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Abstract

The study area is located in the north-eastern part of the Tethyan Himalayas, where the Indian Plate collided with the Eurasian Plate. The collision zone is characterized by a series of thrust faults and folds. The rocks in the study area are mainly composed of gneisses, schists, and amphibolites. The gneisses and schists are considered to be of Proterozoic age, while the amphibolites are of Palaeozoic age. The amphibolites are interpreted as being related to the subduction of the Indian Plate. The study area is also characterized by a complex tectonic history, including several periods of extension and contraction. The extensional period is associated with the formation of the Tethyan Sea, while the contractional period is associated with the collision of the Indian Plate with the Eurasian Plate. The study area is therefore an excellent natural laboratory for studying the tectonic evolution of the Tethyan Himalayas.

1. Introduction

The Tethyan Himalayas are a major tectonic province that formed during the collision of the Indian Plate with the Eurasian Plate. The collision zone is characterized by a series of thrust faults and folds. The rocks in the study area are mainly composed of gneisses, schists, and amphibolites. The gneisses and schists are considered to be of Proterozoic age, while the amphibolites are of Palaeozoic age. The amphibolites are interpreted as being related to the subduction of the Indian Plate. The study area is also characterized by a complex tectonic history, including several periods of extension and contraction. The extensional period is associated with the formation of the Tethyan Sea, while the contractional period is associated with the collision of the Indian Plate with the Eurasian Plate. The study area is therefore an excellent natural laboratory for studying the tectonic evolution of the Tethyan Himalayas.

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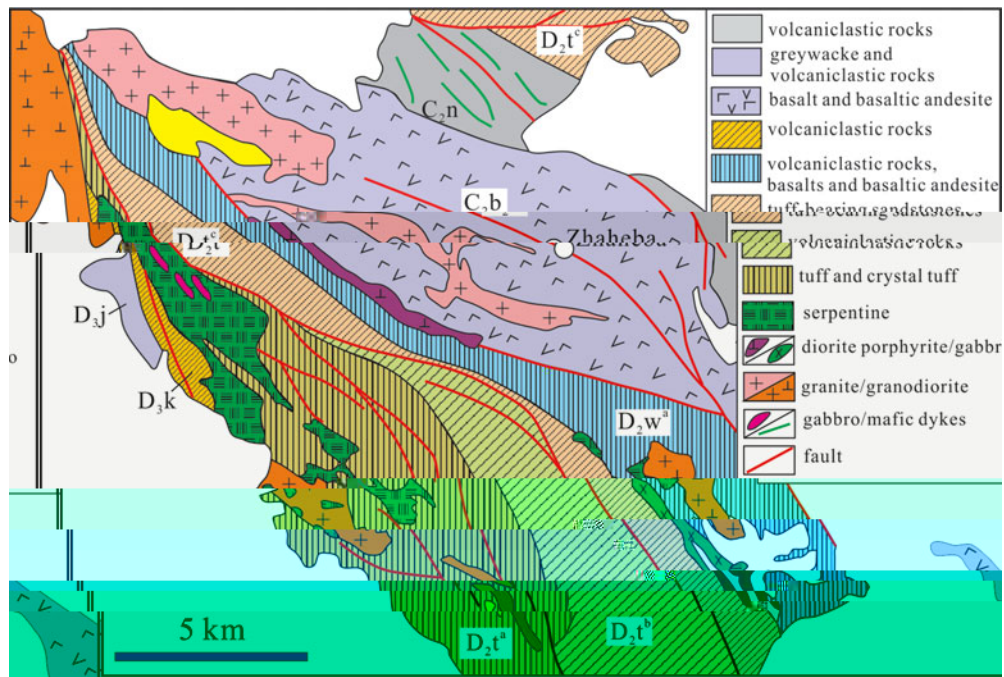


Figure 2. Geological map of the Zhaheba ophiolite (see text for details). The map shows the distribution of various rock units and faults. The units are labeled with codes such as D₂t⁶, C₂n, C.b, D₂t⁵, D₂j, D₃k, D₂w³, D₂t⁴, and D₂t³. The legend identifies the rock types and symbols used on the map. A scale bar indicates 5 km.

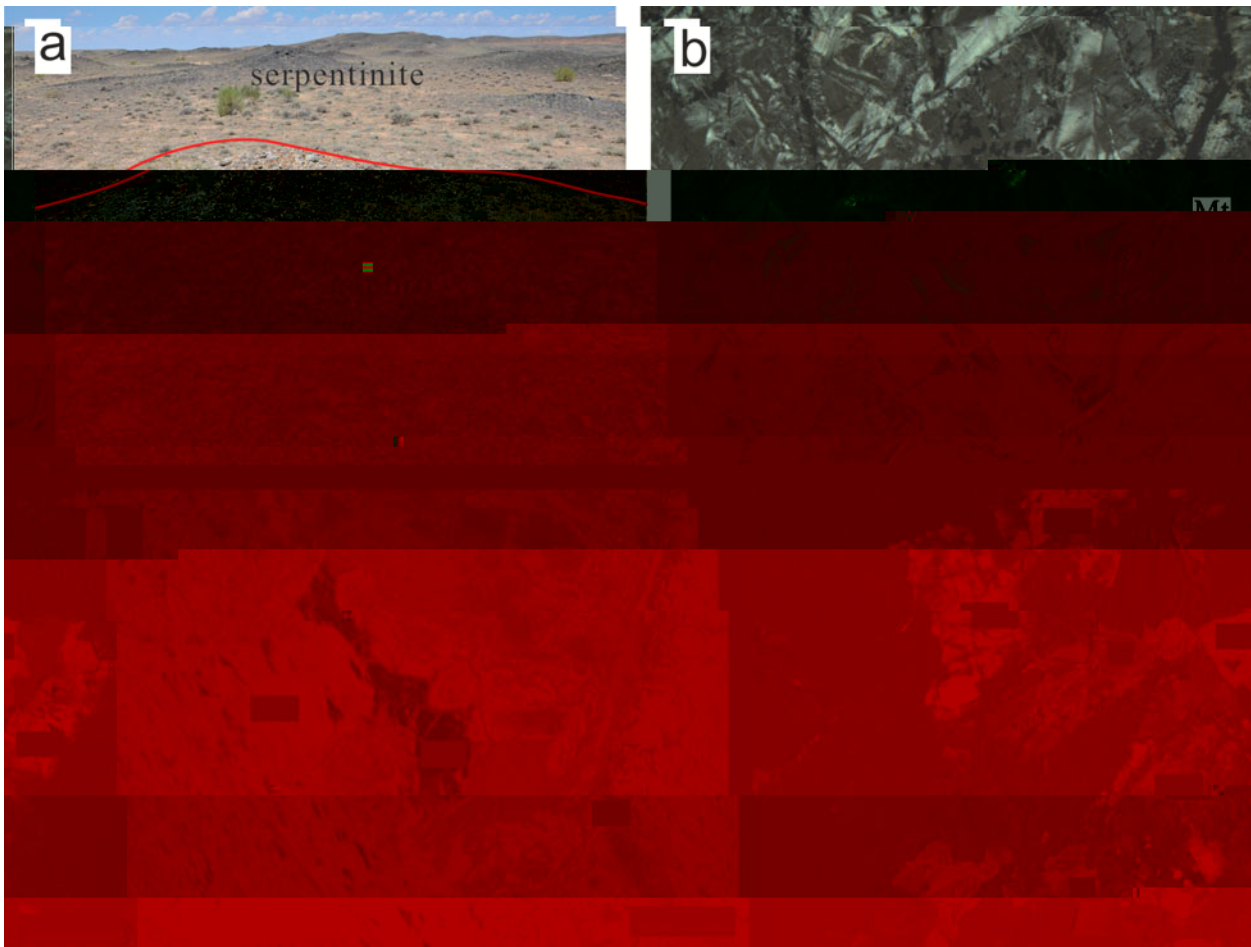


Figure 3. (a) Field photograph of serpentinite outcrop with a red line indicating a specific feature. (b) Photomicrograph of a rock sample showing a complex crystalline texture. The scale bar in (b) is 1 mm.

3. A a t c a a

3.a. Z c U P b a a H r O t a a

(2013) 01, 46° 32' 51" N, 120° 24' 00" E
(2013) 02, 46° 33' 21" N, 120° 23' 36" E

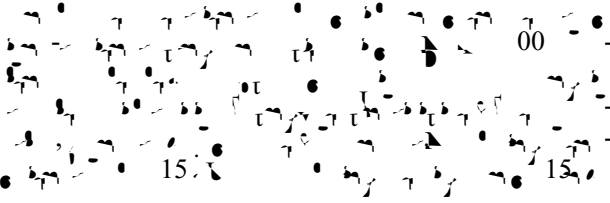


et al. (2011).
2010) (2003).
5%

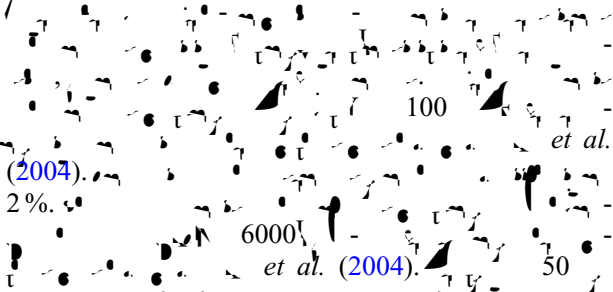


et al. (2010a).
 $\frac{^{147}\text{Sm}}{^{143}\text{Nd}} = 0.0020052$,
8% 5.31‰ (et al. 2010b).
8% $5.44 \pm 0.21\text{‰}$ (2),
5.4 ± 0.2‰ (et al. 2013).

3.b. M a a a



3.c. W a a a a



et al. (2004).
2%.
6000
et al. (2004).
50
3
-1, -2
-2
3, 3.5%
1.



et al. (2004).
 $\frac{^{147}\text{Sm}}{^{143}\text{Nd}} = 0.114$,
 $\frac{^{147}\text{Sm}}{^{143}\text{Nd}} = 0.21$,
0.102
0.0506
0.512104
0.5126 1
-1
2.

4. A a t c a a t

4.a. Z c U P b a

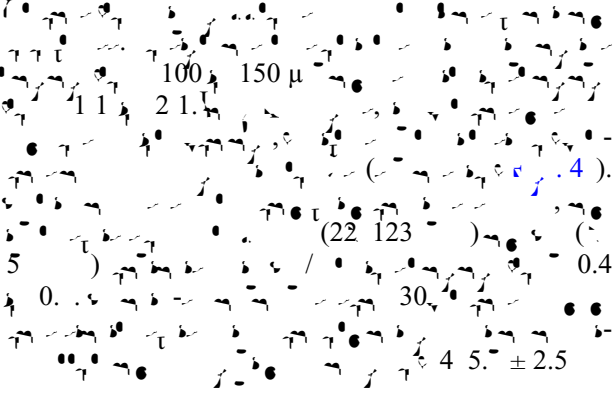
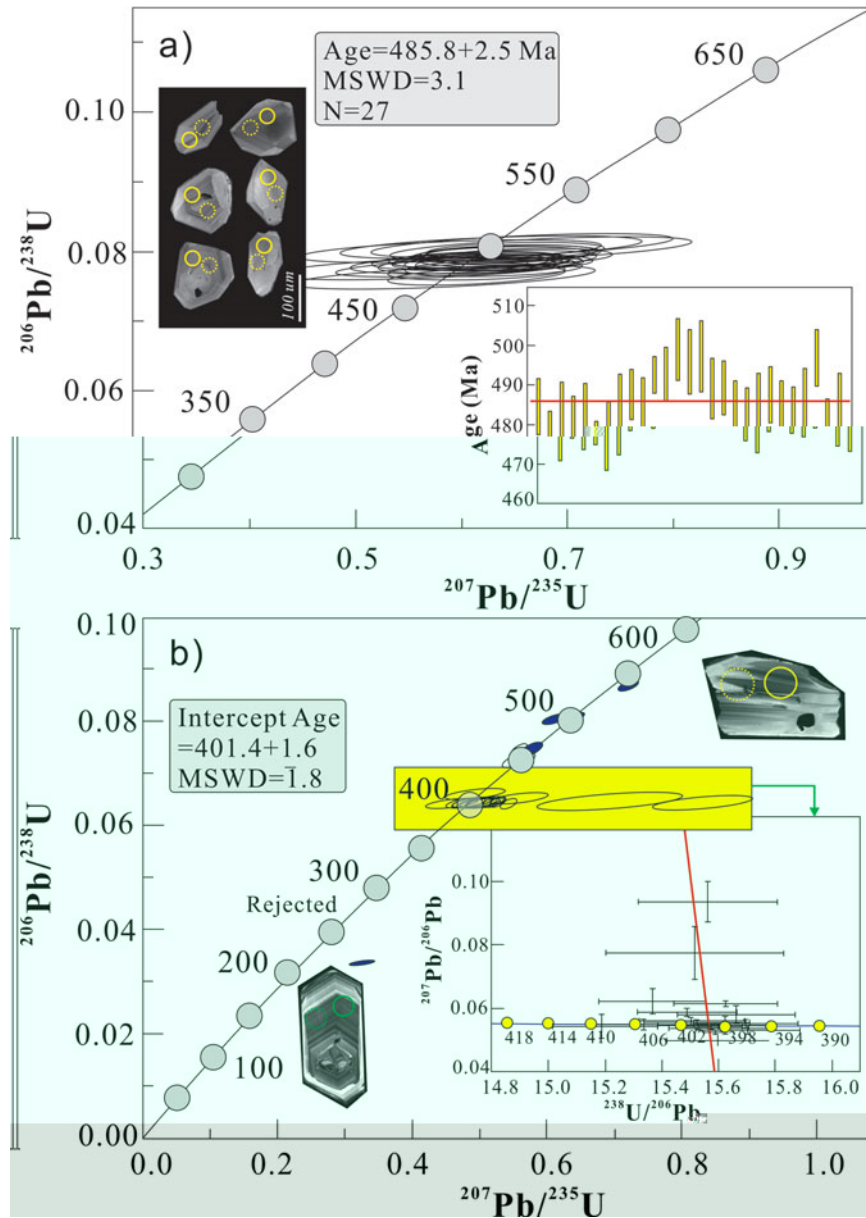


Table 1. *(continued)*

	2013 年 01 月 5	2013 年 01 月 6	2013 年 01 月 (1)	2013 年 01 月 (1)	2013 年 01 月 (1)	2013 年 03 月 2	2013 年 03 月 3	2013 年 03 月 4	2013 年 03 月 5	2013 年 01 月 3
	3.20	1.20	3.60	46.0	4.30	23.40	43.00	25.20	32.0	6.56
	23.40	23.40	6.540	25.20	605.5	(-250)				

2013	01	3	(2)	0.36	3.2	0.002	0.04030(2)	0.04015	2.4	10.	0.13	4	0.5123	3(40)	0.5124	4	6.
2013	01	10	(2)	0.5	6.6	0.0024	0.045(23)	0.0445	2.3	11.6	0.1235	0	0.5120	4(43)	0.5124	6	1.
2013	03	1	(1)	3.13	2.0	0.0335	0.06324(20)	0.06133	4.4	22.3	0.121	0.5125	3(4)	0.5122	14	1.	
2013	03	2	(1)	2.	1320	0.0063	0.042(20)	0.04255	4.5	2.6	0.1046	0.5121	1(51)	0.5124	45	6.3	
2013	03	3	(1)	.06	516	0.0452	0.0536(43)	0.05111	5.	36.	0.0	0.5120	0(30)	0.5124	50	6.4	
2013	03	4	(1)	.65	14.0	0.01	0.0422(51)	0.04120	4.55	24.5	0.1123	0.5120	03(53)	0.5125	0	.5	

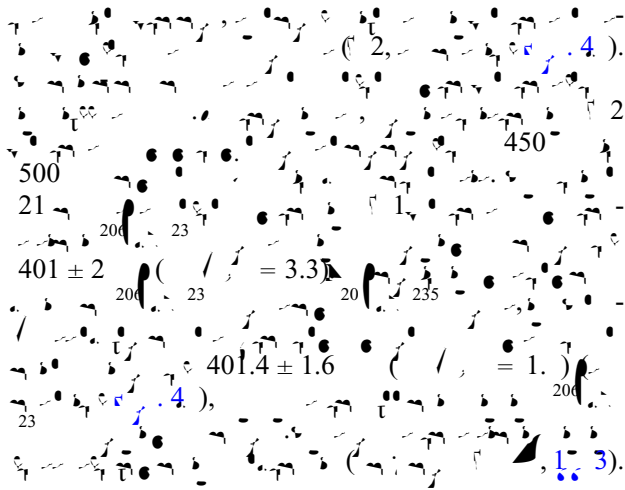
$$f_c(t) = 10000((^{147}\text{Sm}/^{147}\text{Sm})_t / (^{147}\text{Sm}/^{147}\text{Sm})_0 - (t-1) f_c(t)) / (e^{\lambda t} - 1)$$



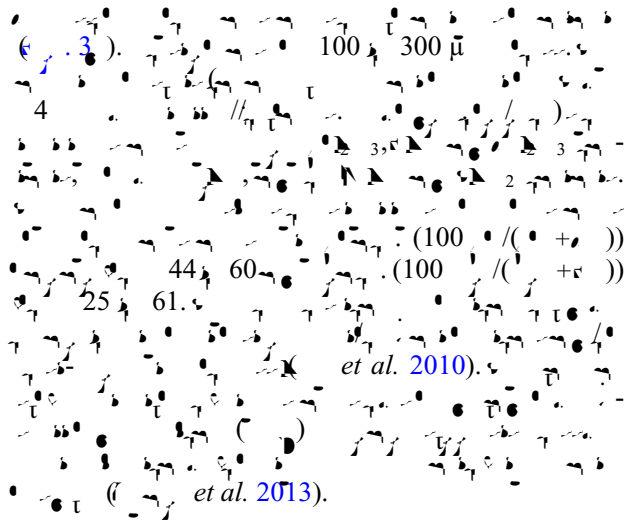
4. (1σ), (2σ)

4 ± 4
et al. 2003)
100 μ 200 μ

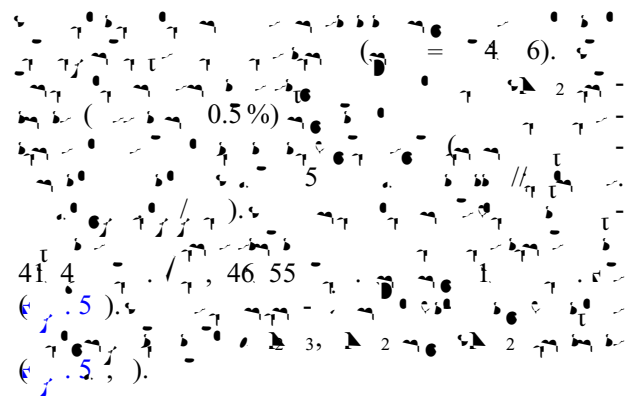
1.3
1 (1)
0%
(2)



4.b. M. a c
4.b.1. Spinel composition

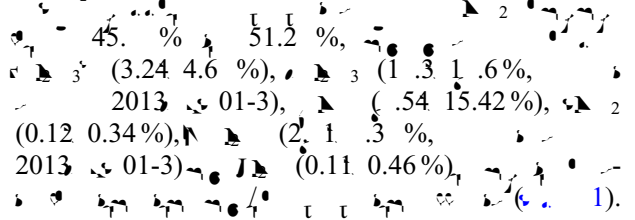
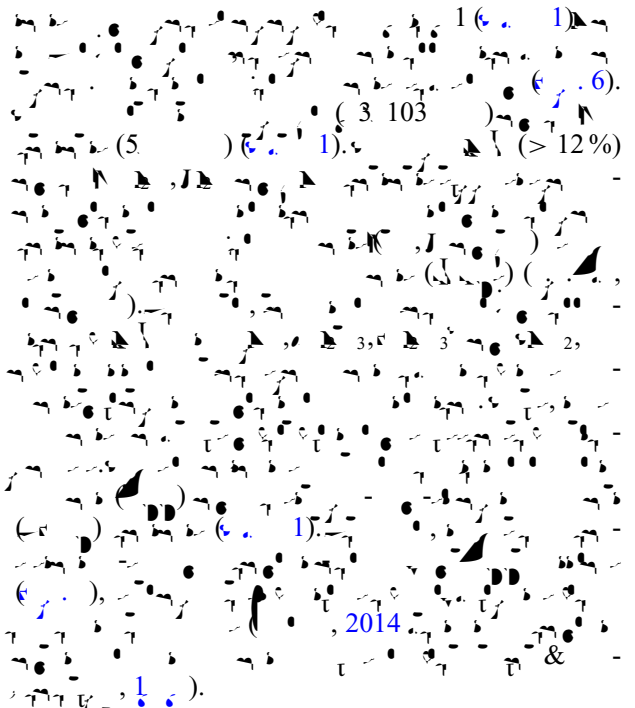
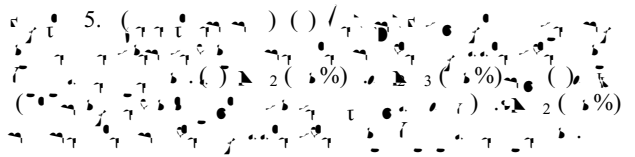
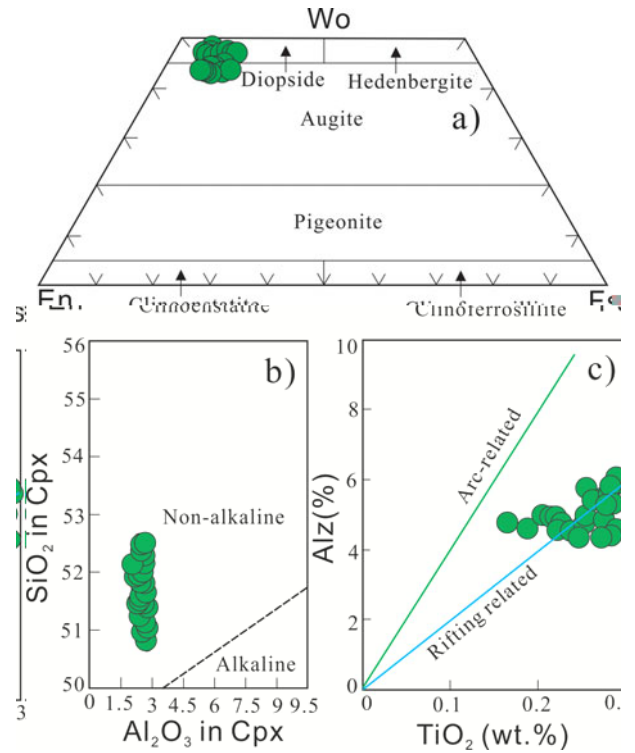
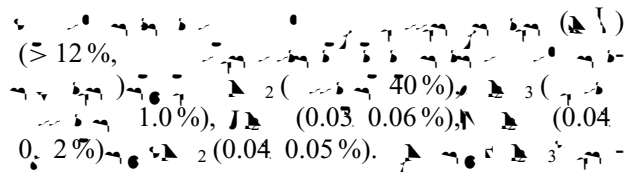


4.b.2. Pyroxene compositions



4.c. W. - c. ta. c. t

4.c.1. Serpentinites and cumulates



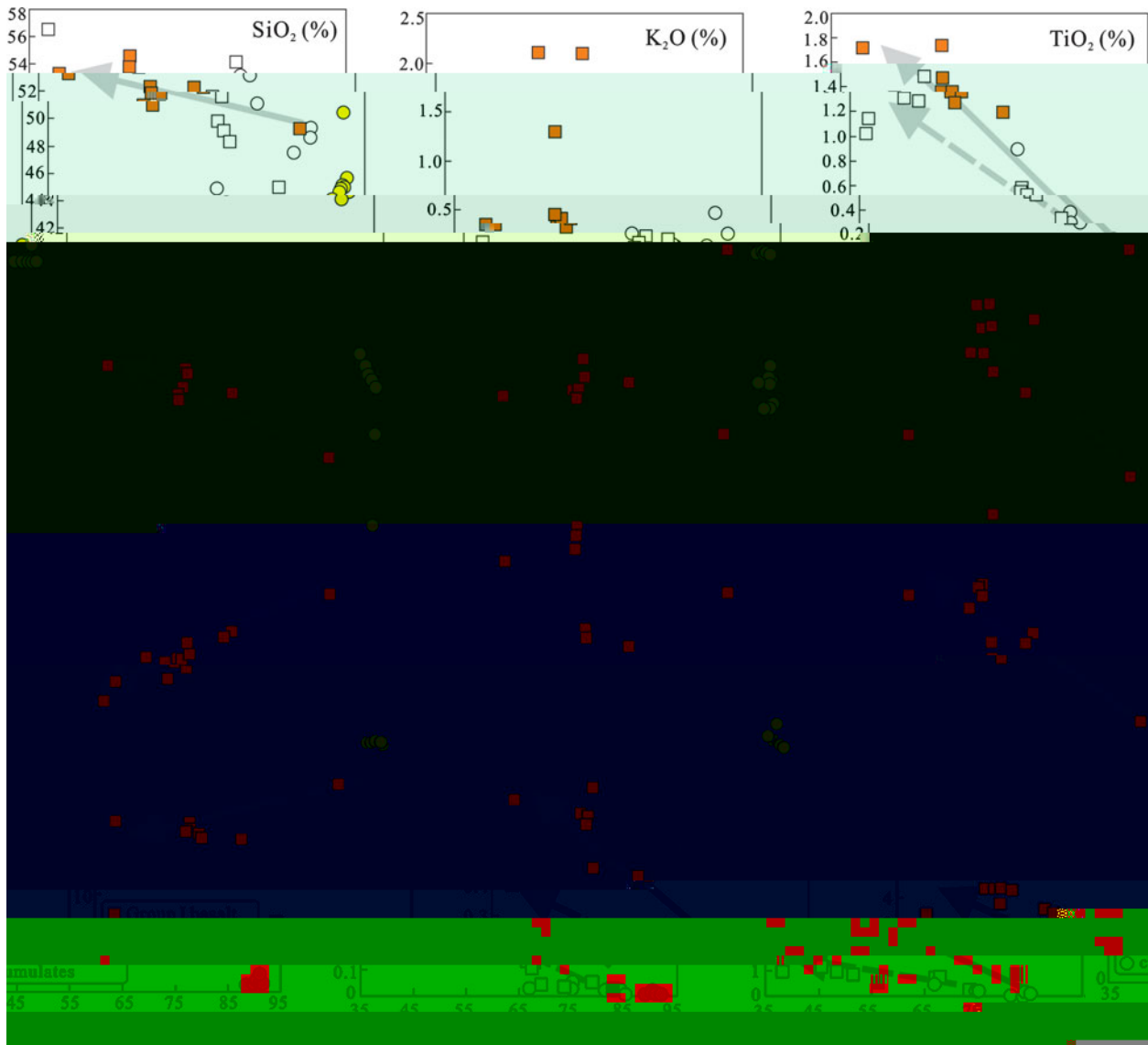


Figure 6. (a) SiO₂ vs. K₂O, (b) SiO₂ vs. TiO₂, (c) K₂O vs. TiO₂ scatter plots for the Zhaheba ophiolite. Data points are color-coded according to the legend in the figure. The dashed lines represent the trend lines for the data. The figure is adapted from *et al. 2000*.

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4.c.2. Basalts

43.15% 5.65% (52%,

124 205 2 50 60 1. 10 30 (20)

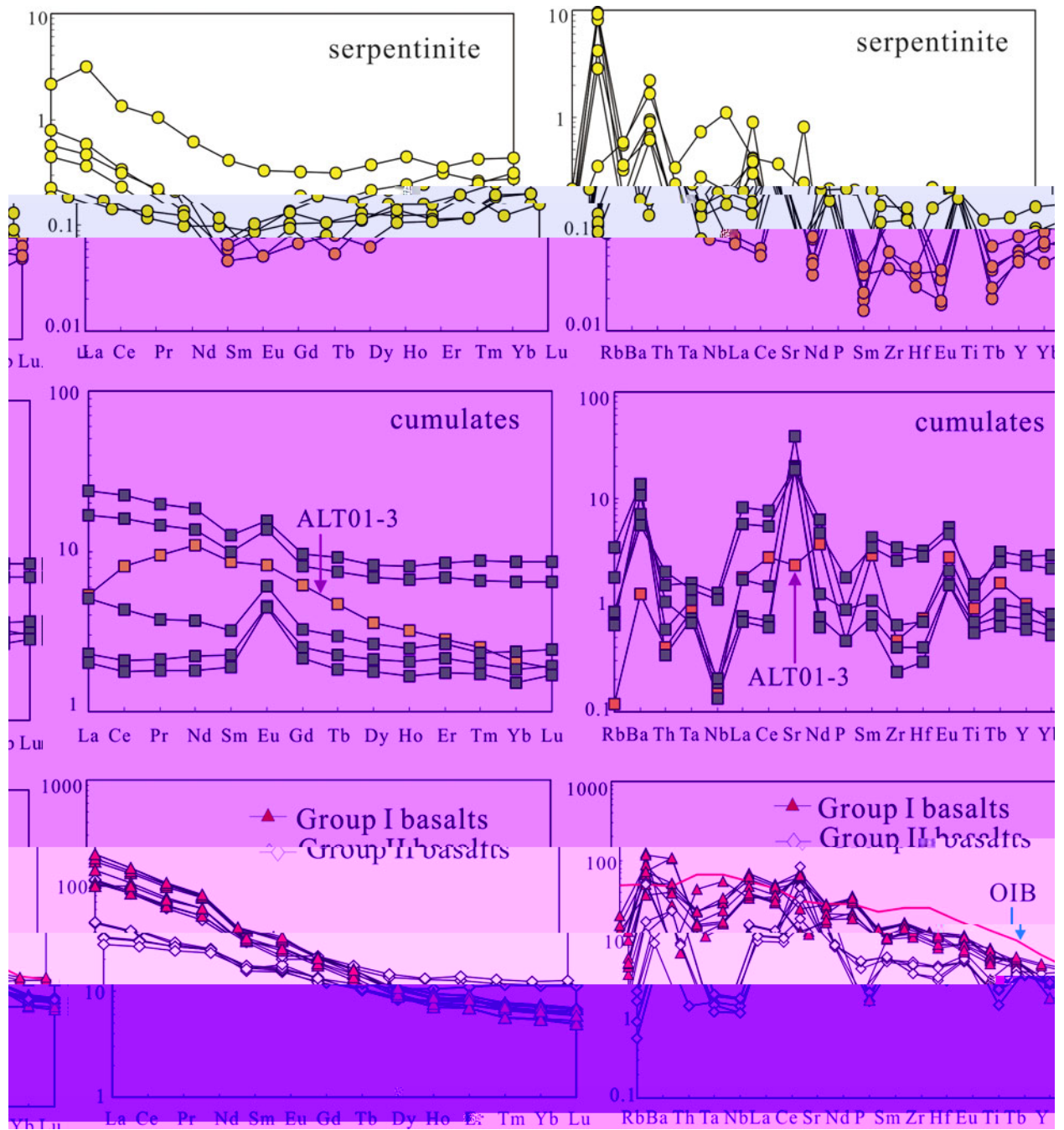
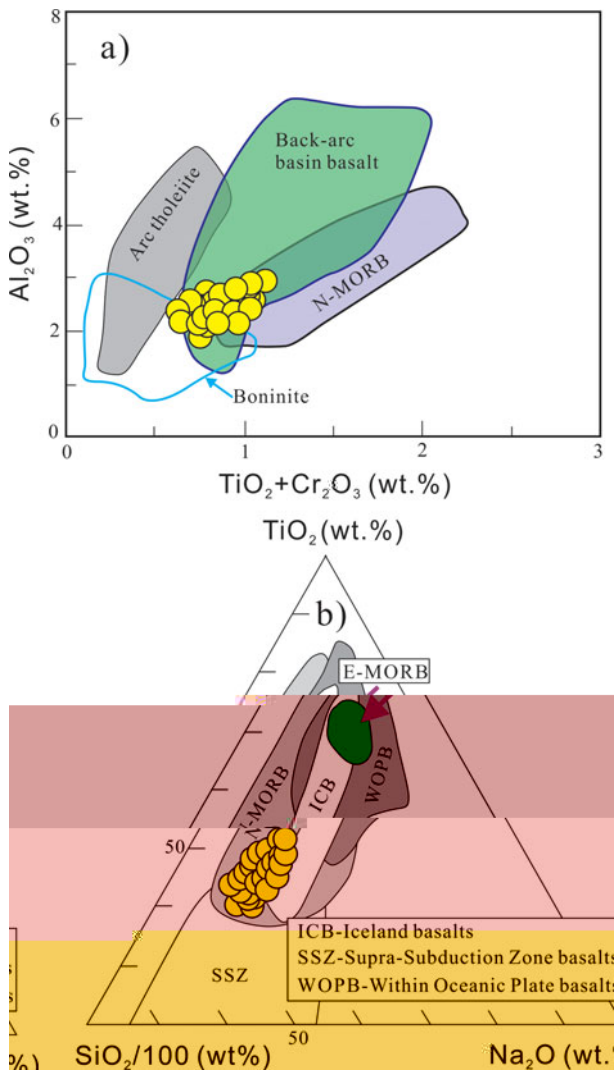


Figure 4. REE patterns of serpentinite and cumulates from the study area. The patterns are normalized to chondrite values (La = 1.00, Ce = 1.00, Pr = 1.00, Nd = 1.00, Sm = 1.00, Eu = 1.00, Gd = 1.00, Tb = 1.00, Dy = 1.00, Ho = 1.00, Er = 1.00, Tm = 1.00, Yb = 1.00, Lu = 1.00). The patterns are shown for Group I basalts (red triangles) and Group II basalts (blue diamonds). The OIB pattern is shown for comparison (red line with blue arrow). The patterns are shown for serpentinite (top row) and cumulates (middle row). The patterns are shown for ALT01-3 (middle row, right panel).

$(\text{D}_T/\text{D}_U = 0.0 - 1.14)$
 $(\text{D}_T/\text{D}_U = 4 - 6)$
 $(\text{D}_T/\text{D}_U = 1.02 - 1.21)$
 0.44
 0.0
 2
 1
 (~ 0.11)
 (D_T/D_U)

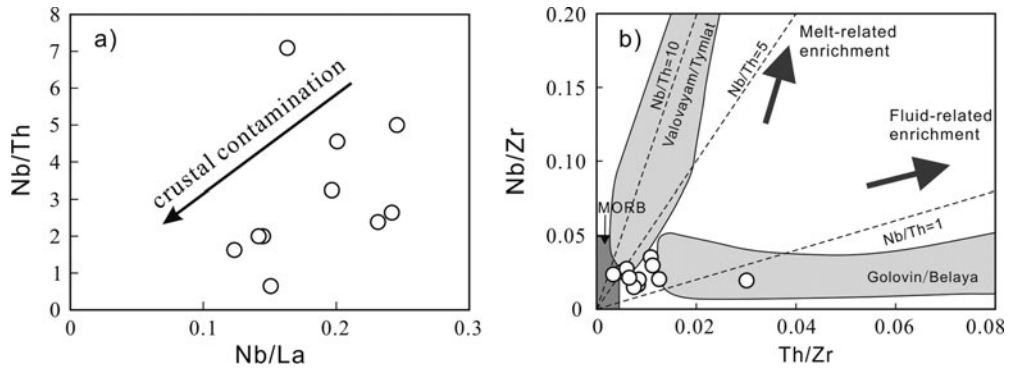
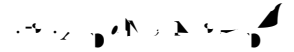
4. . W. . c S N a . c Hr O . t .
 2
 $(0.0024 - 0.0452)$ / 6 $(0.04030$
 $0.0536)$, 6 $(0.04015 - 0.05171,$
 $2013 - 03 - 1)$, 14 / 144
 0.0 0.13 4 143 / 144
 0.512 0 0.512 3 (t)
 $+6.3$ $+ .5$ $($ $2013 - 03 - 1$
 $+1)$.



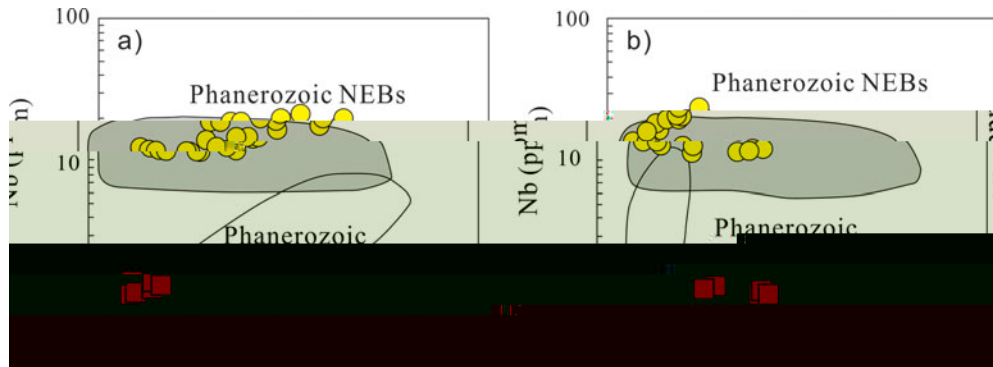
... (12),
 ... (12),
 ... et al. (2002)

5.c. Plot of ... D ... a ba at

... (11, 24)
 ... (11, 15, 60)
 ... (2001) (13)
 ... (1)
 ... (2002) (2)
 ... et al. (6)
 ... et al. (2001)
 ... (0.04120 0.06133)
 ... (3.44 20.4)
 ... (1.51 2.54)
 ... (6)
 ... et al.
 ... (6)
 ... (2000)
 ... (2) et al. (6), et al. (200)



12. (a) Nb/Th vs Nb/La diagram showing crustal contamination. (b) Nb/Zr vs Th/Zr diagram showing melt- and fluid-related enrichment fields for MORB, Valovayami/Tymial, and Golovin/Belaya.



13. (a) Nb concentration profile showing Phanerozoic NEBs and Phanerozoic. (b) Nb concentration profile showing Phanerozoic NEBs and Phanerozoic.

(1.5) (0.04120 0.06133)

(2)

(0.1 0.2) (0.6 1.0)

(1.6)

(1.4)

(14)

(2)

5. I. ca. t. Pa a. c acc t. c

at J. a

(416 et al. 2014

et al. 2015), (503

4 5 et al. 2003 et al. 2015)

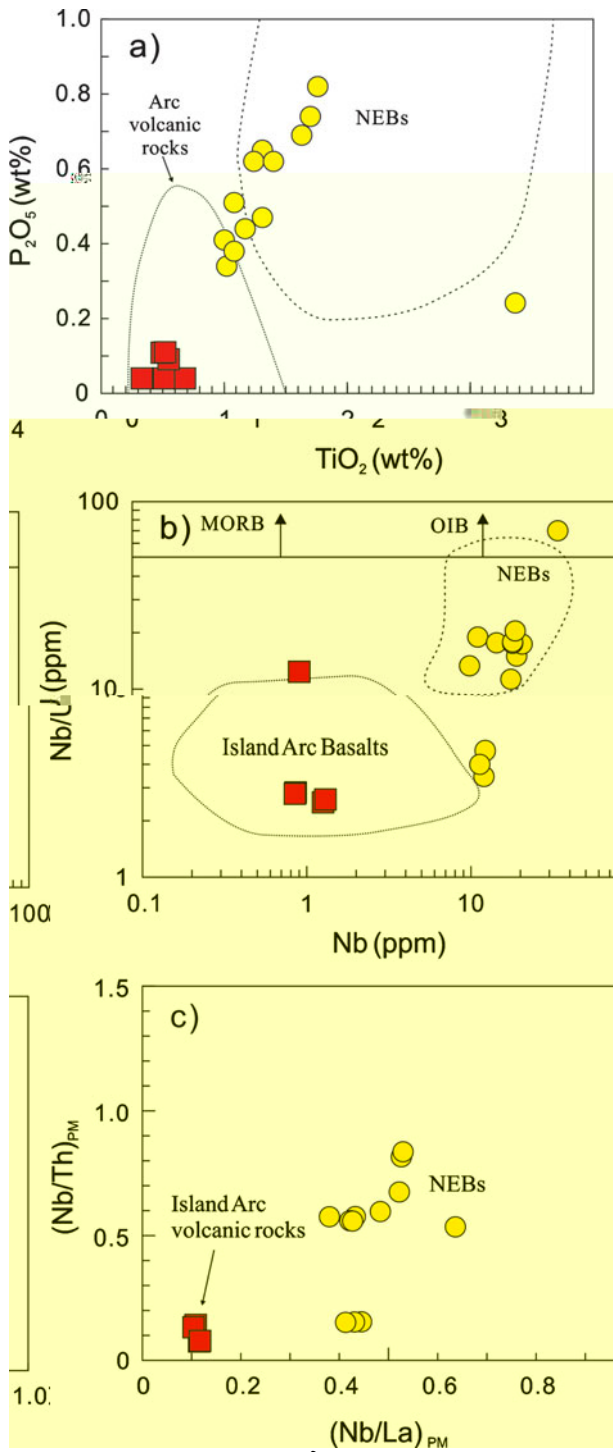
(400) (1)

(et al. 2014),

et al. 200, 200 a, b

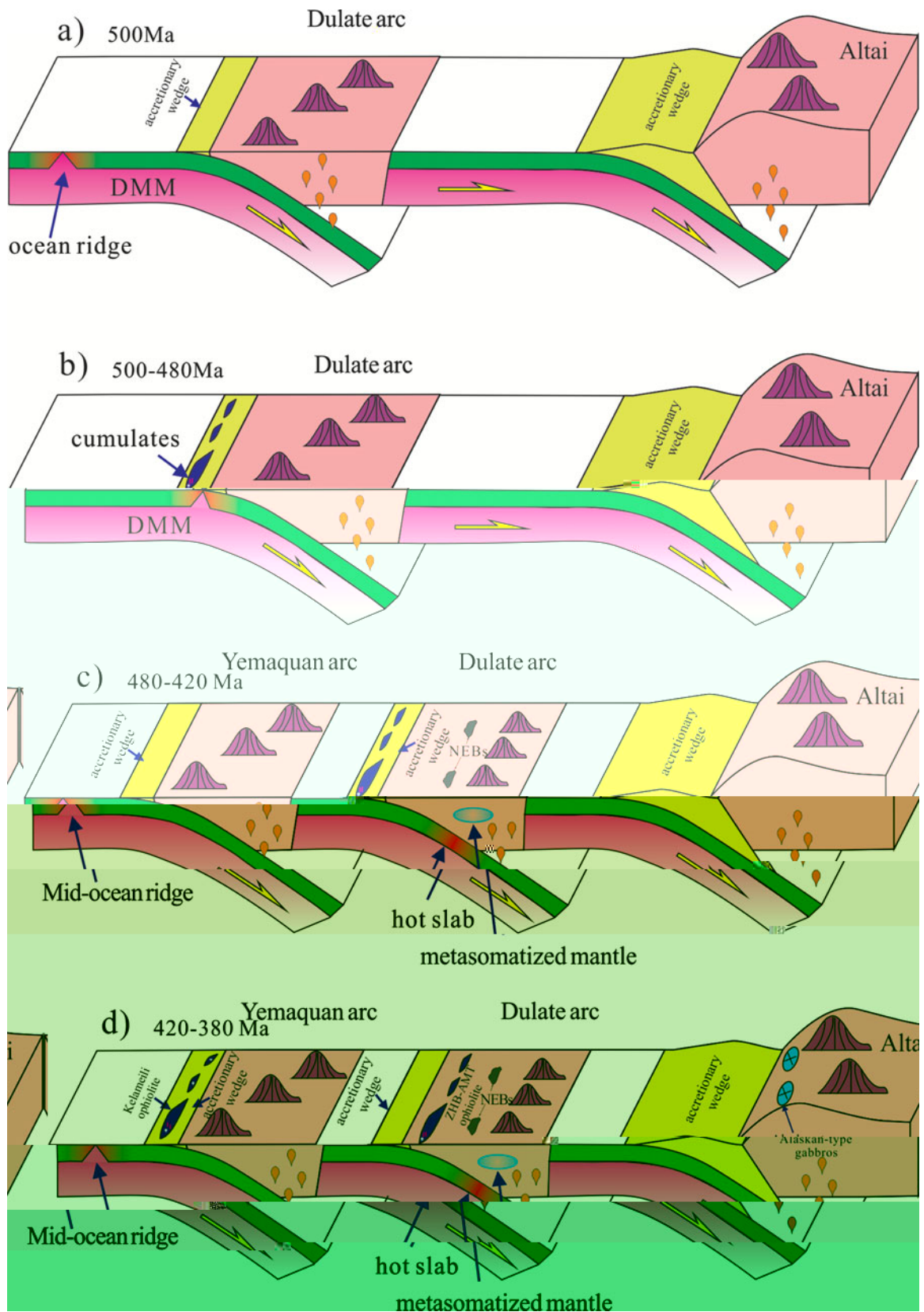
200 a).

(et al. 200 b).



460 3 5 (c. 400) (l
 et al. 2006, 200 et al. 200 et al. 200
 et al. 200, 200 et al. 2012 et al.
 2015).
 2002 / et al. 200).
 et al. 2015).
 (5.),
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 (15). et al. (200, 200 b)
 et al. 200).
 & 1, 1
 200 et al. 2013).
 (15).
 (1) (c. 500),
 (2)
 (500 4 0)
 (15).
 (3) (4 0
 420) (45 et al.
 2015)
 (440 et al. 2014)
 (15)

14. () ()
 () ()
 et al. (1, 5),
 (1, 2)
 et al. (2015)
 400 3 0



15. (a) 500 Ma, (b) 500-480 Ma, (c) 480-420 Ma, (d) 420-380 Ma. The diagram illustrates the tectonic evolution and accretionary wedge development in the Dulate and Yemaquan arcs, showing the subduction of a hot slab and the formation of various ophiolite and gabbro units.

(4) *et al.* 2014 *et al.* 2015). (420 3 0)
 1. 2. (15).
 (400 3 0).

6. C. c

(1) 4 5 C.
 400
 (2)
 (3)

Ac

305
 (2011, 06 03-01).

S. ta a

// /10.101 / 0016 56 16000042.

R. c

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Lithos 97, 2 1
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Geological Society of America Bulletin 105, 15 3
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Journal of Geological Society, London 149, 56
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 2 3 5
 & . 1.
Lithos 27, 25

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