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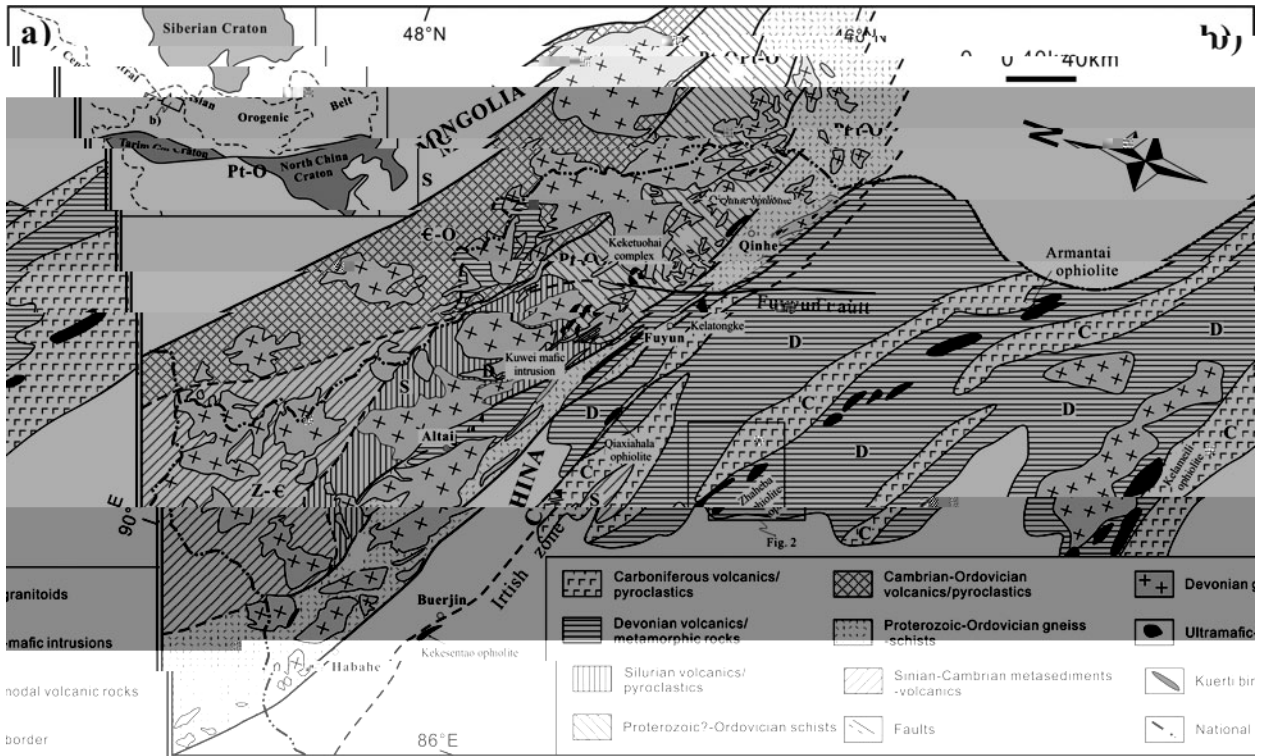
Abstract

The study area is located in the north-eastern part of the Tethyan domain, where the collision of the Eurasian and African plates has resulted in the formation of the Tethyan orogenic belt. The study area is characterized by a complex tectonic history, with the presence of a major fault system that has controlled the development of the region. The study area is divided into several tectonic units, including the Tethyan orogenic belt, the Tethyan foreland basin, and the Tethyan hinterland. The Tethyan orogenic belt is characterized by a series of thrust faults that have resulted in the formation of a series of mountain ranges. The Tethyan foreland basin is characterized by a series of sedimentary basins that have formed in the foreland of the Tethyan orogenic belt. The Tethyan hinterland is characterized by a series of sedimentary basins that have formed in the hinterland of the Tethyan orogenic belt. The study area is characterized by a complex tectonic history, with the presence of a major fault system that has controlled the development of the region. The study area is divided into several tectonic units, including the Tethyan orogenic belt, the Tethyan foreland basin, and the Tethyan hinterland. The Tethyan orogenic belt is characterized by a series of thrust faults that have resulted in the formation of a series of mountain ranges. The Tethyan foreland basin is characterized by a series of sedimentary basins that have formed in the foreland of the Tethyan orogenic belt. The Tethyan hinterland is characterized by a series of sedimentary basins that have formed in the hinterland of the Tethyan orogenic belt.

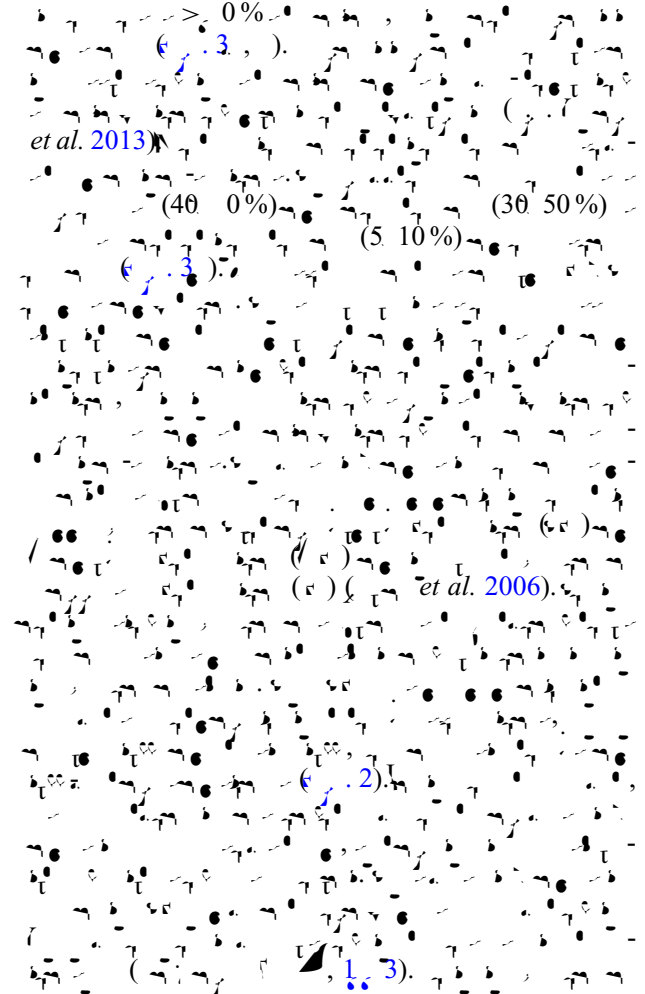
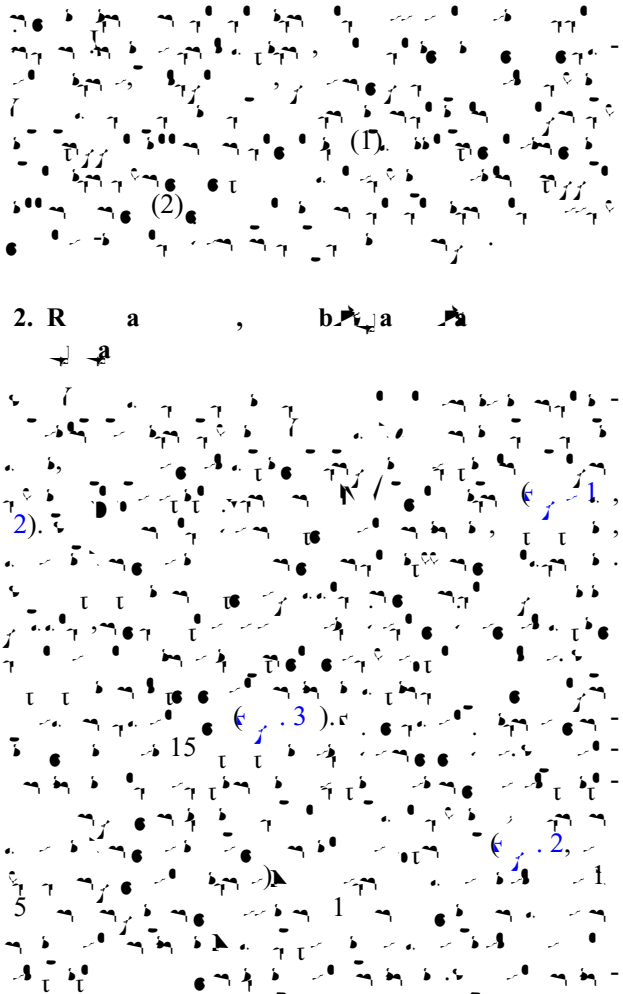
1. Introduction

The study area is located in the north-eastern part of the Tethyan domain, where the collision of the Eurasian and African plates has resulted in the formation of the Tethyan orogenic belt. The study area is characterized by a complex tectonic history, with the presence of a major fault system that has controlled the development of the region. The study area is divided into several tectonic units, including the Tethyan orogenic belt, the Tethyan foreland basin, and the Tethyan hinterland. The Tethyan orogenic belt is characterized by a series of thrust faults that have resulted in the formation of a series of mountain ranges. The Tethyan foreland basin is characterized by a series of sedimentary basins that have formed in the foreland of the Tethyan orogenic belt. The Tethyan hinterland is characterized by a series of sedimentary basins that have formed in the hinterland of the Tethyan orogenic belt. The study area is characterized by a complex tectonic history, with the presence of a major fault system that has controlled the development of the region. The study area is divided into several tectonic units, including the Tethyan orogenic belt, the Tethyan foreland basin, and the Tethyan hinterland. The Tethyan orogenic belt is characterized by a series of thrust faults that have resulted in the formation of a series of mountain ranges. The Tethyan foreland basin is characterized by a series of sedimentary basins that have formed in the foreland of the Tethyan orogenic belt. The Tethyan hinterland is characterized by a series of sedimentary basins that have formed in the hinterland of the Tethyan orogenic belt.

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1. () et al. 200).



2. R a , b a a

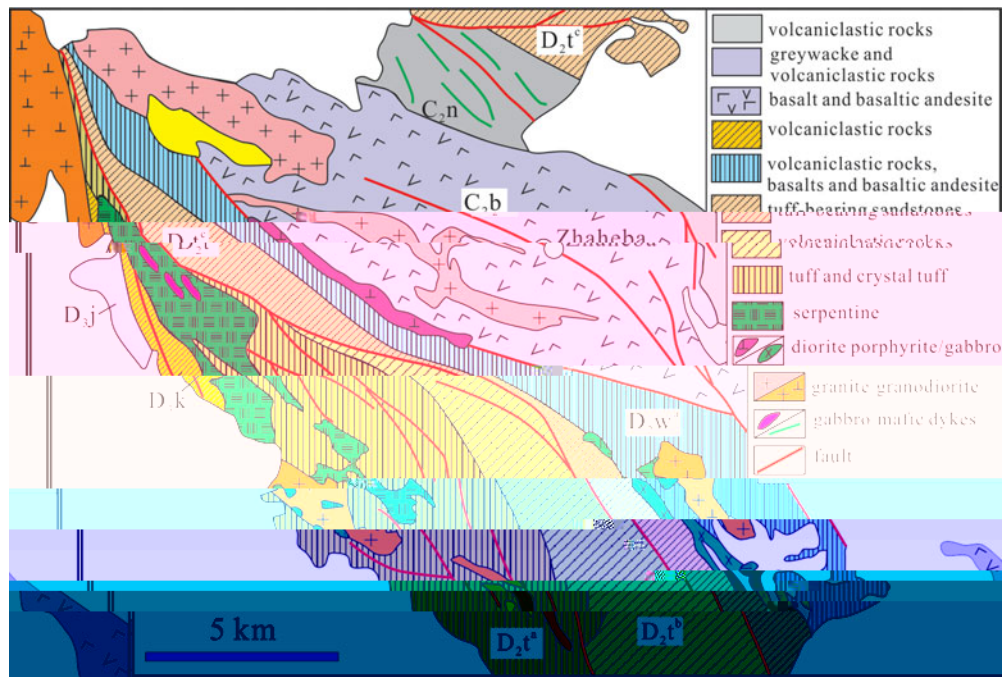


Figure 2. Geological map of the Zhaheba ophiolite (after *et al. 2000, 2001* and *et al. 2003*).

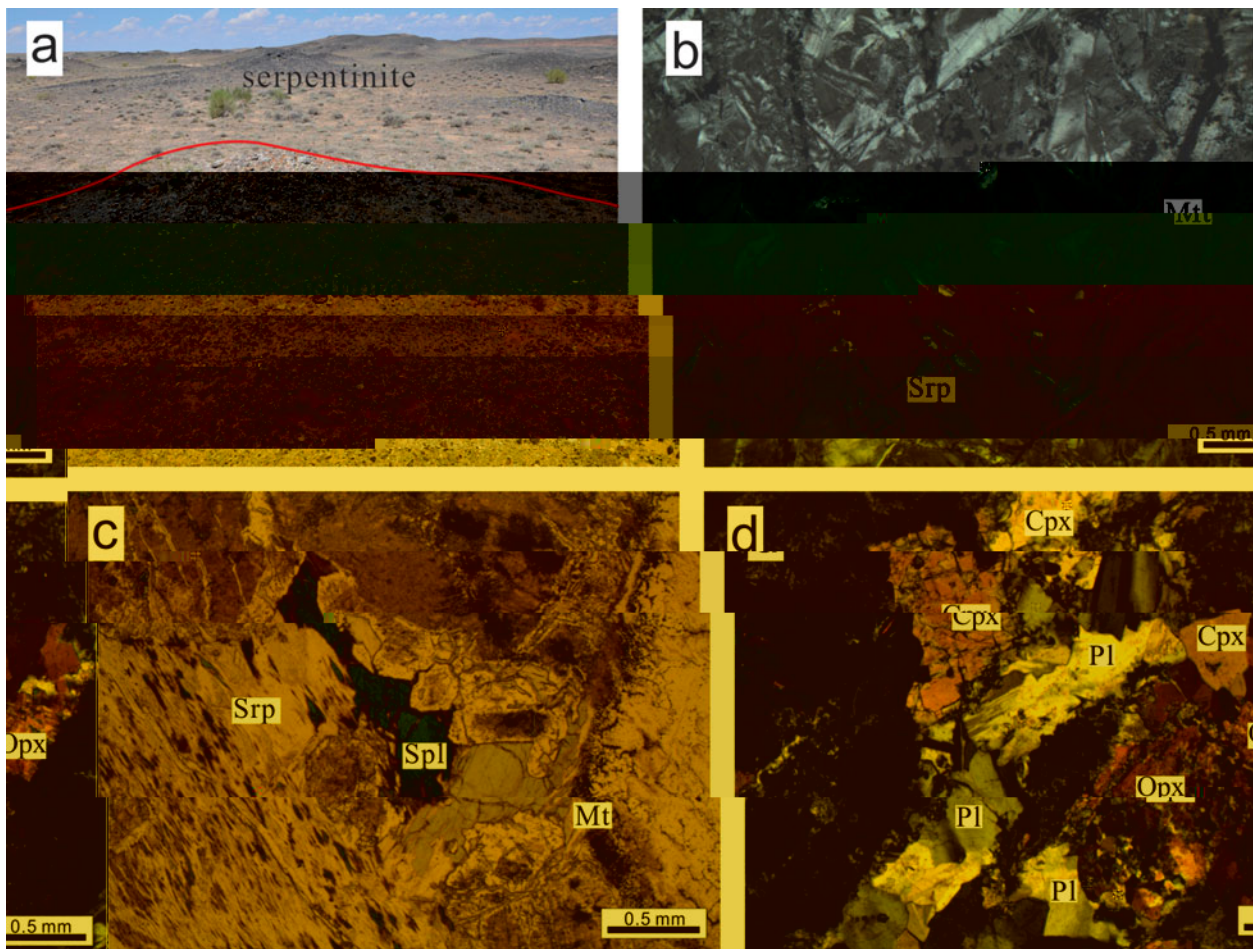


Figure 3. (a) Field photograph of a serpentinite outcrop. (b) Photomicrograph of a rock sample showing mineral grains (Mt, Srp). (c) Photomicrograph showing a complex mineral assemblage (Opx, Srp, Spl, Mt). (d) Photomicrograph showing a mineral assemblage (Cpx, Pl, Onx).

3. A a c a

3.a. Z g U Pb a a H O a a

(2013 01, 46° 32' 51" N, 120° 24' 00" E)
(2013 02, 46° 33' 20" N, 120° 23' 36" E)

et al. (2011).

2010)

2003).

et al.

5%

et al. (2010a).

$\frac{^{147}\text{Sm}}{^{143}\text{Nd}} = 0.0020052$,

8% 5.31% (et al. 2010b).

8% $5.44 \pm 0.21\%$ (2),

(et al. 2013).

3.b. M a a a

00
15 15

20
4 5
H

3.c. W a a a

100
et al. (2004).
2%.

6000
et al. (2004).

50

3
-1, -2
-1, -2
3, 3.5%.

1.

et al. (2004).

$\frac{^{147}\text{Sm}}{^{143}\text{Nd}} = 0.114$, $\frac{^{147}\text{Sm}}{^{143}\text{Nd}} = 0.21$,

$\frac{^{147}\text{Sm}}{^{143}\text{Nd}} = 0.102$,

$\frac{^{147}\text{Sm}}{^{143}\text{Nd}} = 0.0506$, $\frac{^{147}\text{Sm}}{^{143}\text{Nd}} = 0.512104$,

$\frac{^{147}\text{Sm}}{^{143}\text{Nd}} = 0.5126$ 1. 2.

4. A a c a

4.a. Z g U Pb a

100, 150 μ
1 1, 2 1.
(et al. 2004).

(22 123) (

5) / 0.4

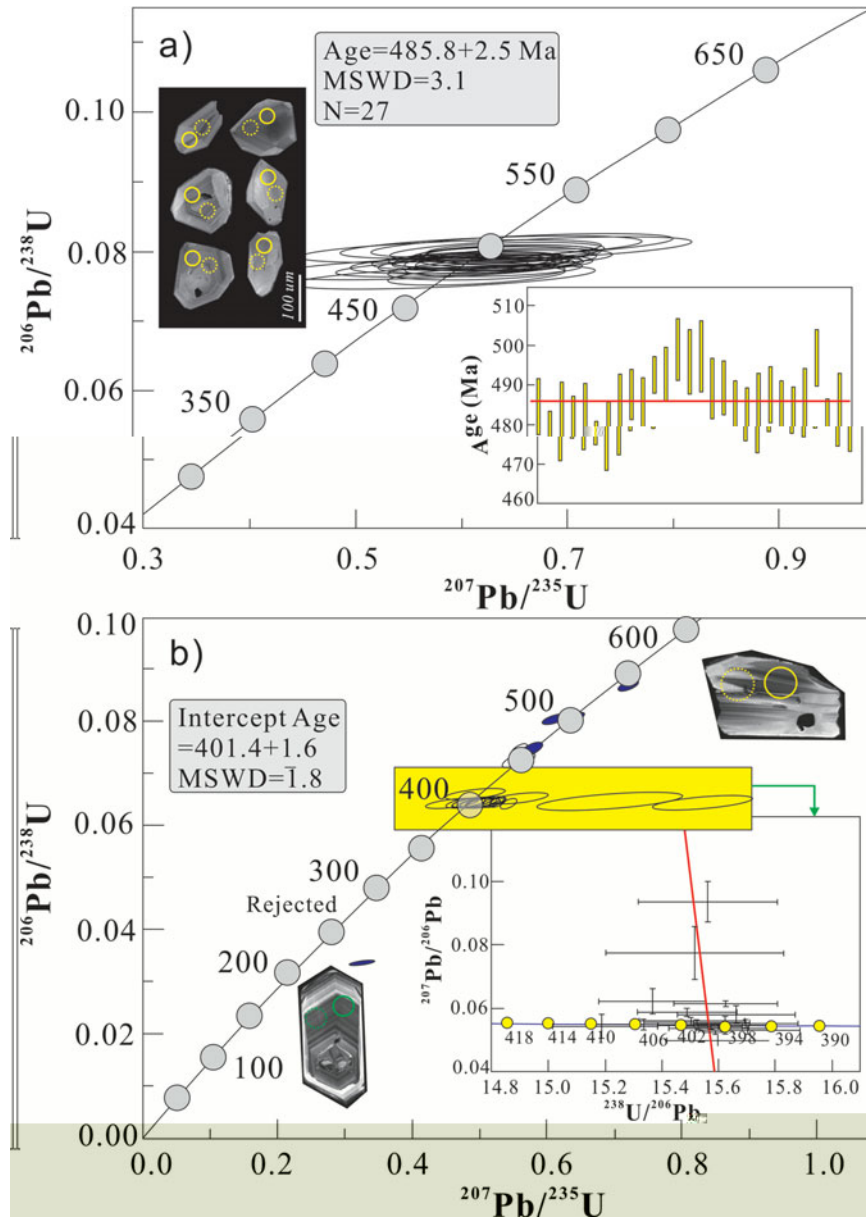
30. 4 5. ± 2.5

Table 1. $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$ ratios

	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
$^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$	3.0	1.20	3.60	46.0	4.30	23.40	43.00	25.20	32.0	6.56

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	0.5120	0(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	0.512533	4(4)	0.512214	1.			
2013	03	2	(1)	2.	1320	0.0063	0.042(20)	0.04255	4.5	2.6	0.1046	0.5121	1(51)	0.512445	6.3			
2013	03	3	(1)	.06	516	0.0452	0.0536(43)	0.05111	5.	36.	0.0	0.5120	0(30)	0.512450	6.4			
2013	03	4	(1)	.65	14.0	0.01	0.0422(51)	0.04120	4.55	24.5	0.1123	0.51203	03(53)	0.51250	.5			

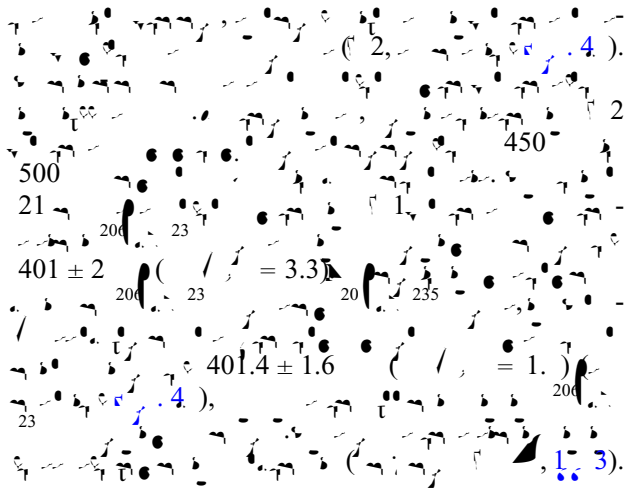
$$F(t) = 10000 \left(\frac{^{147}\text{Sm}}{^{147}\text{Sm}} \right) / \left(\frac{^{147}\text{Sm}}{^{147}\text{Sm}} \right)_{(t)} - (t-1) F_0(t) \dots$$



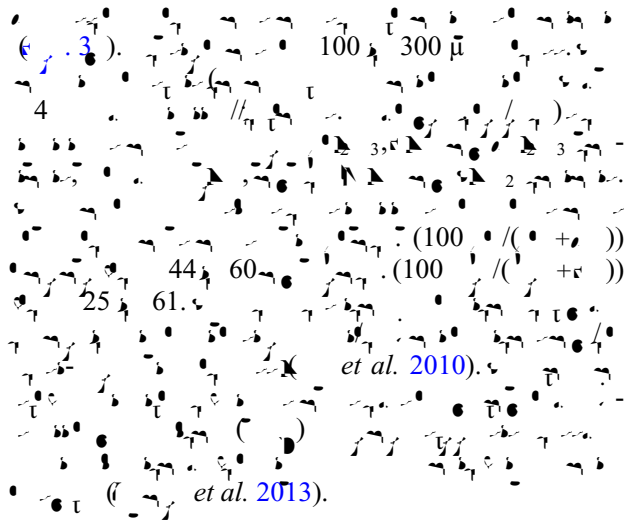
4. (1σ), (2σ) ...

Fig. 4 = 2, /, = 3.1). ± 4 ... et al. 2003). 100, 200 μ

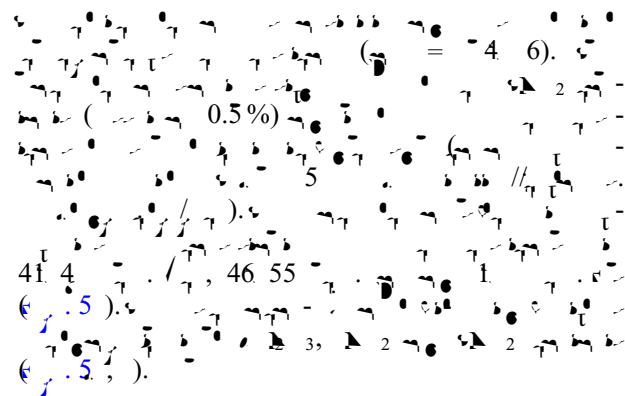
1.3 ... 1(1) ... 0% ... (2)



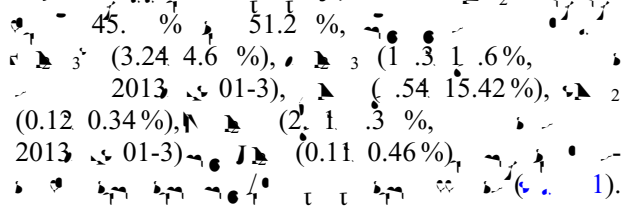
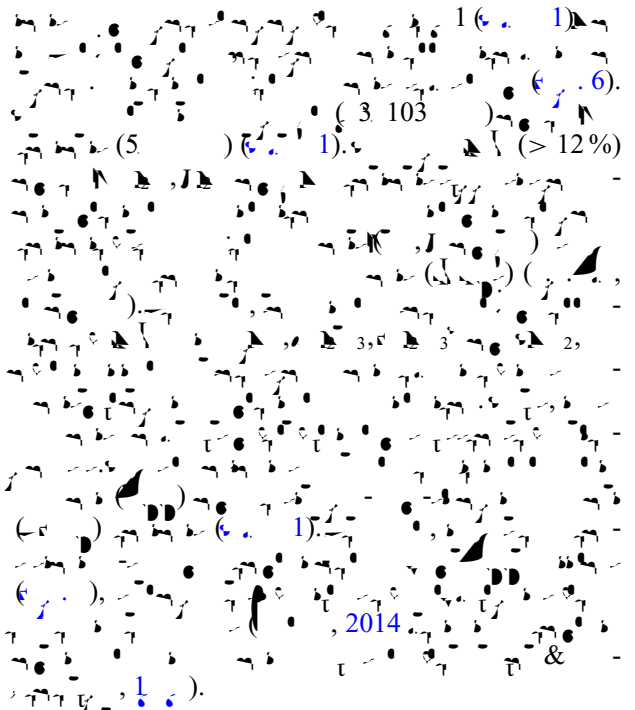
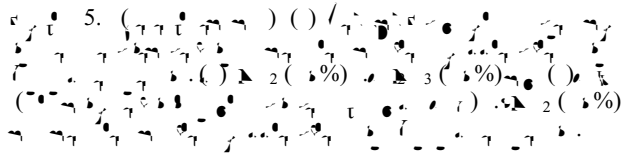
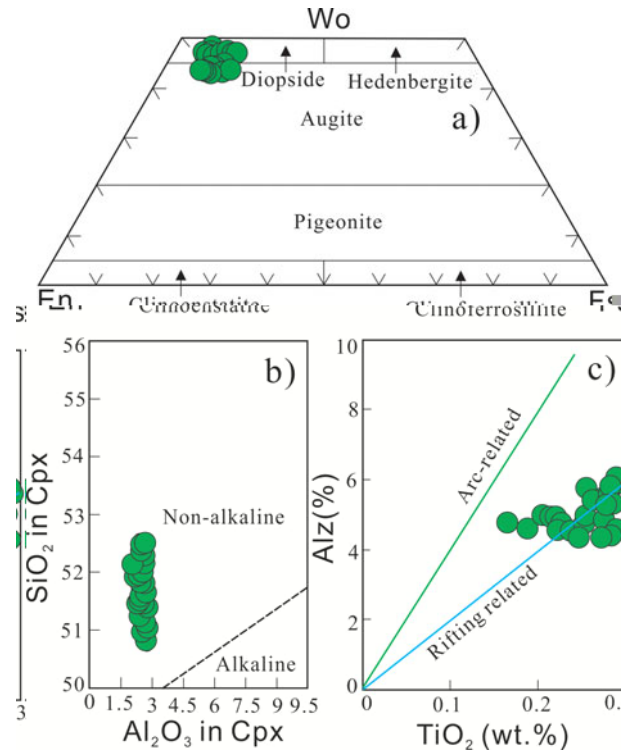
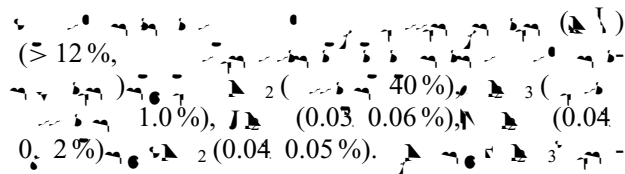
4.b. M a c
4.b.1. Spinel composition



4.b.2. Pyroxene compositions



4.c. W a c
4.c.1. Serpentinites and cumulates



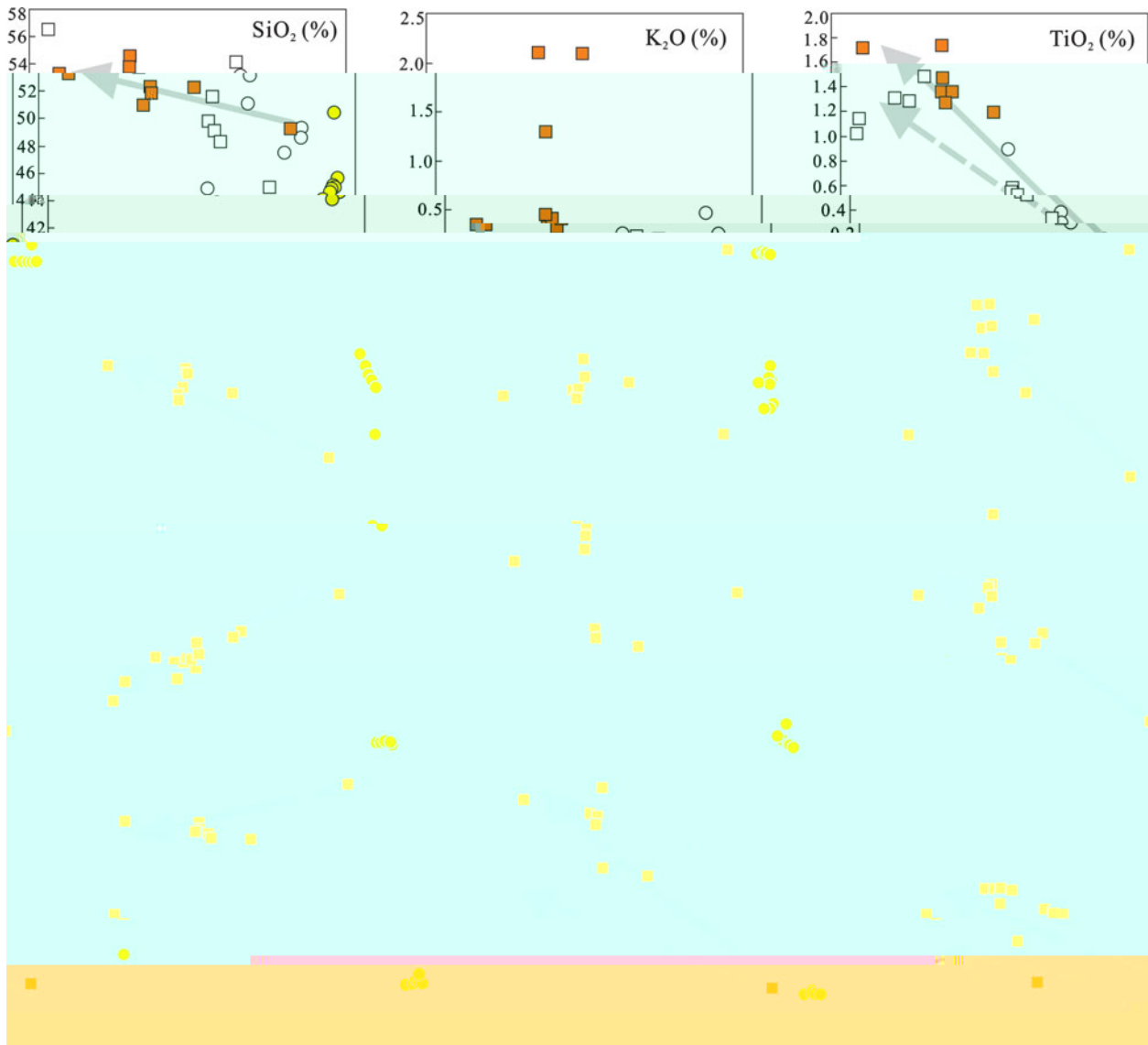


Figure 6. (a) Geochemical data for the Zhaheba ophiolite. (b) Comparison of the Zhaheba ophiolite with other ophiolites (after *et al.* 2000). (c) Comparison of the Zhaheba ophiolite with other ophiolites (after *et al.* 2000).

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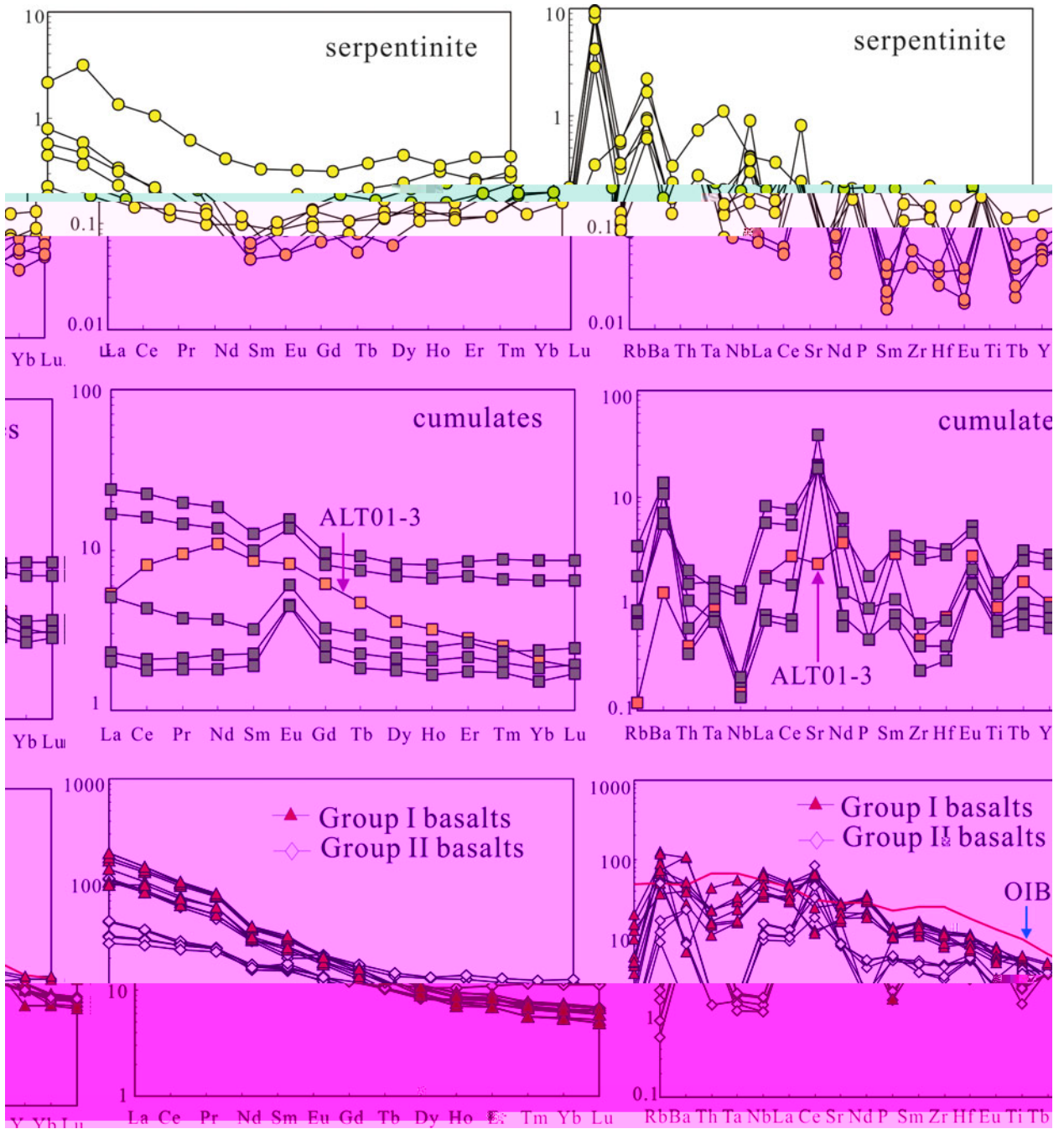
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4.c.2. Basalts

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(0.0024 0.0452) (0.04015 0.05171), 2013 03 1) 0.0 0.13 4 0.512 0 0.512 3 +6.3 +.5 (2013 03 1) +1.)

($D_T/D_U = 0.0 1.14$)
 ($D_T/D_U = 1.02 1.21$)
 0.44
 2
 (~0.11)

4. . W -pc S+N a z g H O
 2. 1.
 (0.0024 0.0452) /6 (0.04030
 0.0536) /6 (0.04015 0.05171,
 2013 03 1) 14 /14
 0.0 0.13 4 14 /14
 0.512 0 0.512 3 (t)
 +6.3 +.5 (2013 03 1)
 +1.)

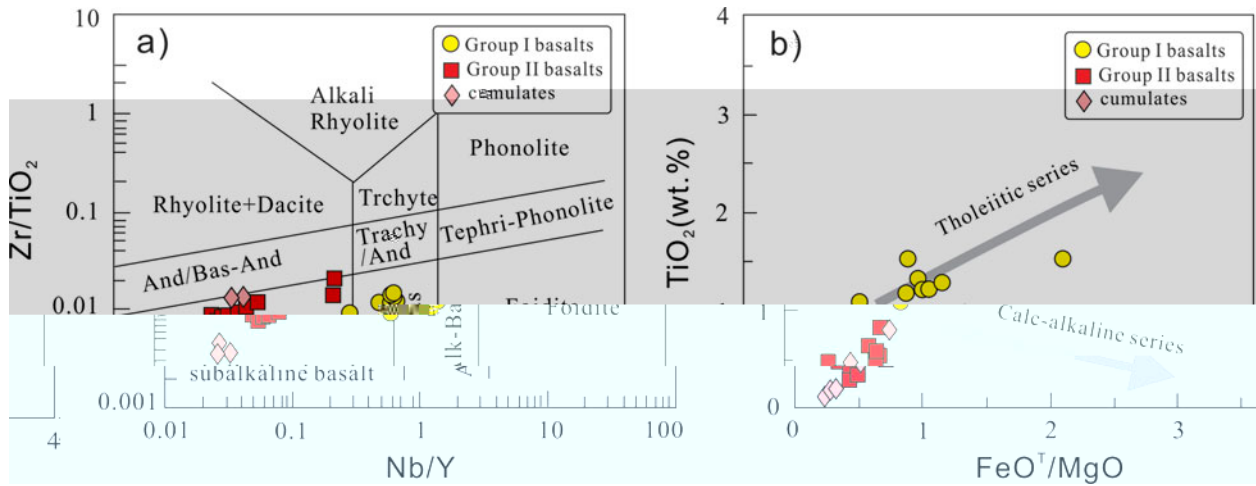


Figure 1. Geochemical diagrams for the Zhaheba ophiolite. (a) Zr/TiO₂ vs Nb/Y diagram showing various volcanic fields. (b) TiO₂ (wt.%) vs FeO^T/MgO diagram showing the Tholeiitic and Calc-alkaline series.

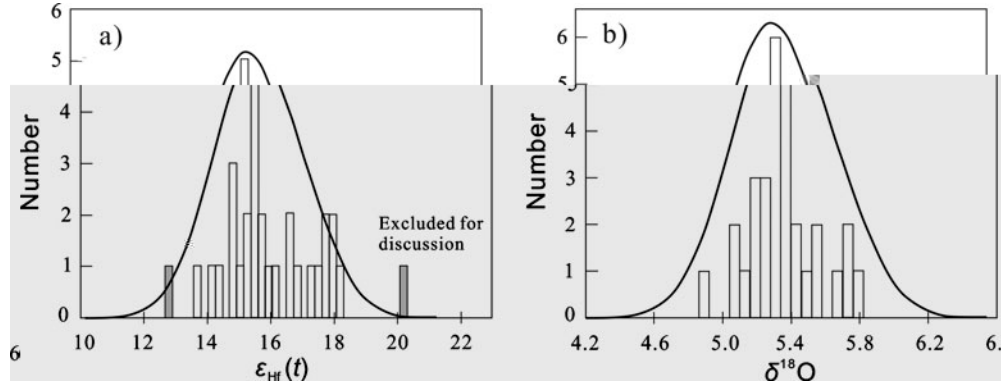
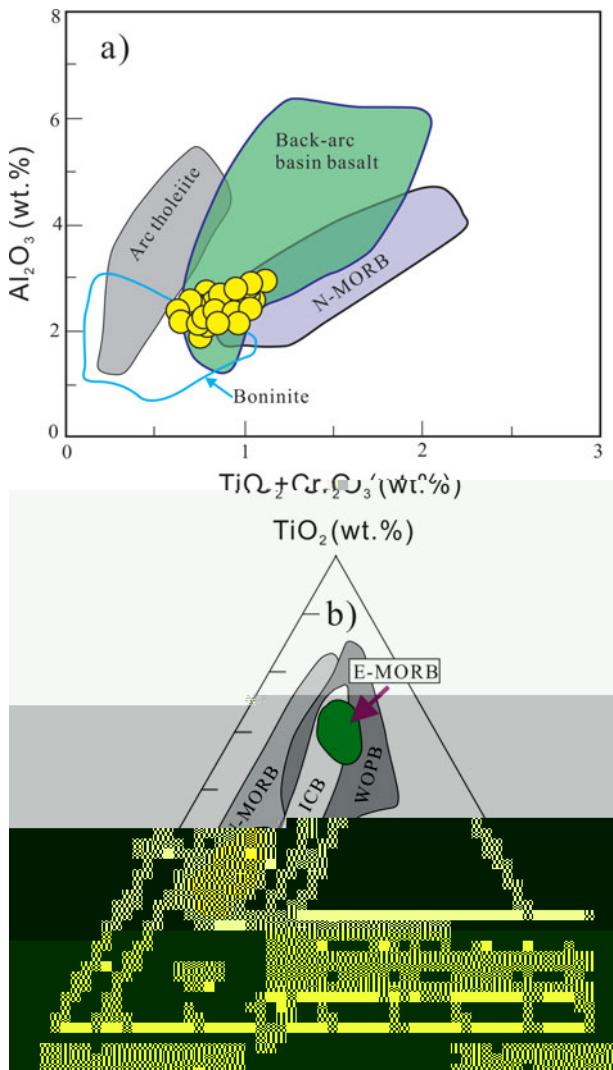
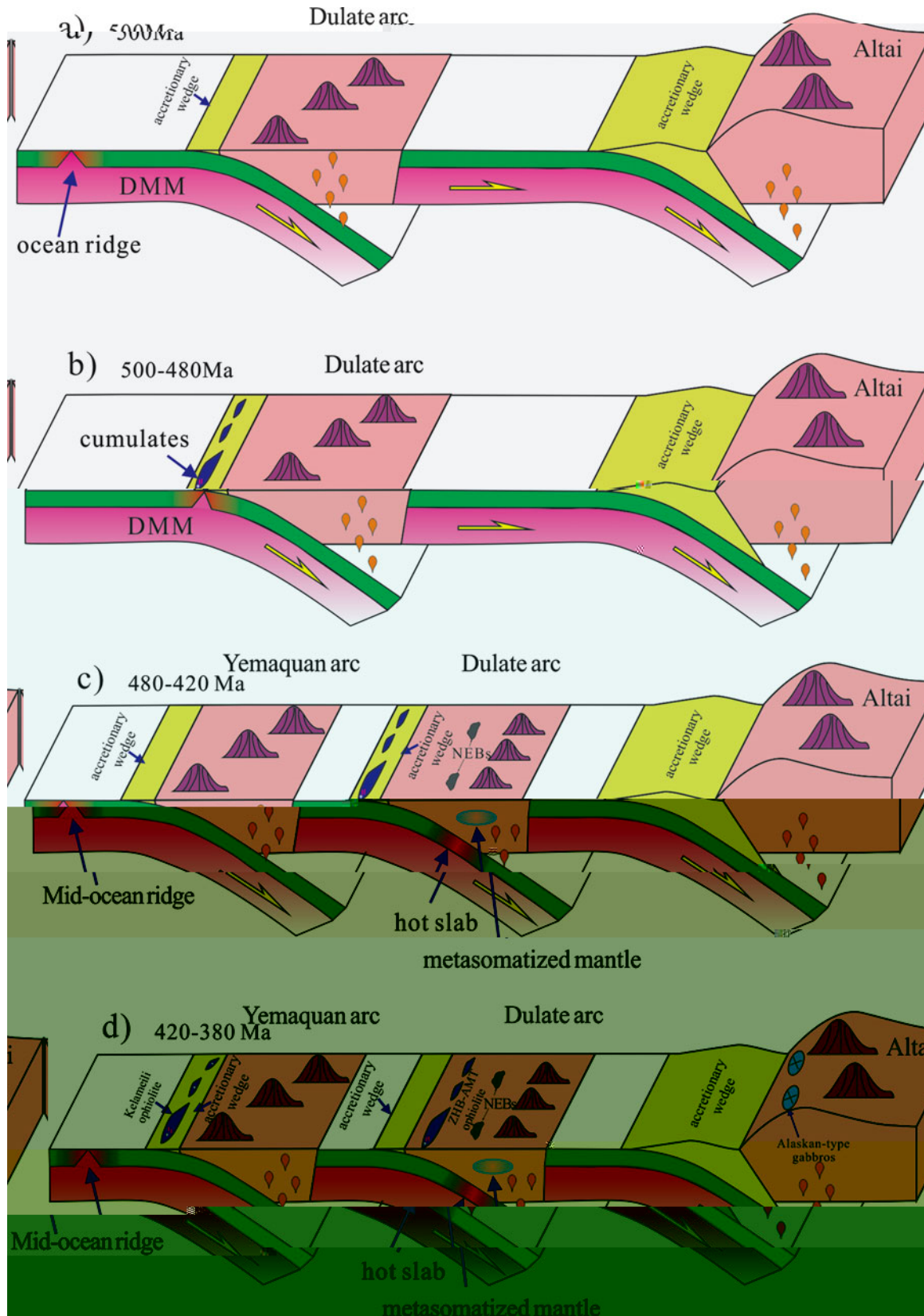


Figure 2. Histograms of $\epsilon_{Hf}(t)$ (a) and $\delta^{18}O$ (b) for the Zhaheba ophiolite.

(2013, 01) ... $\epsilon_{Hf}(t) > 16$... $\delta^{18}O$... $5.3 \pm 0.23\%$... $\epsilon_{Hf}(t)$... 1.4 ± 0.2 ... 6.0 ... 200 ... 200 ... $et al.$

5. D ... 5.a. T ... b ... Z a ba ... 401 ... $(503 \pm \dots)$... (416 ± 3) ... $et al.$... 2012 ... $et al.$... 200 ... b, s, \dots ... (401) ... (46) ... $1, 3$... (1) ... $et al.$





15. (a) 500 Ma, (b) 500-480 Ma, (c) 480-420 Ma, (d) 420-380 Ma. The diagram illustrates the tectonic evolution of the Dulate and Yemaquan arcs, showing the progression from an ocean ridge to a mid-ocean ridge, the formation of accretionary wedges, and the involvement of a hot slab and metasomatized mantle. Key geological features include the DMM (Dulate Mantle Melting), cumulates, NEBs (Nevada Basin ophiolites), Kelameit ophiolite, ZHB-AMT ophiolite, and Alaskan-type gabbros.

(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).

S7 a a a
 // /10.101 / 0016 56 16000042.

R / c
 1. 4.
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