

## Magma sources and petrogenesis of middle Paleozoic ultramafic-mafic rocks from the east part of the Qilian block, NW China: Implications for subduction and underplating

\*Kuoan Tung<sup>1</sup>, Xian-hua Li<sup>2</sup>, Dunyi Liu<sup>3</sup>, Jianxin Zhang<sup>3</sup>, Chien-Yuan Tseng<sup>4</sup>

1. National Museum of Natural Science, Taiwan, 2. Institute of Geology and Geophysics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, 3. Institute of Geology, Chinese Academy of Geological Sciences (CAGS), Beijing 100037, People's Republic of China, 4. Department of Earth Sciences, National Cheng Kung University, Tainan 701, Taiwan

Field relationships, mineralogy, petrology, geochemistry, geochronology, and Nd-Hf-O isotopes of the ultramafic-mafic rocks from the east part of the Qilian block are studied in the present work. The Aganzheng intrusive body only exposed in the Zhigoumen, Shiguanzi, Xianggoumen outcrops and includes olivine pyroxenite, clinopyroxenite, pyroxene hornblendite, hornblendite, dioritic norite. The gabbroic and dioritic rocks are also layered or massive cumulates with rock types varying continuously from noritic gabbro through hornblende gabbro to dioritic norite. Contact metamorphic zones are well developed between the Aganzheng intrusive body and the country rock.

Major element contents of Aganzheng ultramafic-mafic rocks show subalkalic series and are characterized by low SiO<sub>2</sub> contents (38.09-54.96 %), low TiO<sub>2</sub> contents (0.09-0.72 %), low P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> contents (0.00-0.36 %) and alkali contents (Na<sub>2</sub>O+K<sub>2</sub>O 0.01-5.35 %), but high MgO contents (9.68-33.06 %), Ni contents (116-1505 ppm), Cr contents (713-2808 ppm). Similar LREE-rich pattern ((Ce/Yb)<sub>N</sub> = 0.95-3.80 except two Samples) and tiny Eu anomaly (Eu/Eu\* = 0.6-1.2) indicate the Aganzheng ultramafic-mafic rocks have the same magma source. Trace elements are enriched in LILE (Rb, Th, U, K), relatively depleted in HFSE (Nb and Ta), and the La/Yb, Ce/Yb, Th/Yb, Nb/La, La/Sm values suggest the limited crustal contamination during the rise of the magma.

The  $\epsilon_{Nd}(430 \text{ Ma})$  values are  $-6.9$  to  $+2.5$  and  $T_{DM}$  values are 3.6–1.4 Ga. The SHRIMP ages are  $433 \pm 2$  Ma for the Zhigoumen pyroxenite (101-2101A),  $434 \pm 3$  Ma for Shiguanzi gabbro (101-2104A) and  $412 \pm 3$  Ma for the Xianggoumen serpentinite (101-2107A). In situ zircon O-Hf isotope, the  $\delta^{18}O$  compositions of vary from  $+9.03$  to  $+9.50$  (except three points  $+11.33$ ,  $+12.38$ ,  $+12.44$ ) and  $\epsilon_{Hf}(t)$  value is  $+0.29$  to  $+4.13$  for the Zhigoumen pyroxenite (101-2101A), the  $\delta^{18}O$  compositions of vary from  $+6.39$  to  $+7.12$  and  $\epsilon_{Hf}(t)$  value is  $+7.76$  to  $+13.26$  for Shiguanzi gabbro (101-2104A). and the  $\delta^{18}O$  compositions of vary from  $+4.68$  to  $+5.31$  and  $\epsilon_{Hf}(t)$  value of  $+0.28$  to  $+2.79$  for the Xianggoumen serpentinite (101-2107A).

According to the above datum, we suggest that middle Paleozoic magmatism last ~20 m.y. (434-412 Ma) on the northern margin of the Qilian Block was related to the Early Paleozoic continental collision between the Qilian and Qaidam blocks, and to subsequent subduction or thermal underplating.

Keywords: Ultramafic-mafic rock, SHRIMP, Nd-Hf-O isotope, Qilian Block, Underplating

