

## Zircon Hf isotopic constraints on the Jurassic-Oligocene magmatic rocks in the Lut-Sistan region, eastern Iran: Implications for the magmatic evolution

\*Han-Yi Chiu<sup>1,2</sup>, Sun-Lin Chung<sup>1,2</sup>, Mohammad Hossein Zarrinkoub<sup>3</sup>, Hao-Yang Lee<sup>1</sup>, Kwan-Nang Pang<sup>1</sup>, Seyyed Saeid Mohammadi<sup>3</sup>, Mohammad Mahdi Khatib<sup>3</sup>, Kuo-Lung Wang<sup>1</sup>

1. Institute of Earth Sciences, Academia Sinica, Taipei, Taiwan, 2. Department of Geosciences, National Taiwan University, Taipei, Taiwan, 3. Department of Geology, University of Birjand, Birjand, Iran

This study presents new zircon Hf isotopic results for 28 magmatic rocks of Jurassic-Oligocene ages in the Lut-Sistan region to better understand the magmatic evolution of eastern Iran before and after the Lut-Afghan collision. The Middle Jurassic (~168 Ma) granitoids yielded a wide range of zircon  $\varepsilon_{\text{Hf}}(\text{T})$  values from +8 to -1, revealing the similarity of variable isotopic feature of the coeval magmatic rocks forming along the Sanandaj-Sirjan zone, in agreement with the hypothesis of anti-clockwise rotation of the Lut block. The Early Cretaceous (113-107 Ma) gabbros that belong to the Birjand ophiolite indisputably show depleted mantle-derived zircon Hf isotope compositions of  $\varepsilon_{\text{Hf}}(\text{T})$  values from +16 to +12 and thus confirm their oceanic crustal origin. Another ~110 Ma diorite without ophiolitic affinity has relatively lower zircon  $\varepsilon_{\text{Hf}}(\text{T})$  values from +9 to +6, and it also contains abundant inherited zircons that show  $\varepsilon_{\text{Hf}}(\text{T})$  values between +5 and -2 at ~168 Ma, indicative of the widespread distribution of the Middle Jurassic magmatism in northern part of this region. In the Late Cretaceous, the emplacement of ~86 Ma granitoids also yielded depleted mantle-like zircon Hf isotopes of highly positive zircon  $\varepsilon_{\text{Hf}}(\text{T})$  values from +17 to +10, and the other granites yielded lower zircon  $\varepsilon_{\text{Hf}}(\text{T})$  values from +12 to +4 at 74-71 Ma. After the closure of the Sistan ocean during the Late Cretaceous (to Paleocene), the 57-53 Ma granitoids gave zircon  $\varepsilon_{\text{Hf}}(\text{T})$  values from +12 to +3 in the Early Eocene. Then, the zircon Hf isotopic results of extensive Eocene-Oligocene (46-24 Ma) magmatic rocks show a much variable signature of zircon  $\varepsilon_{\text{Hf}}(\text{T})$  values between +14 and -2, indicating the heterogeneity of widespread post-collisional magmas during this period. On the whole, the highly radiogenic zircon Hf isotopic features were mostly obtained from dated magmatic rocks in the Lut-Sistan region, similar to our recent observation on the magmatic rocks developed by the Neotethyan evolution in the Urumieh-Dokhtar magmatic arc, which suggest that the depleted-mantle component has played a critical role on the magmatic evolution since at least the Jurassic time.

Keywords: Zircon Hf isotopes, Lut-Sistan region, Iran, magmatic evolution