

1. ()
 et al. 200)

(1)
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2. Regional geology, field observations and petrography

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 15
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> 0%
 (3)
 et al. 2013)
 (40 0%) (30 50%)
 (5 10%)
 (3)
 (2)
 et al. 2006).
 (1, 3)

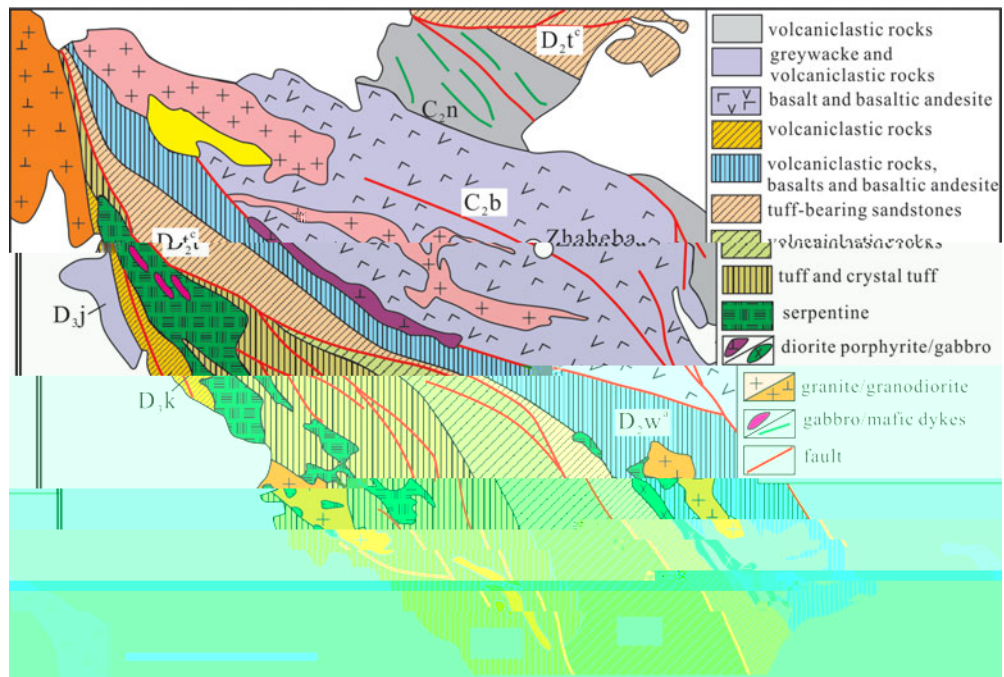


Figure 2. Geological map of the Zhaheba ophiolite (after *et al. 2000, 2001*). The map shows the distribution of various rock units and structural features. The units are labeled as D₂t, C₂n, C₂b, D₃j, D₃k, and D₃w. The legend identifies the rock types: volcaniclastic rocks, greywacke and volcaniclastic rocks, basalt and basaltic andesite, volcaniclastic rocks, volcaniclastic rocks, basalts and basaltic andesite, tuff-bearing sandstones, tuff and crystal tuff, serpentinite, diorite porphyrite/gabbro, granite/granodiorite, gabbro/mafic dykes, and fault.

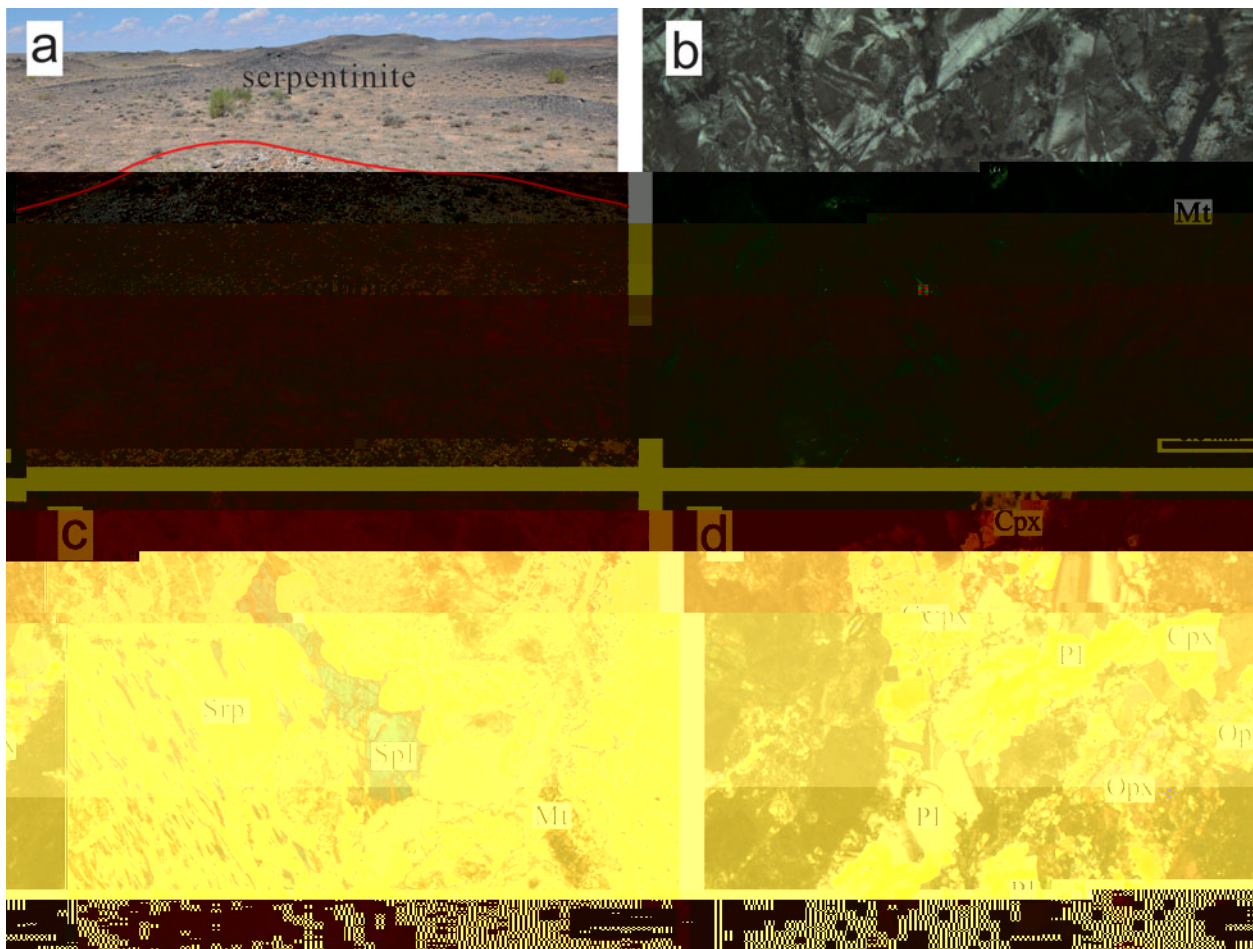


Figure 3. (a) Field photograph of a serpentinite outcrop. (b) Photomicrograph showing mineral grains (Mt, Spl). (c) Photomicrograph showing mineral grains (Srp, Spl, Mt). (d) Photomicrograph showing mineral grains (Cpx, Pl, Opx).

3. Analytical procedures

3.a. Zircon U–Pb dating and Hf–O isotope analysis

(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%, 2, 1, 120, *et al.* (2010a), $^{143}\text{Nd}/^{144}\text{Nd} = 0.0020052$, 8, 5.31‰ (*et al.* 2010b), $8\text{‰} \pm 0.21\text{‰}$ (2), $5.4 \pm 0.2\text{‰}$ (*et al.* 2013).

3.b. Mineral analysis

00, 15, 15

3.c. Whole-rock analysis

20, 4, 5, 100, *et al.* (2004), 2%, 6000, *et al.* (2004), 50, 3, 3, 3.5%, 1, 3, *et al.* (2004), 0.114, $^{143}\text{Nd}/^{144}\text{Nd} = 0.21$, 0.102, 0.0506, 0.512104, 0.51261, 2.

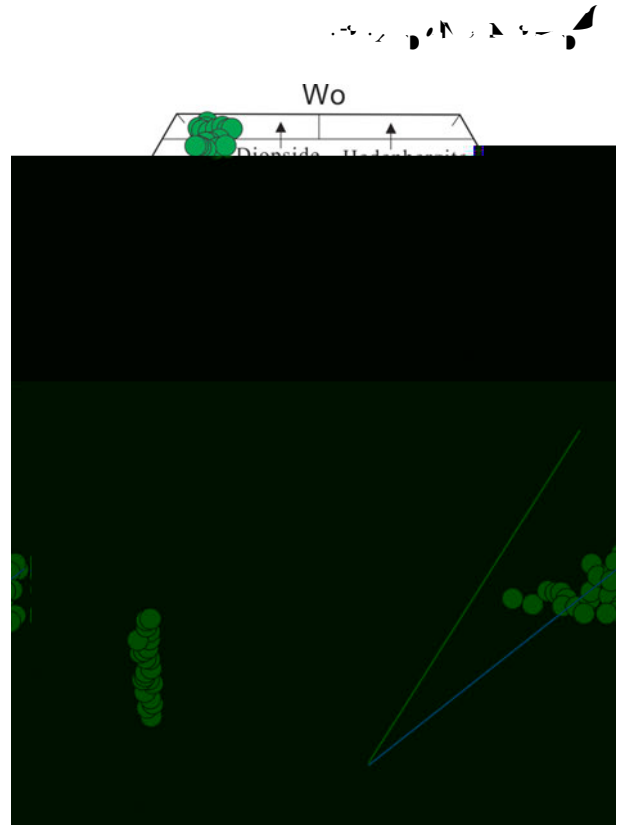
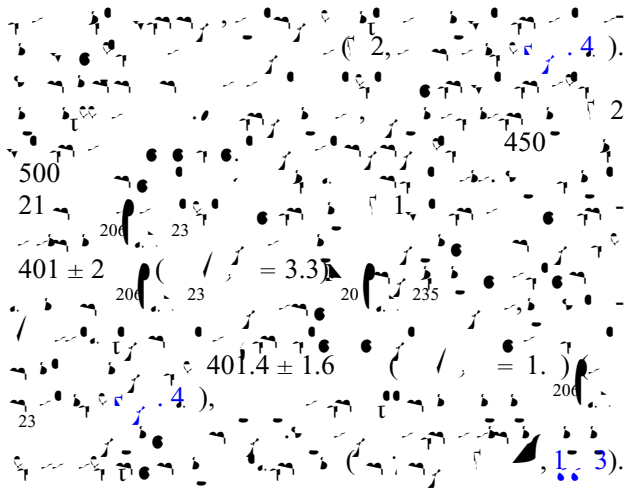
4. Analytical results

4.a. Zircon U–Pb ages

100, 150 μ, 1, 2, 1, 4, (22, 123), 0.4, 30, 4.5 ± 2.5

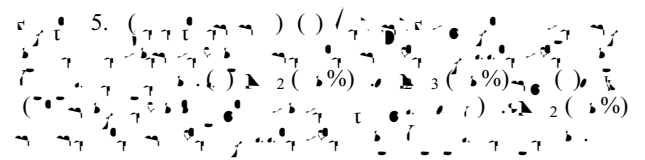
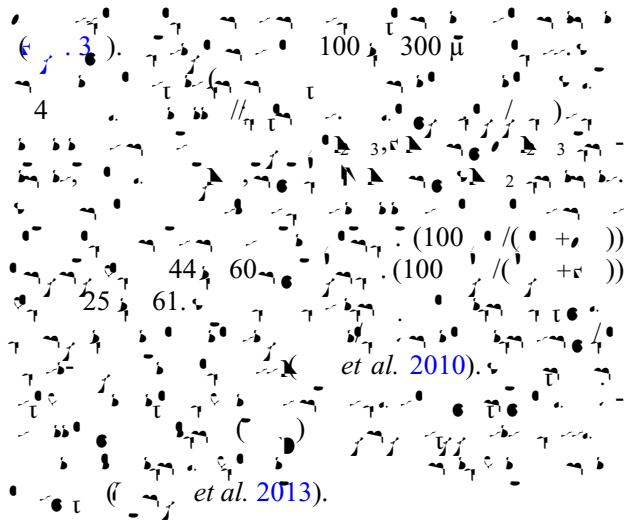
Table 1. $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$ data

	2013 年 01 月 5	2013 年 01 月 6	2013 年 01 月 (C 1)	2013 年 01 月 (C 1)	2013 年 01 月 (C 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

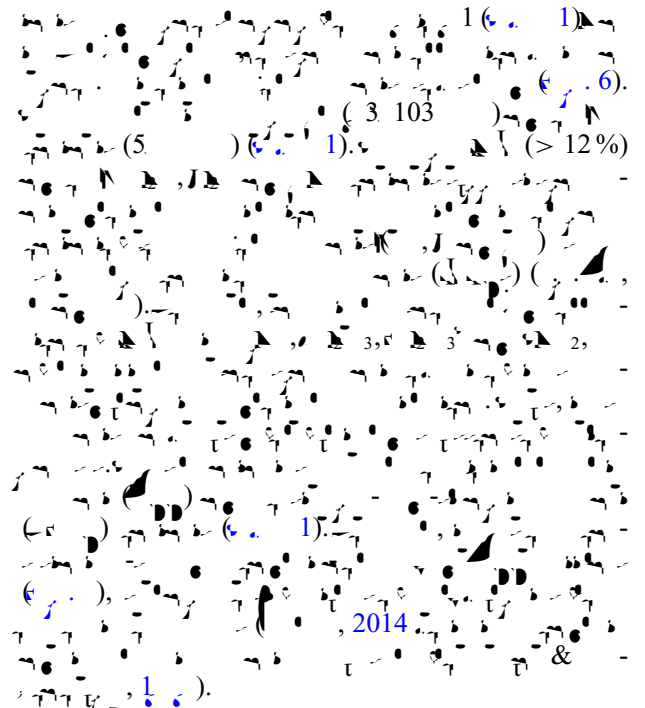
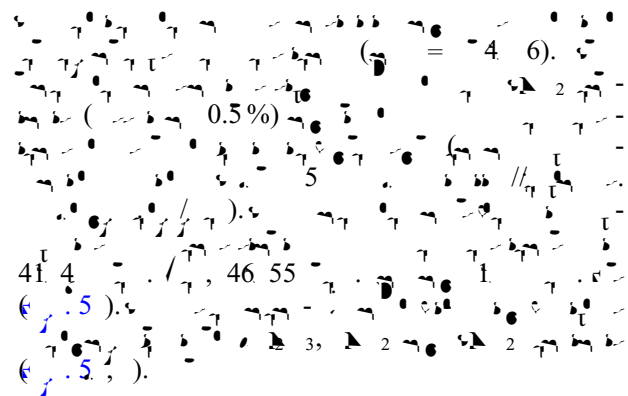


4.b. Mineral compositions

4.b.1. Spinel composition

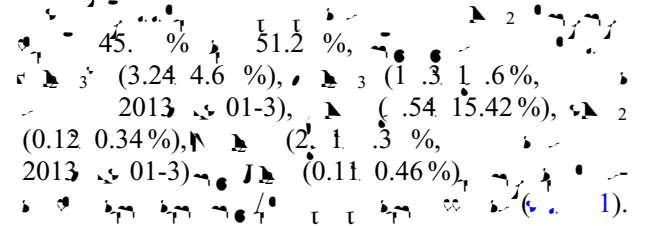
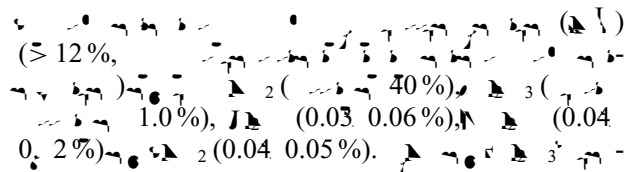


4.b.2. Pyroxene compositions



4.c. Whole-rock elemental geochemistry

4.c.1. Serpentinites and cumulates



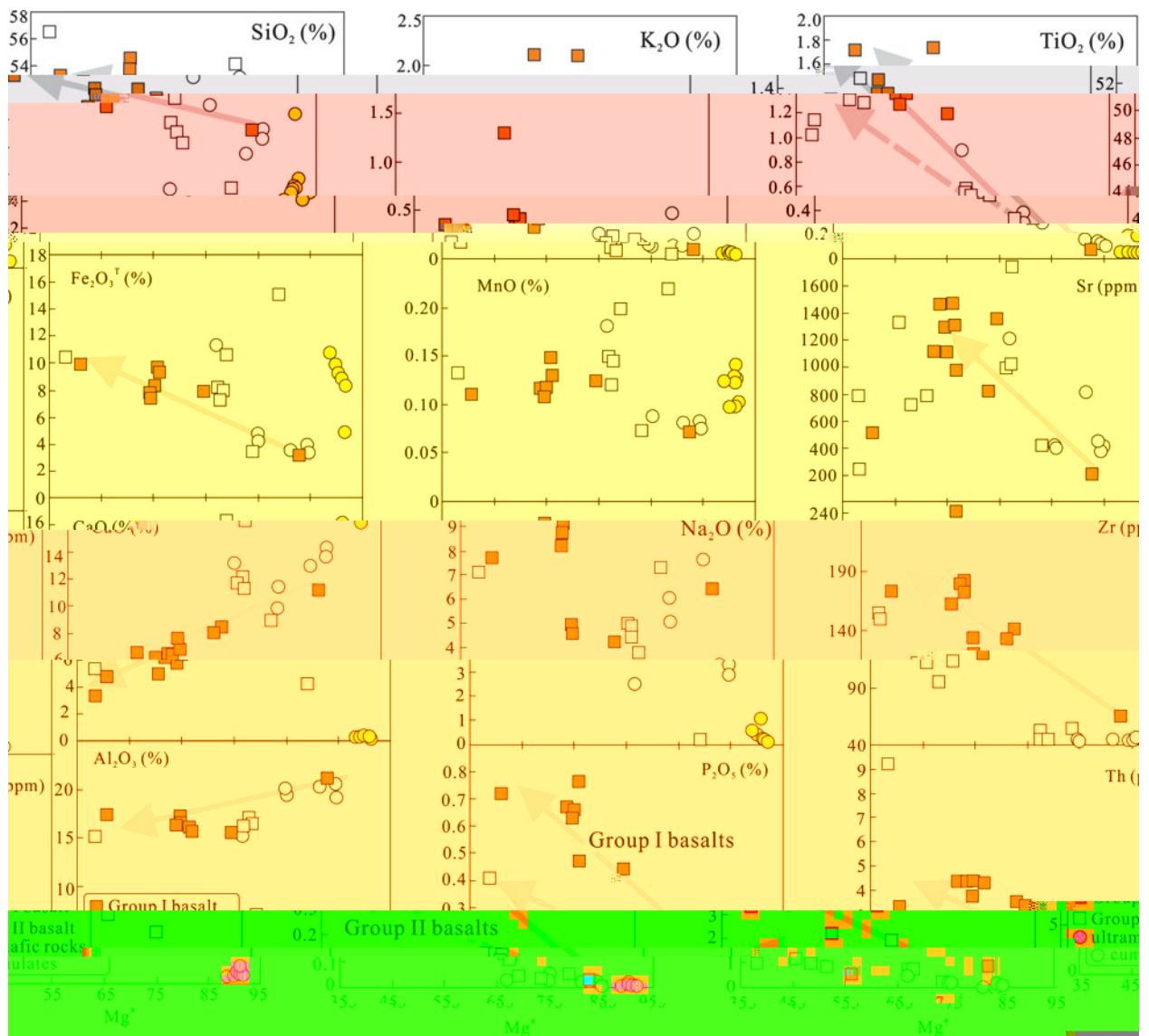


Figure 6. Geochemical characteristics of the Zhaheba ophiolite basalts. The symbols are the same as in Figure 5. The shaded areas represent the ranges of the different basalt groups. The arrows indicate the trends of the different basalt groups. The data are from *et al. 2001*.

Figure 6. Geochemical characteristics of the Zhaheba ophiolite basalts. The symbols are the same as in Figure 5. The shaded areas represent the ranges of the different basalt groups. The arrows indicate the trends of the different basalt groups. The data are from *et al. 2001*.

Figure 6. Geochemical characteristics of the Zhaheba ophiolite basalts. The symbols are the same as in Figure 5. The shaded areas represent the ranges of the different basalt groups. The arrows indicate the trends of the different basalt groups. The data are from *et al. 2001*.

4.c.2. Basalts

43.15% 5.65% (52%,

30 (20)

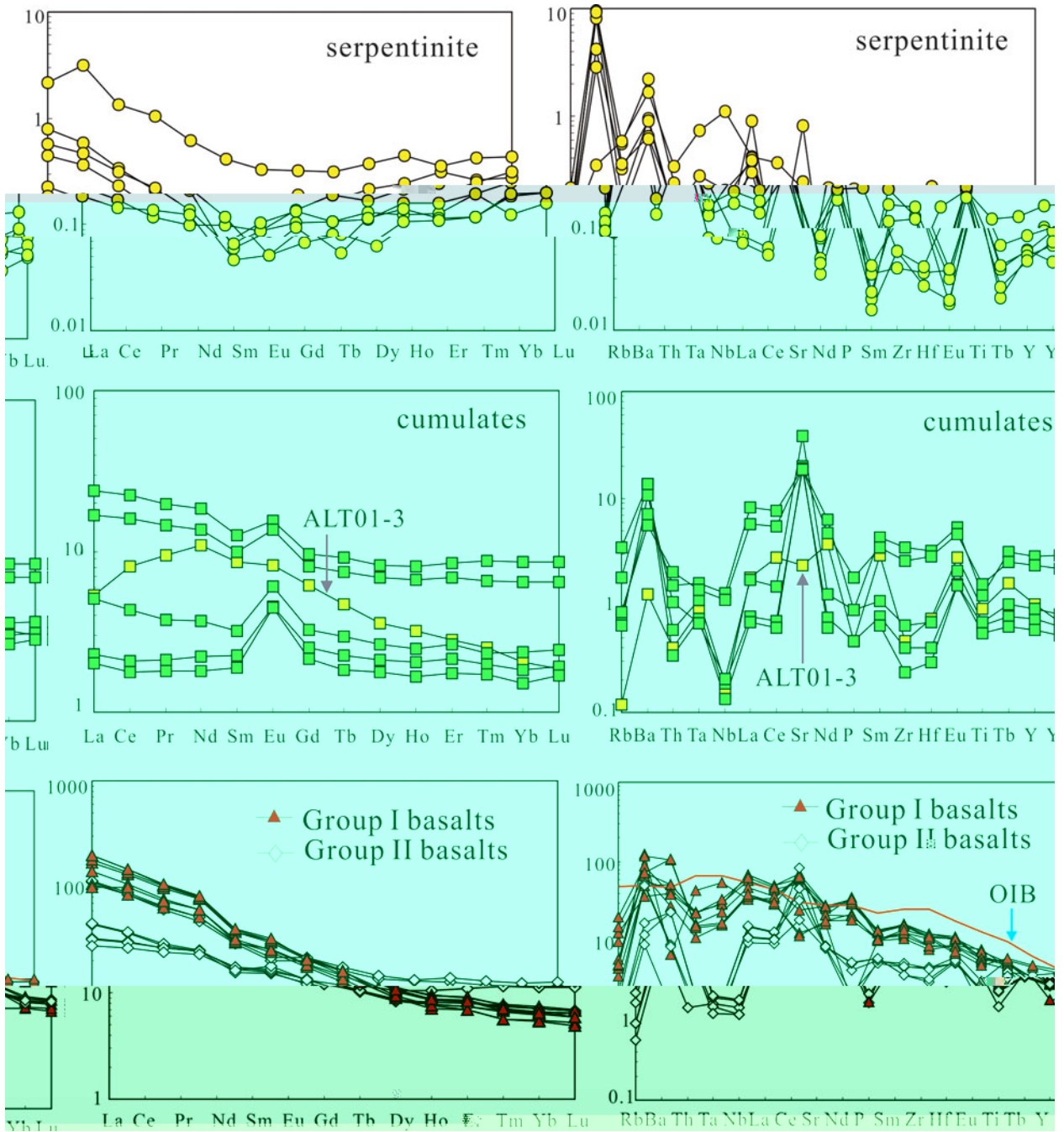
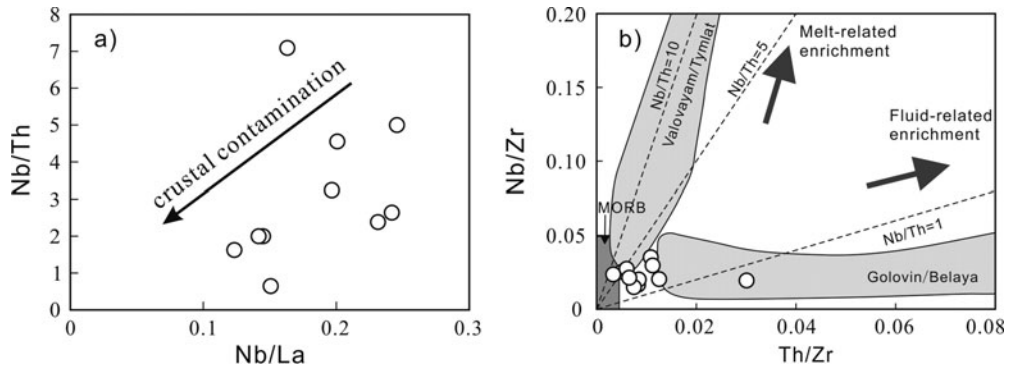
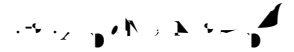


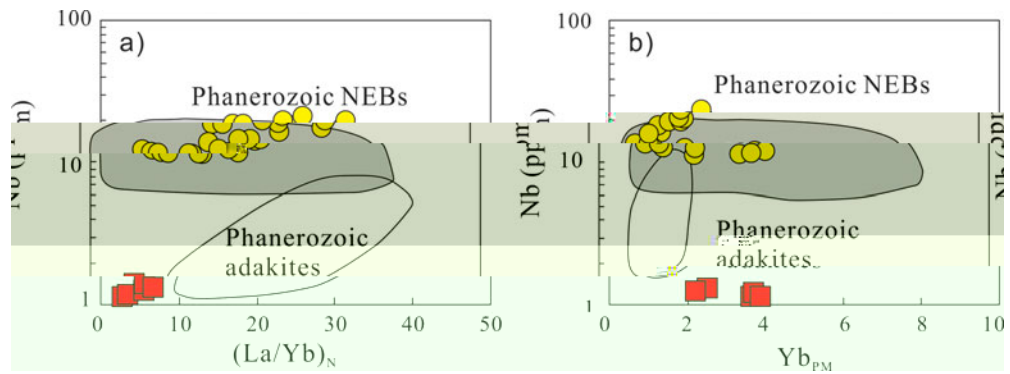
Figure 1. REE patterns of serpentinites and cumulates. The top row shows REE patterns of serpentinites (y-axis: 0.01 to 10), the middle row shows REE patterns of cumulates (y-axis: 1 to 100), and the bottom row shows REE patterns of Group I basalts (red triangles) and Group II basalts (green diamonds) (y-axis: 1 to 1000). The x-axis for the left column is La to Lu, and for the right column is Rb to Y. Specific features like 'ALT01-3' and 'OIB' are labeled.

$(\text{D}_T/\text{D}_U = 0.0 \text{--} 1.14)$
 $(\text{D}_T/\text{D}_U = 1.02 \text{--} 1.21)$
 $(\text{D}_T/\text{D}_U = 0.44)$
 (~ 0.11)

4. Whole-rock Sr-N and zircon Hf-O isotopes
 2.1 ± 1.0
 $(0.0024 \text{--} 0.0452)$ / $(0.04030 \text{--} 0.0536)$
 $(0.04015 \text{--} 0.05171)$
 2013 ± 0.3 (1)
 $0.0 \text{--} 0.13$ (4) / $143 \text{--} 144$
 0.512 ± 0.0512 (3) / 2013 ± 0.3 (1)
 $+6.3 \pm 0.5$ ()
 $+1.0$ ()



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



13. (a) Nb (ppm) vs (La/Yb)_N diagram showing fields for Phanerozoic NEBs and Phanerozoic adakites. (b) Nb (ppm) vs Yb_{PM} diagram showing fields for Phanerozoic NEBs and Phanerozoic adakites.

(1.5) (0.76) (0.04120 0.06133)

(2)

(/6)

(< 0.3)

& (1.1, 2002).

(0.1-0.2) (0.6-1.0)

(1.6)

(1.4)

(14)

2

2

5. Implications for the Palaeozoic accretion process in eastern Junggar

(416 et al. 2014

et al. 2015), (503

45 et al. 2003 et al. 2015)

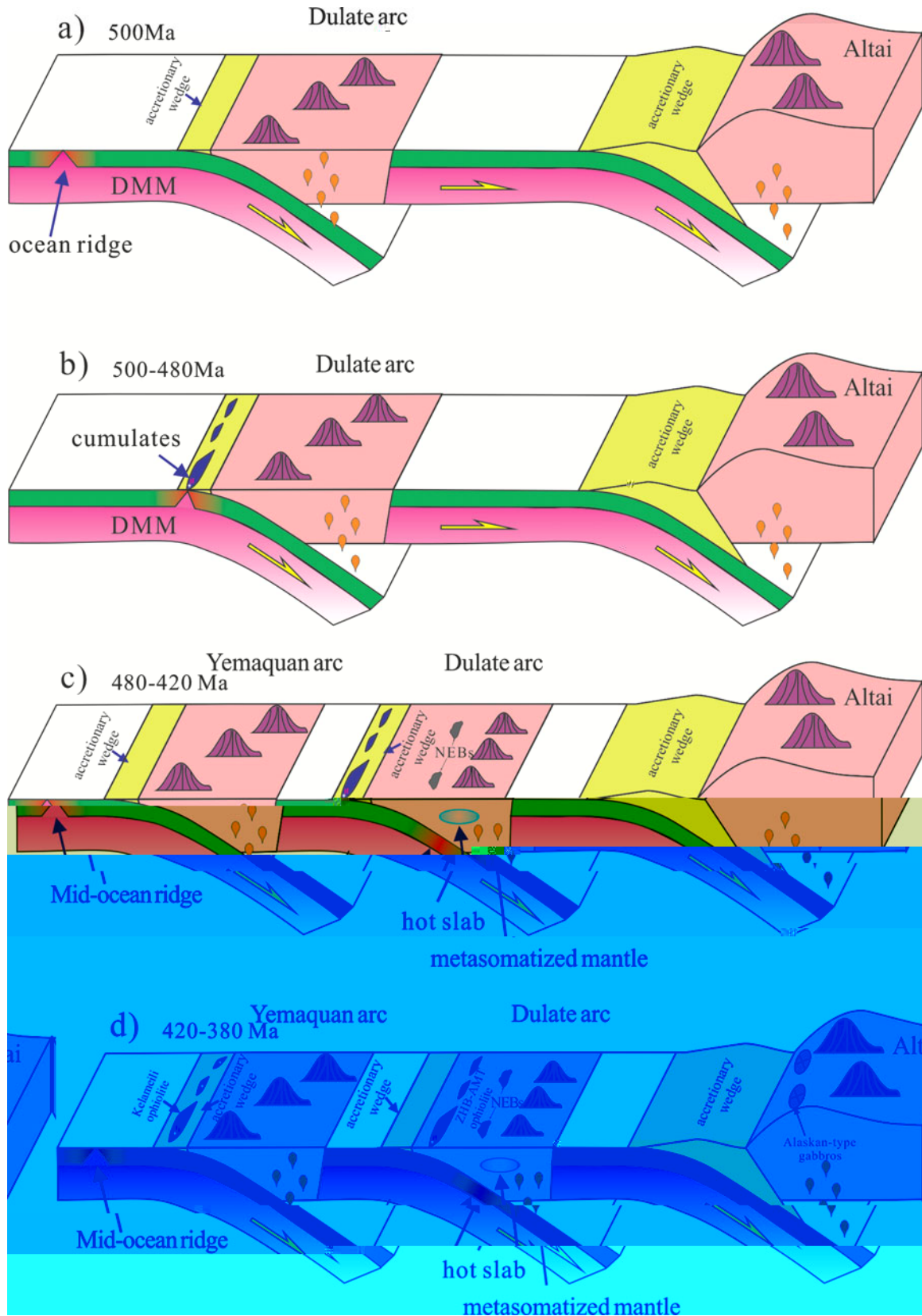
(400) (1)

(et al. 2014),

et al. 200, 200 a,b et al.

200 a).

(et al. 200 b).



15. (a) 500 Ma, (b) 500-480 Ma, (c) 480-420 Ma, (d) 420-380 Ma. Evolution of the Dulate and Yemaquan arcs. The diagram illustrates the tectonic and magmatic evolution of the Dulate and Yemaquan arcs over time. Key features include accretionary wedges, ocean ridges, mid-ocean ridges, hot slabs, and metasomatized mantle. Specific geological units like Kalamaili ophiolite, ZHE-ART ophiolite, and Alaskan-type gabbros are highlighted in the later stages.

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

6. Conclusions

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Acknowledgements.

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 (2011, 06-03-01).

Supplementary material

// /10.101 / 0016 56 16000042.

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