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Early Paleozoic polyphase metamorphism in northern Tibet, China

Jianxin Zhang^a, Shengyao Yu^a, C.G. Mattinson^b

Abstract The Altun-Qilian-Kunlun orogenic system in the northern Tibetan Plateau is considered as the northernmost orogenic collage of the proto-Tethyan domain. Early Paleozoic polyphase tectonothermal events related to the subduction of the proto-Tethyan ocean and subsequent collisional orogeny produced two dominant metamorphic belts: the North Altun (NAT)-North Qilian (NQL) HP/LT metamorphic belt, and south Altun (SAT)-north Qaidam (NQD) UHP metamorphic belt. The NAT -NQL HP/LT metamorphic belt mainly consists of blueschist, eclogite and HP metasediments. Eclogites record metamorphic conditions of 420-550 °C and 21-25 Kbar, at 510-460 Ma. The HP/LT metamorphic belt is associated with ophiolite, subduction-accretion complex, and arc magmatic rocks, suggesting that the NAT-NQL is a typical early Paleozoic accretionary orogenic belt. In contrast, the SAT-NQD UHP metamorphic belt is characterized by eclogite and garnet peridotite enclosed within continental orthogneiss and paragneiss. These rocks record UHP metamorphism at T>700 °C and P>27 Kbar. Geochronology suggests that the UHP metamorphism occurred at 500-423 Ma, and eclogite protolith ages of 850-750 Ma suggests protoliths are related to Neoproterozic continental rifting. Field relationships, petrology and geochronology suggest that the SAT-NQD UHP metamorphic belt resulted from the deep subduction of continental crust. Moreover, in the SAT-NQD

^a State Key Laboratory for Continental Tectonics and Dynamics, Institute of Geology, Chinese Academy of Geological Sciences, 26 Baiwanzhuang, Beijing 100037, PR China

^b Department of Geological Sciences, Central Washington University, 400 E. University Way, Ellensburg, WA 98926, USA

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