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3   **Geochronological, elemental and Sr-Nd-Hf-O isotopic**
4   **constraints on the petrogenesis of the Triassic post-collisional**
5   **granitic rocks in NW Thailand and its Paleotethyan implications**
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Abstract New U-Pb geochronological, petrologic, elemental and Sr-Nd-Hf-O isotopic data for the granites from the Inthanon and Sukhothai zones in NW Thailand in conjunction with correlations with SW China are presented to constrain the age and position of the Paleotethys Ocean in this region and the associated assembly of Southeast Asia. The geochronological data show that the granitic rocks in the Inthanon and Sukhothai zones, herein named Group 1 and Group 2 granites, respectively, yield similar crystallization ages of 230-200 Ma. Group 1 samples are characterized by monzogranite and granite with I- and S-type geochemical affinity and Group 2 samples by I-type monzogranite and granodiorite. They have generally similar chondrite-normalized REE and PM- normalized multi-element patterns but distinct Sr-Nd-Hf-O isotopic compositions. Group 1 samples have slightly higher initial $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ ratios (0.7111- 0.7293) but lower $\epsilon_{\text{Nd}}(\text{t})$ values (-11.1~ -14.1) than those of Group 2 samples ($^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}_{\text{(i)}}=0.7073\text{-}0.7278$ and $\epsilon_{\text{Nd}}(\text{t})=-8.3\sim -11.0$). Group 1 samples show the lower $\epsilon_{\text{Hf}}(\text{t})$ values (-5.4 ~ -18.2), older T_{DM} (1.62-2.40 Ga) and higher $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ values (+7.95-+9.94) than those of Group 2 samples ($\epsilon_{\text{Hf}}(\text{t})$ of -11.1-+4.80, T_{DM} of 0.96-1.95 Ga and $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ of +4.95~+7.98) for the Triassic crystallization zircons. These geochemical signatures are similar to the Kwangsi and Indosinian granites in the South China and Indochina blocks but distinct from those of the Gangdese I-type granite and Sibumasu Paleozoic granite. Our data suggest that Group 1 samples mainly originated from the early Paleozoic supracrustal rocks containing metapelite and metavolcanic components, which had previously experienced the surface weathering. Group 2 samples were derived from a hybridized

source of an old metamorphic and a newly underplated mafic component. Synthesis of our data with available regional observations indicate that the Inthanon zone represents the main suture zone of the eastern Paleotethyan Ocean in NW Thailand and links with the Changning-Menglian suture zone in SW Yunnan (SW China). In NW Thailand, a switch from the eastward subduction of the Paleotethyan oceanic plate to the collision of the Sibumasu with Indochina blocks occurred at ~237 Ma, and syn- and post-collisional time being at ~237-230 Ma and ~200-230 Ma, respectively. The late Triassic granites in the Inthanon and Sukhothai zones are representative of the post-collisional magmatic products.

Keywords late Triassic granite, zircon U-Pb dating, elemental and Sr-Nd-Hf-O isotopic data, post-collisional collapse, eastern Paleotethyan evolution, NW Thailand

1 Introduction

The rifting, breakup and drifting of continental fragments off the northern margin of Gondwana and their accretion onto Europe and Asia from the Paleozoic to Cenozoic is recorded in the opening and closing of the Paleo- and Neotethyan and related ocean basins (e.g., Cawood et al., 2013). Remnants of the Paleotethyan Ocean extended from the European Alps through Afghanistan to southern Tibet and then southward through NW Thailand to Peninsular Malaysia and Sumatra (inset in Fig. 1; Bullard and Smith, 1965; Sengör and Hsü, 1984; Metcalfe, 1996, 2002, 2014; Metcalfe and Isozaki, 2009; Srichan et al., 2009). In Tibet and Peninsular Malaysia, the Longmucuo-Shuanghu and the Bentong–Raub suture zones (Fig. 1) highlight the

position of the eastern Paleotethyan ocean (e.g., Hutchison, 1975; Metcalfe, 1996, 2002; Zhong, 1998; Li et al., 2005; Feng et al., 2008). In the intervening region, the eastern Paleotethyan Ocean is represented by the Changning-Menglian suture in SW China that separates the Baoshan/Sibumasu and Simao/Indochina blocks (Fig. 1). It is marked by the abundant ophiolitic *mélange*, high-pressure metamorphic rocks and associated igneous and sedimentary rocks (e.g., Sengör, 1976; Mo et al., 1998; Zhong, 1998; Fan et al., 2015; Wang et al., 2010; Peng et al., 2006, 2014; Metcalfe, 2002; Henning et al. 2009). The southward extension of the Changning-Menglian suture zone with the Bentong–Raub zone in Peninsular Malaysia, through intervening NW Thailand (Fig. 1), is poorly constrained with the Nan suture, the Mae Yuan Fault and the Chiang Rai Fault having been proposed as potential remnants of the eastern Paleotethyan ocean in this region (Fig. 2; Barr and MacDonald, 1991; Caridroit, 1993; Bunopas, 1994; Hada et al., 1997; Ueno, 1999, 2003; Feng, 2002; Panjasawatwong et al. 2006; Ferrari et al., 2008; Hara et al., 2009; Qian et al. 2015a, 2016; Wang et al., 2016).

In NW Thailand, the granitic rocks are extensively distributed, and are believed as a segment of a giant late Paleozoic igneous belt extending through SE Asia (Figs. 1-2, Barr et al., 2000; Panjasawatwong et al., 2006). These granites, with unknown crystallization age, are potentially temporally and spatially linked to the giant igneous belt in SW Yunnan (e.g., Barr et al., 2000, 2006; Fontaine, 2002; Panjasawatwong, 2003; Zhong, 1998; Hennig et al., 2009; Wang et al., 2010; Peng et al., 2014 and references therein), thus are important carriers for probing the tectonic evolution of

the eastern Paleotethyan ocean and subsequent closure and assemblage (e.g., Pearce et al., 1984; Martin, 1987; Bonin, 2007). In this paper we constrain the position and evolution of the Paleotethyan Ocean in NW Thailand through an analysis of the granitic rocks that occur in the tectonic blocks between the Nan suture, the Chiang Rai Fault and the Mae Yuan Fault. To achieve this, we systematically studied forty-eight granitic samples from the sixteen sites in NW Thailand (e.g., Chiang Rai, Chiang Mai, Fang, Inthanon and Tak), including new U-Pb geochronological, petrologic, elemental and Sr-Nd-Hf-O isotopic data.

2 Geological setting and petrography

NW Thailand is divided from east to west into four tectonic units: the Indochina block, the Sukhothai and Inthanon zones, and the Sibumasu block, separated by the Nan suture, the Chiang Rai Fault and the Mae Yuan Fault, respectively (Figs. 2-3; Barr and Macdonald, 1991; Sone and Metcalfe, 2008).

The Indochina block lies between the Ailaoshan-Song Ma and Nan sutures (Fig. 1; Metcalfe, 1998, 2013; Lepvrier et al., 2008; Fan et al., 2010). It consists of a Proterozoic package of volcanoclastics and carbonates (Zhong, 1998) uncomfortably overlain by Paleozoic-lower Triassic carbonate and siliciclastic sequences, which display Cathaysia flora and fauna, similar to those of the Yangtze Block (Zhong, 1998; Feng, 2002; Metcalfe, 2006; Wongwanich and Boucot, 2011). Mesozoic rocks are characterized by a continental red bed sequence, such as that in the Khorat Plateau Basin (e.g., Ridd et al., 2011). The Nan suture has traditionally been interpreted as the

remnants of a Paleotethyan ocean, but more recently it has been considered to mark a back-arc basin (e.g., Ueno and Hisada, 2001; Qian et al., 2015a).

The Sibumasu block is a part of the peri-Gondwanan Cimmerian continent that lay along the northeastern margin of the supercontinent in the late Carboniferous-early Permian period (e.g., Metcalfe, 1996, 1998, 2006, 2013; Sevastjanova et al., 2011). It is also known as the Shan-Thai block in NW Thailand, the South Qiangtang block in Tibet, and the Baoshan and Tengchong blocks in SW China (e.g., Fontaine, 2002; Metcalfe, 1996, 2002, 2006, 2013). The block contains abundant granitic gneiss, migmatite and leucogranite, previously mapped as Proterozoic basement. The pre-Silurian package is uncomfortably overlain by Upper Carboniferous to Lower Permian glaciogenic diamictites and Middle-Upper Permian platform carbonates (e.g., Ueno, 2003).

The Sukhothai zone (Figs. 2-3) mainly consists of Paleozoic greywackes, shales, limestones and schists and uncomfortably-underlain middle/upper Triassic molasses and Jurassic epicontinental sedimentary rocks (Ueno and Hisada, 2001; Metcalfe, 2006, 2013; Ridd et al., 2011). In this zone, the Permian-Triassic volcanic and granitic rocks are widespread and interpreted to be generated in a continental arc setting (Barr and Macdonald, 1991; Panjasawatwong, 2003; Ridd et al., 2011; Qian et al., 2015a, 2016).

The Inthanon zone, originally proposed by Barr and Macdonald (1991), consists of metamorphic rocks of unknown age, Cambrian sandstones, Ordovician limestones, late Paleozoic carbonates, siliciclastics, cherts and basalts, and upper Triassic- Jurassic

volcanoclastics, as well as abundant Mesozoic gneissic and massive granites (Fig. 3; e.g., Feng, 2002; Feng et al., 2004, 2008; Hara et al., 2009; Ridd et al., 2011; Ridd, 2015).

Coarse- to medium-grained porphyritic and massive granites and granodiorites, as well as granitic gneisses, are widely distributed across NW Thailand (Figs. 2-3). The distribution is superimposed on the lithotectonic Indochina block, the Sukhothai and Inthanon zones, and the Sibumasu block, with Cobbing et al. (1992) subdividing the granitoids into the Western, Central and Eastern Granite Provinces separated by the Mae Yuam and Chiang Rai faults, respectively (Figs. 2-3; Hutchison, 2007; Ridd et al., 2011).

The Eastern Province extends from NW Laos through Chiang Rai, Loei and Chanihaburi in Thailand, and southerly to Peninsular Malaysia. It outcrops in the Sukhothai zone and Indochina block to the east of the Chiang Rai Fault. The granites intruded the pre-Triassic strata as stocks and batholiths, and have been previously mapped as Permo-Triassic I-type granite (Ridd et al., 2011). The Tak batholith is the representative pluton, which is mainly composed of hornblende-bearing diorite to granodiorite, monzonite, granitic porphyry and porphyritic granites.

The Western Province occurs within the Sibumasu block, to the west of the Mae Yuam Fault, and southerly extends from the border of Thailand and Myanmar into Sumatra across the Malacca Straits and Phuket Island. It has been considered to be composed of a Cretaceous and Tertiary Sn- and W-bearing S-type and I-types granites (Cobbing et al., 1992; Ridd et al., 2011).

The Central Province, located in the Inthanon zone between the Mae Yuam and Chiang Rai faults, is characterized by granitic gneiss and migmatite in the core and by granites in the flanks (e.g., Cobbing et al., 1986, 1992; Ridd et al., 2011). The granitic gneisses and migmatite, with a penetrative subhorizontal schistosity, was originally been mapped as Precambrian basement (e.g., Chakkaphak and Veeraburus, 1982). However, Dunning et al. (1995) and Cobbing et al. (1992) obtained Permian and Triassic ages (269-207 Ma) for the gneisses at Doi Inthanon (Figs. 2-3). The flanking granites are composed of medium to coarse-grained porphyritic and massive granites, K-feldspar megacrystic granites, monzonitic granites and two-mica granites, e.g., the Chiang Rai, Fang, Mae Sariang intrusions (Figs. 2-4; Mahawat, 1982; Mahawat et al. 1990).

The granitic gneiss has a mineral assemblage of K-feldspar (~35-60 vol. %), quartz (~20-35 vol. %), plagioclase (~10-25 vol. %) and biotite (~3-10 vol. %) with minor amount of accessory minerals (e.g., tourmaline, apatite, zircon, and monazite and Fe-Ti oxides), as shown in Fig. 4a-b. They contain angular to rounded paragneiss and amphibolite enclaves. The mineral composition for the massive granite includes ~10-30 vol.% plagioclase, ~20-60 vol.% K-feldspar and ~10-50 vol.% quartz (Fig. 4c-f). These granites usually show porphyritic textures with feldspar phenocrysts mostly from 3 to 8 mm, but occasionally up to 30 mm long. The matrix of the granites is mainly composed of fine-grained K-feldspar, plagioclase, quartz and minor biotite. Granodiorite and hornblende granite with mafic enclaves are observed in massive granitic batholiths in Eastern Province (e.g., Ridd et al., 2011). Locations of samples

analyzed in this paper are shown in Figure 3 and Table 1.

3 Analytical techniques

Zircon grains for U-Pb dating were separated by standard density and magnetic separation techniques at the mineral separation laboratory of the Bureau of Geology and Mineral Resources of Hebei Province. Grains were mounted in epoxy, polished and coated with gold, and then photographed in transmitted and reflected light. The internal texture of grains was examined using cathodoluminescence (CL) imaging via a scanning electron microprobe at the Sun Yat-sen University, Guangzhou.

In-situ zircon U-Th-Pb measurements and Lu-Hf isotopic analyses were undertaken using a Nu Plasma HR MC-ICPMS (Nu Instruments) with ArF-193 nm laser ablation system (Resolution M-50) at the University of Hong Kong. The zircon standards CN92-2, 91500, GJ-1 and Plešovice were used to calibrate the U-Th-Pb ratios. Silicate glass standard NIST 610 was analyzed to ensure machine optimization. The spot size for data collection was 30-40 μm . Instrument settings and a detailed outline of analytical procedures are illustrated by Xia et al. (2012) and Wu et al. (2006). Individual U-Pb analyses are presented with 1 σ error. Meanwhile, uncertainties in grouped ages are quoted at the 95% confidence level. The age calculations and plots were made using the Isoplot and Squid programs of Ludwig (2003). External calibration of zircon in-situ Lu-Hf isotopes were measured using zircon standard 91500 together with analyses of unknowns, which yielded a signal intensity of ~ 10 Vat ^{180}Hf for the standard zircon 91500 with a recommended

209 $^{176}\text{Hf}/^{177}\text{Hf}$ ratio of 0.282293 ± 28 (Wu et al. 2006). Data were normalized to $^{176}\text{Hf}/$
210 $^{177}\text{Hf}=0.7325$, using exponential correction for mass bias. The mean β_{Yb} value was
211 applied for the isobaric interference correction of ^{176}Yb on ^{176}Hf in the same spot. The
212 ratio of $^{176}\text{Yb}/^{172}\text{Yb}$ (0.5887) was also applied for the Yb correction. A decay constant
213 for ^{176}Lu of $1.865 \pm 0.015 \times 10^{-11}/\text{year}$ (Scherer, 2001), the present-day chondritic
214 ratios of $^{176}\text{Hf}/^{177}\text{Hf} = 0.282772$ and $^{176}\text{Lu}/^{177}\text{Hf} = 0.0332$ (Blichert-Toft and Albarède,
215 1997) were used for calculating $\varepsilon\text{Hf}(t)$ values. The two-stage model age (TDM2) was
216 also calculated on basis of $^{176}\text{Lu}/^{177}\text{Hf}=0.015$ for average continental crust (Griffin et
217 al., 2002).

218 Zircon oxygen isotopic analyses were measured using the Cameca 1280 at
219 Institute of Geology and Geophysics, Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS). The Cs^+
220 ion beam was accelerated to 10 kV, with an intensity of ~ 2 nA. The normal incidence
221 electron flood gun was used to compensate for sample charging. Oxygen isotopes
222 were measured in multi-collector mode with two off-axis Faraday cups. Analytical
223 procedures are similar to that described by Li et al. (2010, 2013). The internal
224 precision of a single analysis was generally better than 0.20 ‰ (1 σ) for $^{18}\text{O}/^{16}\text{O}$ ratio.
225 Zircon U-Pb geochronological dating results and in-situ Hf-O isotopic analyzed data
226 are listed in Supplementary Dataset and Table 2, respectively.

227 Whole-rock samples for elemental and Sr–Nd isotopic analyses were crushed to
228 200-mesh using an agate mill. The major oxides were analyzed at the Guangzhou
229 Institute of Geochemistry (GIG), Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS) by a Rigaku
230 ZSX100e wavelength X-ray fluorescence spectrometry with relative standard

derivations of 5%. Trace element analyses were performed using a Perkin–Elmer Sciex ELAN 6000 ICP–MS at the GIG, CAS. The analytical precision is better 5% for elements >10 ppm, less than 8% for those <10 ppm, and about 10% for transition metals. Detailed sample preparation and analytical procedure followed Li et al. (2002). Sr and Nd isotopic analyses were carried out using a Neptune Plus multi-collection mass spectrometry equipped with nine Faraday cup collectors and eight ion counters in GIG, CAS. Details of analytical methods are presented by Yang et al. (2006). The total procedure blanks were in the range of 200–500 pg for Sr and ≤ 50 pg for Nd. The mass fractionation corrections for Sr and Nd isotopic ratios are based on $^{86}\text{Sr}/^{88}\text{Sr} = 0.1194$ and $^{146}\text{Nd}/^{144}\text{Nd} = 0.7219$, respectively. The measured $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ ratios of the (NIST) SRM987 standard are 0.710265 ± 12 (2 σ) and the measured $^{143}\text{Nd}/^{144}\text{Nd}$ ratios of the La Jolla standard are 0.511862 ± 10 (2 σ). During the analytical process, within-run errors of precision are estimated to be better than 0.000015 for $^{146}\text{Nd}/^{144}\text{Nd}$ in the 95% confidence level. The whole-rock major oxides, trace elemental, as well as Sr–Nd isotopic data of the selected samples are listed in Table 3.

4 Zircon U–Pb geochronological and in-situ Hf–O isotopic results

Fourteen samples were selected for zircon U–Pb dating with ten of them also undergoing Hf–O isotopic analyses. The analytical results are summarized in Table 1. They are granitic gneisses and porphyritic and massive granites with the major minerals of feldspar, plagioclase and quartz (Fig. 4). Zircons from these samples are transparent to subtransparent prismatic grains. In CL, almost all grains show an

internal structure with oscillatory zoning and several grains contain inherited cores (Appendix 1).

4.1 Granites in the Inthanon zone (Central Province)

TG-5A and TG-6A are granitic gneisses near the Fang Hotspring National Park (Fig. 3a). Thirteen out of the 24 grains with the oscillatory zones from TG-5A yield a weighted mean age of 219 ± 2 Ma (Fig. 5a, MSWD = 0.2) with Th/U = 0.12-0.73, which give $\epsilon_{\text{Hf}}(t)$ values of -10.9~-15.1, T_{DM} model ages of 2.2-1.9 Ga and $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ values of 8.69-9.21‰ (Tables 1-2). For TG-6A (Fig. 5b), a weighted mean age of 200 ± 2 Ma (MSWD=1.0) is defined by 9 analyses out of 22 spots with Th/U = 0.10-1.26. The remaining analytical spots for TG-5A and TG-6A plotted along or close to the concordia curve with the apparent ages of 1573-419 Ma ($n = 11$) and 2457-364 Ma ($n = 13$), respectively.

TG-30B₁, TG-52A and TG-53A are granitic gneisses from Doi Inthanon, along the Chiang Mai-Mae La Noi Road. The zircons are oscillatory zoned in CL images and have Th/U ratios of 0.10-0.86. Five spots from seven grains for TG-30B₁ give a weighted mean $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ age of 222 ± 3 Ma (Fig. 5c; MSWD = 1.0). Thirty-five analytical spots from TG-52A and sixteen spots from TG-53A form coherent age-clusters with the weighted mean ages of 212 ± 3 Ma (MSWD = 1.4) and 207 ± 2 Ma (MSWD = 0.3), respectively (Fig. 5d-e). Their $\epsilon_{\text{Hf}}(t)$ values, T_{DM} model ages and $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ values are in range of -21.0~-9.6, 2.57~1.86 Ga, and 8.82~9.86‰ for TG-52A, and -19.9~-10.3, 2.50~1.90 Ga, and 8.56~9.84‰ for TG-53A (Tables 1-2). The remaining fifteen analyses from these samples plot near to the concordia curve show

the older apparent ages ranging from 2544 Ma to 254 Ma, which are interpreted as inherited grains.

Porphyritic granites TL-26A and TG-11A are from Sleeping Buddha Park and Mae Wiang Pa Pao, respectively. Analytical spots TL-26A-09, TL-26A-20, TL-26A-23 and TG-11A-07 yield the U-Pb apparent ages of 1411 ± 57 Ma, 466 ± 14 Ma, 260 ± 9 Ma and 727 ± 21 Ma, respectively, which are interpreted as inherited zircons. Other analyses plot along concordia, yielding weighted mean ages of 226 ± 3 Ma ($n = 19$, MSWD = 0.6) for TL-26A, and 220 ± 1 Ma ($n = 24$, MSWD = 1.0) for TG-11A (Fig. 5f-g). Their $\epsilon\text{Hf}(t)$ values, T_{DM} model ages and $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ values for TL-26A range from -12.1 to -5.4, 2.02 Ga to 1.60 Ga, and 7.95 ‰ to 9.71 ‰.

Porphyritic granite TG-42A was collected from the 85 km Marker along Highway 1095. Spot analyses TG-42A-02 and TG-42A-17 yield apparent ages of 2432 ± 43 Ma and 890 ± 21 Ma, with negative $\epsilon\text{Hf}(t)$ values of -17.4 and -4.7, and high $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ values of 8.98 and 8.22, respectively. The remaining seventeen analyses from the sample show Th/U ratios of 0.10-0.58 and define the $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ apparent ages of 214-206 Ma, with a weighted mean age of 210 ± 1 Ma (MSWD = 0.6; Fig. 5h). The $\epsilon\text{Hf}(t)$ values range from -17.7 to -10.3, T_{DM} model age from 2.36 Ga to 1.90 Ga, and $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ values from 8.28‰ to 9.59‰.

Granitic gneissic enclave TG-16A₂ and hosted porphyritic granite TG-16B₁ are taken from the Khun Tan pluton. The analyses for TG-16A₂ and TG-16B₁ give weighted mean $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ ages of 237 ± 2 Ma ($n = 15$, MSWD = 0.2) and 223 ± 2 Ma ($n = 13$, MSWD = 0.7), interpreted as the crystallization ages of the enclave and

hosted granite, respectively (Fig. 5i-j). Grains from both samples have similar $\epsilon\text{Hf}(t)$ values (-15.6~ -10.9 and -16.7 ~ -11.5), T_{DM} values (2.24~1.95 Ga and 2.31~1.99 Ga), and $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ values (8.73~9.94‰ and 6.59~9.56‰). Four grains from TG-16A₂ yield older U-Pb apparent ages of 1129-507 Ma whereas five grains from TG-16B₁ have the U-Pb apparent ages of 1191-787 Ma.

4.2 Monzonitic granite in the Sukhothai zone (Eastern Province)

Analytical grains from porphyritic granite TG-8A show strong oscillatory zoning and variable Th/U ratios (0.23-2.15), indicative of an igneous origin. Nineteen U-Pb zircon analyses plot along concordia and yield a weighted mean age of 226 ± 3 Ma (Fig. 5k; MSWD = 0.9) and negative $\epsilon\text{Hf}(t)$ values of -14.4 to -6.2, corresponding with T_{DM} ages of 2.11 Ga to 1.65 Ga. $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ values range from 6.89 ‰ to 8.17 ‰ with the mean values of 7.66 ± 0.19 ‰.

Massive monzonitic granite TL-13A₁ was collected from the site of Wat Kio Kan. Twenty-five analyses of 25 grains with oscillatory zoning form two clusters. The older cluster defined by twelve spots gives a weighted mean $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ age of 236 ± 5 Ma (MSWD = 1.0), interpreted to reflect inherited grains (Fig. 5l). Their $\epsilon\text{Hf}(t)$ values vary from +0.7 to +4.6, T_{DM} model ages from 1.23 Ga to 0.96 Ga, and $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ values from 6.02‰ to 7.16‰. Other cluster yields a weighted mean age of 216 ± 2 Ma (n=13, MSWD=1.7) with $\epsilon\text{Hf}(t)$ values of +1.2~ +4.1, T_{DM} of 1.18~1.00 Ga, and $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ values of 5.88~7.17 ‰, representing the crystallization age of the pluton.

Zircon grains from massive monzonitic granites TG-26C and TG-27A in the Tak pluton (Fig. 3) have Th/U ratios of 0.13-0.86 and 0.39-1.18, respectively. A weighted

mean age of 214 ± 1 Ma (MSWD = 0.8) is given by twenty-four analytical spots from TG-26C (Fig. 5m). Twenty-one grains of TG-27A show the $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ apparent ages ranging from 234 Ma to 216 Ma, yielding a weighted mean age of 224 ± 2 Ma (MSWD = 0.7; Fig. 5n). The late Triassic crystallization grains exhibit the relatively high $\epsilon\text{Hf}(t)$ value of $-3.2 \sim +3.4$, young T_{DM} model age of 1.04~1.47 Ga) and low $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ values of 4.95~6.38‰.

5 Geochemical results

The elemental and Sr-Nd isotopic analytical results for the representative granitic samples in NW Thailand are presented in Table 3. On the basis of the sampling locations from the Inthanon (Central Province) and Sukhothai (Eastern Province) zones, these granitic samples can be spatially divided into two groups, with Group 1 constituted by 33 granitic gneisses and massive granites and Group 2 by 15 porphyritic and massive granites, respectively.

The Group 1 and 2 samples have similar major oxides compositions with $\text{SiO}_2 = 65.5\text{-}76.3$ wt%, $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 = 11.6\text{-}15.5$ wt%, $\text{FeO} = 0.01\text{-}4.93$ wt%, $\text{MgO} = 0.1\text{-}2.9$ wt%, $\text{K}_2\text{O} + \text{Na}_2\text{O} = 4.9\text{-}11.4$ wt% with generally $\text{K}_2\text{O} > \text{Na}_2\text{O}$ (Table 4). Group 1 samples exhibit lower CaO but higher P_2O_5 than those of Group 2 samples at comparable SiO_2 . In the QAP diagram (Fig. 6), Group 1 samples plot in the monzogranite and granite fields whereas Group 2 samples are monzogranite with the exception of several samples plotting in the granodiorite field. Group 1 samples show high-K calc-alkaline and shoshonitic affinities but Group 2 samples correspond with the high-K

calc-alkaline series (Fig. 7a). A/CNK (molar $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3/\text{CaO}+\text{Na}_2\text{O}+\text{K}_2\text{O}$) ratios range from 0.95 to 1.43 and A/NK (molar $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3/\text{Na}_2\text{O}+\text{K}_2\text{O}$) ratios from 1.1 to 2.3 for Group 1 samples (Fig. 7b). Group 1 samples have CIPW-normative minerals of 22-39 vol. % Qz, 14-60 vol. % Or, 9-33 vol. % Ab, 2-11 vol. % An and 0-6 vol. % corundum. A/CNK = 0.91-1.08 and A/NK = 1.1-1.9 for Group 2 samples with Qz = 19-47 vol. %, Or = 19-33 vol. %, Ab = 12-32 vol. %, An = 4-16 vol. % and <1.5 vol. % corundum (Fig. 7b), similar to those of typical I-type granites (Chappell and White, 1974, 1992, 2001). In the plots of Ga/Al vs Zr+Nb+Ce+Y and FeOt/MgO (Figs. 7c-d), Group 1 and 2 samples fall into I-, S- and M-type rather than A-type granite field. However, the different evolved trends are given for each group with SiO_2 contents of $<\sim 72$ wt% and $>\sim 72$ wt%, suggestive of the distinct magma fractionation process. Zirconium, Sr, Nb, Ba and Eu decreases with increasing SiO_2 for each group.

(La/Yb)_n ratios for Group 1 and 2 samples range from 6.13 to 22.5 and (Gd/Yb)_n from 1.05 to 2.94 (Table 4) with the Eu/Eu* ratios of 0.30-0.61. On the primitive mantle-normalized spidergram (Fig. 8b), both groups display similar patterns with negative Sr, P, Ti, Ba and Nb anomalies and positive Pb anomalies. As shown in Table 3 and Figure 9, Group 1 samples show initial $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ ratios of 0.7111-0.7293 and $\epsilon_{\text{Nd}}(\text{t})$ values of -11.1~ -14.1, similar with those of the Indosinian and Kwangsian granites in the South China Block (SCB) and Lincang Triassic granites in SW Yunnan, but distinct from those of the Gangdese I-type granite and Sibumasu Paleozoic granite (e.g., Li and McCulloch, 1996; Shen et al., 2009; Peng et al., 2013; Wang et al., 2007, 2013, 2014 and reference therein). The $\epsilon_{\text{Nd}}(\text{t})$ values are also

similar to those of the S-type granites of the Lachlan Fold Belt (LFB) and Ordovician sedimentary rocks in eastern Australia (e.g., Healy et al., 2004). Group 2 samples have slightly lower initial $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ ratios (0.7073-0.7278) and relatively higher $\epsilon_{\text{Nd}}(t)$ values (-8.3~-11.0) than those of Group 1 samples, mostly falling in the I- and S-type granite fields from the Lachlan Fold Belt (e.g., Healy et al., 2004). The Nd model ages range from 2.92 Ga to 1.84 Ga and 2.88 Ga to 1.51 Ga for Group 1 and 2 samples, respectively (Table 3).

6. Discussion

6.1. Petrogenetic constraints of late Triassic granites in NW Thailand

Group 1 samples generally show negative correlations between SiO_2 and FeOt, MgO, Al_2O_3 , CaO, P_2O_5 , TiO_2 , Sr, Ba and Eu*. These signatures, along with variation trends between Sr and Ba and Rb and depletion in Eu, P and Ti in Fig. 8a-b, suggest the removal of plagioclase, K-feldspar, biotite, Fe-Ti oxides and apatite. Group 1 samples show $\text{K}_2\text{O} > \text{Na}_2\text{O}$, suggestive of the K-rich rather than Na-rich magma, against the petrogenesis of the aluminous-poor mafic magma crystallization.

Available petrological and geochemical data indicate that large-volume peraluminous granites originate from continental crustal materials involving metapelites, greywackes and metaigneous rocks (e.g., Miller 1985; Beard et al., 1993; Douce and Beard, 1995; Sylvester, 1998; Clemens, 2003; Wang et al., 2007, 2013, 2014). Group 1 and 2 samples exhibit variable K_2O (3.2-10.2 wt%), Rb/Sr (0.4-5.3), Sm/Nd (0.18-0.25), Cr/Th (0.3-4.2), Ra/Ba, $\text{CaO}/\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ and $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3/\text{TiO}_2$ ratios,

generally higher than those of the sole pelite-derived melt and Himalaya strongly peraluminous granite, and bridge between the pelite- and metabasite-derived magmas in Fig. 10a-b (e.g., Douce and Beard, 1995; Springer and Seck, 1997; Sylvester, 1998; Zhang et al., 1999; Altherr et al., 2000). In comparison with Group 1 samples, Group 2 samples have relatively higher $\text{CaO}/\text{Na}_2\text{O}$ and lower Rb/Sr ratios at comparable $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3/\text{TiO}_2$ and Rb/Ba , respectively. In Figure 10c-d, Group 1 samples show two distinct trends with one having low $\text{CaO}+\text{MgO}+\text{FeO}+\text{TiO}_2$ and $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3+\text{MgO}+\text{FeO}+\text{TiO}_2$ but sharply increasing $\text{CaO}/(\text{MgO}+\text{FeO}+\text{TiO}_2)$ and $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3/(\text{MgO}+\text{FeO}+\text{TiO}_2)$ ratios, while the other shows the opposite trends, suggesting a mixed source involving metapelite and metabasite components (e.g., Chappell and White, 1992; Sylvester, 1998; Anthony, 2005; Wang et al., 2013). However, Group 2 samples show low $\text{CaO}/(\text{MgO}+\text{FeO}+\text{TiO}_2)$ and $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3/(\text{MgO}+\text{FeO}+\text{TiO}_2)$ ratios, falling into the field of greywacke and metabasite derivations in Fig. 10c-d (e.g., Douce and Beard, 1995; Sylvester, 1998; Clemens, 2003). In the plot of $\epsilon\text{Nd}(t)$ and A/CNK (Fig. 11a), it is shown for a hyperbolic correlation. Such binary hybridization for the Group 1 and Group 2 sources are further supported by the linear correlations in Figures 11b-c. As shown in Figure 9, the Sr-Nd isotopic compositions for both groups are distinct from those of the Gangdese I-type and Sibumasu Paleozoic granites (e.g., Xu et al., 2008, 2012; Ma et al., 2014). Instead, such isotopic variations dominantly fall into the ranges of the Kwangsi and Indosinian granites in the SCB, Lachlan S-type granites and Australia Ordovician sedimentary rocks, which are interpreted as the derivation of metapelite or the mixing source composed of metapelite and metabasite (e.g., Li and

McCulloch, 1996; Wang et al., 2007, 2013; Shen et al., 2009; Peng et al., 2013).

Zircon Hf-O isotopic compositions are considered to be useful tools for probing the granitic source (e.g. Griffin et al. 2002; Valley et al., 2005; Yang et al. 2007; Kemp et al. 2007; Bolhar et al. 2008). The $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ values for mantle-derived zircon have a narrow range of $5.3 \pm 0.6\%$ (Valley, 2003; Valley et al., 2005) and increase with the involvement of the supracrustal materials (e.g. Li et al., 2009; Eiler, 2001). The Triassic crystallization zircons from Group 1 samples give the $\epsilon\text{Hf}(t)$ values ranging from -5.4 to -18.2 with the peaks at -11.2 and -13.7 (Fig. 12a). The corresponding Hf model ages vary from 1.62 Ga to 2.40 Ga with the peaks at 1.9 Ga and 2.1 Ga (Fig. 12b). The zircon $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ values of $>7.5\%$ are commonly attributed to melting or assimilation of a supracrustal source, e.g., sedimentary rocks or altered volcanic rocks (e.g., Peck et al. 2004; Valley et al., 2005; Fu et al., 2016; Jiao et al., 2015). The $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ values of the Triassic magmatic zircons in Group 1 samples range from +7.95 to +9.94 with the peak at +9.1 (Fig. 12c), similar to those of Hunan Triassic granites related to a mixed metapelite and metavolcanic source (Wang et al., 2007), but lower than those of the Triassic Darongshan S-type granites that are commonly interpreted as the derivation of the sole supracrustal source (Fig. 13). In addition, the inherited zircons with U-Pb ages of 1411-422 Ma give the $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ values of 8.1-9.4‰ (peak at 8.7‰) and variable $\epsilon\text{Hf}(t)$ values of -11.0-+5.4 that plotted along the evolved array (Fig. 12a-b), indicating that these inherited grains also experienced surface weathering process. As a result, the Sr-Nd-Hf-O isotopic characteristics, along with the A/CNK ratios of 0.95-1.43 and the presence of the Proterozoic to early Paleozoic inherited

zircons for Group 1 samples (Figs. 9-13), indicate the derivation of the Paleozoic supracrustal materials involving metapelitic and metavolcanic rocks that have previously experienced surface weathering.

The Group 2 samples have the A/CNK ratios of 0.91-1.08, with a geochemical affinity to I-type granites. They exhibit relatively higher $\epsilon_{\text{Nd}}(t)$ values at comparable $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}(t)$ and A/CNK than Group 1 samples (Fig. 9 and 11a). The zircon in-situ $\epsilon_{\text{Hf}}(t)$ values for Group 2 samples range from -11.1 to +4.80 (peaks at -10 and +3.0), higher than those of Group 1 samples, and T_{DM} values from 0.96 Ga to 1.95 Ga (peaks at 1.1 Ga and 1.9 Ga), younger than those of Group 1 samples (Fig. 12a-b). Such signatures, together with the elemental characteristics in Figure 11b-c, suggest a binary mixing source. The late Triassic grains from Group 2 samples have $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ values of +4.95~+7.98 (peaks at +5.7 and +7.2), which are significantly lower than Group 1 samples (Fig. 12c). Such $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ values plot along the array of mantle- and crust-derived zircons (Figs. 12-13), generally suggesting the absence of water-rock interaction (e.g., Valley, 2003; Valley et al., 2005). Their positive $\epsilon_{\text{Hf}}(t)$ values, young T_{DM} and low $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ values, along with the absence of ancient inherited zircons, indicate the involvement of a newly underplated mafic component for the Group 2 source (Fig. 12). This is further evidenced by late Triassic I-type rhyolite (229 Ma) along the Chiang Khong-Lampang -Tak volcanic zone of Eastern Province that originated from juvenile mafic crust, which is characterized by low TiO_2 , MgO and $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ (5.3-5.9 ‰) and high $\epsilon_{\text{Nd}}(t)$ values (+1.1-+1.3) and $\epsilon_{\text{Hf}}(t)$ (+4~+12) (Qian et al., 2016). Taking into account the negative $\epsilon_{\text{Nd}}(t)$ values (-8.3 to -11.0), along with the negative $\epsilon_{\text{Hf}}(t)$ and

relatively high $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ values for zircons from Group 2 samples (Figs. 12-13), it is inferred that the Group 2 source contains an "older" component. This is further supported by the presence of the angular to rounded amphibolite and gneissic enclaves in the Tak granitic pluton. In summary, Group 2 samples might originate from a hybridized source of a newly underplated mafic with an ancient metamorphic component.

6.2. Temporal pattern of the Paleotethyan evolution in NW Thailand

Our data show that the granitic gneiss in the Inthanon zone (Central Province) give weighted mean ages of 219 ± 2 Ma (TG-5A), 200 ± 2 Ma (TG-6A), 222 ± 3 Ma (TG-30B₁), 212 ± 3 Ma (TG-52A) and 207 ± 2 Ma (TG-53A₂). The massive granites in the Inthanon zone (Central Province) yield weighted mean ages of 226 ± 3 Ma (TL-26A), 220 ± 1 Ma (TG-11A), 210 ± 1 Ma (TG-42A) and 223 ± 2 Ma (TG-16B₁). In addition, the massive granite in the Sukhothai zone (Eastern Province) have weighted mean ages of 220 ± 3 Ma (TG-8A), 216 ± 2 Ma (TL-13A₁), 214 ± 1 Ma (TG-26C) and 224 ± 2 Ma (TG-27A). Khositanont et al. (2007), Zaw and Meffre (2007) and Gardiner et al. (2015) also obtained the LA-ICP-MS and SIMS zircon U-Pb ages in the range of 229-215 Ma from the granites at Mae Long and Mae Sariang (Inthanon zone) and Mae Khaem, Mae Mok, Denchai and Tak (Sukhothai zone). Such data reveal the development of the late Triassic (230-200 Ma) granites in NW Thailand, synchronous with the late Triassic (232-220 Ma) volcanic rocks in the Sukhothai zone (e.g., Qian et al., 2015a; Srichan, et al., 2009; Barr, et al., 2006).

In the Inthanon zone, late Paleozoic pelagic radiolarian cherts, limestones,

mudstones, turbidites and basaltic rocks are widespread (e.g., Fang et al., 1994; Feng et al., 2001; Ueno and Hisada, 2001; Feng, 2002; Feng et al., 2004, 2008; Wakita and Metcalfe, 2005; Hara et al., 2009; Ridd et al., 2011). Wang et al. (2016) recently reported that basalts capped by shallow-marine carbonate build-ups in the zone are characterized by high-Fe OIB-type tholeiitic basalts and erupted at 282.3 ± 1.4 Ma, which are interpreted to have formed in an oceanic, seamount environment. Kamvong and Zaw (2009) and Salam et al. (2014) identified the early Triassic (243-244 Ma) quartz monzonite porphyry and granodiorite in the Sukhothai zone most likely forming in a supra-subduction zone. Feng et al. (2002, 2004) and Ueno (1999, 2003) proposed the drowning and accretion of Paleotethyan seamount and the closure of Paleotethyan ocean in NW Thailand occurred in the Triassic at Olenekian (~247 Ma and Ladinian (~237 Ma), respectively, based on the foraminiferal assemblage in Doi Chiang Dao limestone and radiolarian assemblage in Fang chert (Ueno and Hisada, 2001). Such observations favor the Paleotethyan Ocean closing by the middle Triassic (~237 Ma) rather than the late Triassic or later as proposed by Barr et al. (2000, 2006).

In Sukhothai zone, the Chiang Khong-Lampang volcanic zone composed of the andesite, rhyolite, dacite and tuff. These volcanic rocks give two age clusters of 242-237 Ma and 232-220 Ma, which are interpreted as the arc (or syncollisional) and post-collisional products, respectively (e.g., Barr et al. 2000, 2006; Srichan et al. 2009; Qian et al. 2013, 2015a). These data, along with the geological observation that the volcanic sequence is uncomfortably bounded by the Permian–lowest Triassic

sequence and the upper Triassic-lower Jurassic molasses (e.g., Barr and Macdonald, 1991; Hara et al., 2009; Ridd et al., 2011), define that the collision of the Sibumasu with Indochina blocks initiated in the early Triassic and ended by the latest Triassic. In monzonitic granite sample TL-13A₁, the inherited middle Triassic grains are ca. 237 Ma, ~20 Ma older than its emplacement age (216 Ma). The granitic gneiss enclave of TG-16A₂ is dated at 237 Ma, 14 Ma older than its massive hosted granite (223 Ma) for TG-16B₁. The 15-20 Ma time-gap between the inherited and crystallization grains is consistent with that between the syn- and post-collisional magmatism found in many belts worldwide (e.g., Liégeois, 1998; Coulon et al., 2002; Cvetković et al., 2004; Wang et al., 2010). Therefore, these data synthetically allow a possibility of proposing a switch from the subduction of Paleotethyan Ocean to the collision of the Sibumasu with Indochina blocks at ~237 Ma, and syn- and post-collisional orogenic events at ~237-230 Ma and ~200-230 Ma, respectively. As a result, Group 1 and 2 samples in the Inthanon and Sukhothai zones can be interpreted as the post-collisional magma.

6.3. Petrogenetic mechanism of late Triassic granites in NW Thailand

As mentioned above, Group 1 samples from the Inthanon zone originated from a metapelite source hybridized with metavolcanic rocks having experienced surface weathering. Group 2 granites in the Sukhothai zone were derived from the mixed source with the involvement of juvenile component (Figs. 9 and 13). Group 1 and 2 samples have generally similar Sr-Nd-Hf isotopic compositions with the Indosinian and Kwangsian granites in the eastern SCB and the Triassic Lincang granites in SW

Yunnan, but distinct from the granites in the Late Mesozoic Gangdese granites and the Paleozoic Sibumasu granites (Fig. 9). This suggests that the sources for the two groups have an affinity to the Indochina and Yangtze blocks rather than the Sibumasu block. In addition, the Group 1 rocks from the Inthanon zone contain abundant early Paleozoic-Achean inherited grains (2545-420 Ma). These data, together with the high zircon in-situ $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ values, suggest the provenance of the Group 1 from early Paleozoic supracrustal rocks. Taking into account the spatial pattern of the Sibumasu and Indochina block and the Inthanon and Sukhothai zones (Figs. 1-3 and 14a) and late Paleozoic ocean rock-association in the Inthanon zone, it is concluded that the Group 1 supracrustal rocks are from the early Paleozoic package of the Sukhothai zone or the Indochina block to its east. The early Paleozoic detritus were transported southerly/westerly and deposited in the Inthanon zone to west of the Chiang Rai Fault, and were incorporated into a growing accretionary prism associated with subduction of the Paleotethys ocean beneath the Sukhothai zone. Easterly subduction beneath the Sukhothai zone induced partial melting of the mantle wedge to generate mafic magma which was underplated at the base of the zone and mixed with the ancient materials to build the Group 2 source. In the Khun Tan pluton for Group 1, the 237 Ma granitic gneiss enclave (TG-16A₂) and its 223 Ma hosted massive granite (TG-16B₁) bear the same zircon Hf-O isotopic compositions. In TL-13A₁ monzonitic granite of Group 2, the inherited middle Triassic grains (237 Ma) have similar $\varepsilon_{\text{Hf}}(t)$, $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ and T_{DM} values to those with the late Triassic crystallization age of 216 Ma. This suggests the Group 1 and 2 sources having been built before the initial collision of the Sibumasu with

Indochina blocks (~237 Ma).

The syn-collisional crustal thickening and subsequent post-collisional collapse are the potential mechanisms governing the generation of the peraluminous felsic magma. As mentioned above, syn- and post-collisional orogenic events in NW Thailand occurred at ~237-230 Ma and ~230-200 Ma, respectively. Integrating available data, the following tectonic model of the Paleotethyan evolution in NW Thailand is proposed. (a) At Permian-early Triassic period (prior to 237 Ma), the Paleotethyan ocean plate was subducted easterly beneath the Sukhothai zone or the Indochina block to result into underplating of mantle-derived magma and mix with ancient materials for generating Group 1 plutons. At the same time, the sedimentary detritus is transported westerly transported into the Inthanon accretionary zone (Fig. 14b). (b) During the early-middle Triassic (~237-230 Ma), the collision of the Indochina and Sibumasu blocks induced thickening of the accretionary sedimentary rocks in the Inthanon zone and the overthrusting of the Sukhothai and Indochina sheets (Fig. 14c). Radioactive heating and shearing heating at this time (England and Thompson, 1984; Stevens and Clemens, 1993; Wang et al., 2002; Whalen et al., 2006; Peng et al., 2013) might promote the generation of a small-proportional migmatite, gneiss and its equivalents (e.g., Dewey 1982), as marked by the 237 Ma granitic gneissic enclave in the Khun Tan pluton. (c) During the period ~230-200 Ma, the gravitational collapse of the orogenic belt in response to the thermo-mechanical erosion (Fig. 14d) promotes the increasing thermal gradient for inducing extensive magma generation and the emplacement of the plutons, resembling those proposed for the

European Alps, Caledonides and Lachlan Fold Belt (e.g., Altherr et al., 1995; Searle et al., 1997; Sylvester, 1998; Villaseca et al., 1998). Such a process facilitates the anatexis of the metasedimentary source in the Inthanon zone to produce the Group 1 granite, and the dehydrated melting of the newly hybridized source in the Sukhothai zone to generate the Group 2 magma.

6.4. Linkage with the Triassic Lincang granite in SW Yunnan

As mentioned above, the igneous rocks in NW Thailand are mainly constituted by Triassic granite and the Chiang Khong–Lampang volcanic zone. A similar relationship occurs in SW Yunnan to the east of the Changning–Menglian suture zone, which consists of the Lincang granite and the Lancangjiang volcanic zone. Question remains as to whether the Triassic igneous rocks in NW Thailand are temporally and spatially related to those in SW Yunnan. The Lincang granite formed at ~230–220 Ma (Wang et al., 2010; Peng et al., 2013), synchronous with the granites (230–200 Ma) in the Inthanon and Sukhothai zones, both of which are interpreted as the post-collisional products. Additionally, the Kyaing Tong granite in NW Laos bridging between NW Thailand and SW Yunnan is dated at 220–214 Ma (Than Htun et al., 2014; Gardiner et al., 2015). Thus, the granitic rocks in NW Thailand might represent the southward extension of the Lincang granites in SW Yunnan.

The Manghuai and Xiaodingxi/Manghuihe volcanic rocks in SW Yunnan erupted at 241–231 Ma and 220–210 Ma, and are interpreted as syn- and post-collisional products, respectively (e.g., Jian et al., 2004; Peng et al., 2006; Wang et al., 2010). Similarly, the Chiang Khong–Lampang volcanic rocks in NW Thailand yield two

ages clusters of 242-237 Ma and 230-220 Ma, and show similar rock-associations to the Manghuai and Xiaodingxi/Manghuihe volcanic sequences in SW Yunnan (e.g., Qian et al., 2013, 2015; Srichan, et al., 2009; Barr, et al., 2006; Panjasawatwong, 2003; Barr and Charusiri, 2011). These data are consistent with the tectonic models invoking initial collision of the Simao and Baoshan blocks at ~242 Ma, and the syn- and post- collisional events at ~242-230 Ma and ~230-210 Ma, respectively (e.g., Peng et al., 2006, 2013; Barr et al., 2000, 2006; Wang et al., 2010; Fan et al., 2015).

In NW Thailand, the Nan suture zone, Chiang Rai Fault and Mae Yuan/Inthanon zone have all been proposed as marking the Paleotethyan suture (e.g., Bunopas, 1994; Feng, 2002; Feng et al., 2008; Ueno, 2003; Ferrari et al., 2008; Hara et al., 2009; Metcalfe, 2002; Metcalfe and Isozaki, 2009; Panjasawatwong et al. 2006; Qian et al. 2015a, 2016; Wang et al., 2016). In theory, the syn- and post-collisional granites and their equivalents should develop in the hangingwall rather than footwall of the main suture formed during ocean closure. Our Group 1 and Group 2 granites are exposed in the Inthanon and Sukhothai zones across the Chiang Rai Fault, respectively. Taking into account the well-developed late Paleozoic seamount basalt and associated deep-sea sedimentary rocks within the Inthanon zone and the discussion in Section 6.3, it is inferred that the Inthanon zone represents the main suture of the Paleotethyan Ocean in NW Thailand and the Mae Yuan fault is the western boundary of the suture zone, which extends northwards into the Changning-Menglai suture zone in SW Yunnan (Fig. 1). In fact, recent data suggest that the Nan suture, forming in late Carboniferous, represents the remnants of a back-arc basin rather than a main ocean

(Fig. 14a; e.g., Ferrari et al., 2008; Sone and Metcalfe, 2008; Barr and Charusiri, 2011; Metcalfe, 2011, 2013; Qian et al., 2014, 2016). This suture extends northwards into the similarly-aged Luang Prabang (NW Laos) and Jinghong/Ailaoshan (SW Yunnan) back-arc basins (Fig. 14a; e.g., Fan et al., 2010; Lai et al., 2014; Qian et al., 2015b). The Sukhothai zone bounded by the Chang Rai Fault and Nan suture might be considered to be a Permian-early Triassic continental arc with an affinity to the Indochina Block, representing the southward extension of the Lincang arc in SW Yunnan (Figs. 1 and 14a; e.g., Barr and Macdonald, 1991; Hennig et al., 2009; Wang et al., 2010; Peng et al., 2013). These data synthetically suggest that the Paleotethyan pattern is spatially characterized by the Inthanon suture zone, Sukhothai arc and Nan back-arc basin from west to east, corresponding to the Changning-Menglian suture zone, Lincang arc and the Jinhong back-arc basin in SW Yunnan (Figs. 1 and 14a; e.g., Barr and Macdonald, 1991; Hennig et al., 2009; Hara et al., 2009; Wang et al., 2010; Peng et al., 2008, 2013; Fan et al., 2015). As a result, it is generally identical for the temporal-spatial pattern of Paleotethyan evolution in NW Thailand and SW Yunnan.

Acknowledgements: We would like to thank L-Y Ma and X-P Xia for their help during fieldwork and zircon U-Pb analyses. We also thank Prof. S-L Chung for his helpful editorial suggestion and Drs. X-R Zhang and S Li for their thorough, critical and constructive comments. This study was jointly funded by the National Science Foundation of China (41190073), National Basic Research Program of China (2014CB440901 and 2016YFC0600303) and the Fundamental Research Funds for the

Central Universities to SYSU.

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Figure Captions

Fig. 1. Tectonic sketch map of SE Asia showing major tectonic boundaries (modified after Sone and Metcalfe, 2008; Peng et al., 2013; Fan et al., 2015). S. Z. means suture zone. Figs. 2 and 3 are marked by the dotted box.

Fig. 2. (a) Tectonic subdivision in NW Thailand showing the Sibumasu block, Inthanon zone, Sukhothai zone/arc and Indochina block, separated by the Nan-Uttaradit zone, Chiang Rai Fault and Mae Yuam Fault from west to east, respectively. (b) Distribution of granites in NW Thailand showing Eastern, Central and Western Granite Provinces (revised from Cobbing, 1990; Ridd et al., 2011).

Fig. 3. Geological map in NW Thailand showing sampling locations and dating results. The labeled zircon U-Pb ages are from this study, Dunning et al. (1995); Barr et al. (2000, 2006); Srichan et al. (2009); Khositantont et al. (2007); Searle (2011); Zaw et al. (2007); Khositantont (2007); Qian et al. (2013, 2015a, 2016); Than Htun et al. (2014) and Gardiner et al. (2015).

Fig. 4. Micrographs of the representative samples for Group 1 samples ((a) TG-30B₁; (b) TG-53A₂; (c) TG-11A; (d) TG-40B) and Group 2 samples ((e) TL-13A₁ and (f) TG-27A) in NW Thailand.

Fig. 5. LA-ICP-MS zircon U-Pb concordia plots with insets showing the weighted mean ages for the Triassic granite from the Central (Group 1 samples) and Eastern (Group 2 samples) Province of the Inthanon and Sukhothai zones in NW Thailand, respectively. Group 1 samples: (a) TG-5A, (b) TG-6A, (c) TG-30B₁, (d) TG-52A, (e) TG-53A, (f) TL-26A, (g) TG-11A, (h) TG-42A, (i) TG-16A₂; (j) TG-16B₁; Group 2 samples: (k) TG-8A; (l) TL-13A₁; (m) TG-27A and (n) TG-26C.

Fig. 6. QAP classification of the Triassic granite for Group 1 and 2 samples from the Inthanon and Sukhothai zones in NW Thailand.

Fig. 7. (a) SiO_2 versus K_2O (after Winchester and Floyd, 1977); (b) Molar $\text{Al}/(\text{K}+\text{Na})$ versus $\text{Al}/(\text{Ca}+\text{Na}+\text{K})$ diagram; (c) $10000 \cdot \text{Ga}/\text{Al}$ versus FeOt/MgO , and (d) $\text{Zr}+\text{Nb}+\text{Ce}+\text{Y}$ versus $10000 \cdot \text{Ga}/\text{Al}$ (after Whalen et al., 1987) for the Triassic Group 1 and 2 granites in NW Thailand. Symbols in (b-d) are same in (a).

Fig. 8. Chondrite-normalized REE patterns (a) and primitive mantle-normalized element spiderdiagrams (b) for the Triassic Group 1 and 2 granites in NW Thailand. Normalizing values in (a) and (b) are from Taylor and McLennan (1985) and Sun and McDonough (1989), respectively. The data for the Kwangsian and Indosinian granites and Precambrian sedimentary rocks in the South China Block are from Wang et al. (2007, 2013); Zeng et al. (2008); Wan et al. (2010) and Zhang et al. (2014).

Fig. 9. $\epsilon_{\text{Nd}}(t)$ versus initial $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}(t)$ for the Triassic Group 1 and 2 granites in NW Thailand. Data sources are from Li and McCulloch (1996); Healy et al. (2004); Wang et al. (2007, 2013, 2015); Shen et al. (2009); Ma et al. (2015); Peng et al. (2013).

Fig. 10. Plots of Rb/Sr versus Rb/Ba (a), $\text{CaO}/\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ versus $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3/\text{TiO}_2$ (b), $\text{CaO} + \text{MgO} + \text{FeOt} + \text{TiO}_2$ versus $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 + \text{MgO} + \text{FeOt} + \text{TiO}_2$ (c) and $\text{CaO}/(\text{MgO} + \text{FeOt} + \text{TiO}_2)$ versus $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3/(\text{MgO} + \text{FeOt} + \text{TiO}_2)$ (d) for the Triassic Group 1 and 2 granites in NW Thailand. Fields are from Dounce and Harris (1998), Sylvester et al. (1998) and Wang et al. (2007, 2013). Symbols in (b-d) are as same in (a).

Fig. 11. Plots of (a) A/CNK and $\epsilon_{\text{Nd}}(t)$, (b) Hf/Sm and Zr/Y and (c) La/Nb and Zr/Nb for the Triassic Group 1 and 2 granites in NW Thailand, respectively. Symbols in (b-d) are as same in (a).

Fig. 12. Age (Ma) versus $\epsilon_{\text{Hf}}(\text{t})$ (a), T_{DM} model age (b) and $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ values (c) with the insets showing their frequency for the Triassic Group 1 and 2 granites in NW Thailand, respectively. Symbols in (b-d) are as same in (a).

Fig. 13. $\epsilon_{\text{Hf}}(\text{t})$ versus $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ for the Triassic granite for the Group 1 and 2 granites in NW Thailand. Data for mantle zircons, typical S-type granite in Lachlan Fold Belt, Triassic Darongshan S-type granites and Hunan granites are from Peck et al. (2004); Valley et al. (2005); Li et al. (2009), Fu et al. (2016); Jiao et al. (2013) and Peng et al. (2016).

Fig. 14 Schematic tectonic cratons showing the Paleotethyan spatial pattern and its tectonic evolution in NW Thailand. See text for the detailed description for (a-d).

Table Captions

Table 1 Summary of sampling locations and zircon U-Pb and in-situ Hf -O analyses of the Triassic granites from the Inthanon and Sukhothai zones in the NW Thailand

Table 2: Zircon in-situ Hf-O isotopic analytical results for the Triassic granites from the Inthanon and Sukhothai zones in NW Thailand

Table 3: Major oxides, trace elemental and Sr-Nd isotopic analytical results for the late Triassic granites from the Inthanon and Sukhothai zones in NW Thailand

Appendix 1

Cathodoluminescence (CL) images of representative zircon grains of these dating samples. Group 1 samples: (a) TG-5A, (b) TG-6A, (c) TG-11A, (d) TG-16B₁, (e) TG-16A₂, (f) TL-26A, (g) TG-42A, (h) TG-53A; Gruop 2 samples: (i) TL-13A₁ and (j) TG-27A

Table 1 Summary of sampling locations and zircon U-Pb and in-situ Hf -O analyses of the Triassic granites from the Inthanon and Sukhothai zones in the NW Thailand

sample	lithology	sampling location	zircon U-Pb crystallization age	Inherited zircon U-Pb age (Ma)	grains for late Triassic crystallization age $\epsilon_{\text{Hf}}(t)$	T_{DM2} (Ga)	$\delta^{18}\text{O}$
Group 1 samples: Triassic granites in the Inthanon zone to east of the Chiang Rai Fault in NW Thailand							
TG-5A	granitic gneiss	Fang Hotspring National Park; N 19°57'58", E 99°09'12"	219 ± 2 Ma, n=13, MSWD=0.2	419, 422, 541, 682, 775, 899, 1010, 1087, 1406, 1489, 1573	-10.9~-15.1	1.92-2.21	8.69-9.41 (8.95±0.17)
TG-6A	granitic gneiss	Southeast of Fang Hotspring National Park; N 19°57'12", E 99°09'39"	200 ± 2 Ma, n= 9, MSWD=1.0	364, 616, 674, 838, 857, 859, 1051, 1056, 1120, 1276, 1283, 2457			
TG-30B ₁	granitic gneiss	Inthanon National Park; N18°29'41" ,E 98°40'04"	222 ± 3 Ma, n=5, MSWD=1.0	1080, 1131			
TG-52A	mylonitic granite	Doi Inthanon	212 ± 3 Ma, n=35, MSWD=1.4	254, 691, 695, 1729, 1731	-9.6~-21.0	1.86-2.33	8.82-9.86 (9.24±0.12)
TG-53A	mylonitic granite	Doi Inthanon	207 ± 2 Ma, n=16, MSWD=0.3	450, 461, 743, 762, 922, 1097, 2490, 2544	-10.3~-15.7	1.90-2.24	8.56-9.84 (9.18± 0.24)
TL-26A	porphyritic granite	Sleeping Buddha Park of Wat Ban San Phatthana; N 20°07'30", E 99°51'11"	220 ± 3 Ma, n=21, MSWD=0.6	260, 466, 1411	-5.4~-12.1	1.60~2.02	7.95-9.71 (8.93± 0.23)
TG-11A	porphyritic granite	Mae Wiang Pa Pao; N 19°41'36", E99°25'06"	220 ± 1 Ma, n=24, MSWD=1.0	727			
TG-42A	porphyritic granite	At 85 km Marker of 1095 Highway, N19°17'04", E98°29'09"	210 ± 1 Ma, n=17, MSWD=0.6	890, 2432	-10.3~-17.7	1.90-2.36	8.28-9.59 (9.24±0.16)
TG-16A ₂	granitic gneiss enclave	Khun Tan granitic pluton; N 18°27'22", E99°11'35"	237 ± 12 Ma, n=12, MSWD=0.2	507, 1028, 1083, 1129	-10.9~-15.6	1.95-2.24	8.73-9.94 (9.30±0.25)
TG-16B ₁	porphyritic granite	Khun Tan granitic pluton; N 18°27'22", E99°11'35"	223 ± 2 Ma, n=13, MSWD=0.7	787, 851, 1133, 1191	-11.5~-16.7	1.99-2.31	6.59-9.56 (9.12±0.24)
Group 2 samples: Triassic granites in the Sukhothasi zone to east of the Chiang Rai Fault in NW Thailand							
TG-8A	porphyritic granite	Mae Chan granitic pluton, N 20°07'35", E99°52'00"	226 ± 3 Ma, n=19, MSWD=0.9		-6.2~-11.1	1.65-1.95	6.89-9.26 (7.66±0.19)
TL-13A ₁	monzonitic granite	Wat Kio Kan; N 20°19'32", E100°18'33"		236 ± 5 Ma, n=12, MSWD=1.0	+0.7~+4.8	0.96~1.23	6.02-7.16 (6.65± 0.28)
			216 ± 2 Ma, n=13, MSWD=1.7		+1.2~+4.1	1.00~1.18	5.88~7.17 (6.63± 0.37)
TG-26C	granite	Lang Sang Park at 12 km to Tak, N 16°46'59", E 99°01'04"	214 ± 1 Ma, n=24, MSWD=0.8				

Table 2: Zircon in-situ Hf-O isotopic analytical results for the Triassic granites from the Inthanon and Sukhothai zones in NW Thailand

analytical spot	Apparent age (Ma)	$^{176}\text{Hf}/^{177}\text{Hf}$	2ζ	$^{176}\text{Lu}/^{177}\text{Hf}$	$^{176}\text{Yb}/^{177}\text{Hf}$	$\varepsilon\text{Hf}(t)$	2ζ	T_{DM}	2ζ	$\delta^{18}\text{O}$	2ζ
Group 1 samples: Triassic granites in the Inthanon zones to west of the Chiang Rai Fault in NW Thailand											
TG-5A, granitic gneiss, Hot spring National Park in Fang; N 19°57'58", E 99°09'12"											
TG-5A-01	216	0.282267	0.000013	0.000807	0.019683	-13.2	0.5	2.09	0.03	9.41	0.37
TG-5A-02	920	0.281915	0.000018	0.000990	0.025017	-10.6	0.6	2.47	0.04	9.24	0.29
TG-5A-03	217	0.282235	0.000014	0.001028	0.024953	-14.4	0.5	2.16	0.03	8.96	0.34
TG-5A-06	892	0.281993	0.000013	0.000550	0.014309	-10.8	0.4	2.37	0.03	9.09	0.25
TG-5A-07	917	0.282287	0.000015	0.000440	0.010394	2.5	0.5	1.63	0.03	8.21	0.25
TG-5A-08	221	0.282257	0.000016	0.001630	0.040912	-13.6	0.6	2.12	0.04	9.06	0.27
TG-5A-09	422	0.282328	0.000012	0.002265	0.056591	-7.0	0.4	1.86	0.03	9.18	0.23
TG-5A-10	419	0.282303	0.000013	0.001745	0.042790	-7.9	0.5	1.91	0.03	9.35	0.25
TG-5A-11	219	0.282323	0.000010	0.000621	0.015312	-11.2	0.4	1.96	0.02	8.69	0.19
TG-5A-12	222	0.282123	0.000011	0.000658	0.015019	-18.2	0.4	2.40	0.02	9.21	0.36
TG-5A-13	219	0.282332	0.000016	0.001129	0.027407	-10.9	0.6	1.95	0.04	9.10	0.36
TG-5A-14	220	0.282294	0.000015	0.001245	0.030521	-12.3	0.5	2.03	0.03	9.11	0.37
TG-5A-15	219	0.282229	0.000015	0.000901	0.022413	-14.5	0.5	2.17	0.03	8.99	0.28
TG-5A-16	218	0.282342	0.000015	0.001087	0.026967	-10.6	0.5	1.92	0.03	9.02	0.20
TG-5A-17	1406	0.281954	0.000016	0.000532	0.012667	-3.4	0.6	2.22	0.04	8.72	0.40
TG-5A-18	219	0.282275	0.000011	0.001524	0.037860	-13.0	0.4	2.08	0.02	9.04	0.36
TG-5A-19	769	0.282074	0.000014	0.000410	0.009514	-9.9	0.5	2.24	0.03	9.29	0.33
TG-5A-20	219	0.282213	0.000013	0.001197	0.029557	-15.1	0.5	2.21	0.03	8.74	0.32
TG-16A ₂ , granitic gneiss enclave in the Khun Tan pluton; N 18°27'22", E 99°11'35"											
TG-16A ₂ -02	223	0.282235	0.000015	0.000401	0.009404	-14.1	0.5	2.15	0.03	9.19	0.16
TG-16A ₂ -03	1031	0.282090	0.000013	0.001372	0.031985	-2.2	0.5	2.03	0.03		
TG-16A ₂ -04	212	0.282259	0.000014	0.000481	0.011429	-13.6	0.5	2.11	0.03	9.26	0.18
TG-16A ₂ -05	224	0.282283	0.000012	0.000559	0.013541	-12.5	0.4	2.05	0.03	9.50	0.18
TG-16A ₂ -06	223	0.282305	0.000015	0.000735	0.018494	-11.7	0.5	2.00	0.03	9.24	0.14
TG-16A ₂ -09	224	0.282327	0.000016	0.001167	0.029122	-11.0	0.6	1.96	0.04	9.16	0.13
TG-16A ₂ -10	762	0.282343	0.000015	0.001346	0.030608	1.0	0.5	1.62	0.03	8.99	0.10
TG-16A ₂ -11	222	0.282232	0.000016	0.000568	0.013804	-14.3	0.6	2.16	0.04	9.12	0.10
TG-16A ₂ -12	223	0.282300	0.000019	0.001689	0.040770	-12.1	0.7	2.02	0.04	9.03	0.14
TG-16A ₂ -13	222	0.282247	0.000012	0.001163	0.028186	-13.9	0.4	2.13	0.03	9.94	0.12

TG-16A ₂ -14	228	0.282327	0.000015	0.001059	0.025890	-10.9	0.5	1.95	0.03	9.72	0.13
TG-16A ₂ -15	222	0.282196	0.000013	0.000926	0.021980	-15.6	0.4	2.24	0.03		
TG-16A ₂ -16	222	0.282260	0.000017	0.001299	0.033392	-13.4	0.6	2.11	0.04	9.84	0.14
TG-16A ₂ -17	225	0.282196	0.000014	0.000599	0.014508	-15.5	0.5	2.24	0.03	9.09	0.13
TG-16A ₂ -19	965	0.282085	0.000014	0.001605	0.039834	-4.0	0.5	2.09	0.03		
TG-16A ₂ -20	221	0.282259	0.000013	0.000790	0.019073	-13.4	0.5	2.10	0.03	8.73	0.11

TG-16B₁, porphyritic granite from the Khun Tan granitic pluton; N 18°27'22", E 99°11'35"

TG-16B ₁ -01	1178	0.282018	0.000013	0.000742	0.018176	-1.2	0.5	2.08	0.03	8.50	0.13
TG-16B ₁ -02	224	0.282255	0.000019	0.000557	0.013706	-13.5	0.7	2.11	0.04	8.52	0.21
TG-16B ₁ -06	787	0.282094	0.000013	0.000126	0.003386	-6.7	0.5	2.12	0.03	8.76	0.13
TG-16B ₁ -07	227	0.282164	0.000013	0.000881	0.021984	-16.7	0.5	2.31	0.03		
TG-16B ₁ -09	221	0.282213	0.000015	0.000827	0.020852	-15.0	0.5	2.21	0.03	9.15	0.14
TG-16B ₁ -10	225	0.282311	0.000014	0.000630	0.015527	-11.5	0.5	1.99	0.03	9.00	0.10
TG-16B ₁ -12	224	0.282313	0.000016	0.001926	0.047927	-11.6	0.6	2.00	0.04	9.15	0.12
TG-16B ₁ -13	227	0.282249	0.000015	0.000863	0.020519	-13.7	0.5	2.12	0.03	9.41	0.12
TG-16B ₁ -14	1036	0.282215	0.000018	0.000560	0.012771	2.8	0.6	1.71	0.04	8.68	0.14
TG-16B ₁ -15	226	0.282269	0.000016	0.001440	0.036915	-13.1	0.6	2.09	0.03	9.16	0.13
TG-16B ₁ -17	221	0.282251	0.000013	0.000661	0.015916	-13.7	0.5	2.12	0.03	8.67	0.15
TG-16B ₁ -19	224	0.282280	0.000016	0.000923	0.022870	-12.6	0.5	2.06	0.03	8.59	0.17
TG-16B ₁ -20	220	0.282252	0.000015	0.000945	0.023741	-13.7	0.5	2.12	0.03	9.56	0.15

TL-26A, porphyritic granite, Sleeping Buddha Park of Wat Ban San Phatthana; N 20°07'30", E 99°51'11"

TL-26A-1	210	0.282304	0.000016	0.001381	0.034539	-12.1	0.6	2.02	0.04	7.95	0.26
TL-26A-2	228	0.282318	0.000015	0.000569	0.014191	-11.1	0.5	1.97	0.03	9.71	0.34
TL-26A-3	225	0.282408	0.000020	0.000577	0.014499	-8.0	0.7	1.77	0.04	9.03	0.28
TL-26A-4	226	0.282400	0.000014	0.000873	0.021283	-8.3	0.5	1.79	0.03	9.05	0.27
TL-26A-5	224	0.282389	0.000017	0.000606	0.014921	-8.7	0.6	1.81	0.04	8.95	0.35
TL-26A-6	225	0.282365	0.000015	0.000473	0.010262	-9.5	0.5	1.86	0.03	8.84	0.21
TL-26A-7	220	0.282387	0.000014	0.000807	0.019233	-8.9	0.5	1.82	0.03	9.14	0.24
TL-26A-8	219	0.282349	0.000018	0.000739	0.018061	-10.3	0.6	1.91	0.04	8.98	0.27
TL-26A-9	1411	0.282083	0.000017	0.000627	0.014948	5.0	0.6	1.82	0.04	8.78	0.16
TL-26A-10	222	0.282485	0.000018	0.000695	0.014028	-5.4	0.6	1.60	0.04	8.22	0.31
TL-26A-11	220	0.282354	0.000016	0.001216	0.030551	-10.1	0.6	1.90	0.04	8.66	0.31
TL-26A-12	217	0.282329	0.000017	0.000633	0.015053	-11.0	0.6	1.95	0.04	8.28	0.33
TL-26A-13	221	0.282474	0.000016	0.000399	0.009801	-5.7	0.6	1.62	0.04	8.65	0.34

TL-26A-14	223	0.282440	0.000015	0.000648	0.015517	-6.9	0.5	1.70	0.03	8.33	0.34
TL-26A-15	205	0.282470	0.000017	0.000772	0.017195	-6.3	0.6	1.64	0.04	9.40	0.22
TL-26A-16	220	0.282472	0.000015	0.000501	0.012154	-5.9	0.5	1.63	0.03	8.98	0.22
TL-26A-17	225	0.282452	0.000015	0.000968	0.022298	-6.5	0.5	1.68	0.03	8.88	0.37
TL-26A-18	211	0.282421	0.000014	0.000544	0.012798	-7.9	0.5	1.75	0.03	9.58	0.31
TL-26A-19	220	0.282412	0.000014	0.000880	0.020750	-8.0	0.5	1.77	0.03	9.45	0.23
TL-26A-20	466	0.282258	0.000017	0.000366	0.009617	-8.0	0.6	1.96	0.04	8.85	0.26

TG-42A, porphyritic granite, 85 km Marker of 1095 Highway; N 19°17'04", E 98°29'08"

TG-42A-01	214	0.282347	0.000021	0.001098	0.026613	-10.5	0.7	1.92	0.05	9.33	0.25
TG-42A-03	209	0.282174	0.000010	0.000909	0.022320	-16.7	0.3	2.30	0.02	9.41	0.17
TG-42A-04	211	0.282258	0.000014	0.001533	0.037463	-13.8	0.5	2.12	0.03	8.62	0.35
TG-42A-05	210	0.282237	0.000014	0.001684	0.041530	-14.6	0.5	2.17	0.03	9.20	0.25
TG-42A-21	208	0.282294	0.000012	0.001011	0.021859	-12.5	0.4	2.04	0.03	9.52	0.19
TG-42A-07	210	0.282233	0.000013	0.001208	0.030017	-14.6	0.5	2.17	0.03	8.28	0.39
TG-42A-08	206	0.282330	0.000012	0.001028	0.025324	-11.2	0.4	1.96	0.03	9.42	0.24
TG-42A-09	211	0.282333	0.000014	0.001001	0.025157	-11.1	0.5	1.95	0.03	9.29	0.26
TG-42A-10	209	0.282145	0.000013	0.001044	0.026524	-17.7	0.4	2.36	0.03	9.38	0.23
TG-42A-11	210	0.282243	0.000015	0.001225	0.030890	-14.3	0.5	2.15	0.03	9.43	0.27
TG-42A-22	212	0.282219	0.000014	0.001538	0.037334	-15.1	0.5	2.20	0.03	9.04	0.27
TG-42A-23	211	0.282241	0.000016	0.001367	0.034249	-14.3	0.5	2.15	0.03	8.75	0.29
TG-42A-25	214	0.282186	0.000017	0.000883	0.020808	-16.2	0.6	2.27	0.04	8.41	0.31
TG-42A-15	208	0.282300	0.000012	0.000831	0.020633	-12.2	0.4	2.02	0.03	9.06	0.28
TG-42A-16	209	0.282247	0.000014	0.000981	0.024308	-14.1	0.5	2.14	0.03	9.29	0.28
TG-42A-17	987	0.282115	0.000013	0.001824	0.045508	-4.7	0.4	2.08	0.03	8.22	0.27
TG-42A-18	211	0.282159	0.000013	0.000915	0.022424	-17.2	0.5	2.33	0.03	9.59	0.27
TG-42A-19	212	0.282355	0.000015	0.001306	0.032031	-10.3	0.5	1.90	0.03	9.32	0.18

TG-52A, granitic gneiss, Doi Inthanon

TG-52A-01	208	0.282167	0.000011	0.002522	0.060452	-17.2	0.4	2.33	0.02	9.31	0.30
TG-52A-02	209	0.282265	0.000012	0.003055	0.074763	-13.8	0.4	2.12	0.03	9.16	0.32
TG-52A-03	224	0.282264	0.000012	0.002061	0.050572	-13.3	0.4	2.10	0.03	8.92	0.19
TG-52A-04	201	0.282205	0.000013	0.002378	0.057460	-15.9	0.5	2.25	0.03	9.26	0.32
TG-52A-05	208	0.282259	0.000010	0.001267	0.031303	-13.8	0.4	2.12	0.02	9.47	0.26
TG-52A-07	217	0.282311	0.000012	0.000978	0.024048	-11.7	0.4	1.99	0.03	9.41	0.20
TG-52A-08	210	0.282255	0.000014	0.001381	0.034825	-13.9	0.5	2.12	0.03	9.48	0.38

TG-52A-09	204	0.282360	0.000014	0.001400	0.034602	-10.3	0.5	1.89	0.03	9.10	0.23
TG-52A-11	211	0.282215	0.000014	0.002681	0.064822	-15.4	0.5	2.22	0.03	9.19	0.33
TG-52A-12	1729	0.282024	0.000012	0.001201	0.030151	8.4	0.4	1.77	0.03	8.06	0.19
TG-52A-13	210	0.282322	0.000014	0.002378	0.058591	-11.6	0.5	1.98	0.03	9.18	0.35
TG-52A-14	206	0.282238	0.000015	0.002116	0.051719	-14.7	0.5	2.17	0.03	9.86	0.32
TG-52A-15	226	0.282207	0.000013	0.003330	0.081886	-15.5	0.5	2.24	0.03	9.58	0.28
TG-52A-16	215	0.282273	0.000017	0.001810	0.047065	-13.2	0.6	2.09	0.04	9.57	0.29
TG-52A-17	208	0.282252	0.000013	0.001296	0.032782	-14.0	0.5	2.13	0.03	9.03	0.19
TG-52A-18	211	0.282375	0.000014	0.001100	0.027362	-9.6	0.5	1.86	0.03	9.52	0.25
TG-52A-19	226	0.282203	0.000012	0.001607	0.040141	-15.4	0.4	2.23	0.03	9.36	0.30
TG-52A-20	208	0.282341	0.000015	0.002196	0.054126	-11.0	0.5	1.94	0.03	9.11	0.25
TG-53A, granitic gneiss, Doi Inthanon											
TG-53A-01	450	0.282194	0.000017	0.001599	0.038665	-11.0	0.6	2.14	0.04	8.57	0.32
TG-53A-02	206	0.282357	0.000016	0.000946	0.023480	-10.3	0.5	1.90	0.03	9.22	0.20
TG-53A-03	207	0.282276	0.000013	0.001351	0.032630	-13.2	0.5	2.08	0.03	8.56	0.28
TG-53A-04	203	0.282268	0.000014	0.001281	0.031798	-13.5	0.5	2.10	0.03	8.67	0.28
TG-53A-05	922	0.282297	0.000016	0.002972	0.072441	1.7	0.6	1.69	0.04	8.23	0.27
TG-53A-06	205	0.282255	0.000011	0.000663	0.015960	-13.9	0.4	2.12	0.02	8.72	0.36
TG-53A-07	206	0.282206	0.000013	0.001514	0.037212	-15.7	0.4	2.24	0.03	9.84	0.24
TG-53A-08	207	0.282311	0.000014	0.001087	0.028014	-11.9	0.5	2.00	0.03	8.76	0.25
TG-53A-12	205	0.282265	0.000014	0.001148	0.028995	-13.6	0.5	2.10	0.03	8.84	0.32
TG-53A-13	201	0.282288	0.000016	0.001001	0.024776	-12.8	0.5	2.05	0.03	9.74	0.18
TG-53A-14	762	0.282351	0.000013	0.001060	0.026314	1.4	0.5	1.59	0.03	8.71	0.23
TG-53A-16	207	0.282273	0.000015	0.000867	0.019456	-13.3	0.5	2.08	0.03	9.37	0.22
TG-53A-17	210	0.282297	0.000013	0.001044	0.025851	-12.3	0.5	2.03	0.03	9.30	0.14
TG-53A-18	214	0.282286	0.000015	0.001045	0.025422	-12.6	0.5	2.05	0.03	9.27	0.22
TG-53A-19	743	0.282389	0.000012	0.001062	0.026359	2.3	0.4	1.52	0.03	9.01	0.27
TG-53A-20	212	0.282327	0.000011	0.001779	0.043050	-11.3	0.4	1.97	0.02	8.74	0.22
Group 2 samples: Triassic granites in the Sukhothai zones to east of the Chiang Rai Fault in NW Thailand											
TG-8A, porphyritic granite, Mae Chan pluton, N 20°07'35", E 99°52'00"											
TG-8A-01	236	0.282368	0.000017	0.002309	0.057057	-9.5	0.6	1.87	0.04	7.48	0.27
TG-8A-03	220	0.282364	0.000021	0.000977	0.023840	-9.7	0.7	1.87	0.05	7.16	0.17
TG-8A-04	223	0.282430	0.000015	0.000889	0.019528	-7.3	0.5	1.72	0.03	7.90	0.25
TG-8A-07	229	0.282424	0.000019	0.002004	0.047809	-7.6	0.7	1.75	0.04	7.98	0.29

TG-8A-08	225	0.282352	0.000012	0.001182	0.027636	-10.1	0.4	1.90	0.03	7.32	0.40
TG-8A-09	217	0.282332	0.000017	0.001968	0.047416	-11.1	0.6	1.95	0.04	6.89	0.47
TG-8A-10	216	0.282343	0.000013	0.000998	0.023146	-10.6	0.5	1.92	0.03	7.26	0.49
TG-8A-12	226	0.282343	0.000014	0.001220	0.027937	-10.4	0.5	1.92	0.03	7.53	0.31
TG-8A-13	224	0.282463	0.000017	0.001083	0.024160	-6.2	0.6	1.65	0.04	7.02	0.28
TG-8A-15	224	0.282395	0.000018	0.000794	0.018198	-8.5	0.6	1.80	0.04	7.26	0.27
TG-8A-17	228	0.282455	0.000014	0.001254	0.030848	-6.4	0.5	1.67	0.03	7.62	0.16
TG-8A-18	224	0.282363	0.000016	0.001142	0.025999	-9.7	0.6	1.88	0.04	7.73	0.39
TG-8A-19	230	0.282405	0.000016	0.001079	0.024899	-8.1	0.6	1.78	0.04	7.63	0.33
TG-8A-20	231	0.282404	0.000016	0.001328	0.030760	-8.1	0.5	1.78	0.03	7.73	0.18

TL-13A₁, monzonitic granite, Wat Kio Kan; N 20°19'32", E 100°18'33"

TL-13A ₁ -01	213	0.282750	0.000013	0.002019	0.087803	3.6	0.5	1.02	0.03	6.48	0.27
TL-13A ₁ -02	219	0.282697	0.000013	0.001982	0.084151	1.9	0.5	1.14	0.03	6.97	0.29
TL-13A ₁ -04	233	0.282715	0.000015	0.002471	0.109000	2.7	0.5	1.10	0.03	6.90	0.25
TL-13A ₁ -05	223	0.282693	0.000014	0.001041	0.043274	1.9	0.5	1.14	0.03	7.17	0.22
TL-13A ₁ -06	219	0.282758	0.000016	0.001596	0.068991	4.1	0.6	1.00	0.04	6.63	0.24
TL-13A ₁ -07	215	0.282735	0.000015	0.001431	0.060114	3.2	0.5	1.05	0.03	6.98	0.29
TL-13A ₁ -08	218	0.282727	0.000018	0.001689	0.072082	3.0	0.6	1.07	0.04	6.32	0.40
TL-13A ₁ -09	218	0.282676	0.000016	0.001397	0.054784	1.2	0.6	1.18	0.03	5.89	0.47
TL-13A ₁ -12	217	0.282749	0.000008	0.002106	0.088601	3.7	0.3	1.02	0.02	5.88	0.35
TL-13A ₁ -13	246	0.282755	0.000020	0.001140	0.047234	4.6	0.7	0.98	0.04	6.53	0.23
TL-13A ₁ -14	246	0.282753	0.000012	0.001870	0.079535	4.4	0.4	1.00	0.03	6.02	0.28
TL-13A ₁ -15	240	0.282713	0.000007	0.002309	0.100179	2.8	0.2	1.10	0.02	6.05	0.36
TL-13A ₁ -16	237	0.282684	0.000007	0.001519	0.064183	1.9	0.2	1.15	0.02	6.26	0.27
TL-13A ₁ -18	228	0.282750	0.000018	0.001261	0.050267	4.0	0.6	1.01	0.04	6.62	0.16
TL-13A ₁ -19	231	0.282771	0.000016	0.001378	0.056928	4.8	0.6	0.96	0.04	6.73	0.39
TL-13A ₁ -20	229	0.282751	0.000017	0.001421	0.058757	4.1	0.6	1.01	0.04	6.63	0.33
TL-13A ₁ -21	233	0.282654	0.000016	0.001817	0.075691	0.7	0.6	1.23	0.04	6.73	0.18
TL-13A ₁ -22	232	0.282738	0.000015	0.002020	0.089230	3.6	0.5	1.04	0.03	7.16	0.17
TL-13A ₁ -23	228	0.282718	0.000017	0.001420	0.064134	2.9	0.6	1.08	0.04		

TG-27A, monzonitic granite, 20 km northeast toward Tak; N 17°07'54", E 99°06'11"

TG-27A-01	221	0.282634	0.000015	0.001168	0.028094	-0.2	0.5	1.27	0.03	6.38	0.24
TG-27A-02	223	0.282640	0.000009	0.001444	0.034113	0.0	0.3	1.26	0.02	5.61	0.32
TG-27A-03	219	0.282634	0.000008	0.000867	0.020924	-0.2	0.3	1.27	0.02	6.18	0.32

TG-27A-05	229	0.282638	0.000009	0.000802	0.018506	0.2	0.3	1.25	0.02	5.95	0.33
TG-27A-06	227	0.282611	0.000012	0.001477	0.035330	-0.9	0.4	1.32	0.03	6.10	0.32
TG-27A-08	216	0.282623	0.000009	0.002402	0.056921	-0.9	0.3	1.31	0.02	5.80	0.34
TG-27A-09	231	0.282583	0.000008	0.001003	0.024890	-1.8	0.3	1.38	0.02	5.73	0.23
TG-27A-10	234	0.282601	0.000012	0.002443	0.059336	-1.3	0.4	1.35	0.03	6.12	0.28
TG-27A-12	221	0.282601	0.000009	0.000932	0.022087	-1.3	0.3	1.34	0.02	6.12	0.27
TG-27A-14	224	0.282734	0.000014	0.000857	0.020156	3.4	0.5	1.04	0.03	5.55	0.30
TG-27A-15	227	0.282641	0.000008	0.000614	0.014349	0.2	0.3	1.25	0.02	5.67	0.29
TG-27A-16	219	0.282646	0.000020	0.000989	0.021765	0.2	0.7	1.24	0.04	5.72	0.43
TG-27A-17	230	0.282541	0.000012	0.000685	0.013791	-3.2	0.4	1.47	0.03	6.09	0.34
TG-27A-18	221	0.282632	0.000007	0.001241	0.031227	-0.3	0.2	1.28	0.02	5.72	0.16
TG-27A-19	222	0.282684	0.000007	0.001187	0.029705	1.6	0.2	1.16	0.02	5.57	0.25
TG-27A-20	226	0.282612	0.000012	0.001587	0.038230	-0.9	0.4	1.32	0.03	6.14	0.35
TG-27A-21	222	0.282630	0.000011	0.000470	0.011164	-0.2	0.4	1.27	0.02	5.48	0.28
TG-27A-22	230	0.282580	0.000007	0.001014	0.023571	-1.9	0.2	1.39	0.02	5.64	0.27
TG-27A-23	226	0.282610	0.000009	0.000906	0.021647	-0.9	0.3	1.32	0.02	5.59	0.17
TG-27A-24	219	0.282610	0.000010	0.001871	0.042087	-1.2	0.4	1.33	0.02	5.83	0.39

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Table 3: Major oxides, trace elemental and Sr-Nd isotopic analytical results for the late Triassic granites from the Inthanon and Sukhothai zones in NW Thailand

Sample	TG-5A	TG-5G	TG-5B	TG-6A	TG-6B	TG-6E	TG-6G	TL-26A	TG-11A	TG-11C	TG-11D	TG-16A ₁	TG-16A ₂	TG-16B ₁
	Fang Hotspring National Park			Southeast of Fang Hotspring National Park				Sleeping	Mae-Wiang Pa Pao 118 Highway			Khun Tan pluton		
	N19°57'57.75", E99°09'12.34"				N19°57'11.54", E99°09'38.84"			Buddha	N19°41'36.12", E99°25'05.35"			N18°27'21.63", E99°11'34.69"		
	Group 1 samples: Triassic granites in the Inthanon zone to west of the Chiang Rai Fault in NW Thailand													
SiO ₂	69.11	76.38	69.78	72.25	67.41	68.31	69.98	69.91	70.09	69.09	65.66	70.95	70.78	68.95
TiO ₂	0.30	0.09	0.67	0.33	0.69	0.62	0.60	0.40	0.50	0.52	0.62	0.63	0.61	0.65
Al ₂ O ₃	14.69	12.47	13.58	13.97	14.67	14.80	13.99	14.78	13.57	14.38	15.55	12.54	13.56	14.00
FeOt	1.94	0.37	4.24	1.71	4.28	3.66	3.76	2.90	2.84	2.93	3.36	3.93	3.26	3.49
MgO	0.93	0.11	2.53	1.15	2.92	2.52	2.17	2.60	1.61	1.63	1.76	2.71	2.38	2.03
CaO	0.46	0.14	0.35	0.89	1.96	1.17	1.27	1.63	1.63	2.31	1.24	2.41	2.79	1.33
K ₂ O	10.10	8.85	3.93	6.97	4.44	4.96	3.63	2.35	5.71	4.29	5.13	3.25	3.19	4.81
Na ₂ O	1.08	1.06	2.55	1.67	2.38	2.02	3.05	2.37	2.41	3.09	5.21	1.70	2.19	2.54
P ₂ O ₅	0.31	0.08	0.17	0.16	0.14	0.17	0.16	0.10	0.15	0.14	0.13	0.35	0.35	0.26
MnO	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.08	0.07	0.07
LOI	1.07	0.53	2.12	0.90	1.01	1.69	1.35	2.48	1.44	1.63	1.47	1.13	0.68	1.83
Total	99.99	100.09	99.95	100.03	99.95	99.97	100.01	99.57	100.01	100.05	100.17	99.67	99.85	99.96
A/CNK	1.08	1.07	1.49	1.17	1.19	1.37	1.24	1.57	1.03	1.03	0.95	1.17	1.12	1.18
A/NK	1.15	1.10	1.61	1.35	1.68	1.70	1.56	2.29	1.34	1.48	1.10	1.98	1.92	1.49
Sc	13.8	10.3	15.4	10.2	13.5	12.3	12.8	2.5	12.6	13.0	20.8	13.4	13.3	13.2
V	25.6	6.2	70.3	25.3	78.2	63.9	53.3	59.4	41.3	43.8	46.0	92.1	75.1	62.9
Cr	52.7	12.0	83.4	37.4	113.4	101.3	76.1	31.1	39.2	41.4	47.3	71.7	63.1	53.2
Co	2.58	0.23	5.65	2.99	11.58	9.17	8.76	4.43	8.98	6.77	7.94	12.04	10.85	5.42
Ni	104.0	24.1	29.7	10.2	57.8	41.4	28.2	5.90	17.1	15.8	17.2	27.2	21.9	11.1

Ga	11.31	6.00	18.38	16.19	18.87	17.51	15.22	8.98	15.57	16.98	16.56	17.71	19.02	17.92
Rb	449	349	262	199	209	263	174	42	288	286	224	283	279	232
Sr	110	65	87	91	125	123	208	153	110	92	136	136	142	243
Y	19.82	12.35	25.72	29.37	30.42	33.14	29.81	19.26	35.33	32.40	30.75	32.12	33.24	28.12
Zr	42.0	11.0	125	84	130	164	189	165	198	196	223	358	432	346
Nb	8.88	3.21	14.37	14.51	14.16	15.17	13.35	6.68	14.04	14.33	14.72	27.43	24.41	20.95
Cs	42.64	14.55	19.74	8.69	13.43	20.89	8.69	2.99	5.78	6.24	70.60	18.59	30.98	5.89
Ba	1412	709	768	700	1095	1148	802	281	994	409	846	378	368	973
La	10.54	8.41	35.38	28.37	46.58	47.41	42.54	25.90	40.41	43.94	43.78	37.90	49.94	43.90
Ce	22.91	17.06	71.38	57.16	88.89	93.29	84.58	52.20	83.79	87.89	90.02	86.10	107.46	84.87
Pr	2.86	1.87	8.27	6.73	10.37	11.00	9.61	6.47	10.12	10.40	10.49	10.35	12.96	10.72
Nd	10.84	6.58	30.16	24.35	37.16	39.32	35.03	23.10	34.95	38.51	38.08	40.97	50.54	41.87
Sm	2.66	1.37	6.18	5.50	7.51	7.49	7.23	4.33	7.49	8.04	7.85	9.32	10.39	8.48
Eu	0.96	0.49	1.07	0.83	1.38	1.32	1.00	0.81	1.11	0.95	1.07	0.91	0.98	1.34
Gd	2.62	1.49	5.65	4.88	6.63	6.89	6.16	3.91	6.54	6.50	7.07	7.70	8.24	6.71
Tb	0.62	0.33	0.87	0.91	1.06	1.12	0.99	0.64	1.14	1.12	1.12	1.27	1.30	1.05
Dy	3.81	2.25	4.57	5.31	5.67	6.34	5.29	3.52	6.35	5.86	6.26	6.47	6.70	5.51
Ho	0.84	0.51	1.01	1.13	1.22	1.39	1.20	0.71	1.41	1.32	1.25	1.30	1.35	1.13
Er	2.01	1.37	2.62	2.90	3.09	3.45	3.09	1.99	3.70	3.36	3.34	3.42	3.47	2.86
Tm	0.29	0.20	0.34	0.43	0.45	0.50	0.44	0.30	0.54	0.47	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.38
Yb	1.61	1.30	2.14	2.71	2.94	3.32	2.71	1.96	3.47	3.16	2.77	2.72	2.97	2.44
Lu	0.23	0.18	0.28	0.39	0.44	0.48	0.40	0.29	0.50	0.47	0.39	0.38	0.40	0.34
Hf	1.32	0.43	3.45	2.78	3.94	4.91	5.07	4.19	6.00	5.82	6.61	10.45	13.13	10.31
Ta	1.19	0.71	1.32	3.26	1.49	1.61	1.68	0.53	1.93	2.05	2.23	2.28	2.13	2.10
Pb	58.74	38.00	31.45	52.61	40.32	48.35	40.40	2.28	60.17	44.21	47.21	36.59	41.83	143.51
Th	3.91	6.27	22.76	17.98	26.65	30.57	28.55	8.71	32.99	33.88	35.75	63.65	90.02	53.21

U	3.76	5.63	4.29	7.38	8.43	6.82	6.49	2.07	9.15	9.09	11.63	14.23	18.97	9.15
⁸⁷ Rb/ ⁸⁶ Sr	11.855		8.701	6.376		6.213			7.558			6.010		2.771
⁸⁷ Sr/ ⁸⁶ Sr	0.750914		0.746171	0.746945		0.747012			0.752917			0.745511		0.729765
2 ζ	6		6	6		7			6			6		8
(⁸⁷ Sr/ ⁸⁶ Sr) _i	0.71382		0.718948	0.726993		0.727573			0.729269			0.726706		0.721094
¹⁴⁷ Sm/ ¹⁴⁴ Nd	0.149		0.124	0.137		0.115			0.130			0.138		0.123
¹⁴³ Nd/ ¹⁴⁴ Nd	0.511911		0.511808	0.511882		0.511842			0.511909			0.511921		0.511927
2 ζ	4		4	4		4			4			4		3
εNd (t)	-12.8		-14.1	-13.1		-13.3			-12.3			-12.3		-11.8
T _{DM} (Ga)	2.92		2.28	2.51		2.03			2.26			2.47		2.05

1075

1076 (to be continued)

	TG-16B ₃	TG-16B ₄	TG-30A	TG-30B ₁	TG-30B ₃	TG-30B ₄	TG-30B ₅	TG30B ₆	TG-30B ₇	TG-32A	TG-32D	TG-32B	TG-32C	TG-32D
Sample	Khun Tan pluton		N18°13'28	Inthanon National Park						West of Nam Mae Chan				
	N18°27'21.63",		.50",E98°2	N18°29'41.03", E98°40'03.95"						N18°13'28.50", E98°29'10.09"				
	E99°11'34.69"		9'10.09"											
	Group 1 samples: Triassic granites in the Inthanon zone to west of the Chiang Rai Fault in NW Thailand													
SiO ₂	71.69	72.55	72.42	73.76	74.21	73.47	73.82	73.55	73.55	72.42	73.84	76.05	72.71	73.84
TiO ₂	0.50	0.30	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.17	0.04	0.14	0.17
Al ₂ O ₃	13.50	14.61	15.36	15.22	15.41	14.93	15.33	15.20	15.11	15.36	14.14	14.17	15.17	14.14
FeOt	2.51	1.55	0.01	0.08	0.05	0.03	0.04	0.20	0.20	0.01	0.91	0.08	0.79	0.91
MgO	1.52	0.68	0.16	0.11	0.14	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.12	0.16	0.49	0.13	0.44	0.49
CaO	0.95	0.78	0.54	0.73	0.69	0.43	0.89	0.91	0.92	0.54	1.26	0.76	1.05	1.26
K ₂ O	5.06	5.66	9.15	7.04	6.54	8.71	6.50	6.41	6.50	9.15	6.17	5.33	6.91	6.17
Na ₂ O	2.68	2.92	2.30	2.78	2.69	2.14	3.16	3.12	3.07	2.30	2.72	3.44	2.62	2.72
P ₂ O ₅	0.19	0.15	0.07	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.07	0.11	0.02	0.05	0.11
MnO	0.04	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
LOI	1.42	0.89	0.25	0.37	0.47	0.27	0.32	0.41	0.41	0.25	0.35	0.23	0.30	0.35
Total	100.05	100.14	100.29	100.18	100.30	100.19	100.26	99.98	99.97	100.28	100.18	100.29	100.18	100.18
A/CNK	1.16	1.18	1.05	1.05	1.21	1.08	1.11	1.11	1.10	1.05	1.05	1.10	1.11	1.05
A/NK	1.36	1.33	1.12	1.12	1.34	1.15	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.12	1.27	1.24	1.28	1.27
Sc	12.5	11.4	11.8	12.4	9.70		10.2			11.8	9.90	9.30	11.4	9.90
V	46.8	16.2	2.70	7.30	1.00		1.00			2.70	10.7	0.10	9.90	10.7
Cr	38.3	10.4	5.90	13.1	4.80		6.10			5.9	12.3	4.10	14.6	12.3
Co	5.61	2.03	0.50	0.92	0.19		0.30			0.50	2.25	0.23	1.84	2.25
Ni	13.2	4.60	1.30	2.90	0.90		2.40			1.30	4.10	1.60	6.40	4.10

Ga	15.85	18.24	8.83	15.41	15.54	13.37	8.83	12.68	12.47	13.6	12.68
Rb	282	329	274	280	330	303	274	204	259	226	204
Sr	138	105	151	122	86	96	151	140	60	140	140
Y	21.52	19.48	2.96	28.14	18.3	18.78	2.96	10.04	14.24	18.48	10.04
Zr	221	138	7.0	59.0	27.0	29	7.0	56	13	57	56
Nb	15.89	15.35	1.20	6.45	9.56	5.48	1.20	6.04	11.08	6.28	6.04
Cs	11.42	13.48	2.12	5.34	6.51	5.63	2.12	3.21	7.07	2.49	3.21
Ba	871	506	884	491	335	372	884	612	124	700	612
La	44.95	33.72	2.66	7.93	6.93	6.14	2.66	16.18	5.90	14.33	16.18
Ce	94.28	70.78	4.49	15.08	14.74	11.99	4.49	32.10	11.81	28.25	32.10
Pr	11.17	8.17	0.50	1.89	1.78	1.40	0.50	3.71	1.37	3.16	3.71
Nd	42.52	30.12	1.76	6.90	6.27	4.90	1.76	13.18	5.10	11.23	13.18
Sm	7.85	6.11	0.39	2.15	2.29	1.69	0.39	2.88	1.66	2.41	2.88
Eu	1.23	0.73	0.08	0.46	0.25	0.27	0.08	0.72	0.19	0.81	0.72
Gd	6.14	4.75	0.42	2.38	2.00	1.77	0.42	2.53	1.52	2.44	2.53
Tb	0.92	0.74	0.09	0.64	0.48	0.45	0.09	0.42	0.37	0.46	0.42
Dy	4.35	3.81	0.53	4.26	2.92	2.88	0.53	2.15	2.35	2.90	2.15
Ho	0.87	0.74	0.11	0.93	0.61	0.65	0.11	0.37	0.50	0.64	0.37
Er	2.23	2.04	0.28	2.58	1.68	1.75	0.28	0.84	1.29	1.69	0.84
Tm	0.31	0.29	0.04	0.42	0.27	0.30	0.04	0.10	0.22	0.27	0.10
Yb	1.99	1.93	0.23	3.03	1.91	1.89	0.23	0.56	1.44	1.62	0.56
Lu	0.28	0.26	0.03	0.48	0.29	0.27	0.03	0.07	0.20	0.23	0.07
Hf	6.47	4.21	0.25	2.72	1.97	1.65	0.25	1.83	1.06	1.92	1.83
Ta	1.72	1.96	0.12	0.67	0.82	0.62	0.12	0.34	1.86	0.41	0.34
Pb	63.53	68.13	98.52	57.09	47.56	49.10	98.52	75.21	83.88	83.69	75.21
Th	47.80	40.04	1.42	8.83	6.95	6.01	1.42	12.16	8.37	11.82	12.16

U	9.12	9.68	0.56	8.51	8.73	8.41	0.56	2.56	2.53	3.23	2.56
⁸⁷ Rb/ ⁸⁶ Sr			5.284		11.157		5.284			6.010	
⁸⁷ Sr/ ⁸⁶ Sr			0.727641		0.759769		0.727641			0.745511	
2 ζ			8		6		8			6	
(⁸⁷ Sr/ ⁸⁶ Sr) _i			0.711108		0.724858		0.711108			0.726706	
¹⁴⁷ Sm/ ¹⁴⁴ Nd			0.135		0.124		0.135			0.138	
¹⁴³ Nd/ ¹⁴⁴ Nd			0.511980		0.511988		0.511942			0.511921	
2 ζ			4		4		5			4	
εNd (t)			-11.1		-12.0		-11.9			-12.3	
T _{DM} (Ga)			2.28		2.11		2.36			2.47	

1078

1079 (to be continued)

	TG-42A	TG-42B	TG-42D	TG-52A	TG-53A	TG-8A	TG-8C	TG-8D	TG-8F	TL13A ₁	TL13A ₂	TL15A ₁	TL15A ₂	TG-26C
Sample	85km Marker along 1095 Highway					Mae Chan pluton				Wat Kio Kan		Goldern Triangle Park		LangSang
	Doi Inthanon					N20°07'34.9", E99°51'59.35"				N20°19'31.9",		N20°21'35.3",		N16°46'58.94",
	N19°17'03.68", E98°29'08.8"									E100°18'33.4"		E100°04'44.4"		E99°01'3.91"
	Group 1: Triassic granites in the Inthanon zone					Group 2 samples: Triassic granites in the Sukhothasi zone to east of the Chiang Rai Fault in NW Thailand								
SiO ₂	71.27	69.01	69.41	71.96	71.46	68.64	65.91	65.81	65.48	75.82	75.62	70.51	70.23	70.46
TiO ₂	0.43	0.56	0.55	0.25	0.38	0.68	0.65	0.61	0.62	0.13	0.12	0.48	0.49	0.60
Al ₂ O ₃	14.04	14.81	14.54	14.80	14.13	14.37	15.45	15.77	15.40	12.75	12.89	13.98	14.10	13.94
FeOt	2.49	3.33	3.33	1.50	2.39	3.56	3.49	3.36	3.38	1.16	1.10	3.96	3.95	3.38
MgO	1.70	2.00	2.06	0.70	1.39	1.69	1.94	1.80	1.87	0.12	0.10	1.55	1.62	1.91
CaO	1.57	1.81	1.45	1.56	1.84	3.36	2.95	2.77	4.03	0.90	0.85	3.02	3.09	2.47
K ₂ O	4.40	4.64	4.32	4.16	4.12	3.16	4.63	4.93	3.85	5.36	5.63	3.60	3.65	3.84
Na ₂ O	2.72	2.88	2.68	3.84	2.89	3.76	3.00	3.19	3.29	3.17	3.18	2.14	2.09	2.75
P ₂ O ₅	0.21	0.17	0.20	0.09	0.11	0.15	0.21	0.21	0.22	0.01	0.01	0.07	0.07	0.19
MnO	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.02	0.02	0.06	0.06	0.05
LOI	1.20	0.76	1.42	0.61	0.77	0.65	1.73	1.52	1.85	0.76	0.69	0.58	0.60	0.45
Total	100.07	100.03	100.01	99.51	99.51	100.08	100.01	100.03	100.04	100.18	100.18	99.96	99.96	100.04
A/CNK	1.16	1.13	1.24	1.08	1.12	0.91	1.01	1.01	0.91	1.01	1.00	1.08	1.08	1.06
A/NK	1.52	1.52	1.60	1.37	1.53	1.50	1.55	1.49	1.60	1.16	1.14	1.88	1.91	1.60
Sc	11.6	12.2	11.5	3.9	6.5	13.5	13.1	13.9	13.1	4.4	10.8	11.9	12.2	11.3
V	34.3	48.8	48.2	26.9	44.2	55.3	64.6	67.3	63.9	0.70	0.90	59.8	59.0	46.3
Cr	44.8	63.4	60.6	22.2	54.0	25.3	30.2	29.4	31.7	2.00	1.70	22.4	23.3	51.7
Co	7.67	8.08	5.71	2.92	7.41	8.41	9.3	8.6	9.48	0.39	0.54	7.68	7.80	8.15
Ni	23.1	26.5	20.7	4.20	15.7	13.5	16.6	15.4	16.9	0.60	0.30	9.00	9.60	20.9

Ga	17.06	18.48	19.35	20.65	17.02	17	16.04	16.33	17.7	7.16	12.95	13.21	13.01	16.73
Rb	231	253	248	136	199	178	196	198	197	155	276	146	148	211
Sr	124	142	128	406	138	155	374	365	401	25	37	135	133	157
Y	30.01	28.51	29.24	8.39	22.29	24	26.11	24.08	23.32	12.42	32.68	13.13	12.04	19.93
Zr	365	179	214	111	124	258	270	288	288	83	163	124	110	92
Nb	12.87	15.03	16.47	6.38	10.39	15.93	15.67	14.33	14.28	12	13.22	7.09	7.11	18.91
Cs	10.62	11.49	9.87	6.78	11.01	11.13	3.02	3.05	3.54	3.70	8.00	10.41	10.69	7.83
Ba	707	904	644	771	740	395	1788	1842	1171	99	160	566	590	866
La	49.54	49.35	51.12	16.80	37.23	45.94	62.05	58.72	58.90	17.56	47.34	23.23	22.55	14.69
Ce	100.52	99.80	101.17	34.99	74.33	85.41	116.74	110.42	111.25	39.03	91.76	40.93	38.65	30.94
Pr	11.82	11.42	11.89	4.24	9.16	9.81	13.49	12.79	12.72	4.55	10.35	4.52	4.21	3.97
Nd	42.41	41.65	43.43	16.26	34.11	35.24	47.45	44.67	44.36	16.28	37.31	16.46	15.07	15.95
Sm	8.13	8.04	8.58	3.11	6.36	6.76	8.06	7.84	7.44	3.26	7.02	2.95	2.76	4.11
Eu	1.13	1.20	1.06	0.46	0.99	1.13	1.77	1.72	1.56	0.22	0.42	1.01	0.93	1.09
Gd	6.76	6.87	7.19	2.38	5.30	6.06	7.11	6.84	6.38	2.70	6.25	2.60	2.56	3.76
Tb	1.06	1.05	1.11	0.34	0.83	0.92	0.99	0.91	0.89	0.43	0.97	0.41	0.39	0.69
Dy	5.51	5.37	5.42	1.70	4.41	4.93	4.91	4.42	4.06	2.25	5.25	2.25	2.05	3.71
Ho	1.13	1.12	1.11	0.31	0.87	1.01	1.03	0.91	0.90	0.54	1.20	0.50	0.47	0.76
Er	2.90	2.89	2.93	0.78	2.24	2.54	2.77	2.43	2.43	1.48	3.26	1.41	1.42	1.88
Tm	0.43	0.39	0.40	0.11	0.32	0.32	0.36	0.35	0.33	0.22	0.50	0.23	0.22	0.24
Yb	2.79	2.50	2.55	0.67	1.95	2.04	2.37	2.27	2.16	1.52	3.07	1.60	1.49	1.41
Lu	0.42	0.35	0.36	0.10	0.30	0.31	0.34	0.34	0.31	0.21	0.47	0.25	0.24	0.19
Hf	10.11	5.07	5.91	3.43	3.51	7.45	7.61	7.89	8.07	3.12	5.98	3.77	3.35	2.56
Ta	1.55	1.70	1.89	0.64	1.22	1.52	1.89	1.78	1.71	1.32	1.34	0.53	0.55	1.22
Pb	43.55	44.30	64.51	33.80	35.49	45.55	50.07	58.29	53.34	15.60	36.49	26.16	26.51	31.11
Th	29.54	29.79	32.38	8.63	20.54	46.15	43.15	42.93	46.06	13.00	32.53	7.65	6.79	21.16

1080
1081

U	10.75	11.96	9.02	3.81	4.57	11.24	8.82	9.28	8.26	3.94	7.82	2.69	2.04	4.10
⁸⁷ Rb/ ⁸⁶ Sr		5.163		0.968	4.204	3.313		1.569		17.773		3.135		3.892
⁸⁷ Sr/ ⁸⁶ Sr		0.744117		0.721176	0.725630	0.730255		0.732694		0.767342		0.721679		0.725557
2 ζ		6		6	6	7		6		9		6		6
(⁸⁷ Sr/ ⁸⁶ Sr) _i		0.727963		0.718147	0.712475	0.719889		0.727785		0.711733		0.71187		0.713379
¹⁴⁷ Sm/ ¹⁴⁴ Nd		0.117		0.116	0.113	0.116		0.106		0.121		0.108		0.156
¹⁴³ Nd/ ¹⁴⁴ Nd		0.511886		0.511971	0.511933	0.512028		0.511942		0.512048		0.511958		0.512060
2 ζ		4		5	4	4		5		3		3		4
εNd (t)		-12.4		-10.8	-11.4	-9.6		-11.0		-9.4		-10.8		-10.1
T _{DM} (Ga)		1.99		1.84	1.84	1.75		1.72		1.82		1.73		2.88

1082 (to be continued)

Sample	TG-27A	TG-27B	TG-27D	TG-29B ₁	TG-29B ₃	TG-29B ₄
	Northwest to Tak			LamPang		
	N17°07'54.45", E99°06'10.84"			N17°28'19.91", E99°11'01.6"		
	Group 2 samples: Triassic granites in the Sukhothasi zone					
SiO ₂	74.06	71.95	72.14	73.06	74.69	74.98
TiO ₂	0.26	0.28	0.29	0.25	0.26	0.22
Al ₂ O ₃	13.38	14.90	14.70	12.87	13.08	12.74
FeOt	1.17	1.39	1.48	2.34	2.29	1.97
MgO	0.51	0.55	0.60	0.43	0.38	0.41
CaO	1.38	1.45	1.50	2.48	2.22	2.10
K ₂ O	5.31	5.16	4.87	4.24	4.54	4.25
Na ₂ O	3.09	3.70	3.77	2.49	2.43	2.11
P ₂ O ₅	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.03	0.04	0.03
MnO	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.04	0.03	0.05
LOI	0.90	0.71	0.72	1.90	0.33	1.49
Total	100.17	100.20	100.20	100.14	100.29	100.34
A/CNK	1.00	1.04	1.03	0.97	1.01	1.07
A/NK	1.23	1.28	1.28	1.48	1.47	1.58
Sc	9.0	8.3	9.9	14.2	15.9	16.3
V	14.5	15.2	16.1	7.5	8.2	9.0
Cr	8.10	8.80	7.60	5.90	9.30	40.8
Co	1.31	1.3	1.53	1.36	1.44	1.74
Ni	3.53	2.54	1.81	0.92	2.54	23.1
Ga	13.56	14.77	15.79	11.09	11.49	12.01
Rb	313	293	306	44	53	52

Sr	165	165	172	72	61	77
Y	20.05	18.02	17.64	29.52	26.43	30.67
Zr	127	151	145	111	124	139
Nb	16.08	17.13	18.87	3.41	3.97	3.8
Cs	8.60	8.84	12.7	3.35	3.76	4.39
Ba	645	591	571	164	183	177
La	38.31	37.61	48.03	16.42	18.14	12.17
Ce	59.53	61.45	74.81	32.34	34.55	23.84
Pr	6.07	6.18	7.05	4.02	4.16	2.96
Nd	18.56	19.00	21.45	15.82	16.18	11.70
Sm	3.08	3.16	3.48	3.87	3.58	2.95
Eu	0.58	0.60	0.66	0.80	0.74	0.71
Gd	3.02	2.76	3.26	3.79	3.64	3.26
Tb	0.48	0.44	0.45	0.80	0.71	0.73
Dy	2.72	2.50	2.57	4.98	4.31	4.73
Ho	0.63	0.56	0.58	1.16	1.00	1.11
Er	2.00	1.77	1.74	3.16	2.70	3.13
Tm	0.33	0.30	0.29	0.48	0.45	0.48
Yb	2.15	2.12	2.04	3.30	2.90	3.21
Lu	0.35	0.34	0.35	0.51	0.45	0.49
Hf	3.80	4.20	4.23	3.27	3.40	3.55
Ta	1.74	1.90	1.95	0.30	0.32	0.31
Pb	48.78	60.82	63.50	3.00	2.60	2.63
Th	41.49	53.44	49.46	7.02	5.84	5.35
U	19.71	12.51	15.81	1.52	1.38	1.42
⁸⁷ Rb/ ⁸⁶ Sr	5.506			1.773		

$^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$	0.729530	0.712811
$2\ \zeta$	6	7
$(^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr})_i$	0.712302	0.707264
$^{147}\text{Sm}/^{144}\text{Nd}$	0.100	0.148
$^{143}\text{Nd}/^{144}\text{Nd}$	0.512031	0.512141
$2\ \zeta$	4	4
$\epsilon\text{Nd (t)}$	-9.1	-8.3
$T_{\text{DM}}\text{ (Ga)}$	1.51	2.34

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Figure 3 Y-J Wang & coauthors

Figure 4 Y-J Wang & coauthors

Figure 5 Y-J Wang & coauthors

Figure 6 Y-J Wang & coauthors

Figure 7 Y-J Wang & coauthors

Figure 8 Y-J Wang & coauthors

Figure 9 Y-J Wang & coauthors

Figure 10 Y-J Wang & coauthors

Figure 11 Y-J Wang & coauthors

Figure 12 Y-J Wang & coauthors

Figure 13 Y-J Wang & coauthors

(b) At Permian-early Triassic (prior to 237 Ma)

(c) At early Triassic-middle Triassic (~237-230 Ma)

(d) At late Triassic (~230-200 Ma)

Fig. 14 Y-J Wang & coauthors