Significance of baddeleyite for plume multimetal deposits originated on continental and oceanic crust from AR to PZ time (Fennoscandian Shield in the Arctic region)

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Neoarhaean baddeleyite was found in gabbronorite dykes cutted BIF Olenegorsk formation with U-Pb age 2738±6Ga. Deposits of Ti-Mgt ores and apatite are connected with Tsaga and Siilinjarvi (Finland) massifs with 2660±10 Ma and 2613±18 Ma correspondingly. The Paleoproterozoic PGE deposits with Pt-Pd reefs from layered intrusions Monchegorsk, Fedorovo-Pansky and Imandra ore regions contain baddeleyite in gabbronorites, anorthosites and dykes complexes and have U-Pb data from 2.53 to 2.4 Ga. Sm-Nd (T<sub>DM</sub> 3.5-3.2 Ga with  $\epsilon Nd$  -2.5), Rb-Sr ( $I_{Sr}$  0.702-0.704) and high He<sup>3</sup>/He<sup>4</sup> values of the rocks, minerals and ores from of the PGE deposits suggested about EM-1 plume mantle origin with Os systematic (Yang et al., 2016) and still continental crust for country rocks as basement of supercontinent Kenorland (Ernst, 2014). Ti-Mgt Kolvitza, Pechenga Cu-Ni and Cr Pados deposits are origin (T<sub>DM</sub> from 2.5 to 2.1 Ga with εNd +2.5) with U-Pb baddelevite ages 1881±9, 1982±8 Ma and 2087±5Ma correspond. Baddeleiyte in carbonatites from Paleozoic REE deposits Kovdor, Sebliavr and Vuorijarvi and dated on U-Pb with 382±3Ma, 378±4 Ma and 377±4 Ma ages. So badderleyite are very important as mineral-geochronometer for multimetal deposits on an oceanic and continental crust, in U-Pb precise dating and for aims to do reconstructions from 2.7 Ga to 380 Ma. All investigations are supported by the RFBR 18-05-70082, 18-35-00246, Presidium RAS Program №48 and are in frame of the theme of scientific researches 0226-2019-0053.

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