## Paleoproterozoic granitic magmatism in the northern São Francisco Craton: new perspectives from geochemistry, U-Pb geochronology and Hf isotopes.

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The northern São Francisco Craton has been studied by diverse authors but they did not emphasize the petrogenesis of the granitoid rocks that occur in the area. A set of eight fineto-medium grained granitic plutons intrude the CMS. Two mineral assemblages were identified: i) qz+kfs+pl+bt as main phases and ms+zrn+ap+chl+ser+ilm+mag as accessories and ii) qz+kfs+pl+bt+ms as main phases and zr+ap+chl+ser+ilm as accessories. Thus, it was possible to divide them between biotite-monzogranites and two-mica granites. The results reveal that these granitoid are sodic and potassic peraluminous, leucocratic, calc-alkalic to alkali-calcic and are enriched in LREE in relation to the HREE. The biotitemonzogranites have slightly negative Eu anomalies whereas the two-mica granites portray pronounced negative Eu anomalies. Both biotite-monzogranites and two-mica granites have Zr/Hf ratios between 21.90 and 35.59 which allowed their classification as moderately-to-highly fractionated granites. U-Pb geochronological analysis indicated that the biotite-monzogranites have an U-Pb Concordia age of 2003±10 Ma whereas the two-mica granites portray an U-Pb Concordia age of 2056.7±14 Ma, suggesting that both are Paleoproterozoic. Lu-Hf isotopic analysis in zircon showed that both granites have EHf values indicating their crustal origin and both have TDM ages between 2.99 and 3.64 Ga suggesting their derivation from Archean source rocks.