

# **Rapid (~1 My) heating associated with intraoceanic thrusting beneath the Samail Ophiolite (Oman/UAE): major- and trace-element diffusion speedometry of the metamorphic sole**

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Metamorphic soles of ophiolites are thought to record the initiation of intraoceanic thrusting that may eventually lead to self-sustained subduction. Differences between the timing of sole-related metamorphism and ophiolite crystallization have thus been used to study the occurrence and mechanics of induced vs. spontaneous subduction initiation (SI). In the Samail Ophiolite, the timescales of metamorphism in the highest-grade sole rocks are controversial, because different dating methods yield divergent results. For example, zircon U-Pb TIMS dates suggest peak, granulite-facies sole metamorphism beneath the Samail Ophiolite occurred over <1 My [1] and was roughly synchronous with ophiolite crystallization, indicative of spontaneous or rapid forced SI. In contrast, garnet Lu-Hf isochron dates suggest that sole metamorphism was lengthier (~8–10 My) and initiated well-prior to the ophiolite [2], favoring induced SI. To discriminate between these order-of-magnitude differences in the duration of metamorphism in the Samail sole, we performed high-resolution optical, EPMA, and LA-ICPMS characterization of garnet, coupled to major- and trace-element thermobarometry and diffusion speedometry. Preliminary garnet mapping data from the southernmost Samail massifs shows the retention of prograde major and trace-element zoning, with subsolidus, concentric REE growth zoning in garnet cores transitioning to oscillatory-zoned, melt-related rims and new grains. Strikingly, there are several examples of retained step-function zoning in both major and trace elements, including both growth and partial garnet resorption features. Considering published experimental diffusion parameters for various elements in garnet [3,4], such sharp elemental discontinuities suggest that the duration of >700°C metamorphic conditions was short (~1–2 My). The preliminary data thus indicate rapid heating to and cooling from granulite-facies conditions in the Samail sole, which is consistent with zircon U-Pb TIMS data from the same rocks [1]. Ongoing analyses are aimed at characterizing chemical, thermal, and textural variations in high-grade sole rocks along the length of the ophiolite.

[1] Rioux et al., this volume

[2] Guilmette et al. (2018), *Nat. Geosci.* 11, 688–695.

[3] Carlson (2006), *Am. Min.* 91, 1-11.