



มหาสมุทรเป็นอาหาร ดังนั้น หินอัคนีที่ทำการศึกษาก็เกิดในสภาวะแวดล้อมแบบเหนือเขตการมุด  
ตัวใต้พื้นทวีป ซึ่งสัมพันธ์กับการชนกันอย่างซับซ้อนของหินฐานธรณีฐาน-ไทย และหินฐานธรณี  
อินโดจีน



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<b>Thesis Title</b>	Petrochemistry and Tectonic Setting of Late Triassic - Early Jurassic Mafic Volcanic Rocks, Long District, Phrae Province, Thailand
<b>Author</b>	Mr. Pukpong Osataporn
<b>Degree</b>	Master of Science (Geology)
<b>Thesis Advisor</b>	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Yuenyong Panjasawatwong

### ABSTRACT

The least-altered, Late Triassic – Early Jurassic, mafic volcanic rocks and hypabyssal rocks from the Long District area are commonly megacrystic, and uncommonly equigranular and seriate-textured. The megacrysts include plagioclase, clinopyroxene, unidentified mafic mineral, Fe-Ti oxide, and apatite in variable proportions and are embedded in the holocrystalline to glassy groundmass. The groundmass and also equigranular varieties consist largely of plagioclase laths, and contain minor clinopyroxene, unidentified mafic mineral, Fe-Ti oxide, interstitial quartz and/or altered glass. The plagioclase laths and clinopyroxene crystals may show a preferred orientation and/or ophitic/subophitic textures, respectively. The studied volcanic rocks and hypabyssal rocks were formed from the same parental magma by different degrees of crystal fractionation. Almost all are calc-alkalic andesite and andesite/basalt, and very few are microdiorite and microdiorite/microgabbro. They have typical chondrite normalized REE patterns of calc-alkalic series, with  $(La/Sm)_{cn}$  and  $(Sm/Yb)_{cn}$  ranging from 2.96 to 3.79 and 2.63 to 3.30, respectively. The studied calc-alkalic andesite/basalt and their hypabyssal equivalents are chemically analogous to the calc-alkalic basalt and basaltic andesite from Salina, Aeolian Arc, Italy, particularly in terms of chondrite normalized REE and N-MORB normalized multi-element patterns. Consequently, the studied igneous rock samples are interpreted to have formed in an active continental margin that is linked to the complex collision between Shan-Thai and Indochina cratons.