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# ข้อความแห่งการริเริ่ม

- ศึกษาลักษณะการเกิด และความสัมพันธ์ในภาคสนามของหินภูเขาไฟ/หินอัคนีแทรกซอน ระดับตื้นสีเข้มถึงสีจางกับหินข้างเคียงในจังหวัดนครสวรรค์ และอุทัยธานี ประเทศไทย
- หินภูเขาไฟ/หินอัคนีแทรกซอนระดับตื้นสีเข้มถึงสีจางจังหวัดนครสวรรค์ และอุทัยธานี ประเทศไทย มีอายุจากยูเรเนียม-ตะกั่วในเซอร์คอน 345.5 ± 3.4 ล้านปีสำหรับหินกลุ่ม I และ 225.4 ± 1.9 ล้านปีสำหรับหินกลุ่ม II
- หินภูเขา ใฟ/หินอัคนี้แทรกซอนระดับตื้นสีเข้มถึงสีจางจังหวัดนครสวรรค์ และอุทัยธานี ประเทศไทยเกิดขึ้นในอาจเกิดจากการประทุในสภาพแวดล้อมแบบเหนือเขตการมุดตัวใต้พื้น ทวีป (หินกลุ่ม II, III และIV) และ สภาพแวดล้อมแบบภายหลังการชนกัน (หินกลุ่ม I และ V) อาศัยการเปรียบเทียบรูปแบบของธาตุหายาก และรูปแบบ N-MORB กับหินยุคใหม่
- การศึกษานี้เป็นส่วนหนึ่งของข้อมูลที่ใช้ในการบ่งบอกวิวัฒนาการทางเทคโทนิกของประเทศ ไทย และการสำรวจแหล่งแร่

G<sub>MAI</sub>

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#### STATEMENT OF ORIGINALITY

- To ascertain occurrences and field relationship to other rock types of the felsic to mafic volcanic/ hypabyssal rocks in Nakhon Sawan and Uthai Thani Provinces, Thailand.
- 2. The U-Pb zircon ages for the felsic to mafic volcanic/ hypabyssal rocks in Nakhon Sawan and Uthai Thani Provinces, Thailand  $345.5 \pm 3.4$  Ma for Group I rocks and  $225.4 \pm 1.9$  Ma for Group II rocks.
- 3. The studied the felsic to mafic volcanic/ hypabyssal rocks in Nakhon Sawan and Uthai Thani Provinces, Thailand might have been formed in an active continental margin (Groups II, III and IV rocks) and a post-orogenic setting (Groups I and V rocks) on the basis of their modern analogs, in terms of REE and N-MORB normalized patterns.
- 4. This study is a part of informative data in depicting the tectonic evolution of Thailand and exploration of mineral resources in Thailand.

VG MAI

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