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1 **Lu-Hf analyses of zircon from the Makoppa Dome and Amalia-Kraaipan area:**
2 **implications for evolution of the Kimberley and Pietersburg blocks of the**
3 **Kaapvaal Craton.**

4

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10 **Abstract**

11 Previously dated zircon crystals from the Amalia-Kraaipan granite-greenstone belts
12 and Makoppa Dome were analysed for their Lu-Hf isotopic characteristics to refine
13 the geological evolution of these areas. Samples from the Makoppa Dome, belonging
14 to the Pietersburg Block, largely fall within the epsilon Hf-age range for granitoids
15 from the eastern part of the block. However, the oldest 3.01-3.03 Ga trondhjemitic
16 gneisses show that reworking of juvenile mafic crust started earlier in the western
17 than the eastern part of the block, suggesting a diachronous tectonic evolution. The
18 three granitoids from the Amalia-Kraaipan area fall within the field for Pietersburg and
19 Kimberley block granitoids. Contribution from older crustal material is seen in a 3.08
20 Ga schist, likely derived from a volcanic protolith, from the Madibe Belt, in the far east
21 of the Kimberley Block, with a mantle extraction age of 3.25-3.45 Ga. The data
22 suggest that the Kimberley Block, like the Pietersburg Block, also contains (minor)
23 ancient crustal components, derived from a depleted mantle source prior to 3.1 Ga.
24 The new data suggest that the Kimberley and Pietersburg blocks underwent a very
25 similar Paleo- to Mesoarchean crustal evolution, with a major crust formation event at
26 3.1-3.0 Ga followed by successive crust reworking until 2.77 Ga. Lavas of the
27 Ventersdorp Supergroup, for which zircons from a ca. 2.75 lapilli tuff give ϵ_{Hf} of +2,
28 are the first evidence of a juvenile source, after 300 Myr of crustal reworking.

29

30 **Introduction**

31 The Kaapvaal Craton is one of the better-studied Archean cratons, thanks to its
32 relatively accessible and well-exposed geological record. Its division into four
33 separate terranes or blocks (Eglington and Armstrong, 2004), based on
34 geochronological data, is now widely accepted (Figure 1), with the Swaziland Block
35 having attracted the most academic attention as it hosts the craton's oldest rocks at
36 3.66-3.70 Ga (Compston and Kröner, 1988; Kröner et al., 1996; Robb et al., 2006;
37 Zeh et al., 2011). Recorded ages are somewhat younger in the Witwatersrand and

38 Pietersburg blocks (Anhaeusser, 2019) at ≤ 3.34 Ga (Laurent and Zeh, 2015; Poujol
39 and Anhaeusser, 2001). Because of its extensive cover, the Kimberley Block is the
40 least known, and virtually no ages older than ca. 3.2 Ga have been found
41 (Anhaeusser and Walraven, 1999; Cornell et al., 2018; Poujol et al., 2008). The
42 boundaries between the four terranes are based on geophysically defined
43 lineaments, which may or may not have any surface expression, as well as
44 recognisable faults and shear zones, and extensions thereof (Eglington and
45 Armstrong, 2004). As such, they are somewhat dependent on changing
46 interpretations of the geophysical data (Corner and Durrheim, 2018), additional
47 geochronological information and also geochemical data. In the latter respect, the
48 development of the past fifteen years of laser ablation multi-collector inductively
49 coupled mass spectrometry (LA-MC-ICPMS), which permits the determination of the
50 Hf isotopic characteristics of the same zircon grains that provide the age of
51 intrusions, needs to be mentioned. Zircon is the most robust carrier of U-Pb age data,
52 and has therefore been the mineral of choice to obtain reliable geochronological
53 information. Zircon's high contents of the element hafnium, a geochemical twin of
54 zirconium, and limited amount of the radioactive parent element lutetium, makes
55 them also the best carrier of Hf isotopic information. As mantle and crust have
56 contrasting Lu/Hf ratios, they develop different Hf isotope ratios over time. Studying
57 the Hf isotopic compositions of dated zircon crystals therefore allows us to test
58 whether intrusions with the same age also have similar magma sources; and whether
59 these sources were juvenile (mantle-derived), or incorporated older crustal materials.
60 As isotopic information, unlike whole rock geochemistry, is only affected by the
61 sources contributing to the magma, irrespective of crystal fractionation, it is a robust
62 test for similarity among rocks of the same age. This technique has been applied
63 successfully to a number of plutons of the Kaapvaal Craton (see overviews in Kröner
64 et al., 2019 and Laurent et al., 2019, and the many works by Zeh and coworkers (e.g.
65 2009, 2011)), but a great number of intrusives of which the age is known has not

66 been analysed for the Hf isotopic composition. In addition to providing information on
67 the petrogenesis of the igneous rocks from which the zircon grains are derived,
68 establishing an age-Hf isotopic zircon database for the Kaapvaal Craton is also
69 important for the study of detrital zircon in sedimentary rocks, which provides
70 information on the sediments' provenance.

71 To add to the available information on the geological evolution of the Kimberley and
72 Pietersburg blocks and Kaapvaal Craton zircon age-Hf isotopic database, we
73 performed Lu-Hf isotopic analyses on zircon samples of ten igneous rocks from the
74 Amalia-Kraaipan area of the Kimberley Block and the Makoppa Dome of the
75 Pietersburg Block that were analysed for their U-Pb characteristics previously
76 (Anhaeusser and Poujol, 2004; Poujol et al., 2002; Poujol et al., 2008; Poujol et al.,
77 2005). Our new data are compatible with the interpretation that the Makoppa Dome is
78 indeed part of the Pietersburg Block, and provides the earliest evidence for reworking
79 of juvenile mafic material in the region, whereas they add to our relatively poor
80 knowledge of the Kimberley Craton. Additionally, these data are compared to the
81 existing detrital zircon database for Archean-Paleoproterozoic Kaapvaal Craton and
82 provide matches for zircon grains from the Witwatersrand Supergroup and Waterberg
83 Group.

84

85 **Geological background**

86 The geology of the Pietersburg Block has mainly been studied in its eastern part,
87 between the extension of the Palala Shear Zone and the Thabazimbi-Murchison
88 Lineament (Figure 1c), which are interpreted to be the northern and southern
89 boundary, respectively, of the Pietersburg Block (Eglington and Armstrong, 2004).
90 The Southern Marginal Zone of the Limpopo Belt, which is located north of the Hout
91 River Shear Zone (Figure 1c), is also deemed part of the Pietersburg Block
92 (Eglington and Armstrong, 2004). The western part of the block, in which the
93 Makoppa Dome is located, is separated from the eastern part by the ca. 2.05 Ga

94 Bushveld Complex, which straddles the boundary of the Witwatersrand and
95 Pietersburg blocks. In its eastern part, the Pietersburg Block consists of ENE-WSW
96 running greenstone belts (the Murchison, Giyani and Pietersburg belt), with several
97 generations of granitoids. The oldest of these are the Goudplaats-Hout River tonalite-
98 trondhjemite-granodiorite (TTG) gneisses at 3.2-3.43 Ga (Laurent and Zeh, 2015).
99 Further TTG intrusions followed from 3.0 to ca. 2.8 Ga, and more K-rich magmatism
100 from 2.9 to 2.67 Ga (see Laurent et al., 2019 for a review). Magmatism has been
101 interpreted to reflect accretion of several arcs, and a >3.2 Ga continental nucleus, to
102 the proto-Kaapvaal Craton, consisting of the Swaziland and Witwatersrand blocks.
103 The Makoppa Dome straddles the boundary between South Africa and Botswana,
104 with an area of ca. 7600 km². The only published work on the area is the paper by
105 Anhaeusser and Poujol (2004), which also provides the ages of the zircon used for
106 the present study. The rocks of the Makoppa Dome are largely obscured by post-
107 Mesozoic sediments, but consist of both granitoids and greenstones (Figure 1b). The
108 latter are amphibolites, serpentinite, talc/chlorite schists and banded iron formations.
109 The granitoids, which were the focus of the U-Pb zircon and whole rock geochemistry
110 study by Anhaeusser and Poujol (2004), are the Vaalpenskraal trondhjemite/tonalite
111 gneiss, the Makoppa granodiorite/monzogranite and the Rooibokvlei
112 granodiorite/monzogranite. Intrusion and deformation relationships define the
113 Vaalpenskraal gneisses to be the oldest felsic rocks in the area.

114 The Kimberley Block of the Kaapvaal Craton has outcrops of Archean rocks only in
115 the Kraaipan-Amalia area, and the area around Marydale. Granitoids from the latter
116 area were recently subject of study by Cornell et al. (2018), who reported ages of ca.
117 2.95 to 2.72 Ga, and xenocrysts up to 3.18 Ga. This work also quotes unpublished
118 ages up to 3.28 Ga from basement samples retrieved during diamond mining. This is
119 similar to the ca. 3.25 Ga unpublished ages quoted by Drennan et al. (1990) for
120 areas west of the Colesberg Lineament, which forms the boundary with the
121 Witwatersrand Block. The Kraaipan area contains greenstone outcrops that occur as

122 three discontinuous NNW-trending belts, the Stella, Kraaipan and Madibe belts, from
123 W to E (Brandl et al., 2006). The greenstones of the Amalia area lie along the
124 extension of the Stella Belt to the south (Figure 1a), and contain interbedded
125 pyroclastic rocks; the discontinuous outcrops may represent tectonically juxtaposed
126 slivers (Brandl et al., 2006). Granitoids, some containing greenstone remnants, occur
127 in the Amalia and Kraaipan areas, but intrusive relationships are unclear because of
128 poor exposures. The rocks of the Amalia area are overlain by Ventersdorp
129 Supergroup Lavas, dated at 2729 ± 3 Ma (Poujol et al., 2005).

130

131 **Sample description and ages**

132 Table 1 gives an overview of the samples analysed. All background information,
133 including cathodoluminescence images, can be found in the referenced papers.

134 ***Pietersburg Block***

135 The five samples from the Makoppa Dome, in the western part of the Pietersburg
136 Block, have been described by Anhaeusser and Poujol (2004), and the following is
137 based on their findings. All samples have undergone some degree of sericitisation,
138 but no other evidence of metamorphism was noted, apart from the gneissosity of the
139 oldest samples.

140 Samples MK10 and MK11 were taken from the Vaalpenskraal trondhjemitic gneiss,
141 along the Crocodile River in the north central part of the dome (Figure 1b). The zircon
142 crystals are yellowish to pink in colour, elongated to prismatic, with some rounded
143 edges. Cathodoluminescence imaging showed apparent core-rim structures, with
144 brighter cores and darker rims; rare crystals showed simple igneous zoning. Dating
145 of sample MK10 was done by LA-ICP-MS and yielded a weighted average
146 $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$ age of 3013 ± 11 Ma, measured mostly on the bright cores. This was
147 interpreted to represent the age of intrusion. Zircon rims gave a poorly constrained
148 upper intercept age of ca. 2.6 Ga, interpreted to reflect a later metamorphic event.

149 Sample MK11 was also dated by LA-ICP-MS, but gave poor results with an older
150 age, likely igneous, of 3034 ± 64 Ma, and a likely resetting event at 2842 ± 35 Ma.

151 Sample MK5 represents the Makoppa granodiorites/monzogranites and was taken
152 near the town of the same name. These relatively large, yellow to amber crystals,
153 showed simple zoning in CL imaging. Zircon crystals from this sample were analysed
154 by ID-TIMS and define an upper intercept age of $2886 \pm 3/-2$ Ma, which was
155 interpreted to reflect the intrusive age of this phase.

156 Samples MK2 and MK3 represent the Rooibokvlei granodiorite/monzogranites. MK2
157 yielded pink to metamict zircon grains, of which many showed complex zoning in CL
158 imaging, but few crystals with simple igneous zoning were also present. ID-TIMS
159 dating yielded an upper intercept age of 2777 ± 2 Ma. This was confirmed by LA-ICP-
160 MS dating, which yielded an upper intercept age of 2777 ± 35 Ma. Many of the more
161 complexly zoned crystals showed much younger ages, trending towards a lower
162 intercept of ca. 800 Ma. Sample MK3 yielded crystals that were similar in character to
163 those of MK2, and ID-TIMS dating gave an upper intercept age of 2797 ± 2 Ma. This
164 is regarded as the emplacement age of this granitoid.

165

166 ***Kimberley Block***

167 All five samples analysed come from the Kraaipan-Amalia area of the Kimberley
168 Block. Three of them (Madibe1, MAD1 and KP5; Poujol et al., 2002; Poujol et al.,
169 2008) come from the Kraaipan area (Figure 1c); these samples show limited
170 sericitisation and epidotisation (Anhaeusser and Walraven, 1999). Two others (AL3,
171 BOT1; Poujol et al., 2002; Poujol et al., 2005) come from near Amalia.

172 Sample Madibe-1 (Poujol et al., 2008) is a lower greenschist-facies quartz-sericite
173 schist that has been interpreted, based on its whole rock geochemistry, as a calc-
174 alkaline lava from the Madibe belt in the easternmost part of the Kraaipan area. The
175 sample was taken in the hanging wall of the orebody of the Madibe gold mine. This
176 borehole sample is located very close to the Colesberg Lineament (Figure 1c), which

177 is interpreted to run through Mahikeng (McCarthy et al., 2018). Zircon crystals in this
178 drill core sample were rare, but those present are euhedral and have well-defined
179 oscillatory zoning. Eight concordant SIMS analyses yielded a weighted average
180 $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$ emplacement age of 3083 ± 6 Ma, whereas one older xenocrystic grain
181 gave a concordant $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$ date of 3201 ± 4 Ma.

182 Sample KP5 (Poujol et al., 2002), a pink granodiorite, was taken near the Kraaipan
183 railway siding. Zircon crystals are prismatic, and show well-developed zoning in
184 cathodoluminescence (CL) imaging. The ion microprobe analyses gave a weighted
185 mean $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$ age of 2913 ± 17 Ma for the emplacement of this granodiorite,
186 without any evidence of inheritance.

187 Sample MAD1 was taken near the town of Madibogo and consists of a grey
188 granodiorite. Zircon grains look similar to those in KP5, and their ion microprobe
189 emplacement age is also indistinguishable at 2917 ± 9 Ma. Some grains appear to
190 have suffered Pb-loss with $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$ apparent ages down to 2629 ± 23 Ma.

191 Sample BOT1 was taken between Amalia and Schweizer-Reneke (Poujol et al.,
192 2005) and consists of a little-deformed accretionary lapilli tuff, which still contains
193 fresh volcanic glass (Jones and Anhaeusser, 1993). Two types of zircon crystals
194 were extracted: prismatic, euhedral zircon with simple, CL-dark internal structures,
195 and smaller, more rounded grains with a very bright CL-response. When analysed by
196 ion microprobe, the latter type gave Mesoproterozoic dates (1038 ± 48 Ma and 1538
197 ± 50), and the former a weighted mean $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$ age of 2754 ± 5 Ma interpreted as
198 the emplacement age.

199 Sample AL3 (Poujol et al., 2002) was taken to the SSE of Amalia and represents a
200 fine-grained leuco-trondhjemite gneiss, interpreted to be representative of the earliest
201 basement in this area. Zircon crystals are euhedral to subhedral, pink, and CL
202 imaging shows zoning and potential core-rim structure. Ion microprobe analyses,
203 however, show a largely homogeneous age group with a weighted mean $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$
204 emplacement age of 2939 ± 10 Ma, although Pb-loss towards a lower intercept

205 around 1.25 Ga was also observed. Only one core gave a near-concordant
206 $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$ apparent age of 3178 ± 10 Ma.

207

208 More detailed descriptions of the samples, as well as CL images of the zircon
209 crystals, are given in the cited publications.

210

211 **Analytical techniques**

212 LA-MC-ICPMS analyses for Lu-Hf were done on the same mounts that were imaged
213 in the course of the geochronological investigations. The images and age results
214 were used as a guide for the ablations, but not all zircon grains used for the study
215 had been analysed for their U-Pb isotopic characteristics. The $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$ ages
216 quoted in the previous section were used for the calculation of initial isotope ratios.
217 The Lu-Hf analyses were done at the Department of Geology, University of
218 Johannesburg, using a NPII MC-ICP-MS and ASI Resolution laser ablation system.
219 The spot size used was 50-70 μm , and ablations were done at a repetition rate of 6-7
220 Hz; these parameters were adjusted to match the size and expected depth of the
221 domain to be ablated. The fluence was ca. 4.6 J/cm². For details on the data
222 reduction, including interference corrections, see Jacobs et al. (2017). Reference
223 materials analysed during the course of the study gave results within uncertainty
224 (quoted at the 2 sigma level) of published values for $^{176}\text{Hf}/^{177}\text{Hf}$ (Mud Tank: 0.282495
225 ± 0.000018 , n=16; TEM-2: 0.282658 ± 0.000034 , n=13; LV11: 282814 ± 0.000016 , n=
226 8). Additionally, the quality of the analyses for the unknowns was monitored by
227 measuring their invariant $^{178}\text{Hf}/^{177}\text{Hf}$ and $^{174}\text{Hf}/^{177}\text{Hf}$ ratios, which yielded averages of
228 1.467277 ± 0.000053 and 0.008661 ± 0.000060 , respectively. All results can be
229 found in Electronic Supplement 1.

230 The measured $^{176}\text{Hf}/^{177}\text{Hf}$ ratios for the unknowns were calculated to their initial value
231 using the measured $^{176}\text{Lu}/^{177}\text{Hf}$ ratios, a ^{176}Lu decay constant of $1.867 \cdot 10^{-11}$ year⁻¹
232 (Scherer et al., 2007) and the emplacement ages obtained during previous studies

233 (Table 1). The calculations of epsilon Hf were done with a present-day chondritic
234 $^{176}\text{Hf}/^{177}\text{Hf}$ value of 0.282785 and $^{176}\text{Lu}/^{177}\text{Hf}$ of 0.0336 (Bouvier et al., 2008).
235 Depleted mantle parameters are $^{176}\text{Hf}/^{177}\text{Hf}$ 0.28325 and $^{176}\text{Lu}/^{177}\text{Hf}$ of 0.0388,
236 following Griffin et al. (2000).

237

238 **Results**

239 Full results can be found in Electronic Supplement 1; averages are given in Table 1.

240 ***Pietersburg Block***

241 For trondhjemitic gneiss sample MK10, twelve ablations were performed, with two
242 targeting younger rims. The ten analyses on the igneous cores gave $^{176}\text{Hf}/^{177}\text{Hf}_{3013}$
243 0.28094-0.28099 (Figure 2a), corresponding to a ϵHf_{3013} of +3.5 to +5.5 (Figure 2b),
244 with an average (mean) of $+4.1 \pm 1.2$ (2 standard deviations). The two younger rims
245 gave only marginally higher initial Hf isotope ratios.

246 Ten zircon grains were analysed for the other sample of trondhjemitic gneiss, MK11,
247 from the same area, and the results are consistent with the other sample, giving an
248 average ϵHf_{3034} of 4.9 ± 1.3 .

249 Sample MK5 from the Makoppa monzogranite is represented by ten analyses.
250 $^{176}\text{Hf}/^{177}\text{Hf}_{2886}$ varies from 0.28093 to 0.28101, corresponding to ϵHf_{2886} of 0 to +3.0,
251 with an average of $+1.6 \pm 1.9$.

252 Twelve zircon crystals were analysed for the MK3 Rooibokvlei monzogranite. These
253 give $^{176}\text{Hf}/^{177}\text{Hf}_{2797}$ 0.28095-0.28105, or ϵHf_{2797} -1.2 to +2.2, and an average ϵHf_{2797}
254 $+0.1 \pm 2$.

255 Ten analyses were done on the other Rooibokvlei monzogranite sample, MK2, of
256 which the eight analyses with igneous ages gave results indistinguishable from
257 sample MK3, with average ϵHf_{2777} -0.4 ± 1.5 . The two areas with younger $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$
258 apparent ages are indistinguishable in their initial $^{176}\text{Hf}/^{177}\text{Hf}$ ratios from the older
259 grains.

260

261 ***Kimberley Block***

262 For quartz-sericite schist sample Madibe-1, fourteen zircon crystals were analysed,
263 with one spot per zircon. This also included the one older zircon xenocryst at 3.2 Ga.
264 Excluding the latter, 12 grains gave initial $^{176}\text{Hf}/^{177}\text{Hf}$ values of 0.28077 to 0.28089,
265 which translates into epsilon-Hf₃₀₈₃ values of -0.8 to +3 (Figure 2a,b). The one dated
266 older zircon gave a lower $^{176}\text{Hf}/^{177}\text{Hf}_{3201}$ of 0.280728, corresponding to $\epsilon\text{Hf}_{3201} = +0.4$.
267 One of the undated grains gave a similarly low value, and could therefore also
268 represent an older grain. The average of the 12 zircon grains is $\epsilon\text{Hf}_{3083} +1.2 \pm 3$
269 (2SD).

270 For granodiorite sample KP5, eleven analyses were performed, giving $^{176}\text{Hf}/^{177}\text{Hf}_{2913}$
271 from 0.28096 to 0.28100, and a range of ϵHf_{2913} of +1.8 - +4.5. The average is ϵHf_{2913}
272 of $+2.8 \pm 1.5$.

273 Fourteen analyses were done on zircon from granodiorite sample MAD1, including
274 two analyses on a single grain, of which the rim had given a younger age. Excluding
275 this grain, twelve analyses gave $^{176}\text{Hf}/^{177}\text{Hf}_{2917}$ from 0.28092 to 0.28099, or ϵHf_{2917} of
276 +0.6 - +3.0, resulting in an average ϵHf_{2917} of $+2.8 \pm 1.5$, which is indistinguishable
277 from the previous sample. For the grain that had given a ca. 2.63 Ga rim age, both
278 core and rim gave somewhat lower initial Hf isotopic values, indicating that there
279 might have been some overlap between the two domains during the analyses.

280 For accretionary lapilli tuff sample BOT1 from the Amalia area, thirteen zircon
281 crystals were analysed. Ten of these constitute a homogeneous group, with
282 $^{176}\text{Hf}/^{177}\text{Hf}_{2754}$ 0.28106-0.28110, or ϵHf_{2754} of +1.6 - +3.2, with average ϵHf_{2754} of $+2.3$
283 ± 1.0 . Three undated grains gave much higher $^{176}\text{Hf}/^{177}\text{Hf}$ ratios (0.2817-0.2824) and
284 are assumed to be part of the Mesoproterozoic population (ca. 1-1.5 Ga) described
285 by Poujol et al. (2005). As these analyses cannot give any information on the

286 Archean evolution of the Kaapvaal Craton, which is the subject of this paper, they will
287 not be discussed further.

288 Sixteen grains were analysed from leuco-trondhjemite sample AL3. Thirteen of these
289 cluster at $^{176}\text{Hf}/^{177}\text{Hf}_{2939}$ 0.28096-0.28101, corresponding to ϵHf_{2939} of +2.4 - +4.4,
290 with an average of $+3.2 \pm 1$. The one older xenocryst gave significantly lower
291 $^{176}\text{Hf}/^{177}\text{Hf}_{3178}$ of 0.28087 ($\epsilon\text{Hf}_{3178} = +5$). Two undated grains also give substantially
292 lower $^{176}\text{Hf}/^{177}\text{Hf}$ than the main group (0.28084), so zircon grains with older ages
293 could potentially be more common in sample AL3 than detected by Poujol et al.
294 (2002).

295

296

297 **Discussion**

298 To facilitate the interpretation of the data, the average epsilon Hf values for the ten
299 analysed samples are shown in Figure 3a, together with similarly averaged literature
300 data. The two older xenocrystic cores are shown separately. In this diagram, all other
301 Kimberley Block Hf isotopic data points are from Cornell et al. (2018), whereas the
302 Pietersburg Block data are those used in the recent review paper by Laurent et al.
303 (2019). All references to the literature data are given in Electronic Supplement 2.

304

305 ***Pietersburg Block***

306 The general geochemistry and ages of the granitoids of the Makoppa Dome in the
307 Pietersburg Block were found to be similar to the data from the area to the east of the
308 Bushveld Complex (Laurent et al., 2019). Our new zircon Hf isotope data confirm this
309 finding for the ca. 2.9-2.8 Ga samples from the Rooibokvlei (MK2, 3) and Makoppa
310 (MK5) granodiorite/monzogranite. These three samples overlap in terms of age and
311 Hf isotopic composition with the various biotite-(muscovite) granites from the eastern
312 part of the Pietersburg Block. The two samples from the Vaalpenskraal trondhjemitic

313 gneisses are, however, slightly different. Apart from three samples of tonalite-
314 trondhjemite-granodiorite (TTG) of 3.35-3.25 Ga that have been interpreted to form
315 the nucleus of a separate 'crustal nucleus' (Laurent et al., 2019), the Vaalpenskraal
316 trondhjemite is the oldest TTG in the Pietersburg Block of which Hf isotope data have
317 been obtained. The samples are slightly older than the ca. 2.97 Free State Tonalite
318 of the Rooiwater Complex and Rubbervale felsic volcanics, both in the Murchison
319 Belt, for which the strongly superchondritic data were reported by Zeh et al. (2013).
320 Similarly, the Vaalpenskraal trondhjemitic gneisses also record initial epsilon Hf_{3.0Ga}
321 values of +4 - +5. These age-epsilon Hf values overlap with a single older zircon
322 reported in a 2.88 Ga trondhjemite sampled just north of the Rooiwater Complex by
323 Laurent and Zeh (2015). A slightly older zircon xenocryst (at 3.115 Ga) with an even
324 higher initial epsilon Hf value (+6) was reported by the same authors from a 2.83 Ga
325 biotite granite north of the Hout River Shear zone.

326 The trend in the linear age-epsilon Hf array for the eastern part of the Pietersburg
327 Block has been interpreted by Laurent and Zeh (2015) and Laurent et al. (2019) as
328 reflecting partial melting of depleted mantle at 3.15-2.97 Ga, followed by reworking of
329 the mafic rocks to TTGs at 2.97-2.88 Ga. Subsequently, the TTG-type crust with a
330 $^{176}\text{Lu}/^{177}\text{Hf}$ ratio of 0.0022 was internally further transformed into grey gneisses and
331 biotite-granites, with only very minor contributions from older crust. Our new data
332 from the Makoppa Dome show that formation of felsic crust (Vaalpenskraal
333 trondhjemite, with SiO₂ contents of 69-75%, Anhaeusser and Poujol, 2004) already
334 started 3.03-3.01 Ga ago. Assuming a mafic protolith with $^{176}\text{Lu}/^{177}\text{Hf}=0.022$, the Hf
335 isotope data give a mantle extraction age of 3.15-3.10 Ga (Figure 3a, Table 1), in
336 agreement with the estimate by Laurent et al. (2019). The three samples from the
337 two younger granitoids fall within the $^{176}\text{Lu}/^{177}\text{Hf}=0.0022$ array that envelops the
338 Pietersburg Block intrusives from the eastern side. All five samples fall towards the
339 lower part of the array, in agreement with the old mantle extraction age of the earliest
340 samples compared to those from the eastern side of the block. Note that none of the

341 samples fall below the array, which would reflect a contribution of older continental
342 crust (Figure 3a). This is in agreement with their distal position relative to the old
343 continental nucleus on the eastern side, and the lack of older inherited zircon.
344 The average $^{176}\text{Lu}/^{177}\text{Hf}$ ratio of the zircon crystals is plotted in Figure 3b (in contrast
345 to the previously discussed $^{176}\text{Lu}/^{177}\text{Hf}$ ratios of the protoliths that define the arrays),
346 showing that our samples also plot in the same field as previously analysed zircon
347 grains from the Pietersburg Block. The two younger samples, of the Rooibokvlei
348 monzogranite have higher $^{176}\text{Lu}/^{177}\text{Hf}$ than the other three samples, which matches
349 their whole rock composition, with Lu concentrations 3-8 times higher in the
350 Rooibokvlei samples (Anhaeusser and Poujol, 2004). This adds to recent discussions
351 whether zircon trace element data can be used to determine the composition of the
352 magma it crystallised from (e.g. Chapman et al., 2016; Reimink et al., 2020). In this
353 case, this appears to hold, on the assumption that the whole rock compositions are
354 representative for the liquid composition.

355 Although a connection between the Murchison Belt Free State Tonalite + Rubbervale
356 Volcanics and the Vaalpenskraal Trondhjemite seemed possible based on the age
357 and Hf isotopic characteristics of the zircons, the zircon $^{176}\text{Lu}/^{177}\text{Hf}$ ratios (Fig. 3b) are
358 much higher for the three Murchison Belt samples than for the Makoppa Dome
359 samples. This is a reflection of the whole rock geochemistry, with flat normalised
360 REE patterns for the Rubbervale Volcanics (Schwarz-Schampera et al., 2010), and
361 steeply downward sloping patterns for the Vaalpenskraal Trondhjemite (Anhaeusser
362 and Poujol, 2004). It therefore seems that the Makoppa Dome samples reflect crustal
363 reworking, which must have taken place very shortly after juvenile crust formation,
364 based on the Hf isotopic signature. The Murchison Belt samples, on the other hand,
365 are evidence of juvenile crust formation, rather than reworking.

366

367 ***Kimberley Block***

368 Sample AL3, a fine-grained trondhjemitic dyke from the Amalia area has an age that
369 is ca. 20 Ma older than the two more K-rich granitoids from the Kraaipan area, MAD1
370 and KP5, but the three samples are indistinguishable in terms of $^{176}\text{Hf}/^{177}\text{Hf}$ and
371 $^{176}\text{Lu}/^{177}\text{Hf}$ (Figure 3a,b). They fall within the same array as the Pietersburg Block
372 intrusives, with epsilon Hf values of +1 to +2 at ca. 2.9 Ga, and also overlap with
373 some of the granitoids from the Marydale area described by Cornell et al. (2018). The
374 one older zircon in sample AL3, at ca. 3.18 Ga, falls slightly off the array for the
375 Pietersburg Block. It plots very close to the depleted mantle line, and therefore gives
376 a mantle extraction age of ca. 3.2 Ga, assuming a mafic protolith.

377 Schist sample Madibe-1, presumably a metamorphosed volcanic rock, has an
378 igneous age of ca. 3.08 Ga, and lies completely off the Pietersburg array, with an
379 initial epsilon Hf value just above 0. If this isotopic signature reflects reworking of
380 mafic crust with $^{176}\text{Lu}/^{177}\text{Hf}$ 0.022, then the mantle extraction age is ca. 3.43 Ga
381 (Table 1); this age would fit with 3.43 Ga zircon found in a volcano-sedimentary
382 sample from the same area (Poujol et al., 2008). However, if this is part of a TTG
383 array, with $^{176}\text{Lu}/^{177}\text{Hf}$ 0.0022, then mantle extraction would be around 3.25 Ga. Here,
384 it must be noted that the scatter of Hf isotope data for this sample is larger than for
385 the other samples analysed in this study (Fig. 2a), and the data show a rough
386 negative correlation between $^{176}\text{Lu}/^{177}\text{Hf}$ ratio and initial $^{176}\text{Hf}/^{177}\text{Hf}$ ratio (not shown).

387 As zircons can take up HREE during alteration processes (Pidgeon et al., 2019), it is
388 possible that the spread towards lower $^{176}\text{Hf}/^{177}\text{Hf}$ ratios is related to this effect. In
389 that case, the mantle extraction ages quoted here are over-estimates. Either way, the
390 one older grain of 3.2 Ga that was analysed for its Hf isotopic composition actually
391 has a $^{176}\text{Hf}/^{177}\text{Hf}$ ratio that is lower than that of the main population, which is the
392 opposite of what would be expected if this zircon had been derived from 3.45-3.25
393 Ga juvenile crust that was the protolith to the Madibe-1 lava. As such, the one older
394 zircon plots close to the data for the Pietersburg 'old continental nucleus' of the
395 Goudplaats-Hout River gneiss, although a single older zircon may be of limited

396 significance. The main zircon population of sample Madibe-1 shows most similarity in
397 terms of its Hf isotopic composition and Lu/Hf ratio to samples from the adjacent
398 Witwatersrand Block (Figure 3a,b), such as the granites studied by Frimmel et al.
399 (2009) from a borehole west of Carletonville. Considering that this is only a single
400 sample, it is hard to say whether this can be interpreted as the Madibe greenstone
401 area having a greater affinity to the Witwatersrand than the Kimberley Block, but,
402 considering its location so close to the Colesberg Lineament, this possibility cannot
403 be excluded.

404 Sample BOT1 also plots away from the other Kimberley Block samples, but now on
405 the young, higher-epsilon Hf side. It shows some similarities in its Hf isotopic
406 composition to the slightly older Pietersburg Block biotite granite samples GH-2 and
407 GHBR-2 analysed by Laurent and Zeh (2015). Its signature is however significantly
408 different from similarly aged granitoids from the Marydale area analysed by Cornell et
409 al. (2018). The 2.75 Ga age of lapilli tuff sample BOT1, interpreted to be part of the
410 greenstone basement, was discussed at length by Poujol et al. (2005), since it
411 appears rather young for the age of the greenstone succession in the area,
412 especially in the light of the ages of the granitoids of 2.8-3.0 Ga. Some granitoids in
413 the Marydale area of the Kimberley Block have provided similar ages, which Cornell
414 et al. (2018) related to crustal melting in connection with plume activity of the
415 Ventersdorp Supergroup lavas. Although the Ventersdorp volcanism was long
416 assumed to have started at ca. 2.71 Ga (Armstrong et al., 1991), more recent work
417 has shown activity at 2791-2779 (Klipriviersberg Group), 2754–2709 (Platberg
418 Group) and 2709–2683 Ma (Allanridge Group) (Gumsley et al., 2020). Indeed, a
419 felsic porphyry sample from the Platberg Group of the Ventersdorp Supergroup in the
420 Amalia area was dated at 2729 ± 3 Ma (U-Pb zircon SHRIMP upper intercept age) by
421 Poujol et al. (2005). This porphyry was interpreted to overlie the granite-greenstone
422 succession. It is therefore likely that the lapilli tuffs from which sample BOT1 was
423 derived are also part of the Ventersdorp Supergroup, rather than the greenstone

424 basement. This ties in with the work by de Kock et al. (2012), who sampled
425 accretionary lapilli-bearing tuffs near Taung, 50 km to the SW of sample BOT-1, of
426 the Mohle Formation, which is a local correlative of the Kameeldoorns Formation of
427 the Platberg Group of the Ventersdorp Supergroup. Zircons from these tuffs gave a
428 concordia age of 2735 ± 3 Ma. Although no Hf isotope data are available for the
429 Ventersdorp Supergroup, the Nd isotopic characteristics for the Platberg Group
430 appear to be subchondritic (see Humbert et al., 2019 for an overview of the existing
431 isotope data), which does not agree with the decidedly superchondritic Hf isotope
432 values of the zircon grains of BOT1. Although the Klipriviersberg Group might provide
433 a match with marginally superchondritic Nd isotope values, the age of 2754 ± 5 Ma
434 for BOT1 appears to preclude this. More information on the isotopic composition of
435 the Ventersdorp Supergroup is therefore needed to resolve this matter further. It is,
436 however, the first evidence of tapping of a juvenile source after ca. 300 Myr of crustal
437 reworking in the area.

438

439 ***Comparison to detrital zircon data***

440 In as far as our new data overlaps with previously published analyses for granitoids
441 from the Kaapvaal Craton, they only broaden the choice of provenance areas for
442 detrital zircon data. However, our data for the Makoppa Vaalpenskraal trondhjemite
443 and Amalia lapilli tuff have quite a distinct age-epsilon Hf signature, and can
444 therefore provide a possible match for detrital zircon grains of which the protosource
445 has remained elusive.

446 As Figure 4 shows, our three 'uncommon' samples (BOT-1, MK10, MK11) only show
447 limited overlap with published detrital zircon data (see Electronic Supplement 2 for
448 full references of literature data) from Archean successions, the Magaliesberg
449 Formation from the Paleoproterozoic Pretoria Group or the Waterberg Group.
450 However, some overlap is noted between the Vaalpenskraal trondhjemite samples
451 MK10 and 11 and detrital zircon from the Eldorado Reef in the upper part of the

452 Witwatersrand Supergroup (Koglin et al., 2010). This is in agreement with
453 paleocurrent direction from the north and west (Frimmel et al., 2009), and the
454 connection between the Pietersburg and Witwatersrand blocks (Zeh et al., 2013;
455 Laurent et al., 2019) around the time of deposition of the upper Witwatersrand
456 Supergroup at 2.9-2.78 Ga. The characteristics of the accretionary lapilli tuff from the
457 Amalia area provide a match for zircon from the Svaershoek Formation of the
458 Waterberg Group (Andersen et al., 2019). It is however doubtful that this equates to
459 direct derivation of the sediment from these outcrops, considering the depositional
460 age of ca. 2.05 Ga for the Svaershoek Formation, which is 700 Ma younger than the
461 Amalia lapilli tuff. This time gap would leave sufficient time for several cycles of
462 erosion and redeposition to take place. Moreover, if this lapilli tuff indeed belongs to
463 the Ventersdorp Supergroup rather than the greenstone basement, the potential
464 protosource area would have had a large areal extent; and, within analytical
465 uncertainty, the zircon grains from the Waterberg Group also overlap with granitoids
466 from the Pietersburg Block, so this derivation is ambiguous.

467

468 **Conclusions regarding the evolution of the Kaapvaal Craton**

469 Our new data show that the Makoppa Dome is indeed part of the Pietersburg Block,
470 despite being separated from the eastern granitoids by the Bushveld Complex, which
471 itself is obscured by the Paleoproterozoic sedimentary rocks of the Waterberg Group.
472 The Makoppa Dome samples also provide the first Hf-in-zircon evidence that
473 reworking of juvenile mafic material started as early as 3.01-3.03 Ga, immediately
474 after formation of the mafic crust from a depleted mantle source. This is ca. 50 million
475 years younger than what is known for the eastern Pietersburg Block (Laurent and
476 Zeh, 2015; Zeh et al., 2013), where the TTGs of the Groot Letaba-Duivelskloof
477 Domain provide the first evidence for this. This could mean that the tectonic scenario
478 sketched in Laurent et al. (2019) is actually diachronous, with an earlier onset of
479 events on the western side of the Pietersburg Block.

480 The data from the three granitoids of the Amalia-Kraaipan area of the Kimberley
481 block fall within the same epsilon-Hf – age space as Pietersburg granitoids – as do
482 the granitoids from the Marydale area analysed by Cornell et al. (2018). Therefore,
483 the Hf isotopic evolution of the two blocks is starting to look remarkably similar,
484 including evidence for the involvement of older crust (at least as old as 3.2 Ga, based
485 on near-concordant analyses of older zircon). The schist sample from the Madibe
486 area could potentially bear evidence of this older crust – although its igneous age is
487 ca. 3.08 Ga, the Hf isotopic composition of the zircon necessitates a mantle
488 extraction age of 3.25-3.43 Ga, depending on the assumed protolith. However,
489 another possibility is that the area, which is very close to the Colesberg Lineament,
490 bears a closer resemblance to the Witwatersrand Block, for which an older crustal
491 history is more evident than for either the Kimberley or Pietersburg Block. The
492 previously reported ca. 2.75 age for a lapilli tuff in the Amalia Belt (Poujol et al.,
493 2005), which was interpreted as reflecting the age of the greenstone belt, likely
494 reflects magmatism associated with the Ventersdorp Supergroup, although the Hf
495 isotopic signature of the latter is not known, so direct comparisons cannot be made.

496

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504

505

506 **Figure captions:**

507 Figure 1: Overview location map (a), showing boundaries between the blocks after
508 Eglinton and Armstrong (2004); locations for the samples from the Makoppa Dome
509 (after Anhaeusser and Poujol, 2004) in the Pietersburg Block (b) and from the
510 Kraaipan-Amalia area (after Poujol et al., 2002) of the Kimberley Block (c). The white
511 areas in panel (c) are mainly lavas of the Ventersdorp Supergroup. HRSZ = Hout
512 River Shear Zone; TML: Thabazimbi-Murchison Lineament; PSZ = Palala Shear
513 Zone; CL= Colesberg Lineament

514

515 Figure 2: Obtained Hf isotope data for the Amalia-Kraaipan (triangles) and Makoppa
516 Dome (squares) samples in initial $^{176}\text{Hf}/^{177}\text{Hf}$ (a) and epsilon Hf (b) versus age space.
517 All data are calculated for the time of igneous zircon crystallization. The inset shows
518 the data including the younger Archean zircon domains, interpreted to reflect later
519 reworking or Pb-loss. The typical uncertainties (2 SD) are based on multiple analyses
520 of reference materials.

521

522 Figure 3: a. Average ϵHf_i versus age for the samples from this study (large symbols),
523 together with pluton-averages for published analyses, plus single analyses for
524 inherited (older) zircon grains within the granitoids (references in Electronic
525 Supplement 2). Trendlines for mafic crust ($^{176}\text{Lu}/^{177}\text{Hf} = 0.022$) and typical TTG
526 ($^{176}\text{Lu}/^{177}\text{Hf} = 0.0022$) are also shown. The depleted mantle line is following Griffin et
527 al. (2000). Note that tuff sample BOT1 is more primitive than any other sample, and
528 likely represents volcanism associated with the Ventersdorp Supergroup. See text for
529 further discussion.

530 b. Zircon $^{176}\text{Lu}/^{177}\text{Hf}$ (pluton averages) versus age for the same samples as in a. Note
531 that the zircons from the Rubbervale Volcanics and Free State Tonalite from the
532 Murchison Belt (Zeh et al., 2013) have much higher $^{176}\text{Lu}/^{177}\text{Hf}$ than the Makoppa
533 Dome samples, despite their ages and Hf isotopic compositions being similar. The

534 former are evidence of juvenile crust formation, whereas the latter, together with
535 slightly younger samples of the Groot Letaba-Duivelskloof (GLD) TTGs (Laurent and
536 Zeh, 2015) are a result of crustal reworking.

537

538 Figure 4: As Figure 3a, but with the addition of detrital zircon data from Archean
539 successions, Waterberg Group and Magaliesberg Formation (see Electronic
540 Supplement 2 for references). Our new Hf isotope data widen the possible
541 provenance areas for Archean sedimentary rocks, and could explain some of the yet
542 unmatched grains in the Eldorado Reef of the Witwatersrand Supergroup and
543 Waterberg Group.

544

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688 Juvenile crust formation in the northeastern Kaapvaal Craton at 2.97 Ga—
689 Implications for Archean terrane accretion, and the source of the Pietersburg
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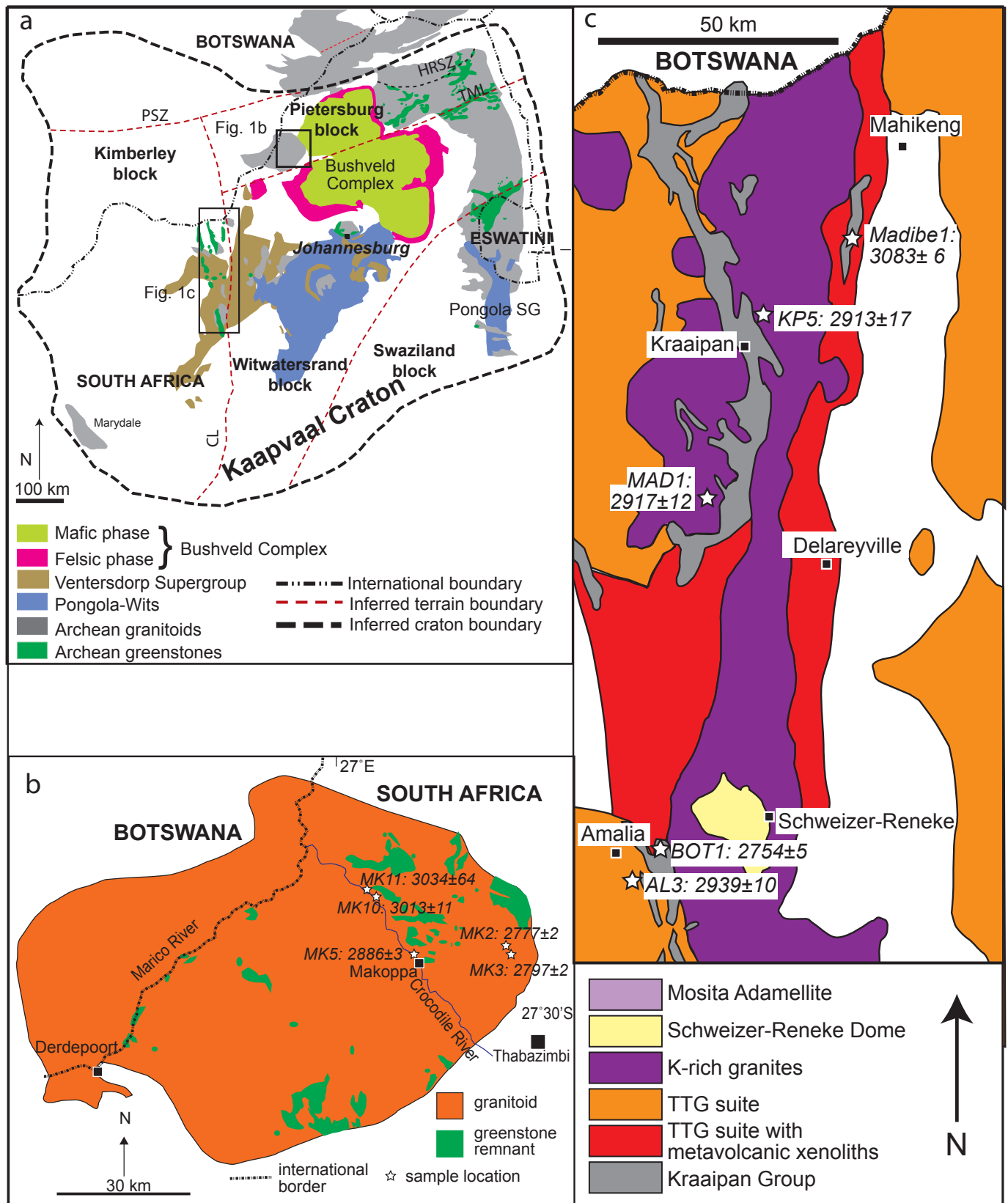


Figure 1 Elburg & Poujol

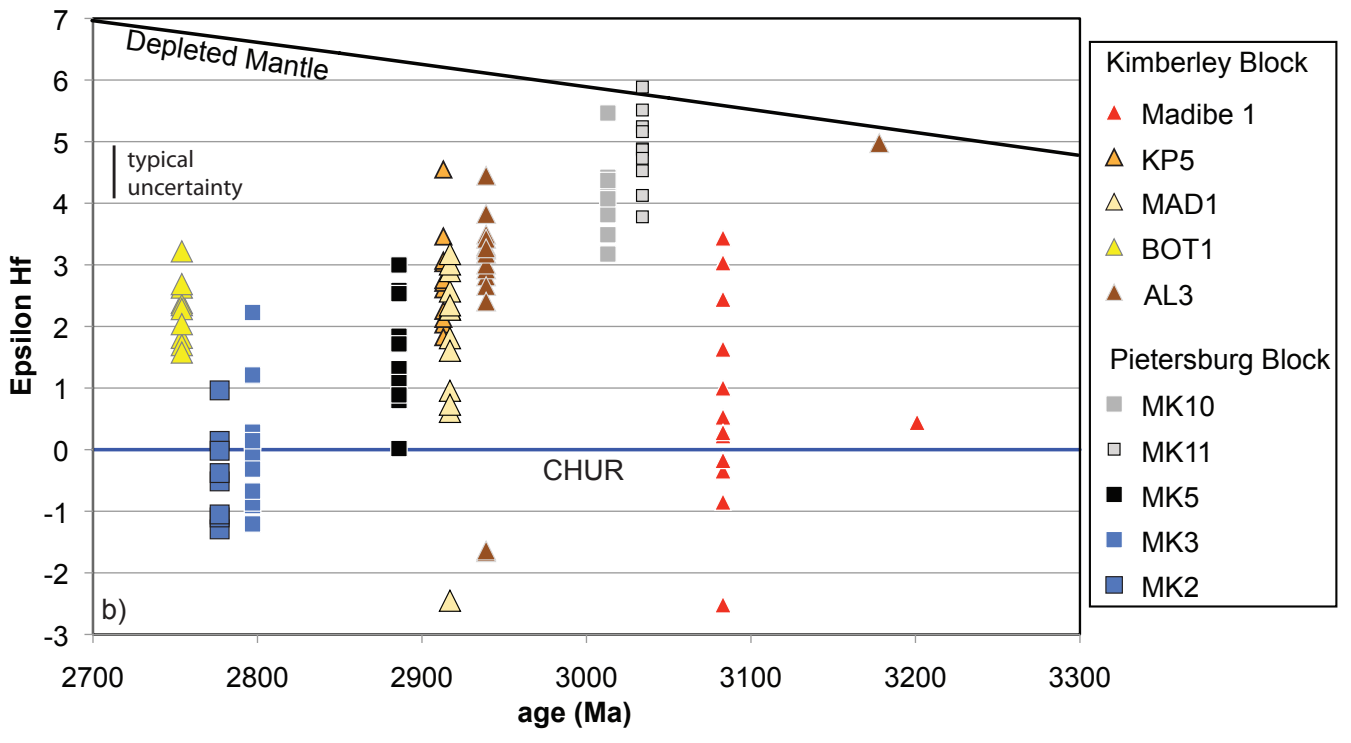
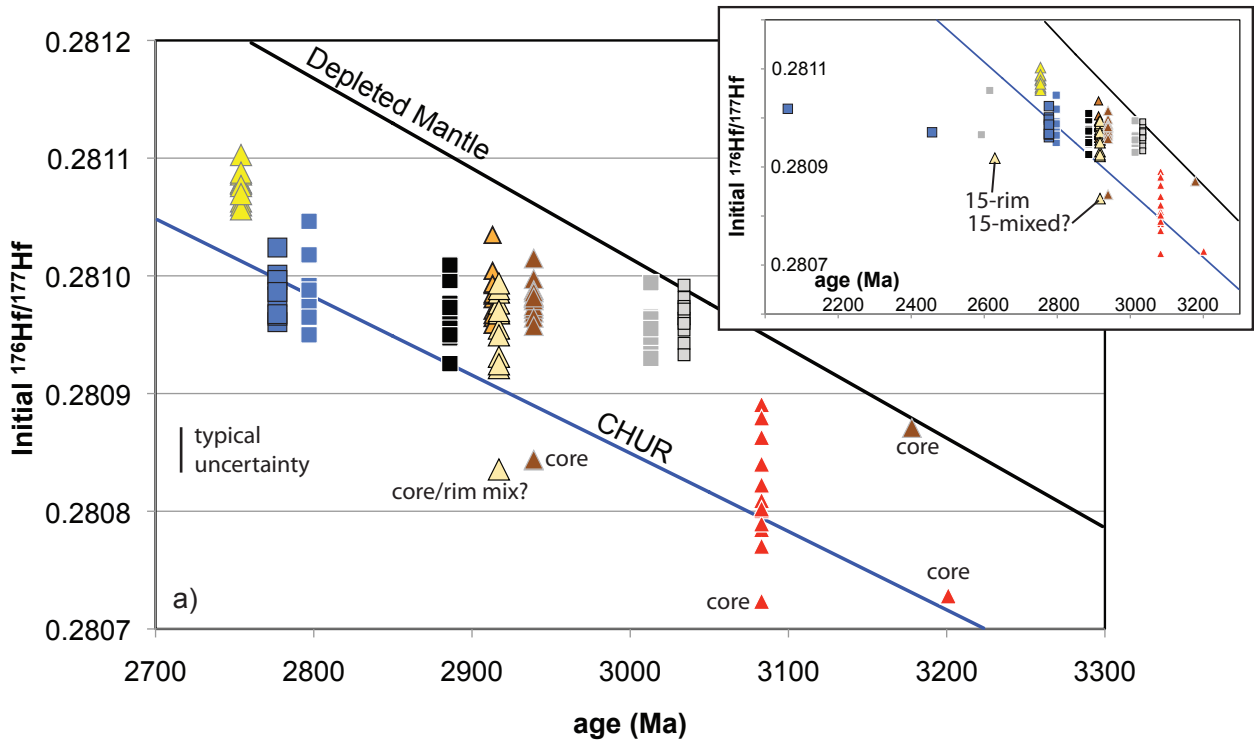


Figure 2 Elburg & Poujol

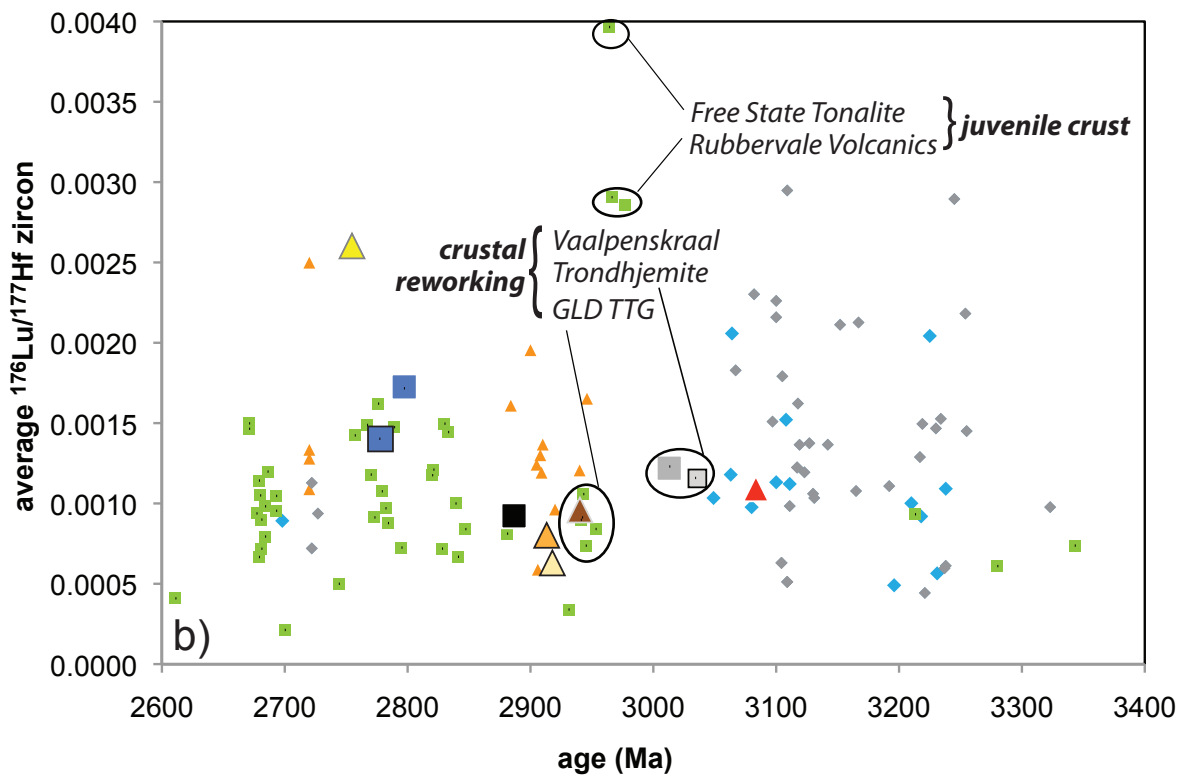
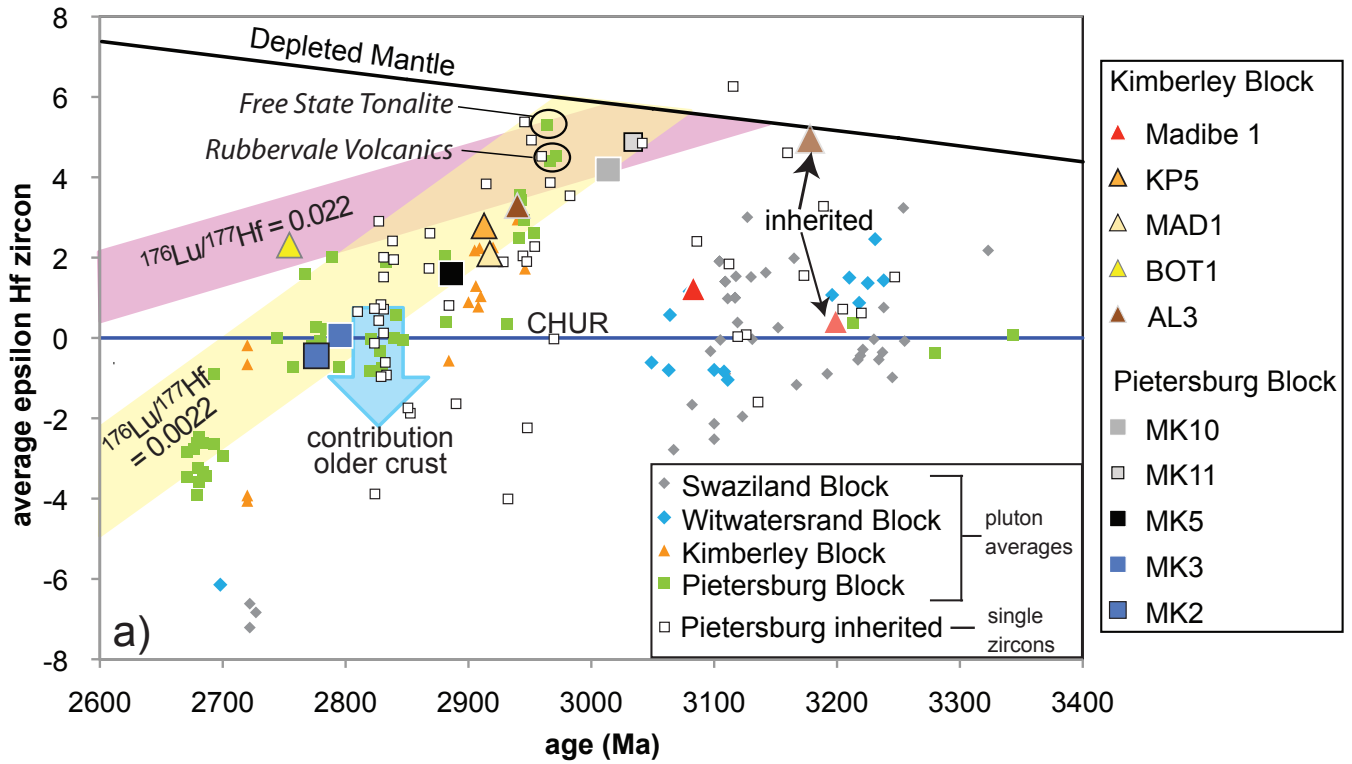


Figure 3 Elburg & Poujol

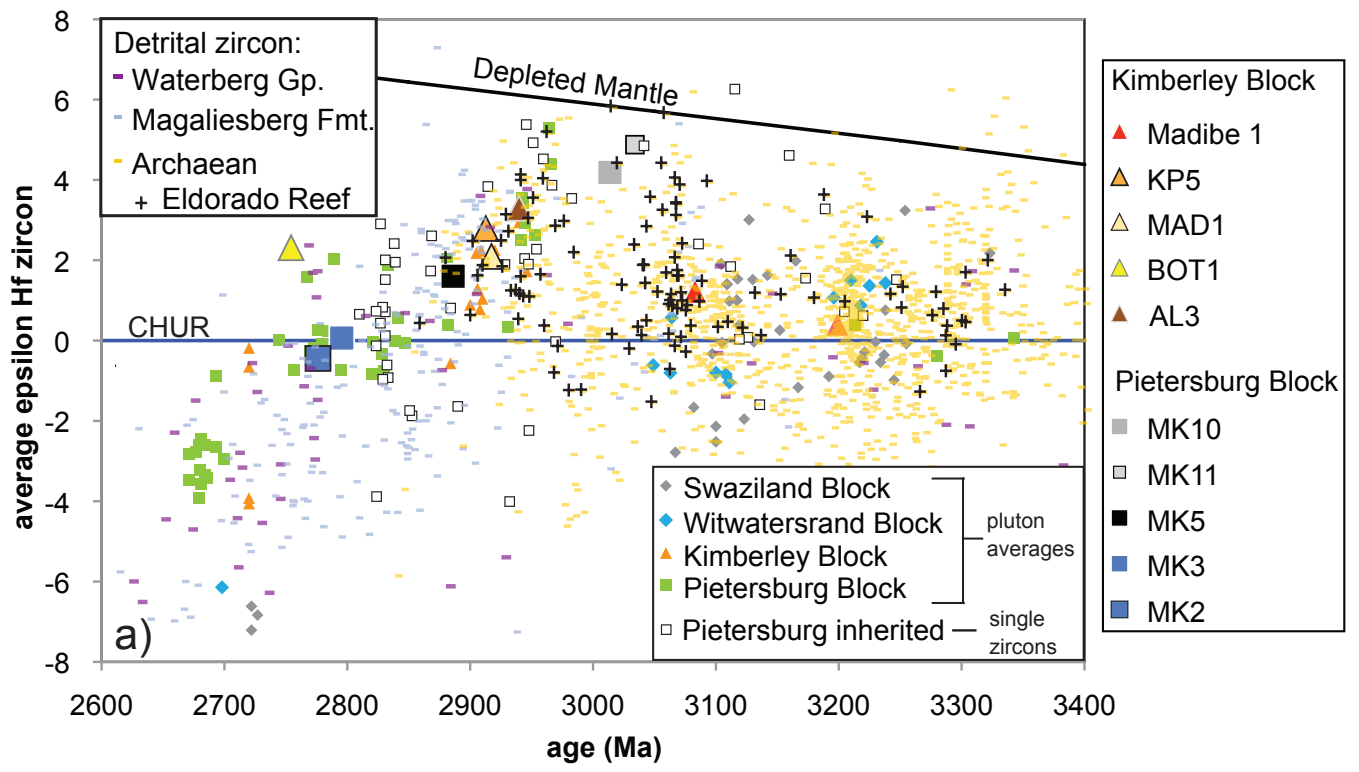


Table 1: Overview of analysed samples.

Sample name	Area	Reference	Rock type	Age \pm 2 SD (Ma)	Type of age	Dating technique	mean $^{176}\text{Hf}/^{177}\text{Hf}_i$	mean δHf_i (\pm 2 SD)	T_{DM} mafic	T_{DM} tonalitic
Pietersburg Block										
MK10	Makoppa Dome	Anhaeusser and Poujol (2004)	Vaalpenskraal trondhjemitic gneiss	3013 \pm 11	wtd. av. 7/6	LA-ICP-MS	0.28096	4.2 \pm 1.2	3.15	3.08
MK11	Makoppa Dome	Anhaeusser and Poujol (2004)	Vaalpenskraal trondhjemitic gneiss	3034 \pm 64	wtd. av. 7/6	LA-ICP-MS	0.28096	4.9 \pm 1.3	3.10	3.07
MK2	Makoppa Dome	Anhaeusser and Poujol (2004)	Rooibokvlei granodiorite/monzogranite	2777 \pm 2	upper intercept	ID-TIMS	0.28099	-0.4 \pm 1.5	3.34	3.05
MK3	Makoppa Dome	Anhaeusser and Poujol (2004)	Rooibokvlei granodiorite/monzogranite	2797 \pm 2	upper intercept	ID-TIMS	0.28099	0.1 \pm 2	3.31	3.05
MK5	Makoppa Dome	Anhaeusser and Poujol (2004)	Makoppa granodiorite/monzogranite	2886 \pm 3/-2	upper intercept	ID-TIMS	0.28097	1.6 \pm 1.9	3.26	3.07
Kimberley Block										
MADIBE1	Kraaipan	Poujol et al. (2008)	quartz-sericite schist core	3083 \pm 6 3201 \pm 4	wtd. av. 7/6	SHRIMP	0.28083	1.2 \pm 3.0	3.43	3.25
BOT1	Amalia	Poujol et al. (2005)	accretionary lapilli tuff	2754 \pm 5	wtd. av. 7/6	SHRIMP	0.28108	0.4 \pm 0.9	3.72	3.40
MAD1	Kraaipan	Poujol et al. (2002)	grey granodiorite	2917 \pm 9	wtd. av. 7/6	SHRIMP	0.28096	2.3 \pm 1.0	3.11	2.93
KP5	Kraaipan	Poujol et al. (2002)	pink granodiorite	2913 \pm 17	wtd. av. 7/6	SHRIMP	0.28098	2.0 \pm 1.8	3.25	3.08
AL3	Amalia	Poujol et al. (2002)	leuco-trondhjemitic gneiss core	2939 \pm 10 3178 \pm 10	wtd. av. 7/6	SHRIMP	0.28098	2.8 \pm 1.5	3.19	3.05
						SHRIMP	0.28087	3.2 \pm 1.0	3.22	3.08
						SHRIMP	0.28087	5.0 \pm 1.0	3.20	3.19

wtd. av. 7/6 = weighted average $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$ age T_{DM} = depleted mantle extraction age in Ga; calculated with $^{176}\text{Lu}/^{177}\text{Hf} = 0.022$ for mafic protoliths, and 0.0022 for felsic protoliths

	176Hf/177Hf SE	174Hf/177Hf SE	178Hf/177Hf SE	180Hf/177Hf SE	176Lu/177Hf SE	176Yb/177Hf SE	AGE	INITIAL						
TRA_Data_39409-MT-1.csv	0.282490	0.000005	0.008656	0.000004	1.467277	0.000009	1.886812	0.000020	0.000017	0.000000	0.000722	0.000006	732000000	0.28249
TRA_Data_39411-MT-2.csv	0.282507	0.000005	0.008671	0.000004	1.467273	0.000008	1.886830	0.000019	0.000011	0.000000	0.000450	0.000003	732000000	0.28251
TRA_Data_39437-MT-03.csv	0.282481	0.000005	0.008651	0.000004	1.467266	0.000009	1.886837	0.000020	0.000011	0.000000	0.000446	0.000003	732000000	0.28248
TRA_Data_39438-MT-04.csv	0.282494	0.000005	0.008663	0.000004	1.467272	0.000009	1.886817	0.000019	0.000028	0.000000	0.001174	0.000003	732000000	0.28249
TRA_Data_39442-MT-05.csv	0.282494	0.000005	0.008656	0.000004	1.467275	0.000009	1.886832	0.000021	0.000027	0.000000	0.001145	0.000003	732000000	0.28249
TRA_Data_39443-MT-06.csv	0.282497	0.000005	0.008670	0.000004	1.467273	0.000009	1.886822	0.000018	0.000028	0.000000	0.001182	0.000003	732000000	0.28250
TRA_Data_39463-MT-07.csv	0.282505	0.000005	0.008666	0.000004	1.467271	0.000010	1.886841	0.000021	0.000025	0.000000	0.001044	0.000003	732000000	0.28250
TRA_Data_39482-MT-08.csv	0.282488	0.000005	0.008672	0.000004	1.467263	0.000009	1.886836	0.000020	0.000035	0.000000	0.001494	0.000003	732000000	0.28249
TRA_Data_39498-MT-09.csv	0.282490	0.000005	0.008650	0.000004	1.467273	0.000009	1.886823	0.000020	0.000030	0.000000	0.001301	0.000003	732000000	0.28249
TRA_Data_39504-MT-10.csv	0.282496	0.000005	0.008668	0.000004	1.467268	0.000009	1.886839	0.000021	0.000036	0.000000	0.001582	0.000003	732000000	0.28250
TRA_Data_39506-MT-11.csv	0.282501	0.000005	0.008672	0.000004	1.467246	0.000009	1.886873	0.000018	0.000023	0.000000	0.000977	0.000003	732000000	0.28250
TRA_Data_39522-MT-12.csv	0.282510	0.000005	0.008671	0.000004	1.467248	0.000009	1.886772	0.000021	0.000032	0.000000	0.001374	0.000003	732000000	0.28251
TRA_Data_39550-MT-13.csv	0.282487	0.000005	0.008653	0.000004	1.467257	0.000009	1.886859	0.000019	0.000035	0.000000	0.001535	0.000003	732000000	0.28249
TRA_Data_39565-MT-14.csv	0.282499	0.000005	0.008661	0.000004	1.467266	0.000009	1.886839	0.000021	0.000031	0.000000	0.001318	0.000003	732000000	0.28250
TRA_Data_39585-MT-15.csv	0.282478	0.000005	0.008649	0.000004	1.467276	0.000008	1.886863	0.000018	0.000039	0.000000	0.001737	0.000003	732000000	0.28248
TRA_Data_39597-MT-16.csv	0.282497	0.000005	0.008657	0.000004	1.467245	0.000009	1.886799	0.000021	0.000028	0.000000	0.001208	0.000003	732000000	0.28250

0.282495 0.000018

TRA_Data_39413-LV11-1.csv	0.282807	0.000004	0.008666	0.000004	1.467282	0.000006	1.886830	0.000014	0.001226	0.000003	0.065179	0.000201	290000000	0.28280
TRA_Data_39439-LV11-02.csv	0.282815	0.000009	0.008664	0.000010	1.467282	0.000010	1.886801	0.000021	0.002678	0.000002	0.149247	0.000064	290000000	0.28280
TRA_Data_39464-LV11-03.csv	0.282810	0.000009	0.008651	0.000011	1.467235	0.000011	1.886799	0.000022	0.002607	0.000001	0.147064	0.000132	290000000	0.28280
TRA_Data_39483-LV11-04.csv	0.282825	0.000010	0.008688	0.000011	1.467303	0.000010	1.886830	0.000022	0.002911	0.000006	0.171454	0.000417	290000000	0.28281
TRA_Data_39499-LV11-05.csv	0.282814	0.000009	0.008681	0.000011	1.467278	0.000010	1.886876	0.000024	0.002975	0.000000	0.174036	0.000096	290000000	0.28280
TRA_Data_39507-LV11-06.csv	0.282812	0.000007	0.008686	0.000007	1.467274	0.000009	1.886775	0.000021	0.001691	0.000001	0.099293	0.000209	290000000	0.28280
TRA_Data_39551-LV11-07.csv	0.282825	0.000009	0.008650	0.000011	1.467296	0.000008	1.886898	0.000022	0.003909	0.000063	0.221444	0.003350	290000000	0.28280
TRA_Data_39584-LV11-08.csv	0.282803	0.000006	0.008663	0.000007	1.467246	0.000009	1.886796	0.000019	0.001726	0.000003	0.099349	0.000119	290000000	0.28279

0.282814 0.000016

TRA_Data_39414-TEM2-1.csv	0.282649	0.000015	0.008691	0.000013	1.467354	0.000017	1.886870	0.000038	0.001544	0.000006	0.052991	0.000074	417000000	0.28264
TRA_Data_39416-TEM2-02.csv	0.282673	0.000007	0.008647	0.000007	1.467299	0.000010	1.886780	0.000021	0.001202	0.000003	0.043976	0.000064	417000000	0.28266
TRA_Data_39440-TEM2-03.csv	0.282627	0.000009	0.008662	0.000010	1.467286	0.000012	1.886905	0.000029	0.002307	0.000017	0.069269	0.000242	417000000	0.28261
TRA_Data_39441-TEM2-04.csv	0.282649	0.000009	0.008651	0.000009	1.467310	0.000012	1.886880	0.000029	0.001418	0.000007	0.044299	0.000080	417000000	0.28264
TRA_Data_39465-TEM2-05.csv	0.282679	0.000008	0.008666	0.000009	1.467279	0.000011	1.886881	0.000025	0.001393	0.000008	0.050914	0.000291	417000000	0.28267
TRA_Data_39484-TEM2-06.csv	0.282664	0.000009	0.008667	0.000010	1.467304	0.000012	1.886920	0.000026	0.002040	0.000006	0.072926	0.000186	417000000	0.28265
TRA_Data_39497-TEM2-07.csv	0.282685	0.000010	0.008647	0.000009	1.467282	0.000013	1.886838	0.000027	0.001963	0.000043	0.070869	0.0001300	417000000	0.28267
TRA_Data_39508-TEM2-08.csv	0.282654	0.000008	0.008659	0.000009	1.46728	0.000011	1.886832	0.000024	0.001756	0.000003	0.064344	0.000096	417000000	0.28264
TRA_Data_39535-TEM2-09.csv	0.282635	0.000010	0.008653	0.000010	1.467311	0.000012	1.886936	0.000028	0.001268	0.000020	0.045844	0.000580	417000000	0.28263
TRA_Data_39536-TEM2-10.csv	0.282646	0.000008	0.008669	0.000009	1.467322	0.000012	1.886912	0.000026	0.001513	0.000003	0.055614	0.000132	417000000	0.28263
TRA_Data_39539-TEM2-11.csv	0.282662	0.000009	0.008683	0.000010	1.467264	0.000012	1.886867	0.000026	0.002216	0.000010	0.080522	0.000312	417000000	0.28264
TRA_Data_39564-TEM2-12.csv	0.282671	0.000007	0.008670	0.000008	1.467255	0.000011	1.886878	0.000025	0.000985	0.000004	0.034351	0.000136	417000000	0.28266
TRA_Data_39598-TEM2-13.csv	0.282662	0.000007	0.008686	0.000008	1.467278	0.000010	1.886817	0.000023	0.001383	0.000005	0.047327	0.000088	417000000	0.28265

0.282658 0.000034

Data for figure 3:

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Additional data figure 4:

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