

山西五台群变质砂岩的物源和构造环境

沙启舟^{1,2}, 张华锋¹, 孙继超¹, 童英²

(1. 中国地质大学(北京) 地球科学与资源学院, 北京 100083; 2. 中国地质科学院 地质研究所, 北京离子探针中心, 北京 100037)

摘要: 华北克拉通中北部五台杂岩中出露一套变质砂岩, 归属于上太古界五台群, 其物质来源和构造环境分析对理解本区新太古代末期的地壳演化具有重要意义。该变质砂岩主要由石英、长石和粘土质胶结物组成, 岩相学特征显示为杂砂岩, 利用主量、微量元素判别的结果与岩相学观察一致。岩石地球化学分析结果显示, 样品的 SiO_2 含量变化较大(64.51%~71.80%), 成熟度较低($\text{SiO}_2/\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 = 3.98 \sim 4.73$)。化学蚀变指数(CIA)、风化指数(CIW)和斜长石蚀变指数(PIA)分别为60~76、63~91、61~89, 反映该套砂岩是由近源风化的碎屑物质经过快速搬运沉积而成。与区域潜在源区物质的不活动元素比值($\text{Th/La}, \text{Sm/La}, \text{Zr/Hf}, \text{Y/Ho}$)进行对比分析, 结果显示该套砂岩的物源可能主要来自于区内的酸性火山岩。这一特征与大陆边缘弧的沉积物质主要来自酸性火山岩的特性相吻合。同时, 多种微量元素构造环境判别结果也都显示该砂岩与大陆边缘弧的砂岩特征相似。因此, 认为华北克拉通五台群变质砂岩形成于新太古代末大陆边缘弧的构造环境。

关键词: 变质砂岩; 沉积地球化学; 五台群; 华北克拉通; 大陆边缘弧

中图分类号: P588.21^{+2.3}

文献标识码: A

文章编号: 1000-6524(2022)01-0061-14

Provenance and tectonic setting of metamorphosed sandstones of the Wutai Group of Shanxi Province, China

SHA Qi-zhou^{1,2}, ZHANG Hua-feng¹, SUN Ji-chao¹ and TONG Ying²

(1. School of Earth Sciences and Resources, China University of Geosciences, Beijing 100083, China;
2. Beijing SHRIMP Center, Institute of Geology, Chinese Academy of Geological Sciences, Beijing 100037, China)

Abstract: A suit of metamorphosed sandstones of the Wutai Group in the Wutai Complex, North Central North China Craton was recognized recently. Their provenance and tectonic setting are vital for further understanding on the Late Neoarchean crust evolution in this area. The metamorphosed sandstones are mainly composed of quartz, feldspar and clay cement. The petrographic characteristics show that they are greywackes, which is consistent with the result distinguished by their major and trace elements compositions. The geochemical features show that they have relatively large variation of SiO_2 content (64.51%~71.80%), and relatively low maturity ($\text{SiO}_2/\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 = 3.98 \sim 4.73$). Their chemical index of alteration (CIA), chemical index of weathering (CIW) and plagioclase index of alteration (PIA) are 60~76, 63~91 and 61~89, respectively, which indicate that the protolith of the metamorphosed sandstones was formed by rapid transportation and deposition of near-source weathered clasts. Compared with ratios of immobile elements (such as Th/La , Sm/La , Zr/Hf , Y/Ho) of the potential source rocks, the provenances of metamorphosed sandstones are mainly from acidic volcanic rocks. This result is highly similar to those of sedimentary

收稿日期: 2020-11-14; 接受日期: 2021-11-03; 编辑: 尹淑萍

基金项目: 国家重点研发计划(2016YFC0600106, 2018YFC0603702)

作者简介: 沙启舟(1993-), 女, 硕士研究生, 矿物学、岩石学、矿床学专业, E-mail: sqzlily2015@163.com; 通讯作者: 张华锋(1971-), 男, 博士, 矿物学、岩石学、矿床学专业, E-mail: nightyzhf@cugb.edu.cn, doctoria@sina.com.cn。

materials of the continental island arc which were mainly derived from acidic volcanic rocks. The discrimination results of trace elements on tectonic setting also show that the characteristics of the sandstones assemble those of the continental island arc. Consequently, we consider that the metamorphosed sandstones of the Wutai Group, North China Craton, were formed in a continental island arc setting in the Late Neoarchean.

Key words: meta-sandstone; sedimentary geochemistry; Wutai Group; North China Craton; continental island arc

Fund support: National Key Research and Development Program of China(2016YFC0600106, 2018YFC0603702)

沉积地球化学方法是研究砂岩、硅质岩等沉积岩物源以及沉积构造环境等问题的有力工具(Bhatia, 1983; Bhatia and Crook, 1986; Condie, 1986; Murray *et al.*, 1991; McLennan *et al.*, 1993; Murray, 1994; Fralick and Kronberg, 1997; Li *et al.*, 2005; 闫臻等, 2007; 张聪等, 2017)。对于遭受过不同程度变质作用的沉积岩来说,其化学成分相对于原岩必然会发生程度不等的变化,采用活动元素示踪沉积物源的方法势必产生较大的不确定性,而不活动元素及其比值常常能够保持稳定而具有重要的判别价值(Fralick and Kronberg, 1997)。已有的大量研究显示,在岩相学和矿物学研究基础上,利用沉积地球化学分析方法可以获得变质沉积岩可靠的物源和形成的构造环境等重要信息(McLennan *et al.*, 1993; Fedo *et al.*, 1995; Jahn and Condie, 1995; Fralick and Kronberg, 1997; Li *et al.*, 2005; Yan *et al.*, 2006, 2012)。

五台杂岩是华北克拉通新太古代典型的花岗绿岩带,经历新太古代-古元古代多期岩浆-变质热事件,是深入认识地球早期地壳形成、保存和演化的绝佳场所。前人对五台杂岩的形成时代、物质来源和构造环境等方面进行了较为丰富的研究(如 Liu *et al.*, 2004; Wilde *et al.*, 2004, 2005; Li *et al.*, 2008; 万渝生等, 2010; 钱加慧等, 2013; 陈雪等, 2015; Liu *et al.*, 2016a, 2016b),但对五台杂岩形成的大地构造环境仍有不同看法,包括大洋岛弧(白瑾, 1986; 李继亮等, 1990; Wang *et al.*, 1996; Liu S W *et al.*, 2004; Liu C H *et al.*, 2016a)、活动大陆边缘(Guan *et al.*, 2002; Zhao *et al.*, 2007)和弧前或弧间盆地(Li *et al.*, 2008; 钱加慧等, 2013)。Liu 等(2004)通过对五台杂岩中的钙碱性花岗岩的地球化学和 Nd 同位素研究,提出五台杂岩的起源与演化独立于阜平杂岩,形成于大洋岛弧环境,代表发育于俯冲带上盘大洋岛弧中的年轻组合。Li 等(2008)通过五台群变质沉积岩岩石地球化学、Nd 同位素和锆石 U-Pb 年龄提出五台群变质沉积岩形成于弧前盆

地或弧间盆地中。钱家慧等(2013)通过五台群石榴云母片岩的岩石地球化学研究,支持五台杂岩形成于岛弧环境的认识并进一步推测五台群沉积于弧前或弧间环境。最近,Liu 等(2016a, 2016b)对五台群玄武岩和变质沉积岩进行了同位素定年、岩石地球化学和 Nd 同位素的研究,提出五台群应形成于洋内弧盆地。

值得注意的是,前人重点研究的是五台群变质沉积岩中的大套片岩(Li *et al.*, 2008; 钱加慧等, 2013; Liu *et al.*, 2016a),缺乏对变质砂岩的有关研究。最近,笔者从五台杂岩的酸性片岩中识别出一套呈透镜状分布的变质砂岩,对其进行沉积物源与构造环境的研究势必会为深入理解本区新太古代末地壳演化提供重要参考。因此,本文对该变质砂岩进行了岩石地球化学分析,利用沉积地球化学方法并配合岩相学特征厘定其岩石类型,并分析其物质来源和源区风化特征,探讨了其形成的构造环境。

1 地质背景

五台杂岩位于华北克拉通中北部的五台地区(图 1),主要由新太古代 TTG 变质侵入岩、火山岩以及变质表壳岩组成。其中变质沉积岩统称为五台群,其上不整合覆盖有古元古代滹沱群变质沉积岩(白瑾, 1986; 李继亮等, 1990; 苗培森等, 1999)。五台杂岩与阜平杂岩以龙泉关韧性剪切带为界,与恒山杂岩以滹沱河为界(白瑾, 1986; 李江海等, 1991; 田永清, 1991; Zhang *et al.*, 2009; 图 1)。

根据岩石组合和变质程度的差别,五台群自下而上分为 3 个亚群:石咀亚群、台怀亚群、高凡亚群(白瑾, 1986)。石咀亚群主要由变质玄武岩、安山岩、英安岩、砂岩、粉砂岩、页岩、条带状含铁建造(BIF)和少量灰岩组成,变质程度达到角闪岩相。变质火山-沉积岩的地球化学特征和年代学特征表明,石咀亚群的主要沉积时代为 2.53 Ga, 属新太古代(王凯怡等, 2000; Wilde *et al.*, 2004; Li *et al.*,

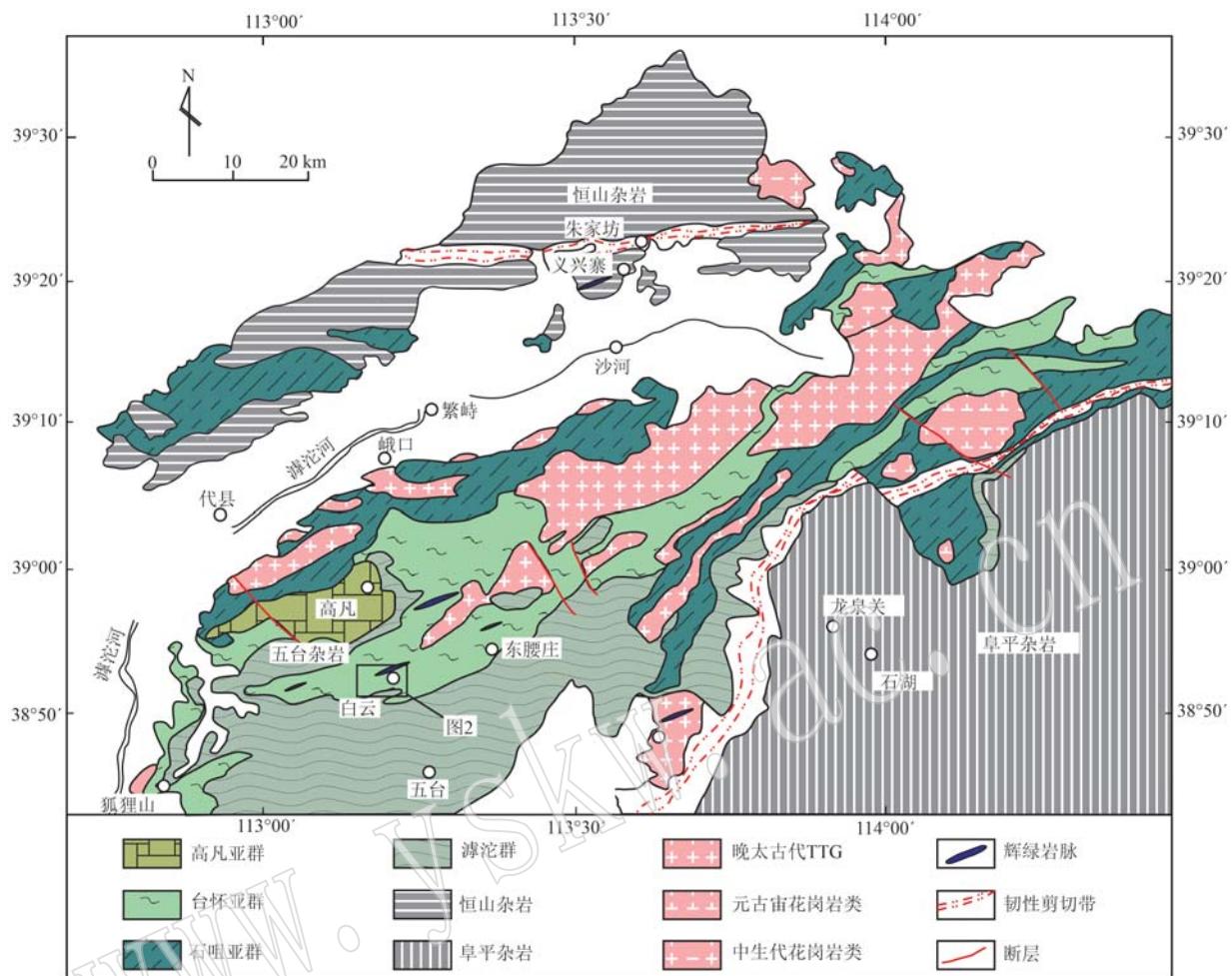


图1 五台地区地质简图(据张少颖等, 2017)

Fig. 1 Geological map of Wutai area (after Zhang Shaoying et al., 2017)

2008; 陈雪等, 2015), 具有弧前或弧内盆地沉积特征(王凯怡等, 2000; Polat et al., 2005; Li et al., 2008; 钱家慧等, 2013)。Liu 等(2016a)则认为石咀亚群应形成于洋内弧盆地。台怀亚群包含基底变质砾岩、绢云母片岩、绿泥石-石英片岩、橄榄岩、拉斑玄武岩、安山岩、英安岩、流纹岩和少量变质碎屑沉积岩, 还有一些变质辉长岩和变质超镁铁质岩侵入体, 绿片岩相变质。锆石定年结果显示该亚群形成于 2.55~2.52 Ga(Liu et al., 1985; Wilde et al., 2004; Liu et al., 2016b)。Wang 等(2004)提出该亚群形成于由岛弧玄武岩、弧后盆地玄武岩和洋中脊玄武岩组成的弧后构造环境。Liu 等(2016a)根据台怀亚群中的黑云长石石英片岩和变质砾岩中获得最年轻锆石年龄 2 513 Ma 和 2 523 Ma, 提出该亚群应形成于洋内弧盆地。高凡亚群以变质砾岩、砂岩、粉砂岩、泥岩为主, 夹少量酸性到基性火山岩, 低绿

片岩相变质。根据从长英质片岩、绢云绿泥石英岩和变质凝灰岩获得的锆石年龄, 前人将高凡亚群限定在 2 350~2 150 Ma 之间(Wilde et al., 2004; Liu et al., 2016a; Peng et al., 2017)。万渝生等(2010)从石英岩中获得最年轻碎屑锆石年龄为 2.47 ± 0.03 Ga, 认为其沉积于古元古代早期。变质粉砂岩的鲍马层序和旋回层理, 指示高凡亚群形成于深水浊流沉积环境(白瑾, 1986)。

淳沱群位于五台群西南, 主要由碎屑岩和碳酸盐岩组成, 绿片岩相变质。淳沱群与下伏五台群、五台花岗岩类和阜平杂岩为不整合接触关系。基于碎屑岩的碎屑锆石 U-Pb 年龄和 Lu-Hf 同位素数据, Liu 等(2011)提出淳沱群在 2.1 Ga 后沉积于弧后盆地; 另一种观点则认为淳沱群沉积岩及其基性火山岩形成于陆内裂谷环境(杜利林等, 2010; Du et al., 2015)。

区内还发育大量的花岗质岩石(图1),与五台群多呈构造接触,包括2.56~2.52 Ga的强变形TTG岩系(Liu et al., 1985; Wilde et al., 1997, 2005; Liu et al., 2004; Wang et al., 2004)、2.18~2.08 Ga的弱变形正长斑岩(Wilde et al., 1997, 2005; Du et al., 2013; 杜利林等, 2018)和1.8 Ga侵入的未变形花岗岩(白瑾等, 1992),另外,还发育有多期基性岩墙,时代从元古宙延续至中生代(Peng et al., 2005; Hou et al., 2006; Wang et al., 2008)。

2 样品特征与分析方法

2.1 样品特征

新近发现的变质砂岩位于山西省五台县白云村叶腊石矿附近,归属于五台群中部台怀亚群,呈透

镜状产出,整体为东西走向,变质砂岩被滹沱群变质底砾岩不整合覆盖(图2)。变质砂岩呈灰白-灰绿色,块状构造,变余细砂状结构,露头上清楚记录了两期变形,局部在表面可见绢云母化(图3a、3b)。层理清晰,发育暗色条带。变质砂岩主要由碎屑和粘土质胶结物组成(图3c、3d、3e、3f)。碎屑约占岩石总量的90%(体积分数,下同),颗粒细小,主要由石英和长石组成,石英在碎屑中约占70%~75%,主要为棱角状,可见定向拉长,直径约为1~3 mm;长石在碎屑中约占15%~20%,直径约为1~2 mm。胶结物和重结晶矿物约占变质砂岩总含量的8%~10%,胶结物为微细粒泥质,主要由石英和粘土矿物组成,重结晶矿物为绿泥石和绢云母。

2.2 分析方法

样品的主、微量元素分析实验在加拿大温哥华

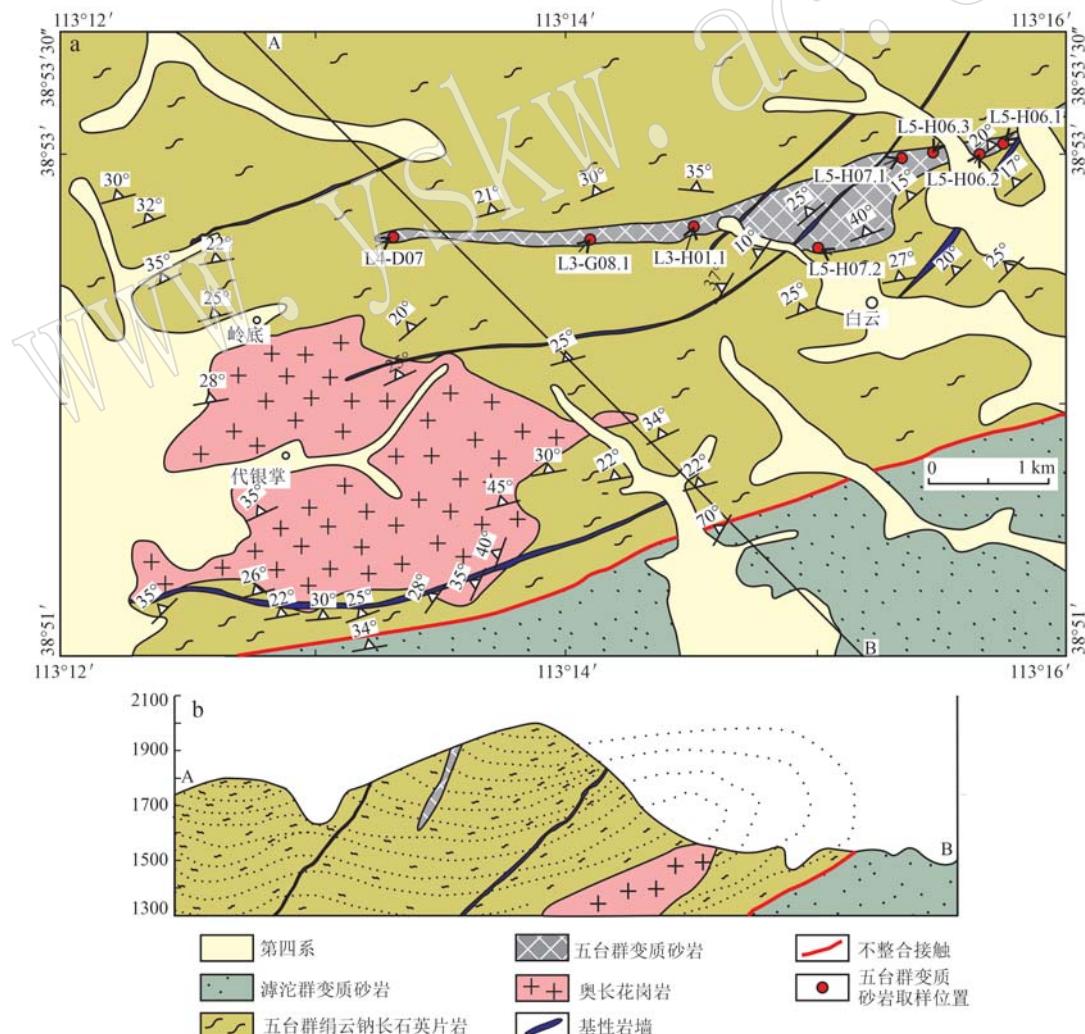


图2 五台地区地层分布(据孙继超, 2018)

Fig. 2 Stratigraphic distribution in Wutai area (after Sun Jichao, 2018)

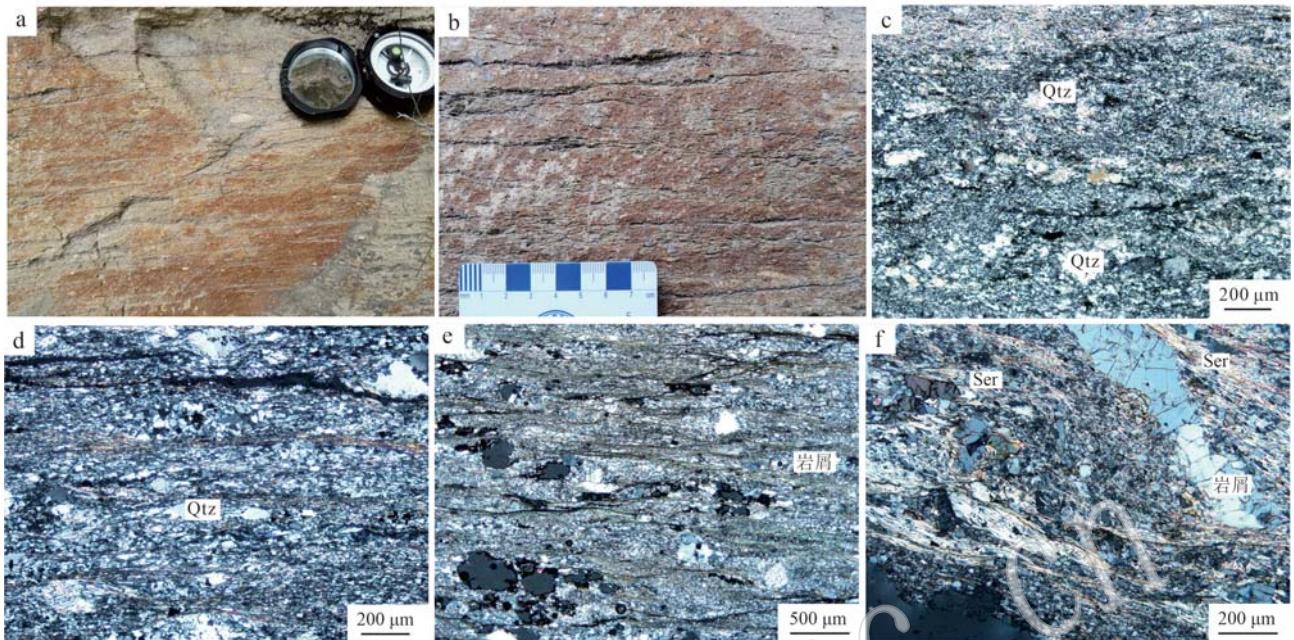


图3 五台群变质砂岩野外及显微特征

Fig. 3 Field and microscopic characteristics of metamorphosed sandstones of Wutai Group

a, b—砂粒的定向排列; c, d—石英定向拉长(+); e—流动构造和眼球状构造(+); f—石英和绢云母组成的杂基(+);

矿物缩写据 Whitney and Evans (2010): Qtz—石英; Ser—绢云母

a, b—orientation arrange of sands; c, d—directional lengthening of quartzes(+); e—flow structures and orbicular structures(+); f—matrix formed by quartzes and sericites(+); mineral abbreviations after Whitney and Evans (2010): Qtz—quartz; Ser—sericite

Acme 分析实验室完成, Sc 元素在澳实分析检测(广州)有限公司完成。准确称取 0.02 g 样品粉末, 与 1.5 g LiBO₂ 助熔剂共同放置于石墨坩埚内充分混合, 然后在马弗炉上加热 15 min, 加热温度为 1 050℃。然后取去离子水和 ACS 级别纯度的硝酸所配置单 5% 浓度的 HNO₃ 100 mL, 提取熔融后的混合物并倒入其中, 摆晃 2 h 使其充分溶解, 之后取其中的一部分置入聚丙烯分析试管内, 主量元素通过采用 X 射线荧光光谱的方法(XRF)进行分析, 微量元素采用电感耦合等离子体质谱(ICP-MS) 分析。主量元素的分析精度为 0.01%, 微量元素的分析精度为 10⁻⁷ ~ 10⁻⁶, 其中稀土元素分析精度为 5×10⁻⁸ ~ 5×10⁻⁷。

3 结果

变质砂岩主量元素含量变化较大, SiO₂ 含量范围为 64.51% ~ 71.80% (平均 68.24%), TiO₂ 含量范围为 0.32% ~ 0.68% (平均 0.56%), Al₂O₃ 含量范围为 14.25% ~ 17.12% (平均 15.74%), Fe₂O₃^T 含量范围为 3.19% ~ 7.07% (平均 4.30%), MgO 含

量范围为 0.14% ~ 2.73% (平均 1.22%), CaO 含量范围为 0.25% ~ 2.86% (平均 0.62%), Na₂O 含量范围为 1.02% ~ 6.11% (平均 3.68%), K₂O 含量范围为 0.12% ~ 3.62% (平均 2.14%), P₂O₅ 含量范围为 0.08% ~ 0.22% (平均 0.15%) (表 1)。样品的 SiO₂、Al₂O₃、P₂O₅ 与大陆上地壳(后太古代澳大利亚页岩 PAAS) (Taylor and McLennan, 1985) 相近, TiO₂、Fe₂O₃^T、MgO、CaO、P₂O₅ 含量偏低, 而 Na₂O 含量偏高。变质砂岩的 SiO₂/Al₂O₃ 值为 3.98 ~ 4.73 (平均 4.35), 低于石英砂岩(86.73) 和长石砂岩(8.86), 与杂砂岩(4.94) 相近, 表明成熟度较低, 沉积物成分较复杂 (Pettijohn *et al.*, 1972), 与岩相学观察相一致。TiO₂ - SiO₂ 变质岩原岩恢复图解中, 除 3 个数据点落入变质岩浆岩区, 大都位于变质沉积岩区, 原始沉积物可能含有火成来源的碎屑 (Winchester and Max, 1982, 1984)。

变质砂岩的稀土元素总量较低 (57×10⁻⁶ ~ 153×10⁻⁶), 轻稀土元素相对富集, 轻重稀土元素分馏明显 [LREE/HREE 值为 4.5 ~ 14.0, (La/Yb)_N 为 5.3 ~ 15.8] (图 4a)。 (La/Sm)_N 为 3.4 ~ 4.6, (Gd/Yb)_N 为 1.2 ~ 2.4, 轻稀土元素分馏程度大于

表1 五台群变质砂岩的主量元素($w_B/\%$)、微量元素($w_B/10^{-6}$)分析结果Table 1 Major($w_B/\%$) and trace($w_B/10^{-6}$) elements of the metamorphic sandstones from the Wutai Group

样品号	L5-H06.1	L5-H06.2	L5-H06.3	L5-H07.1	L5-H07.2	L3-H01.1	L3-G08.1	I4-D07	PAAS
SiO ₂	71.80	67.03	64.51	68.10	67.42	69.28	71.09	66.68	62.80
Al ₂ O ₃	15.35	16.67	15.28	17.12	16.48	14.65	16.12	14.25	18.90
Fe ₂ O ₃ ^T	3.19	3.56	7.07	3.97	5.46	4.23	3.38	3.53	7.21
CaO	0.25	0.27	0.35	0.27	0.35	0.36	0.27	2.86	1.30
MgO	0.81	1.73	2.73	0.61	0.70	1.23	0.14	1.78	2.20
Na ₂ O	2.87	4.78	6.11	3.65	2.54	1.02	2.64	5.79	1.20
K ₂ O	2.70	2.10	0.12	2.34	2.43	3.62	2.77	1.06	3.70
MnO	-	0.01	0.05	0.02	0.03	0.06	0.02	0.05	0.00
TiO ₂	0.55	0.64	0.58	0.58	0.68	0.52	0.64	0.32	1.00
P ₂ O ₅	0.16	0.15	0.17	0.16	0.22	0.10	0.18	0.08	0.16
LOI	1.90	1.90	2.11	2.19	2.70	4.75	2.38	3.15	
Total	99.67	98.93	99.10	99.09	99.12	99.90	99.75	99.56	98.47
SiO ₂ /Al ₂ O ₃	4.68	4.02	4.22	3.98	4.09	4.73	4.41	4.68	3.32
CIA	73	70	70	73	76	75	74	60	79
CIW	83	77	70	81	85	91	85	63	89
PIA	80	74	70	79	83	89	82	61	
Ba	595	508	40	596	679	467	679	239	650
Co	15.3	23.7	60.8	24.4	29.4	18.3	36.0	8.3	
Ga	14.4	16.7	12.6	16.9	17.9	16.9	17.0	15.0	
Hf	3.1	3.3	3.8	3.6	4.6	3.8	4.1	2.7	5.0
Nb	4.5	5.1	5.4	5.4	5.2	6.1	6.4	2.7	19.0
Rb	78	61	3	78	81	141	88	37	160
Sr	95	100	92	254	277	125	278	147	200
Ta	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.50	0.40	0.30	1.20
Th	5.8	5.8	5.7	7.4	5.0	7.3	6.5	1.8	14.6
U	1.5	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.4	3.9	1.7	0.4	3.1
V	88	113	72	95	111	85	96	49	
Zr	129	135	141	142	197	127	150	102	210
Y	18.4	14.5	17.0	12.2	10.1	13.4	14.1	7.9	27
La	23	32	12	23	24	33	31	17	38
Ce	55	64	19	55	50	67	69	37	80
Pr	6.0	7.4	2.6	5.5	5.8	7.4	7.4	4.2	8.9
Nd	24	28	10	20	22	27	29	16	32.00
Sm	4.21	4.51	2.30	3.65	3.89	4.64	4.88	2.67	5.60
Eu	1.18	1.10	0.87	1.08	0.99	1.11	1.21	0.66	1.10
Gd	4.09	3.67	2.40	3.23	2.92	3.46	3.89	2.12	4.70
Tb	0.58	0.47	0.45	0.43	0.36	0.46	0.52	0.30	0.77
Dy	3.13	2.70	2.86	2.38	1.90	2.36	2.85	1.69	4.40
Ho	0.60	0.51	0.68	0.43	0.37	0.47	0.54	0.30	1.00
Er	1.81	1.56	1.95	1.36	1.04	1.32	1.53	0.80	2.90
Tm	0.22	0.24	0.27	0.18	0.17	0.21	0.20	0.13	0.40
Yb	1.39	1.61	1.62	1.29	1.13	1.52	1.42	0.89	2.80
Lu	0.20	0.27	0.24	0.20	0.18	0.22	0.19	0.13	0.43
Cu	36.7	2.0	4.5	16.2	27.0	25.8	37.3	33.9	
Pb	1.00	0.50	0.80	1.50	1.40	1.00	2.40	0.50	
Zn	33	32	64	88	73	31	27	32	
Ni	53	66	62	62	67	37	24	21	
As	2.5	10.6	17.2	4.1	7.1	9.6	17.9	-	
Sc	14.0	16.7	7.8	10.6	15.1	11.7	13.3	5.8	
ΣREE	126	148	57	118	115	150	153	83	183
LREE/HREE	9.5	12.4	4.5	11.4	13.2	14.0	12.8	12.1	9.5
(La/Yb) _N	12.0	14.3	5.3	12.8	14.9	15.8	15.6	13.6	9.7
(La/Sm) _N	3.6	4.6	3.4	4.1	3.9	4.6	4.1	4.1	4.38
(Gd/Yb) _N	2.4	1.9	1.2	2.1	2.1	1.9	2.3	2.0	1.39
δEu	0.86	0.80	1.12	0.94	0.86	0.81	0.82	0.82	0.64
δCe	1.12	0.97	0.80	1.15	1.03	1.00	1.09	1.04	1.03
La/Yb	16.7	19.9	7.4	17.8	20.8	22.0	21.8	19.0	13.6
Rb/Sr	0.83	0.61	0.03	0.31	0.29	1.13	0.32	0.25	0.80
Sm/La	0.18	0.14	0.19	0.16	0.17	0.14	0.16	0.16	0.15
Th/La	0.25	0.18	0.48	0.32	0.21	0.22	0.21	0.11	0.38
Zr/Hf	41	41	37	40	43	33	37	37	42
Y/Ho	31	28	25	28	27	29	26	26	27
F ₁	0.97	0.79	-4.62	-0.59	-1.89	1.29	0.32	-0.36	
F ₂	-1.55	-0.99	-3.34	-3.03	-3.05	-0.06	-2.64	-2.83	

注: PAAS: 后太古代澳大利亚页岩(Taylor and McLennan, 1985); CIA=[Al₂O₃/(Al₂O₃+CaO^{*}+Na₂O+K₂O)]×100, PIA=[(Al₂O₃-K₂O)/(Al₂O₃+CaO^{*}+Na₂O-K₂O)]×100, 其中CaO^{*}仅代表硅酸盐矿物中的Ca, 氧化物为摩尔分数; CIW=[Al₂O₃/(Al₂O₃+CaO+Na₂O)]×100; F₁=30.638 TiO₂/Al₂O₃-12.541 Fe₂O₃(total)/Al₂O₃+7.329 MgO/Al₂O₃+12.031 Na₂O/Al₂O₃+35.402 K₂O/Al₂O₃-6.382; F₂=56.5 TiO₂/Al₂O₃-10.879 Fe₂O₃(total)/Al₂O₃+30.875 MgO/Al₂O₃-5.404 Na₂O/Al₂O₃+11.112 K₂O/Al₂O₃-3.89; 低于检出限的数据用“-”代替。

重稀土元素。Eu、Ce 异常不明显 ($\delta\text{Eu}=0.80\sim1.12$, $\delta\text{Ce}=0.80\sim1.15$)。La 的含量为 $12\times10^{-6}\sim33\times10^{-6}$, La/Yb 值范围为 $7.4\sim22.0$ 。不同样品之间同一元素的含量相近并表现出了相似的配分模式(图 4a)。所有样品的稀土元素配分趋势与后太古代澳大利亚页岩(PAAS)(Taylor and McLennan, 1985)十分接近, 只是略微亏损重稀土元素, 暗示本文变质砂岩物源以大陆上地壳物质为主。

从变质砂岩的 PAAS 标准化微量元素蛛网图(图 4b)可以看出, 各元素含量均与大陆地壳平均含量接近, 只略微亏损 Th、Nb、Ta, 含量范围分别为

$1.8\times10^{-6}\sim7.4\times10^{-6}$ 、 $2.7\times10^{-6}\sim6.4\times10^{-6}$ 、 $0.30\times10^{-6}\sim0.50\times10^{-6}$ 。大离子亲石元素(LILE)Rb、Ba 的含量变化较大, 普遍低于 PAAS 的成分, 分别为 $3\times10^{-6}\sim141\times10^{-6}$ 、 $40\times10^{-6}\sim679\times10^{-6}$ 。Sr 的含量为 $92\times10^{-6}\sim278\times10^{-6}$ 。Rb/Sr 值为 $0.03\sim1.13$, 大部分低于 PAAS($\text{Rb}/\text{Sr}=0.8$), 说明变质砂岩受到风化作用的影响较小(McLennan *et al.*, 1993)。部分大离子亲石元素(LILE)与 K_2O 具有良好的协变关系(Rb 与 K_2O 的相关系数 $r=0.97$, Ba 与 K_2O 的相关系数 $r=0.81$), 说明粘土矿物控制了这些元素的含量(Bhat and Ghosh, 2001)。

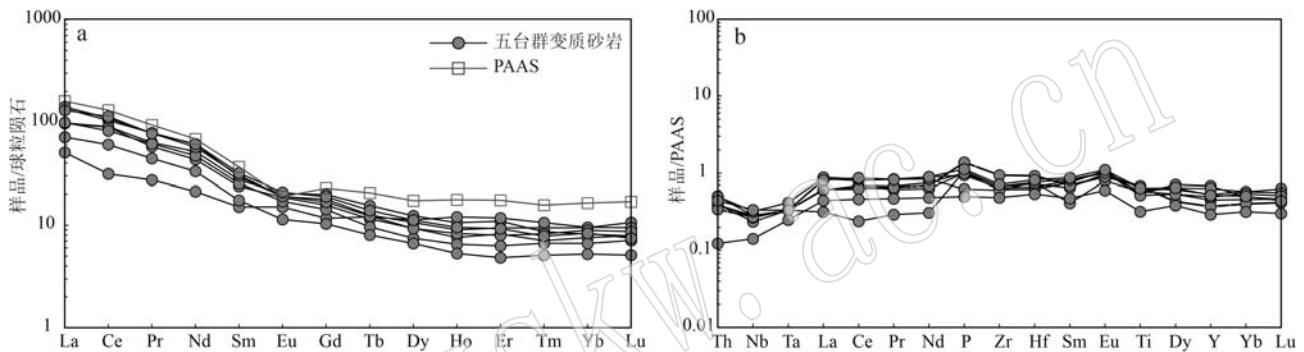


图 4 五台群变质砂岩球粒陨石标准化稀土元素配分图(a, 标准化数值据 Sun and MacDonough, 1989)和 PAAS 标准化微量元素配分图(b, 标准化数值据 Taylor and McLennan, 1985)

Fig. 4 Chondrite-normalized rare earth element patterns (a, Sun and MacDonough, 1989) and PAAS-normalized spider diagrams (b, Taylor and McLennan, 1985) of the metamorphosed sandstones of the Wutai Group

4 讨论

4.1 原岩性质

变质岩原岩恢复是一个相对复杂的过程, 应结合野外地质产状、变形特征、岩石组合、岩相学、变余结构特征、地球化学成分等方面进行综合判断。五台群变质砂岩明显遭受过多期变质-变形作用影响, 虽然其原有的完整沉积构造等鉴别特征受到一定程度的改造, 但变质砂岩受到风化作用的影响较小, 可以借助其岩石地球化学帮助进行有效的原岩恢复。

从野外和镜下可以看出所有变质砂岩原岩均为杂砂岩, 从碎屑沉积岩微量元素判别图解来看, 虽然前人的五台群变沉积岩数据变化范围较大, 但本次研究的样品均集中在杂砂岩或杂砂岩与页岩过渡区域(图 5), 进一步支持本文样品的原岩为杂砂岩, 与镜下观察一致(图 3)。主量元素分类图显示本文样品多数仍能够保持原岩特征, 说明成岩后的变质

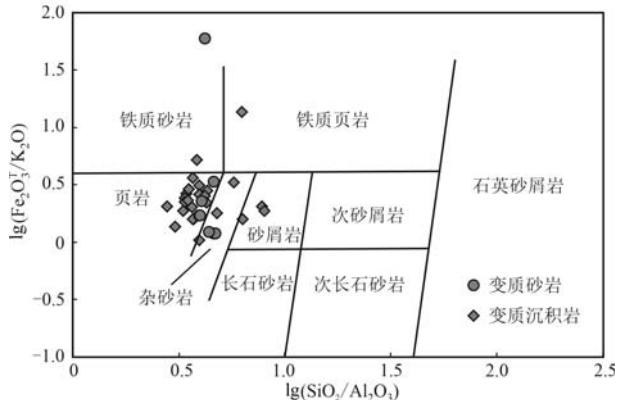


图 5 五台群变质砂岩 $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3/\text{K}_2\text{O} - \text{SiO}_2/\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ 图解(Herron, 1988; 五台群变质沉积岩据 Li *et al.*, 2008; 钱加慧等, 2013; Liu *et al.*, 2016a)

Fig. 5 $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3/\text{K}_2\text{O} - \text{SiO}_2/\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ diagram of the metamorphosed sandstones of the Wutai Group (Herron, 1988; date of the metamorphosed sedimentary of the Wutai Group from Li *et al.*, 2008; Qian Jiahui *et al.*, 2013; Liu *et al.*, 2016a)

变形作用对其影响较弱, 这与其后期变质程度较弱相适应, 表明此变质砂岩的岩石地球化学组成仍然

保持相对稳定，其惰性元素及比值能够为物源与沉积的构造环境判别提供可靠约束。

4.2 砂岩的物质来源

碎屑沉积岩的岩石化学组成主要受源岩成分、化学风化、分选、成岩作用等多因素的影响，在应用

于物质来源判别时需要十分小心。如，在基于主量元素的 $F_1 - F_2$ 物源判别图解中，本文研究的变质砂岩样品主要落入长英质火成岩来源，少量落入中性火成岩来源(图 6a)，与其惰性微量元素比值判别物源的结果基本一致。

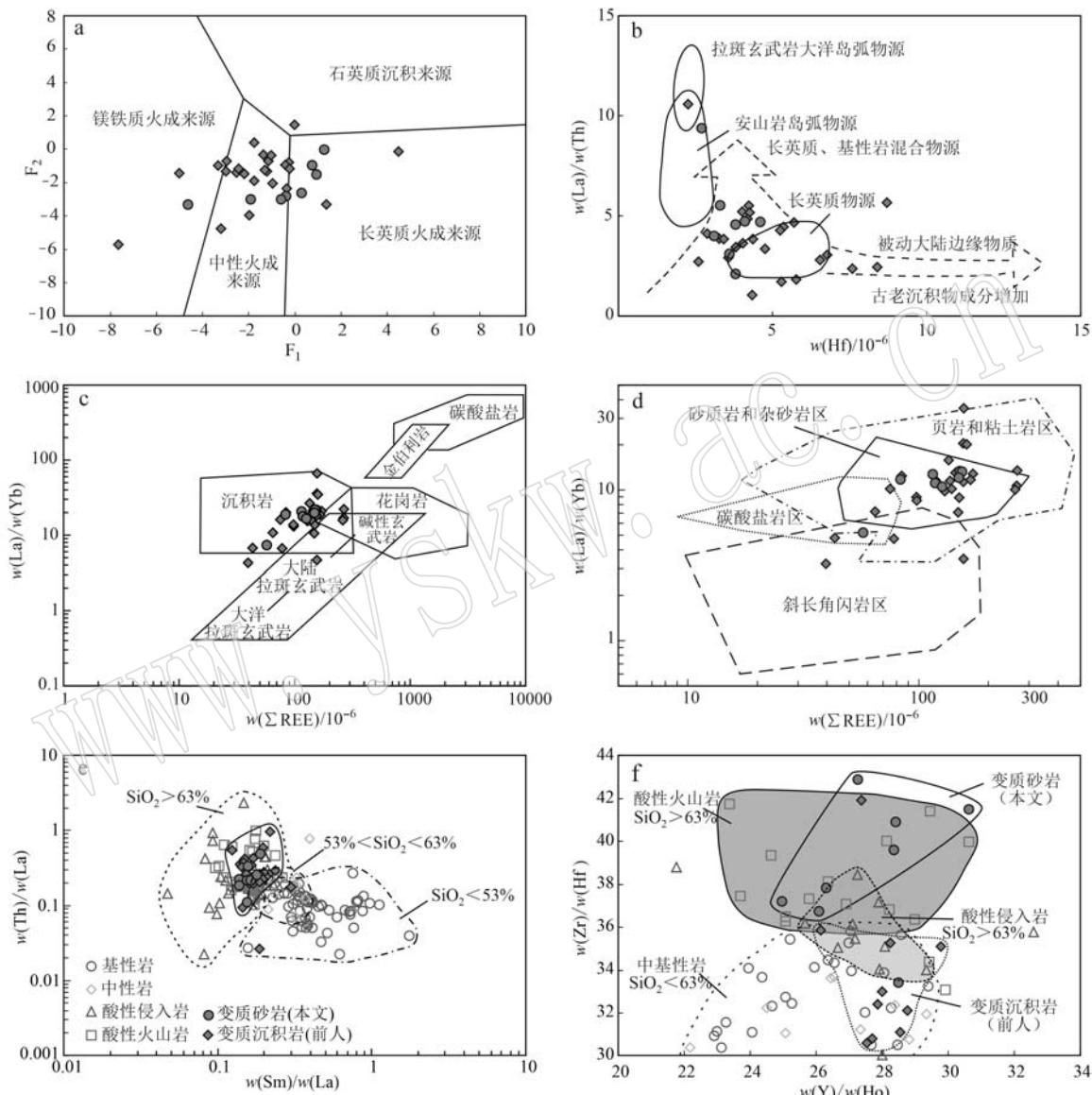


图 6 五台群变质砂岩物源判别图

Fig. 6 Provenance diagrams for the metamorphosed sandstones of the Wutai Group

a— $F_1 - F_2$ 来源图解(据 Bhatia and Crook, 1986; Roser and Korsch, 1988; F_1 、 F_2 表达式见表 1); b—La/Th - Hf 图解(据 Floyed and Leveridge, 1987); c—La/Yb - Σ REE 图解(据 Allegre and Michard, 1974); d—La/Yb - Σ REE 图解(据王仁民等, 1986); e—Th/La - Sm/La 图解(据 Plank, 2005); f—Zr/Hf - Y/Ho 图解(岩浆岩据 Liu et al., 2004; Wang et al., 2004; Polat et al., 2005; Liu et al., 2016b 及未发表数据;

五台群变质沉积岩据 Li et al., 2008; 钱加慧等, 2013; Liu et al., 2016a)

a— $F_1 - F_2$ diagram (Bhatia and Crook, 1986; Roser and Korsch, 1988); b—La/Th - Hf diagram (Floyd and Leveridge, 1987); c—La/Yb - Σ REE diagram (Allegre and Michard, 1974); d—La/Yb - Σ REE diagram (Wang Renmin et al., 1986); e—Th/La - Sm/La diagram (Plank, 2005); f—Zr/Hf - Y/Ho diagram (date of magmatism from Liu et al., 2004; Wang et al., 2004; Polat et al., 2005; Liu et al., 2016b and unpublished data; data of the metamorphic sedimentary of the Wutai Group from Li et al., 2008; Qian Jiahui et al., 2013; Liu et al., 2016a)

REE 和高场强元素(如 Zr、Hf、Sc、Y、Th 等)在水中的溶解度很小, 不易受风化和蚀变的影响, 特别是惰性元素对, 其比值一般不会发生解耦, 对于沉积岩的物源和构造环境判别等方面具有重要的指示意义(Nance and Taylor, 1976; Taylor and McLennan, 1985; Bhatia and Crook, 1986; Feng and Kerrich, 1990; Fralick and Kronberg, 1997)。在 La/Th-Hf 图解(图 6b)、La/Yb- Σ REE 图解(图 6c) 和 La/Yb- Σ REE 图解(图 6d) 中, 五台群变质砂岩大部分落入长英质、基性岩混合区和沉积岩区/砂质岩和杂砂岩区。将五台群变质砂岩以及前人获得的五台群变质沉积岩数据(Li *et al.*, 2008; 钱加慧等, 2013; Liu *et al.*, 2016a)与五台地区出露的花岗岩类和变质火山岩(Liu *et al.*, 2004; Wang *et al.*, 2004; Polat *et al.*, 2005; Liu *et al.*, 2016b 及未发表数据)的不活动元素比值进行比较, 结果显示 Th/La 值和 Sm/La 值在各类岩石中相对集中, 稳定性好。五台群变质砂岩的 Th/La 值范围为 0.11~0.48, Sm/La 值范围为 0.14~0.19(图 6e), 总体上与五台地区酸性火山岩(Th/La=0.10~0.97 和 Sm/La=0.10~0.27)非常相似, 而与酸性侵入岩(Th/La=0.02~2.31 和 Sm/La=0.05~0.23)、中性岩(Th/La=0.09~0.76 和 Sm/La=0.17~0.40)和基性岩(Th/La=0.02~0.26 和 Sm/La=0.16~1.79)区别明显。同时, 变质砂岩 Zr/Hf 值范围为 33~43, Y/Ho 值范围为 25~31, 也与五台地区酸性火山岩(Zr/Hf=33~42 和 Y/Ho=21~31)高度吻合, 明显区别于其它物源特征(图 6f), 这些岩石地球化学特征表明变质砂岩的碎屑沉积物主要来自于酸性火山岩, 而不是酸性侵入岩和中基性火山岩。

4.3 源区风化特征

变质沉积岩受到风化、成岩、变质等地质作用的影响, 失去了原有的组构特征, 通常需要借助地球化学特征来分析其源区物质组成、风化程度和构造环境(Nesbitt and Young, 1982; Taylor and McLennan, 1985; McLennan *et al.*, 1993; Fedo *et al.*, 1995; Bhat and Ghosh, 2001; Joo *et al.*, 2005), 包括化学蚀变指数(CIA)、化学风化指数(CIW)、斜长石蚀变指数(PIA)(Nesbitt and Young, 1982; Harnois, 1988; Fedo *et al.*, 1995)等。在计算 CIA 和 PIA 指数时, 其公式中 CaO* 的计算方法为 $\text{CaO}^* = \text{CaO} - 5 \text{P}_2\text{O}_5/3$, 如果计算后的 CaO* 高于 Na₂O, 则 CaO* 取 Na₂O 的数值进行 CIA 和 PIA 指数的计

算, 如果计算后的 CaO* 低于 Na₂O, 则使用计算后的 CaO* 数值(McLennan *et al.*, 1993; Fedo *et al.*, 1995), 如样品 L4-D07 计算后的 CaO*=2.73, 低于该样品 Na₂O 数值(5.79), 则使用 CaO*=2.73 计算 CIA 和 PIA 指数, 其余变质砂岩 CaO 含量均低于 1%, 且无明显的碳酸盐化, 因此, 这些变质砂岩的 CaO 含量可以作为硅酸盐中 CaO 的近似含量。

化学蚀变指数 CIA 和化学风化指数 CIW 可以测量碎屑沉积岩源区物质受风化影响的程度(Nesbitt and Young, 1982; Fedo *et al.*, 1995; Harnois, 1988)。通常情况下, 岩石风化程度越高, CIA 指数越高, 未经历风化的岩浆岩 CIA 指数小于 50, 太古宙上地壳平均 CIA 指数为 45, 强烈风化的沉积岩产生高岭石、三水铝石等残余粘土矿物, CIA 指数接近 100。五台群变质砂岩的 CIA 指数为 60~76(表 1), CIW 指数为 63~91(表 1)。对比后太古代澳大利亚页岩(PAAS)(Taylor and McLennan, 1985)、北美页岩(NASC)(Gromet *et al.*, 1984)和前寒武纪克拉通页岩(ASC)(Condie, 1993)的 CIA 指数(分别为 79、73 和 81)和 CIW 指数(分别为 89、88 和 94), 结果表明, 五台群变质砂岩的源区物质相对经历了弱到中等的风化作用。该特征与大量石英颗粒呈棱角状的形态特征吻合。另外, 斜长石蚀变指数 PIA 指数常用来单独指示斜长石的风化程度, 新鲜岩石的 PIA 指数为 50, 富含粘土矿物(如高岭石、伊利石和蒙脱石等)的岩石 PIA 指数可达 100(Fedo *et al.*, 1995)。五台群变质砂岩的 PIA 指数为 61~89(表 1), 表明五台群变质砂岩的粘土矿物含量相差较大, 与镜下观察中胶结物主要为石英和粘土矿物相符(图 3f), 说明本文变质砂岩的源区物质只经历了中等程度的风化作用。上述特征表明组成五台群砂岩的物质主要为近源风化碎屑物, 经历近距离的搬运并快速沉积而成。

综上所述, 五台群变质砂岩主要来源于五台地区变质酸性火山岩的风化物沉积而成。

4.4 砂岩的构造环境及意义

某些惰性微量元素的含量及其比值能够用于沉积岩的大地构造环境判别并划分出几个典型的构造环境, 如大洋岛弧、大陆弧、活动大陆边缘、被动大陆边缘(Bhatia, 1983; Bhatia and Crook, 1986; McLennan and Taylor, 1991)。五台群变质砂岩的 La、Ce、 Σ REE 含量接近大陆边缘弧, 且相关的微量元素比值也与大陆边缘弧一致或相似(如 Eu/Eu*、

Rb/Sr、Zr/Th、La/Sc、Zr/Hf) (表2)。实际上,除了惰性微量元素外,多个微量元素三元图解和微量元素对图解也都给出相一致的结果,如在Th-Sc-Zr/10、La-Th-Sc图中(图7c、7d),五台群变质砂岩落在

表2 五台群变质砂岩与其他构造背景变质砂岩的地球化学参数对比

Table 2 Comparation of geochemical parameters between the metamorphic sandstones from Wutai Group and different tectonic settings

构造环境	大洋岛弧	大陆边缘弧	活动大陆边缘	被动大陆边缘	五台群变质砂岩
$w(\text{La})/10^{-6}$	8 ± 1.7	27 ± 4.5	37	39	24
$w(\text{Ce})/10^{-6}$	19 ± 3.7	59 ± 8.2	78	85	52
$w(\sum \text{REE})/10^{-6}$	58 ± 10	146 ± 20	186	210	119
LREE/HREE	3.8 ± 0.9	7.7 ± 1.7	9.1	8.5	11.2
La/Yb	4.2 ± 1.3	11.0 ± 3.6	12.5	15.9	18.2
(La/Yb) _N	2.8 ± 0.9	7.5 ± 2.5	8.5	10.5	13.0
δEu	1.04 ± 0.11	0.79 ± 0.13	0.60	0.56	0.88
Rb/Sr	0.05 ± 0.05	0.65 ± 0.33	0.89 ± 0.24	1.19 ± 0.40	0.47
Zr/Th	48.0 ± 13.4	21.5 ± 2.4	9.5 ± 0.7	19.1 ± 5.8	28.3
La/Sc	0.55 ± 0.22	1.82 ± 0.3	4.55 ± 0.8	6.25 ± 1.4	2.1
La/Y	0.48 ± 0.12	1.02 ± 0.07	1.33 ± 0.09	1.31 ± 0.26	1.90
La/Th	4.26 ± 1.20	2.36 ± 0.30	1.77 ± 1.1	2.20 ± 0.47	4.77
Zr/Hf	46	36	26	30	39

注: 对比数据 Bhatia, 1983; Bhatia and Crook, 1986。

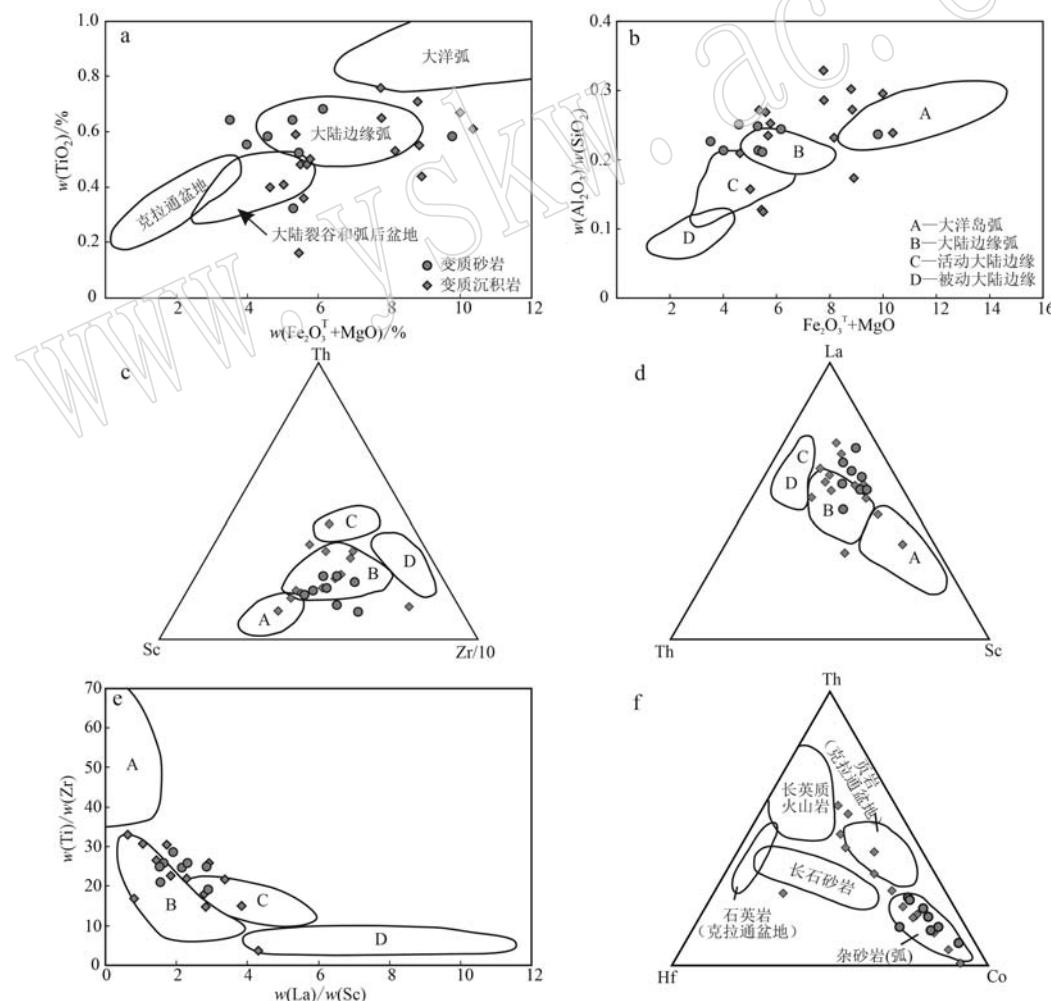


图7 五台群变质砂岩构造环境判别图解(底图据 Condie, 1986; Bhatia and Crook, 1986; 五台群变质沉积岩据 Li et al., 2008; 钱加慧等, 2013; Liu et al., 2016a)

Fig. 7 Tectonic setting discriminant diagrams for the metamorphic sandstones of the Wutai Group (after Condie, 1986; Bhatia and Crook, 1986; data of the metamorphosed sedimentary of the Wutai Group from Li et al., 2008; Qian Jiahui et al., 2013; Liu et al., 2016a)

大陆边缘弧区域; 在 $Ti/Zr - La/Sc$ 图中(图 7e), 虽有部分样品落入活动大陆边缘区域, 但主要落入大陆边缘弧区域; 在 $Th - Hf - Co$ 判别图解中, 则全部落入与弧相关的杂砂岩区域(图 7f), 进一步说明本文砂岩应形成于具有大陆边缘弧特征的构造环境之中。另外, 由于前述的风化作用对岩石地化影响较小, 利用主量元素图解, 如在 $TiO_2 - (Fe_2O_3^T + MgO)$ 和 $Al_2O_3/SiO_2 - (Fe_2O_3^T + MgO)$ 的构造环境判别图解中, 五台群变质砂岩也都与大陆边缘弧砂岩特征一致(图 7a、7b)。

五台群中的石咀亚群和台怀亚群的最大沉积年龄为 2 535~2 516 Ma (Liu *et al.*, 2016a)。Li 等(2008)获得的石咀亚群变质沉积岩碎屑锆石年龄集中于~2.53 Ga。陈雪等(2015)通过对石咀亚群片麻状花岗岩的 LA-ICP-MS 锆石 U-Pb 测年研究, 推定五台群的沉积上限年龄约为 2.5 Ga。本文研究显示五台群台怀亚群中的变质砂岩原岩沉积于大陆边缘弧环境, 暗示五台群地层参与华北克拉通化过程的时间应晚于 2.5 Ga, 这从前人对本区其它方面的研究中也可见一斑(Wang *et al.*, 2010)。五台群形成之后, 经历了 2.3~2.2 Ga 或 2.5~2.2 Ga 和 1.95~1.80 Ga 两期变质(Wang *et al.*, 2010)。不整合覆盖于五台杂岩之上的滹沱群, 其初始沉积时代为~2.2 Ga(Du *et al.*, 2015), 而五台群的变形历史比滹沱群至少多一期(Li *et al.*, 2010), 说明五台群形成之后和滹沱群形成之前本区发生过变质变形作用, 因此有理由推测五台群在 2.5~2.3(2.2) Ga 期间发生过变质变形作用(Wang *et al.*, 2010; Zhai and Santosh, 2011; Liu *et al.*, 2020), 与早期的克拉通化过程有关。而本文的砂岩正是在此期间发生了第一次变质变形作用。其后, 本区进入古元古代中期的陆内裂谷阶段并接受滹沱群的沉积覆盖及古元古代末期克拉通化作用引起的共同变质变形作用。

5 结论

五台群变质砂岩的原岩为杂砂岩, 物源主要来自风化的酸性火山岩, 源区岩石经历过弱-中等的风化作用并发生快速沉积作用。岩石地球化学组成特征显示其沉积的构造环境与大陆边缘弧的砂岩相似。

致谢 感谢中国地质大学(北京)博士研究生张少颖和许元全对本研究的帮助, 感谢闫臻老师对全文的修订及修改意见, 感谢匿名评审专家提出的宝贵意见。

References

- Allegre C and Michard G. 1974. Introduction to Geochemistry [M]. Boston: D. Reidel Publishing Company, 1~153.
- Bai Jin. 1986. The Early Precambrian Geology of Wutaishan [M]. Tianjin: Tianjin Science and Technology Press, 1~475 (in Chinese).
- Bai Jin, Wang Ruzheng and Guo Jingjing. 1992. The Major Geological Events of Early Precambrian and Their Dating in Wutaishan [M]. Beijing: Geological Publishing Press (in Chinese).
- Bhat M I and Ghosh S K. 2001. Geochemistry of the 2.51 Ga old Rampur group pelites, western Himalayas: Implications for their provenance and weathering [J]. Precambrian Research, 108(1~2): 1~16.
- Bhatia M R. 1983. Plate tectonics and geochemical composition of sandstones [J]. The Journal of Geology, 91(6): 611~627.
- Bhatia M R and Crook K A W. 1986. Trace element characteristics of graywackes and tectonic setting discrimination of sedimentary basins [J]. Contributions to Mineralogy and Petrology, 92(2): 181~193.
- Chen Xue, Chen Yuelong, Li Dapeng, *et al.* 2015. LA-ICP-MS zircon U-Pb age and Hf isotopic characteristics of Wutai Group, North China Craton [J]. Chinese Science Bulletin, 34(5): 861~876 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Condie K C. 1986. Geochemistry and tectonic setting of early Proterozoic supracrustal rocks in the southwestern United States [J]. The Journal of Geology, 94(6): 845~864.
- Condie K C. 1993. Chemical composition and evolution of the upper continental crust: Contrasting results from surface samples and shales [J]. Chemical Geology, 104(1~4): 1~37.
- Du Lilin, Yang Chonghui, Guo Jinghui, *et al.* 2010. The age of the base of the Paleoproterozoic Hutuo Group in the Wutai Mountains area, North China Craton: SHRIMP zircon U-Pb dating of basaltic andesite [J]. China Science Bulletin, 55(3): 246~254 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Du Lilin, Yang Chonghui, Song Huixia, *et al.* 2018. Genesis and tectonic setting of 2.2~2.1 Ga granites in Wutai Area, North China Craton [J]. Acta Petrologica Sinica, 34(4): 1154~1174 (in Chinese with English abstract).

- Du L L, Yang C H, Wang W, et al. 2013. Paleoproterozoic rifting of the North China Craton: Geochemical and zircon Hf isotopic evidence from the 2137 Ma Huangjinshan A-type granite porphyry in the Wutai area [J]. *Journal of Asian Earth Sciences*, 72: 190~202.
- Du L L, Yang C H, Wyman D A, et al. 2015. Petrogenesis and tectonic implications of the iron-rich tholeiitic basalts in the Hutuo Group of the Wutai Mountains, Central Trans-North China Orogen [J]. *Precambrian Research*, 271: 225~242.
- Fedo C M, Wayne Nesbitt H and Young G M. 1995. Unraveling the effects of potassium metasomatism in sedimentary rocks and paleosols, with implications for paleoweathering conditions and provenance [J]. *Geology*, 23(10): 921~924.
- Feng R and Kerrich R. 1990. Geobarometry, differential block movements, and crustal, structure of the southwestern Abitibi greenstone belt, Canada [J]. *Geology*, 18(9): 17 124~17 129.
- Floyd P A and Leveridge B E. 1987. Tectonic environment of the Devonian Gramscatho basin, south Cornwall: Framework mode and geochemical evidence from turbiditic sandstones [J]. *Journal of the Geological Society*, 144(4): 531~542.
- Fralick P W and Kronberg B I. 1997. Geochemical discrimination of clastic sedimentary rock sources [J]. *Sedimentary Geology*, 113(1~2): 111~124.
- Gromet L P, Dymek R F, Haskin L A, et al. 1984. The "North American Shale Composite": Its composition, major and trace element characteristics [J]. *Geochimica et Cosmochimica Acta*, 48(12): 2 469~2 482.
- Guan H, Sun M, Wilde S A, et al. 2002. SHRIMP U-Pb zircon geochronology of the Fuping Complex: Implications for formation and assembly of the North China craton [J]. *Precambrian Research*, 113(1): 1~18.
- Harnois L. 1988. The CIW index: A new chemical index of weathering [J]. *Sedimentary Geology*, 55(3~4): 319~322.
- Herron M M. 1988. Geochemical classification of terrigenous sands and shales from core or log data [J]. *Journal of Sedimentary Petrology*, 58: 820~829.
- Hou G T, Wang C C, Li J H, et al. 2006. Late Paleoproterozoic extension and a paleostress field reconstruction of the North China Craton [J]. *Tectonophysics*, 422(1~4): 89~98.
- Jahn B M and Condie K C. 1995. Evolution of the Kaapvaal Craton as viewed from geochemical and Sm-Nd isotopic analyses of intracratonic pelites [J]. *Geochimica et Cosmochimica Acta*, 59(11): 2 239~2 258.
- Joo Y J, Lee Y I and Bai Z. 2005. Provenance of the Qingshuijian Formation (Late Carboniferous), NE China: Implications for tectonic processes in the northern margin of the North China block [J]. *Sedimentary Geology*, 177(1~2): 97~114.
- Li Jiliang, Wang Kaiyi, Wang Qingchen, et al. 1990. Early Proterozoic collision belt in the Wutaishan area, China [J]. *Scientia Geologica Sinica*, 25(1): 1~11 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Li Jianghai and Qian Xianglin. 1991. A study on the Longquanguan shear zone in the northern part of the Taihang Mountains [J]. *Shanxi Geology*, 6(1): 17~29 (in Chinese).
- Li Q G, Liu S W, Han B F, et al. 2005. Geochemistry of metasedimentary rocks of the Proterozoic Xingxingxia complex: Implications for provenance and tectonic setting of the eastern segment of the Central Tianshan Tectonic Zone, northwestern China [J]. *Canadian Journal of Earth Sciences*, 42(3): 287~306.
- Li Q G, Liu S W, Wang Z Q, et al. 2008. Contrasting provenance of Late Archean metasedimentary rocks from the Wutai Complex, North China Craton: Detrital zircon U-Pb, whole-rock Sm-Nd isotopic, and geochemical data [J]. *International Journal of Earth Sciences*, 97(3): 443~458.
- Li S Z, Zhao G C, Wilde S A, et al. 2010. Deformation history of the Hengshan-Wutai-Fuping Complexes: Implications for the evolution of the Trans-North China Orogen [J]. *Gondwana Research*, 18(4): 611~631.
- Liu C H, Liu F L, Shi J R, et al. 2016a. Depositional age and provenance of the Wutai Group: Evidence from zircon U-Pb and Lu-Hf isotopes and whole-rock geochemistry [J]. *Precambrian Research*, 281: 269~290.
- Liu C H, Zhao G C, Liu F L, et al. 2016b. Constraints of volcanic rocks of the Wutai Complex (Shanxi Province, Northern China) on a giant late Neoarchean intra-oceanic arc system in the Trans-North China Orogen [J]. *Journal of Asian Earth Sciences*, 123: 178~212.
- Liu C H, Zhao G C, Sun M, et al. 2011. U-Pb and Hf isotopic study of detrital zircons from the Hutuo group in the Trans-North China Orogen and tectonic implications [J]. *Gondwana Research*, 20(1): 106~121.
- Liu D, Page R W, Compston W, et al. 1985. U-Pb zircon geochronology of late Archean metamorphic rocks in the Taihangshan-Wutai mountain area, North China [J]. *Precambrian Research*, 27(1~3): 85~109.
- Liu S W, Pan Y M, Xie Q L, et al. 2004. Archean geodynamics in the Central Zone, North China Craton: Constraints from geochemistry of two contrasting series of granitoids in the Fuping and Wutai complexes [J]. *Precambrian Research*, 130(1~4): 229~249.
- Liu Y P, Zhang H F and Wang C L. 2020. Overprinting by episodic mineralization in the Dongyaozhuang gold deposit, Wutai Mountain, China: Constraints from geology, mineralogy, and fluid inclusions [J]. *Geological Journal*, 55(8): 5 934~5 952.
- McLennan S M, Hemming S, McDowell D K, et al. 1993. Geochemical approaches to sedimentation, provenance, and tectonics [A]. Johnson M J and Basu A. *Processes Controlling the Composition of Clastic Sediments* [C]. *Geological Society of America Special Papers*, 284: 21~40.
- McLennan S M and Taylor S R. 1991. Sedimentary rocks and crustal evolution: Tectonic setting and secular trends [J]. *Journal of Geology*,

- 99: 1~21.
- Miao Peisen, Zhang Zhenfu, Zhang Jianzhong, et al. 1999. Paleoproterozoic stratigraphic sequence in the Wutai Mountains area[J]. *Regional Geology of China*, 18(4): 405~413(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Murray R W. 1994. Chemical criteria to identify the depositional environment of chert: General principles and applications[J]. *Sedimentary Geology*, 90(3~4): 213~232.
- Murray R W, Brink M R B T, Gerlach D C, et al. 1991. Rare earth, major, and trace elements in chert from the Franciscan Complex and Monterey Group, California: Assessing REE sources to fine-grained marine sediments[J]. *Geochimica et Cosmochimica Acta*, 55(7): 1 875~1 895.
- Nance W B and Taylor S R. 1976. Rare earth element patterns and crustal evolution—I. Australian post-Archean sedimentary rocks [J]. *Geochimica et Cosmochimica Acta*, 40(12): 1 539~1 551.
- Nesbitt H W and Young G M. 1982. Early Proterozoic climates and plate motions inferred from major element chemistry of lutites[J]. *Nature*, 299(5 885): 715~717.
- Peng P, Feng L, Sun F, et al. 2017. Dating the Gaofan and Hutuo groups-targets to investigate the Paleoproterozoic great oxidation event in North China[J]. *Journal of Asian Earth Sciences*, 138: 535~547.
- Peng P, Zhai M, Zhang H, et al. 2005. Geochronological constraints on the Paleoproterozoic evolution of the North China Craton: SHRIMP zircon ages of different types of mafic dikes[J]. *International Geology Review*, 47(5): 492~508.
- Pettijohn F J, Potter P E and Siever R. 1972. *Sand and Sandstone*[M]. New York: Springer.
- Plank T. 2005. Constraints from thorium/lanthanum on sediment recycling at subduction zones and the evolution of the continents[J]. *Journal of Petrology*, 46(5): 921~944.
- Polat A, Kusky T, Li J, et al. 2005. Geochemistry of Neoarchean (ca. 2.55~2.50 Ga) volcanic and ophiolitic rocks in the Wutaishan greenstone belt, central orogenic belt, North China craton: Implications for geodynamic setting and continental growth[J]. *Geological Society of America Bulletin*, 117(11~12): 1 387~1 399.
- Qian Jiahui, Wei Chunjing, Zhou Xiwen, et al. 2013. Geochemistry of garnet-mica schist in the Wutai Group and its implications[J]. *Acta Petrologica et Mineralogica*, 32(4): 405~416 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Roser B P and Korsch R J. 1988. Provenance signatures of sandstone-mudstone suites determined using discriminant function analysis of major-element data[J]. *Chemical Geology*, 67(1~2): 119~139.
- Sun Jichao. 2008. *Geochemistry and Detrital Zircon Comparison of Metamorphic Sandstone in Wutai Group and Hutuo Group of the North China Craton*[D]. Beijing: China University of Geosciences, Beijing (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Sun S S and McDonough W F. 1989. Chemical and isotopic systematics of ocean basalts: Implications for mantle composition and process[J]. *Geological Society London Special Publications*, 42(1): 313~345.
- Taylor S R and McLennan S M. 1985. *The Continental Crust: Its Composition and Evolution*[M]. Oxford: Blackwell, 312.
- Tian Yongqing. 1991. *Geology and Gold Mineralization of Wutai-Hengshan Greenstone Belt*[M]. Taiyuan: Shanxi Science and Technology Press, 1~44 (in Chinese).
- Wan Yusheng, Miao Peisen, Liu Dunyi, et al. 2010. Formation ages and source regions of the Paleoproterozoic Ganfan, Hutuo and Dongjiao groups in the Wutai and Dongjiao areas of the North China Craton from SHRIMP U-Pb dating of detrital zircons: Resolution of debates over their stratigraphic relationships[J]. *Chinese Science Bulletin*, 55(13): 572~578 (in Chinese).
- Wang K Y, Li J H, Hao J, et al. 1996. The Wutaishan mountain belt within the Shanxi Province, Northern China: A record of Neoarchaean collision tectonics. *Precambrian Research*[J], 78(1~3): 95~103.
- Wang Kaiyi, Hao Jie, Simon Wilde, et al. 2000. Reconsideration of some key geological problems of Late Archean-Early Proterozoic in the Wutaishan-Hengshan area: Constraints from SHRIMP U-Pb zircon data[J]. *Scienca Geologica Sinica*, 35(2): 175~184 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Wang Renmin, He Gaopin, Chen Zhenzhen, et al. 1986. *Graphic Discriminant Method of Metamorphic Rock Protolith*[M]. Beijing: Geological Publishing Press (in Chinese).
- Wang Y J, Zhao G C, Cawood P A, et al. 2008. Geochemistry of Paleoproterozoic (~1 770 Ma) mafic dikes from the Trans-North China Orogen and tectonic implications[J]. *Journal of Asian Earth Sciences*, 33(1~2): 61~77.
- Wang Z, Wilde S A, Wang K, et al. 2004. A MORB-arc basalt-adakite association in the 2.5 Ga Wutai greenstone belt: Late Archean magmatism and crustal growth in the North China Craton[J]. *Precambrian Research*, 131(3~4): 323~343.
- Wang Z H, Wilde S A and Wan J L. 2010. Tectonic setting and significance of 2.3~2.1 Ga magmatic events in the Trans-North China Orogen: New constraints from the Yanmenguan mafic-ultramafic intrusion in the Hengshan-Wutai-Fuping area[J]. *Precambrian Research*, 178(1): 27~42.
- Whitney D L and Evans B W. 2010. Abbreviations for names of rock-forming minerals[J]. *American Mineralogist*, 95(1): 185~187.
- Wilde S A, Cawood P A and Wang K Y. 1997. The relationship and timing of granitoid evolution with respect to felsic volcanism in the Wutai Complex, North China Craton[J]. *Proceedings of the 30th IGC: Precambrian Geology and Metamorphic Petrology*, 17(1): 75~88.

- Wilde S A, Cawood P A, Wang K, et al. 2004. Determining Precambrian crustal evolution in China: A case-study from Wutaishan, Shanxi Province, demonstrating the application of precise SHRIMP U-Pb geochronology [J]. Geological Society, London, Special Publications, 226(1): 5~25.
- Wilde S A, Cawood P A, Wang K, et al. 2005. Granitoid evolution in the Late Archean Wutai Complex, North China Craton [J]. Journal of Asian Earth Sciences, 24(5): 597~613.
- Winchester J A and Max M D. 1982. The geochemistry and origins of the Precambrian rocks of the Rosslare Complex, SE Ireland [J]. Journal of the Geological Society, 139(3): 309~319.
- Winchester J A and Max M D. 1984. Geochemistry and origins of the Annagh division of the precambrian Erris complex, NW county Mayo, Ireland [J]. Precambrian Research, 25(4): 397~414.
- Yan Z, Wang Z Q, Wang T, et al. 2006. Provenance and tectonic setting of the clastic deposits in the Devonian Xicheng Basin, Qinling orogen, central China [J]. Journal of Sedimentary Research, 76: 557~574.
- Yan Zhen, Wang Zongqi, Wang Tao, et al. 2007. Tectonic setting of Devonian sediments in the Qinling orogen: Constraints from detrital modes and geochemistry of clastic rocks [J]. Acta Petrologica Sinica, 23(5): 1 023~1 042 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Yan Z, Wang Z Q, Yan Q R, et al. 2012. Geochemical constraints on the provenance and depositional setting of the Devonian Liuling Group, east Qinling Mountains, central China: Implications for the tectonic evolution of the Qinling orogenic belt [J]. Journal of Sedimentary Research, 82: 9~20.
- Zhai M G and Santosh M. 2011. The early Precambrian odyssey of the North China Craton: A synoptic overview [J]. Gondwana Research, 20(1): 6~25.
- Zhang Cong, Huang Hu and Hou Mingcai. 2017. Progress and problems of geochemical methods in the study of Genesis and tectonic setting of siliceous rocks [J]. Journal of Chengdu University of Technology (Science & Technology Edition), 108(1~2): 1~16 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Zhang J, Zhao G C, Li S Z, et al. 2009. Deformational history of the Fuping Complex and new U-Th-Pb geochronological constraints: Implications for the tectonic evolution of the Trans-North China Orogen [J]. Journal of Structural Geology, 31: 177~193.
- Zhang Shaoying and Zhang Huafeng. 2017. Element activity and fluid properties in pyrophyllite alteration: A case study of dolomite pyrophyllite deposit in Wutai Area, Shanxi Province [J]. Acta Petrologica Sinica, 33(6): 1 872~1 892 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Zhao G C, Kröner A, Wilde S A, et al. 2007. Lithotectonic elements and geological events in the Hengshan-Wutai-Fuping belt: A synthesis and implications for the evolution of the Trans-North China Orogen [J]. Geological Magazine, 144: 735~775.
- ### 附中文参考文献
- 白瑾. 1986. 五台山早前寒武纪地质 [M]. 天津: 天津科学技术出版社, 1~473.
- 白瑾, 王汝铮, 郭进京. 1992. 五台山早前寒武纪重大地质事件及其年代 [M]. 北京: 地质出版社.
- 陈雪, 陈岳龙, 李大鹏, 等. 2015. 华北克拉通五台群 LA-ICP-MS 锆石 U-Pb 年龄和 Hf 同位素特征 [J]. 地质通报, 34(5): 861~876.
- 杜利林, 杨崇辉, 郭敬辉, 等. 2010. 五台地区滹沱群底界时代: 玄武安山岩 SHRIMP 锆石 U-Pb 定年 [J]. 科学通报, 55(3): 246~254.
- 杜利林, 杨崇辉, 宋会侠, 等. 2018. 华北克拉通五台地区 2.2~2.1 Ga 花岗岩的成因与构造背景 [J]. 岩石学报, 34(4): 1 154~1 174.
- 李继亮, 王凯怡, 王清晨, 等. 1990. 五台山早元古代碰撞造山带初步认识 [J]. 地质科学, 25(1): 1~11.
- 李江海, 钱祥麟. 1991. 太行山北段龙泉关剪切带研究 [J]. 山西地质, 6(1): 17~29.
- 苗培森, 张振福, 张建中, 等. 1999. 五台山区早元古代地层序讨 [J]. 中国区域地质, 18(4): 405~413.
- 钱加慧, 魏春景, 周喜文, 等. 2013. 五台岩群石榴云母片岩地球化学特征及其地质意义 [J]. 岩石矿物学杂志, 32(4): 405~416.
- 孙继超. 2018. 华北克拉通五合群和滹沱群变质砂岩地球化学和碎屑锆石对比 [D]. 北京: 中国地质大学(北京).
- 田永清. 1991. 五台山-恒山绿岩带地质及金的成矿作用 [M]. 太原: 山西科学技术出版社, 1~44.
- 万渝生, 苗培森, 刘敦一, 等. 2010. 华北克拉通高凡群, 滹沱群和东焦群的形成时代和物质来源: 碎屑锆石 SHRIMP U-Pb 同位素年代学制约 [J]. 科学通报, 55(7): 572~578.
- 王凯怡, 郝杰, Simon Wilde, 等. 2000. 山西五台山-恒山地区晚太古-早元古代若干关键地质问题的再认识: 单颗粒锆石离子探针质谱年龄提出的地质制约 [J]. 地质科学, 35(2): 175~184.
- 王仁民, 贺高品, 陈珍珍, 等. 1986. 变质岩原岩图解判别法 [M]. 北京: 地质出版社.
- 闫臻, 王宗起, 王涛, 等. 2007. 秦岭造山带泥盆系形成构造环境: 来自碎屑岩组成和地球化学方面的约束 [J]. 岩石学报, 23(5): 1 023~1 042.
- 张聪, 黄虎, 侯明才. 2017. 地球化学方法在硅质岩成因与构造背景研究中的进展及问题 [J]. 成都理工大学学报(自然科学版), 108(1~2): 1~16.
- 张少颖, 张华锋. 2017. 叶蜡石化蚀变过程中的元素活性与流体质: 以山西五台地区白云叶蜡石矿为例 [J]. 岩石学报, 33(6): 1 872~1 892.