

· 专题研究 ·

Doi: 10.20086/j.cnki.yskw.2025.4111

官道口群凝灰岩 SHRIMP 锆石 U-Pb 年龄及 华北克拉通中-新元古界地层格架探讨

张 恒¹, 周洪瑞², 丁孝忠¹, 张传恒², 高林志¹, 宋 虹¹

(1. 中国地质科学院地质研究所, 北京 100037; 2. 中国地质大学(北京), 北京 100083)

摘要: 近年来, 中国中-新元古界年代地层研究取得了系列进展, 为建立我国中-新元古界标准地层提供了可靠数据和候选剖面。本文进一步补充华北克拉通南缘中元古界年代地层研究新进展, 包括: 在陕西洛南县和岐山县龙家园组凝灰岩夹层中分别获得 $1\,526 \pm 16$ Ma (MSWD = 0.43, $n = 8$) 和 $1\,535 \pm 11$ Ma (MSWD = 0.68, $n = 12$) 的 SHRIMP 锆石 U-Pb 年龄, 进一步验证和约束了龙家园组的时代; 对杜关组凝灰质粉砂岩夹层进行 SHRIMP 锆石 U-Pb 年龄研究, 限定了杜关组的时代老于 $1\,385 \pm 46$ Ma (MSWD = 1.07, $n = 6$)。这些年龄数据进一步将官道口群归属为蓟县系, 从而为华北北缘和南缘的蓟县系进行对比研究提供了锚点。结合前人研究成果, 本文尝试建立了华北克拉通中-新元古界年代地层格架, 进而为填补待建系和建立青白口系标准剖面提供了候选地层实体。华北南缘洛峪口组、龙家园组、杜关组等获得精确凝灰岩锆石 U-Pb 年龄, 完善了华北克拉通长城系、蓟县系的地层对比方案。长城系、蓟县系在华北地区可以完整连续的建立起来, 成为这个时代标准地层的有力备选, 但是, 华北克拉通待建系和青白口系出露零散、连续性差, 同时难以寻找到精确标定地层时代的测年手段, 短期很难填补地层柱中的缺失地层 ($1.3 \sim 0.8$ Ga), 很难在华北地区建立待建系和青白口系标准剖面。

关键词: 华北克拉通; 中-新元古界; 龙家园组; 杜关组; 锆石 U-Pb 年龄

中图分类号: P588.1

文献标识码: A

文章编号: 1000-6524(2025)04-0745-22

SHRIMP zircon U-Pb dating of tuff in the Guandaokou Group: Implications for the Meso-Neoproterozoic chronostratigraphic framework of the North China Craton

ZHANG Heng¹, ZHOU Hong-rui², DING Xiao-zhong¹, ZHANG Chuan-heng², GAO Lin-zhi¹ and SONG Biao¹
(1. Institute of Geology, Chinese Academy of Geological Sciences, Beijing 100037, China; 2. China University of Geosciences, Beijing 100083, China)

Abstract: Recent advances in Meso-Neoproterozoic chronostratigraphic research in China have yielded critical datasets and candidate sections for establishing standardized stratigraphic frameworks. This study presents new chronostratigraphic findings from the southern margin of the North China Craton. Zircon U-Pb dating reveals that tuff interbeds in the Longjiayuan Formation from Luonan County ($1\,526 \pm 16$ Ma, MSWD = 0.43, $n = 8$) and Qishan County ($1\,535 \pm 11$ Ma, MSWD = 0.68, $n = 12$), Shaanxi Province, constrain these deposits to ca. $1.53 \sim 1.52$ Ga. SHRIMP U-Pb ages of tuffaceous siltstone interbeds in the Duguan Formation further indicate an age older than $1\,385 \pm 46$ Ma (MSWD = 1.07, $n = 6$). Integrating these results with prior studies, we propose a revised Mesoproterozoic

收稿日期: 2024-05-23; 接受日期: 2025-03-20; 编辑: 尹淑萍

基金项目: 中国地质调查局地质调查项目(DD20221645); 国家自然科学基金项目(41902242)

作者简介: 张 恒(1985-), 男, 博士, 副研究员, 主要从事前寒武纪地层与大地构造研究, E-mail: heng0520@126.com; 通讯作者: 高林志(1955-), 男, 研究员, 主要从事生物地层、层序地层、灾变事件地层研究, E-mail: gaolzh@cags.ac.cn。

chronostratigraphic framework for North China, addressing the stratigraphic void within the Unnamed System and advancing the standardization of the Qingbaikou System. High-precision tuff-zircon ages from the Luoyukou Formation, Longjiayuan Formation, and Duguan Formation enhance regional correlations between the Changcheng System and Jixian System, supporting their establishment as continuous, complete stratigraphic units and strong candidates for global geostratigraphic standards. Nevertheless, the discontinuous distribution of the Unnamed System and Qingbaikou System in North China, coupled with insufficient geochronological constraints, presents challenges for reconstructing the 1.3~0.8 Ga stratigraphic column and formalizing these systems as standardized geostratigraphic units in the near term.

Key words: the North China Craton; Meso-Neoproterozoic; the Longjiayuan Formation; the Duguan Formation; zircon U-Pb dating

Fund support: Geological Survey Project of China Geological Survey Project (DD20221645); National Natural Science Foundation of China (41902242)

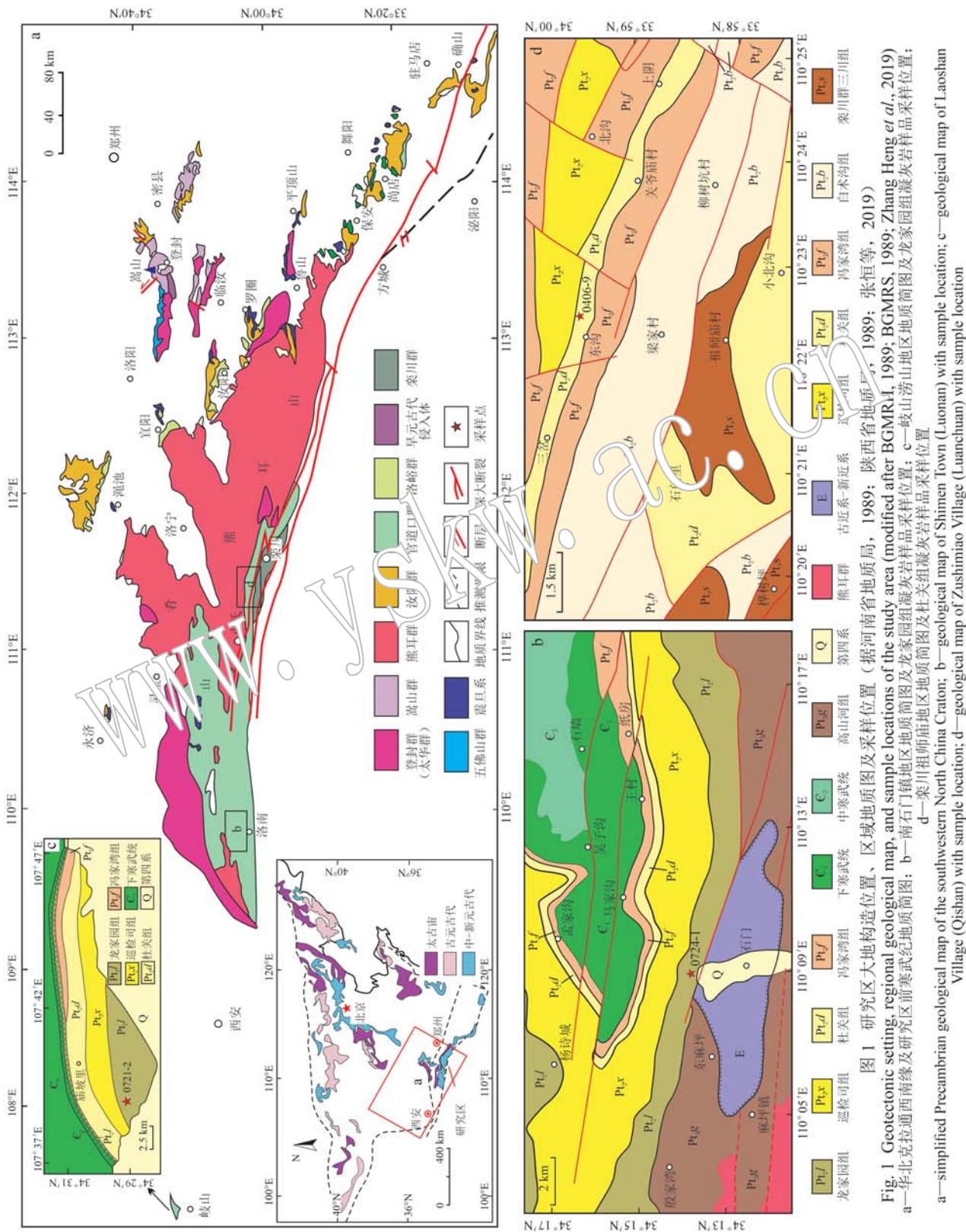
中国中-新元古界主要发育在3个克拉通,即华北克拉通、扬子克拉通和塔里木克拉通。其中,华北克拉通中-新元古界以天津蓟县剖面为代表,地层连续,变质变形程度低,碎屑岩与碳酸盐岩交替沉积,宏体化石和微古植物生物组合极为发育,包括长城系、蓟县系和青白口系(王曰伦等,1980;陈晋镳等,1980;邢裕盛,1989;赵宗溥,1993;白瑾等,1993;王鸿祯等,2008;陆松年等,2010),为全球中-新元古界经典剖面之一。近年来,华北北缘以北京西山剖面和天津蓟县剖面为代表的中-新元古界研究取得了许多重大进展,其中下马岭组等地层柱中的重新定位和青白口系的解体最引人注目(高林志等,2007,2008; Yao et al., 2007)。第四届全国地层会议依据下马岭组凝灰岩夹层的SHRIMP锆石U-Pb年龄(高林志等,2007,2008a; Su et al., 2008;李怀坤等,2009),将下马岭组从新元古界青白口系下移至中元古界,暂以“待建系”指代(陆松年等,2010;王泽九等,2014)。这一重大变动几乎颠覆了中国地质学者长期坚持和使用的中国中-新元古界年代地层表。然而,针对长龙山组(骆驼岭组)和景儿峪组的年代学研究并没有获得精确的数据,仅报道了其海绿石K-Ar年龄(钟富道,1977;陈晋镳等,1980;于荣炳等,1984;李明荣等,1996)和碎屑锆石U-Pb年龄(高林志等,2010a;第五春荣等,2011;任荣等,2011;王振涛等,2017)。因此,下马岭组下移到中元古界后,出现了一个亟待解决的问题:地层柱中的缺失地层(1.3~0.8 Ga)在哪里?在华北其他地区是否可以填补地层柱中这一段缺失的地层?

近年来,本文团队通过对华北克拉通和扬子克拉通中-新元古界典型剖面凝灰岩进行SHRIMP锆

石U-Pb测年研究,同时结合生物地层、化学地层、事件地层等方法的深入研究,进一步完善了中国中-新元古界地层年代,尝试建立以SHRIMP锆石U-Pb定年为基础的中-新元古界年代地层框架和标准地层剖面,取得了系列成果(高林志等,2015,2018;张恒等,2019;刘昊岗等,2019;龚成强等,2019;王毅等,2020; Zhang J B et al., 2020, 2025; Zhang H et al., 2020; Lu et al., 2022)。本文进一步补充了华北克拉通南缘中元古界年代地层的一些研究新进展,并通过归纳总结,尝试建立了华北克拉通中-新元古界年代地层格架,进而为填补待建系和建立青白口系标准剖面提供备选地层实体。

1 区域地质背景

华北克拉通南缘豫陕地区广泛发育火山岩、陆源碎屑岩和碳酸盐岩沉积,主要包括中元古界熊耳群、高山河群、官道口群、汝阳群、洛峪群、新元古界栾川群、罗圈组等(图1)(河南省地质矿产局,1989;高林志等,1992;周洪瑞等,1998; Lu et al., 2008;李怀坤等,2010),为华北克拉通中-新元古界研究的焦点地区之一(周洪瑞等,1998; Zhao et al., 2004; Peng et al., 2008; He et al., 2009; 阎国翰等,2010;苏文博等,2012; Li et al., 2013; Zhang et al., 2016; 李承东等,2017; 彭楠等,2018; 胡国辉等,2012,2019; 张恒等,2019; Zuo et al., 2019; 李振生等,2020; 庞岚尹等,2021)。官道口群创名于卢氏县官道口镇,自下而上划分为高山河组、龙家园组、巡检司组、杜关组、冯家湾组。官道口群归属小秦岭-栾川地层小区,主要分布于豫西灵宝、卢氏、栾川一带,向西延入陕西省洛南,平行不整合于高山



河组之上,上被待建系白术沟组平行不整合覆盖。其中,龙家园组主要为含砾白云岩、紫红色白云岩和燧石条带白云岩。杜关组主要为薄层白云岩,局部夹白云质同生砾岩层。

本次观察研究的龙家园组剖面分别位于陕西洛南县石门镇-石坡镇洛华公路中-新元古界剖面和岐山县涝山村官道口群剖面;杜关组剖面位于栾川县九里沟-三川中-新元古界剖面(图2)。

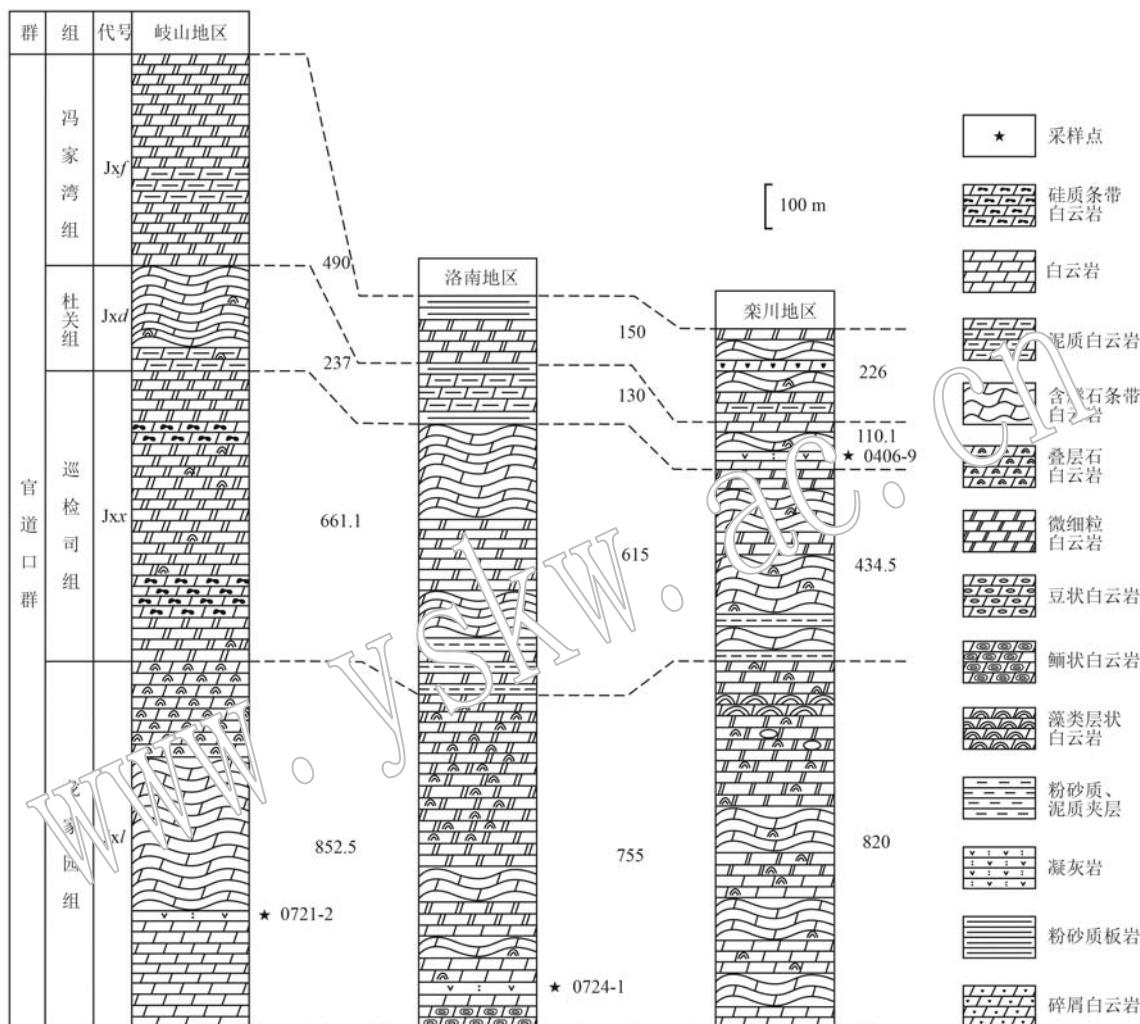


图2 官道口群柱状对比图及采样层位

Fig. 2 The stratigraphic correlation column of the Guandaokou Group showing sample locations

2 采样层位及样品特征

陕西洛南地区中-新元古界由老到新依次为高山河群、官道口群和震旦系。龙家园组主要为浅灰、深灰色白云岩、微细粒白云岩夹硅质条带或结核,中上部叠层石发育丰富,底部为紫红色含铁砂质白云岩及鲕状白云岩,局部有叠层石。该组总体厚度约为755 m。采样层位为龙家园组中下部凝灰质砂岩(样品号0724-1),层厚约20 cm(图2)。镜下特征显

示,该样品为凝灰结构。岩石由石英、玻屑、火山尘和较多的暗色矿物组成,玻屑与火山尘混杂分布,二者边界较模糊(图3a~3c)。

岐山地区中-新元古界由老到新依次为龙家园组、巡检司组、杜关组和冯家湾组(图2)。龙家园组只出露上部层位,为深灰色厚层块状细-粉晶白云岩,夹硅质条带,多发育叠层石,厚约为852.5 m。采样层位为龙家园组中上部凝灰质夹层(样品号0721-2),层厚约5~10 cm,手标本呈浅灰绿色薄块状,并可观察到部分岩脉侵入到凝灰岩夹层。镜下特征显

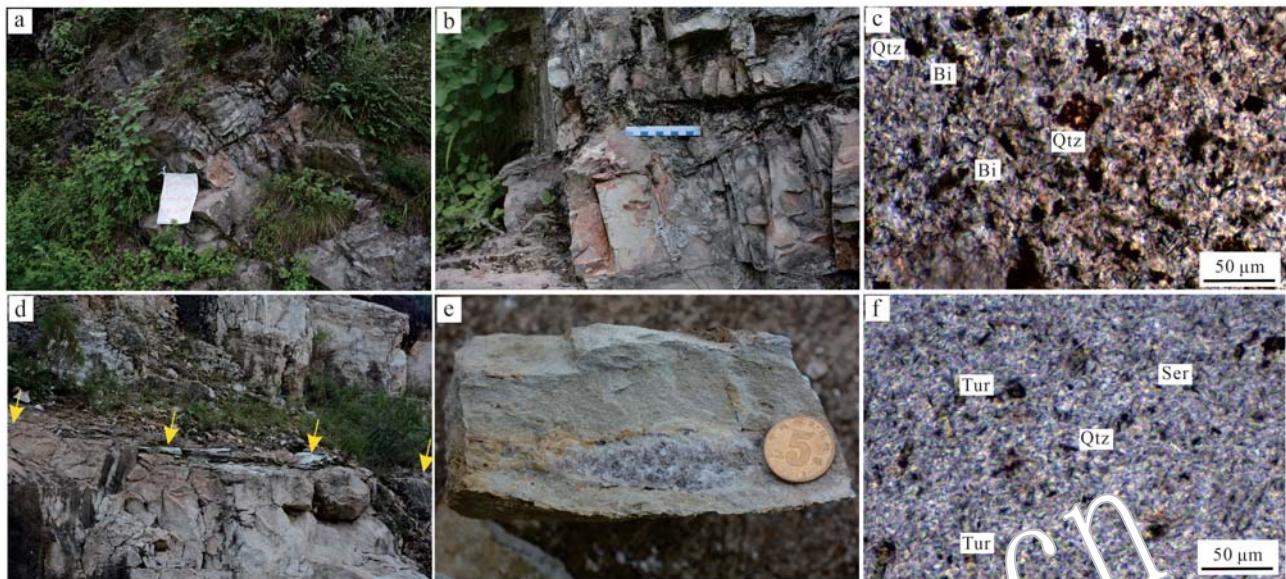


图3 洛南地区和岐山地区龙家园组凝灰岩野外及镜下照片

Fig. 3 Outcrop and photomicrograph images of tuff interbeds in the Longjiayuan Formation

a、b—洛南地区龙家园组中下部厚层白云岩及凝灰岩夹层; c—洛南地区龙家园组凝灰岩夹层0724-1 正交偏光镜下特征;

d、e—岐山地区中上部厚层白云岩及凝灰岩夹层; f—岐山地区凝灰岩夹层0721-2 正交偏光镜下特征; Qtz—石英; Bi—黑云母;

a, b—thick dolostone beds with tuff interbeds in the middle-lower Longjiayuan Formation (Luonan); c—photomicrograph of tuff interbed sample 0724-1 (Luonan); d, e—thick dolostone beds with tuff interbeds in the middle-upper Longjiayuan Formation (Qishan); f—photomicrograph of tuff interbed sample 0721-2 (Qishan); Qtz—quartz; Bi—biotite; Ser—sericite; Tur—tourmaline

示,该样品为砾状结构,由晶屑、玻屑、火山尘和星散状分布的暗色矿物组成,玻屑主呈棒状、棱角状等,与火山尘混杂且略呈定向分布(图3d~3f)。

栾川县九里沟-祖师庙公路中-新元古界由老到新依次为高山河组、龙家园组、巡检司组、杜关组、冯家湾组(图2)。该地区杜关组主要发育薄层白云岩,局部夹白云质同生砾岩,厚约110 m。采样层位为杜关组凝灰质粉砂岩夹层(样品号0406-9),野外呈顺层产出,厚约5 cm,手标本呈灰绿色油脂光泽,隐晶质。镜下观察,该样品由玻屑、火山尘、石英和一些暗色矿物组成。玻屑呈杆状、羽状等,与火山尘混杂分布,石英含量约占10%~15%(体积分数),并发生一定程度的绢云母化(图4)。

3 分析方法

锆石单矿物分选在河北省廊坊市地智科技有限公司进行。详细的分选流程见文献(张恒等,2019)。SHRIMP锆石U-Pb同位素测定在中国地质科学院地质研究所北京离子探针中心SHRIMP II上

完成。详细的分析原理及流程见文献(Williams, 1998; 宋彪等, 2002)。测试分析中,SHRIMP II仪器一次离子流O²⁻强度为2.5 nA,束斑大小为25~30 μm。标准锆石M257(U含量840×10⁻⁶)和TEM(²⁰⁶Pb/²³⁸U年龄为416.8 Ma)的测值分别用于校正待测样品的U含量和²⁰⁶Pb/²³⁸U年龄(Black *et al.*, 2003)。根据实测²⁰⁴Pb扣除普通Pb。每个测试数据值由5次扫描获得,误差为1σ,年龄加权平均值误差为2σ。数据处理使用1.02版SQUID和2.49版ISOPLOT程序(Stacey and Kramers, 1975; Ludwig *et al.*, 2002)。单个数据点误差为1σ,加权平均年龄误差为95%置信度。

4 测试结果与分析

龙家园组凝灰岩样品0724-1、0721-2锆石CL图像显示(图5),多数锆石为长柱状,部分呈不规则的四方形、菱形或多边形。多数锆石发育较为完整的岩浆生长环带。锆石呈自形,晶棱发育。龙家园凝灰岩锆石总体表现为典型的酸性岩浆锆石特征。

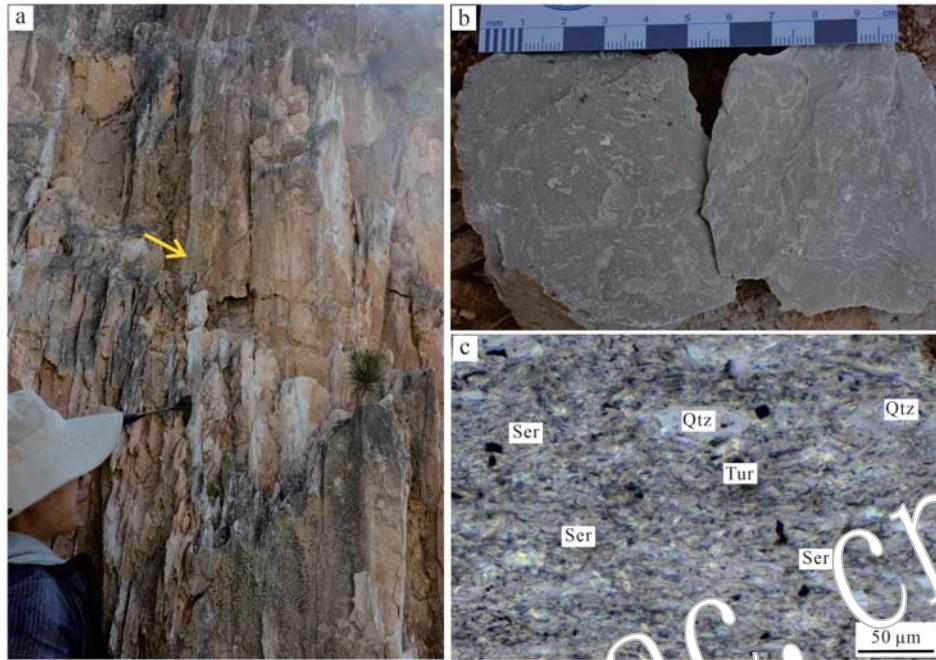


图 4 栾川地区杜关组凝灰岩野外及镜下照片

Fig. 4 Outcrop and photomicrograph images of tuff interbeds in the Duguan Formation (Luanchuan area)

a, b—杜关组薄层白云岩及凝灰岩夹层; c—杜关组凝灰岩 0406-9 正交偏光镜下照片

a, b—thin dolostone beds with tuff interbeds in the Duguan Formation; c—photomicrograph of tuff interbed sample 0406-9

样品 0724-1 的锆石粒度约为 $70 \sim 150 \mu\text{m}$, 样品 0721-2 的锆石粒度约为 $60 \sim 100 \mu\text{m}$; 杜关组凝灰质粉砂岩样品 0406-9 锆石 CL 图像显示(图 5), 总体可分为两类, 一类为浑圆状或多边形粒状, 不可见生长环带。另一类锆石为短柱状或不规则多边形, 可见少许生长环带。两类锆石粒度多小于 $100 \mu\text{m}$, 锆石的颜色较浅, 均显示出变质锆石的特征。显示出基性岩锆石的图像特征(图 5)。

(1) 洛南地区龙家园组凝灰质砂岩(0724-1)

共测试了 24 个数据点, 测定时斑点均位于环带区域。U 含量为 $33 \times 10^{-6} \sim 190 \times 10^{-6}$, Th 含量为 $21 \times 10^{-6} \sim 196 \times 10^{-6}$, $^{232}\text{Th}/^{238}\text{U}$ 值为 $0.56 \sim 1.07$ (表 1)。24 个测点在谐和图上均位于 U-Pb 谐和线上或附近, 但其 $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$ 年龄加权平均值分为两组, 分别为 $1526 \pm 16 \text{ Ma}$ ($\text{MSWD}=0.43$, 8 个测点) 和 $1788 \pm 15 \text{ Ma}$ ($\text{MSWD}=0.14$, 16 个测点)。 $1526 \pm 16 \text{ Ma}$ 代表了此层凝灰岩的沉积年龄(图 6), $1788 \pm 15 \text{ Ma}$ 为继承性锆石的形成时代, 与区域内熊耳群火山岩的喷发时代一致(赵太平等, 2004; Peng *et al.*, 2008; He *et al.*, 2009)。

(2) 岐山地区龙家园组凝灰岩(0721-2)

共测试了 15 个数据点, 测定时斑点均位于环带

区域。测点 1.1、2.1、5.1 具有不同于其他测点的结果, 其 U 含量分别为 896×10^{-6} 、 930×10^{-6} 和 426×10^{-6} , Th 含量分别为 247×10^{-6} 、 293×10^{-6} 和 202×10^{-6} , $^{232}\text{Th}/^{238}\text{U}$ 值分别为 0.28、0.33 和 0.49 (表 1), 总体具有高 U 的特征, 显示出受后期变质事件影响的特征, 或为采样过程中混染所致。测点 1.1、2.1、5.1 的 $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ 年龄加权平均值为 $220.7 \pm 1.4 \text{ Ma}$ ($\text{MSWD}=1.55$, 3 个测点); 其余 12 个测点的 U 含量为 $80 \times 10^{-6} \sim 277 \times 10^{-6}$, Th 含量为 $75 \times 10^{-6} \sim 313 \times 10^{-6}$, $^{232}\text{Th}/^{238}\text{U}$ 值为 $0.55 \sim 1.45$ (表 1)。12 个测点在谐和图上均位于 U-Pb 谐和线上或其附近, 其 $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$ 年龄加权平均值为 $1535 \pm 11 \text{ Ma}$ ($\text{MSWD}=0.68$)。 $1535 \pm 11 \text{ Ma}$ 代表了此层凝灰岩的沉积年龄(图 6)。 $220.7 \pm 1.4 \text{ Ma}$ 代表后期的岩浆事件, 在研究区的西南方向秦岭造山带广泛发育(徐学义等, 2007; 李佐臣等, 2013)。

(3) 栾川地区杜关组粉砂质凝灰岩(0406-9)

共测试了 15 个数据点, 其 U 含量为 $163 \times 10^{-6} \sim 570 \times 10^{-6}$, Th 含量为 $115 \times 10^{-6} \sim 679 \times 10^{-6}$ (测点 3.1 的 Th 含量为 1581×10^{-6}), $^{232}\text{Th}/^{238}\text{U}$ 值为 $0.34 \sim 2.52$ (测点 3.1 的 $^{232}\text{Th}/^{238}\text{U}$ 值为 8.09) (表 1)。受变质作用的影响, 多数锆石测点偏离了谐和线, 但可以



图5 龙家园组(0724-1和0721-2)和杜关组(0406-9)凝灰岩样品锆石阴极发光图像

Fig. 5 Cathodoluminescence (CL) images of zircons from tuff samples in the Longjiayuan Formation (0724-1, 0721-2) and Duguan Formation (0406-9)

很好地拟合成两条不一致线。其中一条不一致线的上交点年龄为 $2\ 160\pm31\text{ Ma}$,下交点年龄为 $1\ 385\pm46\text{ Ma}$ (MSWD=1.07, n=6)。另一条不一致线的上交点年龄为 $2\ 186\pm14\text{ Ma}$,下交点年龄为 $503\pm140\text{ Ma}$ (MSWD=0.71, n=8)。这两组数据说明火山凝灰岩的成岩时代为 $2\ 160\pm31\text{ Ma}\sim2\ 186\pm14\text{ Ma}$,同时后期受两期热变质作用的影响。通常情况下,凝灰岩

具有较集中的年龄,代表了地层的时代,为同沉积火山凝灰岩;而凝灰质粉砂岩为再搬运沉积,代表了物源火山熔岩的年龄,大于或等于地层的时代。因此,本文杜关组凝灰岩应为再搬运火山凝灰岩,在其再搬运沉积之后,受到了两期热变质作用的影响。杜关组地层的时代大于两期热变质作用的时代,即杜关组地层沉积发生在 $1\ 385\pm46\text{ Ma}$ 之前。

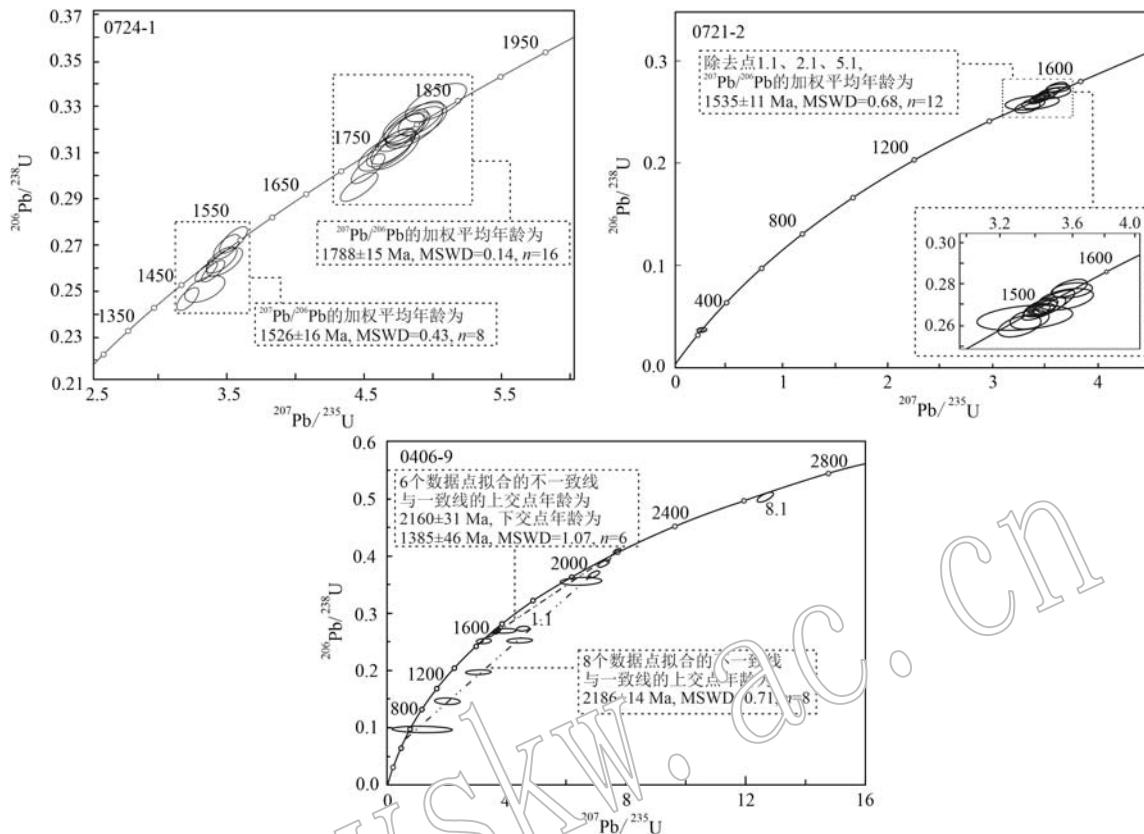


图6 龙家园组和杜关组凝灰岩 SHRIMP 锯石 U-Pb 年龄谱和图

Fig. 6 SHRIMP zircon U-Pb concordia diagrams for tuff samples from the Longjiayuan Formation and Duguan Formation

5 华北克拉通中-新元古界地层格架的修订探讨

笔者在河南栾川地区龙家园组凝灰岩夹层中首次获得了两组 SHRIMP 锯石 U-Pb 年龄, 限定其底界约为 1 600 Ma(张恒等, 2019), 官道口群应置于蓟县系。本文在陕西洛南县和岐山县龙家园组凝灰岩夹层中又获得了两组 SHRIMP 锯石 U-Pb 年龄, 进一步验证和约束了龙家园组的时代; 同时对杜关组变凝灰质粉砂岩夹层进行 SHRIMP 锯石 U-Pb 年龄研究, 限定了杜关组的时代老于 $1\ 385 \pm 46$ Ma。这些精确年龄数据的获得为厘定华北克拉通南缘中-新元古界地层序列提供了重要依据, 为完善中国中-新元古界地层格架及其对比提供了重要的锚点。

华北克拉通的中-新元古界发育齐全, 露头较连续, 是建立我国元古界标准剖面和进行国际对比的重要候选。其中-新元古界地层研究历来受到地质学界的重视, 几十年来, 众多学者在本地区做了大量工作, 积累了丰富的同位素年龄资料。

(1) 豫陕地区

赵太平等(2004)首先对熊耳群火山岩进行了 SHRIMP 锯石 U-Pb 测试分析, 认为熊耳群形成于 $1.80 \sim 1.75$ Ga。后续学者对熊耳群的研究进一步限定其形成时代(Peng et al., 2008; He et al., 2009)。而对于覆盖在熊耳群火山岩之上广泛发育的碎屑岩和碳酸盐岩则长期缺少精确的年代学数据。在渑池-确山地层小区, 苏文博等(2012)在汝州市洛峪群洛峪口组凝灰岩夹层中获得了 $1\ 611 \pm 8$ Ma 的 LA-ICP-MS 锯石 U-Pb 年龄, 首次精确标定了洛峪口组的形成时限。后续众多学者在不同地区洛峪口组凝灰岩夹层中获得了精确的锯石 U-Pb 年龄, 结果在 $1\ 662 \sim 1\ 600$ Ma 之间(汪校锋, 2015; 李承东等, 2017; 彭楠等, 2018; 张恒等, 2019), 这些数据表明洛峪口组归属长城系上部。洛峪群之下汝阳群云梦山组最小的一组碎屑锯石 U-Pb 年龄为 $1\ 658 \pm 63$ Ma(王森等, 2020)。Lyu 等(2022)在汝阳群崔庄组近底部的凝灰岩夹层中获得了 $1\ 647.8 \pm 4.3$ Ma 的锯石 U-Pb 年龄, 精确限定该组形成时代的同时, 也间

表 1 龙家园组和杜关组凝灰岩 SHRIMP 锆石 U-Th-Pb 同位素测定结果
Table 1 SHRIMP U-Th-Pb isotopic data of zircons from tuff layers in the Longjiayuan Formation and Duguan Formation

测点	$^{206}\text{Pb}_{\text{e}}/\%$	$w_{\text{B}}/10^{-6}$		$^{232}\text{Th}/^{238}\text{U}$	$^{206}\text{Pb}^{*}/^{238}\text{U}$	年龄/Ma	不谐和度/%		$^{207}\text{Pb}^{*}/^{206}\text{Pb}^{*}$	$\pm\%$	$^{206}\text{Pb}^{*}/^{238}\text{U}$	$\pm\%$	误差相关系数		
		U	Th				0	-1							
0724-1															
1.1	0.00	79	66	21.7	0.86	1788±23	1780±23	0	0.1089	1.3	4.80	1.9	0.3196	1.4	0.751
2.1	0.09	61	48	16.9	0.82	1812±25	1795±28	0	0.1097	1.5	4.91	2.2	0.3246	1.6	0.718
3.1	-	90	65	20.3	0.75	1508±19	1541±27	0	0.0956	1.4	3.48	2.0	0.2635	1.4	0.707
4.1	0.29	67	54	18.4	0.83	1791±24	1785±28	0	0.1091	1.5	4.82	2.2	0.3202	1.5	0.711
5.1	0.08	122	109	31.7	0.93	1706±20	1773±22	4	0.1084	1.2	4.53	1.8	0.3029	1.3	0.744
6.1	0.09	51	41	13.7	0.83	1748±26	1788±33	2	0.1093	1.8	4.69	2.5	0.3114	1.7	0.678
7.1	0.19	48	34	12.7	0.73	1739±26	1783±38	2	0.1090	2.1	4.66	2.7	0.3097	1.7	0.638
8.1	-	36	26	9.89	0.76	1803±29	1791±45	-1	0.1095	2.5	4.87	3.1	0.3227	1.9	0.602
9.1	-	47	26	13.3	0.56	1845±27	1797±40	-3	0.1099	2.2	5.02	2.8	0.3315	1.7	0.608
10.1	-	42	28	11.3	0.69	1744±26	1805±32	3	0.103	1.7	4.73	2.4	0.3107	1.7	0.706
11.1	0.08	66	47	18.2	0.74	1797±24	1773±27	-1	0.10 ^a	1.5	4.81	2.1	0.3215	1.5	0.717
12.1	0.06	116	98	27.0	0.88	1550±20	1521±24	-2	0.10 ^a	1.3	3.55	1.9	0.2719	1.4	0.749
13.1	-	47	29	12.9	0.63	1797±26	1789±31	0	0.1094	1.7	4.85	2.4	0.3214	1.7	0.702
14.1	0.18	54	35	14.2	0.68	1732±24	1809±31	4	0.1006	1.7	4.70	2.3	0.3082	1.6	0.689
15.1	-	190	196	42.1	1.07	1482±16	1509±18	2	0.1048	0.95	3.35	1.6	0.2584	1.2	0.793
16.1	-	52	32	11.7	0.63	1502±22	1553±34	3	0.0962	1.8	3.48	2.4	0.2624	1.6	0.668
17.1	-	186	176	41.2	0.98	1481±16	1537±18	4	0.0955	0.98	3.40	1.6	0.2583	1.2	0.784
18.1	-	46	27	12.5	0.61	1782±26	1778±30	0	0.1087	1.7	4.77	2.4	0.3185	1.7	0.707
19.1	-	51	33	13.8	0.66	1753±25	1789±30	2	0.1095	1.0	4.71	2.3	0.3126	1.6	0.704
20.1	0.15	33	21	9.12	0.66	1793±29	1800±39	0	0.1101	2	4.86	2.8	0.3206	1.9	0.654
21.1	0.41	110	92	23.9	0.86	1442±21	1559±45	7	0.0966	2.4	3.34	2.9	0.2508	1.6	0.555
22.1	0.00	104	96	24.1	0.95	1535±19	1515±24	-1	0.0943	1.3	3.50	1.9	0.2689	1.4	0.727
23.1	-	121	93	25.6	0.79	1420±17	1522±23	7	0.0947	2	3.22	1.8	0.2463	1.3	0.740
24.1	-	65	56	16.5	0.89	1667±22	1795±25	7	0.1097	1.4	4.47	2.0	0.2951	1.5	0.728
0721-2															
1.1	0.14	896	247	26.7	0.28	219.46±0.90	227±47	4	0.0507	2.0	0.24	2.1	0.0346	0.42	0.202
2.1	0.29	930	293	28.0	0.33	221.37±0.88	158±54	-28	0.0492	2.3	0.24	2.3	0.0349	0.40	0.172
3.1	0.15	228	311	53.4	1.41	1554.6±7.2	1555±23	0	0.0964	1.2	3.23	1.3	0.2727	0.52	0.393
4.1	0.09	145	77	33.1	0.55	1517.8±8.6	1521±18	0	0.0946	0.93	3.46	1.1	0.2655	0.64	0.563
5.1	0.27	426	202	12.9	0.49	221.8±1.4	184±83	-17	0.0498	3.6	0.24	3.6	0.0350	0.63	0.173
6.1	1.30	80	75	18.0	0.98	1490±12	1505±59	1	0.0939	3.1	3.37	3.3	0.2601	0.93	0.283
7.1	0.12	242	225	56.0	0.96	1538.1±7.2	1541±16	0	0.0957	0.86	3.55	1.0	0.2695	0.53	0.525

续表 1
Continued Table 1

测点	$^{206}\text{Pb}_{\text{e}}/\%$	$w_{\text{B}}/10^{-6}$			年龄 Ma			不谐和度/%			$^{207}\text{Pb}^*/^{206}\text{Pb}^*$	$\pm\%$	$^{206}\text{Pb}^*/^{238}\text{U}$	$\pm\%$	$^{206}\text{Pb}^*/^{235}\text{U}$	$\pm\%$	$^{206}\text{Pb}^*/^{238}\text{U}$	$\pm\%$
		U	Th	$^{206}\text{Pb}^*$	$^{232}\text{Th}/^{238}\text{U}$	$^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$	$^{207}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$	$^{207}\text{Pb}^*/^{206}\text{Pb}^*$	$\pm\%$									
8.1	0.09	253	280	57.3	1.14	1 505.6±7.9	1 518±2	1	0.094 5	0.80	3.43	0.99	0.263 1	0.58	0.591			
9.1	0.16	207	289	47.3	1.45	1 520.8±7.9	1 538±19	3	0.095 5	0.99	3.50	1.2	0.266 1	0.59	0.507			
10.1	0.13	109	114	23.9	1.08	1 470±10	1 519±26	3	0.094 5	1.4	3.34	1.6	0.256 1	0.77	0.492			
11.1	0.14	251	313	57.6	1.29	1 523.6±7.2	1 537±16	1	0.095 4	0.86	3.51	1.0	0.266 6	0.53	0.522			
12.1	0.08	88	81	20.3	0.95	1 533±12	1 580±24	3	0.097 7	1.3	3.62	1.5	0.268 5	0.85	0.553			
13.1	0.07	202	248	47.6	1.27	1 560.6±8.1	1 541±17	-1	0.095 7	0.92	3.61	1.1	0.273 9	0.58	0.537			
14.1	0.25	189	223	42.2	1.22	1 486.4±9.1	1 524±22	2	0.094 8	1.2	3.39	1.4	0.259 3	0.68	0.505			
15.1	0.03	277	230	63.6	0.86	1 527.4±7.6	1 537±14	1	0.095 5	0.74	3.52	0.92	0.267 4	0.56	0.604			
0406-9																		
1.1	1.30	195	115	46.7	0.61	1 569.7±9.8	1 960±34	25	0.12~2	1.9	4.57	2.0	0.275 7	0.71	0.351			
2.1	6.53	517	573	71.3	1.15	902.1±6.6	1 527±170	69	0.12~2	8.9	1.97	8.9	0.150 2	0.79	0.088			
3.1	3.54	202	1581	64.2	8.09	1 967±14	2 131±79	8	0.132~5	4.5	6.52	4.6	0.356 8	0.82	0.180			
4.1	18.63	384	467	39.5	1.26	599±13	1 429±670	138	0.140~0	35	1.21	35	0.097 4	2.3	0.066			
5.1	0.53	333	358	76.9	1.11	1 530.1±7.2	1 656±25	8	0.145~8	1.3	3.76	1.4	0.267 9	0.53	0.367			
6.1	0.14	570	257	200	0.47	2 210.4±8.0	2 184.0±7.5	-1	0.136 6	0.43	7.70	0.6	0.409 0	0.43	0.706			
7.1	2.81	302	734	67.2	2.52	1 448.5±9.1	2 061±68	42	0.127 3	3.9	4.42	3.9	0.251 9	0.70	0.179			
8.1	0.27	163	133	70.4	0.85	2 624±15	2 680±10	2	0.183 0	0.1	12.67	0.92	0.502 4	0.69	0.751			
9.1	0.51	272	194	86.5	0.74	2 021.4±9.7	2 183±15	8	0.136~84	6.93	1.0	0.368 3	0.56	0.553				
10.1	0.26	223	153	74.4	0.71	2 109±11	2 178±15	3	0.136 1	0.82	7.26	1.0	0.387 0	0.62	0.594			
11.1	0.75	362	118	82.3	0.34	1 502.6±6.8	1 570±28	4	0.097 1	1.5	3.52	1.6	0.262 5	0.51	0.325			
12.1	5.09	405	679	72.0	1.73	1 157.3±7.8	1 848±110	60	0.113 0	0.3	3.06	6.4	0.196 7	0.74	0.116			
13.1	0.91	276	498	64.6	1.86	1 539.5±8.0	1 620±32	5	0.099 8	0.7	3.71	1.8	0.269 8	0.59	0.326			
14.1	1.54	227	251	49.9	1.14	1 446.6±9.1	1 499±61	4	0.093 5	3.2	3.24	3.3	0.251 6	0.70	0.212			
15.1	2.19	298	322	70.5	1.12	1 539.5±8.7	1 734±67	13	0.106 1	3.6	3.95	3.7	0.269 8	0.64	0.172			

接限定了上覆洛峪口组的底界。因此,汝阳群与洛峪群形成于 1 700~1 600 Ma, 应置于地层柱中长城系的上部。部分学者将黄莲塚组与官道口群下部地层进行对比,因其在岩性和叠层石组合上的相似性(徐文超等, 2015; 苏文博, 2016), 将董家组与栾川群或长龙山组-景儿峪组对比(武铁山, 1982, 2002; 高维等, 2011; 徐文超等, 2015; 苏文博, 2016; 庞岚尹等, 2021)(图 7)。

在小秦岭-栾川地层小区, 中-新元古界自下而上发育熊耳群、高山河群、官道口群、白术沟组、栾川群等。高山河群最年轻碎屑锆石限定高山河群在不早于 1 700 Ma 开始沉积(王森等, 2020), 指示其归属长城系上部。多个地区官道口群龙家园组和栾川县杜关组凝灰岩 SHRIMP 锆石 U-Pb 年龄数据约束其归属蓟县系(张恒等, 2019, 及本文数据)。祝禧艳等(2020)在不整合覆盖在官道口群冯家湾组之上的白术沟组凝灰岩夹层获得 $1\,330 \pm 10$ Ma 和 $1\,332 \pm 10$ Ma 两组 LA-ICP-MS 锆石 U-Pb 年龄, 进而将白术沟组归属待建系。覆盖在白术沟组之上的栾川群三川组碎屑锆石年龄最年轻峰值约为 1.2~1.0 Ga(贾超, 2018; Liu et al., 2019; Zuo et al., 2019)限定了栾川群的最老沉积年龄约为 1.0 Ga。栾川群大红口组火山岩的锆石 U-Pb 年龄为 860~940 Ma(阎国翰等, 2010; 贾超, 2018; 胡国辉等, 2019), 结合区域地层对比及岩石组合叠置关系, 栾川群应归属青白口系(图 7)。

在嵩山-箕山地层小区, 中-新元古界自下而上发育五佛山群兵马沟组、马鞍山组、普峪组、骆驼畔组、何窑组和震旦系红岭组。由于缺乏精确的年代学资料, 早前主要通过微古植物组合特征限定五佛山群形成于中-新元古代。胡国辉等(2012)在马鞍山组底部碎屑岩中获得最年轻的锆石 U-Pb 年龄为 $1\,655 \pm 22$ Ma, 进而推断五佛山群沉积时限应晚于 1 655 Ma。然而, 五佛山群上部地层骆驼畔组和何窑组砂岩碎屑锆石年龄谱系具有显著不同于下部地层的特征, 且最年轻的碎屑锆石峰值年龄为 1 200~990 Ma(贾超, 2018; 李振生等, 2020; 黄政武, 2020; 王宏宇, 2021)。因此, 五佛山群骆驼畔组和何窑组归属青白口系。五佛山群之间应存在较长时间的沉积间断。罗圈组作为华北南缘发育的最重要的前寒武纪冰碛砾岩通常被认为归属新元古界震旦系(高振家等, 1983; 吴瑞棠等, 1988; 马丽芳, 1990)(图 7)。

(2) 燕辽及邻区

以蓟县剖面为标志的中-新元古界自下而上分为长城系、蓟县系和青白口系, 且其厚度巨大出露广泛连续, 地层层序特征保存完整(陈晋镳等, 1980; 邢裕盛, 1989; 赵宗溥, 1993; 白瑾等, 1993; 王鸿禣等, 2008; 陆松年等, 2010)。在华北克拉通北缘, 以冀北、蓟县等地区为代表的中元古界年代地层学研究取得了突破性进展。首先是陆松年等(1991)在天津蓟县获得大红峪组中部火山岩 ID-TIMS 单颗粒锆石 U-Pb 年龄为 $1\,625 \pm 6$ Ma, 将大红峪组的时代限定在 1 600 Ma 左右, 该年龄数据被认为是华北地区中-新元古界的基准年龄。而最具重大突破的年龄则为在原划为新元古界下马岭组第三段的凝灰岩夹层中测得 $1\,368 \pm 12$ Ma 的数据(高林志等, 2007)。随后, 高林志等(2008a)、Su 等(2003)、李怀坤等(2009)陆续在多个地区下马岭组凝灰岩夹层和侵入其中的辉绿岩中获得了系列精确锆石 U-Pb 年龄, 进一步将下马岭组的时代限制在 1 400~1 320 Ma。

高维等(2008)、李怀坤等(2011)在长城系最低层位常州沟组覆盖的花岗斑岩中分别获得了 $1\,685 \pm 15$ Ma 和 $1\,673 \pm 10$ Ma 的锆石 U-Pb 年龄, 从而限定了长城系的底界。常州沟组之上的串岭沟组凝灰岩夹层 SHRIMP 锆石 U-Pb 年龄为 $1\,634.8 \pm 6.9$ Ma(刘典波等, 2019)。团山子组上部粗面岩 LA-ICP-MS 锆石 U-Pb 年龄为 $1\,637 \pm 15$ Ma(张拴宏等, 2013)。高林志等(2008b)获得大红峪组富钾粗面岩 SHRIMP 锆石 U-Pb 年龄为 $1\,626 \pm 9$ Ma。这些精确的锆石 U-Pb 年龄将长城系限定在 1 680~1 600 Ma。

蓟县系最低层位高于庄组中上部凝灰岩 SHRIMP 锆石 U-Pb 年龄为 $1\,559 \pm 12$ Ma(李怀坤等, 2010)、 $1\,577 \pm 12$ Ma(田辉等, 2015); 雾迷山组第四亚组(闪坡岭亚组)底部凝灰岩夹层 SHRIMP 锆石 U-Pb 年龄为 $1\,483 \pm 13$ Ma 和 $1\,487 \pm 16$ Ma(李怀坤等, 2014); 蓟县系最高层位铁岭组钾质凝灰岩 SHRIMP 锆石 U-Pb 年龄为 $1\,437 \pm 21$ Ma(苏文博等, 2010)、 $1\,439 \pm 14$ Ma(李怀坤等, 2014)。这些精确的锆石 U-Pb 年龄数据将蓟县系约束在 1 600~1 400 Ma(图 7)。

另外, 张海军等(2016)在柴达木盆地北缘全吉群红藻山组凝灰岩中获得 $1\,640 \pm 15$ Ma 和 $1\,646 \pm 20$ Ma 的锆石 U-Pb 年龄, 标定了红藻山组的形成时代, 为柴北缘中-新元古界年代地层的重新厘定与划

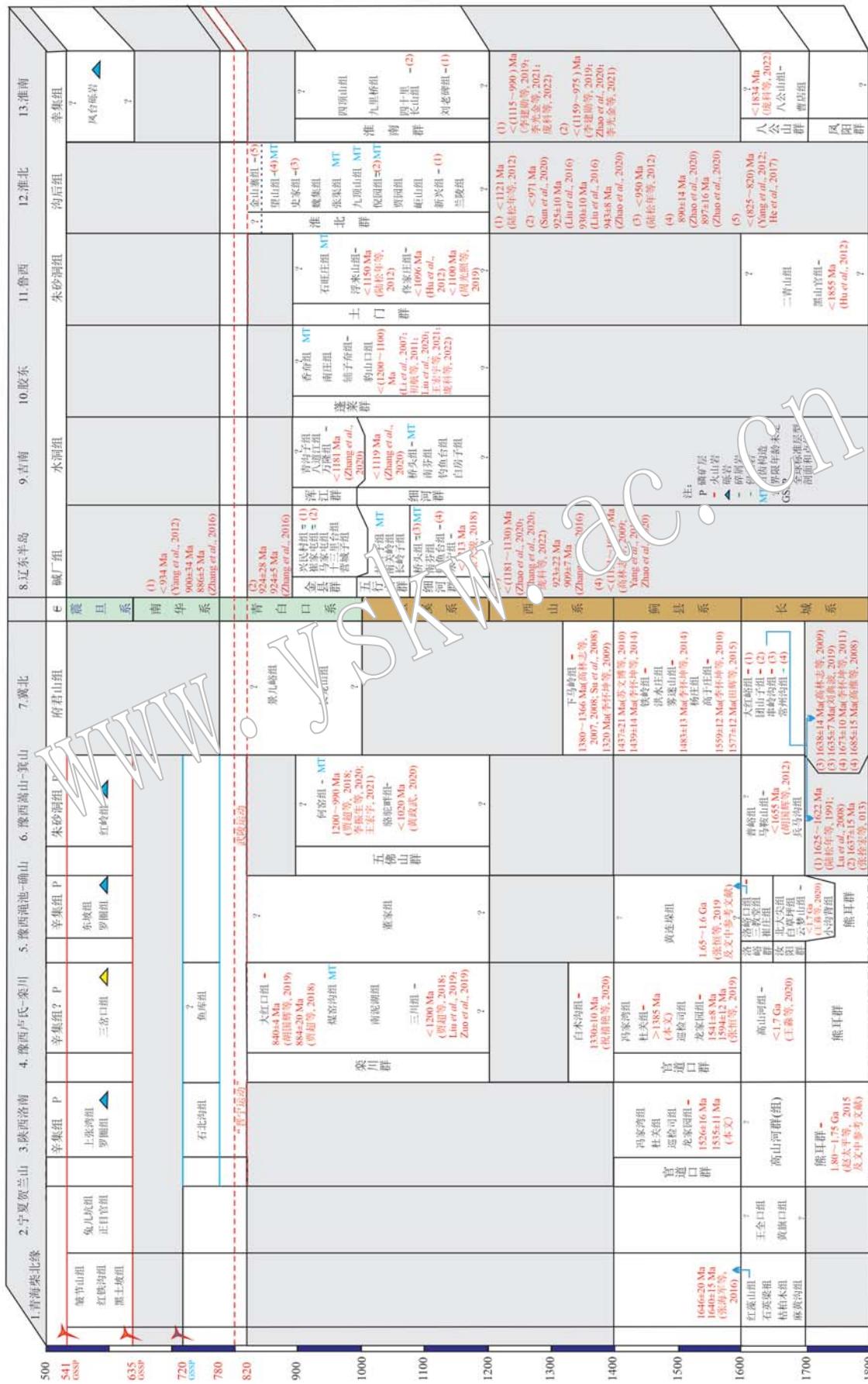


Fig. 7 Revised Meso-Neoproterozoic chronostratigraphic framework of the North China Craton, correlating key stratigraphic units and geochronological data

分,提供了直接的年代学约束。

上述地层年代学研究成果为华北克拉通中元古界地层划分与全球对比提供了锚点,同时有利于华北地区中-新元古界的构造古地理环境研究。华北燕辽地区中-新元古界年代地层框架的建立和优化对于中国地层表的修正、进行精确的地层对比和研究华北克拉通的构造古地理变迁具有重要的地质意义。

曾隶属新元古界青白口系的下马岭组下移到中元古界后,蔚县标准剖面上出现了两个需要思考和解决的问题:①青白口系的另外两个岩组(长龙山组和景儿峪组)在地层柱中的定位;②该地层柱中的缺失地层($1.3\sim0.9\text{ Ga}$)在哪里?众多学者将目标转移到胶辽徐淮地区。

(3) 胶辽徐淮地区

胶辽徐淮地层区最早由邢裕盛(1989)正式提出,包括吉南、辽南、胶东、鲁西以及江苏北部、安徽淮北、淮南等地区(王曰伦等,1980;邢裕盛,1989;乔秀夫等,2001)。胶辽徐淮地区广泛发育中-新元古界,其层序保存完整,变形变质弱。但是,由于地层出露分散、不连续,时代归属和地层划分一直存有争议。主要以划归为震旦系(邢裕盛,1982,1989;汪贵翔等,1984;张工等,1985;安徽省地质矿产局,1987;辽宁省地质矿产局,1989;洪作民等,1991;山东省地质矿产局,1991;朱士兴等,1994;邢裕盛等,1996;乔秀夫等,2001)或划归为青白口系为主(曹瑞骥等,1981;杨清和等,1980;山东省地质矿产局,1991;郑文武等,2004)。进入21世纪,随着高精度测年技术的快速发展,胶辽徐淮地区中-新元古界年代地层研究取得系列新进展。

其中,吉南地区中-新元古界主要分布在鸭绿江、浑江、三统河及松江一带(吉林省地质矿产局,1988,1997),自下而上发育白房子组、细河群(钓鱼台组、南芬组、桥头组)和浑江群(万隆组、八道江组和青沟子组),这些地层单元角度不整合覆盖在古元古代老岭群之上。通化地区桥头组石英砂岩碎屑锆石 U-Pb 最年轻峰值年龄为 1.119 Ma (Zhang et al., 2021),万隆组钙质砂岩最年轻峰值年龄为 1.181 Ma (Zhang et al., 2021),结合侵入桥头组辉绿岩的时代,认为这些地层的时代在 $1.1\sim0.9\text{ Ga}$ (Zhang et al., 2021)(图7)。

辽南地区自下而上发育永宁组、细河群(自下而上为钓鱼台组、南芬组、桥头组)、五行山群(自下而

上为长岭子组、南岭关组、甘井子组)和金县群(自下而上为营城子组、十三里台组、马家屯组、崔家屯组和兴民村组),这些地层单元角度不整合覆盖在古元古代辽河群之上。其中,细河群钓鱼台组砂岩碎屑锆石最年轻峰值年龄为 1.151 Ma (高林志等,2010b) 和 1.077 Ma (Yang et al., 2012),庞科等(2022)将这些碎屑锆石年龄数据汇总后获得最年轻峰值年龄为 1.157 Ma 。桥头组砂岩碎屑锆石最年轻峰值年龄为 1.181 Ma (Zhao et al., 2020) 和 1.103 Ma (Zhang et al., 2021),庞科等(2022)将这些碎屑锆石年龄数据汇总后获得最年轻峰值年龄为 1.104 Ma 。侵入其中的辉绿岩 SIMS 斜锆石 Pb-Pb 年龄为 $923\pm22\text{ Ma}$ 和 $909\pm7\text{ Ma}$ (Zhang et al., 2016)、 $947.8\pm7.4\text{ Ma}$ (Zhao et al., 2020)。金县群兴民村组砂岩碎屑锆石最年轻峰值年龄为 934 Ma (Yang et al., 2012),而侵入金县群崔家屯组的辉绿岩 SIMS 斜锆石 Pb-Pb 年龄为 $924\pm28\text{ Ma}$ 和 $924\pm5\text{ Ma}$,侵入兴民村组的辉绿岩 SIMS 斜锆石 Pb-Pb 年龄分别为 $900\pm34\text{ Ma}$ 和 $880\pm5\text{ Ma}$ (Zhang et al., 2016)(图7)。

鲁西地区自下而上发育土门群黑山官组、二青山组、佟家庄组、浮来山组和石旺庄组,这些地层单元角度不整合覆盖在太古宙泰山群之上。黑山官组碎屑锆石最年轻峰值年龄为 1.855 Ma (Hu et al., 2012)。佟家庄组底部砂岩中最年轻的3颗锆石加权平均年龄为 1.096 Ma (Hu et al., 2012),其顶部砂岩碎屑锆石最年轻峰值年龄为 1.100 Ma (周光耀等,2019)。浮来山组碎屑锆石最年轻峰值年龄为 1.150 Ma (陆松年等,2012)(图7)。

胶东地区自下而上发育蓬莱群豹山口组、辅子夼组、南庄组和香夼组,这些地层单元角度不整合覆盖在古元古代粉子山群之上。其中,辅子夼组碎屑锆石最年轻峰值年龄为 $1.200\sim1.100\text{ Ma}$ (Li et al., 2007; 初航等,2011; Liu et al., 2020; 王宏宇,2021)。庞科等(2022)将这些碎屑锆石年龄数据汇总后获得最年轻峰值年龄为 1.110 Ma (图7)。

淮北苏北地区自下而上发育淮北群(自下而上为兰陵组、新兴组、城山组、贾园组、赵圩组、倪园组、九顶山组、张渠组、魏集组、史家组和望山组)和栏杆群(自下而上为金山寨组和沟后组)。新兴组碎屑锆石最年轻峰值年龄为 $1.121\pm27\text{ Ma}$ (Yang et al., 2012)。倪园组碎屑锆石最年轻峰值年龄为 971 Ma (Sun et al., 2020),而侵入其中的辉绿岩锆石 U-Pb 年龄为 $925\pm10\text{ Ma}$ (Liu et al., 2006)、 $930\pm10\text{ Ma}$

(Gao *et al.*, 2009)、 943 ± 8 Ma (Zhao *et al.*, 2020)。史家组碎屑锆石最年轻峰值年龄 950 Ma (He *et al.*, 2017)。侵入望山组中辉绿岩锆石 U-Pb 年龄为 890 ± 14 Ma 和 897 ± 16 Ma (Wang *et al.*, 2012)。金山寨组碎屑锆石最年轻峰值年龄 820 Ma (He *et al.*, 2017)、825 Ma (Yang *et al.*, 2012)。沟后组碎屑锆石最年轻峰值年龄为 518 ± 3 Ma (He *et al.*, 2017) (图 7)。

淮南地区自下而上发育八公山群(自下而上为曹店组、八公山组、刘老碑组和四十里长山组)、淮南群(自下而上为九里桥组和四顶山组),这些地层单元角度不整合覆盖在古-中元古代凤阳群之上。八公山组碎屑锆石最年轻峰值年龄为 1 834 Ma (庞科等, 2022)。刘老碑组碎屑锆石 LA-ICP-MS 最年轻峰值年龄 990 Ma (李建勋, 2019)、1 115 Ma (李光金等, 2021)、993 Ma (庞科等, 2022)。四十里长山组(寿县组)碎屑锆石最年轻峰值年龄 $1 084 \pm 10$ Ma (Zhao *et al.*, 2020)、1 159 Ma (李光金等, 2021)、975 Ma (李建勋, 2019) (图 7)。

综合上述碎屑锆石年龄数据,胶辽徐淮地区中新元古界的最大沉积时代不早于 1 200 Ma,而基性岩锆石年龄数据则限制沉积时代早于 1 200 Ma。徐淮地区金山寨组的沉积时代可能最晚至 820 Ma。因此,胶辽徐淮地区中新元古界沉积时代在 1 200~820 Ma 之间。此外,华北克拉通南缘豫西、胶辽徐淮地区的中-新元古界碳酸盐岩普遍发育臼齿构造(MT 构造),例如,豫西地区栾川群煤窑沟组、五佛山群何窑组、辽东地区南关岭组-兴民村组、胶北地区香夼组、鲁西地区石旺庄组、徐淮地区望山组、淮南地区四顶山组等。而 MT 构造具有地质时代的指示意义,一般自新太古代末开始,一直到新元古代全球大冰期开始之前结束,一般限制至 0.72 Ga 之前,主要在 1.5~1.4 Ga 以及 1.1~0.9 Ga 左右最为发育(孟祥化等, 2006; 旷红伟等, 2011; Hodgskiss *et al.*, 2018),与胶辽徐淮地区中新元古代地层碎屑锆石 U-Pb 年龄具有吻合性。鲁西地区土门群黑山官组和二青山组、淮南地区八公山群等部分地层的碎屑锆石最年轻峰值年龄为 1 850 Ma 左右,与豫西地区五佛山群兵马沟组碎屑锆石最年轻峰值年龄相近,可能为长城系(图 7)。

华北克拉通广泛发育中-新元古界,其中以华北北缘燕辽裂陷槽、华北南缘熊耳裂陷槽和华北东缘胶辽徐淮地区发育最为广泛。近年来,随着高精度

测年方法的应用,最先在华北北缘中-新元古界中获得系列精确锆石 U-Pb 年龄(以大红峪组火山岩和下马岭组凝灰岩时代为代表),随后陆续在华北南缘洛峪口组、龙家园组、白术沟组等获得精确凝灰岩锆石 U-Pb 年龄,进而完善华北地区长城系、蓟县系的地层对比方案,使长城系、蓟县系在华北地区可以完整连续的建立起来,成为这个时代标准地层的有力备选。然而,当众多前寒武纪地质学者继续希望在华北地区寻找待建系和青白口系标准地层时,却发现华北地区这个时代的地层出露零散、连续性差,同时难以寻找到精确标定地层时代的测年对象,仅仅通过碎屑锆石和部分基性侵入岩锆石 U-Pb 年龄将地层粗略的限定在 1 200~820 Ma 之间(图 7)。且经过数十年众多前寒武纪地质学者在这些地层单元中不断寻找凝灰岩夹层和火山岩的不懈努力而无重大突破的背景下,短期内如果无法在地质年代测试技术上有较大突破,则很难在华北地区填补地层柱中的缺失地层(1.5~0.8 Ga),进而很难在华北地区建立待建系和青白口系标准剖面。

6 结论

(1) 在陕西洛南县和岐山县官道口群龙家园组凝灰岩夹层中获得 $1 526 \pm 16$ Ma 和 $1 535 \pm 11$ Ma 的 SHRIMP 锆石 U-Pb 年龄,进一步验证和约束了龙家园组的时代;

(2) 对杜关组凝灰质粉砂岩夹层进行 SHRIMP 锆石 U-Pb 年龄研究,限定了杜关组的时代老于 $1 385 \pm 46$ Ma。官道口群龙家园组和杜关组凝灰岩 SHRIMP 锆石 U-Pb 年龄为华北北缘和南缘的蓟县系进行对比研究提供了锚点。

致谢 刘昊岗、龚成强两位研究生在野外采样中给予了帮助,任留东研究员和刘燕学研究员在岩矿鉴定和成文过程中给予了有益的建议,在此一并致谢。

References

- Bai Jin, Huang Xueyuan, Dai Fengyan, *et al.* 1993. Precambrian Crustal Evolution in China [M]. Beijing: Geological Publishing House, 1~230 (in Chinese).
- Black P, Harrison C, Lee C, *et al.* 2003. Assessment for Learning. Put-

- ting it into Practice. Maidenhead [M]. London: Open University Press.
- Bureau of Geology and Mineral Exploration of Anhui Province. 1987. Regional Geology of Anhui Province [M]. Beijing: Geological Publishing House, 1~723 (in Chinese).
- Bureau of Geology and Mineral Resources of Henan Province. 1989. Regional Geology of Henan Province [M]. Beijing: Geological Publishing House, 1~774 (in Chinese).
- Bureau of Geology and Mineral Exploration of Jilin Province. 1988. Regional Geology of Jilin Province [M]. Beijing: Geological Publishing House, 1~700 (in Chinese).
- Bureau of Geology and Mineral Exploration of Jilin Province. 1997. Petrostratigraphy in Jilin Province [M]. Wuhan: China University of Geosciences Press, 1~324 (in Chinese).
- Bureau of Geology and Mineral Exploration of Liaoning Province. 1989. Regional Geology of Liaoning Province [M]. Beijing: Geological Publishing House, 1~856 (in Chinese).
- Bureau of Geology and Mineral Resources of Shaanxi Province. 1989. Regional Geology of Shaanxi Province [M]. Beijing: Geological Publishing House, 1~698 (in Chinese).
- Bureau of Geology and Mineral Exploration of Shandong Province. 1991. Regional Geology of Shandong Province [M]. Beijing: Geological Publishing House, 1~70 (in Chinese).
- Cao Ruiji and Zhao Wujun. 1981. Sequence of Precambrian stromatolite assemblages in North China [J]. Acta Palaeontologica Sinica, 20 (6): 508~5 7+593~596 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Chen Jinbiao, Zhang Huimin, Zhu Shixing, et al. 1980. Research on Sinian Suberathem of Jixian, Tianjin [C]//Tianjin Institute of Geology and Mineral Resources, Chinese Academy of Geological Sciences. Sinian Suberathem in China. Tianjin: Tianjin Science and Technology Press, 56~114 (in Chinese).
- Chu Hang, Lu Songnian, Wang Huichu, et al. 2011. U-Pb age spectrum of detrital zircons from the Fuzikuang Formation, Penglai Group in Changdao, Shandong Province [J]. Acta Petrologica Sinica, 27(4): 1 017~1 028 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Diwu Chunrong, Sun Yong, Liu Yangjie, et al. 2011. The protolith nature of quartz sandstone from Changlongshan Formation in Luijiang area, Qinhuangdao City: Evidence of U-Pb and Hf-isotope from detrital zircons [J]. Acta Petrologica et Mineralogica, 30(1): 1~12 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Gao Linzhi, Ding Xiaozhong, Cao Qian, et al. 2010a. New geological time scale of Late Precambrian in China and geochronology [J]. Geology in China, 37(4): 1 014~1 020 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Gao Linzhi and Qiao Xiufu. 1992. Terminal Precambrian filamentous algae in Hunjiang, Jilin, and their environmental significance [J]. Geological Review, 8(2): 140~148, 198~199 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Gao Linzhi, Yin Chongyu, Zhang Heng, et al. 2015. SHRIMP zircon U-Pb dating of the Liubatang Formation in the Jinning area, Yunnan Province, and its implication for the Jinning Movement [J]. Geological Bulletin of China, 34(9): 1 595~1 604 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Gao Linzhi, Zhang Chuaheng, Chen Shouming, et al. 2010b. Detrital zircon SHRIMP U-Pb age from the Diaoyutai Formation, Xihe Group in Liaodong Peninsula, China and its geological significance [J]. Geological Bulletin of China, 29(8): 1 113~1 122 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Gao L Z, Zhang C H, Liu P J, et al. 2009. Reclassification of the Meso- and Neoproterozoic chronostratigraphy of North China by SHRIMP zircon ages [J]. Acta Geologica Sinica (English Edition), 83(6): 1 074~1 074.
- Gao L Z, Zhang C H, Shi X Y, et al. 2007. A new SHRIMP age of the Xiamaling Formation in the North China Plate and its geological significance [J]. Acta Geologica Sinica (English Edition), 81(6): 1 103~1 109.
- Gao Linzhi, Zhang Chuaheng, Shi Xiaoying, et al. 2007. Zircon SHRIMP U-Pb dating of the tuff bed in the Xiamaling Formation of the Qingbaikouan System in North China [J]. Geological Bulletin of China, 26(3): 249~255 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Gao Linzhi, Zhang Chuaheng, Shi Xiaoying, et al. 2008a. New evidence of SHRIMP age of zircon belonging to the Middle Proterozoic in Xiamaling Formation, North China [J]. Chinese Science Bulletin, 53 (21): 2 617~2 623 (in Chinese).
- Gao Linzhi, Zhang Chuaheng, Yin Chongyu, et al. 2008b. SHRIMP zircon ages: Basis of refining the chronostratigraphic classification of the Meso- and Neoproterozoic strata in North China old land [J]. Acta Geoscientica Sinica, 29(3): 366~376 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Gao Linzhi, Zhang Heng, Zhang Chuaheng, et al. 2018. Collate and stipulate the sequences of the Mesoproterozoic Kunyang Group in eastern Yunnan and its position in stratigraphic column of China [J]. Geological Review, 64(2): 283~298 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Gao Wei, Zhang Chuaheng, Gao Linzhi, et al. 2008. Zircon SHRIMP U-Pb age of rapakivi granite in Miyun, Beijing, China, and its tectono-stratigraphic implications [J]. Geological Bulletin of China, 27 (6): 793~798 (in Chinese with English abstract).

- Gao Wei, Zhang Chuanheng and Wang Ziqiang. 2011. The discovery of large-scale acanthomorphic acritarch assemblage on the southern margin of North China old land and an analysis of its paleogeographic environment [J]. *Geology in China*, 38(5): 1 232~1 243 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Gao Zhenjia and Wu Shaozu. 1983. Tectonic development of the Precambrian and Paleozoic Tarimu platform [J]. *Chinese Science Bulletin*, 23: 1 448~1 450 (in Chinese).
- Gong Chengqiang, Zhang Heng, Ding Xiaozhong, et al. 2019. Zircon SHRIMP U-Pb dating of tuffaceous bed from the Changqian Formation, Shexian Group and the Jingtian Formation, Yulingguan Group in Anhui Province and its stratigraphic implication [J]. *Acta Petrologica et Mineralogica*, 38(4): 465 ~ 476 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- He T C, Zhou Y, Vermeesch P, et al. 2017. Measuring the ‘Great Unconformity’ on the North China Craton using new detrital zircon age data [J]. Geological Society, London, Special Publications, 448: 145~159.
- He Y H, Zhao G C, Sun M, et al. 2009. SHRIMP and LA-ICP-MS zircon geochronology of the Xiong'er volcanic rocks: Implications to the Paleo-Mesoproterozoic evolution of the southern margin of the North China Craton [J]. *Precambrian Research*, 168(3~4): 213~222.
- Hodgskiss M S W, Kunzma M, Poerier A, et al. 2018. The role of microbial iron reduction in the formation of Proterozoic molar tooth structures [J]. *Earth and Planetary Science Letters*, 482: 1~11.
- Hong Zuoming, Liang Zhenfu and Liu Xiaoliang. 1991. Precambrian Geology in the Southern Part of Liaodong Peninsula Island [M]. Beijing: Geological Publishing House, 1~208 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Hu B, Zhai M G, Li T S, et al. 2012. Mesoproterozoic magmatic events in the eastern North China Craton and their tectonic implications: Geochronological evidence from detrital zircons in the Shandong Peninsula and North Korea [J]. *Gondwana Research*, 22(3~4): 828~842.
- Hu Guohui, Zhang Shuanhong, Zhang Qiqi, et al. 2019. New geochronological constraints on the Dahongkou Formation of the Luanchuan Group and its implications on the Neoproterozoic tectonic evolution of the southern margin of the North China Craton [J]. *Acta Petrologica Sinica*, 35(8): 2 503~2 517 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Hu Guohui, Zhao Taiping, Zhou Yanyan, et al. 2012. Depositional age and provenance of the Wufoshan Group in the southern margin of the North China Craton: Evidence from detrital zircon U-Pb ages and Hf isotopic compositions [J]. *Geochimica*, 41(4): 326~342 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Huang Zhengwu. 2020. Sedimentary Geology of the Wufoshan Group in the Southern Margin of North China Block and Its Tectonic Implications [D]. Beijing: China University of Geosciences (Beijing) (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Jia Chao. 2018. Depositional Age, Provenance and Tectonic Background of Neoproterozoic Strata in Western Henan Province [D]. Hefei: Hefei University of Technology (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Kuang Hongwei, Liu Yongqing, Peng Nan, et al. 2011. Geochemistry of the Neoproterozoic molar-tooth carbonates in Dalian, eastern Liaoning, China, and its geological implications [J]. *Earth Science Frontiers*, 18(4): 25~40 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Li Chengdong, Zhao Ligang, Chang Qingsong, et al. 2017. Zircon U-Pb dating of tuff bed from Luoyukou Formation in western Henan Province on the southern margin of the North China Craton and its stratigraphic attribution discussion [J]. *Geology in China*, 44(3): 511~525 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Li Guangjin, Wang Xipeig, Sun Yunpeng, et al. 2021. The characteristics of LA-ICP-MS detrital zircon U-Pb age from the Meso-Neoproterozoic strata in Wainan area and their geological significance [J]. *Journal of Stratigraphy*, 45(2): 115~141 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Li Huaikun, Lu Songnian, Li Huimin, et al. 2009. Zircon and baddeleyite U-Pb precision dating of basic rock sills intruding Xiamaling Formation, North China [J]. *Geological Bulletin of China*, 28(10): 1 396~1 404 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Li H K, Lu S N, Su W B, et al. 2013. Recent advances in the study of the Mesoproterozoic geochronology in the North China Craton [J]. *Journal of Asian Earth Sciences*, 72: 216~227.
- Li Huaikun, Su Wenbo, Zhou Hongying, et al. 2011. The base age of the Changchengian System at the northern North China Craton should be younger than 1 670 Ma: Constraints from zircon U-Pb LA-MC-ICPMS dating of a granite-porphyry dike in Miyun County, Beijing [J]. *Earth Science Frontiers*, 18(3): 108~120 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Li Huaikun, Su Wenbo, Zhou Hongying, et al. 2014. The first precise age constraints on the Jixian System of the Meso- to Neoproterozoic standard section of China: SHRIMP zircon U-Pb dating of bentonites from the Wumishan and Tieling Formations in the Jixian Section, North China Craton [J]. *Acta Petrologica Sinica*, 30(10): 2 999~3 012 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Li Huaikun, Zhu Shixin, Xiang Zhenqun, et al. 2010. Zircon U-Pb dating on tuff bed from Gaoyuzhuang Formation in Yanqing, Beijing: Further constraints on the new subdivision of the Mesoproterozoic stratigraphy in the northern North China Craton [J]. *Acta Petrologica Sinica*, 26(7): 2 131~2 140 (in Chinese with English abstract).

- Li Jianxun. 2019. Analysis of Sedimentary Age, Provenance and Tectonic Background of Fengyang Group and Bagongshan Group of Precambrian in Fengyang Area [D]. Hefei: Hefei University of Technology (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Li Mingrong, Wang Songshan and Qiu Ji. 1996. The ages of glauconites from Tieling and Jingeryu Formations, Beijing-Tianjin area [J]. *Acta Petrologica Sinica*, 12(3): 416~423 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Li X H, Chen F, Guo J H, et al. 2007. South China provenance of the lower-grade Penglai Group north of the Sulu UHP orogenic belt, eastern China: Evidence from detrital zircon ages and Nd-Hf isotopic composition [J]. *Geochemical Journal*, 41(1): 29~45.
- Li Zhensheng, Jia Chao, Zhao Zhuoya, et al. 2020. Depositional age and provenance analysis of the Luanchuan Group in the southern margin of North China Craton and its significance for regional tectonic evolution: Constraints from zircon U-Pb geochronology and Hf isotopes [J]. *Acta Geologica Sinica*, 94(4): 1 046~1 066 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Li Zuochen, Pei Xianzhi, Li Ruibao, et al. 2013. LA-ICP-MS zircon U-Pb dating, geochemistry of the Mishuling intrusion in western Qinling and their tectonic significance [J]. *Acta Petrologica Sinica*, 29(8): 2 617~2 634 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Liu Dianbo, Wang Xiaofan, Zhan Heng, et al. 2019. Zircon SHRIMP U-Pb age of the Cuandonggou Formation of the Changcheng Group, North China and the stratigraphic implications [J]. *Earth Science Frontiers*, 26(3): 183~189 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Liu Haogang, Zhang Heng, Zhang Chuanheng, et al. 2019. SHRIMP zircon U-Pb age of the Kunyang Group in northern Central Yunnan Province and its stratigraphic significance [J]. *Geological Bulletin of China*, 38(7): 1 183~1 190 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Liu J H, Ding Z J, Wang X J, et al. 2020. Detrital zircon U-Pb geochronology and Lu-Hf isotopic analysis of the Neoproterozoic Penglai Group and their comparisons with coeval sedimentary strata of the southeastern North China Craton: Provenance, tectonic affinity and implications [J]. *Journal of the Geological Society*, 177: 855~865.
- Liu X F, Zuo P F, Wang Q F, et al. 2019. Initial accretion of the North Qinling Terrane to the North China Craton before the Grenville orogeny: Constraints from detrital zircons [J]. *International Geology Review*, 61(1): 109~128.
- Liu Y Q, Gao L Z, Liu Y X, et al. 2006. Zircon U-Pb dating for the earliest Neoproterozoic mafic magmatism in the southern margin of the North China Block [J]. *Chinese Science Bulletin*, 51(19): 2 375~2 382.
- Lu C M, Zhang C H, Zhang H, et al. 2022. The 1 126 Ma volcanic event in the Dechang Area, SW Yangtze Block, and its significance [J]. *Geological Magazine*, 159(5): 797~817.
- Lu Songnian and Li Huimin. 1991. A precise U-Pb single zircon age determination for the volcanics of Dahongyu Formation, Changcheng System in Jixian [J]. *Acta Geoscientica Sinica*, 22(1): 137~146 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Lu Songnian, Li Huaikun and Xiang Zhenqun. 2010. Advances in the study of Mesoproterozoic geochronology in China: A review [J]. *Geology in China*, 37(4): 1 002~1 013 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Lu Songnian, Xiang Zhenqun, Li Huaikun, et al. 2012. Response of the North China Craton to Rodinia Supercontinental Events—GOSEN Joining Hypothesis [J]. *Acta Geologica Sinica*, 86(9): 1 396~1 406 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Lu S N, Zhao G C, Wang H C, et al. 2008. Precambrian metamorphic basement and sedimentary cover of the North China Craton: A review [J]. *Precambrian Research*, 150(1~2): 77~93.
- Midwig K R. 2002. QUID 1.02—A User's Manual [M]. California: Berkeley Geochronology Center Special Publication, 1~22.
- Yu D, Deng Y, Wang X M, et al. 2022. New chronological and paleontological evidence for Paleoproterozoic eukaryote distribution and stratigraphic correlation between the Yanliao and Xiong'er basins, North China Craton [J]. *Precambrian Research*, 371: 106577.
- Ma Lifang. 1990. Late Precambrian glacial activities in China [J]. *Acta Geoscientica Sinica*, 20(1): 162~164 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Meng Xianghua, Ge Ming, Kuang Hongwei, et al. 2006. Origin of Microsparite carbonates and the significance in the evolution of the Earth in Proterozoic [J]. *Acta Petrologica Sinica*, 22(8): 2 133~2 143 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Pang Ke, Tang Qing, Wan Bin, et al. 2022. Integrated Meso-Neoproterozoic stratigraphy in the Jiao-Liao-Xu-Huai area of North China Craton: A review [J]. *Journal of Stratigraphy*, 45(4): 467~492 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Pang Lanyin, Zhu Xiyan, Hu Guohui, et al. 2021. Advances in the study of Meso-Neoproterozoic stratigraphic chronology and sedimentary evolution in the southern margin of the North China Craton [J]. *Journal of Stratigraphy*, 45(2): 180~195 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Peng Nan, Kuang Hongwei, Liu Yongqing, et al. 2018. Recognition of geological age for acanthomorphic acritarchs from the Ruyang Group, southern margin of North China Craton and its implication for evolution of early eukaryotes [J]. *Journal of Palaeogeography (Chinese Edition)*, 20(4): 595~608 (in Chinese with English abstract).

- Peng P, Zhai M G, Ernst R E, et al. 2008. A 1.78 Ga large igneous province in the North China Craton: The Xiong'er Volcanic Province and the North China dyke swarm [J]. *Lithos*, 101(3~4): 260~280.
- Qiao Xiufu, Gao Linzhi, Peng Yang, et al. 2001. Seismic events, sequence and tectonic significance of Canglangpu stage in the ancient Tanlu belt [J]. *Science in China (Series D)*, 31(11): 911~918 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Ren Rong, Han Baofu, Zhang Zhicheng, et al. 2011. Zircon U-Pb and Hf isotopic studies of basement gneiss and overlying Meso-Neoproterozoic sedimentary rocks from the Changping area, Beijing, and their geological implications [J]. *Acta Petrologica Sinica*, 27(6): 1 721~1 745 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Song Biao, Zhang Yuhai, Wan Yusheng, et al. 2002. Mount making and procedure of the SHRIMP dating [J]. *Geological Review*, 48(S): 26~30 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Stacey J S and Kramers J D. 1975. Approximation of terrestrial lead isotope evolution by a two-stage model [J]. *Earth and Planetary Science Letters*, 26(2): 207~221.
- Su Wenbo. 2016. Revision of the Mesoproterozoic chronostratigraphic subdivision both of North China and Yangtze Cratons and the relevant issues [J]. *Earth Science Frontiers*, 23(6): 156~185 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Su W B, Li H K, Huff W D, et al. 2010. SHRIMP U-Pb dating for a K-bentonite bed in the Tieying Formation, North China [J]. *Chinese Science Bulletin*, 55(9): 3 312~3 323.
- Su Wenbo, Li Huikun, Xu Li, et al. 2012. Luoyu and Ruyang Group at the south margin of the North China Craton (NCC) should belong in the Mesoproterozoic Changchengian System: Direct constraints from the LA-MC-ICPMS U-Pb age of the tuffite in the Luoyukou Formation, Ruzhou, Henan, China [J]. *Geological Survey and Research*, 35(2): 96~108 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Su W B, Zhang S H, Huff W D, et al. 2008. SHRIMP U-Pb ages of K-bentonite beds in the Xiamaling Formation: Implications for revised subdivision of the Meso- to Neoproterozoic history of the North China Craton [J]. *Gondwana Research*, 14(3): 543~553.
- Sun F B, Peng P, Zhou X T, et al. 2020. Provenance analysis of the late Mesoproterozoic to early Neoproterozoic Xuhuai Basin in the southeast North China Craton: Implications for paleogeographic reconstruction [J]. *Precambrian Research*, 337: 105554.
- Tian Hui, Zhang Jian, Li Huikun, et al. 2015. Zircon LA-MC-ICP MS U-Pb dating of tuff from Mesoproterozoic Gaoyuzhuang Formation in Jixian County of North China and its geological significance [J]. *Acta Geoscientia Sinica*, 36(5): 647~658 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Wang Guixiang, Zhou Benhe and Xiao Ligong. 1984. Precambrian macrofossils from Huainan, Anhui and their significance [J]. *Journal of Stratigraphy*, 8(4): 271~278, 317~318 (in Chinese).
- Wang Hongyu. 2021. Sedimentary Characteristics and Tectonic Paleogeographic Significance of Penglai Group and Wufoshan Group in the Southern Margin of North China Craton [D]. Beijing: China University of Geosciences (Beijing) (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Wang Hongzhen, Wang Ziqiang and Zhu Hong. 2008. Crustal Evolution and Tectonic Paleogeography in China during the Mesoproterozoic [R]. Wuhan: China University of Geosciences, 1~8 (in Chinese).
- Wang Miao, Zhou Hongrui and Zhang Heng. 2020. Mesoproterozoic stratigraphic attribution and tectonic evolution in the southern margin of the North China Craton: Evidence from the detrital zircon U-Pb geochronology and zircon trace elements [J]. *Acta Geologica Sinica*, 94(4): 1 027~1 04 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Wang Q H, Tang J B and Xu W L. 2012. Neoproterozoic basic magmatism in the southeast margin of North China Craton: Evidence from whole-rock geochemistry, U-Pb and Hf isotopic study of zircons from diabase swarms in the Xuzhou-Huaibei area of China [J]. *Science China Earth Sciences*, 55(9): 1 461~1 479.
- Wang Xiaofeng. 2015. The Geochronology of the Meso-Neoproterozoic Strata in the Southern Margin of North China and Its Geological Significance [D]. Wuhan: China University of Geosciences, 1~120 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Wang Yuelun, Lu Zongbin, Xing Yusheng, et al. 1980. Subdivision and Correlation of the Upper Precambrian in China [C]//Tianjin Institute of Geology and Mineral Resources, Chinese Academy of Geological Sciences. Sinian Superathem in China. Tianjin: Tianjin Science and Technology Press, 1~30 (in Chinese).
- Wang Zejiu, Huang Zhigao, Yao Jianxin, et al. 2014. Characteristics and main progress of the stratigraphic chart of China and directions [J]. *Acta Geoscientica Sinica*, 35(3): 271~276 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Wang Zhentao, Shen Yang, Wang Xunlian, et al. 2017. Detrital zircon LA-ICP-MS U-Pb dating of the Changlongshan Formation of Qingbaikou System in Huailai County, Hebei Province and its tectonic-Paleogeographic significance [J]. *Acta Geologica Sinica*, 91(8): 1 760~1 775 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Williams I S. 1998. U-Th-Pb geochronology by ion microprobe [C]// McKibben M A, Shanks W C, Ridley W I. Applications of Microanalytical Techniques to Understanding Mineralizing Processes. *Reviews in Economic Geology*, 7: 1~35.
- Wu Ruitang and Guan Baode. 1988. On the glaciogenic characteristics of

- the Luoquan Formation and its reworking by gravity flows [J]. *Acta Geologica Sinica*, 62(1): 78~89 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Wu Tieshan. 1982. The unified division and age problem of the correlation of Sinian strata in western Henan (type) [J]. *Regional Geology of China*, 1: 73~81 (in Chinese).
- Wu Tieshan. 2002. Late Precambrian (Meso-to Neoproterozoic) lithostratigraphic units in North China and their multiple division and correlation [J]. *Geology in China*, 29(2): 147~154 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Xing Yusheng. 1982. Advance on Study of Late Precambrian in Jiao-Liao-Xu-Huai Stratigraphic Region [M]. Proceedings of Institute of Geology, Chinese Academy of Geological Sciences (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Xing Yusheng. 1989. Stratigraphy of China, No. 3: The Upper Precambrian of China [M]. Beijing: Geological Publishing House, 1~314 (in Chinese).
- Xing Yusheng, Gao Zhenjia, Wang Ziqiang, et al. 1996. Stratigraphic Lexicon of China: Neoproterozoic [M]. Beijing: Geological Publishing House, 1~117 (in Chinese).
- Xu Wenchao, Chang Yunzhen, Jia Huimin, et al. 2015. Discovery and geological implications of Huangtanduo Formation in Shaoyan County, Henan Province [J]. *Global Geology*, 34(3): 599~604 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Xu Xueyi, Wang Jenglai, Chen Junlu, et al. 2007. Zircon U-Pb age and element geochemistry of Mesozoic acid volcanic rocks at Yindaosi area in western Qinling [J]. *Acta Petrologica Sinica*, 23(11): 2 845~2 856 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Yan Guohan, Ma Fang, Cai Jianhui, et al. 2010. Zircon SHRIMP U-Pb age and implications of alkaline trachyte of Dahongkou Formation of Luanchuan Group in the southern margin of North China Craton [C]// Collected Papers of National Petrology and Geodynamic Conference in 2010 (in Chinese).
- Yang D B, Xu W L, Xu Y G, et al. 2012. U-Pb ages and Hf isotope data from detrital zircons in the Neoproterozoic sandstones of northern Jiangsu and southern Liaoning Provinces, China: Implications for the Late Precambrian evolution of the southeastern North China Craton [J]. *Precambrian Research*, 216: 162~176.
- Yang Qinghe, Zhang Youli, Zheng Wenwu, et al. 1980. Subdivision and Correlation of Sinian Suberathem in Northern Jiangxi and Anhui [M]. Sinian Suberathem in China. Tianjin: Tianjin Science and Technology Press, 231~265 (in Chinese).
- Yu Rongbin and Zhang Xueqi. 1984. Study of geochronology of late Precambrian in the Yanshan Ranges [J]. *Bulletin of Tianjin Institute of Geology and Mineral Resources*, 11: 1~23 (in Chinese).
- Zhang Heng, Gao Linzhi, Zhou Hongrui, et al. 2019. Chronology progress of the Guandaokou and Luoyu Groups in the southern margin of North China Craton: Constraints on zircon U-Pb dating of tuff by means of the SHRIMP [J]. *Acta Petrologica Sinica*, 35(8): 2 470~2 486 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Zhang H, Liu Y X, Ding X Z, et al. 2020. Geochronology, geochemistry, whole rock Sr-Nd and zircon Hf-O isotopes of the Early Neoproterozoic volcanic rocks in Jiangshan, eastern part of the Jiangnan Orogen: Constraints on petrogenesis and tectonic implications [J]. *Acta Geologica Sinica (English Edition)*, 94(4): 1 117~1 137.
- Zhang H F, Zhang J, Zhang G W, et al. 2016. Detrital zircon U-Pb, Lu-Hf, and O isotopes of the Wufoshan Group: Implications for episodic crustal growth and reworking of the southern North China Craton [J]. *Precambrian Research*, 273: 112~128.
- Zhang Haijun, Wang Yanliang, Wang Xun, et al. 2016. U-Pb zircon ages of tuff beds from the Hongzao'an Formation of the Quanji Group in the north margin of the Qaidam Basin, NW China, and their geological significances [J]. *Earth Science Frontiers*, 23(6): 202~218.
- Zhang J B, Ding X Z, Liu Y X, et al. 2025. Early Paleoproterozoic mafic to felsic magmatism from the Cuoke Complex, South China: Implications for the early tectonic evolution of the southwestern Yangtze Craton [J]. *Journal of Asian Earth Sciences*, 422: 107769.
- Zhang J B, Ding X Z, Zhang H, et al. 2020. Post-collisional ca. 800 Ma A-type felsic volcanic rocks in the eastern Jiangnan orogen, South China [J]. *Journal of Asian Earth Sciences*, 203: 104567.
- Zhang Pifu. 1985. The relationship between the Sinian and Qingbaikou Systems of South Liaoning and Jiangsu-Anhui area [J]. *Acta Geoscientifica Sinica*, 11: 139~148 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Zhang Shuanhong, Zhao Yue, Ye Hao, et al. 2013. New constraints on ages of the Chuanlinggou and Tuanshanzi Formations of the Changcheng System in the Yan-Liao area in the northern North China Craton [J]. *Acta Petrologica Sinica*, 29(7): 2 481~2 490 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Zhang S H, Zhao Y, Ye H, et al. 2016. Early Neoproterozoic emplacement of the diabase sill swarms in the Liaodong Peninsula and pre-magmatic uplift of the southeastern North China Craton [J]. *Precambrian Research*, 272: 203~225.
- Zhang W, Liu F L and Liu C H. 2021. Detrital zircon U-Pb ages of the late Mesoproterozoic-Neoproterozoic Qiaotou Formation in the Liao-Ji area of the North China Craton: Implications for Rodinia reconstruction [J]. *International Geology Review*, 63(11): 1 311~1 330.
- Zhao H, Zhang S, Ding J, et al. 2020. New geochronologic and paleomagnetic results from Early Neoproterozoic mafic sills and Late Meso-

- proterozoic to Early Neoproterozoic successions in the eastern North China Craton, and implications for the reconstruction of Rodinia[J]. Geological Society of America Bulletin, 132(3~4): 739~766.
- Zhao T P, Zhai M G, Xia B, et al. 2004. Zircon U-Pb SHRIMP dating for the volcanic rocks of the Xiong'er Group: Constraints on the initial formation age of the cover of the North China Craton[J]. Chinese Science Bulletin, 49(23): 2 495~2 502.
- Zhao Zongpu. 1993. Precambrian Crustal Evolution of the Sino-Korean Paraplatform[M]. Beijing: Geological Publishing House, 1~444 (in Chinese).
- Zheng Wenwu, Yang Jiedong, Hong Tianqiu, et al. 2004. Sr and C isotopic correlation and the age boundary determination for the Neoproterozoic in the Southern Liaoning and Northern Jiangsu-Northern Anhui Provinces[J]. Geological Journal of China Universities, 10(2): 165~178 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Zhong Fudao. 1977. On Sinian geological time scale based on isotopic ages of the Sinian strata in the Yanshan region[J]. Science in China (Series D), 20(2): 151~161 (in Chinese).
- Zhou Guangzhao, Chen Lei, Li Guangjin, et al. 2019. Constraints on the depositional age of the Tongjiazhuang Formation by A-ICP-MS detrital zircon U-Pb age and microfossil assemblage[J]. Journal of Stratigraphy, 43(3): 229~242 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Zhou Hongrui, Wang Zekang, Lin Nisher, et al. 1998. Study on sedimentology and facies stratigraphy of the Mesoproterozoic and Neoproterozoic in the West of Henan Province[J]. Geoscience, 12(1): 18~25 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Zhu Shixing, Xing Yusheng, Zhang Pengyuan, et al. 1994. Biostratigraphic Sequence of the Middle-Upper Proterozoic on North China Platform[M]. Beijing: Geological Publishing House, 1~299 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Zhu X Y, Wang S Y, Su W B, et al. 2020. Zircon U-Pb geochronology of tuffite beds in the Baishugou Formation: Constraints on the revision of Ectasian System at the southern margin of the North China Craton[J]. Science China Earth Sciences, 63(11): 1 817~1 830.
- Zuo P F, Li Y, Zhang G C, et al. 2019. Reviews of the Mesoproterozoic to Neoproterozoic sedimentary sequences and new constraints on the tectono-sedimentary evolution of the southern margin of the North China Craton[J]. Journal of Asian Earth Sciences, 179: 416~429.
- 白瑾, 黄学元, 戴凤岩, 等. 1993. 中国前寒武纪地壳演化[M]. 北京: 地质出版社, 1~230.
- 曹瑞骥, 赵文杰. 1981. 华北区前寒武纪叠层石组合序列[J]. 古生物学报, 20(6): 508~517, 593~596.
- 陈晋镳, 张惠民, 朱士兴, 等. 1980. 蓟县震旦亚界研究[C]//中国地质科学院天津地质矿产研究所. 中国震旦亚界. 天津: 天津科学技术出版社, 56~114.
- 初航, 陆松年, 王惠初, 等. 2011. 山东长岛地区蓬莱群辅子夼组碎屑锆石年龄谱研究[J]. 岩石学报, 27(4): 1 017~1 028.
- 第五春荣, 孙勇, 刘养杰, 等. 2011. 秦皇岛柳江地区长龙山组石英砂岩物质源区组成: 来自碎屑锆石 U-Pb-Hf 同位素的证据[J]. 岩石矿物学杂志, 30(1): 1~12.
- 高林志, 丁孝忠, 曹茜, 等. 2010a. 中国晚前寒武纪年表和年代地层序列[J]. 中国地质, 37(4): 1 01~1 20.
- 高林志, 乔秀夫. 1992. 淳江末前寒武纪丝状藻类及其环境意义[J]. 地质论评, 38(2): 140~148 + 195~199.
- 高林志, 尹崇玉, 张恒, 等. 2015. 云南晋宁地区柳坝塘组凝灰岩 SHRIMP 锆石 U-Pb 年龄及其对晋宁运动的制约[J]. 地质通报, 34(9): 1 595~1 604.
- 高林志, 张传恒, 陈寿铭, 等. 2010b. 辽东半岛细河群沉积岩碎屑锆石 SHRIMP U-Pb 年龄及其地质意义[J]. 地质通报, 29(8): 1 113~1 122.
- 高林志, 张传恒, 史晓颖, 等. 2007. 华北青白口系下马岭组凝灰岩锆石 SHRIMP U-Pb 定年[J]. 地质通报, 26(3): 249~255.
- 高林志, 张传恒, 史晓颖, 等. 2008a. 华北古陆下马岭组归属中元古界的锆石 SHRIMP 年龄新证据[J]. 科学通报, 53(21): 2 617~2 623.
- 高林志, 张传恒, 尹崇玉, 等. 2008b. 华北古陆中、新元古代年代地层框架 SHRIMP 锆石年龄新依据[J]. 地球学报, 29(3): 366~376.
- 高林志, 张恒, 张传恒, 等. 2018. 滇东昆阳群地层序列的厘定及其在中国地层表的位置[J]. 地质论评, 64(2): 283~298.
- 高维, 张传恒, 高林志, 等. 2008. 北京密云环斑花岗岩的锆石 SHRIMP U-Pb 年龄及其构造意义[J]. 地质通报, 27(6): 793~798.
- 高维, 张传恒, 王自强. 2011. 华北古陆南缘豫西新元古代大型疑源类及古地理环境分析[J]. 中国地质, 38(5): 1 232~1 243.
- 高振家, 吴绍祖. 1983. 前寒武纪及古生代塔里木地台的构造发展[J]. 科学通报, 23: 1 448~1 450.
- 龚成强, 张恒, 丁孝忠, 等. 2019. 皖南地区歙县岩群昌前岩组和昱岭关群井潭组凝灰岩 SHRIMP 锆石 U-Pb 年龄及其地质意义[J]. 岩石矿物学杂志, 38(4): 465~476.
- 河南省地质矿产局. 1989. 河南省区域地质志[M]. 北京: 地质出版社, 1~774.

附中文参考文献

安徽省地质矿产局. 1987. 安徽省区域地质志[M]. 北京: 地质出版社, 1~723.

- 洪作民, 黄镇福, 刘效良. 1991. 辽东半岛岛南部上前寒武系地质 [M]. 北京: 地质出版社, 1~208.
- 胡国辉, 张拴宏, 张琪琪, 等. 2019. 华北克拉通南缘栾川群大红口组形成时代及其对新元古代构造演化的制约[J]. 岩石学报, 35(8): 2 503~2 517.
- 胡国辉, 赵太平, 周艳艳, 等. 2012. 华北克拉通南缘五佛山群沉积时代和物源区分析: 碎屑锆石 U-Pb 年龄和 Hf 同位素证据[J]. 地球化学, 41(4): 326~342.
- 黄政武. 2020. 嵩山五佛山群碎屑锆石定年、软沉积变形构造及其大地构造意义[D]. 北京: 中国地质大学(北京).
- 吉林省地质矿产局. 1988. 吉林省区域地质志[M]. 北京: 地质出版社, 1~700.
- 吉林省地质矿产局. 1997. 吉林省岩石地层[M]. 武汉: 中国地质大学出版社, 1~324.
- 贾 超. 2018. 豫西地区新元古代地层的形成时限、物源及构造背景分析[D]. 合肥: 合肥工业大学.
- 旷红伟, 柳永清, 彭 楠, 等. 2011. 辽东大连新元古代白齿碳酸盐岩地球化学特征及其地质意义[J]. 地学前缘, 18(4): 25~40.
- 李承东, 赵利刚, 常青松, 等. 2017. 豫西洛峪口组凝灰岩锆石 LA-ICP-MS 年龄及地层归属讨论[J]. 中国地质, 44(1): 511~525.
- 李光金, 王霄鹏, 孙云鹏, 等. 2021. 淮南地区中-新元古界 LA-ICP-MS 碎屑锆石 U-Pb 年龄及地质意义[J]. 地层学杂志, 45(2): 115~141.
- 李怀坤, 陆松年, 李惠民, 等. 2009. 侵入下马岭组的基性岩床的锆石和斜锆石 U-Pb 精确定年——对华北中元古界地层划分方案的制约[J]. 地质通报, 28(10): 1 396~1 404.
- 李怀坤, 苏文博, 周红英, 等. 2011. 华北克拉通北部长城系底界年龄小于 1 670 Ma: 来自北京密云花岗斑岩岩脉锆石 LA-MC-ICPMS U-Pb 年龄的约束[J]. 地学前缘, 18(3): 108~120.
- 李怀坤, 苏文博, 周红英, 等. 2014. 中-新元古界标准剖面蓟县系首获高精度年龄制约——蓟县剖面雾迷山组和铁岭组斑脱岩锆石 SHRIMP U-Pb 同位素定年研究[J]. 岩石学报, 30(10): 2 999~3 012.
- 李怀坤, 朱士兴, 相振群, 等. 2010. 北京延庆高于庄组凝灰岩的锆石 U-Pb 定年研究及其对华北北部中元古界划分新方案的进一步约束[J]. 岩石学报, 26(7): 2 131~2 140.
- 李建勋. 2019. 凤阳地区前寒武系凤阳群和八公山群的形成时限、物源及构造背景分析[D]. 合肥: 合肥工业大学.
- 李明荣, 王松山, 裴 冀. 1996. 京津地区铁岭组、景儿峪组海绿石⁴⁰Ar/³⁹Ar 年龄[J]. 岩石学报, 12(3): 416~423.
- 李振生, 贾 超, 赵卓娅, 等. 2020. 华北克拉通南缘栾川群的形成时代、物源及其对区域构造演化的意义: 锆石 U-Pb 年代学和 Hf 同位素制约[J]. 地质学报, 94(4): 1 046~1 066.
- 李佐臣, 裴先治, 李瑞保, 等. 2013. 西秦岭糜署岭花岗岩体年代学、地球化学特征及其构造意义[J]. 岩石学报, 29(8): 2 617~2 634.
- 辽宁省地质矿产局. 1989. 辽宁省区域地质志[M]. 北京: 地质出版社, 1~856.
- 刘典波, 王小琳, 张 恒, 等. 2019. 华北串岭沟组凝灰岩锆石 SHRIMP 年龄及其地层学意义[J]. 地学前缘, 26(3): 183~189.
- 刘昊岗, 张 恒, 张传恒, 等. 2019. 滇中北部昆阳群凝灰岩 SHRIMP 锆石 U-Pb 年龄及其地层学意义[J]. 地质通报, 38(7): 1 183~1 190.
- 陆松年, 李怀坤, 相振群. 2010. 中国中元古代同位素地质年代学研究进展述评[J]. 中国地质, 37(4): 1 002~1 013.
- 陆松年, 李惠民. 1991. 蓟县长城系大红峪组少山岩的单颗粒锆石 U-Pb 法准确确定年[J]. 中国地质科学院院报, 22(1): 137~146.
- 陆松年, 相振群, 李怀坤, 等. 2012. 华北克拉通对罗迪尼亚超大陆事件的响应——OS-N 连接假设[J]. 岩石学报, 86(9): 1 396~1 406.
- 丽芳. 1990. 中国海前寒武纪的冰川活动[J]. 地球学报, 20(1): 162~164.
- 砾化, 葛 铭, 旷红伟, 等. 2006. 微亮晶(白齿)碳酸盐成因及其在元古宙地球演化中的意义[J]. 岩石学报, 22(8): 2 133~2 143.
- 庞 科, 唐 卿, 万 斌, 等. 2022. 华北地台胶辽徐淮地区中-新元古代地层研究进展[J]. 地层学杂志, 45(4): 467~492.
- 庞岚尹, 祝禧艳, 胡国辉, 等. 2021. 华北克拉通南缘中-新元古代年代地层格架和沉积演化过程研究的新进展[J]. 地层学杂志, 45(2): 180~195.
- 彭 楠, 旷红伟, 柳永清, 等. 2018. 华北克拉通南缘汝阳群大型具刺疑源类时代再厘定及早期真核生物群演化意义[J]. 古地理学报, 20(4): 595~608.
- 乔秀夫, 高林志, 彭 阳, 等. 2001. 古郯庐带沧浪铺阶地震事件、层序及构造意义[J]. 中国科学(D辑), 31(11): 911~918.
- 任 荣, 韩宝福, 张志诚, 等. 2011. 北京昌平地区基底片麻岩和中-新元古代盖层锆石 U-Pb 年龄和 Hf 同位素研究及其地质意义[J]. 岩石学报, 27(6): 1 721~1 745.
- 山东省地质矿产局. 1991. 山东省区域地质志[M]. 北京: 地质出版社, 1~970.
- 陕西省地质矿产局. 1989. 陕西省区域地质志[M]. 北京: 地质出版社, 1~698.
- 宋 彪, 张玉海, 万渝生, 等. 2002. 锆石 SHRIMP 样品制备、年龄测定及有关现象讨论[J]. 地质论评, 48(S): 26~30.
- 苏文博. 2016. 华北及扬子克拉通中元古代年代地层格架厘定及相关问题探讨[J]. 地学前缘, 23(6): 156~185.
- 苏文博, 李怀坤, Huff W D, 等. 2010. 铁岭组钾质斑脱岩锆石

- SHRIMP U-Pb 年代学研究及其地质意义 [J]. 科学通报, 55(22): 2 197~2 206.
- 苏文博, 李怀坤, 徐莉, 等. 2012. 华北克拉通南缘洛峪群-汝阳群属于中元古界长城系——河南汝州洛峪口组层凝灰岩锆石 LA-MC-ICPMS U-Pb 年龄的直接约束 [J]. 地质调查与研究, 35(2): 96~108.
- 田辉, 张健, 李怀坤, 等. 2015. 蓼县中元古代高于庄组凝灰岩锆石 LA-MC-ICPMS U-Pb 定年及其地质意义 [J]. 地球学报, 36(5): 647~658.
- 汪贵翔, 周本和, 肖立功. 1984. 安徽淮南上前寒武系宏观化石及其意义 [J]. 地层学杂志, 8(4): 271~278, 317~318.
- 王宏宇. 2021. 华北克拉通南缘蓬莱群、五佛山群沉积地质特征及其构造古地理意义 [D]. 北京: 中国地质大学(北京).
- 王鸿祯, 王自强, 朱鸿. 2008. 中国中元古代的地壳发展与构造古地理 [R]. 武汉: 中国地质大学, 1~8.
- 王森, 周洪瑞, 张恒. 2020. 华北南缘中元古代地层归属及大地构造演化: 来自碎屑锆石 U-Pb 年代学和锆石微量元素的证据 [J]. 地质学报, 94(4): 1 027~1 045.
- 汪校锋. 2015. 华北南缘中—新元古代地层年代学研究及其地质意义 [D]. 武汉: 中国地质大学.
- 王曰伦, 陆宗斌, 邢裕盛, 等. 1980. 中国上寒武系的对比和年代学 [C]//中国地质科学院天津地质矿产研究所. 中国震旦亚界. 天津: 天津科学技术出版社, 1~30.
- 王泽九, 黄枝广, 姚景林, 等. 2014. 中国地层表及说明书的特点与主要进展 [J]. 地球学报, 35(3): 271~276.
- 王振涛, 沈阳, 王训练, 等. 2017. 河北怀来龙凤山青白口系长龙山组碎屑锆石 LA-ICP-MS U-Pb 年龄及其构造古地理意义 [J]. 地质学报, 91(8): 1 760~1 775.
- 吴瑞棠, 关保德. 1988. 论罗圈组的冰成特征及重力流改造 [J]. 地质学报, 62(1): 78~89.
- 武铁山. 1982. 豫西(型)震旦系地层的对比统一划分和时代问题 [J]. 中国区域地质, 1: 73~81.
- 武铁山. 2002. 华北晚期寒武纪(中、新元古代)岩石地层单位及多重划分对比 [J]. 中国地质, 29(2): 147~154.
- 邢裕盛. 1982. 胶辽徐淮地层区晚期寒武纪地层研究之新进展 [M]. 中国地质科学院地质研究所文集.
- 邢裕盛. 1989. 中国地层 3: 中国的上前寒武系 [M]. 北京: 地质出版社, 1~314.
- 邢裕盛, 高振家, 王自强, 等. 1996. 中国地层典: 新元古界 [M]. 北京: 地质出版社, 1~117.
- 徐文超, 常云真, 贾慧敏, 等. 2015. 河南陕县黄连垛组的发现及其地质意义 [J]. 世界地质, 34(3): 599~604.
- 徐学义, 王洪亮, 陈隽璐, 等. 2007. 西秦岭天水尹道寺中生代酸性火山岩锆石 U-Pb 定年和元素地球化学研究 [J]. 岩石学报, 23(11): 2 845~2 856.
- 阎国翰, 马芳, 蔡剑辉, 等. 2010. 华北克拉通南缘栾川群大洪口组碱性粗面岩锆石 SHRIMP U-Pb 年龄及其意义 [C]. 2010 年全国岩石学与地球动力学研讨会.
- 杨清和, 张友礼, 郑文武, 等. 1980. 苏皖北部震旦亚界的划分和对比 [M]. 中国震旦亚界. 天津: 天津科学技术出版社, 231~265.
- 于荣炳, 张学祺. 1984. 燕山地区晚期寒武纪同位素地质年代学的研究 [J]. 中国地质科学院天津地质矿产研究所所刊, 11: 1~23.
- 张恒, 高林志, 周洪瑞, 等. 2019. 华北克拉通南缘官道口群和洛峪群的年代学研究新进展——来自凝灰岩 SHRIMP 锆石 U-Pb 年龄的新证据 [J]. 岩石学报, 35(8): 2 70~2 486.
- 张海军, 王训练, 王勋, 等. 2016. 飞达木盆山北缘全吉群红藻山组凝灰岩锆石 U-Pb 年龄及其地质意义 [J]. 地学前缘, 23(6): 202~210.
- 张丕孚. 1985. 关于江南及苏皖地区震旦系与青白口系的关系 [J]. 地球学报, 11: 139~148.
- 长春宏, 赵越, 叶浩, 等. 2013. 燕辽地区长城系串岭沟组及团山子组沉积时代的新制约 [J]. 岩石学报, 29(7): 2 481~2 490.
- 赵太平, 翟明国, 夏斌, 等. 2004. 熊耳群火山岩锆石 SHRIMP 年代学研究: 对华北克拉通盖层发育初始时间的制约 [J]. 科学通报, 49(22): 2 342~2 349.
- 赵宗溥. 1993. 中朝准地台前寒武纪地壳演化 [M]. 北京: 科学出版社, 1~444.
- 郑文武, 杨杰东, 洪天求, 等. 2004. 辽南与苏皖北部新元古代地层 Sr 和 C 同位素对比及年龄界定 [J]. 高校地质学报, 10(2): 165~178.
- 钟富道. 1977. 从燕山地区震旦地层同位素年龄论中国震旦地质年表 [J]. 中国科学(D辑), 20(2): 151~161.
- 周光照, 陈雷, 李光金, 等. 2019. LA-ICP-MS 碎屑锆石 U-Pb 年龄与微体化石组合对佟家庄组沉积时代的约束 [J]. 地层学杂志, 43(3): 229~242.
- 周洪瑞, 王自强, 崔新省, 等. 1998. 豫西地区中、新元古代地层沉积特征及层序地层学研究 [J]. 现代地质, 12(1): 18~25.
- 朱士兴, 邢裕盛, 张鹏远, 等. 1994. 华北地台中、上元古界生物地层序列 [M]. 北京: 地质出版社, 1~299.
- 祝禧艳, 王世炎, 苏文博, 等. 2020. 华北克拉通南缘白术沟组归属中元古界“待建系”——来自凝灰岩 LA-MC-ICPMS 锆石 U-Pb 年龄的约束 [J]. 中国科学: 地球科学, 50(11): 1 569~1 581.