

the Qatukatu area, Eastern Junggar Basin. Combining with the previous research results, attempts to determine and explore the Early Permian tectonic settings provide the basis for defining the closure time of the Junggar Ocean and revealing the tectonic evolution of East Junggar Basin.

Methods: This article based on Kalagang Group bimodal volcanic rocks——rhyolite and basalt, to research the petrology, geochronology, geochemistry.

Results: Zircon LA-ICP-MS U-Pb results showed that the rhyolite and basalt ages were 279.5 and 280.4 Ma, indicating the formation age of the volcanic rocks of Kalagang Group produced in the early permian. The rhyolites have high SiO_2 , K_2O , Na_2O , Al_2O_3 , CaO and low MgO. The REE distribution map shows a “Yan style” distribution and Eu is a negative anomaly. The element of Ba, Nb, Ta, Sr, P and Ti are loss shown on the trace elemental normalization map. The basalt samples have a slight negative anomaly of Eu, enrich large ion lithophile elements, depletion of high field strength elements Nb, Ta, and loss of Ti; the average value of $\varepsilon_{\text{Hf}}(t)$ of rhyolite zircons is +15.3, $T_{\text{DM1}}(305 \text{ Ma})$ and $T_{\text{DM2}}(\text{cc})(320 \text{ Ma})$ ages are similar to their formation age (279.5 Ma).

Conclusions: The bimodal volcanics in this area are not homologous, rhyolite is the result of the mixing of the mantle magma and the melt crustal source. The Qiakuertu region was completely closed before the Early Permian, and was in post-collision tensioning and bimodal volcanic rocks were the product of post-collision extensional tectonic setting. The possibility of the existence of the old Precambrian crystalline basement in the Junggar basin indicates that the area has good potential for oil and gas exploration.

Keywords: bimodal volcanic rocks; geochemistry; geological significance; east Junggar Basin

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《地质论评》和《地质学报》再创佳绩

2018年11月1日,中国科学技术信息研究所在北京国际会议中心举行“中国科技论文统计结果发布会”,会上公布了中国科技论文与引文数据库收录的中国大陆中文科技期刊的综合评价排名,《地质论评》和《地质学报》再创佳绩。

《地质论评》经过多项指标综合评定及同行专家评议推荐,继续被收录为“中国科技核心期刊”(中国科技论文统计源期刊);8篇文章入选“中国精品科技期刊顶尖学术论文”(即“领跑者5000论文”)。《地质论评》2017年度总被引文频次为3285,核心影响因子为2.354,综合评价总分为66.0,在地质类科技期刊中,分别位列第五、第一和第三位。

号;经过多项学术指标综合评定及同行专家评议推荐,继续被收录为“中国科技核心期刊”(中国科技论文统计源期刊);6篇文章入选“中国精品科技期刊顶尖学术论文”(即“领跑者5000论文”)。《地质学报》2017年度总被引文频次为6162,核心影响因子为2.253,综合评价总分75.4,在地质类科技期刊中,分别位列第二、第二和第一位。

LIU Zhiqiang: Geological Review and Acta Geological Sinica Made New Achievements

(刘志强 供稿)

《地质学报》获得了“2017年百种中国杰出学术期刊”称