

引用本文:

邓阳凡, 李守林, 范蔚茗, 刘佳.深地震测深揭示的华南地区地壳结构及其动力学意义[J] 地球物理学报, 2011,V54(10): 2560-2574,DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.0001-5733.2011.10.013

DENG Yang-Fan, LI Shou-Lin, FAN Wei-Ming, LIU Jia.Crustal structure beneath South China revealed by deep seismic soundings and its dynamics implications.Chinese J.Geophys. (in Chinese),2011,V54(10): 2560-2574,DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.0001-5733.2011.10.013

深地震测深揭示的华南地区地壳结构及其动力学意义

邓阳凡^{1,2}, 李守林^{2,3}, 范蔚茗¹, 刘佳^{2,3*}

1. 中国科学院广州地球化学研究所,广州 510640;
2. 中国科学院研究生院,北京 100049;
3. 中国科学院地质与地球物理研究所,北京 100029

Crustal structure beneath South China revealed by deep seismic soundings and its dynamics implications

DENG Yang-Fan^{1,2}, LI Shou-Lin^{2,3}, FAN Wei-Ming¹, LIU Jia^{2,3*}

1. Guangzhou Institute of Geochemistry, Chinese Academy of Science, Guangzhou 510640, China;
2. Graduate University of Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100049, China;
3. Institute of Geology and Geophysics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100029, China

摘要

参考文献

相关文章

Download: PDF (1412KB) [HTML](#) 1KB Export: BibTeX or EndNote (RIS) [Supporting Info](#)

摘要 20世纪70年代以来,我国实施与华南地区有关的深地震测深剖面达57条.本文收集该区的深地震测深研究成果,利用保真能力强的三维克里金插值技术构建了100° E~125° E, 18° N~34° N区域内的三维地壳速度模型.基于三维地壳结构模型,分别探讨了华南地区不同构造单元地壳厚度空间变化特征、地壳属性、上地幔顶部地震波速变化以及太平洋向欧亚板块的俯冲方向等.研究结果表明:(1)扬子地块平均地壳厚度为40 km左右,地壳平均速度为6.30 km/s;华夏地块平均地壳厚度32 km左右,地壳平均速度6.24 km/s.(2)扬子地块的四川盆地与全球地台区具有相似的地壳速度-深度变化特征,华夏地块与全球伸展区结构相似,台湾造山带具有较典型全球大陆弧的特点.(3)华夏地块上地幔顶部Pn波平均速度为8.02 km/s;台湾造山带Pn波平均速度为7.98 km/s;扬子地块的Pn波速度为7.94 km/s,包含四川盆地(Pn速度达8.02 km/s)和川滇地区(Pn速度最低为7.75 km/s).川滇地区和松潘—甘孜褶皱带东部构造活动性较强,四川盆地和华夏地块相对较稳定.(4)推测太平洋板块向欧亚板块俯冲的方向为NW-SE方向.

关键词: 华南地区 深地震测深 三维速度结构 莫霍面 Pn波速度

Abstract: Since the 1970s, 57 DSS profiles have been carried out in South China. In this paper we collect all DSS profiles in South China, construct the 3-D crust velocity model in the region (100° E~125° E and 18° N~34° N) using robust 3-D Kriging interpolation method. We discuss the spatial distribution of Moho depth and Pn velocity in detail; analyze the relationship between average velocity and thickness in tectonic units; investigate the crust character and the subduction direction of Pacific plate to Eurasian plate. The results show that: (1) the average Moho depth of Yangtze block is about 40 km, the average crust velocity is 6.30 km/s, while the Moho depth of Cathaysia block is about 32 km, the average velocity is 6.24 km/s; (2) Sichuan basin has the same character as continental platforms in the world, Cathaysia block has the character of extended continent, Taiwan has the character of continental arcs; (3) the average Pn velocity is 8.02 km/s in Cathaysia block 7.98 km/s in Taiwan orogen, and 7.94 km/s in Yangtze block, including the fastest 8.02 km/s in Sichuan basin and the slowest 7.75 km/s in east Songpan-Ganzi. Chuandian area and east Songpan-Ganzi is relatively active, while Sichuan basin and Cathaysia block are steady; (4) the subduction direction of Pacific plate to Eurasian plate should be NW-SE.

Keywords: South China Deep seismic sounding 3-D velocity structure Moho Pn velocity

Received 2011-03-09;

Fund:

中国科学院知识创新工程重大项目(KZCX1-YW-15)和SinoProbe-03-02(201011047)联合资助.

About author: 邓阳凡,男,博士研究生,主要从事地震学和地球动力学的研究.E-mail:dengyangfan@mail.igcas.ac.cn

Service

- [把本文推荐给朋友](#)
- [加入我的书架](#)
- [加入引用管理器](#)
- [Email Alert](#)
- [RSS](#)

作者相关文章

Copyright 2010 by 地球物理学报