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羌塘盆地岩石有限应变及地壳缩短分析 [点此下载全文](#)

[黄继钧](#) [李亚林](#)

成都理工大学地球科学学院, 中国地质大学(北京)  
青藏高原地质研究中心 成都, 610059, 北京, 100083

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摘要:

地处青藏高原腹地的羌塘盆地构造以EW向褶皱和逆(冲)断层及NW向、NE向平移断层为主, 偶见NW向、NE向褶皱和近SN向正断层。盆地自印支期以来长期处于SN向强烈挤压, 其岩石应变特征显示SN向缩短, EW向伸展, 并具有继承性、递进性应变, 及由盆地周边造山带向盆地腹部岩石应变强度递减的趋势。盆地自印支运动以来SN向地壳缩短具递减性, 地壳缩短率分别为上三叠统为38%、侏罗系为24%-26.3%, 第三系为17.47%-19.2%。

关键词: [青藏高原](#) [羌塘盆地](#) [岩石有限应变](#) [地壳缩短](#)

Analysis of the Finite Strain of Rocks and Shortening of the Crust in the Qiangtang Basin [Download Fulltext](#)

[HUANG Jijun](#) [LI Yalin](#)

1 Department of Geology, Chengdu university of Technology, Chengdu, 610059; 2 Research Center for Tibetan Plateau Geology, China University of Geoscience, Beijing, 100083

Fund Project:

Abstract:

The tectonics of Qiangtang basin lying in central Qinghai-Tibetan plateau is main of east-west folds, overthrust faults and north-west, north-east transcurrent faults, and occasionally north-west, north-east folds and near south-north normal faults can be found. For the basin has been great compressed by south-north stress since Indosinian movement, the feature of its rock's strain displays south-north compression and east-west extension, including inheriting and increasing strain, moreover, the strain of rock trends to decrease by degrees from orogen around the basin to central basin. The south-north crust in Qiangtang basin has been shortening successively since Indosinian movement, and respectively its shortening ratios are 38% at Trias, 24%-26.3% at Jurassic, 17.47%-19.2% at Tertiary.

Keywords: [Qinghai-Tibetan plateau](#) [Qiangtang basin](#) [rock finite strain](#) [crust shortening](#)

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