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冀中坳陷古近纪的伸展构造 [点此下载全文](#)

[杨明慧](#) [刘池阳](#)

[1]石油大学, 北京102249 [2]西北大学, 西安710069

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摘要:

冀中坳陷的构造格架是新生代的伸展构造系统。该系统以大兴、保定—石家庄拆离滑脱断层为主体, 与牛东—河东、马西、宁晋、新河等伸展断层以及徐水—安新变换带和衡水、宝坻—桐柏镇变换断层等组合而成。据平衡剖面 and 基底沉降曲线分析, 冀中坳陷古近纪伸展作用过程持续发育, 具幕式特点, 以沙三期伸展作用最为强烈。地壳的快速伸展作用与火山活动强度之间缺乏耦合关系。冀中坳陷的动力学成因与伸展背景下的剪切作用有关。

关键词: [伸展构造系统](#) [变换构造](#) [伸展作用](#) [冀中坳陷](#) [新生代](#) [剪切作用](#)

Extensional Structures of the Paleogene in the Central Hebei Basin, China [Download Fulltext](#)

YANG Minghui, LIU Chi yang, YANG Bin yi, ZHAO Hongge University of Petroleum, Beijing, 102249, Northwest University, Xi'an, 710069

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Abstract:

According to the tectonic analysis in detail, this paper for the first time points out that the main tectonic framework of the central Hebei basin was an extensional structural system during the Paleogene. The system was made up of the Daxing and Baoding-Shijiazhuang detachment faults, the east Niutuozhen-east Hexiwu, west Namazhuang, Ningjin, Xinhe extensional faults and the Hengshui, Baodi-Tongbaizhen transform faults and/or the Xushui-Anxin transform zones. An analysis of the balanced cross-section and back-stripping of the basin indicates that the extension of the Central Hebei basin developed continuously during the Paleogene, and was the most intensive in the Shahejie-3rd stage (the Middle Oligocene). There was not a coupling relationship between the fast extension and the intensive volcanic cycle in the central Hebei basin. Lastly, the authors use an "extension by strike-slip" basin model to interpret the genetic dynamic process of the central Hebei basin.

Keywords: [extensional structural system](#) [transfer structure](#) [extension](#) [Paleogene](#) [central Hebei basin](#)

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