



张进江, 郑亚东. 富蕴地区阿尔泰造山带有限应变测量和应变恢复[J]. 地质学报, 2003, 77(1): 55-60

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[张进江](#) [郑亚东](#)

北京大学地质学系 100871 (张进江)
，北京大学地质学系 100871 (郑亚东)

基金项目：国家自然科学基金(编号40172074)，全国优秀博士学位论文作者专项资金项目(编号200022)，国家资助成果

DOI:

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摘要:

本文采用褶皱等倾线法，砾石三维应变和S-C夹角等应变测量方法，对富蕴地区阿尔泰造山带一个50km剖面，得出其顺层缩短和剪应变剖面图，测量结果表明，该剖面褶皱压扁的顺层缩短最高达78%，断层处的剪应变分析和Finn图解表明该区应变主要为平面应变，断层活动为简单剪切，利用分段积分和正态曲线恢复方法对剖面表明该剖面由原宽为267.2km的原始剖面经缩短和剪切而形成。

关键词：[阿尔泰造山带](#) [有限应变测量](#) [应变恢复](#) [分段积分](#) [正态曲线恢复方法](#) [断层活动](#)

Finite Strain Measurement and Strain Reconstruction of the Altay Orogen in Fuyun

ZHANG Jinjiang, ZHENG Yadong Department of Geology. Peking University, Beijing, 100871

Fund Project:

Abstract:

In the study a systematic finite strain measurement was made on a 50 km-wide section across Fuyun region, with methods such as the dip-isogon of folds, three-dimensional strain of pebbles and shear strain sections are constructed by these measurements. The results show that the shortening folds is up to 78% and the largest shear strain in faults is over 8. The three-dimensional strain show that this area has experienced plane strain, and the faults have undergone simple shearing. Shortening and shear deformation was accomplished with integration and reconstruction of normal d that the present 50 km-wide section was formed from a section with an original width of 266. 2 km

Keywords: [Altay orogen](#) [strain measurement](#) [strain reconstruction](#)

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