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华北地台东缘早元古代隆—滑构造模式 [点此下载全文](#)

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摘要:

研究华北地台东部边缘早元古代拉伸构造及与变质核杂岩的比较, 提出了隆—滑构造模式。它一般发生大规模收缩造山作用之前, 由于区域拉伸作用, 导致下地幔上隆, 形成了岩浆隆起或基底隆起, 使上覆盖层发生重力滑脱。该模式由核部隆起, 上部盖层和其间的拆离韧性发带组成。

关键词: [华北地台](#) [早元古代](#) [隆—滑构造](#) [韧性剪切](#) [拉伸](#)

EARLY PROTEROZOIC UPLIFT - SLIDE STRUCTURAL MODEL ON THE EASTERN MARGIN OF THE NORTHERN CHINA PLATFORM [Download Fulltext](#)

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Abstract:

According to a detailed study of Early Proterozoic extensional structures on the eastern margin of Northern China Platform and comparison with the metamorphic core complex, an uplift-bedding slide structural model has been put forward. The model generally occurs before large-scale contractive orogeny. Regional extension results in mantle uplifting, thus bringing about magma upwelling or basement uplift. Sequentially, the overlying cover begins to slide due to gravity. The model consists of the core uplift, cover and detachment ductile shear zone between the core and cover. The core uplift is often a magma uplift or basement uplift. In the cover, there occurs a bedding slide (detachment) structure system which includes the basal main slide plane (detachments) and inner secondary slide planes as well as rheid fold layers and foliated zones between the slide planes. The slide planes in the cover have the characteristics of normal sliding near the core and reverse sliding in the front. The reverse sliding is characterized by slide stacking.

Keywords: [eastern margin of the North China Platform](#) [Early Proterozoic](#) [uplift-slide structure](#) [bedding ductile shear](#) [extension](#)

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