

## 庐江-枞阳矿集区深部结构与成矿

[点此下载全文](#)

引用本文: 董树文,高锐,吕庆田,张季生,张荣华,薛怀民,吴才来,卢占武,马立成.2009.庐江-枞阳矿集区深部结构与成矿[J].地球学报,30(3):279-284.

DOI: 10.3975/cagsb.2009.03.01

摘要点击次数: 1921

全文下载次数: 1920

作者	单位	E-mail
<a href="#">董树文</a>	<a href="#">中国地质科学院</a>	swdong@cagsb.net.cn
<a href="#">高锐</a>	<a href="#">中国地质科学院地质研究所</a>	
<a href="#">吕庆田</a>	<a href="#">中国地质科学院矿产资源研究所</a>	
<a href="#">张季生</a>	<a href="#">中国地质科学院地质研究所</a>	
<a href="#">张荣华</a>	<a href="#">中国地质科学院矿产资源研究所</a>	
<a href="#">薛怀民</a>	<a href="#">中国地质科学院地质研究所</a>	
<a href="#">吴才来</a>	<a href="#">中国地质科学院地质研究所</a>	
<a href="#">卢占武</a>	<a href="#">中国地质科学院地质研究所</a>	
<a href="#">马立成</a>	<a href="#">中国地质科学院</a>	

基金项目: 财政部科学专项(140102), 国土资源部危机矿山接替资源勘查专项(200699065)

中文摘要: 为探测长江中下游成矿带庐江-枞阳白垩纪火山岩盆地和铁、硫矿集区深部构造和地壳结构, 探讨成矿深部控制条件, 作者完成了穿越火山岩盆地的深反射地震剖面(记录30 s)和罗河铁矿区浅层高分辨反射地震剖面, 揭示了矿集区全地壳精细结构, 同时开展区域构造测量和应力场反演研究, 获得了新的认识。证实“耳状”的庐江-枞阳火山岩盆地是一个沿北东向罗河断裂向东发育的非对称火山盆地, 排除了另一半被断在西侧红层之下的判断; 罗河断裂是一条切穿MOHO的深断裂, 倾向南东, 是引导地幔流体和岩浆上涌和喷发的通道; 鉴别出多层界面, 火山岩-侏罗系砂岩厚约4-5 km(其中火山岩厚度约3 km), 三叠系-震旦系变形层底界深度大致18-20 km, 变质基底组成中下地壳, MOHO平缓向西北倾, 深度33-31 km; 追踪罗河断裂带的深部产状, 陡立延伸到MOHO, 宽约10 km。

中文关键词: [庐江-枞阳矿集区](#) [深部结构](#) [高分辨率地震反射](#) [应力场](#) [构造演化](#)

## Deep Structure and Ore-forming in Lujiang-Zongyang Ore Concentrated Area

**Abstract:** In order to explore the deep structure and crustal frame of Lujiang-Zongyang iron and sulfur ore concentrated area and volcanic basin in middle-lower Yangtze valley metallogenic belt during Cretaceous, and discuss deep metallogenic control conditions. We finished deep reflection seismic profile through volcanic basin (recorded 30 s) and shallow high resolution reflection seismic profile in Luohe iron diggings and discovered whole fine crustal structure, surveyed regional structure and stress field characteristics simultaneously, and obtained latest cognition. It was confirmed that the ear-shape Luzong basin was a dissymmetrical basin along Luohe fault with north-east strike direction and eliminated the judgment that another half basin was buried, below red layer, west side of Luohe fault. The Luohe fault was a deep fault which cut through MOHO, the dip was south-east, and it also was the surging and eruption channel of magma and mantle fluid; we also identified multi-layer interfaces, the thickness of the volcanic rocks and sandstones was ca. 4-5 km (the thickness of volcanic rocks was ca. 3 km), the depth of deformation bottom layer from Triassic to Sinian was ca. 18-20 km, the metamorphic basement formed middle and lower crust, the dip of MOHO surface was north-west, depth was ca. 33-31 km; the deep occurrence of Tanlu fault was steep and cut through MOHO, width was ca. 10 km.


**keywords:** [Lujiang-zongyang ore concentrated area](#) [deep structure](#) [high resolution seismic reflection](#) [stress field](#) [structural evolution](#)

[查看全文](#) [查看/发表评论](#) [下载PDF阅读器](#)

版权所有 《地球学报》编辑部 Copyright©2008 All Rights Reserved

主管单位：国土资源部 主办单位：中国地质科学院

地址：北京市西城区百万庄大街26号，中国地质科学院东楼317室 邮编：100037 电话：010-68327396 E-mail: diqiuxb@126.com

 技术支持：东方网景