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中国东部大陆边缘晚新生代构造演化 及板块相互作用过程重建

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摘要:晚新生代中国东部大陆边缘的构造活动主要集中于东海东缘。中新世以来菲律宾海板块俯冲、冲绳海槽弧后张裂、台湾弧–陆碰撞等一系列重大构造过程,塑造了现今琉球沟–弧–盆体系、台湾碰撞造山带和南海东北部的构造–地貌格局。本文基于对重磁和多道地震资料的解译,并结合前人研究成果,恢复了冲绳海槽构造演化史,阐明了冲绳海槽弧后张裂和台湾弧–陆碰撞之间的关系。在此基础上,重建了中新世以来欧亚板块、菲律宾海板块、南海板块之间的相互作用过程模型。本研究有助于进一步理解板块汇聚背景下东亚大陆边缘深部动力–热力过程对浅部构造格局变迁的制约和影响。

关键词:地震地层;弧后张裂;弧–陆碰撞;板块重建;海洋地质调查工程;冲绳海槽

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Late Cenozoic evolution of East China continental margin and restoration of plate interaction processes

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Abstract: The tectonic activities of the continental margin of eastern China during the Late Cenozoic were mainly concentrated on the eastern margin of the East China Sea. Since the Miocene, a series of major tectonic processes, such as the subduction of the Philippine plate, the back–arc rifting of the Okinawa Trough and the Taiwan arc–continent collision, have shaped the present tectonic–geomorphological patterns of the Ryukyu trench–arc–back–arc basin system, the Taiwan collision orogenic belt and the northeastern South China Sea. Based on the interpretation of gravity, magnetism and multi–channel seismic data and combined with previous research results, the authors restored the tectonic evolution history of the Okinawa Trough and clarified the relationship

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between the back-arc tension of the Okinawa Trough and the Taiwan arc-land collision. On such a basis, the interaction processes between the Eurasian plate, the Philippine Sea plate and the South China Sea plate since Miocene were reconstructed, and a new model of plate interaction was proposed. This work is helpful to the further understanding of the constraints and effects of deep dynamic and thermal processes on shallow tectonic framework changes in the context of plate convergence on the East Asian continental margin.

Key words: Okinawa Trough; seismic sequence; back-arc rifting; arc-continent collision; plate restoration

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1 引 言

东亚大陆边缘的九州—台湾段属于西太平洋型活动大陆边缘,发育典型的沟(琉球海沟)—弧(琉球岛弧)—盆(冲绳海槽)体系(图1),其形成演化主要受控于菲律宾海板块沿琉球海沟向欧亚板块之下的俯冲作用。冲绳海槽的弧后张裂是晚新生代(中新世以来)东海重要的构造地质事件,也是塑造现今东海东部构造—地貌格局的主要因素。目前对冲绳海槽形成演化和动力学机制的认识,存在多种不同观点,如 Lee et al.(1980)认为冲绳海槽南段符合主动裂谷发展演化的三阶段模式(热穹隆、拉张断陷和海底扩张),而 Wu et al.(2016)认为俯冲后退和俯冲板片反卷导致的弧后伸展应力场是西太平洋弧后盆地形成的主要驱动力; Letouzey and Kimura (1985)、Kimura(1985)提出冲绳海槽的张裂始于中新世火山岛弧内部的构造薄弱带,经历了1.9~0.5 Ma和现今两个主要的伸展阶段,而 Sibuet et al.(1987)认为冲绳海槽的两期张裂分别发生于晚中新世和早更新世,现今海槽南段局部已发生海底扩张;古地磁和反射地震资料表明,冲绳海槽北部的张裂可能开始于中—晚中新世(Letouzey and Kimura, 1986; Miki, 1995; Sibuet et al., 1998; Fabbri et al., 2004),而海槽南部的张裂主要发生于第四纪(Lallemand et al., 1997; Park et al., 1998; Kong et al., 2000; Hsu et al., 2001)。因此,深入认识冲绳海槽南、北构造特征的差异,是理解海槽形成演化过程及弧后张裂动力机制的关键。

基于上述认识,本研究对测深、重磁和多道地

震资料进行重新处理和解释。在精细刻画海底地貌、重磁异常和地震反射特征的基础上,开展冲绳海槽及邻区构造特征和晚新生代构造演化过程研究。通过寻找关键的地质、地球物理证据,重塑板块俯冲和弧后张裂之前的构造格局,重建中新世以来中国东部大陆边缘板块相互作用过程。

2 地质背景

东海是位于中国大陆和琉球岛弧之间的边缘海,具有“三隆两盆”的构造格局(图1)。自西向东分别为浙闽隆起、东海陆架盆地、钓鱼岛隆起带、冲绳海槽和琉球岛弧。东海陆架盆地是一个中—新生代叠合盆地(刘光鼎, 1992; 赵金海, 2004),基底主要由元古宙变质岩和中生代火山岩组成(赵金海, 2004; 杨传胜等, 2012)。新生界最大厚度超过10 km,以陆相冲积和河流—湖泊沉积物为主(Ren et al., 2002; Cukur et al., 2011)。晚白垩世裂陷之前,东海陆架盆地可能是一个弧前盆地,充填了自西向东逐渐增厚的晚三叠—早白垩世沉积层(杨长清等, 2012; Li et al., 2012; 杨传胜等, 2020),这些中生界地层在现今盆地南部残留较厚(李刚等, 2012; 杨长清等, 2012; 孙晶等, 2019)。晚白垩世—中新世,东海陆架盆地经历了两期裂陷作用(晚白垩世—早始新世、渐新世—早中新世)和两期挤压抬升(晚始新世—早渐新世玉泉运动、中—晚中新世龙井运动),在晚中新世之后进入裂后沉降阶段,东海的裂陷作用向东跃迁至冲绳海槽(Zhou et al., 1989; Ren et al., 2002; Lee et al., 2006; Ye et al., 2007; Cukur et al., 2011; Suo et al., 2012)。

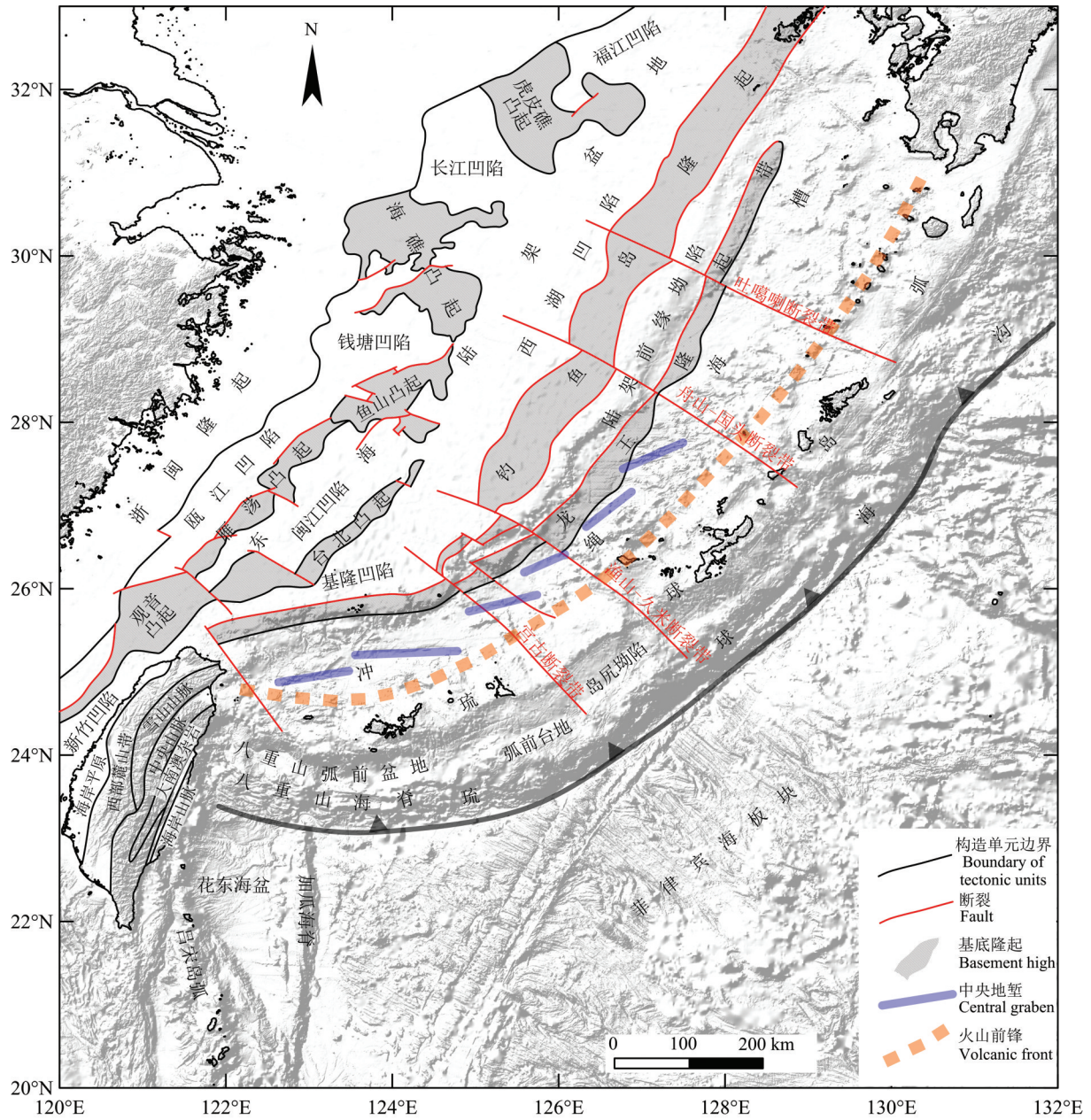


图1 冲绳海槽及邻区构造纲要图(据 Kimura, 1985; Sibuet et al., 1987, 1998; Hsu et al., 2001; 赵金海, 2004; Huang et al., 2008 修改; 水深数据来源 www.marine-geo.org)

Fig.1 Structural map of the East China Sea and adjacent areas (modified from Kimura, 1985; Sibuet et al., 1987, 1998; Hsu et al., 2001; Zhao, 2004; Huang et al., 2008. Bathymetric data after the Marine Geoscience Data System (www.marine-geo.org))

钓鱼岛隆起带自日本五岛列岛附近延伸至台湾东北,分隔了两侧的东海陆架盆地和冲绳海槽。鱼山—久米断裂带以北的部分受晚更新世挤压抬升和岩浆作用的改造,形成宽阔平坦的基底隆起,平均埋深约2000 m (Gungor et al., 2012)。鱼山—久米断裂带以南的钓鱼岛隆起带宽度较小,以发育岩浆侵入体及伴生构造为主,局部出露于海面形成岛屿

(Chen et al., 1995; Sibuet et al., 1998; Shinjo et al., 1999; Wang et al., 1999)。晚中新世不整合面之下的隆起带基底与东海陆架盆地基底类似,以元古宙变质岩为主,其上可能残留了古生代和中生代沉积岩、变质岩,并混杂了大量中生代岩浆岩(杨文达等, 2010)。

冲绳海槽北端与日本九州岛中部的别府—岛

原地堑 (Beppu-Shimabara Graben) 相连 (Letouzey and Kimura, 1986; Fabbri et al., 2004), 南端与台湾碰撞造山带相接。冲绳海槽中段和北段以分散断陷作用为主 (Gungor et al., 2012), 形成了一系列左行雁列状排列的地堑和半地堑 (Kimura, 1985; Letouzey and Kimura, 1985; Fabbri et al., 2004)。南段以中心式裂隙为主, 发育中央地堑及两侧对称的正断层 (Gungor et al., 2012)。冲绳海槽中—北段的西北部存在一个窄而深的盆地, 宽约 30 km, 基底最大埋深超过 10 km, 其东侧被龙王隆起所限, Lin et al. (2005) 将其称为 Ho 盆地。台湾碰撞造山带自东向西可以划

分为海岸山脉、大南澳杂岩、中央山脉、西部麓山带和海岸平原, 分别与吕宋岛弧、碰撞前的大陆边缘基底、变质的古近—新近系沉积层序、前陆冲断带和前陆盆地相对应 (Teng, 1990; Hsu and Sibuet, 1995; Huang et al., 2000, 2008; 耿威等, 2018)。

3 资料和方法

测深和高程数据来源于 Marine Geoscience Data System (www.marine-geo.org), 网格间距 15"。地震资料主要来源于 1984—2001 年采集的多道地震剖面 (图 2), 原始数据经滤波、静校正、速度分析、

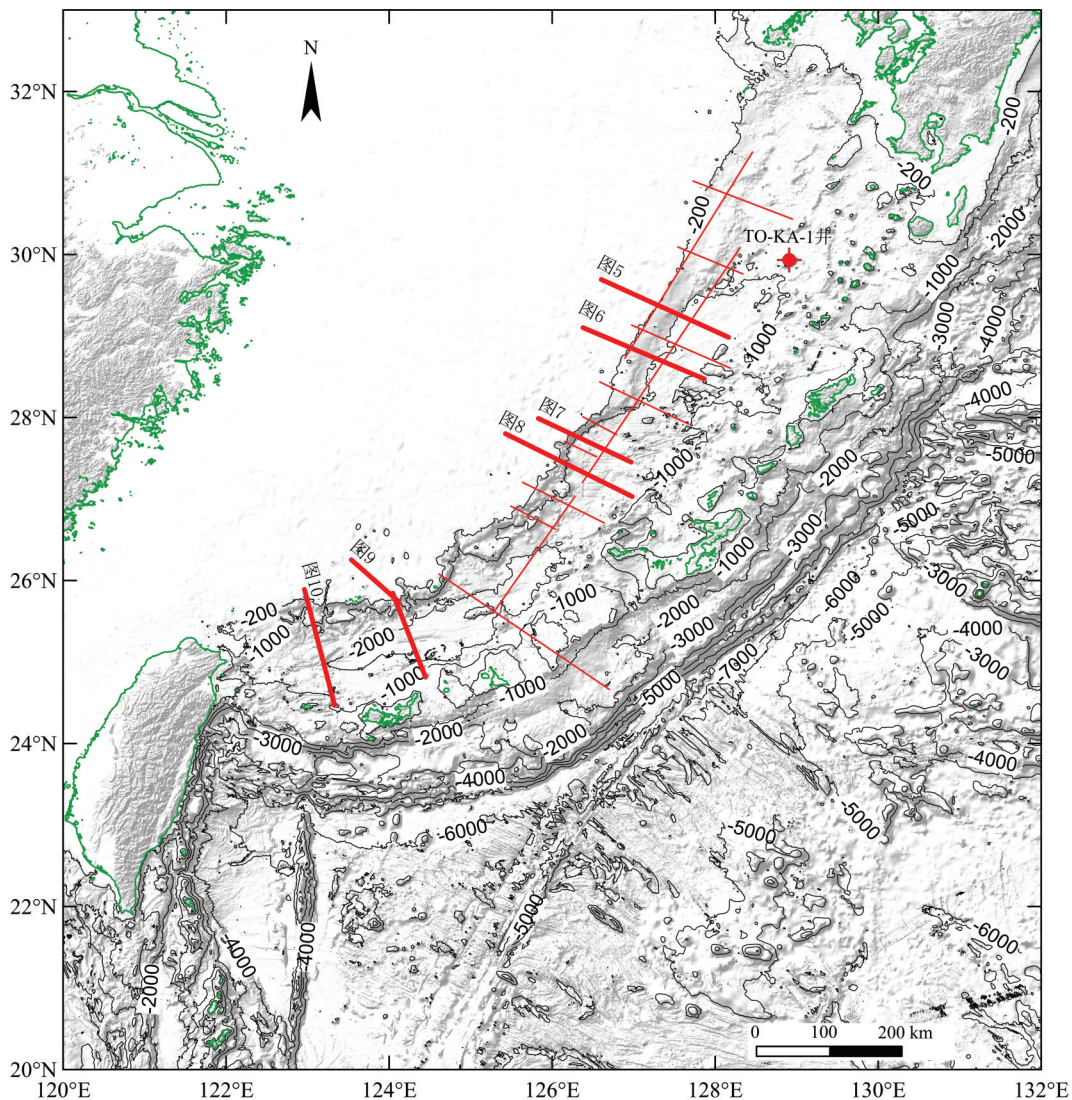


图2 冲绳海槽海底地形及地震剖面、钻井位置图(红色实线为地震剖面,水深数据来源 www.marine-geo.org)

Fig.2 Seafloor topography of the Okinawa Trough and adjacent regions (Solid red lines denote the seismic reflection profiles used in this study, and shorelines are shown in green. Bathymetric data from the Marine Geoscience Data System (www.marine-geo.org))

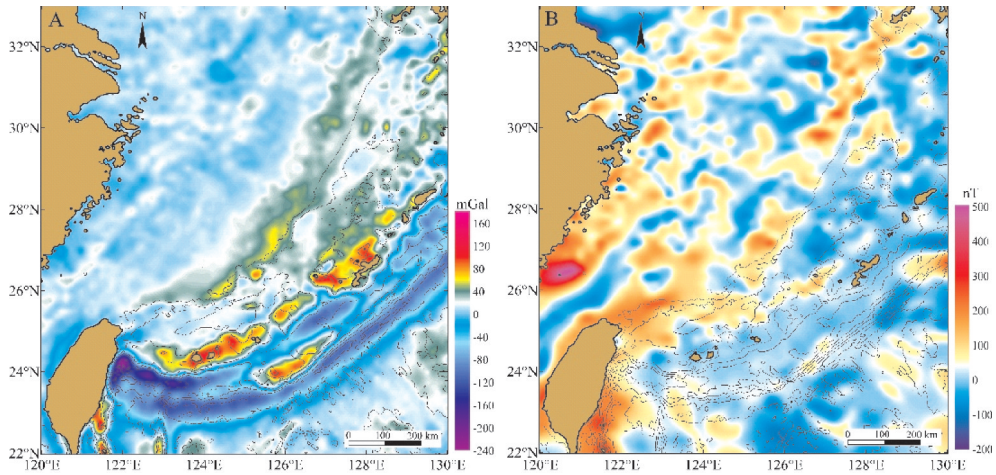
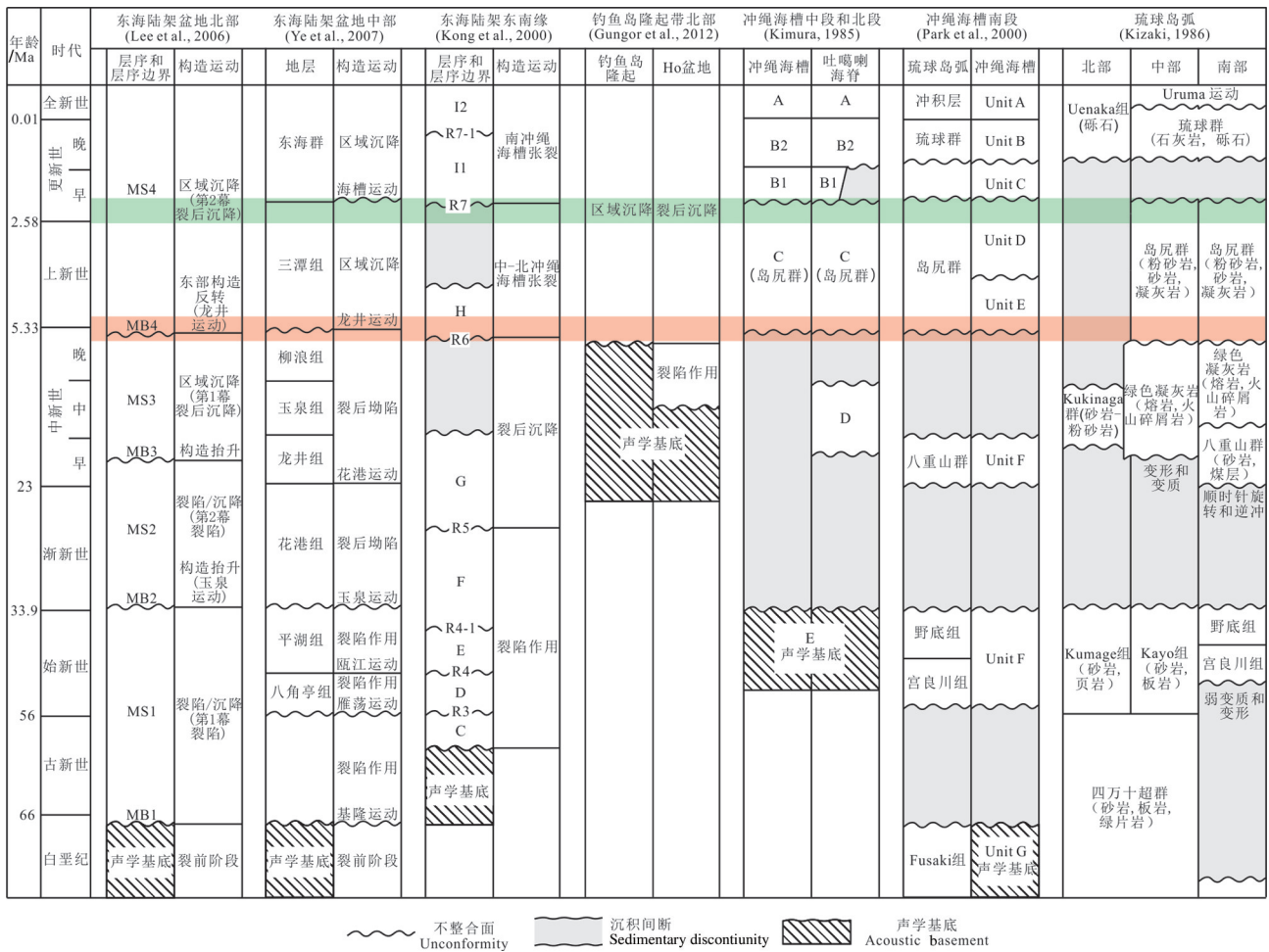


图3 冲绳海槽及邻区空间重力异常图(a)和 ΔT 磁异常图(b)

Fig.3 Free-air gravity anomaly (a) and total field magnetic anomaly (b) in and around the Okinawa Trough



不整合面 Unconformity 沉积间断 Sedimentary discontinuity 声学基底 Acoustic basement

图4 冲绳海槽及邻区地震地层划分和对比

Fig.4 Correlation of the seismic stratigraphic sequences in and around the Okinawa Trough

动校正、反褶积、叠加、偏移和增益等处理,形成质量较好的二维地震数据重磁数据来源于《中国东部海区及邻域地质地球物理系列图》(张洪涛等, 2010)重磁数据库(图3),由中国地质调查局青岛海洋地质研究所收集和整理。

由于研究区缺少钻井资料,地震地层的标定主要参考前人地震地层划分结果(图4)。研究区晚新生代存在两个主要的层序界面,分别是:(1) 5.3 Ma左右的中新世—上新世边界,与龙井运动相对应;(2) 约2.6 Ma的上新世—更新世边界,与冲绳海槽第二幕裂陷作用相对应。第一个不整合面对钓鱼岛隆起带基底以及东海陆架盆地内的中新统和前中新统地层顶部产生了削蚀(Zhou et al., 2001; Ye et al., 2007; 杨文达等, 2010; Cukur et al., 2011; Gungor et al., 2012);第二个不整合面对琉球岛弧上新统岛尻群顶部产生了削蚀,这一不整合面在冲绳海槽南部更加显著(Lee et al., 1980; Kimura, 1985; Sibuet et al., 1987, 1998; Park et al., 1998)。

4 反射地震资料揭示的冲绳海槽及邻区构造特征

在地震反射剖面上,钓鱼岛隆起带的中部和北部表现为宽阔平坦的基底隆起,被上新统和第四系

沉积层覆盖(图5,图6,图7,图8)。沉积层内部呈现平行—亚平行连续反射或透明反射结构,具有披覆形的外部形态,表明这一时期以区域沉降作用为主,断裂活动较微弱。基底总体较为平坦并略微向西倾斜,最高点位于27°N, 126°E附近,与正高空间重力异常对应(图3)。钓鱼岛隆起带东侧,基底向冲绳海槽急剧下沉。陆架边缘、陆坡和槽底西部堆积了巨厚的沉积物。基底发育掀斜断块、地堑和半地堑构造,上新统和第四纪沉积层内的断层多为倾向海槽轴部、落差较小的板式正断层。在槽底西部,岩浆岩侵入体引起了上新统以及更老地层的缺失和变形,但对第四纪地层的影响较弱。海槽轴部以东发育大量岩浆岩侵入体和岩浆喷发形成的海山,表现为正高空间重力异常和磁异常。地震剖面以及岩心资料显示,本区较老的地层受岩浆作用影响,发生了强烈变形,浅表层较年轻的沉积物包含大量的火山碎屑(Takai et al., 2012; Tsuji et al., 2012; Sato et al., 2014),这一大范围岩浆岩区的形成与该区强烈的岩浆活动有关(Fabbri et al., 2004; Lin et al., 2005; Gungor et al., 2012)。

冲绳海槽南段相对于中—北段发生了顺时针旋转,走向为近E-W向(Miki, 1995)。在东海陆架边缘南部,正高重力异常向西逐渐变窄并最终尖灭

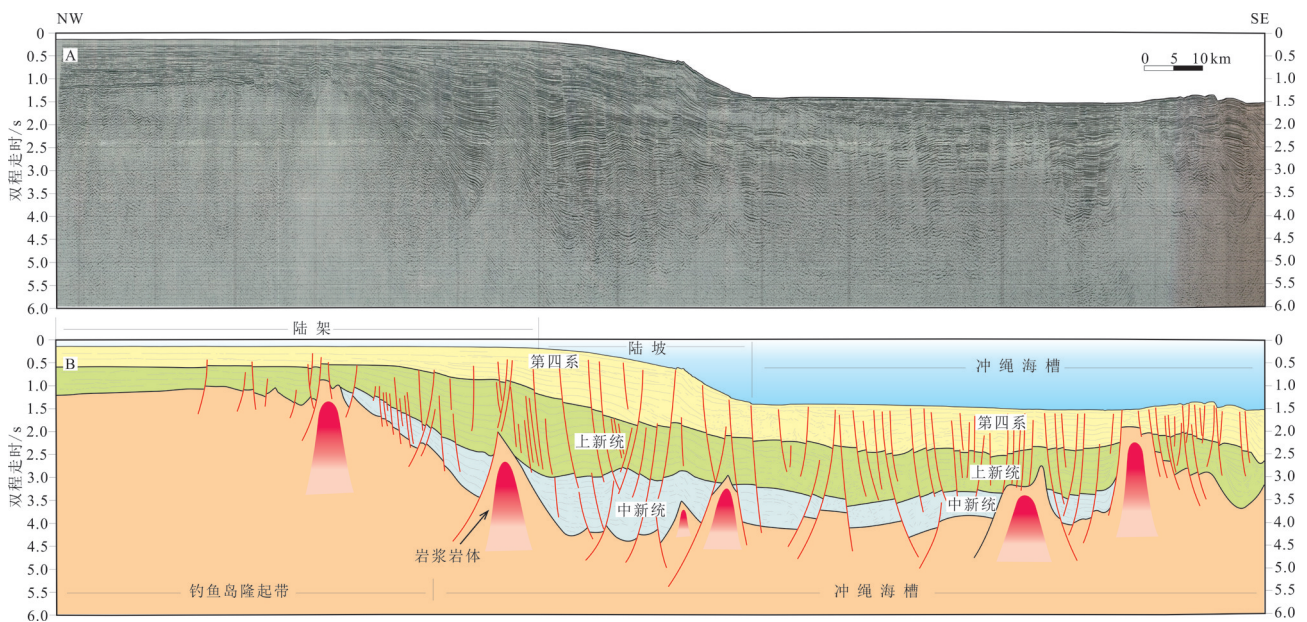


图5 冲绳海槽中段宽缓陆坡区地层结构(红线为断裂,剖面位置见图2)

Fig.5 Stratigraphic structure beneath the gentle slope of the middle Okinawa Trough(The red lines are faults, see Fig. 2 for location)

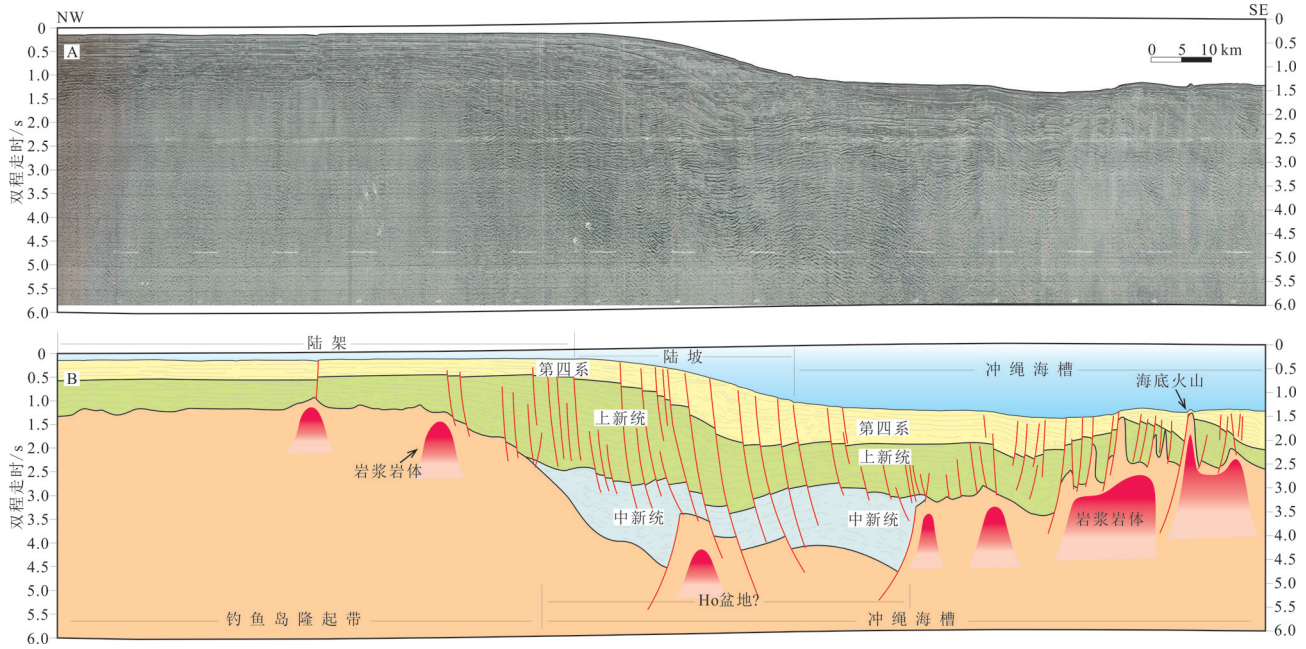


图6 冲绳海槽中段Ho盆地构造特征(红线为断裂,剖面位置见图2)

Fig.6 Structural characteristics of the Ho Basin in the middle Okinawa Trough (The red lines are faults, see Fig. 2 for location)

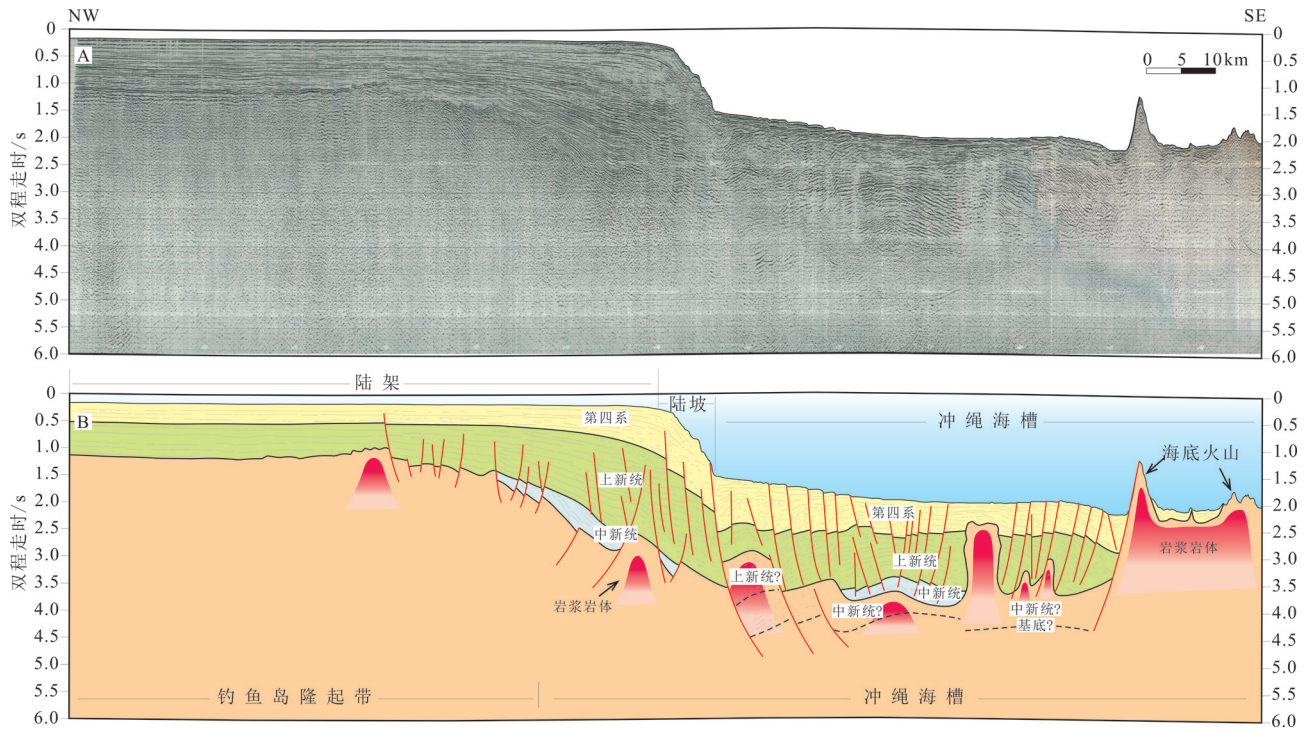


图7 冲绳海槽中段陡峭陆坡区的地层结构(红线为断裂,剖面位置见图2)

Fig.7 Stratigraphic structure beneath the steep slope of the middle Okinawa Trough(The red lines are faults, see Fig. 2 for location)

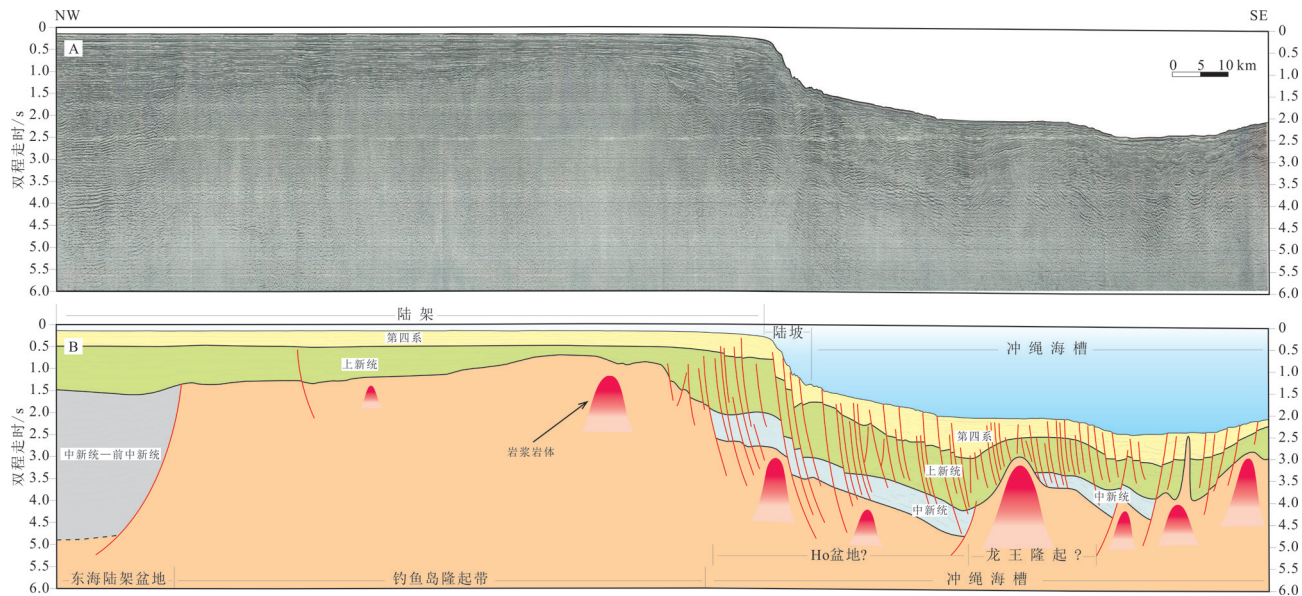


图8 地震剖面揭示的钓鱼岛隆起带中段基底构造特征(红线为断裂,剖面位置见图2)

Fig.8 Basement structure of the middle Diaoyudao Uplift revealed by seismic reflection profile (The red lines are faults, see Fig. 2 for location)

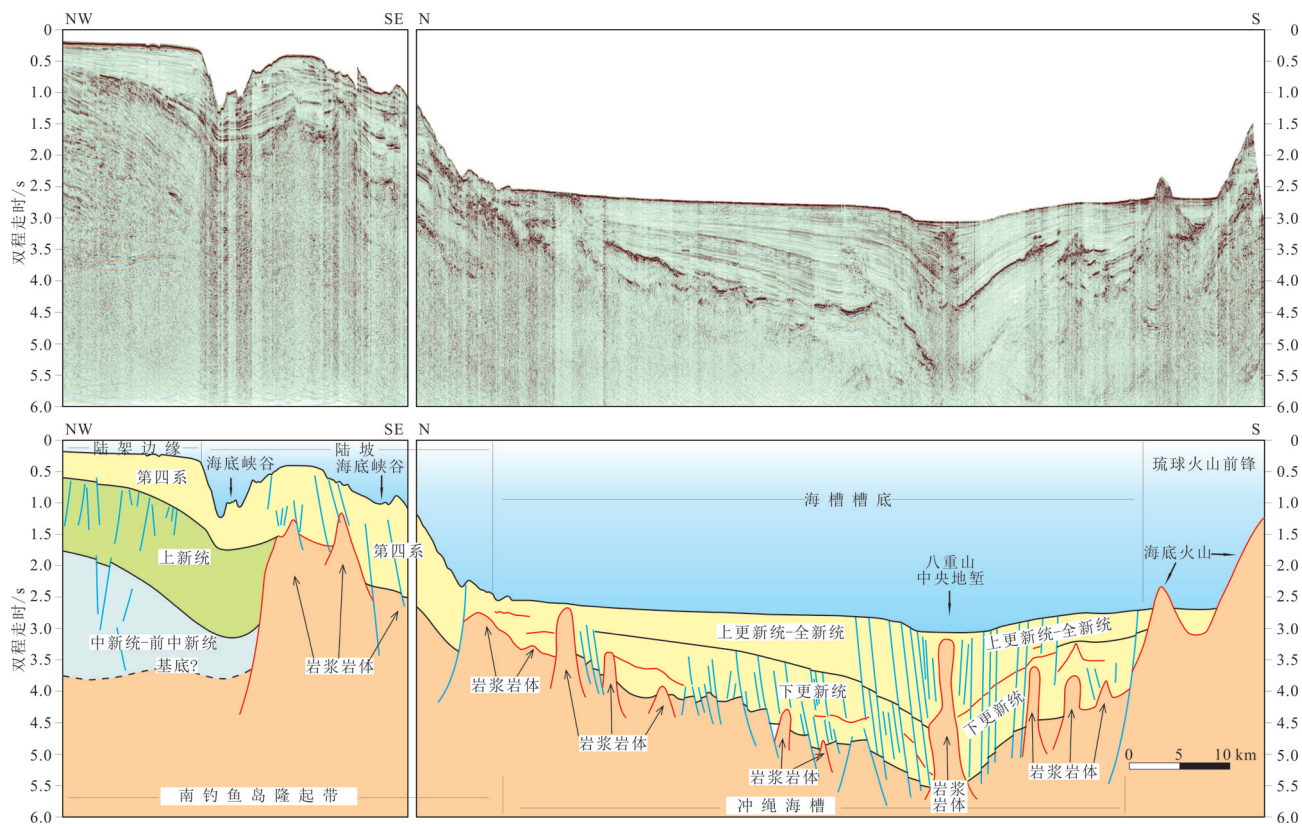


图9 冲绳海槽南段基底构造特征和沉积层结构(红线为断裂,剖面位置见图2)

Fig.9 Basement and stratigraphic structures of the southern Okinawa Trough(The red lines are faults, see Fig. 2 for location)

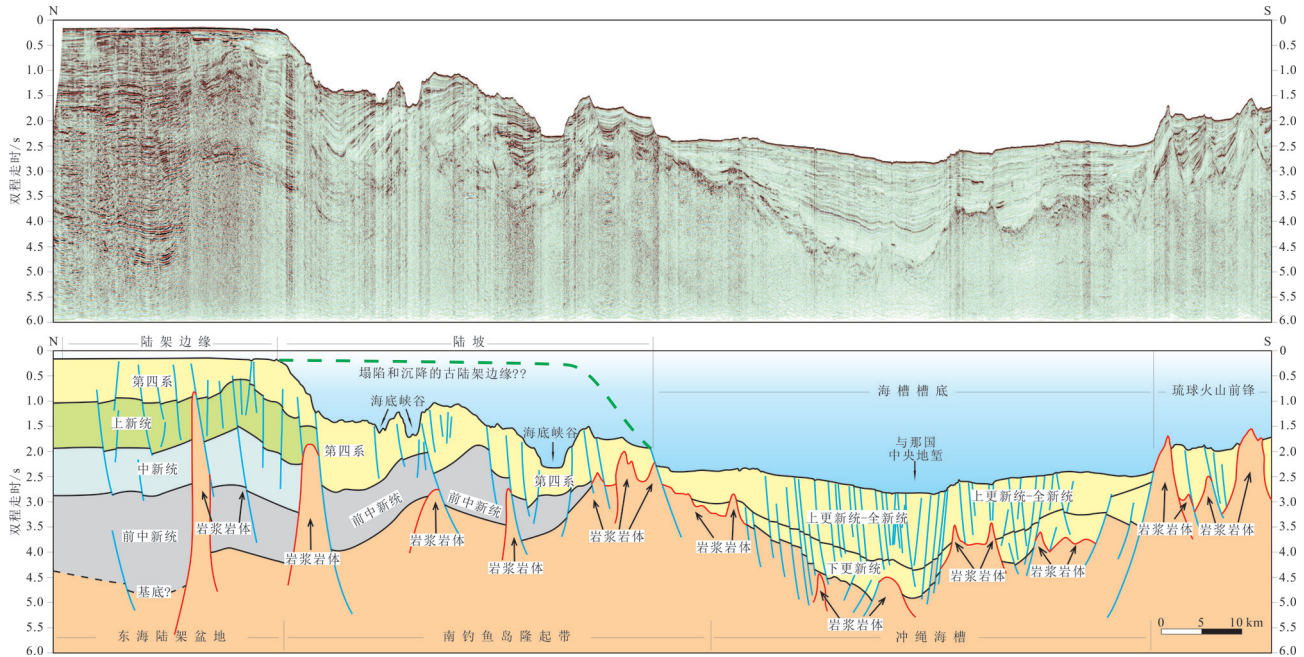


图10 地震剖面揭示的冲绳海槽南段西侧陆架边缘结构特征(红线为断裂,剖面位置见图2)

Fig.10 Structural characteristics of the shelf margin west of the southern Okinawa Trough revealed by seismic reflection profile (The red lines are faults, see Fig. 2 for location)

于台湾东北的海域(图3)。Kong et al.(2000)基于反射地震剖面 and 空间重力异常的解释结果,认为钓鱼岛隆起带南部的形成始于中中新世晚期,与晚上新世东海陆架盆地东南缘沉积层的抬升有关,但是在第四纪早期发生了塌陷和解体(Kong et al., 2000)。

冲绳海槽南段北坡及其毗邻的东海陆架边缘之下存在基底隆起(图9,图10)。与钓鱼岛隆起带中一北部的基底隆起相比(图5,图6,图7,图8),基底埋藏较深,存在大量的岩浆岩体,应属于台湾北火山带(NTVZ-Northern Taiwan Volcanic Zone)的一部分(Shinjo et al., 1999; Wang et al., 1999; Chung et al., 2000)。陆架坡折以南,声波基底的顶部崎岖不平,发育掀斜断块和岩浆岩侵入体。基底之上的沉积层受断层、岩浆岩体以及海底峡谷的切割和吞噬,发生了强烈变形。冲绳海槽内的沉积层未变形或变形微弱,自槽底边缘向海槽轴部增厚。声波基底在海槽轴部附近下弯,在中央地堑内被岩浆岩体刺穿(图9)。然而在124°E以西,发育自陆架边缘延伸至冲绳海槽和琉球岛弧的连续声波基底(图10)。

5 构造演化新证据及关键问题讨论

5.1 冲绳海槽地震地层结构

冲绳海槽中一北段早期的张裂中心位于陆架

前缘盆地,发育多个地堑和半地堑,同裂陷期层序为中中新统,最老的地层为中中新统(Gungor et al., 2012)。从陆架边缘至冲绳海槽轴部,上新统一第四系层序的厚度变化不大,整体呈披覆状。上新统一第四系内的正断层均匀分布,大部分为断距较小的板式正断层,与陆架前缘盆地发育的大型铲式断层存在显著区别。这些现象表明,本区在中中新世/上新世边界发生了由强烈断陷作用向缓和的裂后沉降作用的转变。冲绳海槽中一北段在上新世—第四纪期间的张裂方式以分散裂陷为主,绝大部分张量由广泛分布的板式正断层吸收。

与冲绳海槽中段和北段不同,海槽南段以中心式张裂为主,声波基底最深处位于中央地堑,两侧基底在相向倾斜的板式正断层切割之下,逐渐向海槽中心下降。海槽南段主要充填第四纪沉积物。在八重山中央地堑内,声波基底被岩浆岩体切穿,但是在124°E以西的地震剖面上,声波基底连续且埋藏较浅,可以从钓鱼岛隆起带经冲绳海槽连续追索至琉球岛弧,表明南冲绳海槽的张裂具有自东向西逐渐前展的趋势(Wang et al., 2000; 郭迎春等, 2013)。

虽然被大量的正断层和岩浆岩体遮蔽,但是在钓鱼岛隆起带南部的第四纪沉积层中,仍然能够

识别出包括背斜和逆断层在内的挤压构造(图9,图10)。更新世/前更新世界面是一条侵蚀不整合面,自钓鱼岛隆起带延伸至冲绳海槽。这些证据表明,在更新世张裂之前,冲绳海槽南部和相邻的钓鱼岛隆起带南部可能经历了构造挤压和抬升。此外,前第四纪层序自陆坡向海槽方向发生强烈减薄,冲绳海槽内几乎完全缺失前第四纪地层,表明这一构造挤压和抬升的中心可能位于现今的南冲绳海槽内。这一裂前挤压和抬升最有可能与上新世初始的吕宋—台湾弧—陆碰撞过程有关。

5.2 东海东缘古隆起的存在及性质

钻井、露头和海底岩石取样资料提供了钓鱼岛隆起带和冲绳海槽基底岩石组成的信息。钓鱼岛隆起带北部的五岛列岛和男女群岛上出露中新世熔结凝灰岩和花岗岩(Kizaki, 1986),钓鱼岛隆起带的中段和北段被认为主要包含白垩纪或更老的变质岩,被中新世火山岩侵入(Sibuet and Hsu, 2004; Gungor et al., 2012)。在冲绳海槽北部,TO-KA-1井在晚中新世流纹岩和沉积层之下钻遇了晚白垩世花岗岩(Kizaki, 1986)。在南冲绳海槽的宫古海山上,拖采到了闪长岩和安山岩,可与出露于八重山列岛之上的始新世—中新世岩浆岩相对比,表明冲绳海槽南段的基底组成与琉球岛弧南段基底组成相似(Kizaki, 1986)。南冲绳海槽北侧陆架边缘的钓鱼岛群岛上的中新世地层主要包含砂岩、粉砂岩、泥岩和薄煤层,可以与八重山列岛上的下中新统八重山群相对比。

台湾雪山山脉和脊梁山脉主要由泥质板岩组成,其原岩为始新世—渐新世沉积于外陆架或上陆坡环境的碎屑岩(Teng, 1990; Sibuet and Hsu, 1997)。脊梁山脉东缘的大南澳混杂岩主要包含强烈变形和变质的古生代—中生代地层,被认为是弧—陆碰撞之前的基底岩石,形成于古增生型大陆边缘(Sibuet and Hsu, 1997)。Hsu and Sibuet (1995)、Sibuet and Hsu (1997)认为大南澳变质杂岩属于碰撞前镶边于东亚大陆边缘的古琉球岛弧的一部分,其东半部分沿台东纵谷俯冲于海岸山脉之下,而西半部分则发生抬升形成脊梁山脉(Hsu and Sibuet, 1995)。

综上所述,在中新世冲绳海槽张裂和台湾碰撞造山过程发生之前,在欧亚板块东缘可能存在一条

主要由变质岩和侵入岩组成的古隆起,从九州延伸至台湾。包含现今钓鱼岛隆起带、冲绳海槽和琉球岛弧的前中新世基底,以及台湾的大南澳杂岩。古隆起可能继续向西南延伸至南海北部大陆边缘,并且与一条高磁化带相对应。这条古隆起最终可能终止于一条NW—SE向的古转换断层——吕宋—琉球转换型板块边界(LRTPB—Luzon—Ryukyu Transform Plate Boundary)(Sibuet et al., 2002; Hsu et al., 2004; Doo et al., 2015)。这一古隆起成为古近系西湖凹陷和基隆凹陷东侧的物源区。

5.3 吕宋岛弧和东亚大陆边缘初始碰撞点的位置

随着主碰撞造山作用向西迁移至台湾中部,当前台湾东北部正处于造山期后的地壳伸展阶段(Teng, 1996; Huang et al., 2012)。通过追溯碰撞前古板块边界的位置和吕宋岛弧的运动轨迹,前人普遍认为吕宋岛弧北端与东亚大陆边缘初始碰撞点的位置位于现今台湾以东(Teng, 1996; Sibuet and Hsu, 2004)。然而对于初始碰撞点的具体位置,仍然存在较大争议。

126°E附近的琉球岛弧弧前地区发育海底阶地地形,表现为较浅的水深、较高的空间重力异常和磁异常。Hsu et al.(1996)认为其代表了一个外来地体,在菲律宾海板块俯冲过程中,由于具有较高的浮力,被从俯冲板片表面刮落并拼贴于岛弧外缘之上。这一地体有可能是由吕宋岛弧北缘过剩的岩浆作用形成,由于形成时间较短,密度较低而温度较高,在俯冲过程中被刮落并拼贴于东海东缘古隆起的外缘。来自台湾北岩浆岩带的岩石地球化学证据表明,这一火山岩带主要由造山期后地壳伸展作用导致的岩浆上涌形成(Shinjo et al., 1999; Wang et al., 1999, 2004; Chung et al., 2000),其东端终止于赤尾屿附近,可能代表了古台湾造山带的东端。据此推测吕宋岛弧与欧亚板块边缘初始碰撞点的位置位于南冲绳海槽的东边界附近,也就是宫古断裂带的东南端。因此,冲绳海槽及钓鱼岛隆起带南部的裂前挤压抬升与上新世期间吕宋岛弧与东亚大陆边缘的碰撞作用有关。

6 晚新生代中国东部大陆边缘的板块相互作用过程重建

根据冲绳海槽及邻区构造特征的研究,可以总

总结出以下几点主要的认识:冲绳海槽弧后张裂和台湾碰撞造山之前,一条古隆起带镶嵌于东亚大陆边缘,其外侧为古琉球俯冲带;中—北冲绳海槽的张裂始于中中新世的陆架前缘凹陷,中新世/上新世边界,裂隙活动扩展至整个海槽宽度;吕宋岛弧的最北端在宫古断裂带东南端附近与欧亚大陆边缘发生初始碰撞,在冲绳海槽南部激起了古台湾造山运动;随着主碰撞造山作用向西南的迁移,冲绳海槽南段在造山带瓦解的基础上发生快速张裂。将这些证据结合在一起,重建了东亚大陆边缘晚新生代的构造演化史(图 11):

(1) 早中新世(20~15 Ma),古琉球俯冲带自九州向西南延伸至台湾,并终止于南海东北部的 LRPTB。彼时,LRPTB 是分隔扩张的南海板块和向西北运动的菲律宾海板块的 NW-SE 向左行转换边界。

(2) 约 15 Ma, LRPTB 向东北跃迁,成为连接琉球俯冲带和马尼拉俯冲带的左旋转换断层。新的 LRPTB 可能与原欧亚板块边缘的宫古断裂带相

连。新、旧 LRPTB 之间欧亚大陆边缘的俯冲带消亡,南海东北部大陆边缘从俯冲带转换为被动大陆边缘。同时,吕宋岛弧开始在吕宋岛与 LRPTB 之间形成。

(3) 15~9 Ma,随着菲律宾海板块的北西向运动,吕宋岛弧在晚中新世(约 9 Ma)与欧亚大陆边缘碰撞,初始碰撞点位于宫古断裂带东南端附近。

(4) 晚中新世—上新世(9~3 Ma),冲绳海槽南部及邻区发生挤压—抬升—剥蚀过程,形成古台湾造山带。但是这一初始的造山过程可能并不像现今的台湾碰撞造山过程那样剧烈,没有形成高耸的山脉。

(5) 初始碰撞过程迅速略过冲绳海槽南部及邻区,上新世末(约 3 Ma)开始,随着主造山作用的向西迁移,先成造山带发生崩塌和瓦解,冲绳海槽南段在此基础上发生张裂并逐渐向西前展。

(6) 现今的台湾东北部和冲绳海槽西南端汇集了多种地球动力学过程,包括台湾山脉北部的造山期后塌陷、俯冲带极性的反转、以及海岸山脉北端的拆离和增生。而晚中新世—上新世期间,冲绳海

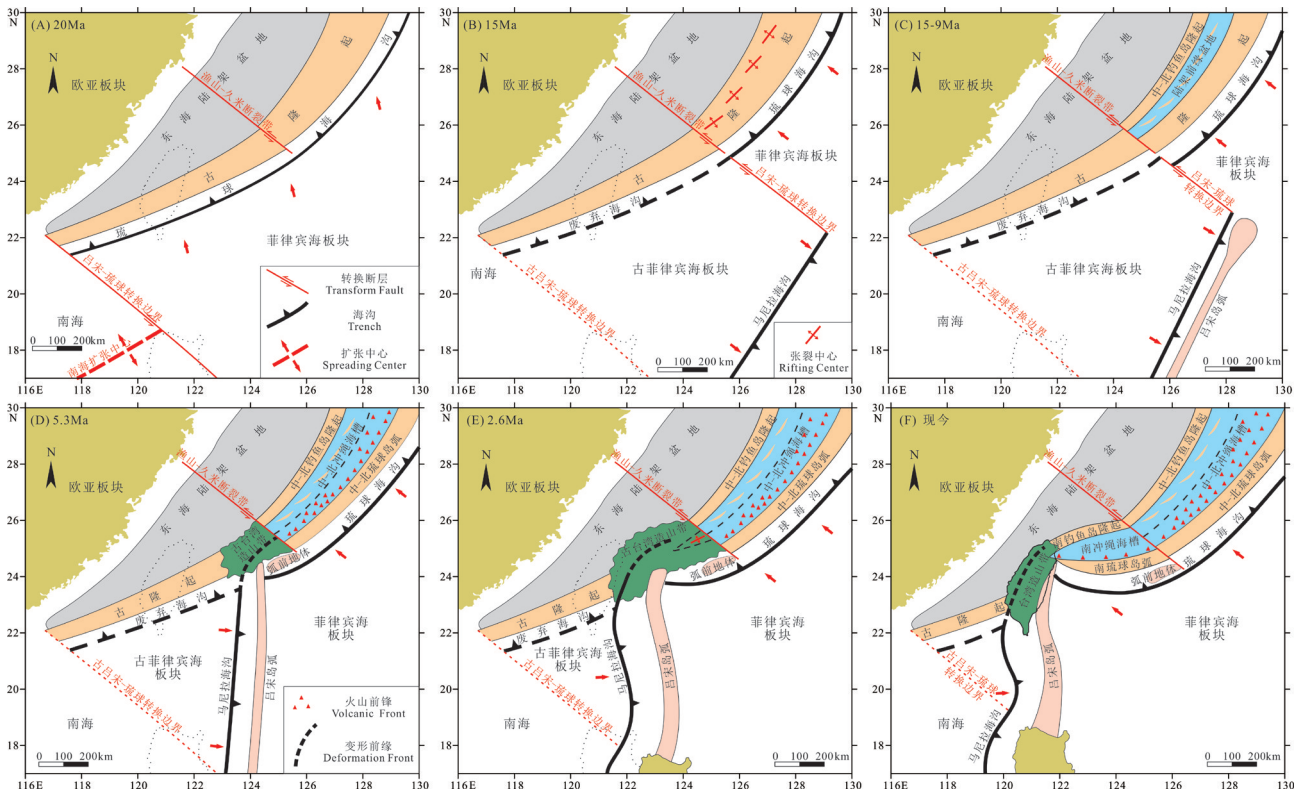


图 11 晚新生代冲绳海槽及吕宋—台湾碰撞带的形成演化

Fig.11 Schematic map showing the Late Cenozoic geodynamic evolution of the Okinawa Trough and the Luzon-Taiwan collision zone

槽西南部可能经历了类似的过程。

7 结 论

反射地震、重磁资料揭示了东海陆架边缘及冲绳海槽之下的构造特征,并且为晚新生代以来中国东部大陆边缘的构造演化研究提供了新证据。冲绳海槽中—北段的张裂于中中新世开始于海槽西部的陆架前缘盆地,上新世—第四纪裂陷作用强度减弱,形成了厚度较为均一的上新统和第四系。冲绳海槽南段的张裂主要发生于第四系,陆坡之下的挤压构造以及第四系/前第四系角度不整合表明本区存在裂前挤压和抬升。吕宋岛弧在晚中新世与东亚大陆边缘发生了碰撞,初始碰撞点位于宫古断裂带东南端附近,在现今冲绳海槽南部及邻区激起了碰撞造山活动。晚中新世—上新世期间,造山作用迅速向西南迁移,而冲绳海槽南部在造山作用的基础上,随着造山期后的塌陷作用,逐步张裂并向西南前展。这一碰撞—塌陷—弧后张裂模型,与现今台湾东北部构造格局和地球动力学特征相似。

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