

<<中国大地构造>>

图书基本信息

书名：<<中国大地构造>>

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内容概要

本书综合了最近30年来的区域地质、石油地质调查成果，作者自己的构造研究原始资料以及中外学者的研究结果（超过1500篇参考文献），论述了中国大陆整个地质历史的构造演化、一系列的构造事件，编制了各个构造时期的13幅中国大陆构造图，概述了中国大陆板块的主要构造特征。

《中国大地构造:数据、地图与演化(英文版)》还特别加强了对于中生代 - 新生代构造与板内变形的讨论，正是这些构造与变形主要控制了矿床和油气藏的形成，并且对于大陆的环境和自然灾害的形成产生巨大的影响。

对于一些重要的大地构造理论问题，《中国大地构造:数据、地图与演化(英文版)》也进行了探讨，例如大范围的板内变形的机制问题、岩石圈的厚度变化、地幔羽的存在问题、全球构造的动力学机制问题等，最后作者提出了自己的地幔羽和陨石撞击的工作假说。

《中国大地构造:数据、地图与演化(英文版)》可供研究人员、地质学者在大学教学和地质研究中使用，也适合于矿山、石油公司的地质工作者，以及地质类或矿产资源类研究生使用。

作者万天丰是中国地质大学（北京）教授。

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版权页：插图：chondritic meteorites, but icy planetismals may have contributed components of the atmosphere and hydrosphere. By analogy with the evolution of the moon, the growth of the terrestrial mass and volume resulting from meteorite impact and accretion occurred exponentially over a period of about 50 million years (Ouyang ZY et al., 2002). After 4.0 Ga the number of meteorite impacts decreased very rapidly, and the augmentation of the Earth's mass since that time, caused by the impacts, has been only 10²⁵ grams, 1/600 of its total mass. This implies that accretion of the Earth effectively ceased at about 4.0 Ga, and the mass and volume of the Earth has since remained essentially unchanged.

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