

韧性变形组构叠加数值模拟研究

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矿物拉伸线理和面理是研究岩石韧性变形运动学的基本要素, 它们发育的特征与变形岩石内流变场密切相关(Jiang and Williams, 1998; Lin et al., 1998; Teyssier and Tikoff, 1999; Tikoff and de Saint Blanquat, 1997; Tikoff and Greene, 1997)。通过研究韧性岩石中发育的拉伸线理和面理产状及其分布特征来解释导致发生岩石变形的运动学以及动力学过程, 是韧性构造变形分析的基本手段之一(Ramsay and Graham, 1970; Ramsay and Huber, 1983)。当岩石中矿物拉伸线理和面理产状相对单一, 优选方位明显时, 我们能够比较容易理解构造变形的运动学特征, 并进一步研究其动力学背景。然而, 当野外观察到的拉伸线理和面理产状较为复杂时, 如何来利用这些组构研究构造变形的运动学, 如何来分辨这些组构是一期构造变形形成的还是由多期构造变形叠加的结果, 就成为韧性变形分析的难点。

自然界中许多应变带内拉伸线理和面理产状分布往往并不单一, 如何理解认识这类组构, 并开展构造变形分析至今仍然备受争议。已有研究中, 对产状特征复杂的拉伸线理和面理的理解存在两种不同的观点。一种观点认为, 应变带内不同优先方位的面理和拉伸线理应归因于不同的构造变形事件; 应变带内发育不同方位的组构, 表明岩石经历了多期构造事件(Lin et al., 2005, 2008)这种观点的主要依据是组构的产状与区域上可能的构造事件在运动学上的近似耦合。用多期构造事件解释复杂组构的关键问题在于, 缺乏明确的证据支持变形组构的叠加关系。Williams and Jiang (2005) 的构造几何学分析表明, 早期形成的拉伸线理和面理在后期变形中被完全置换可能并不需要很大应变。因此, 变形组构是否能够记录多期多期变形仍然有待

研究。另一观点认为, 同一区域内发育的产状复杂的面理与拉伸线理并不需要多期构造变形叠加, 而是一次构造变形的流变场在不同流变强度岩石内的不均匀分配 (strain partitioning) 造成的

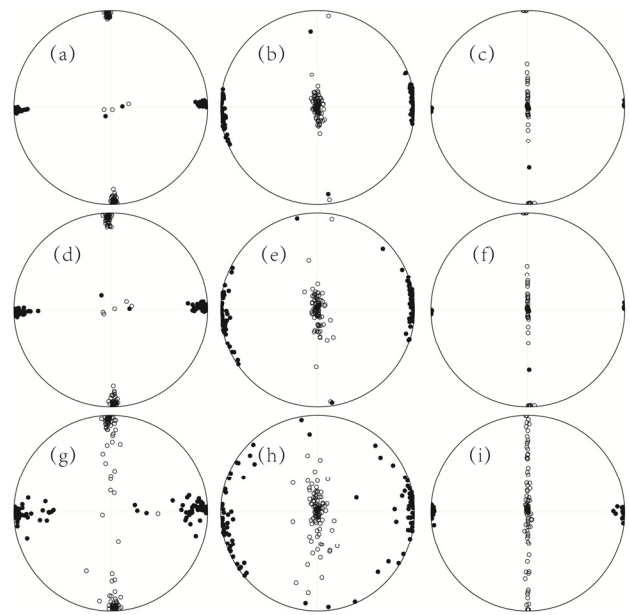


图 1 模拟组构的叠加关系图; 充填的圆圈表示模拟面理法线, 空心圆圈表示模拟线理; (a)、(b)、(c) 是椭球体相对流变强度为 0.1—0.2 的模拟计算结果; (d)、(e)、(f) 是椭球体相对流变强度为 0.2—0.5 的模拟计算结果; (g)、(h)、(i) 是椭球体相对流变强度为 0.5—1 的模拟计算结果;

(a)、(d)、(g) 是基质流变场 $L_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -0.126 & 0 \\ 0 & -0.2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0.2 \end{pmatrix}$ 模拟计

算结果; (b)、(e)、(h) 是基质流变场 $L_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0.2 & -0.126 & 0 \\ 0 & -0.2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

模拟计算结果; (c)、(f)、(i) 是先经历 L_1 变形然后经历 L_2 变形的模拟计算结果。

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(Jiang et al., 2001; Lee et al., 2012; Michibayashi et al., 2013; Solar and Brown, 2001)。这一观点对应变带复杂的变形组构提出了新的解释方法, 但并未否认复杂组构记录多期韧性变形的可能。上述争论的关键在于人们对于如何区分岩石中的组构是由一期构造变形产生还是多期构造变形的叠加还并不清楚。

本文通过数值模拟, 研究岩石经历两期不同韧性变形后面理和拉伸线理的产状特征, 揭示经历一期变形和两期变形所形成的面理和拉伸线理产状的差别。Eshelby (1957, 1959) 建立了均匀弹性基质与嵌入其中的均匀椭球体之间流变场的数学联系。

Eshelby 公式被拓展到处理线性粘性材料

(Newtonian)、非线性粘性材料 (Power-law) 基质与椭球嵌入体的流变场(Bilby et al., 1975; Jiang and Bentley, 2012; Lebensohn and Tomé, 1993)。我们基

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