



地质力学学报
Journal of Geomechanics
ISSN 1006-6616, CN 11-3672/P
中文核心期刊
中国科技核心期刊
CSCD 来源期刊（核心库）

《地质力学学报》预出版论文

论文题目：华南及青藏高原东南缘新生代两阶段构造演化模型的古地磁制约

作者：廖毅炼，黄宝春，王建华，鲁洪亮，孙启顺，陈再旭

DOI: 10.12090/j.issn.1006-6616.2025181

投稿时间：2025-12-16

录用时间：2026-06-10

预出版时间：2026-07-28

预出版版权说明

预出版，是指在网络出版或纸质版印刷出版之前，文章的电子版本在网上提前公开，是正式出版的预备版本。预出版的文章是通过严格的“三审制”审查后，本刊确定录用的文章，其内容的著作权等受《著作权法》等法律法规保护。预出版的文章将在之后的印刷版上刊发，印刷版的文章可能与预出版的文章略有不同，预出版文章经录用后便以电子版本形式在网站发出，没有经过排版和编校，会存在部分文字及编排格式与正式出版有出入，但文章主体内容是完全一致的。

学者研究或引述预出版文章，应当以印刷纸质版内容为准；但如果牵涉首创权等时间问题，则应当以适当方式注明文章的预出版日期。

引用格式: 廖毅炼, 黄宝春, 王建华, 等, 202×. 华南及青藏高原东南缘新生代两阶段构造演化模型的古地磁制约[J]. 地质力学学报, 卷(期): 页码.DOI: 10. 12090 / j. issn. 1006-6616. 2025181

Citation: LIAO Y L, HUANG B C, WANG J H, et al., 202×. Paleomagnetic constraints on a two-stage Cenozoic tectonic framework of the South China Block and the southeastern Tibetan Plateau[J]. Journal of Geomechanics, ×××. DOI: 10. 12090 / j. issn. 1006-6616. 2025181

华南及青藏高原东南缘新生代两阶段构造演化模型的古地磁制约

廖毅炼^{1,2,3}, 黄宝春^{1,2,3}, 王建华⁴, 鲁洪亮^{1,2,3}, 孙启顺^{1,2,3}, 陈再旭

LIAO Yilian^{1,2,3}, HUANG Baochun^{1,2,3}, WANG Jianhua⁴, LU Hongliang^{1,2,3}, SUN Qishun^{1,2,3}, CHEN Zaixu^{1,2,3}

1. 北京大学地球与空间科学学院, 北京 100871;
2. 北京大学造山带与地壳演化教育部重点实验室, 北京 100871;
3. 北京大学深地探测与矿产勘查全国重点实验室, 北京 100871;
4. 曲靖师范学院, 云南 曲靖 655011

1. School of Earth and Space Sciences, Peking University, Beijing 100871, China;
2. MOEKLab-OBCE, Peking University, Beijing 100871, China;
3. SKLab-DeepMinE, Peking University, Beijing 100871, China;
4. Qujing Normal University, Qujing 655011, Yunnan, China

Paleomagnetic constraints on a two-stage Cenozoic tectonic framework of the South China Block and the southeastern Tibetan Plateau

Abstract: [Objective] The kinematic history of the South China Block (SCB) following the breakup of Gondwana is of critical significance for constraining the timing of the initial opening of the Ailao Shan–Song Ma Paleo-Tethys Ocean basin. However, the understanding of this process has been limited by the scarcity of reliable paleomagnetic data. **[Methods]** In this study, systematic paleomagnetic, rock magnetic, and petrographic analyses were conducted on red beds and limestones of the Upper Silurian Kuantu Formation from the Qujing area, Yunnan Province. **[Results]** The samples were, however, very likely remagnetized during the Cenozoic. Rock magnetic analyses indicate that the red beds are predominated by hematite as the primary carrier of magnetization, with minor contributions possibly from magnetite/titanomagnetite. Anisotropy of magnetic susceptibility (AMS) results reveal combined features of sedimentary, incipient deformation and strong cleavage fabrics, suggesting that the sediments may have undergone significant *syn*-depositional or *post*-depositional tectonic deformation. Lithological observations indicate that the magnetic minerals within both the red beds and limestones are primarily authigenic. From 14 sites (85 red bed and limestone specimens), a stable, high-temperature or high-field characteristic remanent magnetization (ChRM) component, converging towards the origin, was isolated, yielding a mean direction of Declination (D_g) = 332.2°, Inclination (I_g) = 51.6°, precision parameter (k_g) = 19.0, confidence cone half-angle of the mean direction (α_{95}) = 9.4°

基金项目: 国家自然科学基金重点项目 (92055205)

This research is financially supported by the Major Research plan of the National Natural Science Foundation of China (Grant No. 92055205)

第一作者: 廖毅炼 (1998—), 男, 在读博士, 从事构造磁学研究。Email: yilianliao@stu.pku.edu.cn

通讯作者: 黄宝春 (1966—), 男, 教授, 长期从事构造磁学、磁性地层学、岩石磁组构等领域的综合研究。Email: bchuang@pku.edu.cn

before and of Declination (D_s) = 342.5°, Inclination (I_s) = 25.7°, precision parameter (k_s) = 15.8, confidence cone half-angle of the mean direction (α_{95}) = 10.3° after the *tilt-adjustment*. Several fold tests indicate a negative result. The corresponding paleomagnetic pole calculated from the *in-situ* ChRM direction is located at 64.9°N, 35.2°E (A_{95} =7.9°). This paleomagnetic pole is consistent with reference poles for the SCB between 20~5 Ma, suggesting that the Kuantu Formation underwent remagnetization at approximately 20 Ma. [Conclusion] Integrating these results with previously reported reliable paleomagnetic data from small blocks within the southeastern Tibetan Plateau and the SCB since 50 Ma, as well as prior studies on the tectonic evolution of the southeastern Tibetan Plateau, a two-stage model of co-evolution between the SCB and the southeastern Tibetan Plateau is proposed. During 50~20 Ma, collision between the Indian and Eurasian plates resulted in the uplift and crustal shortening of the southeastern Tibetan Plateau. The fault systems along the southeastern Tibetan Plateau exhibited left-lateral strike-slip motion, which induced clockwise rotation of the SCB relative to stable Eurasia. The amount of clockwise rotation varied across different locations of the SCB, with sites closer to the southeastern Tibetan Plateau fault systems experiencing larger rotations. Since 20 Ma, continuous northward subduction of the Indian Plate beneath Eurasia, combined with multiple dynamic processes, including lower to middle crustal flow, gravitational spreading, mantle convection inducing by the tearing of the Indian Plate, and Pacific-Indian Ocean subduction, has driven clockwise rotation and extrusion of the southeastern Tibetan Plateau. During this stage, the fault systems exhibit right-lateral strike-slip motion, while the SCB underwent counterclockwise rotation relative to stable Eurasia. The magnitude of rotation is generally consistent across different locations. [Significance] Therefore, the transition of the SCB from a “clockwise rotation” to a “counterclockwise rotation” behavior essentially represents a direct manifestation of the shift in the geodynamic regime along the southeastern Tibetan Plateau from vertical uplift to tectonic extrusion. The ~20 Ma paleomagnetic data in this study provide robust evidence for a regional inversion of the tectonic framework along the southeastern Tibetan Plateau.

Keywords: South China Block; Upper Silurian Kuantu Formation; remagnetization; southeastern Tibetan Plateau; Cenozoic regional tectonic inversion

摘要: 基于华南地块云南曲靖地区上志留统关底组红层和灰岩系统的岩相学、岩石磁学和古地磁学研究,对哀牢山-松马古特提斯洋盆打开时限予以限定。岩石磁学结果显示,关底组红层以赤铁矿为主要载磁矿物,同时可能含有少量磁铁矿/磁赤铁矿颗粒。关底组红层磁化率各向异性(AMS)结果显示沉积组构和强劈理组构的组合特征,灰岩AMS结果指示初始弱变形组构,表明关底组可能遭受了显著的同沉积或沉积后构造变形的影响。岩相学结果表明关底组红层、灰岩中的磁性矿物主要为自生成因。从14个采点(85个红层和灰岩样品)中分离得到一组有效趋于原点且稳定的高温或者高场特征剩磁分量,其地理坐标系下的平均方向为磁偏角 D_g = 332.2°、磁倾角 I_g = 51.6°、精度参数 k_g = 19.0、平均方向95%置信圆锥半顶角 α_{95} = 9.4°;地层坐标系下的平均方向为磁偏角 D_s = 342.5°、磁倾角 I_s = 25.7°、精度参数 k_s = 15.8、平均方向95%置信圆锥半顶角 α_{95} = 10.3°。进一步对特征分量进行褶皱检验,结果显示为负检验。利用地理坐标系下的特征分量计算得到对应古地磁极为64.9°N、35.2°E(古地磁极95%置信圆锥半顶角 A_{95} = 7.9°)。该古地磁极与华南地块约20~5 Ma的参考极接近,推测其在~20 Ma发生了重磁化。结合青藏高原东南缘小块体和华南地块50 Ma以来的古地磁数据以及青藏高原东南缘构造演化样式研究结果,提出新生代华南地块与青藏高原东南缘协同演化区域构造反转的两阶段模型:约50~20 Ma期间,印度和欧亚板块碰撞导致高原东南缘隆升和地壳缩短,东南缘断裂体系以左旋走滑为特征,华南地块内部发生差异顺时针旋转;~20 Ma之后,印度板块的持续俯冲和挤压,导致高原东南缘物质主要是以顺时针旋转挤出逃逸的方式运动,断裂体系切穿岩石圈整体展现出右旋走滑特征,华南地块整体相对于欧亚大陆发生了一定量的逆时针旋转。

关键词: 华南地块; 上志留统关底组; 重磁化; 青藏高原东南缘; 新生代区域构造反转

中图分类号: P548 文献标识码: A 文章编号: 1006-6616 (202X) 00-0000-00

DOI: 10.12090 / j. issn. 1006-6616. 2025181

0 引言

中生代晚期—新生代,新特提斯洋俯冲消亡及印度-欧亚大陆碰撞,驱动华南地块西部边界由特提斯域裂解-聚合体制转变为陆内挤压变形主导的构造格局 (Tapponnier et al., 1982, 2001)。作为青藏高原物质向东扩展的关键区域 (Chung et al., 1997),青藏高原东南缘的构造演化长期备受关注,研究者先后提出了多种动力学模型,包括强调地壳缩短增厚的“连续变形”模型 (England and Houseman, 1985, 1988; Molnar, 1988; Flesch et al., 2005)、基于大型走滑断裂的“刚性块体挤出”模型 (Tapponnier and Molnar, 1976; Tapponnier et al., 1982, 2001; Avouac et al., 1993) 以及侧重深部物质流动的“中下地壳流”模型 (Royden et al., 1997, 2008)。然而,这些模型在解释区域构造与深部结构的复杂性方面仍存在局限性,尚未统一。近年来,古地磁研究为该区域构造运动提供了定量约束,成为厘清其变形机制的重要途径。

多项古地磁研究聚焦于高原东南缘的旋转与位移过程,但对变形样式与时空范围的认识存在明显分歧。一方面, Tong et al. (2021)、Zhang et al. (2023b, 2026) 及 Hou et al. (2024a) 基于东部地区的古地磁数据,指出自晚始新世 (约 35 Ma) 以来,哀牢山-红河断裂带以东区域未发生显著南北向位移,不支持大规模地壳向南“逃逸”,进而提出了以东喜马拉雅构造结 (EHS) 向北迁移为核心驱动力的统一模型,强调自约 28~24 Ma 以来该区发生以 EHS 为中心的大范围顺时针旋转,并耦合边界断裂走滑活动,为陆内旋转主导的变形模式提供了依据。另一方面, Xu et al. (2024a)、Xu et al. (2024b) 与徐万龙等 (2026) 认为上述研究区域并非逃逸构造主体,并通过对比羌塘东南缘及兰坪-思茅地块北部的古地磁与构造分析,提出早新生代以来存在两阶段变形:始新世约 20° 的整体顺时针旋转以及随后围绕 EHS 的弯山构造变形,其中兰坪-思茅地块向东南逃逸,羌塘地块向东移动,呈现复杂的差异性运动格局 (Leloup et al., 2001; Jing et al., 2018)。此外,基于旋转时序的研究显示,川滇地块中西部自中新世发生约 20° 顺时针旋转,而东部至上新世才开始类似旋转 (Funahara et al., 1992; Huang and Opdyke, 1992; Otofujii et al., 1998; 杨振宇等, 2001; Yoshioka et al., 2003; Tamai et al., 2004; Tong et al., 2015); 保山地块直至中新世才获得显著旋转,此前以纬向缩短为主 (Tong et al., 2016); 印支地块自晚渐新世亦发生顺时针旋转挤出 (Yang et al., 1995; Tanaka et al., 2008; Tong et al., 2013; Tsuchiyama et al., 2016)。这些结果表明,中新世以来该区地壳运动可能从向东挤压缩短转变为以旋转逃逸为主,反映构造机制的阶段演变。

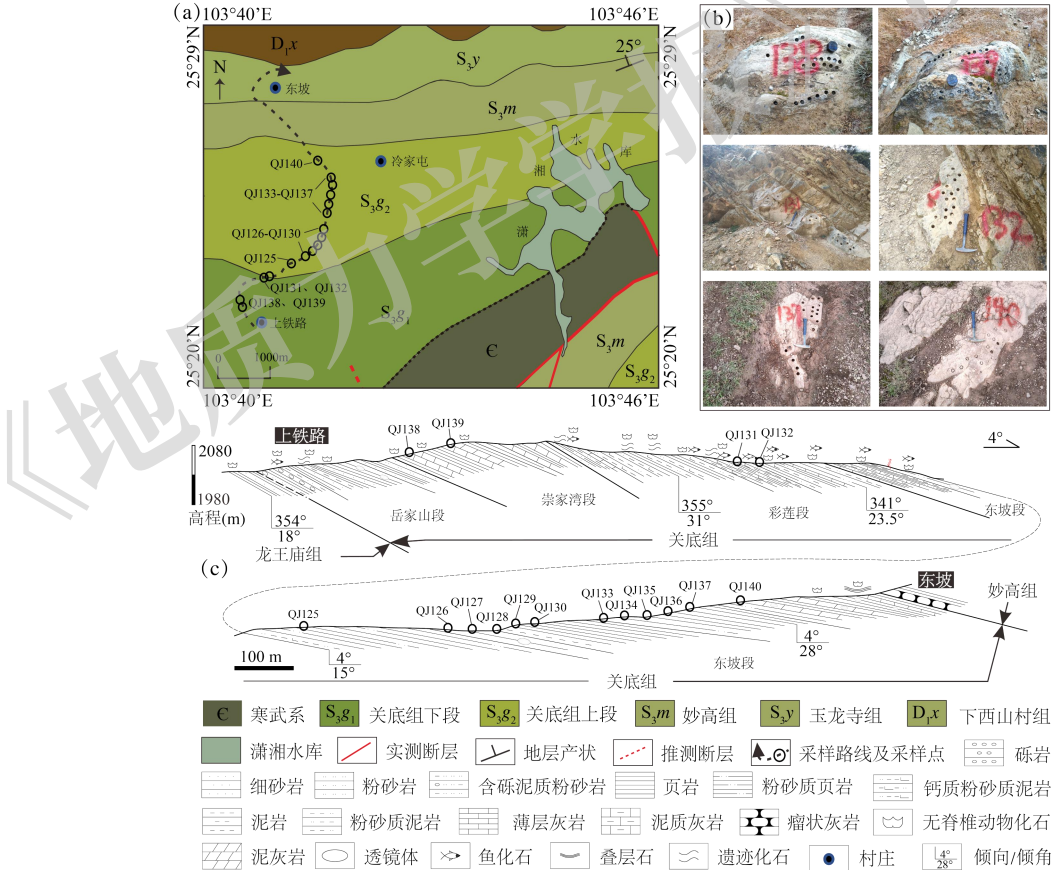
现今国内外学者达成的共识是华南地块新生代陆内变形与青藏高原东南缘周缘造山带存在密切联系,即华南地块卷入了环青藏高原盆山构造域体系 (钟大赉和丁林, 1996)。但是关于青藏高原东南缘新生代构造演化阶段的划分仍存争议,主要体现为三阶段模型 (Gao et al., 2017; Wang et al., 2020a, 2020b; 王洋等, 2022; 张东越等, 2023; Li et al., 2025) 与两阶段模型 (Zhang et al., 2023a; 计昊旻等, 2024; Wang et al., 2025) 的对立。例如, Li et al. (2025) 提出 60~48 Ma 地壳缩短、28~20 Ma 近东西向挤压及 8 Ma 以来东西向伸展的三阶段转换模型; 而 Zhang et al. (2023a) 与 Wang et al. (2025) 则强调晚始新世—早中新世斜向挤压向晚中新世—上新世走滑-伸展的转变。现有模型多依赖于局部构造与岩石学证据,缺乏区域尺度的定量运动学约束。古地磁学能够有效定量刻画块体旋转与位移,为构建统一的动力学框架提供关键依据。文章选取华南地块云南曲靖地区上志留统关底组沉积岩开展系统的岩相学、岩石磁学和古地磁学研究,以期对哀牢山-松马古特提斯洋盆打开的时限予以限定。值得注意的是,尽管文章所采云南曲靖上志留统关底组样品均显示为新生代~20 Ma 重磁化,但该重磁化组分对进一步探索华南地块内与新生代印-欧碰撞和持续挤压变形相关的新生代陆内差异旋转样式等仍具有重要的科学意义。

1 地质背景与样品采集

华南地块作为中国东部最大的克拉通之一,具有复杂的构造历史,以多期次岩浆作用和大面积变质作用为

特征。其北侧与华北地块以秦岭-大别-苏鲁造山带相隔；西北侧则通过龙门山-筲河断裂与松潘-甘孜地块相连；西南方向以哀牢山-松马缝合带为界，与印支地块相邻；东南面则邻接西太平洋。此次采样区位于华南地块西南部的云南曲靖，该区志留系一泥盆系出露连续完整，剖面新鲜且鱼类化石丰富。曲靖地区志留系为一套浅海相钙泥质页岩、泥质页岩、泥质灰岩、石灰岩和钙质粉砂岩，自下而上分别出露关底组、妙高组和玉龙寺组，从底到顶无间断，呈连续整合接触，地层总厚度可达 1811m。其中关底组下段（ S_{3g_1} ）岩性为紫红色或褐红色泥质页岩、钙质泥质粉砂岩夹灰绿色钙质页岩、灰色泥质灰岩和灰色中厚层灰岩，最大厚度 694.4m，化石十分丰富。其底部与寒武系或下奥陶统呈平行不整合接触（图 1a），不整合面上多有砾岩、砂砾岩、沉积角砾岩或砂岩。关底组上段（ S_{3g_2} ）分布特征与下段基本相同，由灰绿色或黄绿色夹灰黑色泥质页岩、钙质页岩夹灰色泥质灰岩、泥质灰岩、白云岩化灰岩和白云质灰岩组成，最大厚度为 363.7m，与 S_{3g_1} 呈整合接触。近年来，有学者根据化石特征和岩性变化将关底组分为 4 段，自下而上分别是岳家山段、崇家湾段、彩莲段及东坡段（图 1c），将岳家山段和崇家湾段中一下部归为罗德洛统高斯特阶，但将含有 *O. crista* 牙形类化石的崇家湾段上部、彩莲段及含有丰富的 *Ozarkodina crista* 牙形类化石及潇湘脊椎动物群的东坡段划分到罗德洛统卢德福特阶（蔡家琛等，2020）。

研究选取上铁路—东坡关底组单斜剖面进行系统古地磁采样，该剖面位置为 25.6°N、103.7°E，地层平均产状为 18°/21°（倾向/倾角），共布置 16 个古地磁采点，采集 158 块定向岩芯样品。其中采点 QJ131、QJ132 为石英砂岩，QJ138、QJ139 为灰岩，其余采点为碎屑海相红层沉积（图 1）。云南曲靖地区平均地磁偏角为 -2.6°，所有样品磁罗盘定向数据及地层产状数据均进行了地磁偏角校正。



a—采样地区地质图，据 1:200000 地质图（曲靖幅）；b—采样剖面岩性；c—上铁路—东坡志留系关底组实测剖面（据蔡家琛等，2020 修改）

图 1 云南曲靖志留系关底组古地磁野外采样资料

Fig. 1 Paleomagnetic field sampling data from the Silurian Kuantu Formation in Qujing, Yunnan

(a) Simplified geological map of the study area (according to the 1:200000 Qujing geological map); (b) Lithology of the sampling section;

2 实验方法和结果

2.1 实验方法

为识别样品中的载磁矿物类型、含量和粒度,文章对代表性样品进行了岩相学、岩石磁学和系统退磁实验研究。岩相学研究主要包括光学显微镜和扫描电镜/能谱(SEM/EDS),该实验在北京大学地球与空间科学学院造山带与地壳演化教育重点实验室完成。

用于岩石磁学研究的样品分为2类。一类为粉末样品。其热磁曲线(也称磁化率-温度曲线, κ - t)在 ARGICO Kappabridge MFK1 卡帕桥上测定,氩气保护下加热至 690~700 °C,升降温速率为 5 °C/min,记录磁化率变化。等温剩磁(IRM)获得曲线、反向场退磁曲线及磁滞回线在 Lake Shore 8604 振动样品磁强计上测量。IRM 数据通过 Max Unmix 程序分解(Kruiver et al., 2001; Heslop and Dillon, 2007)。相关实验在中国地质科学院地质力学研究所自然资源部古地磁与古构造重建重点实验室和北京大学构造磁学实验室完成。另一类为标准圆柱样品。对其开展三轴 IRM 系统热退磁实验(Lowrie, 1990)及 IRM 获得与反向场退磁测试。对 1.5 T 下未饱和样品,采用脉冲磁力仪逐步加场磁化,并用 JR-6 磁力仪测量剩磁。三轴 IRM 实验分别在 Z 轴、Y 轴、X 轴施加 2.5 T、0.4 T 和 0.12 T,随后使用 ASC TD-48 或 PGL-100 热退磁炉进行热退磁,并由 JR-6 磁力仪测量(Qin et al., 2020)。同时利用卡帕桥测量磁化率各向异性(AMS),用于评估构造变形影响。上述标准样品实验均在北京大学构造磁学实验室完成。

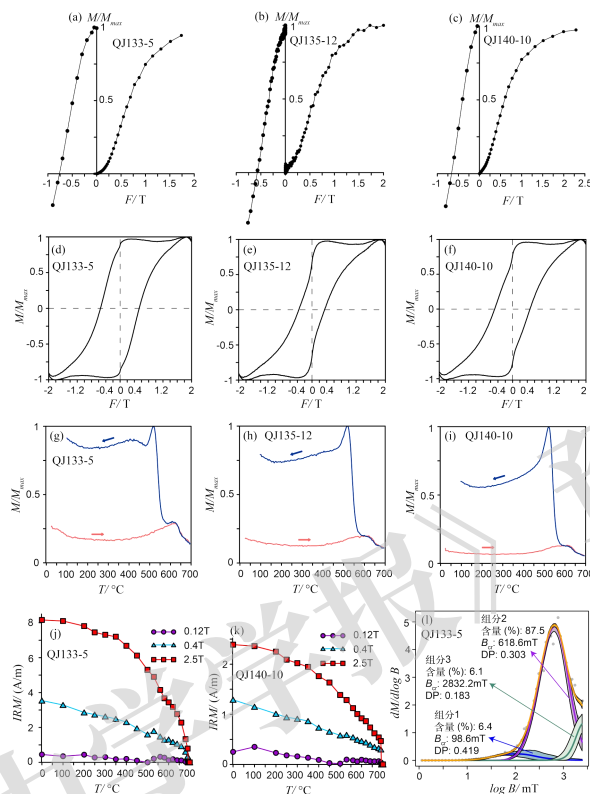
文章采用 ASC TD-48、PGL-100 热退磁炉和 2G600 交变退磁器对标准圆柱样品分别进行逐步热退磁和交变退磁,同时配以 2G-755 低温超导磁力仪对系统退磁后的样品进行剩磁测量,该实验在北京大学构造磁学实验室和中国地质科学院地质力学研究所自然资源部古地磁与古构造重建重点实验室完成。退磁结果以正交矢量投影图表示(Zijderveld, 1967),采用主成分分析法(PCA; Kirschvink, 1980)从不少于 4 个连续退磁步骤中拟合稳定剩磁分量,将最终趋于原点的分量定义为特征剩磁分量(ChRM),并控制平均角偏差(MAD)小于 15°。随后对各样品的 ChRM 进行 Fisher 统计平均(Fisher, 1953)。古地磁数据处理主要采用 PMGSC(Enkin, 1994)、Pmagpy(Tauxe et al., 2016)和 PMTools(Efremov and Veselovskiy, 2023)软件。

2.2 岩石磁学实验结果

关底组红层的岩石磁学结果如图 2 所示,IRM 获得曲线在 2~2.5 T 下仍未饱和,反向退磁场曲线所得出的剩磁矫顽力 B_{cr} 在 0.5~1.0 T (图 2a—2c),表明样品中存在高矫顽力磁性矿物。磁滞回线特征表现出一定差异:部分样品呈粗腰型(图 2d、2f),指示以细粒高矫顽力赤铁矿为主要载磁矿物;而另一些样品呈细腰型(图 2e),反映多种磁性矿物组合,指示关底组红层可能是赤铁矿和磁铁矿/磁赤铁矿混合载磁(图 2d—2f)。 κ - t 曲线整体特征一致:300 °C 以下磁化率逐渐降低,表现为顺磁性矿物贡献;在 600~620 °C 附近磁化率明显升高后迅速下降,指示细粒反铁磁性赤铁矿的存在。冷却曲线中磁化率显著升高,表现出磁铁矿特征,可能与加热过程中顺磁性黏土矿物向亚铁磁性磁铁矿转化有关(图 2g—2i)。三轴等温剩磁热退磁结果显示,低矫顽力组分含量较少且似在 500 °C 之后趋向零;中等和高矫顽力组分均在 680~700 °C 完全解阻,进一步表明样品以硬磁性矿物为主(图 2j、2k)。矫顽力谱分析显示红层样品可能包含 3 种剩磁组分,其中高矫顽力组分占比可能超过 87.5% (图 2l)。综上所述,关底组红层以高矫顽力、高解阻温度的赤铁矿为主要载磁矿物,同时可能含有少量低矫顽力的磁铁矿或磁赤铁矿颗粒。

关底组红层和灰岩样品 AMS 结果在地层坐标系下表示(图 3a),其校正的各向异性度 P_j 范围为 1.008~1.030,平均值为 1.015 (图 3b);样品 AMS 椭球体形状因子正负值均出现,表明椭球体同时存在压扁状和拉长状(图 3c)。部分红层样品的最大磁化率主轴 K_3 位于投影中心,最小磁化率主轴 K_1 和中间磁化率主轴 K_2 具有较为明显的定向性, K_1 大致沿着北东—南西方向分布, K_2 大致沿着北西—南东方向分布,显示典型的原始沉积组构特征(图 3d),并伴随着一定量的斜坡或者流水沉积组构特征,指示区域流水方向为北东—南西方向(Hrouda,

1993); 另一部分红层样品显示强劈理组构 (图 3e), K_2 偏离投影中心, 可能是多期构造叠加或测量、样品制备误差等原因所引起的。灰岩样品的 AMS 结果仅来自于 QJ138 和 QJ139 这 2 个采点, 显示初始弱变形组构特征 (图 3f)。综上所述, 虽然部分关底组样品显示沉积组构或初始弱变形组构的特征; 但另一部分样品呈现强劈理组构, 表明其可能遭受了显著的同沉积或沉积后构造变形的影响, 其所携带的原生剩磁很可能遭到了改造或破坏 (Lu et al., 2025)。



F —外加磁场强度; $M/M_{\max}$ —磁化强度/饱和磁化强度; T —温度; IRM—等温剩磁强度; $\log B$ —外加磁场强度对数; $dM/d\log B$ —磁化强度随外加磁场强度对数的变化梯度; B_{cr} —矫顽力; DP—矫顽力谱分布宽窄

a、b、c—等温剩磁获得曲线和反向场退磁曲线; d、e、f—磁滞回线; g、h、i—磁化率温度曲线图; j、k—三轴等温剩磁热退磁曲线; l—等温剩磁获得曲线的矫顽力谱分析

图 2 云南曲靖上志留统关底组红层的岩石磁学结果

Fig. 2 Representative rock magnetic results of the sampling section

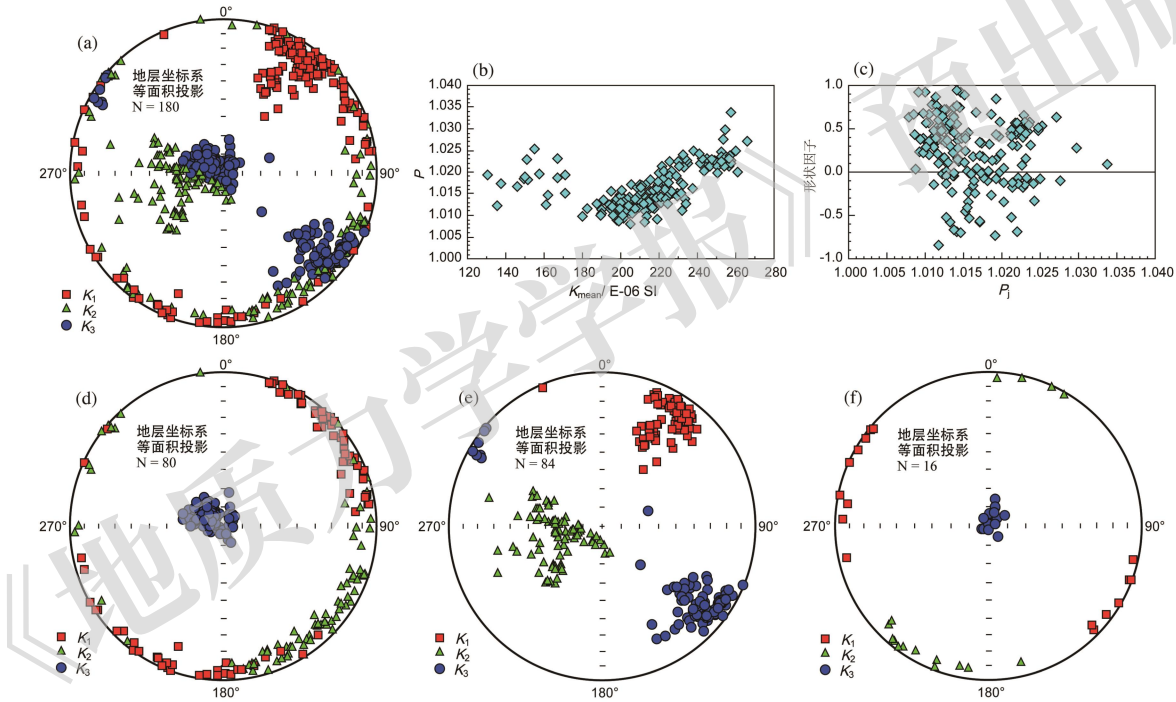
(a, b, c) Acquisition curves of isothermal remanent magnetization (IRM) and back-field demagnetization curves; (d, e, f) Hysteresis loops; (g, h, i) Magnetic susceptibility variation of temperature (κ - T) curves of representative samples; (j, k) Thermal demagnetization curves of composite IRM; (l) The coercivity spectra analysis

F —applied magnetic field intensity; $M/M_{\max}$ —magnetization normalized to saturation magnetization; T —temperature; IRM—isothermal remanent magnetization; $\log B$ —logarithm of the applied magnetic field; $dM/d\log B$ —gradient of magnetization with respect to $\log$ (applied field); B_{cr} —coercivity; DP—dispersion, width of the coercivity spectrum

2.3 退磁结果

文章仅在关底组红层和灰岩样品中获得了稳定可靠的退磁结果。其中红层样品采用热退磁方法, 灰岩样品采用热退磁、交变退磁、热和交变混合退磁方法。在热和交变混合退磁方法中首先对灰岩样品加热到 300~320 °C, 消除灰岩中针铁矿、磁黄铁矿等的影响, 之后再使用交变退磁。关底组红层和灰岩样品的退磁行为几乎一致且稳定: 除通常在低温阶段天然剩磁 (NRM) 方向有所变化外, 大多数样品的 Z 氏图 (Zijderveld, 2013) 都以稳定的单一组分趋于原点, 似乎仅存在一个特征剩磁方向。关底组灰岩样品的 NRM 强度大致在 0.01~0.02 A/m 之间, 而红层样品的 NRM 强度集中在 0.01~0.1 A/m。赤平投影图显示, NRM 从靠近现代地磁场的方向出发, 在

退磁过程中及退磁结束时其 NRM 的方向也都在现代地磁场附近。红层样品的归一化强度随温度衰减曲线呈现内凹及直线倾斜的形状,解阻温度宽泛,这一特征与自生(次生)赤铁矿贡献的沉积剩磁特征相似(图 4; Jiang et al., 2015; Bian et al., 2020),其中仅 QJ133-7A 样品能够达到 680 °C 的解阻温度, QJ126-10、QJ134-2 以及 QJ137-5A 等极少部分样品的解阻温度为 640~650 °C,大部分样品的解阻温度为 600~620 °C。从 83 块红层和灰岩样品中分离出低温分量,地理坐标系下的平均方向为 $D_g = 353.8^\circ$ 、 $I_g = 56.1^\circ$ 、 $k_g = 19.5$ 、 $\alpha_{95} = 3.8^\circ$,倾斜校正后为 $D_s = 357.0^\circ$ 、 $I_s = 26.3^\circ$ 、 $k_s = 14.5$ 、 $\alpha_{95} = 4.5^\circ$ 。地理坐标系下的方向与该地区现代地磁场方向(现代地磁场磁偏角 D /磁倾角 $I = -1.9^\circ/39.2^\circ$)相近,地层校正后低温分量的方向更加分散,因此低温分量应该是在现代地磁场所获得的黏滞剩磁(图 5a、5b)。从 14 个采点 85 个样品中分离得到一组有效趋于原点且稳定的高温或者高场特征分量,红层样品高温分量获取温度区间为 350~680 °C,灰岩样品高场分量获取退磁场区间为 60~80 mT,14 个采样点的高温或者高场特征分量在地理坐标系下的平均方向为 $D_g = 332.2^\circ$ 、 $I_g = 51.6^\circ$ 、 $k_g = 19.0$ 、 $\alpha_{95} = 9.4^\circ$,在地层坐标系下的平均方向为 $D_s = 342.5^\circ$ 、 $I_s = 25.7^\circ$ 、 $k_s = 15.8$ 、 $\alpha_{95} = 10.3^\circ$ (见附加材料),地层校正后特征分量的方向同样更加分散(图 5c、5d),指示该特征分量很可能是采样岩石单元发生倾斜褶皱后获得的次生剩磁组分。



P —磁化率各项异性度; P_j —校正的磁化率各项异性度; K_1 —最大磁化率主轴(红色正方形); K_2 —中间磁化率主轴(绿色三角形); K_3 —最小磁化率主轴(蓝色圆点); N —样品数

a—云南曲靖上志留统关底组红层和灰岩样品磁组构特征; b—磁化率各向异性度 P 与平均磁化率 K_{mean} 的关系图; c—样品 AMS 椭球体形状因子与校正的磁化率各向异性度 P_j 的关系图; d—部分红层样品显示典型的原始沉积组构; e—部分红层样品显示强劈理组构; f—灰岩样品显示初始弱变形组构

图 3 关底组红层和灰岩样品磁组构结果

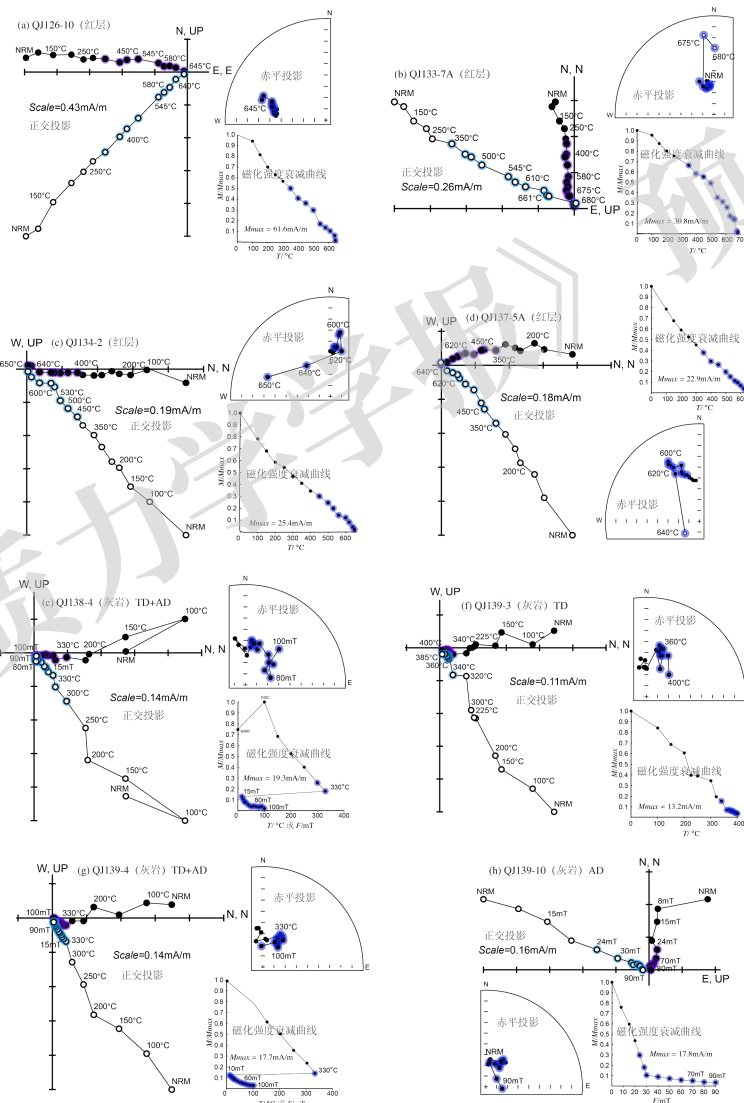
Fig. 3 Magnetic fabric results of samples from the Kuantu Formation red beds and limestones

(a) Magnetic fabric characteristics of red bed and limestone samples from the Kuantu Formation in Qujing, Yunnan; (b) the relationship between the degree of magnetic susceptibility anisotropy (P) and the mean magnetic susceptibility (K_{mean}); (c) the relationship between the shape parameter T and the corrected degree of anisotropy P_j ; (d) sedimentary fabrics preserved in red bed samples of the Kuantu Formation; (e) strong cleavage fabrics developed in some red bed samples of the Kuantu Formation; (f) incipient deformation fabrics developed in some limestone samples of the Kuantu Formation

P —the degree of magnetic susceptibility anisotropy; P_j —the corrected degree of anisotropy; T —shape parameter; K_1 —maximum susceptibility principal axis, red squares; K_2 —intermediate susceptibility principal axis, green triangles; K_3 —minimum susceptibility principal axis, blue circles; N —the number of samples

2.4 岩相学实验结果

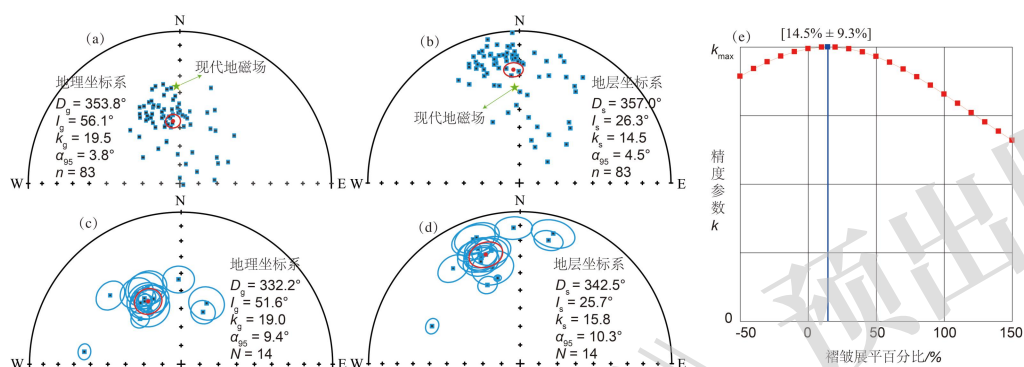
岩石薄片显微镜下结果显示, 云南曲靖上志留统关底组红层样品主要由石英和方解石组成, 染色赤铁矿充填其中 (图 6a、6b); 灰岩样品中可能含有黄铁矿 (图 6c)。为了更准确、直观地确认岩石中磁性矿物种类及交叉接触关系, 文章对代表性的红层和灰岩样品进行扫描电镜观察。结果显示, 红层样品中的染色赤铁矿呈自生他形特征, 围绕石英颗粒生长, 部分呈现马尾状或者绒毛状 (图 7a—7f; Jiang et al., 2017; Huang et al., 2019)。能谱图指示该自生他形颗粒为铁氧化物 (图 7j、7l)。关底组灰岩样品中富集大量铁氧或铁硫化物的集合体 (图 7g—7i、7k), 这可能与该灰岩受到流体交代作用有关 (Hu et al., 2023)。上述自生磁性矿物颗粒的出现表明关底组采样剖面极大可能发生了重磁化。



$Scale$ —磁化强度矢量的比例尺; NRM —天然剩磁磁化强度; F —外加磁场强度; M/M_{max} —磁化强度/饱和磁化强度; T —温度; TD —热退磁; AD —交变退磁; $TD+AD$ —热和交变混合退磁; 正交投影中实心 (空心) 圆圈代表水平 (垂直) 投影, N (北)、 W (西)、 E (东) 代表水平方向, Up (向上)、 $Down$ (向下) 代表垂直方向; 赤平投影中实心 (空心) 圆圈代表下半球 (上半球) 投影, N (北)、 W (西)、 E (东) 代表磁偏角方向; 紫色和蓝色圆圈组成的矢量方向代表特征剩磁方向; 非紫色和蓝色圆圈组成的矢量方向代表现代地磁场方向

图4 云南曲靖上志留统关底组代表性样品退磁结果在地理坐标系下的投影

Fig. 4 Representative thermal and hybrid thermal/alternating field (AF) demagnetization results of specimens from the Kuanti Formation Scale—scale of magnetization intensity vectors; NRM—natural remanent magnetization intensity; F —applied magnetic field intensity; $M/M_{\max}$ —magnetization normalized to saturation magnetization; T —temperature; TD—thermal demagnetization; AD—alternating field demagnetization; TD+AD—combined thermal and alternating demagnetization; In orthogonal projection, solid (open) circles denote horizontal (vertical) projections; N (North), W (West) and E (East) represent horizontal directions, while Up and Down denote vertical directions; In stereographic projection, solid (open) circles represent lower (upper) hemisphere projections, with N (North), W (West) and E (East) indicating declination directions; Vector directions connected by purple and blue circles represent the characteristic remanent magnetization direction; those connected by non-purple or non-blue circles represent the present geomagnetic field direction



D_g/I_g (k_g)—地理坐标系下平均方向的磁偏角/磁倾角 (精度参数); D_s/I_s (k_s)—地层坐标系下平均方向的磁偏角/磁倾角 (精度参数); α_{95} —平均方向95%置信圆锥半顶角; n —样品数; N —采点数; 蓝色正方形框/椭圆代表赤平投影方向/95%置信椭圆; 红色实心圈/椭圆代表Fisher平均方向及95%置信椭圆

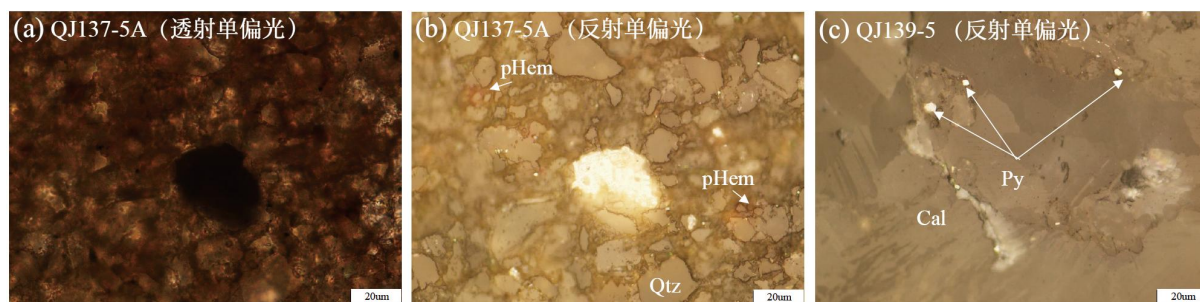
a—低温分量在地理坐标系下的等面积投影图; b—低温分量在地层坐标系下的等面积投影图; c—特征剩磁分量在地理坐标系下的等面积投影图; d—特征剩磁分量在地层坐标系下的等面积投影图; e—特征剩磁分量逐步展平褶皱检验

图5 云南曲靖上志留统关底组方向数据与褶皱检验结果

Fig. 5 The directional data and fold test result from the Kuanti Formation in Qujing, Yunnan

(a) Equal-area projections of the low-temperature component of the Upper Silurian Kuanti Formation in geographic coordinates; (b) Equal-area projections of the low-temperature component of the Upper Silurian Kuanti Formation in stratigraphic coordinates, PGF indicates the present geomagnetic field direction; (c) Equal-area projections of the characteristic remanent magnetization (ChRM) of the Kuanti Formation are displayed in geographic coordinates; (d) Equal-area projections of the characteristic remanent magnetization (ChRM) of the Kuanti Formation are displayed in stratigraphic coordinates; (e) Stepwise fold test of the ChRM component

D_g/I_g (k_g)—Declination/Inclination of mean direction in geographic coordinate system (precision parameter); D_s/I_s (k_s)—Declination/Inclination of mean direction in stratigraphic coordinate system (precision parameter); α_{95} —half apical angle of the 95% confidence cone for the mean direction; n —number of samples; N —number of sampling sites; blue square frame/ellipse represents the stereographic projection direction/ 95% confidence ellipse; red solid circle/ellipse represents the Fisher mean direction/ 95% confidence ellipse



Qtz—石英; pHem—染色赤铁矿; Cal—方解石; Py—黄铁矿

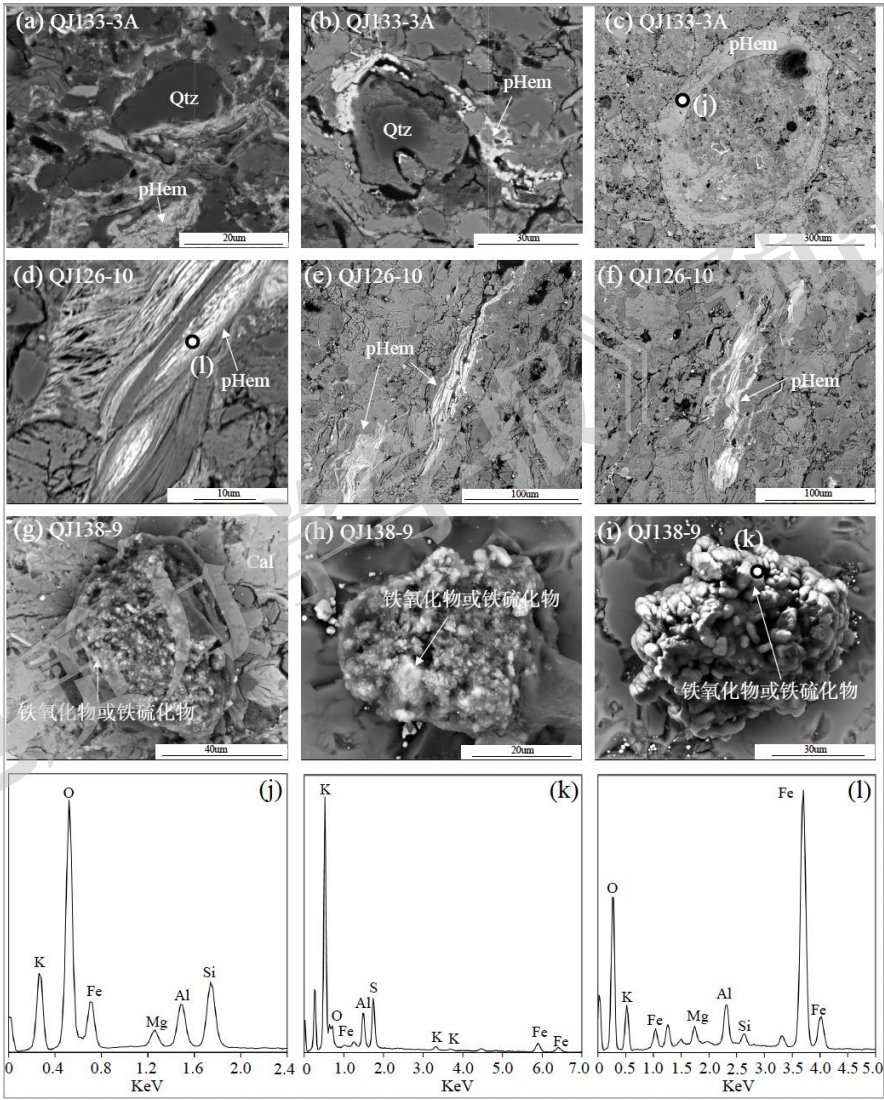
a—红层样品 (QJ137-5A) 在透射单偏光下的图片; b—红层样品 (QJ137-5A) 在反射单偏光下的图片; c—灰岩样品 (QJ139-5) 在反射单偏光下的图片

图 6 云南曲靖上志留统关底组红层 (QJ137-5A) 和灰岩 (QJ139-5) 薄片样品在光学显微镜下的特征

Fig. 6 Optical microscopic features of red beds (sample QJ137-5A) and limestones (sample QJ139-5) from the Upper Silurian Kuantu Formation in Qujing, Yunnan

(a) image of red-bed sample (QJ137-5A) under transmitted plane-polarized light; (b) image of red-bed sample (QJ137-5A) under reflected plane-polarized light; (c) image of limestone sample (QJ139-5) under reflected plane-polarized light

Qtz—quartz; pHem—pigmentary hematite; Cal—calcite; Py—pyrite



Qtz—石英; pHem—染色赤铁矿; Cal—方解石

a—f—关底组红层 SEM 背散射 (BSED) 图像; g—i—关底组灰岩 SEM 背散射 (BSED) 图像; j—l—关底组红层和灰岩能谱 EDS

图 7 云南曲靖上志留统关底组红层 (QJ126-10、QJ133-3A) 及灰岩 (QJ138-9) 扫描电镜特征

Fig. 7 Scanning electron microscopy (SEM) features of red beds (samples QJ126-10 and QJ133-3A) and limestone (sample QJ138-9) from the Upper Silurian Kuantu Formation in Qujing, Yunnan

(a—f) SEM backscattered electron (BSED) images of the red beds; (g—i) SEM backscattered electron (BSED) images of the limestones;

(j—l) Energy-dispersive spectroscopy (EDS) analyses of the red beds and limestone

Qtz—quartz; pHem—pigmentary hematite; Cal—calcite

3 讨论

3.1 特征剩磁方向的稳定性检验

特征剩磁分量详细的野外稳定性检验结果如下：Watson and Enkin (1993) 逐步展平褶皱检验显示剩磁方向在 $14.5\% \pm 9.3\%$ 获得最大集中，此时精度参数 k 达到最大为 19.11，在展平度为 0% 处（未进行地层校正处） k 为 19.00，在展平度为 100% 处（地层 100% 校正处） k 为 15.82，上述 3 处 k 相差并不显著（图 5e）。Tauxe et al. (2016) 在前期对褶皱检验研究的基础上（Tauxe and Watson, 1994; Tauxe et al., 2010）基于 Python 编程程序提出的 bootstrap 褶皱检验，指示特征剩磁方向在 95% 的置信区间内展平至 -50% ~ -30% 之间集中程度最优。综上褶皱检验结果，文章认为关底组采点平均方向数据褶皱检验结果为负，指示其特征剩磁方向是褶皱之后获得的次生重磁化分量；相应地，14 个采点 85 个样品的特征剩磁方向对应的古地磁极位置为 64.9°N 、 35.2°E ($A_{95} = 7.9^\circ$)。

3.2 重磁化的时代及其形成机制

明确重磁化的时代及其形成机制才能对其构造意义做进一步地讨论。为此，文章对华南地块古生代中期—新生代期间已发表古地磁数据进行了筛选，要求可靠参数 Q 值（Van der Voo, 1990）和可靠参数 R 值（Meert et al., 2020）均大于 4 的古地磁极作为对应时代的参考极（附表 2; Lin et al., 1985; 林金录, 1989; Opdyke et al., 1987; 翟永建和周桃秀, 1989; 程国良等, 1991; Enkin et al., 1991, 1992; Huang and Opdyke, 1992; Gilder et al., 1993; Zhao et al., 1996; 吴汉宁等, 1999; Huang et al., 2000, 2018; 杨振宇等, 2001; 张世红等, 2001; Yoshioka et al., 2003; Yang et al., 2004; Sun et al., 2006; 黄宝春等, 2008; Tong et al., 2019; Xian et al., 2019）。将关底组计算出来的古地磁极与华南地块参考极进行比较，文章发现该重磁化方向对应的古地磁极位置与华南地块/藏东南地区中新世—上新世古地磁极基本重合（图 8），指示其可能的重磁化时间约为 20~5 Ma。

重磁化的形成机制通常可分为 2 类：①与造山带流体活动相关的磁性矿物再生长，从而产生化学剩磁（Elmore et al., 2012）；②后期热事件对已有磁性矿物的热重置作用（Kent, 1985）。印度—欧亚大陆碰撞后，青藏高原东南缘在新生代经历了构造格局的转变，沿哀牢山—红河等主要断裂带发生的显著块体旋转从而影响了华南地块，例如在滇东南马关和屏边地区形成了 ~21.2 Ma 和 12.9 Ma 两期玄武岩（黄行凯等, 2013）。然而，鉴于滇东曲靖研究剖面附近未见岩浆岩活动的直接证据，文章更倾向于将重磁化归因于第①种机制。侯宇光（2007）与门玉澎等（2015）的研究指出，曲靖—陆良盆地在中新世存在沉积间断，表明该时期地壳经历了抬升剥蚀过程，导致志留系—泥盆系及以上地层出露地表。这一抬升作用使得上渐新统蔡家冲组烃源岩层遭受破坏，伴随大量油气流体在中新世期间生成并在沉积岩层中运移，与志留系关底组发生热液反应，进而引发沉积岩的重磁化（McCabe and Elmore, 1989）。扫描电镜下观察到的自生成因磁性矿物也为这一重磁化机制提供了支持。

蓝色圆点/椭圆代表以往的古地磁参考极/95%置信椭圆；黑色圆点/椭圆代表文章得到的古地磁极/95%置信椭圆
图 8 关底组重磁化方向对应古磁极位置与华南地块参考极比较

Fig. 8 Comparison of corresponding paleomagnetic pole of the Kuantu Formation remagnetization directions with reference poles of the South China Block

Blue dots/ellipses represent previous paleomagnetic poles and their 95% confidence ellipses; black dots/ellipses represent paleomagnetic poles obtained in this study and their 95% confidence ellipses

3.3 青藏高原东南缘始于~20 Ma 的区域构造格局反转

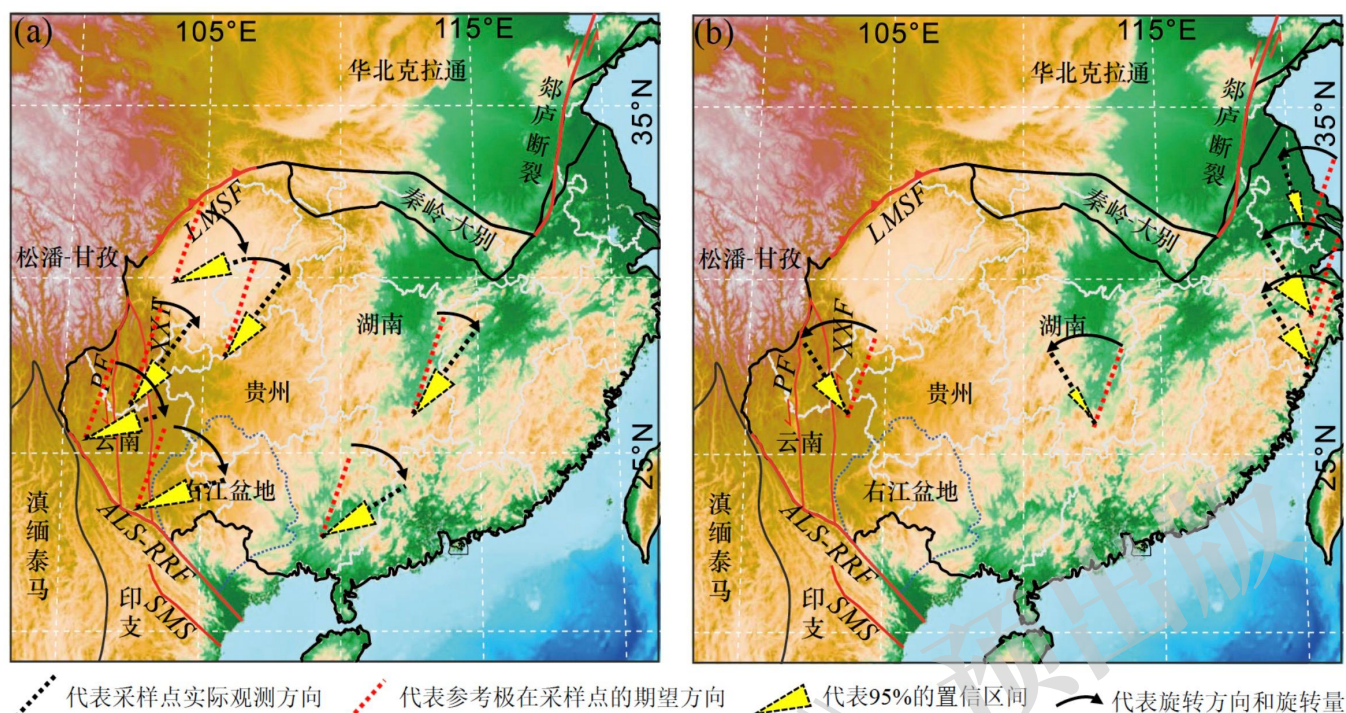
古地磁是研究地块内部旋转变形最有效且定量手段，对此，文章收集了华南地块 50 Ma 以来的古地磁数据，旨在揭示青藏高原东南缘的动力学演化机制与华南地块内部新生代旋转变形运动学过程的对应关系，从而探索新生代期间青藏高原东南缘发生构造反转的时间。古地磁结果显示，华南地块 50~20 Ma 相对于稳定的欧亚大陆呈现顺时针旋转，但是华南地块不同位置顺时针旋转量不一致，且靠近青藏高原东南缘断裂体系较近的顺时针旋转量更大（表 1，图 9a）。华南地块 20~5 Ma 相对于稳定的欧亚大陆呈现逆时针旋转，且华南地块不同位置逆时针旋转量基本一致（表 2，图 9b）。上述古地磁结果说明，~20 Ma 华南地块的旋转构造样式发生了改变，在一定程度上指示青藏高原东南缘在~20 Ma 的时候其构造格局可能也发生了转变。进一步地，理清楚青藏高原东南缘~20 Ma 前后断裂体系的构造样式格局显得尤为重要。

表 1 50~20 Ma 期间华南地块相对于欧亚大陆的旋转量统计

Table 1 Statistical summary of the rotation of the SCB relative to the Eurasian during 50~20 Ma

采样位置	$S_{lat}/(^{\circ}N)$	$S_{lon}/(^{\circ}E)$	$P_{lat}/(^{\circ}N)$	$P_{lon}/(^{\circ}E)$	A_{95}	$R \pm \Delta R/ (^{\circ})$
广西南宁 (Zhao et al., 1994)	22.7	108.3	83.8	236.0	4.3	22.3 ± 5.6
四川观音 (Enkin et al., 1991)	30.0	103.0	76.8	299.9	3.5	12.0 ± 5.5
四川会理 (Huang and Opdyke, 1992)	26.5	102.3	70.6	286.1	11.6	15.0 ± 9.7
湖南衡阳 (Sun et al., 2006)	26.9	112.6	82.6	300.7	4.4	16.1 ± 5.8
四川宜宾 (Tong et al., 2019)	29.0	104.5	67.8	220.1	3.1	45.3 ± 5.3
云南永仁 (Yoshioka et al., 2003)	26.1	101.7	70.1	224.6	4.9	41.5 ± 5.9
云南大姚 (Yoshioka et al., 2003)	25.7	101.3	72.3	218.4	4.5	40.8 ± 5.7
欧亚大陆 (50~20Ma) (Besse et al., 2002)	—	—	81.3	161.7	5.4	—

注： S_{lat}/S_{lon} 为采样点纬度/经度； P_{lat}/P_{lon} 为采样点对应的古地磁极纬度/经度； A_{95} 为古地磁极 95%置信圆锥半顶角； $R \pm \Delta R$ 为华南地块相对于欧亚大陆的旋转量



ALS-RRF—哀牢山-红河断裂带；SMS—松马缝合带；PF—攀枝花断裂带；XXF—鲜水河-小江断裂带；LMSF—龙门山断裂带
a—50~20 Ma 华南地块相对于欧亚大陆的旋转量；b—20 Ma 以来华南地块相对于欧亚大陆的旋转量

图 9 华南地块 50~5 Ma 相对于欧亚大陆旋转量示意图

Fig. 9 Schematic diagram of the rotation of the South China Block relative to the Eurasian Continent from 50 to 5 Ma

(a) The rotation of the South China Block relative to the Eurasian Continent from 50 to 20 Ma; (b) The rotation of the South China Block relative to the Eurasian Continent from 20 to 5 Ma

ALS-RRF—Ailaoshan-Red River Fault Zone; SMS—Songma Suture Zone; PF—Panzhihua Fault Zone; XXF—Xianshuihe-Xiaojiang Fault Zone; LMSF—Longmenshan Fault Zone

表 2 20~5 Ma 期间华南地块相对于欧亚大陆的旋转量统计

采样位置	$S_{lat}/(^{\circ}N)$	$S_{lon}/(^{\circ}E)$	$P_{lat}/(^{\circ}N)$	$P_{lon}/(^{\circ}E)$	A_{95}	$R \pm \Delta R/ (^{\circ})$
文中研究	25.4	103.7	64.9	35.2	7.9	-33.1 ± 7.4
南京方山 (程国良等, 1991)	32.3	118.3	71.8	44.8	2.3	-26.2 ± 3.7
浙江新昌嵊县 (林金录, 1989)	29.5	120.9	73.9	36.1	13.2	-22.8 ± 11.6
湖南衡阳 (翟永建和周桃秀等, 1989)	27.0	112.7	75.3	50.3	—	-20.4 ± 2.9
浙江三套玄武岩 (Lin et al., 1985)	30.0	121.0	74.2	36.5	7.6	-22.5 ± 7.1
欧亚大陆 (20~5Ma)	—	—	84.2	158.1	3.4	—
(Besse et al., 2002)						

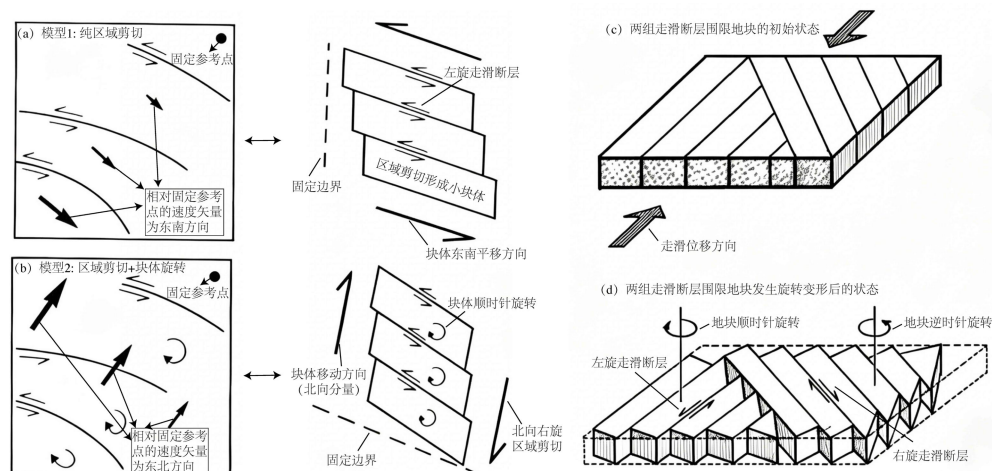
注：同表 1

根据 Ding et al. (2022) 与丁林等 (2026) 基于地质学与古高度计的综合研究，青藏高原在 40~25 Ma 期间经历了藏东及中央谷地的显著隆升，并将喜马拉雅造山带达到现今最高峰、停止挤压抬升的时间前推至~20 Ma。至中—晚中新世，藏北地区进一步隆升至高海拔，标志着现代高原地貌格局的基本形成。Huang et al. (2006) 对中亚地区白垩纪至新生代火山岩的古地磁分析表明，该区白垩纪与古近纪的古纬度较欧亚视极移曲线的预测值偏南约 5°~6°，反映西南天山以北曾发生数百公里的新生代构造汇聚与地壳缩短。然而，新近纪至第四纪的古纬度数据与欧亚参考极的预测值在统计上一致，说明过去~20 Ma 以来，高原以北的中亚腹地未发生显著的北

向汇聚或构造缩短。Coleman and Hodges (1995) 基于尼泊尔中北部张裂性断层中热液矿物的 $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$ 年龄 (~14 Ma), 提出青藏高原至少在 14 Ma 前已开始东西向伸展, Molnar and Stock (2009) 同样指出, 自 ~20 Ma 以来印度-欧亚大陆汇聚速率下降, 暗示高原在此时已接近现今高度, 该认识也得到 Hou et al. (2024b) 和 Wu et al. (2023) 数值模拟结果的支持。此外, Fang et al. (2020) 通过磁性地层学与放射性年代学方法, 修订了藏中伦坡拉盆地的古高度年代框架。更新后的数据表明, 藏中地区在 39.5 Ma 前仍处于低海拔环境 (<2.3 km), 而至约 26 Ma 已抬升至 3.5~4.5 km 的高程。这一结果支持始新世存在纵向低海拔地貌带、并于中新世早期 (~20 Ma) 发生隆升的观点。上述研究主要围绕高原中部、北部、南部及藏东的隆升过程展开。而对于青藏高原东南缘, Tong et al. (2016) 的研究指出, 自中新世以来该区域主要地块 (如保山、腾冲、思茅) 的地壳运动形式由向东横向扩展逐渐转变为顺时针旋转。这一转变可能反映东南缘由褶皱-逆冲系统主导的地壳缩短与增厚已趋近极限, 同时受到华南地块的阻挡, 导致地壳物质流动形式发生改变。相关证据进一步表明, 青藏高原东南缘在早中新世 (约 23~17 Ma) 就已经抬升至与现今相近的海拔高度。

此外, England and Molnar (1990) 认为在青藏高原东南缘处于挤压抬升期时 (~20 Ma 之前; Tong et al., 2016), 青藏高原东南缘北西—北北西向断裂体系呈现左旋走滑的构造样式, 使得每个断层南侧的物质相对于北侧物质向东南偏东方向移动 (图 10a), 从而导致邻近的华南地块相对于稳定欧亚大陆呈现顺时针旋转, 这与古地磁学结果所揭示的 50~20 Ma 的华南地块陆内旋转模式相吻合 (图 9a)。青藏高原东南缘在 20 Ma 之后不再抬升, 其地壳物质主要是以顺时针旋转挤出逃逸的方式运动, England and Molnar (1990) 认为此时期青藏高原东南缘北西—北北西向断裂体系左旋滑动的断层在区域上表现为向北的右旋剪切以及左旋断层之间小块体的顺时针旋转, 这与众多该时期滇缅泰、印支地块古地磁数据得出的顺时针旋转样式相一致 (Gao et al., 2015; Tong et al., 2016, 2021; 蒲宗文等, 2018; Sun et al., 2022; Hou et al., 2024a), 持续的顺时针旋转和滑动导致青藏高原东南缘东西向维度的缩短和南北向维度的拉长 (图 10b)。即当青藏高原东南缘挤压变形到一定程度时, 导致青藏高原东南缘进一步发展为切穿岩石圈的深大断裂右斜构造体系, 根据 Ron et al. (1984)、Huang et al. (2007)、Wang et al. (2014) 及 Shen et al. (2023) 文中所提到的“齿轮模型” (图 10c、10d), 意味着华南地块相对于稳定欧亚大陆应当是呈现逆时针旋转, 这与文章所得到的 20Ma 之后的古地磁结果相一致 (图 9b)。

据此, 文章通过华南地块上志留统关底组中分离获得的 ~20 Ma 的重磁化古地磁数据以及结合以往对青藏高原东南缘的研究结果, 明确了高原东南缘始于 ~20 Ma 的区域构造格局反转现象。同时也认为青藏高原东南缘和华南地块的构造演化是由多种动力学机制共同作用的结果, 并提出了两者协同演化的两阶段模型。在约 50~20 Ma 期间, 印度板块与欧亚板块的碰撞导致青藏高原东南缘挤压及地壳缩短, 青藏高原东南缘的断裂体系表现出左旋走滑特征, 进而促使华南地块相对于稳定的欧亚大陆发生顺时针旋转 (图 11a)。自 20 Ma 以来, 随着印度板块持续向欧亚板块俯冲, 青藏高原东南缘在中下地壳流、重力流、印度板片撕裂所引起的地幔环流以及太平洋-印度洋的俯冲等多重动力作用下, 其地壳物质主要是以顺时针旋转挤出逃逸的方式运动。在此过程中, 青藏高原东南缘的断裂体系在整体上展现出右旋走滑特征, 华南地块相对于欧亚大陆则发生逆时针旋转 (图 11b)。

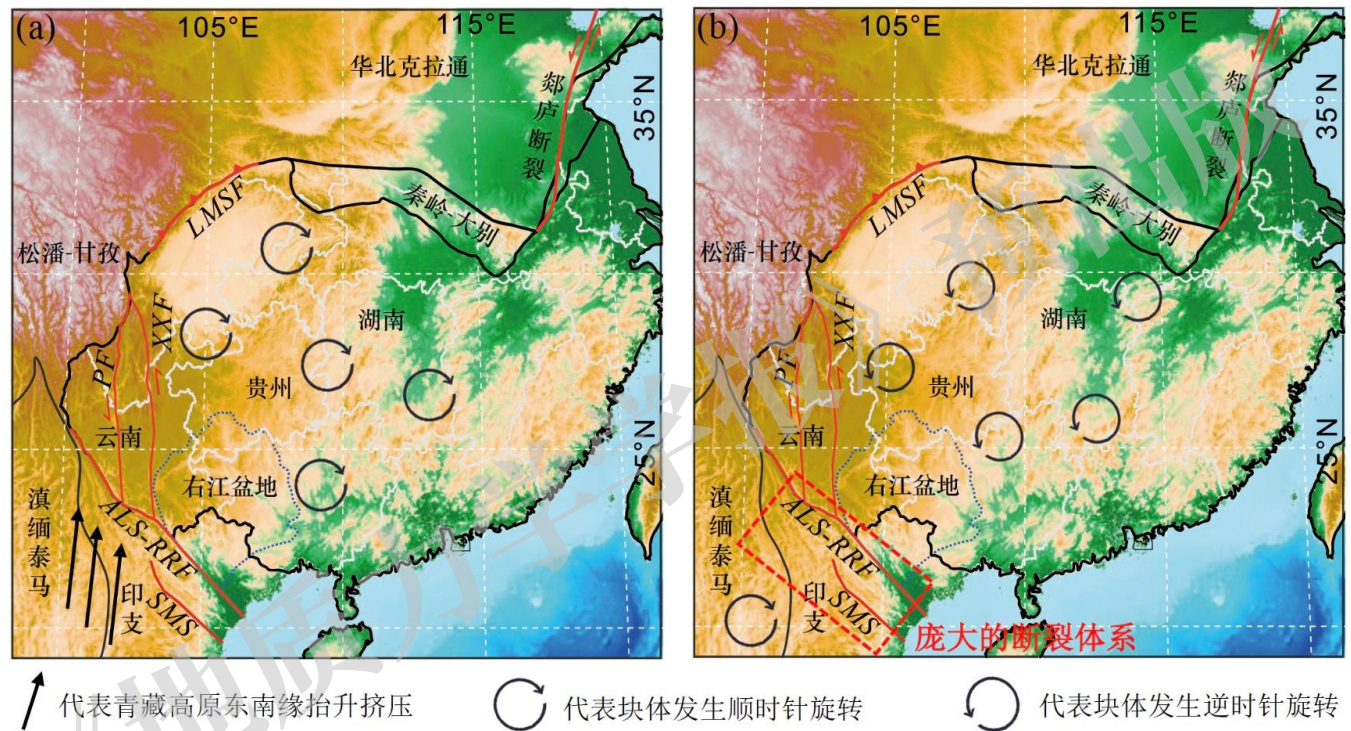


a—青藏高原东南缘断层活动整体上呈现左旋走滑的构造样式 (England and Molnar, 1990); b—青藏高原东南缘断层活动整体上呈现右旋走滑的构造样式 (England and Molnar, 1990); c—青藏高原东南缘还未发育切穿岩石圈的深大断裂体系示意图(Ron et al., 1984); d—青藏高原东南缘深大断裂书斜构造体系左右的“齿轮模型”(Ron et al., 1984)

图 10 青藏高原东南缘断层活动构造样式

Fig. 10 Tectonic Patterns of Fault in the southeastern Tibetan Plateau

(a) The faulting along the southeastern Tibetan Plateau predominantly exhibits a left-lateral strike-slip tectonic style (England and Molnar, 1990); (b) The faulting along the southeastern Tibetan Plateau predominantly exhibits a northward right-lateral strike-slip tectonic style (England and Molnar, 1990); (c) Schematic diagram of the undeveloped deep large fault system that has not yet penetrated the lithosphere along the southeastern Tibetan Plateau (Ron et al., 1984); (d) The large-scale deep faults along the southeastern Tibetan Plateau display a "gear model" on either side of the shear zone (Ron et al., 1984)



ALS-RRF—哀牢山-红河断裂带; SMS—松马缝合带; PF—攀枝花断裂带; XXF—鲜水河-小江断裂带; LMSF—龙门山断裂带

a—青藏高原东南缘与华南地块的协同构造演化模型阶段 1; b—青藏高原东南缘与华南地块的协同构造演化模型阶段 2

图 11 青藏高原东南缘与华南地块的协同构造演化两阶段模型

Fig. 11 A two-stage model for the collaborative tectonic evolution between the southeastern Tibetan Plateau and the South China Block

(a) The first stage model for the collaborative tectonic evolution; (b) The second stage model for the collaborative tectonic evolution

ALS-RRF—Ailaoshan-Red River Fault Zone; SMS—Songma Suture Zone; PF—Panzhihua Fault Zone; XXF—Xianshuihe-Xiaojiang Fault Zone; LMSF—Longmenshan Fault Zone

4 结论

(1) 通过对华南地块云南曲靖地区采集的上志留统关底组红层和灰岩样品进行系统古地磁学研究, 从大多数红层和灰岩样品中分离获得一个高温或高场特征剩磁分量。多种剩磁稳定性检验指示该特征剩磁组分为褶皱后获得的次生重磁化组分。地理坐标系下 14 个采点的特征剩磁平均方向为 $D_g = 332.2^\circ$ 、 $I_g = 51.6^\circ$ 、 $k_g = 19.0$ 、 $\alpha_{95} = 9.4^\circ$, 对应古地磁极为 64.9°N 、 35.2°E ($A_{95} = 7.9^\circ$)。通过对比华南地块志留纪以来的古地磁参考极, 推测

其重磁化年龄约为 20~5 Ma。

(2) 结合青藏高原东南缘内小块体和华南地块已有可靠的 50 Ma 以来的古地磁数据以及以往对青藏高原东南缘构造演化样式的研究结果, 认为华南地块在新生代时期卷入了环青藏高原盆山构造域体系, 其协同演化以~20 Ma 为界, 呈现出两个鲜明的阶段: ~20 Ma 之前, 对应于印欧碰撞后的藏东南快速挤压与地壳缩短, 高原东南缘断裂体系以左旋走滑为特征, 华南地块内部发生差异性顺时针旋转; ~20 Ma 之后, 印度板块对欧亚大陆的持续俯冲与挤压, 高原东南缘发生显著顺时针旋转挤出逃逸, 华南地块相对于稳定欧亚大陆发生逆时针旋转。

(3) 因此, 华南地块从“顺时针”到“逆时针”的角色转变, 本质上是青藏高原东南缘动力学模式从垂向隆升向构造逃逸转变的直接体现。文章获得的华南地块~20 Ma 古地磁数据为青藏高原东南缘始于~20 Ma 的区域构造格局反转提供了有力证据。

致谢: 作者感谢中国地质科学院地质力学研究所自然资源部古地磁与古构造重建重点实验室提供的仪器设备支持。

附加材料: 附表由作者提供, 数据真实性由作者负责。

作者贡献声明: 廖毅炼、黄宝春负责论文构思、数据分析、研究方法和论文写作; 廖毅炼、鲁洪亮、孙启顺、陈再旭参与数据分析和技术手段的实践应用和绘图; 廖毅炼、黄宝春、王建华参与数据分析、研究方法和修改。所有作者均阅读并同意稿件的提交和发表。

Author's Contributions: LIAO Y L and HUANG B C conceived the study, performed data analysis, designed the research methodology, and drafted the manuscript; LIAO Y L, LU H L, SUN Q S and CHEN Z X participated in data analysis, practical application of technical approaches, and figure generation; LIAO Y L, HUANG B C and WANG J H were involved in data analysis, refinement of the research methodology, and manuscript revision. All authors have read and approved the submission and publication of the manuscript.

利益冲突声明: 本文所有作者声明本研究无任何利益冲突。

Conflict of Interests: All authors declare no conflict of interests.

References

- AVOUAC J P, TAPPONNIER P, BAI M, et al., 1993. Active thrusting and folding along the northern Tien Shan and Late Cenozoic rotation of the Tarim relative to Dzungaria and Kazakhstan[J]. *Journal of Geophysical Research: Solid Earth*, 98(B4): 6755-6804.
- BESSE J, COURTILOT V, 2002. Apparent and true polar wander and the geometry of the geomagnetic field over the last 200 Myr[J]. *Journal of Geophysical Research: Solid Earth*, 107(B11), EPM 6-1-EPM 6-3.
- BIAN W W, YANG T S, JIANG Z L, et al., 2020. Paleomagnetism of the Late Cretaceous red beds from the far western Lhasa terrane: inclination discrepancy and tectonic implications[J]. *Tectonics*, 39(8): e2020TC006280.
- CAI J C, ZHAO W J, ZHU M, 2020. Subdivision and age of the Silurian fish-bearing Kuanti Formation in Qujing, Yunnan Province[J]. *Vertebrata Palasiatica*, 58(4): 249-266. (in Chinese with English abstract)
- CHENG G L, SUN Y H, LI S L, 1991. China paleomagnetic data list for Cenozoic[J]. *Seismology and Geology*, 13(2): 184-186. (in Chinese with English abstract)
- CHUNG S L, LEE T Y, LO C H, et al., 1997. Intraplate extension prior to continental extrusion along the Ailao Shan-Red River shear zone[J]. *Geology*, 25(4): 311-314.
- COLEMAN M, HODGES K, 1995. Evidence for Tibetan Plateau uplift before 14 Myr ago from a new minimum age for east-west extension[J]. *Nature*, 374(6517): 49-52.
- DING L, KAPP P, CAI F L, et al., 2022. Timing and mechanisms of Tibetan Plateau uplift[J]. *Nature Reviews Earth & Environment*, 3(10): 652-667.
- DING L, XIONG Z Y, TIAN X L, et al., 2026. Uplift from orogenic belts to the Tibetan Plateau: mechanisms connectivity between geological evolution and climate change[J]. *Chinese Science Bulletin*, 71(2): 494-517. (in Chinese with English abstract)
- EFREMOV I V, VESELOVSKIY R V, 2023. PMTools: new application for paleomagnetic data analysis[J]. *Izvestiya, Physics of the Solid Earth*, 59(5): 798-805.
- ELMORE R D, MUXWORTHY A R, ALDANA M, 2012. Remagnetization and chemical alteration of sedimentary rocks[J]. *Geological Society, London, Special*

Publications, 371(1): 1-21.

- ENGLAND P, HOUSEMAN G, 1985. Role of lithospheric strength heterogeneities in the tectonics of Tibet and neighbouring regions[J]. *Nature*, 315(6017): 297-301.
- ENGLAND P, MOLNAR P, 1990. Right-lateral shear and rotation as the explanation for strike-slip faulting in eastern Tibet[J]. *Nature*, 344(6262): 140-142.
- ENGLAND P C, HOUSEMAN G A, 1988. The mechanics of the Tibetan Plateau[J]. *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London, Series A: Mathematical and Physical Sciences*, 326(1589): 301-320.
- ENKIN R J, COURTILOT V, XING L, et al., 1991. The stationary Cretaceous paleomagnetic pole of Sichuan (South China Block)[J]. *Tectonics*, 10(3): 547-559.
- ENKIN R J, YANG Z Y, CHEN Y, et al., 1992. Paleomagnetic constraints on the geodynamic history of the major blocks of China from the Permian to the present[J]. *Journal of Geophysical Research: Solid Earth*, 97(B10): 13953-13989.
- ENKIN R J, 1994. A computer program package for analysis and presentation of paleomagnetic data[R]. Victoria: Pacific Geoscience Centre, Geological Survey of Canada.
- FANG X M, DUPONT-NIVET G, WANG C S, et al., 2020. Revised chronology of central Tibet uplift (Lunpola Basin)[J]. *Science Advances*, 6(50): eaba7298.
- FISHER R A, 1953. Dispersion on a sphere[J]. *Proceedings of the Royal Society of London. Series A, Mathematical and Physical Sciences*, 217(1130): 295-305.
- FLESCH L M, HOLT W E, SILVER P G, et al., 2005. Constraining the extent of crust-mantle coupling in central Asia using GPS, geologic, and shear wave splitting data[J]. *Earth and Planetary Science Letters*, 238(1-2): 248-268.
- FUNAHARA S, NISHIWAKI N, MIKI M, et al., 1992. Paleomagnetic study of Cretaceous rocks from the Yangtze block, central Yunnan, China: implications for the India-Asia collision[J]. *Earth and Planetary Science Letters*, 113(1-2): 77-91.
- GAO L, YANG Z Y, TONG Y B, et al., 2015. New paleomagnetic studies of Cretaceous and Miocene rocks from Jinggu, western Yunnan, China: evidence for internal deformation of the Lanping-Simao Terrane[J]. *Journal of Geodynamics*, 89: 39-59.
- GAO L, YANG Z Y, TONG Y B, et al., 2017. Cenozoic clockwise rotation of the Chuan Dian Fragment, southeastern edge of the Tibetan Plateau: evidence from a new paleomagnetic study[J]. *Journal of Geodynamics*, 112: 46-57.
- GILDER S A, COE R S, WU H R, et al., 1993. Cretaceous and Tertiary paleomagnetic results from Southeast China and their tectonic implications[J]. *Earth and Planetary Science Letters*, 117(3-4): 637-652.
- HESLOP D, DILLON M, 2007. Unmixing magnetic remanence curves without *a priori* knowledge[J]. *Geophysical Journal International*, 170(2): 556-566.
- HOU L F, TONG Y B, PEI J L, et al., 2024a. Tectonic evolution of the Ailaoshan-Red River shear zone and its relationship with the growth of the southeastern Tibetan Plateau[J]. *Gondwana Research*, 129: 91-106.
- HOU Y G, 2007. Tertiary tectonic evolution and its relation with biogas accumulation in Qujing Basin[J]. *Xinjiang Petroleum Geology*, 28(5): 549-553. (in Chinese with English abstract)
- HOU Z Q, LIU L J, ZHANG H J, et al., 2024b. Cenozoic eastward growth of the Tibetan Plateau controlled by tearing of the Indian slab[J]. *Nature Geoscience*, 17(3): 255-263.
- HROUDA F, 1993. Theoretical models of magnetic anisotropy to strain relationship revisited[J]. *Physics of the Earth and Planetary Interiors*, 77(3-4): 237-249.
- HU J, ZHANG Y, JIA D, et al., 2023. Combining paleomagnetic and Re-Os isotope data to date hydrocarbon generation and accumulation processes[J]. *Journal of Geophysical Research: Solid Earth*, 128(2): e2022JB025955.
- HUANG B C, PIPER J D A, HE H Y, et al., 2006. Paleomagnetic and geochronological study of the Halaqiaola basalts, southern margin of the Altai Mountains, northern Xinjiang: constraints on neotectonic convergent patterns north of Tibet[J]. *Journal of Geophysical Research: Solid Earth*, 111(B1): B01101.
- HUANG B C, PIPER J D A, ZHANG C X, et al., 2007. Paleomagnetism of Cretaceous rocks in the Jiaodong Peninsula, eastern China: insight into block rotations and neotectonic deformation in eastern Asia[J]. *Journal of Geophysical Research: Solid Earth*, 112(B3): B03106.
- HUANG B C, ZHOU Y X, ZHU R X, 2008. Discussions on Phanerozoic evolution and formation of continental China, based on paleomagnetic studies[J]. *Earth Science Frontiers*, 15(3): 348-359. (in Chinese with English abstract)
- HUANG B C, YAN Y G, PIPER J D A, et al., 2018. Paleomagnetic constraints on the paleogeography of the East Asian blocks during Late Paleozoic and Early Mesozoic times[J]. *Earth-Science Reviews*, 186: 8-36.
- HUANG K N, OPDYKE N D, 1992. Paleomagnetism of Cretaceous to lower Tertiary rocks from southwestern Sichuan: a revisit[J]. *Earth and Planetary Science Letters*, 112(1-4): 29-40.
- HUANG K N, OPDYKE N D, ZHU R X, 2000. Further paleomagnetic results from the Silurian of the Yangtze Block and their implications[J]. *Earth and Planetary*

Science Letters, 175(3-4): 191-202.

- HUANG W T, JACKSON M J, DEKKERS M J, et al., 2019. Nanogoethite as a potential indicator of remagnetization in red beds[J]. *Geophysical Research Letters*, 46(22): 12841-12850.
- HUANG X K, MO X X, YU X H, et al., 2013. Geochemical characteristics and geodynamic significance of Cenozoic basalts from Maguan and Pingbian, southeastern Yunnan Province[J]. *Acta Petrologica Sinica*, 29(4): 1325-1337. (in Chinese with English abstract)
- JI H M, REN Z K, LIU J R, 2024. Review of structural deformation in the upper crust of the Southeastern Margin of the Tibetan Plateau since the Late Cenozoic[J]. *Earth Science*, 49(2): 480-499. (in Chinese with English abstract)
- JIANG Z X, LIU Q S, DEKKERS M J, et al., 2015. Acquisition of chemical remanent magnetization during experimental ferrihydrite-hematite conversion in Earth-like magnetic field: implications for paleomagnetic studies of red beds[J]. *Earth and Planetary Science Letters*, 428: 1-10.
- JIANG Z X, LIU Q S, DEKKERS M J, et al., 2017. Remagnetization mechanisms in Triassic red beds from South China[J]. *Earth and Planetary Science Letters*, 479: 219-230.
- JING L Z, ZHANG J Y, MCPHILLIPS D, et al., 2018. Multiple episodes of fast exhumation since Cretaceous in southeast Tibet, revealed by low-temperature thermochronology[J]. *Earth and Planetary Science Letters*, 490: 62-76.
- KENT D V, 1985. Thermoviscous remagnetization in some Appalachian limestones[J]. *Geophysical Research Letters*, 12(12): 805-808.
- KIRSCHVINK J L, 1980. The least-squares line and plane and the analysis of palaeomagnetic data[J]. *Geophysical Journal International*, 62(3): 699-718.
- KRUIVER P P, DEKKERS M J, HESLOP D, 2001. Quantification of magnetic coercivity components by the analysis of acquisition curves of isothermal remanent magnetisation[J]. *Earth and Planetary Science Letters*, 189(3-4): 269-276.
- LELOUP P H, ARNAUD N, LACASSIN R, et al., 2001. New constraints on the structure, thermochronology, and timing of the Ailao Shan-Red River shear zone, SE Asia[J]. *Journal of Geophysical Research: Solid Earth*, 106(B4): 6683-6732.
- LI S S, ZHANG H R, BLENKINSOP T, et al., 2025. Formation of the Shuixie Cu-Co ore district in response to structural reactivation during block rotation in the southeastern Tibetan Plateau[J]. *Mineralium Deposita*, 60(8): 1595-1621.
- LIN J L, FULLER M, ZHANG W Y, 1985. Preliminary Phanerozoic polar wander paths for the North and South China blocks[J]. *Nature*, 313(6002): 444-449.
- LIN J L, 1989. China paleomagnetic data list (2)[J]. *Chinese Journal of Geology (Scientia Geologica Sinica)*, 22(4): 400-404. (in Chinese with English abstract)
- LOWRIE W, 1990. Identification of ferromagnetic minerals in a rock by coercivity and unblocking temperature properties[J]. *Geophysical Research Letters*, 17(2): 159-162.
- LU H L, HUANG B C, ZHAO Q, et al., 2025. Inclination divergence of paleomagnetic data caused by tectonic strain in Cretaceous redbeds from the Lhasa Terrane (Tibetan Plateau): insights from AMS, hf-AIR, and CPO analyses[J]. *Journal of Geophysical Research: Solid Earth*, 130(8): e2024JB030655.
- MCCABE C, ELMORE R D, 1989. The occurrence and origin of Late Paleozoic remagnetization in the sedimentary rocks of North America[J]. *Reviews of Geophysics*, 27(4): 471-494.
- MEERT J G, PIVARUNAS A F, EVANS D A D, et al., 2020. The magnificent seven: a proposal for modest revision of the Van der Voo (1990) quality index[J]. *Tectonophysics*, 790: 228549.
- MEN Y P, YU Q, MOU C L, et al., 2015. Characteristics and hydrocarbon exploration in the Himalayan faulted basins in Yunnan: examples from the Baoshan and Qujing Basins in Yunnan[J]. *Sedimentary Geology and Tethyan Geology*, 35(3): 51-55. (in Chinese with English abstract)
- MOLNAR P, 1988. A review of geophysical constraints on the deep structure of the Tibetan Plateau, the Himalaya and the Karakoram, and their tectonic implications[J]. *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London. Series A, Mathematical and Physical Sciences*, 326(1589): 33-88.
- MOLNAR P, STOCK J M, 2009. Slowing of India's convergence with Eurasia since 20 Ma and its implications for Tibetan mantle dynamics[J]. *Tectonics*, 28(3): TC3001.
- OPDYKE N D, HUANG K, XU G, et al., 1987. Paleomagnetic results from the Silurian of the Yangtze paraplatform[J]. *Tectonophysics*, 139(1-2): 123-132.
- OTOFUJI Y, LIU Y Y, YOKOYAMA M, et al., 1998. Tectonic deformation of the southwestern part of the Yangtze craton inferred from paleomagnetism[J]. *Earth and Planetary Science Letters*, 156(1-2): 47-60.
- PU Z W, YANG Z Y, TONG Y B, et al., 2018. Paleomagnetic study of Pliocene lacustrine strata in the Baoshan basin at the southeastern edge of the Tibetan Plateau[J]. *Geological Bulletin of China*, 37(5): 759-775. (in Chinese with English abstract)
- QIN H F, ZHAO X, LIU S C, et al., 2020. An ultra-low magnetic field thermal demagnetizer for high-precision paleomagnetism[J]. *Earth, Planets and Space*, 72(1): 1-10.

- RON H, FREUND R, GARFUNKEL Z, et al., 1984. Block rotation by strike-slip faulting: structural and paleomagnetic evidence[J]. *Journal of Geophysical Research: Solid Earth*, 89(B7): 6256-6270.
- ROYDEN L H, BURCHFIEL B C, KING R W, et al., 1997. Surface deformation and lower crustal flow in eastern Tibet[J]. *Science*, 276(5313): 788-790.
- ROYDEN L H, BURCHFIEL B C, VAN DER HILST R D, 2008. The geological evolution of the Tibetan Plateau[J]. *Science*, 321(5892): 1054-1058.
- SHEN Q, JIN C S, LIANG W T, et al., 2023. Pulsed counterclockwise rotation of the southwestern Sichuan Basin in response to the India-Asia convergence during 128-42 Ma[J]. *Earth and Planetary Science Letters*, 611: 118142.
- SUN X X, TONG Y B, YANG Z Y, et al., 2022. Magnetostratigraphic evidence from the Gengma Basin for the fast response of the crustal rotation of the northern part of the Shan-Thai Block to the India-Eurasia convergence[J]. *Geochemistry, Geophysics, Geosystems*, 23(9): e2022GC010556.
- SUN Z M, YANG Z Y, YANG T, et al., 2006. New Late Cretaceous and Paleogene paleomagnetic results from south China and their geodynamic implications[J]. *Journal of Geophysical Research: Solid Earth*, 111(B3): B03101.
- TAMAI M, LIU Y Y, LU L Z, et al., 2004. Palaeomagnetic evidence for southward displacement of the Chuan Dian fragment of the Yangtze Block[J]. *Geophysical Journal International*, 158(1): 297-309.
- TANAKA K, MU C L, SATO K, et al., 2008. Tectonic deformation around the eastern Himalayan syntaxis: constraints from the Cretaceous palaeomagnetic data of the Shan-Thai Block[J]. *Geophysical Journal International*, 175(2): 713-728.
- TAPPONNIER P, MOLNAR P, 1976. Slip-line field theory and large-scale continental tectonics[J]. *Nature*, 264(5584): 319-324.
- TAPPONNIER P, PELTZER G, LE DAIN A Y, et al., 1982. Propagating extrusion tectonics in Asia: new insights from simple experiments with plasticine[J]. *Geology*, 10(12): 611-616.
- TAPPONNIER P, XU Z Q, ROGER F, et al., 2001. Oblique stepwise rise and growth of the Tibet Plateau[J]. *Science*, 294(5547): 1671-1677.
- TAUXE L, WATSON G S, 1994. The fold test: an eigen analysis approach[J]. *Earth and Planetary Science Letters*, 122(3-4): 331-341.
- TAUXE L, BUTLER R F, VAN DER VOO R, et al., 2010. *Essentials of paleomagnetism*[M]. Berkeley: University of California Press.
- TAUXE L, SHAAR R, JONESTRASK L, et al., 2016. PmagPy: software package for paleomagnetic data analysis and a bridge to the Magnetism Information Consortium (MagIC) Database[J]. *Geochemistry, Geophysics, Geosystems*, 17(6): 2450-2463.
- TONG Y B, YANG Z Y, ZHENG L D, et al., 2013. Internal crustal deformation in the northern part of Shan-Thai Block: new evidence from paleomagnetic results of Cretaceous and Paleogene redbeds[J]. *Tectonophysics*, 608: 1138-1158.
- TONG Y B, YANG Z Y, WANG H, et al., 2015. The Cenozoic rotational extrusion of the Chuan Dian Fragment: new paleomagnetic results from Paleogene red-beds on the southeastern edge of the Tibetan Plateau[J]. *Tectonophysics*, 658: 46-60.
- TONG Y B, YANG Z Y, JING X Q, et al., 2016. New insights into the Cenozoic lateral extrusion of crustal blocks on the southeastern edge of Tibetan Plateau: evidence from paleomagnetic results from Paleogene sedimentary strata of the Baoshan Terrane[J]. *Tectonics*, 35(11): 2494-2514.
- TONG Y B, SUN Y J, WU Z H, et al., 2019. Passive crustal clockwise rotational deformation of the Sichuan Basin since the Miocene and its relationship with the tectonic evolution of the fault systems on the eastern edge of the Tibetan Plateau[J]. *GSA Bulletin*, 131(1-2): 175-190.
- TONG Y B, YANG Z Y, PEI J L, et al., 2021. Crustal clockwise rotation of the southeastern edge of the Tibetan Plateau since the Late Oligocene[J]. *Journal of Geophysical Research: Solid Earth*, 126(1): e2020JB020153.
- TSUCHIYAMA Y, ZAMAN H, SOTHAM S, et al., 2016. Paleomagnetism of Late Jurassic to Early Cretaceous red beds from the Cardamom Mountains, southwestern Cambodia: tectonic deformation of the Indochina Peninsula[J]. *Earth and Planetary Science Letters*, 434: 274-288.
- VAN DER VOO R, 1990. The reliability of paleomagnetic data[J]. *Tectonophysics*, 184(1): 1-9.
- WANG E, MENG K, SU Z, et al., 2014. Block rotation: tectonic response of the Sichuan basin to the southeastward growth of the Tibetan Plateau along the Xianshuihe-Xiaojiang fault[J]. *Tectonics*, 33(5): 686-718.
- WANG Y, WANG Y J, ZHANG P Z, et al., 2020a. Intracontinental deformation within the India-Eurasia oblique convergence zone: case studies on the Nantinghe and Dayingjiang faults[J]. *GSA Bulletin*, 132(3-4): 850-862.
- WANG Y, WANG Y J, SCHOENBOHM L M, et al., 2020b. Cenozoic exhumation of the Ailaoshan-Red River shear zone: new insights from low-temperature thermochronology[J]. *Tectonics*, 39(9): e2020TC006151.
- WANG Y, WANG Y J, ZHANG P Z, et al., 2022. Cenozoic tectonic evolution of regional fault systems in the SE Tibetan Plateau[J]. *Science China Earth Sciences*,

65(4): 601-623.

- WANG Y Y, WANG Y, MORLEY C K, et al., 2025. Cenozoic crustal shortening and structural transition in the NW Yunnan Basin region, SE Tibetan Plateau[J]. *Tectonics*, 44(2): e2024TC008688.
- WATSON G S, ENKIN R J, 1993. The fold test in paleomagnetism as a parameter estimation problem[J]. *Geophysical Research Letters*, 20(19): 2135-2137.
- WU H N, ZHU R X, COURTILOT V, et al., 1999. Paleomagnetic results of Paleozoic and Mesozoic rocks from Xingshan-Zigui section in Hubei Province, South China[J]. *Science in China Series D: Earth Sciences*, 42(2): 182-194.
- WU X Y, HU J S, CHEN L, et al., 2023. Paleogene India-Eurasia collision constrained by observed plate rotation[J]. *Nature Communications*, 14(1): 7272.
- XIAN H B, ZHANG S H, LI H Y, et al., 2019. How did South China connect to and separate from Gondwana? New paleomagnetic constraints from the Middle Devonian Red Beds in South China[J]. *Geophysical Research Letters*, 46(13): 7371-7378.
- XU W L, YAN M D, VAN HINSBERGEN D J J, et al., 2024a. 50° Post-Eocene clockwise rotation of Mangkang and its implications for the oroclinal bending of the southeastern Tibetan Plateau[J]. *Gondwana Research*, 129: 23-35.
- XU W L, ZHANG D W, YAN M D, et al., 2024b. Moderate magnitude clockwise rotation of the Yunlong Basin: implications for synchronous Eocene rotation of the southeastern Tibetan Plateau[J]. *GSA Bulletin*, 136(11-12): 4565-4578.
- XU W L, YAN M D, GUAN C, et al., 2026. Paleomagnetic constraints on the northernmost boundary of the southeastward extrusion in the southeastern Tibetan Plateau[J/OL]. *Science China Earth Sciences*, 1-17. (in Chinese with English abstract)
- YANG Z Y, BESSE J, SUTHEETORN V, et al., 1995. Lower-Middle Jurassic paleomagnetic data from the Mae Sot area (Thailand): paleogeographic evolution and deformation history of Southeastern Asia[J]. *Earth and Planetary Science Letters*, 136(3-4): 325-341.
- YANG Z Y, SUN Z M, MA X H, et al., 2001. Palaeomagnetic study of the early Tertiary on both sides of the red river fault and its geological implications[J]. *Acta Geologica Sinica*, 75(1): 35-44. (in Chinese with English abstract)
- YANG Z Y, SUN Z M, YANG T, et al., 2004. A long connection (750-380 Ma) between South China and Australia: paleomagnetic constraints[J]. *Earth and Planetary Science Letters*, 220(3-4): 423-434.
- YOSHIOKA S Y, LIU Y Y, SATO K, et al., 2003. Paleomagnetic evidence for post-Cretaceous internal deformation of the Chuan Dian Fragment in the Yangtze block: a consequence of indentation of India into Asia[J]. *Tectonophysics*, 376(1-2): 61-74.
- YNSRSB(Second Regional Survey Brigade, Yunnan Provincial Bureau of Geology), 1978. Regional Geological Survey Report of the People's Republic of China-Qujing Sheet (G-48-XX, Geological Part): Yunnan Provincial Bureau of Geology, Kunming, scale 1:200,000.
- ZHAI Y J, ZHOU Y X, 1989. Paleomagnetism and tectonic evolutions of North and South China Blocks since the Phanerozoic[J]. *Chinese Journal of Geophysics*, 32(3): 292-307. (in Chinese with English abstract)
- ZHANG D Y, DONG Y P, JIAO Q Q, et al., 2023. Three periods of Cenozoic tectonic uplift in the Southeastern Margin of the Tibetan Plateau: evidence from fluvial Longitudinal profile analysis[J]. *Geotectonica et Metallogenia*, 47(2): 308-326. (in Chinese with English abstract)
- ZHANG S H, ZHU H, MENG X H, 2001. New paleomagnetic results from the Devonian-Carboniferous successions in the southern Yangtze block and their paleogeographic implications[J]. *Acta Geologica Sinica*, 75(3): 303-313. (in Chinese with English abstract)
- ZHANG Y, YAN D P, QIU L, et al., 2023a. Stepwise growth of the southeastern Tibetan Plateau: structural and thermochronological evidence from the Panxi tectonic belt[J]. *Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology*, 621: 111542.
- ZHANG Z J, TONG Y B, JIN S C, et al., 2023b. Paleomagnetic constraint on the formation of the Eastern Himalayan Syntaxis: a new Late Eocene result from the Mangkang area of the eastern Tibetan Plateau[J]. *Earth and Planetary Science Letters*, 603: 117974.
- ZHANG Z J, TONG Y B, YANG Z Y, et al., 2026. The dynamic mechanisms of significantly different crustal movements within the Tibetan Plateau and its southeastern edge in the Cenozoic[J]. *Tectonics*, 45(1): e2025TC008992.
- ZHAO X, COE R S, GILDER S A, et al., 1996. Palaeomagnetic constraints on the palaeogeography of China: implications for Gondwanaland[J]. *Australian Journal of Earth Sciences*, 43(6): 643-672.
- ZHONG D L, DING L, 1996. Rising process of the Qinghai-Xizang (Tibet) Plateau and its mechanism[J]. *Science in China Series D: Earth Sciences*, 39(4): 369-379.
- ZIJDERVELD J D A, 2013. A. C. Demagnetization of rocks: analysis of results[J]. *Developments in Solid Earth Geophysics*, 3: 254-286.

附中文参考文献

蔡家琛, 赵文金, 朱敏, 2020. 云南曲靖志留纪含鱼地层关底组的划分与时代[J]. *古脊椎动物学报*, 58 (4): 249-266.

- 程国良, 孙宇航, 李素玲, 1991. 中国新生代古地磁数据表[J]. 地震地质, 13 (2): 184-186.
- 丁林, 熊中玉, 田小龙, 等, 2026. 从造山带到青藏高原的隆升: 地质演化与气候变化的机理连通性[J]. 科学通报, 71 (2): 494-517
- 侯宇光, 2007. 曲靖盆地古近—新近纪构造演化与生物气成藏的关系[J]. 新疆石油地质, 28 (5): 549-553.
- 黄宝春, 周桃秀, 朱日祥, 2008. 从古地磁研究看中国大陆形成与演化过程[J]. 地学前缘, 15 (3): 348-359.
- 黄行凯, 莫宣学, 喻学惠, 等, 2013. 滇东南马关和屏边地区新生代玄武岩地球化学特征及深部动力学意义[J]. 岩石学报, 29 (4): 1325-1337.
- 计昊旻, 任治坤, 刘金瑞, 2024. 青藏高原东南缘上地壳晚新生代构造变形综述[J]. 地球科学, 49 (2): 480-499.
- 林金录, 1989. 中国古地磁数据表(2) [J]. 地质科学, 22 (4): 400-404.
- 门玉澎, 余谦, 牟传龙, 等, 2015. 云南喜山期断陷盆地特征与油气勘探方向: 以保山盆地和曲靖盆地为例[J]. 沉积与特提斯地质, 35 (3): 51-55.
- 蒲宗文, 杨振宇, 全亚博, 等, 2018. 青藏高原东南缘保山地体上新世地壳旋转变形运动的古地磁学研究及构造意义[J]. 地质通报, 37 (5): 759-775.
- 王洋, 王岳军, 张培震, 等, 2022. 青藏高原东南缘断裂体系新生代构造演化[J]. 中国科学: 地球科学, 52 (5): 777-802.
- 吴汉宁, 朱日祥, 白立新, 等, 1999. 扬子地块湖北兴山秭归剖面古生界至中生界构造古地磁研究[J]. 中国科学 (D 辑), 29 (2): 144-154.
- 徐万龙, 颜茂都, 关冲, 等, 2026. 青藏高原东南缘东南向挤出最北边界的古地磁约束[J/OL]. 中国科学: 地球科学, 1-17.
- 杨振宇, 孙知明, 马醒华, 等, 2001. 红河断裂两侧早第三纪古地磁研究及其地质意义[J]. 地质学报, 75 (1): 35-44.
- 云南省地质局第二区域测量大队: 中华人民共和国, 1978. 1/20 万曲靖幅区域地质调查报告 (G-48-XX, 地质部分) [R]. 昆明: 云南省地质局.
- 翟永建, 周桃秀, 1989. 华南和华北陆块显生宙的古地磁及构造演化[J]. 地球物理学报, 32 (3): 292-307.
- 张东越, 董有浦, 焦骞骞, 等, 2023. 青藏高原东南缘新生代的三期构造隆升: 来自河流纵剖面分析的证据[J]. 大地构造与成矿学, 47 (2): 308-326.
- 张世红, 朱鸿, 孟小红, 2001. 扬子地块泥盆纪—石炭纪古地磁新结果及其古地理意义[J]. 地质学报, 75 (3): 303-313.
- 钟大赉, 丁林, 1996. 青藏高原的隆起过程及其机制探讨[J]. 中国科学 (D 辑), 26 (4): 289-295.