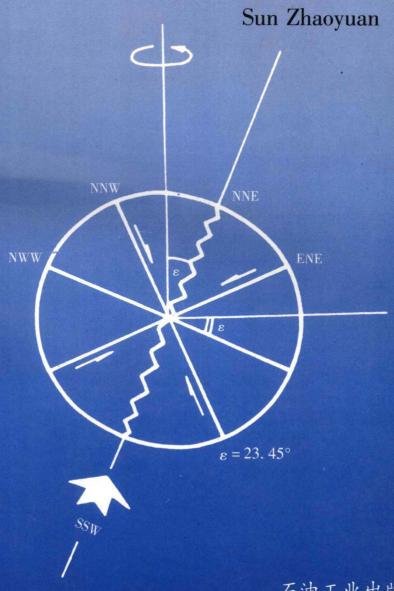
THE STAR (NEBULAR) HYPOTHESIS OF THE STRESS FIELD

The SSW Unified Stress Field of the Earth and Its Significance

应力场星球(云)说

地球南南西统一应力场及其意义

孙兆元 著



石油工业出版社

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> 孙兆元 著 Sun Zhaoyuan

内容提要

本书是从天体角度对地球沿黄极轴旋转形成南南西统一应力场四组三维构造系及其意义进行研究。全书分三篇共七章:前三章论述压(扭)性垂向(三维)交叉断裂构造系及其模式、中国及全球南南西统一应力场构造格局的展布;第四、五章进行星球对比及对太阳系各星球有以 є 相关的沿黄极轴统一应力场及统一力源的探讨,并提出"应力场星球(云)说";后两章以地球等星体实际资料与陆续发现的各种规律及有关各说的比较,将它们有机的、有内在联系的统一到一起,并以本说的观点作了全新的解释与评述;最后对本说的理论意义、各类矿产资源的控制、水文工程地质、地震等学科的实用意义进行了探讨。

本书可供从事地学、天文学、相关边缘学科的研究人员及有关院校师生及专业技术人员 参考。

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序

本书是根据地球上来自南南西主压应力应力场的四组三维断裂构造系格局的存在,从天体形成及其运动规律的角度来探讨地球等星体的形成、发展与演化的专著。

作者在西北地区长期的石油地质勘查实践基础上对地质构造格局及应力场进行了有意义的总结,并联系我国及全球的状况,提出了全球南南西统一应力场的四组压(扭)性垂向交叉(三维)断裂构造系,并认为来自南南西方向的主压应力为全球应力场方向。它对从陆地到海洋的造山带(洋脊、海山)、盆地(湖、海、洋盆)等构造单元起明显的控制作用。

为了解决力源问题,作者系统地对银河系和太阳系各行星以及太阳本身的运动规律进行了研究,探讨了地球倾斜着旋转的综合力、黄赤交角 ε 与应力场的关系。发现太阳系各星球 (ε) 沿黄极轴统一的应力场,用宏观分析法提出动力系统纲要。上述这一领域的研究,目前 涉及的尚不多,并且是很有意义的。

本专著根据国内外对地球各种规律的发现,及据其所创建的学说与各种大地构造学说作了系统的对比研究,衡量异同,融会贯通,或吸收引伸,或求同存异,以作者的新观点作了全新的评述与解释,这是难能可贵的。并结合天体运动规律的研究,最后提出了"应力场星球(云)说"。

本专著主要特点在于从实际资料出发及前人陆续对地球特征、规律的各种可贵资料的发现及其有关各说为基础进行研究,在探讨地球统一运动规律的形成在不同方面的反映与特征时,在它们所形成不同的各说之间出现了不协调,甚至发生矛盾的情况下,经作者归纳、总结、上升,将它们之间有机的、有内在联系的发生、发展和演化的规律性统一到全球南南西应力场四组三维构造系格局中来;同时考虑到它们之间不是孤立、静止的存在,对它们作出了全新的解释。这样不仅解决了它们之间的矛盾,而且变得协调一致。因此,从这个意义上说,新说对地球上发现的各个特征与规律及其相关各说作了补充、完善和发展,为地球科学的研究与发展提供了一条新的思路。随着今后不断增加的新发现,目前这一认识还将会被补充与完善,而又形成新说。这一技术路线不仅符合唯物辩证法的观点,同时,这也反映了科学发展的正常规律。因而,也会引起广大地球工作者的兴趣。

新说落脚在实用效益方面,其中总结的规律对各类矿产起明显的控制作用。南南西应力场的四组断裂构造系,特别是北北东向张裂带与该带和其它各组的交汇部位更具前景,有的可形成大型和特大型矿床,如澳洲的奥林匹克坝矿床;不仅对金属、非金属矿床,对油气等能源亦起明显的控制作用,如大庆、北海油田等。因此,为找矿勘探及研究提供了一条新的途径。另外,新说对水文地质、工程地质、地震、火山研究与防护等亦具实用意义;对与地学相关的学科、天文地质、星球构造格局及地理等边缘学科研究亦具参考意义。

这一成果的取得,除了时代背景外,与作者的艰苦努力,克服困难及敢于提出问题的进 取精神是分不开的。

这一新的认识刚刚提出,从这一新的角度对地球发展、演化进一步加深研究;随着航天事业的发展,对其它星球日益加深的了解,从天体角度加深对地球等星体的研究;对地球力

源的定性、定量的研究;特别是加深这一新说的实用意义使之尽快转化为生产力的实用研究 与应用,显得更为迫切。

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1995年8月3日

Preface

In this book the formation, development and evolution of the earth and other stars are discussed from the angle of the formation of celestial bodies and the laws of their movements in light of the existence of the framework of four tridimensional fracture systems in the stress field formed by the SSW principal compressive stress.

On the basis of the long – continued practice in petroleum exploration in northwestern China the author has summarized the tectonic framework and stress field, and then according to the situation of China and the earth, he proposes four systems of compressive (– shear), vertically intersecting (tridimensional) fractures in the global SSW unified stress field and holds that the SSW principal compressive stress field is the global stress field which has exerted prominent controlling effects on tectonic units in orogenic belts (oceanic ridges, seamounts etc.) and basins (lake, sea and ocean basins) from continents to seas.

In order to solve the problem of the dynamic source, the author has made a systematic study of the laws of movements of various planets and the sun itself in the Milky Way system and the solar system and studied the relationships of the integrated force produced by the oblique rotation of the earth and the obliquity of the ecliptic to the stress field. The author finds that every star with different ε in the solar system have a unified stress field produced along the pole of the ecliptic and he presents an outline of the dynamic system on the basis of the macroscopic analysis. The study of this subject has not been intensive now but very significant.

In this monograph a systematic comparative study is made on the various laws concerning the earth discovered by many scientists in China and in other countries and various hypotheses of tectonics developed by them. Through assimilation and extension of these hypotheses and seeking common ground while reserving differences, the author gives a completely new overview and explanation from a new point of view. Finally through a study of the laws of movements of celestrial bodies, the author proposes the "star (nebular) hypothesis of the stress field".

The main features of this book are as follows: the study is based on actual material and various valuable data about the features and laws of the earth provided by predecessors and relevant hypotheses advanced by them; since there is disharmony or even contradiction in different hypotheses in the study of the various manifestations and features of the law of the unified movement of the earth, the author tries to incorporate the regularities of their generation, development and evolution that have organic and internal connection into the framework of four tridimensional fracture systems in the global SSW unified stress field through summarization, generalization and upgrading; considering that they do not exist statically and in isolation, a new explanation is made for them, and thus their contradictions are solved and they become harmonious. Therefore, in this sense the new hypothesis supplements, perfects and develops various features and laws discov-

ered on the earth and their related hypotheses and furnishes a new idea for the study and development of earth sciences. With an increase in new discoveries in the future, the present knowledge will be supplemented and perfected and again form a new hypothesis. This technical line not only conforms to the dialectical – materialist approach but also reflects the normal regularity of development of science. So it will also arouse the interest of the broad masses of earth scientists.

The new hypothesis boils down to the practical effectiveness. The laws presented therein may exert prominent controlling effects on various types of mineral deposits. Especially the NNE – trending tensile fracture zones and their intersections with other three fracture systems are more promising and in some of them large or supergiant mineral deposits may be formed, for example, the Olympus Dam deposit in Australia. Besides, these laws may also play a marked role in controlling the formation of energy deposits such as oil and gas fields, as exemplified by the Daqing and North sea oil fields. Therefore, this new hypothesis provides a new way for mineral exploration and research. In addition, the new hypothesis is also of practical significance in hydrogeological, engineering – geological, seismic and volcanic studies and hazard prevention and of reference value for the study of geoscience – related disciplines, astrogeology, tectonic frameworks of stars and geography.

This achievement is inseparable from the author's arduous effects and enterprising spirit of overcoming difficulty and daring to ask questions apart from a background of our times.

This new recognition has been just put forward. From this new angle we may further deepen the study on the development and evolution of the earth, and with the development of the space undertaking and increasing knowledge of other stars we shall deepen our study on the earth and other stars from a celestrial angle and conduct qualitative and quantitative studies of the dynamic source of the earth. It seems more pressing to make this new hypothesis more applicable to practical problems and translate it into productive forces as rapidly as possible.

X.Y.Ma

Ma Xingyuan
August 3, 1995
Beijing

前 言

早在70年代末原石油工业部康世恩部长就提出:柴达木盆地颇具规模的油田为什么形成在同一时期地质体内北北西向非主要构造线的潜状构造内(主要构造线为北西西向)?经作者对盆地、大山的地表与深部的构造格局展布,对同一地质体内的不同性质、不同级次、不同方向的线性构造及其内在联系,不同线性构造控制的沉积建造以及对油气等成矿带的控制、形成、演化等进行探讨,发现了全球南南西统一应力场四组三维构造系。但是这个新认识没有一个有关地质构造学说与它一致,同时并认识到地球各个发现、规律与其各学说间的彼此不协调,甚至于彼此存在着矛盾。为了进一步解决这一新认识的力源问题,需要跳出地球通过从天体角度的运动规律进行研究探讨。这就是为什么开展此项研究的原因。

经研究发现,地球上的北西西向压性、北东东向与北北西向两组共轭扭(压)性和北北东向张性四组三维构造系形成的构造格局,它们彼此之间不是孤立、静止的,而是在全球南南西主压应力应力场的压、扭、张性背景下有机的、有内在联系的发生、发展和演化的统一在一起。为了探讨力源问题,经星球对比及天体运动规律的研究,发现太阳系各星球均存在着沿黄极轴的统一应力场。它们是地球等运动的合内力与合外力的综合力效应,形成以 є 倾斜着稳定地绕太阳旋转,产生沿黄极轴方向的单向旋回构造力,推动着地球等的形成、发展和演化,提出"应力场星球(云)说"(以下简称"新说")这一新认识。但是在研究过程中,重点放在将地球上所展示的地质构造及其边缘学科方面有关的资料,系统地归纳、总结到全球南南西统一应力场四组三维构造系为主要内容的构造格局中来,并且建立其模式。为了从内容上全面、系统的使读者对新说全貌有所了解,对引用较多实例仅仅作了重点的展开。新说初建,为了加深补充与完善,新说论文集将于 1997 年出版,新说对中国及世界油气的控制及其它方面的加深研究成果,将陆续出版发行。

笔者从1979年开始,以昆仑山以北的青藏高原为背景对柴达木盆地进行断裂构造、成盆及油气形成、聚集的研究。首先提出柴达木南南西应力场四组压(扭)性垂向(三维)交叉断裂构造系(地质论评,1985)等,后经外延到全高原、全国、全球,形成全球南南西统一应力场四组三维构造系新认识并予以报导(石油消息 1989 - 02 - 08、科技日报 1989 - 10)、提出(石油学报,1989年第4卷)并在武汉大陆构造与成矿会议上作了宣读(1989)。进一步通过天体角度进行南南西(SSW)应力场动力源问题的研究,提出"应力场星球(云)说"并作了报道(中国石油报、中国地质矿产报、1991),还编入第29届世界地质大会中国代表团出版的〈中国地学新进展〉外文版(1988~1992)及第29届世界地质大会论文摘要。论文一经发表,即得到马杏垣(1987)、贝利(Bally)及 H. NæykoB 与 A. r. Cenuykuǔ等专家教授的重视与引用。新说于1991年中国石油天然气总公司科技局(原石油部)批准作为十年规划"八五"计划第一个五年部级项目立项研究,并于1993年新说作为阶段成果总结,经中国石油天然气总公司科技局组织九位专家、教授(含四位中国科学院院士)马杏垣、陈庆宣、李德生、肖序常、陈晓中、李鄂荣、邸世琪、关德范、田在艺等人作了书面评论,提出宝贵的指导意见。另外,北京天文馆赵世英、张国栋、韩延本、李颀以及气象局任振球、地震局徐道一以及李昭仁等同志也提出宝贵意见。

于70年代末从业余开始的这项研究,先后得到邸世琪、李秋杰等院领导,尹克升等局领导及原石油部李天相、金钟超、张宽信等多位领导的重视与支持;于1991年得到康世恩、闫敦实与科技局、院等领导准予立项的支持;在徐中清等局领导关心下开展研究,现又得到周永康、孙万安、蒋洁敏、江裕斌等领导的重视、鼓励与支持。使这一新说得以建立和继续开展研究下去。值此机会,向先后给予热情鼓励、重视与支持的各级各位领导、各位专家教授与广大同志们(见后记)表示我最诚挚的敬意和衷心的感谢!另外,毫不隐讳的说,这一成果的取得还应归功于唯物论辩证法的指引,还有马杏垣教授是我最受影响的老师。

成文过程中赵建林同志清抄并作了部分修改,完善了图幅等,刘刚同志审阅了原稿,研究院打印室打印,张彩凤同志清绘了图幅,郑闾轫同志参加了校对,1994年8月刘东同志,1995年王云山同志又参加了这一项目的研究,在此一并表示感谢。

由于水平及条件所限,涉及面又广,错误不妥之处敬请批评指正,便于在今后研究时得以补充与完善。

孙兆元 1993 年 7 月 23 日于敦煌

Synopsis

At the end of the 1970s, Minister Kang Shien of the former Ministry of Petroleum Industry pointed out: why did oil fields on a certain scale in the Qaidam Basin distribute in simultaneous geological structures of non – major tectonic line of NNW trending (major tectonic line is W – NW trending)? It has been recognized that there are four three – dimensional tectonic systems in the global SSW compressive tress field (i. e. the new Hypothesis) on the basis of the following studies: ①geomorphologic landscape of basins and mountains; ②tectonic framwork of deep part of subsurface; ③different directions, different features, different orders of lineaments in same geological body and their genetic connection; and ④sedimentary constructions, oil and gas accumulation, and other mineralization belts controlled by different lineaments. However, the New Hypothesis is not consistent with other related tectonic theories. Moreover, it is also recognized that many known facts and phenomena on the earth are not consistent with and even contradictory to many tectonic theories. In order to understand force source of the new hypothesis, it is necessary to study moving features of celestial body not only the earth and to study further practical significance. This is also the reason of this research.

It is recognized that four global three – dimensional fault systems, composed of WNW trending compressive, ENE trending sinistral and NNW trending dextral conjugate shear (compressive), and NNE tensile features, are formed in the global SSW unified principal compressive stress field. This tectonic framework is the comprehensive effect of the integrated force of the earth and celestial body. The monodirectional rotating force of the earth and celestial body. The monodirectional rotating force of the earth round the sun the obliquity of the ecliptic (ϵ) is the moving force for the formation, development, and evolution of the earth. The star (nebular) hypothesis of the stress field is proposed on the basis of this finding.

In order to carry out further research, supplement, and consummation of the new hypothesis in the future, the study results will be published in "Volumes", Volume 1 of the new hypothesis will be published at the end of 1995; Volume 2 will be published in 1996; Volume 3 will be also published later, which will be with focus on application of the new hypothesis to study of controlling factors of oil and gas fields of China and world and other aspects.

This book is divided into three parts and seven chapters. Professor Ma Xingyuan wrote the Preface for the book. Part I (chapters 1 to 3) describes the compressive (shear) and vertical (3D) crossed fault system and its "model" and the tectonic framework of four three – dimensional fault systems formed by the SSW unified stress field in China and on the earth. Part II (Chapters 4 and 5) describes star's correlation, discusses the unified stress field and force source of all stars of the sun system round the sun at the obliquity of the ecliptic, and proposes the star (nebular) hypothesis of the stress field". Part III (last two chapters) makes the comparison of real data and facts of the earth and other stars with related geological theories, then tries to unify different

theories based on their genetic connection, and proposes new interpretations and reviews from the point of view of the new hypothesis. Last, Part II also discusses the theoretical and practical significance of the new hypothesis of control of various kinds of mineral resources, hydrology and engineering geology, earthquake, and volcanic researches.

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