

ベトナム南部 Da Lat に分布する白亜紀赤色砂岩の古地磁気学的研究

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Palaeomagnetic study of Cretaceous red sandstones from Da Lat, Vietnam

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Cretaceous red sandstones were collected at 21 sites, 168 samples, from Da Lat(11.7 degree N, 108.3 degree E) , Vietnam, in order to study the detail of tectonics of Indochina Block. Palaeomagnetic study was carried out for 11 sites in 21 sites, 56 samples. Stepwise thermal demagnetization isolates a high-temperature component with unblocking temperature of 600-690C. The mean palaeomagnetic direction from Da Lat yields $D = 11.8$ degree, $I = 35.2$ degree, $k = 248.3$, $a_{95} = 2.9$ degree, $N=11$, and shows positive fold tests. New palaeomagnetic data from this study combined with previous data from this area give a characteristic Cretaceous palaeomagnetic direction of $D = 12.4$ degree, $I = 34.3$ degree, $k = 176.2$, $a_{95} = 3.0$ degree. This indicates that Da Lat experienced (1) southward displacement by 878km +/- 389km relative to South China Block ,and (2) little clockwise rotation relative to South China Block (2.2 degree +/- 3.6 degree). We conclude that Da Lat was subjected to southward displacement with Khorat basin as a unit block of Indochina. Internal rotational motion occurred within Indochina Block.