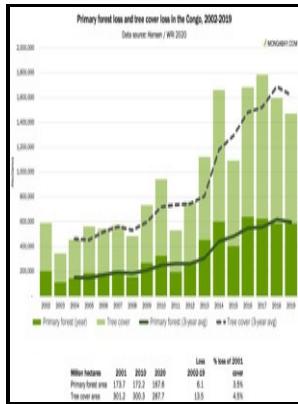


Evolution of the Congo basin

The Society - The Congo Basin: Stratigraphy and subsurface structure defined by regional seismic reflection, refraction and well data



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Congo River.

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- Geological Society of America. Memoir 3 Evolution of the Congo basin

Notes: Bibliography: p. 165-175.

This edition was published in 1935



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Thermal Regime and Evolution of the Congo Basin as an Intracratonic Basin

As intracratonic basin, it initiated, possibly as a failed rift, in late Mesoproterozoic and evolved during the Neoproterozoic and Phanerozoic in an intraplate setting. These short term variations should not be associated with significant thermal changes. Because the magnitude of the crustal thinning is small, the past thermal conditions throughout the Phanerozoic were probably not very different from the present-day.

The Congo Basin: Stratigraphy and subsurface structure defined by regional seismic reflection, refraction and well data

This value is consistent with the thickness of the lithosphere inferred from seismic tomography, assuming stationary conditions. We use a Lagrangian frame, which allows to describe more easily the sedimentation by adding nodes , the erosion by removing nodes or compaction and extension by changing the thickness of a cell. The obtained model will be further constrained by aeromagnetic and satellite gravity data and density measurements from rock samples in a next paper.

Evolution of the Congo Basin

In: de Wit M, Guillocheau F, Fernandez-Alonso M, Kanda N, Wit MD eds The geology and resource potential of the Congo Basin, Chap.

Evolution of the Congo Basin

Heat advection by hydrothermal or volcanic fluids can conversely reduce the magnitude of this erosion. The value of X increases from 1 as melting progresses. Modelled strain rates are typically low and therefore temperatures do not increase significantly due to the upward advection of mantle material, as the mantle cools at the same time as it deforms.

Thermal Regime and Evolution of the Congo Basin as an Intracratonic Basin

In a first stage, we consider the rifting of the lithosphere. In: de Wit M, Guillocheau F, Fernandez-Alonso M, Kanda N, Wit MD eds The geology and resource potential of the Congo Basin, Chap. In this study, we reconstructed the stratigraphy and tectonic evolution of the CB using all

available and geological seismic data reflection and refraction seismics, borehole and field data.

Thermal Regime and Evolution of the Congo Basin as an Intracratonic Basin

In a reconnaissance survey, we sampled both drill cores in a nearly even spacing of 150 m covering the whole.... The major controlling factors for the development of the CB are, besides the deep geodynamic processes, the inherited heterogeneity of the pre-Neoproterozoic basement, the tectonic evolution of Rodinia, Gondwana and Pangea amalgamation and breakup, and environmental conditions influenced by the drifting through the South Pole towards its present-day equatorial position and global climatic fluctuations between icehouse and greenhouse conditions. The paleo-thermal regimes can be constrained by additional information, such as the pressures and temperatures derived from kimberlites studies, the variations of vitrinite reflectance with burial or the reconstructed subsidence history.

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