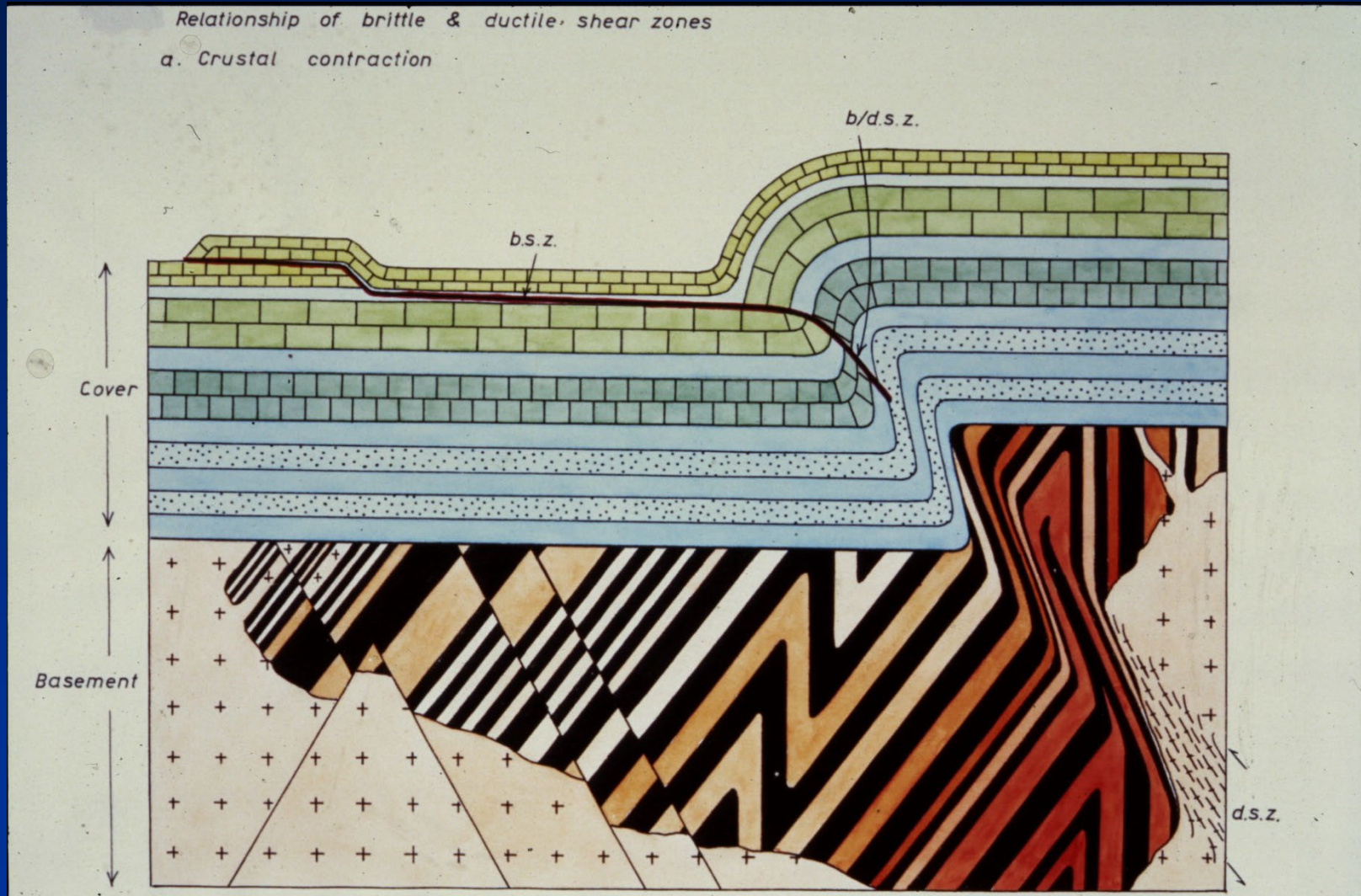


Dal duttile al fragile al duttile: faglie e zone di taglio



Da Ramsay & Huber, 1987

Immagini e fotografie tratte da:

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Rocce di faglia

- 1) **Duttili superficiali**
- 2) Fragili
- 3) Duttili

- 1) *Bande di scorrimento granuli in arenarie-siltiti; clivaggio scaglioso*
 - *Transizione: da scorrimento indipendente granuli a grain breakage; aumento pervasività e diminuzione spaziatura clivaggio scaglioso*
- 2) *Rocce di faglia da: taglio (clivaggio scaglioso), dissoluzione da pressione (PSC+meso-faglie+eventuale clivaggio scaglioso); cataclasiti, pseudotachiliti*
 - *Transizione: da cataclasiti a miloniti; pseudotachiliti*
- 3) *Zone di taglio duttile: miloniti (S-C e S-C' miloniti, pseudotachiliti (?), indicatori cinematici)*



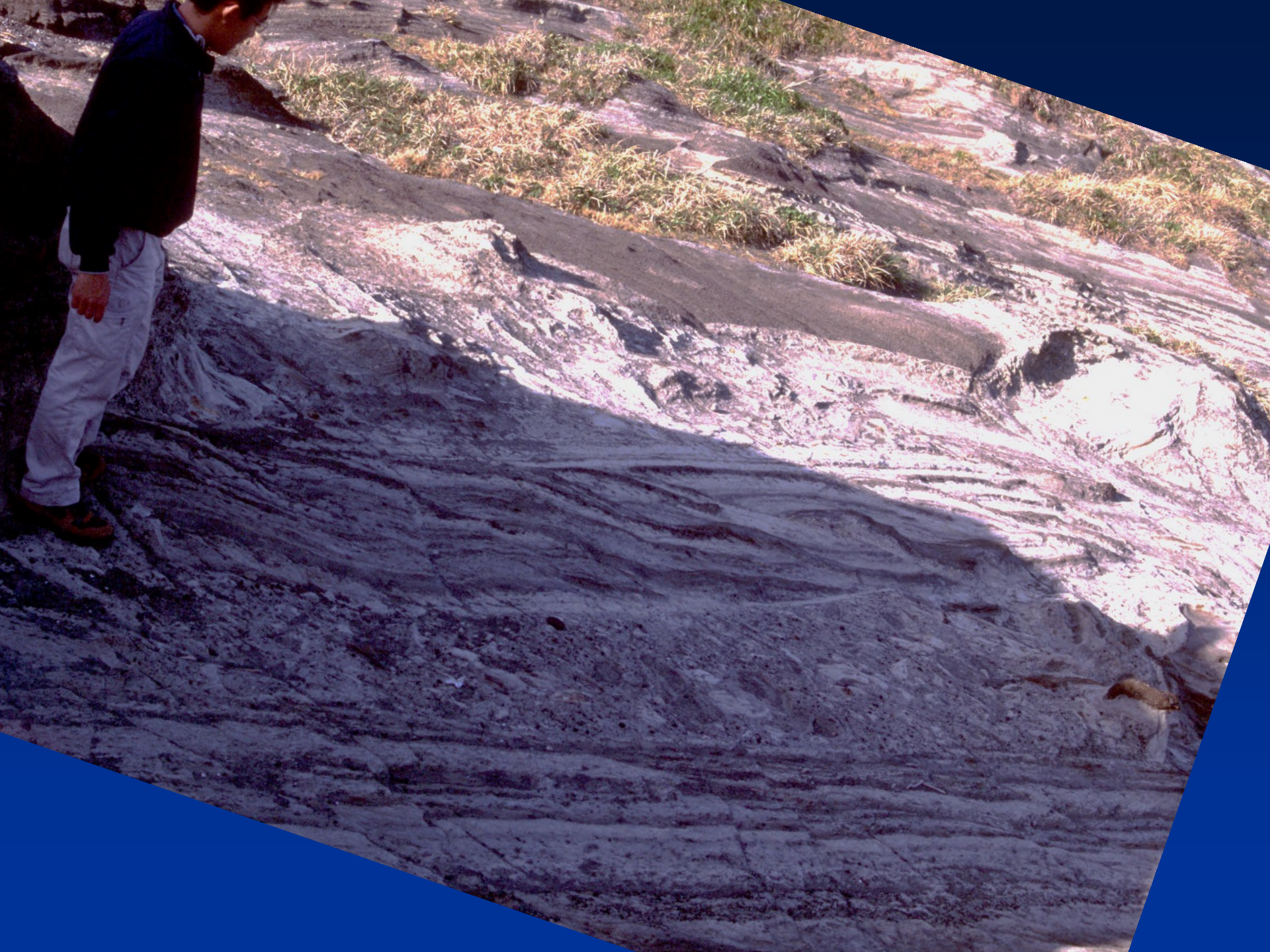
G.A. Pini

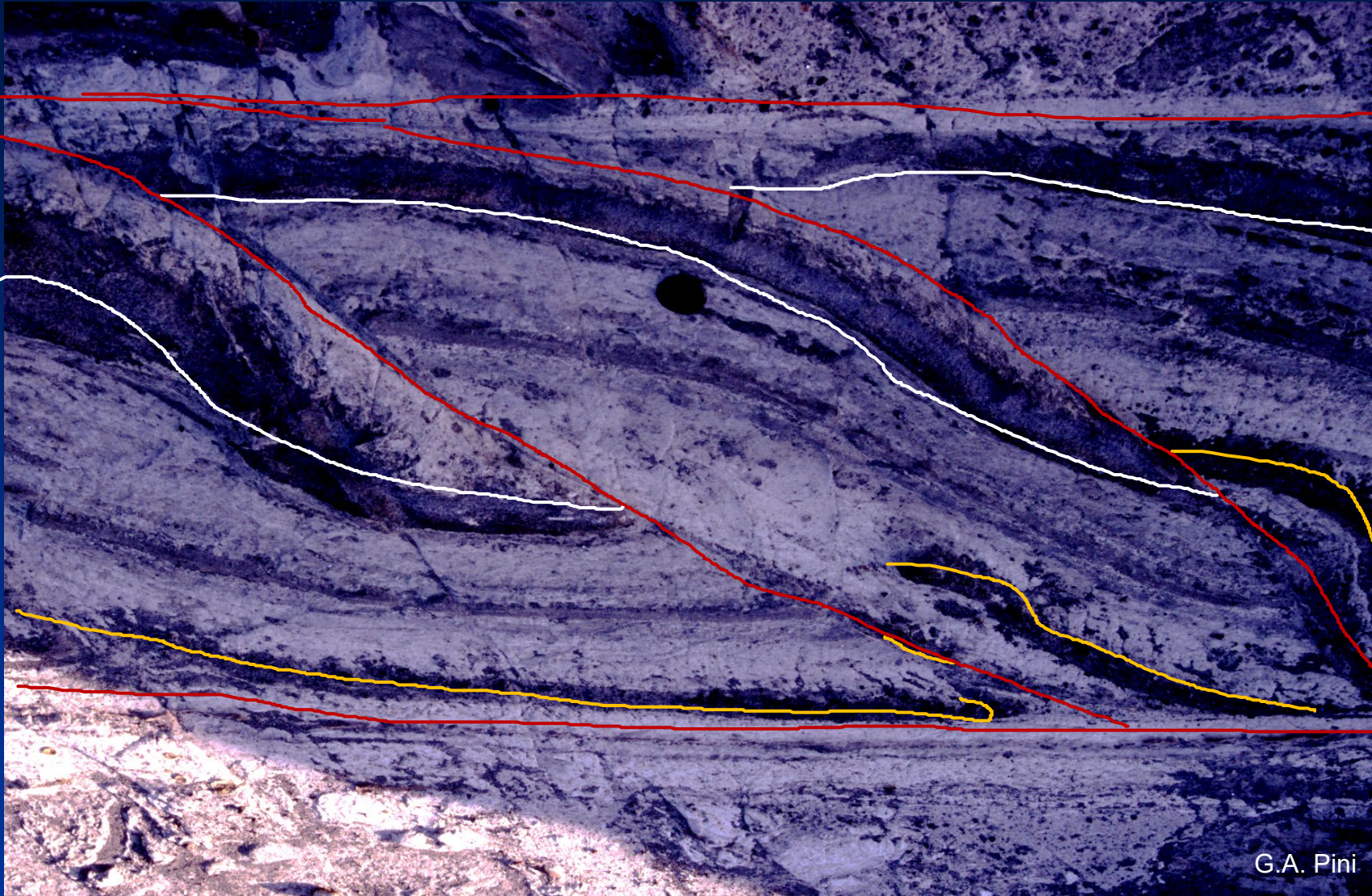
Kaitocho – Miura Peninsula (Japan)

G.A. Pini

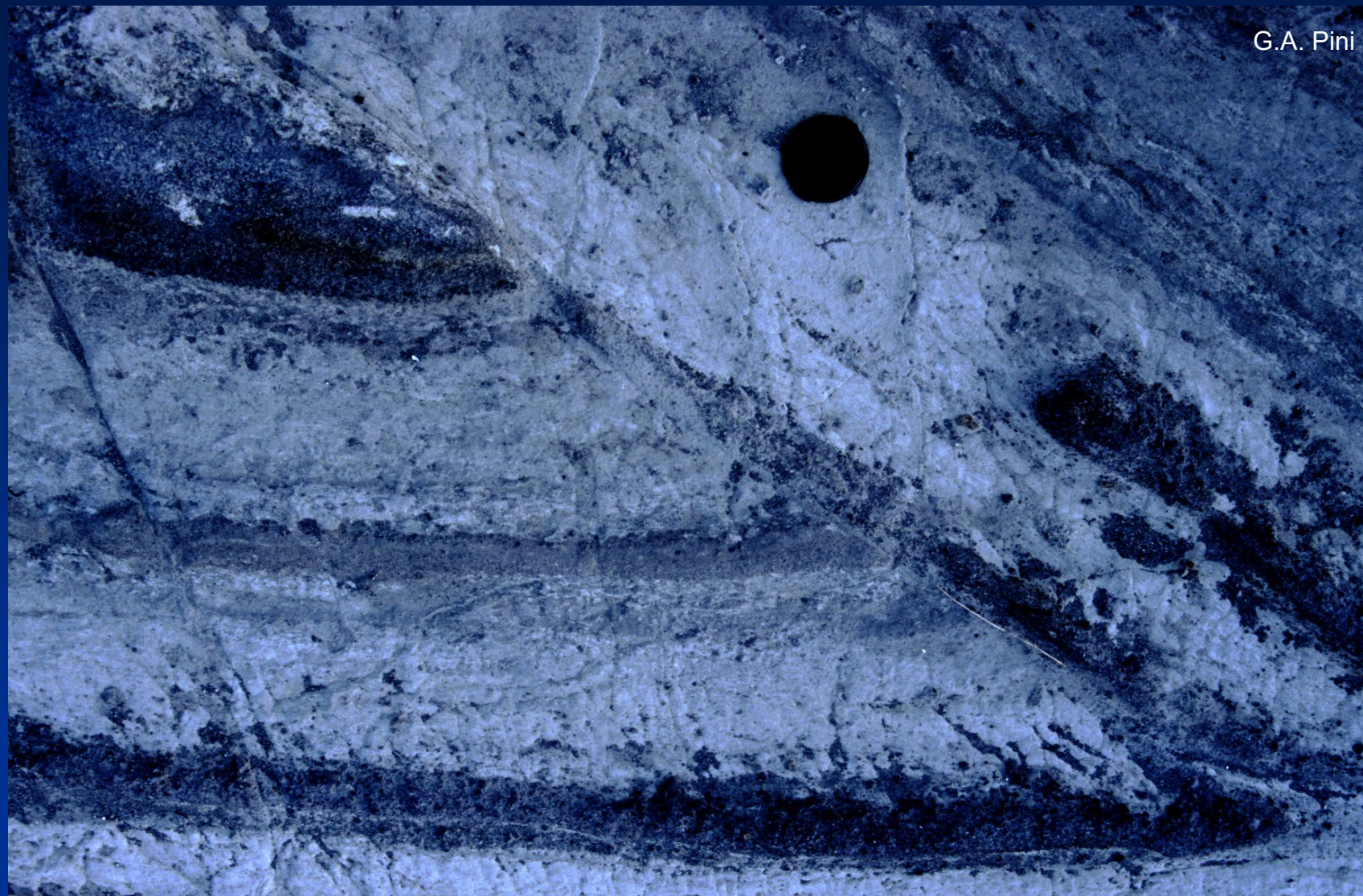


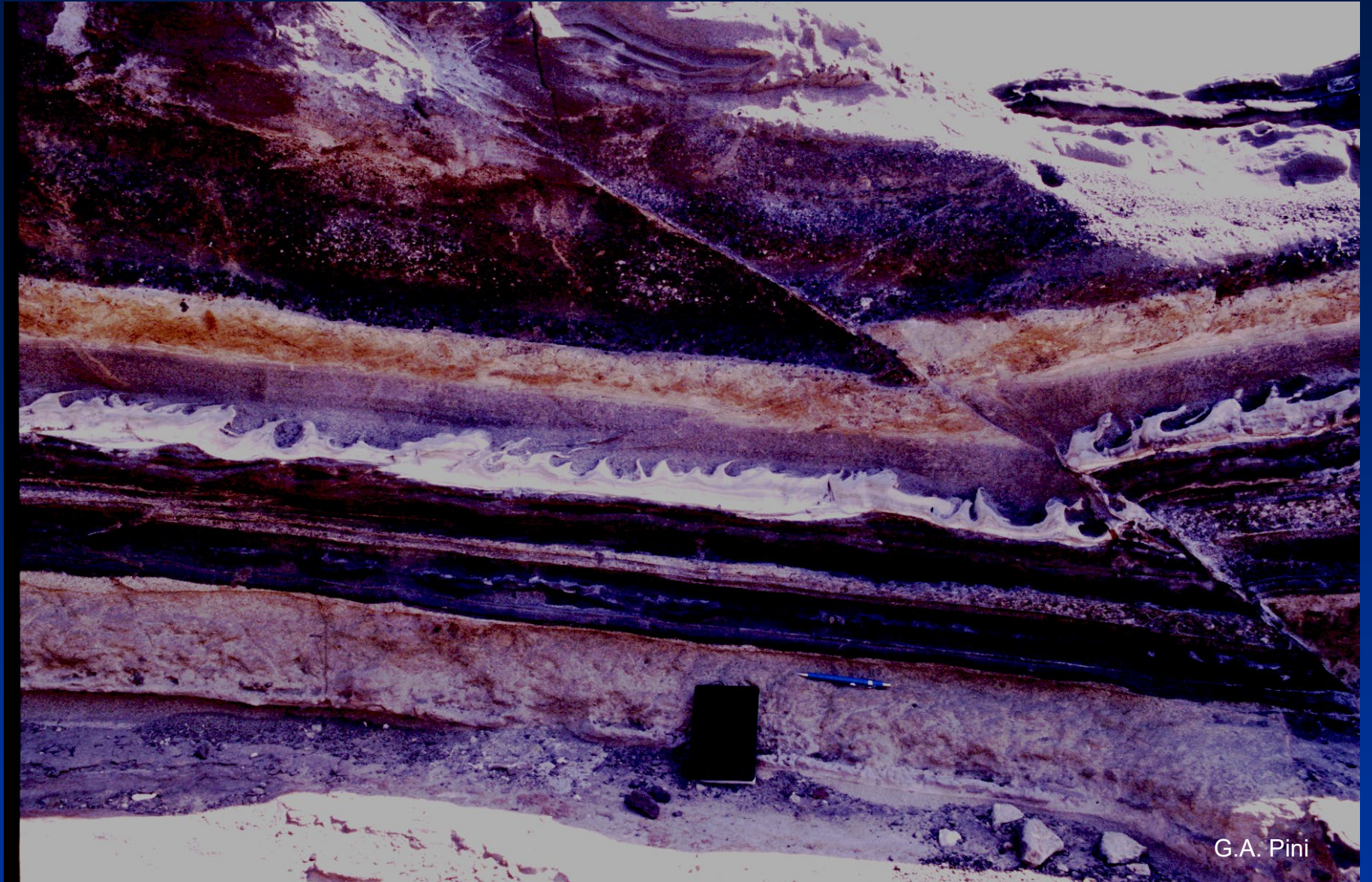
Kaitocho – Miura Peninsula (Japan)





G.A. Pini





G.A. Pini

Caratteri delle shear zone in sabbie-arenarie al variare dello strain/stress di confinamento

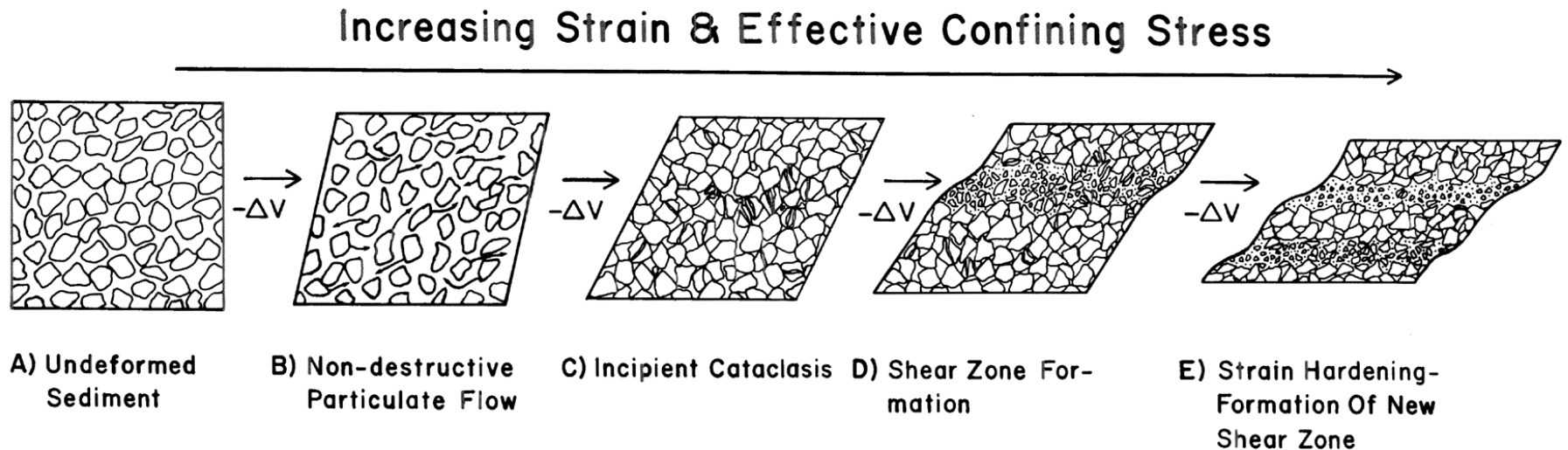


Figure 17. Model for cataclastic deformation and shear zone development in tectonically deformed sandstones. (A) Undeformed water-rich sediments. (B) Internal deformation with particulate flow. (C) Incipient cataclasis. Increasing confining stress inhibits grain boundary sliding and causes localized cataclasis where stress concentrations exceed grain strength (e.g. Sites 488 and 492). (D) Propagation of discrete shear zones. (E) Strain hardening of initial shear zone and development of a new shear zone in weaker adjacent material.

Rocce di faglia

- 1) Duttile superficiali
- 2) **Fragili**
- 3) Duttile

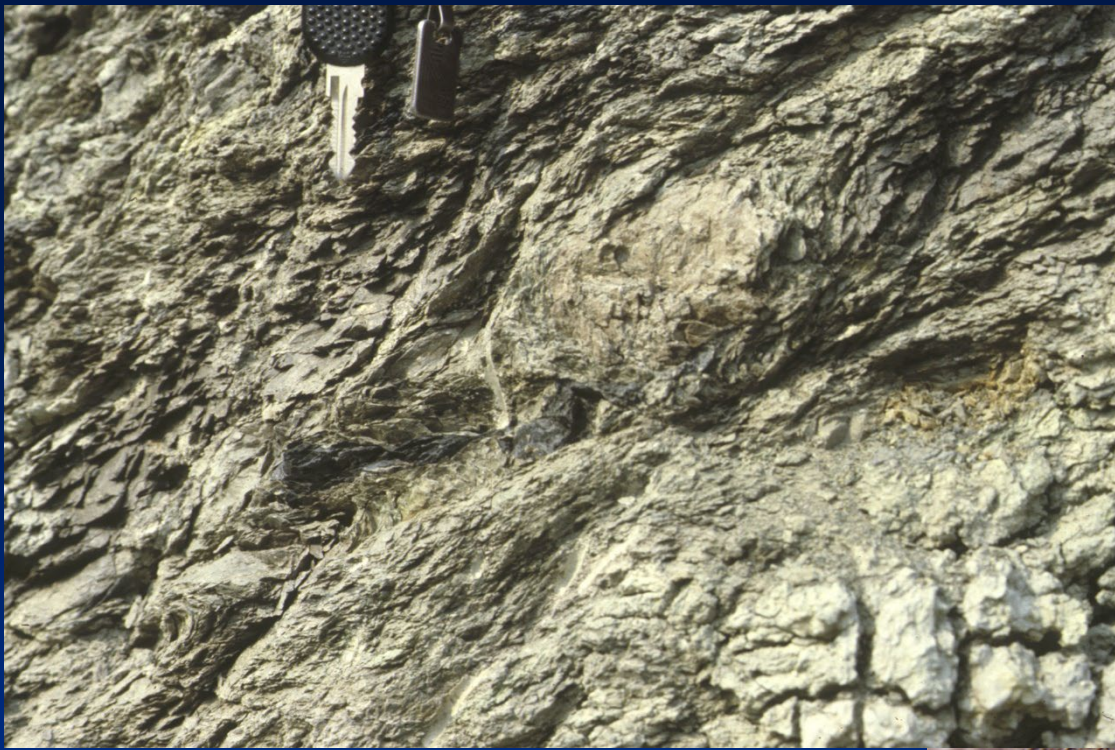
- 1) *Bande di scorrimento granuli in arenarie-siltiti; clivaggio scaglioso*
 - *Transizione: da scorrimento indipendente granuli a grain breakage; aumento pervasività e diminuzione spaziatura clivaggio scaglioso*
- 2) *Rocce di faglia da: taglio (clivaggio scaglioso), dissoluzione da pressione (PSC+meso-faglie+eventuale clivaggio scaglioso); cataclasiti, pseudotachiliti*
 - *Transizione: da cataclasiti a miloniti; pseudotachiliti*
- 3) *Zone di taglio duttile: miloniti (S-C e S-C' miloniti, pseudotachiliti (?), indicatori cinematici)*

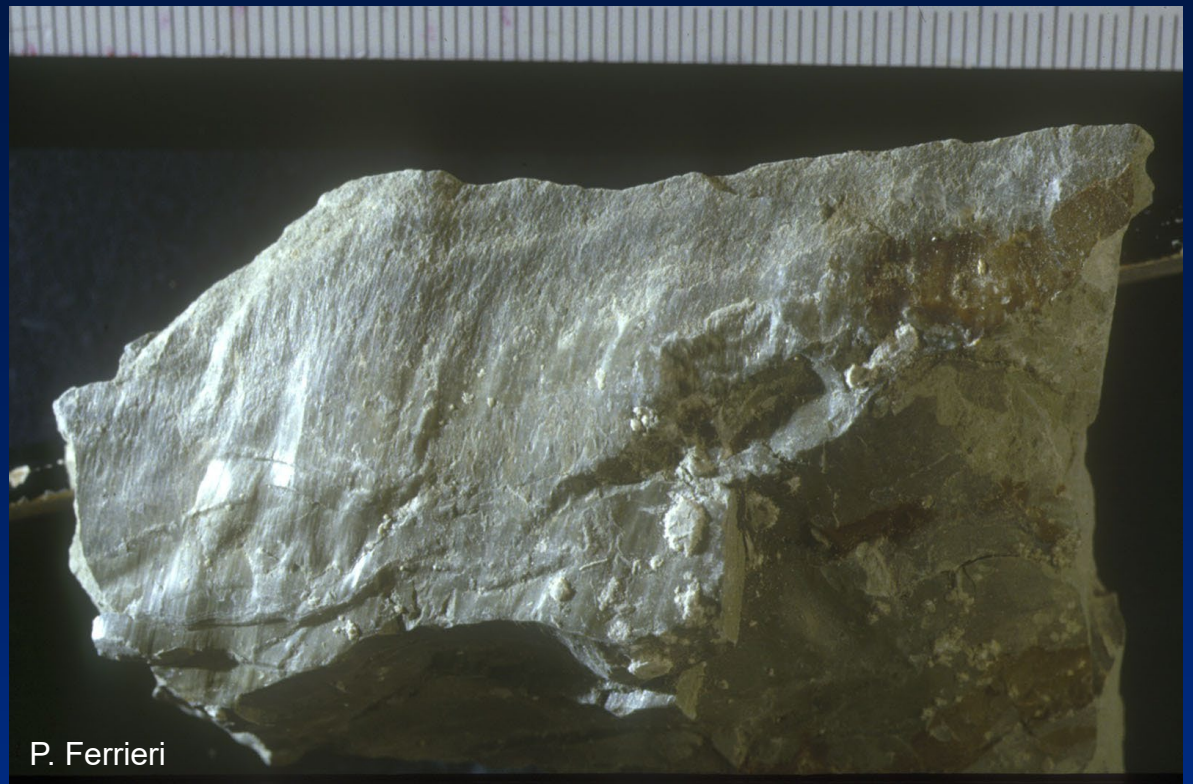


G.A. Pini

G.A. Pini

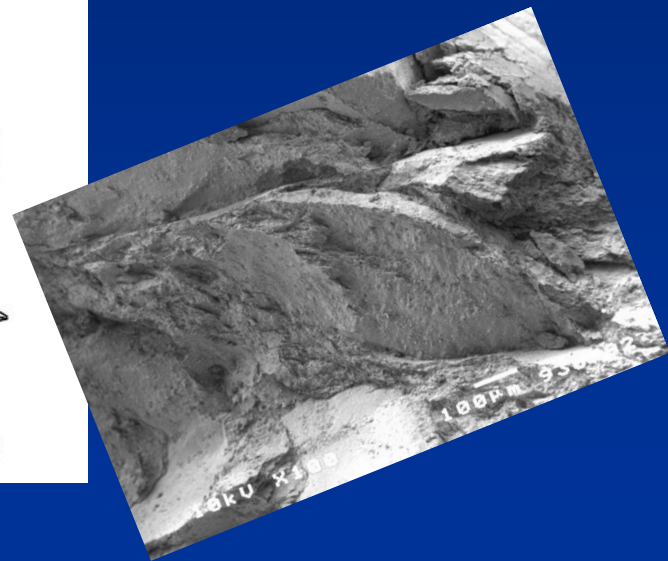
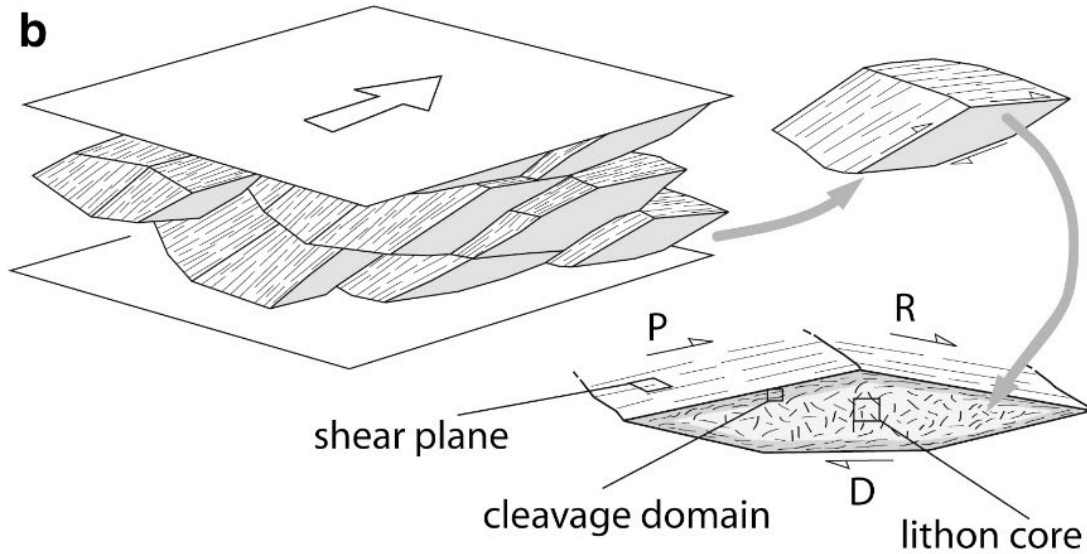
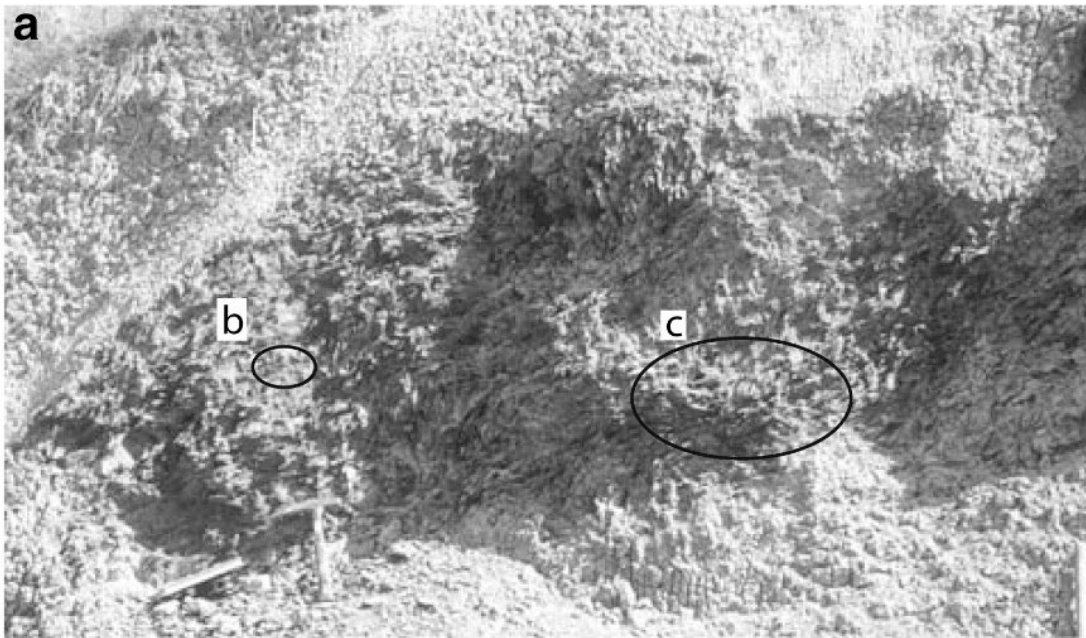






P. Ferrieri





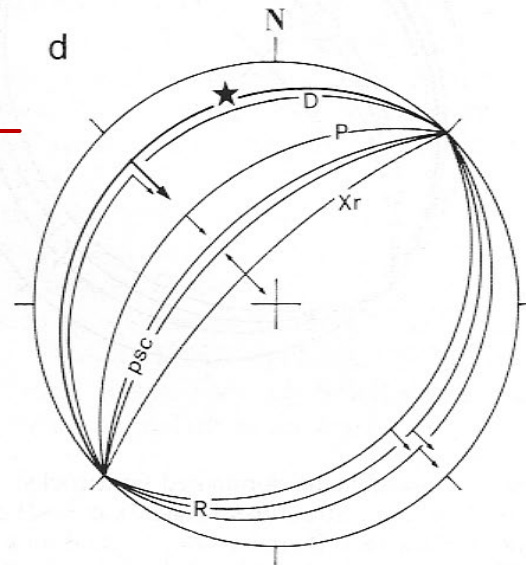
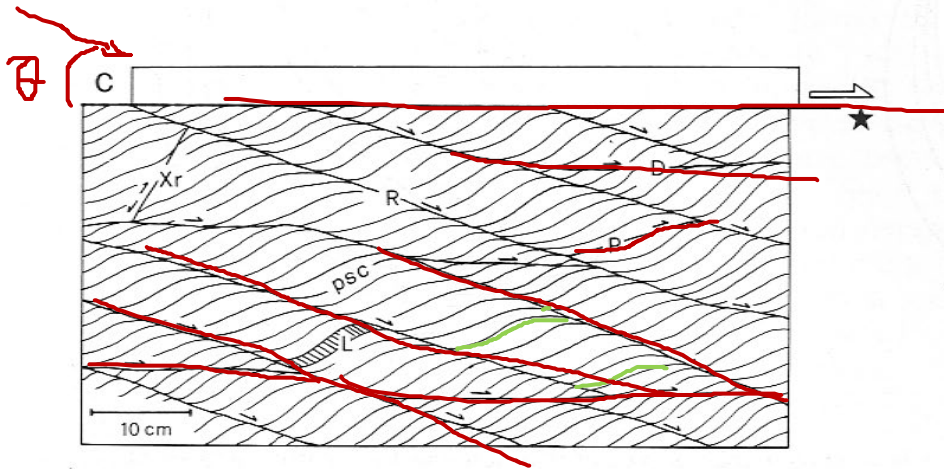
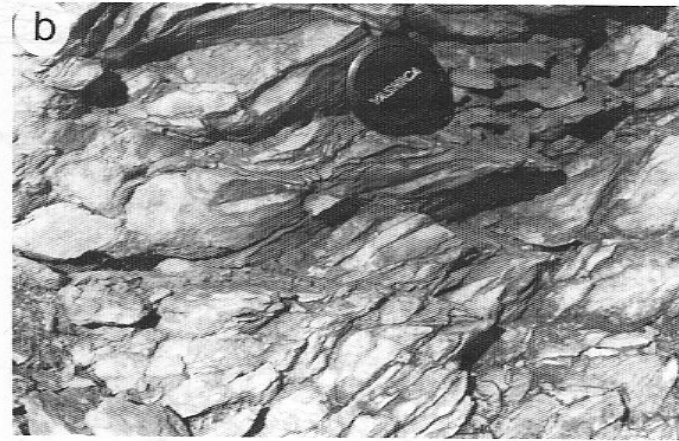
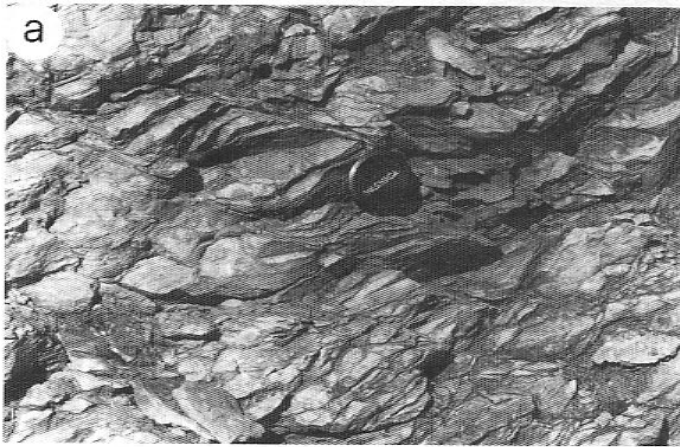
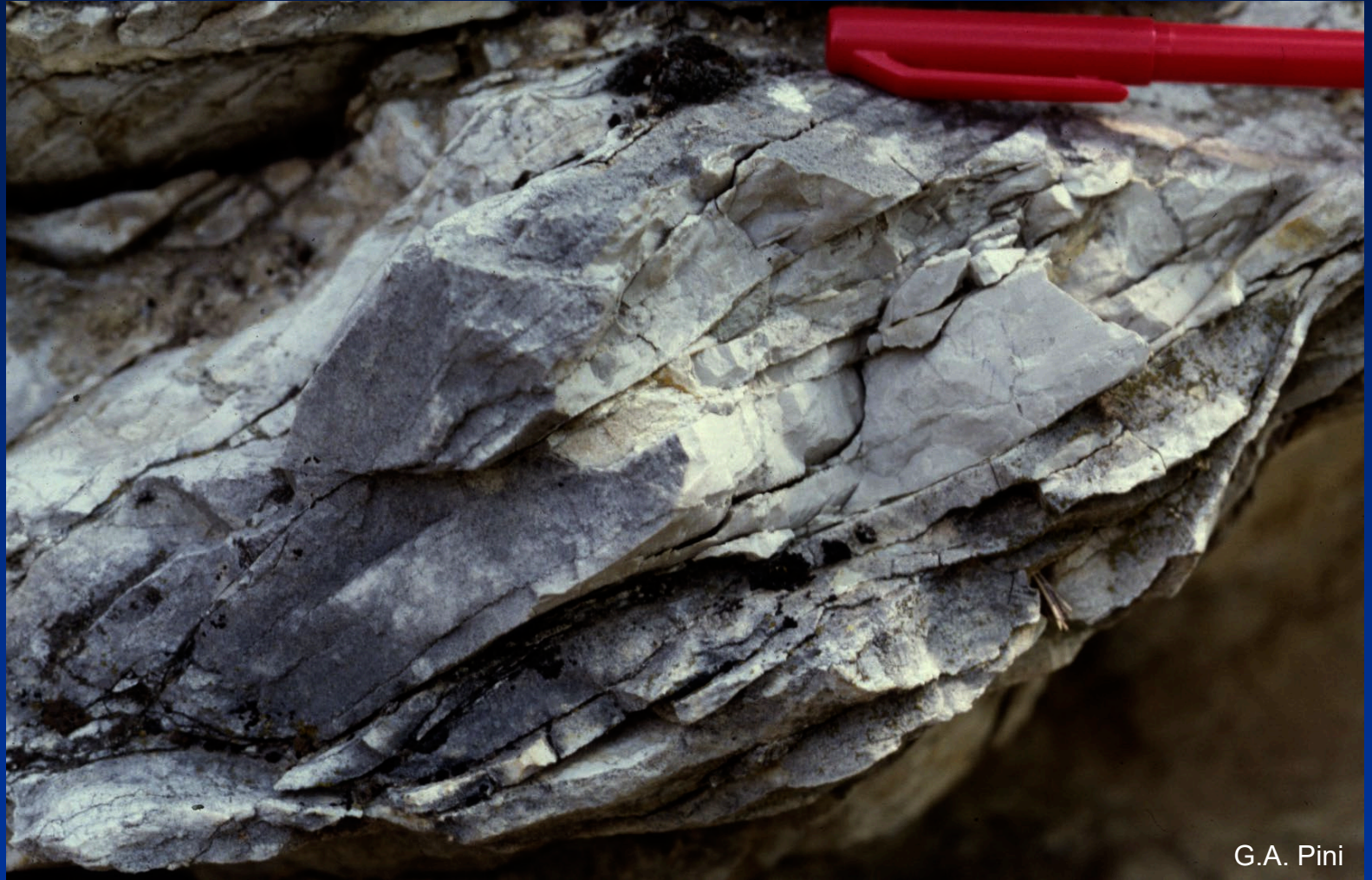
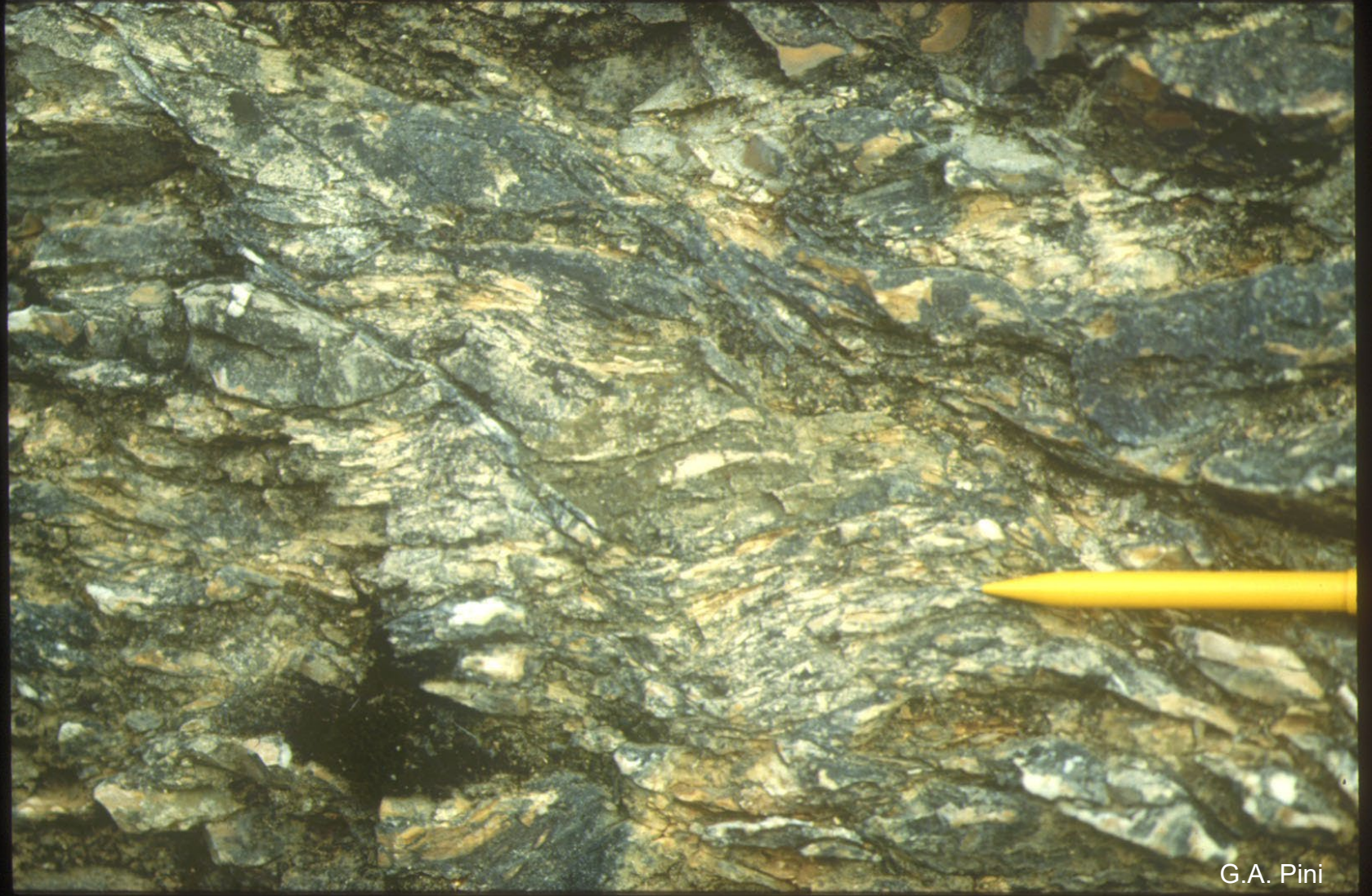


Fig. 5 - Photographs (a, b) and scheme (c) of the pressure solution cleavage and shear plane distribution in pressure solution fault rocks. Wulff net (d) show the idealized orientation of shear planes and psc. L = lithons; psc = pressure solution cleavage planes; R, D, P, Xr = shear planes (see fig. 4); ★ = principal contact surface.



G.A. Pini

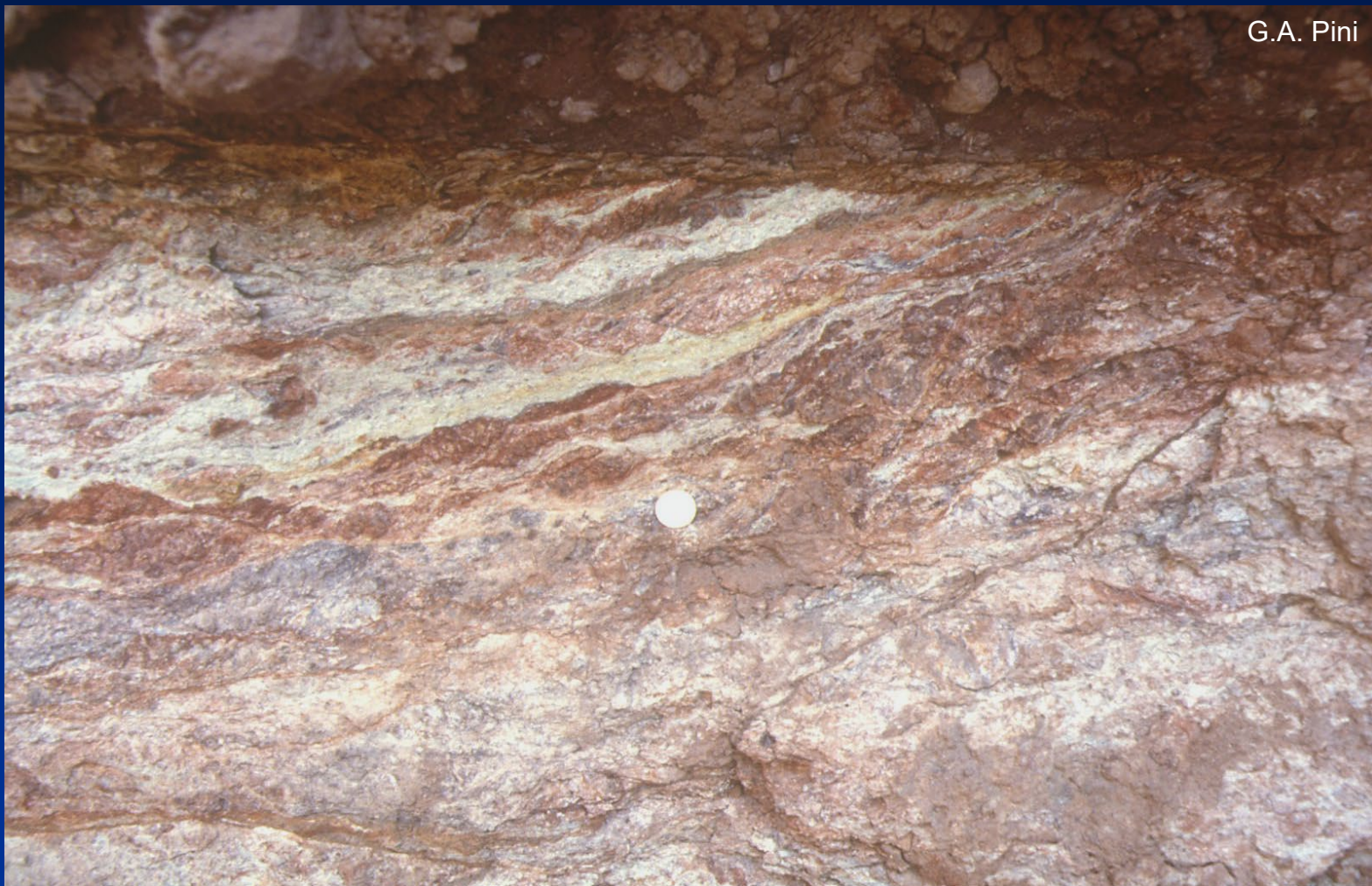


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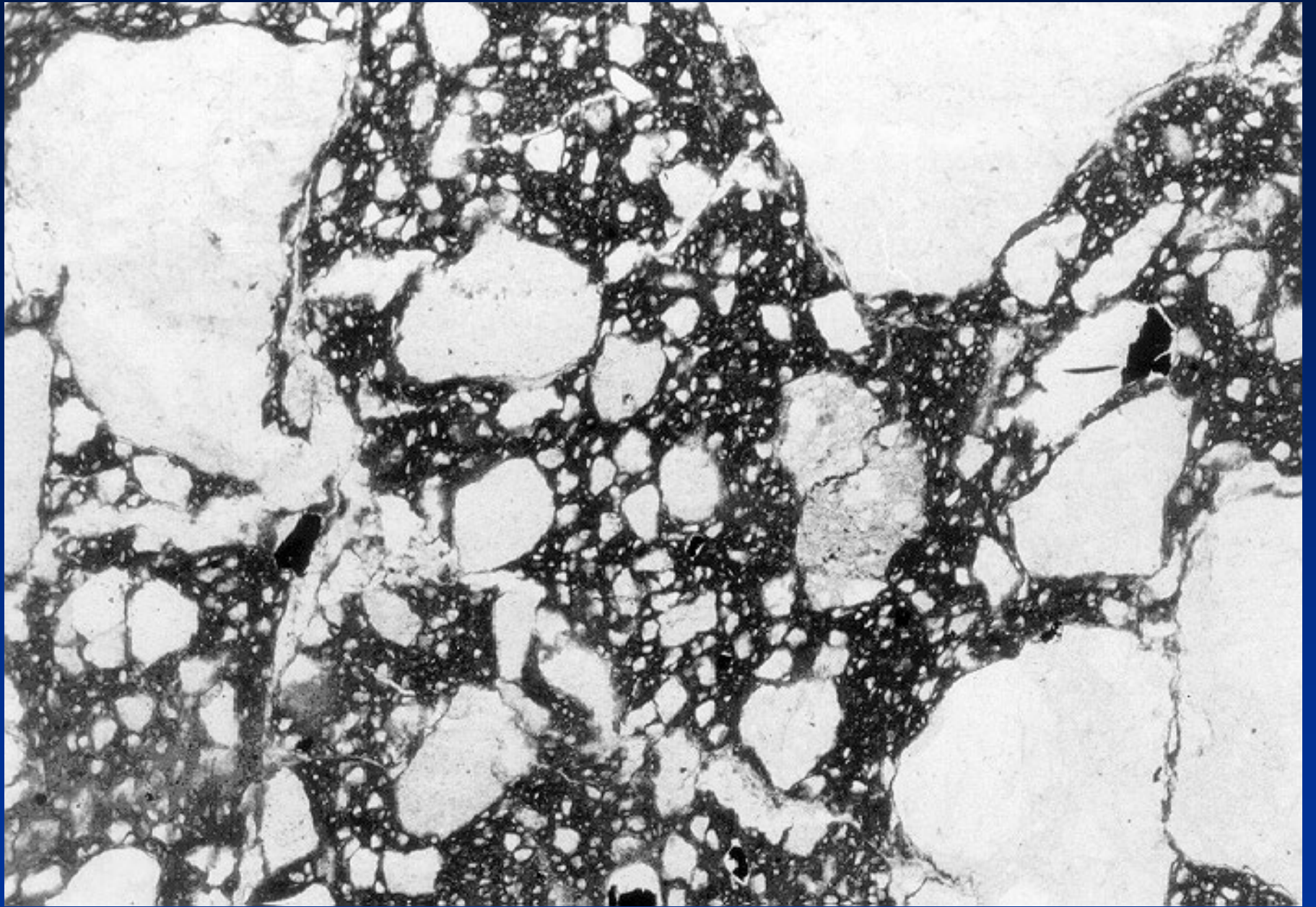
G.A. Pini

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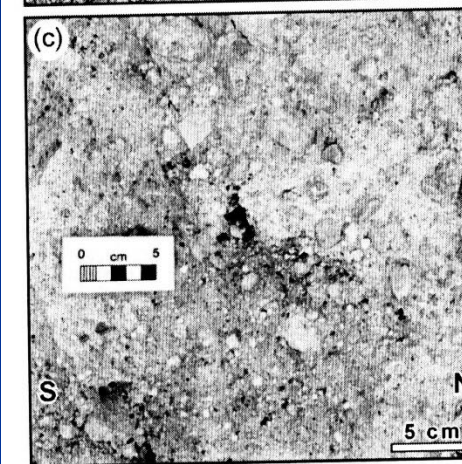
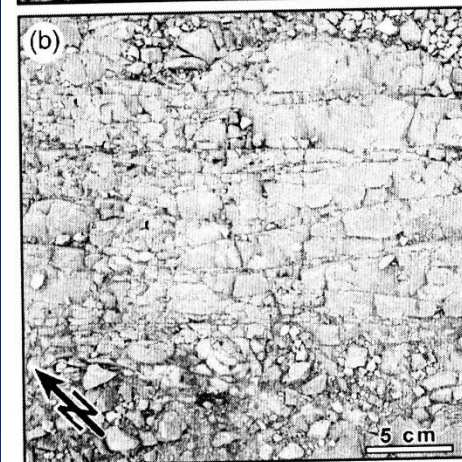
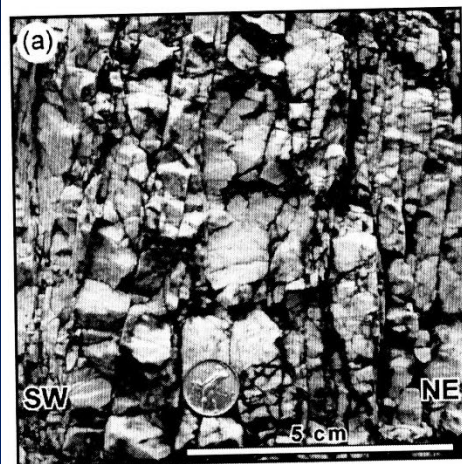
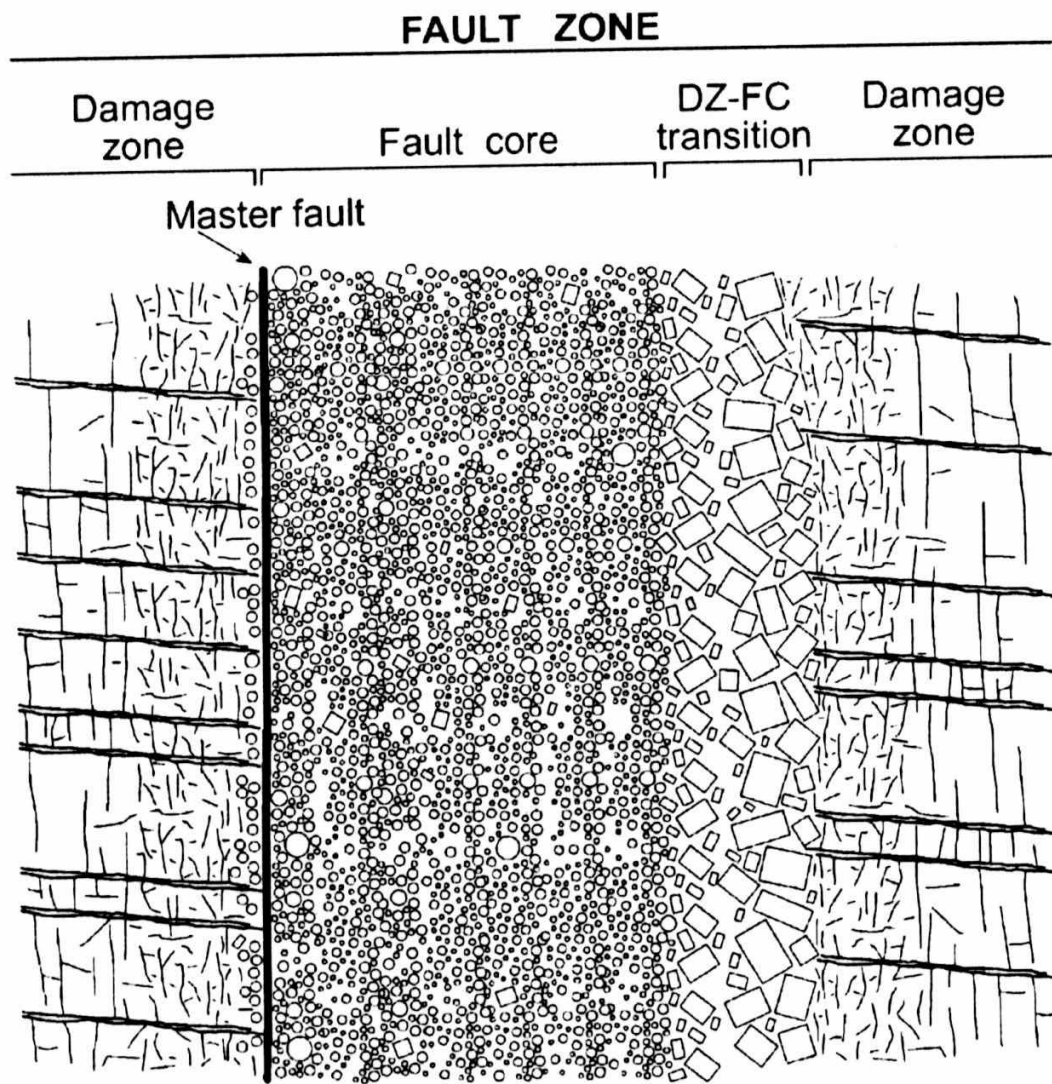




Da Ramsay & Huber, 1987



Da Passchier & Trouw, 1996



Rocce di faglia

- 1) Duttile superficiali
- 2) Fragili
- 3) Duttile

- 1) *Bande di scorrimento granuli in arenarie-siltiti; clivaggio scaglioso*
 - *Transizione: da scorrimento indipendente granuli a grain breakage; aumento pervasività e diminuzione spaziatura clivaggio scaglioso*
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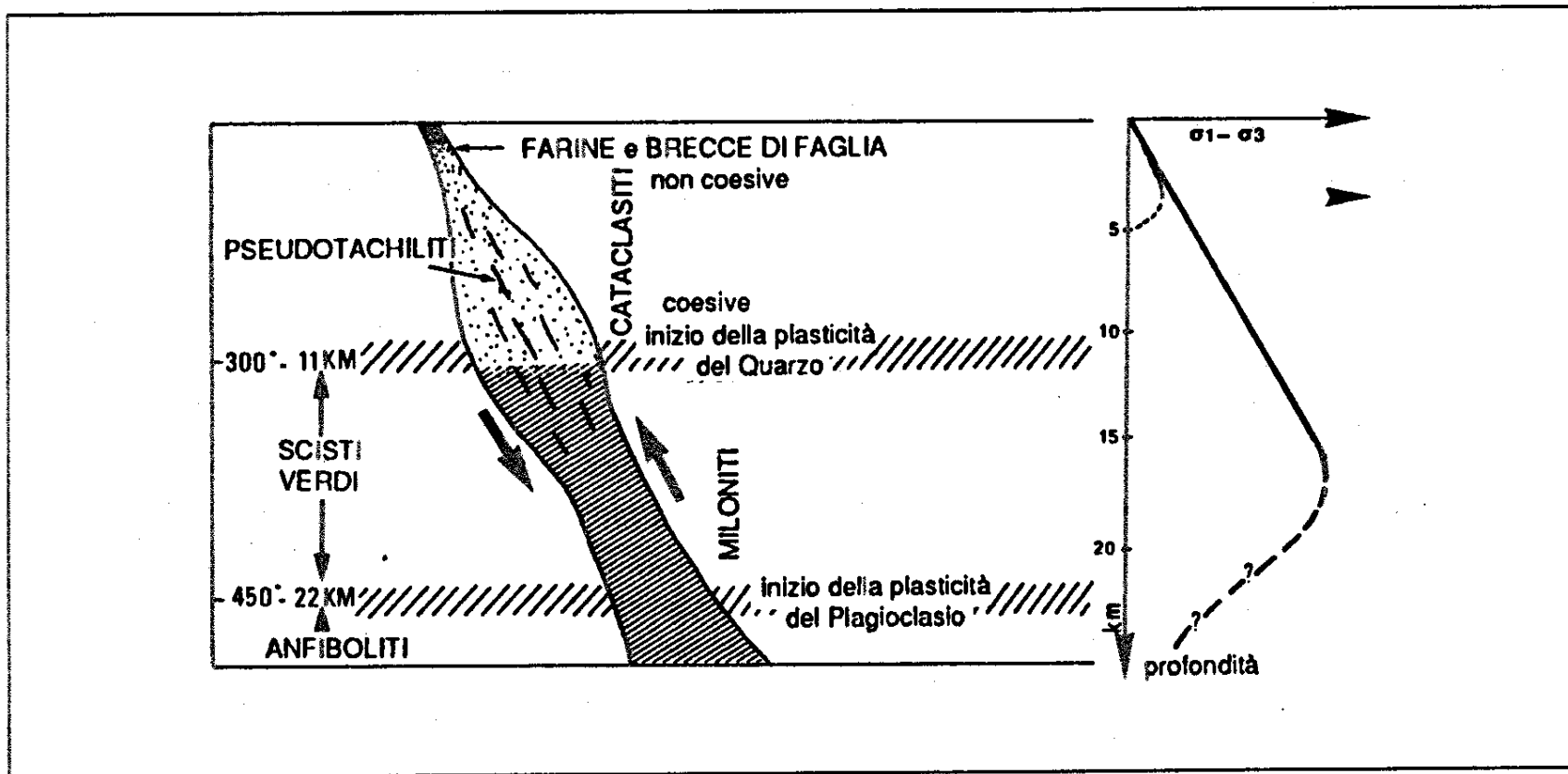
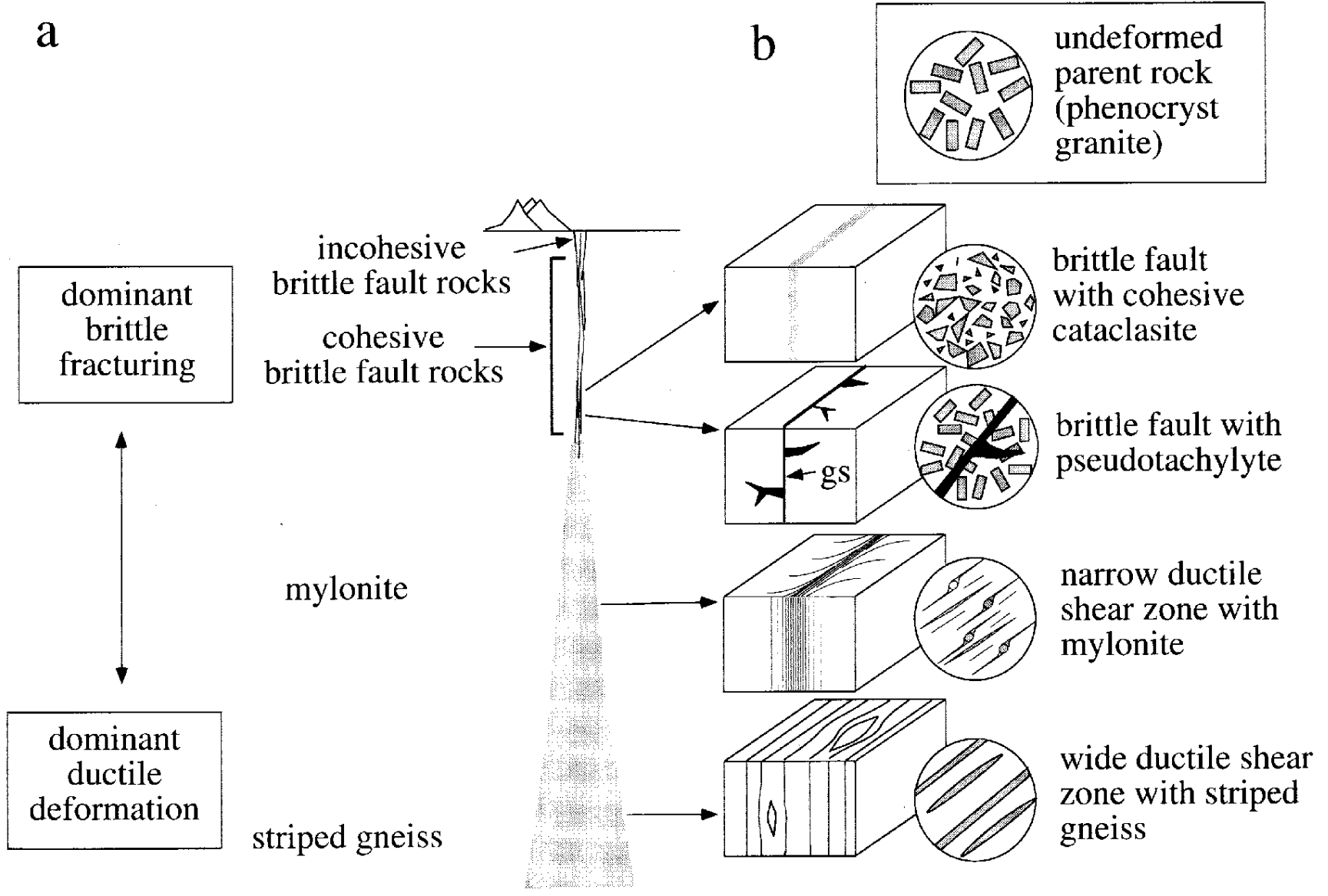
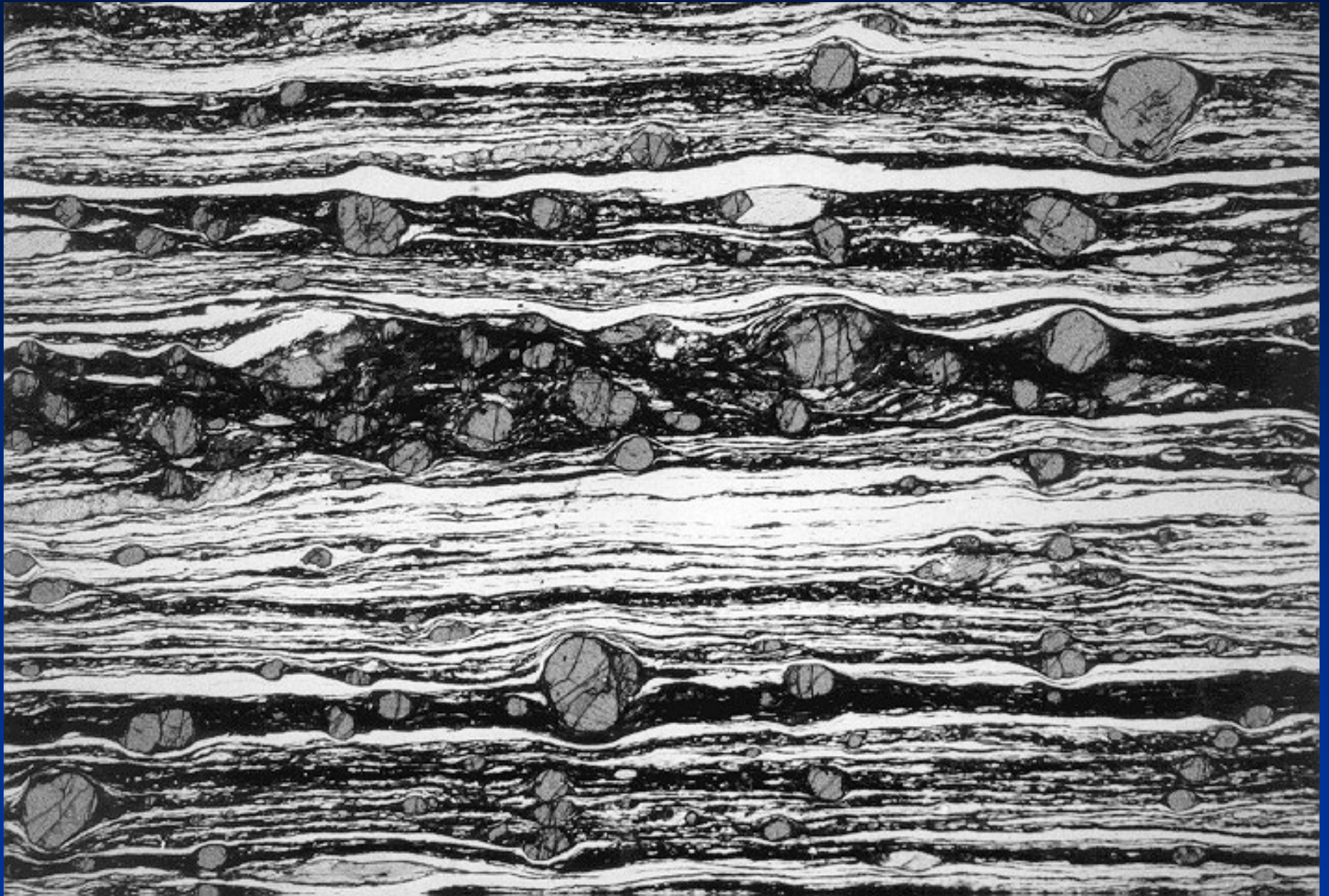


Figura 5.5. I diversi tipi di rocce deformate associate ad una faglia principale (da Sibson, 1977, *J. Geol. Soc. London*, 133, 191, e Scholtz, 1988, *Geol. Rund. Stuttgart*, 77, 319, modificato). Lo sforzo differenziale ($\sigma_1 - \sigma_3$) decresce quando la deformazione duttile aumenta; il tratto puntinato corrisponde alle condizioni dei bacini sedimentari (vedi Fig. 4.16).

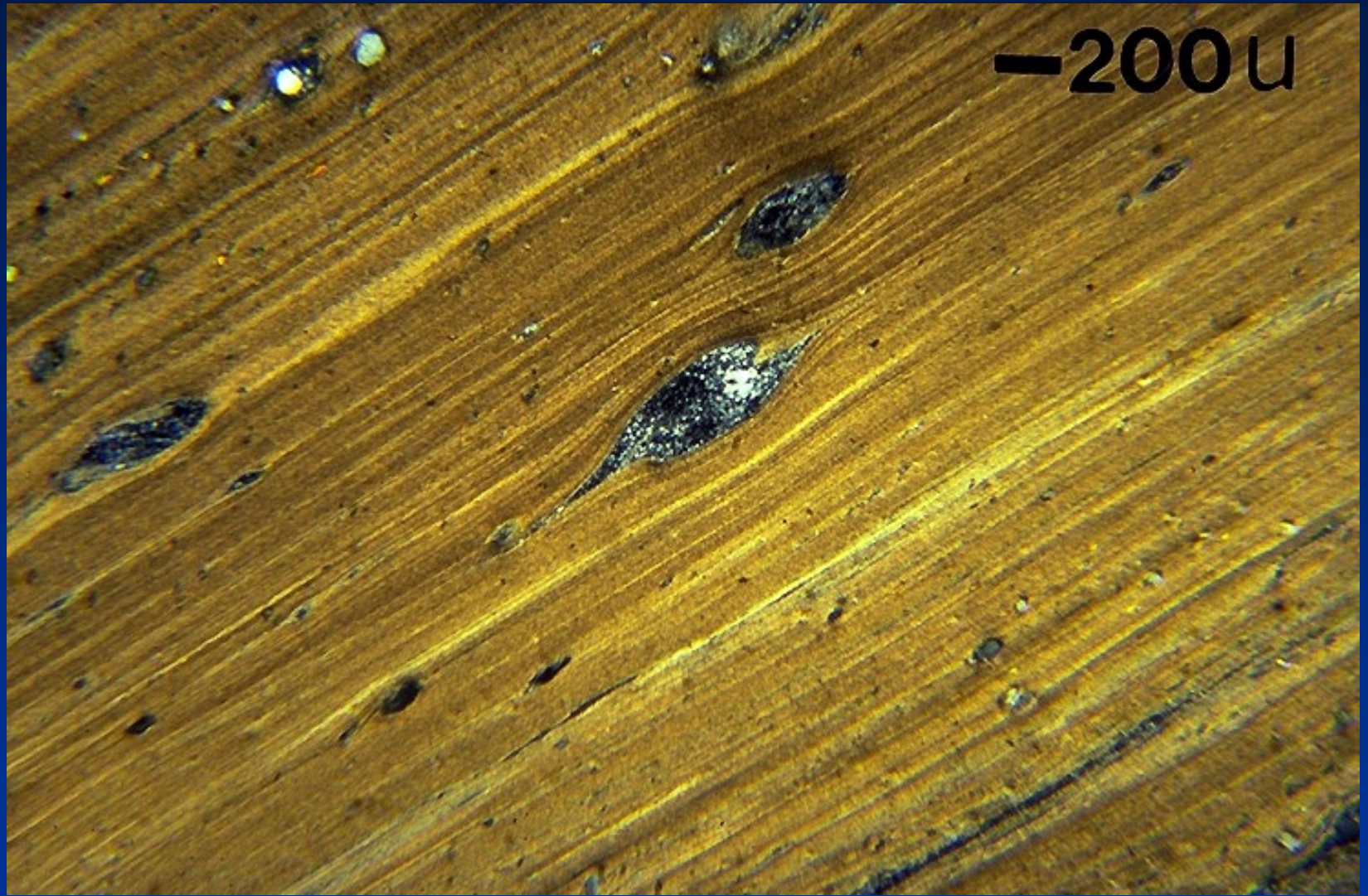




Da Passchier & Trouw, 1996



Da Passchier & Trouw, 1996



Da Passchier & Trouw, 1996

Indicatori cinematici: strutture σ

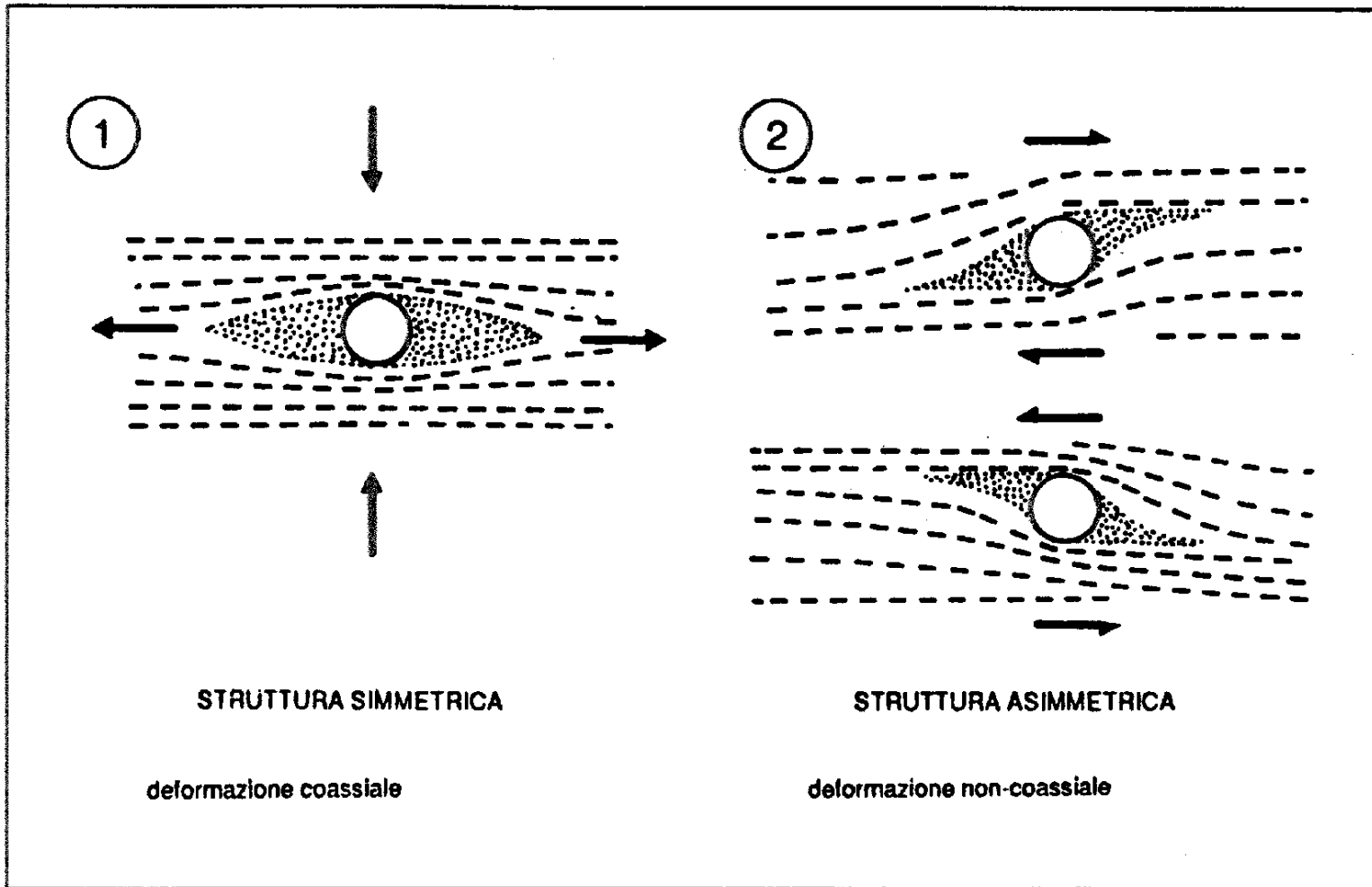
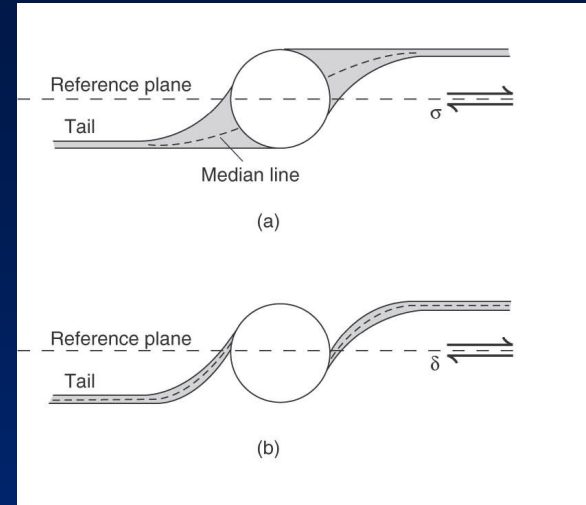


Figura 7.20. Relazioni tra simmetria delle strutture e modalità deformativa.

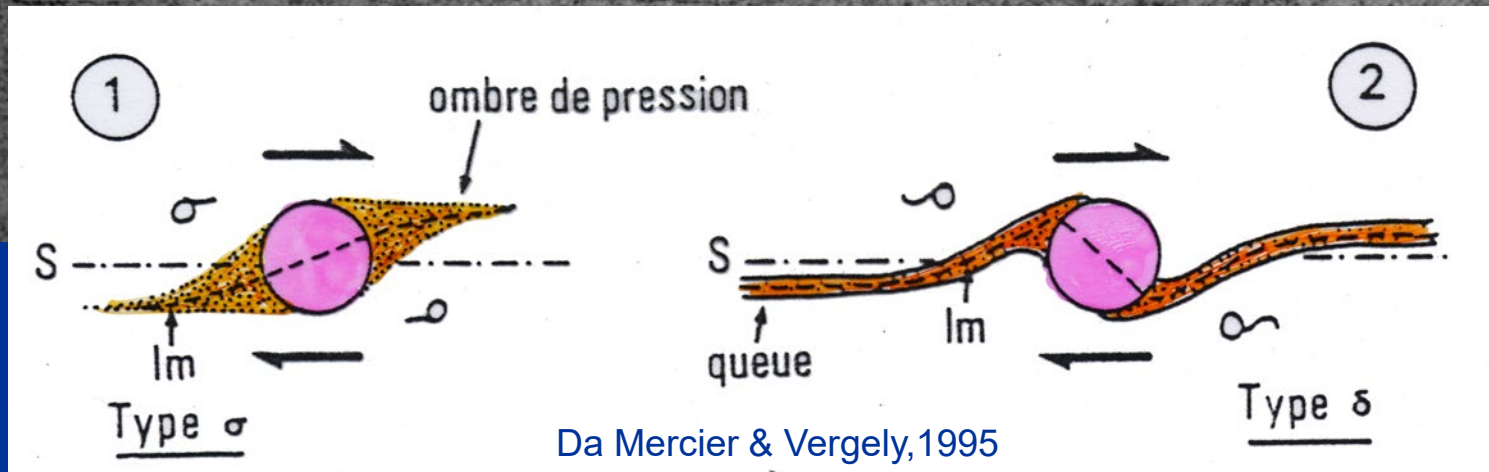
strutture σ e δ

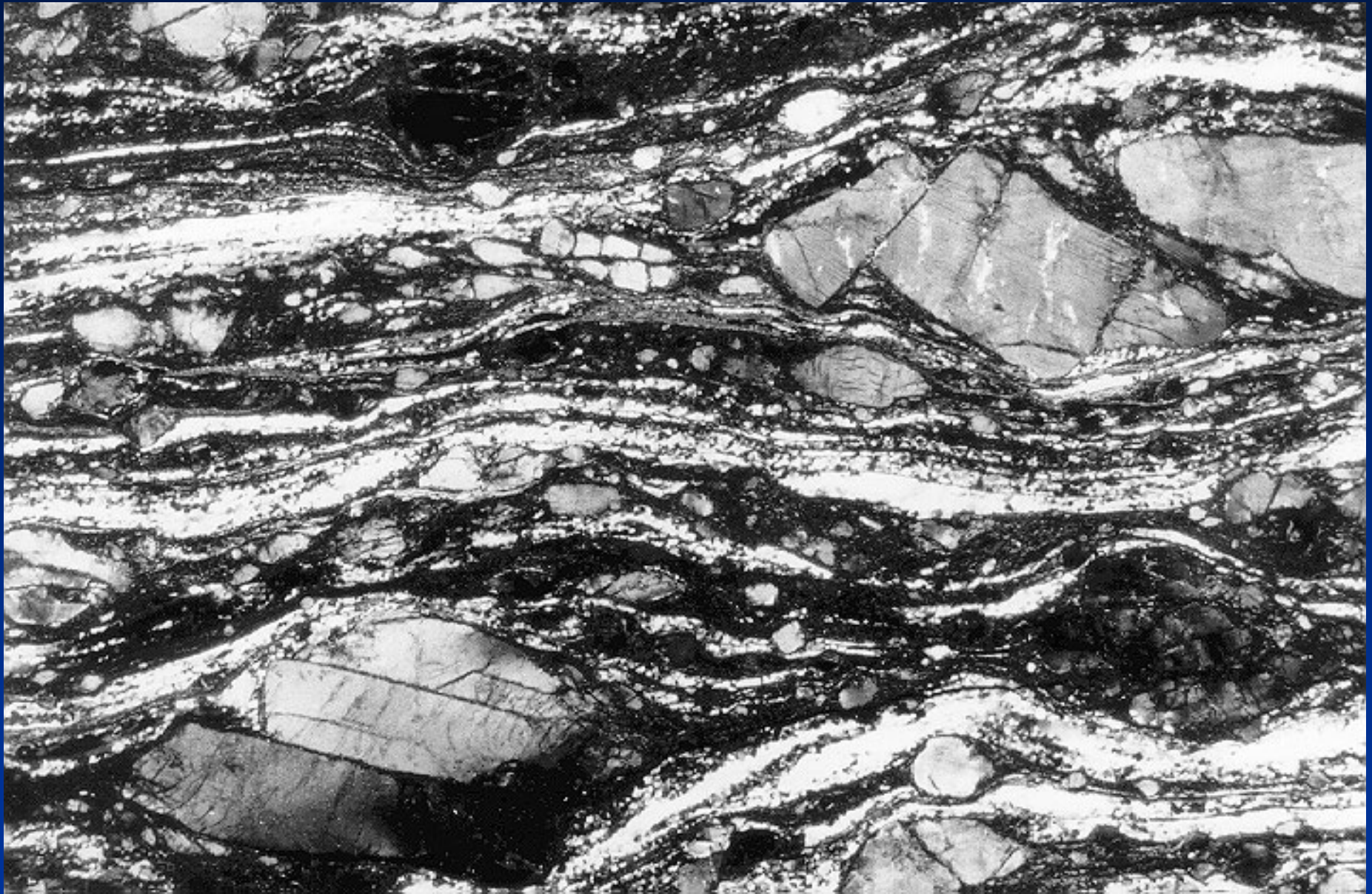


Da van der Pluijm B., Marshak S., 2004, 2010



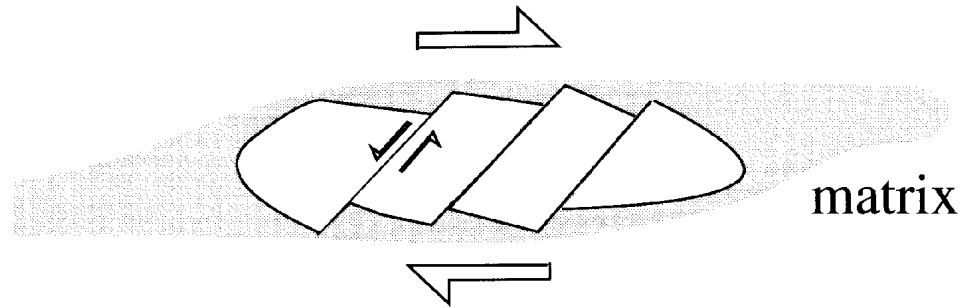
Da Fossen, 2010





Passchier & Trouw, 2006

antithetic microfaults or shear zones in grains



synthetic microfaults or shear zones in grains

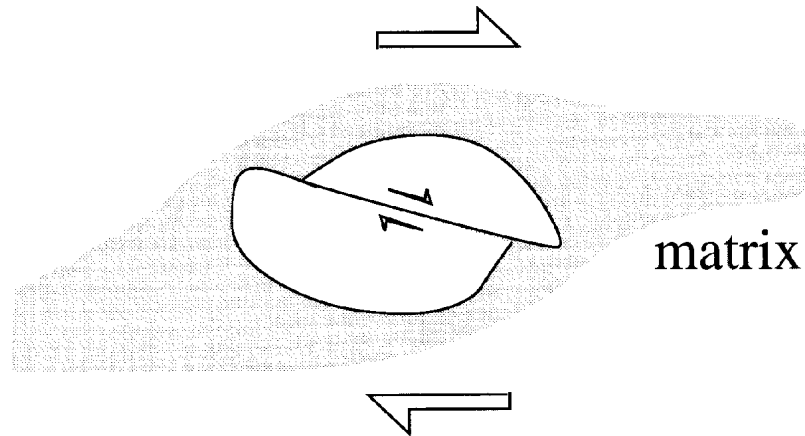
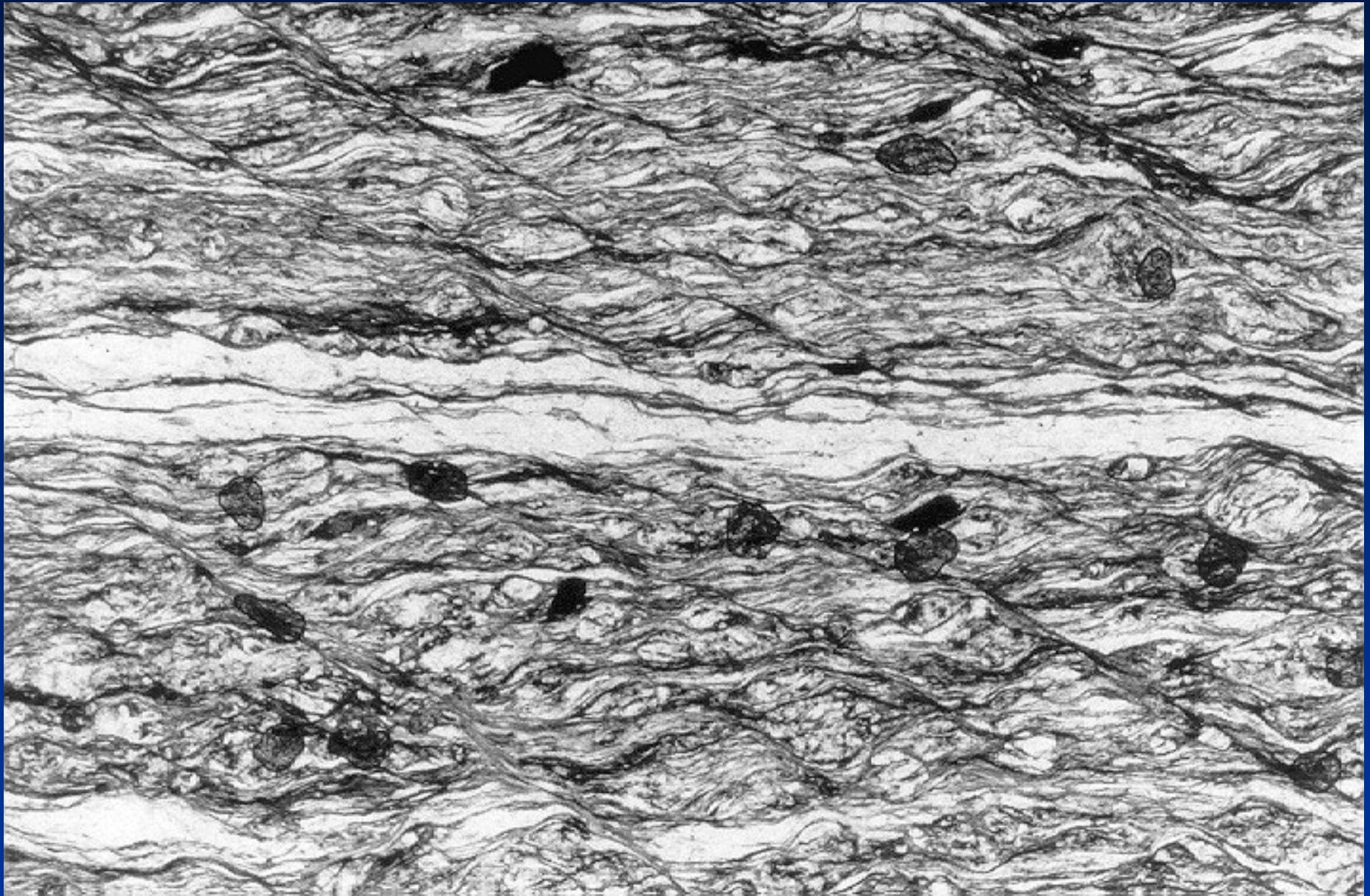


Fig. 5.31. Illustration of the two mechanisms of formation of stepped fragmented grains at similar bulk shear sense (*large arrows*)



Da Passchier & Trouw, 1996

Indicatori cinematici: strutture S-C e S-C'

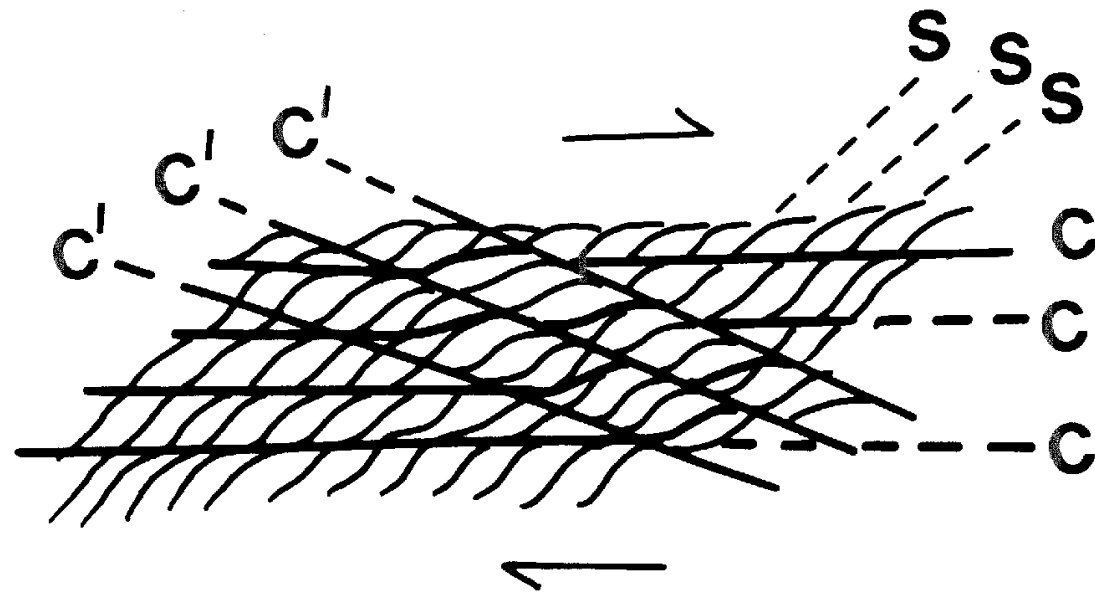
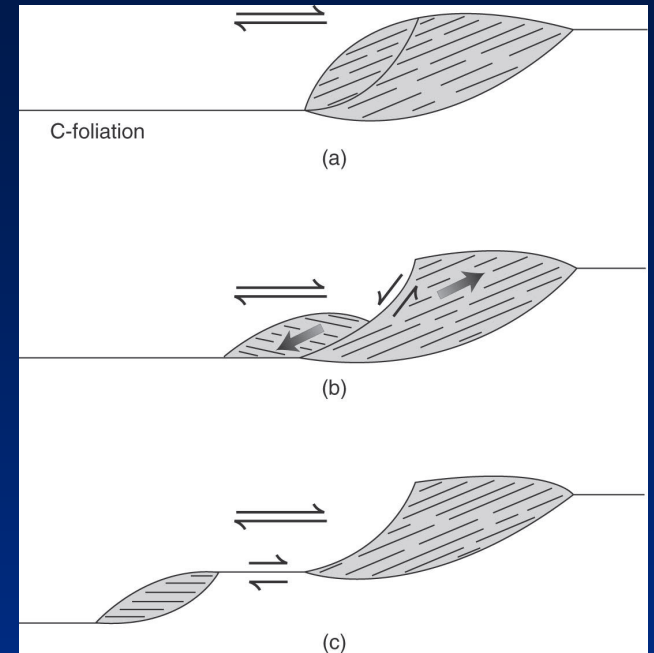
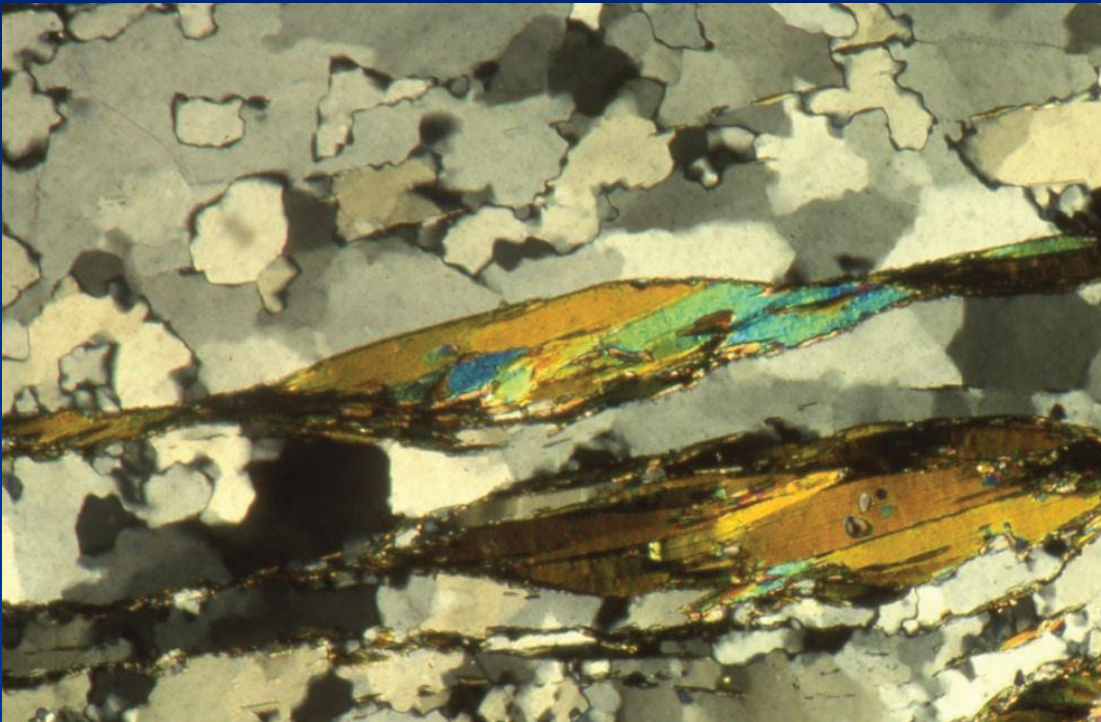


Figure 10.18 Schematic illustration of C' fabrics in relation to S and C fabrics.

Indicatori cinematici: «mica fish»



Da Passchier & Trouw, 1996



Da van der Pluijm B., Marshak S., 2004, 2010

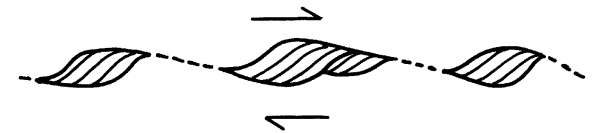
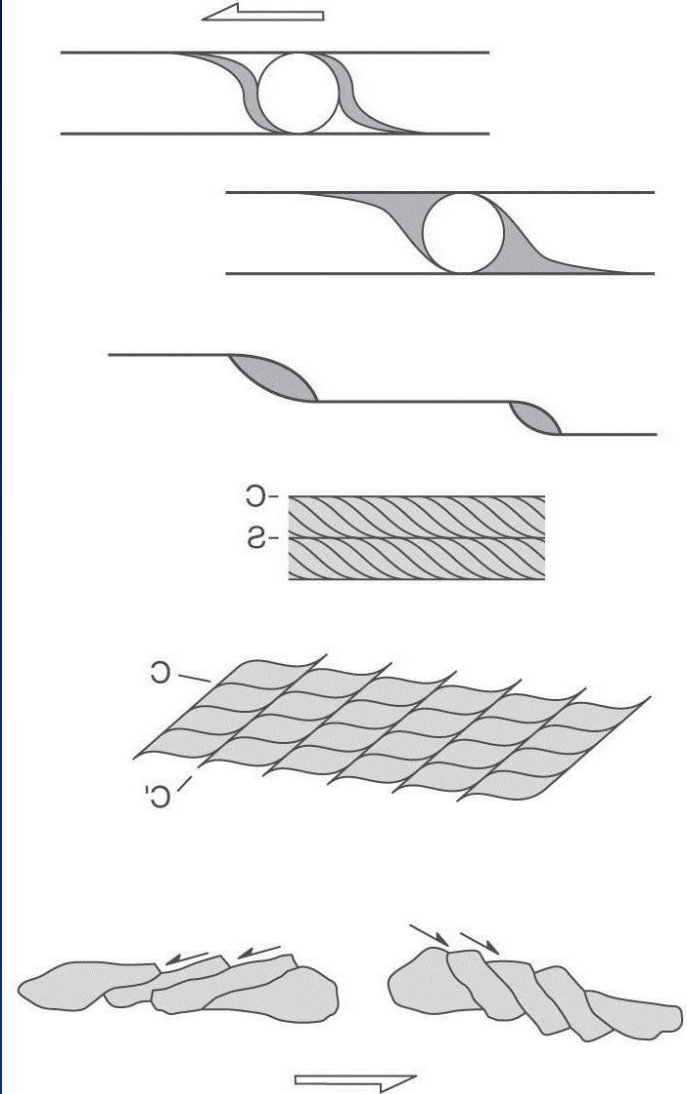
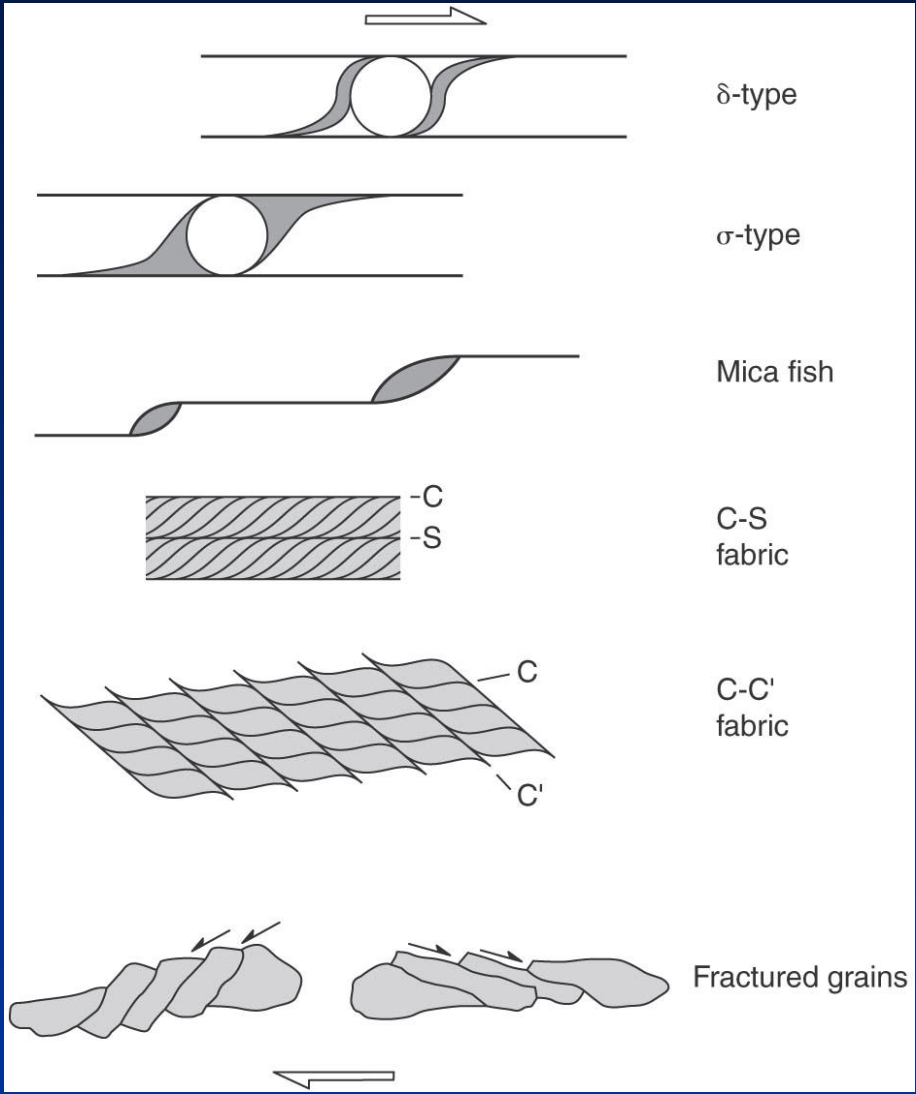


Figure 10.21 Trails and stair-stepping between mica-fish.

Da Barker, 1990



Rocce di faglia

- 1) Duttile superficiali
- 2) Fragili
- 3) Duttile

- 1) *Bande di scorrimento granuli in arenarie-siltiti; clivaggio scaglioso*
 - *Transizione: da scorrimento indipendente granuli a grain breakage; aumento pervasività e diminuzione spaziatura clivaggio scaglioso*
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 - *Transizione: da cataclasiti a miloniti; **pseudotachiliti***
- 3) *Zone di taglio duttile: miloniti (S-C e S-C' miloniti, pseudotachiliti (?), indicatori cinematici)*



Da Ramsay & Huber, 1987

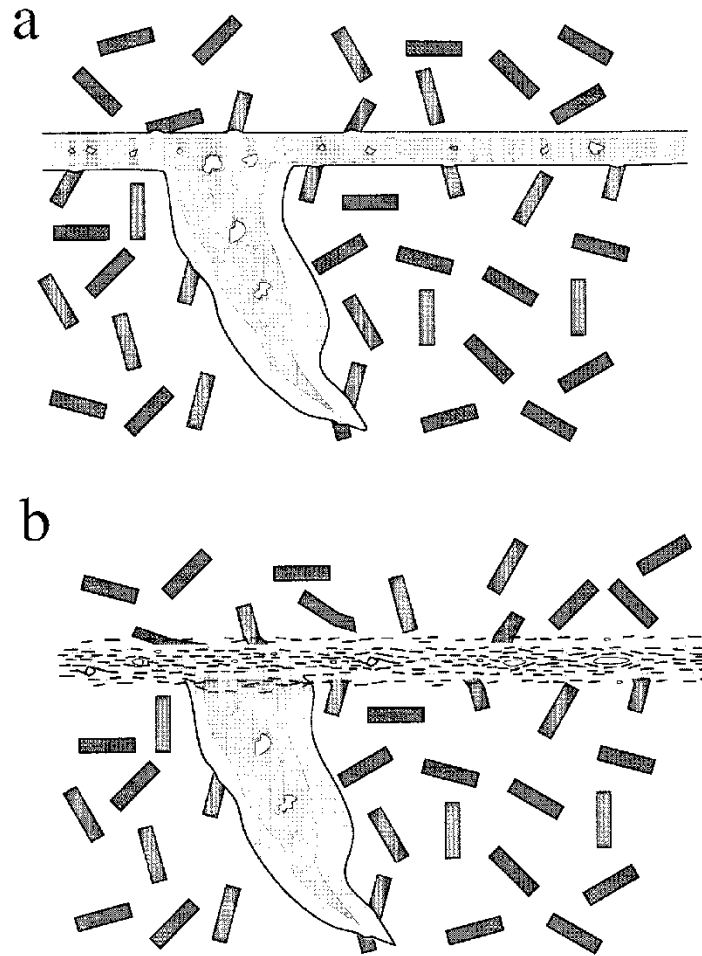
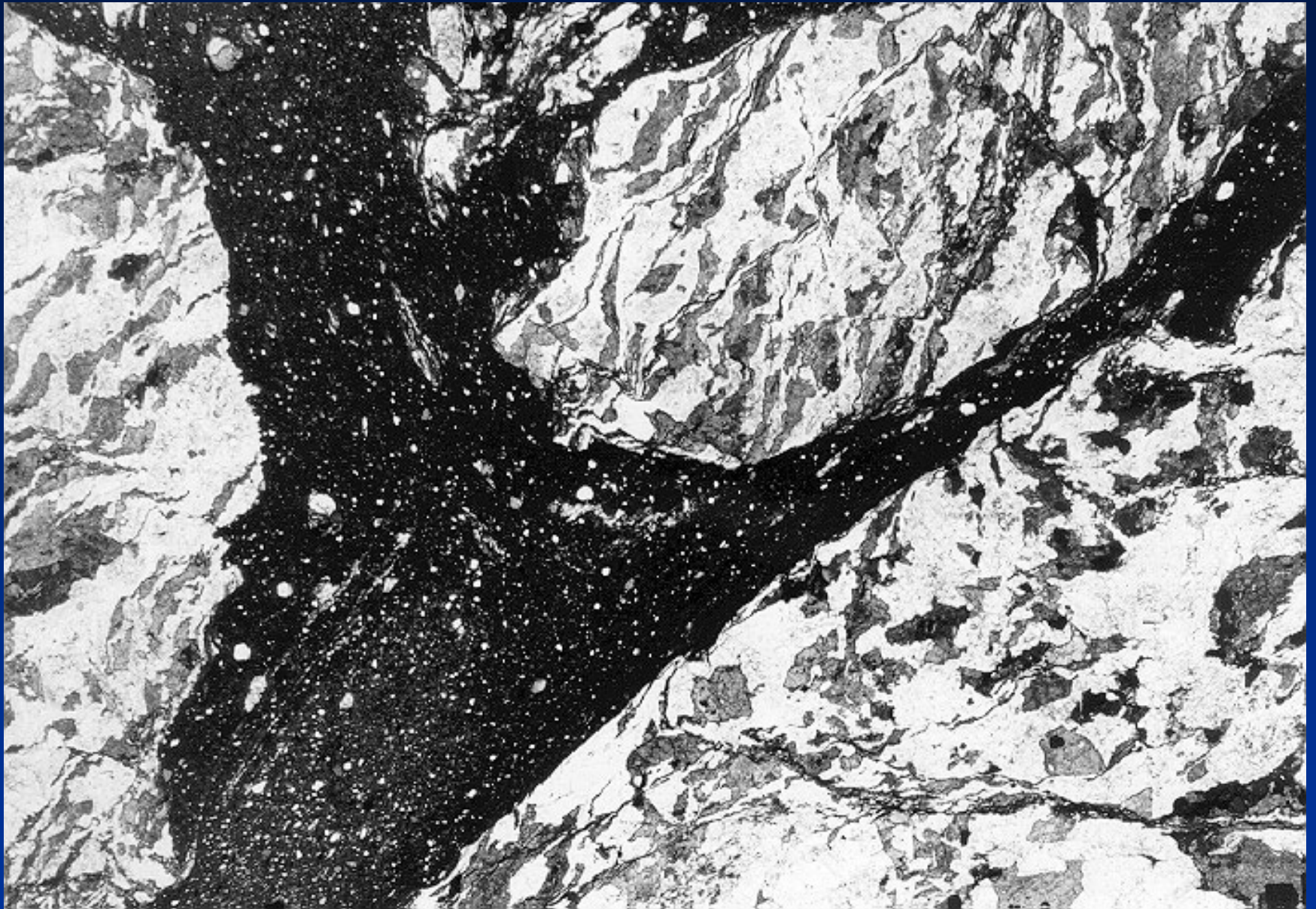
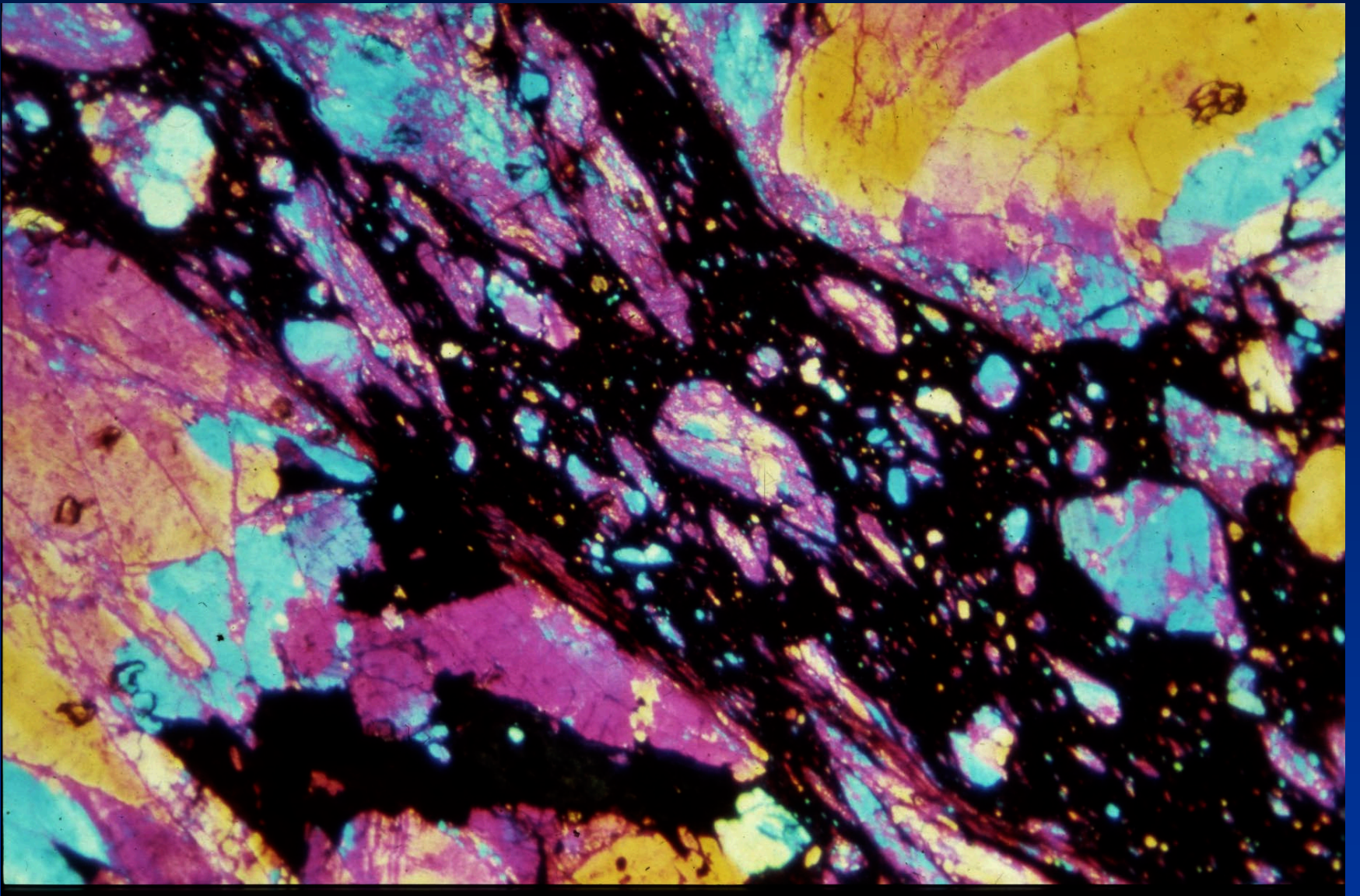


Fig. 5.3. **a** Schematic drawing of a typical pseudotachylyte with generation surface, injection vein, internal compositional banding and typical inclusions. The boundary with the wall rock is sharp. Mica grains in the wall rock show corrosion along the contact with pseudotachylyte. **b** Pseudotachylyte in which the generation surface has been reactivated as a mylonite zone. The mylonite can be recognised as a former pseudotachylyte by its fine-grained homogeneous nature and the presence of injection vein relics



Da Passchier & Trouw, 1996



Da Ramsay & Huber, 1987

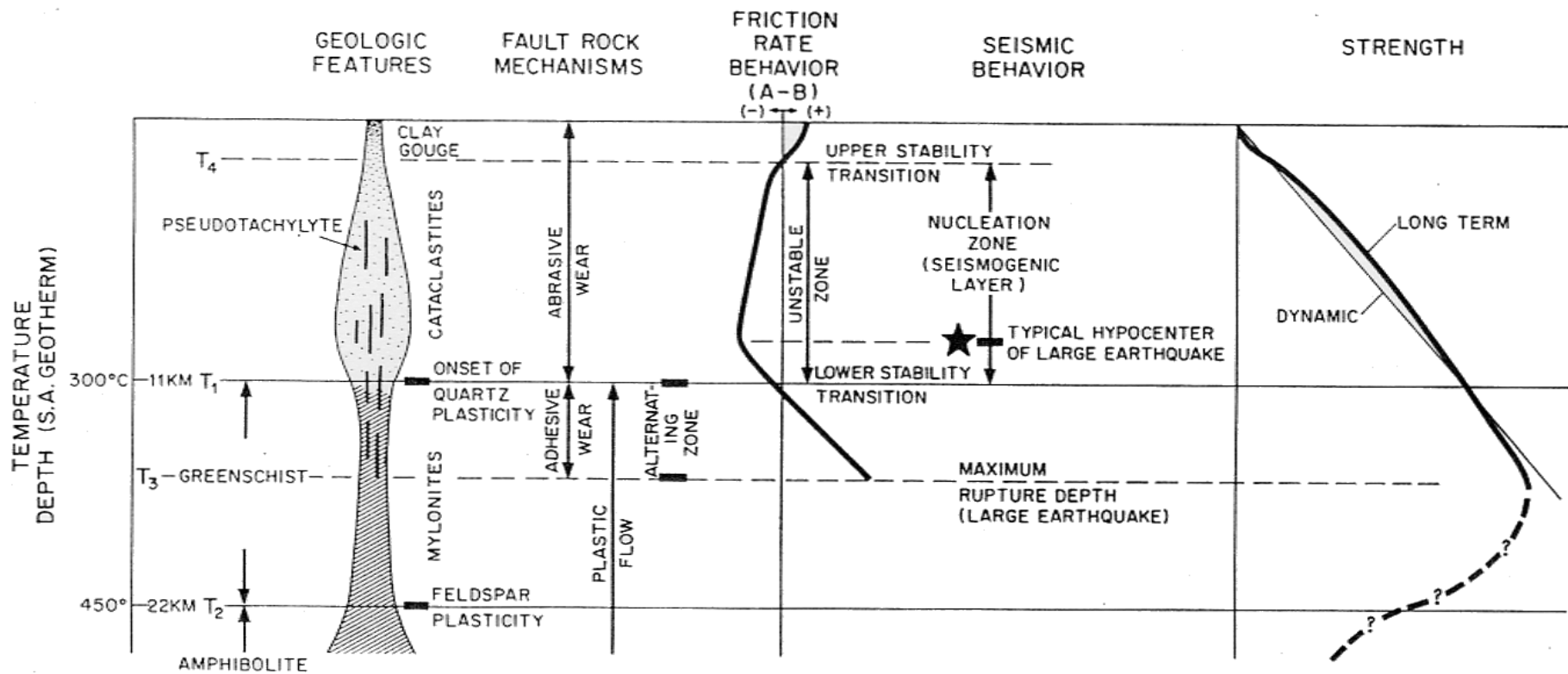


Fig. 3.19 Synoptic model of a shear zone. See the text for explanation. (From Scholz, 1988).