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摘要:

库车坳陷和东濮坳陷是两种变形性质完全不同的盆地,但构造的发育都与盐有关,通过对它们的对比来理解盐在变形中的作用具有重要的构造意义。库车坳陷盐构造主要发育在西部,受古近系库姆格列木群盐岩层分布控制,与印度板块和欧亚板块碰撞引起的压性应力场有关,发育的盐构造有盐核滑脱褶皱、盐滑断层、盐成盆地、盐焊接等。东濮坳陷盐构造主要发育在黄河北地区,受古近系沙三段的盐岩层分布的控制,与太平洋板块向欧亚板块之下俯冲引起的张性应力场有关,发育的盐构造有强制褶皱、盐滑断层、盐成盆地、盐焊接等。虽然两个盆地盐构造的性质不同,但盐在变形中所表现的主要作用相同,都主要起滑脱面的作用,盐发生流动的机理相同,主要与构造活动或断裂活动有关。

关键词: [库车坳陷](#) [东濮坳陷](#) [压应力](#) [张应力](#) [盐构造](#) [对比](#)

Roles of Salt in Deformation: Compression of the Salt-Related Structures between Kuqa Depression and Dongpu Depression [Download Fulltext](#)

[CHEN Shuping](#) [TANG Liangjie](#) [QI Jiafu](#) [QU Dongmeng](#) [SUN Mengsi](#)

1Key Laboratory for Hydrocarbon Accumulation of Education Ministry, China University of Petroleum, Beijing, 102249; 2 Department of Earth Science, China University of Petroleum, Beijing, 102249 ;3 Basin and Reservoir Research Center, China University of

Fund Project:

Abstract:

Salt played very important roles both in the deformations of the Kuqa depression and Dongpu depression in the Cenozoic. It is of tectonic significance to compare the roles of salt in different properties of deformations. Salt tectonics in the Kuqa depression, associated with the distribution of the salt-bearing Paleogene Kumugeliemu Group, mainly formed in the west of the depression. They were resulted from compressive tectonic stresses caused by the collision between the Indian plate and Eurasian plate in the Cenozoic. The salt structures include salt-cored detachment folds, detachment faults, salt-related basins and salt welds. Salt tectonics in the Dongpu depression, associated with the distribution of the salt-bearing Member 3 of the Paleogene Shahejie Formation, mainly formed in the north of the depression. They resulted from the extensional tectonic stresses caused by the subduction of the Pacific plate beneath the Eurasian plate in the Cenozoic. The salt structures include forced folds, detachment faults, salt-related basins and salt welds. Although the salt tectonics in the two depressions is different in the deformation properties, the roles of salt in deformations are mostly identical to be detachment planes, and the flow mechanisms of salt were similar to be caused by tectonic factors.

Keywords: [Kuqa depression](#) [Dongpu depression](#) [compressive stress](#) [extensional stress](#) [salt tectonics](#) [comparison](#) [Xinjiang](#)

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