

塔里木盆地库车坳陷中段盐上层构造特征

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Structural features of post-salt layers in the middle sedimentary cover of Kuqa Depression,the Tarim Basin

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摘要

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摘要 库车坳陷中段新生界底部发育较厚的库姆格列木群($E_{1-2}km$)膏盐岩层,导致盐上层形成复杂的构造变形。依据地震资料解释成果,分析了库车坳陷中段盐上层的构造变形特征,认为盐上层构造变形可以分为收缩构造与盐岩底辟构造两种类型。收缩构造包括薄皮褶皱与逆冲断层两类,盐岩层构成薄皮收缩构造的滑脱层;盐岩底辟构造包括隐刺穿底辟和刺穿底辟,系盐岩层顺层流动造成局部加厚和刺穿现象。盐岩底辟构造在吉迪克组(N_{1j})沉积时期即开始发育,并经历了中新世以上覆地层差异压力作用为主导的盐岩底辟以及上新世-第四纪以水平挤压作用为主导的盐岩底辟两个阶段。收缩构造主要是在库车组(N_2k)与西域组(Q_1x)沉积期开始发育的,形成滑脱褶皱变形,并在褶皱翼部发育破冲断层。

关键词: [盐构造](#) [盐上层](#) [收缩构造](#) [构造样式](#) [构造演化](#) [库车坳陷](#) [塔里木盆地](#)

Abstract: The thick salt layer of Kumgeliem Group($E_{1-2}km$)at the bottom of Cenozoic led to the complicated deformation of post-salt layers in Kuqa Depression.Structural deformation in the study area is studied based on interpretation of seismic data.The types of structural deformation were identified,i.e. contractional structure and salt diapir-related structure.The contractional structures can be divided into thin-skinned folds and thrusts,with salt layer as the detachment.The salt diapir-related structures can be divided into blind piercing diapir structure and piercing diapir structure,which were caused by local thickening and piercing due to salt along-bed flow.The salt diapire-related structures started to develop during the deposition of Jidik Formation(N_{1j})and experienced two evolution stages.The first stage was the Miocene when salt diapir-related was mainly caused by the differential pressure of the overlying strata, while the second stage was the Pliocene and Quaternary when salt diapir-related diaper was mainly caused by horizontal depression.The contractional structures were mainly formed during the deposition of Kuqa Formation(N_2k)and Xiyu Formation(Q_1x),with deformation of decollement folds and development of thrusts on the limbs of folds.

Keywords: [salt structure](#) [post-salt layer](#) [contractional structure](#) [structural style](#) [structural evolution](#) [Kuqa Depression](#) [Tarim Basin](#)

Received 2011-07-03;

Fund:

国家重点基础研究发展计划("973"计划)项目(2006CB202301)。

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引用本文:

谢会文, 李勇, 郭卫星, 吴超, 徐振平, 漆家福.塔里木盆地库车坳陷中段盐上层构造特征[J] 石油与天然气地质, 2011,V32(5): 768-776

Xie Huiwen, Li Yong, Guo Weixing, Wu Chao, Xu Zhenping, Qi Jiafu.Structural features of post-salt layers in the middle sedimentary cover of Kuqa Depression,the Tarim Basin[J] Oil & Gas Geology, 2011,V32(5): 768-776

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