

柴达木盆地阿尔金斜坡层序地层及湖盆充填型式

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摘要: 根据基准面分析原理, 柴达木盆地阿尔金斜坡新近系?古近系发育了构造侵蚀不整合界面?局部构造运动叠加凝聚界面?相转换面?湖泛面等4类等时或准等时界面, 依次将新近系?古近系湖盆充填体系划分为3个构造层序和4个成因层序, 并建立了等时地层格架和初始裂陷型?伸展裂陷型?湖盆萎缩型3种不同的层序式样, 每种层序式样受特定的沉积古构造背景控制, 并具有不同的内部构成, 从而形成了柴达木新近纪?古近纪湖盆沉积中心不断东移, 总体向上变细的湖盆充填模式?

关键词: 层序地层; 层序型式; 湖盆充填模式; 柴达木

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Sequence stratigraphy and lake basin-filling model on the Altun slope in the Qaidam basin

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Abstract: Four types of isochronous or quasiisochronous boundaries i. e. tectonic erosion unconformity condensed surface overlapped by the local tectonic movement facies transition surface and lake-flooding surface are developed in the Paleogene and Neogene System on the Altun slope of the Qaidam basin. They may divide the Paleogene and Neogene lake basin-filling system into three tectonic sequences and four genetic sequences and an isochronous stratigraphic framework and three sequence types, i. e. the initial rifting type, extensional rifting type and highstand type are established. Each sequence type is controlled by a specific sedimentary-paleotectonic setting and exhibits its own internal structure thus forming the lake basin-filling model of continuous eastward migration of the depocenter of the Paleogene and Neogene Qaidam Lake basin and generally upward-fining lake basin-filling.

Key words: sequence stratigraphy; sequence type; lake basin-filling model; Qaidam