

Kıvrım ve
Kıvrımlanma

JEM 213
Yapısal Jeoloji

Prof. Dr.
Veysel Işık

Ankara Üniversitesi
Jeoloji Mühendisliği Bölümü
Tektonik Araştırma Grubu

T
A
G

Kıvrımların Oluşum Mekanizması

Kıvrımlanma mekanizması ile ilgili çok sayıda mekanizma tanımlanmıştır.

Bunlardan en belli-başlıları

(A) Kamburlaşma (Buckling) (Aktif kıvrımlanma),

(B) Bükülme (Bending) (Aktif kıvrımlanma)

(C) Pasif kıvrımlanma.

Bu mekanizmalara yine

(D) Fleksürel kayma ve

(E) Fleksürel akma da eşlik eder.

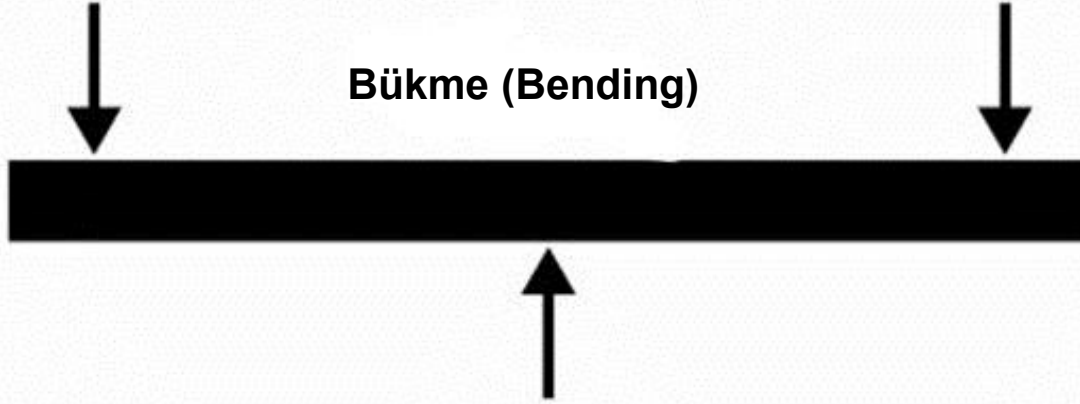
Kamburlaşma (Buckling)

- Aktif Kıvrımlanma



Bükme (Bending)

- Aktif Kıvrımlanma



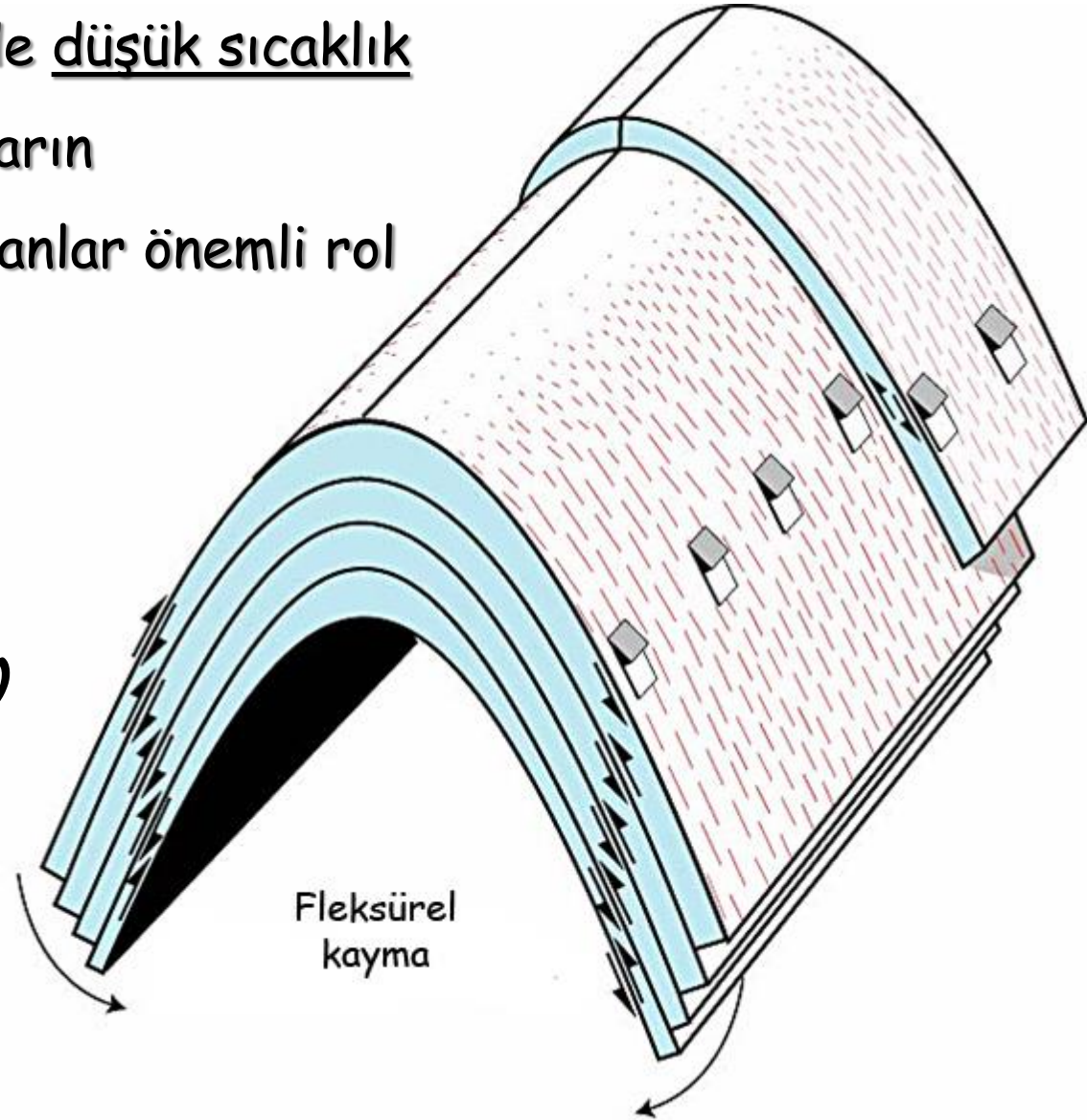
Pasif Kıvrımlanma



Fleksürel Kayma

Yerin sığ derinliklerinde düşük sıcaklık ve basınç altında kayaların kıvrımlanmasında katmanlar önemli rol oynar.

Fleksürel kayma olayı bükülme (bending) ve kamburlaşma (bukling) mekanizmalarına eşlik eder.

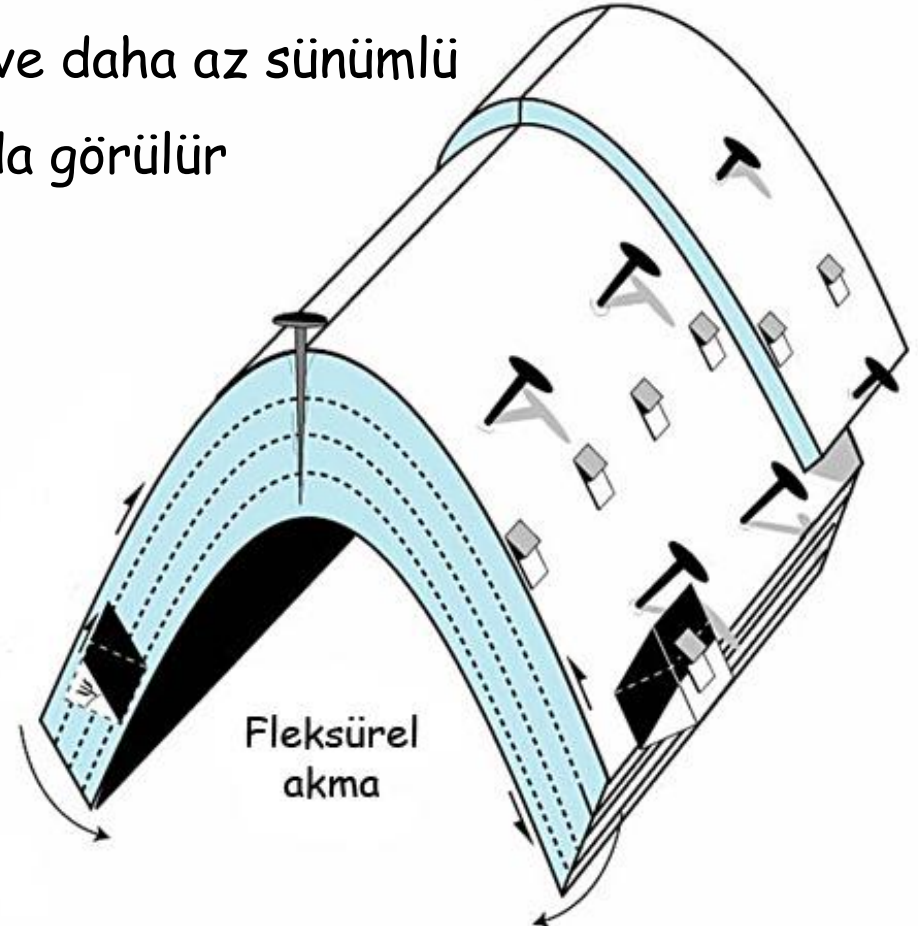


Fleksürel Akma

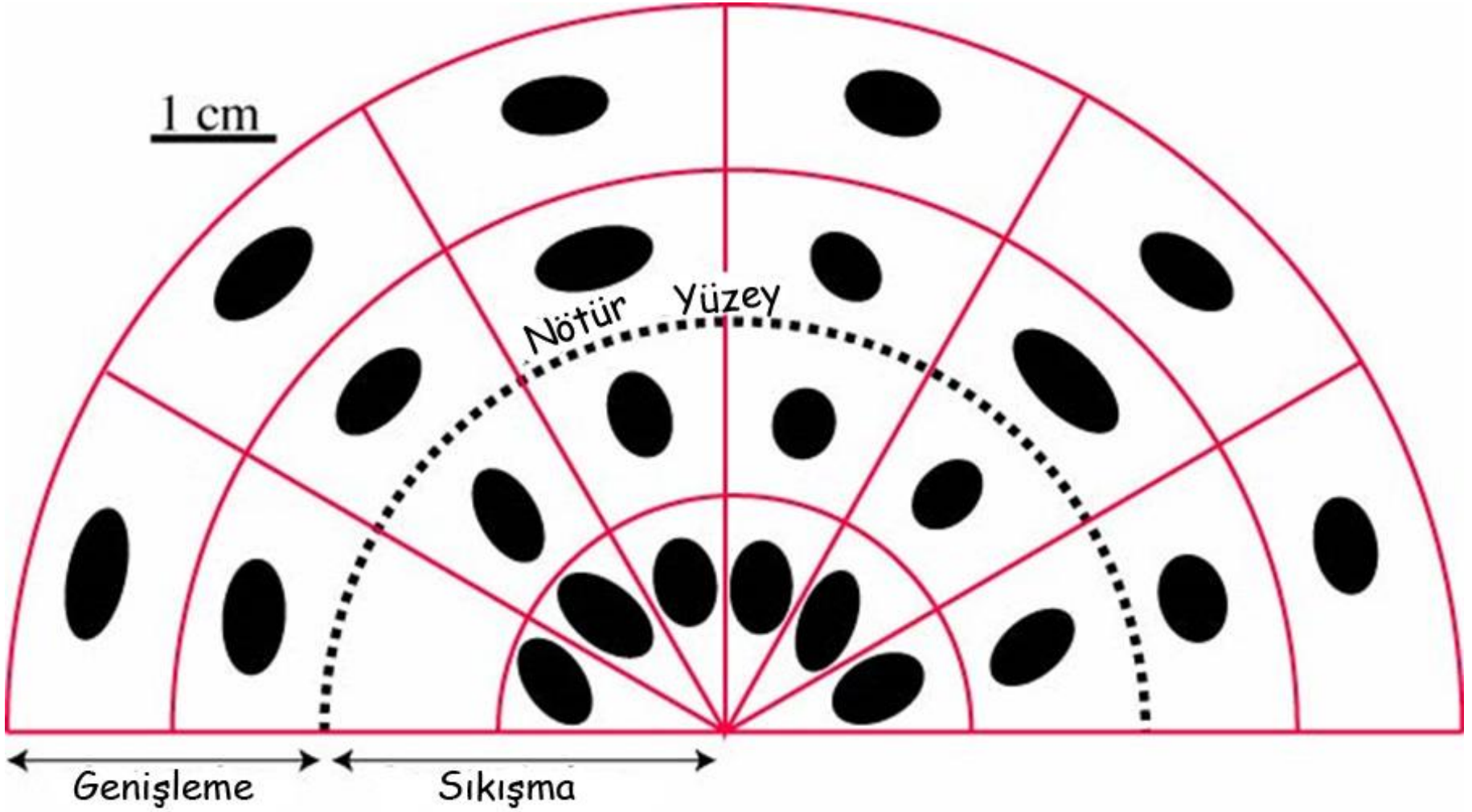
Eğer katmanların bazısı sünümlü bazısı gevrek özellikte ise kamburlaşmaya (buckling) *fleksürel akma* eşlik eder.

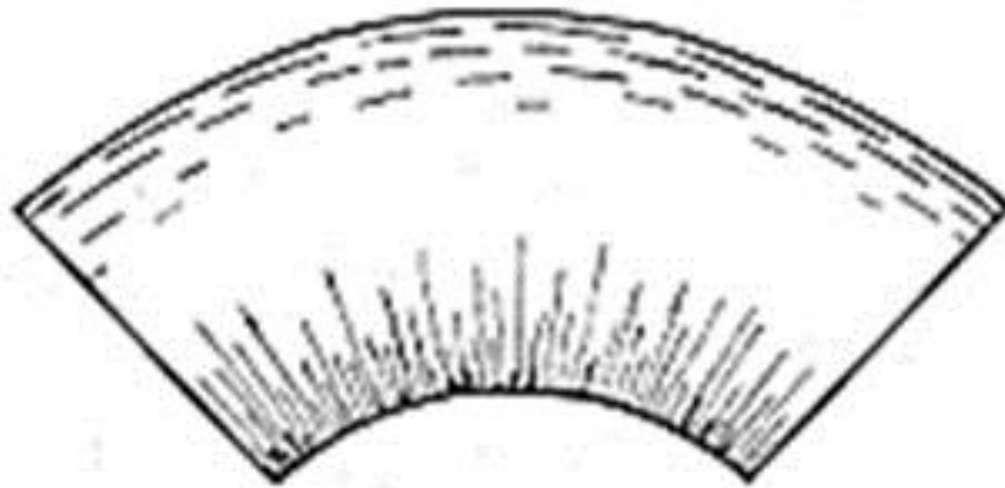
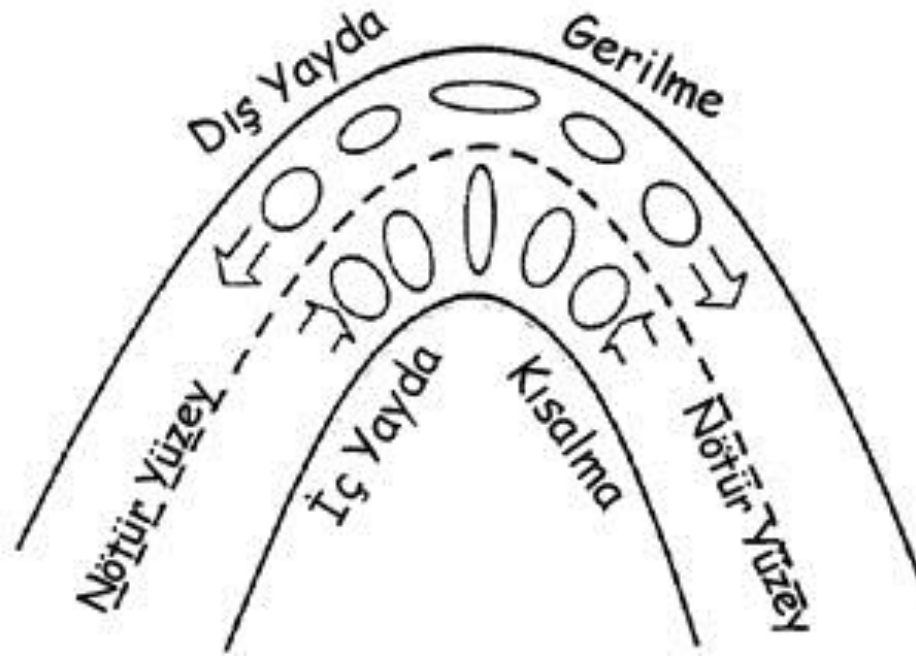
Fleksürel akmada katmanlar arasında sünümlülük farklılığının olması gerekir. Bu durum sünümlü ve daha az sünümlü karakterdeki metamorfik kayalarda görülür

Sonuçta dayanımlı kayanın katman kalınlığı değişmezken, zayıf/dayanımsız olan ise büyük kalınlık değişimi gösterecektir.

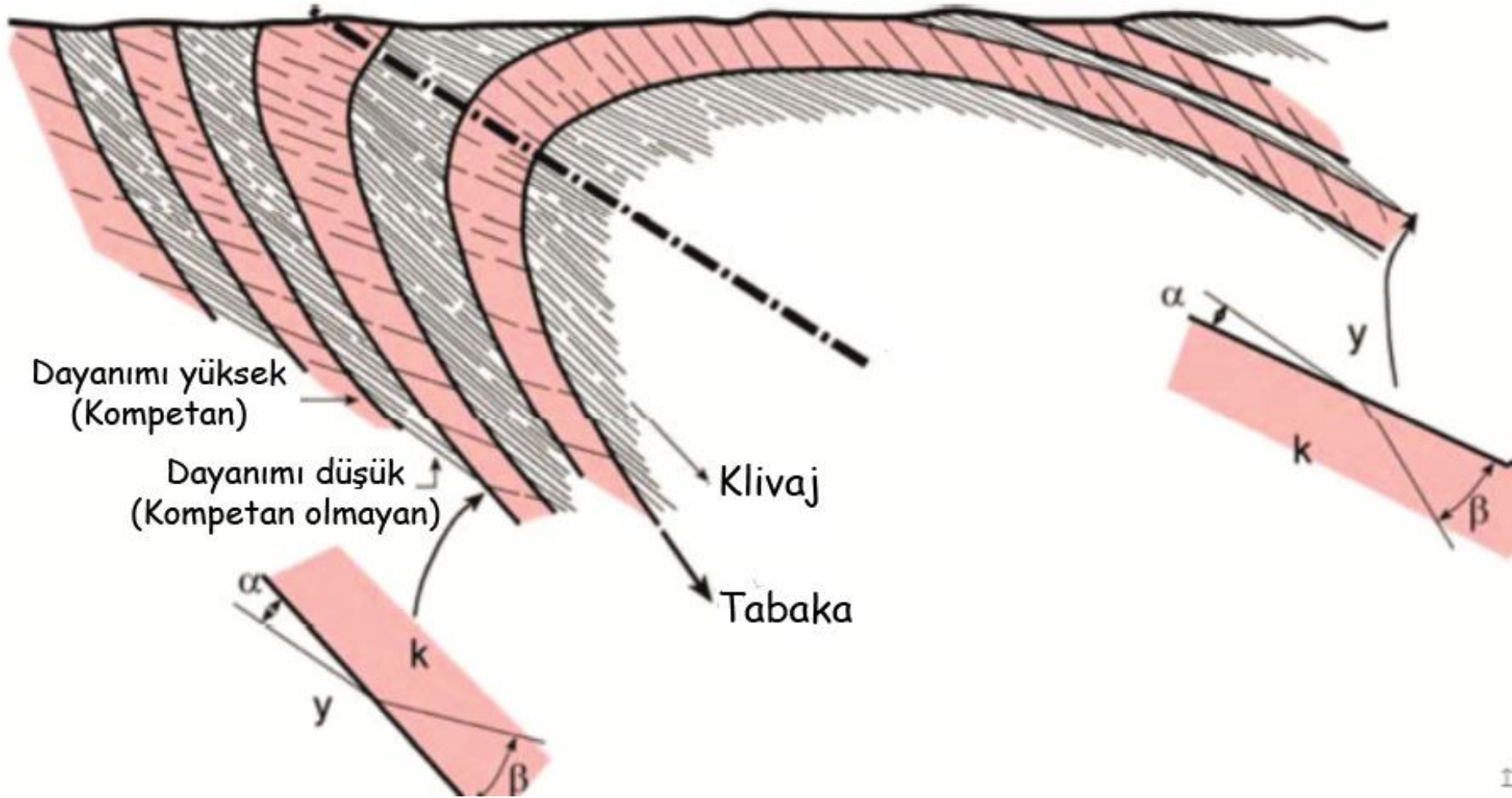


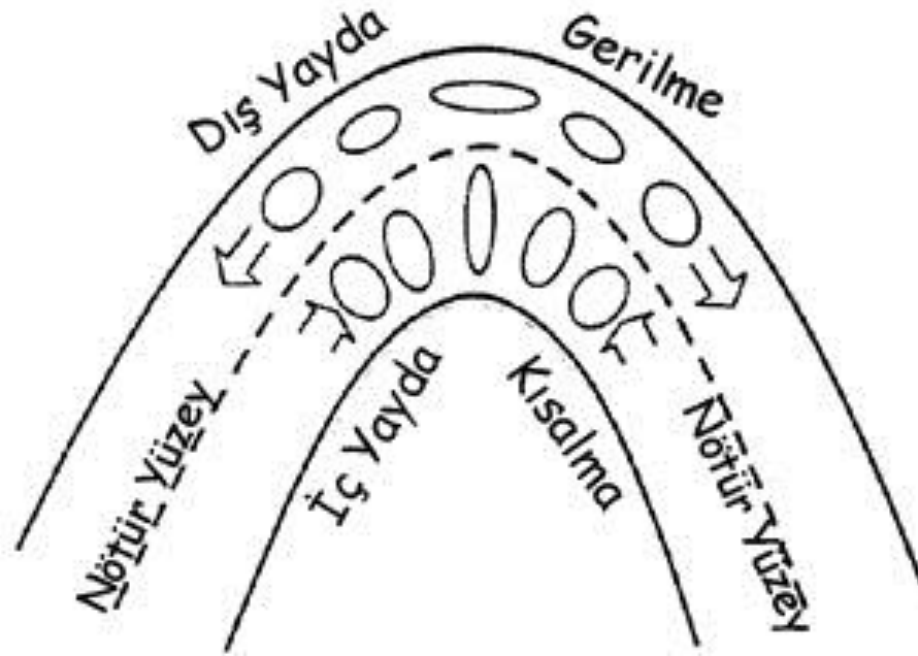
Kıvrım Kinematığı



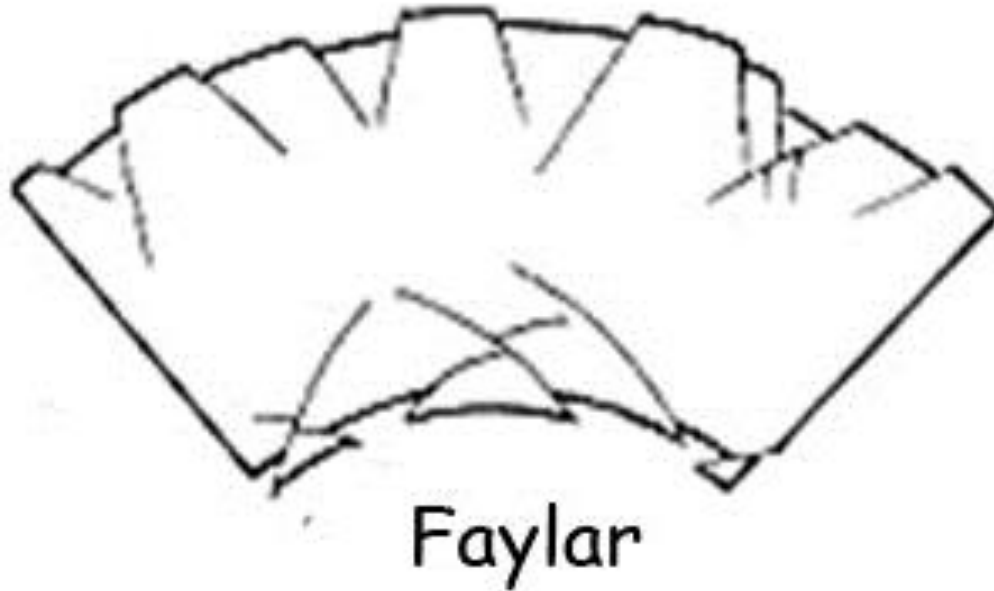
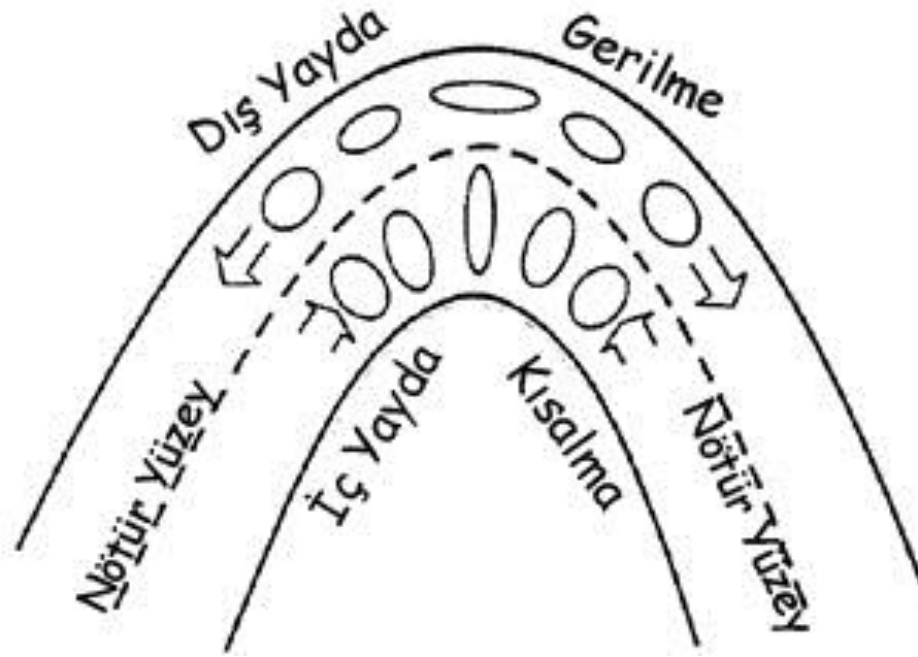


Klivaj

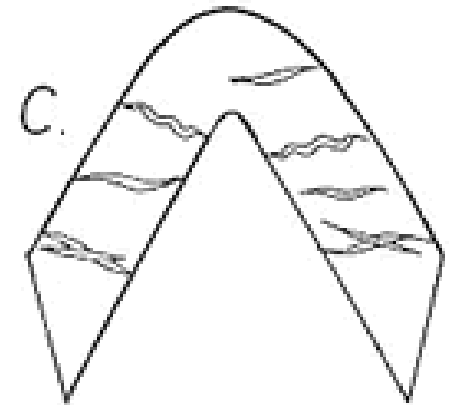
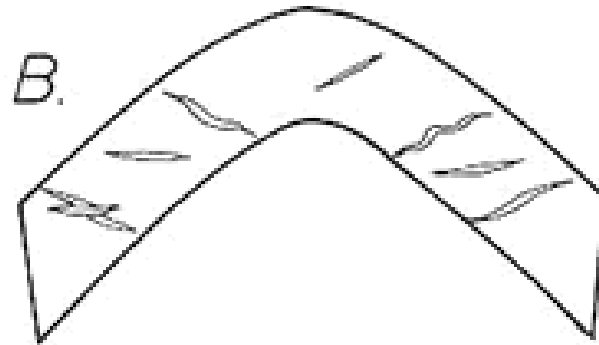
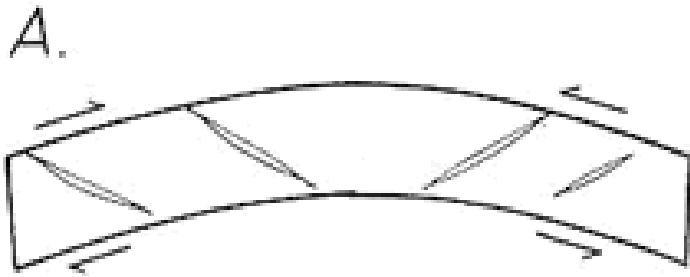
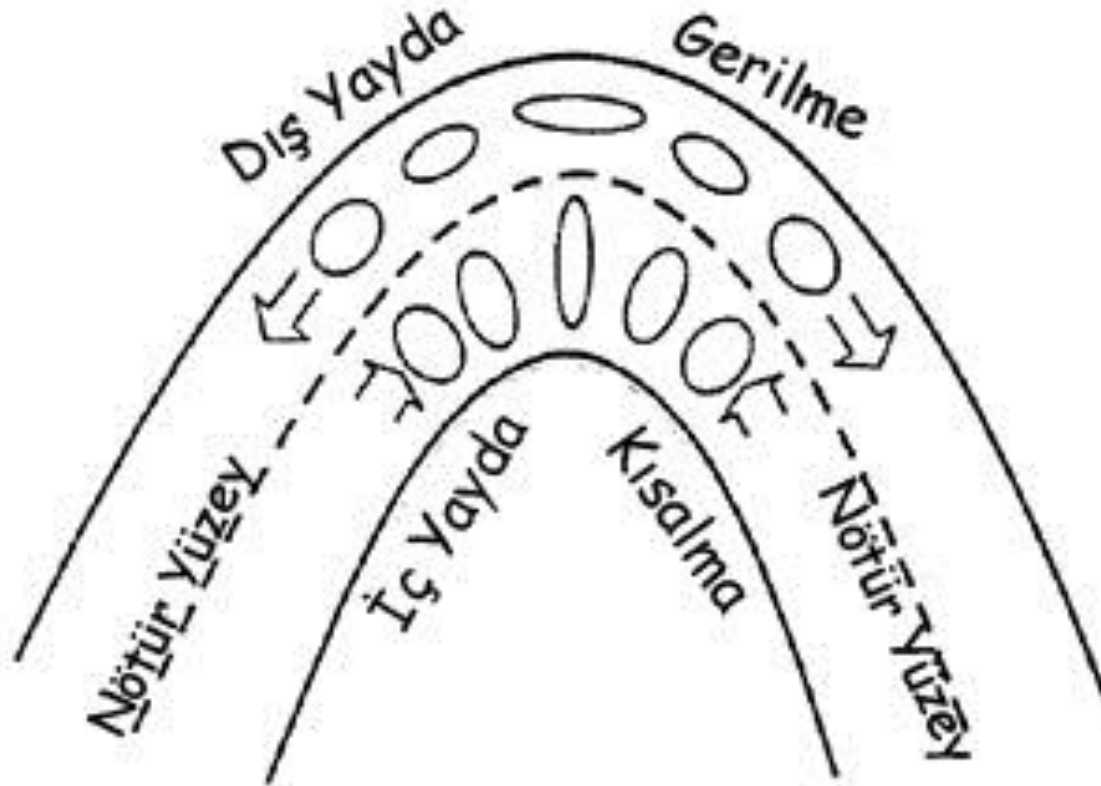


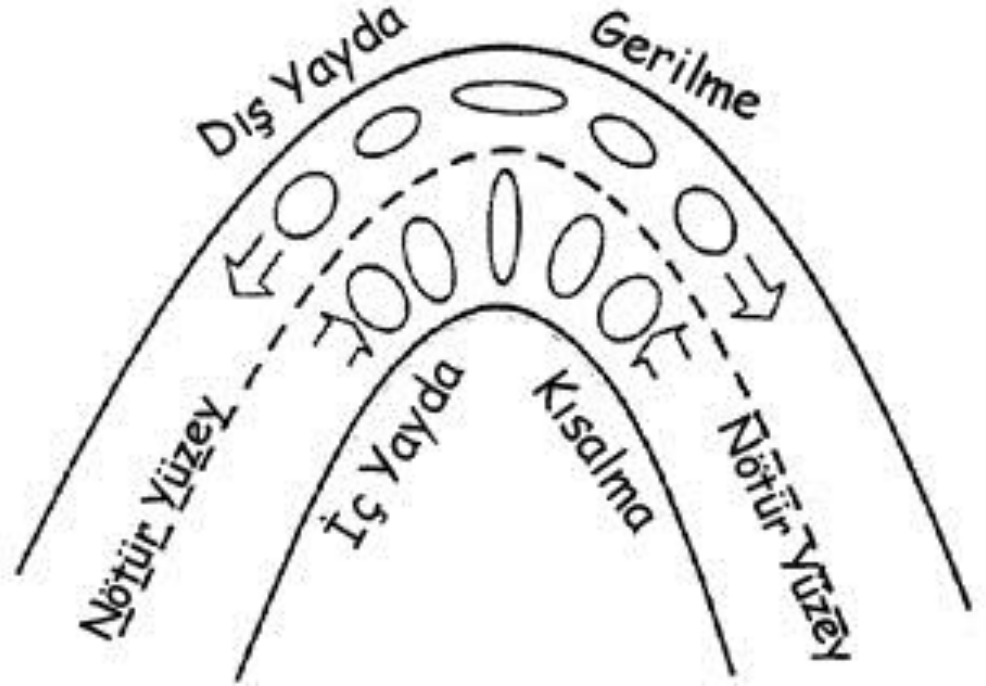
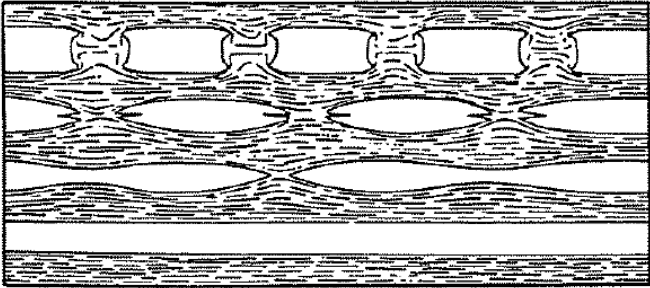
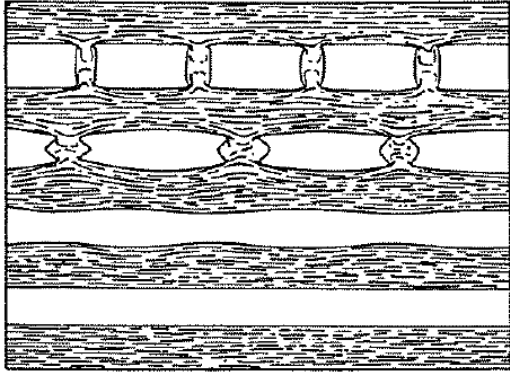
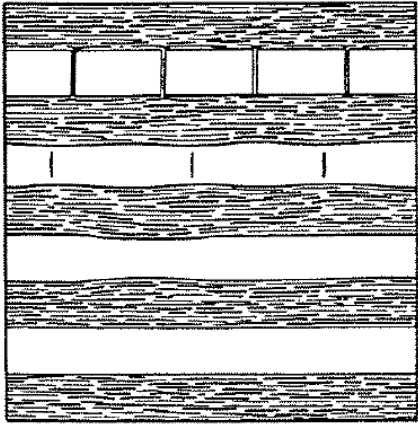


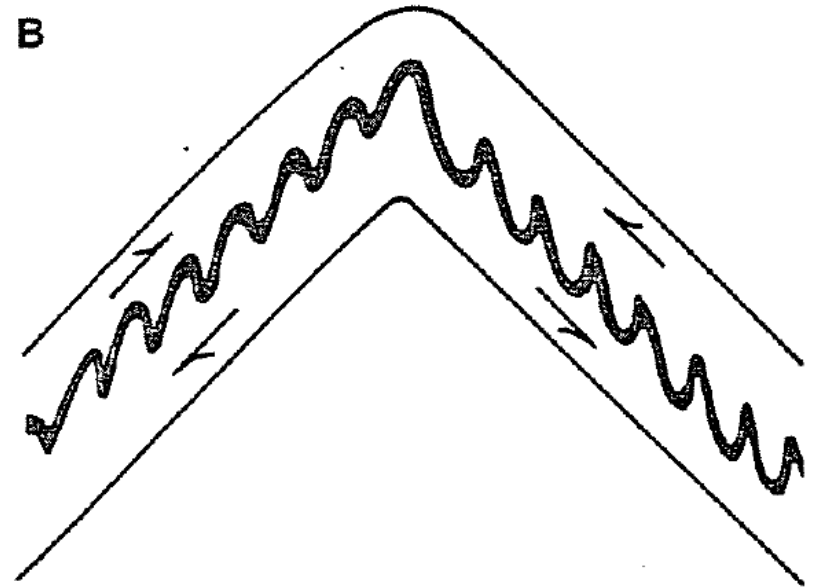
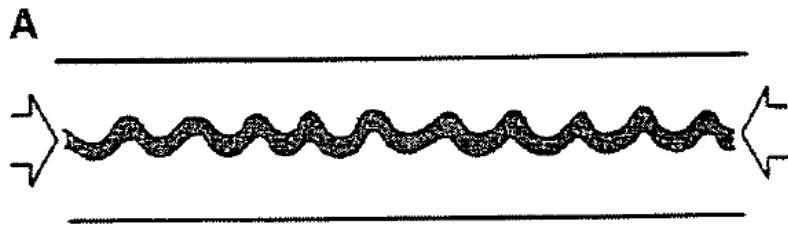
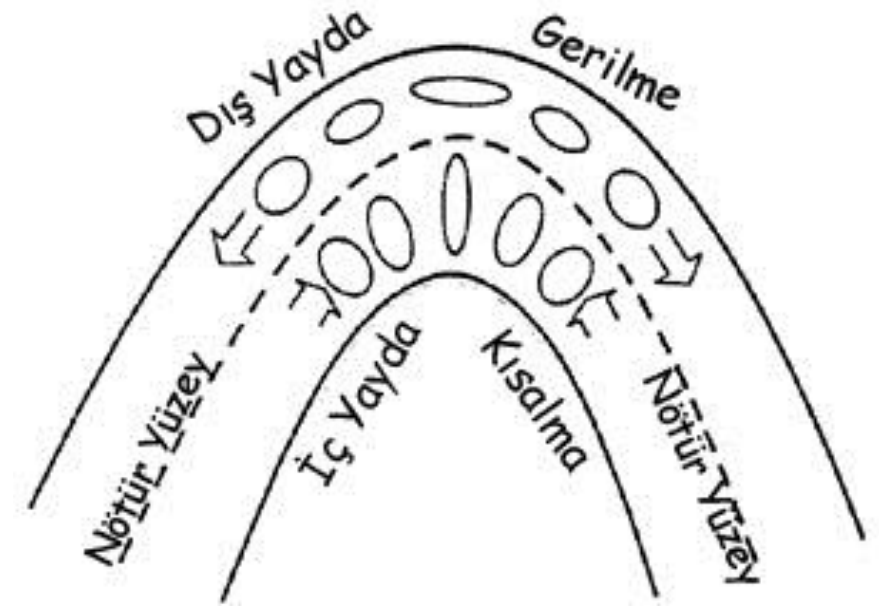
Açılma çatlakları

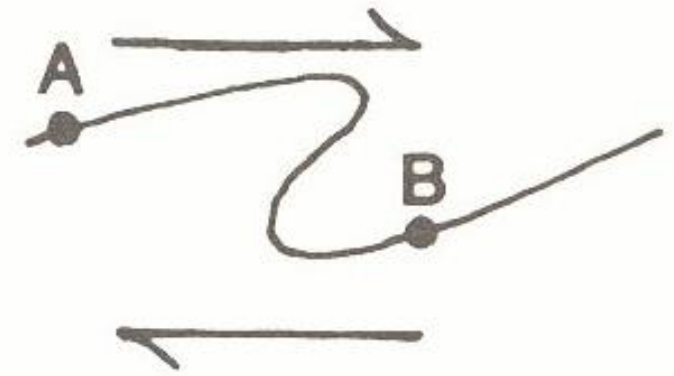


Faylar

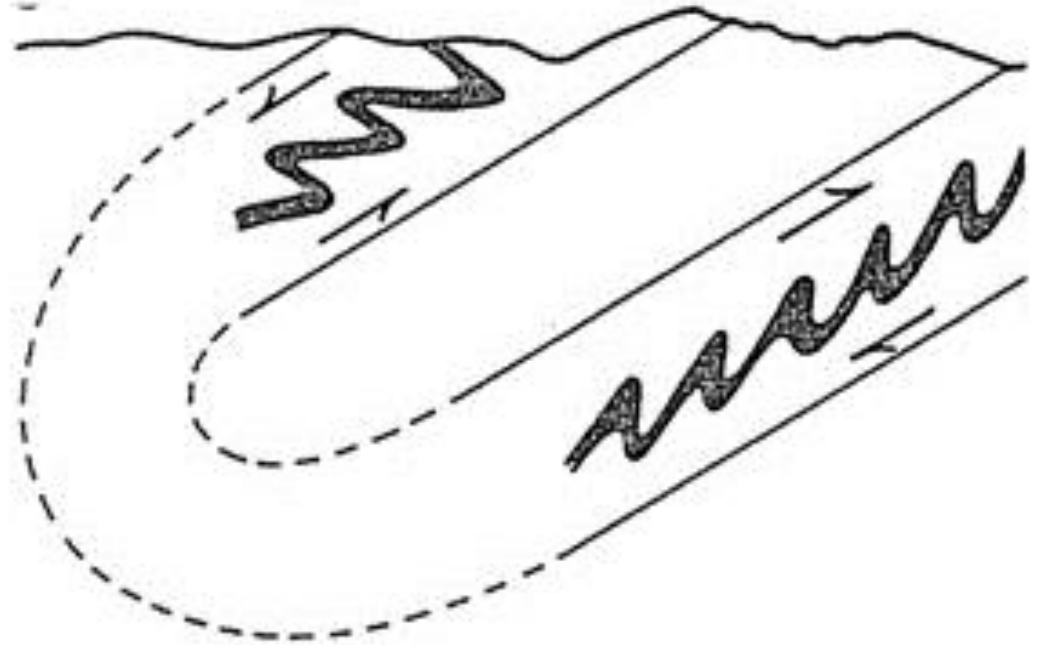
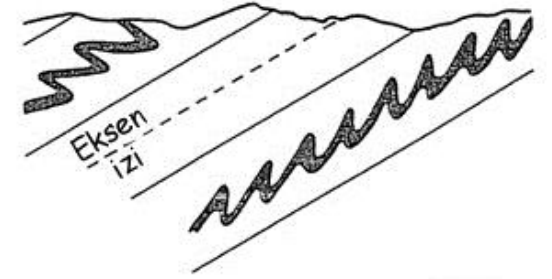
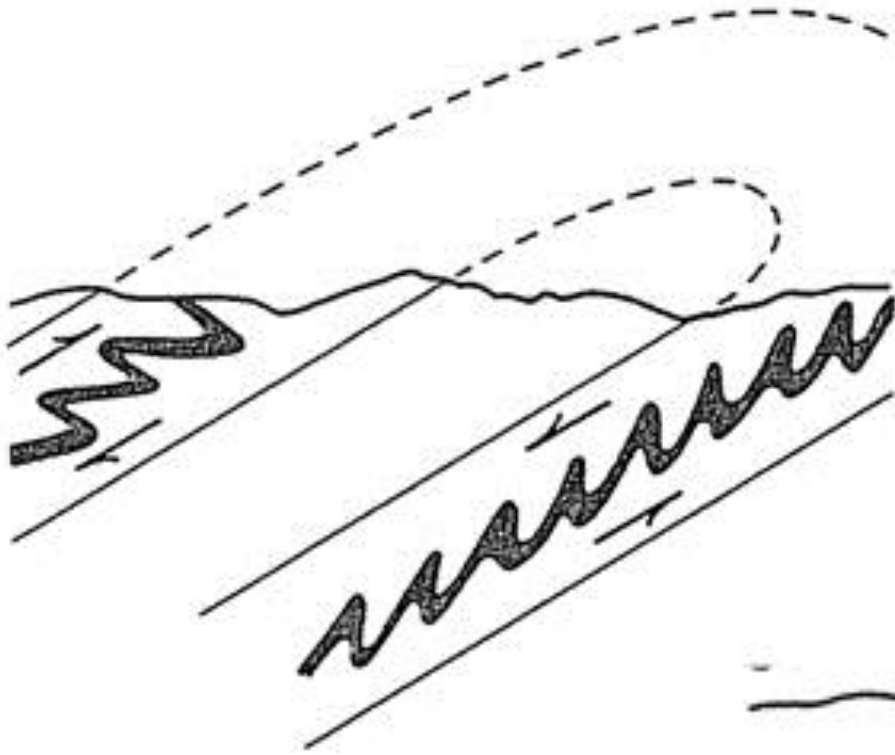


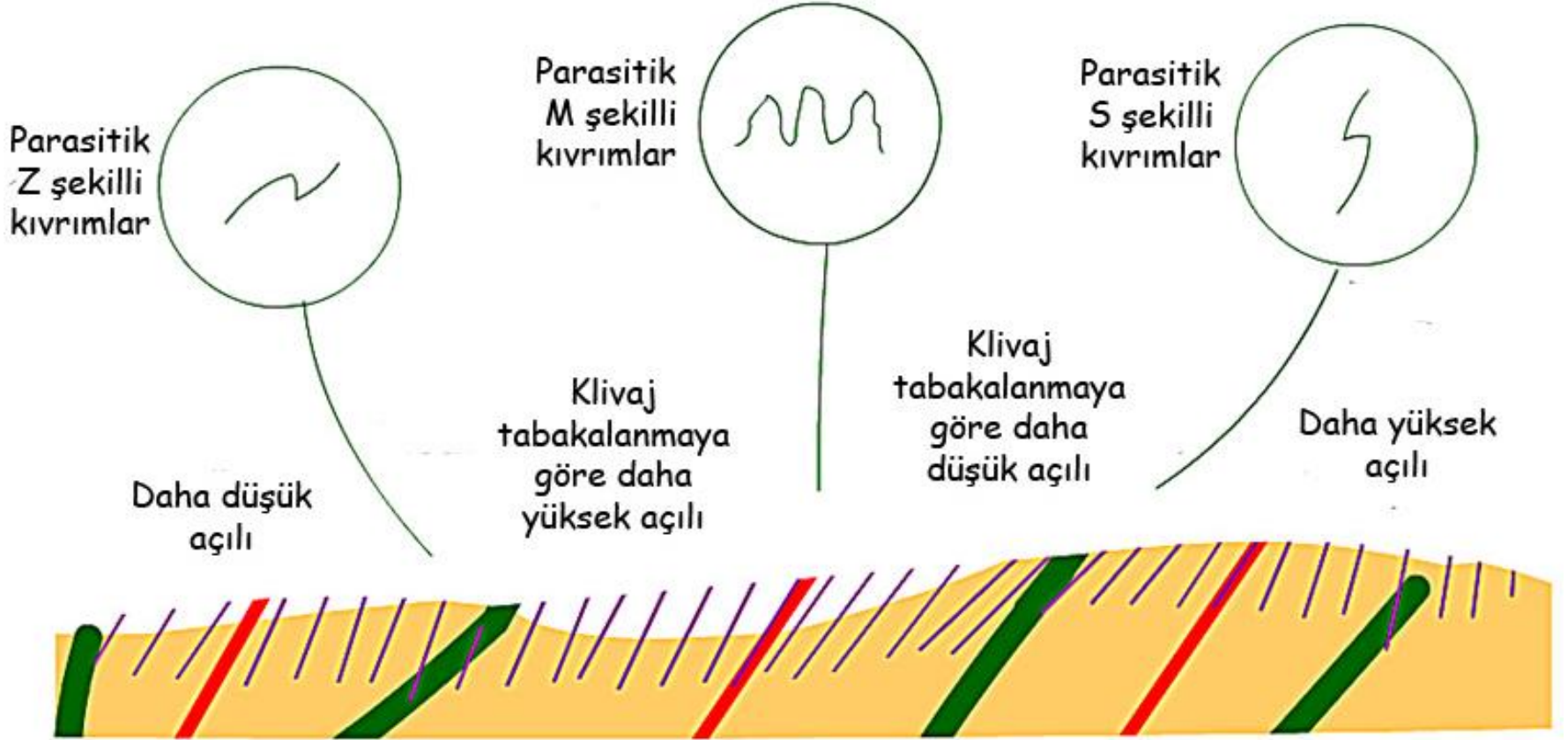


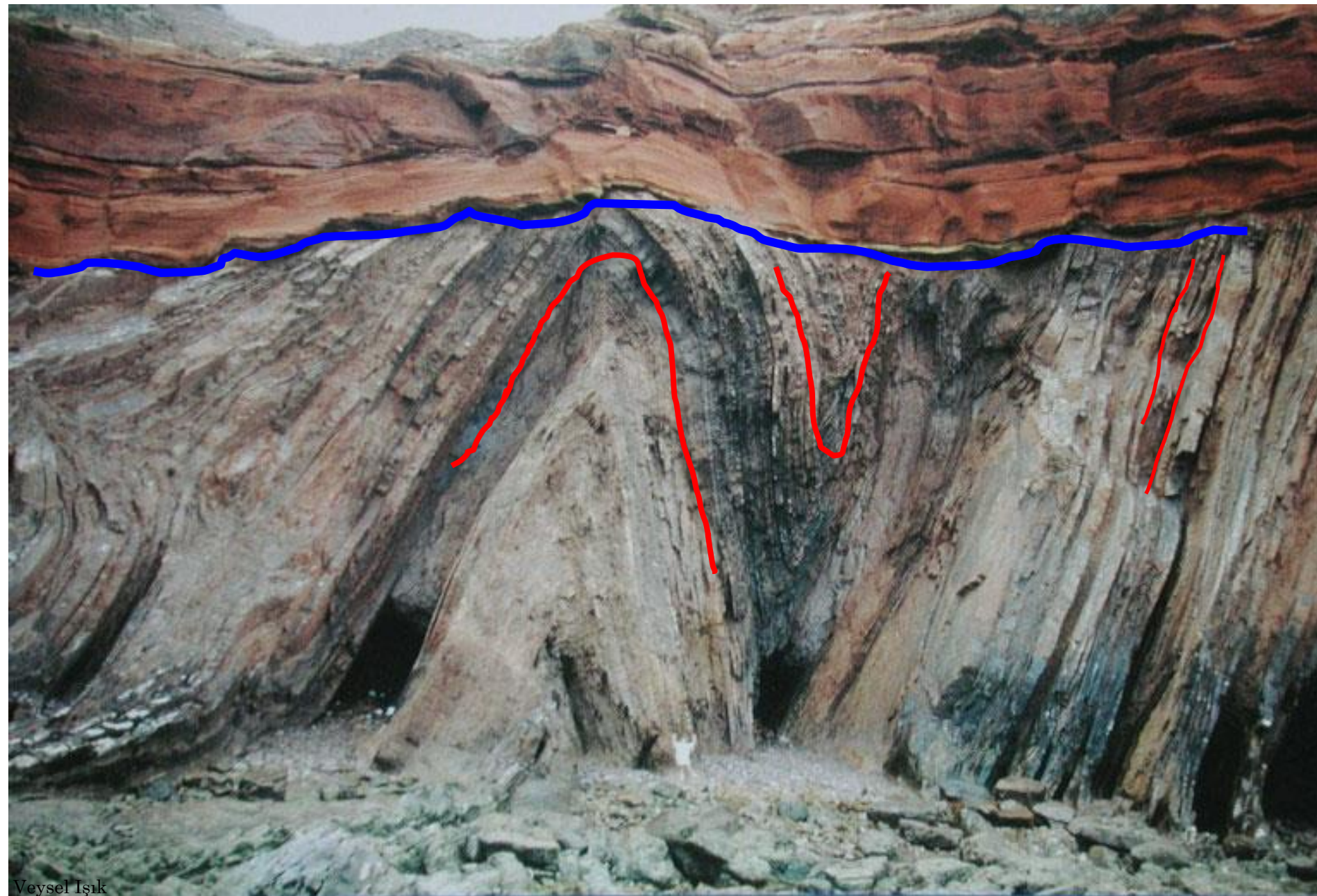




Kıvrımlardaki bu verjin
özelliđi asimetric kıvrımların
hareket yönünü belirlemede
kullanılır.

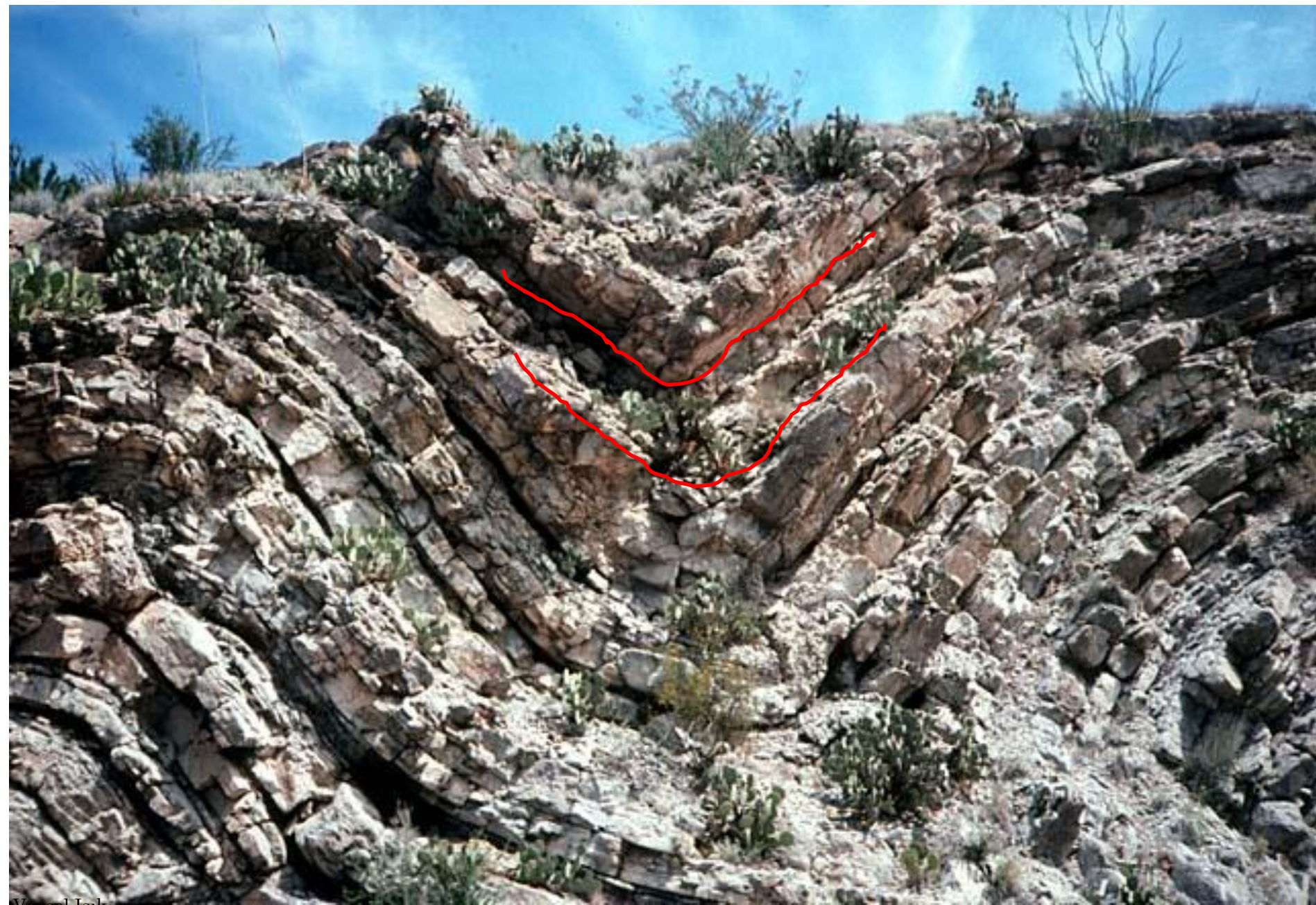






Veysel Işık

JEM 213 - Yapısal Jeoloji



Veysel Işık

JEM 213 - Yapısal Jeoloji











