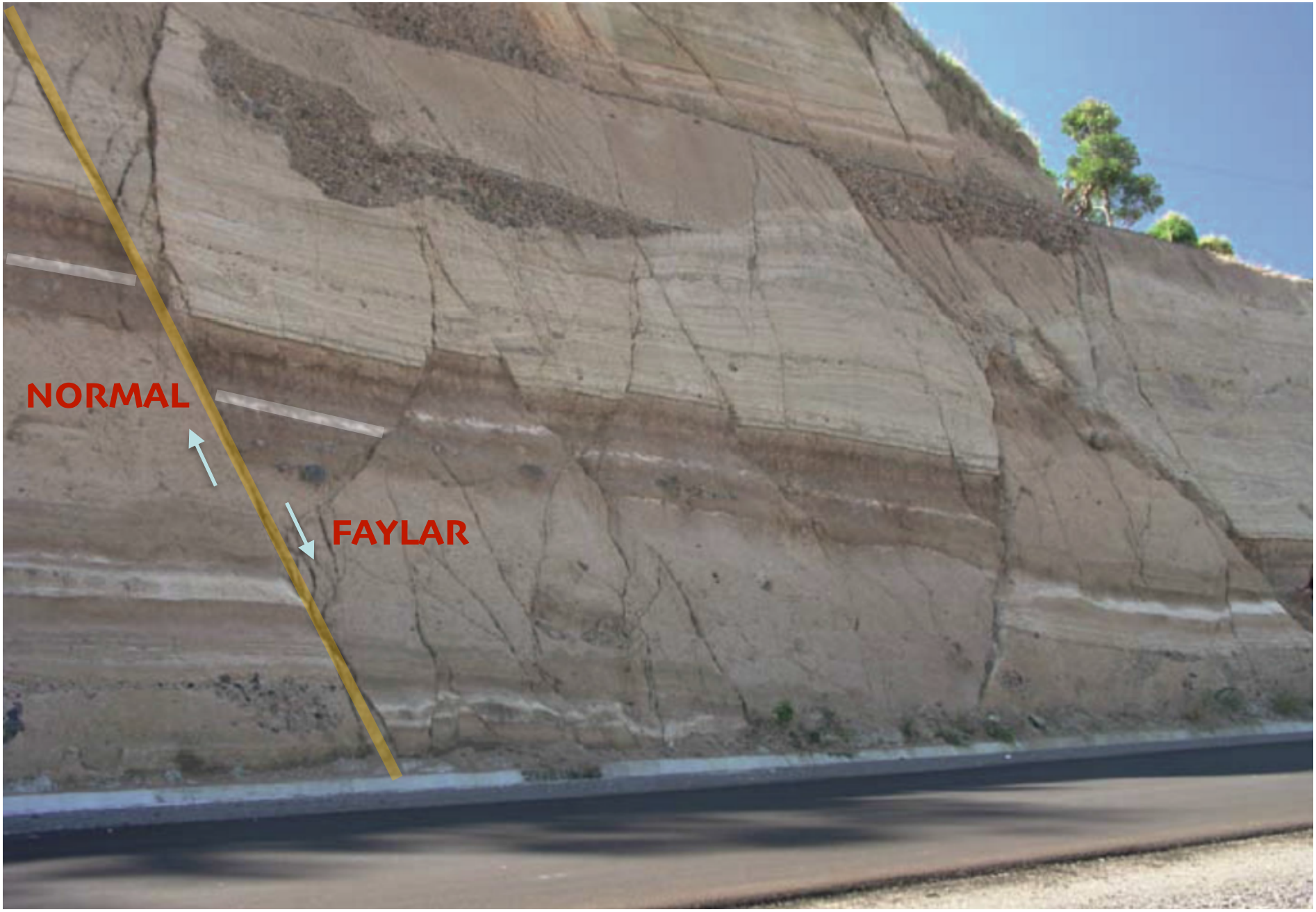
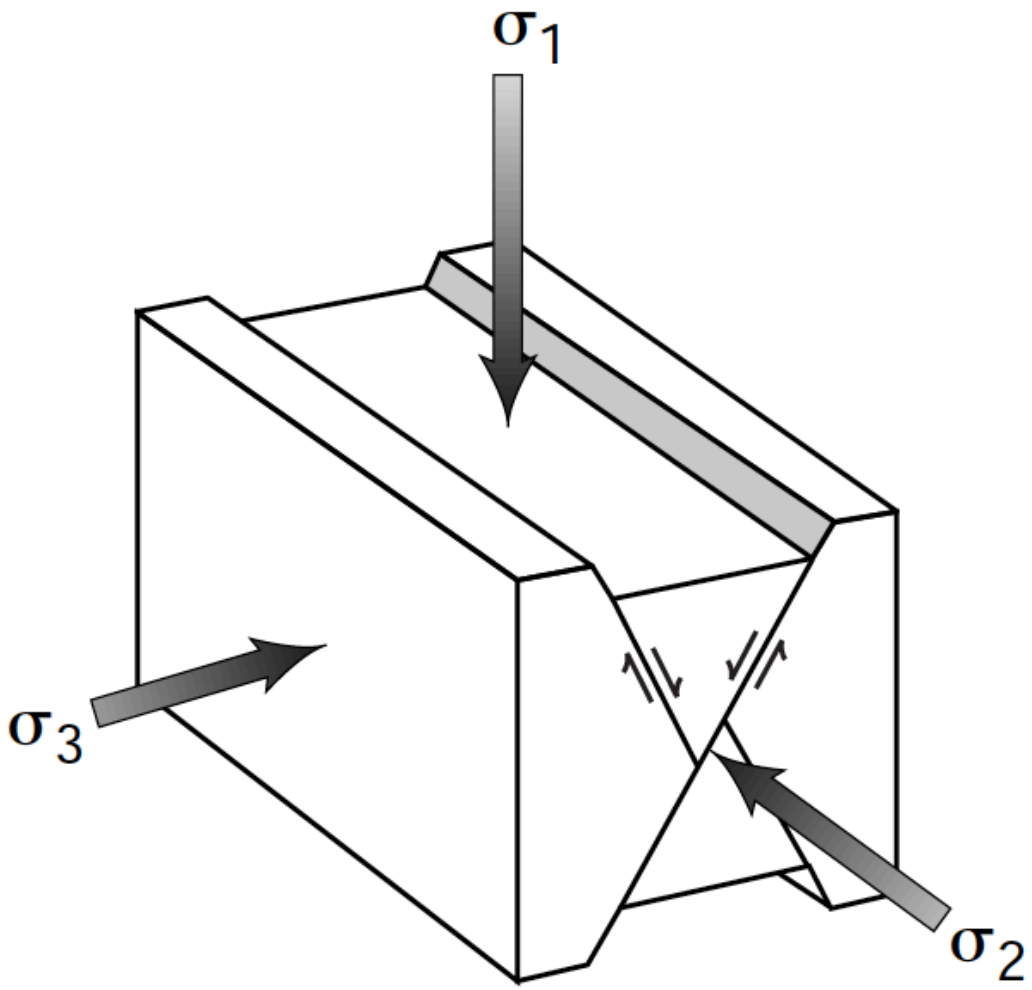
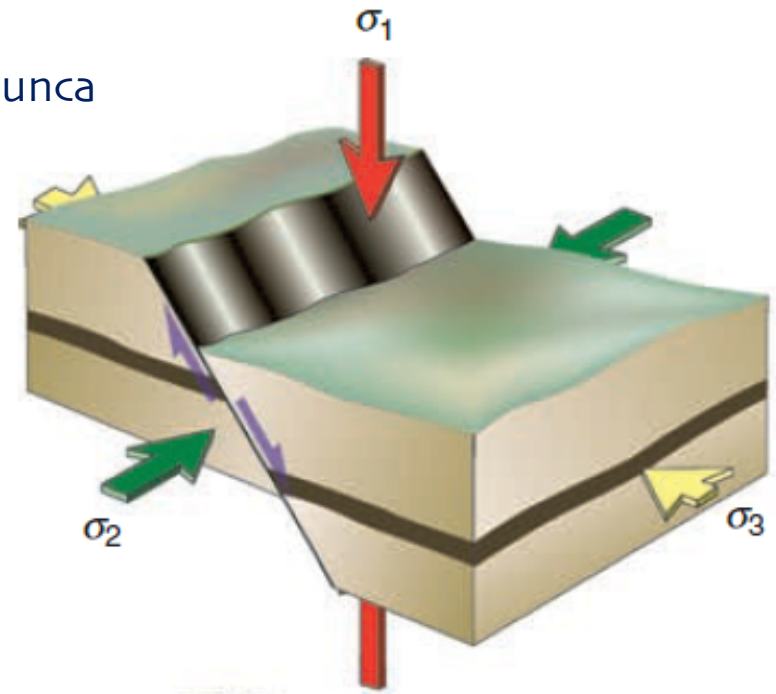
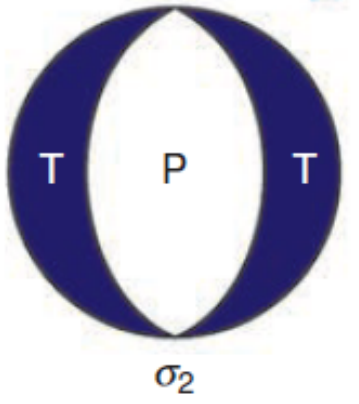

NORMAL
FAYLAR

NORMAL FAYLARIN ANA GERİLME EKSENLERİ İLE İLİŞKİSİ

- σ_1 düşey ve makaslama kırıklarının dar açı ortayında
- σ_3 yatay ve açılma kırıklarına dik
- σ_2 yatay ve makaslama kırıklarının arakesiti boyunca

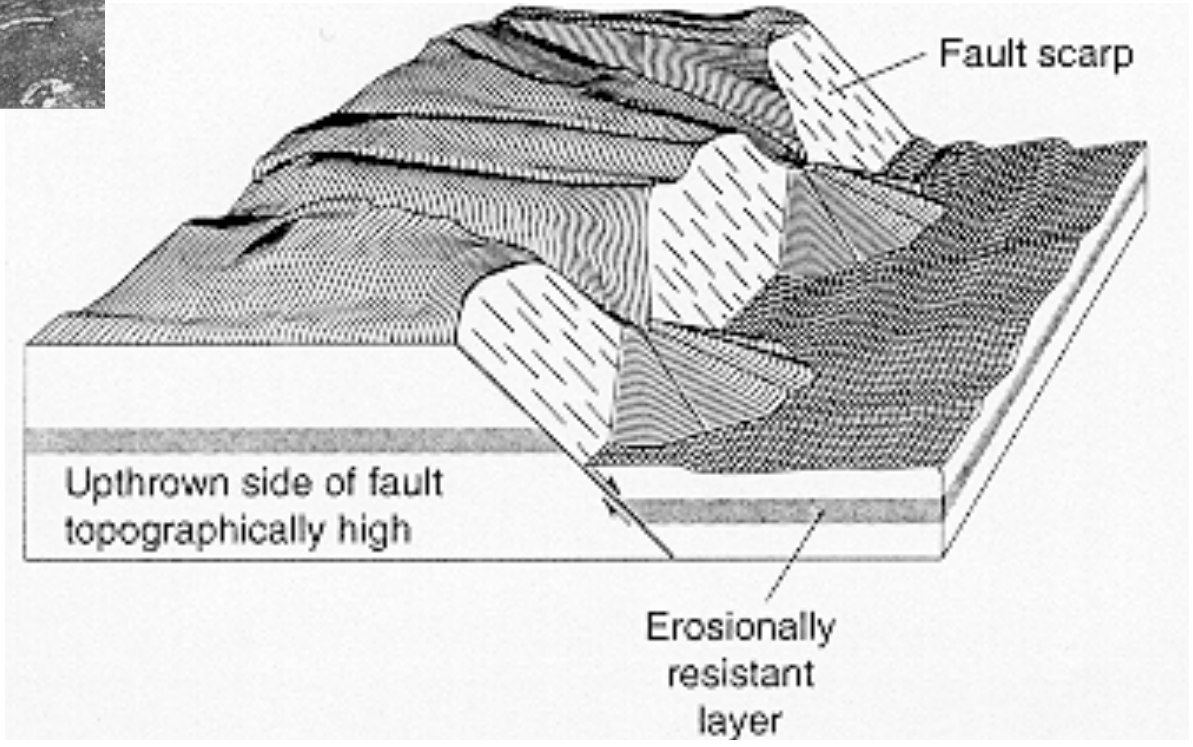






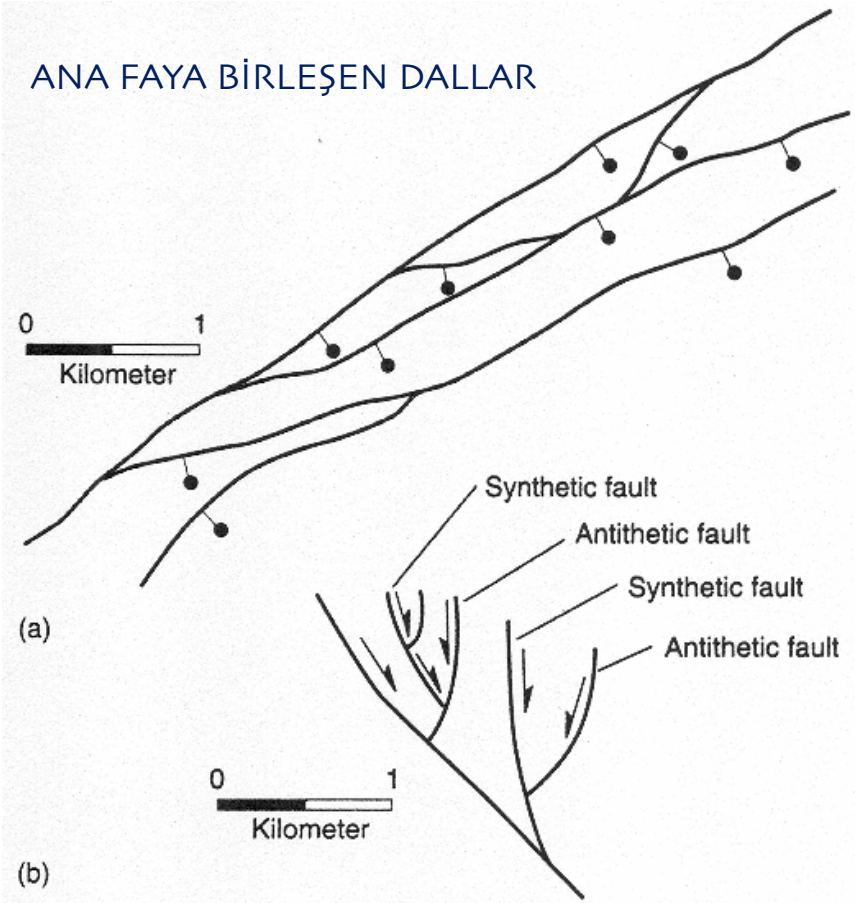
Normal-fault regime

GEOMETRİK ÖZELLİKLER

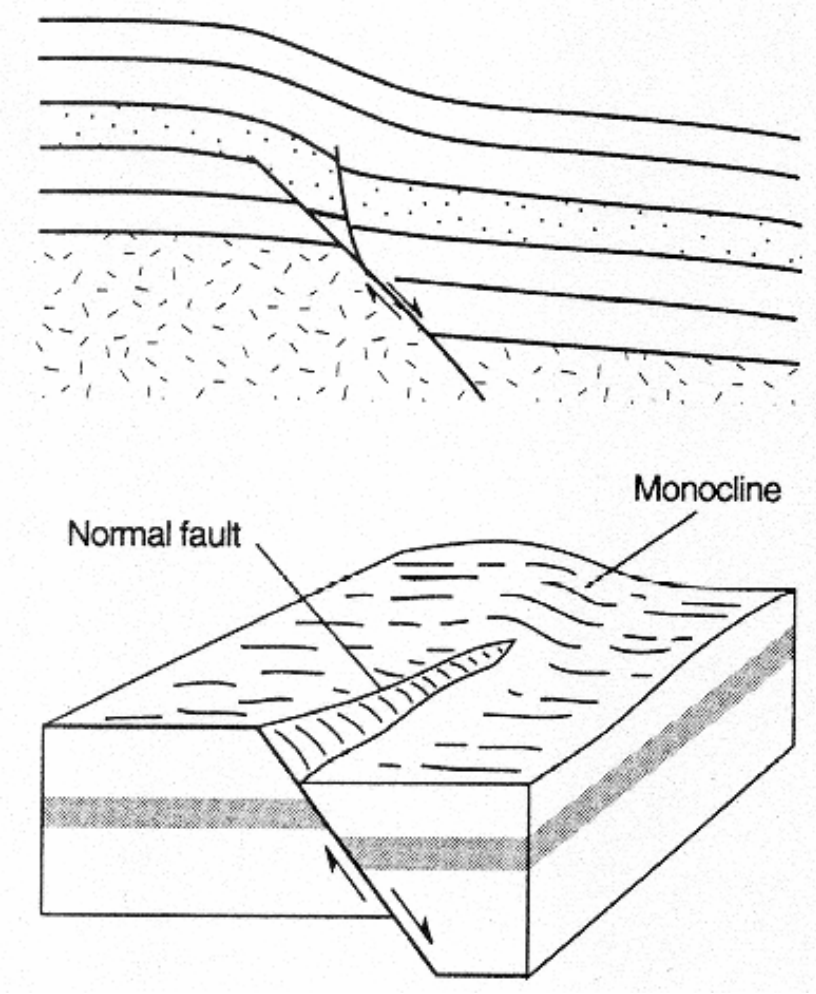


GEOMETRİK ÖZELLİKLER

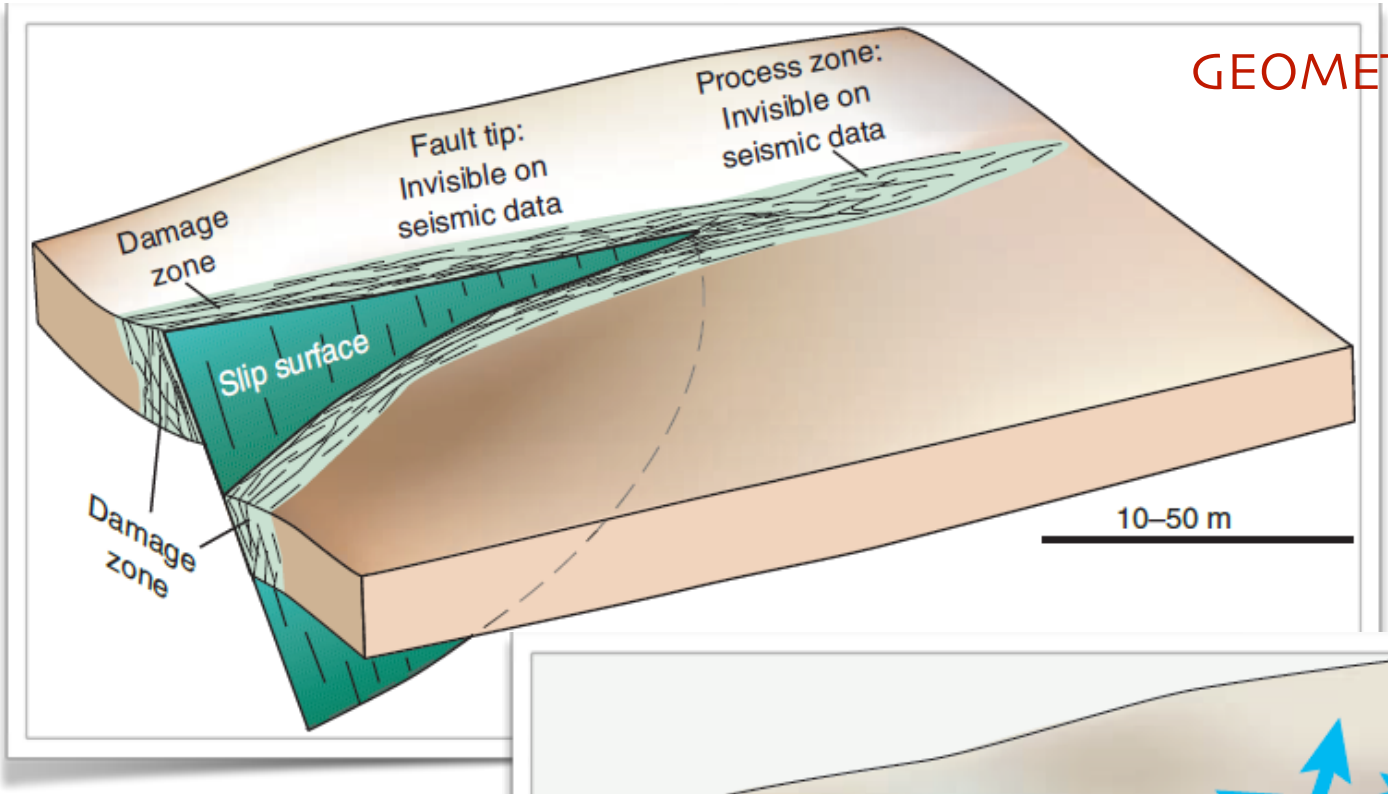
ANA FAYA BİRLEŞEN DALLAR

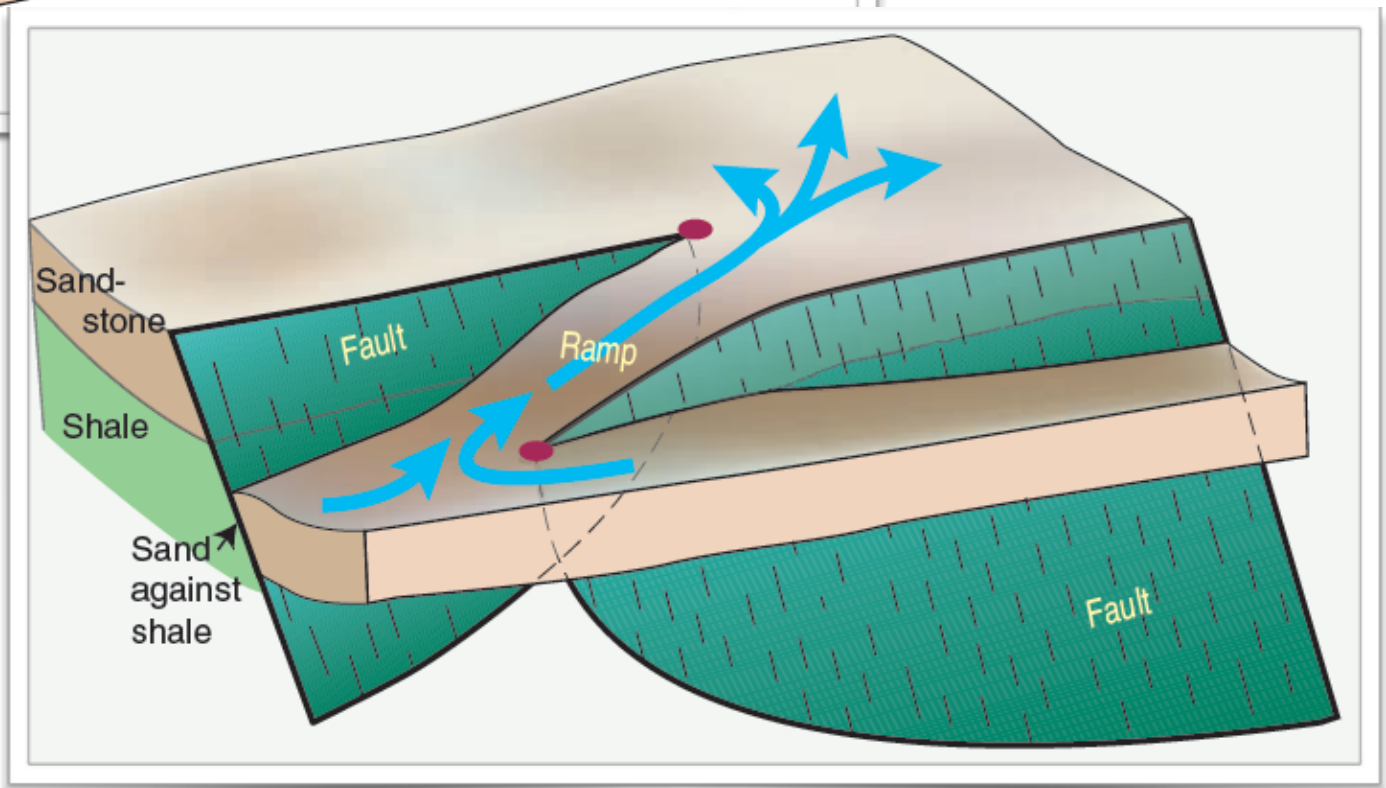


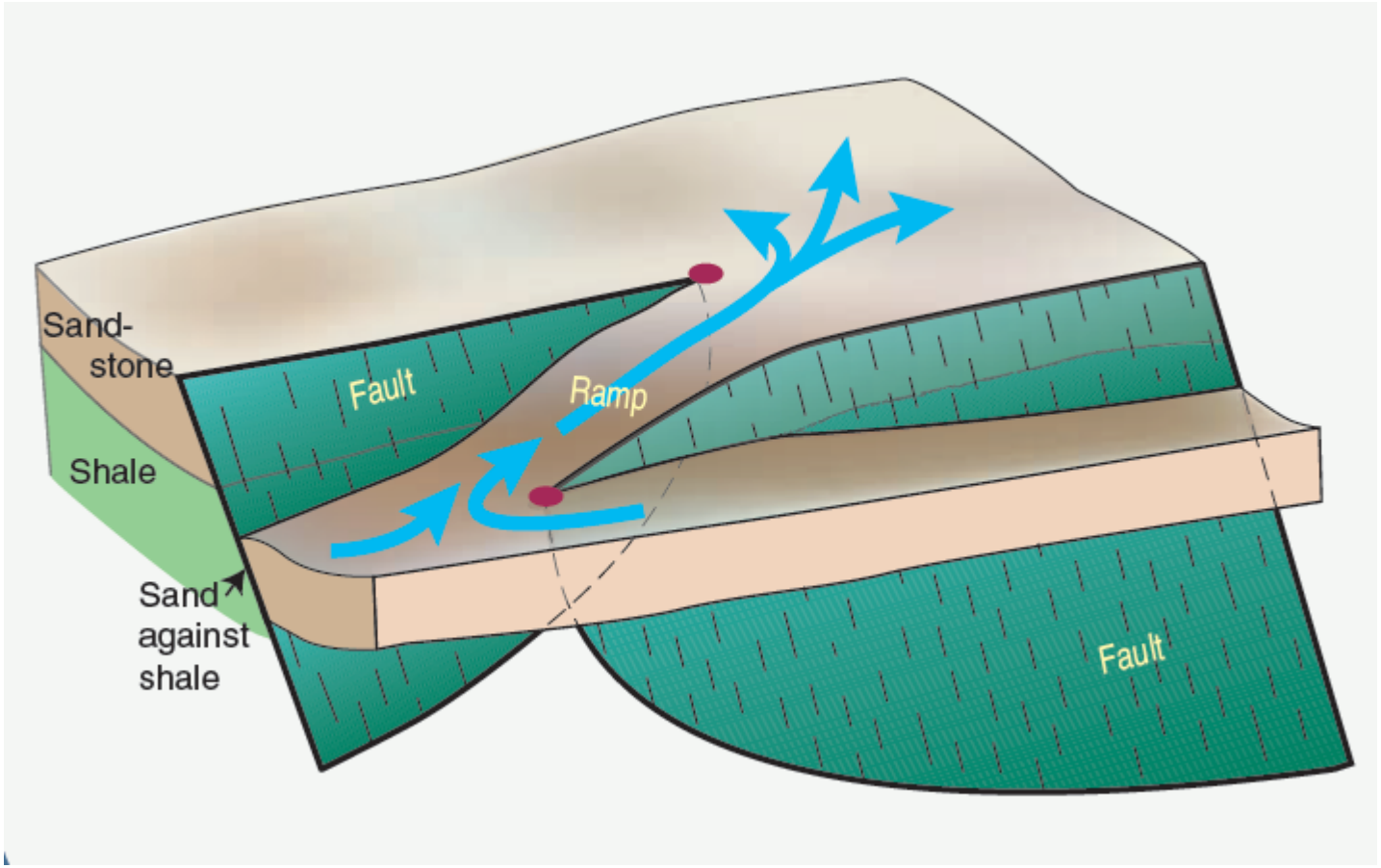
DOĞRULTU BOYUNCA MONOKLİNALE DÖNÜŞEBİLİR



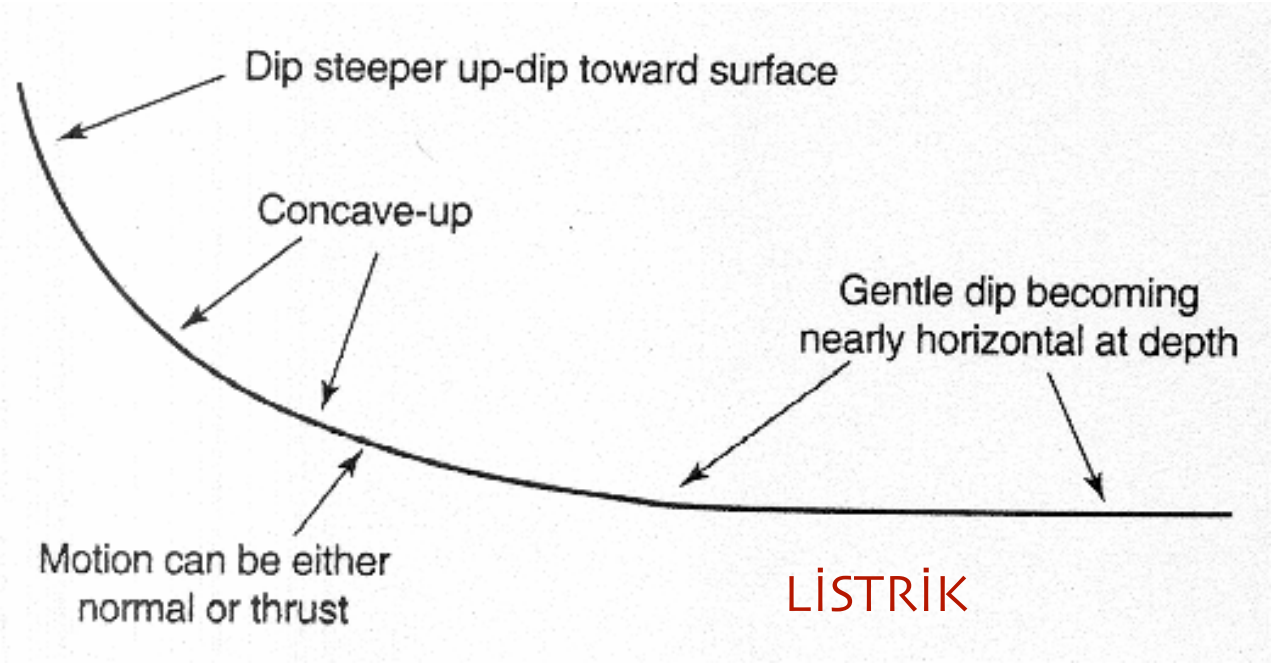
GEOMETRİK ÖZELLİKLER



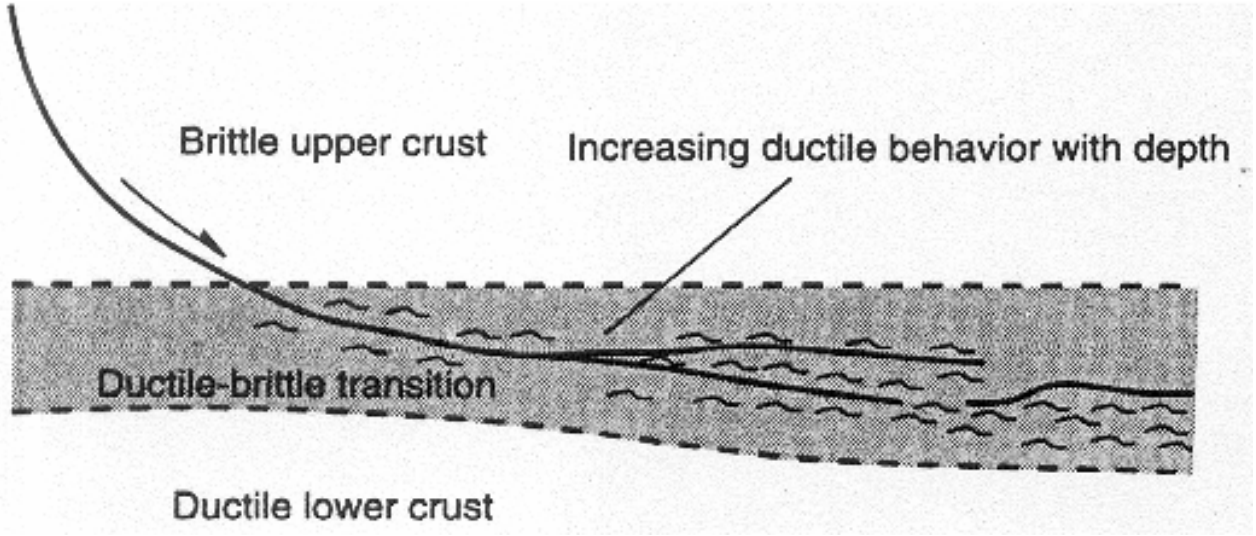



Sand-
stone
Shale
Sand
against
shale
Fault
Ramp
Fault

GEOMETRİK ÖZELLİKLER



LİSTRİK



SIYRILMA FAYLARI
(DETACHMENT FAULTS)

YER KABUĞUNDA NORMAL FAYLARIN OLUŞTUĞU ALANLAR

Yerçekimi kayması (gravity sliding)

Pasif kıta kenarlarındaki çökmeler

Rift alanlar

- okyanus ortası yayılma merkezler
- kıta içi riftler

Doğrultu atımlı faylar boyunca gelişen lokal açılma alanları

Yay-ardı alanlar

Tuz domlarının veya plütonların üstünde

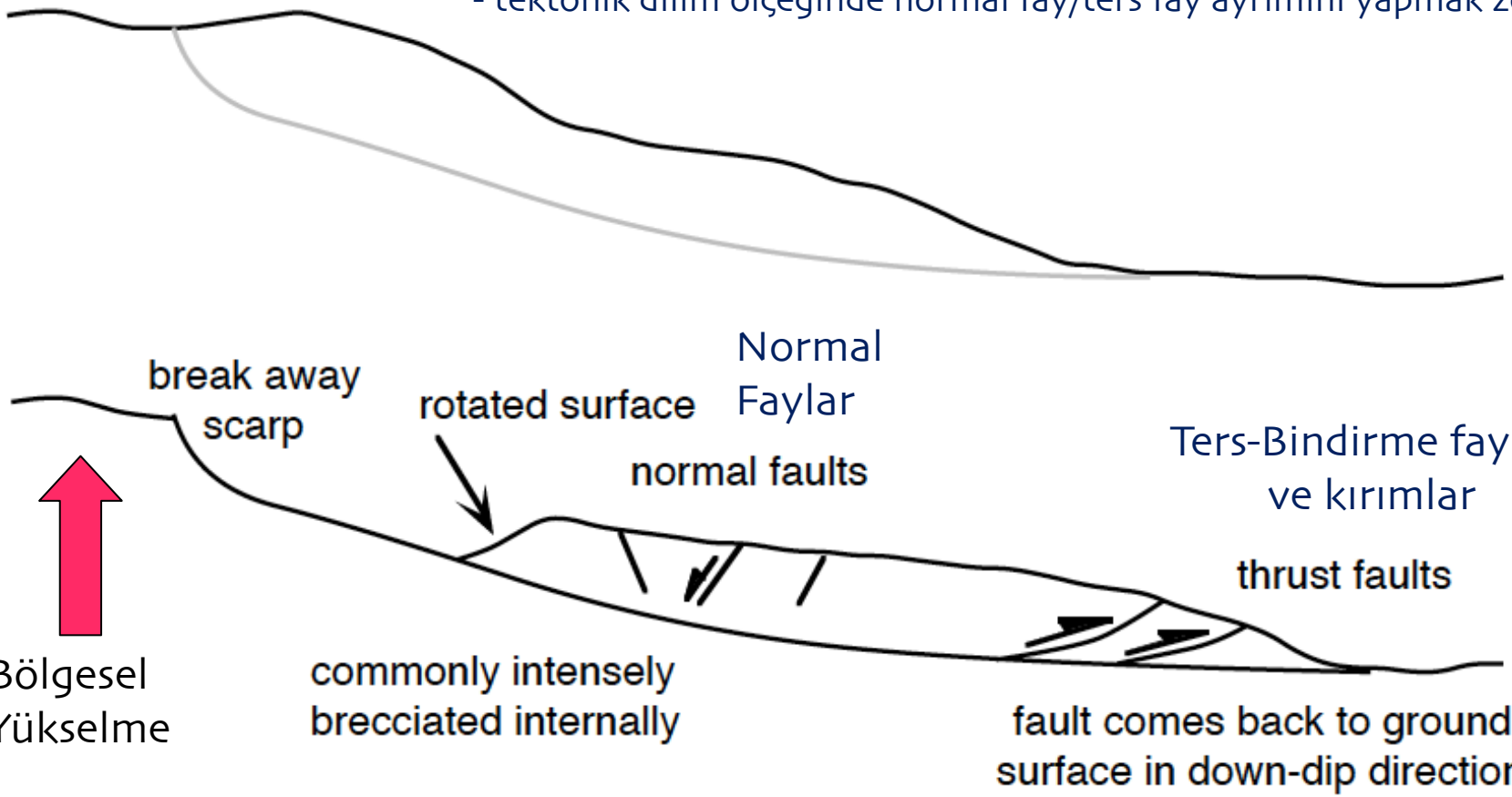
Volkanik merkezlerin çevresinde

Kıvrımların tepe bölgelerinde

Delta önlerinde

Yerçekimi kayması (gravity sliding)

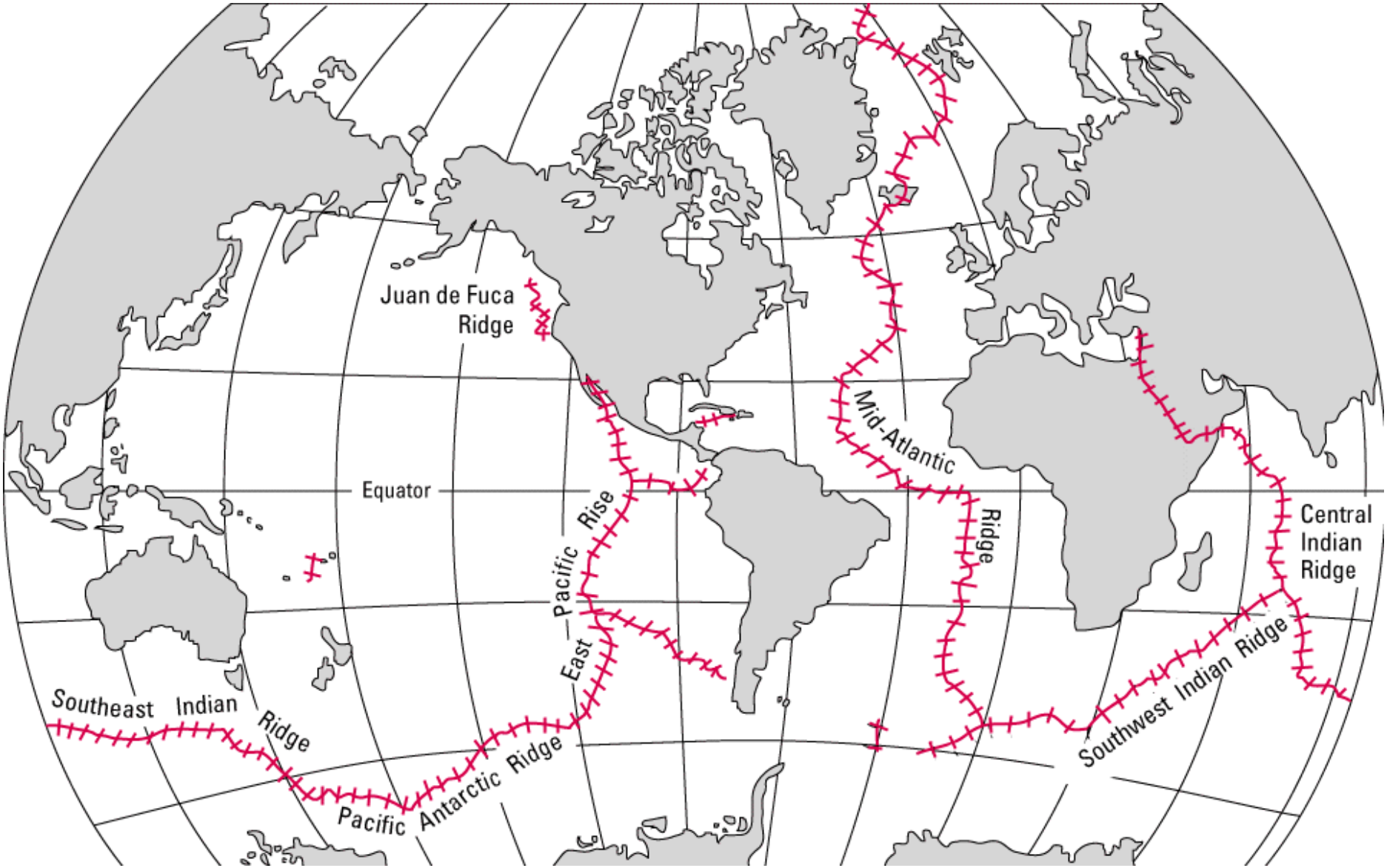
- değişik ölçeklerde olabilir
- ince kabuk deformasyonudur (thin-skin deformation)
- tektonik dilim ölçeğinde normal fay/ters fay ayrımını yapmak zor olabilir

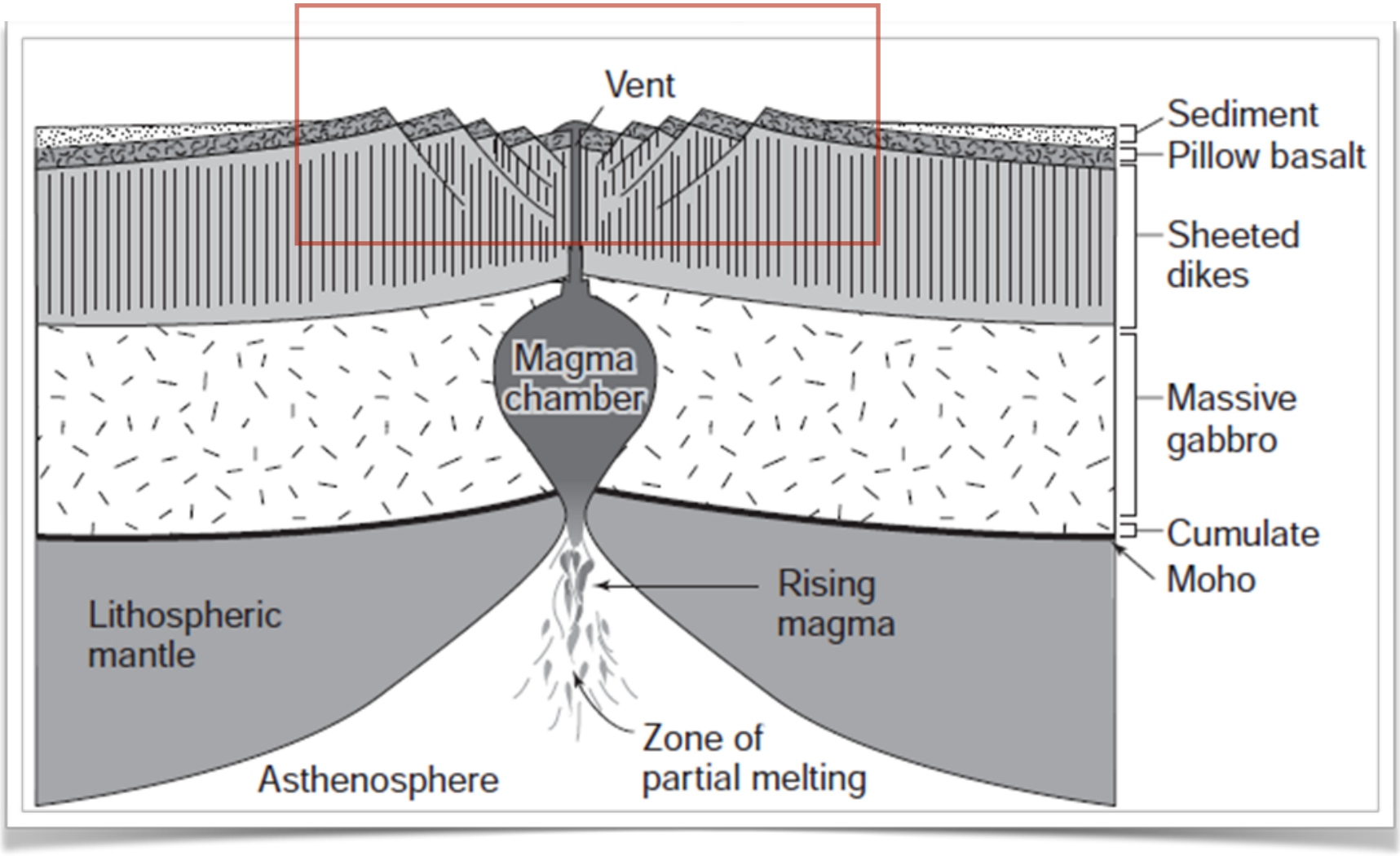


~ 10^0 lik bir eğimli yüzeyde kayma olabilir

Rift alanları

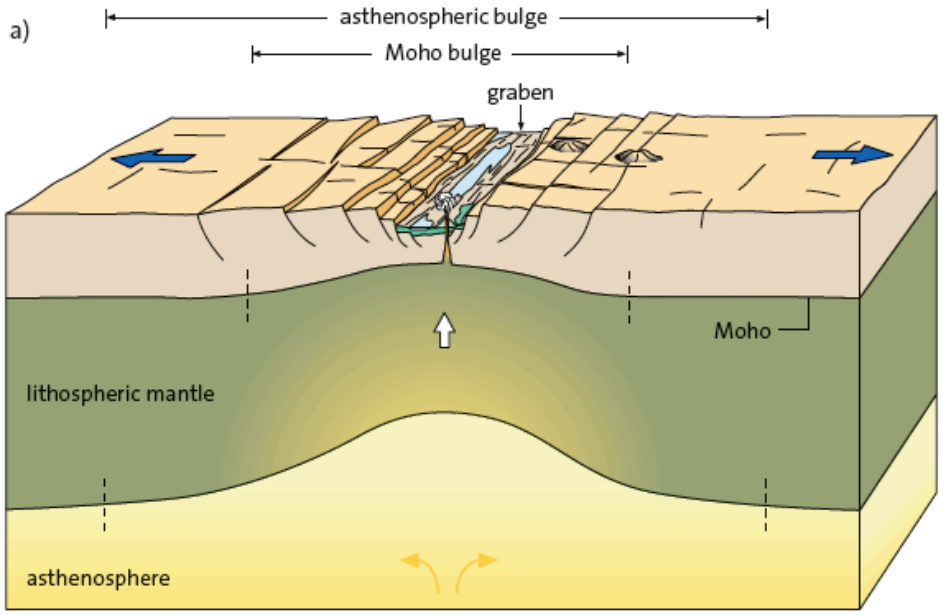
- okyanus ortası yayılma merkezleri

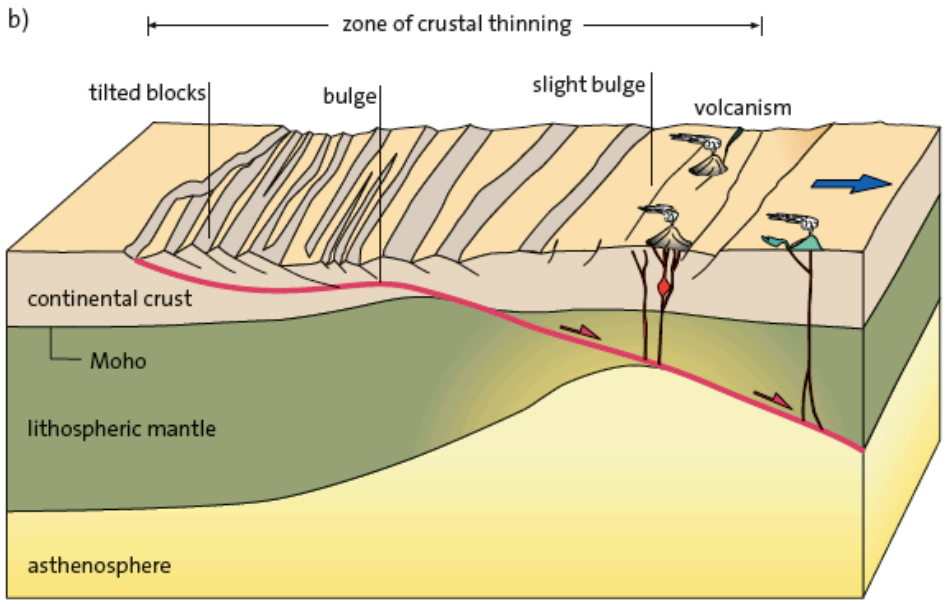


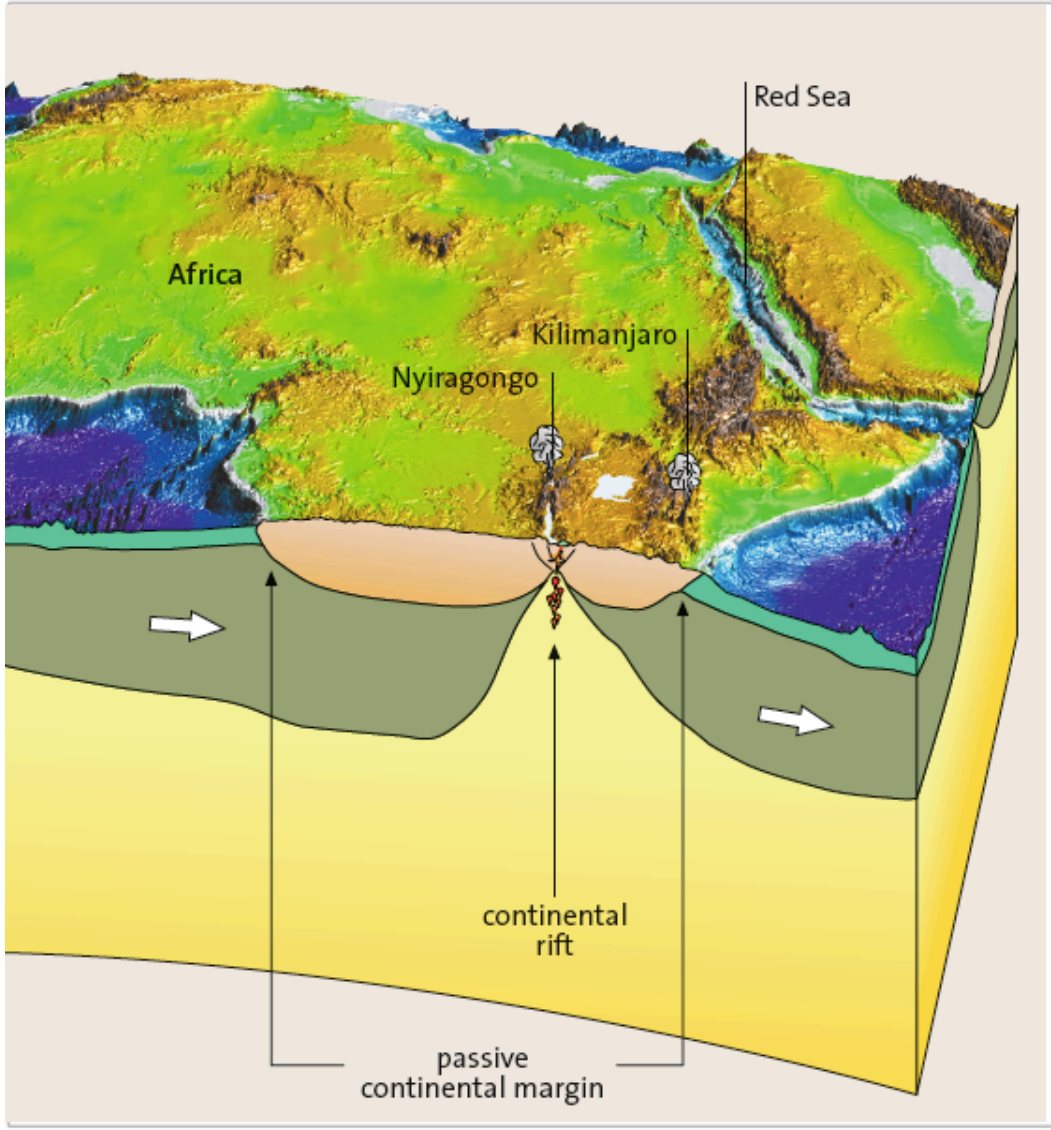

Vent
Sediment
Pillow basalt
Sheeted dikes
Magma chamber
Massive gabbro
Cumulate
Moho
Lithospheric mantle
Rising magma
Zone of partial melting
Asthenosphere

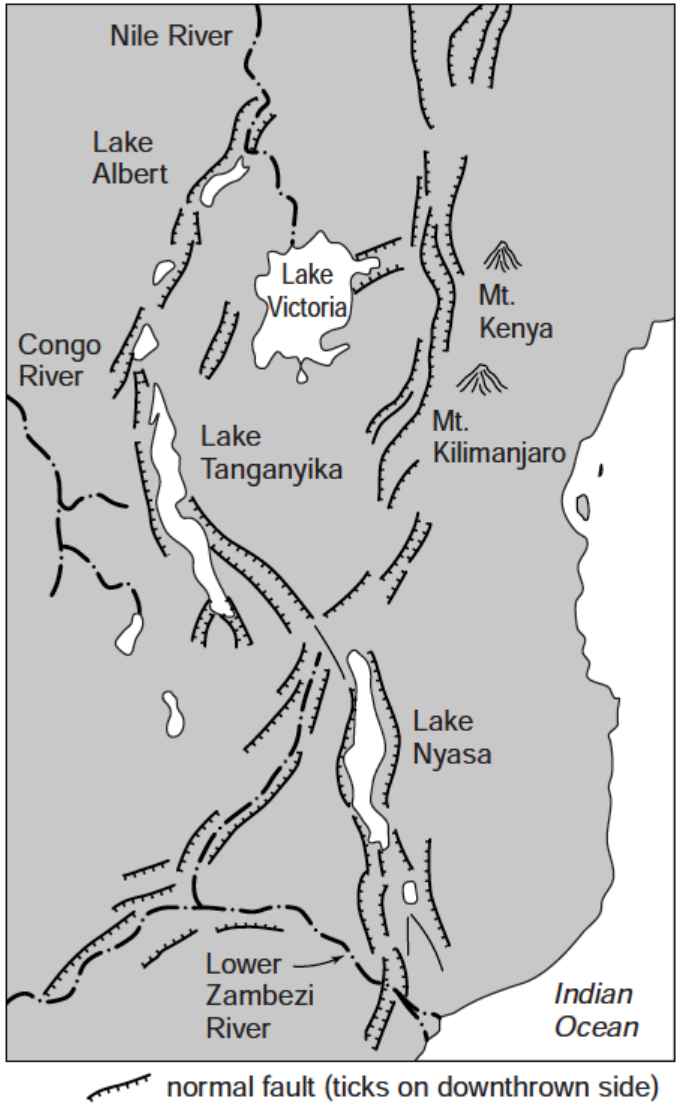
rift alanları

- kıta içi riftler

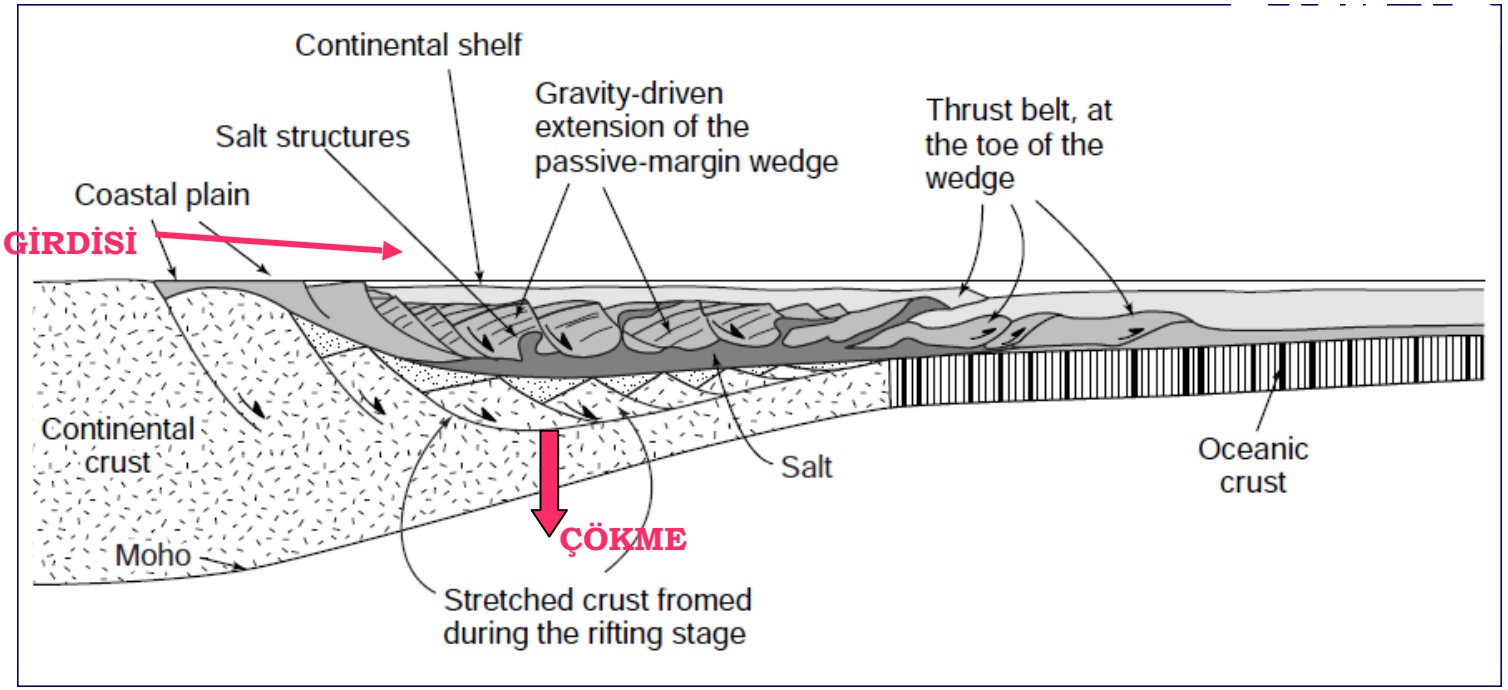


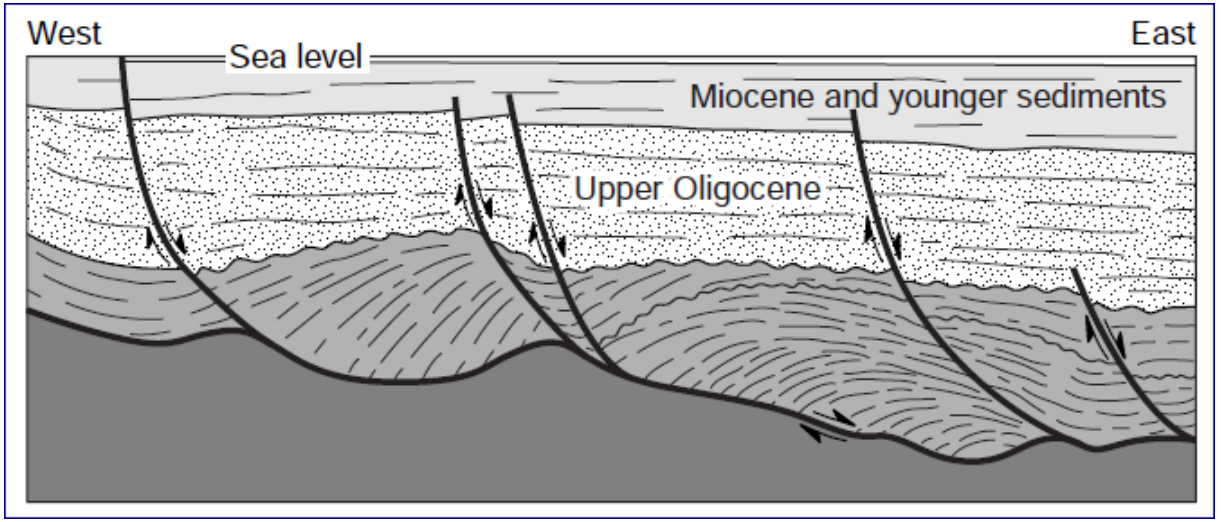



Red Sea
Africa
Kilimanjaro
Nyiragongo
continental
rift
passive
continental margin

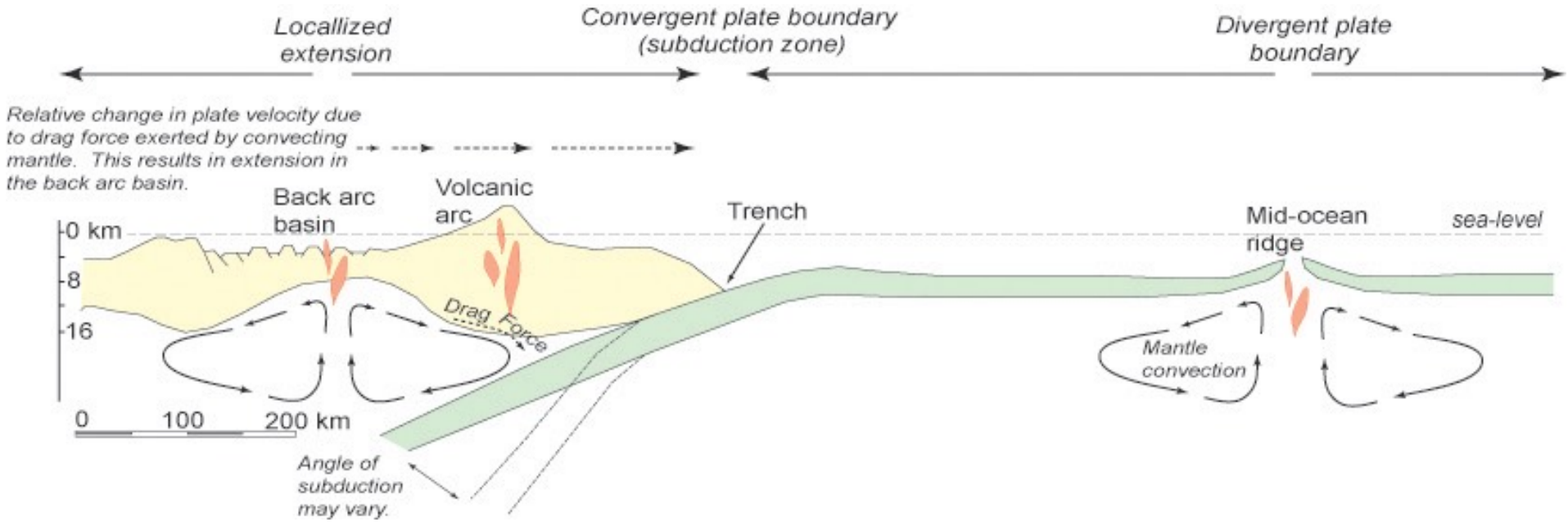

Nile River
Lake
Albert
Lake
Victoria
Mt.
Kenya
Congo
River
Lake
Tanganyika
Mt.
Kilimanjaro
Lake
Nyasa
Lower
Zambezi
River
Indian
Ocean
normal fault (ticks on downthrown side)

pasif kıta kenarlarındaki çökmeler

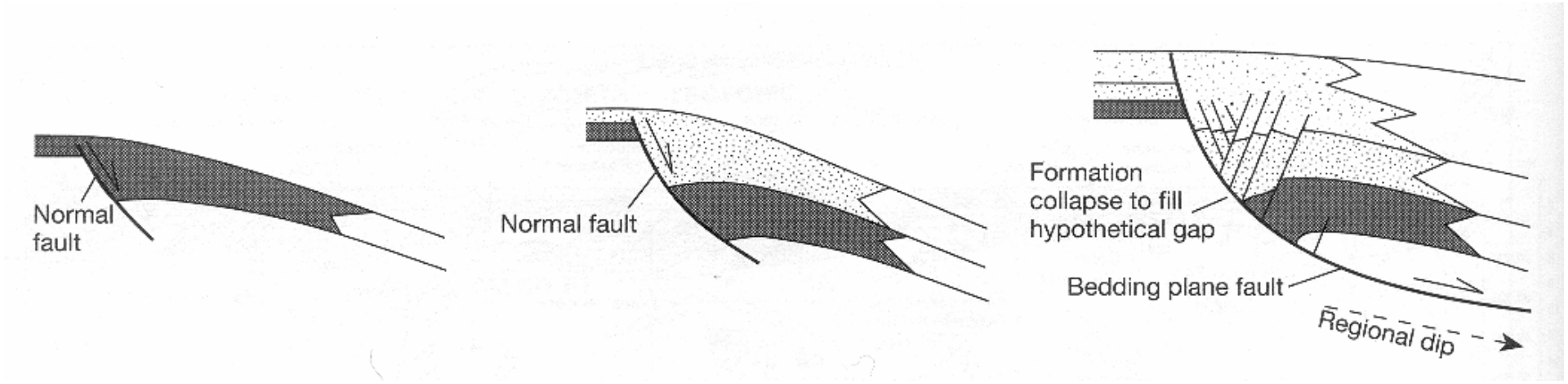




yay-ardı açılma alanları



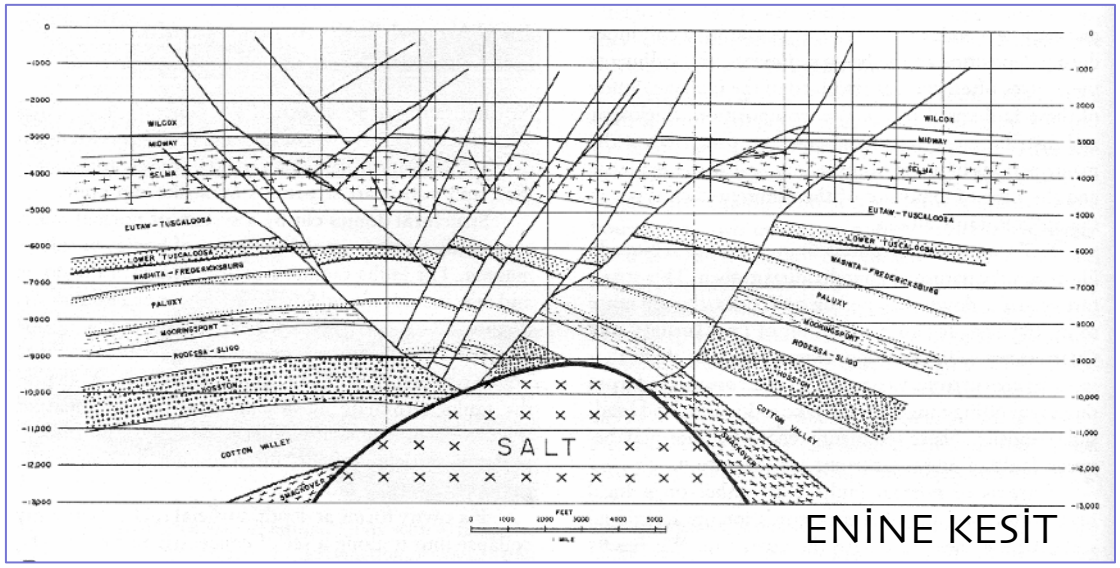
Delta önlerinde büyüme fayları şeklinde



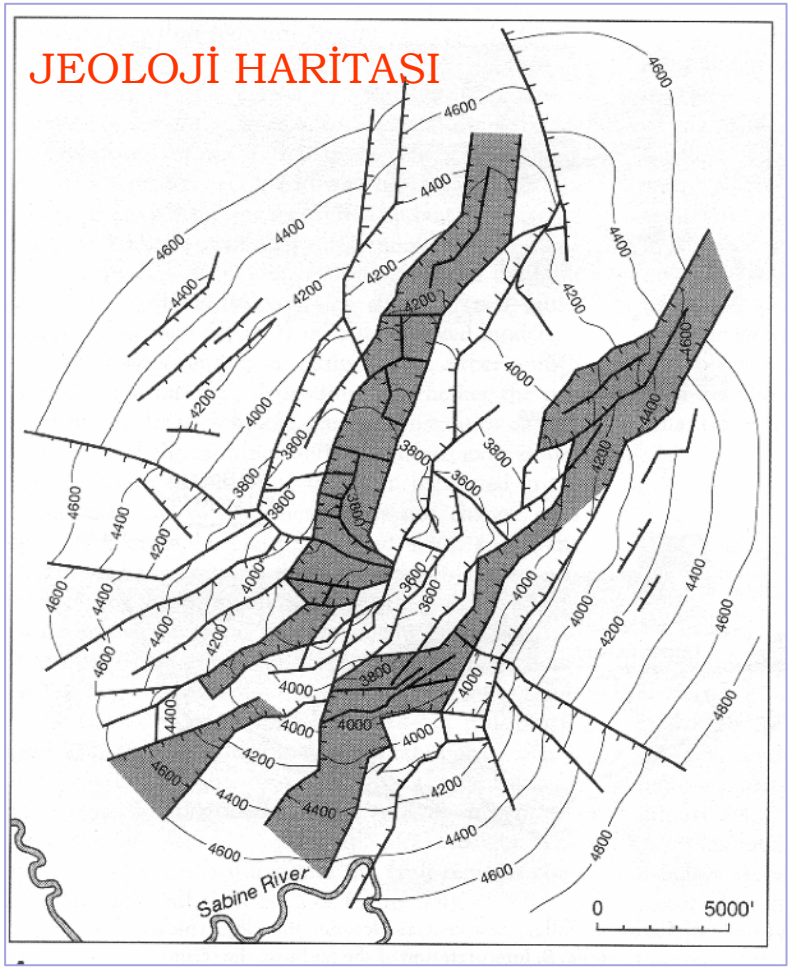
DELTALARIN ÖNLERİNDE GELİŞİR VE DELTALARIN BÜYÜMESİNİ SAĞLAR

büyüme fayları aynı yaşlı katmanın taban bloğunda ince, tavan bloğunda kalın olmasıyla tanınır

Tuz domlarının ve plütonların
üst bölümlerinde (tepelerinde)

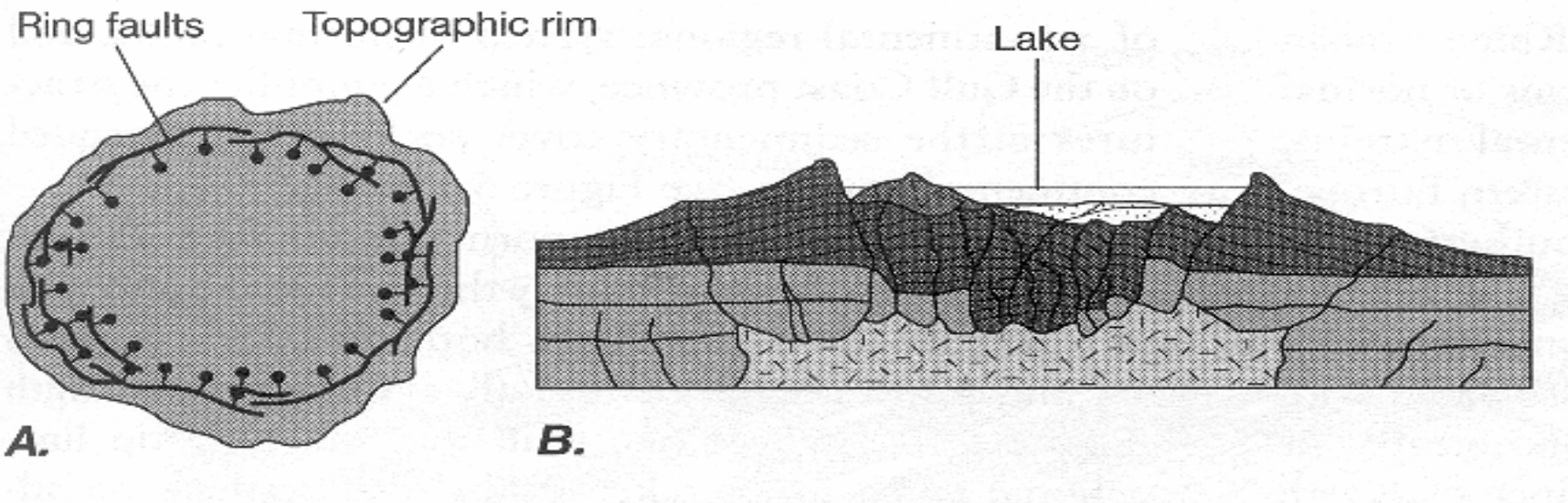


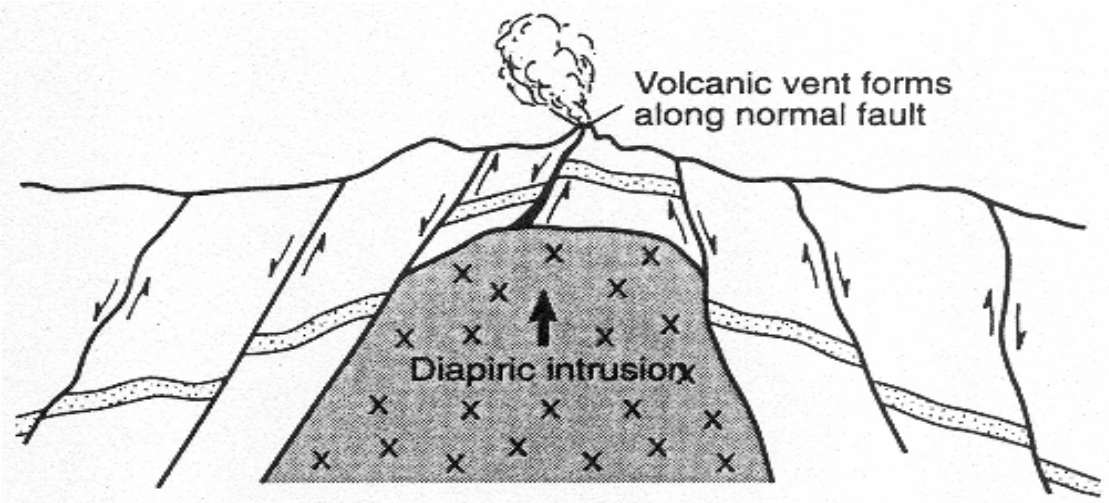
ENİNE KESİT



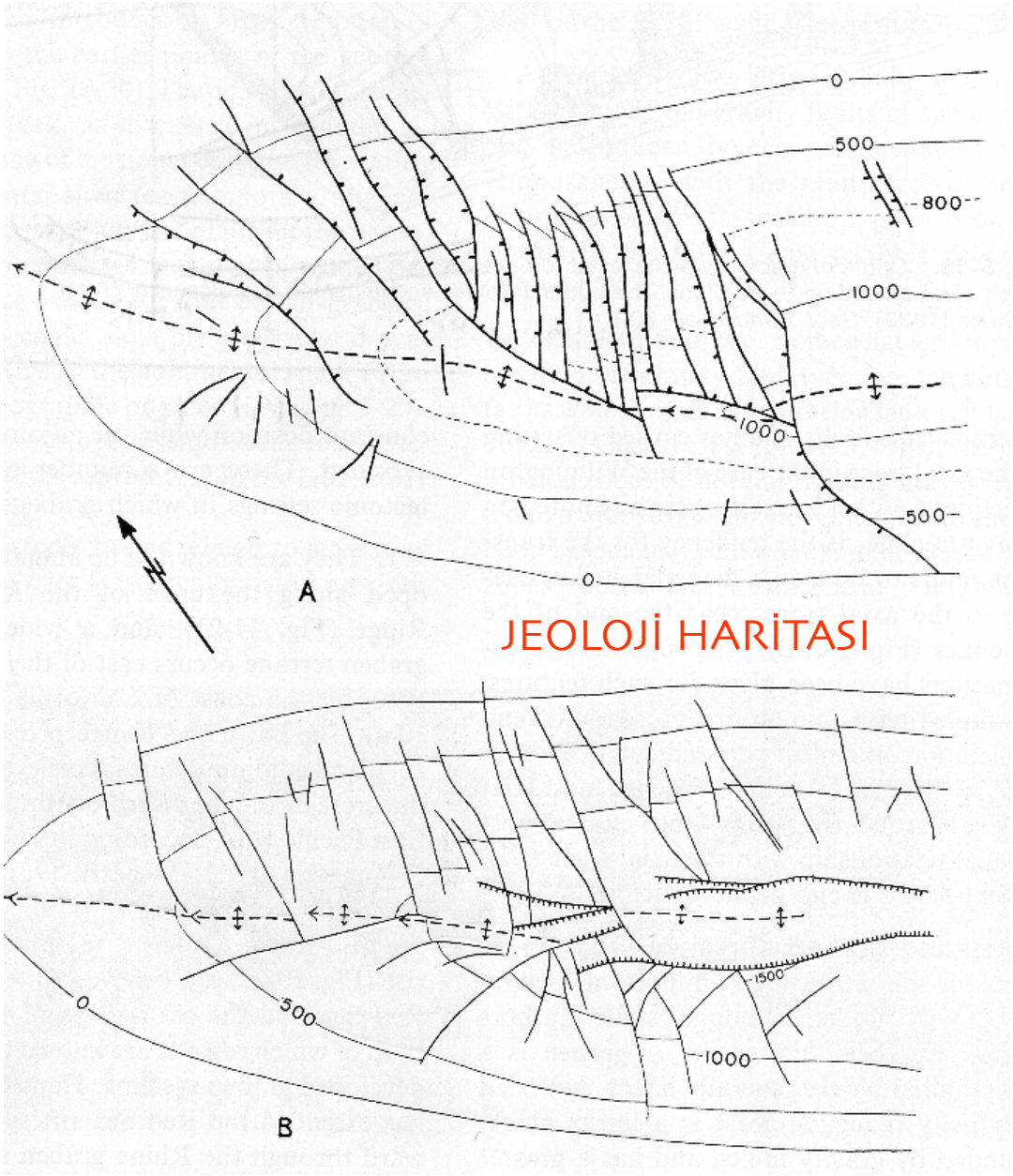
IŞINSAL VE DAİRESEL FAYLAR

kalderalar

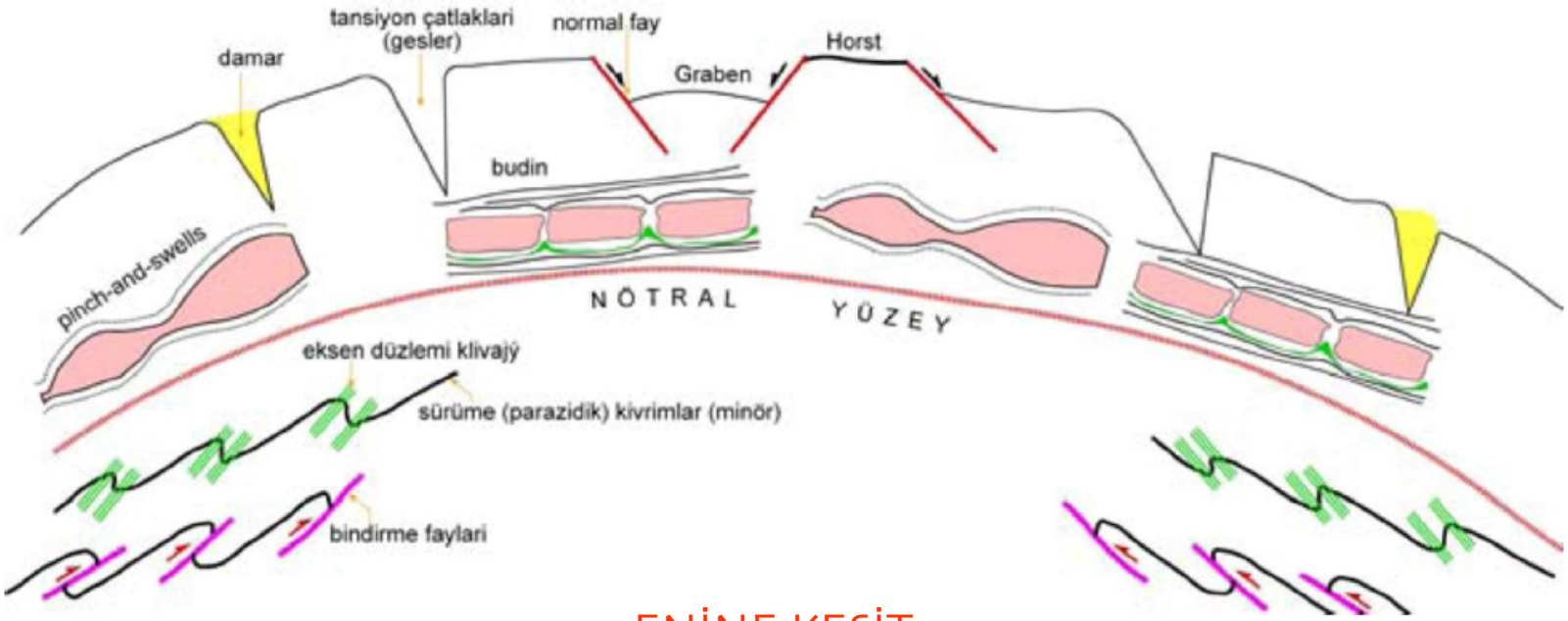

Ring faults
Topographic rim
A.
Lake
B.


Volcanic vent forms
along normal fault
Diapiric intrusion

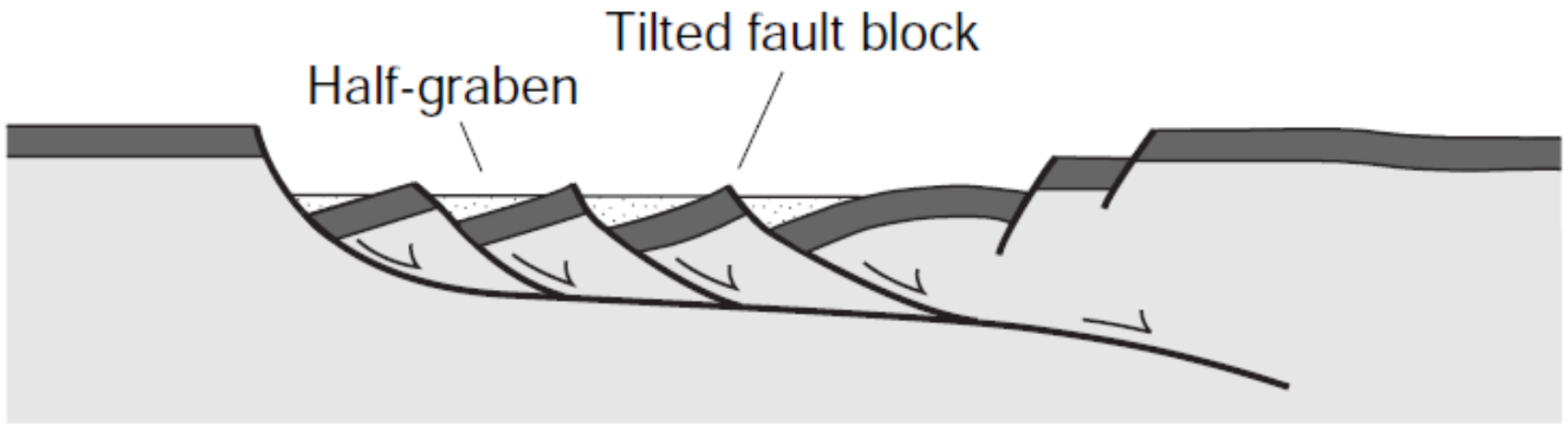
antiklinallerin tepe bölgeleri



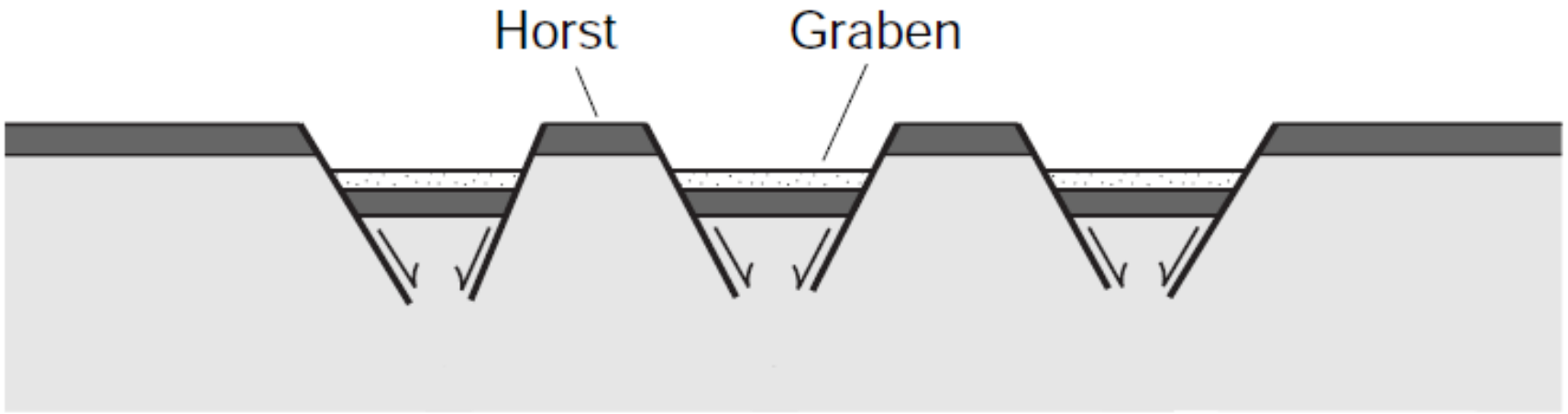
antiklinallerin tepe bölgeleri



ENİNE KESİT



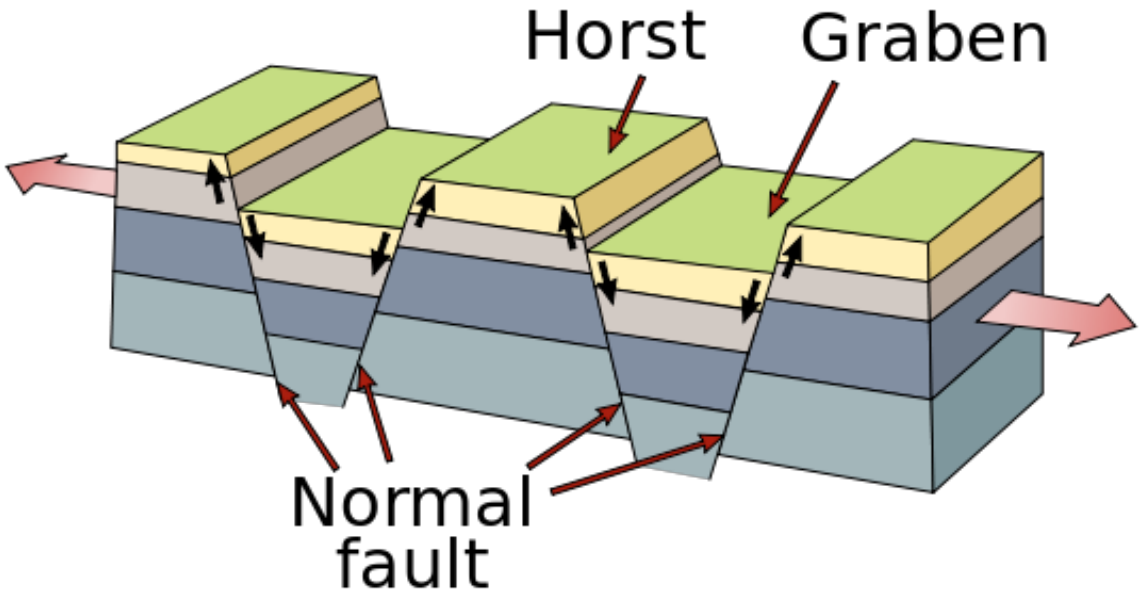
(a)



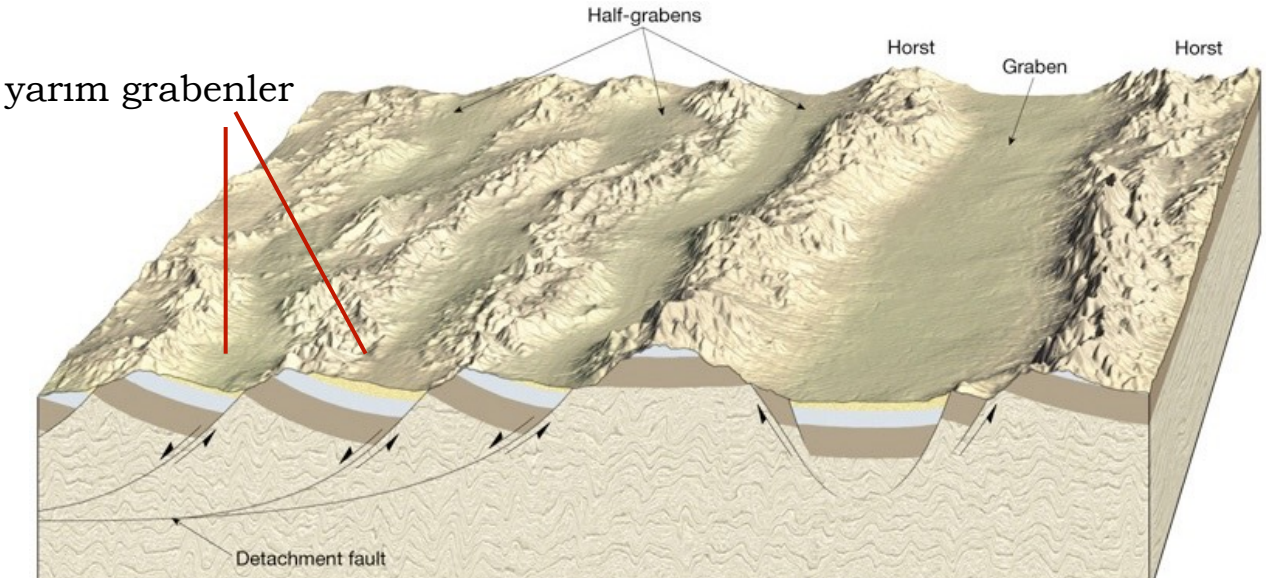
(b)

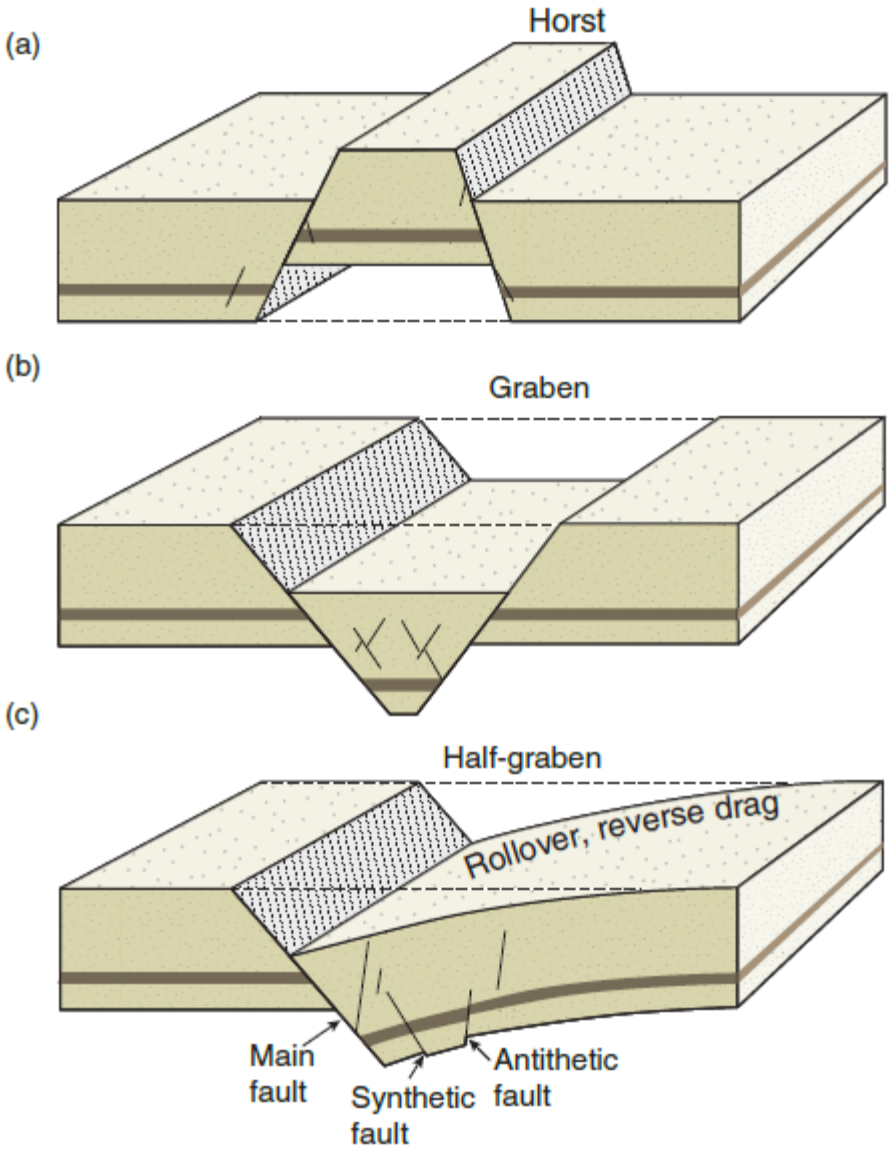
AÇILMALI TEKTONİK ORTAMLARDA NORMAL FAYLANMAYA BAĞLI OLARAK GELİŞEN YAPILAR

horst ve graben yapıları

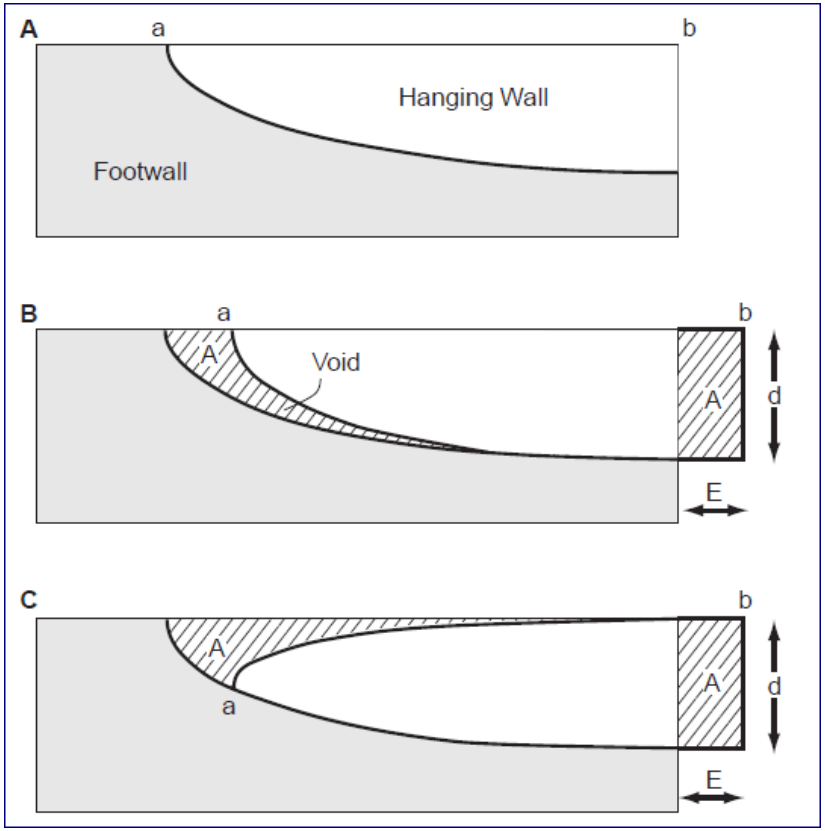


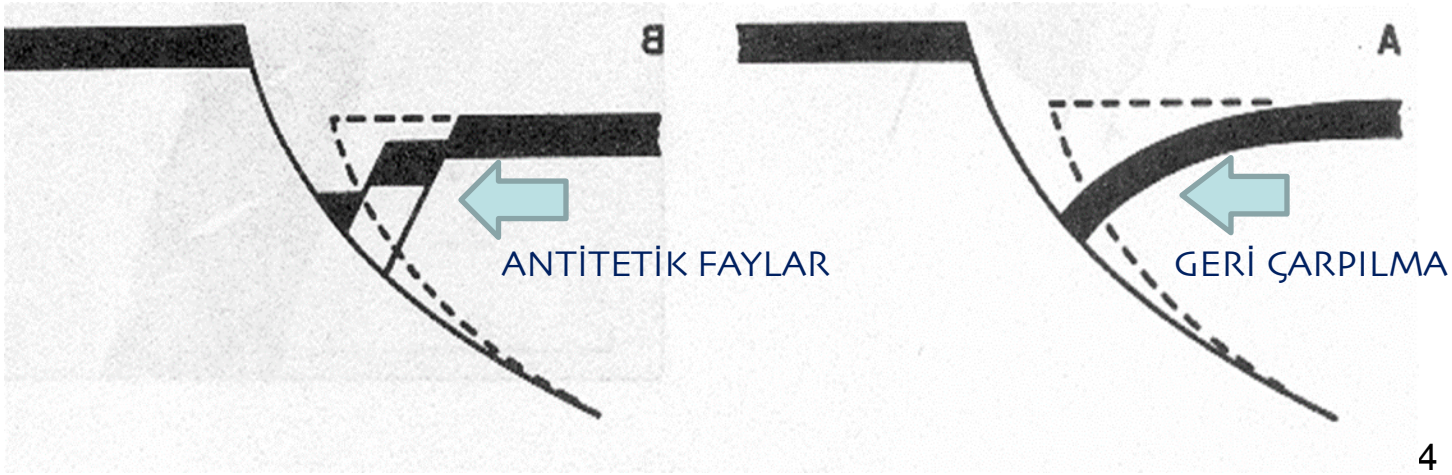
yarım grabenler



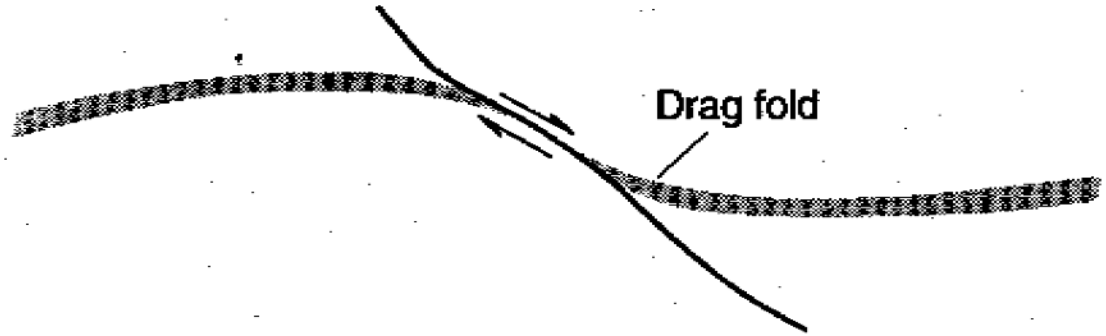


GERİ ÇARPILMA

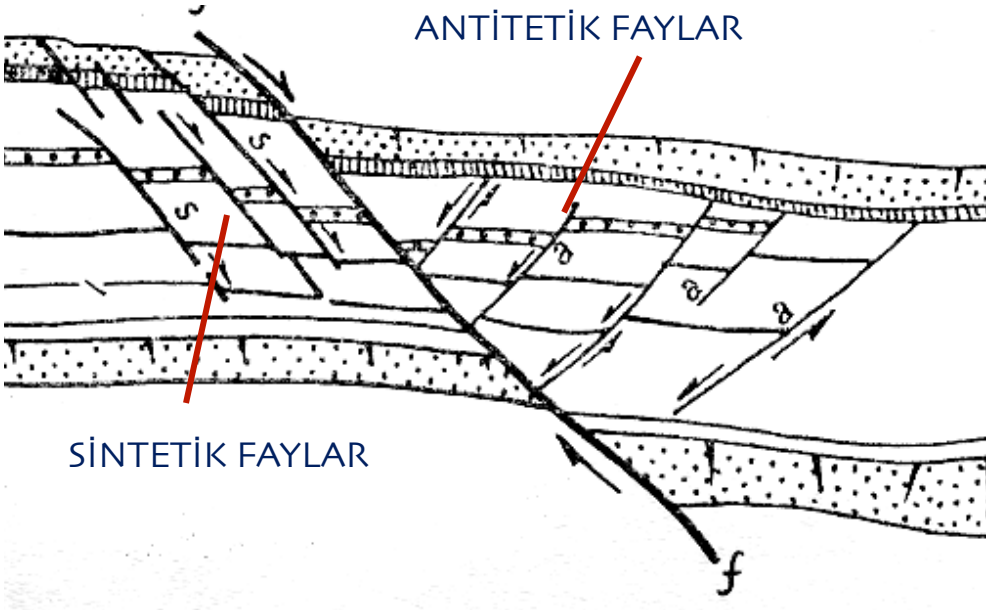

A
a
b
Hanging Wall
Footwall
B
a
b
A
Void
A
d
E
C
b
A
A
d
a
E

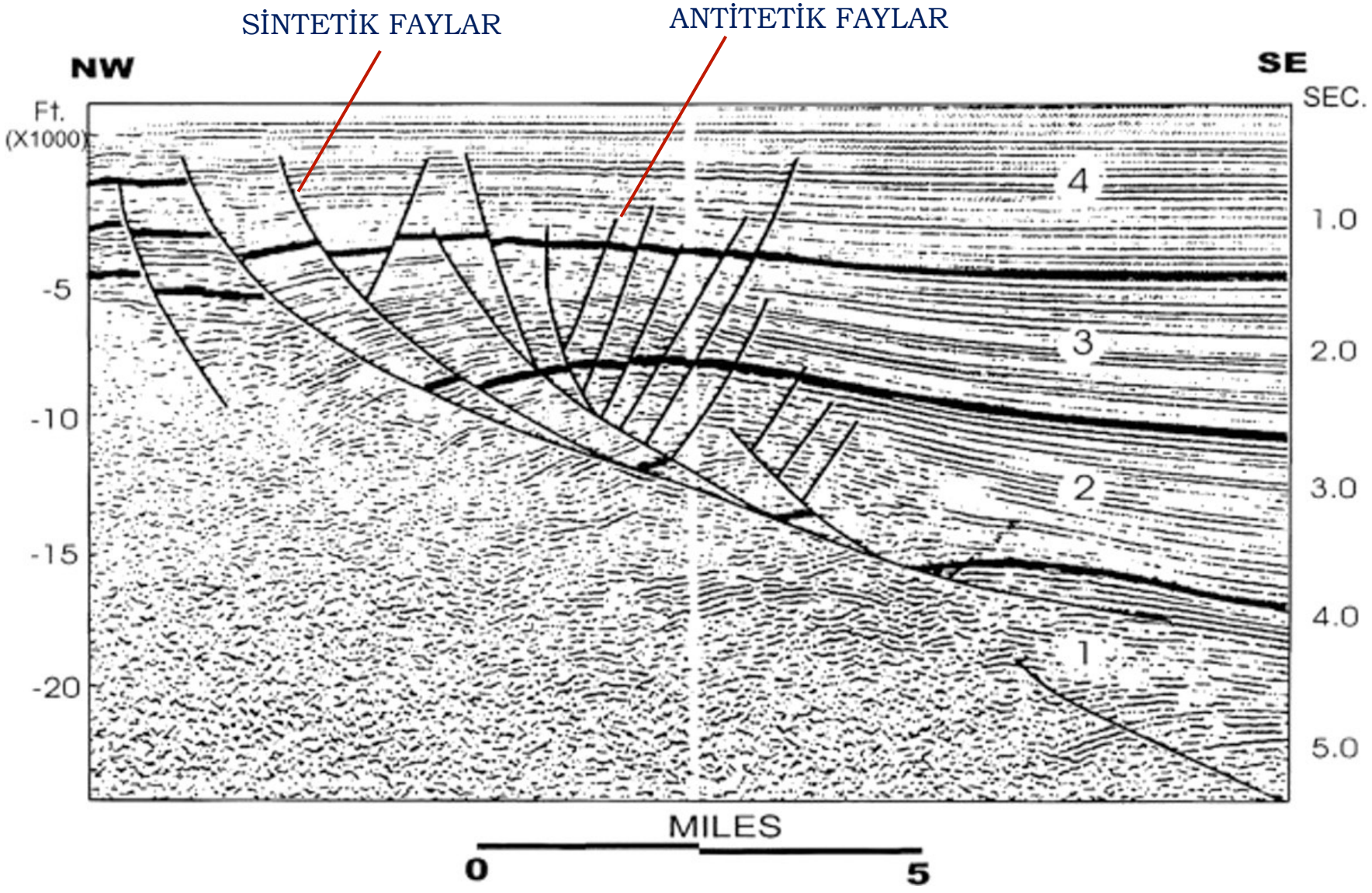

B
A
ANTİTETİK FAYLAR
GERİ ÇARPILMA

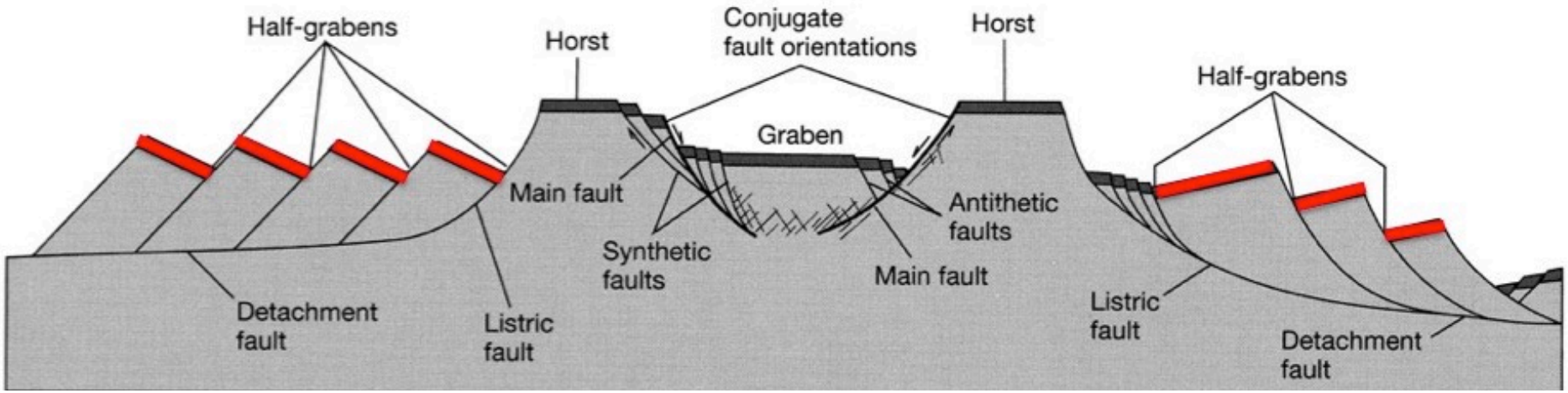
AÇILMALI TEKTONİK ORTAMLARDA NORMAL FAYLANMAYA BAĞLI OLARAK GELİŞEN YAPILAR



SÜRÜME KIVRIMLARI




SİNTETİK FAYLAR
ANTİTETİK FAYLAR
NW
SE
Ft.
(X1000)
SEC.
-5
-10
-15
-20
1.0
2.0
3.0
4.0
5.0
4
3
2
1
MILES
0
5



açılmalı tektonik ortamlarda gelişen yapılar

- horst ve graben yapıları,
- sintetik-antitetik faylar
- listrik faylar boyunca tavan bloğunda bloklar döner ve tabakalar yüksek eğim kazanır
- dönmüş blokların üstünde yarım grabenler oluşur