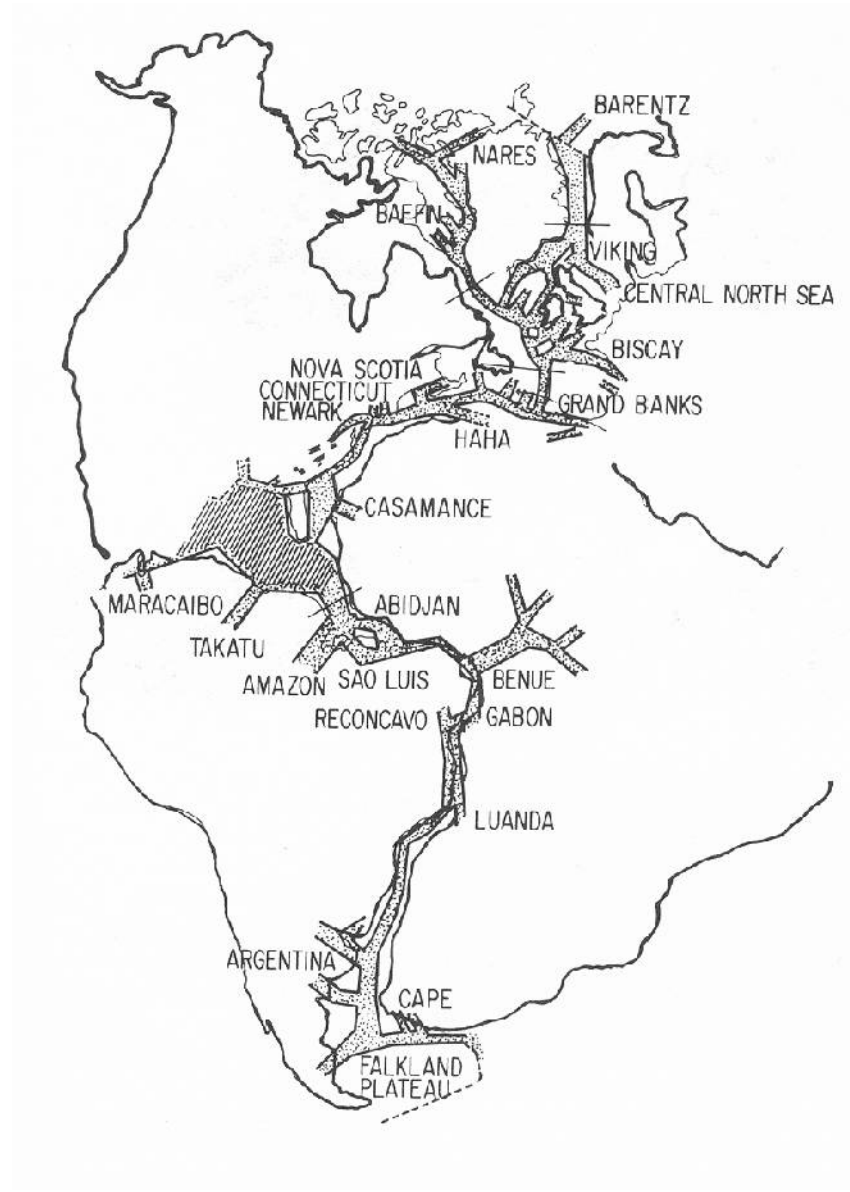


Rifts

- Depressões estreitas ($10^0 - 10^2$ km) e alongadas ($10^2 - 10^3$ km),
com soerguimentos marginais, limitadas por falhas normais de alto ângulo em um ou ambos os lados;
- São formados por distensão ou estiramento das porções continentais das placas litosféricas.

Bacias de ambientes convergentes - subsidência flexural; Tectônica e Sedimentação

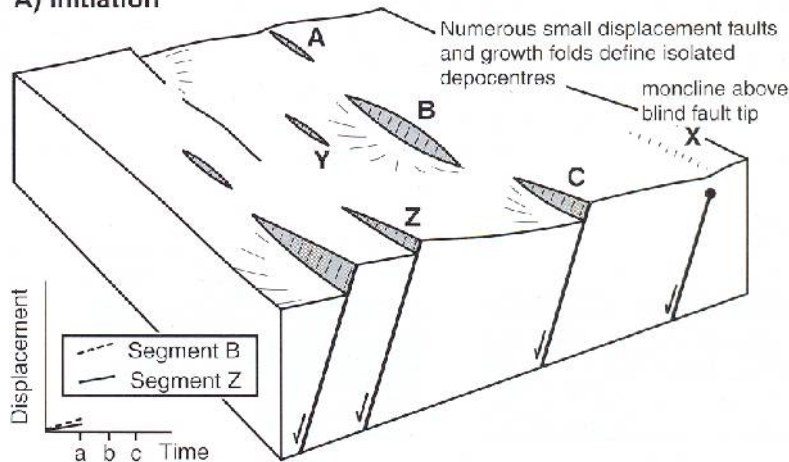


(Burke 1976)

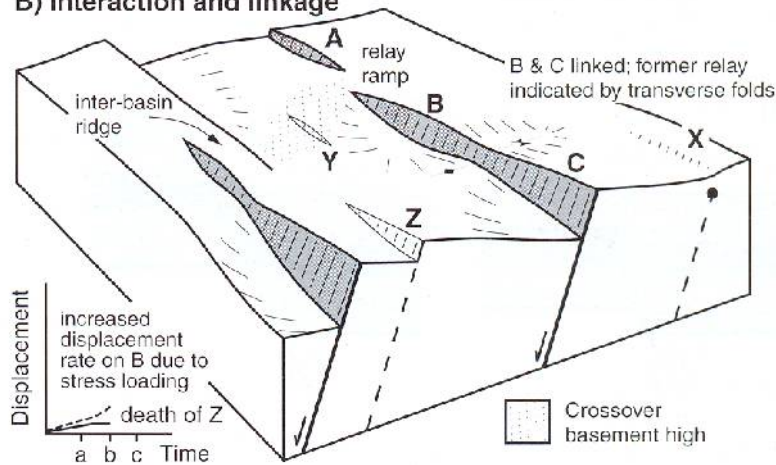
Evolução

- Início com falhas isoladas e diversos depocentros
- Estabelecimento de falha mestra e aumento da subsidência
- Declínio da subsidência, denudação de altos e colmatação.

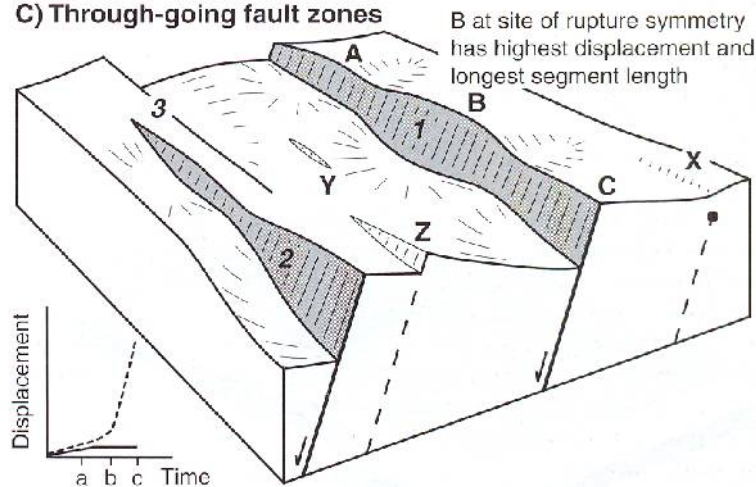
A) Initiation



B) Interaction and linkage



C) Through-going fault zones



(Gawthorpe & Leeder 2000)

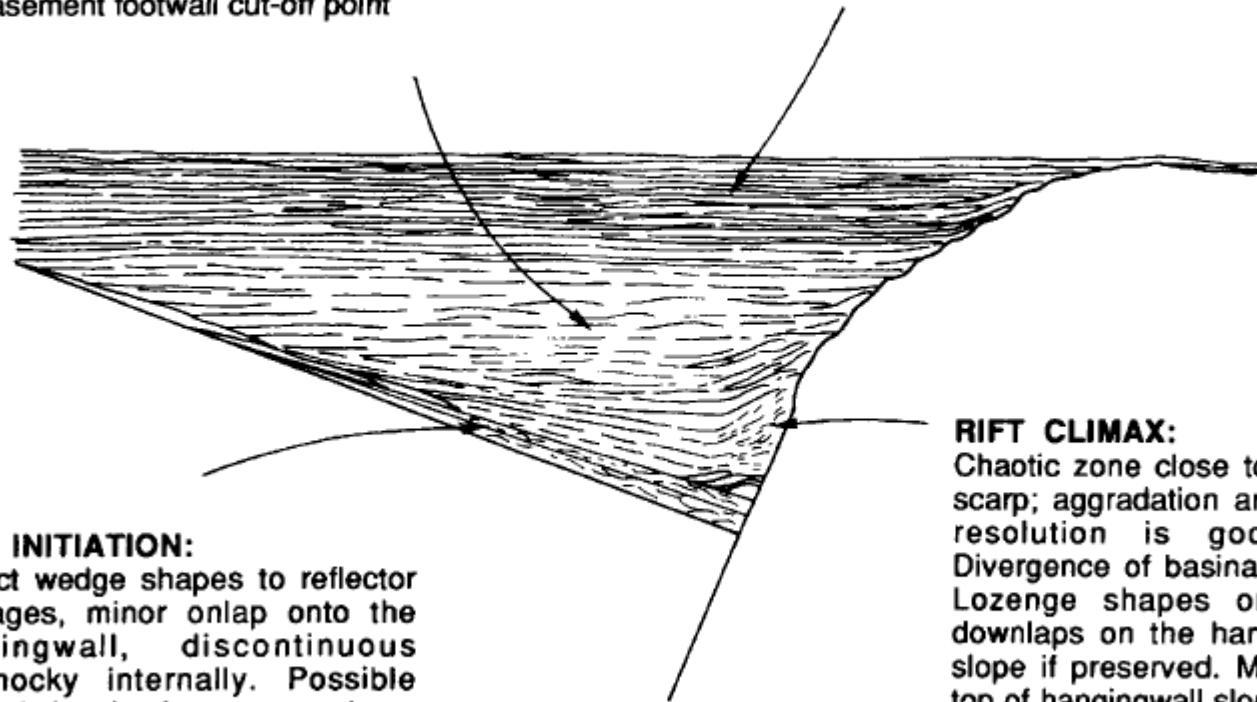
Tratos tectônicos (Prosser, 1993)

IMMEDIATE POST-RIFT:

Discontinuous parallel reflectors, with possible progradational and aggradational reflectors close to the footwall. Compaction syncline over the basement footwall cut-off point

LATE POST-RIFT:

Continuous parallel reflectors, less compaction induced deformation. Strong onlap and burial



RIFT INITIATION:

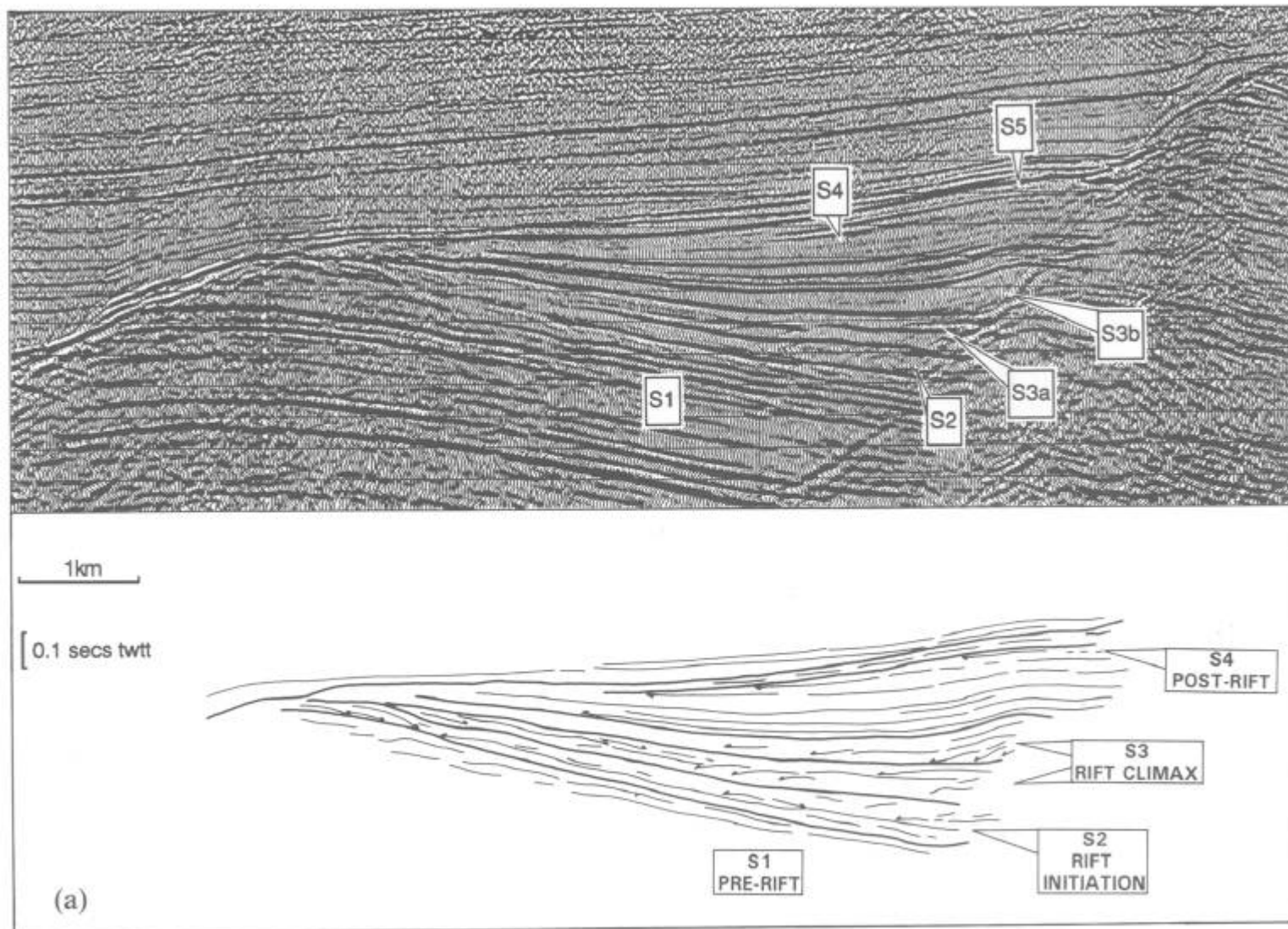
Perfect wedge shapes to reflector packages, minor onlap onto the hangingwall, discontinuous hummocky internally. Possible progradation (real or apparent), no evidence of important footwall derived sediments.

RIFT CLIMAX:

Chaotic zone close to the footwall scarp; aggradation and downlap if resolution is good enough. Divergence of basal equivalents. Lozenge shapes or low angle downlaps on the hangingwall dip-slope if preserved. Minor onlap at top of hangingwall slope.

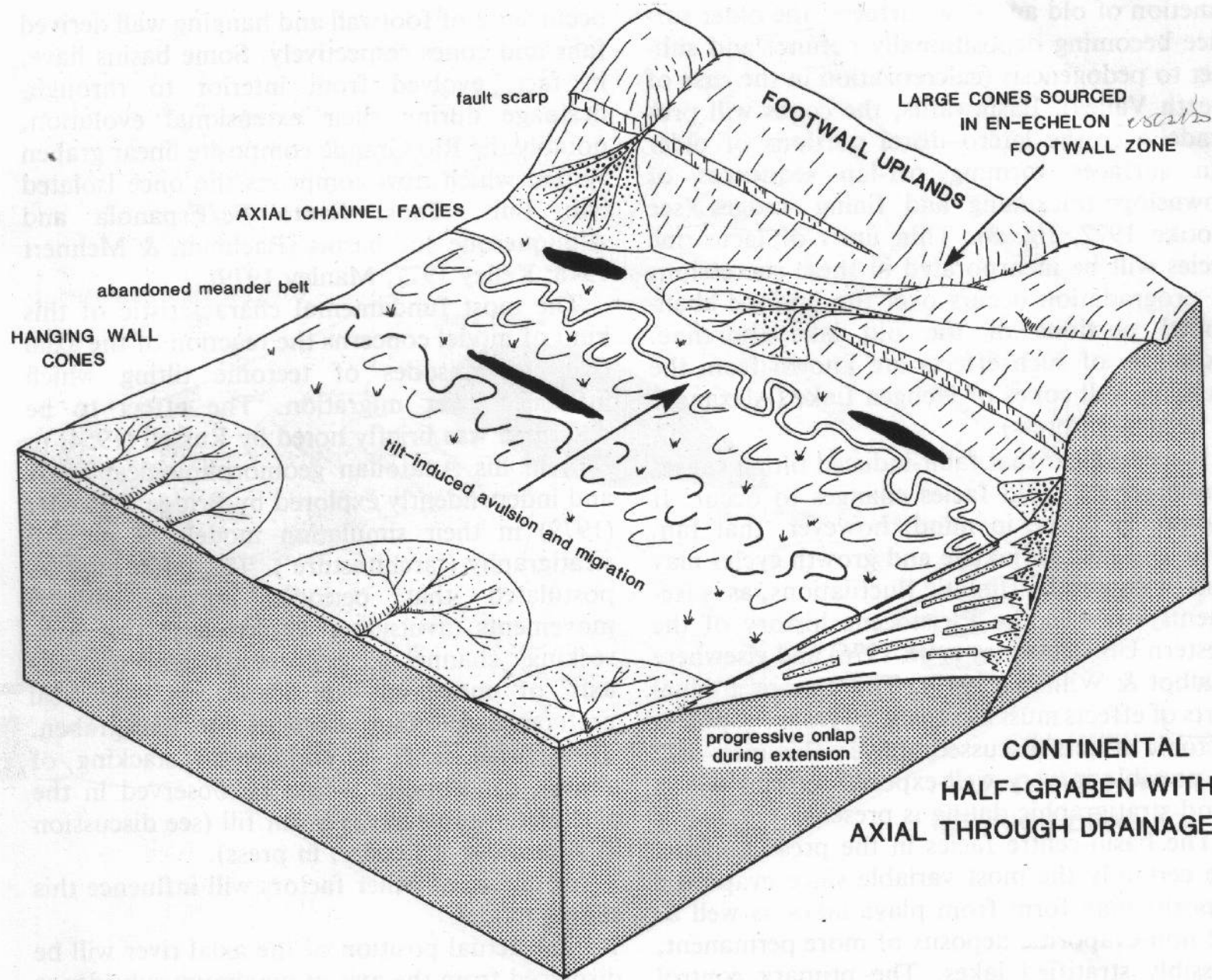
Tratos tectônicos (Prosser, 1993)

Bacias de ambientes convergentes - subsidência flexural; Tectônica e Sedimentação

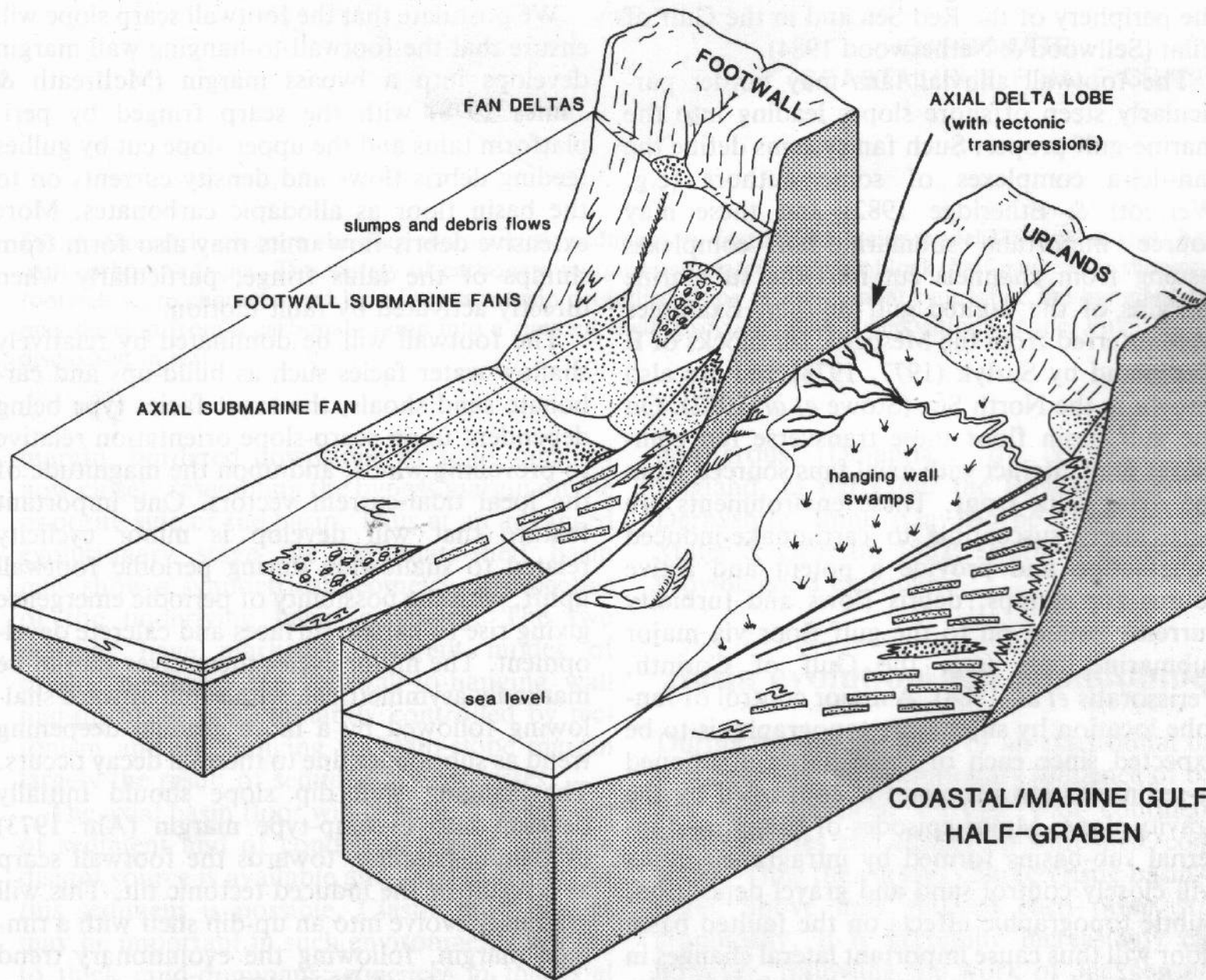


Estratigrafia
GSA0307

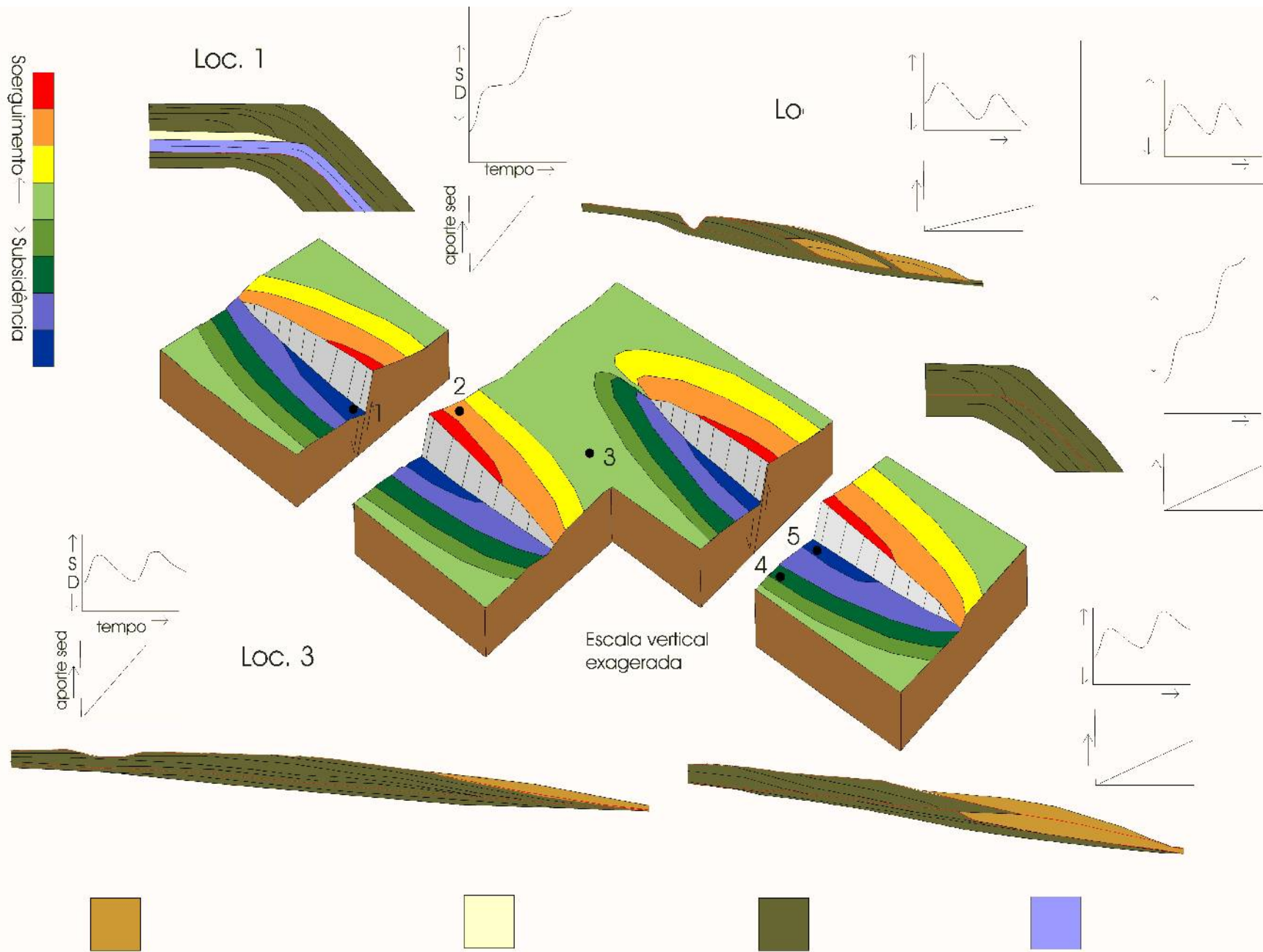
Bacias de ambientes convergentes - subsidência flexural; Tectônica e Sedimentação



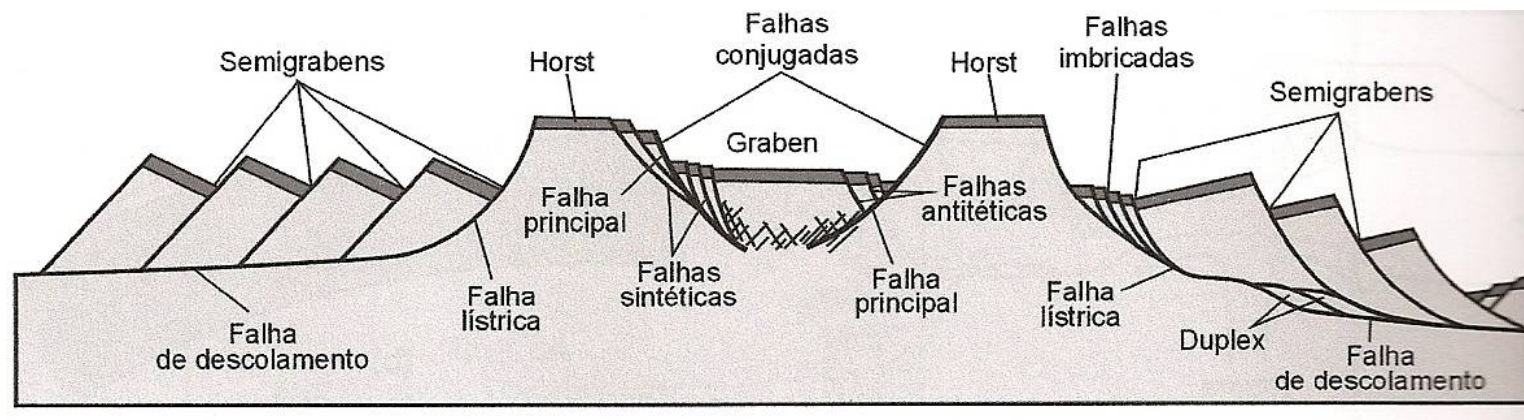
Bacias de ambientes convergentes - subsidência flexural; Tectônica e Sedimentação



Bacias de ambientes convergentes - subsidência flexural; Tectônica e Sedimentação



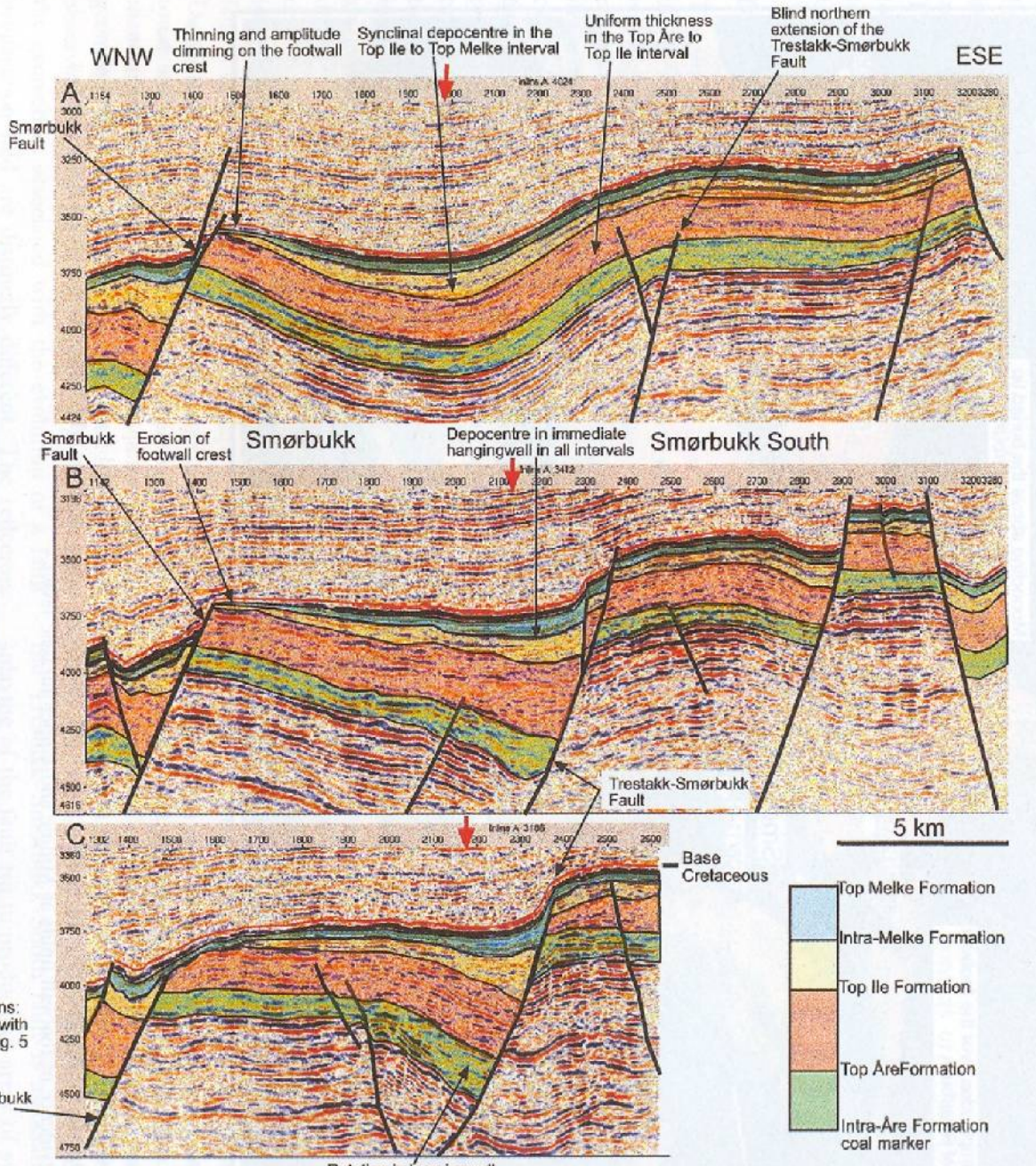
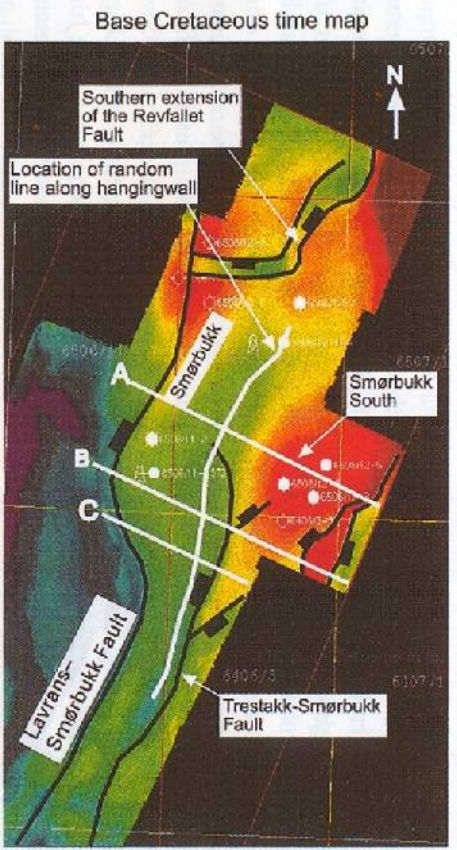
Seção transversal em *rift* mostrando a variabilidade dos arranjos de falhas



Twiss & Moores (1992)

Bacias de ambientes convergentes - subsidência flexural; Tectônica e Sedimentação

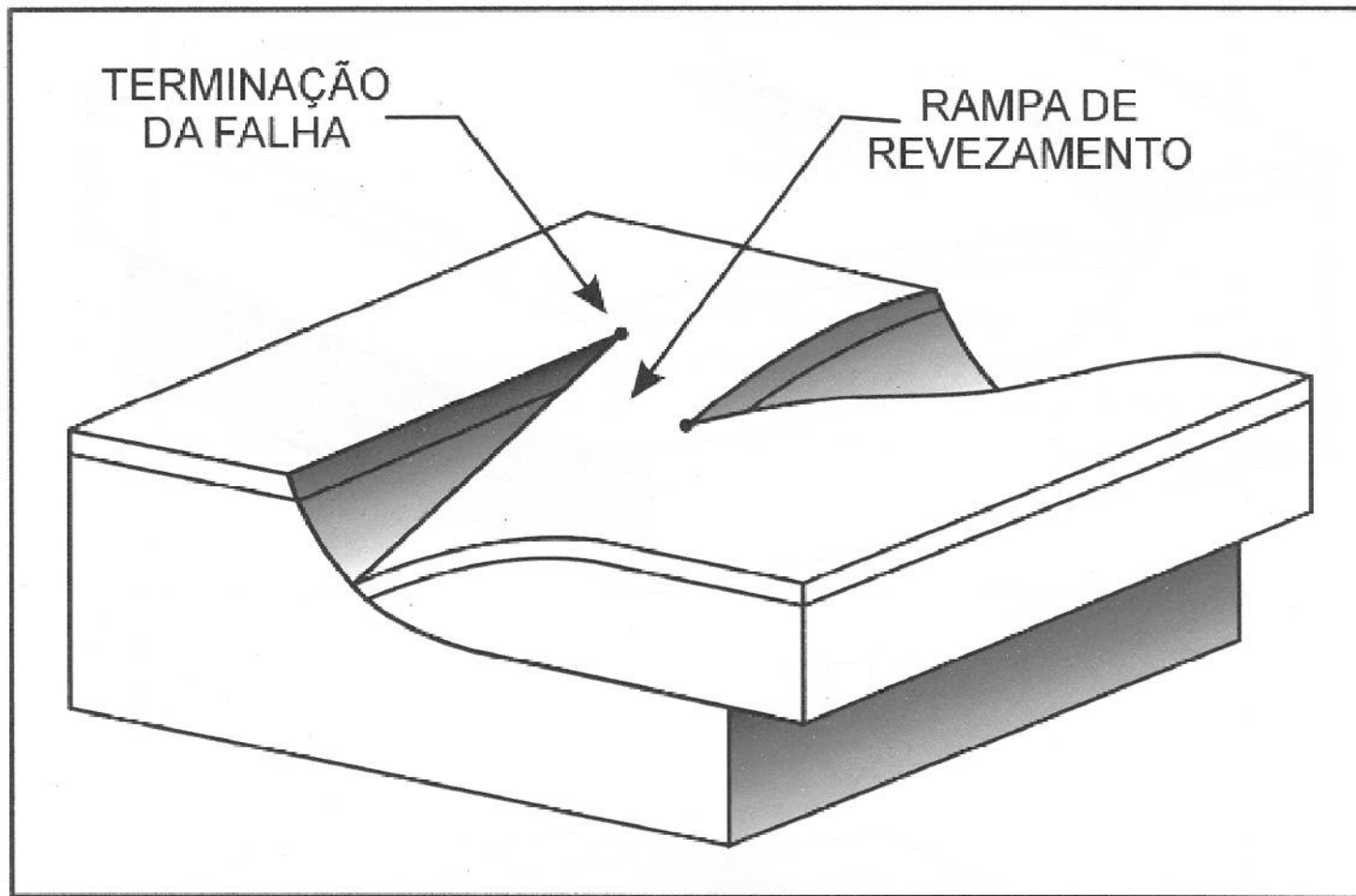
Smorbukk, Noruega

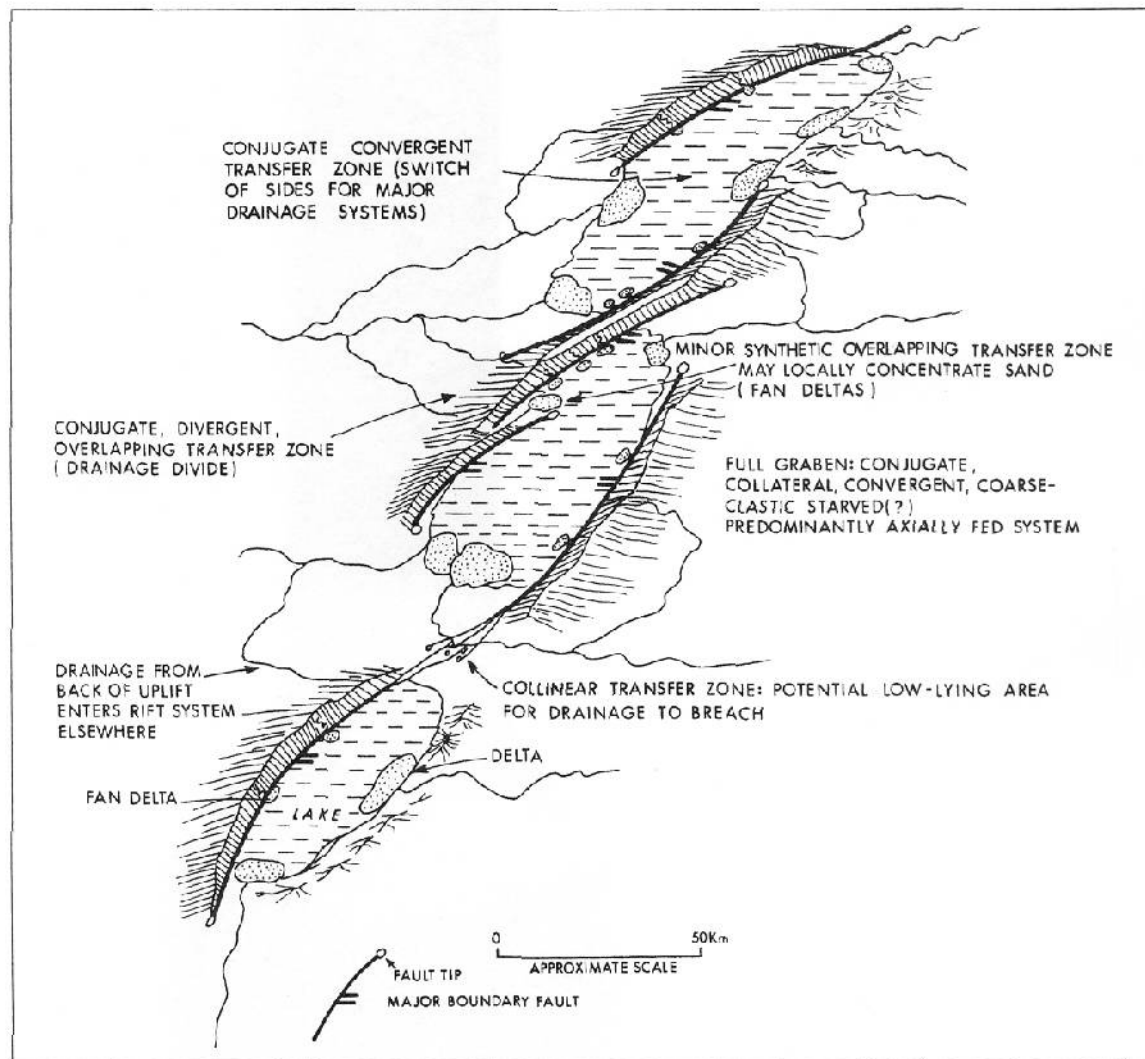


Red arrow on sections: point of intersection with the random line in Fig. 5

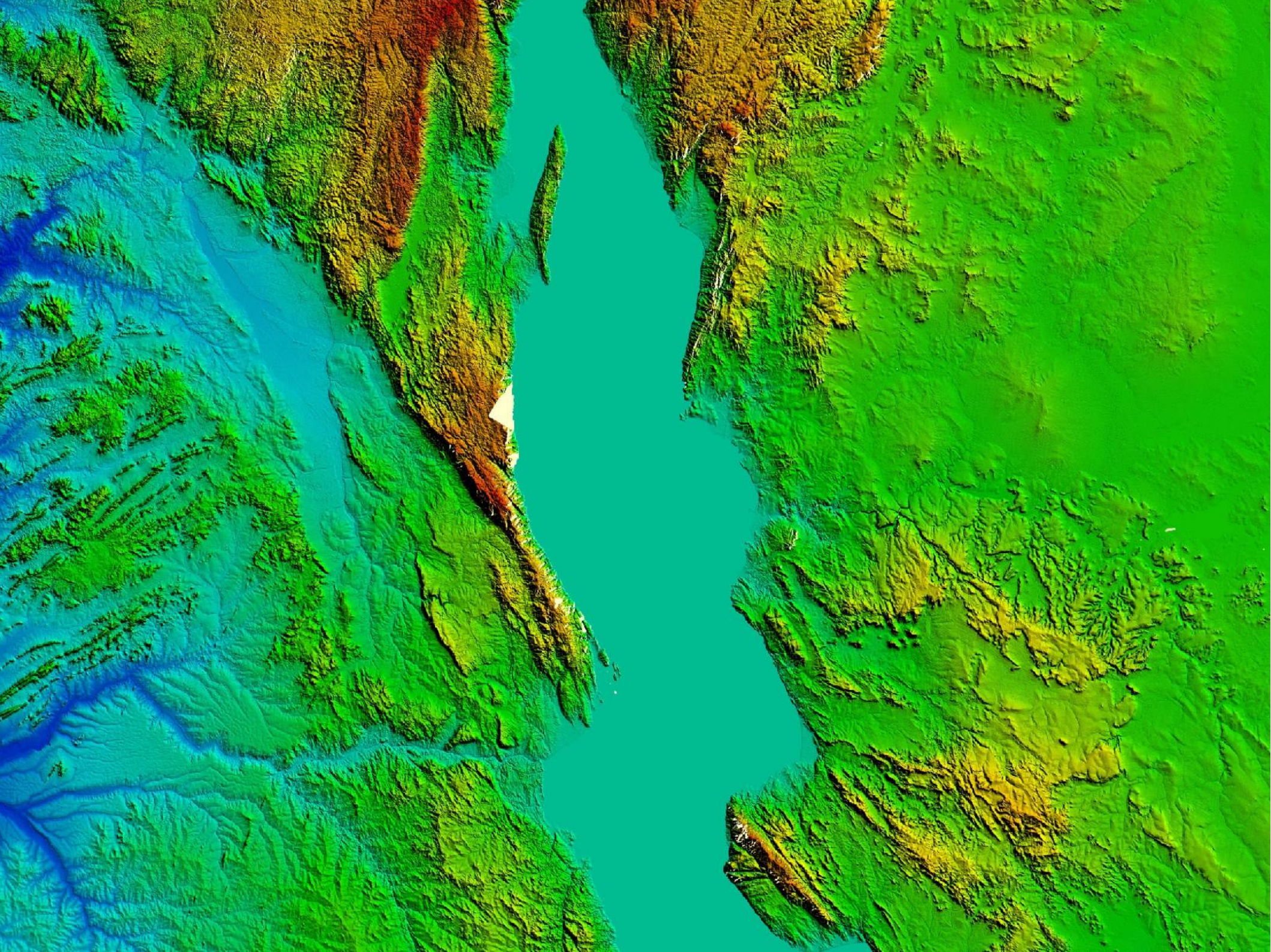
(Corfield & Sharp 2000)

Estruturas de revezamento - rampa de revezamento

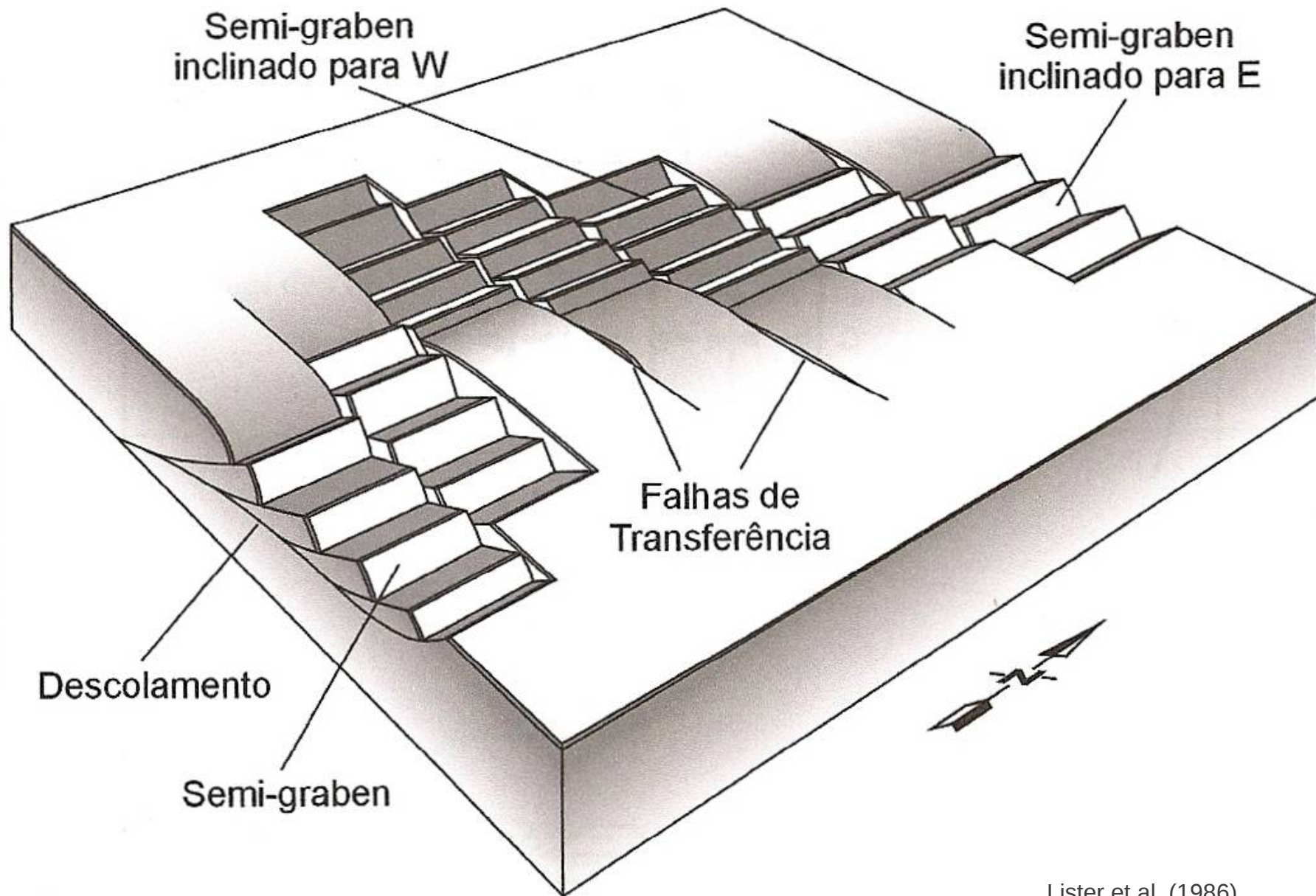


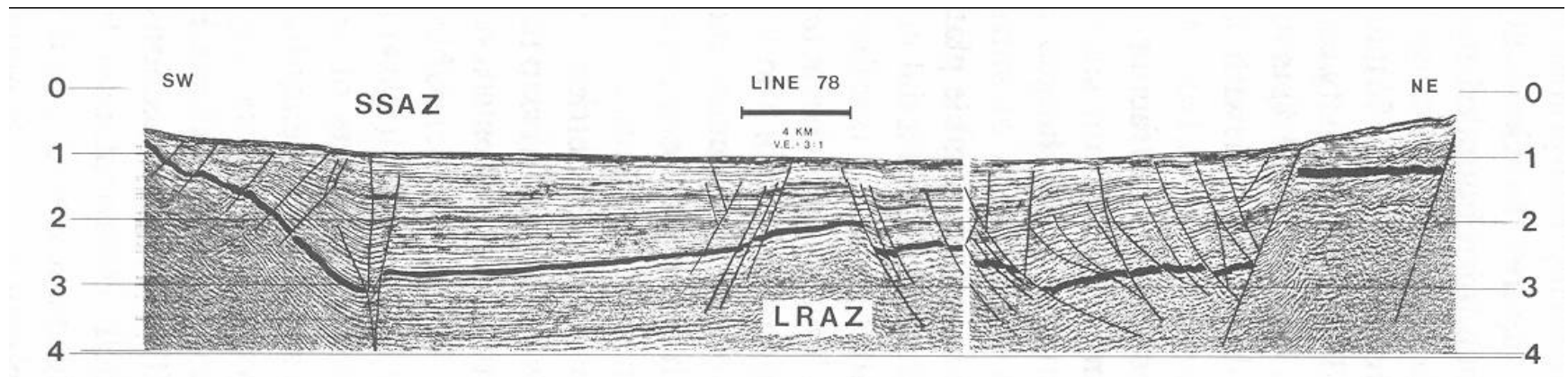


(Morley *et al.* 1990)



Justaposição lateral de blocos de capa e de lapa limitados por falhas de transferência





Lago Tanganika – Rosendahl et al. (1987)

Bacias de ambientes convergentes - subsidência flexural; Tectônica e Sedimentação

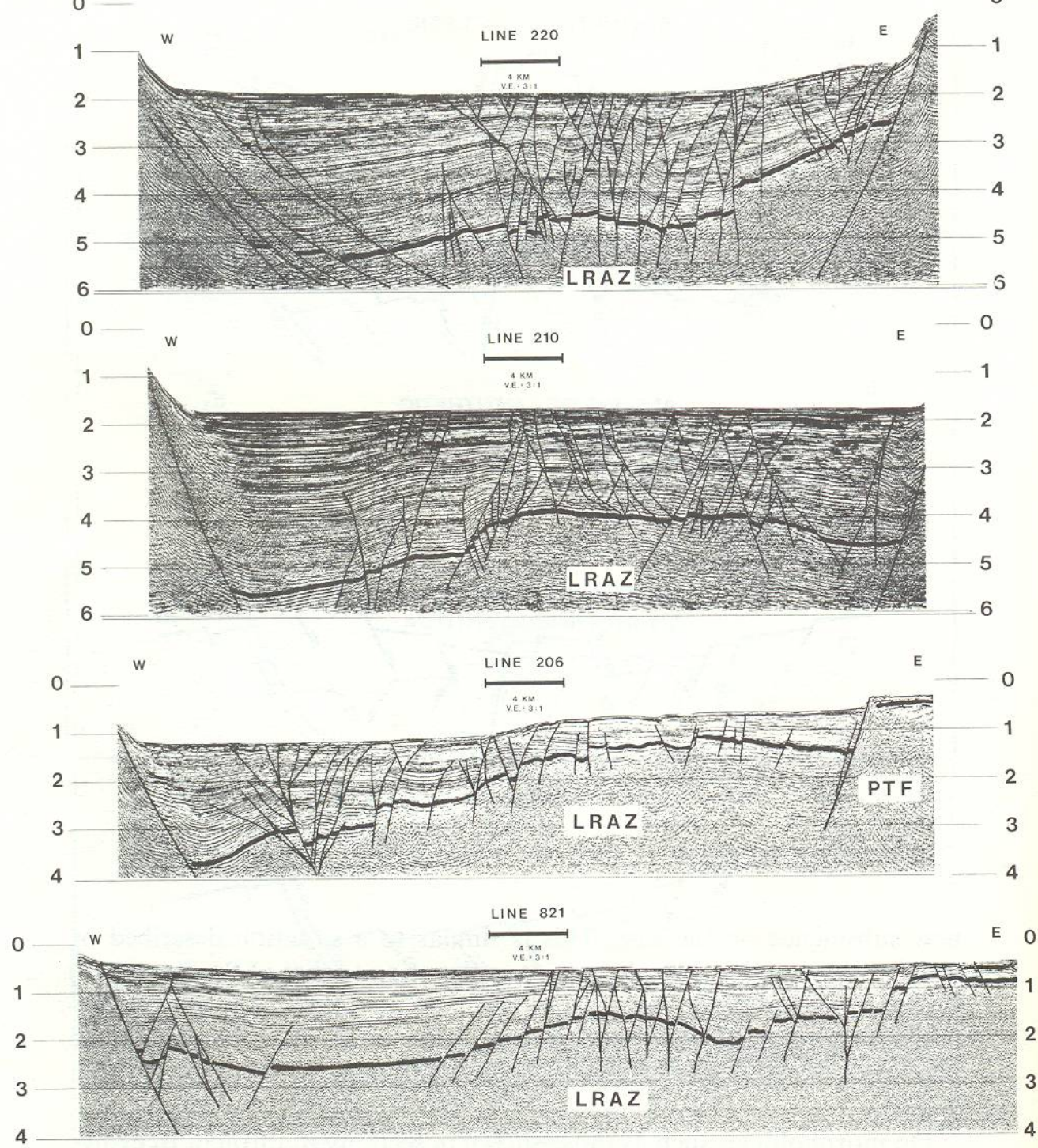
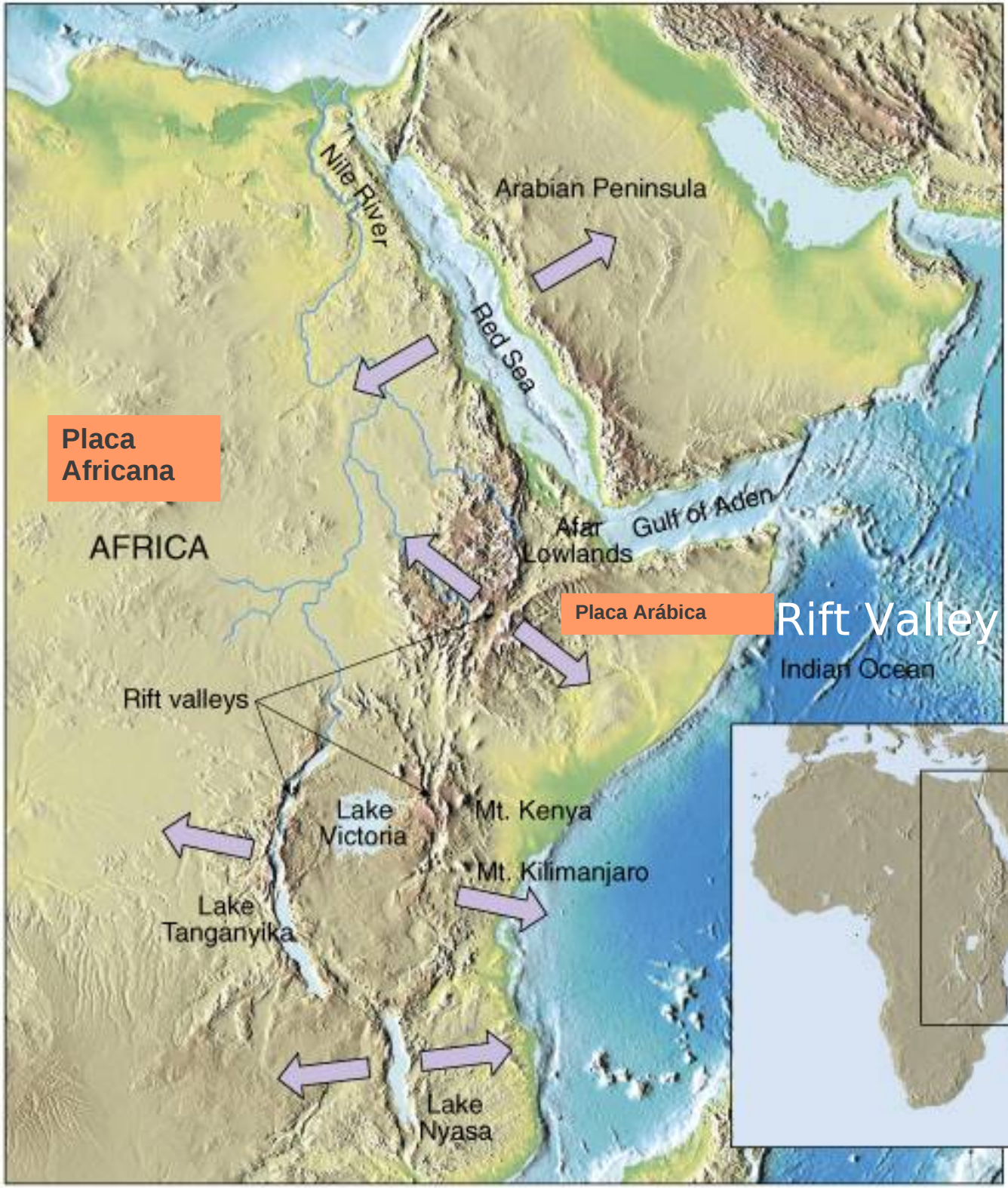
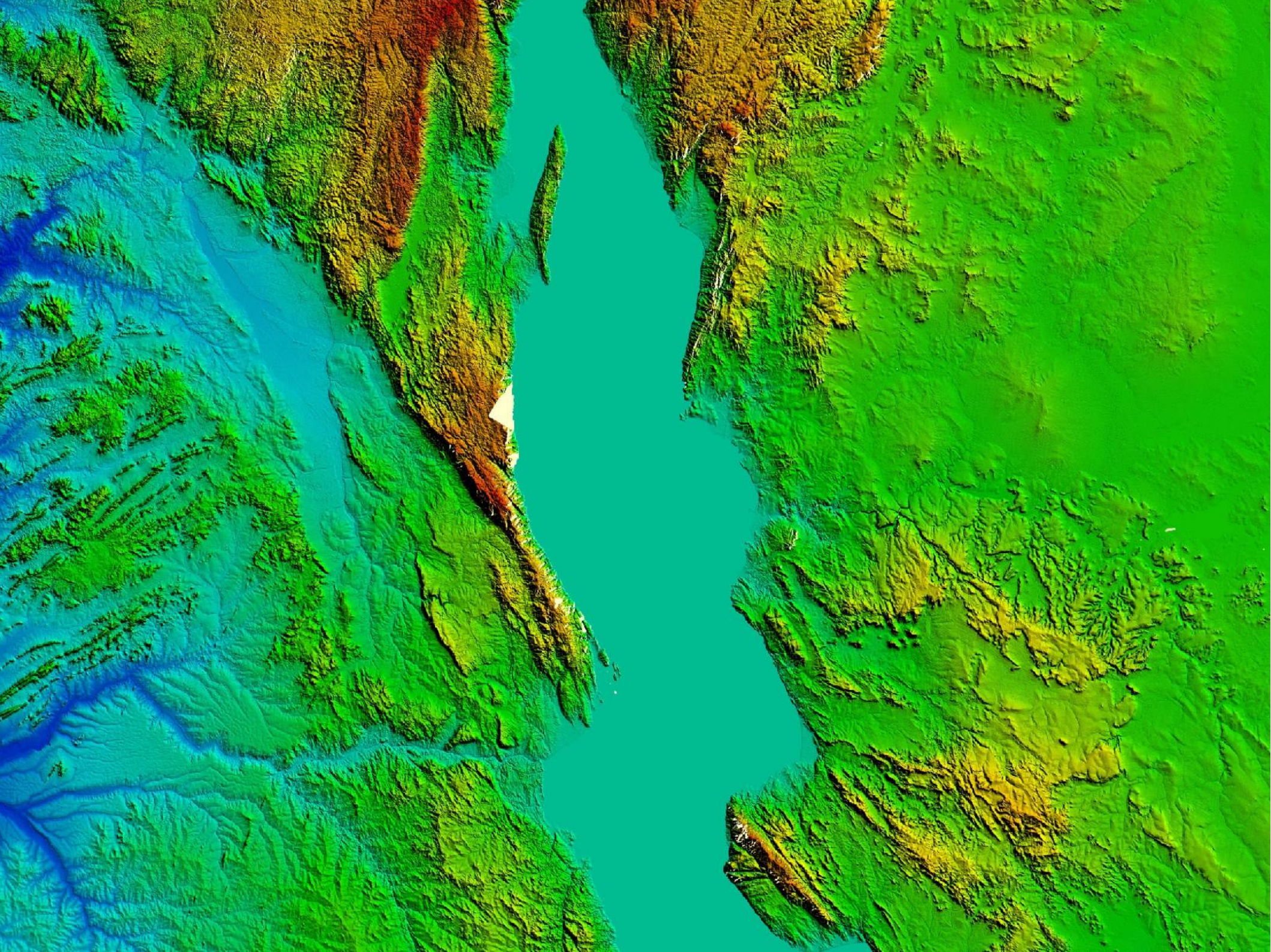


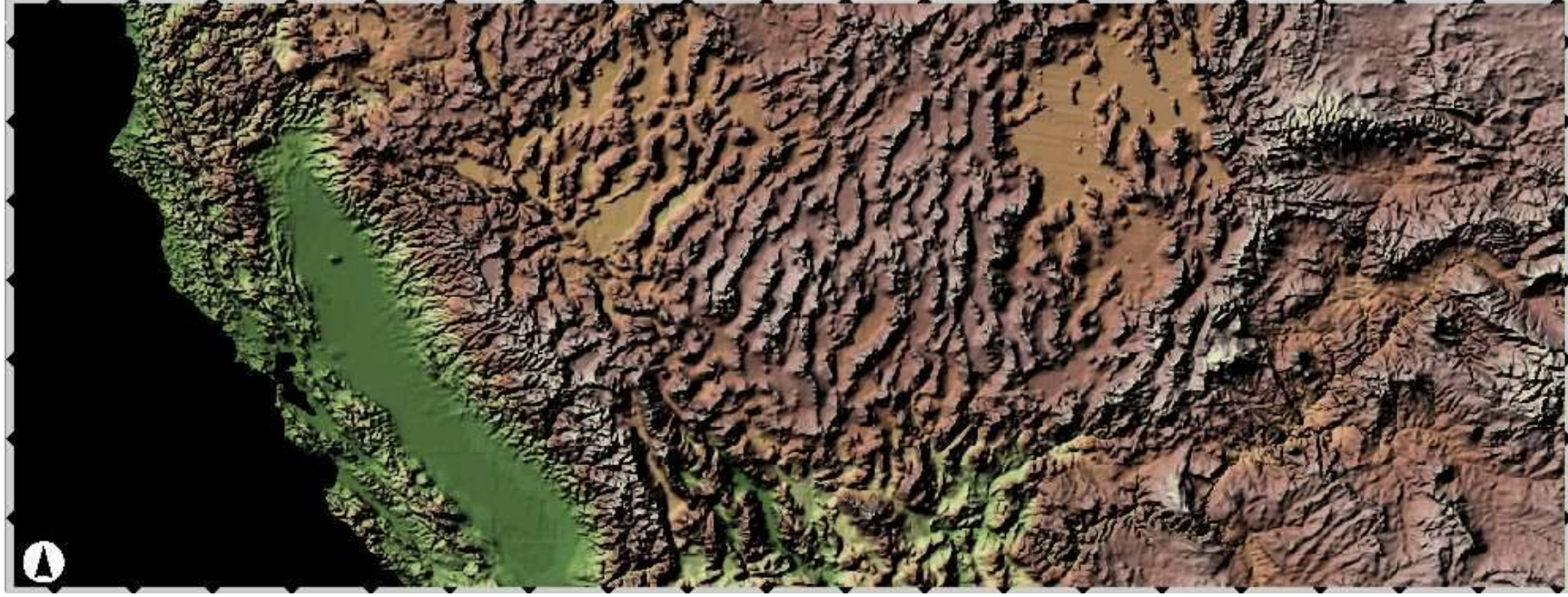
Figure 7a
Lago Tanganika - Rosendahl et al. (1987)

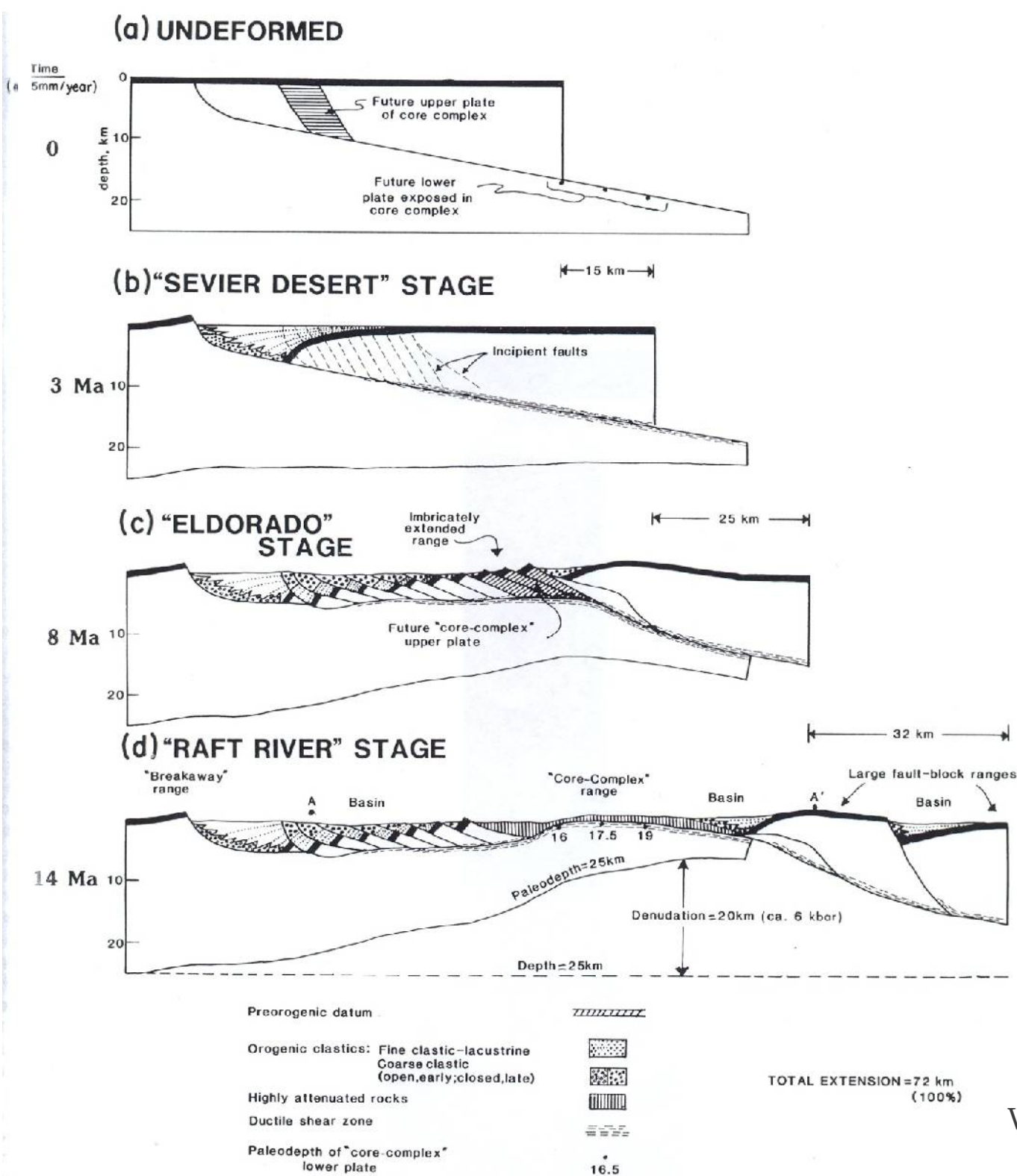
Bacias de ambientes convergentes - subsidência flexural; Tectônica e Sedimentação

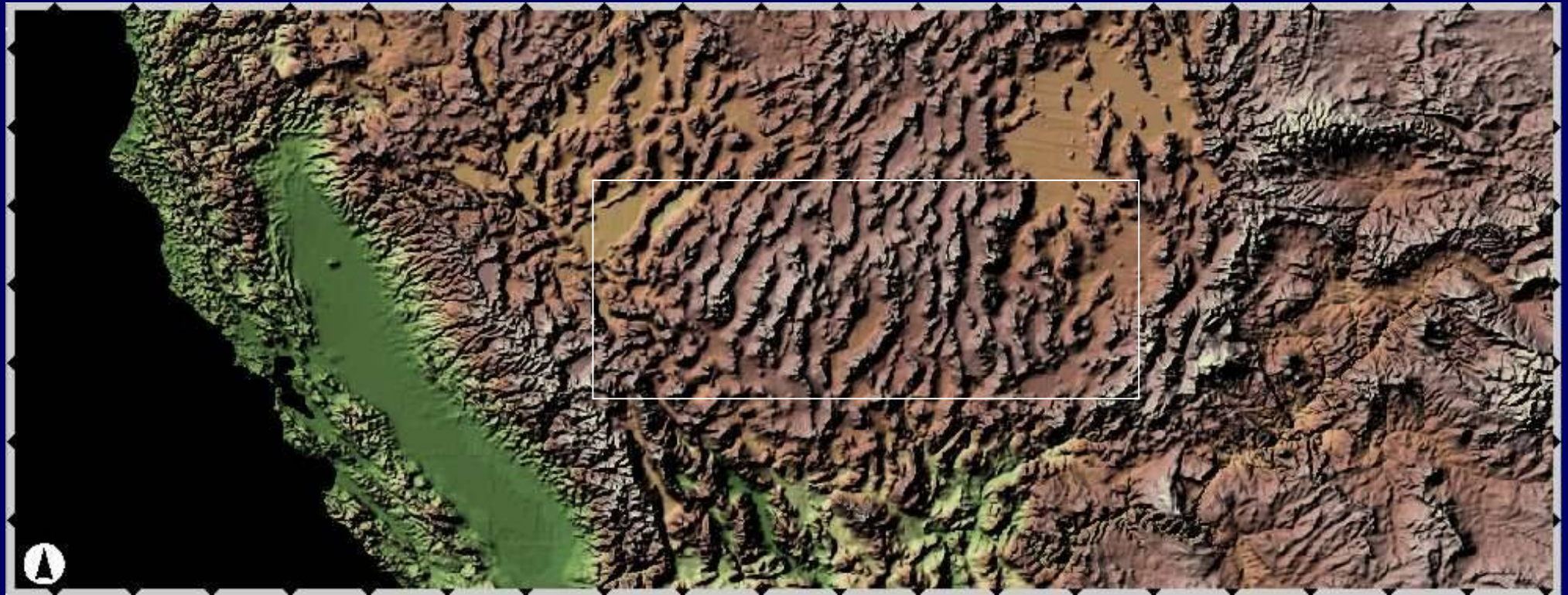


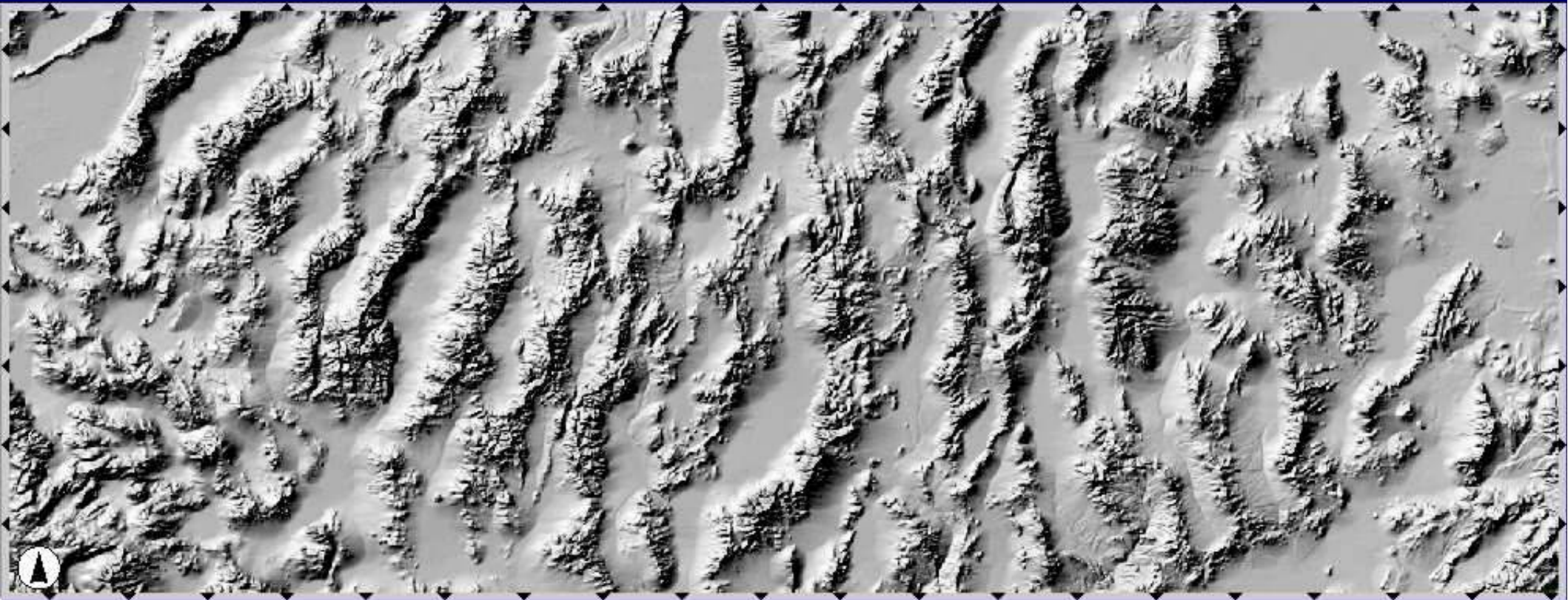


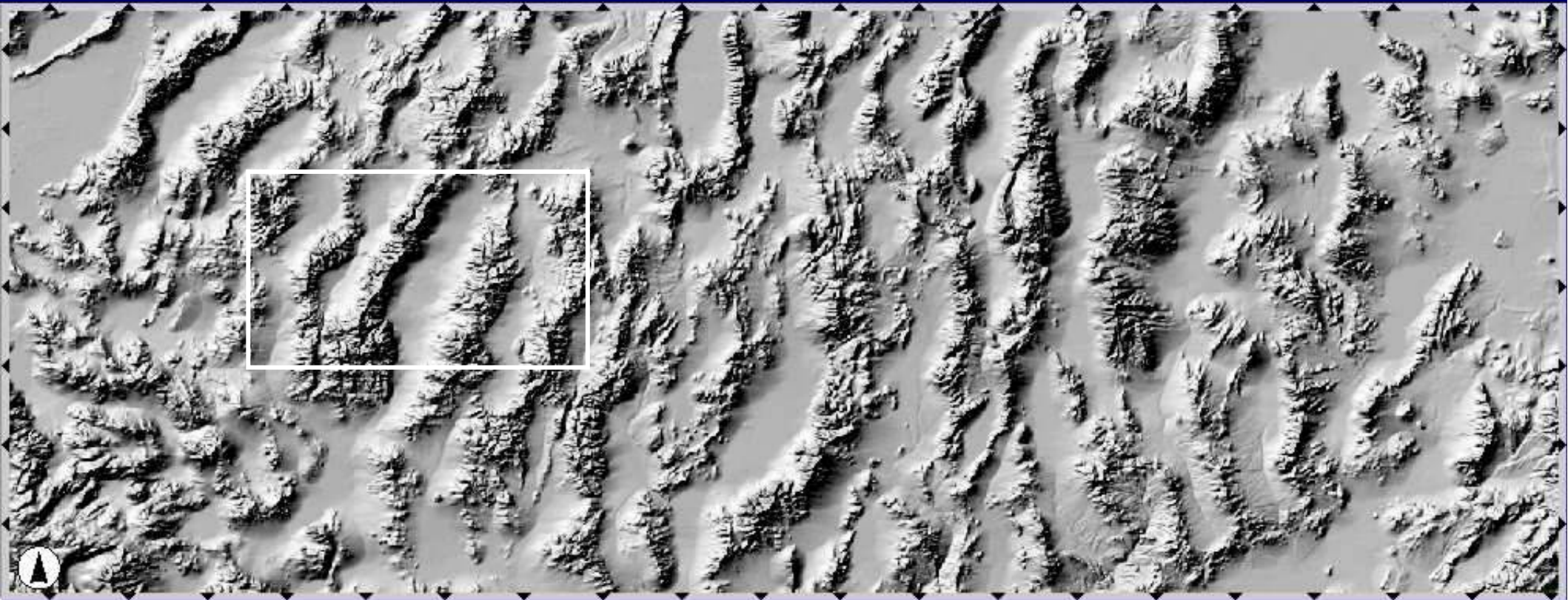
Bacias de ambientes convergentes - subsidência flexural; Tectônica e Sedimentação

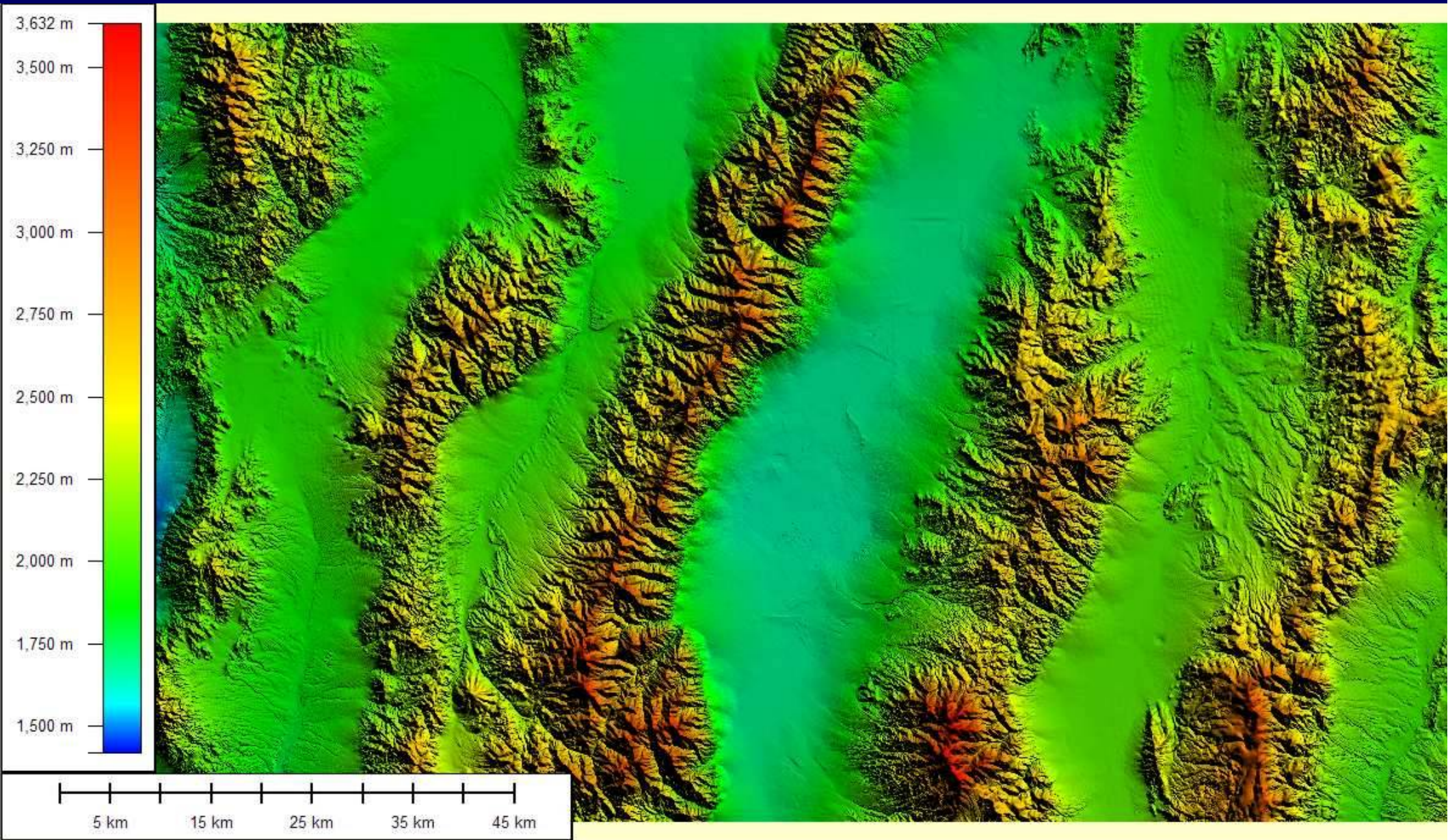




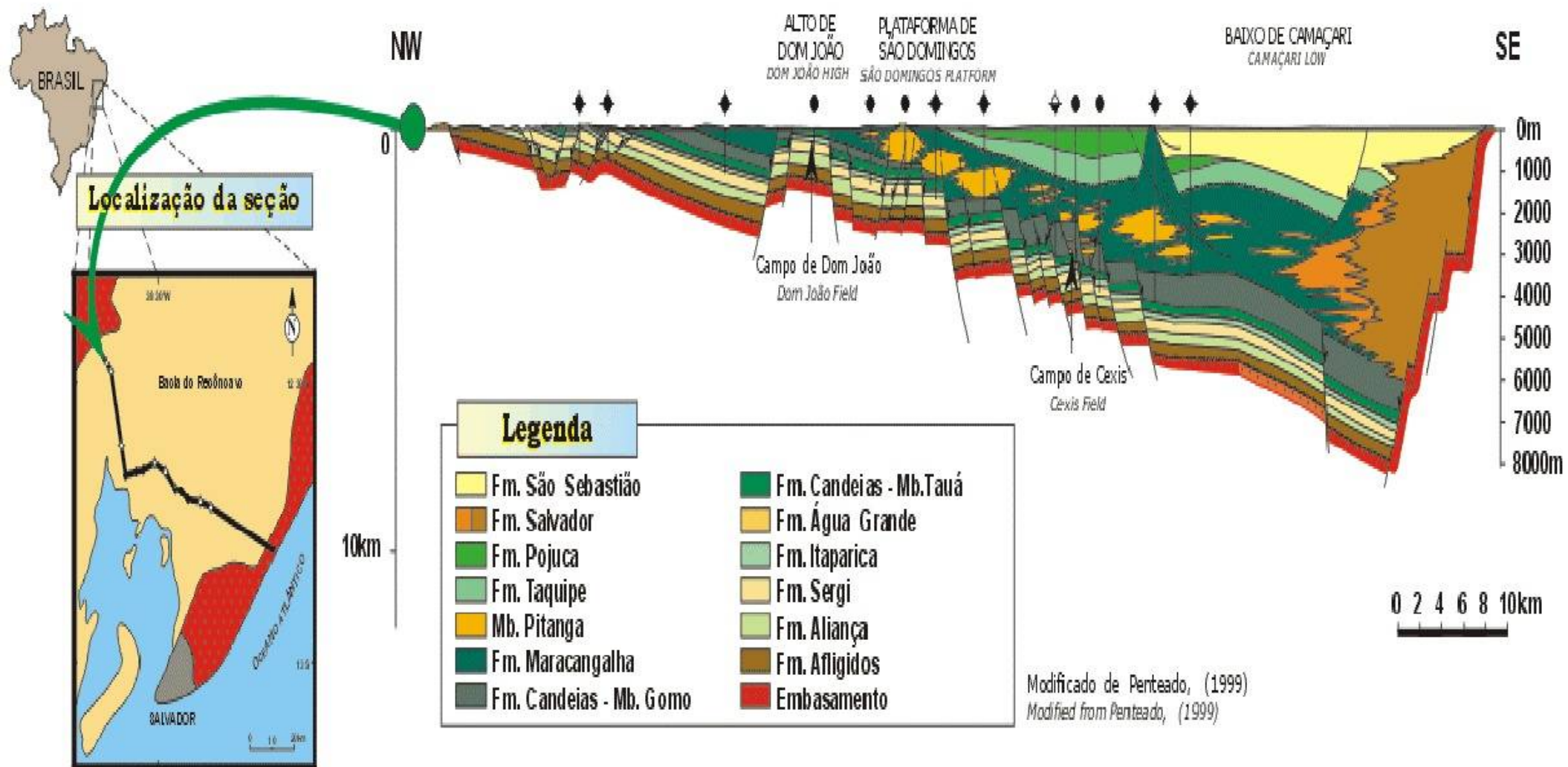








Bacia do Recôncavo



Fonte: Agência Nacional do Petróleo