Lei Shao, Karl Stattegger, and Carl-Dieter Gerbe-Schoenberg, Sandstone petrology and geochemistry of the Turpan Basin (NW China): Implications for the tectonic evolution of a continental basin, Journal of Sedimentary Research Volume 71(1), January 2001.

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| Data Archived:[Turpan-G.xls](http://www.sepm.org/jsr/data_files/2001_data/Turpan-G.xls) (geochemical data, Excel spreadsheet)[Turpan-P.xls](http://www.sepm.org/jsr/data_files/2001_data/Turpan-P.xls) (petrological data, Excel spreadsheet)[abstract](http://www.sepm.org/jsr/data_files/2001_data/abstract.pdf) (pdf) |

The Turpan Basin, located in the eastern part of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region (Northwest China), is an intermontane basin of the Tian Shan. The geochemical and petrological samples collected from fifteen sections and five cores. The locations of these sections, and formations and signs are shown in Figure 1 and Table 1 in the paper.

The modal analysis of sandstone samples was performed by counting more than 300 points per thin section, using the Gazzi-Dickinson point-counting method. For major element geochemistry, X-ray fluorescence spectrometry analysis (XRF) was employed using standard techniques, and the error rate is <2%. Minor and trace elements were analyzed by inductively coupled plasma emission mass spectrometry (ICP-MS). Samples were decomposed by lithium borate fusion and subsequent dissolution of the glass beads. Data for each sample was acquired in 3 runs and calibrated by international rock standards (e.g., BCR-1, JSD-1), drift control samples, duplicate samples, and blank samples. Major, minor and trace element were analyzed in the Chemical Analytical Laboratory of the Geoscience Institute of the Christian-Albrechts-University of Kiel, Germany.

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