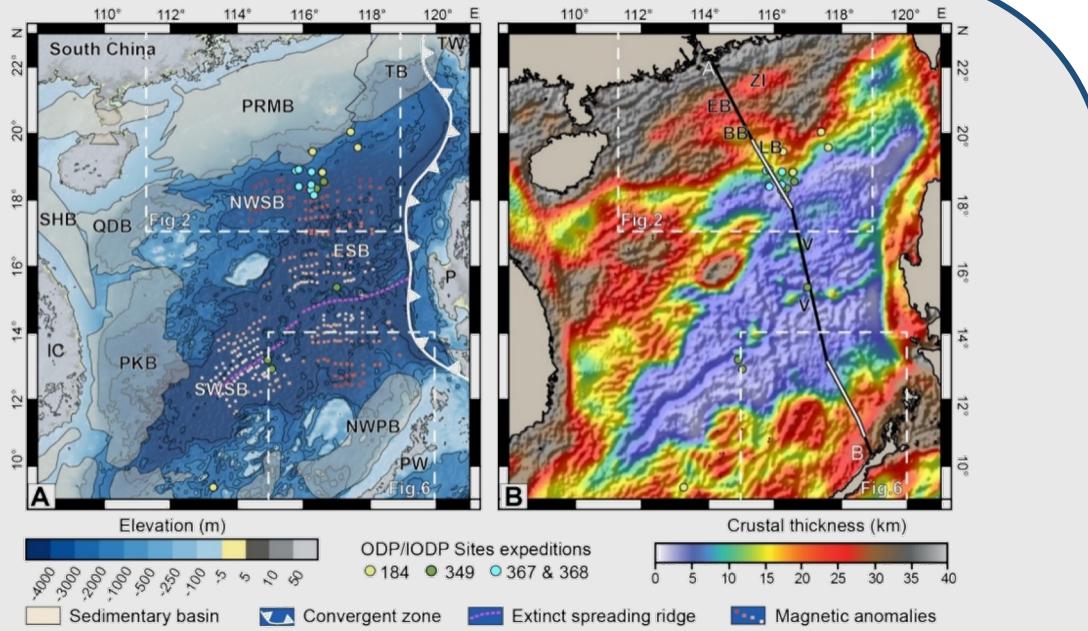


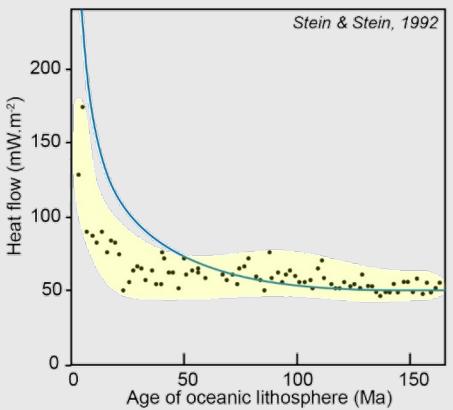
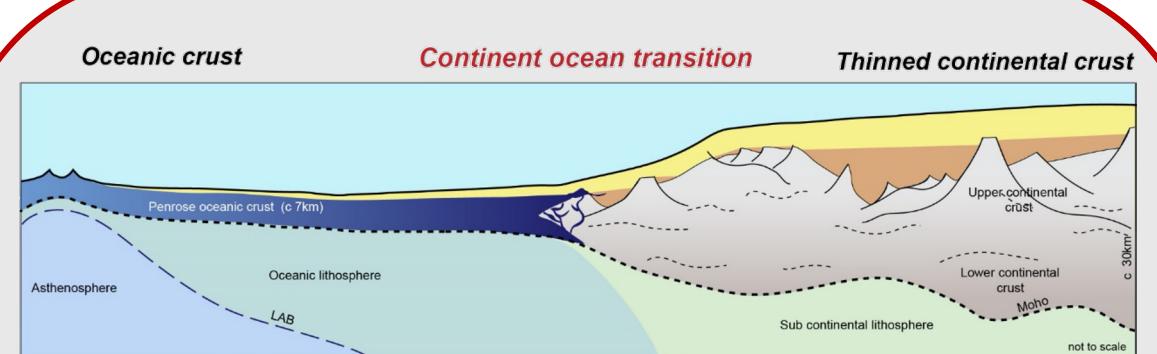
Tectono-magmatic and thermal evolution of the SE China margin-NW Palawan breakup

**Mohn G., Nirrengarten M., Schito A., Kusznir N., Corrado S.,
Bowden S., Pubellier M., Sapin F., Larsen H.C**

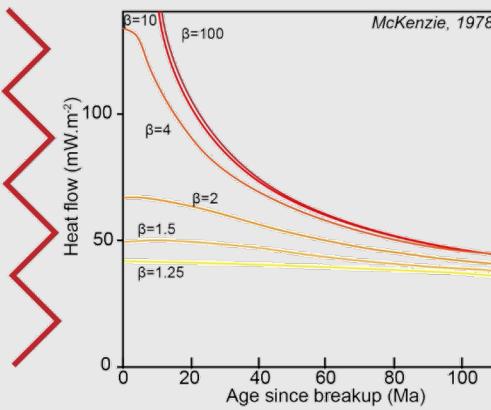
Questions:



What are the mechanisms of continental breakup in the South China Sea?



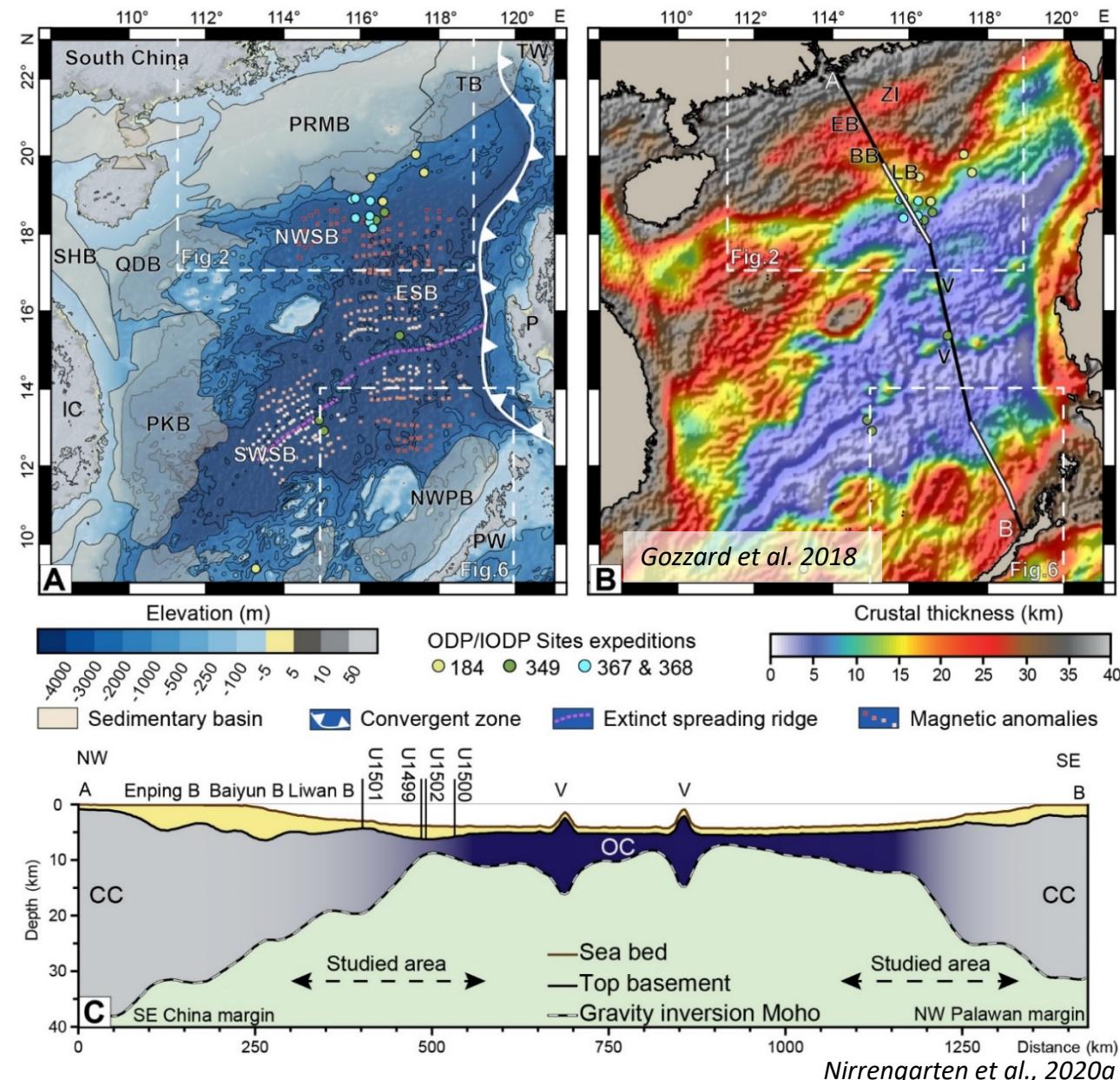
Heat flow vs Age of the oceanic lithosphere



Heat flow vs Rifting age and lithospheric thinning

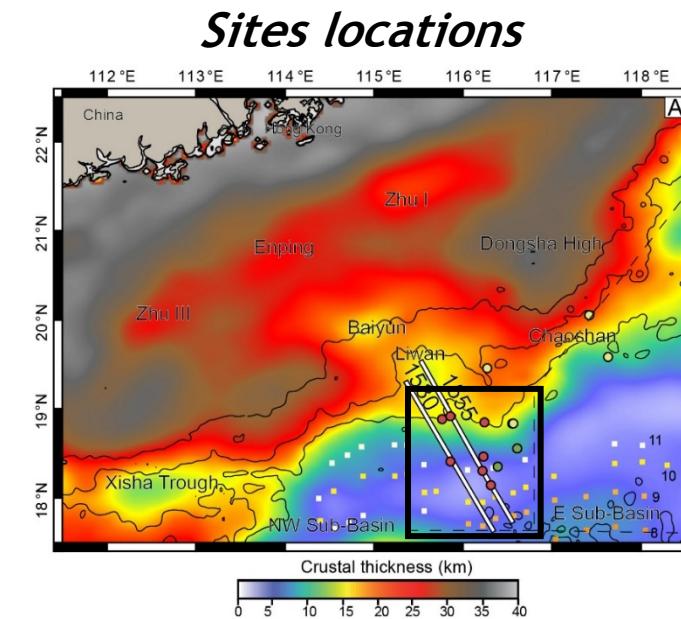
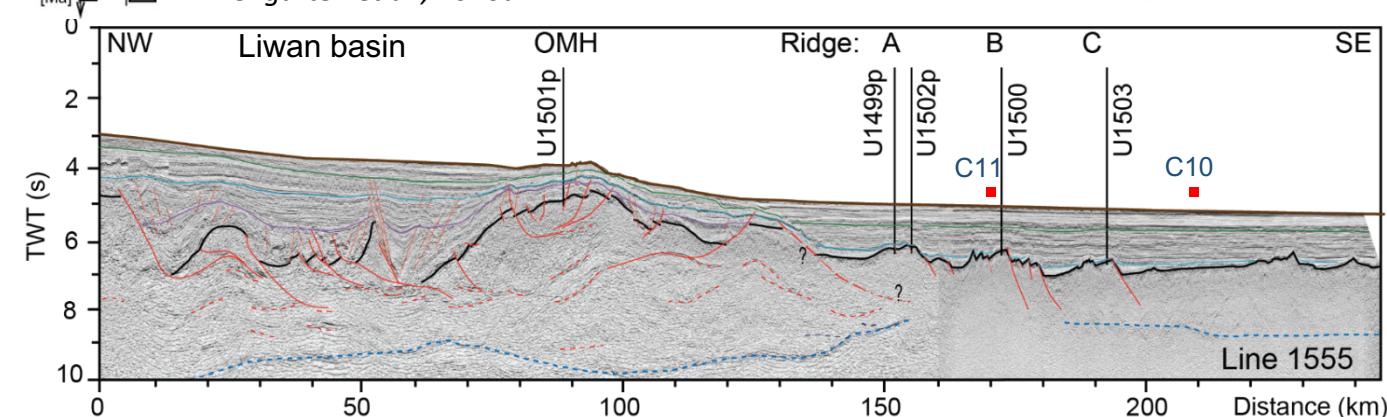
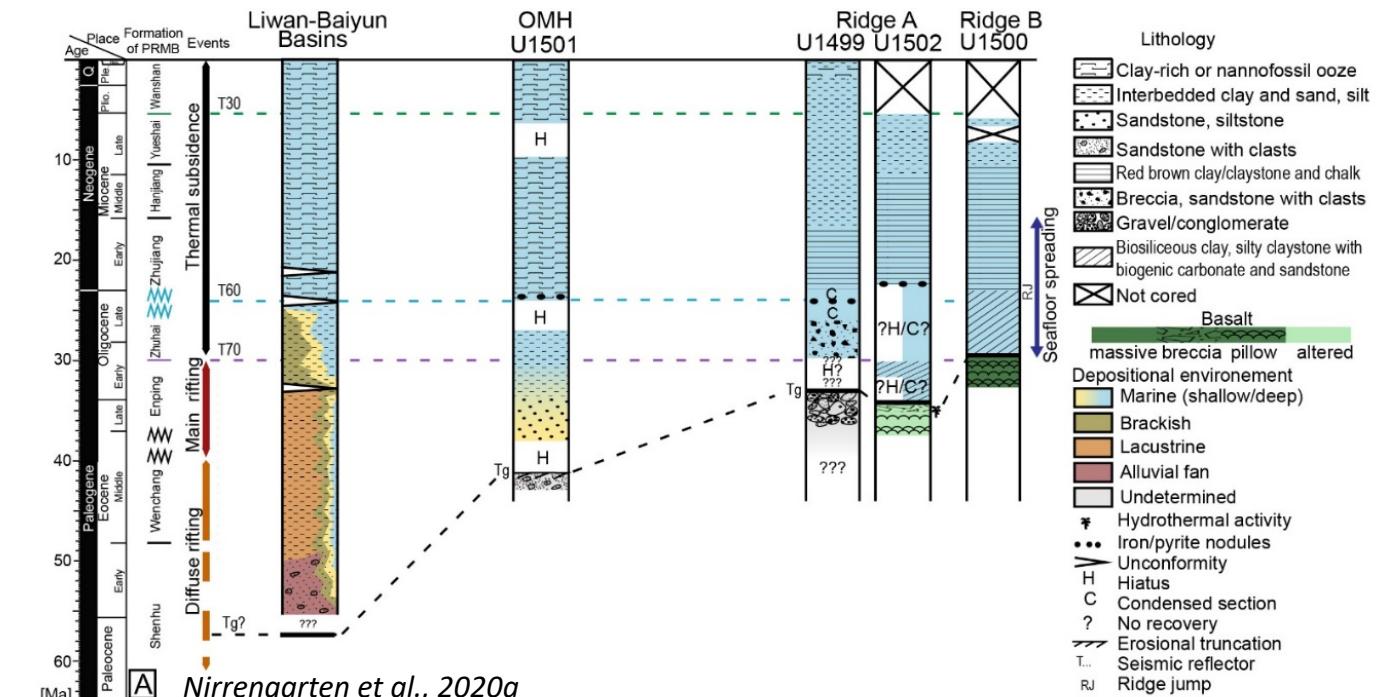
What is the thermal evolution of the South China Sea continent ocean transition?

The South China Sea geological context



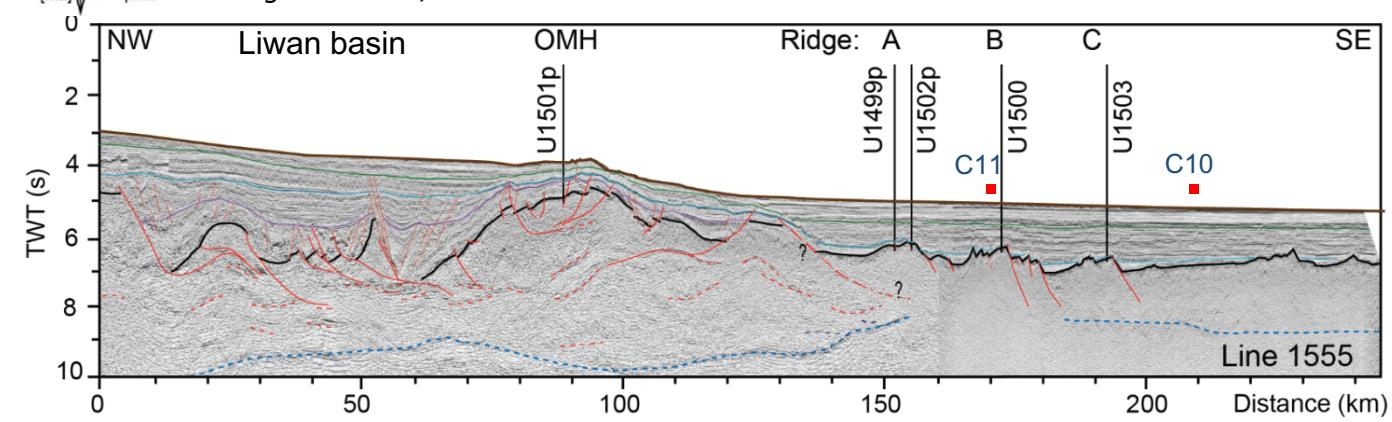
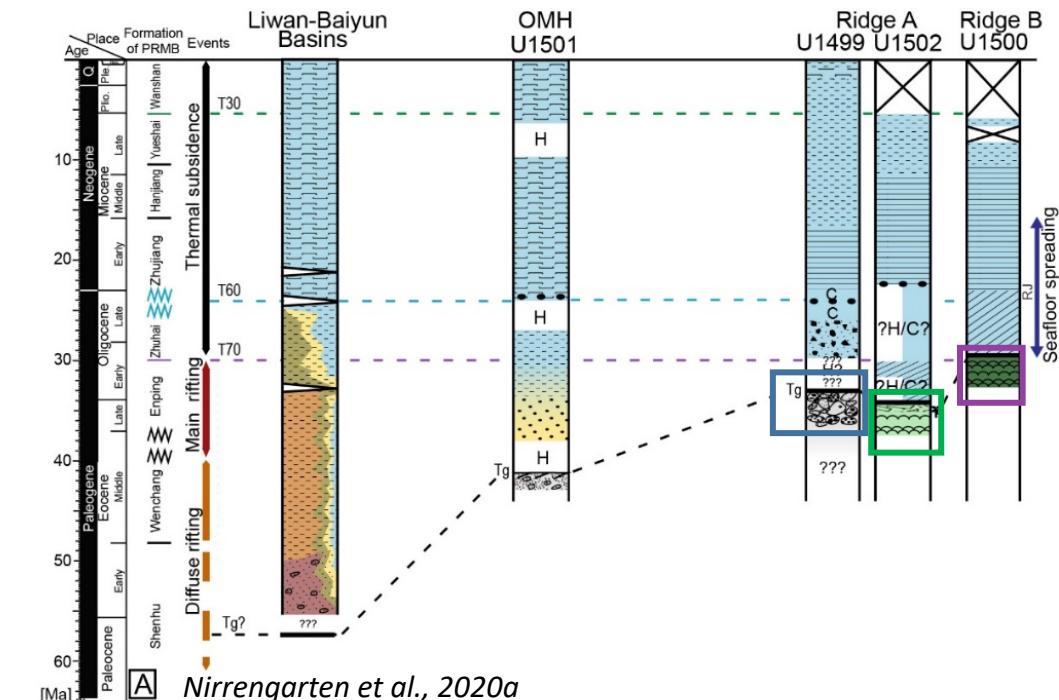
- SCS is a Tertiary marginal basin
- Onset of rifting during the Paleogene (likely during the Eocene)
- SCS comprises three oceanic subbasins with ridge jumps
- Wide northern margin characterized by the huge Pearl River Mouth Basin (PRMB)
- SCS started to subduct below the Philippines at ~15 Ma.

SE China margin: IODP 3676, 368 & 368X summary



Larsen et al. 2018

SE China margin: IODP 3676, 368 & 368X summary



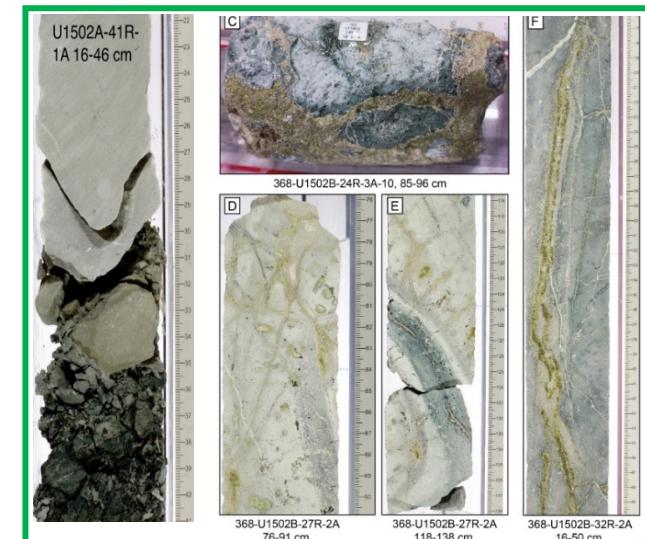
Ridge A

U1499: Undated conglomerates

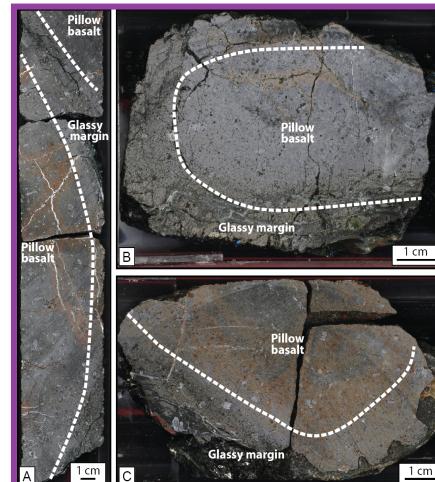


Sun et al., 2018; Larsen et al., 2018

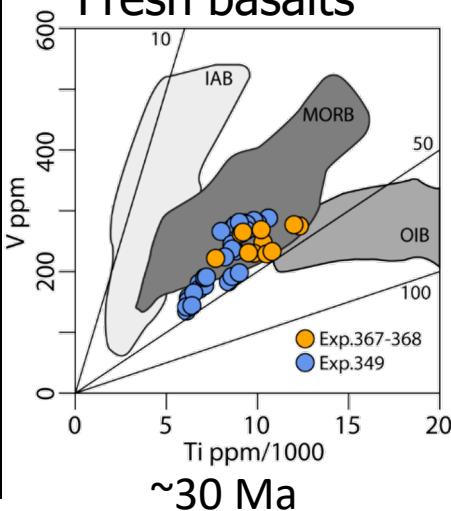
U1502: Altered basalts



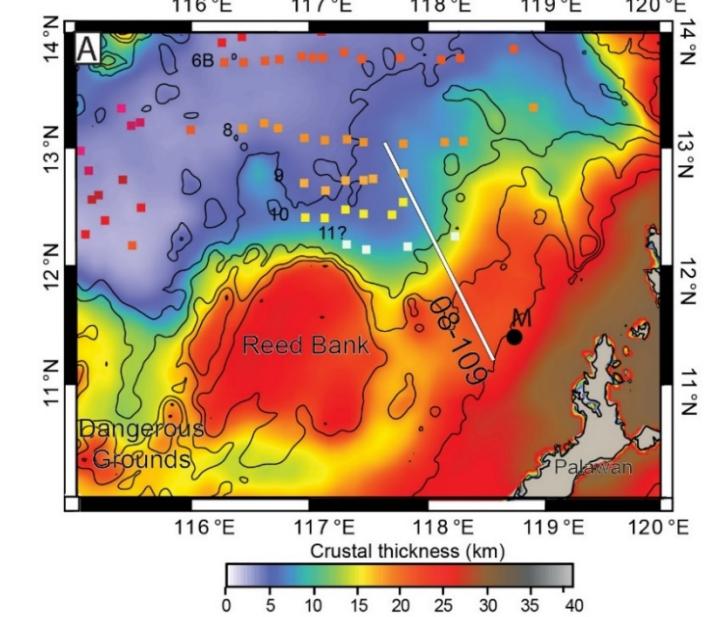
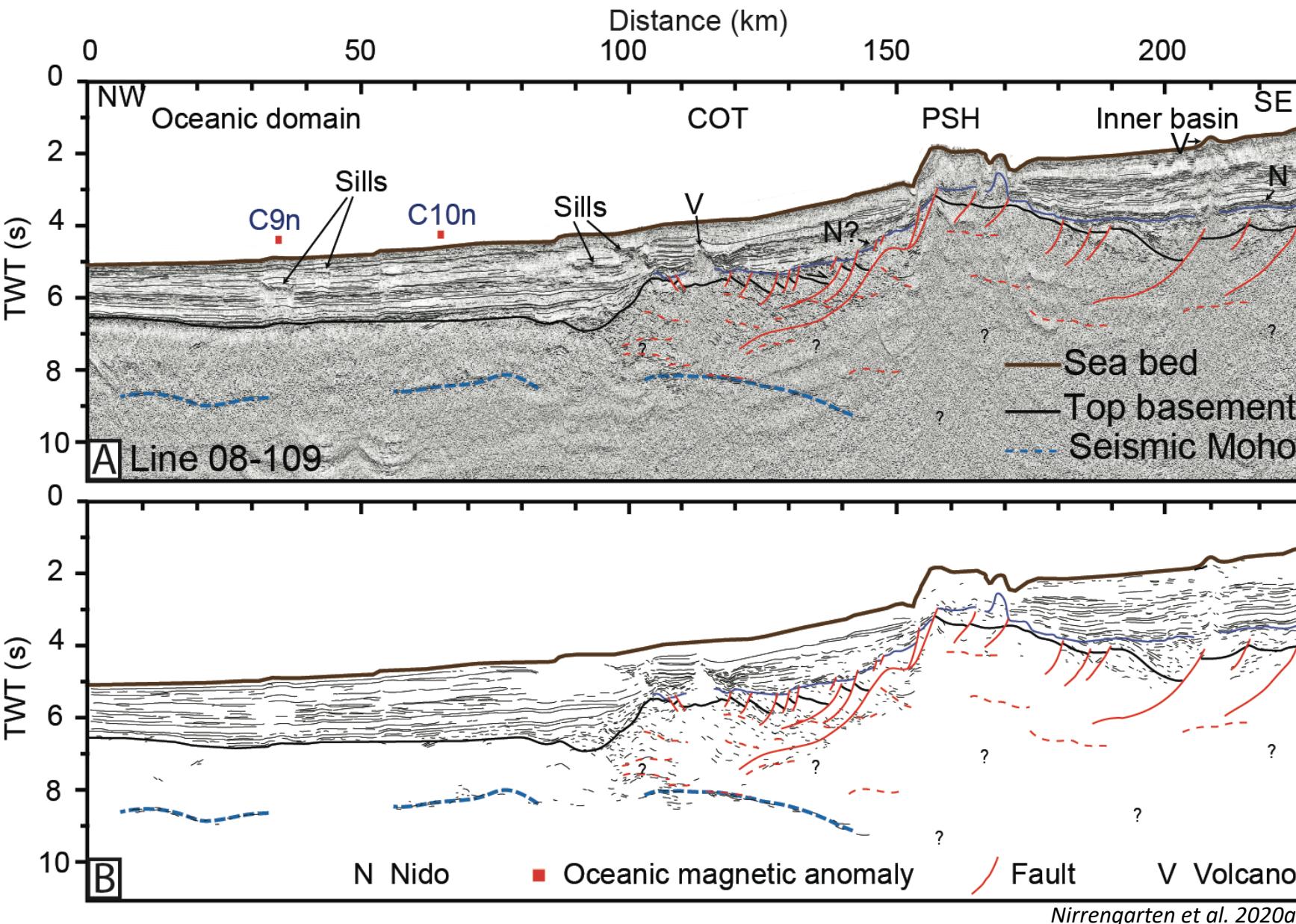
Ridges B & C



U1500-U1503:
Fresh basalts

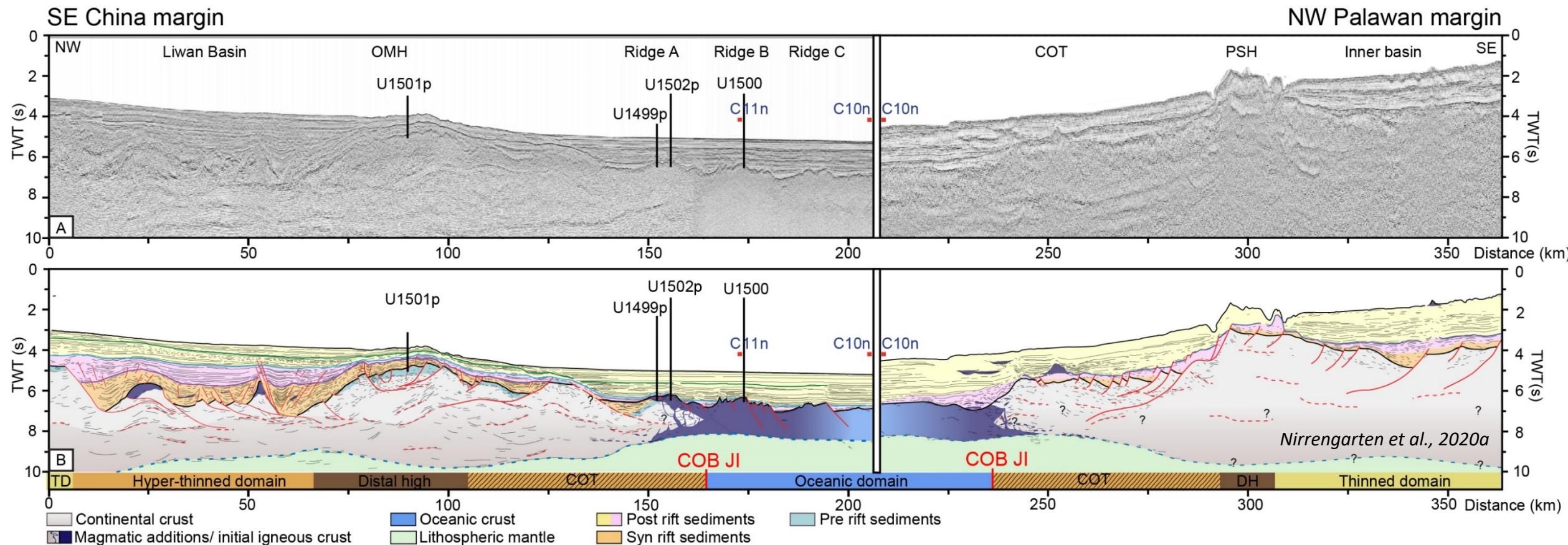


NW Palawan margin: Seismic interpretation



Magnetic oceanic C11n is not defined on the magnetic profile of the Palawan margin (Briais et al., 1993)

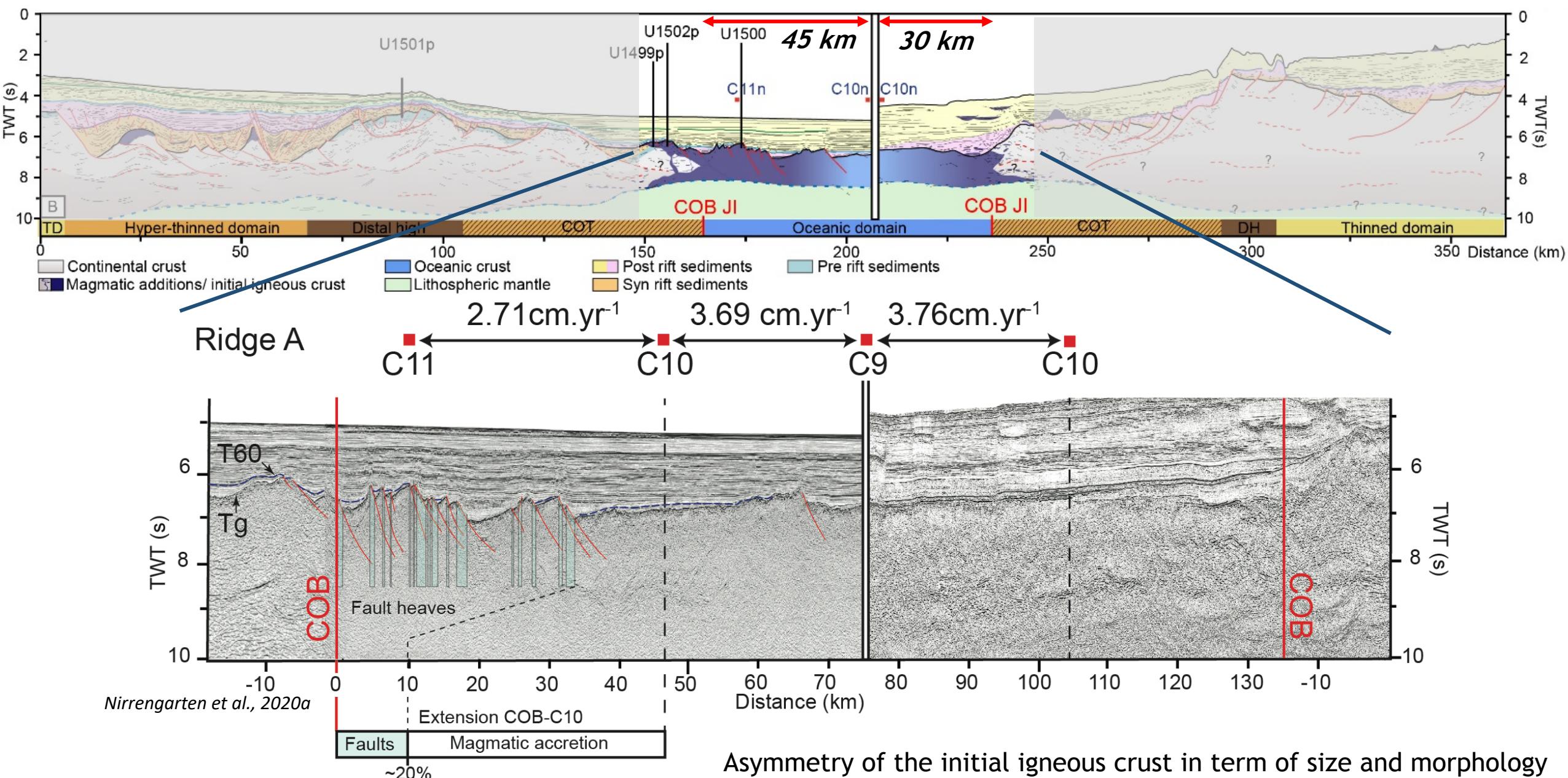
SE China-NW Palawan conjugate margins



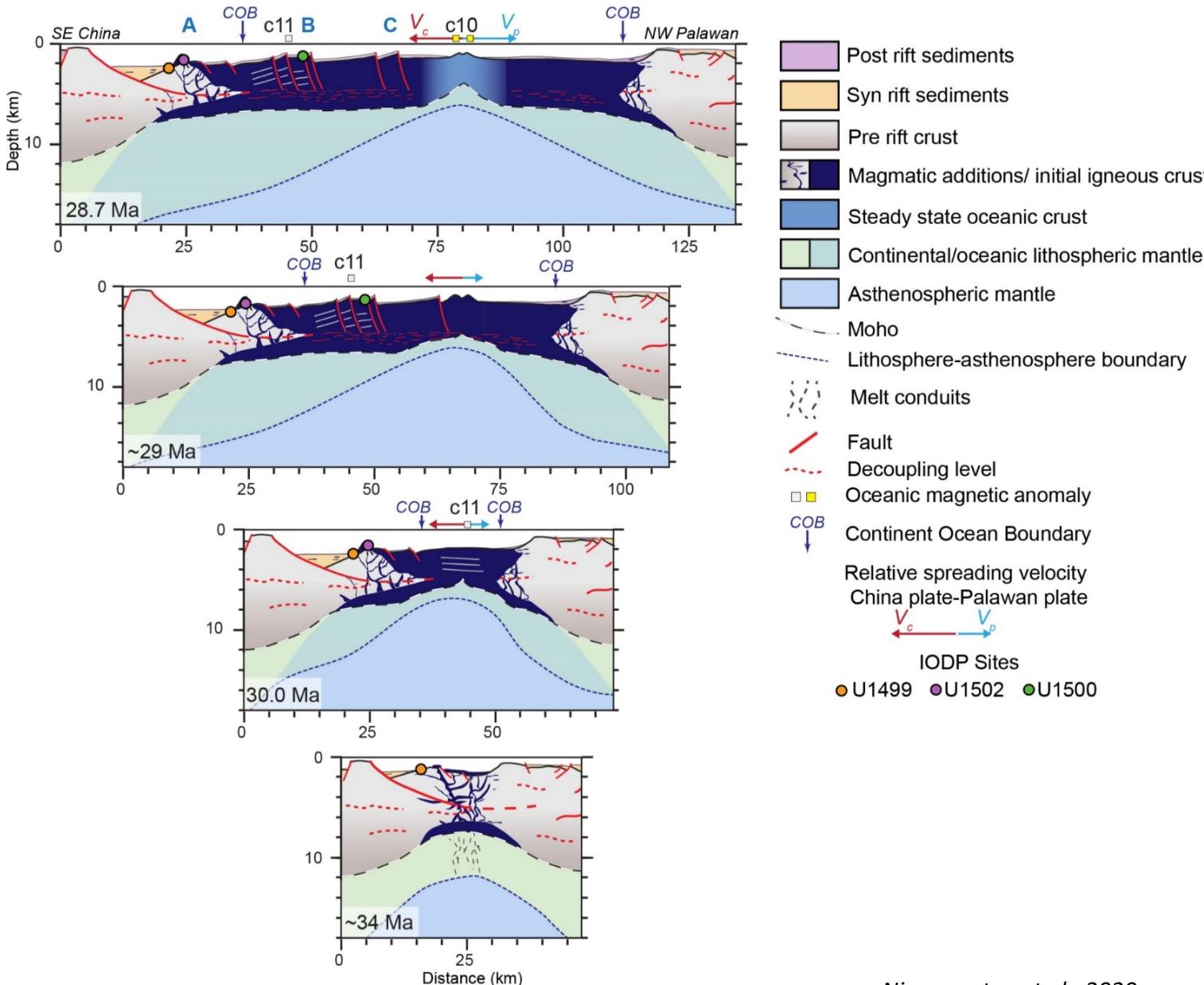
Observation on the deformation style of the SCS margin

- Heterogeneous continental deformation with several decoupling levels implying ductile materials
- The deformation pattern is related to a high thermal regime inherited from Cretaceous convergence
- The COT is narrow and asymmetric showing tectonic deformation synchronous to volcanic activity

SE China-NW Palawan conjugate margins



- Stabilisation of the oceanic ridge and steady state seafloor spreading

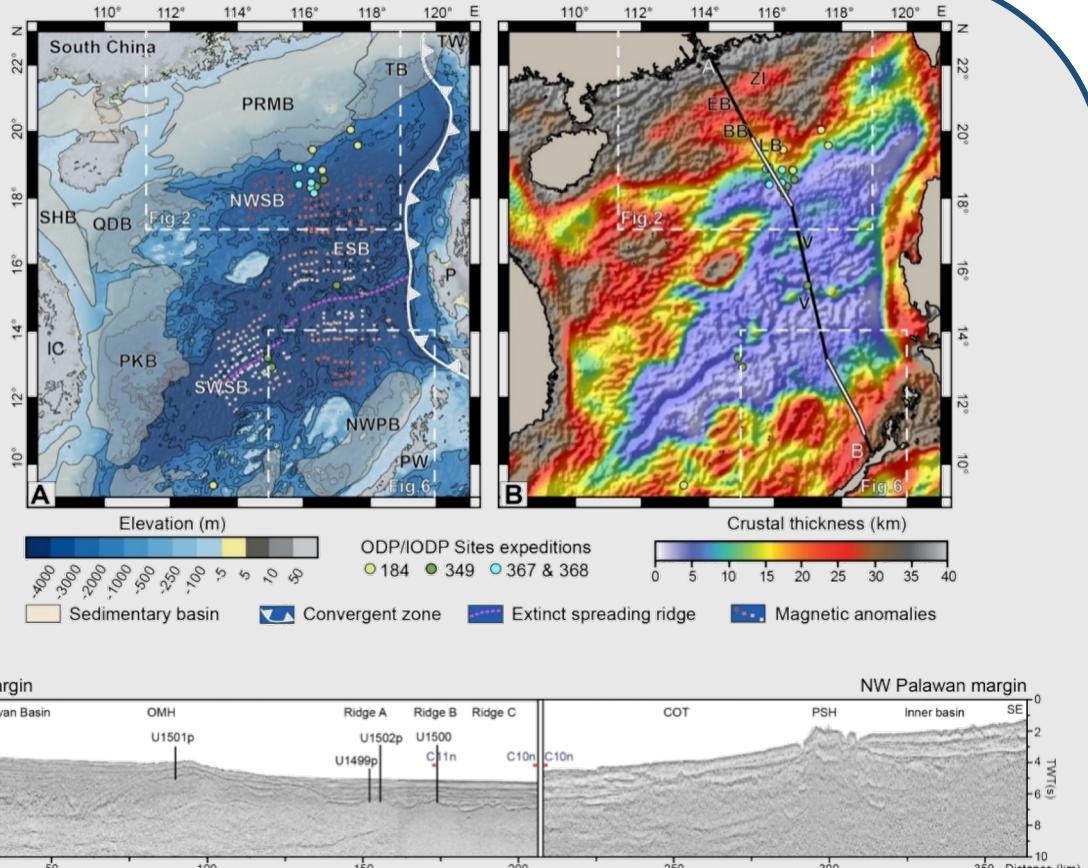


- Asymmetric initial spreading related to tectonic extension on the SE China side picturing the incipient initiation of an oceanic lithosphere

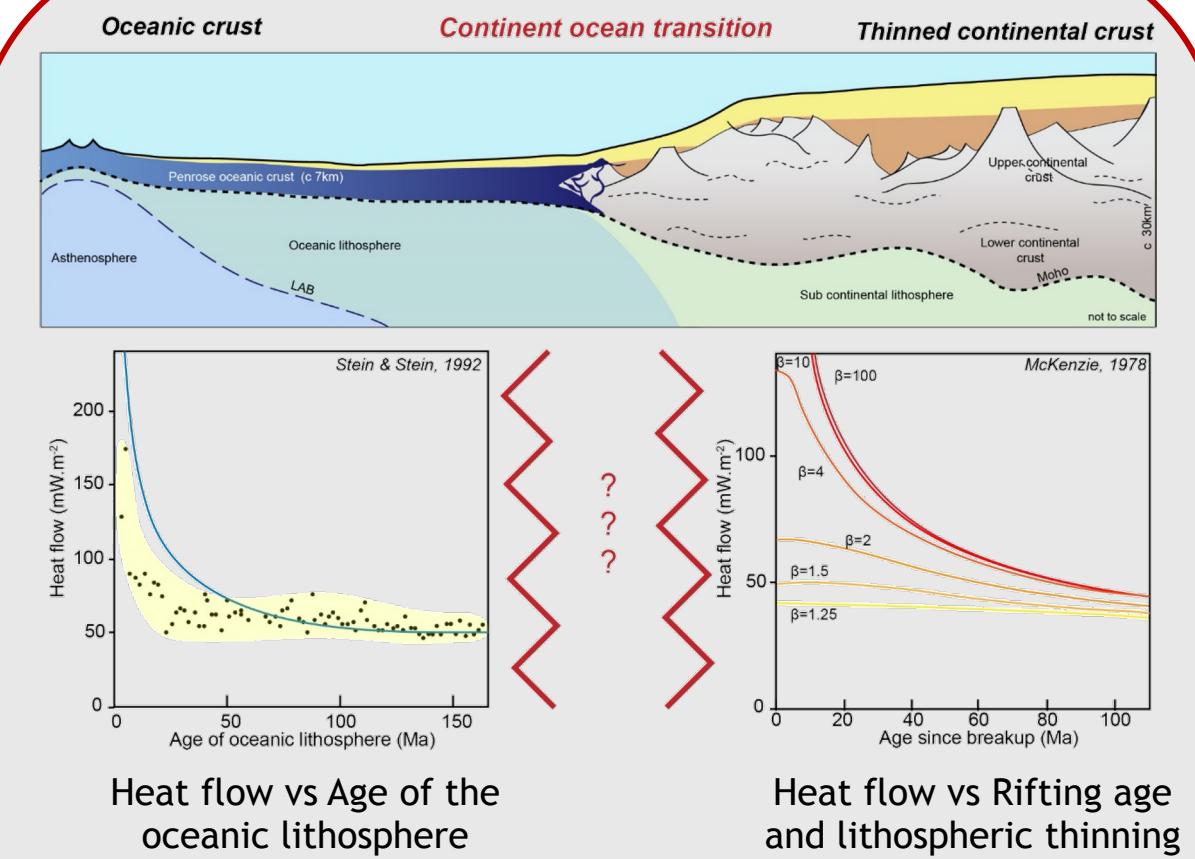
- Crustal separation and formation of fully igneous crust

- The continental crust is highly thinned associated with MOR type-magmatism

Questions:



What are the mechanisms of continental breakup in South China Sea?

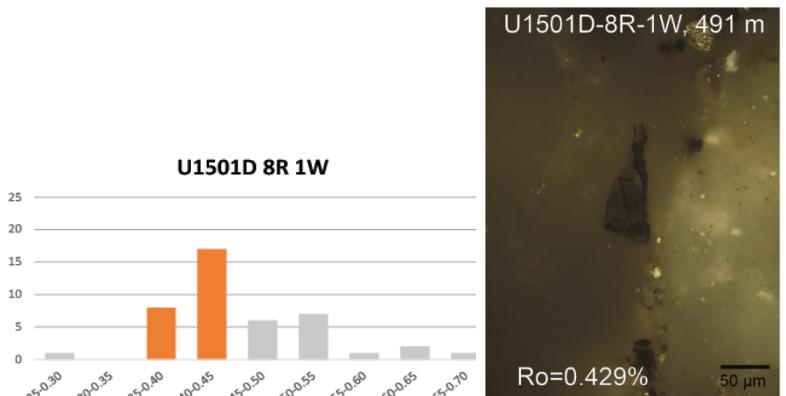


What is the thermal evolution of the South China Sea continent-ocean transition?

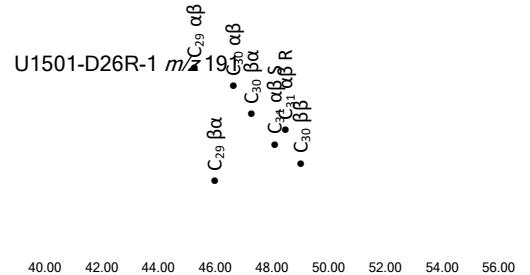
Thermal maturity at Ridge A

- Determination of the thermal maturity of organic matter contains in pre-, syn- and post-rift sediments at COT
- 3 techniques are used to cover a range of temperature from ~40 °C to >200 °C

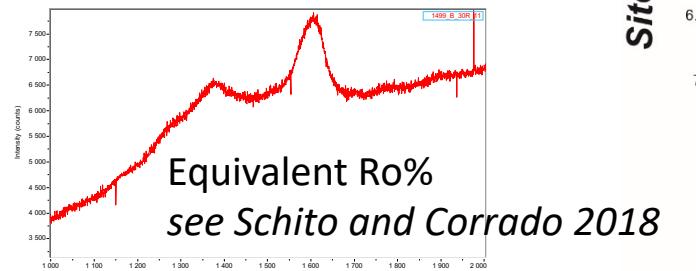
1) Vitrinite reflectance



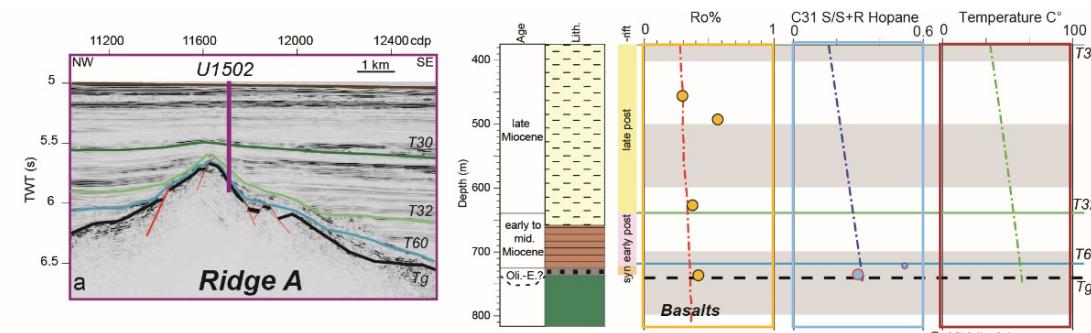
2) Biomarkers



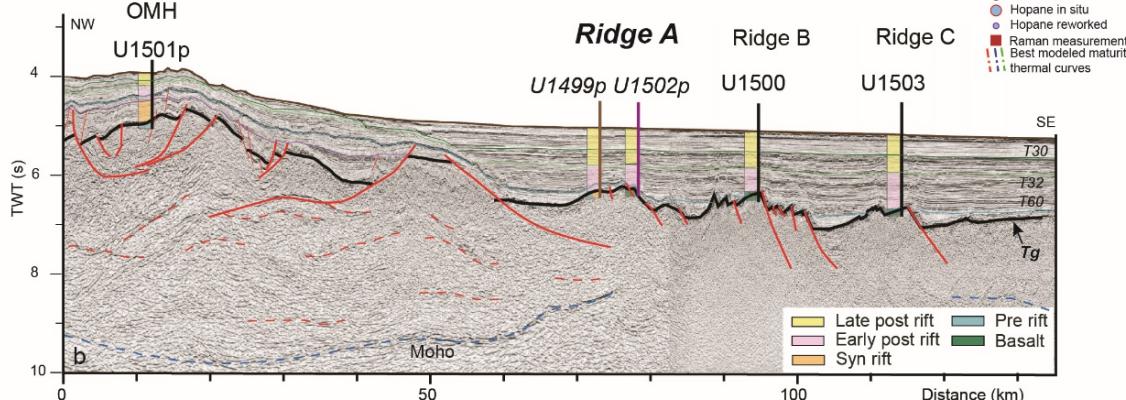
3) Raman spectroscopy



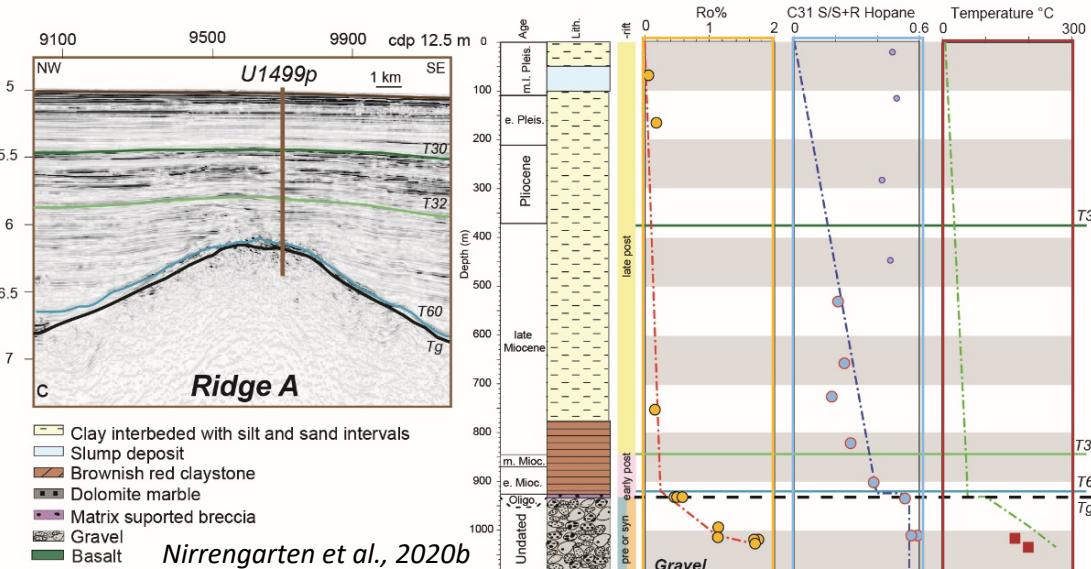
Site U1502



Ridge A



Site U1499



Analysis of thermal maturity data at Ridge A

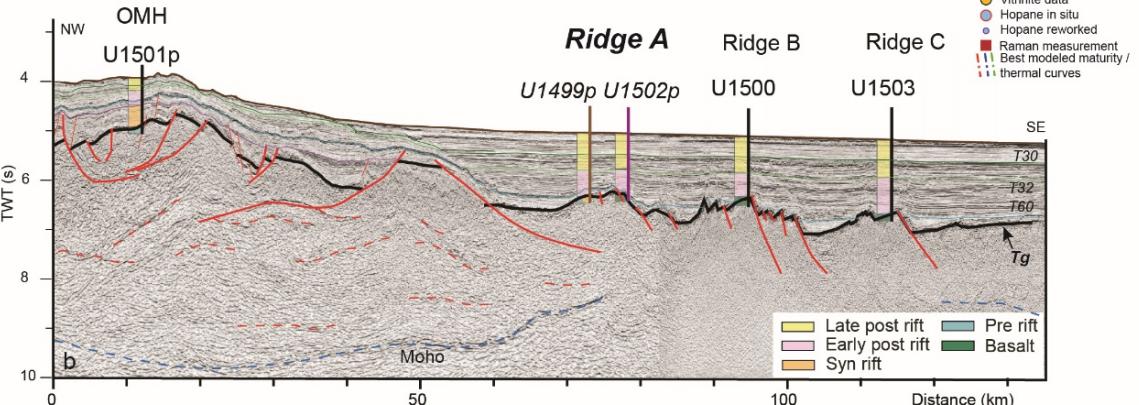
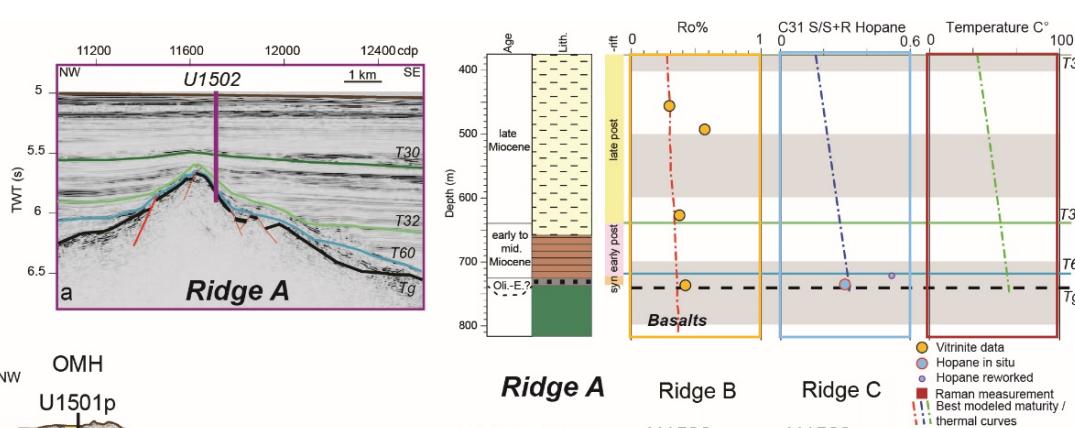
Site 1502

- One syn-rift and multiple post rift data where acquired
- Our data show a low thermal maturity based vitrinite and biomarker data
- The thermal maturity slightly increases with depth

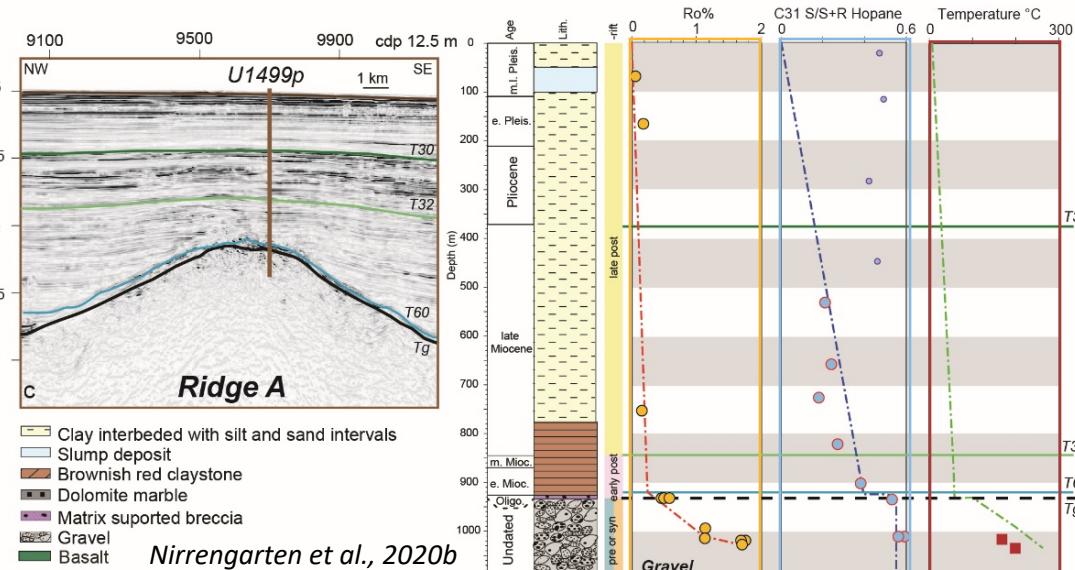
Site 1499

- Data on the post-rift sediments and in the gravel unit bellow Tg (pre- or syn-rift sediments)
- Low thermal maturity increasing with depth in the post-rift unit
- ***Strong thermal gradient in the gravel unit*** well marked in the vitrinite data. Biomarker detection limit is exceeded.
- Paleo-temperature in the gravel Unit over 200 °C determined with Raman spectroscopy

Site U1502

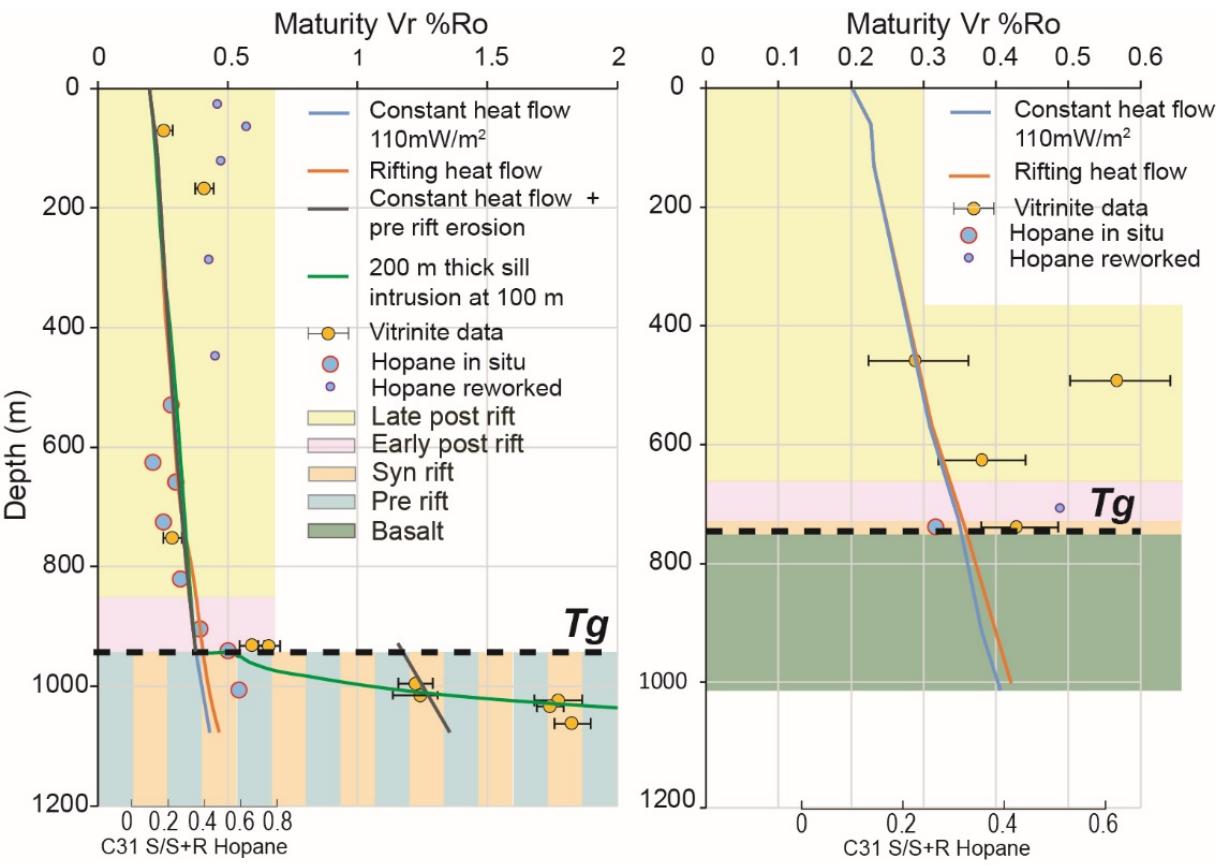


Site U1499



Nirrengarten et al., 2020b

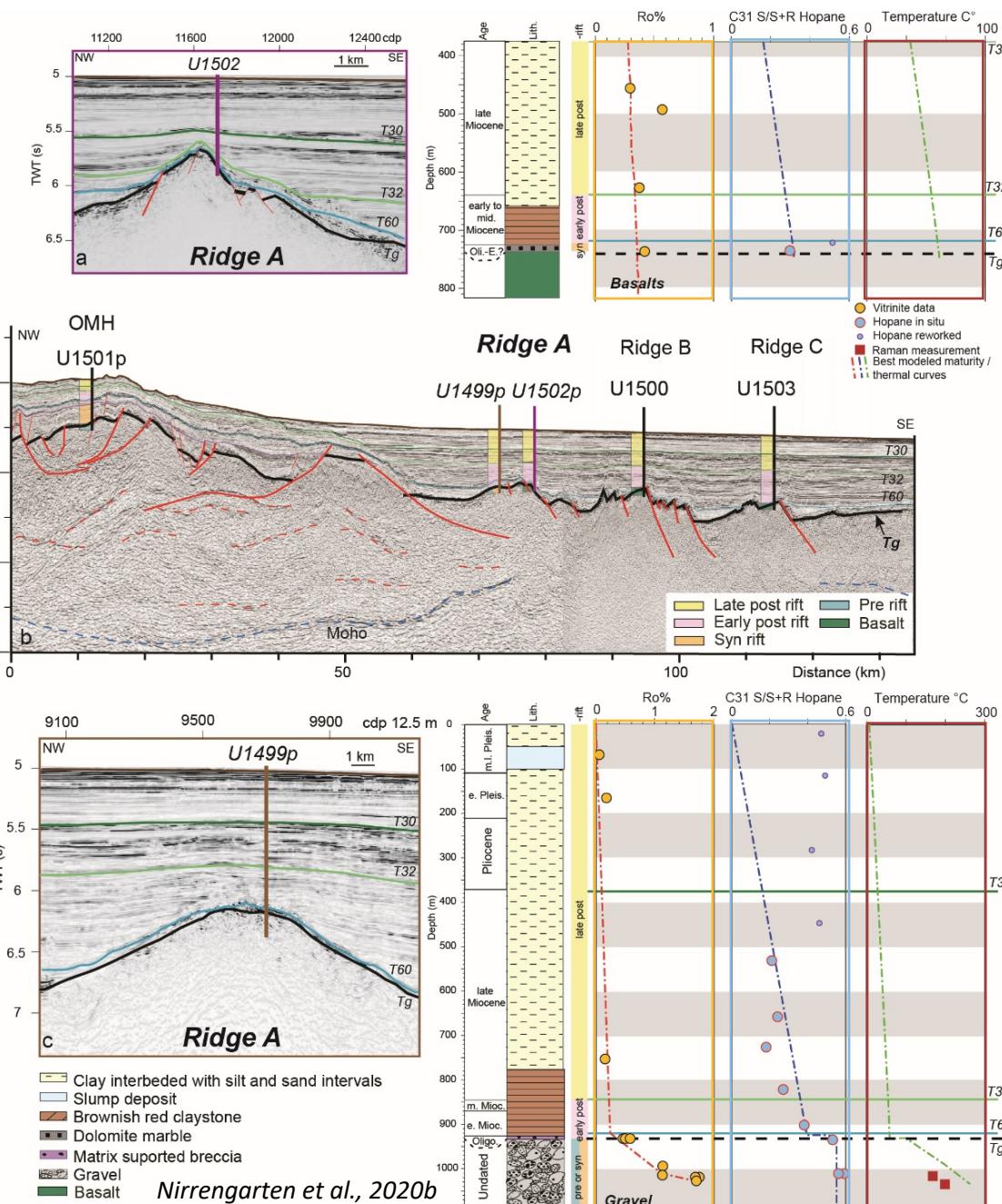
Modelling thermal maturity data at Ridge A



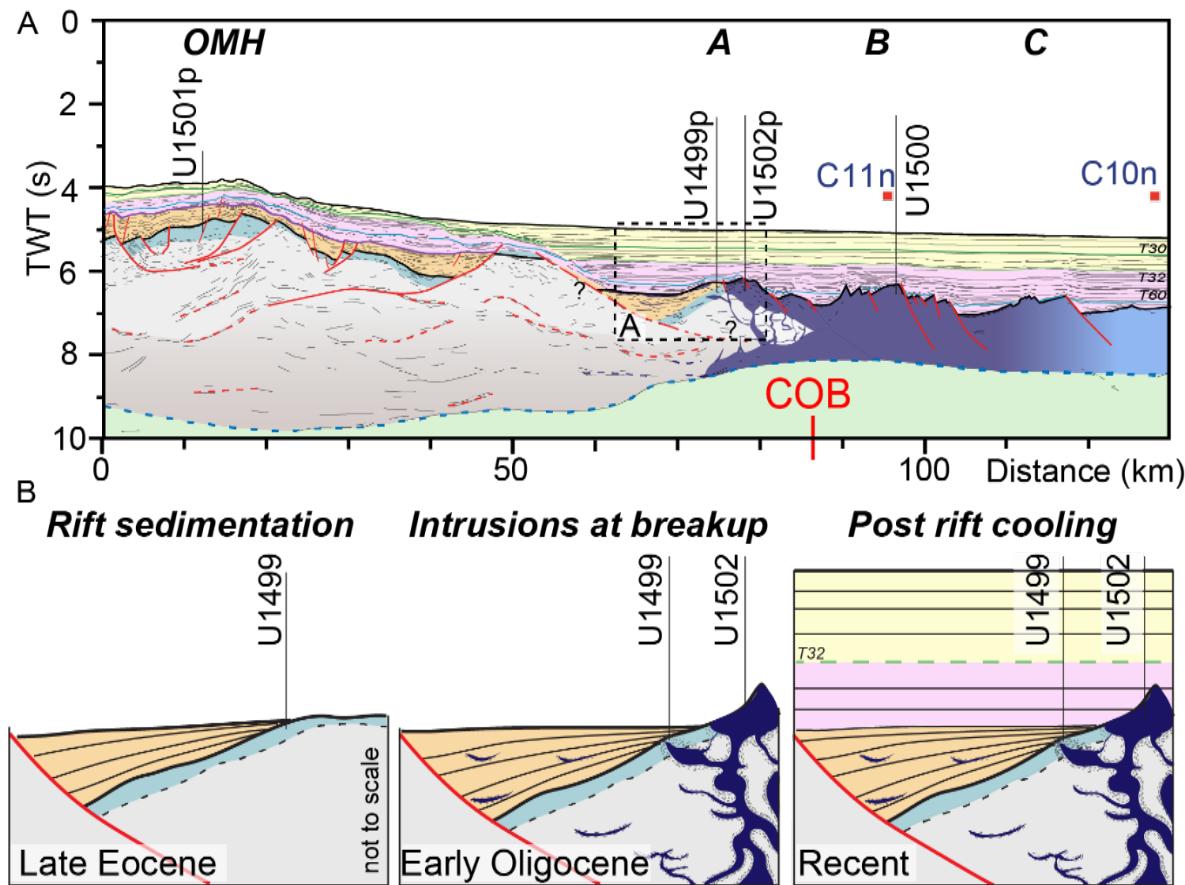
M1: Constant heat-flow
M2: Rifting heat-flow evolution

- To fit the high thermal gradient below the acoustic basement we introduce a magmatic intrusion close to the bottom of the well
- The rifting type heatflow evolution is overprinted by local magmatic intrusion
- The regional thermal pick is not recorded in that case study because the early post-rift burial is low

Site U1502



Tectonic evolution of Ridge A



Legend:

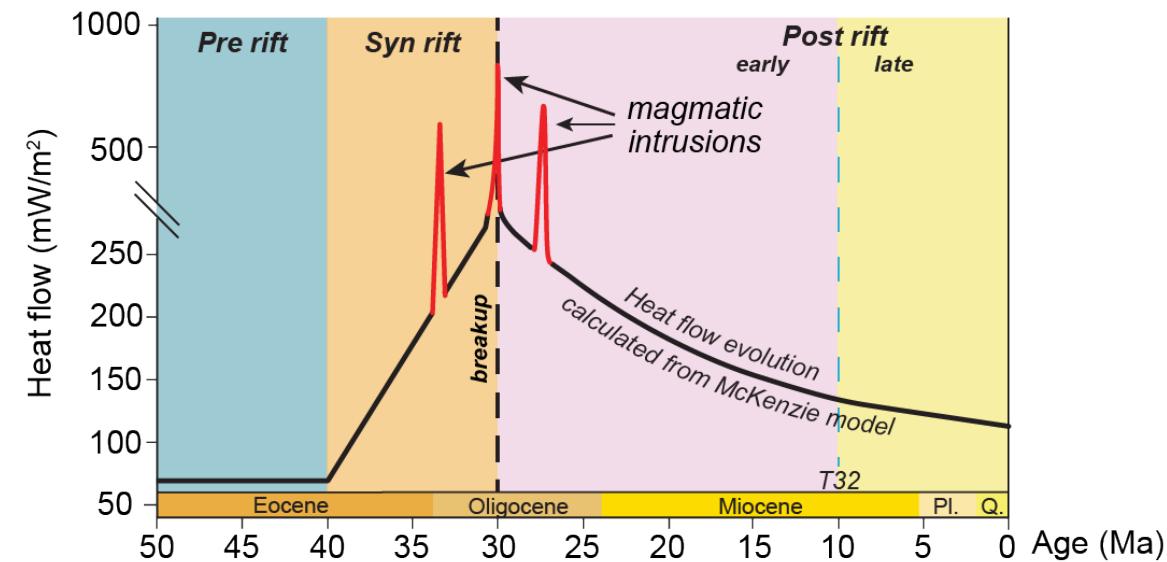
- Continental crust
- Initial igneous crust
- Oceanic crust
- Lithospheric mantle

Legend:

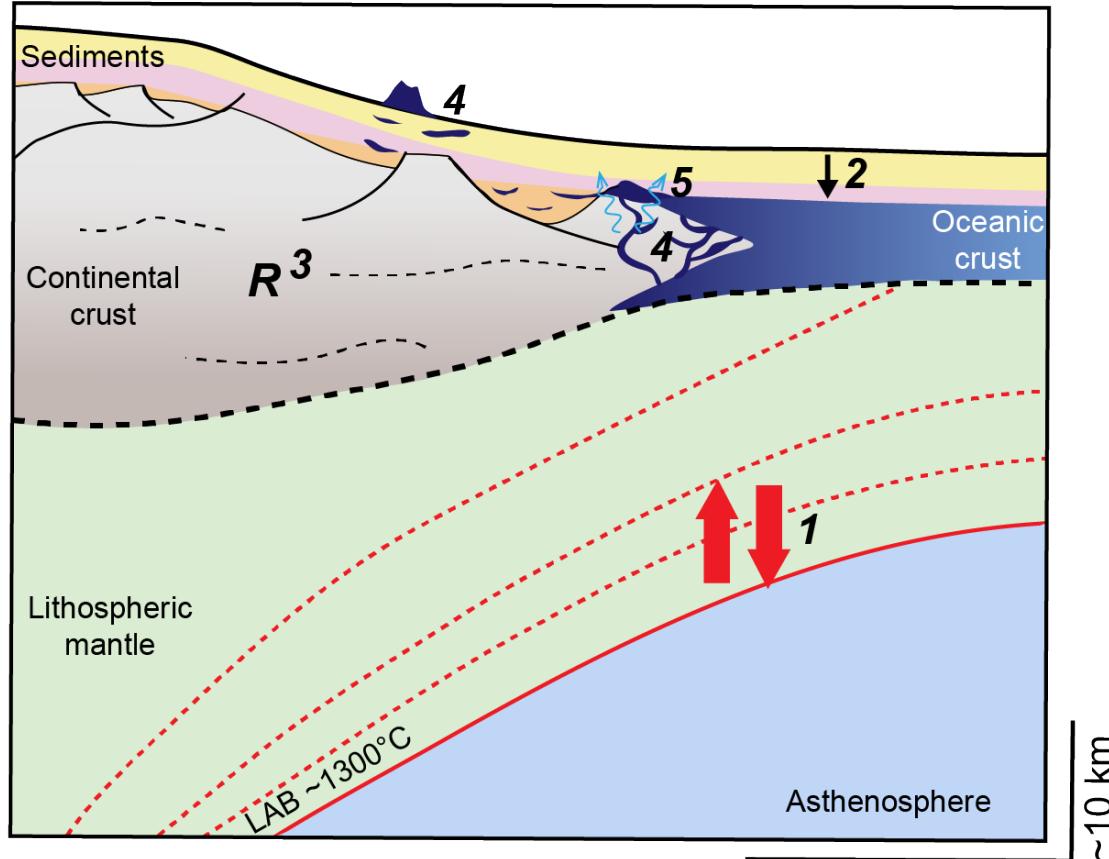
- Magmatic additions and contact aureole
- Early/late post -rift sediments
- Syn-rift sediments
- Pre-rift sediments

Nirrengarten et al., 2020b

Thermal evolution of Ridge A



A background regional thermal regime plus local pulse linked to magmatic intrusions



Continental crust	Astenospheric mantle
Initial igneous crust	Early/late post-rift sediments
Oceanic crust	Syn-rift sediments
Lithospheric mantle	Magmatic additions

Parameters controlling the thermal evolution

1 Mode of thinning

2 Burial

3 Radiogenic heat production

4 Syn- and post-rift magmatism

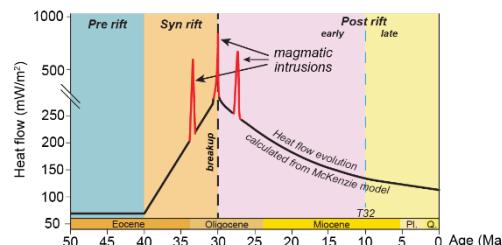
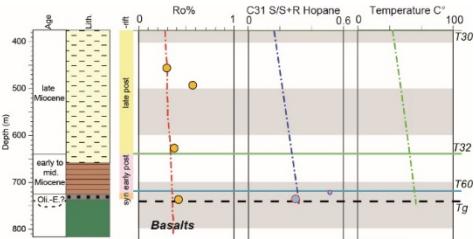
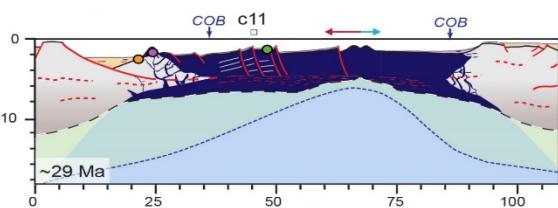
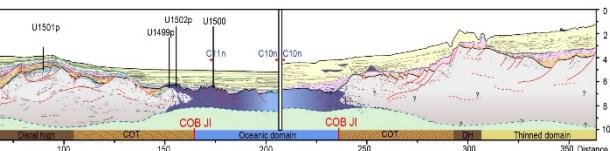
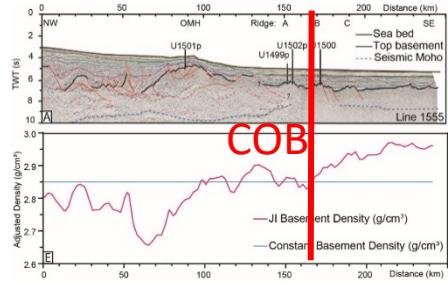
5 Hydrothermal processes

Regional

Local

We show that the SCS continent ocean transition is regionally controlled by the position of the isotherms but the numerous magmatic additions and hydrothermal fluid circulations affect heterogeneously the thermal maturity.

Conclusions



- Definition of clear COB based on geophysical and borehole data, confirmed by 3D gravity anomaly inversion and joint inversion not shown in this presentation
- Description of the rift to drift transition on conjugate sections of the SCS
- Highlight the interaction between tectonic extension and increase of magmatic addition until the stabilization of the spreading ridge
- Determination of the thermal maturity of post, syn and pre rift sequences of a COT
- Highlight the heterogenous thermal evolution of distal domain due to magmatic additions

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