

Tectonics and sedimentation in the Northern South China Sea

Chao Lei¹ , Jianye Ren¹ , Geoffroy Mohn²
 , Michael Nirrengarten² , Bowen Liu¹

¹College of Marine Science and Technology, China University of Geosciences, Wuhan, China

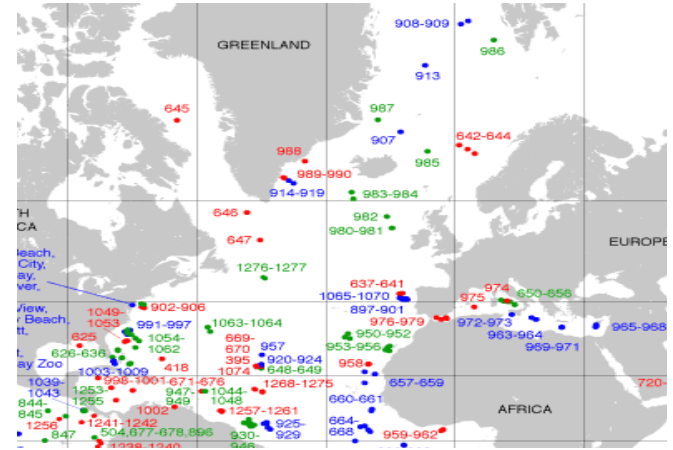
²Département Géosciences et Environnement, Université de Cergy-Pontoise, Cergy-Pontoise, France

PowerPoint file
contributors

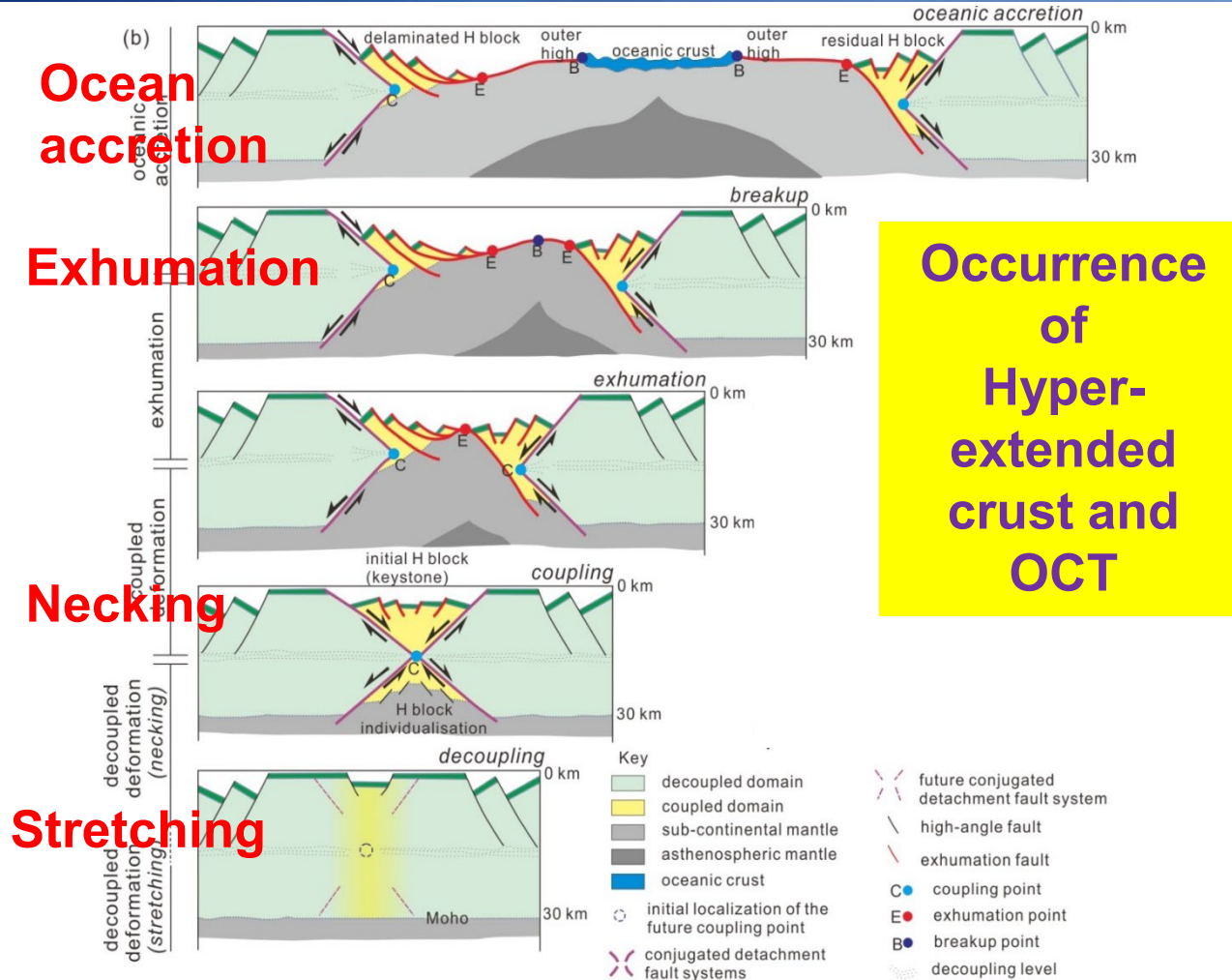


E-mail: clei@cug.edu.cn

The logo of China University of Geosciences (CUG) is a circular emblem. It features a stylized globe with a hammer and pickaxe in the center, symbolizing geology. The text "中国地质大学" (China University of Geosciences) is written in Chinese characters around the top, and "CHINA UNIVERSITY OF GEOSCIENCES" is written in English around the bottom. The year "1952" is inscribed at the bottom center of the emblem.



From rifting to oceanic spreading stage



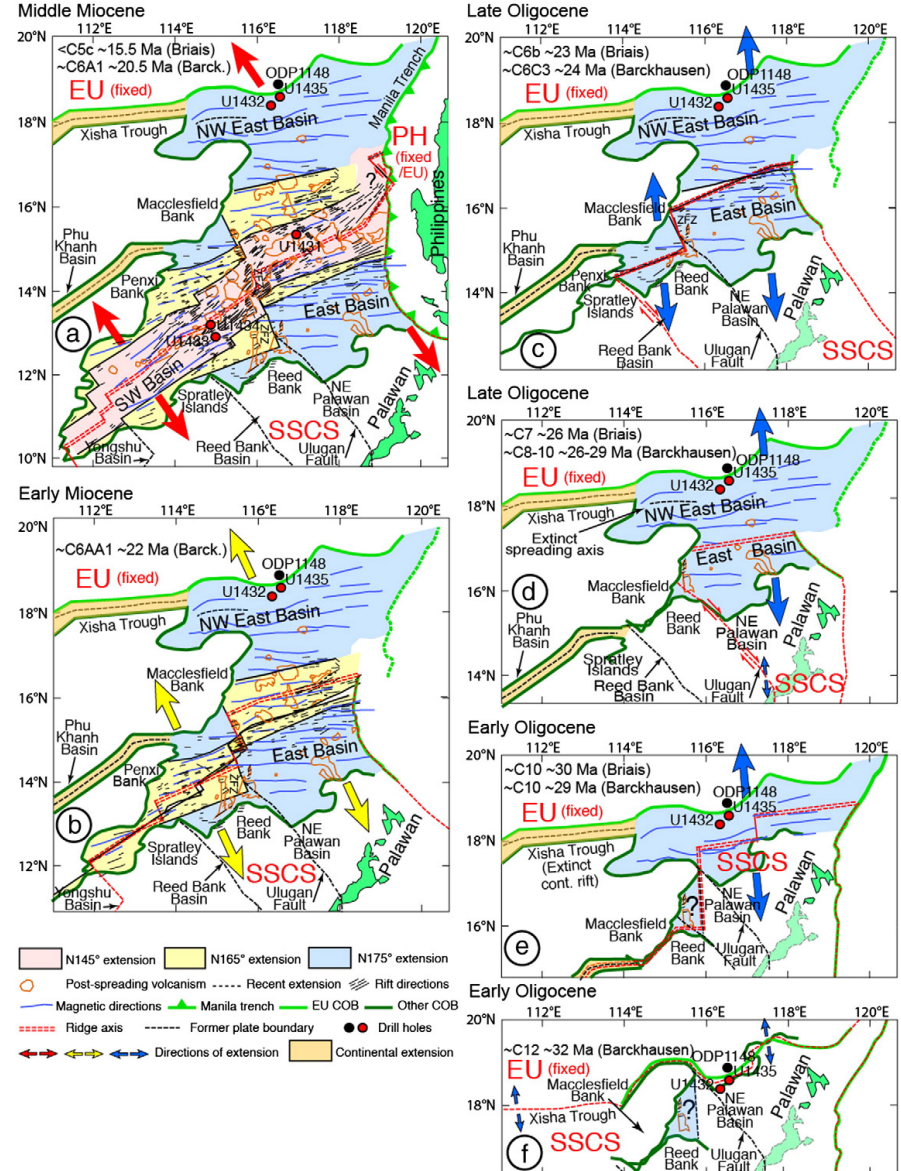
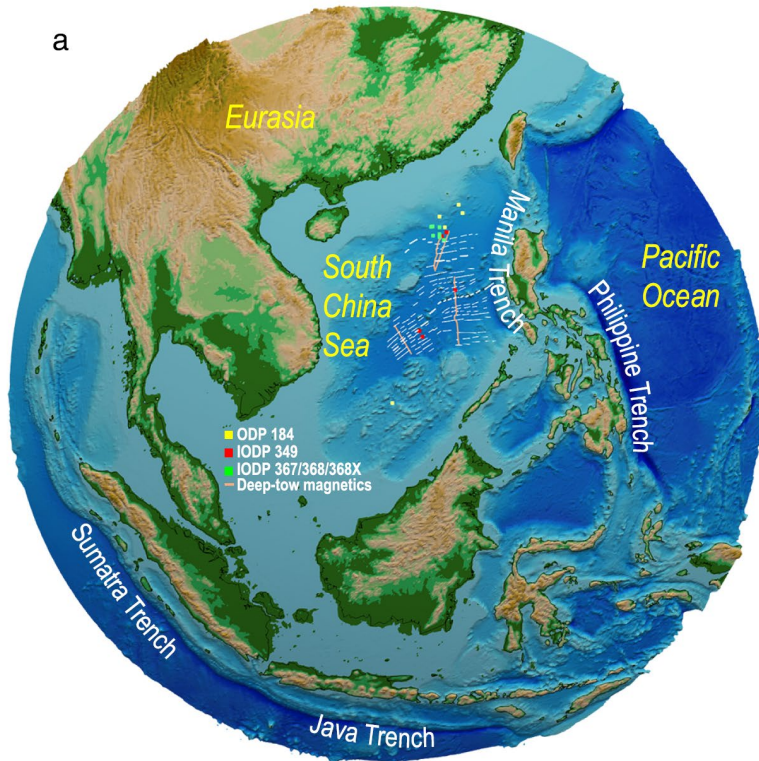
Final Breakup

Extremely thinning

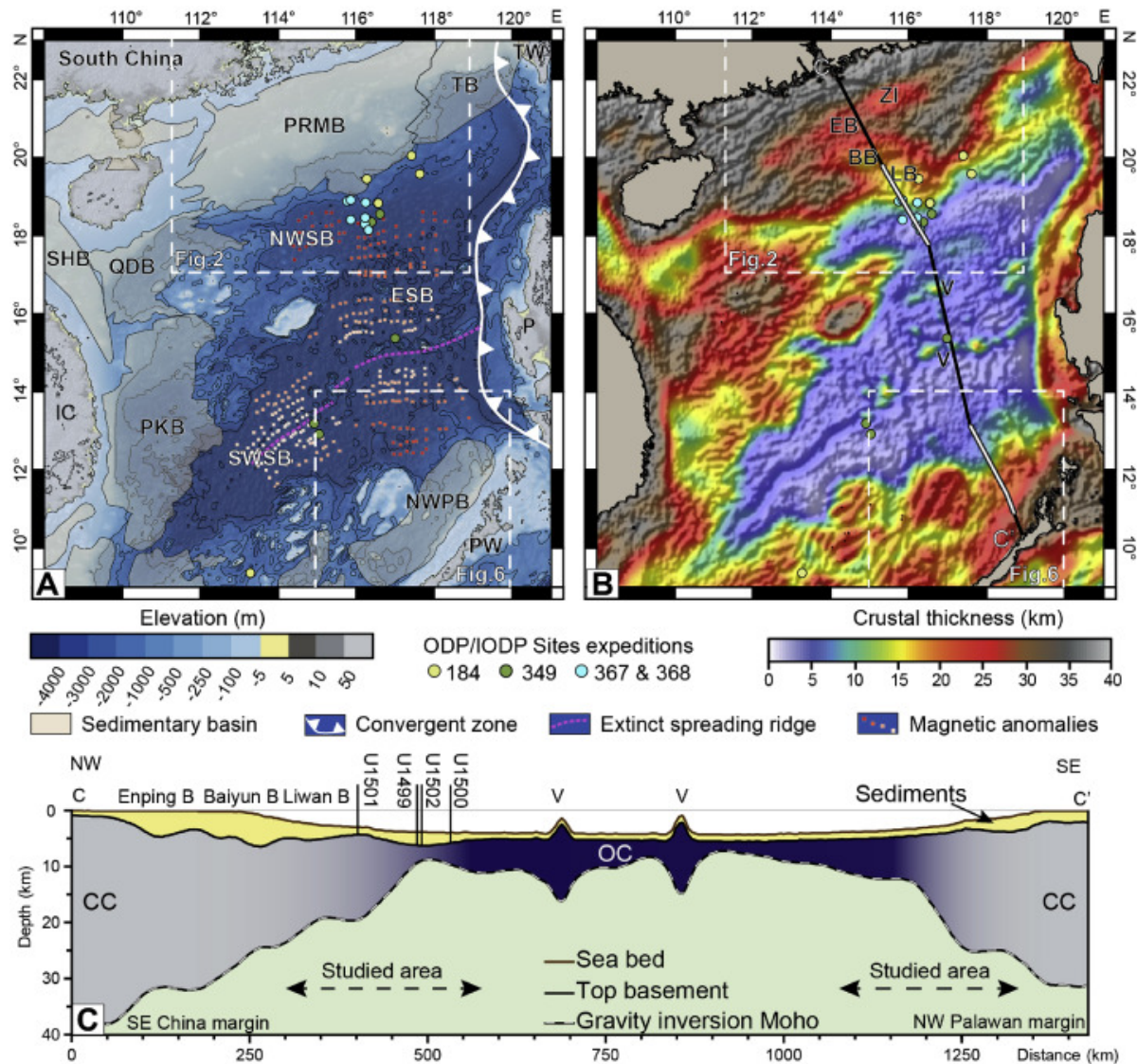
Sutra et al., 2013

Hyper-extended crust: less than 10 km continental crust
OCT: limited continental crust

Variability of the extension of the South China Sea

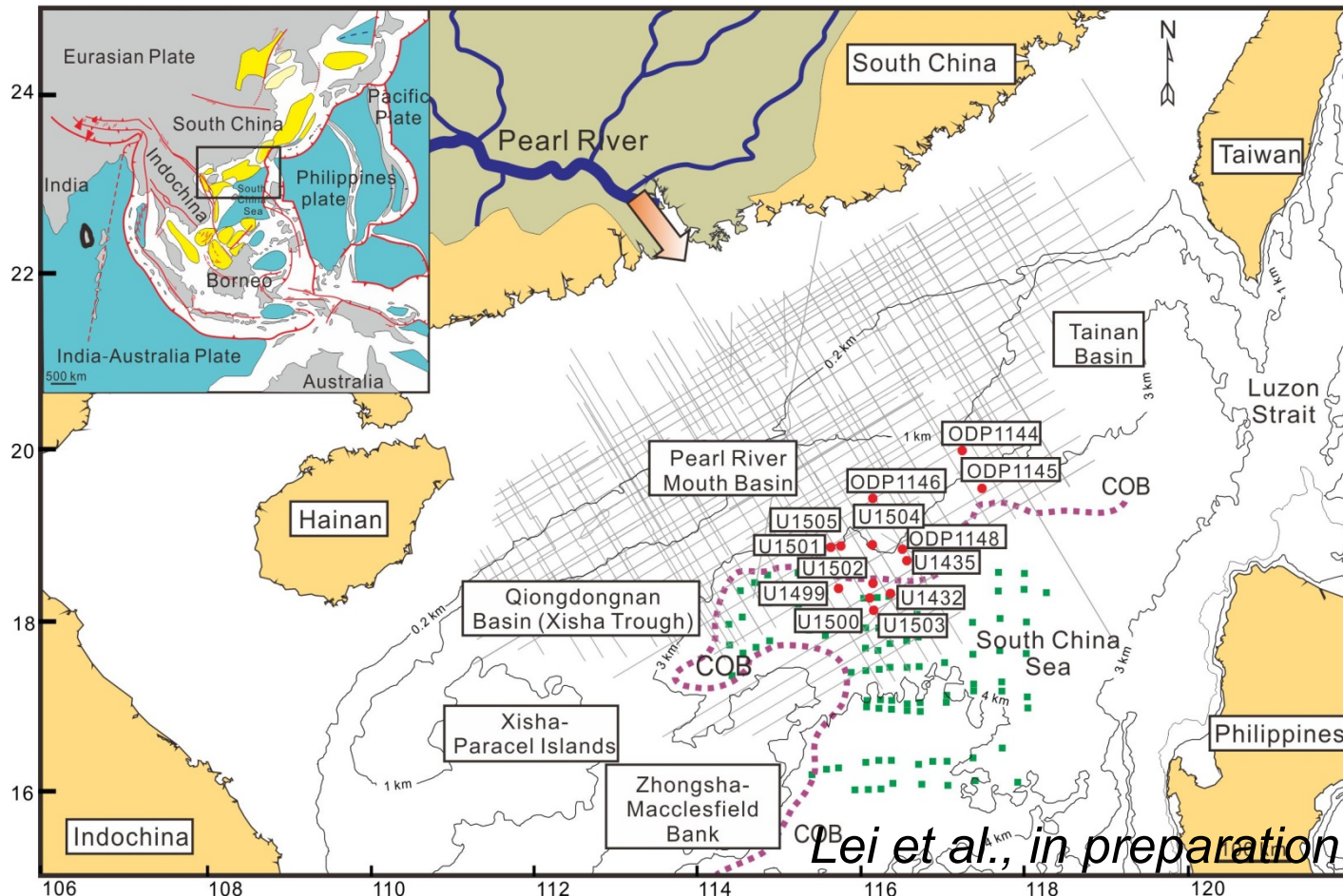


Variability of the extension of the South China Sea



Northern South China Sea

- Covered by dense seismic surveys and petroleum drillings
- ODP184, IODP349, IODP367, 368 and 368X



What we have done

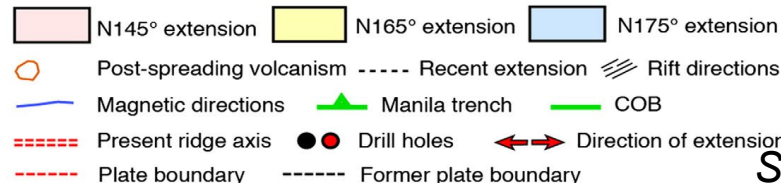
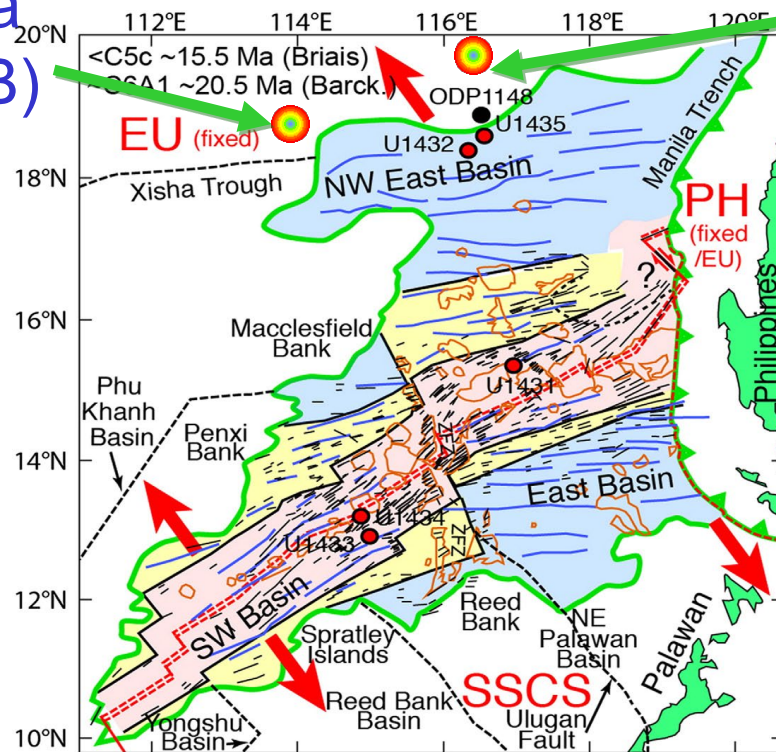
Basins on distal margin

Failed continental breakup: Xisha Trough (QDNB)

Lei et al., online, JGR-Solide Earth
Lei et al., 2019, MPG

Extremely continental thinning: Liwan Subbasin

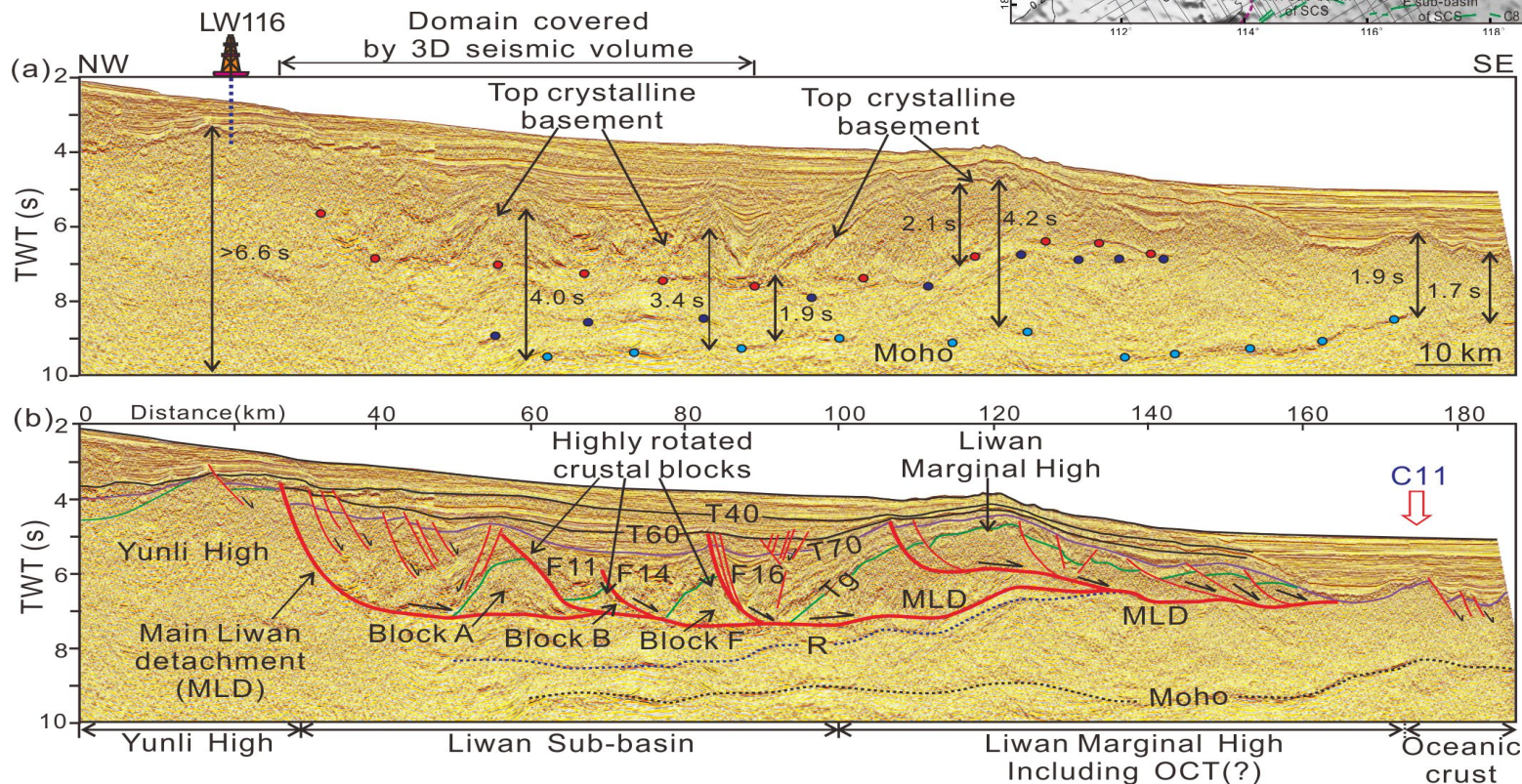
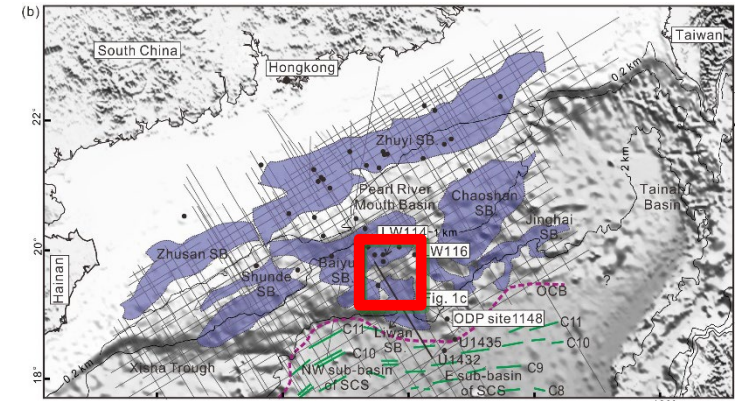
Lei et al., 2019, GSA Bulletin



Sibuet et al., 2016, Tectonophysics

Liwan Subbasin

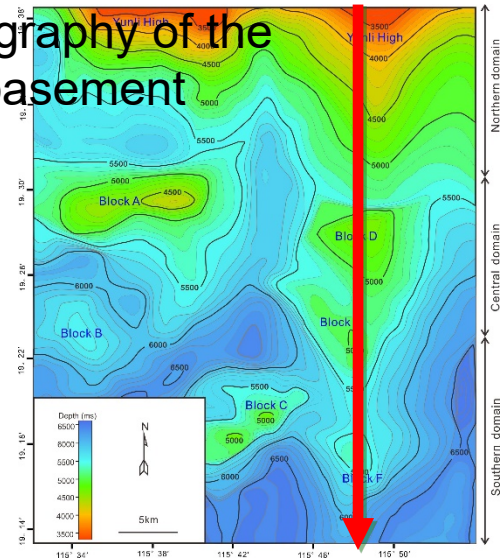
- Thick sediments deposited on the hyperextended crust.
- Highly rotated continental blocks overlying the detachment faults.



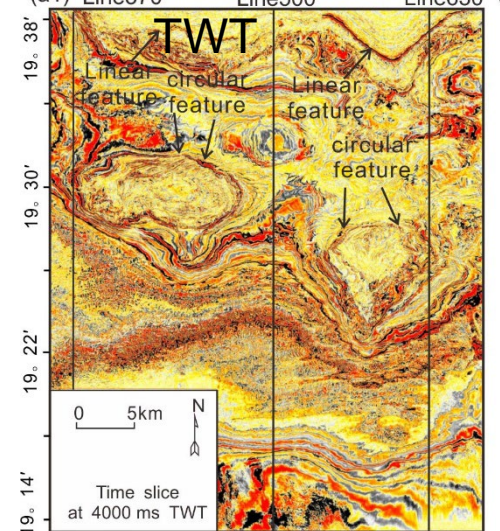
Liwan Subbasin

- 3D seismic data indicate the occurrence of the detachment faulting and associated titled crustal blocks.

Topography of the basement



Horizontal slice at 4s

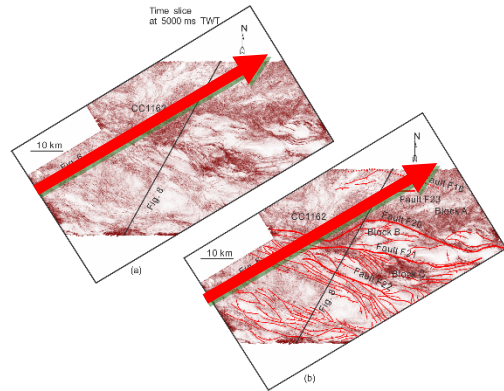


- Continental blocks and faults on the horizontal slice

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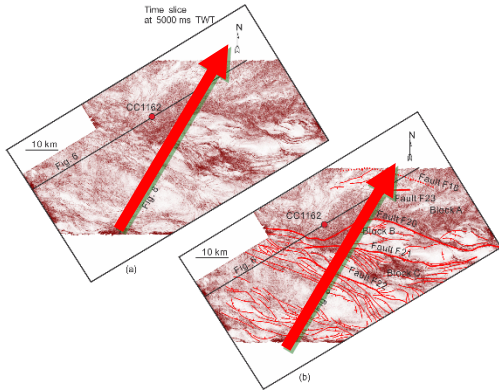


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- Figure 10 consists of two panels, (a) and (b), showing seismic data. Panel (a) is a SW-NE seismic profile with distance in km on the x-axis (0 to 60) and TWT in seconds on the y-axis (1.9 to 10). A well location CC1162 is marked at approximately 45 km. Panel (b) is a detailed interpretation of the profile, showing geological features like the Central canyon, Detachment faulting, Minor faults, Rotated Block A, Fault F20, Fault F18, Decollement (?), and the Moho. It also identifies reflections within the crust and overlying the Moho. A key indicates erosion with a circle and a line.

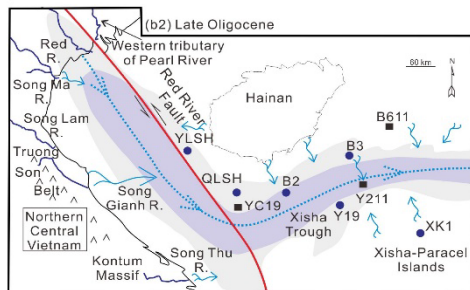
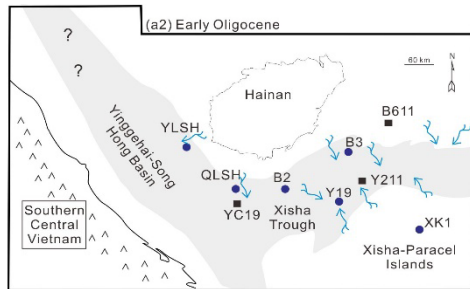
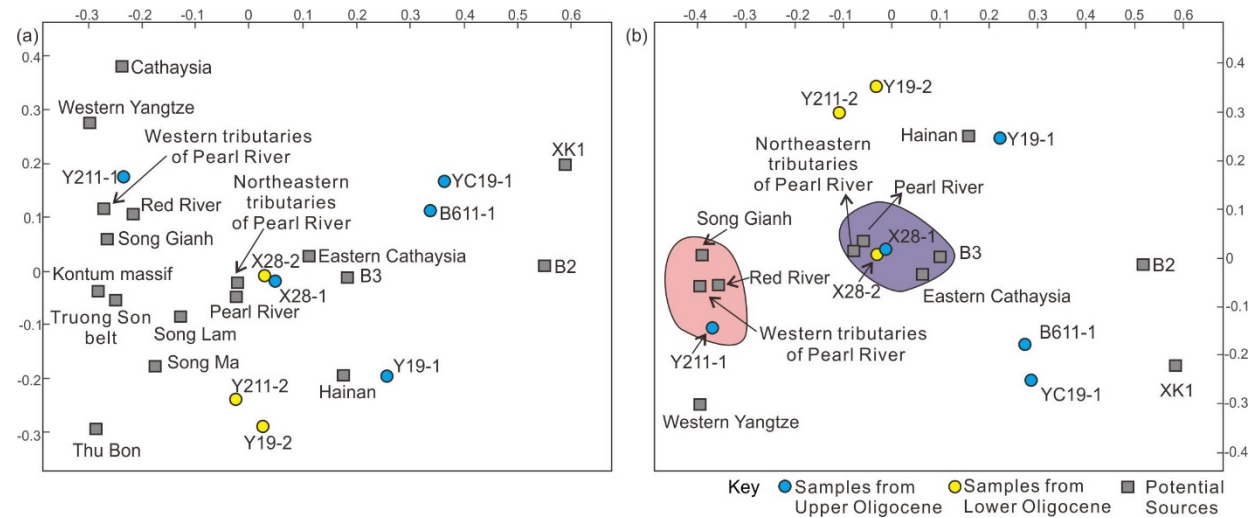
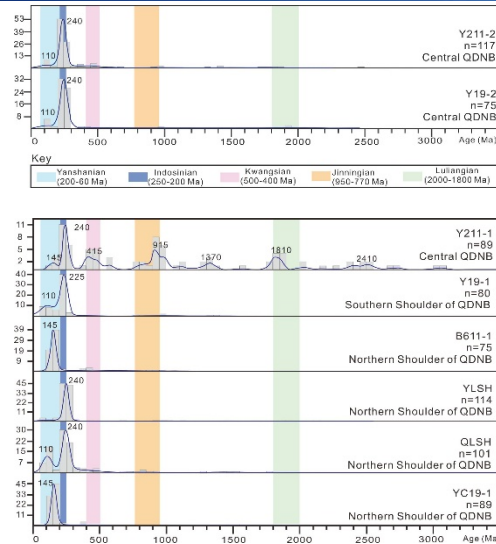
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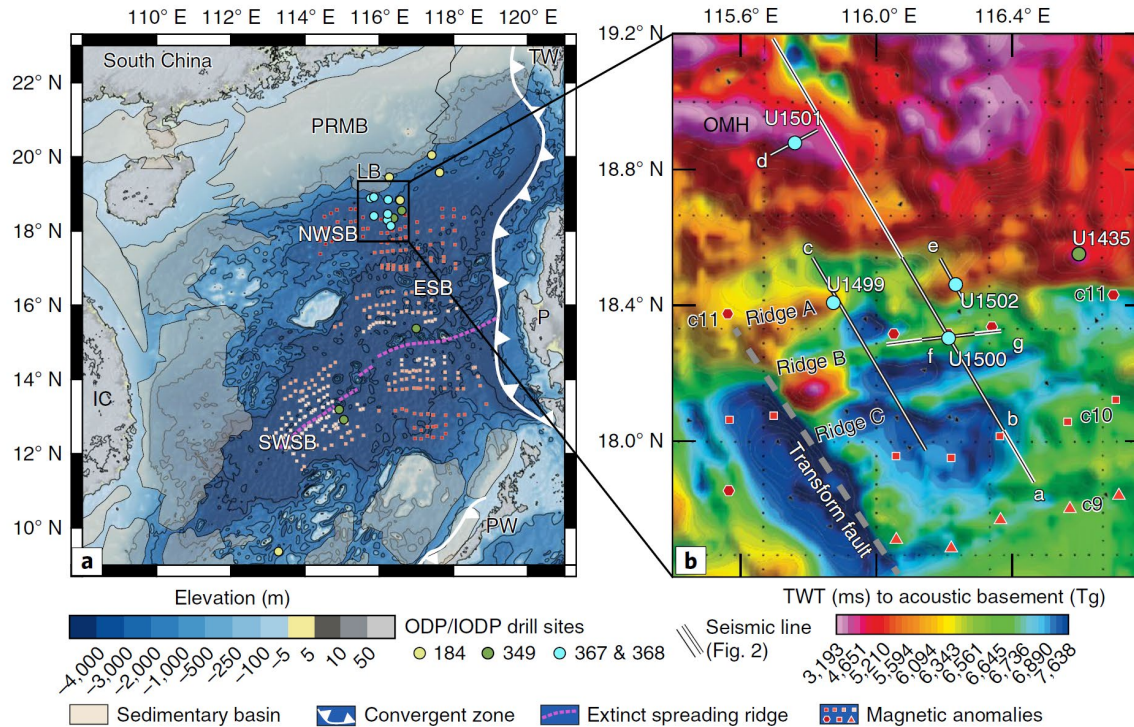
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- Figure 1 consists of two panels, (a) and (b), showing seismic data. Panel (a) is a raw seismic reflection profile from SW to NE, with TWT (s) on the y-axis (1.9 to 10) and Distance (km) on the x-axis (0 to 60). Panel (b) is a structural interpretation of the same profile, showing geological features like the Central Canyon, detachment faulting, minor faults, and rotated blocks (A, B, C). It also labels specific faults (F18, F20, F21, F22), erosion points, and the Moho. A key indicates that open circles represent erosion.

Source-to-Sink system on the hyperextended crust in Xisha Trough

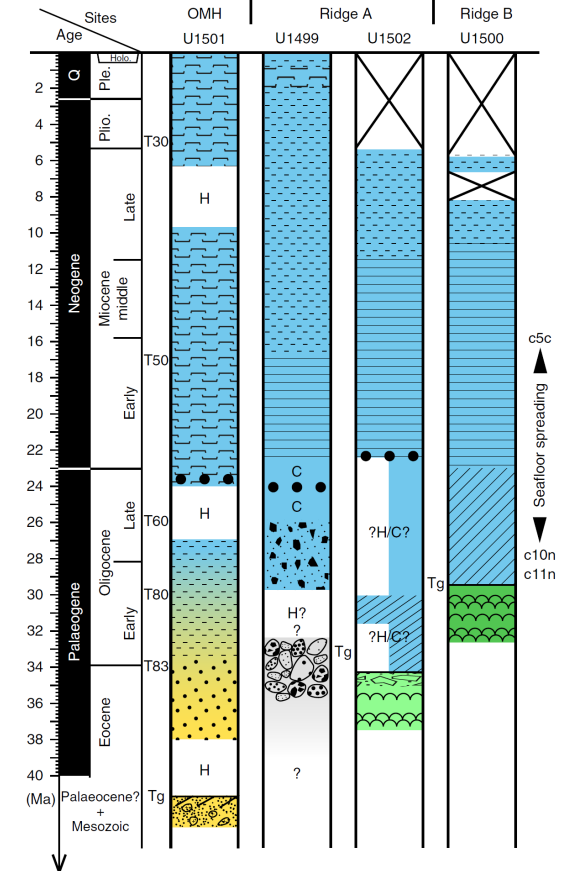
Detrital zircon U-Pb analysis



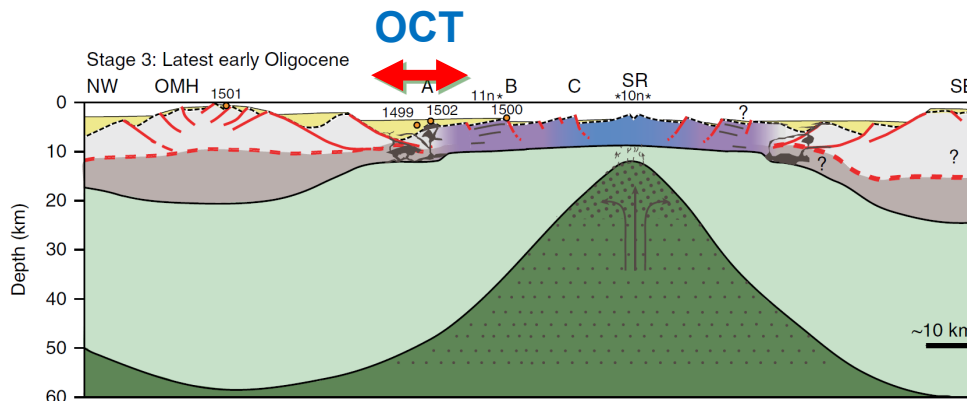
- Lower Oligocene: Proximal sediment sources
- Upper Oligocene: sediment delivery from distal sediment sources is prominent, e.g. Red River
- Sediment were mainly delivered along the axial of the Xisha Trough of the western SCS;
- Hyperextension facilitated the axial sedimentation there.



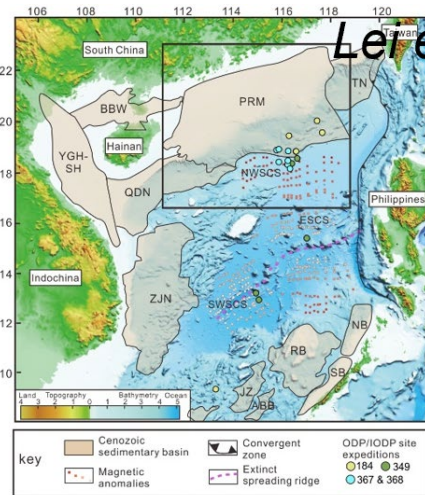
IODP drilling result



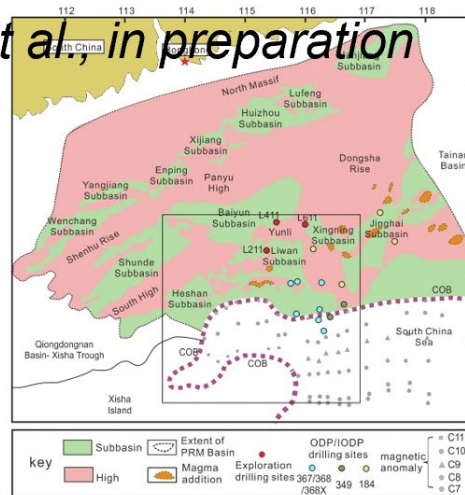
**Narrow OCT with
magmatism**



What we are doing

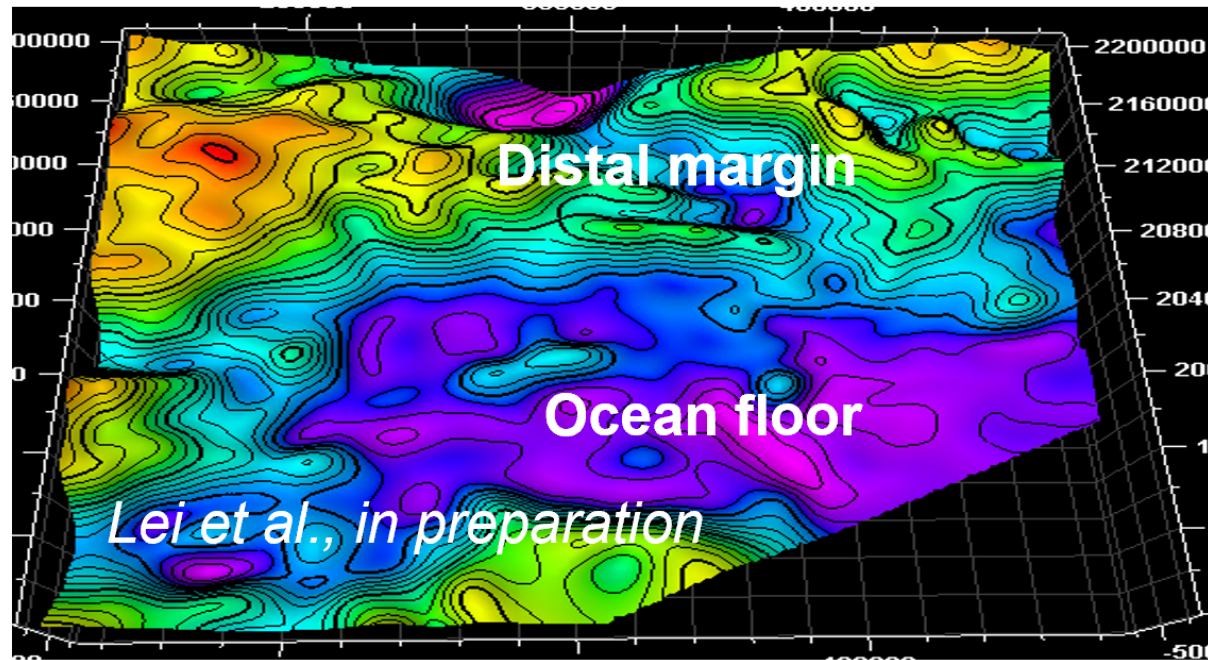


Lei et al., in preparation



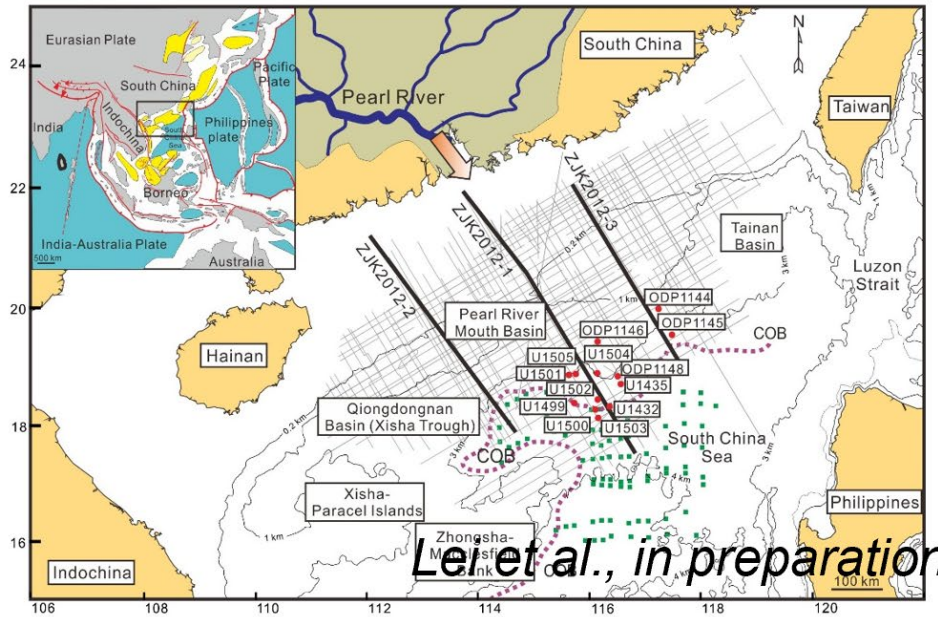
Task 1

- Build the 3D structure and sedimentation infill along the OCT.
- Exploring the links between tectonic and magmatism



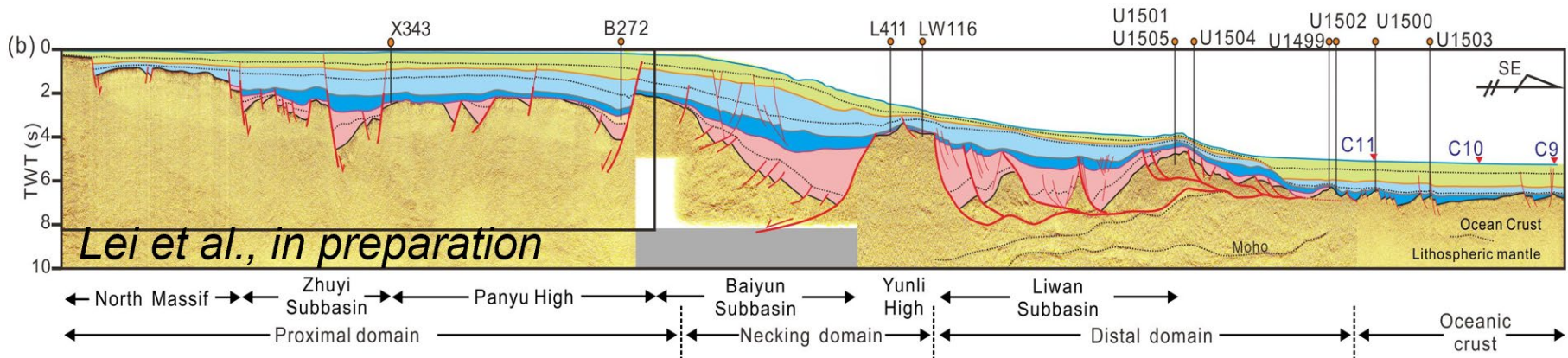
Lei et al., in preparation

What we are doing



Task 2

- Study and review the structures and sediments infill on the northern SCS;
- imaging the variability across and along the margin.





*Thanks for your
attention*