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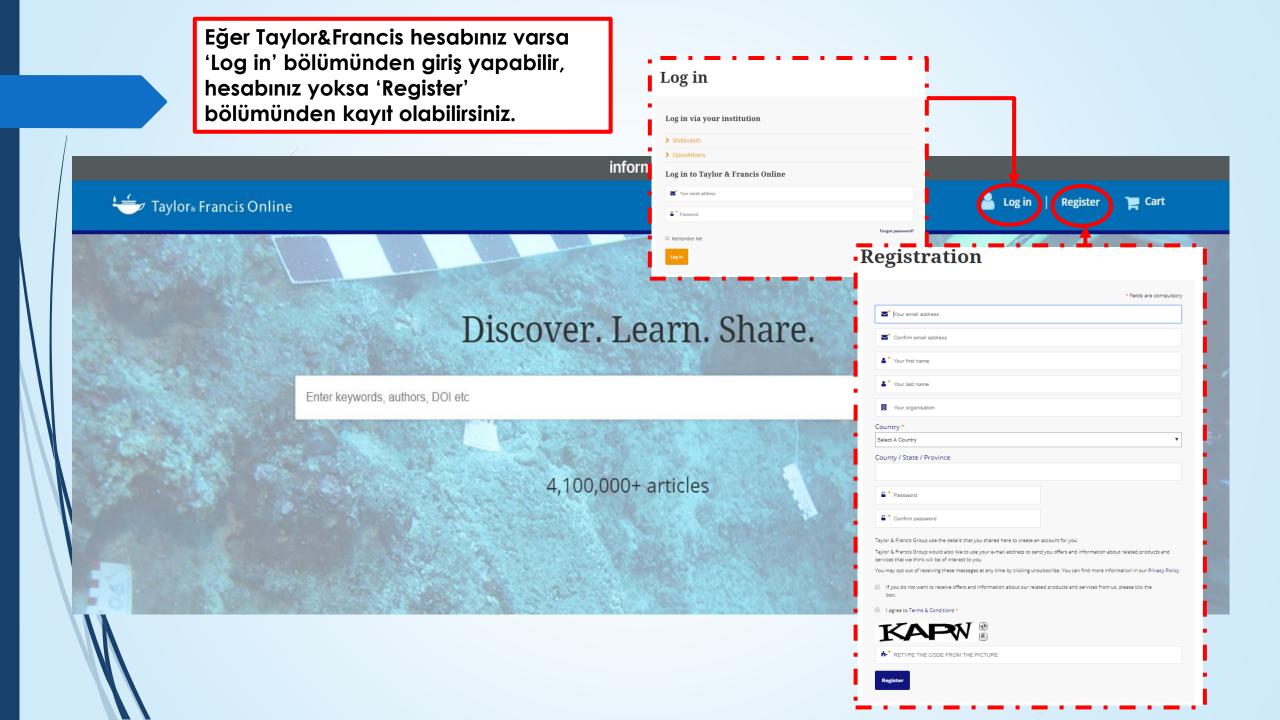
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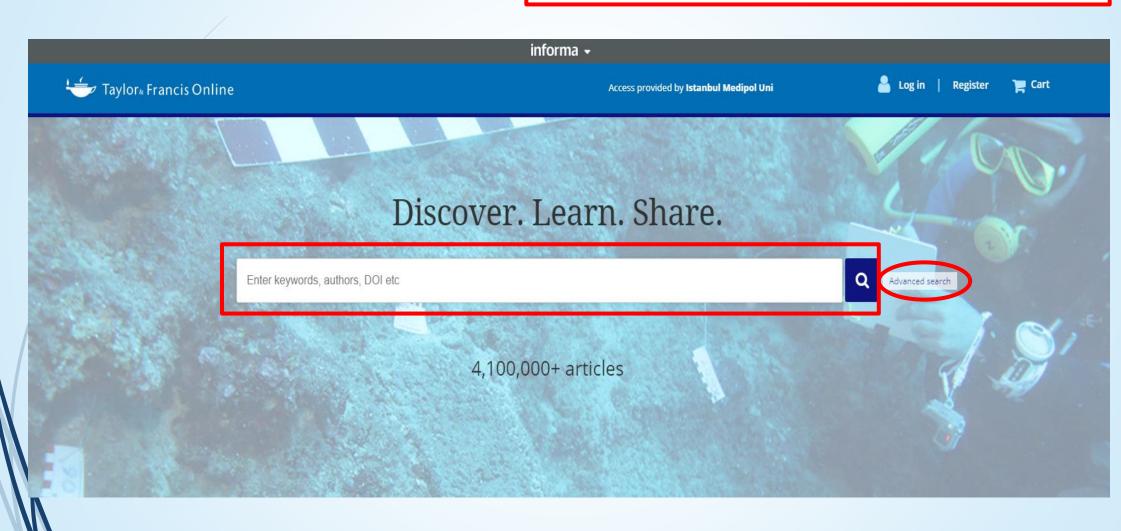
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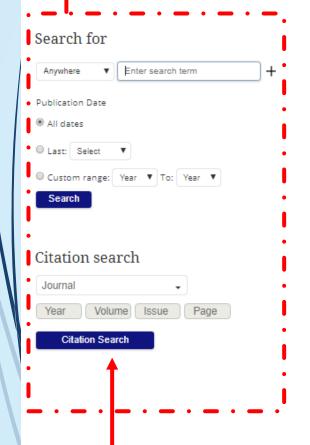




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Search help

Exact match supported for author search results

You can perform an exact author search by enclosing the name (first and/or last) of the author in quotation marks.

Boolean operators

The Boolean operators AND, OR, and NOT can be applied to search terms.

AND (also + or &)

Use AND to search for documents containing two or more terms. For example, the following query returns documents containing both cat and dog:

cat AND dog

The AND operator is applied by default; for example cat AND dog produces the same results as cat dog.

OR

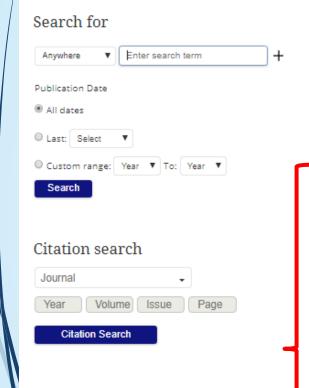
Use OR to search for documents containing at least one of two or more terms. For example, the following query returns documents containing cat, documents containing dog, and documents containing cat and dog:

cat OR dog

Atıf araması yapacaksanız bu bölümden dergi adı seçip; yıl, sayı, konu ve sayfa bilgisini girebilirsiniz.

ments that do not contain a given term. For example, the following query returns documents containing cat but not

Gelişmiş arama yaparken Boolean operatörlerini kullanarak aramanızı kolaylaştırabilirsiniz.



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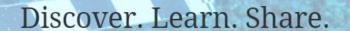
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Use NOT to search for documents that do not contain a given term. For example, the following query returns documents containing cat but not containing dog:

cat NOT dog

AND: Anahtar sözcüklerinizin tümünü bir arada arar. OR: Anahtar sözcüklerinizi birlikte ya da teker teker arar.

NOT: Arama sonuçlarında geçmesini istemediğiniz kelimeleri içeren kayıtları eler.



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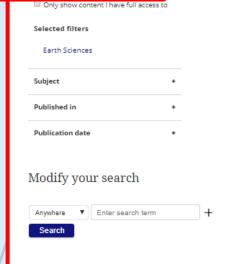
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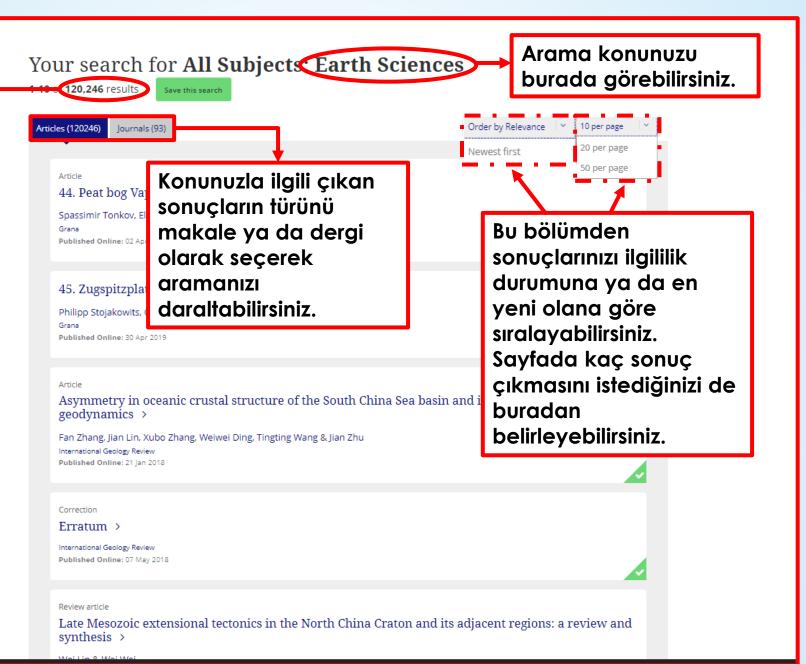
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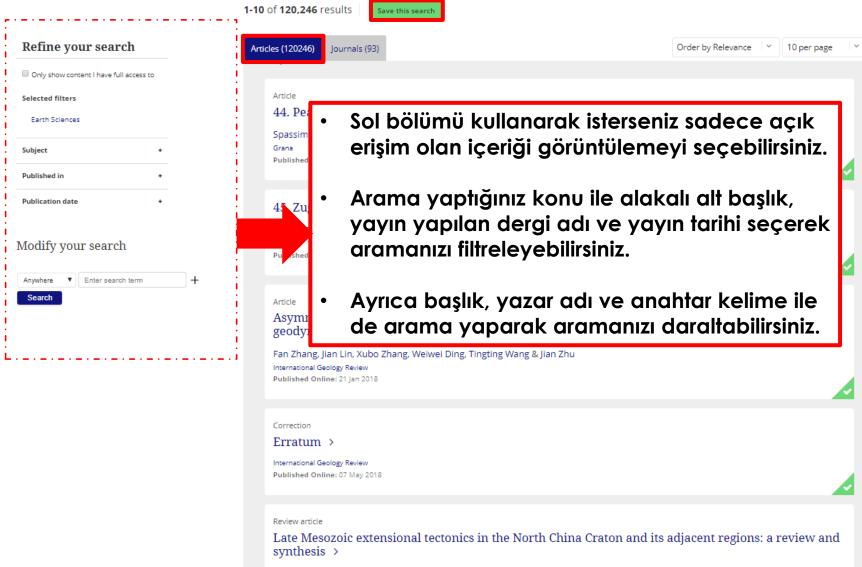
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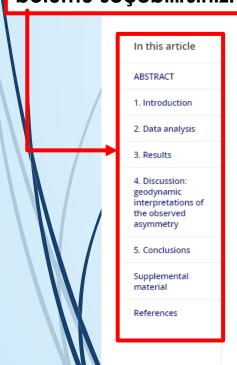
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Makalenin bölümlerini buradan görebilir ve incelemek istediğiniz bölümü seçebilirsiniz.



Marginal Basins of the NW Pacific and Eastern Eurasia

Asymmetry in oceanic crustal structure of the South China Sea basin and its implications on mantle geodynamics



Buradan makalenin yazarlarını, yayınlanma tarihi ve DOI gibi bilgilerini görebilirsiniz.





ABSTRACT

We investigated the oceanic crustal structure and lithospheric dynamics of the South China Sea (SCS) basin through a comprehensive analysis of residual gravity anomaly and bathymetry combined with seismic constraints and interpretation from geodynamic modelling. We first calculated the residual mantle Bouguer anomaly (RMBA) of the oceanic crustal regions of the SCS by removing from free-air gravity anomaly the predicted gravitational attractions of water-sediment, sediment-crust, and crust-mantle interfaces, as well as the effects of lithospheric plate cooling, using the latest crustal age constraints including IODP Expedition 349 and recent deep-tow magnetic surveys. We then calculated models of the gravity-derived crustal thickness and calibrated them using the available seismic refraction profiles of the SCS. The gravity-derived crustal thickness models correlate positively with seismically determined crustal thickness values. Our analysis revealed that the isochron-averaged RMBA are consistently more negative over the northern flank of the SCS basin than the southern conjugate for magnetic anomaly chrons C8n (~25.18 Ma) to C5Dn (~17.38 Ma), implying warmer mantle and/or thicker crust over much of the northern flank. Computational geodynamic modelling yielded the following interpretations: (1) Models of asymmetric and variable spreading rates based on the relatively high-resolution deep-tow magnetic analysis would predict alternating thicker and thinner crust at the northern flank than the southern conjugate, which is inconsistent with the observed systematically thicker crust on the northern flank. (2) Models of episodic southward ridge jumps could reproduce the observed N-S asymmetry, but only for crustal age of 23.6-20 Ma. (3) Southward migration of the SCS ridge axis would predict slightly thinner crust at the northern

flank, which is inconsistent with the observations, (4) Models of higher mantle temperatures of up to 25

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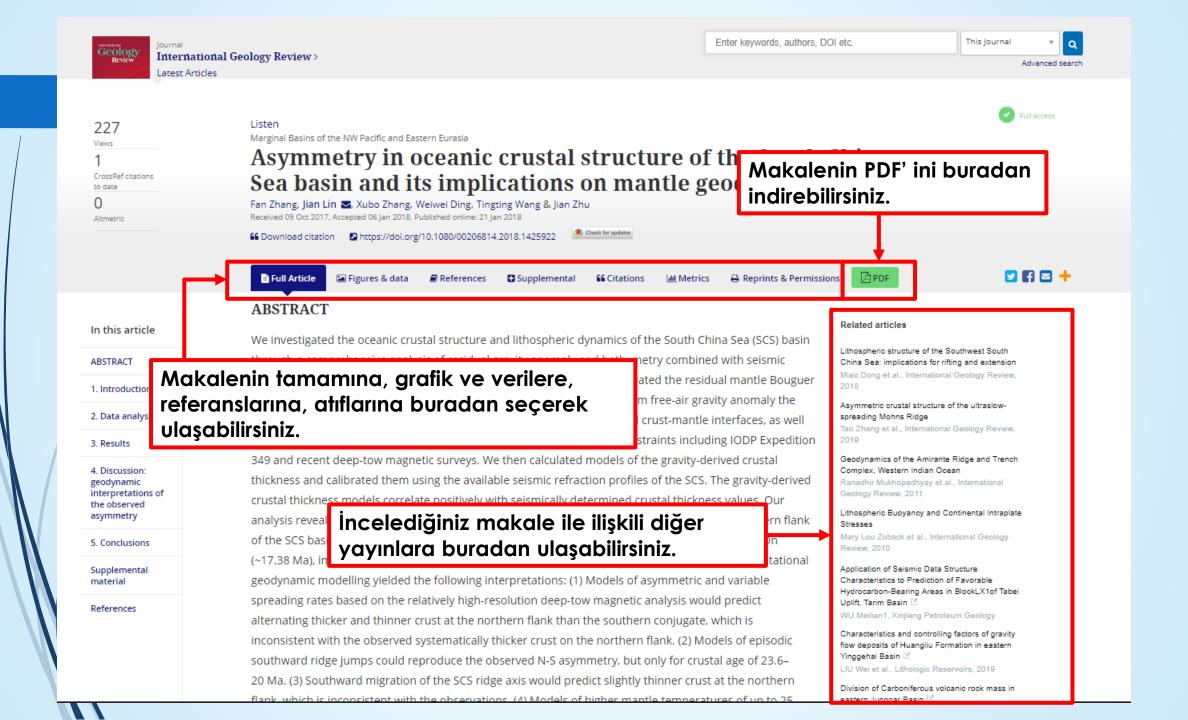
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In this article

ABSTRACT

1. Introduction

2. Data analysis

3. Results

4. Discussion: geodynamic interpretations of the observed asymmetry

5. Conclusions

Supplemental material

References

The South China Sea (SCS) is located at the junction of the Eurasian, Philippine, and Indo-Australian plates and is one of the largest marginal seas in the west Pacific (Figure 1(a)). Despite its relatively short history of evolution, the SCS has experienced almost a complete Wilson cycle (Wilson 1966) from continental rifting and breakup to seafloor spreading, and then to subduction. The specific geological setting and unique evolutionary history make the SCS an ideal natural laboratory for investigating a variety of important scientific problems.

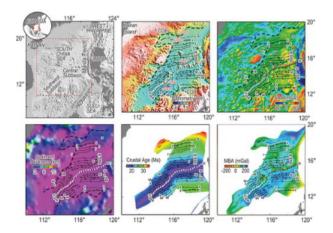
Figure 1. (a) Tectonic framework of the South China Sea (SCS). (b) Bathymetry (Smith and Sandwell 1997). Black lines mark the isochrones of the SCS basin (Briais *et al.* 1993). Red dots mark the sites of IODP

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15). (e) Oceanic
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ntle were assumed to

be 1.03, 2.7, and 3.3×10^3 kg/m³, respectively. The sediment was divided into six sub-layers of increasing density with depth (Wang *et al*).



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Figure 15. Schematic illustration showing asymmetric spreading model of the upper mantle down to 100 km. Vertical white dashed line shows the ridge axis. Arrows show the mantle flow direction. The pink triangle shows the partial melting zone. The green shade illustrates crustal thickness. Light blue shade marks depleted mantle. The northern flank was assumed to have higher mantle temperature or less

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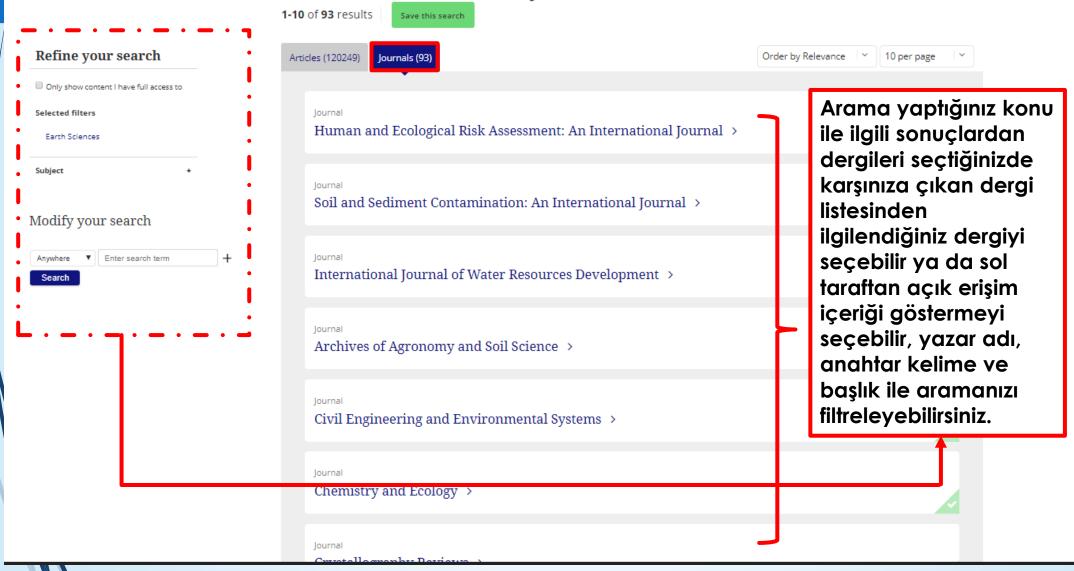
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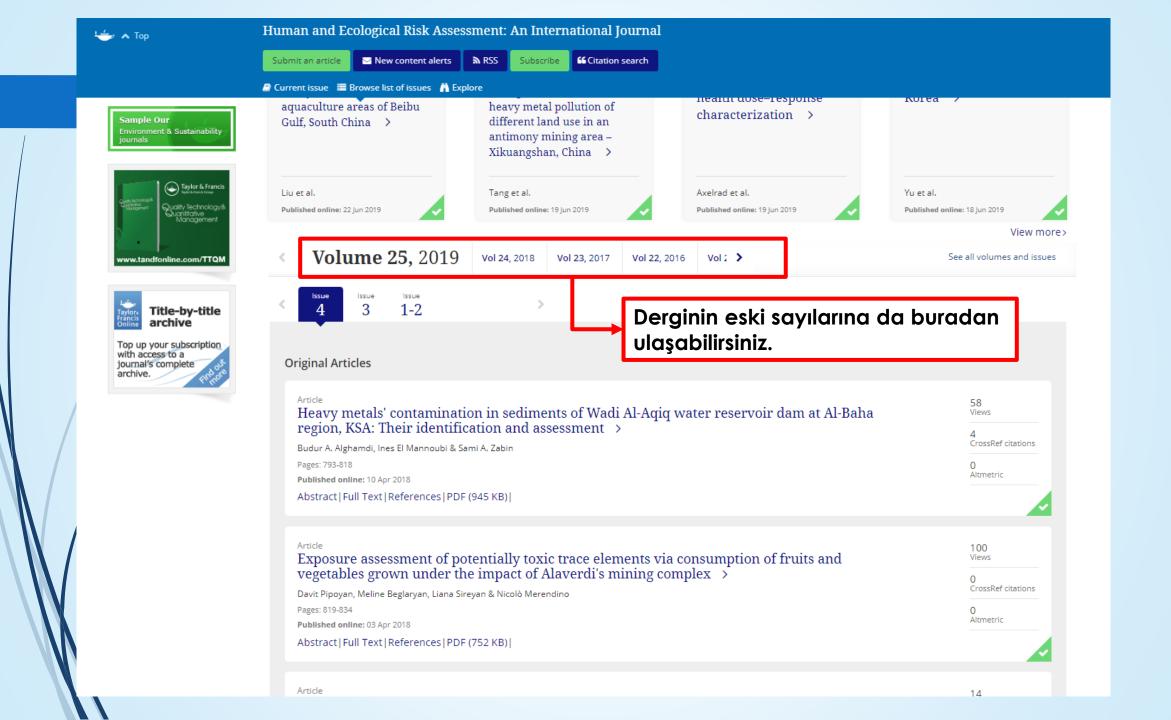














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