DTU Library



Density heterogeneity of the North American upper mantle from satellite gravity and a regional crustal model

Herceg, Matija; Artemieva, Irina; Thybo, Hans

Publication date: 2014

Document Version
Peer reviewed version

Link back to DTU Orbit

Citation (APA):

Herceg, M. (Author), Artemieva, I. (Author), & Thybo, H. (Author). (2014). Density heterogeneity of the North American upper mantle from satellite gravity and a regional crustal model. Sound/Visual production (digital)

General rights

Copyright and moral rights for the publications made accessible in the public portal are retained by the authors and/or other copyright owners and it is a condition of accessing publications that users recognise and abide by the legal requirements associated with these rights.

- Users may download and print one copy of any publication from the public portal for the purpose of private study or research.
- You may not further distribute the material or use it for any profit-making activity or commercial gain
- You may freely distribute the URL identifying the publication in the public portal

If you believe that this document breaches copyright please contact us providing details, and we will remove access to the work immediately and investigate your claim.



Density heterogeneity of the North American upper mantle from satellite gravity and a regional crustal model

Matija Herceg, Irina Artemieva, Hans Thybo

IGN, University of Copenhagen, Denmark

04/22/14

Motivation and objectives

Motivation

- Determine density of the mantle in North America
- Uncertainties in the velocity density conversion

Data

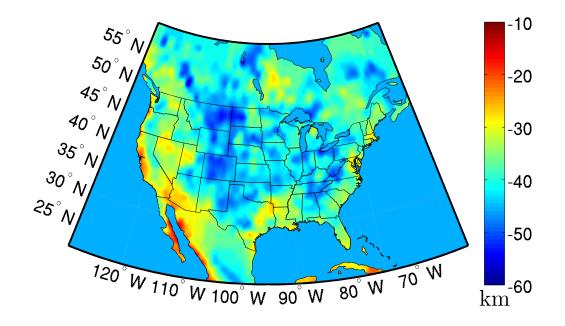
- Crust 1.0 model
- Gravity from GOCE satellite mission

Method

- Removing the effect of the deep mantle and crustal structure from gravity field
- Main uncertainties
 - Velocity density conversion
 - Crustal structure (thickness and Vp)



North America Moho (Crust 1.0)





Crustal correction to gravity anomalies

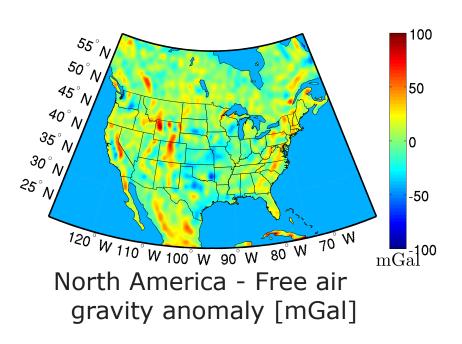
 Subtracting (stripping) gravity effect of the crust (including topography, 2.67 g/cm³) from free-air gravity anomaly

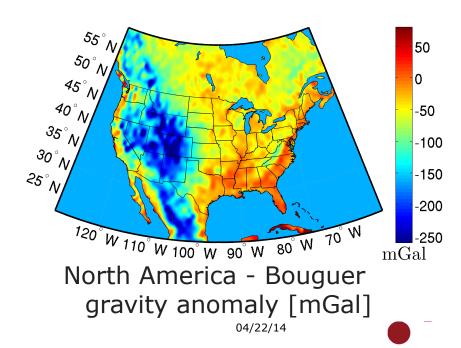
Gravity anomaly is based on GOCE Direct release 3 global geopotential model



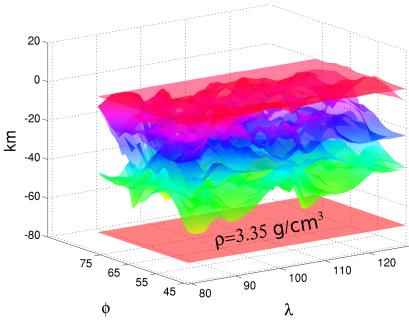
Truncated gravity data from GOCE

- GOCE DIR release 3 geopotential model (Pail et al., 2011)
- Truncation of free air gravity anomaly (spherical harmonic degree 10)
 - to eliminate those components that presumably are of deep mantle origin





Crustal correction to gravity anomalies



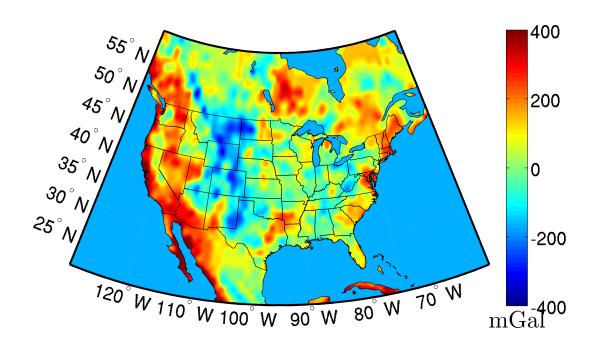
20 0 -20 Ř $p=2.80 \text{ g/cm}^3$ -40 -60 $\rho = 3.35 \text{ g/cm}^3$ -80 75 130 120 65 110 55 100 90 80

SibCrust model

Reference density model

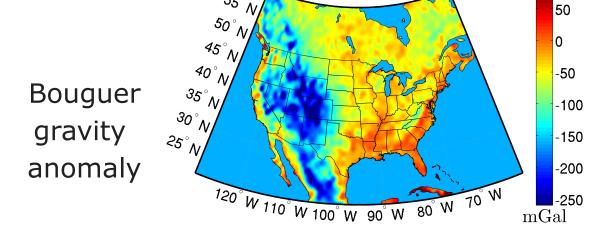


Crustal correction to gravity anomalies

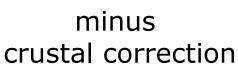


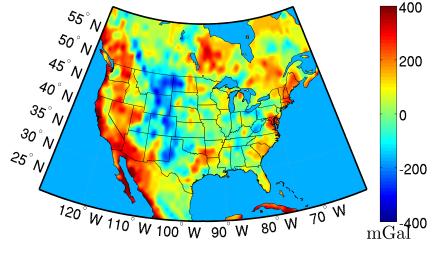
- Crustal contribution to gravity is large and spatially heterogeneous

Mantle residual gravity =



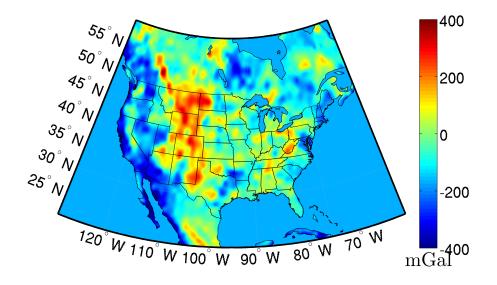
Free air gravity anomaly – Topography -Crust





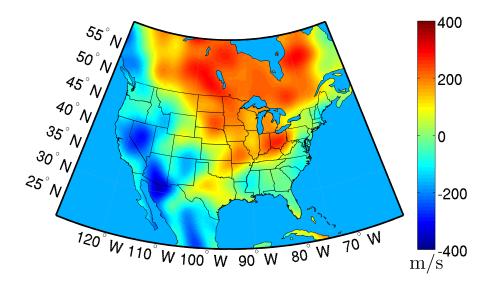


Residual mantle gravity for Crust 1.0 model





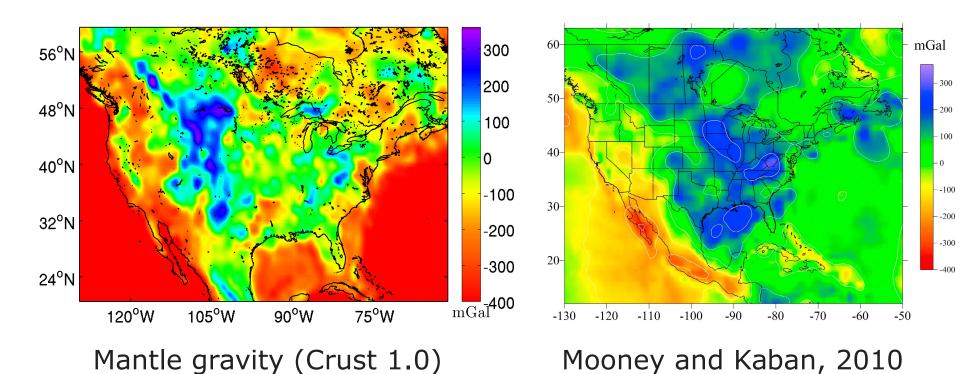
North American upper mantle surface wave tomography model



NA04, 150km (van der Lee and Frederiksen, 2005)

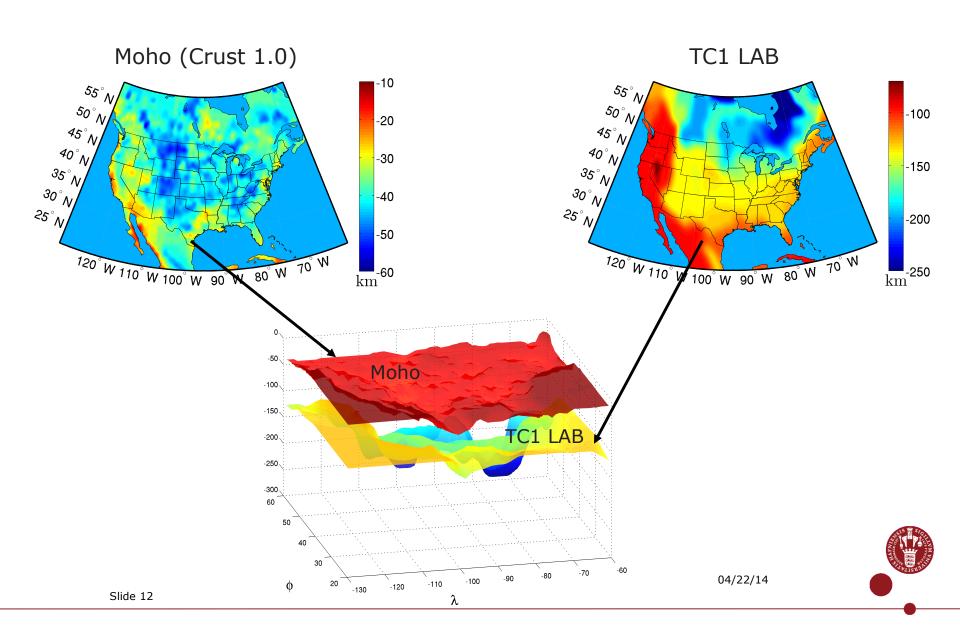


Residual mantle gravity comparison





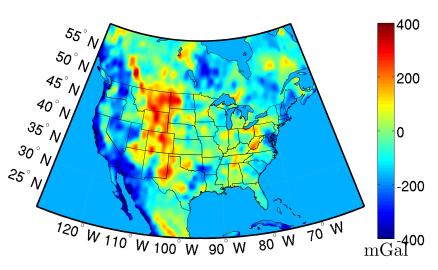
Defining lithospheric mantle



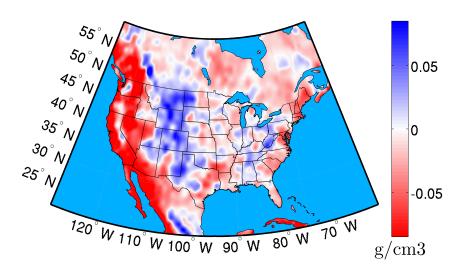
Mantle density anomaly

(Assumption - all density anomalies are in lithospheric mantle)

Residual mantle gravity



Mantle density anomaly



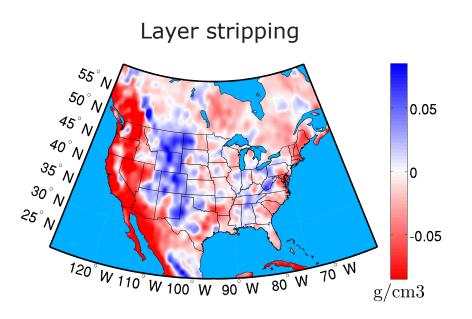


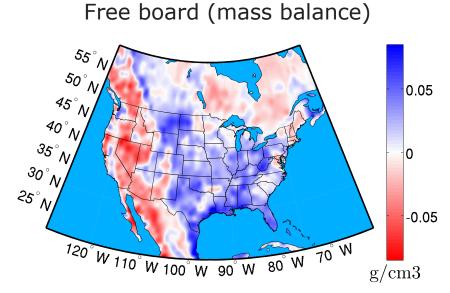
Free bord (mass balance) method

- Assuming astenosphere density (3.34 g/cm³)
- Crustal contribution to the surface topography
 - Bc=Hc*(RhoA-AvgRhoC)/RhoA;
- Height of the sea level above the asthenosphere estimated at mid ocean ridge, D = 4.25km
- Lithospheric mantle contribution to the surface topography
 - Bm=Topo-Bc+D
- Thickness of lithospheric mantle (LAB)
- Lithospheric mantle



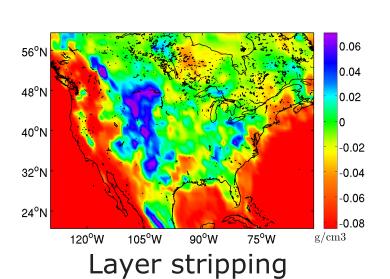
Mantle density anomaly

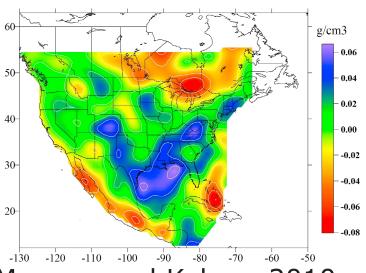




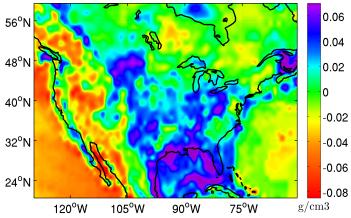


Mantle density anomaly comparison





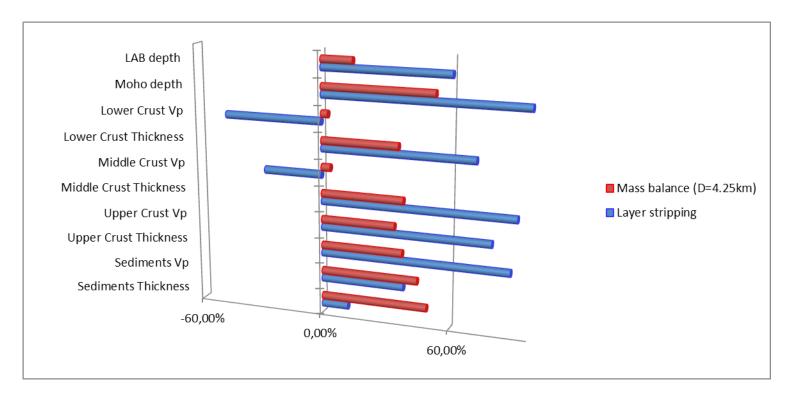
Mooney and Kaban, 2010



Free board (Mass balance)



Correlation coefficient between calculated mantle density and crustal and LAB structure



- Correlation coefficients are calculated for the final Mantle density anomaly grids, produced by two different methods
 - Gravity modelling (layer stripping)
 - Free-board (mass balance)



Conclusions

- Uncertainty in sediment thickness of 1km corresponds to an uncertainty of 0.05 g/cm³ in average crustal density
- Uncertainty in sediment Vp velocity corresponds to the uncertainty of 0.01 g/cm³ in average crustal density
- Moho thickness has strongest impact on both methods
 - Free-board (mass balance), 67%
 - Gravity method (Layer stripping), 94%
- Upper (86%) and middle crust (89%) thickness grids have also significant correlation with mantle density grid

