

# GMS: High-performance modeling for 3D geologic maps



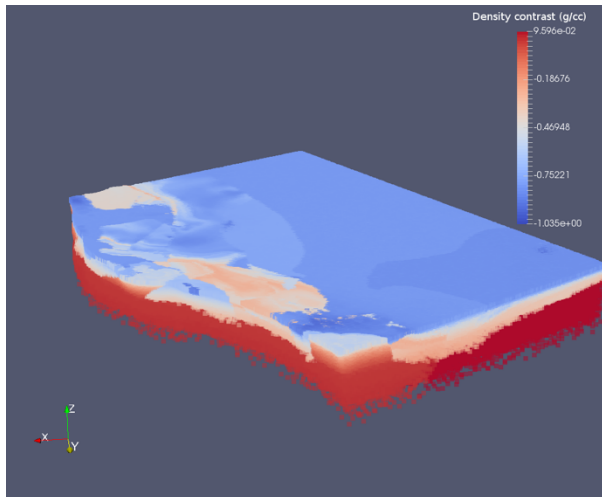
GMS

Gravity anomaly

Observed

Predicted

3D density model  
(from EarthVision)



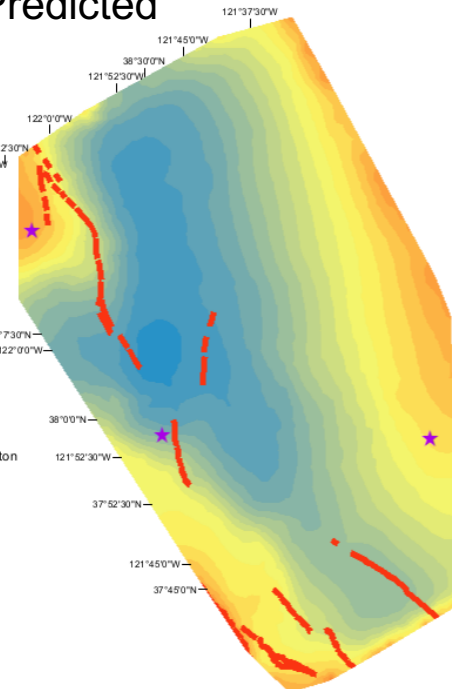
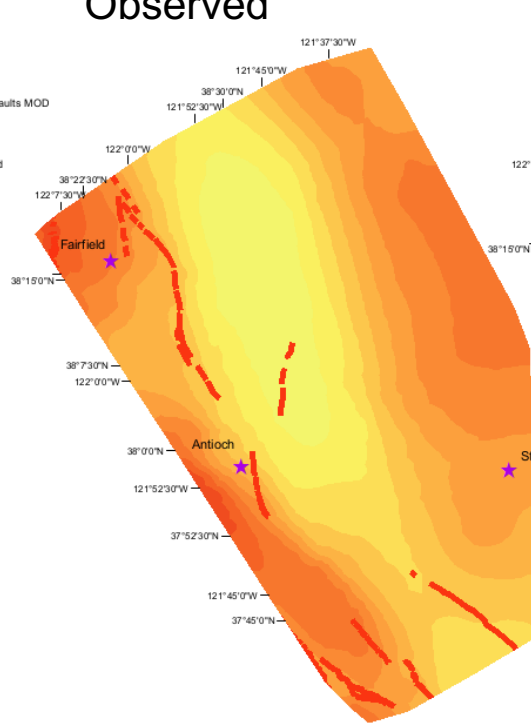
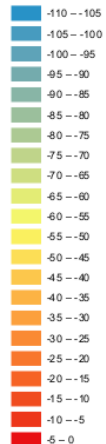
USGS Quaternary Faults MOD

Isostatic

Prediction Map

Observed, Predicted

Filled Contours



0 25 50 100 Kilometers

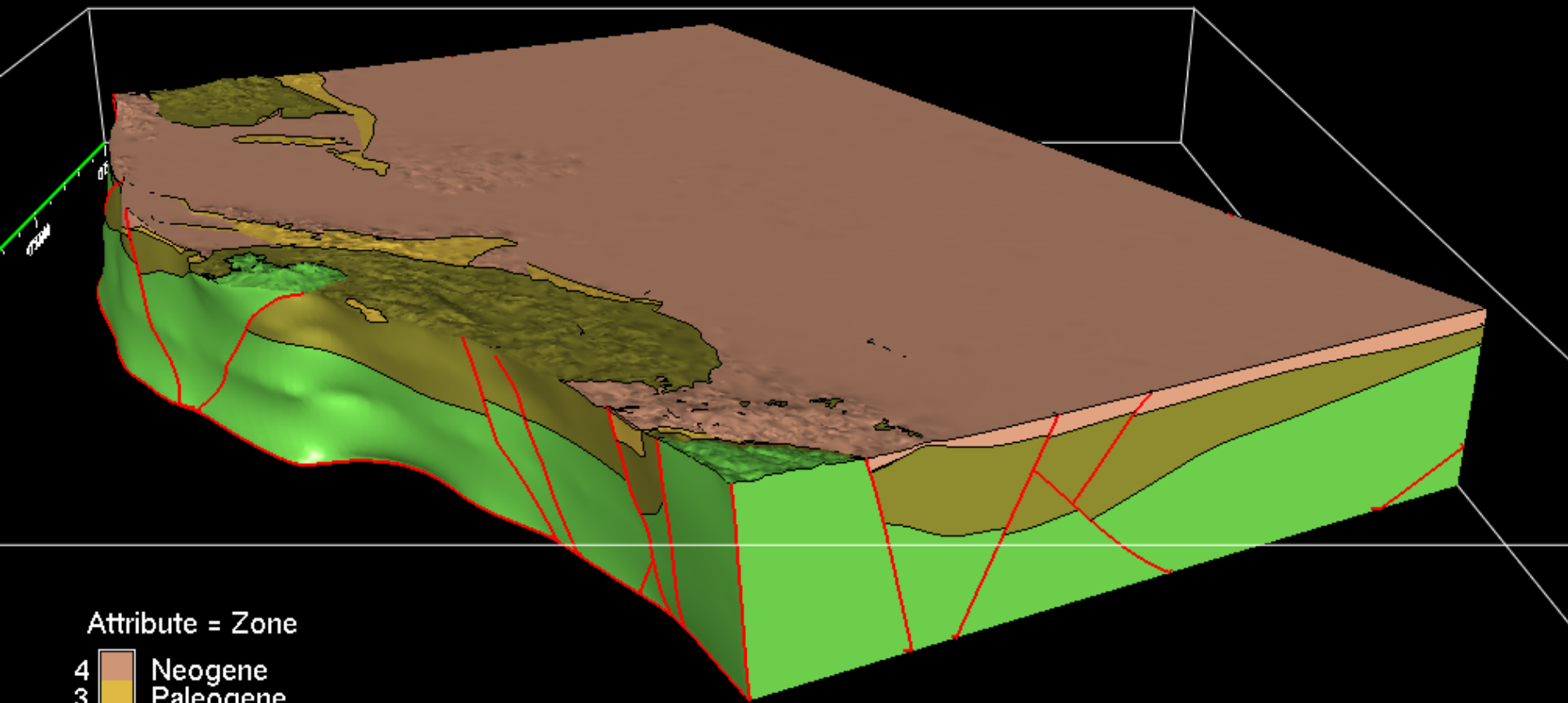
**Collin Cronkite-Ratcliff** and **Geoffrey Phelps**  
GMEG Science Center, USGS, Menlo Park

# Forward modeling expected gravity for Delta Velocity Model

- Goals:
  - Improve model consistency
  - where is change needed?
    - Geology
    - Velocity (velocity-geology relation)
    - Velocity-density relation
  - Develop change strategies
    - Avoid change via Ad Hoc modifications
  - Change that impacts seismic shaking

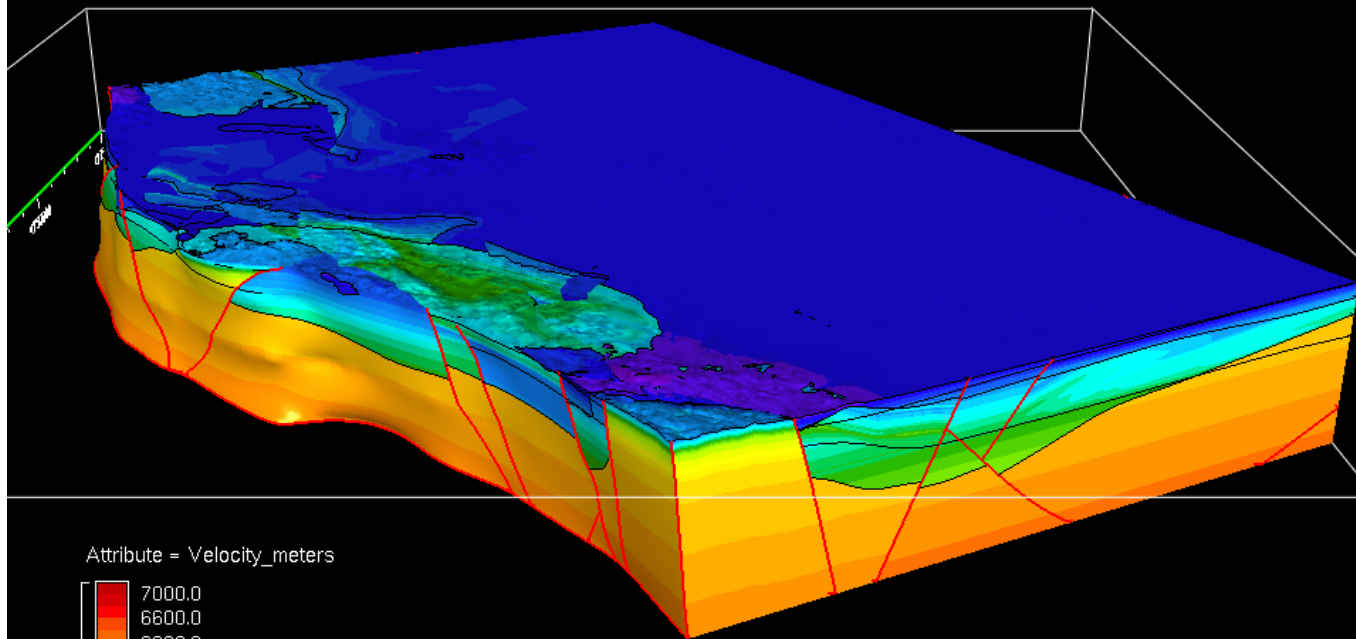
# Forward modeling gravity for Delta Velocity Model

- Delta velocity model: 100 x 60 x 12 km (86,000 km<sup>3</sup>)
- Density estimated using velocity-density relations:
  - Nafe-Drake curve (Ludwig et al 1970)
  - Zelt (1989)
  - Gardner et al (1974)
  - Brocher (2005)

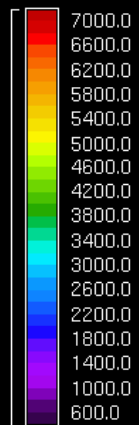


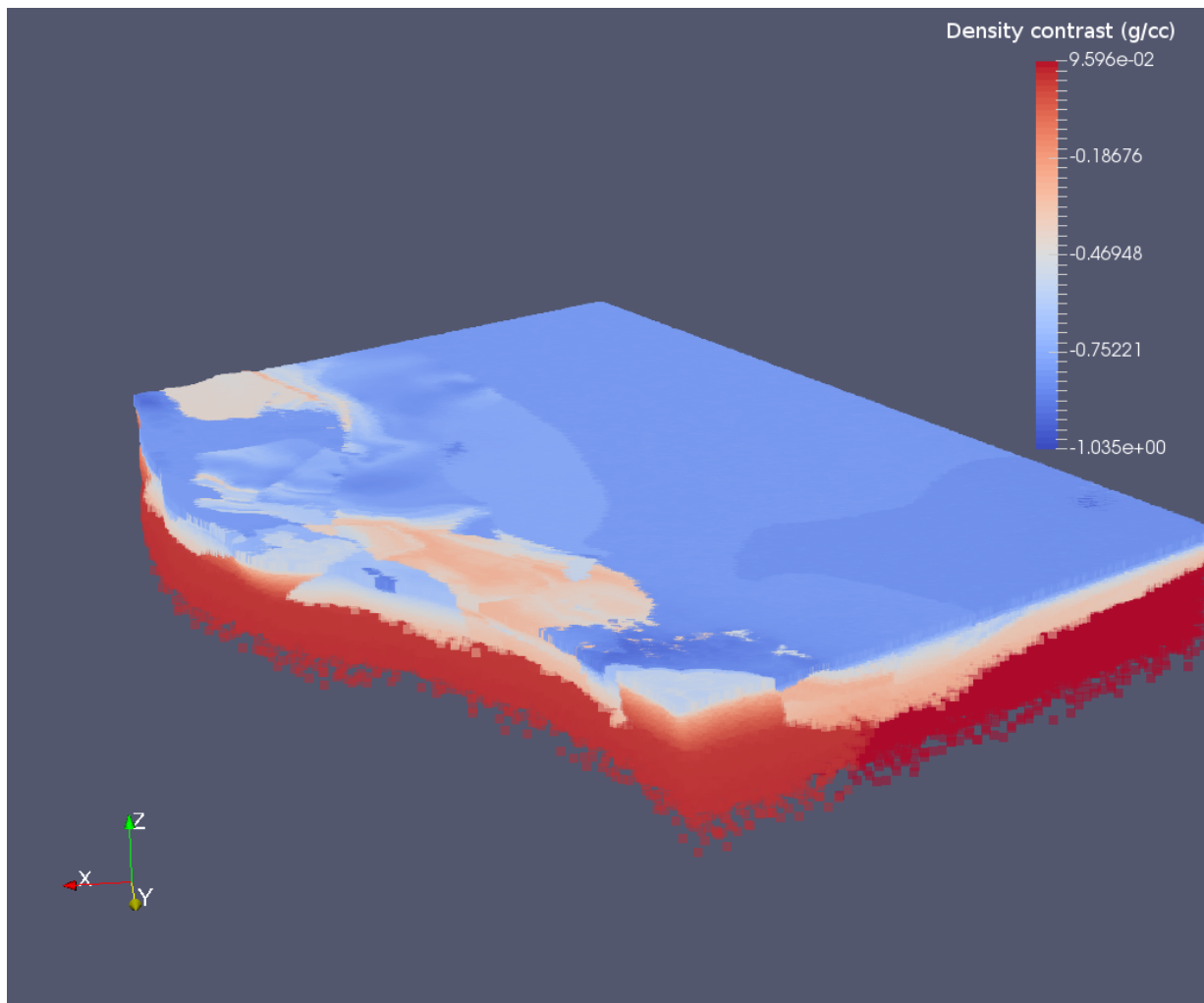
Attribute = Zone

- |   |            |
|---|------------|
| 4 | Neogene    |
| 3 | Paleogene  |
| 2 | Cretaceous |
| 1 | Basement   |



Attribute = Velocity\_meters



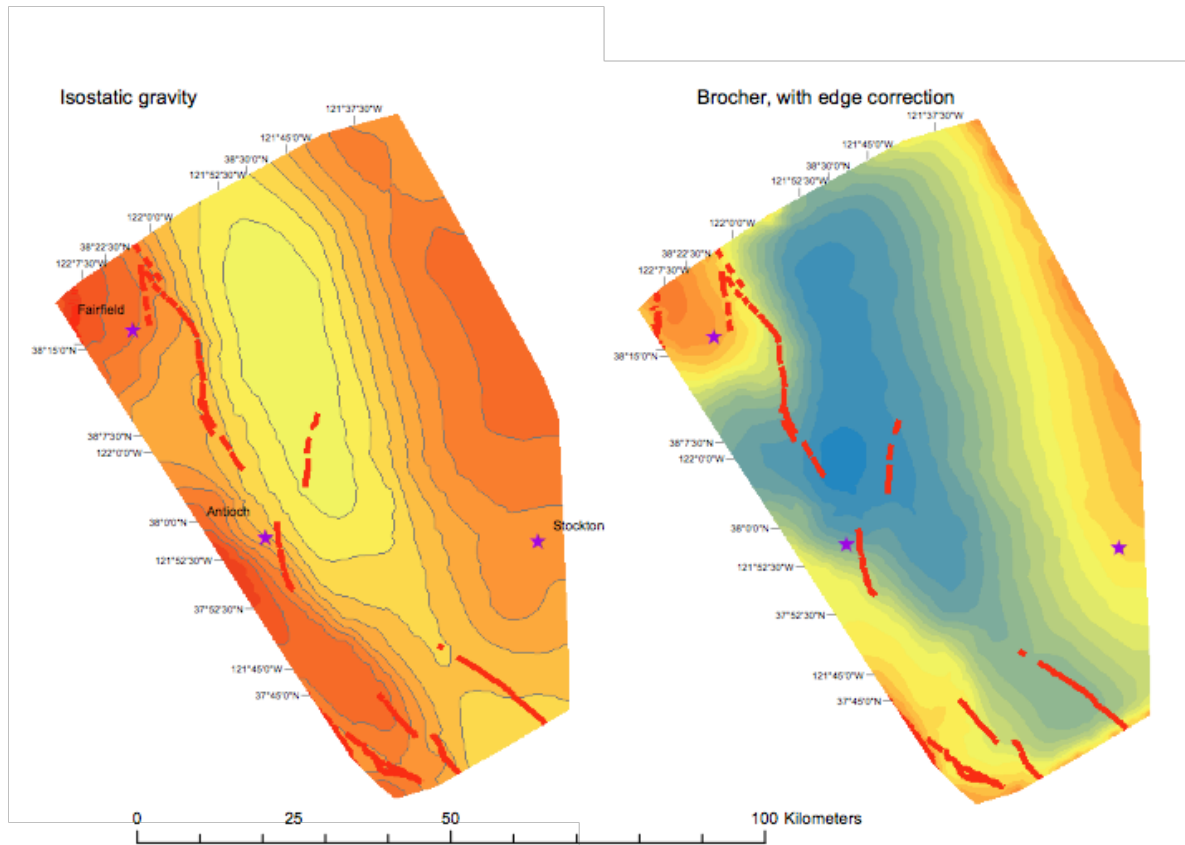
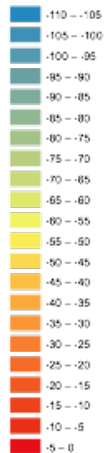


## Exploring the model

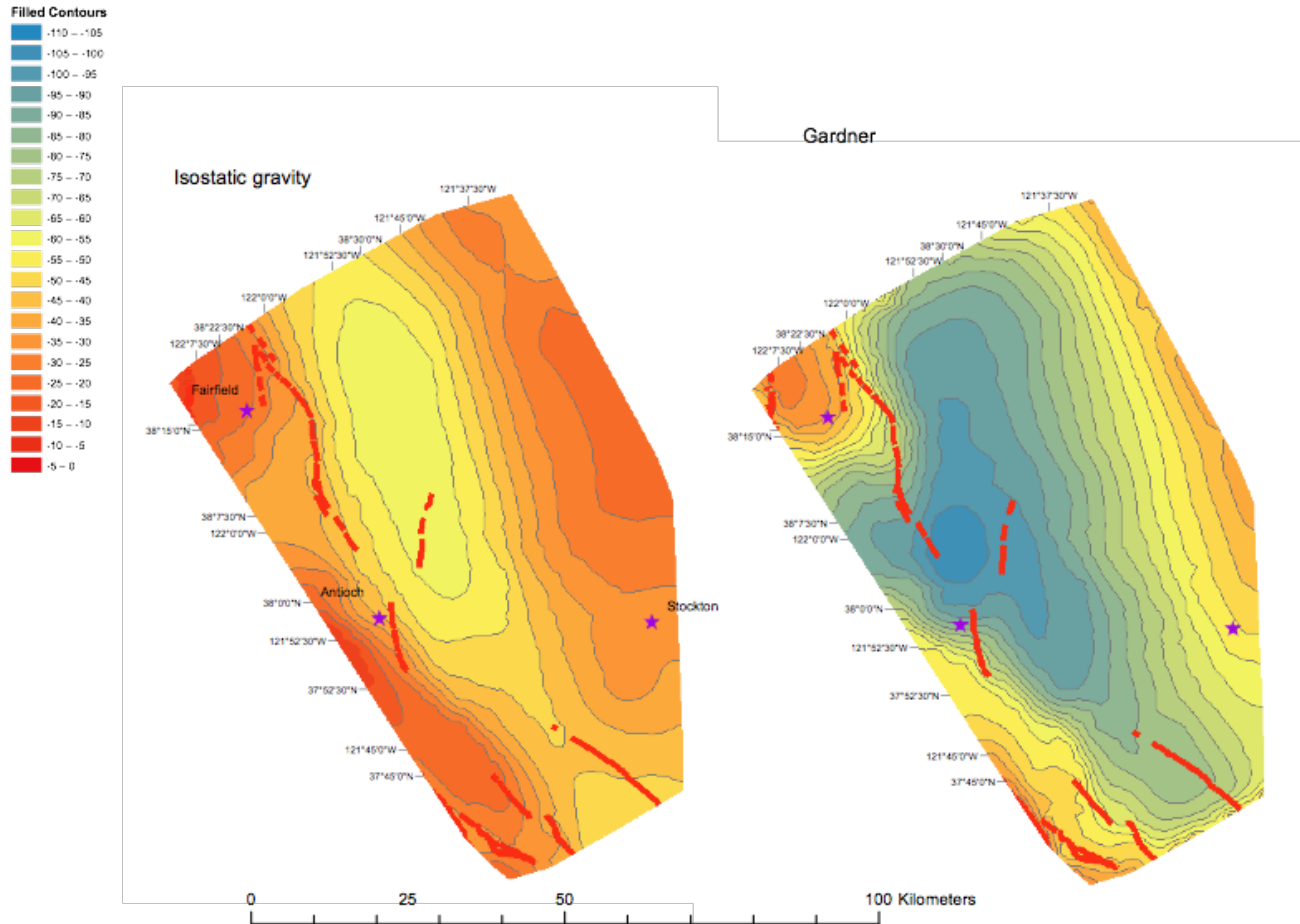
- Delta velocity model converted to density via Brocher
- Density contrast vs 2.67 g/cc

# Edge-corrected Brocher model showing significant misfit with observed data

## Filled Contours



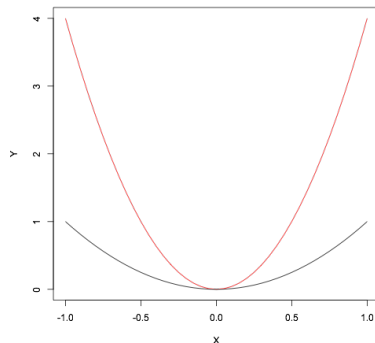
# Gardner model has similar misfit to Brocher model



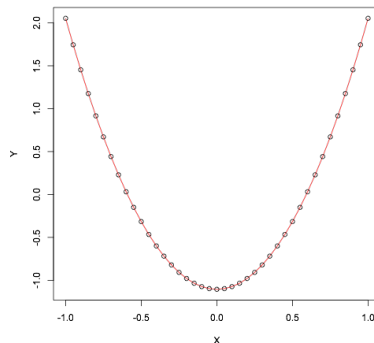


# Separating differences in shape from differences in scale: Z-score transform $[ (x - \text{mean}) / \text{stddev} ]$

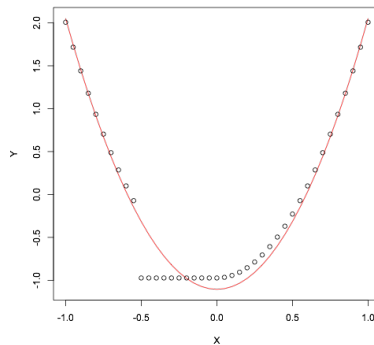
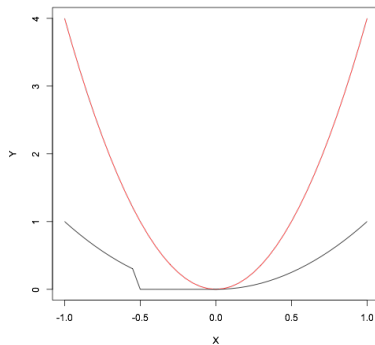
Original data



z-score transform



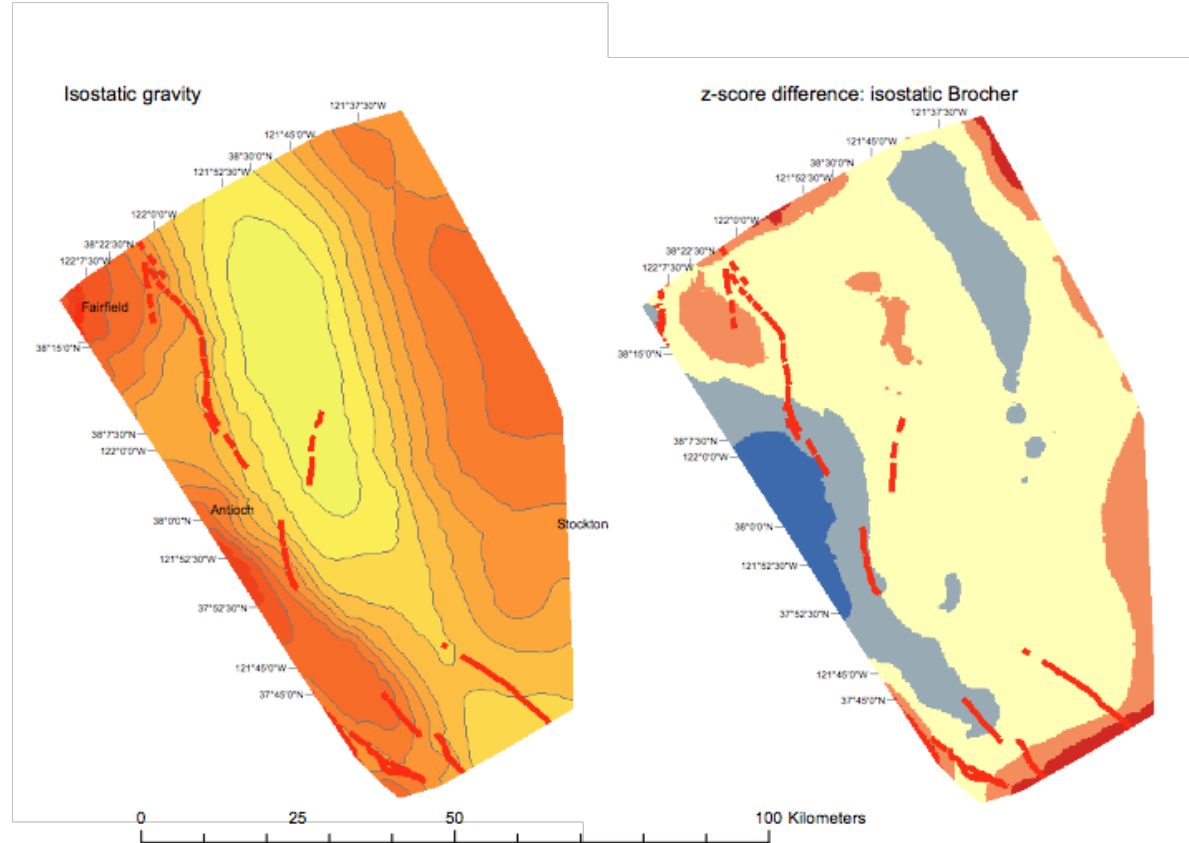
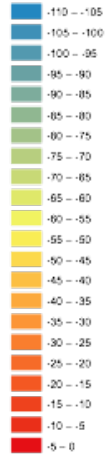
Cross-section of two surfaces with different scaling but same shape. The z-score transform shows the similarity between the two.



Cross-section of two surfaces with different scaling and shape. The z-score transform highlights the areas that are of similar and different shape.

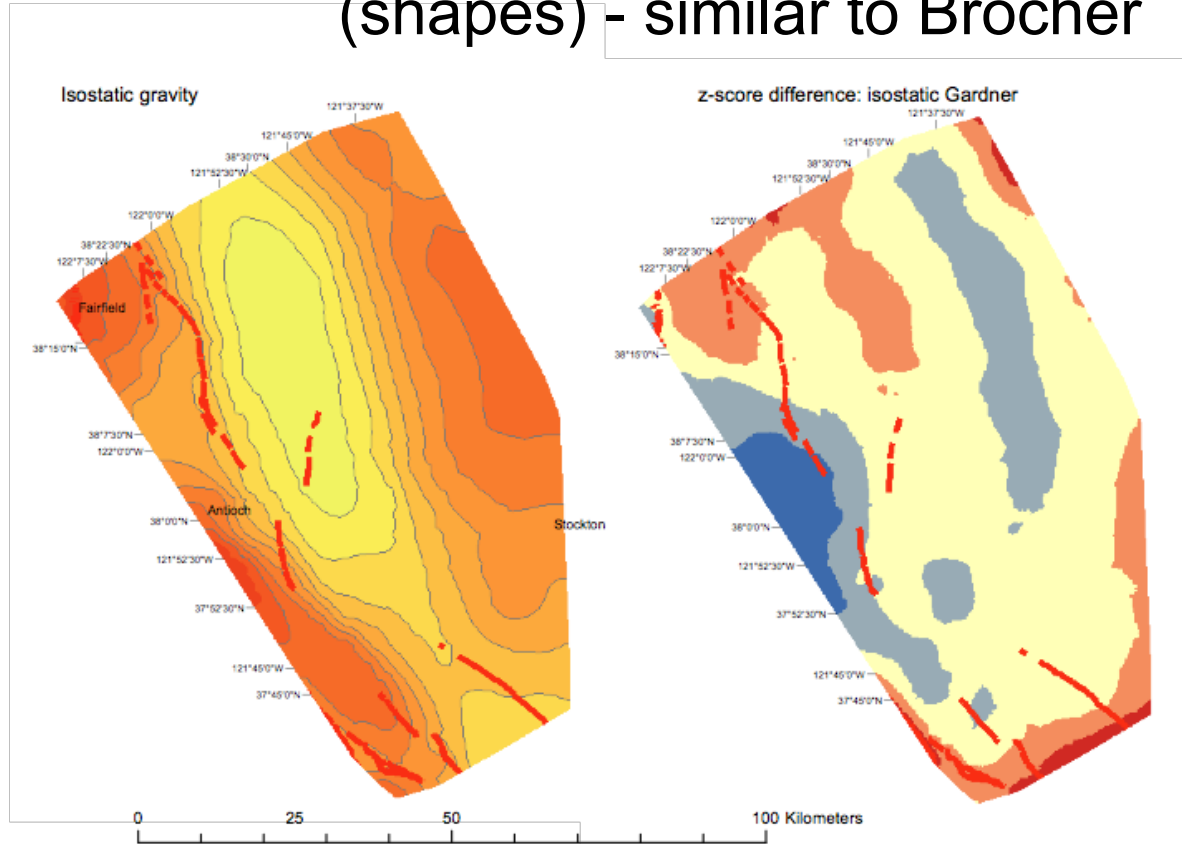
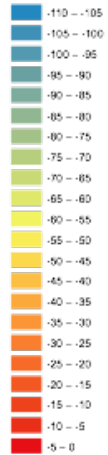
# Edge-corrected Brocher model showing scaled differences (shape)

Filled Contours

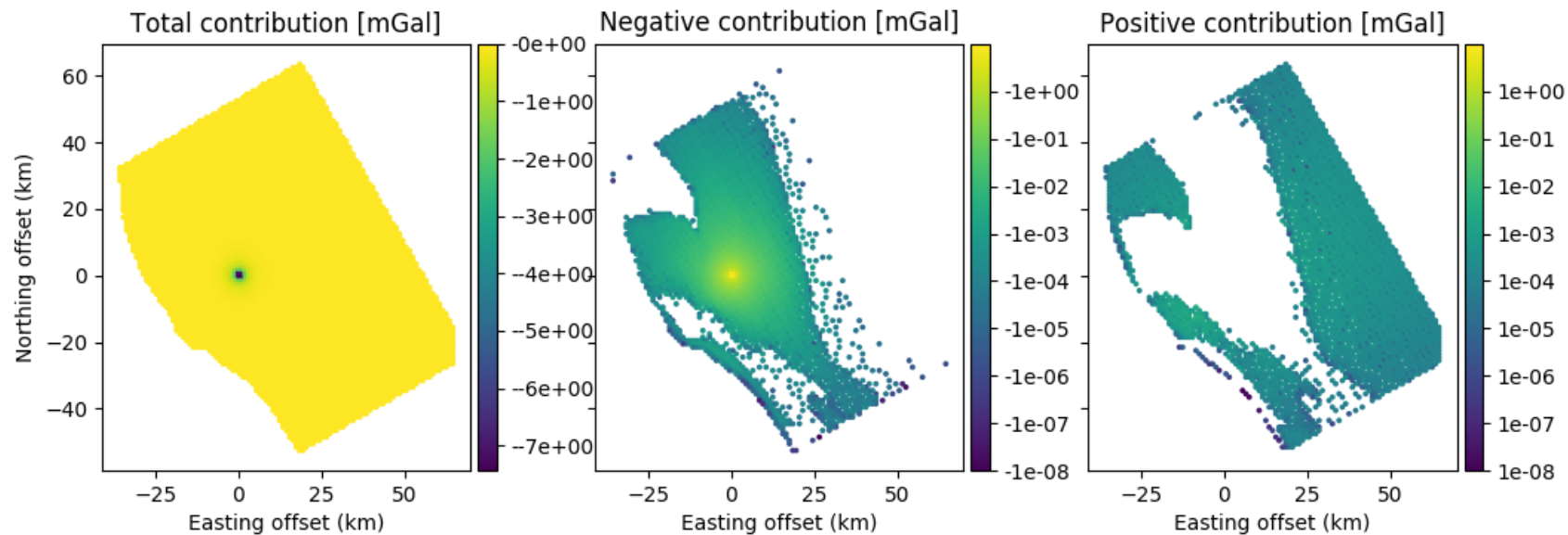


# Gardner model showing scaled differences (shapes) - similar to Brocher

## Filled Contours



# Vertically integrated contribution per square km

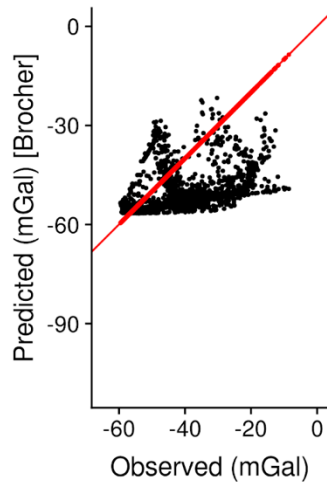


# Next steps: working together!

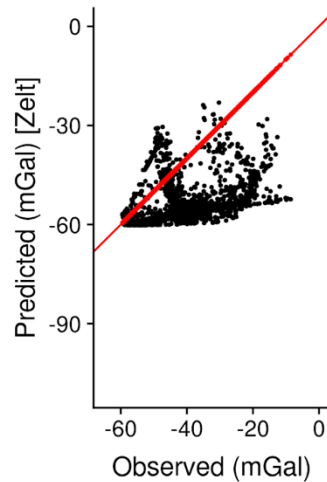
- How do we improve the Delta model's internal consistency?
  - Propose alternatives to current geologic model
    - Indications from shape mismatch
    - Evidence for basement / basin density variations
  - Modify velocities
    - Revisit interpolation / extrapolation
- Delta model update strategy as a blueprint for future 3D maps / models

**Homogeneous**

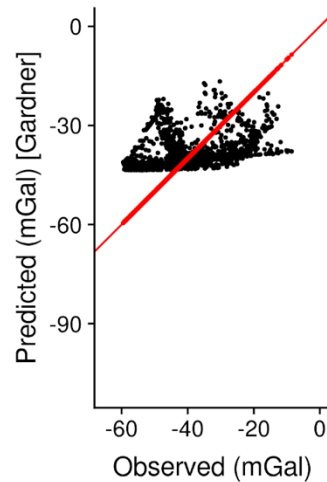
**Brocher**



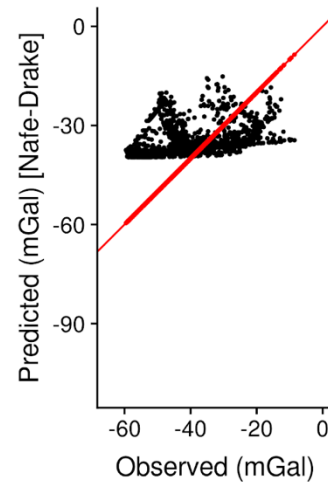
**Zelt**



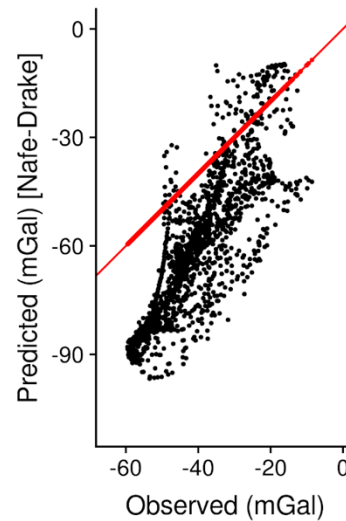
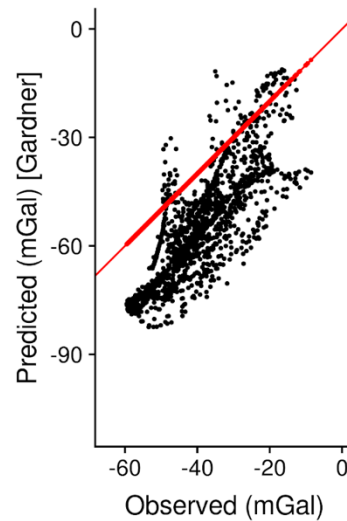
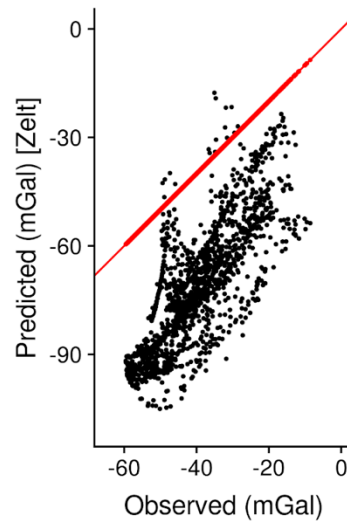
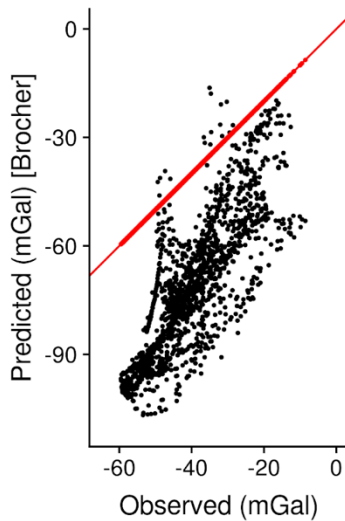
**Gardner**



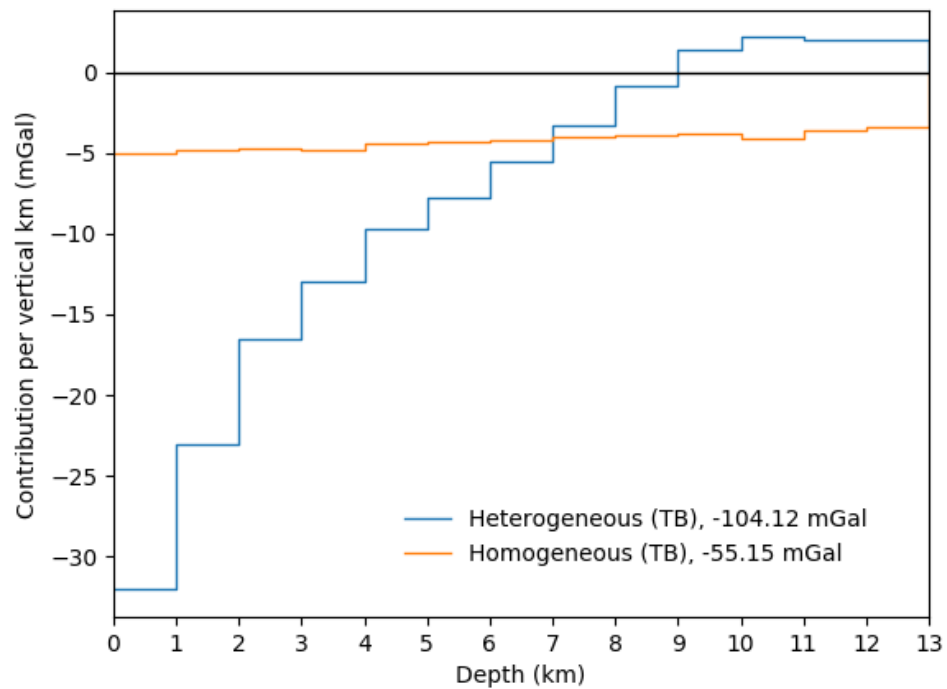
**Nafe-Drake**



**Heterogeneous**

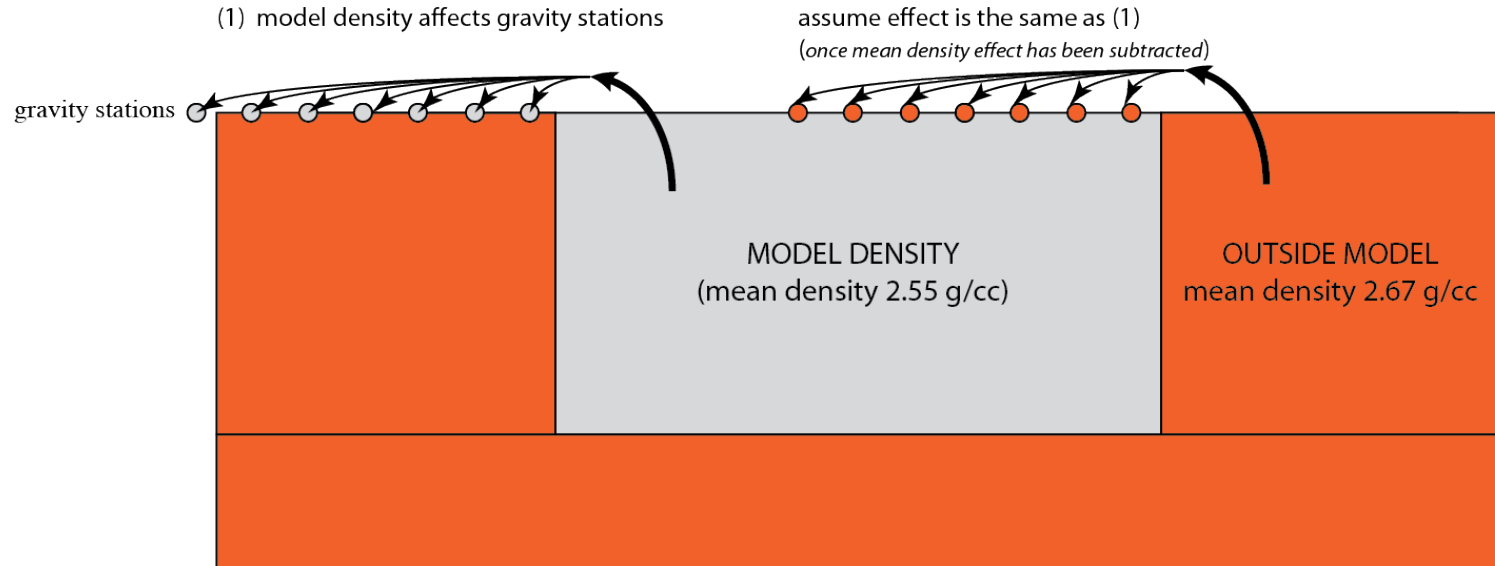


Station: SA442



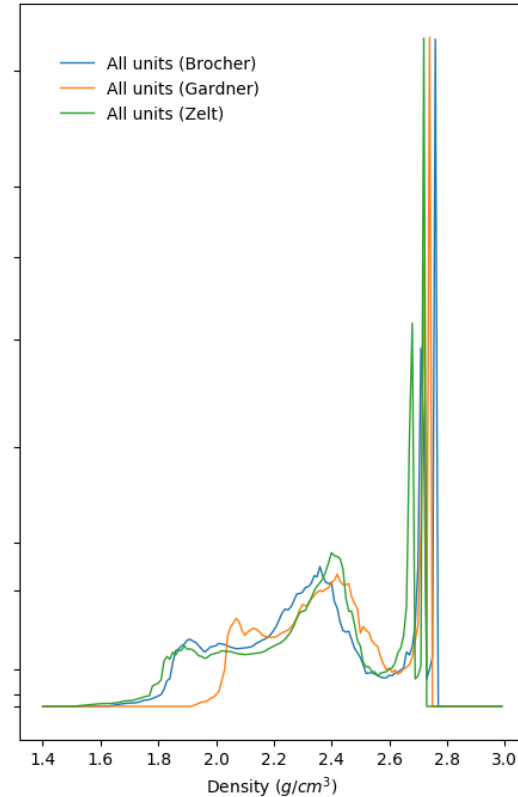
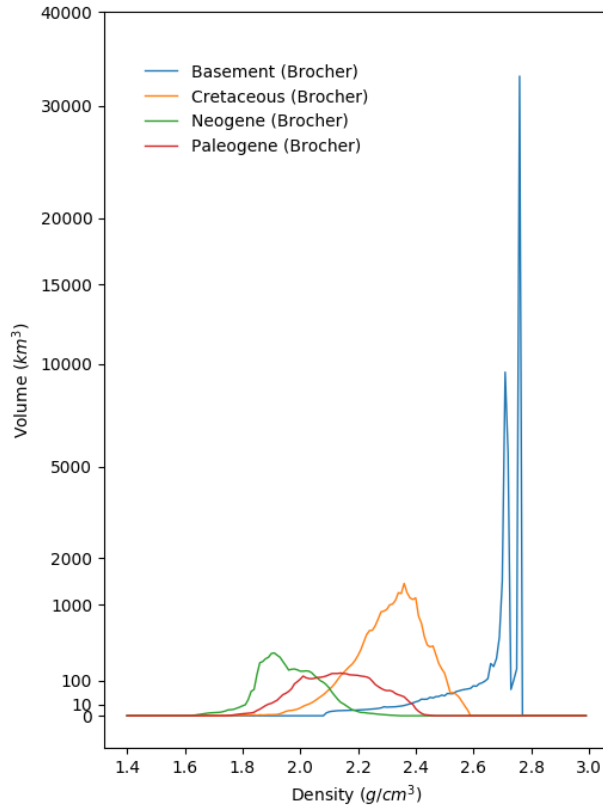
# Estimation of the edge correction

- Assume effect of variable density within model, on gravity stations outside of model,  $\sim$  effect of variable density outside model on gravity stations within model
- Calculate effect of model density with distance away from model edge (1)
- Calculate effect of equivalent homogeneous model density with distance away from model edge
- **Subtract homogeneous from total** to estimate effect of variability with distance away from model edge
- Add effect of variability back to gravity stations within model as a function of distance from model edge





# >60% of model volume in the Basement



## Comparison of velocity $\rightarrow$ density models

