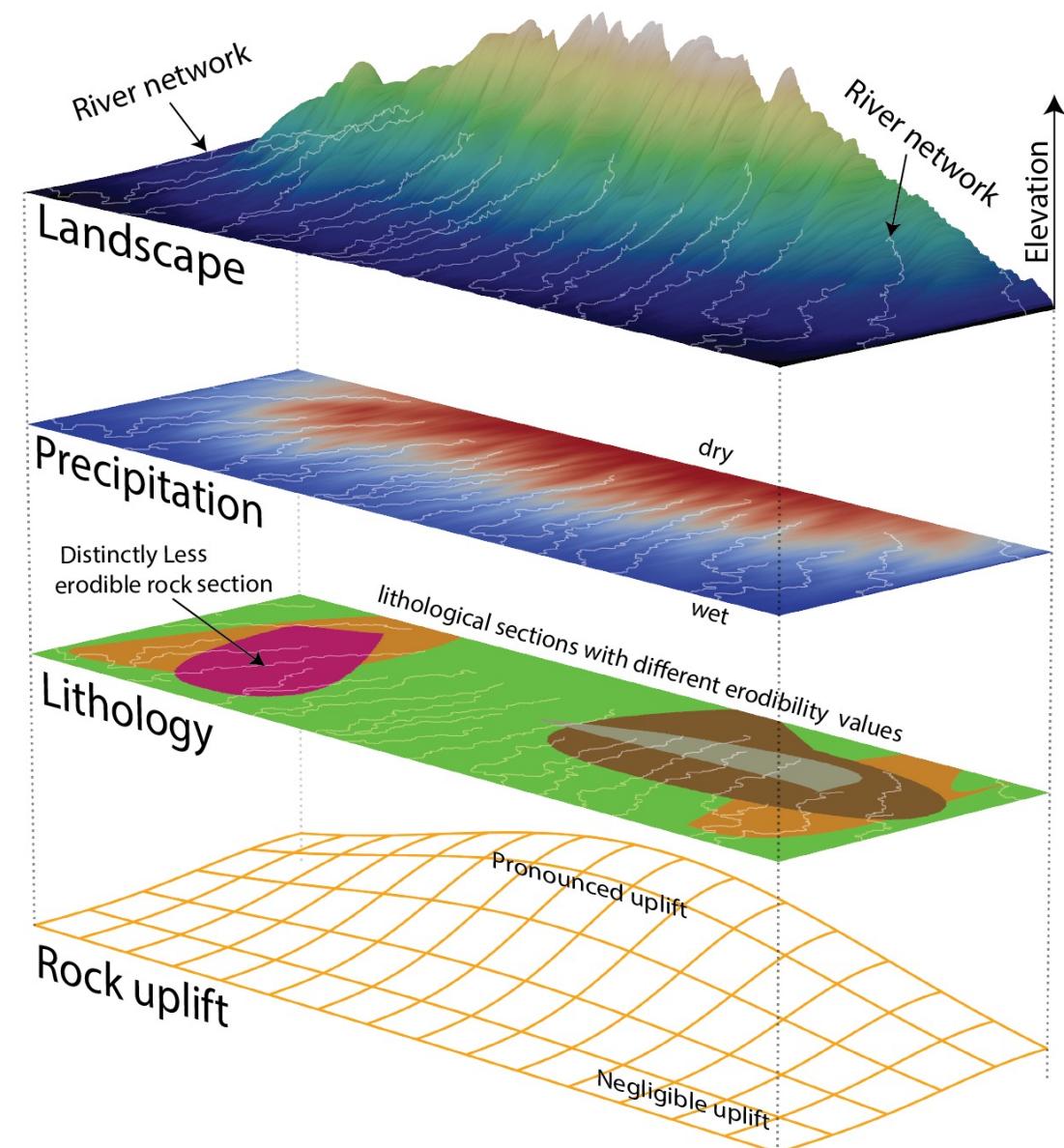


Inferring Spatially-Variable Rock Uplift from Fluvially-Incised Landscapes: a Bayesian Inversion Framework in χ -space

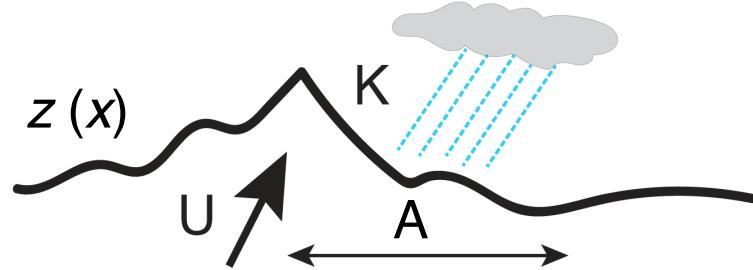
Bar Oryan, Boris Gailleton, Arthur Olive ,Luca Malatesta and Romain Jolivet

SHAPING FLUVIAL LANDSCAPES

- Landscapes encode the combined forcing of tectonics, climate and rock erodibility.
- Disentangling their contributions is essential for using landscapes as quantitative records of crustal deformation.



RIVER INCISION AT STEADY STATE



$$U(X) \uparrow = \downarrow K(x)A^m(x)S^n(x)$$

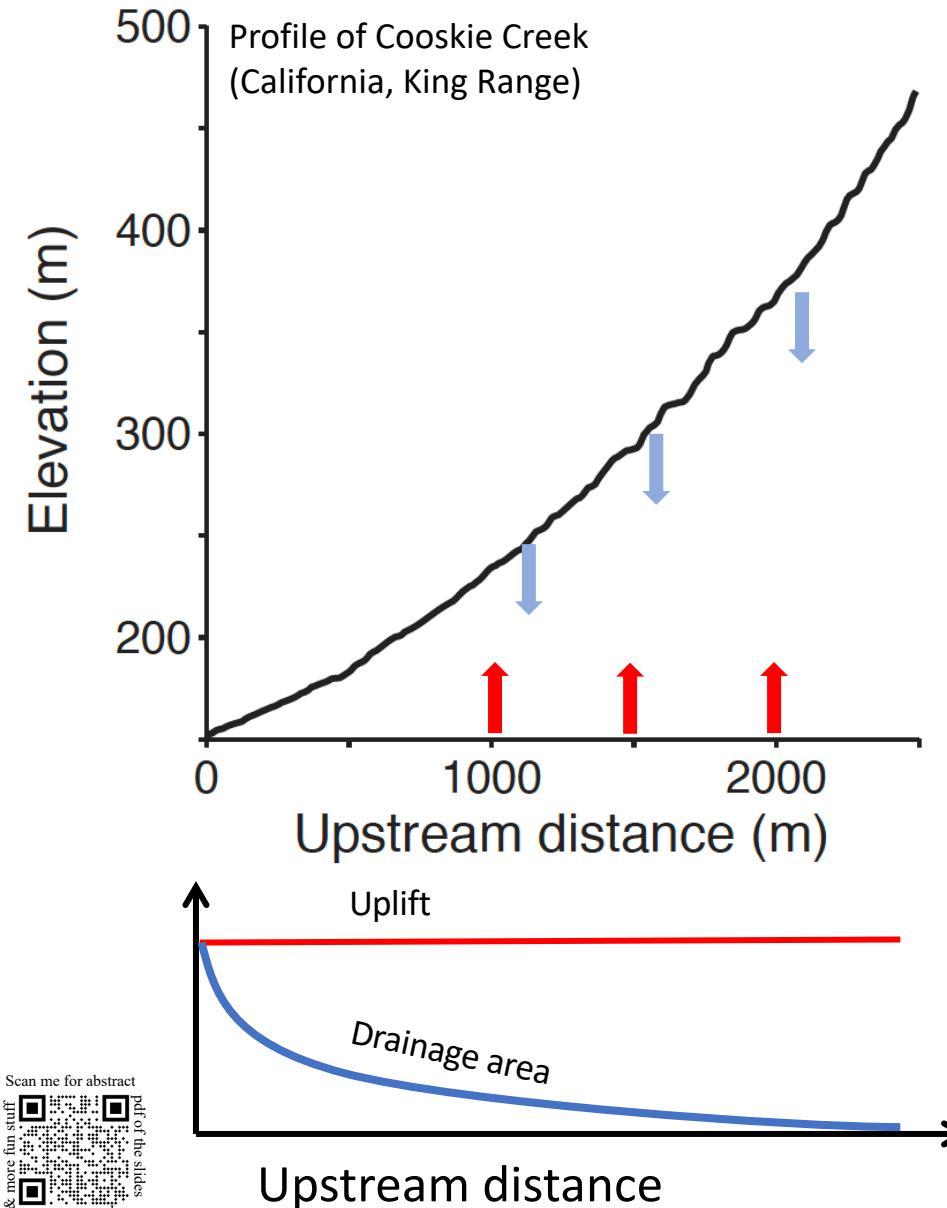
Tectonic uplift

Local incision rate
(faster for steeper slope S , with more water flowing)

Parameters:

- erodibility (K)
- drainage area (A)
- exponents (m, n)

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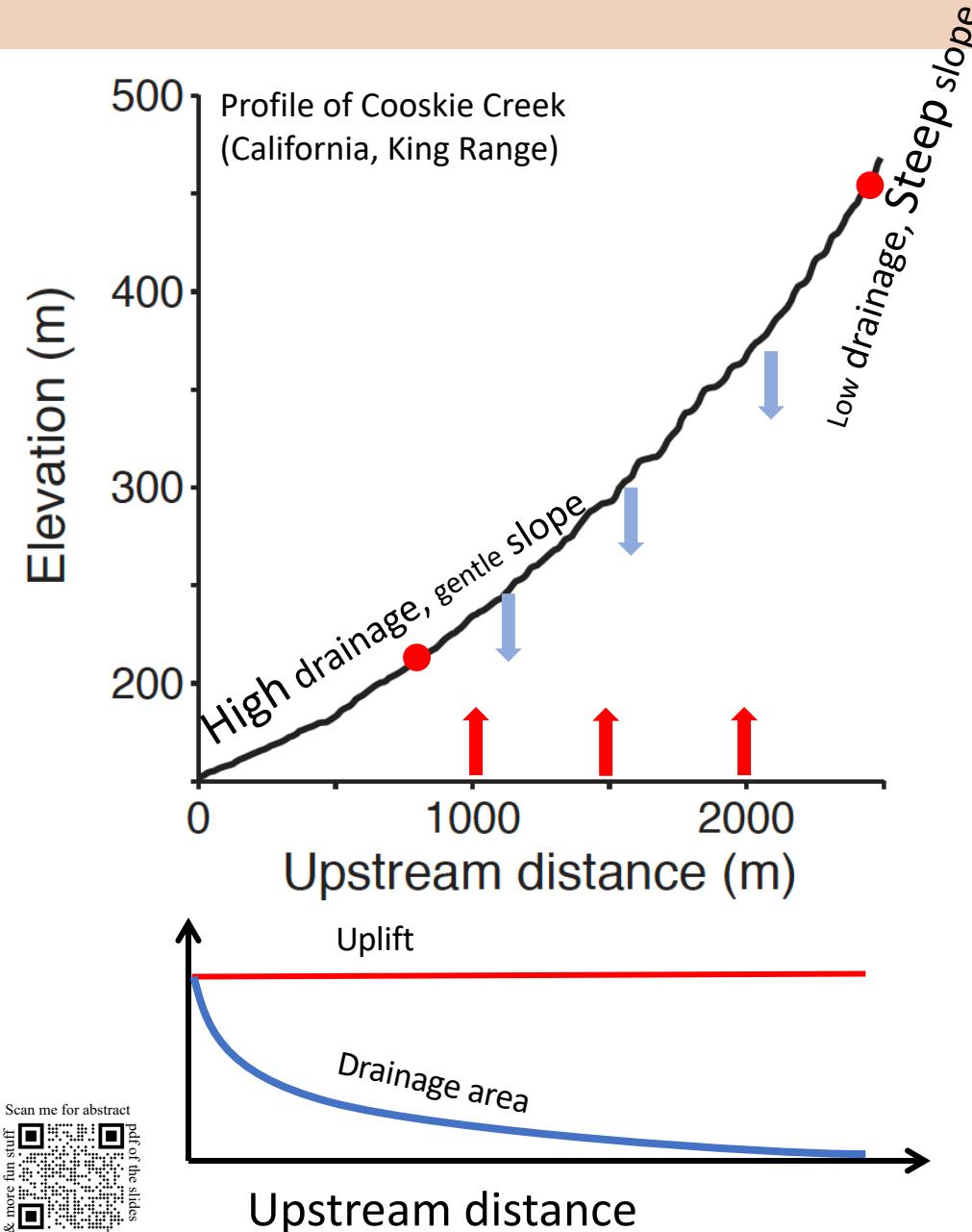
Parameters:

- erodibility (K)
- drainage area (A)
- exponents (m, n)

River concavity reflects:

- Upstream decrease in drainage area
- Shape of uplift
- Spatially variable erodibility
- climate

RIVER INCISION AT STEADY STATE



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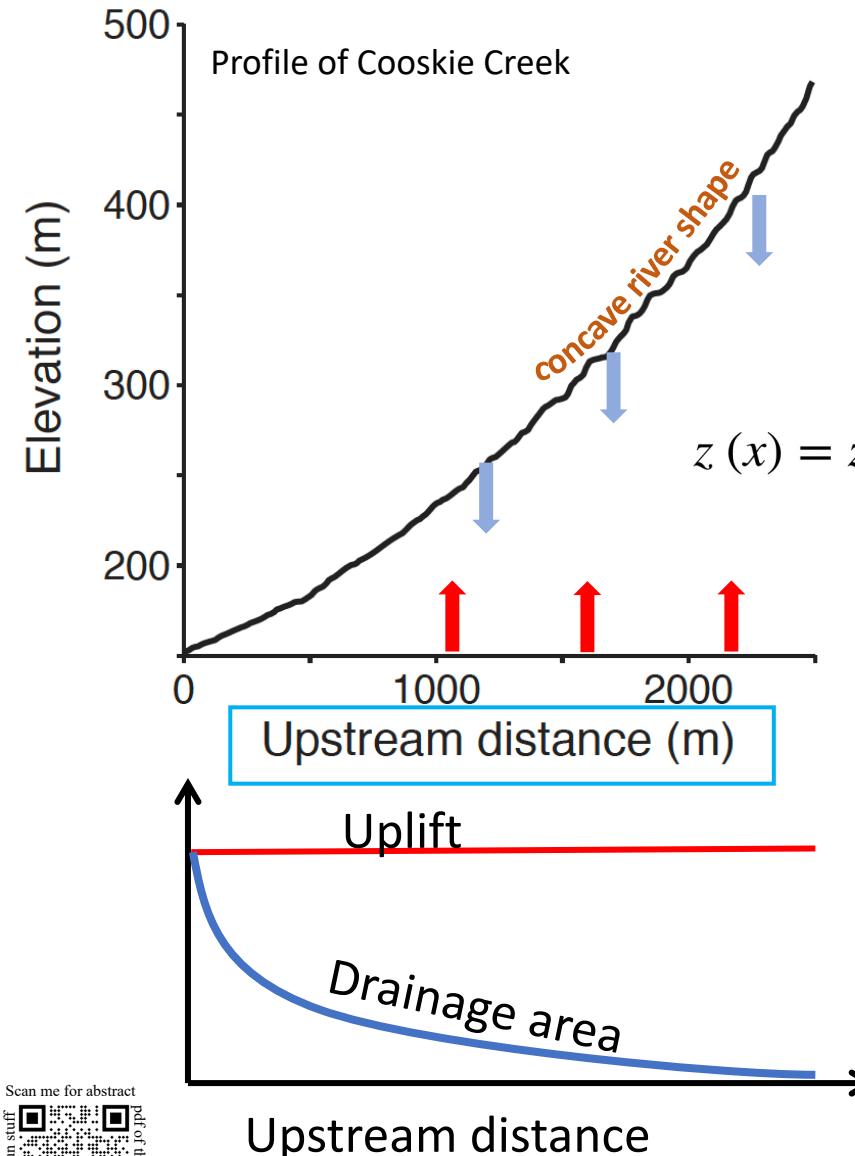
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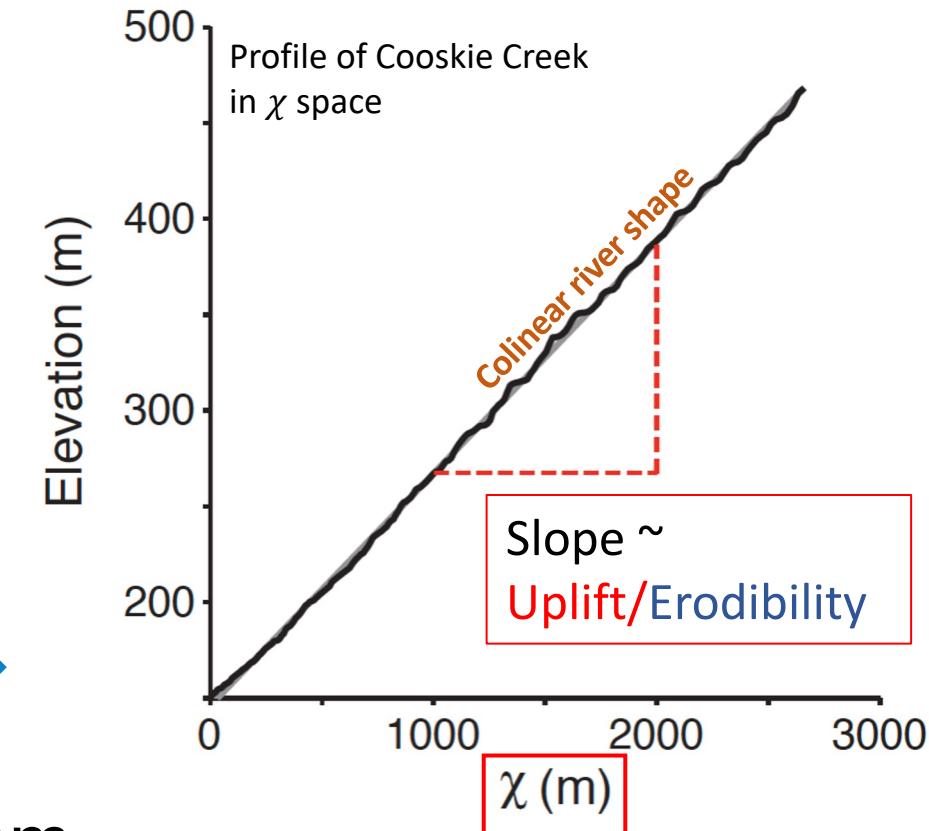
- erodibility (K)
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- exponents (m, n)

χ - TRANSFORMATION OF RIVERS



$$z(x) = z_b + \left(\frac{U_0}{K_0 A_0} \right)^{\frac{1}{n}} \int_{x_b}^x \left(\frac{A_0}{A^*(x)} \right)^{\frac{m}{n}} dx$$

χ - TRANSFORMATION

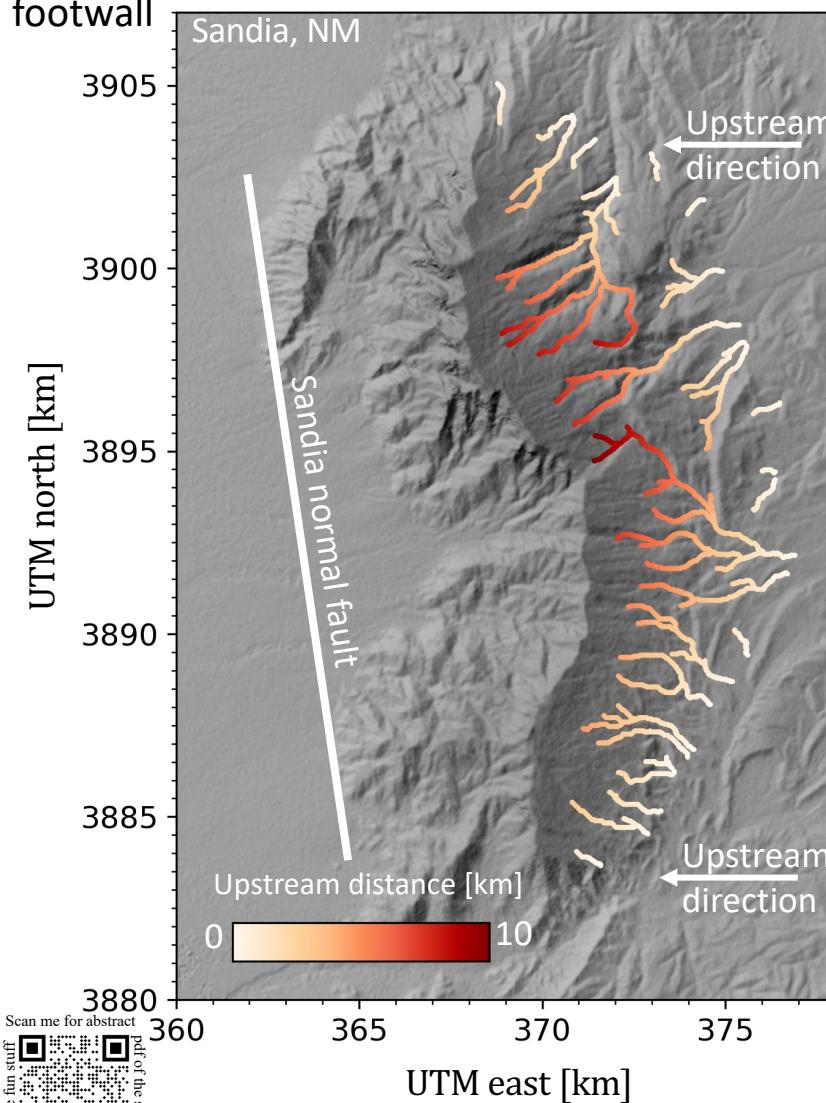


Corrects for upstream decrease in drainage area while assuming uniform spatial uplift

χ - TRANSFORMATION OF RIVER PROFILES IN SANDIA

Application to simple tectonic settings - normal fault

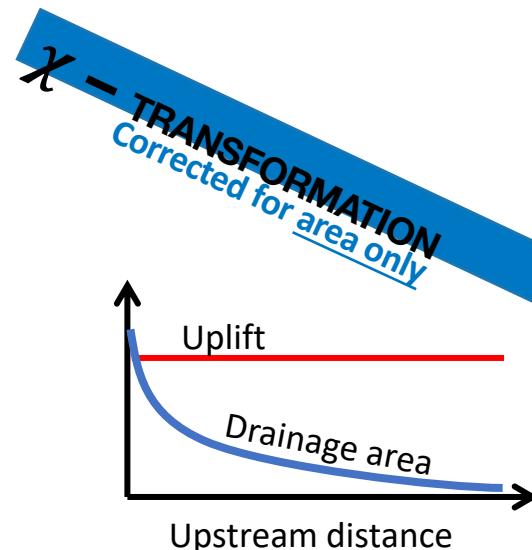
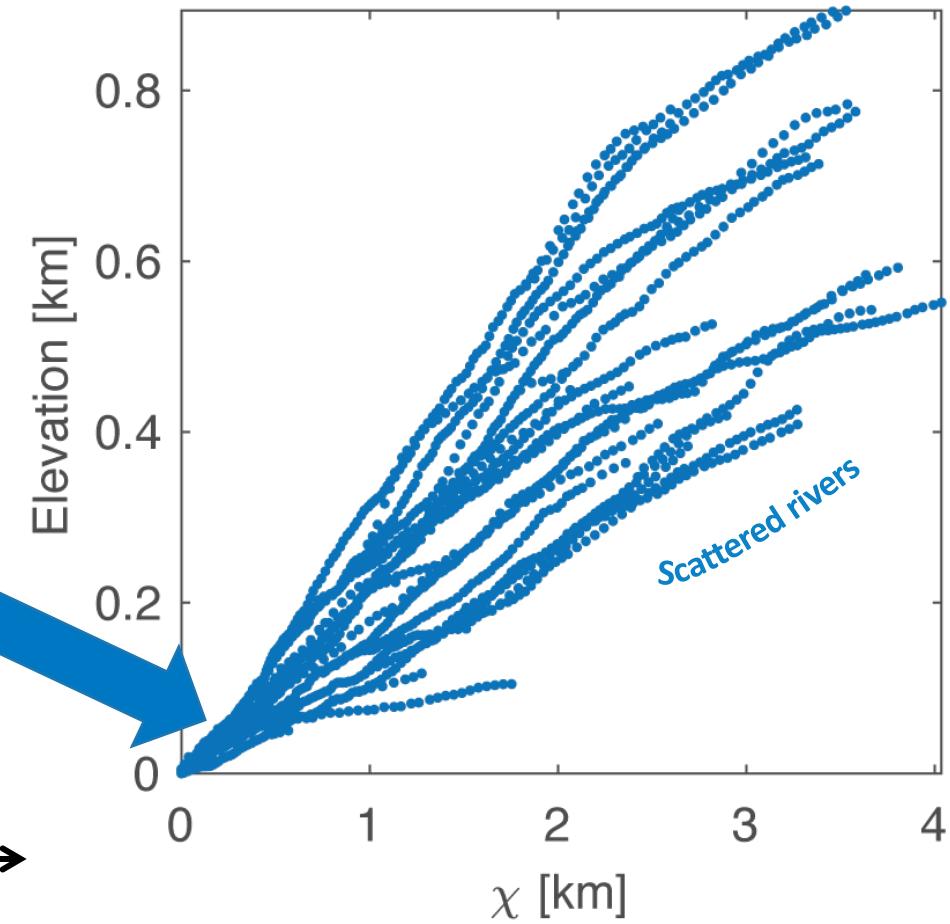
footwall



River concavity reflects:

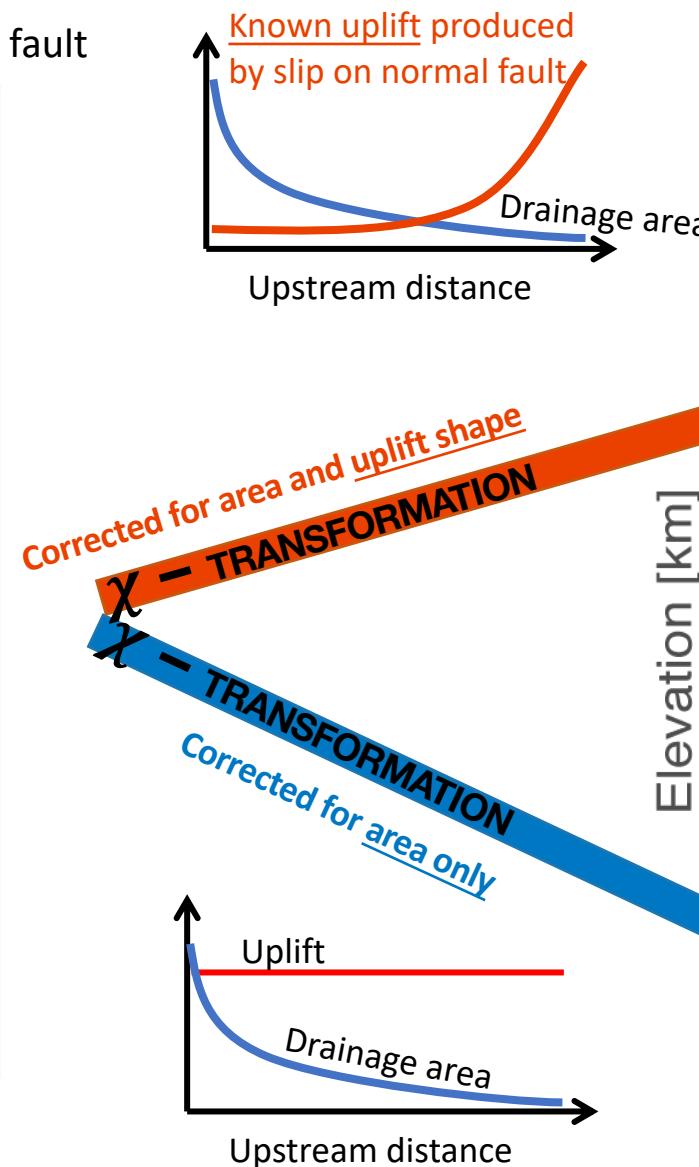
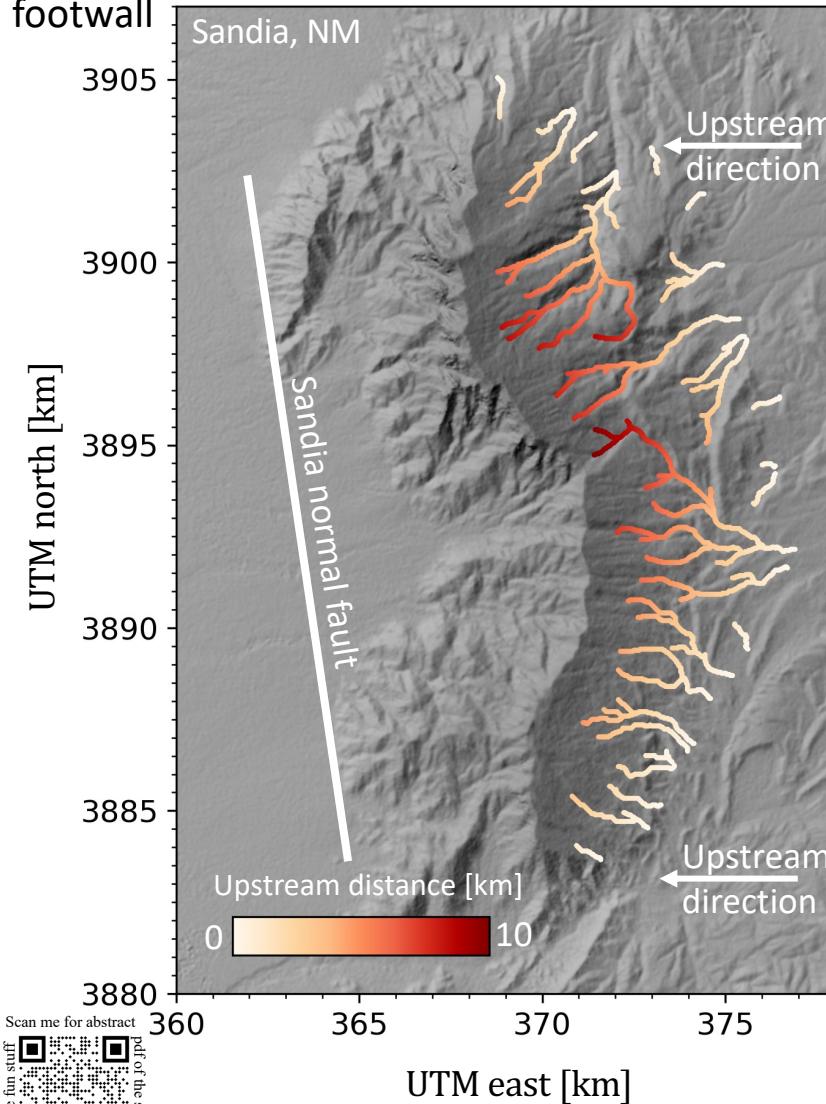
- Upstream decrease in drainage area
- Shape of uplift
- Spatially variable erodibility and climate

χ space –Sandia rivers



χ - TRANSFORMATION OF RIVER PROFILES IN SANDIA

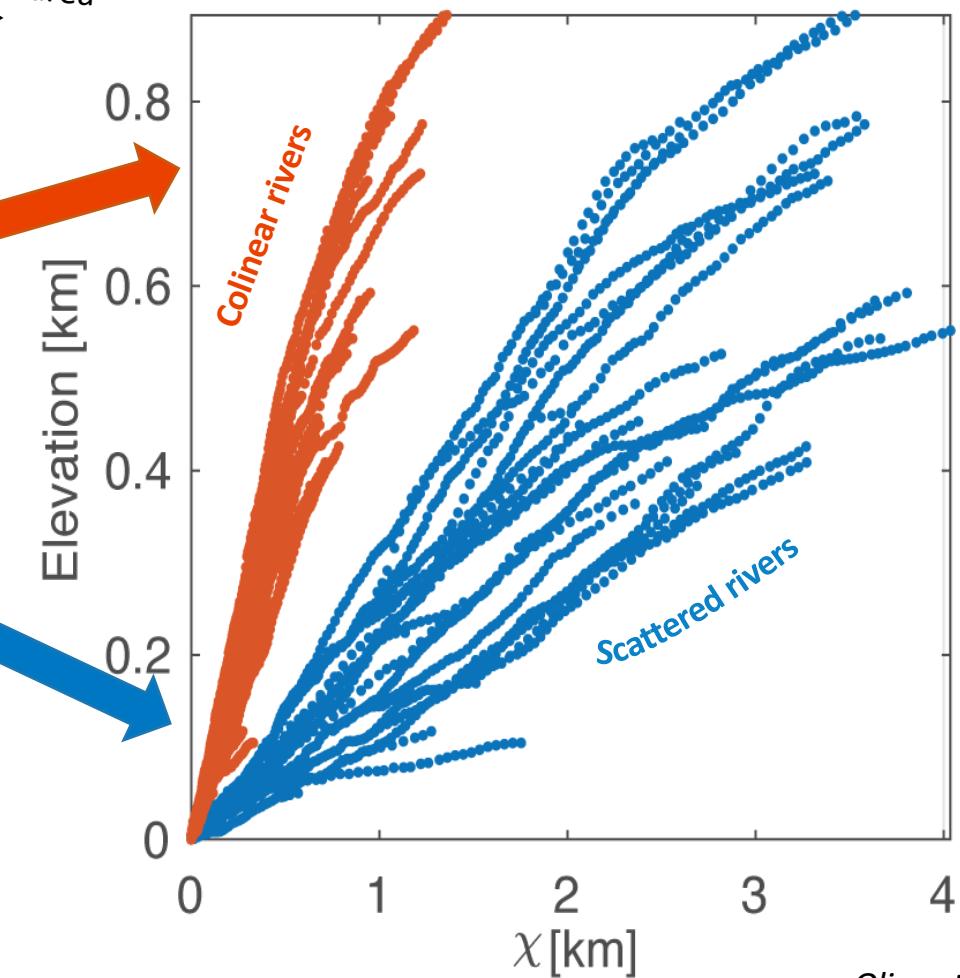
Application to simple tectonic settings - normal fault footwall



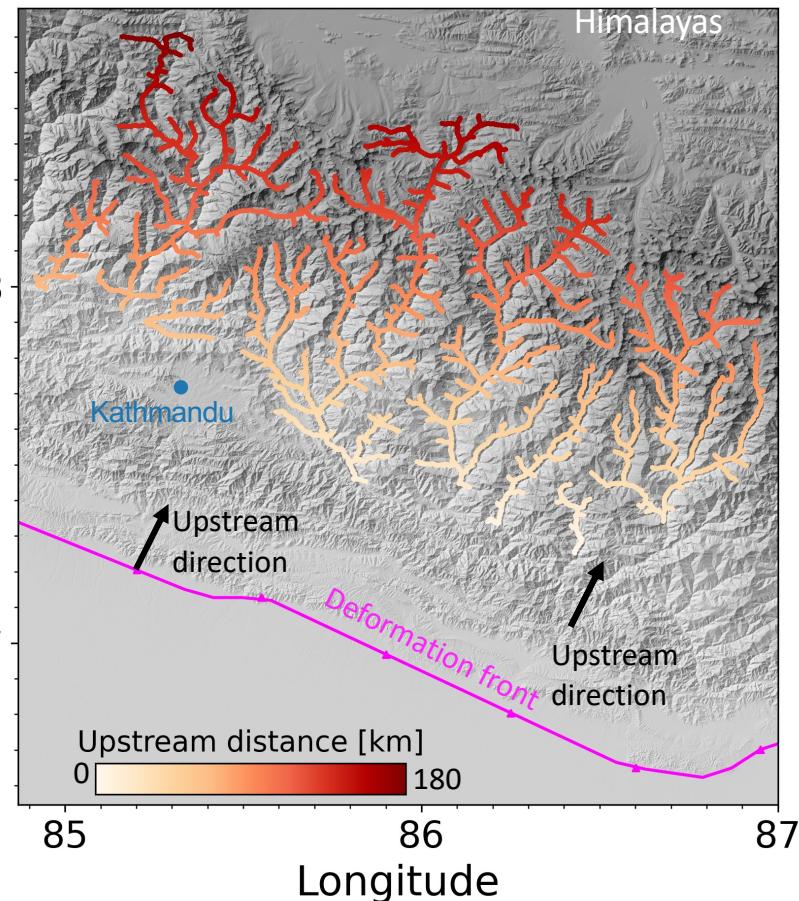
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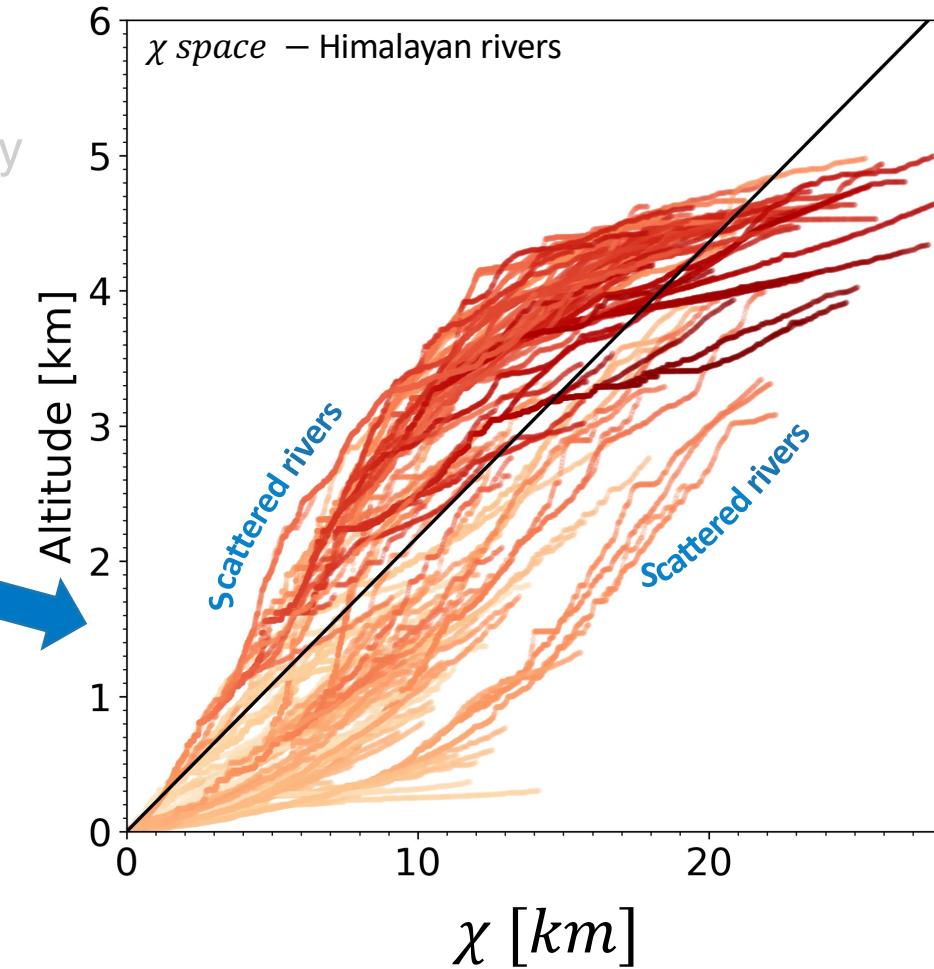
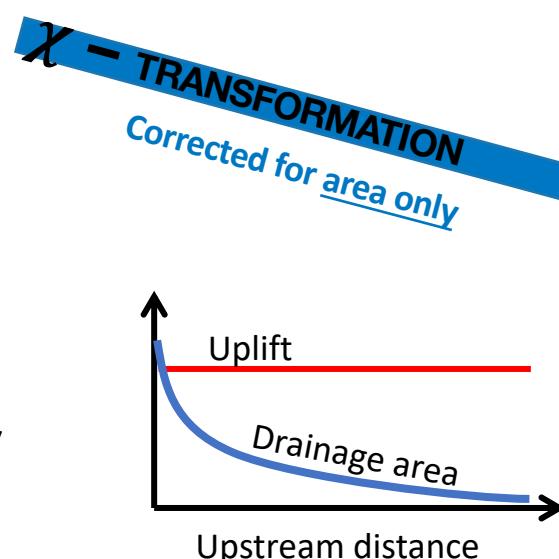
χ space - Sandia rivers



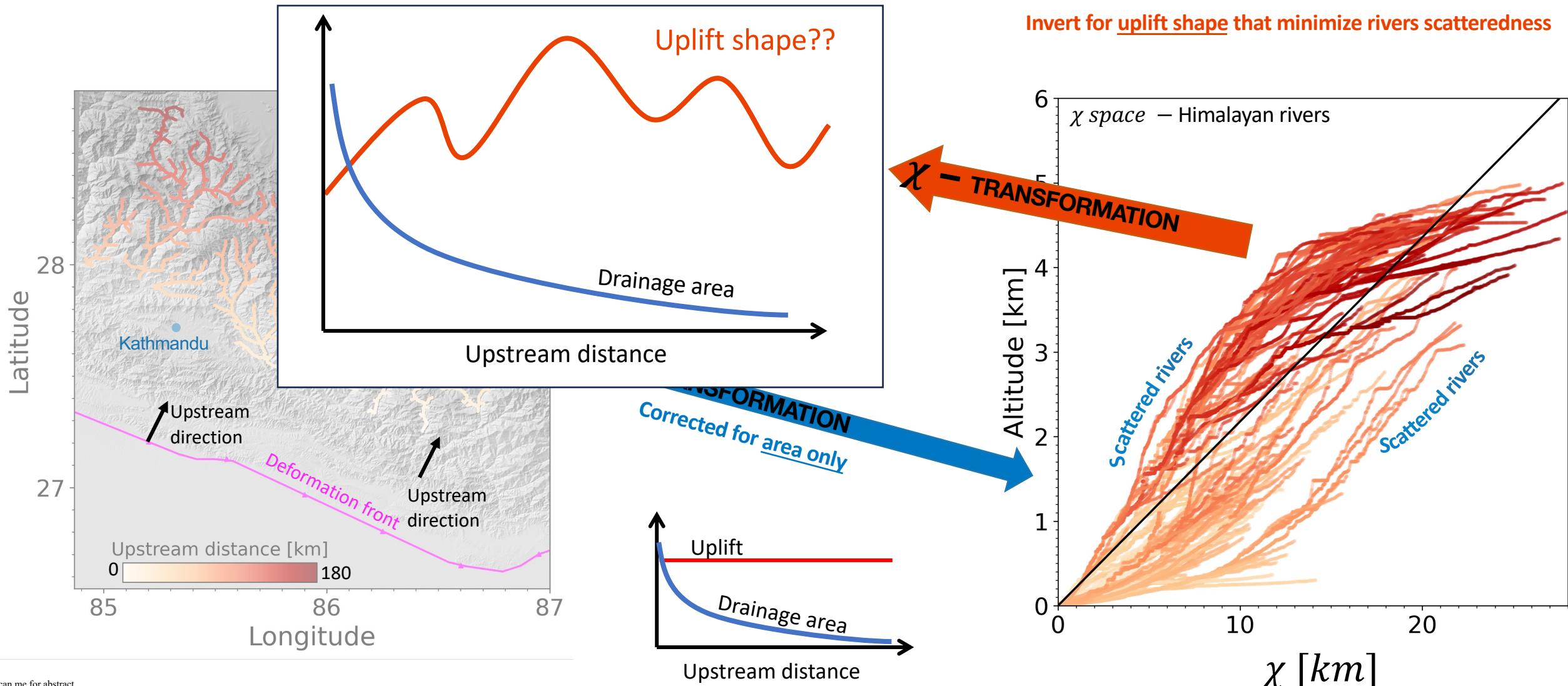
χ – TRANSFORMATION OF RIVER PROFILES IN THE HIMALAYAS



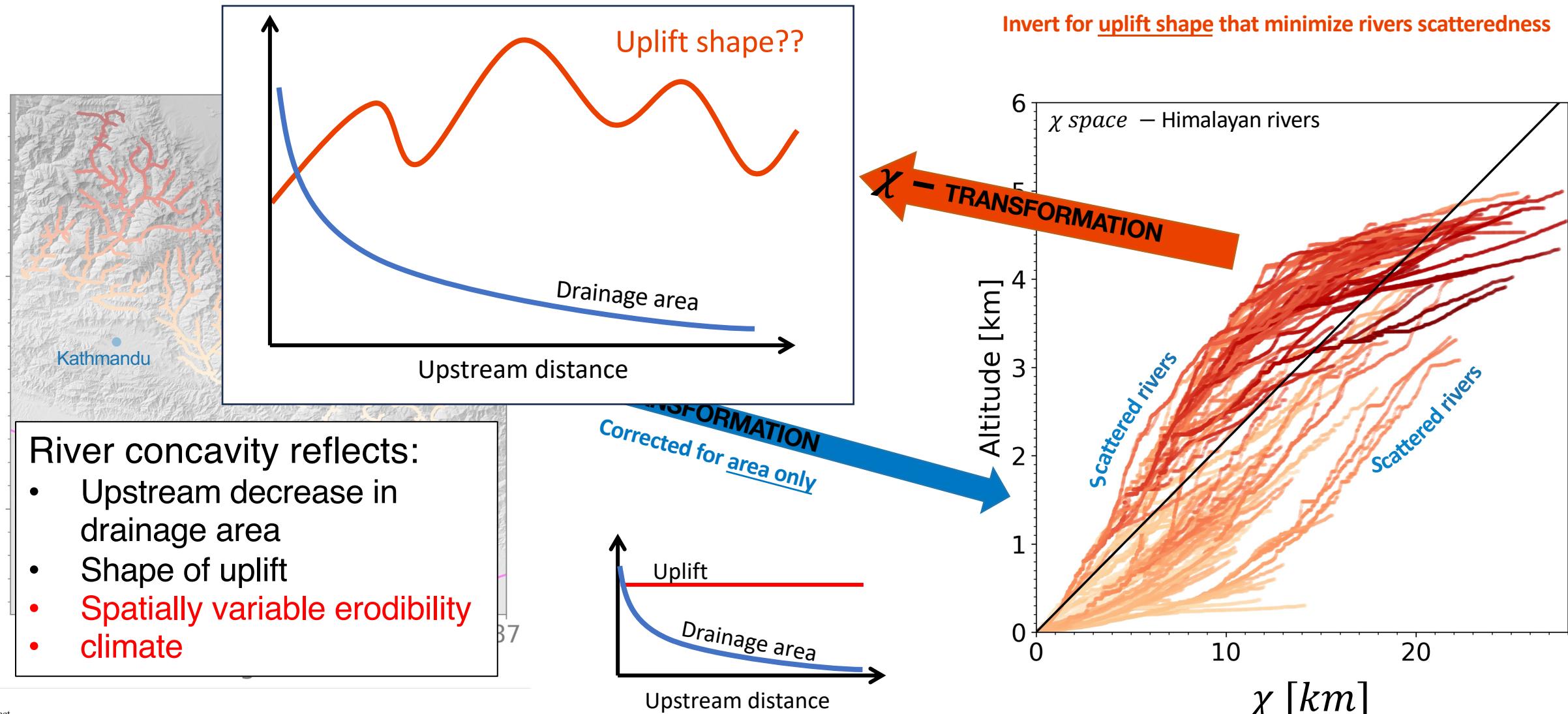
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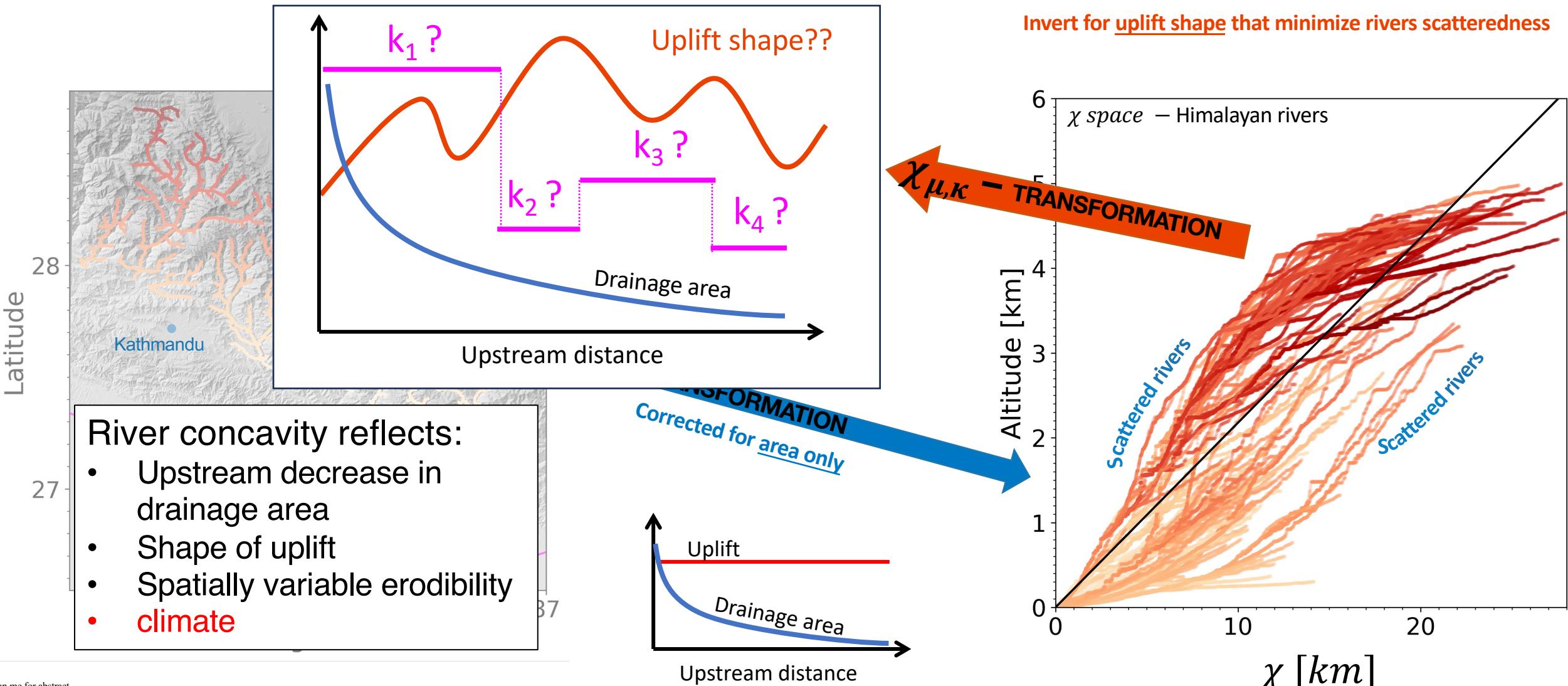
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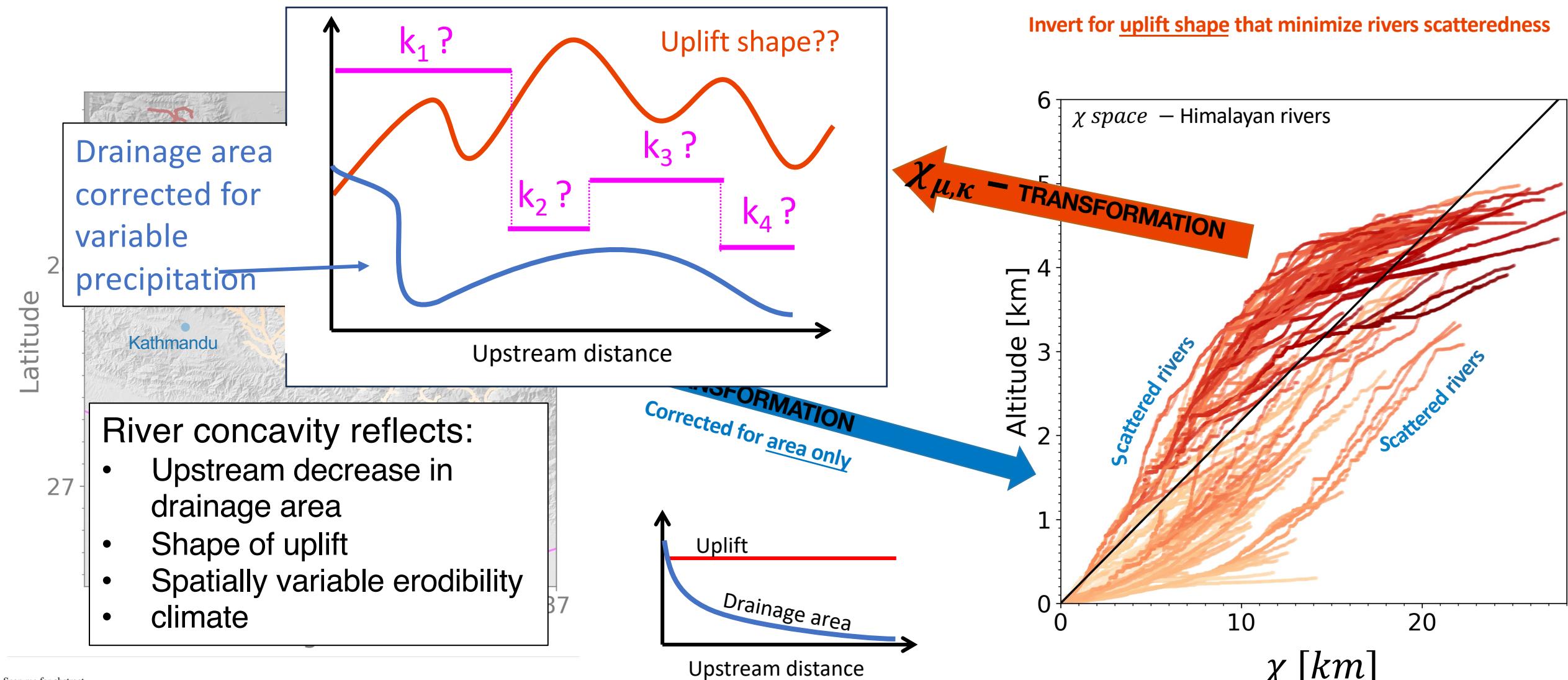
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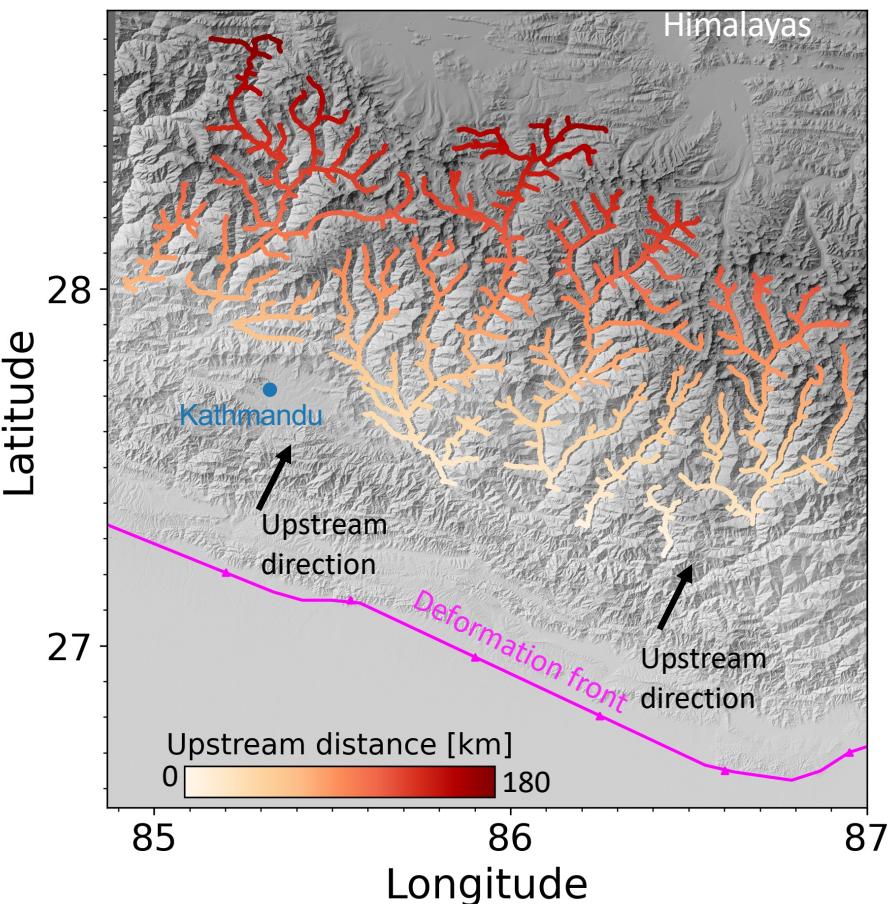
$\chi_{u,k}$ – TRANSFORMATION OF RIVER PROFILES IN THE HIMALAYAS



$\chi_{u,k}$ – TRANSFORMATION OF RIVER PROFILES IN THE HIMALAYAS

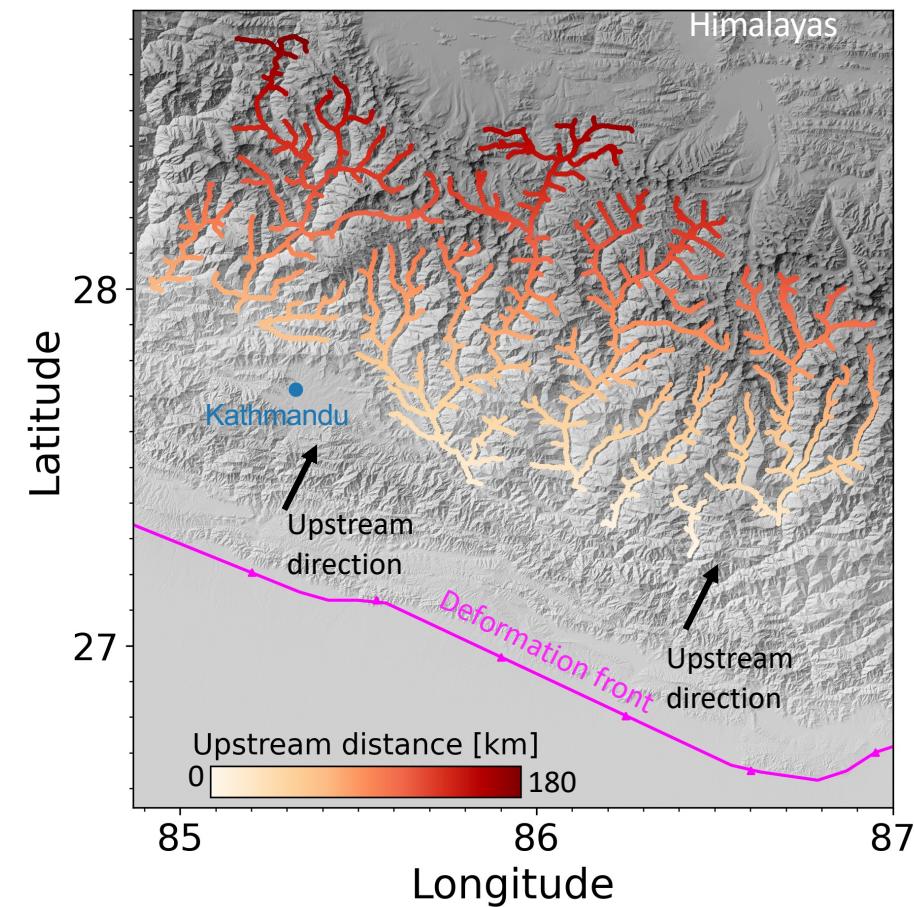
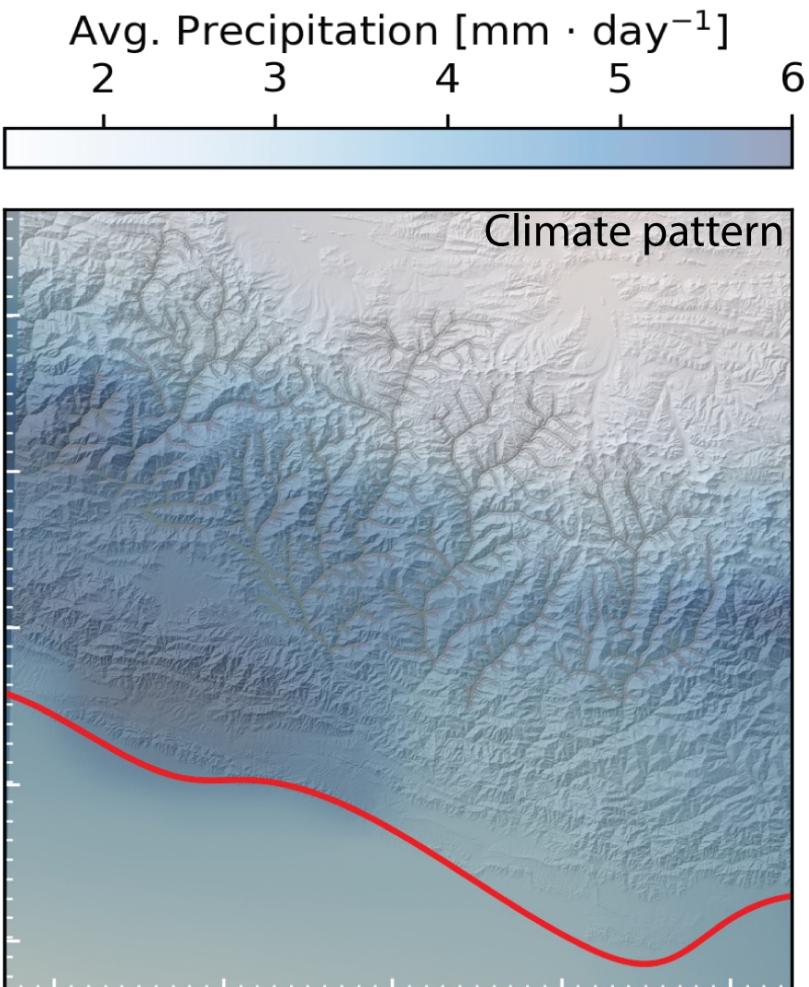


INVERTING HIMALAYAS USING $\chi_{u,k}$ TRANSFORMATION



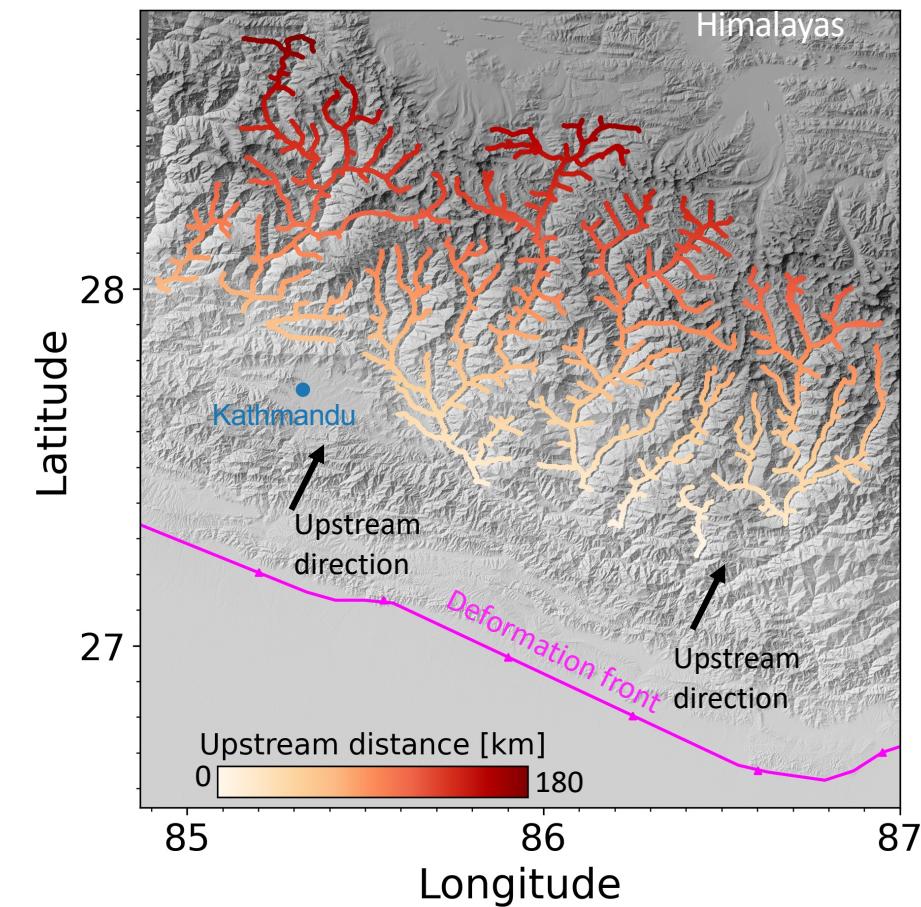
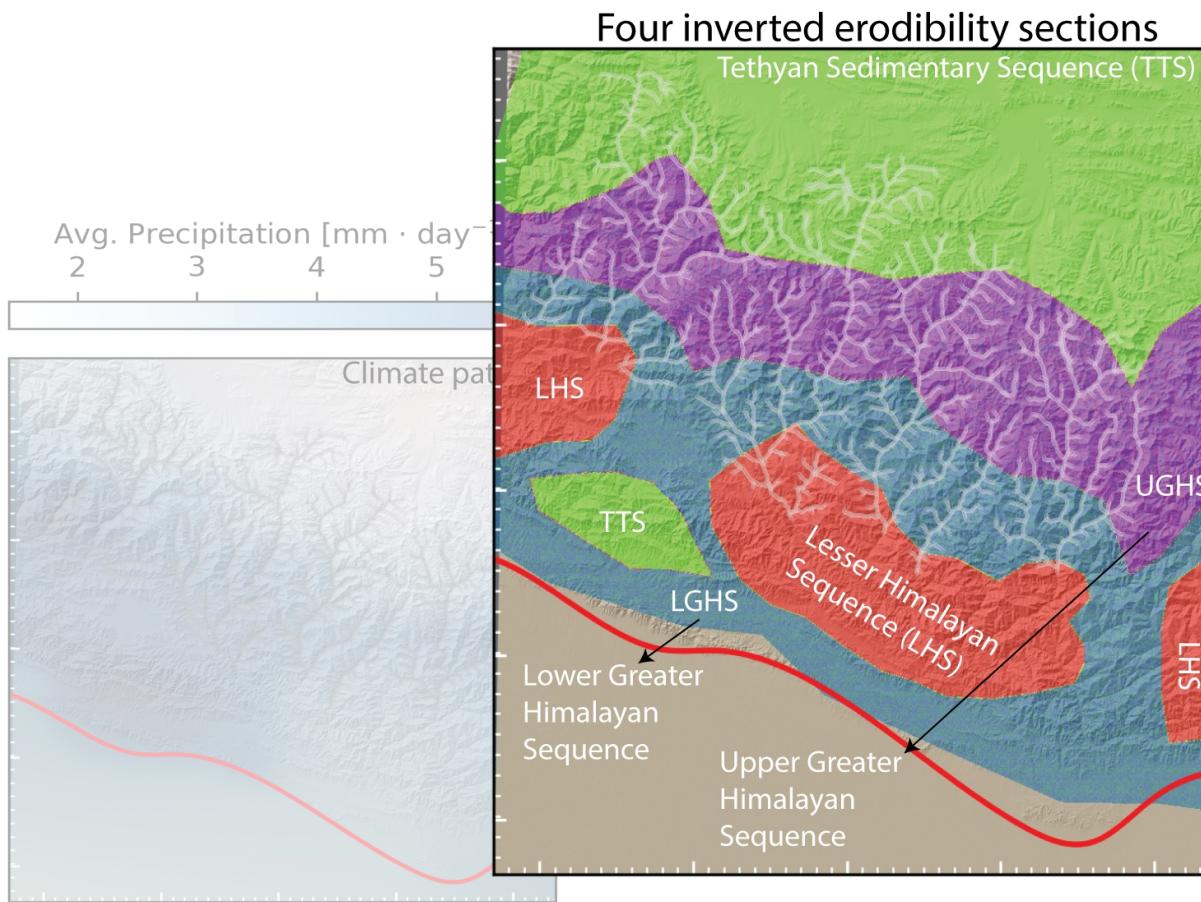
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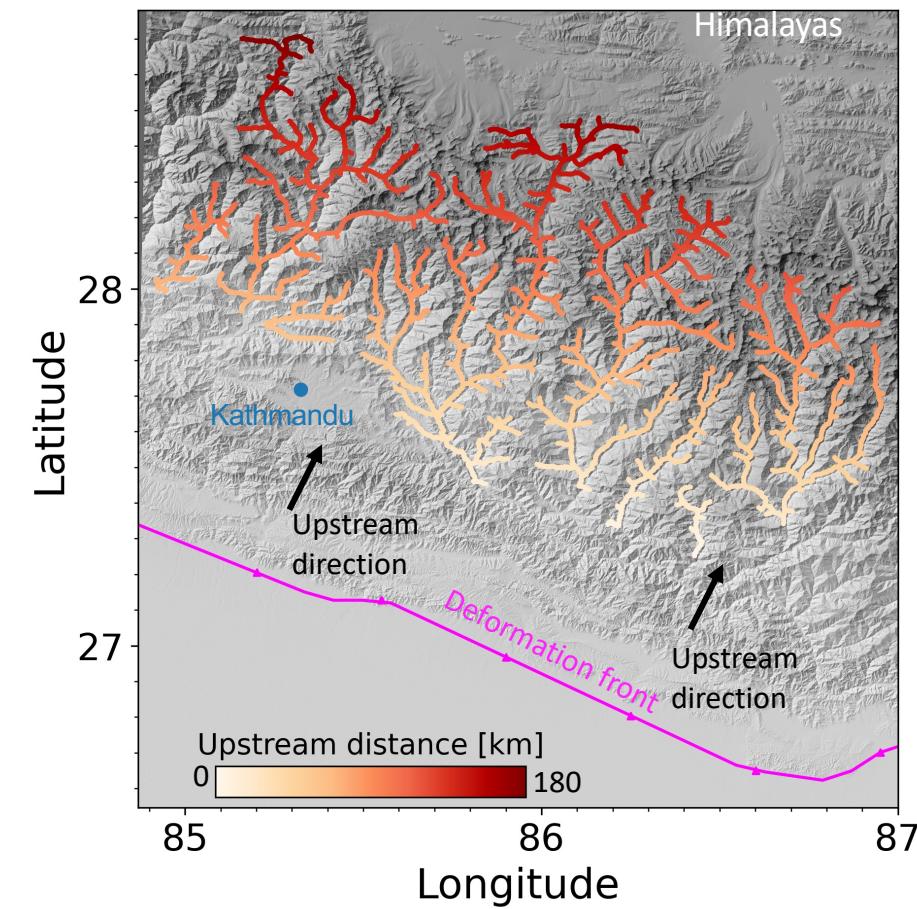
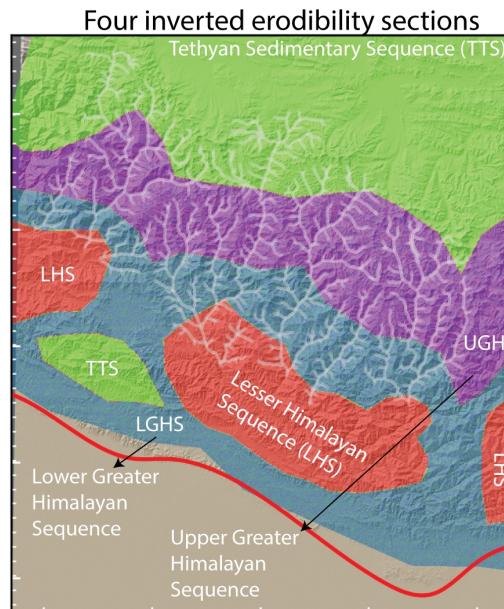
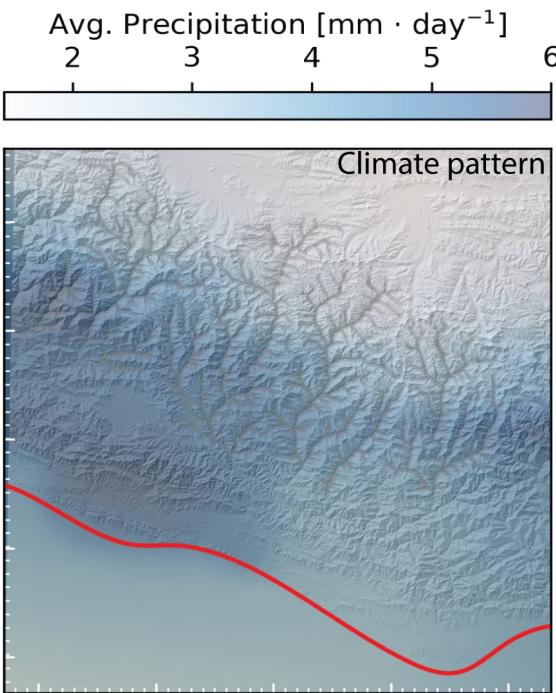
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1. Compute drainage area corrected for climate [e.g., Leonard & Whipple, 2021; Leonard 2023].
2. Map the spatial distribution of major lithological sections for piecewise rock erodibility values.



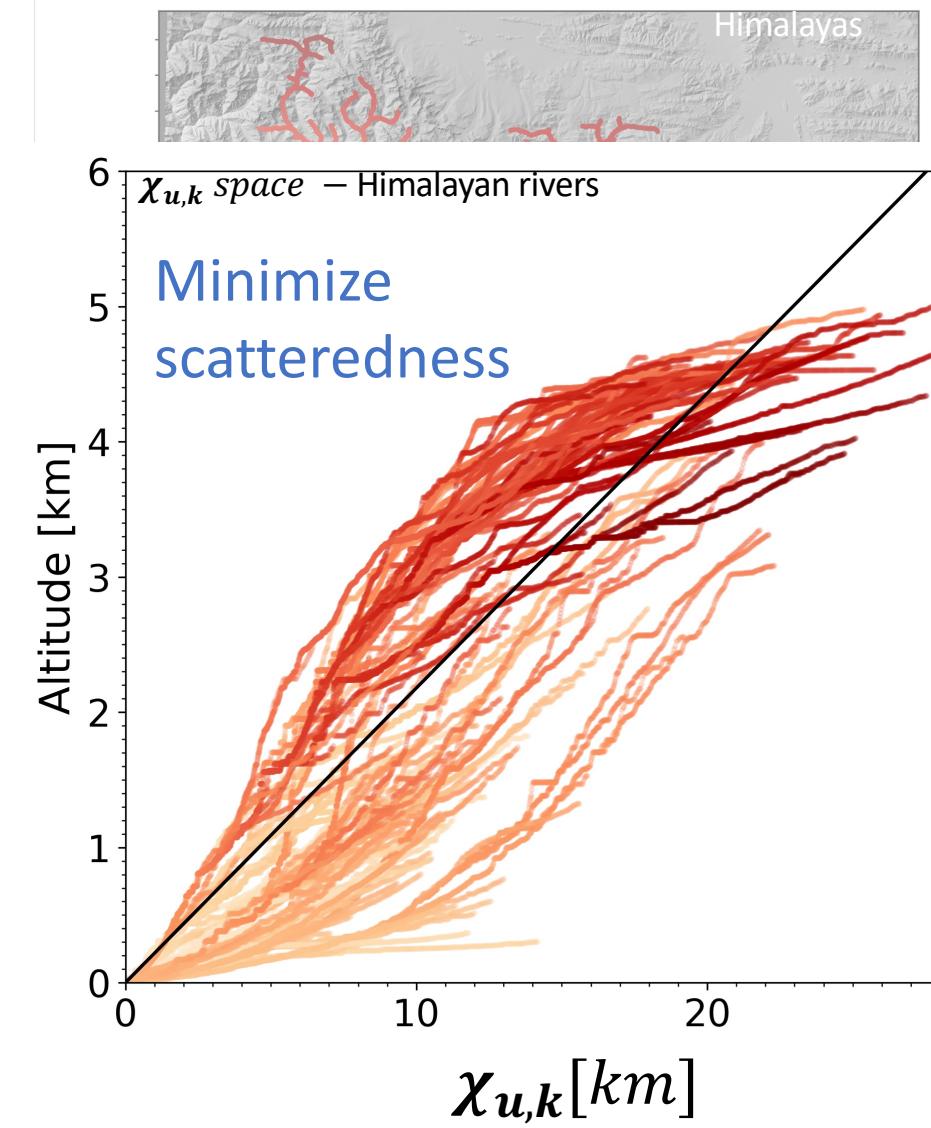
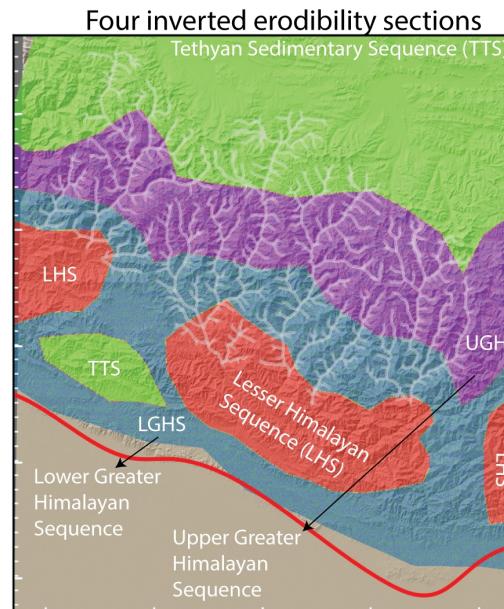
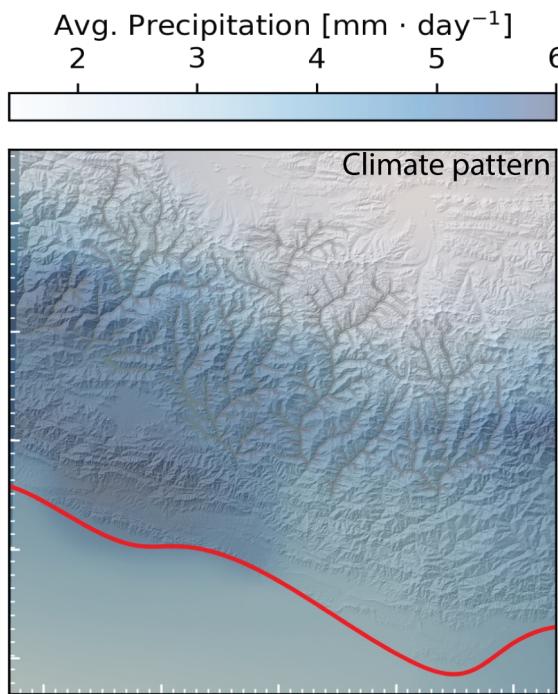
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1. Compute drainage area corrected for climate [e.g., Leonard & Whipple, 2021; Leonard 2023].
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3. Describe uplift using B-spline interpolating functions that extend across river network.



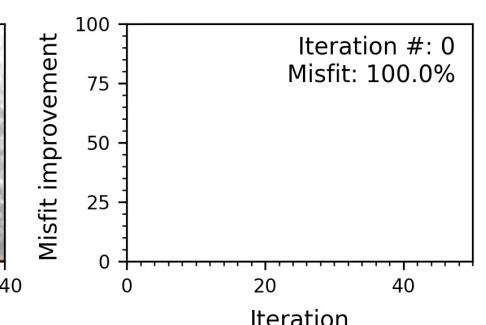
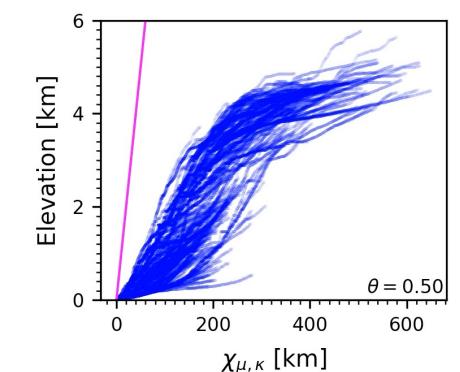
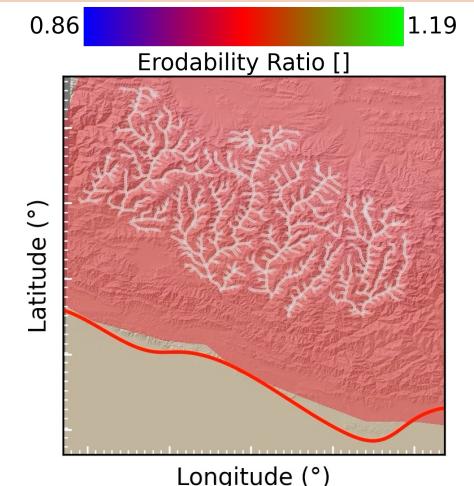
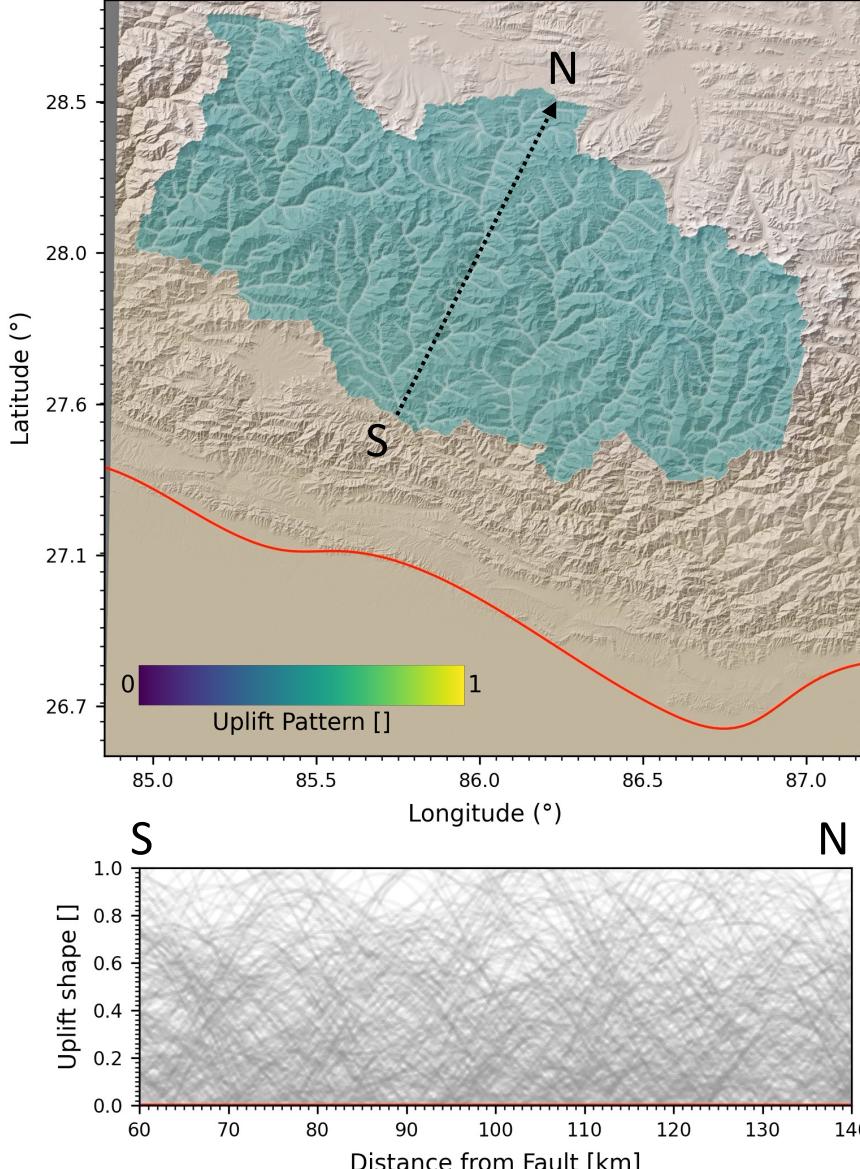
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4. Invert for uplift and erodibility values minimizing $\chi_{u,k}$.



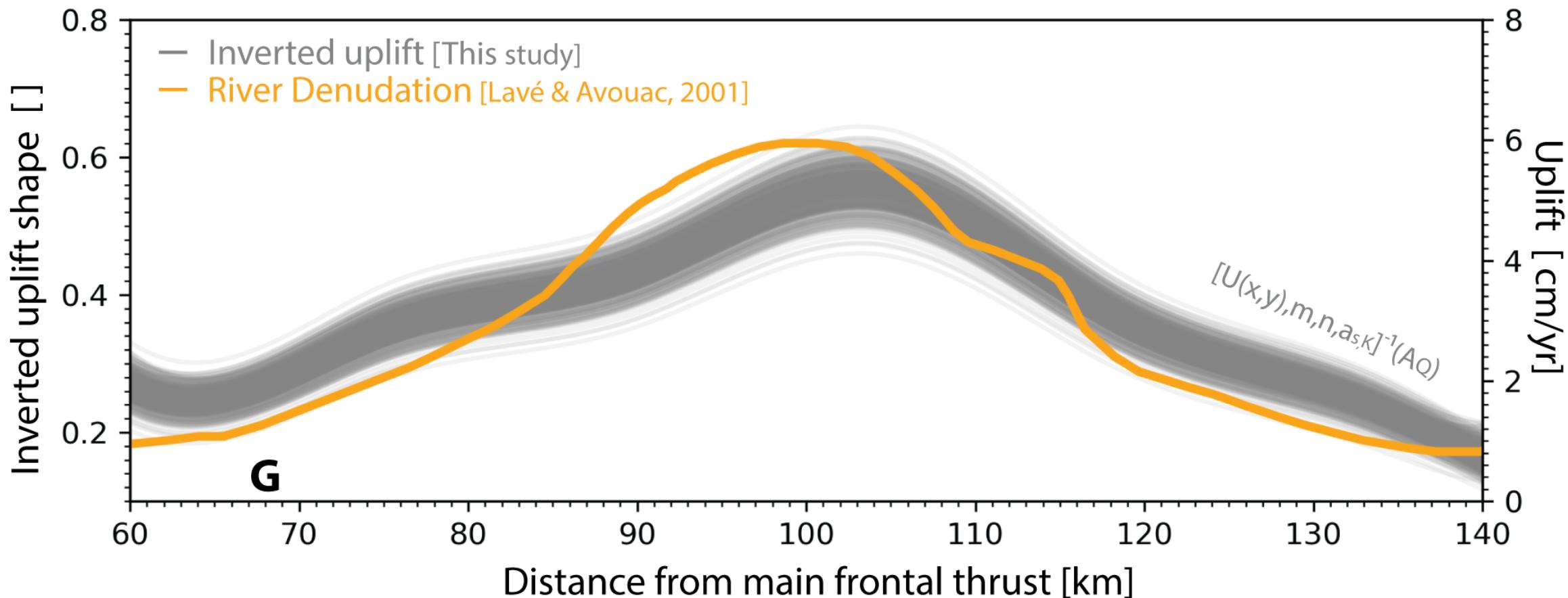
INVERTING HIMALAYAS USING $\chi_{u,k}$ TRANSFORMATION

- Quasi-Newton inversion method with 120,000 river nodes spanning 18,000 km².
- Inversion finds 144 parameters describing uplift pattern and 4 erodibility values that best linearizes river profile in $\chi_{u,k}$ space.



RETRIEVED UPLIFT PATTERN RESEMBLE PREVIOUS ESTIMATES

- Inferred long-term uplift matches denudation rates.



TAKE AWAY MESSAGE

- We demonstrate how $\chi_{u,k}$ inversion can disentangle the contributions of tectonics, climate and erodibility from landscapes.
- This approach opens the door to leveraging time-averaged signals preserved in landscapes to infer crustal deformation across different timescales.

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