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Getting Started

README.md

ModelFacet is a Matlab program allowing to model ³⁶Cl concentrations of rock samples belonging to the surface of a normal fault facet. The program allows to inverse the data using a Monte-Carlo Markov chain algorithm, to constrain two main parameters driving the ³⁶Cl concentrations within a sample: the fault slip-rate, and the duration of the post-glacial period. The forward model includes various factors that modulate the ³⁶Cl production rate within the rock, such as the site location, the shielding resulting from the geometry of the facet and associated colluvium, the chemical composition of the fault-plane rock, and the geomagnetic field temporal variations.

Prerequisites

Using ModelFacet requires Matlab (version >=2016), and an .xls file editor.

How to run an inversion?

Data and site parameters

The samples data (chemistry and geographical information) and the parameters describing the site, must be provided by the user in the excel sheet named "DATA_IN.xlsx", localized in the "Input" folder. The sheet Parameters is common to all sites, and describes the geometry of each site, the model and inversion parameters. The name of each site must be provided in this sheet. The chemistry of the samples must be given for each site in a sheet. Each sheet must be called by the name of the site NameOfTheSite. This name must corresponds to the site name in the Parameters site. It allows the user to provide the chemistry analysis of each sample for a site, including ³⁶Cl concentration, major and traces, and the localization information.

Parameters for the modeling and the Inversion

The parameters used for the modeling of ³⁶Cl concentrations, and the inversion of the data are summurized in the sheet *Parameters* of the file "**DATA_IN.xlsx**".

Parameters of each site

- number of site: must be the altitude of the post-glacial scarp top
- name of the site: must corresponds to the name of the sheet describing the chemistry of the site
- Altitude of the site (m)
- Colluvial wedge slope (°)
- Fault-plane dip (°)
- Slope of the facet (°)
- Colluvial wedge density (g/cm2)

Modeling parameters

- Lambda_f_e : effective fast neutron attenuation coefficient
- Lambda_f_t : true fast neutron attenuation coefficient
- Lambda_mu : slow muon attenuation length
- Psi_mu_0 : slow negative muon stopping rate at land surface
- P_Cl36_Ca: spallation production rate for Ca, SLHL
- P_Cl36_K: spallation production rate for K, SLHL
- P_Cl36_Ti : spallation production rate for Ti, SLHL
- P_Cl36_Fe: spallation production rate for Fe, SLHL
- P_Cl36_Ca error: uncertainty on spallation production rate for Ca, SLHL
- P_Cl36_K error: uncertainty on spallation production rate for K, SLHL
- P_Cl36_Ti error: uncertainty on spallation production rate for Ti, SLHL
- P_Cl36_Fe error: uncertainty on spallation production rate for Fe, SLHL
- Geomag: Choice of the geomagnetic database (1: Mush; 2: GLOPIS; 3: LSD)
- Scaling: Choice of the scaling scheme (1: Time-dependent LAL-STONE with cutoff rigidity, 2: Time-dependent LSD,
 3: Time-independent LAL-STONE 2000 no cutoff)
- Atm: Choice of the Atmospheric model (0: ERA40 (Uppala et al. 2005), 1: standard atmosphere equation (NOAA 1976))

Inversion parameters

- Age max: maximum age to compute ³⁶Cl concentrations produced in sample at depth
- PG_age_0 : initial guess for post-glacial age
- SR_0 : initial guess for the fault slip-rate
- SR_min: minimum slip-rate bound
- SR_max: maximum slip-rate bound
- SR_std: slip-rate standard deviation for proposal function (normal distribution)
- T_min: Inversion minimum post-glacial age bound
- T_max: Inversion maximum post-glacial age bound
- T_std: post-glacial age standartd deviation for proposal function (normal distribution)
- n_walker : number of chain
- n_models_inversion : number of models generated during the inversion
- parallel_computing : use of parallel computing (1:true,0: false)
- N_burnin : proportion of the chain removed, must be >= 0 and <1.
- n_plot: number of samples randomly picked to draw ³⁶Clconcentrations pdf from the inversion

Number of sit	es :	4						
Name of the s	ites	MA3	MA1	ARC	BAZ			
Altitude of the top	of the scarp (m)	1275	1280	815	643			
Colluvial wedge slo		30	25	25	25			
Fault-dip (°)	/	45	40	55	65			
Slope of the facet (°)	35	30	30	35			
Colluvial wedge der	nsity (g/cm2)	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5			
Cosmogenic p	arameters							
Lambda_f_e		160		(g.cm-2) effe	ctive fast r	neutron attenua	ation coefficient	
Lambda_f_t		208		(g.cm-2) True	fast neutr	on attenuation	coefficient	
Lambda_mu		1510		(g.cm-2) slow muon attenuation length				
Psi_mu_0		190		(muon/g/yr) slow negative muon stopping rate at land surface				
P Cl36 Ca		42.2		(at of Cl36 /g of Ca per yr) spallation production rate for Ca, SLHL				
P Cl36 K		148.1		(at of Cl36 /g of K per yr) spallation production rate for K, SLHL				
P Cl36 Ti		13		(at of Cl36 /g of Ti per yr) spallation production rate for Ti, SLHL				
P Cl36 Fe		1.9		, , ,			roduction rate for Fe, S	
P Cl36 Ca error		4.8		(at of Cl36 /g of Ca per yr) uncertainty on spallation production rate for Ca, SLHL				
P Cl36 K error		7.8					n spallation production	
P Cl36 Ti error		3					on spallation production	
P Cl36 Fe error		0.2		(at of Cl36 /g of Fe per yr) uncertainty on spallation production rate for Fe, SLF				
Geomagnetic datab	ase	1		1: Mush; 2: GLOPIS; 3: LSD;			no sutoff	
Scaling Scheme 3 Atmospheric model 0		1: LAL-STONE with cutoff rigidity, 2: LSD, 3: LAL-STONE 2000 no cutoff 0: ERA40 (Uppala et al. 2005), 1: standard atmosphere equation (NOAA 1976)						
Atmospheric model				U: EKA40 (Up	рата ет ат.	2005), 1: Stant		IOII (NOAA 1976)
sample name	latitude (deg) longit	tude (deg)	altitude (m	nasl) [Depth (cm)	36Cl conc (at/g)	± 36Cl conc (at/g)
F_MA3_1	42.121783	13.	4476715	1404		0	1.07E+06	3.46E+04
F_MA3_2	42.1216481	7 13.4	4783133	1393		0	1.21E+06	4.02E+04
F_MA3_3	42.1214658	3 13.	4477533	1371		0	1.03E+06	3.55E+04
F_MA3_4	42.121216	13.	4473733	1350		0	1.33E+06	4.38E+04
F_MA3_5	42.12097383	3 13.4	4723583	1324		0	1.43E+06	4.82E+04
F MA3 6	42.120765	13.4	4706983	1314		0	8.55E+05	2.80E+04
F MA3 7	42.1204813	3 13	.447243	1297		0	1.11E+06	3.81E+04
F MA3 8	42.1202668		4704983	1281		0	1.74E+06	5.58E+04
F_MA3_8	42.1202008		4752717	1287		0	9.46E+05	3.15E+04
F_MA3_10	42.12055		4866033	1287		0	9.46E+05 1.21E+06	3.15E+04 3.90E+04

Running a data inversion

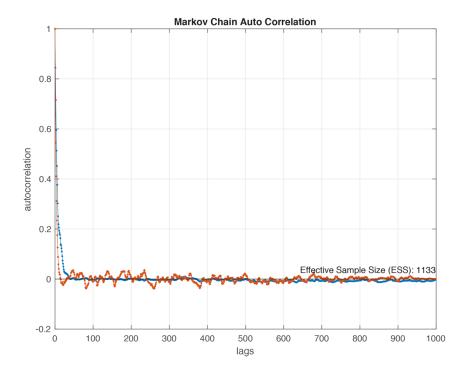
To run an inversion of ³⁶Cl concentrations, use the following command in the *Matlab* window:

 ${\tt Inversion_36Cl_Facet}$

Results of the inversion are placed in Results/results_gwmcmc.mat

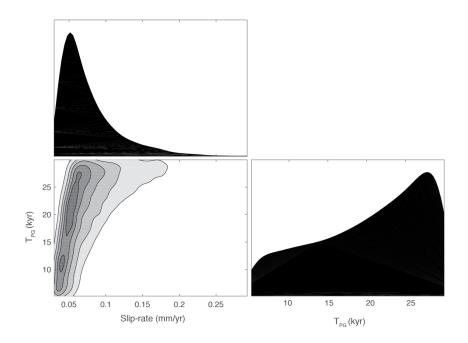
Autocorellation plot:

After the inversion, check the Markov chain autocorellation plot to be sure the algorithm has converged and produced uncorrelated models. Be sure the proportion of models removed from the chains is large enough to remove the whole burnin period.



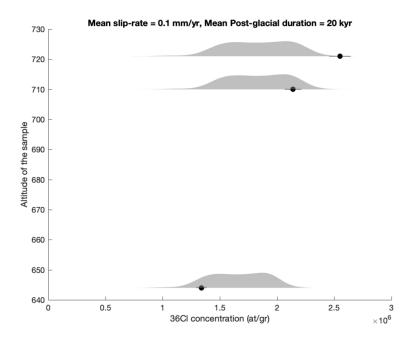
Posterior probability density plot :

The program will also produce the posterior pdf plot for each parameters:



Posterior probability density of modeled ^{36}Cl concentrations :

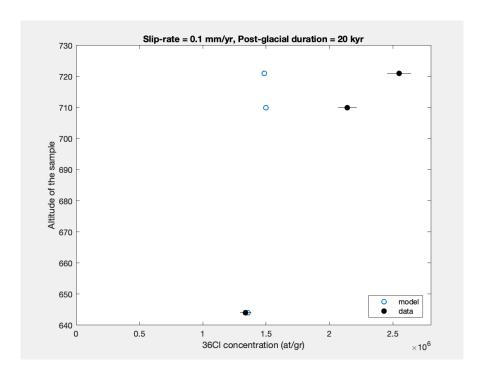
The program provide the plot of modeled ³⁶Cl concentrations of 1000 models randomly selected in the Markov chains.



How to test a forward model?

To model the ³⁶Cl concentrations of a given model, indicates the input parameters (slip-rate and post-glacial duration) in the frame *Test a forward model* in the sheet *Parameters* of the xls setting file. Run the following command in the *Matlab* window:

Inversion_36Cl_Facet



How to plot results from an inversion?

If needed, the results from an inversion can be plotted again using the following command:

Plot_results_inversion.m

Be sure the results from the inversion are present in the Result folder (file $\textit{results_gwmcmc.mat}$).