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# ITHERC: Integrated, multi-scale, thermo-chemical modeling of the crust and lithospheric mantle in Ireland and the North Atlantic region

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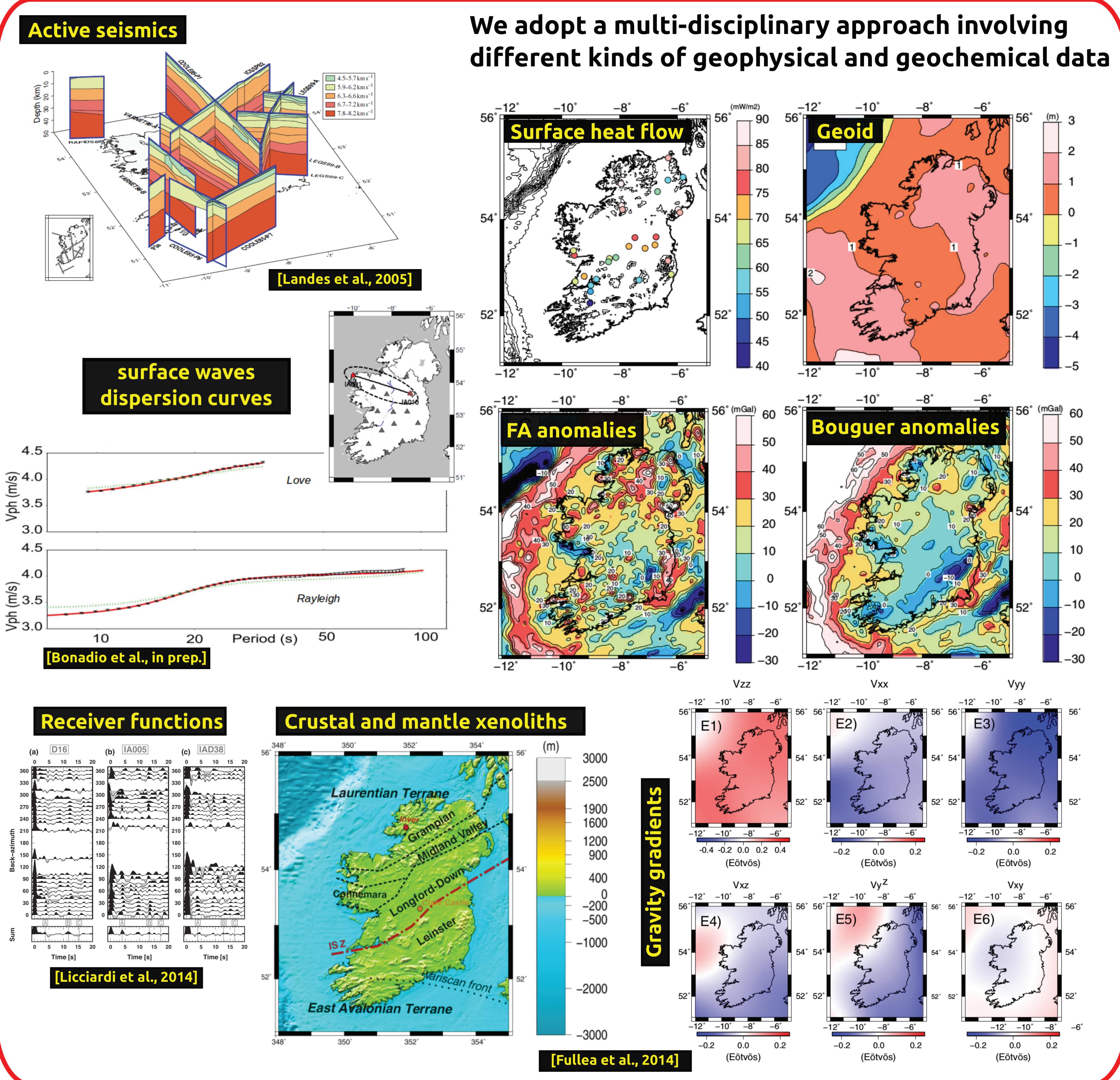
## 1] Introduction

The aim of ITHERC project is to explore the crust and lithospheric mantle structure in Ireland and the surrounding North Atlantic region.

We will integrate multiple constraints, geophysical, petrological and mineralogical, to investigate the lithospheric thermal structure and chemical composition. Taking full advantage of such a diverse dataset requires a multi-disciplinary approach that implements all the available information in a self-consistent framework.

We will perform integrated geophysical-petrological modeling of the study area, adopting both inverse and forward approaches. To that aim, we will use, and further improve, the lithospheric modeling software LitMod (Afonso et al., 2008, Fullea et al., 2009), in particular extending to the crust the thermodynamically consistent approach already implemented in the lithospheric mantle. As a result, new models of the temperature and lithology of the Irish crust (including water content and porosity) based on all available constraints will be produced. The resulting models will shed light on the formation and evolution of the lithosphere and set the foundations for finer scale models, aiming to better assess Irish on- and off-shore mineral, hydrocarbon and geothermal resources.

## 2] Data



## 3] Methodology

### Input

- Crustal and mantle layers:**
  - Composition
  - Thickness
  - Radiogenic heat production
  - Thermal conductivity

### Modeling

#### LitMod\_3D

Integrated Lithospheric Modeling

Pressure distribution    Mineral assemblage    Temperature distribution

#### Crust

- equilibrium mineralogies
- metastable mineralogies
- effects of hydrated minerals
- effect of porosity

#### Mantle

- equilibrium mineralogies
- effects of anelasticity

#### Density distribution

#### Seismic velocities

#### Electrical resistivities

### Output

#### Elevation

#### Surface waves dispersion curves

#### MT responses

Comparison with observation

Modification of the input structure

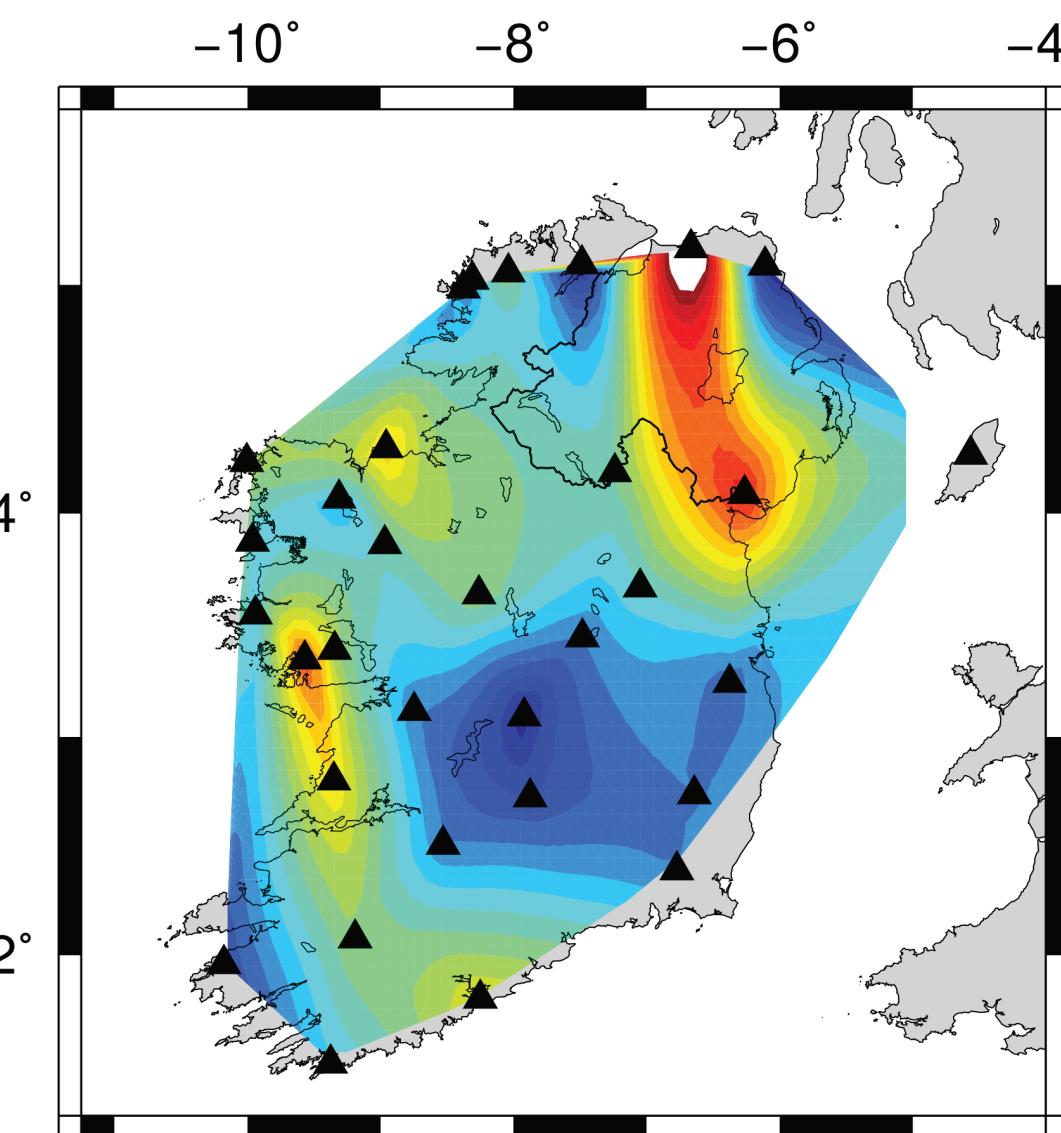
## 4] Preliminary results

### Inverting a Vp/Vs model for chemical composition

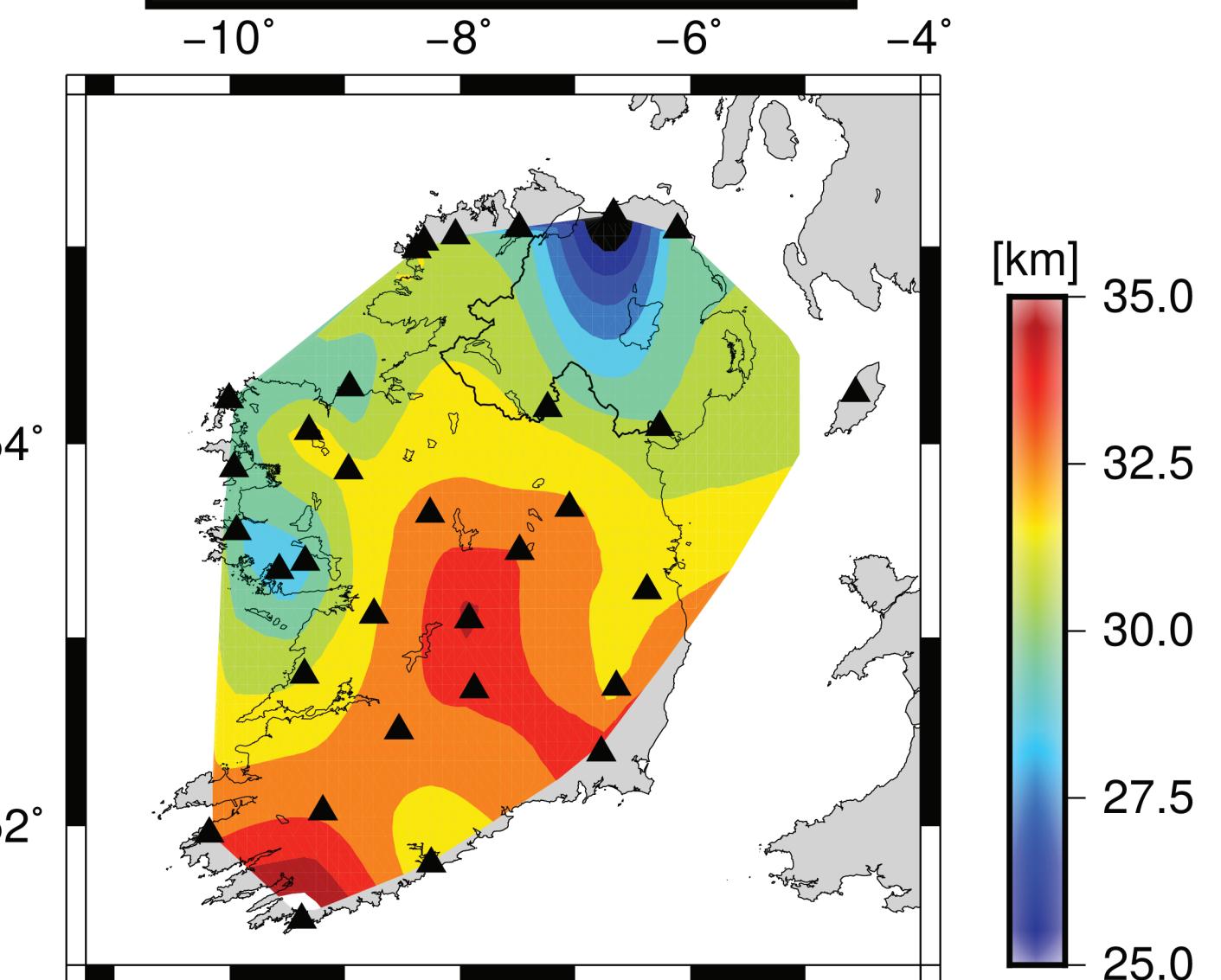
Composition	SiO <sub>2</sub>	FeO	Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	K <sub>2</sub> O	Na <sub>2</sub> O	MgO	CaO	H <sub>2</sub> O
TMFF [1]	53.82	11.81	16.32	1.00	2.96	7.04	9.40	
TM [2]	57.10	9.10	15.90	1.30	3.10	5.30	7.40	
TM050 [3]	57.10	9.10	15.90	1.30	3.10	5.30	7.40	0.50
IN [4]	60.80	7.40	15.50	1.85	3.25	4.25	6.10	
SH [5]	64.50	5.70	15.10	2.40	3.40	3.20	4.80	
SH050 [6]	64.50	5.70	15.10	2.40	3.40	3.20	4.80	0.50
SHFS [7]	68.68	4.64	14.72	3.41	3.56	2.57	3.96	

### Modeled compositions

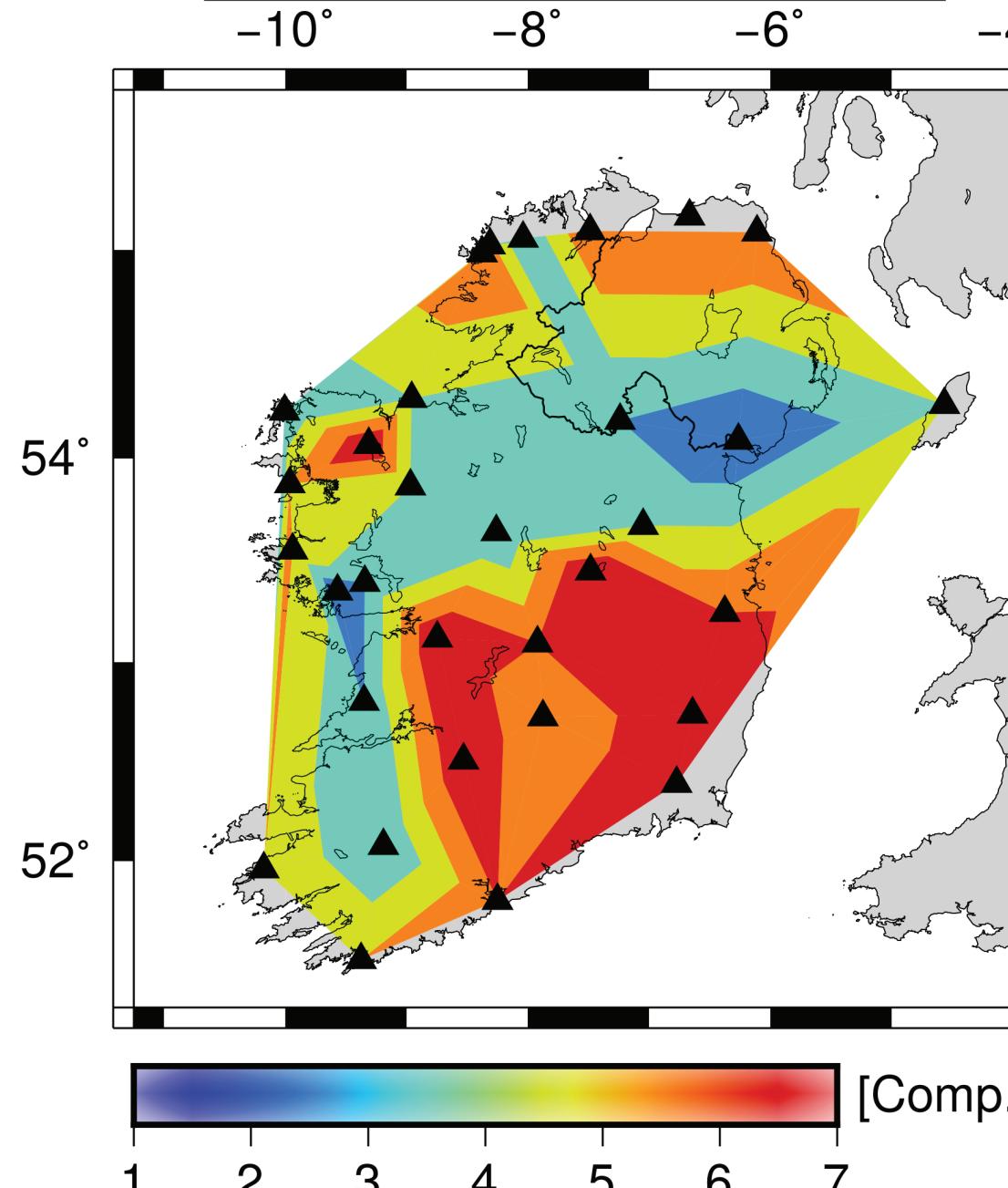
#### [Licciardi et al., 2014] Vp/Vs model



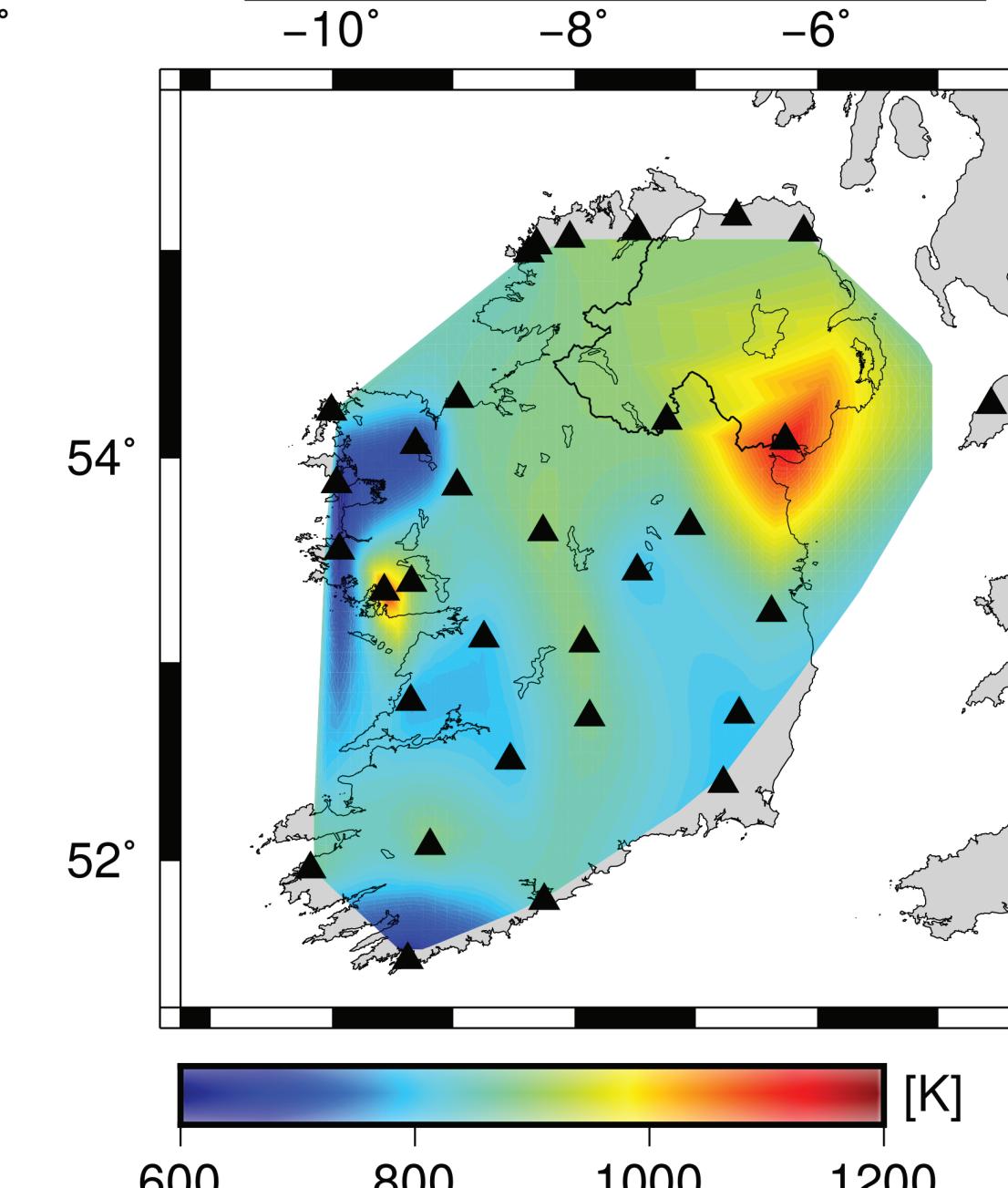
#### Crustal thickness model



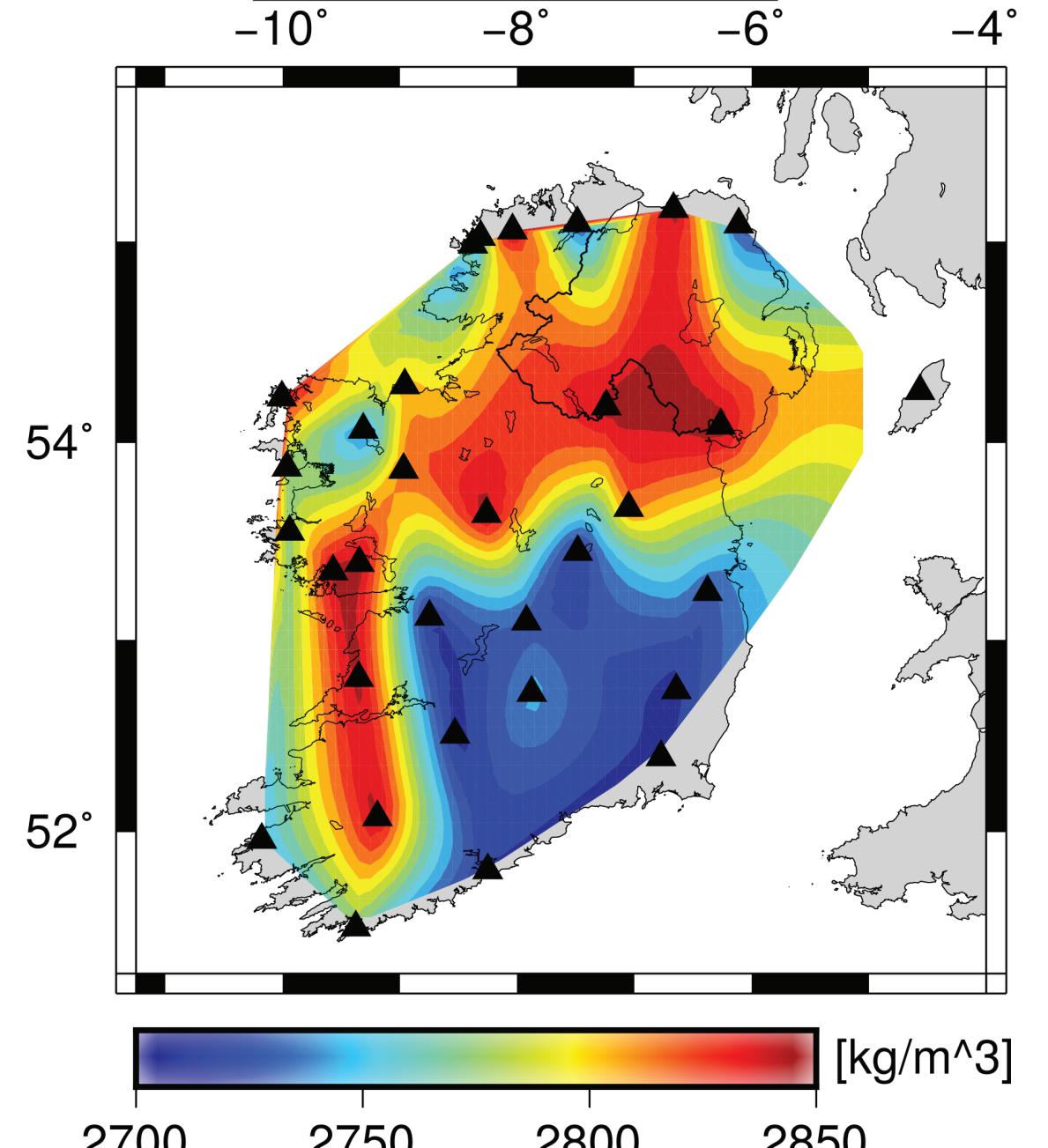
#### Inverted composition



#### Inverted temperature



#### Inverted density



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