2D gravity inversion with isostatic constraint applied to passive rifted margins

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Running head: **2D gravity inversion for passive rifted margins**

ABSTRACT

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INTRODUCTION

Several methods have been proposed for using gravity and/or magnetic data to estimate the boundaries of adjacent sedimentary layers, the relief of basement under sedimentary basins and/or the Mohorovicic discontinuity (or simply Moho), which separates crust and mantle. These geophysical discontinuities represent, for such particular methods, density and/or magnetization contrasts in subsurface. All these methods suffer from the inherent ambiguity (Roy, 1962; Skeels, 1947) in determining the true physical property distribution from a discrete set of observed potential-field data. It is well known that, by using different physical property values, it is possible to find different interfaces producing the same potential-field data. To partially overcome this problem and obtain meaningful solutions, the interpreter must commonly use priori information obtained from seismic data and/or boreholes in order to constrain the range of possible models.

There are methods that approximate the subsurface by a grid of juxtaposed cells with constant physical property. Then they estimate the physical property value of each cell and finally use the estimated values to estimate the geometry of the geophysical discontinuities. Notice that, in this case, the geometry of the geophysical discontinuities are estimated in an indirect way. Although very useful in geophysics, such methods are outside the scope of the present work. Here, we consider methods that represent discontinuities by interfaces separating layers with constant or depth-dependent physical property distribution (density and/or magnetization). In this case, the geometry of the geophysical discontinuities are directly determined by estimating the geometrical parameters describing the interfaces.

These methods can be classified according to the scale of are on which they were applied. We consider those applied over a sedimentary basin, for example, as local scale methods, whereas those applied over a continent or country as regional scale methods and those applied over the whole globe as global scale methods. Examples of local scale methods estimating the geometry of a single interface separating two layers were presented by Bott (1960); Tanner (1967); Cordell and Henderson (1968); Dyrelius and Vogel (1972); Pedersen (1977); Pilkington and Crossley (1986a); Richardson and MacInnes (1989); Barbosa et al. (1997, 1999b,a); Silva et al. (2006); Pilkington (2006); Chakravarthi and Sundararajan (2007); Martins et al. (2010); Silva et al. (2010); Lima et al. (2011); Martins et al. (2011); Barnes and Barraud (2012); Silva et al. (2014); Silva and Santos (2017), in the space domain, and Oldenburg (1974); Granser (1987); Reamer and Ferguson (1989); Guspí (1993), in the Fourier domain. Most of these methods estimate the relief of basement under a sedimentary basin. Methods estimating a single interface representing the Moho, at regional scale, were presented by Shin et al. (2009); Bagherbandi and Eshagh (2012); Barzaghi and Biagi (2014); Sampietro (2015); Uieda and Barbosa (2017), in space domain, and by Braitenberg et al. (1997); Braitenberg and Zadro (1999); van der Meijde et al. (2013) in Fourier domain. There are also some global scale methods (e.g., Sünkel, 1985; Sjöberg, 2009), which generally estimate a single interface representing the Moho. Regional and global scale methods usually presume that the interface representing the Moho oscillates around a reference depth. Differently from the local scale methods, those applied at regional and global scales usually presume that crust and mantle are in isostatic equilibrium.

The second group of methods is formed by those estimating multiple interfaces separating layers with constant or depth-dependent physical properties (e.g., Pilkington and Crossley, 1986b; Gallardo et al., 2005; Camacho et al., 2011; Salem et al., 2014). The number of methods in this group is significantly lower than that in the other one and all of them were applied at local scale. They suffer from a greater ambiguity if compared to those in the first group because the combination of interfaces with different geometries increase the number of possible physical property distributions producing the same potential field data. Consequently, the methods in the second group require more priori information. Salem et al. (2014) presented one of the few methods that impose isostatic equilibrium to simultaneously estimate the geometry of basement and Moho under a sedimentary basin, by considering that both crust and mantle have constant and known density contrasts.

In the present work, we ...

METHODOLOGY

Forward problem

Let $\mathbf{d}^o$ be the observed data vector, whose i-th element d_i^o, $i = 1, \ldots, N$, represent the observed gravity disturbance at the point (x_i, y_i, z_i), on a profile located over a rifted passive margin. The coordinates are referred to a topocentric Cartesian system, with z axis pointing downward, y-axis along the profile and x-axis perpendicular to the profile. We assume that the actual mass distribution in a rifted passive margin can be schematically represented according to Figure 1. In this model, the subsurface is formed by four layers. The first and shallowest one represents a water layer with constant density $\rho^{(w)}$. The second layer is formed by Q vertically adjacent parts representing sediments, salt or volcanic rocks. In our example, this layer is formed by two parts with constant densities $\rho^{(q)}$, $q = 1, 2$. Different models can be created by changing the number Q. The third layer of our model represents the crust. For simplicity, we presume that the crust density may be equal to $\rho^{(cc)}$, which represents the continental crust, or equal to $\rho^{(oc)}$, which represents the oceanic crust. The deepest layer represents a homogeneous mantle with constant density $\rho^{(m)}$. The interface separating the second and third layers defines the basement relief whereas that separating the third and fourth layers defines the Moho. These interfaces are represented by dashed-white lines in Figure 1. We also presume the existence of an isostatic compensation depth at S_0 (represented as a continuous white line in Figure 1), below which there is no lateral variations in the mass distribution.

In order to define the anomalous mass distribution producing the observed gravity disturbance, we presume a reference mass distribution formed by two layers (not shown). The shallowest layer represents a homogeneous crust with constant density $\rho^{(r)}$. The deepest layer in the reference mass distribution represents a homogeneous mantle with constant density $\rho^{(m)}$. Notice that the mantle in the reference mass distribution has the same density as the mantle in our rifted margin model (Figure 1). The interface separating the crust and mantle in the reference mass distribution is conveniently called *reference Moho* (represented as a continuous white line in Figure 1). The reference model can be thought of as the outer layers of a concentric mass distribution producing the normal gravity field.

We consider that the anomalous mass distribution producing the observed data is defined as the difference between the rifted margin model (Figure 1) and the reference mass distribution (not shown). As a consequence, the anomalous mass distribution is characterized by regions with constant density contrast. This anomalous distribution is approximated by an interpretation model formed by N columns of vertically stacked prisms (Figure 2). For convenience, we presume that there is an observed gravity disturbance over the center of each column. We consider that the prisms in the extremities of the interpretation model extend to infinity along the y axis in order to prevent edge effects in the forward calculations. The i-th column is formed by four vertically adjacent layers, which in turn are composed of vertically adjacent prisms having infinite length along the x-axis.

The first and shallowest layer represents water, is formed by a single prism, has thickness $t_i^{(w)}$ and a constant density contrast $\Delta\rho^{(w)} = \rho^{(w)} - \rho^{(r)}$. The second layer forming the i-th column of the interpretation model is defined by the interpreter, according to the geological environment to be studied and the a priori information availability. As a general rule, this layer can be defined by a set of Q vertically adjacent prisms, each one with thickness $t_i^{(q)}$ and constant density contrast $\Delta\rho^{(q)} = \rho^{(q)} - \rho^{(r)}$, $q = 1, \ldots Q$. The third layer represents the crust, it is also formed by a single prism, has thickness $t_i^{(c)}$ and density contrast $\Delta\rho_i^{(c)} = \rho^{(c)} - \rho^{(r)}$, with ρ^c being the crust density. According to our rifted margin model (Figure 1), the crust density $\rho_i^{(c)}$ may assume two possible values, depending on its position with respect to the y_{COT} (Figure 2). As a consequence, the prisms forming the third layer of the interpretation model may have two possible density contrasts: $\Delta\rho_i^{(c)} = \rho^{(cc)} - \rho^{(r)}$, for $y_i \leq y_{COT}$, or $\Delta\rho_i^{(c)} = \rho^{(oc)} - \rho^{(r)}$, for $y_i > y_{COT}$. The top of this layer defines the basement relief and its bottom the relief of the Moho. The fourth layer represents the mantle, it is divided into two parts, each one formed by a single prism having a constant density contrast $\Delta\rho^{(m)} = \rho^{(m)} - \rho^{(r)}$. The shallowest portion of this layer has thickness $t_i^{(m)}$. Its top and bottom define, respectively, the depths of Moho and the planar isostatic compensation layer S_0. The deepest portion of the fourth layer has thickness ΔS_0, top at the surface S_0 and bottom at the planar surface $S_0 + \Delta S_0$, which defines the reference Moho.

Given the density contrasts, the COT position y_{COT}, the isostatic compensation depth S_0, the thickness of the water layer and of the $Q - 1$ prisms forming the shallowest portion of the second layer, it is possible to describe the interpretation model in terms of an $M \times 1$

parameter vector $\mathbf{p}$, $M = 2N + 1$, defined as follows:

$$\mathbf{p} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{t}^Q \\ \mathbf{t}^m \\ \Delta S_0 \end{bmatrix} , \tag{1}$$

where $\mathbf{t}^Q$ and $\mathbf{t}^m$ are $N \times 1$ vectors whose i-th elements t_i^Q and t_i^m represent, respectively, the thickness of the prism forming the deepest portion of the second layer and the thickness of the prism forming the shallowest portion of the fourth layer of the interpretation model. In this case, the gravity disturbance produced by the interpretation model (the predicted gravity disturbance) at the position (x_i, y_i, z_i) can be written as the sum of the vertical component of the gravitational attraction exerted by the L prisms forming the interpretation model as follows:

$$d_i(\mathbf{p}) = k_g \, G \sum_{j=1}^{L} f_{ij}(\mathbf{p}) \, , \tag{2}$$

where $f_{ij}(\mathbf{p})$ represents an integral over the volume of the j-th prism. Here, these volume integrals are computed with the expressions proposed by Nagy et al. (2000), by using the open-source Python package *Fatiando a Terra* (Uieda et al., 2013).

Inverse problem

Let $\mathbf{d}(\mathbf{p})$ be the predicted data vector, whose i-th element $d_i(\mathbf{p})$ is defined by Equation 2. Estimating the particular parameter vector $\mathbf{p} = \hat{\mathbf{p}}$ producing a predicted data vector $\mathbf{d}(\mathbf{p})$ as close as possible to the observed data vector $\mathbf{d}^o$ can be formulated as the problem of minimizing the goal function

$$\Gamma(\mathbf{p}) = \Phi(\mathbf{p}) + \mu \sum_{k=0}^{3} \alpha_k \Psi_k(\mathbf{p}) \, , \tag{3}$$

subject to all elements of $\hat{\mathbf{p}}$ be positive. In Equation 3, μ represents the regularizing parameter, $\Phi(\mathbf{p})$ represents the misfit function given by

$$\Phi(\mathbf{p}) = \frac{1}{N} \|\mathbf{d}^o - \mathbf{d}(\mathbf{p})\|_2^2 \,, \tag{4}$$

where $\|\cdot\|_2^2$ represents the squared Euclidean norm, α_k represent the weights assigned to the regularizing functions $\Psi_k(\mathbf{p})$, with define the constraints on the parameters to be estimated, $k = 0, 1, 2, 3$.

Airy constraint

Consider that the interpretation model (Figure 2) is in isostatic equilibrium according to the Airy model (Turcotte and Schubert, 2002; Hofmann-Wellenhof and Moritz, 2005; Lowrie, 2007). In this case, the lithostatic stress (pressure) exerted by the model is constant on the isostatic compensation surface S_0. The one-dimensional lithostatic stress per unit area exerted by the i-th column of the model on S_0, divided by gravity, is given by:

$$t_i^{(w)} \rho^{(w)} + t_i^{(1)} \rho_i^{(1)} + \cdots + t_i^{(Q)} \rho_i^{(Q)} + t_i^{(c)} \rho_i^{(c)} + t_i^{(m)} \rho^{(m)} = \sigma_0 \,, \tag{5}$$

where σ_0 is an arbitrary positive constant. Rearranging terms in Equation 5 and using the relation

$$S_0 = t_i^{(w)} + t_i^{(1)} + \cdots + t_i^{(Q)} + t_i^{(c)} + t_i^{(m)} \,, \tag{6}$$

it is possible to show that:

$$\Delta\tilde{\rho}_i^{(Q)} \, t_i^{(Q)} + \Delta\tilde{\rho}_i^{(m)} \, t_i^{(m)} + \Delta\tilde{\rho}_i^{(w)} \, t_i^{(w)} + \Delta\tilde{\rho}_i^{(1)} \, t_i^{(1)} + \cdots + \Delta\tilde{\rho}_i^{(Q-1)} \, t_i^{(Q-1)} + \rho_i^{(c)} \, S_0 = \sigma_0 \,, \tag{7}$$

where $\Delta\tilde{\rho}_i^{(\alpha)} = \rho_i^{(\alpha)} - \rho_i^{(c)}$, $\alpha = w, 1, \ldots, Q-1, Q, m$. In order to describe the lithostatic stress exerted by all columns forming the interpretation model on the surface S_0, Equation

7 can be written, in matrix notation, as follows:

$$\mathbf{M}^{(Q)}\mathbf{t}^{(Q)} + \mathbf{M}^{(m)}\mathbf{t}^{(m)} + \mathbf{M}^{(w)}\mathbf{t}^{(w)} + \mathbf{M}^{(1)}\mathbf{t}^{(1)} + \dots + \mathbf{M}^{(Q-1)}\mathbf{t}^{(Q-1)} + \boldsymbol{\rho}^{(c)} S_0 = \sigma_0 \mathbf{1} \,, \tag{8}$$

where $\mathbf{1}$ is an $N \times 1$ vector with all elements equal to one, $\mathbf{t}^{(\alpha)}$, $\alpha = w, 1, \dots, Q-1, Q, m$, are $N \times 1$ vectors with i-th element defined by the thickness $t_i^{(\alpha)}$ of a prism forming the i-th column, $\mathbf{M}^{(\alpha)}$ are $N \times N$ diagonal matrices with elements ii of main diagonal defined by the density contrasts $\Delta\tilde{\rho}_i^{(\alpha)}$, respectively, and $\boldsymbol{\rho}^{(c)}$ is an $N \times 1$ vector containing the densities of the prisms representing the crust. By applying the first-order Tikhonov regularization (Aster et al., 2005) to the constant vector $\sigma_0 \mathbf{1}$, we obtain the following expression:

$$\mathbf{R}\left(\mathbf{C}\mathbf{p} + \mathbf{D}\mathbf{t}\right) = \mathbf{0} \,, \tag{9}$$

where $\mathbf{0}$ is a vector with null elements and the remaining terms are given by:

$$\mathbf{C} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{M}^{(Q)} & \mathbf{M}^{(m)} & \mathbf{0} \end{bmatrix}_{N \times M} \,, \tag{10}$$

$$\mathbf{D} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{M}^{(w)} & \mathbf{M}^{(1)} & \dots & \mathbf{M}^{(Q-1)} & \boldsymbol{\rho}^{(c)} \end{bmatrix}_{N \times (QN+1)} \,, \tag{11}$$

$$\mathbf{t} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{t}^{(w)} \\ \mathbf{t}^{(1)} \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{t}^{(Q-1)} \\ S_0 \end{bmatrix}_{(QN+1) \times 1} \,, \tag{12}$$

$\mathbf{p}$ is the parameter vector (Equation 1) and $\mathbf{R}$ is an $(N-1) \times N$ matrix, whose element ij is defined as follows:

$$[\mathbf{R}]_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1 & , \quad j = i \\ -1 & , \quad j = i+1 \\ 0 & , \quad \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \,. \tag{13}$$

Finally, from Equation 9, it is possible to define the regularizing function $\Psi_0(\mathbf{p})$ (Equation 3):

$$\Psi_0(\mathbf{p}) = \|\mathbf{R}\left(\mathbf{C}\mathbf{p} + \mathbf{D}\mathbf{t}\right)\|_2^2 \,. \tag{14}$$

We call this function as *Airy constraint*. Notice that minimizing this function imposes smoothness on the pressure exerted by the interpretation model on the isostatic compensation surface S_0.

Smoothness constraint

This constraint imposes smoothness on the adjacent thickness of the prisms forming the deepest portion of the second layer and the shallowest part of the fourth layer of the interpretation model by applying the first-order Tikhonov regularization (Aster et al., 2005) to the vectors $\mathbf{t}^{(Q)}$ and $\mathbf{t}^{(m)}$ (Equation 1). Mathematically, this constraint is represented by the regularizing function $\Psi_1(\mathbf{p})$ (Equation 3):

$$\Psi_1(\mathbf{p}) = \|\mathbf{S}\mathbf{p}\|_2^2 \,, \tag{15}$$

where $\mathbf{S}$ is an $(N-1) \times M$ matrix given by:

$$\mathbf{S} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{R} & \mathbf{R} & \mathbf{0} \end{bmatrix} \,, \tag{16}$$

where $\mathbf{R}$ is defined by Equation 13 and $\mathbf{0}$ is a vector with all elements equal to zero.

Equality constraint

Equality constraint on basement depths

Let $\mathbf{a}$ be a vector whose k-th element a_k, $k = 1, \ldots, A$, is the known basement depth at the horizontal coordinate y_k^A of the profile. These known basement depth values are used to define the regularizing function $\Psi_2(\mathbf{p})$ (Equation 3):

$$\Psi_2(\mathbf{p}) = \|\mathbf{Ap} - \mathbf{a}\|_2^2 \,, \tag{17}$$

where $\mathbf{A}$ is an $A \times M$ matrix whose k-th line has one element equal to one and all the remaining elements equal to zero. The location of the single non-null element in the k-th line of $\mathbf{A}$ depends on the coordinate y_k^A of the known basement depth a_k. Let us consider, for example, an interpretation model formed by $N = 10$ columns. Consider also that the basement depth at the coordinates $y_1^A = y_4$ and $y_2^A = y_9$ of the profile are equal to 25 and 35.7 km, respectively. In this case, $A = 2$, $\mathbf{a}$ is a 2×1 vector with elements $a_1 = 25$ and $a_2 = 35.7$ and $\mathbf{A}$ is a $2 \times M$ matrix ($M = 2N + 1 = 21$). The element 4 of the first line and the element 9 of the second line of $\mathbf{A}$ are equal to 1 and all its remaining elements are equal to zero.

Equality constraint on Moho depths

Let $\mathbf{b}$ be a vector whose k-th element b_k, $k = 1, \ldots, B$, is the difference between the isostatic compensation depth S_0 and the known Moho depth at the horizontal coordinate y_k^B of the profile. These differences, which must be positive, are used to define the regularizing function $\Psi_3(\mathbf{p})$ (Equation 3):

$$\Psi_3(\mathbf{p}) = \|\mathbf{Bp} - \mathbf{b}\|_2^2 \,, \tag{18}$$

where $\mathbf{B}$ is a $B \times M$ matrix whose k-th line has one element equal to one and all the remaining elements equal to zero. This matrix is defined in the same way as matrix $\mathbf{A}$ (Equation 17).

CONCLUSIONS

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LIST OF FIGURES

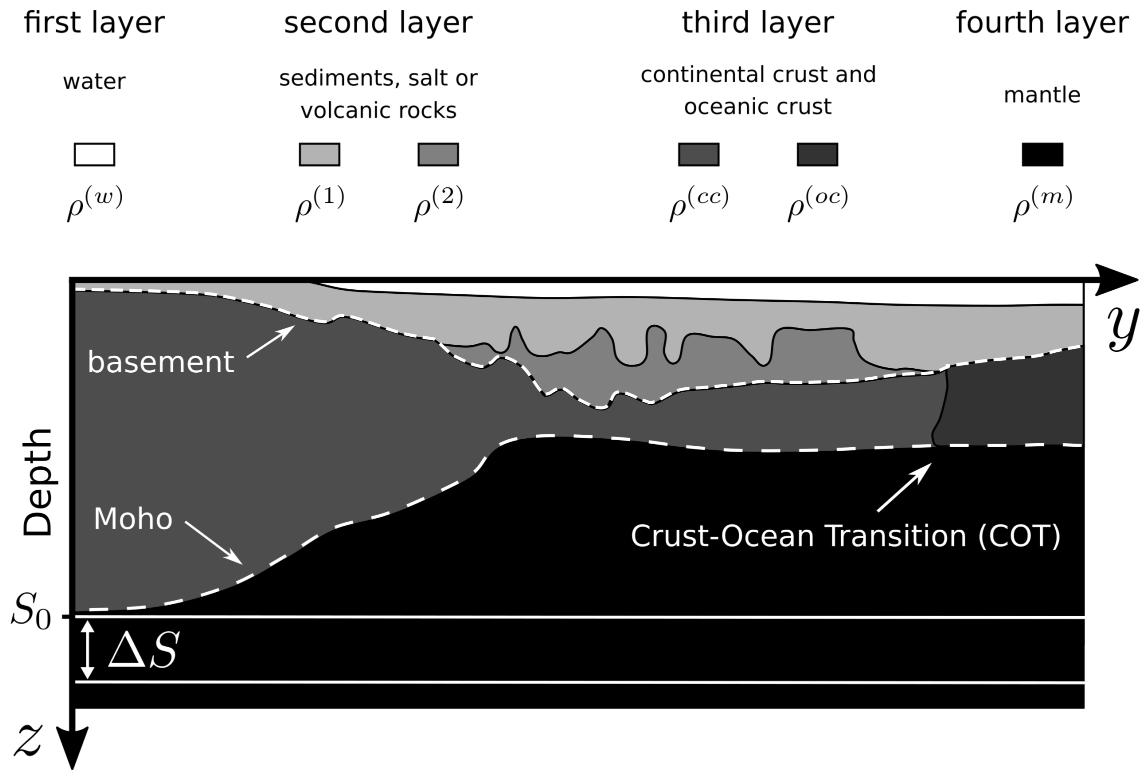

Figure 1: Rifted margin model formed by four layers. The first one represents a water layer with constant density $\rho^{(w)}$. The second layer is formed by $Q = 2$ vertically adjacent parts. They represent sediments, salt or volcanic rocks and have constant densities $\rho^{(q)}$, $q = 1, \ldots, Q$. The third layer represents the crust, which is divided into the continental crust, with a constant density $\rho^{(cc)}$, and the oceanic crust, with a constant density $\rho^{(oc)}$. We presume an abrupt Crust-Ocean Transition (COT). Finally, the fourth layer of our model represents a homogeneous mantle with constant density $\rho^{(m)}$. Basement and Moho are represented by the dashed-white lines. The continuous white lines represent the isostatic compensation depth at S_0 and the reference Moho at $S_0 + \Delta S$.

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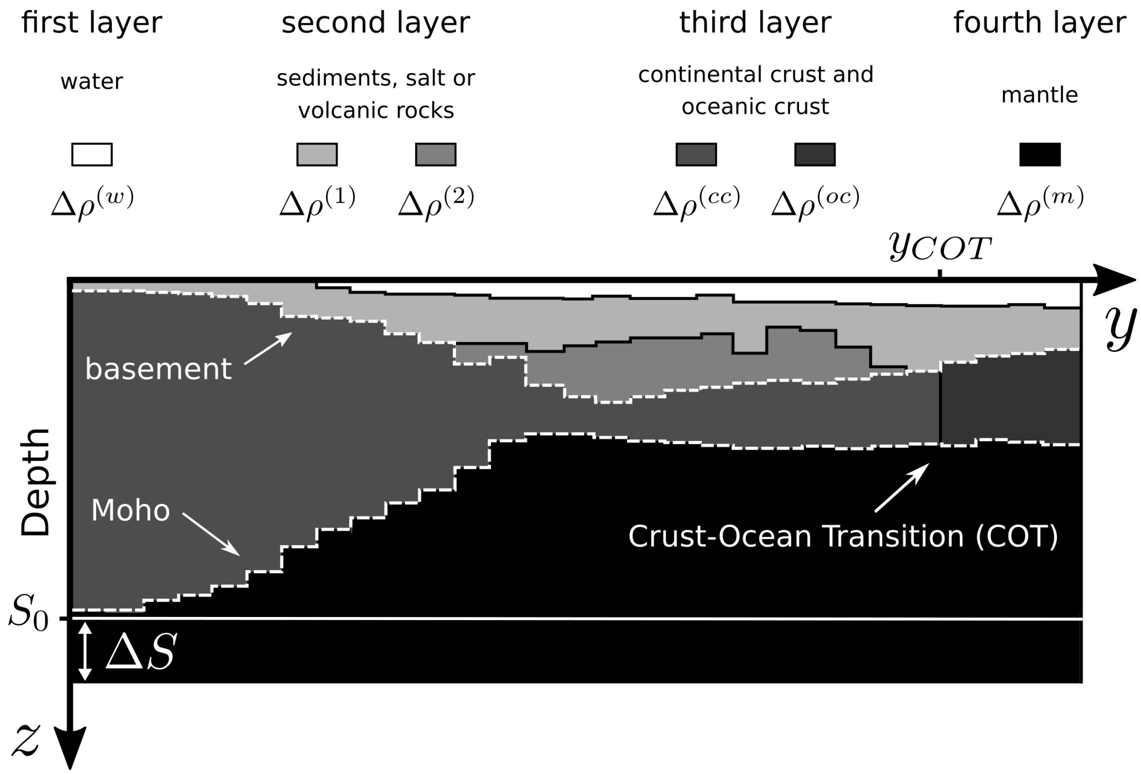

Figure 2: Interpretation model formed by N columns of vertically stacked prisms. Each column is formed by four layers of prisms and locally approximates the four layers of the rifted margin model (Figure 1). Each prism has a constant density contrast defined as the difference between its corresponding density at the rifted margin model (Figure 1) and the constant density $\rho^{(r)}$ of the shallowest layer forming the reference density distribution (see text). Basement and Moho are represented by the dashed-white lines. The continuous white line represents the isostatic compensation depth at S_0. The base of the interpretation model coincides with the reference Moho located at $S_0 + \Delta S$.

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