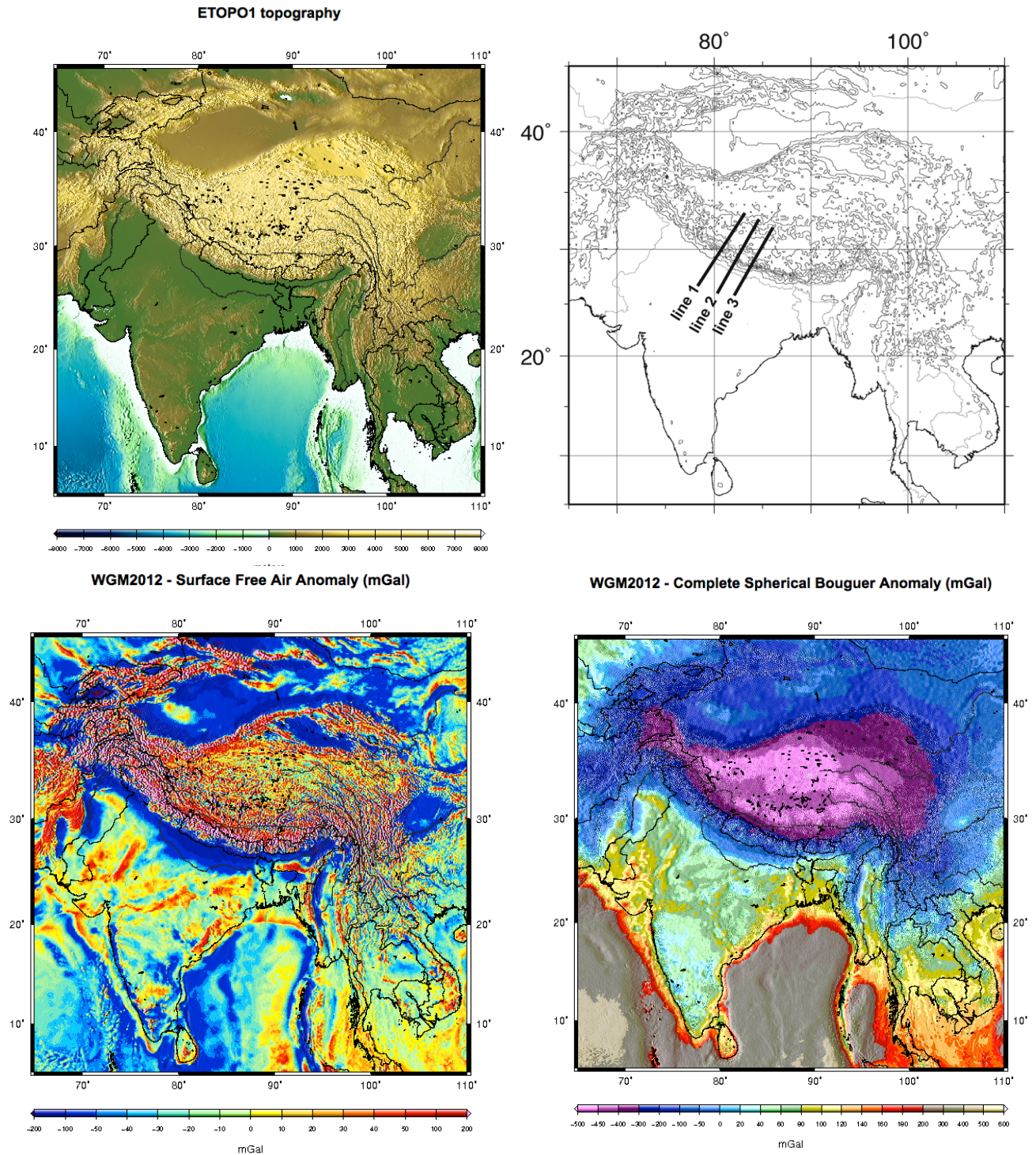


## Gravity Modelling–Testing Hypotheses Using Gravity Data

### How is the high topography of the Himalaya and Tibetan Plateau supported at depth?

The aim of this practical is to use a forward modelling approach (using the semi-infinite slab approximation) to assist in the interpretation of the gravity anomalies observed along three transects (lines 1, 2 and 3) for the Himalaya-Tibetan Plateau region (see maps below).



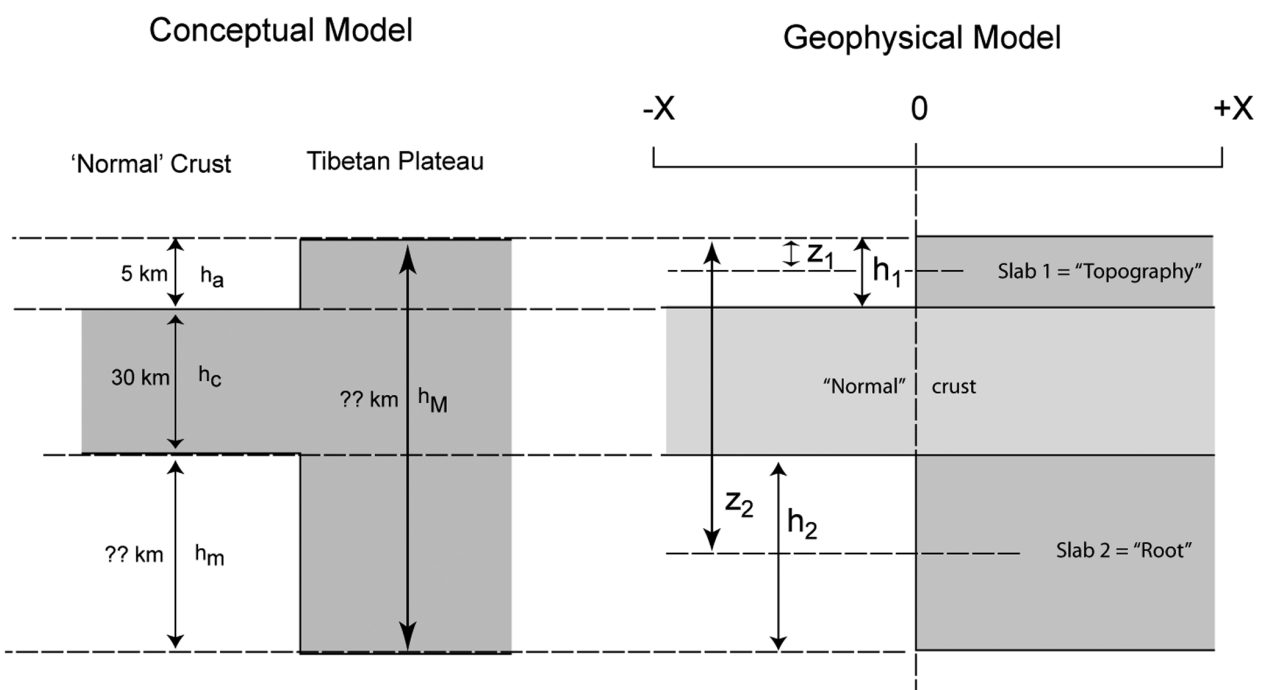
**Task 1.**

Download the observed gravity data for the three transects (lines 1, 2 and 3) from the Moodle site. These are provided individually (one line per file) and also as a combined file (one file, each line on a separate workbook page). These data were extracted from the WGM2012 data set which is a high resolution global dataset of Earth's gravity anomalies (Bouguer, isostatic and surface free-air), computed at global scale in spherical geometry. See the BGI website for further details; <http://bgi.omp.obs-mip.fr/data-products/Grids-and-models/wgm2012>

The raw gravity data have been processed following the standard procedures you used in previous labs to calculate the Free Air and Bouguer anomalies. For each transect the mean gravity anomalies (and the calculated standard deviation) were extracted from 20km wide (measured at right angles to the transect line) and 5km long (measured along line of transect) windows along the line of the transect. This yields estimates of the gravity anomalies and the standard deviation at 5km intervals along each profile.

Inspect the gravity anomaly profiles for each line by plotting graphs of the anomaly values and the topography (adjust the scale of the topography as required so you can plot the curves on one graph) on the y-axis versus centre distance on the x-axis. Compare the shape and magnitude of the anomalies with respect to the topography (i.e. elevation) for each transect.

Compare the observed anomalies for the Himalaya-Tibet mountain range to those analysed in the previous lab session for a mountain in Airy isostatic equilibrium.

**Task 2.**

Use an Airy isostatic model and a simplified crustal structure such as illustrated in the sketch above to calculate the thickness of the crustal root ( $h_m$ ) and the total crustal thickness ( $h_M$ ) under the Tibetan Plateau assuming the surface topography is completely supported by the crustal root, i.e. it is in Airy isostatic equilibrium ( $\rho_c = 2.67$ ,  $\rho_m = 3.1$ ,  $\rho_a = 0$  all in  $\text{g.cm}^{-3}$ ).

### Task 3.

Use the **semi-infinite slab approximation** (see pages 250, 257 and 258, Chapter 8, Lillie) to model the Free Air gravity anomaly and the Bouguer gravity anomaly across the Himalaya-Tibet mountain front assuming a simple Airy isostatic model. It will be useful and convenient to set up your model so that the x-distance intervals match those in the observed datasets (i.e. -300 to 400 km with intervals of 5km).

Test your model predictions of the BA and FAA by comparing the model anomalies with the observed anomalies along each of the three transects, lines 1, 2 and 3. You could do this by testing your model against each transect separately.

Given that our model design/geometry is very simple, you might consider whether an "average model", i.e. a model that attempts to fit the mean of the observations calculated across all three lines is appropriate. That is calculate the mean Free Air anomaly and the mean Bouguer anomaly (based on the three transect values available) and fit a single model to these mean values. Averaging the observations made along the three transects will "smooth" some of the variation arising from spatial differences in density, topography etc.

Ensure that you calculate the **Root Mean Square Deviation (RMSD)**, i.e. the average misfit between your model predictions and the observations, for each model you test and compare this with the mean standard deviation on the observations for the transect.

Also, make sure you plot a set of suitable graphs to illustrate the observed anomaly data, topography and your model results for each transect/line, ensuring that a plot of the residuals is also included to aid the evaluation and assessment of the model.

### Task 4.

- Compile all the outputs from the tasks 1 to 3 (include a simple sketch for your model design (from Task 1), and you must show your workings for the calculation of  $h_m$  and  $h_M$  in Task 1) into a report. Explicitly discuss, and quantify using the appropriate statistics, how well your model fitted the observed gravity data. [40% of CA grade]

- Read the three papers discussing the gravity and structure of the Himalaya-Tibetan Plateau listed on Moodle (Braitenberg et al. 2000; Jordan and Watts, 2005, Jin and McNutt, 1996) AND AT LEAST TWO OTHER relevant paper (use Google Scholar to find other relevant papers). Discuss your model results and interpretation of these, making sure you do this in the context of similar work reported in the literature (i.e. the three papers provided and any other relevant papers you find), in terms of what they tell us about the likely mode of isostatic compensation of the Tibet Plateau-Himalaya. [60% of CA grade]

Your overall report must be less than 2000 words (excludes references and figure captions etc).

**You must submit this report using the Moodle submission link as a single pdf format file for assessment by the appropriate deadline, 1000 Monday 28<sup>th</sup> Nov 2016.**