



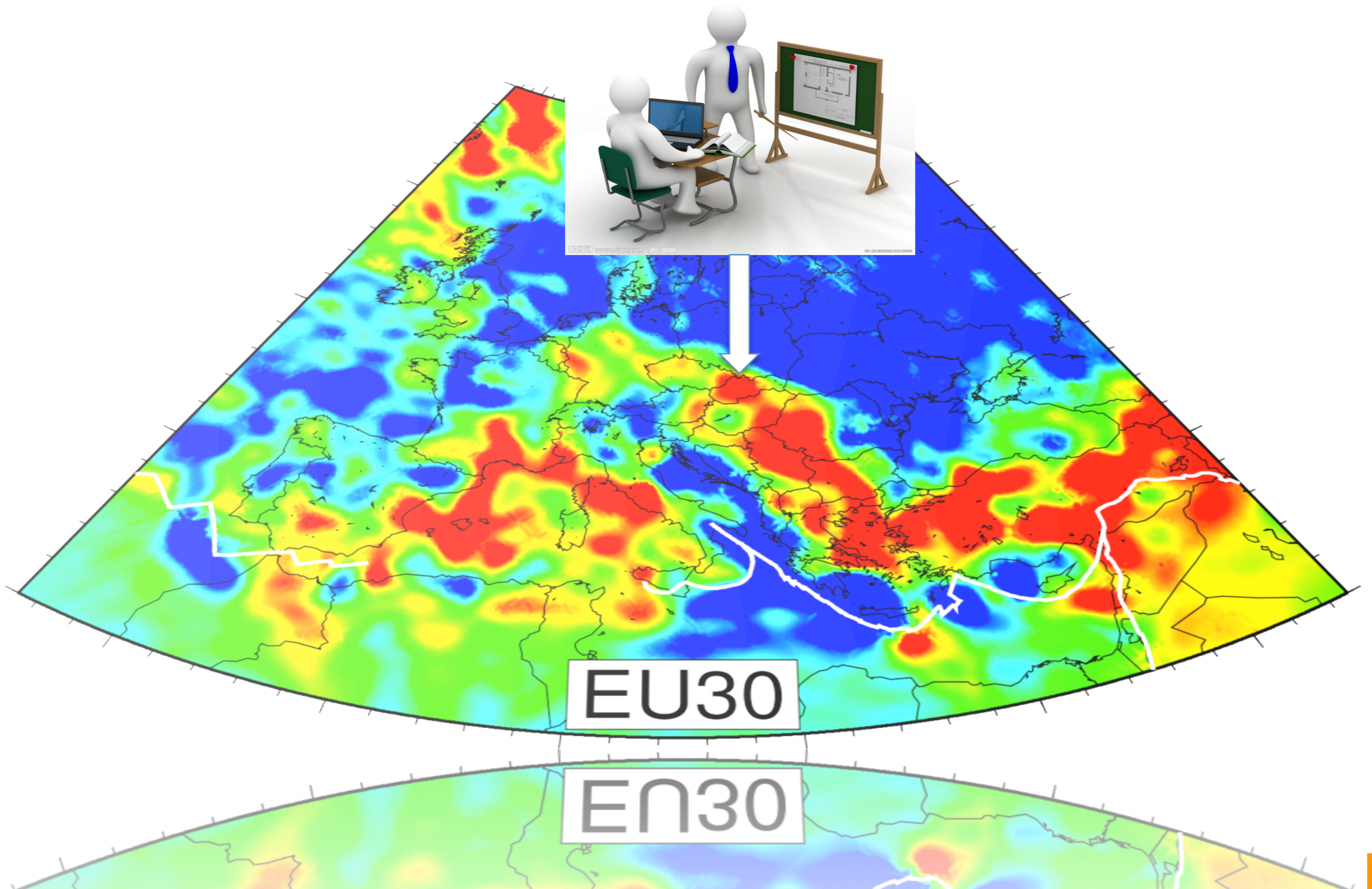
Structure of the European Upper Mantle Revealed by Adjoint Tomography

Hejun Zhu, Ebru Bozdog, Daniel Peter and Jeroen Tromp
Theoretical & Computational Seismology research group
Department of Geosciences, Princeton University
May 25th, 3rd QUEST Workshop, Slovakia

Acknowledgement: All current & former students and postdoctoral scholars in Tromp's group



WARNING! Hot materials



Outline

1. Introduction

2. Setup adjoint tomography

Data selection

Source inversion (see Ebru's talk)

Initial model EU00 (crust & mantle)

Model parameterization

Misfit functions

Misfit gradients

3. New European upper mantle model EU30

4. Model Comparisons

5. Conclusion



Modern numerical simulations and Imaging the Earth



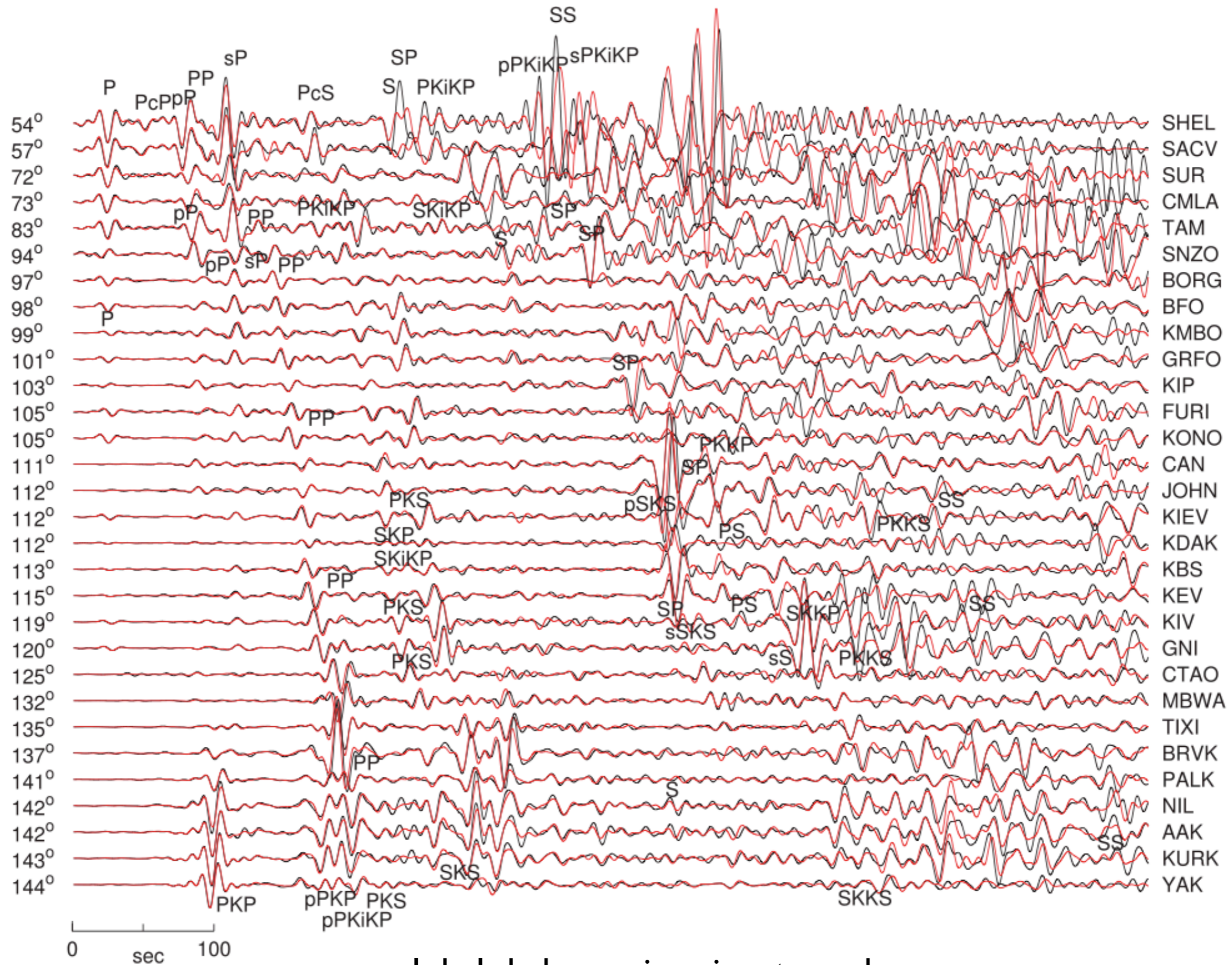
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Spectral-element method; 3D Earth model: S362ANI+Crust2.0; Shortest period: 17 seconds



Modern numerical simulations and Imaging the Earth

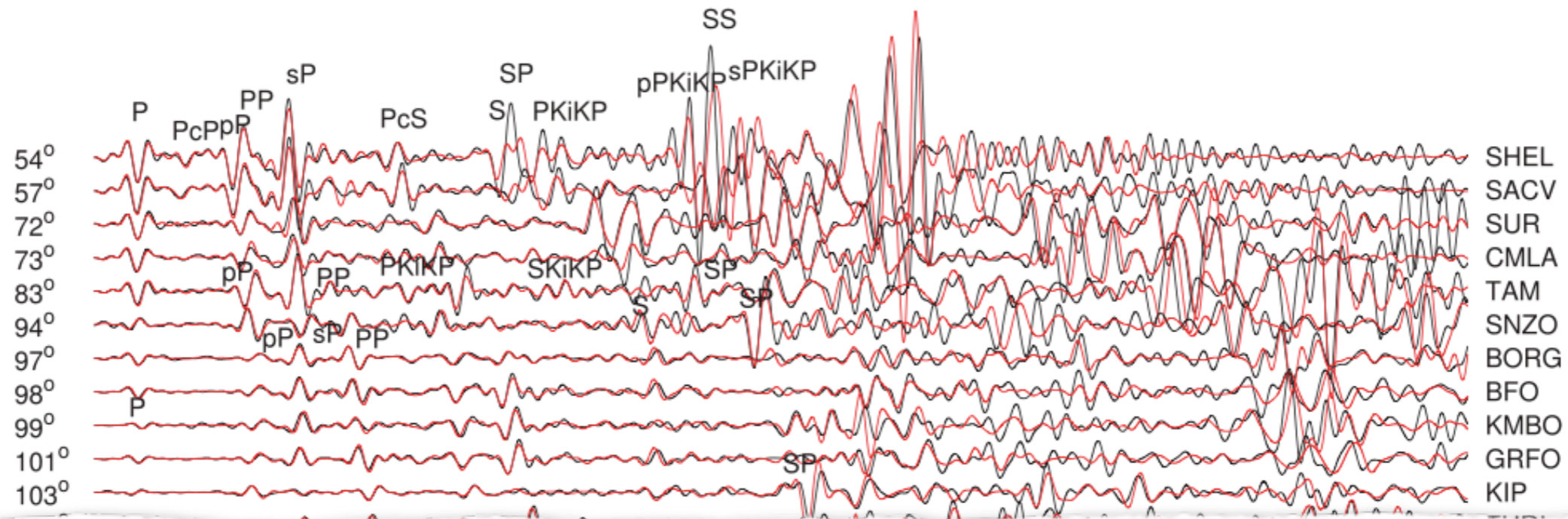


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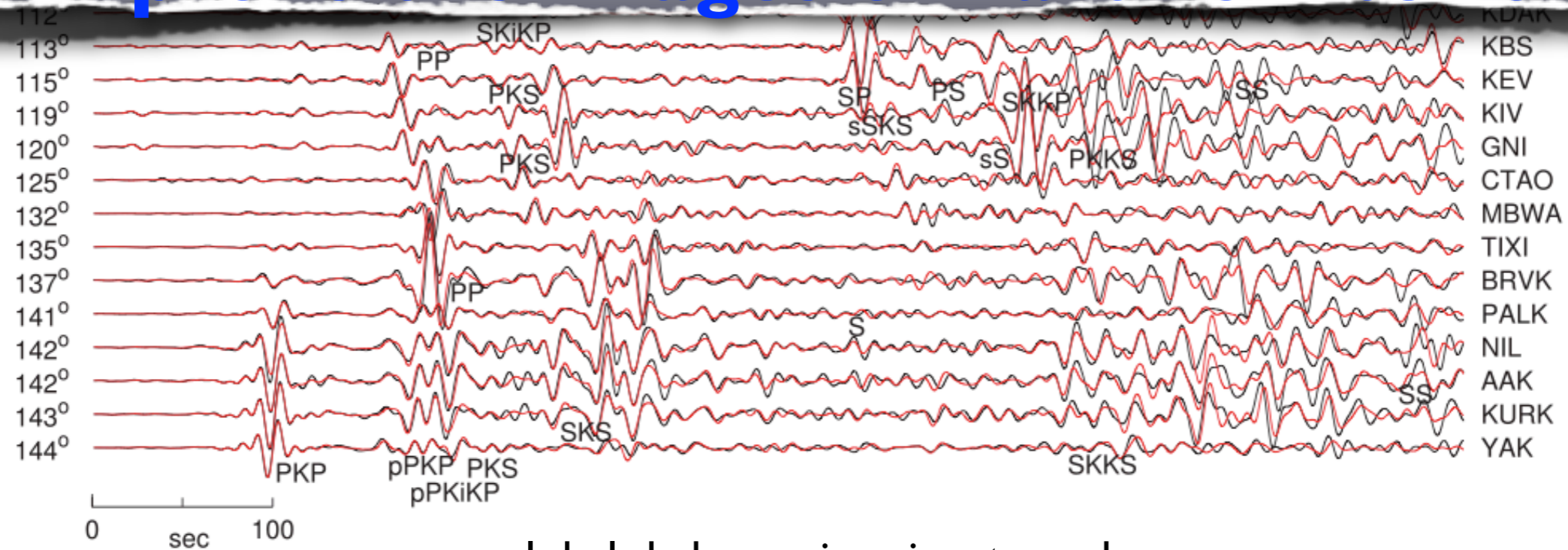
Spectral-element method; 3D Earth model: S362ANI+Crust2.0; Shortest period: 17 seconds



Modern numerical simulations and Imaging the Earth



How to use the discrepancies to improve the images of Earth's interior ?

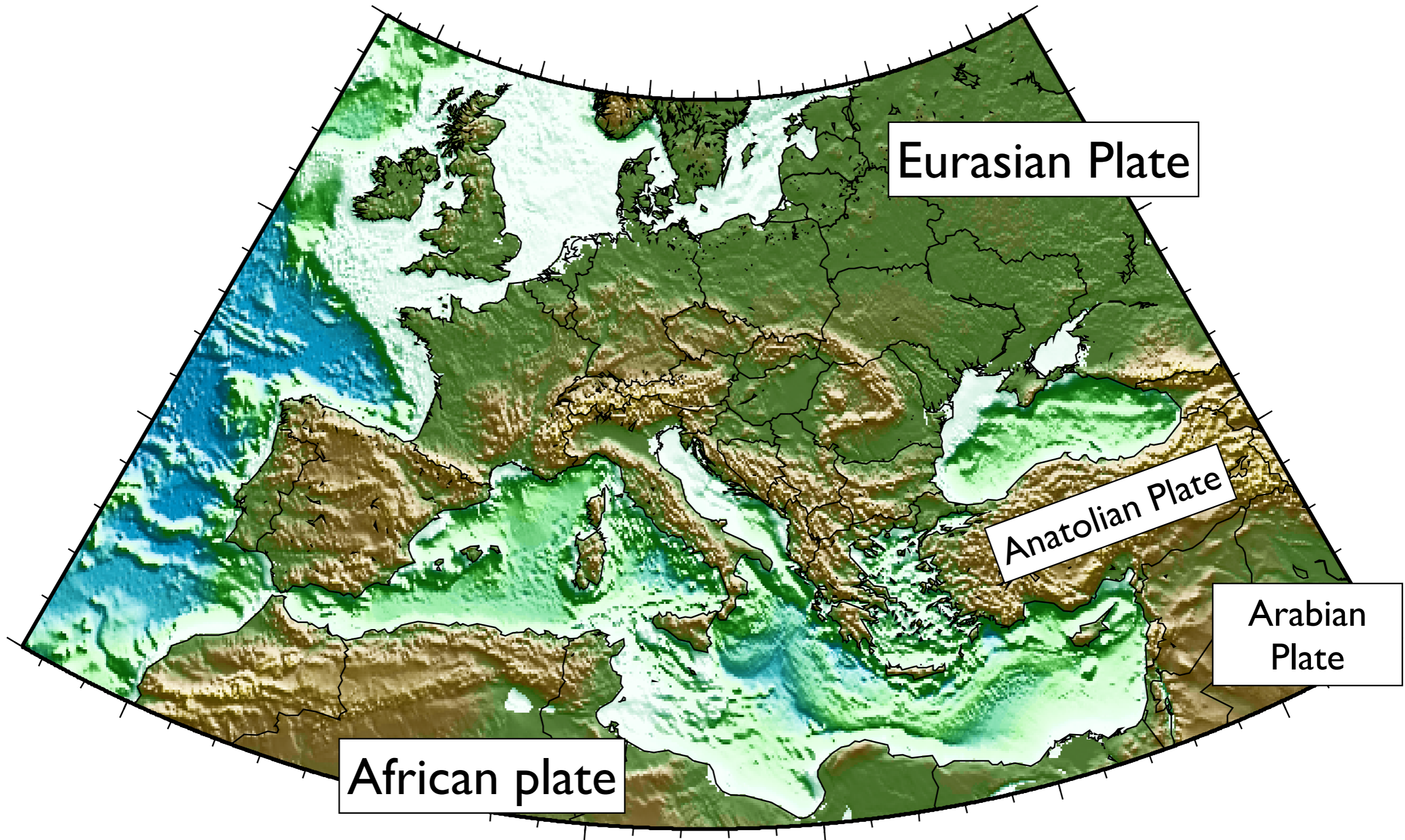


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Spectral-element method; 3D Earth model: S362ANI+Crust2.0; Shortest period: 17 seconds



Tectonic map of Europe

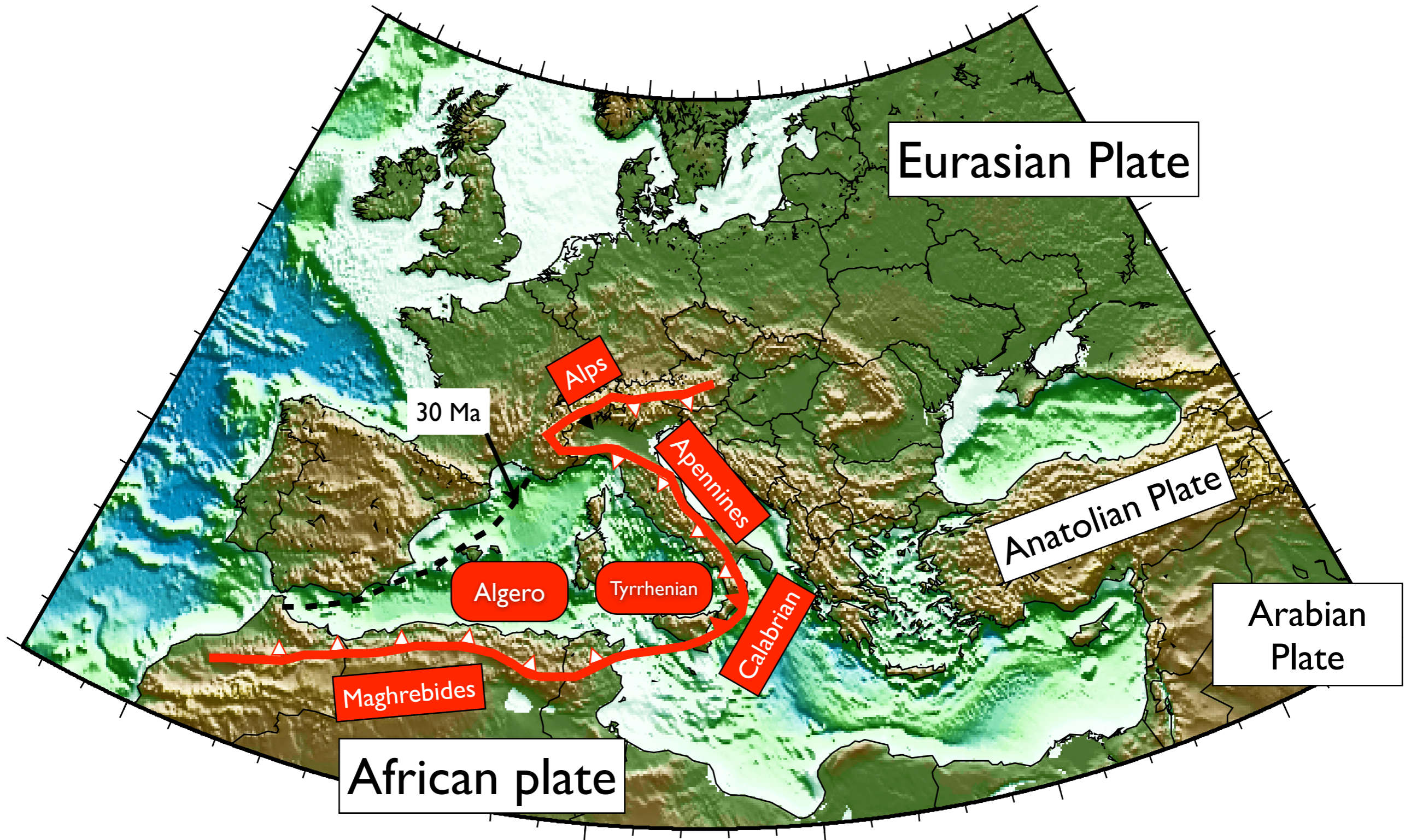




Tectonic map of Europe



— Maghrebides-Calabrian-Apennines-Alps arc

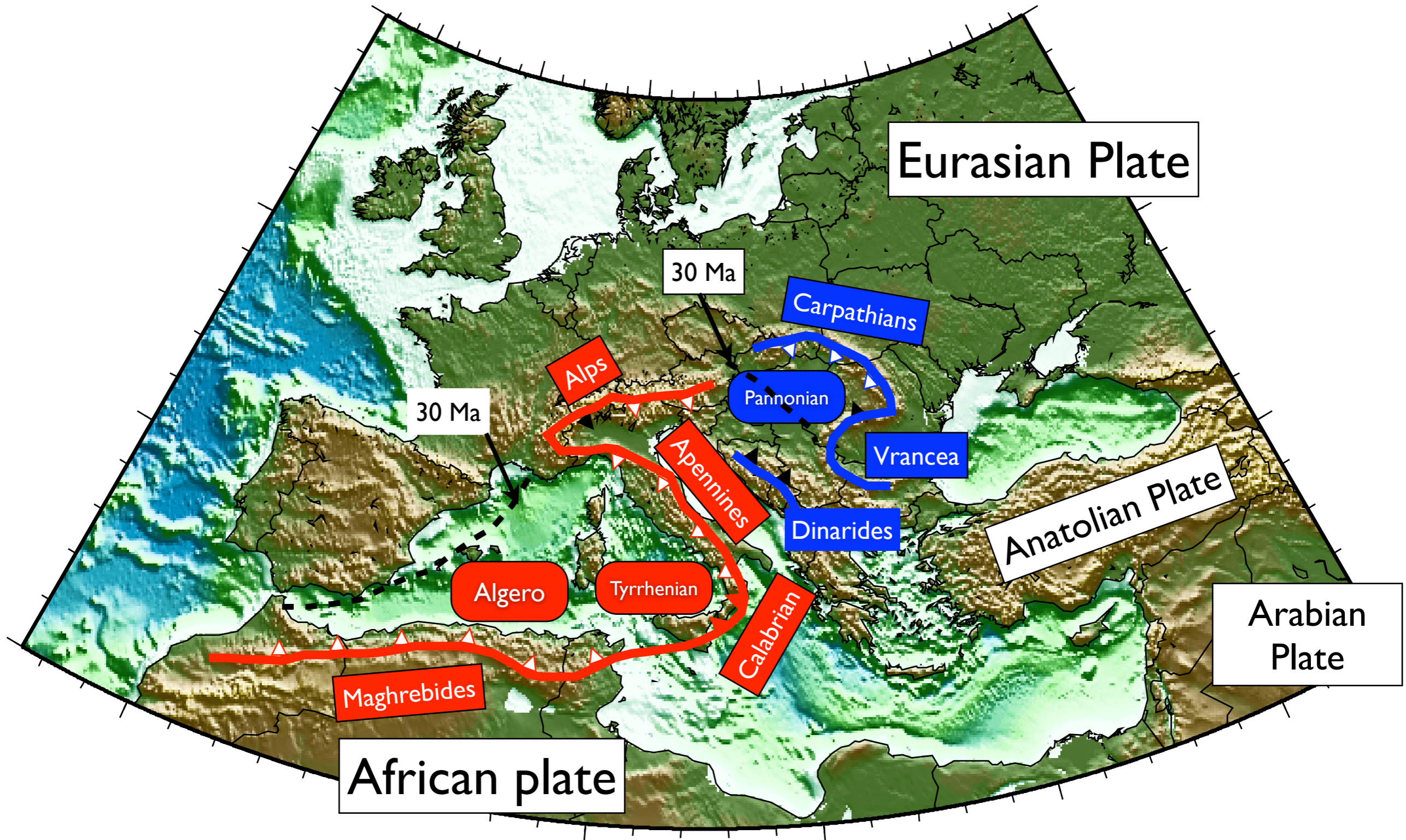




Tectonic map of Europe

— Maghrebides-Calabrian-Apennines-Alps arc

— Carpathian-Vrancea-Dinarides arc



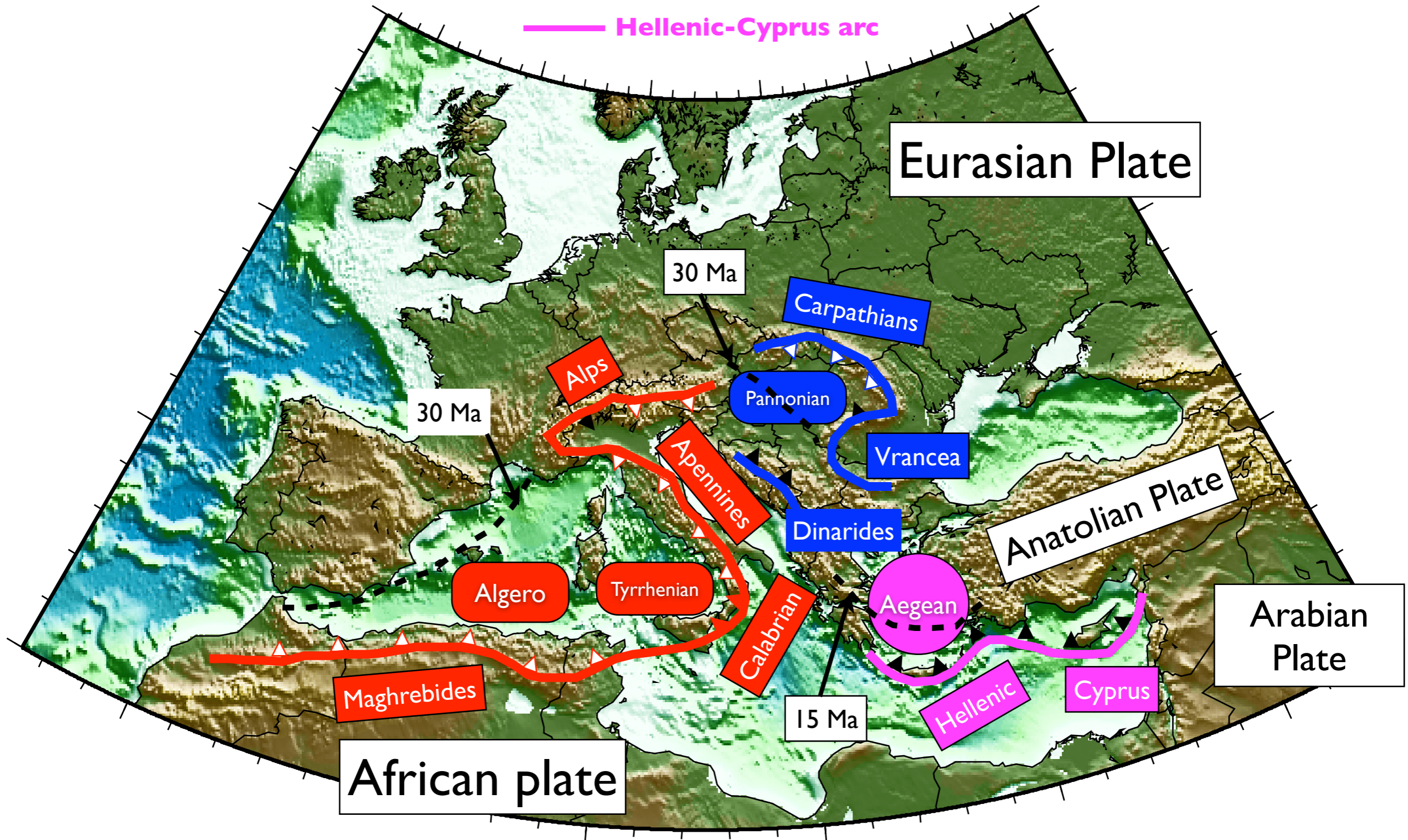


Tectonic map of Europe

— Maghrebides-Calabrian-Apennines-Alps arc

— Carpathian-Vrancea-Dinarides arc

— Hellenic-Cyprus arc





(Wortel & Spakman, 2000)

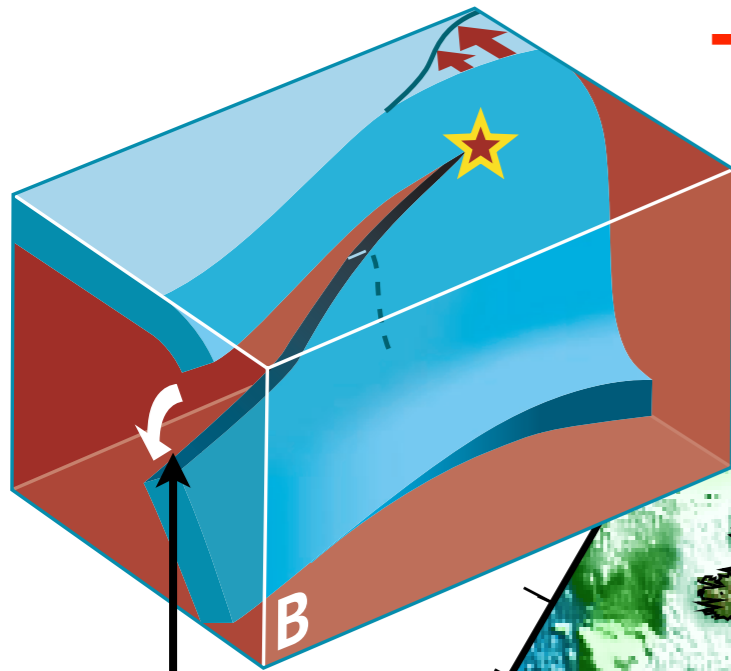
Tectonic map of Europe



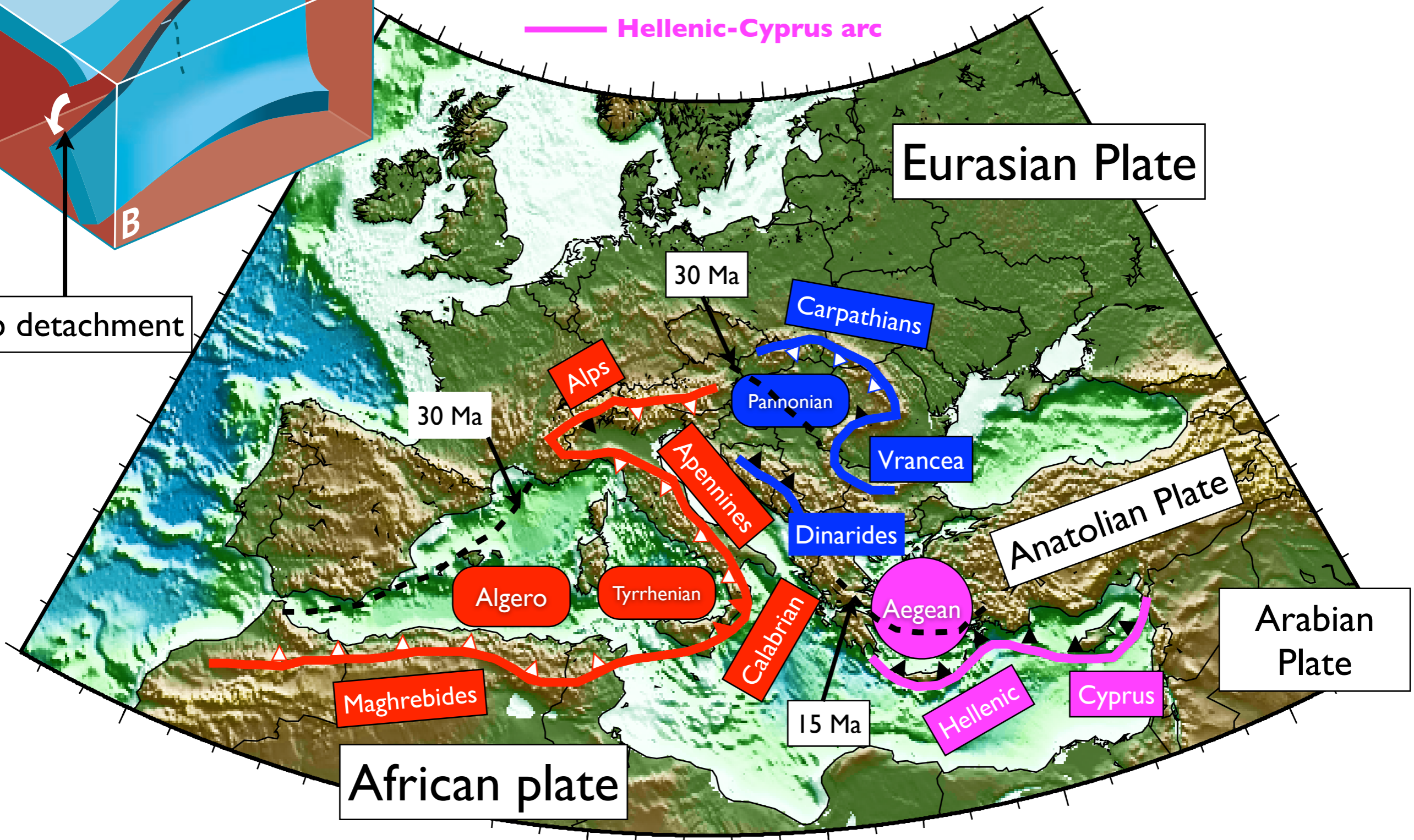
Maghrebides-Calabrian-Apennines-Alps arc

Carpathian-Vrancea-Dinarides arc

Hellenic-Cyprus arc

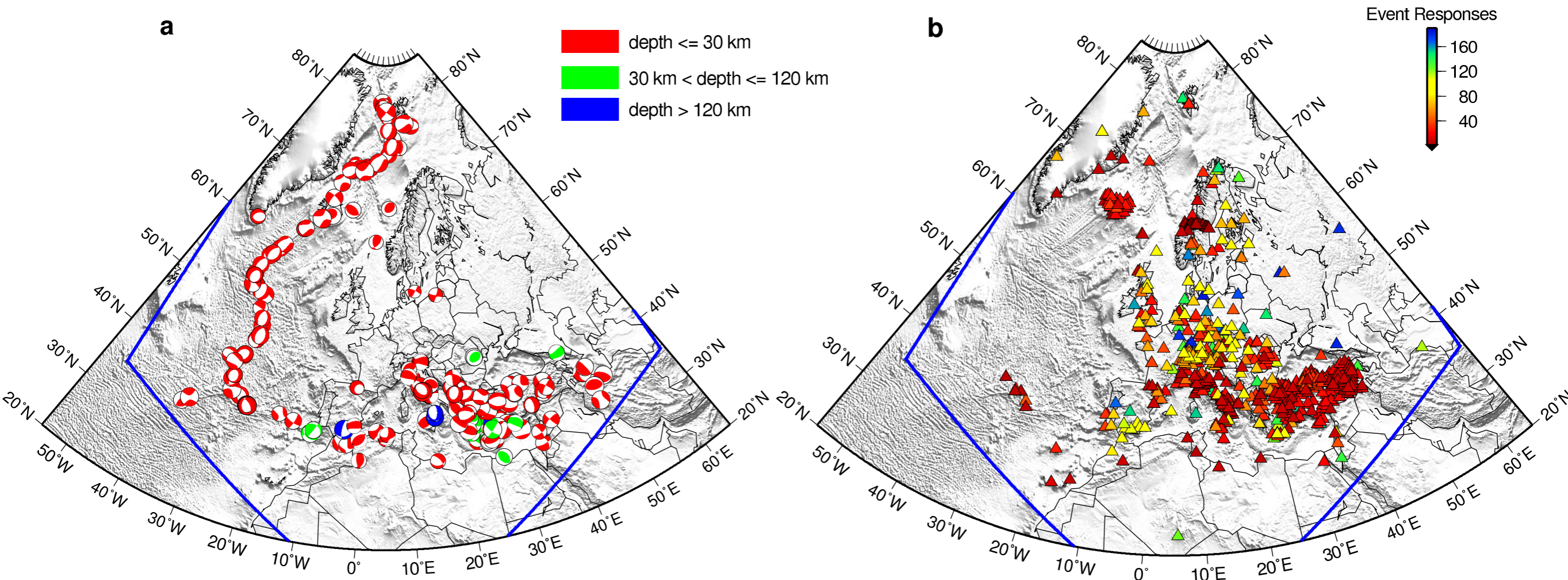


Slab detachment





Dataset



Sesame cluster PICSciE

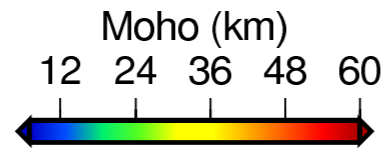
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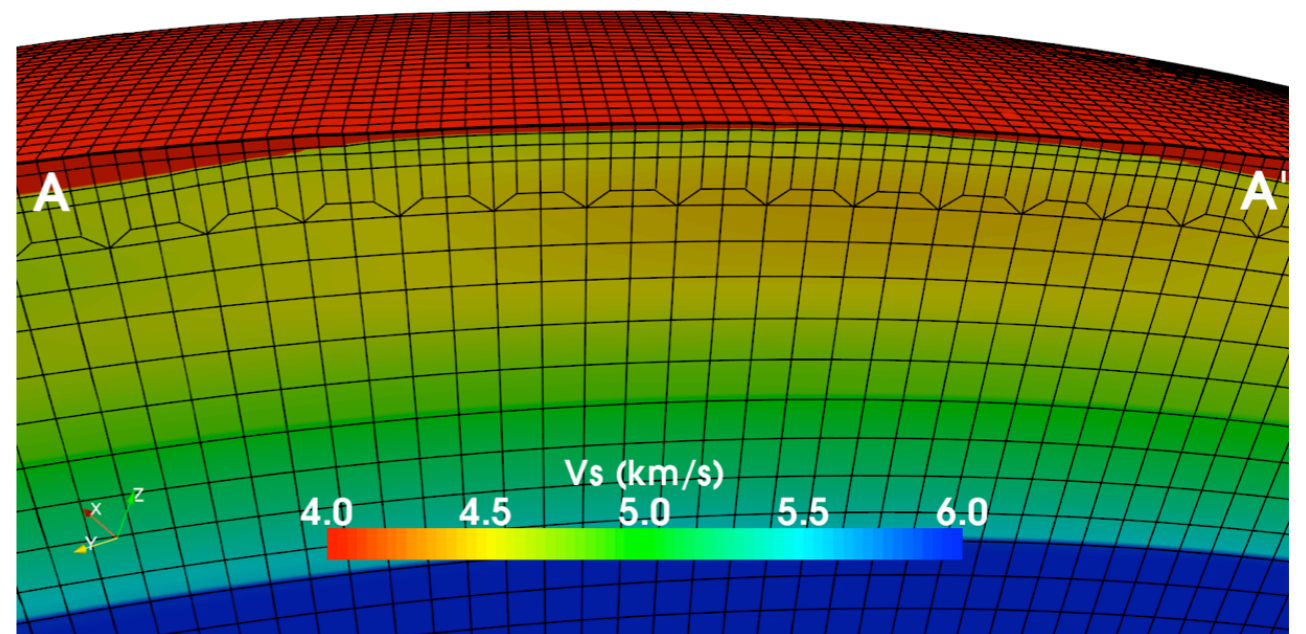
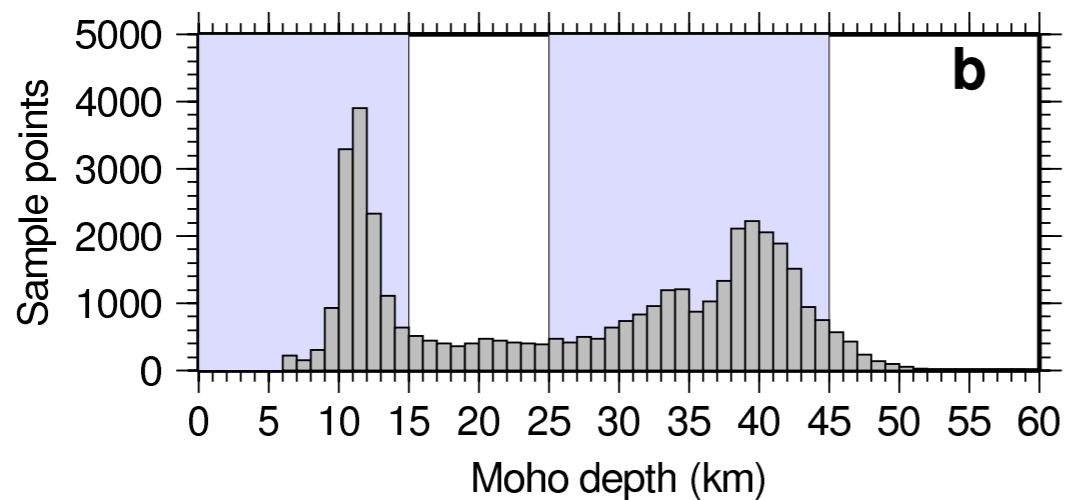
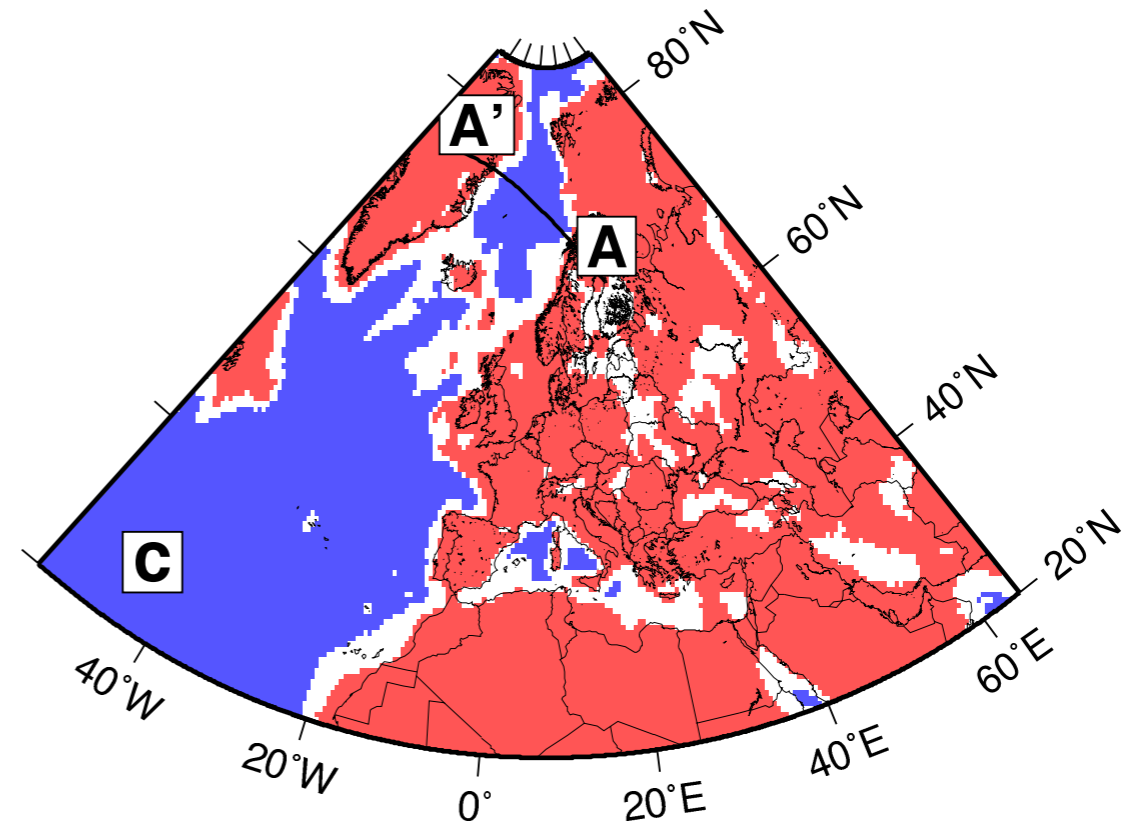
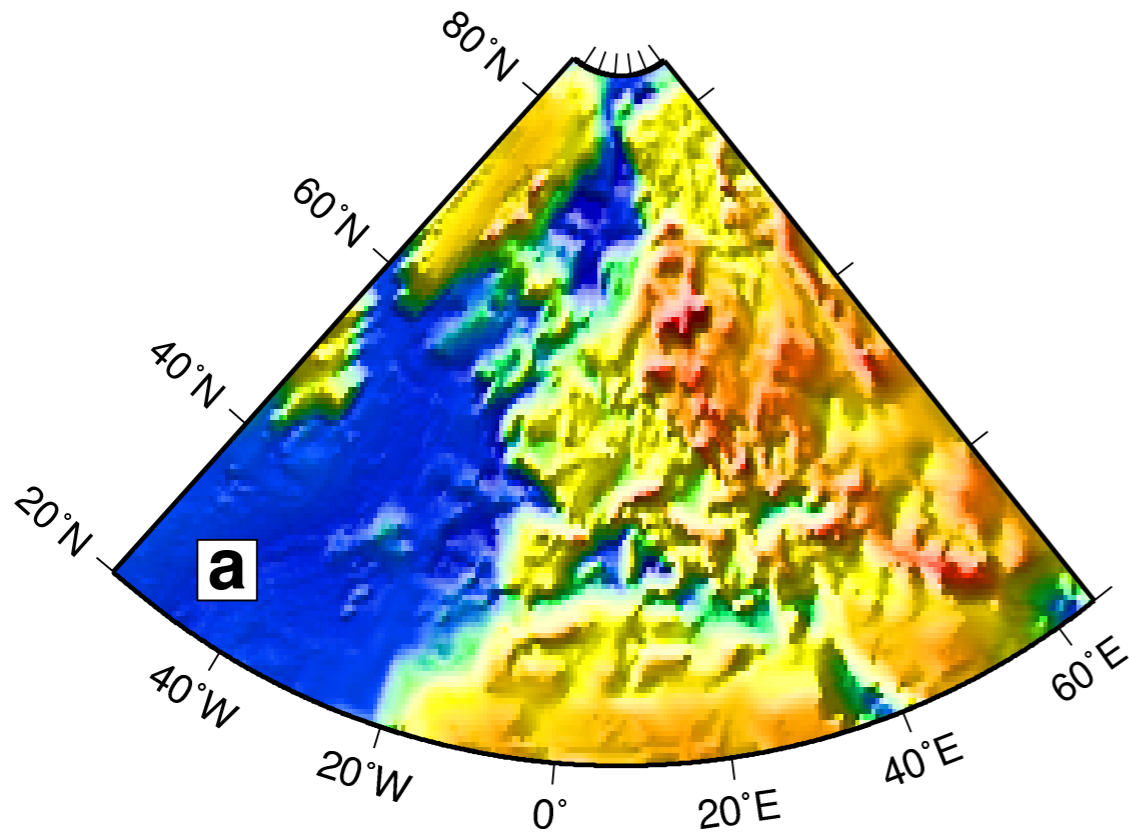
earthquakes	stations	iterations	simulations	CPU hours	measurements
190	745	30	17,100	2.3 million	123,205



SPECFEM3D mesh for EPcrust



(EPcrust: Molinari and Morelli 2011)



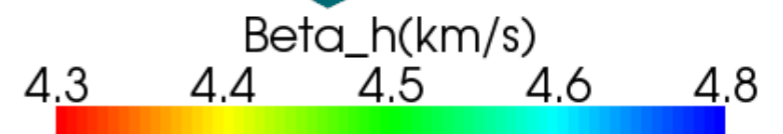
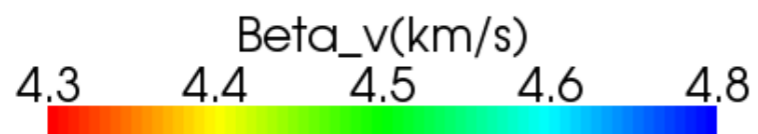
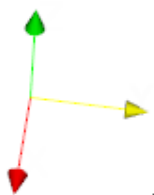
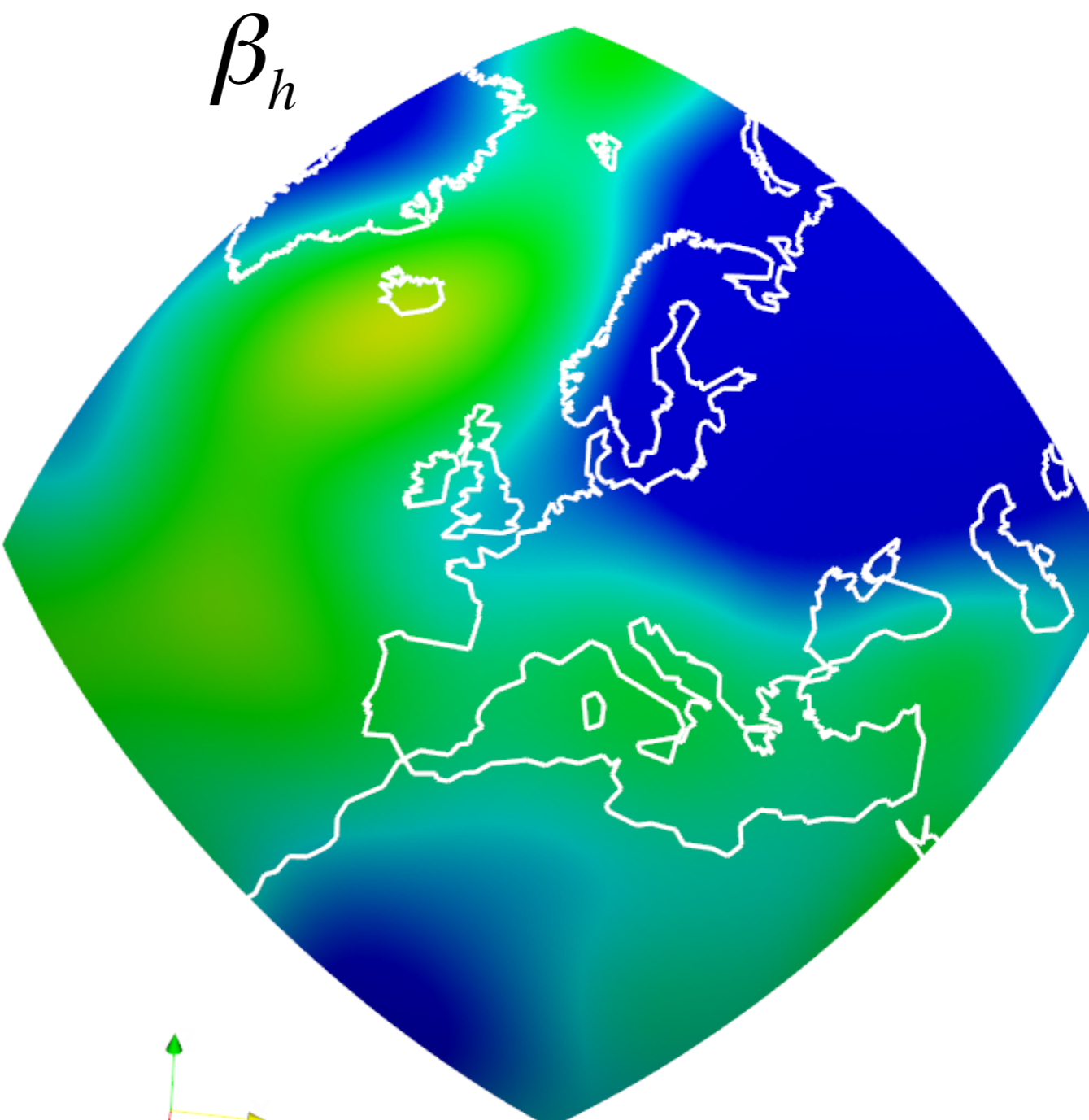
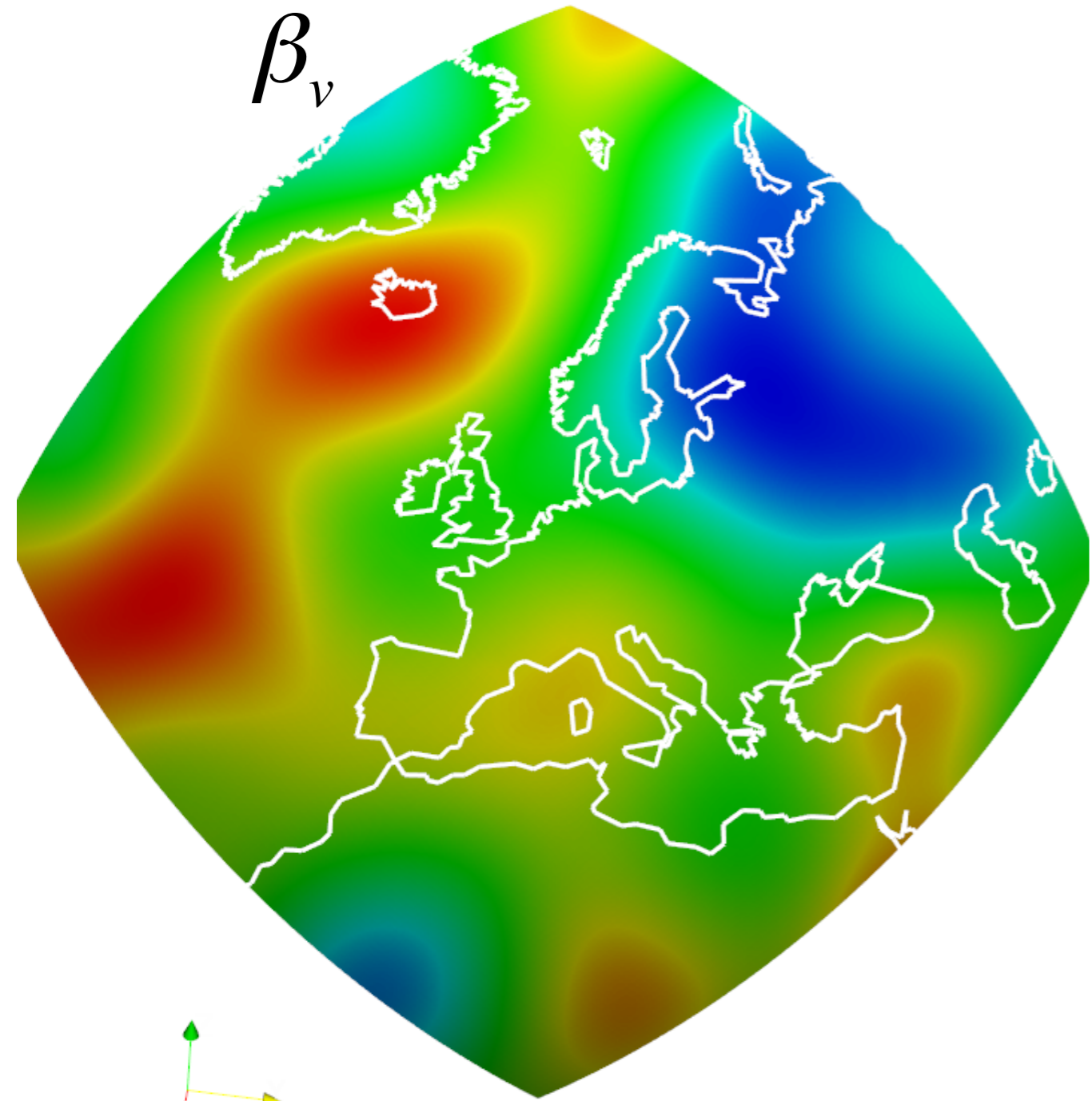


S362ANI at 75 km depth



β_v

β_h

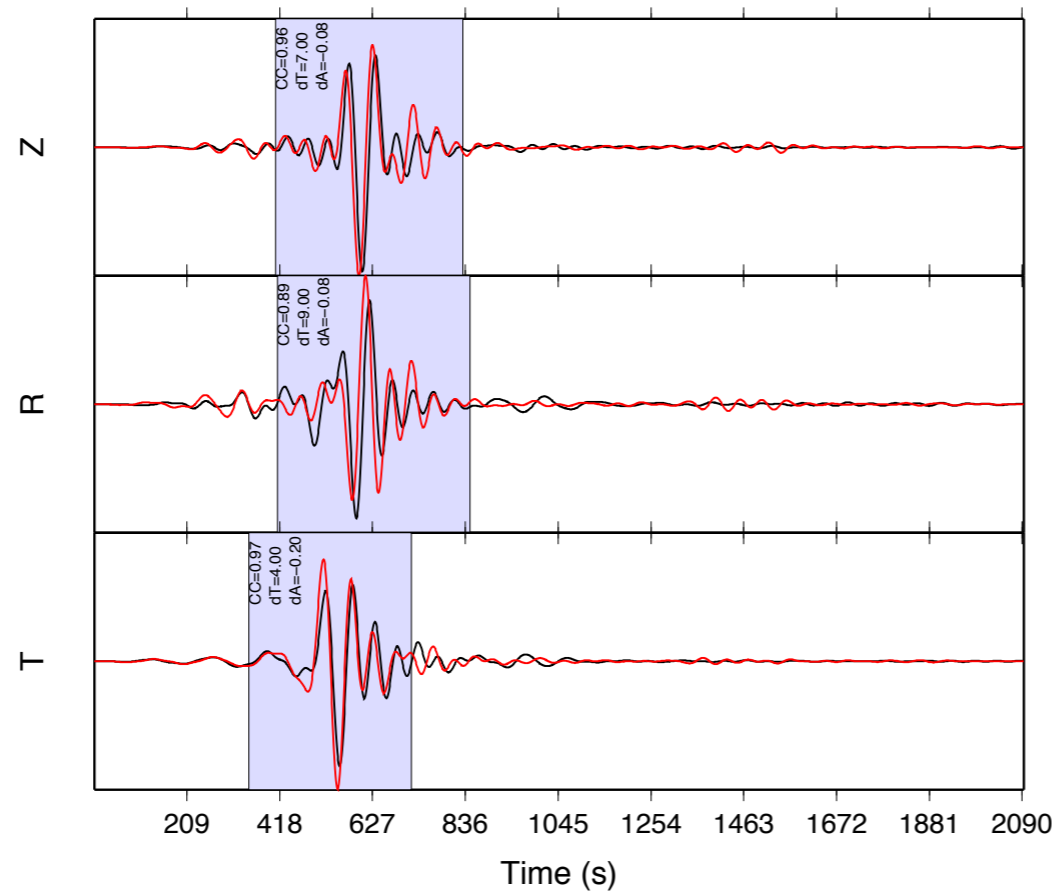
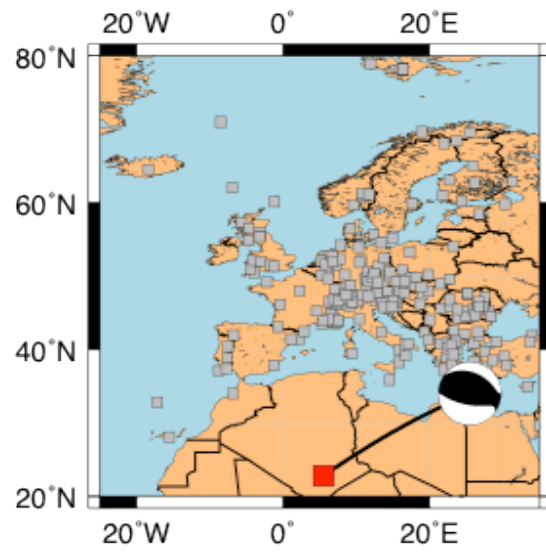




Radial anisotropic sensitivity kernels



TAM.G
DIST: 20.77
BCAZ: 53.14
EVDP: 13.66
EVLO: 25.49
EVLA: 33.99
STLO: 5.53
STLA: 22.79



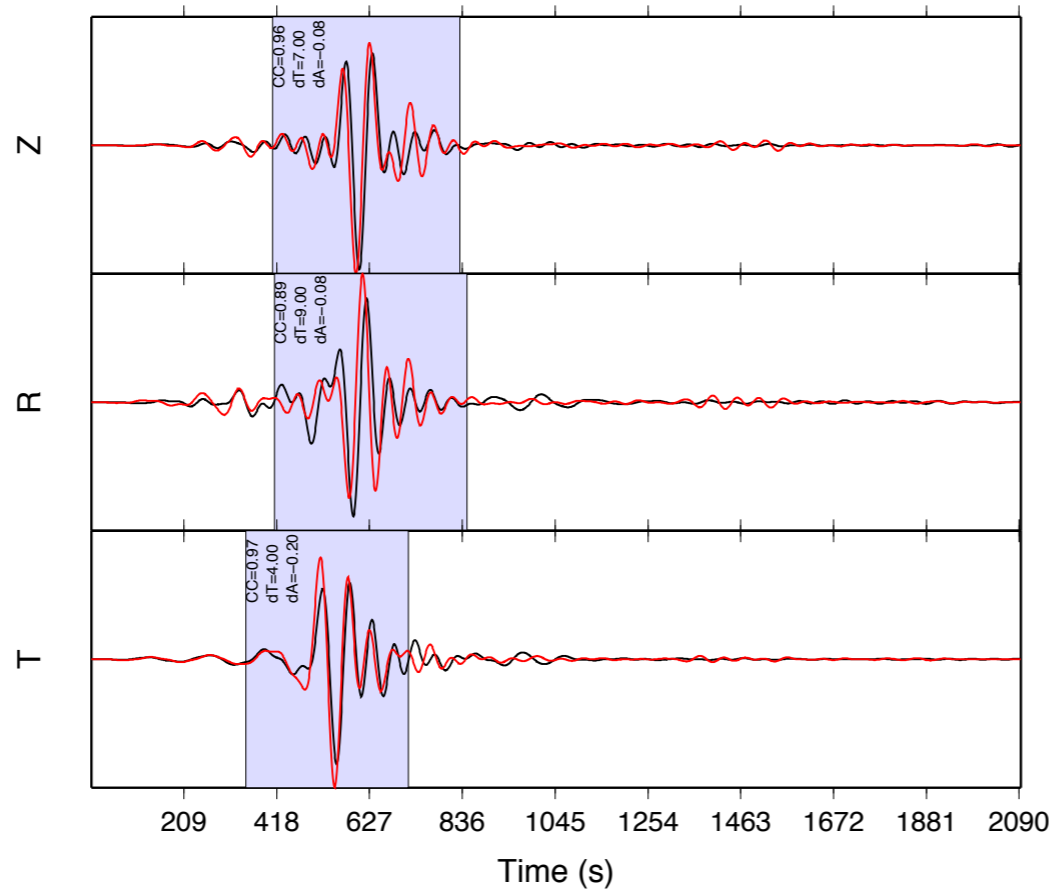
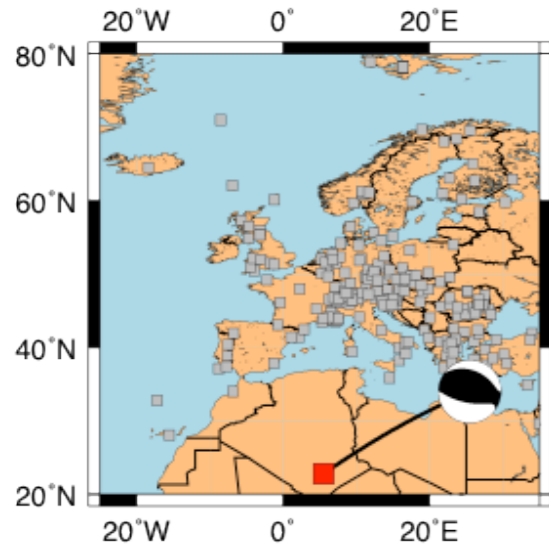


Radial anisotropic sensitivity kernels

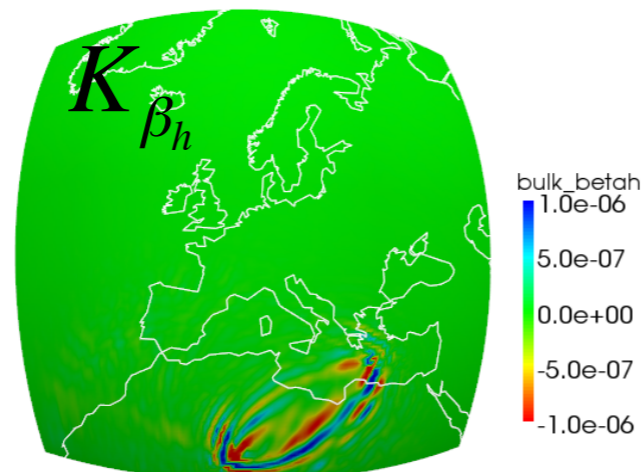
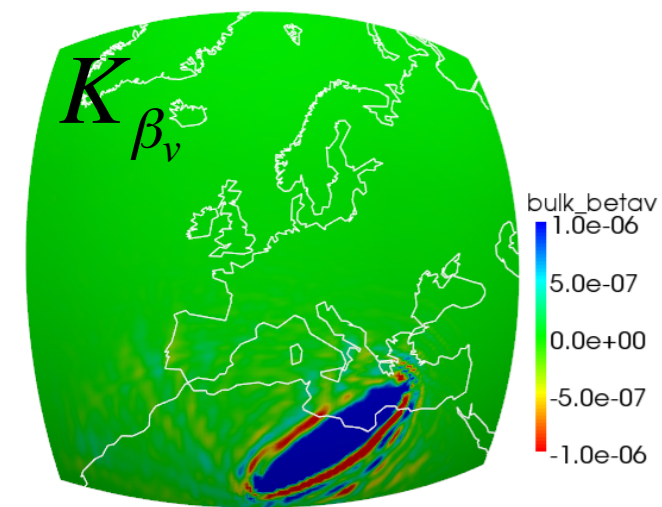


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DIST: 20.77
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Rayleigh wave measurements

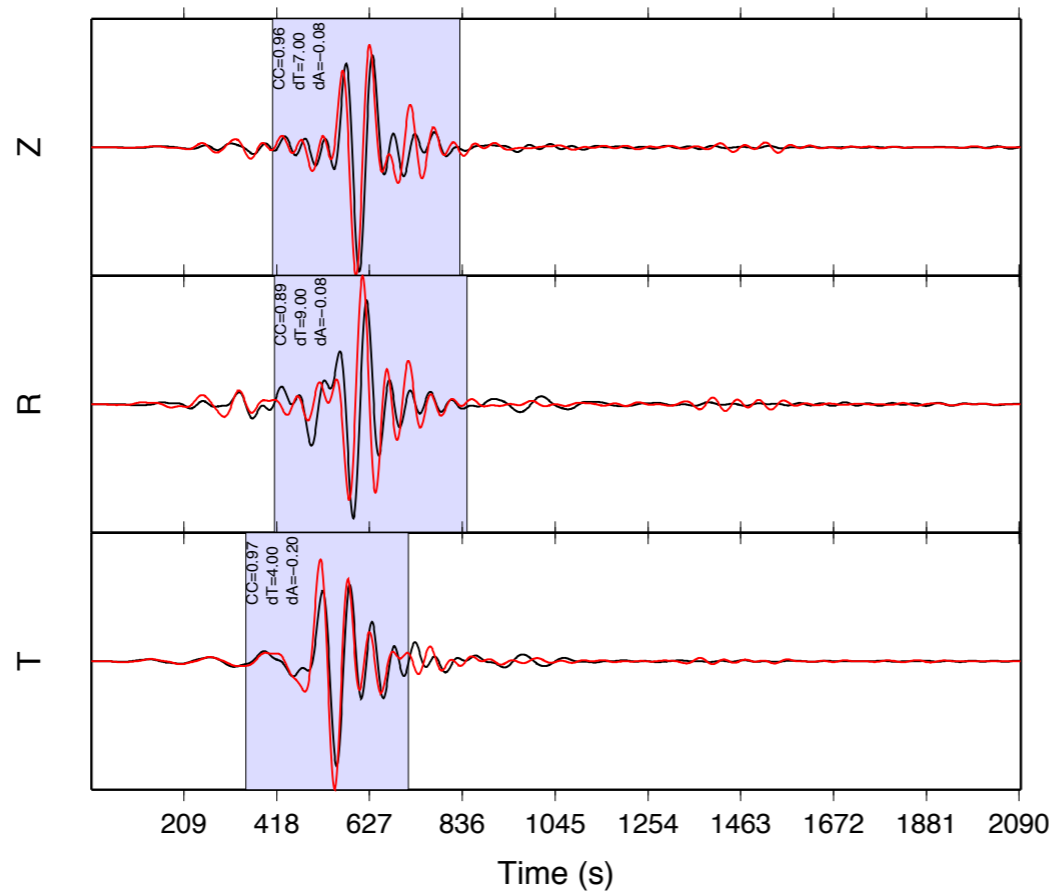
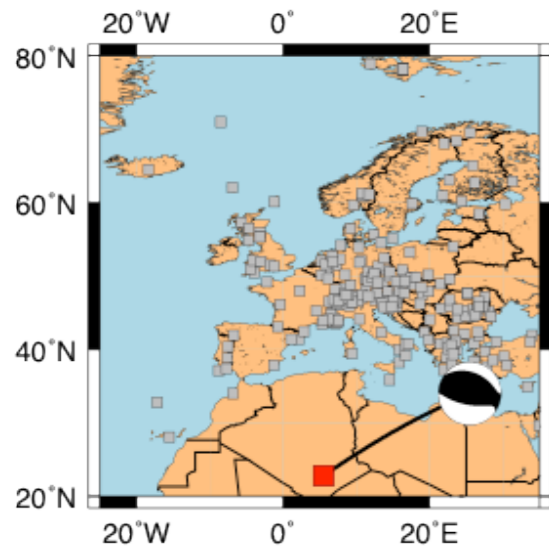




Radial anisotropic sensitivity kernels

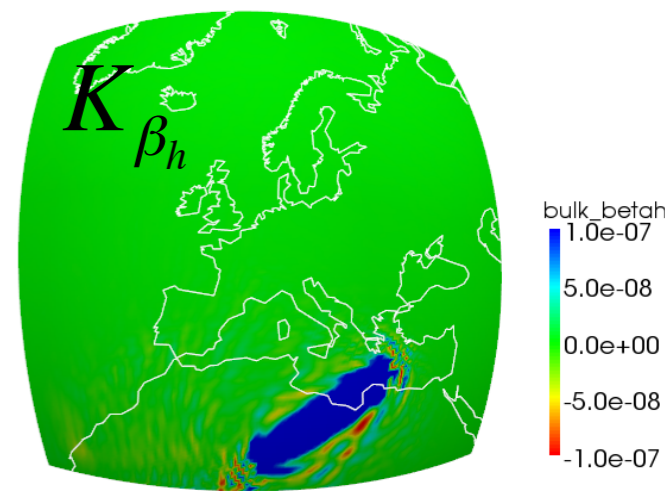
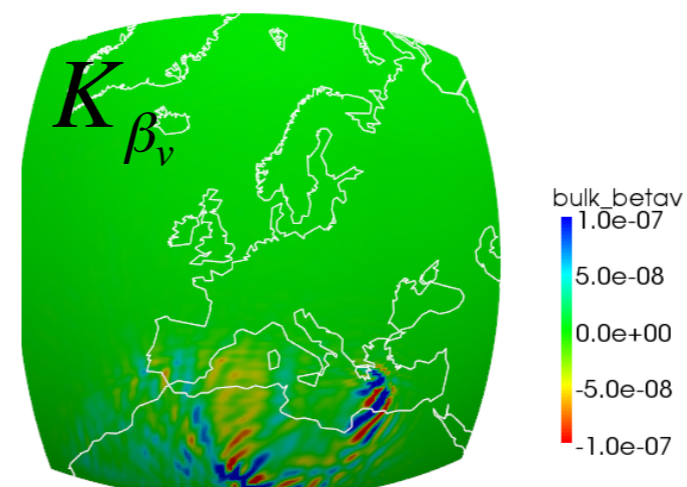
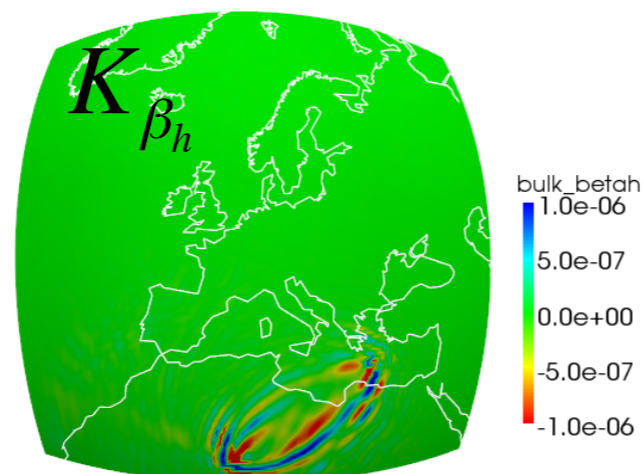
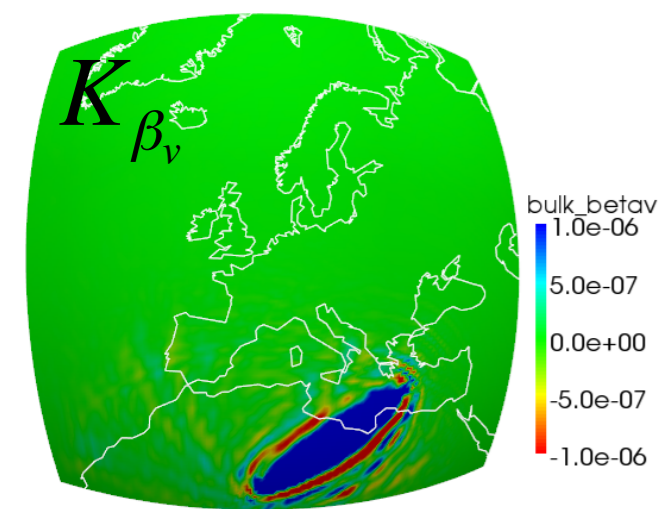


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DIST: 20.77
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Rayleigh wave measurements

Love wave measurements



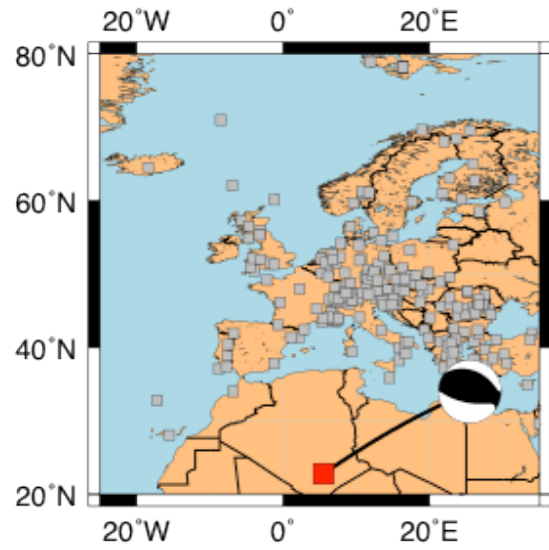
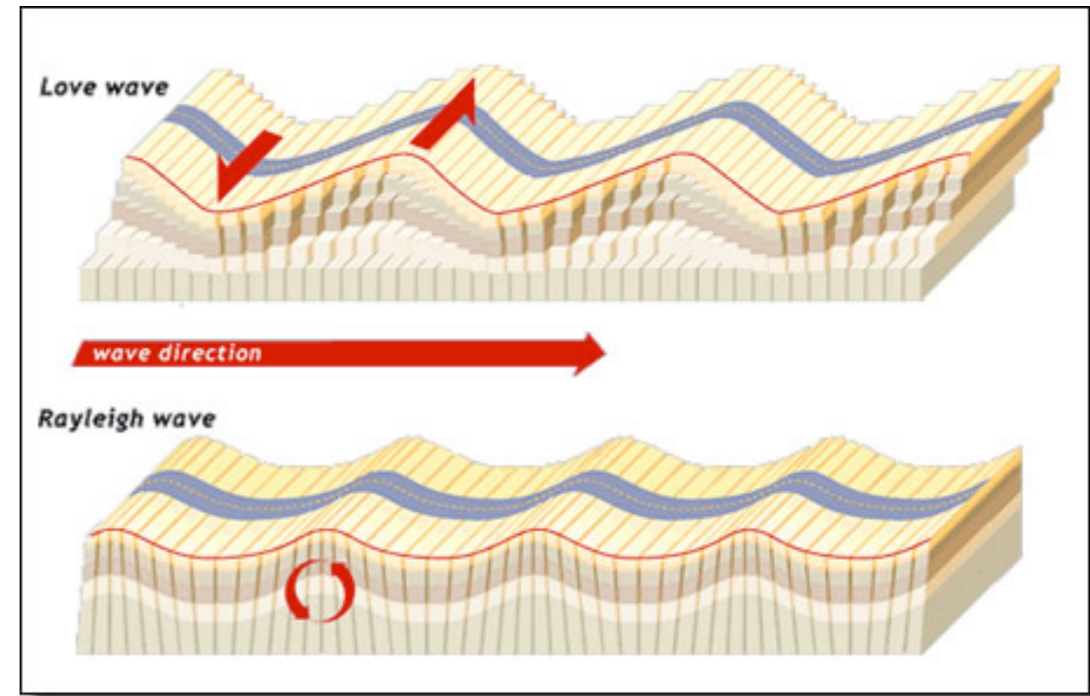
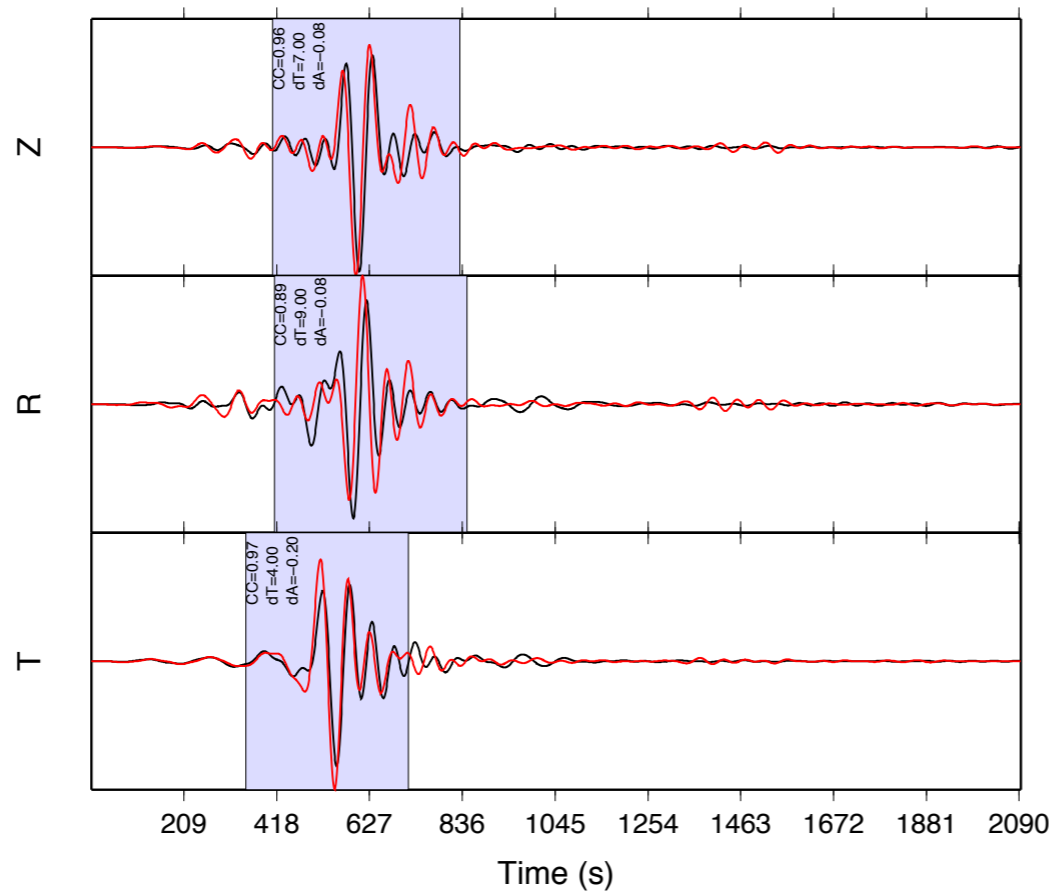


Radial anisotropic sensitivity kernels



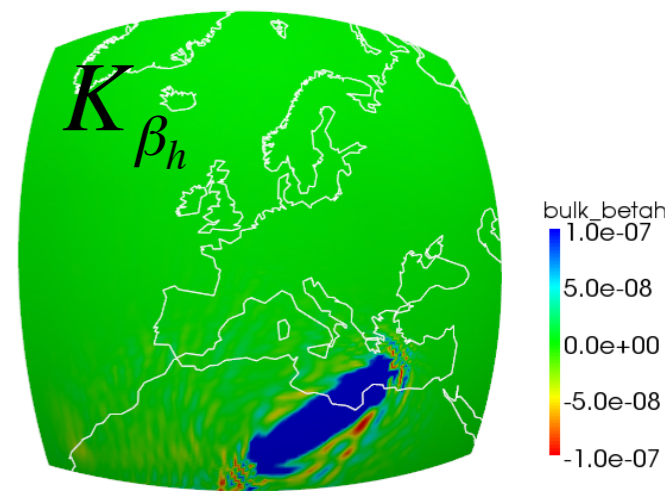
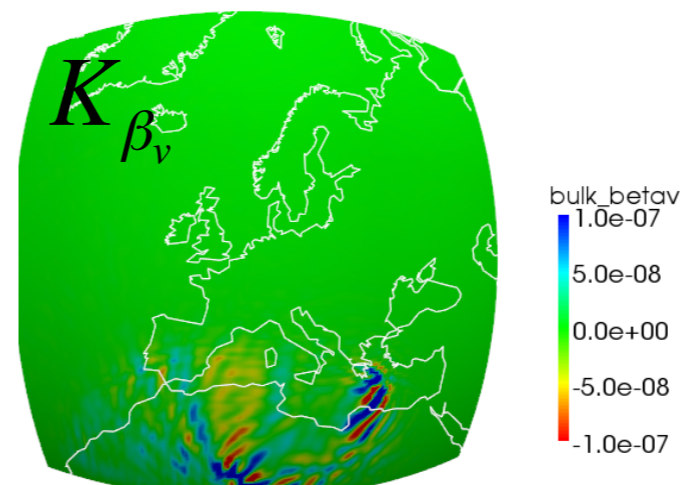
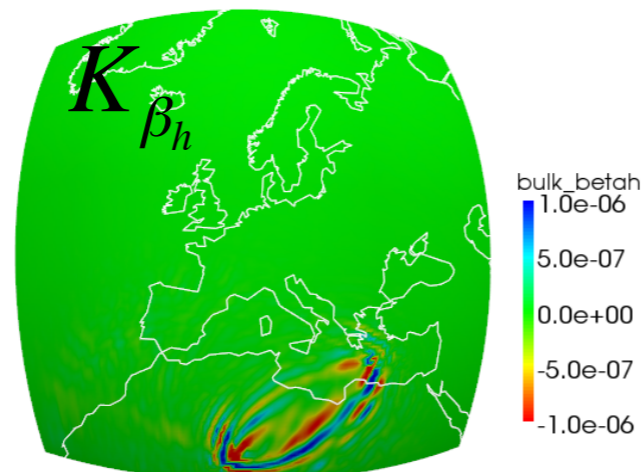
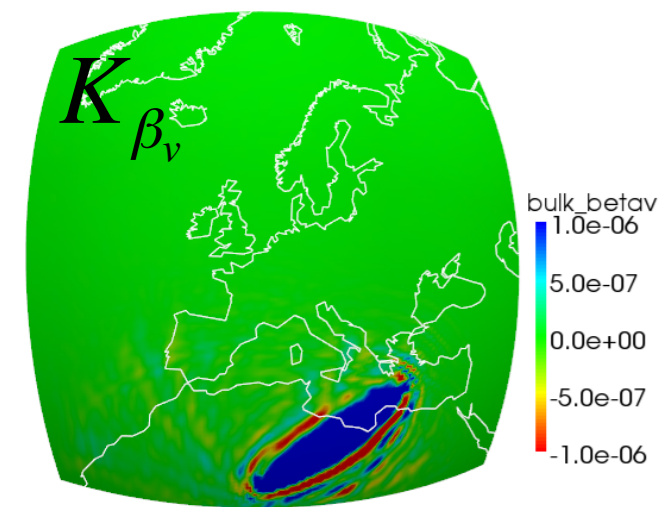
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Rayleigh wave measurements

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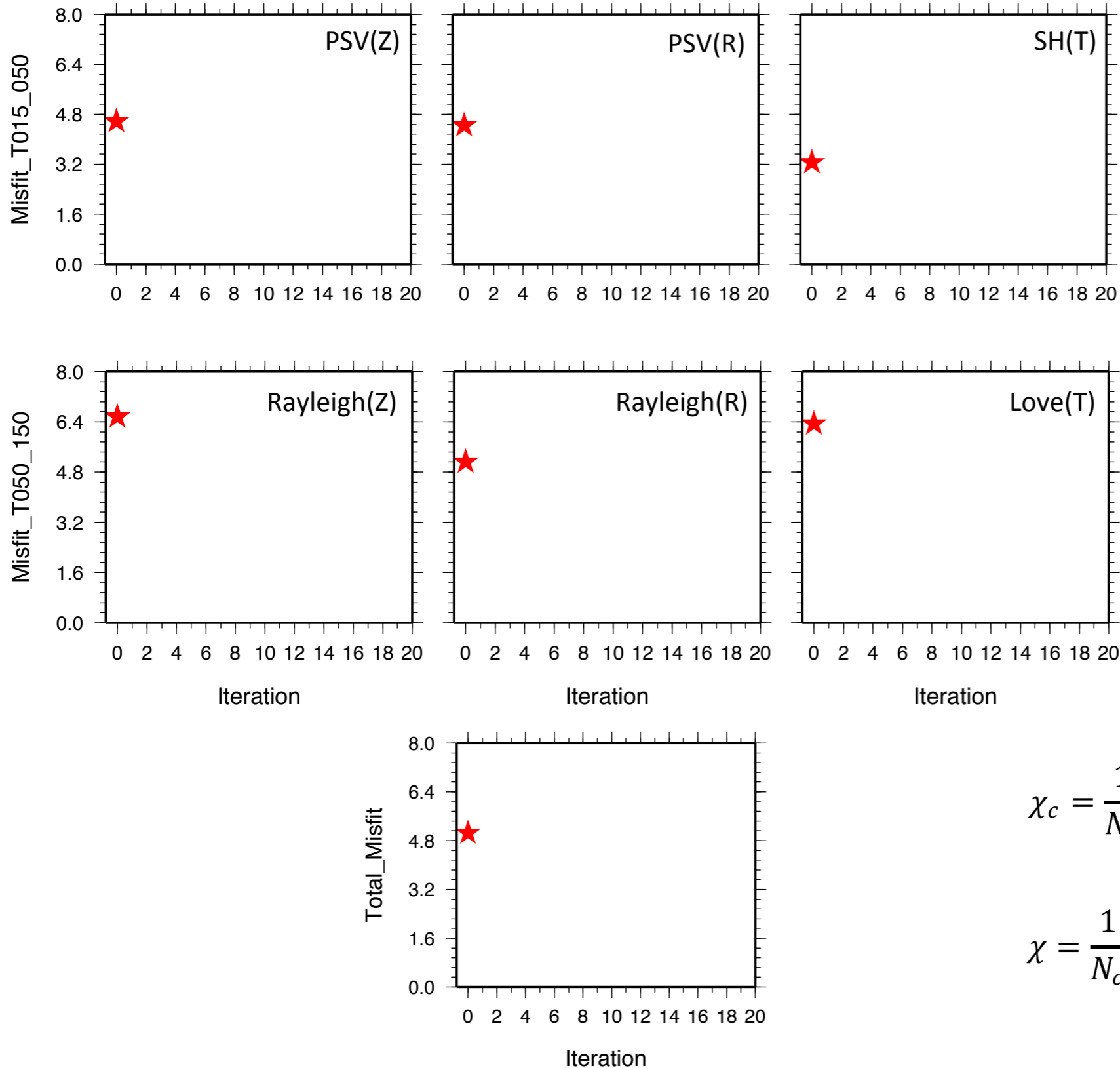


Misfit function for EU00

Vertical

Radial

Transverse



$$\chi_c = \frac{1}{N_s} \sum_s \frac{1}{N_p} \sum_p \int W_p \left(\frac{\Delta\tau_p(\omega)}{\sigma_p(\omega)} \right)^2 d\omega$$

$$\chi = \frac{1}{N_c} \sum_c \chi_c$$

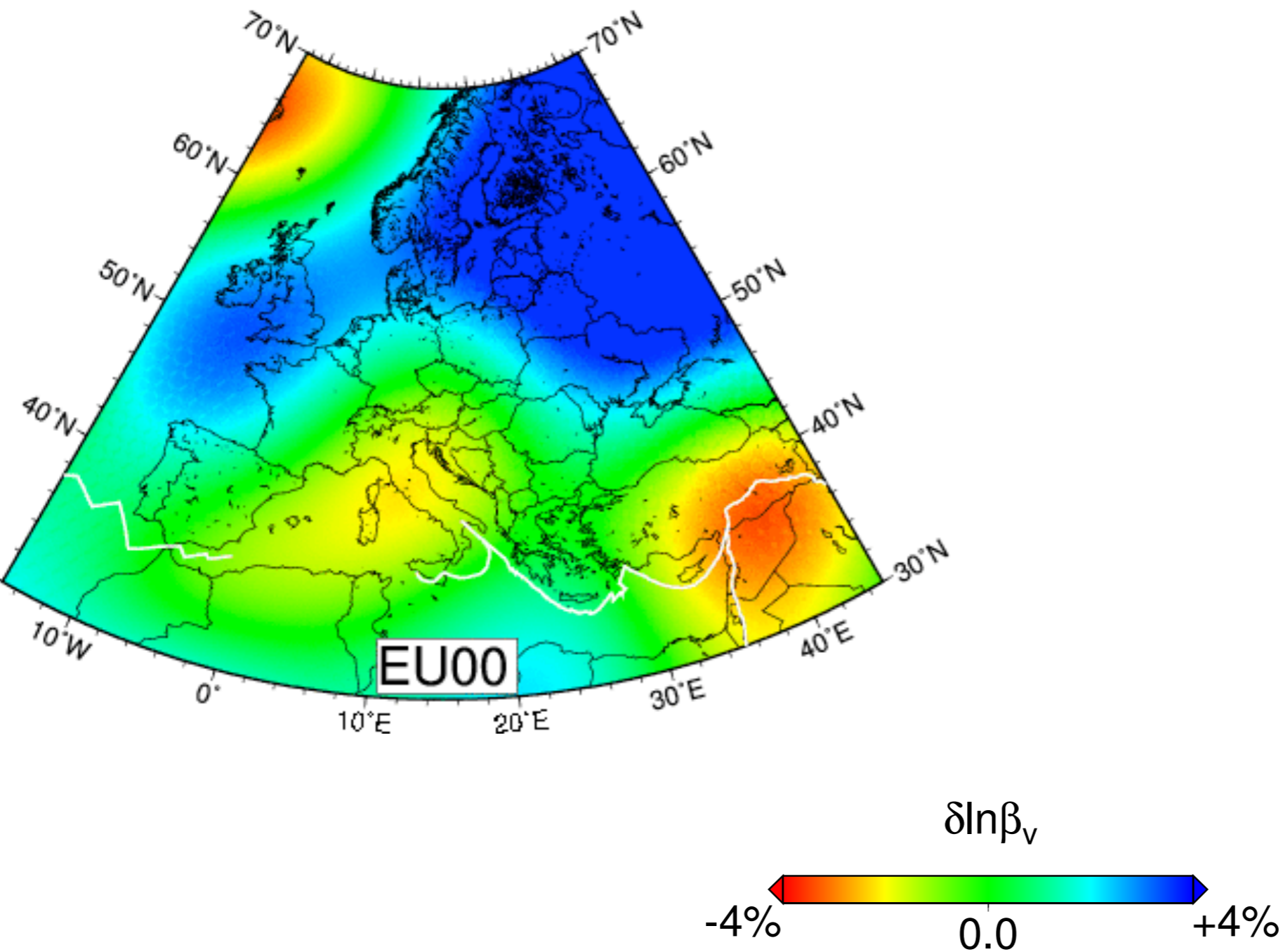
Np: number of measurements per event
 Ns: number of events
 Nc: number of contributions



EU00 versus iterative models at 75 km

S362ANI

(Kustowski, Ekström and Dziewoński, 2008)

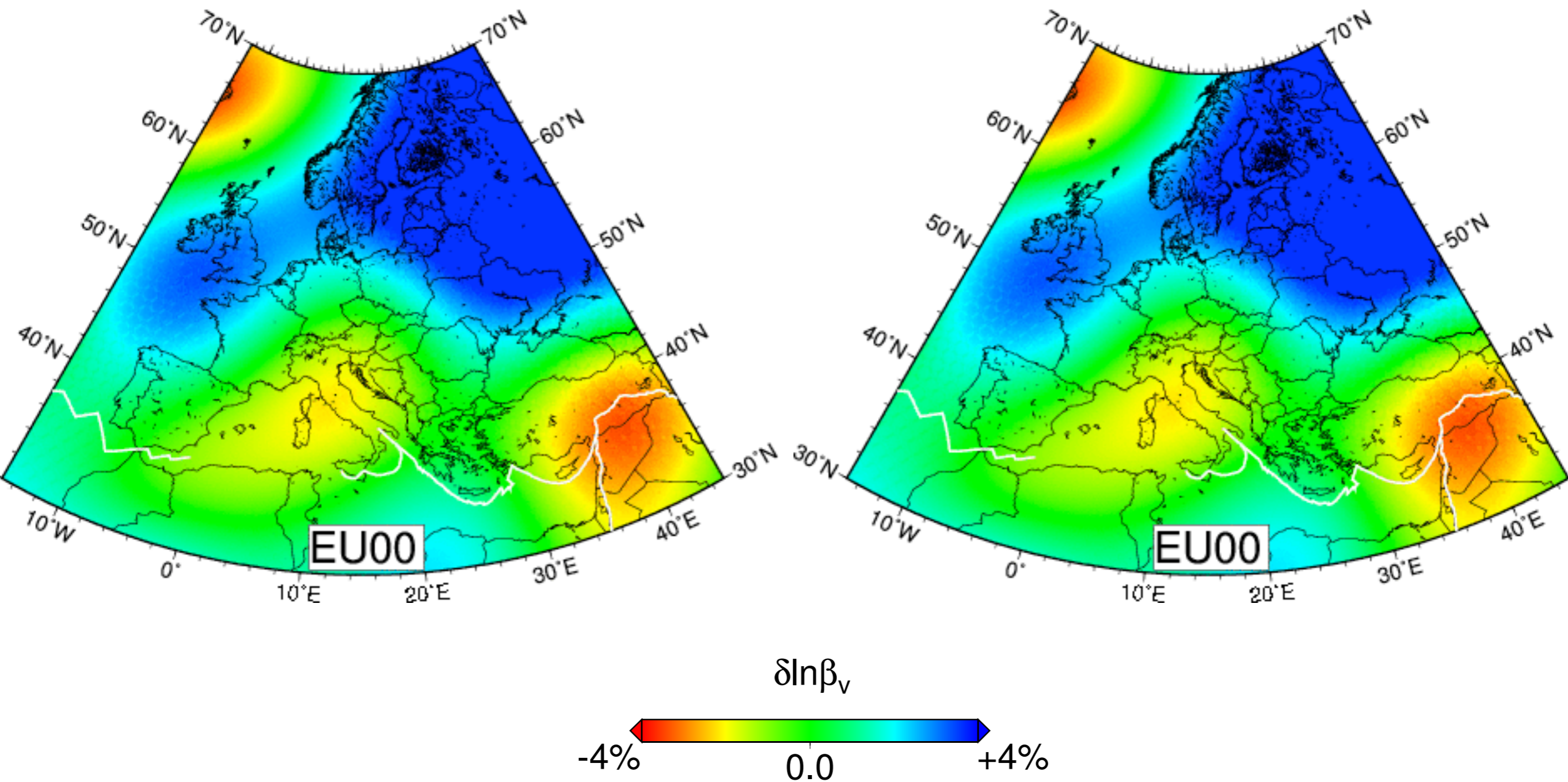




EU00 versus iterative models at 75 km

S362ANI

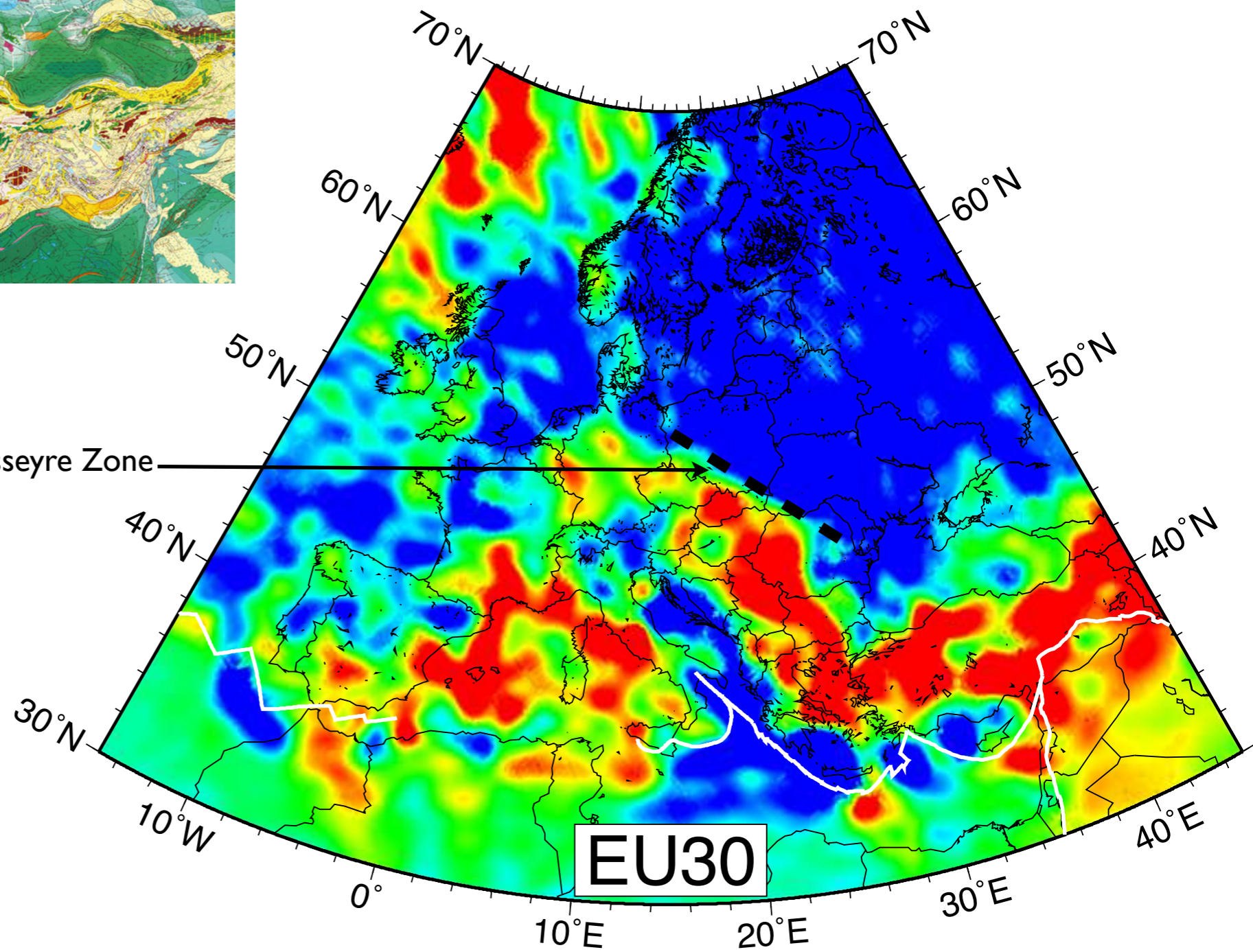
(Kustowski, Ekström and Dziewoński, 2008)



Geological features of EU30 at 75 km



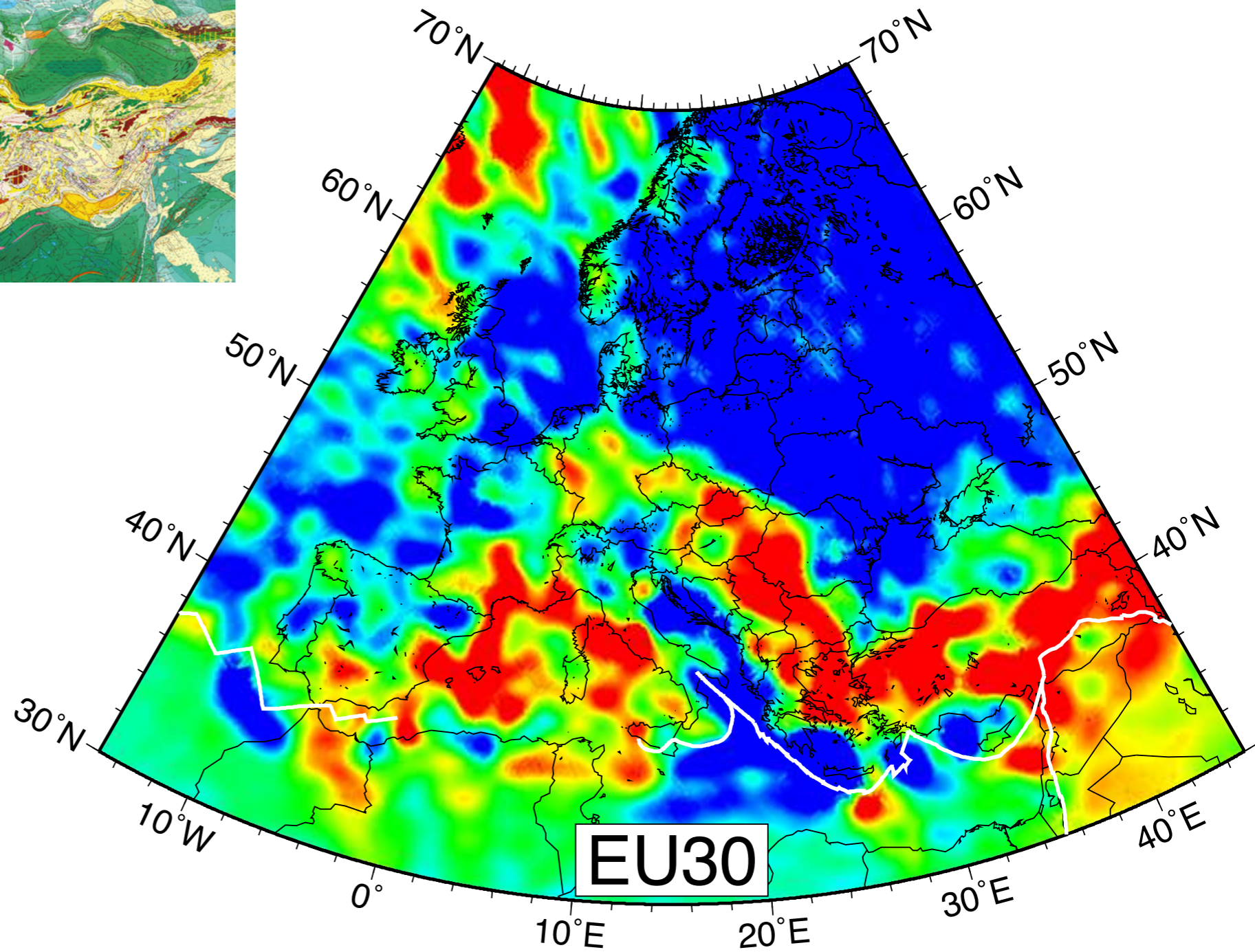
Tornquist-Teisseyre Zone



Geological features of EU30 at 75 km



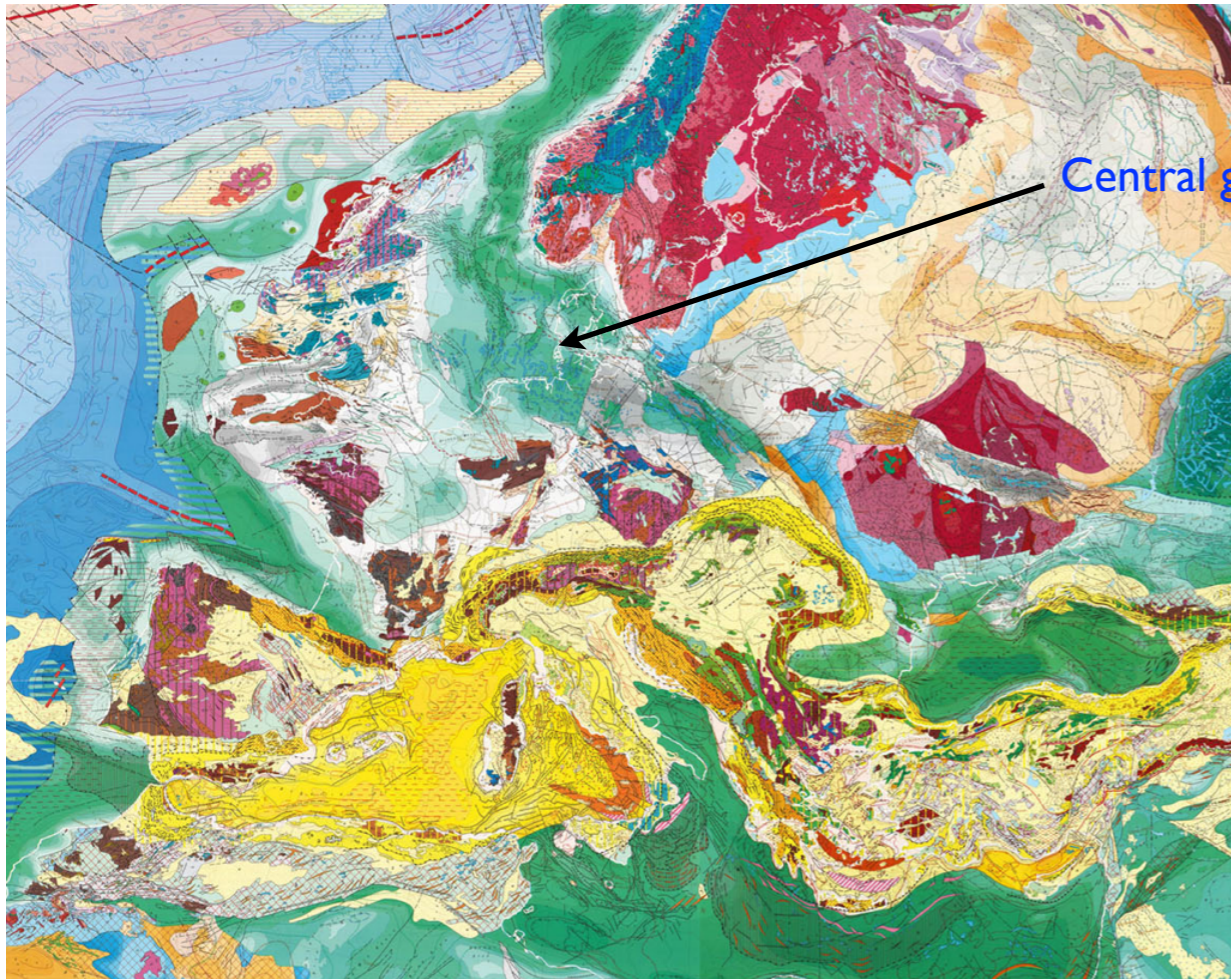
Tornquist-Teisseyre Zone



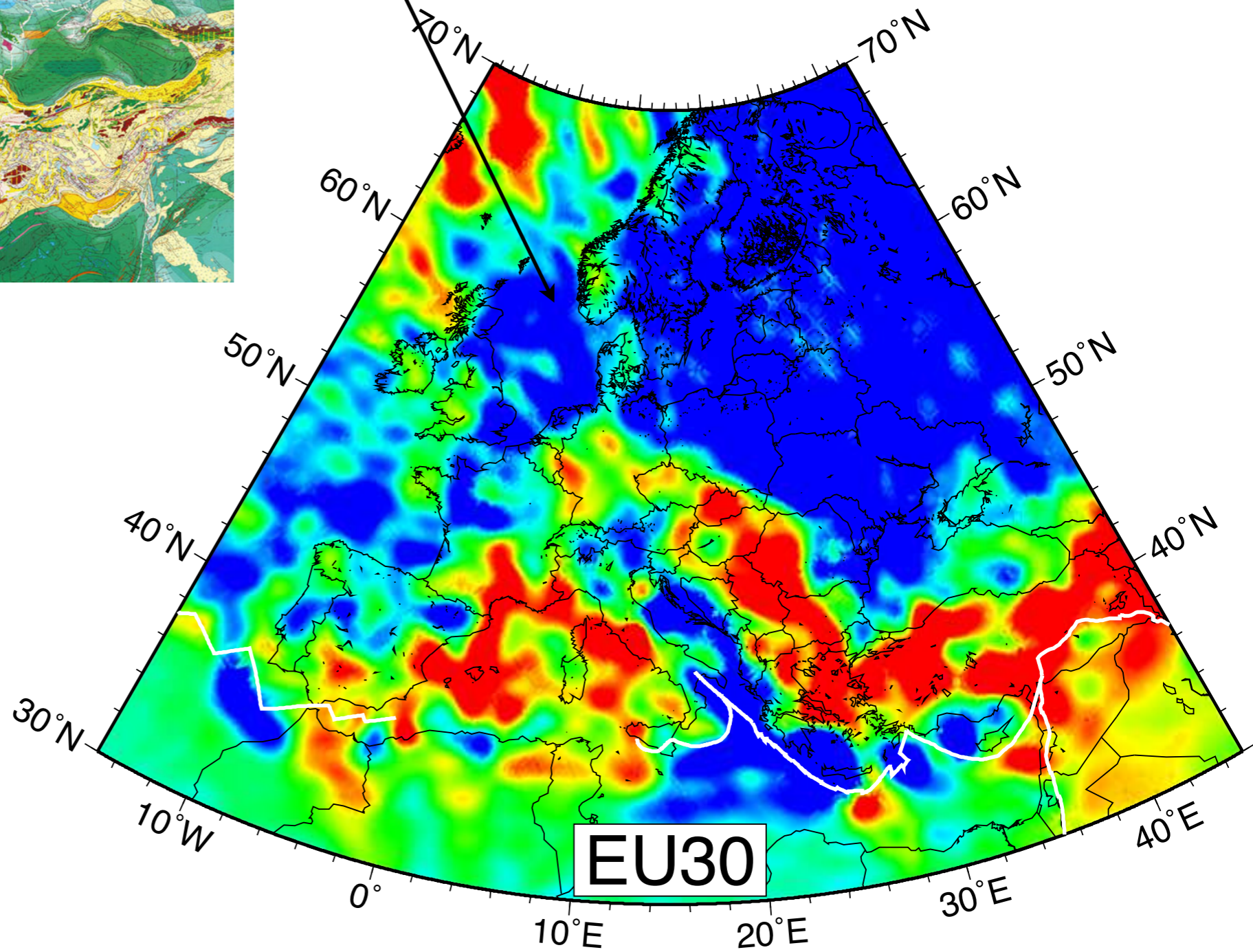
Geological features of EU30 at 75 km



Central graben



Tornquist-Teisseyre Zone



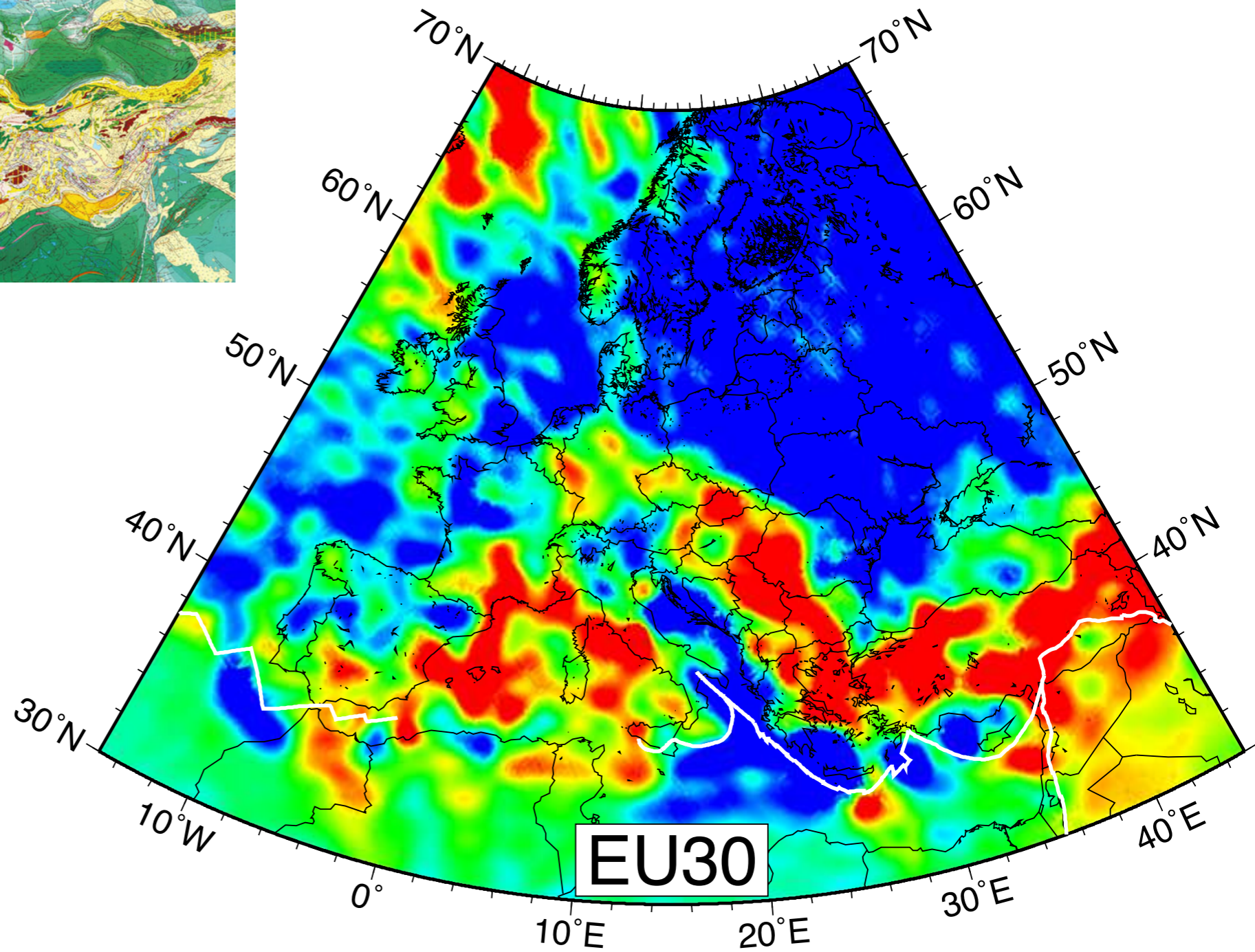
EU30

Geological features of EU30 at 75 km



Tornquist-Teisseyre Zone

Central graben



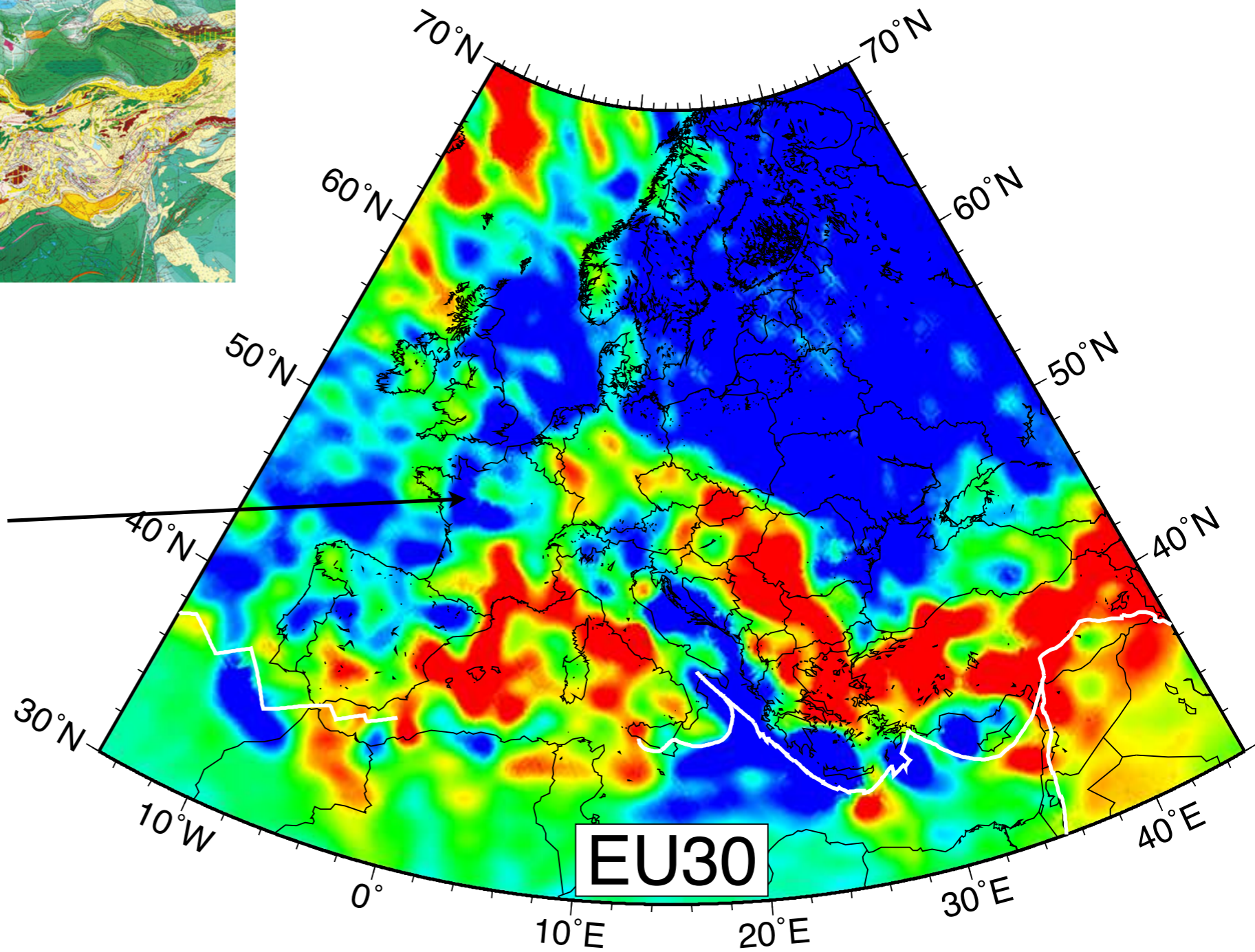
Geological features of EU30 at 75 km



Tornquist-Teisseyre Zone

Central graben

Armorican massif



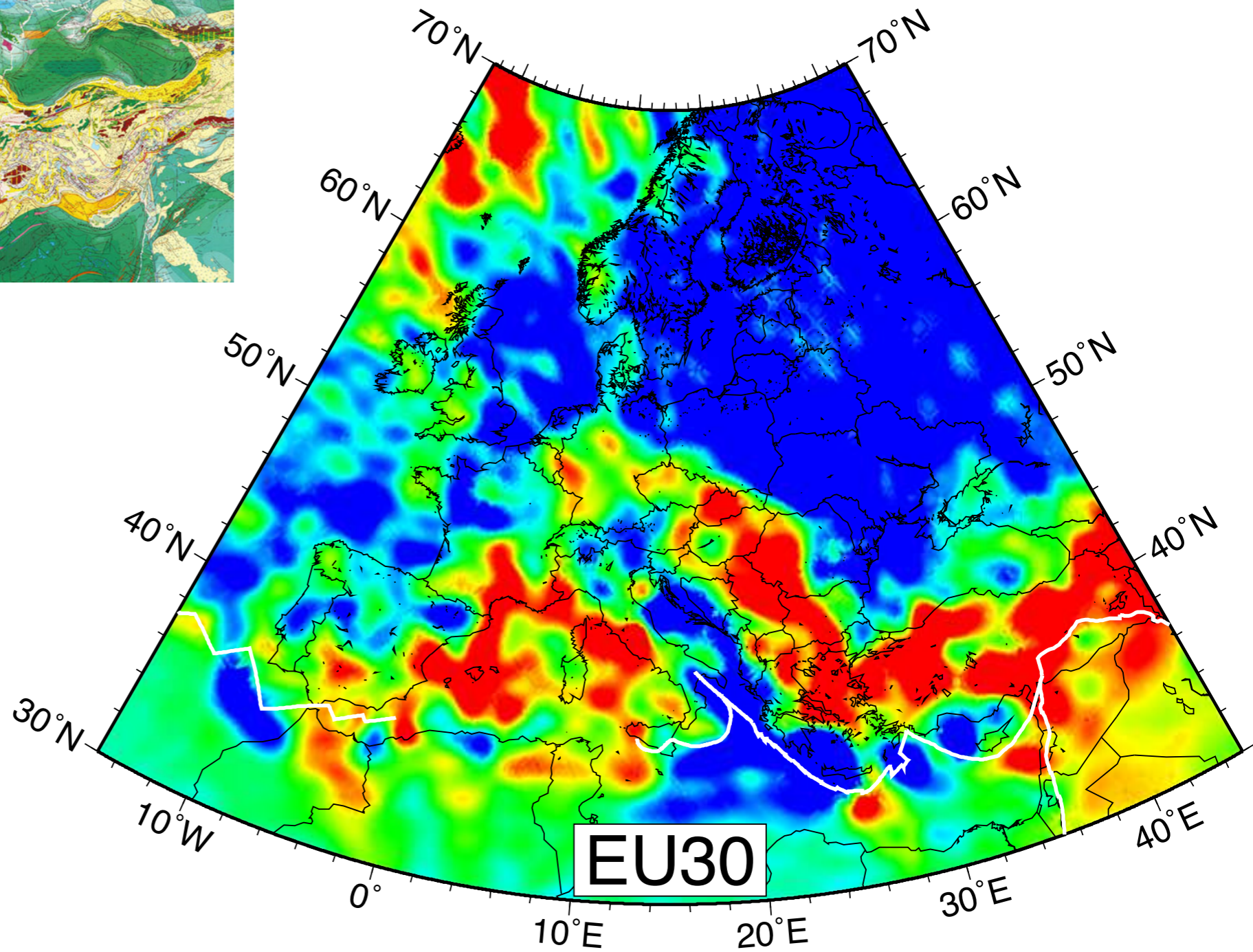
Geological features of EU30 at 75 km



Tornquist-Teisseyre Zone

Central graben

Armorican massif



Geological features of EU30 at 75 km

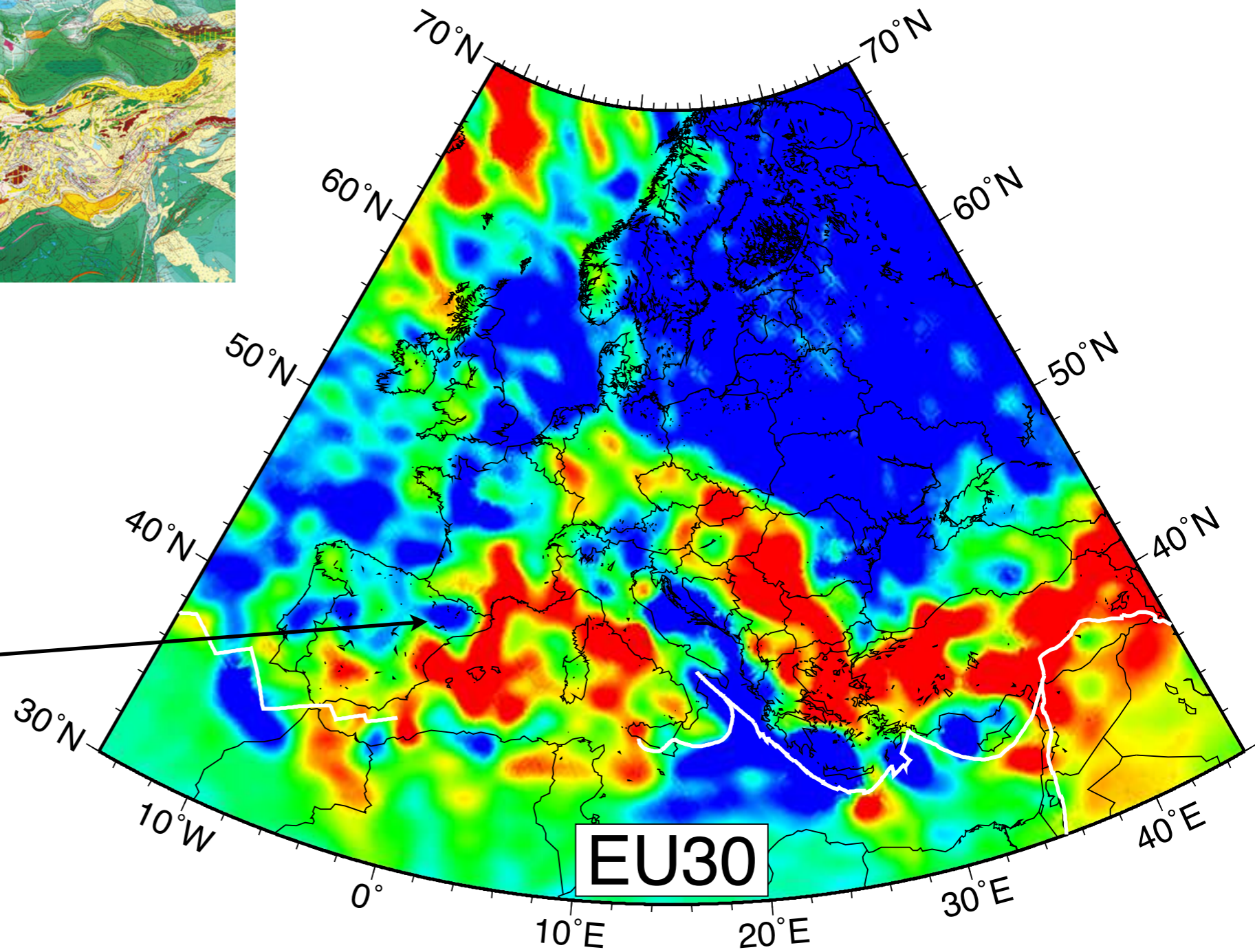


Tornquist-Teisseyre Zone

Central graben

Armorican massif

Pyrenees



Geological features of EU30 at 75 km

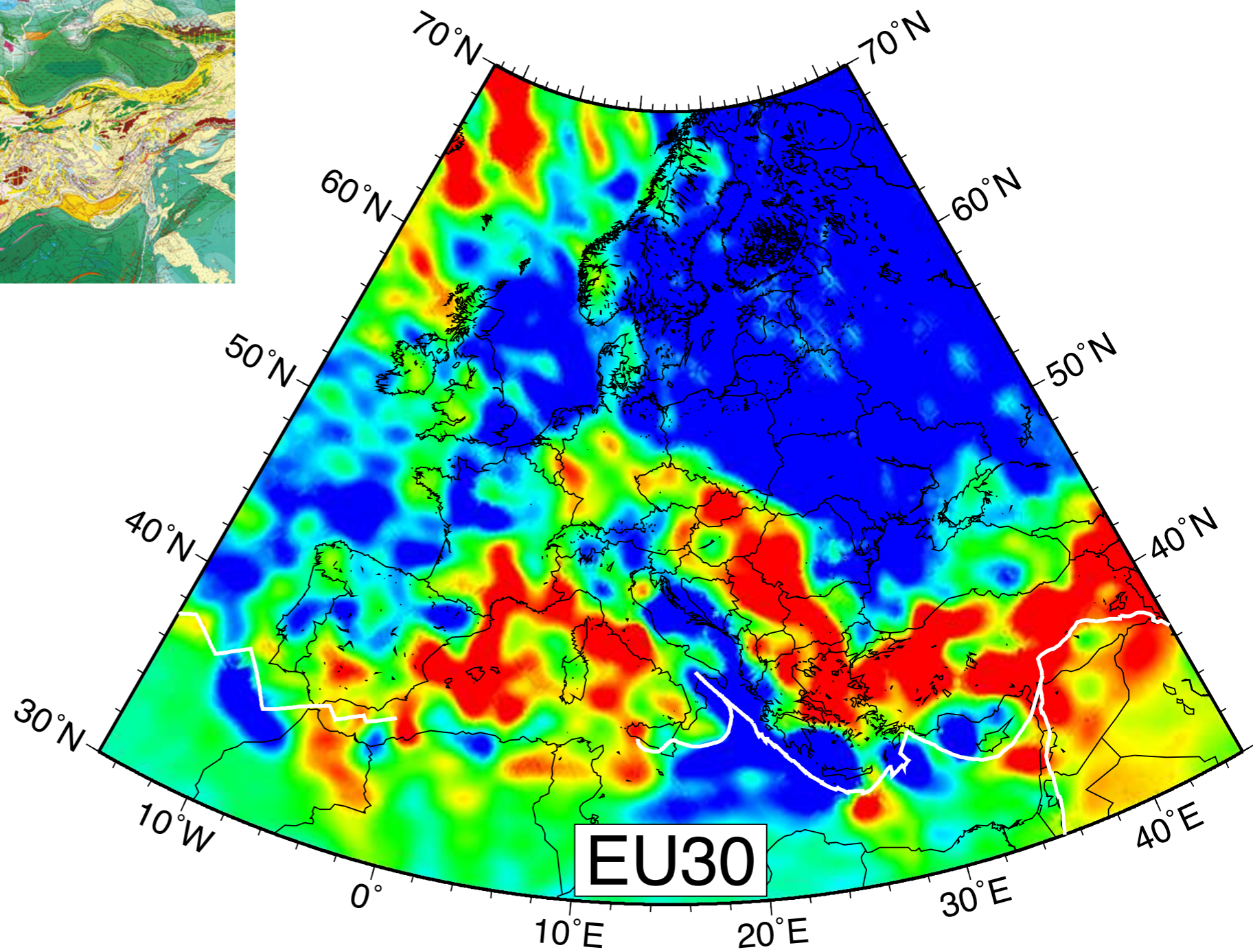


Tornquist-Teisseyre Zone

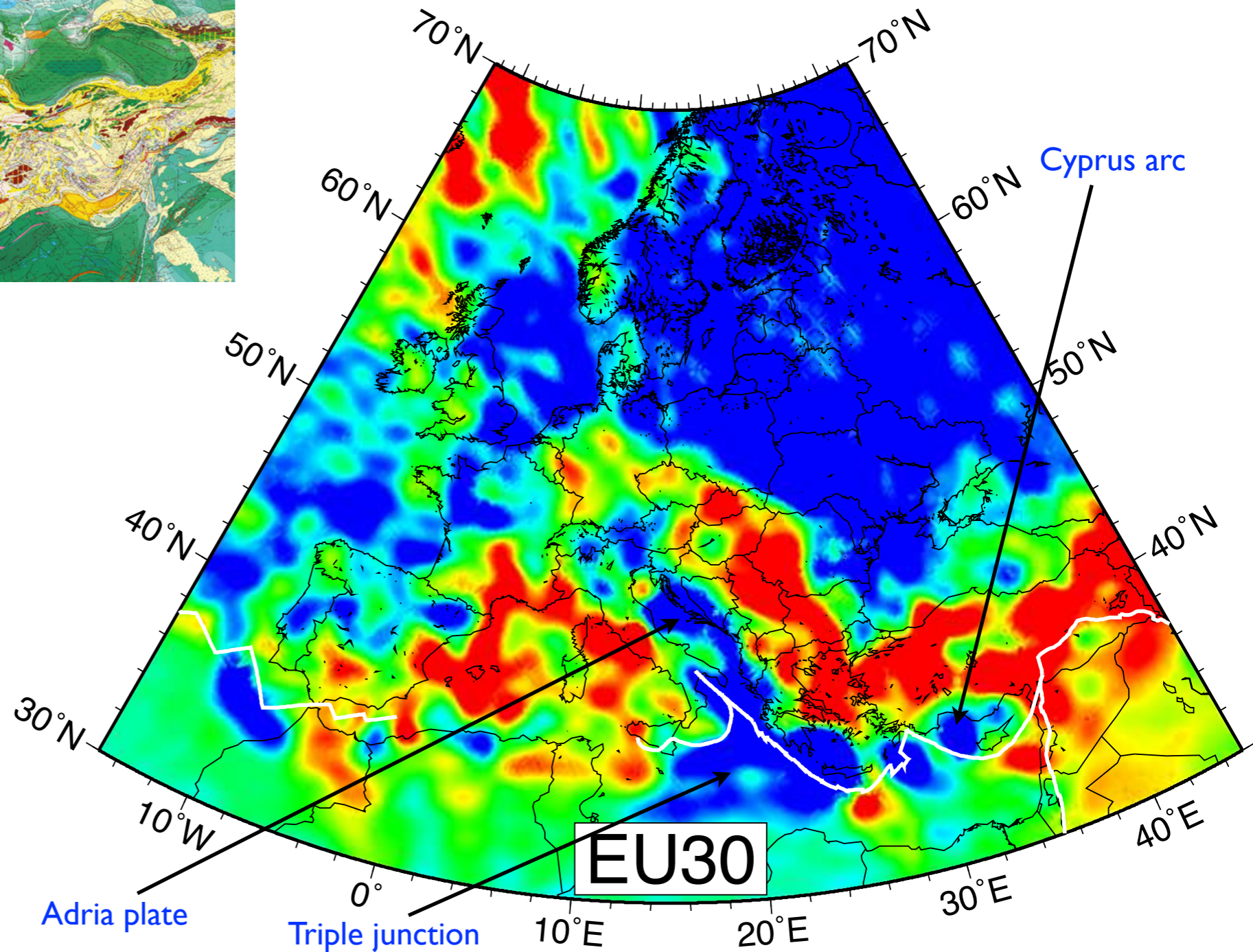
Central graben

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Geological features of EU30 at 75 km



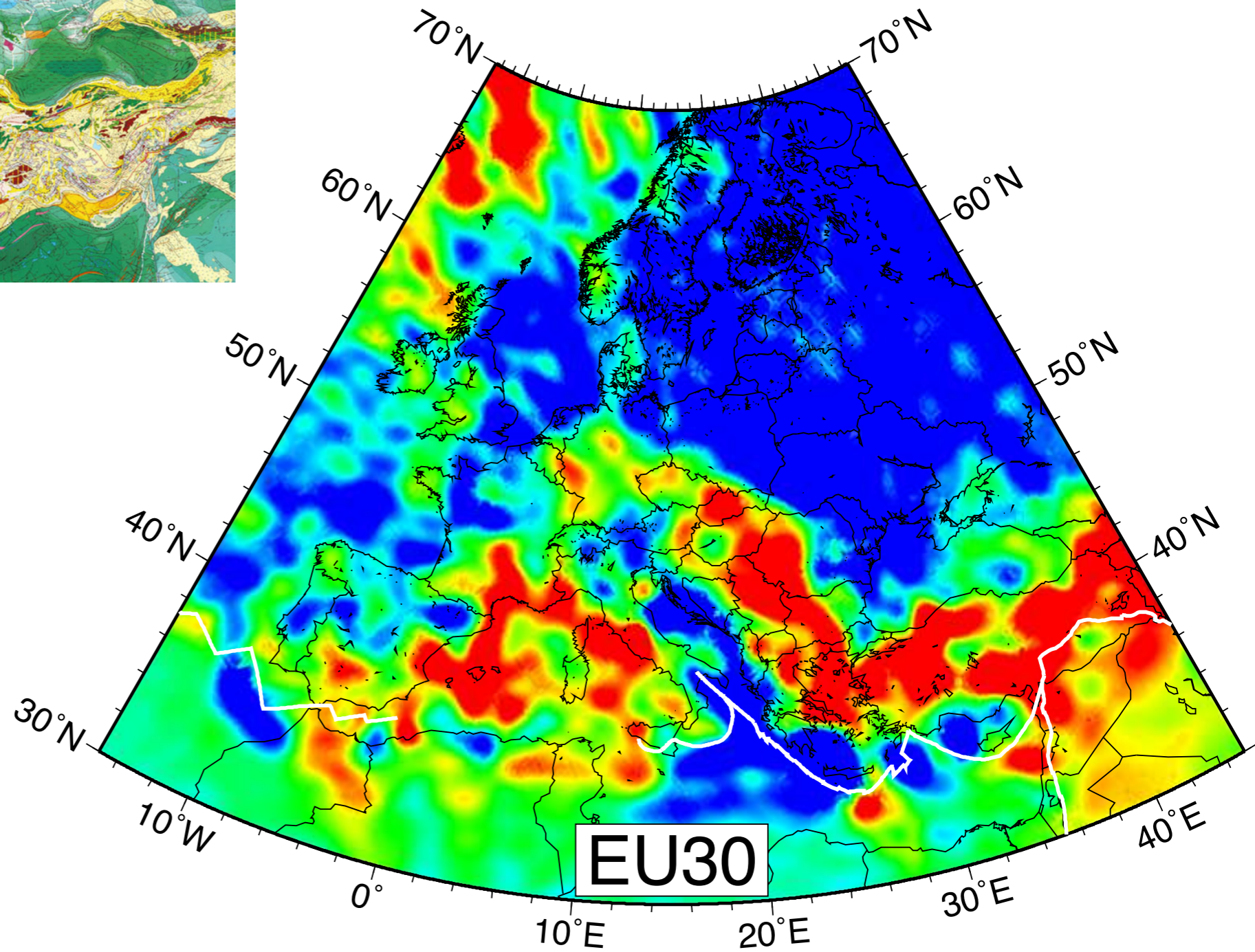
Tornquist-Teisseyre Zone

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Geological features of EU30 at 75 km



Tornquist-Teisseyre Zone

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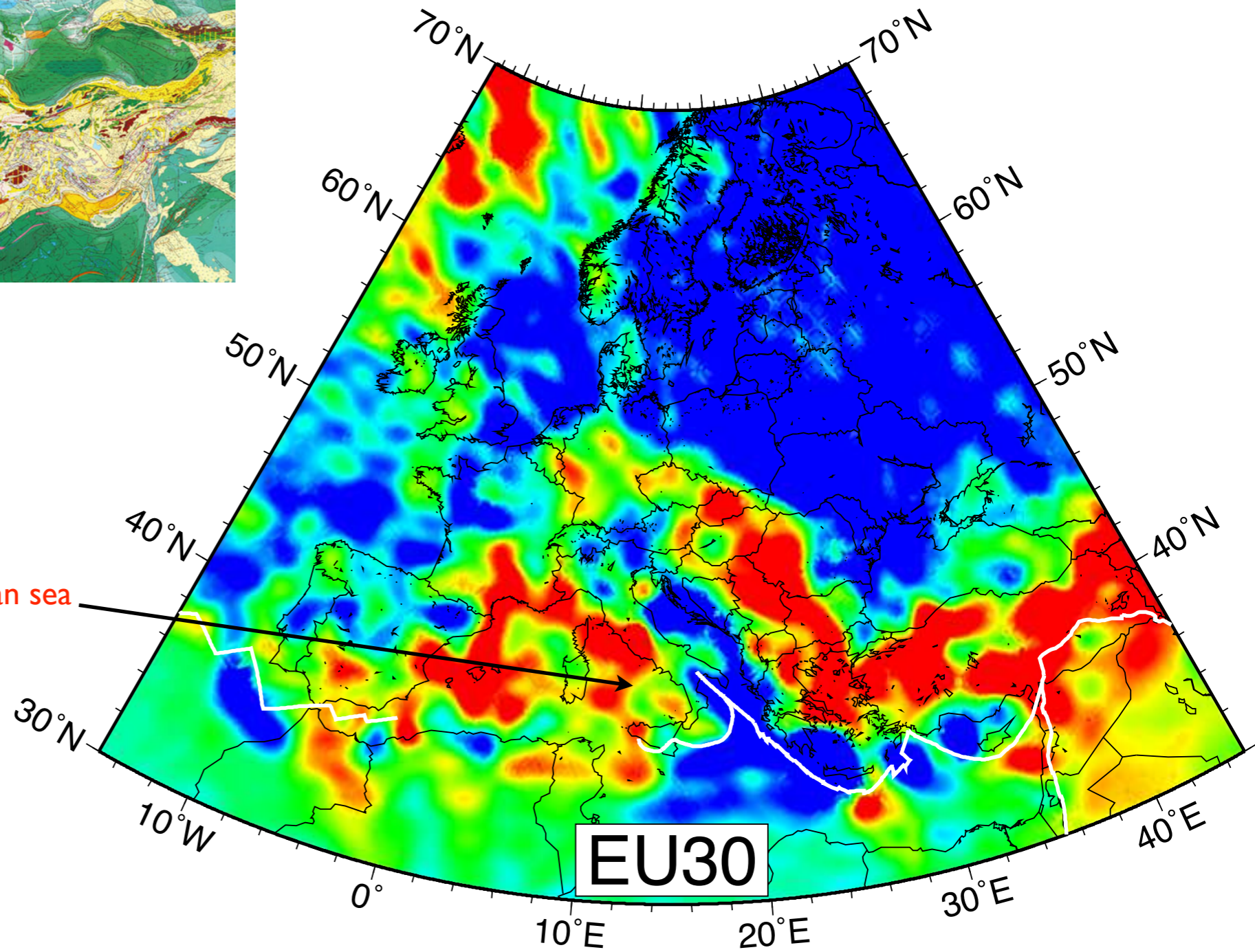
Pyrenees

Adria plate

Triple junction

Cyprus arc

Geological features of EU30 at 75 km



Tornquist-Teisseyre Zone

Central graben

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Pyrenees

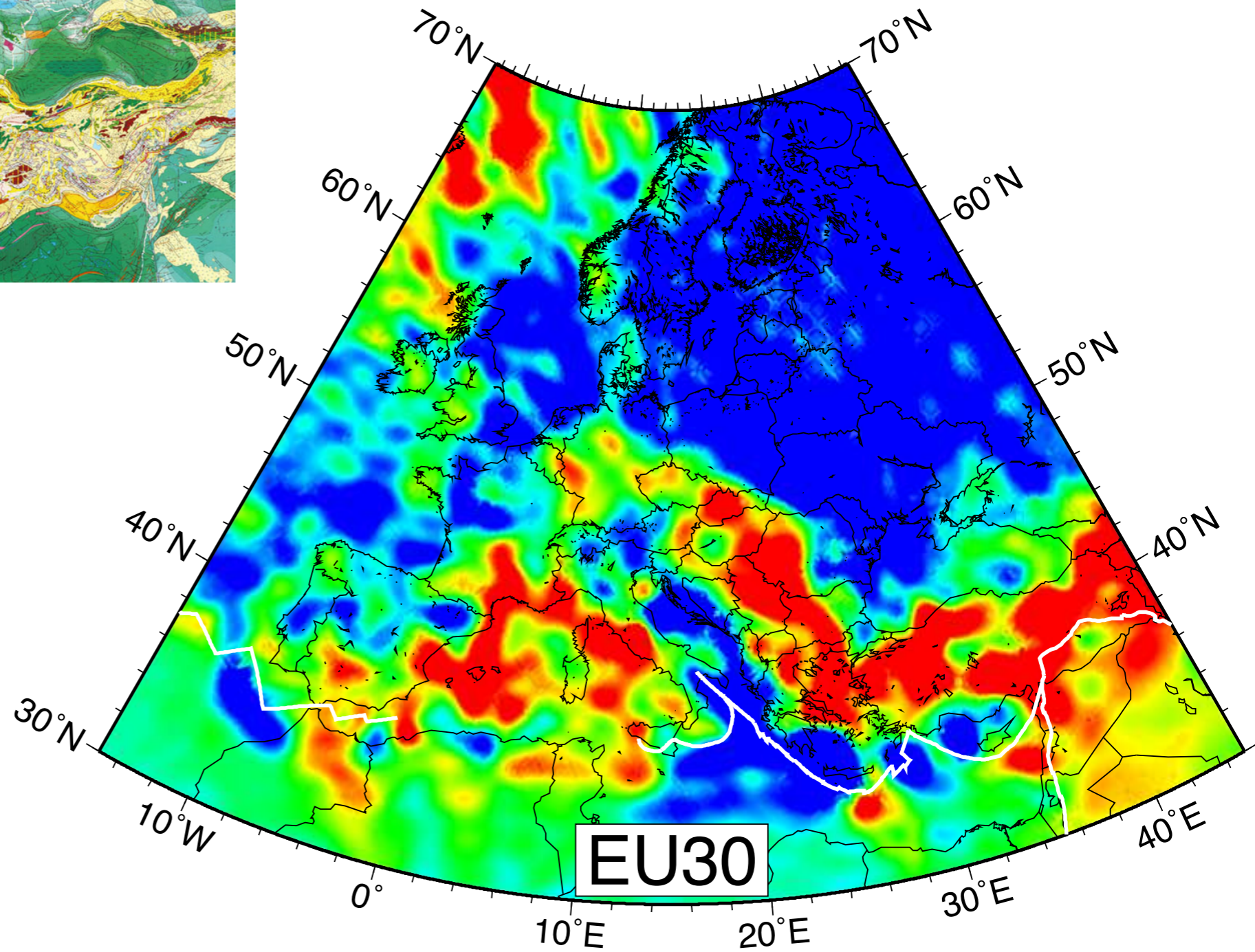
Adria plate

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Cyprus arc

Tyrrhenian sea

Geological features of EU30 at 75 km



Tornquist-Teisseyre Zone

Central graben

Tyrrhenian sea

Armorican massif

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Adria plate

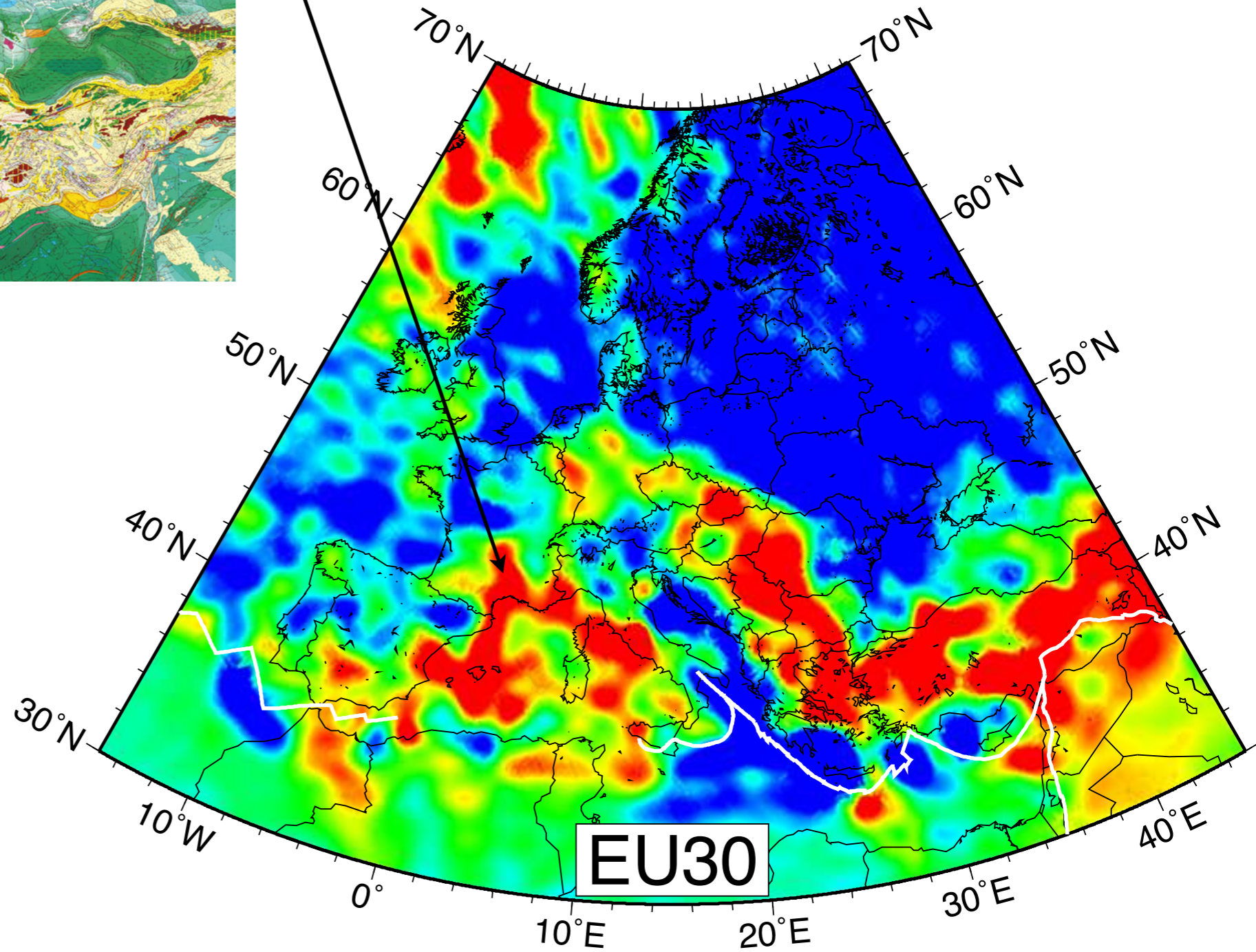
Triple junction

Cyprus arc

Geological features of EU30 at 75 km



Massif Central



Tornquist-Teisseyre Zone

Central graben Tyrrhenian sea

Armorican massif

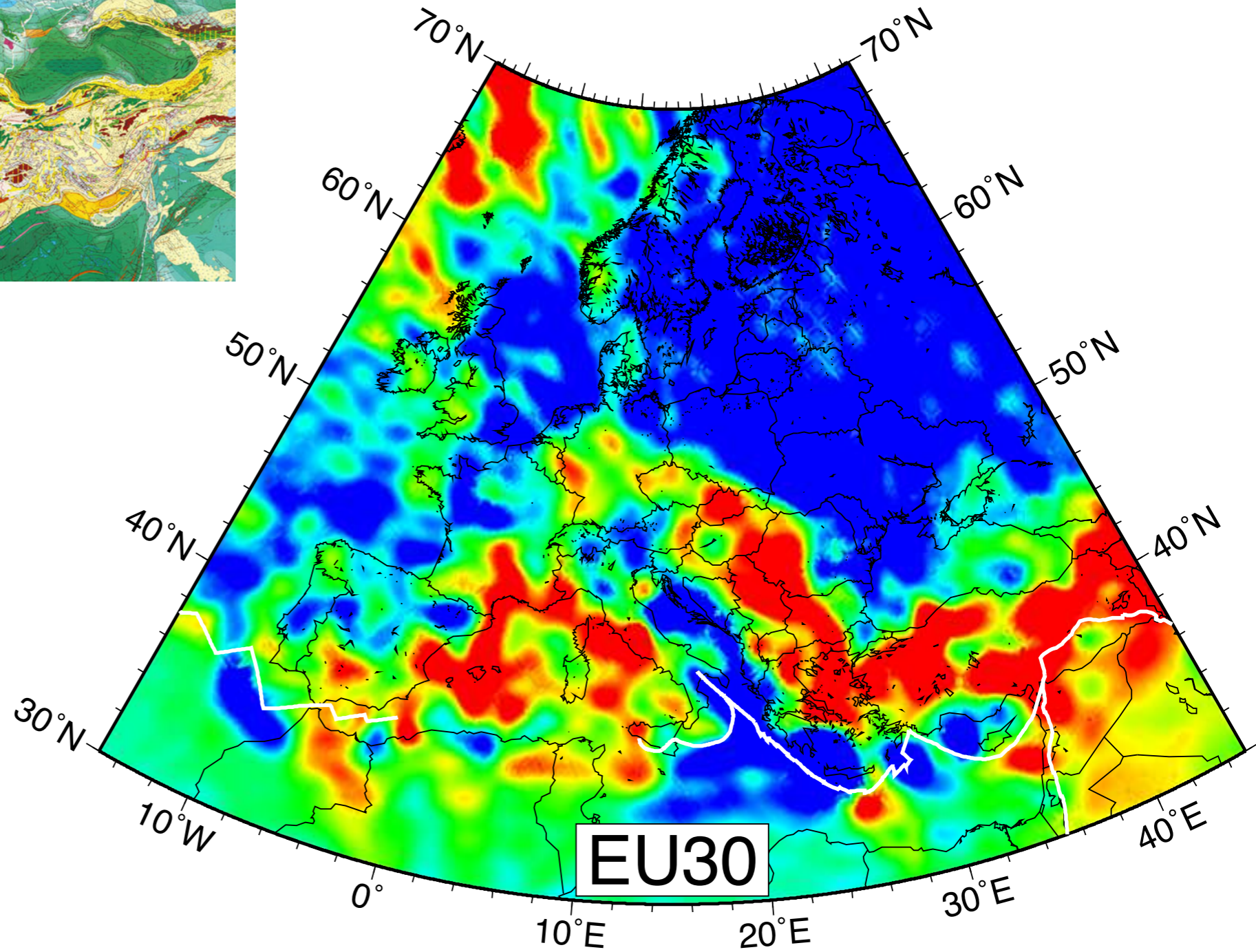
Pyrenees

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Geological features of EU30 at 75 km



Tornquist-Teisseyre Zone

Central graben Tyrrhenian sea

Armorican massif Massif Central

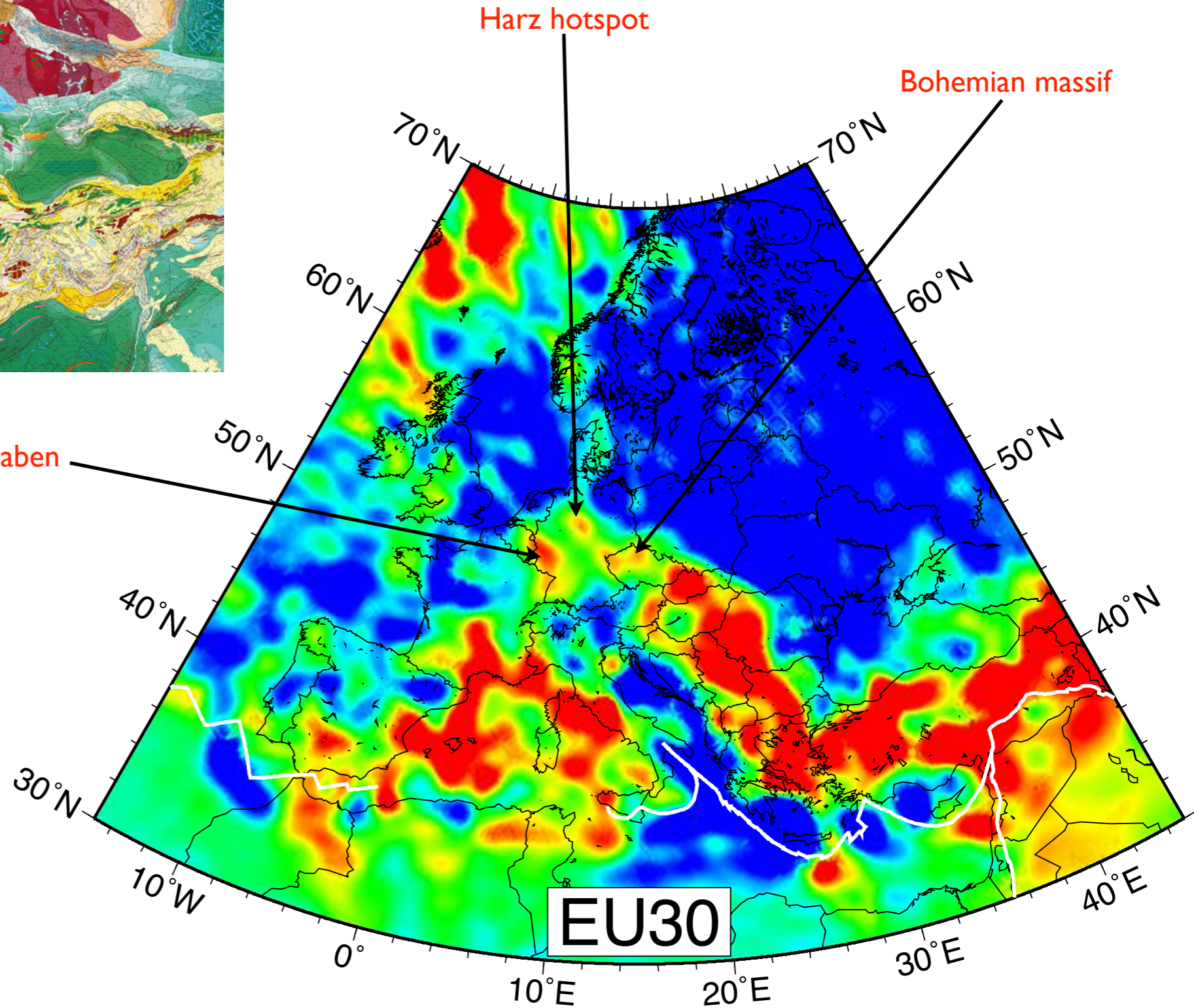
Pyrenees

Adria plate

Triple junction

Cyprus arc

Geological features of EU30 at 75 km



Tornquist-Teisseyre Zone

Rhine graben

Central graben

Tyrrhenian sea

Armorican massif

Massif Central

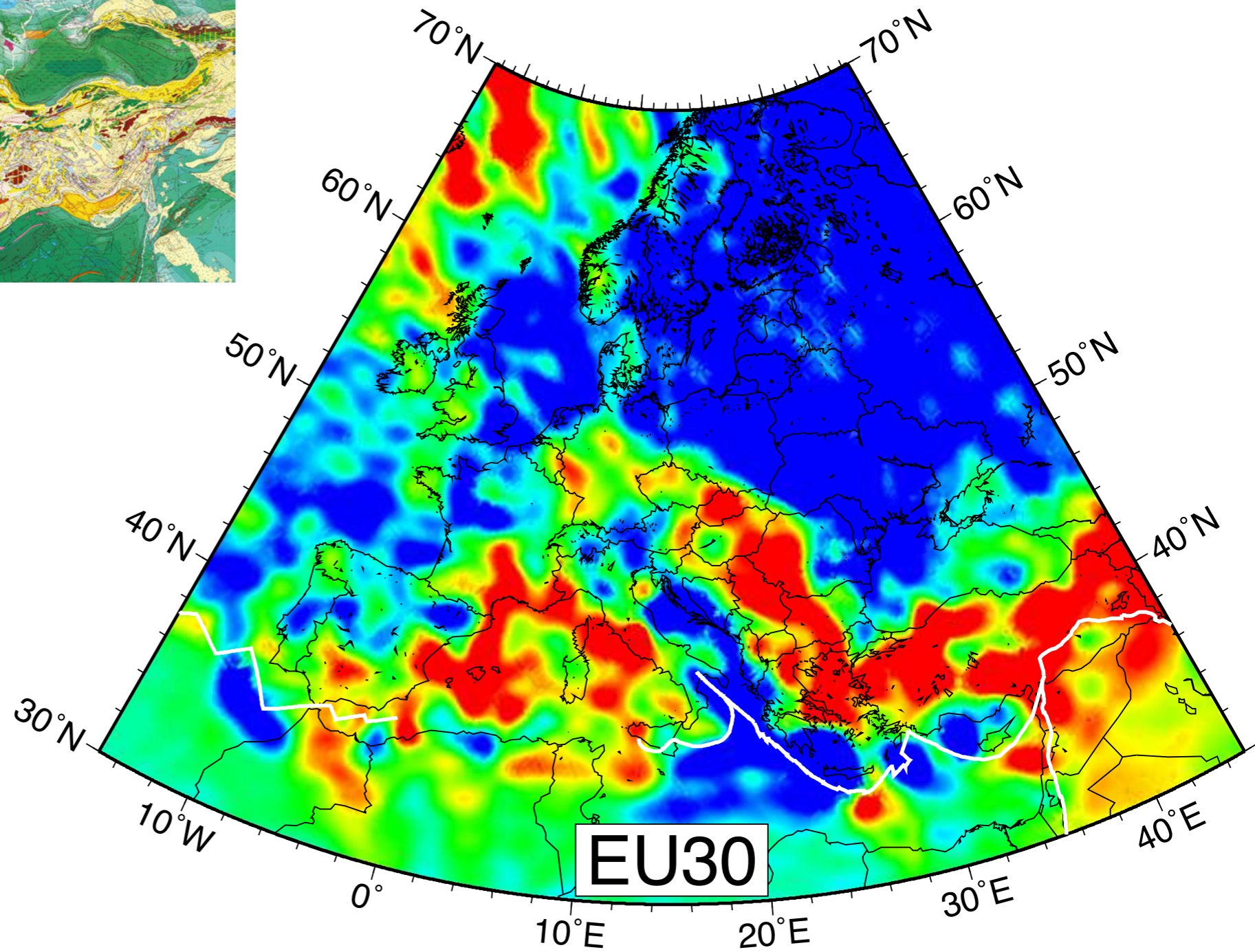
Pyrenees

Adria plate

Triple junction

Cyprus arc

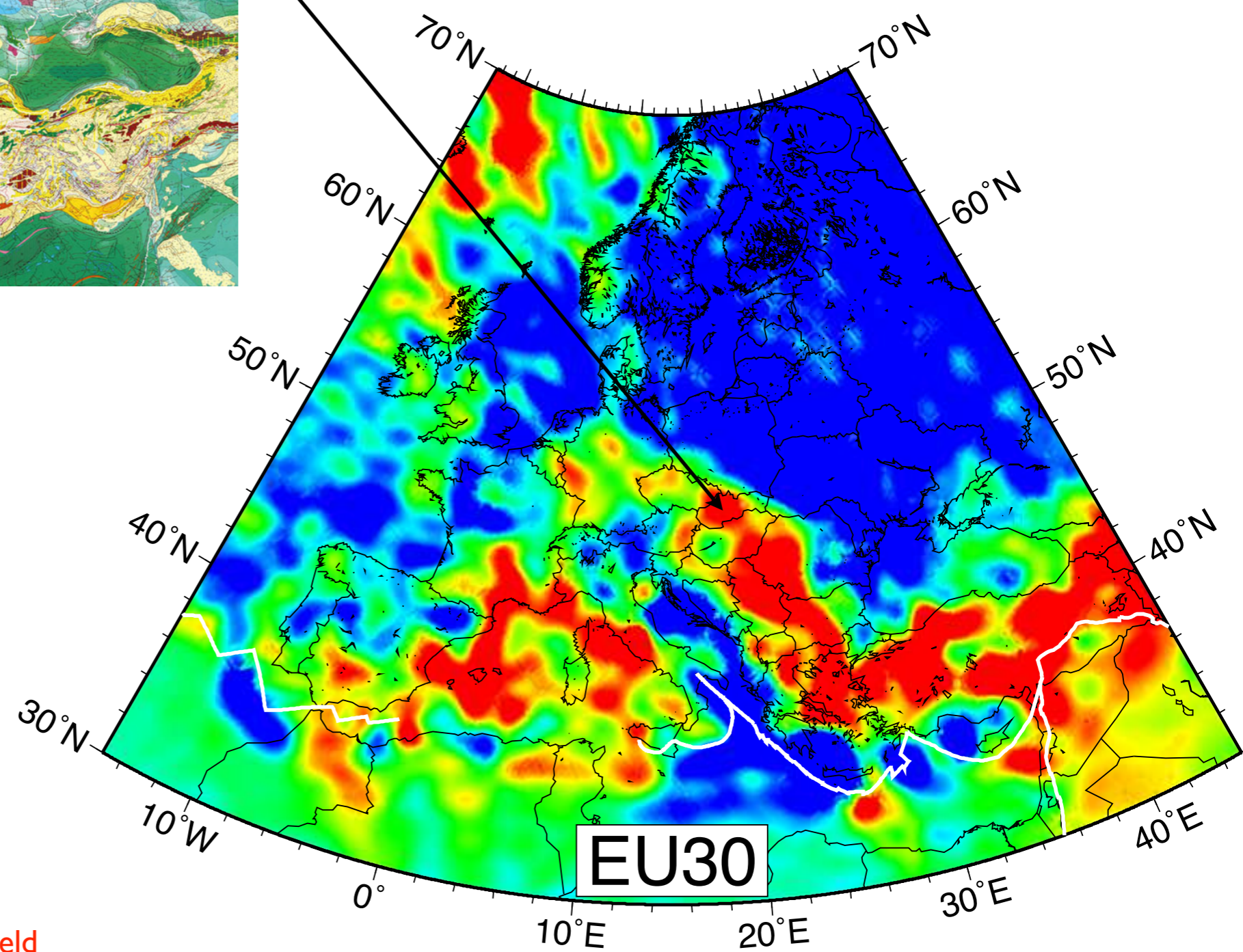
Geological features of EU30 at 75 km



Tornquist-Teisseyre Zone

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| Central graben | Tyrrhenian sea |
| Armorican massif | Massif Central |
| Pyrenees | Rhine graben |
| Adria plate | Harz hotspot |
| Triple junction | Bohemian massif |
| Cyprus arc | |

Geological features of EU30 at 75 km

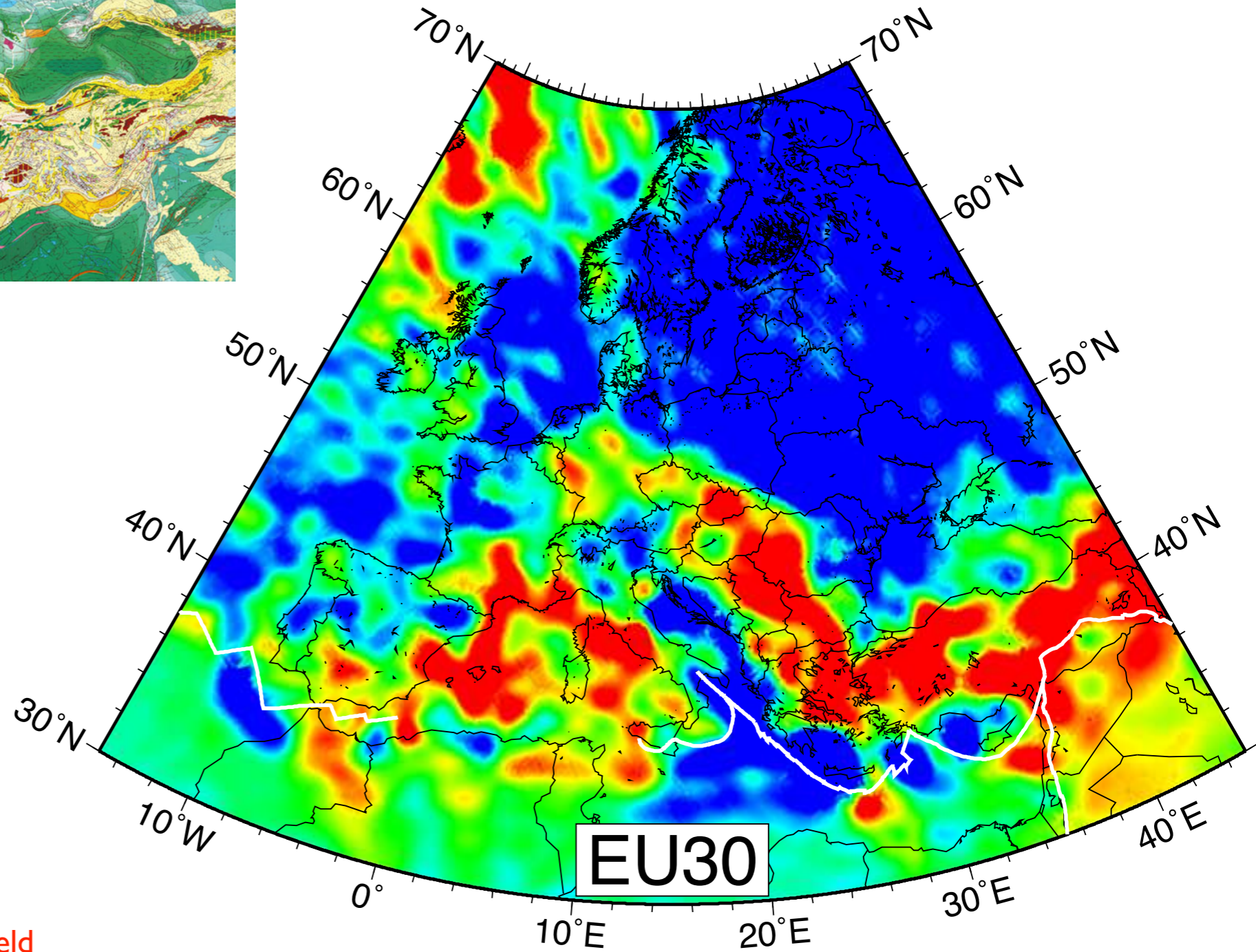


Tornquist-Teisseyre Zone

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★ CSVF: Central Slovakian Volcanic Field

Geological features of EU30 at 75 km

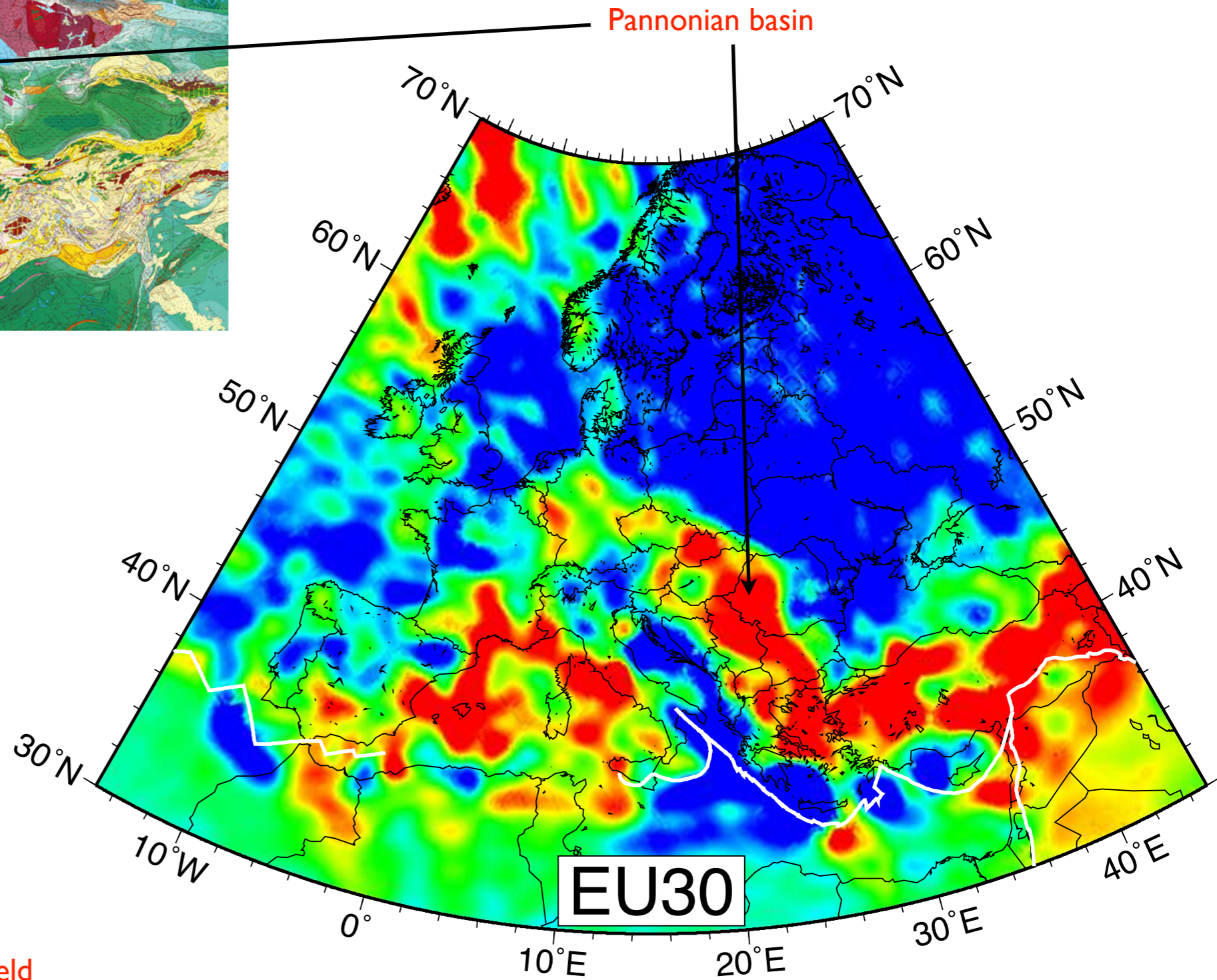


Tornquist-Teisseyre Zone

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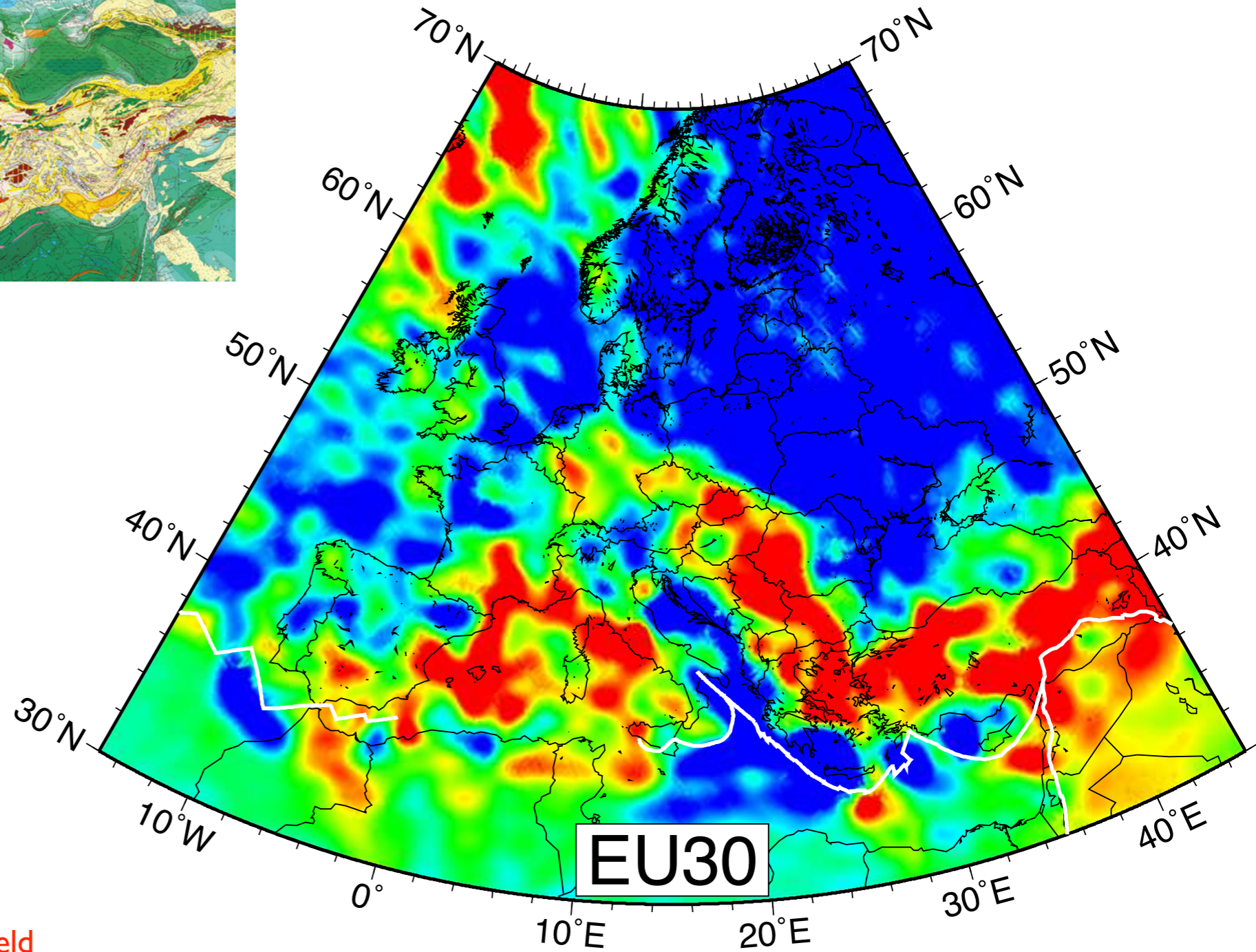


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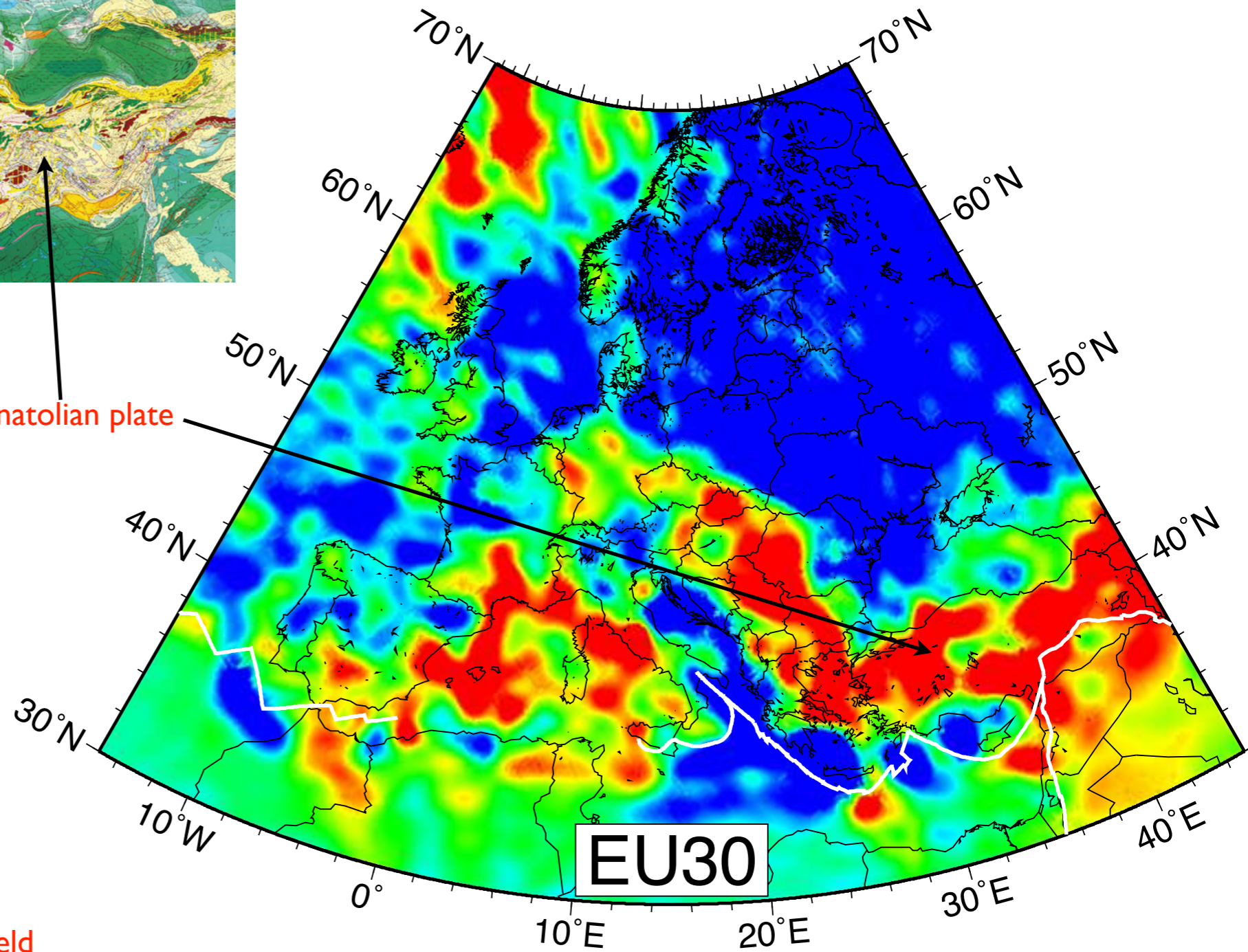


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| | Pannonian basin |

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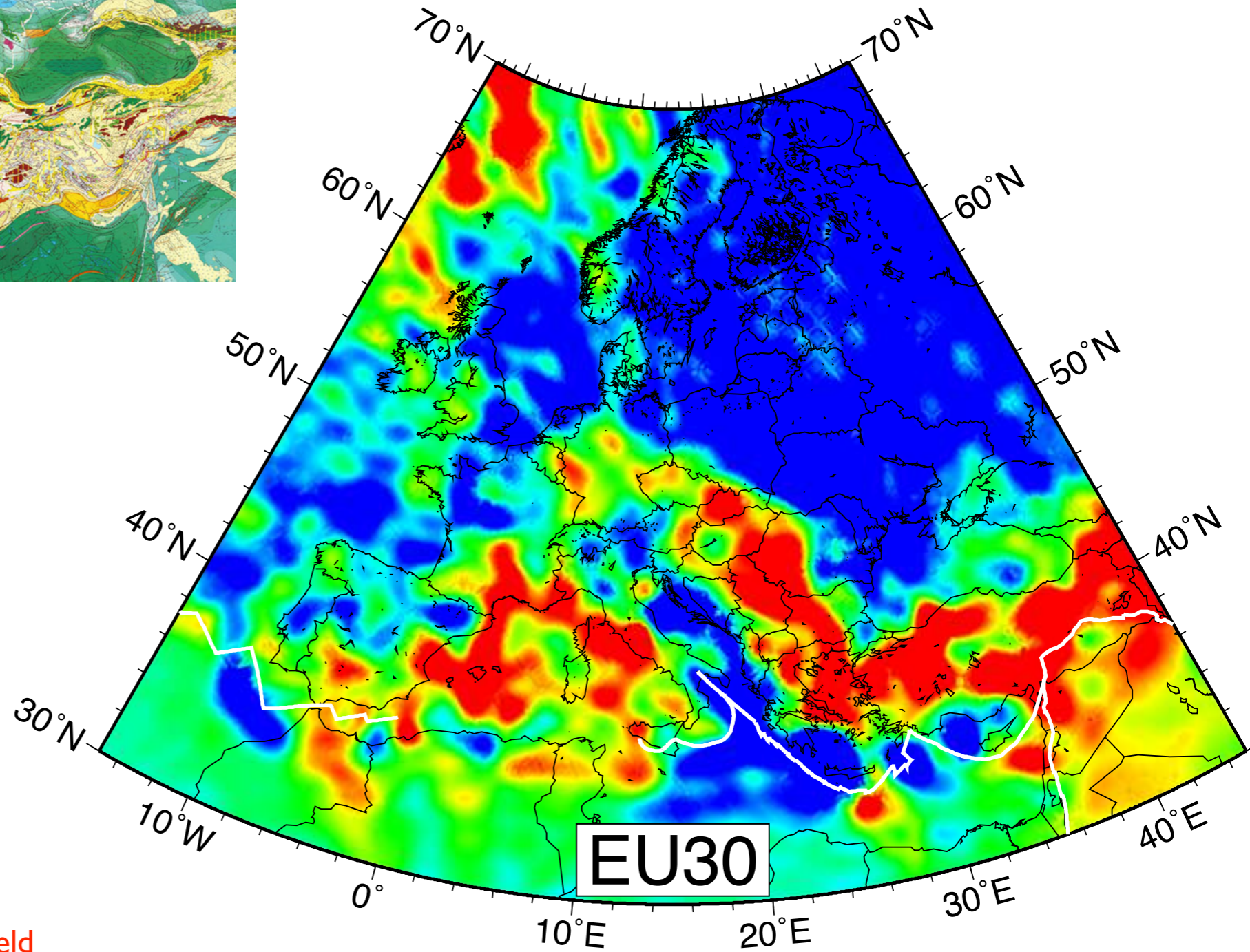


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Geological features of EU30 at 75 km



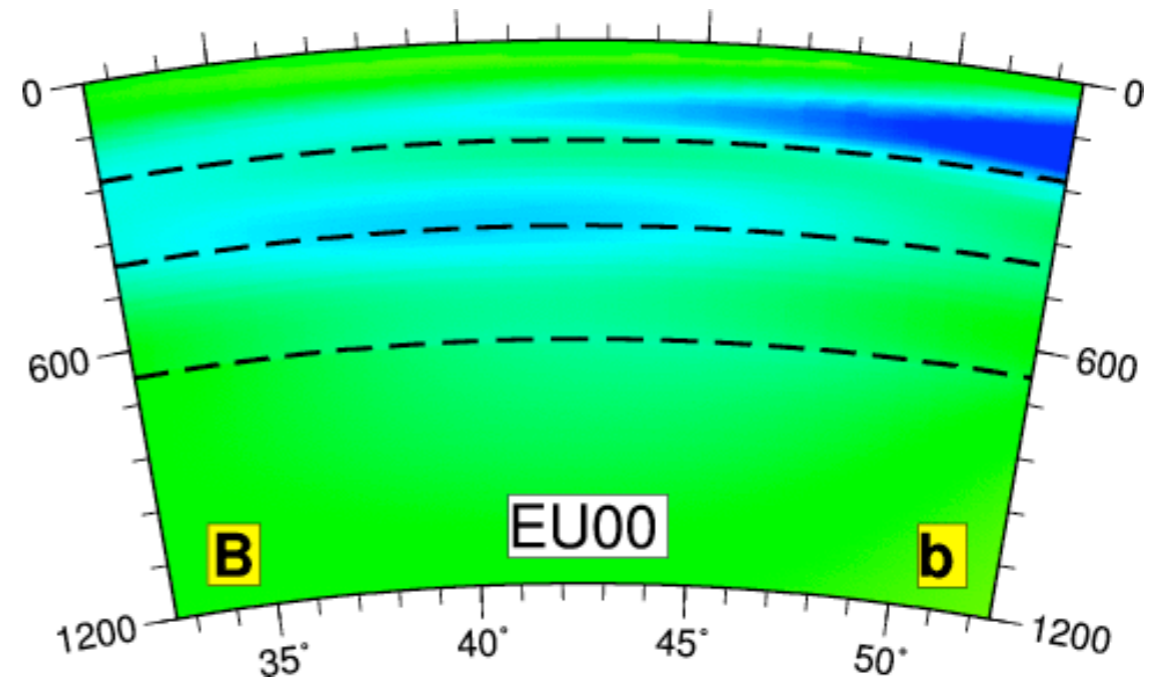
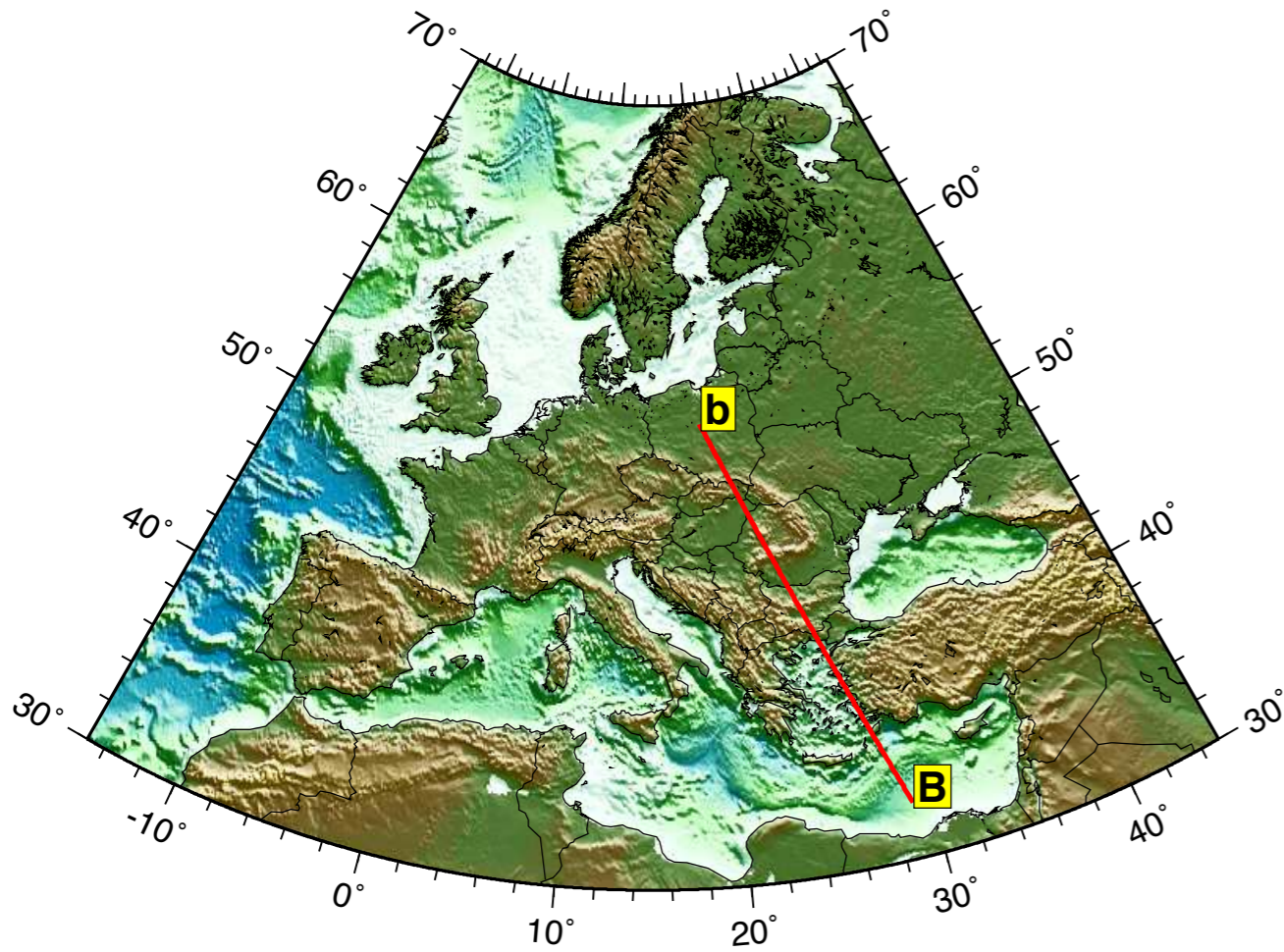
Tornquist-Teisseyre Zone

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| Central graben | Tyrrhenian sea |
| Armorican massif | Massif Central |
| Pyrenees | Rhine graben |
| Adria plate | Harz hotspot |
| Triple junction | Bohemian massif |
| Cyprus arc | CSVF |
| | Pannonian basin |
| | Anatolian plate |

★ CSVF: Central Slovakian Volcanic Field

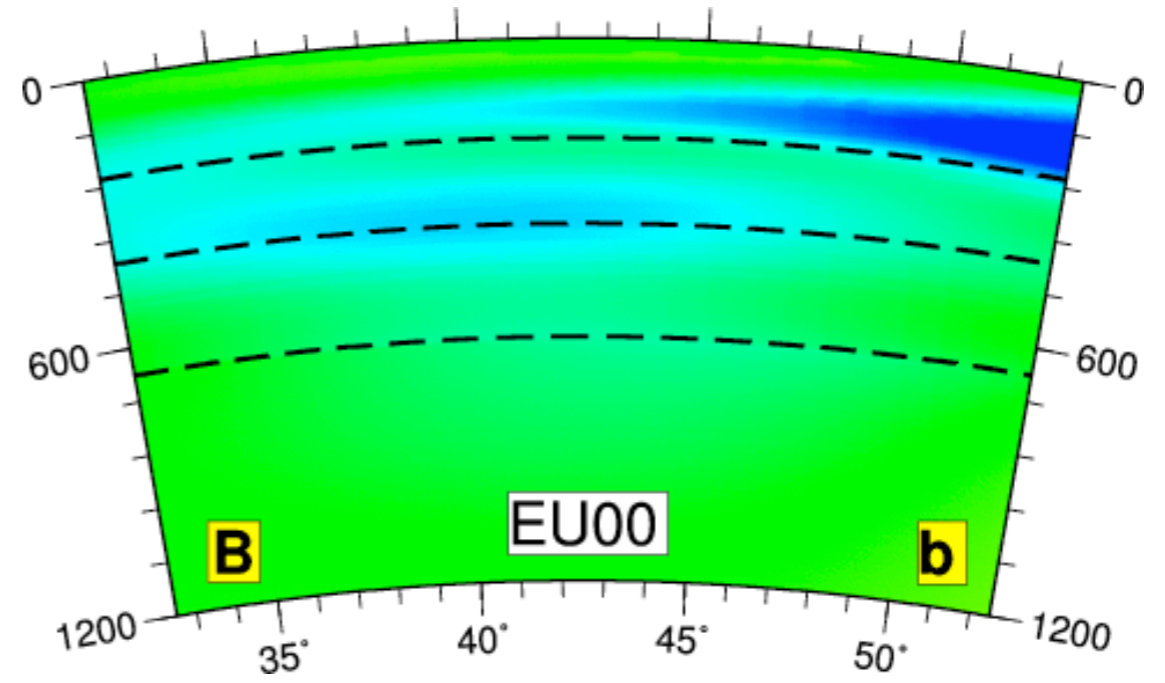
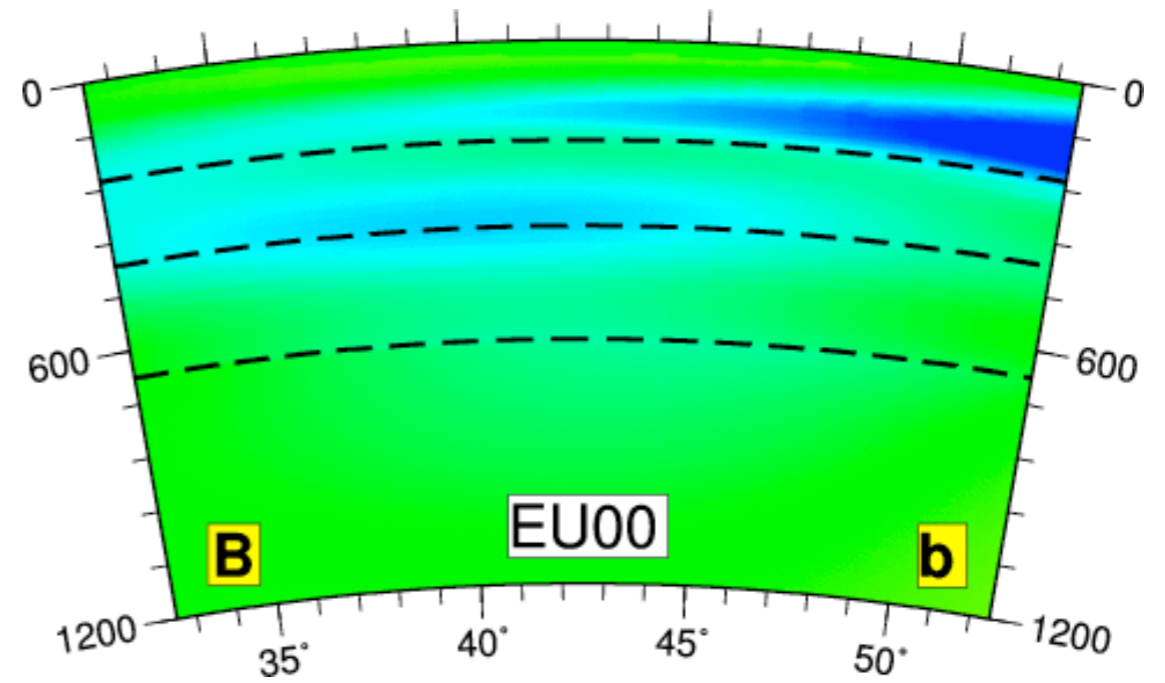
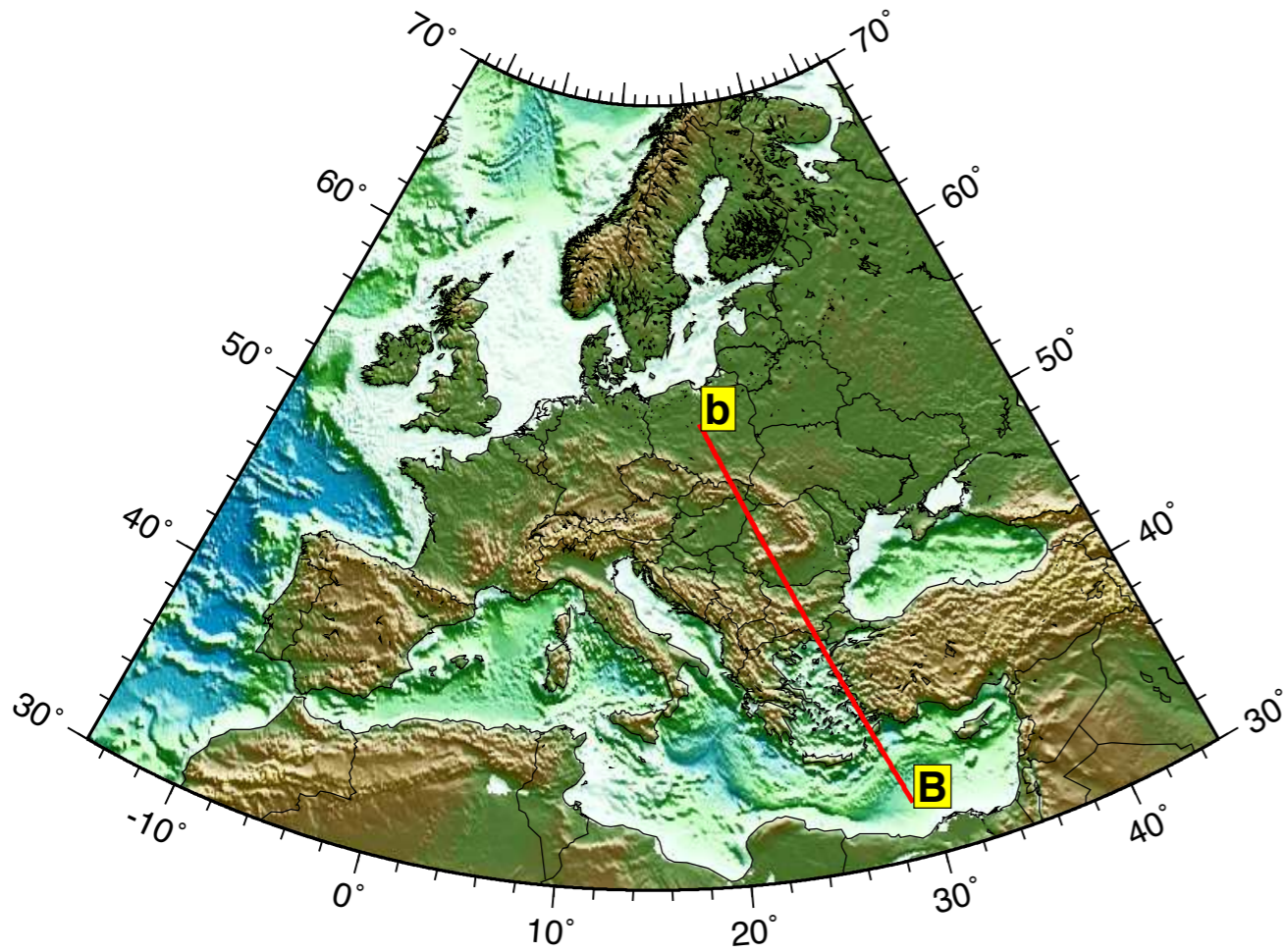


Hellenic arc



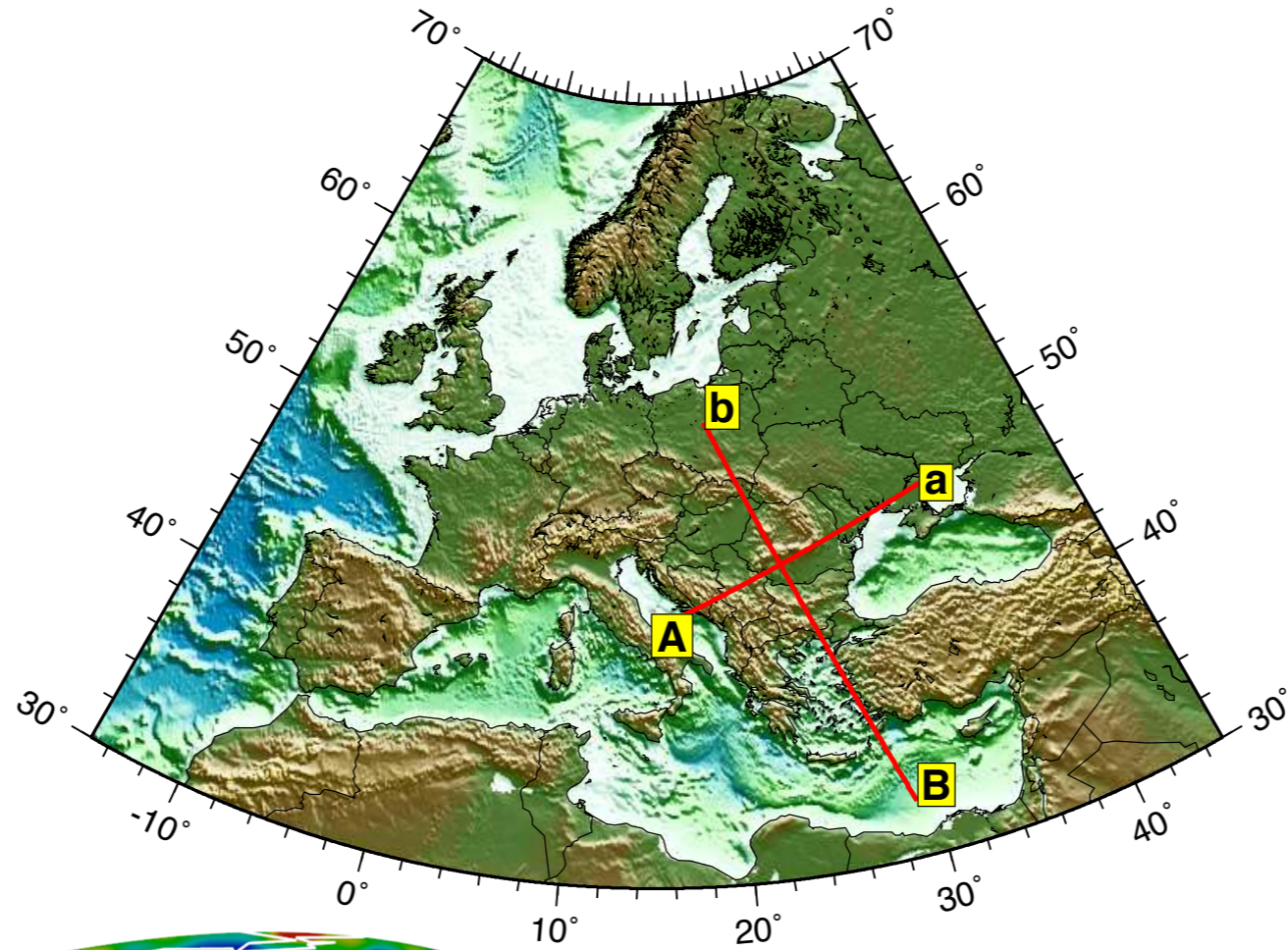


Hellenic arc

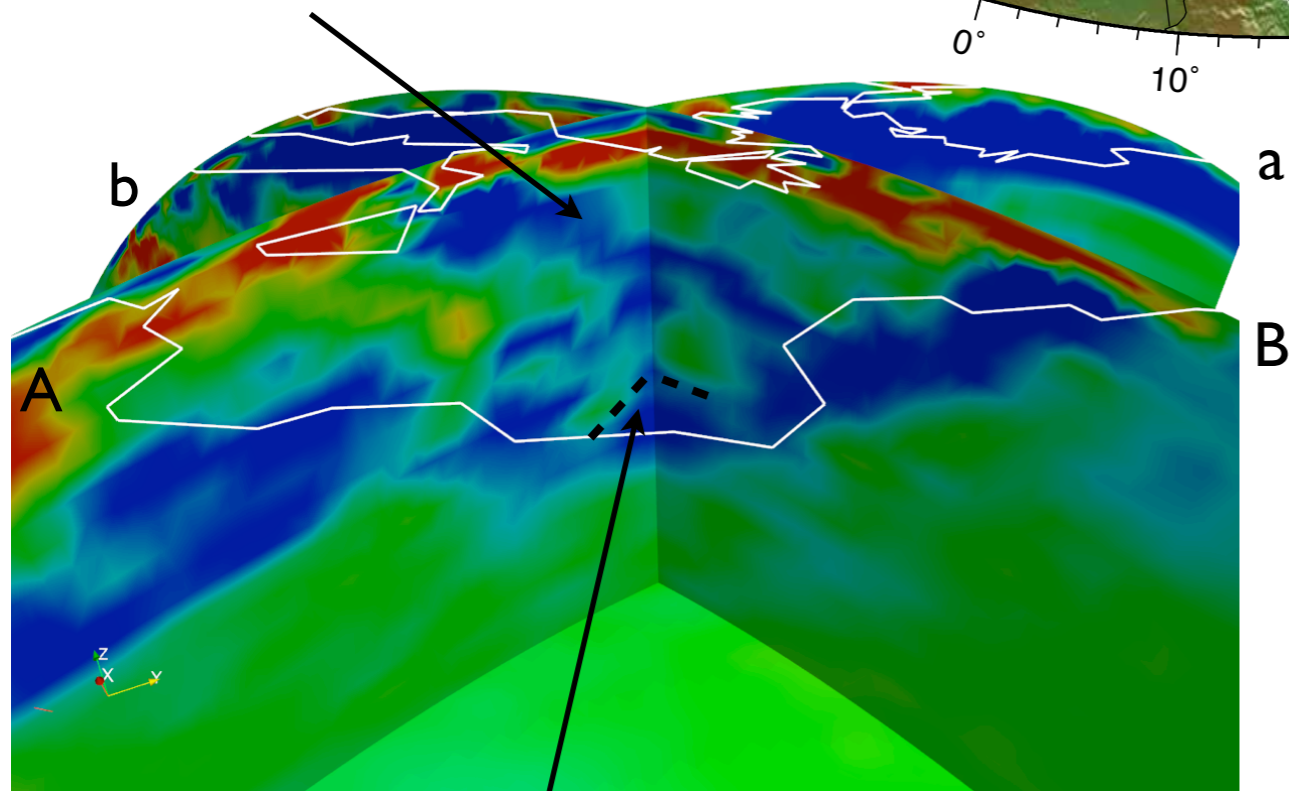




Complicated triple slab structures



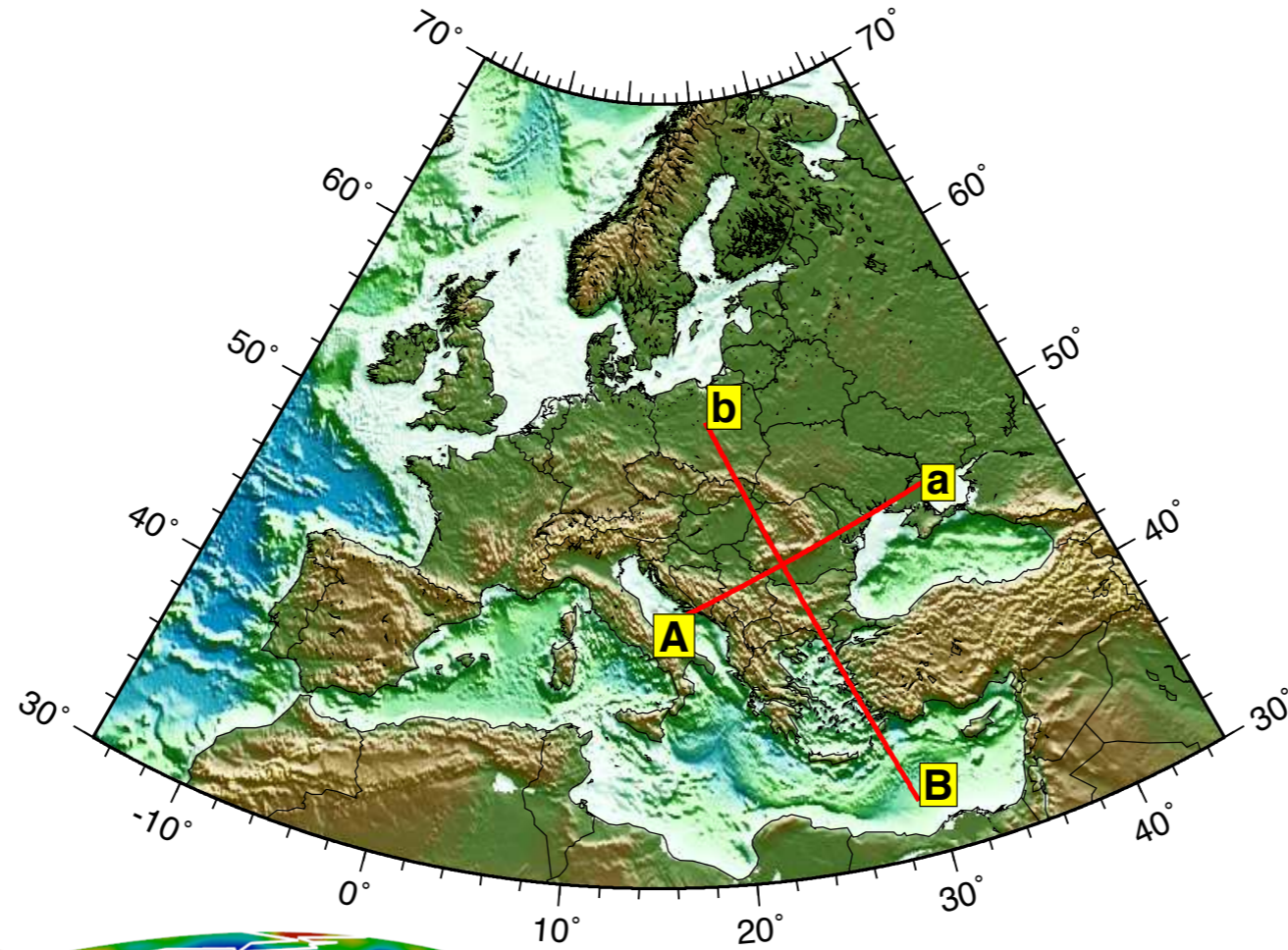
Adria-Dinarides slab



660 km discontinuity

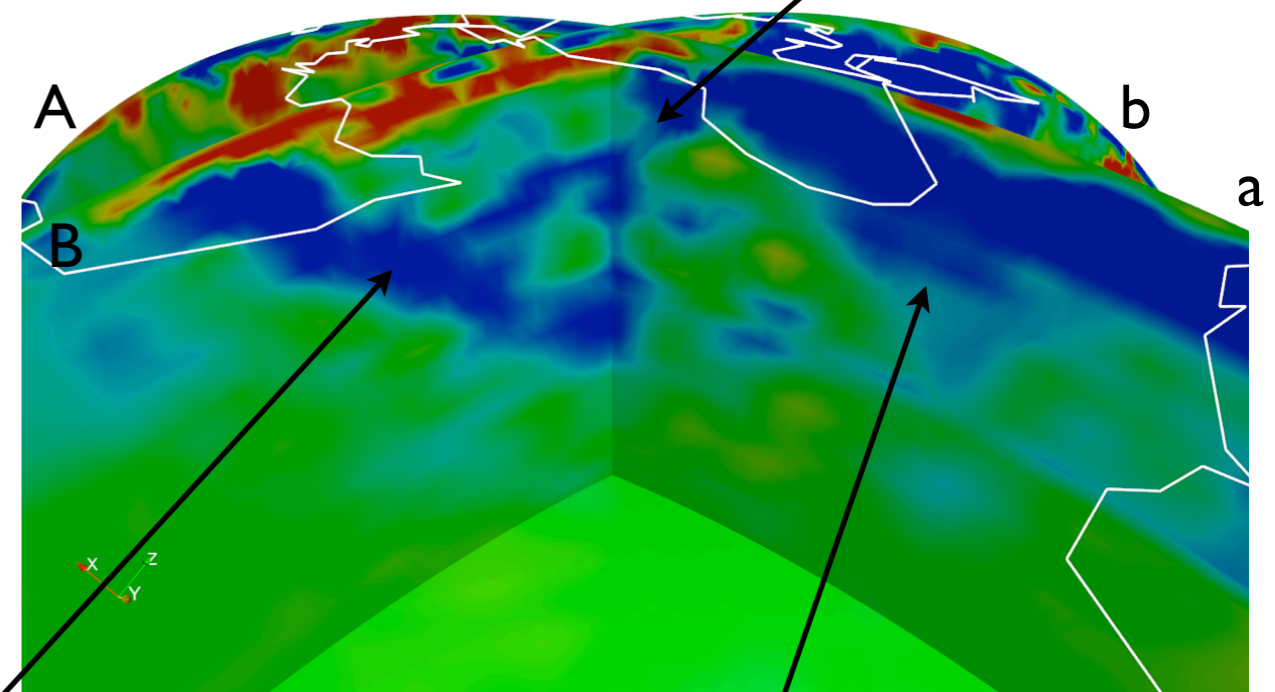
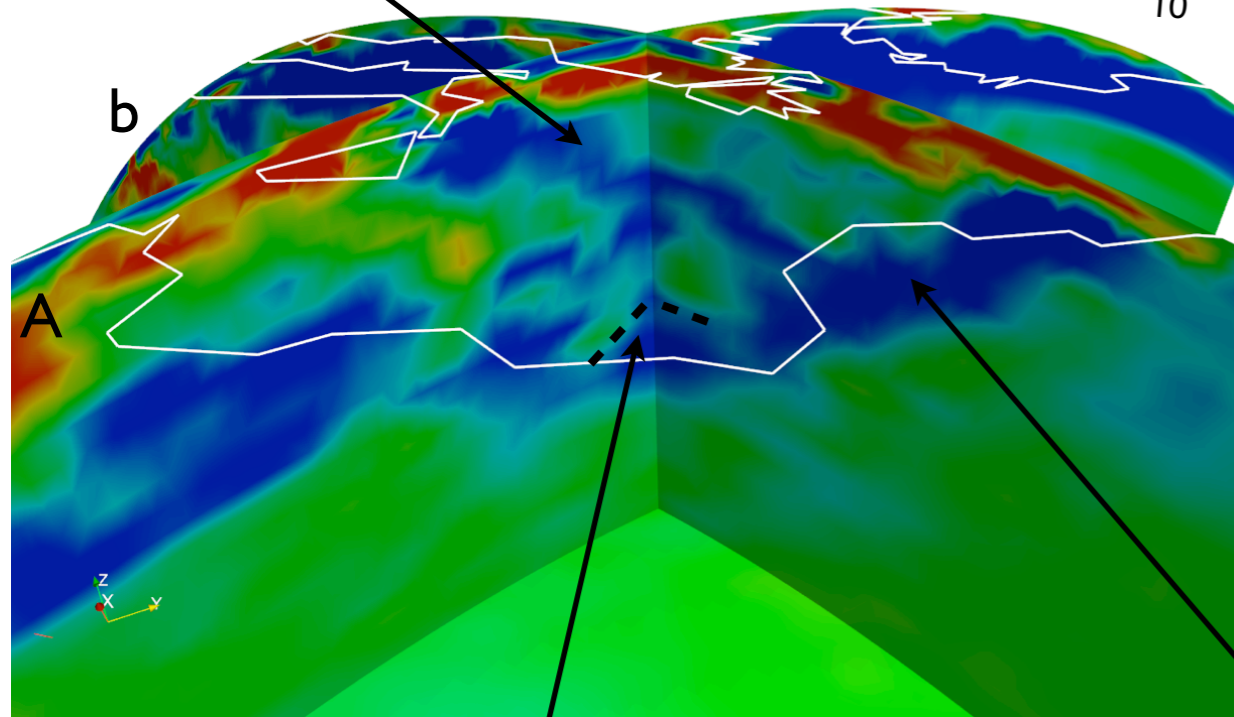


Complicated triple slab structures



Adria-Dinarides slab

Carpathian-Vrancea slab



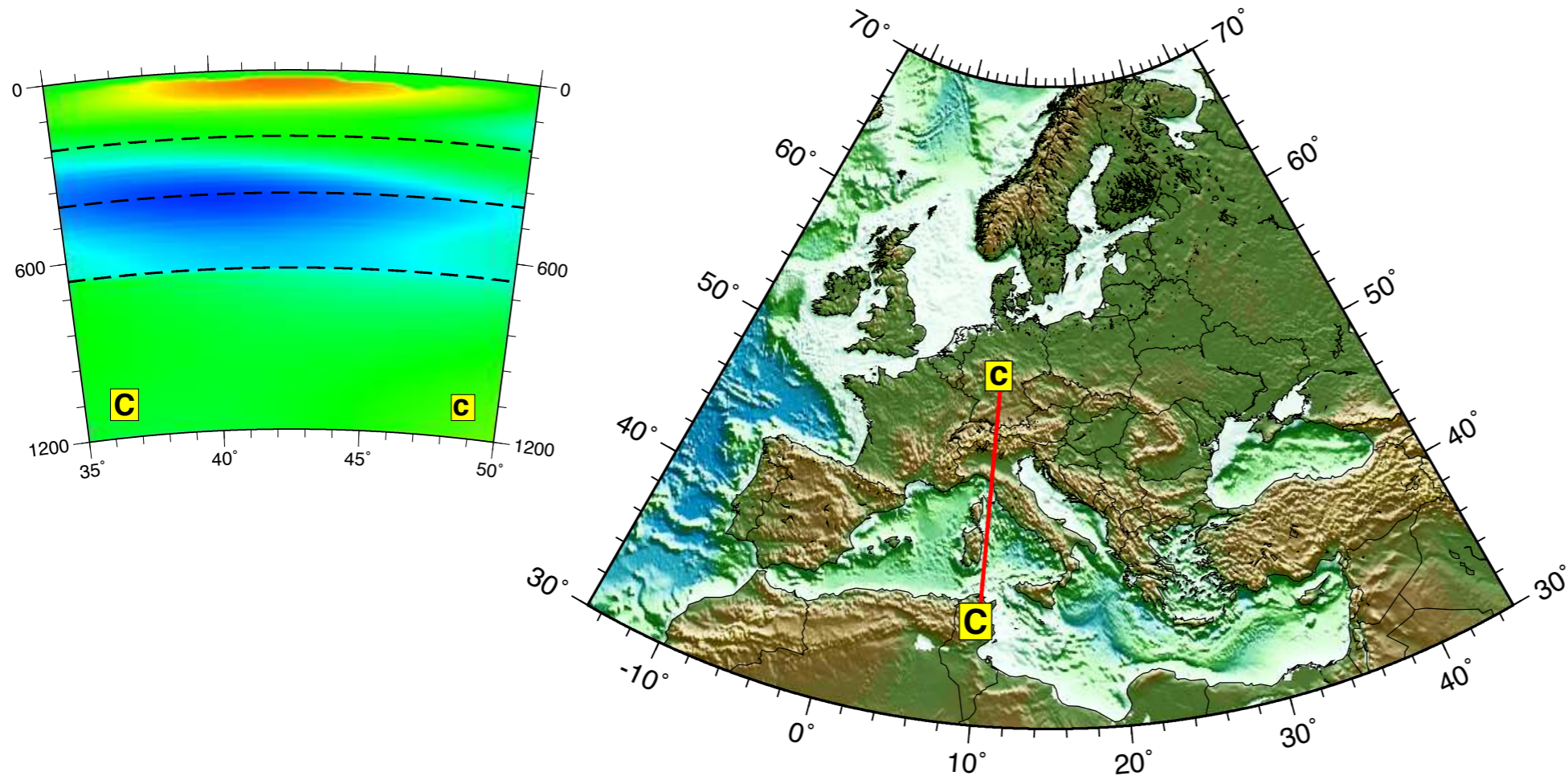
660 km discontinuity

Hellenic slab

Lithospheric thickening



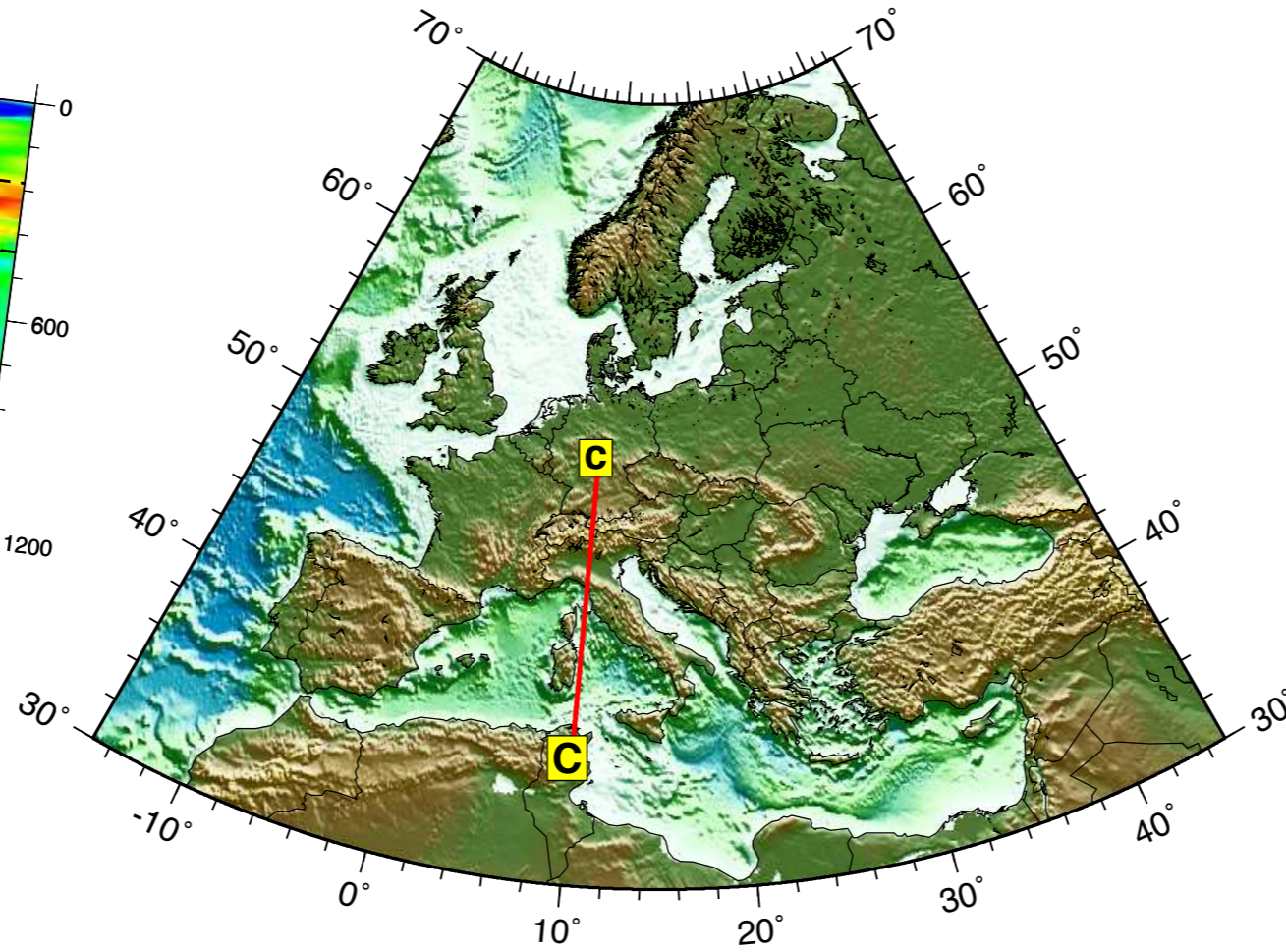
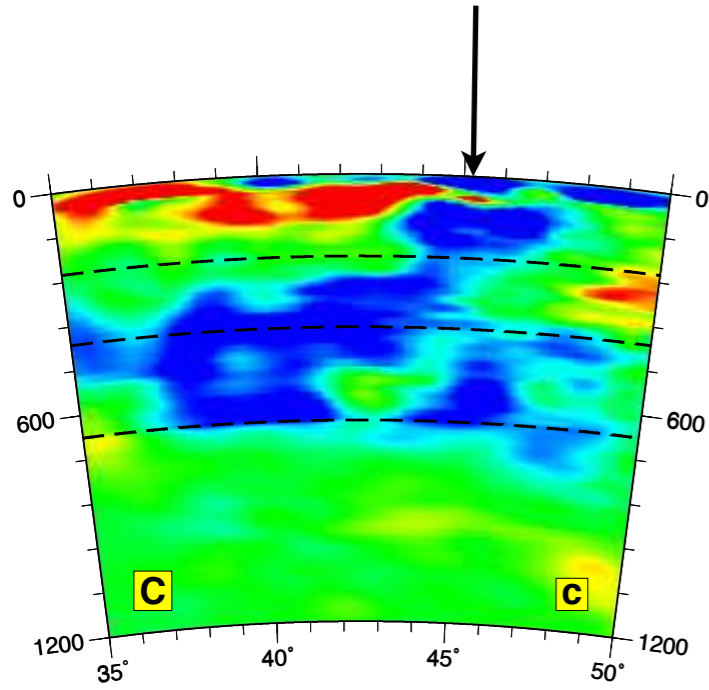
More cross sections





More cross sections

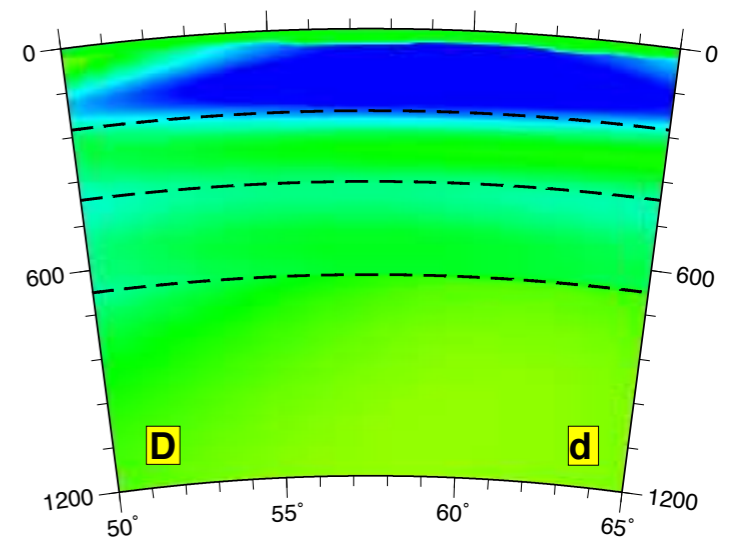
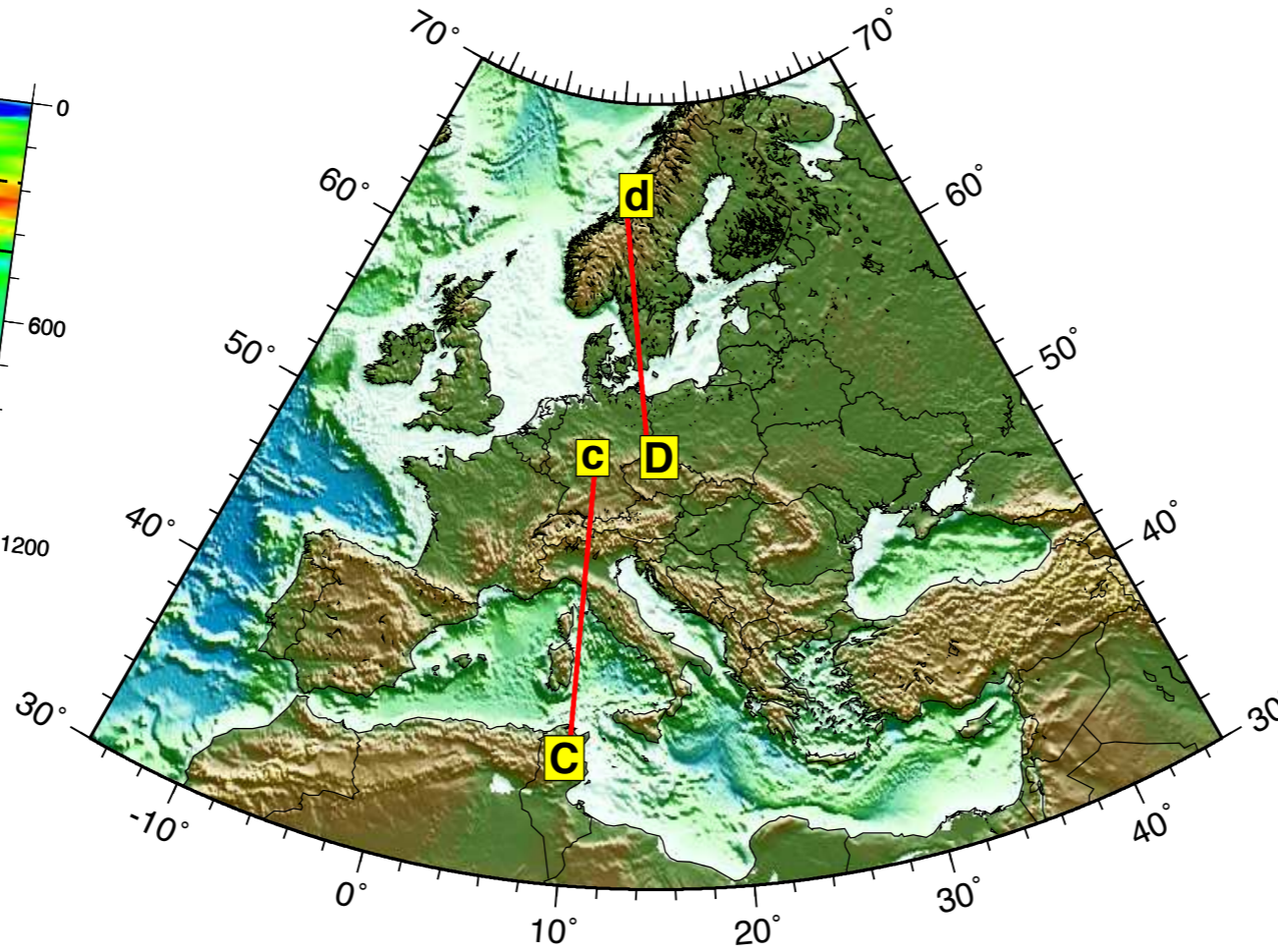
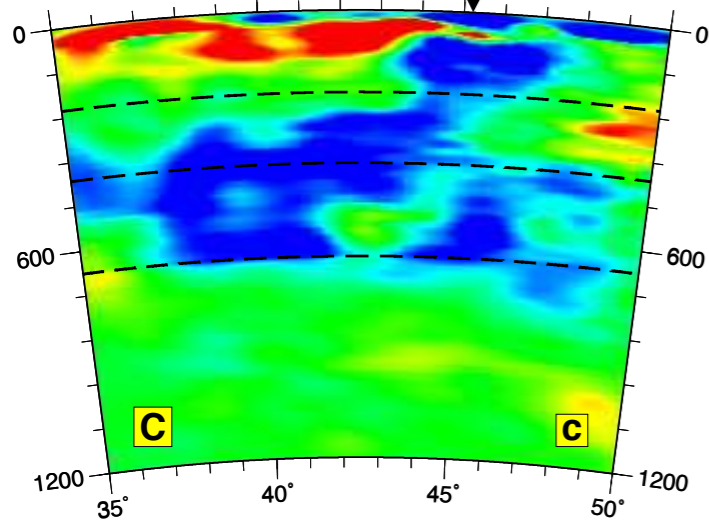
Alps slab





More cross sections

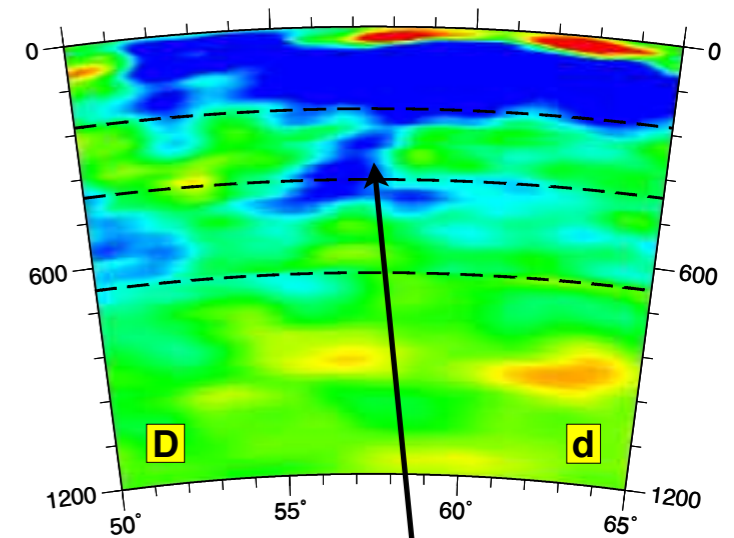
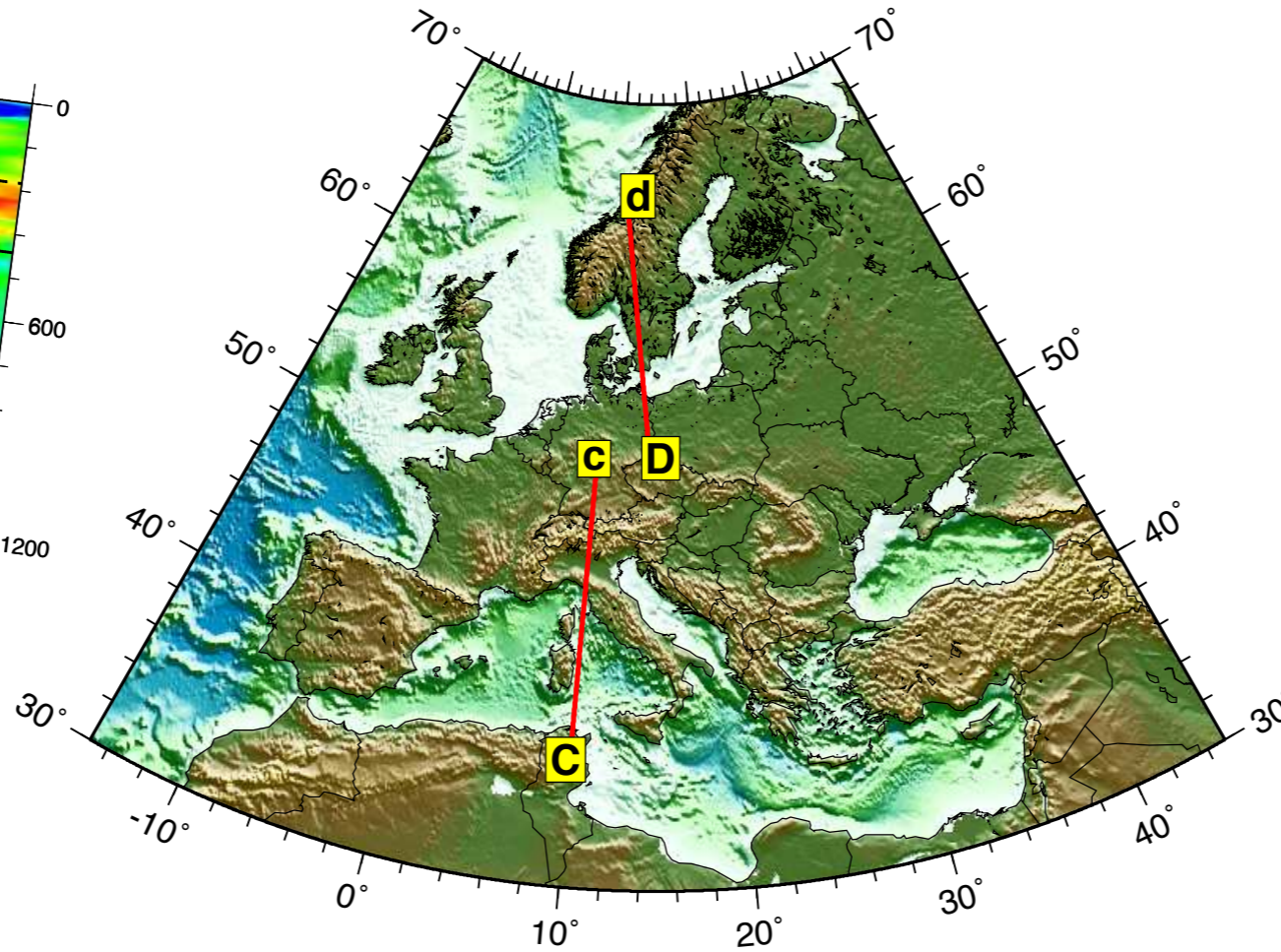
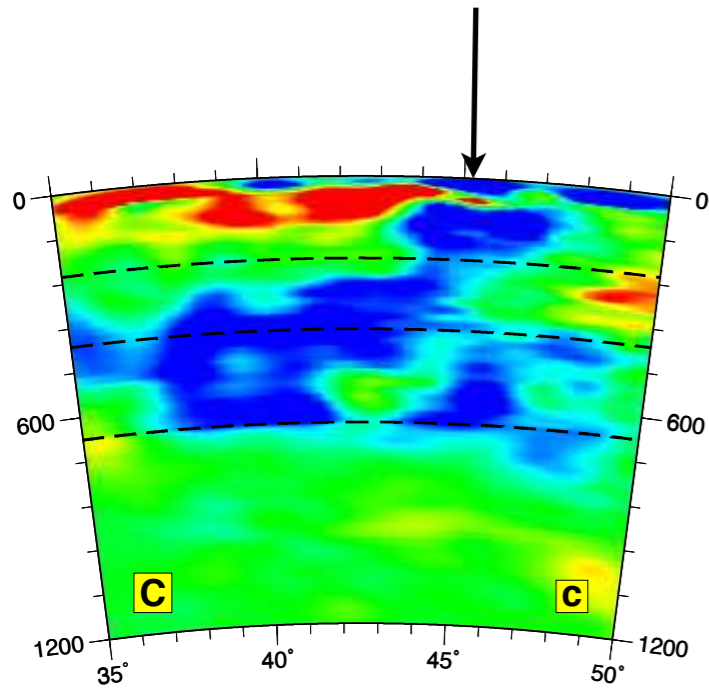
Alps slab





More cross sections

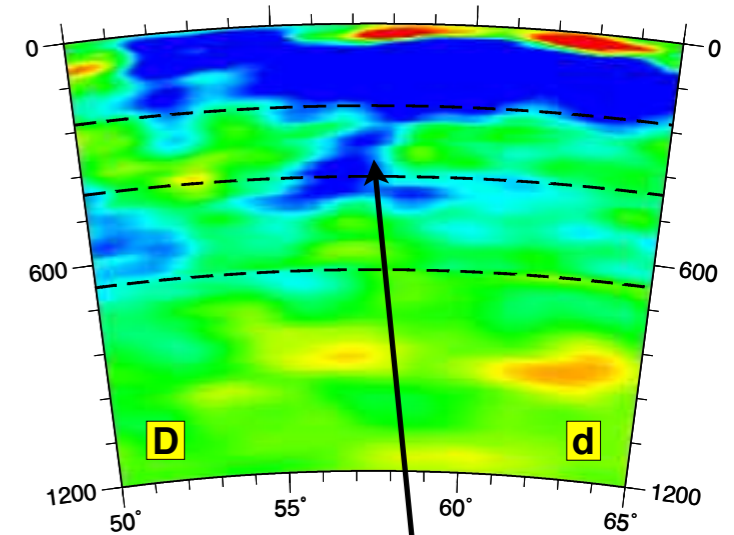
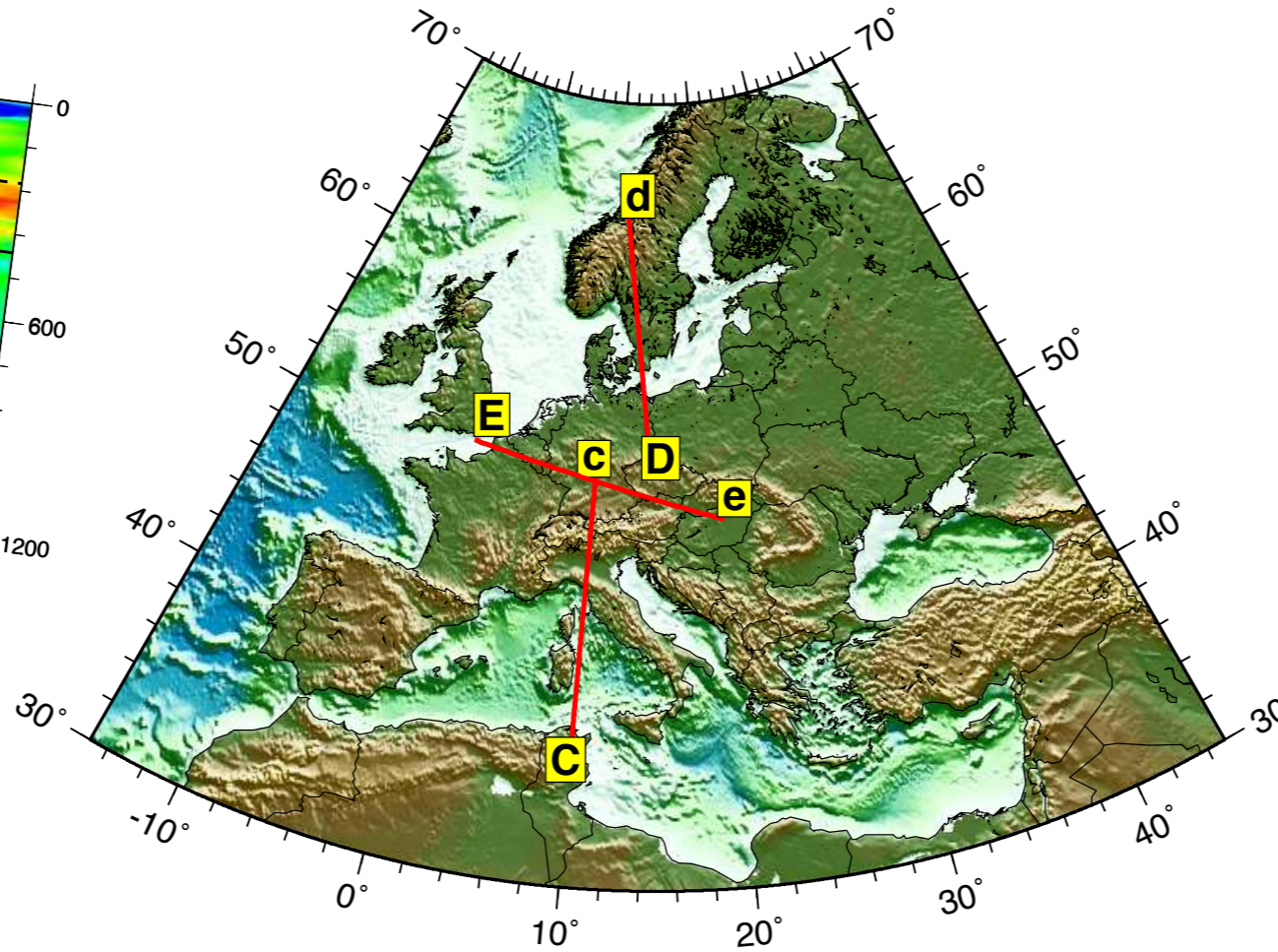
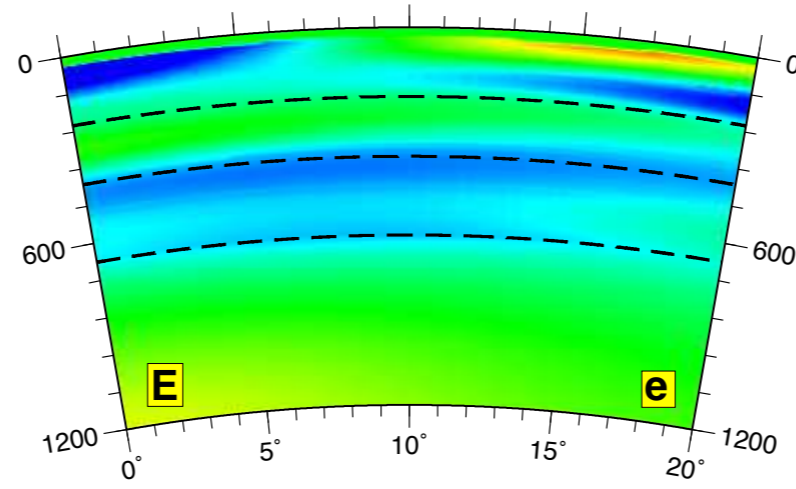
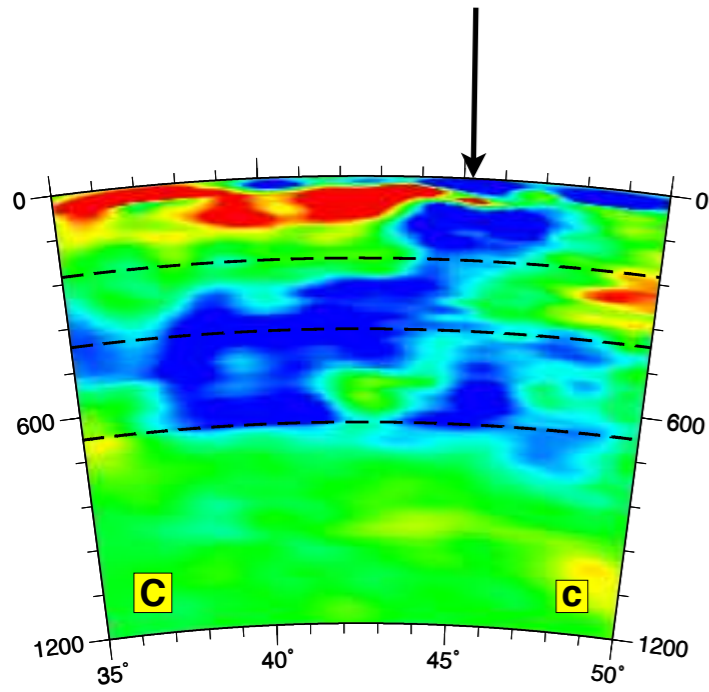
Alps slab





More cross sections

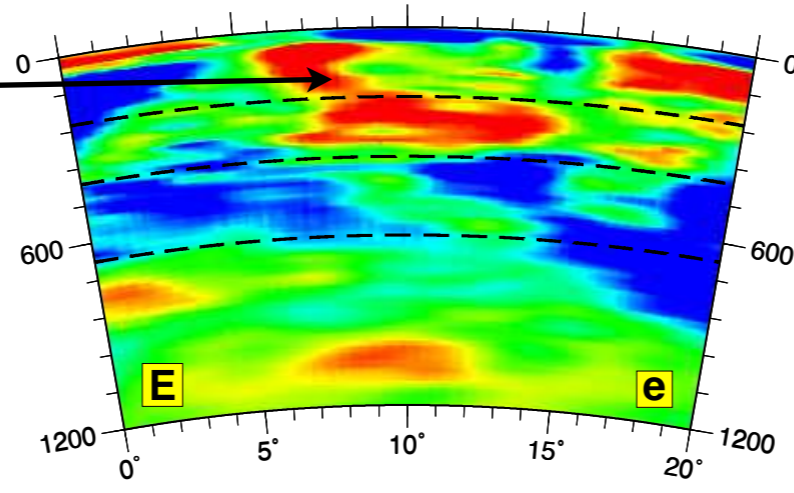
Alps slab



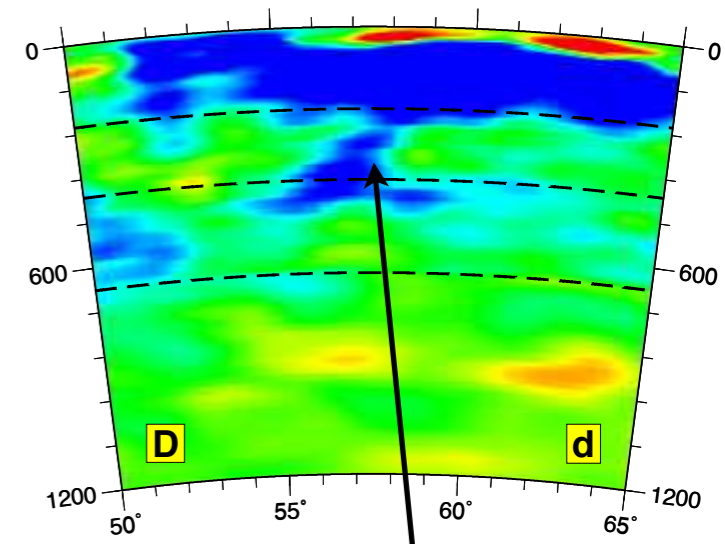
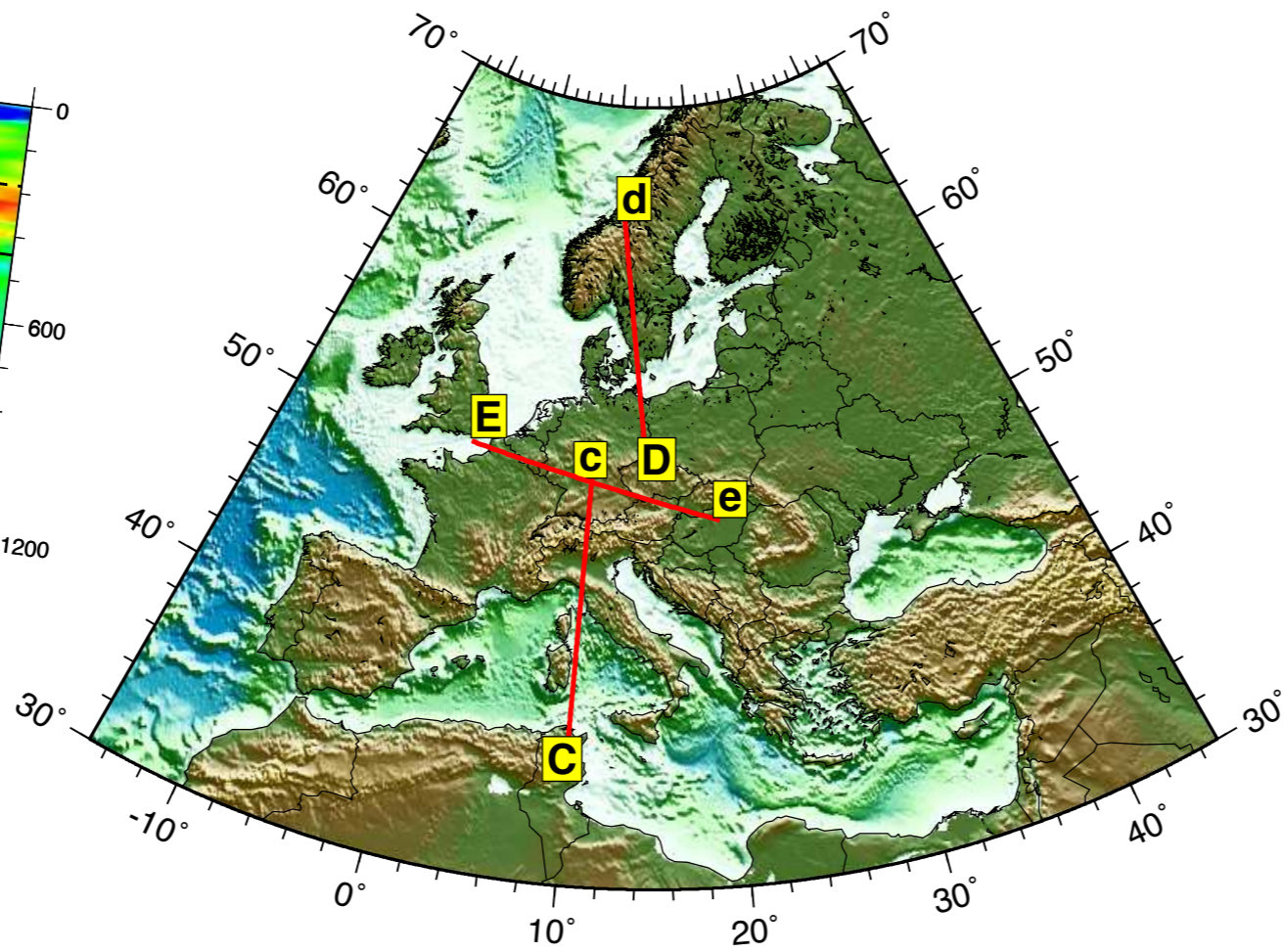
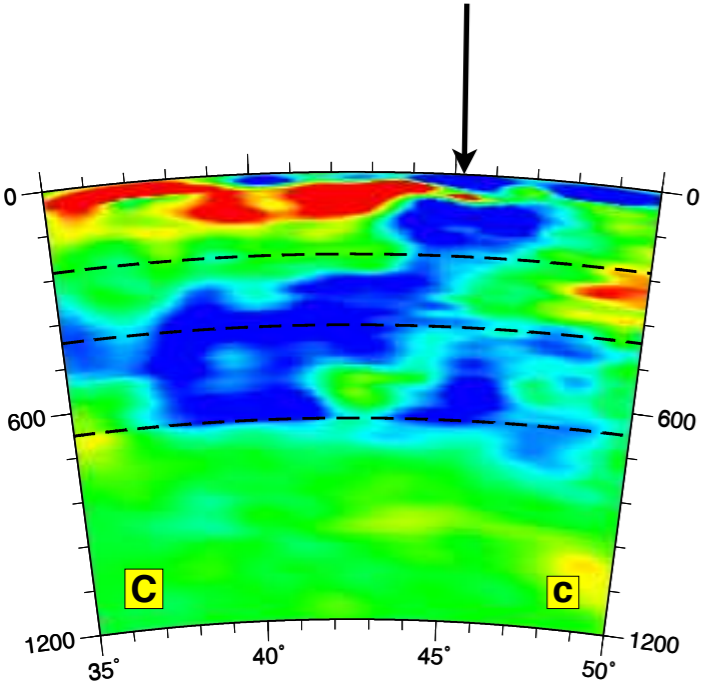


More cross sections

Eifel plume



Alps slab



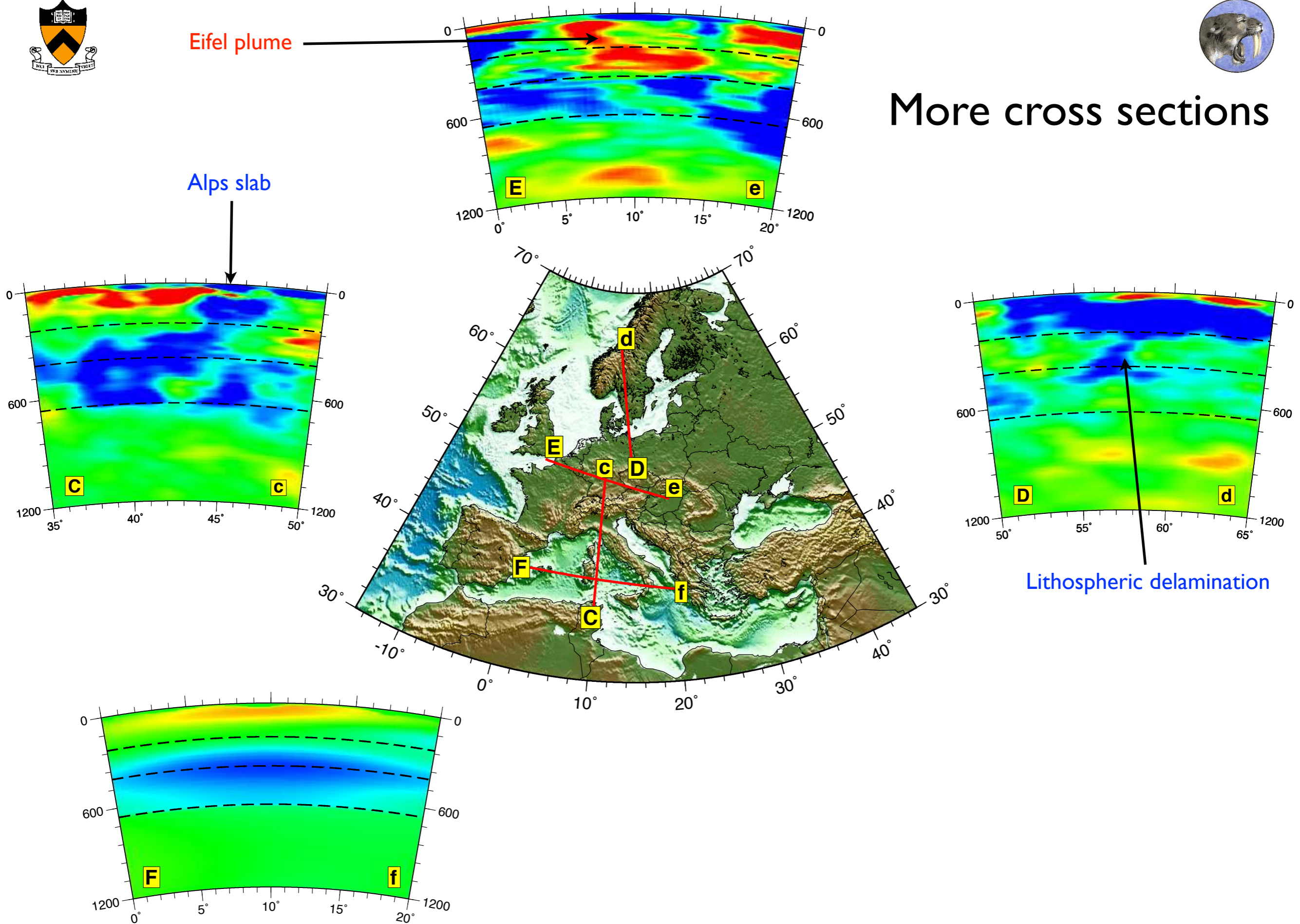
Lithospheric delamination



More cross sections

Eifel plume

Alps slab



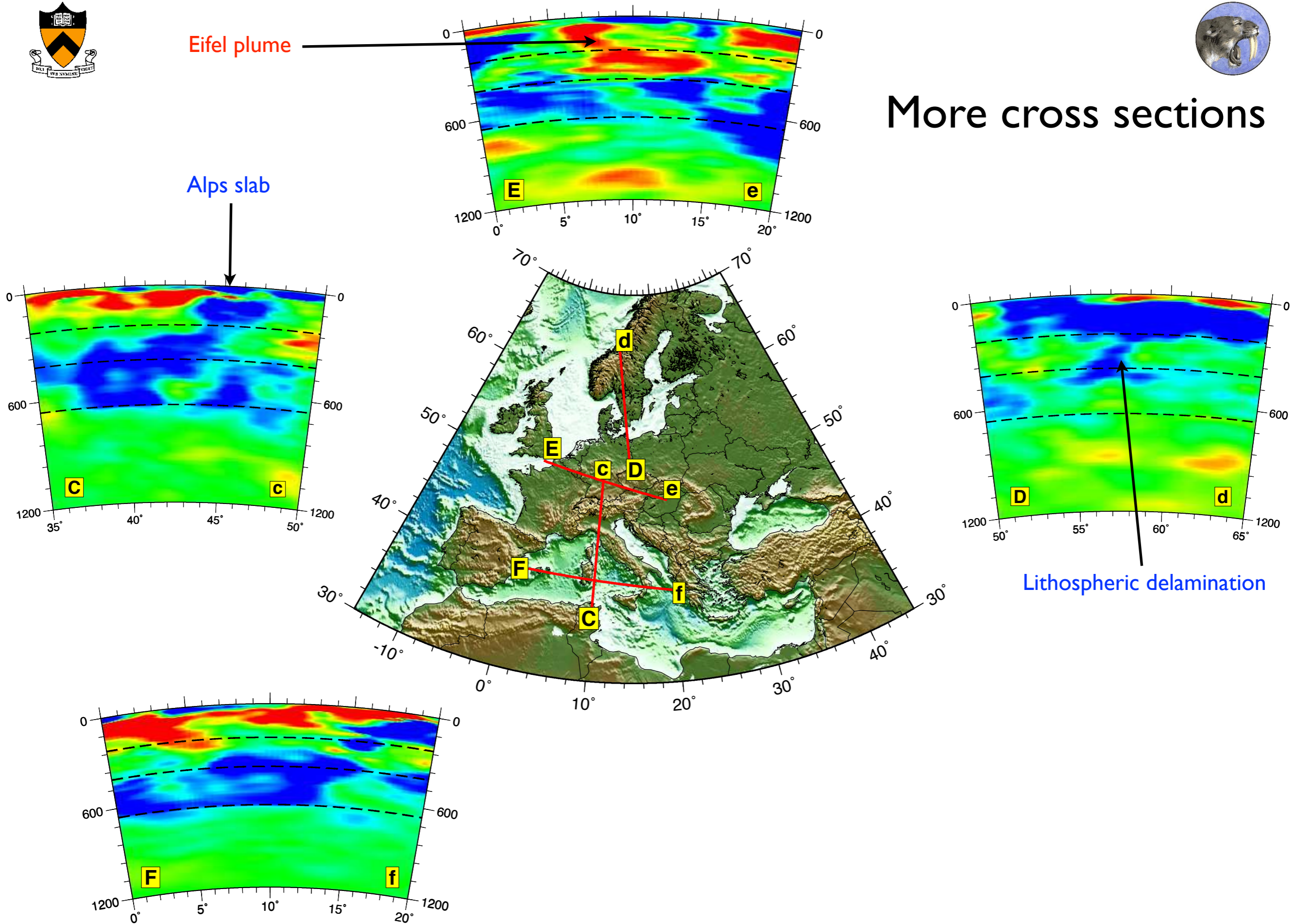


More cross sections

Eifel plume

Alps slab

Lithospheric delamination

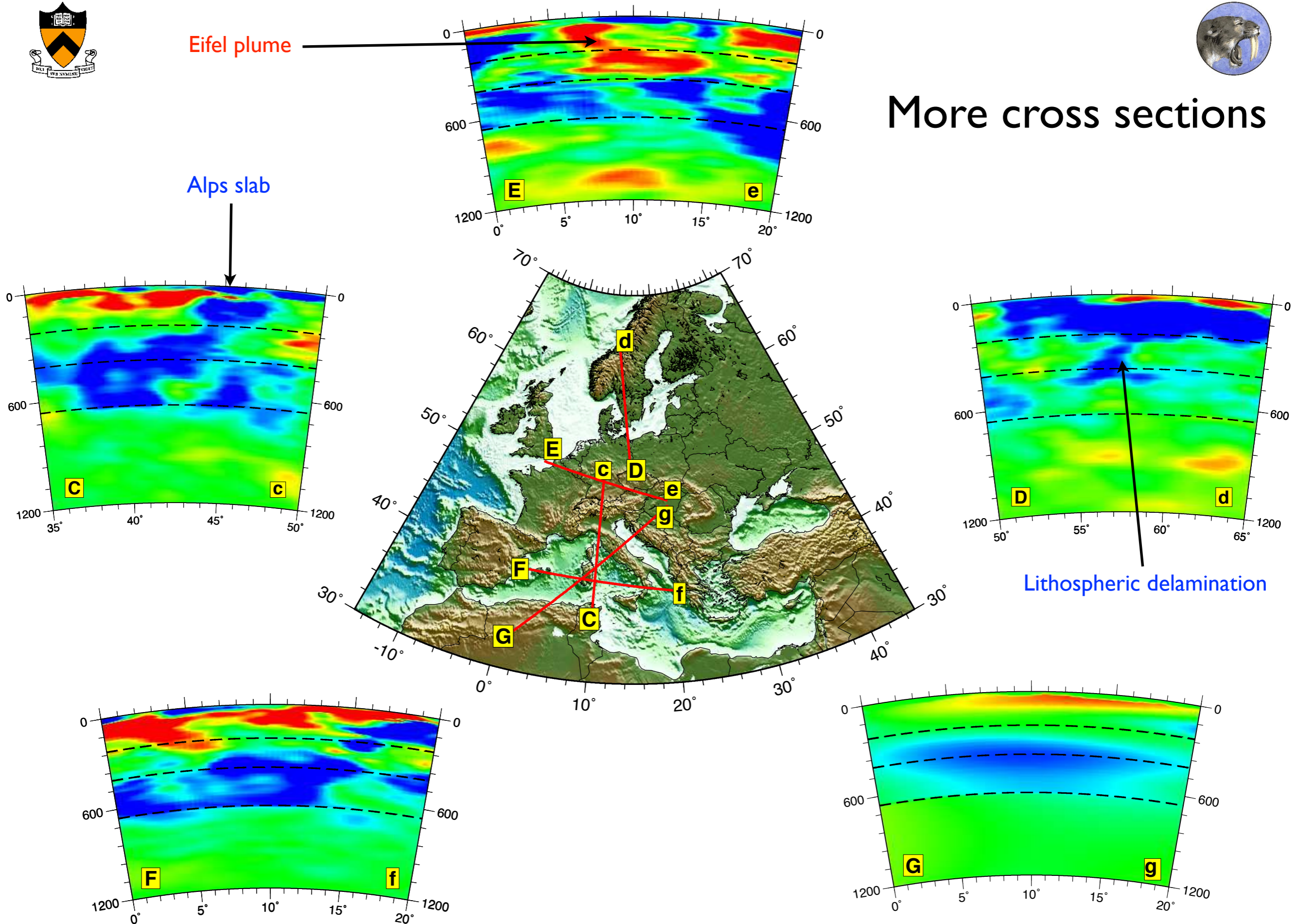




Eifel plume

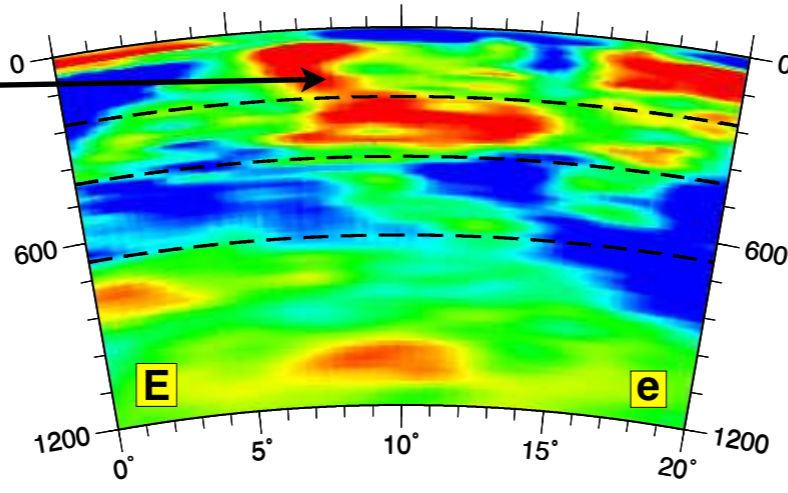
Alps slab

More cross sections

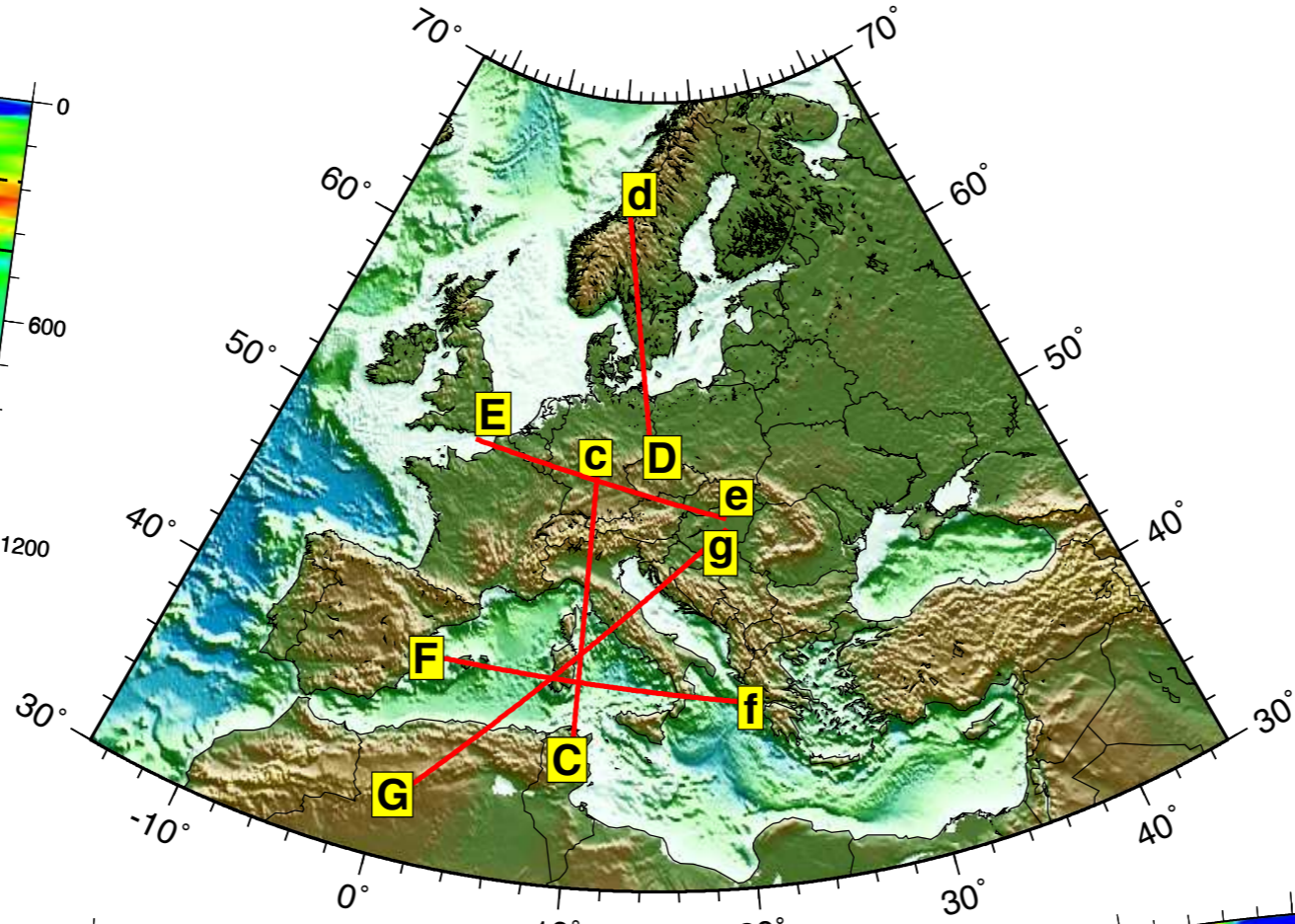
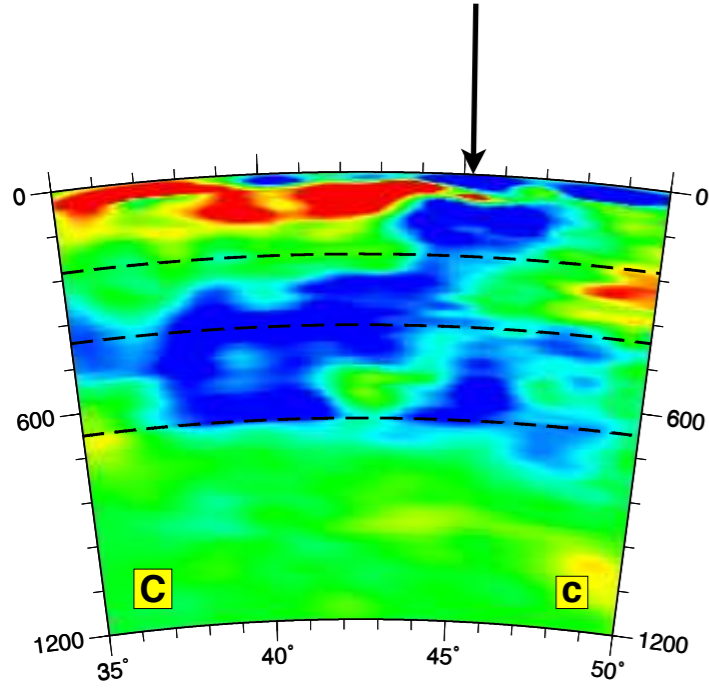




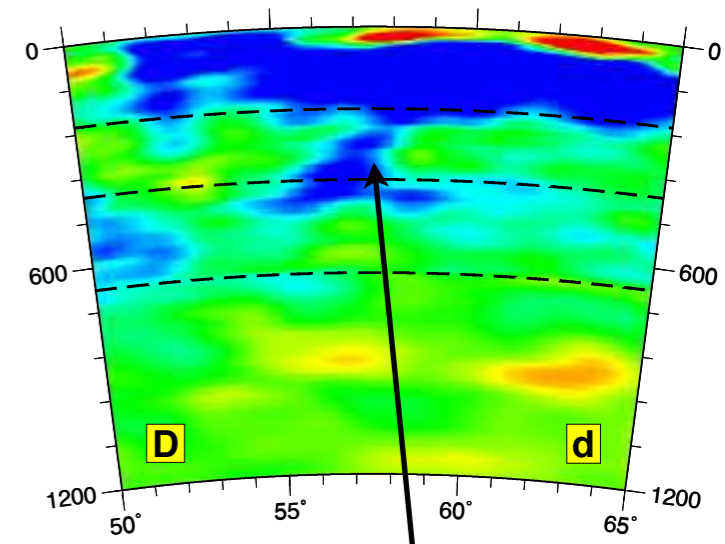
Eifel plume



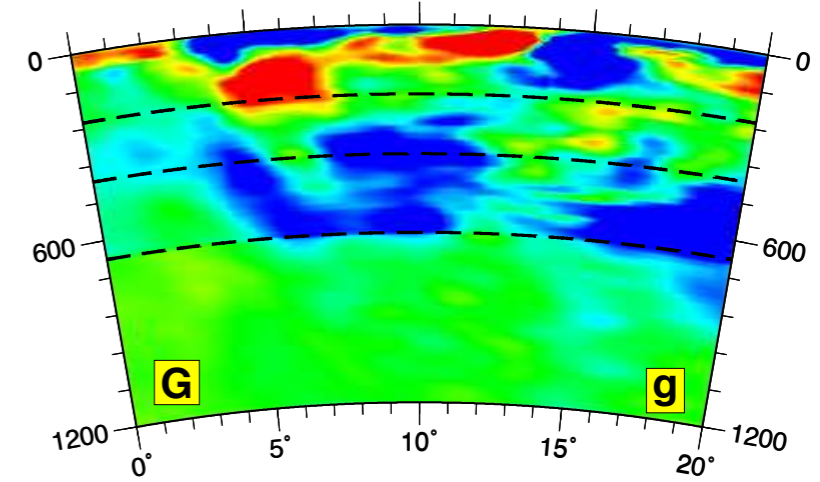
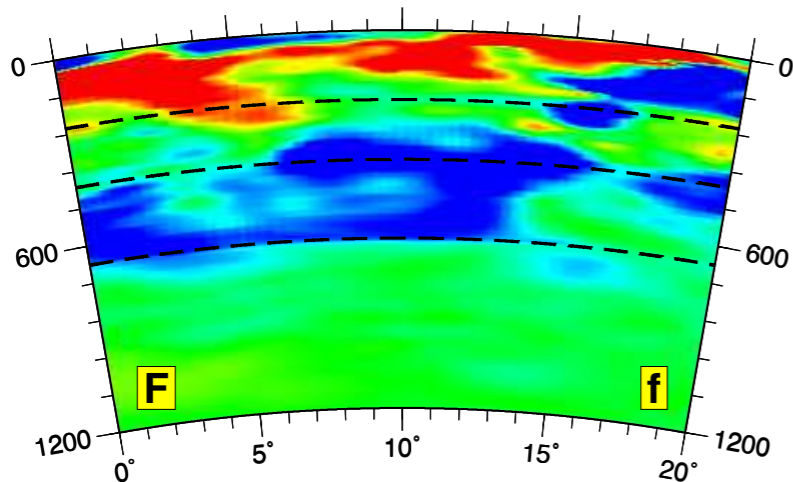
Alps slab



More cross sections

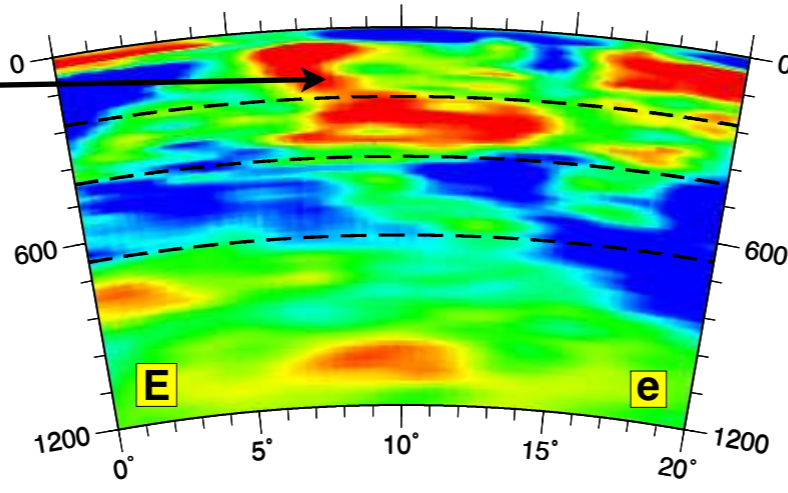


Lithospheric delamination



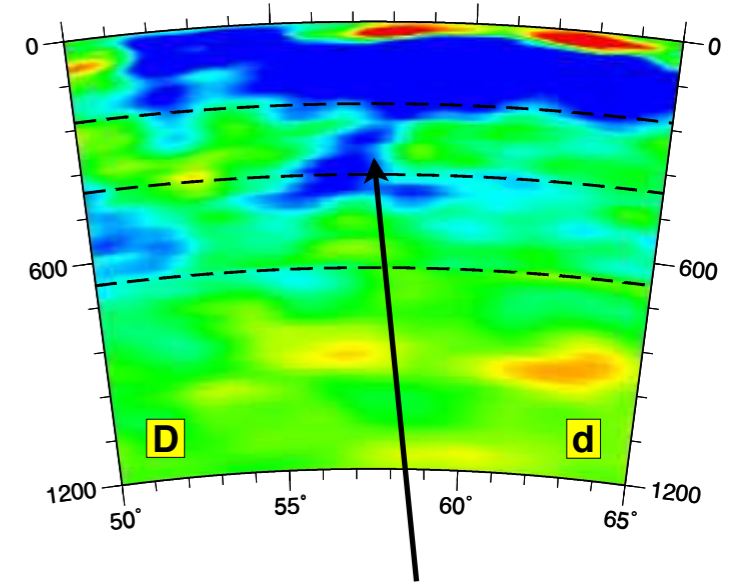
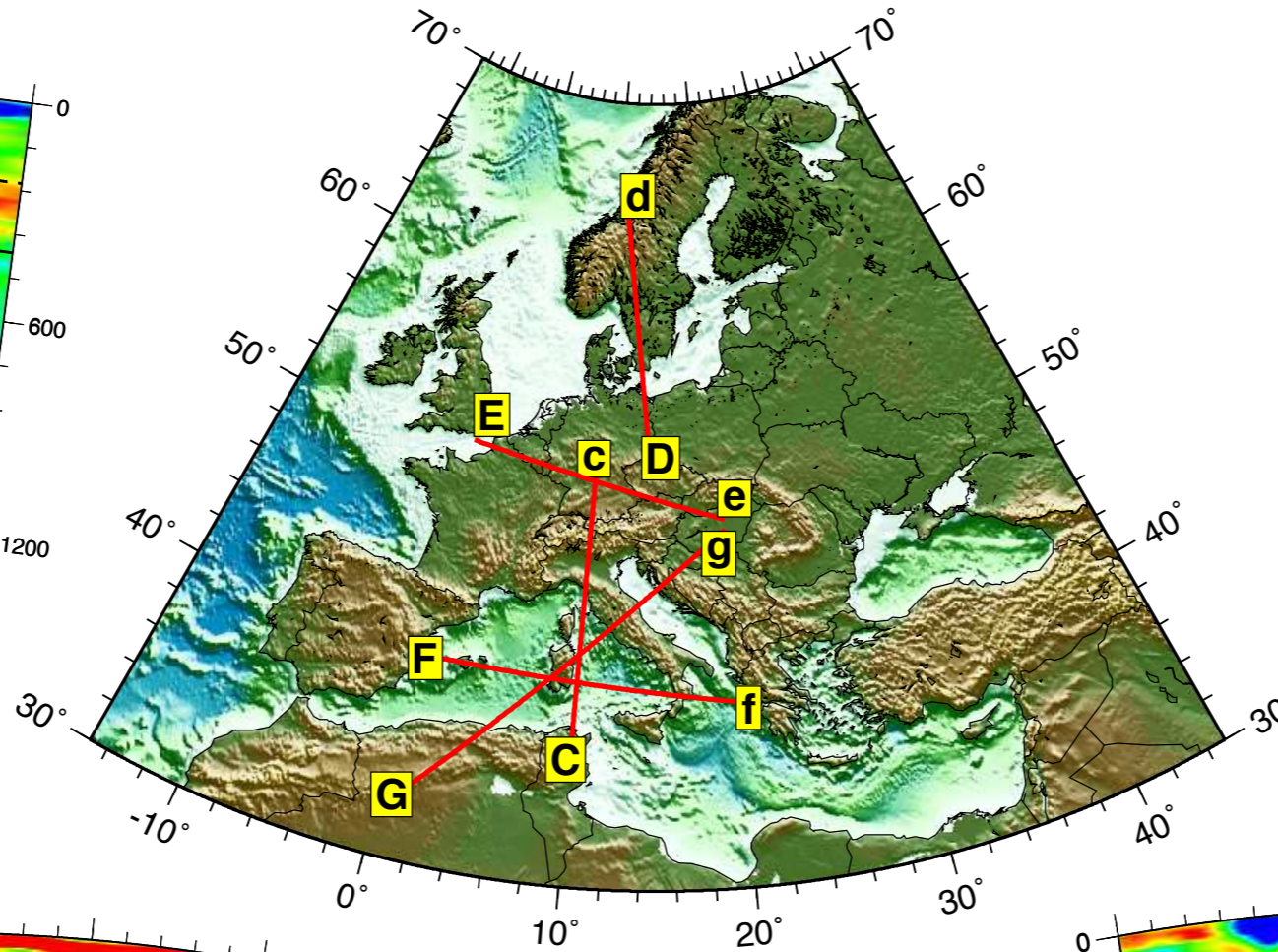
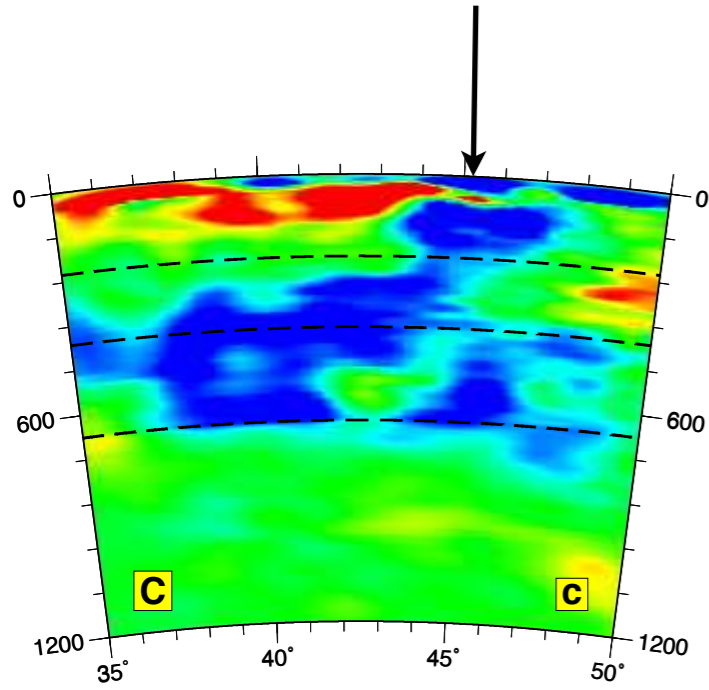


Eifel plume

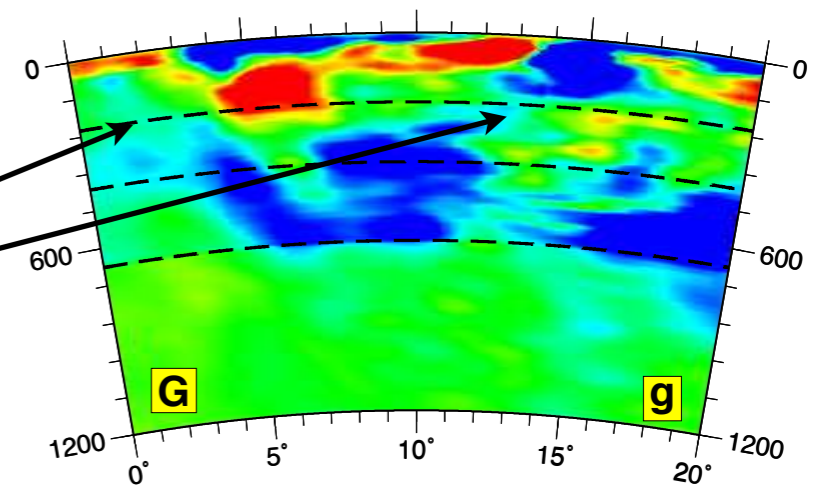
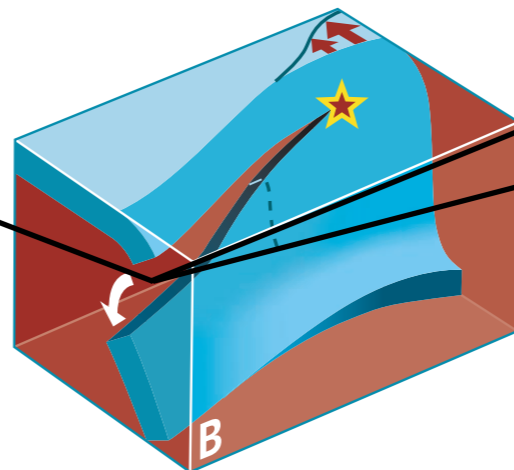
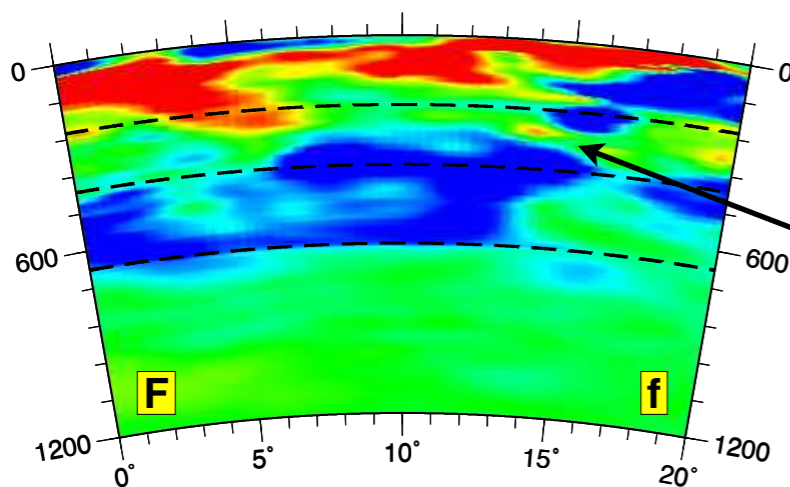


More cross sections

Alps slab



Lithospheric delamination

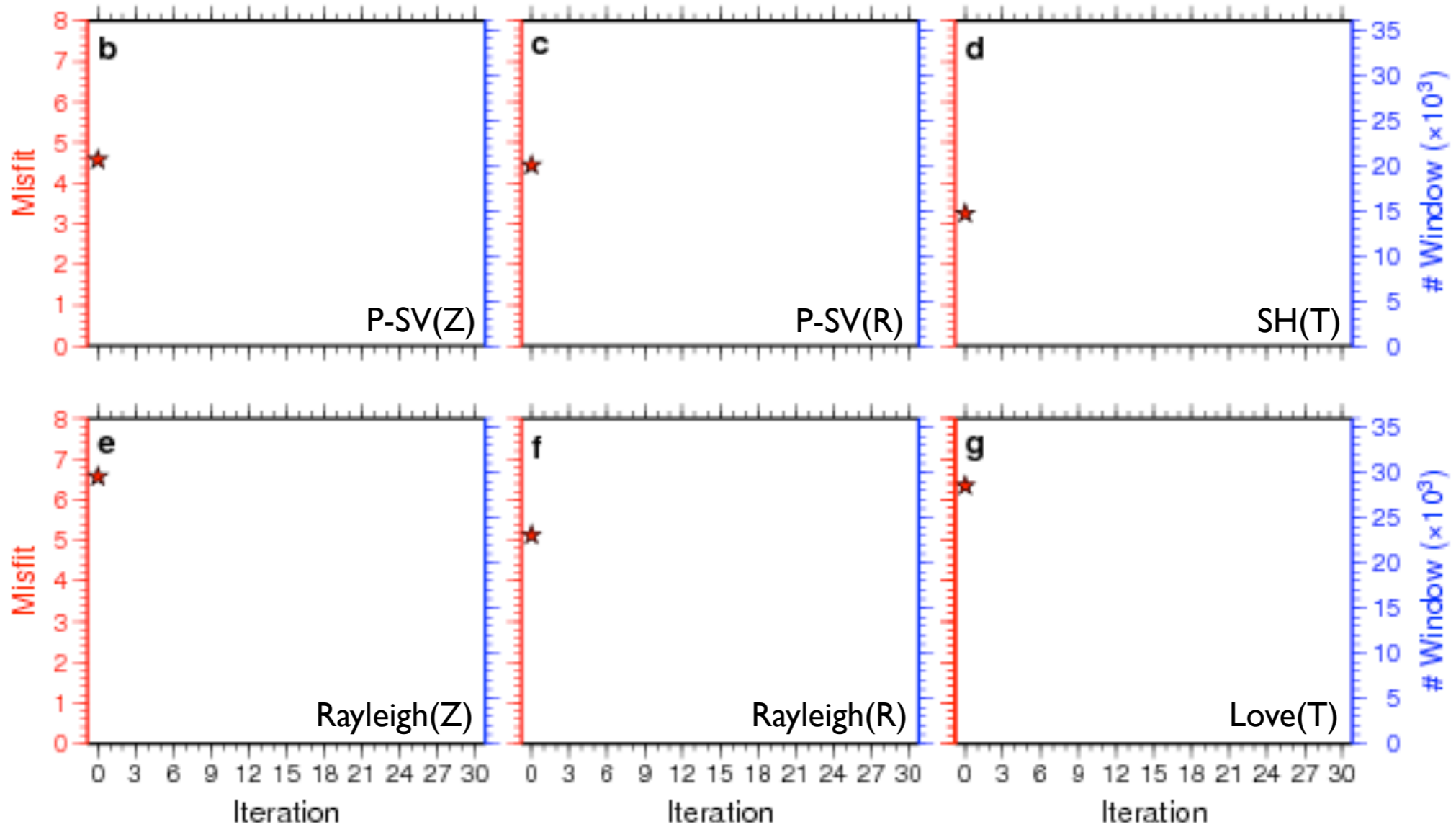
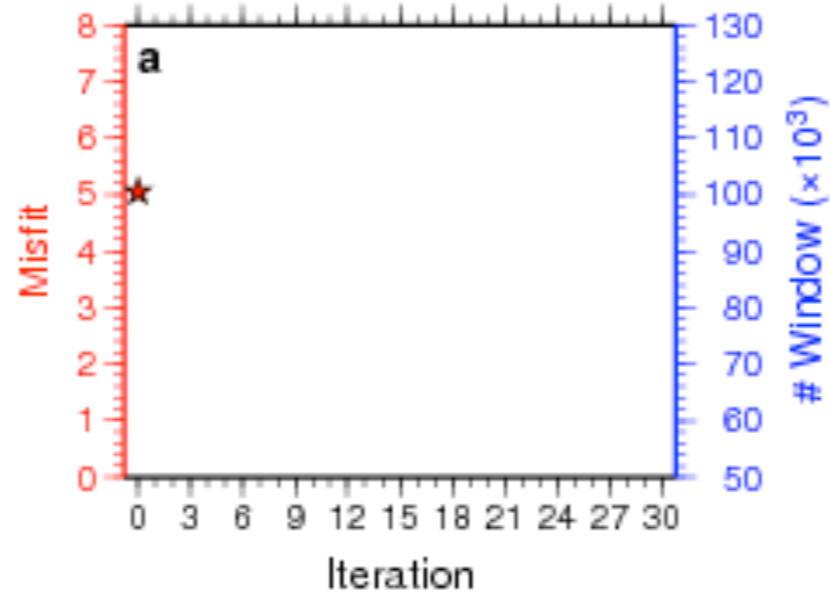




Misfit functions



★ 15-50 s or 50-150 s

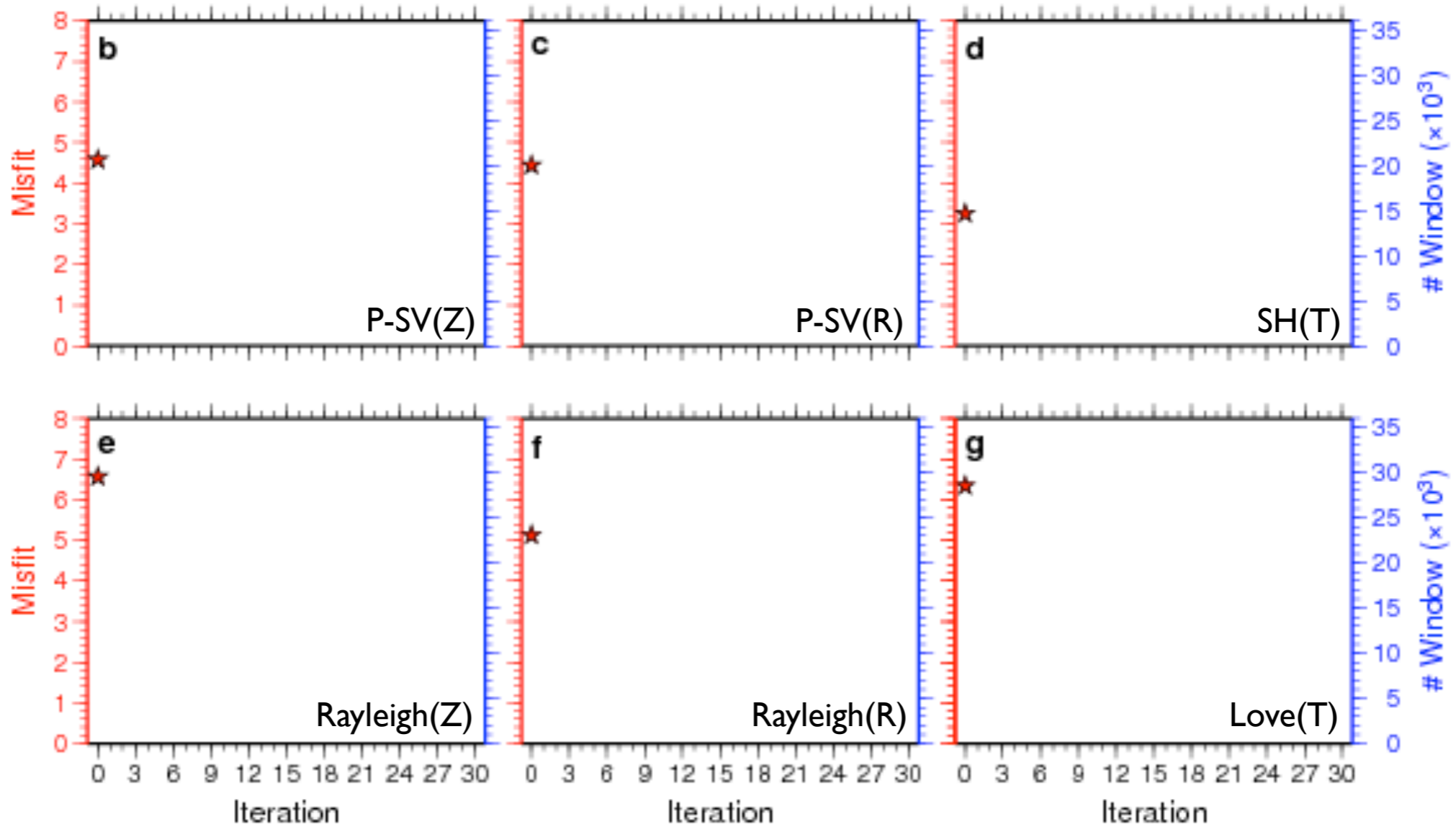
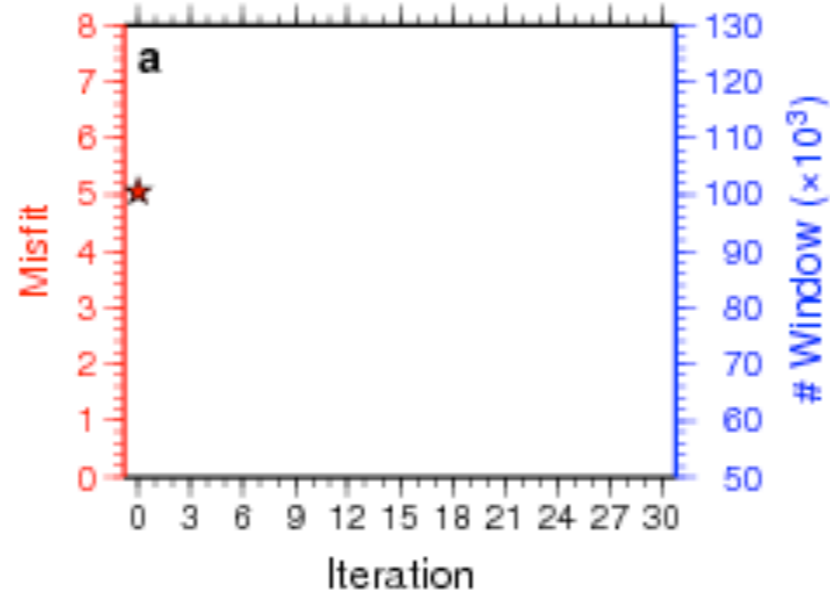




Misfit functions



★ 15-50 s or 50-150 s





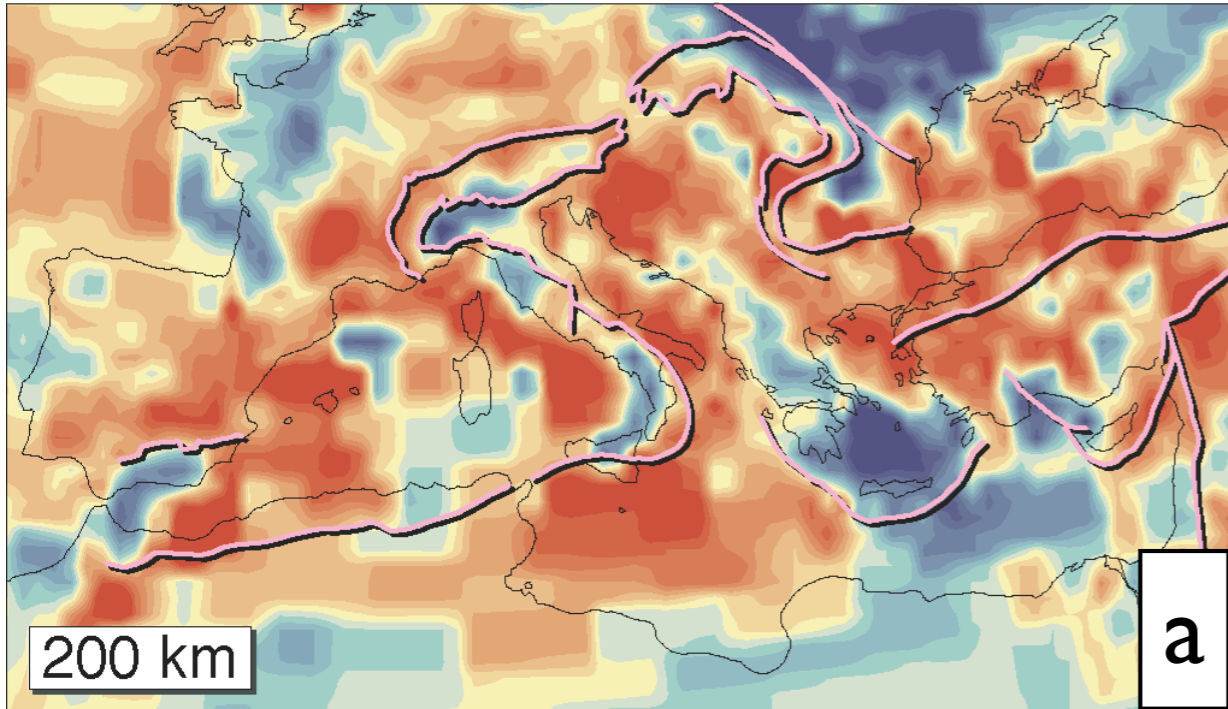
Model Comparisons, not easy !



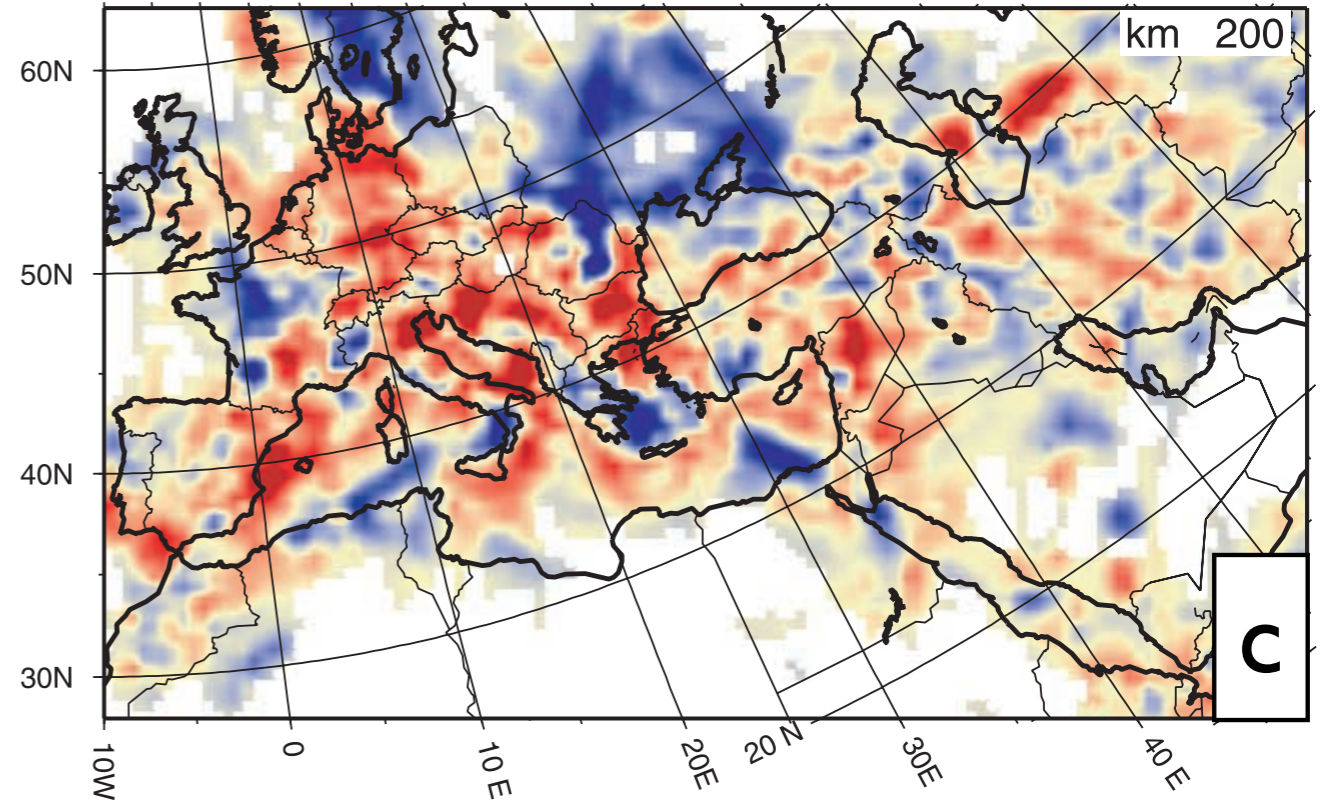
1. Body waves versus Surface waves (blind men and an elephant)
2. ID reference model (PREM versus IASP91 versus STW105)
3. Shear wave versus Compressional wave (apple versus orange)
4. Color scheme



Model Comparisons I (horizontal)



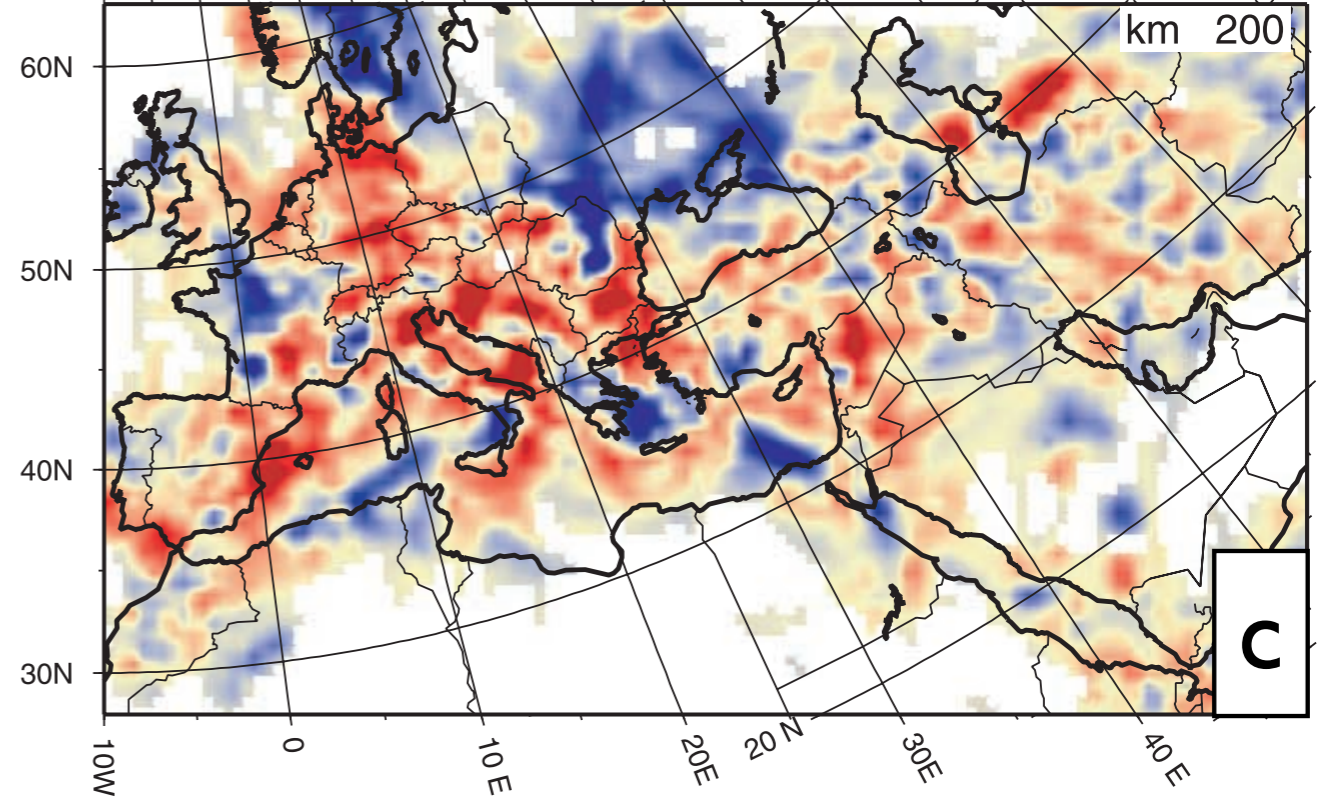
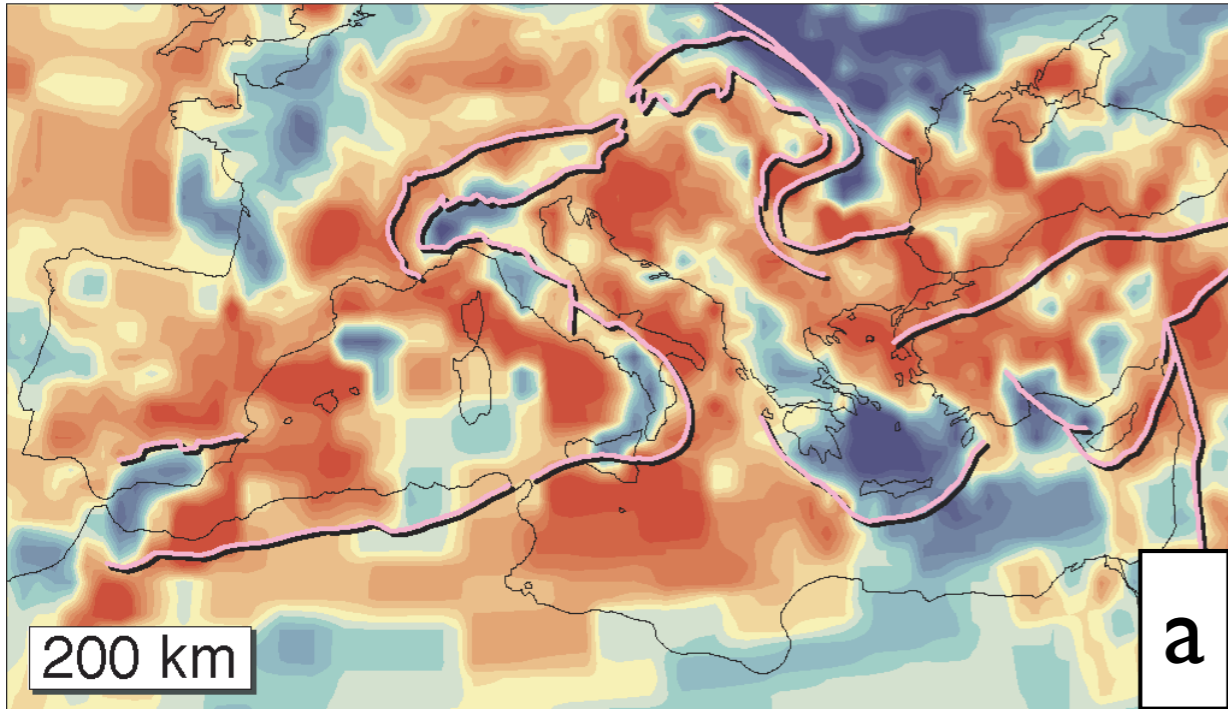
Wortel & Spakman 2000 -X%  +X%



Piromallo & Morelli 2003  P velocity variation (%)

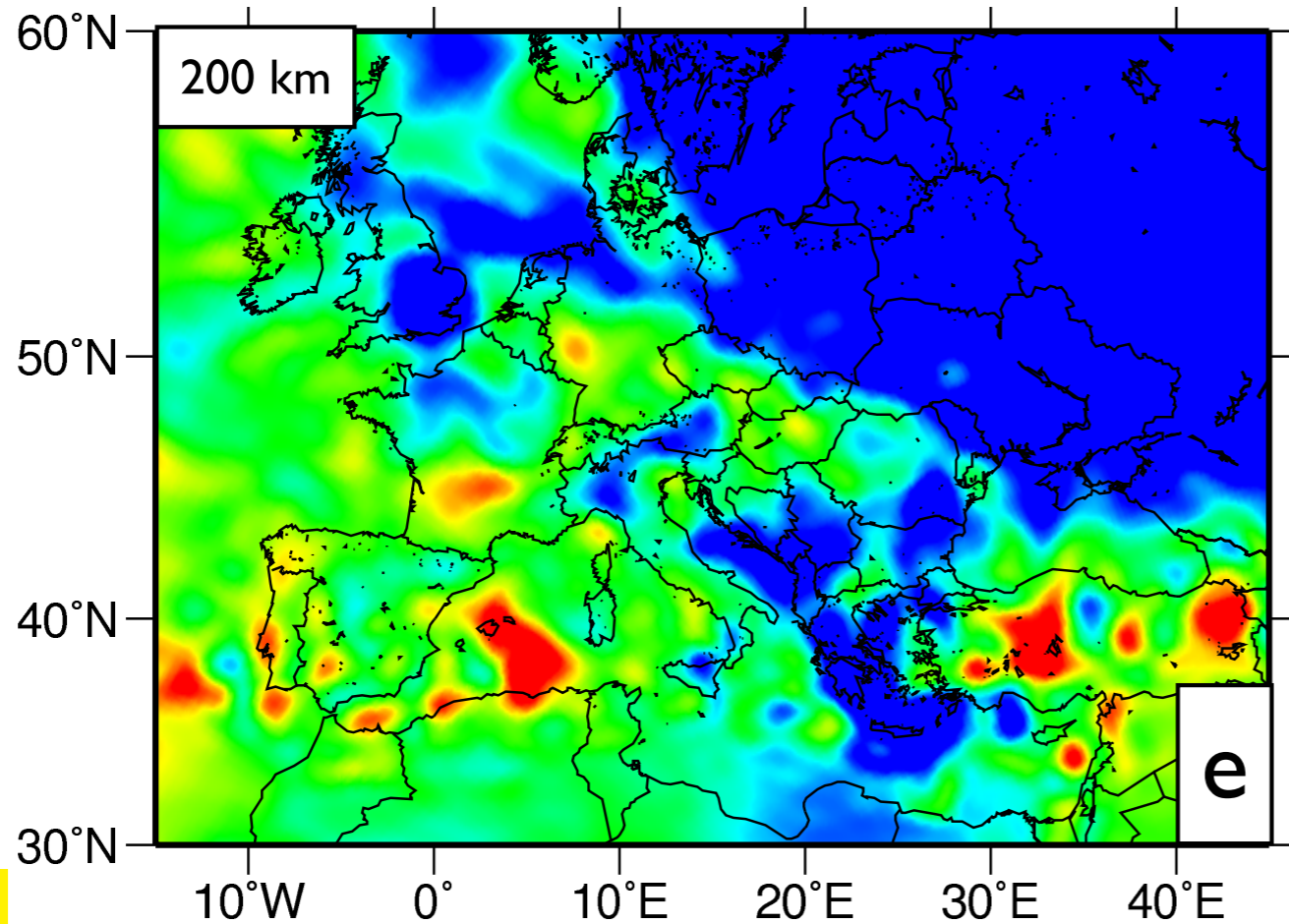



Model Comparisons I (horizontal)



Wortel & Spakman 2000 -X%  +X%

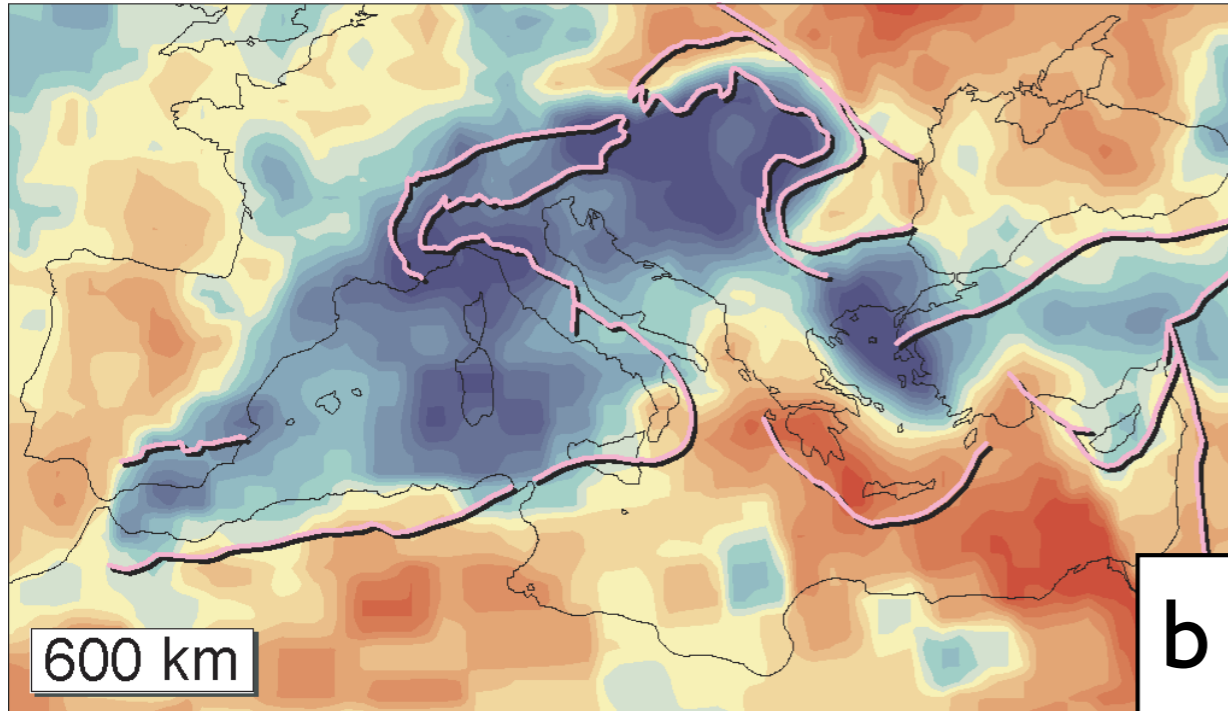
Piromallo & Morelli 2003  P velocity variation (%)



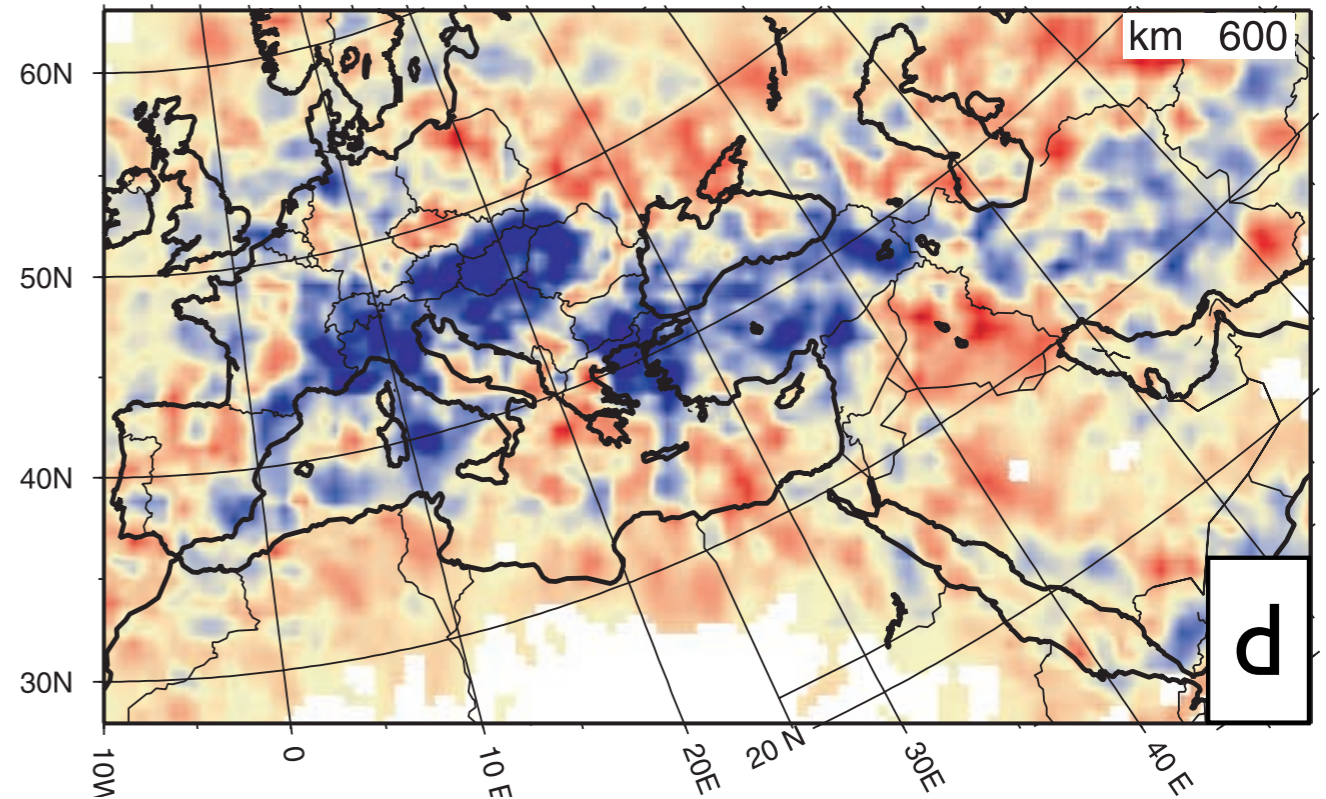
 $\delta \ln \beta_v$



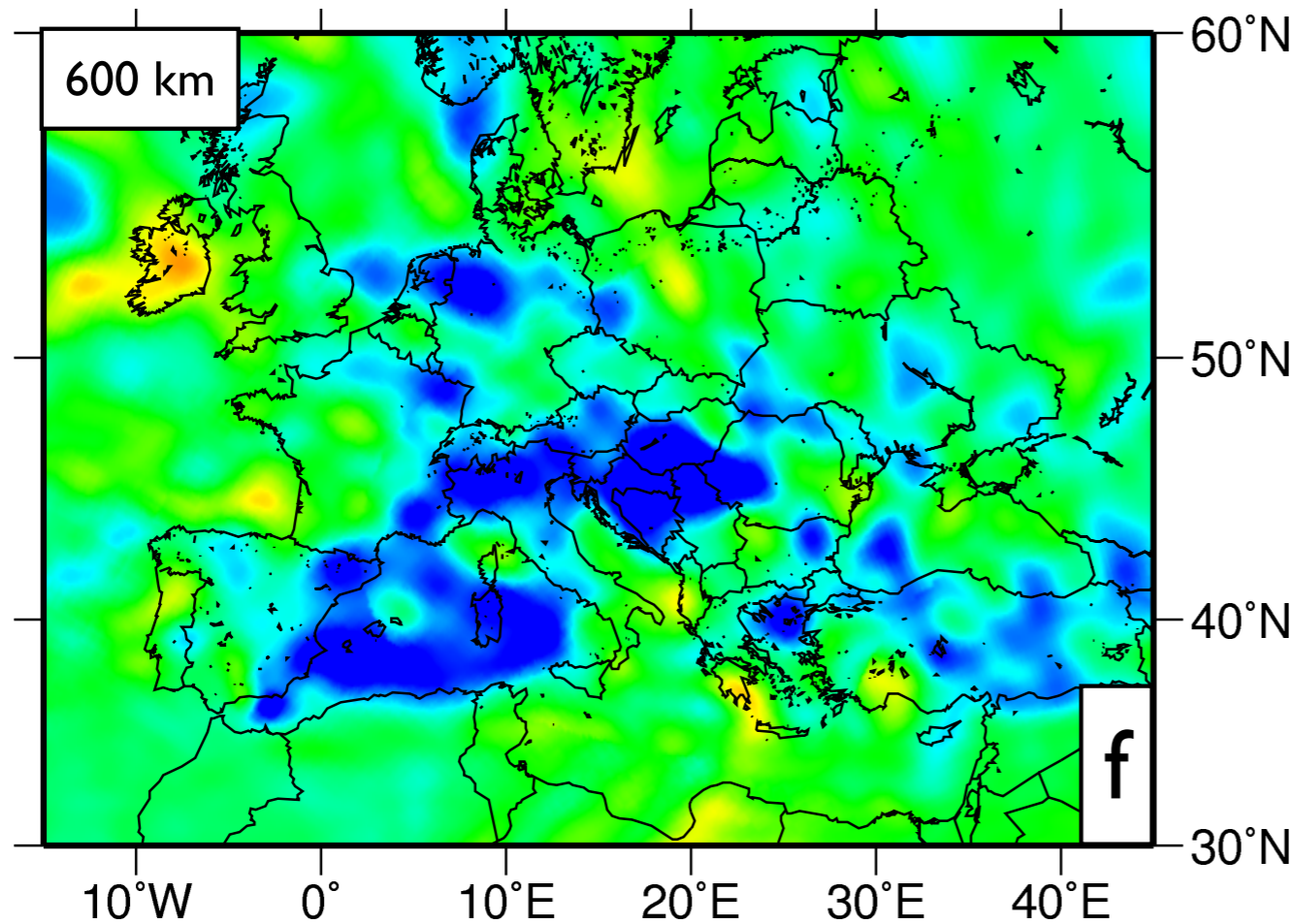
Model Comparisons I (horizontal)



Wortel & Spakman 2000 -X% +X%



Piromallo & Morelli 2003
-2 -1 0 1 2
P velocity variation (%)



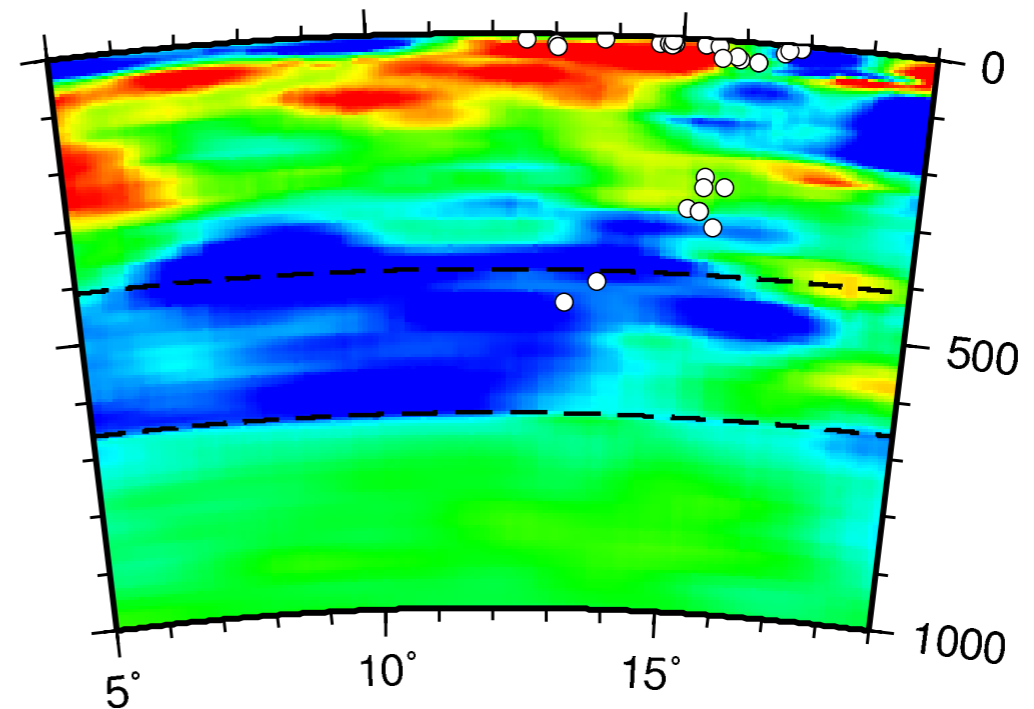
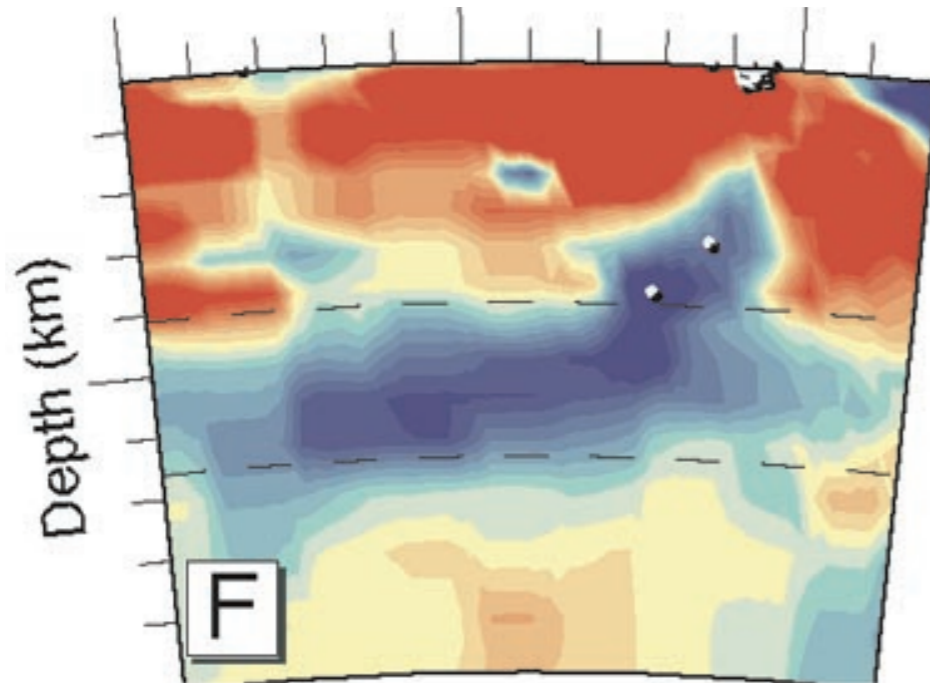
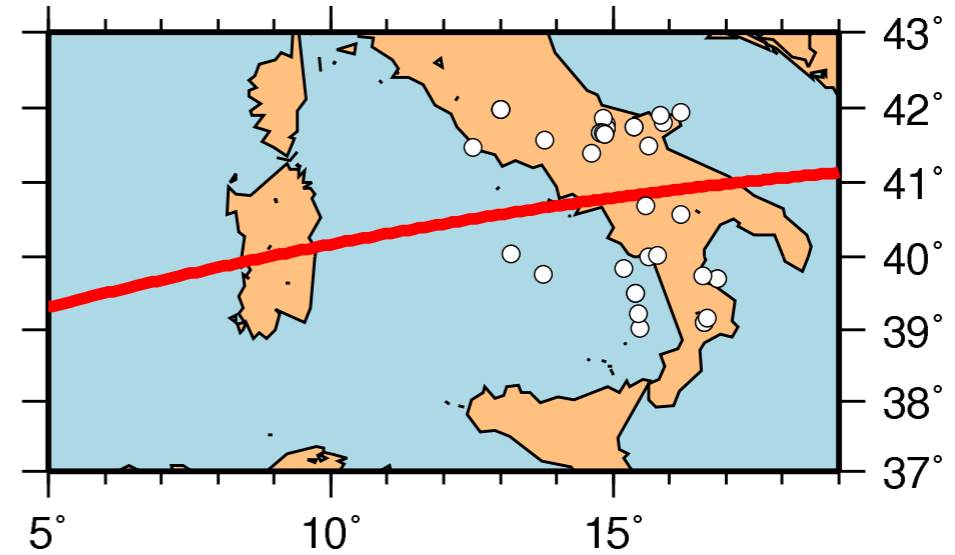
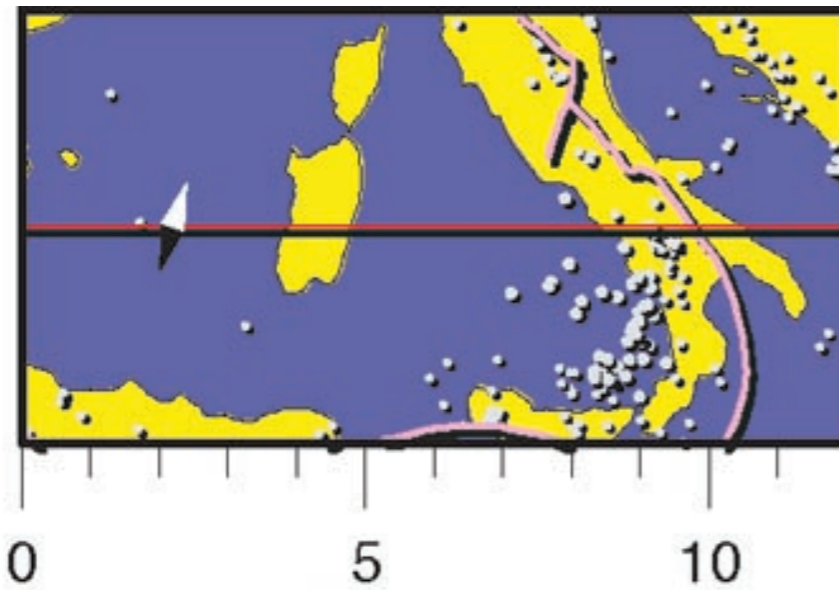
-0.03 0.00 0.03
 $\delta \ln \beta_v$



Model Comparisons II (slab detachment)



Wortel & Spakman 2000



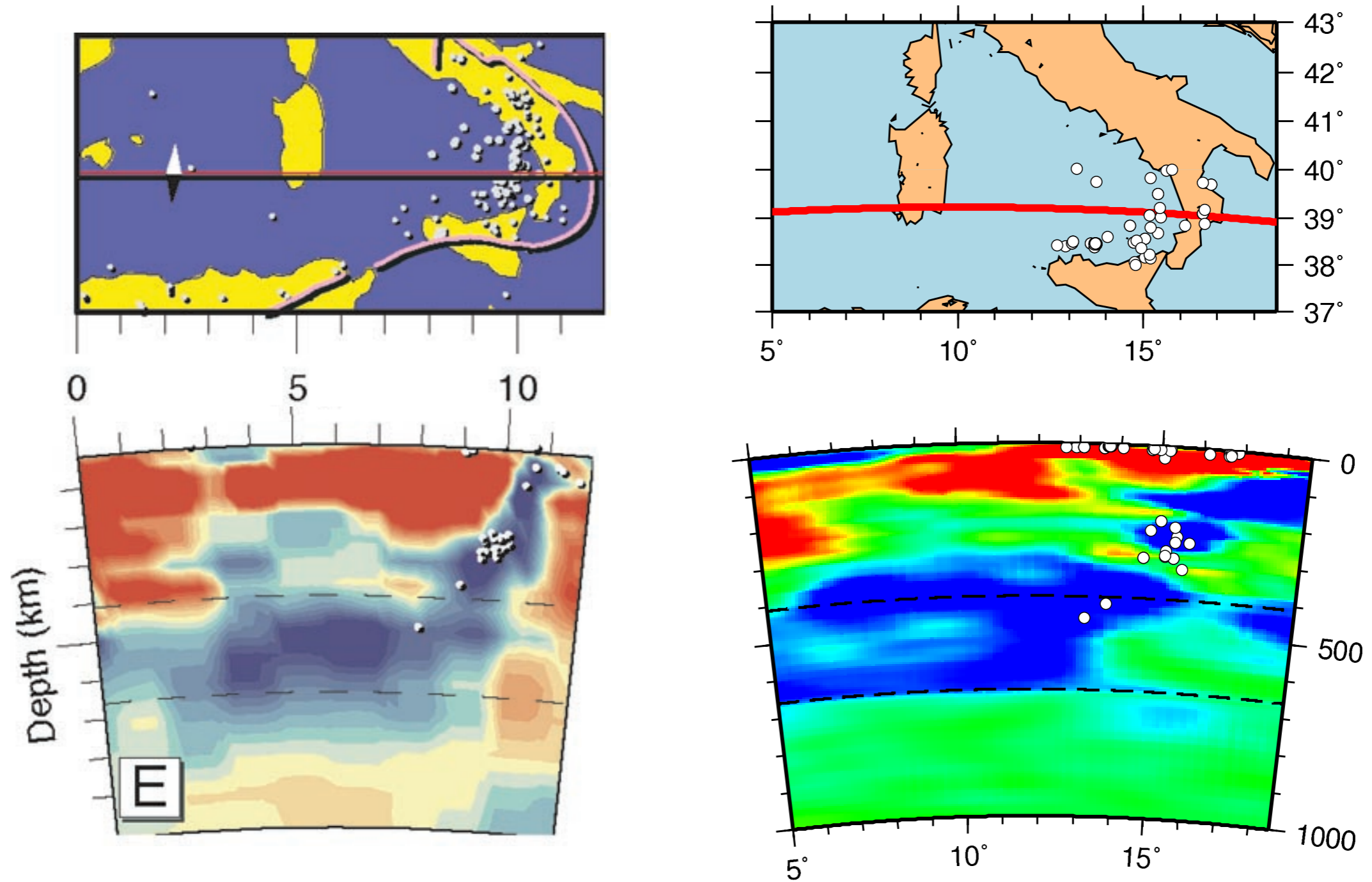
<http://www.bo.ingv.it/RCMT/searchRCMT.html>



Model Comparisons II (slab detachment)



Wortel & Spakman 2000



<http://www.bo.ingv.it/RCMT/searchRCMT.html>



Model Comparisons III (Alps)

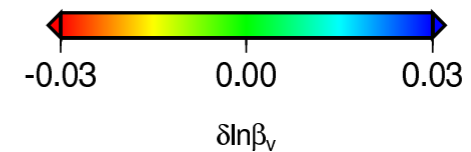
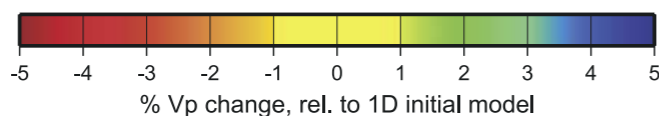
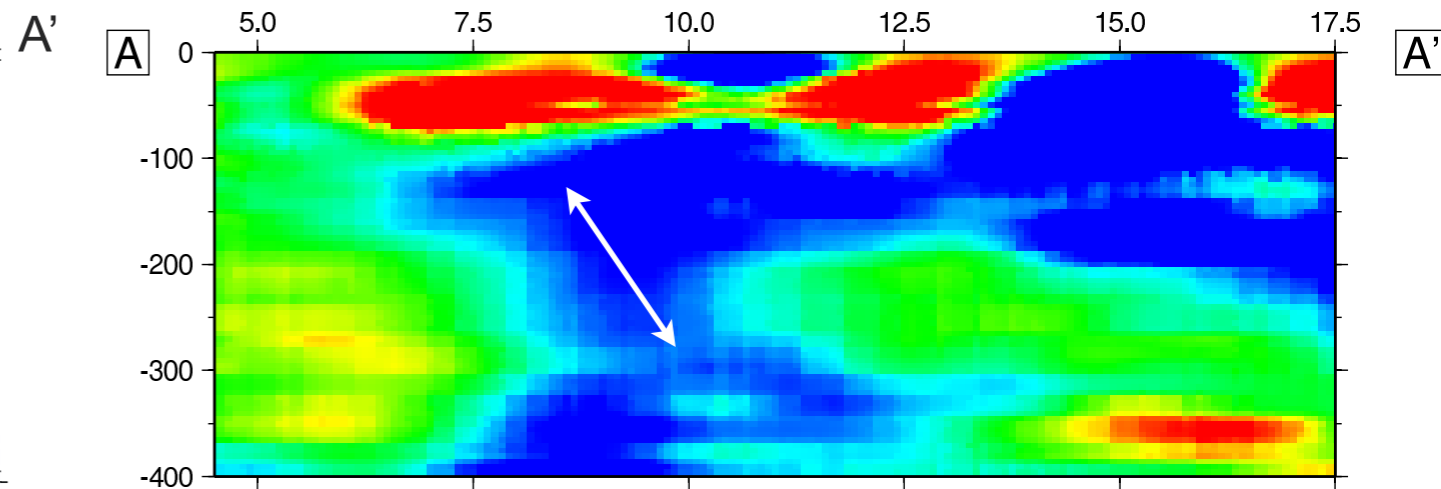
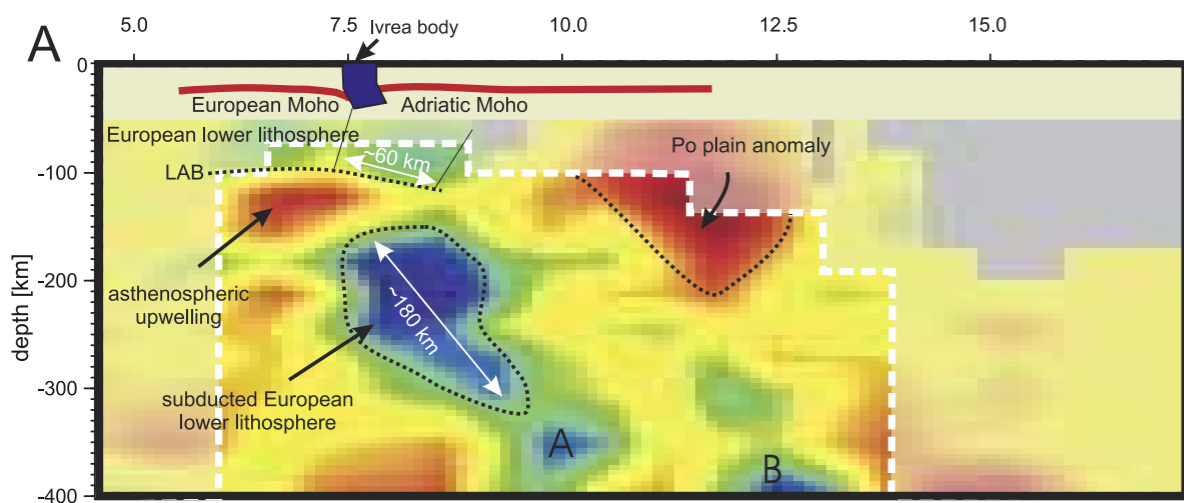
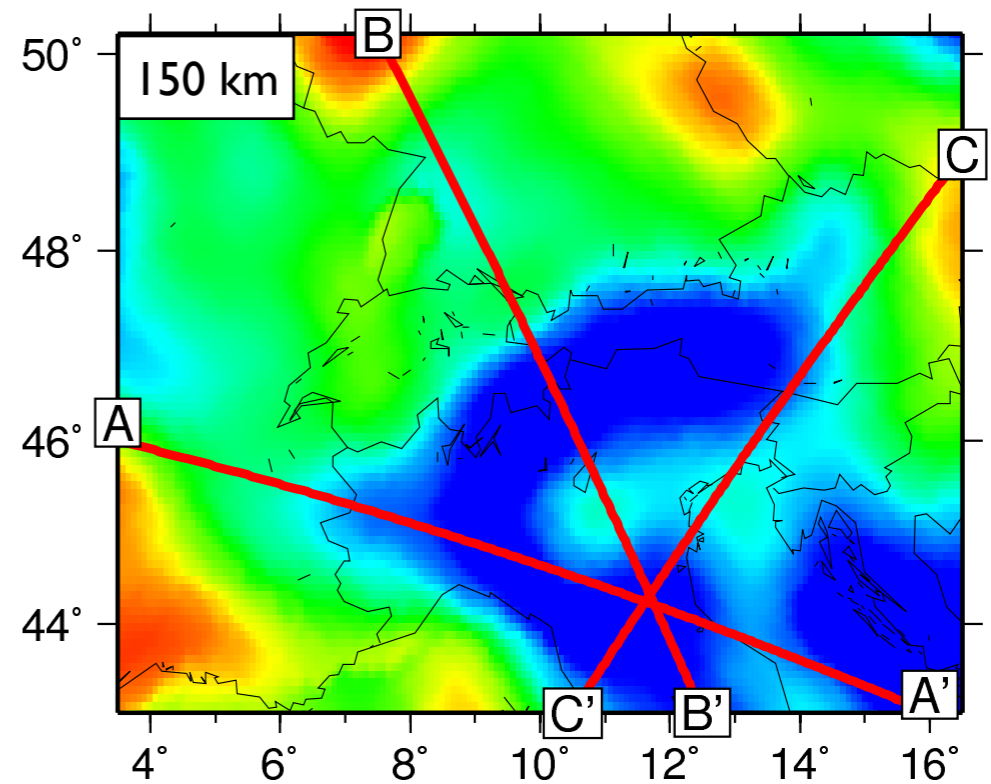
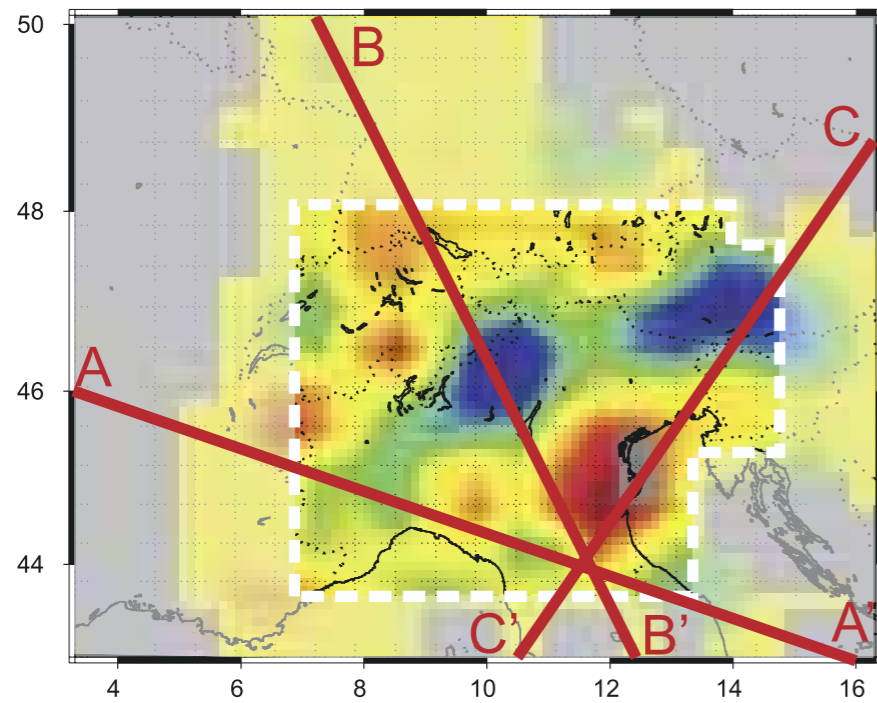


Upper mantle structure beneath the Alpine orogen
from high-resolution teleseismic tomography

Regina Lippitsch, Edi Kissling, and Jörg Ansorge

Institute of Geophysics, Swiss Federal Institute of Technology, ETH Höggerberg, Zürich, Switzerland

depth=150 km





Model Comparisons III (Alps)

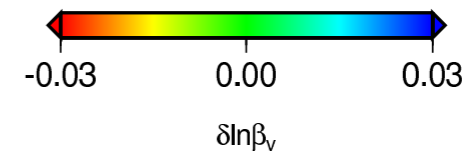
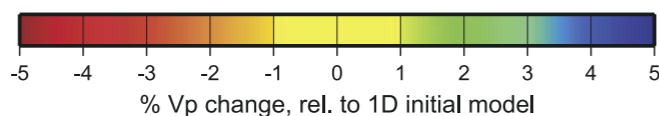
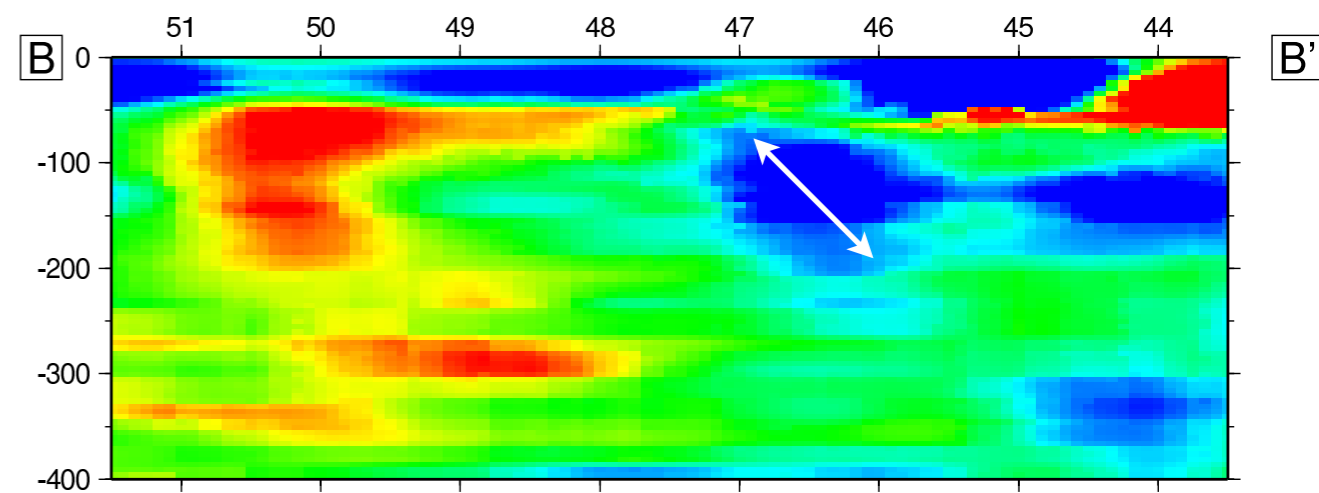
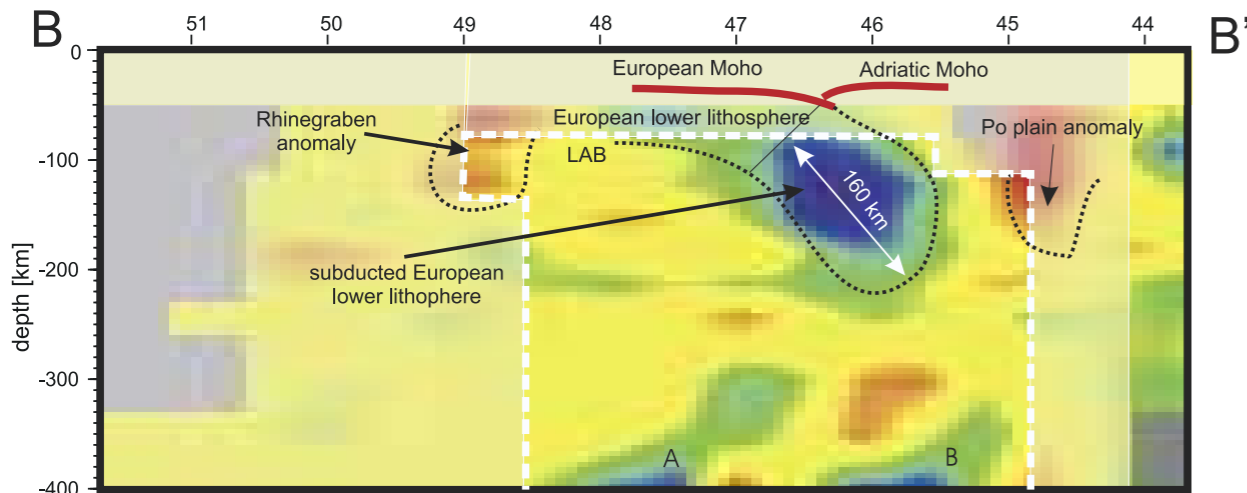
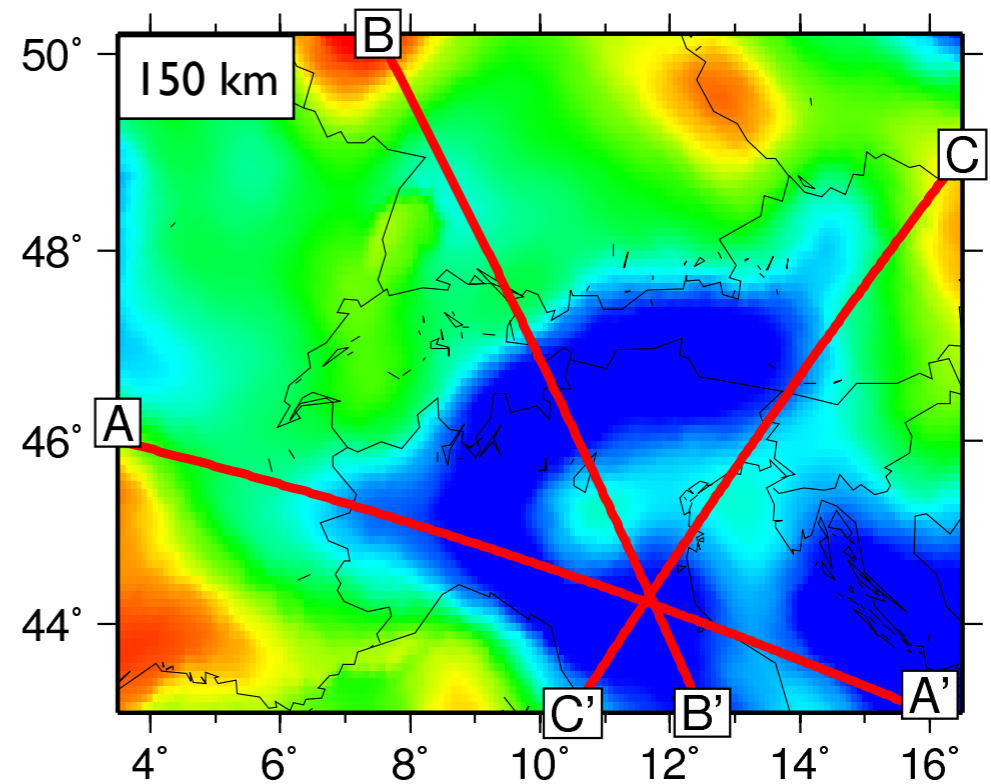
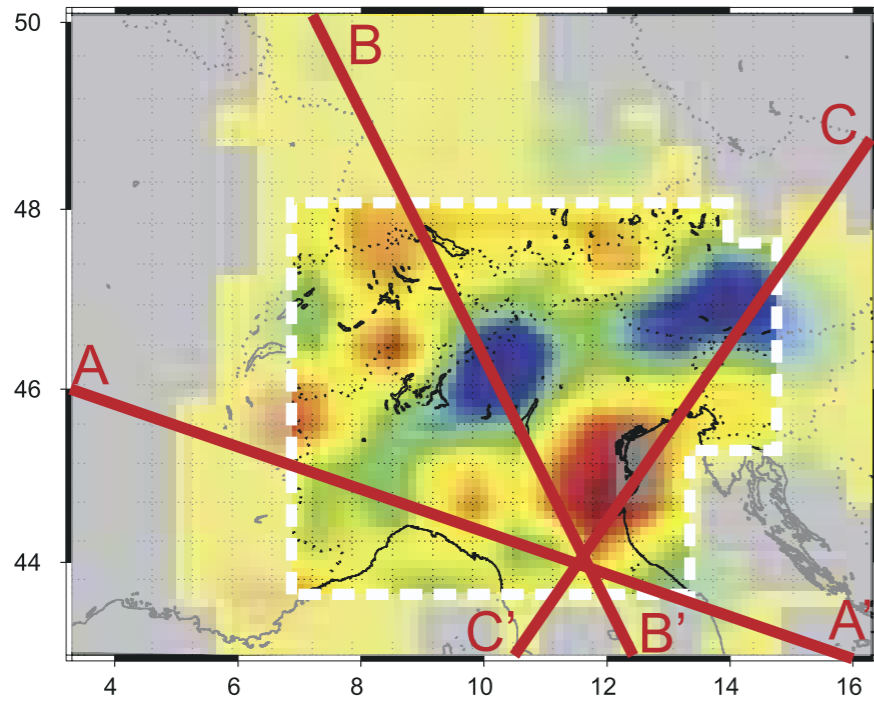


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Model Comparisons III (Alps)

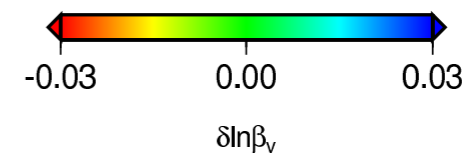
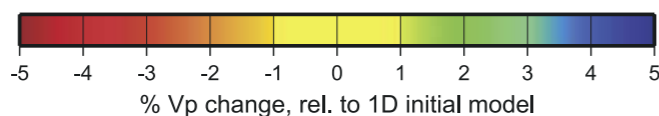
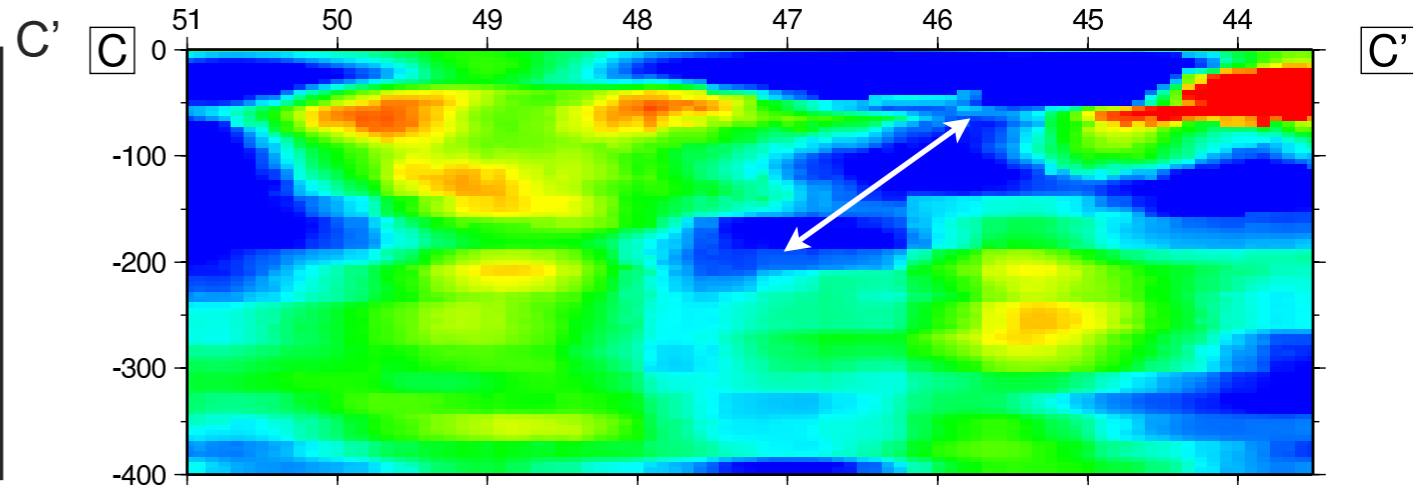
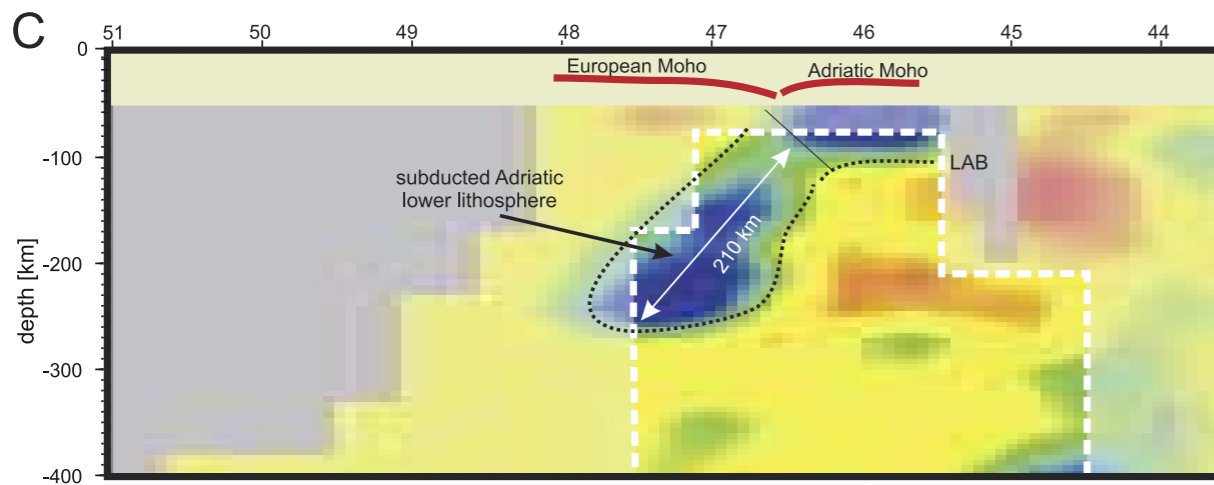
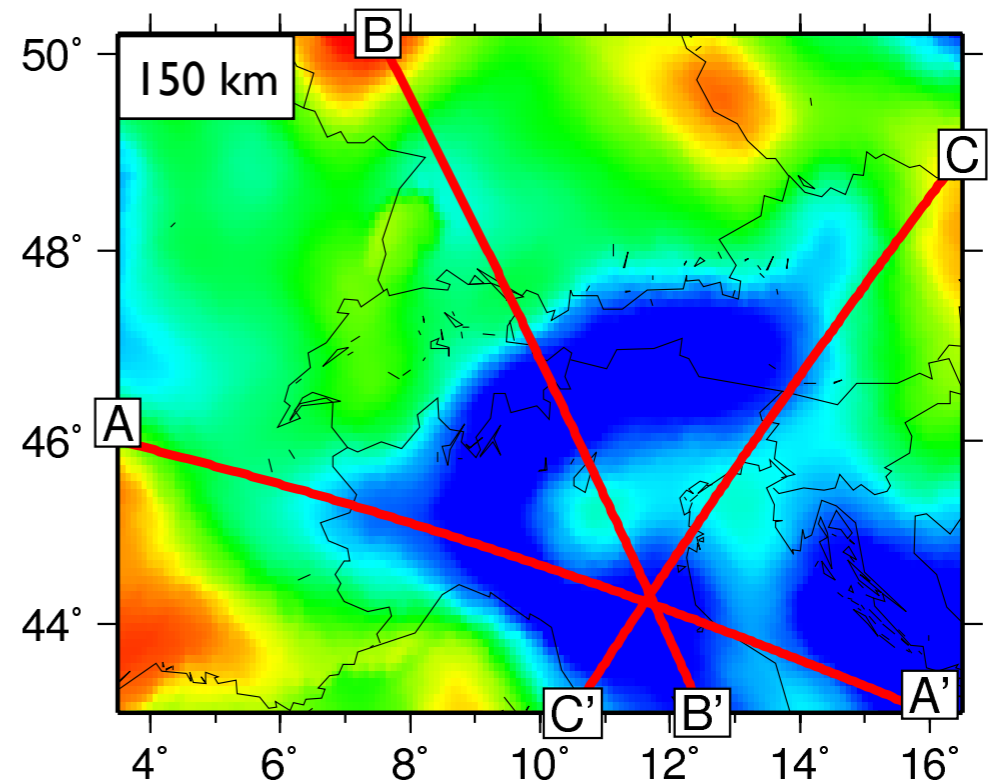
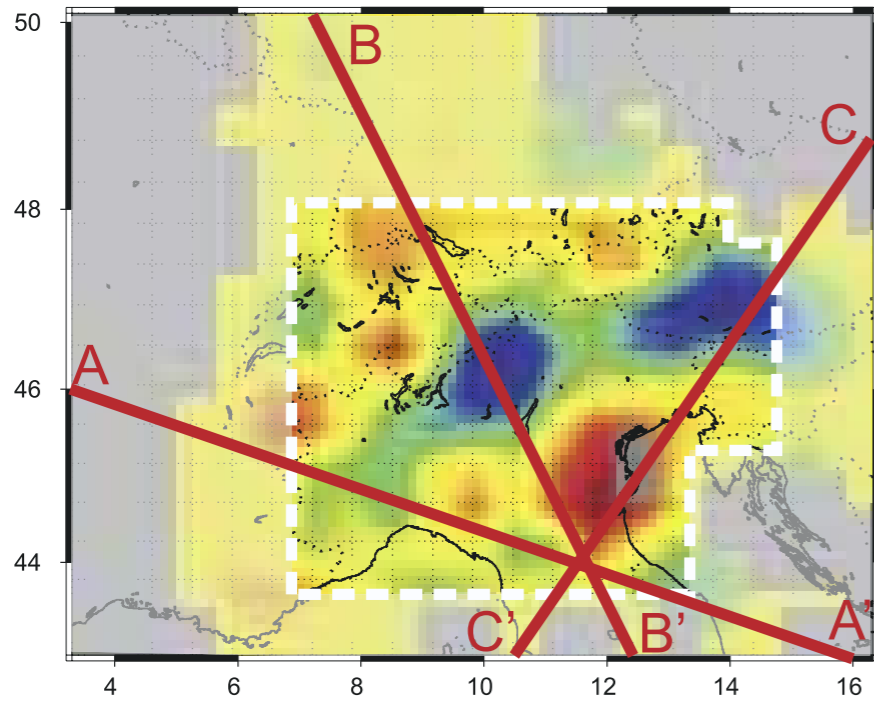


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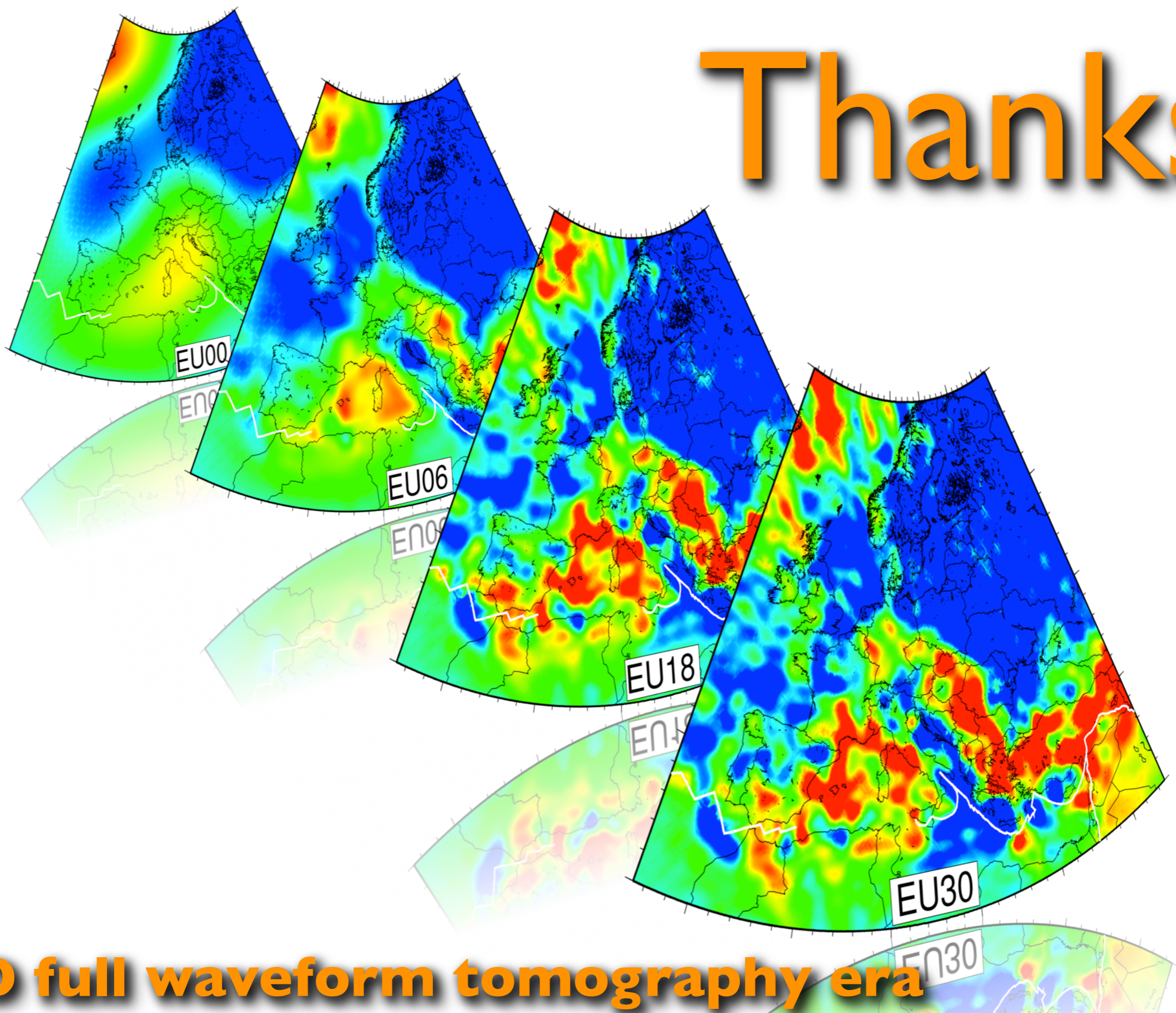
depth=150 km



Conclusion

- ✓ 3D starting models + 3D forward simulations (Spectral-Element method) + 3D Fréchet derivatives (Adjoint method)
- ✓ Many interesting structures naturally emerge from the smooth background model
- ✓ Bridging the gap between **high-resolution body-wave tomography** and **lower resolution inversions** based on long period body waves, surface waves and free oscillations
- ✓ Model comparisons is challenging but satisfactory

Thanks!



3D full waveform tomography era



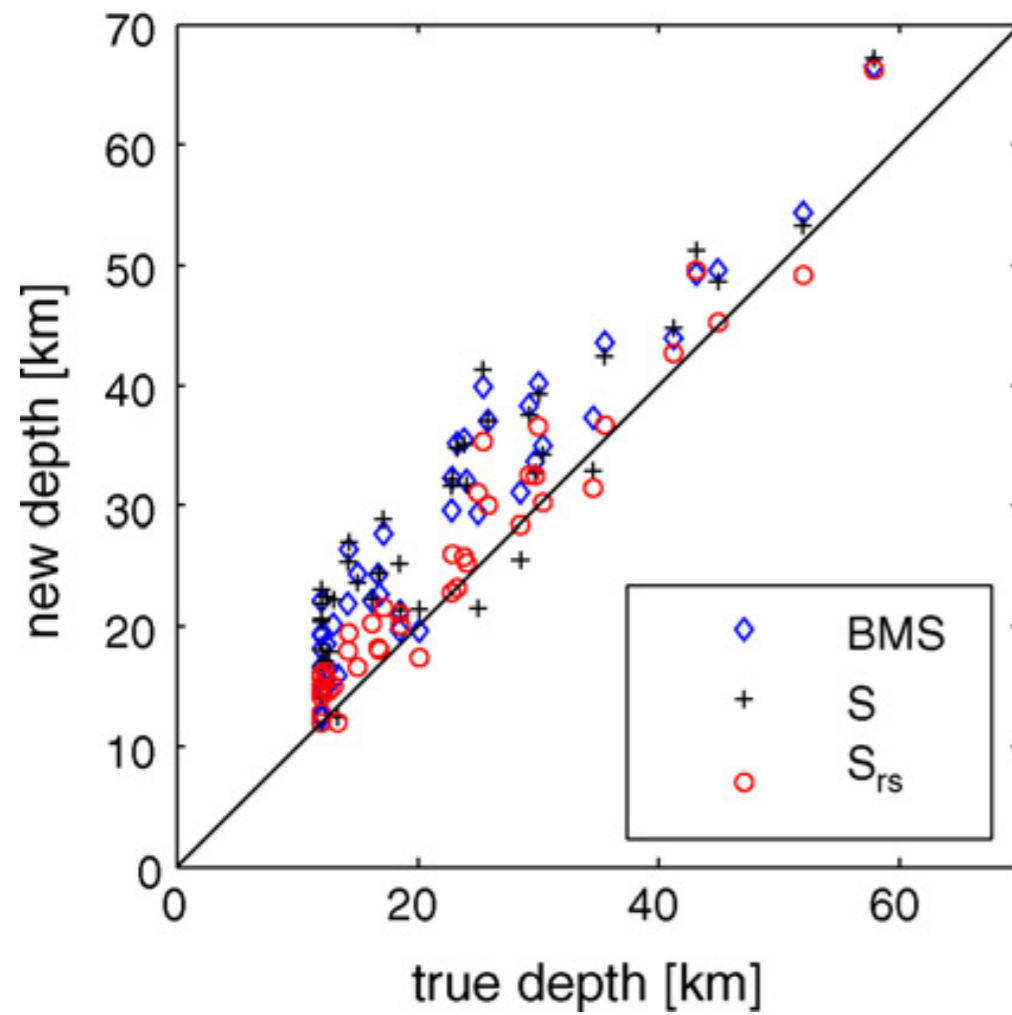
Depth changes from source inversions



Effects of three-dimensional Earth structure on CMT earthquake parameters

Vala Hjörleifsdóttir*, Göran Ekström

Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory of Columbia University, 61 Route 9W, Palisades, NY 10964, USA





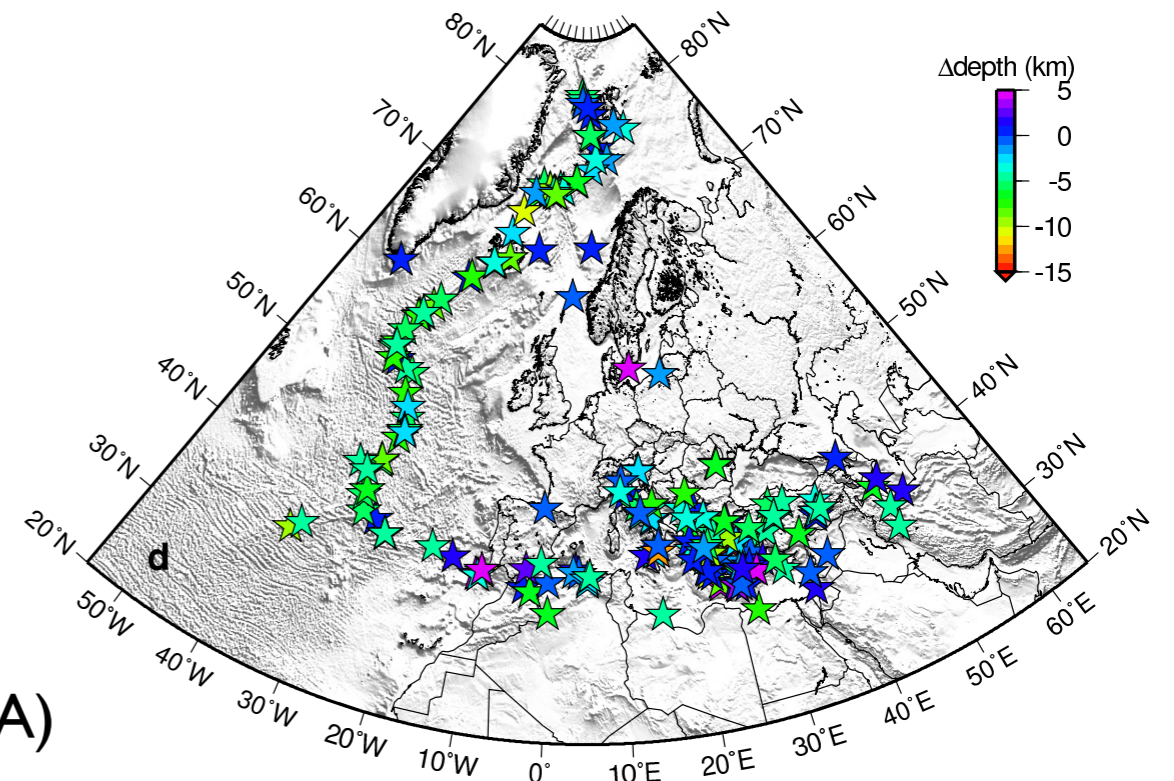
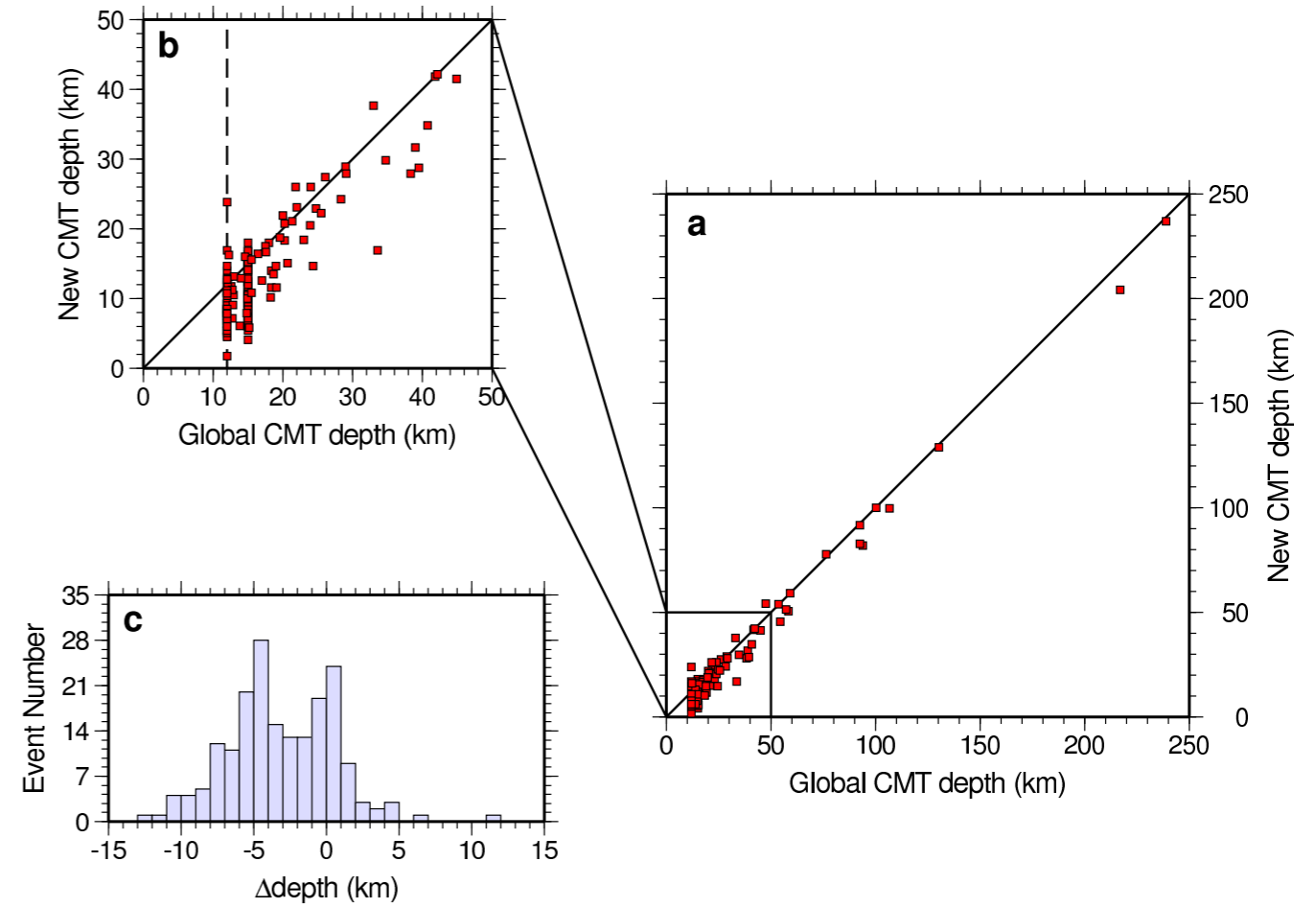
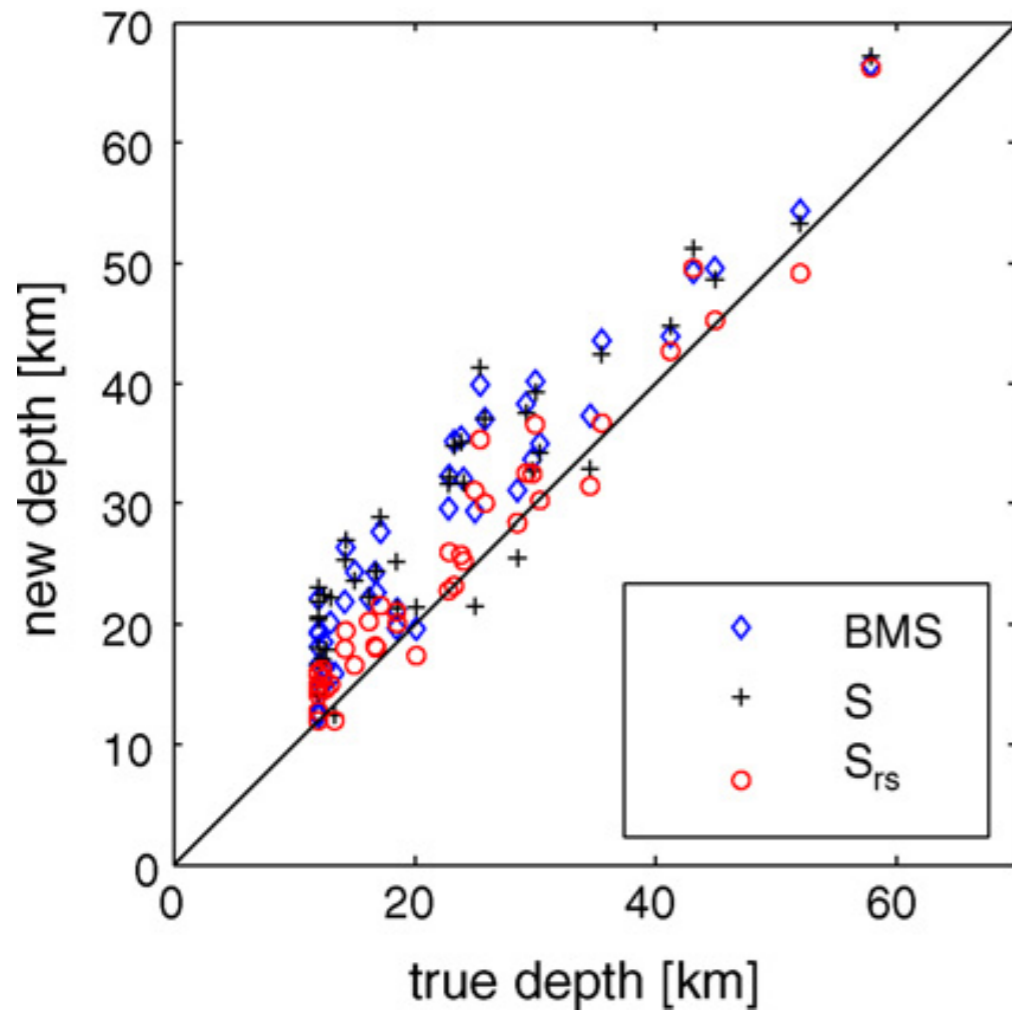
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(Liu et al 2004 BSSA)