

Subsurface space warping driven by gravity data

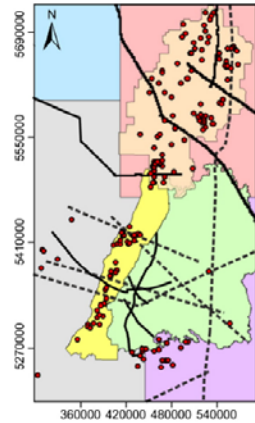
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3-D subsurface modelling

Models



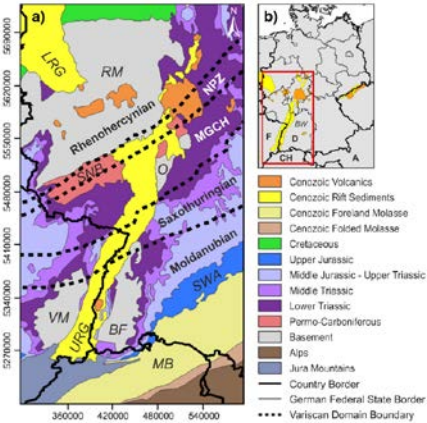
3D Structural Models:

- Hesse (Freymark et al. 2015)
- Hesse3D (Arndt et al. 2011)
- GeORG (GeORG-Projektteam 2013a)
- Baden-Württemberg (Nitsch & Zedler 2009, Rupf & Nitsch 2008)
- Central European Basin System (Maystrenko & Scheck-Wenderoth 2013)
- Molasse Basin (Przybycin et al. 2015a)

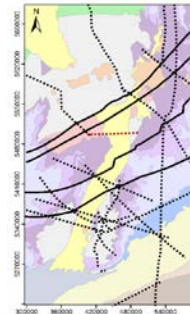
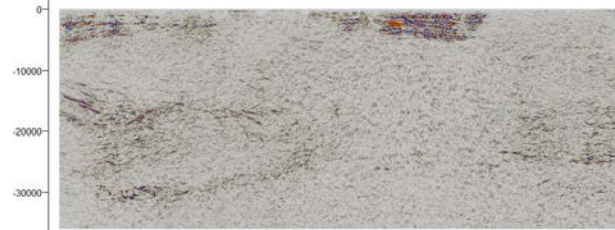
Additional Data:

- 2D Surface and Thickness Maps**
(Boigk & Schöneich 1972, Bachmann et al. 1987, Mechie 2007, Amante & Eakins 2009, NAGRA 2012)
- Seismic Reflection Profiles**
(Brun et al. 1992, Finckh et al. 1984, Lüschen et al. 1987, Meissner & Bortfeld 1990, Oncken 1998, Oncken et al. 1999)
- Seismic Refraction Profiles**
(Blundell et al. 1992, Gajewski et al. 1987, Glahn et al. 1993, Maurer & Ansorge 1992, Mueller et al. 1973)
- Wells / Temperature Data**
(Bär 2012, Bonté et al. 2010, Carré 2011, Guillou-Frotier et al. 2011, Kohl et al. 2003, Le Masne et al. 1991, LGRB 2010, Vernoux & Lambert 1993)

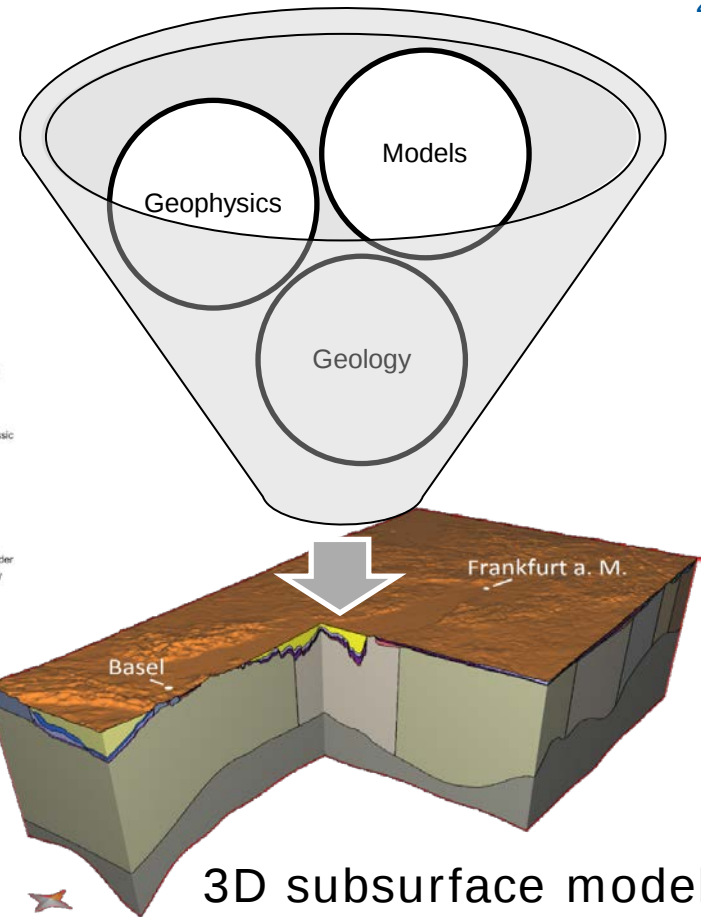
Geology



Geophysical data

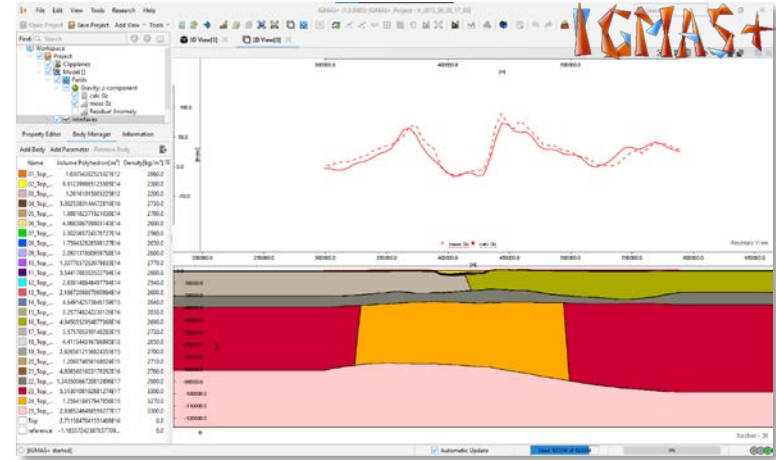
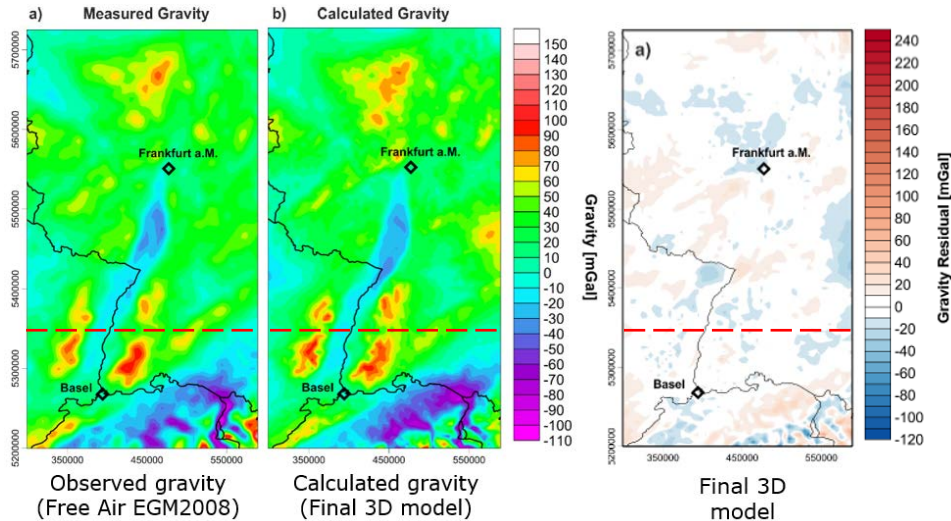


Example:
Upper Rhine Graben
Freymark (2019)



Key: 3-D gravity modelling

- Modelling requires **integration** of various structural geological and geophysical data
- (Interactive) 3-D gravity modelling: **key concept** to assess the inconsistencies
- Even gravity-constrained 3-D models contain **uncertainties**
- Manual geometry modifications: **time consuming, not reproducible**
- A **geometry optimization concept** is needed



Vertical cross-section

Interactive geometry optimisation concept

- Concept details:

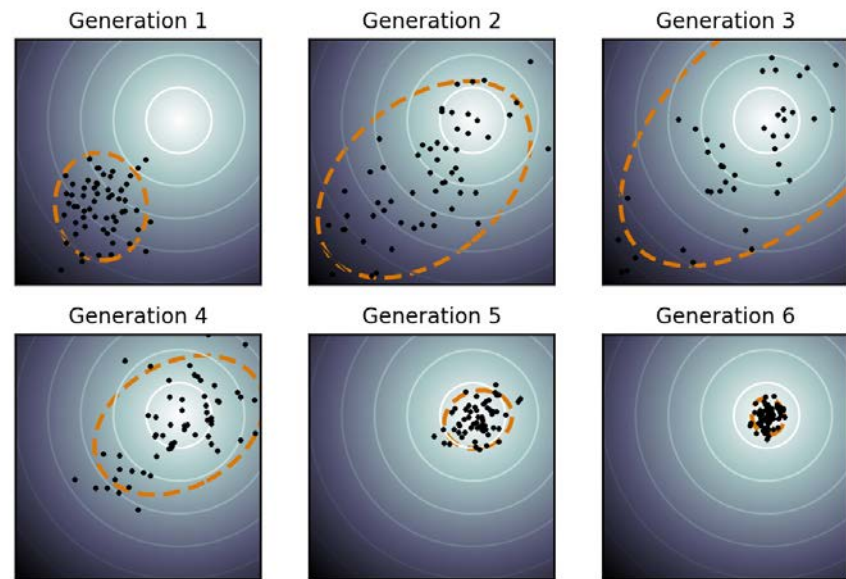
- Alvers, M. R., Götze, H.-J., Anikiev, D., & Plonka, C. (2023). Inversion of potential fields by interactive optimization of 3D subsurface models using spring-based space warping and evolution strategy. GEOPHYSICS, 88 (3): G79-G93 <https://doi.org/10.1190/geo2022-0222.1>
- Also: Alvers et al. (2013, 2014, 2015)

- Brief overview of the concept:

- Model geometry optimisation is a highly **non-linear problem**
- **Covariance-Matrix-Adaptation Evolution Strategy** (CMA-ES): high-dimensional space, fast convergence and overcomes local minima (e.g., Hansen, 2016)
- **Space warping** is used to preserve model topology

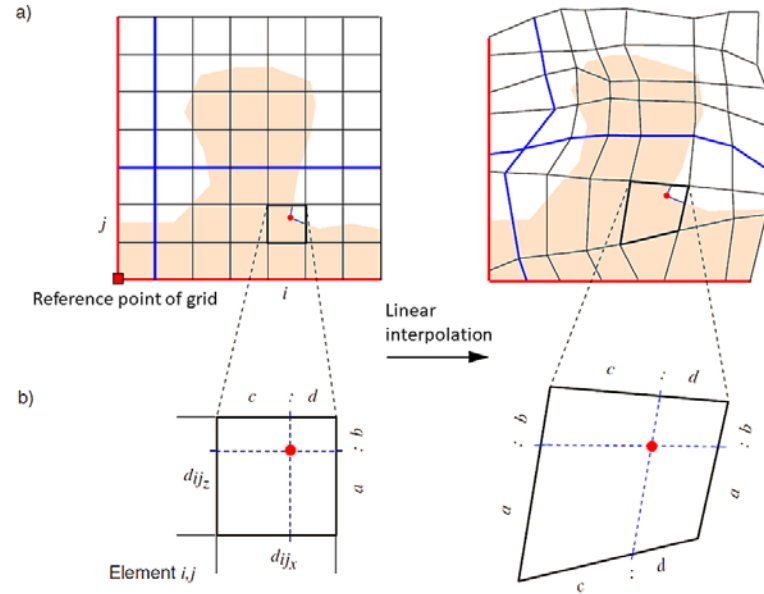
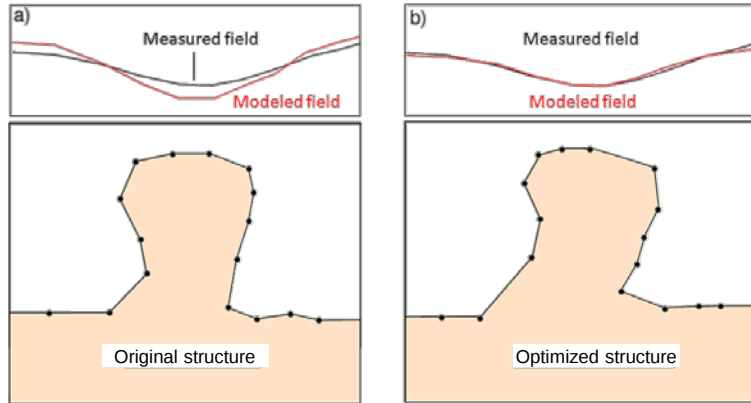
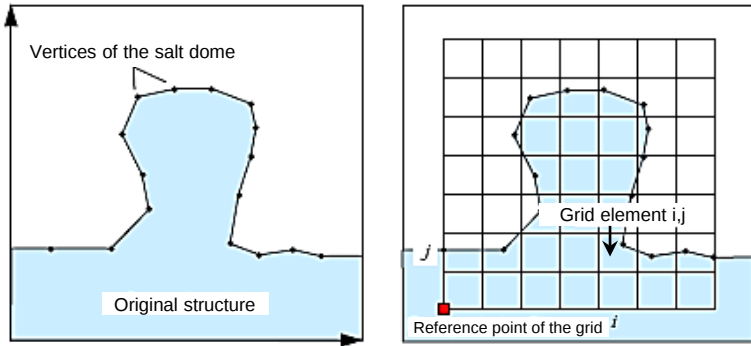
- Applications:

- Imaging salt structures in the **North German Basin**
- Revision of the mantle anomaly in **Upper Rhine Graben**

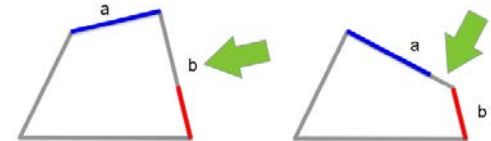


<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/CMA-ES>

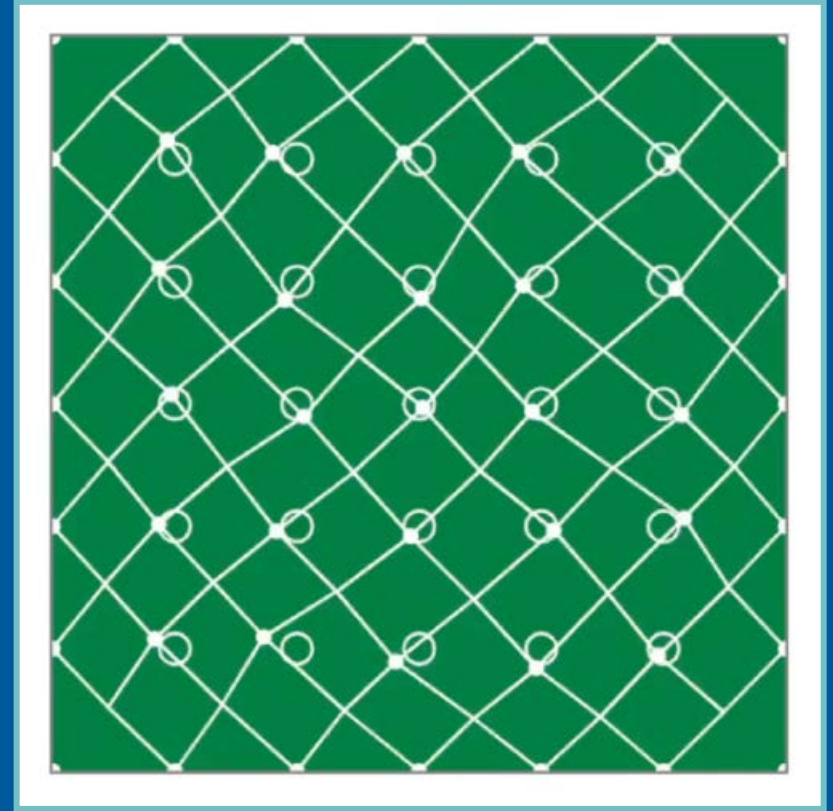
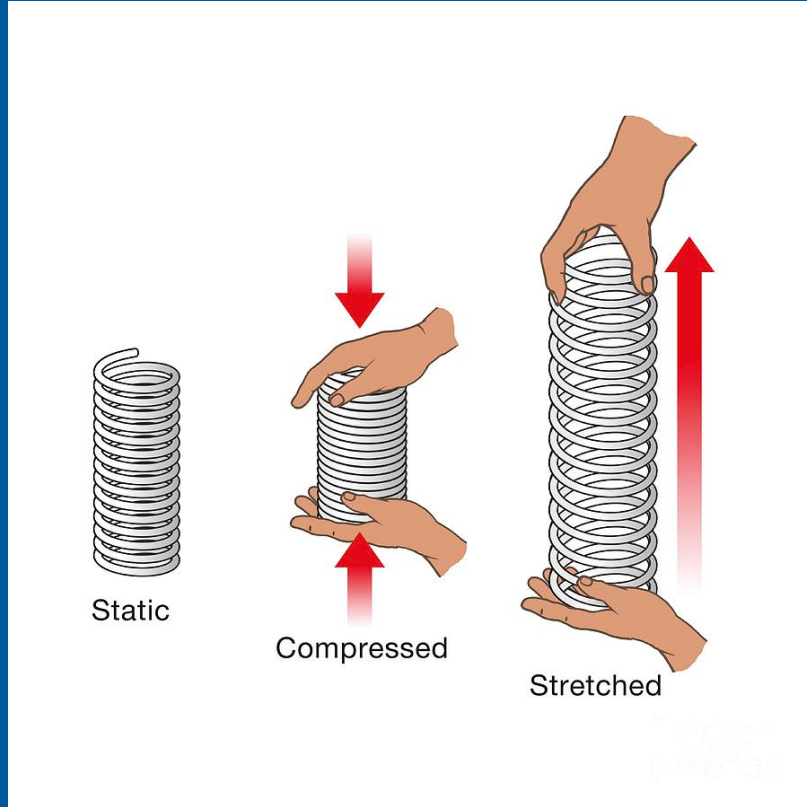
Space warping



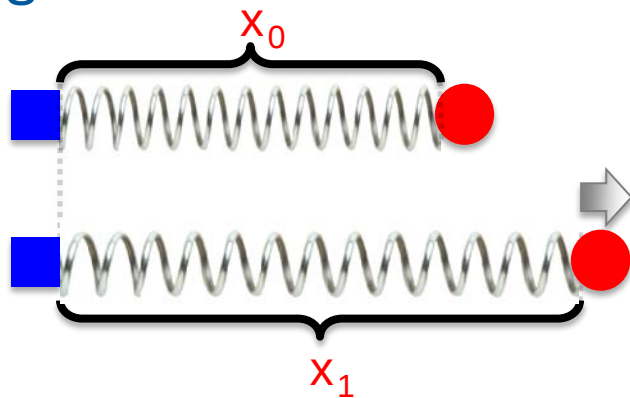
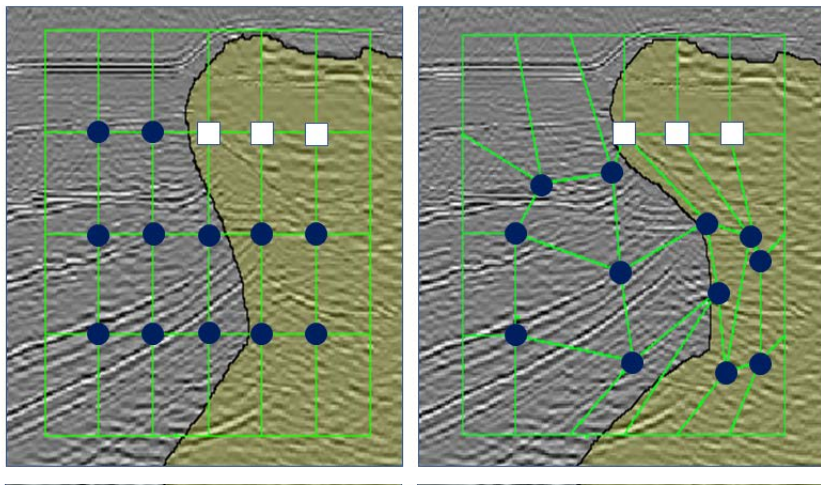
- We preserve topology by optimizing **grid legs**
- However: grid legs are **not independent**



It's spring time!



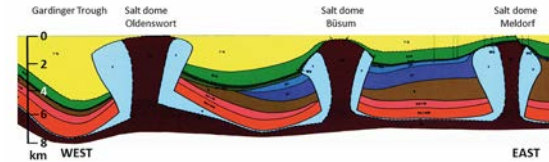
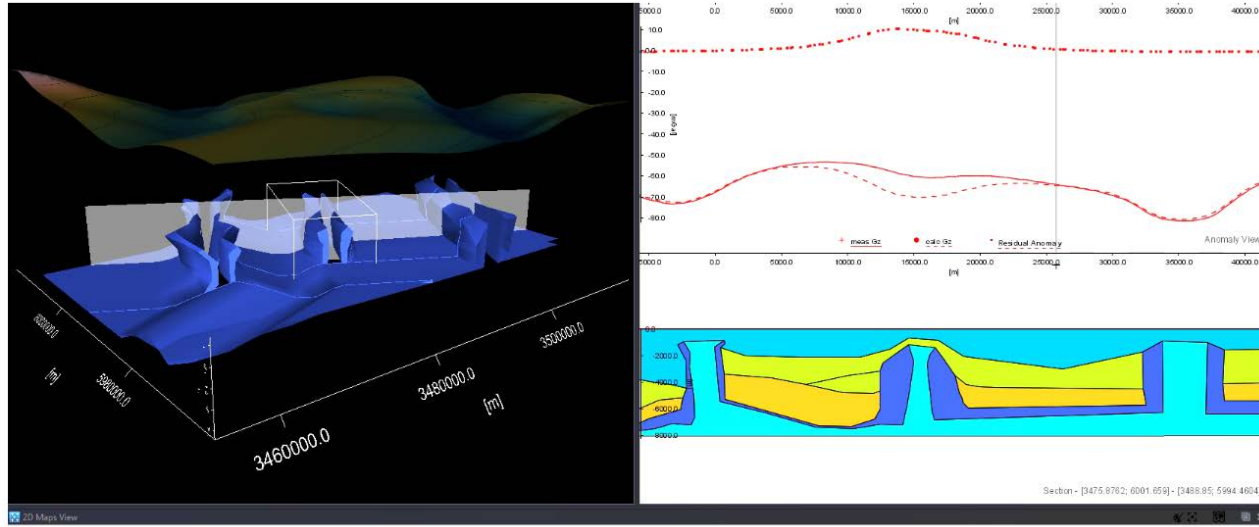
Elegant solution: elastic springs



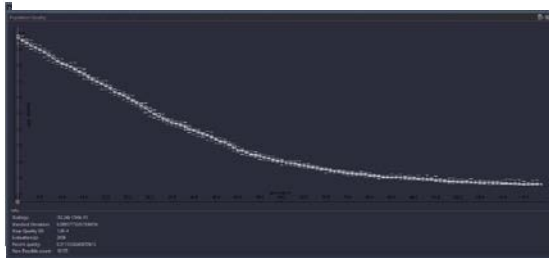
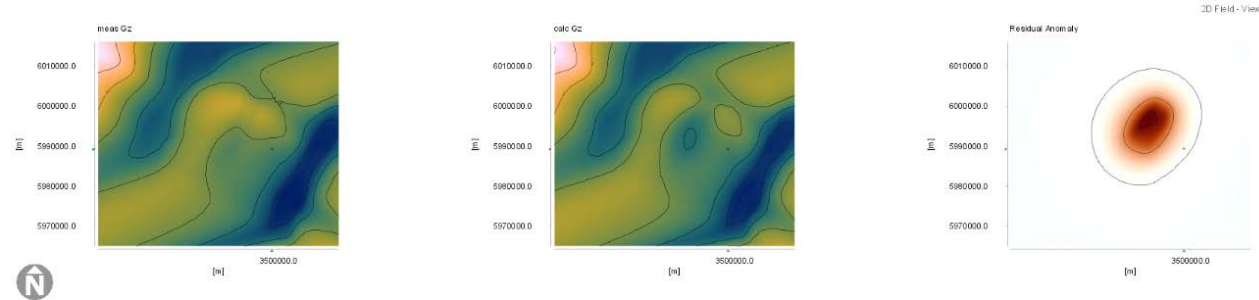
Hooke's law: $F = k\Delta x = k(x_1 - x_0)$
 k - spring constant or stiffness

- Replace rigid connections of the space grid nodes with elastic springs
- Mutation step changes the spring constants k
- Equilibrium + Hooke's law gives a linear system of equations to update the node positions
- “Magic trick”: the rest lengths of each spring set to be twice bigger as deformed

Application 1: North German Basin

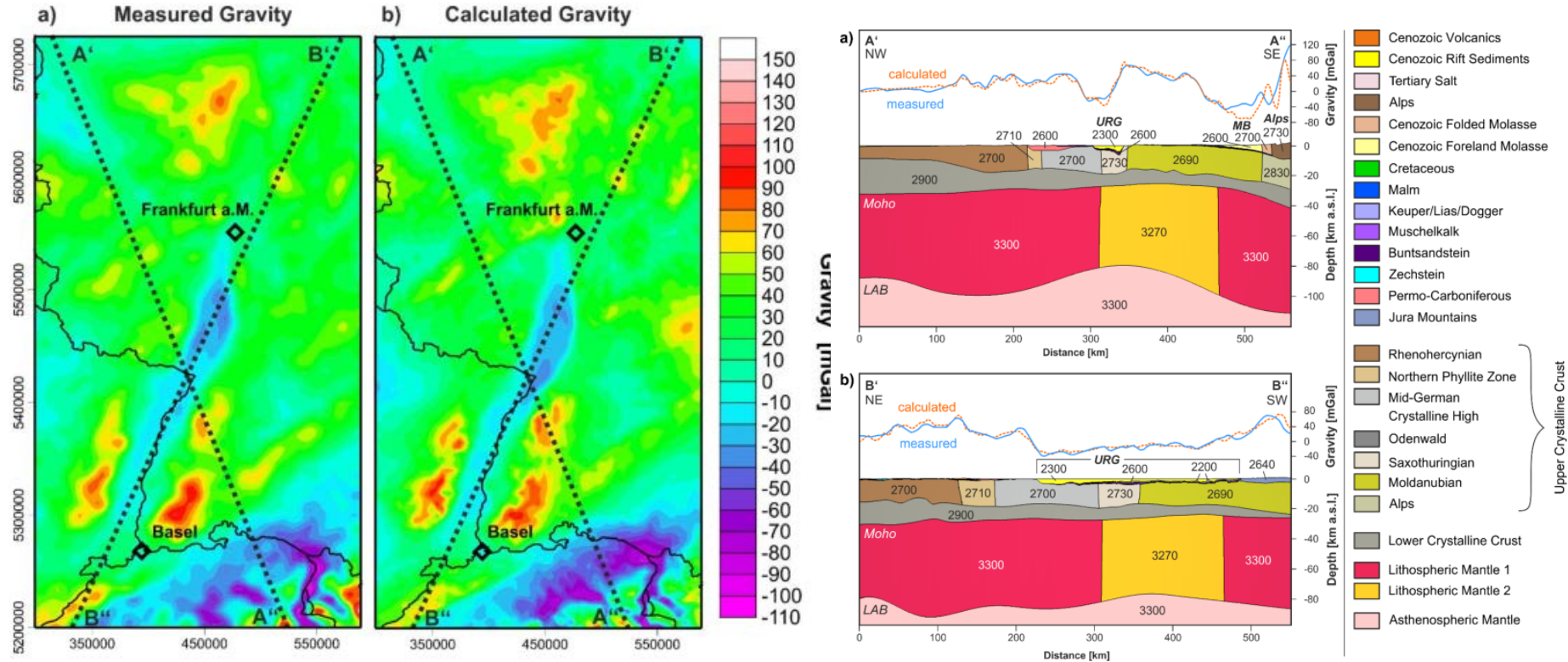


From Geotectonic Atlas of Northern Germany (Baldschuhn, 2001)



Quality function value history

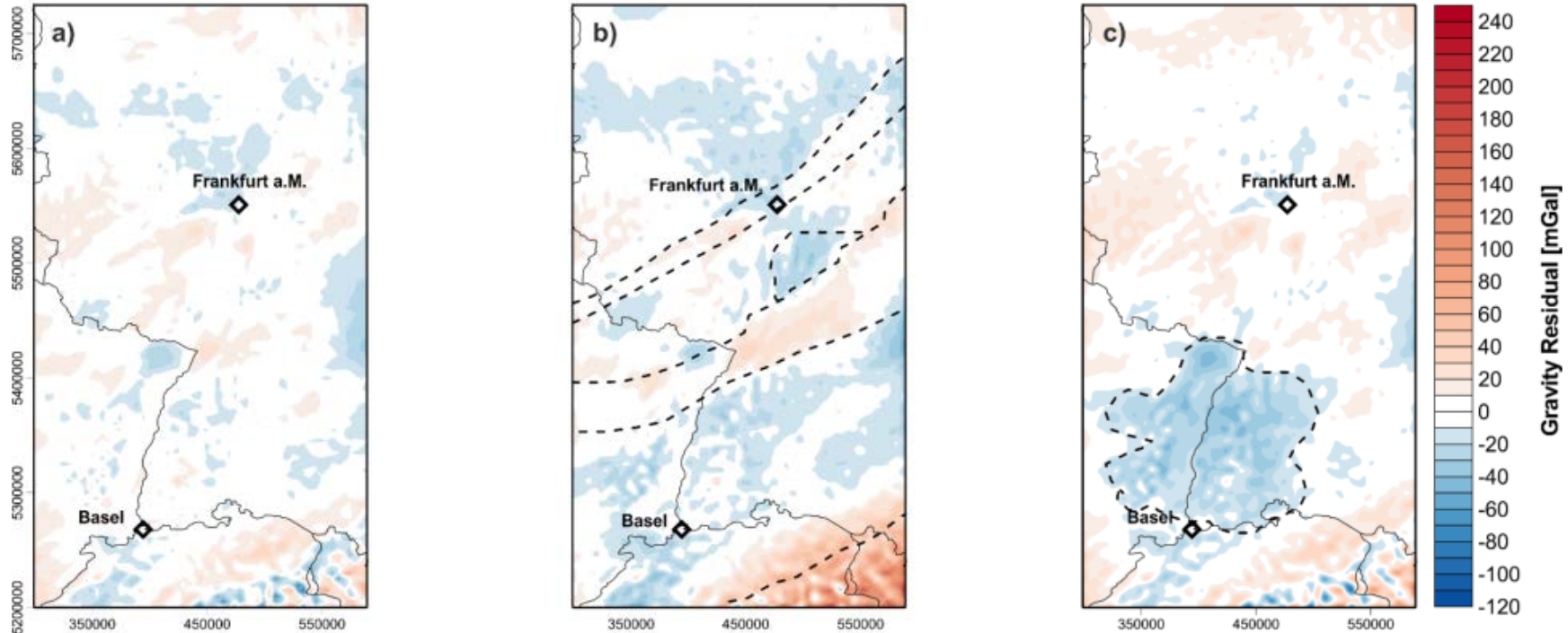
Application 2: Upper Rhine Graben



FreeAir gravity anomaly EGM2008 (Pavlis et al. 2012)

Application 2: Upper Rhine Graben

Gravity residuals for three model variants

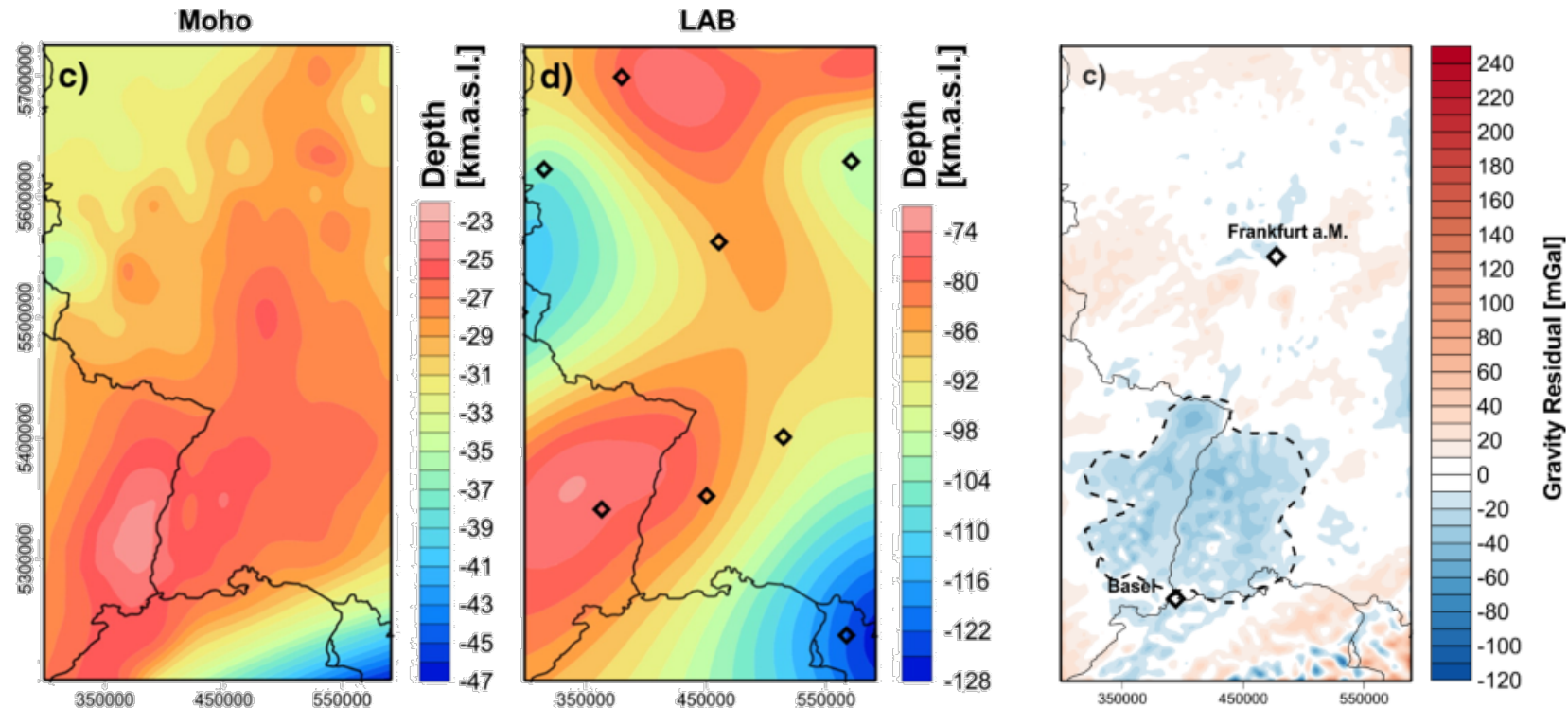


Model with low-density
mantle anomaly

Model with homogeneous
upper crystalline crust

Model without low-density
mantle anomaly

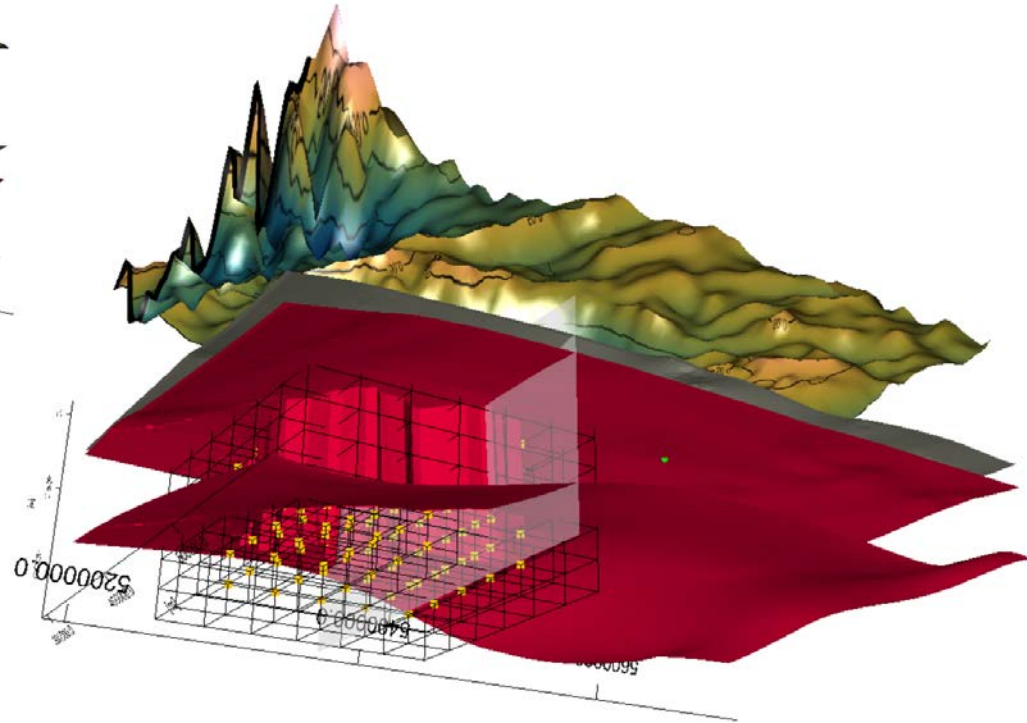
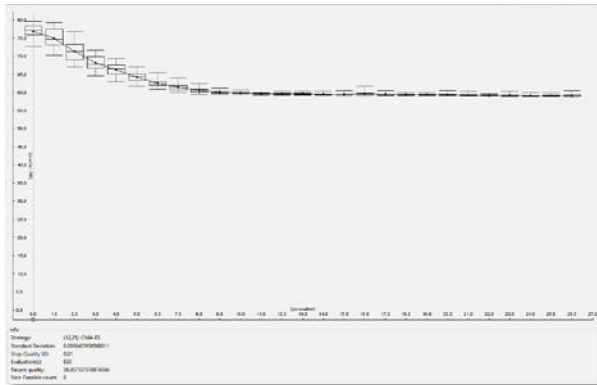
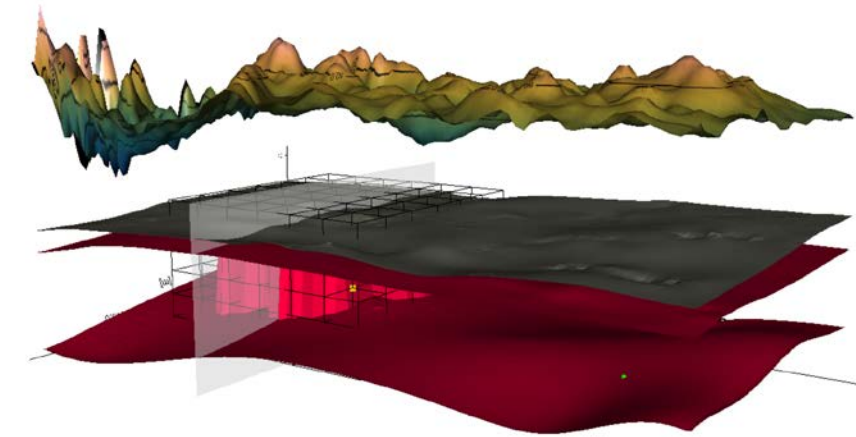
Application 2: Upper Rhine Graben



Deep structural configuration in the URG model

Model without low-density mantle anomaly

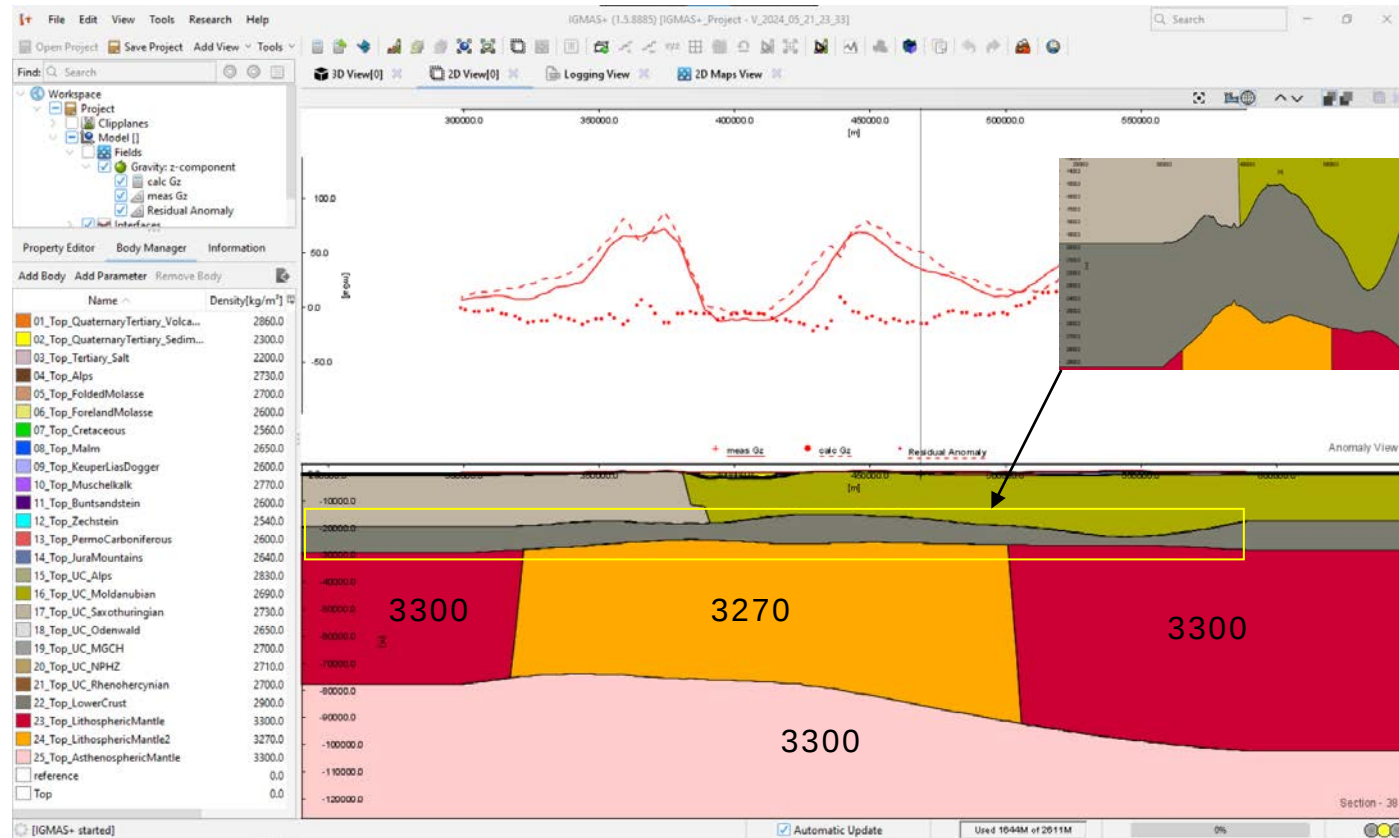
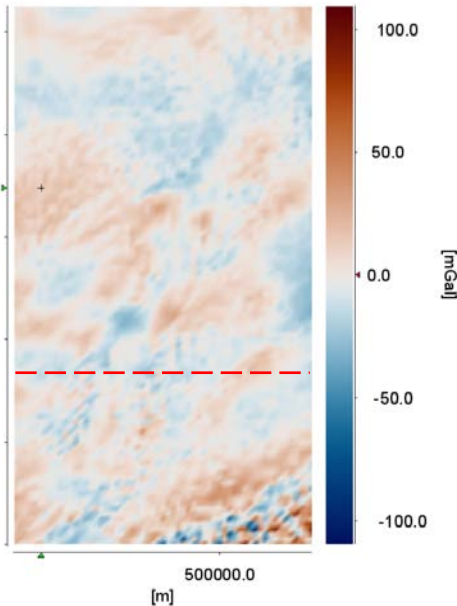
Application 2: Upper Rhine Graben



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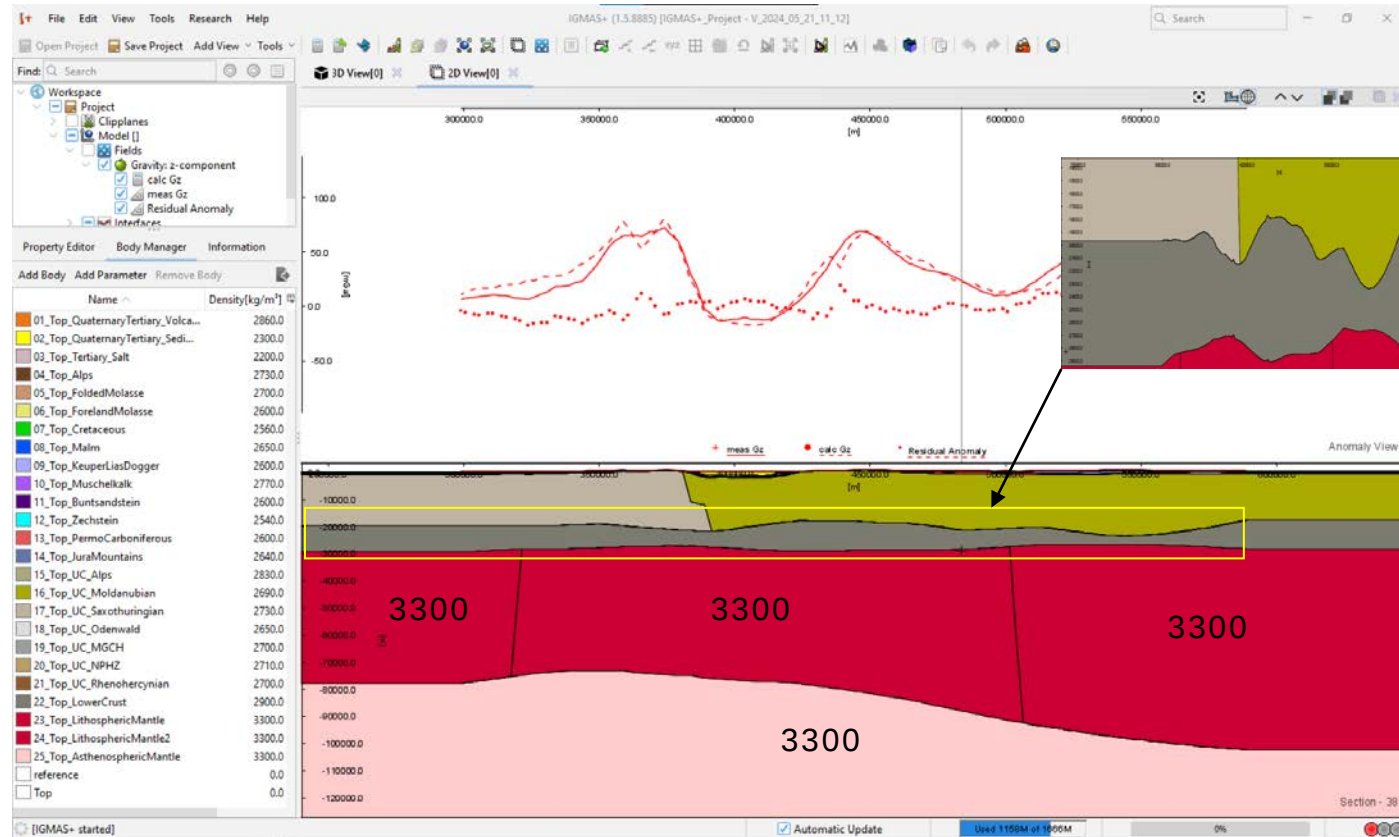
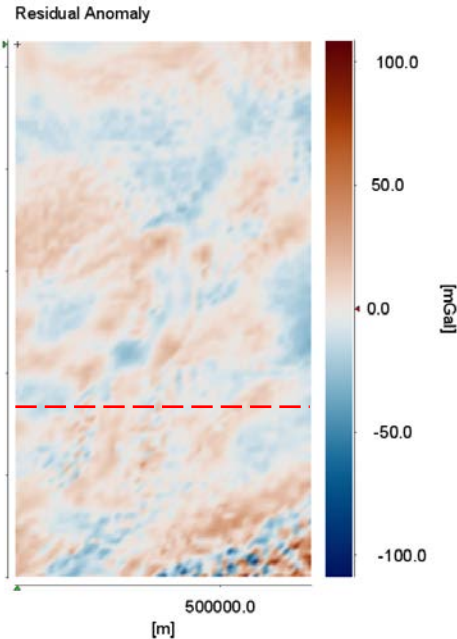
Model with low-density
mantle anomaly

Residual Anomaly

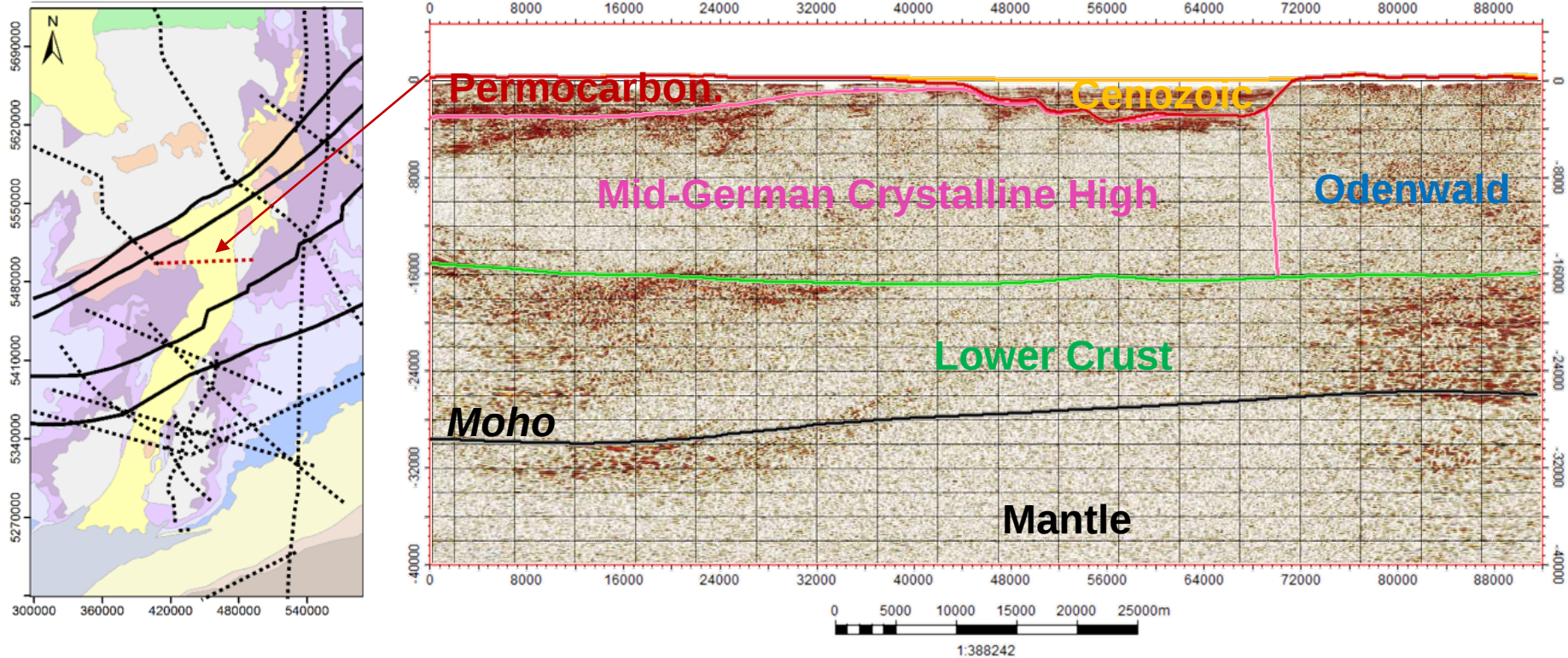


Application 2: Upper Rhine Graben

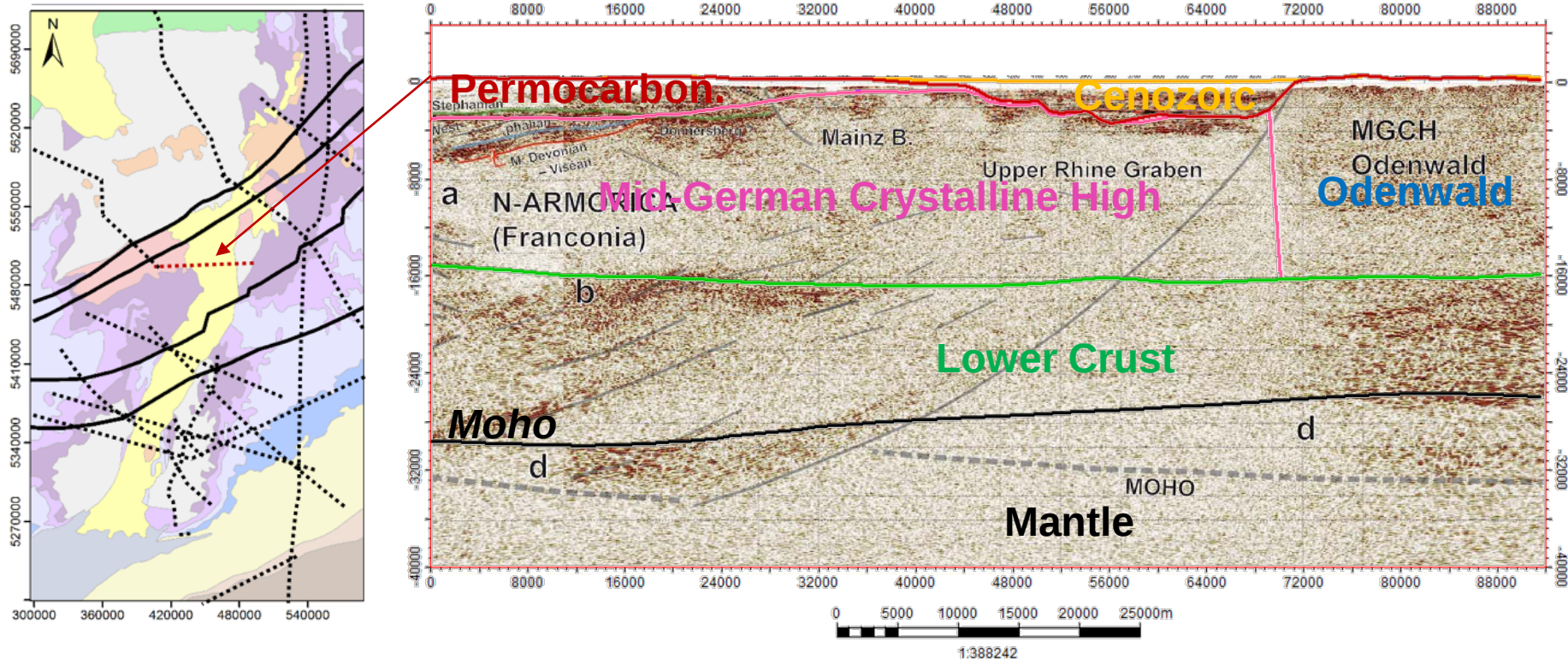
Model without low-density
mantle anomaly but with
optimized geometry



Application 2: Upper Rhine Graben



Application 2: Upper Rhine Graben



Summary

- Motivation and concept of geometry optimization
- CMA-ES: appropriate non-linear algorithm for subsurface geometry optimization
- Subsurface space warping with the key element – elastic springs
- Applications: from salt dome reconstruction to mantle anomaly study
- Interactivity of the optimization process

References and acknowledgements

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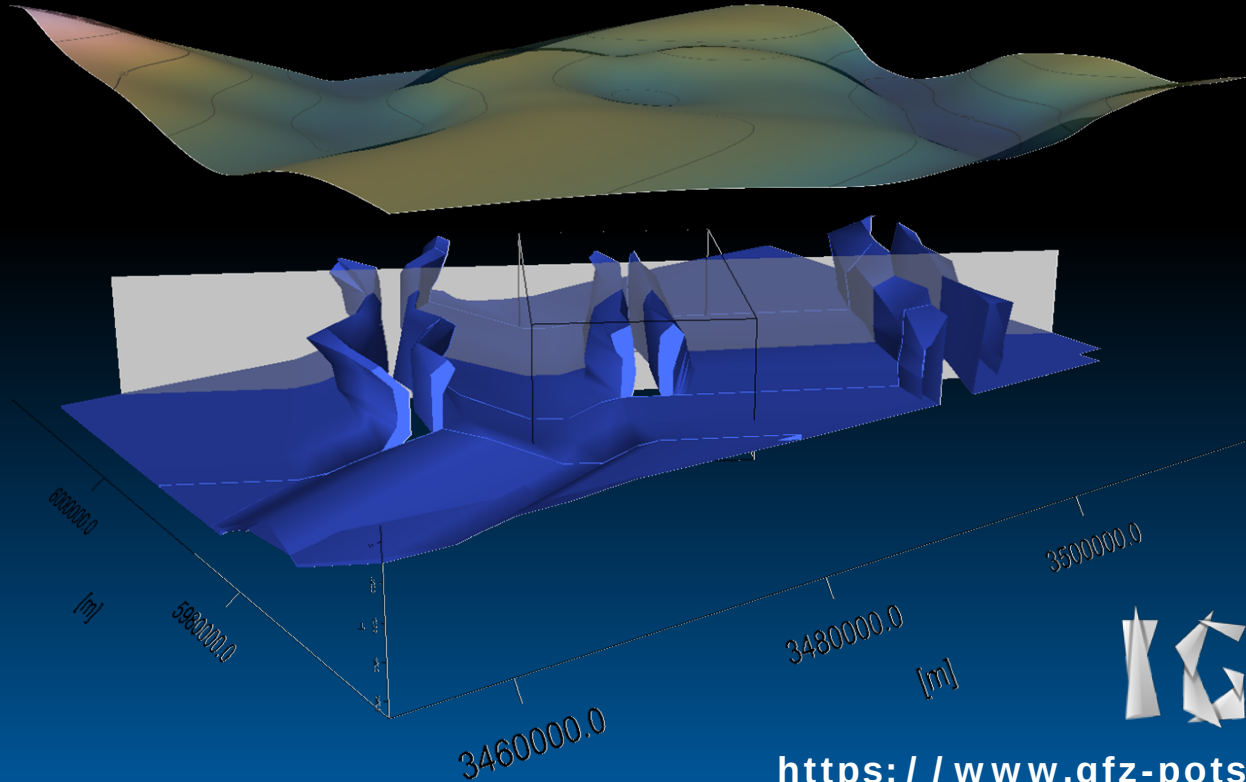
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Thank you!



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