

and Geodynamics Group

https://research.science.mg.edu.au/mg3/





The work I will present today is not only my own...

• Special thanks to Farshad Salajegheh, Maria Manassero, Benat Oliveira, Ilya Fomin, Mehdi Qashqai, Walid Mansour, Anqi Zhang, Yingjie Yang and many others...







1) A bit about me and what I do

- I am a geophysicist and geodynamicist (aka modeller)
- My own research is broadly divided into two main streams:

1) Geophysical modelling and inversion



2) Numerical modelling of geological, geophysical and geochemical processes













1) An interesting problem

Industry interest!!!

- Biggest deposits show direct connection to lithospheric architecture.
- Deposits
 concentrate along
 prominent trans lithospheric
 structures

• Deposits involve both mantle and crust











2) Motivation

Two different but related problems

1) We need to map the thermochemical structure of the lithosphere and upper mantle



SiO₂ content







2) Motivation

Two different but related problems

1) We need to map the thermochemical structure of the lithosphere and upper mantle

2) We need to be able to model processes of interest (e.g. melting, melt-rock interaction, etc) and their geophysical signatures







2) Motivation

Two different but related problems

1) We need to map the thermochemical structure of the lithosphere and upper mantle

2) We need to be able to model processes of interest (e.g. melting, meltrock interaction, etc) and their geophysical signatures

Chemical Disequilibria, Lithospheric Thickness, and the Source of Ocean Island Basalts Christopher J Grose S. Juan C Afonso

Journal of Petrology, egz012, https://doi.org/10.1093/petrology/egz012 Published: 02 March 2019 Article history ▼

Abstract

We examine REE (Rare-Earth Element) and isotopic (Sr-Hf-Nd-Pb) signatures in OIB (Ocean Island Basalts) as a function of lithospheric thickness and show that the data can be divided into thin- (<12 Ma) and thick-plate (>12 Ma) subsets. Comparison to geophysically constrained thermal plate models indicates that the demarcation age (~12 Ma) corresponds to a lithospheric thickness of about 50 km. Thick-plate OIB show incompatible element and isotopic enrichments, whereas thin-plate lavas show MORB-like or slightly enriched values. We argue that enriched signatures in thick-plate OIB originate from

Numerical modelling of multiphase multicomponent reactive transport in the Earth's interior

Beñat Oliveira, Juan Carlos Afonso, Sergio Zlotnik, Pedro Diez

Geophysical Journal International, Volume 212, Issue 1, 1 January 2018, Pages 345–388, https://doi.org/10.1093/gji/ggx399 Published: 22 September 2017 Article history ▼

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SUMMARY

We present a conceptual and numerical approach to model processes in the Earth's interior that involve multiple phases that simultaneously interact thermally, mechanically and chemically. The approach is truly multiphase in the sense that each dynamic phase is explicitly modelled with an individual set of mass, momentum, energy and chemical mass balance equations coupled via

EDITOR'S CHOICE

A Disequilibrium Reactive Transport Model for Mantle Magmatism Beñat Oliveira , Juan Carlos Afonso, Romain Tilhac

Journal of Petrology, Volume 61, Issue 9, September 2020, egaa067, https://doi.org/10.1093/petrology/egaa067 Published: 18 June 2020 Article history ▼

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Abstract

Besides standard thermo-mechanical conservation laws, a general description of mantle magmatism requires the simultaneous consideration of phase changes (e.g. from solid to liquid), chemical reactions (i.e. exchange of chemical components) and multiple dynamic phases (e.g. liquid percolating through a deforming matrix). Typically, these processes evolve at different rates, over multiple





3) Multi-observable Thermochemical Tomography (MTT)

Architecture



Guo, Z., Afonso, J.C. et al., GR, 2016



MACQUARIE University

3) Multi-observable Thermochemical Tomography (MTT)







3) Multi-observable Thermochemical Tomography (MTT)

We'd prefer to work under a simulation-based (i.e. T-P-C parameter space) framework





MACQUARIE University

3) Multi-observable Thermochemical Tomography (MTT)

We'd prefer to work under a simulation-based (i.e. T-P-C parameter space) framework



Make the most of what you've got...move from parametric tomography to true multi-observable thermochemical tomography

...We can all contribute!



3) Multi-observable Thermochemical Tomography (MTT)

JOURNAL OF GEOPHYSICAL RESEARCH: SOLID EARTH, VOL. 118, 2586-2617, doi:10.1002/jgrb.50124, 2013

3-D multiobservable probabilistic inversion for the compositional and thermal structure of the lithosphere and upper mantle **I**: *a priori* petrological information and geophysical observables

J. C. Afonso,¹ J. Fullea,^{2,3} W. L. Griffin,¹ Y. Yang,¹ A. G. Jones,² J. A. D. Connolly,⁴ and S. Y. O'Reilly¹

JOURNAL OF GEOPHYSICAL RESEARCH: SOLID EARTH, VOL. 118, 1650–1676, doi:10.1002/jgrb.50123, 2013 3-D multi-observable probabilistic inversion for the compositional and thermal structure of the lithosphere and upper mantle. II: General methodology and resolution analysis

J. C. Afonso,¹ J. Fullea,^{2,3} Y. Yang,¹ J. A. D. Connolly,⁴ and A. G. Jones²

Journal of Geophysical Research: Solid Earth

RESEARCH ARTICLE

10.1002/2016JB013049

This article is a companion to *Afonso et al.* [2013] doi:10.1002/jgrb.50124 and *Afonso et al.* [2013] doi:10.1002/jgrb.50123.

Key Points:

 We present a novel multiobservable probabilistic tomography method to image the thermochemical structure 3-D multiobservable probabilistic inversion for the compositional and thermal structure of the lithosphere and upper mantle: III. Thermochemical tomography in the Western-Central U.S.

Juan Carlos Afonso¹, Nicholas Rawlinson², Yingjie Yang¹, Derek L. Schutt³, Alan G. Jones^{4,5}, Javier Fullea⁵, and William L. Griffin¹

93 pages! MACQUARIE University







3) Multi-observable Thermochemical Tomography (MTT) ... the Western-Central US

Multi-observable Thermochemical Tomography (MTT) of the Central/Western US

Eight datasets jointly inverted:

- Surface Heat flow
- S and P body waves (tt)
- Rayleigh waves (disp. curves)
- Elevation
- P-wave RFs
- Gravity anomalies and gradients
- Geoid anomalies

for the complete physical state of the lithosphere and sublithospheric upper mantle









Afonso et al., JGR, 2016; Qashqai et al., Tectonics, 2018





3) Multi-observable Thermochemical Tomography (MTT) ... the Western-Central US









3) Multi-observable Thermochemical Tomography (MTT) ... the Western-Central US 104° 114°W 112° 110° 108° 106° BRP CP RGR GP 100 40°N (j) 200 300 Depth BRP 38° 400 500 CP 600 36° Depth (km) GP 34° RGR ARISTRA 1.0 △ RISTRA 1.5 32° Model III, 10 m.y. Seismicity van Wijk J et al. (2010) E = 360 kJ/mol 660 100 km -6-4 500 1000 1500 2000 2500 3000 m 0 € 100 € 200 4 dun-pyr 2 300 400 Depth Traditional, yet cumbersome, approach 500

600

-5





3) Multi-observable Thermochemical Tomography (MTT) ... the Western-Central US



Afonso et al., JGR, 2016

This is not the result of a numerical simulation but the result of inverting the relevant data sets for the velocity field







4) There is no magic... ... <u>Reduced Order Techniques</u>

JGR Solid Earth

RESEARCH ARTICLE

10.1029/2019JB018314

Key Points:

- An efficient method for producing ultrafast solutions of the 3-D Stokes problem for mantle convection is presented
- This method is particularly well suited for joint geodynamic-geophysical probabilistic inverse problems and studies of dynamic topography
- The method is suitable to tackle a range of probabilistic inverse problems where fast solutions for a complex forward problem are needed

Fast Stokes Flow Simulations for Geophysical-Geodynamic Inverse Problems and Sensitivity Analyses Based On Reduced Order Modeling

O. Ortega-Gelabert¹, S. Zlotnik¹, J. C. Afonso^{2,3}, and P. Díez¹

¹Laboratori de Càlcul Numèric (LaCàN), Departament d'Enginyeria Civil i Ambiental, Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya, Barcelona, Spain, ²Department of Earth and Planetary Sciences, Macquarie University, Sydney, Australia, ³Centre for Earth Evolution and Dynamics, Department of Geosciences, University of Oslo, Oslo, Norway

Abstract Markov chain Monte Carlo (MCMC) methods have become standard in Bayesian inference and multi-observable inversions in almost every discipline of the Earth sciences. In the case of geodynamic and/or coupled geophysical-geodynamic inverse problems, however, the computational cost associated with the solution of large-scale 3-D Stokes forward problems has rendered probabilistic formulations





4) There is no magic... ... <u>Reduced Order Techniques</u>



Ortega-Galabert et al., JGR (2020)





4) There is no magic... ... <u>Reduced Order Techniques</u>

I thought we could address a long-standing problem in geophysics... the inversion of 3D magnetotelluric data within a fully probabilistic formalism...

... enter Coti...



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Volume 223, Issue 3 December 2020 (In Progress)

Article Contents

SUMMARY

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A reduced order approach for probabilistic inversions of 3-D magnetotelluric data I: general formulation

M C Manassero 🖾, J C Afonso, F Zyserman, S Zlotnik, I Fomin

Geophysical Journal International, Volume 223, Issue 3, December 2020, Pages 1837–1863, https://doi.org/10.1093/gji/ggaa415 Published: 01 September 2020 Article history ▼

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SUMMARY

Simulation-based probabilistic inversions of 3-D magnetotelluric (MT) data are arguably the best option to deal with the nonlinearity and non-uniqueness of the MT problem. However, the computational





4) There is no magic... ... <u>Reduced Order Techniques</u>



A Reduced Order Approach for Probabilistic Inversions of 3D Magnetotelluric Data II: Joint inversion of MT and Surface-Wave Data

M.C. Manassero¹, J.C. Afonso^{1,2}, F. Zyserman³, S. Zlotnik⁴and I. Fomin¹

¹Australian Research Council Centre of Excellence for Core to Crust Fluid Systems/GEMOC, Department of Earth and Environmental Sciences, Macquarie University, Sydney, Australia. ²Centre for Earth Evolution and Dynamics, Department of Geosciences, University of Oslo, Norway. ³CONICET, Facultad de Ciencias Astronómicas y Geofísicas, Universidad de La Plata, Argentina. ⁴Laboratori de Càlcul Numèric, Escola Tècnica Superior d'Enginyers de Camins, Canals i Ports, Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya, Barcelona, Spain.

Key Points:

- We present a novel strategy to invert 3D magnetotelluric (MT) data together with other data sets in a fully probabilistic manner.
- We apply our method and perform the first joint probabilistic inversions of 3D MT and surface-wave dispersion data for imaging the electrical conductivity distribution in the lithosphere.
- We demonstrate the capability and applicability of our approach to include 3D MT data into joint probabilistic inversions for the physical state of the interior of the Earth.

...but this is another story...









Moho

120

800

600

1000

Temperature

1200

1400

5) Some examples...



A complex interaction between large-scale flow from the subduction of the Pacific slab and the shallow 3D lithospheric structure





Longitude

5) Some examples...







5) Some examples...



The approach has been successfully applied in a large number of tectonic scenarios

Central and Southern Africa (and Madagascar) within a project financed by <u>DeBeers Inc</u>.









5) Some examples...

<u>Most detailed lithospheric model</u> <u>to date, with the highest</u> <u>explicative power</u>... reveals complex interactions between the lithosphere and the asthenosphere over time.

Comparison of lithospheric thickness:

(a) CAM 2016, Priestley et al. (2020), Geology

(b) Globig et al. (2016), G-3

(c) Steinberger (2016), GJI

(d) MQ_MTT_2020, This study





200

20

40

20



5) Some examples...



Most detailed lithospheric model to date... reveals complex interactions between the lithosphere and the asthenosphere over time.







5) Some examples...







5) Some examples...



Dando Kwanza kimberlites: 216-252 Ma old, incompatible with presentday structure... but look at the Nduluma cluster!





6) MPMCRT

1) We need to map the thermochemical structure of the lithosphere and upper mantle

2) We need to be able to model processes of interest (e.g. melting, melt-rock interaction, etc) and their geophysical signatures













6) MPMCRT

Fluid-solid interaction... all around us: isentropic upwelling





Heterogeneous sources. In this example we see the arrival of a pyroxenite

Oliveira, B., Afonso, J.C., Tilhac, R. (2020) J. Petrol.





6) MPMCRT

Fluid-solid interaction... all around us: isentropic upwelling







6) MPMCRT ... back to the Western/Central US

Multi-observable Thermochemical Tomography (MTT) of the Central/Western US

Eight datasets jointly inverted:

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Afonso et al., JGR, 2016; Qashqai et al., Tectonics, 2018





6) MPMCRT ... back to the Western/Central US

Geochemical probabilistic inversion (trace and major elements!) for the physical state of the mantle beneath the RGR

47 samples (basalts) screened for peridotitic, primitive melts and corrected for OI and Cpx fractionation





Courtesy of D. Dockman







Geochemical probabilistic inversion (trace and major elements!) for the physical state of the mantle beneath the RGR







6) MPMCRT ... back to the Western/Central US

Geochemical probabilistic inversion (trace and major elements!) for the physical state of the mantle beneath the RGR



Oliveira, B., Afonso, J.C., Klocking, M. (in review)















7) True Geochemical-Geophysical probabilistic joint inversions

* True geochemical-geophysical joint inversions for characterizing the physical state of the mantle in regions with recent or active volcanism

* It brings the time dimension (4D) into play... e.g. variations in the LAB with time.



An example in NE China





8) The exciting future

The formal combination of *inverse geophysical theory* with *multi-phase multi-component reactive* <u>flow</u> simulations constrained by <u>non-equilibrium thermodynamics</u> and <u>micro-structural evolution</u>...







9) Conclusions

- Simulation-based or physics-based inversions for the physical state of the Earth's interior are a reality and are here to stay...
- Closing gaps between geophysics and geochemistry ... which literally means working for geochemists
- Then, we may as well model geochemical processes... and related them to geophysics/geodynamics
- Multi-scale, disequilibrium processes/feedbacks are our main interest

