

# Compiling Crustal Velocity Structures of the Central and Eastern US

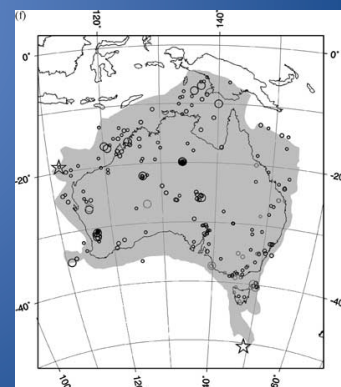
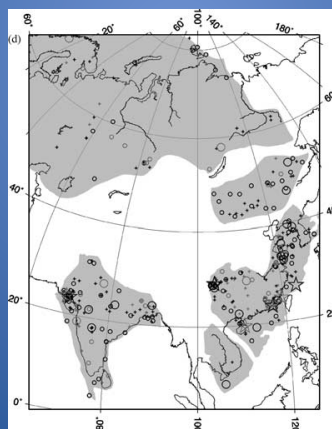
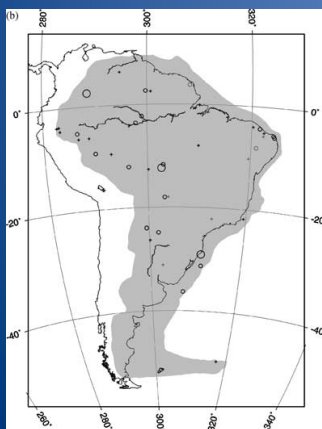
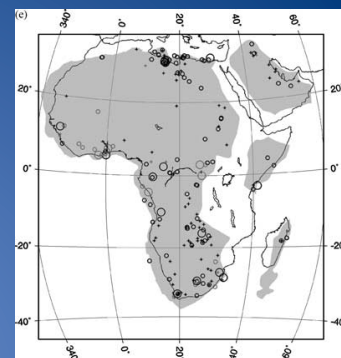
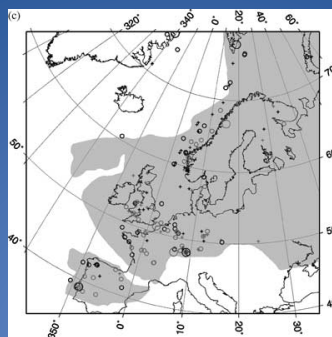
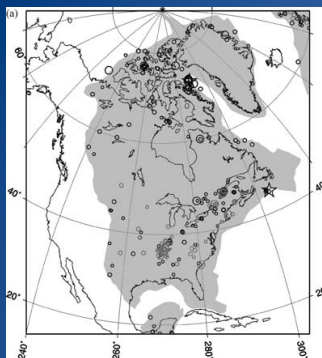
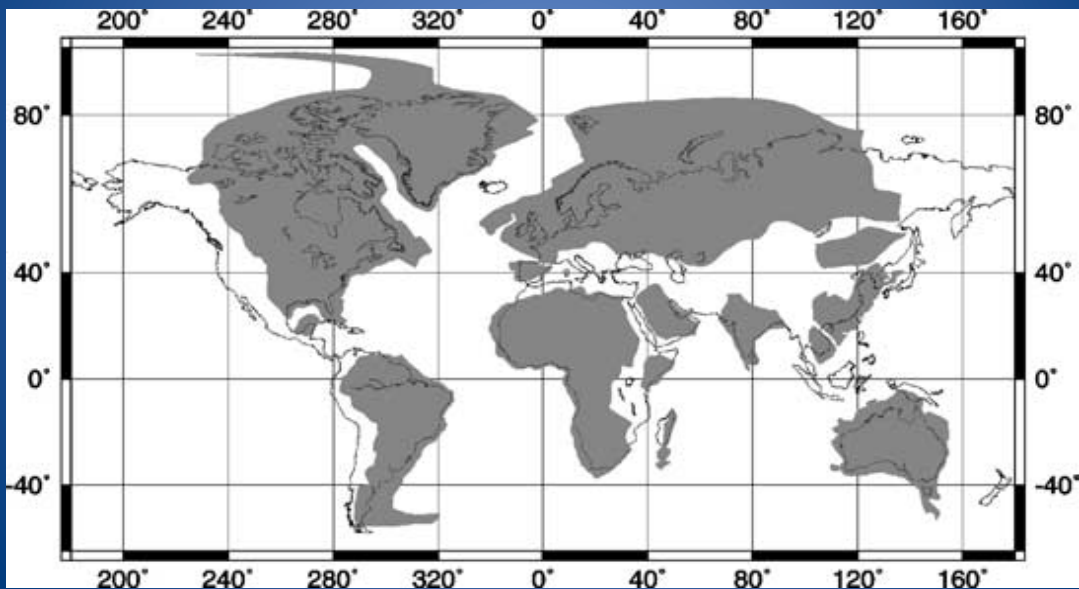
Shane Detweiler  
US Geological Survey

NGA-East SSHAC Workshop  
Oct. 12, 2011

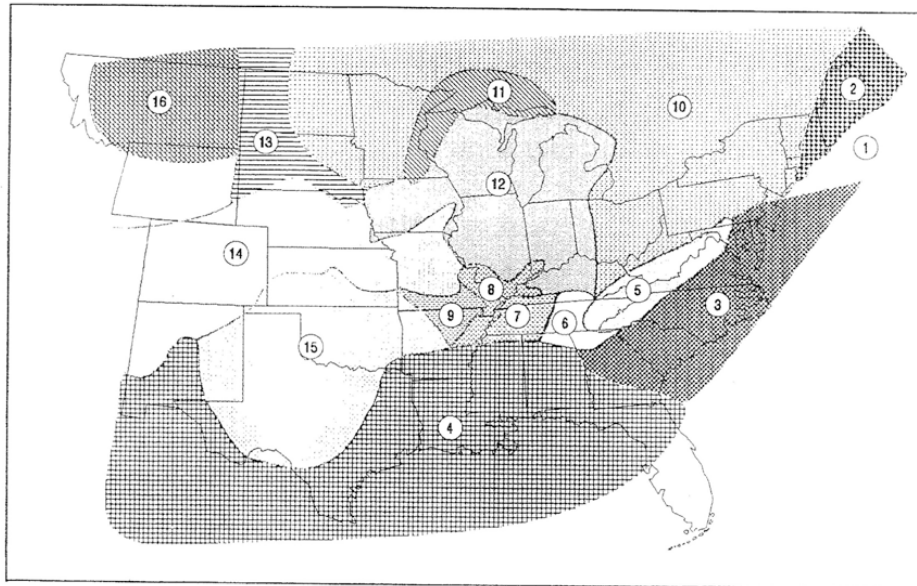
Crustal Velocity Structure Regions and Correlation with Tectonic Domains

Crustal Velocity Structure Regionalization		Tectonic Domains (Genetic Regionalization)	
No.	Name	No.	Name
1.	Offshore New England	218	Margin
2.	Northern Appalachians	221	Magdalen
3.	Atlantic Coastal Plain	218	Margin
4.	Gulf Coast Plain	216	Gulf Coast
		225	Ouachita
5.	Southern Appalachians	223	Piedmont
		224	Valley & Ridge
6.	Central Tennessee	223	Piedmont
		224	Valley & Ridge
		226	Grenville
7.	Western Tennessee	230	Granite-Rhyolite—East
8.	New Madrid Rift	228	Reelfoot Rift
		229	Cottage Grove—Rough Ck.
9.	Ozarks	230	Granite-Rhyolite—East
10.	Northern Grenville - Superior	236	Superior
		226	Grenville
		227	St. Lawrence—Ottawa
		222	Acadia
11.	Lake Superior Basin	235	Keweenaw
12.	Mid-continent	230	Granite-Rhyolite—East
		233	Panokean
13.	Northern Great Plains	237	Trans Hudson
14.	Central Plains	255	Central Plains
15.	Southern Great Plains	231	Granite-Rhyolite—West
		232	Oklahoma Aulacogen
16.	Williston Basin	238	Wyoming

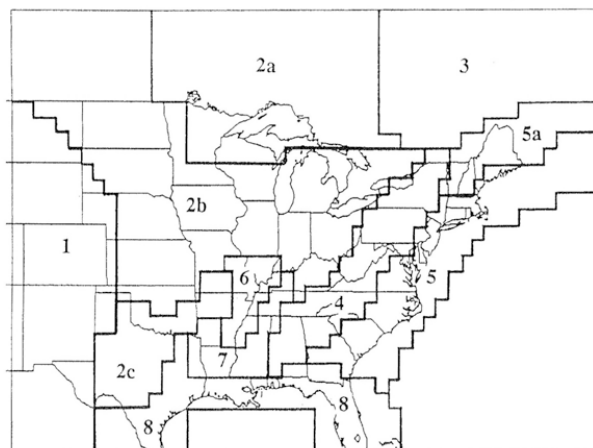
# EPRI Stable Continent



16 crustal structure regions defined by EPRI (1993)



Five Q models were developed by EPRI (1993), based largely data recorded by LRSM network stations operational in the 1960's (Gupta et al., 1989).



Q regionalization by Gupta et al., (1989)

## Gulf Coast

Figure 5-19. Comparison of the five Q models used to represent the Q for the 16 velocity regions.

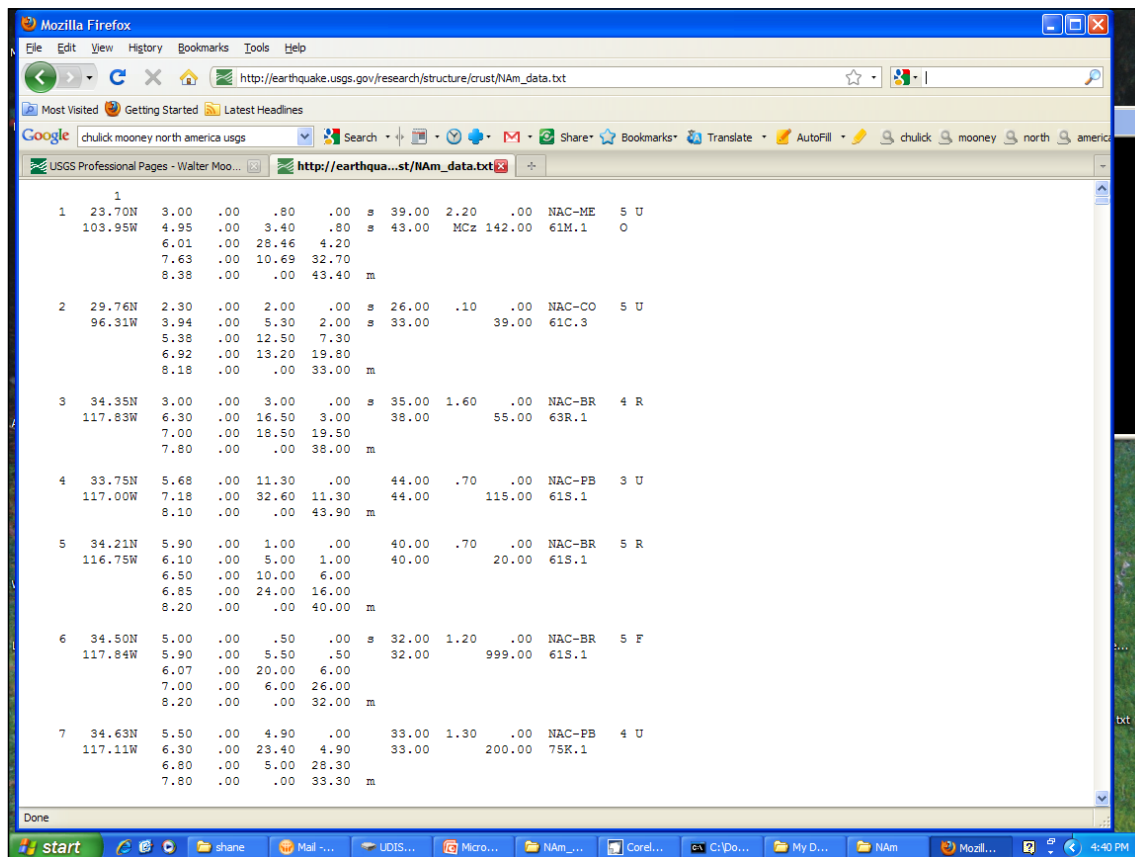
from: Braile et al., (1989).

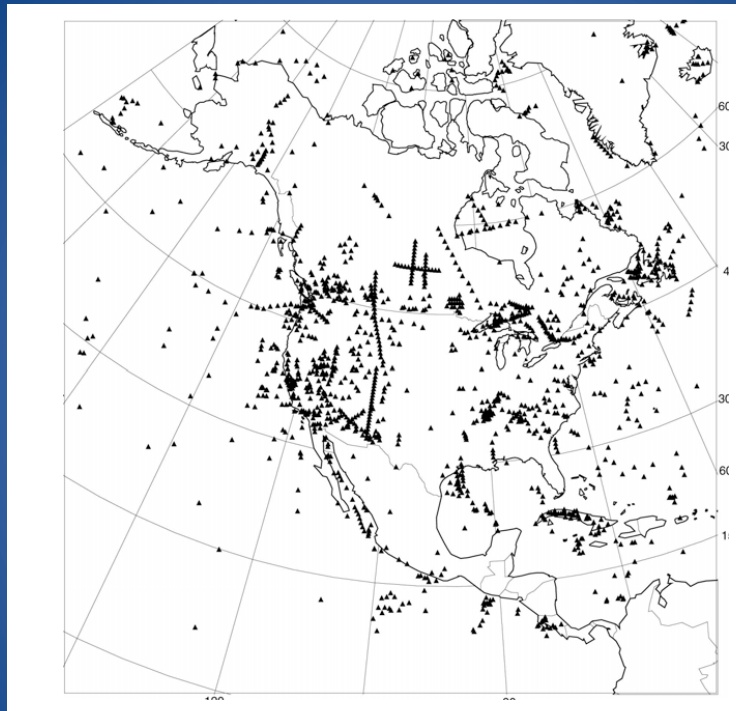


A map of the Gulf of Mexico region showing seismic profiles and geological features. The map includes latitude lines at 32°0' and 39°0' North, and longitude lines at 90°0' and 95°0' West. Key features include:
 

- Geological Features:** "CAPE GRADLEWILL ROCK" (Mooney and Meyer 1969) and "MISSISSIPPI ENBRAYMENT".
- Seismic Profiles:** "USGS SEISMIC PROFILES (Mooney and others 1983; Ginzburg and others 1983)" are shown as dashed lines connecting points SP1 through SP9.
- Other Labels:** "REEFOOT RIFT" and "SP7" (marked with an asterisk) are also indicated.
- Scale:** A scale bar at the bottom indicates distances in kilometers (0, 50, 100) and miles (0, 50).

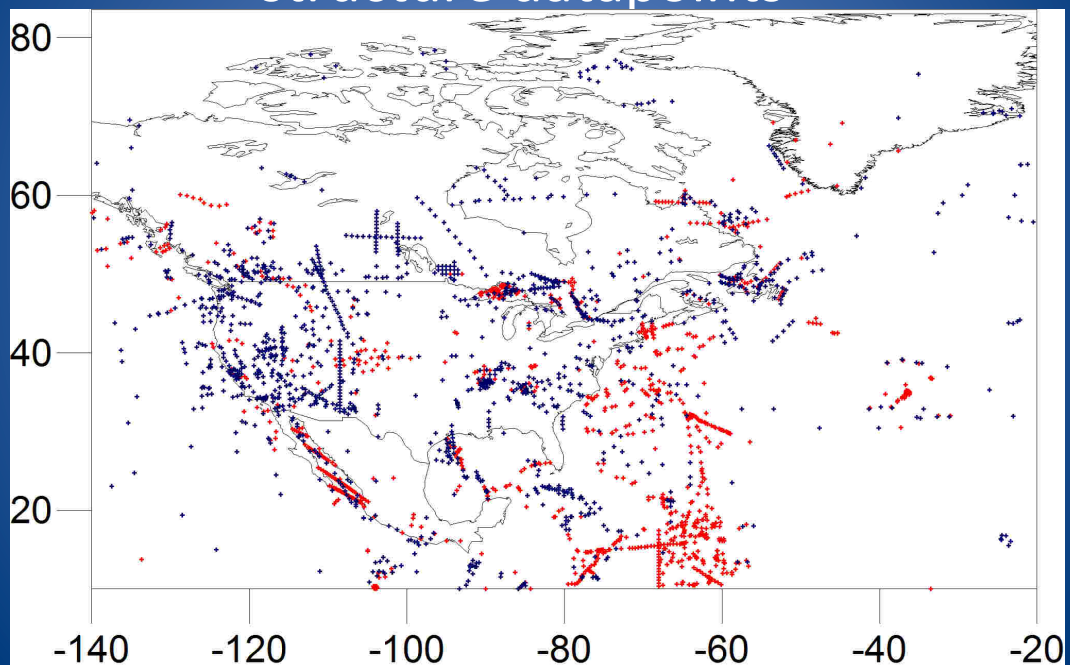
- from: Braille (1989)



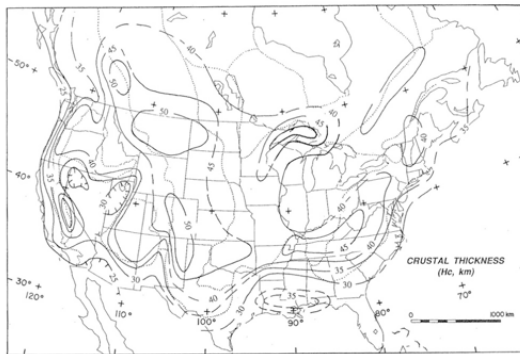


From: Chulick, G.S. and W. D. Mooney (2002), Seismic structure of the Crust and uppermost Mantle of North America and Adjacent Ocean Basins: A synthesis, Bull. Seism. Soc. Am, 92, 2478-2492

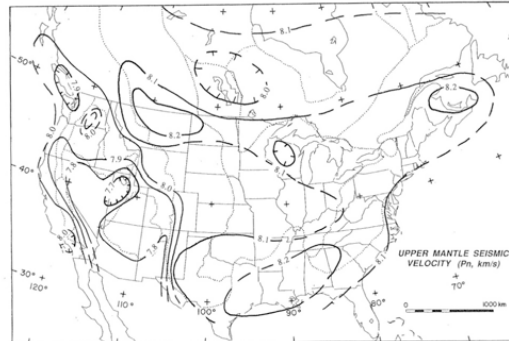
## Existing North American crustal structure datapoints



Contour Map of Crustal Thickness

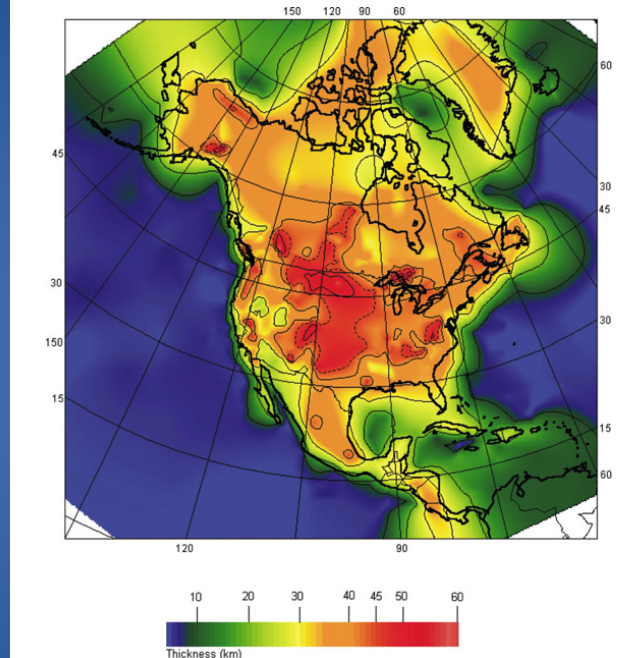


Contour Map of Pn velocity



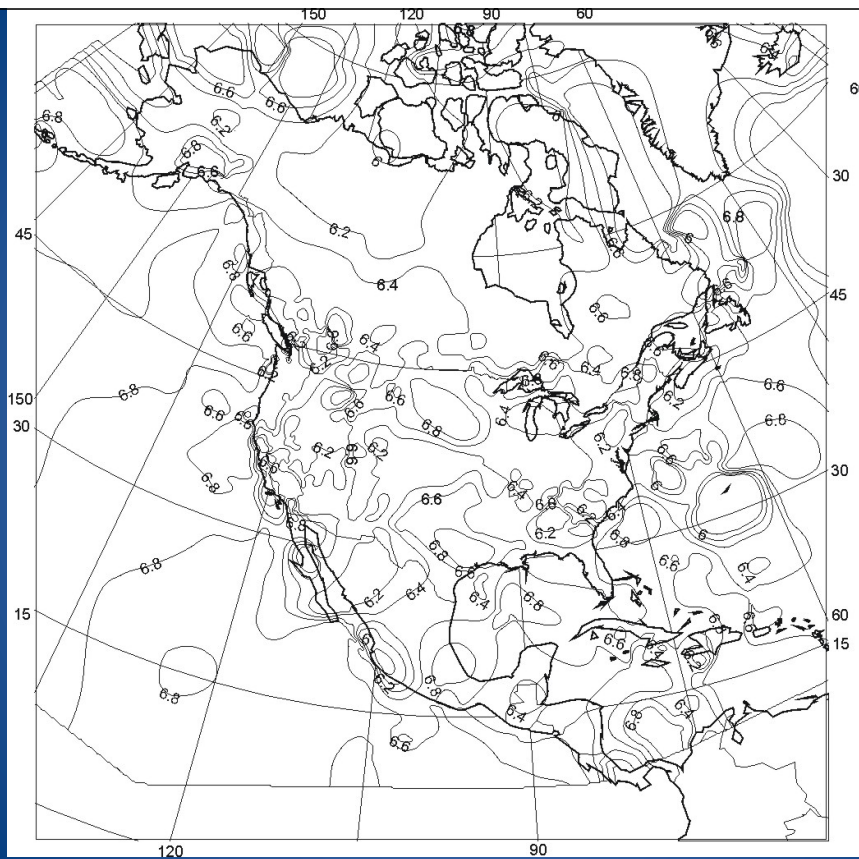
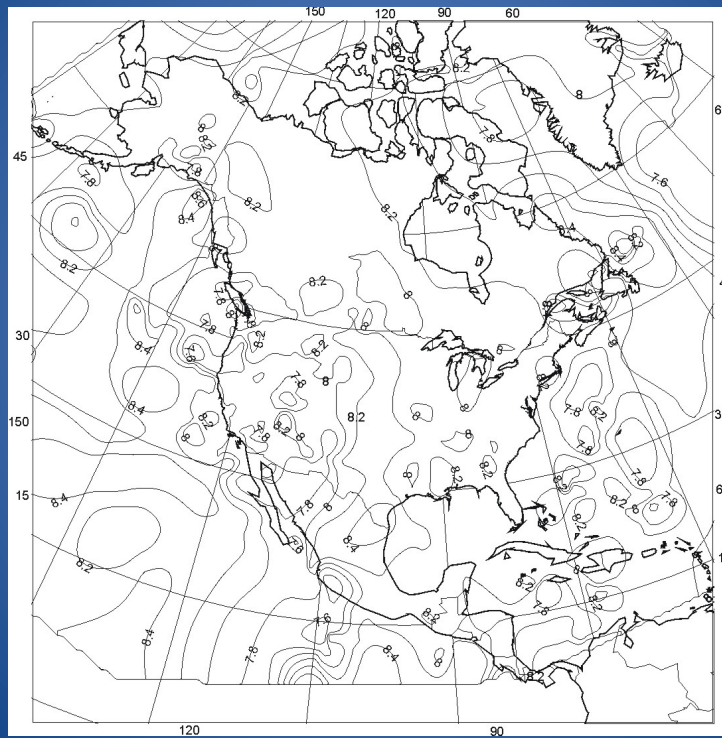
from: Braile et al., (1989)

Crustal Thickness



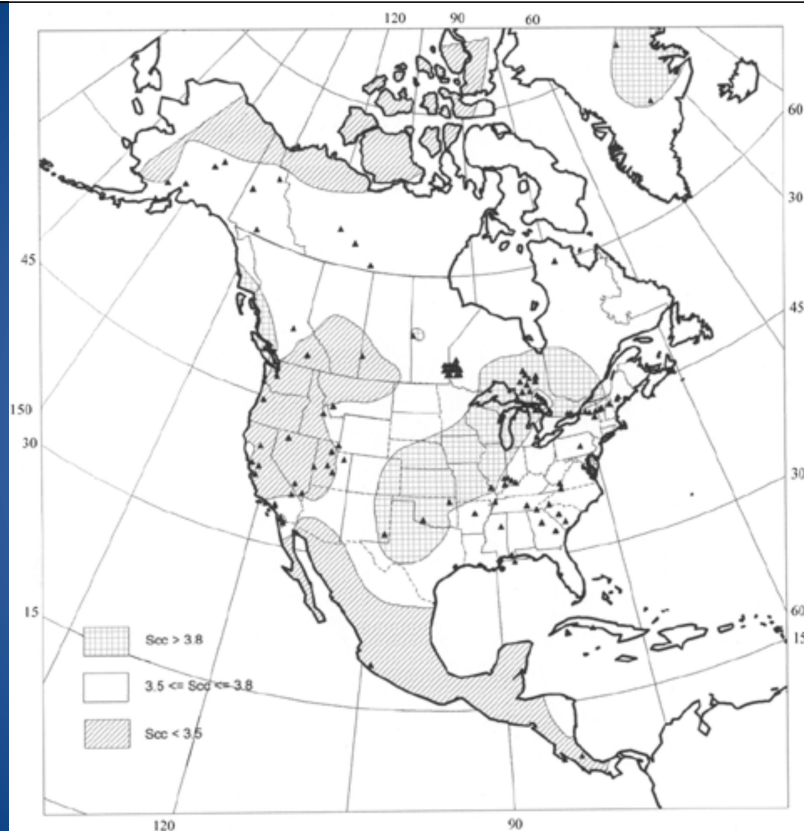
From: Chulick, G.S. and W. D. Mooney (2002), Seismic structure of the Crust and uppermost Mantle of North America and Adjacent Ocean Basins: A synthesis, Bull. Seism. Soc. Am, 92, 2478-2492

## Chulick and Mooney Pn velocity (2002)

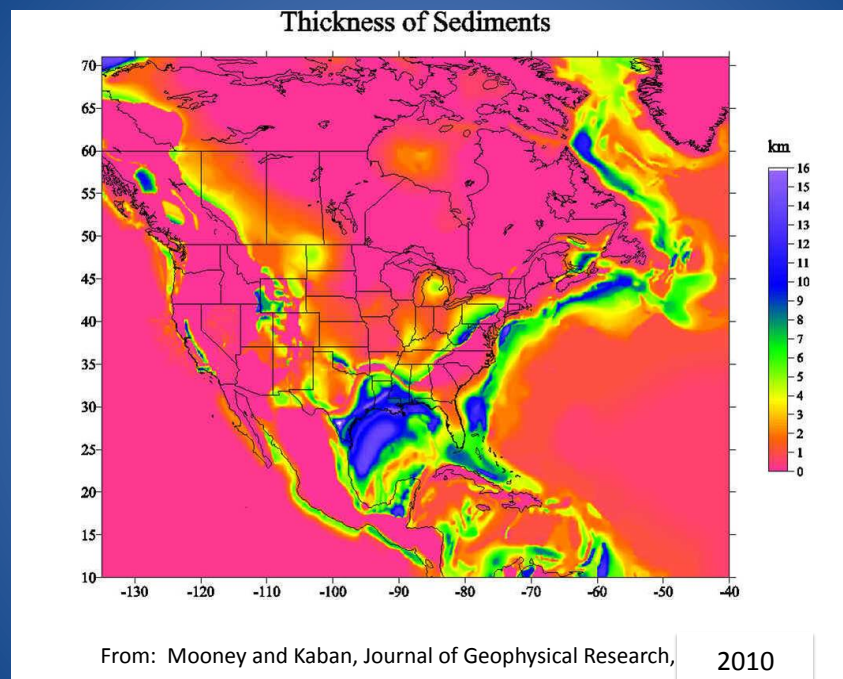


Pcc





Scc



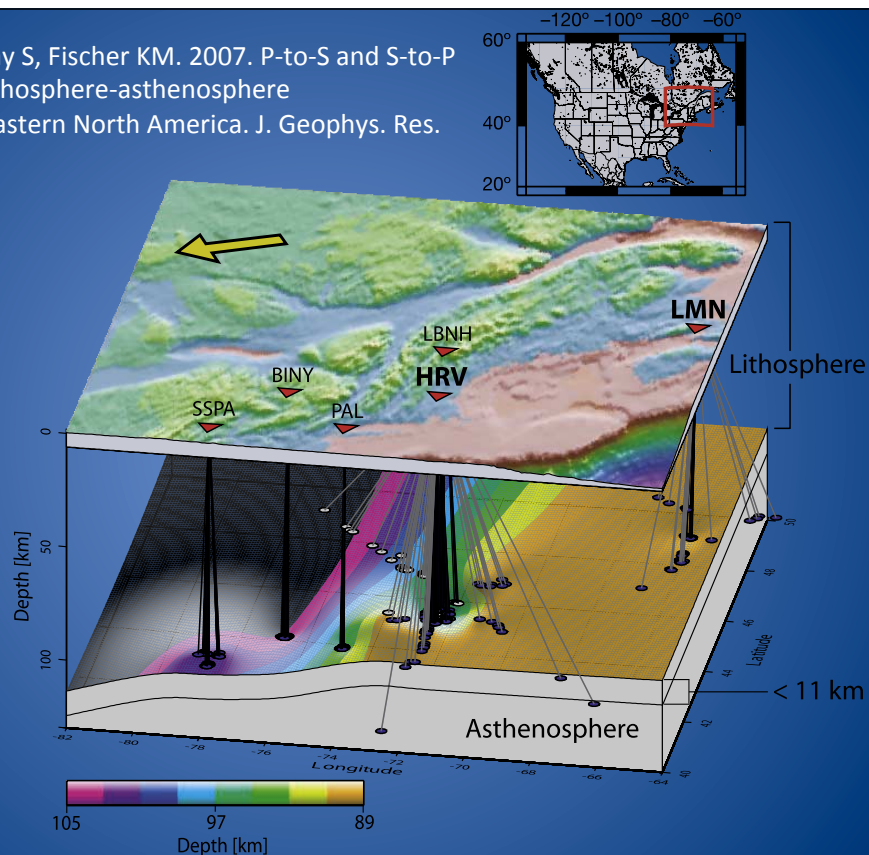


# What new information remains to be found?

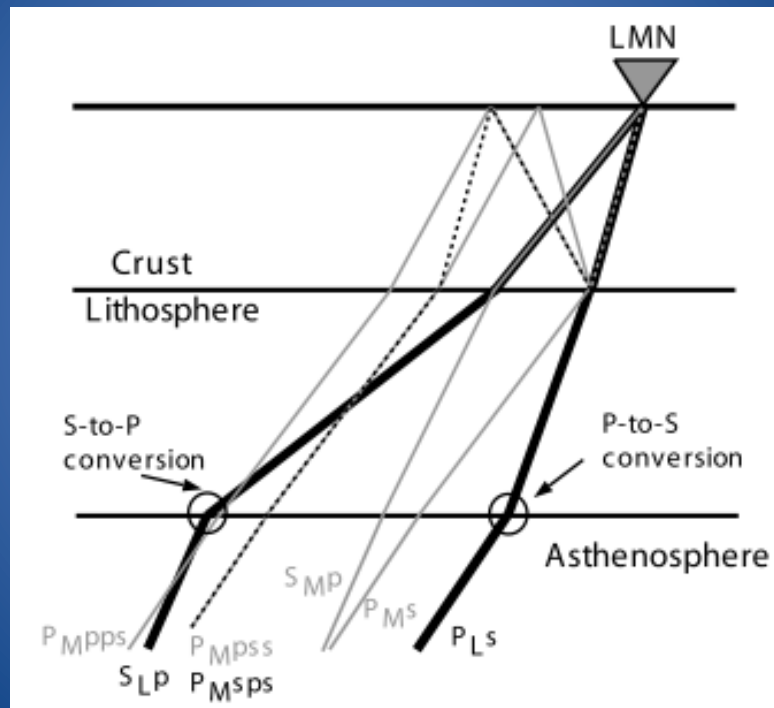
- Our catalog will be updated to include the most recent data available concerning both the shallow and deep seismic structure for  $V_p$ ,  $V_s$ ,  $Q_p$  and  $Q_s$
- Of particular importance is the issue of the seismic properties of the upper 1 km of the crust. The 1993 EPRI report adopted a 1 km thick surface layer with  $V_p$  5.0-6.0 km/s. This project will reassess the appropriateness of this assumption.

Rychert CA, Rondenay S, Fischer KM. 2007. P-to-S and S-to-P imaging of a sharp lithosphere-asthenosphere boundary beneath eastern North America. J. Geophys. Res. 112:B08314

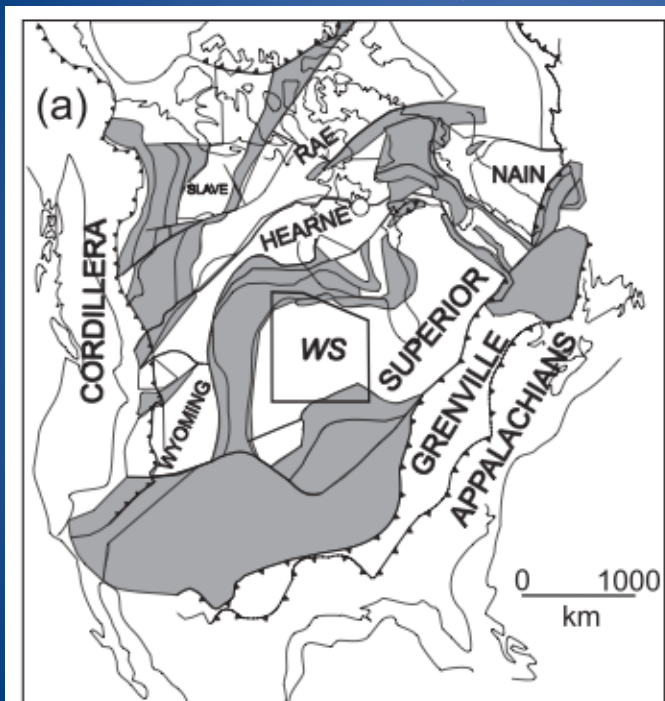
NE North America



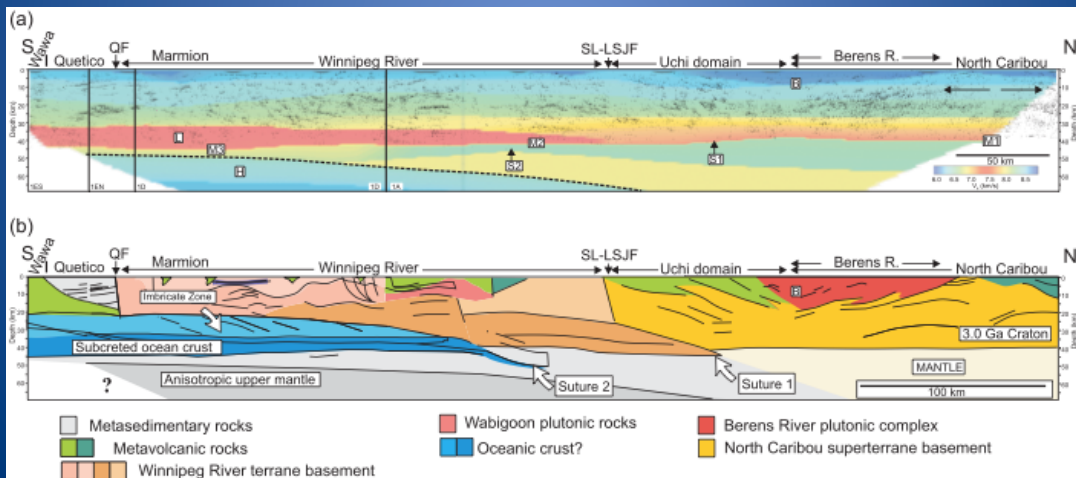
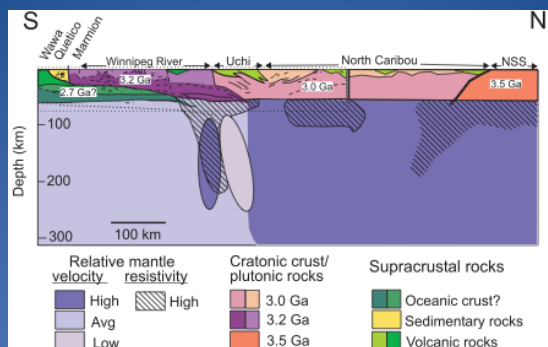
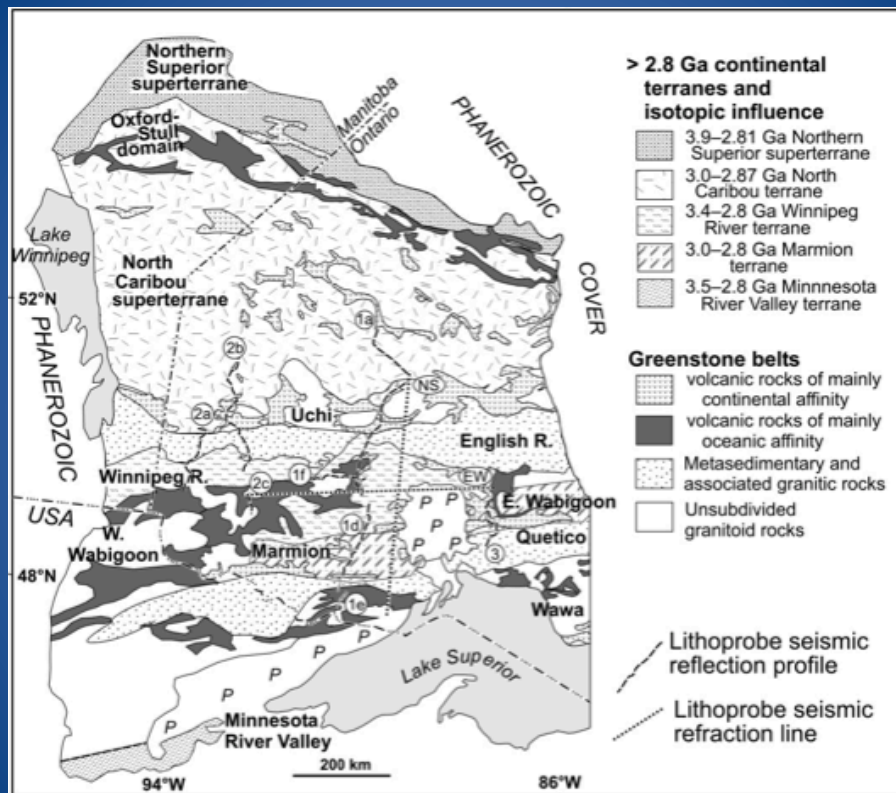
## Example seismic waves and phases



## Western Superior Province

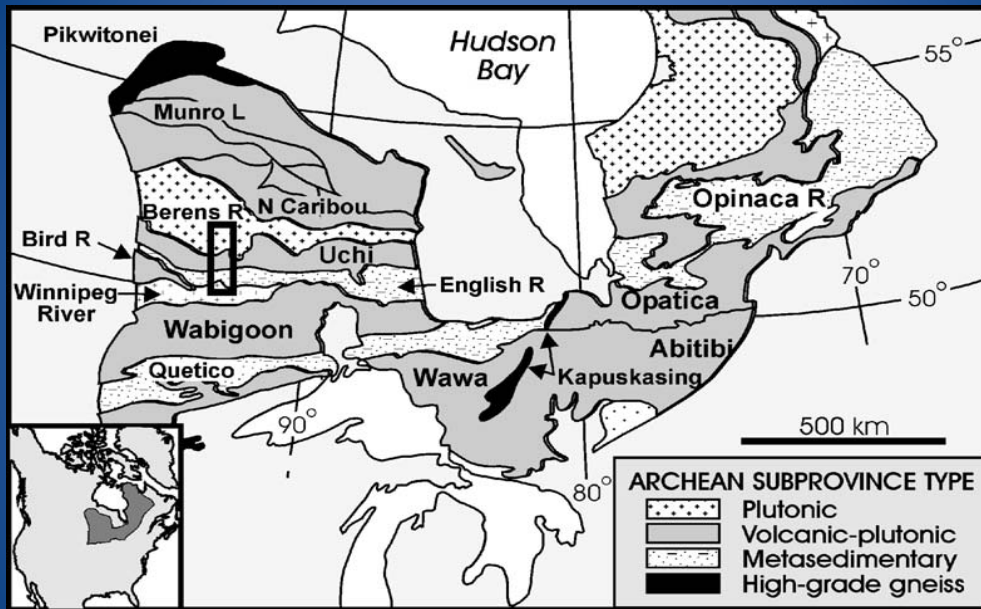


Percival, J.A., Sanborn-Barrie, M., Skulski, T., Stott, G.M., Helmstaedt, H., and White, D.J., 2006b, Tectonic evolution of the western Superior Province from NATMAP and Lithoprobe studies: Canadian Journal of Earth Sciences, v. 43 p. 1085-1117 doi: 10.1139/E06-062.

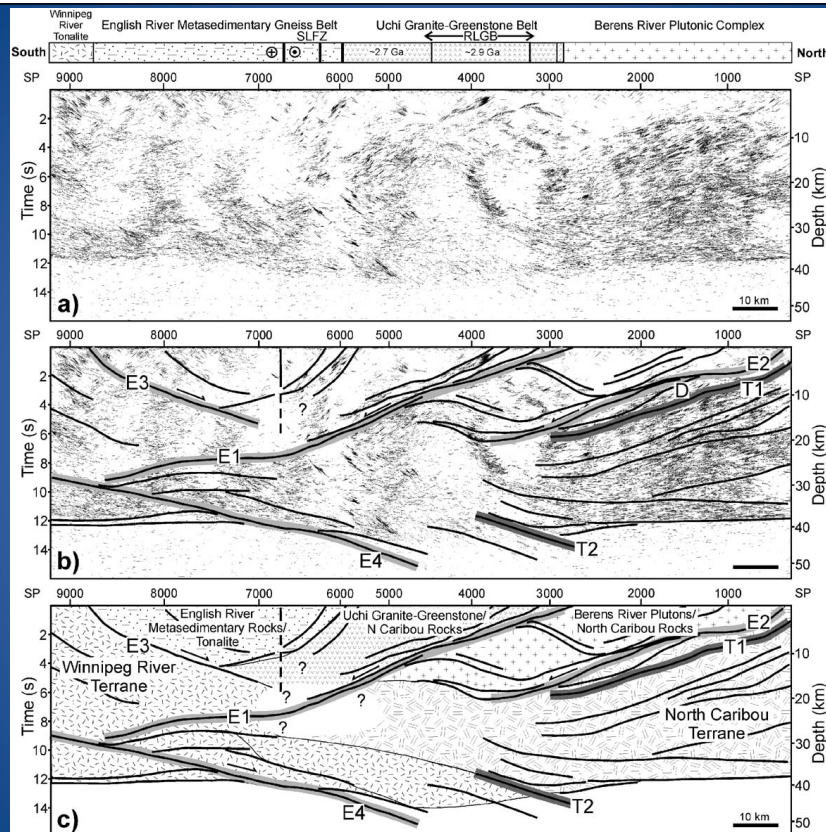


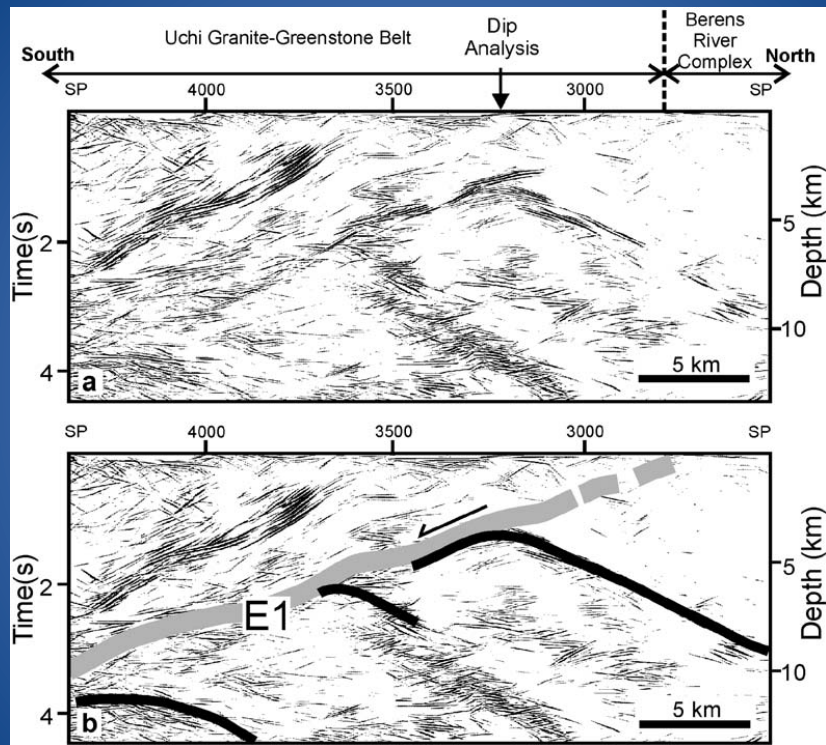


# Upper Great Lakes

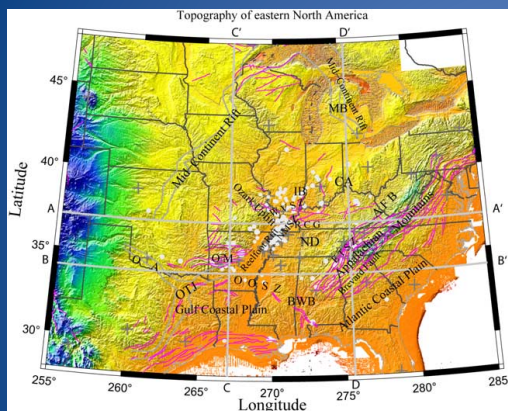


Calvert et al., 2004 A.J. Calvert, A.R. Cruden and A. Hynes, Seismic evidence for preservation of the Archean Uchi granite–greenstone belt by crustal-scale extension. *Tectonophysics*, 388 (2004), pp. 135–143.

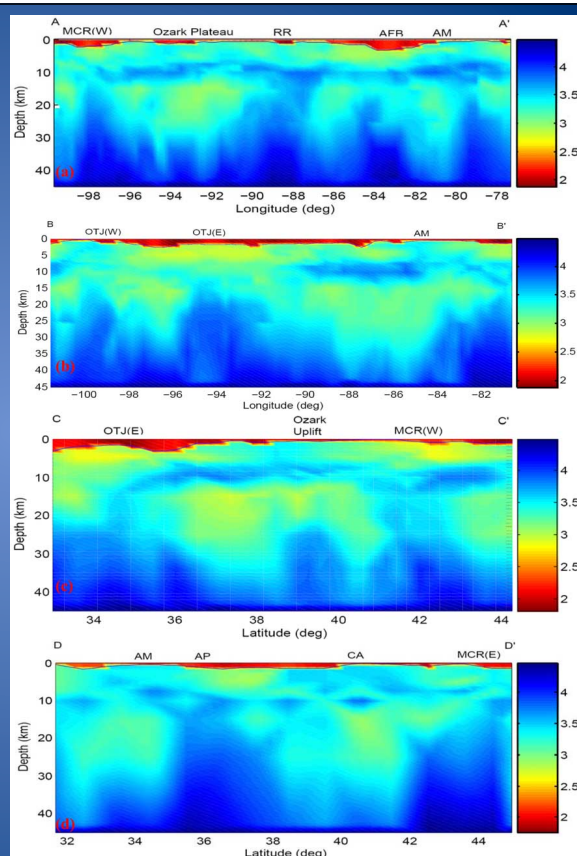




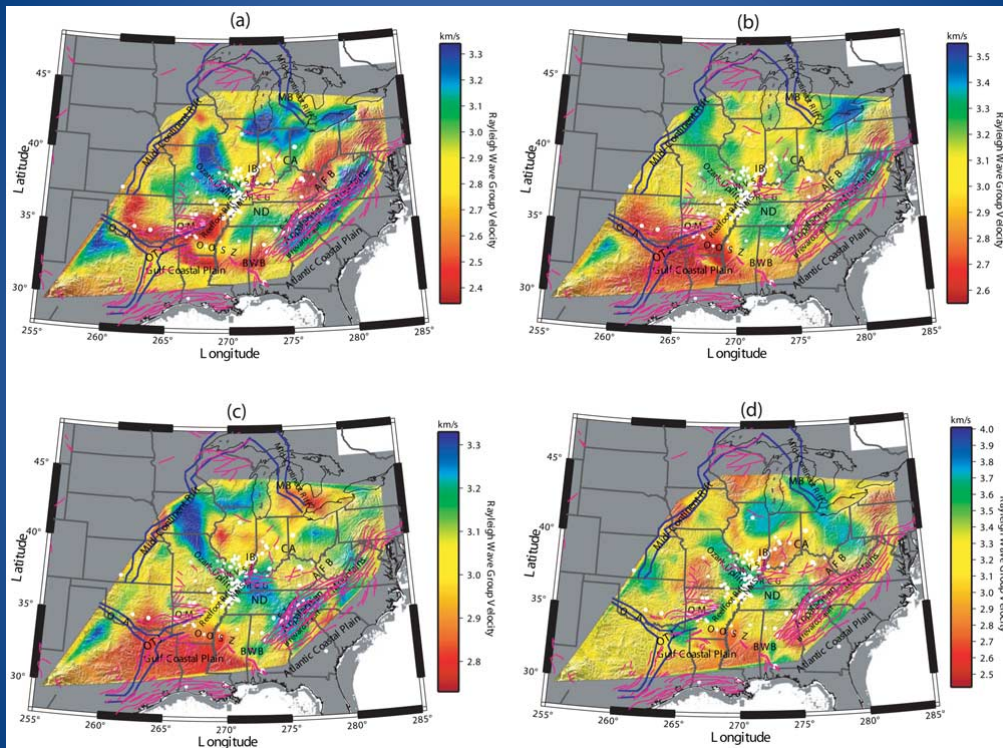
## Central US



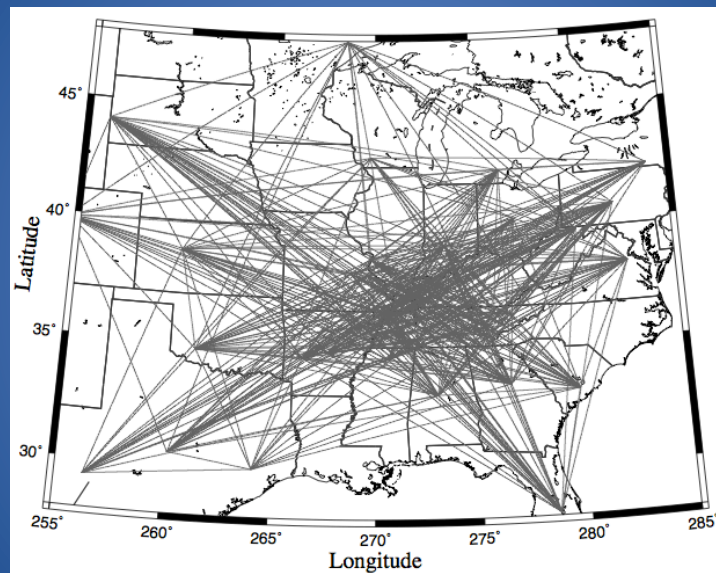
Liang, C., and C. A. Langston (2009), Three-dimensional crustal structure of eastern North America extracted from ambient noise, *J. Geophys. Res.*, 114, B03310, doi: 10.1029/2008JB005919.



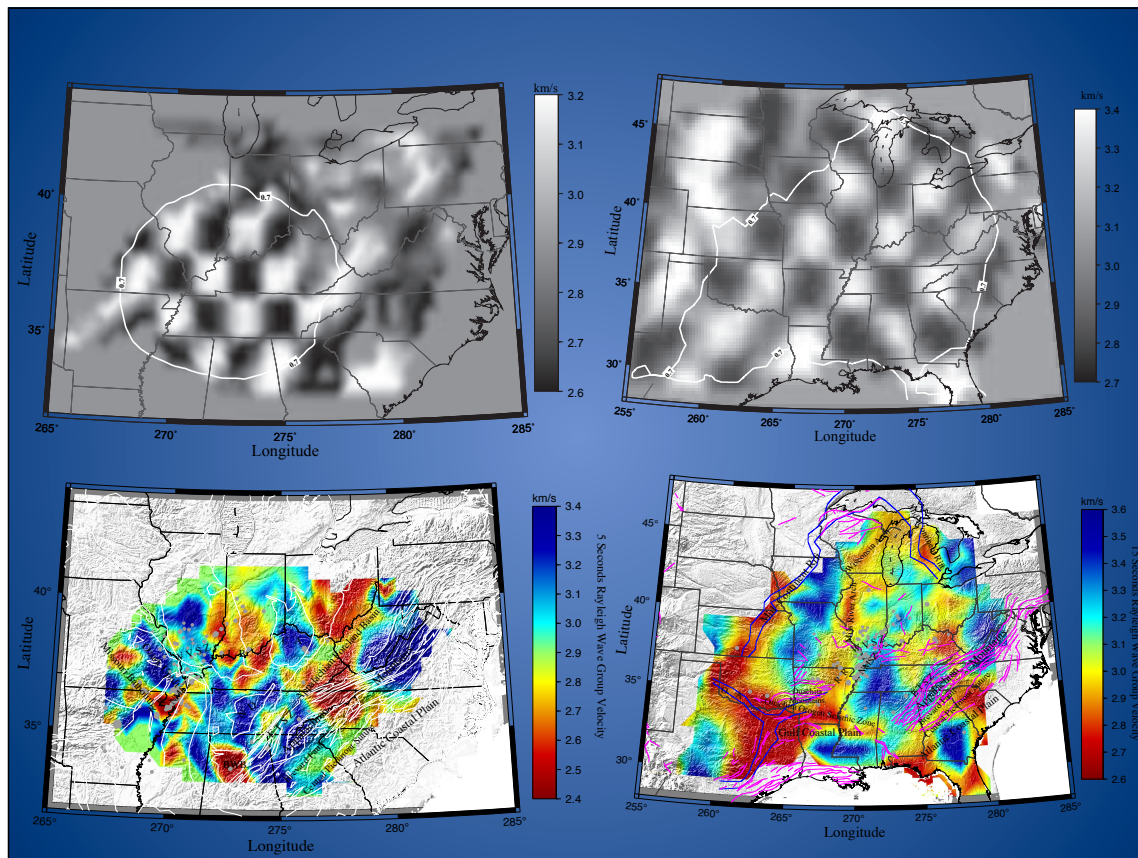




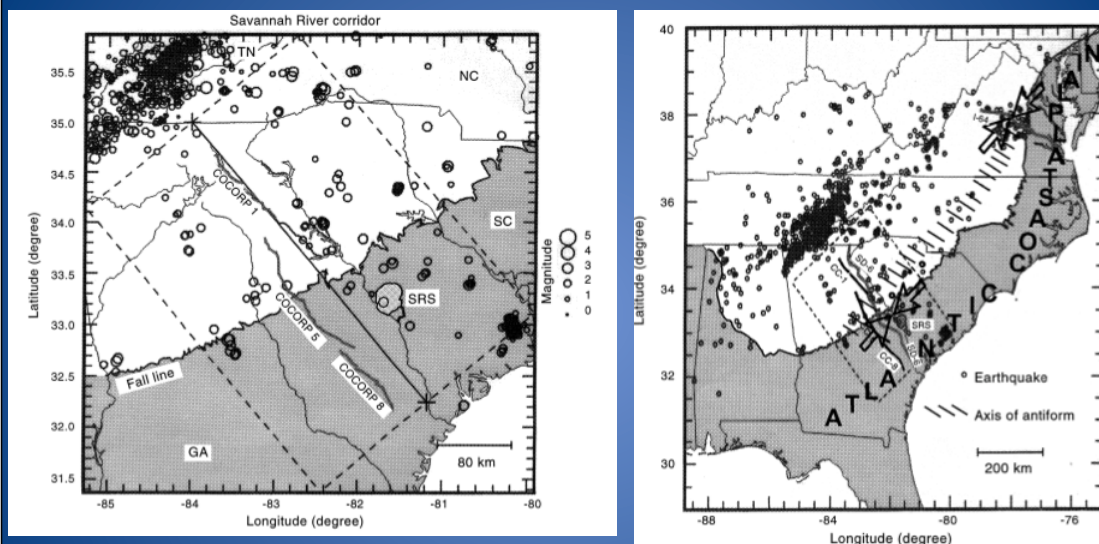
## Central US Structure



Liang, C., and C. A. Langston (2008), Ambient seismic noise tomography and structure of eastern North America, *J. Geo- phys. Res.*, 113, B03309, doi:10.1029/2007JB005350.

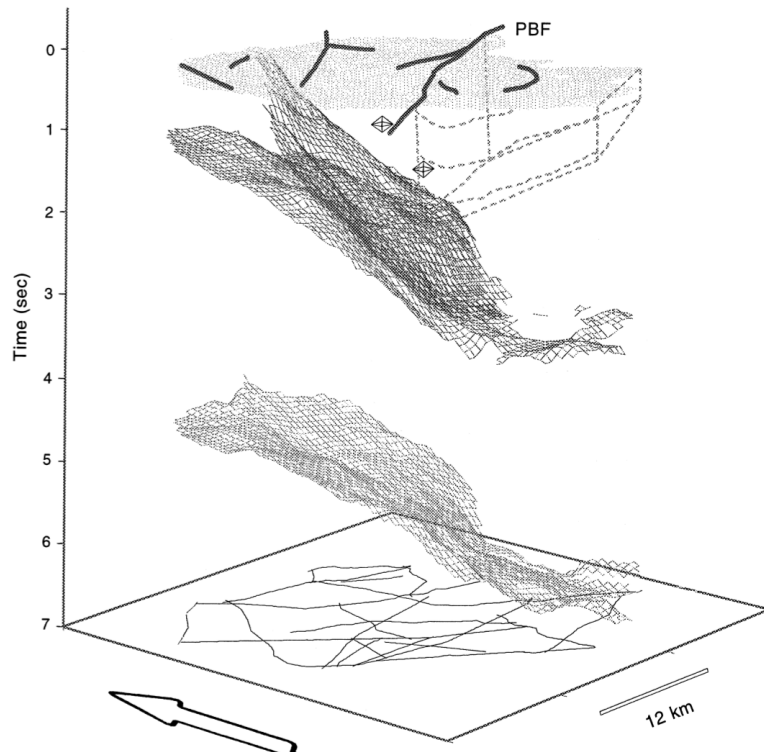
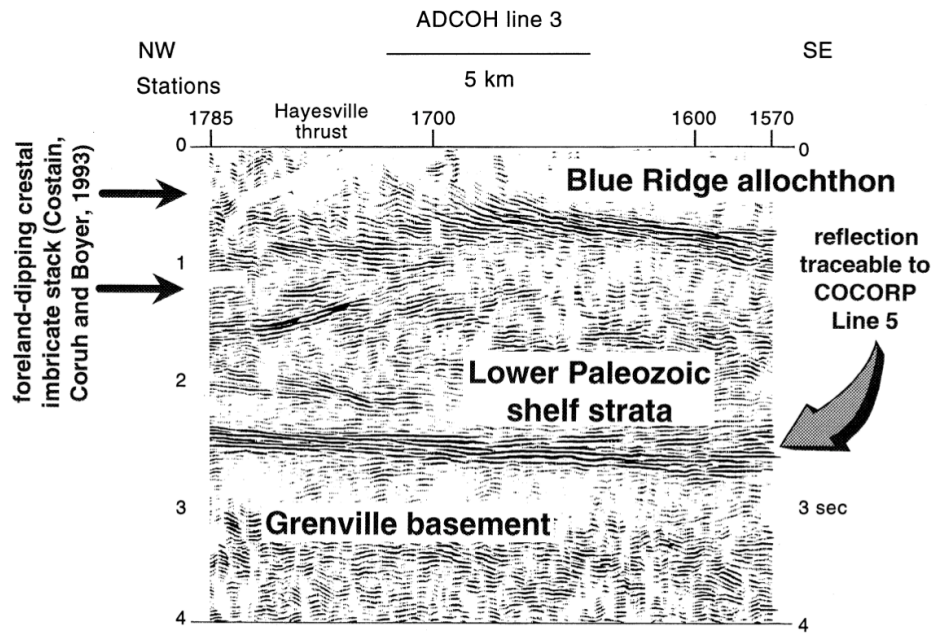


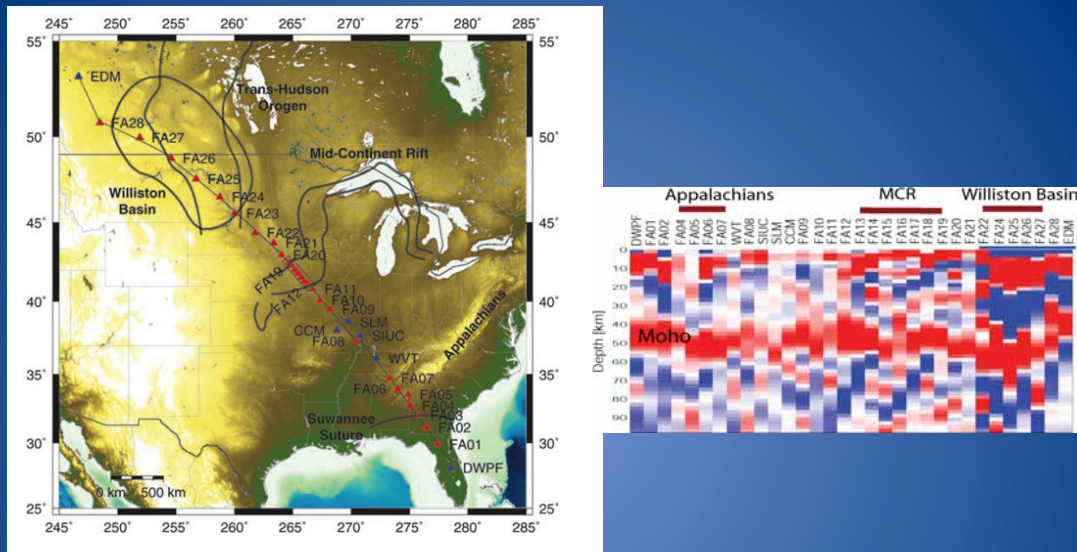
## SE Appalachians



Domoracki et al., 1999 W.J. Domoracki, D.E. Stevenson, C. Çoruh and J.K. Costain, Seismotectonic structures along the Savannah River Corridor, South Carolina, U.S.A. *J. of Geodynamics*, **27** (1999), pp. 97–108.







Florida-Edmonton broadband seismometer array (FLED) station locations from: French, S.W., K.M. Fischer, E.M. Syracuse and W.E. Wysession, Geoph. Res. Lett., 36, L08309, (2009).

## USGS Work 2011-12\*

- Task 1- data compilation (already begun)
- Task 2- data extraction
- Task 3- data validation, QC and entry
- Task 4- Respond to queries from NGA-East participants regarding completeness, use and format of the database, and the facilitation of its efficient use by participants (amend as needed)
  - Task 4a- deliver new maps showing datapoints and crustal structure information

\* Our subtask