

# Seismic Structure of the Lowermost Mantle (LLSVPs)

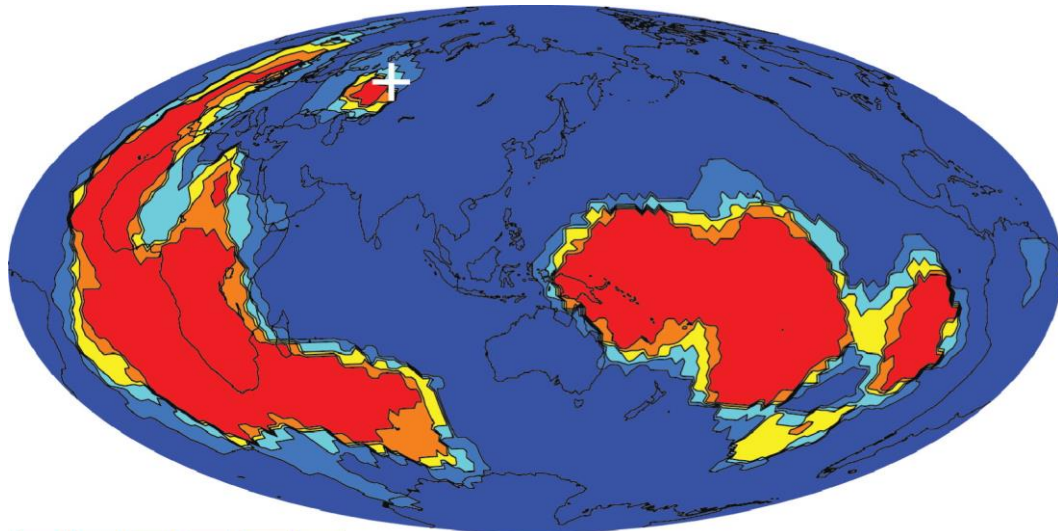
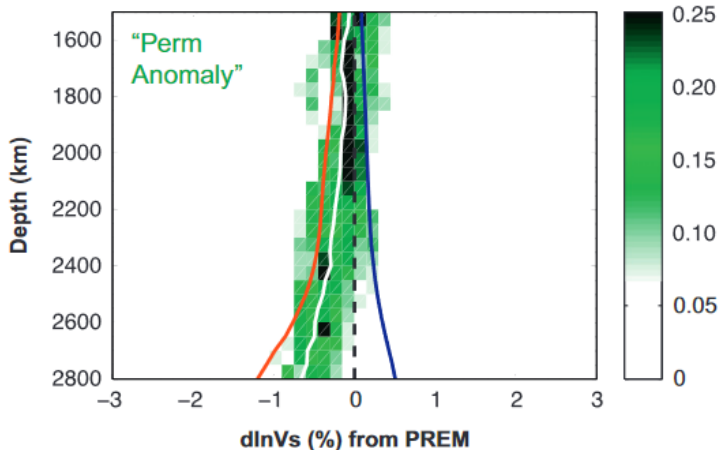
A Simple consideration from mineral physics aspect

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# Large Low Shear Velocity Provinces (LLSVPs)

$$v_s^2 = G/\rho \quad v_s \downarrow$$



Vote map, LLSVPs consistency between shear-wave tomography models (Lekic et al., 2012)

# seismic wave velocity $\Leftrightarrow$ mineral physical prosperities

$$v_s^2 = G/\rho \quad v_s \downarrow$$

**H1:**  $G \downarrow$  only

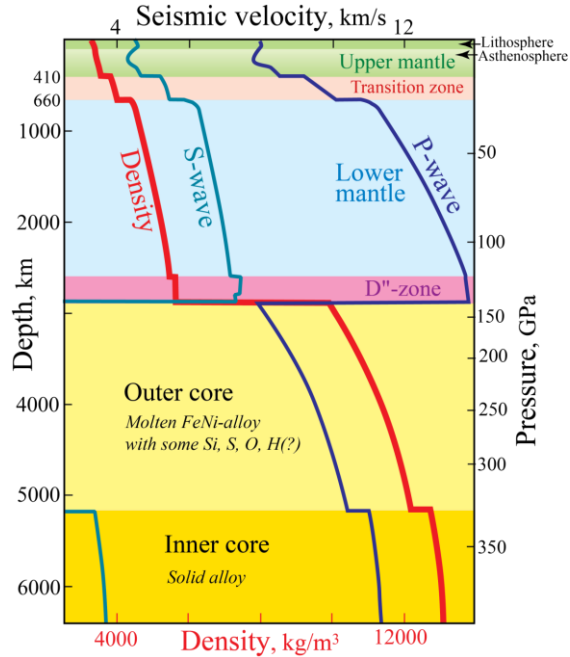
**H2:**  $\rho \uparrow$  only

**H3:**  $G \downarrow + \rho \uparrow$

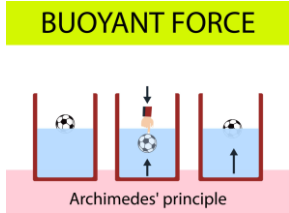
**H4:**  $G \downarrow + \rho \downarrow$ , but  $G \downarrow$  dominate

**H5:**  $G \uparrow + \rho \uparrow$ , but  $\rho \uparrow$  dominate

# seismic wave velocity $\Leftrightarrow$ mineral physical prosperities



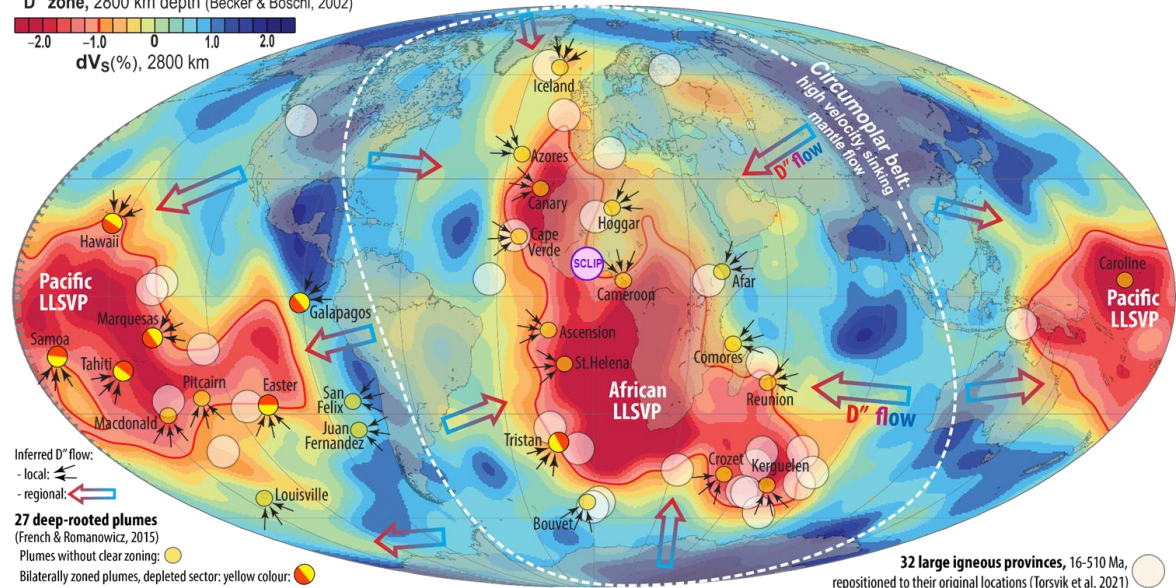
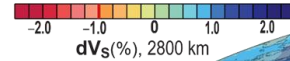
credit: R.G. Trønnes



## Clustering of reconstructed LIPs along the LLSVP-margins

1. LLSVPs have long-term stability ( $> 300\text{-}500\text{ Ma}$ )
2. The LLSVPs are likely to have **(hot) base layers** with a **density excess** sufficient to counteract destruction by thermal buoyancy

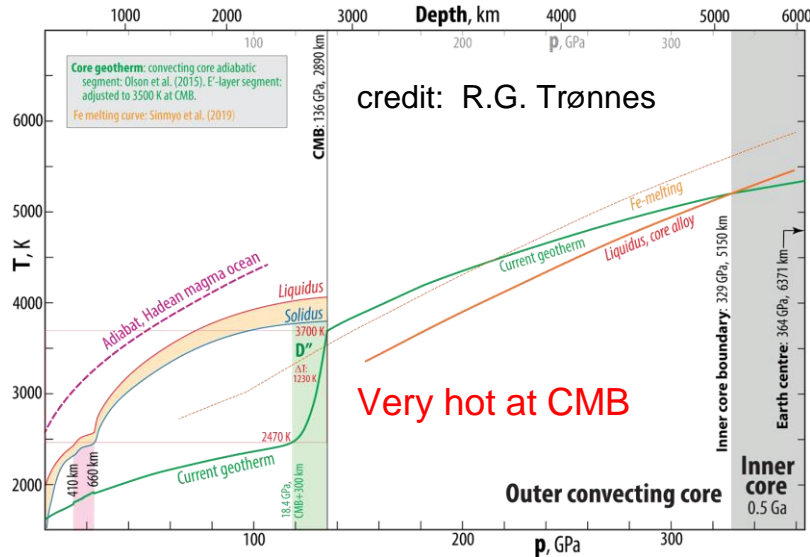
Base map: **SMEAN** S-wave tomography model  
**D'' zone**, 2800 km depth (Becker & Boschi, 2002)



32 large igneous provinces, 16-510 Ma, repositioned to their original locations (Torsvik et al. 2021)

# seismic wave velocity $\Leftrightarrow$ mineral physical prosperities

$$v_s^2 = G/\rho \quad v_s \downarrow$$



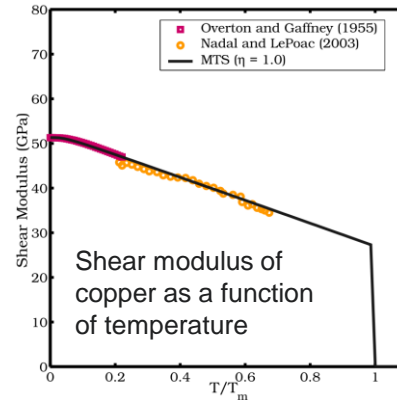
~~H1:  $G \downarrow$  only~~

H2:  $\rho \uparrow$  only

H3:  $G \downarrow + \rho \uparrow$

~~H4:  $G \downarrow + \rho \downarrow$ , but  $G \downarrow$  dominate~~

~~H5:  $G \uparrow + \rho \uparrow$ , but  $\rho \uparrow$  dominate~~



Shear modulus usually decrease with temperature!

# seismic wave velocity $\Leftrightarrow$ mineral physical prosperities

$$v_s^2 = G/\rho \quad v_s \downarrow$$

$$v_p^2 = (K + 4/3G)/\rho$$

~~H1: G  $\downarrow$  only~~

H2:  $\rho \uparrow$  only

H3: G  $\downarrow$  +  $\rho \uparrow$

~~H4: G  $\downarrow$  +  $\rho \downarrow$ , but G  $\downarrow$  dominate~~

~~H5: G  $\uparrow$  +  $\rho \uparrow$ , but  $\rho \uparrow$  dominate~~

If **Hypothesis 2** is true, we should see the same degree of low  $v_p$  as  $v_s$

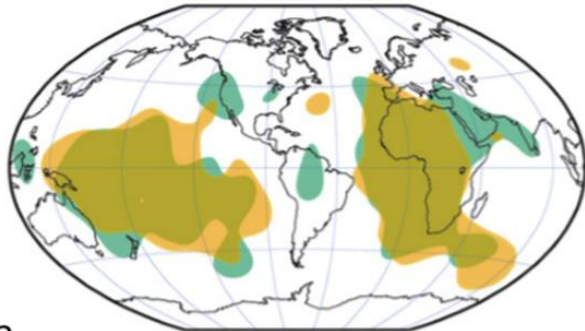
if we assume that  $v_s$  decrease by  $x$  because  $\rho$  increase by  $y$  ( $x$  and  $y$  are positive value):

$$[(1-x)v_s]^2 = G/[\rho(1+y)] \quad \Rightarrow \quad (1-x)^2 v_s^2 = 1/(1+y) G/\rho \quad \Rightarrow \quad (1-x)^2 = 1/(1+y)$$

If  $\rho$  increase by  $y$ , according to  $v_p^2 = (K + 4/3G)/\rho$ ,  $v_p$  should decrease by  $x$ , same magnitude decrease as  $v_s$

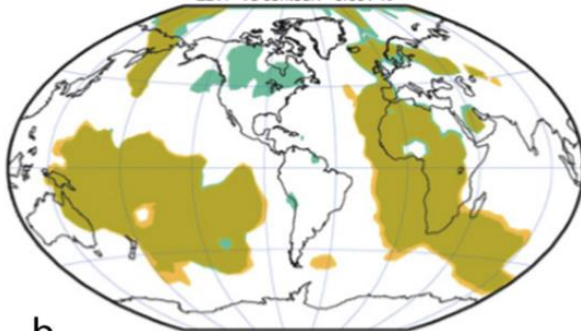
# seismic wave velocity $\Leftrightarrow$ mineral physical prosperities

MODEL: SP12RTS dV 30% CMB area  
LLVP Vp contour: -0.091 %  
LLVP Vs contour: -0.152 %



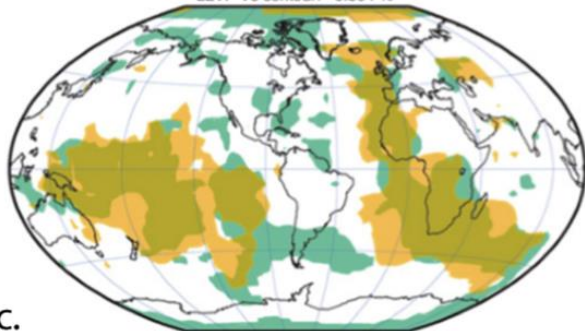
a.

MODEL: GyPsum dV 30% CMB area  
LLVP Vp contour: -0.439 %  
LLVP Vs contour: -0.691 %



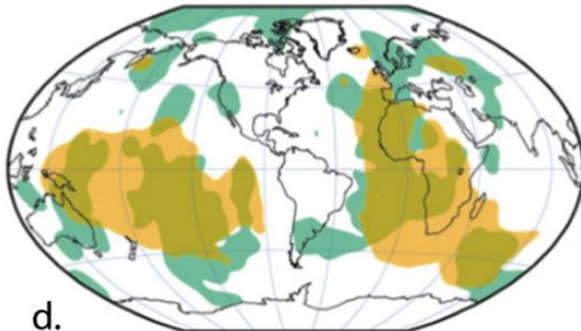
b.

MODEL: HMSL dV 30% CMB area  
LLVP Vp contour: -0.202 %  
LLVP Vs contour: -0.504 %



c.

MODEL: MEAN dV 30% CMB area  
LLVP Vp contour: -0.169 %  
LLVP Vs contour: -0.479 %



d.

comparison of low velocity regions  
in P-wave (green) and S-wave  
(orange) joint tomography models

**model a:**  $v_p$  -0.091%,  $v_s$  -0.152%

**model b:**  $v_p$  -0.439%,  $v_s$  -0.691%

**model c:**  $v_p$  -0.202%,  $v_s$  -0.504%

**model d:**  $v_p$  -0.169%,  $v_s$  -0.479%

more decrease in  $v_s$  than  $v_p$  was  
observed!

# seismic wave velocity $\Leftrightarrow$ mineral physical prosperities

$$v_s^2 = G/\rho \quad v_s \downarrow$$

$$v_p^2 = (K + 4/3G)/\rho$$

~~H1:  $G \downarrow$  only~~

~~H2:  $\rho \uparrow$  only~~

H3:  $G \downarrow + \rho \uparrow$

~~H4:  $G \downarrow + \rho \downarrow$ , but  $G \downarrow$  dominate~~

~~H5:  $G \uparrow + \rho \uparrow$ , but  $\rho \uparrow$  dominate~~

**A proper model** to describe LLSVPs should include a decrease in shear modulus and an increase in density

Bulk sound velocity should be considers as an important constrain:  $v_\phi^2 = K/\rho$