

MAGNETIC MODELING OF THE WEST IBERIAN MARGIN CONSTRAINED BY NEW GEOPHYSICAL DATA

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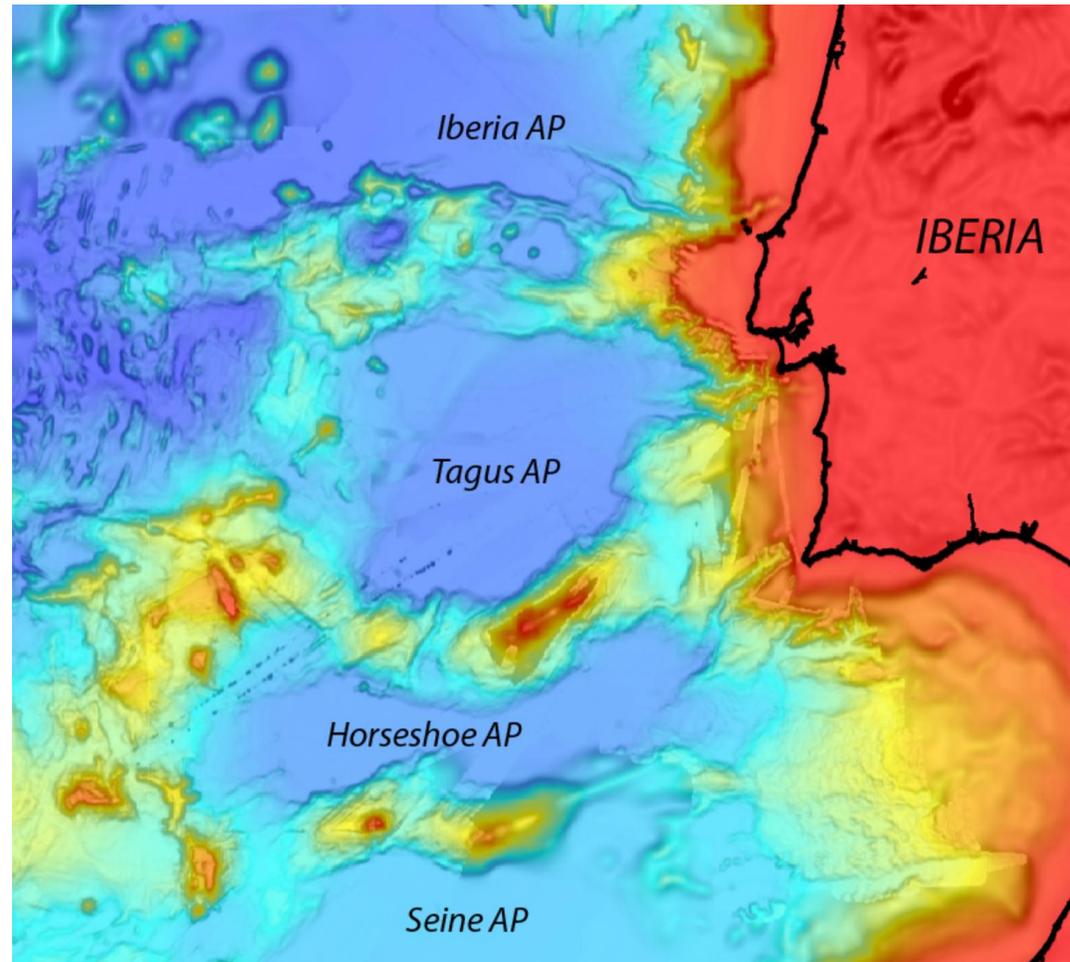


SOME HIGHLY DEBATED QUESTIONS ON WEST IBERIA MARGIN

Nature of magnetic anomalies

Nature and structure of the lithosphere

Location and extent of Continent-Ocean transition

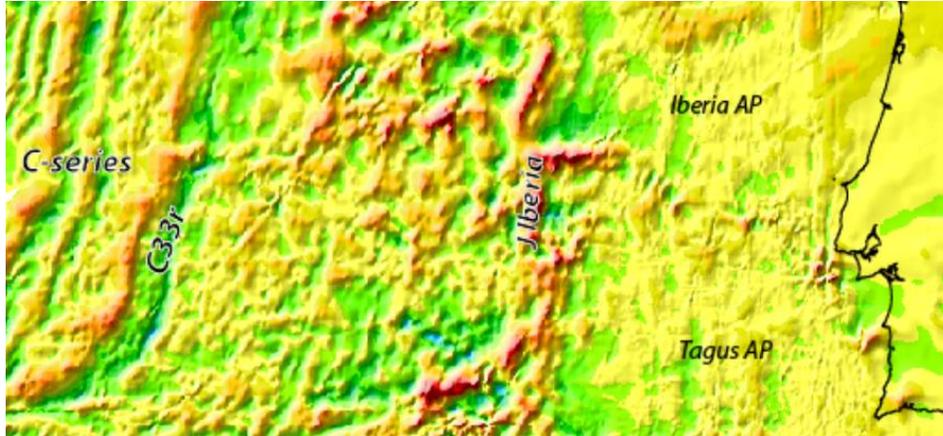


Breakup processes and timings

Role of magmatism in rifting, breakup and post-breakup processes

Links to Central Atlantic spreading

PROBLEMS WITH MAGNETIC DATA AND RECONSTRUCTIONS



West Iberia Magnetic anomaly map

Problems:

The presence of M0 in West and North Iberia and even Newfoundland has been strongly questioned, and its identification is rather subjective.

Large uncertainties remain on the interpretation of the J anomaly.

(Nirrengarten et al 2016; Bronner et al 2011)

The location and age of first oceanic crust is unknown.

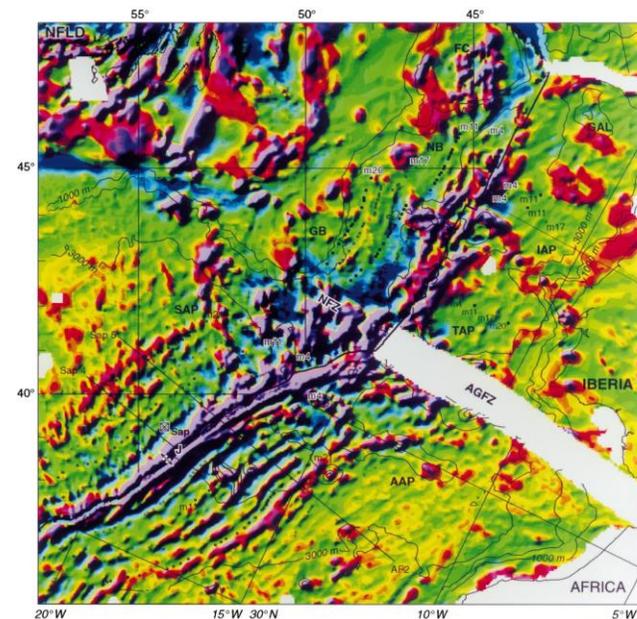
Reconstructions have problems for lithospheric balance (formation, consumption) that are not sufficiently discussed.

Pre-C33r kinematic reconstructions are not consensual.

Importantly, M0 reconstructions depend on the criteria used for picking M0 anomaly off-Iberia and off-Newfoundland.

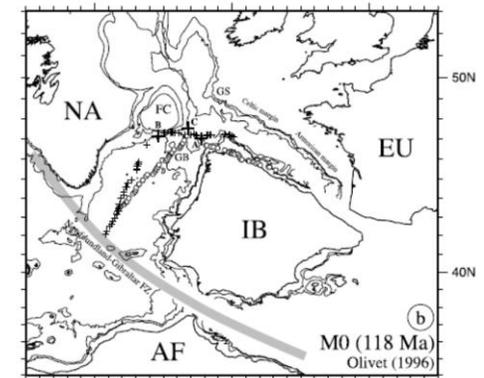
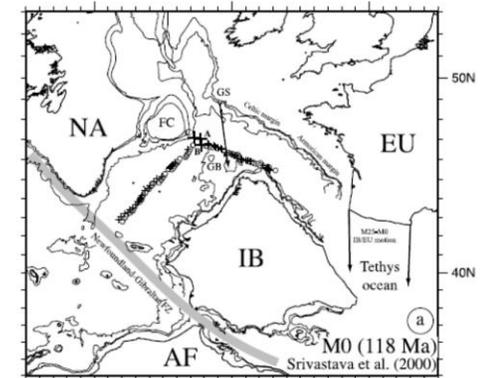
Different reconstructions imply huge differences in the opening of Bay of Biscay and Pyrenean evolution.

(Olivet et al 1996; Sibuet et al 2004; Neres et al 2013; Vissers et al 2016; Barnett-Moore et al 2017)



(From Srivastava et al 2000)

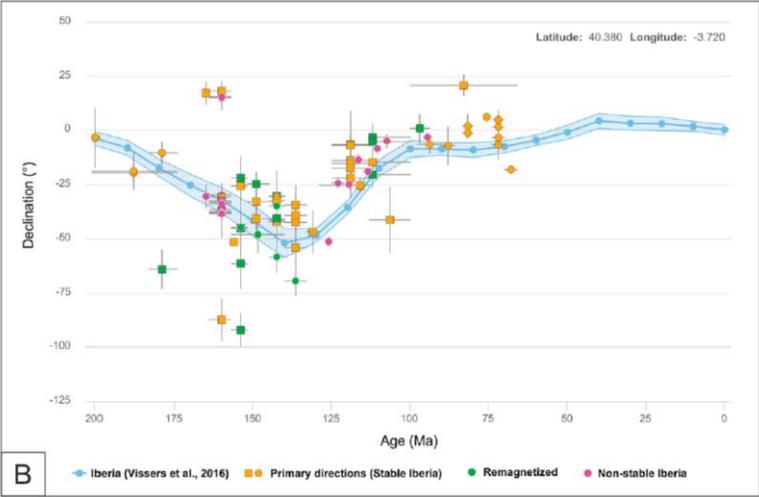
Alternative M0 reconstructions based on distinct picking of anomalies



(From Sibuet et al 2004)

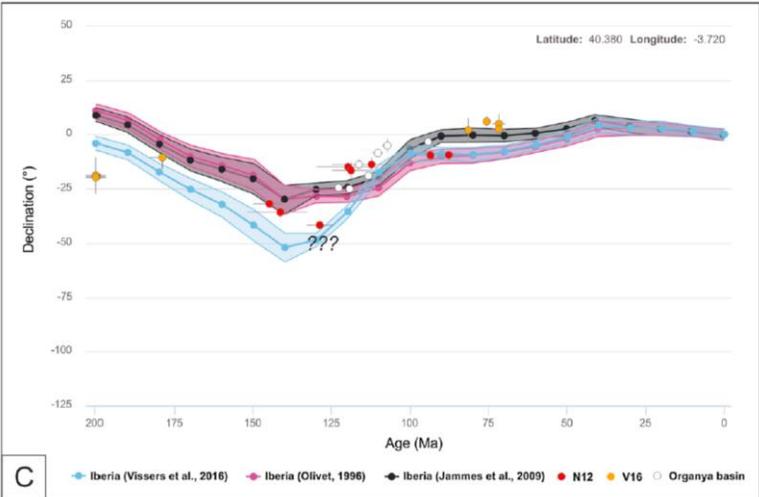
PROBLEMS WITH PALEOMAGNETIC DATA

Pmag dataset used by Vissers et al 2016



One argument referred in the literature favoring the Srivastava et al’s M0 reconstruction and respective solution for Pyrenean orogeny is the argued agreement with paleomagnetic data (Gong et al, 2008; Vissers et al, 2016).

Reliable paleomagnetic data after quality-revision:



However, as shown by Neres et al, 2012; 2013 and by Barnett-Moore et al 2017, these are based on low-quality paleomagnetic data.

Kinematic solutions, Iberia paleomagnetic data and global APWP are still not conciliated.

(From Barnett-Moore et al 2017)

NEW INSIGHT IS NEEDED

Given the major implications that arise from these open questions, new approaches are needed towards a better understanding of Iberia structure and evolution.

Interpretation of magnetic anomalies, in particular J, off Iberia and off Newfoundland has lacked an integrative approach that may anchor the magnetic modeling on modern knowledge of the lithospheric structure.

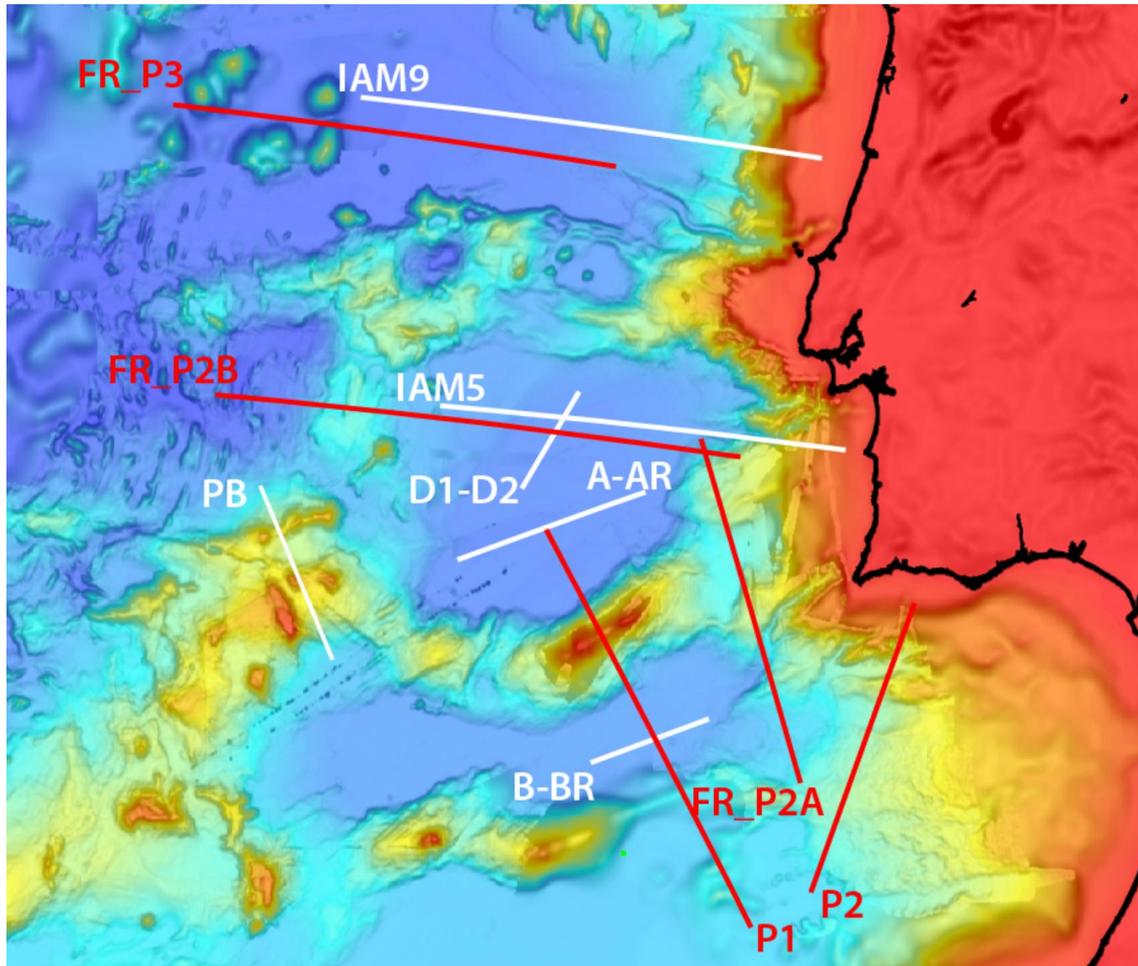
Information on lithospheric structure has been constrained mostly by vintage low-resolution data

The few existent magnetic modeling does not support on lithospheric data

J anomaly modeling lacks realistic seismic-velocity-based assignment of layers' nature

Lack of high-quality data did not allow so far an integrative modeling and understanding of the magnetic anomaly and lithospheric structure data

NEW DATA BRING NEW INSIGHT



Recently, FRAME-2018 project collected new geophysical data across the Tagus and Iberia Abyssal Plains

FR_P2B and FR_P3 profiles cross the disputed lithospheric domains, including the J magnetic anomaly

FRAME acquired coincident magnetic, wide angle and multichannel seismic reflection data

Wide-angle seismic data in West Iberia:

White lines: vintage, low-resolution

Red lines: recent high-quality data that provide high-resolution definition of the structure

WHAT IS OUR APPROACH?

We use

recent high-quality magnetic data combined with high-quality wide angle data, multichannel seismic data and rock magnetism constraints

to achieve

realistic magnetic models that fit the observed data and are simultaneously consistent with the observed structure of the lithosphere,

which allow determining

the nature and geometry of the magnetic sources

and discussing

the processes implied in rifting and breakup, at both profile- and margin-scales.

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