

Evaluation of using digital gravity field models for zoning map creation

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Abstract: At the present time the digital cartographic models of geophysical fields are taking a special significance into geo-physical mapping. One of the important directions to their application is the creation of zoning maps, which allow taking into account the morphology of geophysical field in the implementation automated choice of contour intervals. The purpose of this work is the comparative evaluation of various digital models in the creation of integrated gravity field zoning map. For comparison were chosen the digital model of gravity field of Russia, created by the analog map with scale of 1:2 500 000, and the open global model of gravity field of the Earth – WGM2012. As a result of experimental works the four integrated gravity field zoning maps were obtained with using raw and pro-cessed data on each gravity field model. The study demonstrates the possibility of open data use to create integrated zoning maps with the condition to eliminate noise component of model by processing in specialized software systems. In this case, for solving problem of contour intervals automated choice the open digital models aren't inferior to regional models of gravity field, created for individual countries. This fact allows asserting about universality and independence of integrated zoning maps creation regardless of detail of a digital cartographic model of geo-physical fields.

Keywords: Zoning maps, Gravity field, WGM, Digital geophysical models, Integrated map

1. Introduction

The digital cartographic models of geophysical fields are one of the main sources of information for geophysical maps creation, development of GIS projects and GIS atlases, etc. The matrix format of data allows the use it for many purposes of geophysical mapping, including the creation of zoning maps, which allow taking into account the morphology of geophysical field in the implementation of contour intervals automated choice.

The problem of contour intervals choice is one of the main issues of modern geophysical mapping (Loginov, Krylov, 2015). If precision and scale of survey are the main factors influencing to choice of interval between isolines for large-scale maps, then for medium and small-scale maps the need for reliable transmission of field character and preservation its distinctive features and morphology comes to the fore. Therefore, contour interval is often selected based on specialists' experience, thus the majority of small-scale geophysical maps are characterized by unjustified individuality of style. The accounting of field character, which can define with zoning maps, may help to solve this problem.

In previous research author was proved the usefulness of zoning maps application to solve problem with creating of integrated zoning maps, where the certain value of isolines interval, more optimal for displaying of isolines con-figuration within the region, is assigned for each of detected regions with depends from its morphological features (Loginov, 2016). The similar type of presentation as integrated zoning map allows can uniquely apply the recommendations on the optimum value for each region. However, the creation of such integrated zoning maps produce the question of source data choice, including in

free access, to obtain reliable information on the distribution of field at mapping area.

The purpose of this work is the comparative evaluation of various digital models in the creation of integrated gravity field zoning map. For comparison next data were chosen:

- 1) The digital model of gravity field of Russia (further in text – RGM). This model was compiled from analog map of gravity field of USSR with scale of 1:2 500 000. The data was processed with special techniques, corrected with Bouguer reduction and interpolated to nodes of regular matrix 2 x 2 km (Erinchek, Litvinova, 2010).
- 2) The World Gravity Map WGM2012 (further in text – WGM). This global model of gravity field of Earth include high resolution grids and maps of the Earth's gravity anomalies (Bouguer, isostatic and surface free-air), computed from the available Earth global gravity models EGM2008 and ETOPO1 model and include 1'x1' resolution terrain corrections (Bonvalot, S., Balmino, G., et al, 2012). The model of Bouguer gravity anomalies with 2'x2' resolution was used in this study.

To date, these models are widely used in geophysical mapping of Russia, but they have differs of detail, data quality and methods of its preparation. These factors may affect the spatial allocation of gravity field zones. In addition it is important to understand the need for pre-processing of data by using specialized software systems. The comparison of results of using these models is carried out at mapping territory, encompassing the Mongol-Okhotsk orogenic belt and Sikhote Alin fold system. The region is interesting by heterogeneity

composing its geological structures that ensure the maximum of possible number of areas in zoning map.

2. Experimental works

The experimental works are needed to compare results of digital gravity field models usage in solution of problem of creation an integrated zoning maps for contour interval selection. The general scheme of stages includes a zoning of mapped territory and creation of integrated zoning map. The main characteristics of zoning are the intensity and variability of gravity field. Field intensity characterizes morphometric properties of field surface, namely absolute values. The account of it in the formation of color scales for mid and small-scale geophysical maps causes a gradual increase in the intervals between isolines with an increase in the value fields. Field variability characterizes sharp changes of intensity, which are expressed in isolines compression (Loginov, Krylov, 2016). Showing of such sites usually causes the greatest difficulties in preparation of geophysical maps, so this criterion should be considered in the implementation of zoning.

2.1 Assessment of source data

Both factors are directly depend on detail data, because the intensity is determined by absolute values of field, and variability is calculated as standard deviation of field. Therefore, at a preliminary stage we compared the main statistical characteristics of RGM and WGM within territory of Russian Federation (Table 1). Table 1 shows significant differences in minimum and maximum values, and when rendering of gravity field intensity of WGM the noise component is clearly observed, which is to be removed for further research.

The pre-processing of data was to filter data of RGM and WGM with use of specialized software system Certain-ty by Pangea Inc., which is designed to solve various geological and geophysical purposes, including conversion of raw data (Lurie, Kolesov, 2004). The filtering is set by two parameters – Window size (defined how many points will be involved in the averaging, the value is 15) and Power (coefficient, which is included in an exponential weighting function of accounting points along the border of window, the value is 3%). An array of processed data RGM and WGM models was prepared by filtering; its statistical characteristics are shown in Table 1. The filtering is mostly impacted on range of values of intensity WGM: so, the minimum values are becoming higher by 9 mGal, while the RGM minimums are becoming higher by only 5 mGal. In addition, a range of effective values of local components (10% – 90% level) indicates a high degree of noise in WGM model: about 14 units WGM against 3 units RGM.

Statistic al character istics	Russian Gravity Model (RGM)			World Gravity Map (WGM)		
	Unfilt ered	Filter ed	Local compo nent	Unfilt ered	Filter ed	Local compo nent
Count	90592 84	9059 284	90592 84	90592 84	9059 284	90592 84

Minimu m	- 237.9 2	- 232. 93	-47.74	- 181.1 0	- 162. 16	-57.49
Maximu m	238.6 2	235. 22	158.46	362.3 8	356. 55	79.22
Mean	-52.49	- 52.5 0	0.02	45.98	45.9 8	0.00
Median	-61.62	- 61.9 9	-0.01	33.04	32.4 5	0.09
Standard Deviation	61.04	60.8 4	2.04	74.69	74.2 5	6.34
10%- level	- 127.1 1	- 126. 82	-1.77	-42.42	- 43.1 2	-7.07
90%- level	22.02	22.2 0	1.77	139.2 3	139. 01	6.87

Table 1. The comparing of statistical characteristics of unfiltered (raw) and filtered (processed) input models

This comparison of input parameters of two gravity field models leads to conclusion in necessary processing WGM model, but to understand how the results of filtering affect the zoning, raw and processed data of RGM and WGM are used in further work.

2.2 Comparison of digital models for zoning of gravity field

Differences of models are offset by the nature of its use in solving problem. The maps of intensity and variability classes are created for zoning in preliminary step. Further examples of zoning map creation are presented for raw data of RGM and WGM.

Creation of map of intensity classes was carried out by Quantile classification method, thus eliminating the influence of extreme values of field and at the same time keeps it's in general data to be processed. The entire range is divided into three groups, corresponding to high, medium and low levels of gravity field with the same amount of value (33.33%). Examples of intensity classes' maps for each model are presented in Figure 1. Visual analysis leads to the conclusion about the relative similarity of the results of the Quantile classification method. Despite the fact that the ranges of intensity values for each model are different a histogram of intensity distribution in general iden-tical and have two distinct peaks. However, noise components are clearly visible on results for raw WGM model (Fig. 1b).

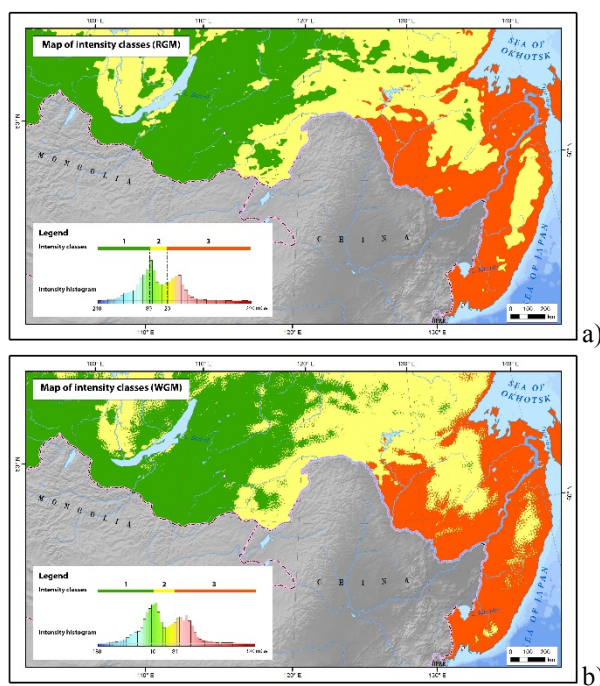


Fig. 1. Maps of intensity classes with using gravity field models based on: a) raw RGM; b) raw WGM

The creation of variability classes' map is performed otherwise than the map of intensity classes. The standard deviation, which characterizes the dispersion (degree of diffusion) of field in window (taken window size is 25), was adopted as mathematical analogue of this criterion. In geological studies based on the probabilistic model, the dispersion is the main indicator of variability of objects measured properties. These values have been divided in accordance with the statistical distribution parameters. Thus, values close to the median were selected like upper limit of first range, and lower limit of third range was chosen like sum of median and standard deviation. The result is a map of variability classes (Fig. 2). Figure 2 shows that the classes of variability in raw RGM expressed more brightly then classes of variability on raw WGM, despite the fact that the form of histogram, and the quantitative values of class boundaries generally coincide with the raw WGM. Higher differentiation of class №3, corresponding to high values of variability, that observed on the map (Fig. 2a), allows to allocate more precisely the boundaries of most abrupt transitions of gravity gradient, which is important when choosing a contour interval.

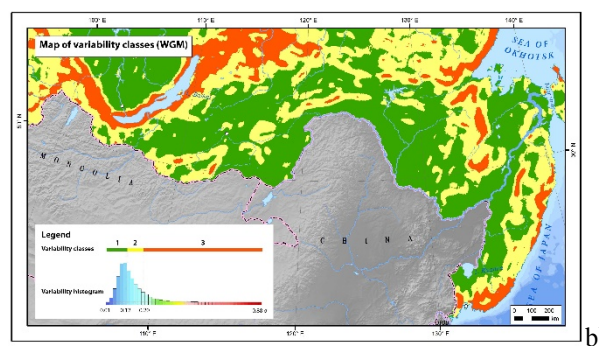
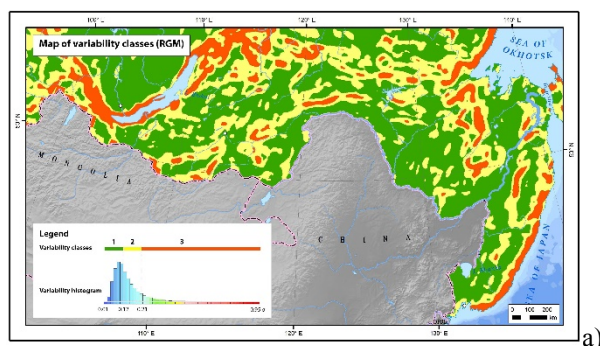


Fig. 2. Maps of variability classes with using gravity field models based on: a) raw RGM; b) raw WGM

The maps of intensity classes and variability classes were involved in joint overlay analysis, whose result is the primary zoning maps (class maps) of gravity field. The spatial position of allocated areas was formed at this stage. As a result, the primary zoning map identified nine possible combinations of intensity and variability of the gravity field. However such number of classes is redundant for contour intervals selection, therefore, four regions were identified according to the properties of these classes (Figure 3), and their characteristics were presented in Table 2.

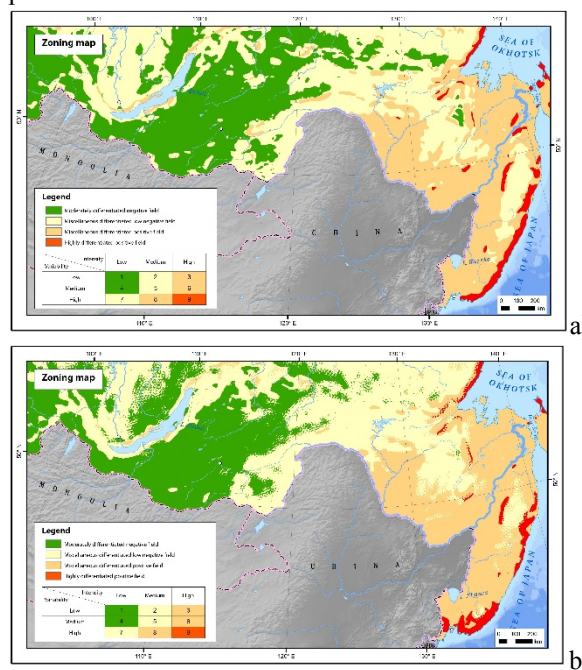






Fig. 3. Zoning maps of gravity field based on: a) raw RGM; b) raw WGM

Regions	Symbology	Number s of classes in regions	Intensity	Variability
Moderately differentiated negative field		1, 4	Low	Low, Medium
Miscellaneous differentiated low negative field		2, 5, 7	Low, Medium	Low, Medium, Hard
Miscellaneous differentiated positive field		3, 6, 8	Medium, High	Low, Medium, Hard
Highly differentiated positive field		9	High	High

2.3 Creation of integrated zoning maps

In accordance with appointment the grid of nomenclature sheets scale 1: 200 000 (as a base during the geological and geophysical surveys of small and medium scale) was imposed on zoning maps. Analysis of zoning regions distribution was held in each cell. If the region area exceeds total area of other regions more than doubled (that is, a certain dominance of morphological type of gravity field was observed in the mapped area), the number of this region is assigned to entire cell. In the case of presence of multiple regions at mapped area is allowed to carry out additional isolines with retaining of interval which adopted to display dominating type of field. Ambiguous of predominance of one of the classes (less than 70% of cell square) is displayed at integrated zoning map with dashed fill, where background color corresponds to dominant region, dash color – the second largest region. As a result of experimental studies based on each model of gravity field the integrated zoning maps were prepared using unfiltered and filtered data (Figure 4).

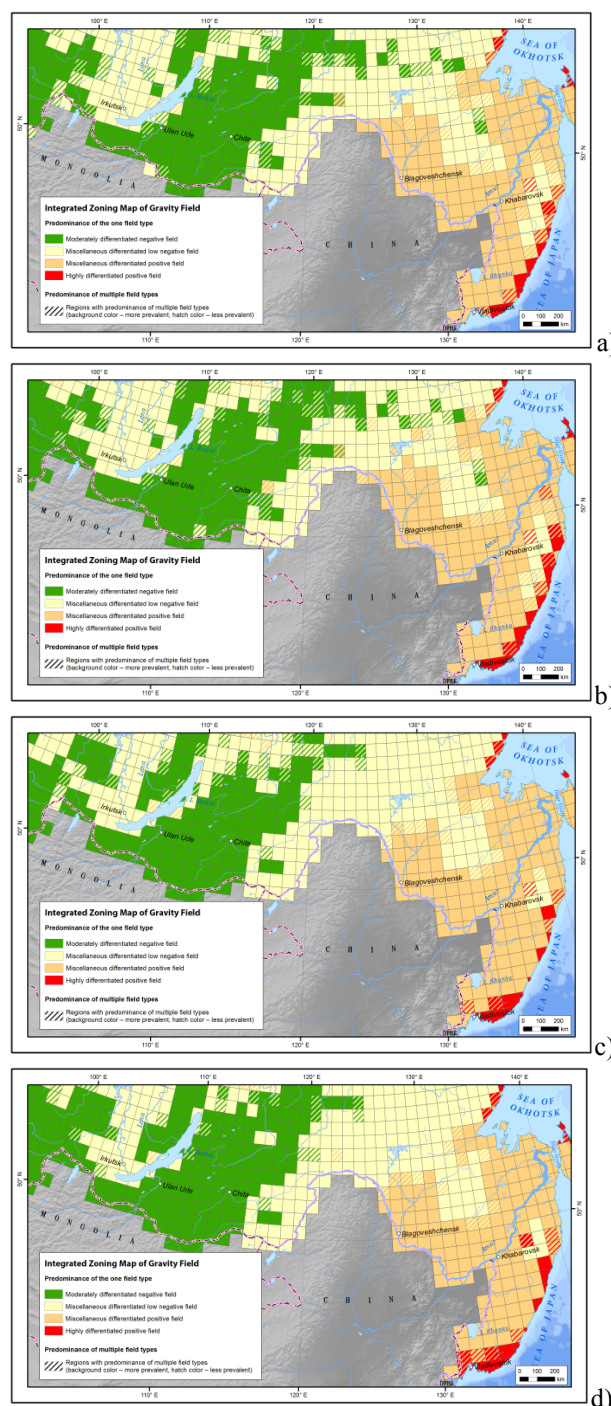


Fig. 4. Integrated zoning maps based on: a) unfiltered RGM; b) filtered RGM; c) unfiltered WGM; d) filtered WGM

3. The analysis of results

The results are analyzed in accordance with the following objectives:

- To determine the need for pre-processing of data using specialized software systems
- To identify the use opportunity of global gravity field models in creation of zoning maps

To accomplish the first objective, we compared the results of creation integrated maps for raw and processed data for each model. It takes into account not only the number of cells with different values on maps, but the

nature of these differences too. Table 3 shows the results of comparing of cell values character differences presented in Figures 4a and 4b, 4c and 4d.


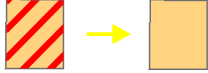


Differences	Description	Graphic example	Number of cells, changing the value from raw data to processed data	
			RGM	WGM
Significant	The value of cell is replaced from one of the dominant class to another		2 (3.4%)	12 (16.2%)
Clarifying	The ambiguous cell value is replaced to dominant value		17 (29.3%)	31 (41.9%)
Declassing	The dominant cell value is replaced to ambiguous value		22 (38.0%)	20 (27.0%)
Insignificant	Inside a cell with an ambiguous value changes leading class or number of second class		17 (29.3%)	11 (14.9%)
Total			58 (9% of all cells)	74 (12% of all cells)


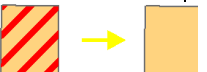
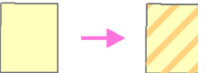
Table 3. Comparing the differences between raw and processed data in two models

Comparisons of results allowed determine the high degree effect of WGM local component on final version of integrated scheme. About 12% of cells changed its values from Fig. 4c to Fig. 4d, and 16.2% of these differences are significant when the dominant class №2 is replaced by class №1. Almost half of differences (41.9%) are clarifying then ambiguous cell value (at map based on raw data) is replaced by dominant value (at map based on processed data). For example such clarifying differences account only for 29.3%, if we using filtrated RGM. This

result confirms the conclusion about necessity of WGM pre-processing with elimination of its local component. In contrast, when using the RGM there are minimal differences, indicating that universality of region models.

To implement the second objective integrated zoning maps, based on raw RGM (Fig. 4a) and filtered WGM (Fig. 4d) should be compared. The analysis will determine whether the result depends on whether the map is made on a regional or global gravity field models. As a result, it found about 19% of cells where the values of two maps are different among themselves (Table 4). Among them 21% are significant, and different pairs of classes involved in the differences. The most widely present the clarifying differences (45.4%), when cells value becomes from ambiguous value (at Fig. 4a) to dominant value (at Fig. 4d). This fact is largely due to the fact that ranges of basic statistical characteristics of two models (Table 1) do not match each other, as a result of numerical values of class boundaries are differ between themselves. However, this fact does not fundamentally violates the spatial position of regions, which speaks in favor of chosen technology create zoning maps.

An additional argument in favor of using the processed model WGM stands out when comparing the number and character of differences between the integrated zoning maps, created with raw RGM and raw WGM. Table 4 shows that the use of WGM processed data are significantly reduces the amount of principal differences (9%) along with declassing (9.8%), and the amount of clarifying and insignificant differences increases by a small amount of about 1.5%.

Differences	Description	Graphic example	Number of cells, changing the value	
			From raw RGM to raw WGM	From raw RGM to processed WGM
Significant	The value of cell is replaced from one of the dominant class to another		36 (30.0%)	25 (21.0%)
Clarifying	The ambiguous cell value is replaced to dominant value		52 (43.3%)	54 (45.4%)
Declassing	The dominant cell value is		39 (32.5%)	27 (22.7%)


Insignificant	replaced to ambiguous value		11 (9.2%)	13 (10.9%)
Total	Inside a cell with a ambiguous value changes leading class or number of second class		138 (22% of all cells)	119 (19 of all cells)

Table 4. Comparing the differences between RGM and WGM

Visualization of cells spatial position, values of which are different in two integrated zoning maps Fig. 4a and Fig. 4d, allowed finding a relatively regular distribution of majority differences within the areas inland rift systems and the East Sikhote-Alin volcano-plutonic belt (Figure 5). These areas are geologically most active, which is reflected in values of gravity field, so the quality of integrated zoning maps also depend from the actuality of used digital model. Also the map of differences allows concluding about small degree of difference for most of identified regions – less than a quarter of differences are significant, when different values are assigned to one cell at two maps.

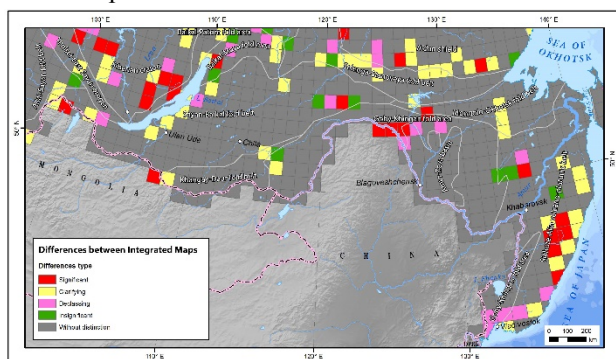


Fig. 5. Map of spatial position of differences between integrated zoning maps based on raw RGM and processed WGM. Grey contours – boundaries of geological structures according to Tectonic map scale 1:2 500 000, 2008 (Atlas of geological maps of Central Asia and adjacent areas)

4. Conclusions

This study demonstrates the possibility of open data use to create integrated zoning maps of gravity field with the proviso to eliminate a noise component of field by processing in specialized software systems. To solve the problem of automated choice of contour intervals the filtered open WGM data can be use to the same extent as regional gravity field models, created for individual countries. This allows us to assert about universality and

independence creation integrated zoning maps from detail of digital model of geophysical field. The presented results of study make it possible to analyze the use of global and regional models of gravity field on other areas, as well as to analyze the use of digital models of other geophysical fields.

5. References

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