

Insights into exhumation and mantle hydration processes at the Deep Galicia margin from a 3D high-resolution seismic velocity model

Bhargav Boddupalli^{1*}, Tim A. Minshull¹, Gaye Bayrakci², Gaél Lymer³, Dirk Kläschen⁴ and Tim J. Reston⁵

¹School of Ocean and Earth Science, University of Southampton, UK.

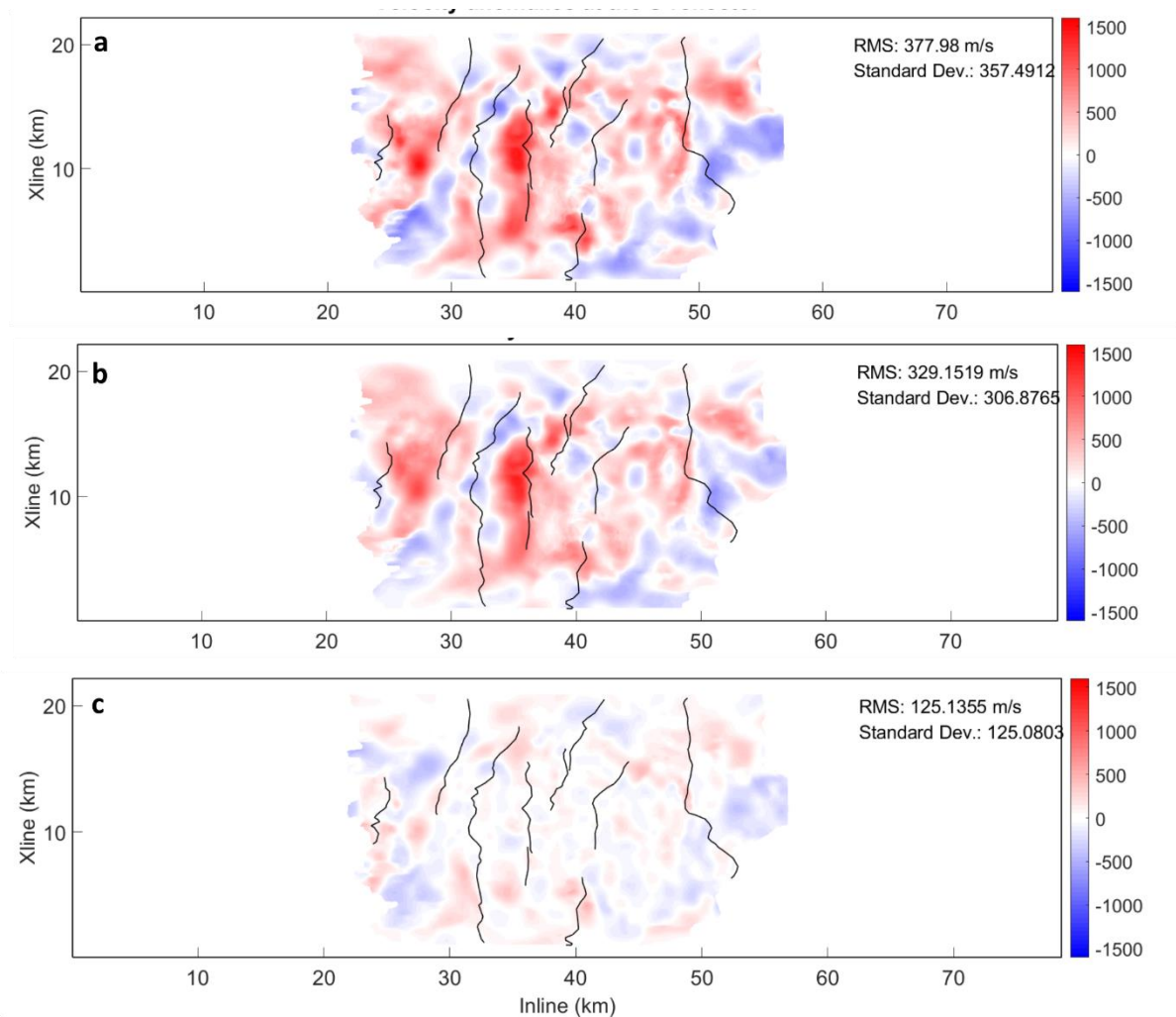
²National Oceanography Centre, Southampton, UK.

³School of Earth Sciences, University College Dublin, Ireland.

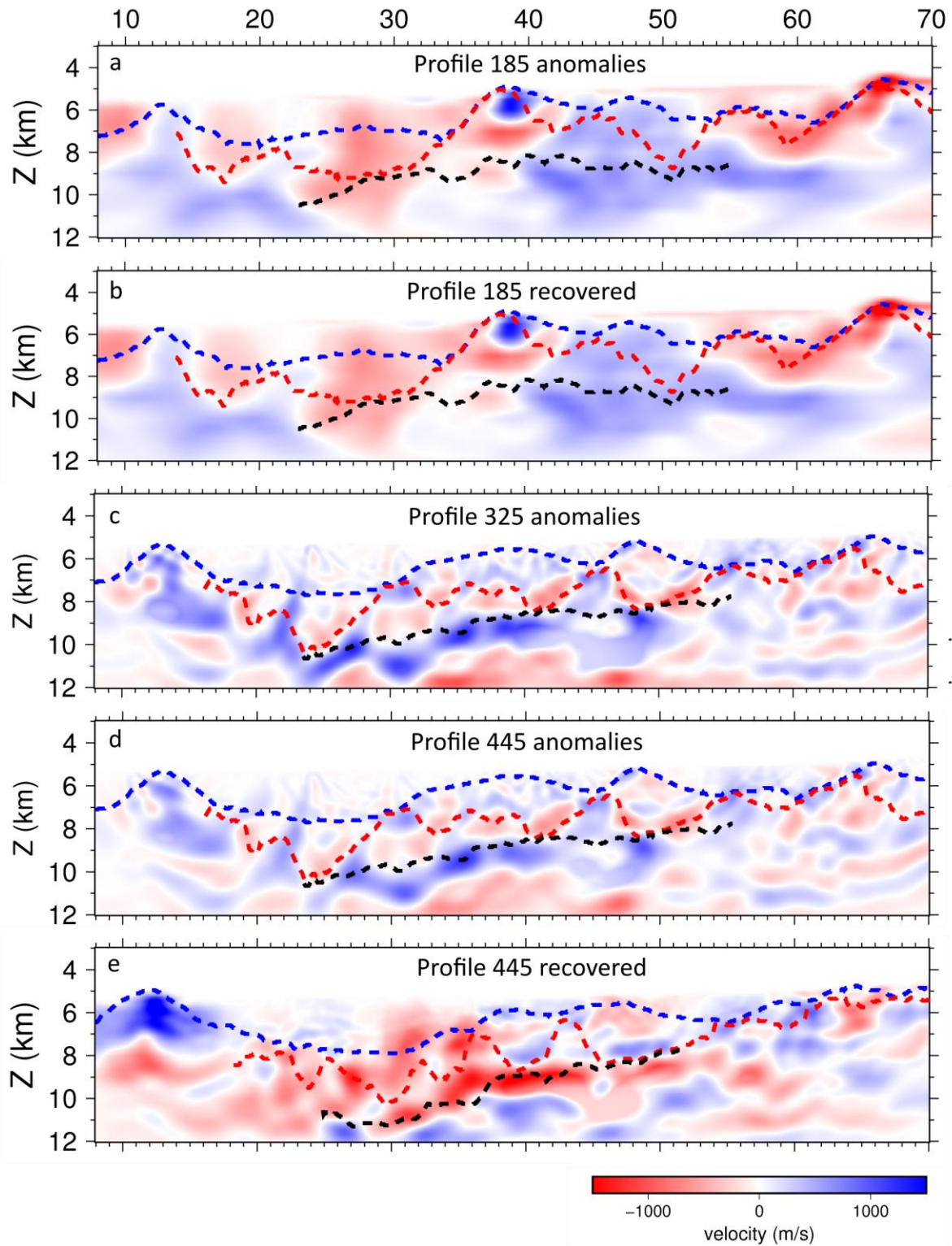
⁴GEOMAR, Helmholtz Centre for Ocean Research Kiel, Germany.

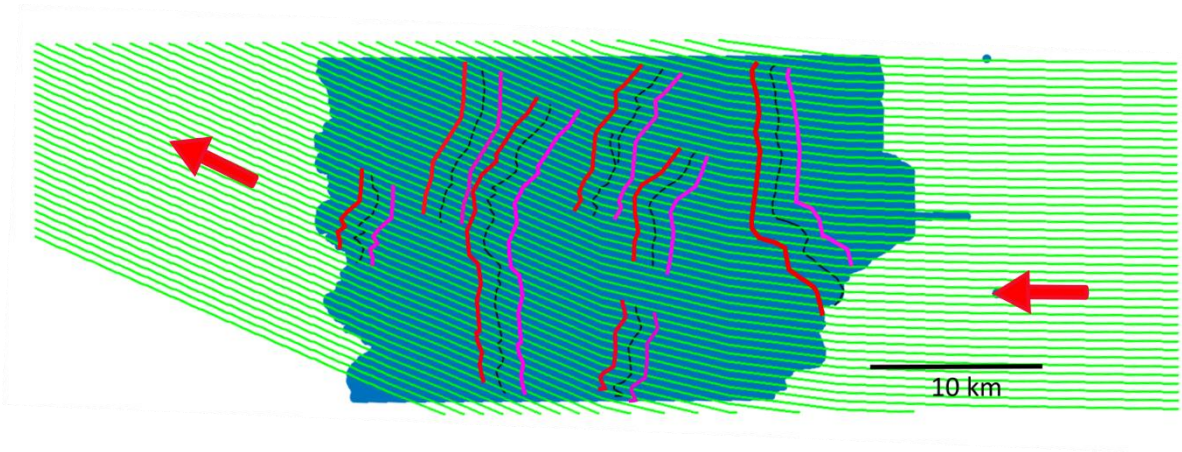
⁵School of Geography, Earth and Environmental Sciences, University of Birmingham, UK.

Supplementary Material:

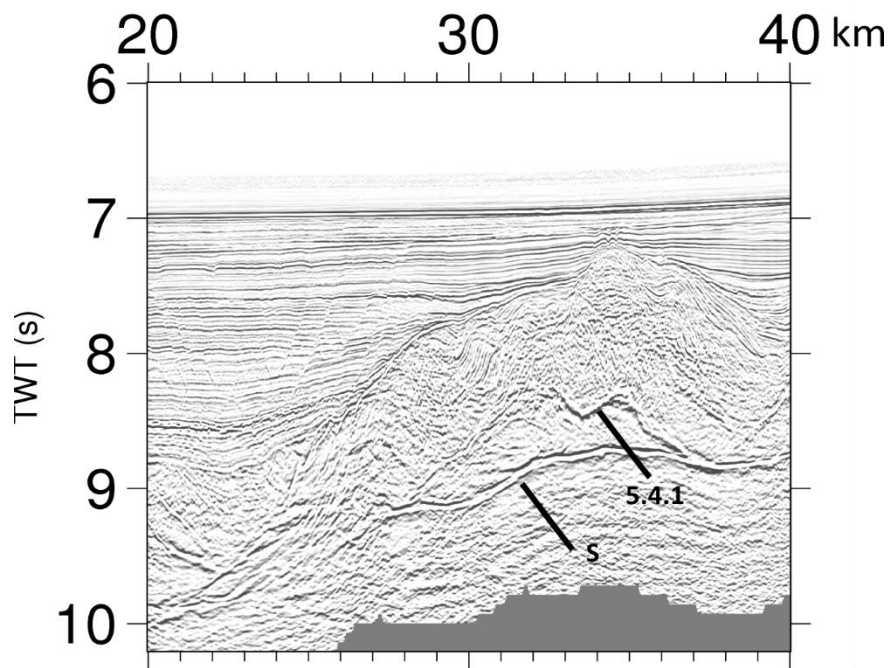


Supplementary Figure 1| Result from restoring anomaly test at the S-reflector. a) actual anomalies introduced by the 3D FWI b) recovered anomalies c) difference between actual and recovered anomalies. The black lines are the fault intersections with the S-reflector.





Supplementary Figure 3 | Arbitrary lines (green) plotted over the map view of the S-reflector with fault intersections marked in black and 1 km boundaries in the hanging wall and footwall sides of each fault intersection in red and magenta, respectively. The arbitrary lines are drawn in the direction of the corrugations shown using red arrows identified in the 3D time-migrated seismic volume (Lymer et al. 2019).



Supplementary Figure 4 | Seismic section 325 in time showing 5.4.1 not intersecting with the S