Linear Inverse Modelling and Scaling Analysis of Drainage Networks

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Overview

- Introduction
- Theory behind river profile behaviour
- · Formulating an inverse problem
- Results and calibration
- Scaling analysis
- Future work and conclusions

Introduction



Introduction



Introduction





$E(x,t) = -v[PA(x)]^m \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^n + \kappa \left(\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}\right)$

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$E(x,t) = -v[PA(x)]^m \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^{\kappa} + \kappa \left(\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}\right)$

Formulating an Inverse Problem

$-\frac{\partial z}{\partial t} + vA^m \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = U(x,t)$

Formulating an Inverse Problem



Formulating an Inverse Problem

$z* = \int_{0}^{\tau_G} U(x(t), t).dt$



$-\frac{\partial z}{\partial t} + vA^m \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = U(x,t)$









Métivier *et al.* 1999 (Geophys. J. Int.), Nicholson *et al.* 2015 (Basin Research), Richards *et al.* 2016 (G3, under review)

Results for Asian Rivers



Results for Asian Rivers



Results for Asian Rivers



Values of Erosional Constants

- *v* and *m* vary
- Why?
- What length- and time-scale?

Scaling Analysis



 $L = CA^{h}$ C = 0.359h = 0.579

Conclusions & Future Work

- Calculated uplift history recreates Asian river profiles well, using single values of erosional constants.
- History agrees with constraints on uplift and sediment flux.
- Asian rivers record of uplift to earliest Cenozoic times.

Future Work

- Do erosional constants vary significantly globally/within Asia?
- Do erosional constants correlate with geomorphic indices?
- · Link landscape evolution with river profile evolution.

Future Work

