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# NOTATION

<i>x</i> , <i>y</i>	Cartesian coordinates, e.g. UTM-coordinates
$\vec{r}(x,y)$	vector of a point
$\partial$	partial derivation e.g. for x coordinate
$\overline{\partial x}$	
$\partial^2$	partial second derivation e.g. for x coordinate
$\overline{\partial x^2}$	
$\partial^4$	partial fourth derivation e.g. for x coordinate
$\overline{\partial x^4}$	
Δ	Laplace operator
	in Cartesian coordinates $\Delta = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2}$
	in Polar coordinates $\Delta = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r}\frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r^2}\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \varphi^2}$
Ζ.	Cartesian coordinate in direction of depth
d	distance or depth
a,b	sides (and side lengths) of a body
R	radius of regionality, radius of convolution
Α	area
V	volume
Grid parameter:	
	side length of a grid
dx, dy	distance of grid hodes for x direction and y direction
<i>n,m</i>	number of nodes for x and y direction
Mechanical parameter:	
m F	force
0	shearing force
p = f(x, y)	force per unit area
M	bending moment
Ι	moment of inertia
$m_{T}$	moment of temperature
Elastic parameter:	
Ē	Young's modulus
υ	Poisson's ratio
D	flexural rigidity
$T_{e}$	elastic thickness

β	flexure parameter
Viscoelastic parameter:	
t	time (only in paragraph 4.5.)
η	viscosity
τ	Maxwell relaxation time
Density:	land the ofference
$ ho_c$	density of crust
$ ho_m$	density of mantle
$ ho_w$	density of water
$\Delta  ho$	density contrast
Gravity:	
G	gravitational constant
g	gravity
$\Delta g$	gravity anomaly
g sed	gravity effect of sediments
$\widetilde{g}_{sed}$	calculated gravity effect of sediments with depth-density function
Load and Flexure:	
$h \text{ or } h_T$	topographic height
$h_i$	any single topographic height
h <sub>PT</sub>	height of pseudo topography
$T_0$	normal crustal thickness
<i>t</i> <sub>i</sub>	any single crustal thickness
<i>t</i> *	crustal root, corresponds to the deflection
W	flexure
$L_{Pseudo}$	load of pseudo topography
L <sub>sum</sub>	entire load
Fourier transformation:	
$k_x, k_y$	wave numbers corresponds to x and y coordinates
ĸ	2-dimensional vector of wave numbers
ξ	sum of wave numbers with $\sqrt{k_x^2 + k_y^2}$
$H(k_x,k_y)$ or $FT[h(\vec{r})]$	Fourier transform of topography h
$W(k_x,k_y)$ or $FT[w(\vec{r})]$	Fourier transform of flexure w
$\Delta\Gamma(\vec{k})$ or $FT[\Delta g_P(\vec{r})]$	Fourier transform of gravity anomaly
$M[ar{k}]$	surface mass

$Z(\vec{k})$	admittance
$\gamma^2(\vec{k})$	coherence
$\varphi_{e}(\vec{k})$ or $\Phi_{e}(\vec{k})$	flexural response function/transfer function
$C_s(\vec{k})$	cross-spectrum e.g. of the gravity anomaly
$P_t$	power spectrum of topography
$P_{g}$	power spectrum of gravity
Temperature:	
t	temperature
$t_0$	temperature at surface
k	coefficient of thermal conductivity
α	coefficient of thermal expansion
Н	heat production
$H_{0}$	surface heat production rate
h <sub>r</sub>	length scale for the decrease in $H$
q	heat flux; flow of heat per unit area and unit time
$q_{0}$	surface heat flow
$q_m$	heat flux of mantle

### **ABBREVIATIONS**

CAGH	Central Andean gravity high
CMI	crust-mantle interface
e.g.	for example (Latin: <b>e</b> xempli <b>g</b> ratia)
Eq.	<b>equ</b> ation
et al.	and others (Latin: <b>e</b> t <b>a</b> lii)
FE	finite element
FFT	fast Fourier transformation
Fig.	Figure
GEBCO	British Oceanographic Data Center
	HTTP://WWW.BODC.AC.UK
i.e.	That is to say (Latin: id est)
LAB	lithosphere- <b>a</b> sthenosphere <b>b</b> oundary
MIGRA	mediciones internacionales de la gravidad de los Andes
Moho	Mohorovicic seismic discontinuity
NOAA	National Oceanographic Data Center
	HTTP://WWW.NODC.NOAA.GOV
no.	numerical order
pers. comm.	personal communication
SFB	Collaboration Research Center
	HTTP://WWW.FU-BERLIN.DE/SFB267
	(German: <b>S</b> onder <b>f</b> orschungs <b>b</b> ereich)

## **INDEX OF TABLES**

Table 1.3.1 RMS of the inverted root	
Table 2.2.2 Investigations for different radius	
Table 2.5.1 Factor between flexure curves	
Table 2.5.2 Deflection in dependence on node numbers	
Table 2.5.3 Deflection in dependence on node distances	
Table 2.5.4 Deflection calculated by multiplication	
Table 2.5.2 Deflection calculated with synthetic topography	
Table 2.5.6 minimum/maximum CMI depth value	
Table 2.6.1 radius of convolution	
Table 2.7.1 Results of FE models 75,79,93 and 94	
Table 2.7.2 maximum displacement	
Table 4.3.1 Deviation of standard values	105
Table 5.1.1 Borehole measurements	

### **INDEX OF FIGURES**

	v
Figure 1.0.2 Simple analogue for describing flexural rigidity	∕i
Figure 1.0.3 Sketch showing tracks in the groundv	Ίİ
Figure 1.1.1 Isostasy according to Pratt	1
Figure 1.1.2 Isostasy according to Airy	2
Figure 1.1.3 Description of deflection	3
Figure 1.1.4 Elastic behavior of plates	4
Figure 1.2.1 Description of FFT	5
Figure 1.2.2 Sketch illustrating surface loading model	9
Figure 1.4.1 Gravity effect of synthetic model1	6
Figure 1.4.2 pseudo topography1	8
Figure 2.1.1 Neutral surface1	9
Figure 2.1.2 Restoring force of the foundation2	1
Figure 2.1.3 Description of flexure of the elastic line	1
Figure 2.1.4 Newton's principia2	4
Figure 2.3.1 Logarithm function	4
Figure 2.3.2 Sine function	4
Figure 2.3.3 Further zoom of sine function	5
Figure 2.3.4 Composite analytical solution	6
Figure 2.4.1 Scheme presenting filtering	0
Figure 2.4.2 Transfer functions	2
Figure 2.5.1 Flexure curves	3
Figure 2.5.2 Delta topography 4	6
Figure 2.5.3 Airy solution versus analytical solution	_
Figure 2.5.5 Airy solution versus analytical solution	/
Figure 2.5.4 Differences overlain over bathymetry       4	7 8
Figure 2.5.3 Ally solution versus analytical solution       4         Figure 2.5.4 Differences overlain over bathymetry       4         Figure 2.5.5 CMI surfaces for increasing elastic thickness       4	7 8 8
Figure 2.5.4 Differences overlain over bathymetry       4         Figure 2.5.5 CMI surfaces for increasing elastic thickness       4         Figure 2.5.6 FFT solution versus analytical solution       4	7 8 8 9
Figure 2.5.3 Airy solution versus analytical solution       4         Figure 2.5.4 Differences overlain over bathymetry       4         Figure 2.5.5 CMI surfaces for increasing elastic thickness       4         Figure 2.5.6 FFT solution versus analytical solution       4         Figure 2.5.7 Difference-grid of CMI       5	/ 8 8 9 0
Figure 2.5.3 Airy solution versus analytical solution       4         Figure 2.5.4 Differences overlain over bathymetry       4         Figure 2.5.5 CMI surfaces for increasing elastic thickness       4         Figure 2.5.6 FFT solution versus analytical solution       4         Figure 2.5.7 Difference-grid of CMI       5         Figure 2.6.1 Float chart describing elastic thickness estimation       5	/ 8 8 9 0
Figure 2.5.3 Airy solution versus analytical solution       4         Figure 2.5.4 Differences overlain over bathymetry       4         Figure 2.5.5 CMI surfaces for increasing elastic thickness       4         Figure 2.5.6 FFT solution versus analytical solution       4         Figure 2.5.7 Difference-grid of CMI       5         Figure 2.6.1 Float chart describing elastic thickness estimation       5         Figure 2.6.2 CMI for point load       5	/ 8 8 9 0 1 2
Figure 2.5.3 All y solution versus analytical solution       4         Figure 2.5.4 Differences overlain over bathymetry       4         Figure 2.5.5 CMI surfaces for increasing elastic thickness       4         Figure 2.5.6 FFT solution versus analytical solution       4         Figure 2.5.7 Difference-grid of CMI       5         Figure 2.6.1 Float chart describing elastic thickness estimation       5         Figure 2.6.2 CMI for point load       5         Figure 2.6.3 RMS value as a function of radius of convolution       5	/ 8 8 9 0 1 2 3
Figure 2.5.3 All y solution versus analytical solution       4         Figure 2.5.4 Differences overlain over bathymetry       4         Figure 2.5.5 CMI surfaces for increasing elastic thickness       4         Figure 2.5.6 FFT solution versus analytical solution       4         Figure 2.5.7 Difference-grid of CMI       5         Figure 2.6.1 Float chart describing elastic thickness estimation       5         Figure 2.6.2 CMI for point load       5         Figure 2.6.3 RMS value as a function of radius of convolution       5         Figure 2.6.4 Different flexure CMI       5	<ol> <li>/</li> <li>8</li> <li>9</li> <li>0</li> <li>1</li> <li>2</li> <li>3</li> <li>4</li> </ol>
Figure 2.5.3 All y solution versus analytical solution       4         Figure 2.5.4 Differences overlain over bathymetry       4         Figure 2.5.5 CMI surfaces for increasing elastic thickness       4         Figure 2.5.6 FFT solution versus analytical solution       4         Figure 2.5.7 Difference-grid of CMI       5         Figure 2.6.1 Float chart describing elastic thickness estimation       5         Figure 2.6.2 CMI for point load       5         Figure 2.6.3 RMS value as a function of radius of convolution       5         Figure 2.6.4 Different flexure CMI       5         Figure 2.6.5 Float chart describing the software "gridrig"       5	<pre>/ 8 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5</pre>
Figure 2.5.3 All y solution versus analytical solution       4         Figure 2.5.4 Differences overlain over bathymetry       4         Figure 2.5.5 CMI surfaces for increasing elastic thickness       4         Figure 2.5.6 FFT solution versus analytical solution       4         Figure 2.5.7 Difference-grid of CMI       5         Figure 2.6.1 Float chart describing elastic thickness estimation       5         Figure 2.6.2 CMI for point load       5         Figure 2.6.3 RMS value as a function of radius of convolution       5         Figure 2.6.4 Different flexure CMI       5         Figure 2.6.5 Float chart describing the software "gridrig"       5         Figure 2.6.6 Results of the solution in a point       5	<pre>/ 8 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6</pre>
Figure 2.5.3 All y solution versus analytical solution4Figure 2.5.4 Differences overlain over bathymetry4Figure 2.5.5 CMI surfaces for increasing elastic thickness4Figure 2.5.6 FFT solution versus analytical solution4Figure 2.5.7 Difference-grid of CMI5Figure 2.6.1 Float chart describing elastic thickness estimation5Figure 2.6.2 CMI for point load5Figure 2.6.3 RMS value as a function of radius of convolution5Figure 2.6.4 Different flexure CMI5Figure 2.6.5 Float chart describing the software "gridrig"5Figure 2.6.6 Results of the solution in a point5Figure 2.6.7 Results for different grid size5Figure 2.6.7 Results for different grid size	7 8 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
Figure 2.5.3 Any solution versus analytical solution       4         Figure 2.5.4 Differences overlain over bathymetry       4         Figure 2.5.5 CMI surfaces for increasing elastic thickness       4         Figure 2.5.6 FFT solution versus analytical solution       4         Figure 2.5.7 Difference-grid of CMI       5         Figure 2.6.1 Float chart describing elastic thickness estimation       5         Figure 2.6.2 CMI for point load       5         Figure 2.6.3 RMS value as a function of radius of convolution       5         Figure 2.6.4 Different flexure CMI       5         Figure 2.6.5 Float chart describing the software "gridrig"       5         Figure 2.6.6 Results of the solution in a point       5         Figure 2.6.7 Results for different grid size       5         Figure 2.6.8 Results for different reference depths       5	7889012345677
Figure 2.5.3 Any solution versus analytical solution4Figure 2.5.4 Differences overlain over bathymetry4Figure 2.5.5 CMI surfaces for increasing elastic thickness4Figure 2.5.6 FFT solution versus analytical solution4Figure 2.5.7 Difference-grid of CMI5Figure 2.6.1 Float chart describing elastic thickness estimation5Figure 2.6.2 CMI for point load5Figure 2.6.3 RMS value as a function of radius of convolution5Figure 2.6.4 Different flexure CMI5Figure 2.6.5 Float chart describing the software "gridrig"5Figure 2.6.6 Results of the solution in a point5Figure 2.6.7 Results for different grid size5Figure 2.6.8 Results for different reference depths5Figure 2.6.9 Elastic thickness variation and RMS values5	78890123456778
Figure 2.5.3 Any solution versus analytical solution4Figure 2.5.4 Differences overlain over bathymetry4Figure 2.5.5 CMI surfaces for increasing elastic thickness4Figure 2.5.6 FFT solution versus analytical solution4Figure 2.5.7 Difference-grid of CMI5Figure 2.6.1 Float chart describing elastic thickness estimation5Figure 2.6.2 CMI for point load5Figure 2.6.3 RMS value as a function of radius of convolution5Figure 2.6.4 Different flexure CMI5Figure 2.6.5 Float chart describing the software "gridrig"5Figure 2.6.6 Results of the solution in a point5Figure 2.6.7 Results for different grid size5Figure 2.6.8 Results for different reference depths5Figure 2.6.9 Elastic thickness variation and RMS values5Figure 2.7.1 FE model no. 8	788901234567789
Figure 2.5.3 Airy solution versus analytical solution4Figure 2.5.4 Differences overlain over bathymetry4Figure 2.5.5 CMI surfaces for increasing elastic thickness4Figure 2.5.6 FFT solution versus analytical solution4Figure 2.5.7 Difference-grid of CMI5Figure 2.6.1 Float chart describing elastic thickness estimation5Figure 2.6.2 CMI for point load5Figure 2.6.3 RMS value as a function of radius of convolution5Figure 2.6.4 Different flexure CMI5Figure 2.6.5 Float chart describing the software "gridrig"5Figure 2.6.6 Results of the solution in a point5Figure 2.6.7 Results for different grid size5Figure 2.6.8 Results for different reference depths5Figure 2.6.9 Elastic thickness variation and RMS values5Figure 2.7.1 FE model no. 86	7889012345677890
Figure 2.5.3 All y solution versus analytical solutionFigure 2.5.4 Differences overlain over bathymetry4Figure 2.5.5 CMI surfaces for increasing elastic thickness4Figure 2.5.6 FFT solution versus analytical solution4Figure 2.5.7 Difference-grid of CMI5Figure 2.6.1 Float chart describing elastic thickness estimation5Figure 2.6.2 CMI for point load5Figure 2.6.3 RMS value as a function of radius of convolution5Figure 2.6.4 Different flexure CMI5Figure 2.6.5 Float chart describing the software "gridrig"5Figure 2.6.6 Results of the solution in a point5Figure 2.6.7 Results for different reference depths5Figure 2.6.9 Elastic thickness variation and RMS values5Figure 2.7.1 FE model no. 8.5Figure 2.7.3 FE solution versus analytical solution	78890123456778900
Figure 2.5.3 All y solution versus analytical solutionFigure 2.5.4 Differences overlain over bathymetry4Figure 2.5.5 CMI surfaces for increasing elastic thickness4Figure 2.5.6 FFT solution versus analytical solution4Figure 2.5.7 Difference-grid of CMI5Figure 2.6.1 Float chart describing elastic thickness estimation5Figure 2.6.2 CMI for point load5Figure 2.6.3 RMS value as a function of radius of convolution5Figure 2.6.4 Different flexure CMI5Figure 2.6.5 Float chart describing the software "gridrig"5Figure 2.6.6 Results of the solution in a point5Figure 2.6.7 Results for different grid size5Figure 2.6.8 Results for different reference depths5Figure 2.6.9 Elastic thickness variation and RMS values5Figure 2.7.1 FE model no. 86Figure 2.7.3 FE solution versus analytical solution6Figure 2.7.4 Analytical solution	788901234567789001
Figure 2.5.3 All y solution versus analytical solutionFigure 2.5.4 Differences overlain over bathymetry4Figure 2.5.5 CMI surfaces for increasing elastic thickness4Figure 2.5.6 FFT solution versus analytical solution4Figure 2.5.7 Difference-grid of CMI5Figure 2.6.1 Float chart describing elastic thickness estimation5Figure 2.6.2 CMI for point load5Figure 2.6.3 RMS value as a function of radius of convolution5Figure 2.6.4 Different flexure CMI5Figure 2.6.5 Float chart describing the software "gridrig"5Figure 2.6.6 Results of the solution in a point5Figure 2.6.7 Results for different grid size5Figure 2.6.9 Elastic thickness variation and RMS values5Figure 2.7.1 FE model no. 85Figure 2.7.3 FE solution versus analytical solution6Figure 2.7.4 Analytical solution6Figure 2.7.5 Setting of FE model no.75, no.79, no.93 and no. 94	7889012345677890012
Figure 2.5.3 All y solution versus analytical solutionFigure 2.5.4 Differences overlain over bathymetry4Figure 2.5.5 CMI surfaces for increasing elastic thickness4Figure 2.5.6 FFT solution versus analytical solution4Figure 2.5.7 Difference-grid of CMI5Figure 2.6.1 Float chart describing elastic thickness estimation5Figure 2.6.2 CMI for point load5Figure 2.6.3 RMS value as a function of radius of convolution5Figure 2.6.4 Different flexure CMI5Figure 2.6.5 Float chart describing the software "gridrig"5Figure 2.6.6 Results of the solution in a point5Figure 2.6.7 Results for different grid size5Figure 2.6.8 Results for different reference depths5Figure 2.6.9 Elastic thickness variation and RMS values5Figure 2.7.1 FE model no. 85Figure 2.7.2 FE model no. 156Figure 2.7.4 Analytical solution6Figure 2.7.5 Setting of FE model no. 75, no.79, no.93 and no. 946Figure 2.7.6 FE model no. 75	78890123456778900122
Figure 2.5.3 All y solution versus analytical solutionFigure 2.5.4 Differences overlain over bathymetry4Figure 2.5.5 CMI surfaces for increasing elastic thickness4Figure 2.5.6 FFT solution versus analytical solution4Figure 2.5.7 Difference-grid of CMI5Figure 2.6.1 Float chart describing elastic thickness estimation5Figure 2.6.2 CMI for point load5Figure 2.6.3 RMS value as a function of radius of convolution5Figure 2.6.4 Different flexure CMI5Figure 2.6.5 Float chart describing the software "gridrig"5Figure 2.6.6 Results of the solution in a point5Figure 2.6.7 Results for different grid size5Figure 2.6.8 Results for different reference depths5Figure 2.7.1 FE model no. 85Figure 2.7.2 FE model no. 156Figure 2.7.3 FE solution versus analytical solution6Figure 2.7.4 Analytical solution6Figure 2.7.6 FE model no. 756Figure 2.7.7 FE model no. 75	7 8 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 7 8 9 0 0 1 2 2 3

Figure 2.7.9 FE model no. 93	64
Figure 2.7.10 FE model no. 94	65
Figure 2.7.11 Difference of the FE models no. 93 and no.94	65
Figure 2.7.12 FE model no. 44	66
Figure 2.7.13 FE model no. 47	67
Figure 2.7.14 FE model no. 51	67
Figure 2.7.15 FE model no. 55	68
Figure 3.0.1 Global area	70
Figure 3.0.2 Study areas	70
Figure 3.1.1 Data sets	71
Figure 3.1.2 Correlation between Bouguer anomaly and age	72
Figure 3.1.3 Profile gravity CMI	72
Figure 3.1.4 Thickness and gravity effect of sediments	73
Figure 3.1.5 Difference of gravity effect	74
Figure 3.1.6 Gravity CMI for density contrast 500 kg/m <sup>3</sup>	75
Figure 3.1.7 Gravity CMI for density contrast 450 kg/m <sup>3</sup>	76
Figure 3.1.8 Elastic thickness and RMS	76
Figure 3.1.9 Point solution versus arid solution	77
Figure 3.1.10 Elastic thickness overlain over topography	
Figure 3.1.11 Elastic thickness overlain over fault zones	
Figure 3 2 1 Pseudo topography and CMI	80
Figure 3.2.2 Gravity CMI	81
Figure 3 2 3 Topography	
Figure 3.2.4 Elevure CMI's	
Figure 3.2.5 Reference CMI versus flexure CMI	02
Figure 3.2.6 Elastic thickness distribution for load model	00
Figure 3.2.7 Elastic thickness distribution for pseudo topography	04 85
Figure 3.2.7 Elastic thickness distribution for pseudo topography	05
Figure 3.2.0 RMS of load model versus RMS of pseudo topography	00
Figure 3.2.7 Conference method versus analytical solution	07
Figure 3.2.10 Point solution versus grid solution for pseudo topography	00
Figure 3.2.1 Decude tenegrophy and CML	09
	91
Figure 3.3.2 Topography	92
Figure 3.3.3 Elastic thickness distribution for load model and pseudo topography	92
Figure 3.3.4 RMS of load model versus RMS of pseudo topography	93
Figure 3.3.5 Reference depth 30km versus 35km	94
Figure 3.3.6 Results for load model overlain with geological features	94
Figure 3.3.7 Results for pseudo topography overlain with geological features	95
Figure 3.3.8 Results for load model overlain with tectonical units	96
Figure 3.2.9 Results for pseudo topography overlain with tectonical units	97
Figure 4.2.1 Synthetic example	100
Figure 4.2.2 Deflection due to temperature	104
Figure 4.3.1 Deviation of height	106
Figure 4.3.2 Deviation of gravity	107
Figure 4.3.3 Deviation of Young's modulus	108
Figure 4.3.4 Deviation of Poisson's ratio	108
Figure 4.3.5 Deviation of density of crust	109
Figure 4.3.6 Deviation of density of mantle	110
Figure 4.3.7 Deviation of elastic thickness	110
Figure 4.3.8 Significance of input parameters	111

Figure 4.4.1 Rigidity as function of Young's modulus	112
Figure 4.4.2 CMI as function of Young's modulus	113
Figure 4.4.3 Distribution of Young's modulus	115
Figure 4.5.1 Response of the Earth	116
Figure 4.5.2 Viscosity distribution	118
Figure 4.5.3 Deflection of visco-elastic plate	119
Figure 4.5.4 Equivalent rigidity normalized to rigidity	121
Figure 4.6.1 Summarizing of all results	123
Figure 5.1.1 Construction of depth-density function	II
Figure 5.2.1 Flexure curve Te=10km	111
Figure 5.2.2 Flexure curve Te=20km	III
Figure 5.2.3 Flexure curve Te=30km	IV
Figure 5.2.4 Flexure curve Te=40km	IV
Figure 5.2.5 Computer program output flexure curve Te=5km	V
Figure 5.2.6 Zoom	V
Figure 5.2.7 Further Zoom	VI

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