Supplement of

Crustal structure of the East African Limpopo margin, a strike-slip rifted corridor along the continental Mozambique Coastal Plain and North Natal Valley

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Figure 1. Interpreted sedimentary and volcano-sedimentary seismic phases for all MZ3 OBS. For each instrument 6 panels display a) seismic record; b) seismic record with color-coded predicted arrivals; c) synthetic section with color coded predicted arrivals; d) color coded picked travel-times with uncertainty bars overlain by dotted predicted times; e) color coded seismic rays; f) MCS time migrated section with color-coded model interfaces. On a, b, c, and d, travel-time is reduced by a velocity of 5 km/s.
The diagram shows seismic data with various traces overlaid on it. The X-axis represents time in seconds divided by 5, and the Y-axis represents distance in kilometers. The offset is measured in kilometers from the source to the receiver, with SW and NE indicating the direction of measurement. The seismic data appears to show a series of seismic events or reflections with different color codes, likely representing different geological layers or structures.
Figure 2. Interpreted crust and mantle seismic phases for all MZ3 OBS. Left panels represent negative offsets (toward the SW) and right panels positive offsets (toward the NE). On each side 6 panels display a) Seismic record; b) Seismic record with color-coded predicted arrivals; c) Synthetic section with color coded predicted arrivals; d) Color coded picked travel-times with uncertainty bars overlain by dotted predicted times; e) Color coded seismic rays; f) MCS time migrated section with color-coded model interfaces. On a, b, c, and d, travel-time is reduced by a velocity of 7 km/s.
Time − X/7 [s] | Distance [km] | Offset [km]
---|---|---
0 | 2 | SW
20 | 4 | NE
40 | 6 | NE
60 | 8 | NE
80 | 10 | NE
100 | 12 | NE
120 | 14 | NE
140 | 16 | NE
160 | 18 | NE
180 | 20 | NE
200 | 22 | NE

MZ3OBS32
MZ3OBS21

Distance [km]

Depth [km]

Time − X/7 [s]

Offset [km]

TWT [s]

SW

NE
TWT [s]

Distance [km]

Time − X/7 [s]

Offset [km]

Depth [km]
The diagram shows seismic data with various parameters:

- **Time - X/7 [s]**: This axis represents the time in seconds divided by 7.
- **Distance [km]**: This axis represents the spatial distance in kilometers.
- **Depth [km]**: This axis represents the depth in kilometers.
- **Offset [km]**: This axis represents the offset in kilometers.
- **TWIT [s]**: This axis represents the two-way travel time in seconds.

The data is color-coded and overlaid with various lines and markers to illustrate different geological features or seismic events. The labels and legends are not fully transcribed, but they typically indicate different data sets or survey locations.
Time − X/7 [s]
Distance [km]
Offset [km]
SW NE
MZ3OBS04
Figure 3. Normalized average model scores distribution every 20km along MZ3. On each panel, a) and c) represent cross-sections of normalized average score distribution at selected depths and velocities respectively as shown in a) with letter correspondence. Black horizontal dashed lines indicate 95% of the maximum normalized average score and are used to estimate uncertainties. This level corresponds to the score of a model capable of tracing 95% of the original number of rays and with an increase of 5% of the original $\chi^2$. b) Average model score distribution of the entire dataset. Thin dashed lines mark fixed parameter bounds. Solid black line indicates tested model. Letters mark locations of the horizontal and vertical cross-sections shown in a) and c).