

Interactive comment on “Full-tensor gravity gradient eigenvector analysis for locating complex geological source positions” by Boxin Zuo et al.

C. Cevallos (Referee)

Carlos.Cevallos@cgg.com

Received and published: 1 March 2017

The main problem is the definition of GTA: $GTA = \Phi Z^* [\tan \varphi]^\beta \tan \varphi$ over the centres of mass of sources attains very large values.

This means that the GTA is an amplification filter of ΦZ . The authors implicitly think it plots edges of sources by using its contours, but in practice there is no way to choose one contour over others. In general, φ locates the centres of mass of the sources, and ΦZ has location and edge information. By multiplying them we lose information.

We could also define $GGTA = \Phi ZZ^* [\tan \varphi]^\beta$. Following the authors scheme GGTA would then be better than the GTA in defining location and edges as ΦZZ is much better than ΦZ in defining location and edges.

Printer-friendly version

Discussion paper



Finally, if $\beta = \text{zero}$ then $\text{GTA} = \Phi Z * \tan \varphi$ and you obtain an amplified ΦZ from which the edge information is mostly absent and if $\beta = \text{some very large value}$ then $\text{GTA} = \Phi Z * \beta$ and the centre of mass information is mostly absent, this means that β is a “focussing” parameter: when far from sources it makes the GTA have information of only ΦZ as we get nearer to the top of sources it makes GTA almost totally dependent on φ . The edges get lost in this process, that is, they become dependent on β in an unpredictable way.

My recommendation is to reject the manuscript.

Interactive comment on Nonlin. Processes Geophys. Discuss., doi:10.5194/npg-2016-75, 2017.

[Printer-friendly version](#)

[Discussion paper](#)

