



Supplement of

Structural joint modeling of magnetotelluric data and Rayleigh wave dispersion curves using Pareto-based particle swarm optimization: an example to delineate the crustal structure of the southeastern part of the Biga Peninsula in western Anatolia

Ersin Büyük et al.

Correspondence to: Ersin Büyük (ebuyuk@gumushane.edu.tr)

The copyright of individual parts of the supplement might differ from the article licence.

Pareto-MOPSO joint inversion (MT + RWD)
Pseudo-code flow for 1-D joint inversion using
MT apparent resistivity+phase and Rayleigh-wave dispersion curves

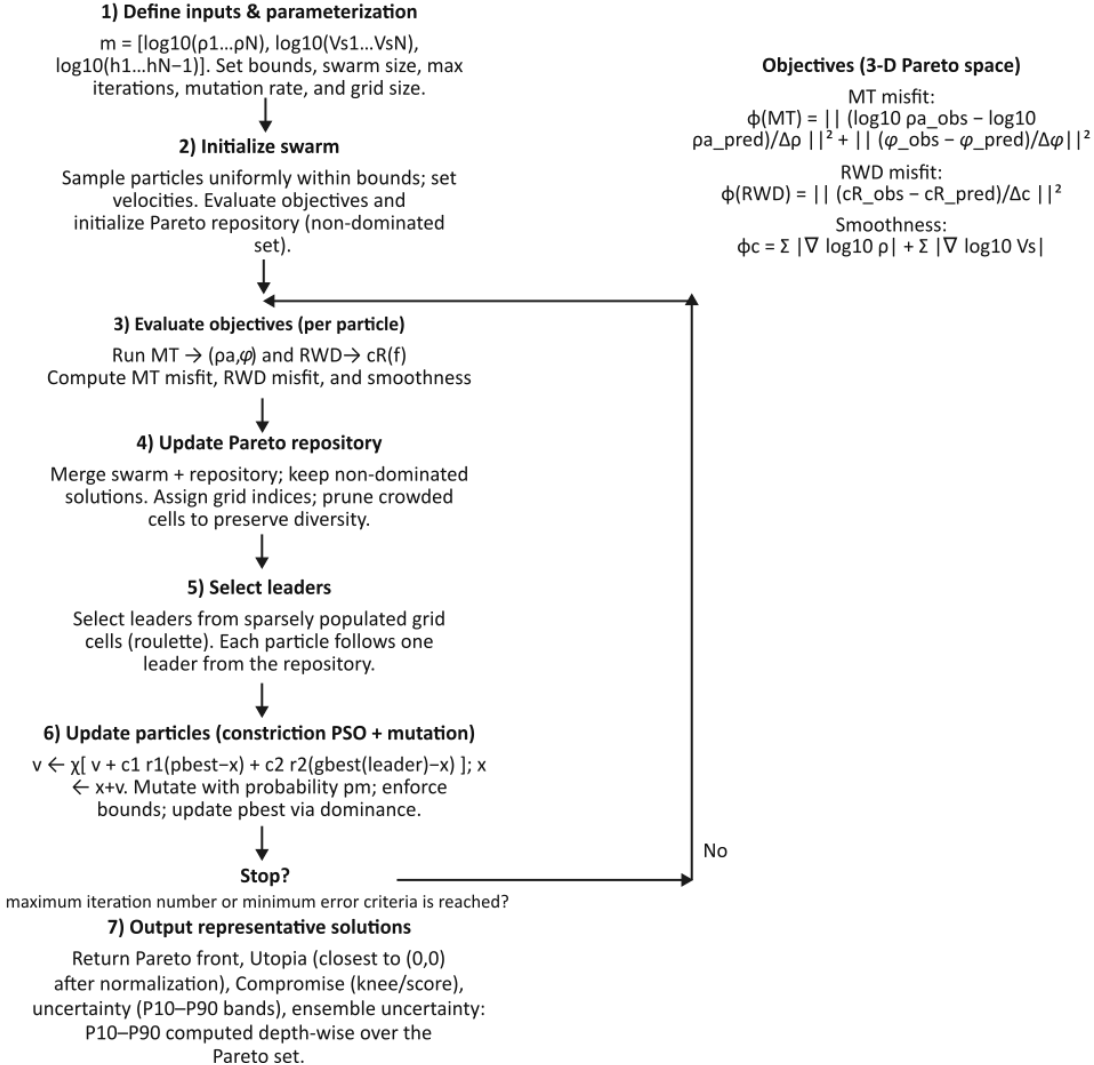


Figure S1. Flowchart (pseudo-code) of Pareto-MOPSO joint inversion (MT+RWD).

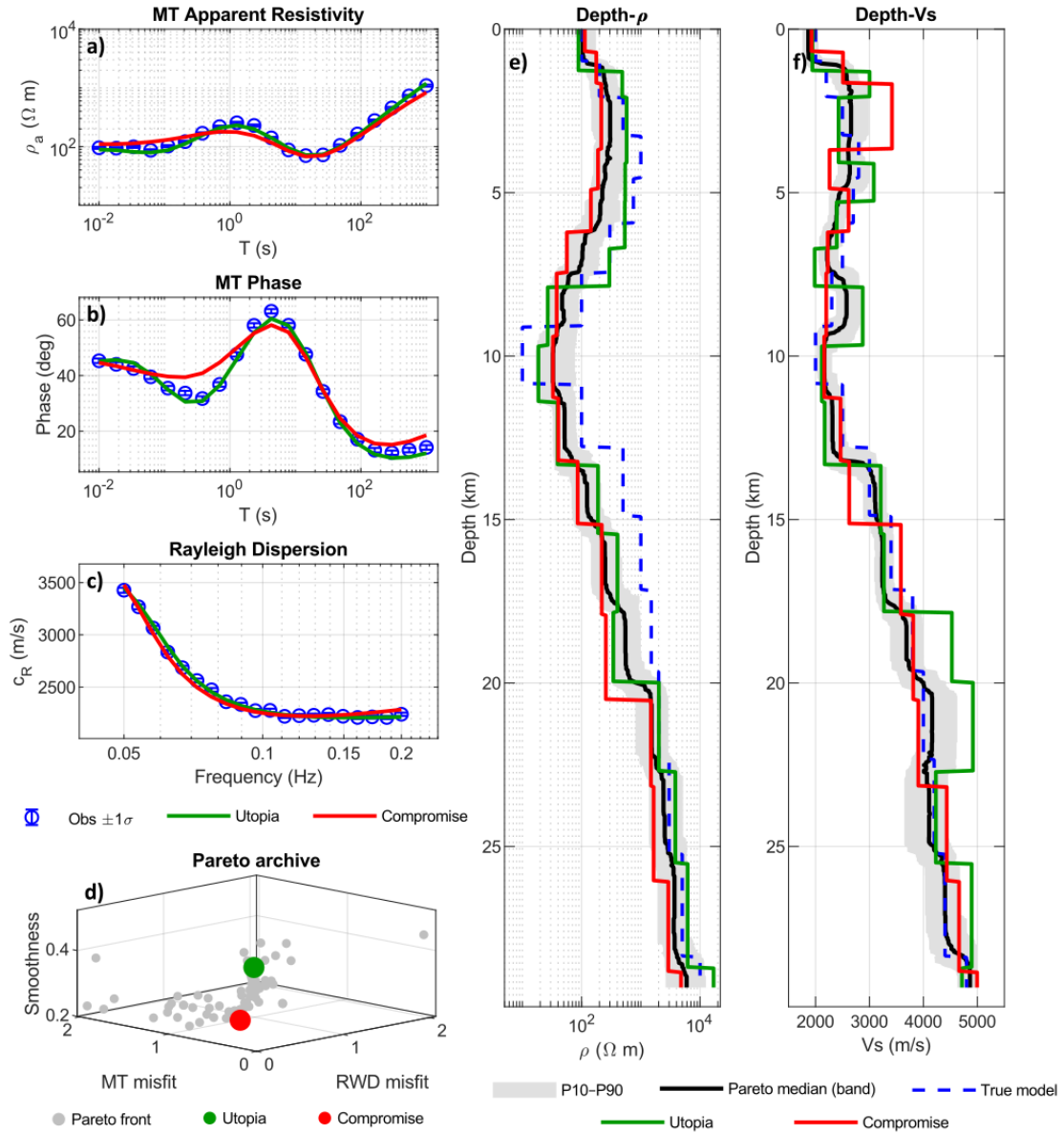


Figure S2. Results of noise-sensitivity example for the 5% noisy-coupled case. a) Apparent resistivity, b) Phase data and c) RWD fit with the predicted responses of the selected representative solutions. d) Three-objective Pareto, highlighting the utopia and compromise solutions. e) $\rho(z)$ and f) $V_s(z)$ models for the true model and the selected utopia and compromise solutions, together with the P10–P90 envelope and the Pareto-median profile from the repository.

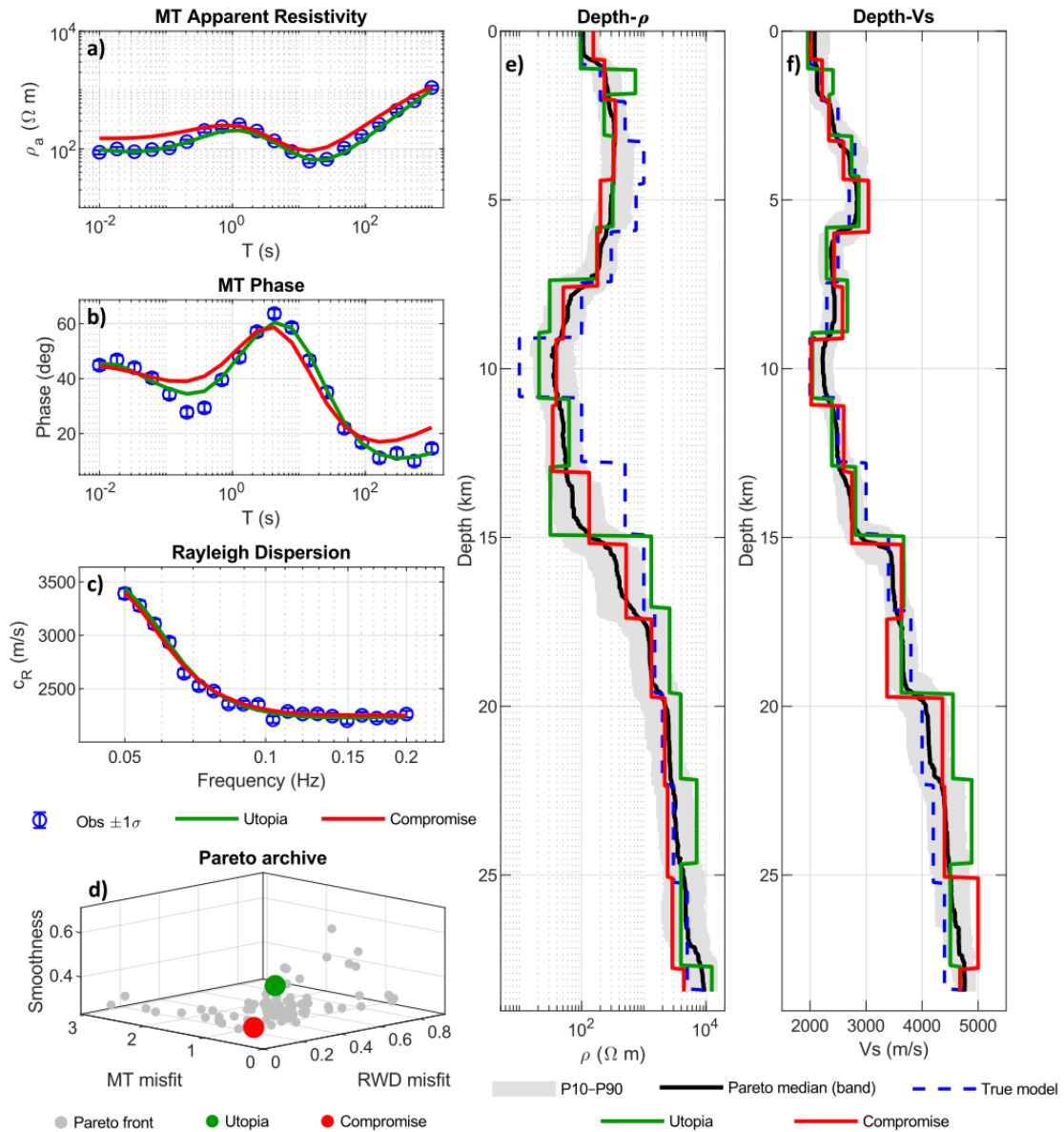


Figure S3. Results of noise-sensitivity example for the 10% noisy-coupled case. a) Apparent resistivity, b) Phase data and c) RWD fit with the predicted responses of the selected representative solutions. d) Three-objective Pareto, highlighting the utopia and compromise solutions. e) $\rho(z)$ and f) $V_s(z)$ models for the true model and the selected utopia and compromise solutions, together with the P10–P90 envelope and the Pareto-median profile from the repository.

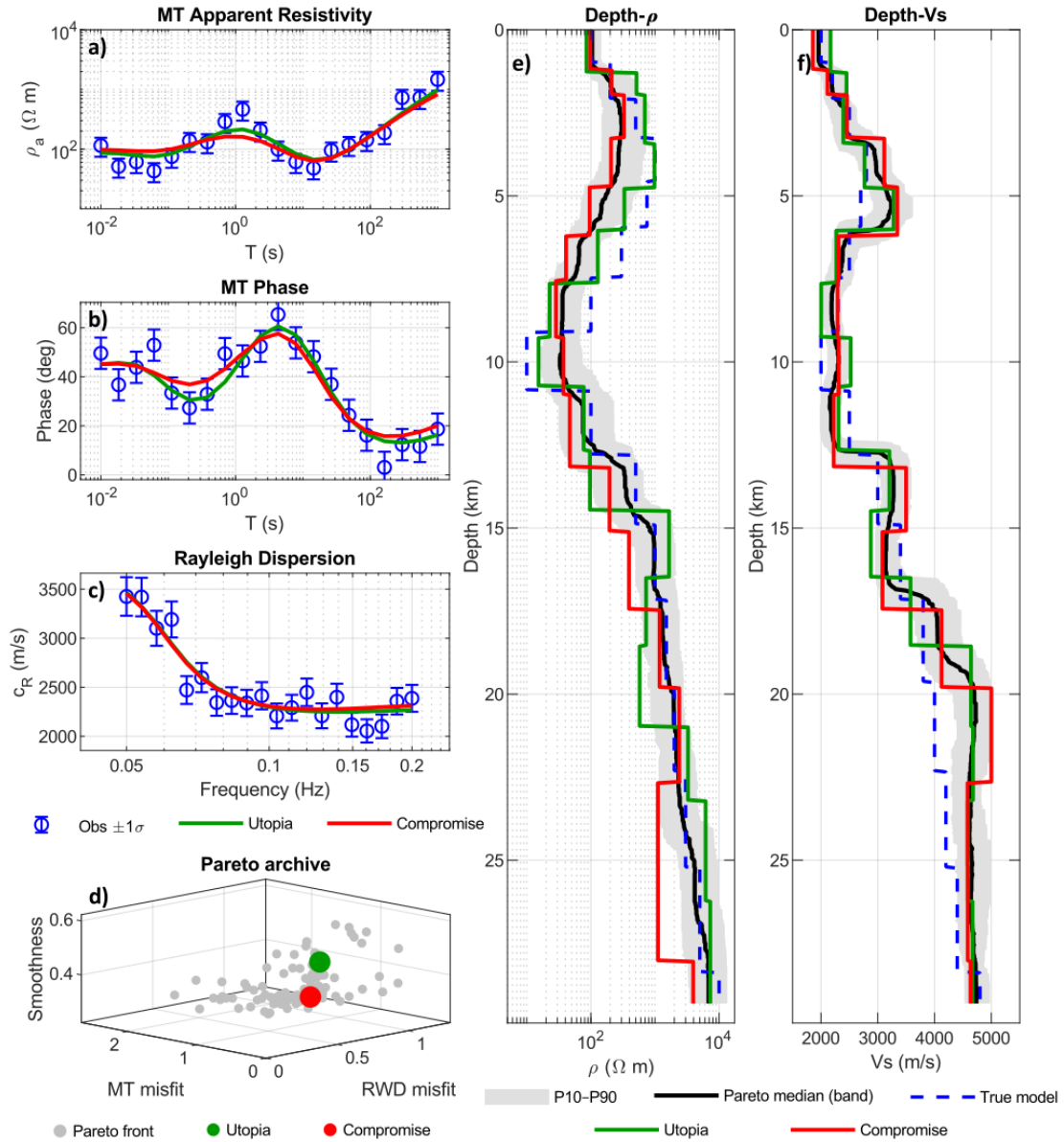


Figure S4. Results of noise-sensitivity example for the 40% noisy-coupled case. a) Apparent resistivity, b) Phase data and c) RWD fit with the predicted responses of the selected representative solutions. d) Three-objective Pareto, highlighting the utopia and compromise solutions. e) $\rho(z)$ and f) $V_s(z)$ models for the true model and the selected utopia and compromise solutions, together with the P10–P90 envelope and the Pareto-median profile from the repository.

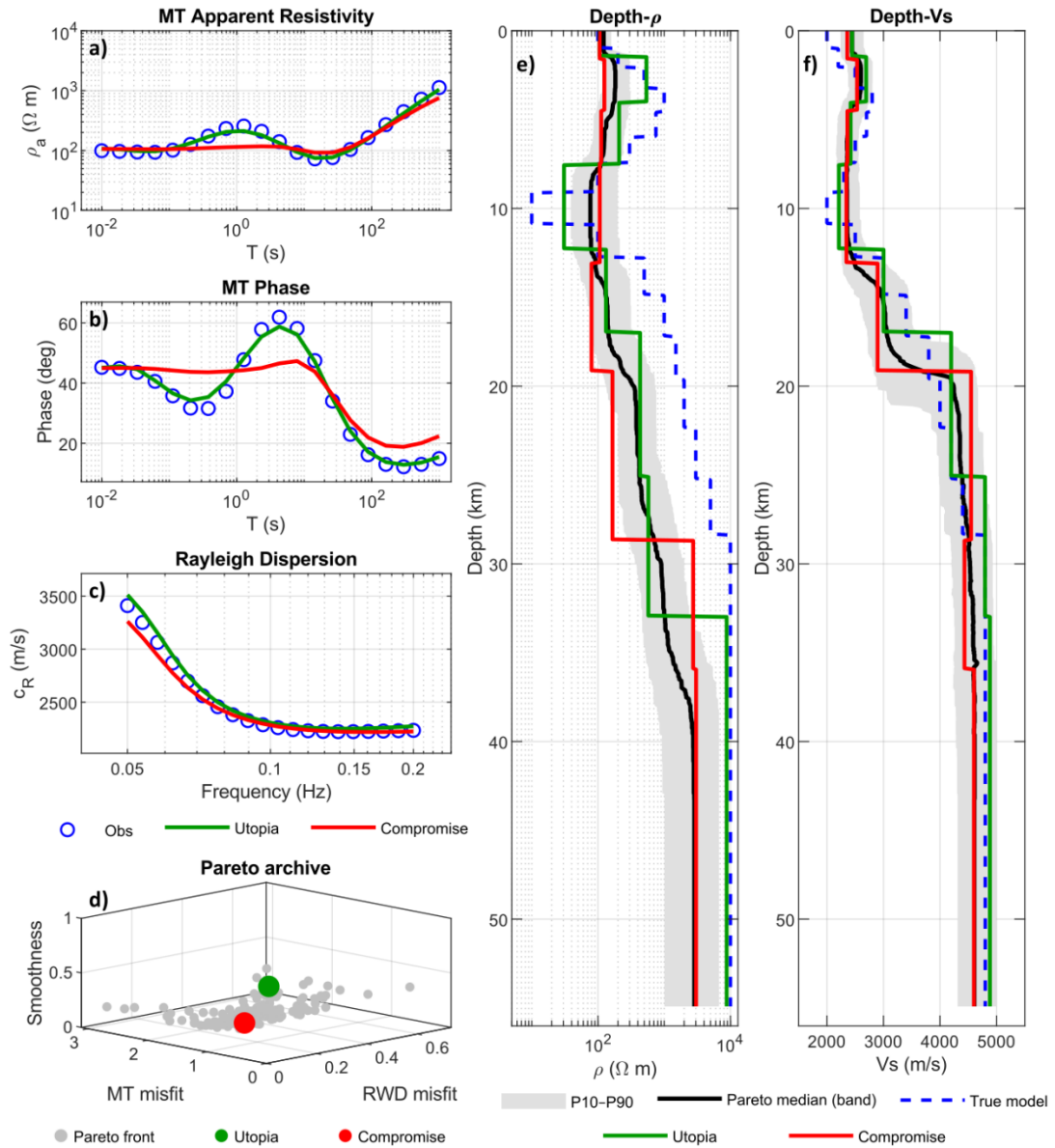


Figure S5. Results of layering-sensitivity example for the $h=8$ layers. a) Apparent resistivity, b) Phase data and c) RWD fit with the predicted responses of the selected representative solutions. d) Three-objective Pareto, highlighting the utopia and compromise solutions. e) $\rho(z)$ and f) $V_s(z)$ models for the true model and the selected utopia and compromise solutions, together with the P10–P90 envelope and the Pareto-median profile from the repository.

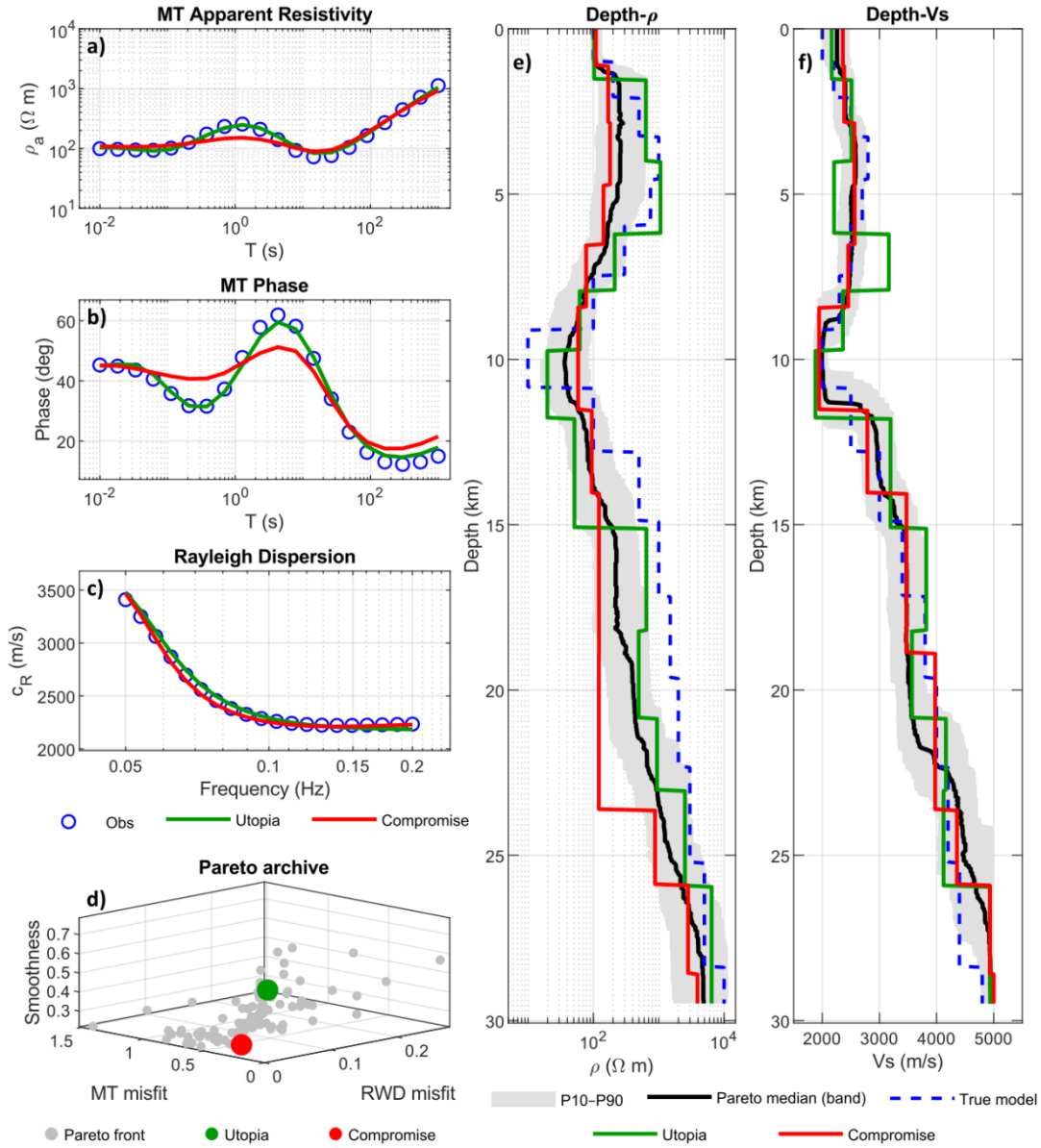


Figure S6. Results of layering-sensitivity example for the $h=12$ layers. a) Apparent resistivity, b) Phase data and c) RWD fit with the predicted responses of the selected representative solutions. d) Three-objective Pareto, highlighting the utopia and compromise solutions. e) $\rho(z)$ and f) $V_s(z)$ models for the true model and the selected utopia and compromise solutions, together with the P10–P90 envelope and the Pareto-median profile from the repository.

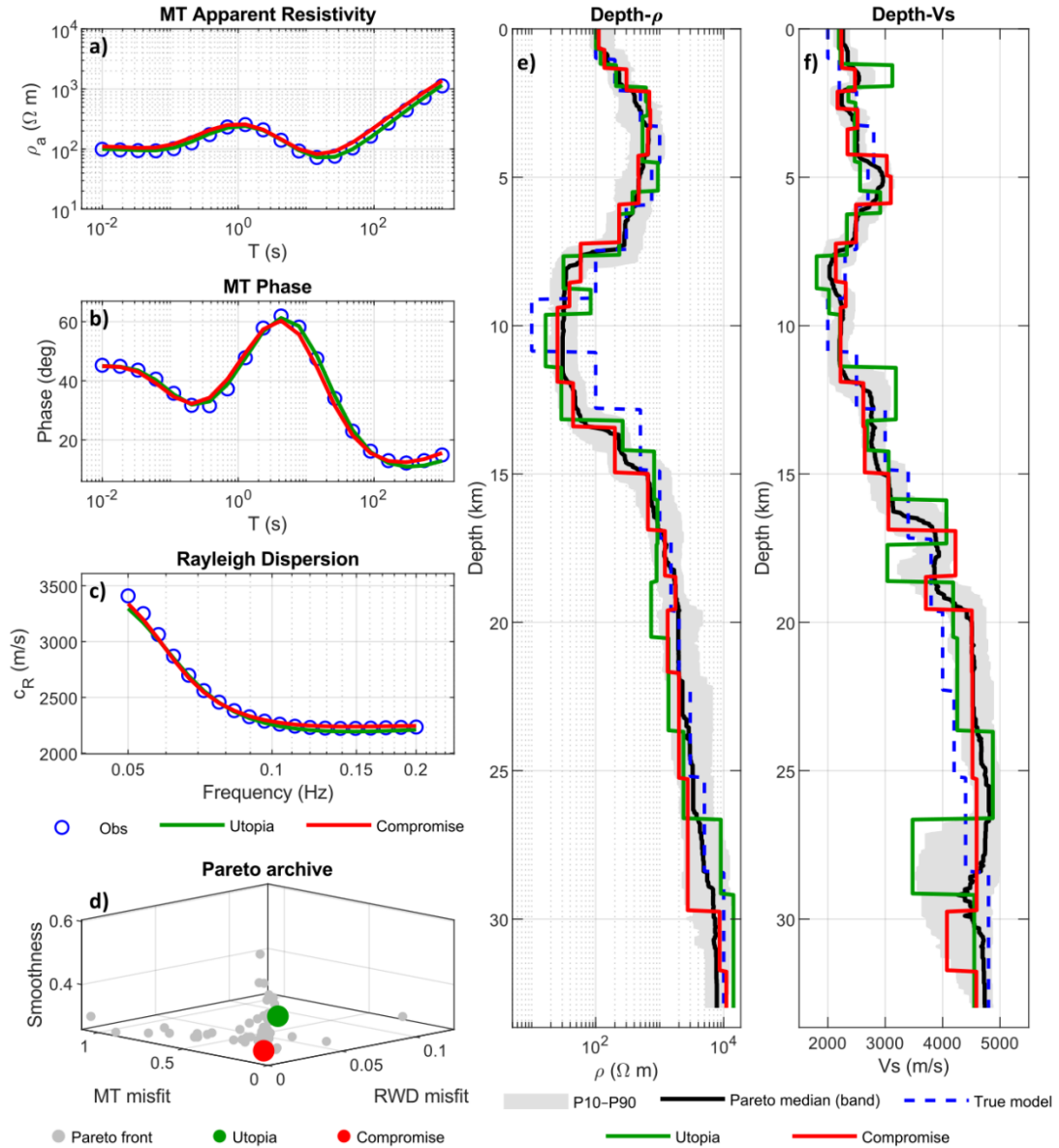


Figure S7. Results of layering-sensitivity example for the $h=22$ layers. a) Apparent resistivity, b) Phase data and c) RWD fit with the predicted responses of the selected representative solutions. d) Three-objective Pareto, highlighting the utopia and compromise solutions. e) $\rho(z)$ and f) $V_s(z)$ models for the true model and the selected utopia and compromise solutions, together with the P10–P90 envelope and the Pareto-median profile from the repository.

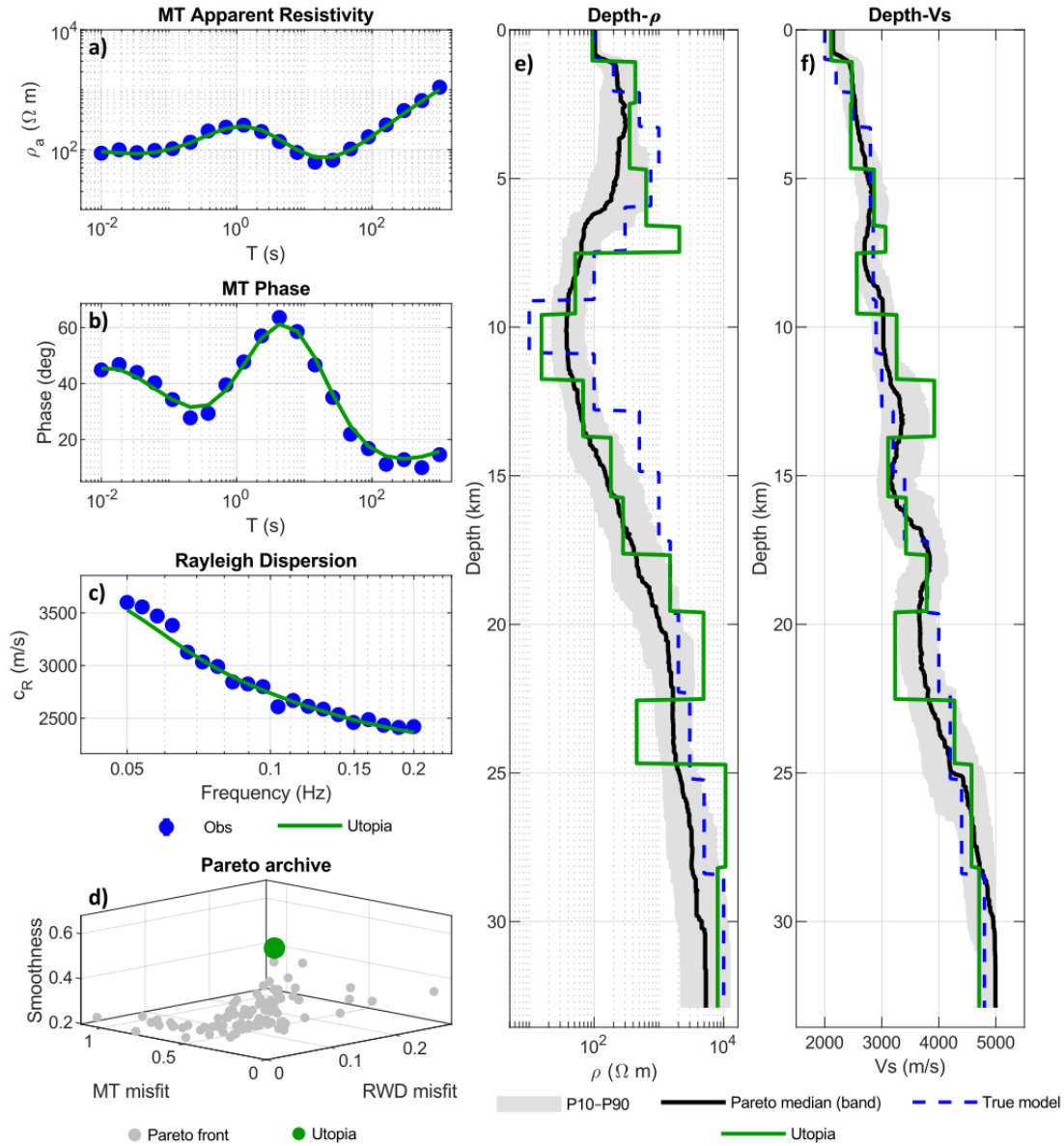


Figure S8. Results of noise-sensitivity example for the 10% noisy-decoupled case#1. a) Apparent resistivity, b) Phase data and c) RWD fit with the predicted responses of the utopia solution. d) Three-objective Pareto archive, highlighting the utopia solution. e) $\rho(z)$ and f) $V_s(z)$ for the true model and the selected utopia solution, together with the P10–P90 envelope and the Pareto-median profile from the repository.

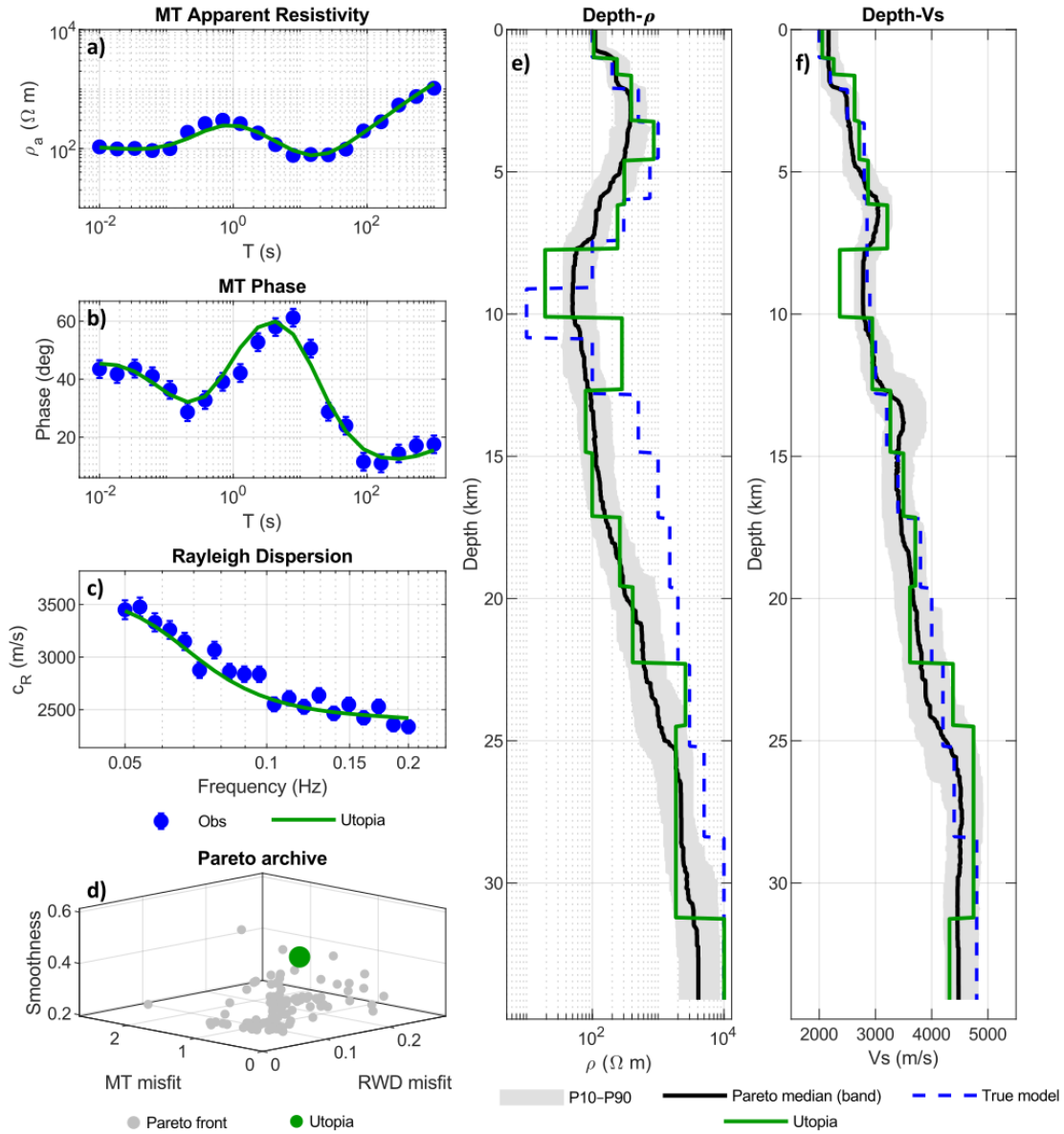


Figure S9. Results of noise-sensitivity example for the 20% noisy-decoupled case#1. a) Apparent resistivity, b) Phase data and c) RWD fit with the predicted responses of the utopia solution. d) Three-objective Pareto archive, highlighting the utopia solution. e) $\rho(z)$ and f) $V_s(z)$ for the true model and the selected utopia solution, together with the P10–P90 envelope and the Pareto-median profile from the repository.

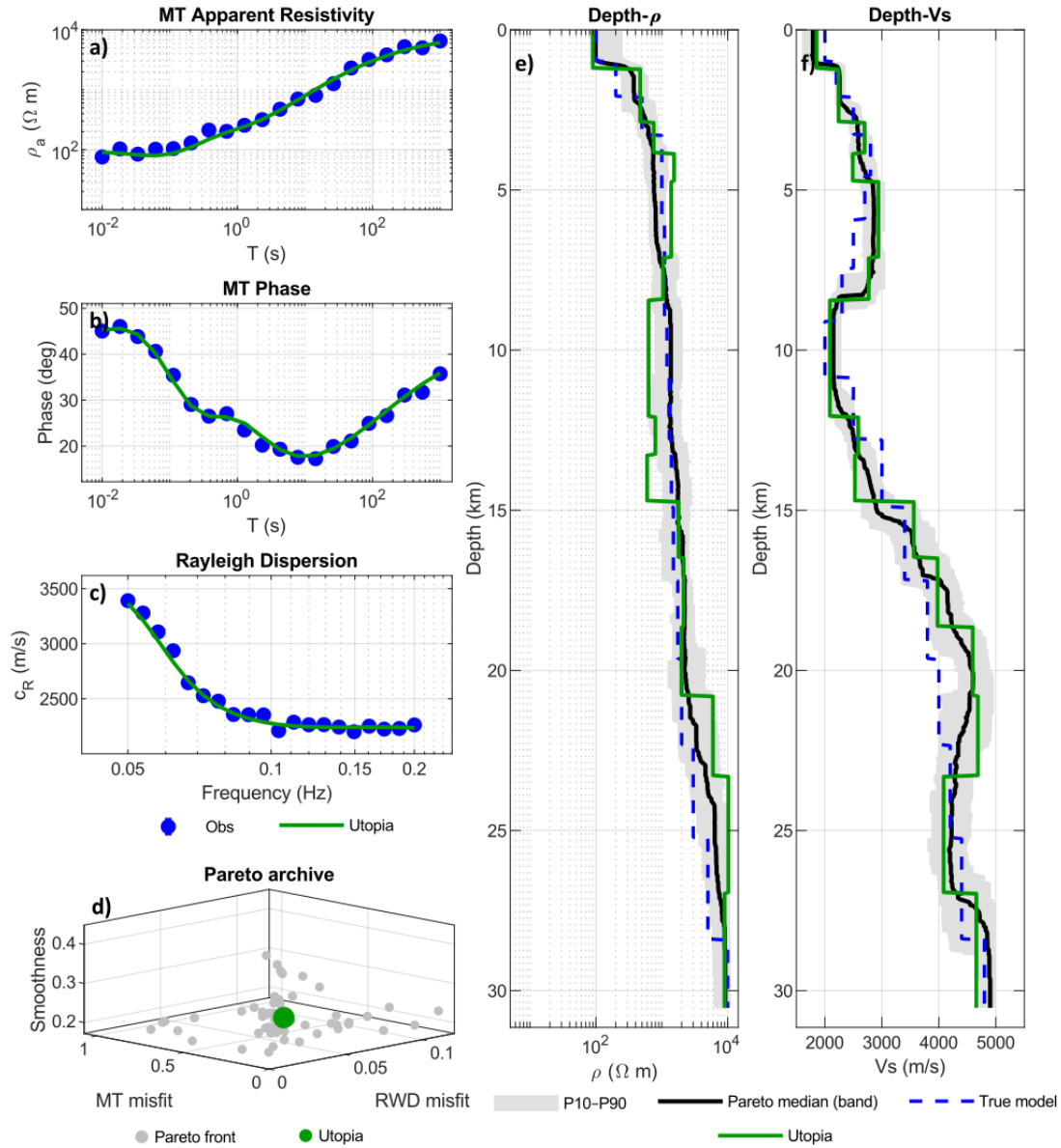


Figure S10. Results of noise-sensitivity example for the 10% noisy-decoupled case#2. a) Apparent resistivity, b) Phase data and c) RWD fit with the predicted responses of the utopia solution. d) Three-objective Pareto archive, highlighting the utopia solution. e) $\rho(z)$ and f) $V_s(z)$ for the true model and the selected utopia solution, together with the P10–P90 envelope and the Pareto-median profile from the repository.

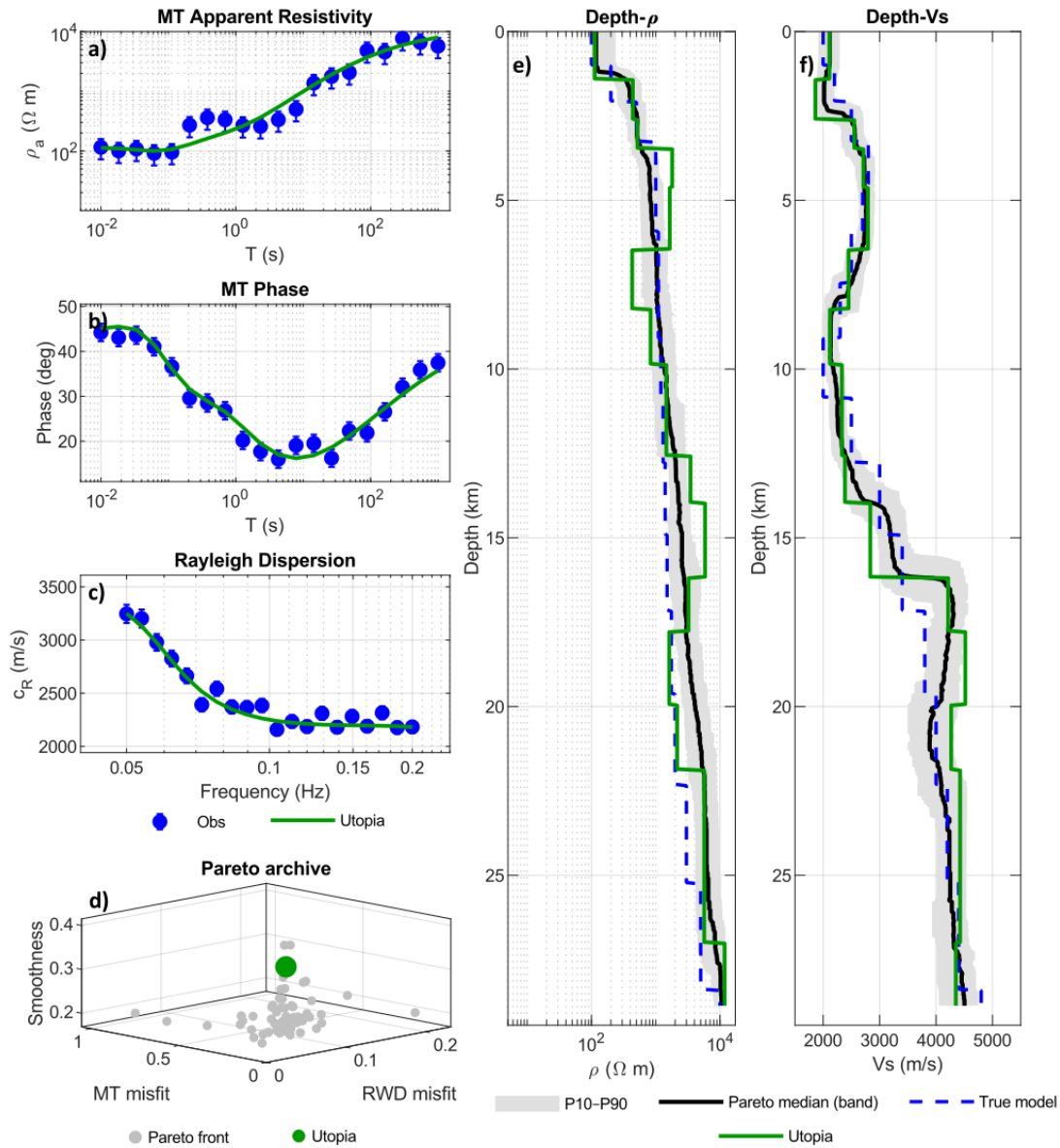


Figure S11. Results of noise-sensitivity example for the 20% noisy-decoupled case#2. a) Apparent resistivity, b) Phase data and c) RWD fit with the predicted responses of the utopia solution. d) Three-objective Pareto archive, highlighting the utopia solution. e) $\rho(z)$ and f) $V_s(z)$ for the true model and the selected utopia solution, together with the P10–P90 envelope and the Pareto-median profile from the repository.

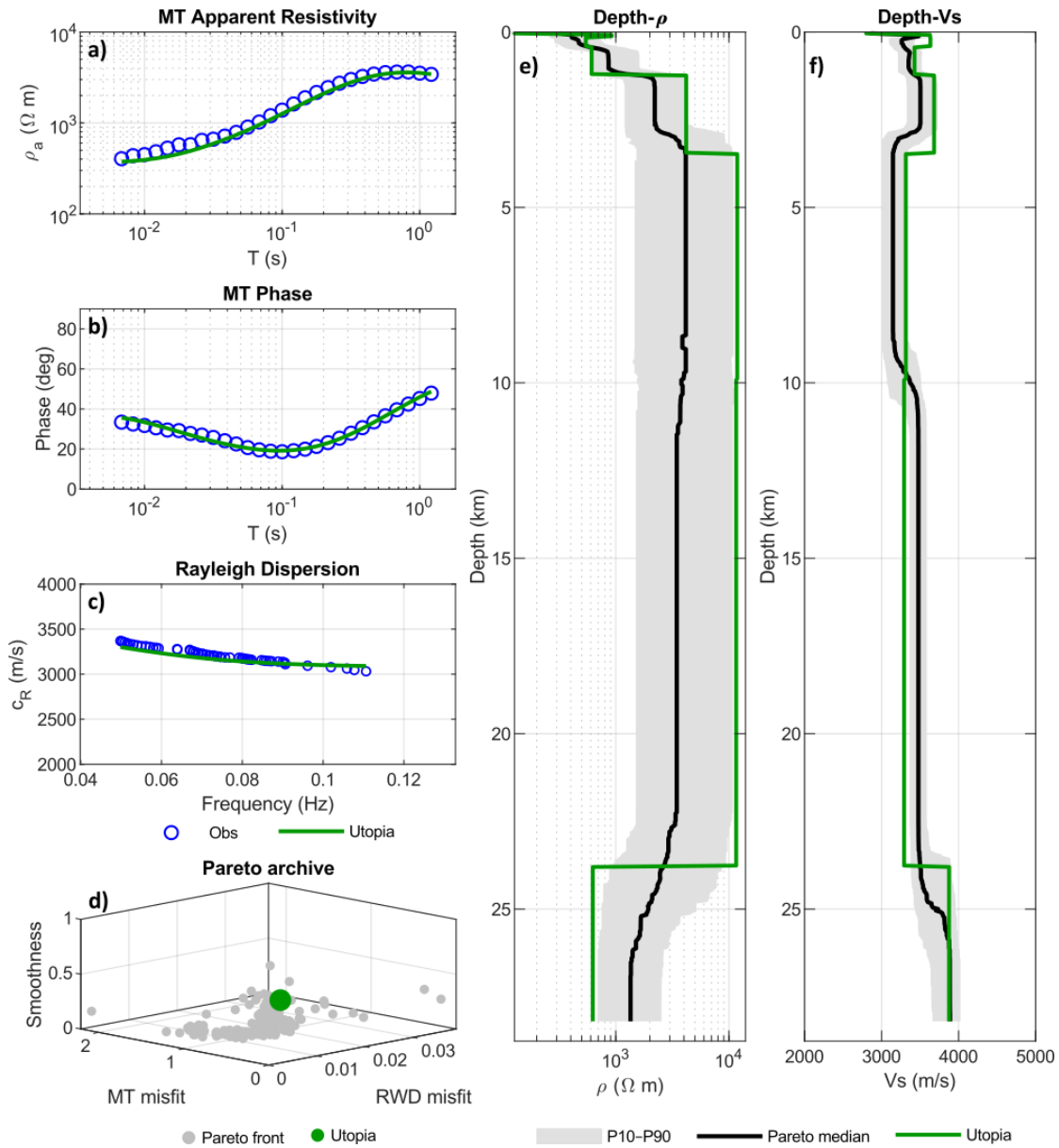


Figure S12. Results of the *KEp* for $h=8$ layers. a) Apparent resistivity, b) Phase data and c) RWD fit with the predicted responses of the utopia solution. d) Three-objective Pareto archive, highlighting the utopia solution. e) $\rho(z)$ and f) $V_s(z)$ models for the selected utopia solution, together with the P10–P90 envelope and the Pareto-median profile from the repository.

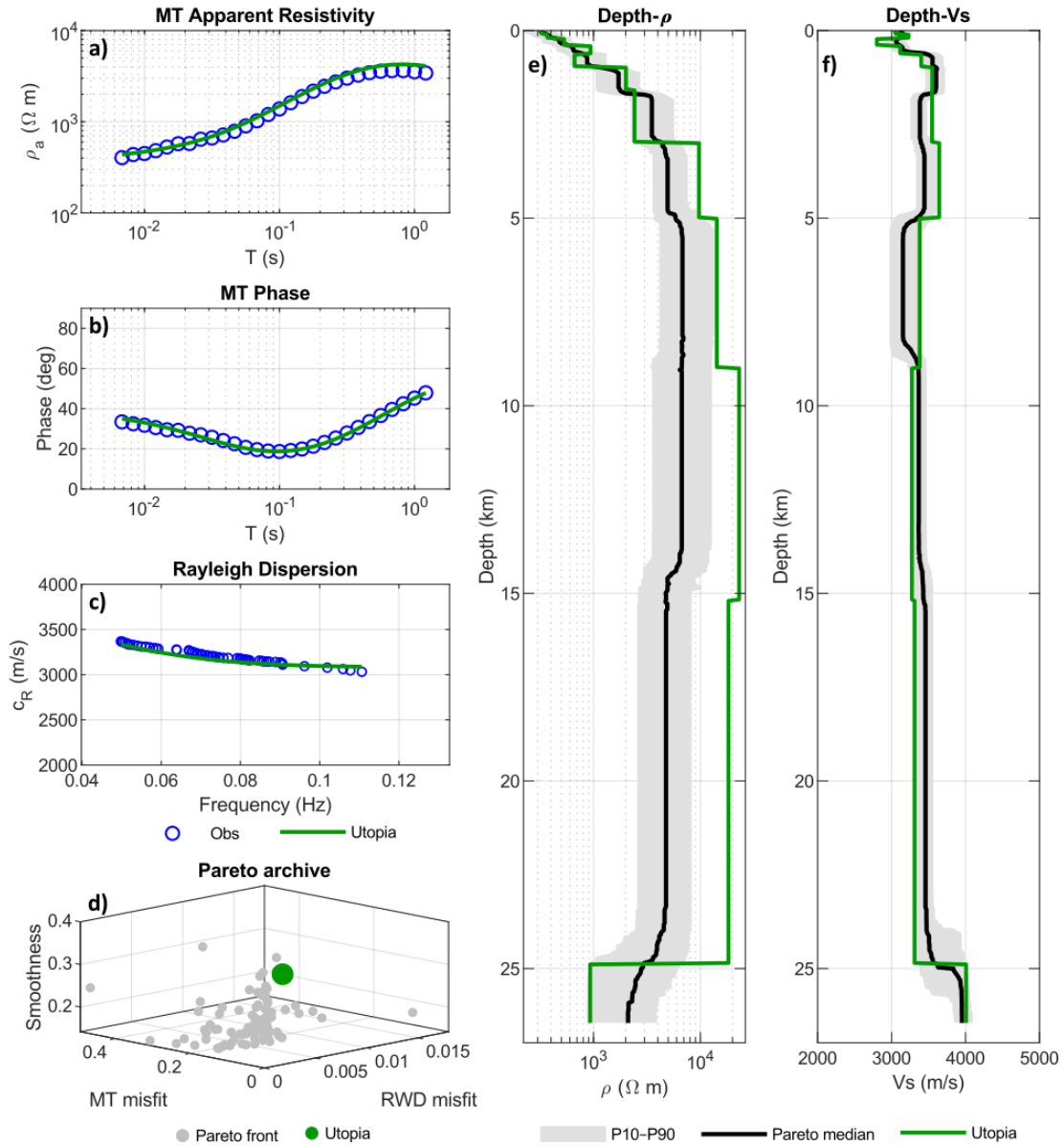


Figure S13. Results of the KEp for $h=12$ layers. a) Apparent resistivity, b) Phase data and c) RWD fit with the predicted responses of the utopia solution. d) Three-objective Pareto archive, highlighting the utopia solution. e) $\rho(z)$ and f) $V_s(z)$ models for the selected utopia solution, together with the P10–P90 envelope and the Pareto-median profile from the repository.

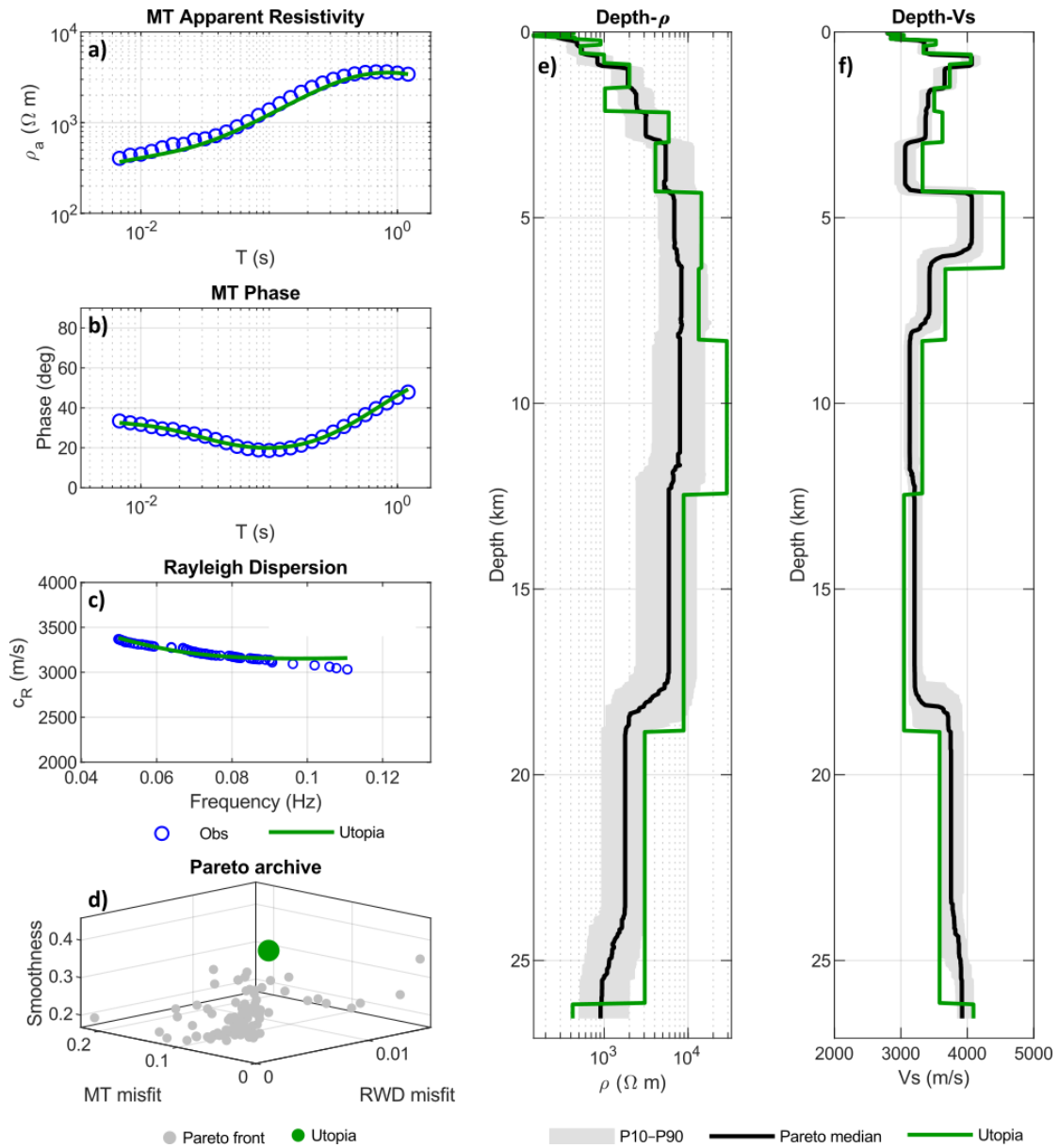


Figure S14. Results of the *KEp* for $h = 16$ layers. a) Apparent resistivity, b) Phase data and c) RWD fit with the predicted responses of the utopia solution. d) Three-objective Pareto archive, highlighting the utopia solution. e) $\rho(z)$ and f) $V_s(z)$ models for the selected utopia solution, together with the P10–P90 envelope and the Pareto-median profile from the repository.

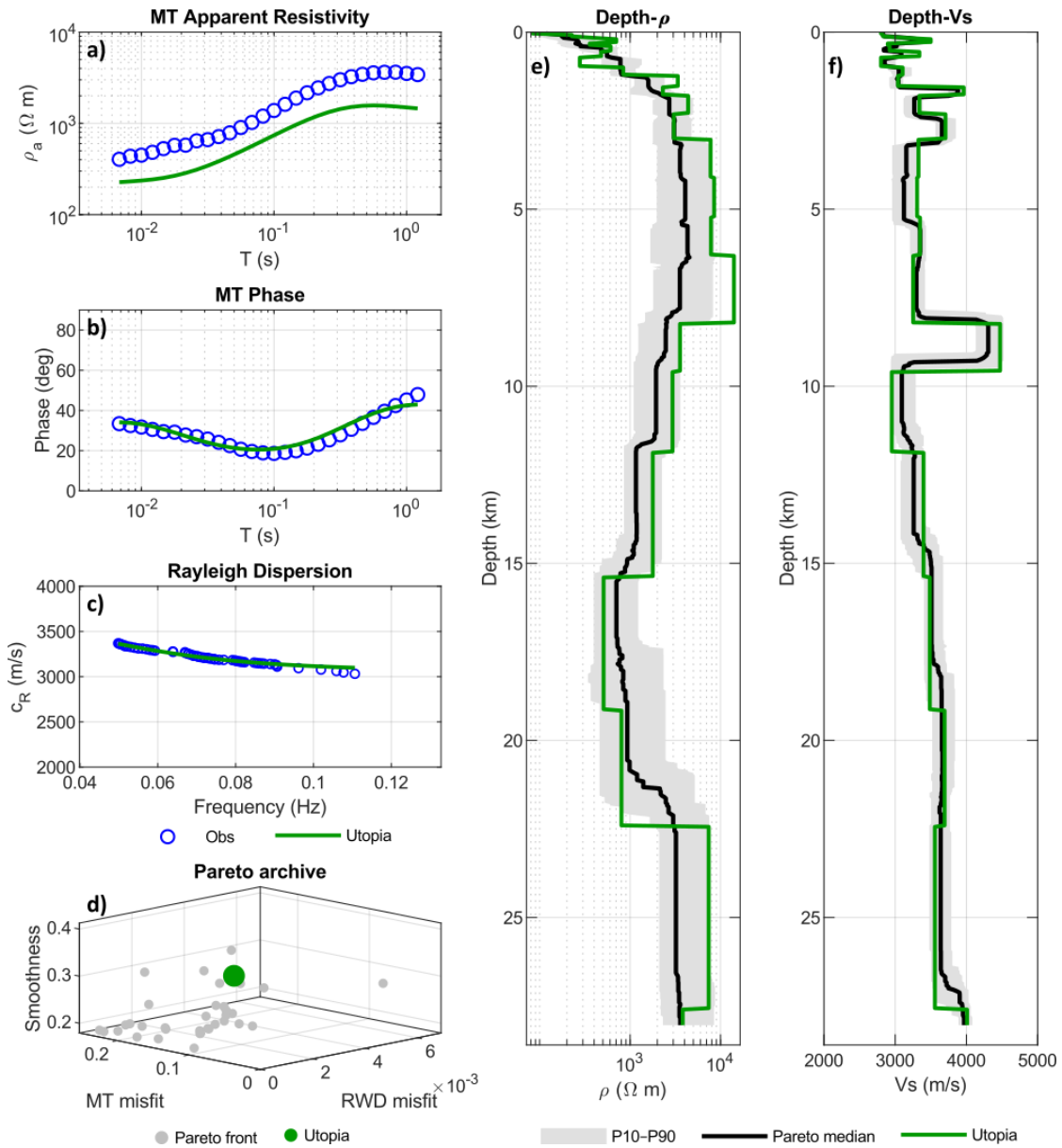


Figure S15. Results of the KEp for $h=24$ layers. a) Apparent resistivity, b) Phase data and c) RWD fit with the predicted responses of the utopia solution. d) Three-objective Pareto archive, highlighting the utopia solution. e) $\rho(z)$ and f) $V_s(z)$ models for the selected utopia solution, together with the P10-P90 envelope and the Pareto-median profile from the repository.

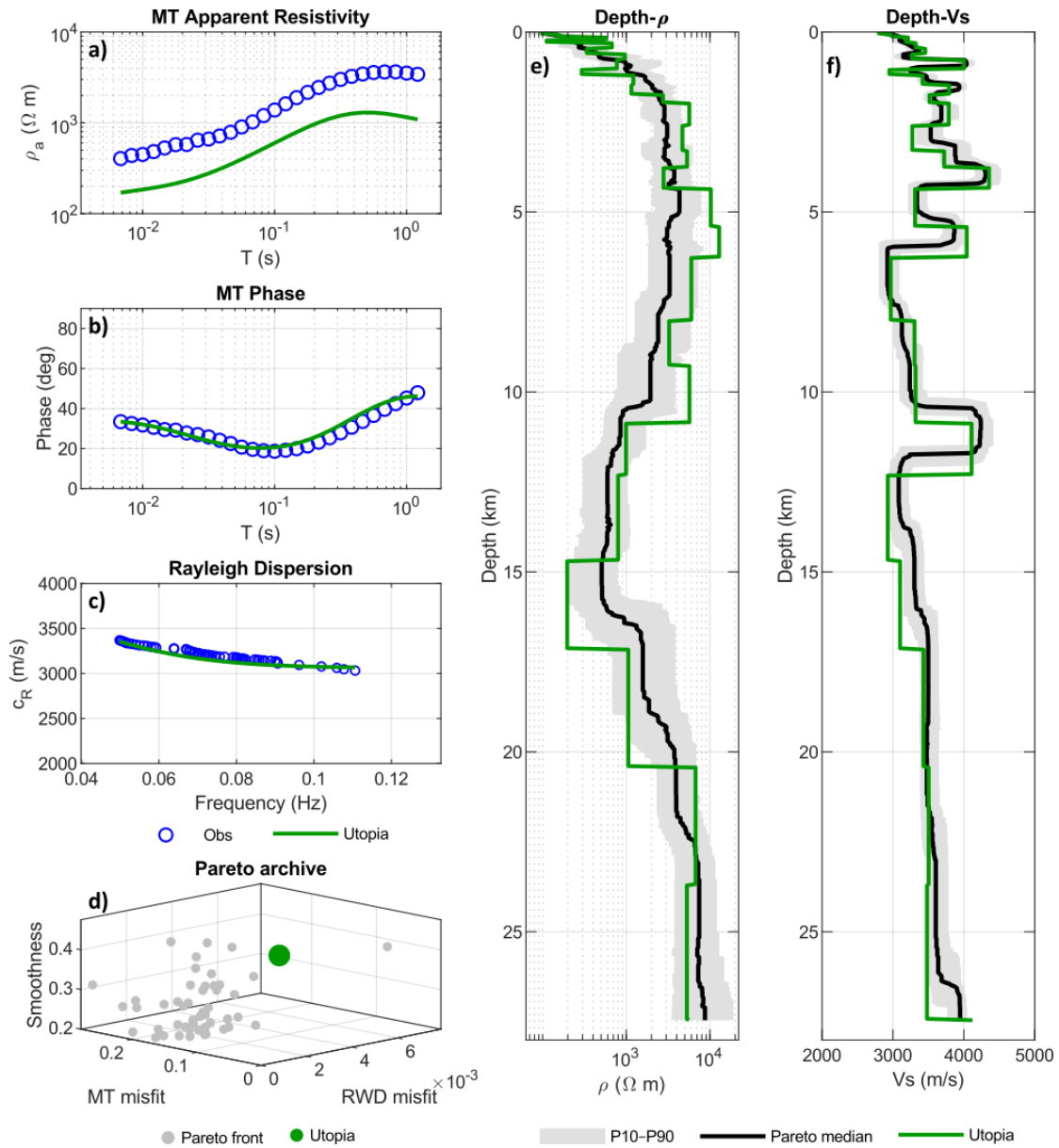


Figure S16. Results of the KEp for $h=28$ layers. a) Apparent resistivity, b) Phase data and c) RWD fit with the predicted responses of the utopia solution. d) Three-objective Pareto archive, highlighting the utopia solution. e) $\rho(z)$ and f) $V_s(z)$ models for the selected utopia solution, together with the P10–P90 envelope and the Pareto-median profile from the repository.

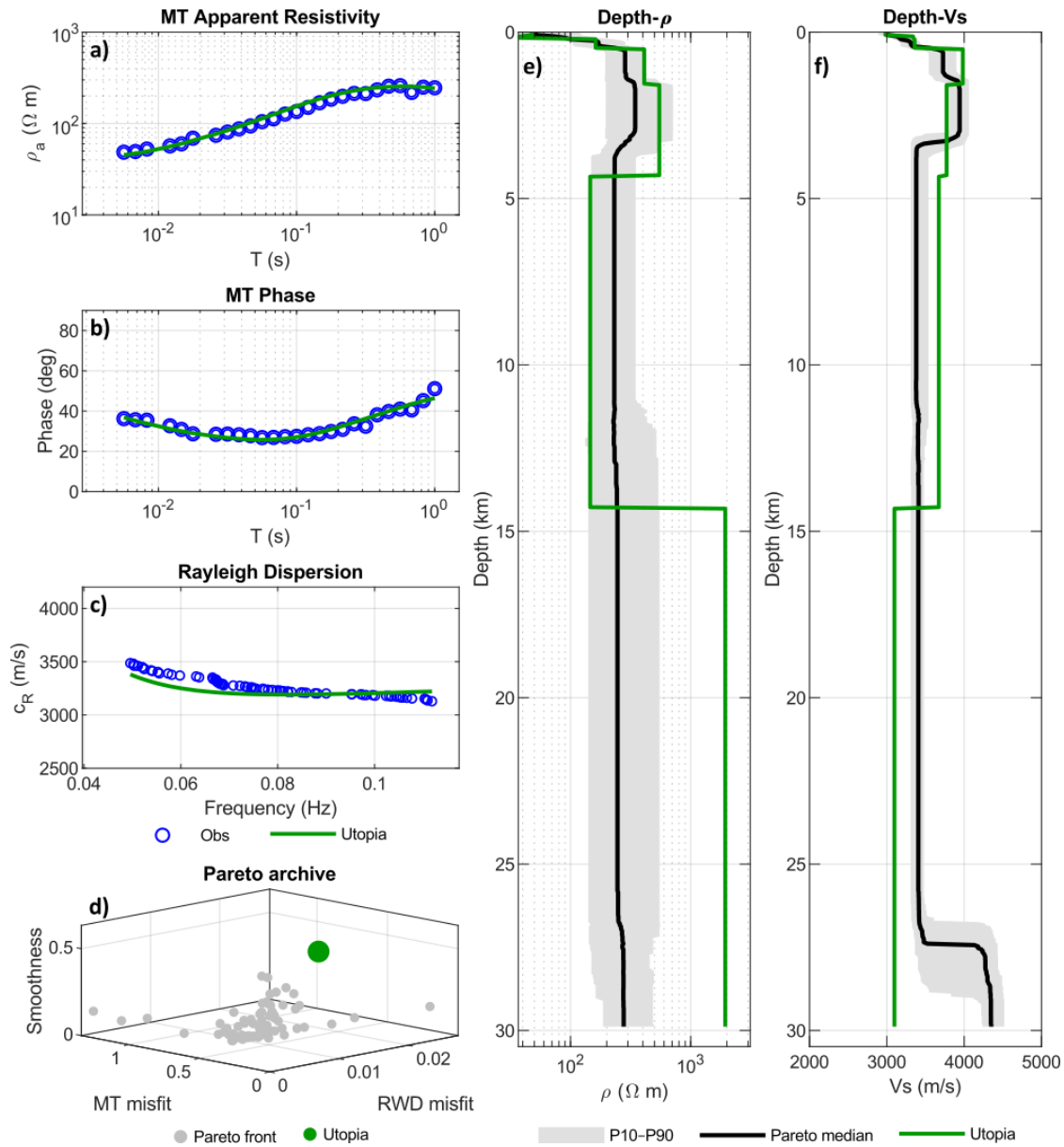


Figure S17. Results of the *GBP* for $h=8$ layers. a) Apparent resistivity, b) Phase data and c) RWD fit with the predicted responses of the utopia solution. d) Three-objective Pareto archive, highlighting the utopia solution. e) $\rho(z)$ and f) $V_s(z)$ models for the selected utopia solution, together with the P10–P90 envelope and the Pareto-median profile from the repository.

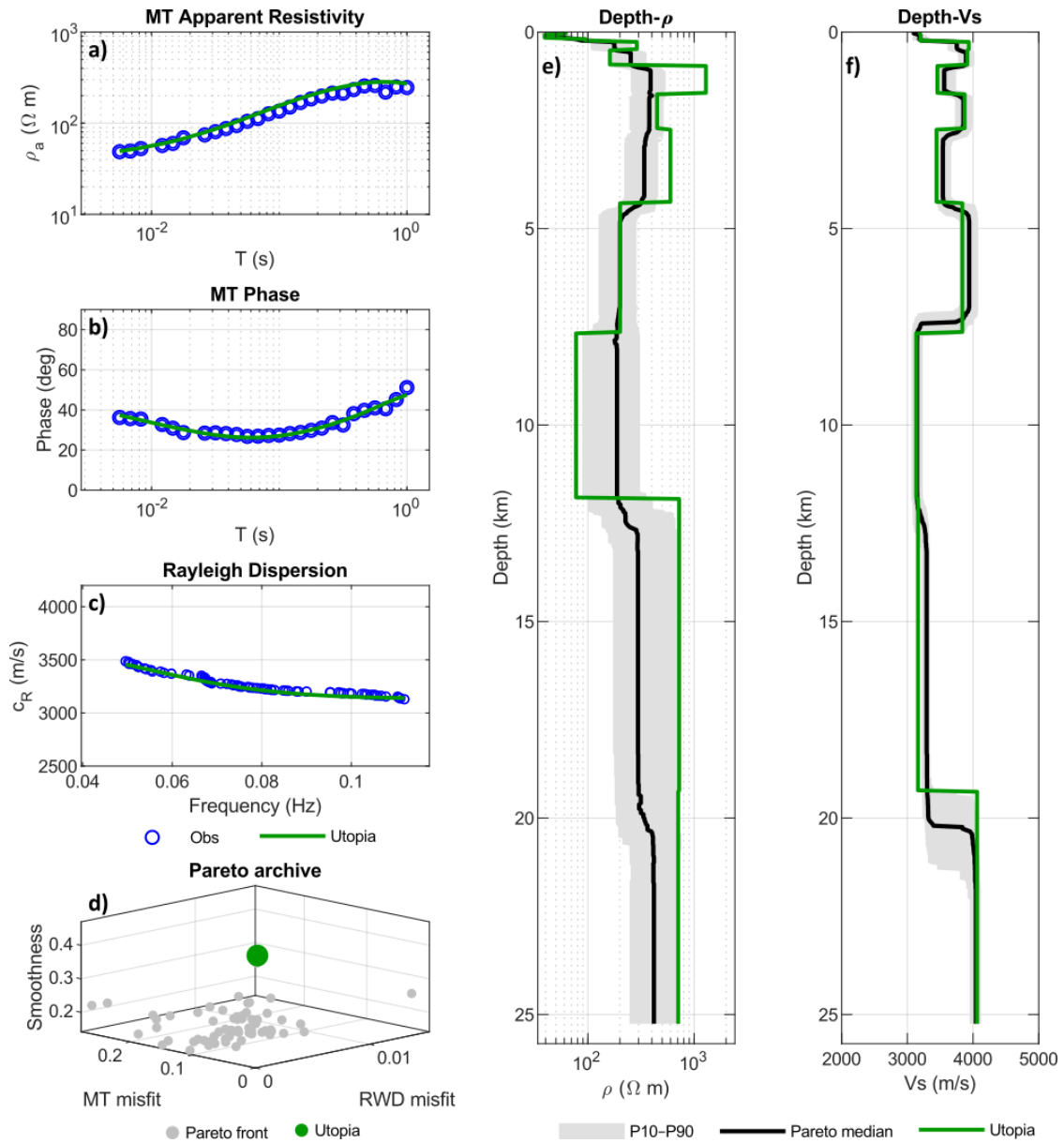


Figure S18. Results of the *GBP* for $h = 12$ layers. a) Apparent resistivity, b) Phase data and c) RWD fit with the predicted responses of the utopia solution. d) Three-objective Pareto archive, highlighting the utopia solution. e) $\rho(z)$ and f) $V_s(z)$ models for the selected utopia solution, together with the P10–P90 envelope and the Pareto-median profile from the repository.

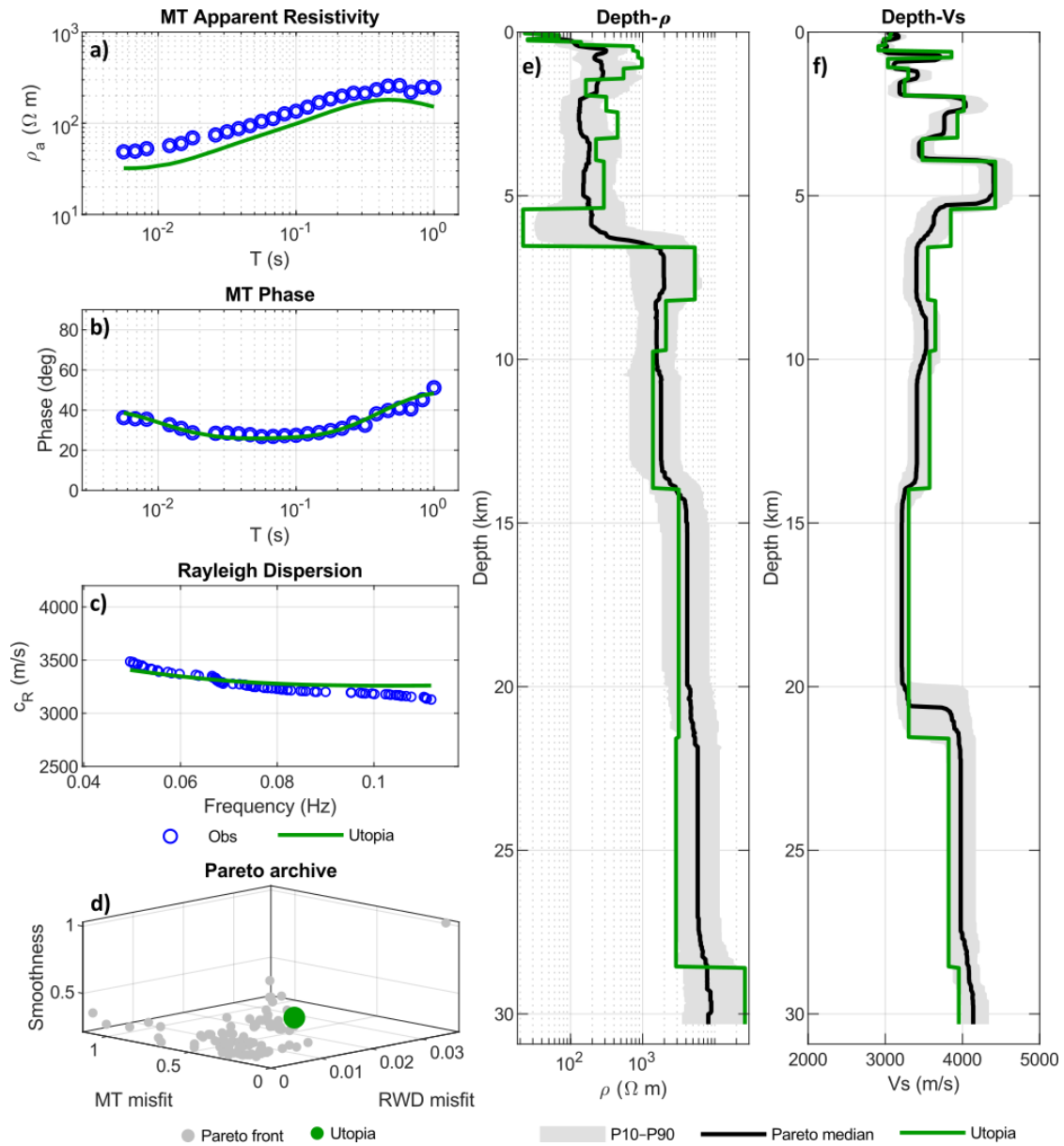


Figure S19. Results of the *GBP* for $h = 20$ layers. a) Apparent resistivity, b) Phase data and c) RWD fit with the predicted responses of the utopia solution. d) Three-objective Pareto archive, highlighting the utopia solution. e) $\rho(z)$ and f) $V_s(z)$ models for the selected utopia solution, together with the P10–P90 envelope and the Pareto-median profile from the repository.

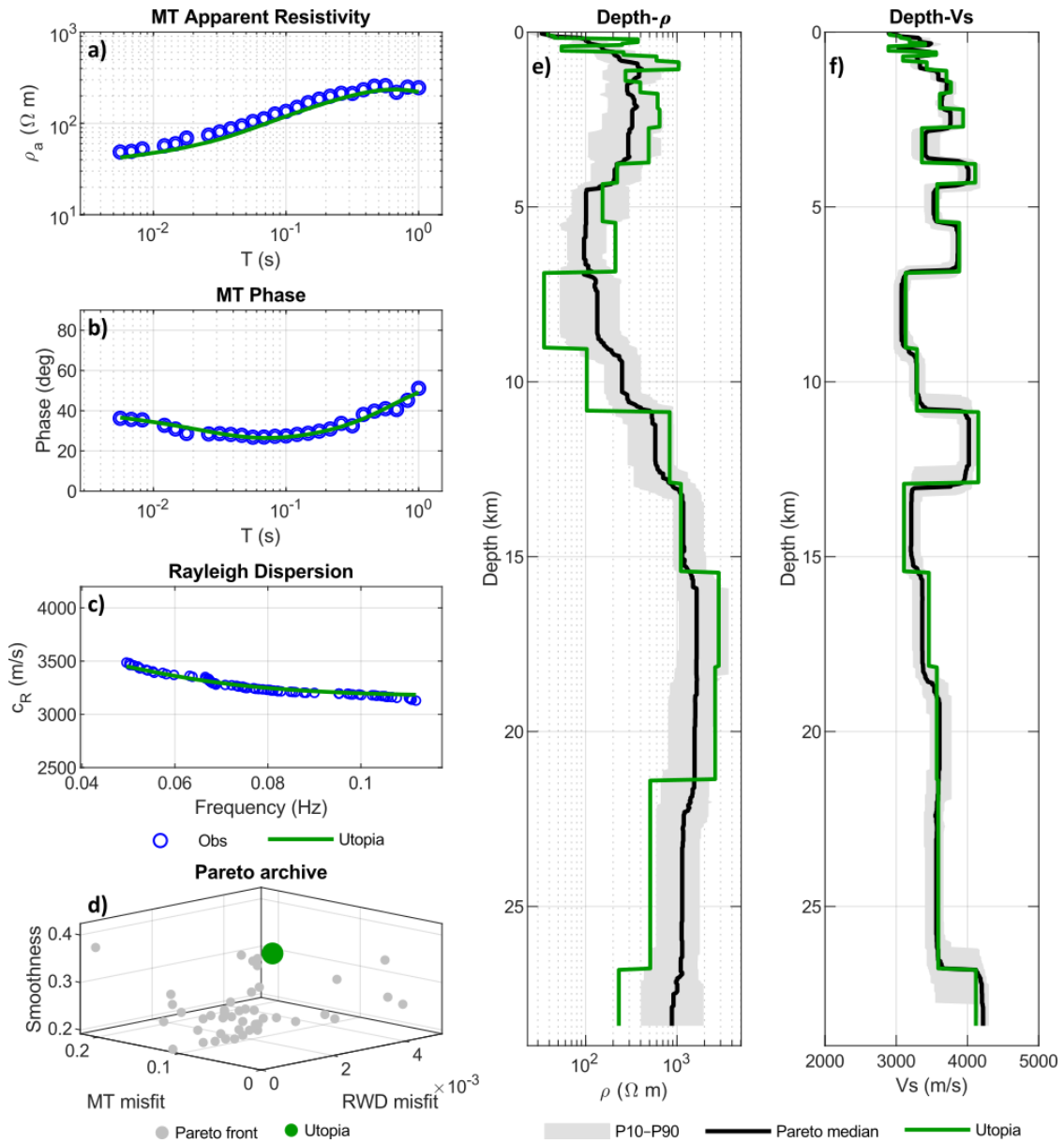


Figure S20. Results of the *GBP* for $h=24$ layers. a) Apparent resistivity, b) Phase data and c) RWD fit with the predicted responses of the utopia solution. d) Three-objective Pareto archive, highlighting the utopia solution. e) $\rho(z)$ and f) $V_s(z)$ models for the selected utopia solution, together with the P10–P90 envelope and the Pareto-median profile from the repository.

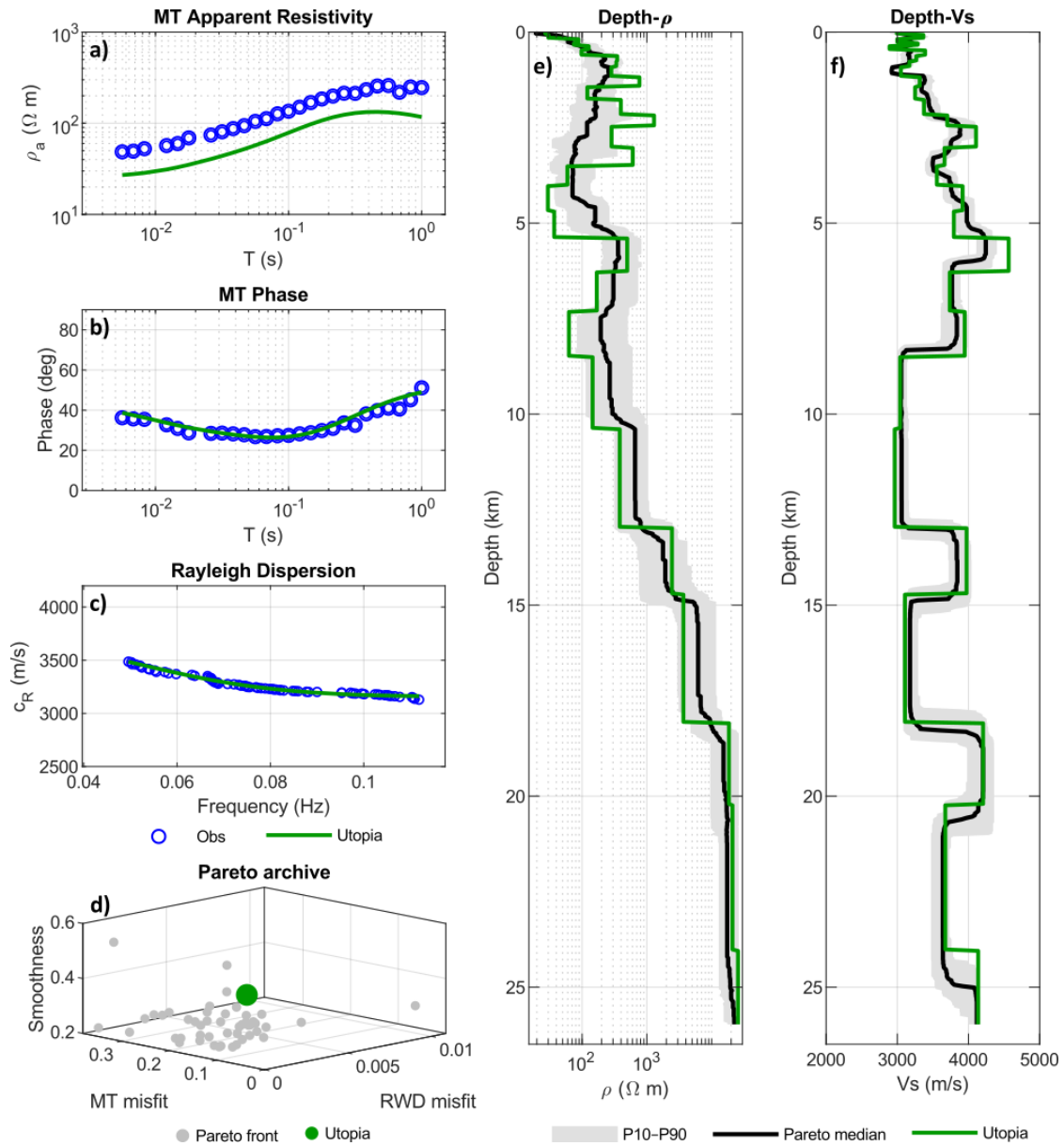


Figure S21. Results of the *GBP* for $h=28$ layers. a) Apparent resistivity, b) Phase data and c) RWD fit with the predicted responses of the utopia solution. d) Three-objective Pareto archive, highlighting the utopia solution. e) $\rho(z)$ and f) $V_s(z)$ models for the selected utopia solution, together with the P10–P90 envelope and the Pareto-median profile from the repository.