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Structure of the Ulaanbaatar Region from Gravity Data

In recent studies, the seismic activity in Ulaanbaatar region has been activate since 2005. Therefore, This is a need for a more comprehensive study on the structure of this region where the highest density of population of Mongolia lives. The aim of this study is to obtain a map of structure of Ulaanbaatar region by gravity data and to estimate the thickness of the sediments and the morphology of the basement of this area. This region includes Ulaanbaatar basin, Nalaikh basin, and Bogduul granite massif. Since 2013, we have carried out the ground gravity survey, using the gravity meter CG-5 and has collected more than 2000 gravity data. Result shows that Ulaanbaatar region is a complex block structure, thickness of sediments in Ulaanbaatar basin is 150-400m, in Nalaikh basin- 800m and thickness of the Bogduul granite massif- 9 km. The results are useful for engineering seismological studies to evaluate the seismic hazard of the Ulaanbaatar region.

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