

**DETERMINATION OF S-WAVE VELOCITY STRUCTURE BY MICROTREMOR ARRAY OBSERVATION IN TEKIRDAG AND ZEYTINBURNU (TURKEY)**  
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The use of environmental vibration recordings (microtremors) is cost effective and easily collected data for site characterization that is a component of microzonation mapping and has become very popular around the world in the last years.

Local site conditions have a major effect on the level of ground shaking. For this reason we carried out microtremor measurements by using circular small array configuration at twenty one locations in Tekirdag, four locations in Zeytinburnu and one location in Yesilkoy. In addition to eight large array measurements for estimating S-wave velocity structures of shallow deeper soil formations for site effect analysis. These sites were selected by considering the different geological units (i.e. recent landfill, clay stone, silt stone, alluvium, lime stone, sand) in the cities. We also collected data on five buildings in Tekirdag in order to understand dynamics properties of buildings.

We estimated the phase velocities of Rayleigh waves at each site from the vertical components of recorded microtremor data by using Spatial Autocorrelation (SPAC) method. Obtained phase velocity dispersion curves are varied from area to area. The obtained phase velocities range from 100 m/s to 750 m/s along the coastline in Tekirdag while, they range from 200 m/s to 500 m/s for Zeytinburnu area.

Genetic Simulated Annealing Algorithm technique was applied for inversion of phase velocities to estimate 1-D S-wave velocity structures beneath the sites. The inverted Vs profiles are not uniformed. The preliminary results show that similar phase velocity changes have been seen at the low and the high periods on the different geological units along the parallel direction of the coastline. When we check the velocity changes from coastline toward the inland, we can see the different phase velocities on the different geological units.

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