観測記録と3次元地震動シミュレーションに基づく高周波数地震動のモデ ル化

Modeling of high-frequency seismic wave propagation via observed waveform and numerical simulations using 3D heterogeneous model

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はじめに

1 Hz以上の高周波数地震動の伝播過程をモデル化するためには、数km以下のスケールの不均質性(短波長 不均質性)を考慮する必要がある。地震波散乱理論及び数値シミュレーション研究の進展により、地震波速度 の短波長不均質性(短波長速度不均質)と表層地形による地震波散乱の性質が明らかとなってきた(例え ば、Sato, 1984, 1989; Kumagai et al., 2011; Takemura et al., 2015)。本研究では、地殻内地震を対象とし て、表層地形及び短波長速度不均質構造を含んだ地震動シミュレーションを行い、観測地震動と直接比較を行 うことでそれぞれの不均質の効果を調べた。

計算手法

2011年11月25日に広島・島根県境の深さ14 kmで発生したMw 4.4の地殻内地震を対象として地震動シ ミュレーションを行った。384×384×128 km³の計算領域を0.1 kmの格子間隔で離散化し、差分法による地震 動シミュレーションを行った。技術的な詳細はTakemura et al. (2015) と同様である。背景の地震波速度構 造として全国 1 次地下構造モデル(JIVSM; Koketsu et al., 2012)を仮定し、地殻内にKobayashi et al. (2015) による短波長速度不均質構造を一様に付与した。地殻内の内部減衰は単一のZener Bodyで表現 し、 $Q_{s}^{-1} = Q_{p}^{-1} = 4.0 \times 10^{-3}$,参照周波数 $f_{0} = 1$ Hzとした(Takemura et al., 2017)。F-net MT解を用いたダブ ルカップル型の点心源を仮定し、地震動シミュレーションを行った。

計算結果

短波長速度不均質を考慮しないモデル(JIVSM)でも地震動シミュレーションを行い、Hi-netで記録された 観測記録と比較を行った。どちらのモデルについても、観測された0.1-4 Hzの地動最大速度(PGV)と地震波 伝播の特徴を概ね再現しているが、短波長速度不均質を考慮しないモデルではS波コーダの再現性が低い。表 層地形による地震波散乱によりコーダ波が励起されるが、観測で見られるような緩やかに時間減衰するコーダ エンベロープを再現するには短波長速度不均質が必要不可欠である。

高周波数では短波長速度不均質構造の影響は顕在化する。JIVSMによる計算結果では震源輻射特性の影響で PGVが大きくばらつくのに対し、短波長速度不均質を付与することで最大振幅の方位角変化が小さくなり、ば らつきが抑えられる。

謝辞

防災科学技術研究所のHi-net/F-netの波形記録およびF-net MT解を使用しました。数値シミュレーションに は海洋研究開発機構の地球シミュレータを使用しました。

キーワード:地震波伝播、短波長速度不均質、表層地形、高周波数地震動、地震動シミュレーション Keywords: Seismic wave propagation, Small-scale velocity heterogeneity, Irregular topography, High-frequency seismic waves, Numerical modeling SSS11-01

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関東地域で観測されたスラブ内地震に見られる顕著な高周波地震波異常 Significant anomalies in high-frequency seismograms for intra-slab earthquakes observed in Kanto area, Japan

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関東・東海地域は太平洋プレートとフィリピン海プレートが沈み込む複雑な沈み込み帯の上に位置しており、複雑な高周波地震波形が観測される地域である。本研究では、本地域で太平洋スラブ内地震のP・S波間の高周波地震波エンベロープを詳しく調べ、この地域の不均質構造に関係していると考えられる特徴的な地震波エンベロープ異常を明らかにした。

解析に使用した地震は、2004年10月から2016年4月に太平洋プレート内で発生した深さ227-453 km、M4.4-6.9の20のスラブ内地震であり、関東・東海地域に防災科学技術研究所により設置されている高感 度地震観測網Hi-netの258観測点で記録された速度波形データを使用した。周波数帯1-16 Hzにおける観測波 形に対しオクターブ幅の帯域通過フィルタをかけ、その2乗平均平方根 (RMS) エンベロープに見られる特徴的 な波群とその周波数依存性について調べた。その結果、複数の深発地震に対して関東地域で観測される8-16 Hz上下動成分のRMSエンベロープは、理論S波到達時刻の10-20秒程度前にPコーダ波の振幅から顕著に振幅 が増加し、10秒程度継続する波群を形成していることがわかった。一方で、低周波数帯1-2 HzのRMSエンベ ロープにおいて同様の波群は観測されなかった。また、深さ200 km以浅のスラブ内地震では、このような波 群は確認されなかった。高周波数RMSエンベロープにおけるこの波群の振幅は水平動成分に比べ上下動成分に

高周波数帯に卓越し10秒程度継続する複雑な波群は、反射波のようなインパルス的な波形ではないことか ら、地下構造の小規模な統計的速度ゆらぎによるランダム不均質により生成された散乱波であると考えられ る。それに加え、この波群の到達は直達S波の到達時刻に先行するため、単純なS-S散乱では説明がつかな い。これらの波群を系統的に検出した結果、S波と同程度の見かけ速度で震央から離れる方向に伝播している ことが示された。S波よりも早く到達することを考えると、これらの波群は伝播過程でP-SまたはS-Pのような モード変換を伴った散乱を起こしていると考えられる。

対象地域において、予備的な地震波伝播数値シミュレーションを行った。一般的な速度モデルを使用し、小 規模な統計的速度ゆらぎを弾性媒質に重ね合わせて地震波動を再現したが、実際の観測波形に見られた高周波 の波群を説明することはできなかった。複雑な観測波形を説明するためには、本シミュレーションにおいて使 用した速度モデルに対し、特にランダム不均質について改良を加えていく必要があると考えられる。今後この ようなより詳細なモデリングを含めたシミュレーションを通じ、本対象地域のような沈み込み帯に置ける地震 波伝播現象について理解が進むことが期待される。

キーワード:地震波伝播、散乱、地震波エンベロープ、沈み込み帯、数値シミュレーション Keywords: seismic wave propagation, scattering, seismogram envelope, subduction zone, numerical simulation

ランダム不均質媒質中のスカラー波伝播の3次元差分法シミュレーション と統計的手法の比較

Comparison of the 3D FD simulation and statistical methods for the scalar wavelet propagation through random media

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短周期地震波は、地球内部の短波長不均質構造による散乱により複雑な波形を示す.例えば、エンベロープ 拡大現象や、最大振幅の散乱減衰、コーダ波の励起などが挙げられる.これらを説明するには、ランダムな不 均質媒質中での波動伝播を統計的に記述し、波形エンベロープを直接導出する方法が有効であり、ボルン近似 を用いた輻射伝達理論や放物近似に基づくマルコフ近似理論が用いられてきた.手法の妥当性の検証には波動 方程式の差分法計算との比較が必要であるが、3次元では計算コストの問題からこれまでほとんど行われてい ない.本研究では、地球シミュレータを用いた3次元差分法計算によりランダム媒質中のスカラー波伝播を再 現し、その特徴を調べ統計的手法と比較する.

ランダムな速度ゆらぎは指数関数型自己相関関数で特徴づけられるとし、ゆらぎの強さは5%、相関距離 a は1kmと5kmとした. 差分法での解析対象周波数は1.5Hzとし、空間刻み0.08km、平均伝播速度4km/sとする と、1波長あたり33グリッドとなり数値分散の影響は無視できる. 差分計算は空間4次・時間2次精度とす る. 計算領域は1辺307kmの立方体とし、中心からRicker波を等方に輻射する. 観測点は伝播距離25,50,75, 100kmに各距離に20個配置する. この大きさのランダム不均質媒質を一度に作成するのは困難であるた め、異なるシードで作成した小さなランダム媒質をなめらかにつなげて全体を構成する. 同様に作成した計 6個のランダム不均質媒質における計算結果をアンサンブルとして用いる.

まず,差分トレースをスタックした平均2乗エンベロープを統計的手法と比較する.相関距離1kmの場合,ボルン近似を用いた輻射伝達理論は,立ち上がりからコーダまで差分エンベロープをよく再現することができた(計算にはモンテカルロ法を用いた).一方,相関距離5kmの場合,ピーク付近のエンベロープは改良マルコフ近似(Sato, 2016)でよく再現でき,コーダ部分はボルン近似を用いた輻射伝達理論で再現できることを確認した.中心波数をk_とすると,前者はak_=2.3,後者はak_=12であり,後者はボルン近似よりもマルコフ近似が適している領域である.

次に,エンベロープを構成する差分トレースの2乗振幅分布を調べる. 直達波到達直後は対数正規分布を示 すのに対し,コーダ部分は指数分布に従うことが分かった.これは,エンベロープを構成する散乱波が,前方 散乱波からランダムな分布へと変化していくことを示している.また,相関距離が小さいほど,指数分布へと 変化するまでの時間が早くなり,相関距離1km,伝播距離100kmではエンベロープのピーク付近も指数分布と なった.

また,各観測点の周りに小さな3つの正12面体の頂点となるようにアレイを設置し,各時刻においてFK解析 から散乱波の到来方向を調べた.震源方向を基準とした散乱波の入射角は,初動到達後から単調増加した.差 分計算は経過時間50秒まで行ったが,この範囲内では,入射角のピーク値の平均は60°程度まで増加した が,等方的にはならなかった.つまり,エネルギーフラックスが等方的になる前から,2乗振幅は指数分布に 従うことがわかった.相関距離が1kmの方が5kmと比べてコーダ振幅の励起量が多いが,入射角分布は両者に 顕著な違いは見られなかった.

キーワード:地震波散乱、差分法、マルコフ近似、ボルン近似 Keywords: Scattering, Finite Difference Simulation, Markov Approximation, Born Approximation

べき乗型スペクトルを持つランダム媒質を伝播するスカラー波束強度の理 論計算

Synthesis of Scalar Wavelet Intensity Propagating through Random Media Having Power-Law Spectrum

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微小地震の観測から、短周期のS波は伝播距離の増加と共にその見かけ継続時間が大きくなり、その後ろに は長い継続時間をもつコーダ波を伴うことが知られている.ここでは、ランダムな速度ゆらぎの数理的モデル として伝播速度 V_{0} , パラメータ (ε , a, κ) で特徴付けられるフォンカルマン型ランダム媒質を考え,中心波数 k_{c} のスカラ-波束の伝播を考察する. 条件 $\varepsilon^2 a^2$ $k_c^2 << 1$ を満たす場合には, Born近似を用いた輻射伝達方程式 を用いて波動強度(自乗平均振幅)の時間変化を導出できることが知られている.一方,中心波数 k が コーナー波数 a⁻¹より高いべき乗型スペクトル領域にあって上記条件を満たさない場合,放物近似に基づく Markov近似を用いることで直達波近傍の波動強度を計算することができる.特にスペクトル勾配が緩い場合に は広角度散乱が強くなりコーダ波が励起されると考えられるが、従来の方法ではコーダ波を含めた波動強度の 時間変化を統一的に説明することができない.本研究では昨年提案した方法(Sato,2016)を発展させ,初動着 信からピーク値を超えてコーダに至るまでの波動強度を計算する次のような方法を提案する.(1)ランダムな速 度ゆらぎのパワースペクトル密度を、 ζk_c にコーナーを持つフォンカルマン型の高波数(短波長)成分と、差 としての低波数(長波長)成分とに分解する.ここで ζは調節因子である.(2)速度ゆらぎの短波長成分にボ ルン近似を適用して散乱係数を求め、これを伝播速度一定の輻射伝達方程式に用いてモンテカルロ法で波動強 度の時間変化を計算する. (3) Markov近似法によって速度ゆらぎの長波長ランダム成分による継続時間幅の 拡大と最大値の着信遅延を計算する.(4)これらを伝播速度の揺らぎと解釈し,(2)で求めた波動強度に時間領 域でたたみ込み,グリーン関数を求める.計算に用いるパラメータはランダム媒質の ε , a , κ , $V_{
m o}$ 中心波数 $k_{
m c}$ 及び調節因子 ζ であり、これによって速度揺らぎの全スペクトルを反映した波動強度の理論計算が完結す る. 例として, V_0 =4km/s, ε =0.05, a=5km, κ =0.1~1で与えられるランダム媒質において3HzのRicker波が 点震源から放射される場合を考察し、上記理論計算と差分計算との比較を行った.その結果、初動から最大値 を経てコーダ波の前半に至るまでの範囲で、両者は良く一致することが確かめられた、ここに提案する方法 は、短周期地震波のエンベロープの解析から固体地球の内部構造を推定する研究に寄与できるものと考えられ る.

キーワード:地震波の散乱、地球の不均質構造、波動論 Keywords: scattering of seismic waves, Heterogeneous structure of the earth, wave theory

Seismic wave attenuation in carbonate rocks: challenging but promising parameter for petroleum exploration.

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Seismic wave attenuation is an important parameter in geophysical studies, thanks to its sensitivity to physical parameters of the subsurface such as, fluid content, lithology and fractures. So, an accurate estimation of this parameter can help to enhance the geophysical interpretation and also to increase signal to noise ratio of seismic data. However, getting an accurate seismic attenuation profiles is challenging due to its high senstivity to noise and immaturity of the methodology. The challenge is bigger in the case of carbonate rocks media, due to their high heterogeinity and complex lithology.

In this study we estimate seismic wave attennuation from different oilfields having different locations in Abu Dhabi. The subsurface of this region is mainly composed of carbonate rocks. We implemented a robust processing workflow and we developed a new methods, this in order to get an accurate and high depth-resolution attenuation profiles from Vertical Seismic Profiling (VSP) and sonic data. The results show a significant contribution of scattering on total attenuation, this can be interpreted by high the heterogeinity and the complex lithology of carbonate rocks. The scattering and intrinsic attenuation show a sensitivity to fractures, fluid and clay content. This is a good indication about the attenuation potential for reservoir characterization and to enhance geophysical interpretation. The cross plots showed a link between sonic attenuation and petrophysical logs , which means that these latter can be predictible from the attenuation.

The results obtained herein can be improved if we overcome the limitation of the conventional approach, which uses well-log velocities and densities to calculate scattering attenuation based on the assumption that the total attenuation is a linear summation of intrinsic and scattering attenuation. It is important to confirm the validity of the assumption of strong scattering in order to adequately estimate the scattering attenuation from velocity or acoustic impedance data. We proposed a new approach to separate between scattering and intrinsic attenuation based on reforming the modified median frequency shift (MMFS) (Suzuki and Matsushima 2013) method with seismic interferometry (SI) (Matsushima et al 2016) under the assumption that intrinsic and scattering attenuation are frequency independent and frequency dependent, respectively. The numerical results demonstrate the superiority of the proposed method as compared to the conventional approach and the importance of optimizing parameters in the application of preprocessing filters to balance the resolution power and noise reduction effect.

Keywords: seismic wave attenuation, carbonate rocks, fluid and fractures, mechanism

Strong Land-Atmosphere Coupling in Low Frequency Band below 0.05 Hz

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There are now many arrays that have co-located seismometers and barometers. They provide new opportunities to examine the nature of coupling between the atmosphere and the solid Earth. We will discuss some basic characteristics of the coupling that we learned from the Earthscope Array when we analyzed hurricane data.

In our recent paper (GRL, 43, Geophys. Res. Lett., 43, 2016, doi:10.1002/2016GL070858), we showed that there is a threshold pressure for the coupling between atmospheric pressure and vertical seismic motions; below this threshold pressure vertical amplitudes are flat and are irrespective of local atmospheric pressure. Above this pressure the local atmosphere pressure directly controls vertical amplitudes. This applies only to a low frequency range, below about 0.05 Hz, but for such a low frequency band, correlation between vertical displacement and pressure becomes very high. The correlation coefficients (with zero time shifts) are about 0.8-0.9. In a higher frequency range than 0.05 Hz, such a high correlation does not occur; for example, for 0.1-0.4 Hz which is a secondary microseismic frequency band, amplitudes (noise) are generated in the ocean and are irrelevant to the local atmospheric pressure.

As an interesting display of this characteristics, we will show an example from a hurricane. When Hurricane Isaac (2012) moved over some stations in the Earthscope Transportable Array, pressure and seismic data showed clear effects of vanishing amplitudes near the center of this hurricane for a frequency band below 0.05 Hz. Both pressure and seismic time series showed vanishing amplitudes, appearing like data gaps, if the hurricane center moved over a station almost exactly (within less than 10km). But for stations away from the hurricane track by more than 50 km, such gap-like features were not seen. This may not be surprising for barometer data as pressure is known to be small near the hurricane center but vertical seismic amplitudes also showed similar small amplitudes. This is of course related to a high correlation between pressure and vertical displacement in a low frequency band. Such gap-like features were not found for higher frequency bands.

This feature is somewhat counter-intuitive for a seismologist as we tend to think that the generated low-frequency seismic waves should propagate from a high atmospheric pressure region. Such waves should reach the center of a hurricane and cause some seismic signals. There may be some such signals but the data show that they are quite small; what we observe are highly correlated vertical seismic motion with the local pressure, an almost perfect phase-to-phase match.

キーワード:大気一固体地球のカップリング、地震計とバロメターのアレー Keywords: Land-Atmosphere coupling, Seismic and barometer array

Hi-netデータの粒子軌跡解析から推定した脈動レイリー波源 Source locations of Rayleigh waves in secondary microseisms inferred from polarization analysis of Hi-net data

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Microseisms are energetic ambient seismic wavefield generated by ocean swells, which are categorized into primary (10-14 s) and secondary microseisms (5-7 s). Although observation and application, such as seismic interferometry, of microseisms have been established well, source locations of secondary microseisms still remain uncertain. In the present study, we locate dominant source locations of Rayleigh wave microseisms observed in the Japan islands using Hi-net records. In order to locate microseism source, we first estimate back azimuths of Rayleigh waves in the period of 4-8 s based on polarization analysis. Since fundamental Rayleigh waves, dominating secondary microseisms, generally show retrograde particle motions, back azimuth of Rayleigh waves can be determined without uncertainty of 180 degrees from three component records at single stations. We then search locations explaining the back azimuth distribution, and select source locations with small location errors. The dominant sources of Rayleigh waves mainly distribute in two specific regions: 100-200 km off the coast of Fukushima in the Pacific and off Tottori in the Sea of Japan. The off Tottori sources show a clear seasonal variation, existing only in the winter season. In contrast, the off Fukushima sources are detected stationary. The seasonality is consistent with ocean wave activity in the sea near Japan predicted by an ocean action model WAVEWATCH III. The observation suggests that Rayleigh waves in secondary microseism are dominated by contribution from adjacent sea. The off Tottori and off Fukushima sources are located at an ocean basin with the depth of 1000-2500 m and at shelf slope with the ocean depth of 2000-6000 m, respectively. The oceanic depths are close to the resonance depth of 1500-3000 m for the period of 4-8 s. Improving source locations and investigating their frequency dependence may deepen our understanding of mechanism of microseisms.

キーワード:脈動、表面波 Keywords: Microseisms, Surface waves

Global source locations of P-wave microseisms using Hi-net data from 2005 to 2011

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Observations of microseisms date back to the early 1900s [Wiechert 1904]. Although observations of microseisms were firmly established, the excitation mechanisms are still in debate. According to the typical frequency, they can be categorized as primary microseisms (0.02-0.1 Hz), and secondary microseisms (0.1-1 Hz). The former frequency range corresponds to that of ocean swell itself, whereas the latter corresponds to double the frequency of ocean swell. Excitation of primary microseisms can be attributed to linear forcing by ocean swell through the topography in shallow depth, whereas that of secondary microseisms can be attributed to non-linear forcing by standing ocean swell at the sea surface in both pelagic and coastal regions.

The source distribution of secondary microseisms is crucial for understanding the excitation mechanism of secondary microseisms. A back projection method is feasible for locating secondary microseisms. However, complex wave propagations of surface waves caused by strong shallow, lateral heterogeneities prevent from the precise location of the sources. In contrast, body wave microseisms are less scattered than the surface-wave microseisms. Although the amplitudes of body wave microseisms are smaller than surface wave amplitudes, recent developments in source location based on body-wave microseisms enable us to estimate precise locations of forcing and the amplitudes quantitatively [e.g. Nishida and Takagi, 2016].

In this study, we made a catalogue of P-wave microseisms by array analysis using the high-sensitive seismograph network (Hi-net) operated by NIED from 2005 to 2011. We analyzed vertical-component velocity-meters with a natural frequency of 1 Hz at 202 stations in Chugoku district. The instrumental response was deconvolved by using an inverse filtering technique [Maeda et al. 2011] after reduction of common logger noise [Takagi et al. 2015]. The records were divided into segments of 1024 s. After exclusion of segments which include transients, the frequency-slowness spectra were calculated. The spectra at 0.15 Hz show that clear teleseismic P-wave microseisms on seismically quiet days when local swell activities were calm. The local maxima of the spectra were picked up. The centroids of the sources were located by backprojecting the corresponding slowness. The source locations show clear seasonal variations. In winter months, they were located in the northwestern Pacific, and in the summer months, they were located in the southern Indian ocean. Through the years, centroids stayed in the north Atlantic ocean, although they show a weaker seasonal variation with the maximum in winter. The locations can be explained by an ocean action model (WAVEWATCKIII: Ardhuin et al. 2011). In further studies, we will calculate the equivalent vertical single force for quantitative discussions.

キーワード:脈動、海洋波浪、P波 Keywords: microseisms, ocean swell, P wave

Multi-mode phase speed measurements of surface waves with array-based analysis

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Recent deployment of dense broadband seismic networks, such as USArray in the United States, leads to the construction of improved 3-D upper mantle models with unprecedented horizontal resolution using surface waves, although many of such dispersion measurements have been primarily based on the analysis of fundamental mode. Higher-mode information can be of great help in the further improvement of the vertical resolution of 3-D models, but their phase speed analysis is intrinsically difficult, since wave trains of several modes are overlapped each other in an observed seismogram. In case of Love waves, even the fundamental mode tends be overlapped with higher modes, which result in larger uncertainties in the phase speed measurements of the fundamental-mode Love waves than those of Rayleigh waves. Modal separation is not a straightforward issue because several higher-modes share similar group speeds, but it can be done by utilizing a dense seismic array. In this study, we develop an efficient method for measuring the phase speeds of the fundamental- and higher-mode surface waves based on an array-based analysis, and demonstrate its utility through extensive synthetic experiments and its application to USArray.

Our array-based analysis of multi-mode dispersion measurements is modeled on a one-dimensional frequency-wavenumber method originally developed by Nolet (1975, GRL), which can be applied to broadband seismic records observed in a linear array along a great circle path. At first, proper seismic signals are extracted using varying group-speed windows and slant-stacked with a fixed wavenumber to generate a "beam". Since the spectrum of this beam is a function of frequency *f*, phase speed *c* and group speed *U*, we can construct spectrograms in *c*-*U* domain for each *f*. After the reduction/removal of spurious spectral peaks by applying narrow wavenumber filter to the largest spectral peaks, the spectrograms in *c*-*U* domain are projected in a *c*-*f* domain, which eventually provides us with multi-mode dispersion curves.

Extensive sets of synthetic experiments suggest that the method works well for a long linear array with lateral extension of several thousand kilometers. Estimated dispersion curves in the period range between 20 and 150 seconds using a heterogeneous array (i.e., an irregularly distributed stations) reflect an average velocity structure beneath the centroid of the array. The dispersion curves are matched well with theoretical estimation from the average structure depending on the station configuration, especially in a period range with sufficiently strong excitation of each mode. In practical applications, the reliability and errors of measured phase speeds can be assessed by using the width of spectral peaks in a *c-f* plane. This array-based method of multi-mode phase speed measurement can be of help in the reconstruction of 3-D upper mantle structures with enhanced vertical resolution.

キーワード:表面波、高次モード、地震計アレイ、北米大陸、USArray Keywords: surface waves, higher mode, seismic array, North America, USArray 開発された応力計の観測レンジは如何に広いか?-STS地震計との比較-How wide is observation range of the developed stress meter? -Comparison with STS seismometer -

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2011年3月11日の東北地方太平洋沖地震(M9.0)においてはF-netのSTS地震計はすべてスケールアウトと なり最大振幅は記録することができなかった。しかしながら当研究所の複数の応力計・歪計は最大振幅も含め て全て良好に波形を記録することができた。海で発生した大きな地震の場合には長周期成分の記録がスケール アウトせずに記録できることが重要である。何故なら大きな津波を発生する地震かどうかを判断することが重 要であるからである。そこでSTS地震計と応力計・歪計の観測レンジを比較検討するとともに応力計・歪計は どこまで大きな変動も記録できるのか検討した。当研究所で開発した応力計は応力と歪の両方を連続して記録 することができる。調べた結果、以下のことが明らかになった

1. 応力計は高感度成分においてもSTS地震計よりも10倍以上の観測レンジを有している

2.3.11地震の応力鉛直成分の最大振幅は約300kPa であったが高感度の応力計でも2~5 MPaの応力変動 を記録することができる。

3. 応力計は応力のみならず歪も観測できているが歪計の観測レンジは高感度成分においても破壊限界に近い2x10⁻⁴の観測可能なレンジを有している

4. 以上の結果から応力計は巨大地震においても振幅がスケールアウトすることなくことなく記録可能である。従って津波地震の判定、マグニチュードの決定や震源メカニズムの研究に関して信頼できる計器であることが明らかになった。

キーワード:応力計、STS地震計、観測レンジ、東北地方太平洋沖地震(M9.0)、最大振幅の記録 Keywords: stress meter, STS seismometer, observation range, Tohoku earthquake (M9.0), record of maximum amplitude

地震波動伝播方程式の数値解の平滑化スキーム

A smoothing scheme for numerical solutions of the seismic wave equation

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長周期地震動計算で実施している地震波動伝播シミュレーションでは、浅部・深部統合地盤モデルに基づい た地下構造モデルに対して安定した長時間積分が求められている。しかしながら、実際には数値不安定性に よって発散が生じることがしばしばある。これまでの経験から、地下構造の空間分布が局所的に大きなコント ラストをもつ場合に不安定になることが多いことが確認されている。そこで、数値不安定性を緩和するための 方法のひとつとして、地震波動伝播シミュレーションに平滑化スキームを導入することが考えられる。平滑化 によって長周期地震動の特徴を損なわないためには、空間的に局所的な擾乱成分のみを選択的に除去できるよ うなスキームが望ましい。本研究では、地震波動伝播方程式の数値計算における短波長成分の平滑化スキーム について検討する。

本研究で提案する平滑化スキームは、基礎方程式である地震波動方程式に対して、短波長成分を選択的に除 去するような修正項を追加することで構成される。平滑化のための修正項は、移流方程式に対する安定化手法 としての風上差分の操作を形式的に空間一次元の波動方程式に拡張することによって発見的に導出した。その 結果、導出した修正項は、ラプラシアンと熱方程式の組み合わせによって表わされる作用素となった。以下で は、提案する平滑化スキームを修正方程式スキームと呼ぶことにする。修正方程式スキームは次のような特徴 を持っている。

(a) 波動方程式の特性(波の伝播速度)を保存する

(b) 短波長成分を選択的に除去する

(c) 短波長成分が除去された以降のエネルギーの減少が緩やかである

本研究では、空間一次元の波動方程式に対する数値実験と離散化手法の分析によって修正方程式が上記の特 徴を持っていることを示す。また、修正項にかかるパラメータを適切に設定する必要があることを示す。

修正方程式スキームで追加する修正項はシンプルな式で表わされているため、空間二次元あるいは三次元波 動方程式や、より一般の地震波動方程式に対して容易に適用することができる。本研究では、空間二次元波動 方程式および空間二次元地震波動伝播方程式に対して修正方程式スキームを適用して、より現実的な問題に対 しても十分な平滑化の機能を発揮することを示す。

キーワード:地震波動方程式、平滑化スキーム、長周期地震動計算 Keywords: seismic wave equation, smoothing scheme, long-period ground motion evaluation

Time-lapse seismic full waveform inversion for monitoring near-surface velocity changes during microbubble injection

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Seismic monitoring provides valuable information regarding the time-varying changes in subsurface physical properties caused by natural or man-made processes. However, the resulting changes in the subsurface properties are often small both in terms of magnitude and spatial extent, leading to minimal time-lapse differences in seismic amplitudes and travel time. In order to better extract information from the time-lapse data, exploiting the full seismic waveform information in the data can be critical. We explore methods of seismic full waveform inversion that estimate an optimal model of time-varying elastic parameters at the wavelength scale. The full waveform inversion methods fit the observed time-lapse seismic waveforms with modelled waveforms based on numerical solutions of the wave equation. Using waveform information beyond first arrivals enables full waveform inversion to achieve much higher resolution (wavelength scale) compared to conventional traveltime tomography (Fresnel zone scale).

We apply acoustic full waveform inversion to time-lapse cross-well monitoring surveys, and estimate the velocity changes that occur during the injection of microbubble water into shallow unconsolidated Quaternary sediments in the Kanto basin of Japan at a depth of 25 m below the surface. Microbubble water is comprised of water infused with air bubbles of a diameter less than 0.1mm, and may be useful to improve resistance to ground liquefaction during major earthquakes. Monitoring the space-time distribution of microbubble injection is therefore important to understand the full potential of the technique.

The time-lapse data set consists of 17 monitoring surveys conducted over 74 hours which exhibit excellent repeatability, allowing us to analyze small time-lapse changes in the subsurface. We observe transient behaviors in the seismic waveforms during microbubble injection manifested as traveltime shifts and changes in amplitude and frequency content. Time-lapse full waveform inversion detects changes in P-wave velocity of less than 1 percent during microbubble injection, initially as velocity increases, and then subsequently as velocity decreases. The velocity changes are mainly imaged within a thin (1 m) layer between the injection well and the receiver well, inferring that microbubble water flow is constrained by the fluvial sediment depositional environment. The resulting velocity models fit the observed waveforms very well, supporting the validity of the estimated velocity changes. In order to further improve the estimation of velocity changes, we investigate the limitations of acoustic waveform inversion, and by applying and comparing elastic waveform inversion to the time-lapse data set.

Keywords: Full waveform inversion, Seismic monitoring, Fluid injection

Nonlinear Attenuation Caused by the Wave Interaction in the Near Surface

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Strong seismic waves produced dynamic stresses that bring the shallow subsurface into nonlinear frictional failure. Therefore, when the dynamic stress of one type of waves is strong enough to reach the frictional failure, the structure cannot hold other types of waves, and hence these waves have to be attenuated. Physically, the anelastic strain rate increases with increasing dynamics stress, and the dynamic stress is proportional to the difference between total strain and anelastic strain. To the first order with frictional rheology, the effective friction bounds the resolved horizontal acceleration. This hypothesis can be tested at single-station seismograms. We select five earthquakes as examples for examining the effect of the nonlinear attenuation: 1992 Mw 7.3 Landers earthquake, 2008 Mw 6.9 Iwate-Miyagi earthquake, 2011 Mw 9.0 Tohoku earthquake, 2015 Mw 8.3 Coquimbo Chilean earthquake, and 2016 Mw 7.0 Kumamoto earthquake. The strong Rayleigh waves generated by the Tohoku earthquake brought rock beneath MYGH05 station into frictional failure, and the high-frequency S waves simultaneously arrived at the station suppressed. We discover the similar wave phenomena occurred at the Coquimbo Chilean earthquake. In the example of the Iwate-Miyagi earthquake, we find that the P and S waves are nonlinearly attenuated. For this example, the boundary of the observed horizontal and vertical acceleration is close to the gravity acceleration since cohesion of near-surface rock is relatively small. During the Kumamoto earthquake sequence, two strong waves hit at a station within 30 hours and modified the condition of the friction.

長期孔内観測システムおよび鉛直地震計アレイを用いた地震探査データに よる地震波干渉法イメージング

Interferometric imaging from borehole seismic data with long-term observatory system and vertical seismometer array

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We applied interferometric seismic imaging with multiple reflections to borehole seismic survey data with airgun shooting. In the conventional primary reflection imaging such as a vertical seismic profile (VSP), we obtain the reflection image around boreholes in a deeper section than receiver locations, but do not obtain the reflection image in wide range including shallower part than receivers. In addition, boreholes are sparsely distributed. The multiple reflections are generally noise in the primary reflection imaging, but they contain much information in both the deeper part and the shallower part. One effective method to utilize them to obtain subsurface image is seismic interferometry. It is a technique to redatum the multiple reflections to all airgun shooting points them as pseudo-primary reflections by means of cross-correlation for each borehole seismic survey data. Then continuous subsurface image can be obtained along airgun shooting lines.

In this study, we use the borehole seismic data in Nankai Trough. One dataset is a walkaway VSP data acquired in 2009 at IODP C0009 site. The vertical seismometer array was temporally deployed by D/V Chikyu using a downhole wireline tool at 16 levels in the borehole, and a tuned airgun array of R/V Kairei was fired along 54 km shooting line. Other datasets were acquired in airgun surveys with the long-term borehole observatory systems installed at IODP C0002 site and at C0010 site. The airgun surveys were repeatedly conducted with tuned airgun array on R/V Kairei in 2013, 2015, and 2016, In this study, we used the dataset in 2016 along a 128-km-long shooting line, NS1. This line is almost crossing three holes: C0009, C0002, and C0010, and it is very close to the shooting line of the walkaway VSP survey at C0009. The distances from C0009 to C0002 and from C0002 to C0010 are about 20 km and 11 km, respectively. In this study, final reflection image was obtained after merging the post-stack migration sections from each borehole dataset. We achieved to obtain the continuous reflection image along the survey line in the shallow part, including the structures in Kumano forearc basin and faults in frontal thrust zone. Integration of the multiple reflection imaging with the primary reflection imaging will be useful to obtain the whole subsurface image from the shallow to the deep. The spatial resolution and artifacts due to the data sparseness should be investigated for further practical applications. Our result shows an important possibility of the reflection imaging from the sparse borehole seismic data for future monitoring surveys, for example, we might be able to image the location of timelapse change on the subsurface section with the long-term observatory system.

キーワード: 孔内地震観測、長期孔内観測システム、鉛直地震計アレイ、地震波干渉法 Keywords: borehole seismic survey, long-term borehole observatory system, vertical seismometer array, seismic interfetometry 陸上難地域地震探査記録に対するフルウェーブインバージョン適用とイ メージング処理の高精度化

Application of full waveform inversion and pre-stack imaging to 2D land seismic data in a complex terrain

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国内の陸域における深部地設構造のイメージングでは、様々な波長を伴う標高及び表層構造の不規則変 化、測線の屈曲による反射点の拡散及びアジマスの変動,不規則な発震点分布及び高いノイズレベル等の問題が 存在し、深部構造を抽出する観点で、反射法による速度解析を阻害する要因となってきた。近年、有線テレメ トリー方式の受振システムと独立型データ収録システムの併用によって、稠密展開を伴う長大測線の設定が標 準化し、屈折初動走時トモグラフィ解析を通した客観的な速度情報抽出が試みられてきた. 屈折初動を対象と した同手法は、反射波が乏しく反射法速度解析が困難な難地域においても、精度の高い解析結果を得ることが できる一方、分解能が低い点が課題点として指摘されてきた.

Full Waveform Inversion(以下, FWI)は,後続波を含んだ波形情報自体を用いてインバージョンを実施 し,地下の物性値分布を高分解能に求める手法である.FWIは解析の非線形は強いが,屈折トモグラフィ解析 と比較した場合、インバージョンに用いる情報量増加によって、解析結果の分解能が大きく向上することが利 点として挙げられる.近年、反射法地震探査記録への適用が進んでおり,高精度速度情報の抽出への適用例が 増えている.

本研究では、国内難地域で取得された記録を想定したFWI適用性に関する検証を行った。稠密長大展開による国内における構造探査データに対して、FWIによる速度推定を実施し、続いて重合前深度マイグレーションによる高精度イメージングを実施した結果を示す。

キーワード:フルウェーブインバージョン、速度推定、反射法地震探査 Keywords: Full Waveform Inversion, Velocity estimation, Reflection seismic exploration

Simulation and field studies of the seismic time lapse by ACROSS methodology

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Introduction

The temporal change of seismogenic zone and the volcanic evolution are the typical examples of time progression problems in earth sciences. The seismic time-lapse technology is used to estimate the change of subsurface in such cases. ACROSS (Accurately Controlled and Routinely Operated Signal System) methodology has been developed by Kumazawa and others since 1994. According to this methodology, the ACROSS seismic sources were built and has been tested by the groups of JAEA, Nagoya University and JMA. We tested the application of ACROSS technology by simulations and the field tests in Japan and Saudi Arabia.

The authors have applied this methodology for the monitoring of CCS (Carbon Capture and Storage), and EOR (Enhance Oil Recovery). We tried to image the changing zone by the backpropagation of residual waveforms before and after some temporal change in subsurface (Kasahara and Hasada, 2016). In this presentation, we introduce the recent advances of the ACROSS application.

ACROSS methodology

The typical signal used by the ACROSS seismic source is chirp signal within the desired frequency range. By the deconvolution of observed waveforms by the source signature in frequency domain, the transfer function can be calculated. Enhancement of S/N can be obtained by stacking of data during long duration owing to the steady control and the strict synchronization of the source and recording devices.

Detection and imaging of temporal changes

We carried out the field experiment in Awaji Island in 2011 using an ACROSS seismic source with air injection to the 100 m depth during 5 days (Kasahara et al., 2012). Because of excellent repeatability of source signature of the source, the residual waveforms before and after the injection show almost no temporal change before injection and large waveform changes after the injection. We attempted the imaging of the temporal change by backpropagation or reverse-time migration using the residual waveforms.

Another field experiment using the ACROSS seismic source was held in Saudi Arabia. We detected temporal changes possibly due to water movement in the aquifers. We discussed the repeatability of observed system and concluded that the repeatability using ACROSS seismic source was the excellent (Kasahara et al., 2016),

We also carried out several simulation in some cases to investigate the effective source and receiver arrangement for subsurface imaging (see figure).

Conclusions

We examined the time-lapse study using the ACROSS seismic source by field tests and simulations assuming a few source and a dense seismic array (Kasahara and Hasada, 2016). Through field studies and simulations, we showed the temporal changing zone by the backpropagation of residual waveforms. Although we studied the time lapse in a few km scales, this technology can be applied to many cases such as seismogenic zones, volcanic region, civil engineering such as road, river levees, bridges, tunnels and buildings.



キーワード:タイムラプス、アクロス、残差波形、逆伝搬、イメジング、時間変動 Keywords: time lapse, ACROSS, residual waveform, backpropagation, imaging, temporal change

The model setting (left) and the result (right) of the simulation assuming a 2 km deep reservoir.

Detection of spatio-temporal changes of seismic scattering properties with seismic interferometry: Dike intrusion event on 15 August 2015 at Sakurajima volcano

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In recent years, seismic interferometry has been used to detect spatio-temporal changes of seismic scattering properties (e.g. Obermann et al. 2013a). At Sakurajima, a dike intrusion took place on 15 August 2015, and large ground deformation was observed (e.g. Hotta et al. 2016). Such a dike may work as a new scatter for seismic waves. Therefore, we applied seismic interferometry to detect spatio-temporal changes of seismic scattering properties associated with this dike intrusion. We used the vertical components of ambient seismic noise data at 1 -2 Hz recorded at 6 JMA stations from 1 January 2012 to 31 August 2015. We calculated coherences between reference CCFs (stacked over 2012 and 2013) and daily CCFs, and found that all station pairs showed significant decreases of coherences before and after the dike intrusion. To locate the region where the seismic scattering properties changed, we used sensitivity kernels calculated from 2D radiative transfer model. Parameters of scattering and intrinsic absorption that are needed to calculate sensitivity kernels were estimated by modeling the space-time distribution of energy density of active shot records in 2013. The best-fit parameters were as follows: Mean free path of Rayleigh waves was 1.2 km at 1 –2 Hz, and the value of intrinsic absorption Q was 62.8f(f is the frequency). Then, we calculated the differences between mean values of coherence in 2014 (before the event) and those of from 16 August 2015 to 31 August 2015 (after the event) (hereafter called ΔC). Assuming that one seismic scatterer appeared on the surface projection of the dike, we searched the best location of the scatter to explain observed . As a result, such region was located at the same place as the dike determined by using GNSS, tilt, and strain data (Hotta et al. 2016) with an accuracy of about a few km, and the amount of change of scattering coefficient (Δg) was estimated to 1.4 km⁻¹. These results indicate that seismic interferometry is one of useful methods to detect structural changes of volcano.

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キーワード:地震波干渉法、地震波散乱特性変化、桜島

Keywords: seismic interferometry, seismic scattering property change, Sakurajima volcano