Frontier seismic arrays for SZO science

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NODALSEISMIC



real cable free data acquisition

EarthScope's TA as an example

Key perspective to maintain for SZO seismic -best data immediately open-access

70 km TA grid is survey-mode science because prior sampling of continental interiors was sparse.

Similar survey mode SZO would be informative, but I expect less so than **zooming in and tailoring dense experiments and monitoring for specific processes and hypotheses**

→ Our next world-class community-driven seismic arrays for SZO could be local-to-regional



A half-way there example of zooming in on SZO science... in this case a volcano

(if you don't care much about volcanoes, imagine the Osa Peninsula or your favorite megathrust)



Active

- 23 active source shots, 500-1000 kg
- ~2500 Texans deployed in each of two phases

Passive

- 70 broadband seismometers
- ~2 years, ~10-15 km spacing

Hybrid (last-minute effort)

- 900 geophones (vertical)
- 2 weeks, 250 Hz sampling

Supported by: NSF GeoPRISMS, EarthScope, and Geophysics





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Lots of potential to do this better for SZO



Node Deployment

- 920 first generation Fairfield Zland
- Continuous data for two weeks in Summer 2014
- Coincident with iMUSH active source experiment
- 45 shallow events cataloged by PNSN beneath the summit crater
- Deep long-period (DLP) events occurred on 7/23 and 7/29





1,000 nodes (made it to 920)

13 Students UNM and Portland State1 middle school teacher2 field techs from NodalSeismic

Deployed in 4 days primarily by backpacking (up to 15 km from trailhead one-way)





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This is a small pilot project, SZO can go BIG



Microseismicity Detection and Location

(More on Steve Hansen's poster)



- 3-D kinematic back-projection using Waite and Moran [2009] P tomography
- Median value at each image point on 500 m grid
- 125 samples/s, ~120 million time samples

(Hansen and Schmandt, 2015)

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RTI Detection and Location



(Hansen and Schmandt, 2015)

Event Distribution





(Hansen and Schmandt, 2015)

Deep Long Period Earthquakes

DLP Earthquake Observations

Node Array Observations





Peak at 22 km/s

Peak at 12 km/s

Potential for array processing of DLP sources



DLP Locations (simultaneous back-projection of P and S)



Mapping interface reflectivity, arc Moho

(imagine fore-arc setting and variations in megathrust reflectivity if you'd prefer)



Active Source Offset Gathers

- 15-25 Hz bandpass
- STA/LTA
- Binned by distance
- Median trace





NMO Shot Stacks







Pm'

1.1

NMO Shot Stacks



Mapping Moho Reflectivity





Controlled source tomography using Texan & Node Arrays



⁽Kiser et al., 2016)

Volcano observatories – after the multi-scale 3-D survey



Vertical geophone
3-C Broadband
3-C Borehole geophone



(Brenguier et al., 2015; Nakata et al., 2015)

Frontier seismic arrays for SZO science

- See new, finer scales (not accessible to individual PI's; great fuel for interdisciplinary science)
- Focus sites & Staged approach
 - 3-D structure and source experiments
 - Followed by monitoring tailored to local processes & hypotheses

- Technical Needs

- Nodes Longer duration and 3-C now available
- Enough instruments to support mix of small/large projects in same field seasons
- *Controlled sources!* For *3-D* and higher level products like *attenuation* and *anisotropy*
- Computational resources and working group organization for 3D full waveform seismology up to ~5-10 Hz



In SZO this could be 10,000 3-C seismometers recording 100 shots, And Be followed for years with array of arrays style monitoring