

A Brief Review of Techniques Used to Estimate Radiated Seismic Energy

Anupama Venkataraman

Gregory C. Beroza

担当:理学系研究科地球惑星科学専攻 太田

Different Techniques to estimate radiated energy

① Radiated energy を求める手法—wave typeによって分類

1. Body waves long-distances
2. Mixed waves near-distances
3. Coda waves insensitive to source effects
4. Method Based on Empirical Green Function all distances
5. Finite Fault Model determine lower bound

② other macroscopic parameter

Static stress drop
Rupture velocity



$$\eta_R = \frac{E_R}{E_R + E_G} = \frac{2\mu \tilde{e}}{\Delta\tau}$$

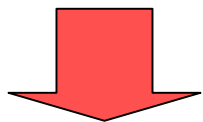
with various earthquake size

Introduction

地震のサイズ・・・ Seismic moment

Amplitude of seismic wave

static



広帯域の地震観測網の
発達(Hi-net, SAFOD)

Seismic energy(放射エネルギー)

dynamic

Seismic efficiency・・・地震の全エネルギーに対する放射エネルギーの割合



断層の種類、地質、テクトニックな環境、地震の大きさと断層運動との関わり

前半・・・Seismic Energyを推定する様々な手法の紹介と比較

後半・・・その他のmacroscopicパラメータ

Basic Formulation

・Radiated Energy・・・減衰のない無限媒体中を伝わる地震波によって
far-fieldに伝えられるenergy[Haskell, 1964]

$$E_R = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_S \rho [\alpha \dot{u}_\alpha^2(t, \theta, \varphi) + \beta \dot{u}_\beta^2(t, \theta, \varphi)] dS dt$$

Point sourceの仮定をすると

$$\dot{u}_\alpha(t, \theta, \varphi) = \frac{R_\alpha(\theta, \varphi)}{4\pi\rho\alpha^3 r} \ddot{M}_0(t) \quad \dot{u}_\beta(t, \theta, \varphi) = \frac{R_\beta(\theta, \varphi)}{4\pi\rho\beta^3 r} \ddot{M}_0(t)$$

$$\Rightarrow E_R = \frac{1}{5\pi\rho} \left(\frac{1}{3\alpha^5} + \frac{1}{2\beta^5} \right) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \ddot{M}_0^2(t) dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{10\pi\rho\beta^5} \left(1 + \frac{1}{q} \right) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \ddot{M}_0^2(t) dt$$

$$q \equiv \frac{3}{2} \left(\frac{\alpha}{\beta} \right)^5 \cong 23.4 \quad (\text{ideal})$$

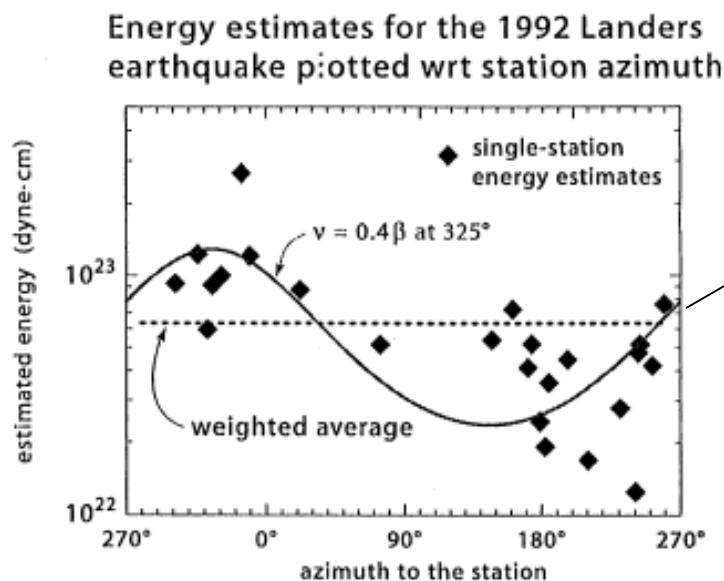
~15.6 with $M_w \leq 5$ [Boatwright and Fletcher, 1984]

~20–30 with larger [Venkataraman, 2004a]

- ・現実の地震波形は・・・
 - site effects (amplification)
 - path effects (attenuation, geometric spreading)
 - source effects (radiation pattern, directivity)

これらの補正を目指す

- ・特に(1)～(4)式はdirectivityを無視。
- ・Example.1) Correction for directivity



$$\left[1 - \frac{v_R}{\beta} \cos(\varphi - \varphi_R)\right]^{-2}$$

Different Techniques used to Estimated Radiated Energy

3.1 Body Waves(1)

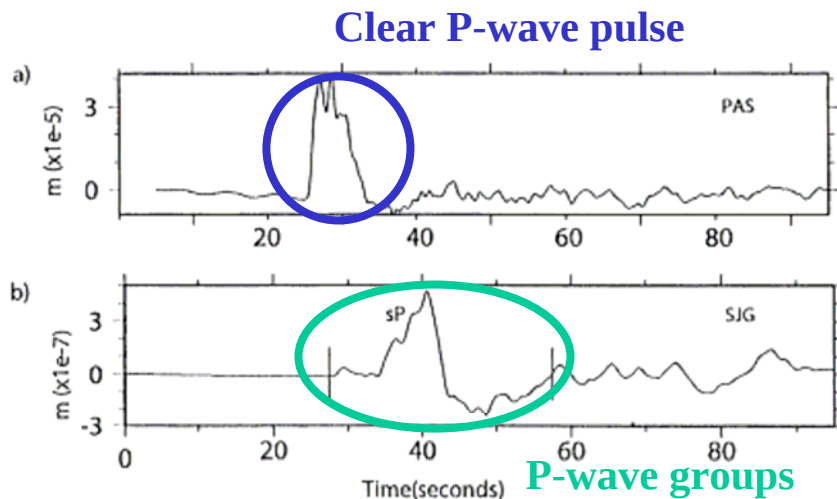
$$|\dot{\hat{M}}_0(f)| = \frac{4\pi\rho^3 v^3 R_E e^{(\pi f t^*)} |\hat{u}(f)|}{g(\Delta)R(\theta, \varphi)C |\hat{I}(f)|}$$

$$E_R = \left(\frac{8\pi}{15\rho\alpha^5} + \frac{8\pi}{10\rho\beta^5} \right) \int_0^\infty f^2 |\dot{\hat{M}}_0(f)|^2 df$$

・伝えられるエネルギー: ~~S-waves~~ ~95%, P-waves ~5%

遠地($\Delta > 30^\circ$)で減衰大

・Teleseismic data of Large Earthquakes



Deep earthquake

Shallow earthquake

3.1 Body Waves(2)

▪ Attenuation correction

Global model of Attenuation structure

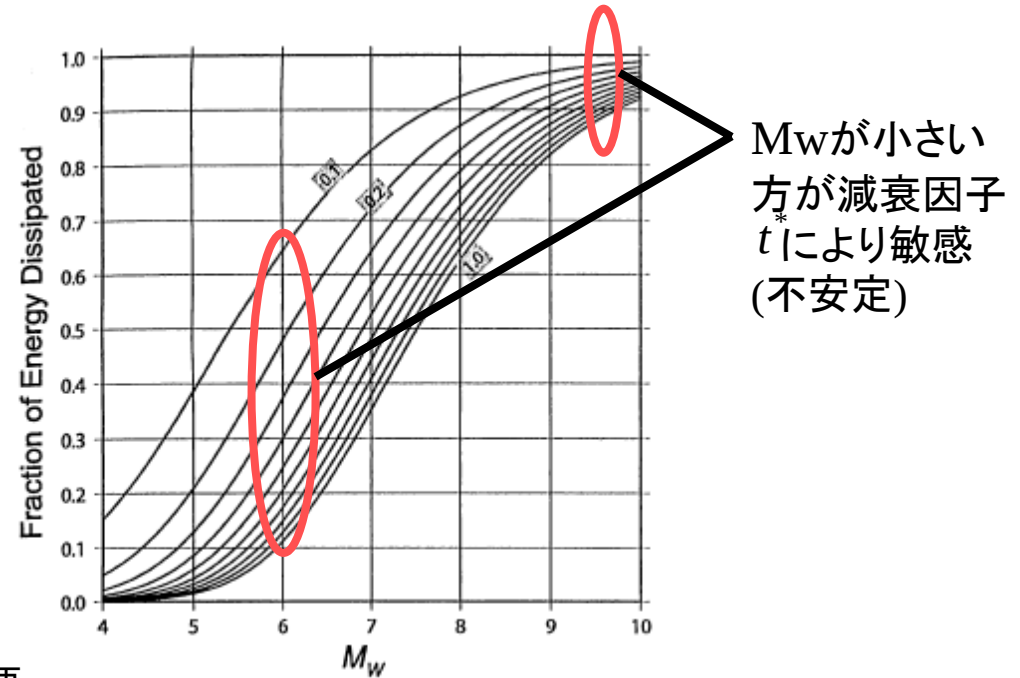
↑
低周波数でより正確なため、
大きい地震ではより正確

▪ Directivity correction

- directivityの大きな地震には補正必要
- ruptureが柔らかい媒質に向かっている場合、Far fieldではこの寄与を無視できる。

▪ Small earthquakes

- Boreholeでのデータが使用可能
- 観測点数が限定



3.2 Mixed Waves

- **Using S-wave train**

- $\Delta < 500\text{km}$
- Empirical correction for attenuation and site effect

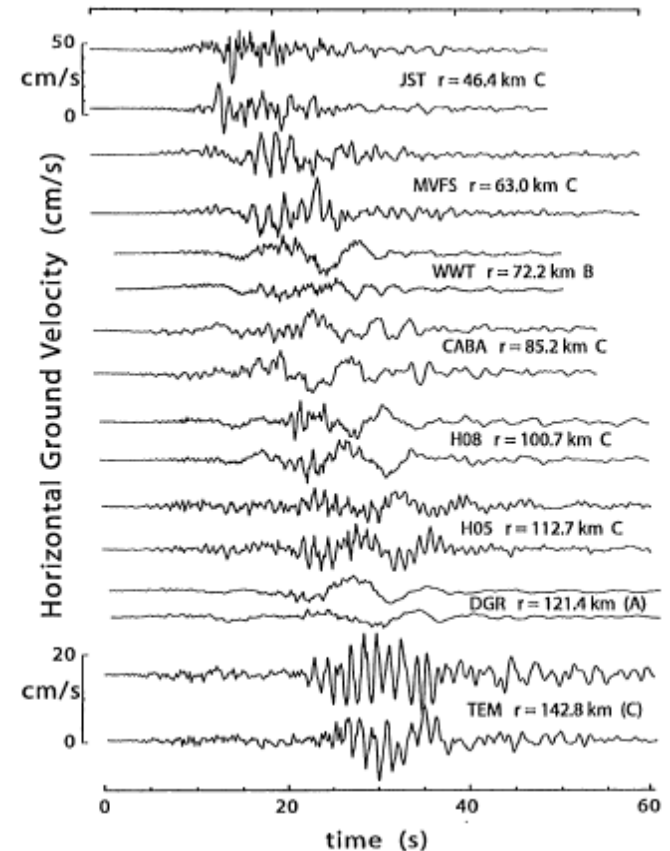
- **Conversion of body-waves to Lg and surface waves**

-body-wavesはあるhingeでLg波及び表面波に変換される

$$g(r) = \begin{cases} r^{-1} & r \leq r_0 \\ r_0^{-1} (r/r_0)^{-\gamma} & r > r_0 \end{cases}$$

- **Difference between Lg and surface waves**

$$\gamma(f) = \begin{cases} 0.5 \\ 0.5 + 2\log(5f) \\ 0.7 \end{cases}$$

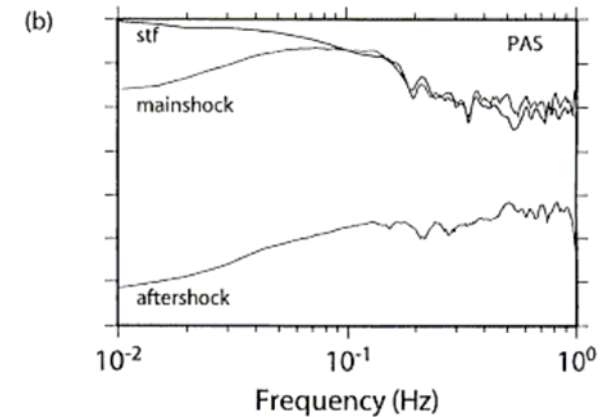
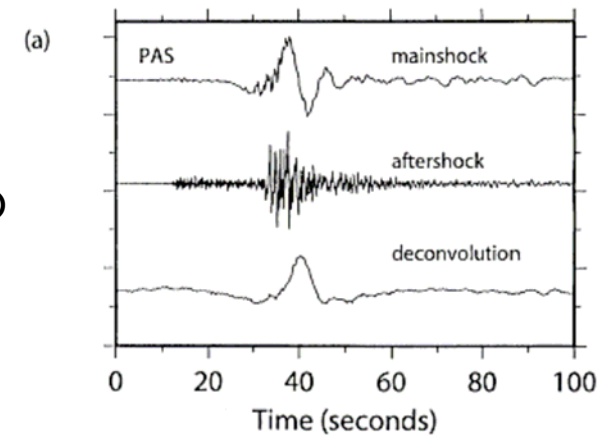


3.3 Coda Waves

- S波に続く散乱波
- radiation pattern, inhomogeneous path effect, directivityの影響を受けない
- Empirical path and site corrections

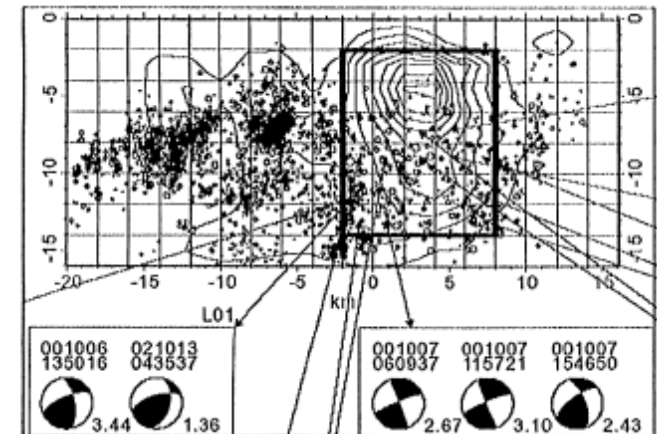
3.4 Methods based on Empirical Green functions(eGf)

- all distance
- large earthquake に対して small earthquake(同震源・メカニズム)の地震波形を経験的なグリーン関数として扱う。
- 少なくともマグニチュード1以上の差の地震のペアが必要。



3.5 Finite Fault Models

- 有限のsource model から無限媒体に放射される放射エネルギーをforward計算
- lower boundが求まる(高周波エネルギーの欠落)



Other Macroscopic Measurement

• macroscopic parameter required for complete picture of rupture dynamics

$$\Delta \tau = \tau_1 - \tau_2$$
$$D_c$$

• Radiation efficiency $\eta_R = \frac{E_R}{E_R + E_G} = \frac{2\mu \tilde{e}}{\Delta \tau} \geq \frac{E_R}{E_R + E_G + E_F} = \eta$

-異なる地震間でのエネルギー配分を理解する上で重要

• Static Stress drop $\Delta \tau \begin{cases} \text{well determined} & \text{large} \\ \text{Large uncertainty} & \text{small} \end{cases}$

➡ Few direct estimate of radiation efficiency of small earthquakes

~0.1-2.0MPa(similar to large)	Imanishi et al.[2004]
change with size	Venkataraman et al.[2006]
~1MPa	Prieto et al.[2002]

Conclusions

- ・radiation energy の測定は高感度の広帯域観測網の発達と共に改善
- ・地震サイズにおけるエネルギーとモーメントの比のばらつきから更にsmall earthquakeの観測が必要
- ・様々なサイズにおけるエネルギーの多様性を説明するためには、static stress とrupture velocityをよく決定することが必要。