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# **FINAL TECHNICAL SUMMARY**

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# VII.9 NORESS regional event records - wavefield decomposition schemes

The high-quality NORESS recordings of events at local and regional distances exhibit many complex features the significance of which is difficult to assess by visual inspections of the records. What is needed here is fast and robust analyzing schemes for phase-type identification, and estimates of the associated slowness vector. An added advantage would be if the above information or part of it can be used for time-domain filtering of the original records so as to visually expose major features. The ability to extract significantly more information from local and regional event records is essential for more advanced seismogram analysis like forward and inverse modelling and not at least expert system designs. In this context we have conducted a practical analysis experiment on NORESS records of local and regional events, using different techniques, namely, f-k, semblance and the novel 3-comp. analysis technique described in subsection VII.8.

### f-k analysis

Our interest here is to have a computationally fast, sliding window approach, and the necessary details here are as follows: Consider an array of N-sensors whose locations are  $r_j$ ; j=l,N. For a prespecified time window of the records, the respective Fourier transforms are  $C_j(\omega)$ . The corresponding frequency-wavenumber (f-k) spectrum is defined as

$$P(\omega, \overline{k}) = \sum_{j=1}^{N} \sum_{l=1}^{N} S_{jl}(\omega) \exp(i\overline{k}(\overline{r}_j - \overline{r}_l))$$
(1)

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where  $S_{j1}$  is the cross-spectrum between the j-th and l-th instruments. Sinc  $S_{j1}(\omega) = C_j(\omega) \cdot C_1(\omega)$ , eq. (1) may be rewritten as

$$P(\omega, \bar{k}) = \sum_{j=1}^{N} \sum_{l=1}^{N} C_{j}(\omega) C_{l}^{*}(\omega) \exp(\bar{k} \cdot \bar{r}_{j}) \exp(\bar{k} \cdot \bar{r}_{l})$$
$$= \sum_{j=1}^{N} C_{j}(\omega) \exp(\bar{k} \cdot \bar{r}_{j}) \cdot \sum_{l=1}^{N} C_{l}^{*}(\omega) \cdot [\exp(\bar{k} \cdot \bar{r}_{l})]$$
$$= \left| \sum_{j=1}^{N} C_{j}(\omega) \exp(\bar{k} \cdot \bar{r}_{j}) \right|^{2}$$

which only involves a single summation. This technique for  $P(\omega,k)$ -estimation was first proposed by Flinn and Smart (1971). Additional speed-up in programming is obtained by using properties of the exponential function to eliminate indexing during power component summation and by using the "sum of angles" formula for sine and cosine terms when estimating the Fourier spectrum  $C_j(\omega)$ . Frequency domain smoothing was performed by a Hanning operation, i.e., replacing  $C_j(\omega)$  by

$$\frac{1}{4} C_{j}(\omega_{1}) + \frac{1}{2} C_{j}(\omega) + \frac{1}{4} C_{j}(\omega_{2})$$

 $\omega_1$ ,  $\omega_2$  being  $\omega \pm .5$  Hz) during the initial spectrum estimation.

<u>Comments:</u> f-k analysis, including its ML variants, is generally not rated a robust analyzing technique for several reasons. In ML estimation the signal is presumed non-stochastic, which is not necessarily the case in shorter time windows, while for conventional f-k relatively long time windows are needed (T > 1.6 sec) to ensure a good Fourier spectrum estimate. Perhaps the most intriguing aspect of f-k analysis is that in most applications, the slowness estimate extracted is tied to peak power in the f-k space. Under adverse conditions with interfering wavelets, peak power is not always associated with the "primary" phase and thus wild slowness estimates may ensure. Let us add that under more normal conditions, conventional f-k analysis represents in many respects a convenient tool for seismogram decomposition.

#### Semblance

So-called semblance analysis is in many respects similar to VESPAGRAM analysis, and as such is of potential interest in processing of regional NORESS records. The semblance parameter  $S_t$ , essentially the normalized beam power over a given window 2 $\Delta$ T and for a given slowness, is defined as:

$$s_{t} = \frac{\sum_{p=t-\Delta T}^{t+\Delta T} {\binom{N}{\sum_{i=1} x(p)_{i}}}^{2}}{\sum_{p=t-\Delta T}^{t+\Delta T} {\binom{N}{\sum_{i=1} x(p)_{i}}}^{2}}$$

(3)

The  $S_t$  parameter is a simple signal coherency measure which appears to provide reasonable phase velocity estimates even for complex local and regional event records. Besides its calculational simplicity, an added advantage is that the semblance technique works well even for short time windows of the order of .5 sec. In practical use the looping over the P and S crustal velocity window, say 3-10 kms<sup>-1</sup> for a given azimuth and signal window width. We may also loop over azimuth for obtaining a more refined velocity-azimuth estimate for dominant phases in the record.

#### 3-comp. signal analysis

The theoretical basis for this technique is described in subsection VII.8, so here we will only comment on the practical usage of this technique. The output from the 3-comp. analysis (single site) is probability of P, S-, Rayleigh and Love-waves in the records as a function of time and azimuth. Since this technique embodies the estimation of the principal axis of the particle motion ellipsoid, it is easy to estimate also the apparent angle of incidence for an incoming phase. This parameter can in turn be converted to apparent velocity and henceforth epicentral distance via standard travel time tables. The error in the corresponding azimuth and velocity estimates are of the order of  $\pm$  15 deg and  $\pm$  3 kms<sup>-1</sup>. Important, most of the observed deviations are deterministic, that is, due to structural effects and thus to a large extent can be removed by appropriate corrections in the same way as done for arrays.

The advantages with the novel 3-comp. analysis is that it provides an efficient means for decomposition of even complex wavetrains, can operate on short time windows of the order of 0.5-1.0 sec and provides good estimates of the slowness vector. A drawback is easy triggering on noise wavelets which we consider removable by appropriate filtering schemes.

#### Practical examples:

The relative merits of the 3 analysis methods discussed above have been tested on real data and detailed results for a presumed explosion near Leningrad (Date: 29 Jan 85; OT: 11.59.47; Lat. & Long.: 59.3N, 28.1E) are presented below in Figs. VII.9.1-6 and Tables VII.9.1-3.

All the figures have the same time scale and thus are easily comparable. The main features are summarized in the figure captions.

In Tables VII.9.1-3 the outputs from f-k, semblance and 3-comp. analysis are presented in detail. All three methods give reasonable velocity and azimuth estimates of the first part of the Pwave train (centered around t = 126 sec), although the semblance results by far appear to be the most robust ones. Interestingly, the single 3-comp. station analysis results contain all principal phase information features as found in the semblance and f-k results plus some more, most of which is termed coda signature of the event in question. Also, the 3-comp. analysis results are rather stable when based on beam traces formed from the 4 NORESS stations in question. For the shear wave section we have not run the Love and Rayleigh models of our 3-comp. analysis package.

<u>Comments</u>: The results presented are rather self-evident, so we will only remark that the advantage of f-k is scanning of the whole "space", but that in more extreme cases the associated (peak power) slowness estimate could be very wrong. Semblance is robust and provides adequate slowness estimates, but for easy use in an automated mode require <u>a priori</u> information on azimuth. Furthermore, semblance function values are convenient for generating weighting filters in the same way as used in 3-comp. analysis (Fig. VII.9.5). Finally, the 3-comp. results do not compare unfavorably with those obtained from f-k and semblance analysis using <u>whole</u> array recordings. It also seems to work well for signals with poor SNR as demonstrated elsewhere.

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#### References

Flinn, E.S. & E. Smart (1971): Fast frequency-wavenumber analysis and Fisher signal detection in real-time infrasonic array data processing, Geophys. J.R. Astr. Soc., 26, 279-284. 3.21

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120.00	PONCK	ALIM 3 7 1	V 200	PUDEP	A 4 1 M	V & L U	PUNER	AZIM	
12000	27.2		C + L 2	410.40 07-1	0+15	0.17	42.0	240+95	41.20
120.00	30.1	03.13	10.40	3/ • 1	56+UI	11.27	57+1	263.16	19.30
	20.1	120.47	10+19	37.2	103.57	10.29	41.0	292.30	26.43
121-50	30.1	225.12	4.30	31.9	225.73	4.41	44.3	188.13	13.75
122.01	31+2	228.95	11-82	39.5	222.80	13-21	42+7	232.59	22.71
122+51	.34+1	241+32	19.06	32.3	1.74	14.72	41+3	131.13	4.63
123.00	34=0	250.18	11.06	36.4	259.99	9.38	37.9	129.45	4.75
123.50	30.2	78.59	19.06	J3•7	120.96	27.78	38.5	234.46	18.83
124.00	39.6	147.53	37 . 27	39+3	201.04	34•89	43.9	225.00	19.09
124.5)	36.0	245.73	3.69	36.2	133.51	4 • 46	53.2	83.05	11.77
125.00	37+2	265.26	14.21	37.2	102.99	12.14	50.4	78.69	10.59
125+50	32+3	299.05	9.44	33.3	110.10	11.13	55.8	80.75	11.16
126+00	51.9	83.31	11.66	51.0	77.62	11.58	57.0	76:.33	12.76
126.50	56.3	83.60	10.73	55.7	81.16	10.67	59.6	78.69	10.59
127.00	56.3	80.75	11.16	56 • 2	83+37	11+23	56.2	76.20	10.49
127.50	7 • 1 5	77.01	12.14	53.4	79.82	12.27	55-2	74.25	11.99
123.00	51.5	75.65	10.95	51.2	75.65	10.95	52.5	69.30	10.10
123.57	41.9	292.56	6.70	42•2	291.64	7+17	44.9	294.59	7.49
124.00	43.0	231.01	6.00	42.0	231.88	5.08	50.0	99.16	15.48
129.50	42.0	90.78	6.66	43.1	90•78	6.66	48•2	124-88	12.08
130.00	42.0	162.76	16.01	43.6	145.62	21.11	49.0	156.25	17.79
130.50	46.2	83.66	10.73	45.5	83.37	11.23	48.4	56.98	8.82
131.00	44+8	107.78	8.73	44•9	109.13	9.37	47.2	123.16	5.42
131.50	43.i	88.45	13.13	43.7	88+45	13.13	44 - 2	74.36	18.72
132.00	44.5	81.87	13.75	43.4	79.29	12.91	47.5	96.34	17.89
132.50	42•1	125.54	18.83	43.9	119-48	18+40	46.9	86.63	28.54
133.09	43.8	84 • 17	9.87	44.3	86-19	10.78	51+5	78.69	10.59
133.50	41.0	83.85	7.43	41.4	86.99	8.51	47.0	76.70	8.60
134.00	40.0	81.53	10.23	38.5	76.83	10.07	45.5	80.36	9.04
134.50	45.3	79.16	10.16	45.7	79.16	10.16	49.4	84.99	8.49
135.00	41.7	78.18	11.06	41.9	71.57	11.82	43.9	330.52	18.40
135.50	41.8	86.99	9.51	41.1	84.99	8.49	44.3	85.86	7.03
136.00	42.9	102.77	6 32	43-1	104.89	5.95	47.2	168.69	95.31
136.50	43.1	50.44	16.29	43.1	47.39	14.31	45.5	141.71	20.08
137.00	38.6	92.17	6.15	39.0	135.00	11.09	45.7	90.88	7.48
137.50	43.2	107.78	3.73	43.3	111.19	9.25	45.8	109.06	8.35
138.00	44.6	71.57	17.08	45.3	77.28	15.29	50.7	98.84	10.67
130.57	43.9	105.46	9.97	44.3	109-23	10.67	45-0	89.92	9,17
139.40	39.7	120.90	27.78	41.3	130.91	24.48	44.2	103-67	12.70
139.50	40.7	118.50	12.20	19-0	137.39	14.31	40.6	155.92	9.44
140-00	39.0	94.64	13.09	38.5	107.45	13.25	48.4	135.00	69.73
140.50	37.3	92.54	7.47	39.3	240.95	47.20	39.5	42.40	5.20
141.00	41.4	100.98	7.12	41.1	103.47	0.66	43.7	79.69	7.33
141.50	41.4	132.92	6.24	41.3	128.95	5.18	43.2	117.47	17.25
142•U0	38.0	123.36	5.11	38.5	125.61	4.99	47.1	105.431	53.69
142.50	40.5	304.00	9.37	39.7	261.87	68.73	46.4	84.81	8.80
143.00	4 3	135.00	10.41	47.7	133.32	10-10	45.0	113.55	11.42
143.53	4Ú•1	72.05	6.51	38.9	71.10	6.30	42.5	71.571	53.69
144.00	42.1	258.02	14.41	42.5	253-81	15.06	43.4	274-18	11.9/
144.50	43.7	102.72	15.29	44.3	102.72	15.29	44.5	120.38	14.40
145.00	42.8	55.30	30.74	42.5	346.61	22.51	41.2	306.57	12.59
145.50	41.4	152.35	20.50	41.4	138-18	19.06	47.1	115.56	19.06
146.00	4123	107-05	6.20	41-1	107-05	6.20	45.7	164-74	14.21
146.50	39.9	104-24	7.03	39.3	107-56	5.87	40.3	246-16	10.34
147.00	39.3	59.34	8.54	40.7	59.04	9.26	40.1	262.48	9.09
147.50	39.0	263.31	11.68	39-6	266-19	10.78	41-4	106-05	6.40
148=00	40.5	207-35	14.29	41.7	18-42	13.13	43-0	220-44	9.02
148-50	38-8	15-23	5,21	30 0	16-23	5.91	48.0	109.00	7,51
149-00	34-3	249-43	10.51	40.4	246-45	11.42	45.5	69.78	24.0U
149-50	39.2	227-96	5.3	40-3	225.99	5.42	43-5	67.90	11.13
150.00	40.5	105.57	7.57	45.7	108.43	7.32	45.7	108-43	7.32
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Table VII.9.1a Output of "sliding" window f-k analysis for signal "center" frequency  $f_0$ =3.2 Hz and whole NORESS array except A-ring. Three different window lengths are used, namely: 1.0, 1.5 and 2.0 sec. Other values of  $f_0$  gave less consistent results vis-à-vis "true" velocity and azimuth at 8.38 kms<sup>-1</sup> and 92.60 deg. A comparison with semblance results in Table VII.9.2 clearly implies why semblance is termed a robust analysis technique re f-k.

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## FK-ANALYSIS WITH SLIDING TIMEWINDOW

DATA FILE	: 1	IRS 85 02 9	115940	02					
ANALYSEA	EREDUEN			20					
		· ·	• د	20					
WINDOWS :		1.50			2.00			2.50	
TIME	PCWER	AZIM	Velu	PUWER	AZIM	VELO	POWER	AZIM	VELO
210.00	38+1	97+34	3.04	40.6	0•91	3.86	42.0	3.24	4.58
210+50	2/+/	14+30	9.36	41+2	131.13	2.32	45.0	55.62	10.56
211.53	41.0	101.82	5 63	43.0	111+5/	5.26	47.7	107.45	6.62
212.00	36.7	311.70	3.30	40.9	79-51	2+12	41+4	112 01	2∙51 6 70
212.50	40.1	87.71	9.71		1-1-5 -02	-4-89	49-5	112.99	4.97
213.00	38.6	87.83	8.99	45.0	96.04	9.65	45.9	109.54	7.39
213.5)	37. 1	23.22	12.00	45.0	102.99	6.07	43.0	105.20	7.10
214.05	42.1	112.39	4.97	42•3	337.83	8.33	42.9	336.25	3 <b>.</b> 90
214.50	39•1	130.43	6.85	41.7	137-60	7.80	43.0	137.50	7.80
215.50	37.6	10/+45	- 5.62 ∠ € 2	43.7	114.15	7.55	44.0	234.95	2.97
215.00	30.0	230.04	4.52	42+0	113+75	8.90	47.7	95.34	3.°2
216.50	41.0	135.00	10.11	41.9	91.440	2.74	42+4	113 20	1.43
217.00	40.2	94.84	4.10	48.3	106+11	5.19	51.3	109.39	4400 4.86
217.50	43.7	91.98	3.37	49.0	108.43	76.34	50.4	127.96	3.79
218.00	39.9	306.25	13.06	44.9	196.56	6.30	46.3	250.10	3.20
218 • 50	44.1	112.89	4.97	46.2	93.37	14.27	47.2	90.83	3.52
219.00	40.3	121.91	3.89	45.+8	117.90	4.21	49.9	124.56	4.45
219.5.)	42.2	125.33	2.87	49-8	<sup>°</sup> 95.81	5.91	54+1	121-29	4.07
220.00	43.7	111+97	3.75	45+6	128.48	4.89	52.5	125.12	5.31
220.59	40.7	00.079	12.11	48.5 60.0	121-8/	5.58	49.9	3.52	3.07
221.50	50.5	121.17	1.04	2008 50 6	53+66	5.31	50.6	15.16	1.52
222.00	40.9	122.47	6.21	52.9	97.82	4.72	52.3	120.53	4 . 1 4
222.57	49.9	74.54	4.96	53.7	77.01	6.07	53.9	112.01	4.79
223.02	48.5	343.18	5.41	47.0	343.44	6.30	50.8	127.23	2.50
223.50	50.4	77.62	5.79	53.0	57.48	5.47	53.4	71.57	5.12
224•J0	40.2	111.57	5.26	47.8	120.96	41.67	51+2	343.98	3.10
224.00	44.5	50.44	8.15	45.0	40.24	4.76	51.0	88.73	5.40
225.00	47.3	132.14	2.86	50.1	96+63	5•61	53.0	100.18	6.13
225.50	41+2	100.01	4.69	50.6	68.81	4+62	52+3	93.37	4.75
226.50	43.5	187.33	2.50	40.1 51 5	126.51	2+54	49.9	128.75	. Z•59
227.09	47.9	94.64	6-55	50.6	51.35	4.07	つつ e U ちつ - A	15.24	4.4.2
227.50	42.0	65.92	4.72	45.2	259.29	3.00	52.5	267-88	3.00
228.00	43.7	64.75	4.15	52-3	73.39	4.09	53.4	71.57	4.04
228 • 50	48.0	07.11	4.77	46.9	51.99	4.56	40.4	152.10	12.63
22.9+00	42.7	269.29	3.00	47.5	189.32	3.58	49.5	189.81	3.33
229.50	40.8	95.55	3.96	50.5	72.91	4.11	51.8	68.90	17.45
230.00	44.7	169.99	14.08	43.2	165.47	8.71	47.2	118.01	4.56
230+50	40+6	12.98	4 • 1 4	4/•4	76.83	5.03	53.7	93.37	4.76
231.50	41.0	123+41	4.52	45.3	97.82	4 • 12	40.	340.00	3.31
<32.00	44.3	91.17	4.96	44+9 51.9	99+09 98,73	5.60	52.5	90.03	∩•01. ∧ 62
232.50	48.5	100.34	5.08	49.8	*118.20	3.10	52.6	117.53	4.00 3.04
233.00	44.2	101.31	5.30	51.5	98.84	5.34	48.5	209.65	3.25
233.50	46.5	98.84	5.34	44.7	8 • 13	34+37	47.5	116.13	3.70
234+00	47.3	115.97	5.60	46.7	279.90	3.80	54.6	91.12	4.75
234.57	49.5	91.47	5.23	47.2	258.18	5.53	56.0	93.37	4.70
235.00	40.0	34.81	7.33	54.7	93.99	5.64	57.1	107.59	5.65
235+20	40+9 70 0	ວ5•88 ວ1 ກາ	4.41	49.7	117.35	7.44	51.1	118.50	5.10
236-00	47•0 53.0	91+22	2.11	56.5	114+68	5.97	50.6	120.53	5.37
237.00	44-6	71+14	7.22	70•5 52 4	107 70	4+12	57+4 c1	101.73	4.49
237+50	46.1	146.04	4.11	48-6	144204	4073	2000 53.0	144.07	4.51
238.00	40.7	121.58	4.40	48.0	216.12	5.31	-3-2 50-2	28.74	0.00 6.87
238-50	51.4	107.41	4.88	50.5	96.07	5.14	50.2 50.3	329.47	5.37
<b>23 9, U</b> D	40.2	77.15	4.16	50.2	326.77	7.01	50.2	326-77	7.01
239.50	50.8	91 • 17	4.96	50.8	71+17	4.96	50.8	91.17	4.90
240.0)	42.4	28.50	6 <b>.</b> 10	45.4	28.50	5.10	45.4	28.50	5.10

Table VII.9.1b Output of "sliding" window f-k analysis for shear wave section, caption otherwise as for a).

	FILTER	:	3			
	AZ 1MUTH	: 90	•00			
WINDOW :	0.	50	1.	.00	1.	50
	SEMBL	VELO	SEMBL	VELU	SEMBL	VELO
120+00	0.07	13.00	0.07	13.75	0.09	13.75
120.50	0.10	12.27	0.13	12 - 75	0.12	12.17
121.50	0.10	10.50	0.08	12.00	0.10	12+22
122.00	0.13	6.00	0.10	6.25	0.08	5.25
122.50	0.07	12.75	0.07	7.00	0.04	5.50
123.00	0.07	7.00	0.09	13.75	0.11	12.75
123.50	0.19	13.75	0.12	13.75	0.10	6.75
124.00	0.17	6.75	0.11	6.75	0.10	13.75
124.50	0.09	11.00	J-12	6.75	0.12	6.75
125.00	0.15	<b>6.0</b> 0	0.19	8.75	0.16	8.75
125-50	-02-8	8.75	0.23	9.25	0.39	9.25
126.00	J•49	11.00	0•71	7.25	0.75	9.25
126.50	0.82	9.25	0 • 89	9.25	0.79	9.25
127.00	0.82	9.25	3.79	9.25	0.79	9.25
127.50	0.16	9.75	0.75	9.75	0.12	9.25
128.00	0.55	10.75	0.02	10.00	0.64	10.00
128.50	0.50	9.25	0.47	9.25	0.48	10.15
127.00	0.30	13.00	0.26	7 50	0.20	9.75
127.00	0.55	4 50	0.24	7.50	0.29	8.75
130.50	0.47	10.75	0.34	10.75	0.34	ы <b>.</b> 75
131.00	0.43	8.00	0.55	8.75	0.39	8.75
1 31 . 50	0.31	8.50	0.39	8.50	0.40	8.75
132.00	0.44	8.75	0.34	8.75	0.31	8.75
1 32 . 50	0.12	13.25	0.25	11.00	0.27	11.00
133.00	9.22	11.00	J•23	9.75	0.19	8.75
133.50	0.29	7.50	<b>U-26</b>	8.75	0.24	8-25
134.30	0.28	7.25	U.24	7.25	0.30	9.75
134.50	0.44	13.00	0.51	9.75	0.45	9.75
135.00	0.63	9.25	U-55	9.25	0.47	9.25
135.50	0.18	7.50	0.31	8.00	0.40	9.25
136.00	0.30	7.00	0.24	7.00	0,21	7.00
136.50	0.14	7.00	0.15	7.00	0.16	7.00
137.00	0.10	9.75	0.10	1.50	0.14	8 • 57)
137+20	0.28	8.50	0 - 25	7 50	0.10	0 • 1 2 7 5 0
129 50	0 20	7.50	0.20	7.50	0.20	7.50
139.00	0.34	8-DO	0.32	9.00	0.29	8-00
139.50	0.25	7.25	0.27	3.25	0.30	3.25
140.00	0.34	8.25	ú.28	8.00	0.25	8.25
140.50	0.19	8.75	0.25	8.00	0.27	8.00
141.00	0.36	7.00	6.26	7.00	0.19	6.50
141.50	0.13	6.50	0+12	6.50	0.14	5.50
142.00	0.09	13.75	0.08	13.75	0.10	8.00
142.50	0.1a	12.75	0.15	12.75	0.11	8.00
143.00,	0.18	8.75	0.14	7.25	0.17	7.25
143.50	0.22	7+25	0-17	7.25	0.18	7.25
144.00	0.12	6.00	0.25	9.15	0.22	9.25
144.50	0.34	12.00	0.33	12+25	0.30	12.25
145.50	0.13	12.27	0.30	12.25	0.22	12.20
146-00	0+L3 N_20	8-00	0.11	8_00	0.10	8-00
146-50	0-05	6.25	0.13	8_00	0-16	9.25
147.00	0.29	9.25	0.21	9.25	0.20	8.75
147.50	0.32	8.75	0.28	8.00	0.27	9.00
148.00	0.24	8.50	0.25	9.00	0.23	9.00
148.50	0.09	6.25	0.11	9.00	0.14	9.00
149.00	0.05	9.00	0.04	6.25	0.07	6.25
149.53	0.14	7.00	0.20	8.00	0.24	8.00
150.00	2.40	8+00	<b>U</b> •43	8.00	0.37	00•b

Table VII.9.2a Output of "sliding" window semblance analysis with azimuth fixed at 90 deg, and traces 3.0-5.0 Hz bandpass filtered. Windows of lengths 0.5, 1.0 and 1.5 have been used. Semblance values less than 0.3 not considered significant. Finally, fixing azimuths at 80 and 100 deg did not profoundly change the semblance results displayed here.

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SEMBLANCE CUHERENCY ANALYSIS OF NORESS SPZ DATA. DATA FILE :NR \$95029 11594002 CHANNELS NOT USED : P3 04 35 A1 A2 A3 B1 B2

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		FILTER :		2				
	Thus a second	A7 IMUTH :	ن 9	•00				
М		1-0		1.5	50 	2.0	0	
	210.00	0.35	7.50	0.32	VELU 7.SO	SEMBL	VELU 7 SO	
	210.50	0.25	7.50	J. 31	7.50	0.28	7.50	
	211.00	0.20	7.25	0.19	7.50	0.18	7.50	
	211.50	0.11	7.50	C • 12	3.50	0.15	725	
	212.00	0.20	4+00	6.17	4.00	0.10	3.75	
	212.50	0.24	4.00	0.19	4.00	0.16	4.00	
	213.00	0.15	7.00	0.16	7.25	0.18	4.25	
	213.50	0.19	5.50	0.15	5.50	0.15	5.25	
	214.00	0.15	5.30		5.50	0.17	5.50	
	215.06	0.25	5.25	0.13	2.02	0.19	0+20	
	215.50	0.25	6.75	0.25	5.75	0.23	6.75	
	216.00	0.20	6.75	0.23	6.75	0.19	6.75	
	216.50	0.23	4-25	U•21	4.25	0.20	4.25	
	217.00	0.25	4-25	0.33	4.25	0.29	4.25	
	217.50	0.33	4.25	<b>0.30</b>	4.25	0.24	4.25	
	218.00	0.19	4.00	0•20	4•0Ú	0.22	5.00	
	218.50	0.20	6• UQ	0.20	5.00	0.20	5.00	
	219.00	0.10	5.00	6.21	5.00	0.19	7.00	
	219.00	0.18	4.00	0.22	5.25	0.19	5.00	
	220.50	0.15	4.25	0.15	6.00	0.17	1.20	
	221.00	0.22	5.75	0.18	5.75	0.15	5.75	
	221.50	0.17	5.75	0.16	5.75	0.10	5.75	
	222.00	0.13	5.75	0.15	5.50	0.17	4.75	
	222.50	0.19	4.00	0.14	3.75	0.15	4.00	
	223.00	0.21	4.00	0+24	4.25	0.27	4.25	
	223.50	0.33	4.25	0.31	4.25	0.29	4.50	
	224.00	0.35	4.50	0.35	4.50	0.30	4.50	
	224.50	12.0	5.00	<b>0 - 27</b>	4.50	0.27	4.50	
	225.00	0.15	3.00	0.17	3∎00 / ⊃/	0.22	4.50	
	226-00	0.37	4, 20 5,00	0.13	4.425	0+21	4+25	
	226.50	0.30	4.25	0.34	9020 5200	0.31	4•42 5-60	
	227.00	0.29	5.00	0.29	5.00	0.26	5.00	
	227.50	0.20	5-25	U.21	5.50	0.20	5.00	
	228.00	0.15	3.00	Ú•13	3.25	0.14	5.25	
	228.50	0.17	3.50	0.18	3.50	0.18	3.50	
	229.00	0.22	3.50	0.21	3.50	0.23	3.75	
	229.50	0.29	3.75	0.26	3.75	0.23	3.75	
	230.00	0.25	4.00	0.21	3.75	0.20	3.75	
	230.50	0.07	3.30	0.17	3.15	0.17	3.65	
	231.50	0.11	7.60	0.07	7 50	0.08	1.50	
	232.00	0.19	4.50	G. 22	4.50	0.20	4.50	
	232.50	0.30	4.50	0.24	4.50	0.20		
	233.00	0.23	4.50	0.30	4.50	0.3.	4.50	
	233.50	0.34	4.25	0.25	4.25	0.33	4.50	
	234.00	0.41	4.25	<b>∂</b> + 5	4.25	0.43	4.75	
	234.50	0.4d	4•75	0.44	4.75	0.46	4.75	
	235.00	0.51	4• 7°	Ŭ• 47	4.75	0.44	4.75	
	235.50	0.41	4.75	<b>U-5</b> 0	4.75	0.52	4.75	
	235.00	0.54	4 • 75	J - 55	4.50	0.53	4.50	
	237.00	0.50	4 • <b>5</b> 0 7 • • •	0.51	4.600 ん ちい	0.44	4.50	
	237.50	0.11	7.00	0.30	4+•7U ⊂ 36	0.38	4+00 4 #0	
	238.00	0.07	3.00	0.14	4.50	0.15	4.50	
	238.50	0.22	4.00	ŭ.21	4.25	0.19	4.25	
	239.00	0.34	4.25	0.29	4.25	0.20	4.50	
	239.50	0.33	4.50	0.35	4.50	0.35	4+50	
	247.00	0.38	4.50	0.30	4 <b>.</b> ĩù	0.06	3.00	

Table VII.9.2b Output of "sliding" window semblance analysis for shear wave section. Caption otherwise as for a).

TIME PROBABILITY AZIMUTH VELOCITY 120.00 0.28 120.50 0.01 121.00 0.00 121.50 U•58 0.00 10+473 122.00 0.98 14.00 8.399 122.57 6.000 Ú.34 0.00 123.00 0.45 164.00 **ö.00**0 123.53 0.00 124.00 0..21 124.50 0.79 24.00 8+281 125.00 0.92 10.00 8.032 125.50 6.20 126+00 62.00 10.501 0.62 126.50 0.57 86.00 10.994 12.190 127.00 0.79 90.00 14+425 98.00 127.50 1.00 128.00 U•74 94.00 15.192 128.50 0+09 36.00 19.155 129.00 0.90 44.00 129.50 0.56 17.023 130.00 0.77 74.00 9.402 62.00 11.351 130.50 0.87 131.00 0.75 76.00 28.976 131.50 **U-5**5 172.00 100.000 0.02 132.00 132.50 Ú•Ú4 133.00 0.02 110.00 6.000 6.000 133.50 **∂**∎52 66.00 70.00 6.151 134.00 U.95 0.97 158.00 11.394 134.50 135.00 ü•41 132.09 10.515 135-50 0.09 136.00 0.00 136+50 0.00 137.00 0.05 137.50 0.05 138.00 0.00 138.50 0.00 139.00 0.56 98.00 20.071 7.057 139.50 0.51 122.00 0.000 140.00 0.33 114.00 0.000 140.50 U.72 112.00 6.72 142.00 6.815 141.00 141.50 0.49 74:00 8.361 142.00 0.57 118.00 7.368 142.50 0.18 . 143.00 92.00 7.063 **0.6**8 143.50 0.84 164.00 18-327 152.00 144.00 6.71 6.573 92.00 14.904 144.50 U.71 145.00 0.18 145.50 0.47 180.00 9.164 146.00 0.82 38.00 6.620 146.50 Ú.15 147.00 Ü∙U7 147.50 0.08 30.00-10.593 148.00 0.75 110.00 6.162 148.50 0.47 52.00 8-255 0.03 14+01 6.067 149.00 149.50 J+79 194.00 11.011 118.00 6.948 150.00 0:47

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PALATING OF APPATUAL PHANE ADDIELTY AND TEDARESS FOR AZIMUTHS OF SAATAON PROBABLETY WITHE SACH TIMEWINDOW

Table VII.9.3a Estimates of apparent P-wave velocity at site A<sub>0</sub> on the basis of the 3-comp. seismogram analysis. Window length 1.0 sec and traces 3.0-5.0 Hz bandpass filtered. For P-wave presences, probabilities less than 30 per cent (0.3), velocity estimates deleted due to lack of significance.

TEMS	PRIJABILITY	AZIMUTH	VELUCITY	SLUMNESS
210.03	U.39	122.00	10.803	10.292
210+50	0.01			
211.00	0.01			
211.50	0.00			
212.00	0.00			
212.50	0.00			
21.3.60	G•00			
213.50	0.50	180.00	10.143	10.962
214.00	0.17			
214.50	0+15			
210+09	0.01			
212+20	0.04			
210.00	0.12	120.00	2	
210.00	0.00	180.00	3.454	32.098
217.00	1.00	180.01	3.613	30.775
210.00	0.04	170 00		
210.00	0.10	120+00	2.111	19.451
210.00	0.13			
219.51	0+03			
220.00	0.12			
220-51	0.42	110.00	7 1 4 4	12 000
221.00	U • <del>1</del> 0 () - 83	116.00	2.404	32.098
221.50	0.00	IIO•O 2	20404	26.032
272.00	8-00			
222:55	T T 75	150.00	4.454	32.000
223.00	1. 12	122.00	2+404	26.070
223.52	ŭ.20	ILLUU5	40 317	220134
224.00	Ú.OR			
274.00	ŭ•Ü1			
225.00	0.00			
225.57	0.02			
226.00	û • 4 P	140.00	3.071	32.292
226.50	0.23			5006272
227.00	0.93	115.03	3.629	10.643
227.50	0.50	92.00	3.656	30.328
220.00	0.78	70.00	3.512	30.784
226.50	U • 7 °	74.00	3.966	23.036
229+00	0.63	26.00	9.527	11.671
229.50	G • 22			
230.00	U • 0 ?			
230+50	0.04			
231.00	Ŭ <b>₊5</b> 5	0 <b>.</b> 00	3.454	32.098
231.50	0.62			
232.00	<b>0</b> ∙Ŭô			
232.50	0.04			
233.00	0.66	26.00	3.464	32.098
233.50	0.66	14.00	3.619	30.726
∠34•ü0	Ú+40	0.00	3.883	29.637
234-50	0 • J2			
235+00	0.14			
235.50	0.00			
230.00	<b>U</b> • ÛÛ			
230.50	0 <b>.</b> 0n			
237.00	<b>J.</b> 00			
237.20	0.05			
230.00	0.84	04.00	3.543	31.333
230.50	0.59	72.09	5.546	20.056
239.00	6.15			
2.19.50	0.26			
243.03	0.56	30.00	3.454	32.098

Table VII.9.3b Estimate of apparent shear wave analysis for shear wave section; caption otherwise as for a).

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#### Figure captions

Fig. VII.9.1: Filtered 3-comp. traces for station AO; the zcomponent is representative for the other NORESS stations. a) P-wave section, filter 3.0-5.0 Hz; b) shear wave section, filter 2.0-4.0 Hz.

Fig. VII.9.2a): P-wave semblance estimates as a function of time and phase velocity for T = 1.0 sec.; azimuth  $90^{\circ}$ . b) Same as a) except that looping is over azimuth with vel =  $9.0 \text{ kms}^{-1}$ . For details see Table VII.9.2a.

Fig. VII.9.3a): Shear wave semblance estimates as a function of time and phase velocity for T = 1.0 sec; azimuth  $90^{\circ}$ . b) Same as a) except that looping is over azimuth with vel 4.5 kms<sup>-1</sup>. For details see Table VII.9.2b.

Fig. VII.9.4a): 3-component analysis, P-wave probabilities  $(0.9 \equiv 90\%)$  as a function of time and azimuth; window T = 1.0 sec. b) Same as for a) except this time for the shear wave section. For estimates of apparent velocities, see Table VII.9.3.

Fig. VII.9.5a: Probability filtered records; only that part of the seisaogram having probabilities of being P-wave motion within the azimuth sector 90  $\pm$  30° is retained. b) Probability filtered shear wave section.

Fig. VII.9.6a-e): This sequence of figures demonstrates the viability of 3-comp. signal analysis under adverse conditions, i.e., SNR around 1 or less. a) Filtered P-wave section (3.0-5.0 Hz) for the beam formed on the basis of the 4 NORESS 3-comp. stations; b) The probability filtered variant of a); c) Unfiltered beam record; d) The probability filtered variant of c) (the original non-band pass record); e) Band pass filtering of the d)-records, which should be compared to b). Our remark is that this record sequence demonstrates convincingly that the 3-comp. analyzing technique works well for SNR around 1 or even smaller values. It should be added that we were unable to reproduce a counterpart to e) on the basis of a single station 3-comp. record.



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Fig. VII.9.3



Fig. VII.9.4











Fig. VII.9.6 (cont.)



Fig. VII.9.6 (cont.)