

Problemy odwrotne w geofizyce (L6)

Wojciech Dębski

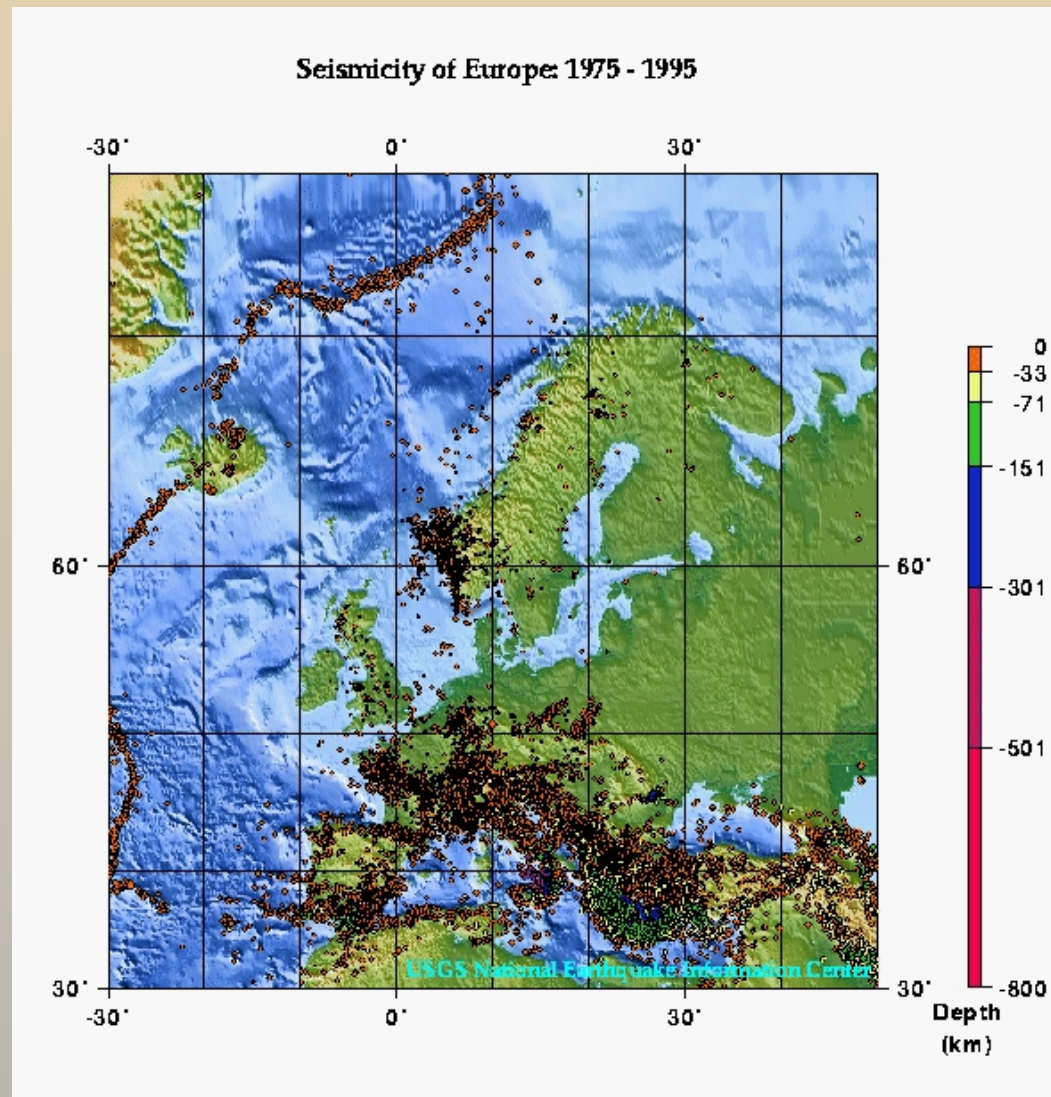
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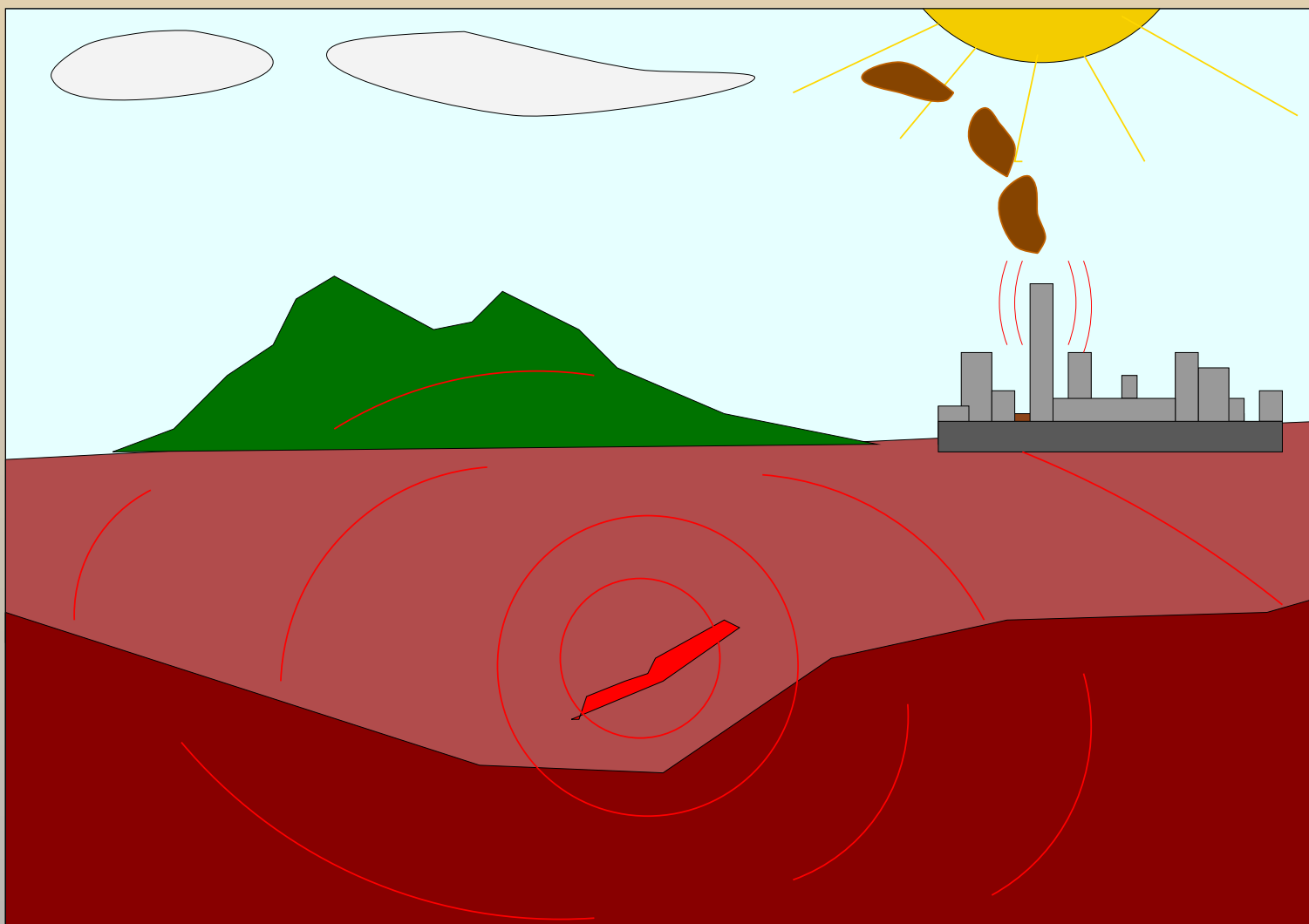
Plan wykładu

- ❖ Lokalizacja wstrząsów sejsmicznych
 - ★ Przedstawienie problemu
 - ★ Podejście optymalizacyjne
 - ★ Podejście Bayesowskie
- ❖ Różne fale - różne dokładności
- ❖ Które dane są istotne
- ❖ Konfiguracji stacji a dokładność

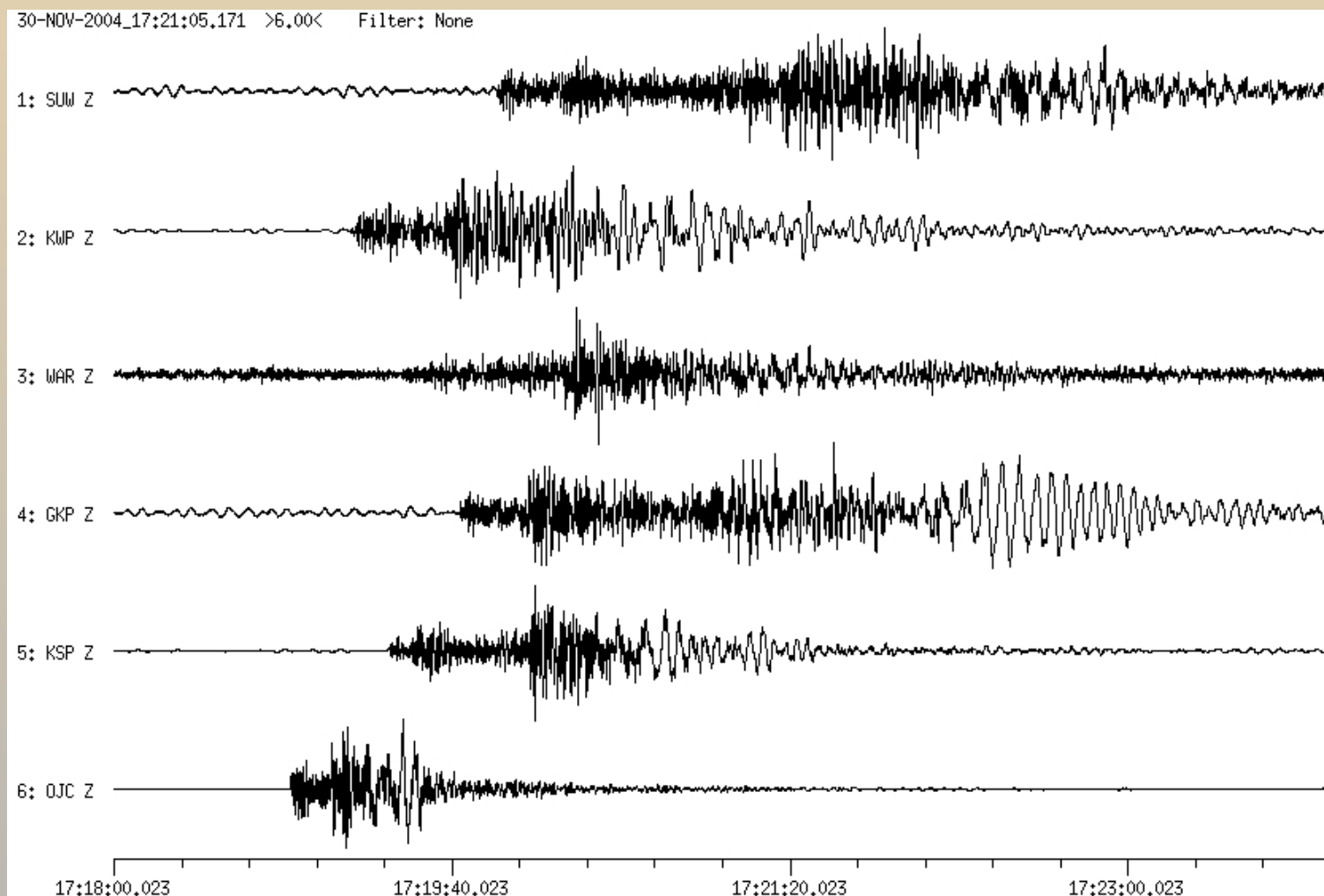
Sejsmiczność świata



Zagadnienie lokalizacji



Źródło informacji



Podstawowe pojęcia

- ❖ **Hypocentrum** - miejsce w Ziemi z kąd wyemitowane zostały fale sejsmiczne
- ❖ **Epicentrum** - punkt na powierzchni ziemi leżący nad hypocentrum
- ❖ **Czas w źródle** - czas kiedy nastąpił wstrząs i wyemitowane zostały fale sejsmiczne

Dane obserwacyjne i parametry

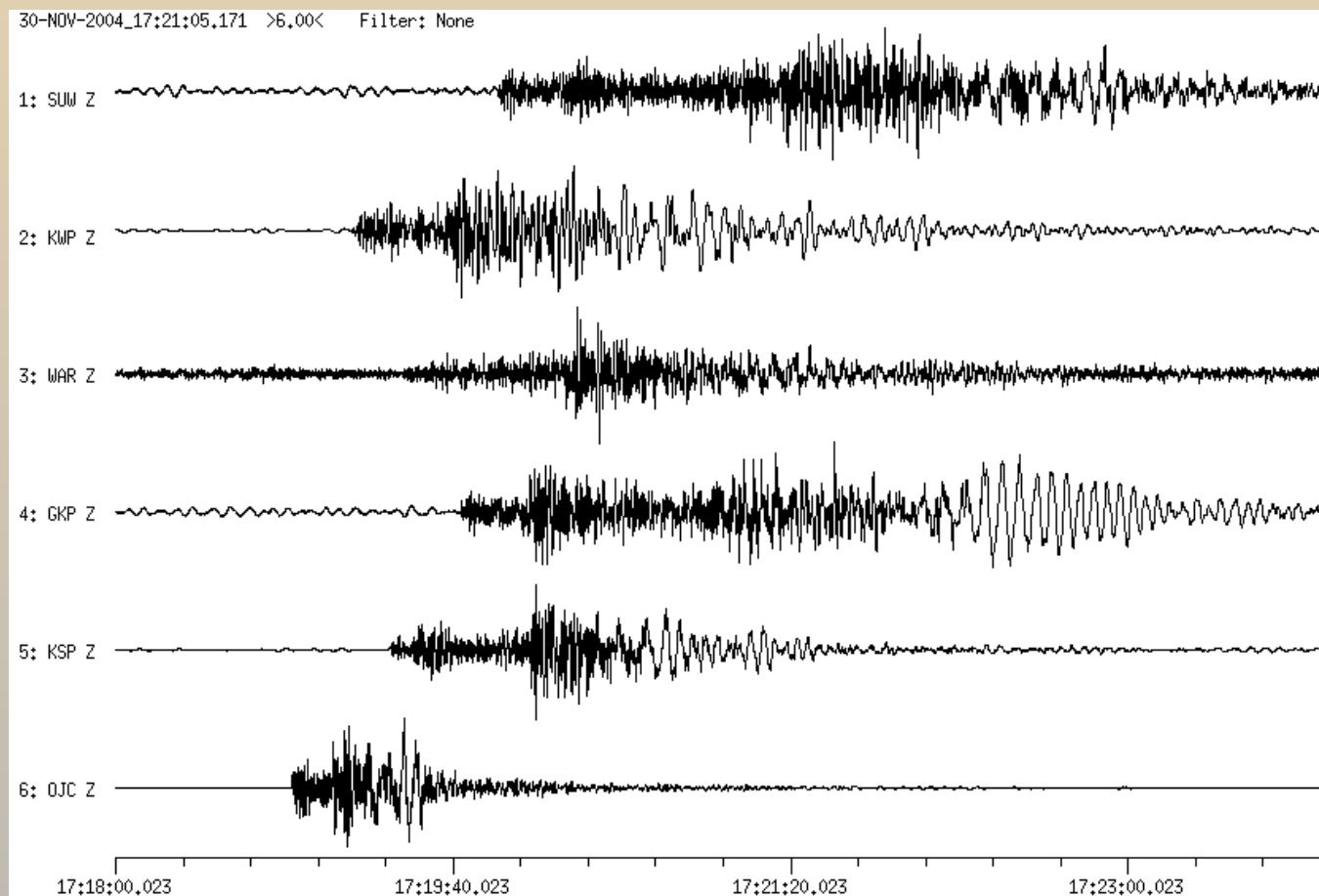
❖ Poszukiwane parametry

$$\mathbf{m} = (\theta, \phi, z, T_o)$$

❖ dane obserwacyjne: czasy rejestracji różnych fal (faz) sejsmicznych przez różne stacje:

$$\mathbf{d} = (t_1, t_2, \dots, t_N)$$

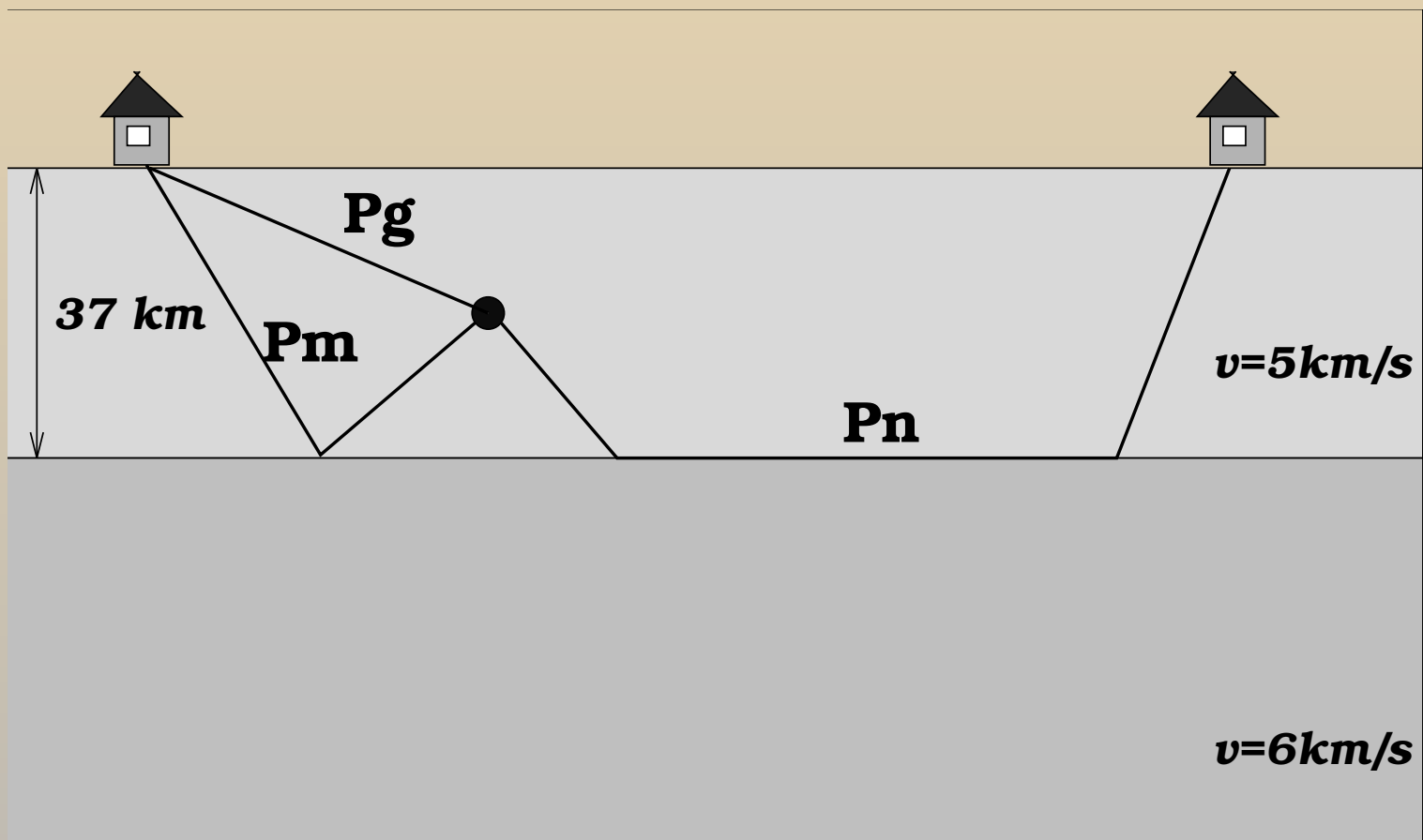
Złożona struktura - różne fale sejsmiczne



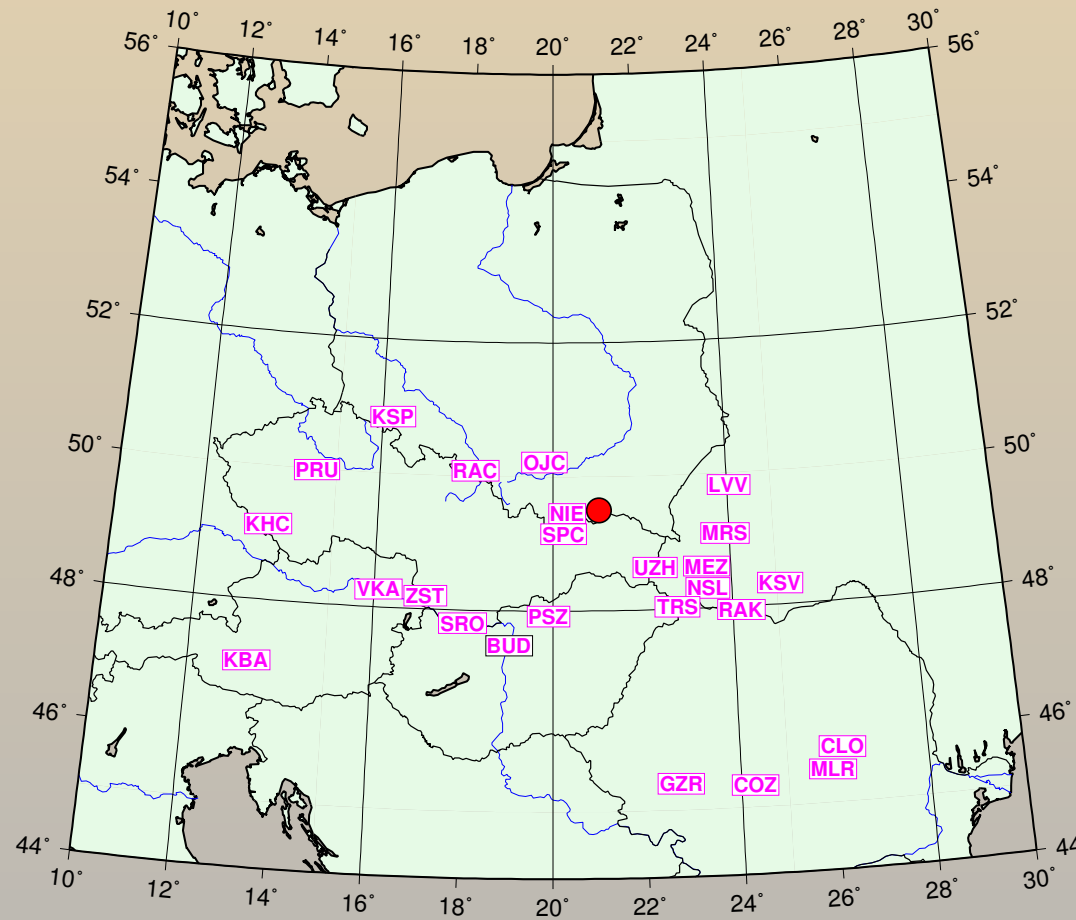
Podstawowy związek

$$t_i^{th} = T_o + \int_{\text{RAY}_{hypo-sta}} \frac{dl}{v}$$

Proste trasowanie promieni: (ang. ray tracing)



Rozkład stacji sejsmicznych



Minimizacja residuów

Residua:

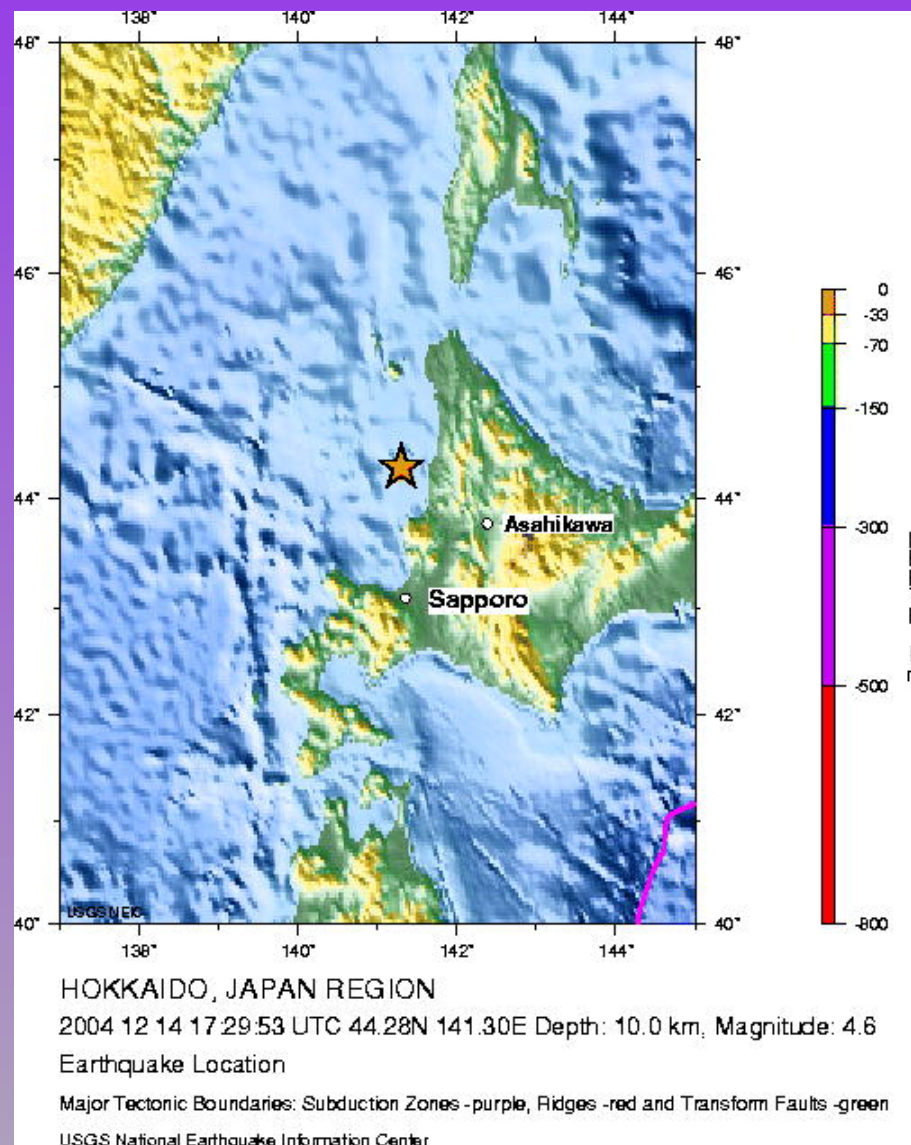
$$r_i = t_i^{obs} - t_i^{th}$$

Szukamy

$$\mathbf{m} = (\theta, \phi, z, T_o)$$

$$||t_i^{obs} - t_i^{th}(\theta, \phi, z, T_o)|| = \min$$

Przykład - mały wstrząs na Hokkaido



Badamy rozkład *a posteriori*

Jeśli nieznana statystyka błędów postulujemy

$$\sigma(\mathbf{m}) = \text{const.} \exp \left(-||t_i^{obs} - t_i^{th}(\mathbf{m})|| \right)$$

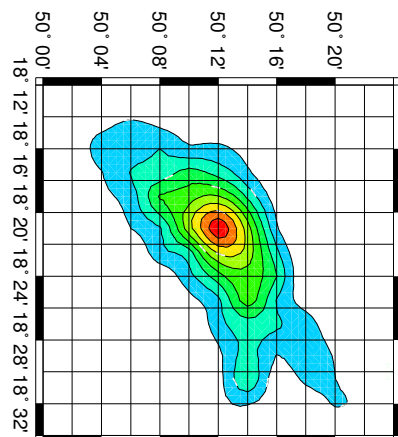
wtedy rozkłady brzegowe np.

$$\sigma_T(T) = \int \sigma(\mathbf{m}) d\theta d\phi dz$$

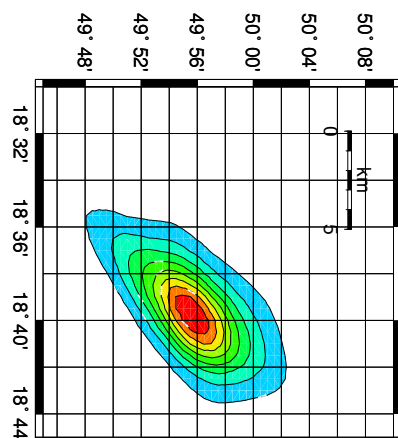
$$\sigma(\theta, \phi) = \int \sigma(\mathbf{m}) dT dz$$

Przykład: wstrząsy z kopalni Rudna

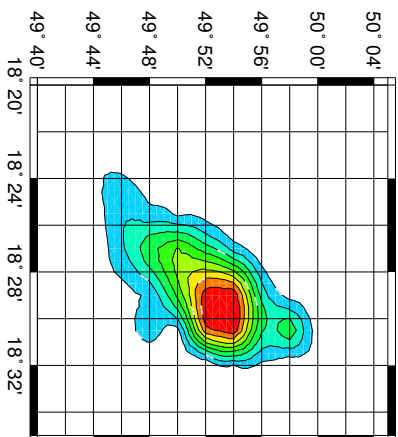
Aug.03,1995



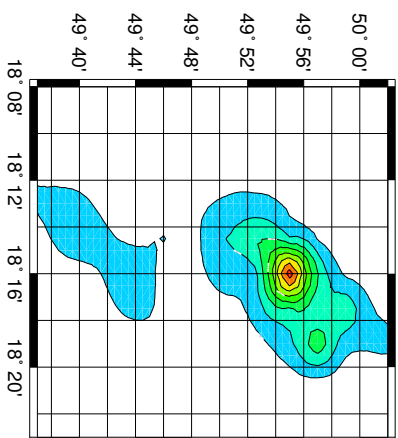
Nov.11,1995



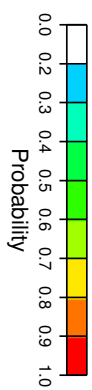
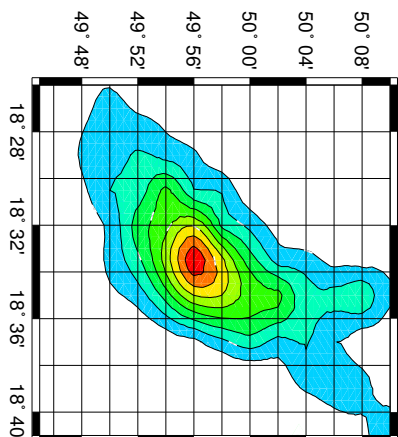
Nov.17,1995



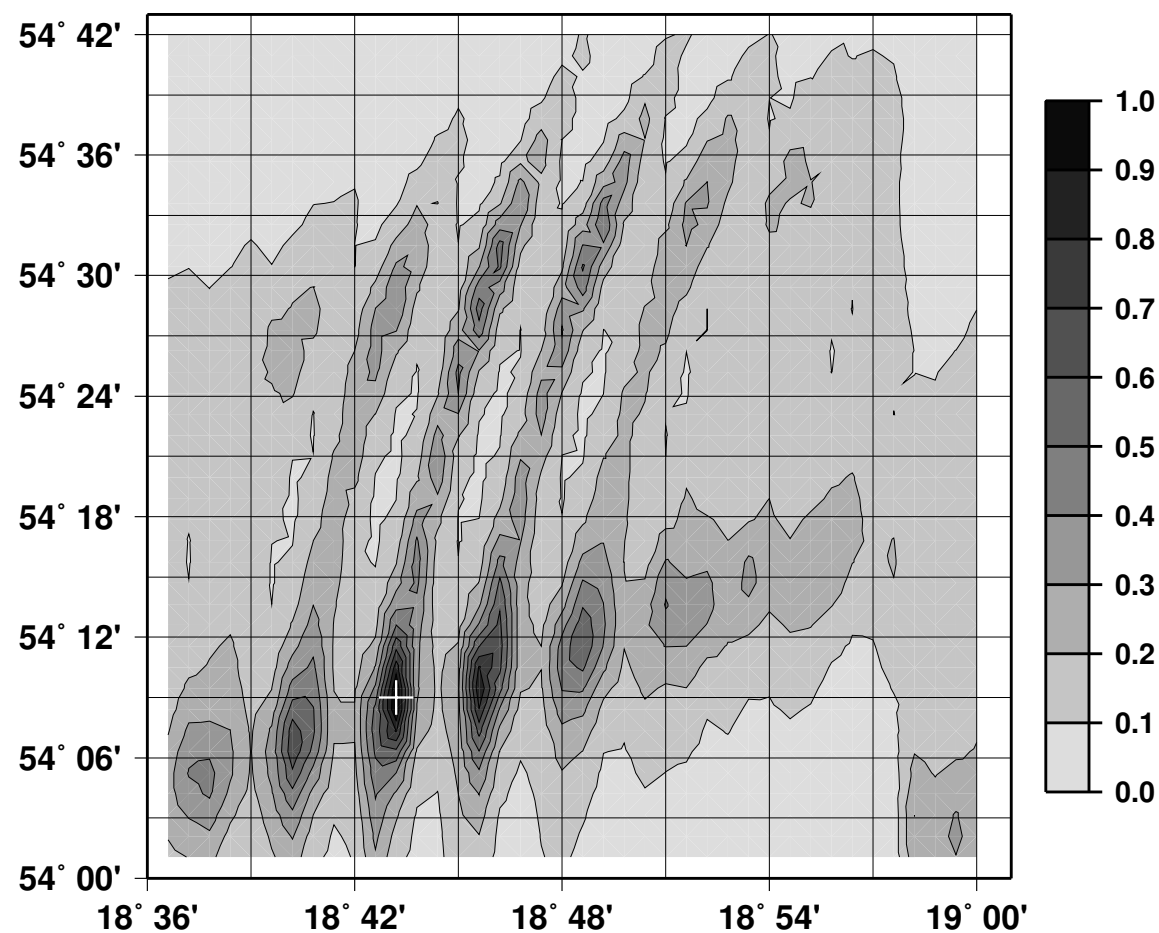
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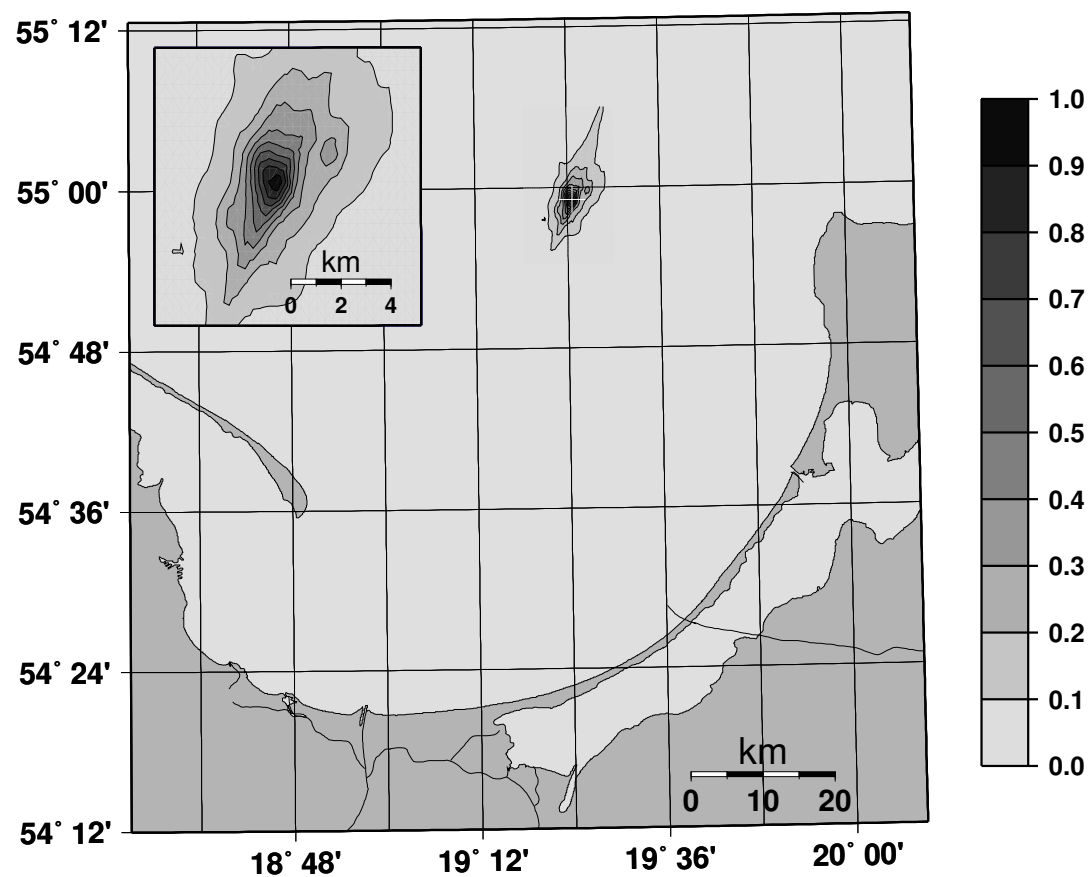
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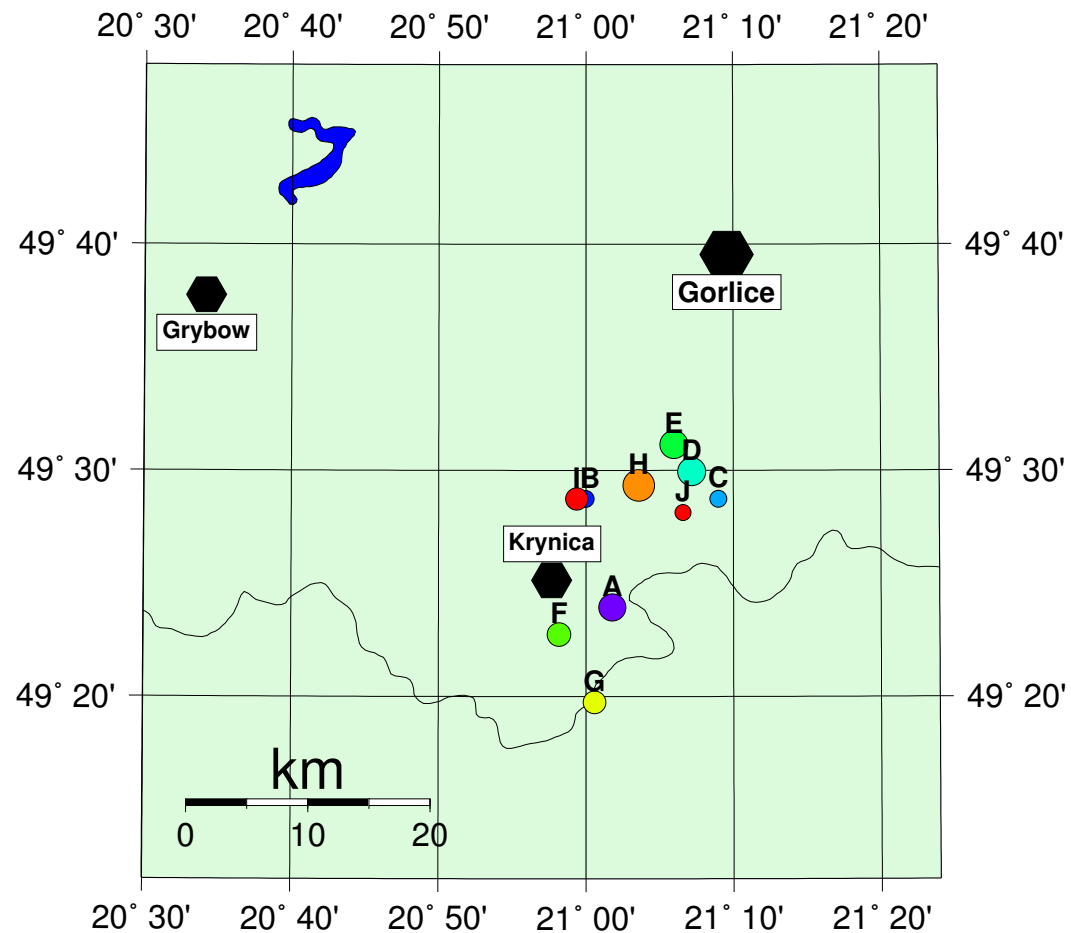
Ocena błędów lokalizacji (A)



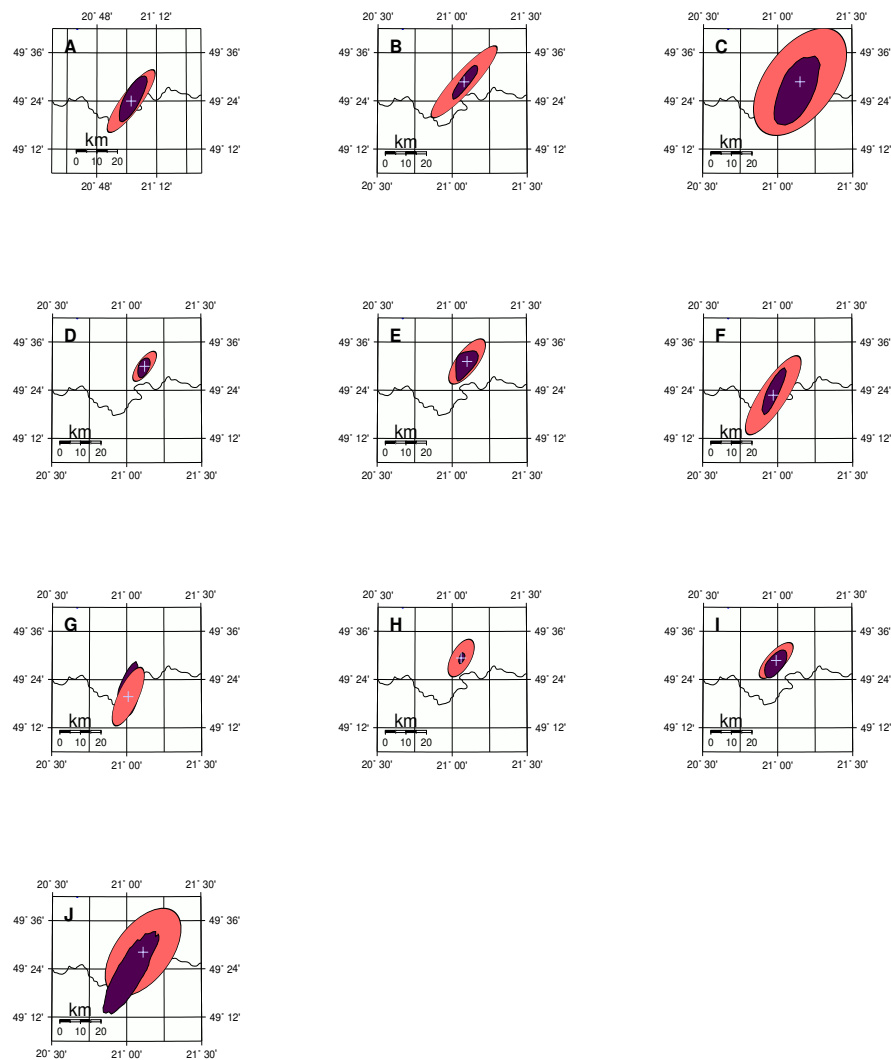
Ocena błędów lokalizacji (B)



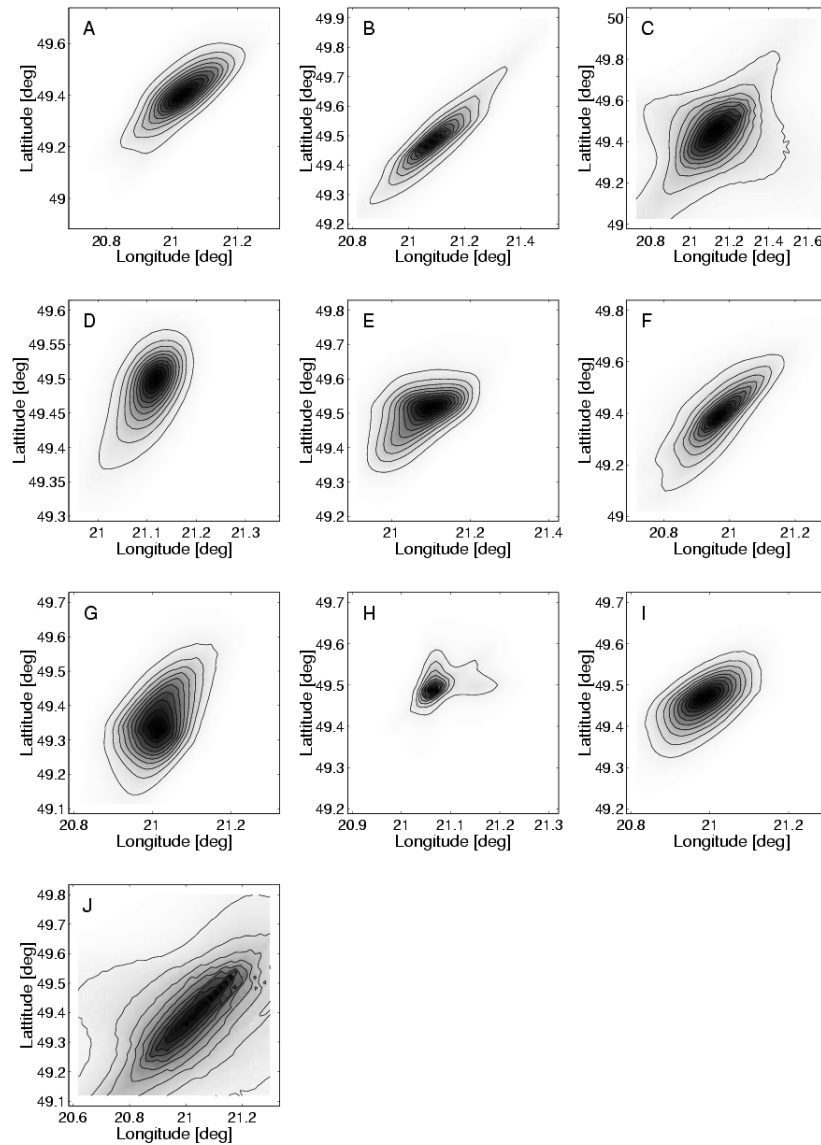
Wstrząsy na Podkarpaciu: w tym samym miejscu?



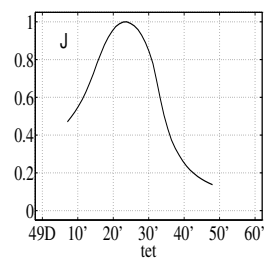
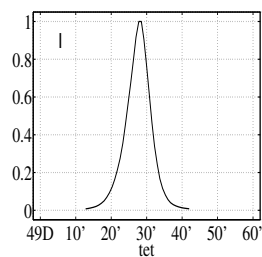
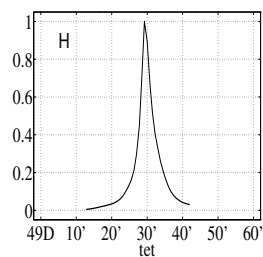
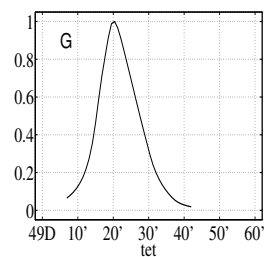
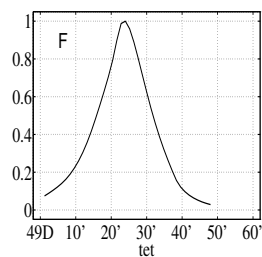
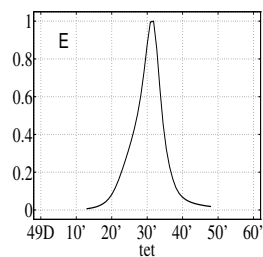
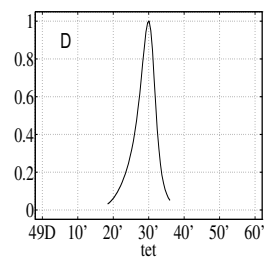
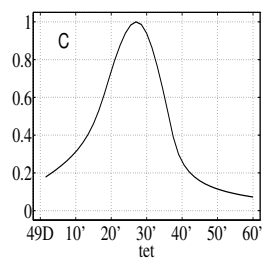
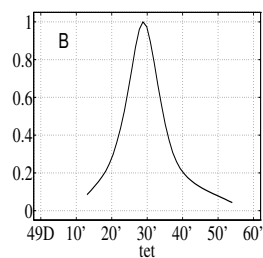
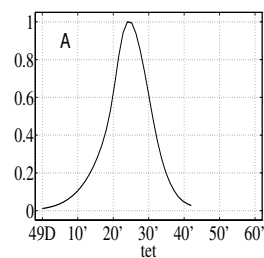
Elipsa błędów



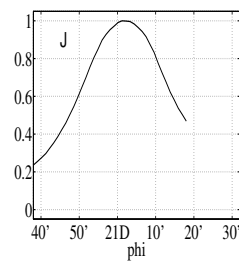
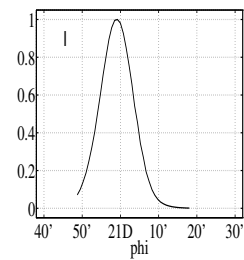
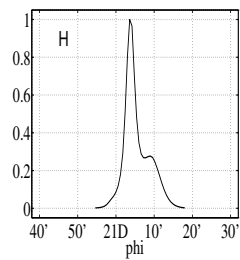
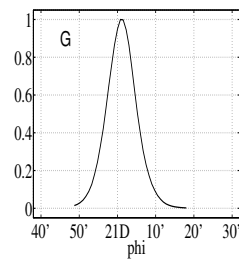
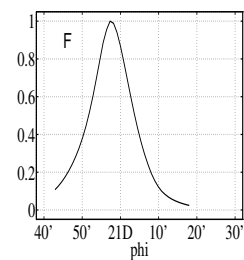
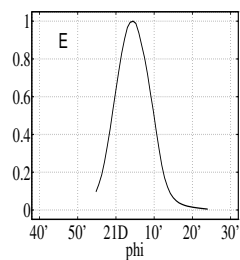
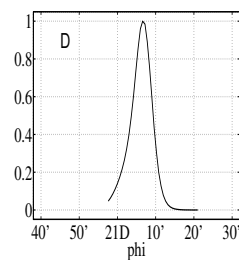
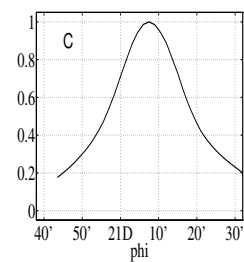
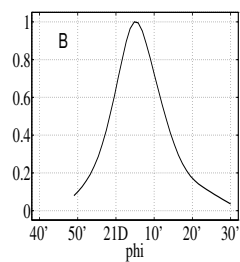
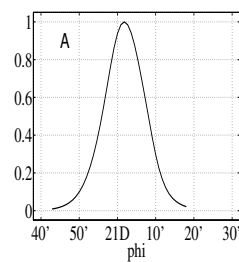
Pełne oszacowanie błędów epicentrum



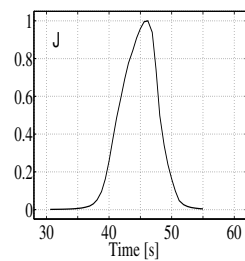
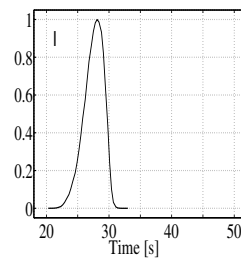
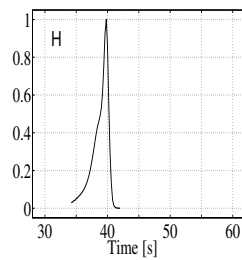
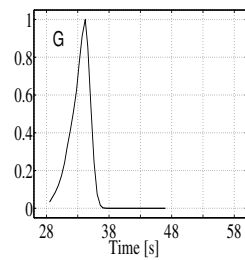
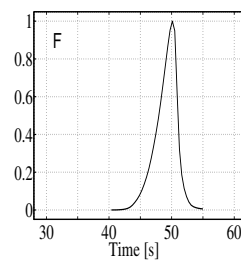
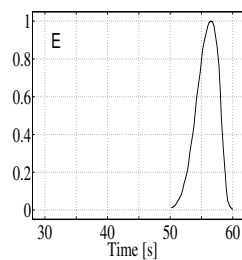
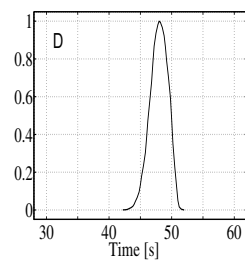
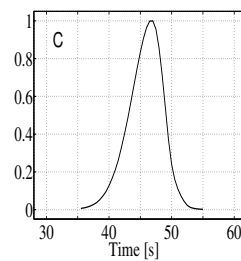
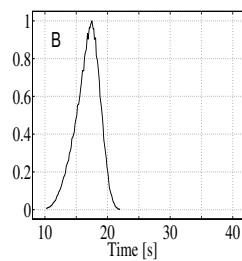
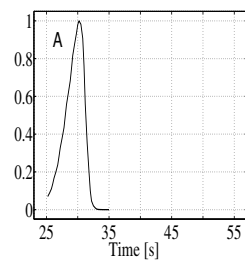
Szerokość geograficzna



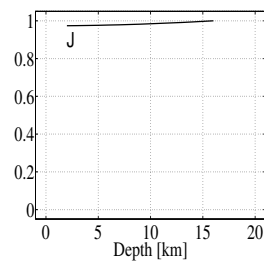
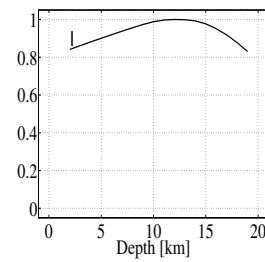
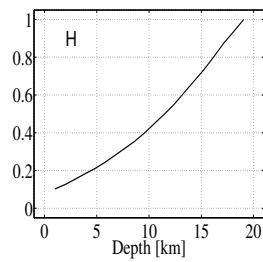
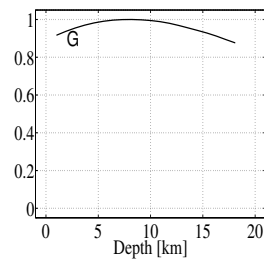
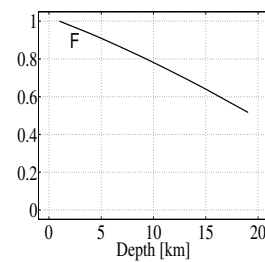
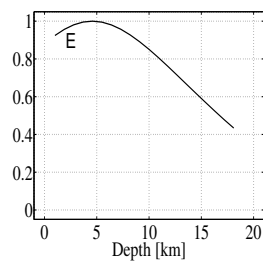
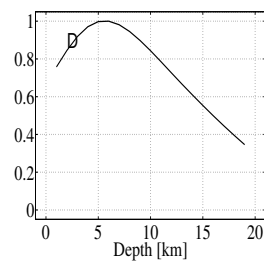
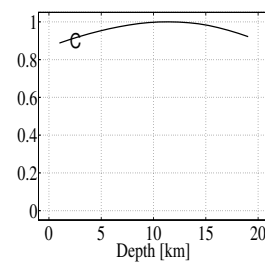
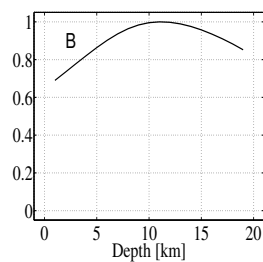
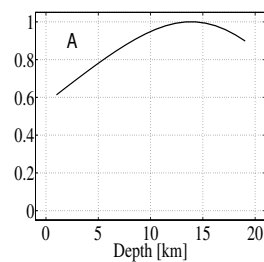
Długość geograficzna



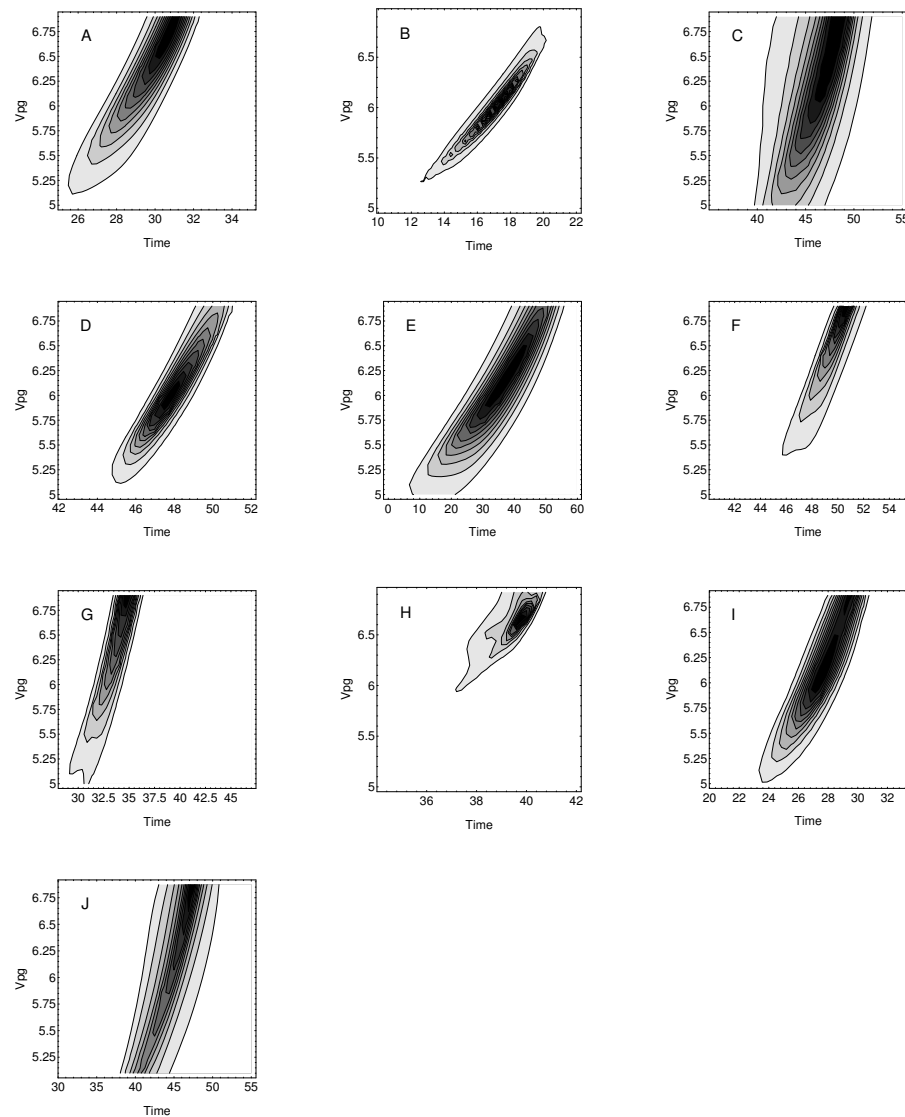
Czas w źródle



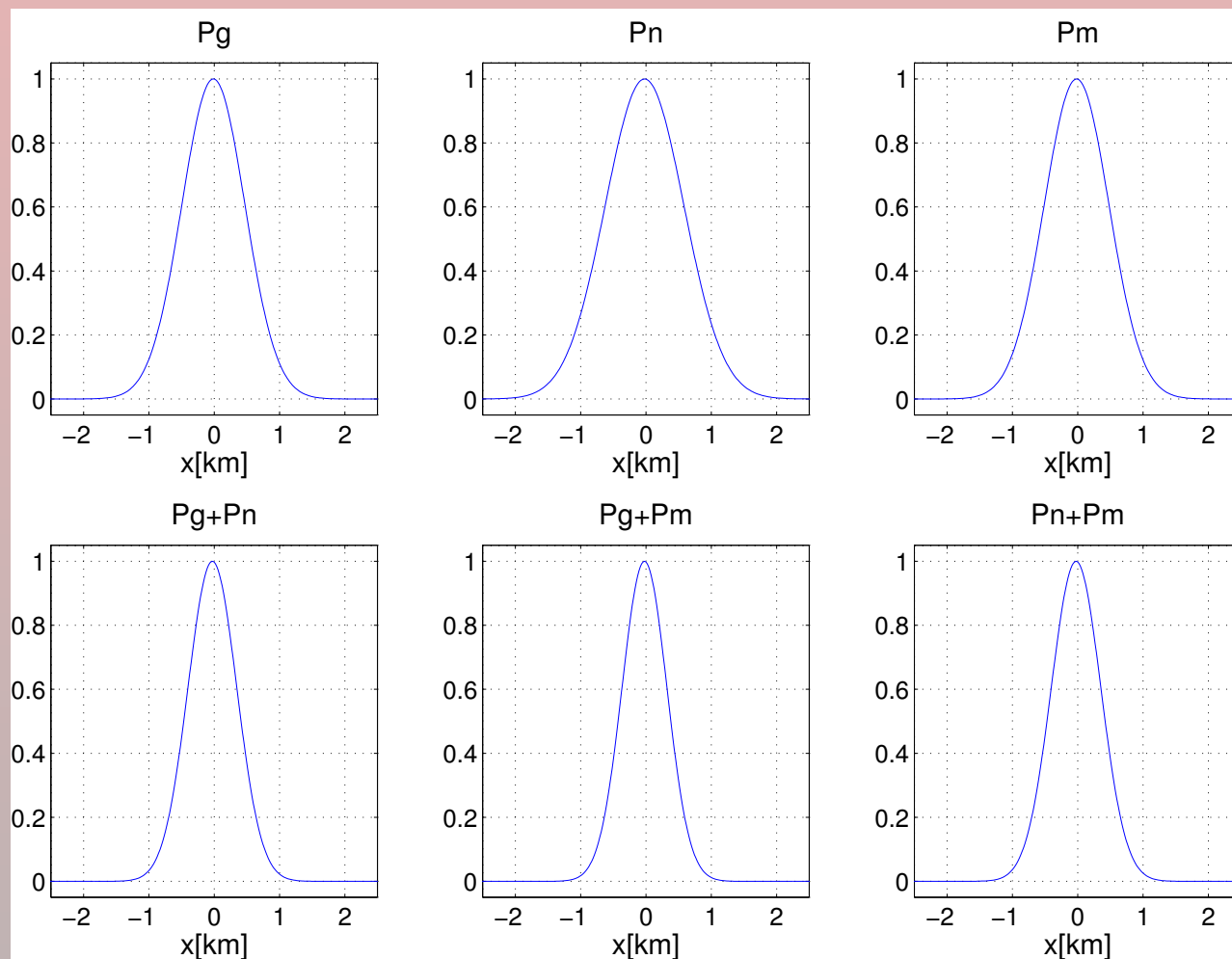
Głębokość



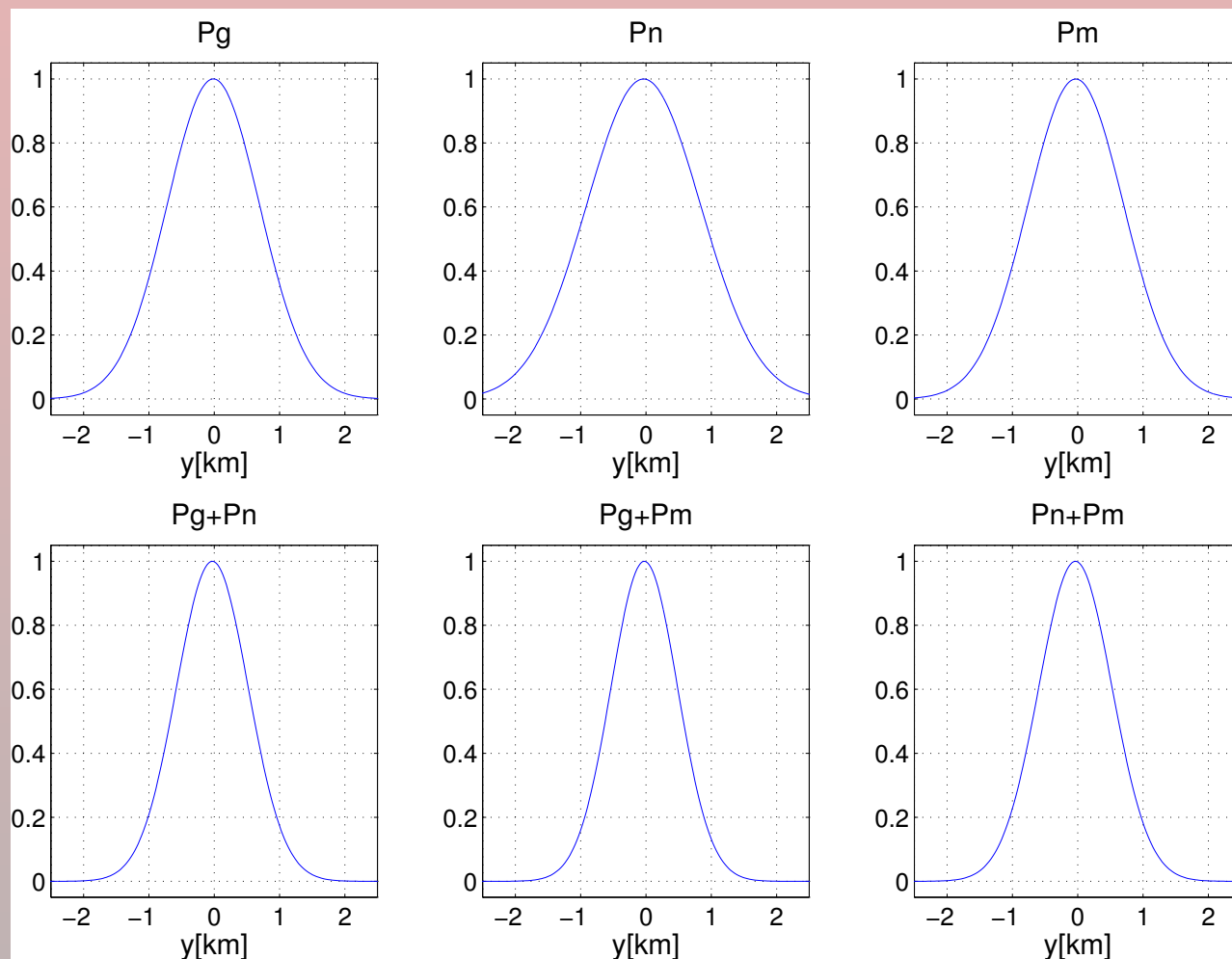
Korelacja Głębokość - Czas



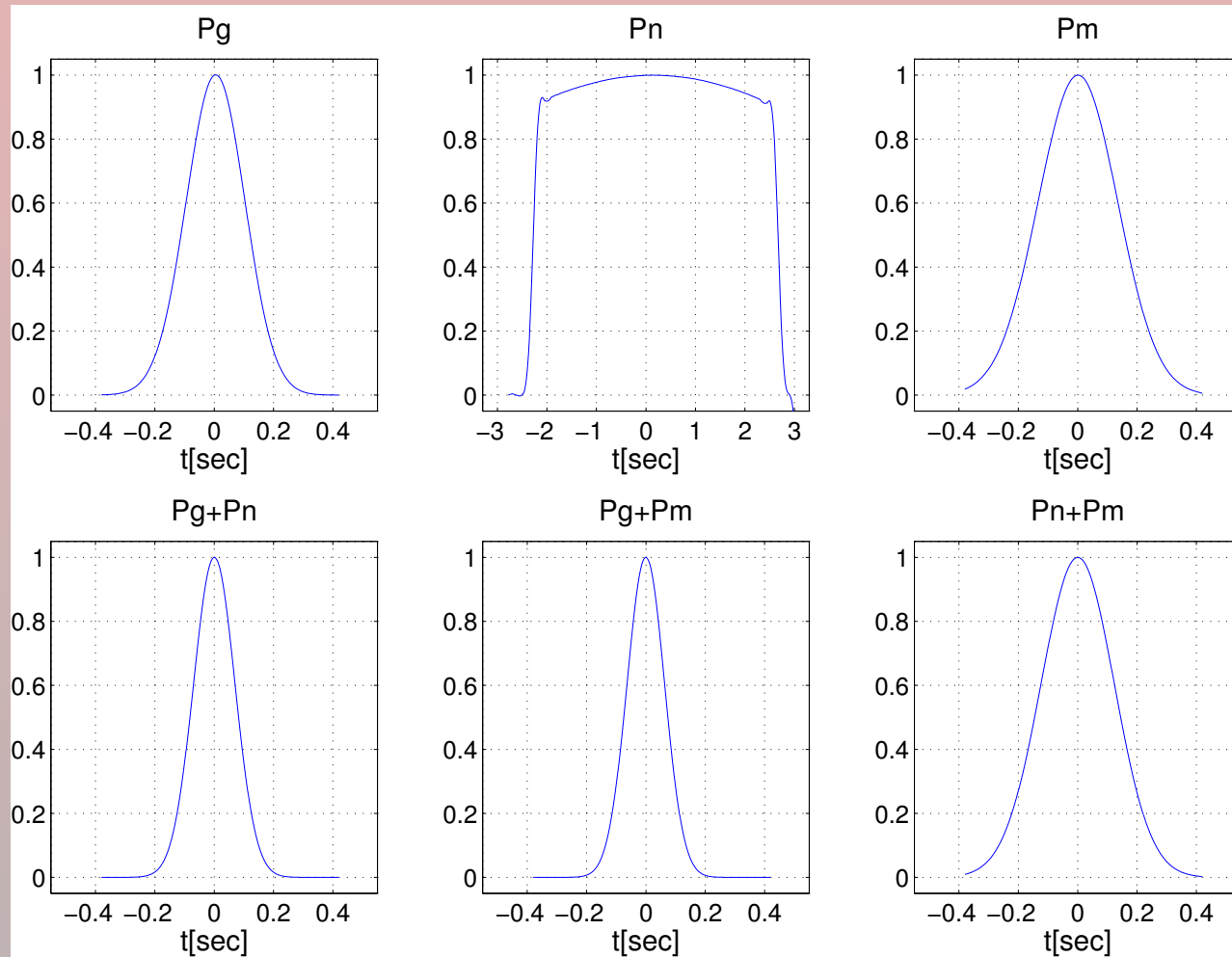
Który parametr najlepiej wyznaczony? (θ)



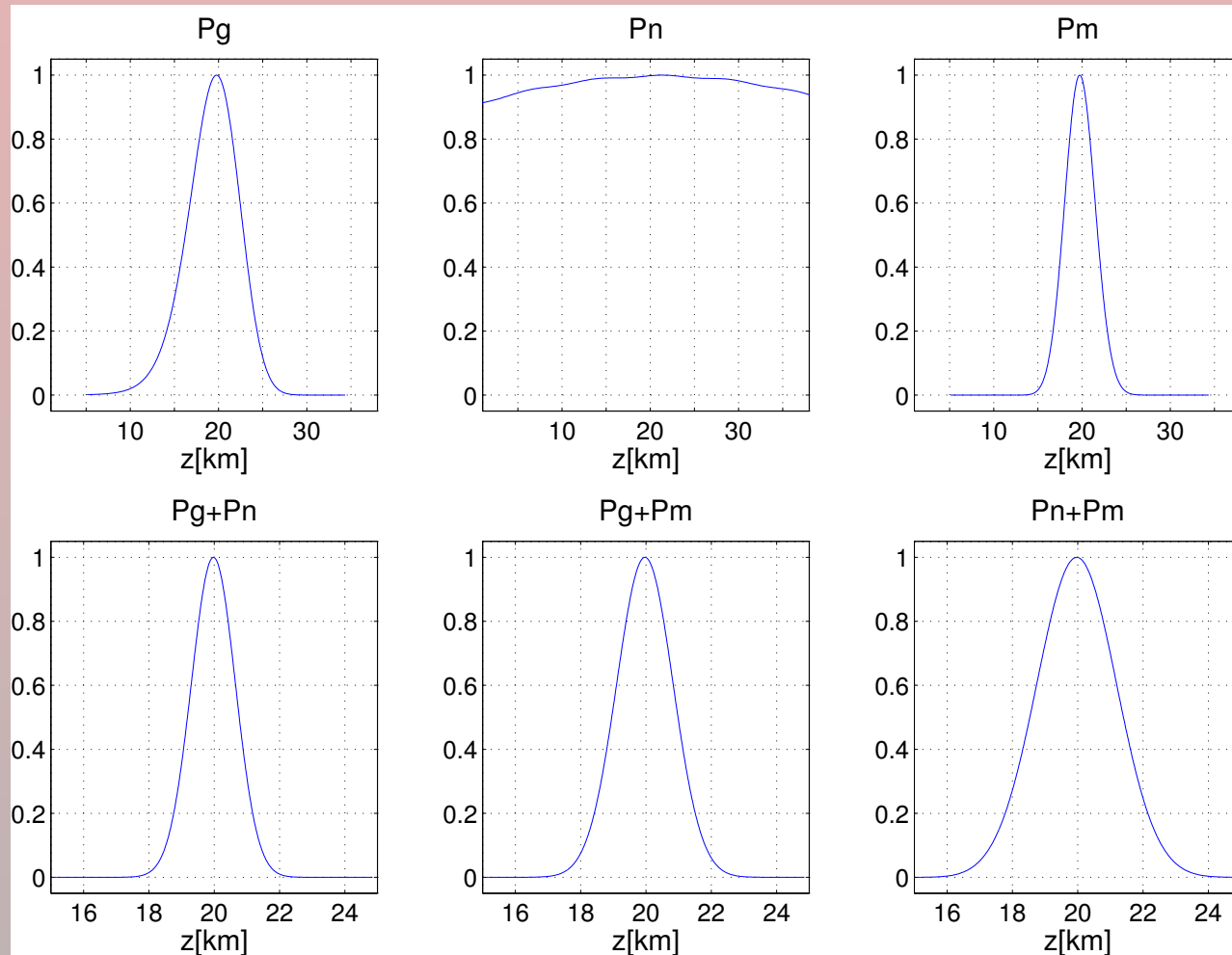
Który parametr najlepiej wyznaczony? (ϕ)



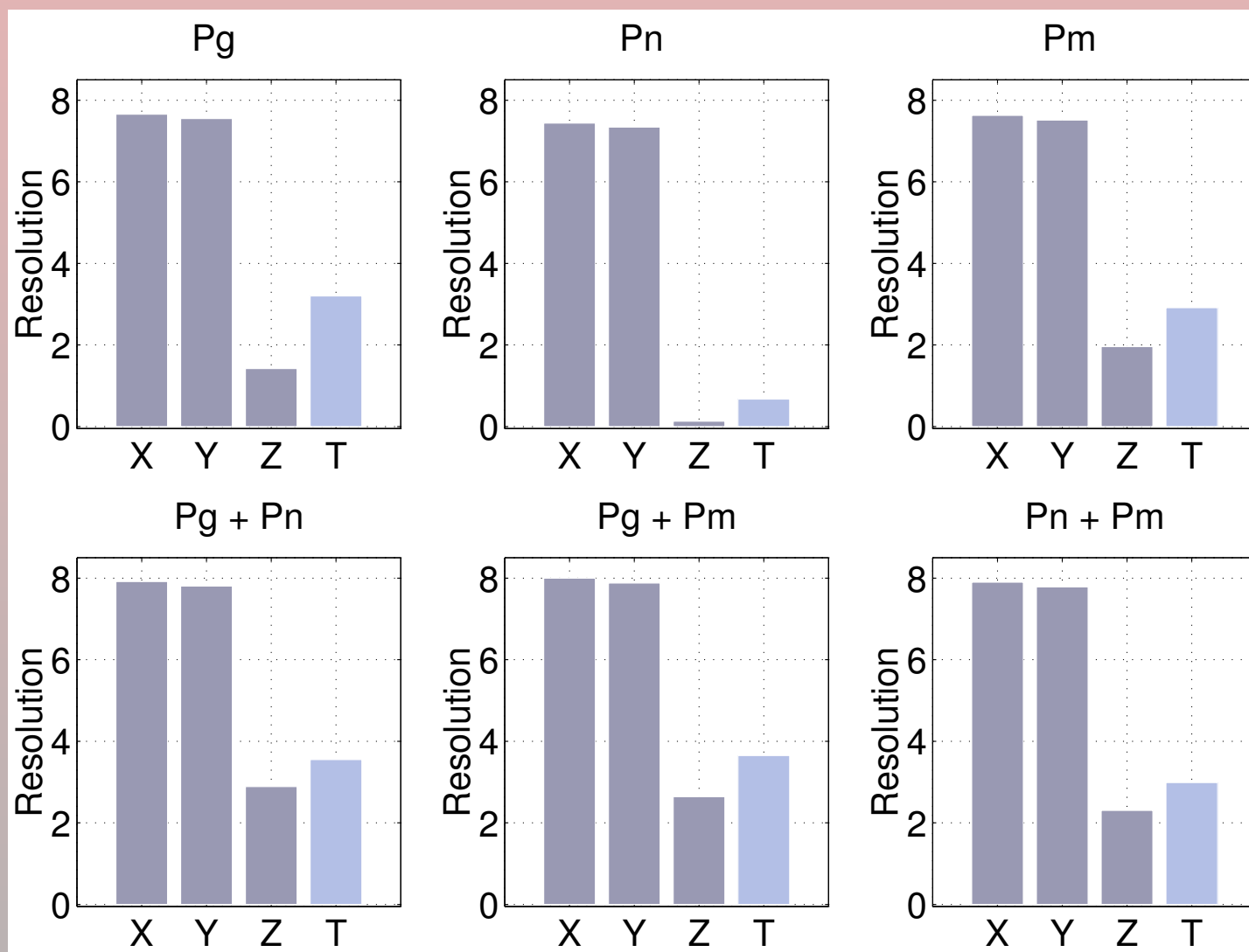
Który parametr najlepiej wyznaczony?(T)



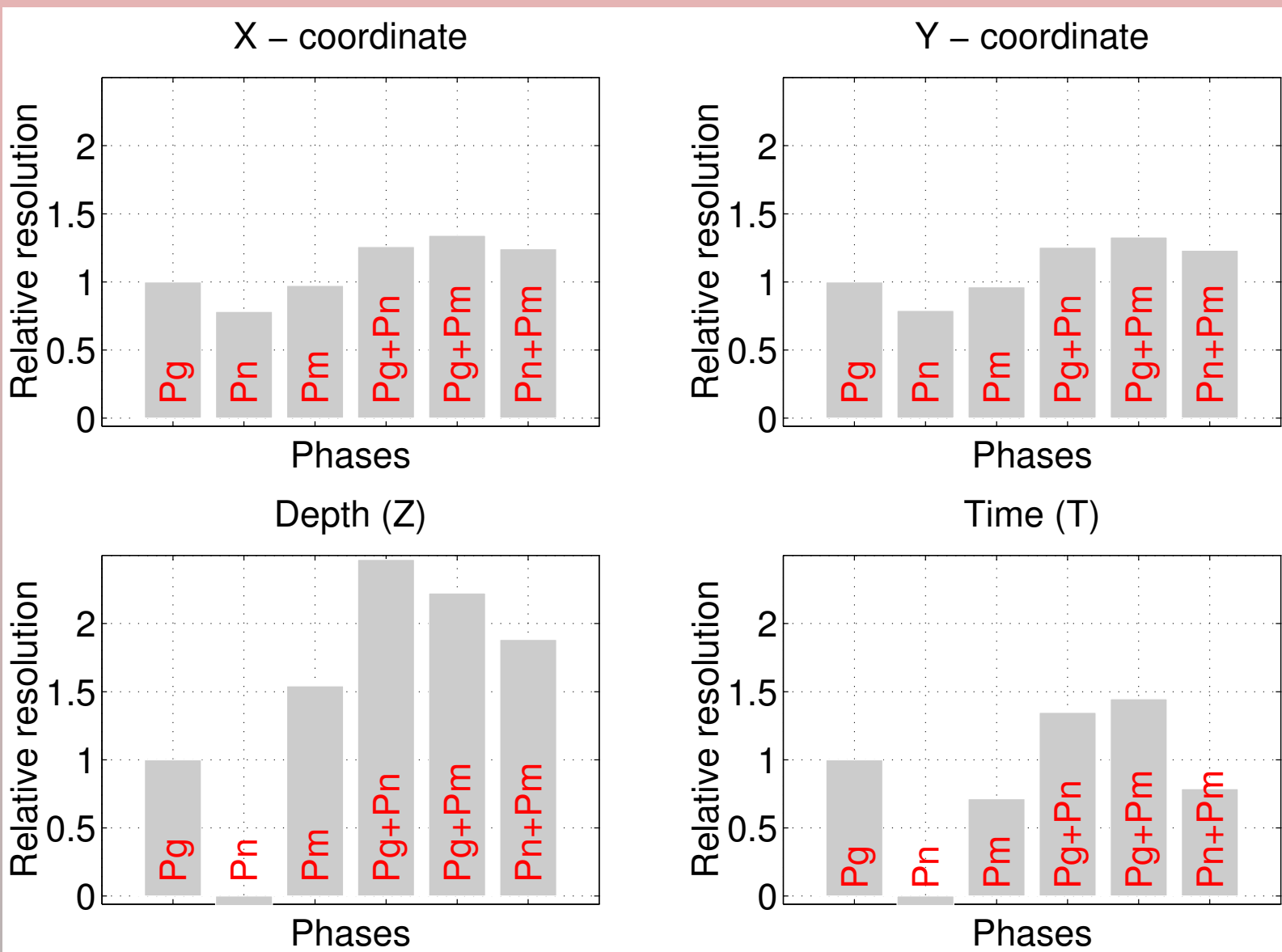
Który parametr najlepiej wyznaczony?(Z)



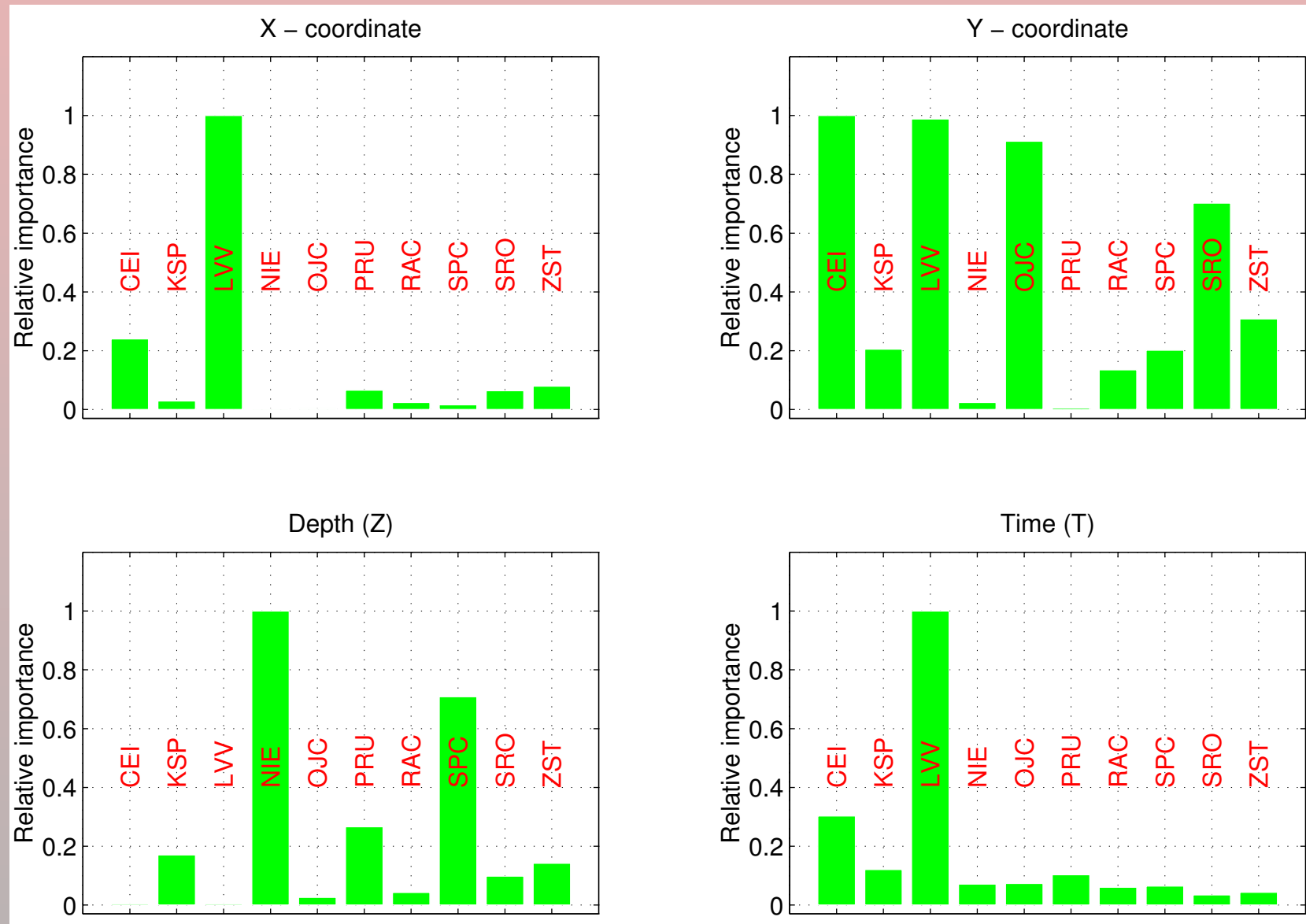
Względna rozdzielczość parametrów



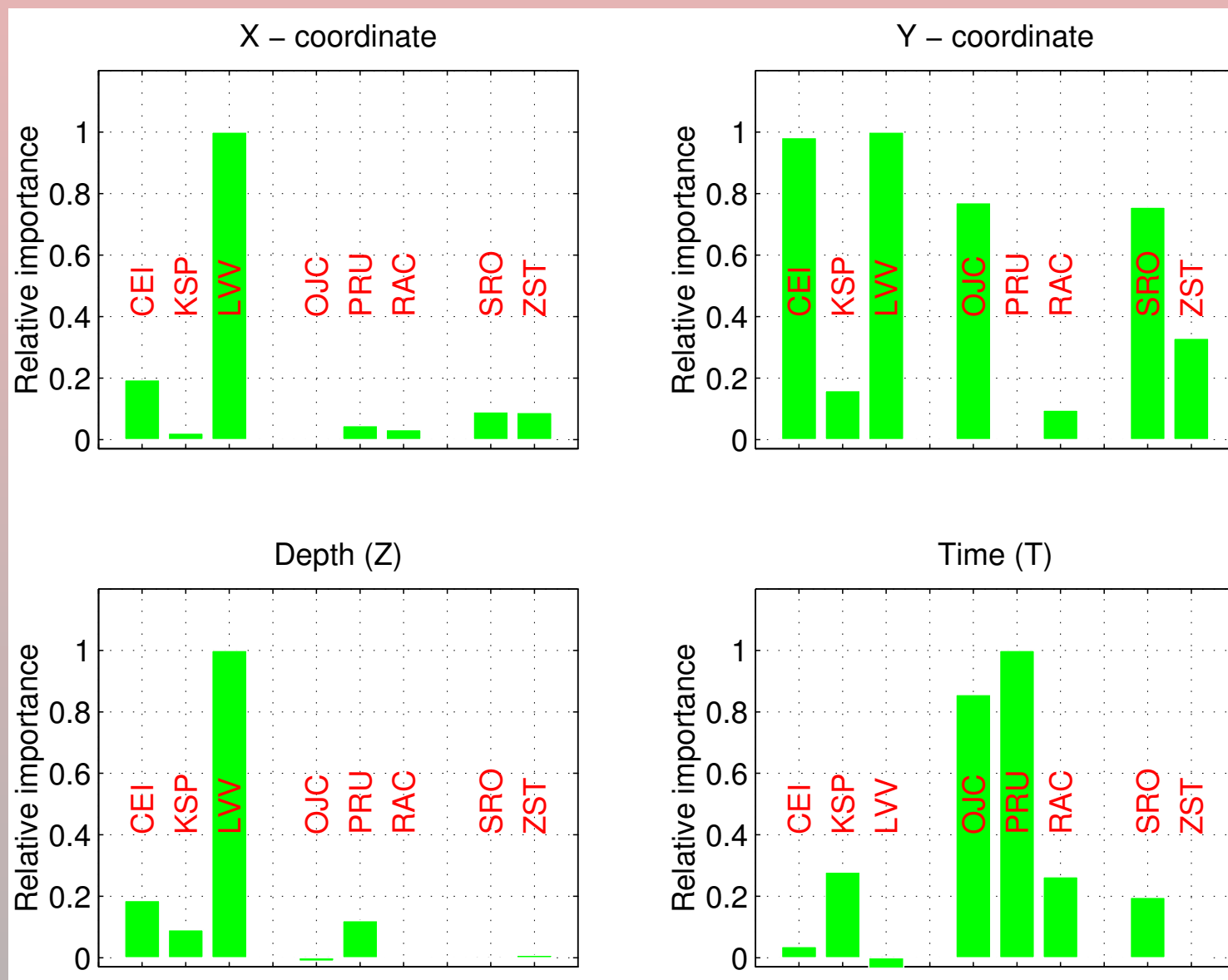
Względna zdolność rozdzielczą różnych fal



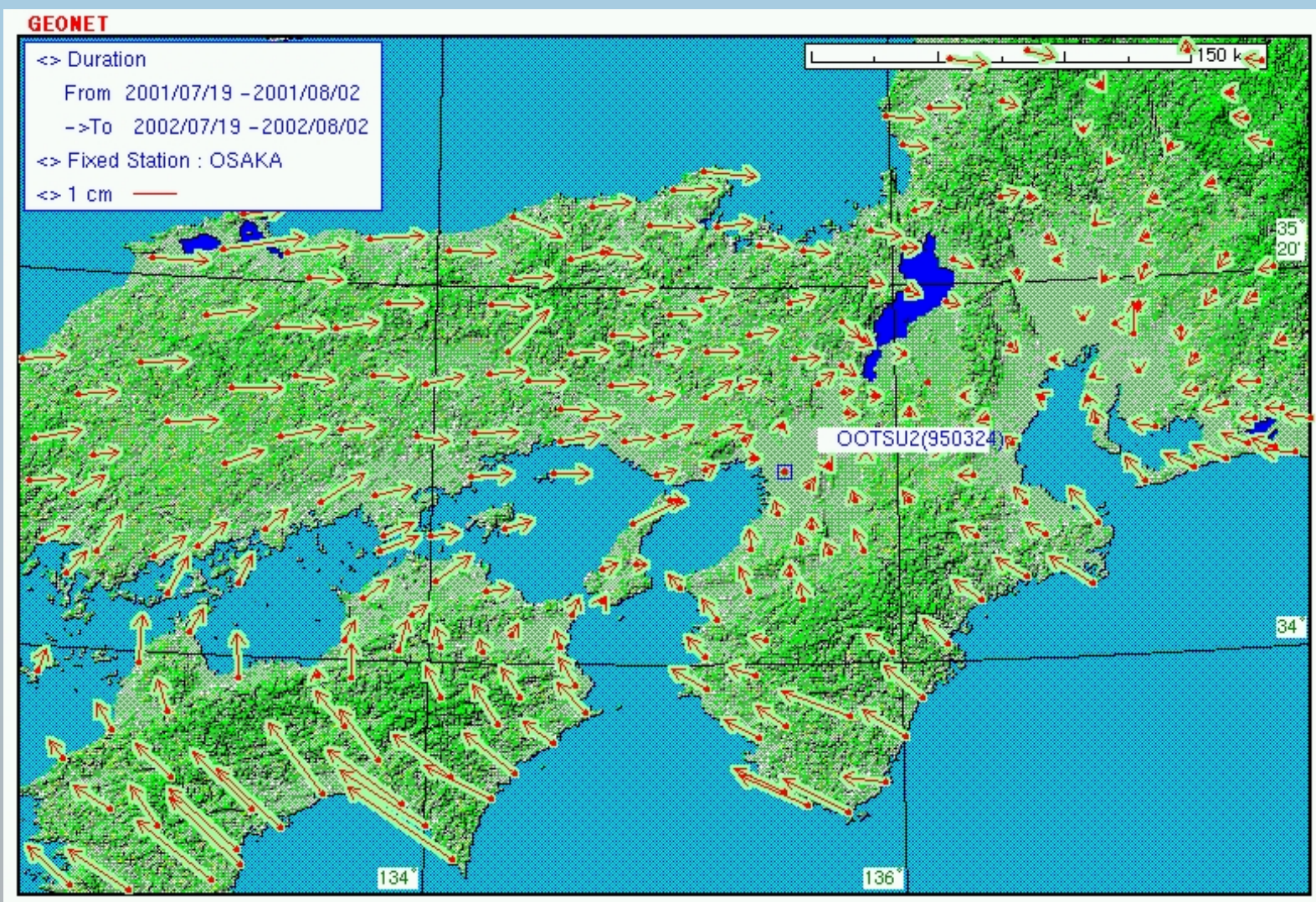
Które “dane” są ważne (fale Pg)



Które “dane” są ważne (fale Pn)



Monitorowanie ruchu skorupy ziemskiej



Technika przyszłości GPS + lokalizacja

