

From signal detection to passive subsoil imaging

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This talk:

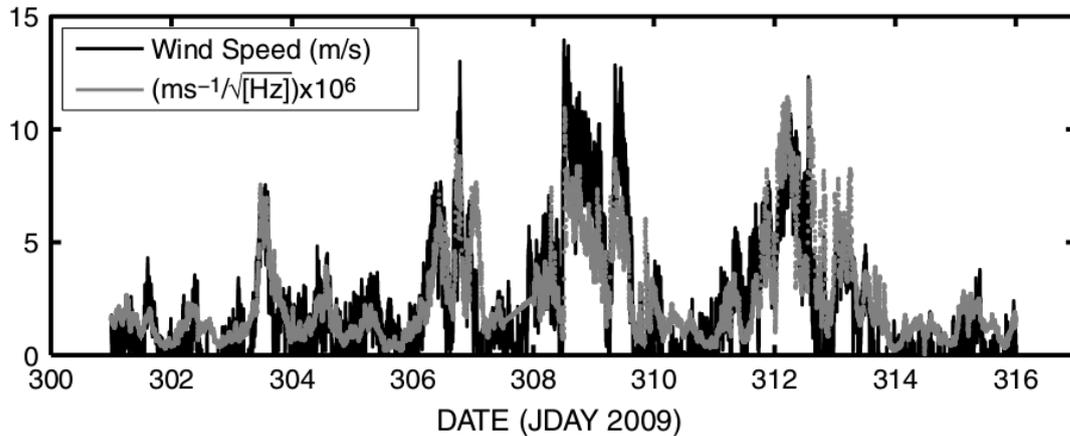
General: a short summary of the topics currently object of the INGV – EGO collaboration.

1. INGV earthquake monitoring program, and the issues of common interest with GW antennas
2. The Signal vs Noise dilemma
3. Exploiting noise properties
4. **It's not noise, but it's isotropic:** 2D and 3D subsoil imaging @ VIRGO from multichannel recordings of strong regional earthquakes



The beginning

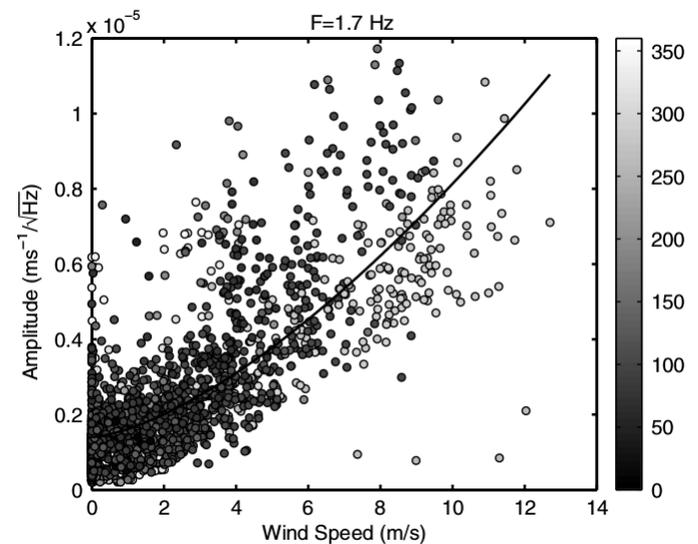
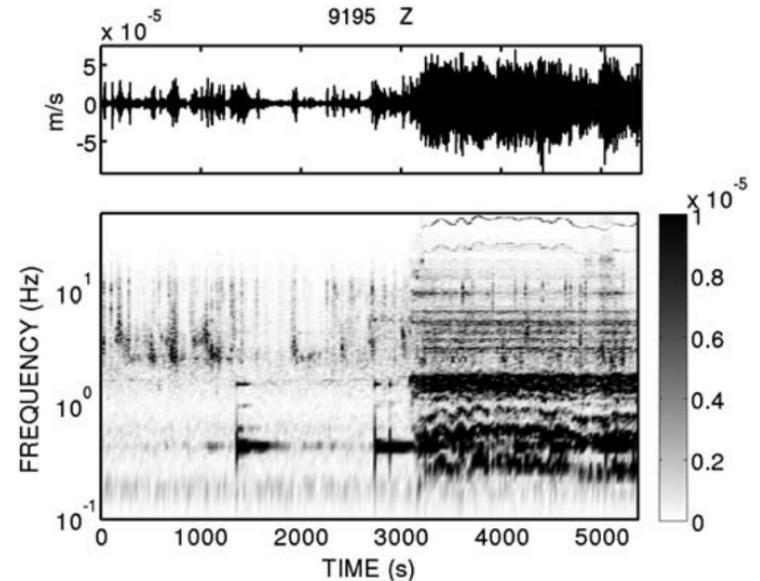
2008-2009: Assessing the impact of existent and project wind farms in terms of measured and predicted ground vibrations @ Virgo.



Bulletin of the Seismological Society of America, Vol. 101, No. 2, pp. 568–578, April 2011, doi: 10.1785/0120100203

Seismic Noise by Wind Farms: A Case Study from the Virgo Gravitational Wave Observatory, Italy

by Gilberto Saccorotti, Davide Piccinini, Léna Cauchie,* and Irene Fiori



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INGV's Earthquake monitoring program

INGV is in charge of the earthquake and volcanic monitoring and surveillance for the whole national territory.

- ~ **400** seismic stations transmitting in real-time;
- **3** operative centers 24/7
- Prompt (**2'-5'-30'**) dispatch to Civil Protection and local authorities for the timely activation of emergency responses.



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Metrics

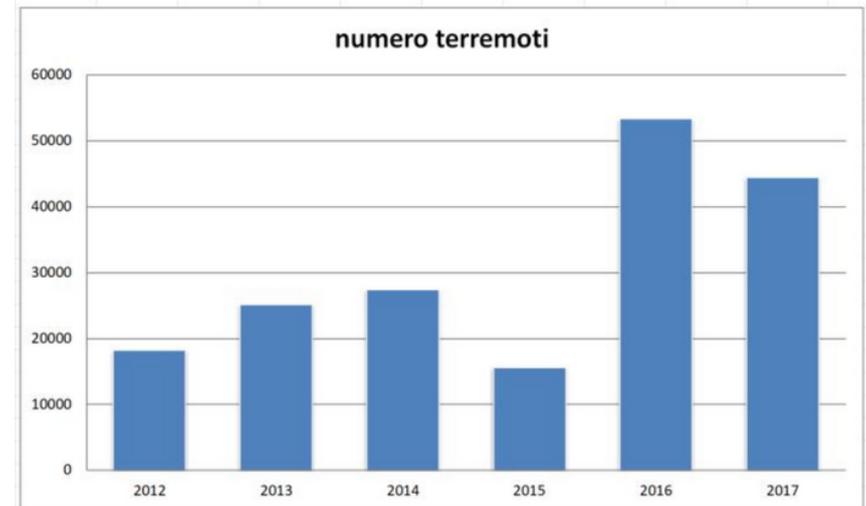
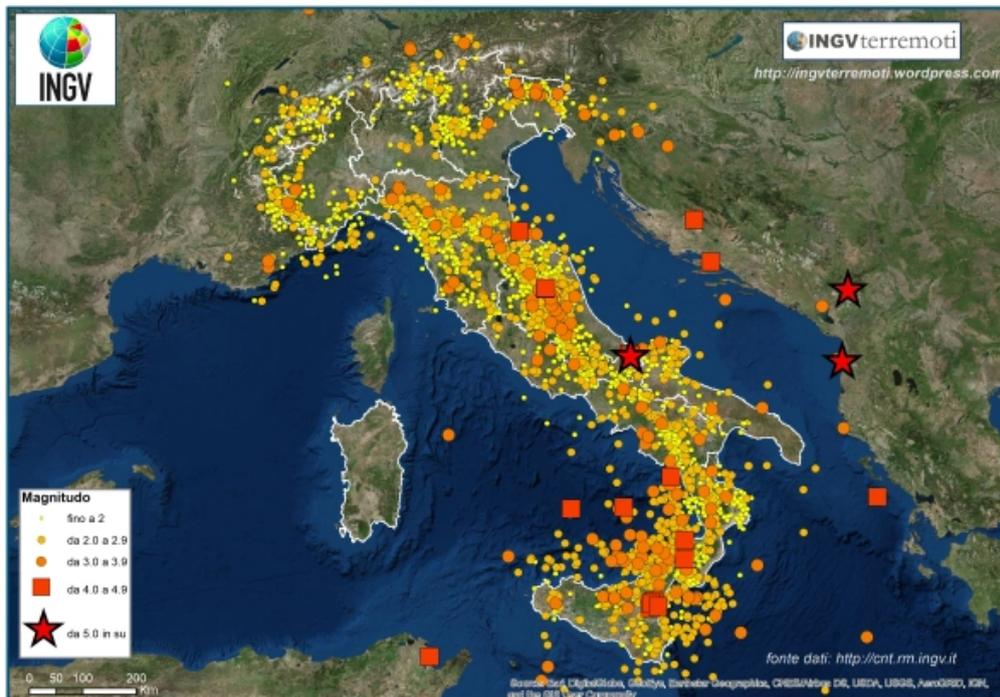
Yearly number of locations (2012-2018):

20000-55000 (~50-150/ day)

- Automatic Detection
- **Automatic Phase picking (prone to errors)**
- Automatic Location**
- Manual revision (time-consuming)**
- Revised Location

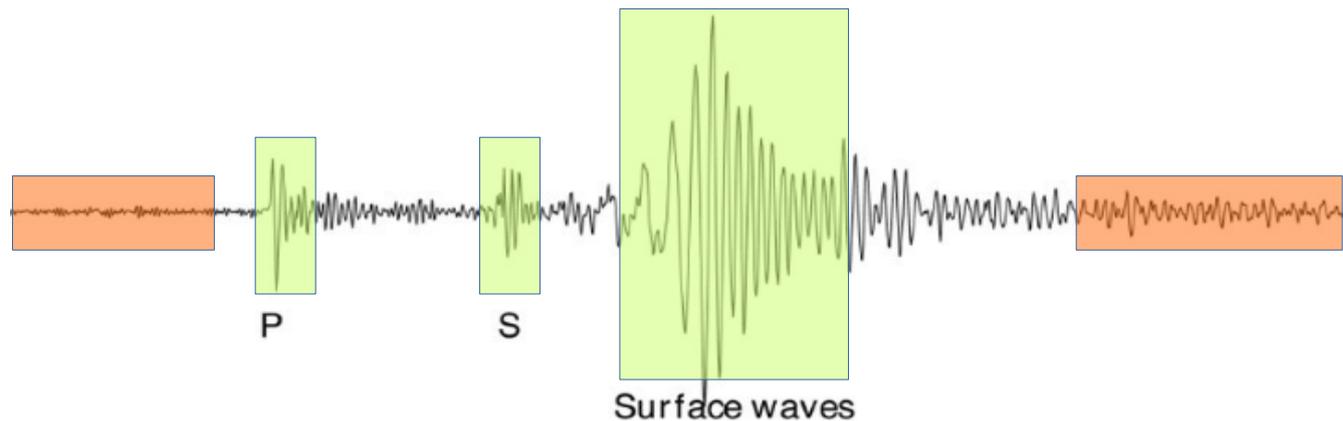
Perspectives for an Earthquake Early Warning system @ Virgo:

See Poster Session, C. Giunchi et al.



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Some relevant issues



- * **Signal:** every phase which may be associated with a distinct path
- * **Noise:** all the rest, that we must get rid of (**really?**).
- * **Detection:** to discern a signal from the background noise
- * **Measurement:** the arrival times of the phase of interest
- * **Source Location:** Inversion of the arrival times
- * **Classification:** To obtain quick glimpses on the driving source mechanism



Current Arguments

DETECTION:

- Thresholding on Characteristic Functions: STA/LTA, Kurtosis, Energy, Envelope,....
- Polarisation Filtering

DETECTION & CLASSIFICATION

- Template Matching
- Feature extraction

ARRIVAL TIME ESTIMATES

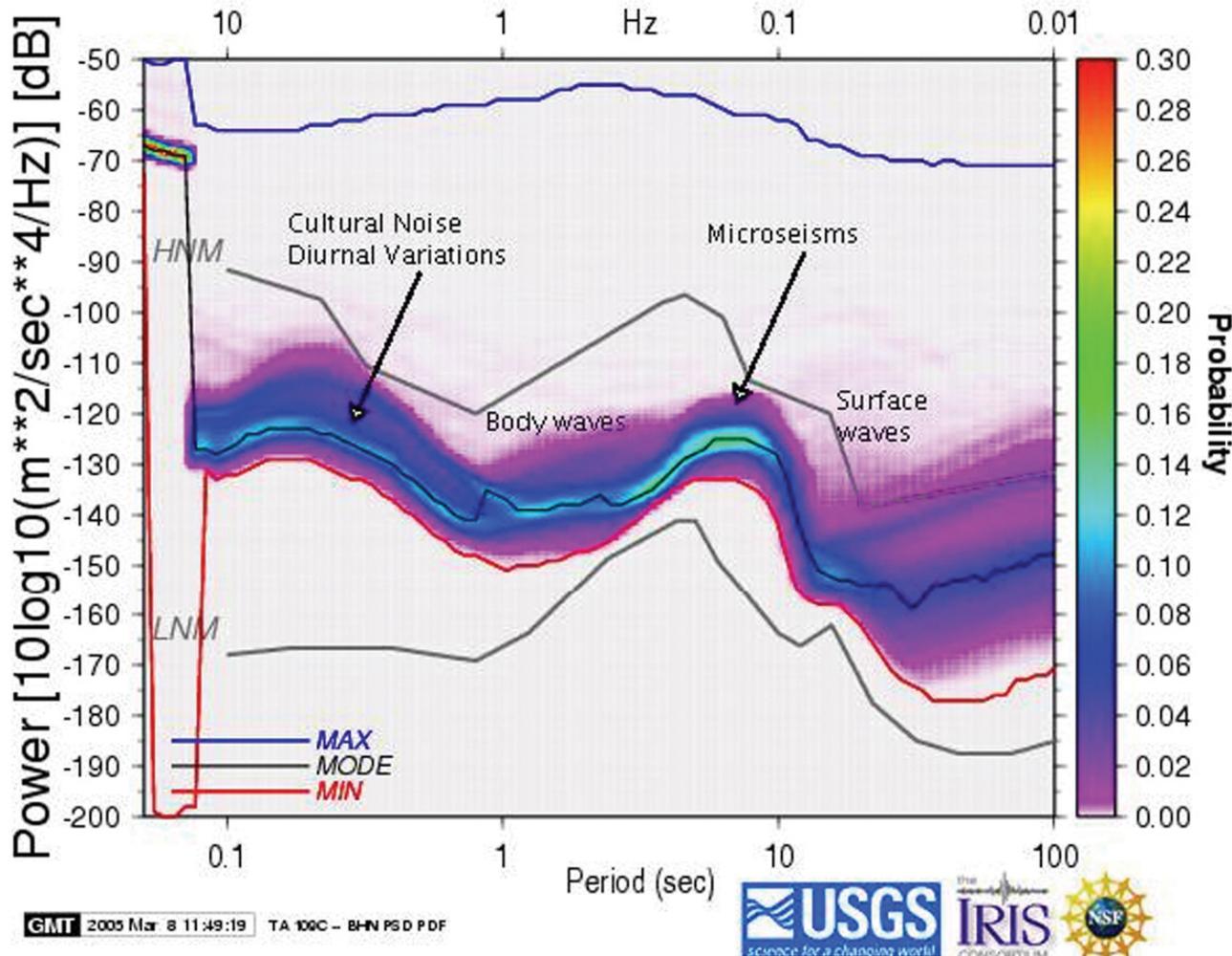
- AIC
- AI, ML....

LOCATION

- Full-waveform locations, back-projection, etc.



The Noise spectrum



SUGGESTED TALKS:

Irene Fiori - Geophysical noise in the Virgo gravitational wave antenna. 12.2.2019 9:40-9.55

S. Koley - Seismic characterization of GW detector sites using an array of wireless geophones 12.2.2019 09:55 - 10:10

Regional / Local EQs

Tremor - LP

Very Long Period

Teleseismic



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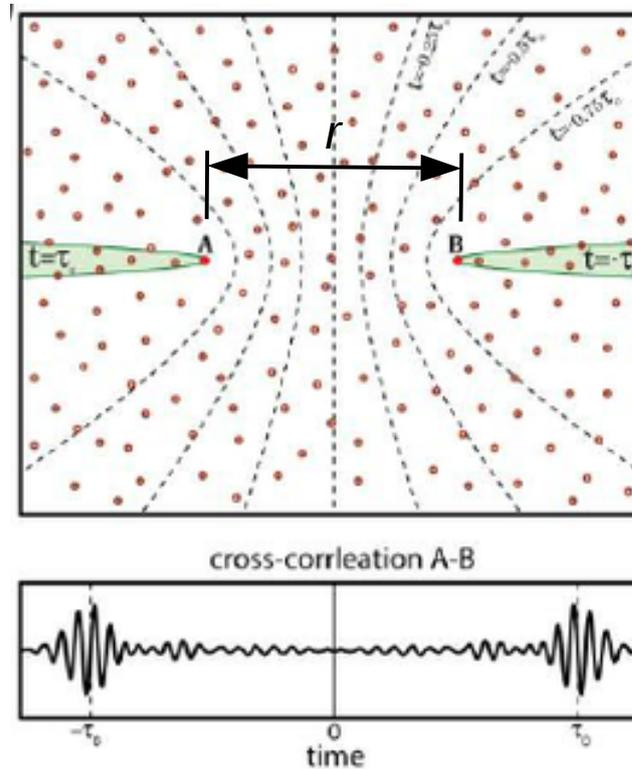
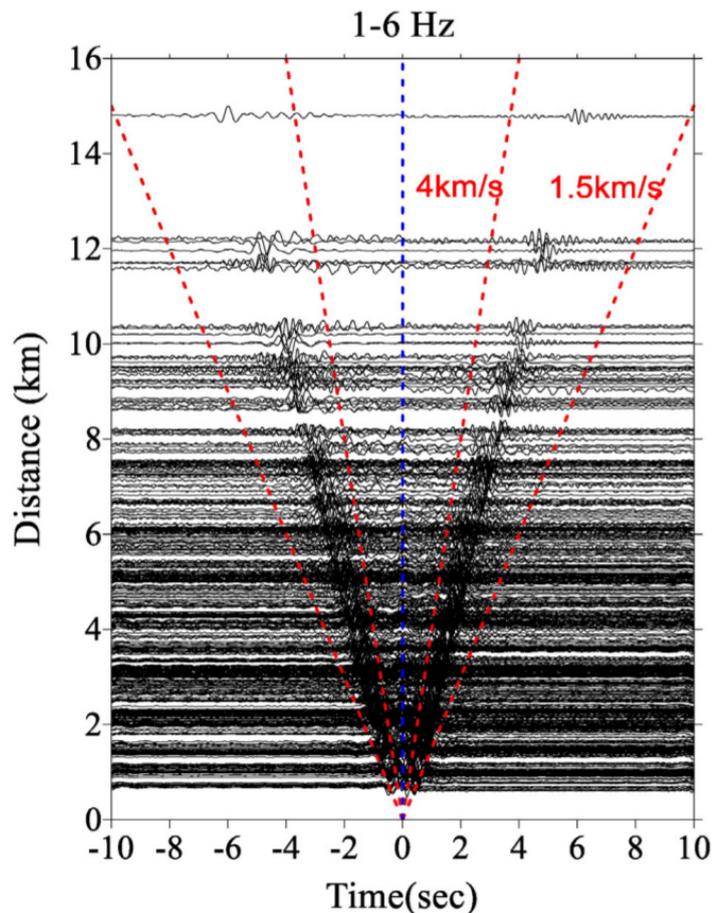
Beyond seismic sources: the NCF ($r > \lambda$)

High-Resolution Surface-Wave Tomography from Ambient Seismic Noise

Nikolai M. Shapiro,^{1*} Michel Campillo,² Laurent Stehly,²
Michael H. Ritzwoller¹

www.sciencemag.org SCIENCE VOL 307 11 MARCH 2005

For an **isotropic** distribution of noise sources, the Green's function of waves that propagate between two receivers can be found by cross-correlating noise waves recorded at these receivers; this technique obviates the need for a source at one of the two locations.

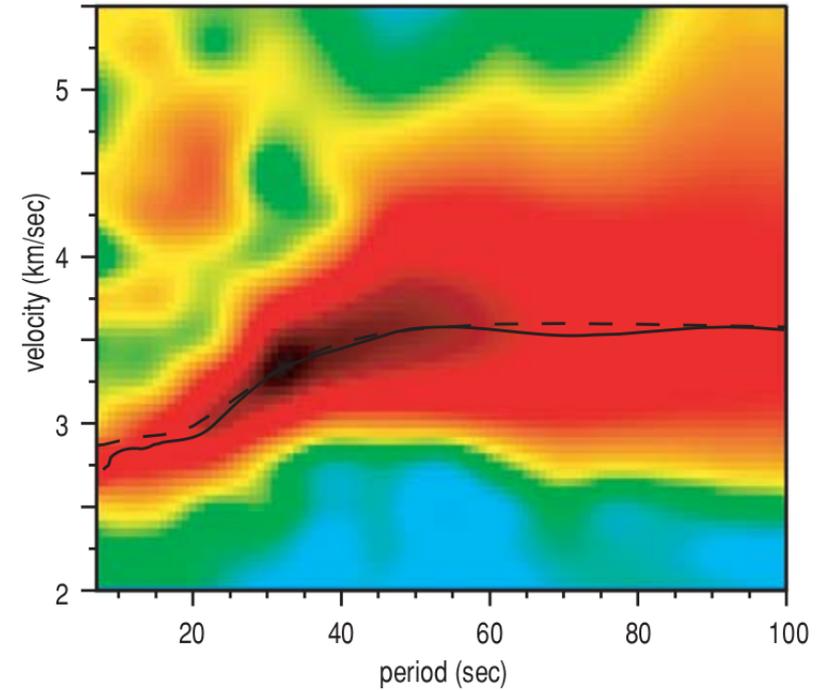
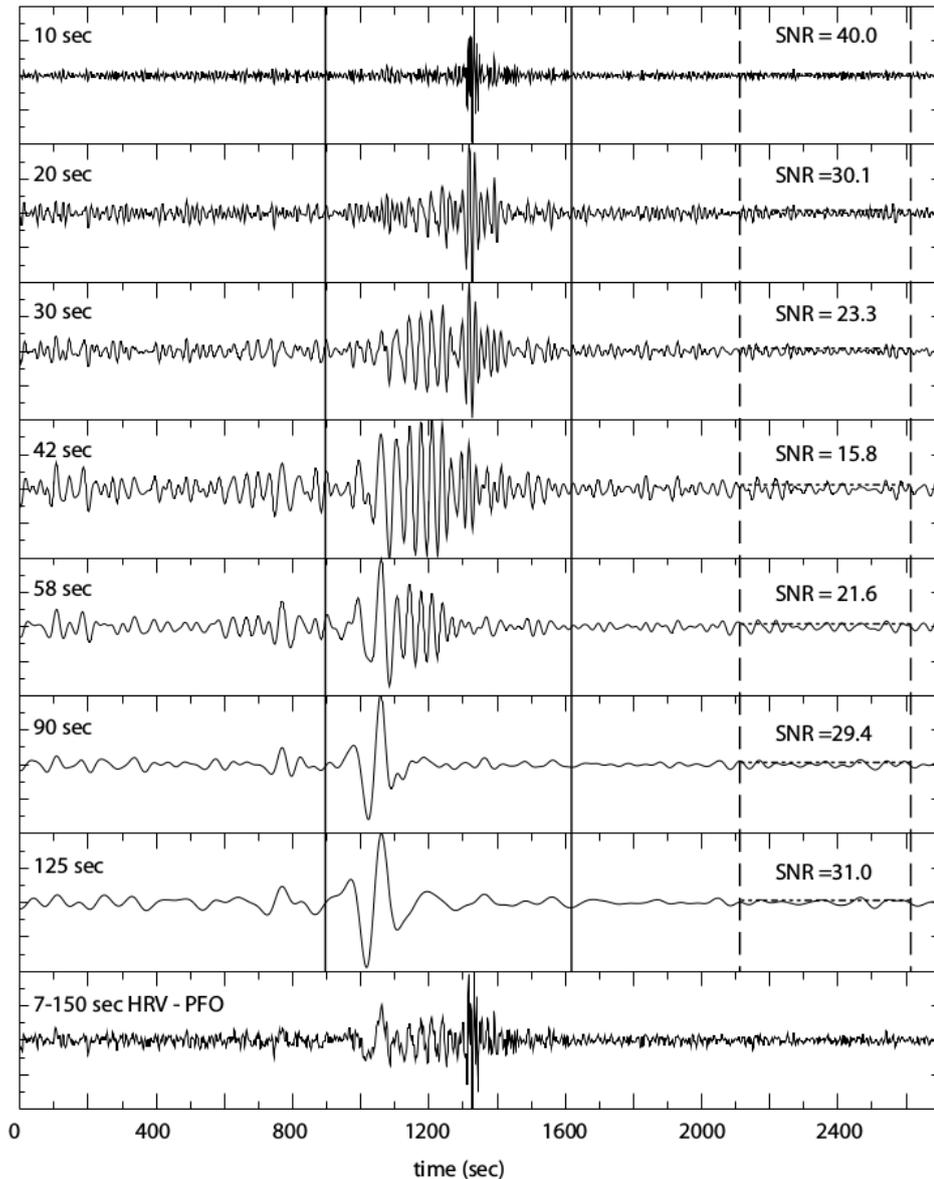


From *Seismic imaging using ambient noise*, by Nikolai M. Shapiro, Michel Campillo, Philippe Roux. *Enciclopedia of Solid Earth Geophysics*, DOI: 10.1007/978-90-481-8702-7_218



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From the NCF to dispersion



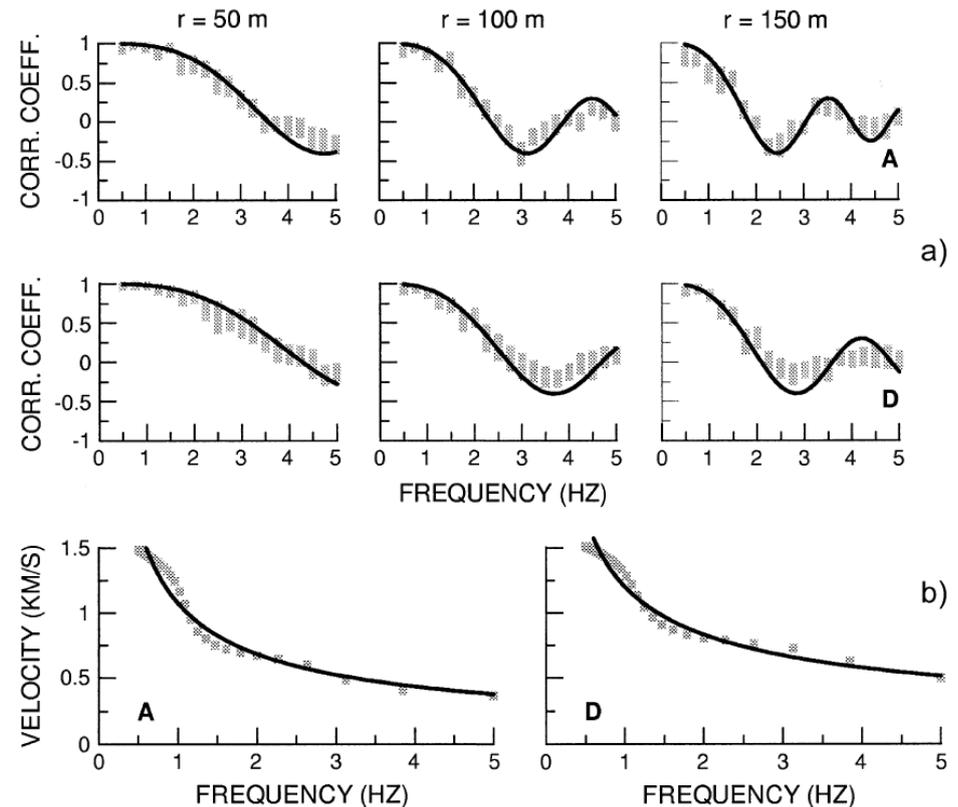
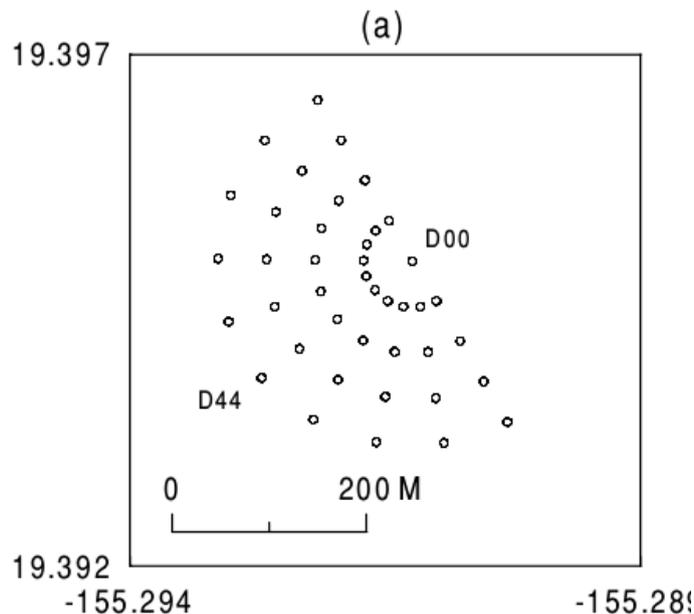
From Bensen et al., *Geophys. J. Int.* (2007) **169**, 1239–1260



Beyond seismic sources: SPAC ($r < \lambda$)

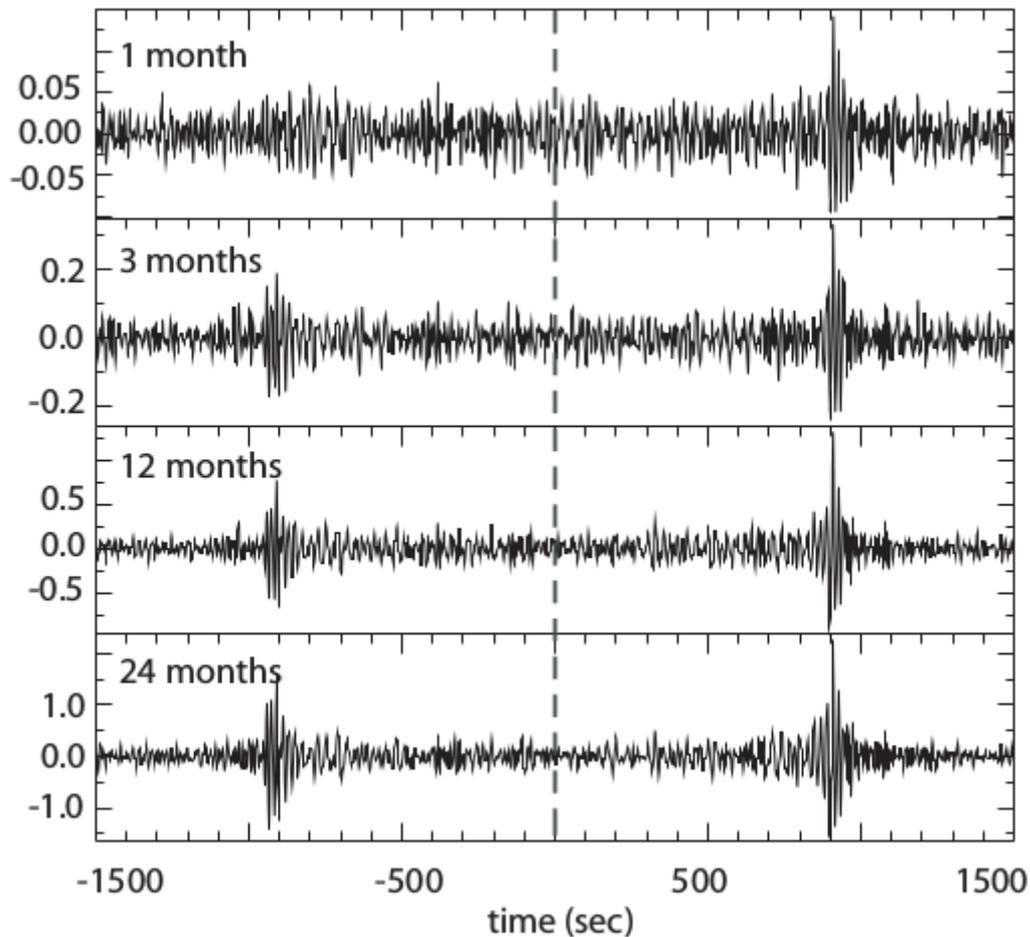
$$\bar{\rho}(r, \omega_0) = J_0 \left(\frac{\omega_0 r}{c(\omega_0)} \right)$$

Aki (1957): The azimuthal average of the zero-lag correlation between 2 recorders is directly related to phase velocity $c(\omega)$.



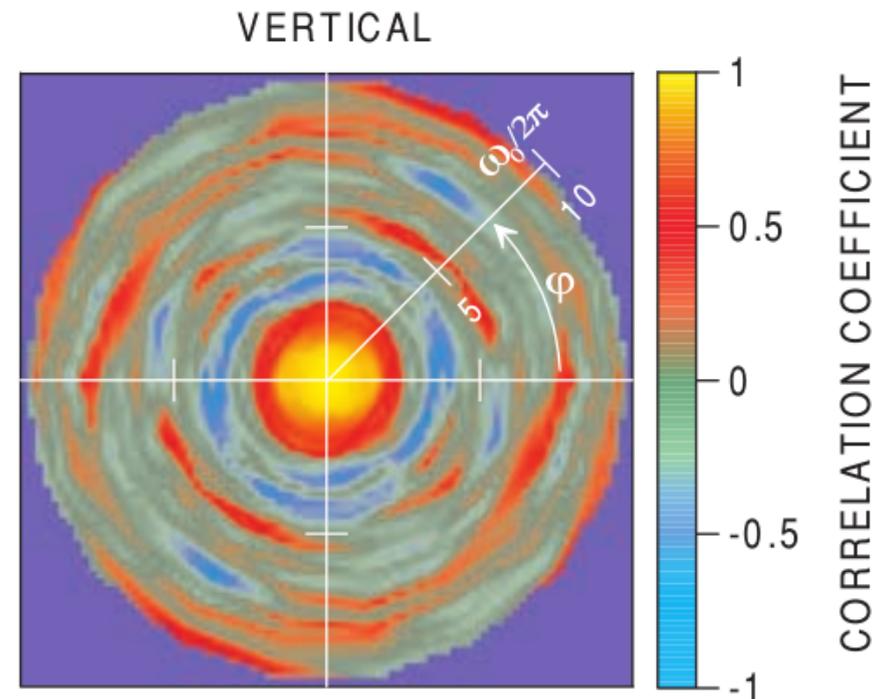
The correlation curves are then inverted to derive a phase velocity dispersion function $c(\omega)$ representative of the medium in between the two sites.

Going isotropic

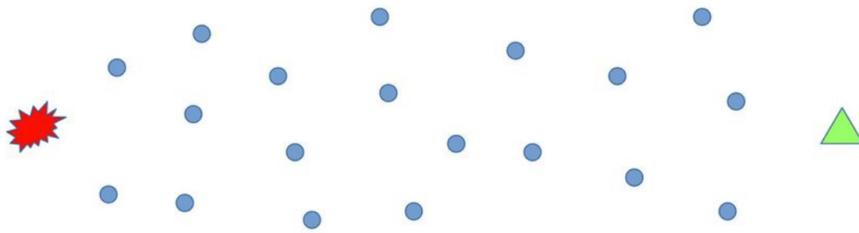


From Bensen et al., *Geophys. J. Int.*
(2007) **169**, 1239–1260

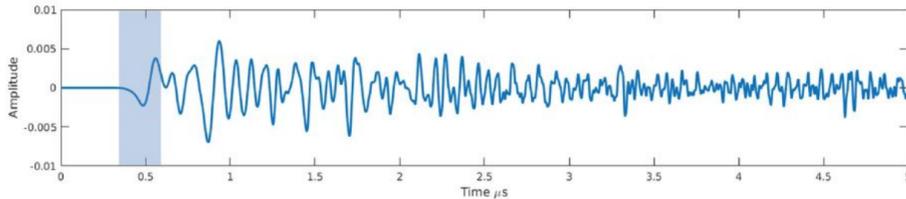
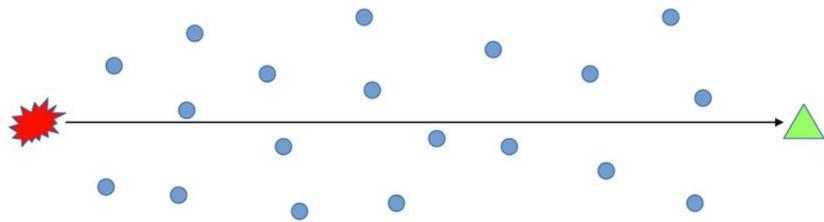
Noise wavefields rarely are completely equi-partitioned. The **isotropy requirement** can be fulfilled by azimuthal averaging (need lots of measurement sites) or by extensive **temporal** averaging.



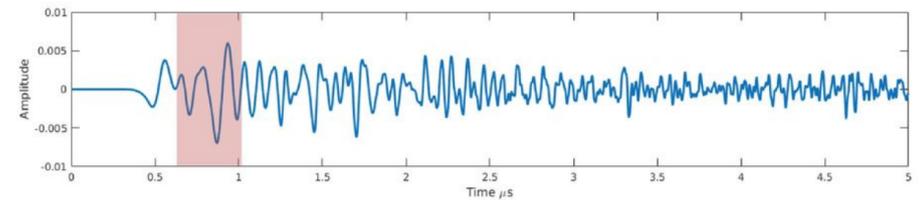
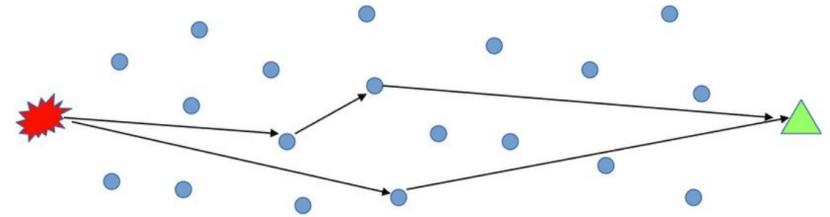
The earthquake coda



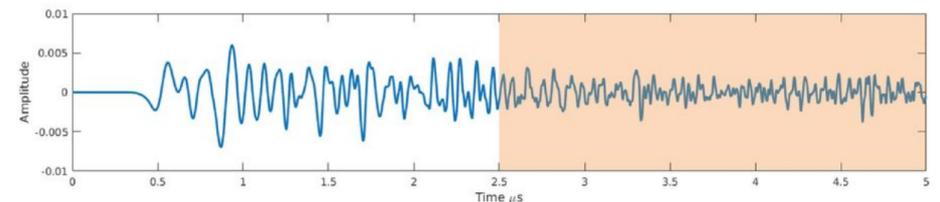
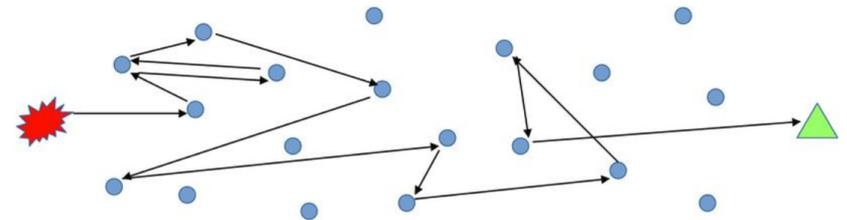
A medium with scatterers



The ballistic arrival

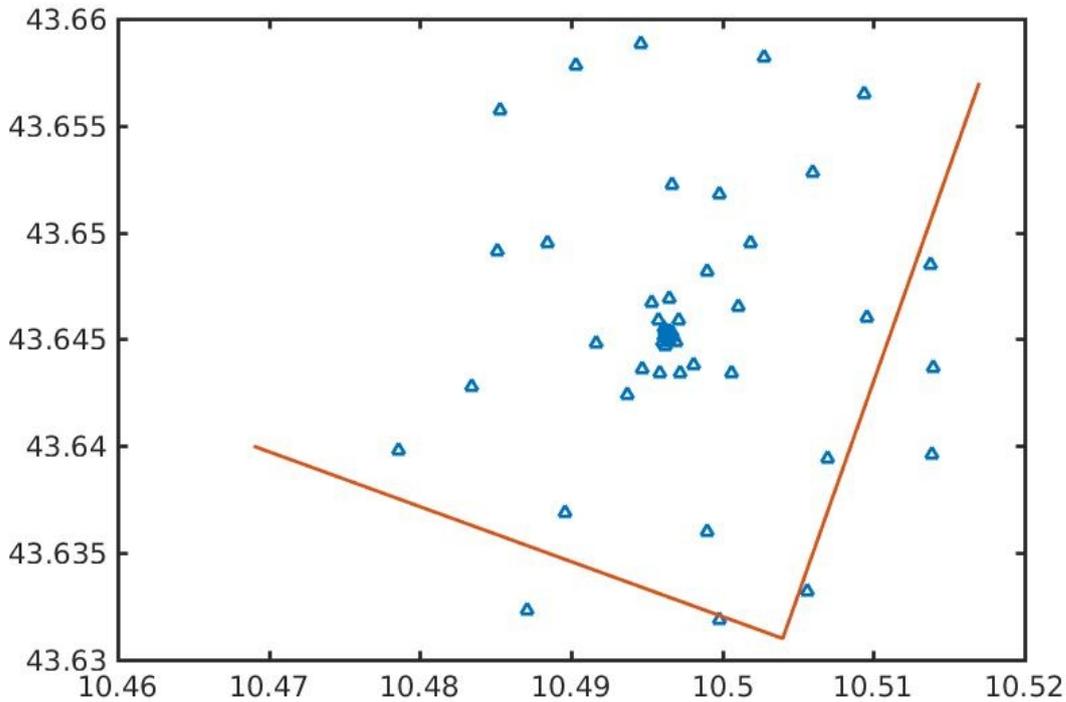


Single-scattering arrivals



Multiple-scattering arrivals

Earthquakes @ Virgo



- Array of 50 INNOSEIS geophones

Timing accuracy $< 20\mu\text{s}$

Sensitivity $\sigma = 76.4636\text{V / m/s}$

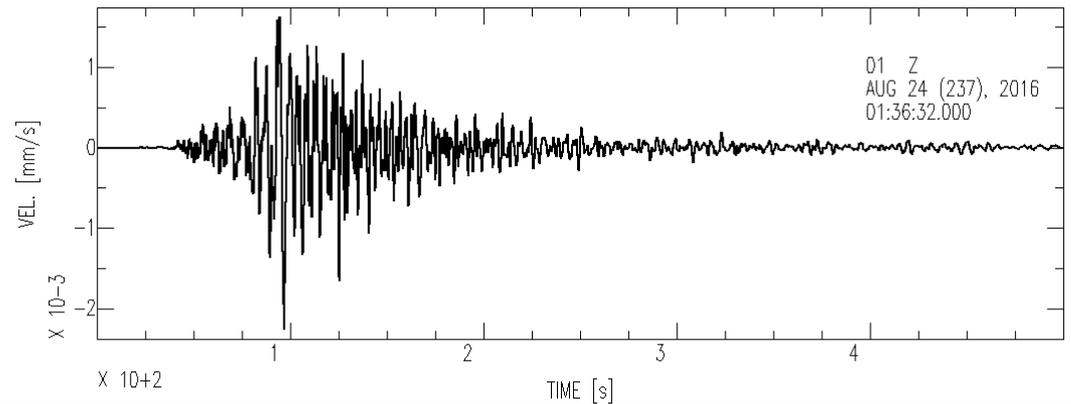
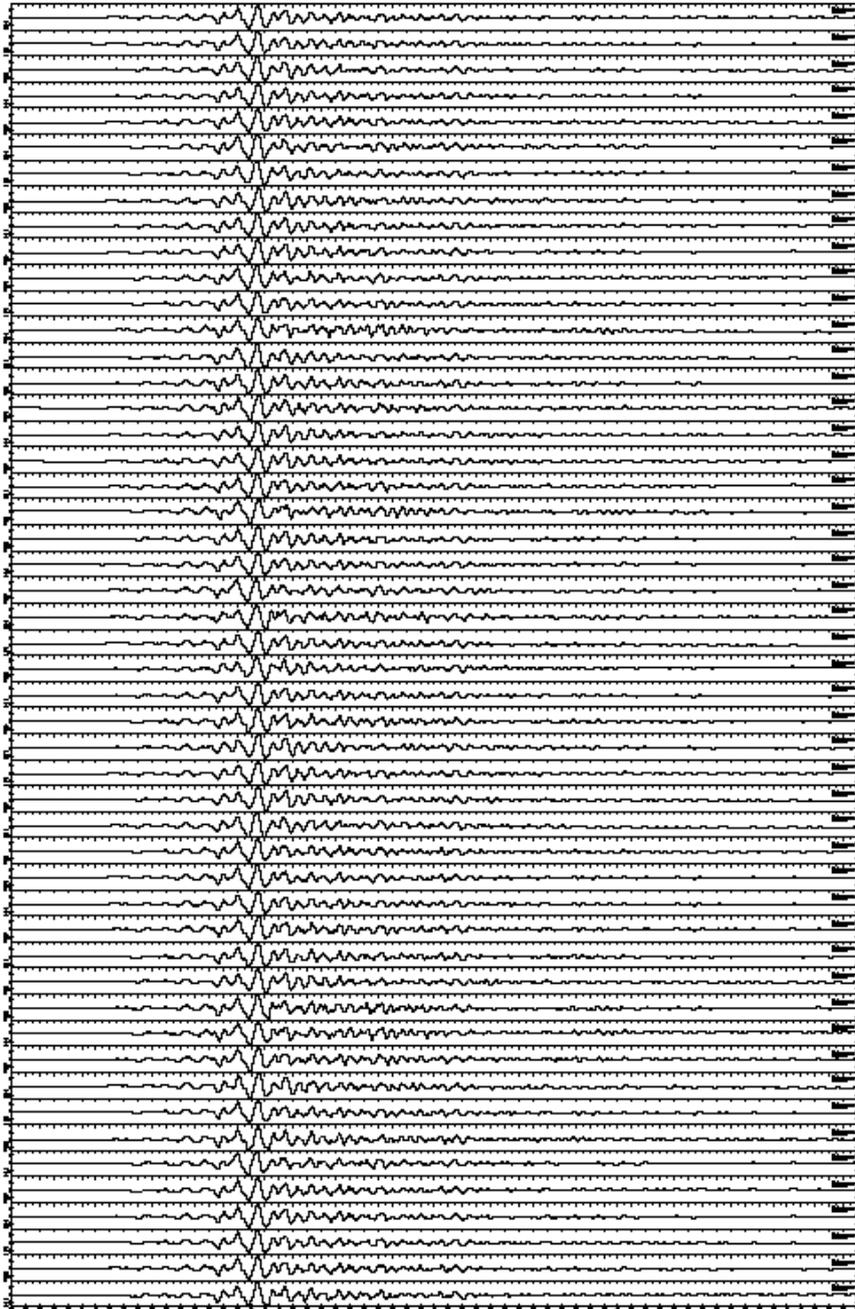
Damping = 0.69

Resonance frequency = 5Hz

Sampling rate = 250Hz

Interstation distances between **11m** and **2880m**

Earthquakes @ Virgo



01:36:32 Aug 24, 2016 Mw=6.2

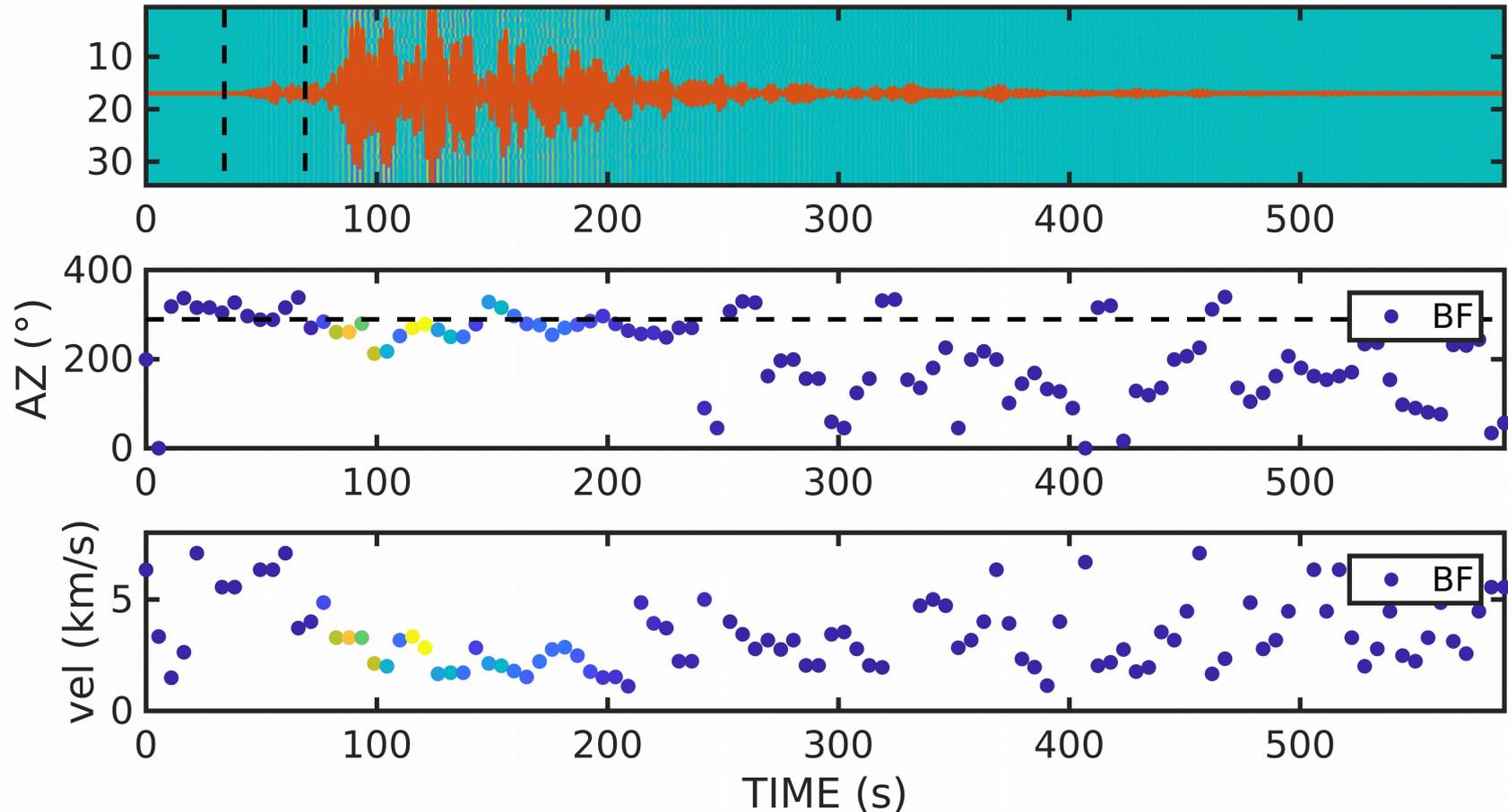
D=245 km

Vertical Component



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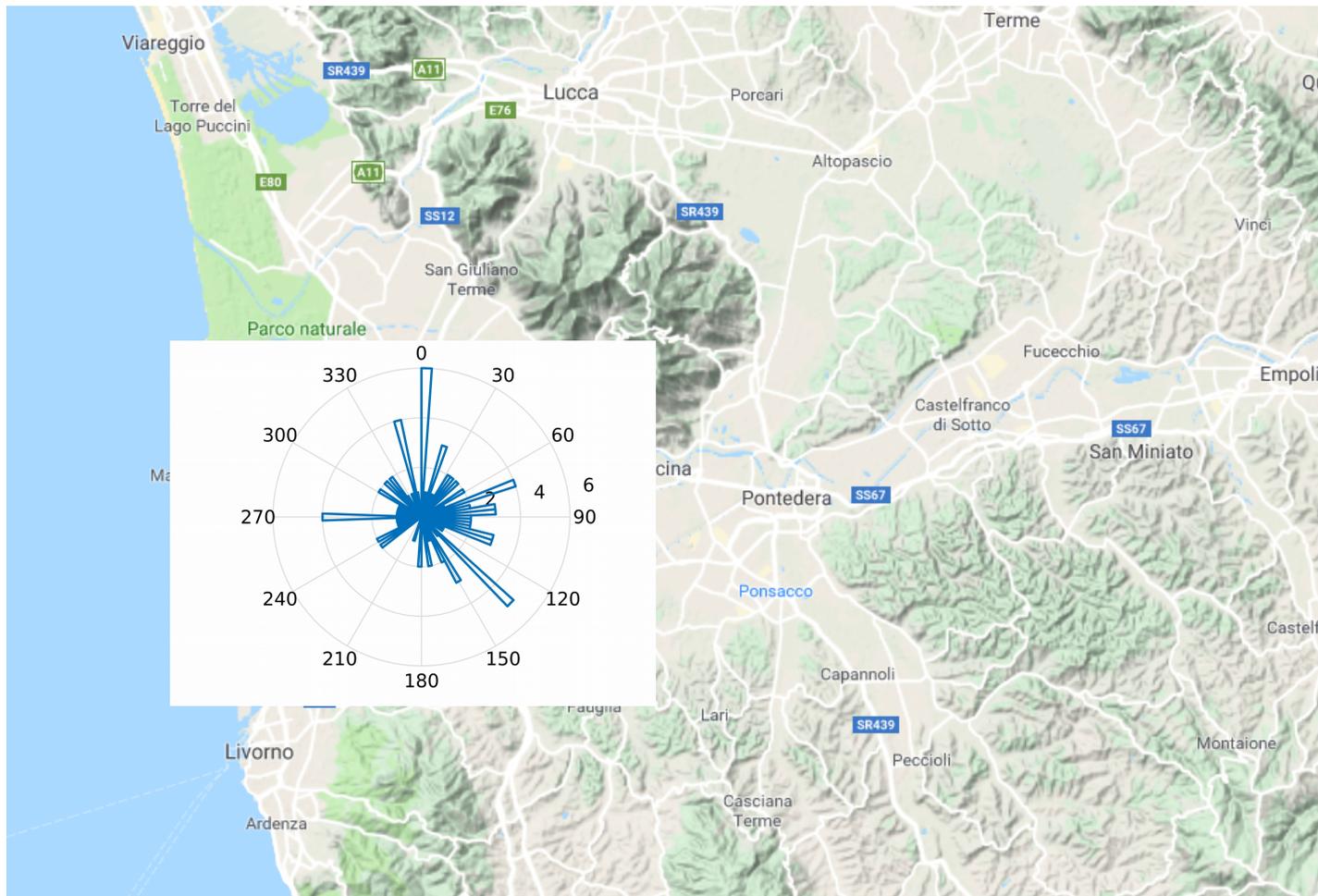
Earthquakes @ Virgo



P- and S-waves are correctly recovered. The coda manifests itself as a scattered wavefield, with a quasi-homogeneous distribution of propagation directions



Earthquakes @ Virgo



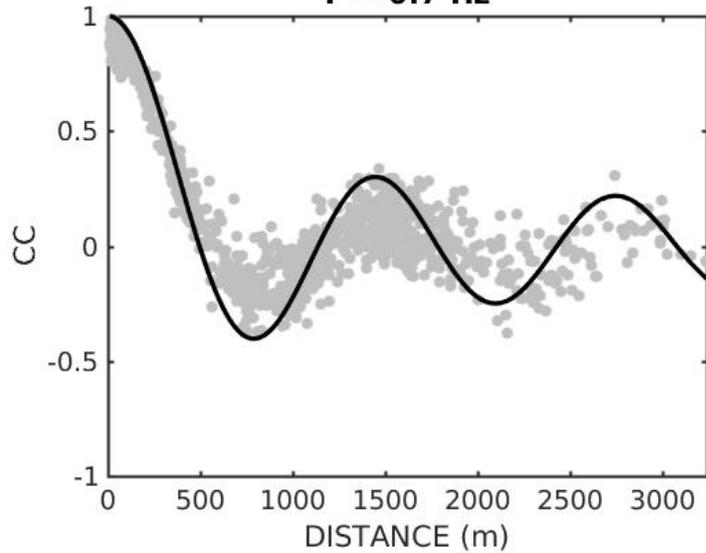
Main scatterers associated with marked topographic features.

We can use coda waves for correlation studies.

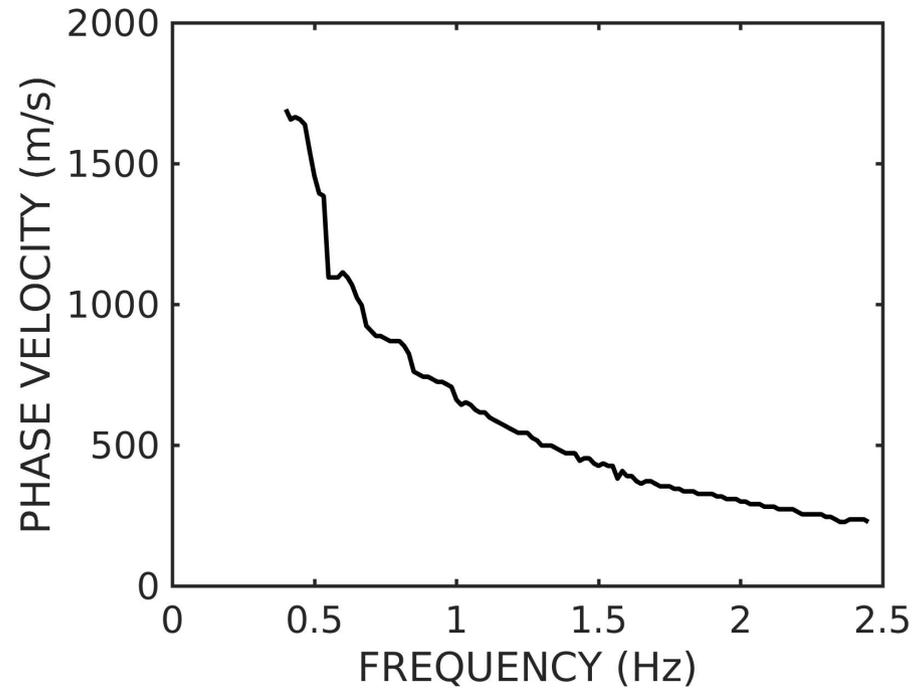
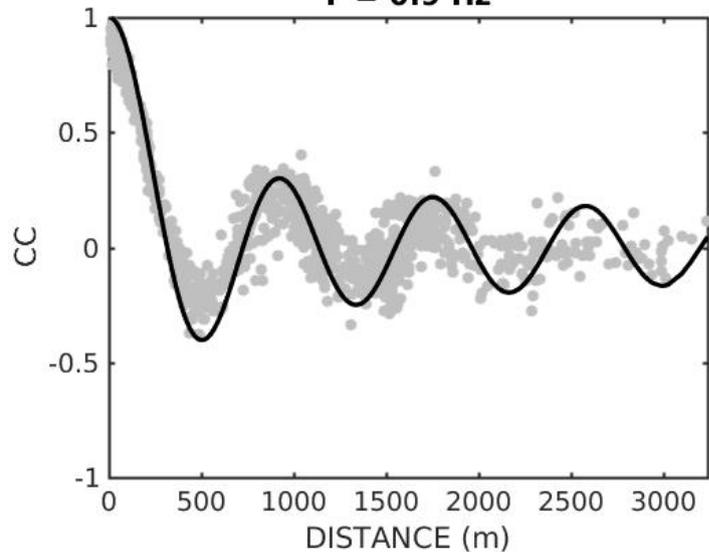


Rayleigh wave dispersion @ Virgo

F = 0.7 Hz



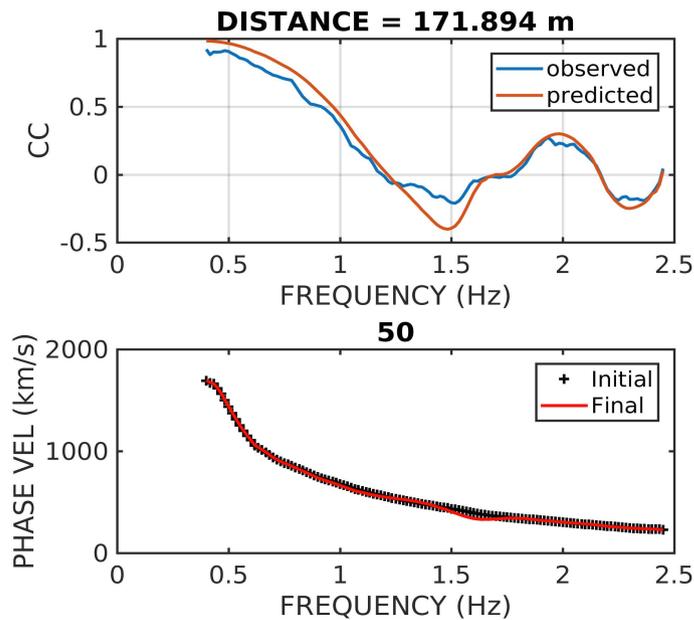
F = 0.9 Hz



Array-averaged dispersion curve from coda correlations obtained for all the station pairs, at different target frequencies

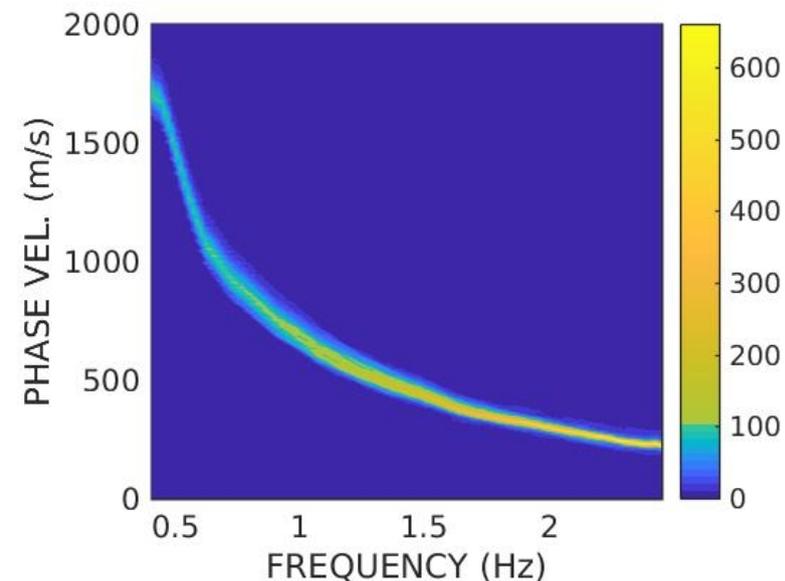
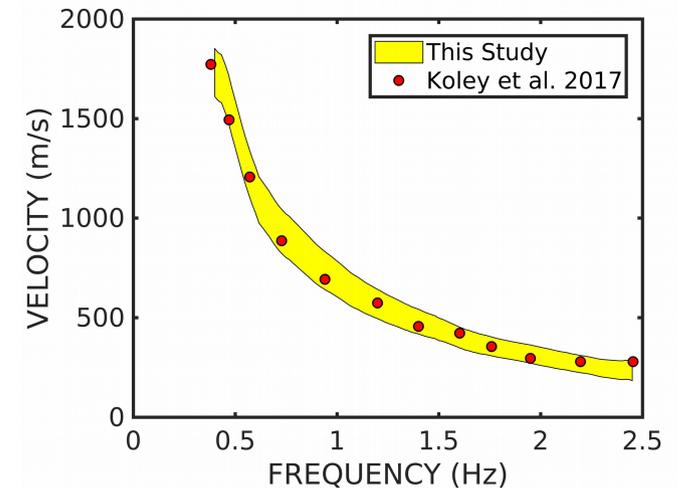


Rayleigh wave dispersion @ Virgo



Direct search of best-fitting dispersion curve → starting model for refined, iterative non-linear inversion.

Consistent w/ noise !

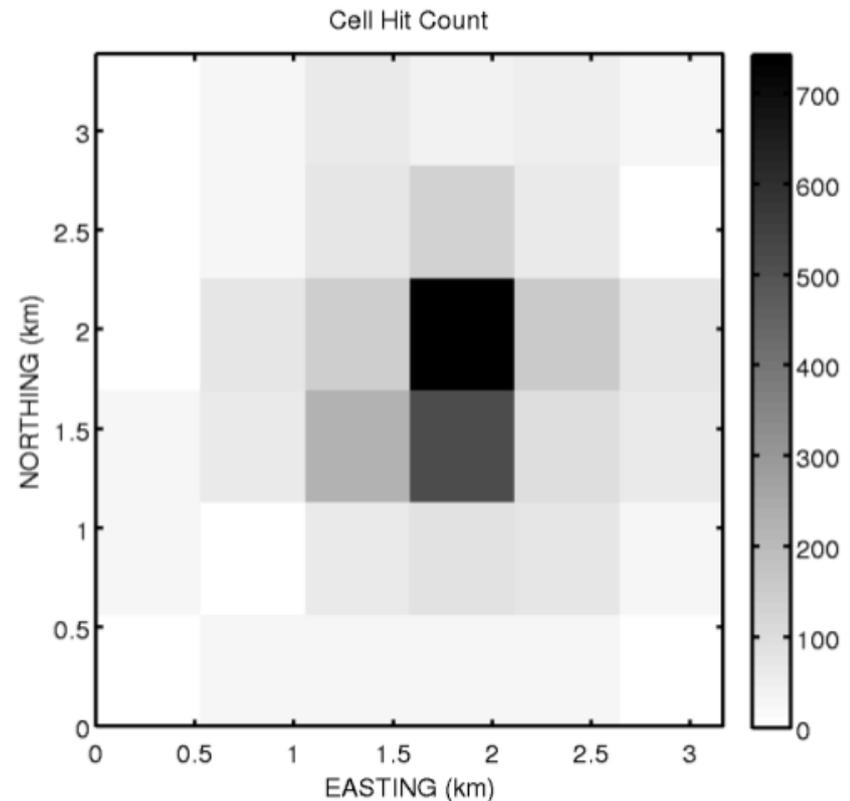
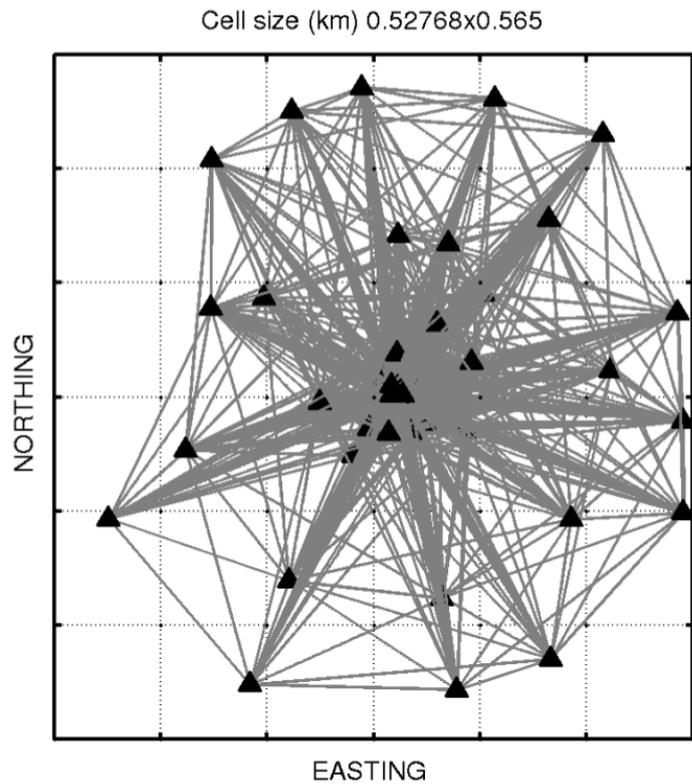


Dispersion curves obtained at individual station pairs, for a given frequency span.

- 1225 station pairs (dispersion)
- 0.4-2.5 Hz frequency band, 0.1 step
- 1225 travel times at each ref. frequency



Phase velocity maps @ Virgo



At each reference frequency:

From phase velocity to inter-station travel time

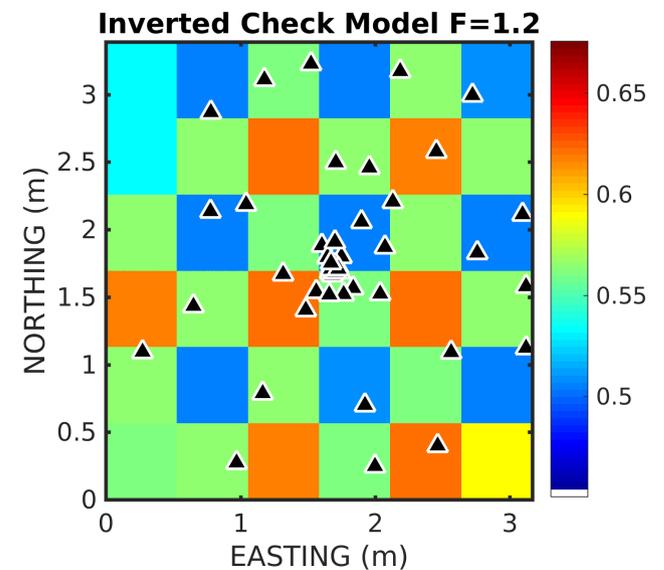
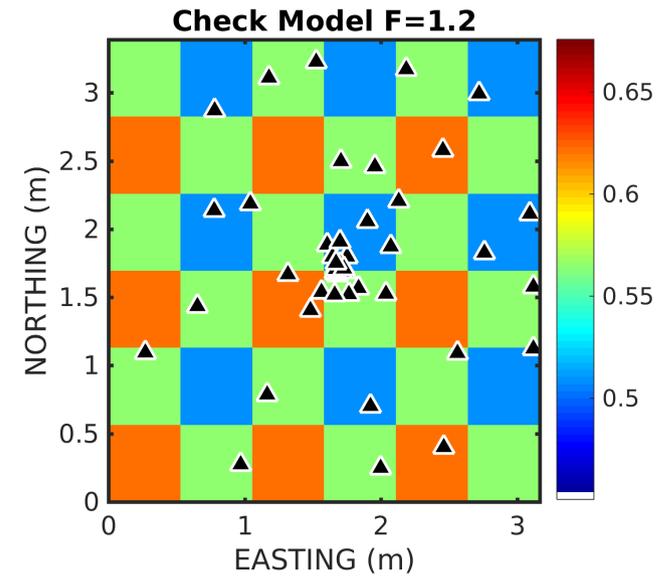
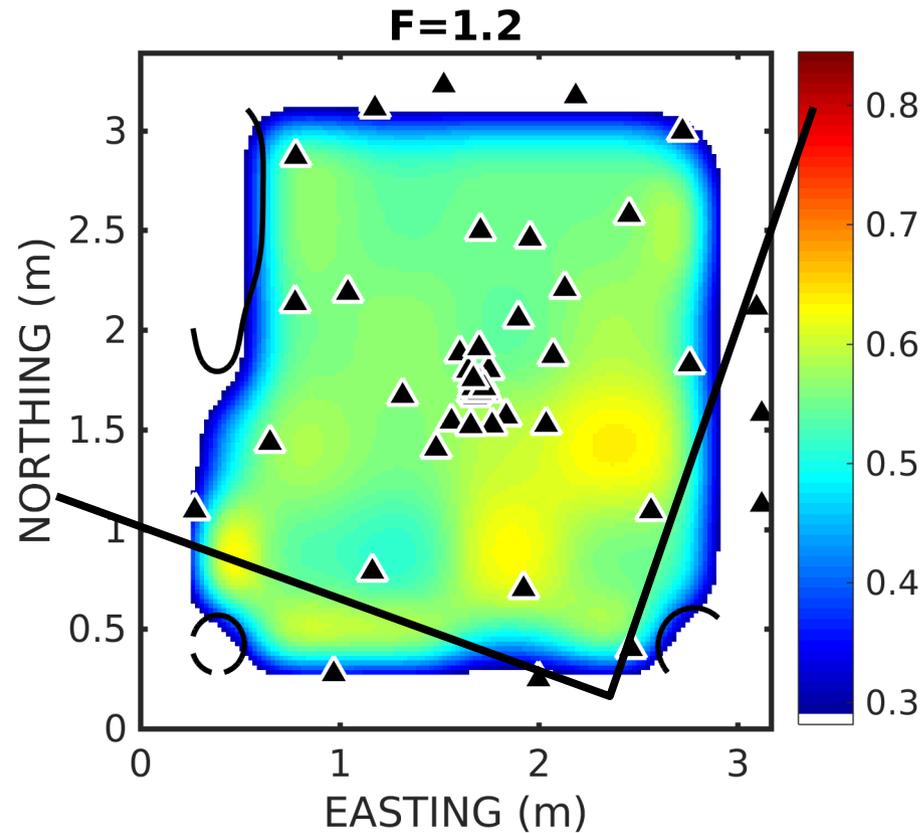
Travel times as a linear combination of ray segments lengths and slowness of cells

$$T_{ij} = \frac{r_{ij}}{c_{ij}(\omega)}$$

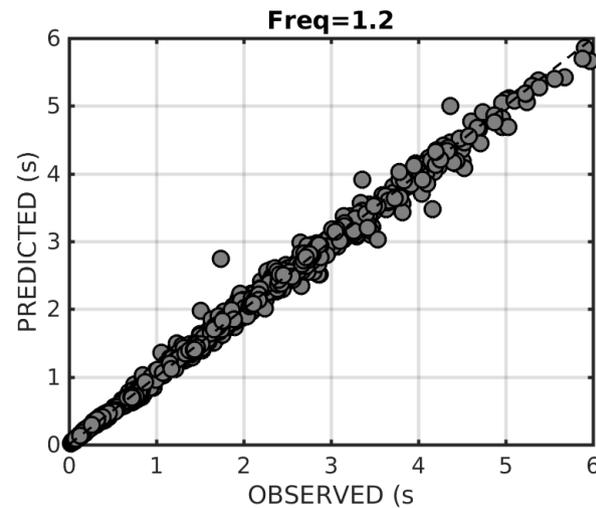
$$T_{ij} = \sum_{j=1}^M l_{ij} s_j$$



Phase velocity maps @ Virgo



Phase velocity
map @ $f=1.2$ Hz
($z\sim 100-200$ m)



On Line!



International Federation of Digital Seismograph Networks

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VR: Virgo Interferometric Antenna for Gravitational Waves Detection

FDSN Network Information

Are you the operator of this network? [Update this information.](#)

FDSN code	VR	Operated by	European Gravitational Observatory (ego)
Network name	Virgo Interferometric Antenna for Gravitational Waves Detection (virgo)	Deployment region	Italy
Start date	March 1, 2019	End date	-
Short description	The Virgo antenna is a 3 km long interferometer for gravitational waves detection. It is located in Cascina, near Pisa (Italy), and it is hosted by the European Gravitational Observatory (EGO). The interferometer is equipped with 3 broadband seismometers, located in its main experimental buildings.		

Citation Information

Digital Object Identifier (DOI)	https://doi.org/10.7914/SN/VR
Citation	European Gravitational Observatory (2019): Virgo Interferometric Antenna for Gravitational Waves Detection. International Federation of Digital Seismograph Networks. Other/Seismic Network. 10.7914/SN/VR

Thanks for your attention

