

# A MULTIPLE DATA SET JOINT INVERSION GLOBAL 3D P-VELOCITY MODEL OF THE EARTH'S CRUST AND MANTLE FOR IMPROVED SEISMIC EVENT LOCATION

Sanford Ballard<sup>1</sup>, Michael L Begnaud<sup>2</sup>, James R Hipp<sup>1</sup>, Eric P Chael<sup>1</sup>,  
Andre Encarnacao<sup>1</sup>, Monica Maceira<sup>2</sup>, Xiaoning Yang<sup>2</sup>, Christopher J  
Young<sup>1</sup>, W. Scott Phillips<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Sandia National Laboratories

<sup>2</sup>Los Alamos National Laboratories

AGU December 10, 2013



Sandia is a multiprogram laboratory operated by Sandia Corporation, a Lockheed Martin Company,  
for the United States Department of Energy's National Nuclear Security Administration  
under contract DE-AC04-94AL85000.





# Introduction

**Goal:** Improve our nation's ability to detect nuclear explosions around the world.

**Approach:** Using a 3D Earth model to locate seismic events will provide more accurate locations with smaller uncertainties as compared to 1D models.

**History:** SALSA3D is a global tomographic model of the compressional wavespeed in the mantle developed using body waves only. Results presented in poster S21B-2392.

**Current Effort:** Extend SALSA3D to include joint inversion of compressional body waves, surface waves and gravity.

**Progress:** We have accomplished joint inversion of body waves and surface waves in the western US. Infrastructure is in place to include gravity and to extend the model to global scale, but results are not available yet.



Sandia is a multiprogram laboratory operated by Sandia Corporation, a Lockheed Martin Company,  
for the United States Department of Energy's National Nuclear Security Administration  
under contract DE-AC04-94AL85000.



Tomography  
Equation solved  
with LSQR

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \text{Body Waves (P)} \\
 \\
 \text{Rayleigh Waves} \\
 \\
 \text{Constraints}
 \end{array}
 \begin{bmatrix}
 A_b \\
 A_{R_1} \\
 A_{R_2} \\
 \vdots \\
 A_{R_N} \\
 C_{smooth} \\
 C_{damp}
 \end{bmatrix}
 [\Delta s_P] =
 \begin{bmatrix}
 \epsilon_b \\
 \epsilon_{R_1} \\
 \epsilon_{R_2} \\
 \vdots \\
 \epsilon_{R_N} \\
 0 \\
 0
 \end{bmatrix}$$

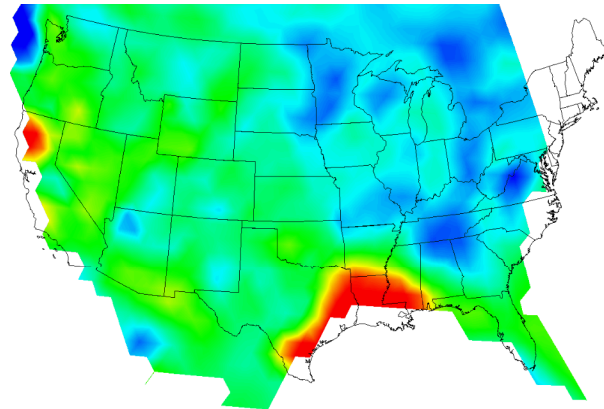
Model Covariance Matrix

$$C_M = \left( A^T \Sigma_{d_0}^{-1} A + \Sigma_{s_0}^{-1} \right)^{-1}$$

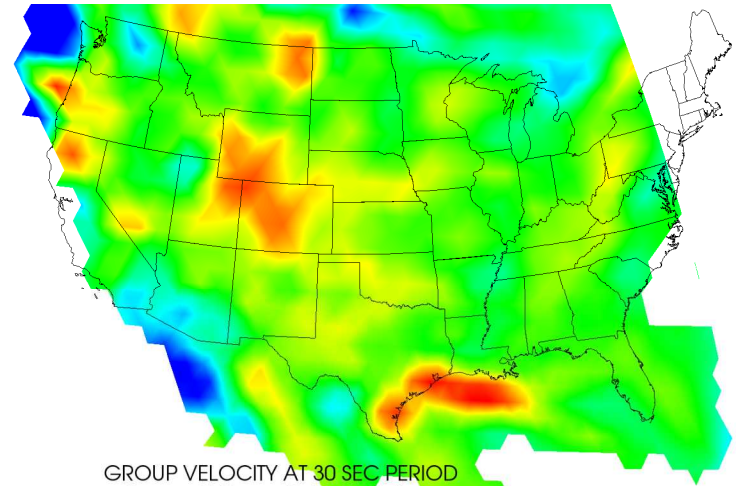
Model Resolution Matrix

$$R = C_M A^T A$$

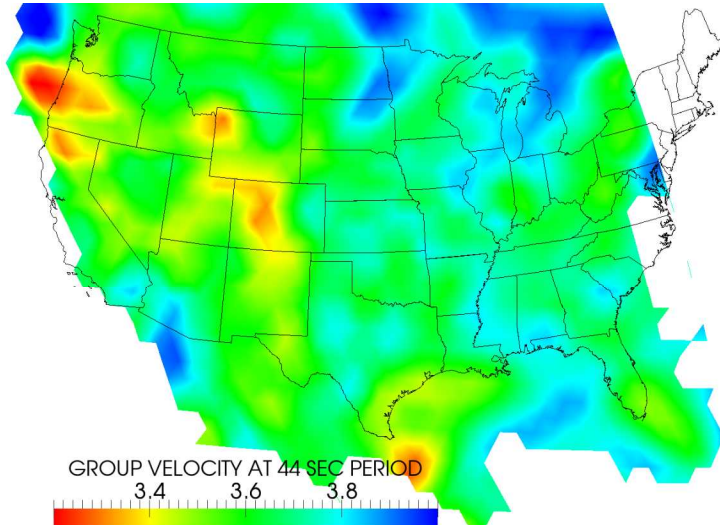
# Group Velocity



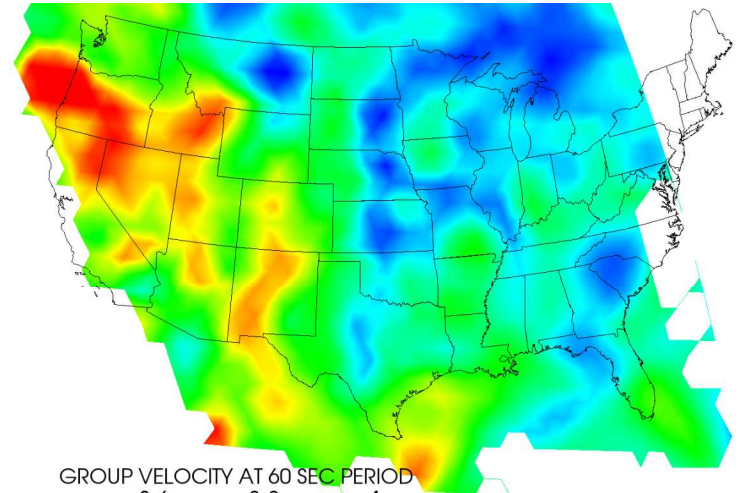
GROUP VELOCITY AT 15 SEC PERIOD  
2.6 2.8 3 3.2  
2.4 3.3



GROUP VELOCITY AT 30 SEC PERIOD  
3 3.2 3.4 3.6  
2.9 3.8

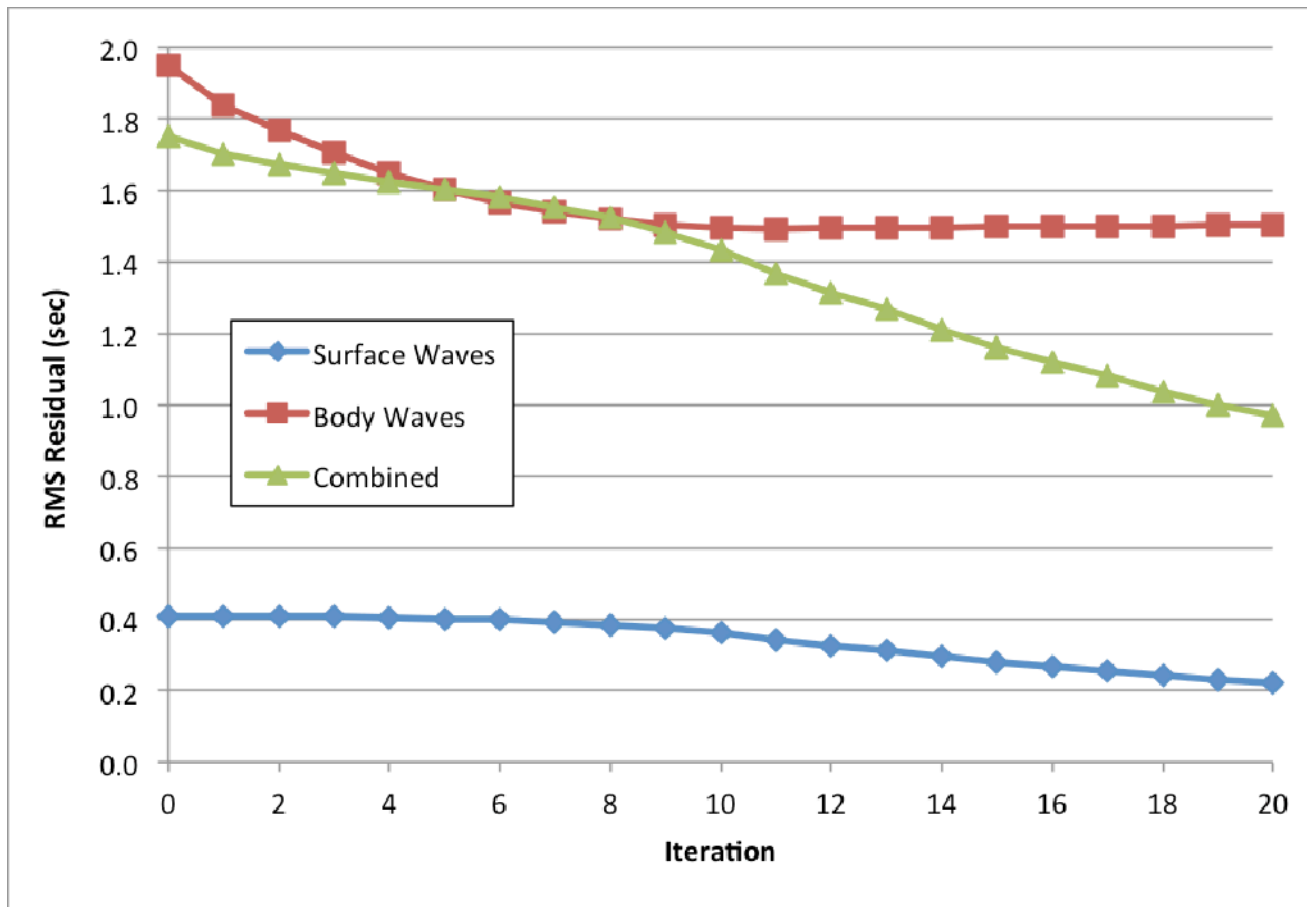


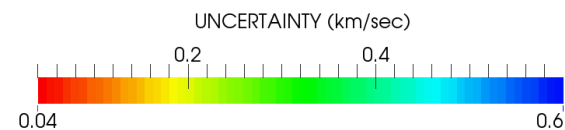
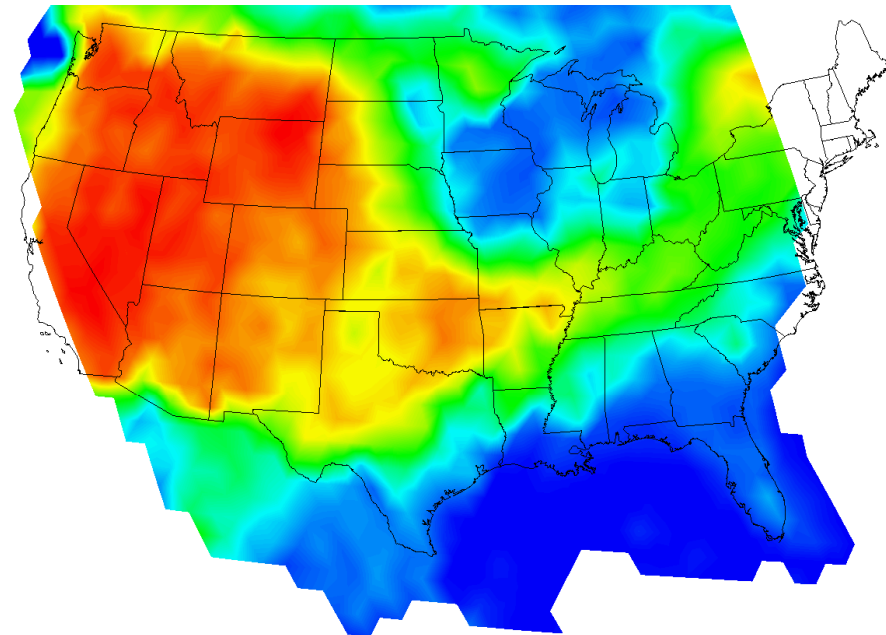
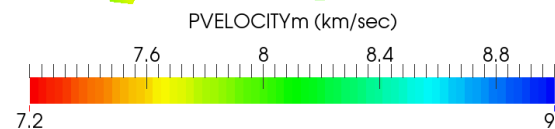
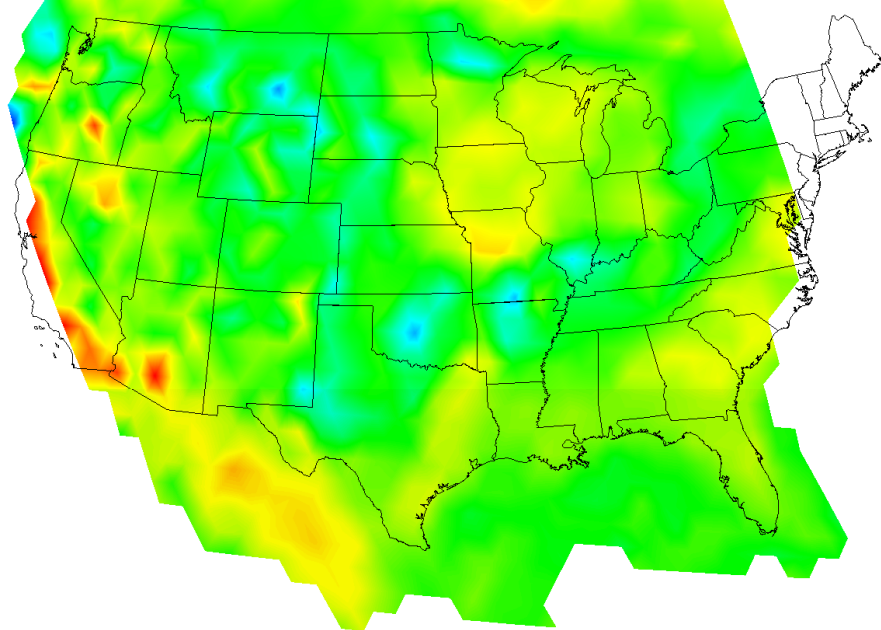
GROUP VELOCITY AT 44 SEC PERIOD  
3.4 3.6 3.8  
3.2 4



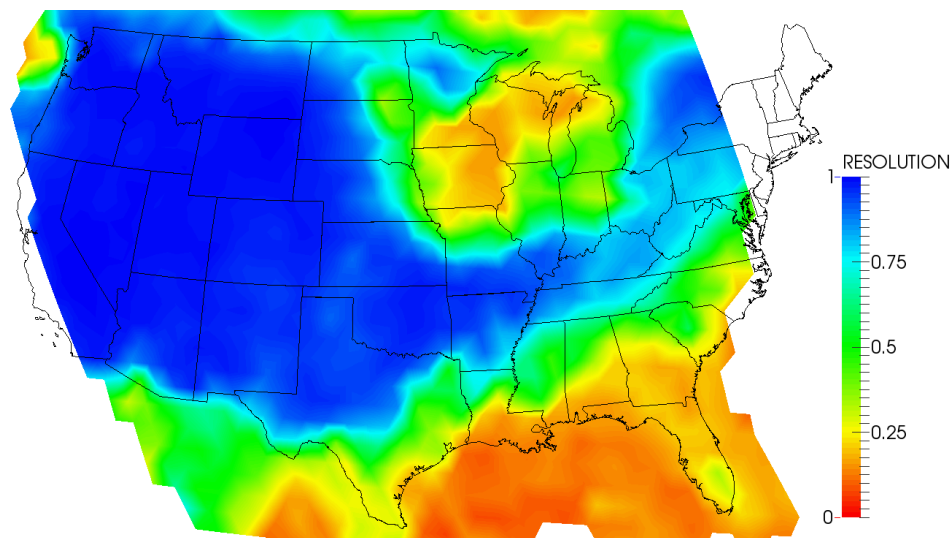
GROUP VELOCITY AT 60 SEC PERIOD  
3.6 3.8 4  
3.4 4.1

# Residual Reduction



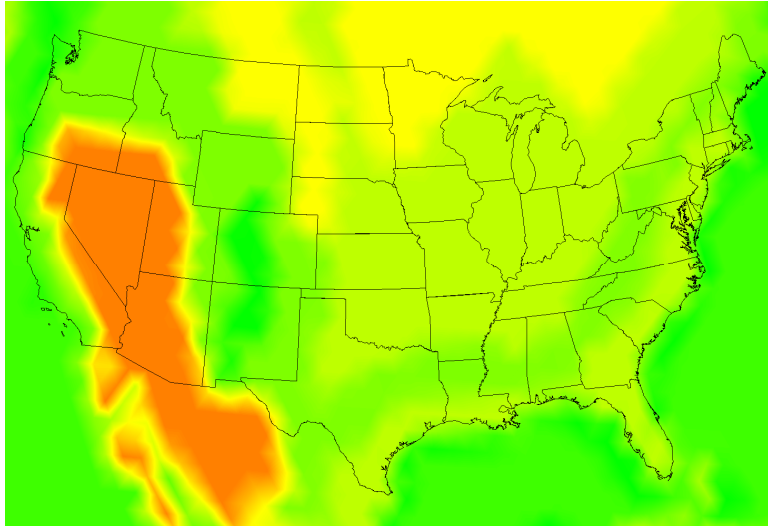


**UPPER  
MANTLE**

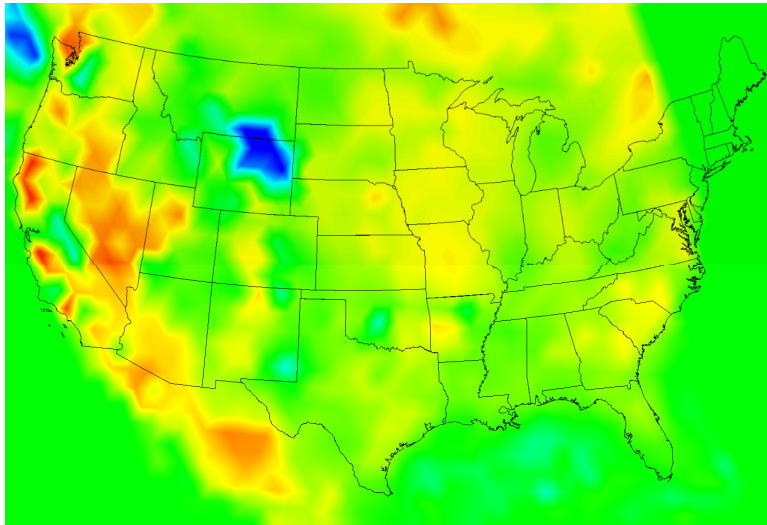
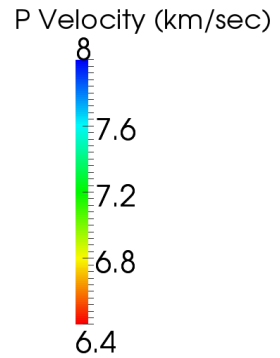
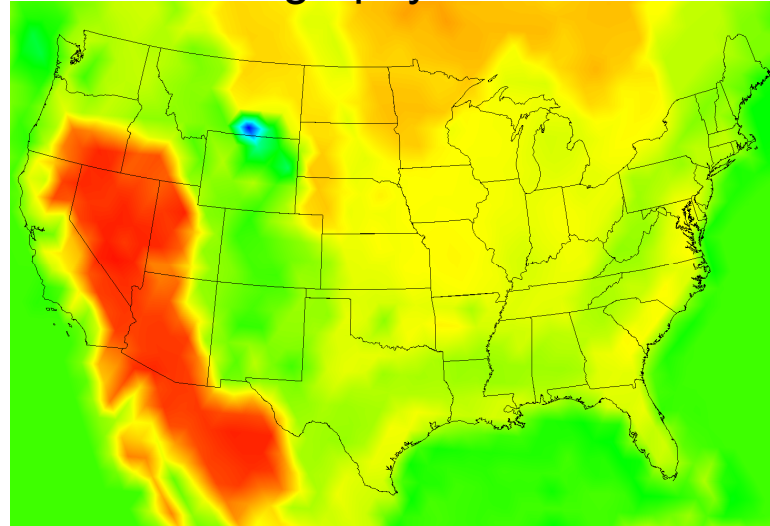


# P Velocity of the Lower Crust

Crust 1.0



Tomography Model



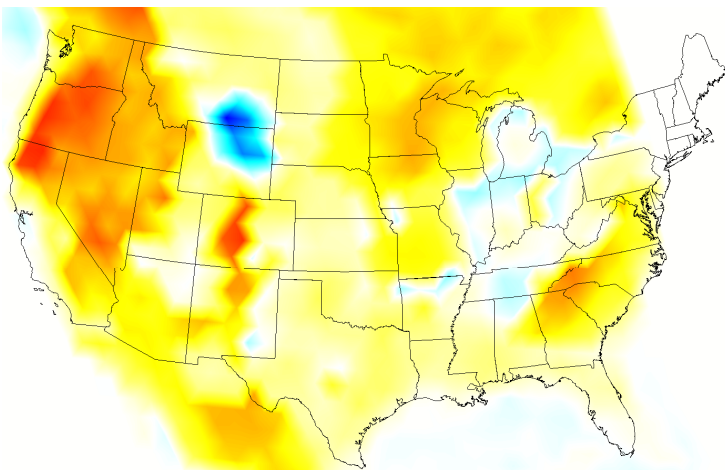
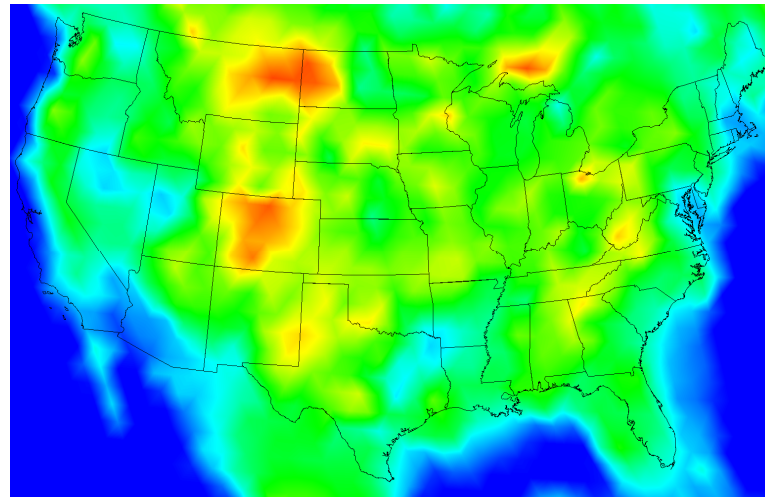
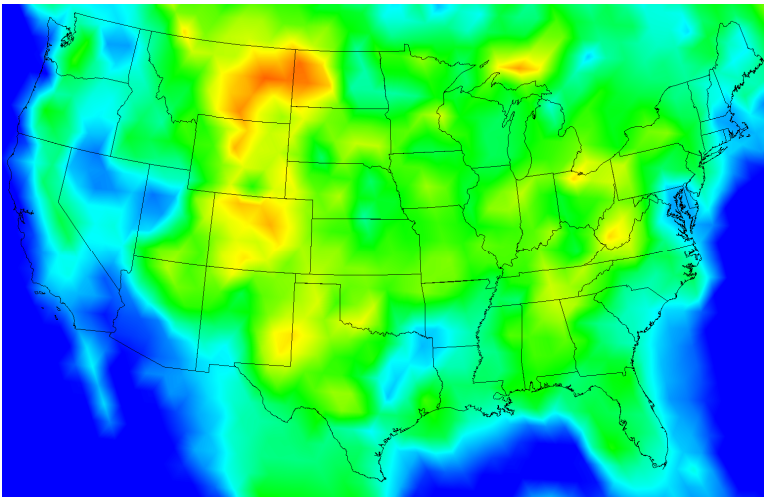
VP % change



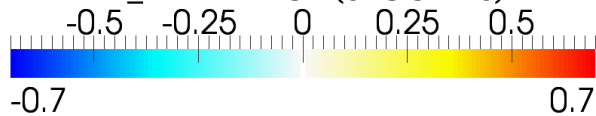


# Vertical Travel Time Through the Crust

Travel Time (seconds)

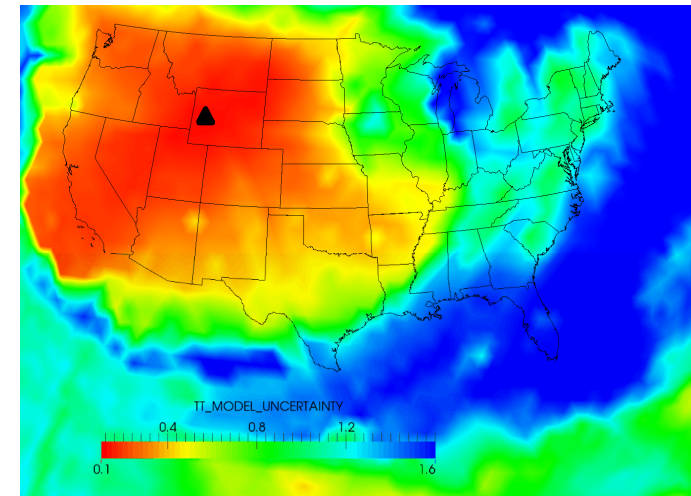
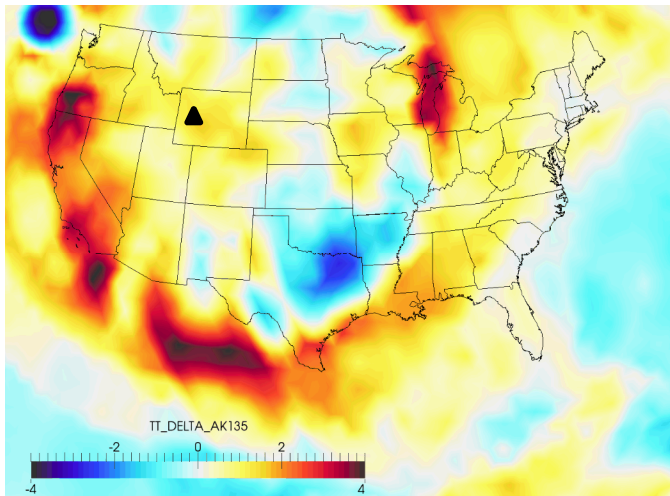
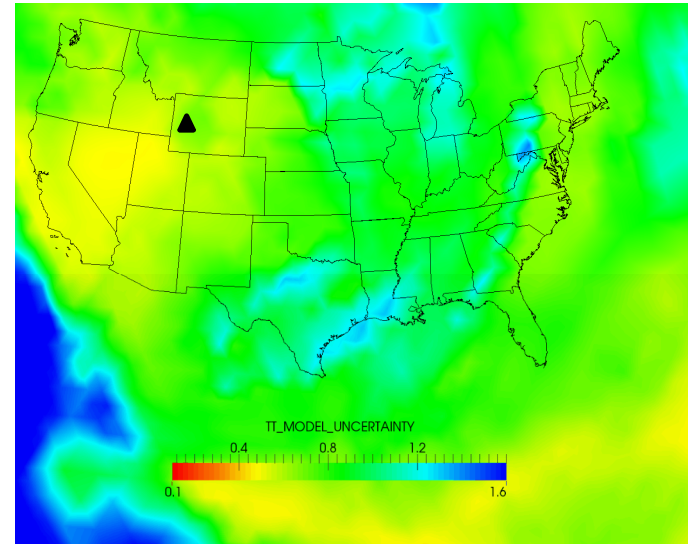
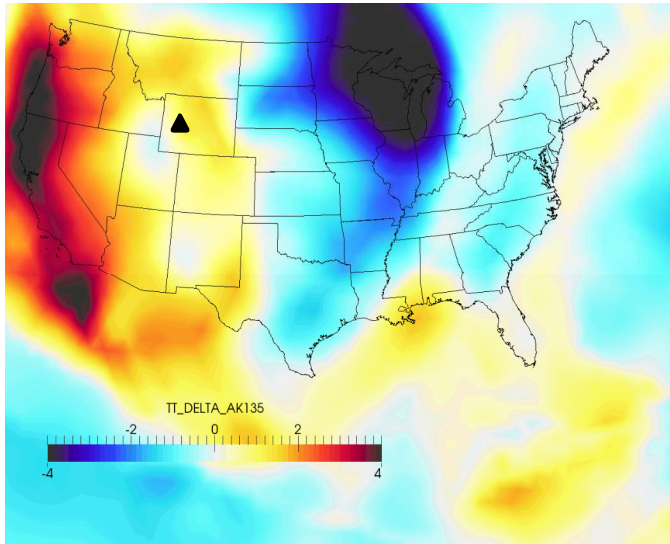


TT\_DIFFERENCE (SECONDS)





# Travel Time and Travel Uncertainty for Station PDAR in Wyoming





# Summary

- The goal of our study is to improve our ability to locate seismic events around the world.
- Locating seismic events with a 3D Earth model improves the accuracy and precision of computed seismic event locations.

## Future Work

- Complete implementation of joint inversion of body waves, surface waves and gravity on a global scale.