

1. Introduction to Seismology

M. Ravasi

ERSE 210 Seismology

Course Objectives

- Learn fundamentals of Seismology, both Global and Exploration
- Familiarize with theory of wave propagation (basis for ErSE 326 and 390N)
- Recent developments in the field (last 20 years)

Lectures

- Monday 3:00pm 4:30pm
- Wednesday 3:00pm 4:30pm
- Bldg. 9, Room 3131

! Be on time: participation is recorded !

Teaching Staff

Instructors:

- [Matteo Ravasi](#) - Office Hours: Tuesday 4pm to 5pm
(by Appointment: Zoom or Office - BI-3142)

Textbook

- Shearer, P., Introduction to Seismology (**Main reference**)
- Aki, K., and Richards, P.G. ,Quantitative Seismology
- Avseth, P., Mukerji, T., and Mavko, G., Quantitative Seismic Interpretation
- Ikelle, L.T., and Amundsen, L., Introduction to Petroleum Seismology
- Yilmaz, O., Seismic Data Analysis

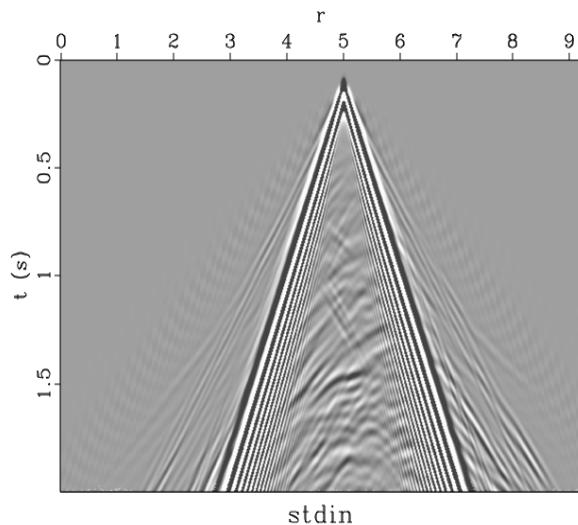
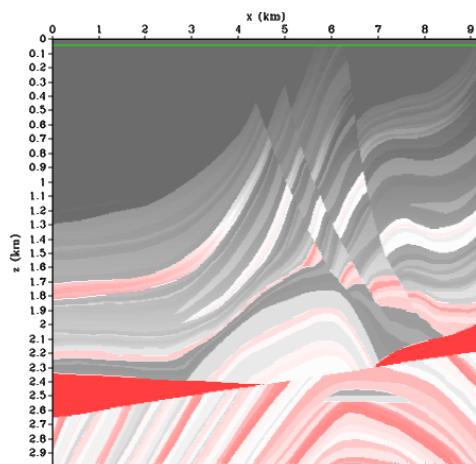
Course material

- Slides and Laboratory exercises can be accessed from:

<http://github.com/dig-kaust/seismology>

What is Seismology?

“Field of study of **propagation of elastic waves**”



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“Field of study of **propagation of elastic waves**”

Earthquakes



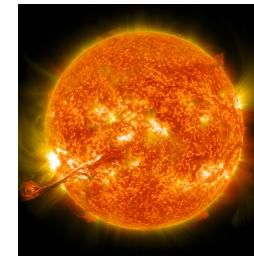
Volcanoes



Tsunamies

GLOBAL

Sun (helioseismology)



Stars (asteroseismology)

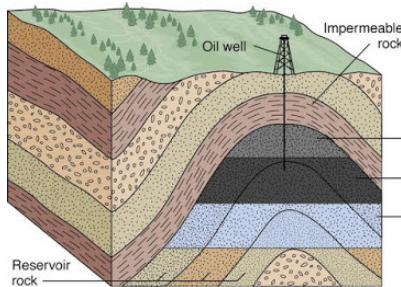


Planetary bodies
(planetary seismology)

What is Seismology?

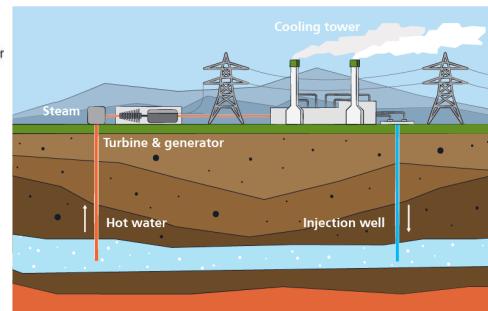
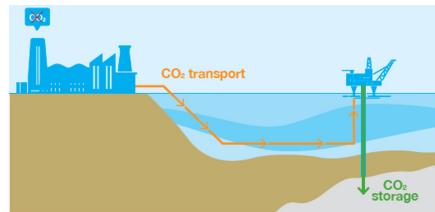
“Field of study of **propagation of elastic waves**”

Hydrocarbon prospection



APPLIED

CCS



Geothermal

Geotechnics

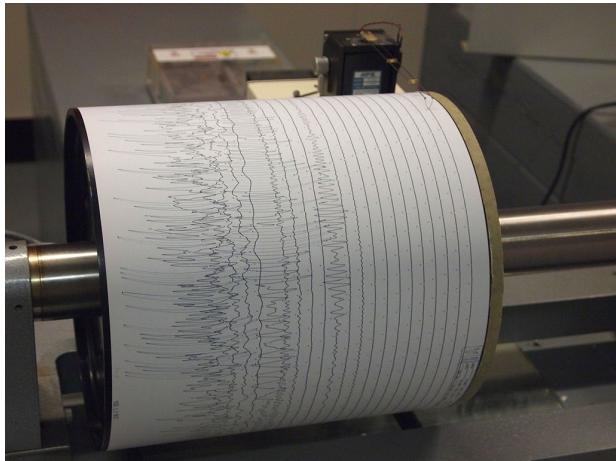


Nuclear Explosions

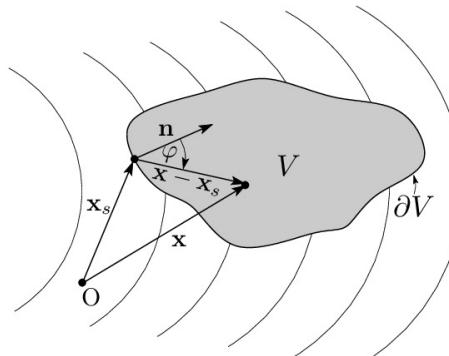
Transportation monitoring



How do we learn about waves?



OBSERVATIONS



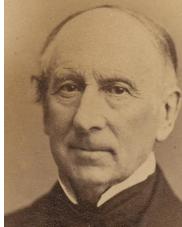
THEORY



EXPERIMENTS

History of global seismology

Cauchy



Stokes

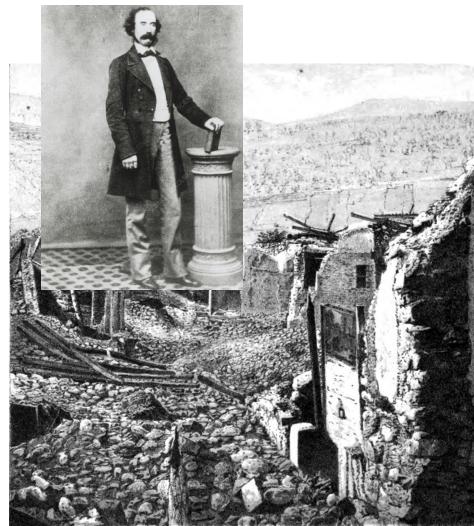


Rayleigh



1800s: early **theories** of elastic waves

Mallet



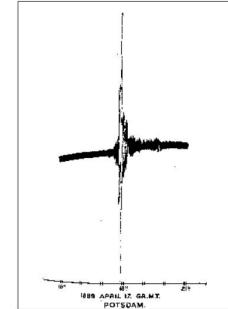
1857: Napoli earthquake – beginning of **observational seismology**

Cecchi



1875: First time-recording **seismograph**

This seismogram was recorded in Potsdam in 1889. The seismic waves were generated by an earthquake in Japan.



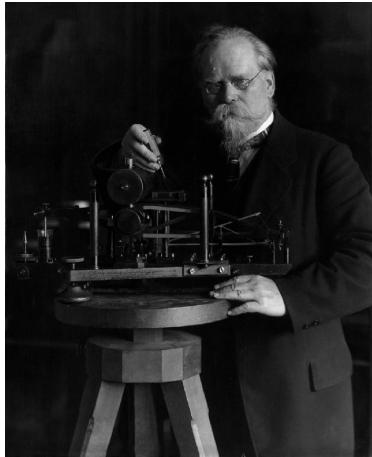
1889: First recorded **teleseism**

History of global seismology

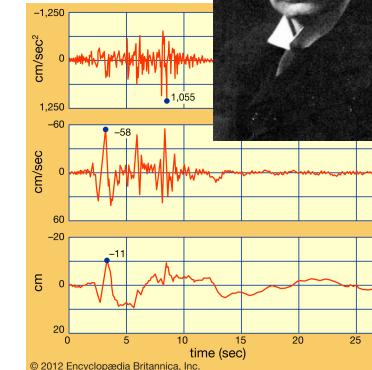


1897: First seismograph in US: will record S.Francisco earthquake in 1906

Wiechert

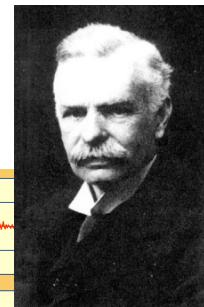


1898: First seismometer with viscous damping



1906: First P, S, and surface waves identified on seismogram

Oldham



Zoeppritz



Gutenberg



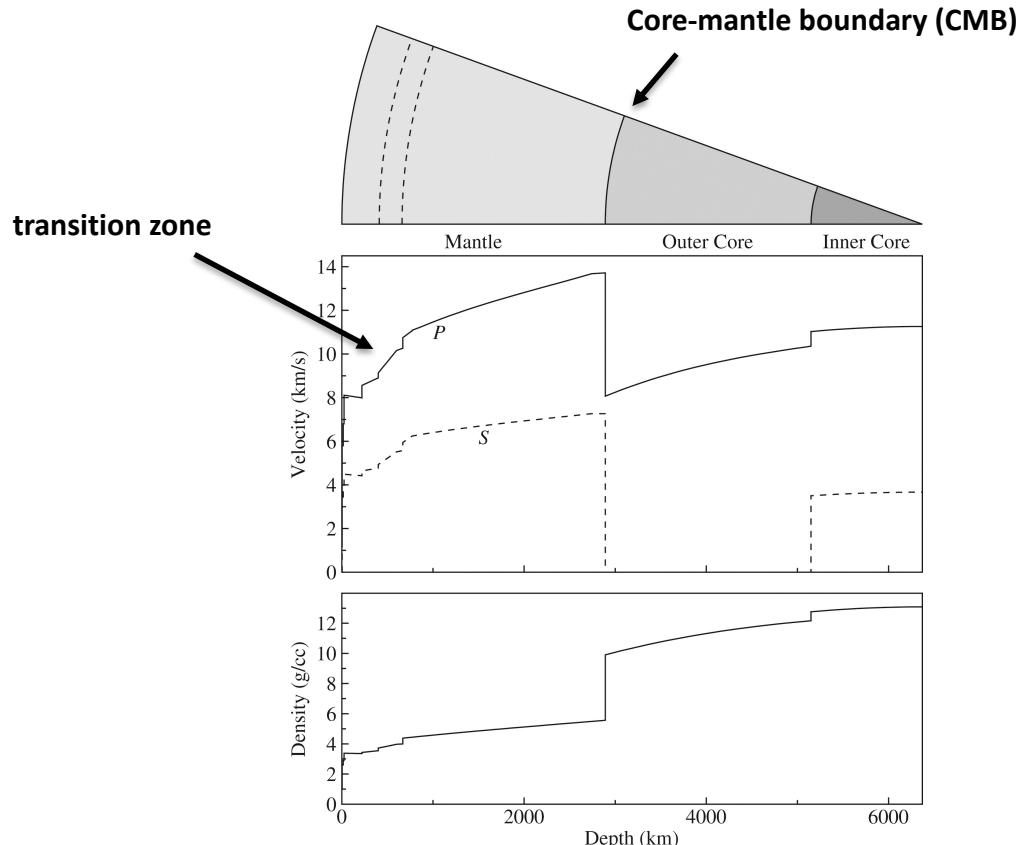
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TABLE 2
CALCULATED TRAVEL TIMES

	P _{PP}	P _{PS}	S _{PS}	P _{SS}	S _{SS}
sec/deg.	deg.	sec.	deg.	sec.	sec.
0.000	180.000	1201.06	180.000	1116.09	180.000
2.310	146.345	1186.40	142.778	1393.77	1381.01
2.310	146.345	1186.40	142.778	1393.77	1380.38
2.383	146.688	1185.96	141.538	1391.56	1381.98
2.446	146.138	1185.73	141.031	1389.61	1385.98
2.510	147.610	1189.49	140.941	1387.05	1382.37
2.574	147.109	1181.14	139.470	1385.69	1381.83
2.638	146.657	1179.92	138.719	1383.74	1380.81
2.701	146.198	1178.74	137.987	1381.78	1379.70
2.765	145.761	1177.00	137.276	1379.83	137.771
2.828	145.400	1176.54	136.568	1377.01	137.772
2.892	145.063	1175.56	135.918	1376.54	137.545
2.955	144.740	1174.08	135.274	1374.11	1373.80
3.018	144.466	1173.82	134.654	1372.27	135.841
3.082	144.231	1173.10	134.059	1370.45	135.886
3.145	144.040	1172.30	133.491	1368.68	132.942
3.208	143.894	1172.05	132.305	1366.97	132.009
3.271	143.785	1171.78	132.142	1365.77	131.870
3.334	143.757	1171.38	131.996	1363.74	131.176
3.397	143.765	1171.08	131.820	1362.25	131.275
3.460	143.841	1171.89	131.113	1369.85	118.365
3.523	143.985	1172.38	130.746	1359.56	117.807
3.586	144.205	1173.17	130.422	1358.41	116.838
3.649	144.456	1173.56	130.168	1357.81	115.766
3.711	144.913	1175.78	129.924	1356.59	114.994

1900-1950: Traveltime tables of earthquake arrivals

Earth interior



Crust: ~6km to 30-50 km thickness

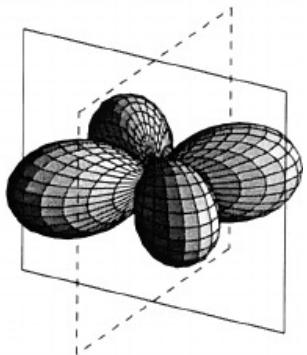
Interior:

- Mantle: solid outer shell (84% volume) with rapid velocity increase at the start (transition zone) and then gradually up until CMB
- Outer core: drastic drop in velocities at CMB due to solid-to-fluid transition ($V_S \rightarrow 0$), followed by slow velocity increase
- Inner core: solid, small increase in P-wave velocities and non-zero S-wave velocities

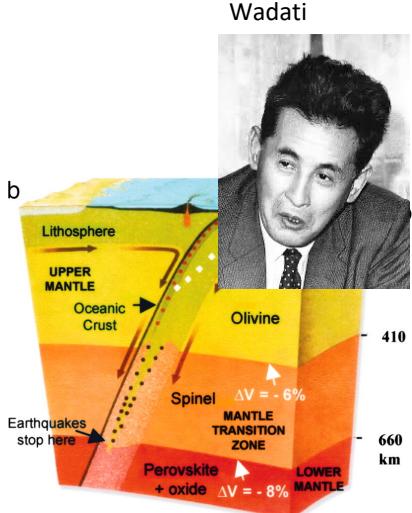
Density is less understood as traveltimes do not provide direct constraints.

History of global seismology

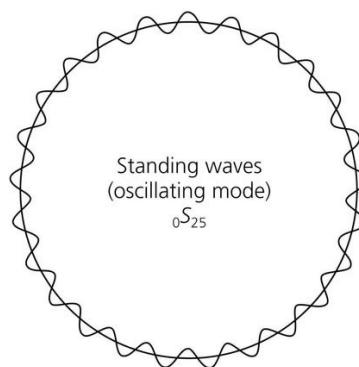
Nakano



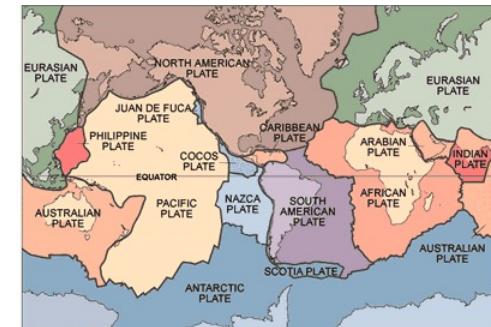
1923: Theory of **double couple source** (i.e., how earthquake originates)



1928+: Evidence of **deep earthquakes** (>100km)

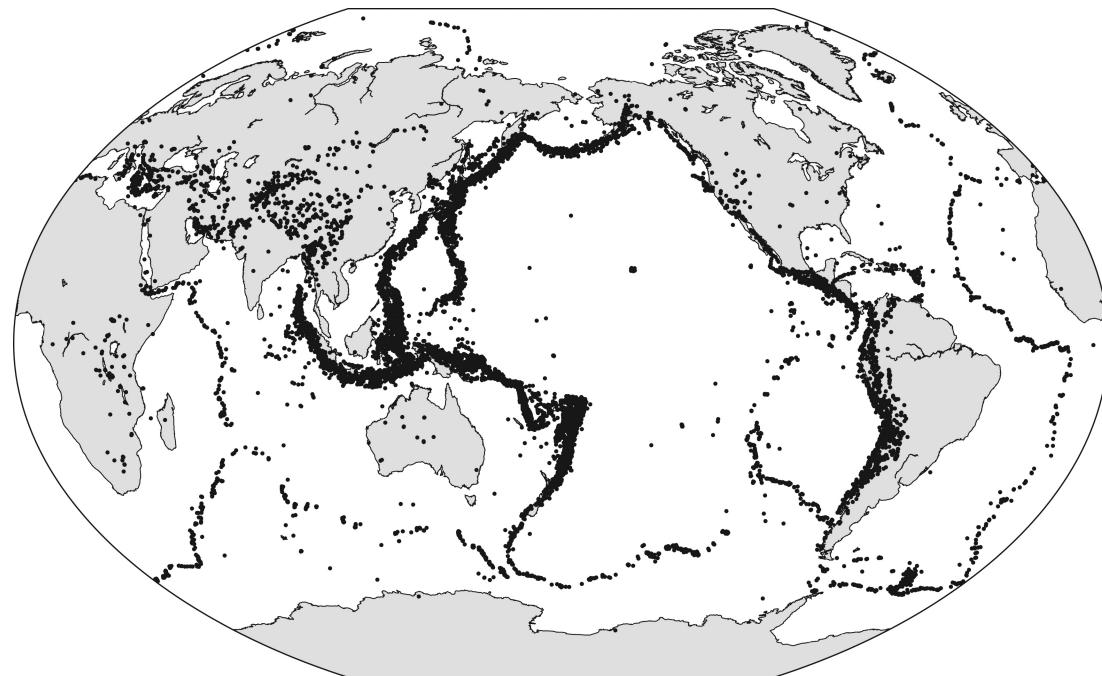


1960: Discovery of **Normal modes** from Chile earthquake

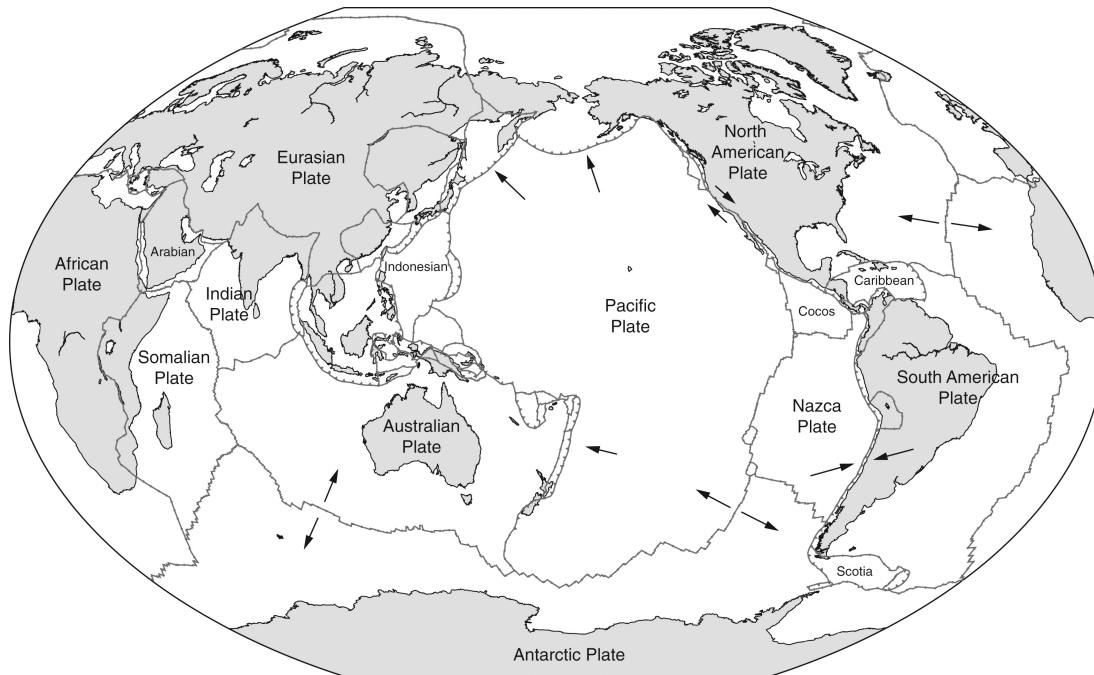


1960: Theory of **plate tectonics**

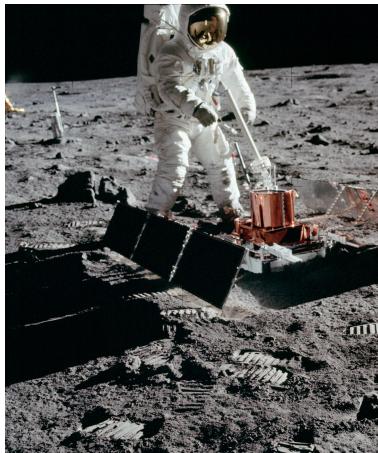
Seismology role in plate tectonics theories



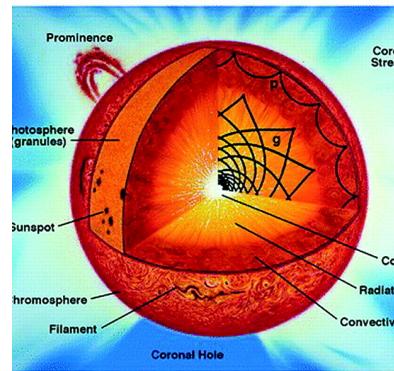
Seismology role in plate tectonics theories



History of global seismology



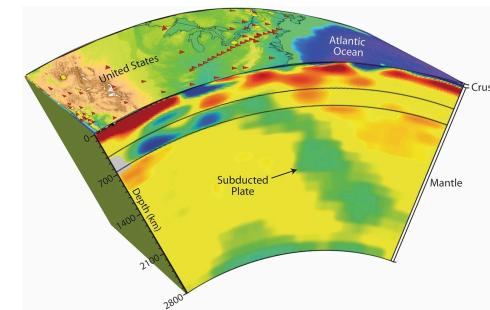
1961: Seismometers
on **Moon**



1960/70: **Helioseismology**
(Doppler shift similar to
normal mode theories)

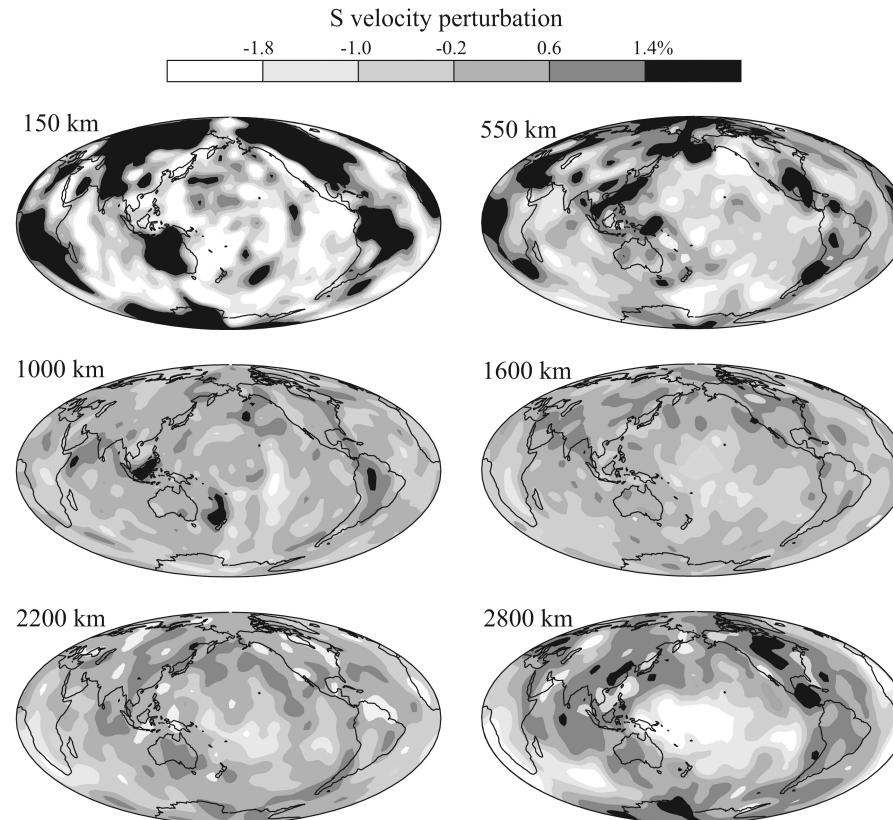


1970: Advent of
computers, better
modelling and storage
solution



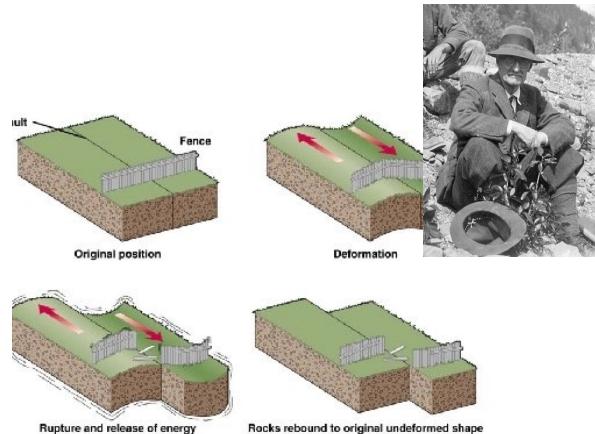
1970/80: Early
successes in **seismic
tomography**

Tomographic images of the Earth



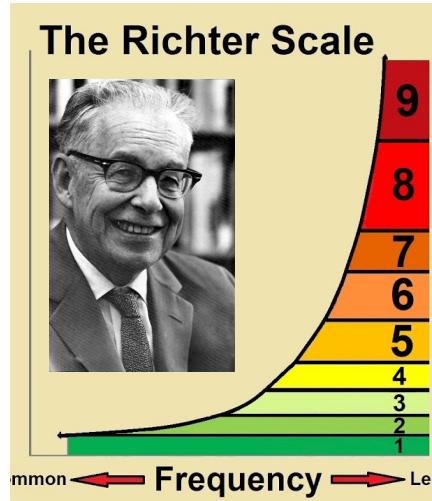
History of earthquake physics

Reid



1906: Elastic
rebound theory

The Richter Scale



1935: Richter scale

Aki



$$M_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (M_{ij}^2)^{1/2}$$

1966: Seismic moment
and moment magnitude

History of applied seismology

Mintrop



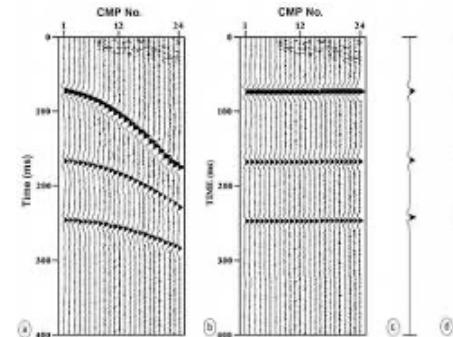
Fessender



1914 and 1917:
Refraction and reflection seismology
was first conceived
(and patented)



1920/30: First oil discoveries in US and Mexico using seismic methods

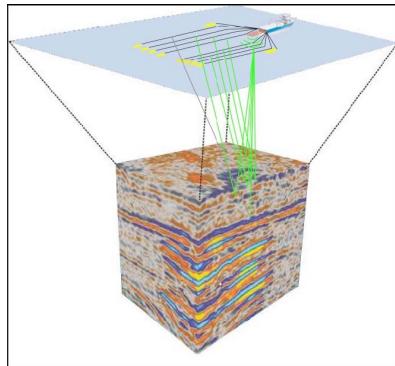


1956: **CMP stacking** was invented and patented

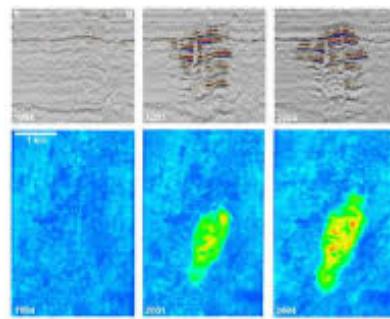


1950s: **Vibroseis** were introduced to replace explosive sources

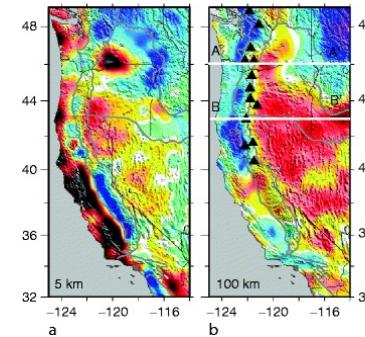
History of applied seismology



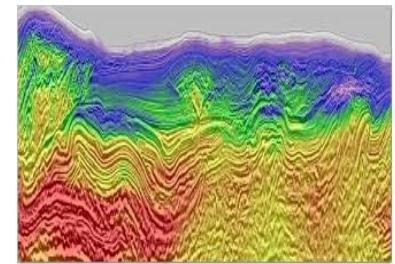
1970s: **3D** seismic was first introduced



1980: **4D** seismic was first introduced



2000': **Ambient noise** is first shown to carry information about subsurface properties



2000'2010': **Full-waveform-inversion (FWI)** takes off