

Adjoint tomography of the southern California crust

Carl Tape¹, Qinya Liu², Alessia Maggi³, and Jeroen Tromp⁴

¹Seismological Laboratory, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, California, USA

²Department of Physics, University of Toronto, Ontario, Canada

³Institut de Physique du Globe, Université de Strasbourg, Strasbourg, France

⁴Department of Geosciences, Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey, USA

The purpose of our research is to improve 3D wavespeed models using the accuracy of SPECFEM3D simulations embedded within an inversion scheme based on adjoint methods. Our first application is for a southern California crust and upper mantle model (Komatitsch *et al.*, 2004). We make measurements on 52,000 seismograms using the FLEXWIN algorithm (Maggi *et al.*, 2009) and iterate the starting model 16 times, following the procedure discussed in Tromp *et al.* (2005); Liu and Tromp (2006); Tape *et al.* (2007). One example of the net changes made to the model is shown below, along with the corresponding improvement of fit to the seismograms.

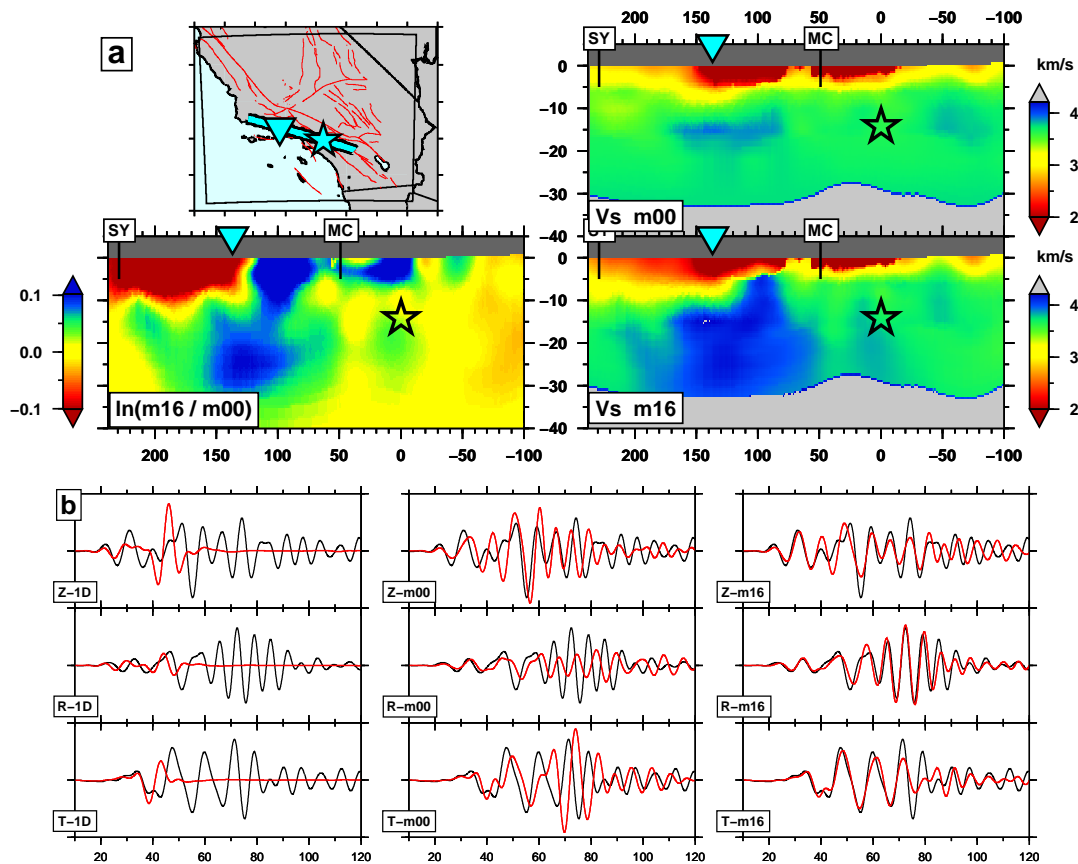


Figure 1: Cross sections of the tomographic model with corresponding seismograms. Boxed labels with vertical lines denote the location of the faults for reference: MC, Malibu Coast, SY, Santa Ynez. (a) Path for a M_w 5.4 earthquake (\star) beneath Chino Hills to station STC (∇), within the Ventura basin. (b) Synthetic seismograms (red) and recorded seismograms (black) for the period range 6–30 s. Left column, 1D model; center column, initial 3D model (\mathbf{m}_{00}); right column, final 3D model (\mathbf{m}_{16}).

References

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