


MR53A-01 - Coda-Based Estimation of Source Parameters of Laboratory Acoustic-Emission Events

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Abstract

We propose an approach that is aimed to enrich the catalogs of acoustic emission events recorded in laboratory experiments with such parameters as seismic moment and corner frequency. Because of the difficulty of separation of direct waves in experiments performed on small samples, we use the coda waves that are composed of the reverberation of the acoustic field in the tested sample. After multiple reverberations, the resulting wavefield can be approximated as nearly homogeneously distributed over the sample and with signal amplitudes decaying exponentially in time (linearly in a logarithmic scale).

Within the framework of this model, the frequency-dependent coda amplitude at any moment of time is described as combination of a source spectra, of a decay rate combining internal attenuation with reverberation losses, and of a sensor response. One of the main difficulties with the laboratory experiments is that acoustic sensors are very difficult to calibrate and their absolute response function in most of cases remains unknown. With the simple reverberation model, the logarithms of coda amplitudes at different times and sensors and for multiple events are described by a system of linear equations that we solve in a least-square sense to find frequency-dependent coda-decay rates, relative source spectra and sensor responses. In a next step, we compute spectral ratios between different events to eliminate the sensor responses and to estimate main source parameters such as corner frequencies and relative seismic moments.

We provide details of our data analyses technique and present time-dependent corner frequency vs relative moment diagrams for two experiments on granite of the Voronezh massif and Berea sandstone under pseudo-triaxial loading. The main trend of inverse proportionality of corner frequencies and relative moments is maintained throughout both experiments. The dependence close to the cubic that is frequently estimated for tectonic earthquakes observed on the first stages of both experiments when confining pressure steps applied to the intact rock. After applying

axial load changes in stress-drop is being observed.

Experiments carried out in the RESC of IPE RAS “Petrophysics, Geomechanics and Paleomagnetism” on a controlled hydraulic press INOVA-1000 of the Geophysical Observatory “Borok”, IPE RAS.

First Author



Tatiana Kartseva

Institut des Sciences de la Terre, Université Grenoble Alpes, CNRS (UMR5275)

Schmidt Institute of Physics of the Earth RAS

Authors



Nikolai M Shapiro

Institut des Sciences de la Terre, Université Grenoble Alpes, CNRS (UMR5275)



Andrey Patonin

CPGR Geophysical observatory "Borok"



Vladimir Smirnov

Lomonosov Moscow State University

Schmidt Institute of Physics of the Earth RAS



Alexander Ponomarev

Schmidt Institute of Physics of the Earth RAS

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