

Source Inversion Validation

Stage 2: Initial Inversion Exercises

Inverting noise-free synthetic seismograms, computed on a dense receiver grid, for a simple crack-like spontaneous dynamic rupture model

In this test we consider a crack-like spontaneous dynamic rupture, embedded in a layered isotropic velocity-density structure, to test how well source-inversion techniques can retrieve the macroscopic source properties as well as the spatio-temporal evolution of the rupture process. The material parameters are identical to the ones used in the Green's function tests.

Coordinate system:

Right-handed Cartesian coordinate system, with positive X pointing East, positive Y pointing North, and positive Z upward. All coordinates are in km.

Material properties:

Layered isotropic velocity-density structure; Q_s and Q_p are assumed to be infinite everywhere (Fig. 1).

Depth [km]	V_p [km/s]	V_s [km/s]	Density [g/cm ³]
0.0	4.8	2.6	2.3
-2.0	4.8	2.6	2.3
-2.0	5.5	3.1	2.5
-4.8	5.5	3.1	2.5
-4.8	6.2	3.6	2.7
-18.0	6.2	3.6	2.7
-18.0	6.8	3.8	2.8
-24.0	6.8	3.8	2.8
-24.0	8.0	4.62	3.2
-45.0	8.0	4.62	3.2

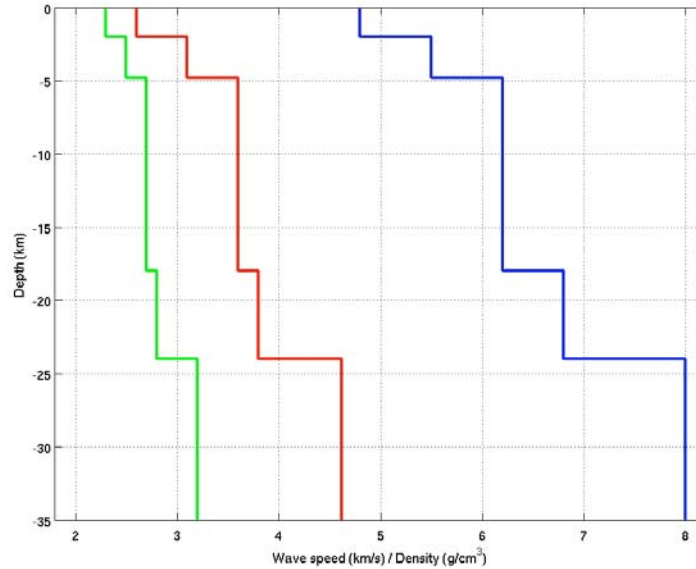


Figure 1: Velocity-density model for inversion exercise.

General source information (label: **ss inv1**)

- Vertical strike-slip fault: fault dip = 90° ; fault strike = 90°
- The rupture remains buried and does not reach the surface
- Fault dimensions: **approximately 30 km in length, 15 km in down-dip extent**
- Seismic moment: $M_0 \approx 1.0 \times 10^{19}$ Nm (M_w 6.6)
- Hypocenter depth = 14.1 km;
- Slip and slip-rate are heterogeneous over the fault plane, as a result of the dynamic rupture simulation with heterogeneous initial stress on the fault.
- Rupture times imply some variations in rupture speed over the fault
- The source-time function may vary over the rupture plane

Receivers (surface receivers only, $Z = 0$):

The receiver configuration consists of 168 receivers arranged in a “race-track” pattern around the surface-projection of the top-edge of the fault (Fig.2). The locations of the receivers at which synthetic ground-motions are computed are given in the file **StationLocations.dat**. It is intended to keep this station configuration (or a somewhat modified one) for all upcoming inversion exercises. Synthetic seismograms are contained in the zip-file **inv1_synthetics.zip**, in the format given below.

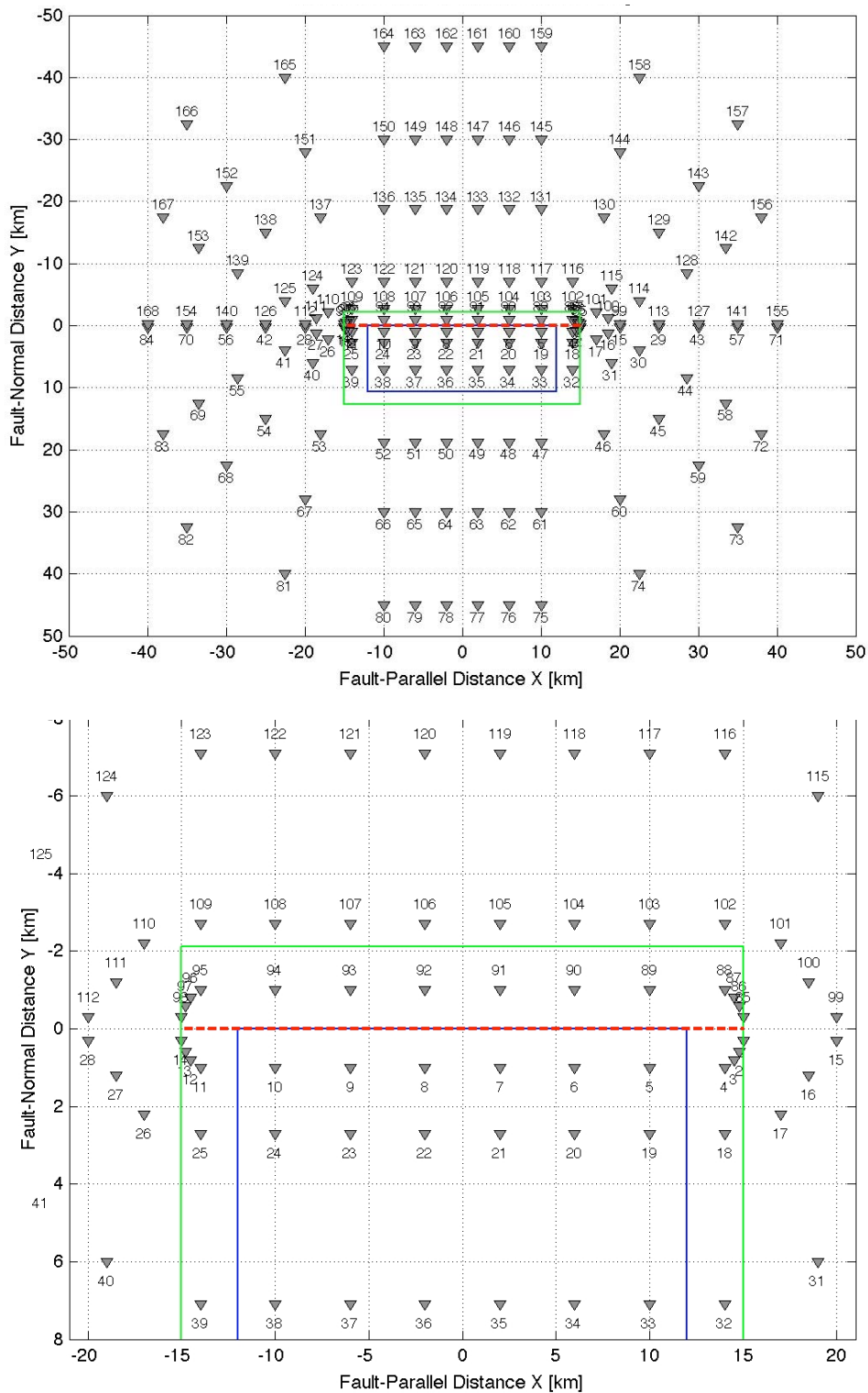


Figure 2: Receiver geometry for inversion exercises. (Top): Entire domain; (Bottom): Close-up of near-source region. We use a right-handed coordinate system with positive X pointing East, positive Y pointing North, and positive Z pointing up. The red line indicates the surface projection of the up-dip edge of the vertical strike-slip fault plane at depth. The green and blue lines mark surface projections for a dipping fault (part of a later exercise).

Other information:

- Provided synthetic seismogram have a nominal maximum resolved frequency of ~ 3 Hz
- If the inversion is carried out with filtered ground-motions, please specify the chosen frequency range as well as the type of filter (i.e. 'butterworth') and filter order.
- Specify the ground-motion computation tool used (i.e. CompSyn, Axitra, 3D-finite-difference code), and the inversion approach (i.e. multi time-window linearized inversion; non-linear inversion using an genetic algorithm)
- The modeler can choose the receivers he/she uses for the inversion; ideally, he/she would use a sufficiently large set of stations, and then computes the forward-predictions from his/her rupture model at 10-20 sites **NOT** used in the inversion procedure.
 - Predicted motion at sites that have been used in the inversion will receive a corresponding file name with the suffix '`.inv`' (see below)
 - Prediction motions that are computed from forward-modeling with the inferred rupture model will receive a file name with the suffix '`.fwd`' (see below)

Output instructions:

Predicted ground motions

Submit clearly and unambiguously labeled ascii-files in the following format, containing velocity time histories in m/s (Vx positive East, Vy positive North, Vz positive up)

- "label" is the above (in red) noted source-model indicator
- "modeler": name/identifier of modeler or modeling group
- date: date when calculations were performed (format dd.mm.yy)
- rec#: receiver number (see above tables)
- rec_crd_X, rec_crd_Y: receiver coordinates (see above tables, in km)
- npts: number of points in time series
- dt: sampling interval (in sec)
- fmax: maximum resolved frequency in these calculations (in Hz)

filename:

label_modeler_receiver#.inv or label_modeler_receiver#.fwd

e.g. ss_inv1_mai_12.inv for a site used in the inversion

ss_inv1_mai_12.fwd if motions are computed using the inferred rupture model

header:

label	modeler	date
rec#	rec_crd_X	rec_crd_Y
npts	dt	fmax

time-series data (formatted as 15.6e, see example below):

x-comp	y-comp	z-comp
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Example time-series output file: *ss_inv1_MaiMartin_3.inv*

ss_inv_1	MaiMartin	15.10.2010
3	10.0	1.0
1666	0.006	5.0
1	12.2880	9.9960
2.708477e-01	2.854577e-01	2.933980e-01
2.953652e-01	2.918521e-01	2.831548e-01
2.694041e-01	2.505884e-01	2.266108e-01
1.973462e-01	1.627026e-01	1.226894e-01
7.748341e-02	2.749405e-02	-2.658398e-02

Rupture model output

Submit clearly and unambiguously labeled ascii-files in the following format, containing the estimated macroscopic source parameters in the header as well as information on the source-inversion parameters. We accept two different formats, specified below, depending on whether a single time window or several time windows are used in the inversion. The following parameters are reported in the header section:

- “label” is the above (in red) noted source-model indicator
- “modeler”: name/identifier of modeler or modeling group
- date: date when calculations were performed (format dd.mm.yy)
- “inversion method”: specify the inversion approach used
- “Ground-motion code”: specify the numerical code for ground-motion computation
- SourcePar1: moment magnitude and seismic moment (in Nm)
- SourcePar2: estimated length and width of fault plane (in km)
- Hypocenter: estimated hypocenter coordinates in X, Y, Z (in km)
- Depth2Top: estimated depth to top of fault plane (in km)
- NumPoints: number of points in along-strike (Nx) and down-dip (Nz) direction of the rupture model
- NumTimeWn: number of time windows (Nt) and their spacing (Dt, in sec)
- ElemSTF: string to indicate elementary source-time function used

For each point on the fault, indicated by its X, Y, and Z position, several rupture quantities are then listed in subsequent columns, i.e. each row of the output table contains the source parameters at a given point on the fault plane. Thus, the rupture-model output looks as follows:

If the inversion is carried out using a single time window:

```

# -----
# SIV Inversion Exercise : ss_invl_frog
# Date : 23.10.10
# Modeler : Kermit „The Frog“
# Inversion Method : non-linear single time-window
# Ground-motion code : Axitra
# SourcePar1 Mw-Mo [Nm] : 6.113, 1.658e+18
# SourcePar2 L-W [km] : 25.0, 14.00
# Hypocenter X-Y-Z [km] : 3.00, 0.00, -12.50
# Depth2Top Z2top [km] : -3.000
# NumPoints Nx-Nz : 13, 12
# NumTimeWn Nt-Dt : 1, 0.0
# ElemSTF : iso-tri
# -----
# X Y Z TotalSlip Rake RupTime RiseTime
# km km km m deg s s
# -----
-4.0000 -0.0000 -6.0000 0.0000 0.0000 3.0000 5.0000
-3.0000 -0.0000 -6.0000 0.0000 0.0000 3.0000 5.0000
-2.0000 -0.0000 -6.0000 0.0000 0.0000 3.0000 5.0000
-1.0000 -0.0000 -6.0000 0.0000 0.0000 3.0000 5.0000
0.0000 -0.0000 -6.0000 0.0000 0.0000 3.0000 5.0000
1.0000 -0.0000 -6.0000 0.0000 0.0000 3.0000 5.0000
2.0000 -0.0000 -6.0000 0.0000 0.0000 3.0000 5.0000
3.0000 -0.0000 -6.0000 0.0000 0.0000 3.0000 5.0000
4.0000 -0.0000 -6.0000 0.0000 0.0000 3.0000 5.0000
    
```

If the inversion is carried out using several time windows:

```

# -----
# SIV Inversion Exercise : ss_invl_frog
# Modeler : „Miss Piggy“
# Inversion Method : linearized multi time-window
# Ground-motion code : own 3D-FD code
# SourcePar1 Mw-Mo [Nm] : 6.113, 1.658e+18
# SourcePar2 L-W [km] : 25.0, 14.00
# Hypocenter X-Y-Z [km] : 3.00, 0.00, -12.50
# Depth2Top Z2top [km] : -3.000
# NumPoints Nx-Nz : 13, 12
# NumTimeWn Nt-Dt : 4, 0.5
# ElemSTF : iso-tri
# -----
# X Y Z TotalSlip Rake RupTime SlipTW1 SlipTW2 ...
# km km km m deg s m m
# -----
-4.0000 -0.0000 -6.0000 0.0000 0.0000 3.0000 1.0000 0.5555
-3.0000 -0.0000 -6.0000 0.0000 0.0000 3.0000 1.0000 0.5555
-2.0000 -0.0000 -6.0000 0.0000 0.0000 3.0000 1.0000 0.3333
-1.0000 -0.0000 -6.0000 0.0000 0.0000 3.0000 1.0000 0.6666
0.0000 -0.0000 -6.0000 0.0000 0.0000 3.0000 1.0000 0.1111
1.0000 -0.0000 -6.0000 0.0000 0.0000 3.0000 1.0000 0.2345
2.0000 -0.0000 -6.0000 0.0000 0.0000 3.0000 1.0000 0.4444
3.0000 -0.0000 -6.0000 0.0000 0.0000 3.0000 1.0000 0.1111
4.0000 -0.0000 -6.0000 0.0000 0.0000 3.0000 1.0000 0.7777
    
```