Integration of T-Rex Vibrator and PASSCAL Texan Recorders for Seismic Profiling of Shallow and Deep Crustal Targets



Sedimentary Basin Vibroseis Data

- Surprise Valley/Warner Range
- east-dipping, high-angle normal fault
- young (<5 Ma), large offset (~2 km)
- Holocene slip, geothermal exp., mud volcanoes

- 60,000 lb tri-axial (Trex) vibrator provided by the Network for Earthquake Engineering Simulation (NEES)











Views along "High-Resolution" phase of experiment: Fortynine Lane





Teeth marks from baseplate

Photo: S.L. Klemperer



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1 60,000 lb vibrator 8 hours/day

= 90 gallons of diesel/day



Photo: S.L. Klemperer

Surprise Valley reflection profiling results





Cross-section: 2005 Stanford field camp

Surprise Valley reflection profiling results





Deep crustal refraction/reflection profiling

NEES "T-Rex" vibrator in the northern Black Rock Range



Photo: S.L. Klemperer

Deep crustal refraction/reflection profiling



Best source gather from crustal profile. Coherent arrivals visible to offsets of ~ 20 km, with discontinuous energy visible to ~ 50 km. Wide gray line represents Moho travel time calculated from the Lerch et al. (2007) wide-angle velocity model. Gather produced by stacking ten coincident sweeps, applying a bandpass filter (4-6-36-42 Hz), and performing a predictive deconvolution.

Conclusions

- T-Rex offers a viable source for upper crustal imaging and velocity modeling
- Mid-to-lower-crustal targets may be out of reach for T-Rex in single-vibrator work
- In addition to standard P-wave velocity modeling, the S-wave capability of the T-Rex vibrator may have applications for those interested in shallow targets such as constraining the Vs structure of basins for earthquake hazard assessment

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