

### **Evaluation of seismic sensor orientations in the full moment tensor inversion results**

Mohammadreza Jamalreyhani<sup>1</sup>, Mehdi Rezapour<sup>1</sup>, and Pınar Büyükakpınar<sup>2</sup>

1- University of Tehran, Institute of Geophysics, Tehran, Iran (m.jamalreyhani@gmail.com).

2- Kandilli Observatory and Earthquake Research Institute, Regional Earthquake Tsunami Monitoring Center, Boğaziçi University, İstanbul, Turkey.

## Moment Tensor inversions depend on;

- Data Quality
- Frequency Band
- Green Functions
- Method
- Station Distribution

### Station Metadata;



Correctly oriented sensor components (Most cases horizontal components) with respect to a common reference system (generally the geographical North) (Cesca & Grigoli, (2015); Petersen et al. (2019); Büyükakpınar et al. (2021)).

# Why MisOrientation:



Error in regions with strong magnetic anomalies (e.g., volcanic areas, earth poles regions, magnetic material in nearby buildings) (Zaldívar et al. 2016; Cesca & Grigoli, (2015); Büyükakpınar et al. (2021).

Or, Improper use of the magnetic compass.

#### AlpArray Seismic Network



The orientations of the horizontal components of all stations are indicated by the vectors. **Petersen et al. (2019)** 

#### Sensor deviation angles of the KOERI network, Turkey



### Point source inversion;



We use a new Bayesian bootstrap-based probabilistic method, **Grond** (Heimann et al. 2018); which presents uncertainties and trade-offs of the model parameters.

#### An Example From Turkey:



td.love.KO.KLYT..T

td.rayleigh.KO.BGKT..R

td.rayleigh.KO.CTKS..R 80.km

∆ 02:08 min

Δ 02:24 min

∆ 02:10 min



### An example of the focal mechanism solution by Iranian Seismological Center



Misorientation values are from Braunmiller et al. (2020) and Büyükakpınar et al. (2021)

### **Suggestion:**

The evaluation of metadata must be part of data processing in moment tensor inversion in the seismological centers, to report more reliable moment tensor solutions.

- AutoStatsQ: Automated Quality Control Packages for Seismic Networks (Petersen et al. 2019)

- OrientPy: Seismic station orientation tools (Braunmiller et al. 2019; Doran et al. 2017). ØrientPy

#### **References:**

Braunmiller, J., Nabelek, J. & Ghods, A. Sensor Orientation of Iranian Broadband Seismic Stations from P-Wave Particle Motion. Seismological Research Letters 91, 1660–1671 (2020).

Büyükakpınar, P., Aktar, M., Petersen, G. M. & Köseoğlu, A. Orientations of Broadband Stations of the KOERI Seismic Network (Turkey) from Two Independent Methods: P- and Rayleigh-Wave Polarization. Seismological Research Letters (2021) doi:10.1785/0220200362.

Cesca, S. & Grigoli, F. Chapter Two - Full Waveform Seismological Advances for Microseismic Monitoring. in Advances in Geophysics (ed. Dmowska, R.) vol. 56 169–228 (Elsevier, 2015).

Doran, A. K. & Laske, G. Ocean-Bottom Seismometer Instrument Orientations via Automated Rayleigh-Wave Arrival-Angle MeasurementsOcean-Bottom Seismometer Instrument Orientations via Automated Rayleigh-Wave Arrival-Angle Measurements. Bulletin of the Seismological Society of America 107, 691–708 (2017).

Heimann, S. et al. Grond - A probabilistic earthquake source inversion framework. 32813 Bytes, 5 Files (2018) doi:10.5880/GFZ.2.1.2018.003.

Petersen, G. M., Cesca, S., Kriegerowski, M., & the AlpArray Working Group. Automated Quality Control for Large Seismic Networks: Implementation and Application to the AlpArray Seismic Network. Seismological Research Letters 90, 1177–1190 (2019).

Zaldívar, E. R. D., Priolo, E., Grigoli, F. & Cesca, S. Misalignment Angle Correction of Borehole Seismic Sensors: The Case Study of the Collalto Seismic Network. Seismological Research Letters 87, 668–677 (2016).