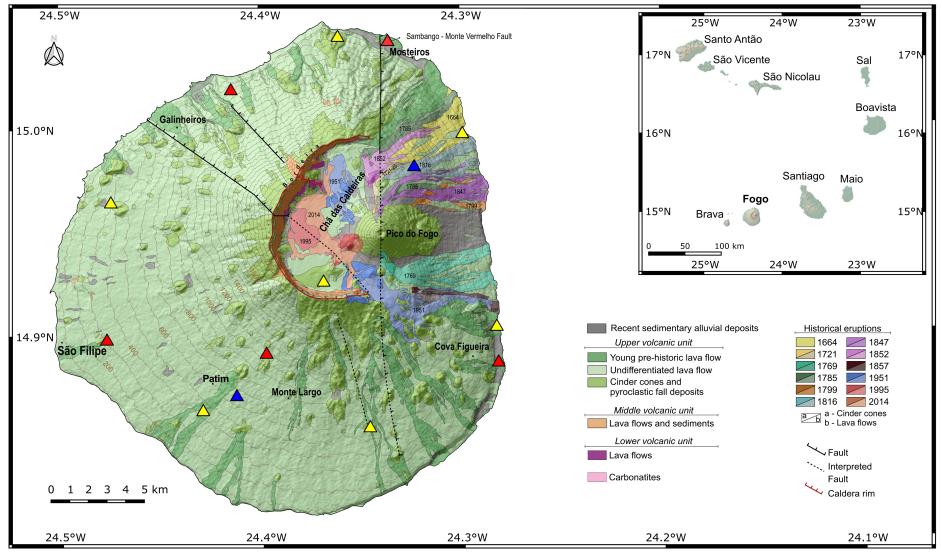


3D-ambient noise Rayleigh wave tomography of Fogo volcano, Cape Verde

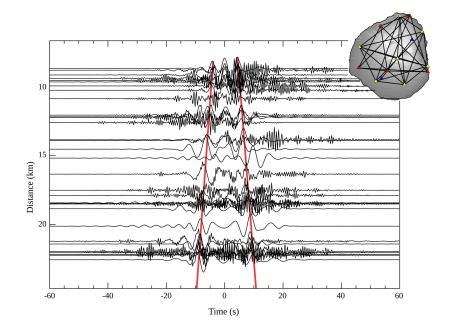
Stéphanie Dumont¹, **Joana Carvalho**², Graça Silveira^{2,3} and Ricardo S. Ramalho^{2,4,5}

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NY10964-8000, USA

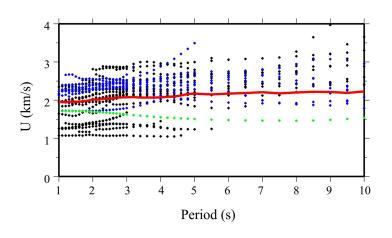


Adapted from Martinez-Moreno et al., 2018)

14 seismic stations: YW (blue: 2002 – 2004); 9A (red: 2007 – 2008) and C4G (yellow: 2014 - 2015)



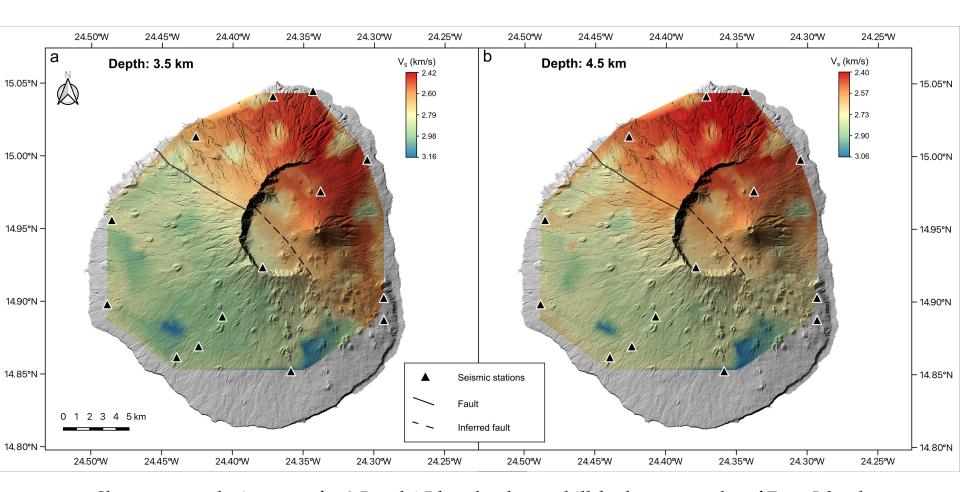
Cross-correlations of Z component – PCC Stacking – tf-pws



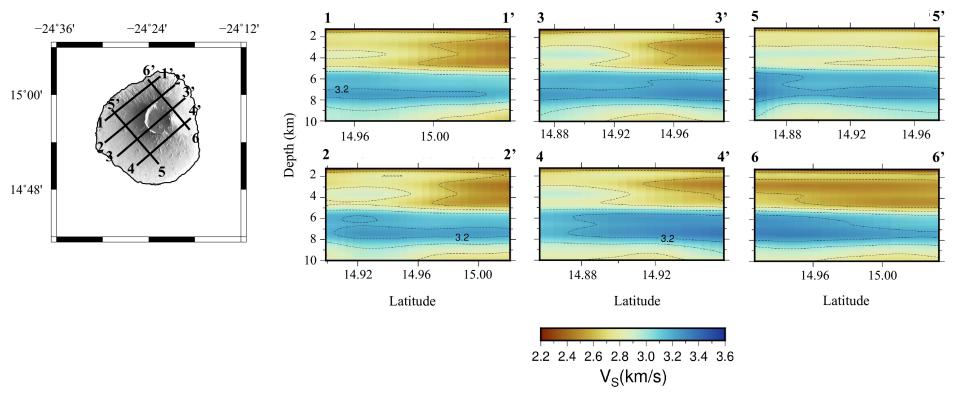
Rayleigh wave group velocity dispersion curves measured in the period band of 1- 10 s

2D + 1D inversions

3D shear-wave velocity model



Shear-wave velocity maps for 3.5 and 4.5 km depth over hillshade topography of Fogo Island



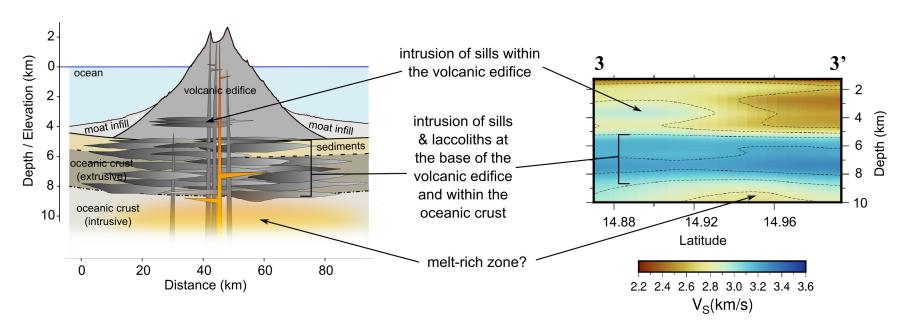
- Topmost layer exhibiting low velocities (2.2 2.8 km/s)
- Sharp **increase in the velocities** at 5 6 km depth (3.2 3.6 km/s)
- **Decrease** to velocities within 2.6 2.9 km/s at 8 9 km depth.

Higher velocities - pervasive sill and laccolith intrusions, now cooled, beneath the volcanic edifice and within the underlaying oceanic crust.

Lower velocities (top layer) - presence of a largely unintruded, altered, and fluid-saturated volcanic sequence.

Galinheiros fault could represent the surface expression of intrusive activity within the volcanic edifice (with uplift of the southwestern block relatively to the northeastern one).

Absence of **shallow** magma chambers at Fogo, either ancient or recent.



Thank you for your attention

















