Solid Earth Discuss., https://doi.org/10.5194/se-2019-8
Manuscript under review for journal Solid Earth
Discussion started: 21 January 2019

Moment magnitude estimates for Central Anatolian earthquakes using coda waves

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Abstract

Proper estimate of moment magnitude that is a physical measure of the energy released at earthquake source is essential for better seismic hazard assessments in tectonically active regions. Here a coda wave modeling approach that enables the source displacement spectrum modeling of examined event was used to estimate moment magnitude of central Anatolia earthquakes. To achieve this aim, three component waveforms of local earthquakes with magnitudes $2.0 \leq M_L \leq 5.2$ recorded at 72 seismic stations which have been operated between 2013 and 2015 within the framework of the CD-CAT passive seismic experiment. An inversion on the coda wave traces of each selected single event in our database was performed in five different frequency bands between 0.75 and 12 Hz. Our resultant moment magnitudes (M_W-coda) exhibit a good agreement with routinely reported local magnitude (M_L) estimates for study area. Finally, we present an empirical relation between M_W-coda and M_L for central Anatolian earthquakes.

Keyword(s): Coda waves modelling, seismic moment, moment magnitude, Radiative Transfer Theory

1. *Introduction*

The robust and stable knowledge of source properties (e.g. moment magnitude estimates) is crucial in seismically active countries such as Turkey for a better evaluation of seismic hazard potential as this highly depends on establishment of reliable seismicity catalogs. Moreover, accurate information on source parameters could be important when developing regional attenuation properties.

Conventional type of magnitude scales (M_L, m_b, M_S) as the result of empirically derived using direct wave analyses can be biased due to various effects such as source radiation pattern, directivity, and heterogeneities along the path since they may cause drastic changes in direct wave amplitude measurements (e.g., Favreau and Archuleta, 2003). Instead several early studies depending on the analysis of local and/or regional coda envelopes have indicated that coda wave amplitudes are significantly less variable by a factor of 3-to-5 compared to direct wave amplitudes (e.g., Mayeda and Walter, 1996; Mayeda et al., 2003; Eken et al., 2004; Malagnini et al., 2004; Gök et al., 2016). In fact local or regional coda waves that are usually considered to be generally to be composed of scattered waves and can be simply explained by that sample the single scattering model of Aki (1969) have been proven to be virtually insensitive to any source radiation pattern effect in contrast to direct waves because of the volume averaging property of the coda waves sampling the entire focal sphere (e.g., Aki and Chouet, 1975; Rautian and Khalturin, 1978). In Sato and Fehler (1998) and Sato et al. (2012) an extensive review study on the theoretical background of coda generation and advances of empirical observations and modelling efforts can be found in details.

There have been several approaches used for extracting information on earthquake source size via coda wave analyses. These approaches can be mainly divided into two groups. The first

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group of studies employs coda normalization strategy in which measurements require a correction for seismic attenuation parameters (e.g. intrinsic and scattering) that can be described by some empirical quality factors. To calibrate final source properties reference events are used to adjust measurements with respect to each other. For forward generation of synthetic coda envelopes, either single-backscattering or more advanced multiple-backscattering approximation are used. An example to this group is an empirical method originally developed by Mayeda et al. (2003) to investigate seismic source parameters such as energy, moment, and apparent stress drop in the western United States and in Middle East. They corrected observed coda envelopes for various influences, for instance, path effect, S-to-coda transfer function, site effect, and any distance-dependent changes in coda envelope shape. Empirical coda envelope method have been successfully applied to different regions with complicated tectonics such as northern Italy (e.g. Morasca et al., 2008), Turkey and Middle East (e.g. Eken et al., 2004; Gök et al. 2016); or Korean Peninsula (e.g. Yoo et al., 2013).

Second type of approach is a joint inversion technique that is based on a simultaneous optimization of source, path, and site specific terms via synthetic and observed coda envelope fitting within a selected time window including observed coda and direct-S wave parts. In this approach, the Radiative Transfer Theory (RTT) is employed for analytic expression of synthetic coda wave envelopes. The method that does not rely on coda normalization strategy was originally developed by Sens-Schönfelder and Wegler (2006) and successfully tested on local and regional earthquakes ($4 \leq Ml \leq 6$) detected by the German Regional Seismic Network. Further it has been applied to investigate source and frequency dependent attenuation properties of different geological settings, i.e., Upper Rhine Graben and Molasse Basin regions in Germany and western Bohemia/Vogtland in Czechia (Eulenfeld and Wegler,

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2016); entire United States (2017); central and western North Anatolian Fault Zone (Gaebler et al., 2018; Izgi et al., 2018). A more realistic earth model in which anisotropic scattering conditions were earlier considered by Gusev and Abubakirov (1987) yielded peak broadening effects of the direct seismic wave arrivals. This approach later was used in previous studies (e.g. Zeng, 1993; Przybilla and Korn, 2008; Gaebler et al., 2015) that dealt with propagation of P-wave elastic energy and the effect of conversion between P- and S-wave energies.

In the current work I present estimated source spectra as an output of a joint inversion of S- and coda waves parts of local earthquake waveforms 487 local earthquakes with magnitudes 2.0 < ML < 4.5 detected in central Anatolia for their source parameters. The approach used here employs isotropic acoustic RTT approach for forward calculation of synthetic coda envelopes. Gaebler et al. (2015) has observed that modeling results from isotropic scattering were almost comparable with those inferred from relatively more complex elastic RTT simulations with anisotropic scattering conditions. The use of a joint inversion technique is advantageous since it is insensitive to any potential bias, which could be introduced by external information, i.e., source properties of a reference that is obtained separately from other methods for calibration. This is mainly because of the fact that we utilize an analytical expression of physical model involving source, and path related parameters to describe the scattering process. Moreover the type of optimization during joint inversion enables the estimates for source parameters of relatively small sized events compared to the one used in coda-normalization methods.

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2. *Regional Setting and Data*

Present tectonic setting of Anatolia and surrounding regions have been mainly outcome of the northward converging movements among Africa, Arab, and Eurasian plates. To the west subducting African plate with a slab roll-back dynamics beneath Anatolia along Hellenic Trench has led to back-arc extension in the Aegean and western Anatolia while compressional deformation to the east around the Bitlis–Zagros suture was explained by collisional tectonics (e.g. Taymaz et al., 1990; Bozkurt, 2001). Westward extrusion of Anatolian plate controlled by these plate motions, in consequence, has been accommodated through two conjugate strike-slip fault zones separating the Anatolian and Arabian from Eurasian plates: 1600 km long east-west striking transform plate boundary, North Anatolian fault zone (NAFZ), and northeast-southwest–striking East Anatolian fault zone (EAFZ) (Fig. 1). These neotectonic features could have easily traced the weakness zones along the boundaries of amalgamated continental fragments that have developed following the closure of Tethys Ocean (Şengör et al., 2005).

Central Anatolia is located between extensional regime to the west due to the subduction and compressional regime tectonics to the east due to the collisional tectonics. The major fault zone in the region, the Central Anatolian Fault Zone (CAFZ) (Fig. 2), which primarily represents a transtensional fault structure with small amount of left-lateral offset during the Miocene (e.g. Koçyiğit and Beyhan, 1998), can be considered as a boundary between the carbonate nappes of the Anatolide-Tauride block from the highly deformed and metamorphosed rocks in the Kırşehir block. However recent studies that have reported significant lateral variations in seismic wave speeds (e.g. Fichtner et al., 2013a,b; Delph et al., 2015) and Bouguer gravity (Ateş et al., 1999) across the fault implied that a progressive relative movement along the faults would result in sharp difference in crust and mantle

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structures. New findings on structural, geomorphic, and geochronologic data collected from several segments along the CAFZ were interpreted that the transtensional type deformation has reactivated paleotectonic structures and finally accommodated E-W extension due to the westward extrusion of Anatolia (Higgins et al., 2015). To the northwest of the CAFZ, Tuz Gölü Fault Zone (TGFZ) (Fig. 2), which is characterized by a right-lateral strike slip motion with a significant oblique-slip normal component, appears to be collocated with Tuz Gölü Basin sedimentary deposits as well as crystalline rocks within Kırşehir Block (e.g. Çemen et al., 1999; Bozkurt et al., 2001; Taymaz et al., 2004). Present day crustal deformation and state of stress related to the TGFZ have been reported in Çubuk et al. (2014) via observed earthquake cluster activity reaching depths of 5-6 km with magnitudes up to M_L5.6 in the Bala region (between 2005 and 2007) located at the north of the TGFZ (Çubuk et al., 2014).

At the southwest tip of the study region, the EAFZ generates large seismic activity that can be identified rather complicated seismotectonic setting: predominantly left-lateral strike-slip motion correlated well with the regional deformation pattern but also existing local clusters of thrust and normal faulting events on NS- and EW-trending subsidiary faults, respectively (Bulut et al., 2012). Such complicated behavior explains kinematic models of the shear deformation zone evolution. This active left-lateral fault zone since the late Miocene–Pliocene exhibits ~20 km-wide shear deformation zone with an annual 6-10 mm/yr slip rate. It connects to the NAFZ at the Karlıova Triple Junction (Bozkurt, 2001) and to the south splits into various segments nearby the Adana Basin (Kaymakci et al., 2006) (Fig. 2). Toward the south, the EAFZ reaches the Dead Sea Fault Zone (DSFZ) that has a key role in accommodating northward relative motions of Arabian and African Plates with respect to Eurasia.

The present work utilizes three-component waveforms of local seismic activity detected at 72 broadband seismic stations (Fig. 2) that have been operated for 2 years between 2013 and 2015 within the framework of a temporary passive seismic experiment, the Continental Dynamics–Central Anatolian Tectonics (CD-CAT) (Portner et al., 2018). We benefit from revisited standard earthquake catalogue information (publicly available at http://www.koeri.boun.edu.tr) to extract waveform data for a total of 2231 examined events with station-event pair distance less than 120 km and focal depths less than 10 km. Most of the detected seismic activity in the study area is associated to several fault zones in the region, i.e., the EAFZ, CAFZ, DSFZ, TGFZ, etc. Here we note that selection of only local earthquakes is to exclude possible biases, which may be introduced by Moho boundary guided Sn-waves while upper crustal earthquakes are preferred in this study to exclude effect of relatively large-scale heterogeneities on coda wave trains. Finally a visual inspection conducted over all waveforms to ensure high-quality waveforms reduces our event number to 1193. Selected station and event distributions can be seen in Figure 2.

Observed waveforms were prepared at 5 different frequency bands with central frequencies at 0.75, 1.5, 3.0, 6.0, 12.0 Hz via a Butterworth band-pass filtering process. In the next step, we applied Hilbert transform to filtered waveform data in order to obtain the total energy envelopes. An average crustal velocity model was used to predict P and S wave onsets on envelopes and then based on this information: (i) the noise level prior to the P-wave onset was eliminated (ii) S-wave window was determined starting at 3s prior to and 7 s afterwards S-wave onset as this allowed to include all direct S-wave energy, (iii) starting at the end of the S-wave window, a coda window of 100s at maximum was determined. Length of coda windows can be shorter when signal-to-noise ratio (SNR) is less than 2.5 or when the same window consists of coda waves from two earthquakes, which can give rise to a decline in the envelope. We omit the earthquakes with less than 10 s of coda length from our database.

3. *Method*

We adopted an inversion procedure that was originally developed by Sens-Schönfelder and Wegler (2006) and later modified by Eulenfeld and Wegler (2016). The forward part, which involves calculation of energy density for a specific frequency band caused by an isotropic source, is expressed in Sens-Schönfelder and Wegler (2006) as follows:

$$E_{mod}(t,r) = WR(r)G(t,r,g)e^{-bt} \qquad (1)$$

where $G(t,r,g)$ represents Green's function that includes scattered wave field as well as direct wave. W gives source term and it is frequency dependent. R(r) indicates the energy site amplification factor and b is intrinsic attenuation parameter.

Possible discrepancy between predicted and observed energy densities for each event at each station with N_{ij} time samples (index k) in a specific frequency band can be minimized using:

$$\epsilon(g) = \sum_{i,j,k}^{N_S,N_S,N_{ij}} \left(lnE_{ijk}^{obs} - lnE_{ijk}^{mod}(g)\right)^2 \quad (2)$$

Here, the number of stations (index i) and events (index j) are shown by N_S and N_E, respectively. Optimization of g will be achieved when

$$lnE_{ijk}^{obs} = lnE_{ijk}^{mod} \qquad (3) \qquad \text{or}$$

$$lnE_{ijk}^{obs} = \ln G t_{ijk}, r_{ijk}, g + lnR_i + lnW_j - bt_{ijk} \qquad (4)$$

Equation 4 simply define an overdetermined inversion problem with $\sum_{i,j} N_{ij}$ number equation systems and with $N_S + N_E + 1$ variables and thus b, R_i, and W_j can be solved via a least-squares technique. $\epsilon(g)$ can be defined as sum over the squared residuals of the solution.

Eulenfeld and Wegler (2016) present a simple recipe to perform inversion:

(i) Calculate Green's functions through the analytic approximation of the solution for 3-D isotropic radiative transfer (e.g. Paasschens 1997; Sens-Schönfelder and Wegler, 2006) by using fixed scattering parameters and minimize equation 4 to solve for b, R_i, and W_j via a weighted least-squares approach.

(ii) Calculate $\epsilon(g)$ using equation 2.

(iii) Repeat (i) and (ii) by selecting different g to find the optimal parameters g, b, R_i and W_j that finally minimize the error function ϵ.

In Fig. 3 an example for the minimization process that was applied at five different frequency band is displayed for one selected event at recorded stations of the CD-CAT project.

Minimization described above for different frequencies will yield unknown spectral source energy term, W_j as well as site response, R_i and attenuation parameters, b, and g. The present study deals with frequency dependency of W_j since this information can be later useful to obtain source displacement spectrum and thus seismic moment and moment magnitudes of analyzed earthquakes using the formula of the S-wave source displacement spectrum for a double-couple source in the far-field, which is given by Sato et al. (2012):

$$\omega M(f) = \sqrt{\frac{5\rho_0 v_0^5 W}{2\pi f^2}} \quad (5)$$

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The relation between the obtained source displacement spectrum and seismic moment value was earlier described in Abercrombie (1995) by:

$$\omega M(f) = M_0 \left(1 + \left(\frac{f}{f_c}\right)^{\gamma n}\right)^{-\frac{1}{\gamma}} \quad (6)$$

where n is related to the high-frequency fall-off and γ is known as shape parameter that controls the sharpness of spectrum at corner frequency between the constant level M_0 (low frequency part) and the fall-off with f^{-n} (high frequency part). Taking logarithm of equation 6 gives:

$$\ln \omega M(f) = lnM_0 - \frac{1}{\gamma}\ln \left(1 + \left(\frac{f}{f_c}\right)^{\gamma c}\right) \quad (7)$$

Eq.7 describes an optimization problem of which data forms observed source displacement spectrum and four source parameters, M_0, γ, n, and f_c are the unknown model parameters that can be resolved in a simultaneous least-squares inversion of the equation 7. Finally moment magnitude, M_W can be calculated from modeled source parameters, seismic moment, M_0 using a formula given by Hanks and Kanamori (1979):

$$M_w = \frac{2}{3} log_{10} M_0 - 6.07 \quad (8)$$

4. Results and Discussions

4.1 Coda wave source spectra

Figure 4 displays observed values of source spectra established by inserting inverted spectral source energy term W at each frequency in Eq. 5 for all analyzed events. Each curve in this figure represents model spectrum estimate based on inversion procedure described in previous

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section. Modeled spectrum characteristics computed for 487 local earthquakes of which lateral distribution is presented in Figure 2 suggest, in general, that we were able to obtain typically expected source displacement spectrum with a flat region around the low frequency limit and decaying behaviour above a corner frequency.

Owing to the multiple-scattering process within small scale heterogeneities that makes coda waves gain an averaging nature, the variation in coda amplitudes due to differences source radiation pattern and path effect are reduced (Walter et al., 1995; Mayeda et al., 2003). Eulenfeld and Wegler (2016) found that radiation pattern would have only a minor influence on the S-wave coda while it might disturb attenuation models inferred from the direct S-wave analyses unless the station distribution relative to the earthquakes indicates a good azimuthal coverage. A peak-like source function assumption for small earthkquakes that are utilized in the present work was earlier proven to be adequate in early application of the coda-wave fitting studies (e.g. Sens-Schönfelder and Wegler, 2006; Gaebler et al., 2015; and Eulenfeld and Wegler, 2016).

Conventional approaches (e.g. Abercrombie, 1995; Kwiatek et al., 2011) to estimate source parameters such as corner frequency, seismic moment, high-frequency fall-off through fitting of observed displacement spectra observed at a given station in an inversion scheme could be misleading since these methods usually: (i) assume a constant value of attenuation effect (no frequency variation) defined by a factor exp $(-\pi f t Q^{-1})$ over the spectrum, (ii) and assume omega-square model with a constant high-frequency fall-off parameter, n=2. Following Sens-Schönfelder and Wegler (2006) and Eulenfeld and Wegler (2016), however, we estimate attenuation parameters (intrinsic and scattering) seperately within a simultaneous inversion procedure in which high-frequency fall-off parameter varies. This is fairly consistent with

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early studies (e.g. Ambeh and Fairhead, 1991; Eulenfeld and Wegler, 2016) where significant deviations from the omega square model (n>3) were reported implying that the omega-square model as a source model for small earthquakes must be reconsidered in its general acceptance. In our case, the smallest event was with M_W-coda larger than 2.0, thus we had no chance to make a similar comparison, however, high-frequency fall-off parameters varied from n=0.5 to n=4. A notable observation in the distribution of n was n=2 or n=2.5 would be better explain earthquakes with M_W-coda >4.0 whereas the smaller magnitudes exhibited more scattered pattern of variation in n. Eulenfeld and Wegler (2016) claimed that the use of separate estimates of the attenuation or correction for path effect via emprically determined Green's function would be better strategy in order to invert station displacement spectra for source parameters. This is mainly because smaller earthquakes (with n>2), in particular, assuming omega-square model can distort the estimates of corner frequency and even seismic moment especially in regions where Q is strongly frequency dependent.

4.2 Coda wave –derived magnitude vs. M_L catalogue magnitude

A scatter plot between catalogue magnitudes based on local magnitudes (M_L) and our coda-derived magnitudes (M_W-coda) that are inferred from resultant frequency dependent source displacement spectra and thus seismic moment (e.g. Eq. 8) is shown in Fig. 6. Such comparison suggests an overall coherency between both types of magnitudes. This implies very simple model of a first-order approximation for S-wave scattering with isotropic acoustic radiative transfer approach can be efficient to link the amplitude and decaying character of coda wave envelopes to the seismic moment of the source.

A linear regression analyses performed between M_W-coda and M_L magnitudes (Fig. 5) resulted in an emprical formula that can be employed to convert local magnitudes into coda-derived moment magnitude calculation of local earthquakes in this region:

$$M_{W-coda} = 1.1655 \pm 0.0337 \times M_L - 0.7085 \pm 0.0128 \quad (9)$$

Apparent move-out in Fig. 5 and Eq. 9, presumably stems from the use of different magnitude scales for comparison. The consistency between coda-derived moment magnitude and local magnitude scales for the earthquakes with M_W-coda > 3.0 indicates that our non-empirical approach successfully worked in this tectonically complex region. We observed similar type of consistency in early studies that investigate source properties of local and regional earthquakes based on emprical coda methods with simple 1-D radially symmetric path correction (e.g. Eken et al., 2004; Gök et al., 2016). Observable outliers in Figure 5, for the events with less than Mw 3.5, however, can be attributed to the either possible biases on local magnitude values taken from the catalogue or small biases on our intrinsic (Q_i^{-1}) and scattering (Q_s^{-1}) attenuation terms. One another possible contribution to such mismatch might be associated to the influences of mode conversions between body and surface waves or surface-to-surface wave scattering (e.g. Wu & Aki 1985) that are not restricted to low frequencies (<1Hz) (Sens-Schönfelder and Wegler, 2006).

5. Conclusions

This study provides an independent solution for estimating seismic source parameters such as seismic moment and moment magnitude for local earthquakes in central Anatolia without requiring *a priori* information on reference events with waveform modelling results to be used for calibration or *a priori* information on attenuation for path effect corrections. In this regard, the approach used here can be easy and useful tool for investigation of source properties of local events detected at temporal seismic networks. Moreover, seismic moment can be approximated via waveform modelling methods but due to the small-scale heterogeneities of the media that waves propagate, it is often a hard task to establish Green's function for small earthquake ($M_L < 3.5$). An analytical expression of energy density Green's function in a statistical manner employed in the present work enables neglecting the interaction of the small-scale inhomogeneities with seismic waves as this can be practical for seismic moment calculations of small events that may pose source energy at high-frequency. It is noteworthy to mention that our isotropic scattering assumption does not consider anisotropic case, which could be valid for real media, but still provides a simple and effective tool to define the transport for the anisotropic case since the estimated scattering coefficient can be interpreted as transport scattering coefficient. An averaging over S-wave window enables to overcome biases caused by using unrealistic Green's function (Gaebler *et al.* 2015). Since the present study mainly focuses on source properties of local earthquakes in the study area, scattering and intrinsic attenuation properties that are other products of our coda envelope fitting procedure will be examined in details within a future work. Finally, the empirical relation developed between M_W-coda and M_L will be a useful tool for quickly converting catalogue magnitudes to moment magnitudes for local earthqukes in the study area.

Data and resources

The python code used for carrying out the inverse modeling is available under the permissive MIT license and is distributed at https://github.com/trichter/qopen. We are grateful to the IRIS Data Management Center for maintaining, archiving and making the continuous broadband data used in this study open to the international scientific community.

Acknowledgement

The facilities of IRIS Data Services, and specifically the IRIS Data Management Center, were used for access to waveforms, related metadata, and/or derived products used in this study. IRIS Data Services are funded through the Seismological Facilities for the Advancement of Geoscience and EarthScope (SAGE) Proposal of the National Science Foundation under Cooperative Agreement EAR-1261681. Data for the CD-CAT experiment (https://doi.org/10.7914/SN/YB_2013) are available from the IRIS Data Management Center at http://www.iris.edu/hq/. Tuna Eken acknowledge financial support from Alexander von Humboldt Foundation (AvH) towards computational and peripherals resources.

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Figure 1. Major tectonic features of Turkey and its adjacent. The plate boundary data used here is taken from Bird (2003). Subduction zones are black, continental transform faults are red, continental rift boundaries are green, and spreading ridges boundaries are yellow. NAFZ, EAFZ, and DSFZ are the North Anatolian Fault, East Anatolian Fault, and the Dead Sea fault, respectively.

Figure 2. Epicentral distribution of all local events selected from the study area in the KOERI catalogue. Gray circles represent earthquakes with poor quality that are not considered for the current study while black indicates the location of local events with good quality. Red circles among these events are 487 events used in coda wave inversion since they are successful at passing quality criteria of further pre-processing procedure.

Figure 3. An example from the inversion procedure explained in chapter 3. Here coda envelope fitting optimization is performed on band-pass filtered (8-16Hz) digital recordings of an earthquake (2014 April 09, M_W-coda3.2) extracted for 7 seismic stations that operated within the CD-CAT array. Large panel at the lower left-hand side displays the error function ε as a function of g_0. Thick blue cross here represent the optimal value of $g = g_0$. Other small panels at upper and right-hand side show the least- squares solution of the weighted linear equation system for the first 6 guesses and optimal guess for g_0. There dots and gray curves indicate the ratio between energy (E^{obs}) and the Green's function (G) obtained for direct S-waves and observed envelopes at various stations, respectively. Please notice that during this optimization process envelopes are corrected for the obtained site corrections R_i. The slope of linear curve at each small panel yields −b and while its intercept W are the intrinsic

attenuation and source related terms at the right-hand side of equation 4 part of the right-hand side of the equation system.

Figure 4. a) Results of the inversion of the 2014-April-09, M_W-coda3.2 earthquake: Sample fits between observed and calculated energy densities in the frequency band 0.5–1.0 Hz are given for 6 different stations (see upper right corner for event ID, station name, and distance to hypocenter). Note that light blue curves represent observed envelope. Smoothed observed calculated envelopes in each panel are presented by blue and red curves, respectively. Blue and red dots exhibit location of the average value for observed and calculated envelopes within the S-wave window, respectively. b) The same as in (a) obtained in the frequency band 4.0–8.0 Hz.

Figure 5. All individual observed (black squares) and predicted (gray curve) source displacement spectra observed at 72 stations from 487 local earthquakes in central Anatolia.

Figure 6: Scatter plot between local magnitudes (M_L) of analyzed events with coda waves-derived magnitudes (M_W-coda) of the same events. The outcome of a linear regresssion analysis yielded an emprical formula (e.g. Eq. 9) to identify the overall agreement represented by gray straight line. Yellow and red dashed lines indicate upper and lower limit of linearly fitting to that scatter.

Figure 7: Same scatter plot displayed in Fig. 6 color coded by estimated high-frequency fall-off parameter for each inverted event.

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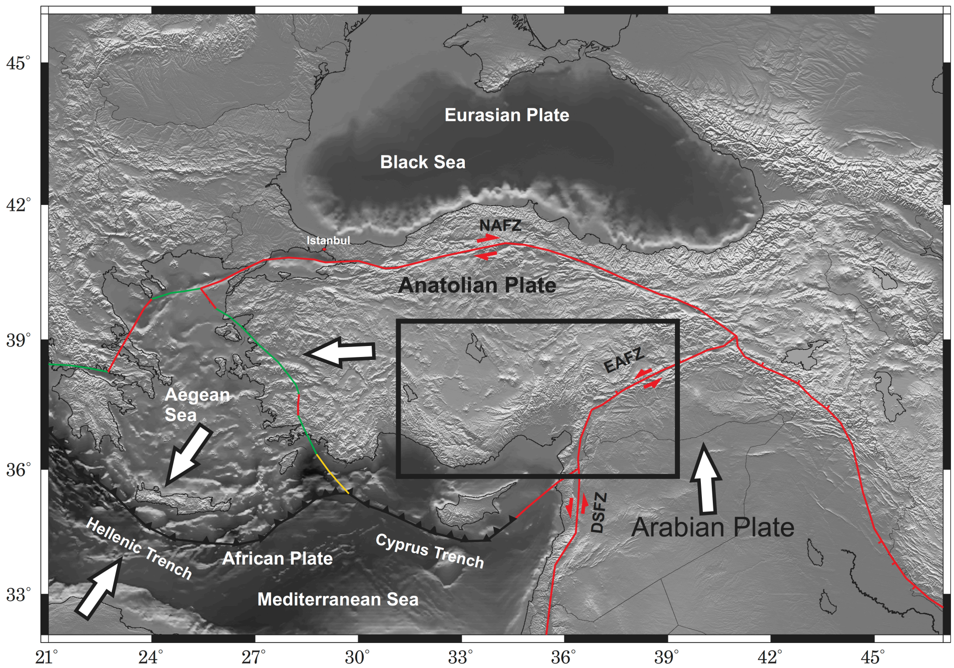

Figure 1.

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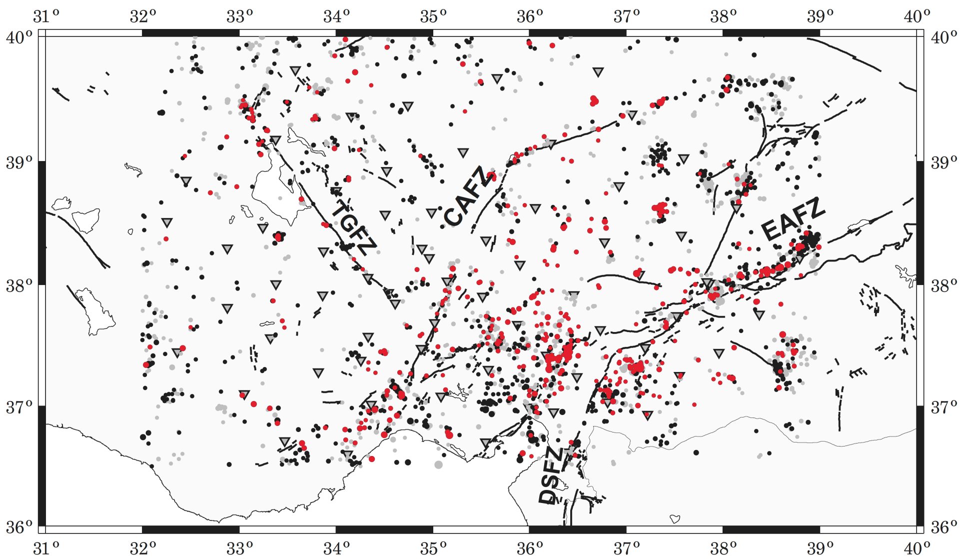
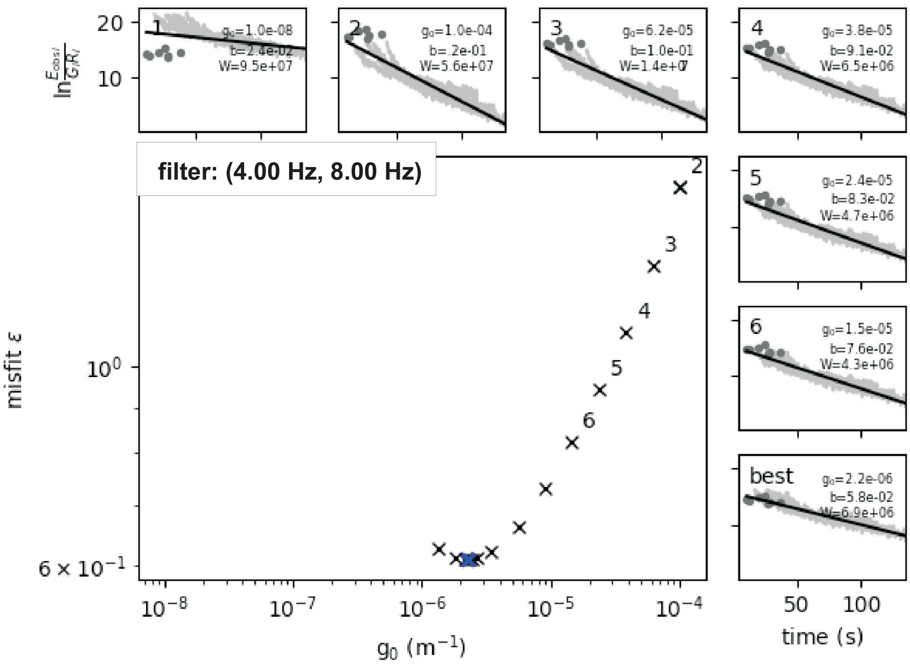


Figure 2.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misfit ε
10^0
6×10^{-1}
10^{-8}
10^{-7}
10^{-6}
10^{-5}
10^{-4}
g_0 (m^{-1})
$\ln \frac{E_{obs,i}}{G_i R_i}$
20
10
1 g₀=1.0e-08 b=2.4e-02 W=9.5e+07
2 g₀=1.0e-04 b=.2e-01 W=5.6e+07
3 g₀=6.2e-05 b=1.0e-01 W=1.4e+07
4 g₀=3.8e-05 b=9.1e-02 W=6.5e+06
5 g₀=2.4e-05 b=8.3e-02 W=4.7e+06
6 g₀=1.5e-05 b=7.6e-02 W=4.3e+06
best g₀=2.2e-06 b=5.8e-02 W=6.9e+06
50
100
time (s)

Figure 3.

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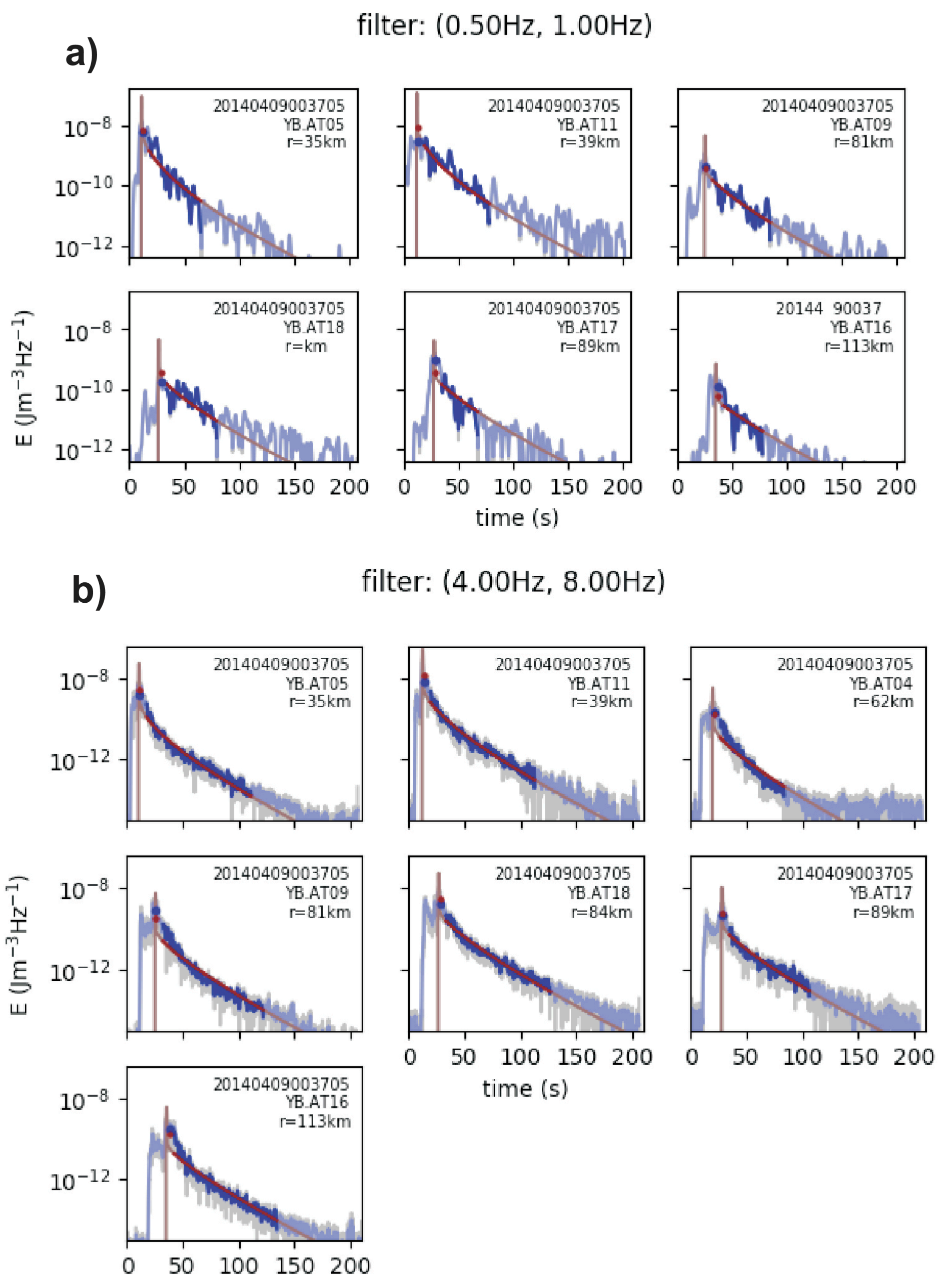

Figure 4.

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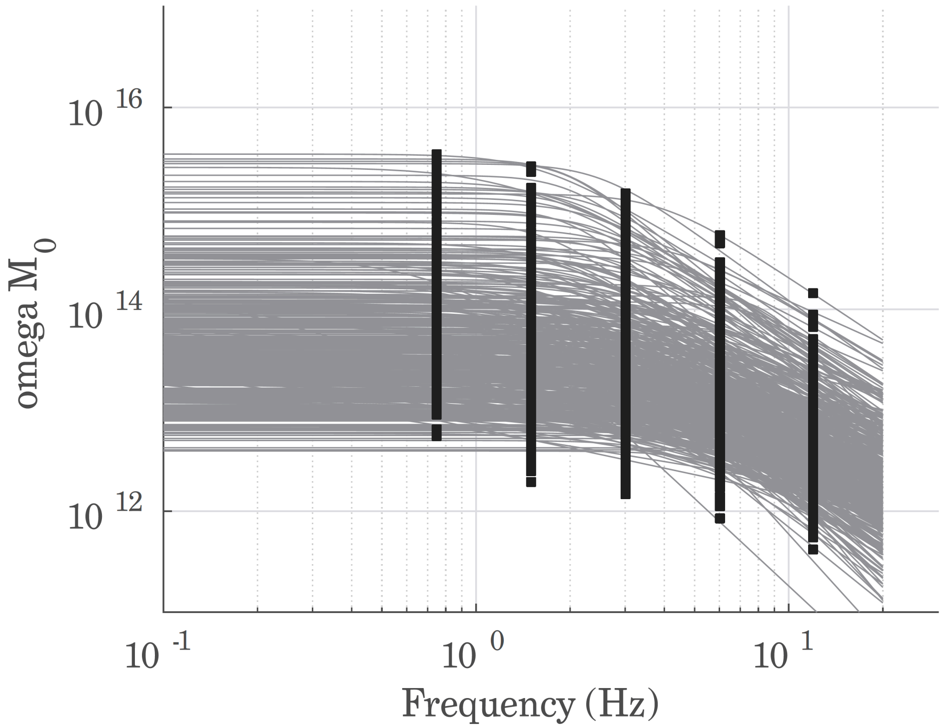

Figure 5.

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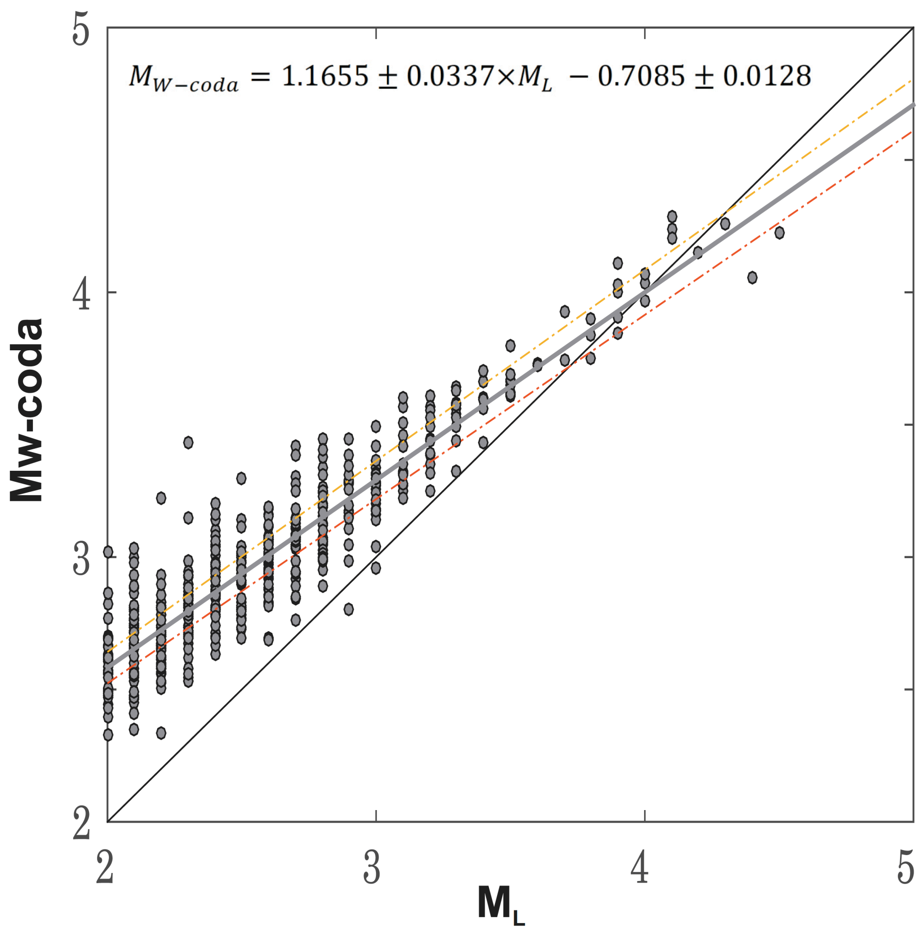
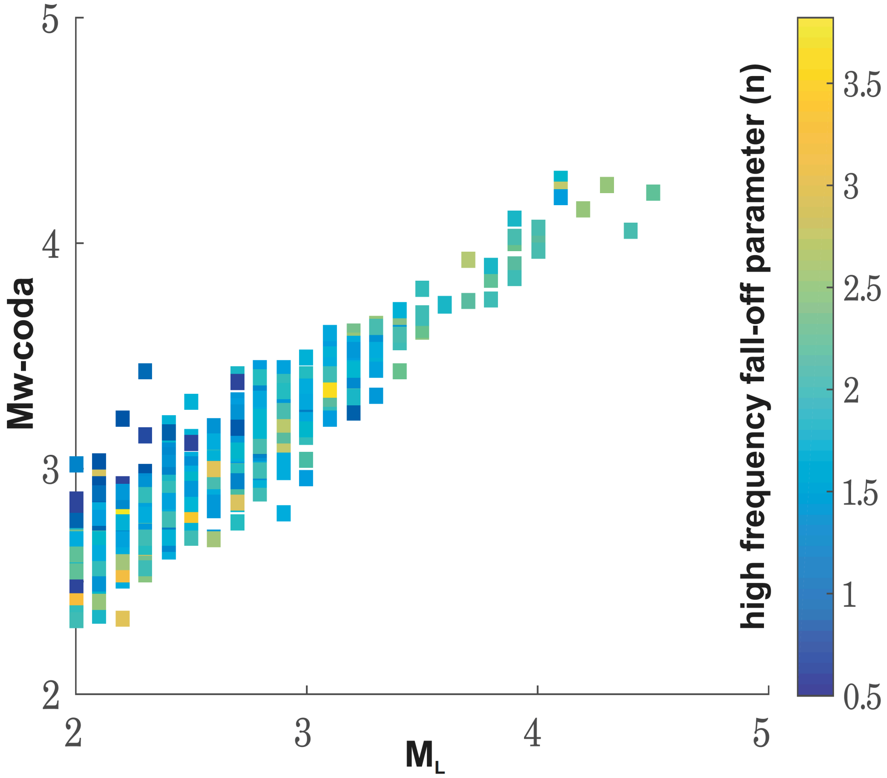


Figure 6.

598
599



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602 Figure 7.
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