

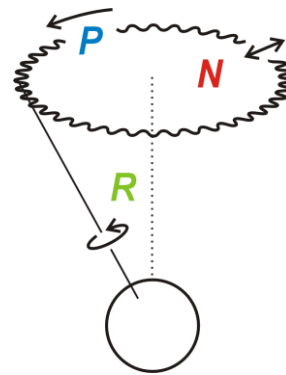
Seismology and the interior of rocky planets: Earth, Moon, Mars?

Barbara Romanowicz

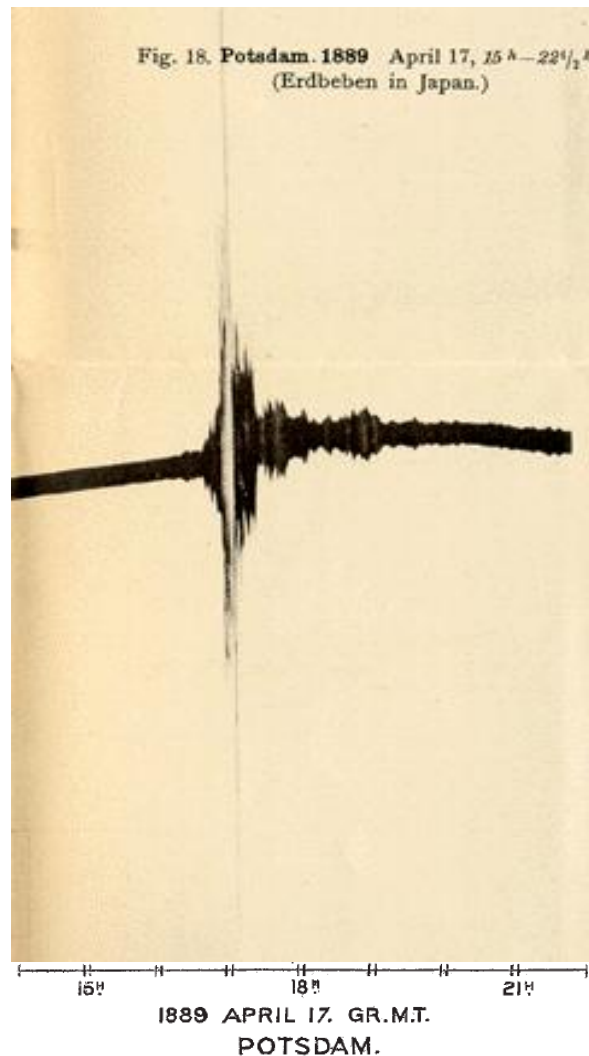
UC Berkeley and Collège de France, Paris

19th century: is the earth's interior fluid or solid?

- Shape of the Earth: flattening suggests an equilibrium (fluid?) figure under rotation
- Hopkins (1793-1866): earth nutations and precessions observed astronomically imply a solid envelope of at least 1000 km thickness.
- Lord Kelvin (1824-1907) estimates a thickness of 2000-2500km for the solid envelope (tides, nutations)
 - Earth's rigidity comparable to that of steel.
- 1891: Discovery of Chandler wobble (earth's free nutation)
- Mean density of earth: 5.515 kg/m^3 larger than typical density of rocks at the surface $\sim 3 \text{ kg/m}^3 \Rightarrow$ Earth cannot be made entirely of rocks (Wiechert?)
- E. Wiechert (1896) suggests that the Earth is like a giant meteorite with a core made of Fe-Ni
 - Not a continuous density increase from compression
 - 2 layer models



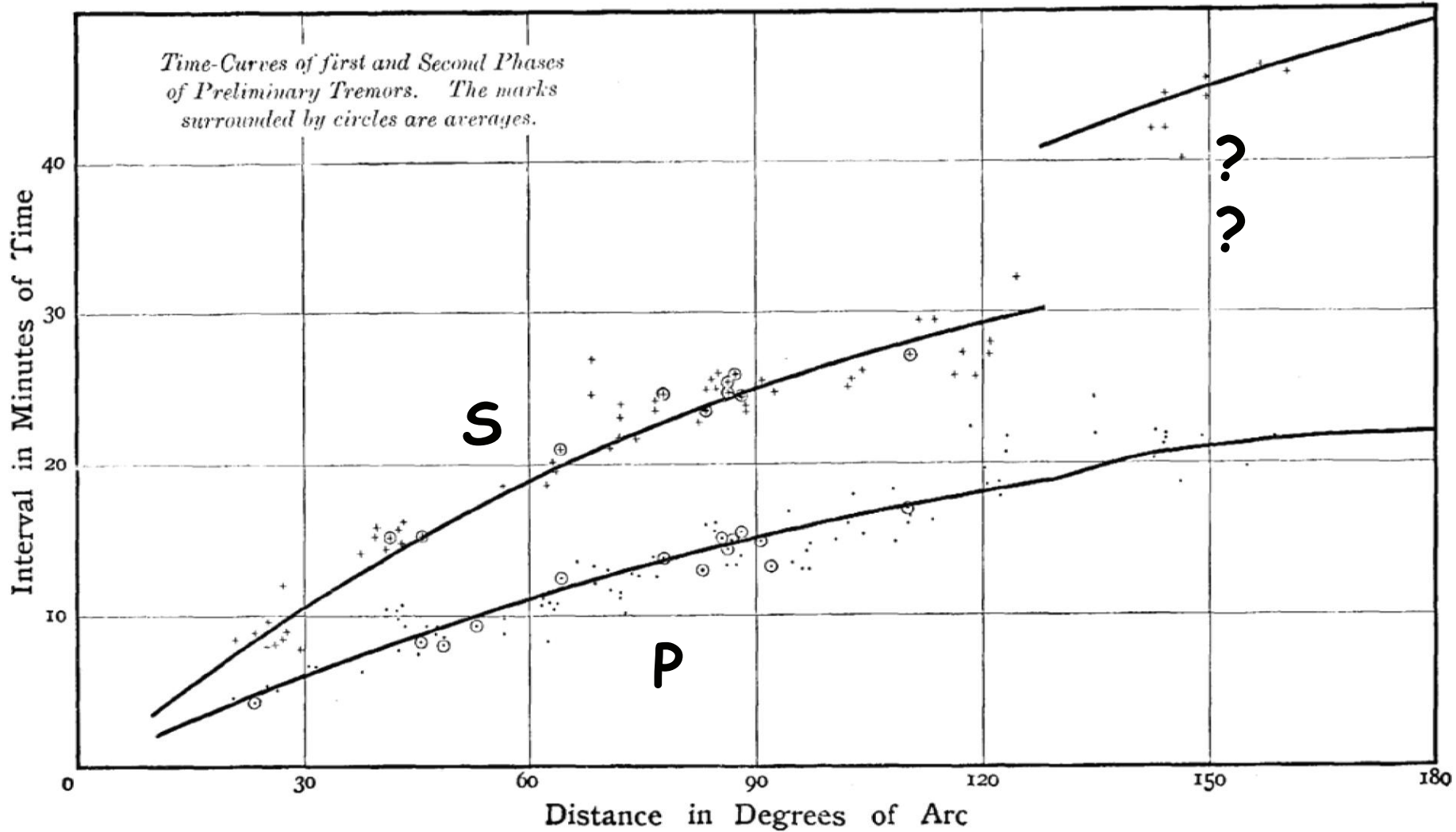
VonReubeur Paschwitz
1889



“Reading the report on this earthquake in NATURE (June 13, p. 162), I was struck by its coincidence in time with a very singular perturbation registered by two delicate horizontal pendulums at the Observatories of Potsdam and Wilhelmshaven.”
VonReubeur Paschwitz, E., Nature, 40, July 25, 1889

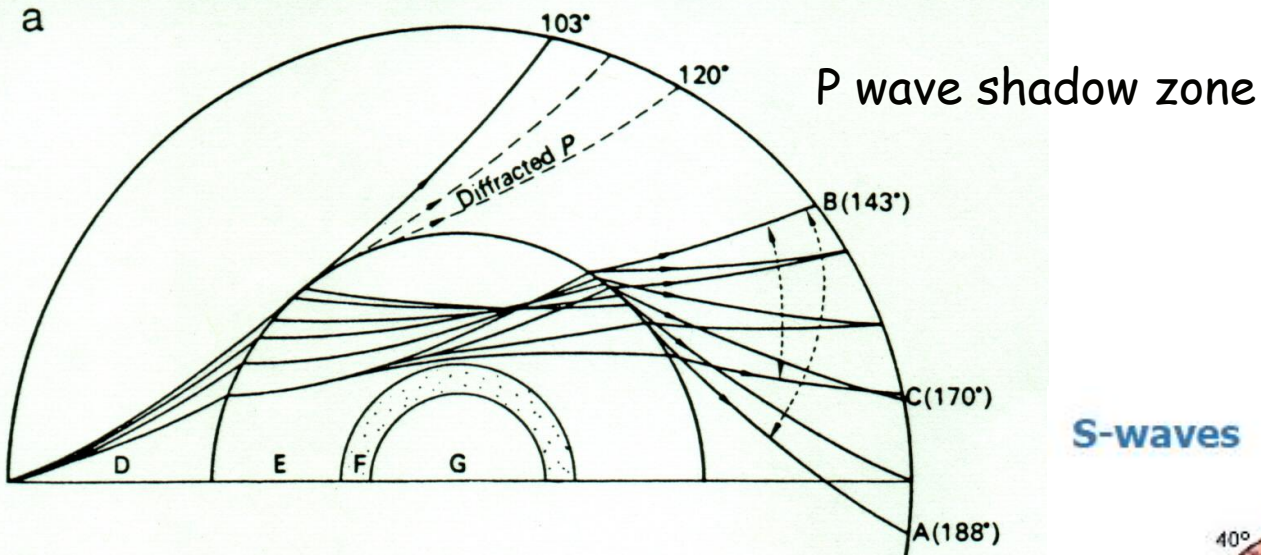
The earth's core...

- **1906** - Oldham discovers liquid core
- **1936** - Inge Lehmann discovers inner core
- **1940** - Birch suggests that the inner core is solid and corresponds to the solidification of iron.
- **1950-51** - Bullen suggests that if the inner core is solid, we should observe PKJKP waves.
- **1970** - Confirmation of the solidity of the inner core from normal mode eigenfrequency measurements (*Dziewonski and Gilbert*)
- **1986** - Discovery of inner core anisotropy

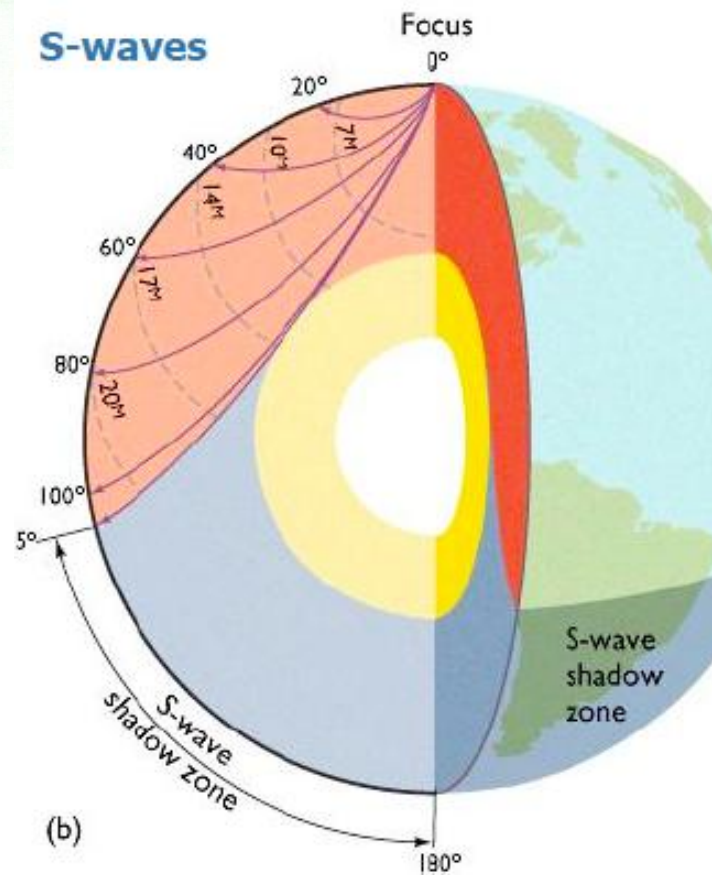


Radius of the core estimated by Oldham: ~2600km

Oldham, 1906

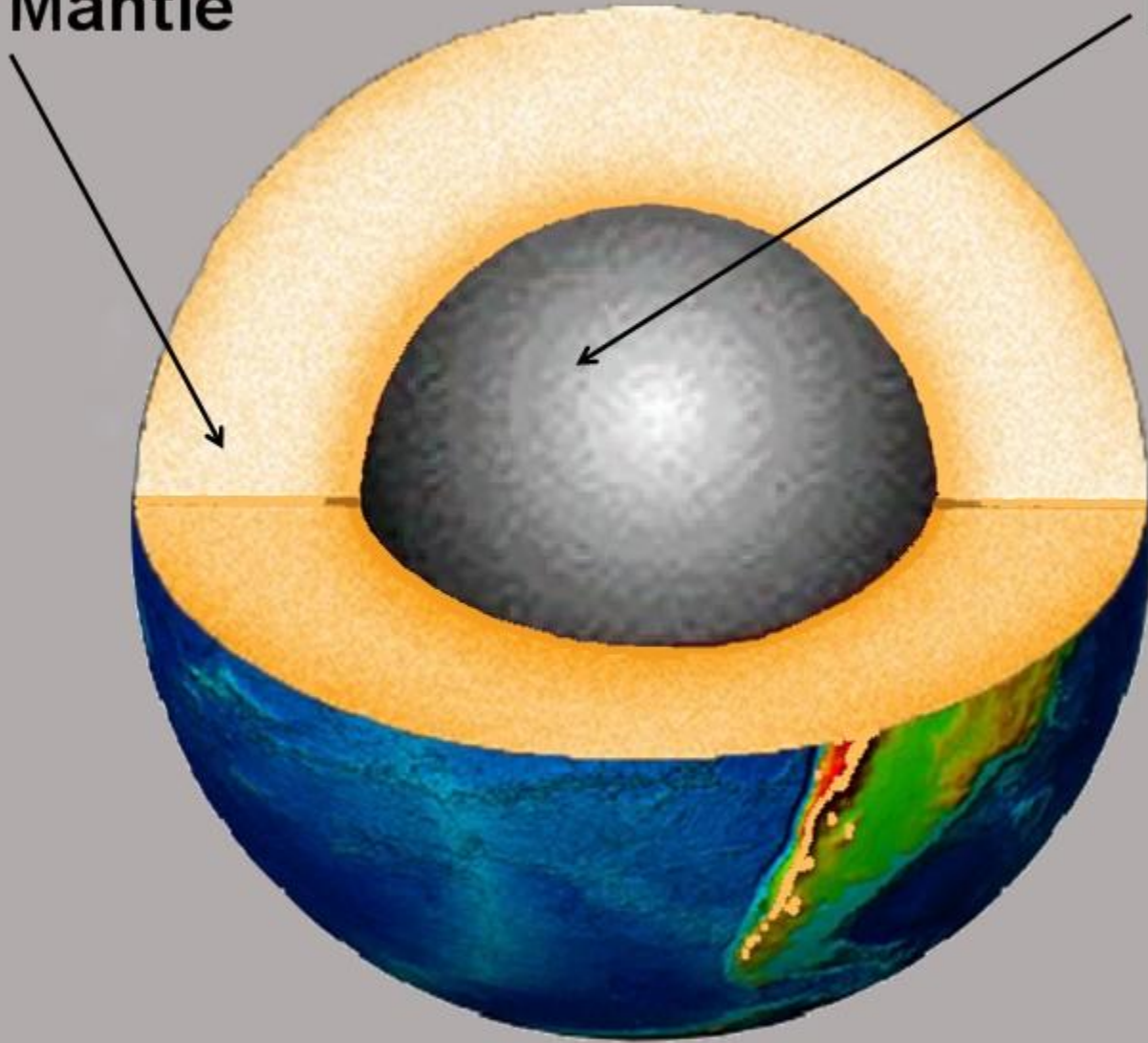


Shadow zones due to the presence of the liquid core



Solid Mantle

Fluid Core



The earth as seen ~1910



Inge Lehmann 1888-1993

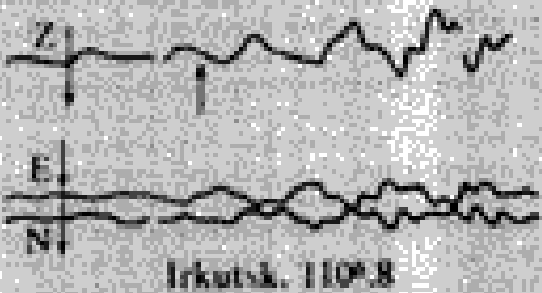
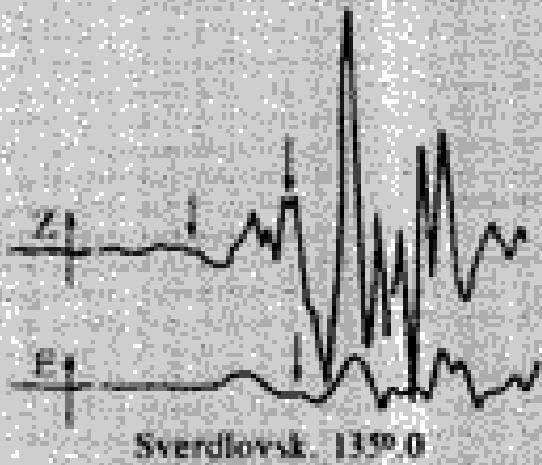
Discovery of the inner core 1936

Observes "P-like" phases in the shadow of the core

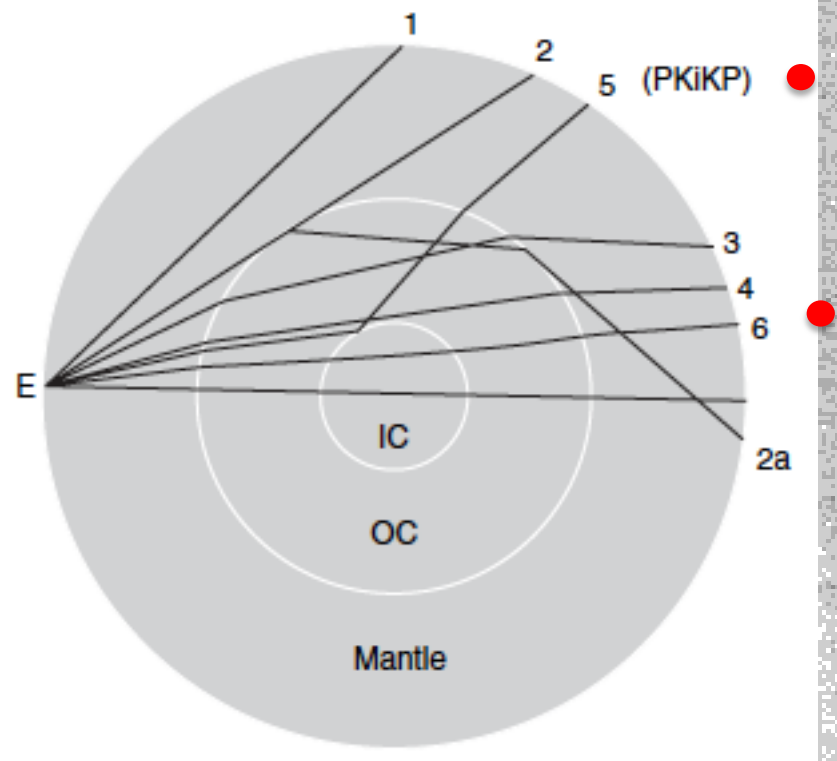
Calls the new seismic phase P'

Writes a paper whose title is the shortest ever: " P' "

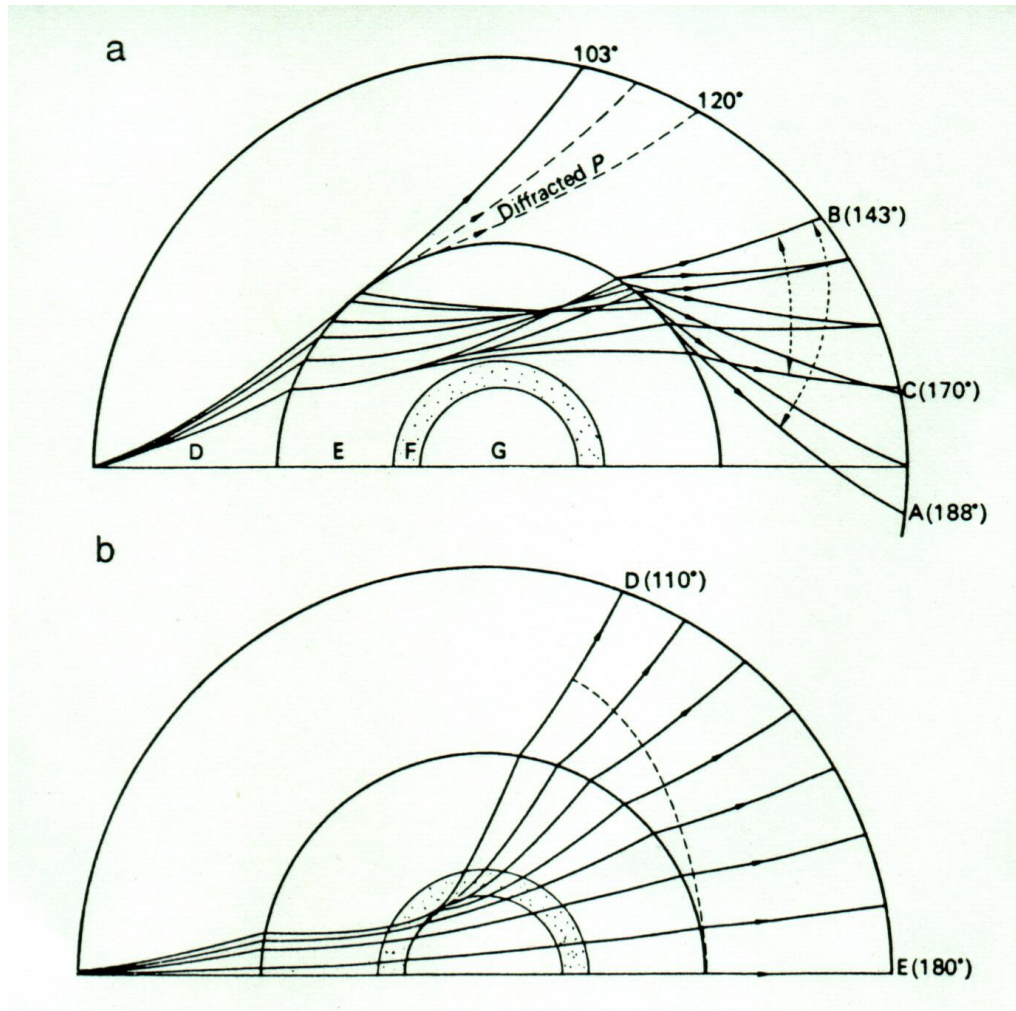
->Existence of a region at the center of the core with different elastic properties than the external part of the core.



June 16, 1929, P_1' records



Paths through the Earth with
 inner and outer cores.
 [From Lehmann, 1936.]



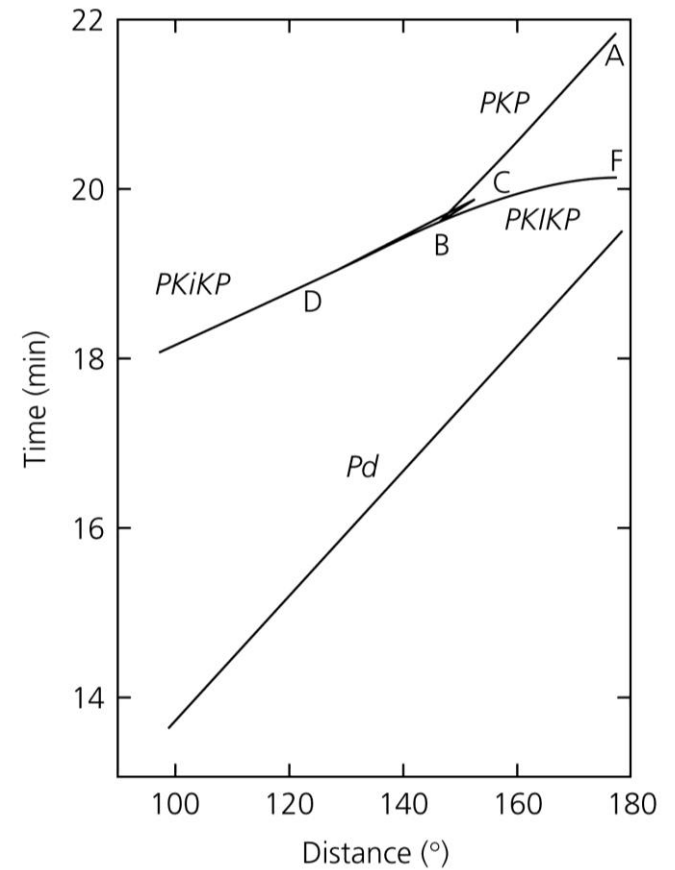
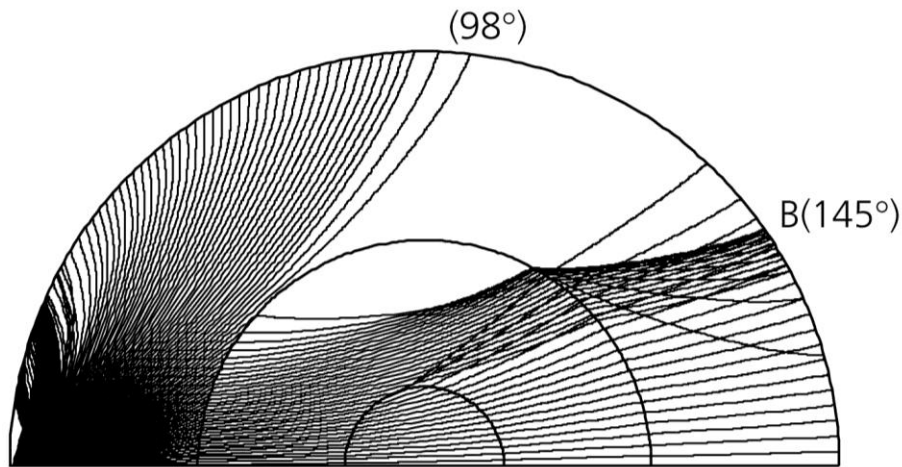
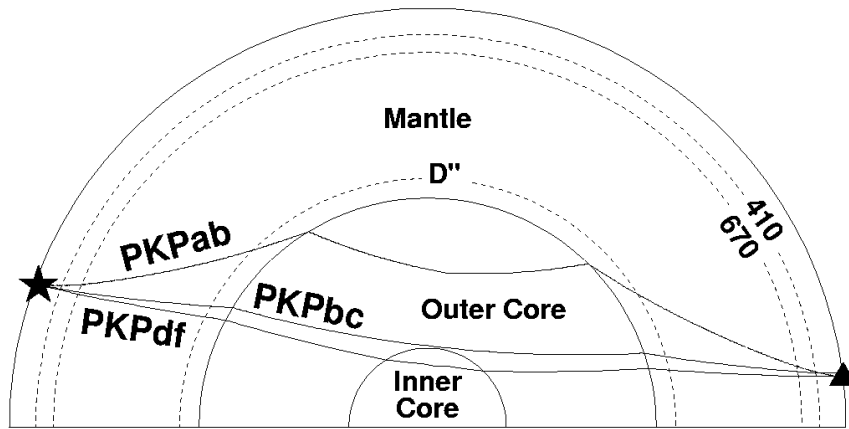
Shadow zone

*PKIKP
also noted:
PKP(DF)*

(after B. Gutenberg)

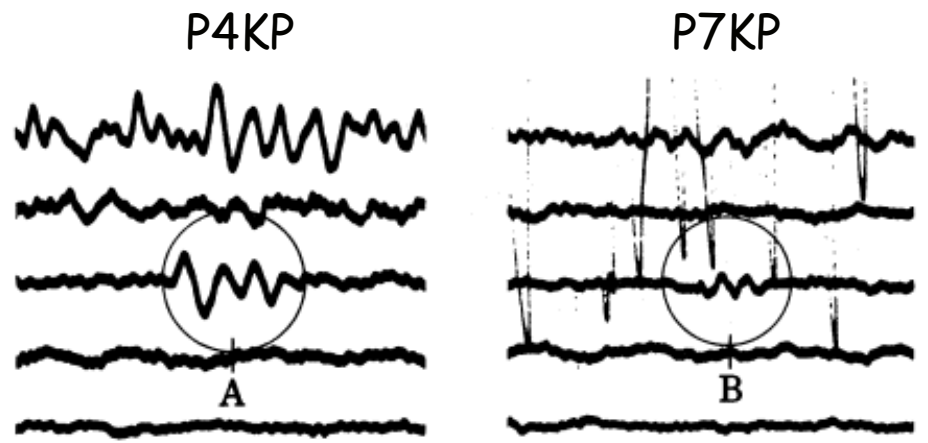
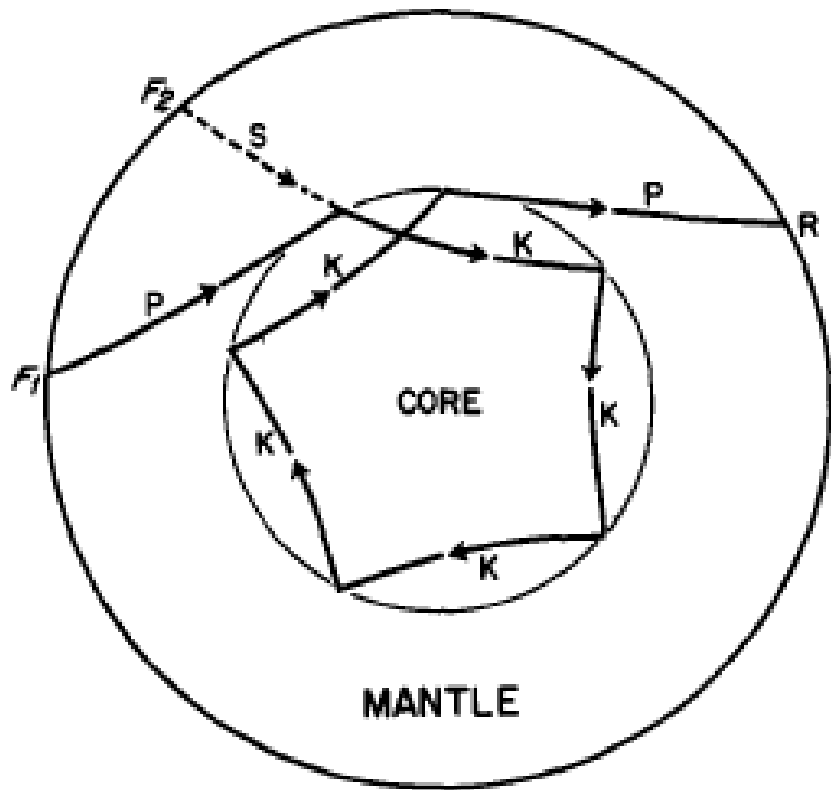
PKP= Refracted waves in the core

There are 3 branches: PKPbc, PKPab, and PKPdf=PKIKP



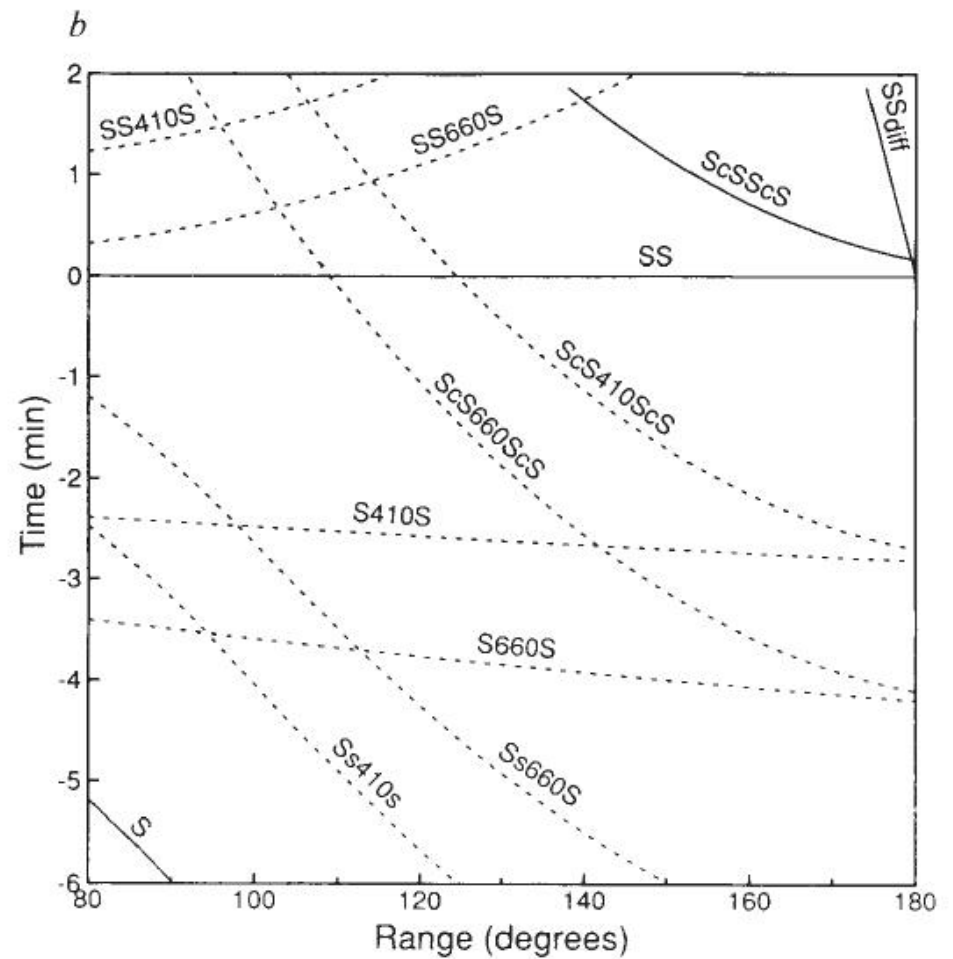
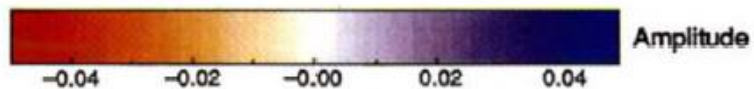
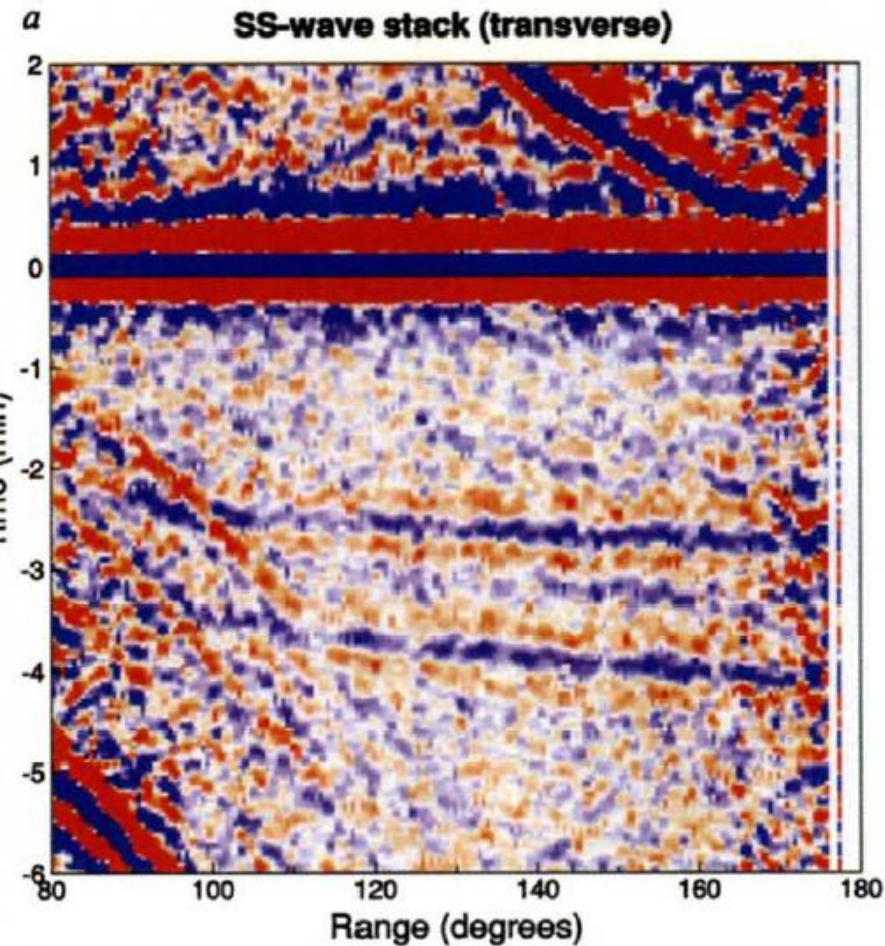
Pd is a diffracted wave around the CMB

PnKP

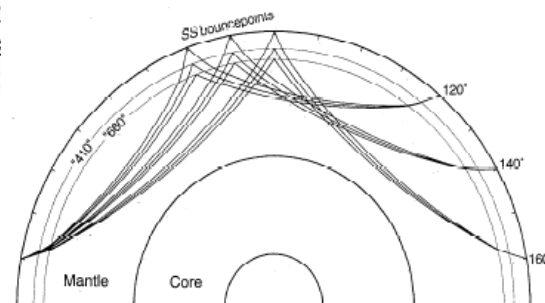


5 sec

Global Transverse Component Stacks



with (b) travel-t
upper-mantle dis
in blue, negative



lines) and
are shown
.05 of the

Shearer, 1991

Composition of the core



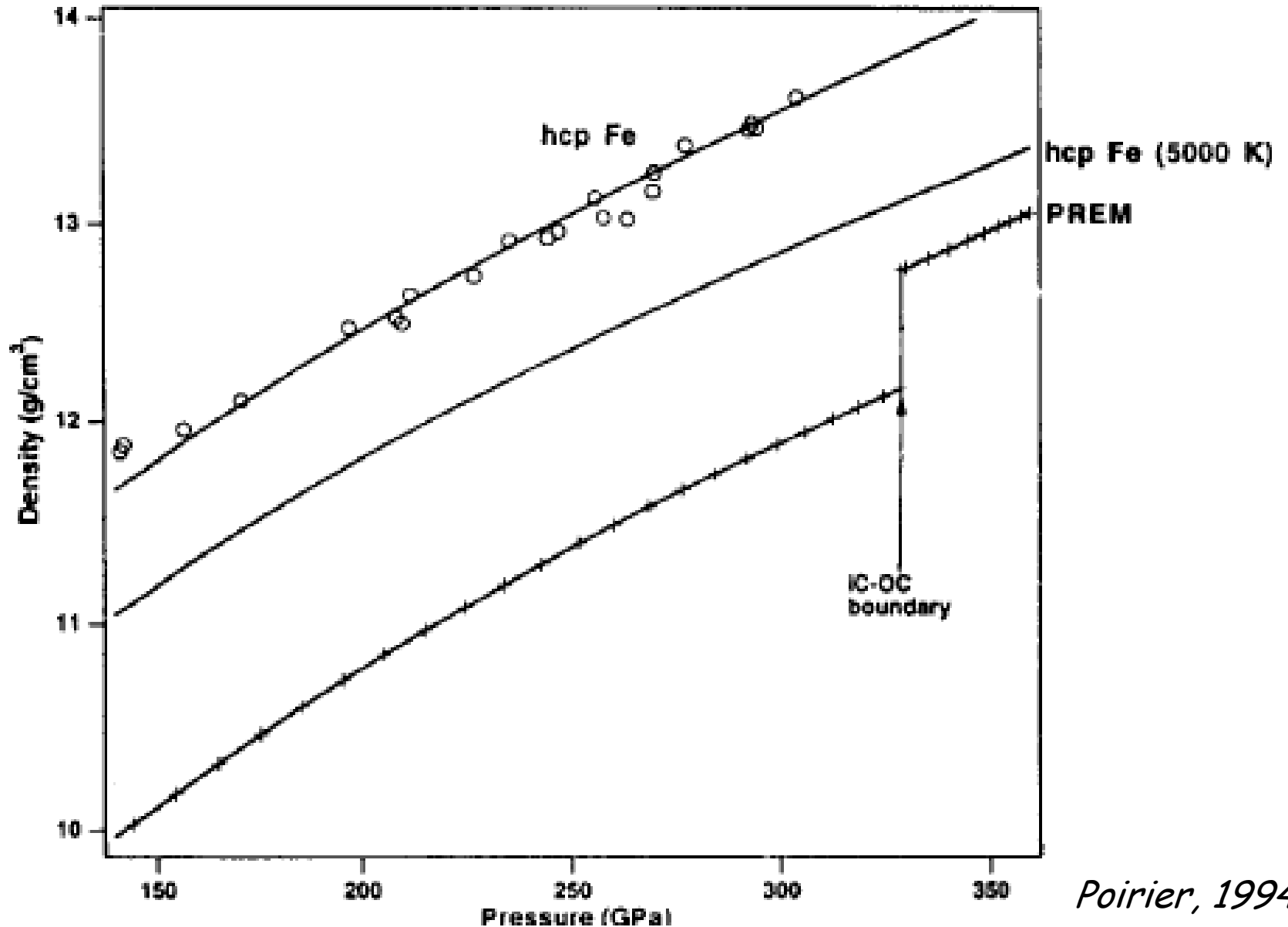
Francis Birch - 1903-1992

- Francis Birch demonstrates in 1952 that the earth's mantle is composed of silicates, the outer core of liquid iron and the inner core of solid, crystalline iron (*Birch, 1952, JGR*).
- He confirms in 1961 that the density of the core is ~10% lower than that of iron at the pressure (P) and temperature (T) conditions of the core.

outer core is..

"liquid iron, perhaps alloyed with a small fraction of light elements" (C and Si)

Hcp iron density versus pressure - comparison with PREM

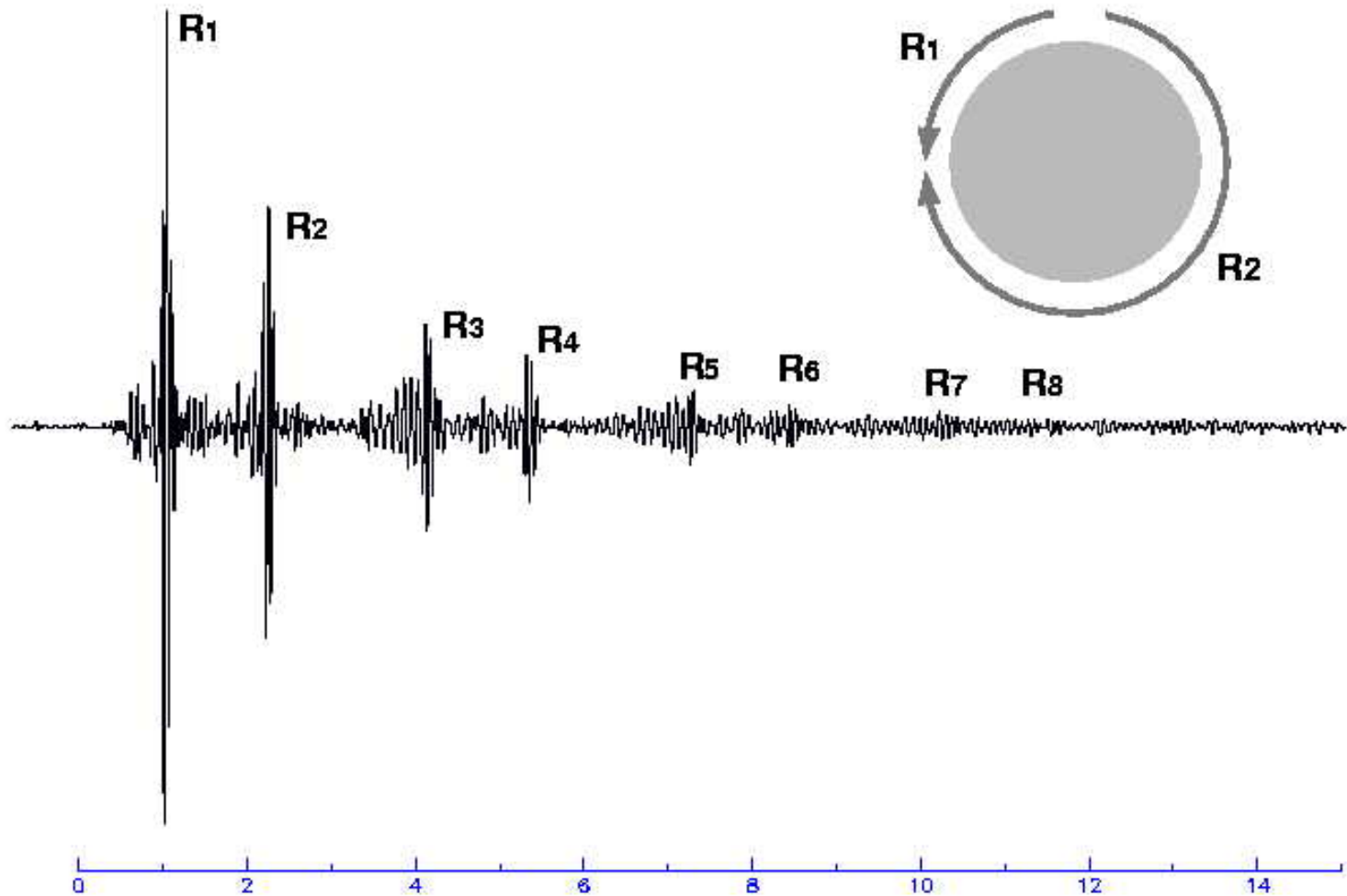


From in situ measurements

Poirier, 1994
After Badding et al., 1991

station: CMB
channel: LHZ

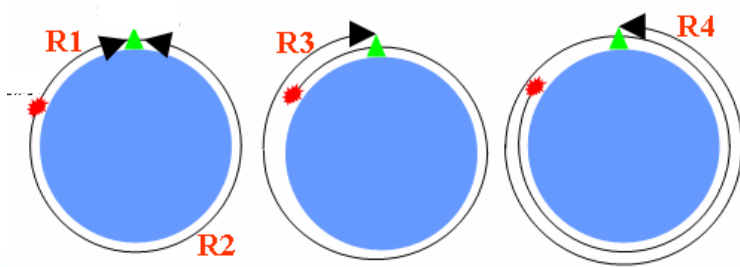
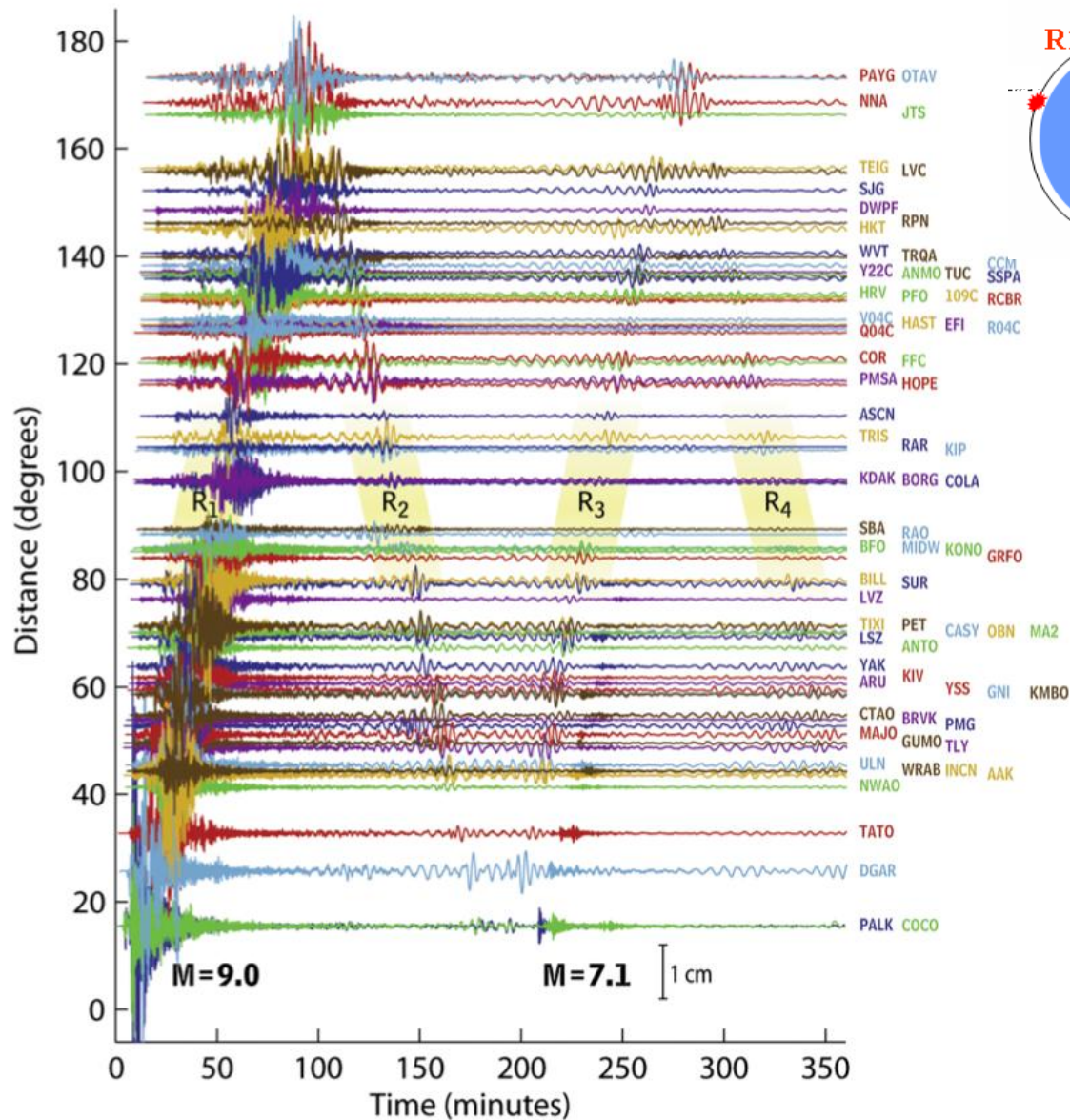
1996/07/11 21:46:39.7 $h=15.0\text{km}$ $\Delta=109.7^\circ$ $\phi=32.3^\circ$
Burma-China Border Region $M_w=6.8$



HOURS

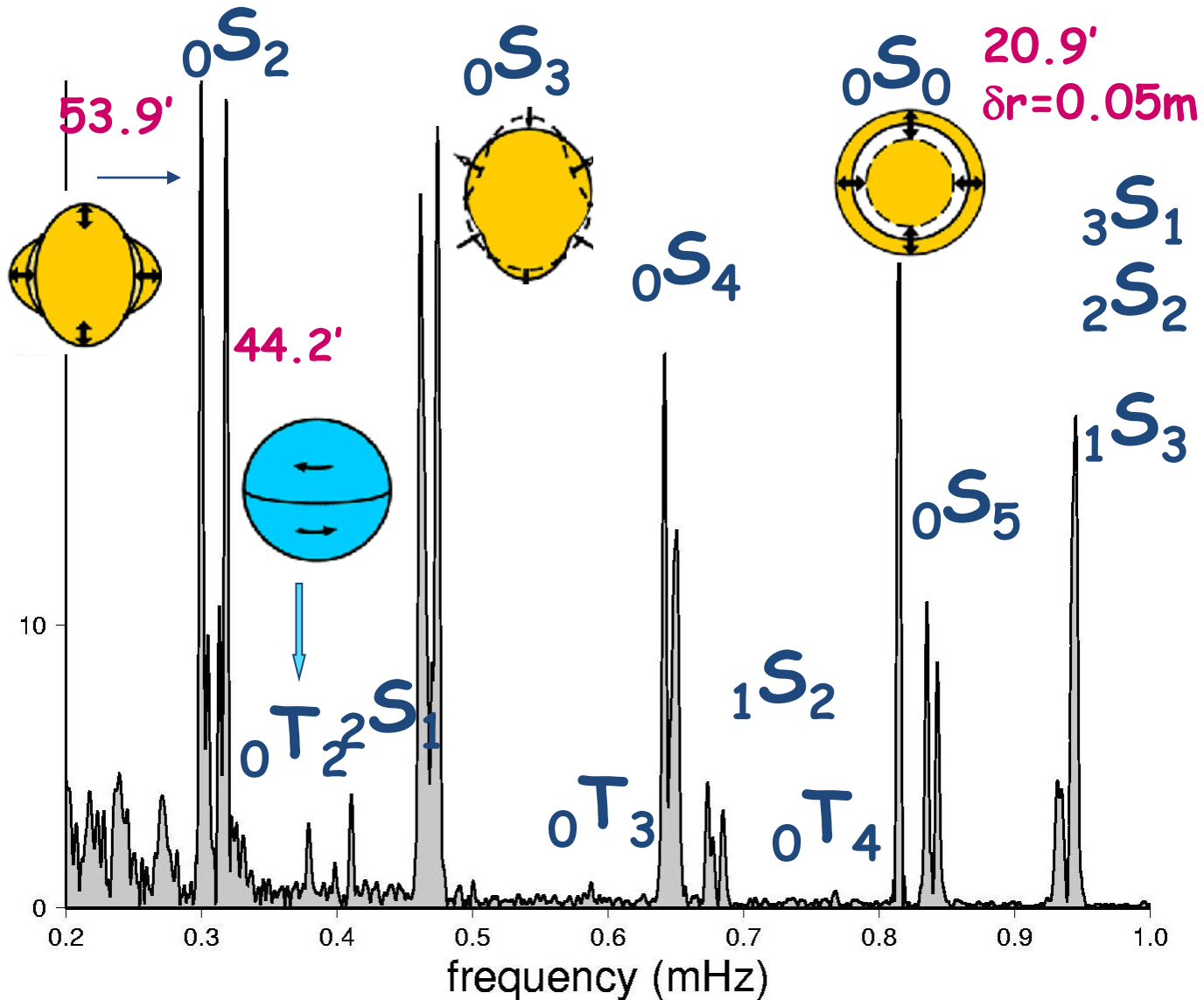
Sumatra - Andaman Islands Earthquake ($M_w=9.0$)

Global Displacement Wavefield from the Global Seismographic Network



After Park et al., 2005

Sumatra Andaman earthquake 12/26/04 M 9.3



Observed on the vertical component

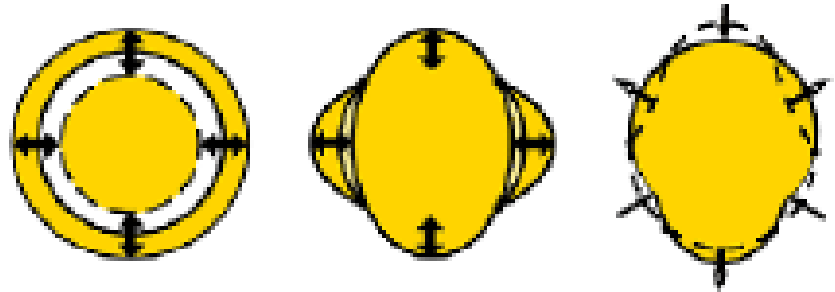
Free Oscillations of the Earth

◆ Normal modes of the Earth:

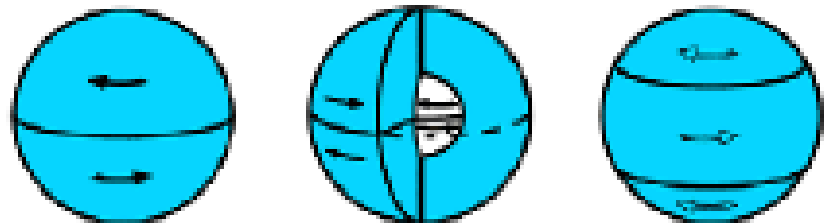
- Standing waves
- Periods 100s to 1 hour (54 mn)

◆ Two types:

- Spheroidal, S
 - vertical and radial motion
 - correspond to Rayleigh waves
- Toroidal, T
 - observed on the tangential component
 - correspond to Love waves



Spheroidal modes ${}_0S_0$ (20.5 min), ${}_0S_2$ (53.9 min) and ${}_0S_2$ (25.7 min)



Toroidal modes ${}_0T_2$ (44.2 min), ${}_1T_2$ (12.6 min) and ${}_0T_3$ (28.4 min)

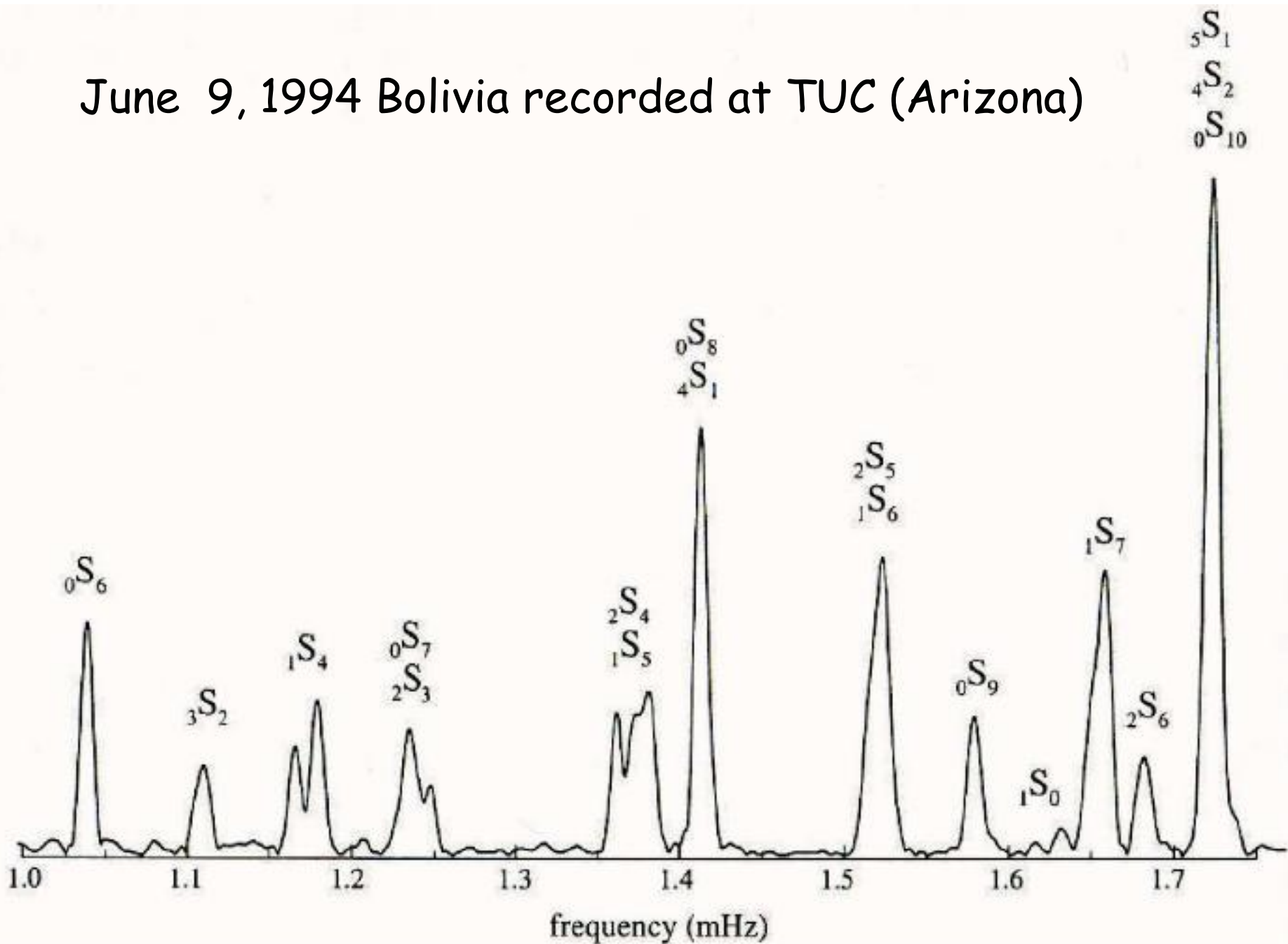
◆ Nomenclature:

$${}_nS_l, {}_nT_l$$

l = number of nodes in latitude

n = number of nodes with depth

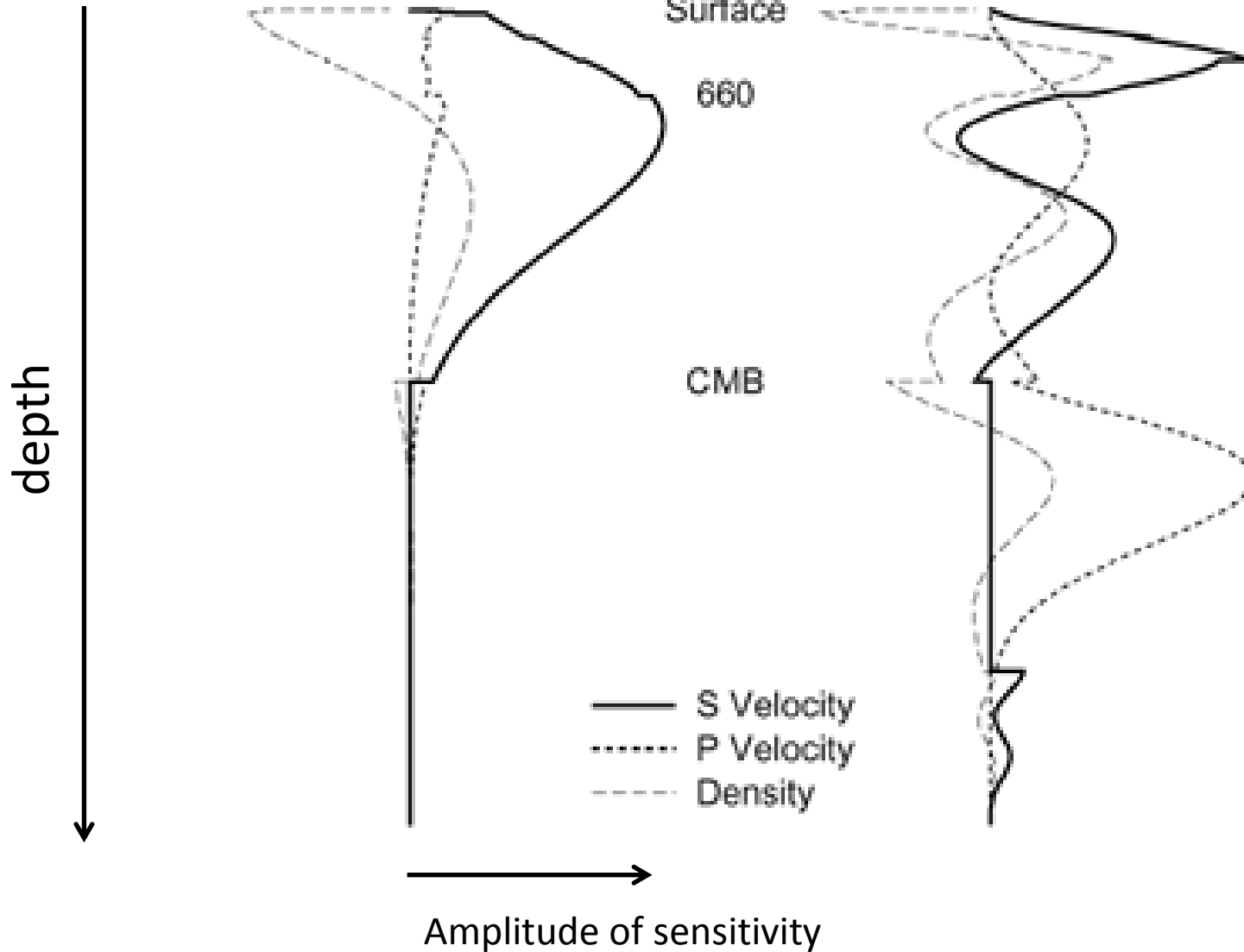
June 9, 1994 Bolivia recorded at TUC (Arizona)



Depth sensitivity kernels of earth's normal modes

${}_1S_4$

${}_6S_3$

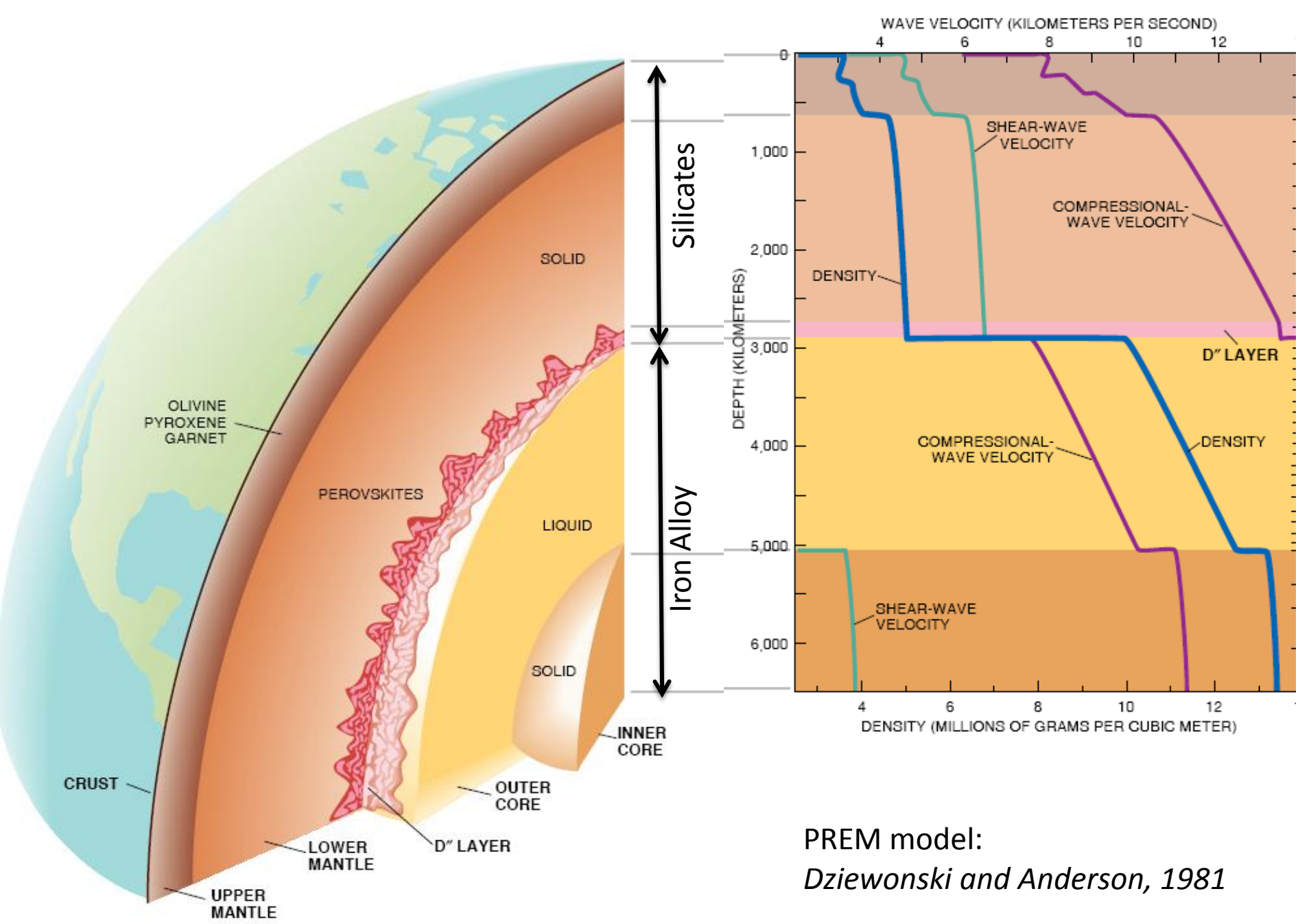


| | Mode | Mean period (s) | No. of observations | s.e.m. (s) | Comp. period | UTD124B'—Solid inner core | | |
|-------------------|-----------|-----------------|---------------------|------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|-------|
| | | | | | | Rel. error (%) | Inner core energy Compr. Shear | |
| Group 1 | ${}_1S_0$ | 613.57 | 11 | 0.236 | 614.59 | 0.17 | 0.181 | 0.000 |
| | ${}_2S_0$ | 398.54 | 40 | 0.084 | 397.59 | -0.24 | 0.206 | 0.001 |
| | ${}_3S_0$ | 305.84 | 7 | 0.129 | 306.00 | 0.05 | 0.233 | 0.003 |
| | ${}_4S_0$ | 243.59 | 12 | 0.067 | 243.80 | 0.09 | 0.192 | 0.007 |
| | ${}_2S_2$ | 904.23 | 21 | 0.487 | 904.43 | 0.02 | 0.001 | 0.080 |
| Group 2 | ${}_5S_2$ | 397.36 | 11 | 0.157 | 397.03 | -0.09 | 0.015 | 0.102 |
| | ${}_6S_1$ | 348.41 | 21 | 0.046 | 348.23 | -0.05 | 0.068 | 0.011 |
| | ${}_7S_3$ | 281.37 | 11 | 0.113 | 281.59 | 0.08 | 0.004 | 0.022 |
| | ${}_8S_1$ | 272.10 | 11 | 0.144 | 271.79 | -0.11 | 0.115 | 0.052 |
| Nine modes—r.m.s. | | | | | UTD124B'—Liquid inner core | | | |

| UTD124B'—Liquid inner core | | 5.08M | |
|----------------------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| Comp. period | Rel. error (%) | Comp. period | Rel. error (%) |
| 607.39 | -1.02 | 610.06 | -0.57 |
| 392.31 | -1.59 | 391.42 | -1.81 |
| 301.36 | -1.48 | 301.84 | -1.31 |
| 241.11 | -1.03 | 241.55 | -0.84 |
| 914.94 | 1.17 | 917.80 | 1.50 |
| 399.93 | 0.67 | 398.20 | 0.21 |
| 347.10 | -0.38 | 347.38 | -0.30 |
| 282.77 | 0.50 | 283.34 | 0.70 |
| 271.00 | -0.40 | 270.92 | -0.43 |

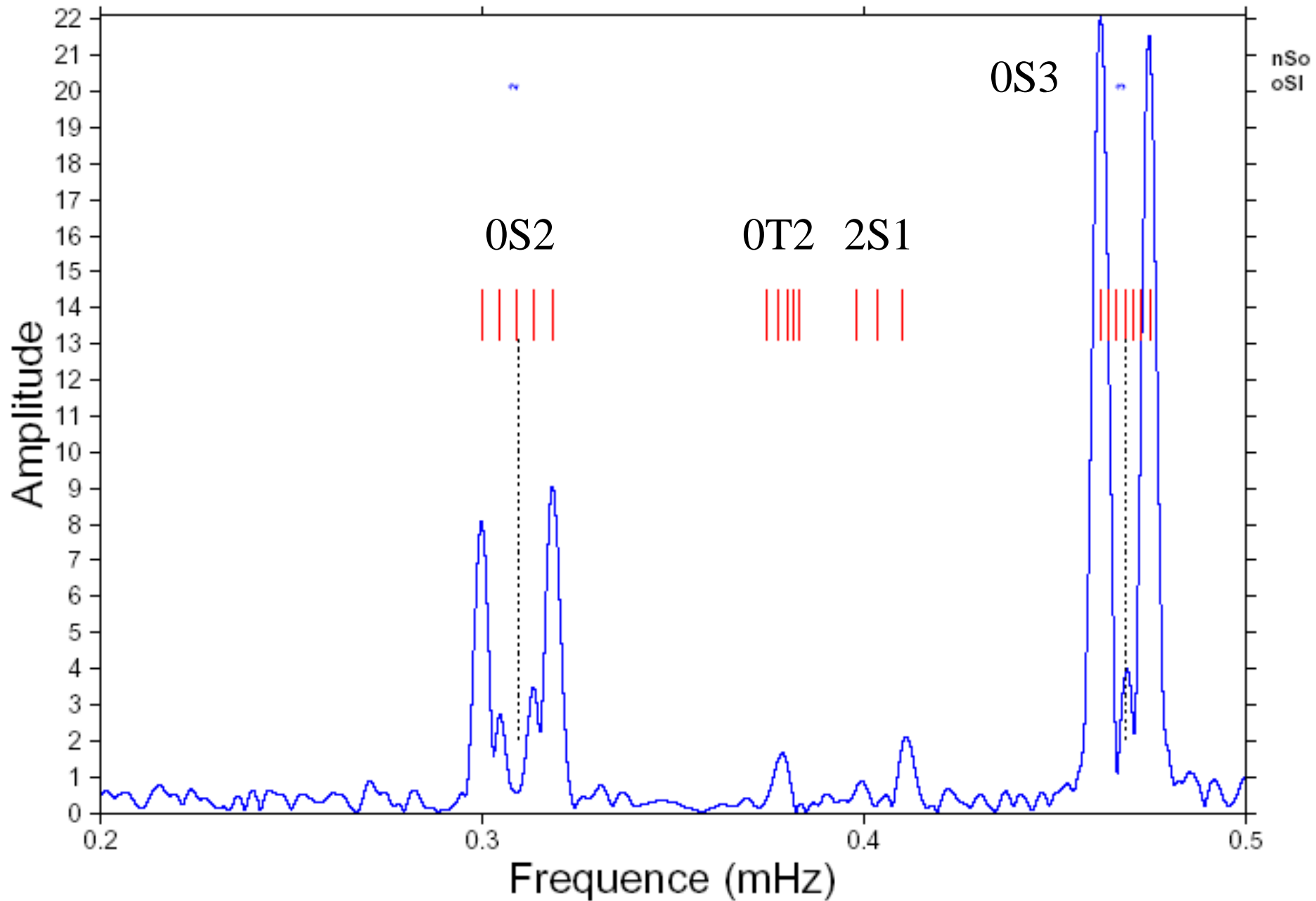
-> $V_{s-ic} = 3.517$ km/s

Dziewonski and Gilbert, Nature 1971
 Also Dziewonski, Science, 1971- radial modes

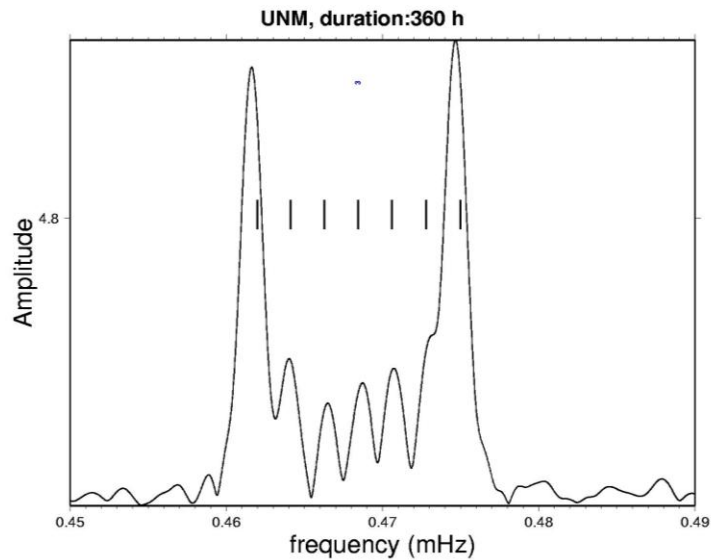
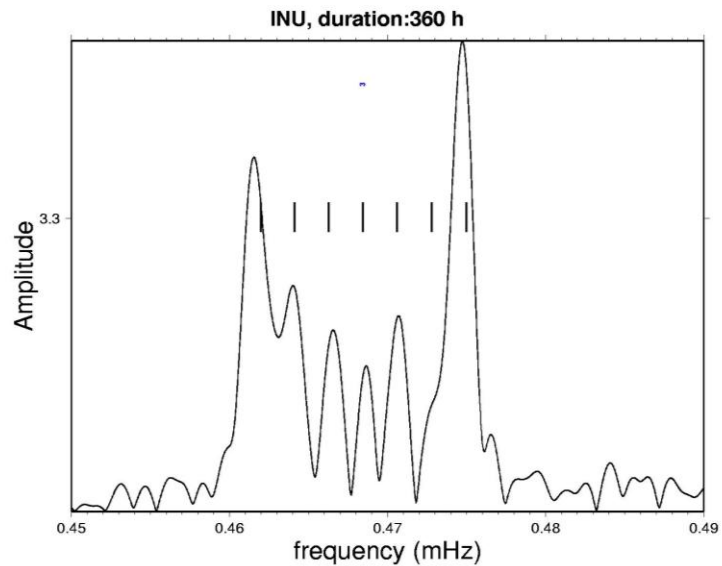
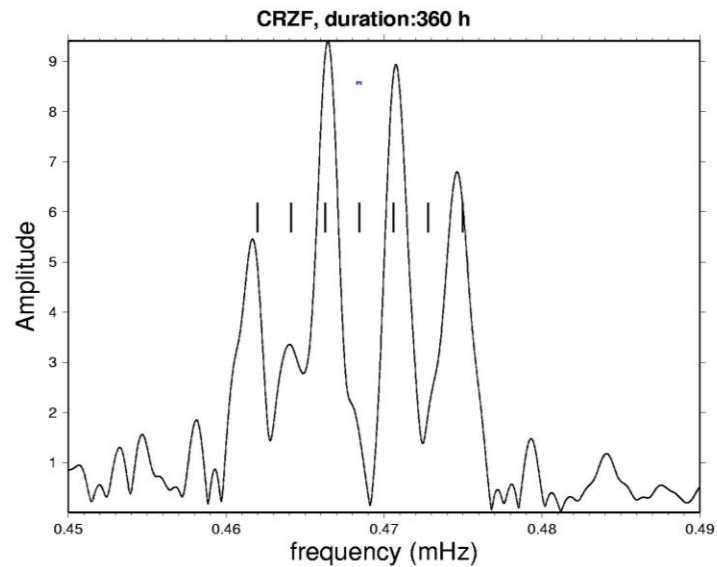
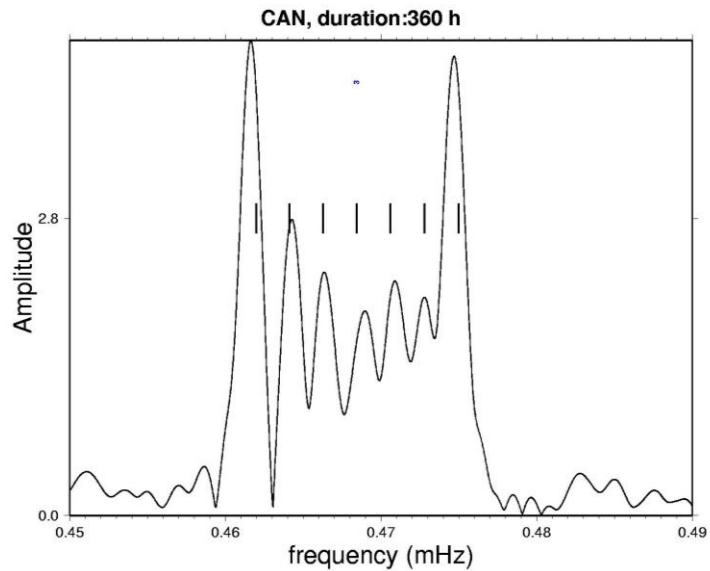


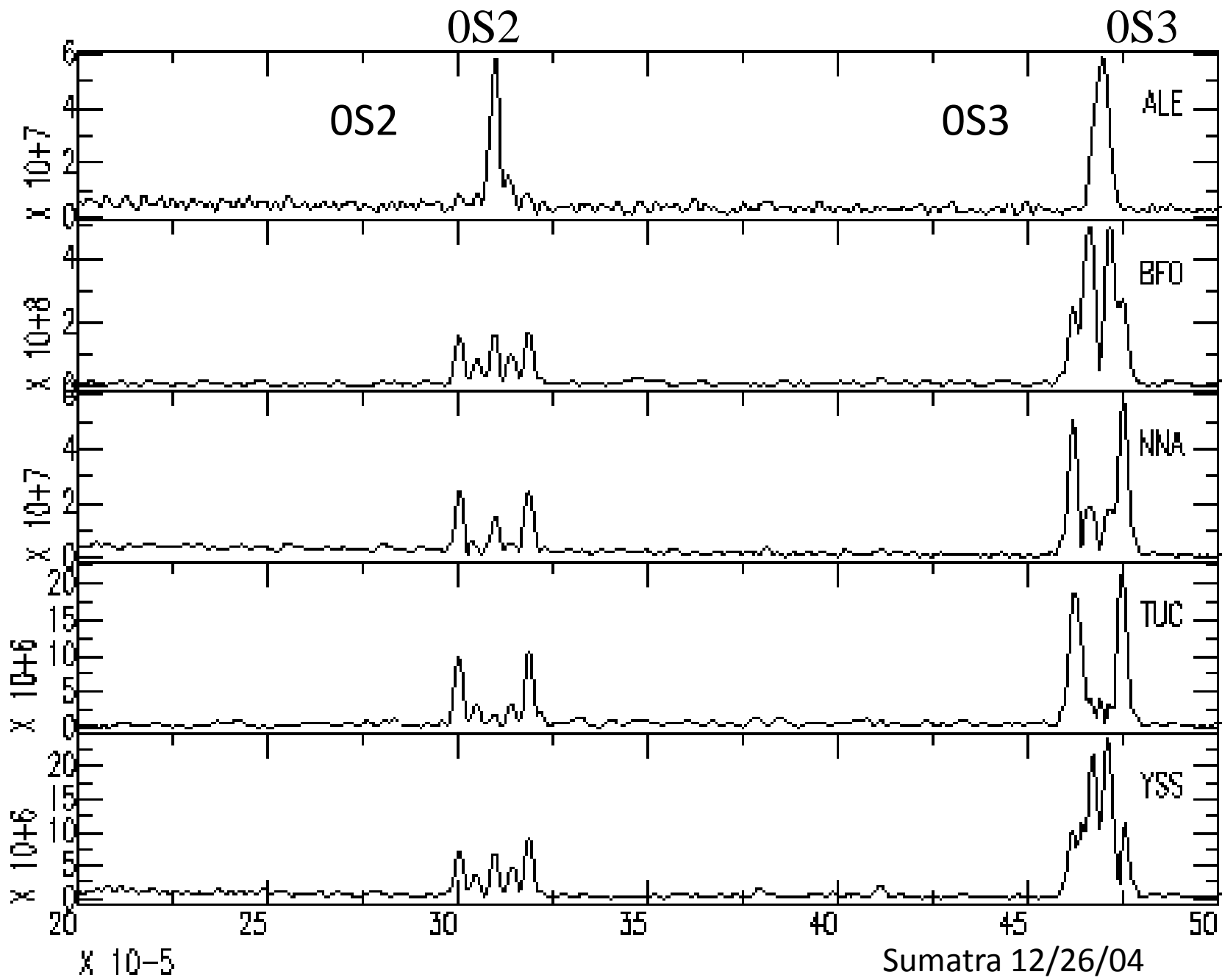
PREM model:
Dziewonski and Anderson, 1981

can360.11.vhz, nb d'heures:118 h

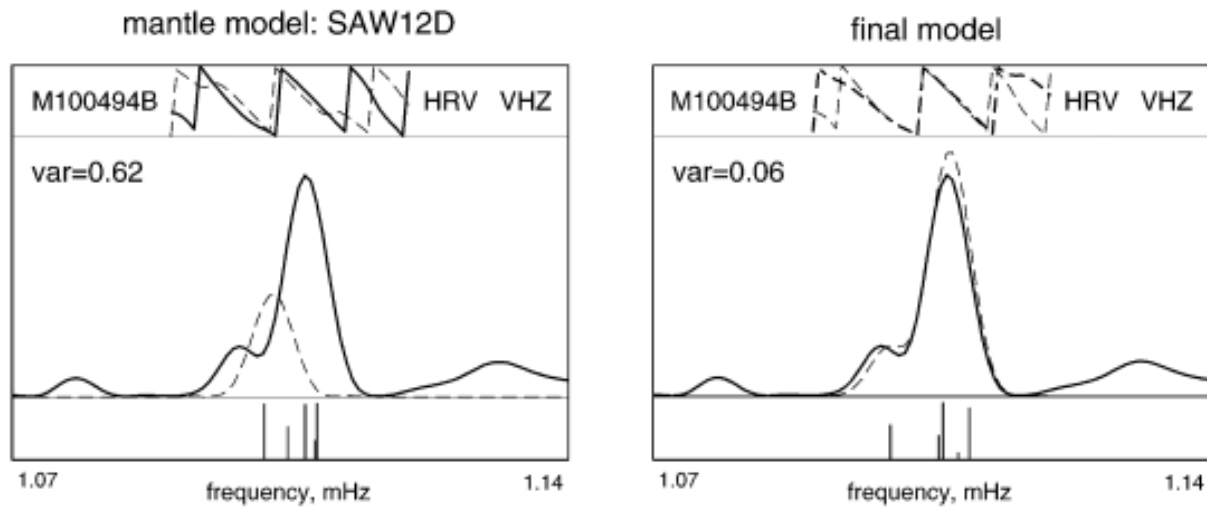


mode $_0S_3$ 7 singlets

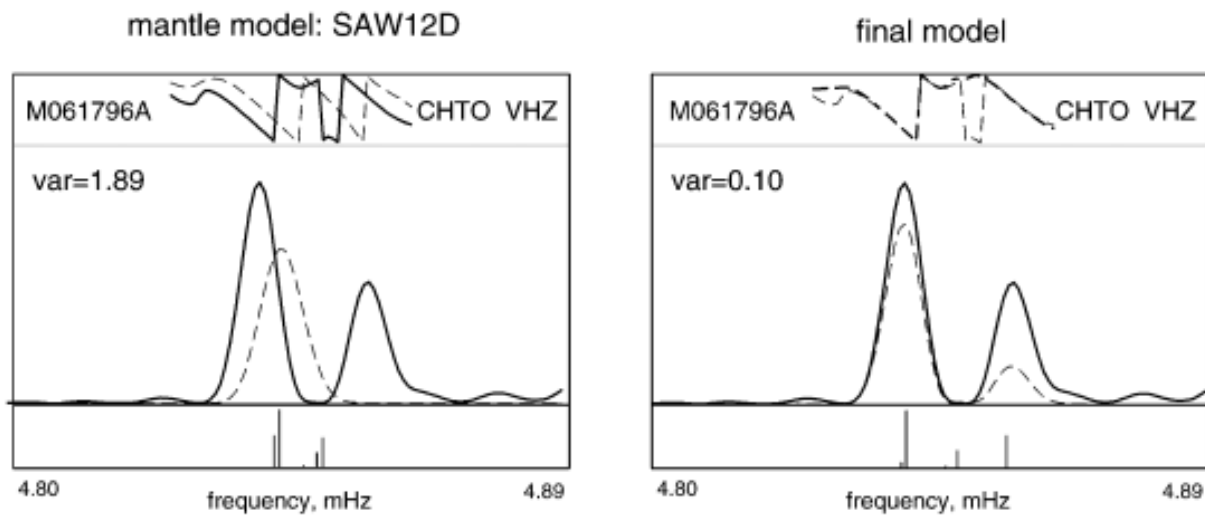




mode 3 S 2



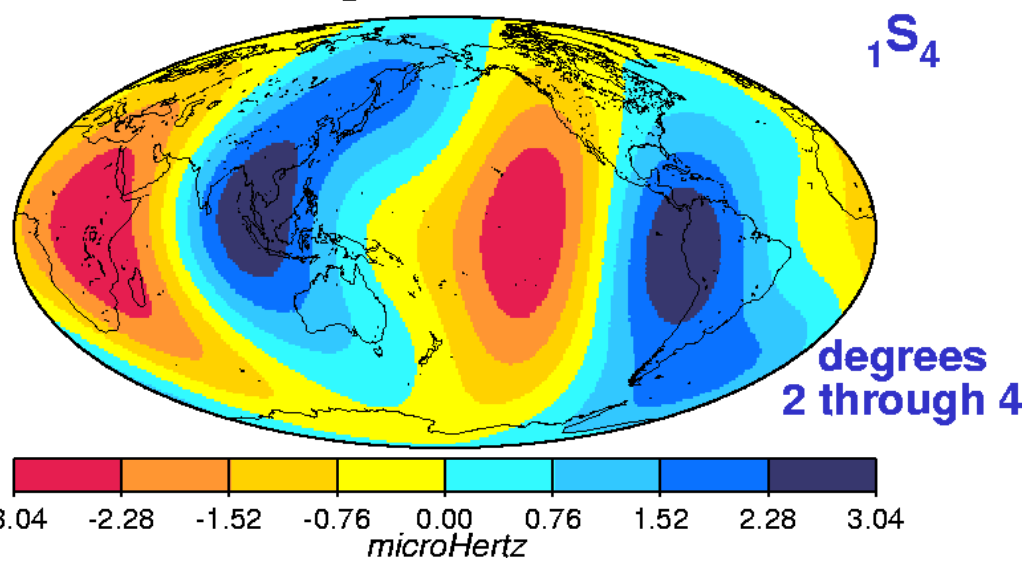
mode 13 S 2



Anomalous splitting of core modes 3S2 and 13S2

even-degree normal mode splitting function

Generalized Spectral Fitting Estimate

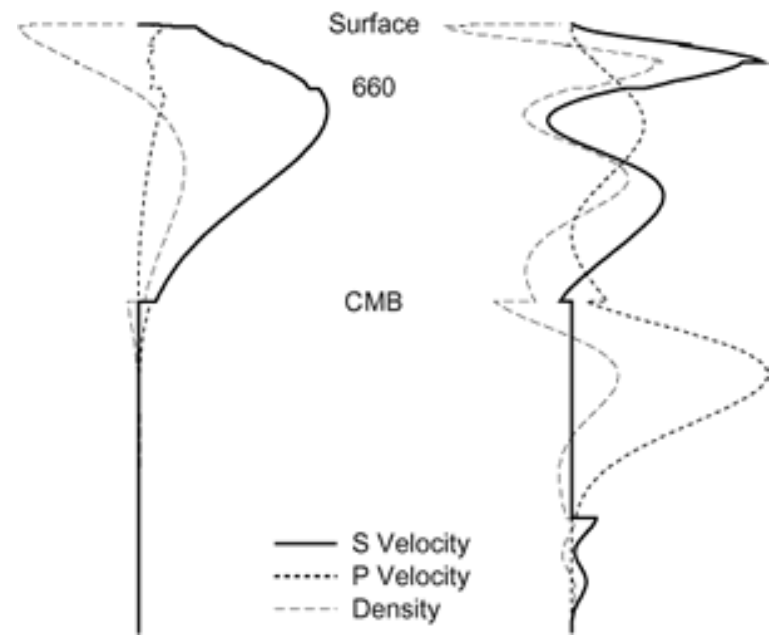


Mantle mode



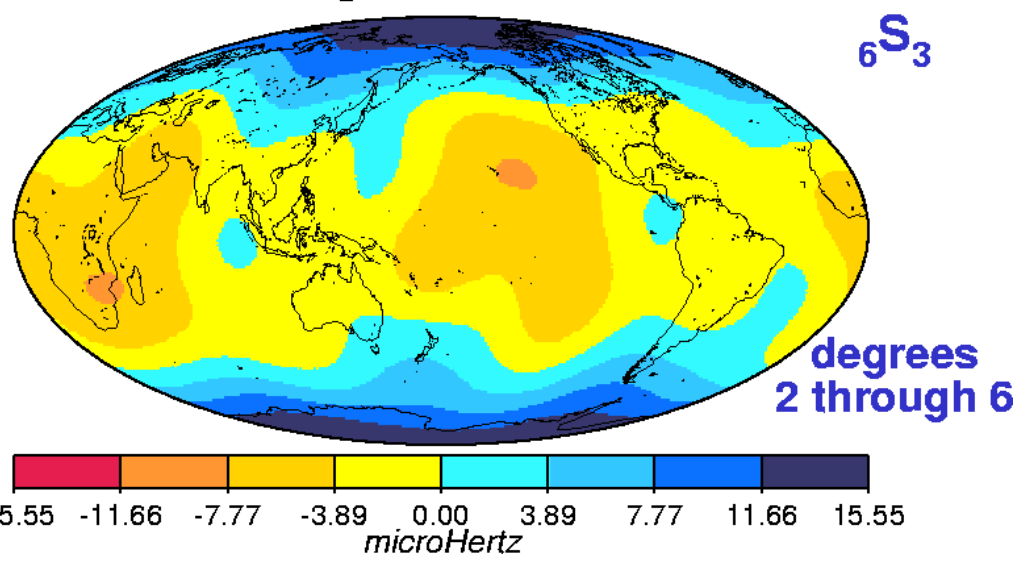
$1S_4$

$6S_3$

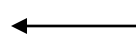


even-degree normal mode splitting function

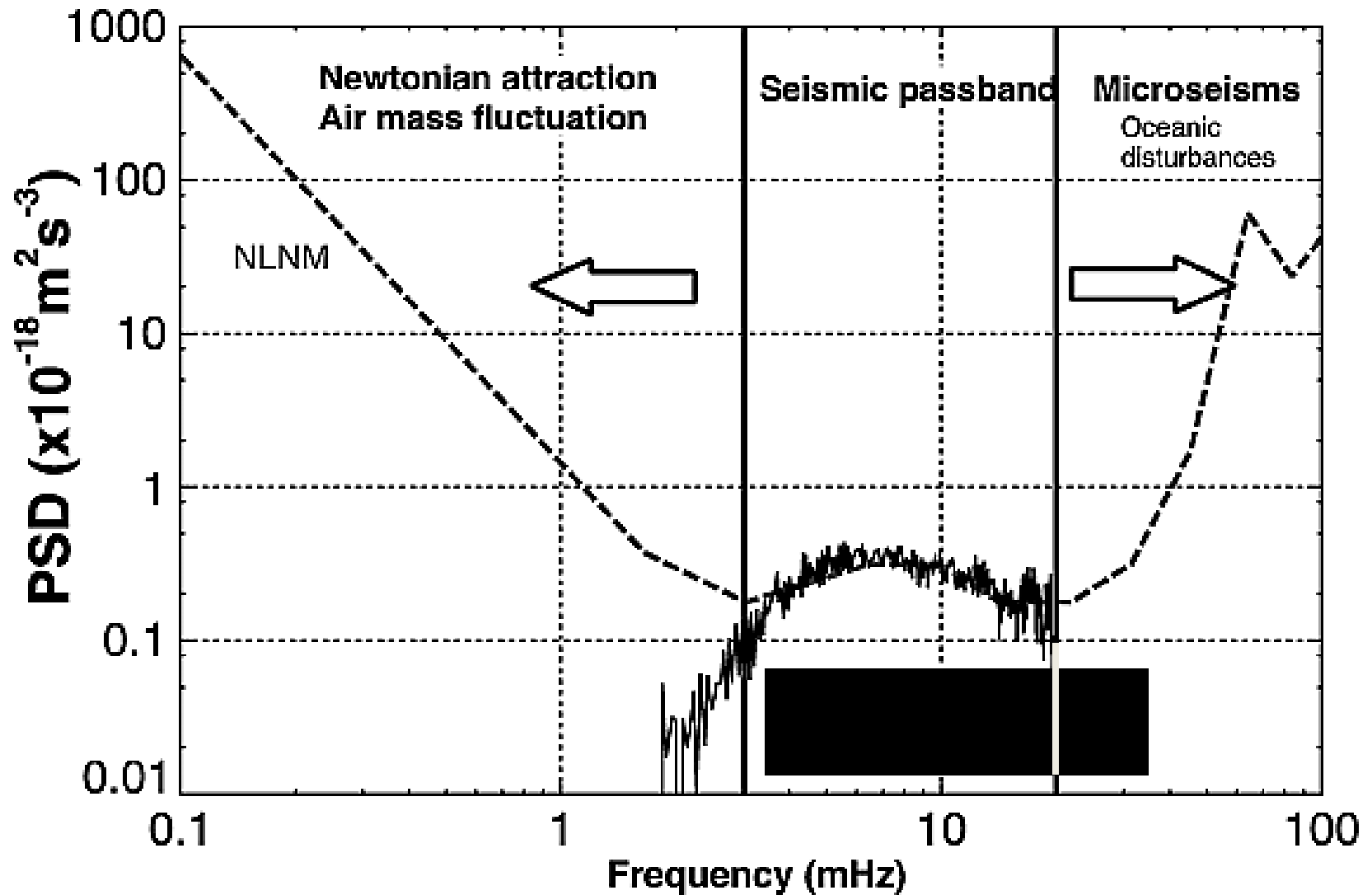
Generalized Spectral Fitting Estimate



Core mode

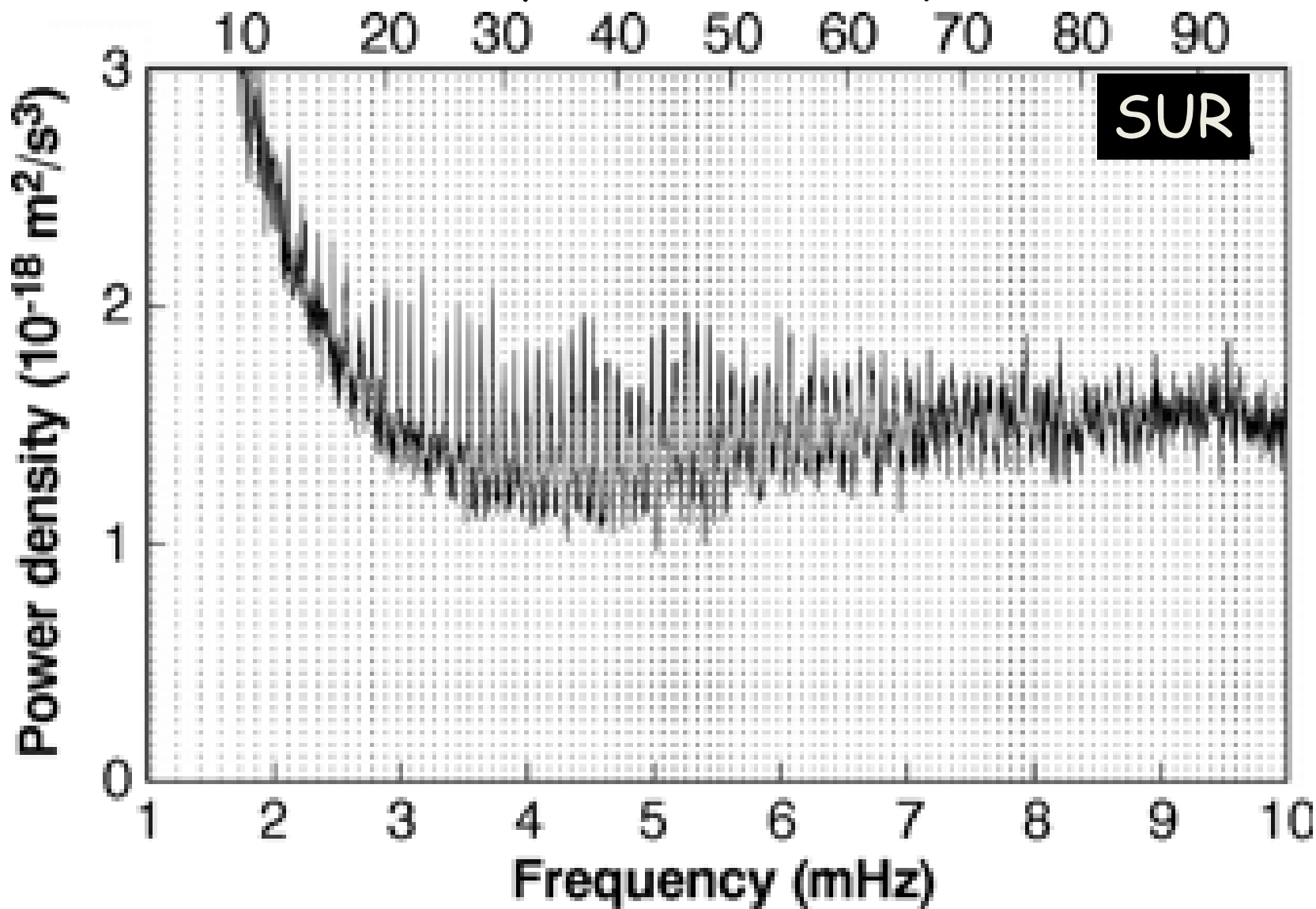


Seismic Noise Power Density Spectrum

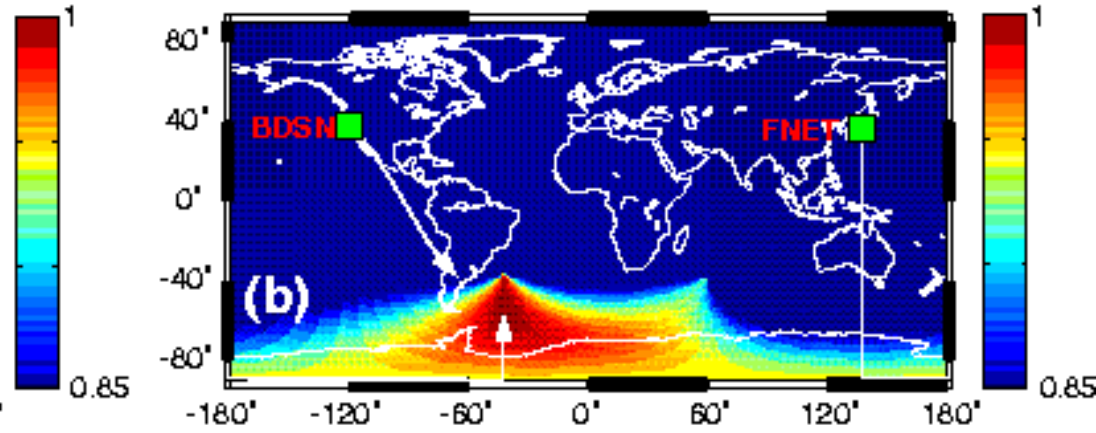
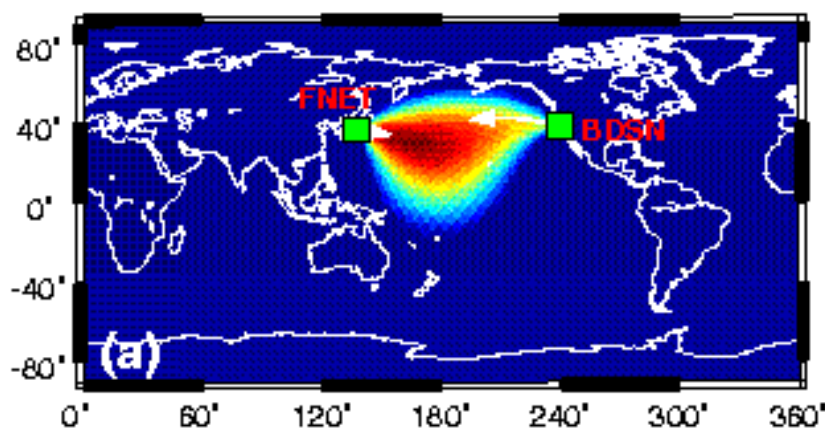


After Nishida et al., GRL, 2002

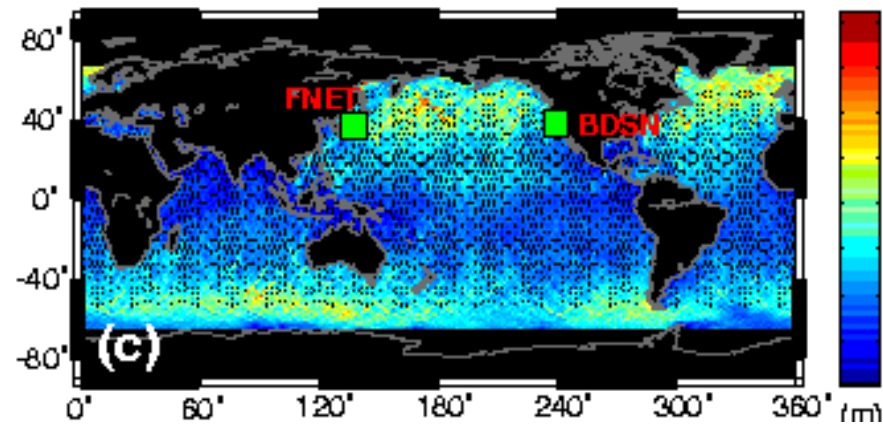
Observed noise spectra stacks
437 days without earthquakes



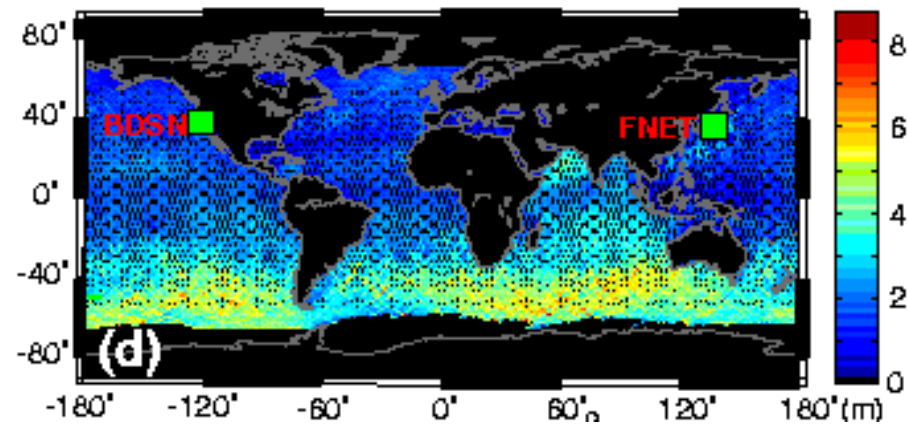
Seismic Data



Significant Wave Height (Topex-Poseidon)

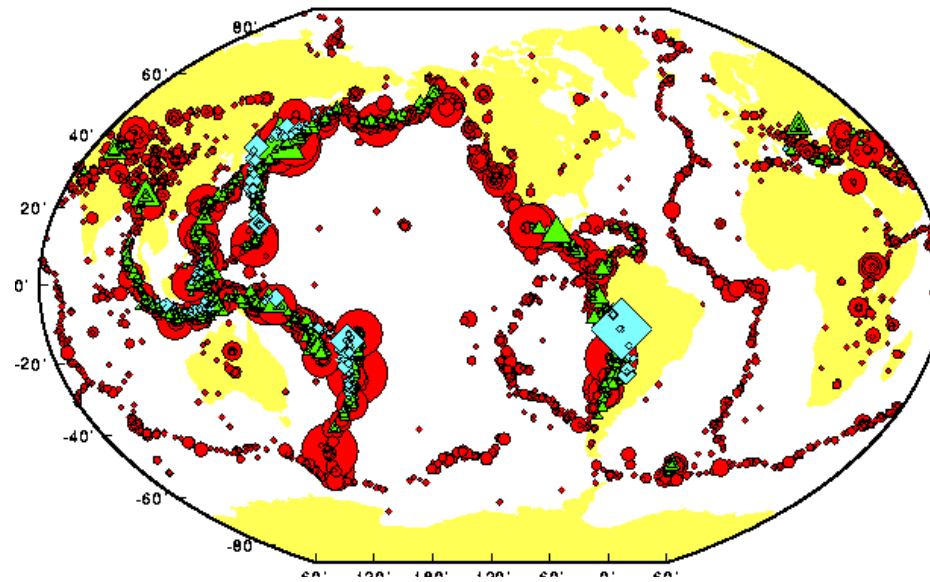
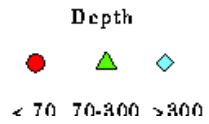
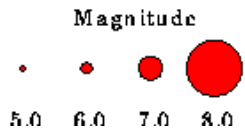


Winter

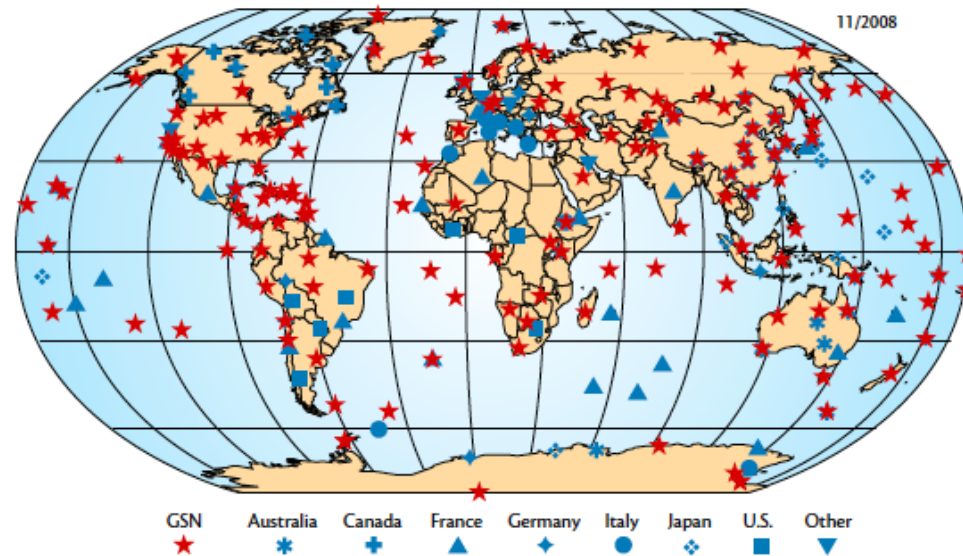


Summer

Earthquakes >Magnitude 5.0, 1985 - 1996 From NEIC



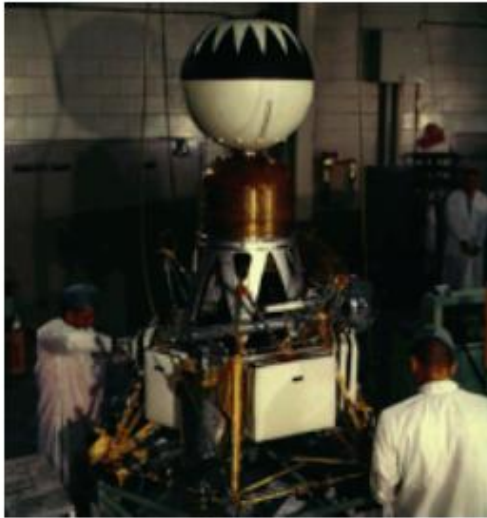
International Federation of Digital Seismograph Networks



New frontiers of Planetary seismology

- Forget Earth dense Network...
 - Goals of planetary seismology are those of the early 1890-1920 on Earth...
- Past Seismology with 4-5 seismometers..... The Moon
- Near future Seismology with one seismometer..... Mars
- Further future Seismology without seismometer ...Venus or maybe Moon

Lunar seismology.... started in 1962...



Seismometer
and Ranger at
JPL



Apollo 14 crew training the ALSEP
(and seismometer) deployment

Ranger 3
1/26/1962

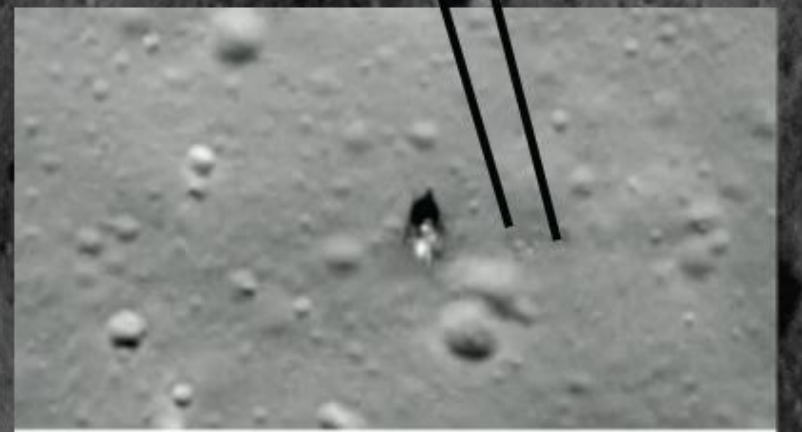
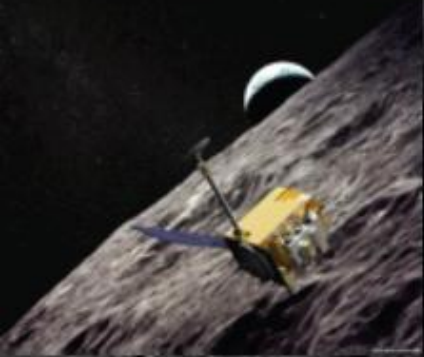
Ranger 4
4/23/1962

Ranger 5
10/18/1962



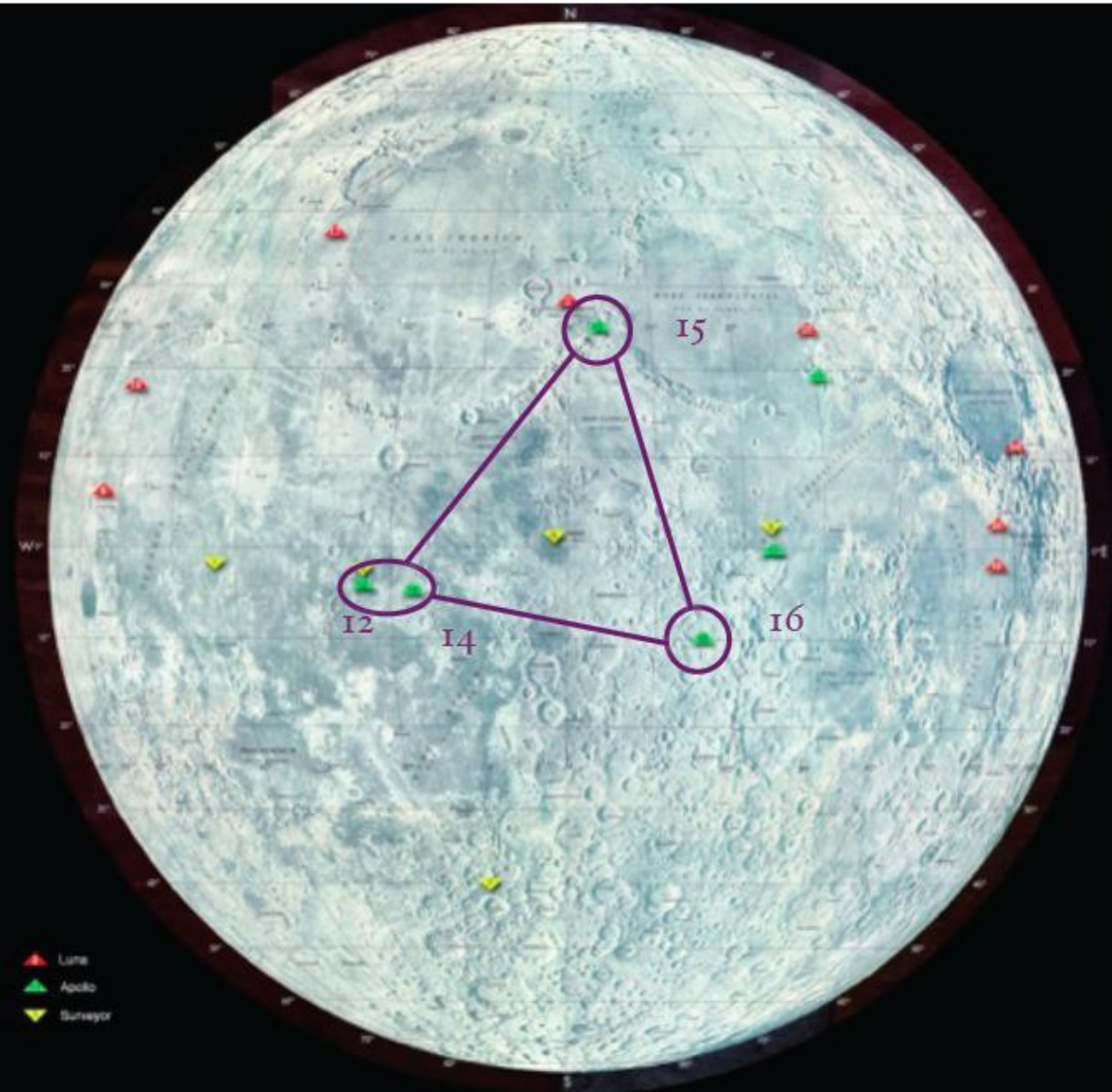
Sterile seismometer assembly at Aeronutronic

LRO/NASA



500 meters

Apollo seismic network





Apollo Network

-Passive Seismic Experiment (PSE):

4 stations: Apollo sites 12, 14, 15 and 16
installed between 1969 and 1972
turned off in 1977

-Long Period Seismometer– 3 axis

- 3×10^{-10} m, 0.1-1 Hz

-Short Period – Vertical only

- 0.5×10^{-10} m, 8 Hz

>12,500 observed cataloged events

1. Shallow Moonquake
2. Deep Moonquake
3. Meteoroid Impact
4. Artificial Impact
5. Thermal

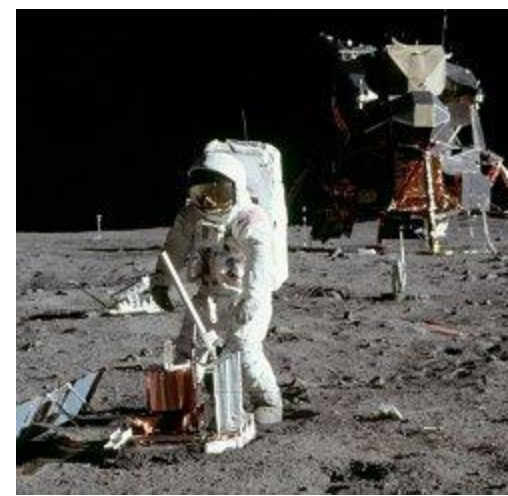
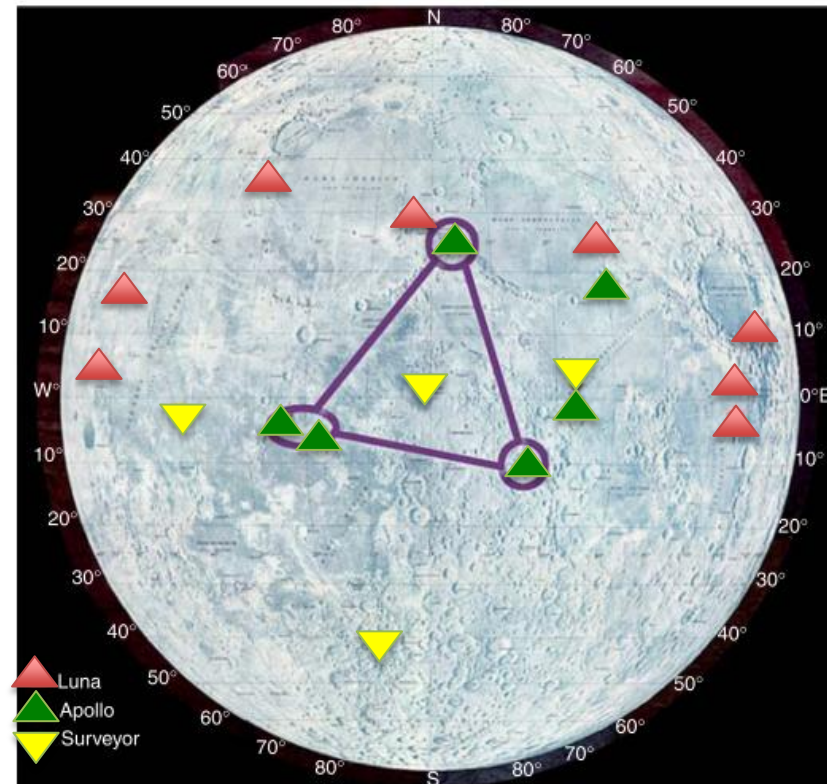
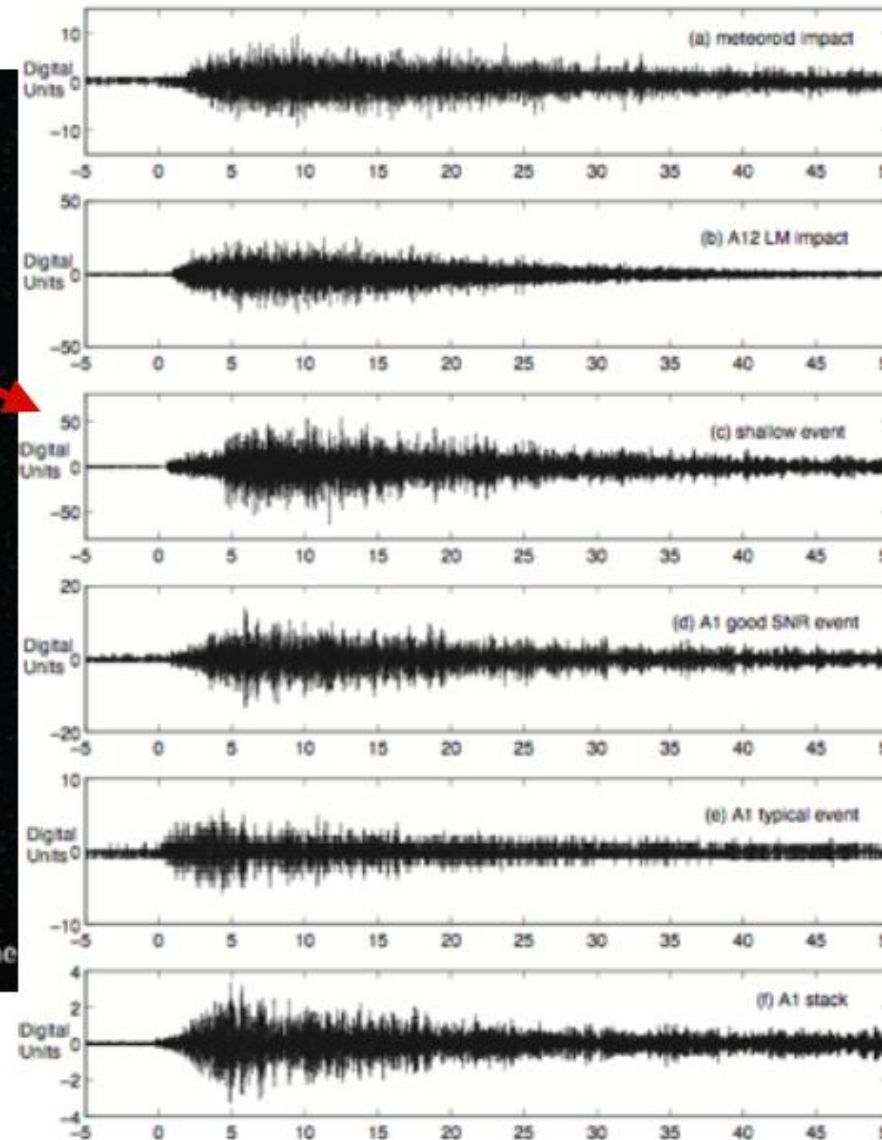
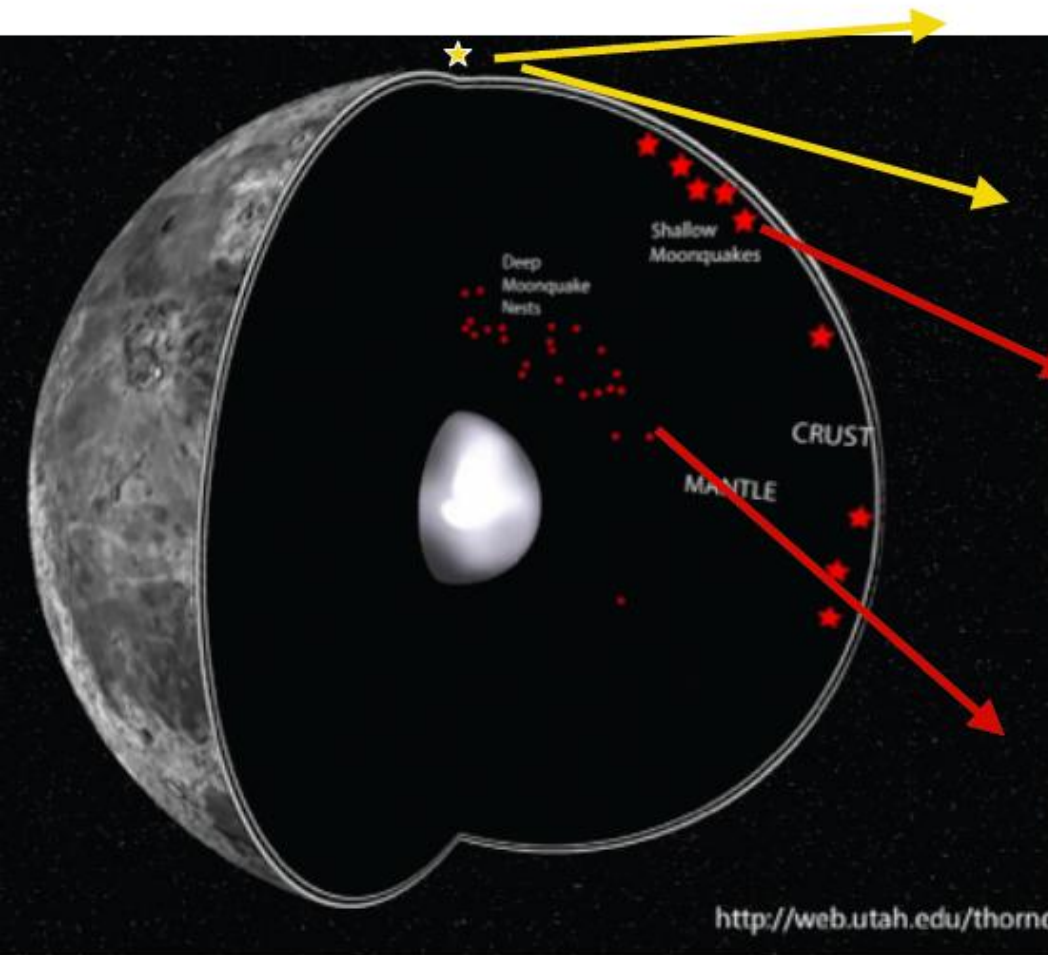


Image source: NASA



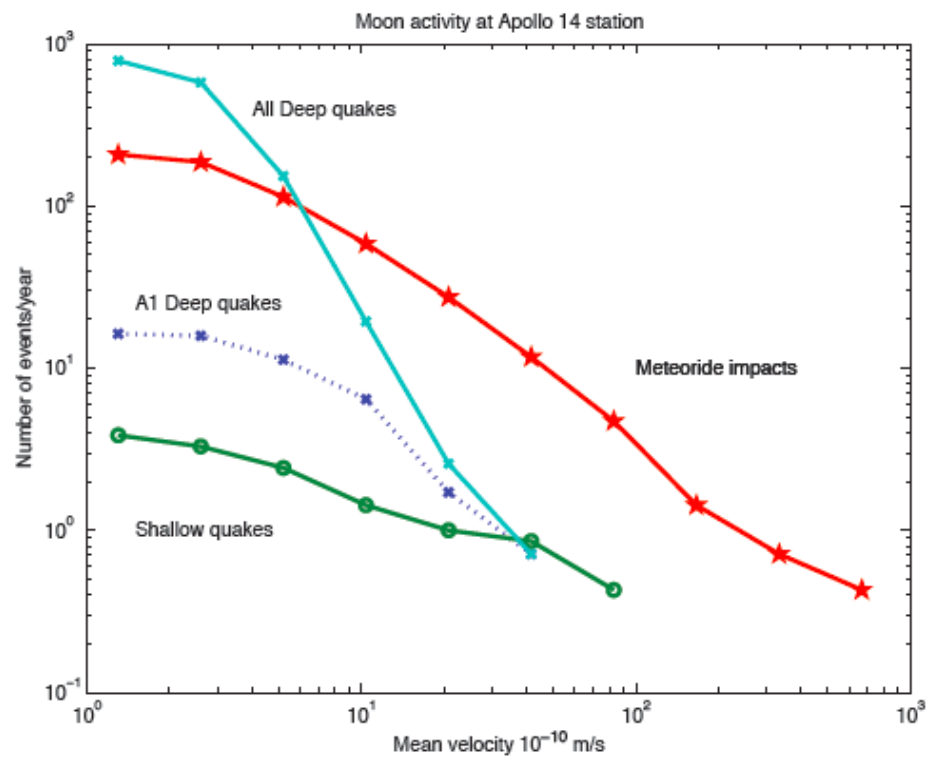
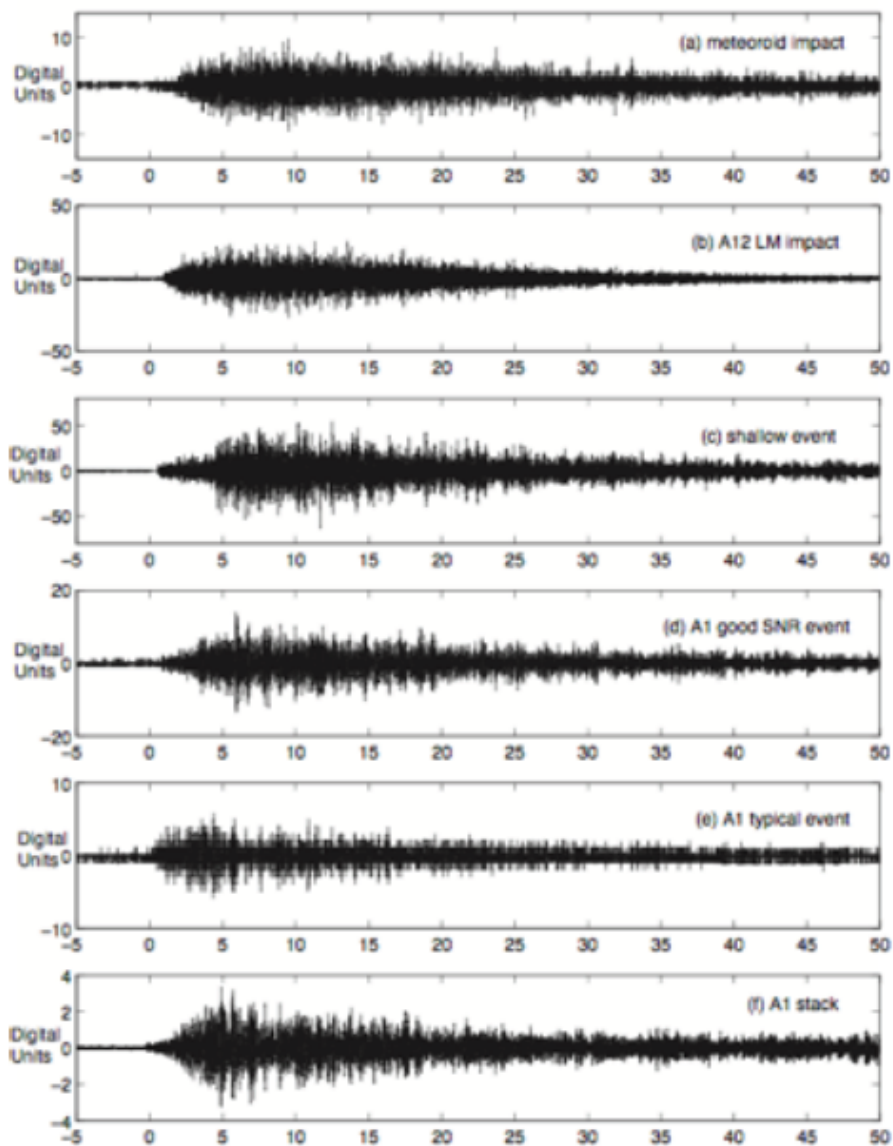
Lognonné, 2007, 10.03 Planetary Seismology, p. 73

Lunar quakes zoology



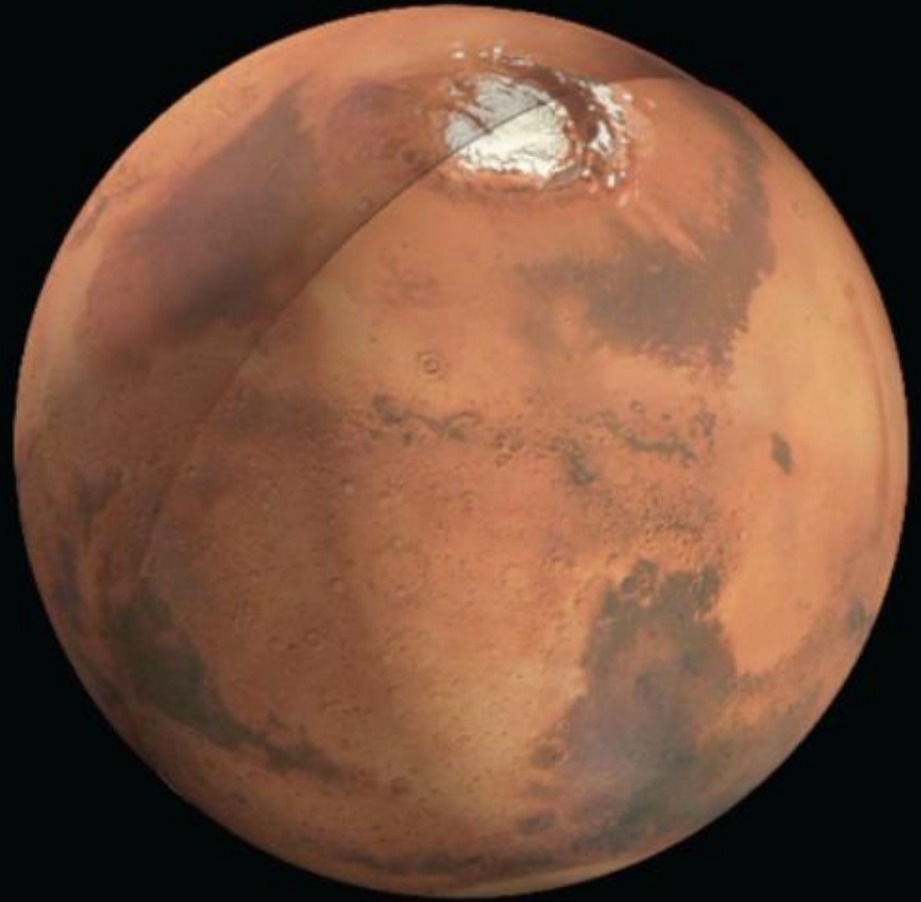
1 Digital Unit (DU) = $0.5 \cdot 10^{-10}$ m at 2 sec

Lunar quakes zoology



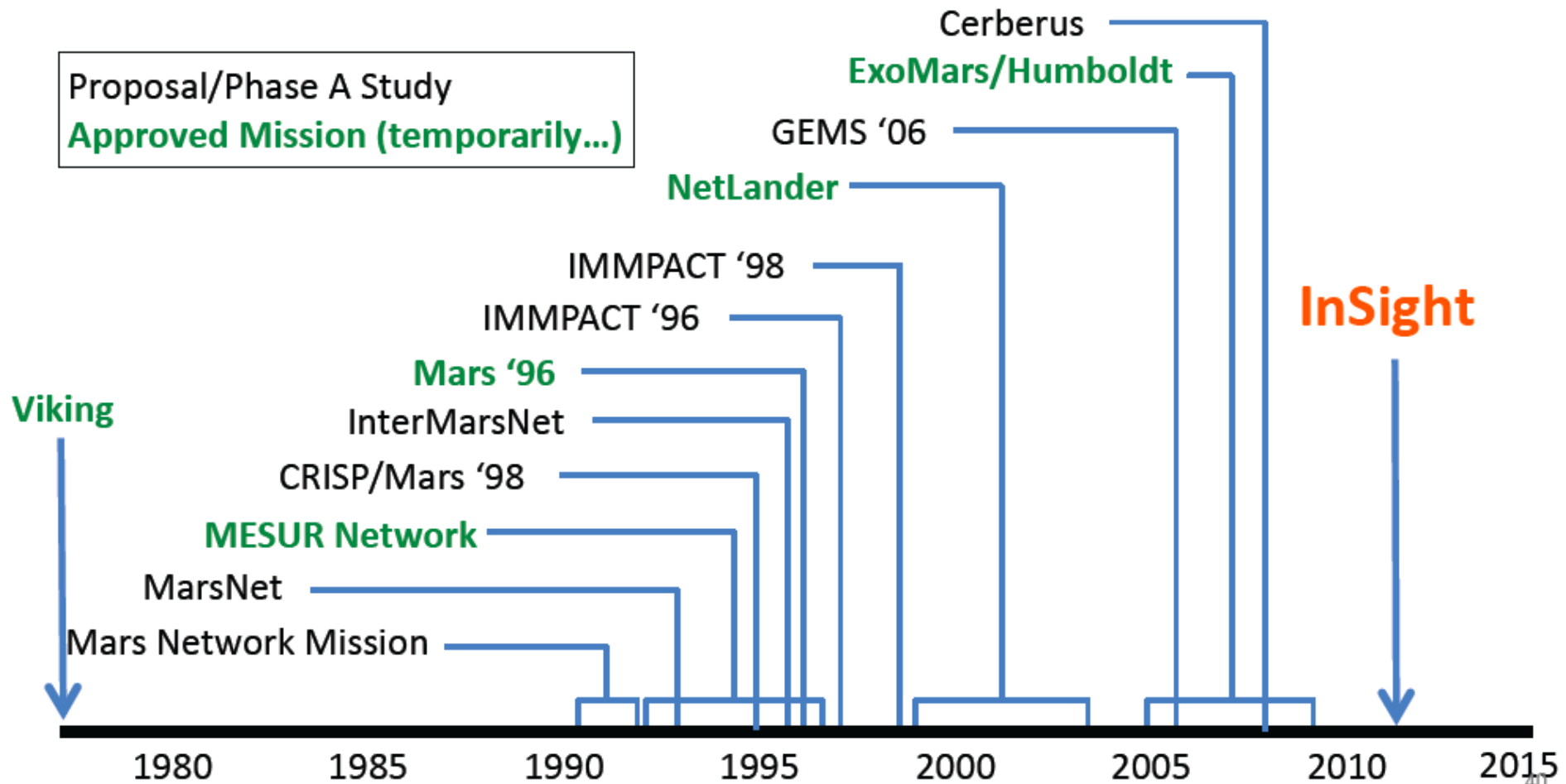
Lognonné & Johnson, 2007

MARS...





- Over the 35 years since Viking and Apollo, despite many proposals and several mission starts, there have been no further seismic investigations of the interior of any planet... until now!



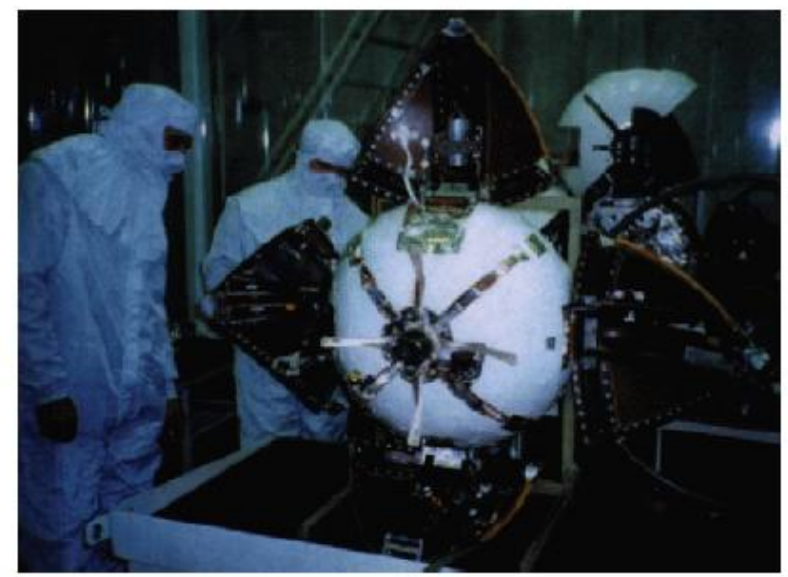


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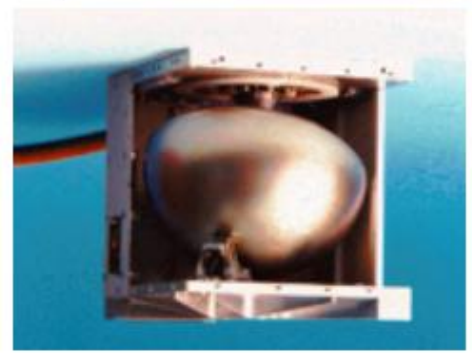
Launched Mission

Seismometer

Mars '96
(lost)



Viking
(no quakes)



InSight



On Earth: Shallow earthquake

Figure 2.7-1: Seismograms recorded at a distance of 110°, showing surface waves.

