海底 MT データの3次元インバージョンにおける地形効果の組み込み

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Incorporation of topographic effect in a three-dimensional inversion of seafloor MT data

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We have developed a method to incorporate the effect for seafloor topography on magnetotelluric (MT) responses in a threedimensional inversion analysis focusing on imaging of upper mantle electrical conductivity structure.

Taking the topographic effect into account in the inversion analysis is definitely important in case applying it to seafloor MT data because the data are obtained at the boundary of largely different conductivity media, i.e., sea water and crust, where the electric and magnetic (EM) fields are severely distorted. A three-dimensional (3D) MT inversion program that can incorporate the topographic change as known information into conductivity structure and can apply to seafloor data is now feasible by contribution of Tada et al. (a presentation in this session). However, there is an issue to be solved before applying it to real data. There exists topographic change of various scales in real Earth and it is difficult for numerical modeling to simultaneously resolve the small-scale heterogeneity that produces distortion and yet include the much larger-scale heterogeneous structure of the underlying mantle which is of geophysical interest.

In this study, we model the effect of local small-scale topography around observation sites separately from the response to the regional large-scale topography (including land-ocean distribution) and subsurface heterogeneous structure. According to Baba & Chave (2005), a relationship of $\mathbf{Z} = \mathbf{Z}_t \mathbf{Z}_m$ is assumed, where \mathbf{Z}_m , \mathbf{Z}_t , and \mathbf{Z} are MT impedance tensor to the structure without the local small-scale topography, the distortion term due to the local small-scale topography, and MT impedance tensor to the total structure, respectively. \mathbf{Z}_t is calculated from the relation once \mathbf{Z} and \mathbf{Z}_m are obtained by forward modeling assuming proper subsurface structure. However, the forward modeling of \mathbf{Z} has difficulty mentioned above. In order to obtain \mathbf{Z} , we first simulate the EM fields to the model without the small-scale topography, then, using the output fields as initial and boundary values, we simulate the EM field again to a smaller model space but including small-scale topographic change. In the inversion analysis, we attempt two different approaches. 1) The observed MT responses are first corrected for the effect of the small-scale topography, and the corrected responses are inverted. \mathbf{Z}_t is calculated again using the obtained subsurface structure model. The correction and inversion are iterated to check the mutual coupling between \mathbf{Z}_t and subsurface structure. 2) Likely \mathbf{Z}_t is obtained by trial and error forward modelings with checking the mutual coupling effect. Then, the obtained \mathbf{Z}_t is included in the inversion process in order to minimize the misfit between the observed responses and calculated responses multiplied by \mathbf{Z}_t .

The methods proposed above are tested using synthetic data set. We will present the results in the meeting.

我々は、マントル電気伝導度構造イメージングを目的とした海底マグネトテルリック (MT) データの 3 次元 MT インバージョン解析において、観測点近傍の地形変化がデータにおよぼす影響を組み込む手法の開発に取り組んでいる。

海底 MT データの解析においては、海底地形効果の取扱いが欠かせない。海底観測点は海水と地殻という電気伝導度が大きく異なる構造境界に接しているので、観測される電磁場についてその影響を無視できない。著者らを含む研究グループは、海底地形の変化を既知の電気伝導度構造境界としてモデルに組み込むことができる 3 次元 MT インバージョンプログラムを実用化した(多田他,本セッション)。しかしながら、このプログラムを直ちに実データに応用する前に、今ひとつ解決すべき問題がある。マントル構造モデリングの場合、対象とする構造のスケールに比べて観測点近傍の地形変化は小さい。両者を単一の電気伝導度構造モデルに組み込んだ計算は、広い領域を細かいメッシュで表現することを必要とし、結果大規模な計算機資源と計算時間を消費するので現実的ではない。

本研究では、地形変化を観測点全域の大規模地形(波長数 10 km 以上)と観測点近傍の小異規模地形に分け、小規模地形の効果を別途見積もることを考える。1 Baba & 1 Chave (2 O05) に従って、観測から得られた 1 MT インピーダンステンソル (2 MT 人と、小規模地形を含まない構造(広域大規模地形 + 海底下構造)による 1 MT インピーダンステンソル (2 MT 人とで、 2 MT 人とで、 2 MT ない、 2 MT ない、 2 MT ない、 2 MT ない。 2 MT ない、 2 MT ない。 2 MT

本発表では、上記の手法について人工データを用いて検証した結果を報告する。