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IMAGING THE BURIED RIM OF CAMPFI FLEGREI CALDERA (ITALY) FROM ARRAY ANALYSIS OF AIR-GUN SEA-SHOTS

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INTRODUCTION & DATA-SET

On September 2001 an extended active seismic survey (SERAPIS, Seismic Reflection Acquisition Project for Imaging Structure) was conducted in the Gulf of Naples and Pozzuoli with the aim of providing new insights on the Campi Flegrei caldera structure and investigating its feeding system (fig. 1). About 3000 air-gun sea-shots were shot (fig. 3a, b, c). In the framework of this project, an array of 2 vertical-component and 4 three-component sensors was deployed in the Solfatar crater (fig. 2). The array had an aperture of about 200m, and receivers had a natural frequency of 1Hz. An example of the recorded waveforms is shown in figure 4.

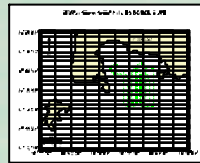
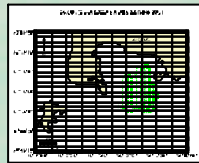
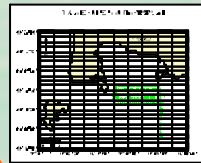
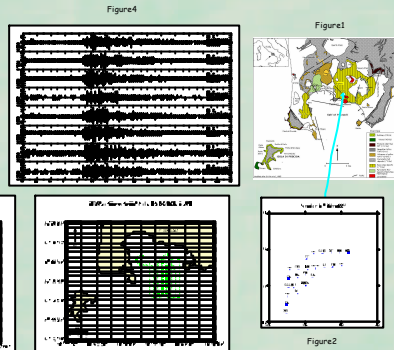


Figure 3a

Figure 3b

Figure 3c

ZLCC ANALYSIS ALONG 16 N-S SHOT PROFILES

ZLCC analysis was then applied to array recordings from 16 N-S shot profiles in the Gulf of Pozzuoli (fig. 11). Figure 8 depicts 16 panels with the ZLCC coherence curves as a function of time. Each panel corresponds to an N-S shot profile. The results show the propagation of correlated phases (red ellipse) for the arrival of the waves for each N-S shot profile. These effects are interpreted in terms of scattering phenomena occurring in a marked crustal heterogeneity. These secondary arrivals are evident on panels relative to the central sectors of each profile, suggesting that the inferred heterogeneity is located in the middle of the Gulf of Pozzuoli. This is in agreement with results obtained from velocity tomography (Zollo et al., 2003) and scattering tomography studies (Tramelli et al., 2004, this assembly) recently performed in the area, that show the presence of a buried rim in Campi Flegrei caldera, detected as a high velocity and high density body at about 0.8-2 km depth.

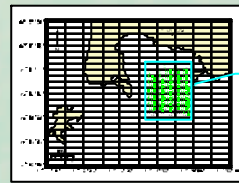


Figure 11

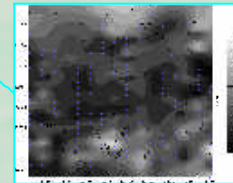


Figure 12

OBSERVED RAY PARAMETER MAP

The contour map in figure 12 shows the observed ray parameters of off-wave first arrival for each shot profile (violet circle). In the center of the map the values are comparable with the theoretical ray parameter derived from the D velocity model shown in figure 10. In the bottom of the map there are anomalous values probably associated to crustal heterogeneities in the volume below the sources.

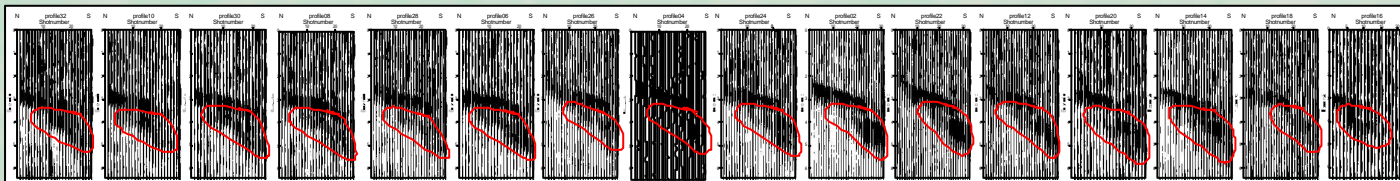


Figure 13

ZLCC ANALYSIS ALONG N-S SHOTS PROFILE

The zero-lag cross-correlation analysis (ZLCC) (Frankel et al., 1991; DelPezzo et al., 1997) was conducted on recordings from N-S shot profiles in the Gulf of Pozzuoli (fig. 6). This analysis estimates the slowness of the coherent wavefield crossing the array by maximizing the array-averaged, time-domain cross-correlation. Figure 9 shows an example of ZLCC analysis. Figure 5 compares the observed ray parameter of P-wave onset (blue square) with those predicted (red line) for the D velocity model shown in figure 10. The theoretical ray parameter corresponds to waves refracted at 0.5-km and 1-km-deep discontinuities.

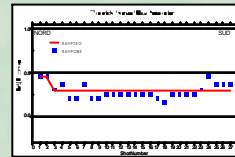


Figure 5

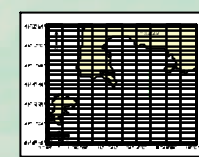


Figure 6

ZLCC ANALYSIS ALONG E-W SHOTS PROFILE

The ZLCC analysis was extended to recordings from an E-W shot profile in the Gulf of Pozzuoli (fig. 7). This analysis gives an estimate of the backazimuth of the coherent wavefield crossing the array.

Figure 8 compares the observed backazimuth of P-wave onset (green circle) with the theoretical backazimuth (red line). The observed backazimuths, irregularly distributed around the theoretical curve, give evidence of anomalous wave propagation in between the sources and the array.

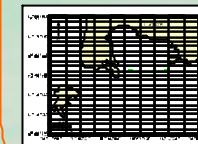


Figure 7



Figure 8

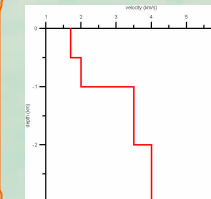


Figure 10

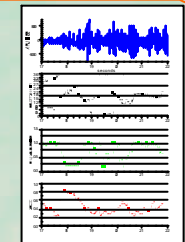


Figure 9

CONCLUSIONS

- The results of the analysis with ZLCC technique on recordings acquired with seismic array in the Solfatar crater, suggest the presence in the Gulf of Pozzuoli of a highly heterogeneous shallow crust. These results are consistent with the results from independent studies of scattering and velocity tomography. Next steps will include:
 1. Calculation of synthetic waveforms aimed at elucidating the significance of the secondary, highly coherent arrivals;
 2. Double-beam analysis of conjugate source-and-receiver-arrays configurations, aimed at improving the resolution in the estimate about location and size of the inferred anomalies;
 3. Detailed polarisation and frequency-slowness analysis of the late portions of the array recordings, with the specific goal of investigating the occurrence of possible late phases associated to reflections/conversions at deep discontinuities.