# The CWB Downhole Seismic Array and Its Application for Earthquake Observation in Taiwan





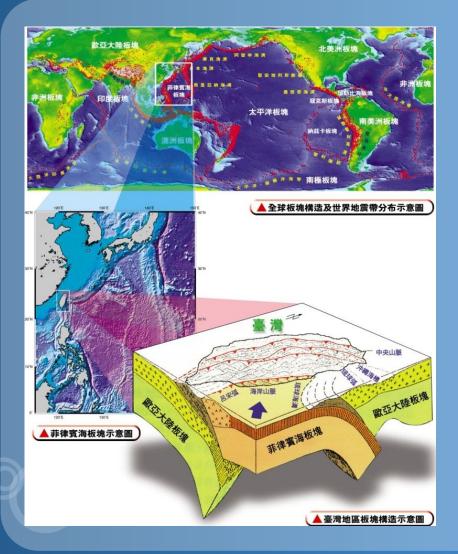


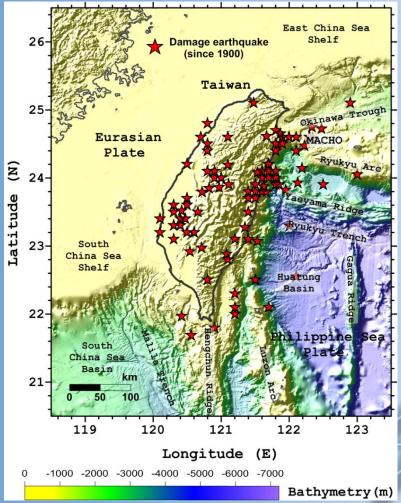
## **Outline**

- Introduction
- CWB Downhole Seismic Array
- Applied for Earthquake Observation
- Other Seismic Related Studies
- Discussion and Summary

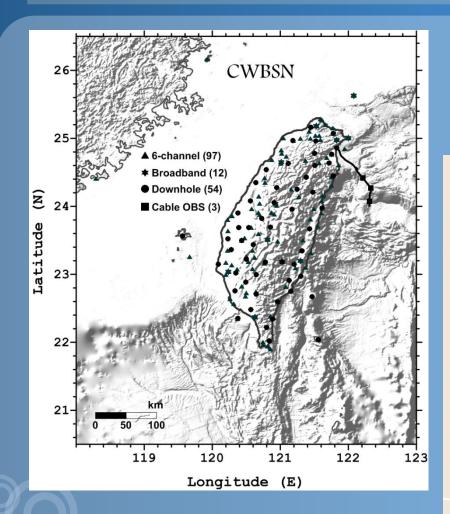


## O Seismic Island - Taiwan





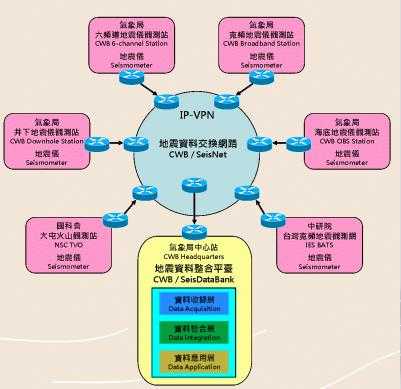
## © CWBSN Framework



~ 150 stations

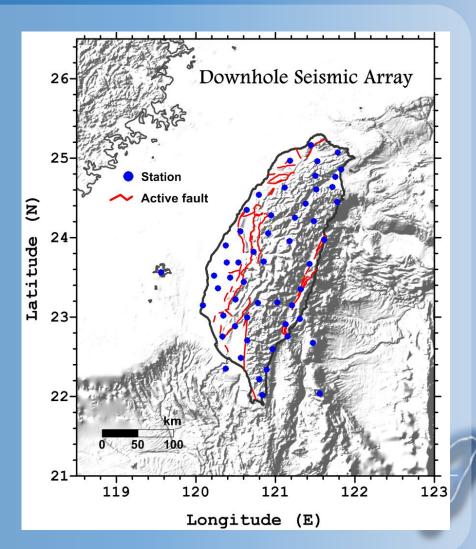
#### Four type station arrays:

- ➤ 6-channel station array
- ➤ Broadband station array
- ➤ Downhole station array
- ➤ OBS station array



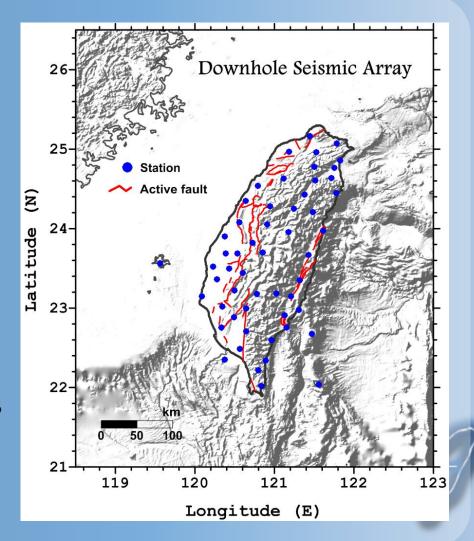
## O Downhole Seismic Array

- Start to build the stations in 2007 in order to establish the next generation of seismic station in Taiwan.
- Sorehole depth is set to 300 meter averagely.
- 3 seismometers are installed in a station, include 1 borehole broadband sensor, 1 borehole FBA sensor, and 1 surface FBA sensor.
- 54 stations established, and plan to build 70 stations totally for the next few years.

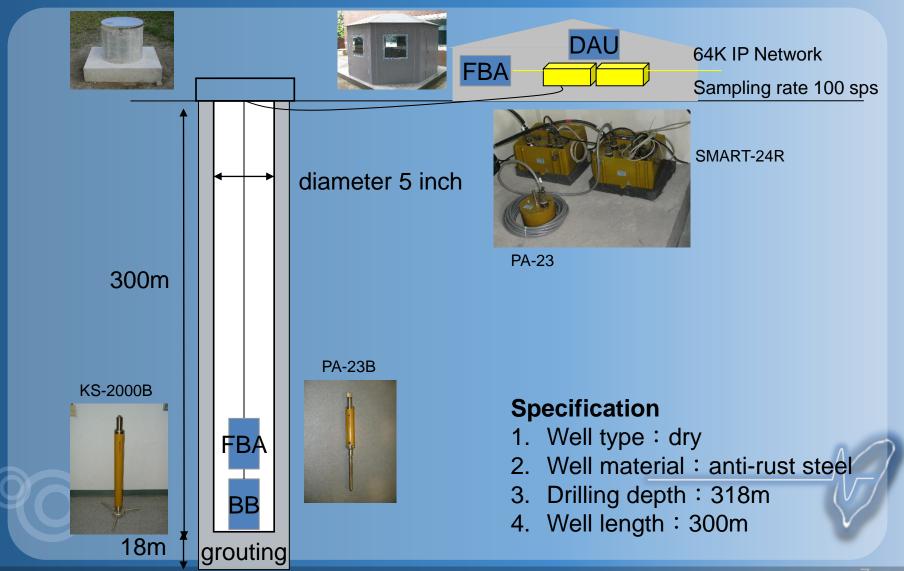


## O Downhole Seismic Array

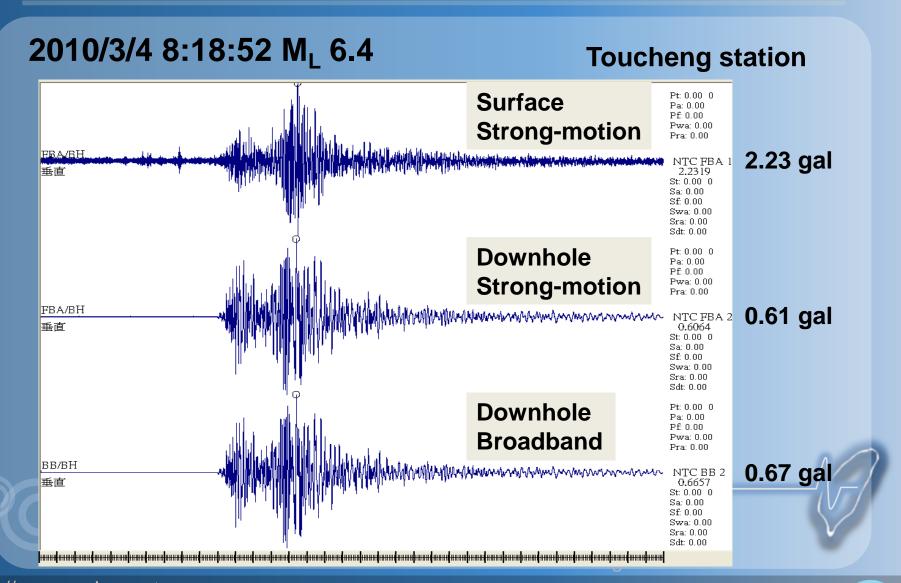
- Surface accelerometer
  - Geotech PA-23 \ Guralp 5TC
  - > 24 bits resolution
  - > ± 2g Max. amplitude
  - > DC ~ 50 Hz
- Downhole accelerometer
  - Geotech PA-23B \ Guralp 5TB
  - 24 bits resolution
  - ± 2g Max. amplitude
  - > DC ~ 50 Hz
- Downhole broadband
  - Geotech KS-2000 \ Guralp 3TB
  - 24 bits resolution
  - > 120 sec ~ 50 Hz



## Opening Downhole Station Configuration



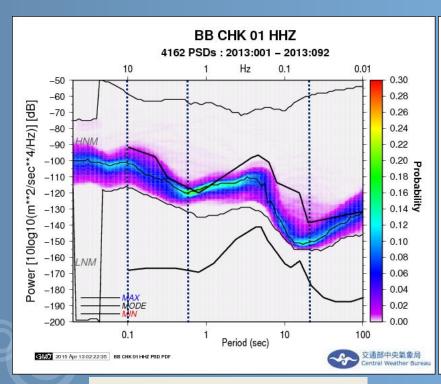
## Improvement for Event Recording

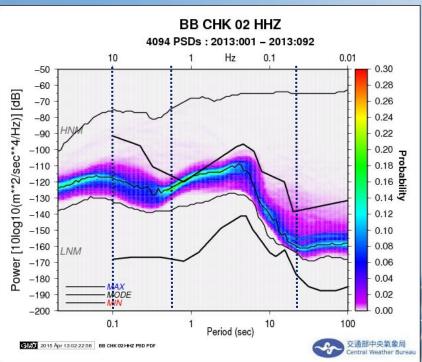


## Ambient Noise Level Reduction

- Power Spectral Density (PSD) function for downhole and surface BB sensor:
  - 0.02~0.1 sec (culture noise): 20 dB down
  - 0.1~0.7 sec (local earthquake): 10 dB down
  - 0.7~20.0 sec (regional earthquake): not obviously
  - 20.0~100.0 sec (tele-seismic) : 20 dB down

#### **Chenggong station**

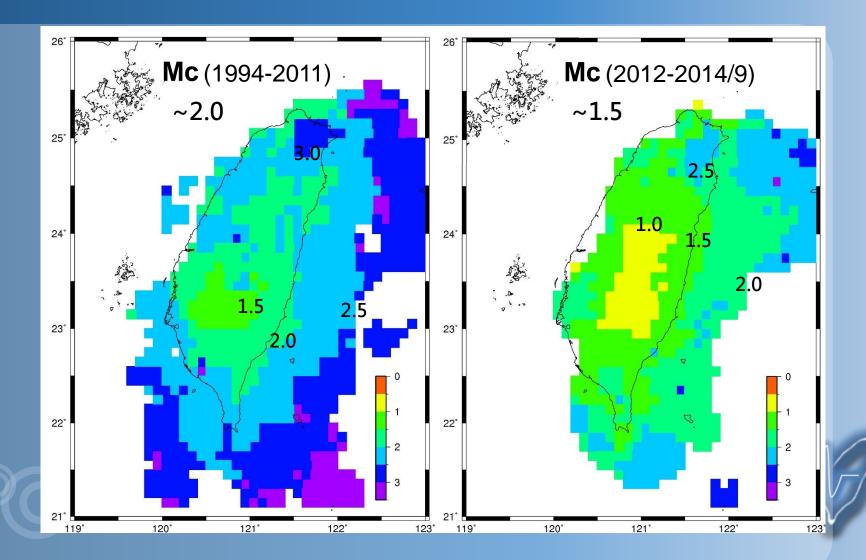




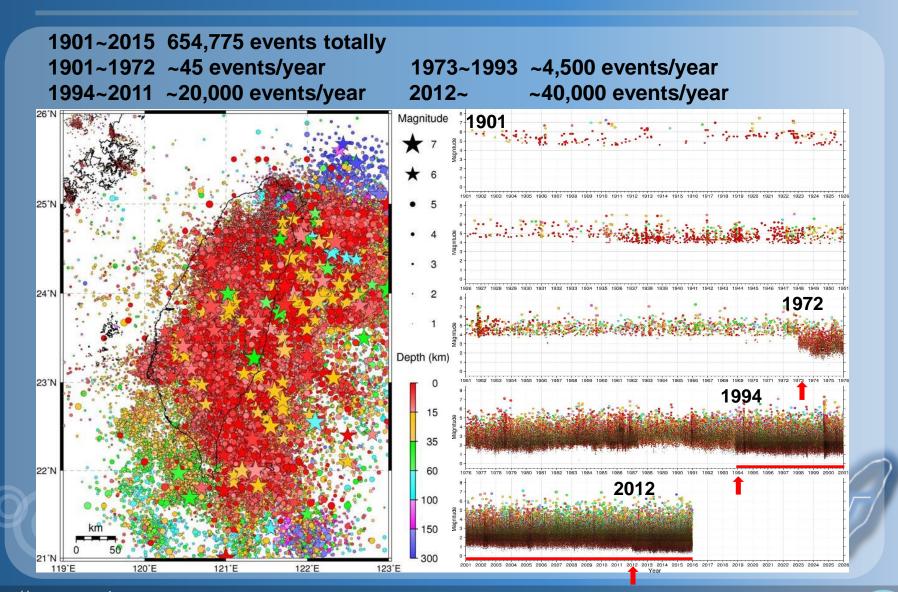
**Surface Broadband** 

**Downhole Broadband** 

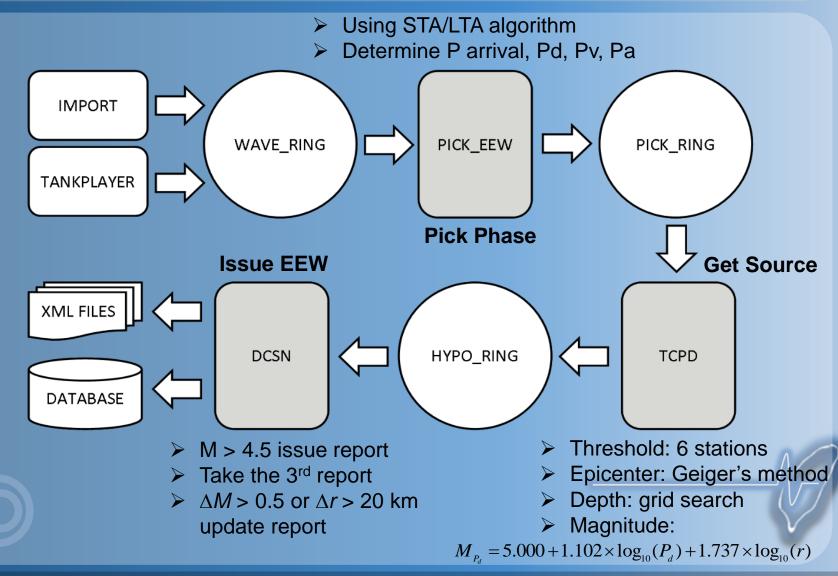
## Magnitude of Completeness of CWBSN



## O Progress for Seismicity Observation



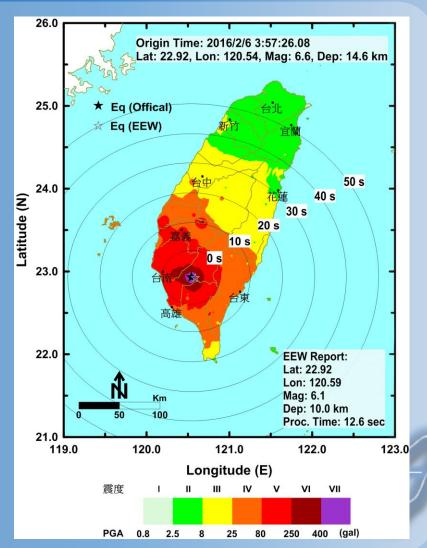
## © EEW Procedure



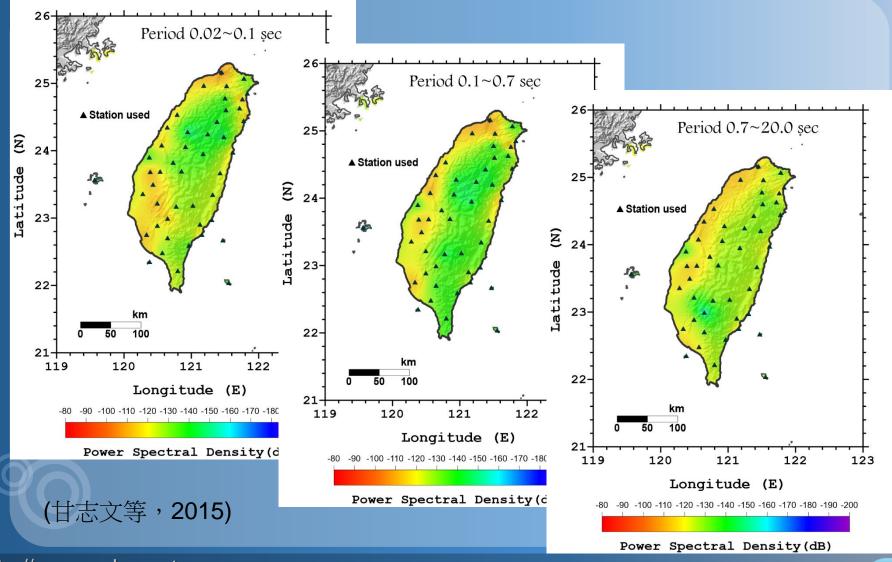
## © EEW for 2016 M6.6 Meinong Earthquake

#### Processing time: 12.6 sec



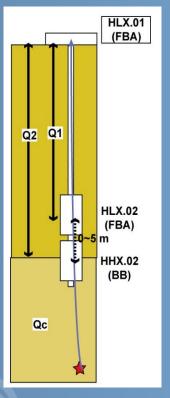


## Seismic Ambient Noise Study

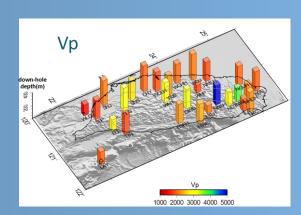


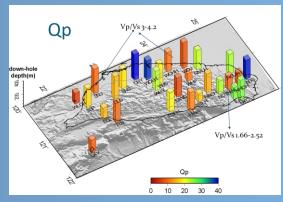
## Near-Surface Sediment Study – Case I

#### **Velocity and Attenuation Model**

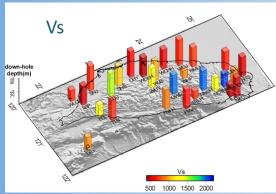


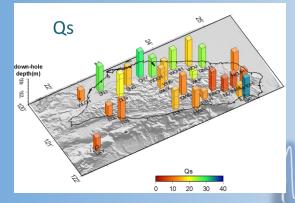
 $(Q1 = \sim Q2)$ 





#### Spectral ratio method



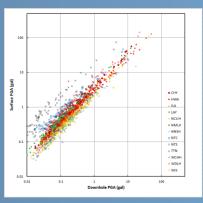


(馬國鳳等,2014)

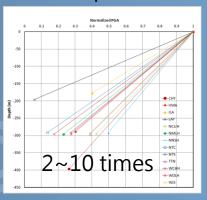
## Near-Surface Sediment Study – Case II

#### **Site Effect**

Surface PGA vs Downhole PGA

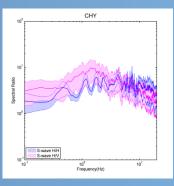


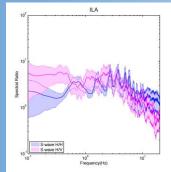
#### **PGA** amplification

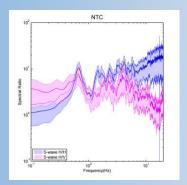


#### **Empirical transfer function**

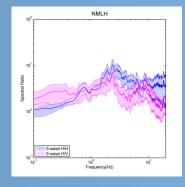
#### Plain area

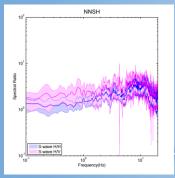


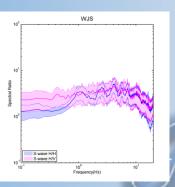




#### Mountain area



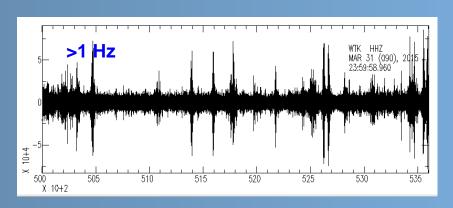


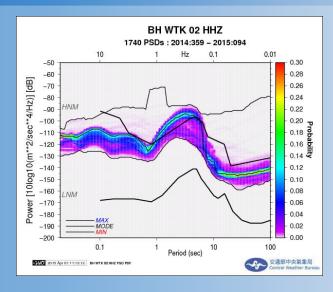


(溫國樑等,2014

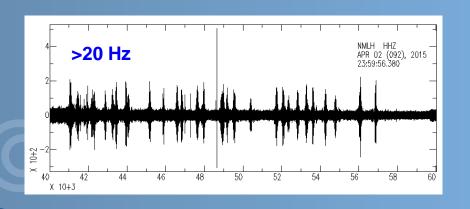
## Frequent Noise Interference Problem

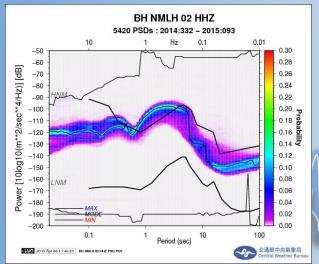
#### High speed train signal





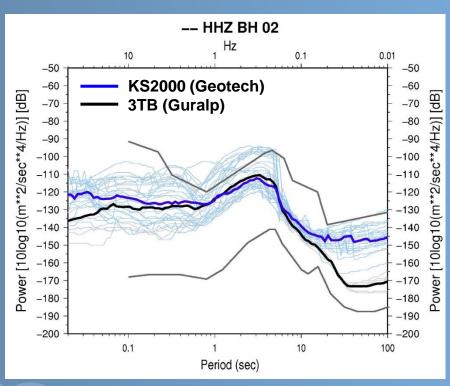
#### Wastewater treatment signal

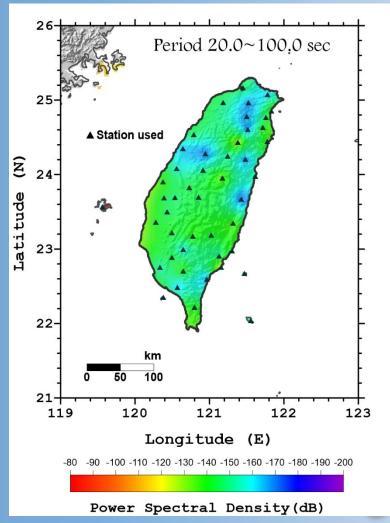




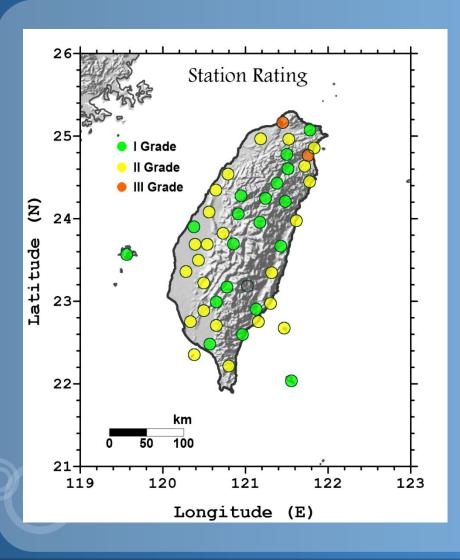


## Cong Period Resolution Problem





## Improvement Plan



### Station Classifications:

- I Grade
  - Operation well
  - Routine maintenance
- II Grade
  - Upgrade considered
  - Replace instrument
- III Grade
  - Upgrade required
  - Change site



## Summary

- The downhole seismic array has gradually become the prospective backbone network and actually proved to be useful for seismic operations in Taiwan.
- With high quality data being available, kinds of related seismological operations and researches are comprehensively conducted.
- CWB will keep improving the performance of seismic array, such as add more stations and upgrade the resolution of sensors in the future.



# The End Thank you for your attention!



