



2048-10

From Core to Crust: Towards an Integrated Vision of Earth's Interior

20 - 24 July 2009

Regional Variations of 1-Hz Lg Coda Q and Intermediate-period Rayleigh-wave Attenuation across Continents

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Regional Variations of 1-Hz Lg Coda Q across Continents

Their Upper Mantle Origins

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Topics to be discussed

- Lg coda Q regional variations and their relation to other geophysical and geological properties
- Mechanisms that might produce regional variations in Lg coda Q
- A new method for mapping Rayleigh-wave attenuation in continents at intermediate periods
- Variations of crustal Q with time







Lg Coda Q

Factors that Affect Lg Coda Q

- Thick sedimentary basins, especially where young sandstones an shales overlie high-Q crustal rock
- Velocity gradients rather than sharp interfaces at the crust-mantle boundary
- Fluctuations in depth of the crust-mantle boundary (presumed but seldom observed)
- Past tectonic or orogenic activity (especially if it occurred recently)







































Conclusions – Lg Coda

- Lg coda Q in any crustal region is closely related to the past tectonic or orogenic history of that region.
- Q_o in most cases is directly proportional to the time that has elapsed since the most recent major episode of tectonic or orogenic activity there.
- A process that explains almost all crustal Lg coda Q variation is that hydrothermally generated fluids released during tectonic or orogenic activity travel at a relatively quick rate to the crust and then dissipate much more slowly.