

FIGURE 8.12 Parameters used in an application of the stationary phase approximation. We consider a surface wave that consists of a single mode with phase velocity, $c(\omega)$ (top, left graph). This curve can be used to calculate the horizontal slowness, $q(\omega)$, horizontal wavenumber, $k(\omega)$, inverse group velocity, $u^{-1}(\omega)$, group velocity, $u(\omega)$, $d^2k/d\omega^2$ and $1/[d^2k/d\omega^2]$ (lower, left graph). The stationary frequency, ω_s , is read off the graph of $u^{-1}(\omega)$, given time, t , and distance, x . The amplitude of the surface wave is proportional to $|d^2k/d\omega^2|^{-1/2}$. A hypothetical source spectrum, $f(\omega)$, is also needed in the calculation (lower, right graph).

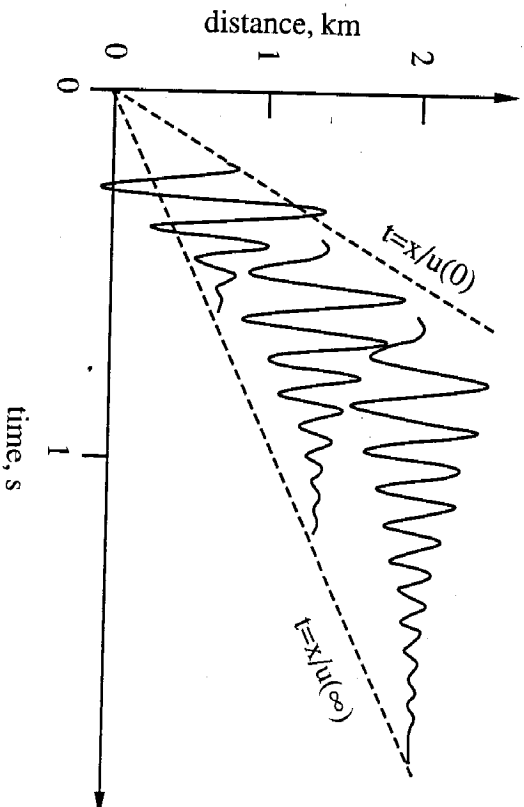


FIGURE 8.13 Application of the stationary phase approximation. The pressure $p(x,t)$, due to the surface wave with parameters given in figure 8.12, for three values of distance, x . Note that the signal is limited to a time and distance interval controlled by the limiting group velocities, $u(\omega = 0)$ and $u(\omega = \infty)$.

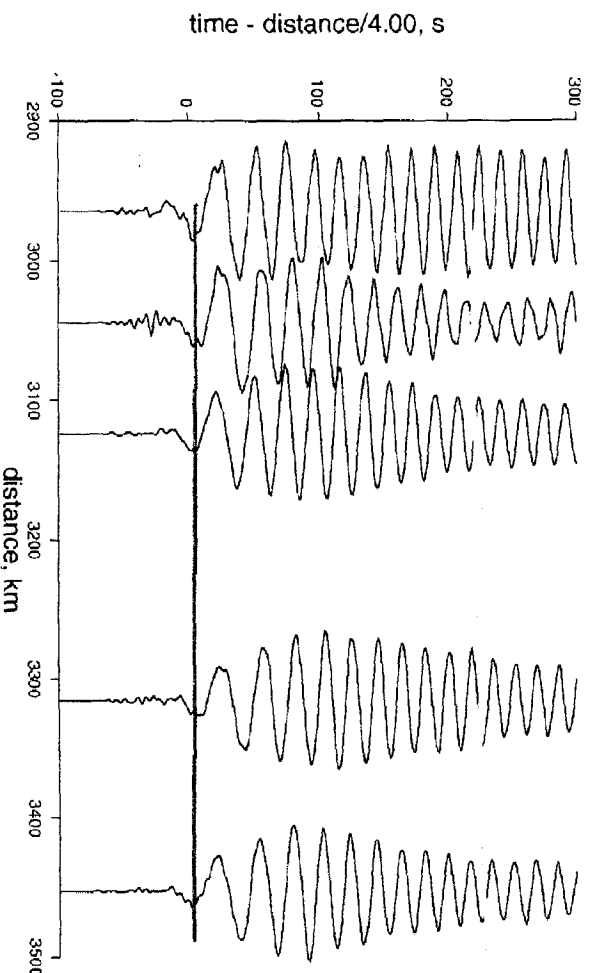
Rayleigh wave phase and group velocity

1. The velocity of a single-frequency wave, called the phase velocity, $v(\omega)$, varies with frequency, ω (called *dispersion*)

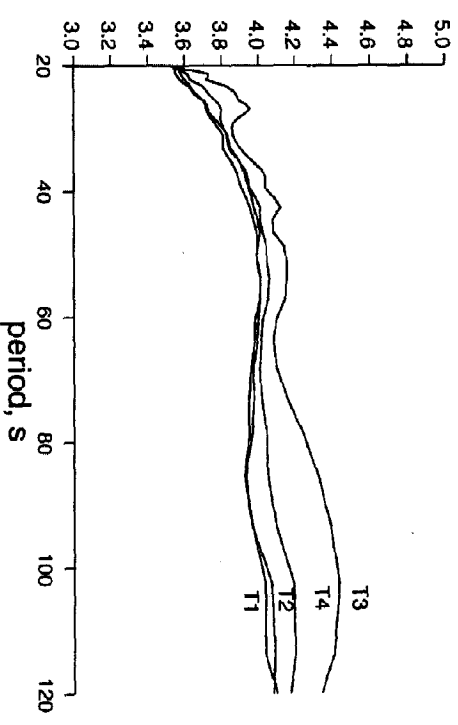
2. A wavecrest (red and green lines, below) is an interference phenomenon. It does *not* move at the phase velocity, but rather at the group velocity,

$$U(\omega) = v(\omega) \left[1 - \left(\frac{dv}{d\omega} \right) \frac{\omega}{v(\omega)} \right]^{-1}$$

Rayleigh waves from mid-Atlantic Ridge earthquake observed along east coast of North America



phase velocity, km s^{-1}



Phase velocities computed from groups of three seismograms at the left

3. In a uniform half-space, the Rayleigh wave is non-dispersive with a constant phase velocity of 92% of the shear velocity.

4. In the earth, in the 20-100 second period range, phase velocities typically increase from about 3.5 to 4.5 km/s, reflecting the increase in shear velocities from the crust to mantle.

