



Числени експерименти за установяване на устойчивостта и разделителната способност на Метода на Микросейзичното Сондиране (ММС)

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Abstrat

The microseismic noise and its components of the Raleigh waves are applied for the deep velocity inhomogeneity exploration of the Calabria Arc and Vrancea seismic zone deep seismogenic structure. The method of the microseismic depth's sounding consists of two main components – use of a broadband seismic network for the noise registration and use the natural microseismic noise for depth differentiation with good resolution for the deep structure of the subduction zones. Advantages of the method are: satisfaction of the modern environmental requirements for non blast study of deep velocity structure and use of natural seismic noise like probe sounding to significant depths. The results of data processing of the 58 broadband seismic stations on the territory of southern Italy covering the Calabrian arc and data processing of the 18 broadband seismic stations on the territory of Romania covering the Vrancea seismic zone are presented. The main purpose of the research is to assess the resolution and stability of the obtained results.