南極域の FDSN/POLENET 観測点における遠地・局地地震の検知能力評価

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Evaluation of detectability for teleseismic and local events by the FDSN/POLENET station in Antarctica

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Phase identifying procedure for teleseismic events at Syowa Station (69.0°S, 39.6°E), East Antarctica have been carried out since 1967 after the IGY period. From the development of INTELSAT telecommunication link, digital waveform data have been transmitted to NIPR for utilization of phase identification. Arrival times of teleseismic phases, P, PKP, PP, S, SKS have been reported to USGS, ISC, and published as "JARE Data Reports". In this presentation, hypocentral distribution and time variations for detected earthquakes was studied in 21 year period from 1987 to 2007. Characteristics of detected events, magnitude dependency, spatial distributions, seasonal variations, together with classification by focal depth are demonstrated. Obtained *b* values (Magnitude-number relation factor) for various focal depth groups took in 0.89-1.03 which was comparable with those by regional arrays and ISC data. Variations in teleseismic detectability in longer terms have possibly associated with meteorological environment and sea-ice spreading area in terms of global worming. Moreover, several kind of ice signals (sea-ice movement, tide-crack shocks, ice-berg tremor, basal sliding of ice-sheet) are demonstrating in the vicinity of the Station. Broadband array deployments, moreover, were carried out on the outcrops around the Lützow-Holm Bay (LHB). Recorded teleseismic and local signals have sufficient quality for various analyses of dynamics and structure of the crust and mantle. Teleseismic passive seismic studies such as receiver functions and shear wave splitting were carried out; indicating heterogeneous structure along the coast in LHB. The obtained data can be applied not only to lithospheric studies but also to Earths deep interiors, as one of the major contribution to 'POLENET' during the IPY 2007-2008.