Observations of core-mantle boundary Stoneley modes
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[1] Core-mantle boundary (CMB) Stoneley modes represent a unique class of normal modes with extremely strong sensitivity to wave speed and density variations in the D” region. We measure splitting functions of eight CMB Stoneley modes using modal spectra from 93 events with Ms > 7.4 between 1976 and 2011. The obtained splitting function maps correlate well with the predicted splitting calculated for S20RTS+Crust5.1 structure and the distribution of Sdiff and Pdiff travel time anomalies, suggesting that they are robust. We illustrate how our new CMB Stoneley mode splitting functions can be used to estimate density variations in the Earth’s lowermost mantle. Citation: Koelemeijer, P. A. Deuss, and J. Ritsema (2013), Observations of core-mantle boundary Stoneley modes, Geophys. Res. Lett., 40, 2557–2561, doi:10.1002/grl.50514.

1. Introduction
[2] The D” region is the lowest 200–300 km of the mantle, atop the core-mantle boundary (CMB). D” is characterized by ultra-low-velocity zones (ULVZs), seismic discontinuities, anisotropy, CMB topography, and, most prominently, by large-low-shear-velocity provinces (LLSVPs) below Africa and the Pacific [e.g., Lay, 2007; Garner and McNamara, 2008]. The LLSVPs extend hundreds of kilometers both laterally and vertically into the lower mantle [Ritsema et al., 1999]. To assess their effect on mantle dynamics, it is essential to have information on the density variations [Forte and Mitrovica, 2001].

[3] Observations of Earth’s normal modes have the potential to constrain both wave speed and density variations in the mantle. Previous normal mode analyses suggest an anticorrelation between variations in the seismic shear velocity and density, particularly for the LLSVPs [e.g., Ishii and Tromp, 1999; Trampert et al., 2004; Mosca et al., 2012]. These results motivated the modeling of LLSVPs as long-lived “piles” of intrinsically dense material [e.g., Davaille, 1999; McNamara and Zhong, 2005]. However, it was debated whether some of these density models are robust, as they depend on the regularization and a priori constraints [Romanowicz, 2001; Kuo and Romanowicz, 2002], and the studied modes have sensitivity to both the upper and lower mantle [Resovsky and Ritzwoller, 1999].

2. Normal Modes
[4] Here we revisit normal mode constraints on the density structure of the lower mantle by focusing on Stoneley modes [Stoneley, 1924]; a unique class of modes that are confined to solid-liquid interfaces such as the CMB (Figure 1). CMB Stoneley modes have extremely focused sensitivity to structures in D” and the outermost core and hence do not suffer from trade-offs with upper mantle structure. However, they have so far not been observed due to insufficient available data. We present, for the first time, splitting function measurements of CMB Stoneley modes, discuss the robustness of our measurements, and illustrate how they can be used in tomographic inversions to constrain density structures in the lowermost mantle.

[5] Earth’s normal modes are standing waves arising along the surface and radius of the Earth. They are observed as clear peaks in the amplitude spectra of several day long seismic recordings of large (Ms > 7.4) earthquakes. Modes only exist at discrete frequencies, due to the finite size of the Earth, and are characterized by their radial order n and angular order l. We focus here on spheroidal modes $S_l$ which involve P-SV motion. Each normal mode consists of 2l+1 singlets with azimuthal order m in the range -l...l. These singlets are degenerate (i.e., have the same frequency) for a spherically symmetric, isotropic, nonrotating Earth model such as the Preliminary Reference Earth Model (PREM) [Dziewonski and Anderson, 1981]. Significant splitting of the singlets into different frequencies occurs by the rotation and ellipticity of the Earth and velocity and density heterogeneity, anisotropy, and topography on internal boundaries in the Earth.

[6] Normal mode splitting can be completely described using the splitting function approach introduced by Woodhouse and Giardini [1985]. Splitting function coefficients $c_{st}$ are linearly related to the perturbations of the reference Earth model according to:

$$c_{st} = \int_0^a \delta m_s(r)K_s(r)dr + \sum d\delta h_d^dF^d$$

(1)

where $\delta m_s(r)$ are the spherical harmonic coefficients of angular order $s$ and azimuthal order $t$ to describe Earth structure, including perturbations in S wave velocity ($V_s$), P wave velocity ($V_p$), density ($\rho$), and anisotropy. $\delta h_d^d$ represent topography on discontinuities $d$, and $K_s(r)$, $F^d$ are the associated sensitivity kernels [Woodhouse, 1980]. Splitting function maps $F(\theta, \phi)$ are used to visualize splitting functions, i.e.,

$$F(\theta, \phi) = \sum_{s=0}^{2l} \sum_{r=-l}^{l} c_{st}Y_s^r(\theta, \phi)$$

(2)
Fundamental sensitivity

...fundamental mode separately to verify that we improve the misfit by including the CMB Stoneley mode. We account for coupling between fundamental spheroidal and toroidal modes due to Earth’s ellipticity and rotation. The misfit is smaller when the CMB Stoneley mode is added (Table 1), which is also visible for individual spectra (Figure 2).

Figure 1. Sensitivity kernels for $V_p$ (solid), $V_s$ (dashed), and $\rho$ (red) for representative CMB Stoneley modes $s_i$ and a zoom of the sensitivity in the $D''$ region. Note that the Stoneley mode sensitivity becomes more focused at the CMB with increasing angular order $l$.

where $Y_l^m(\theta, \phi)$ are the complex spherical harmonics of Edmonds [1960]. These maps show the local variation in splitting due to the underlying heterogeneity.

3. Methods and Data

Splitting functions are measured from the inversion of spectra observed for large earthquakes. We make use of a recent normal mode spectra data set of 92 events with $M_w > 7.4$ for the period 1976–2011 [Deuss et al., 2011, 2013], with the addition of the 2011 Tohoku event ($M_w = 9.0$). Following Deuss et al. [2013], we measure the splitting functions using nonlinear iterative least squares inversion [Tarantola and Valette, 1982], starting from PREM or predictions for mantle and crust structure. Cross validation is used to determine the errors of our measured coefficients.

Measuring CMB Stoneley modes is complicated as they generally overlap in frequency with a high-amplitude fundamental mode with $n = 0$. Hence, we must invert for their splitting functions jointly as previously done for $s_i$ by Resovsky and Ritzwoller [1998]. We also measure the fundamental mode separately to verify that we improve the misfit by including the CMB Stoneley mode. We account for the coupling between fundamental spheroidal and toroidal modes due to Earth’s ellipticity and rotation. The misfit is smaller when the CMB Stoneley mode is added (Table 1), which is also visible for individual spectra (Figure 2).

4. Results

4.1. Splitting Function Observations

We compare our measurements to predictions for mantle and crust structure, calculated using mantle $V_p$ model S20RTS [Ritsema et al., 1999]. We assume scaling factors of the form $R_p = \delta \ln V_p / \delta \ln V_s =$ 0.5 and $R_\rho = \delta \ln \rho / \delta \ln V_s =$ 0.3, consistent with previous work [Karato, 1993; Li et al., 1991]. The contributions of crustal thickness, surface topography, and water level are calculated using model Crust5.1 [Mooney et al., 1998].

4.2. Comparison to $S_{diff}$ and $P_{diff}$ Data

CBM Stoneley modes have similar sensitivity to waves diffracting around the core such as the $S_{diff}$ and $P_{diff}$ phase. We use the travel time anomaly data set from...
Figure 3. Observed splitting functions for four CMB Stoneley modes and their corresponding predictions for mantle model S20RTS [Ritsema et al., 1999] and crustal model Crust5.1 [Mooney et al., 1998]. The modes have been measured up to angular orders $s_{\text{max}}$.

Ritsema and Van Heijst [2002] obtained for events between 1980 and 2000 with $M_b > 5.9$. The binned data show good coverage in the northern hemisphere but less in the southern hemisphere (Figures 4a–4c). Again, we observe a characteristic “Ring around the Pacific” pattern, becoming even clearer in the even spherical harmonic expansion of the diffracted wave data (Figures 4b–4d), though, some of the southern hemisphere structure could be due to inherent symmetry of the even degree expansion.

The expanded $S_{\text{diff}}$ and $P_{\text{diff}}$ data and the CMB Stoneley mode splitting functions of $2S_{25}$ and $3S_{26}$ have a strong resemblance. The correlation between the modes and $S_{\text{diff}}$ data is typically 0.99 and 0.75 for degrees 2 and 4, respectively, whereas the correlation to $P_{\text{diff}}$ data is lower at 0.98 and 0.50. This similarity strengthens our confidence in our CMB Stoneley mode measurements. The additional advantage of the normal modes is that they automatically provide coverage in the southern hemisphere.

Table 2. Normal Mode Center Frequencies in $\mu$Hz and Quality Factors $Q$ for the Modes Measured in This Study Compared With PREM Values$^a$

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mode</th>
<th>PREM $f$</th>
<th>Measured $f$</th>
<th>PREM $Q$</th>
<th>Measured $Q$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$S_{11}$</td>
<td>2347.58</td>
<td>2345.64 ± 0.41</td>
<td>374</td>
<td>405 ± 33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$S_{12}$</td>
<td>2555.09</td>
<td>2552.55 ± 0.09</td>
<td>365</td>
<td>374 ± 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$S_{13}$</td>
<td>2766.28</td>
<td>2764.32 ± 0.11</td>
<td>345</td>
<td>331 ± 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$S_{14}$</td>
<td>2975.83</td>
<td>2973.73 ± 0.15</td>
<td>293</td>
<td>288 ± 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$S_{15}$</td>
<td>3170.56</td>
<td>3168.96 ± 0.10</td>
<td>203</td>
<td>207 ± 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$S_{16}$</td>
<td>3338.61</td>
<td>3337.58 ± 0.08</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>164 ± 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$S_{21}$</td>
<td>3063.60</td>
<td>3062.68 ± 0.03</td>
<td>188</td>
<td>182 ± 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$S_{22}$</td>
<td>3240.91</td>
<td>3238.69 ± 0.07</td>
<td>258</td>
<td>247 ± 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$S_{23}$</td>
<td>3443.51</td>
<td>3440.80 ± 0.14</td>
<td>354</td>
<td>334 ± 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$S_{24}$</td>
<td>5398.30</td>
<td>5397.21 ± 0.20</td>
<td>366</td>
<td>325 ± 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$S_{25}$</td>
<td>5425.59</td>
<td>5427.09 ± 0.15</td>
<td>207</td>
<td>238 ± 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$S_{26}$</td>
<td>5620.57</td>
<td>5620.73 ± 0.24</td>
<td>402</td>
<td>431 ± 12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$^a$Bold modes correspond to new modes.
4.3. Sensitivity to Density

[14] The sensitivity kernels of the CMB Stoneley modes (Figure 1) show a strong sensitivity to \( V_p \) at the CMB, whereas the sensitivity to \( V_s \) and \( \rho \) is similar and peaks in the D’ above the CMB. Thus, Stoneley modes are useful to constrain \( R_P \) in the D’ which plays an important role in determining the nature of the LLSVPs. We calculate splitting function synthetics using S20RTS and Crust5.1 in which we vary \( R_P \) and \( R_\rho \) between –1 and 2 for a 300 km thick D’ layer. We compute the misfit between the observed and calculated splitting function coefficients for individual modes.

[15] Contour plots of the misfit for \( s = 2 \) are shown for mode 1\( S_{10} \) (previously observed, e.g., Resovsky and Ritzwoller [1998] and Deuss et al. [2013]) and CMB Stoneley mode 3\( S_{26} \) (Figure 5). 1\( S_{10} \) can be used to put some constraints on \( R_P \) but cannot constrain density variations even though the sensitivity in D’ is nonzero. However, 3\( S_{26} \) has a strong sensitivity to both \( R_P \) and \( R_\rho \), and the same is observed for other CMB Stoneley modes. Assuming values for \( R_P \) of 0.5 and 0.25 as a range of possible values [Karato, 1993; Ritsema and Van Heijst, 2002], we observe for 3\( S_{26} \) a best fitting \( R_\rho \) of 0.1 and 0.5, respectively, close to the range of ratios that would be consistent with purely thermal variations [e.g., Karato, 1993; Mosca et al., 2012]. This suggests that the anticorrelation between density and shear wave velocity might not be required by our new data. However, without good constraints on \( R_P \), we cannot constrain \( R_\rho \) accurately. In addition, \( R_P \) and \( R_\rho \) trade-off with other structures in D’ such as CMB topography and ULVZs [Koelemeijer et al., 2012], and therefore, a proper inversion is required to draw any firm conclusions regarding thermal versus thermochemical LLSVPs.

5. Concluding Remarks

[16] Using a data set of 93 large earthquakes, we make robust splitting function observations of eight CMB Stoneley modes. Their splitting function maps correlate well with expanded \( S_{\text{diff}} \) and \( P_{\text{diff}} \) data suggesting they are robust. We demonstrate the sensitivity of the Stoneley modes to density variations in the lowermost mantle and illustrate
the trade-off with $P$ wave velocity structure. This trade-off can be partially removed when we consider thinner layers (100 km thick) due to the nature of the sensitivity kernels (Figure 1). In addition, a large number of $P$ wave sensitive normal mode observations is available [Deuss et al., 2013], and body wave data also provide constraints on $R_P$. Therefore, when our new measurements are included with these in tomographic inversions, they will help to provide tighter constraints on the density variations in the lowermost mantle.

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