



# SBGf Conference

18-20 NOV | Rio'25

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**Submission code: WKDMN7BJ6V**

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## **Focal depth estimation for South Atlantic earthquakes through teleseismic P-wave and water-column reverberations**

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## Focal depth estimation for South Atlantic earthquakes through teleseismic P-wave and water-column reverberations

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This paper was prepared for presentation during the 19<sup>th</sup> International Congress of the Brazilian Geophysical Society held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 18-20 November 2025. Contents of this paper were reviewed by the Technical Committee of the 19<sup>th</sup> International Congress of the Brazilian Geophysical Society and do not necessarily represent any position of the SBGf, its officers or members. Electronic reproduction or storage of any part of this paper for commercial purposes without the written consent of the Brazilian Geophysical Society is prohibited.

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### Introduction

Mid-oceanic ridges are an essential part of the dynamics of global tectonics, having their sections connected by transform faults. In this context, analysing earthquake parameters provides an understanding of movement, deformation and the rupture process. The focal depth (Z) is a key factor in characterising the oceanic lithosphere, but obtaining these estimations is challenging due to an instrument-limited global distribution at teleseismic distances. Depth phases (e.g., pP, sP, sS, etc) can be used for earthquake depth estimation, but these applications are limited by depth range, low signal-to-noise ratio and rupture duration.

### Method and/or Theory

Here, we applied the methodology described by Huang et al. (2015), based on water reverberations using stacked seismograms and a grid search approach for simultaneous calculation of Z and the sea floor depth (H).

### Results and Conclusions

Tests demonstrated a good performance of this methodology with synthetics and South-Equatorial Atlantic earthquakes under different conditions, including a variable number of stacked seismograms from different arrays. The results highlight the fundamental role of radiation patterns in effectively determining focal depth.