



How is the seismic LAB observed?

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It is commonly accepted that the asthenosphere should be a seismic low velocity zone. The question is therefore how such a zone can be observed, respectively how the boundary (LAB) between the low velocity zone and the high velocity lid can be observed with seismic techniques. We discuss and compare results from a number of different seismic techniques. These are wide angle techniques using passive and active sources; longperiod surface wave techniques, body wave tomography, steep angle P and S receiver function techniques and SS precursors. Especially differences in LAB determinations using surface waves and receiver functions in cratonic regions are discussed.