

San Jacinto Fault Zone and Sage Brush Flat High Frequency Experiments

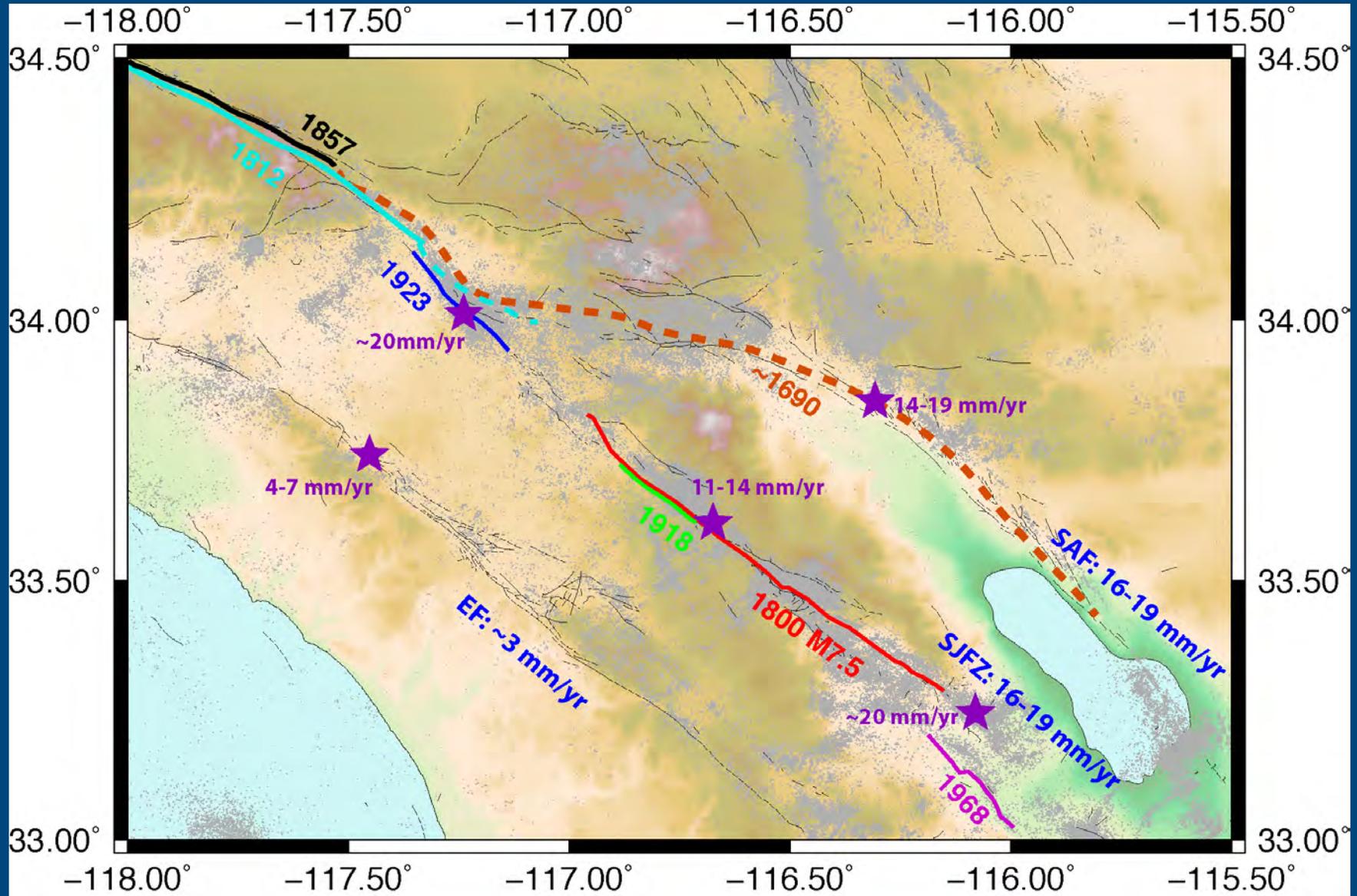
Frank Vernon

Scripps Institution of Oceanography
University of California, San Diego

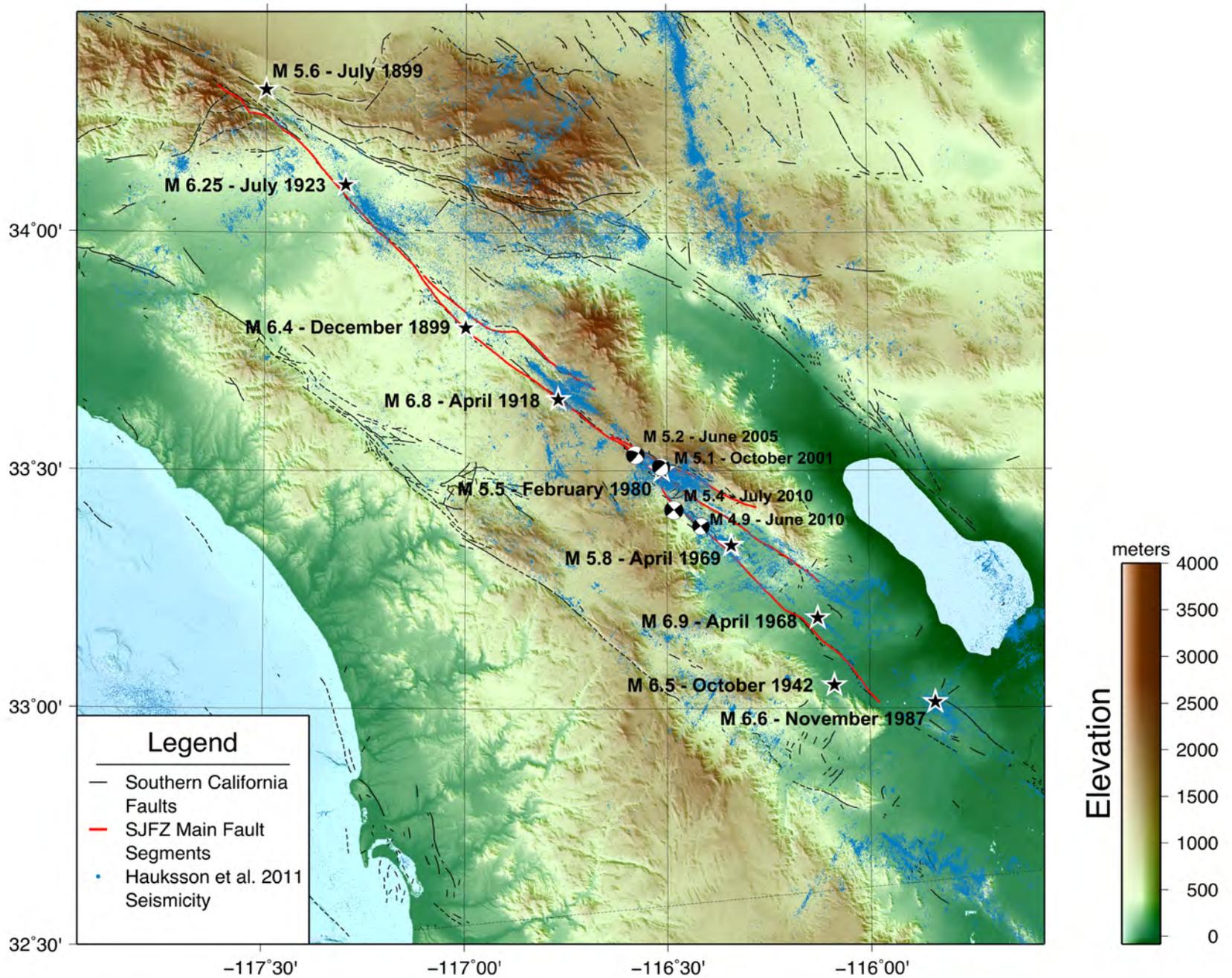
2015 Udine AUG
13 March 2015

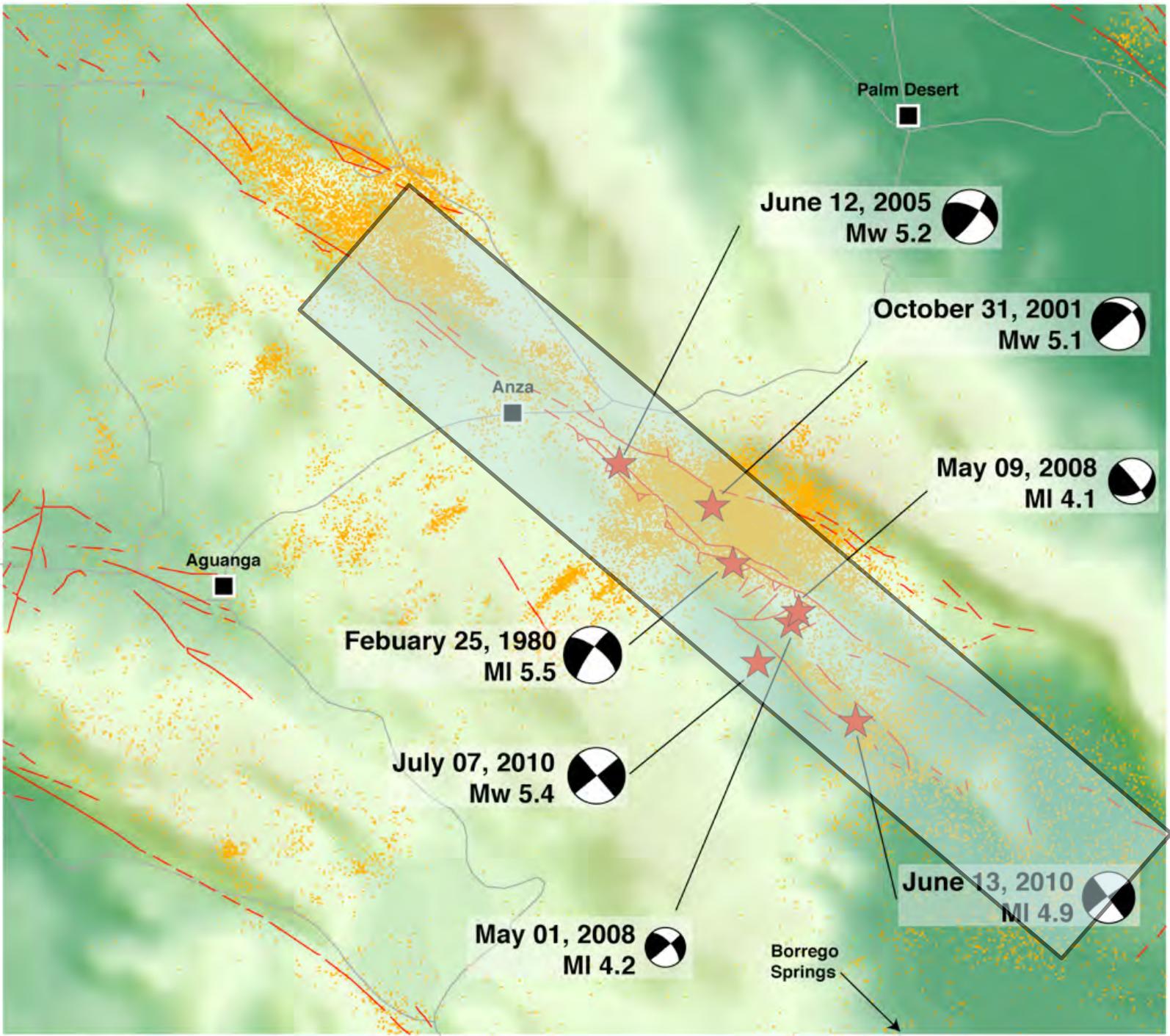


Southern California Major Ruptures



San Jacinto Fault Zone



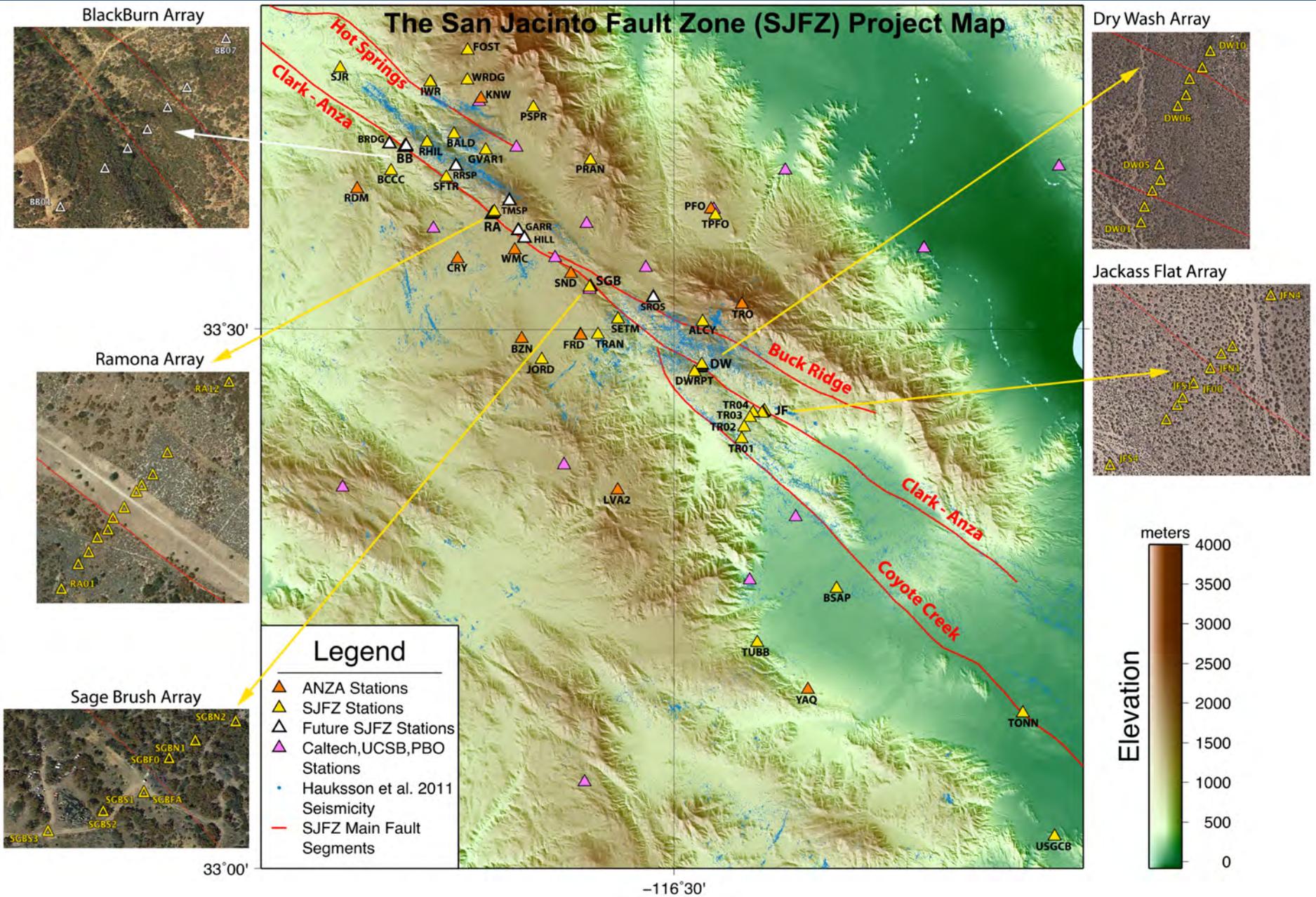


San Jacinto Fault Zone Realtime Virtual Observing Network

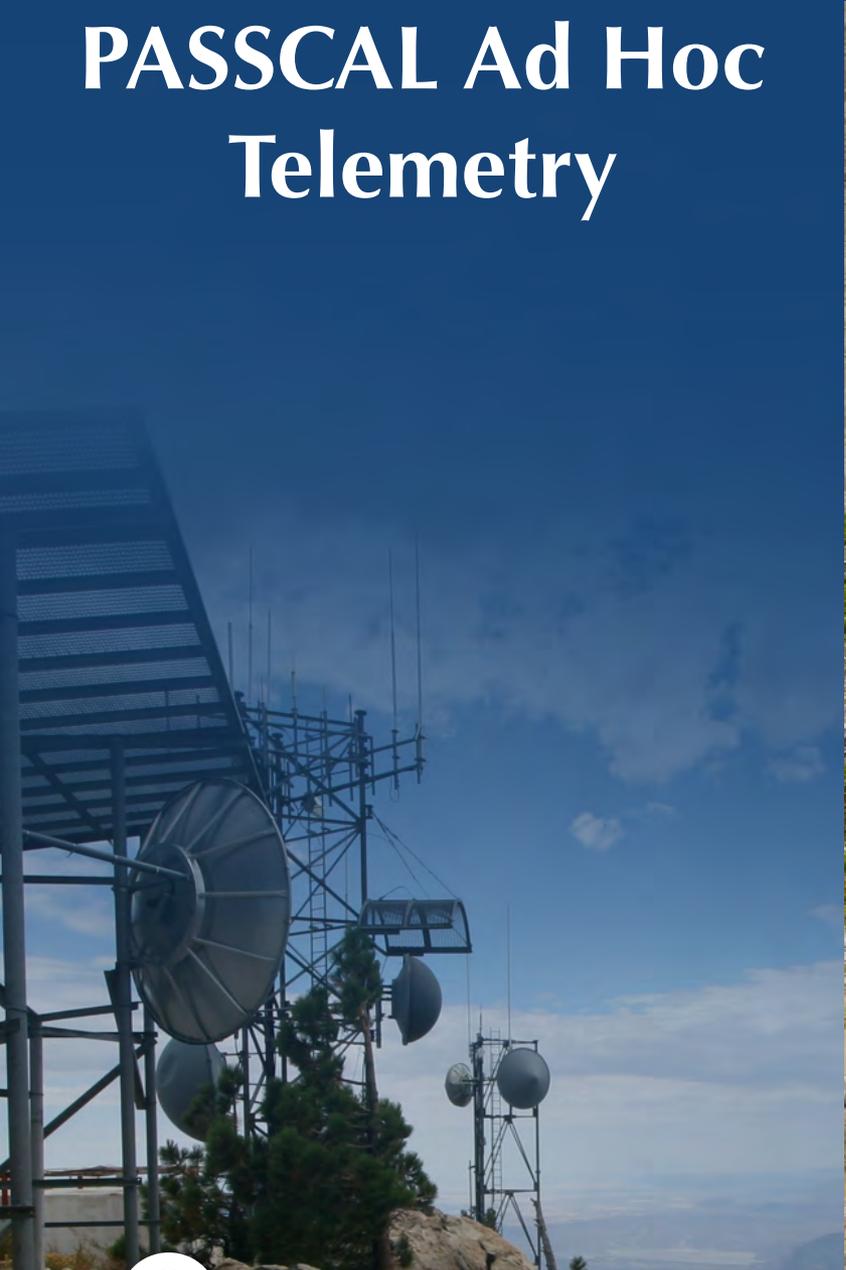
- ANZA Seismic Network (24)
- Plate Boundary Observatory (8)
- Southern California Seismic Network (~30)
- UC Santa Barbara (3)
- PASSCAL
 - 5 Linear Fault Crossing Arrays
 - 45 total elements
 - 20 stand alone stations
- 8 Borehole Strainmeters
- 12 Permanent GPS



The SJFZ Project Deployment Map

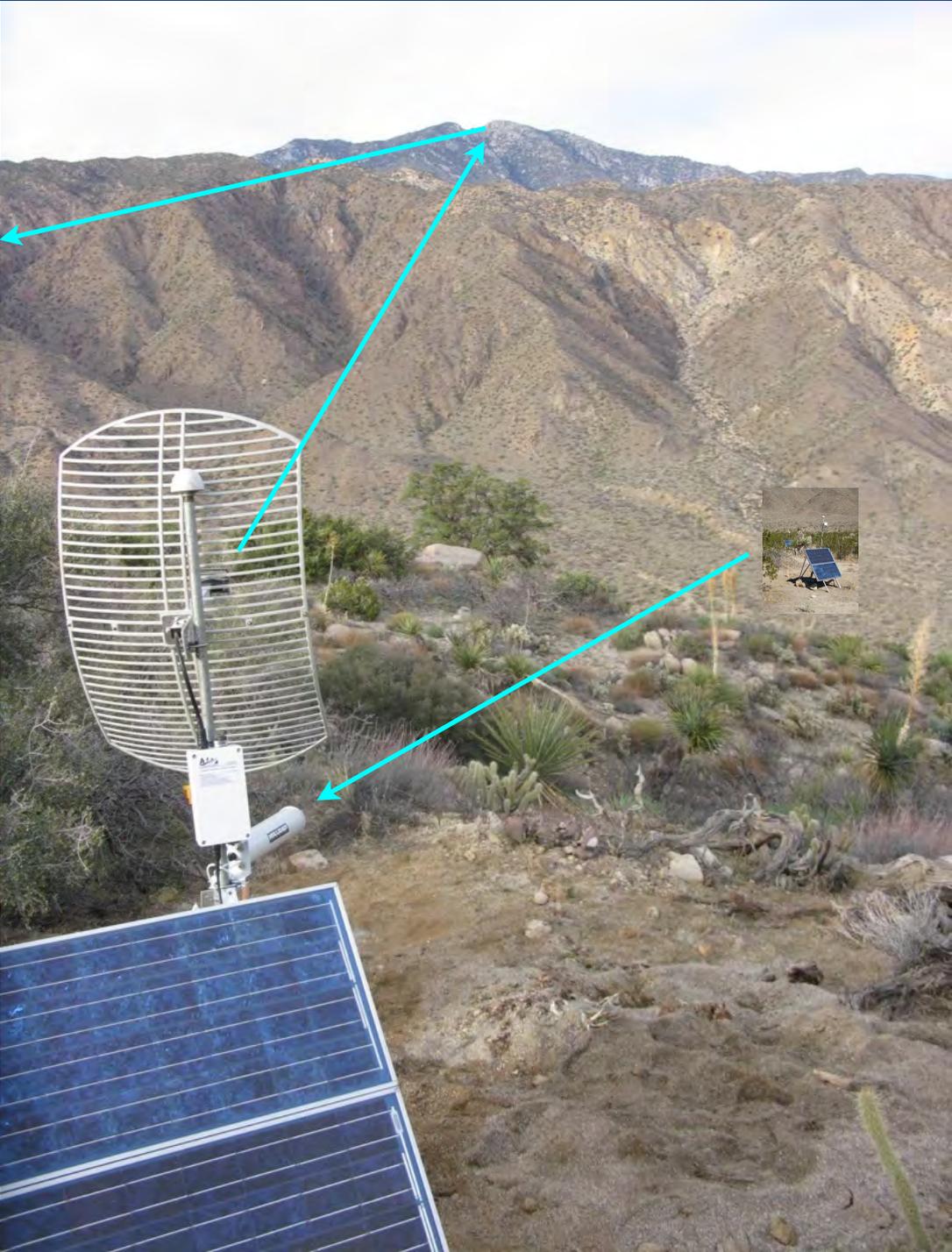


PASSCAL Ad Hoc Telemetry



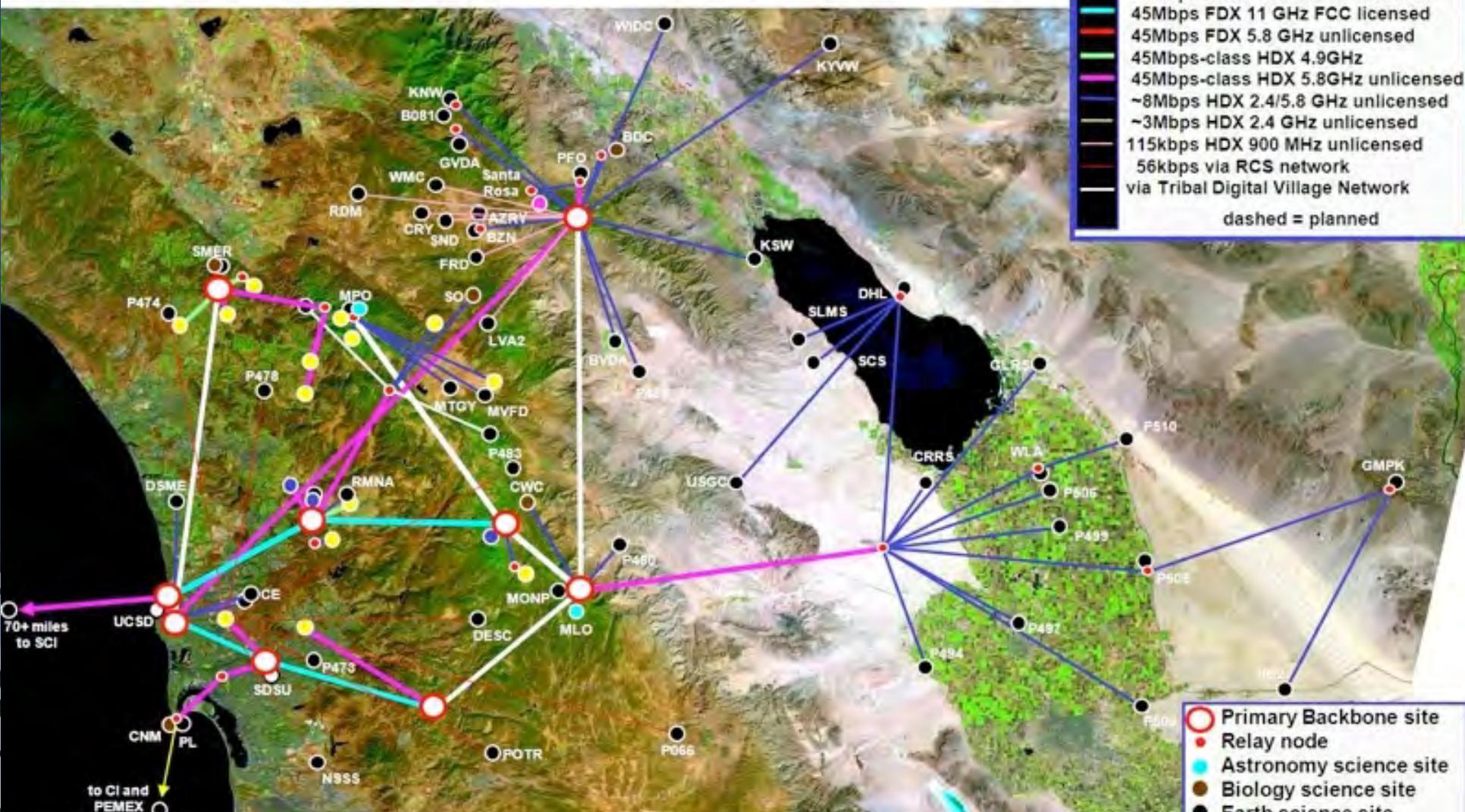
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PASSCAL Ad Hoc Telemetry

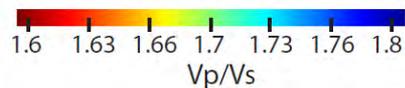
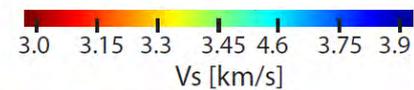
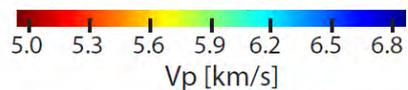
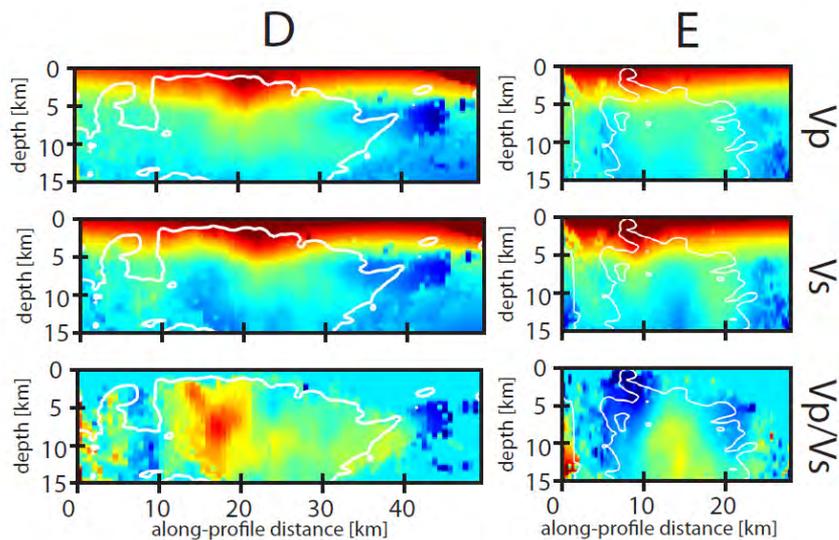
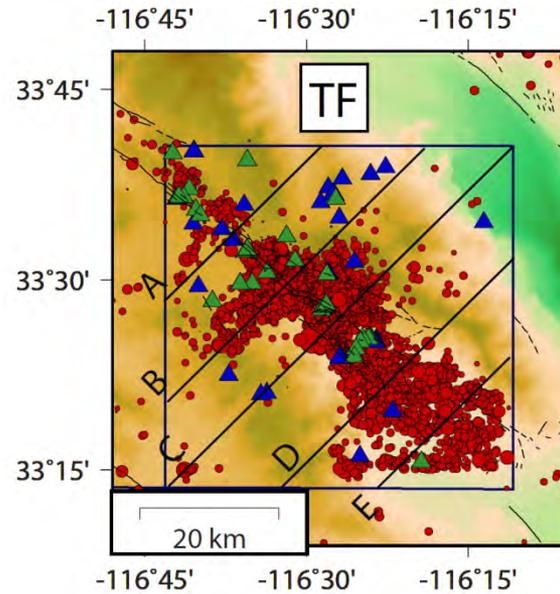
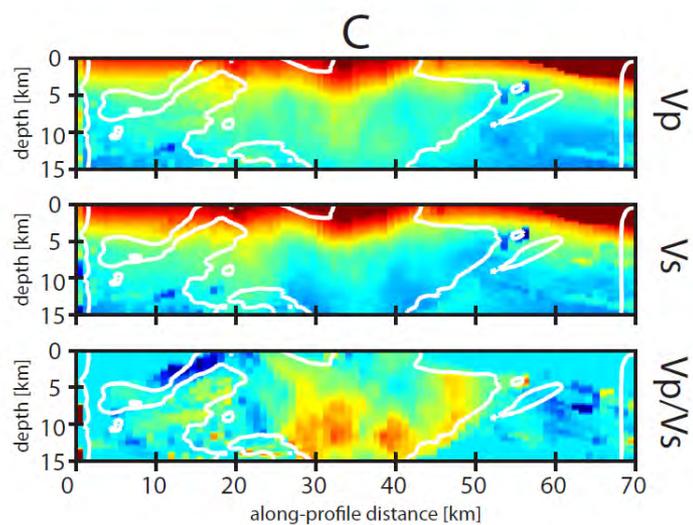
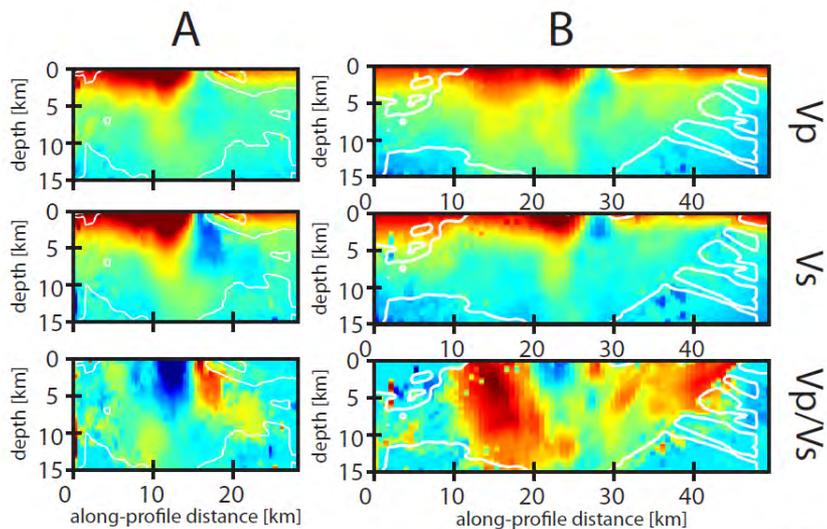


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HPWREN topology – January 2012

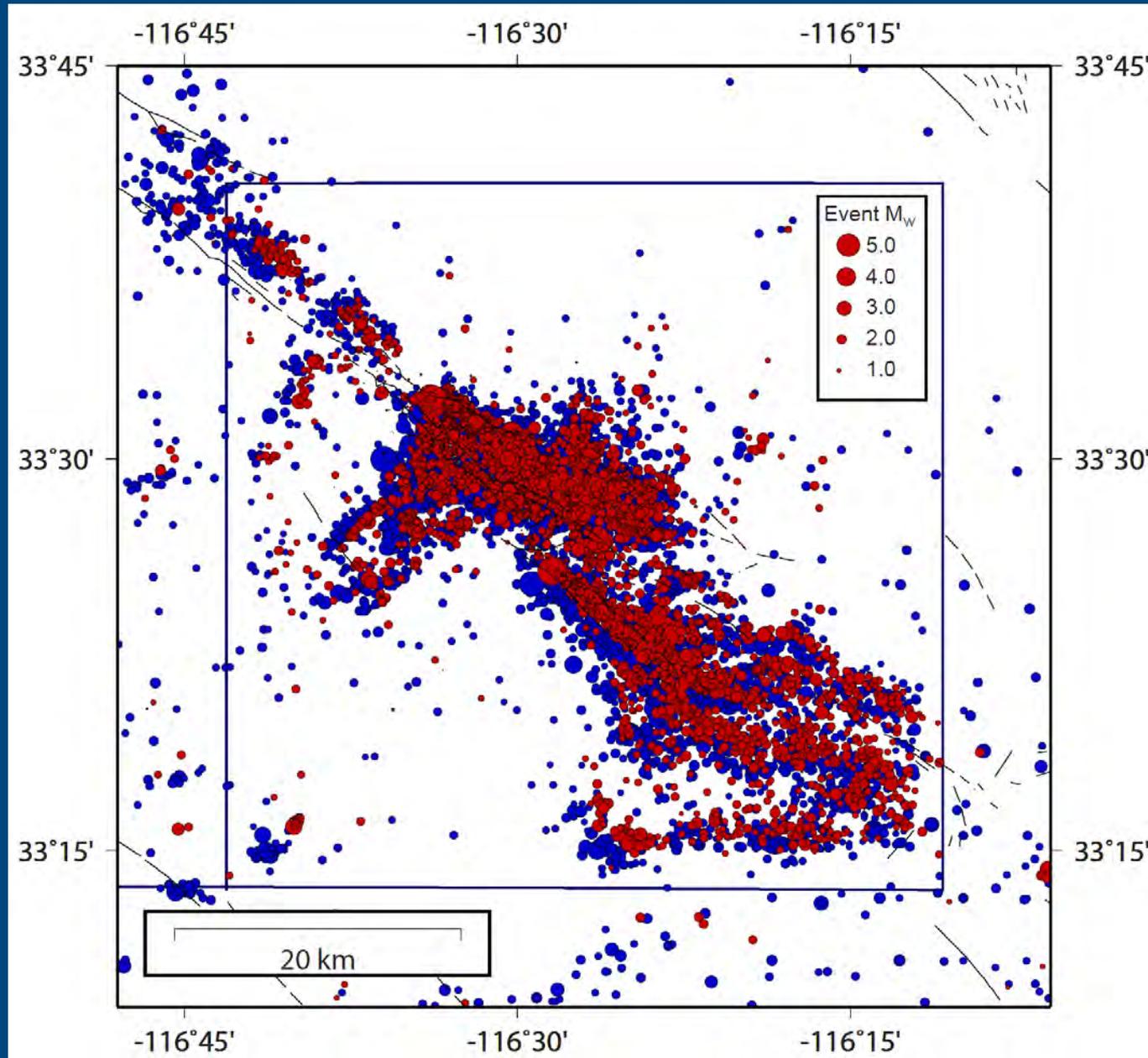


Trifurcation Area



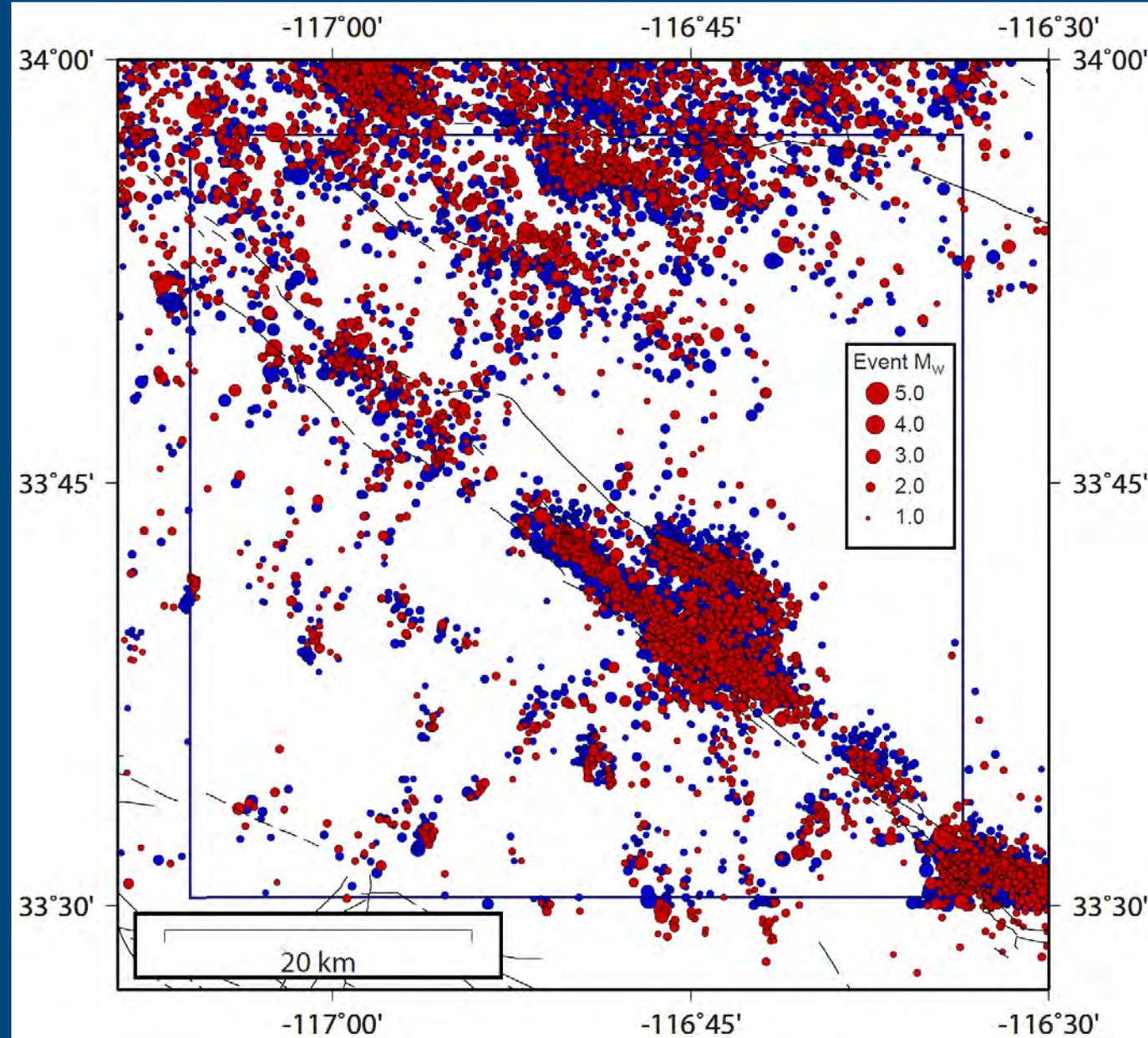
Trifurcation Area 1 km Resolution Tomography

- Original locations in blue
- Relocations in red



Hot Springs 1 km Resolution Tomography

- Original locations in blue
- Relocations in red



3Drelocate (Alpha)

-

Towards a Contributed Software Package for Earthquake Location Inversions Using 3D Velocity Models

Amir Allam – UAF

Malcolm White - UCSD



Basic Components

- generate_ttimes_fm3d
 - Command line tool
 - An I/O wrapper around fm3d
 - Builds source-to-station travel-time lookup files, accounting for 3D seismic velocity structure
- 3Drelocate
 - Command line tool
 - Interfaces Antelope database with inversion algorithm in loctools3d.core_tools
 - Can be replaced with interface to any data format



Basic Components

- loctools3d.core_tools
 - Python module
 - Implements location inversion algorithm
 - Implements internal data structures to allow for interface layer to be written for any data format
- fm3d (N. Rawlinson)
 - 3D wave-front tracking software
 - Accounts for 3D seismic velocity structure
 - Essential third-party component

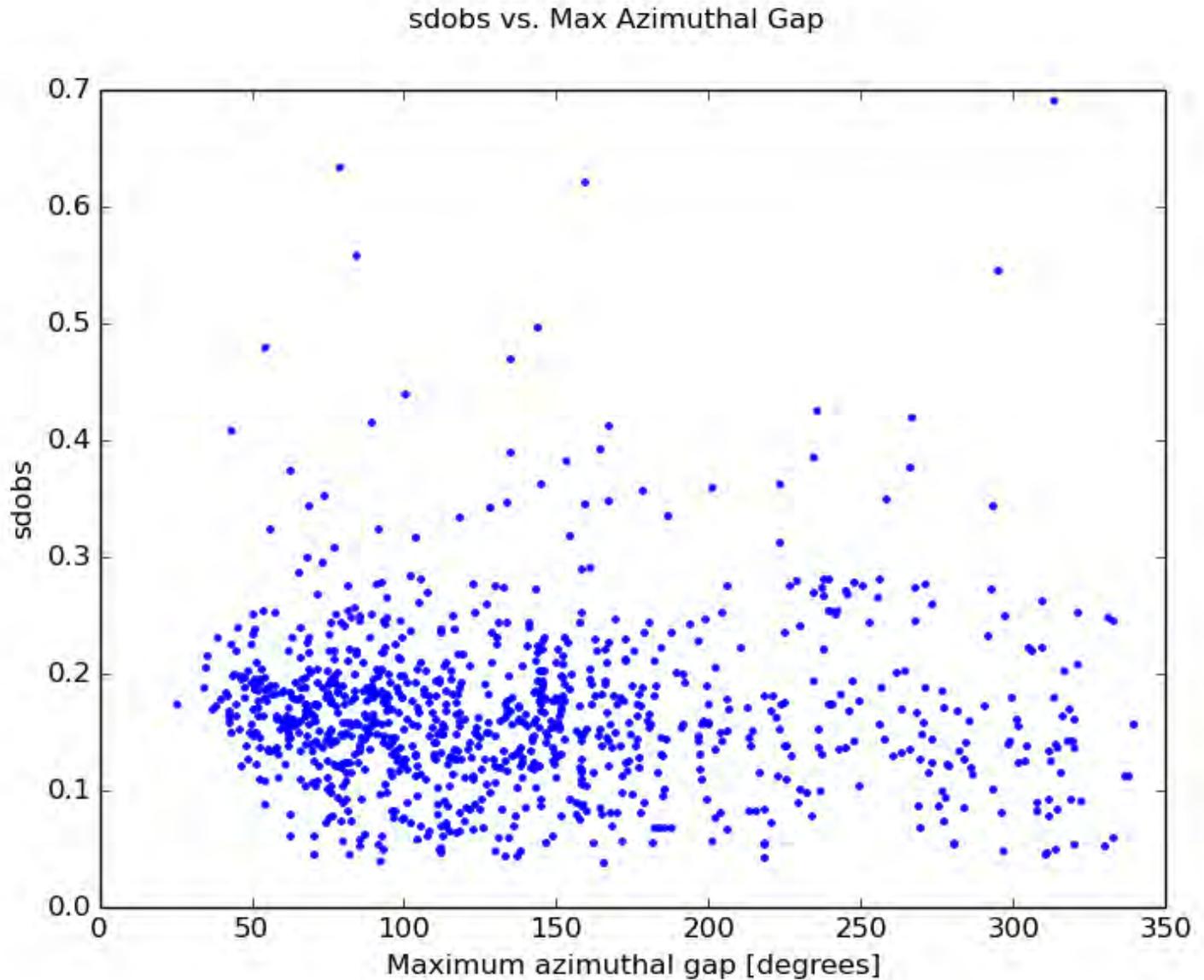


Methodology

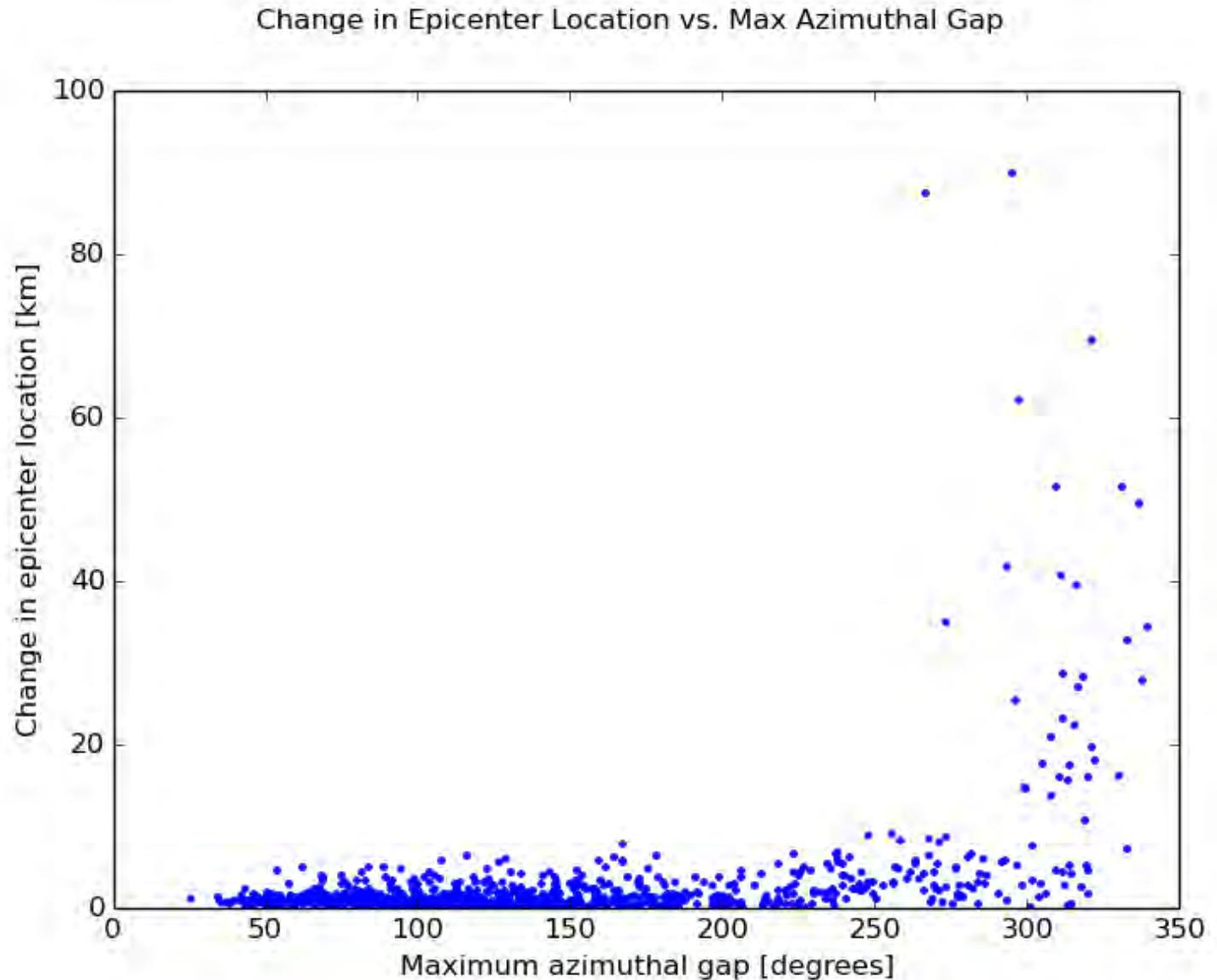
- Input P-Wave arrival time observations
- Brute force grid search
- Sub-grid inversion
- Output location



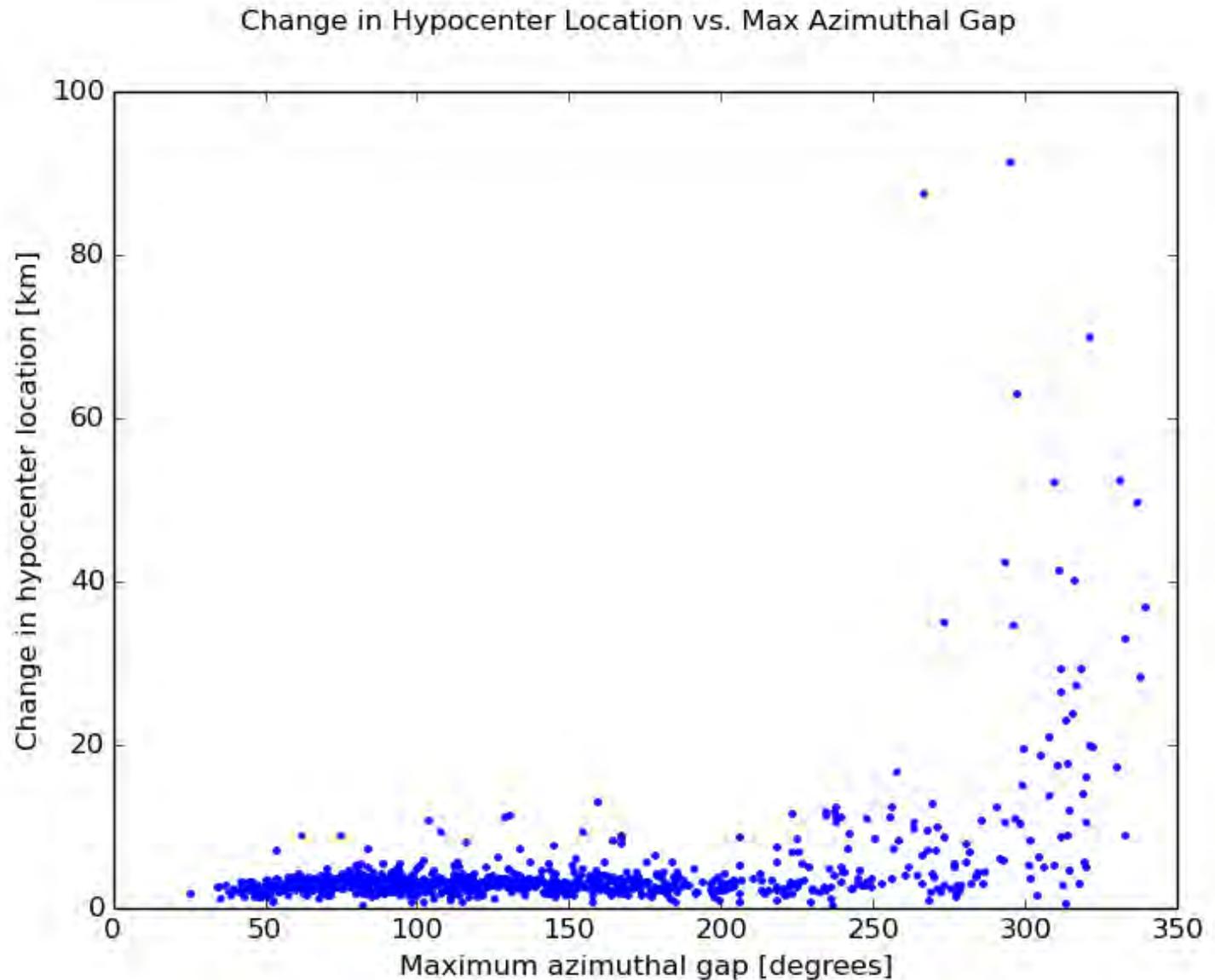
3D sdobs vs Max Az Gap



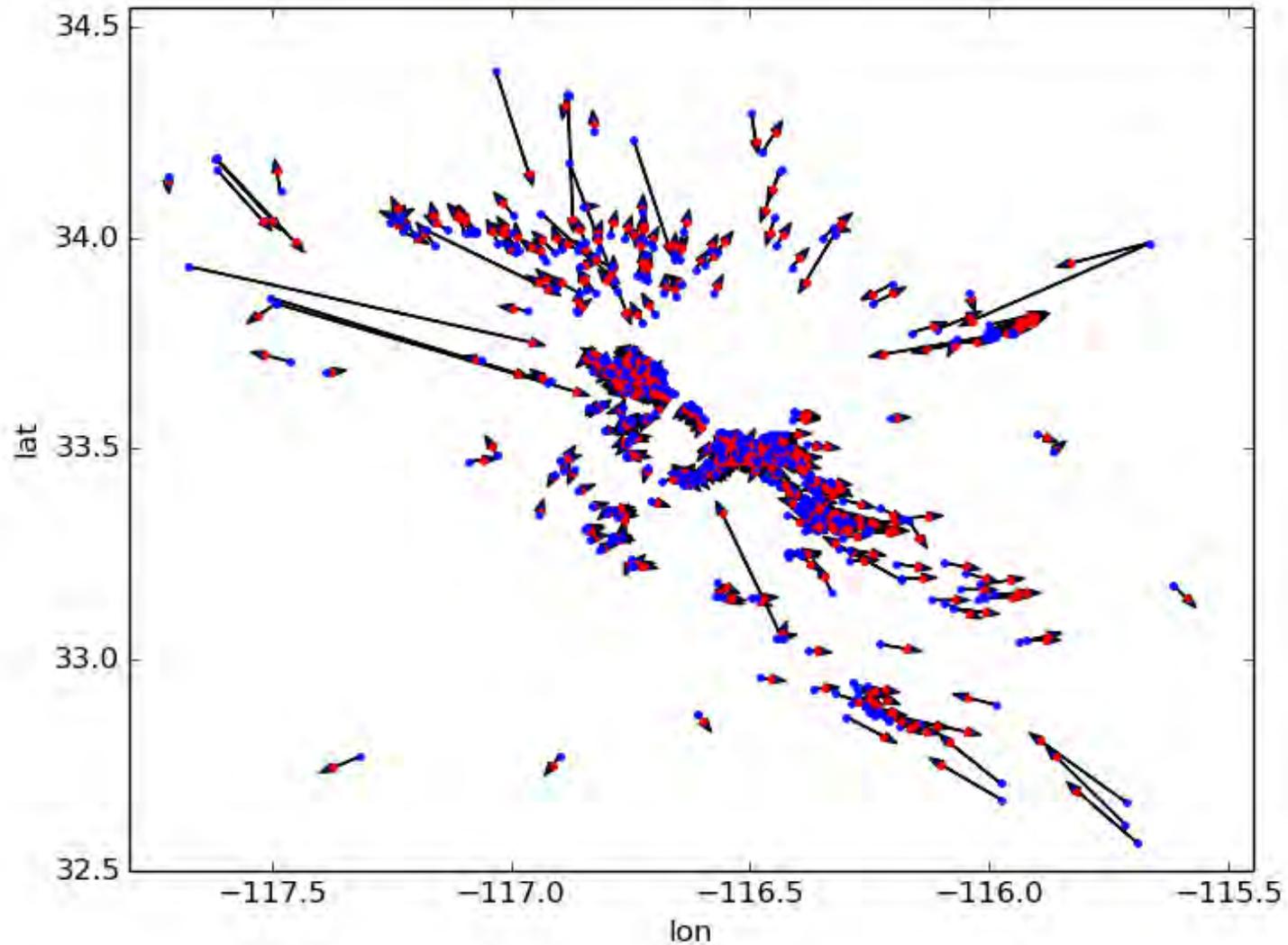
3D epicentral distance vs Max Az Gap



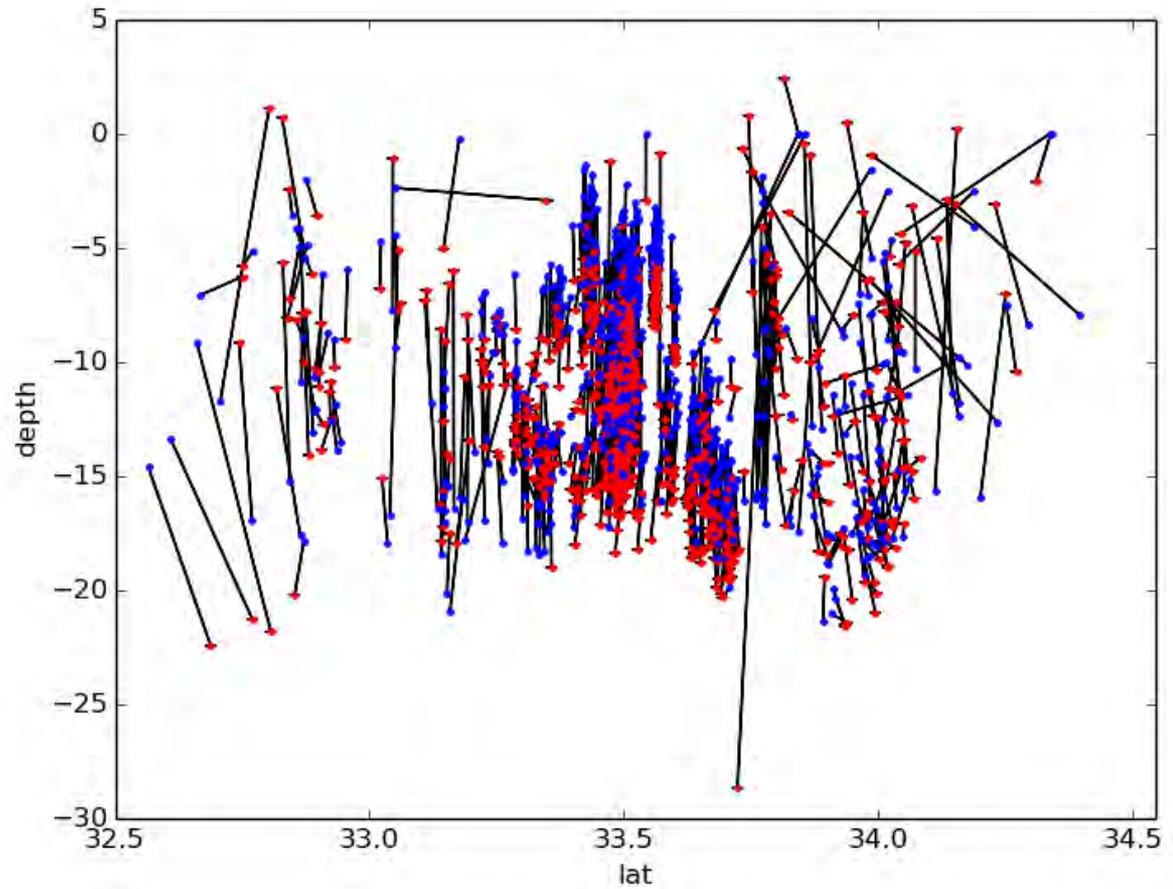
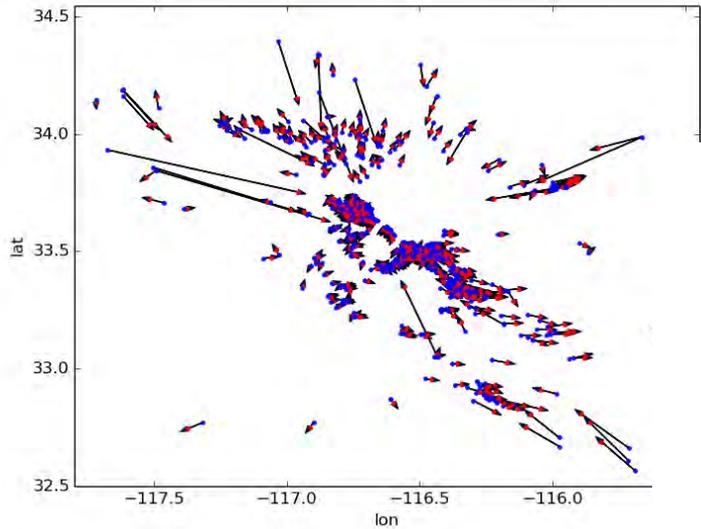
3D hypocentral distance vs Max Az Gap



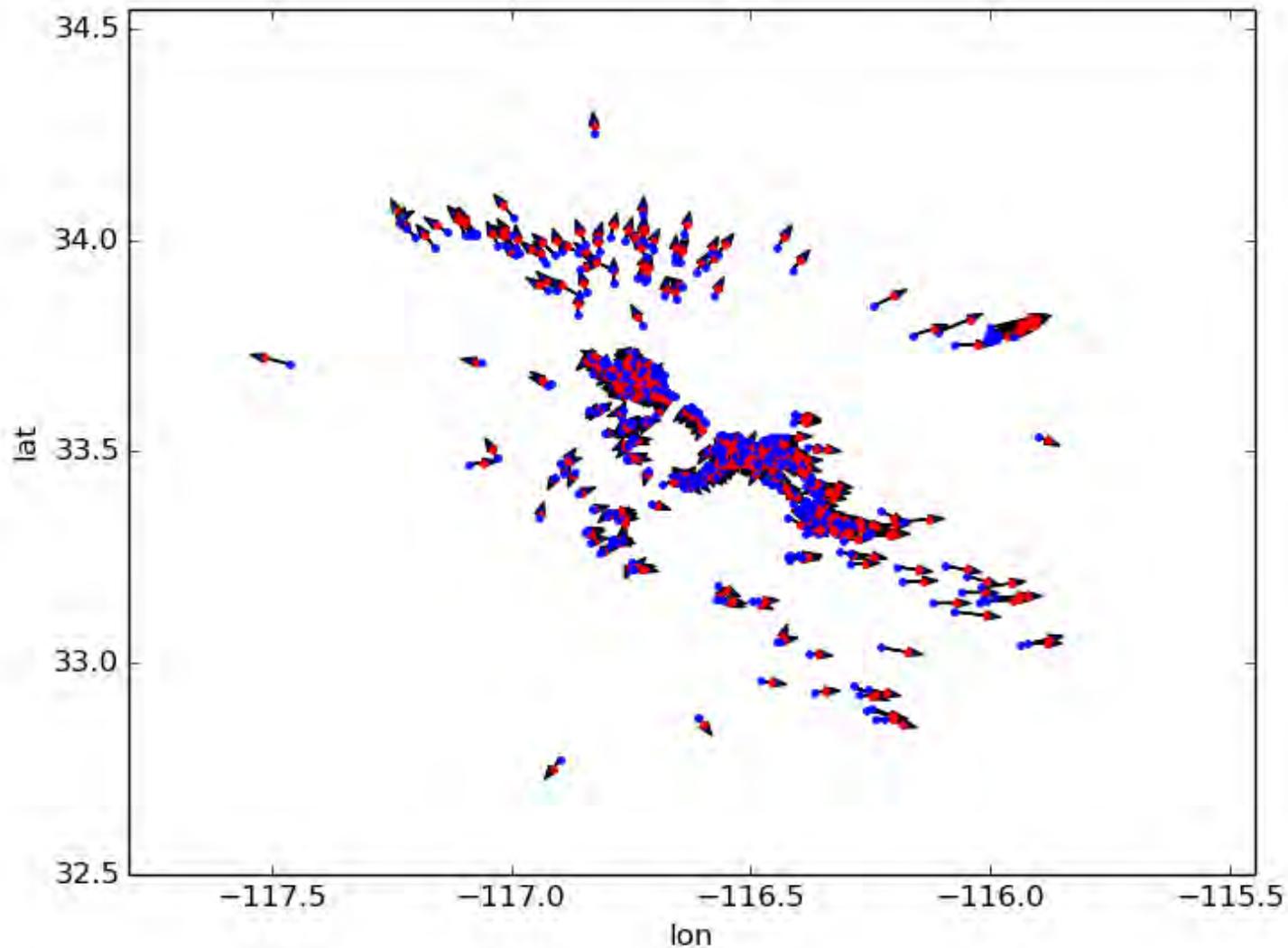
3d vs 1D all data



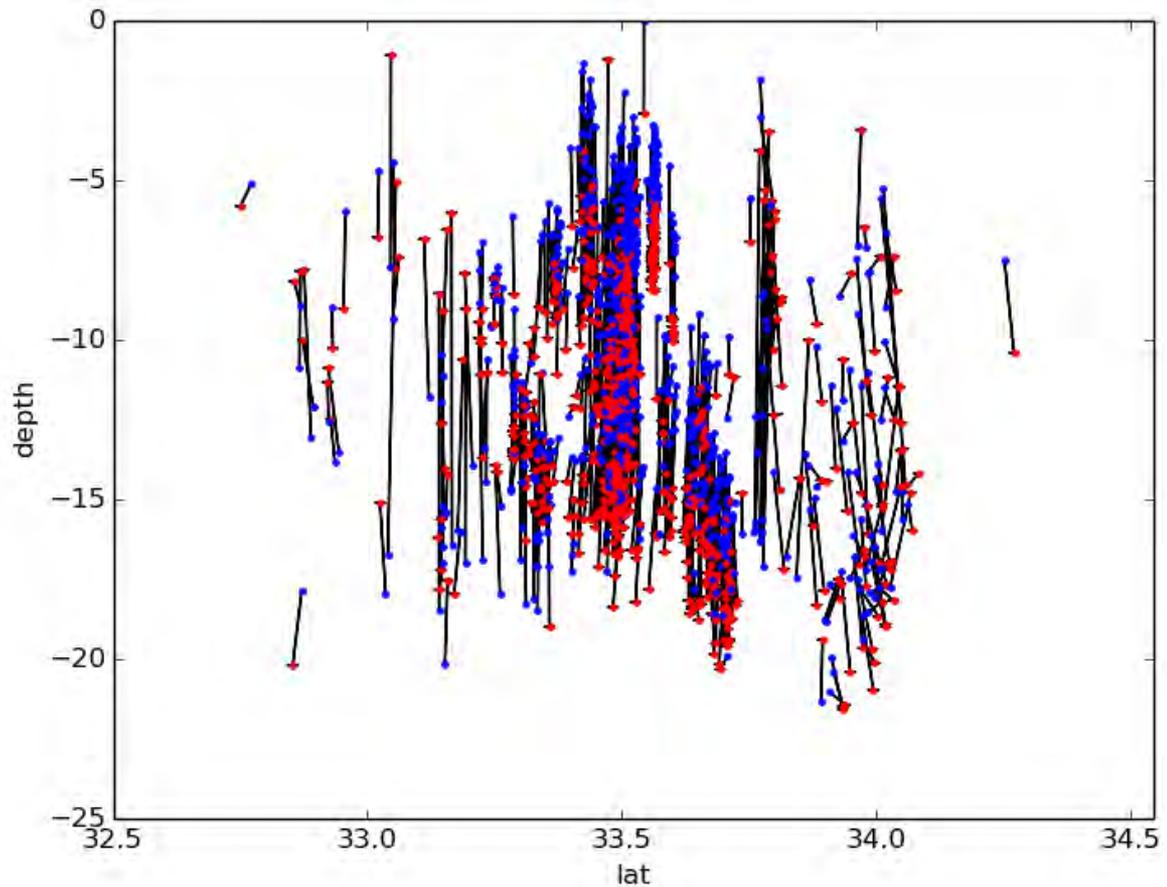
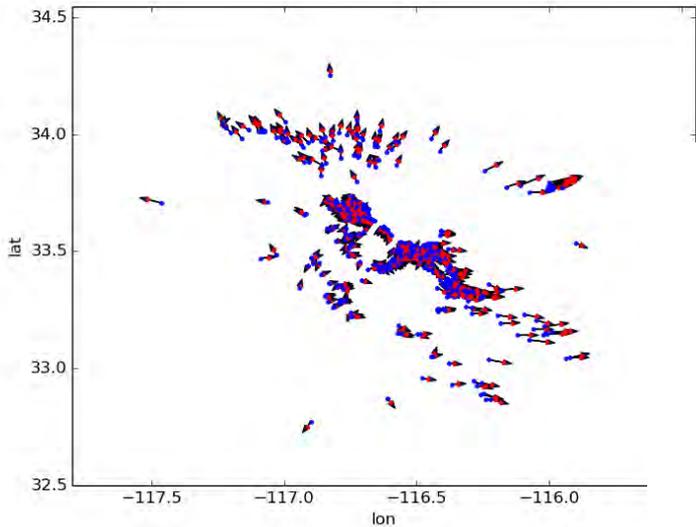
3d vs 1D all data



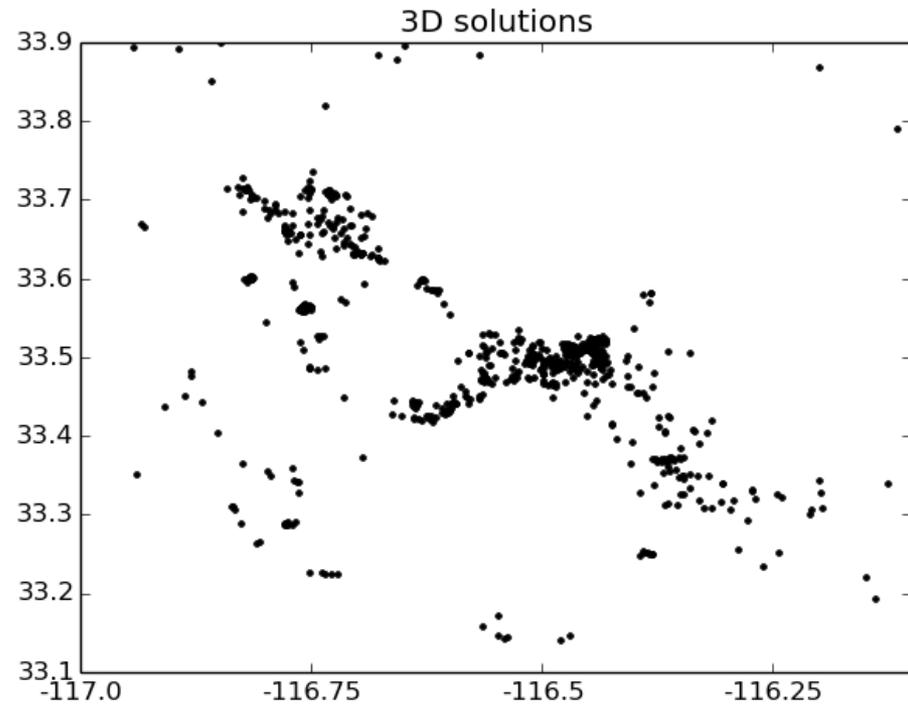
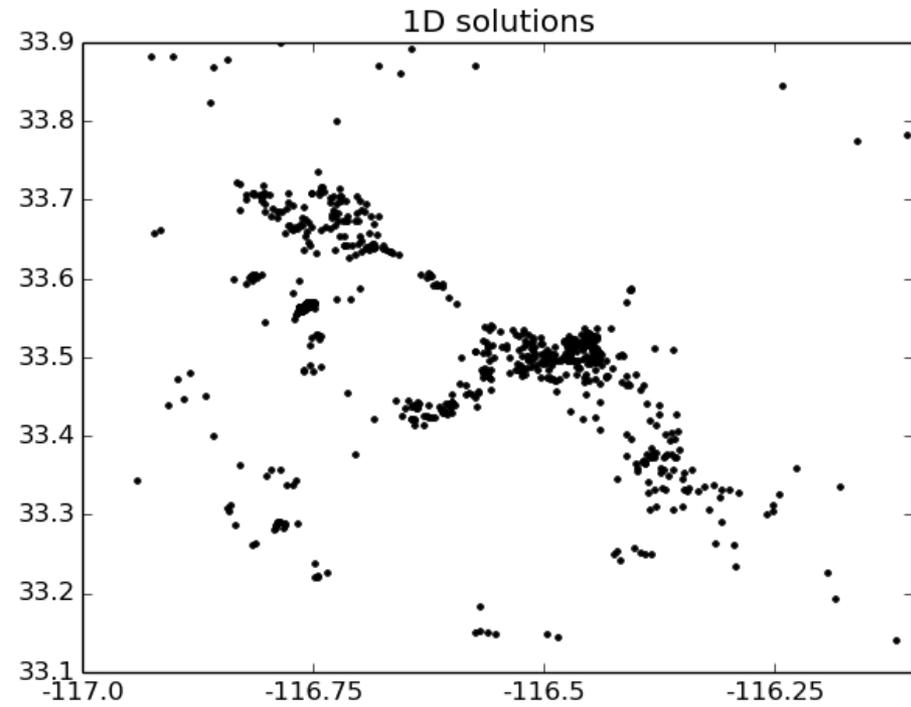
3d vs 1D Max Az Gap $< 200^\circ$



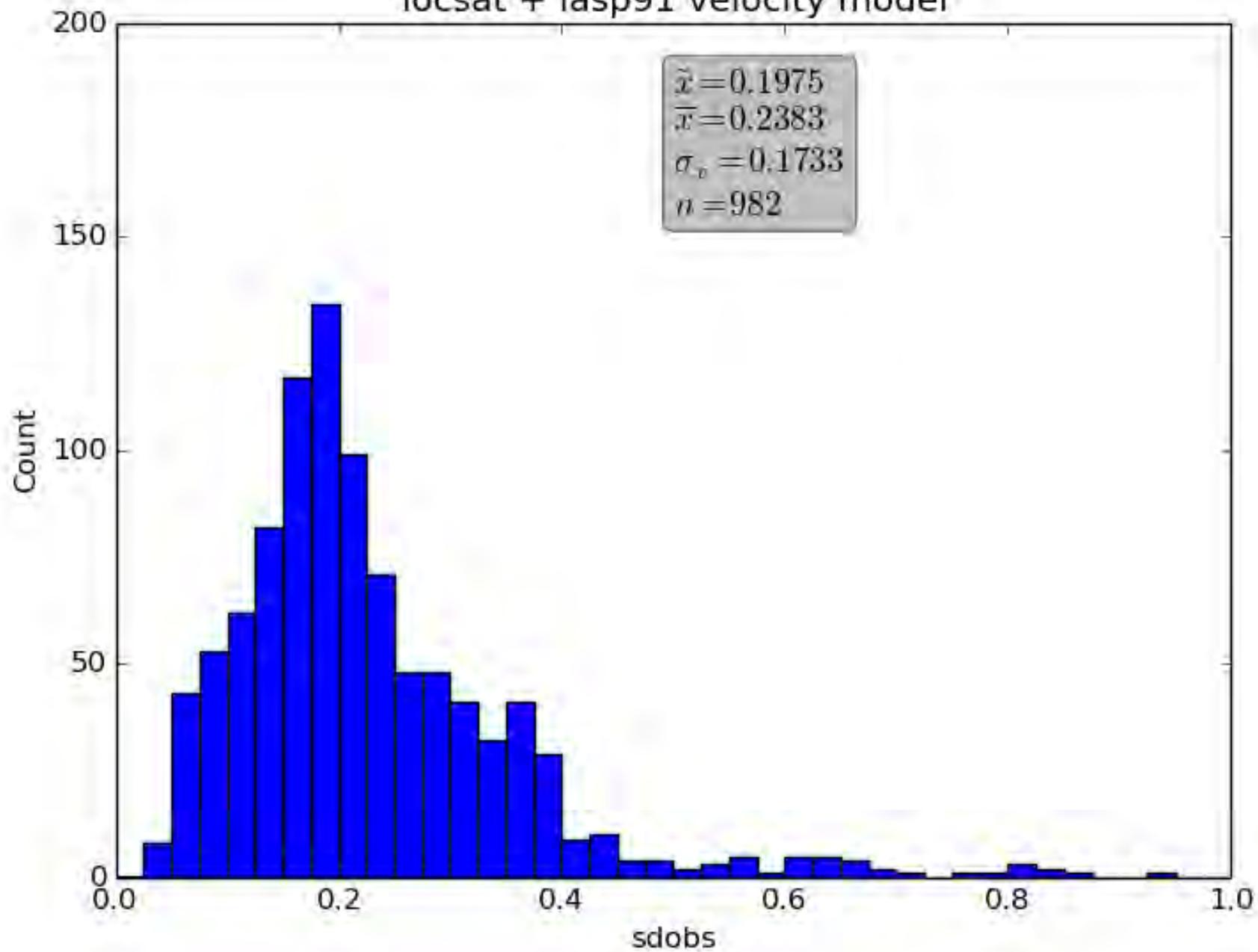
3d vs 1D Max Az Gap $< 200^\circ$



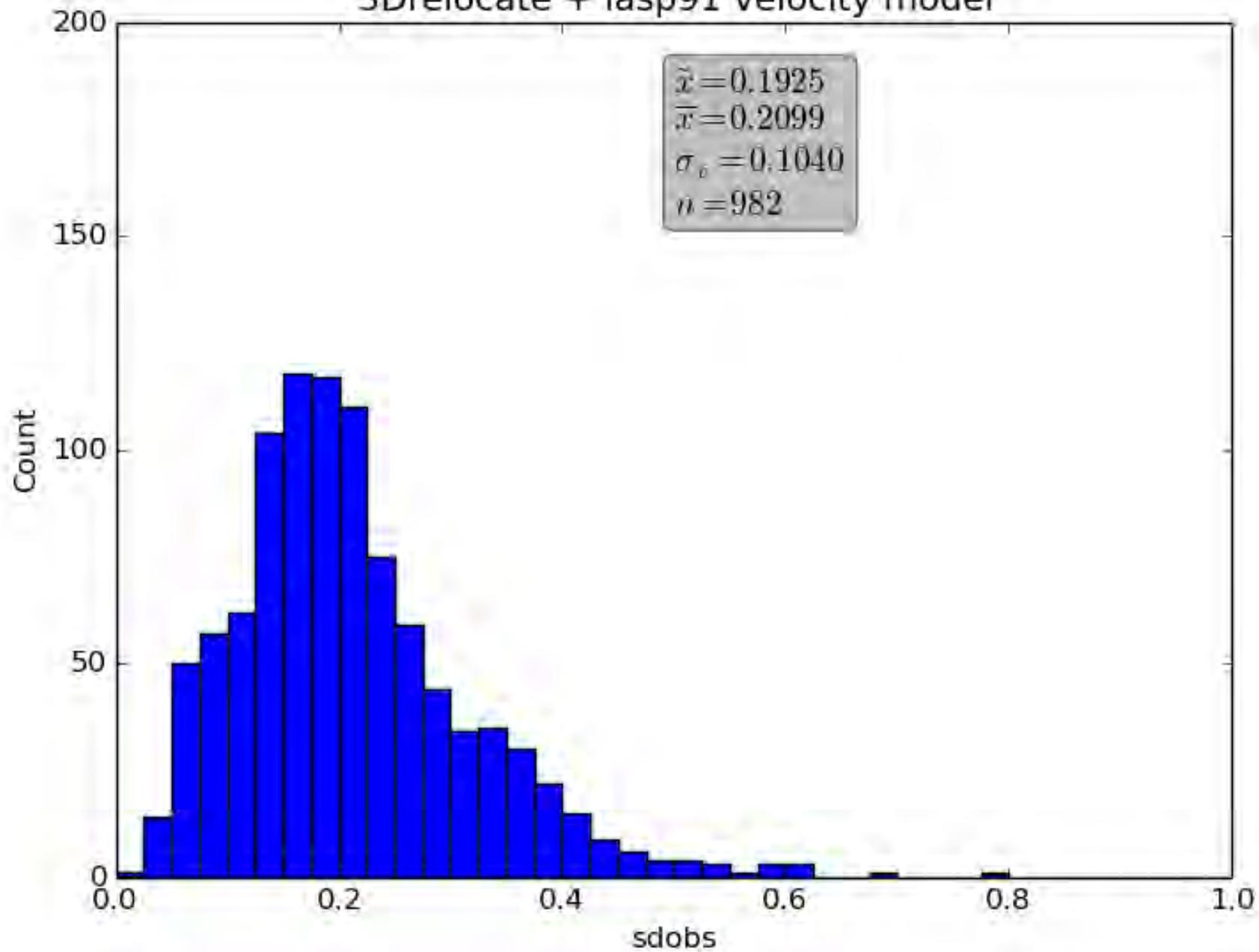
3d vs 1D



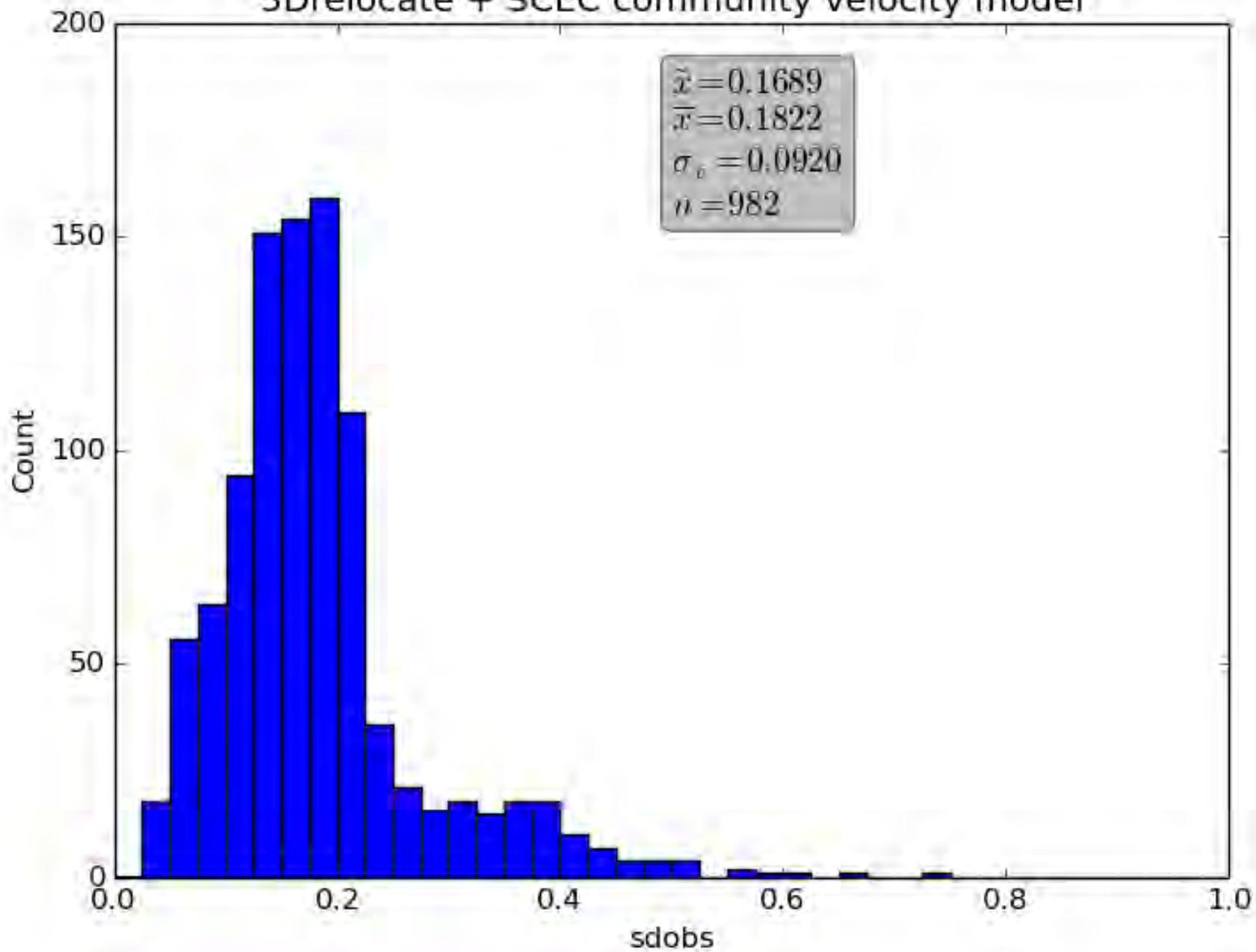
locsat + iasp91 velocity model



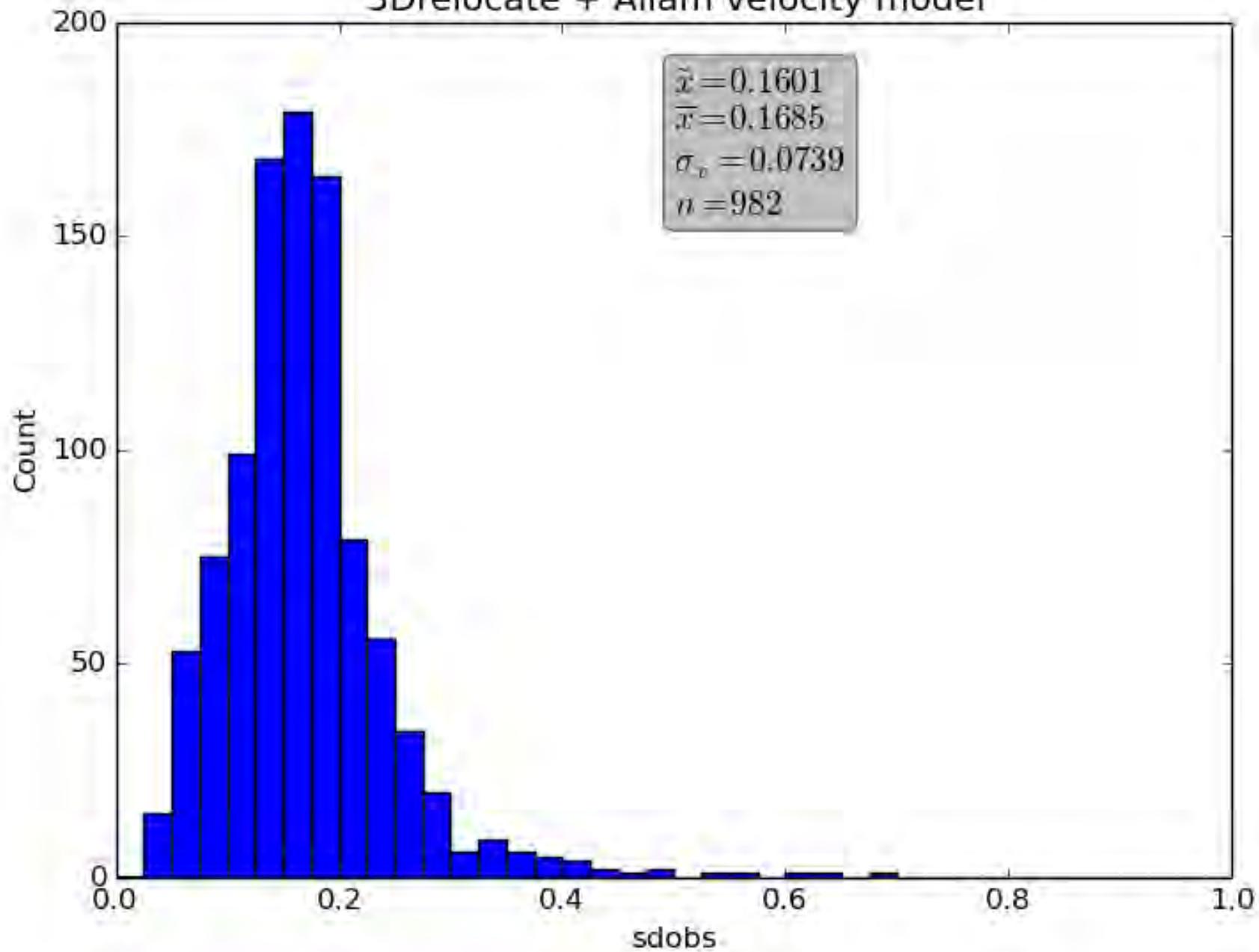
3Drelocate + iasp91 velocity model



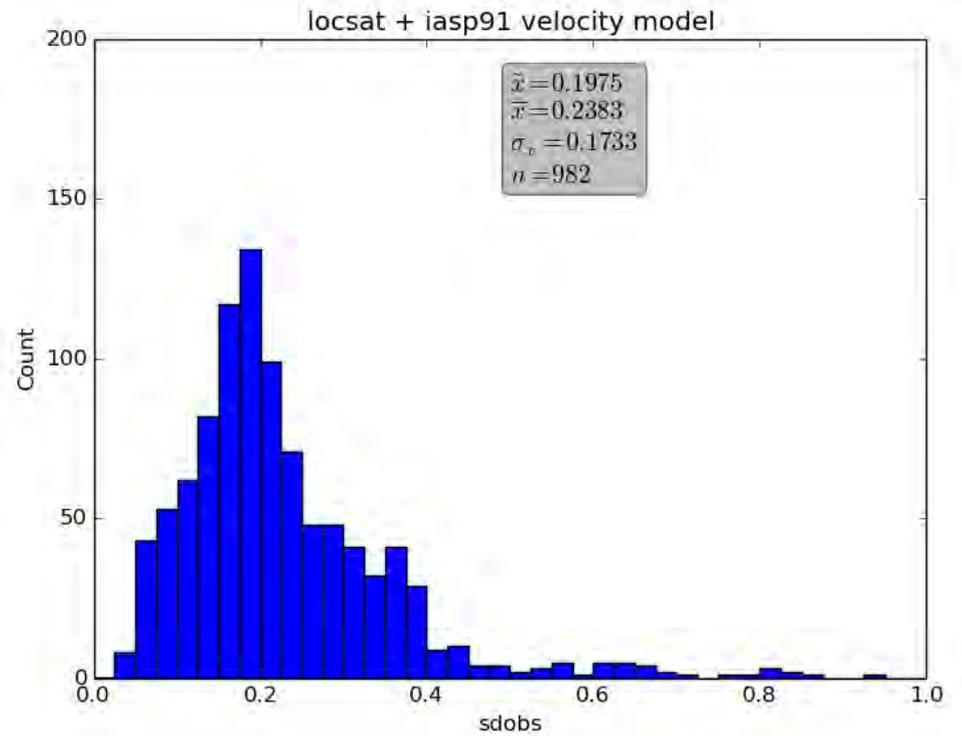
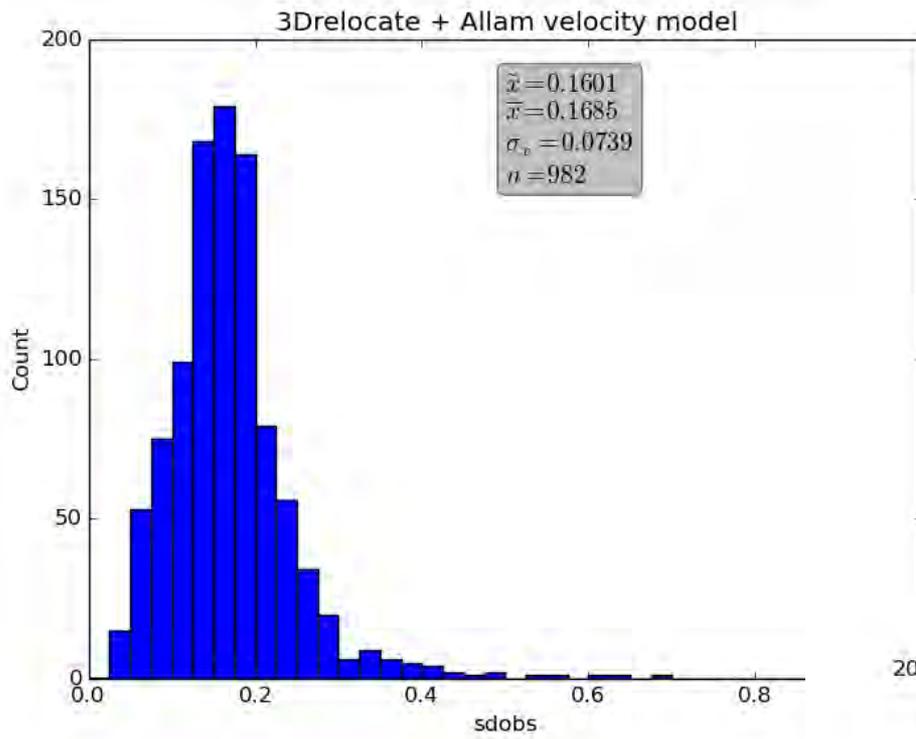
3Drelocate + SCEC community velocity model



3Drelocate + Allam velocity model



D

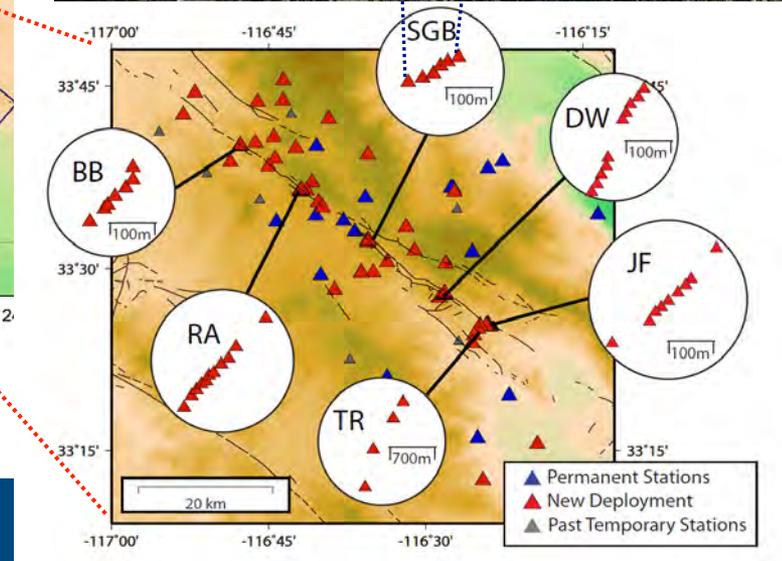
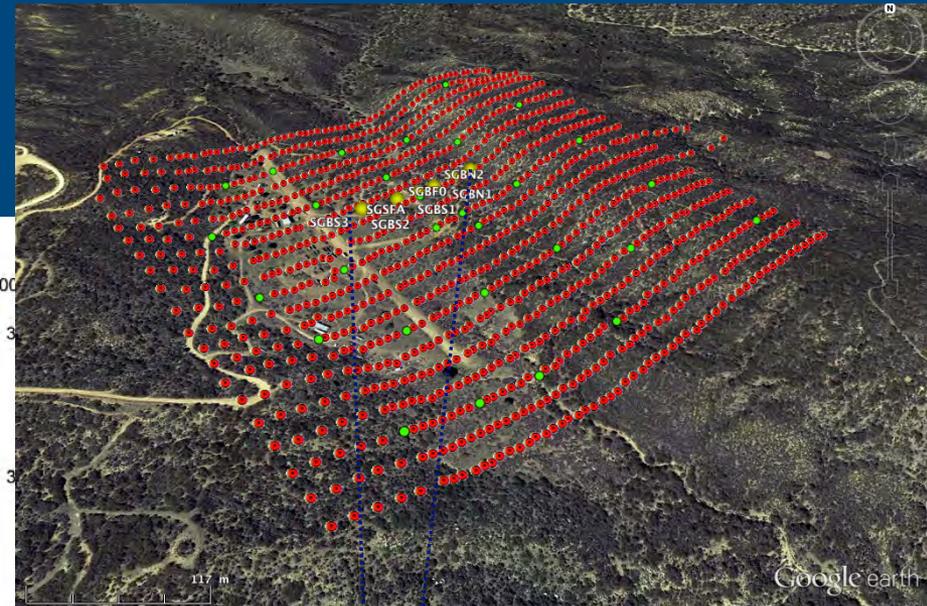
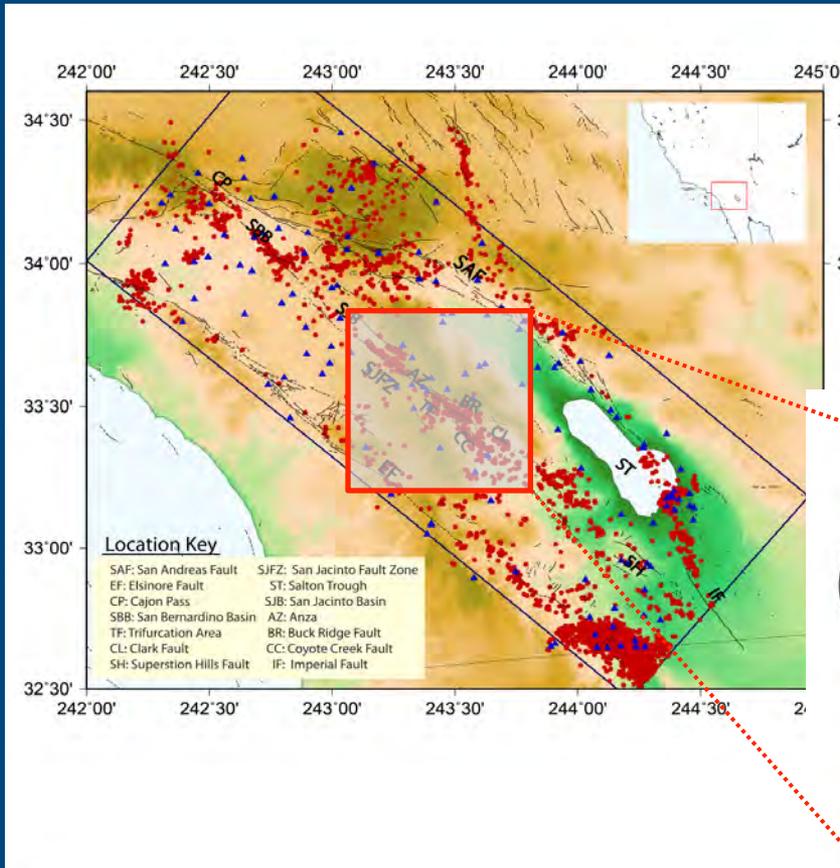


Sage Brush Flats Nodal Deployment

- SJFZ experiment
 - 70 seismic stations
 - 5 linear fault crossing arrays
 - 2010 through present
- Sage Brush Flats
 - Clark Fault surface trace
 - Large amount of local seismicity
 - Accessible



San Jacinto Fault Zone Dense Array



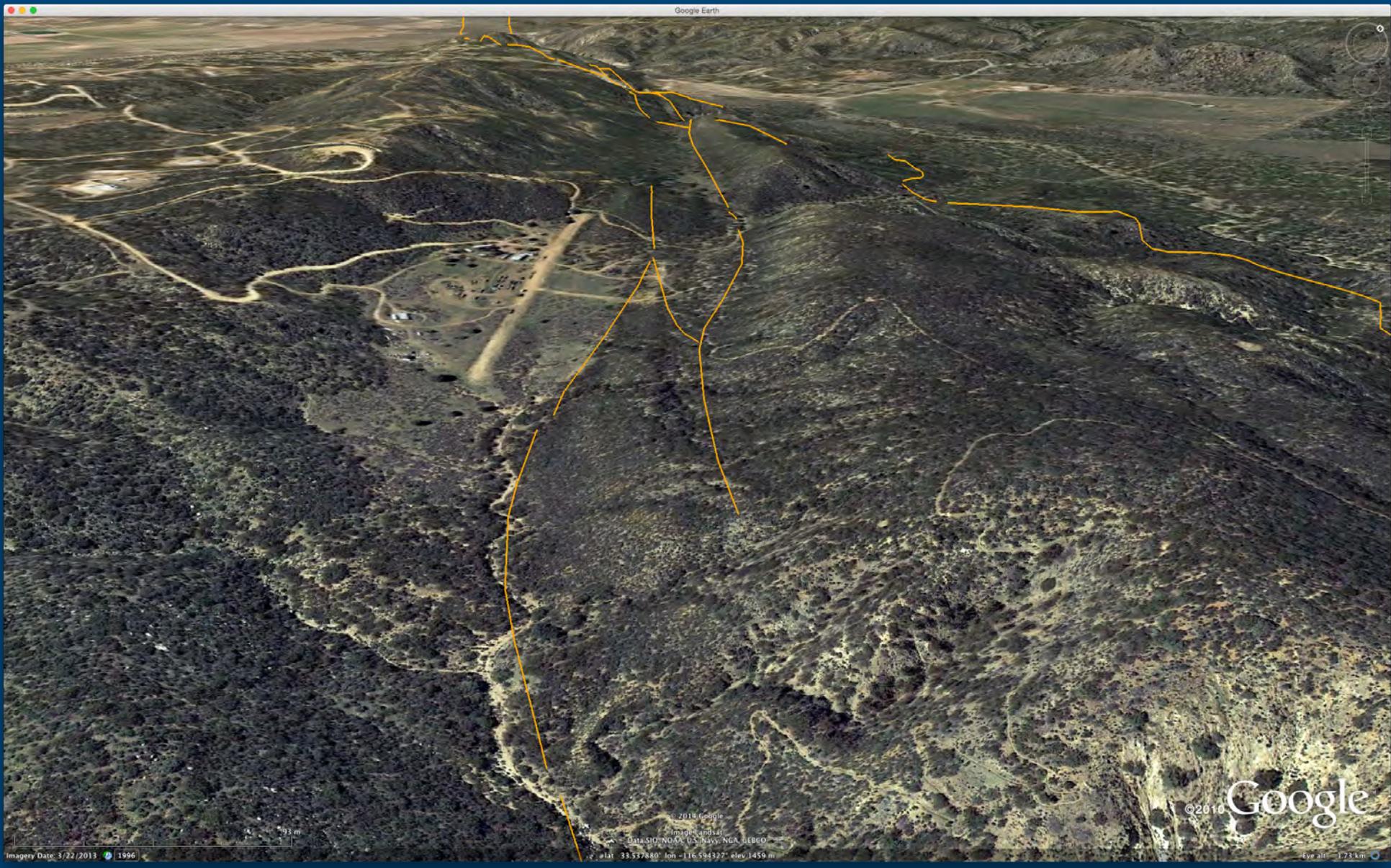
(Left) Regional seismic stations (blue triangles) and seismicity (red circles) of plate-boundary region in southern California. (Bottom right) Over 70 additional (red triangles) instruments and dense linear arrays across and around the SJFZ. (Top right) Highly-dense rectangular array with 1108 vertical-component nodes. The green dots are locations of "Betsy" gun shots.

Scientific targets include:

- Detailed imaging of the fault zone damage on the top few 100m with noise, explosions and earthquake data
- Detailed imaging of deeper sections with head and trapped waves
- Quantifying the coherency of high frequency wave propagation near the surface
- Construction of very detailed local event catalog

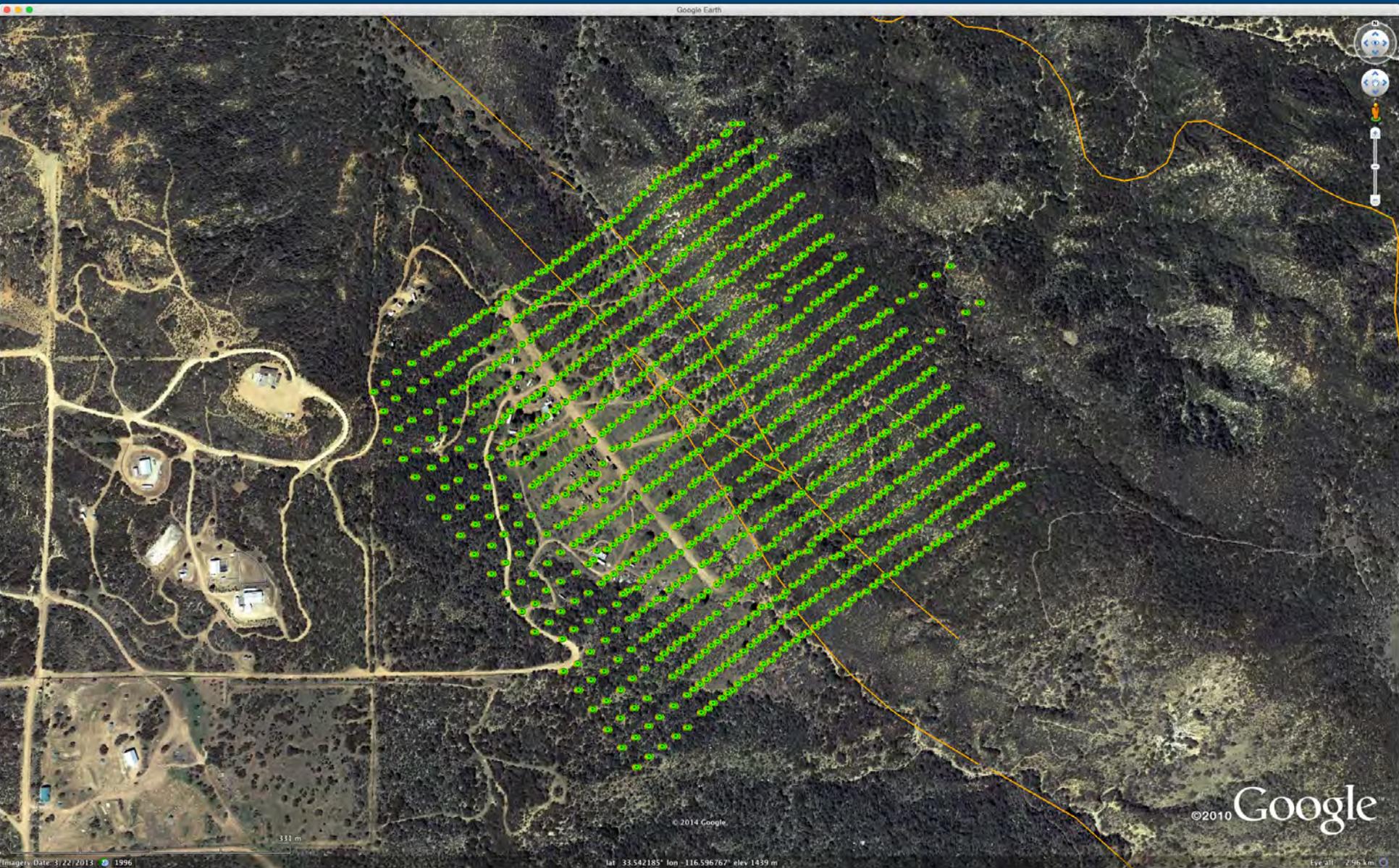


Sage Brush Flats - Clark Fault

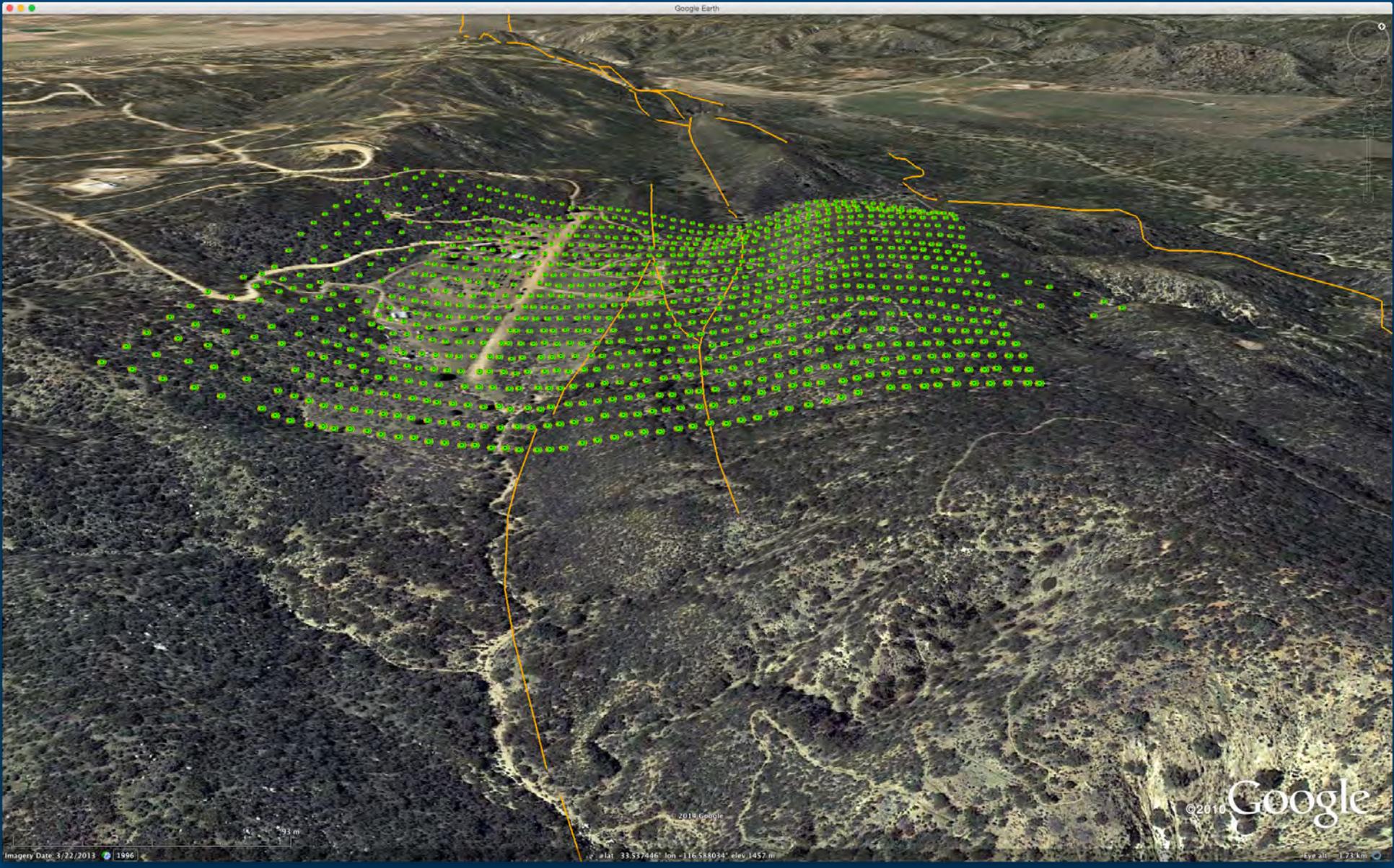


Google Earth

Sage Brush Flats - Nodal Array



Sage Brush Flats - Oblique View





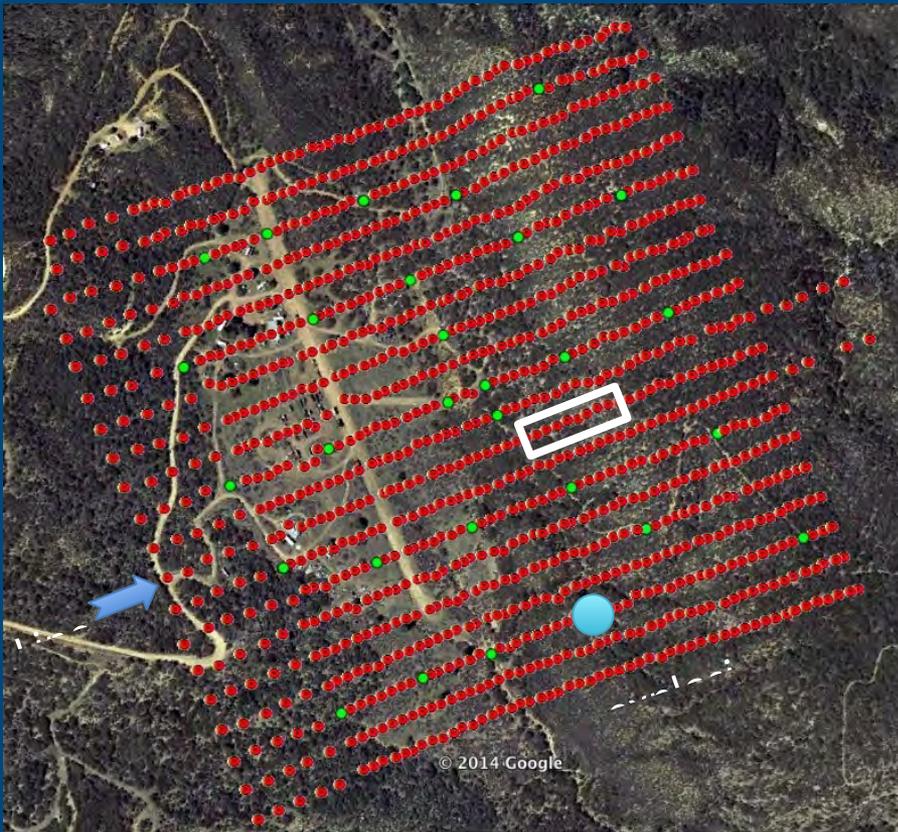




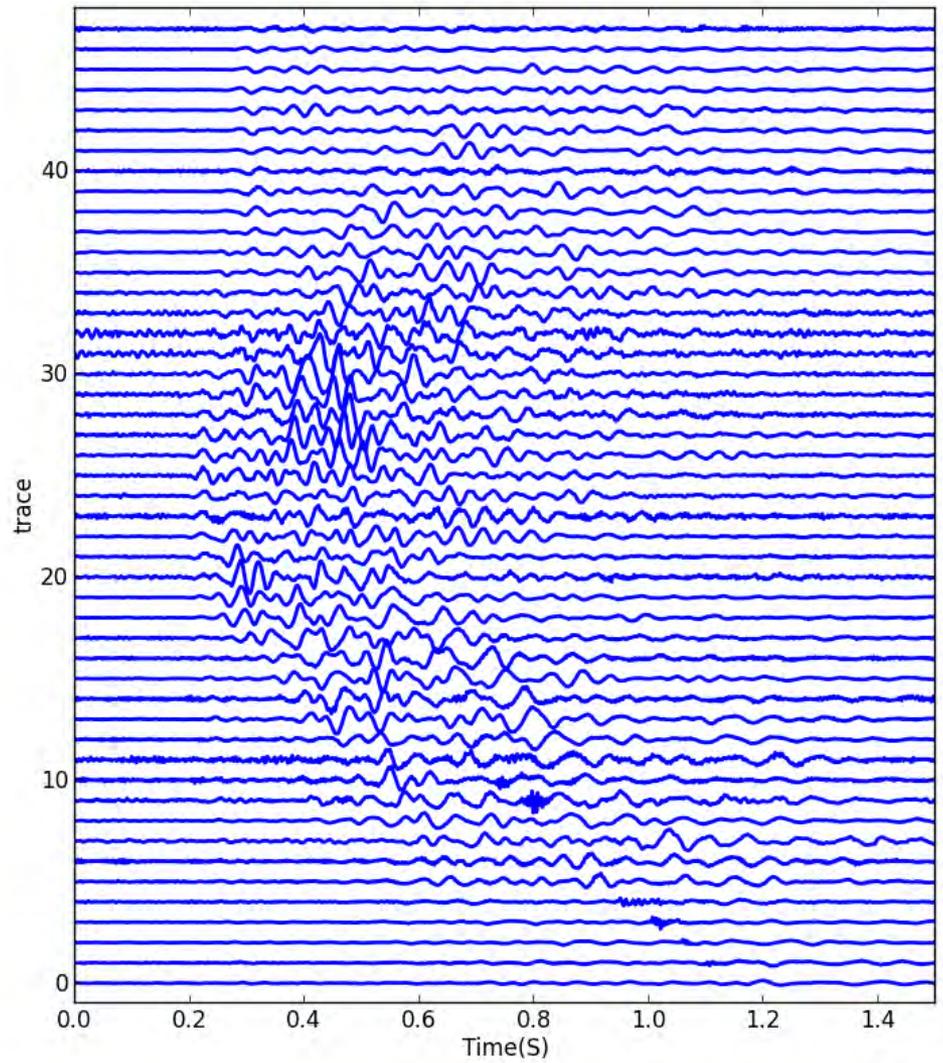
Line 09



explosion



Potential trapped waves

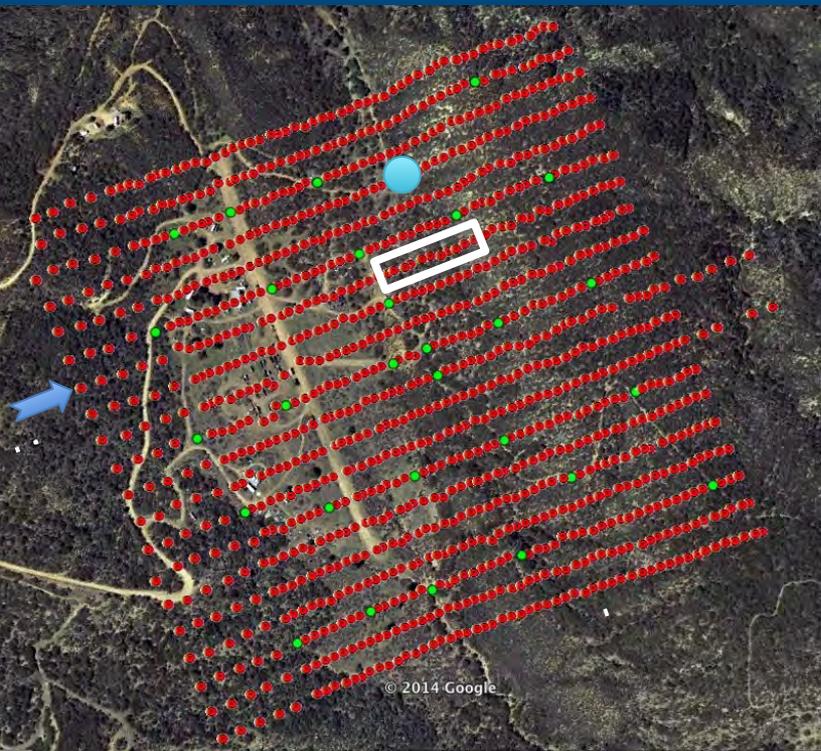




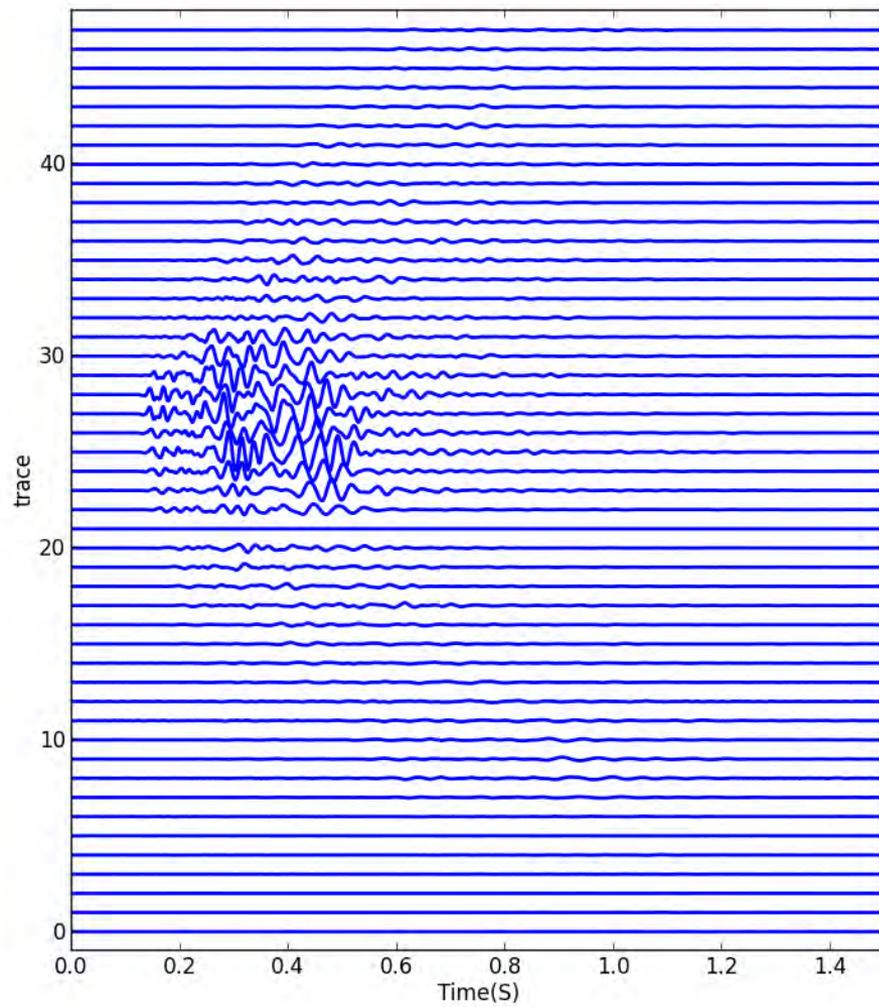
Line 14

explosion

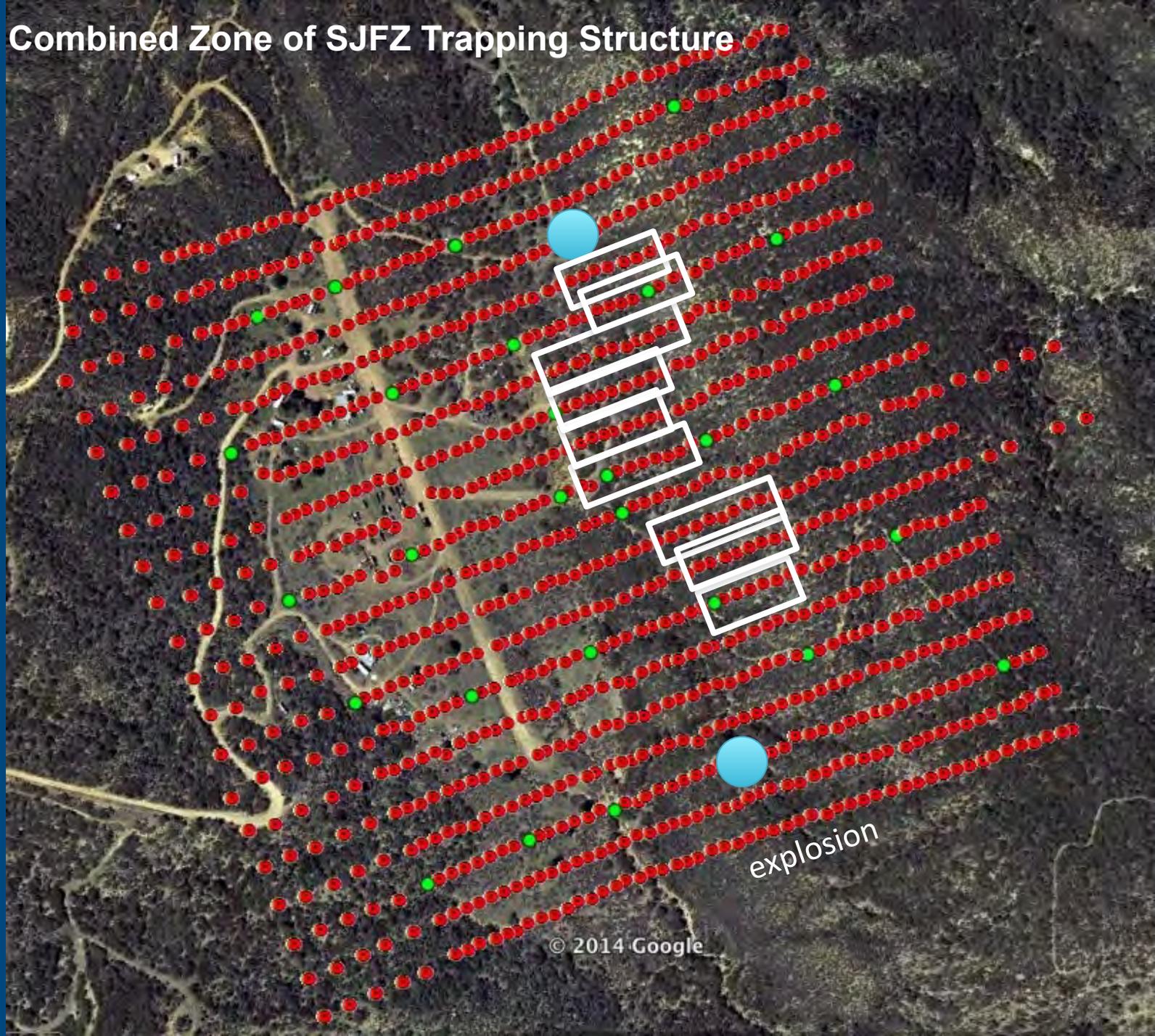
© 2014 Google



Potential trapped waves

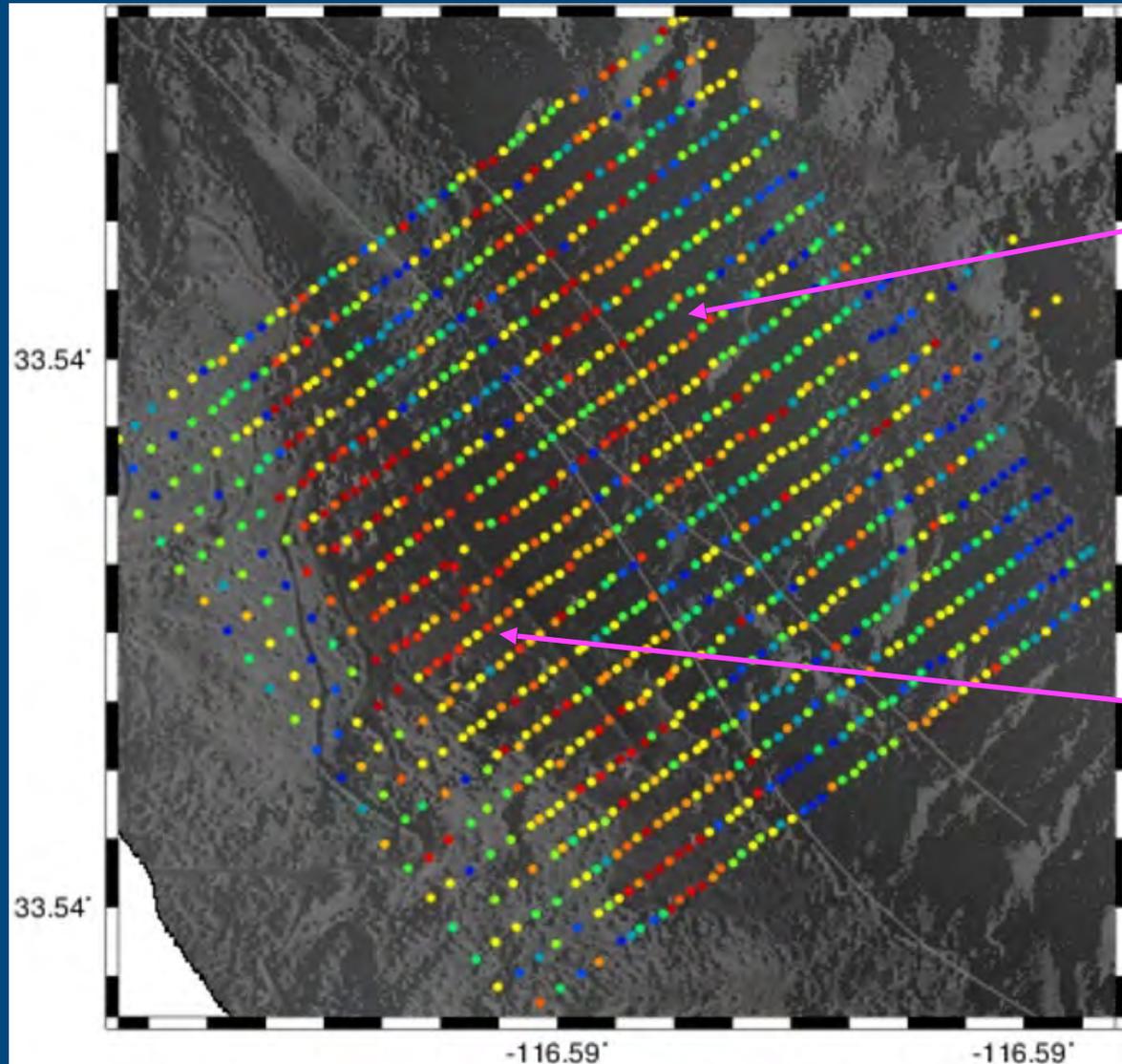


Combined Zone of SJFZ Trapping Structure



explosion

Median power (amplitude squared) recorded for duration of experiment

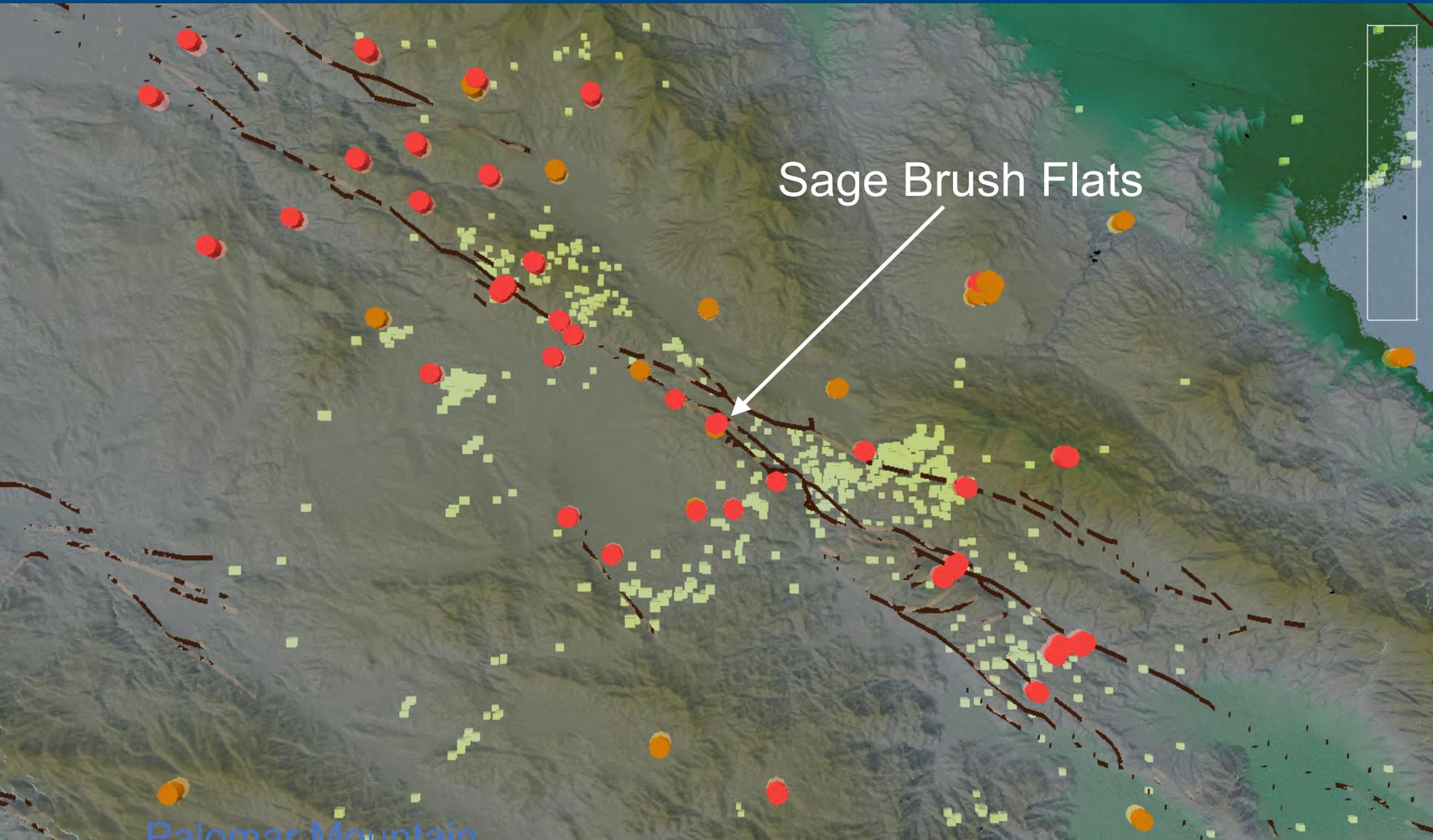


This zone of amplified motion is associated with possible trapping structure (see next slides)

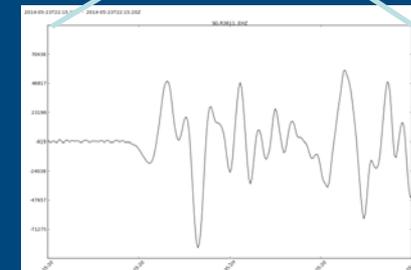
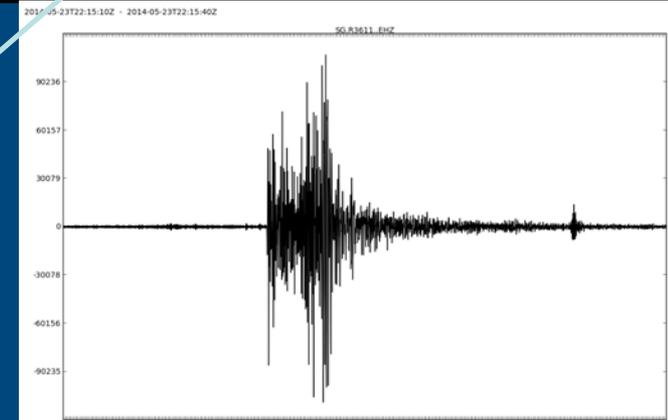
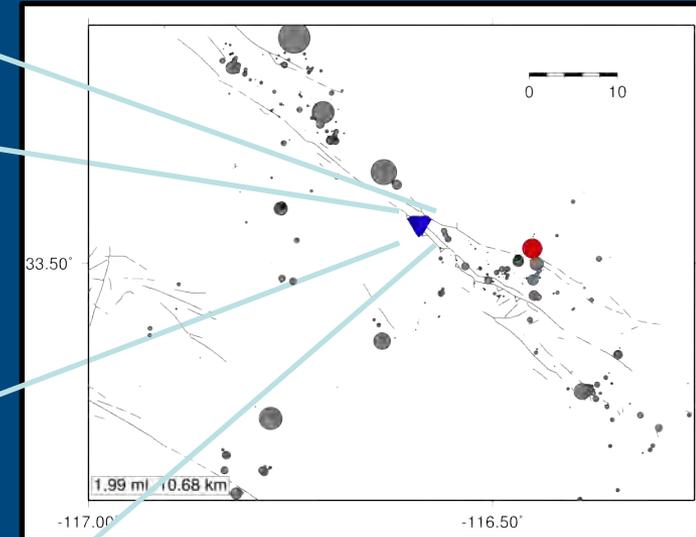
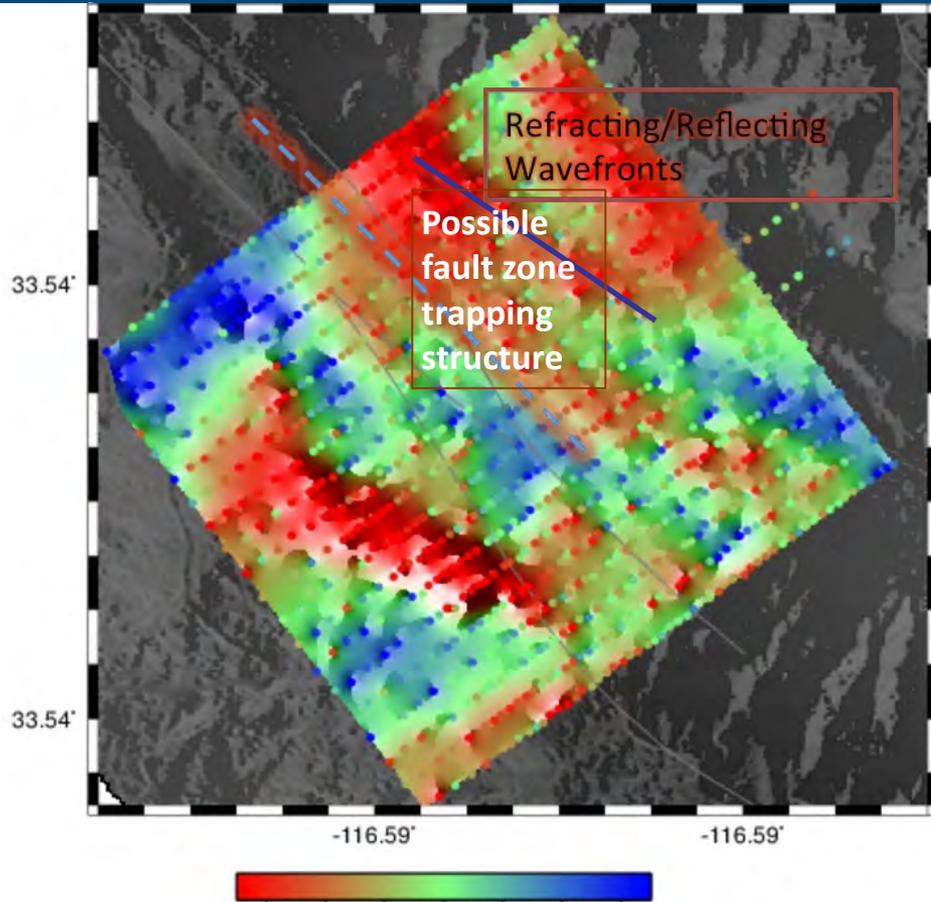
This zone is associated with landowners home and machines (cultural noise), plus possible small sedimentary basin



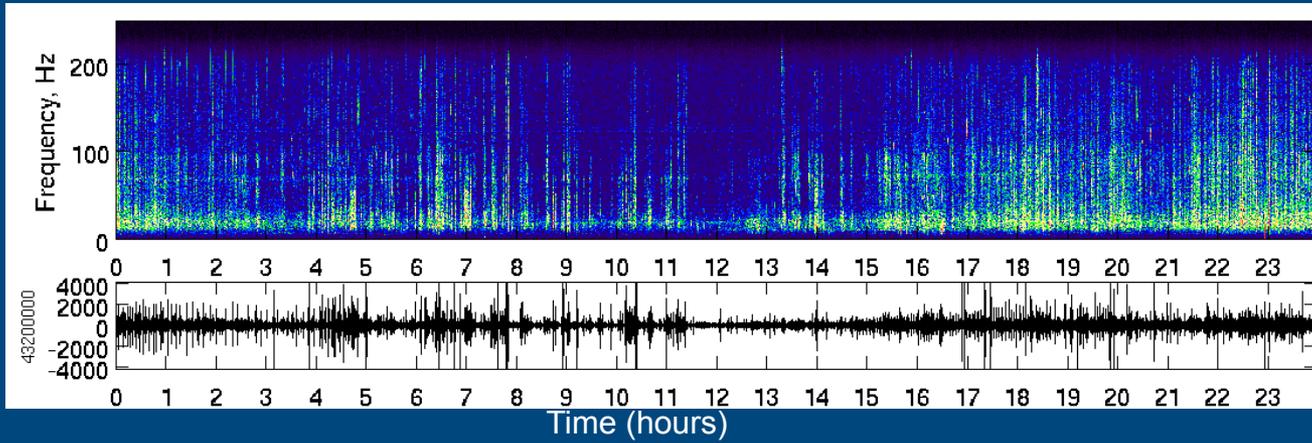
Seismicity during Nodal Experiment



M2 Event, Distance: 10.68 km



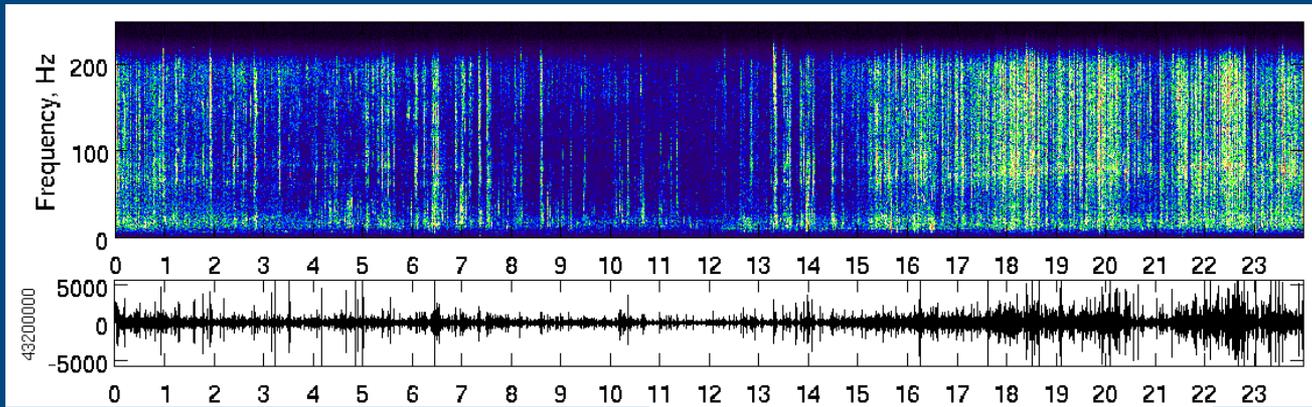
Example data and correlations from the dense deployment



Station R3413

Spectrogram for day 145

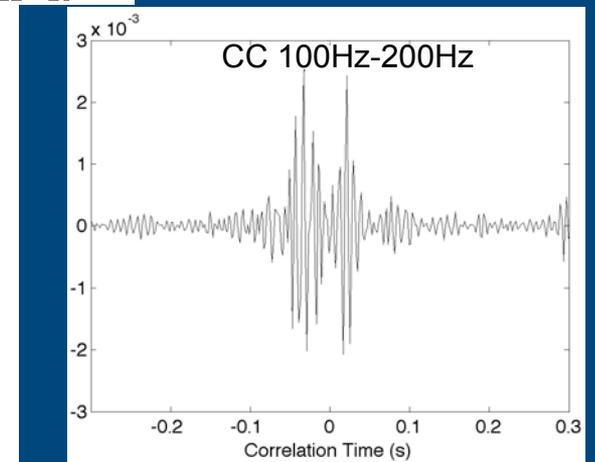
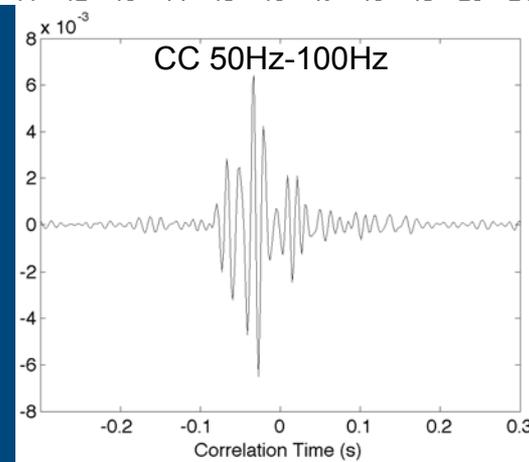
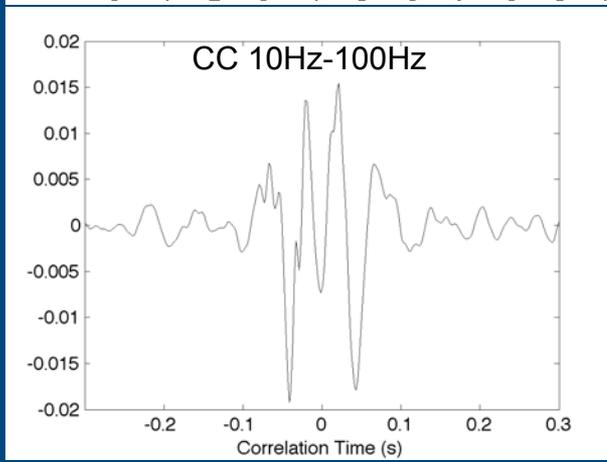
24h data for day 145



Station R3513

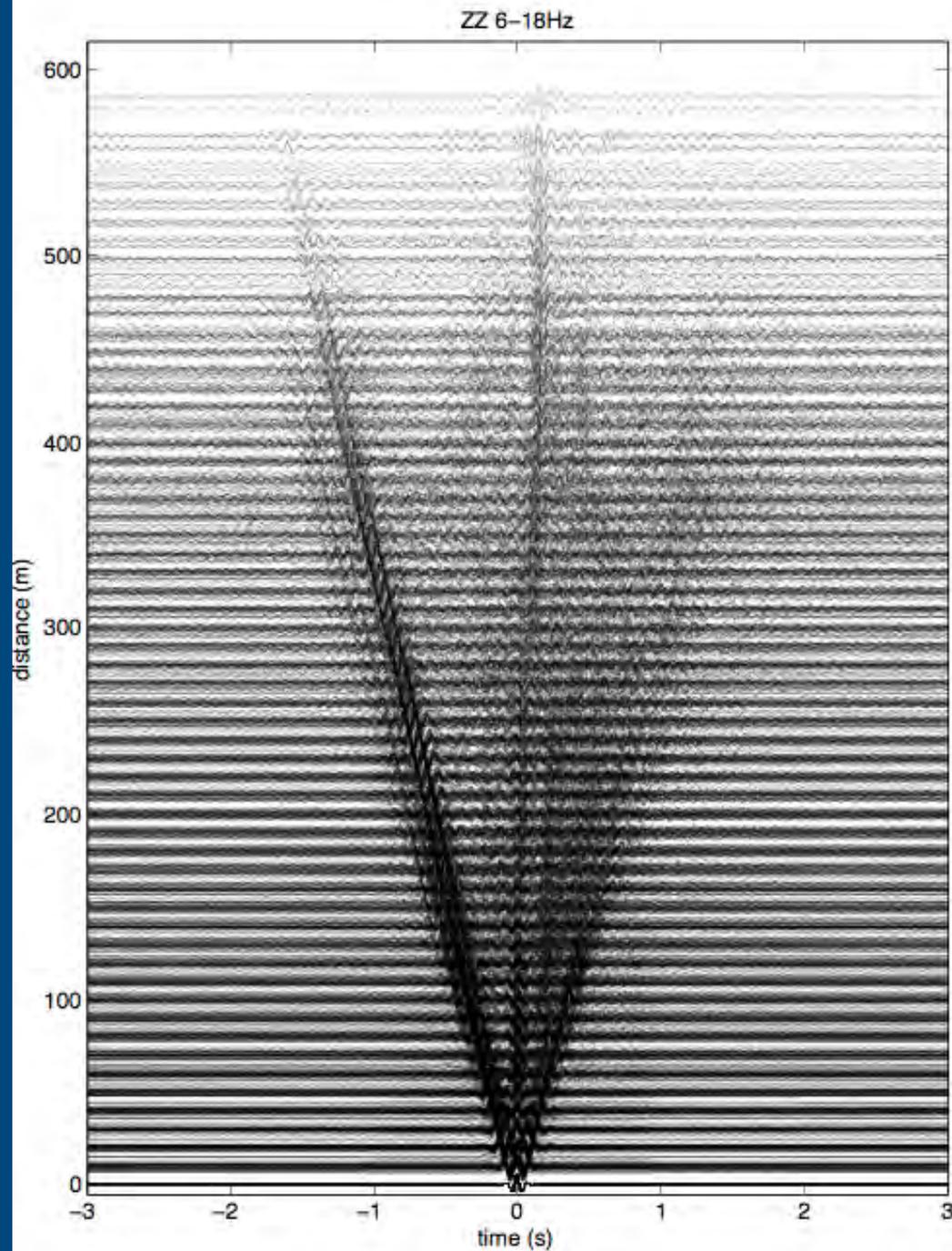
Spectrogram for day 145

24h data for day 145

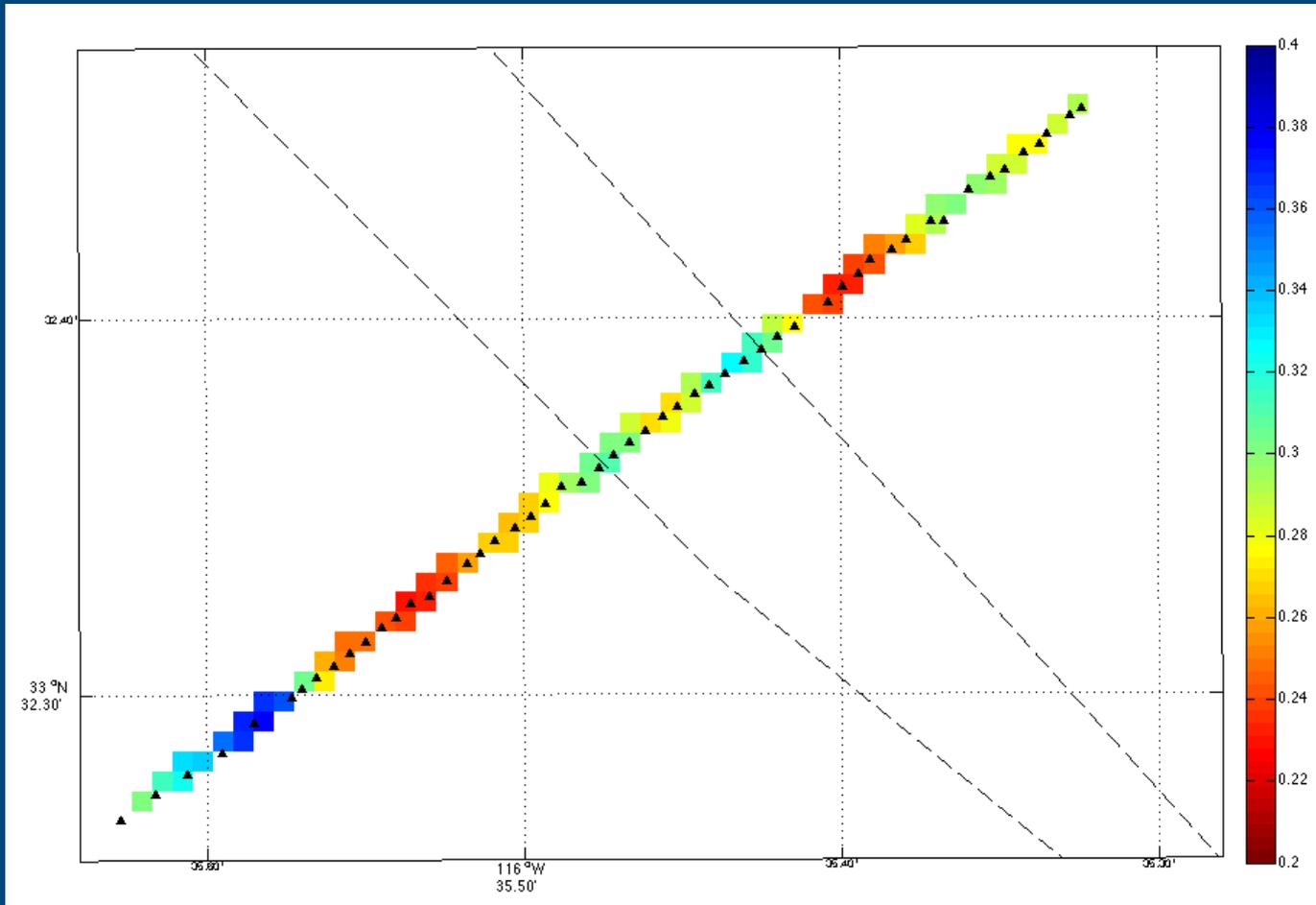
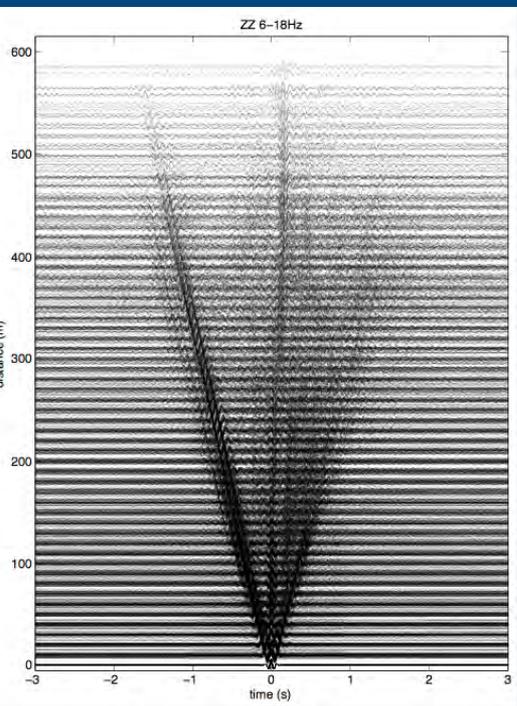


Ambient Noise Cross-correlation

- Preliminary Results
- Line 13
- 600 meters in length
- 55 elements
- 6-18 Hz

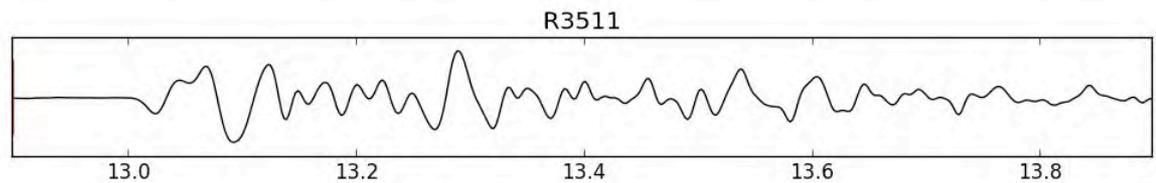
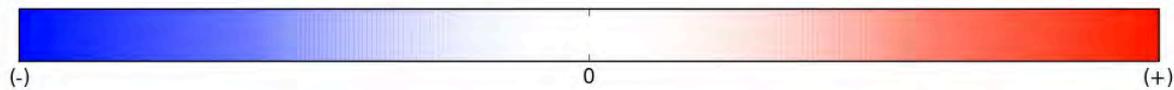
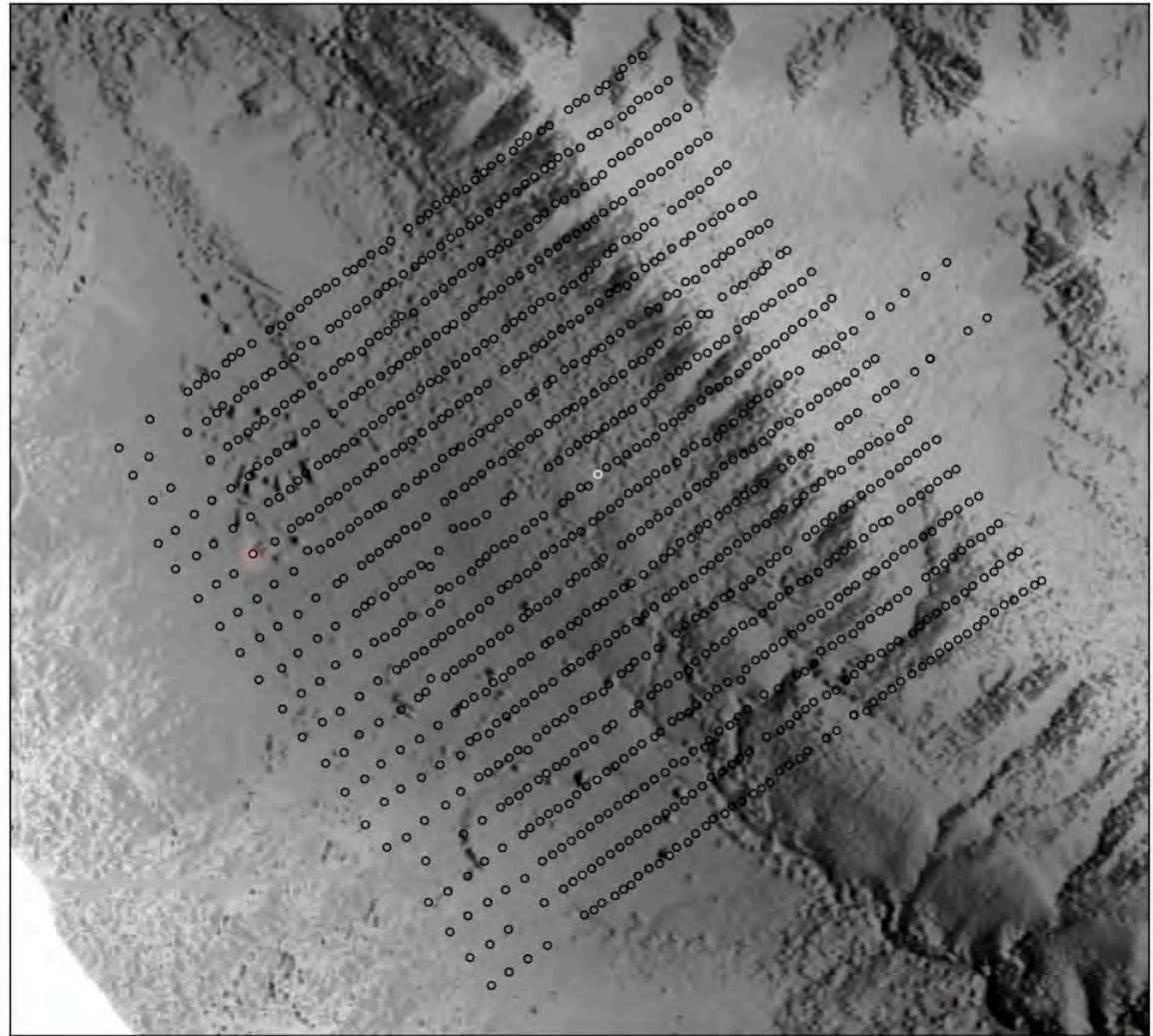


Ambient Noise Cross-correlation



Surface wave velocity profile from
tomographic inversion at 30 Hz

- P wave
- M_L 1.5
- Epicentral distance 11.3 km
- Azimuth 120°



- P wave
- M_L 2.3
- Epicentral distance 7 km
- Azimuth 329°

