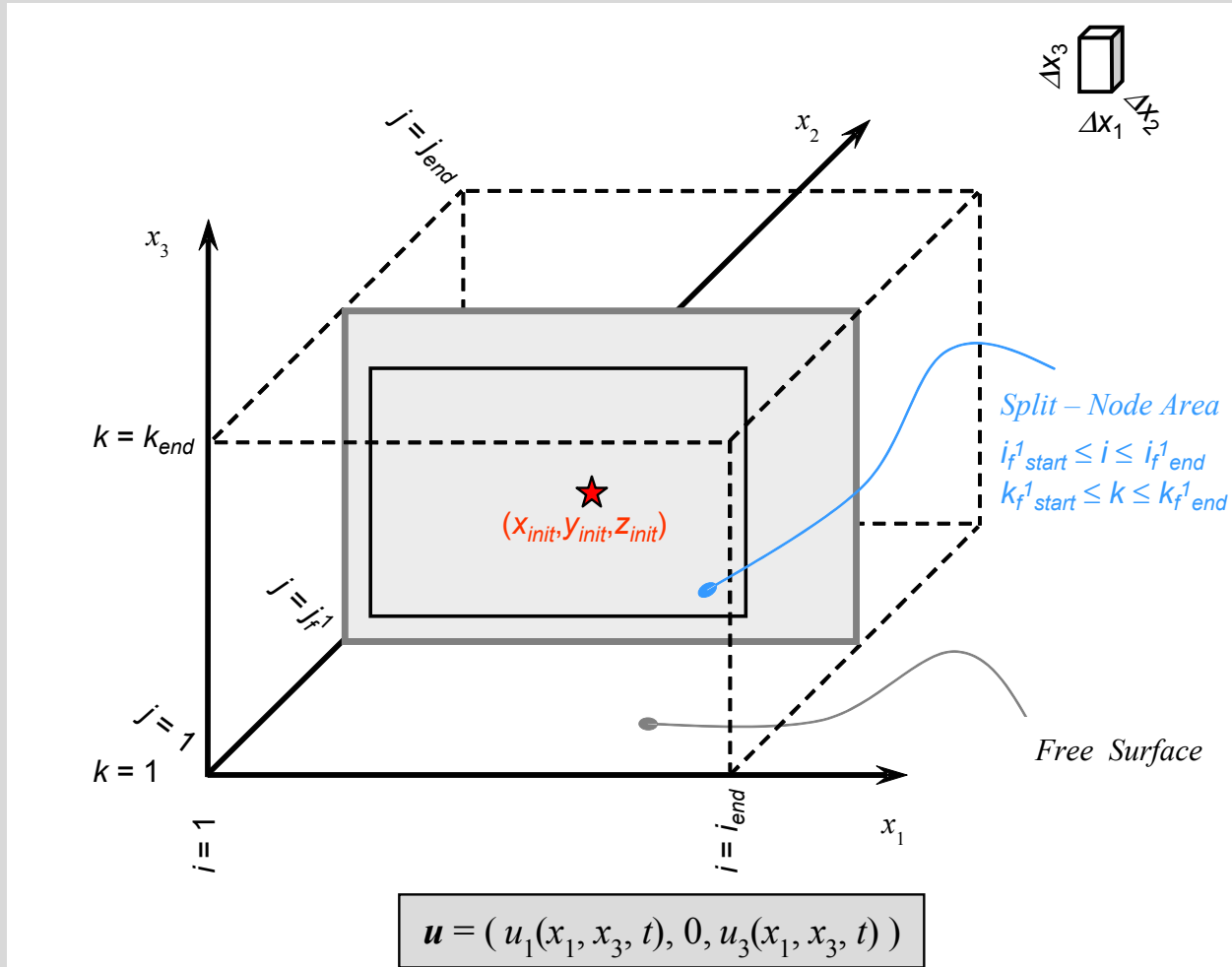




**Rupture propagation in
a *truly* 3 – D fault model**



Numerical Method: FD 3 - D





In the assumed fault geometry, on a **generic fault point** (defined by the absolute coordinate (x_1, x_2^f, x_3)), at time t , the stress tensor matrix is:

$$\sigma_{ij}^f(x_1, x_2^f, x_3, t) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \sigma_{21} & \sigma_{22} & \sigma_{23} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

where:

$\sigma_{22} = - \sigma_n^{eff}$ (effective normal stress; normal stresses are negative in compression)

σ_{21}, σ_{23} (shear stresses, associated to the adopted fault constitutive law)



In the assumed fault geometry, on a **generic medium point** (defined by the absolute coordinate (x_1, x_2, x_3)), at time t , the stress tensor matrix is:

$$\sigma_{ij}(x_1, x_2, x_3, t) = \lambda e_{kk}(x_1, x_2, x_3, t) \delta_{ij} + 2\mu e_{ij}(x_1, x_2, x_3, t)$$

(i. e. the Hooke' s law for a linealry homogeneous, isotropic medium, within the small displacement approximation)

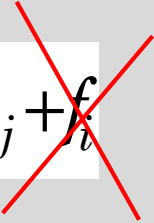
where:

$$e_{ij} = \frac{1}{2} (U_{i,j} + U_{j,i})$$

is calculated from the displacement field \mathbf{U} , generated by the rupture propagation on the fault surface \mathcal{S} .



We solve the fundamental elastodynamic equation, neglecting body forces \mathbf{f}

$$\rho \ddot{U}_i = \sigma_{ijj} + f_i$$
A large red 'X' is drawn over the equation, indicating that the body force term f_i is neglected.

We discretize the volume in $x_1x_2x_3$ space by using cubic building blocks. The space is linearly elastic except that in **6 planes**, representing 4 dipping and 2 vertical faults

Displacements, forces and tractions are staggered in time with respect to the slip velocity components

An explicit displacement discontinuity is assumed between the two sides of faults: **Traction – at – Split – Node** scheme

We take into account the **rake rotation** during propagation: the rake direction is calculated from fault strength.



Slip

Slip_26ani_sw_total

$S = 0.8$

In. rake = 0.785398 rad.

Anim_Slip_26ani_sw_total.avi

Traction

Tau_26ani_sw_total

$S = 0.8$

In. rake = 0.785398 rad.

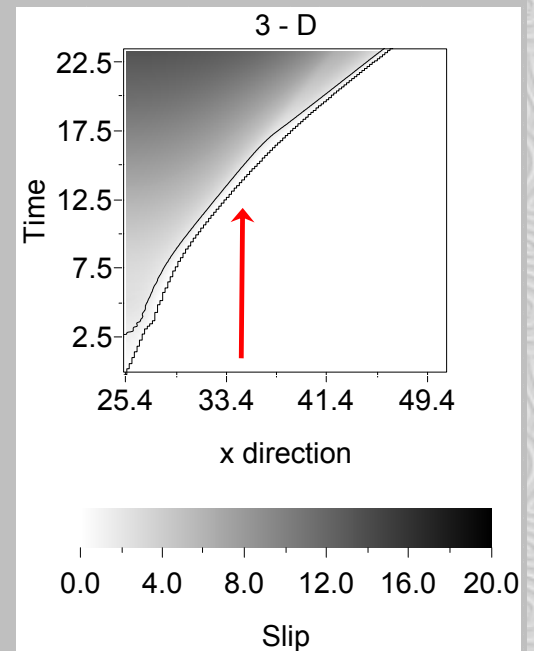
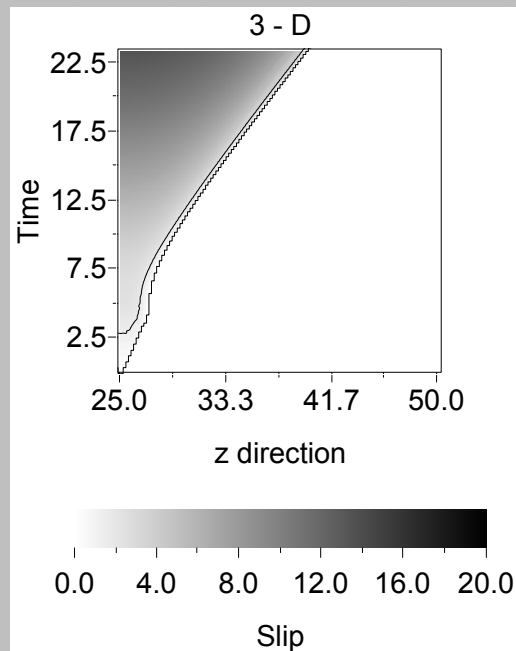
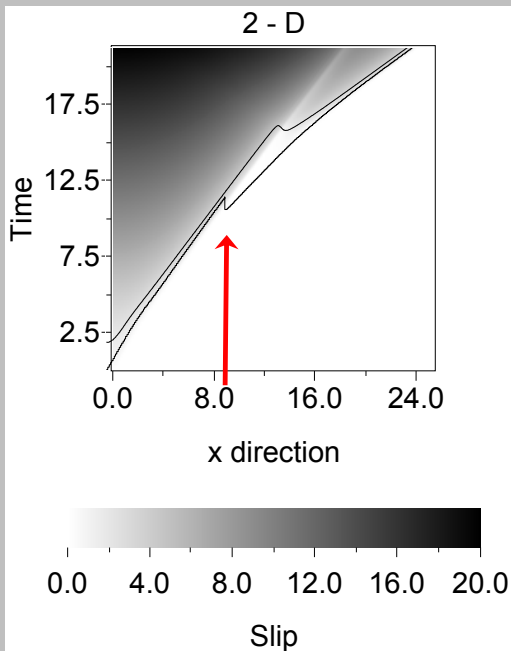
Anim_Tau_26ani_sw_total.avi



Comparison between 2 - D and 3 - D models #1

Fixed x_1 coordinate

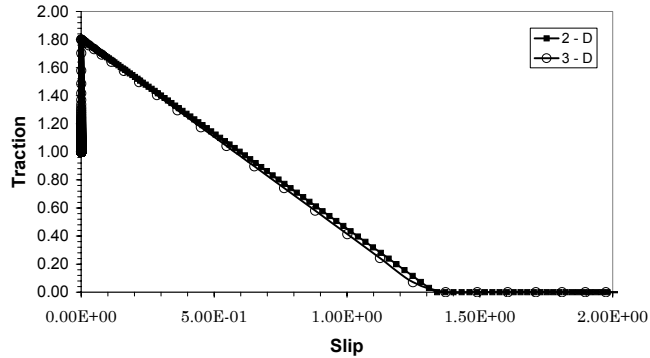
Fixed x_3 coordinate



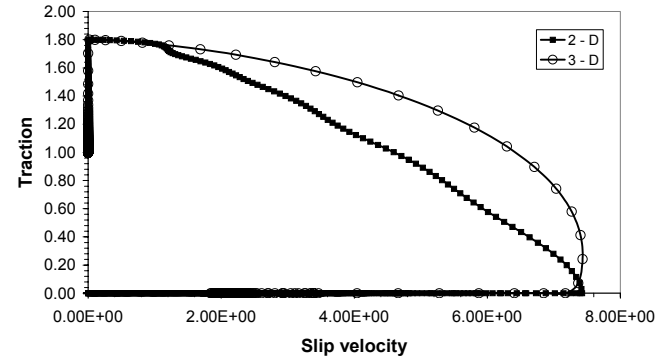


Comparision between 2 – D and 3 – D models #2

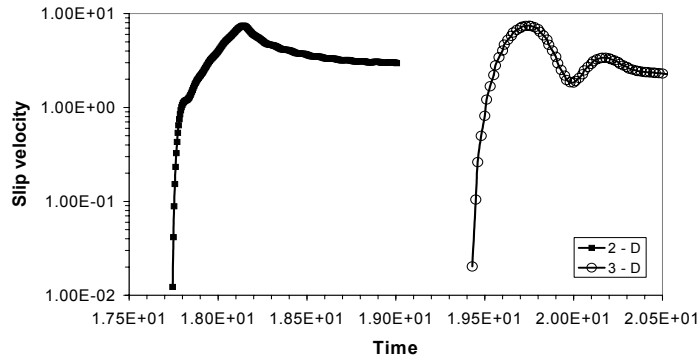
Traction vs. Slip
at $x_1 = x_{init} + 18.0$



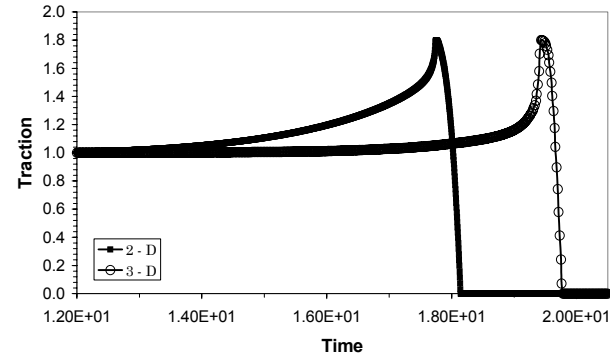
Traction vs. Slip velocity
at $x_1 = x_{init} + 18.0$



Slip velocity vs. Time
at $x_1 = x_{init} + 18.0$

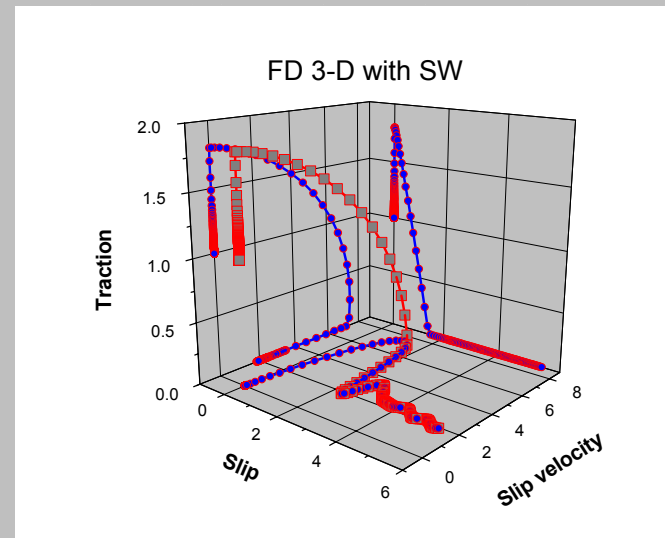
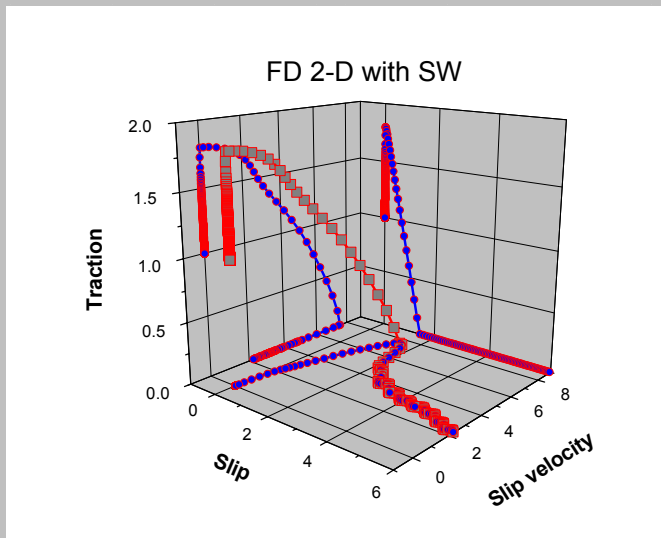
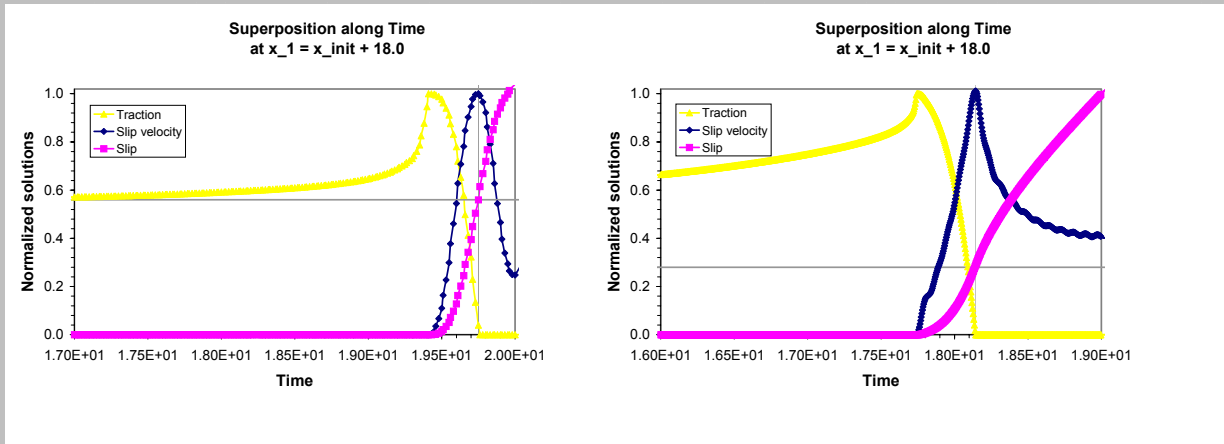


Traction vs. Time
at $x_1 = x_{init} + 18.0$

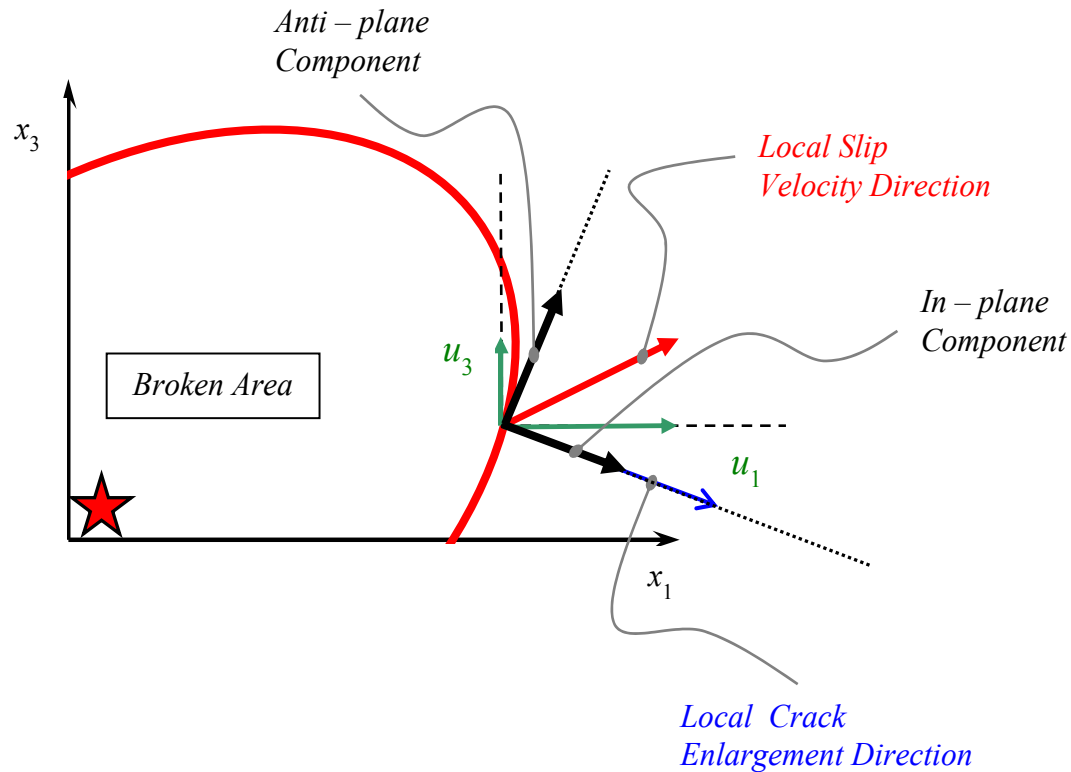


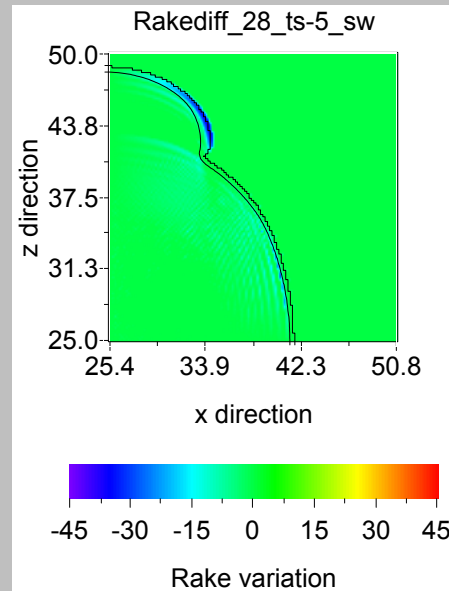
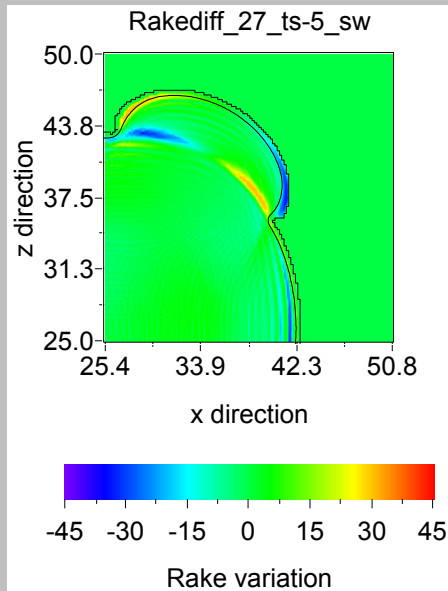
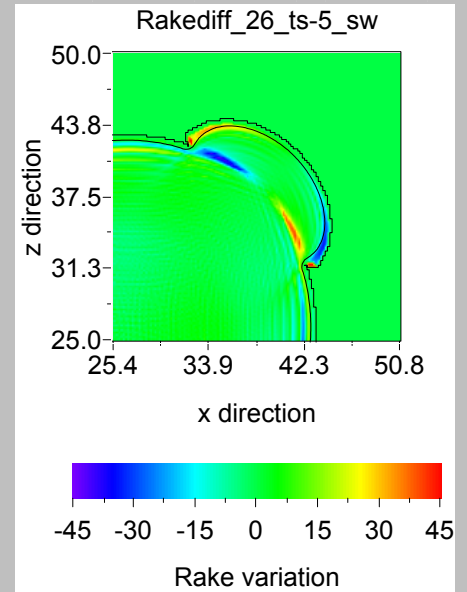
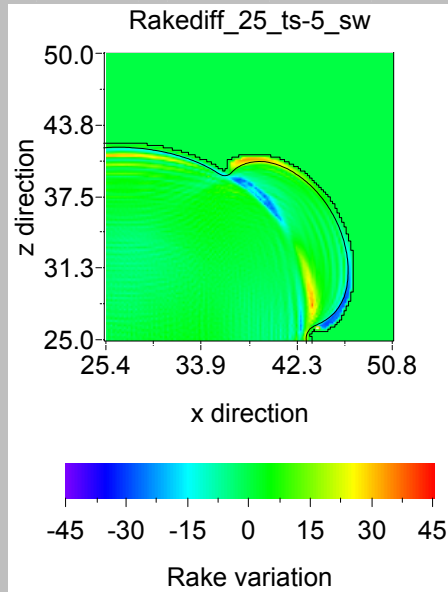
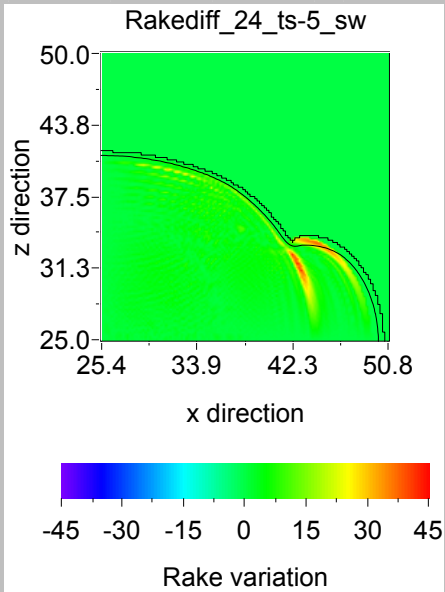


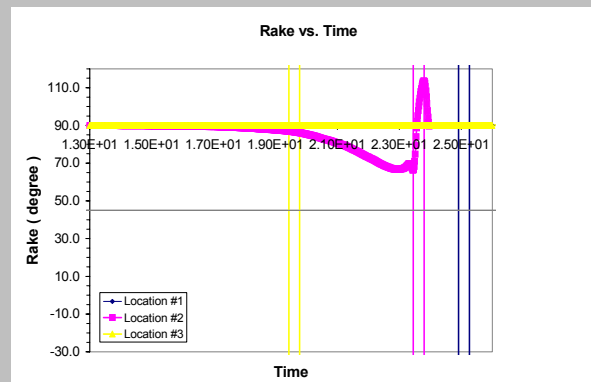
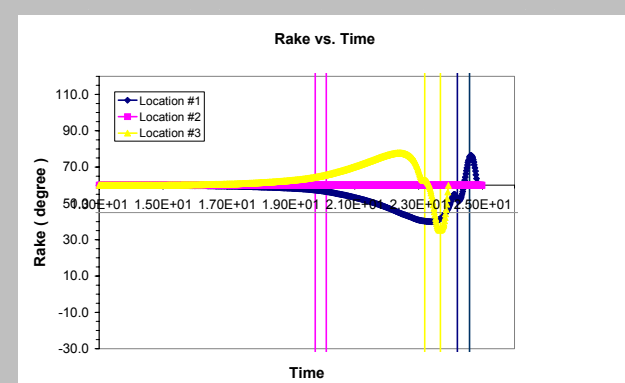
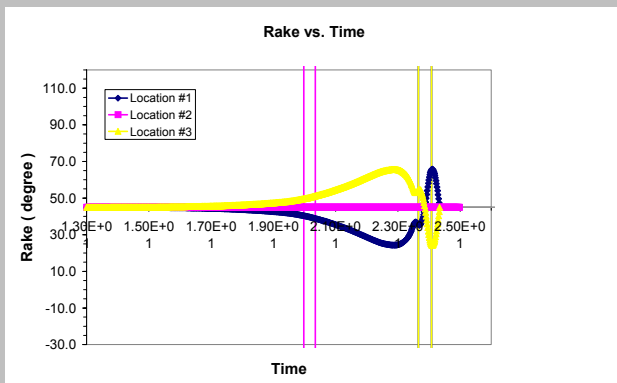
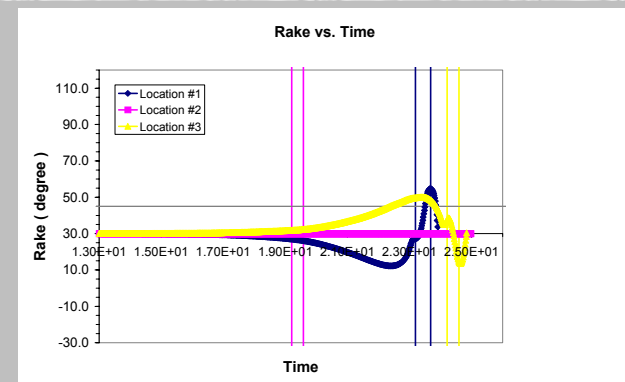
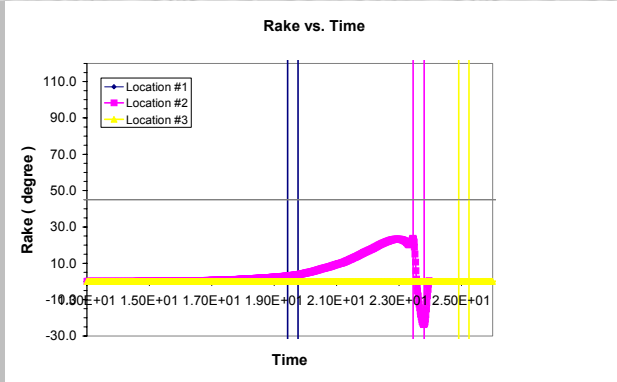
Comparision between 2 – D and 3 – D models #3



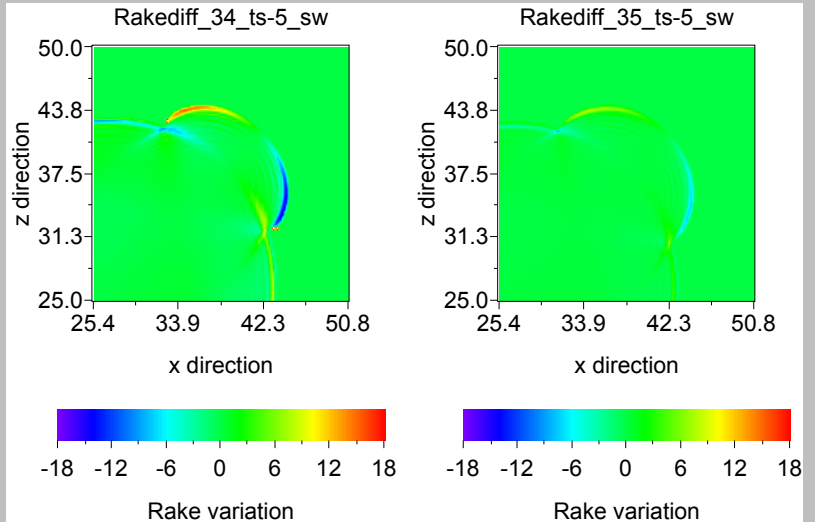
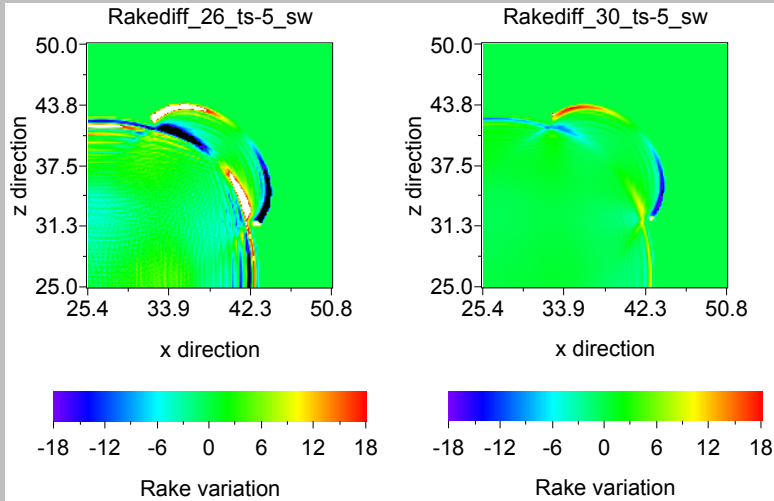
Coupling of two modes of propagation. The rake variation





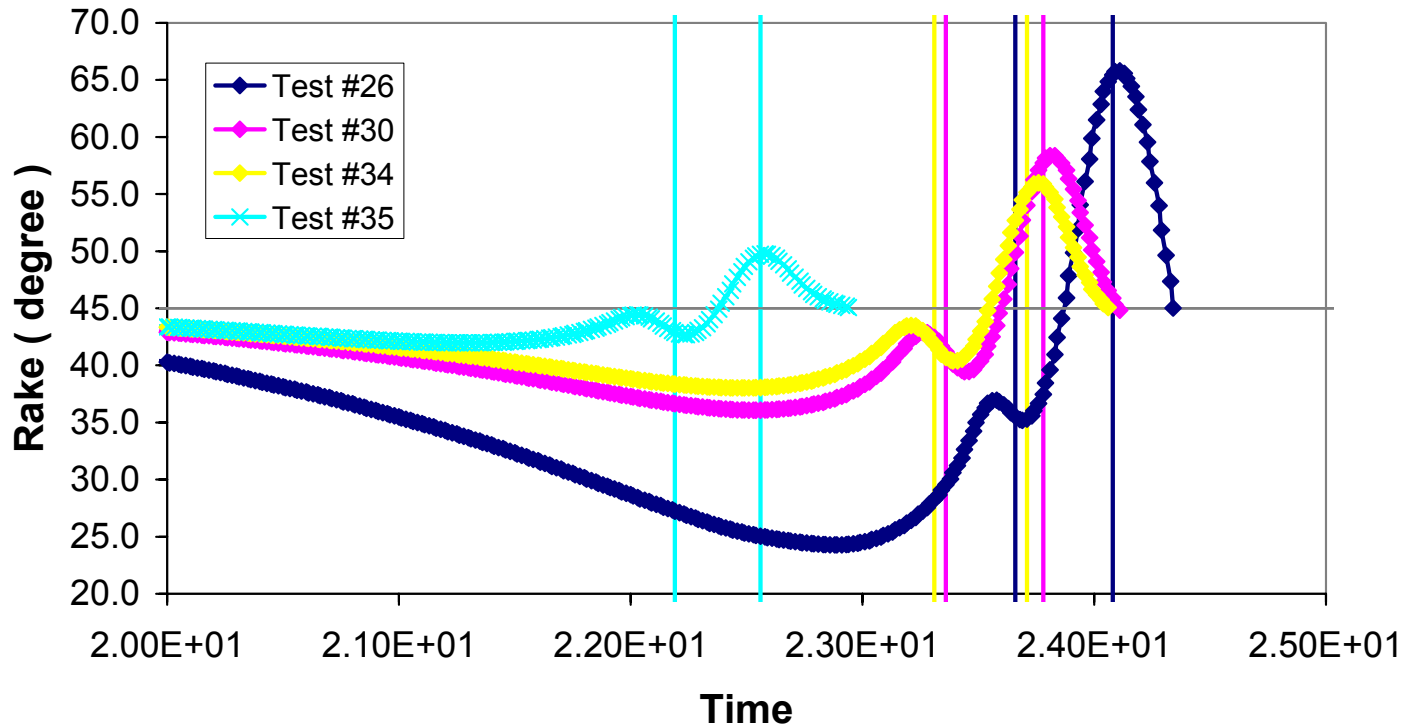


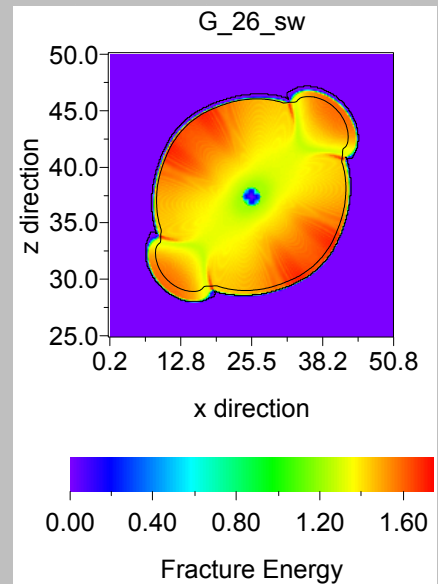
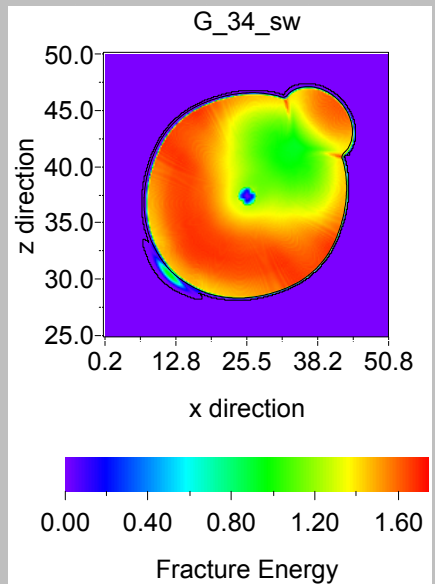
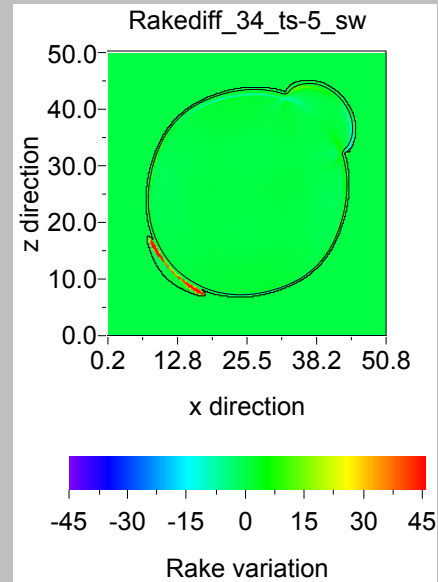
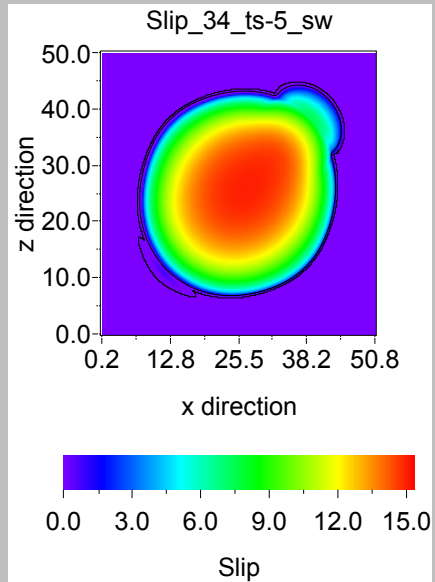
3-D Dependence on the absolute stress level. Symmetry leak





Rake vs. Time
dist = r_init + 18.0
Location #1





3-D

Effects of Strength Heterogeneity #1

Slip_var10ani_sw_total

$$S_3 = 0.8$$

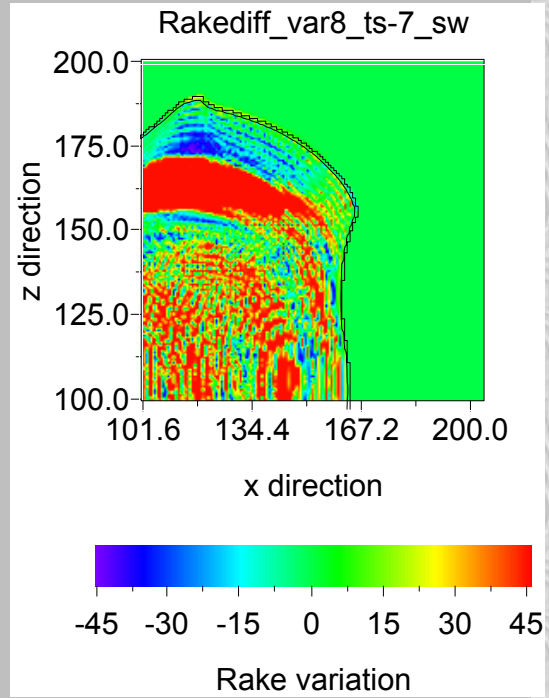
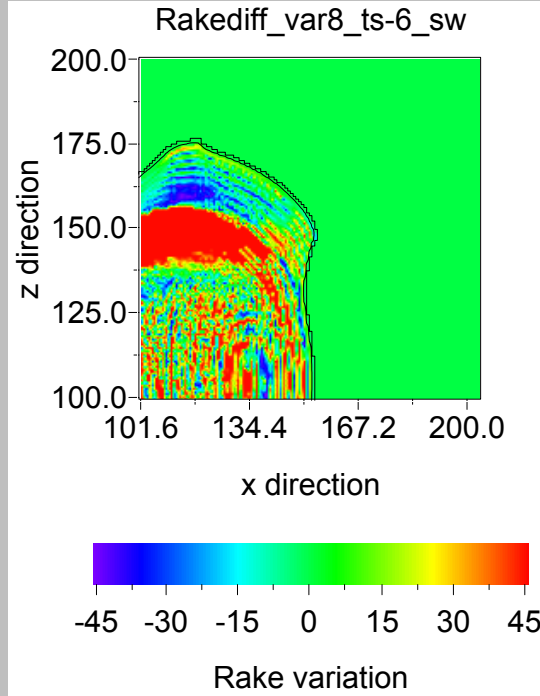
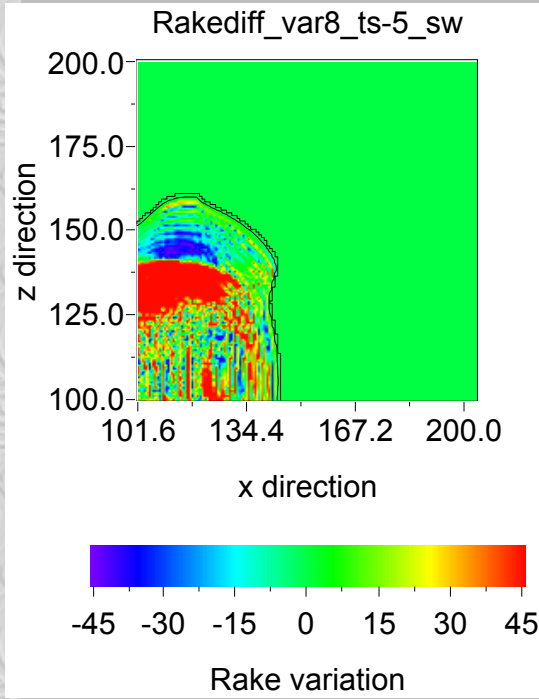
$$S_2 = S_1 = 3.0$$

In. rake = 0.785398 rad.

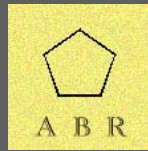
Anim_Slip_var10ani_sw_total.avi

3-D

Effects of Strength Heterogeneity #2



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Support Slides: Parameters, Notes, etc.

To not be displayed directly. Referenced above.

Why “truly” 3 – D ?



Remembering the dimensionality d' of the problem:

2 – D Mode II (pure in – plane):

$$\mathbf{u} = (u_1(x_1, t), 0, 0)$$

2 – D Mode III (pure anti – plane):

$$\mathbf{u} = (0, u_2(x_1, t), 0)$$

3 – D Mixed mode:

$$\mathbf{u} = (u_1(x_1, t), u_2(x_1, t), 0)$$

3 – D having only one non null component:

$$\mathbf{u} = (u_1(x_1, x_2, t), 0, 0)$$

Truly 3 – D:

$$\mathbf{u} = (u_1(x_1, x_2, t), u_2(x_1, x_2, t), 0)$$

Test #	26ani_sw	3 - D	FD
Constitutive law	Slip - weakening		
Simulation Date	14-12-02		
System	Mk		
Categorized as	Homogeneous		
Input Set type	Non - dimensional units		
Δx , Δy , Δz	0.2	0.2	0.2
Arrays size	254	83	251
Iterations in time	350		
Mass density (ρ)	1.		
v_S , v_P	1.	1.732	
Initial stress (τ_0)	1.		
Yield stress (τ_u)	1.8		
Frictional level (τ_f)	0.		
Strength (S)	0.8		
Characteristic length (d_0)	1.3	1.3	1.3
Normal stress (σ_n)	1.		
Initial rake	0.785398 rad.		
Initial slip velocity	0.5		
Nucleation point	25.4	25.	
Fault type	Vertical Strike - slip		

Test #	37ani_sw	3 - D	FD
Constitutive law	Slip - weakening		
Simulation Date	15-10-02		
System	Mk		
Categorized as	Homogeneous		
Input Set type	Non - dimensional units		
Δx , Δy , Δz	0.2	0.2	0.2
Arrays size	254	83	251
Iterations in time	350		
Mass density (ρ)	1.		
v_S , v_P	1.	1.732	
Initial stress (τ_0)	1.		
Yield stress (τ_u)	1.8		
Frictional level (τ_f)	0.		
Strength (S)	0.8		
Characteristic length (d_0)	1.3	1.3	1.3
Normal stress (σ_n)	1.		
Initial rake	0.785398 rad.		
Initial slip velocity	0.5		
Nucleation point	25.4	25.	
Fault type	Vertical Strike - slip		

Test #	var10ani_sw	3 - D	FD
Constitutive law	Slip - weakening		
Simulation Date	19-12-02		
System	Mk		
Categorized as	Heterogeneous		
Input Set type	Non - dimensional units		
Δx , Δy , Δz	0.8	0.2	0.8
Arrays size	254	83	251
Iterations in time	700		
Mass density (ρ)	1.		
v_S , v_P	1.	1.732	
Initial stress (τ_0)	1.	1.	1.
Yield stress (τ_u)	1.8	4.	4.
Frictional level (τ_f)	0.	0.	0.
Strength (S)	0.8	3.	3.
Characteristic length (d_0)	1.3	1.3	1.3
Normal stress (σ_n)	1.		
Initial rake	0.785398 rad.		
Initial slip velocity	0.5		
Nucleation point	25.4	10.	
Fault type	Vertical Strike - slip		