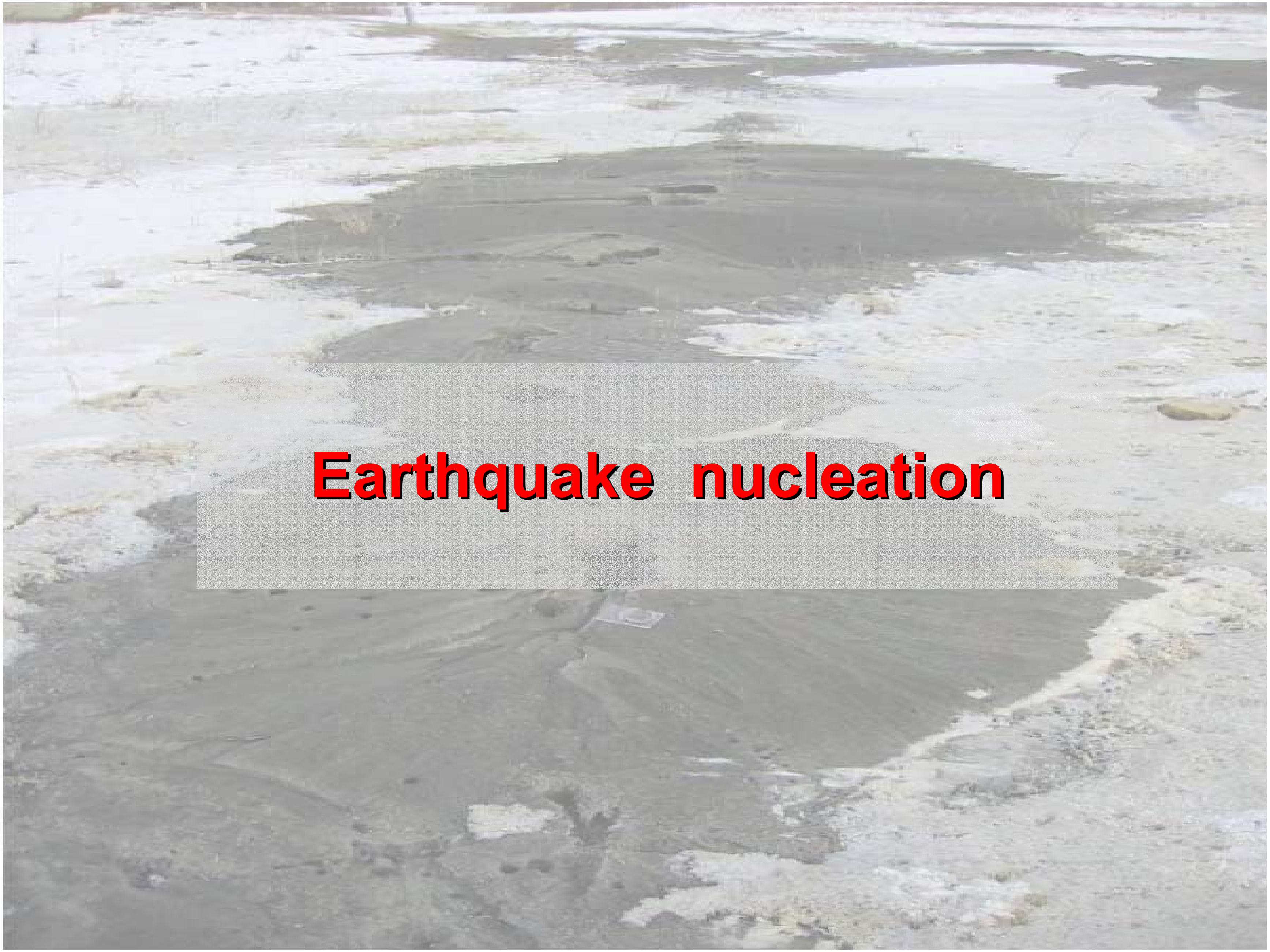

Earthquake nucleation

Nucleation Models

1. SELF – SIMILAR MODEL

- Allways fully dynamic process
- Slip velocity linearly increases with time
- Waves emission since initial stages of nucleation

2. CASCADE MODEL

- Small events with mutual triggering accumulate up to a big event
- Only the final stage is fully dynamic with waves emission

3. PRE – SLIP MODEL

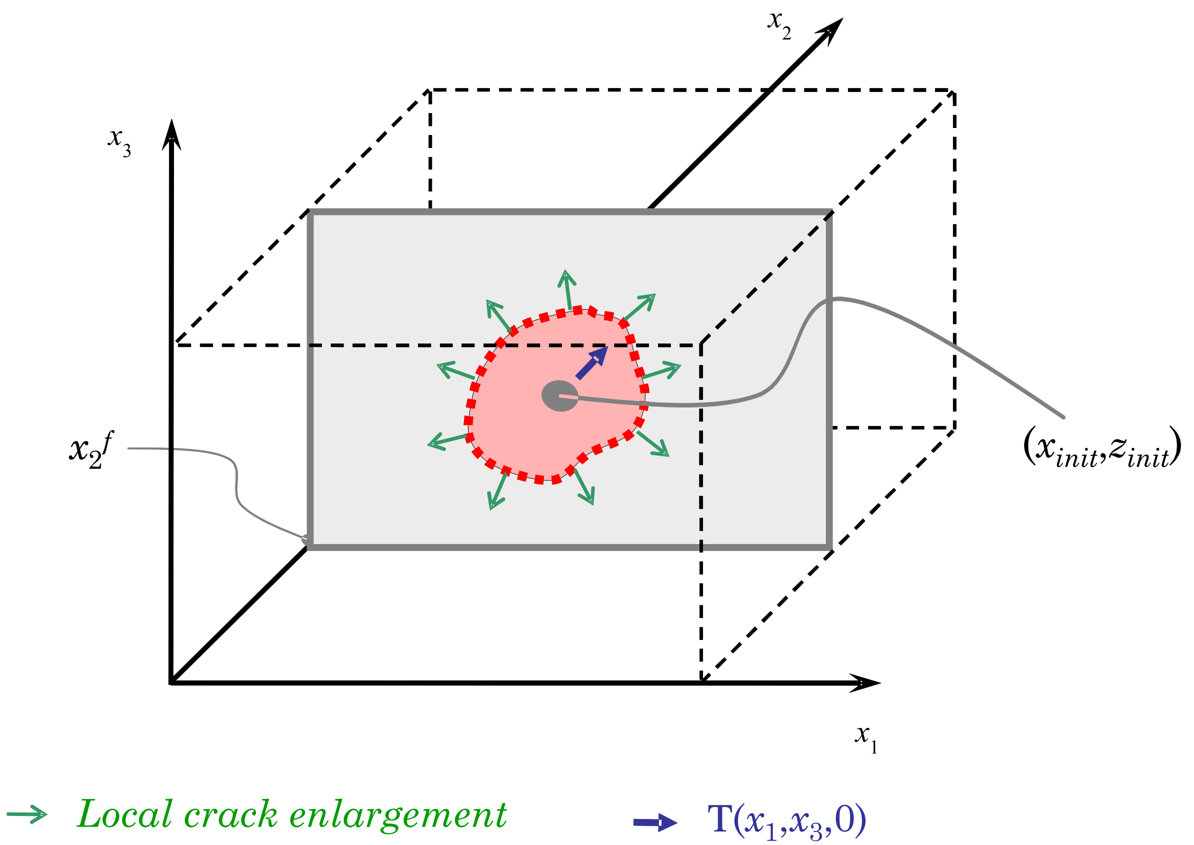
- Initially an asismic process increases the total crached area
- When a critical dimension is reached the process is spontaneous
- Dieterich and Andrews models

How to simulate the earthquake nucleation?

1. SLIP – WEAKENING CONSTITUTIVE EQUATION

- Linear SW is unable to model the nucleation stage and therefore rupture initiation has to be prescribed (i. e. imposed)
- Different nucleation strategy have to be compared in order to see what are the effects of the initialization parameters on the following rupture propagation
- In order to correctly represent a physical process nucleation strategies have to be equivalent results
- The Ohnaka' s SW contain the slip – hardening phase and is able to account for nucleation

Notations and symbols



Time - weakening

`inuclstrat = 1`

$$\tau = \begin{cases} \left[\mu_u - (\mu_u - \mu_f) \frac{(t - t_{force})}{t_0} \right] \sigma_n^{eff} & , t - t_{force} < t_0 \\ \mu_f \sigma_n^{eff} & , t - t_{force} \geq t_0 \end{cases}$$

$t_{force} = t_{force}(\xi)$ is the forced rupture onset time in every fault point ξ.

t_0 is the characteristic time – weakening duration.

Andrews (1985), *Bizzarri et al. (2001)* and other following Bizzarri' s papers

Pre - stress asperity

`inuclstrat = 2`

i_nucl is the asperity radius. In general, arbitrary distribution of $T(x_1,x_3,0)$ is read from input files.

Bizzarri and Cocco (2005c, 2005d) and other following Bizzarri' s papers

Slip velocity perturbation

`inuclstrat = 3`

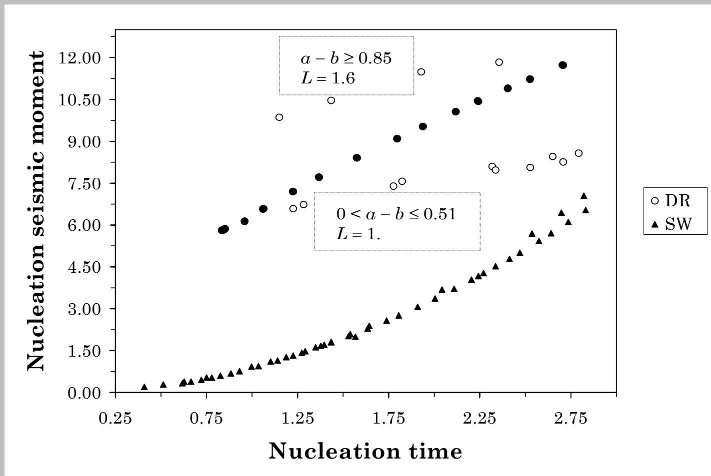
$$V\begin{Bmatrix}1\\2\\3\end{Bmatrix}(x_1,x_2,x_3,0)=\frac{1}{2}\,\mathrm{sign}\left(x_2-x_2{}^{f}\right)v_{init}\begin{Bmatrix}\cos\varphi\\0\\\sin\varphi\end{Bmatrix}\mathrm{e}^{-\frac{(x_1-x_{init})^2}{(x_1-x_{init})^2-(i_{nucl}\,\Delta x_1)^2}}\;\mathrm{e}^{-\frac{\left(x_2-x_2{}^{f}\right)^2}{(r j_{nucl})^2}}$$

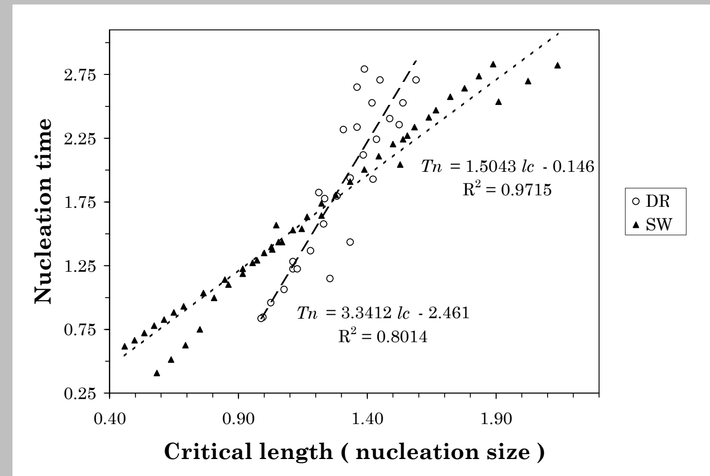
φ is the rake angle, measured from x_1 in anti – hourly sense; $\varphi = 0$ represents a left – lateral strike slip fault

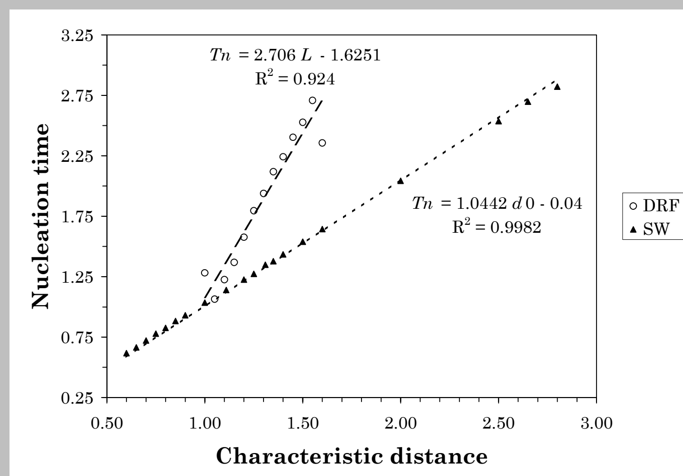
With opportune corrections and modifications of *Ionescu and Campillo (1999)* and *Badea et al. (2004)*

v_{init} is the maximum imposed fault slip velocity; j_{nucl} is a sensitivity factor

SW vs. DR law #4: The nucleation







2. RATE AND STATE CONSTITUTIVE EQUATIONS

- Rate – and state – dependent friction laws are able to describe the nucleation stage
- The spontaneous rupture nucleation is modeled through the evolution of the state variable
- The earthquake initiation is promoted in a nucleation path assuming a different distribution of the contact time of the micro – asperities

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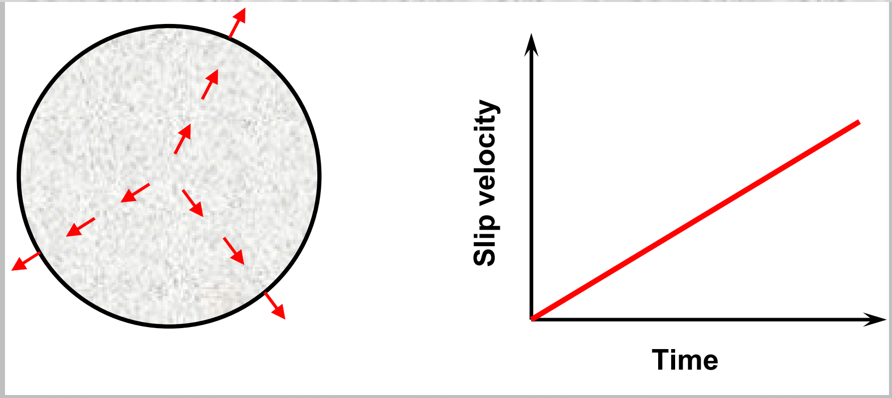
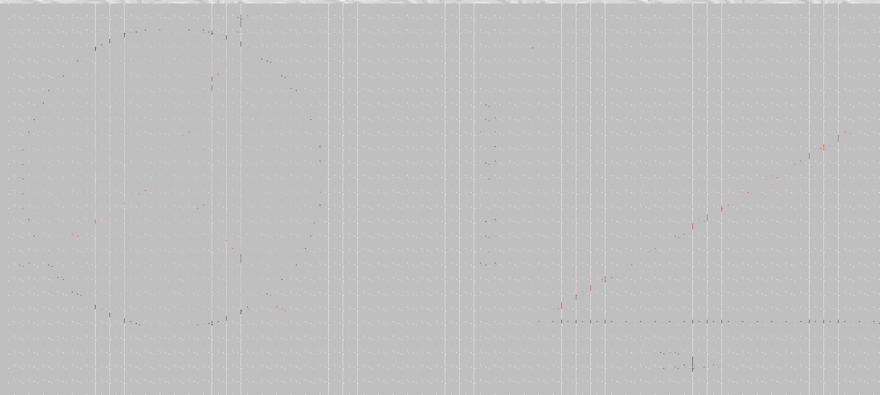
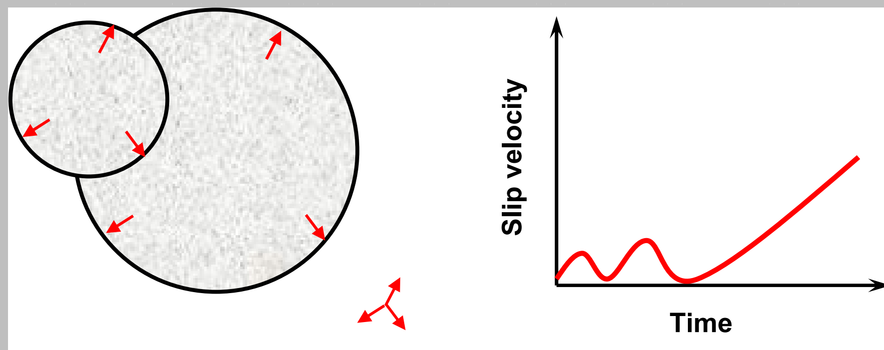
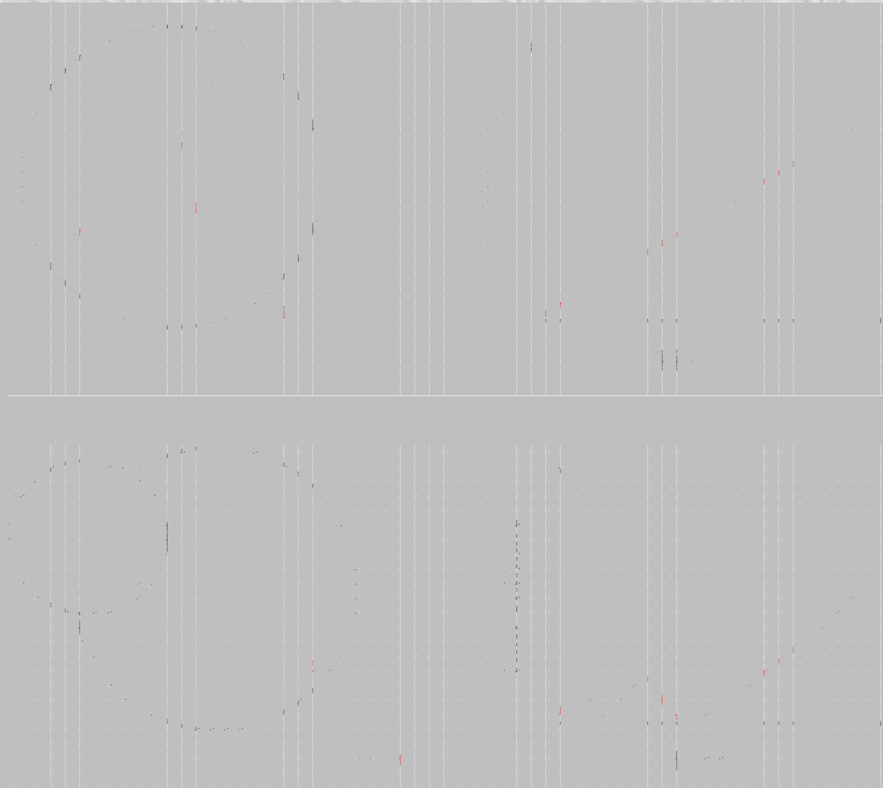
Support Slides:
Parameters, Notes, etc.

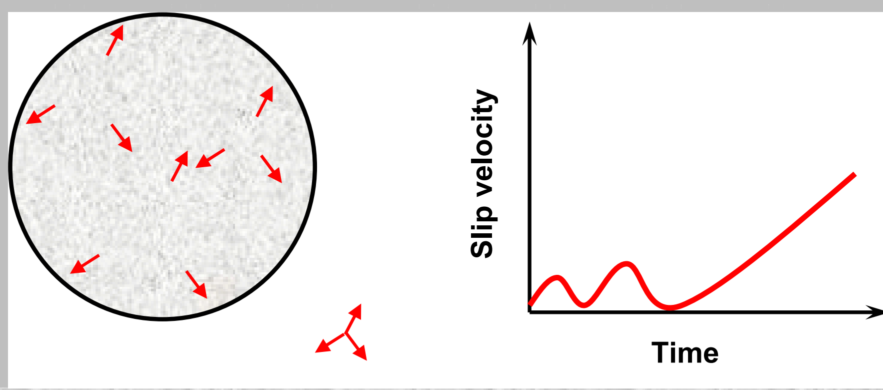
To not be displayed directly. Referenced above.


Slip velocity
Time




Slip velocity
Time




Slip velocity
Time