EARTHQUAKE SOURCE DYNAMICS: AN OVERVIEW

Dr. Andrea Bizzarri, Ph.D.

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8. CONVERGENCE

Papers

1. Belardinelli M. E., Bizzarri A., Cocco M. (2003), JGR, 108, No. B3, 2135 BBC2003
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6. Cocco M., Bizzarri A. (2002), GRL, 29, No. 11, 11-1 – 11-4 CB2002
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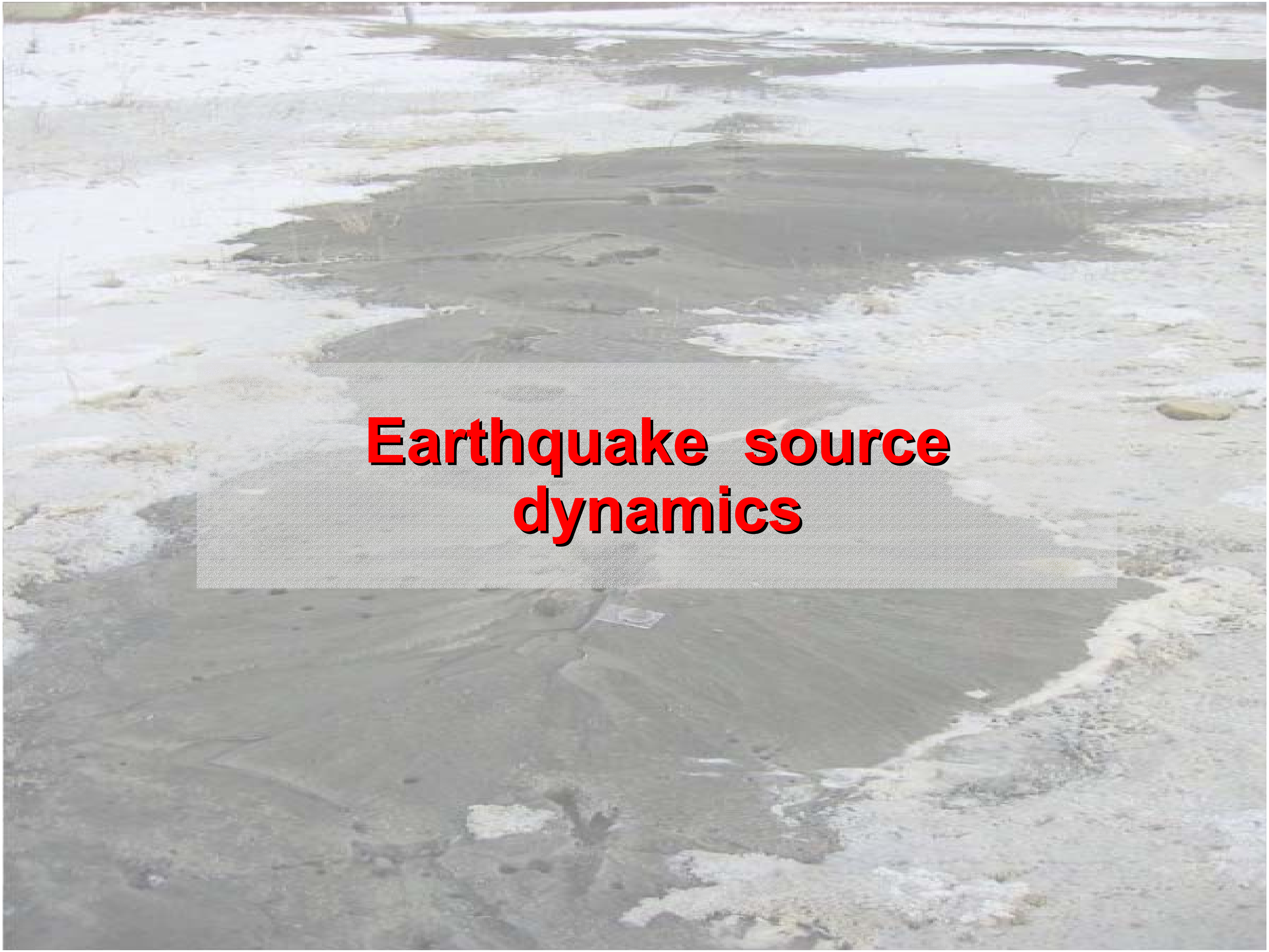
Earthquake source dynamics



Elasto - dynamic problem

* *Solution of the fundamental elasto – dynamic equation (i. e. the II law of dynamic for continuum media):*

$$\rho (d^2/dt^2) U_i = \sigma_{ij,j} + f_i \qquad ; i = 1, 2, 3$$

where:

ρ	is the mass cubic density,
U	is the displacement vector (**U** = **x'** – **x**),
$\{\sigma_{ij}\}$	is the stress tensor; $\sigma_{ij} = C_{ijkl} e_{kl}$; $i,j,k,l = 1, 2, 3$, where C_{ijkl} is the elastic constant tensor, accounting for the rheology of the medium and e_{kl} is the strain tensor ($e_{kl} = ½ (U_{k,l} + U_{l,k})$),
f	is the body force vector.

* *Choice of the dimensionality d of the problem (1 – D, 2 – D, 3 – D).*
(d = rank of the u *array, i. e. number of equations)*

1. *Wave propagation problem: Hyperbolic PDE D' Alembert wave equation:*

$$\nabla^2 \mathbf{U} - (1/c_0)\,(\partial^2/\partial t^2)\mathbf{U} = 0$$

where c_0 is the wave speed.

2. *Rupture propagation problem*

Rupture Description

Following *Scholz (1990)* the rupture can be described by using:

* ***CRACK MODELS***:
  The energy dissipation at crack edge (or crack tip) is paramount. Describe explicitely the crack propagation.

* ***FRICTION MODELS***:
  The effects at the edges are not explicitley considered. Explicitely allow for the calculation of the evolution of stress tensor components in terms of material properties of the fault.

Dislocation vs. Crack Models

DISLOCATION MODELS

* Study of **displacement discontinuity**

* **Slip** is assumed to be constant on the fault;
  The fault evolution is represented by unilateral or bilateral motion (rectangular dislocations: Haskell' s model)

* Kinematic description: it accounts for time evolution of rupture front and it neglects dynamics of faulting

⇩ **Long period** seismic waves modeling ($\lambda \geq L_{fault}$)

⇧ **constant dislocation** is **inadmissible**;
strain **energy** at crack tip is **unbounded**;
stress drop is **infinite**

CRACK MODELS

- * Impose **finite energy flow** into the rupture
- * **Slip** is **not prescribed**,
  but it is calculated from the stres drop and from the fault strength S^{fault}
- * Dynamic description: the shear stress drops inside the crack (after nucleation processes), increases the stress outiside the crack near the crack tip) and tends to facilitate further grow of the rupture
- The motion is determined by fracture criterion (and eventually by the assumed constitutive law on the fault)
- The problem is characterized by assuming the boundary conditions on the fault plane. It has mixed b. c.: slip assigned outside the crack tip and stress tensor components inside the crack tip

Forward modeling scheme

1. Fault model:

- **Fault geometry** (orientation, planar or non – planar, …)
- **Fault system** (multiple segments, multiple faults, …)

2. Medium surrounding the fault surface(s)

- **Properties of the medium** surrounding the fault(s): cubic mass density structure, velocity structure, anysotropy, attenuation

3. Choice of the dimensionality d' of the problem (1 – D, 2 – D, 3 – D, 4 – D).
(d' = number of the independent variables in the solutions)

4. Choice of the representation

5. Choice of the numerical method

- (**FE**, **FD**, **BE**, **BIE**, **SE**, **hybrid**)

6. Specification of the Boundary Conditions

- **Domain** Boundaries Conditions (DBCs)
- **Fault** Boundary Condition (FBCs)
- **Auxiliary** Conditions (ACs)

7. Specification of the Initial Conditions

- Initial conditions **on the fault**: (initial slip, slip velocity, state variable, pre – stress);
- Initial conditions **outside the fault**: (tectonic load, (state of neighbouring faults: the fault is <u>not</u> an isolated system))

8. Evaluation of the solutions

- Convergence analysis (**consistency + stability**)

Rupture stages

1. Nucleation (quasi – static to dynamic evolution)

- *How can we simulate nucleation?*
- *How can we promote fault instability?*

2. Propagation

- *What is the fault constitutive equation (governing law)?*

3. Healing

- *What type of healing occurs?*
- *What controls fault healing?*

4. Rupture arrest

- *What is responsible of rupture arrest?*
- *How can we represent it? Earthquake energy balance?*

5. Fault re – strengthening

- *How can we model further instabilities episodes on the fault?*

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Support Slides: Parameters, Notes, etc.

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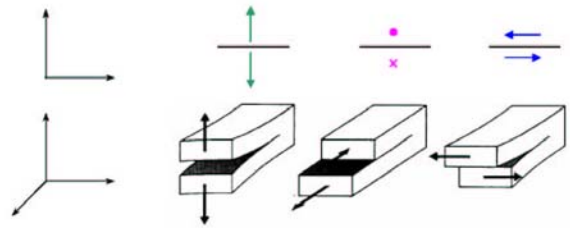
Dimensionality *d'* #1

Fracture propagation modes

Elasotdynamics Fondam. Eq.: $\rho\, \ddot{u}_i = f_i + \sigma_{ij,j}$

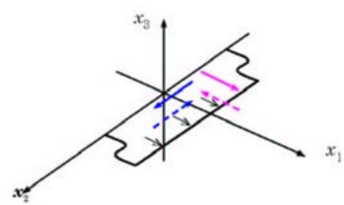
Solution: $\mathbf{u}(\mathbf{x},t)$ (misture of shear crack and opening crack)



DISLOCATION — mode I, tensile — shear (mode II), di bordo (edge) — shear (mode III), a vite (screw), elicoidale

Geometrical Characterization

- opening cracks (mode I) $\mathbf{u} = (0,\,0,\,u_3(\mathbf{x},t))$ 4 – D
- shear cracks $\mathbf{u} = (u_1(\mathbf{x},t),\,u_2(\mathbf{x},t),\,0)$ 4 – D
  - Planar fault surface ($x_3 = 0$) $\Rightarrow$ on – fault coordinates: x_1, x_2
    $\mathbf{u} = (u_1(x_1,x_2,t),\,u_2(x_1,x_2,t),\,0)$ *truly* 3 – D
  - Propagation direction: x_1

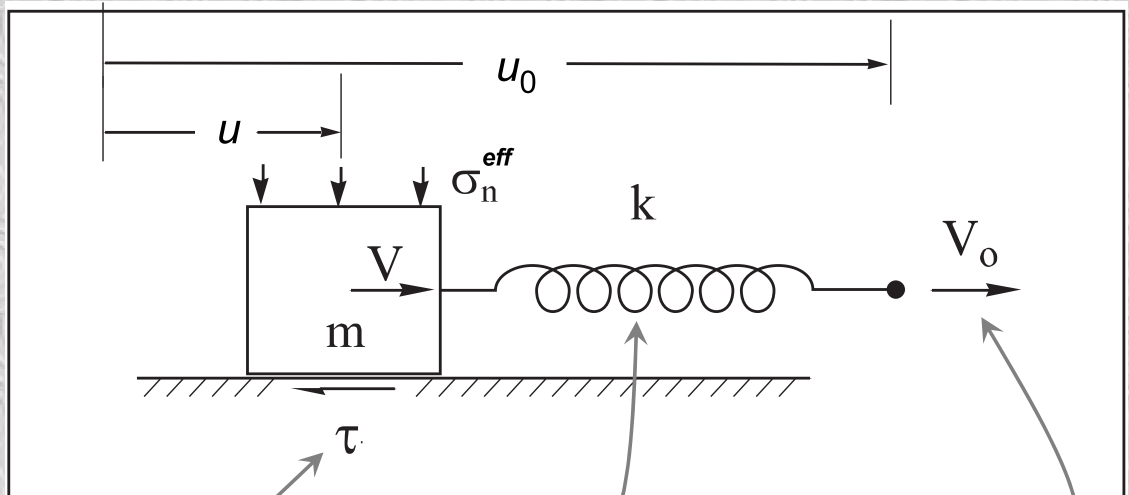


- mixed mode $\mathbf{u} = (u_1(x_1,t),\,u_2(x_1,t),\,0)$ *pseudo* 3 – D
- mode II (in – plane) $\mathbf{u} = (u_1(x_1,t),\,0,\,0)$ 2 – D
- mode III (anti – plane) $\mathbf{u} = (0,\,u_2(x_1,t),\,0)$ 2 – D

Analytical Characterization

Dimensionality *d'* #2

1 – D Sping – Slider (mass – spring) model



Frictional sliding

(↔ rheological properties)

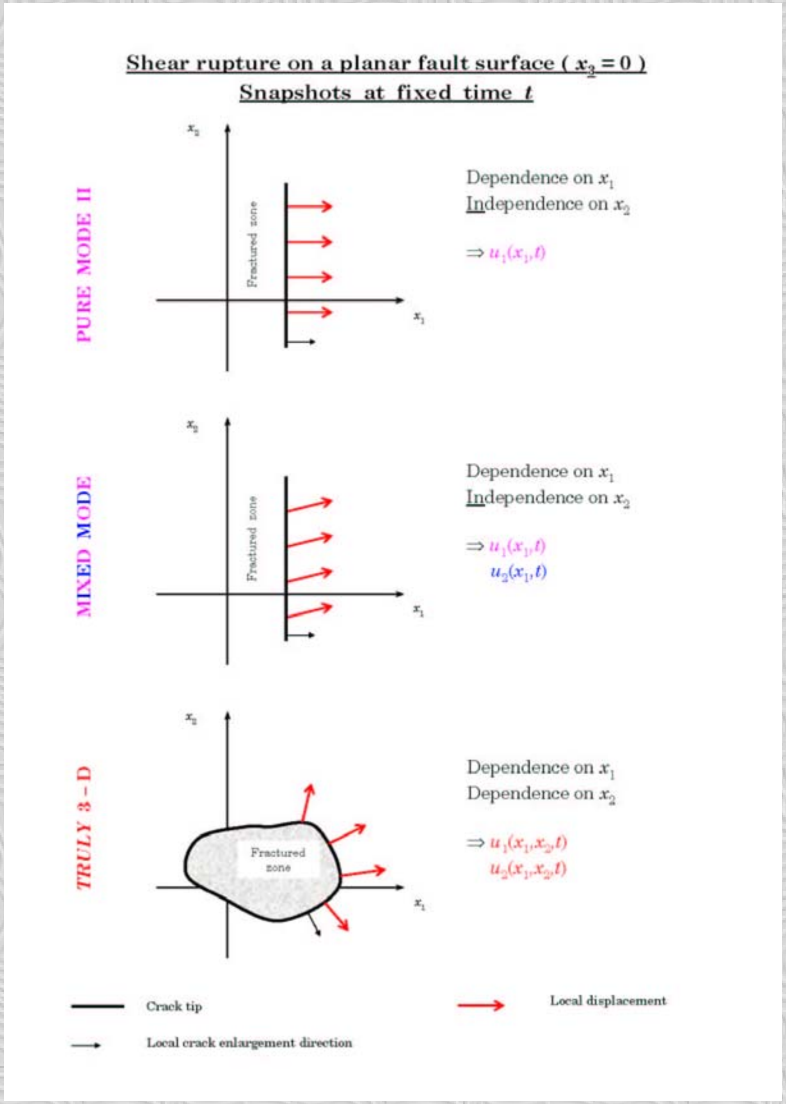
Elastic behaviour

(↔ surrounding medium)

Loading velocity

(↔ tectonic load)

Dimensionality *d′* #3



Representation #1

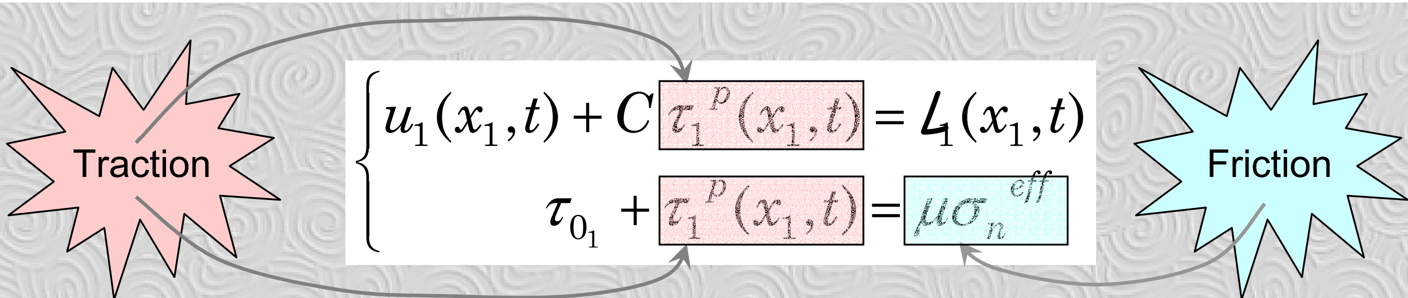
1. *INTEGRAL REPRESENTATION*

Source integral rapresentation (*Betti*' s theorem, Integration in time (*Green* – *Volterra*' s relation), limit in fault surface, Lamb' s problem):

$$u_n(\mathbf{x},t)=\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty}\mathrm{d}t'\int_{\mathcal{S}(t')}\mathrm{d}\xi\, G_{n\alpha}(\mathbf{x}-\xi,t-t')\,\sigma_{\alpha 3}{}^{p}(\xi,t')\ ;n=1,2,3;\alpha=1,2;\mathbf{x},\xi\in\mathbb{R}^3$$

First neighbours decoupling (in the case of a 2 – D, pure in – plane rupture):

$$\begin{cases} u_1(x_1,t)+C\,\tau_1{}^{p}(x_1,t)=\mathcal{L}_1(x_1,t) \\ \tau_{0_1}+\tau_1{}^{p}(x_1,t)=\mu\sigma_n{}^{eff} \end{cases}$$



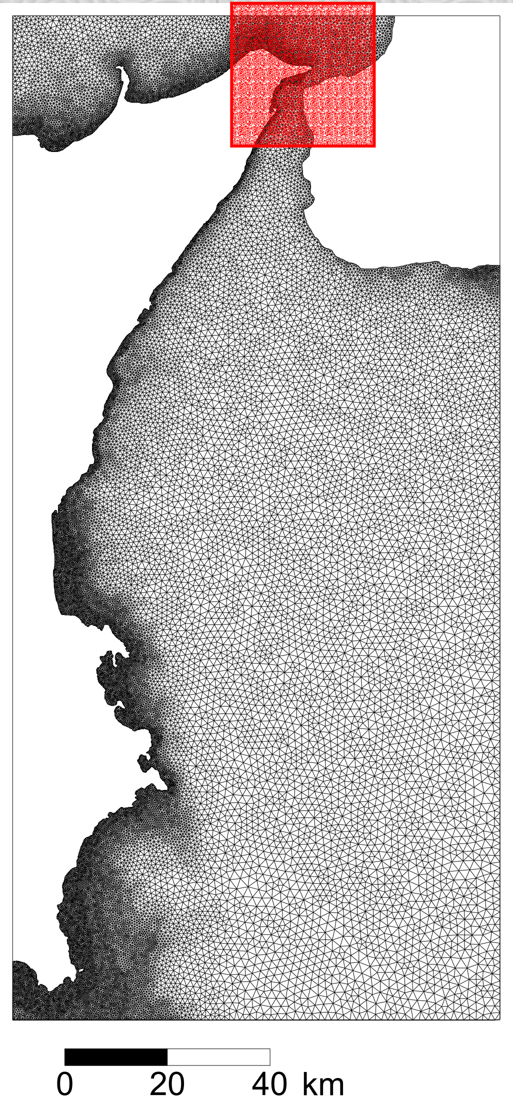
Representation #2

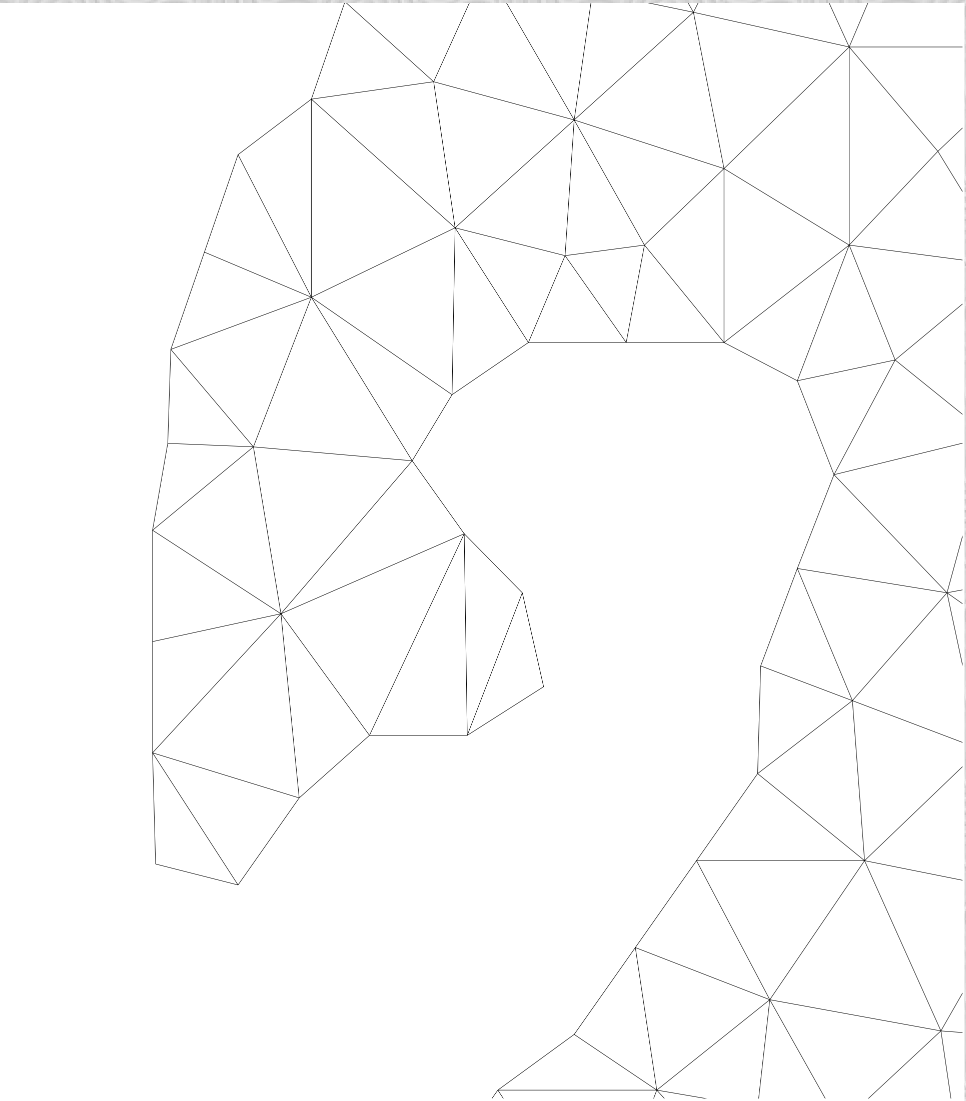
2. *DISCRETIZATION OF EQUATIONS (FE, FD APPROACHES)*

Domain Boundaries Conditions #1

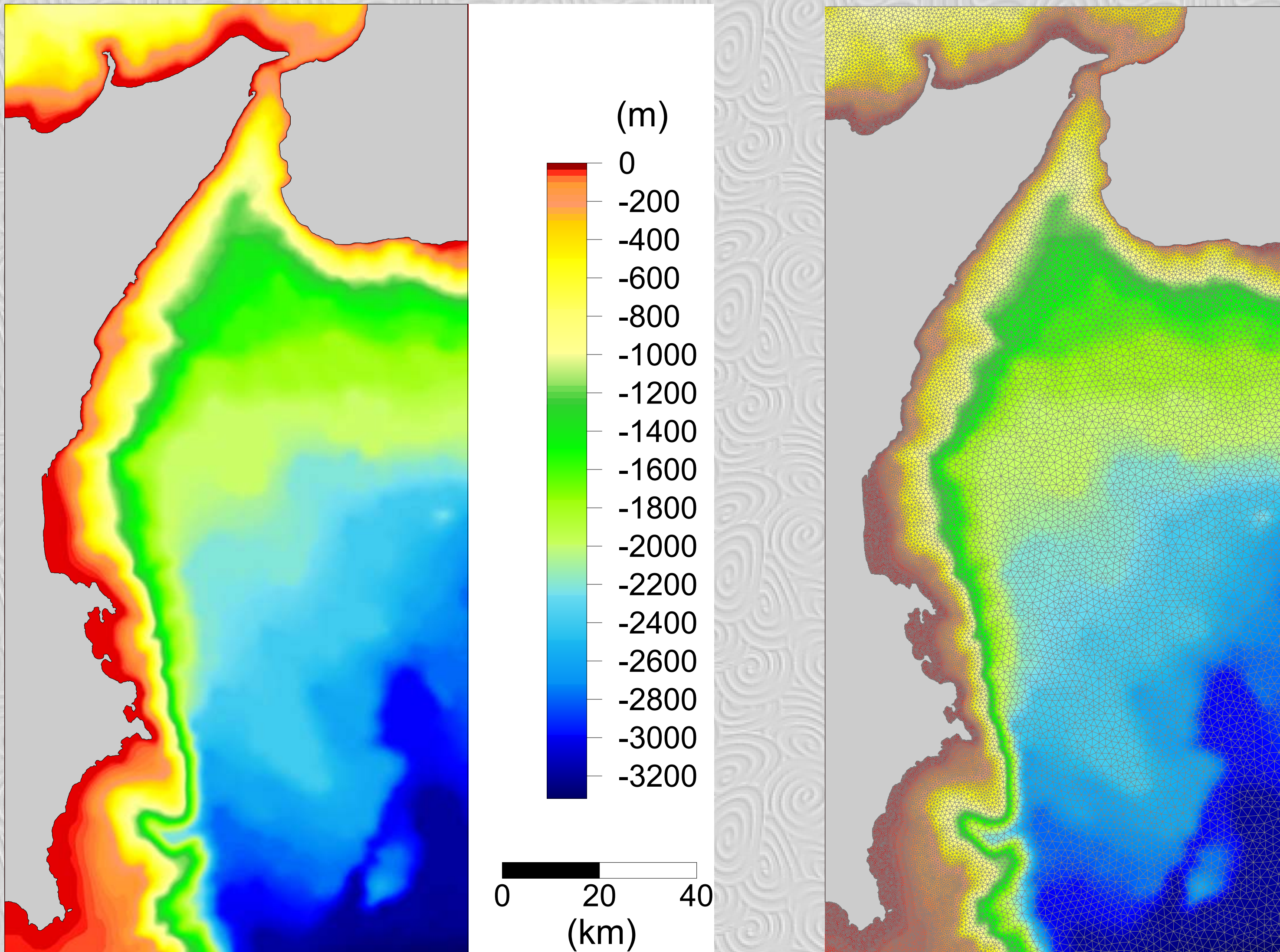
* *BOUNDARY:*
  - Bottom
    - Fixed
    - Absorbing
  - Top
    - Free surface
    - Topography
    - Coasts
  - Lateral
    - Cyclic
    - Absorbing

Domain Boundaries Conditions #2





Domain Boundaries Conditions #3



Domain Boundaries Conditions #4

Number of nodes	30264
Number of elements	57733
Type of building block	Triangle
Minimum node distance	200 m
Maximum node distance	2000 m
References	Armigliato A., Tinti S., (2005), *EGU General Assebly*; Tinti S., Armigliato A., Bortolucci E. (2001), *J. Seismol.*, **5**, 41-61.

Fault Boundary Conditions

1. *TYPE*

- **Traction – at – Split – Nodes (TSN): in 2 – D by** ***Andrews (1973)*****; in 3 – D by** ***Day (1977), Archuleta and Day (1980), Day (1982a, 1982b), Andrews (1999), Bizzarri (2003), Bizzarri and Cocco (2005)***
- **Stress – Glut (SG):** ***Backus and Mulchay (1976), Andrews (1976)***

2. *CONSTITUTITE LAW*

- **Fault rheology**
- **Different physical phenomena occurring during the rupture process**

Auxiliary Conditions

* *COLLINEARITY BETWEEN FAULT SHEAR TRACTION AND FAULT SLIP VELOCITY:*

$$\mathrm{T} \;//\; \mathbf{v}$$

(i. e. $\hat{\mathrm{T}} = \dfrac{\mathbf{v}}{\|\mathbf{v}\|}$).