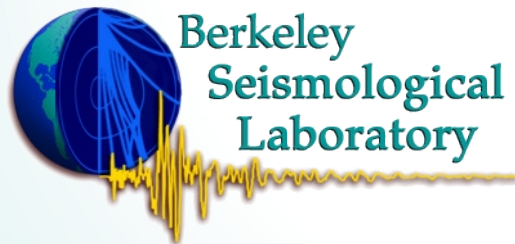
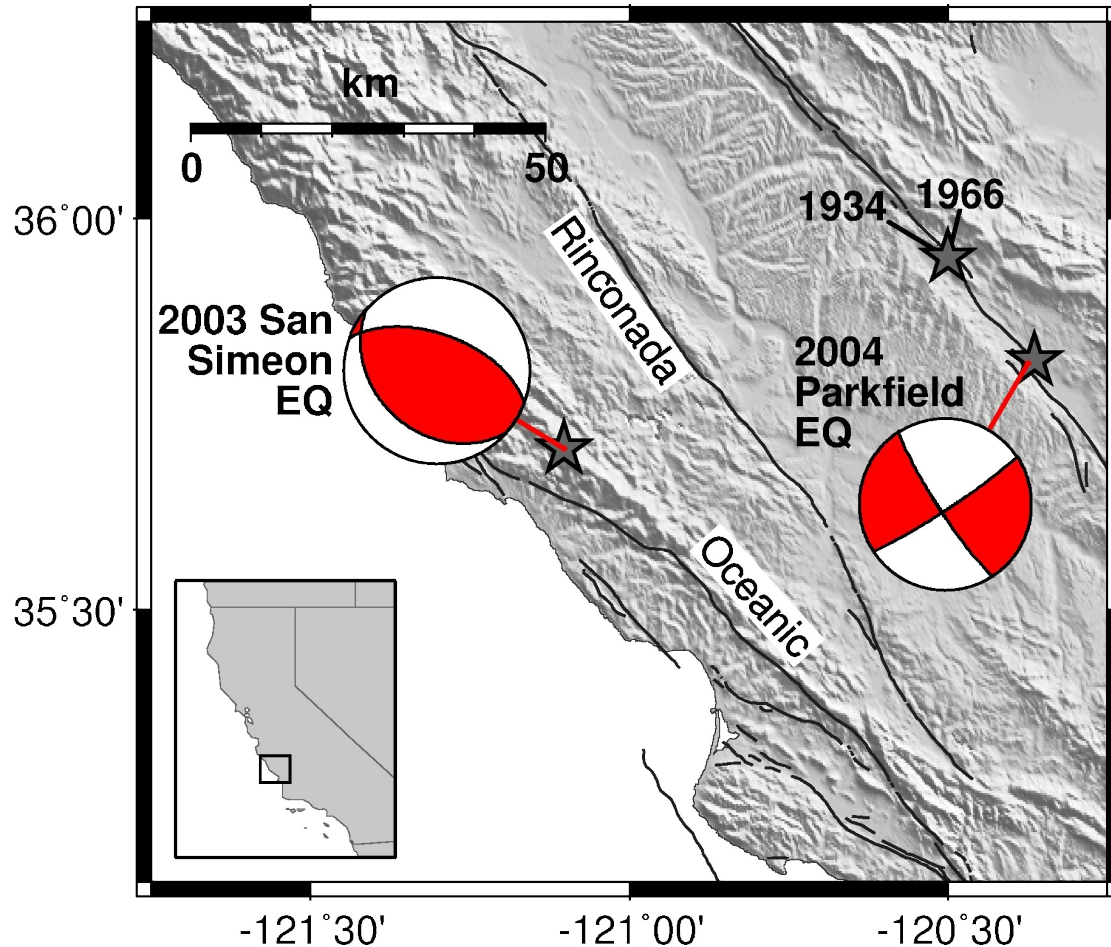


Combining InSAR and GPS data to
distinguish coseismic and postseismic
slip in the
2003 San Simeon and 2004 Parkfield
earthquakes



Ingrid A. Johanson
IGCP 565
Workshop
Oct. 11 , 2010

Two Central California Earthquakes



- 10 months and 60 km apart
- 2003 San Simeon
 - ✓ M_w 6.5
 - ✓ Largest EQ in region in last 100 years
 - ✓ Little postseismic slip on multiple structures
- 2004 Parkfield EQ
 - ✓ M_w 6.0
 - ✓ Most recent in a series of M6 eqs since 1857.
 - ✓ Copious postseismic slip
- Both typify of their

The Parkfield Segment

- Transition Zone

Some steady creep

Some strain accumulation

Transient slip

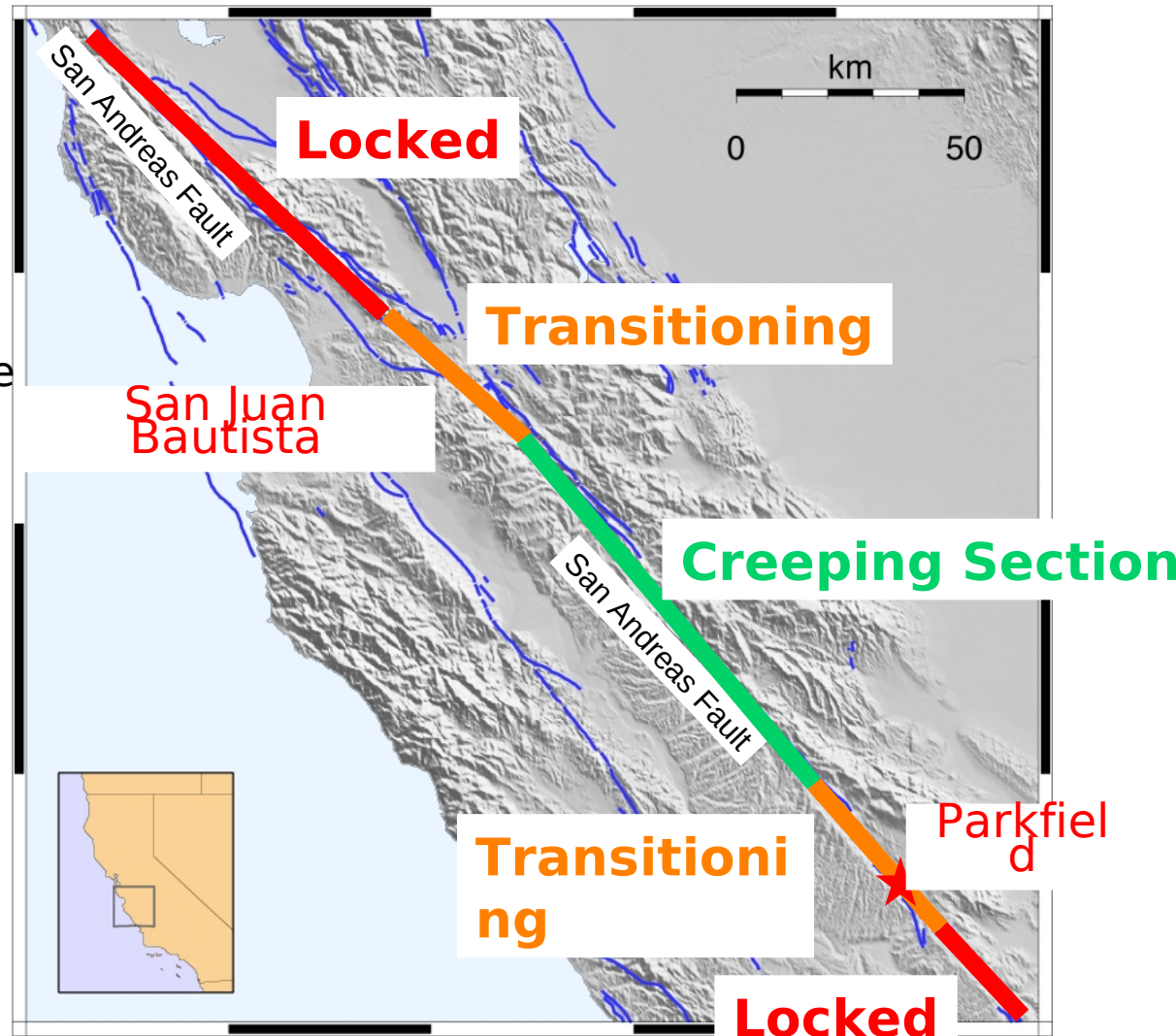
- 1993-1996 slow earthquake
- Copious postseismic slip

- 2004 earthquake

Nearly as much (or more) aseismic slip as seismic

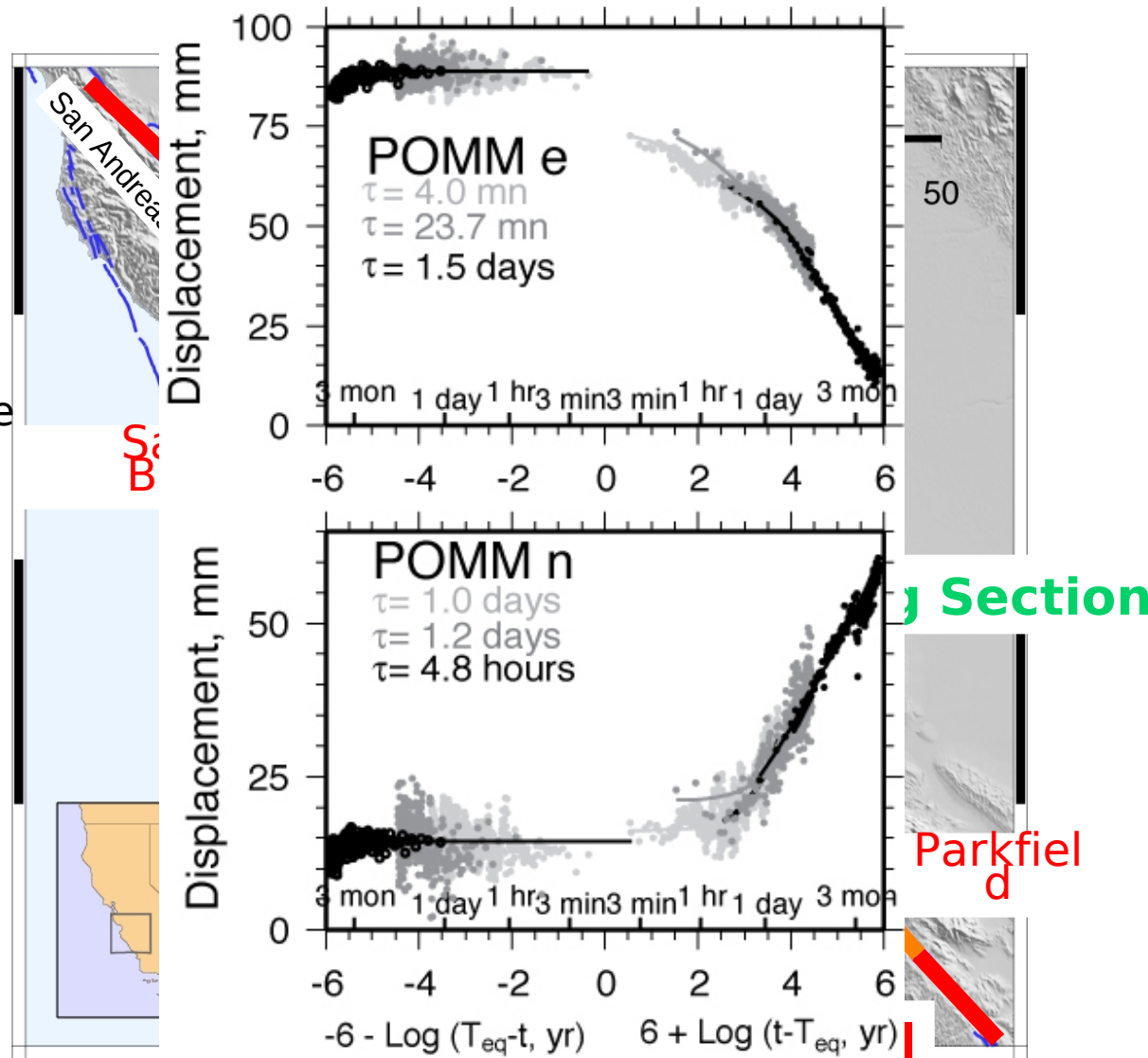
Occurred extremely rapidly following the earthquake

Typical of earthquake on creeping fault (?)



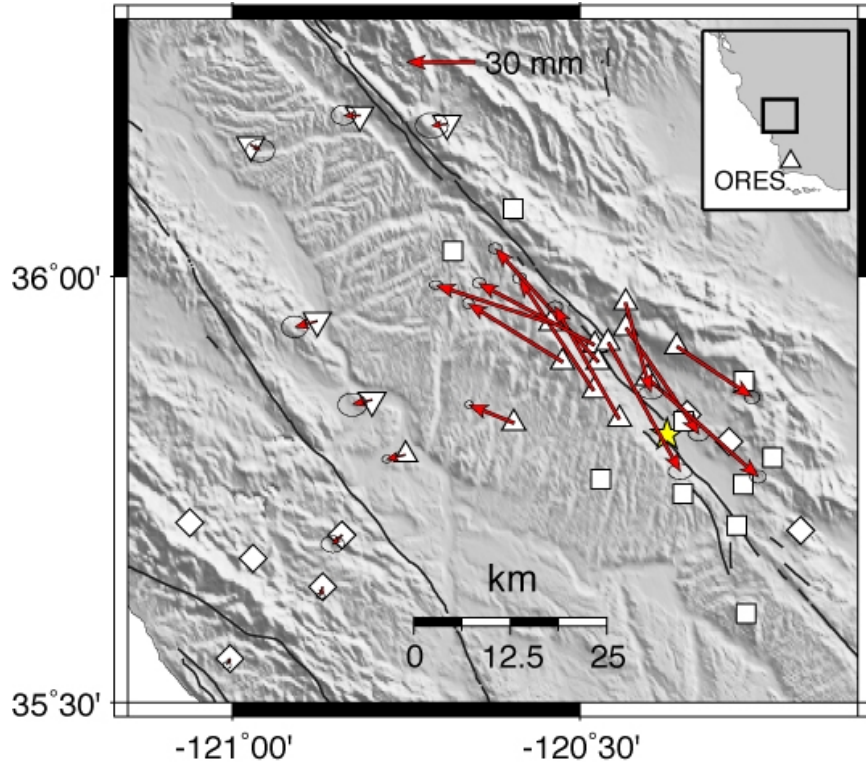
The Parkfield Segment

- Transition Zone
 - Some steady creep
 - Some strain accumulation
 - Transient slip
 - 1993-1996 slow earthquake
 - Copious postseismic slip
- 2004 earthquake
 - Nearly as much (or more) aseismic slip as seismic
 - Occurred extremely rapidly following the earthquake

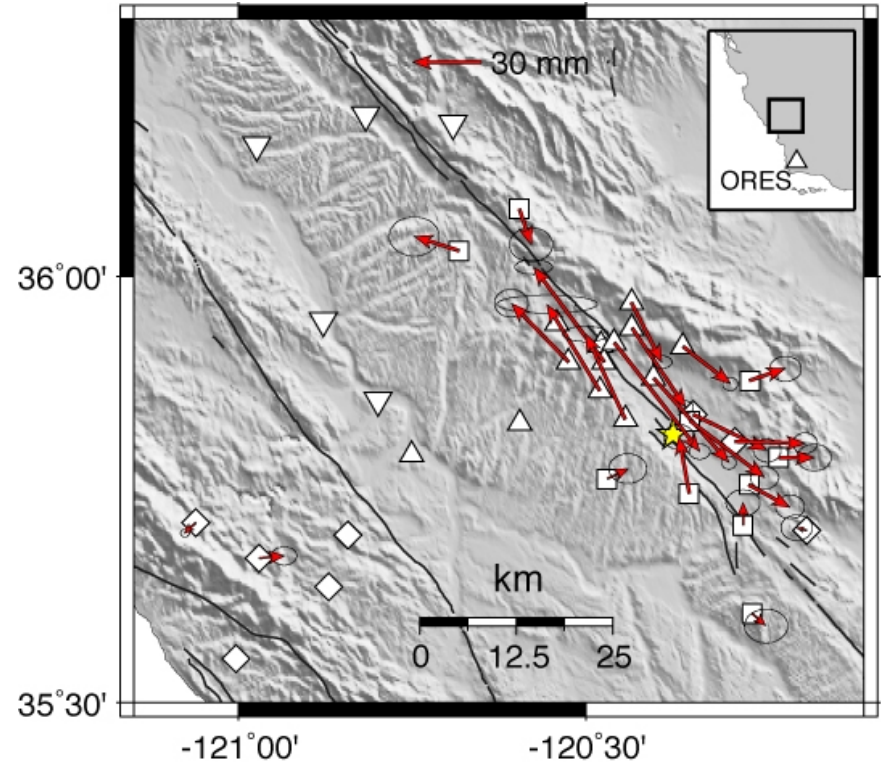


GPS Displacements

Coseismic (d_{pk})



Postseismic (A_{ps})



Displacements relative to station ORES

The Parkfield Segment

- Transition Zone

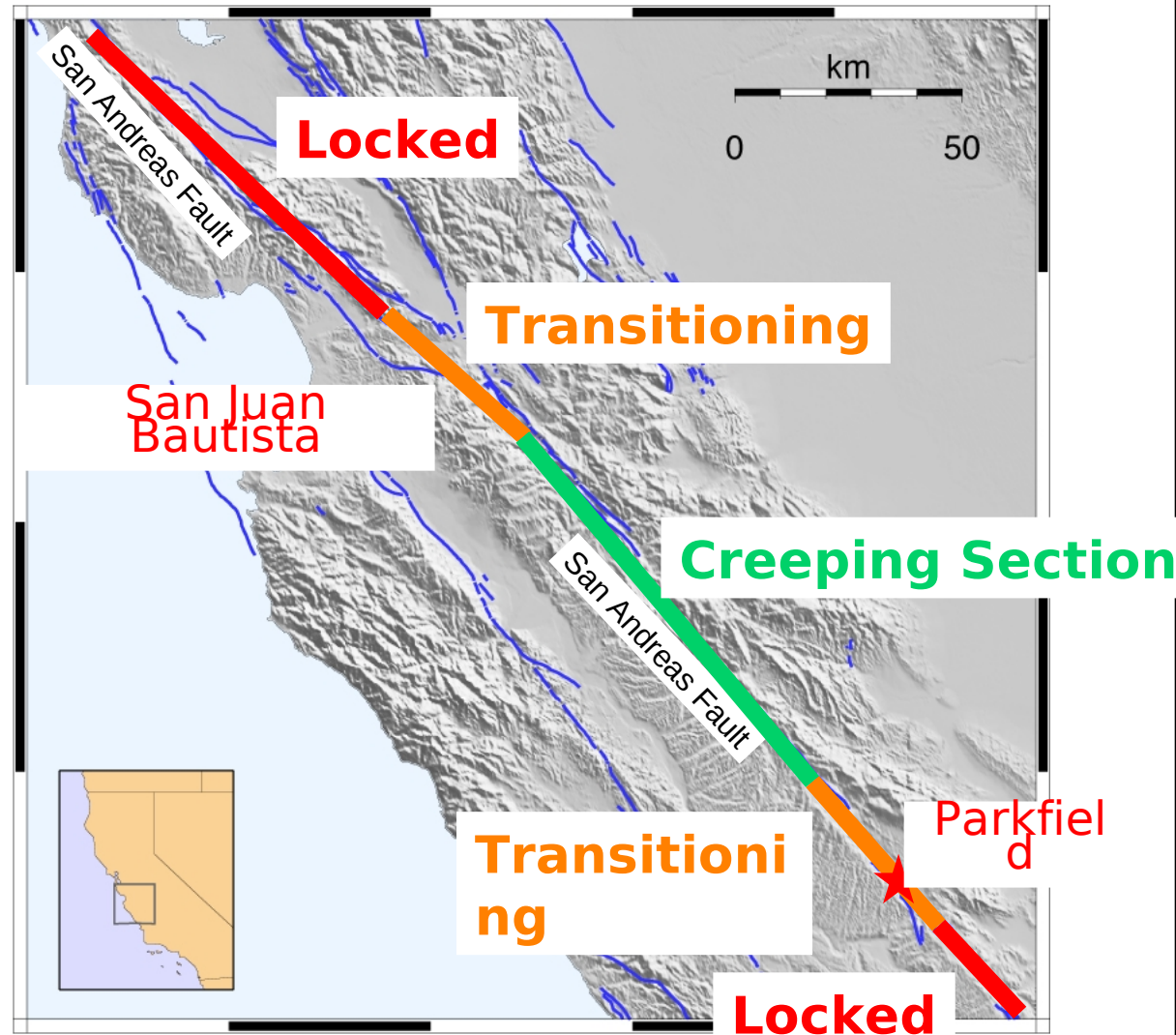
Heterogeneous distribution of fault frictional regimes

- 2004 earthquake

Good separation of seismic vs. aseismic slip:

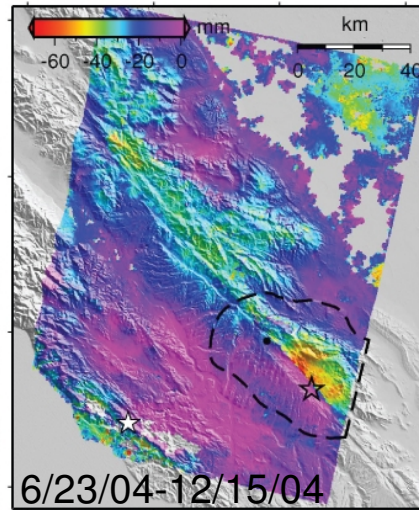
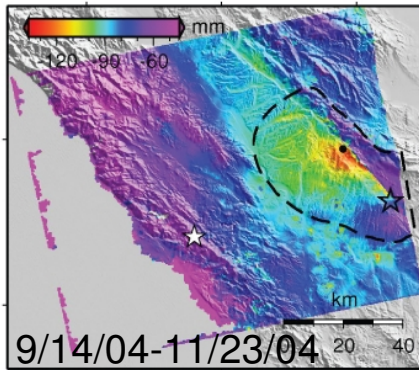
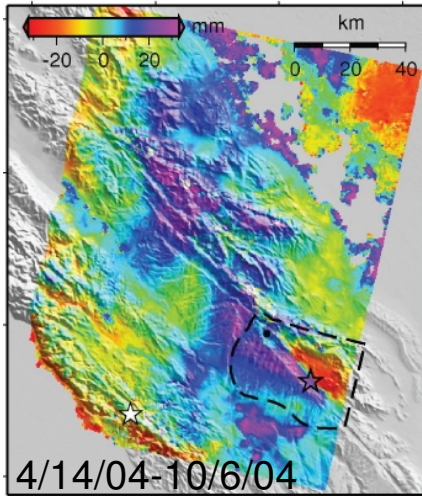
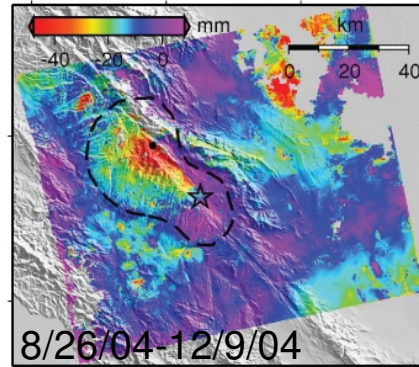
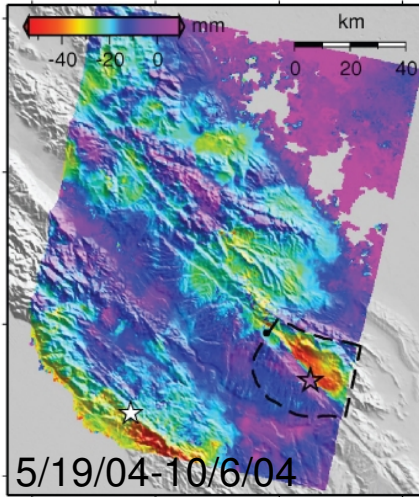
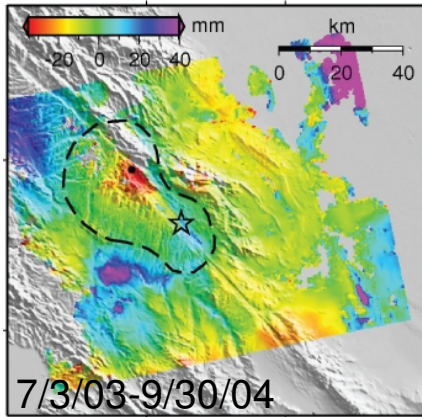
- How transition is accommodated

- What can we expect on other faults

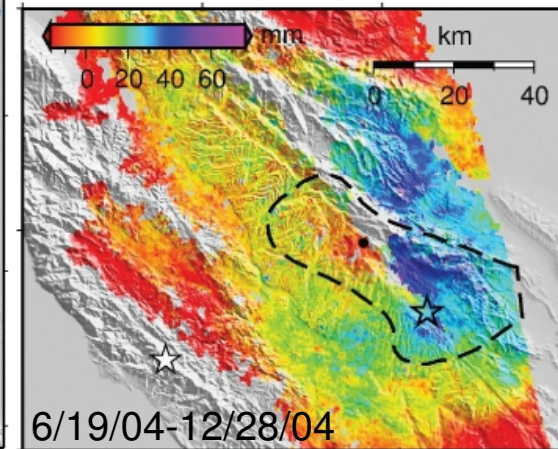
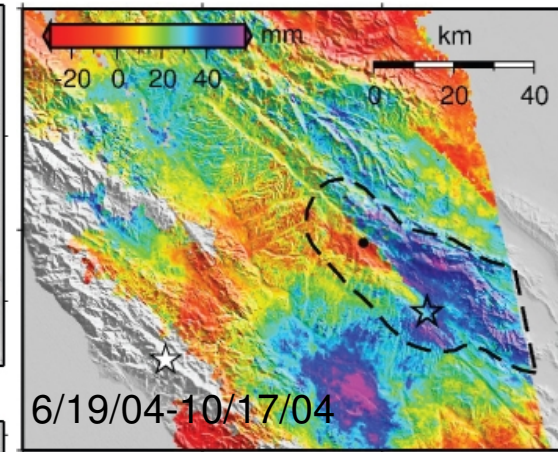


Parkfield Interferograms

ENVISAT Interferograms



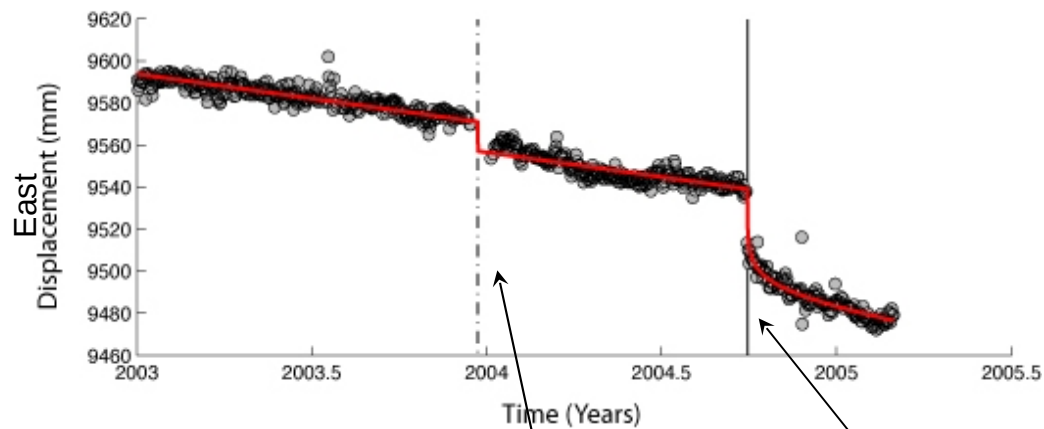
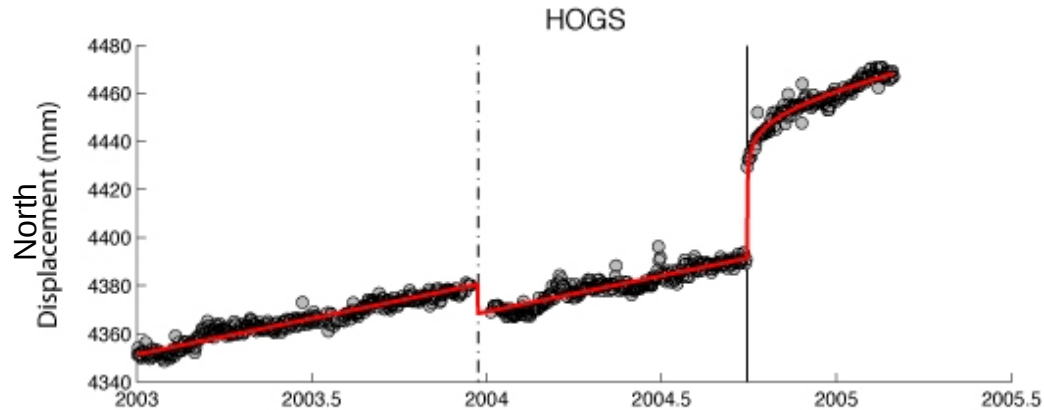
RADARSAT Interferograms



Small earthquake → low signal to noise

- SAFOD
- ★ Parkfield EQ epicenter
- ★ San Simeon EQ epicenter

Time History from GPS



- Fit time-series with...
- Steady Interseismic rate
- Offset at San Simeon EQ (12/22/2003)
- Offset at Parkfield EQ (d_{pk})
- Exponential after Parkfield EQ

$$A_{ps} \left(1 - e^{-\frac{t - t_{pk}}{\tau}} \right)$$

A_{ps} = Amplitude

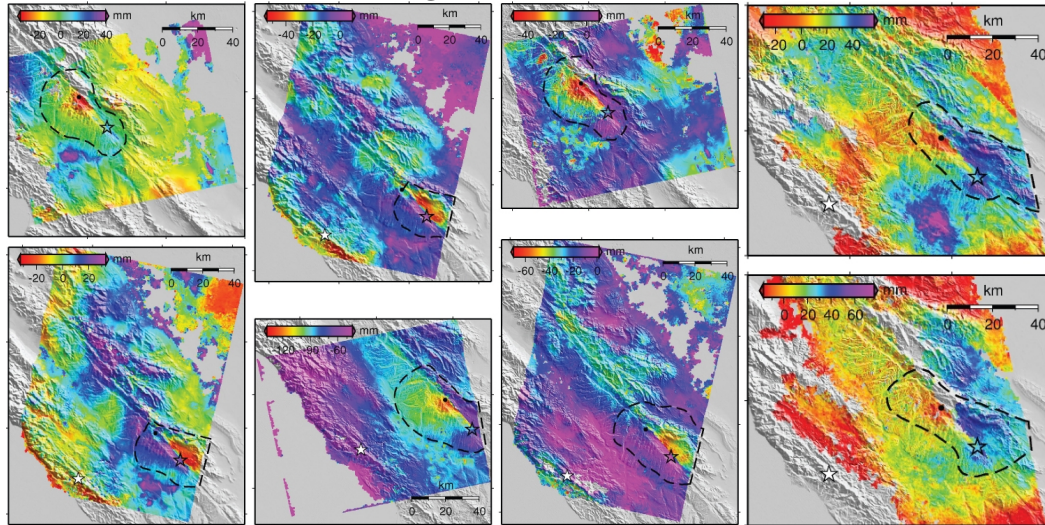
τ = decay time constant

t = time

t_{pk} = date of Parkfield earthquake

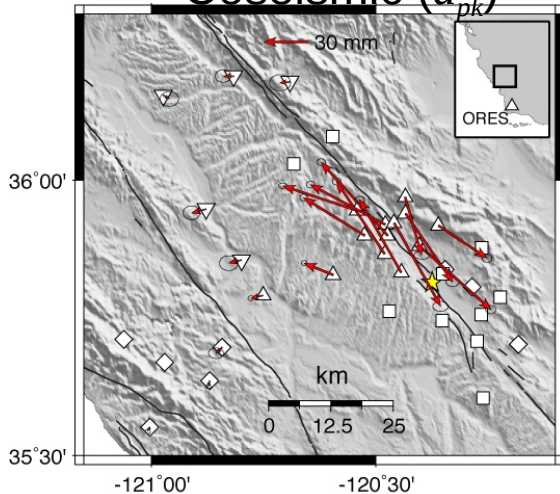
Geodetic Data for Parkfield EQ

ENVISAT Interferograms

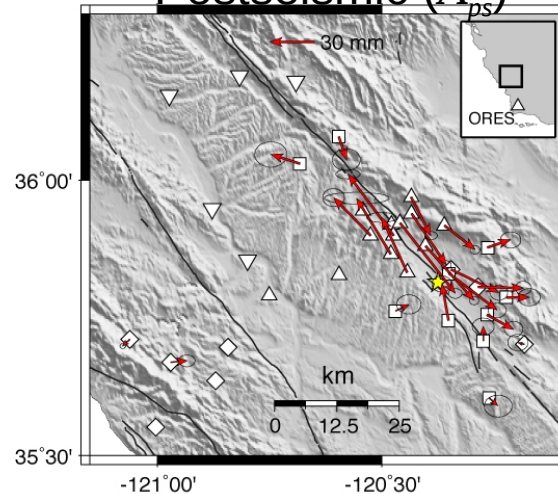


RADARSAT Interfs.

Coseismic (d_{pk})



Postseismic (A_{ps})



- 8 Interferograms
 - co-, post-intermixed
- 2 sets GPS displacements
 - co-, post-separate
- 1 model
 - BOTH co-, post-slip

Inversion Formulation

$$\begin{bmatrix} \alpha \mathbf{G}_{s1} \\ \mathbf{M} \\ \alpha \mathbf{G}_{sN} \\ \mathbf{G}_{gc} \\ \mathbf{0} \\ \beta \nabla^2 \end{bmatrix}
 \begin{bmatrix} \alpha \mathbf{G}_{s1} \\ \mathbf{M} \\ \alpha \mathbf{G}_{sN} \\ \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{G}_{gp} \\ \beta \nabla^2 \end{bmatrix}
 \begin{bmatrix} 1 - e^{-t_{ps1} - t_{pk} / \tau} \\ \vdots \\ 1 - e^{-t_{psN} - t_{pk} / \tau} \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ \vdots \end{bmatrix}
 =
 \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{R}^1 \\ \mathbf{R} \\ \mathbf{xy}_1 \\ \mathbf{M} \\ \mathbf{xy}_N \\ \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{R} \end{bmatrix}
 \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{r} \\ \mathbf{ad}_{s1} \\ \mathbf{r} \\ \mathbf{M} \\ \mathbf{r}_{sN} \\ \mathbf{d}_{pk} \\ \mathbf{d}_{ps} \\ \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{r} \\ \mathbf{s}_{cs} \\ \mathbf{r} \\ \mathbf{r}_{ps} \\ \mathbf{t} \end{bmatrix}
 =
 \mathbf{A}
 \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{r} \\ \mathbf{s}_{cs} \\ \mathbf{r} \\ \mathbf{r}_{ps} \\ \mathbf{t} \end{bmatrix}$$

\mathbf{d}_{sN} = InSAR data

$\mathbf{r}_{pk}, \mathbf{r}_{ps}$ = coseismic and postseismic GPS data

α = InSAR data weight

$\mathbf{G}_{sN}, \mathbf{G}_{gc}, \mathbf{G}_{gp}$ = Green's functions for InSAR,

co - and postseismic GPS

τ = decay time constant

t_{psN} = Enddate of Interferogram

t_{pk} = date of Parkfield earthquake

β = weight of Laplacian smoothing operator (∇^2)

\mathbf{r}_{cs} = coseismic slip

\mathbf{A}_{ps} = amplitude of postseismic exponential

\mathbf{t} = tilt across each interferogram

\mathbf{xy}_N = Green's functions for tilt

Inversion Formulation

The diagram illustrates the inversion formulation. On the left, a vertical vector of parameters is shown: aG_{s1} , M , aG_{sN} , G_{gc} , 0 , and βV^2 . These are multiplied by a matrix (partially obscured by a green box) to produce a vector of observations: xy_1 , M , xy_N , 0 , 0 , and 0 . The matrix is composed of terms aG_{s1} , aG_{sN} , 0 , and G_{gp} . A zoomed-in view on the right shows the matrix structure in detail, with rows corresponding to the observations and columns to the parameters. The matrix is block-diagonal, with blocks for aG_{s1} , M , aG_{sN} , d_{pk} , d_{ps} , and 0 . The resulting vector is r , s_{cs} , r^{ps} , and t .

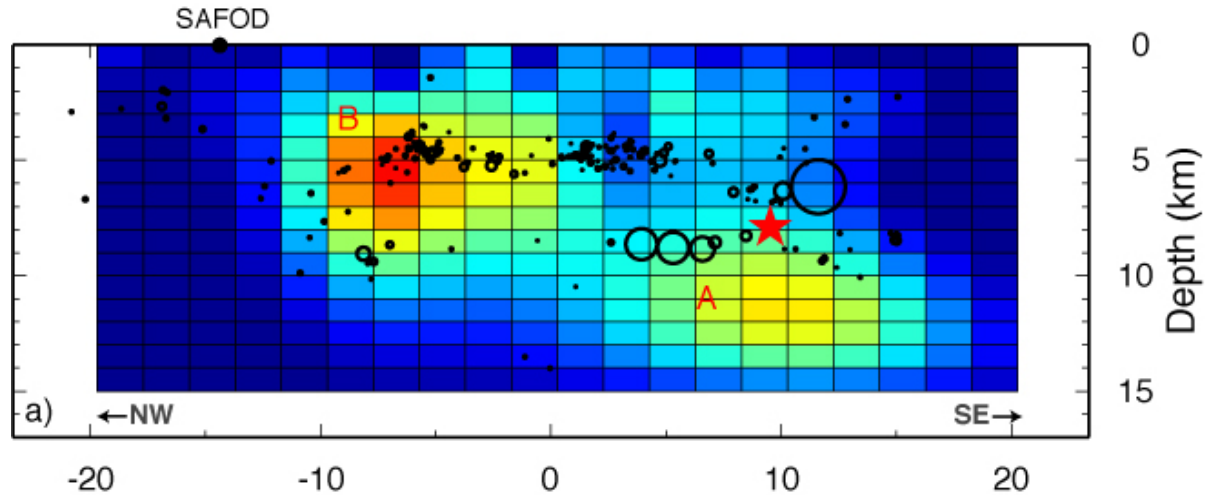
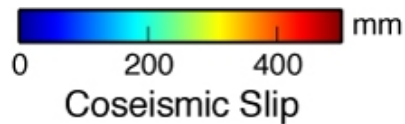
τ = decay time constant

t_{psN} = Enddate of Interferogram

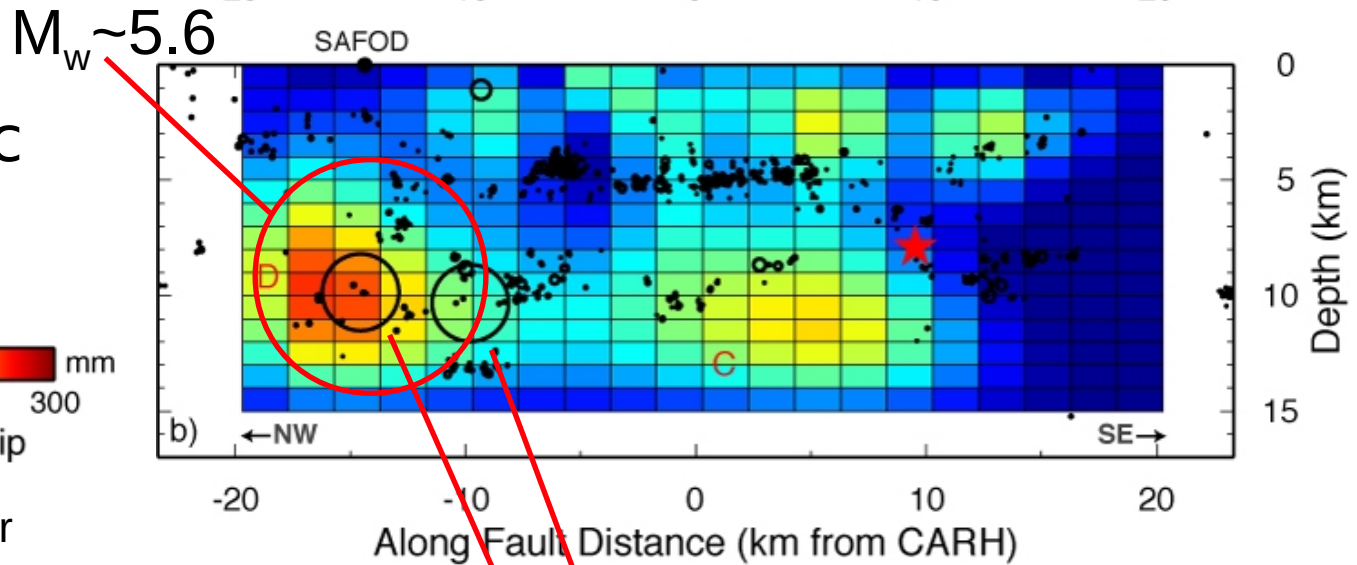
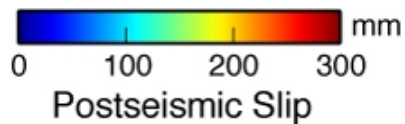
t_{pk} = date of Parkfield earthquake

Postseismic slip and Aftershocks

Coseismic Slip
(seismic)



Postseismic Slip
(aseismic)



★ 2004 hypocenter

○ Double-Difference relocated seismicity
(Thurber et al., 2006)

San Simeon Earthquake

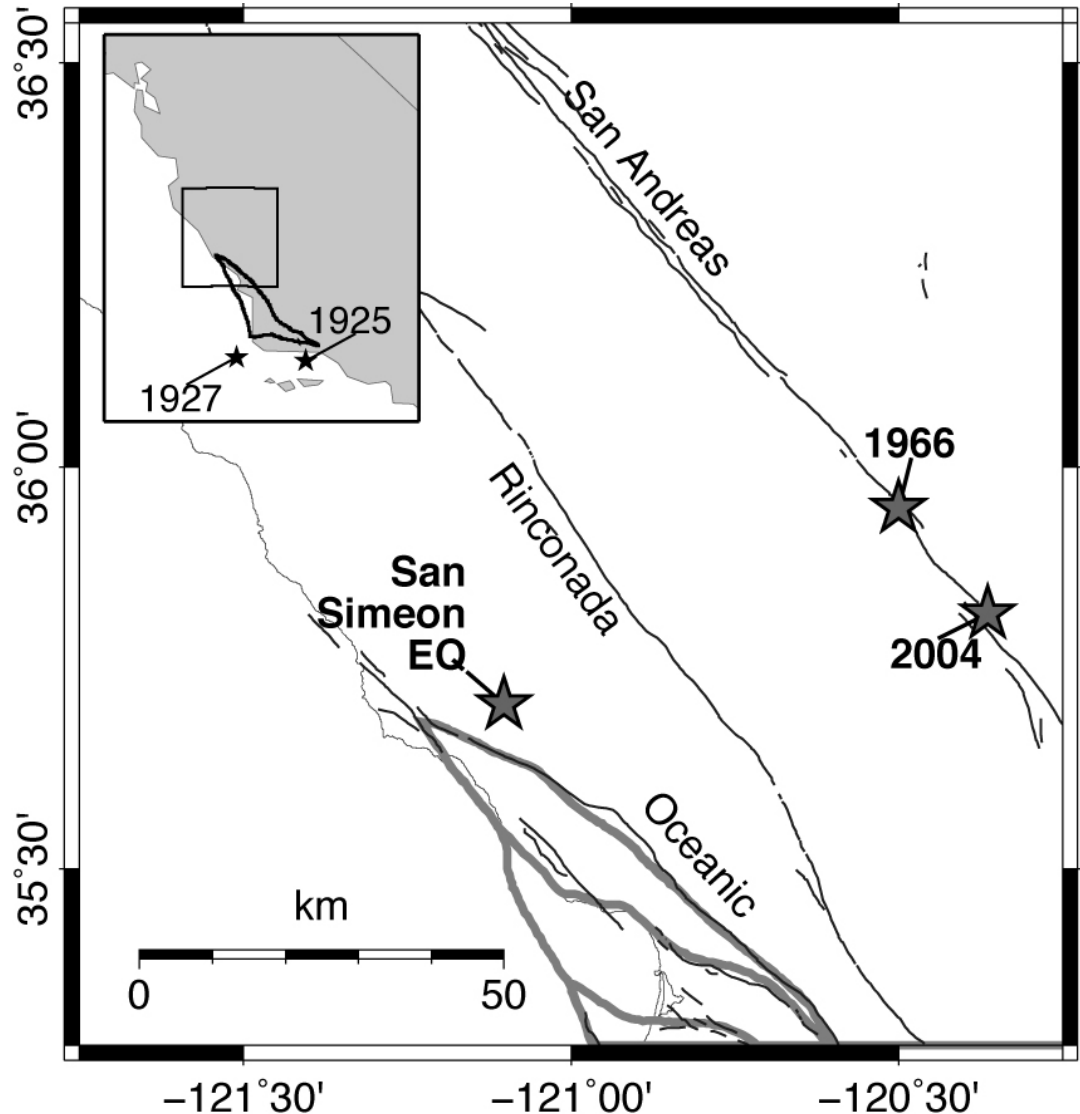
December 22, 2003;
Mw6.5

Occurred on northern
edge of Los Osos Domain

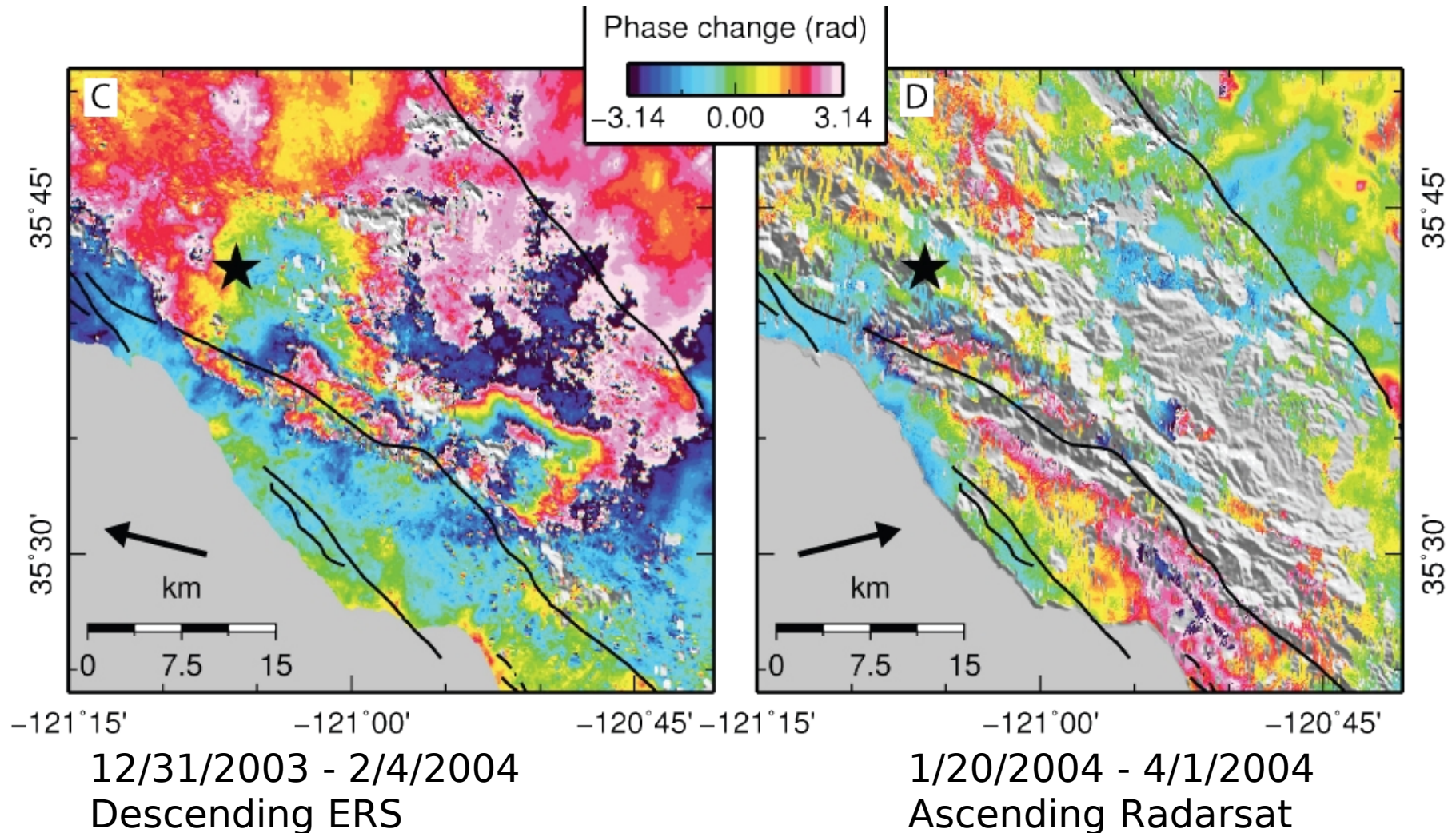
Oceanic fault: low slip
rate and non-creeping

Postseismic slip ~14% of
coseismic with complex
spatial pattern.

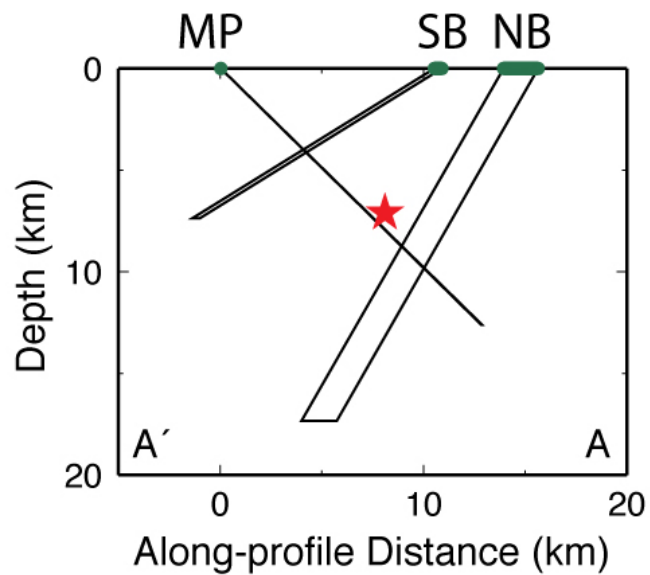
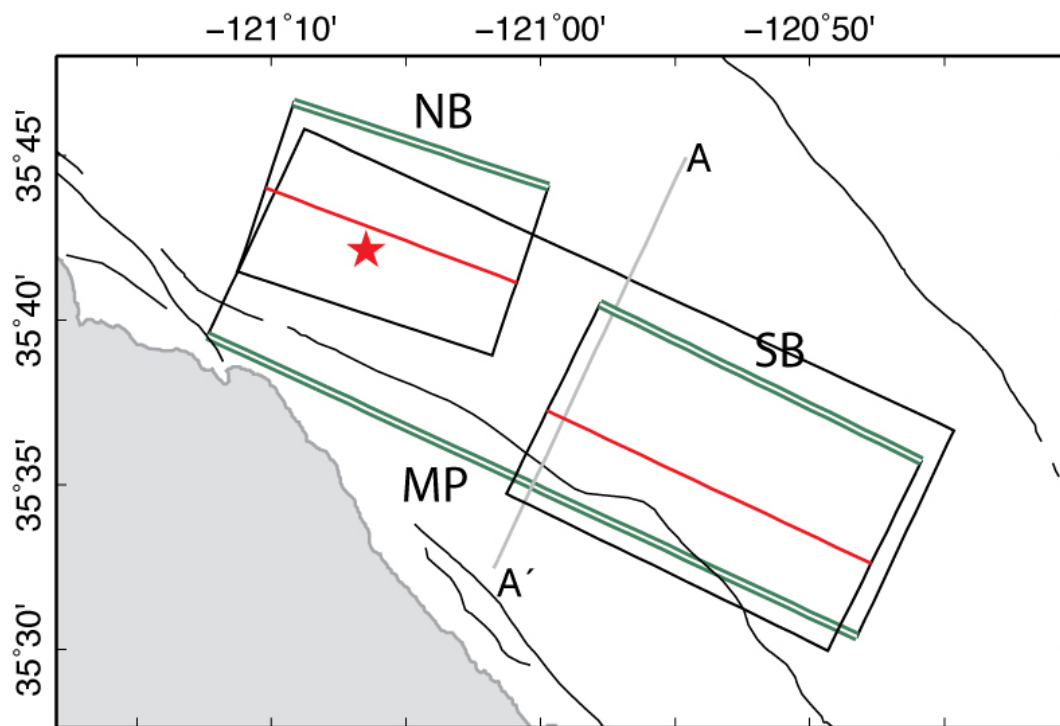
Example of Coast range
building event



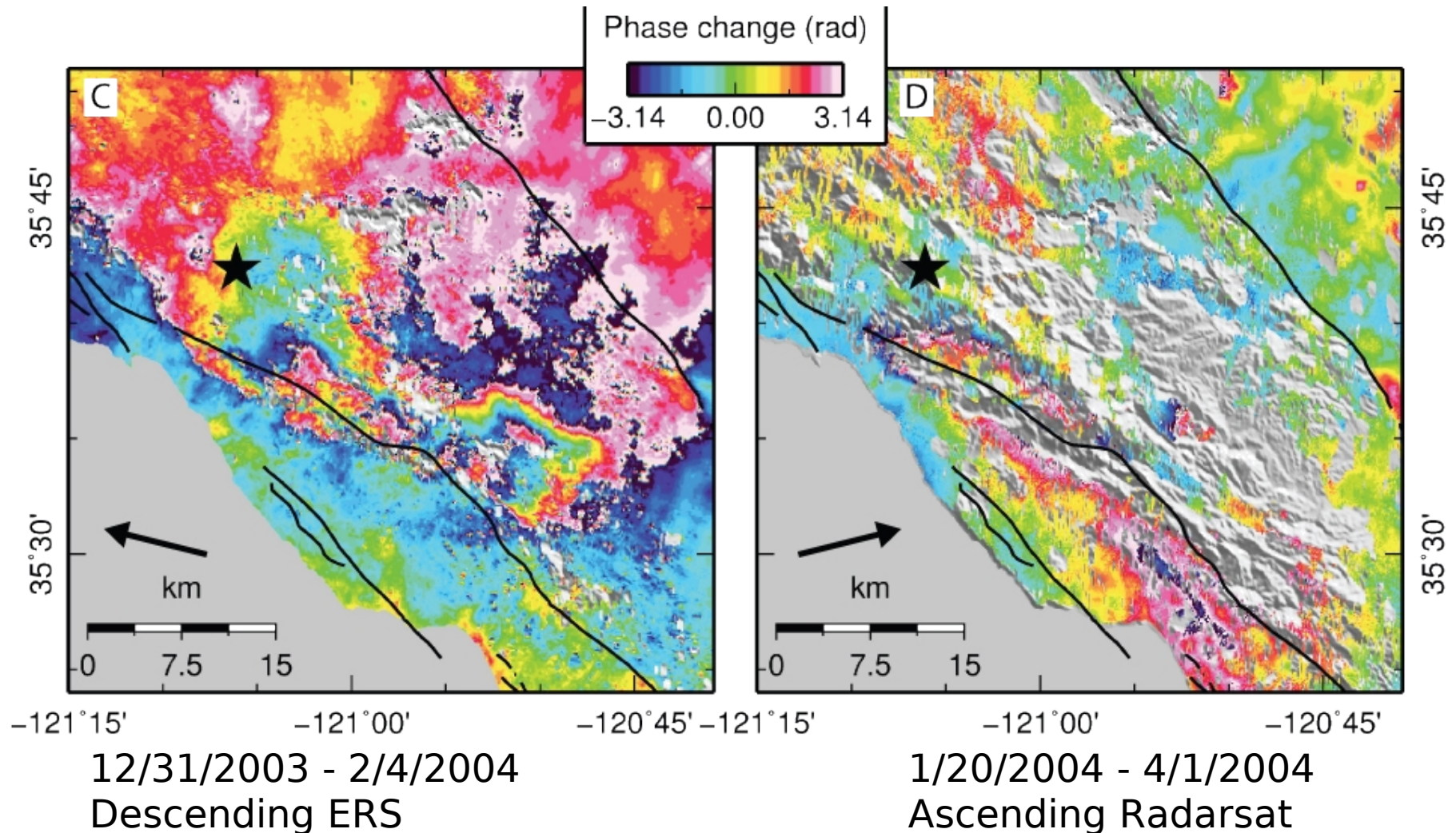
2 Postseismic Interferograms



1 cycle = 2.8
cm

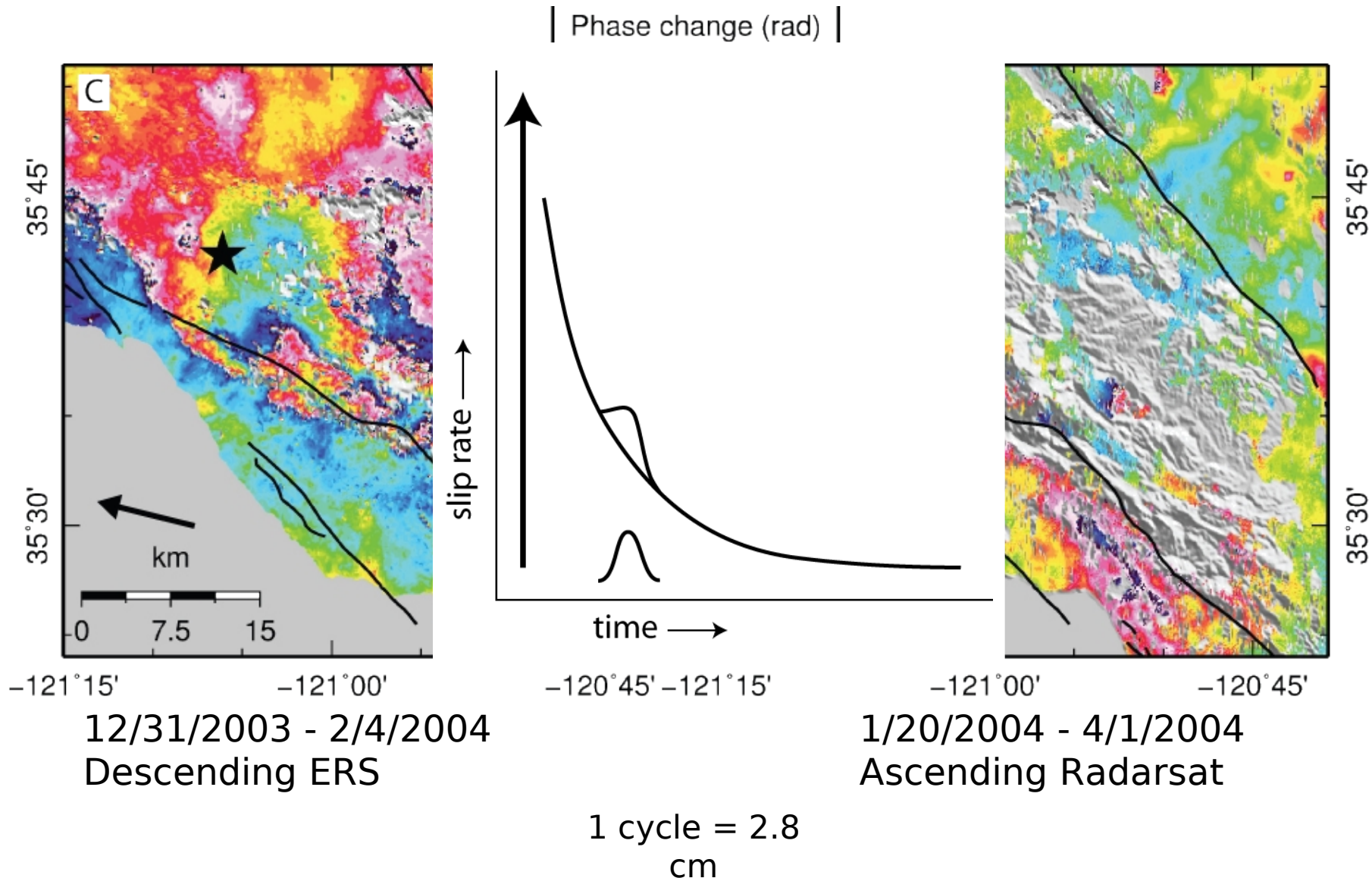


2 Postseismic Interferograms



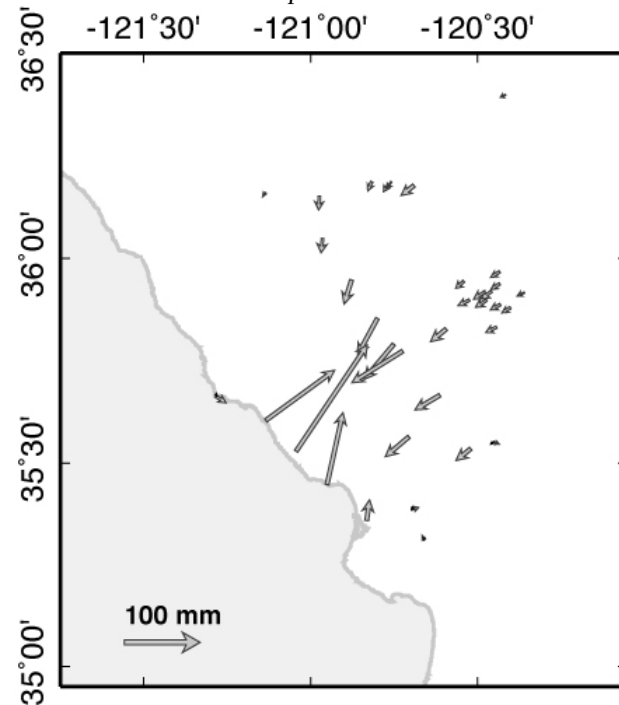
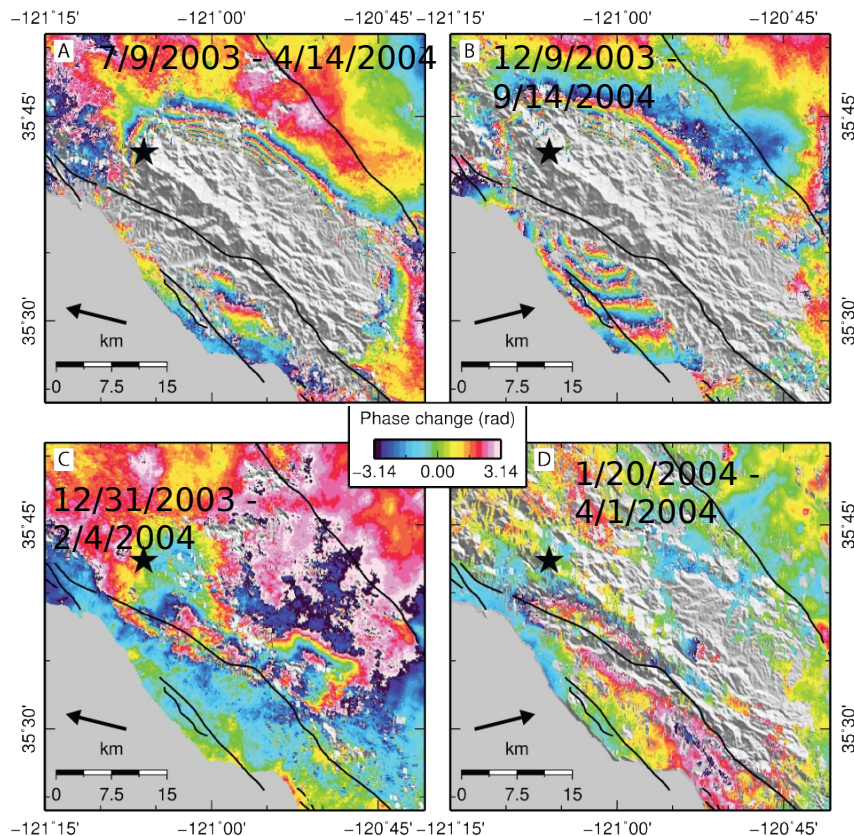
1 cycle = 2.8
cm

2 Postseismic Interferograms



Geodetic Data for San Simeon EQ

- 4 Interferograms
 - Intermixed
 - Postseismic only
- 1 set GPS displacements
 - Coseismic only
- 1 model
 - BOTH co-, post-slip Coseismic (d_{pk})



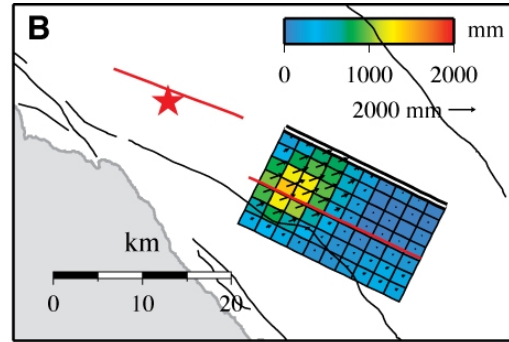
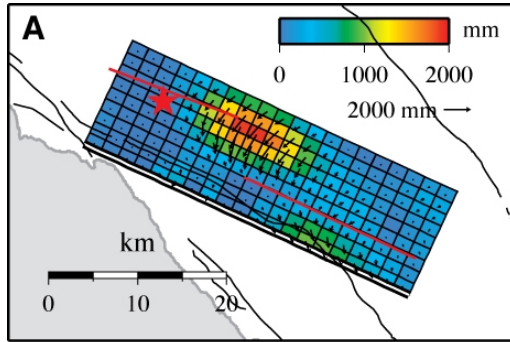
Inversion Formulation

$$\mathbf{W} \mathbf{G}^{-1} \mathbf{W}^T \mathbf{d} = \mathbf{r}$$

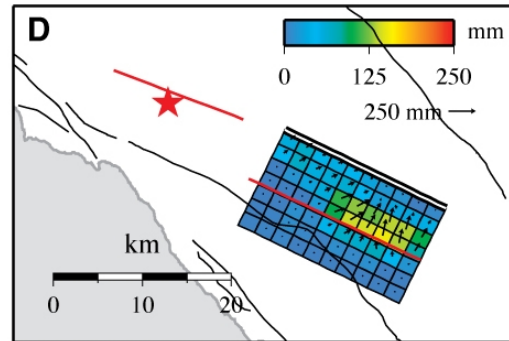
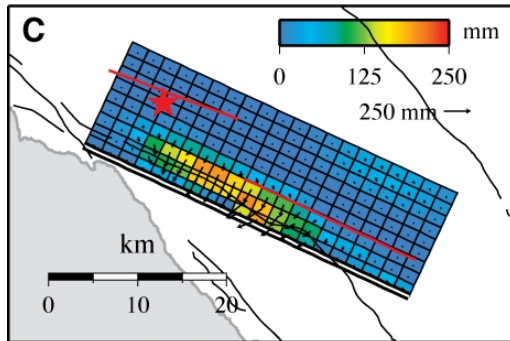
$$\mathbf{r} = \begin{bmatrix} s_c \\ r_{P1} \\ s_{P2} \\ t \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{G} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{G}_{Ca} & \mathbf{G}_{P1a} (1 - e^{-t_{a2}/\tau}) & \mathbf{G}_{P2a} & \mathbf{xy}_a \\ \mathbf{G}_{Cb} & \mathbf{G}_{P1b} (1 - e^{-t_{b2}/\tau}) & \mathbf{G}_{P2b} & \mathbf{xy}_b \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{G}_{P1c} (e^{-t_{c1}/\tau} - e^{-t_{c2}/\tau}) & \mathbf{G}_{P2c} & \mathbf{xy}_c \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{G}_{P1d} (e^{-t_{d1}/\tau} - e^{-t_{d2}/\tau}) & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{xy}_d \\ \mathbf{G}_{Cgps} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \end{bmatrix}$$

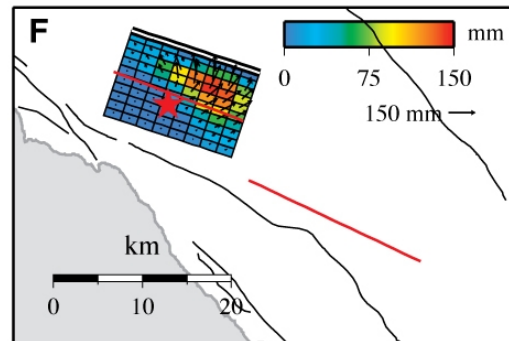
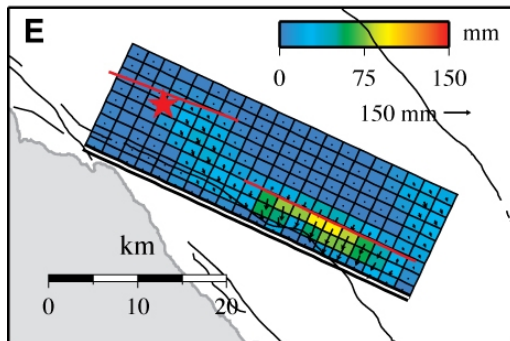
San Simeon Slip Model



Coseismic Slip
 $M_w=6.5$



Exponentially decaying slip
 $M_w=5.8$ (9% of coseismic)

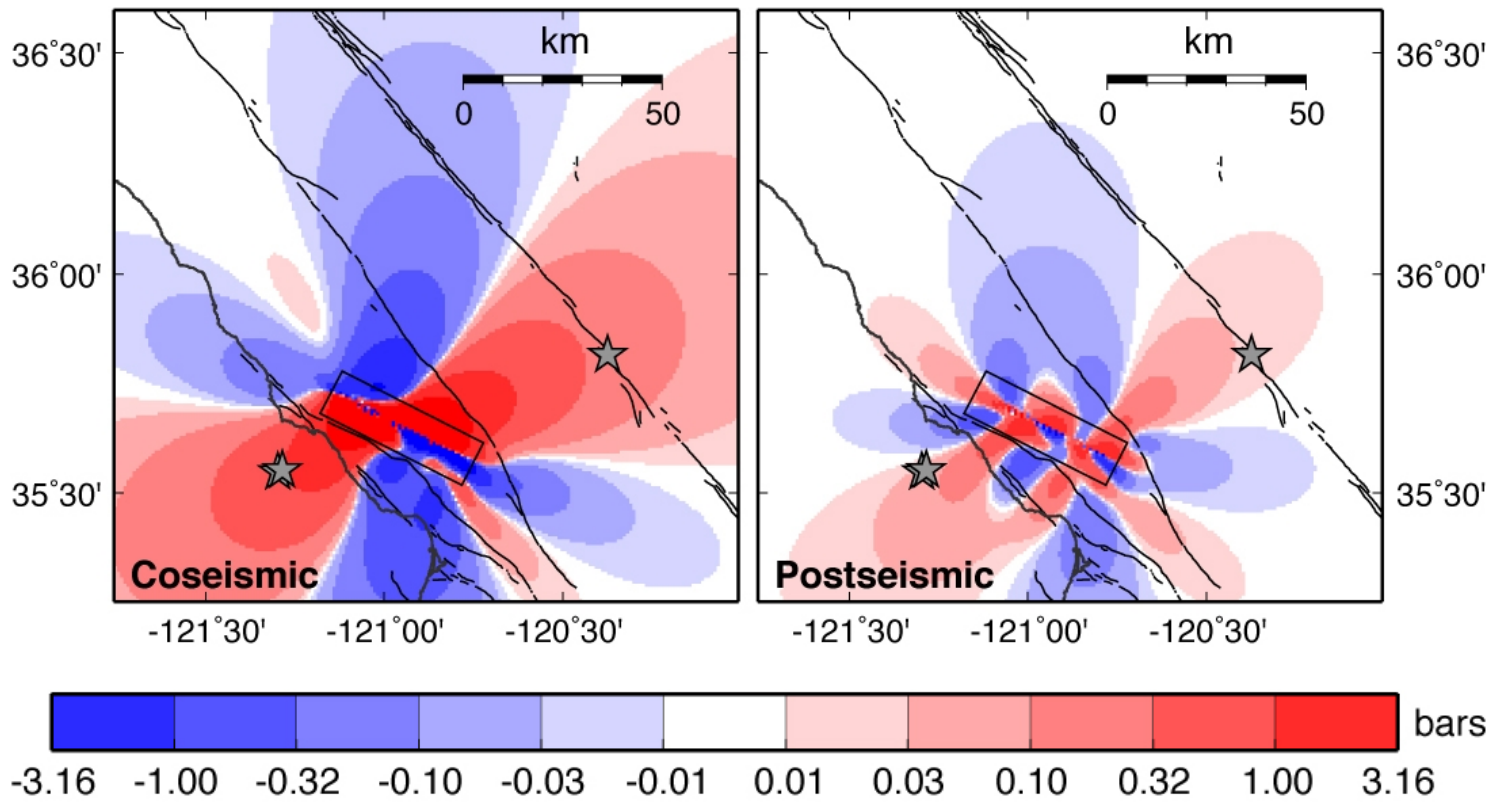


Extra slip
 $M_w=5.7$ (5% coseismic)

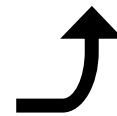
Δ Coulomb Failure Stress (San Andreas Parallel)

$$\Delta\text{CFS} = \mu'(\text{normal stress}) + (\text{shear stress})$$

$\mu' = 0.4$ (from Toda and Stein, 2002)



0.1 bars is observed threshold for significant aftershock triggering (e.g. Harris, 1998)



Depth section at 8 km

Summary

- Coseismic and postseismic slip can be separated in the modeling stage in cases where
 - the data contains deformation from both periods
 - Some *a priori* info on the time history is available
- Doing so reveals important features of the EQ
 - Prevalence of aseismic slip relative to seismic
 - Distribution and decay of postseismic slip
 - Can calculate relative effects of each period on

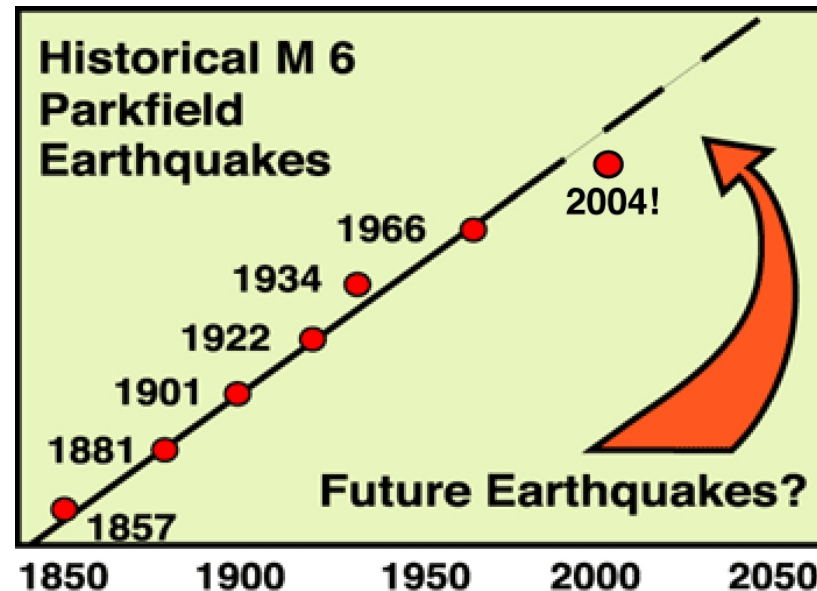
The Parkfield Earthquake Prediction Experiment

Quasi-regular series of M~6 earthquakes:

- Next was predicted for 1988 (Bakun & Lindh, 1985)
- earthquake occurred 16 years “late”

Goals:

- detect precursory slip
- test the characteristic earthquake hypothesis
- get the best records all aspects of an earthquake



Fault Behavior Spectrum



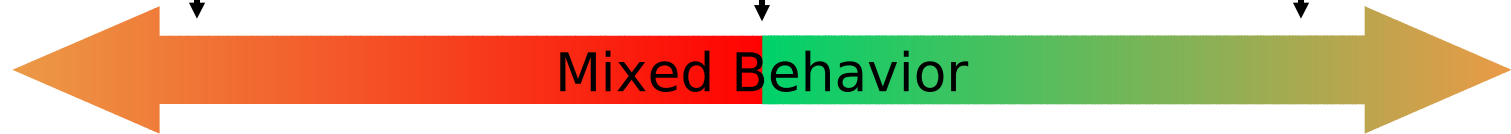
Steinbrugge Collection, EERC, UC Berkeley

Some Creep
Some strain accumulation
“slow earthquakes”



Photo: Dave Schmidt

Calaveras Fault, Hollister



Locked Fault

Transition Zone

Block offset

Slip occurs primarily in large earthquakes

No strain accumulation

No large earthquakes

Key Observations

- Location at transition zone may control some of its behavior
 - Produces regular, similar earthquakes
 - Transient slip events, such as rapid postseismic slip
 - Sensitive to outside stresses.
- Stress decreased near 1966 hypocenter
 - 1983 Coalinga Earthquake (Toda and Stein, 2002)
 - 1993-1996 slow earthquake (Murray and Segall, 2005)
- Stress increased throughout Parkfield segment
 - 2003 San Simeon earthquake