

Slip between Dissimilar Materials: Instabilities, Ill-posedness, and Implications for Numerical Modeling

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with lots of help from and discussions with

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Bimaterial Problems (TPV6-8)

material 1:
reduced density/wave speeds

original initial stresses
 (nucleation by 3 km wide
 overstressed asperity):
 $\tau^{\text{init}}=70$ MPa (81.6 MPa)
 $\sigma^{\text{init}}=120$ MPa

$$\rho_1, c_{s1}, c_{p1}$$

right-lateral

slip $\rightleftarrows$

$$\delta(x, t)$$

material 2:

original parameters

$$\rho_2 = 2670 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$c_{s2} = 3.464 \text{ km/s}$$

$$c_{p2} = 6 \text{ km/s}$$

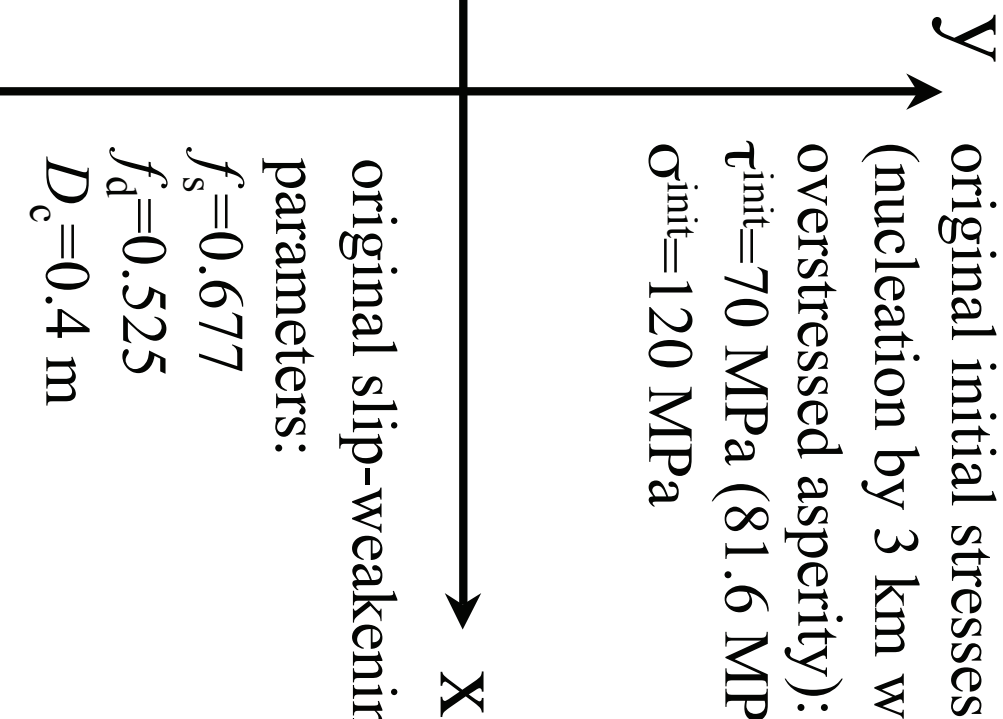
original slip-weakening
 parameters:

$$f_s=0.677$$

$$f_d=0.525$$

$$D_c=0.4 \text{ m}$$

“positive” $\longrightarrow$
 propagation direction



Stability of Steady Sliding at Constant f :

“Positive Direction”

[Ranjith and Rice, 2001]

Add Fourier mode perturbation e^{ikx+st} to steadily sliding half-spaces obeying $\tau=f\sigma$ with constant f . Solve for $s(k)$.

Unstable if $\text{Re}(s)>0$, damped if $\text{Re}(s)<0$ (exponential growth/decay in time). Propagating if $\text{Im}(s)$ is nonzero.

For $f=0$, perturbations are generalized Rayleigh waves (one propagating in each direction) when wave-speed contrast less than ~30-40% (seismically relevant case):

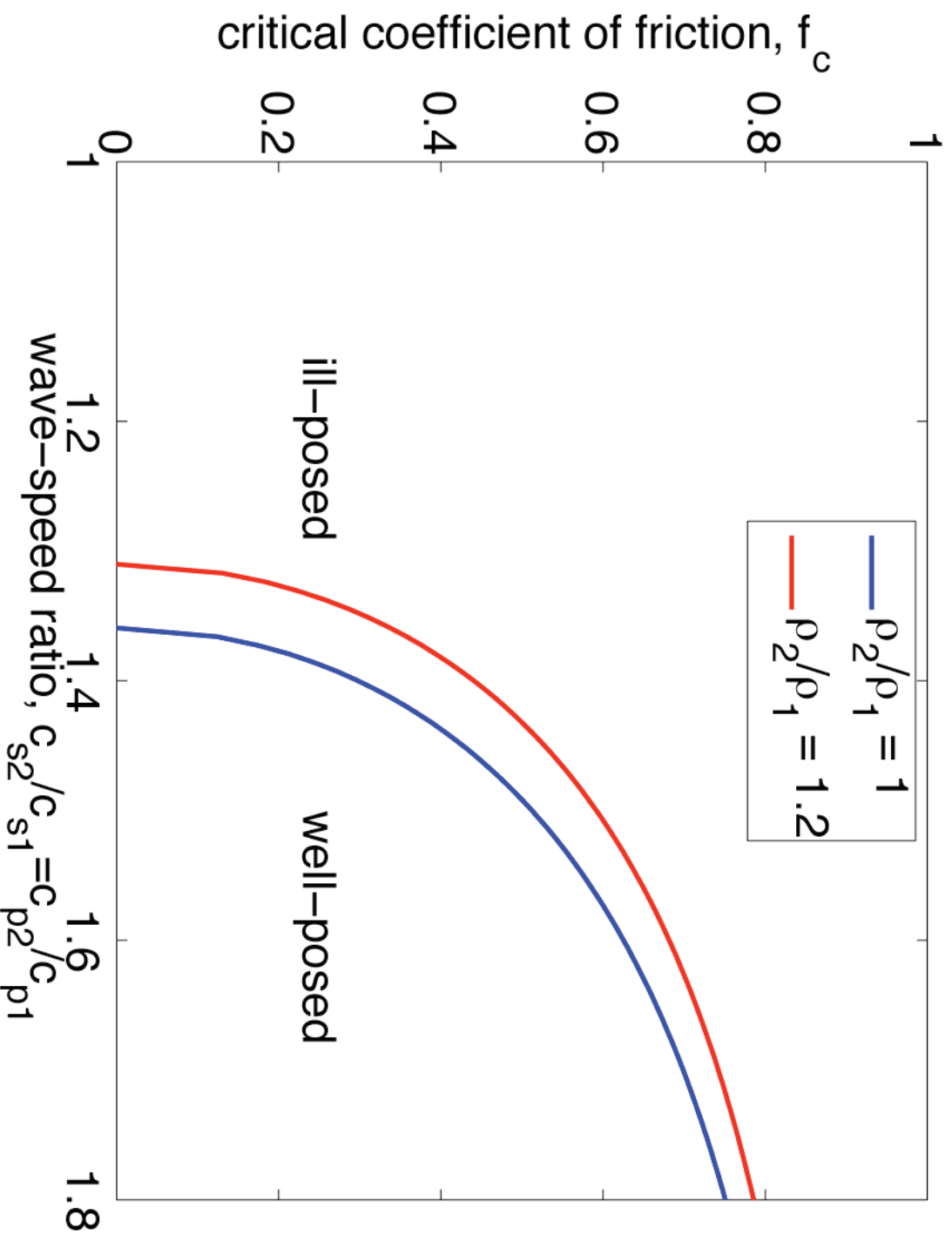
$$e^{ikx+st} = e^{ik(x \pm ct)} \quad (\text{neutrally stable, } s = \pm ikc)$$

For nonzero f , wave in “positive” direction unstable (normal stress decreases) and wave in “negative” direction damped. Growth/decay rate is proportional to wavenumber $k \Rightarrow$ ill-posed.

Stability of Steady Sliding at Constant f :

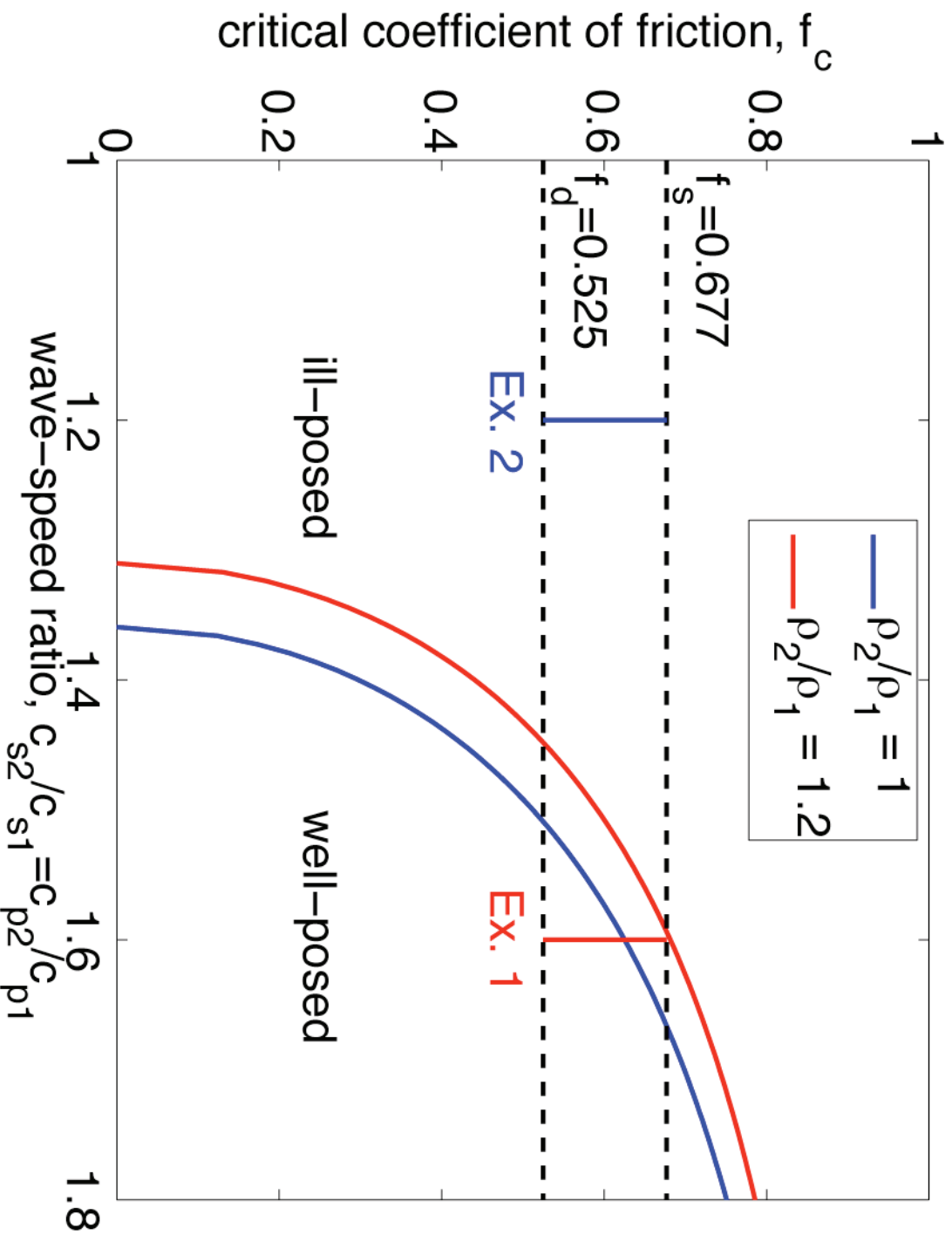
Stable for Large Contrasts and $f < f_c$

[Ranjith and Rice, 2001]



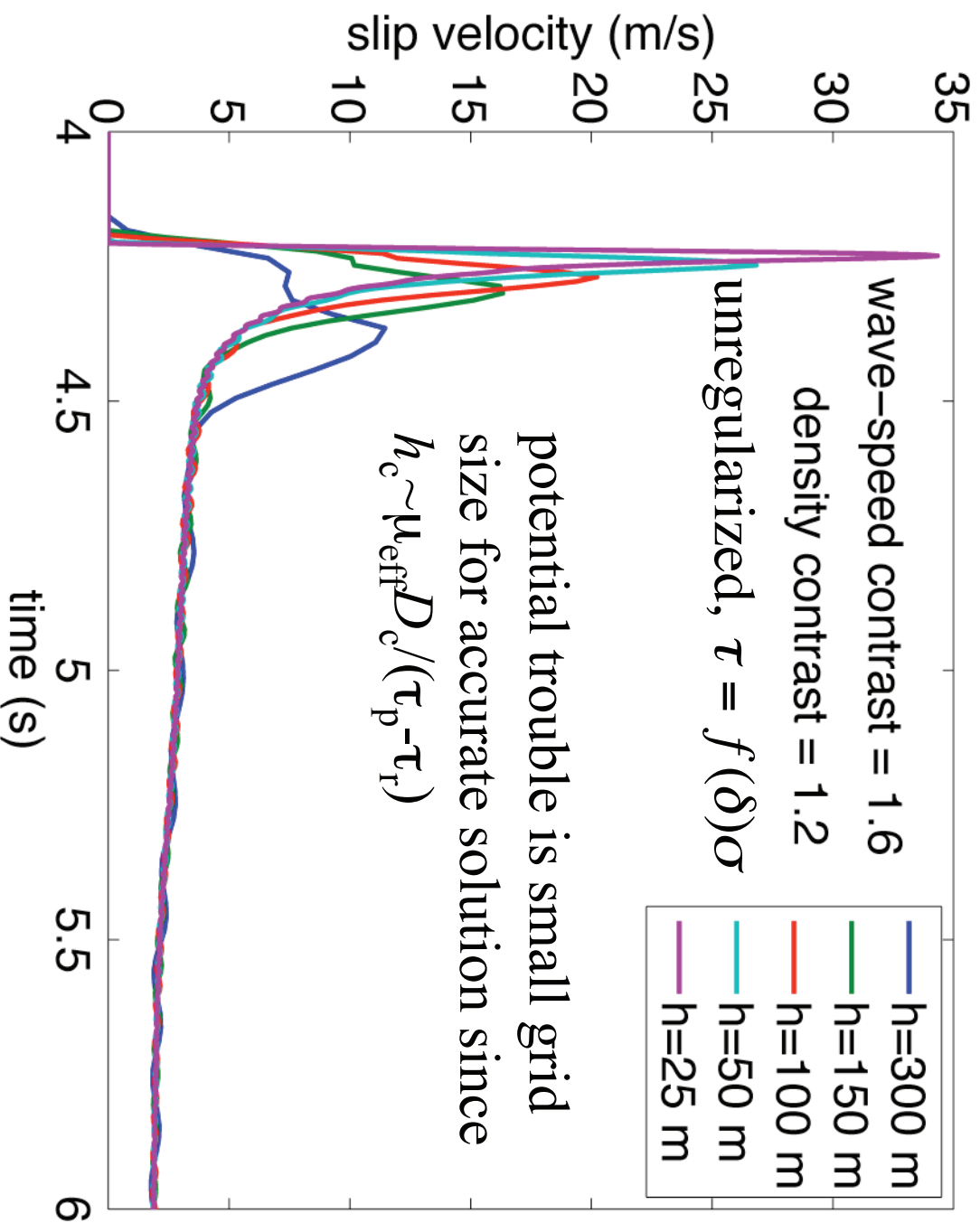
Two Regimes:

1. Well-posed (TPV6), 2. Ill-posed (TPV7/8)

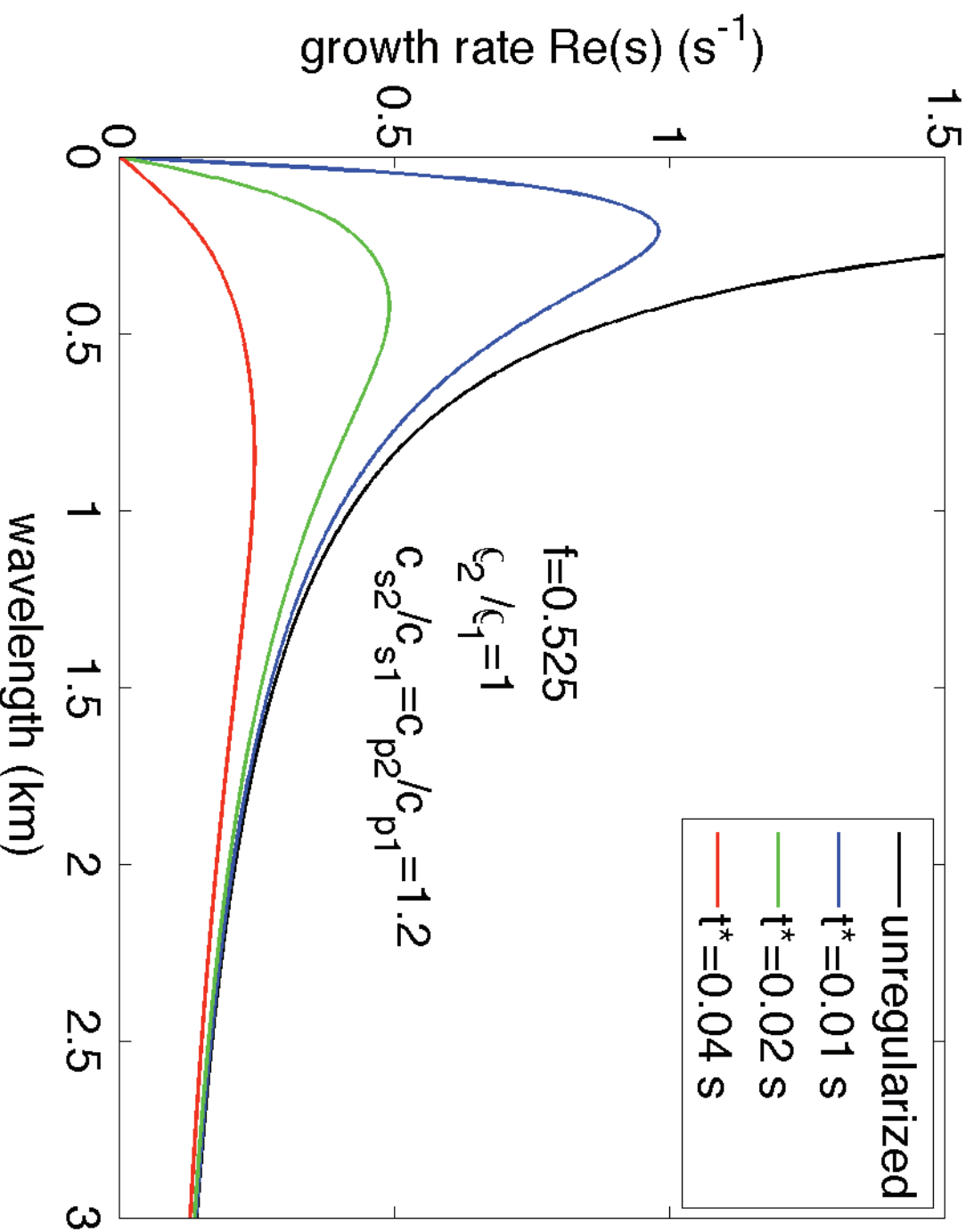


Ex. 1: Well-posed (TPV6)

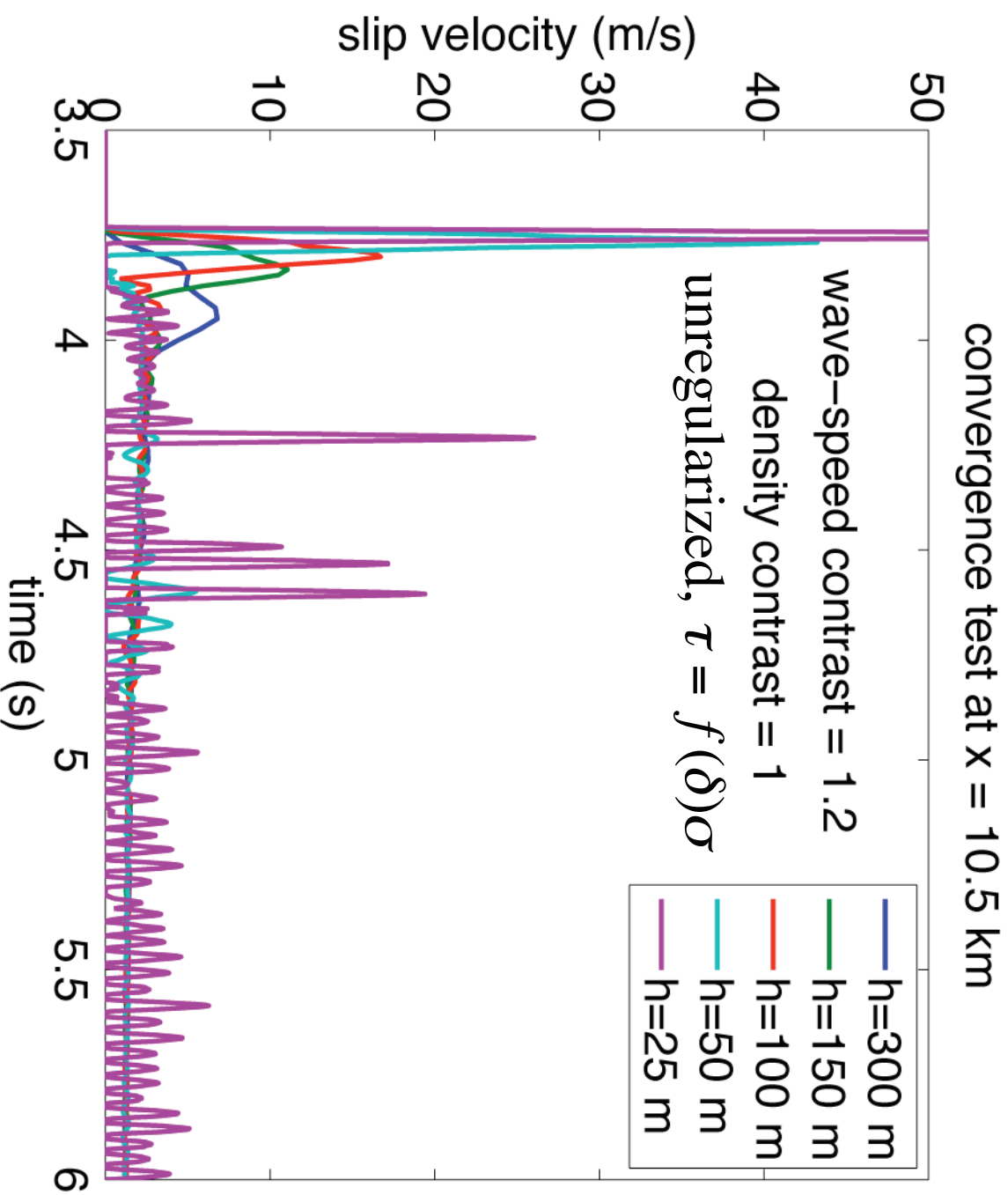
convergence test at $x = 10.5$ km



Unstable Region: Growth Rate Increases with Decreasing Wavelength Unless Regularized

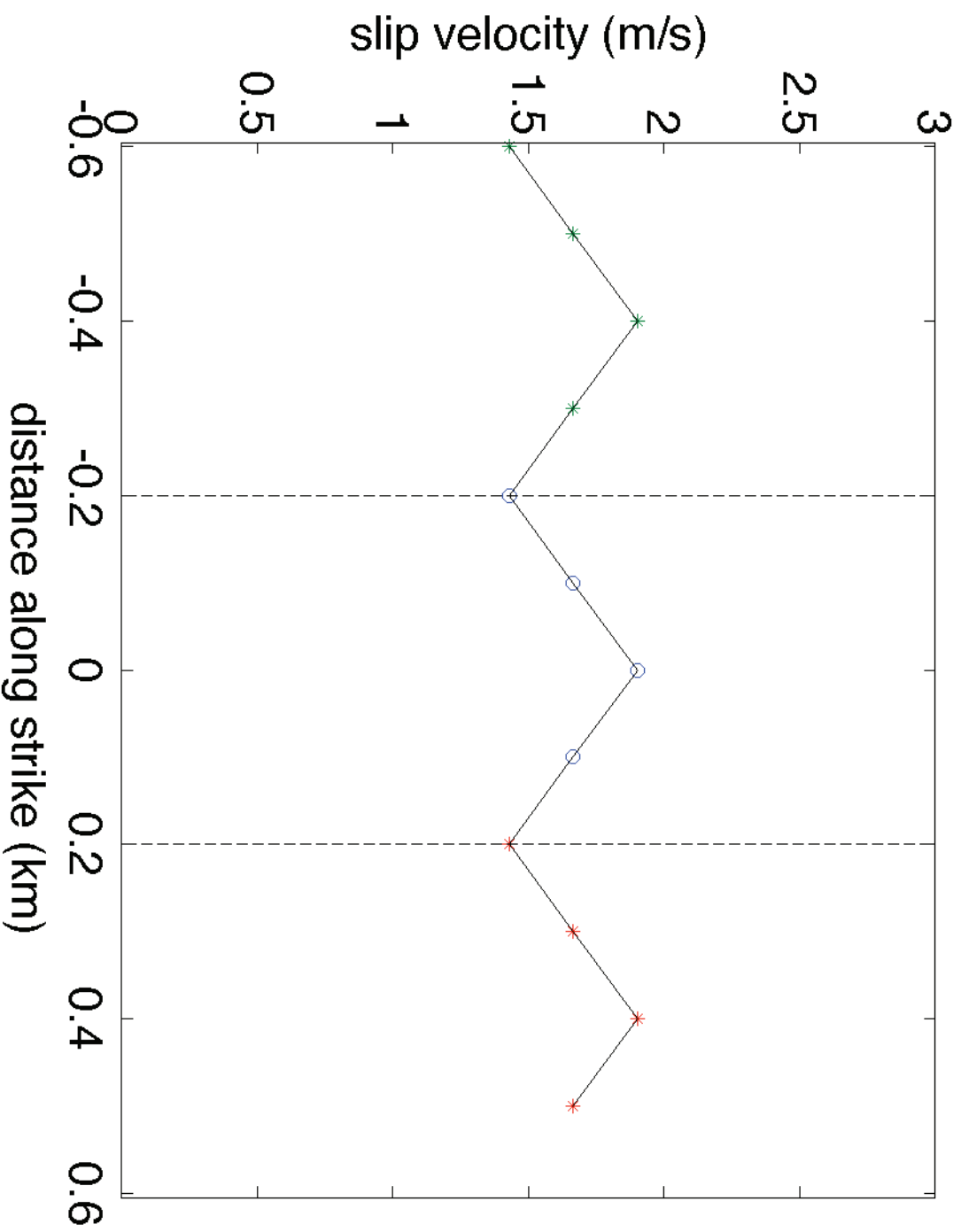


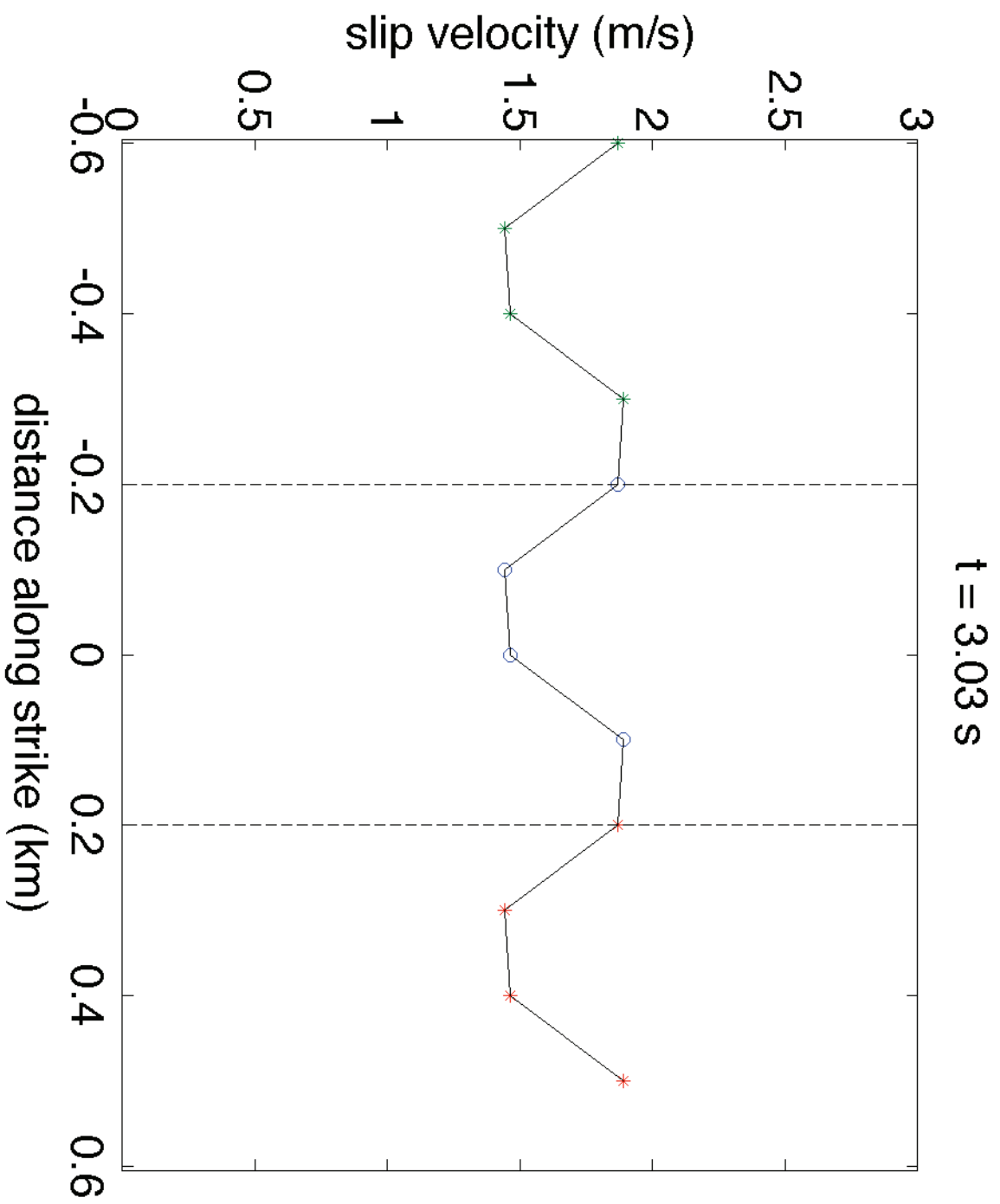
Ex. 2: Unregularized Ill-posed (TPV7)

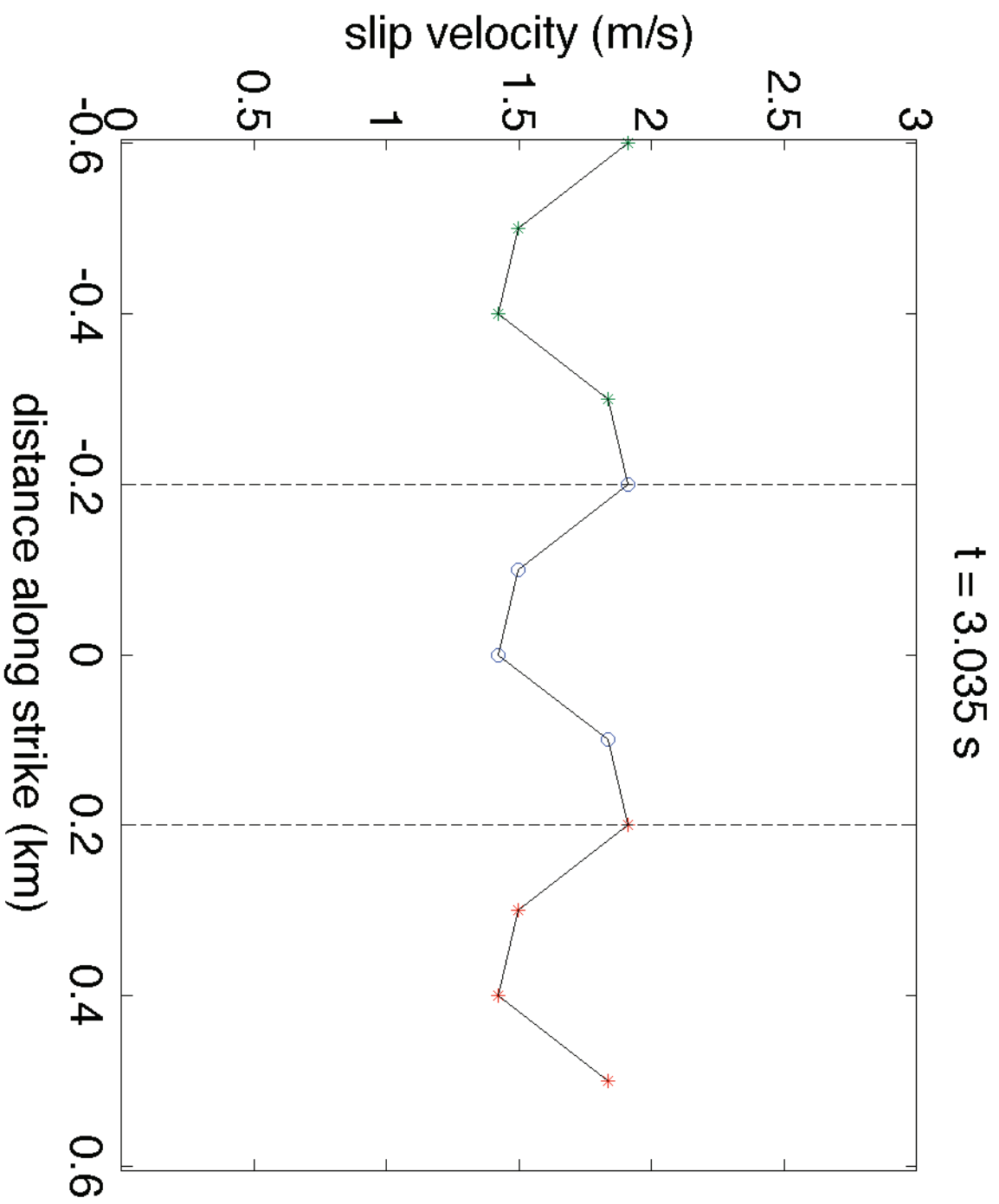


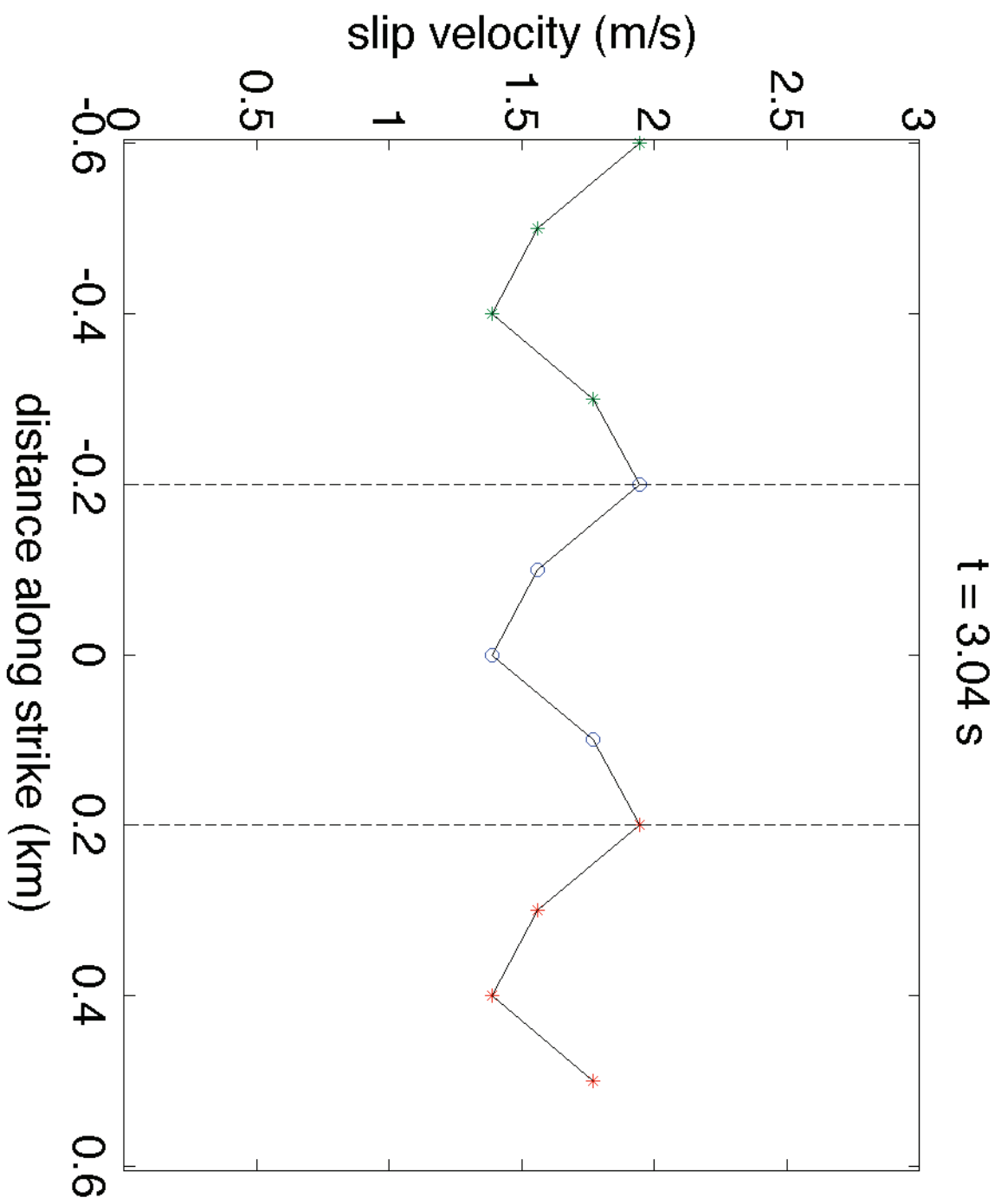
Example: $\lambda=400$ m Perturbation

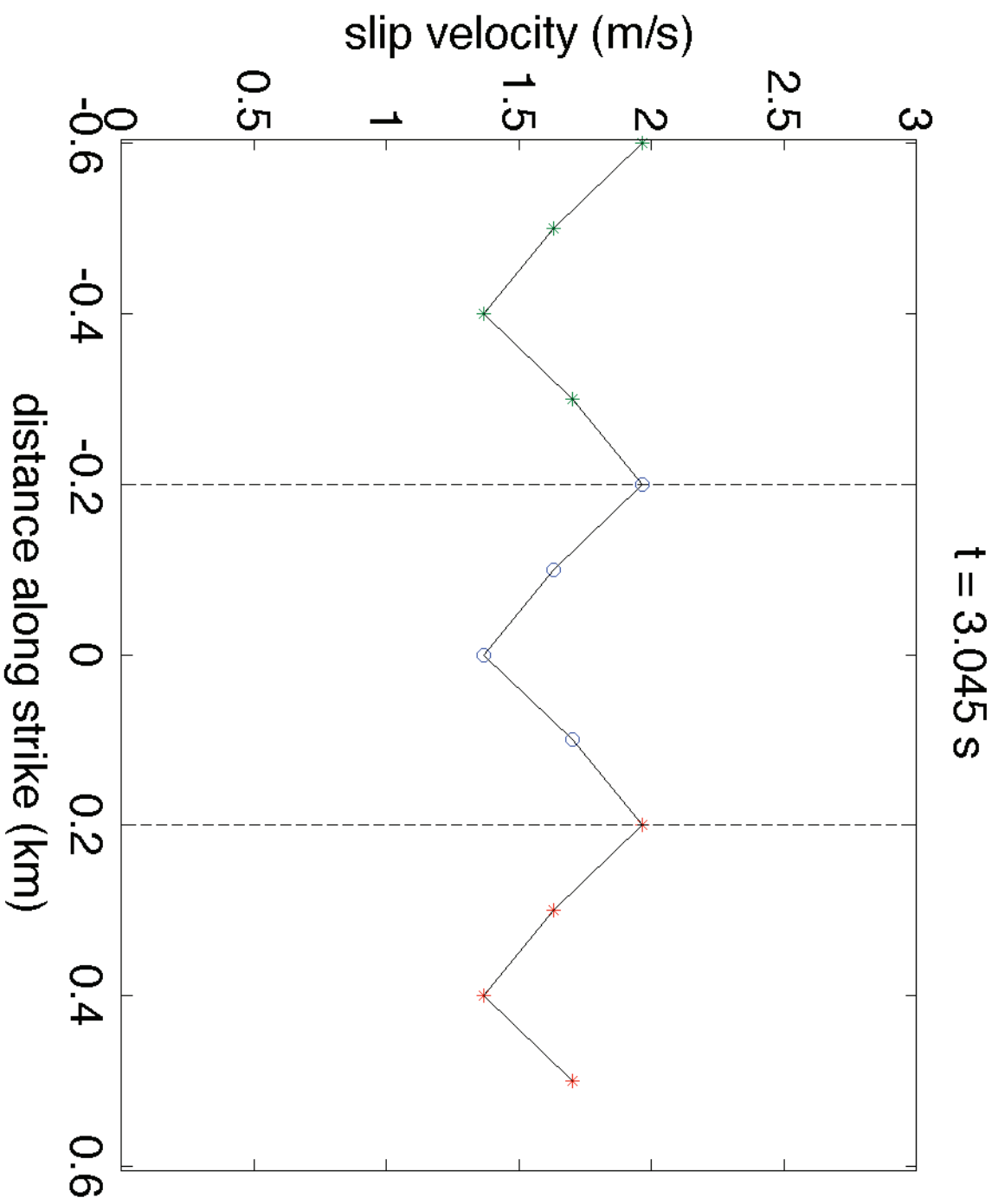
$t = 0$ s

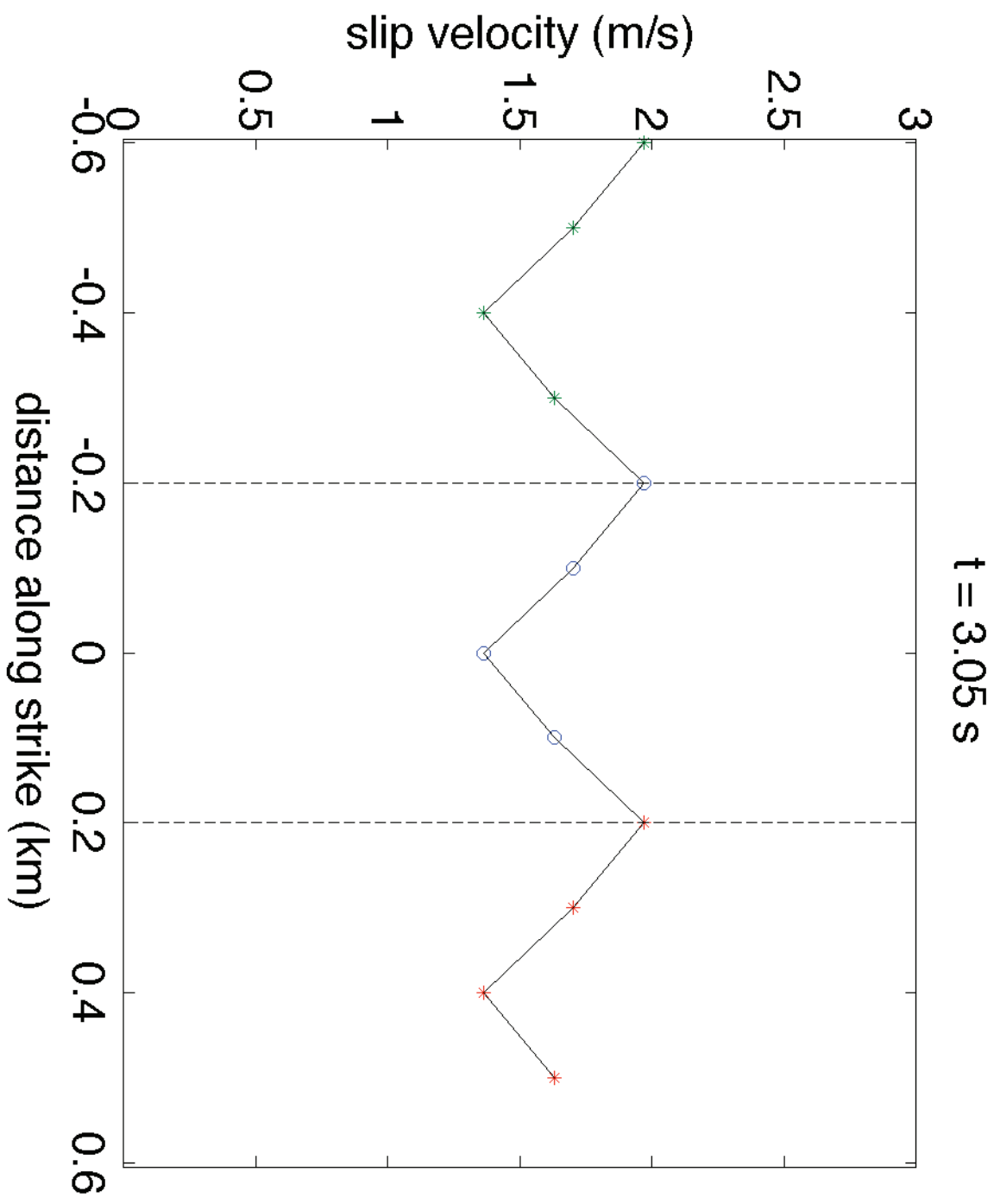


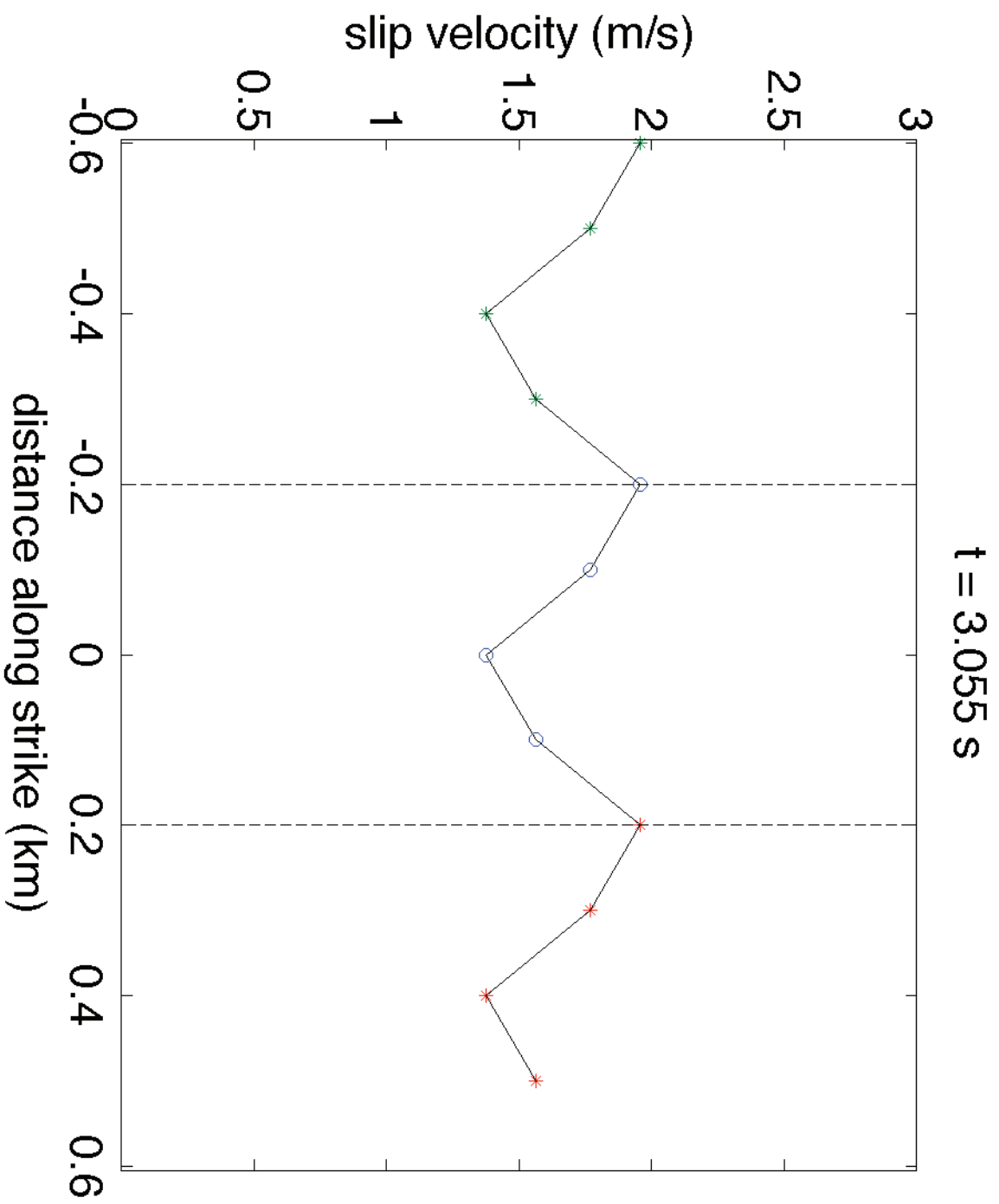


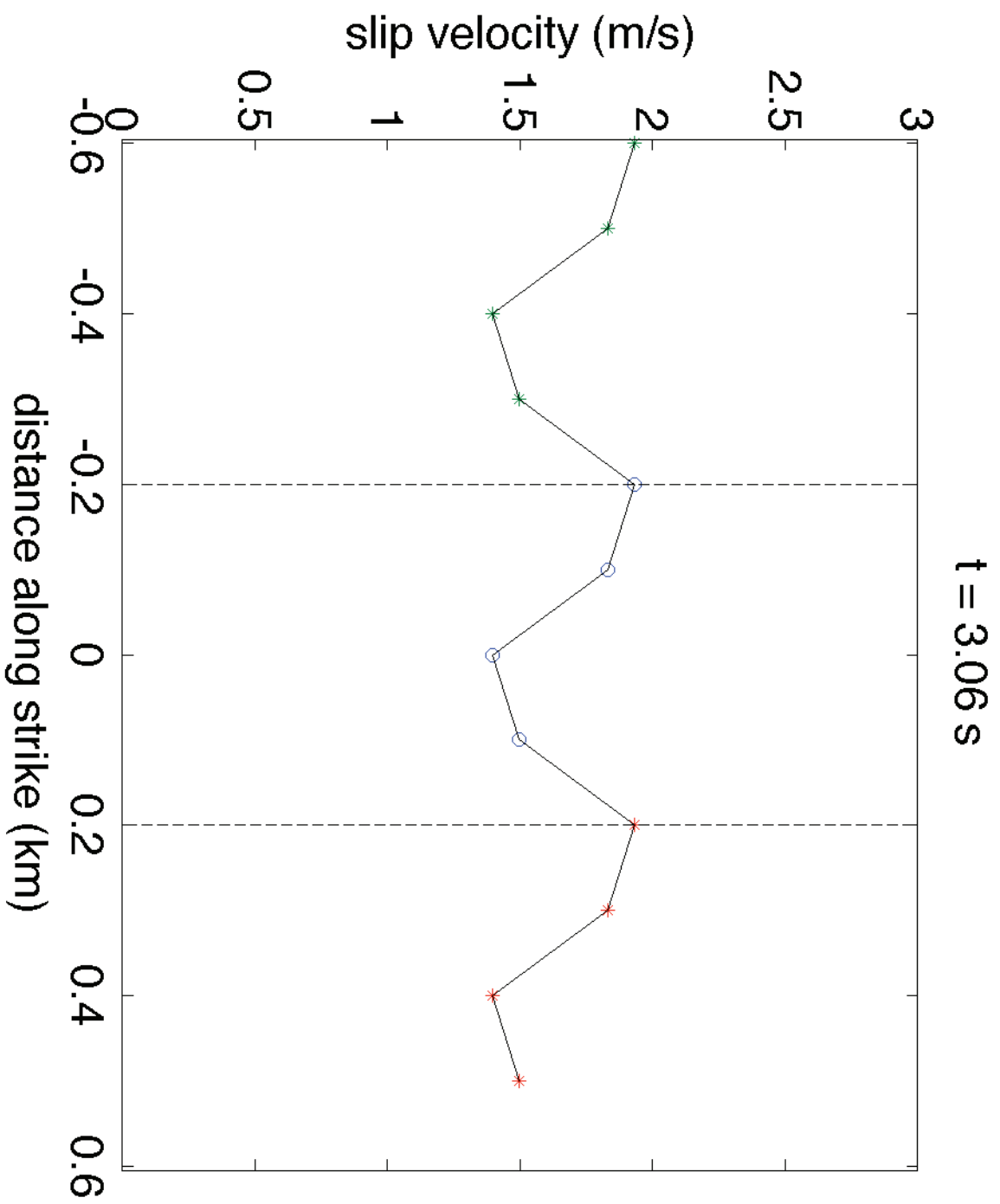


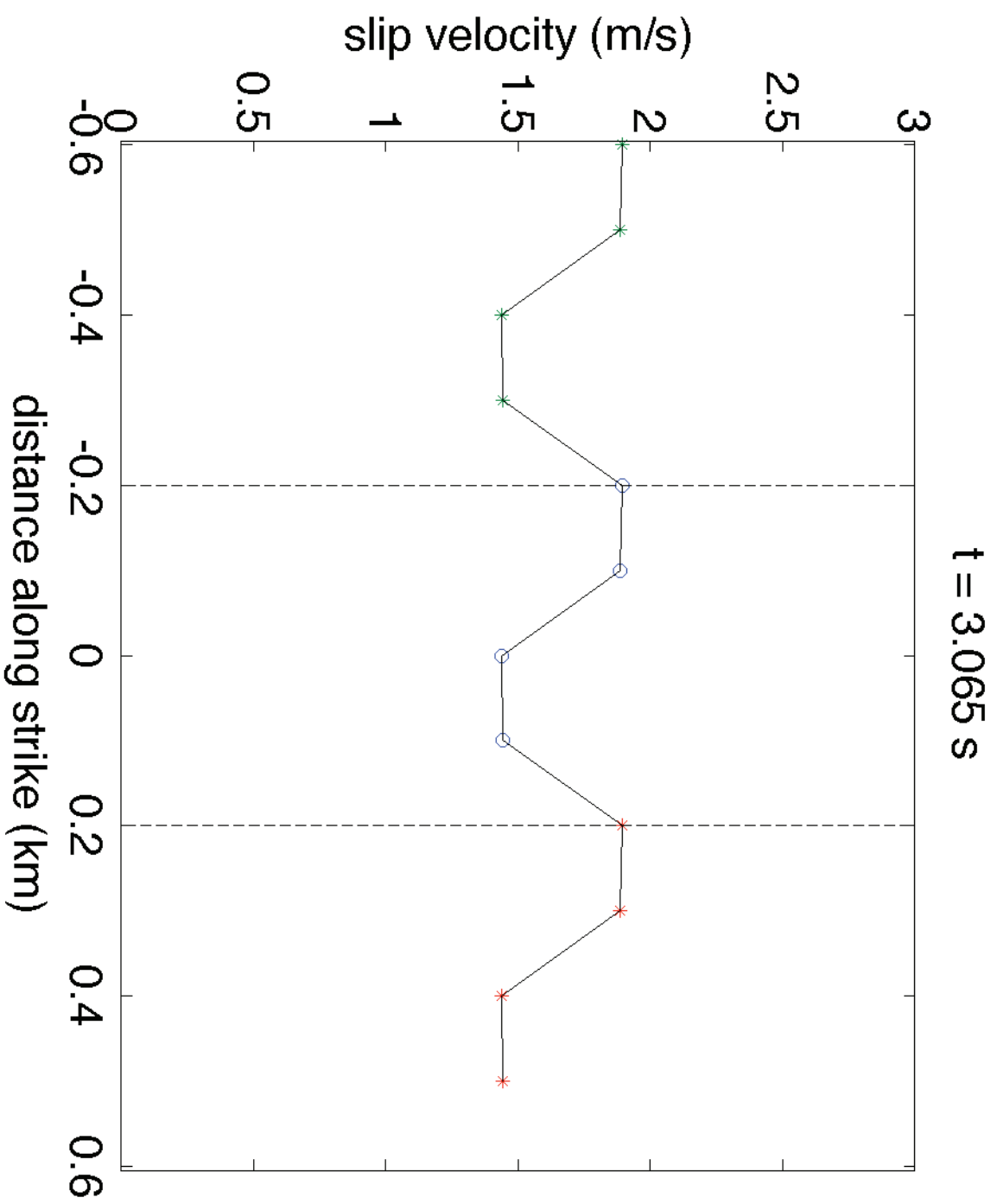


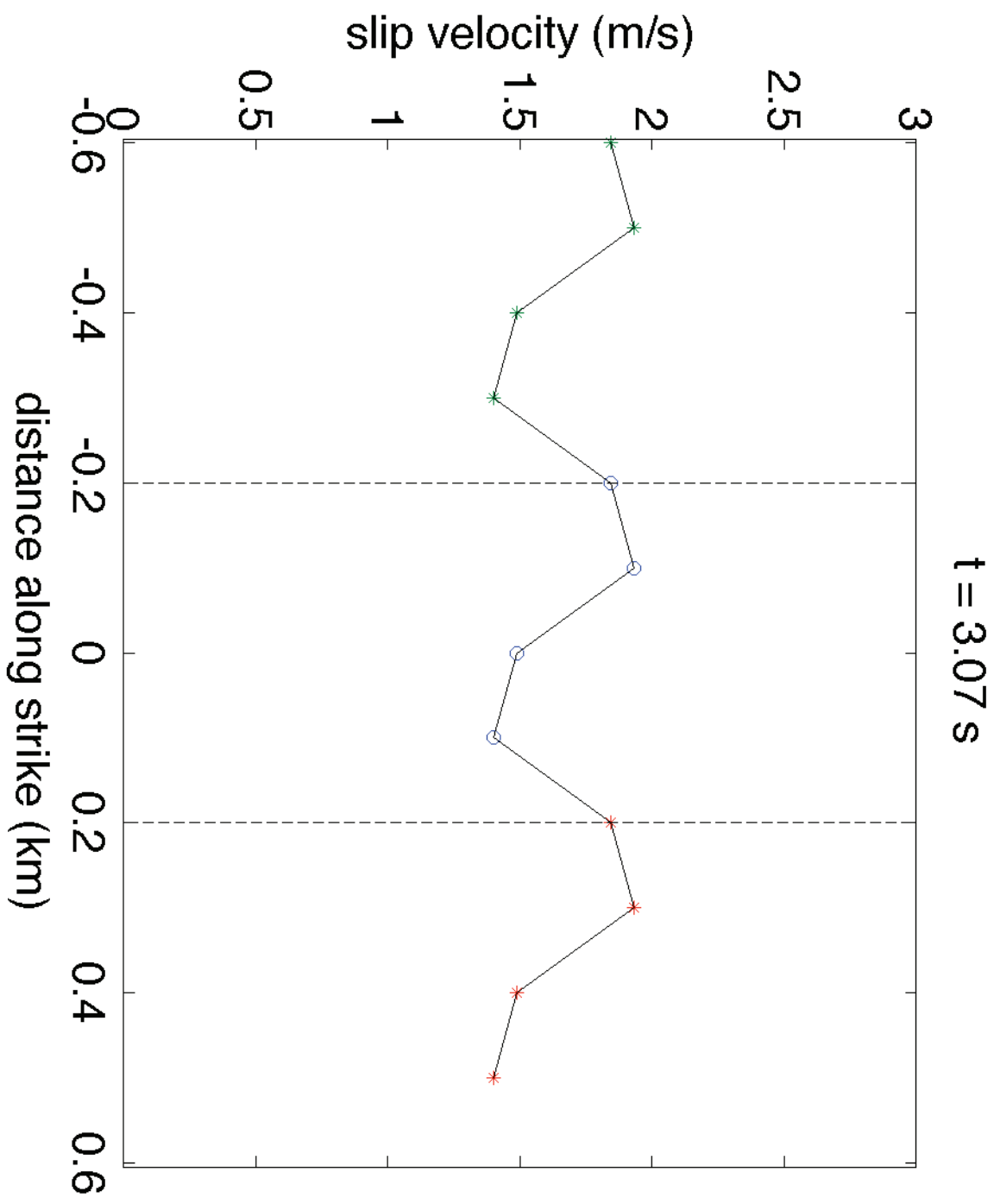


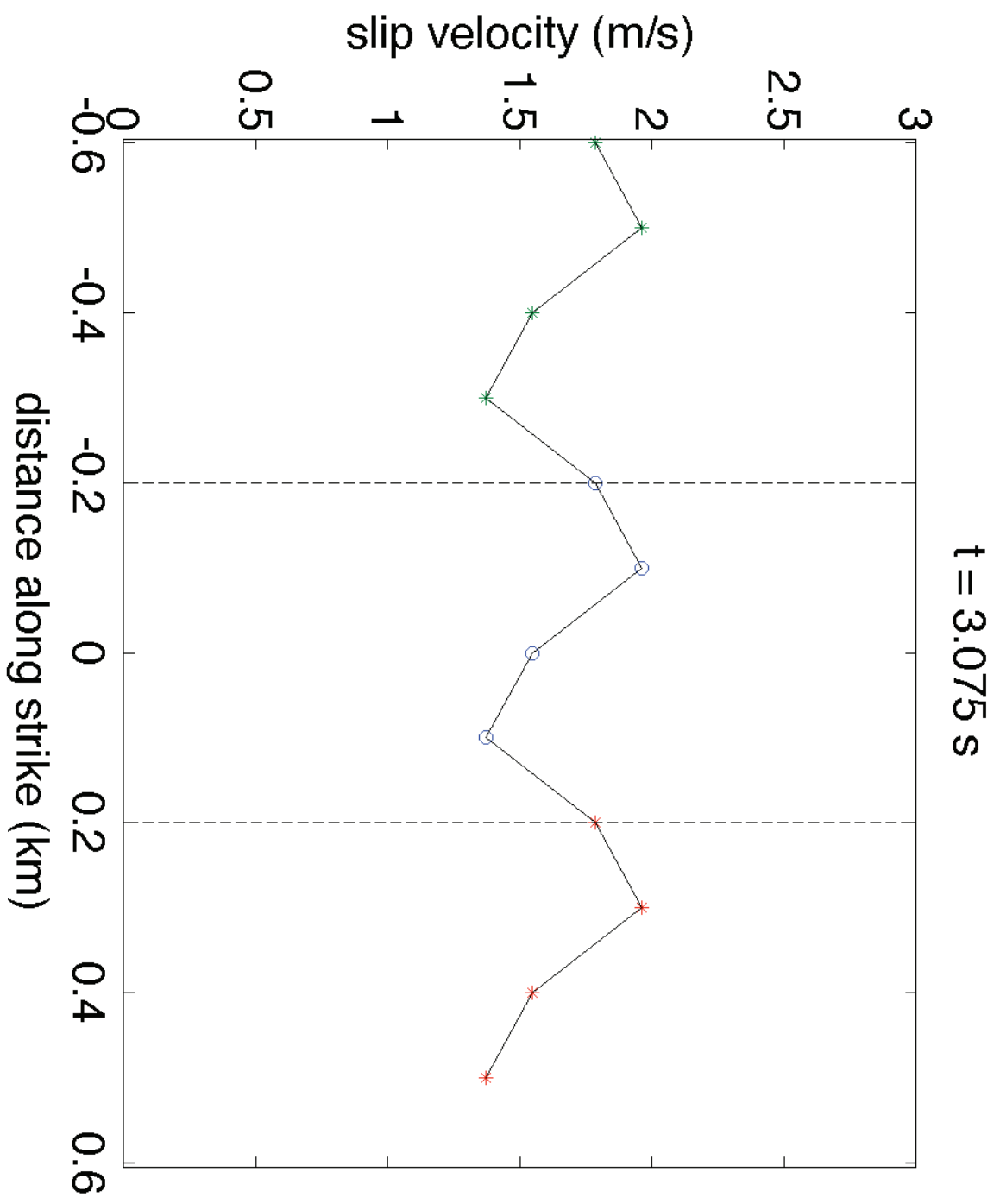


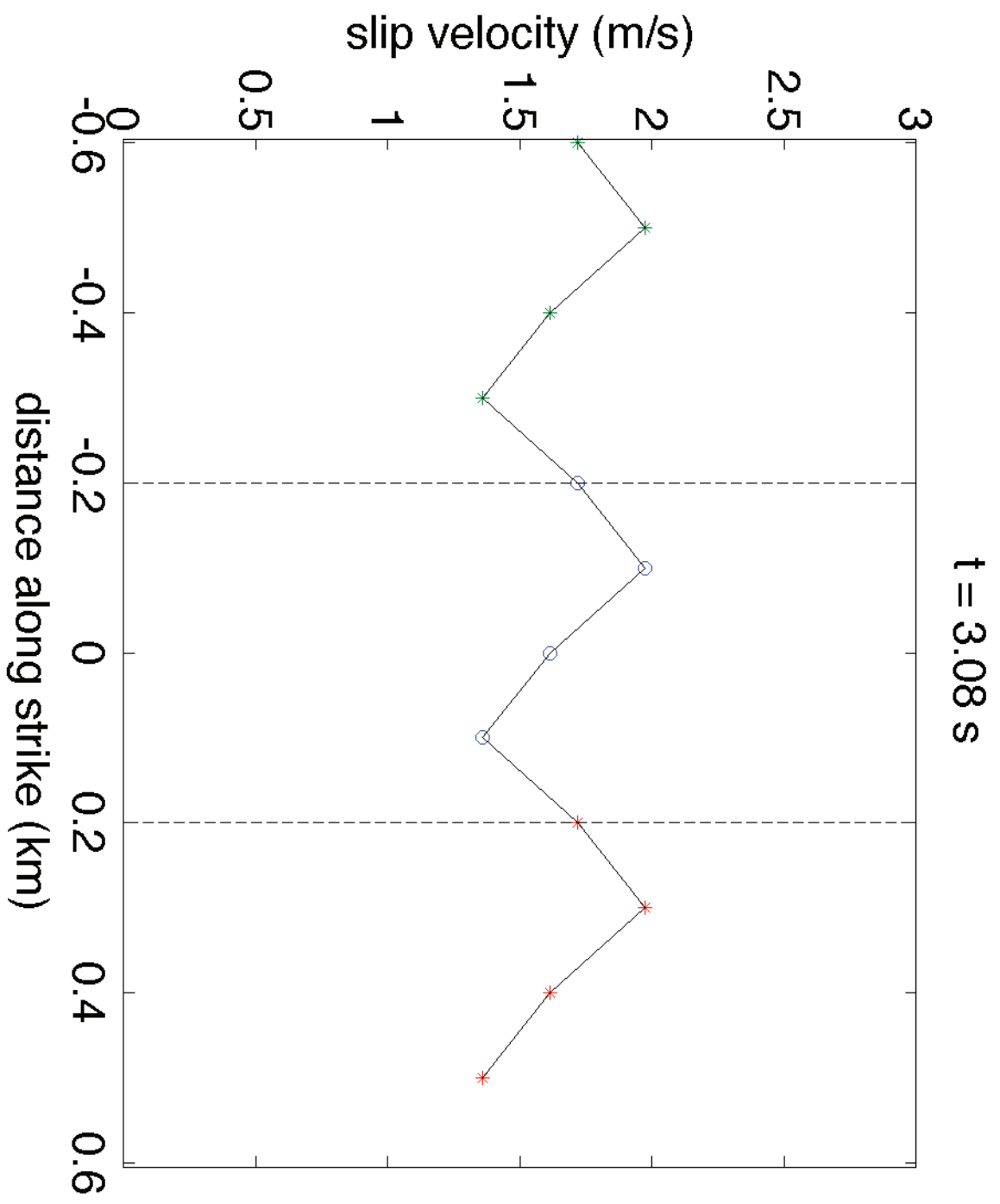


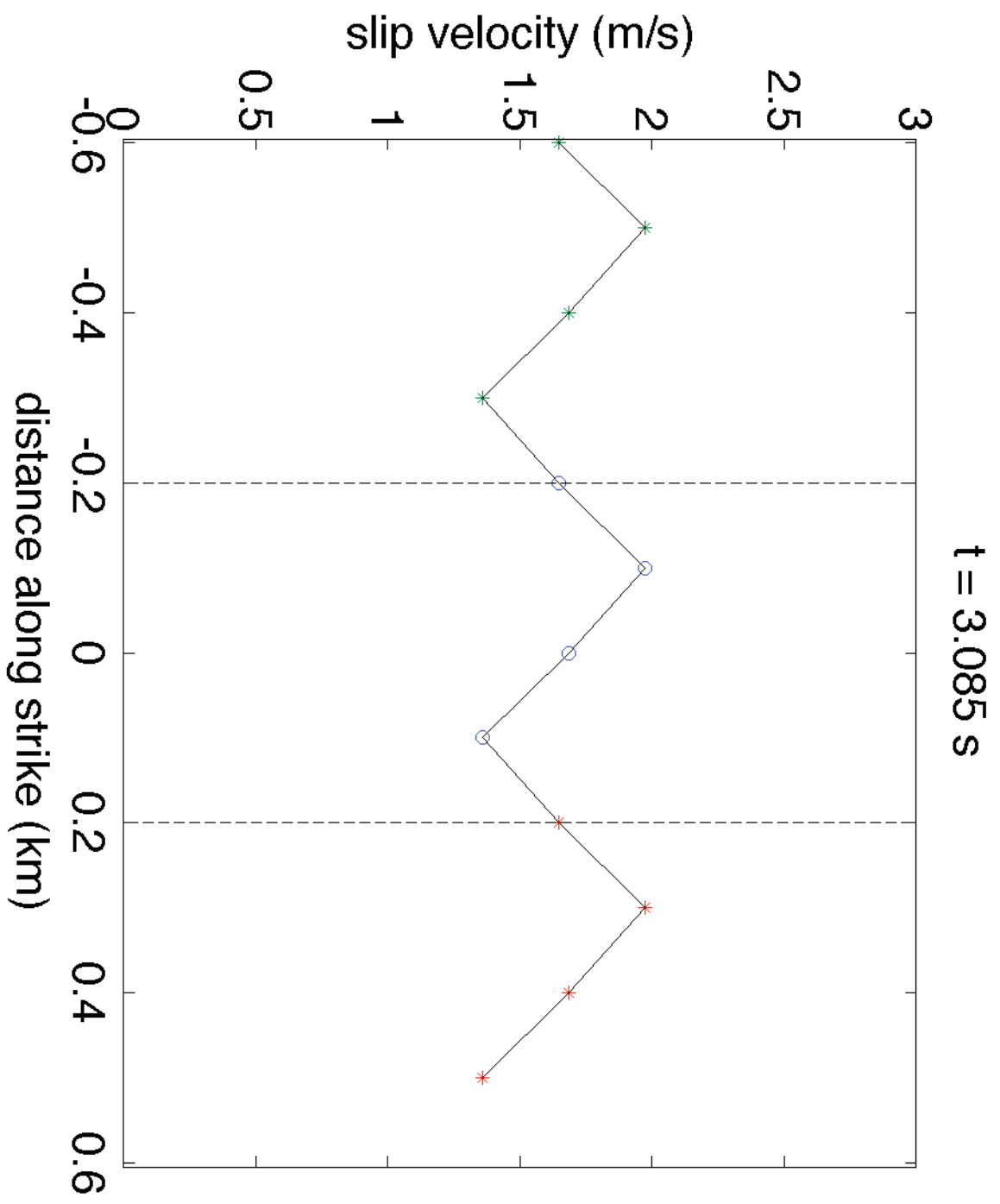


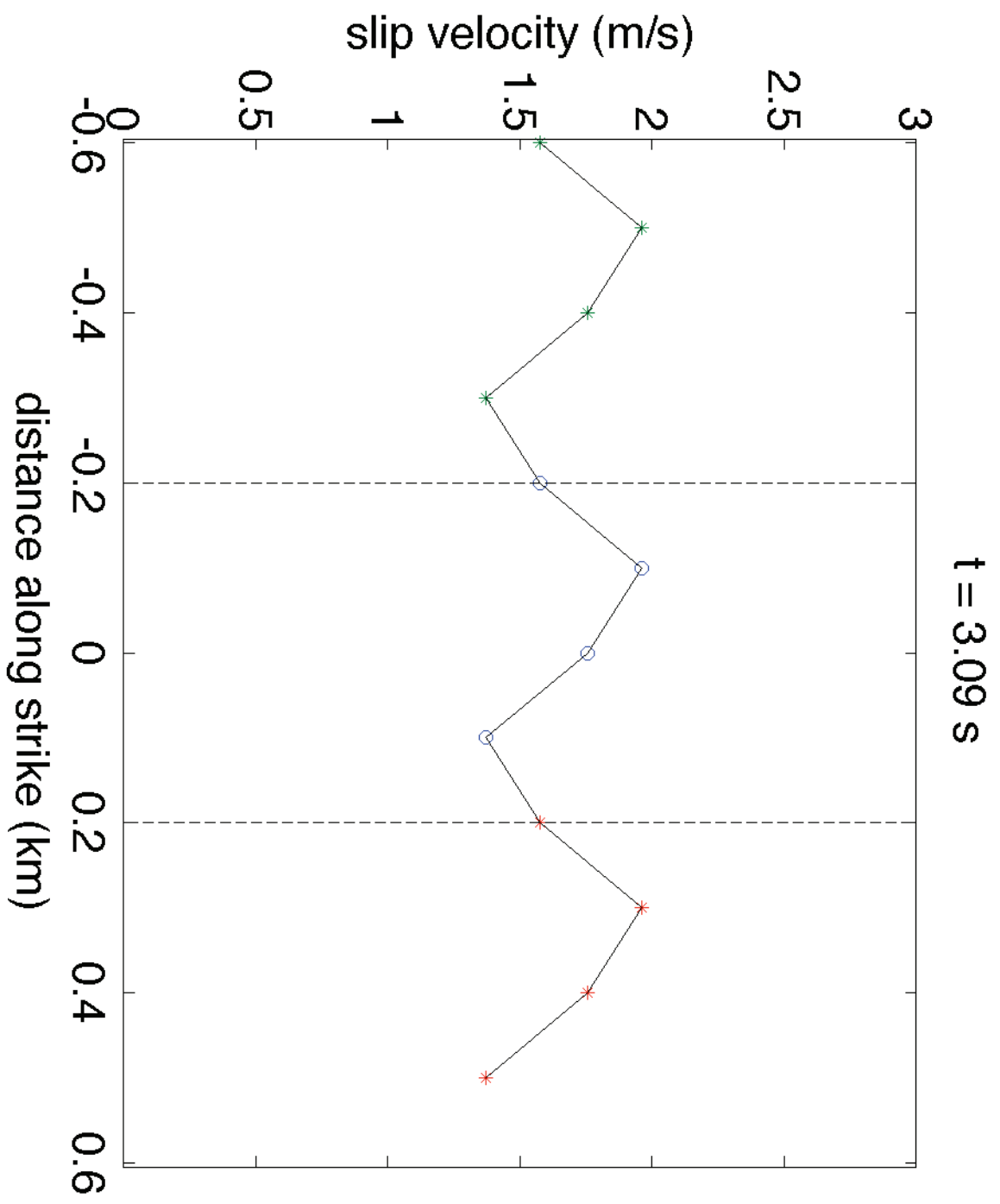


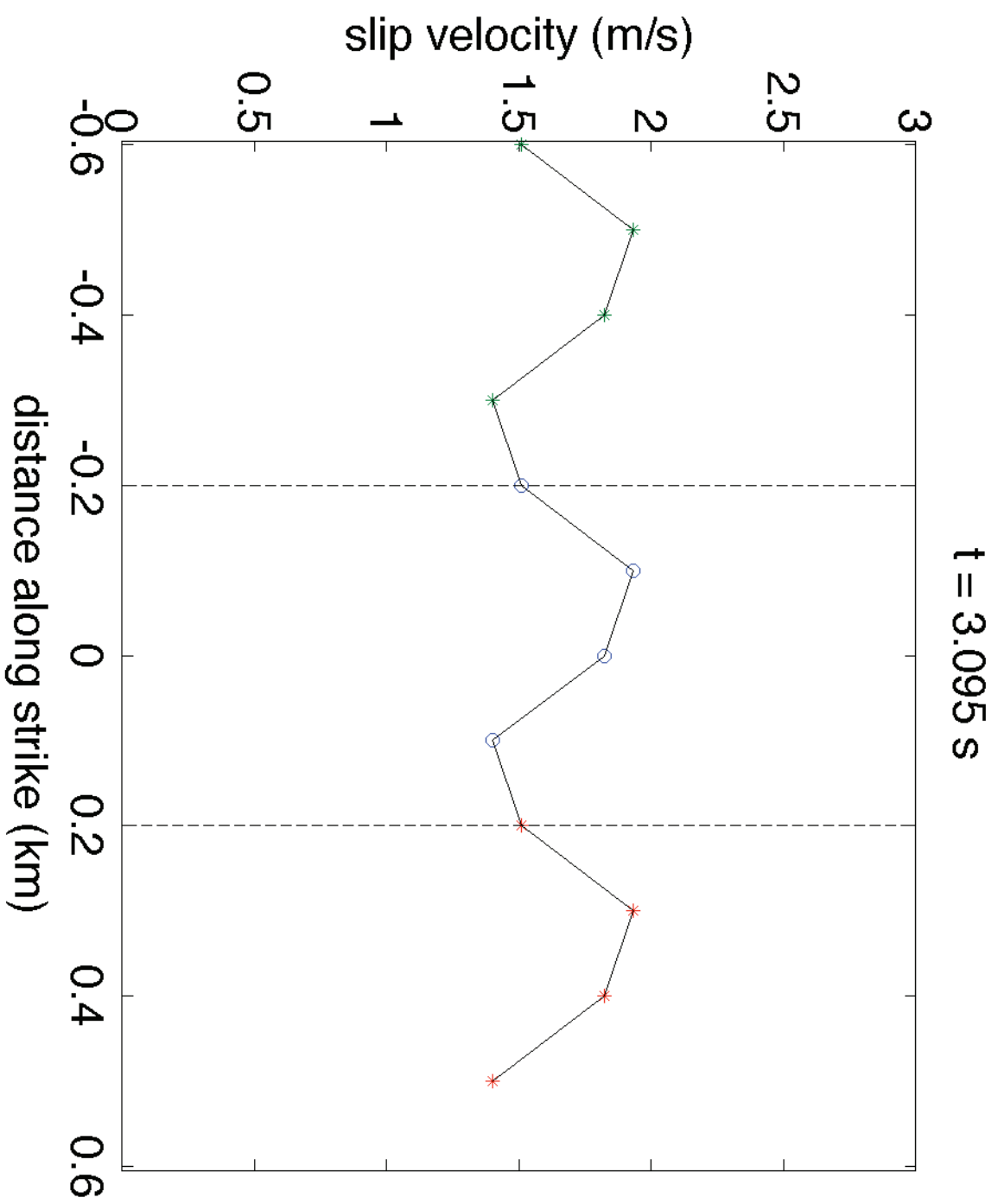


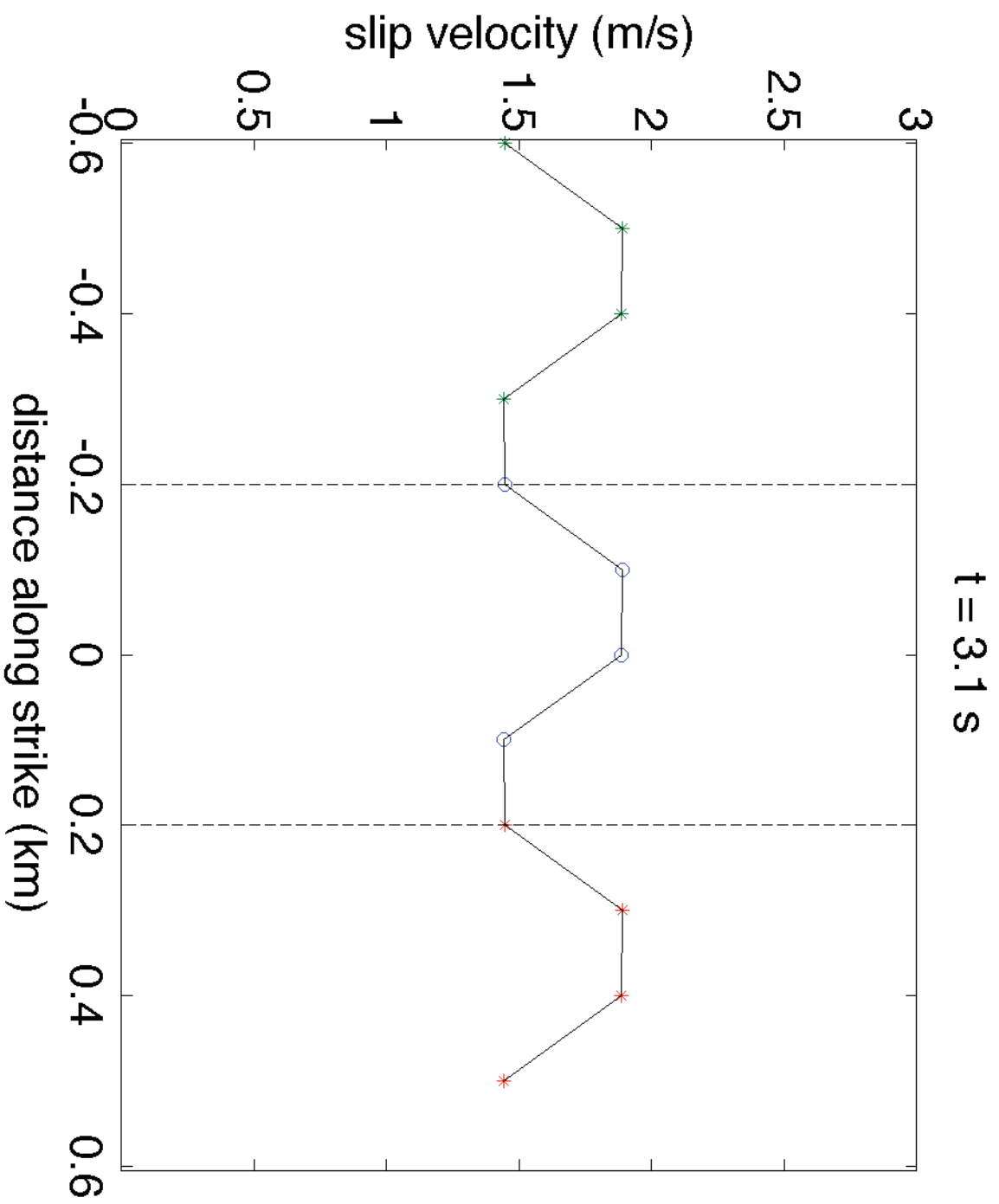


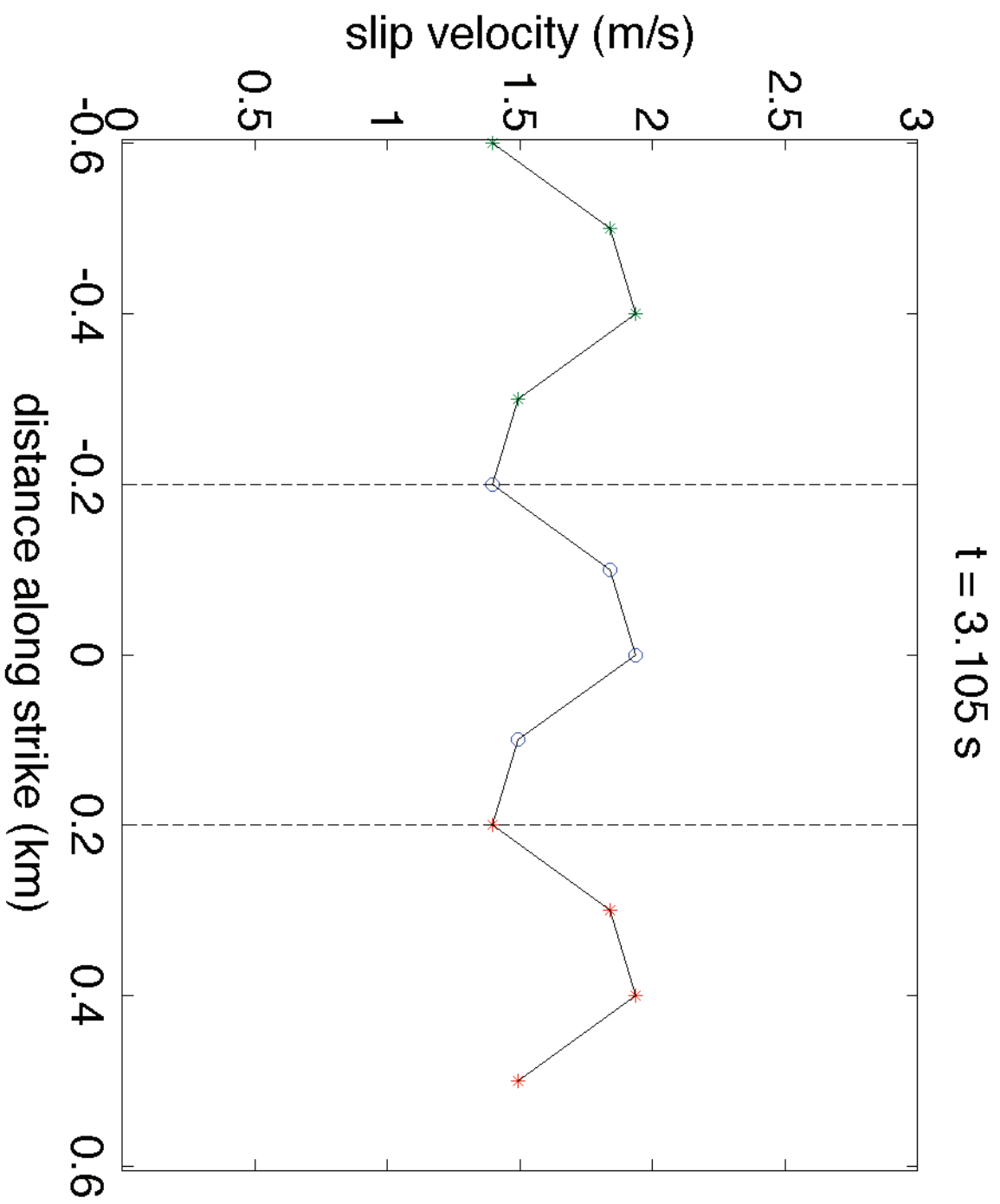


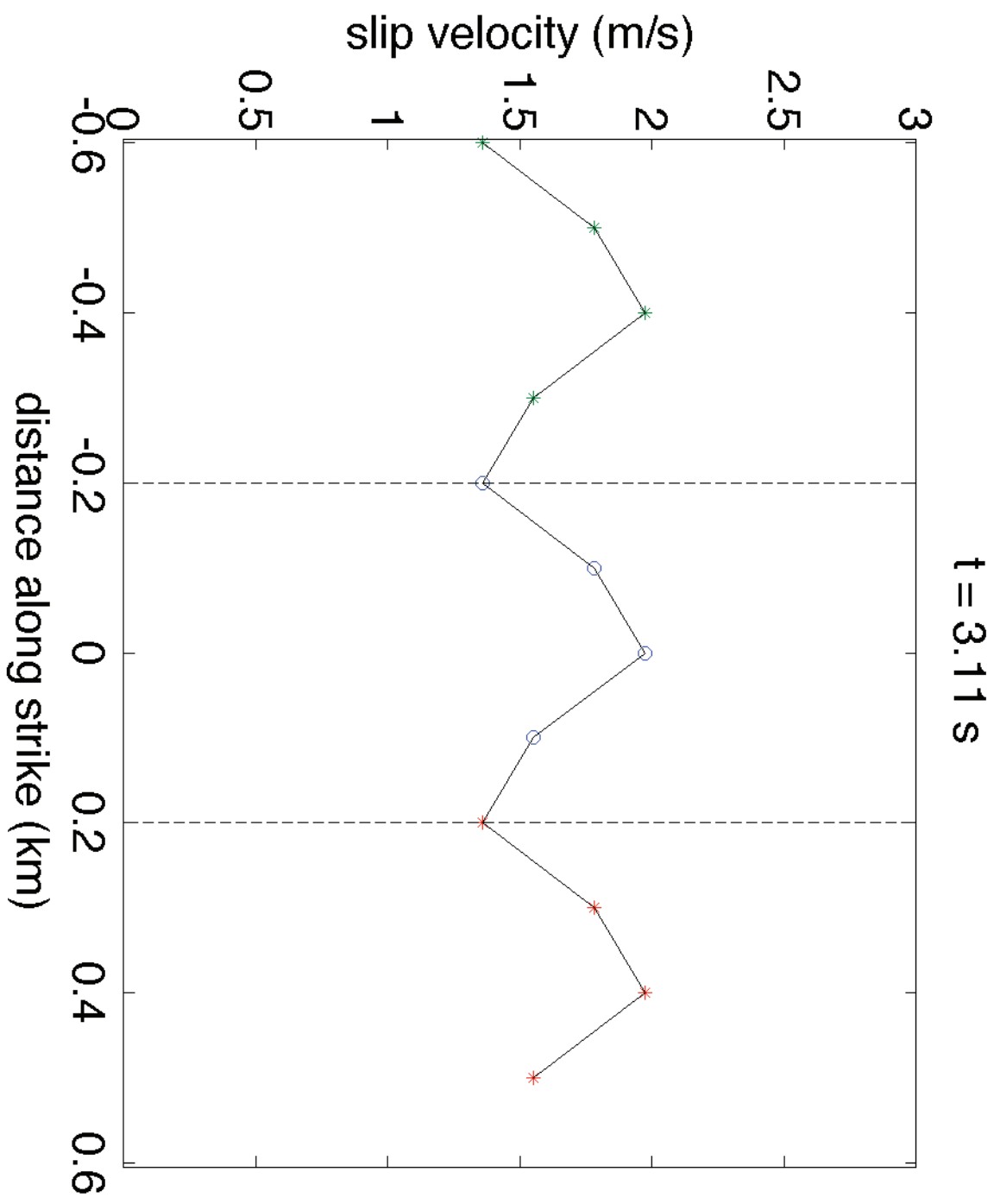


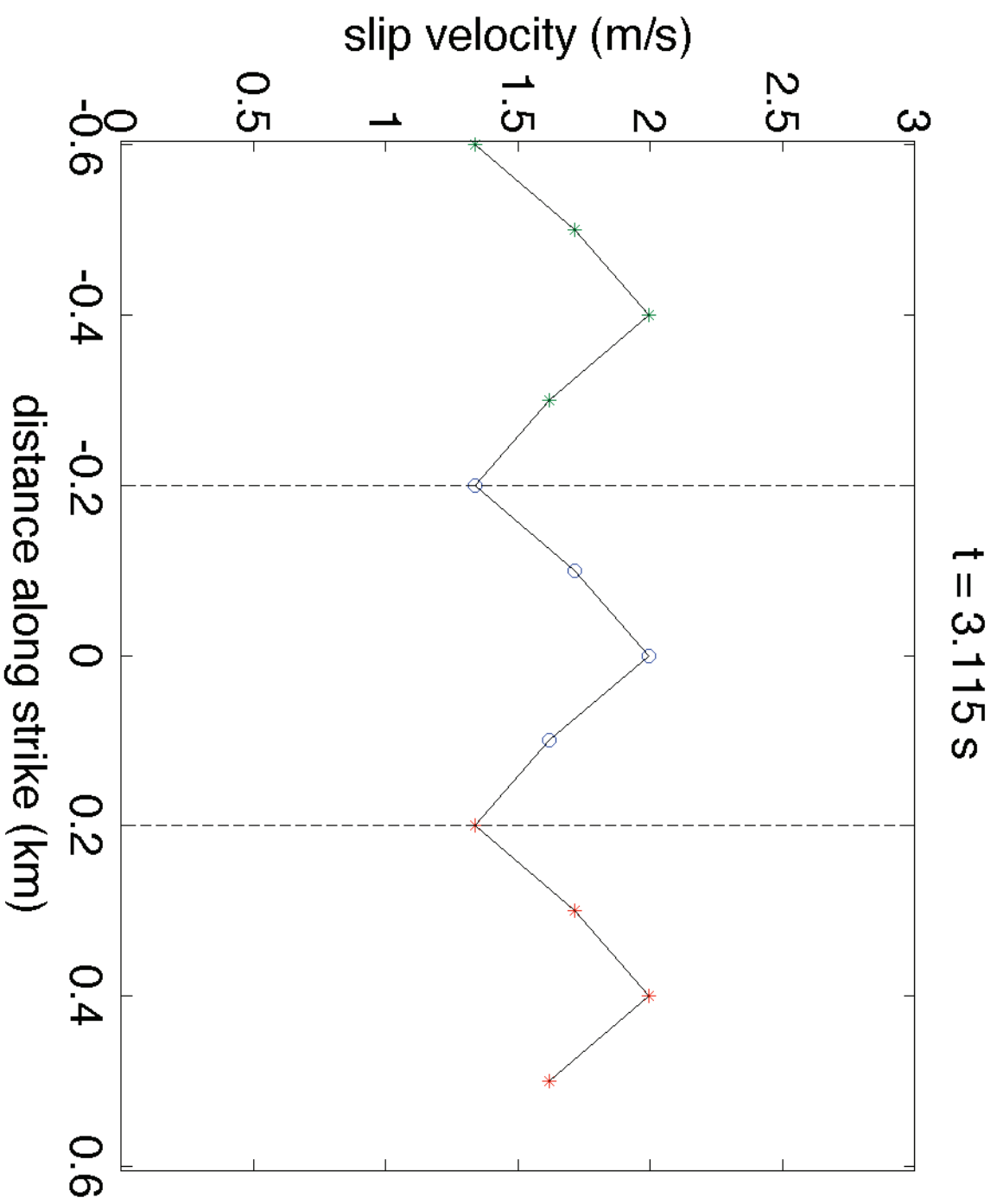


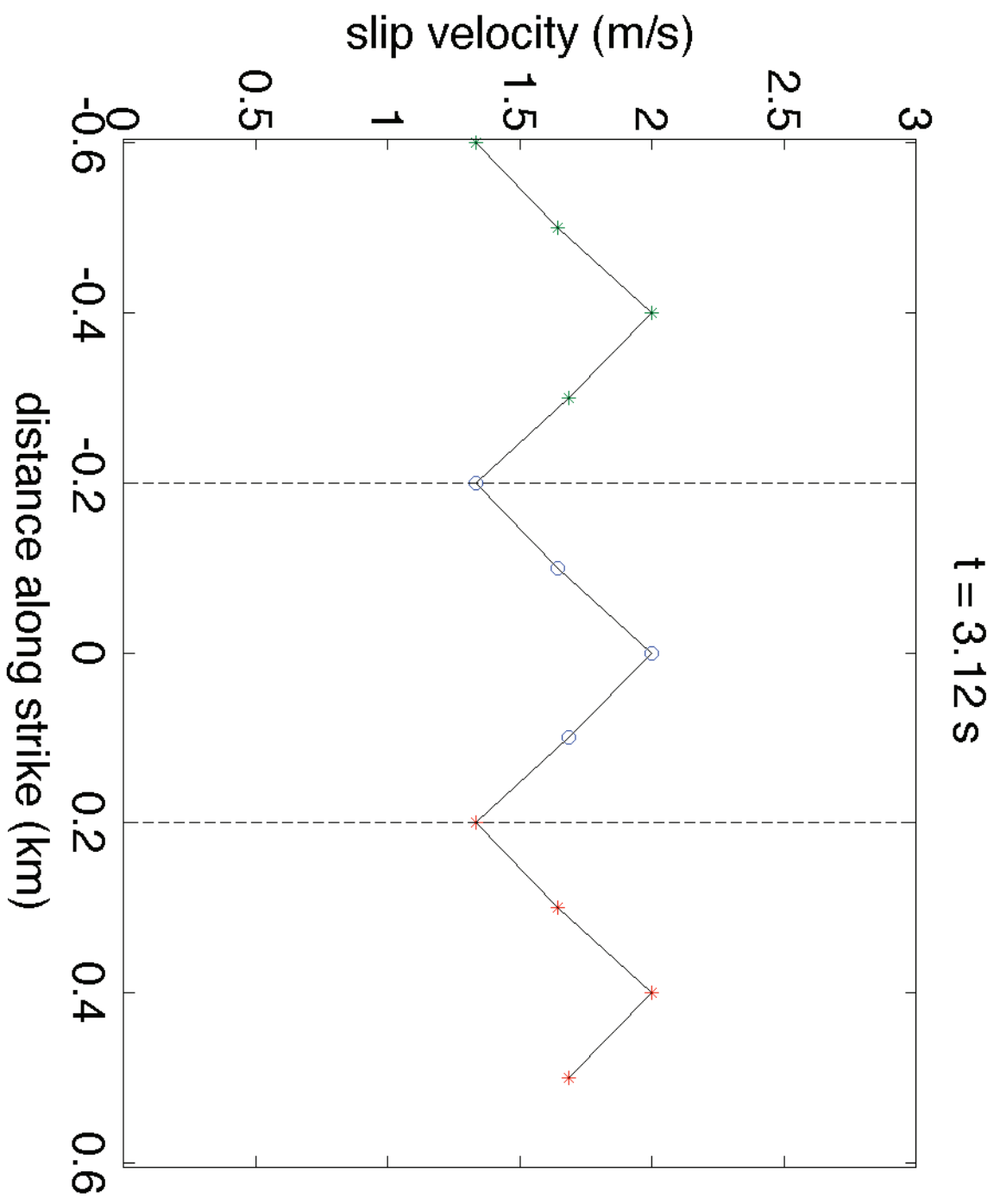


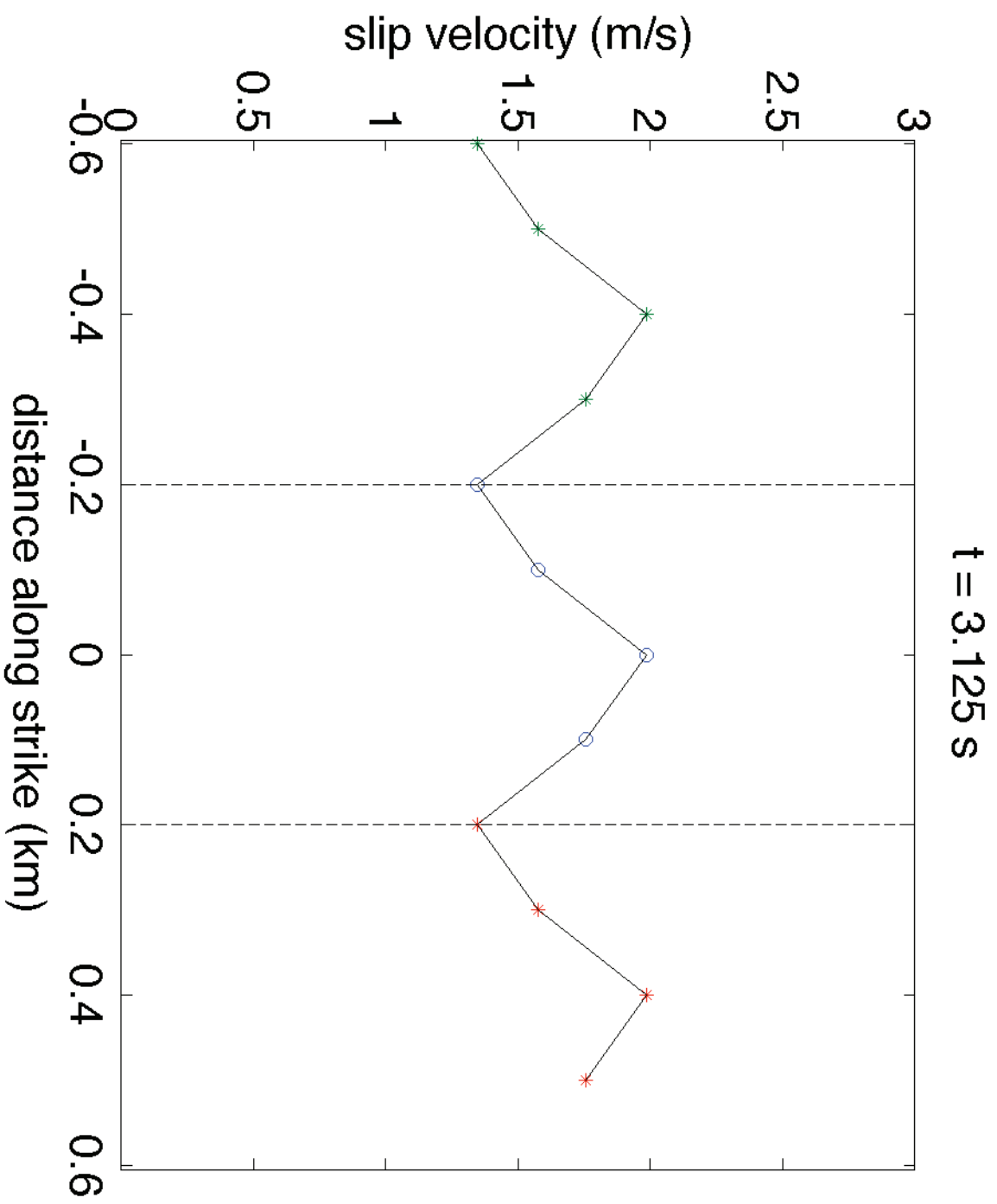


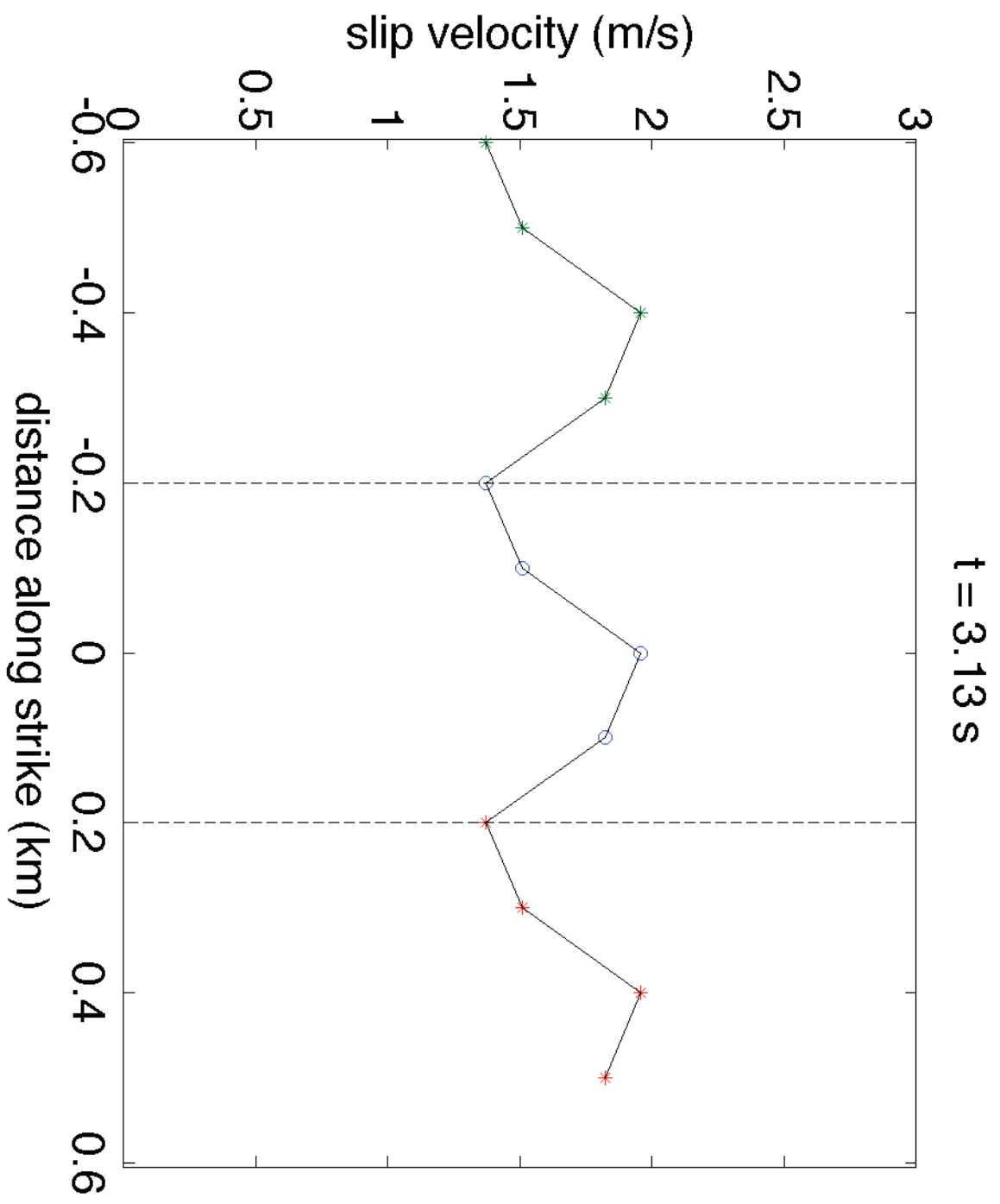






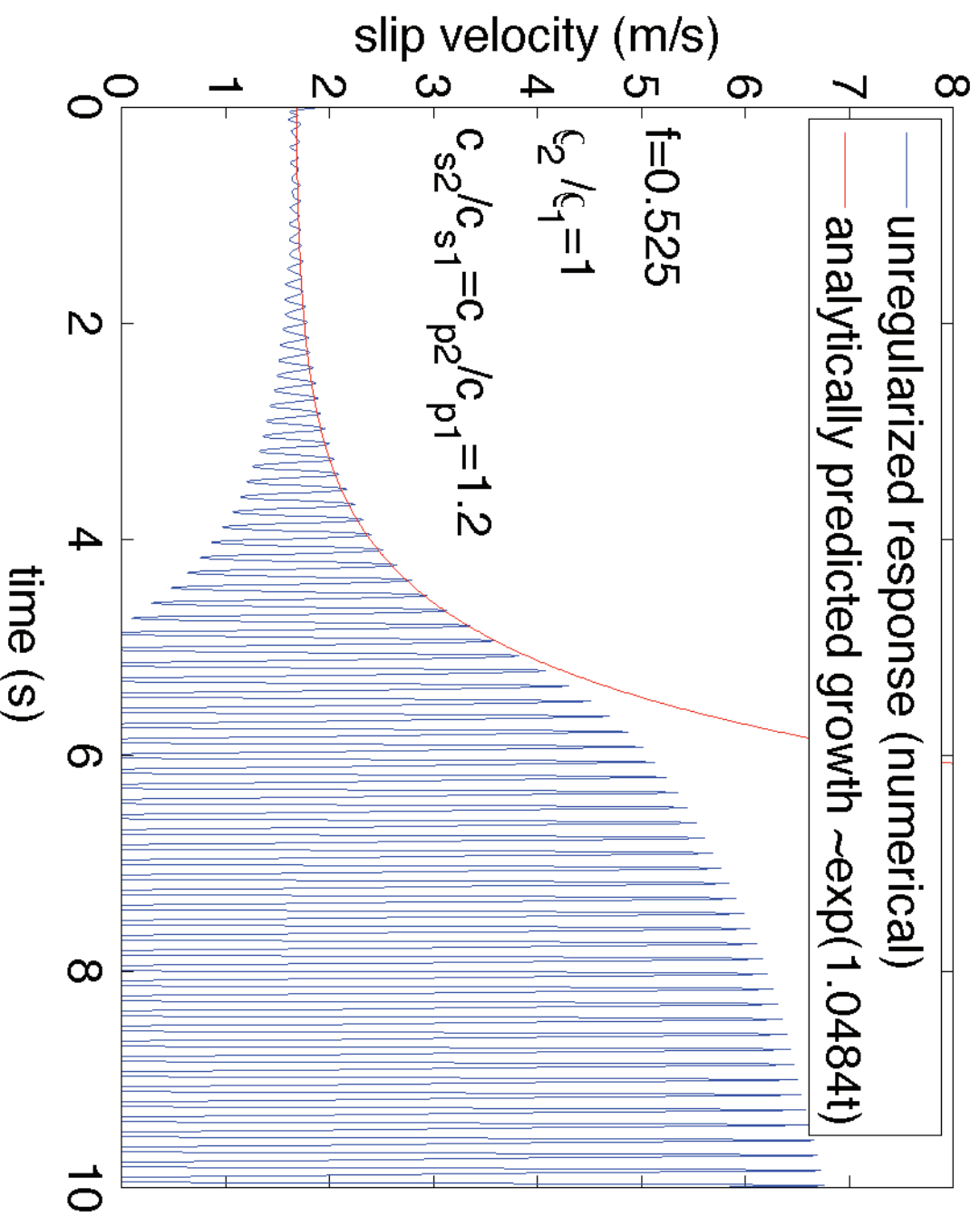




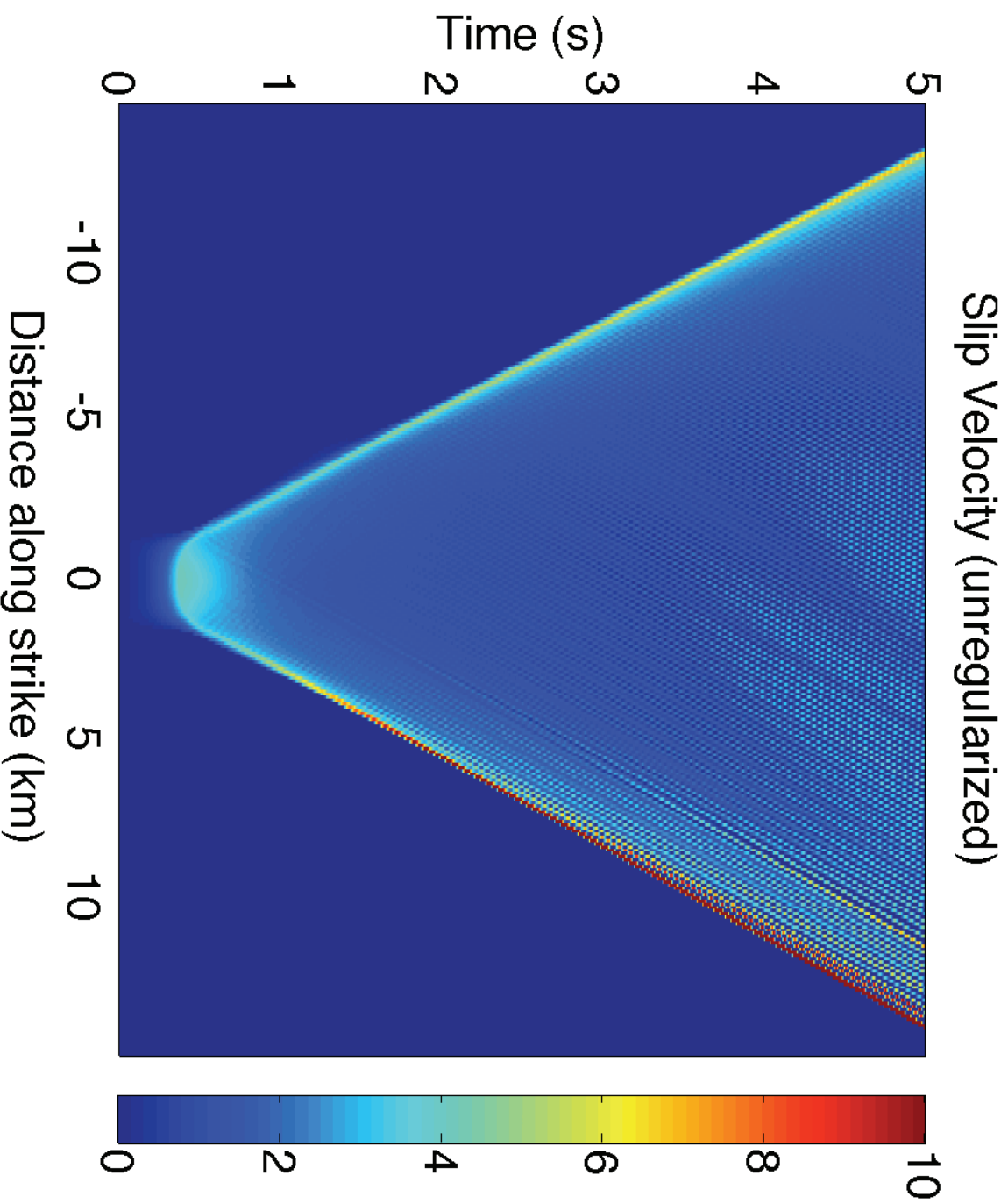


Growth of Unstable Mode

Response to $\lambda = 400$ m Perturbation



Generalized Rayleigh Waves Behind Rupture Front (TPV7 $h=100$ m)

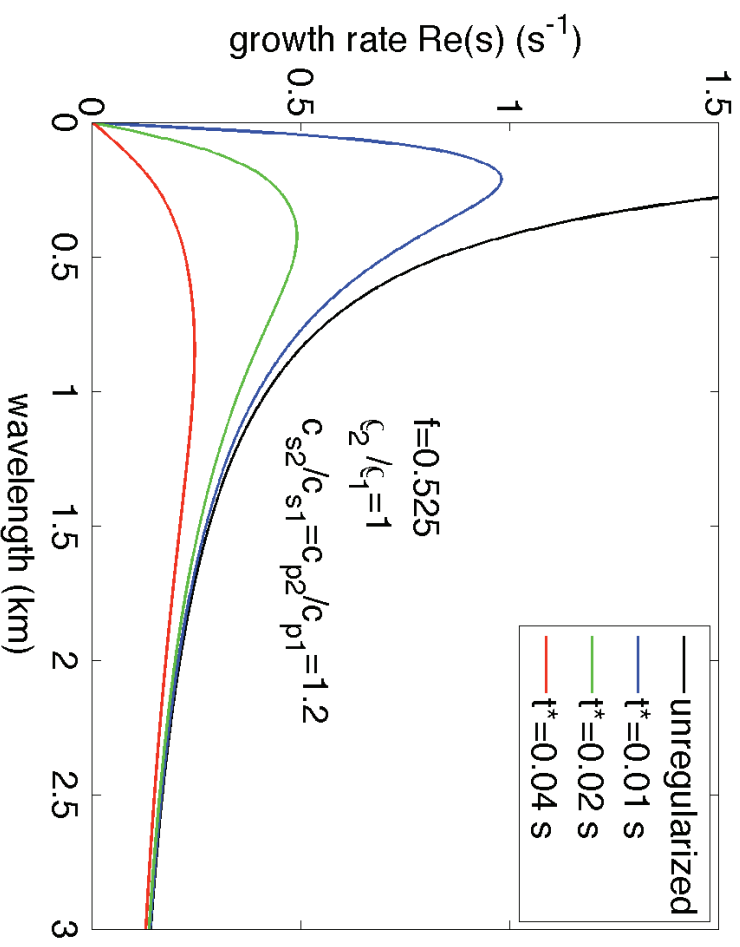


Estimates of Growth Rate:

Why TPV7 (At Current Resolution) Might Look OK, But Not Be!

Growth of unstable GR wave (for TPV7 parameters, unregularized) is

$$e^{\left(\frac{200 \text{ m}}{\lambda}\right)\left(\frac{t}{0.48 \text{ s}}\right)}$$



so a perturbation at Nyquist wavelength $\lambda=2h$ for $h=100 \text{ m}$ will e-fold every 0.48 s .

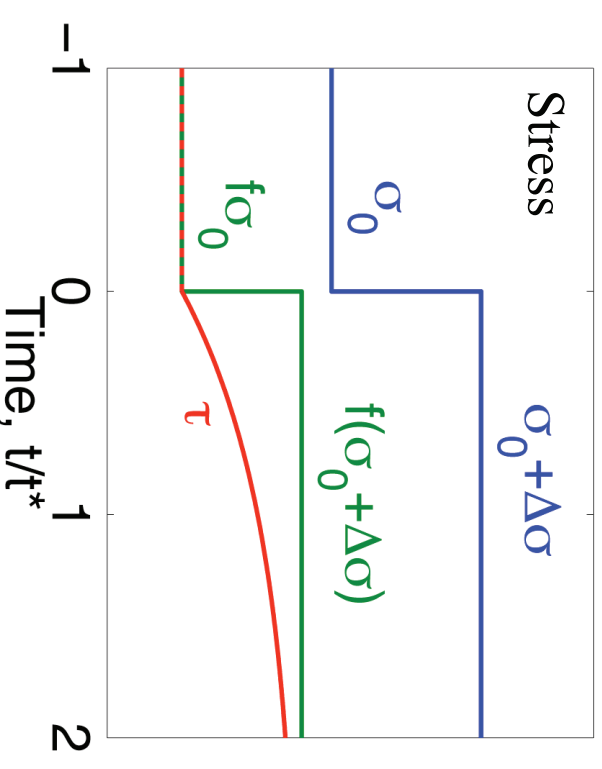
Growth limited by:

1. preventing reverse slip (by having initial stress $\gg$ stress drop)
2. damping in code (intrinsic to numerical method or explicitly added)

On-Fault Regularization Options

1. Evolution over fixed time scale

$$\frac{d\tau}{dt} = -\frac{1}{t_*} [\tau - f(\delta)\sigma]$$

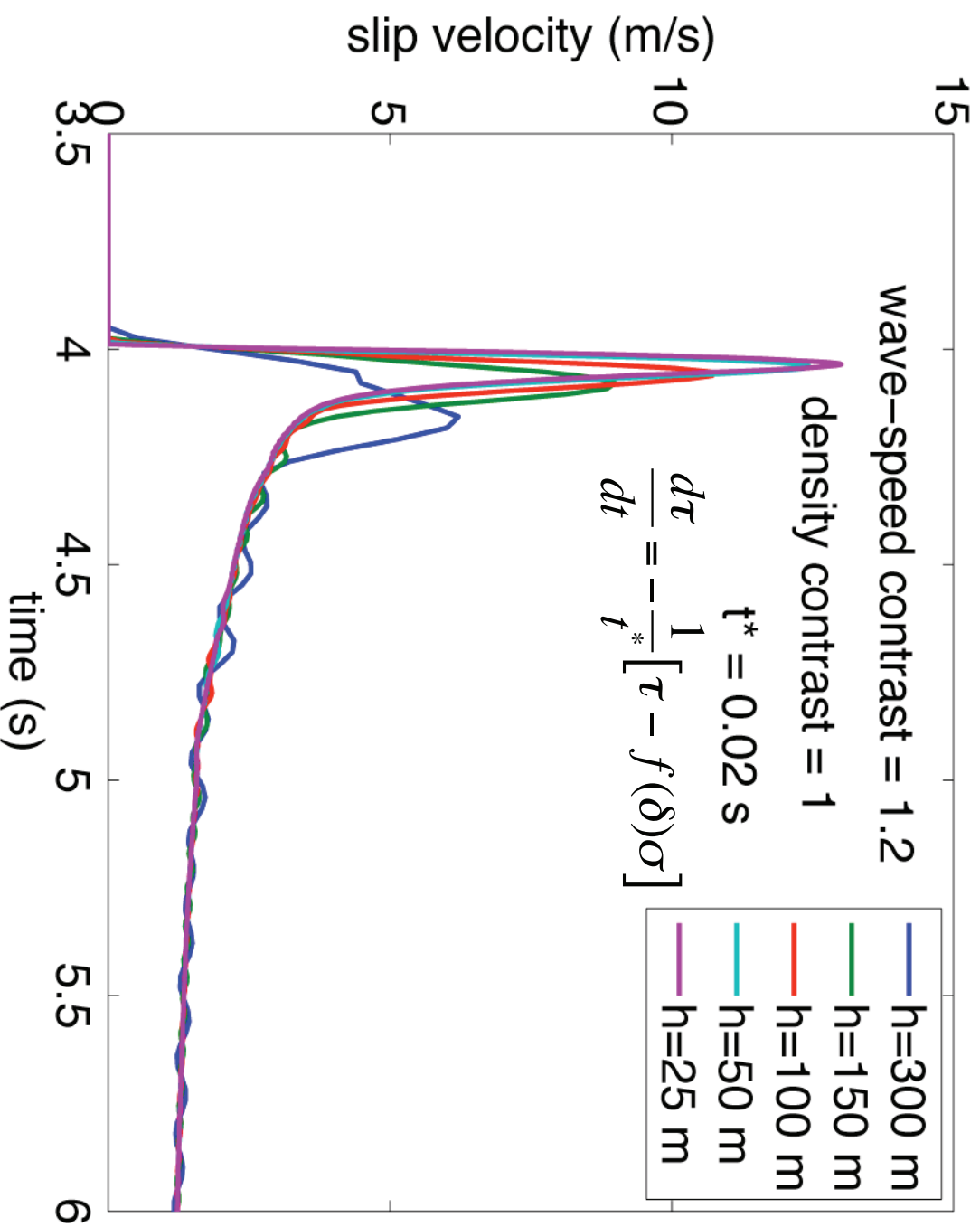


2. Prakash-Clifton law (evolution over fixed slip scale), with
Cochard-Rice modification (V^*) to allow evolution when $V=0$

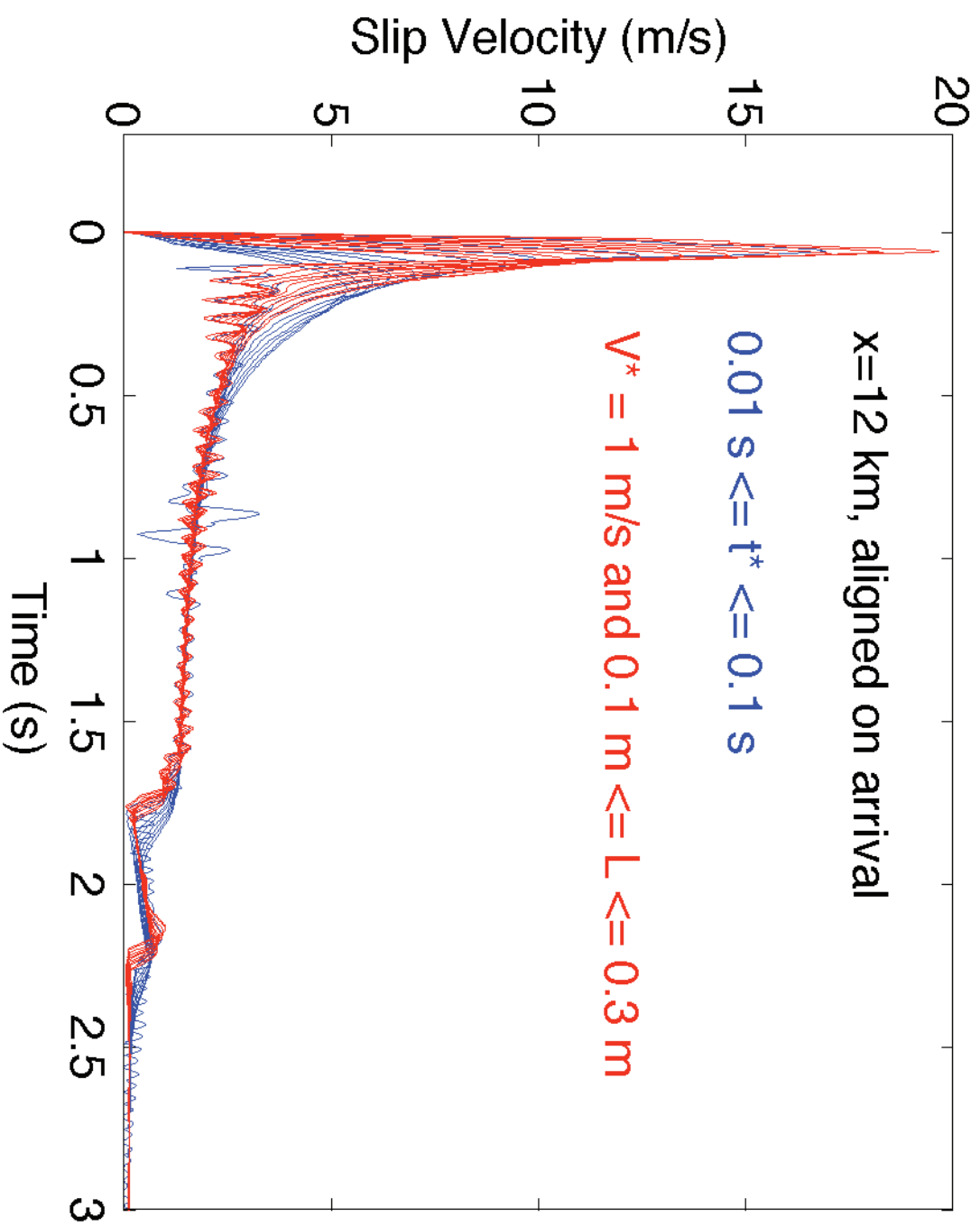
$$\frac{d\tau}{dt} = -\frac{V + V^*}{L} [\tau - f(\delta)\sigma]$$

Ex. 2: Regularized Ill-posed

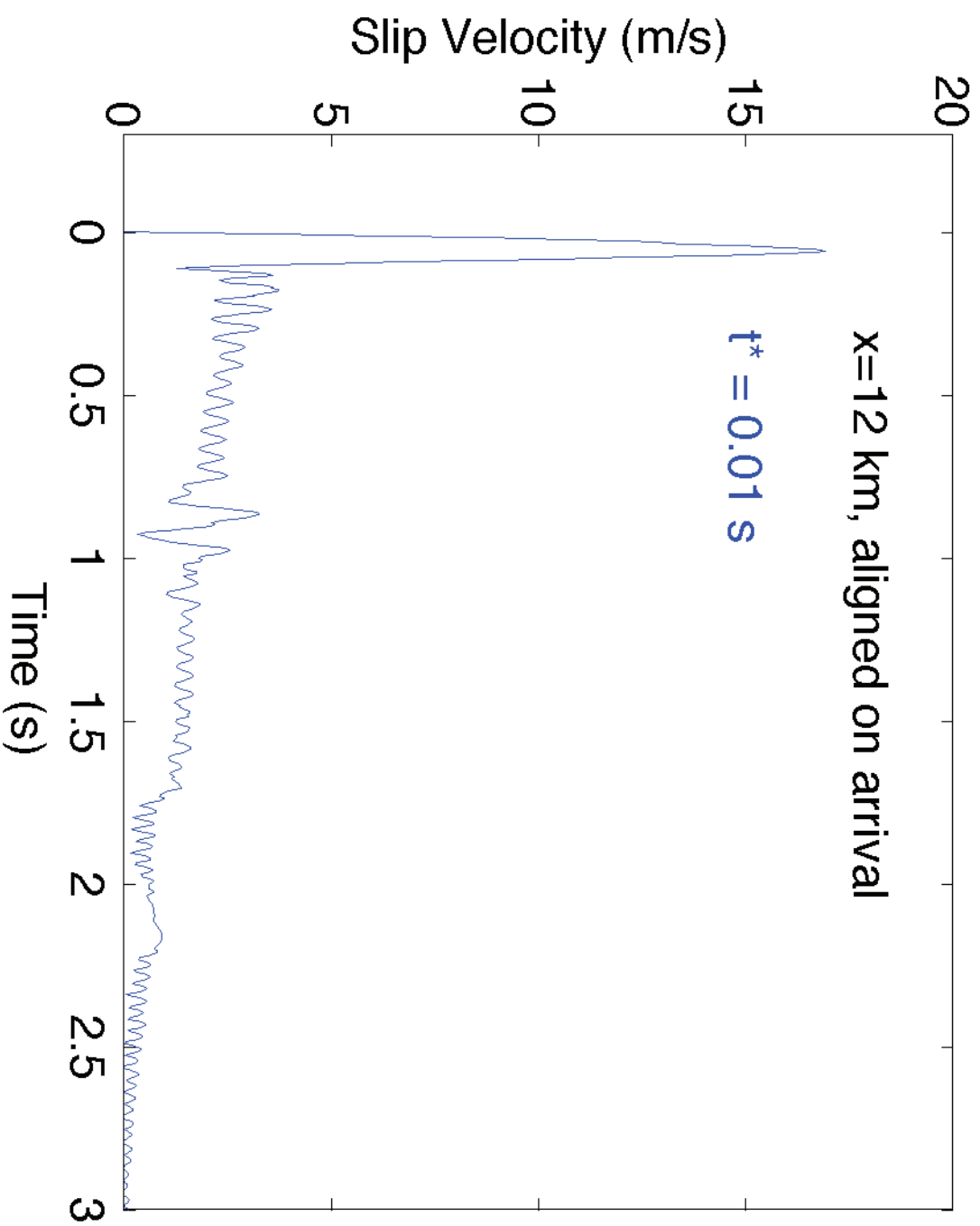
convergence test at $x = 10.5$ km



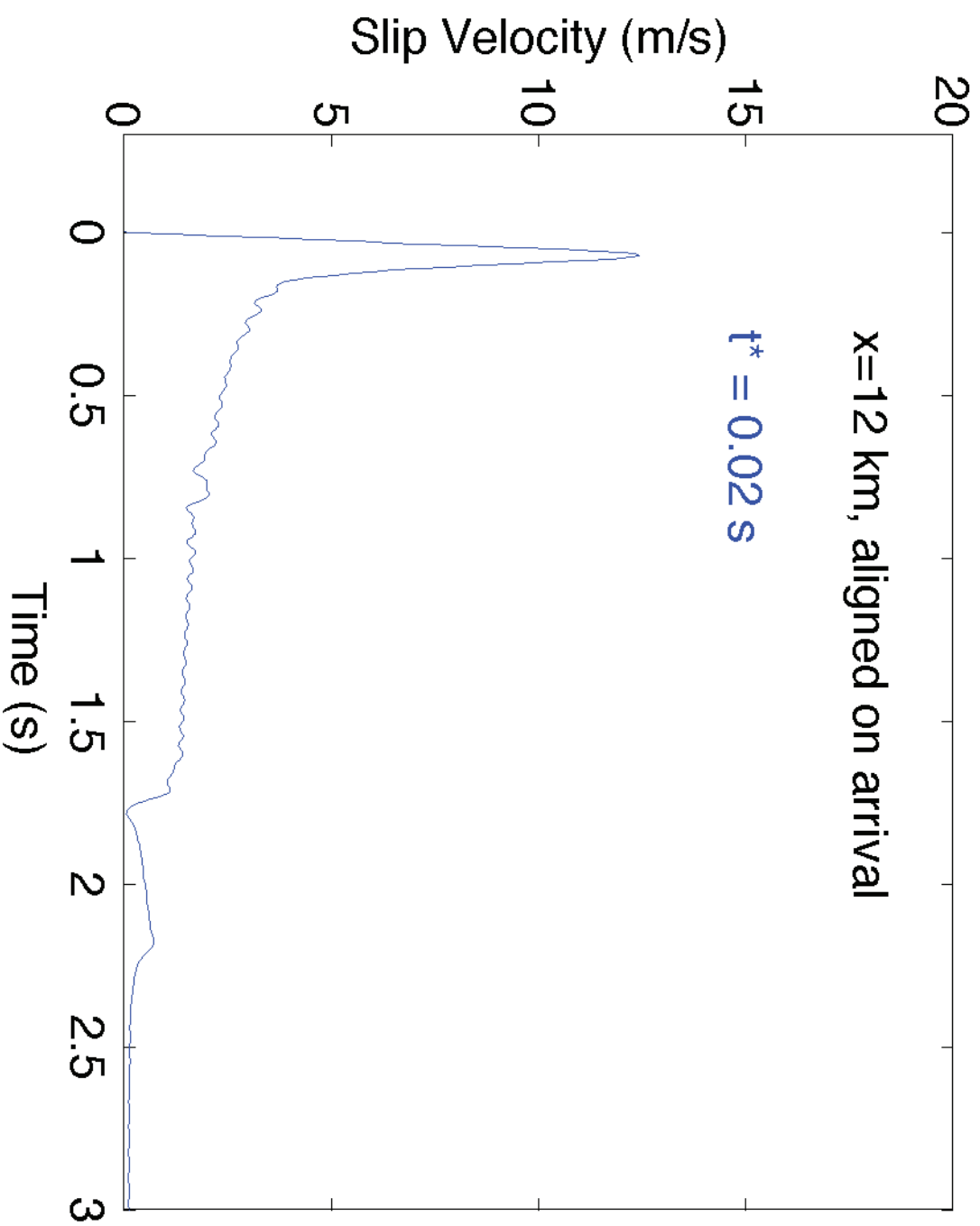
Comparison of Regularization Schemes ($h=100$ m)



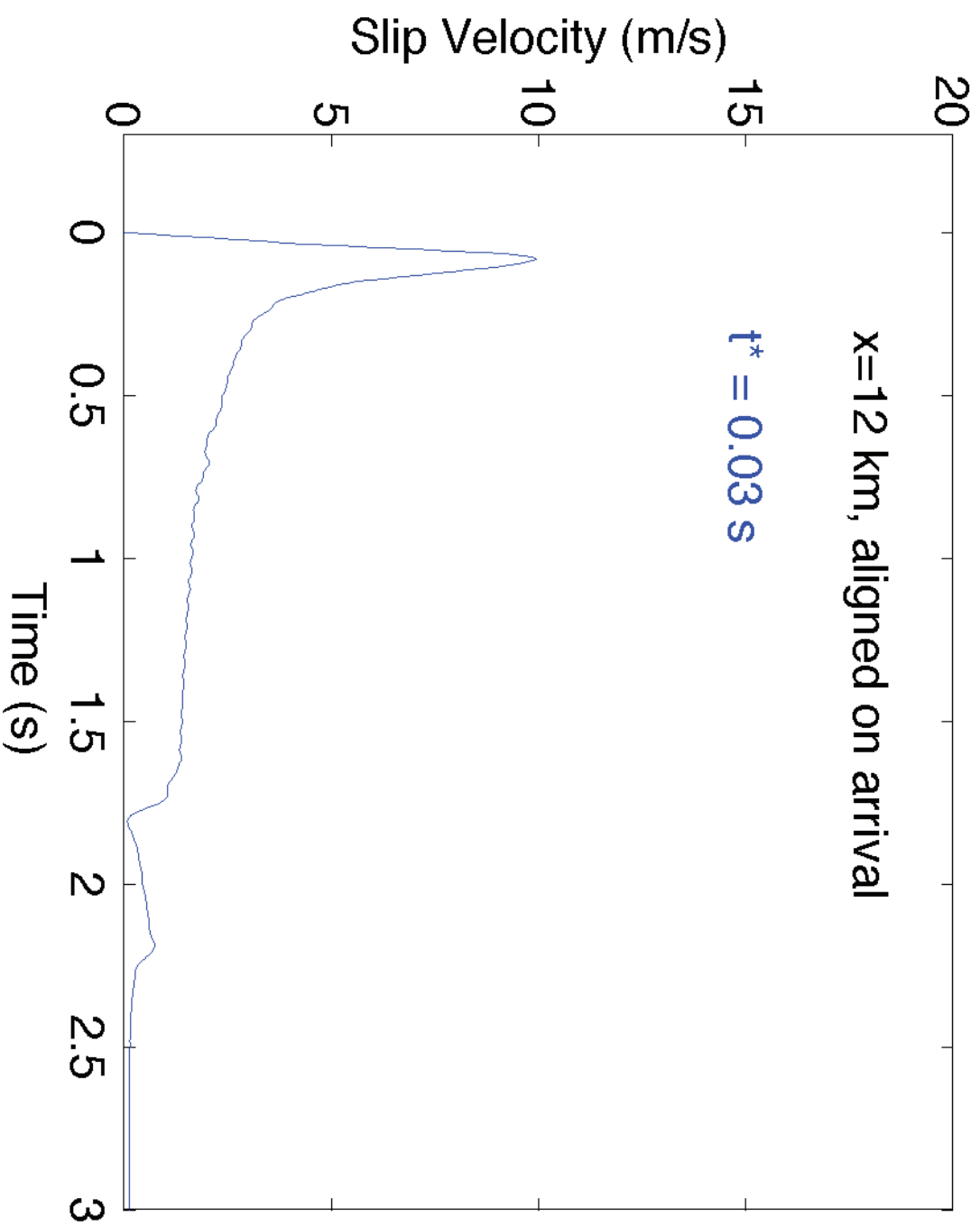
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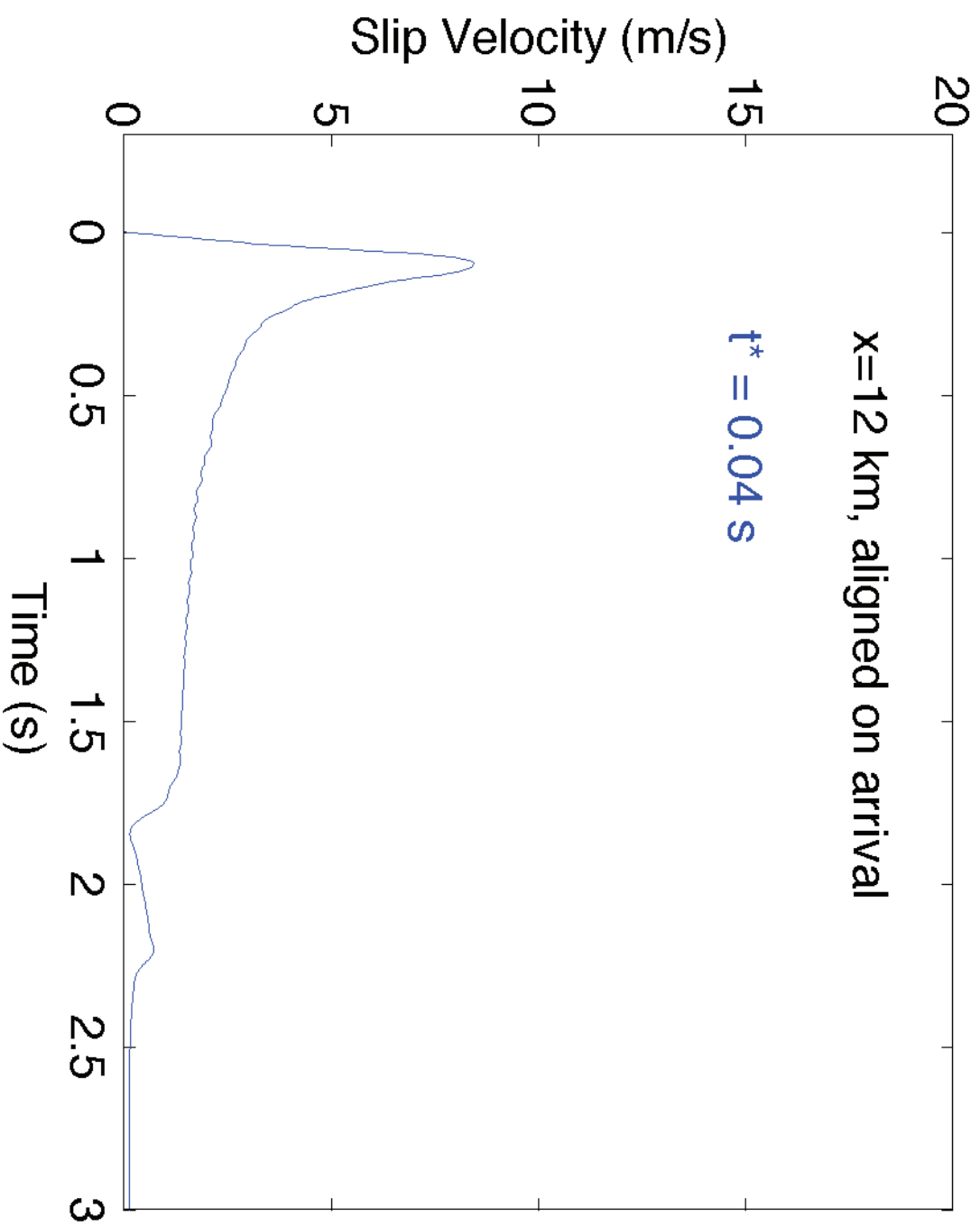
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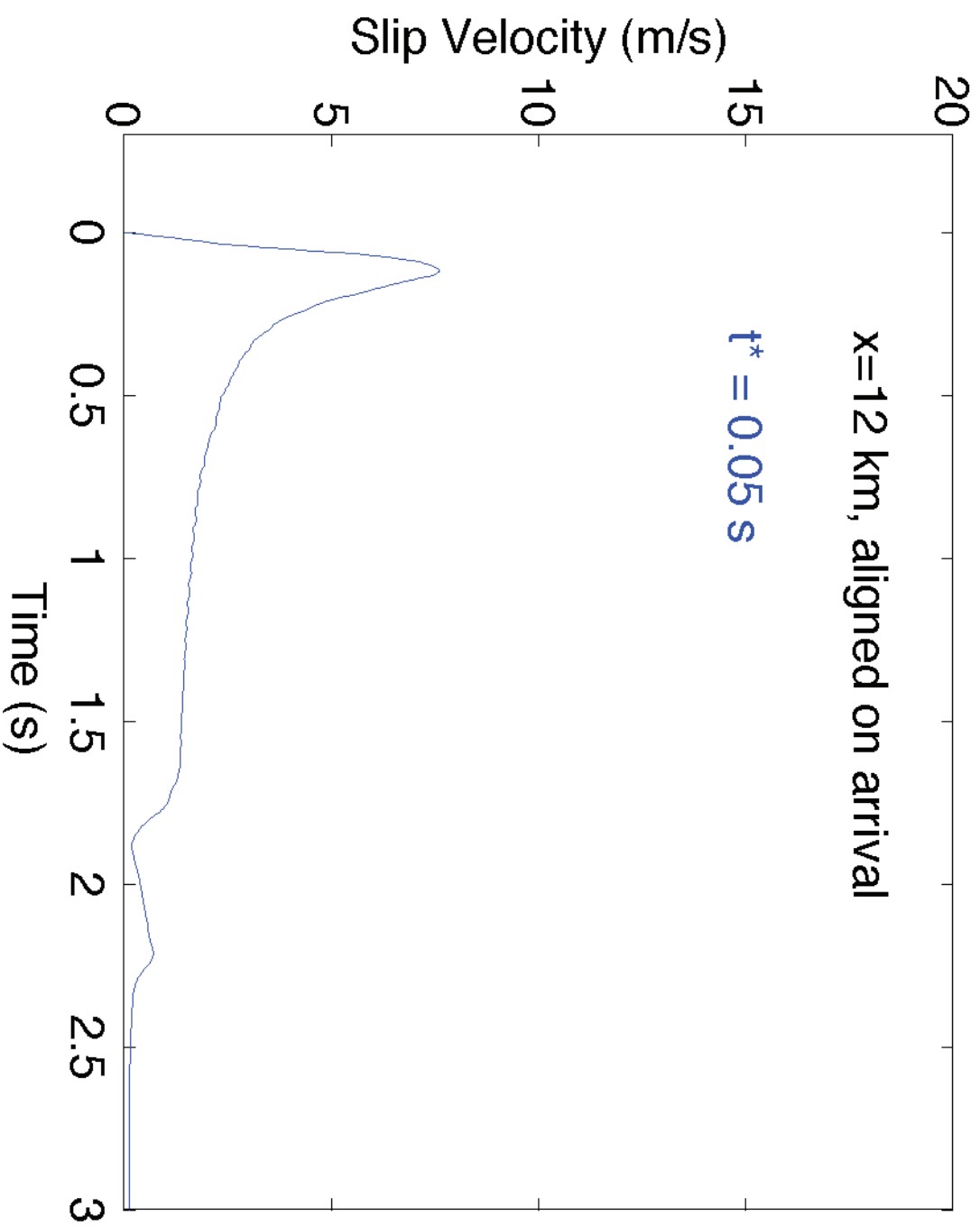
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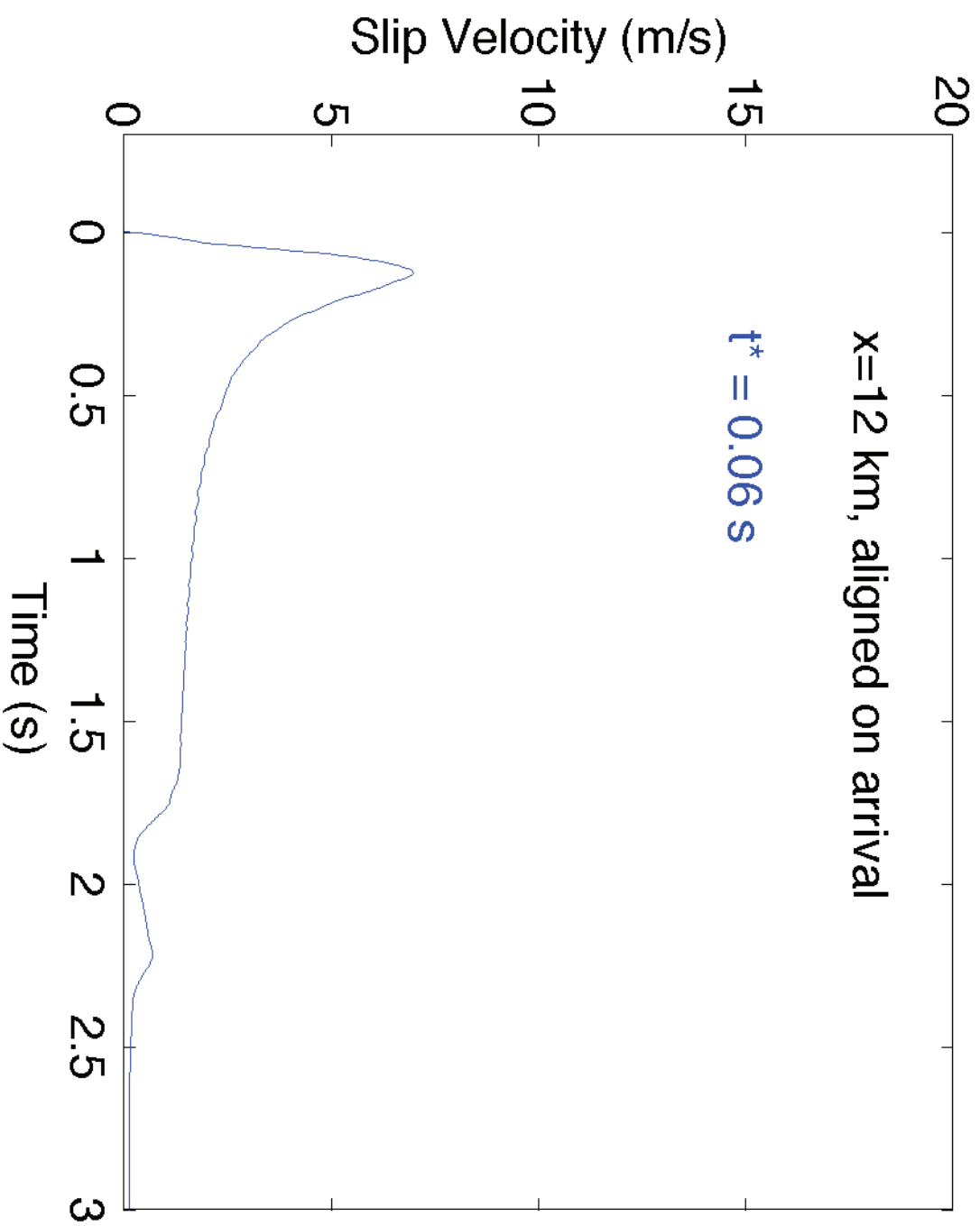
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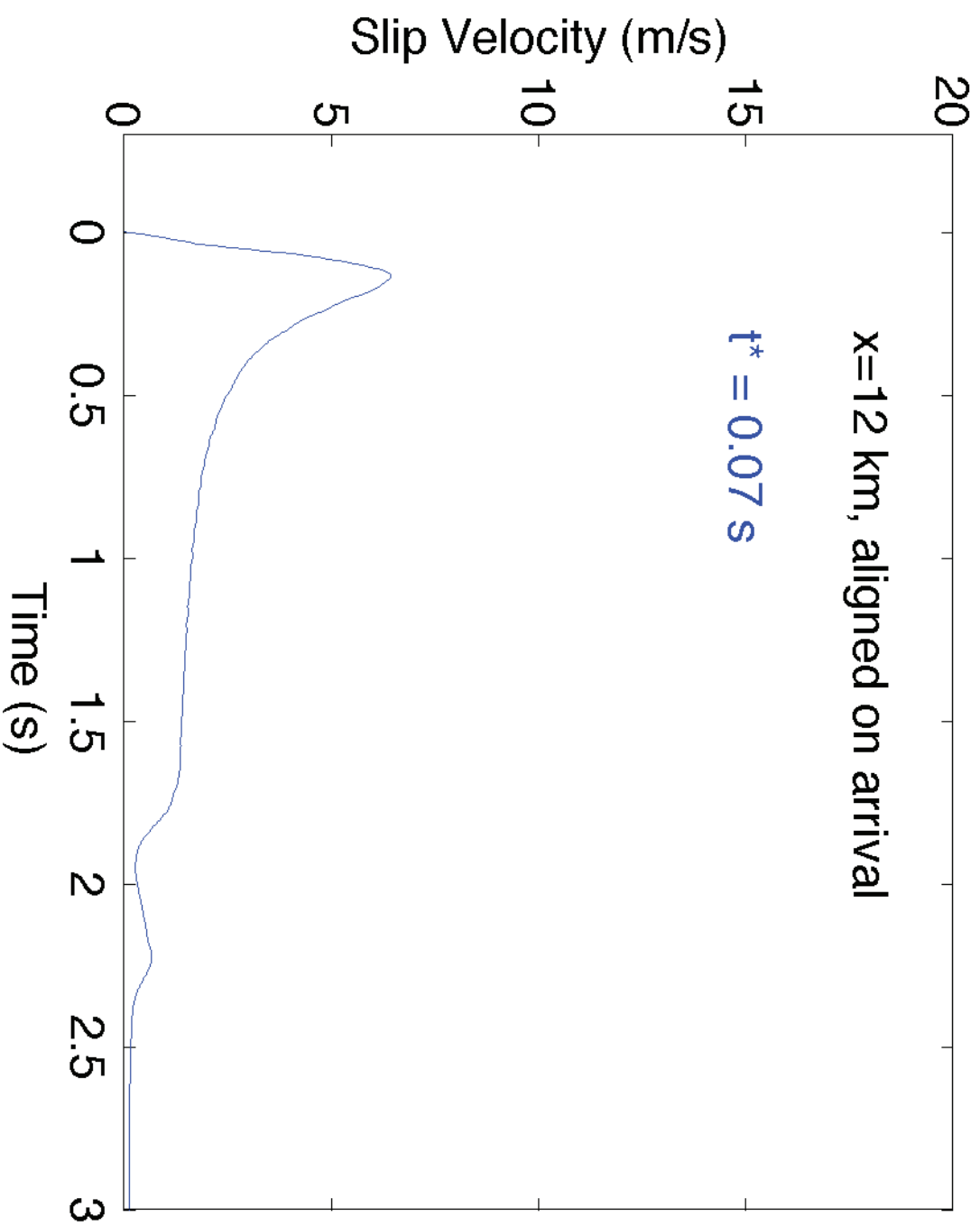
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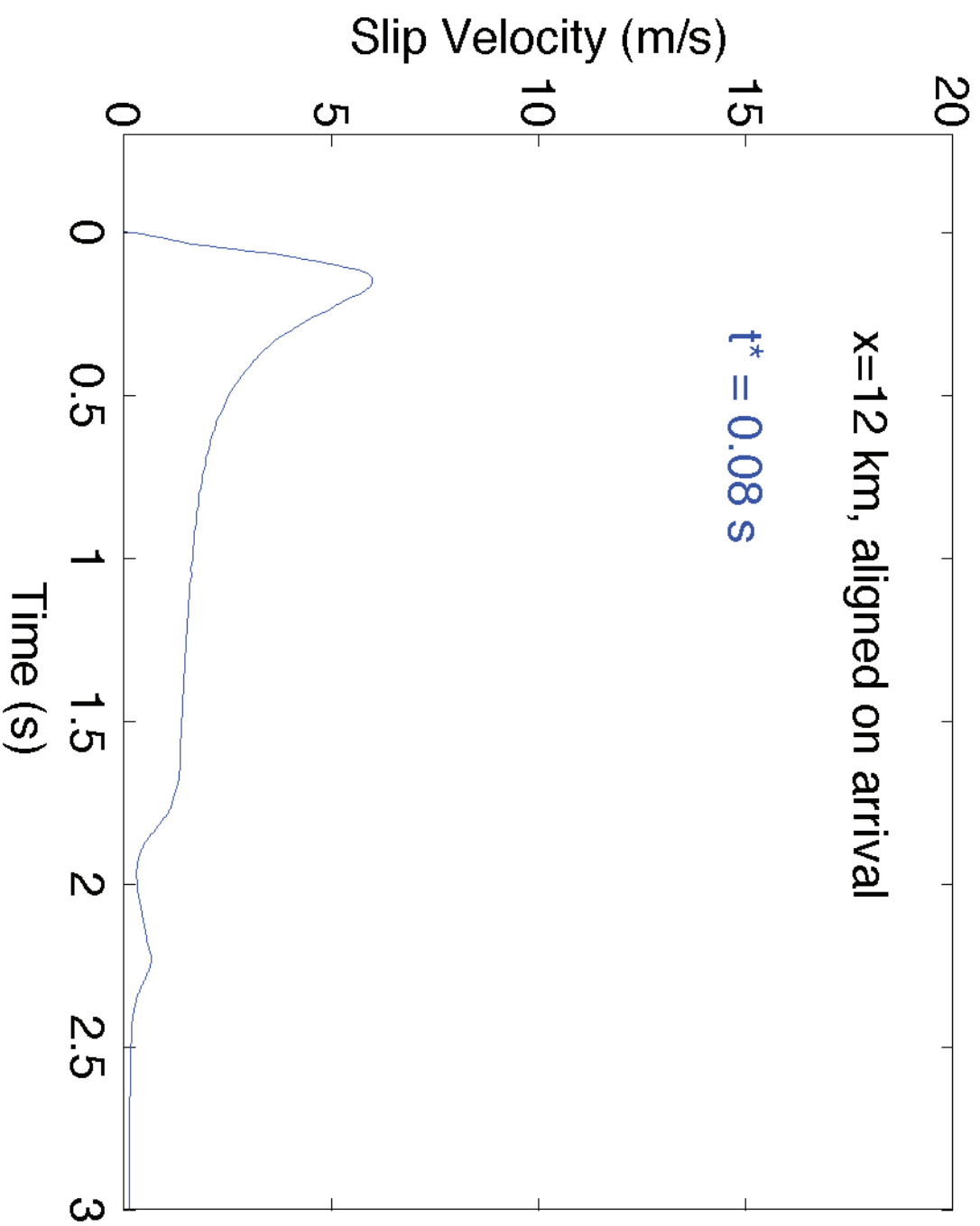
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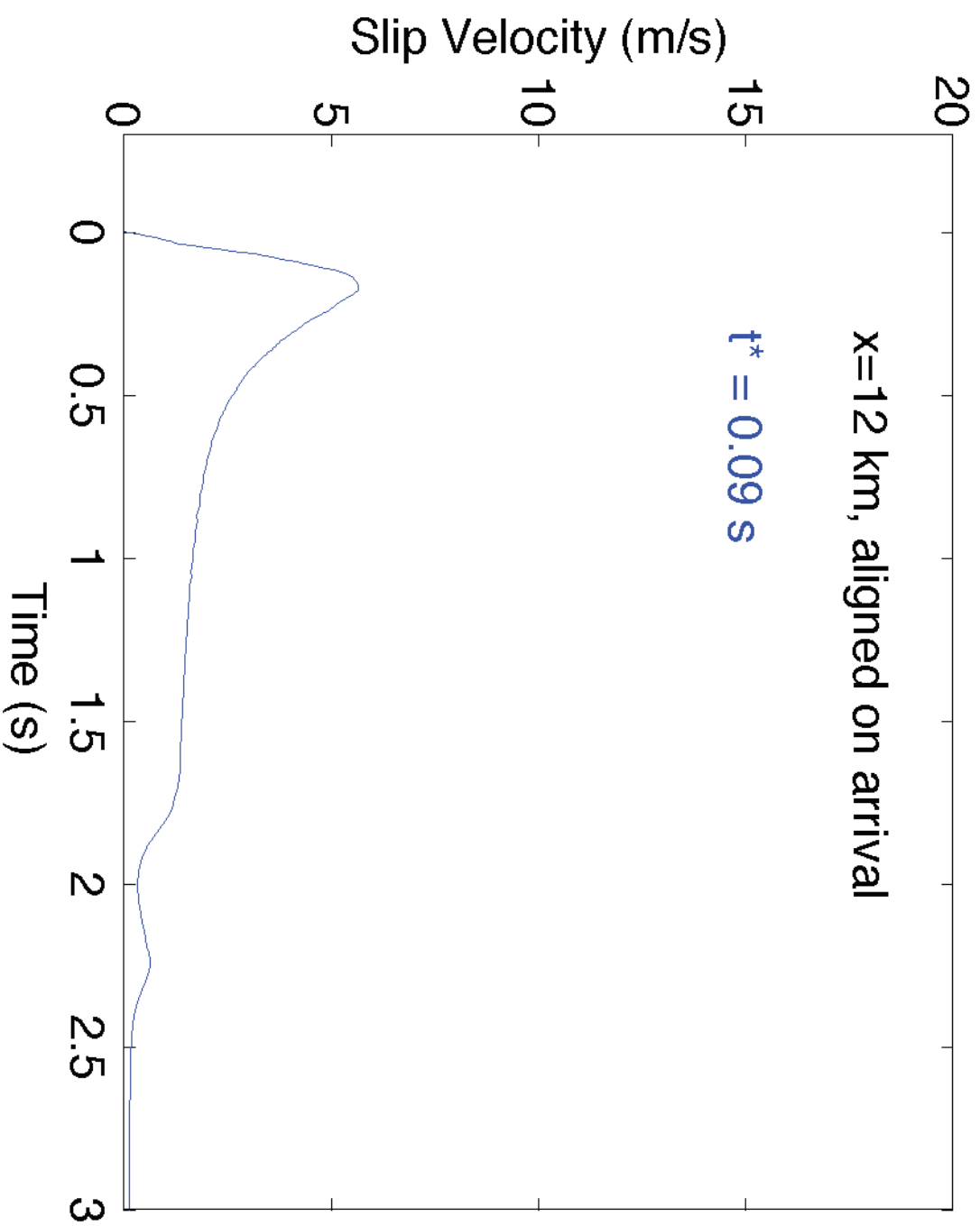
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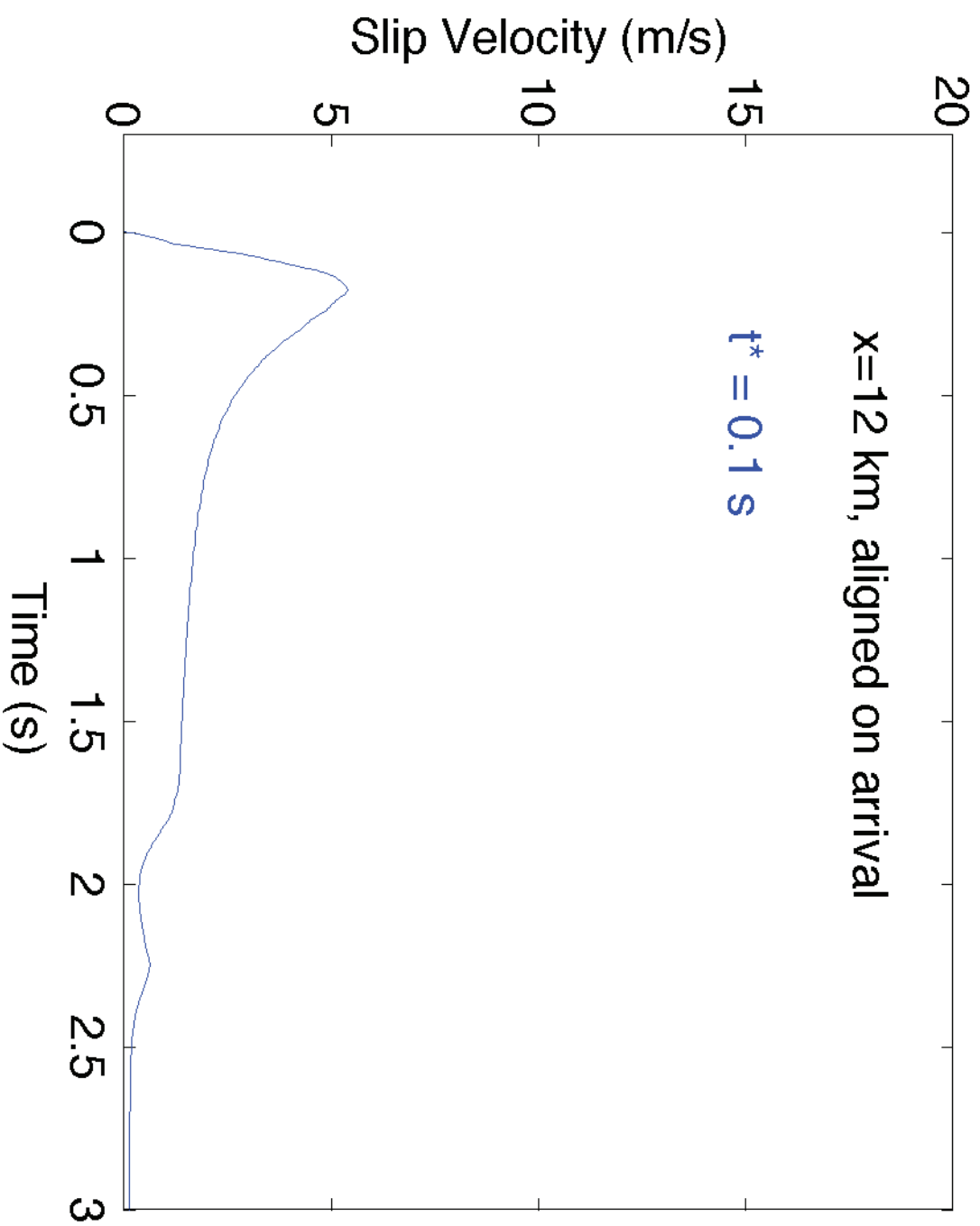
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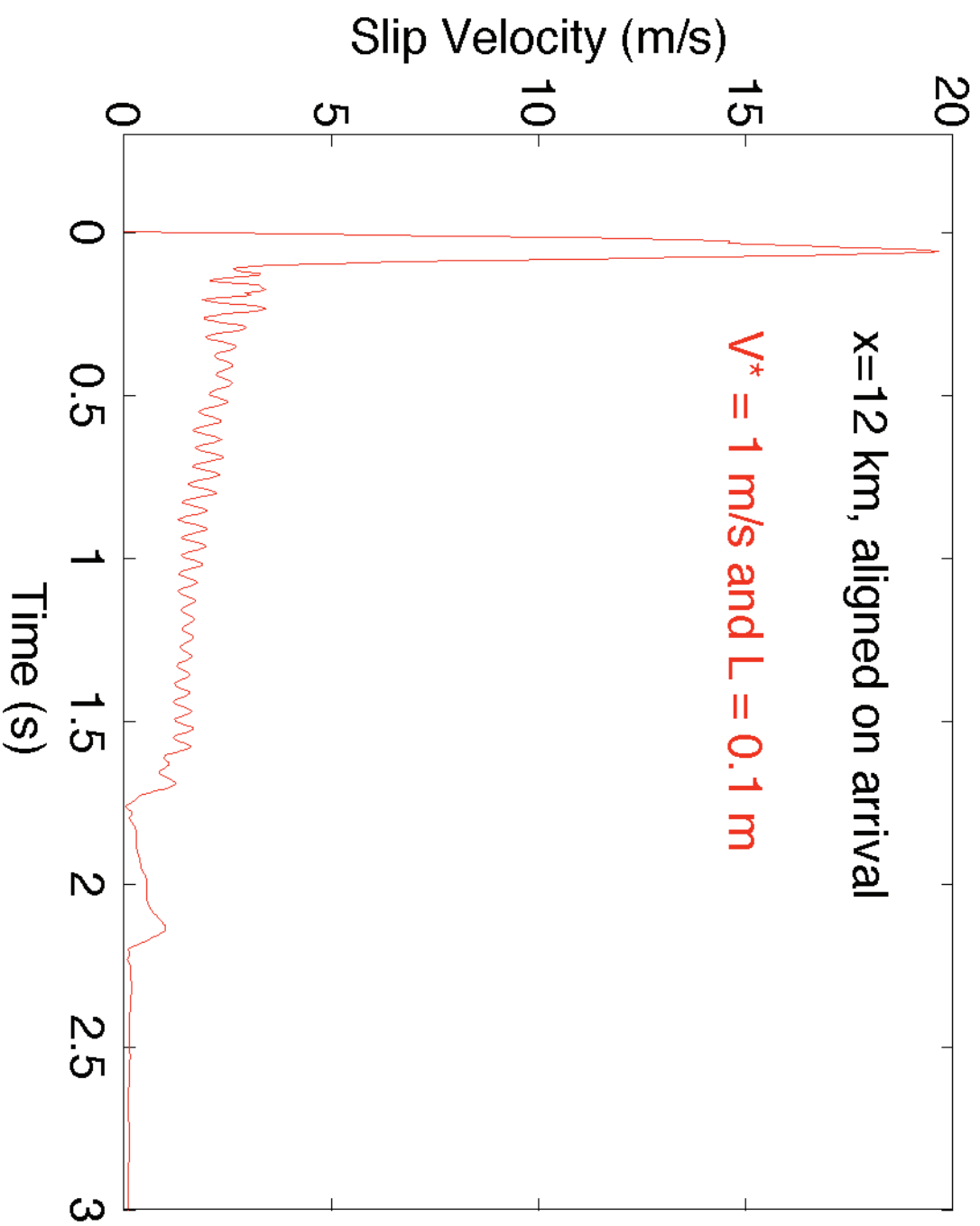
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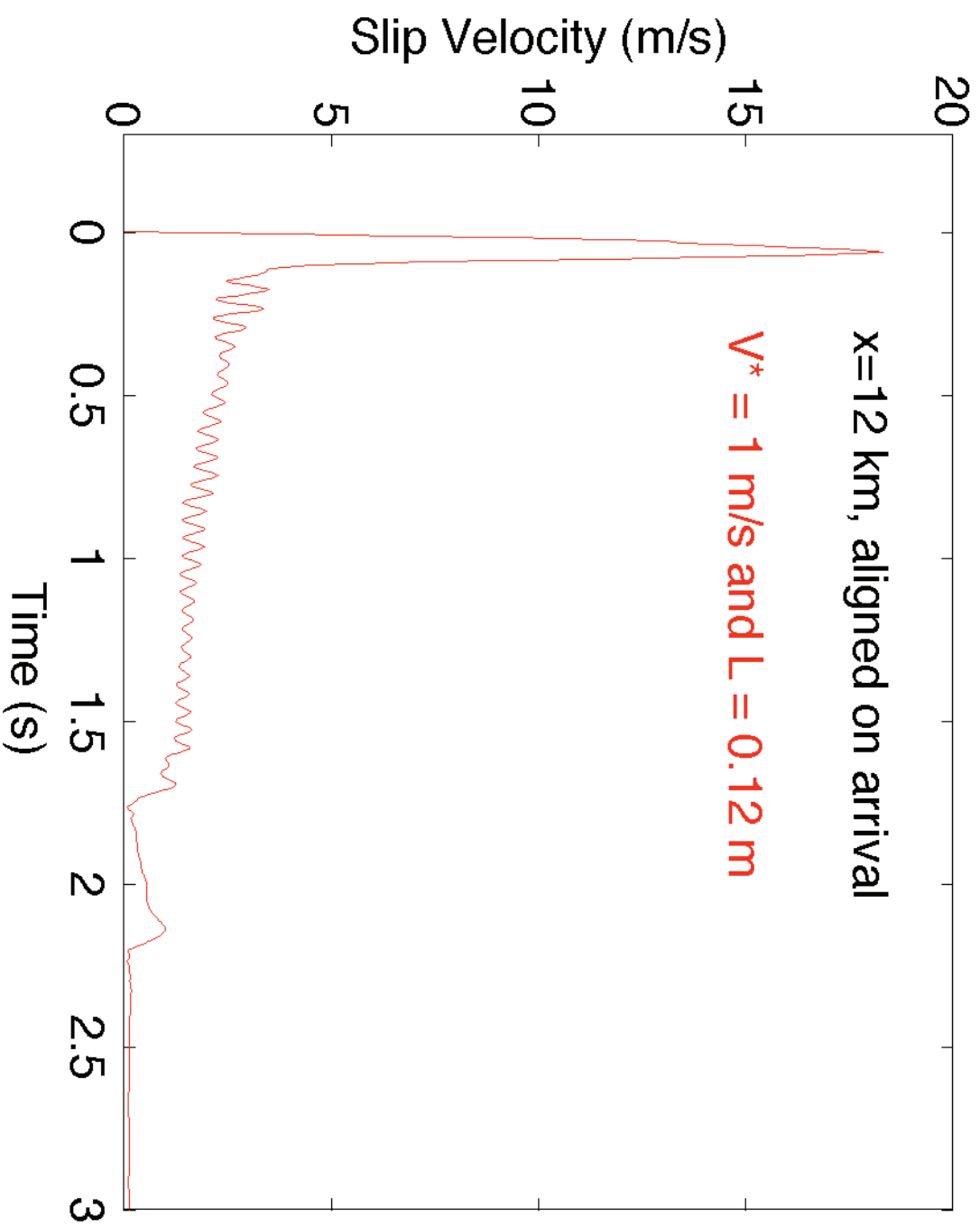
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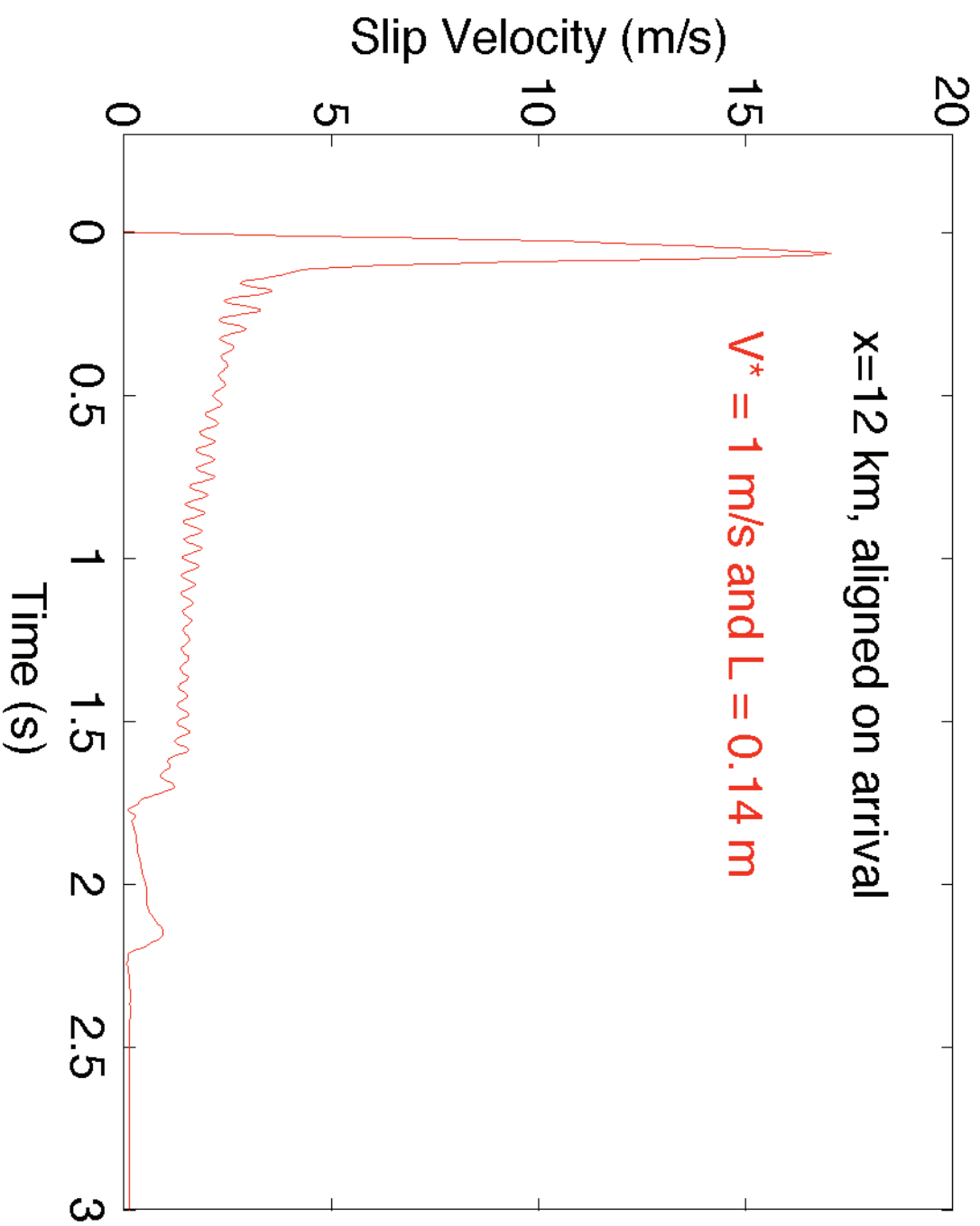
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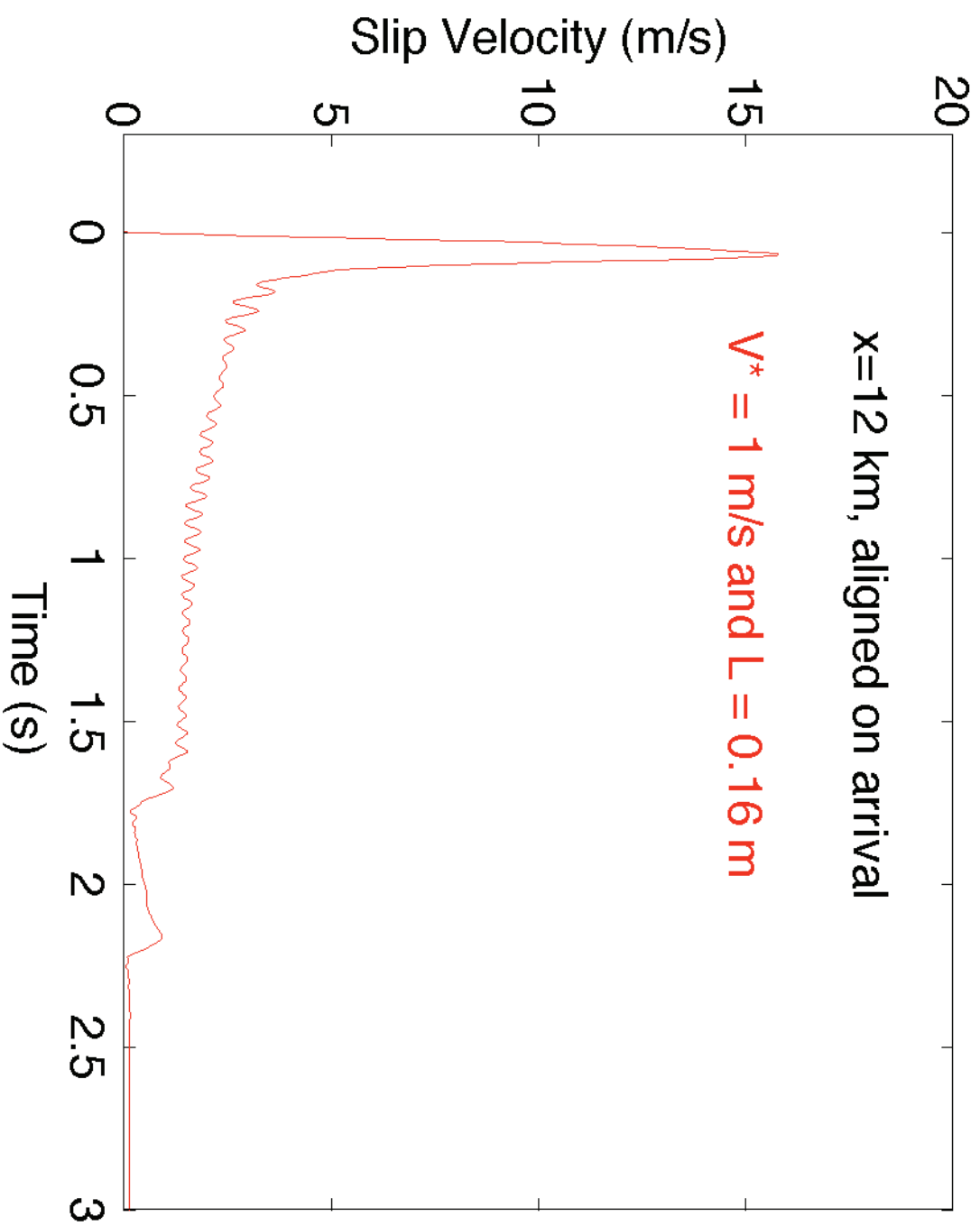
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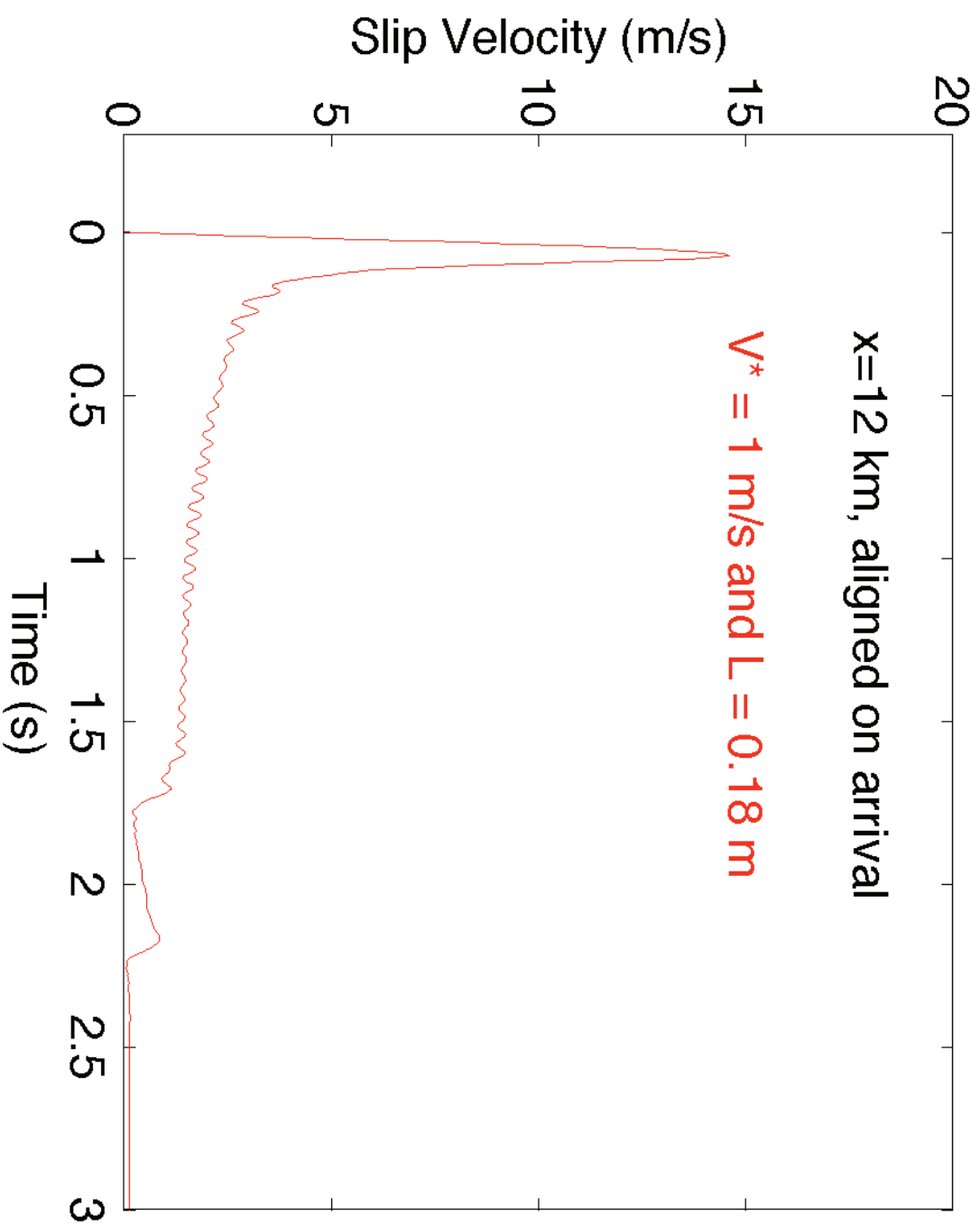
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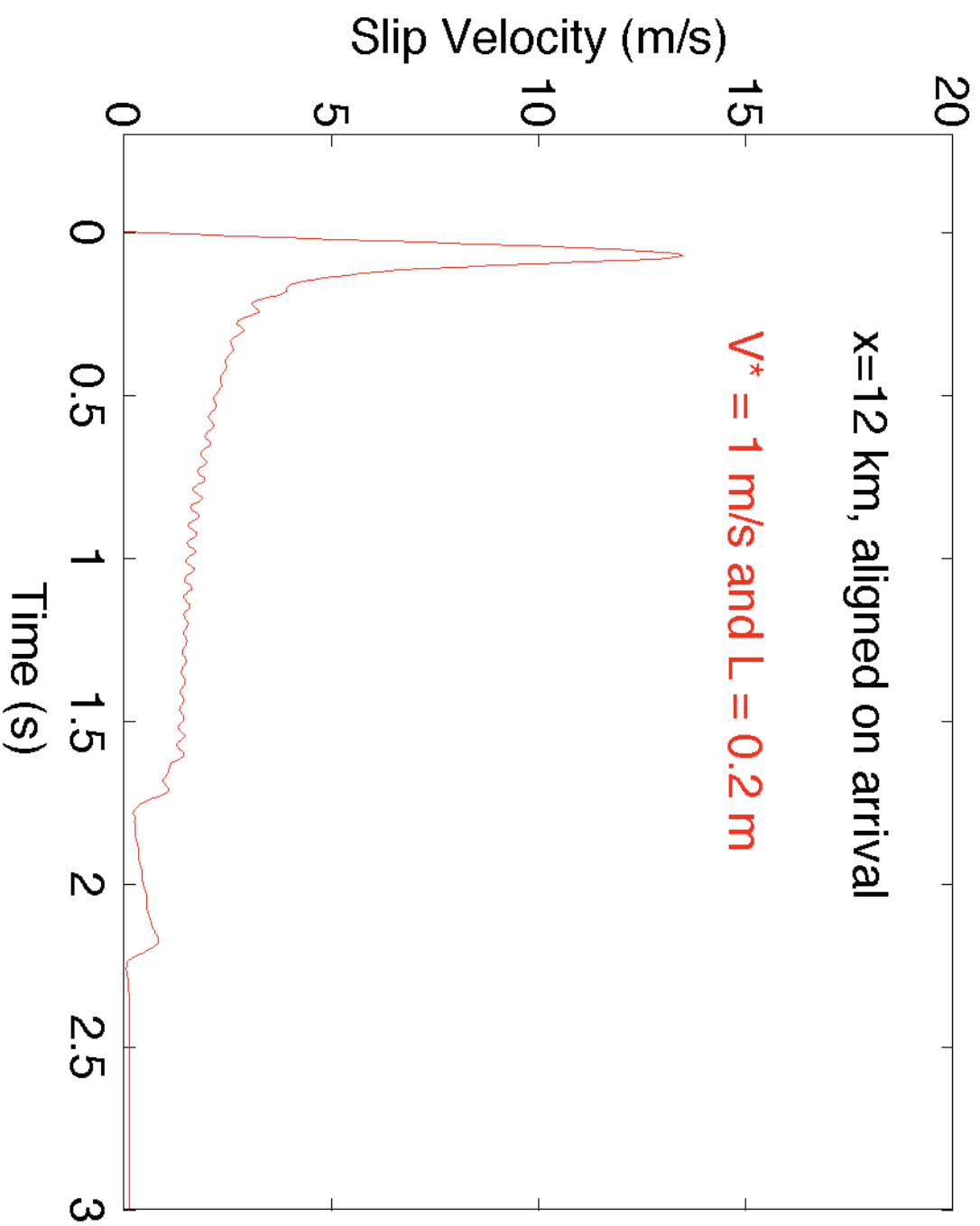
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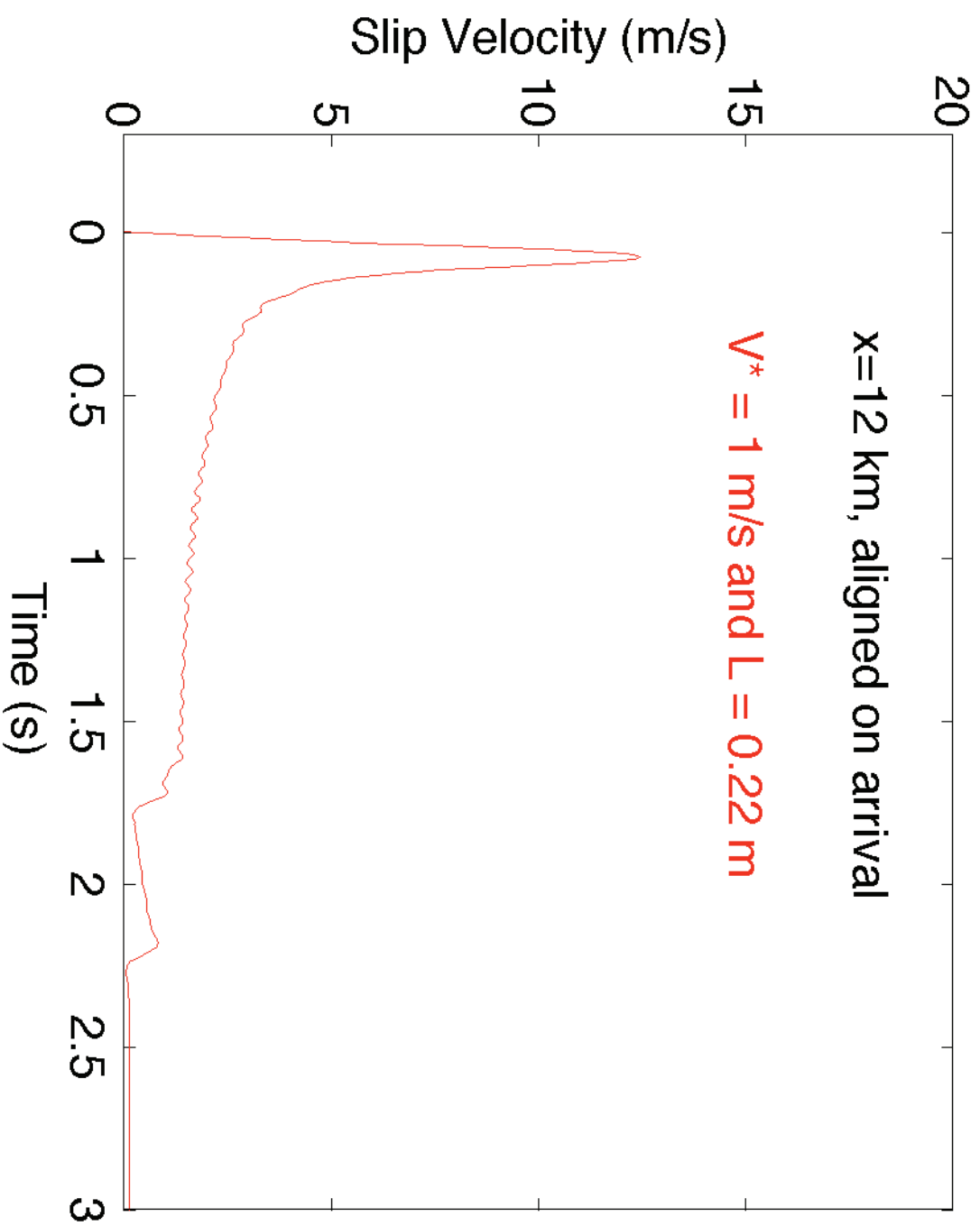
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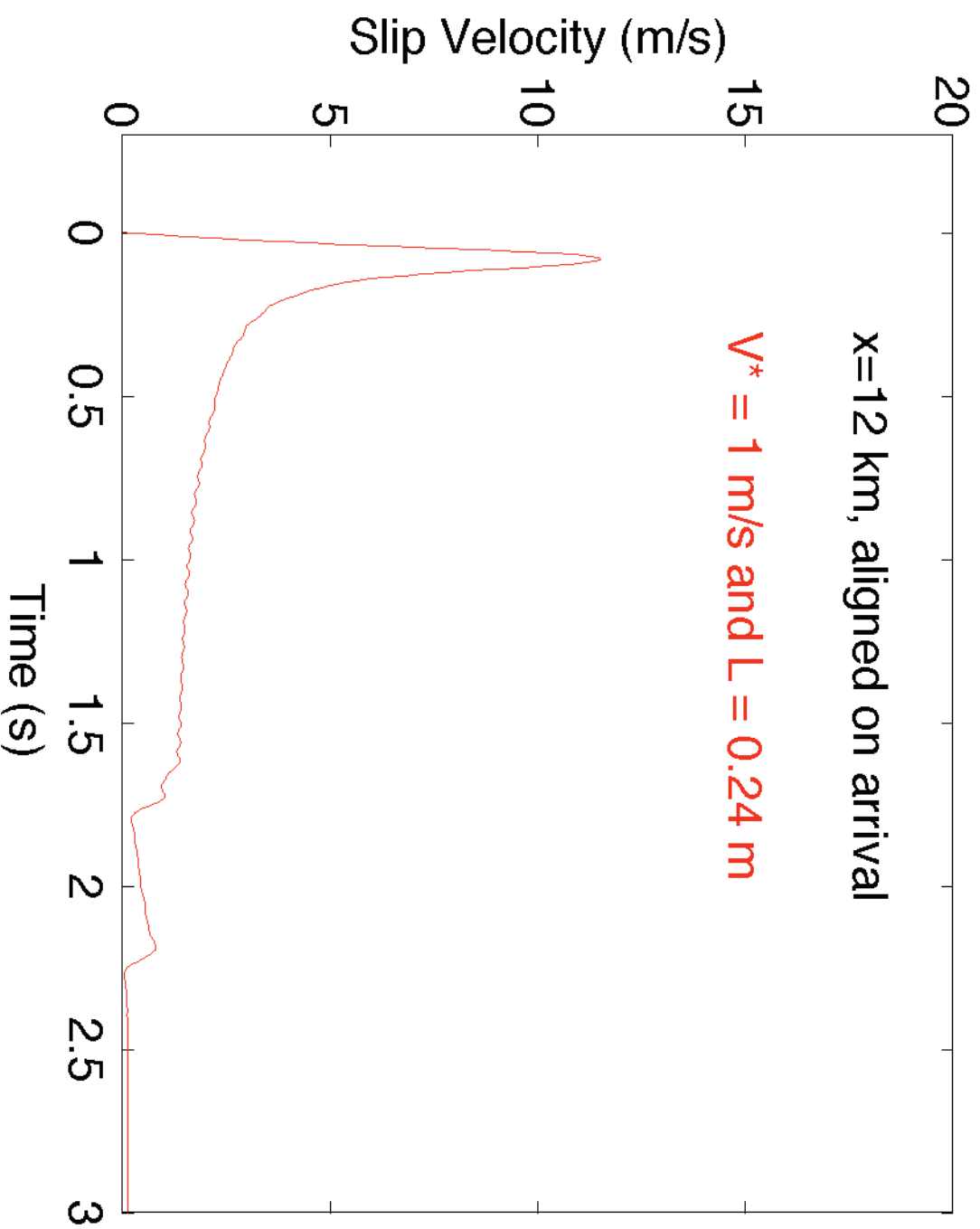
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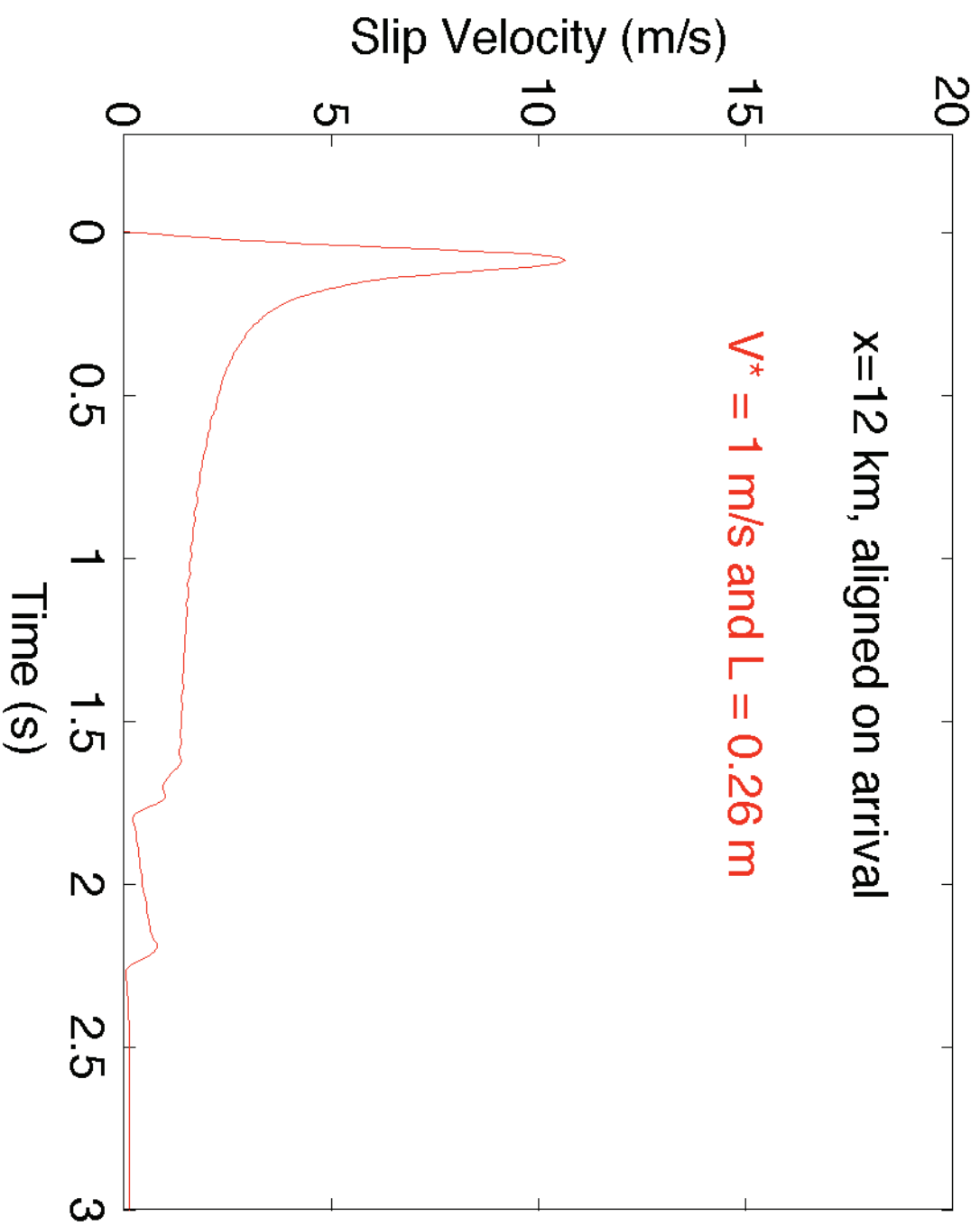
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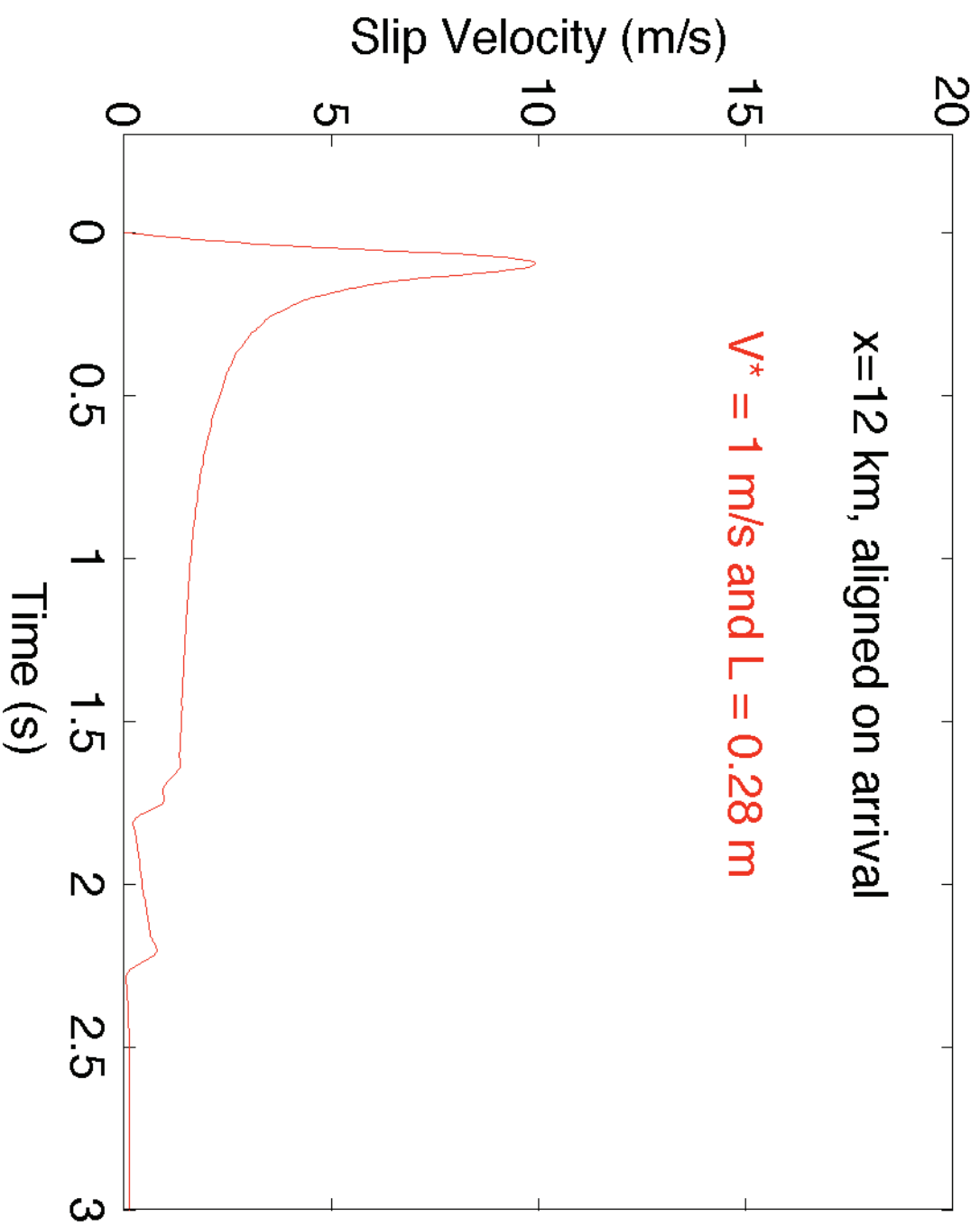
Comparison of Regularization Schemes ($h=100$ m)

$x=12$ km, aligned on arrival

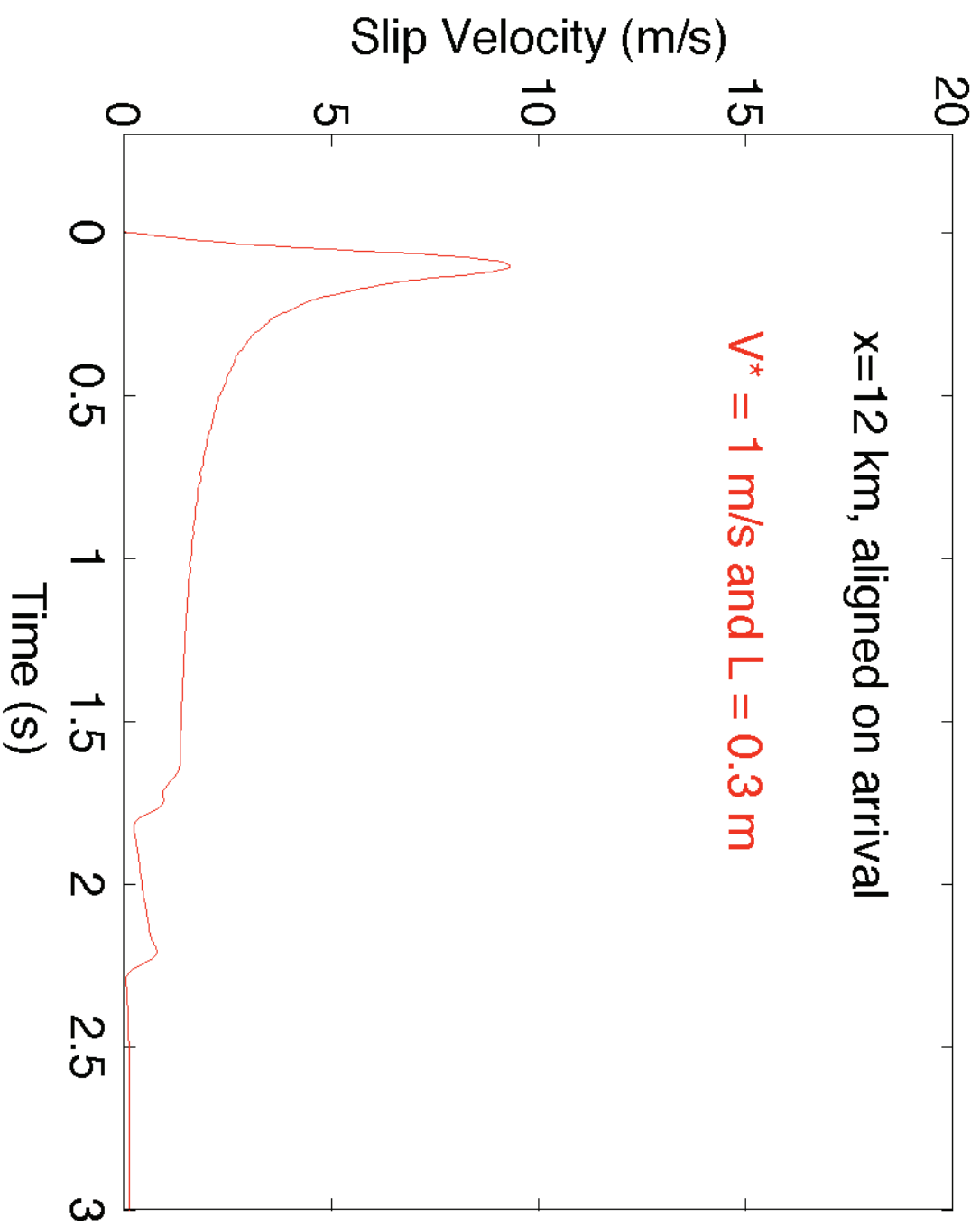
$V^* = 1$ m/s and $L = 0.26$ m



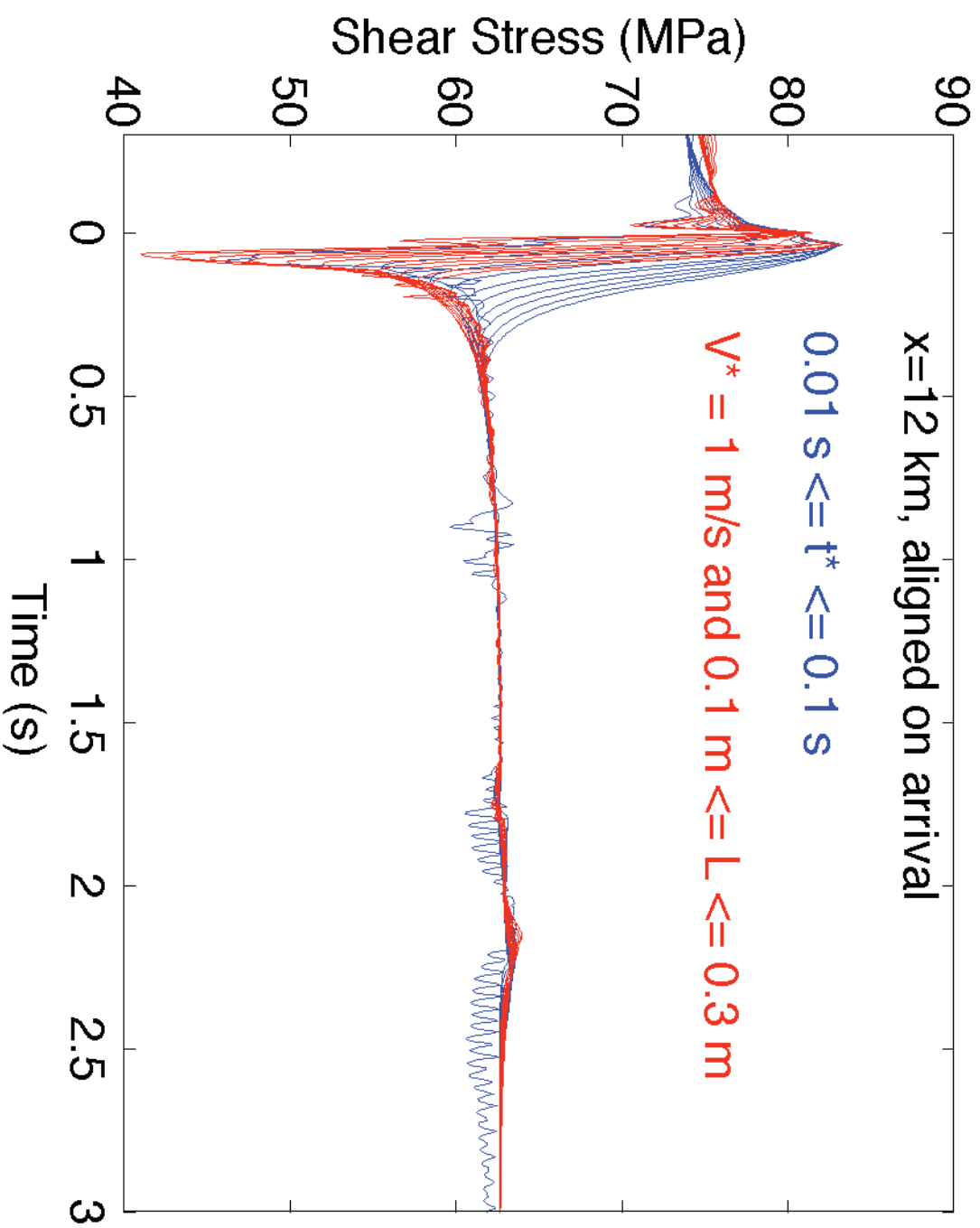
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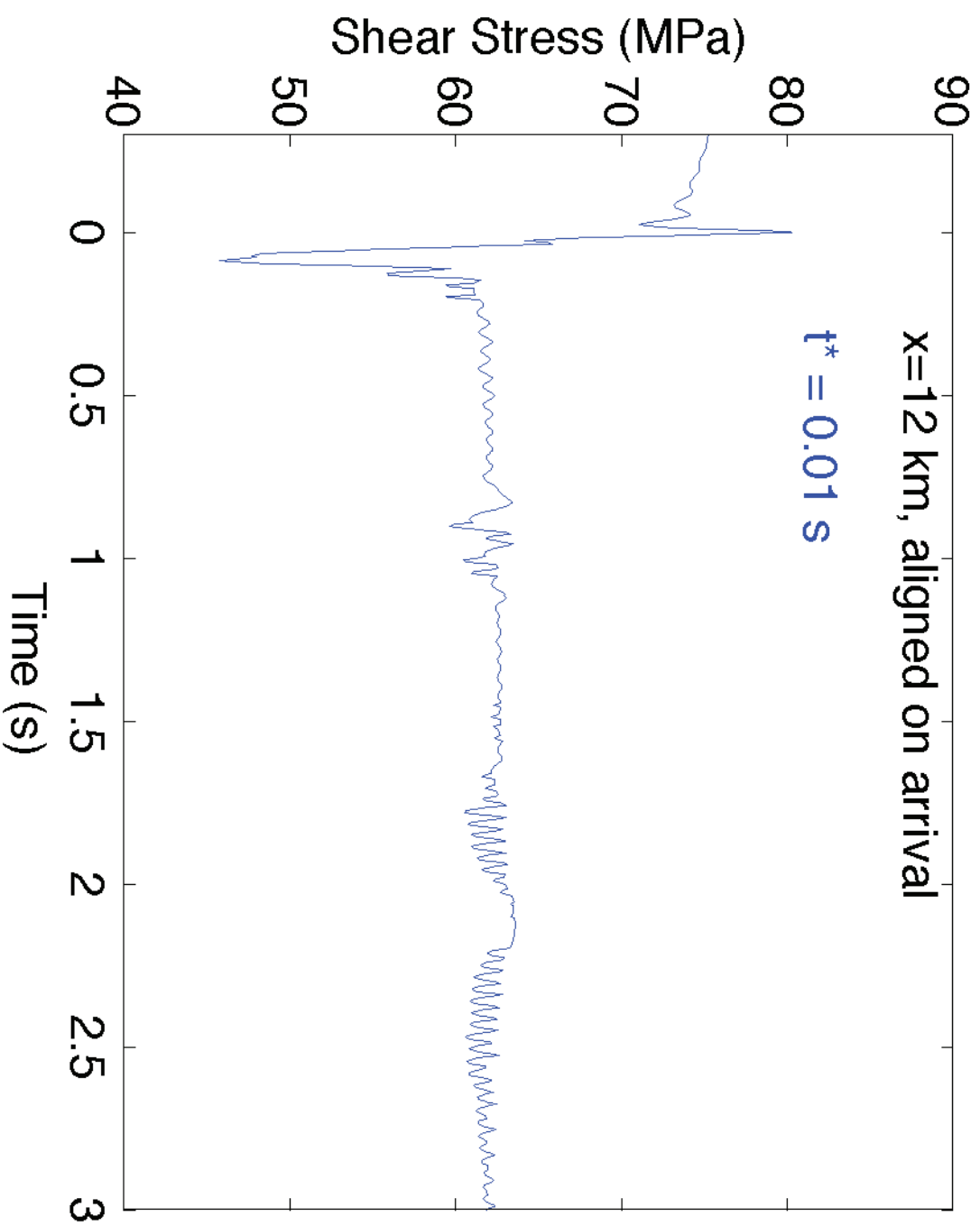
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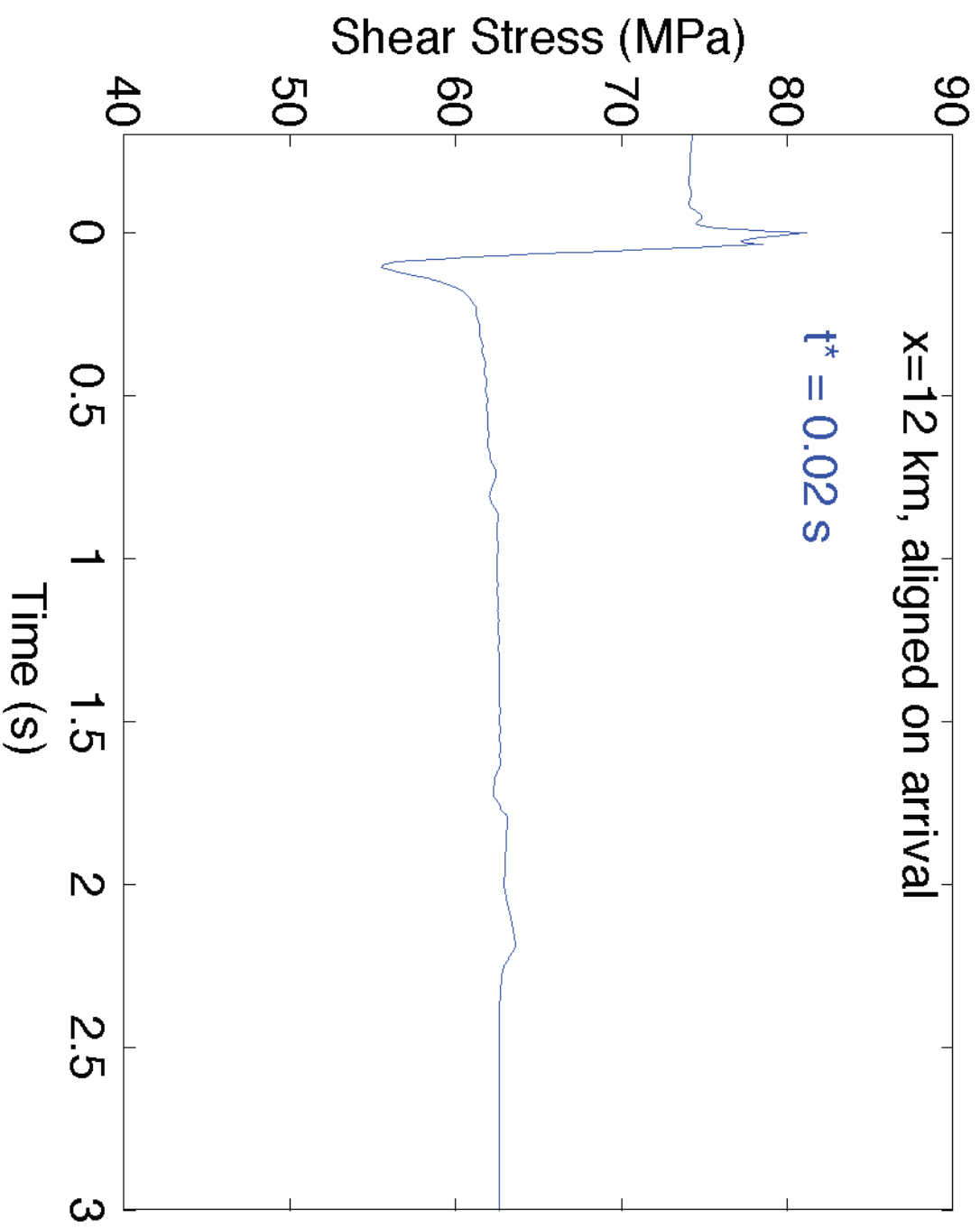
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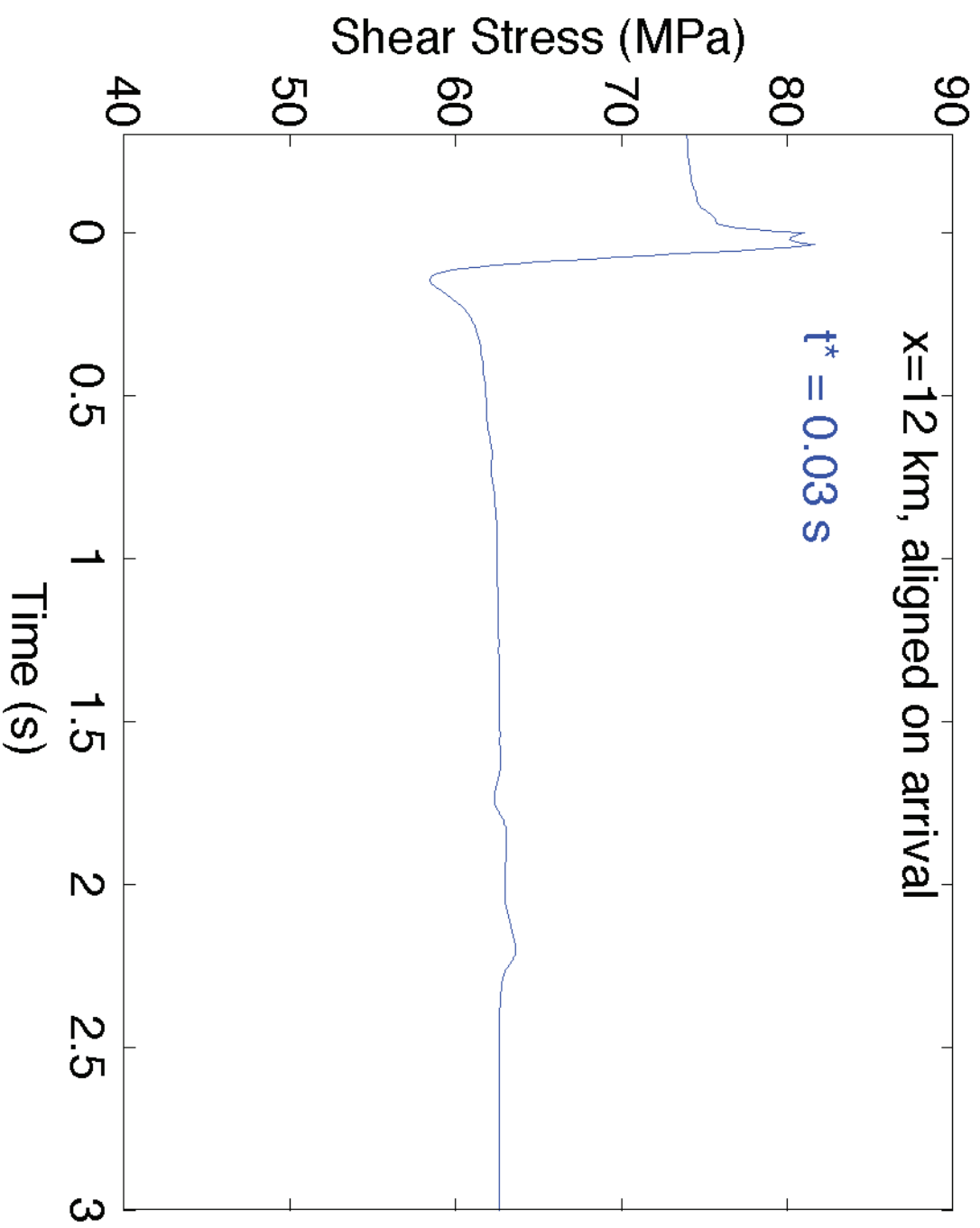
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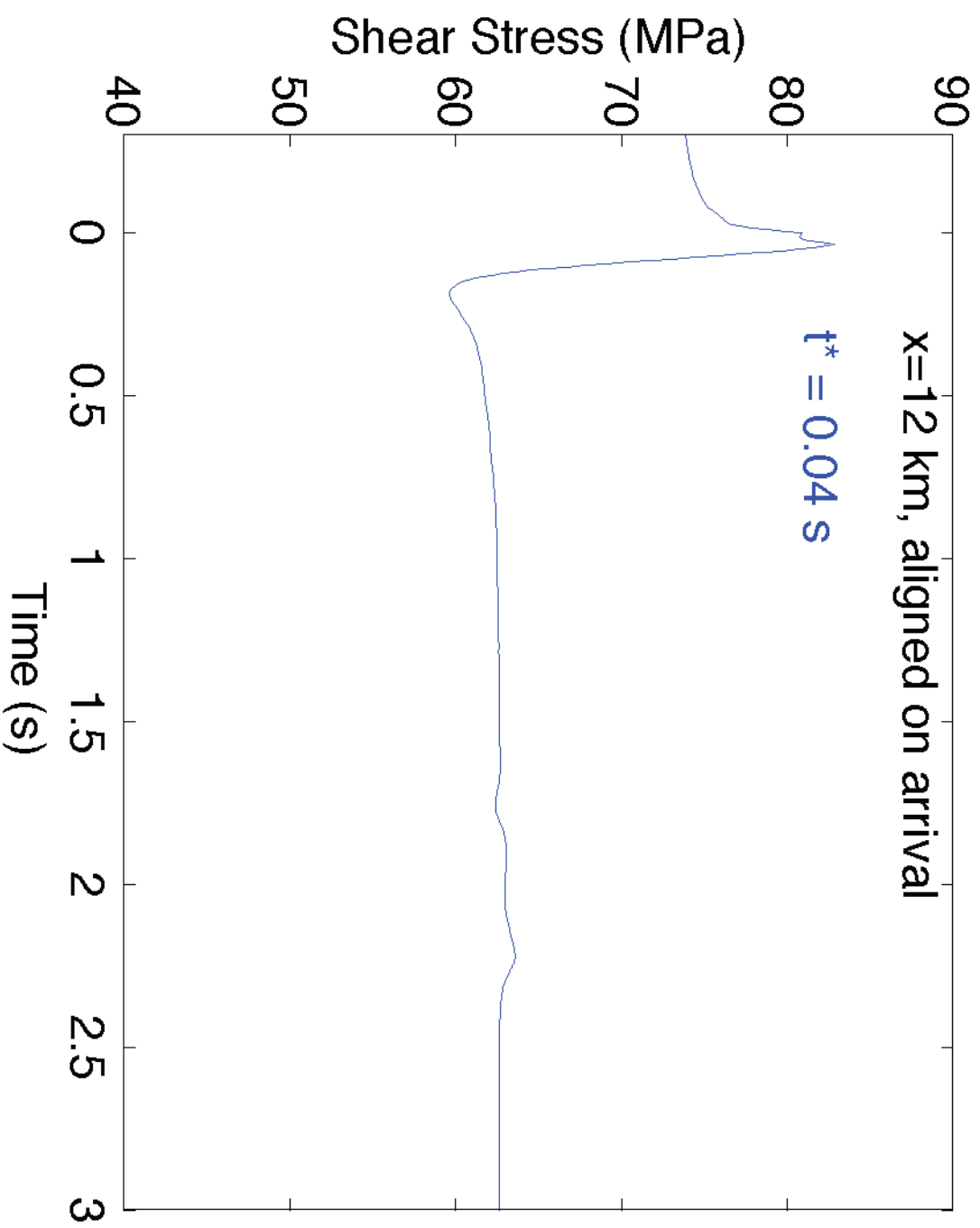
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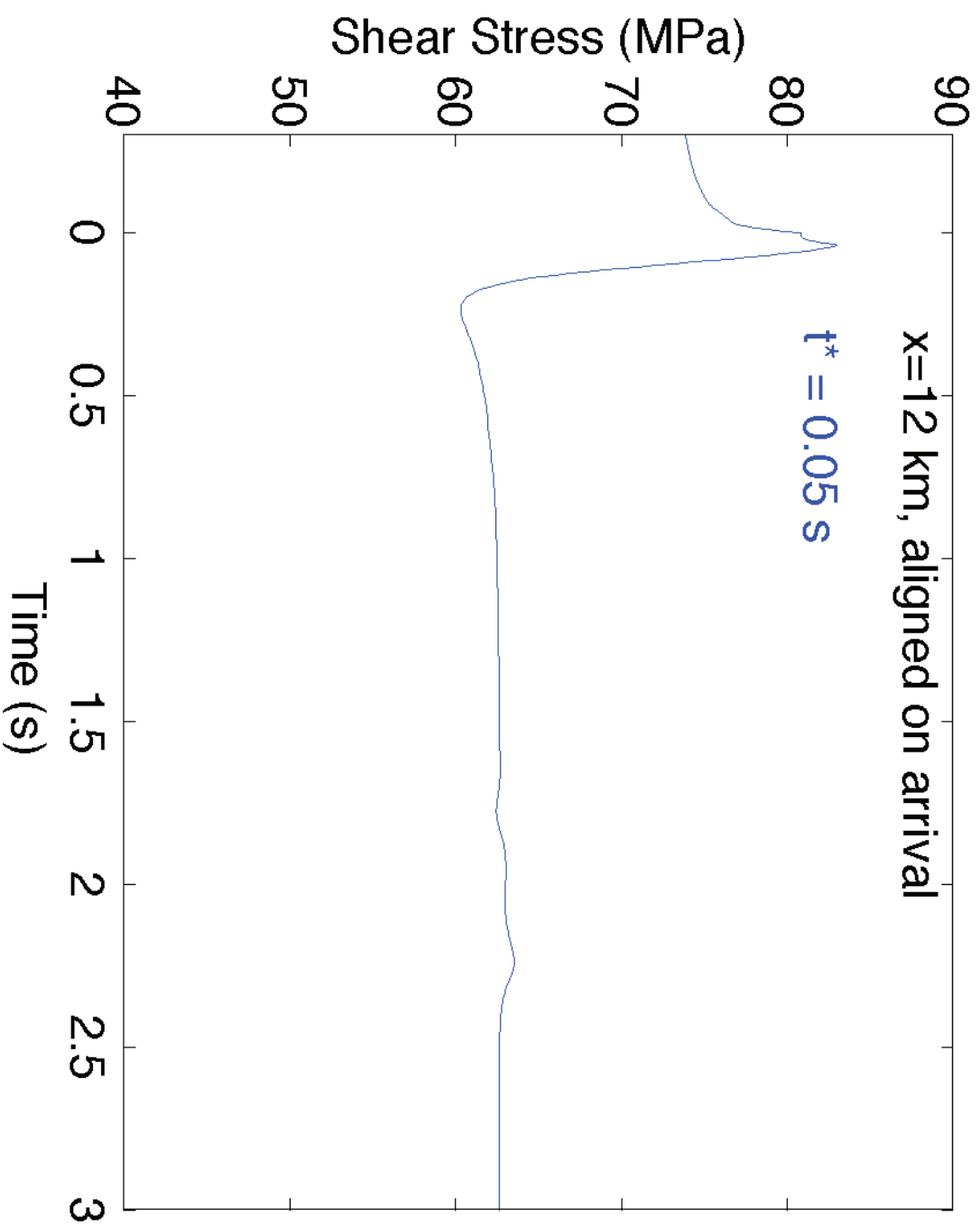
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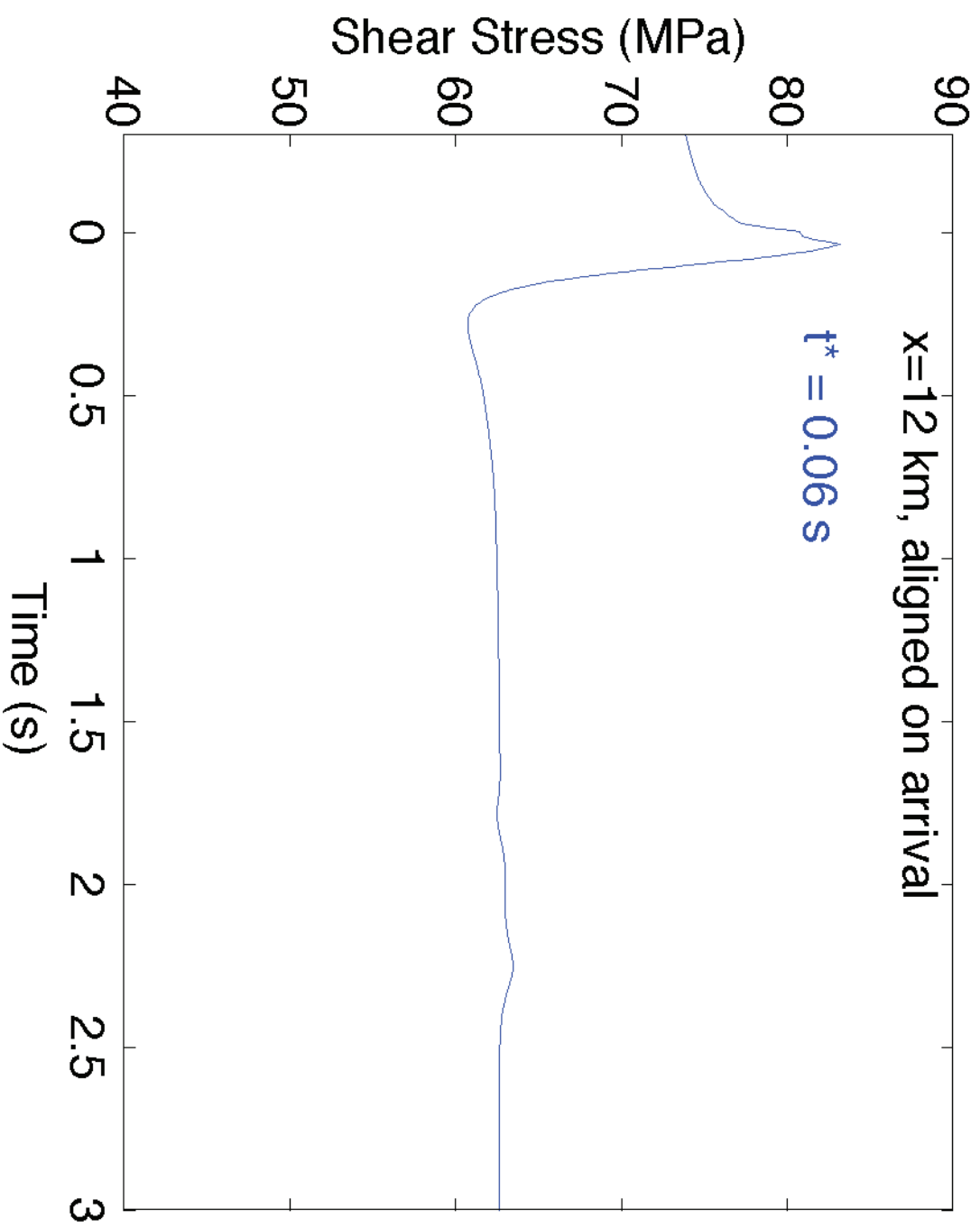
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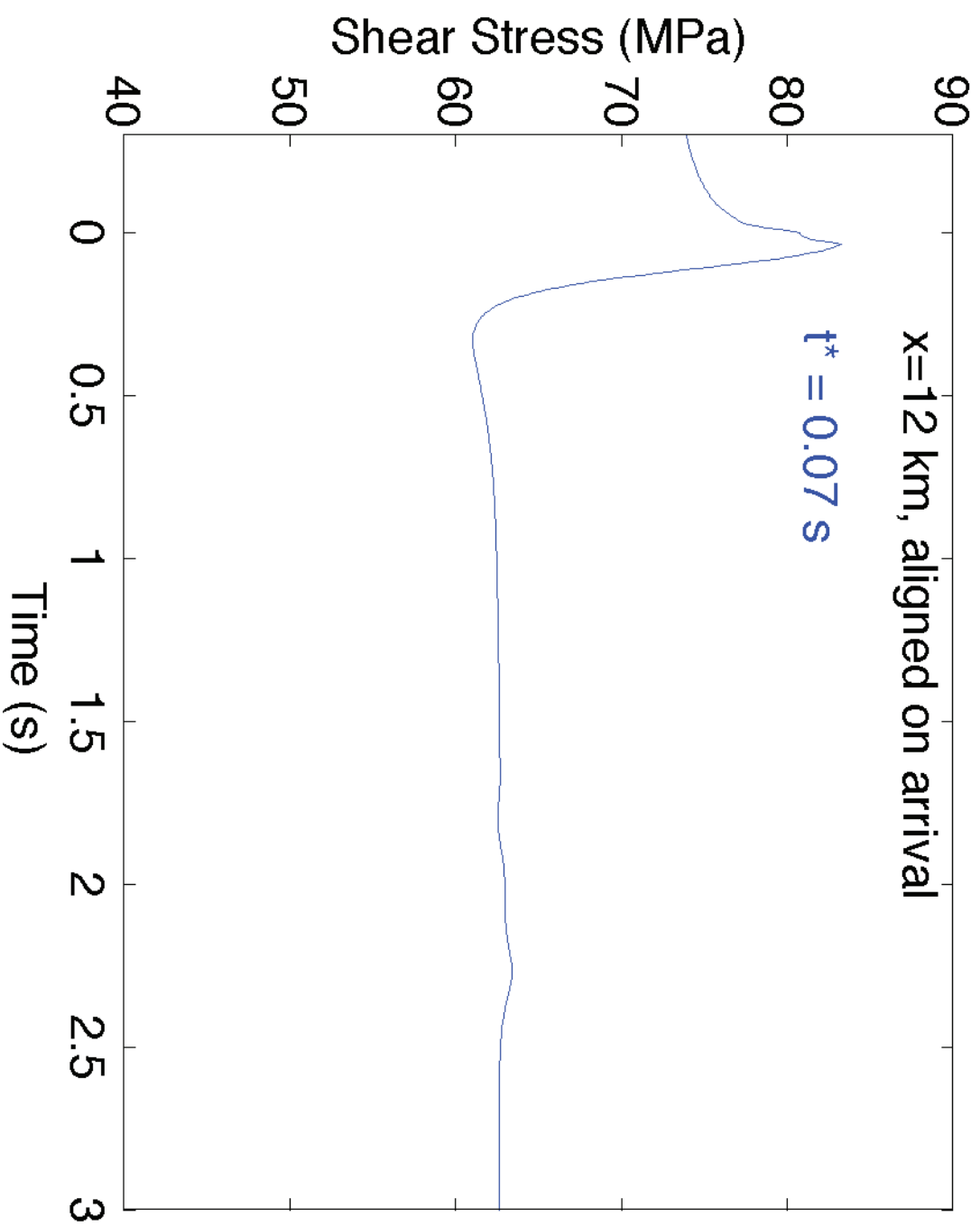
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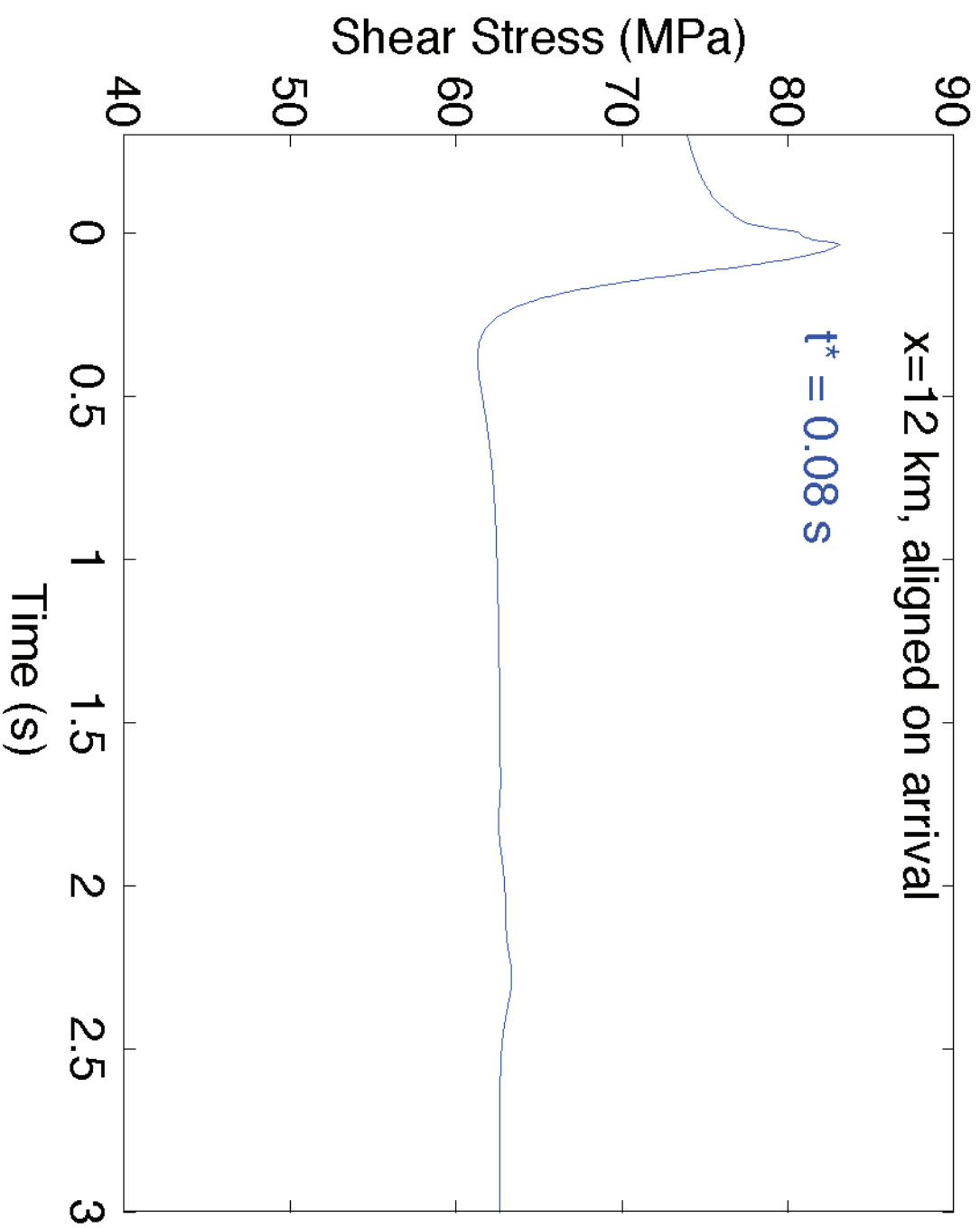
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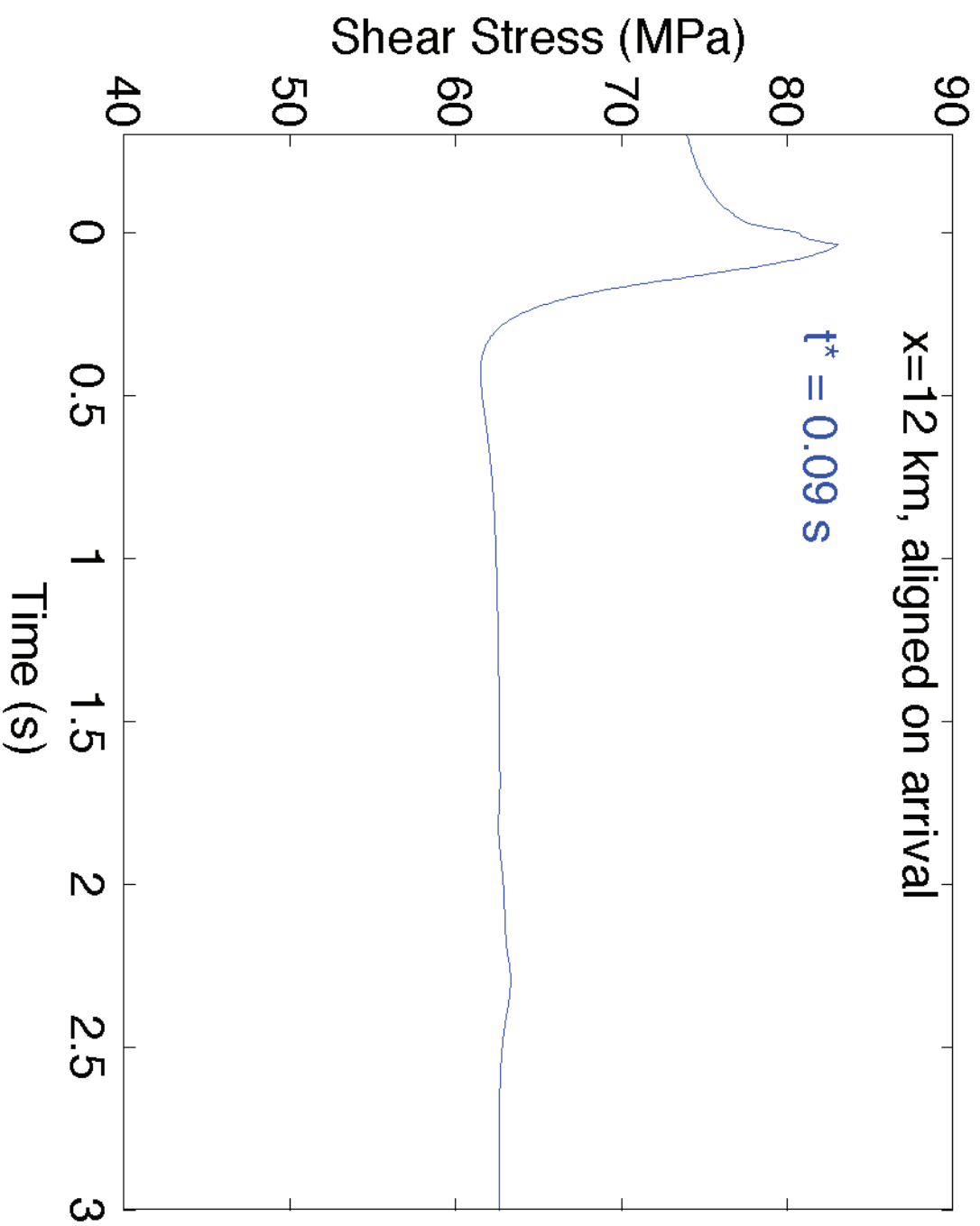
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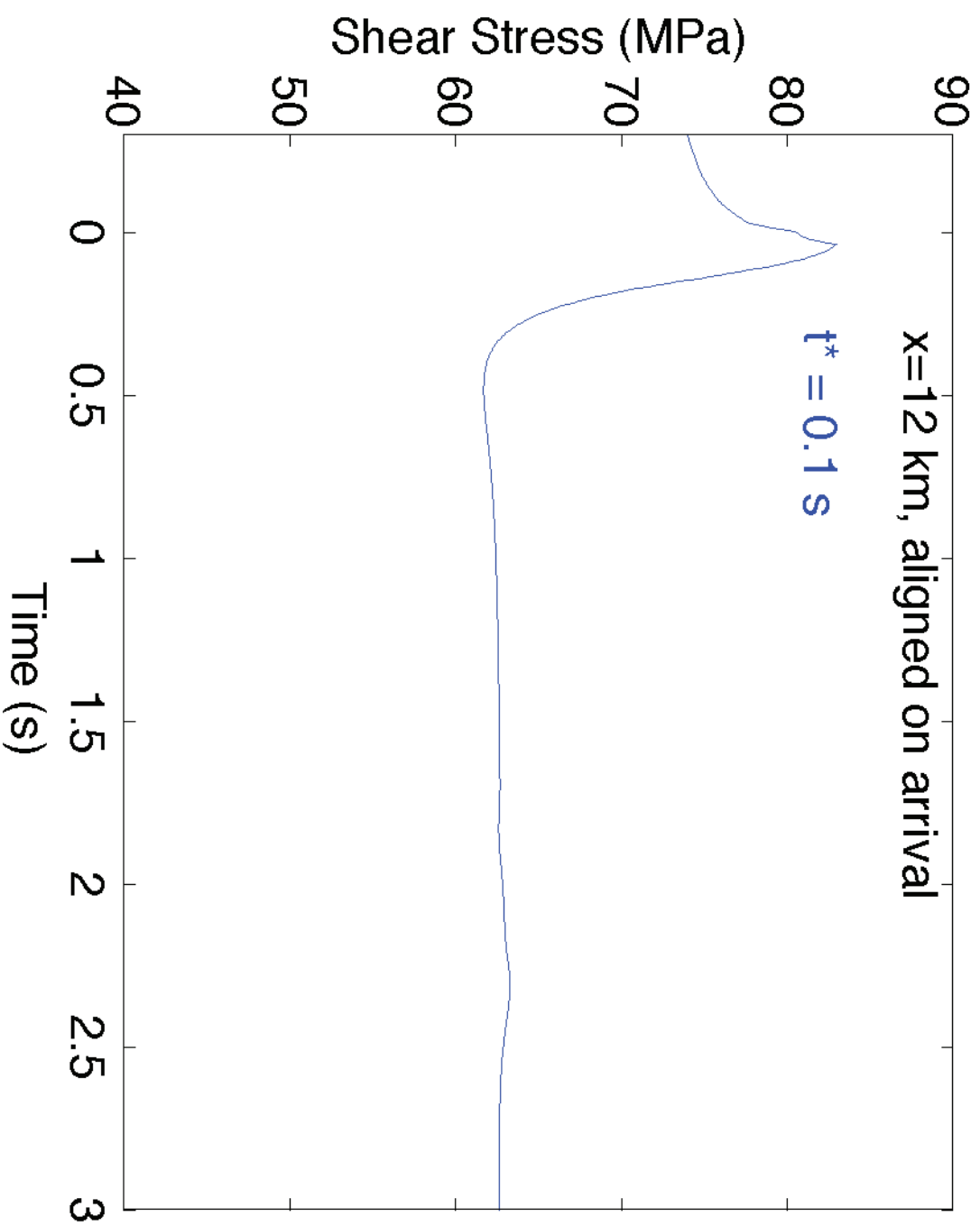
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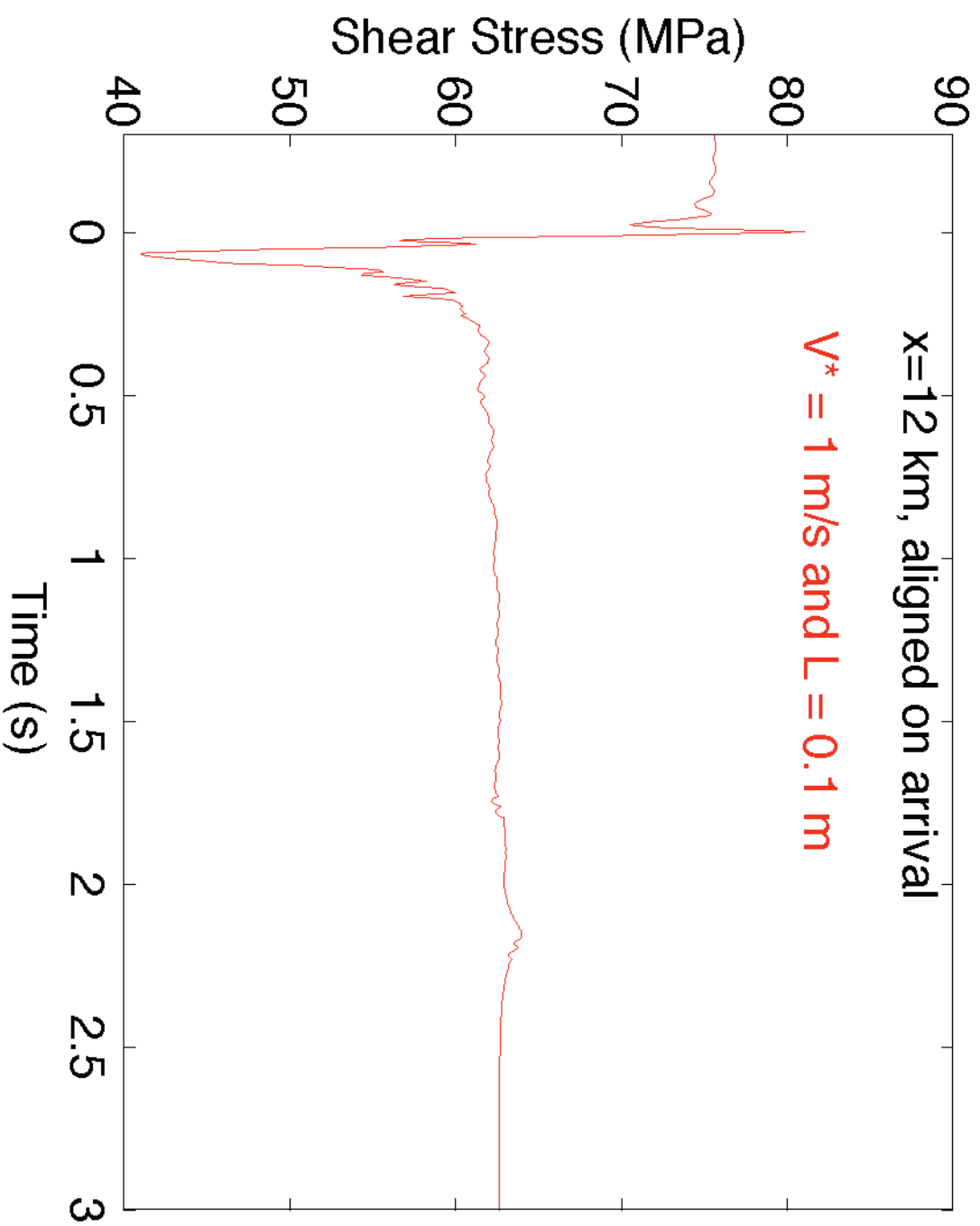
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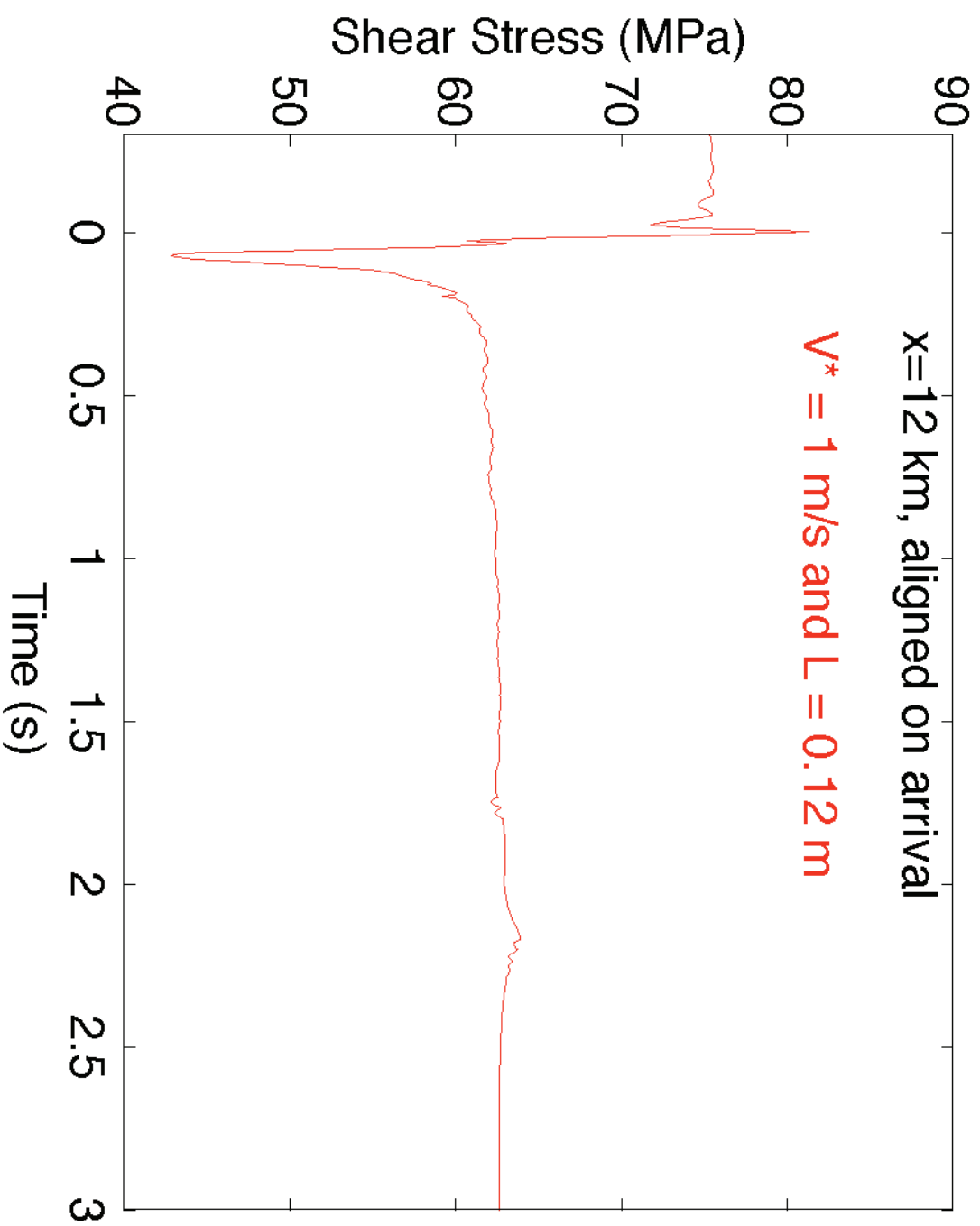
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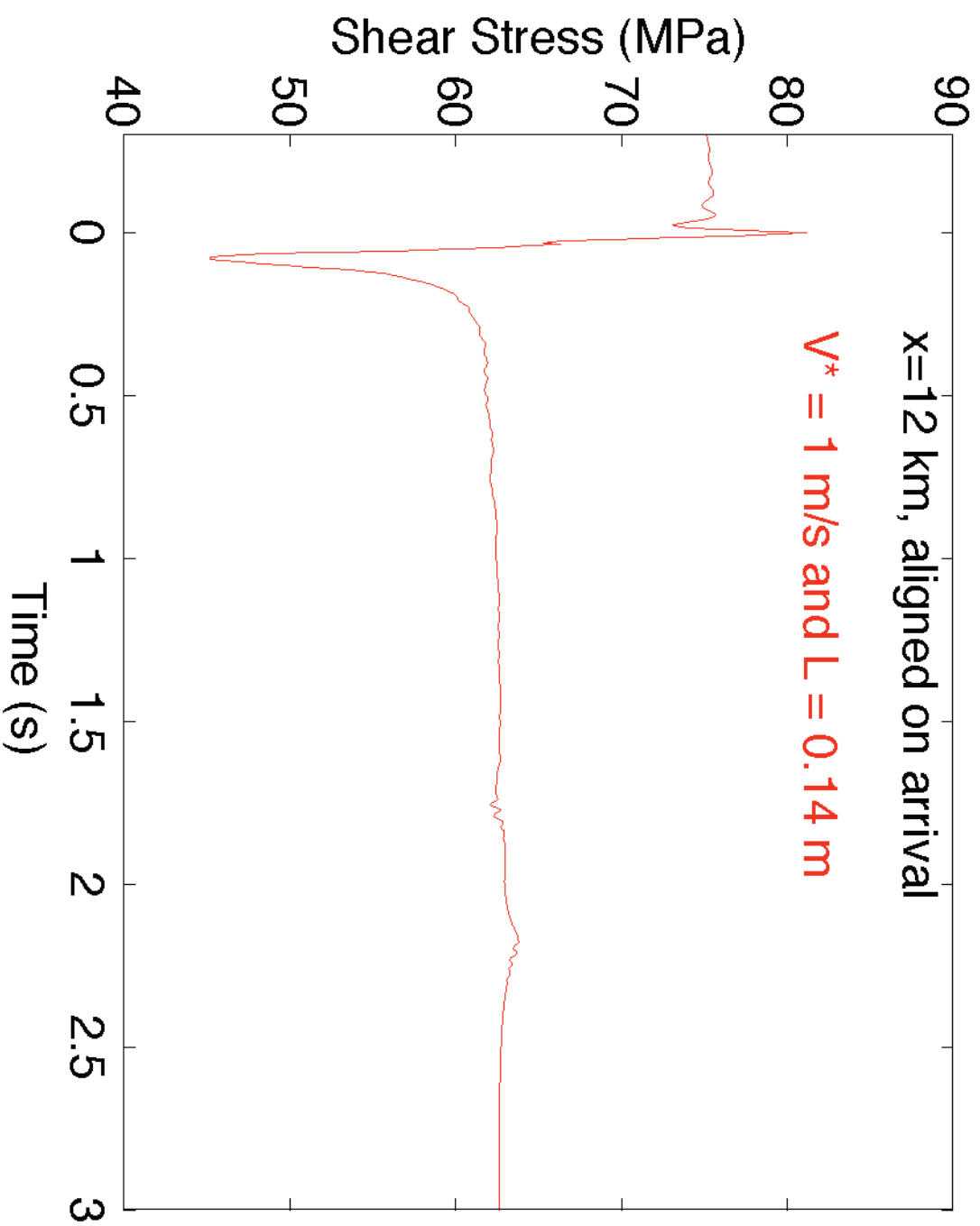
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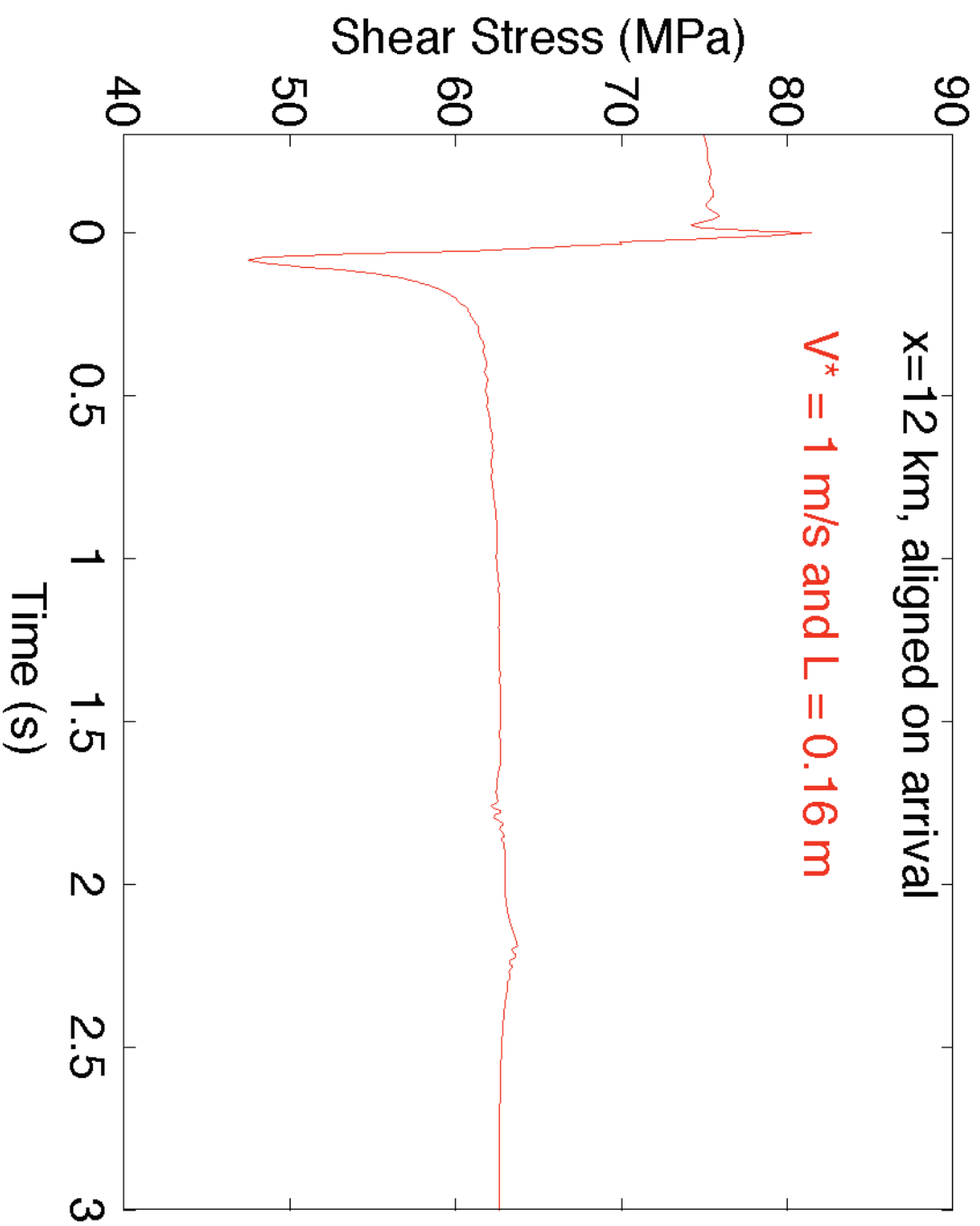
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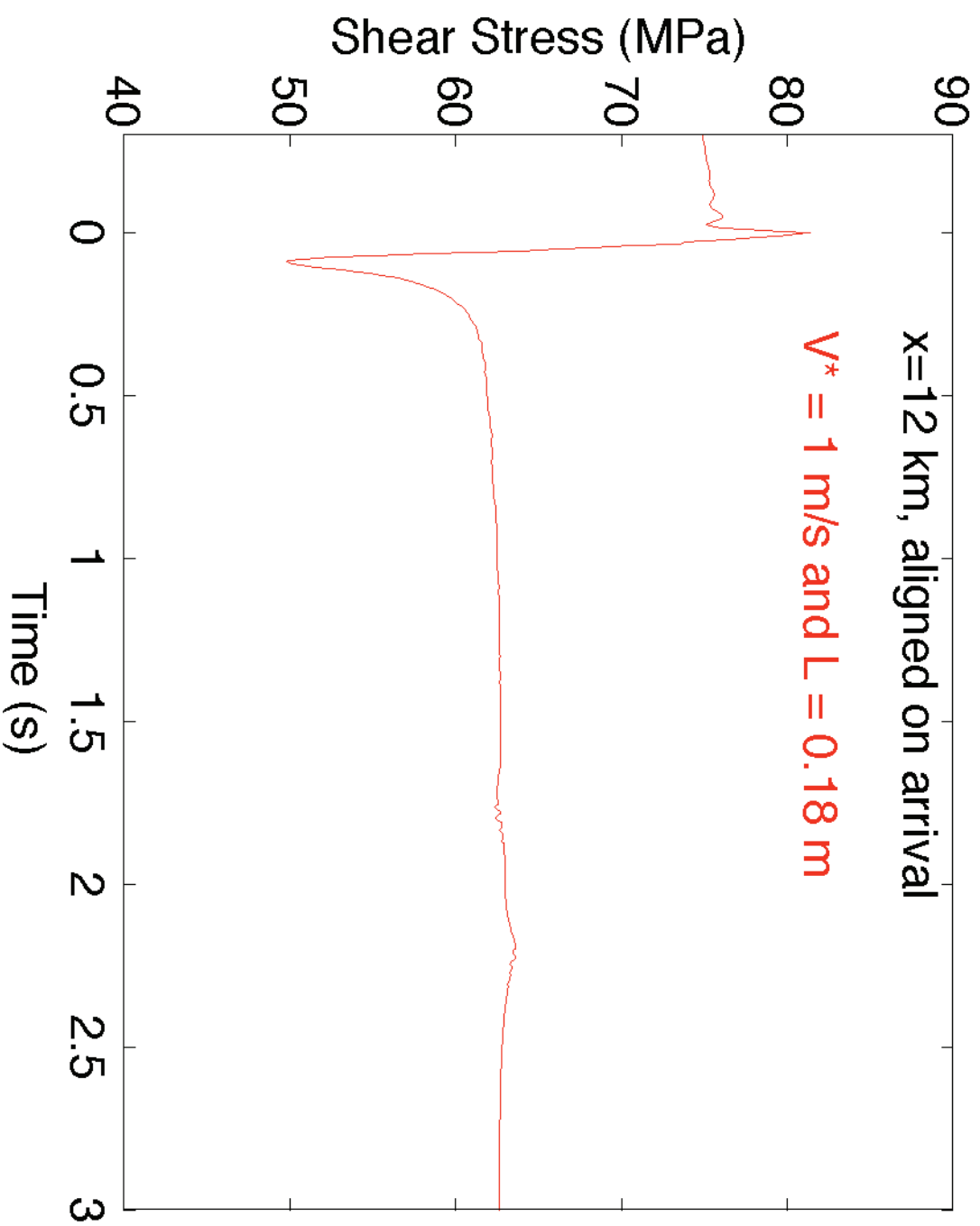
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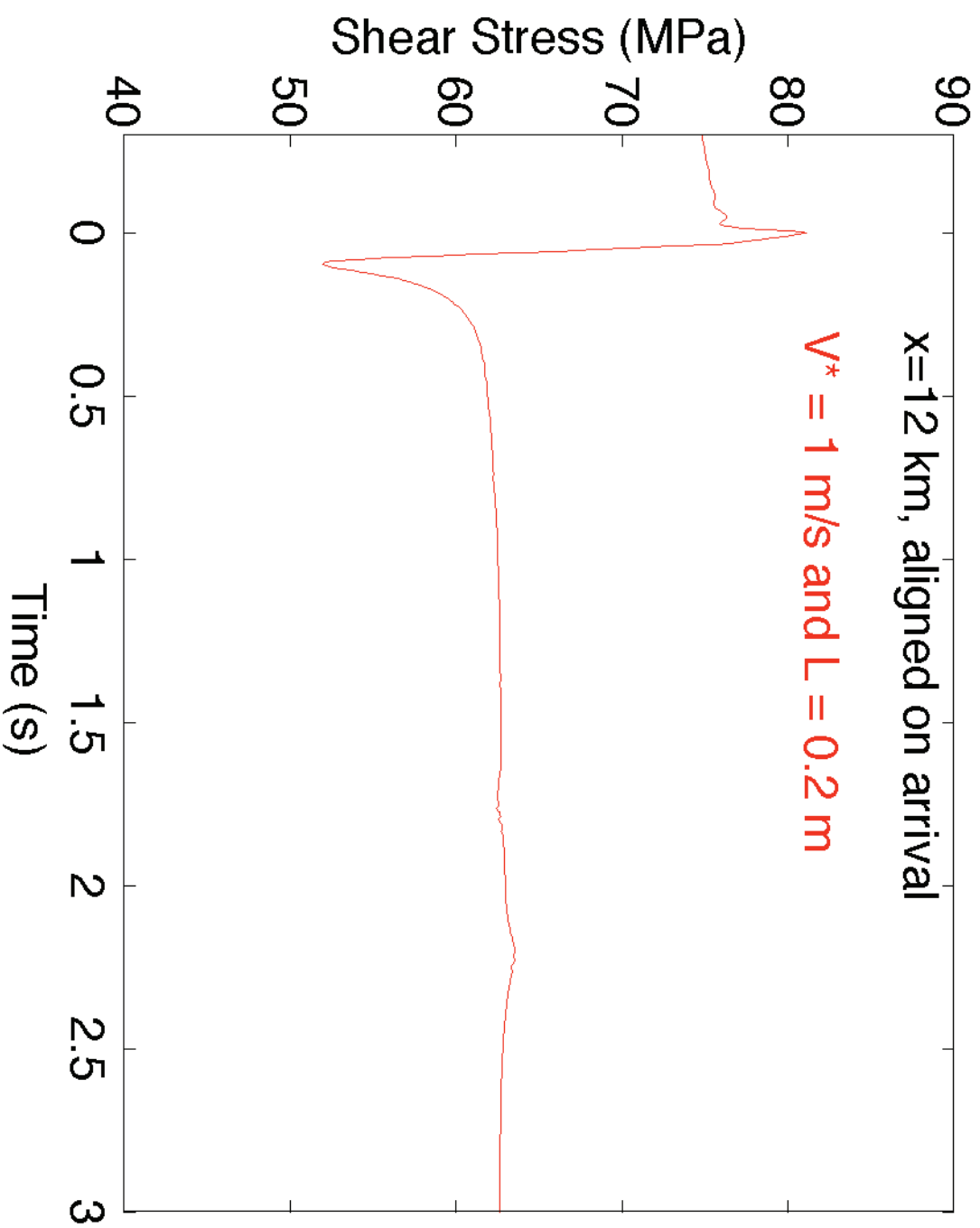
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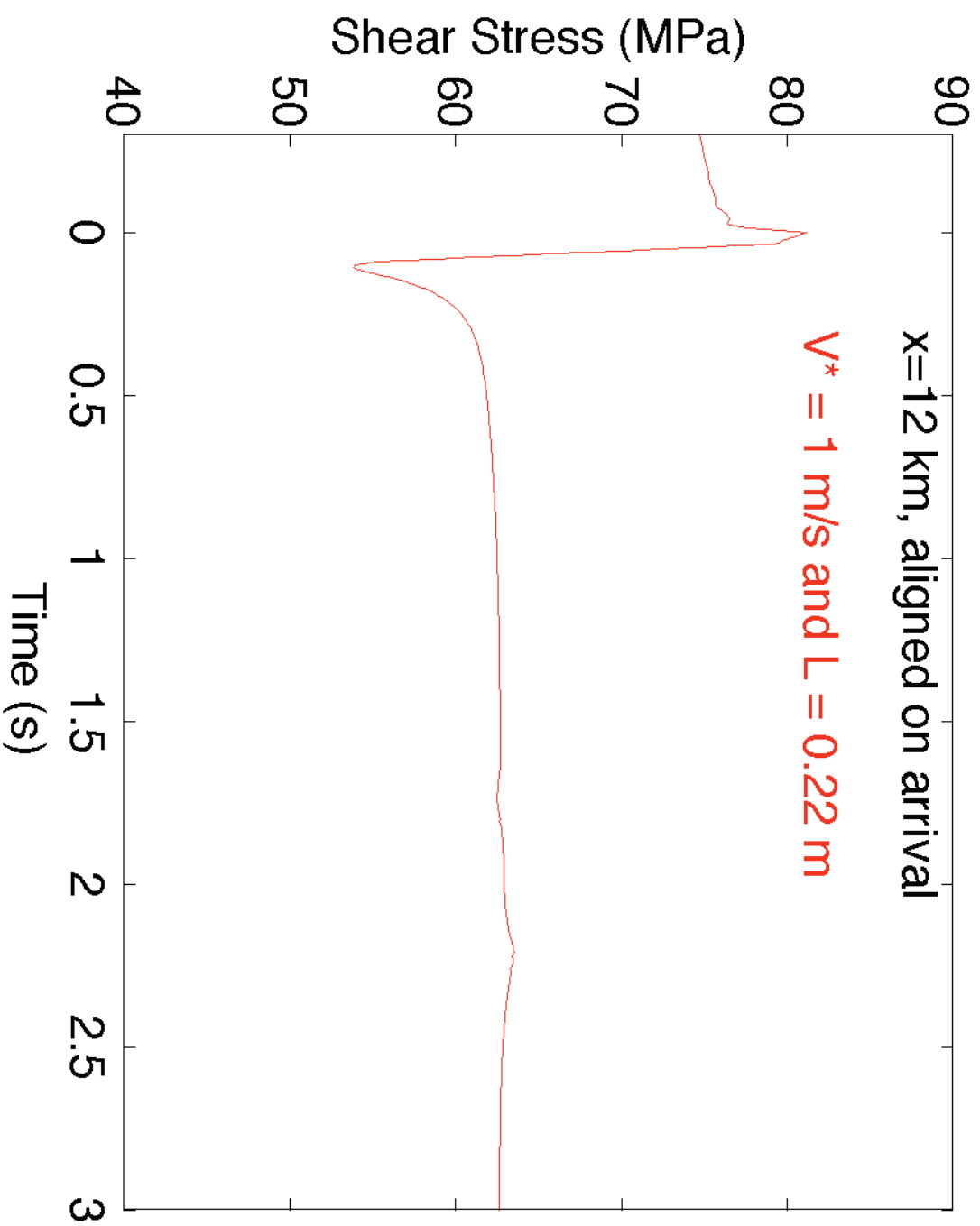
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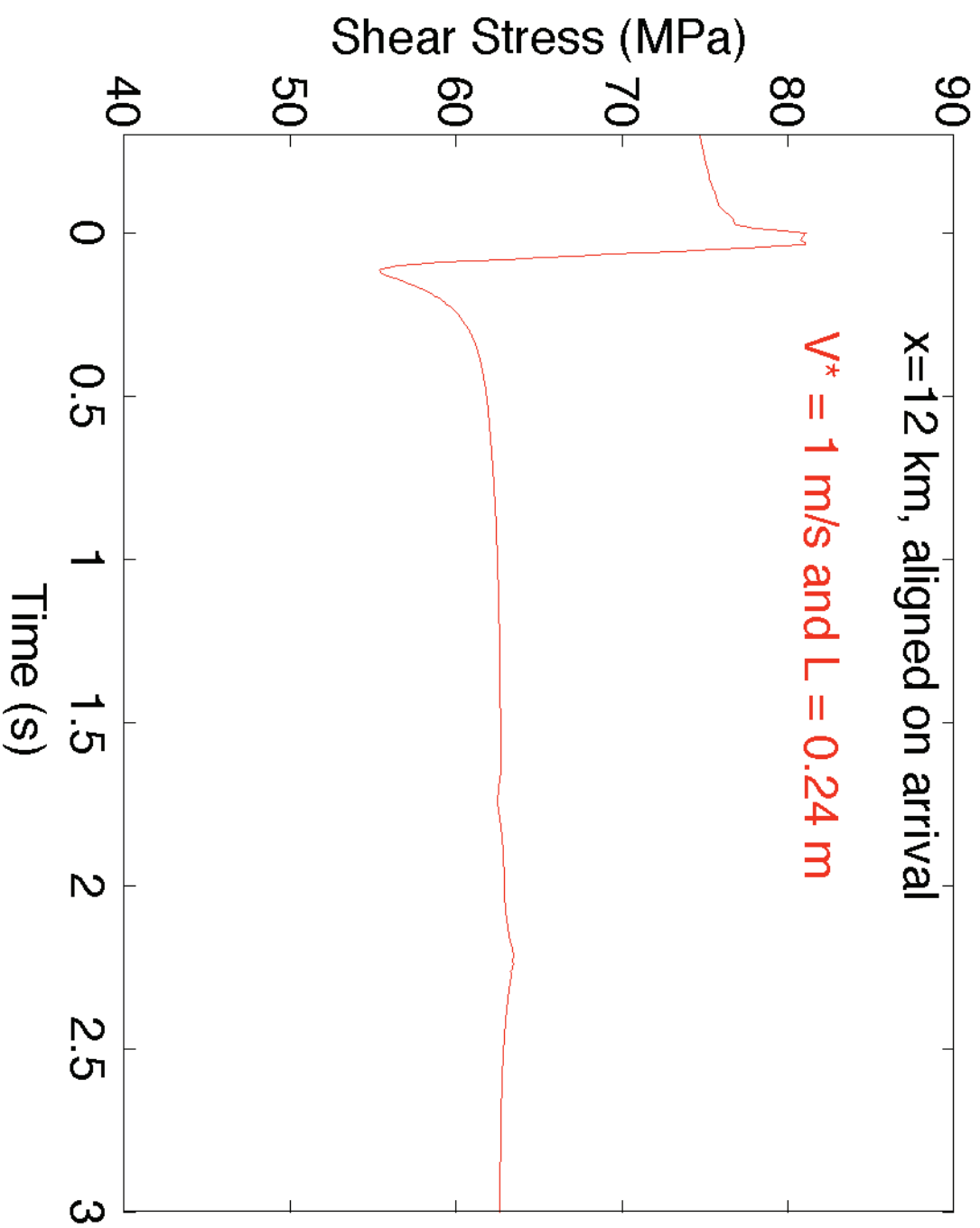
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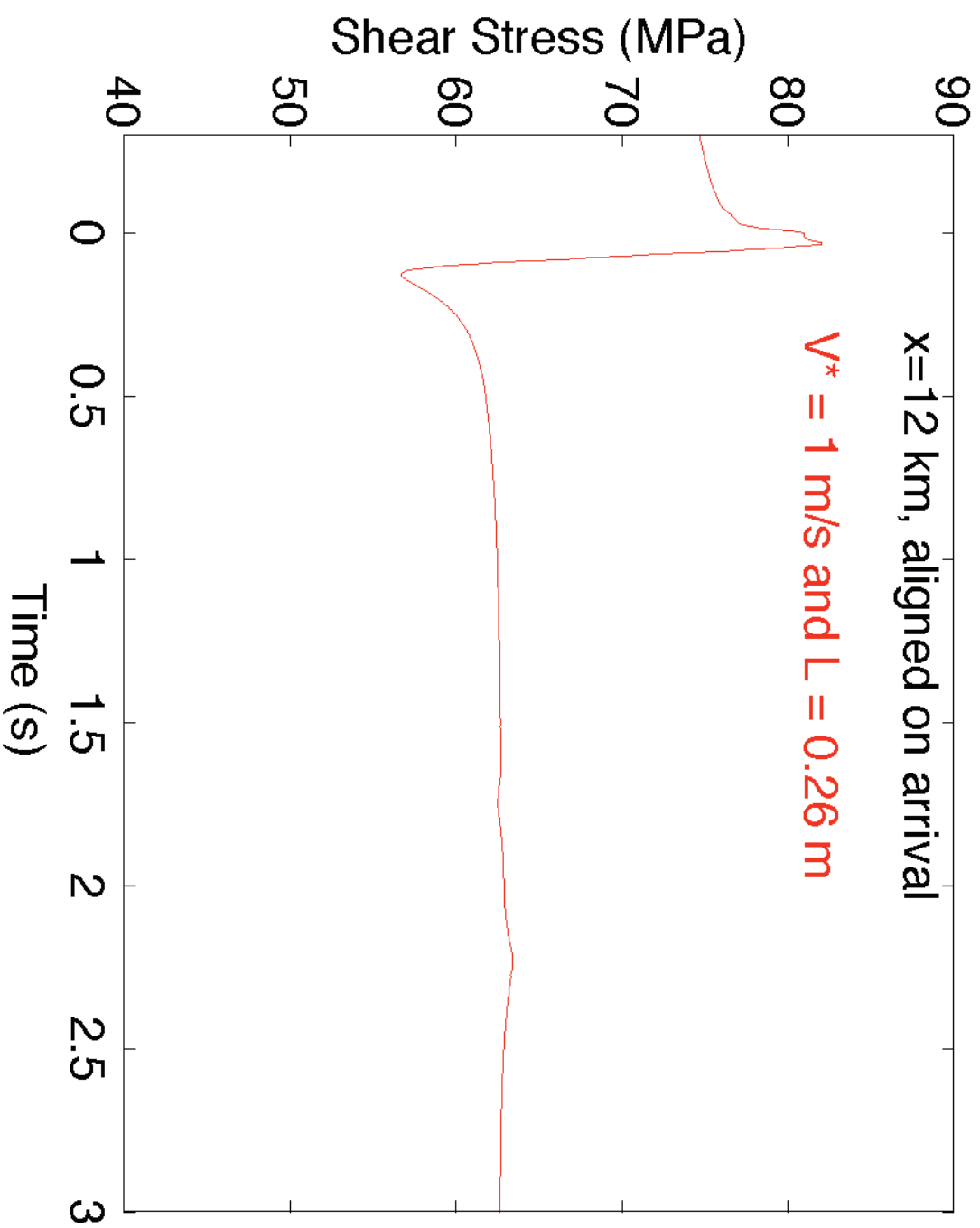
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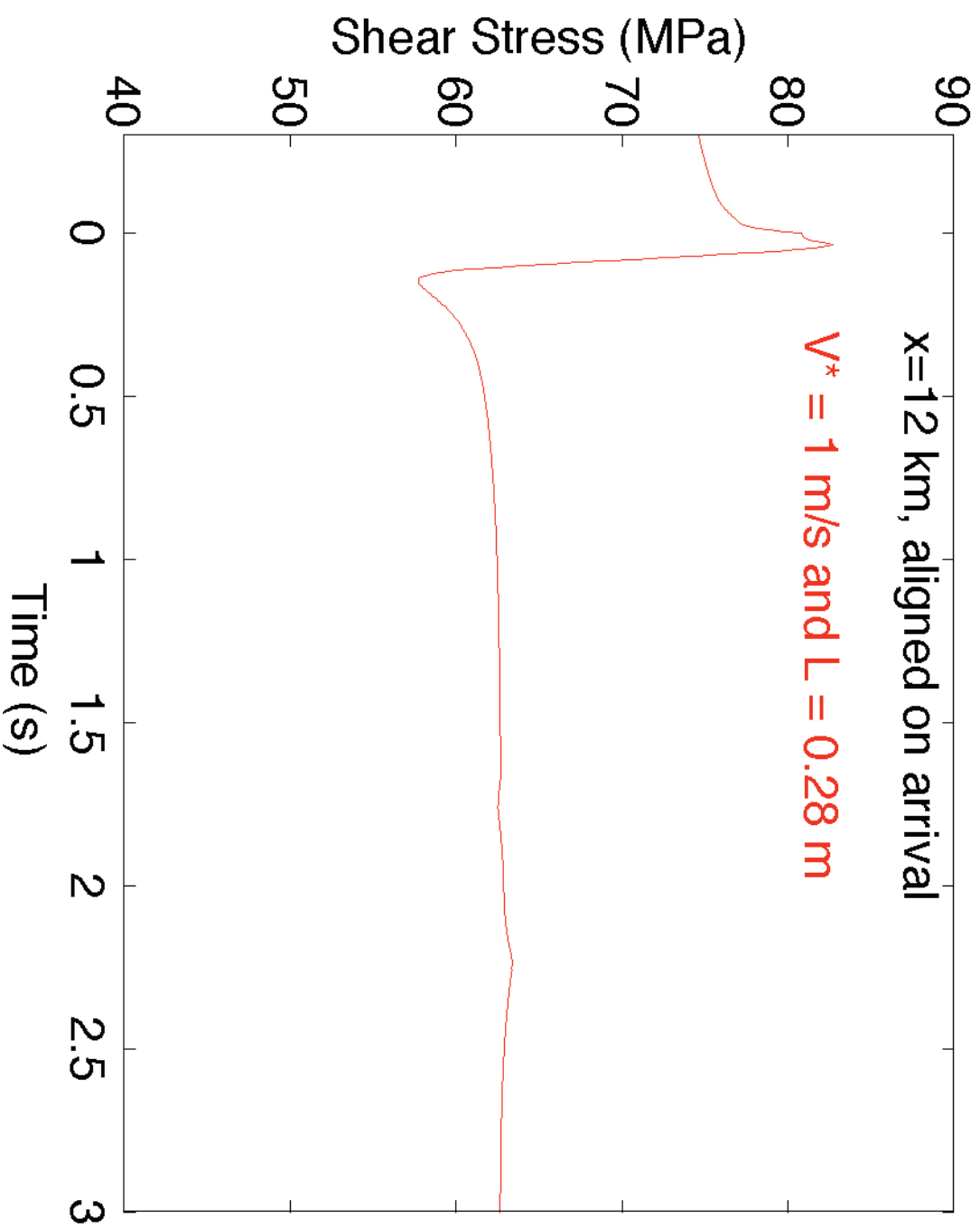
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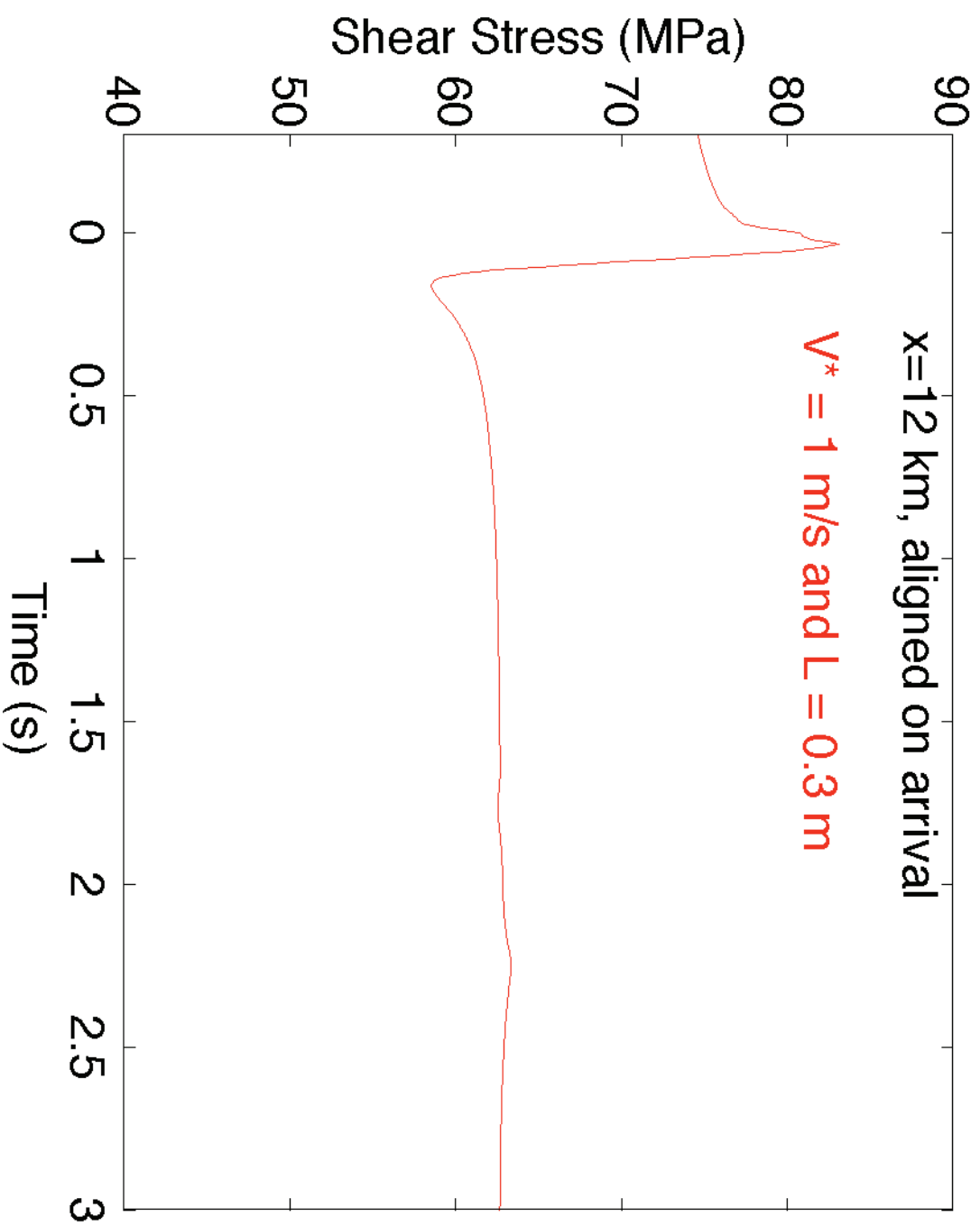
Comparison of Regularization Schemes ($h=100$ m)



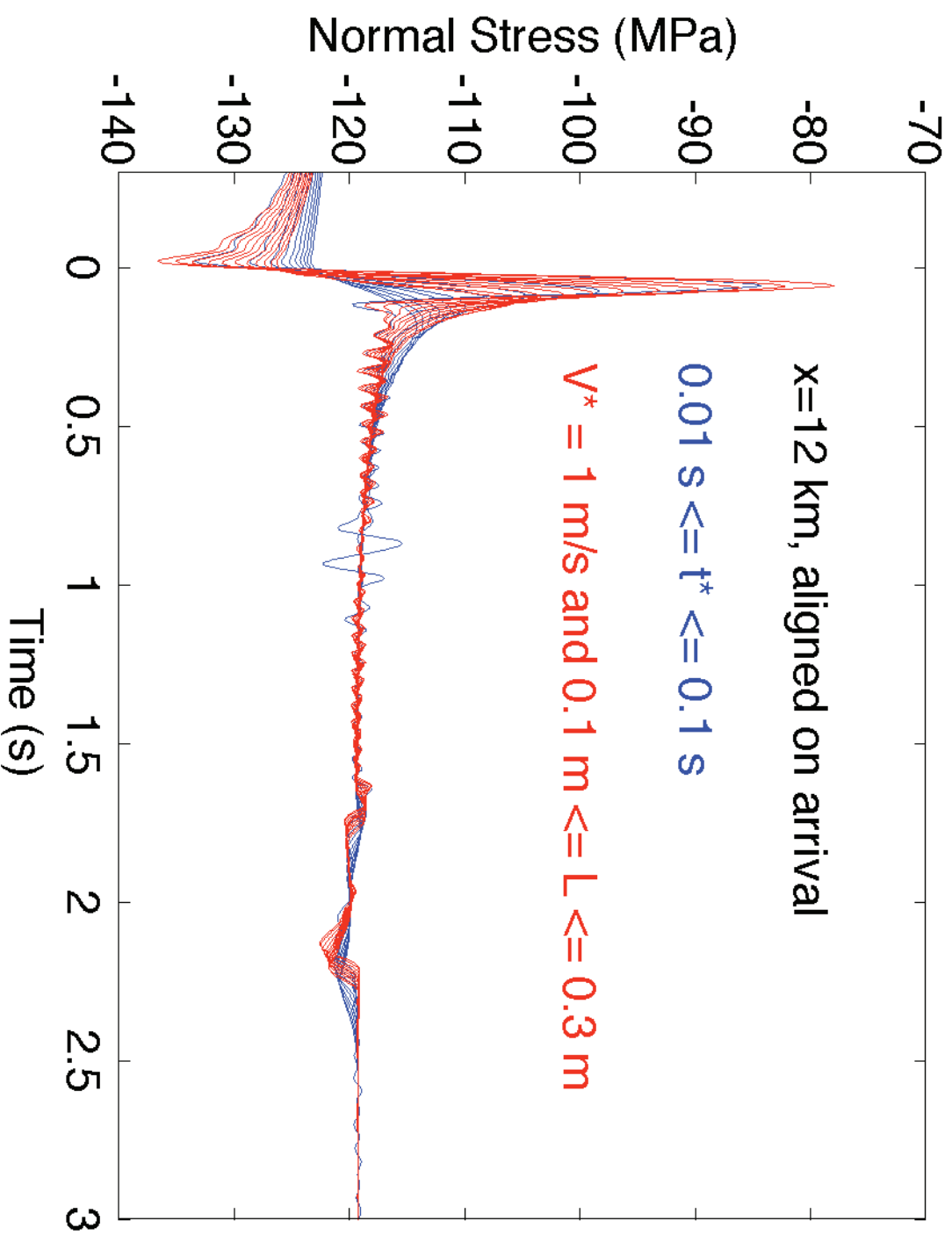
Comparison of Regularization Schemes ($h=100$ m)



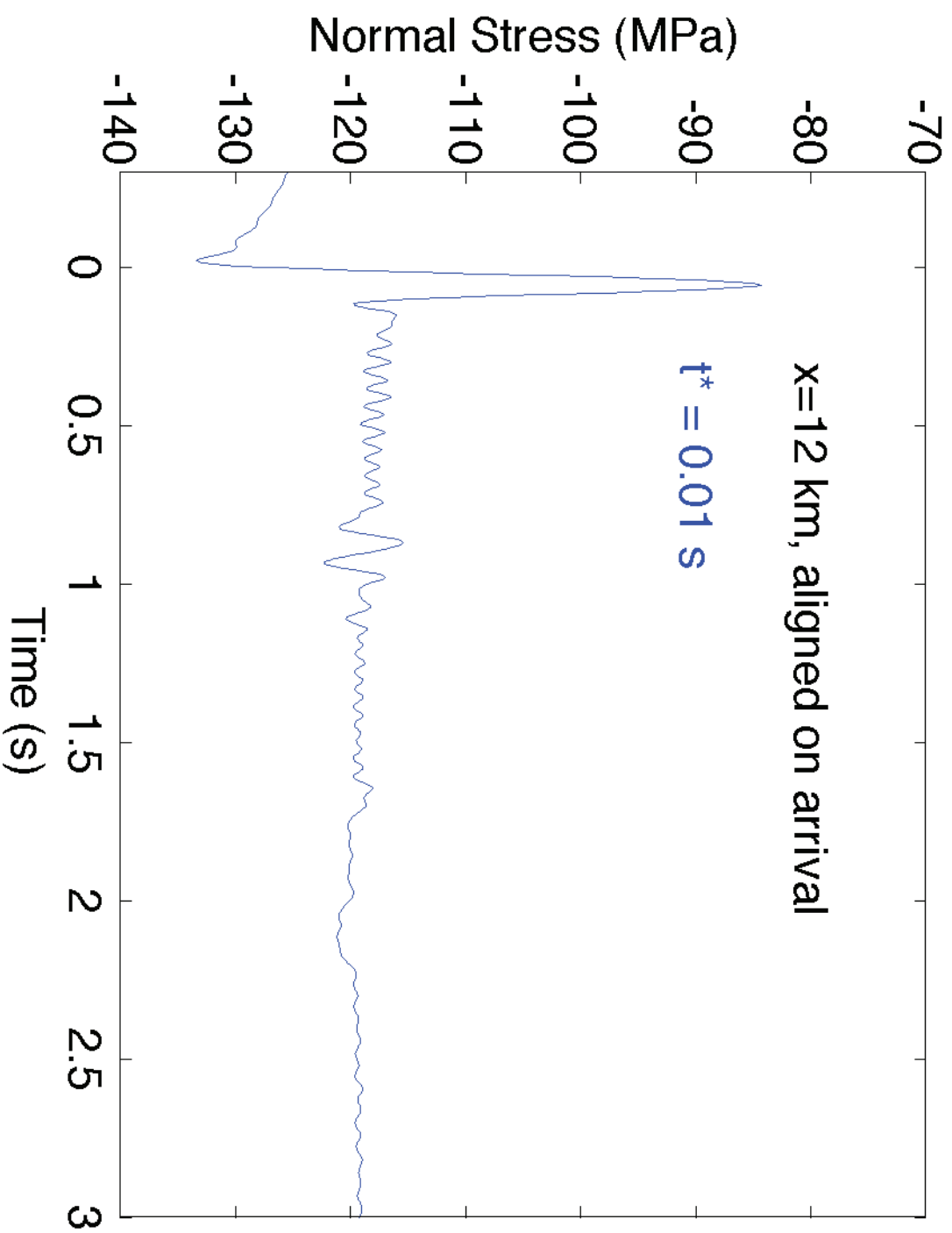
Comparison of Regularization Schemes ($h=100$ m)



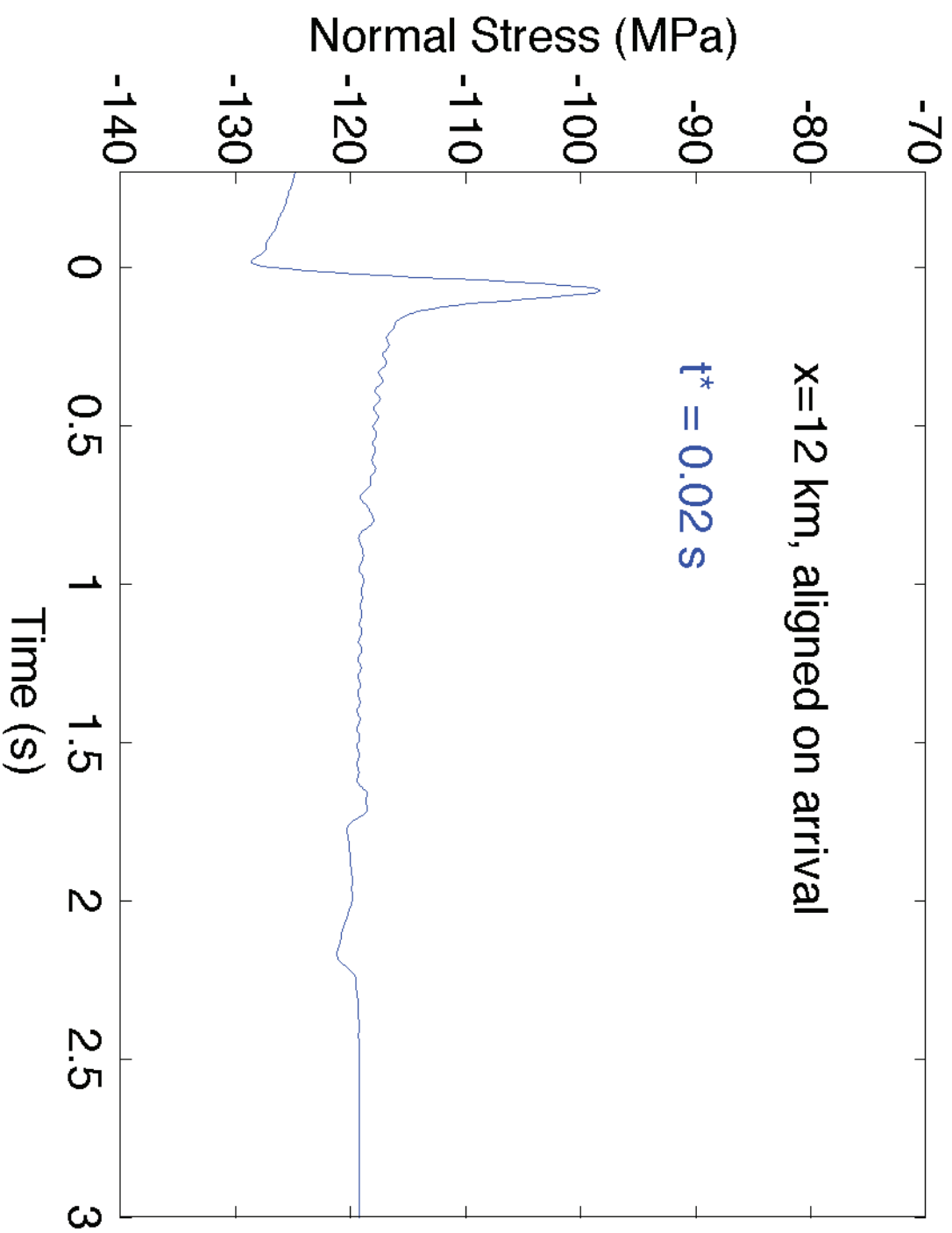
Comparison of Regularization Schemes ($h=100$ m)



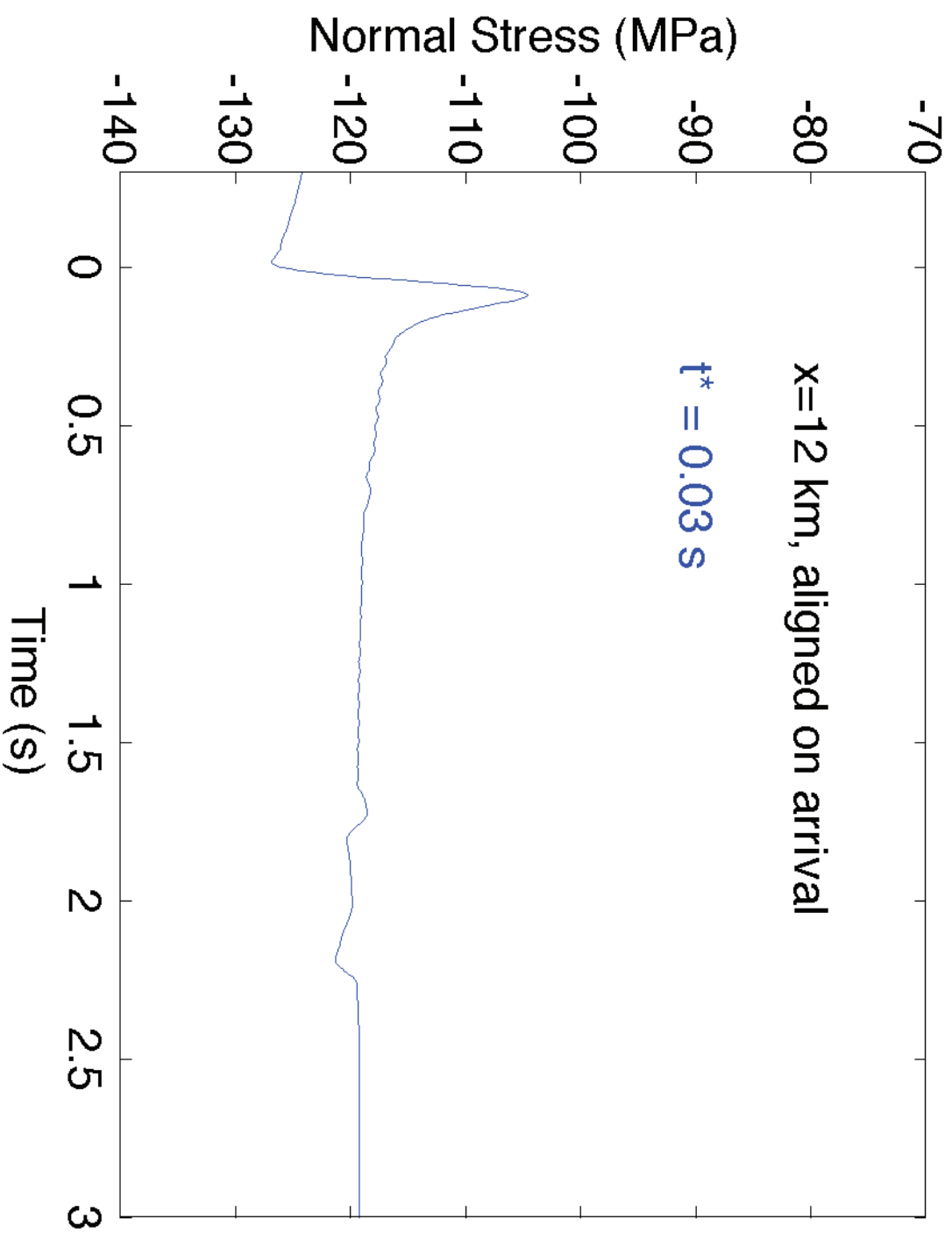
Comparison of Regularization Schemes ($h=100$ m)



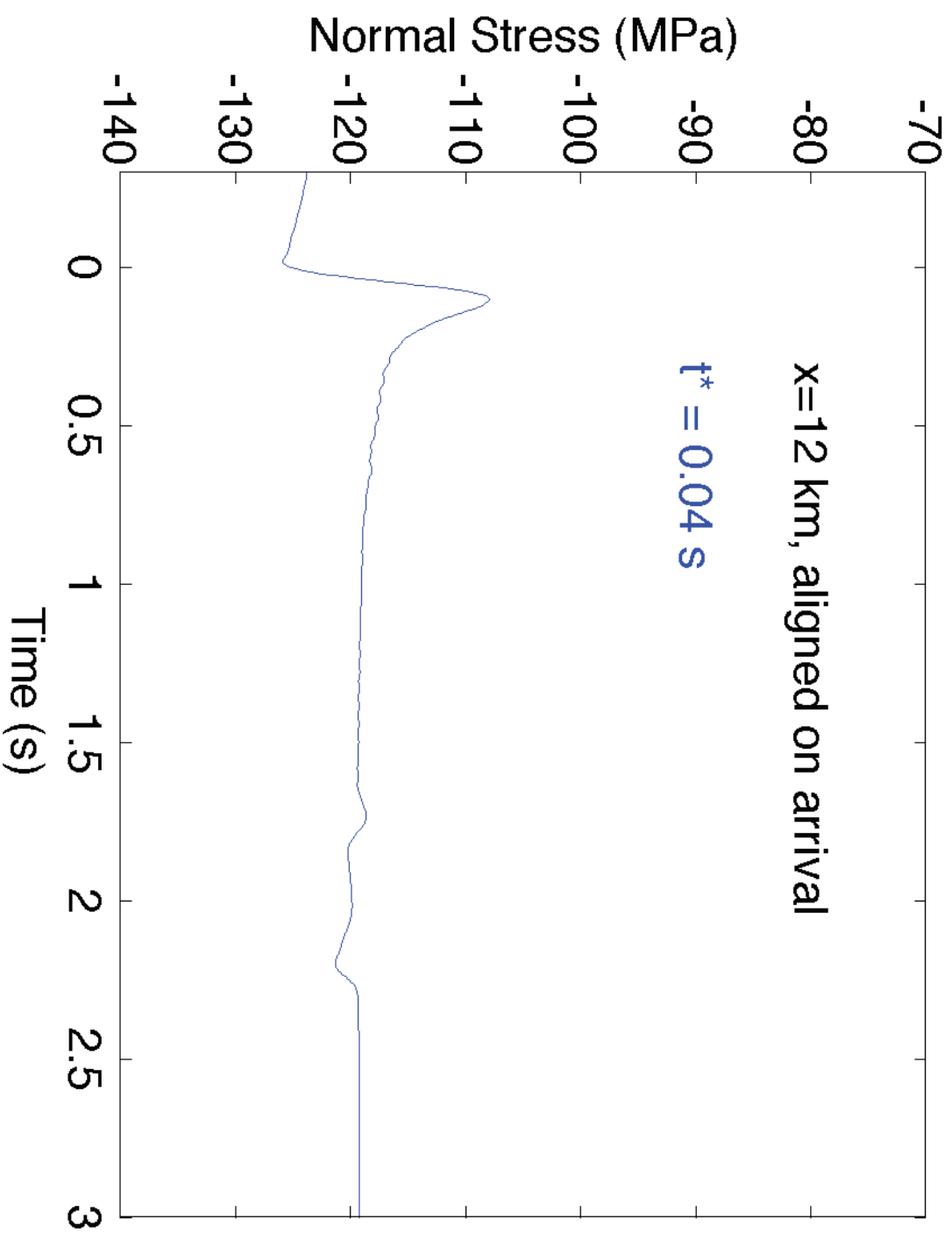
Comparison of Regularization Schemes ($h=100$ m)



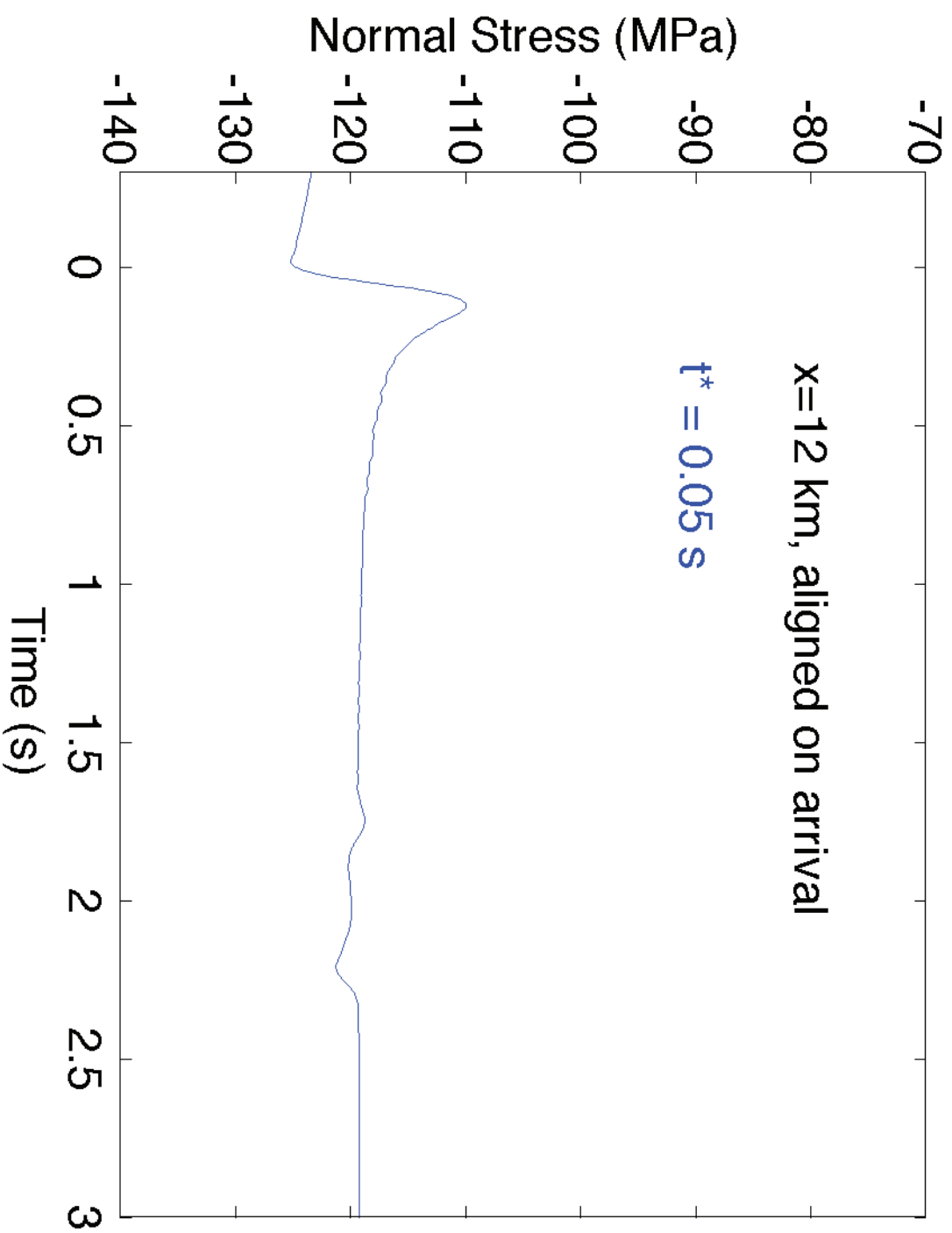
Comparison of Regularization Schemes ($h=100$ m)



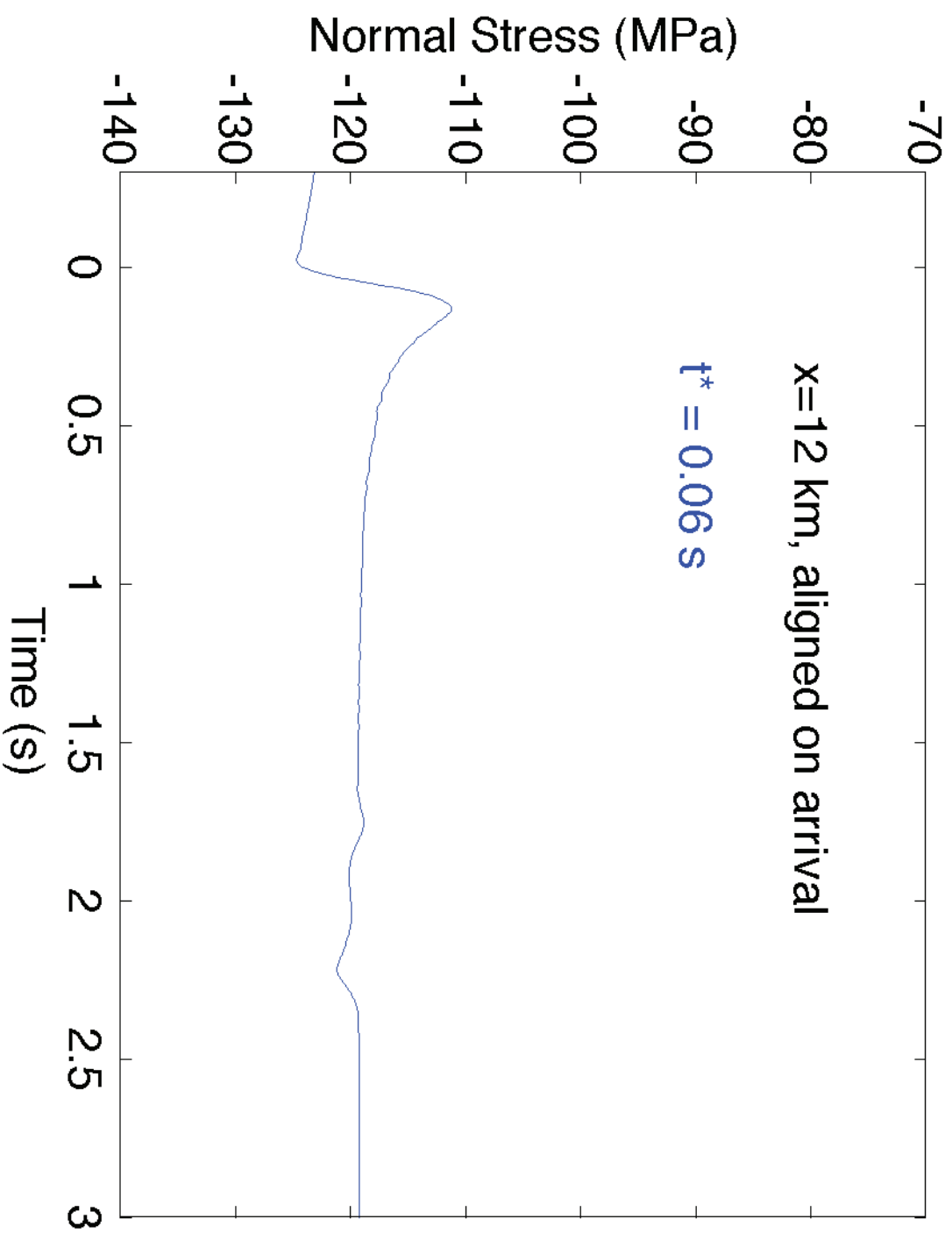
Comparison of Regularization Schemes ($h=100$ m)



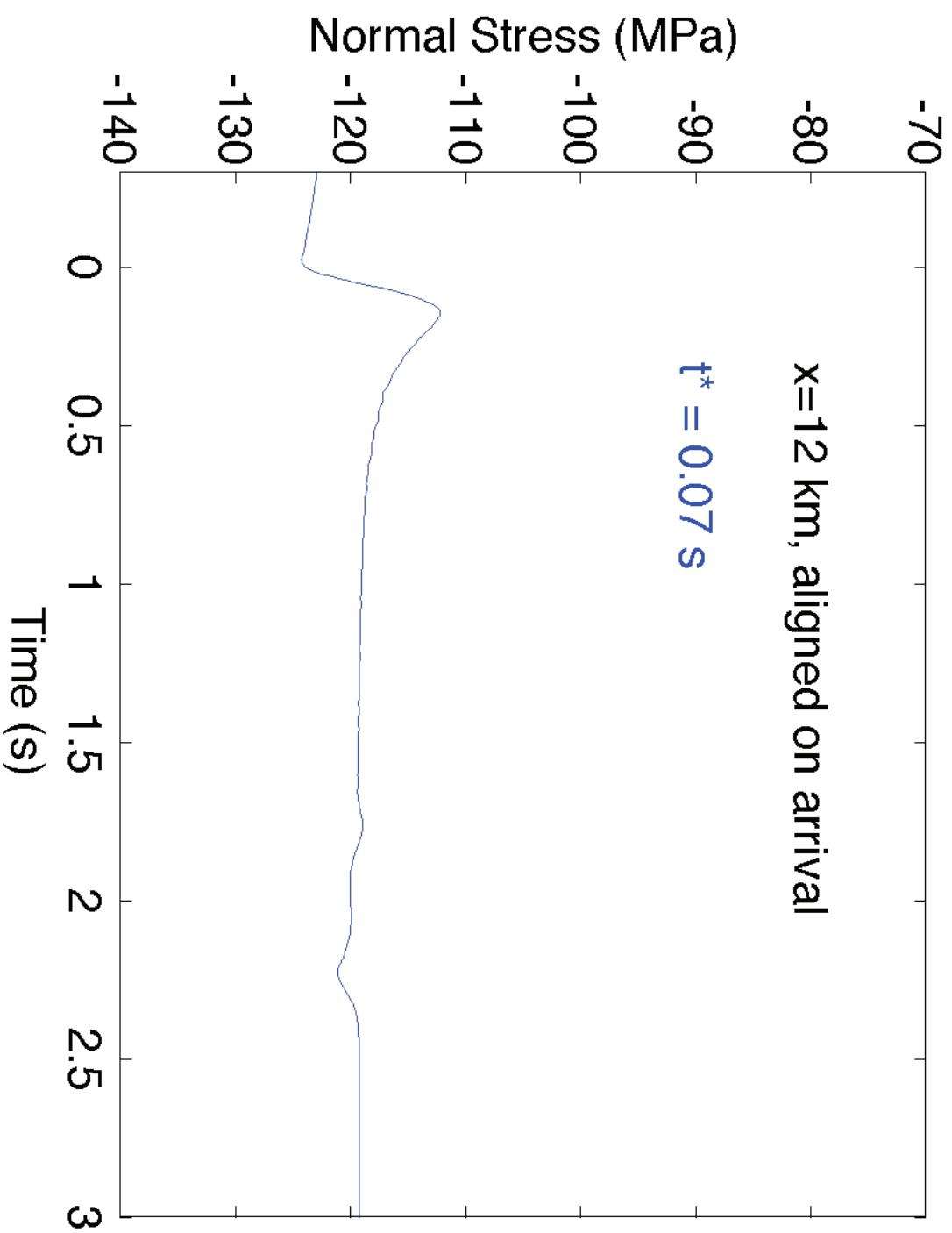
Comparison of Regularization Schemes ($h=100$ m)



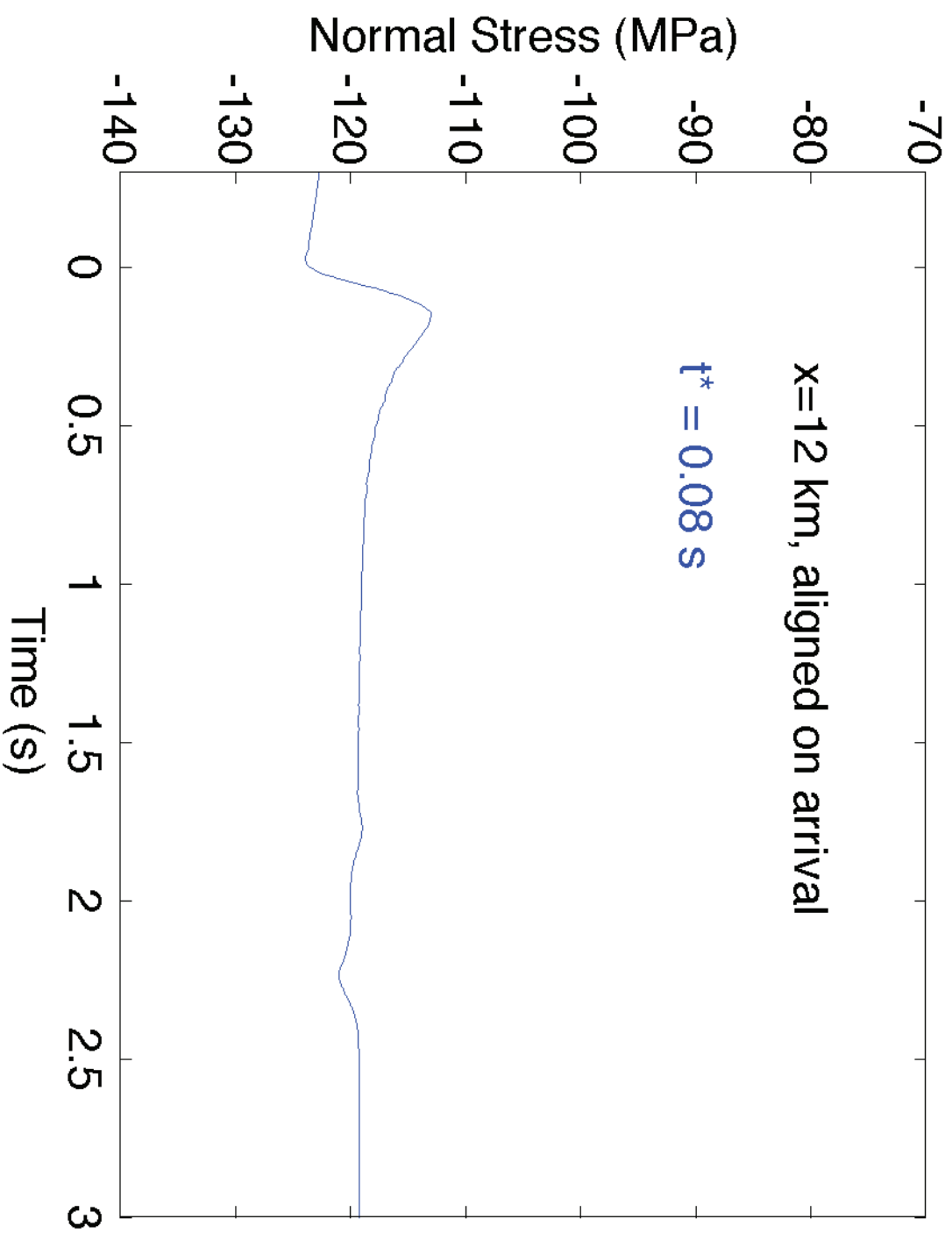
Comparison of Regularization Schemes ($h=100$ m)



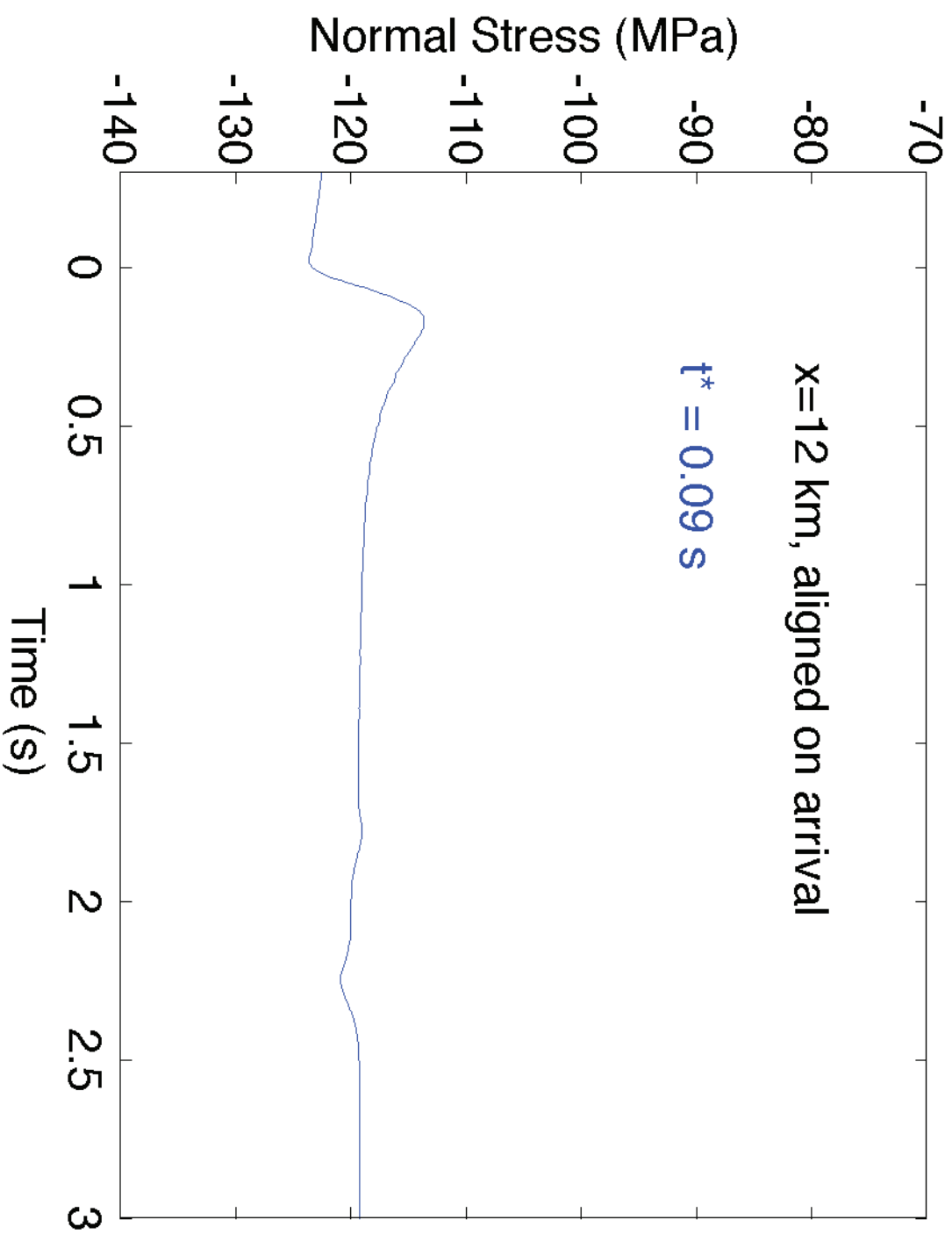
Comparison of Regularization Schemes ($h=100$ m)



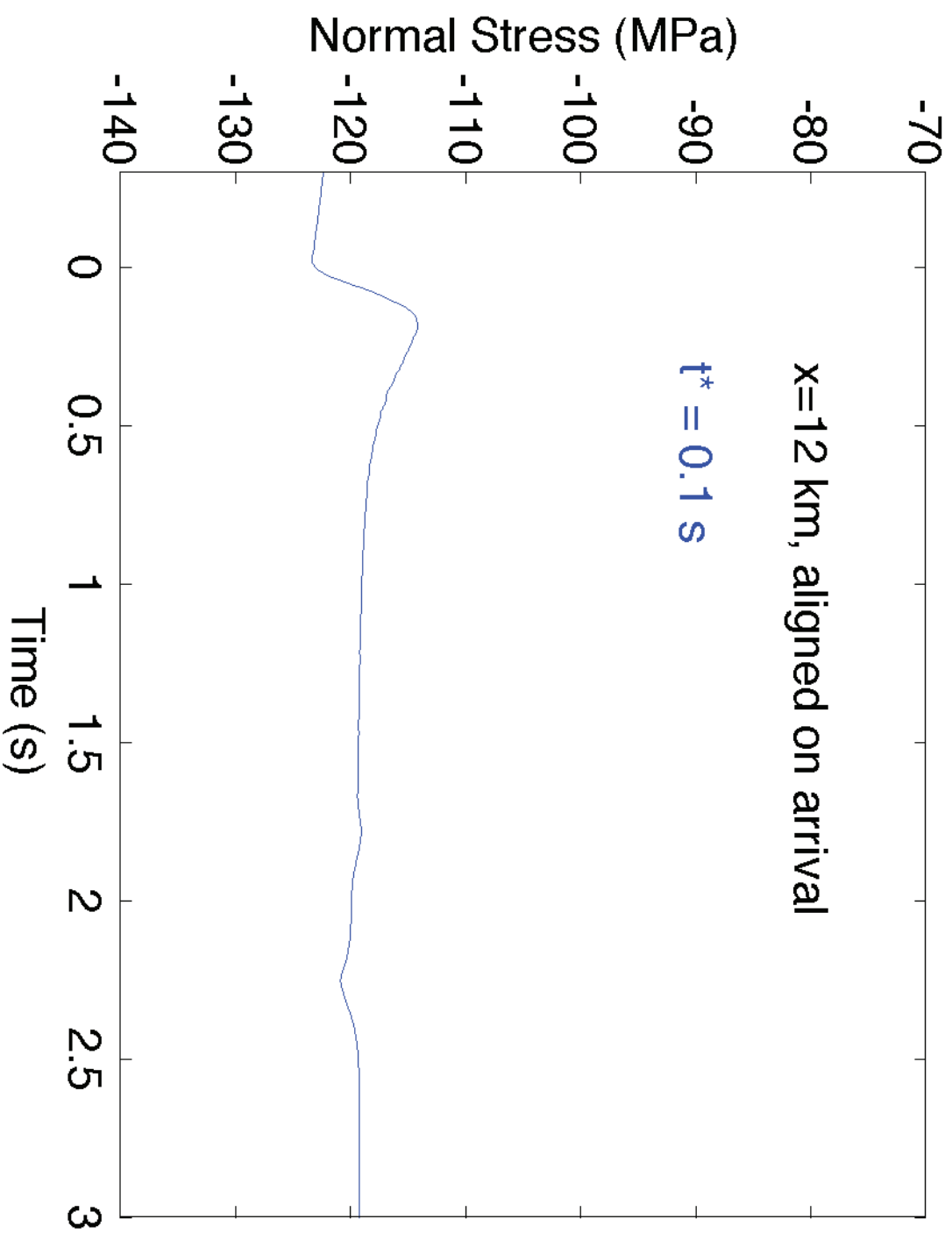
Comparison of Regularization Schemes ($h=100$ m)



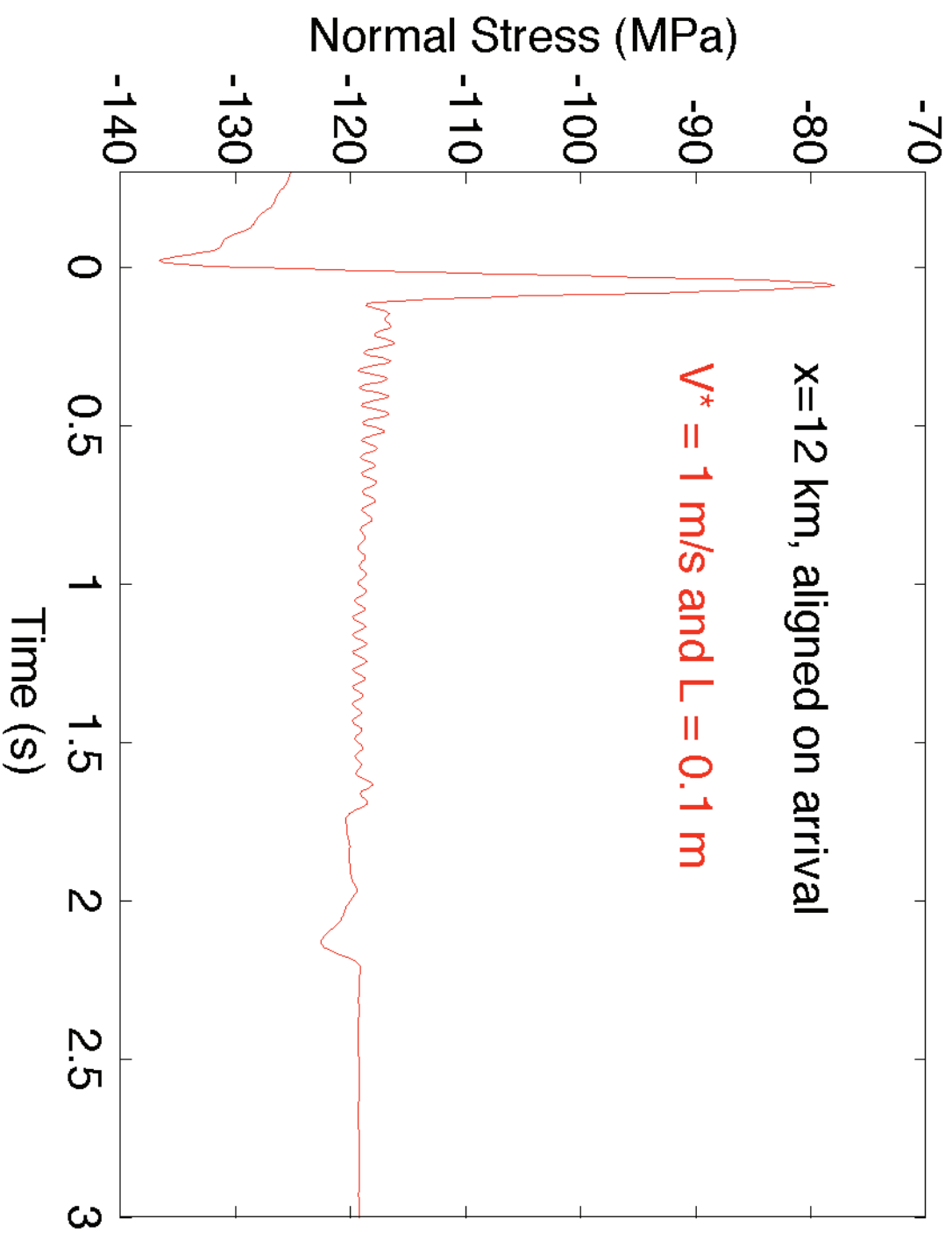
Comparison of Regularization Schemes ($h=100$ m)



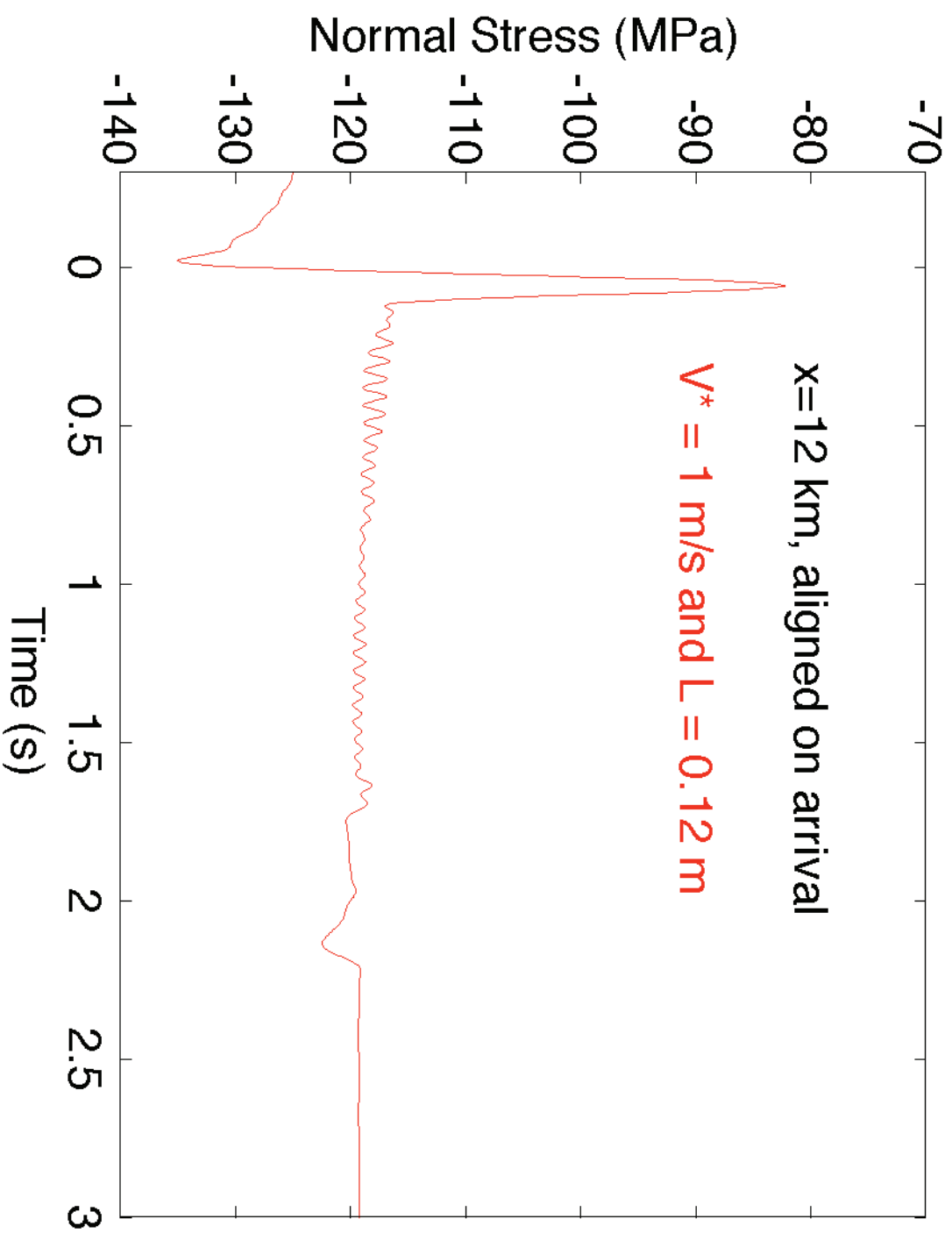
Comparison of Regularization Schemes ($h=100$ m)



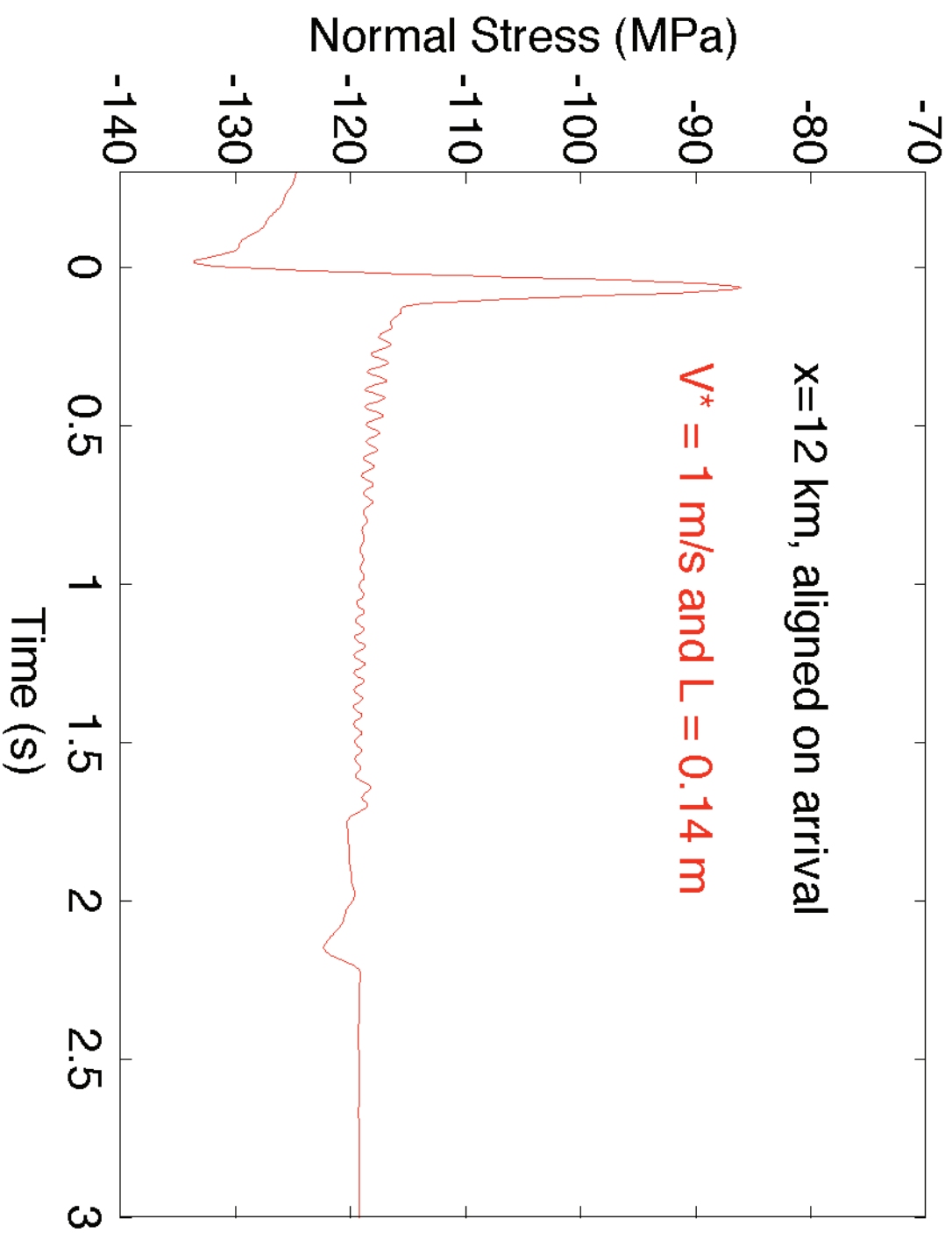
Comparison of Regularization Schemes ($h=100$ m)



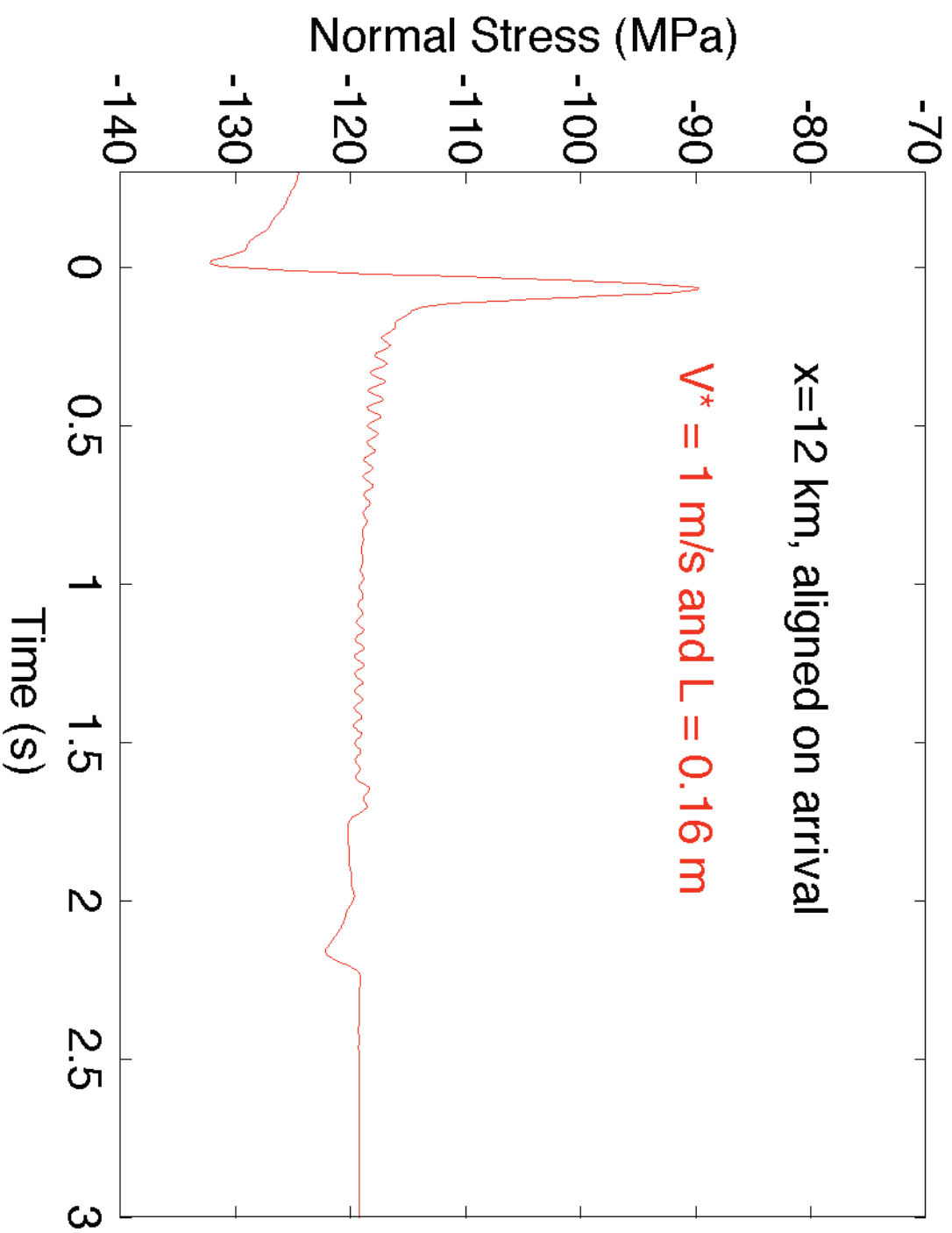
Comparison of Regularization Schemes ($h=100$ m)



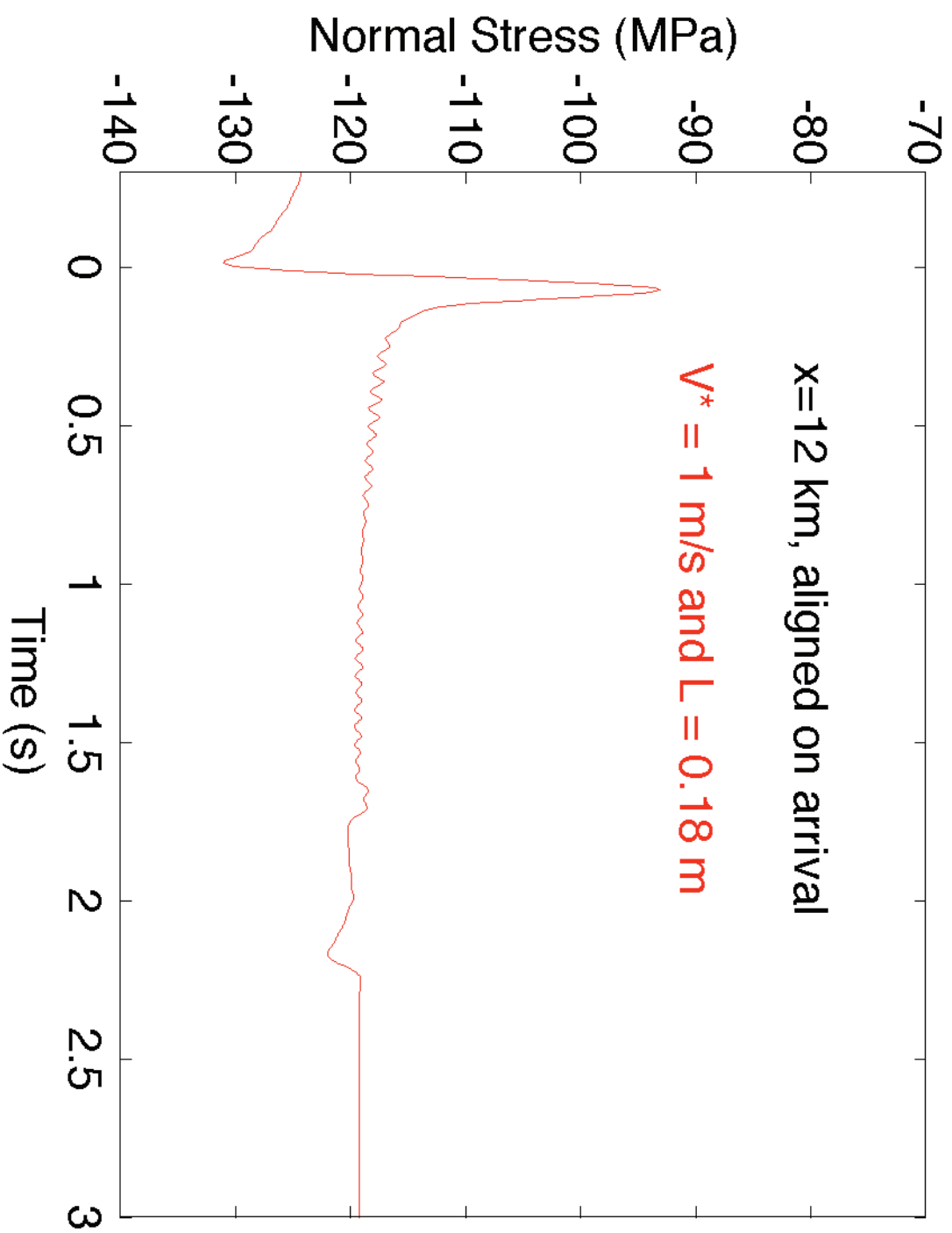
Comparison of Regularization Schemes ($h=100$ m)



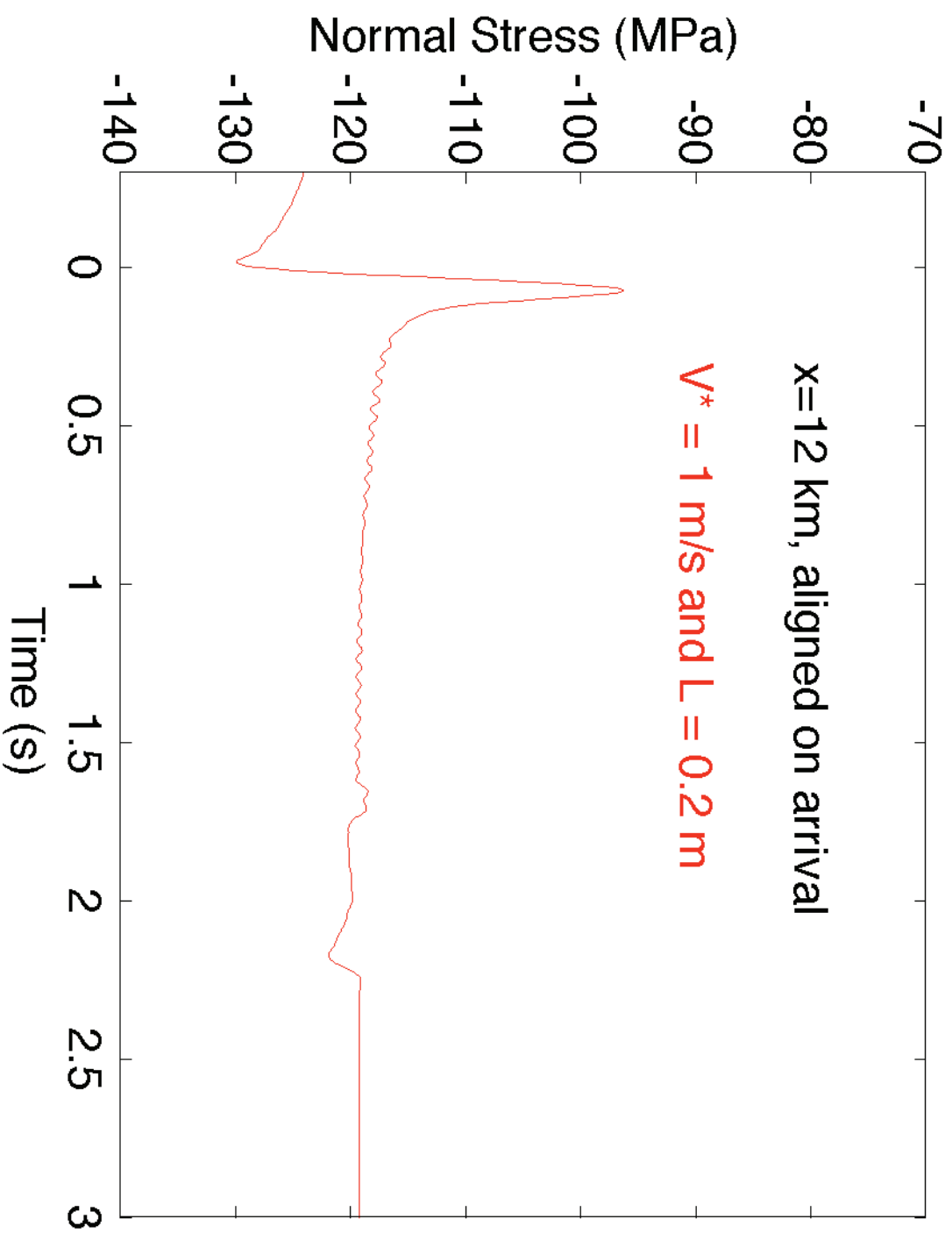
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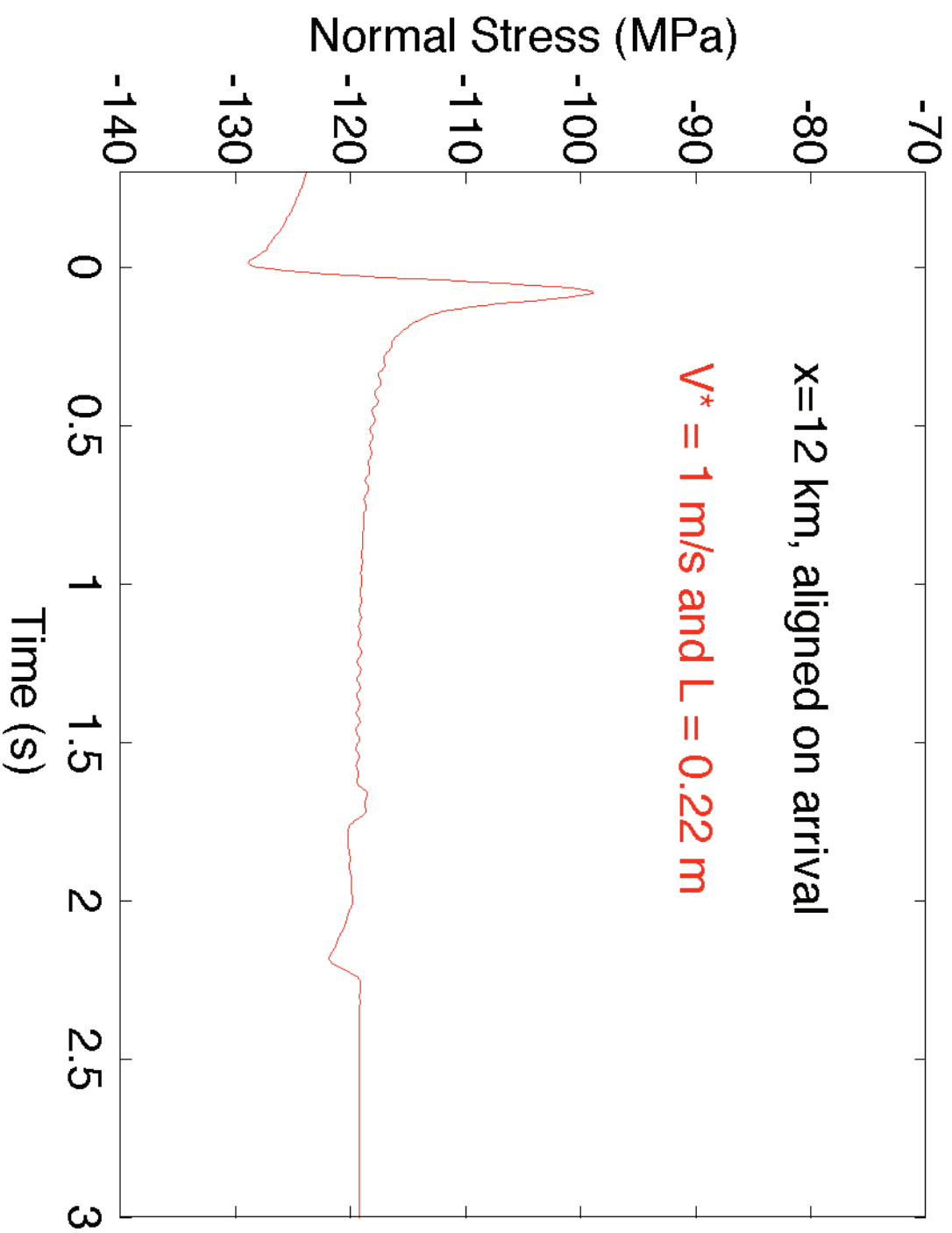
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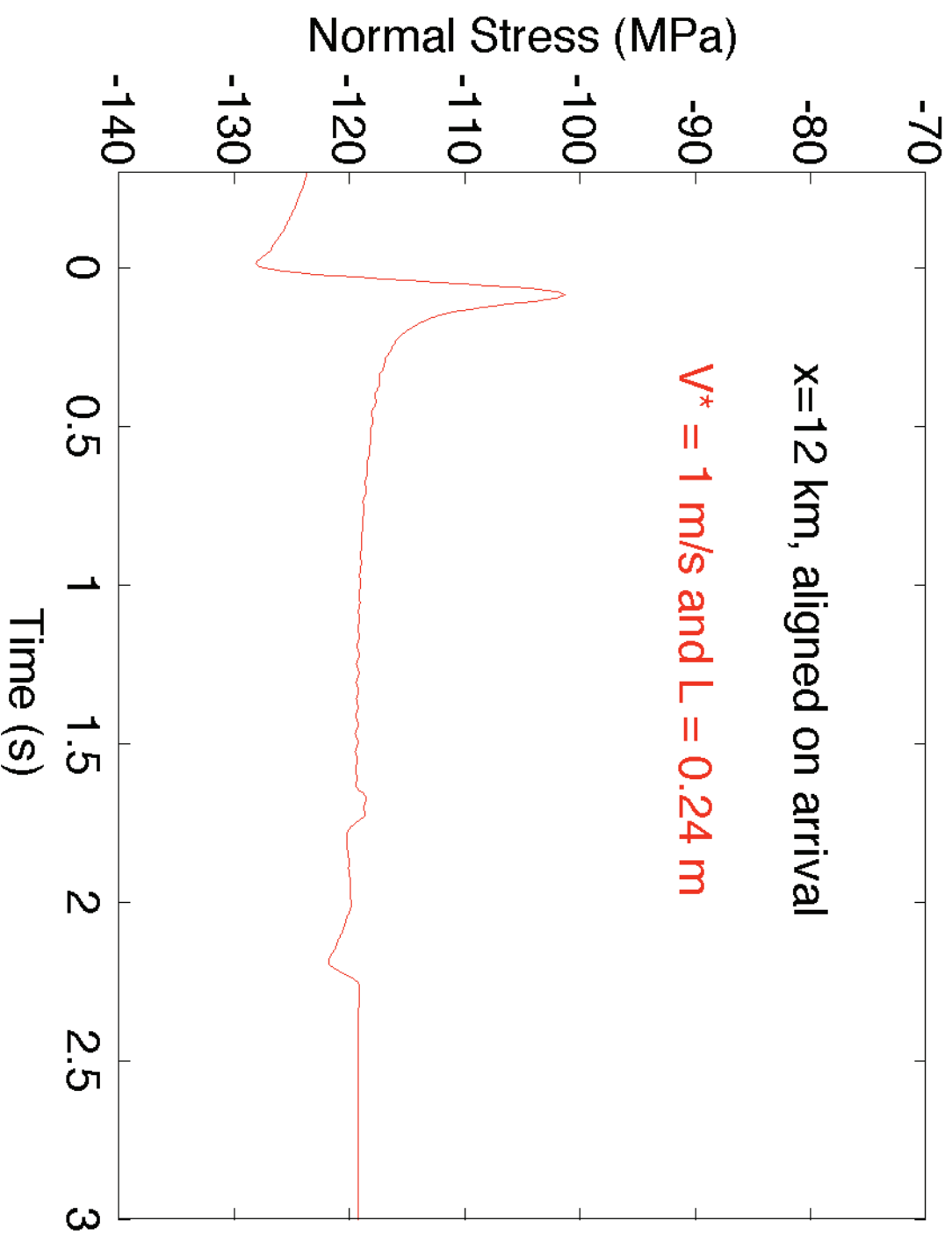
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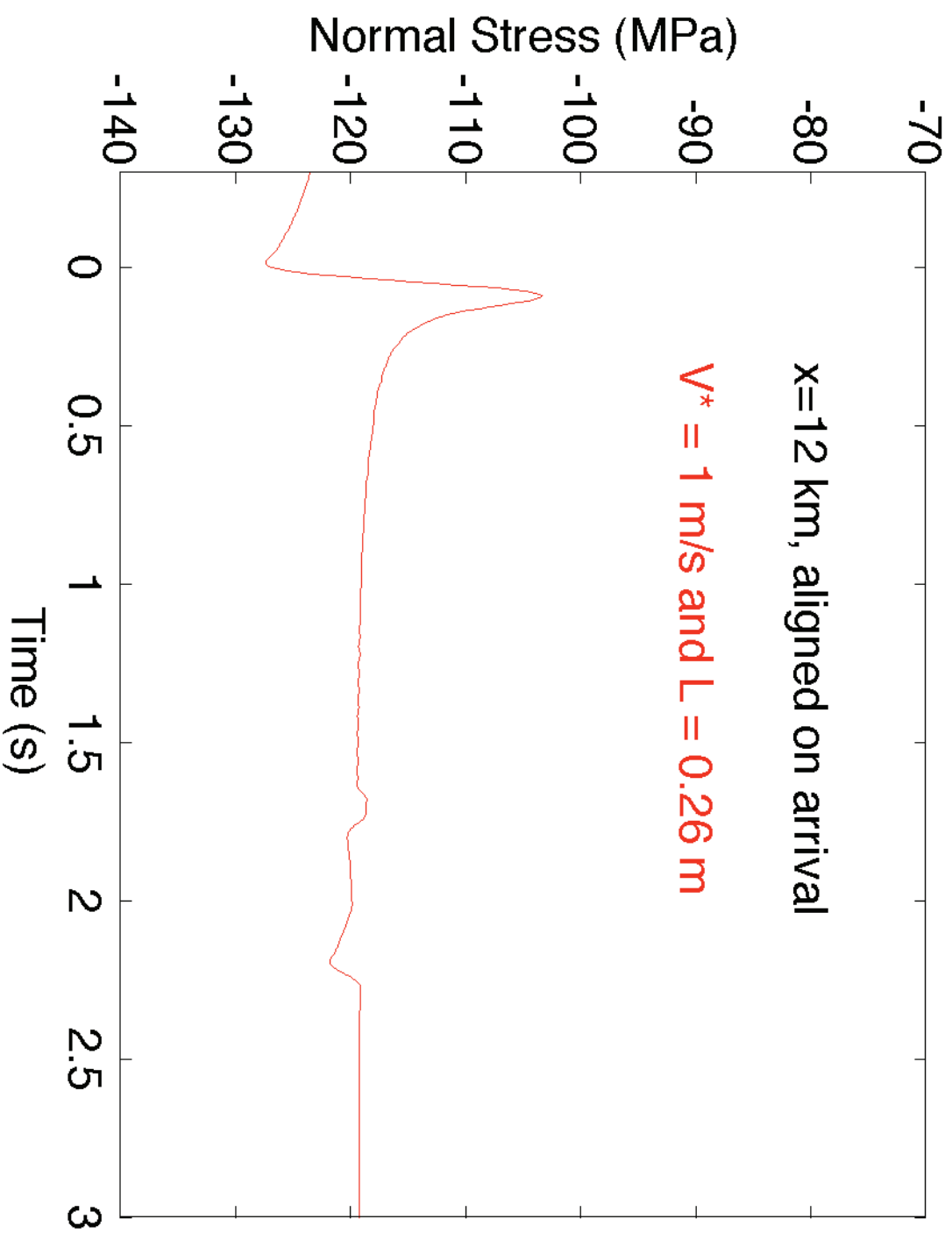
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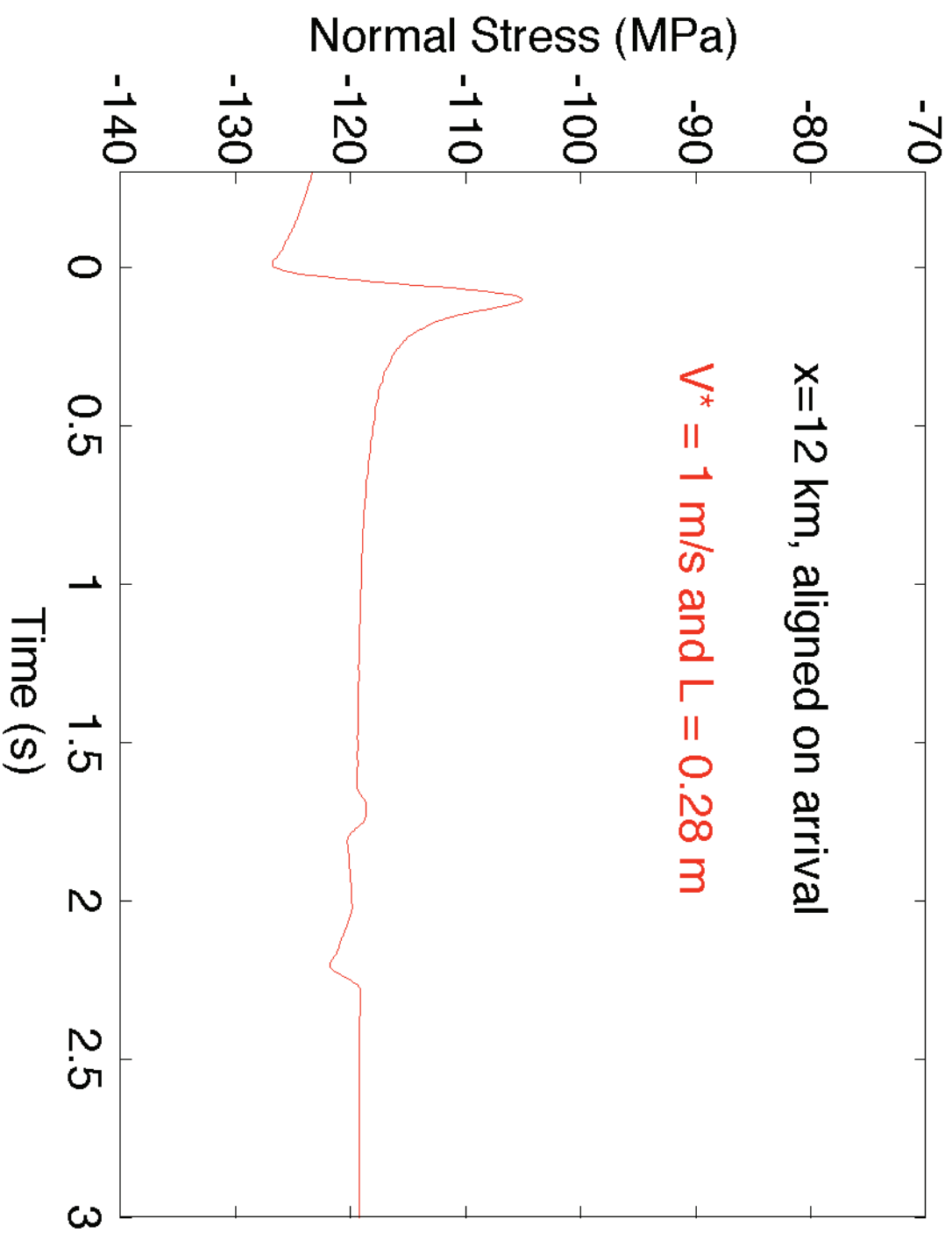
Comparison of Regularization Schemes ($h=100$ m)



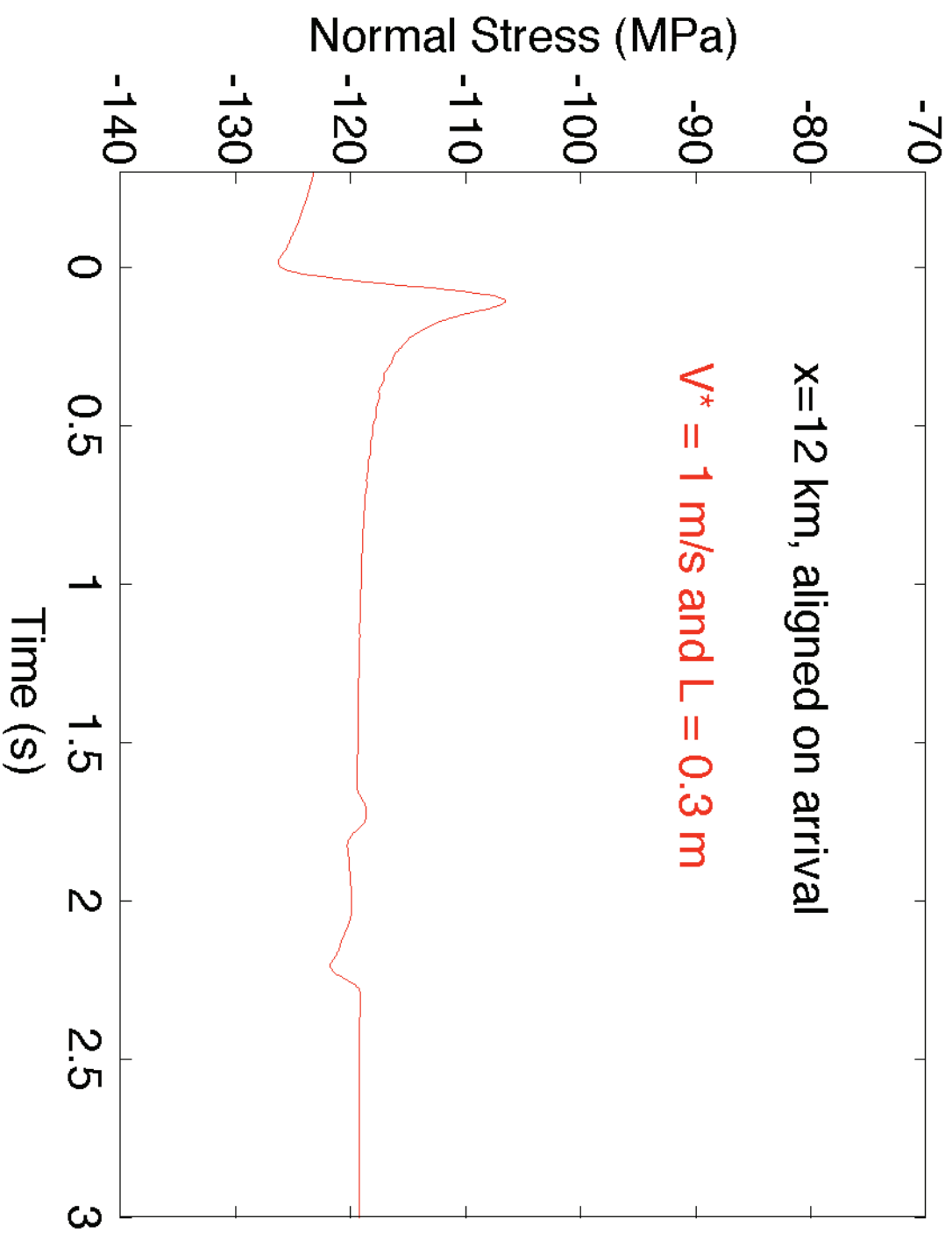
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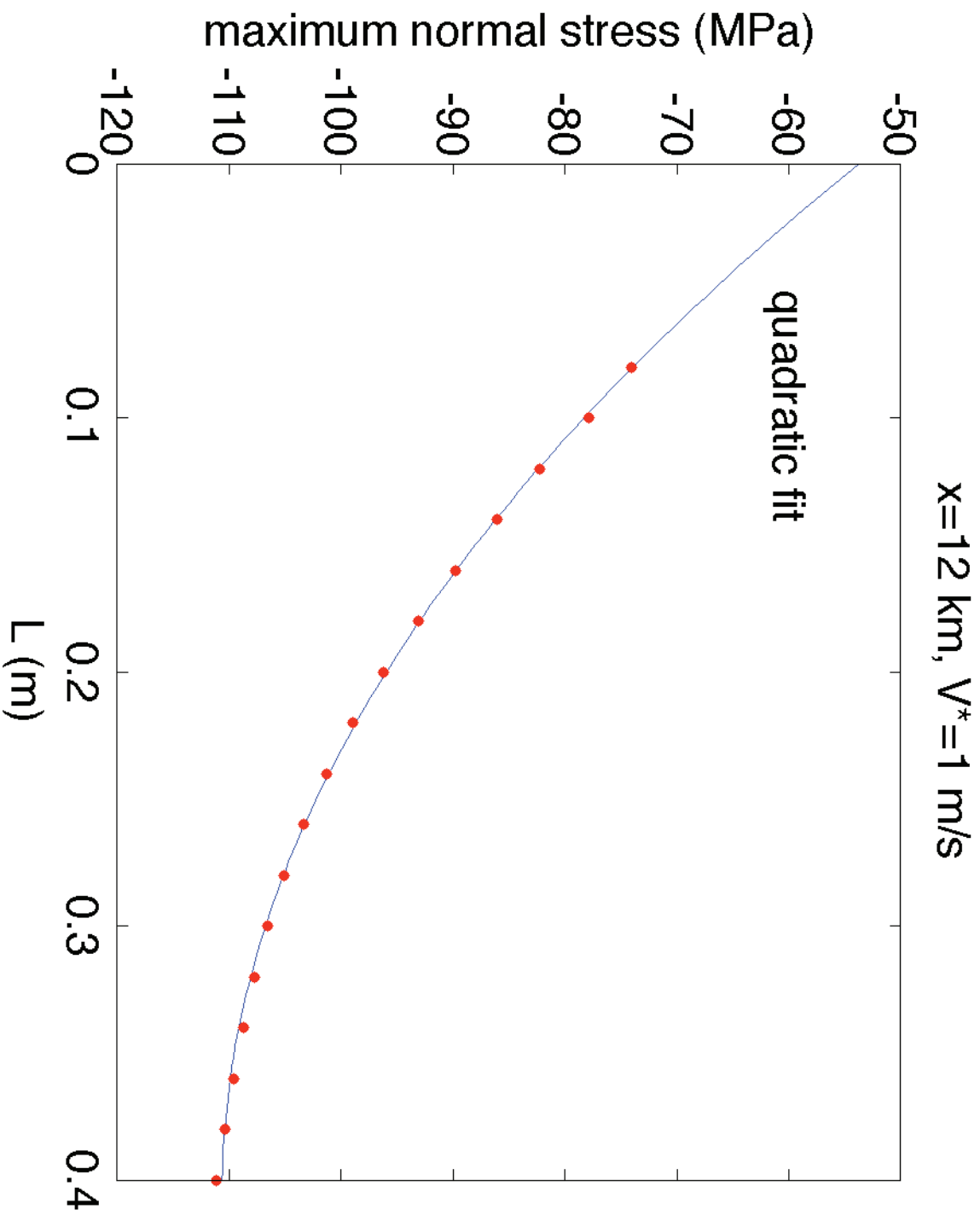
Comparison of Regularization Schemes ($h=100$ m)



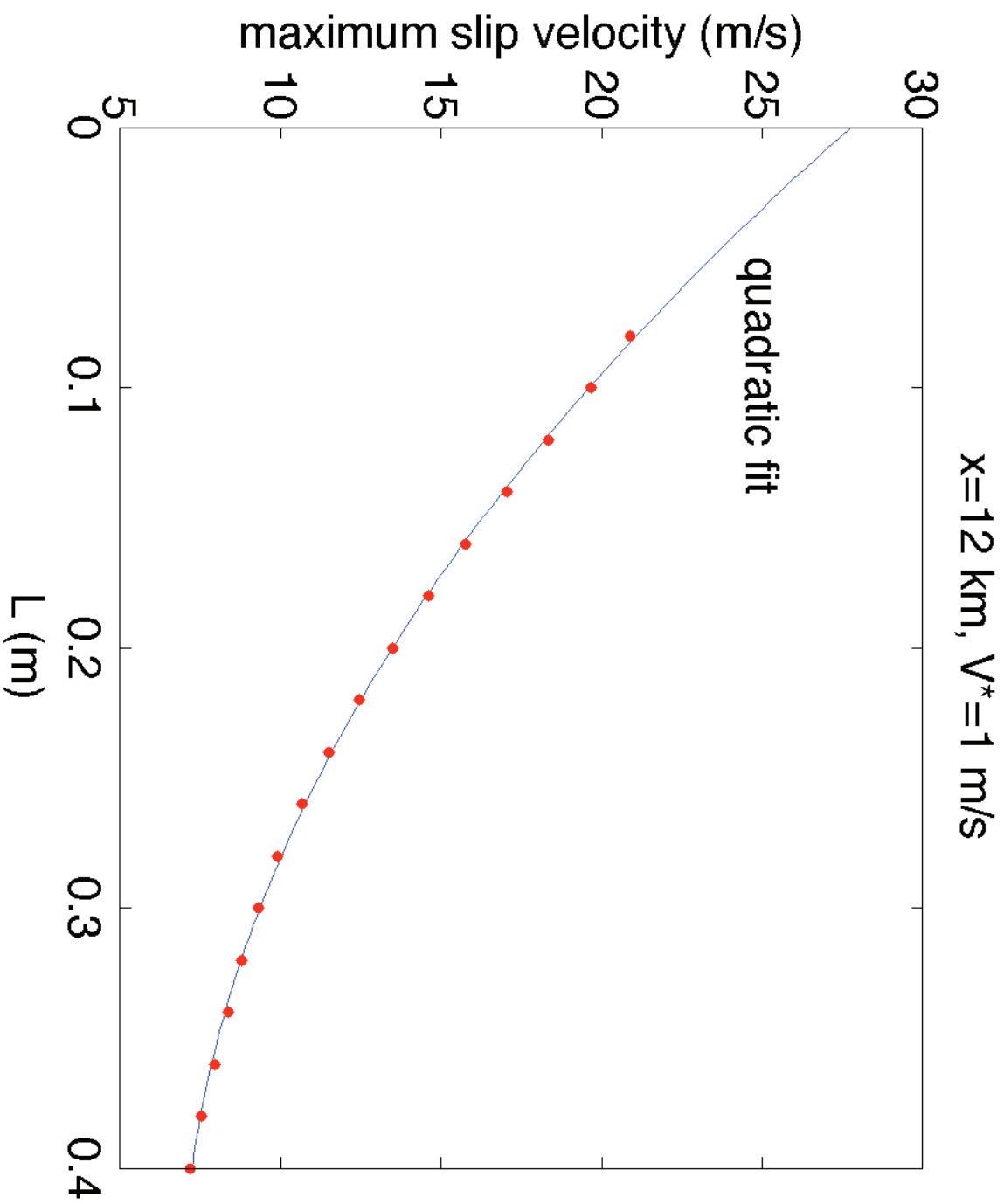
Comparison of Regularization Schemes ($h=100$ m)



Limit as L Vanishes: No Opening?



Limit as L Vanishes: Peak Velocity



Implications for Numerical Modeling of Bimaterial Problems

TPV6 (well-posed bimaterial problem):

- probably not converged at chosen resolution

TPV7 (unregularized ill-posed bimaterial problem):

- many codes show “clean” results, probably due to damping (either explicitly added or intrinsic to numerical method)
- damping likely regularizes response, but causes results (e.g., peak velocities) to be sensitive to damping method (and probably grid spacing h , since artificial viscosities depend on h)

TPV8 (regularized ill-posed bimaterial problem):

- for consistent results among different groups, we must agree upon regularization method and check convergence

Implementation of Time Regularization

implicit discretization easy with TSN (for FE and FD codes)

$$\frac{d\tau}{dt} = -\frac{1}{t^*} [\tau - f(\delta)\sigma] \quad \text{with initial condition } \tau^0 = f_s \sigma^{\text{init}}$$

$$\frac{\tau^{n+1} - \tau^n}{\Delta t} = -\frac{1}{t^*} [\tau^{n+1} - f(\delta^{n+1})\sigma^{n+1}]$$

$$\tau^{n+1} = \frac{f(\delta^{n+1})\sigma^{n+1} - \left(t^* / \Delta t\right) \tau^n}{1 + t^* / \Delta t}$$

recover unregularized slip-weakening when $t^*=0$