UCSB Broadband Method for Computing Strong Ground Motion

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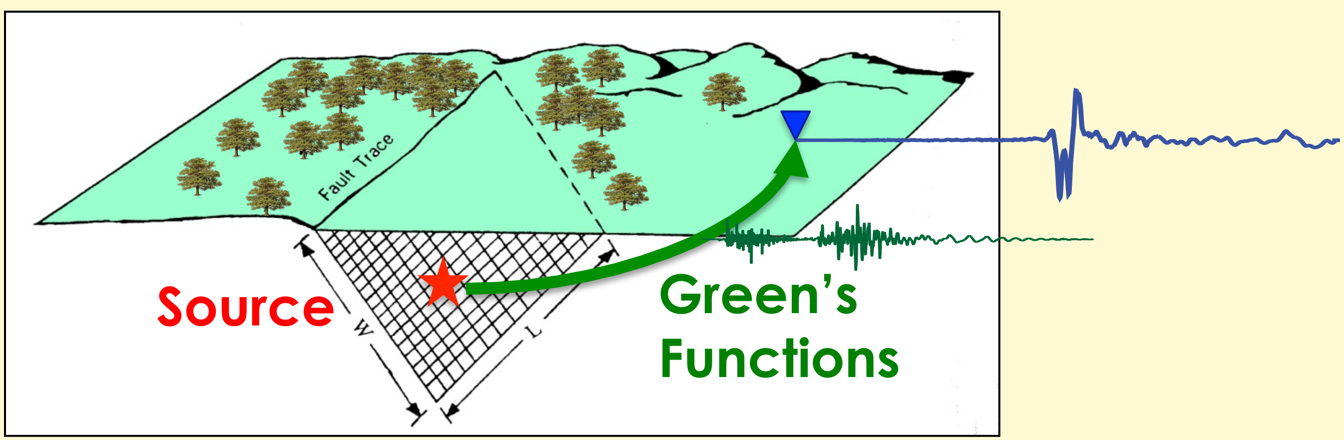
Motivation

We use the representation theorem to compute broadband **ground motion** for a **unique source**

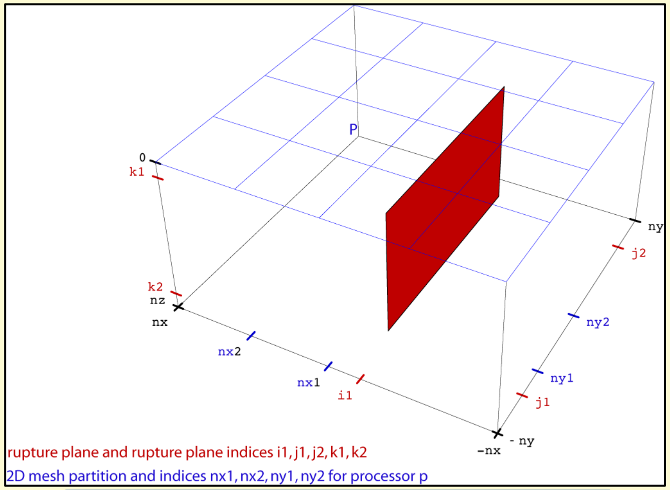
$$u_n(\boldsymbol{x},t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d\tau \iint_{\Sigma} s_i\,(\boldsymbol{\xi},\tau)\, c_{ijpq}\, \nu_j\, G_{np,q}(\boldsymbol{x}, t-\tau; \boldsymbol{\xi}, 0)\, d\Sigma$$

Ground motion — **Source** — **Green's Functions**



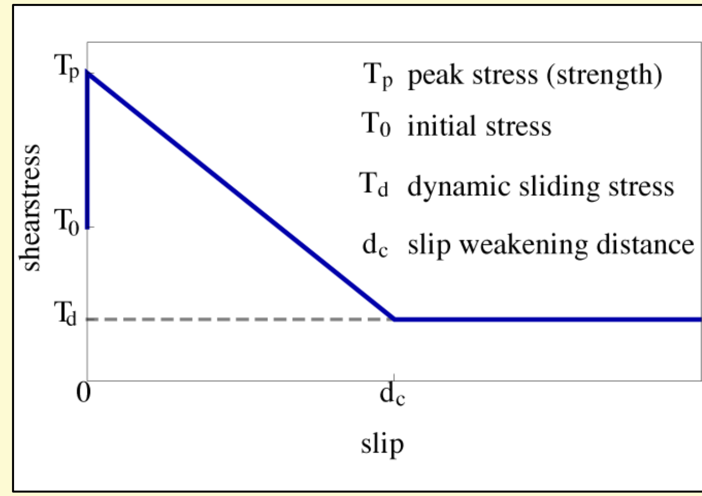
Source

Database



(using FEM code of Ma (2006))

>300 strike slip ruptures of various sizes in simple 1D velocity structures with slip weakening friction law



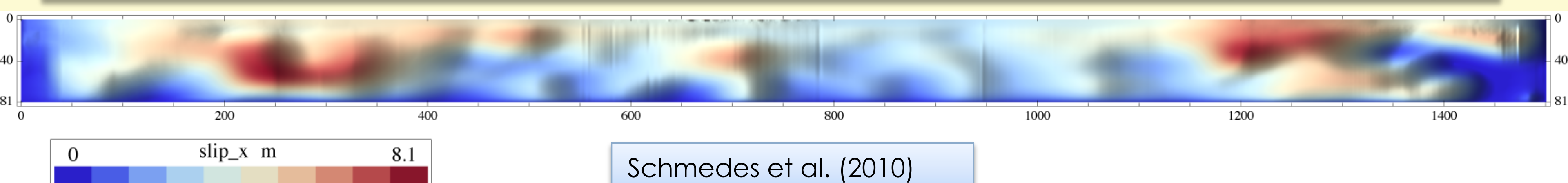
<u>Rupture dimensions:</u>

30km x 15km, 30km x 20km

60km x 12km, 60 km x 15 km , 60km x 20km

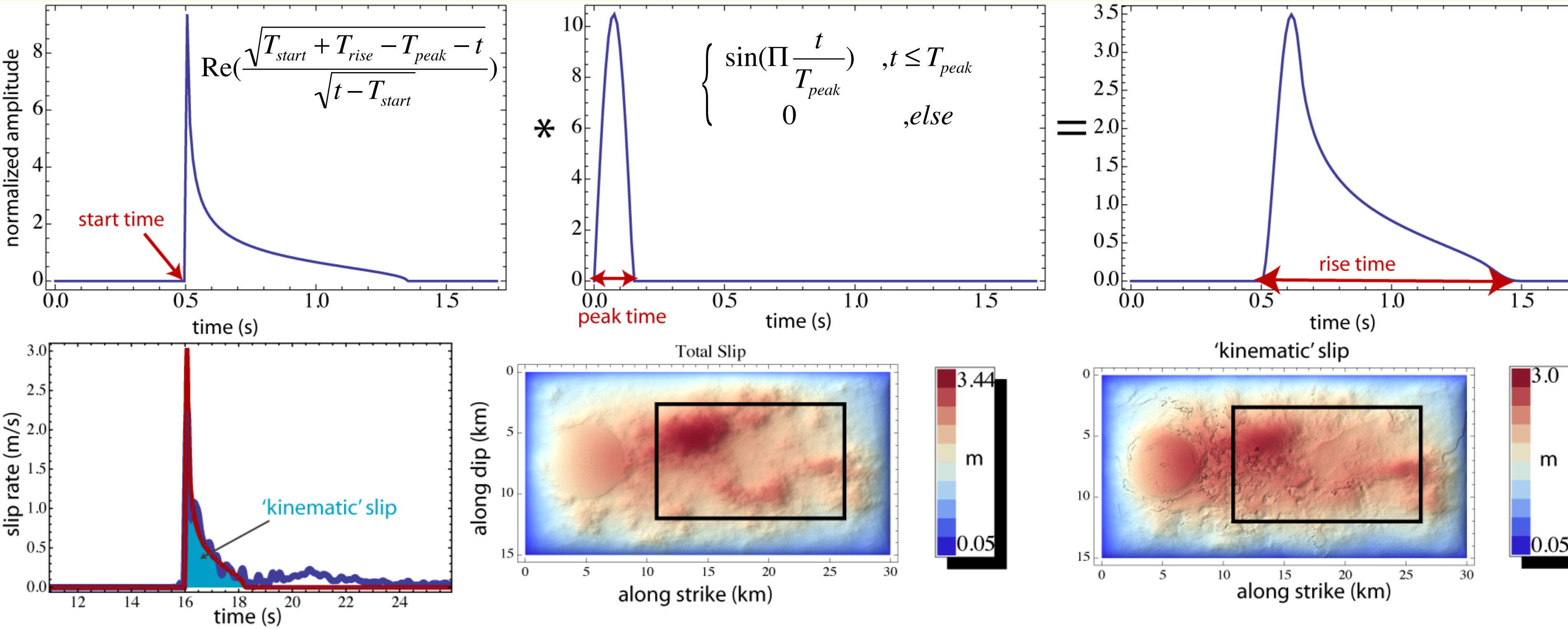
120 km x 15 km

6 300km long strike slip ruptures in 3D velocity model of southern CA (DynaShake)



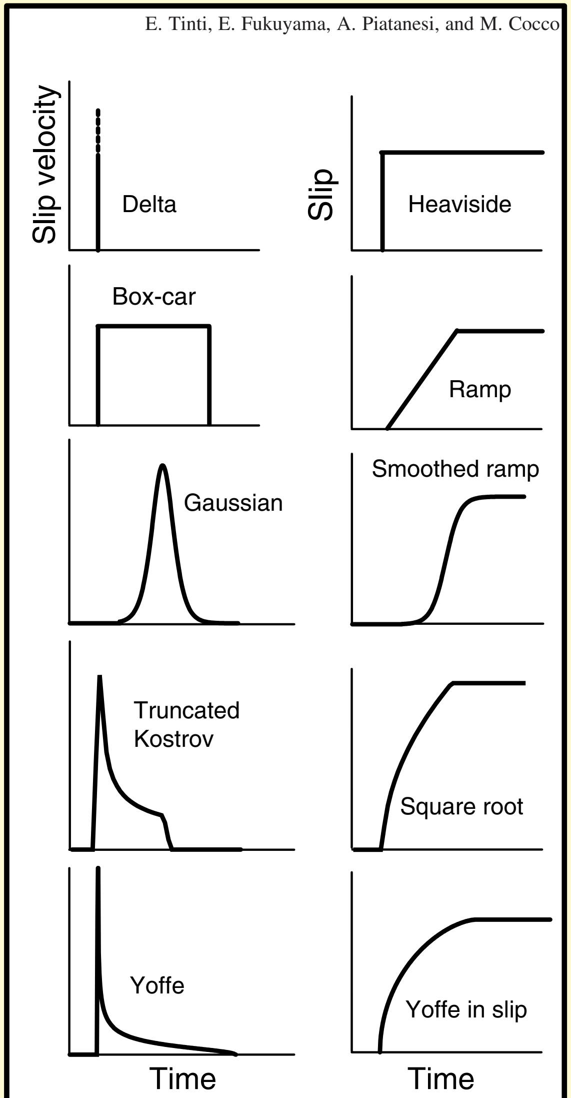
Schmedes et al. (2010)

Sliprate Function



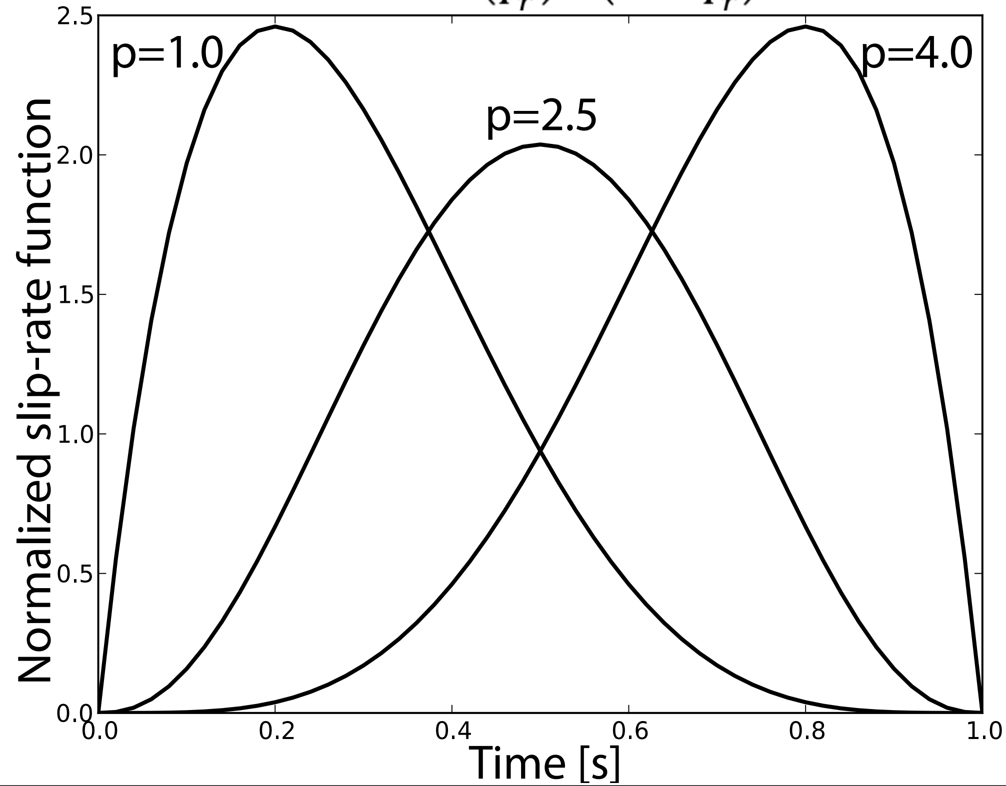
- •Fit new slip rate function to 5 Hz filtered computed slip rate functions (about 60 Million)
- •Rectangle shows area that was used to compute the correlations. It excludes the boundaries and nucleation zone

Sliprate Function



Tinti et al., BSSA, 2005

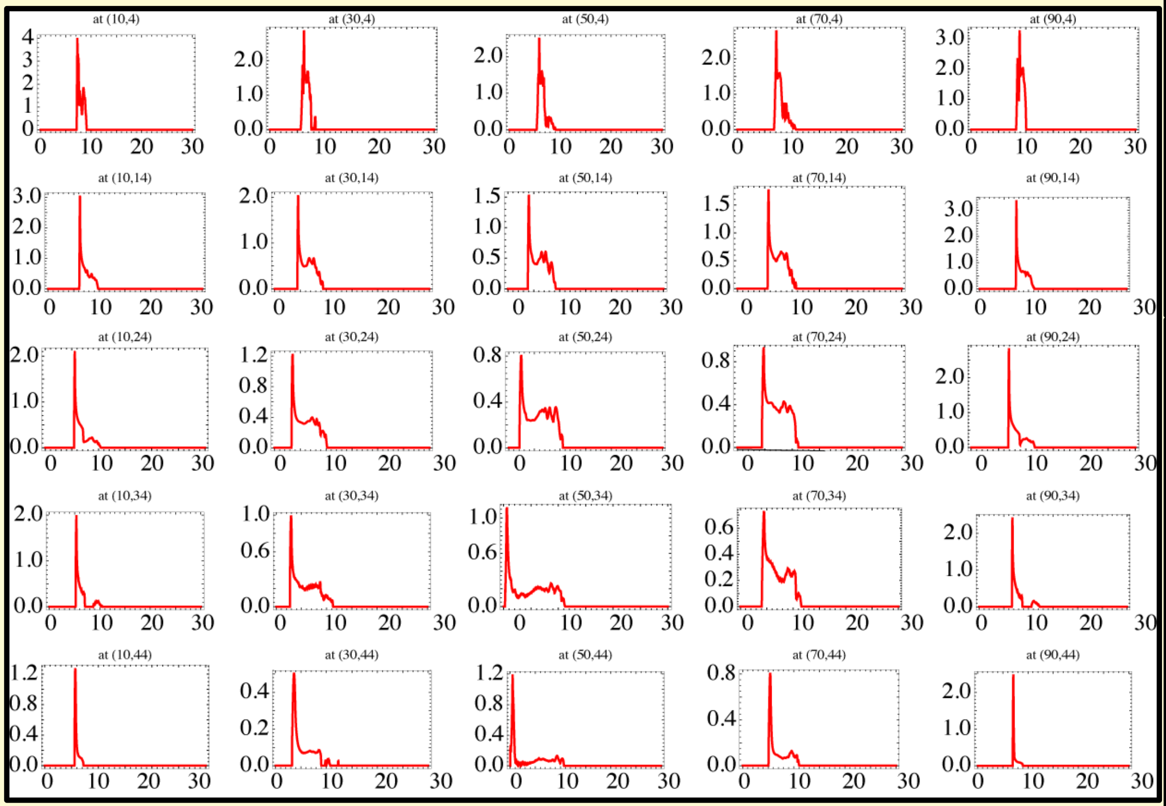
$$\dot{s}(\xi,t) = C\left(\frac{t}{T_r}\right)^p\left(1-\frac{t}{T_r}\right)^{5-p}$$

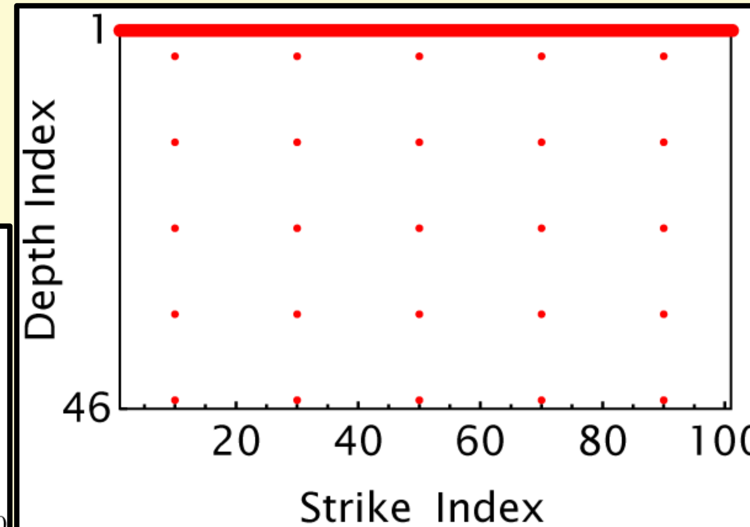


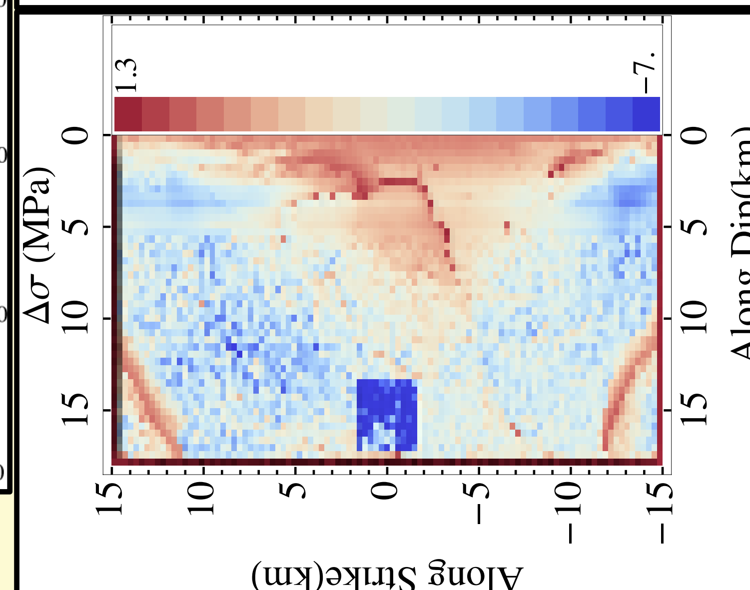
$$T_p = pT_r / 5$$

Liu and Archuleta (2004)

Sliprate Functions from Dynamic Rupture

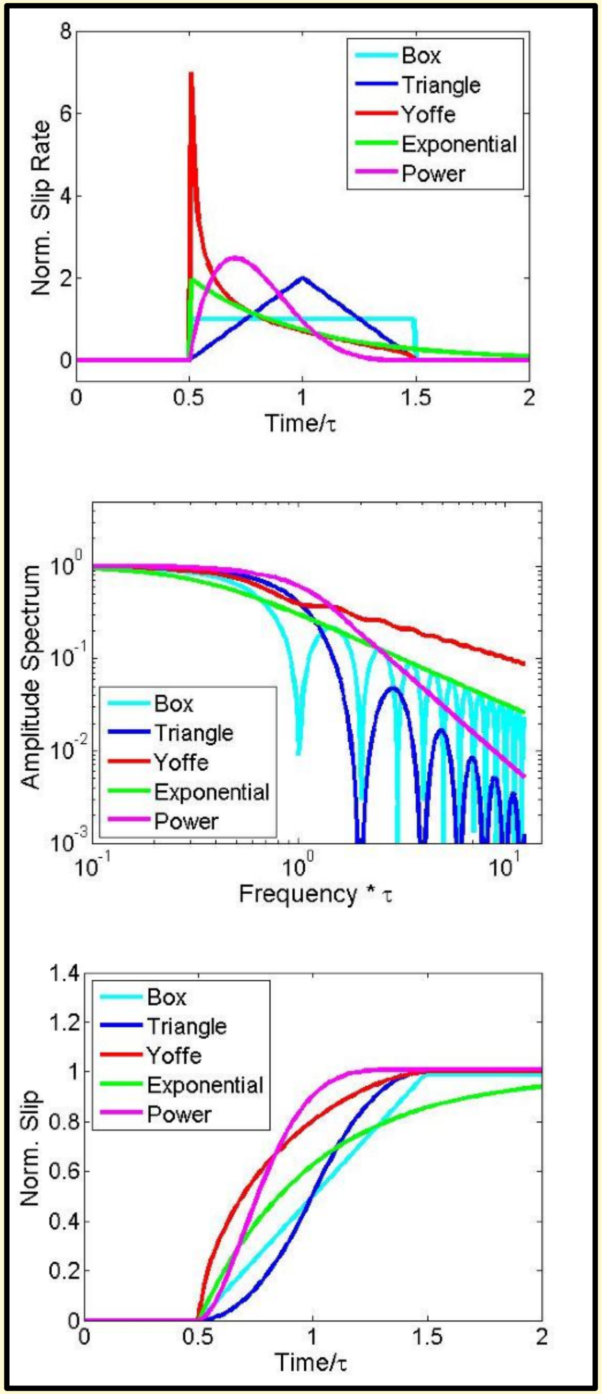


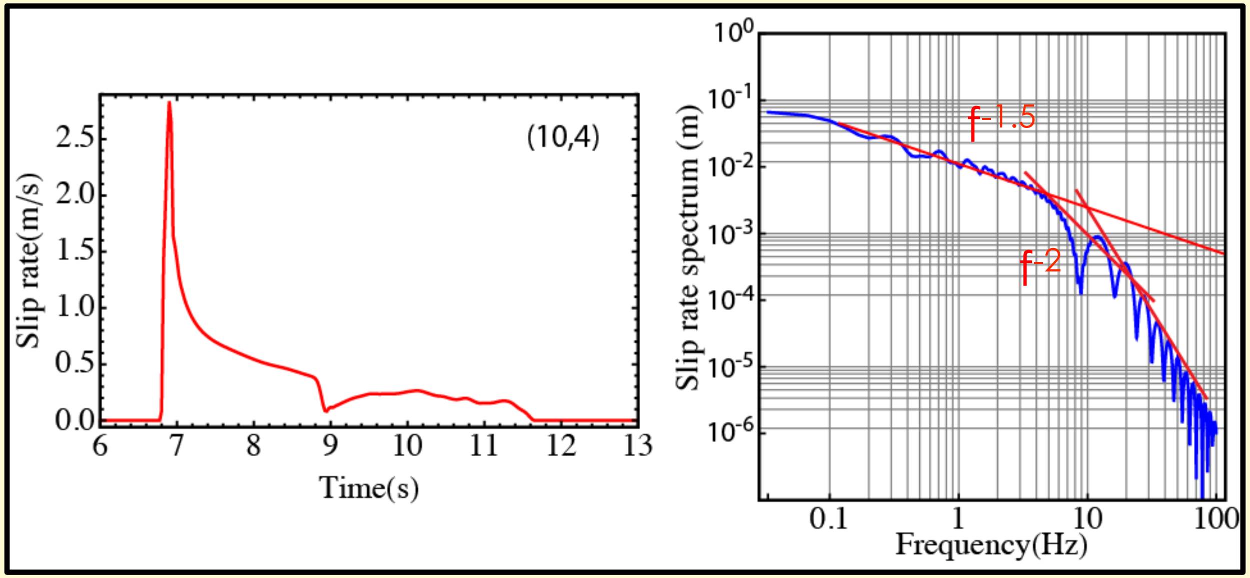




Liu, Q. and Archuleta, 2013

Sliprate Spectra





Results from dynamic rupture, normal fault, Q. Liu, 2013

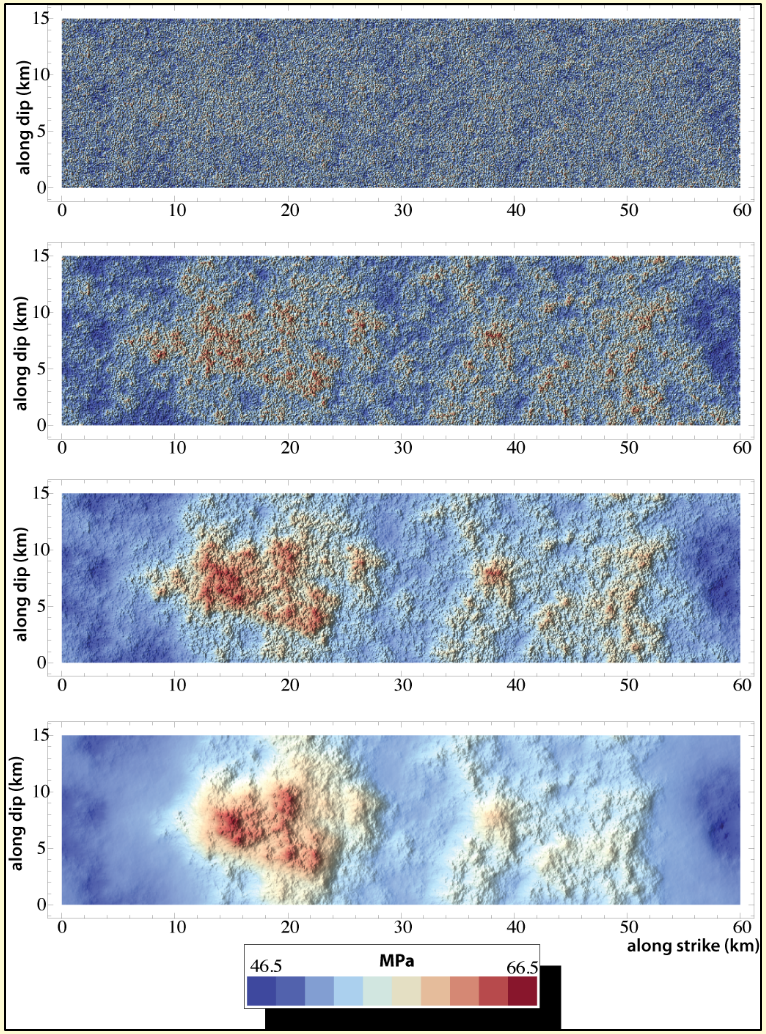
Influence of Autocorrelation of Initial Stress

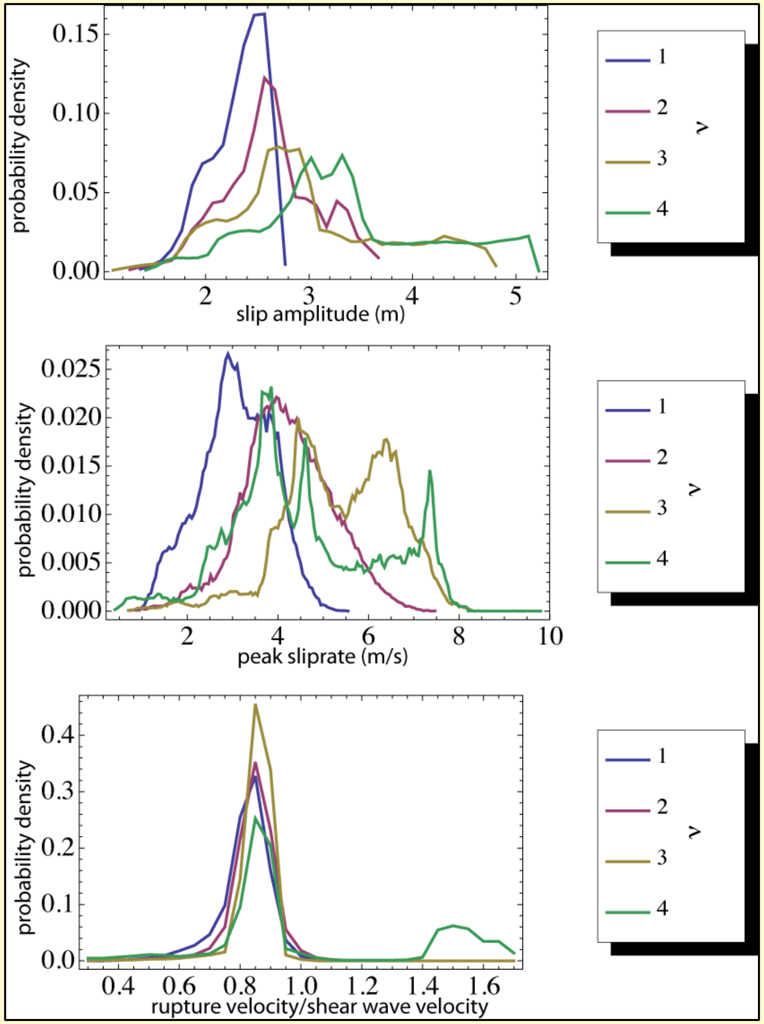
v=1

v=2

v=3

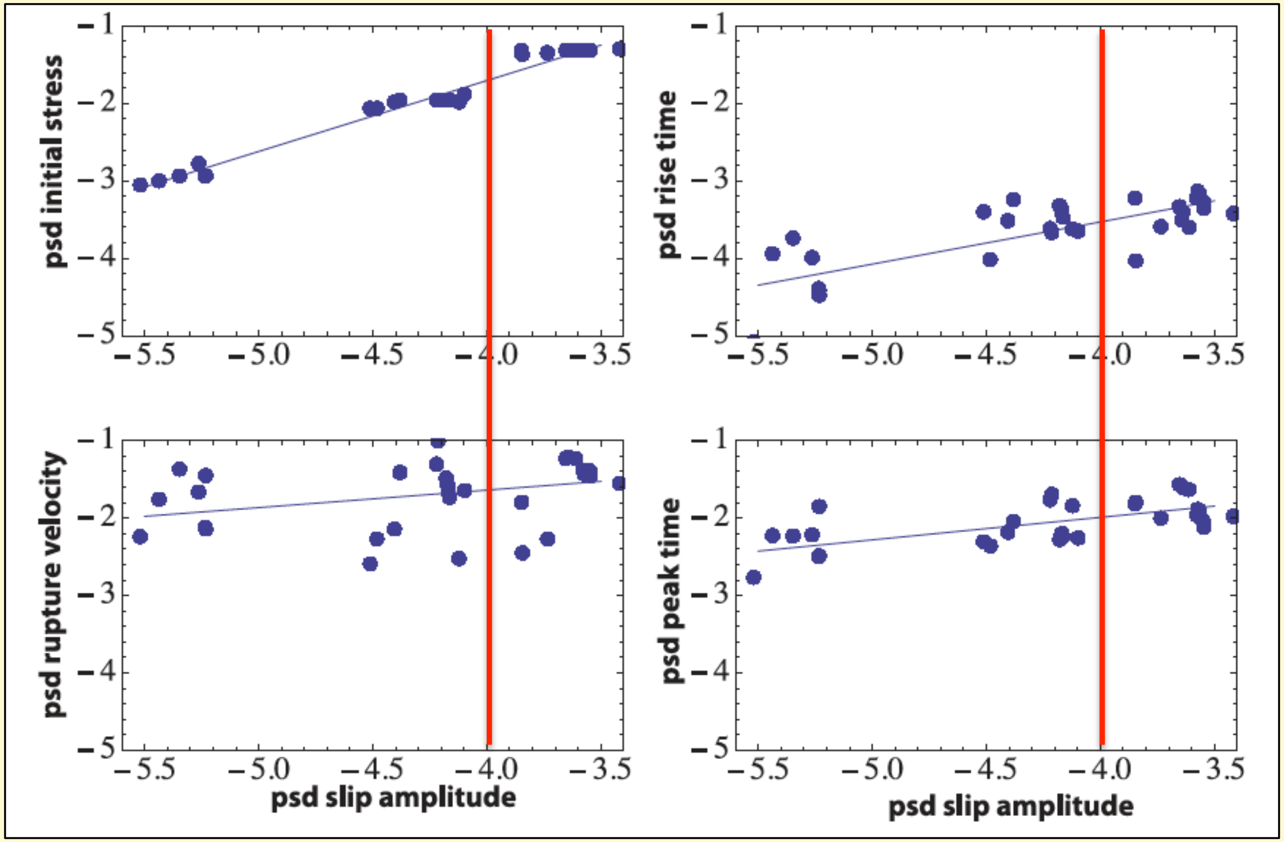
v=4





Strong dependency of rupture dynamics on autocorrelation of stress. Smooth ruptures have larger likelihood to transition to supershear speed (Schmedes et al., 2010)

Power Spectrum Relationships for Different Parameters



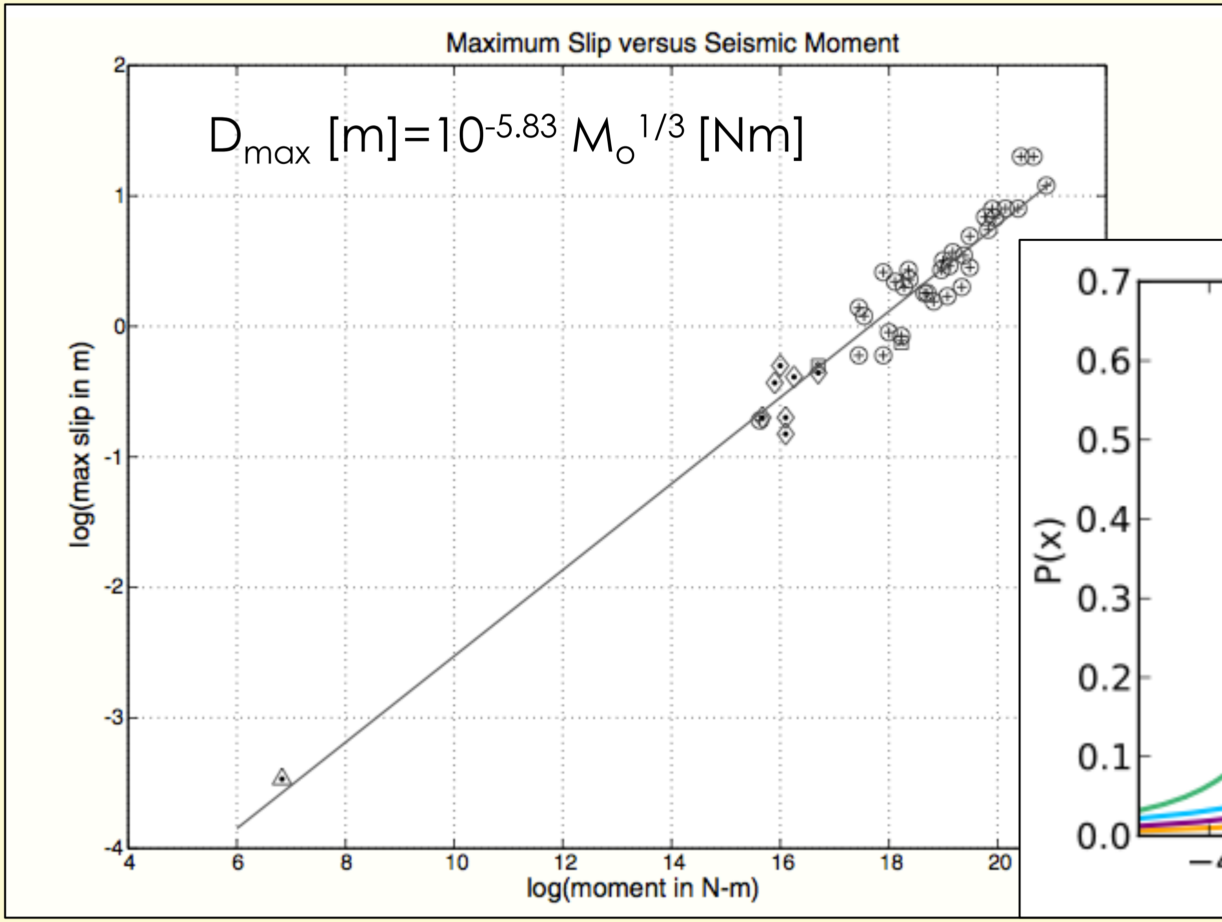
We use a von Karman PSD such that after k_c the behaves like a power law:

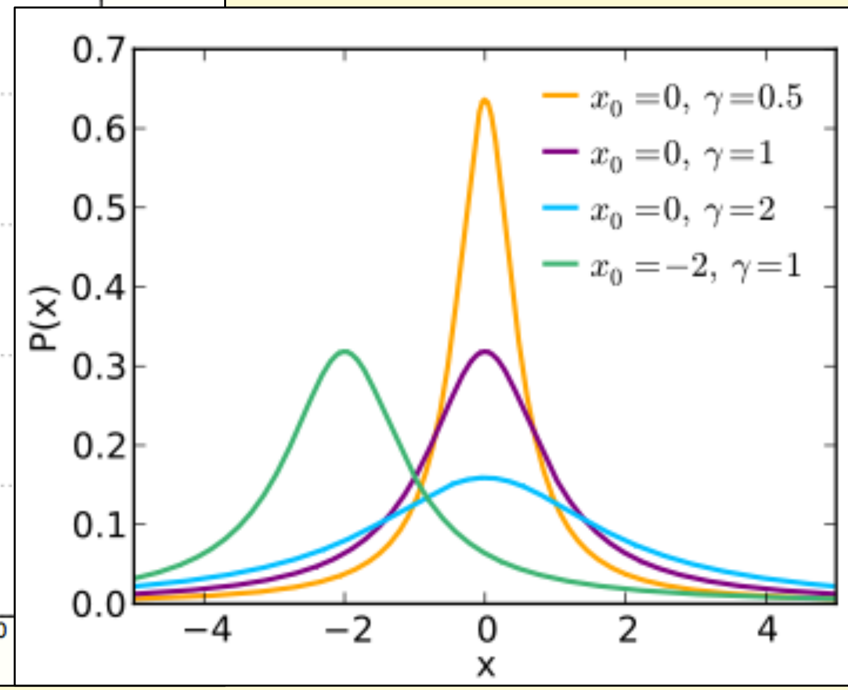
$$P(k)=k^{-v(s)}$$

$$v(s)/2=v_{FS}(s)$$

$$v_{FS}(V_r)=0.23v_{FS}(s)+0.370$$
$$v_{FS}(T_r)=0.54v_{FS}(s)+0.675$$
$$v_{FS}(T_p)=0.29v_{FS}(s)+0.415$$

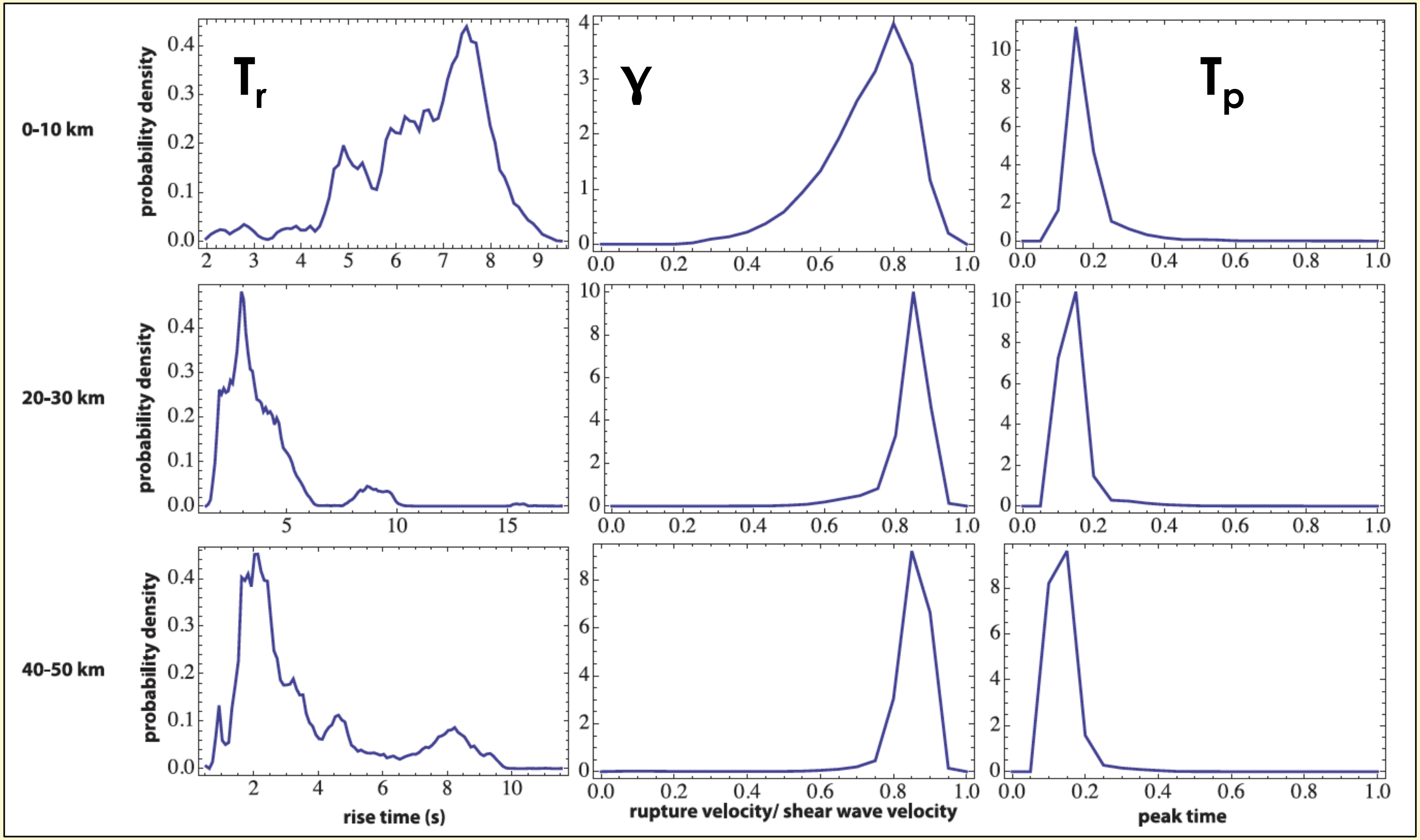
Marginal Distributions of Source Parameters





For slip, we use a truncated Cauchy, with limit values of 0 and maximum slip proposed by McGarr and Fletcher (2003)

Marginal Distributions of Source Parameters



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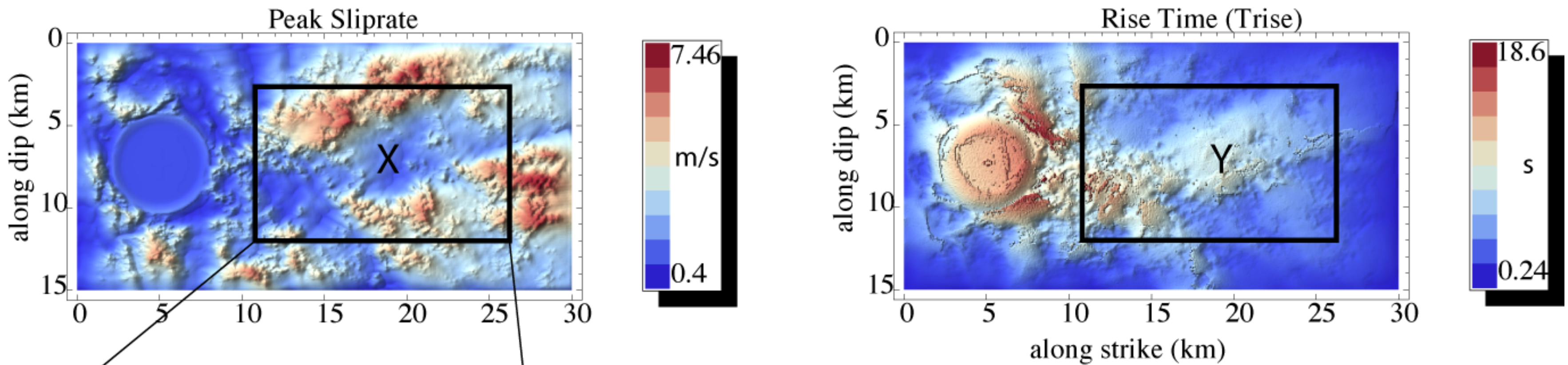
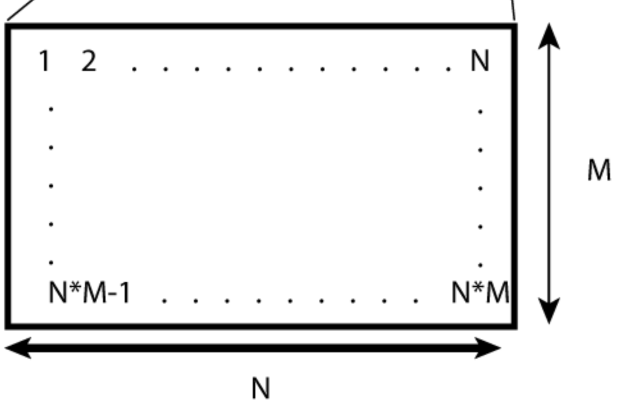
Correlations Between Source Parameters



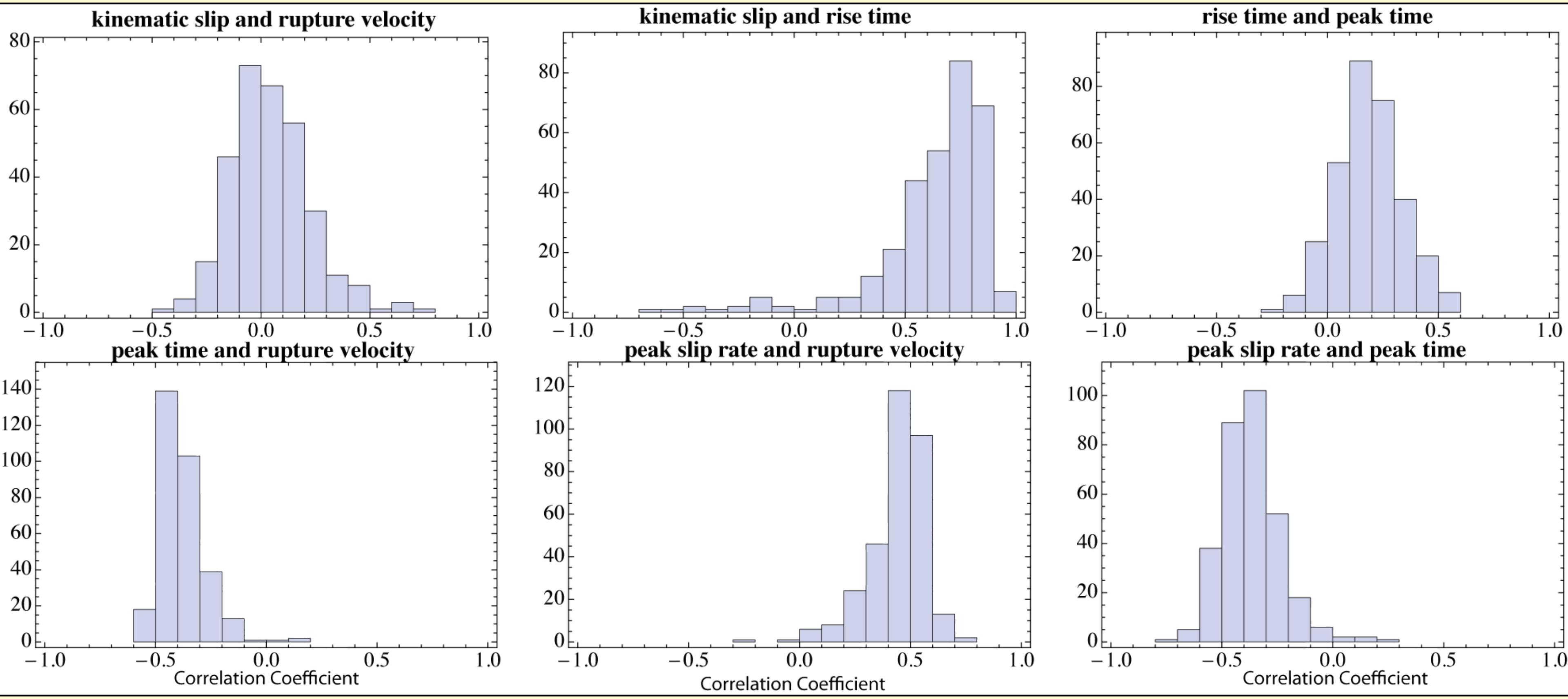


$$corr = \sum_{i=1}^{1=N*M} \frac{(x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y})}{(NM-1)std(x)std(y)}$$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{1}{NM}\sum_{i=1}^{NM} x_i \qquad std(x) = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{NM}(x_i - \bar{x})^2}{NM-1}}$$

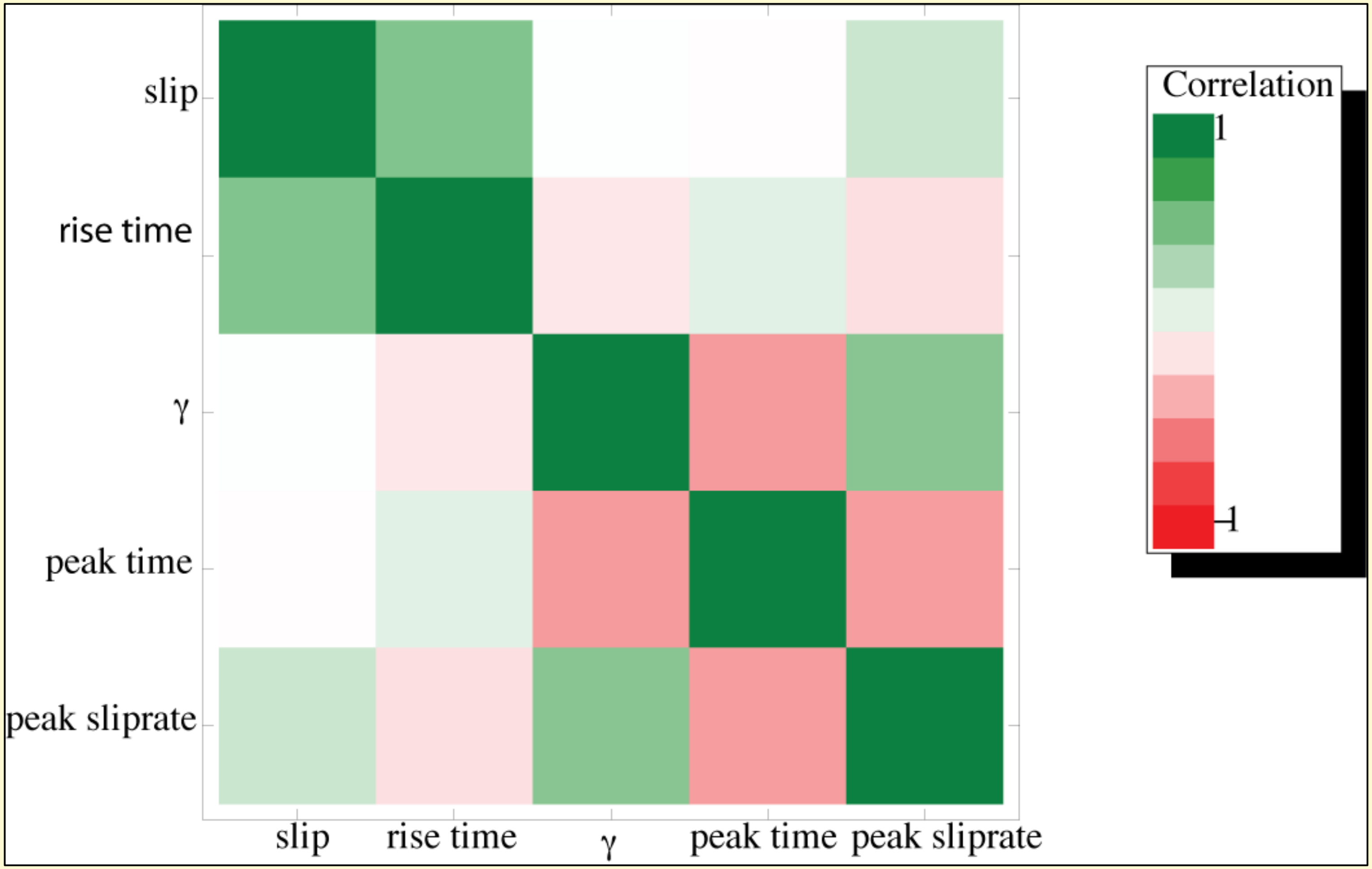
For each dynamic rupture and each possible pair of source parameter we calculated correlation.

Correlations



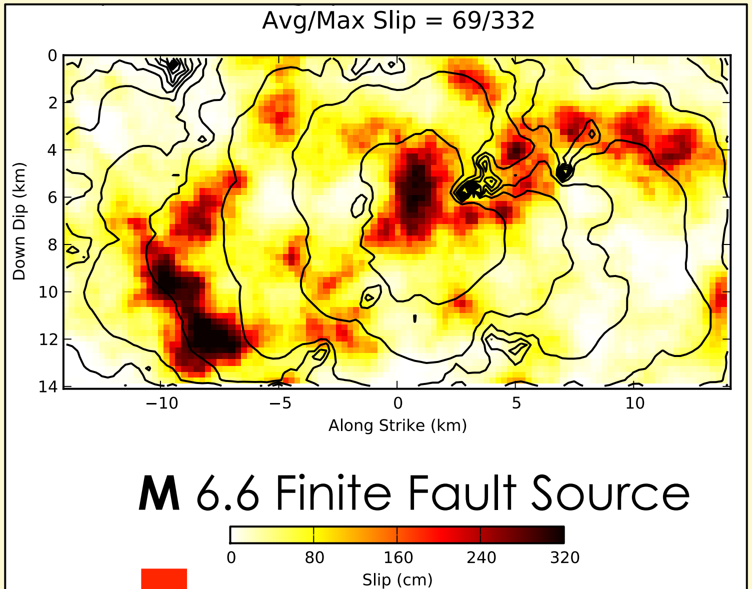
The correlations where calculated for 315 dynamic rupture scenarios.

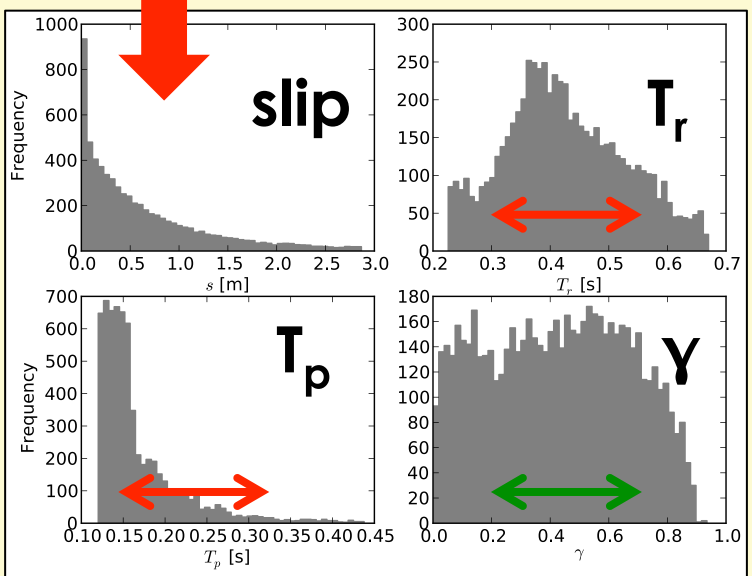
Correlation Matrix

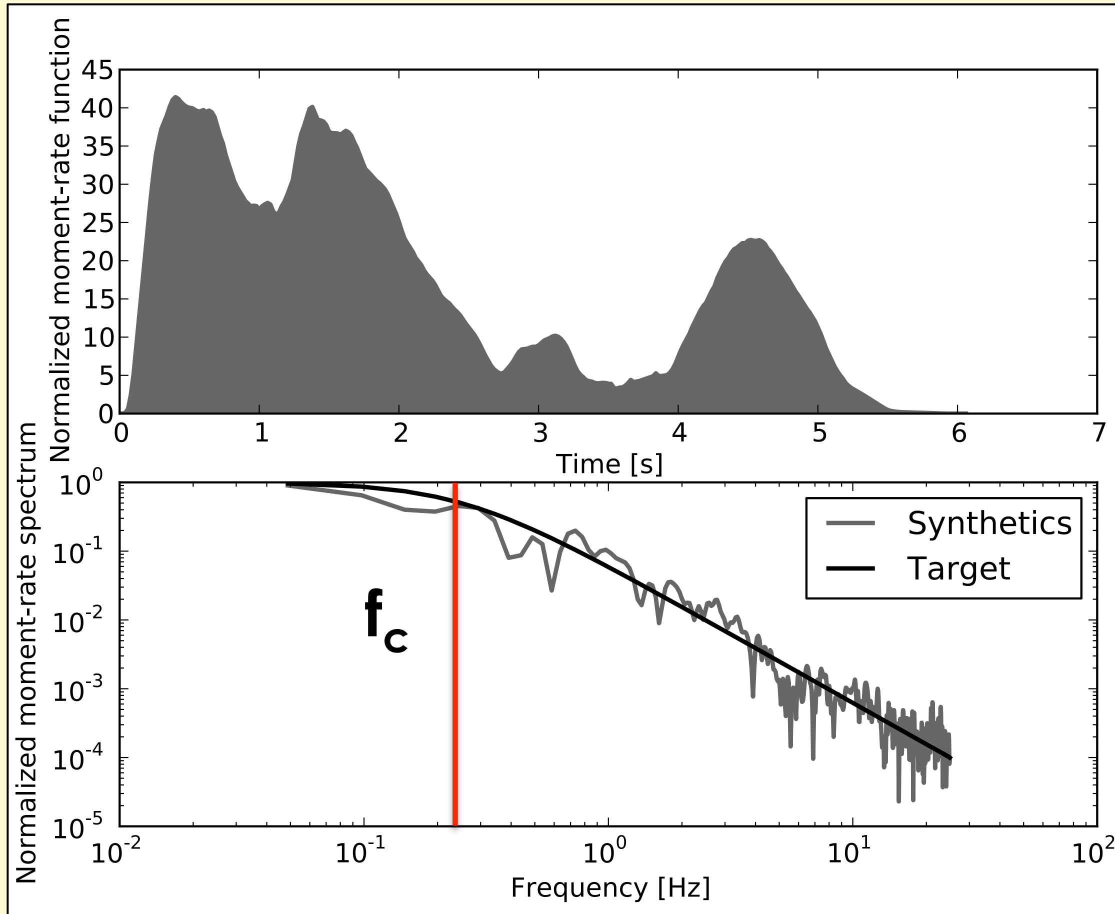


This shows the **mean** correlation for the 315 dynamic rupture scenarios

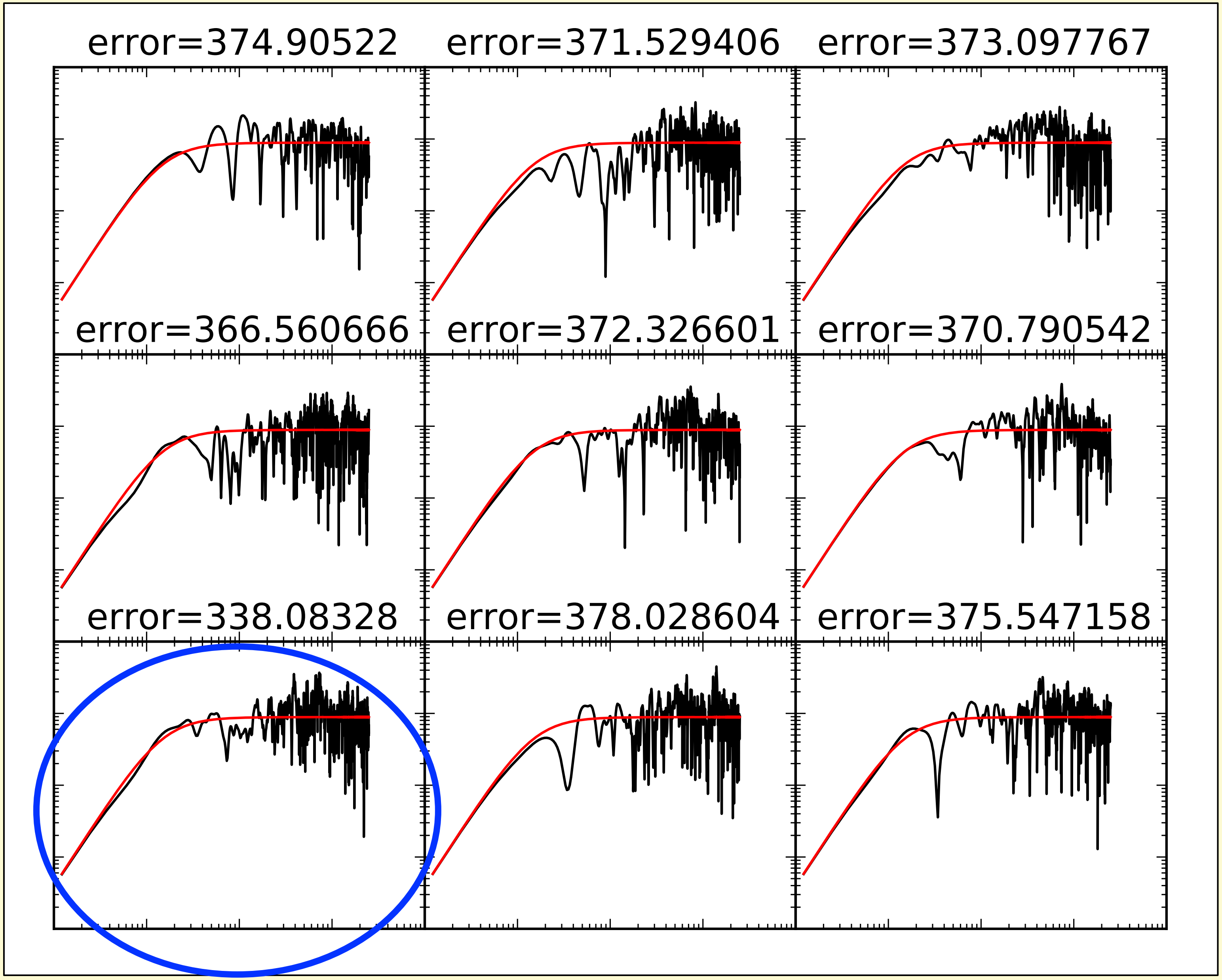
UCSB Kinematic Source Component





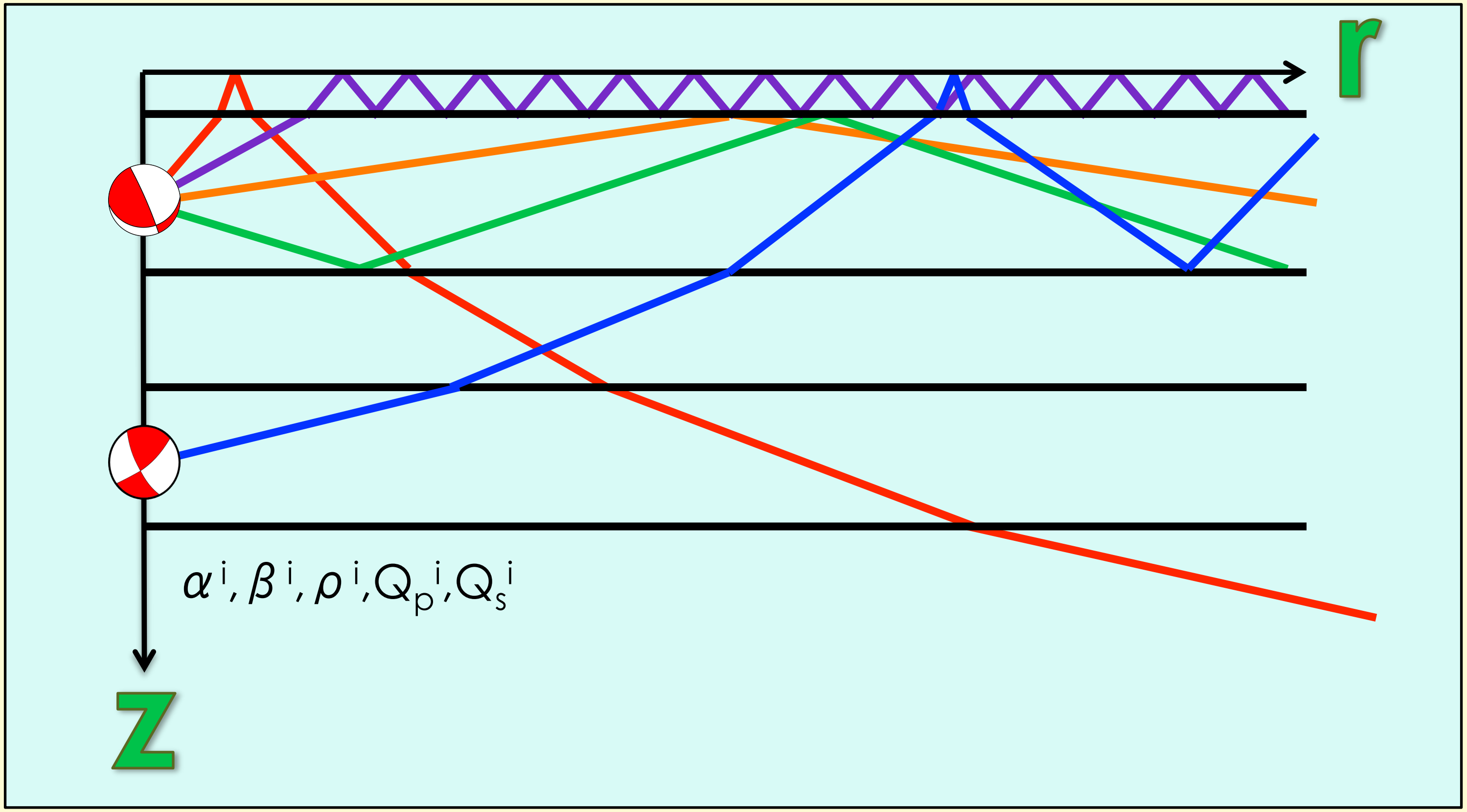


UCSB Kinematic Source Component

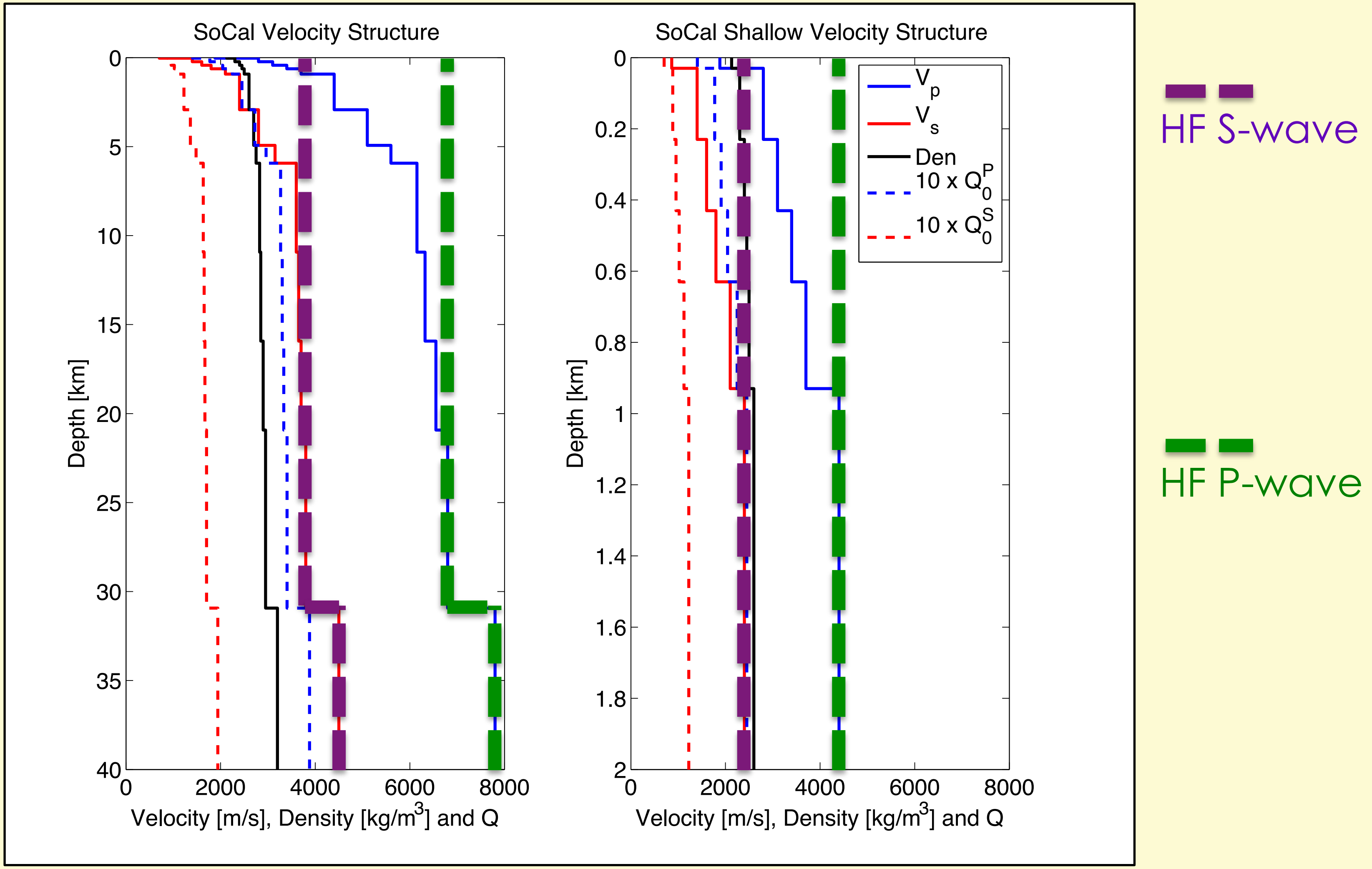


Green's Functions

1D Velocity Structures



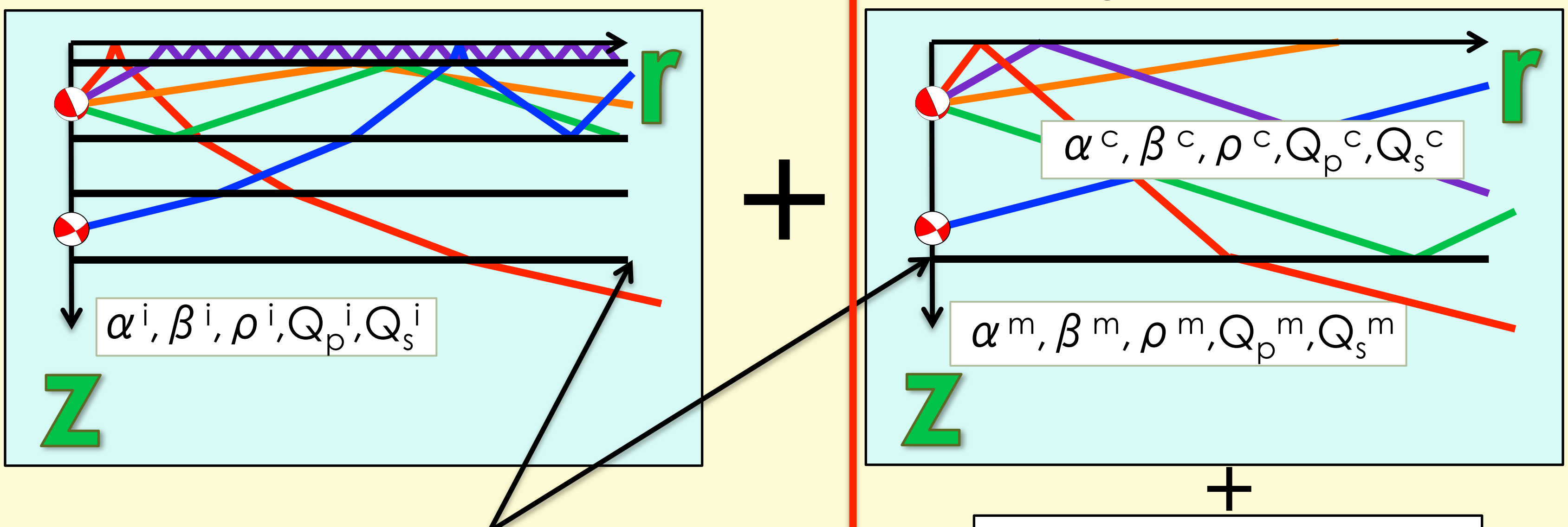
UCSB Hybrid Method



UCSB Hybrid Method

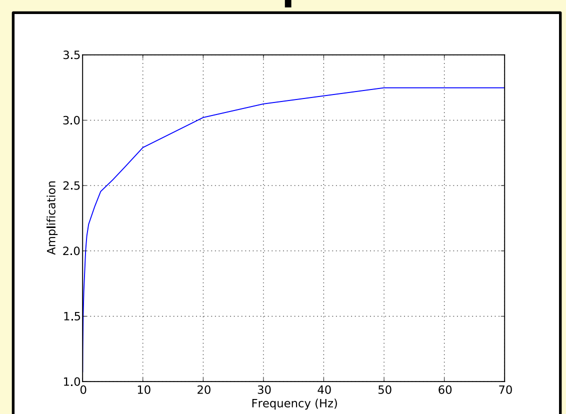
Low frequency

High frequency



Moho discontinuity

+



Amplify high-frequency portion of ground motion with quarter wavelength amplification method (Boore & Joyner, 1997)

Quarter wavelength amplification

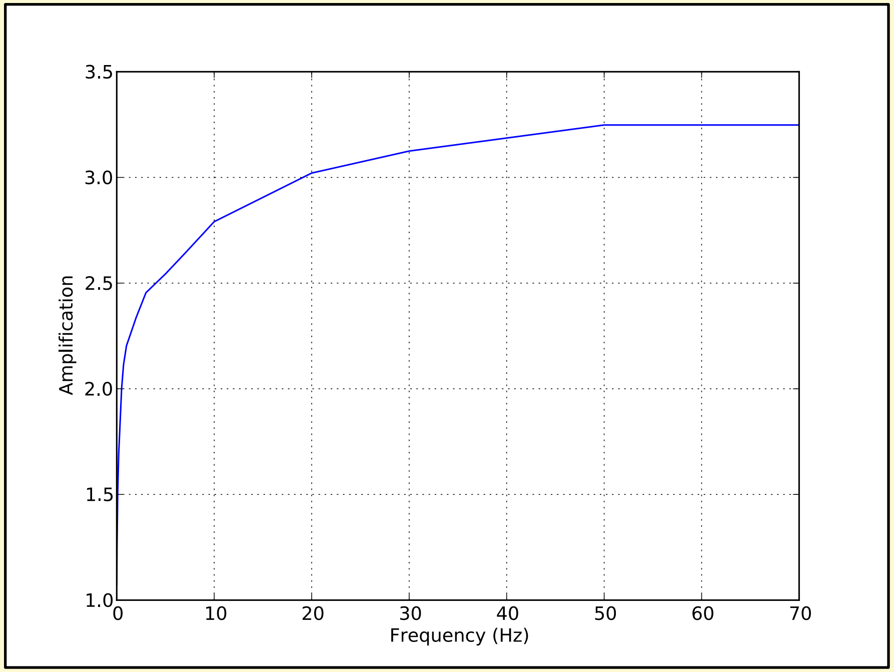
We apply the quarter wavelength amplification method to the high-frequency portion of ground motion, using the S-wave low-frequency velocity structure

Average shear-wave above depth z is inversely proportional to two-way travel-time

$$\bar{\beta}(z) = \frac{z}{S_{tt}(z)}$$

Frequency is inversely proportional to the two-way travel-time

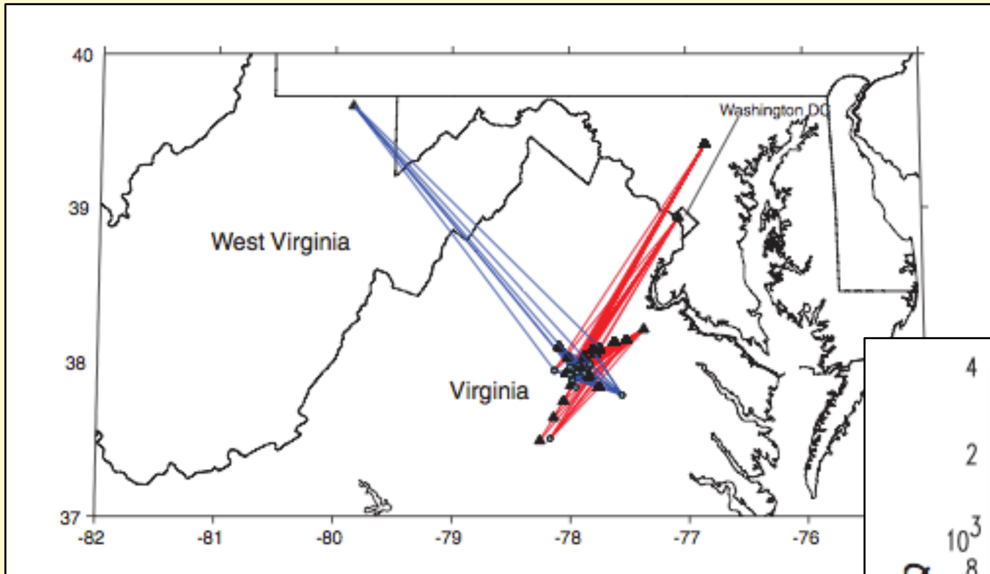
$$f(z) = [4S_{tt}(z)]^{-1}$$



$$A(f(z)) = \sqrt{\frac{\rho_s \beta_s}{\bar{\rho}(z)\bar{\beta}(z)}}$$

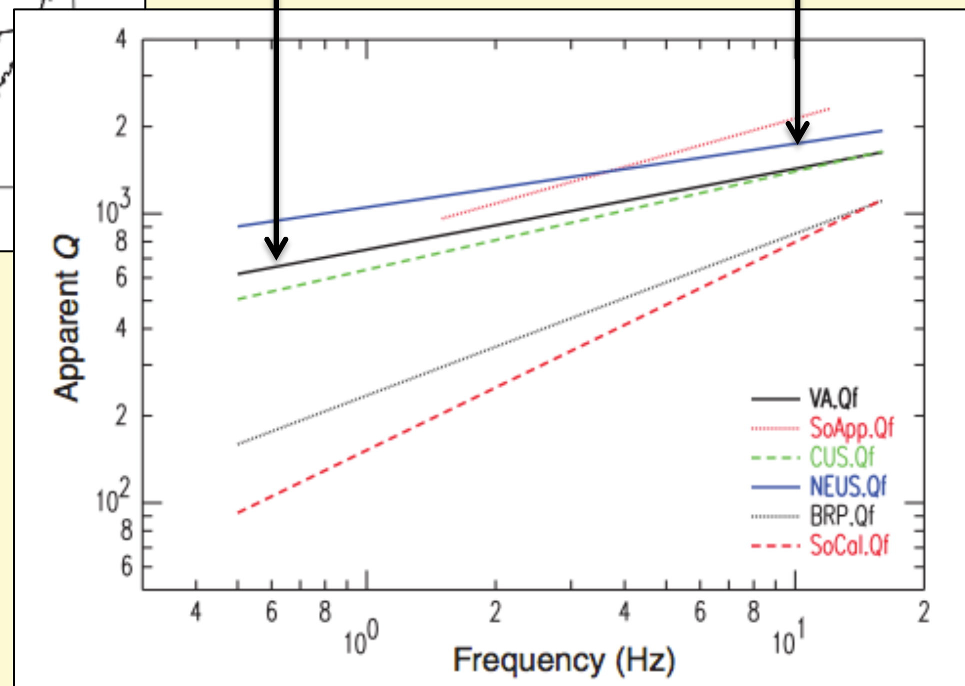
Frequency dependent amplification

Q in Eastern North America (ENA)



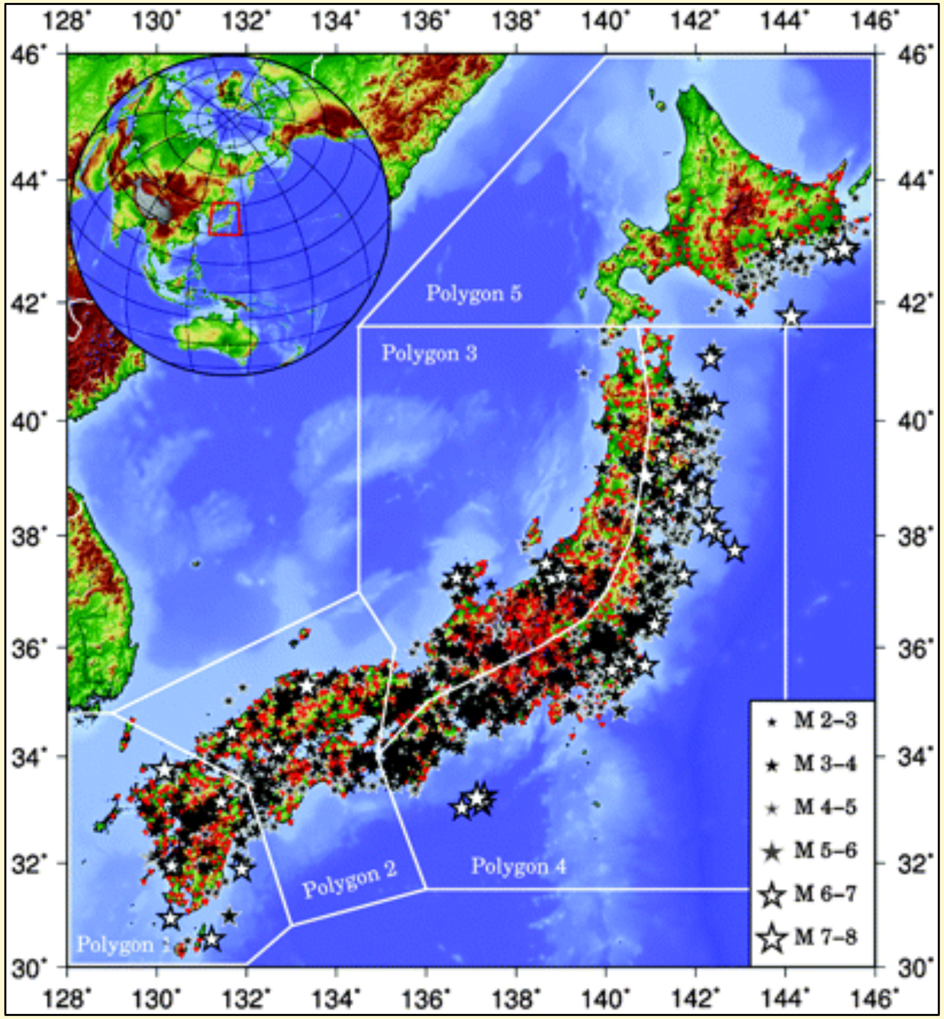
Benz et al. (1997) $Q(f)=1052f^{0.22}$

$Q(f)=751\ f^{0.28}$

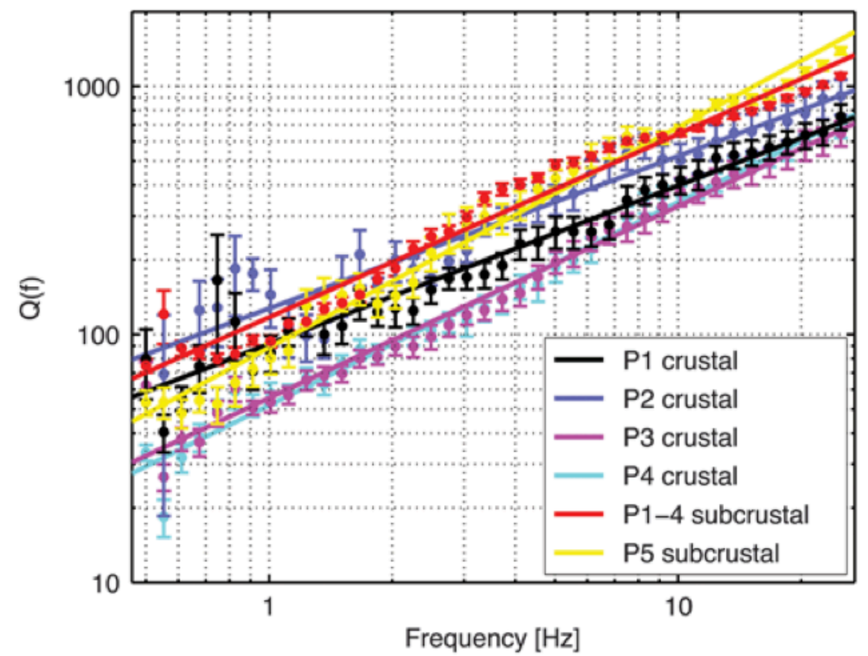


McNamara et al. (2014)

Q in Japan



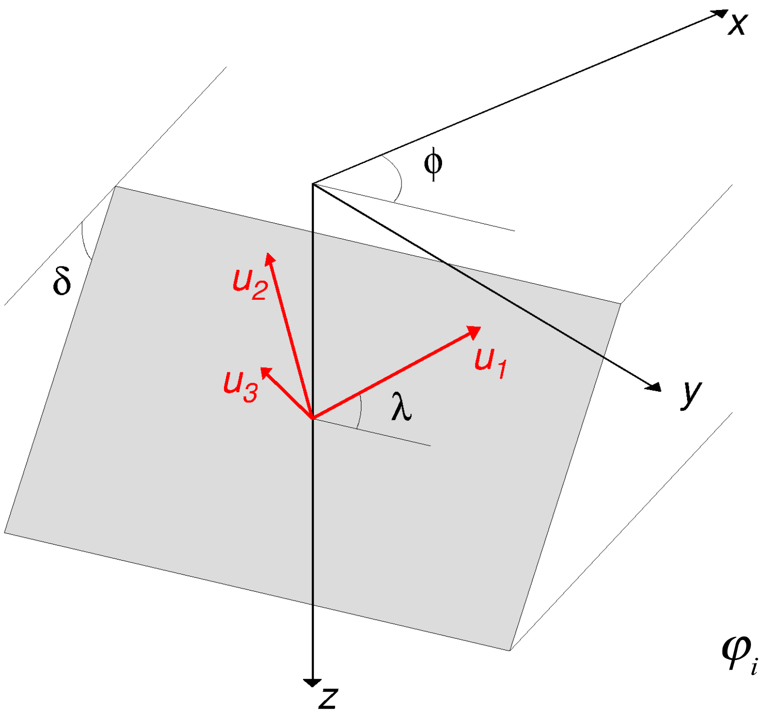
	Q_0	N
Polygon 1 crustal	91 ± 8	0.64 ± 0.05
Polygon 2 crustal	127 ± 13	0.61 ± 0.06
Polygon 3 crustal	55 ± 4	0.77 ± 0.04
Polygon 4 crustal	51 ± 3	0.82 ± 0.04
Polygons 1–4 subcrustal	117 ± 9	0.74 ± 0.04
Polygon 5 subcrustal	88 ± 6	0.89 ± 0.04

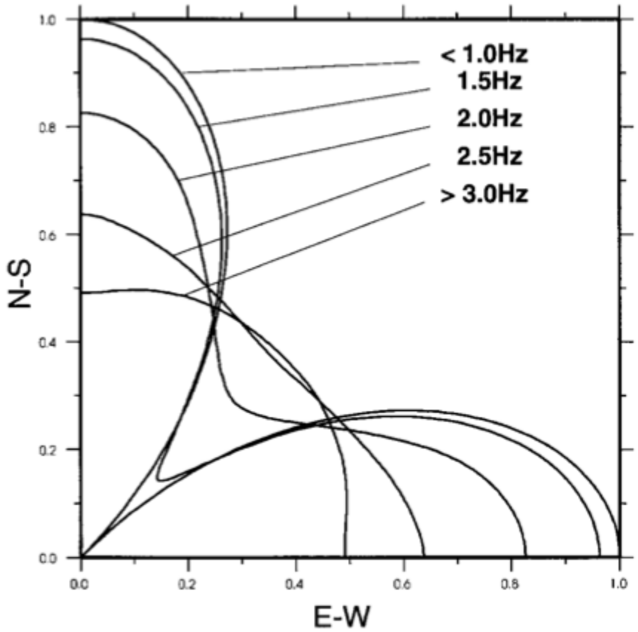


Oth et al. (2011)

Ground Motion

Random Perturbation to the Focal Mechanisms of Subsources

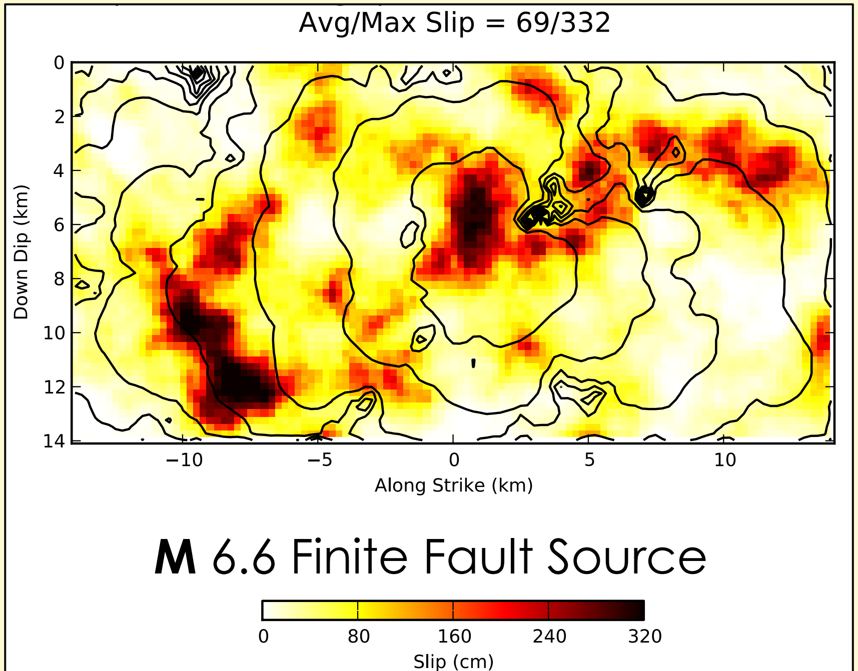




$$\varphi_i = \begin{cases} \varphi_0 & , \quad f \le f_1 \\ \varphi_0 + \dfrac{f - f_1}{f - f_2}(2r_i - 1)\varphi_P & , \quad f_1 < f < f_2 \\ \varphi_0 + (2r_i - 1)\varphi_P & , \quad f_2 \le f \end{cases}$$

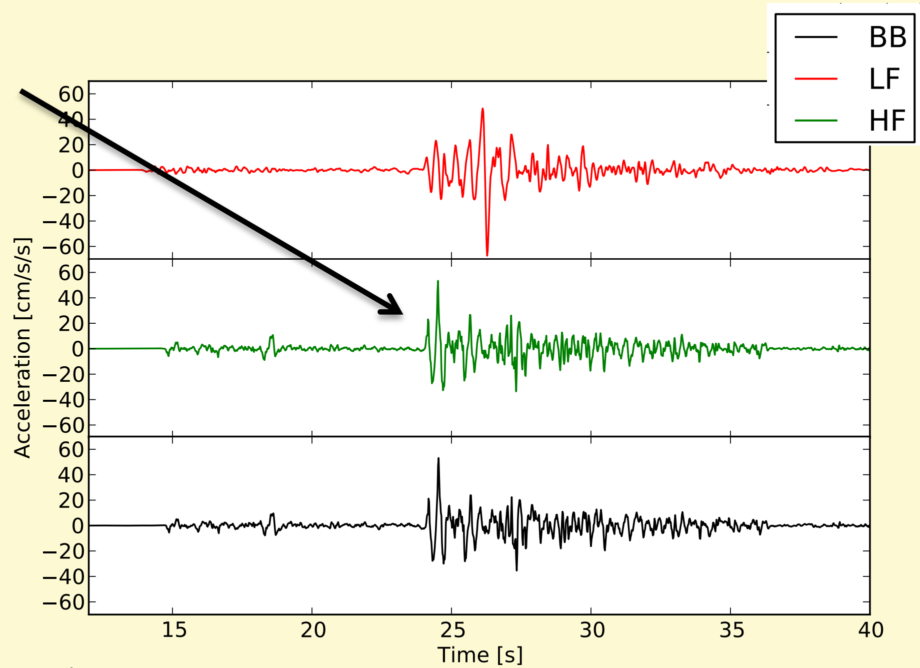
Pitarka et al. (2000)

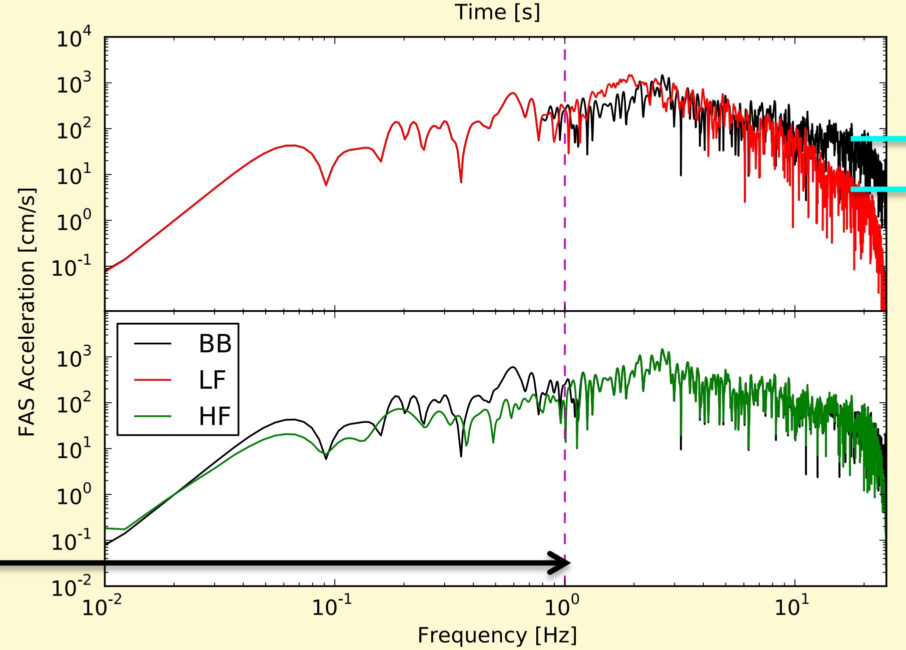
UCSB Hybrid Method



For both HF and LF we use a **unique source**

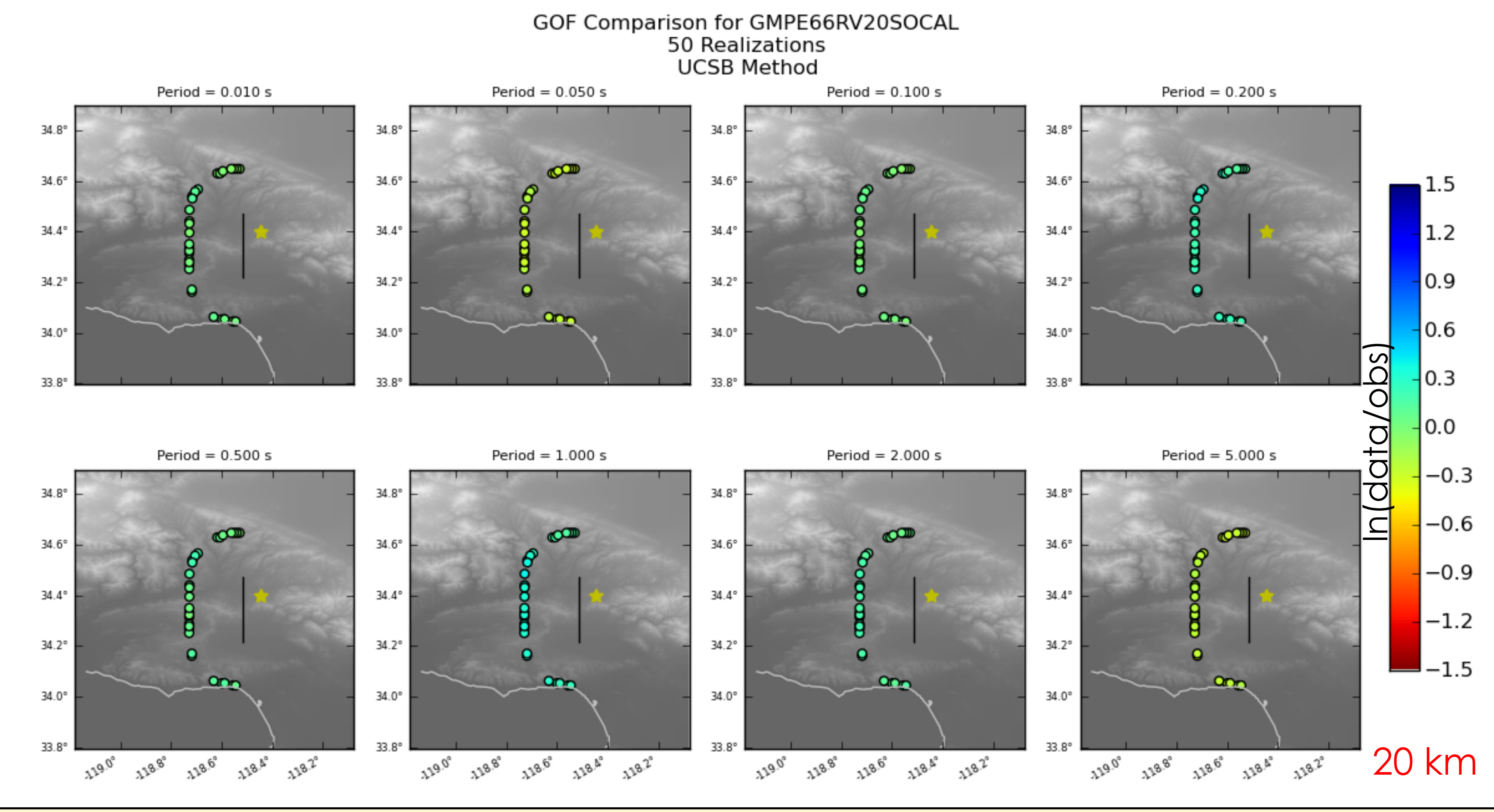
We align HF and LF at the S-wave arrival





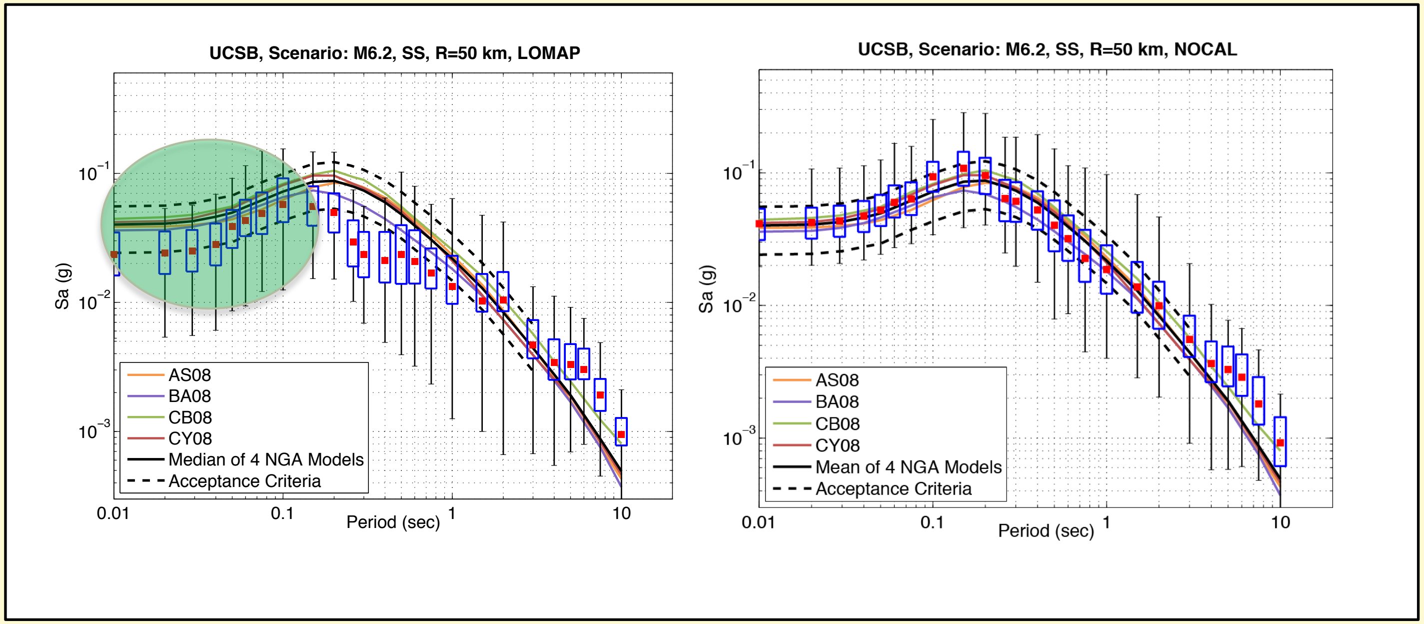
We stitch HF and LF in the wavelet domain

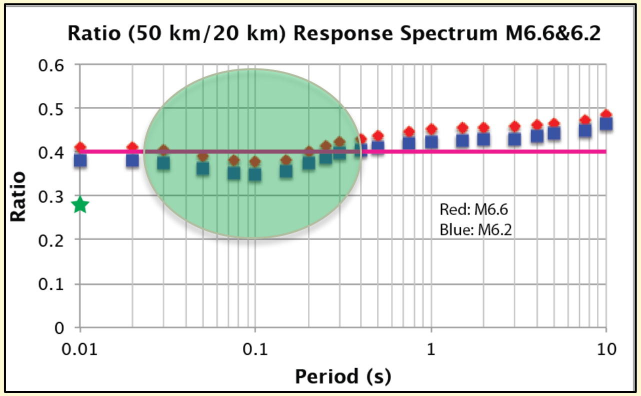
Results RV **M** 6.6



Under-prediction of high frequencies

1D Velocity Structure Hybrid

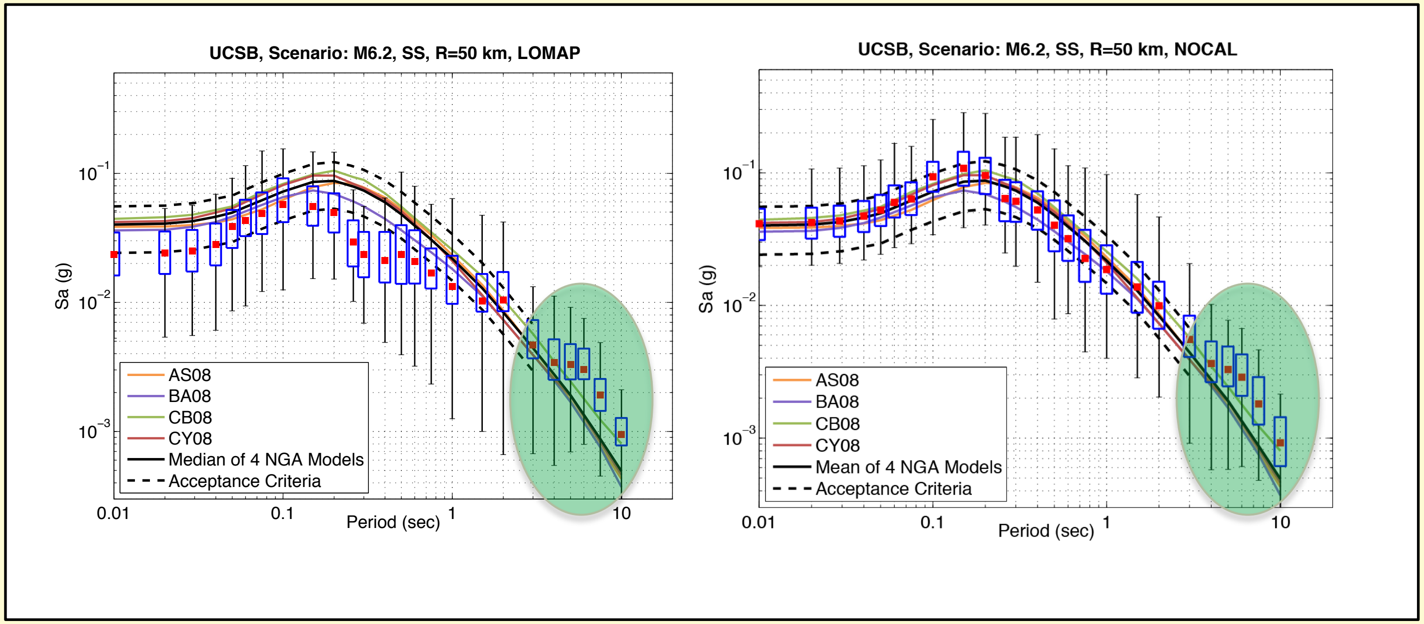


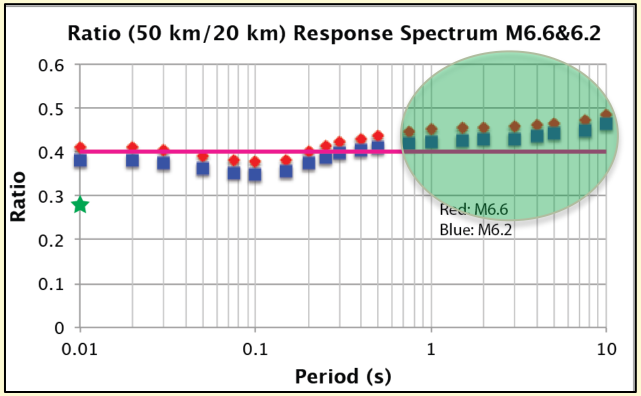


Over-prediction of low frequencies

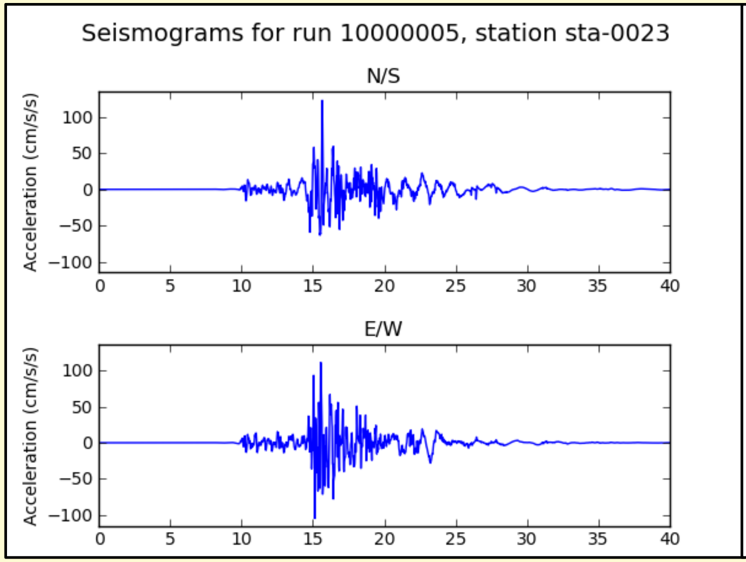
1D Velocity Structure

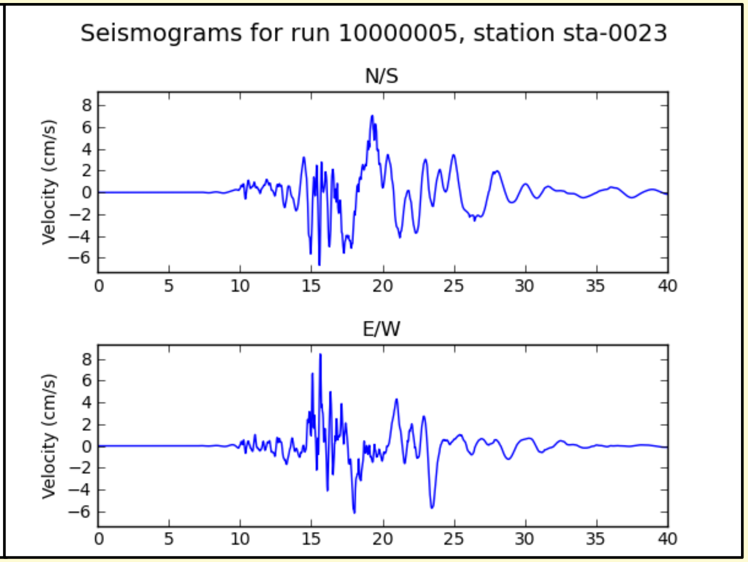
Hybrid

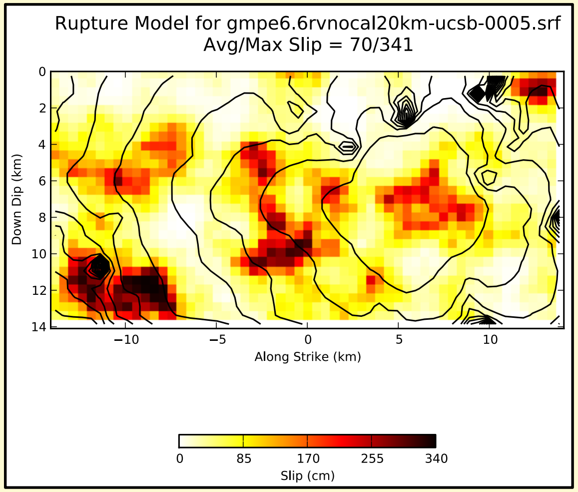


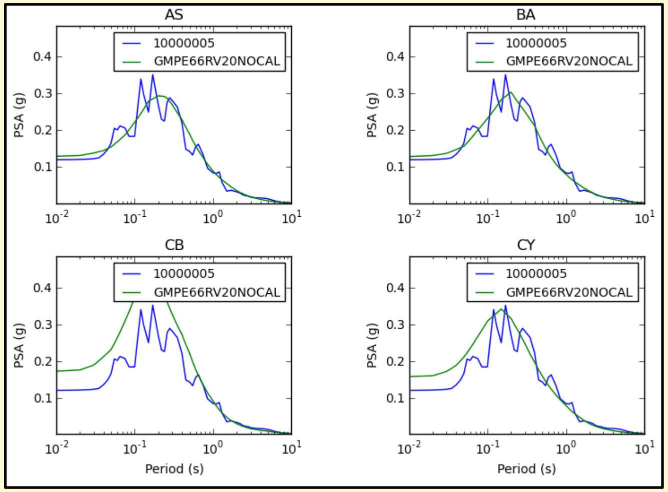


Results RV **M** 6.6 at 20 km

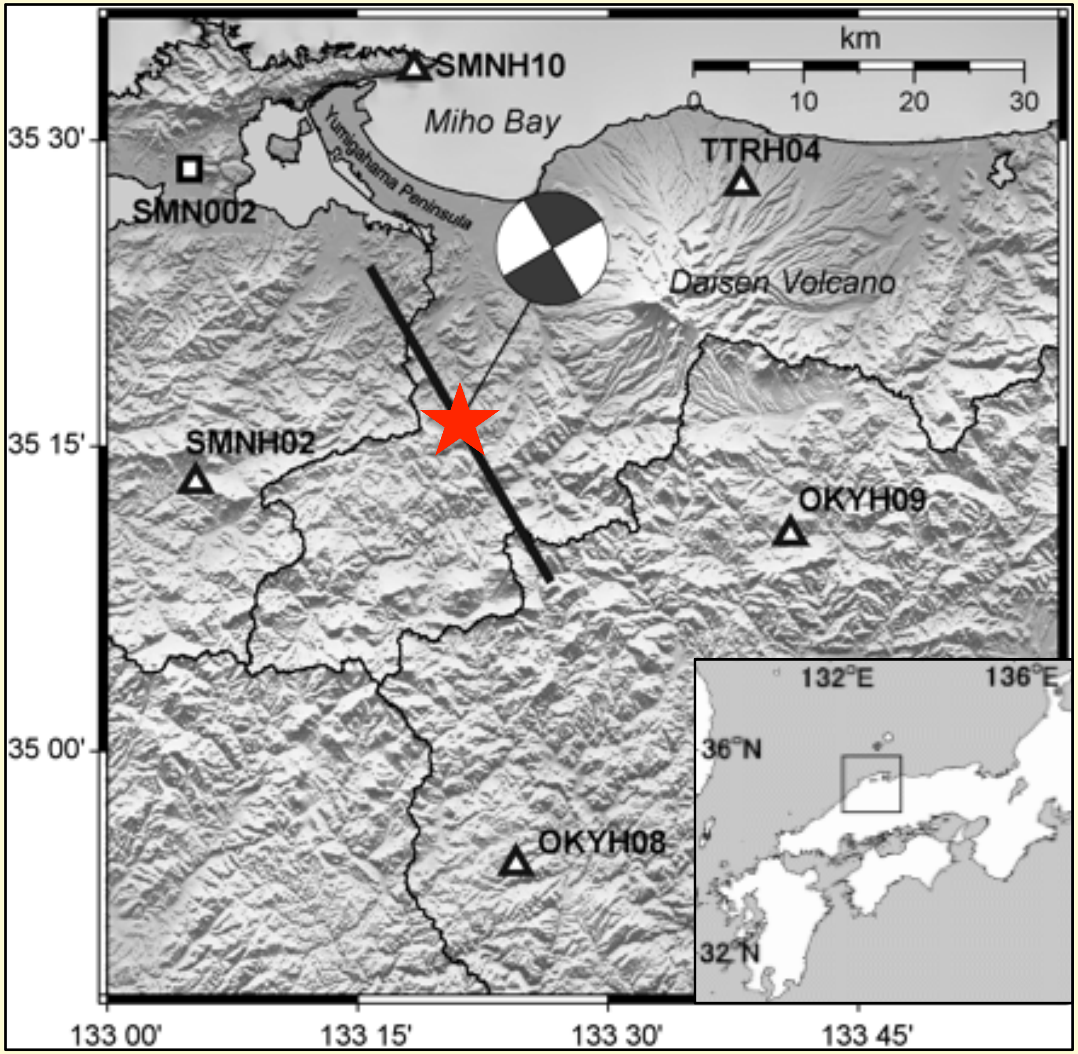








2000 Tottori **M** 6.59



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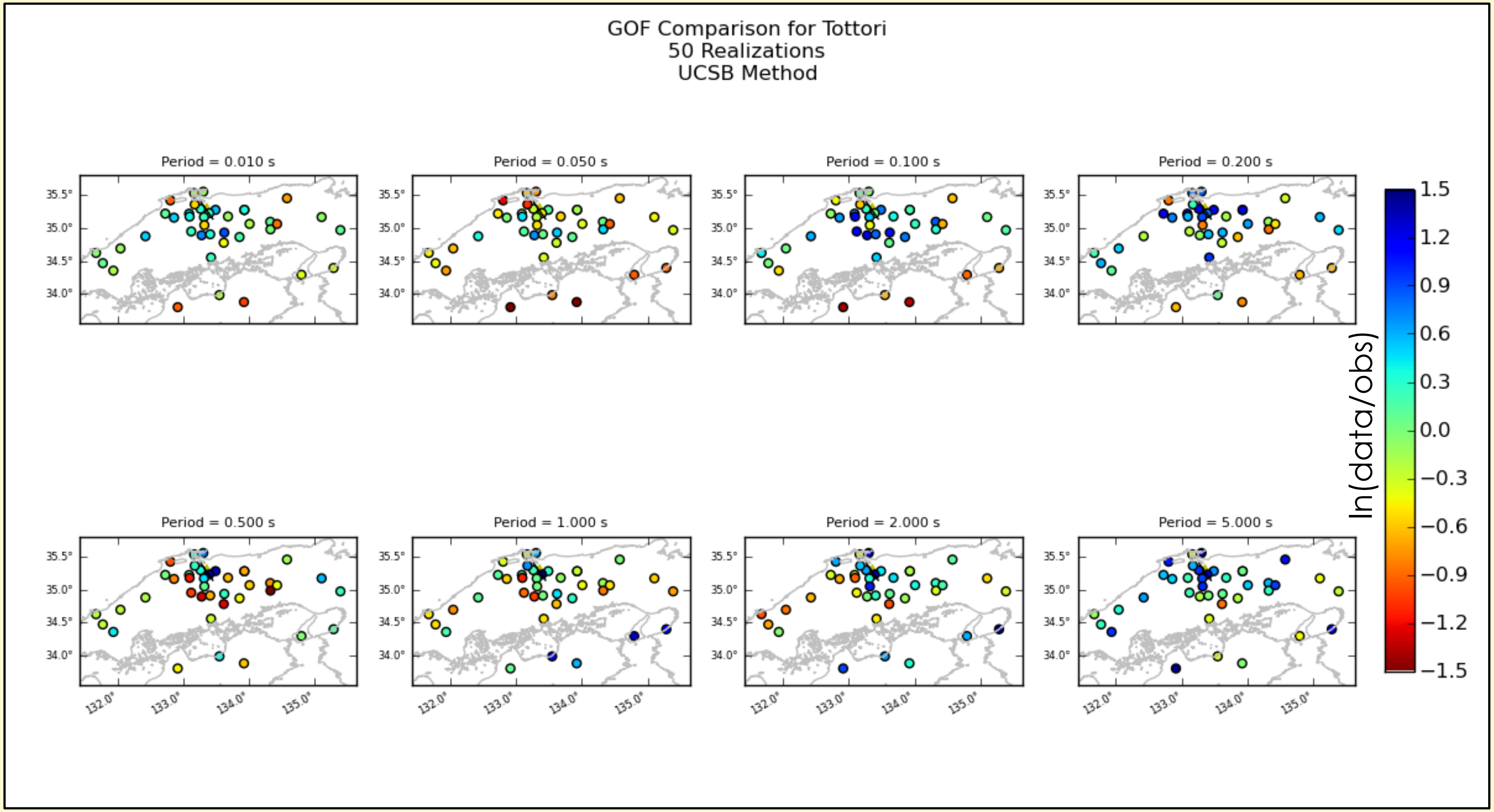

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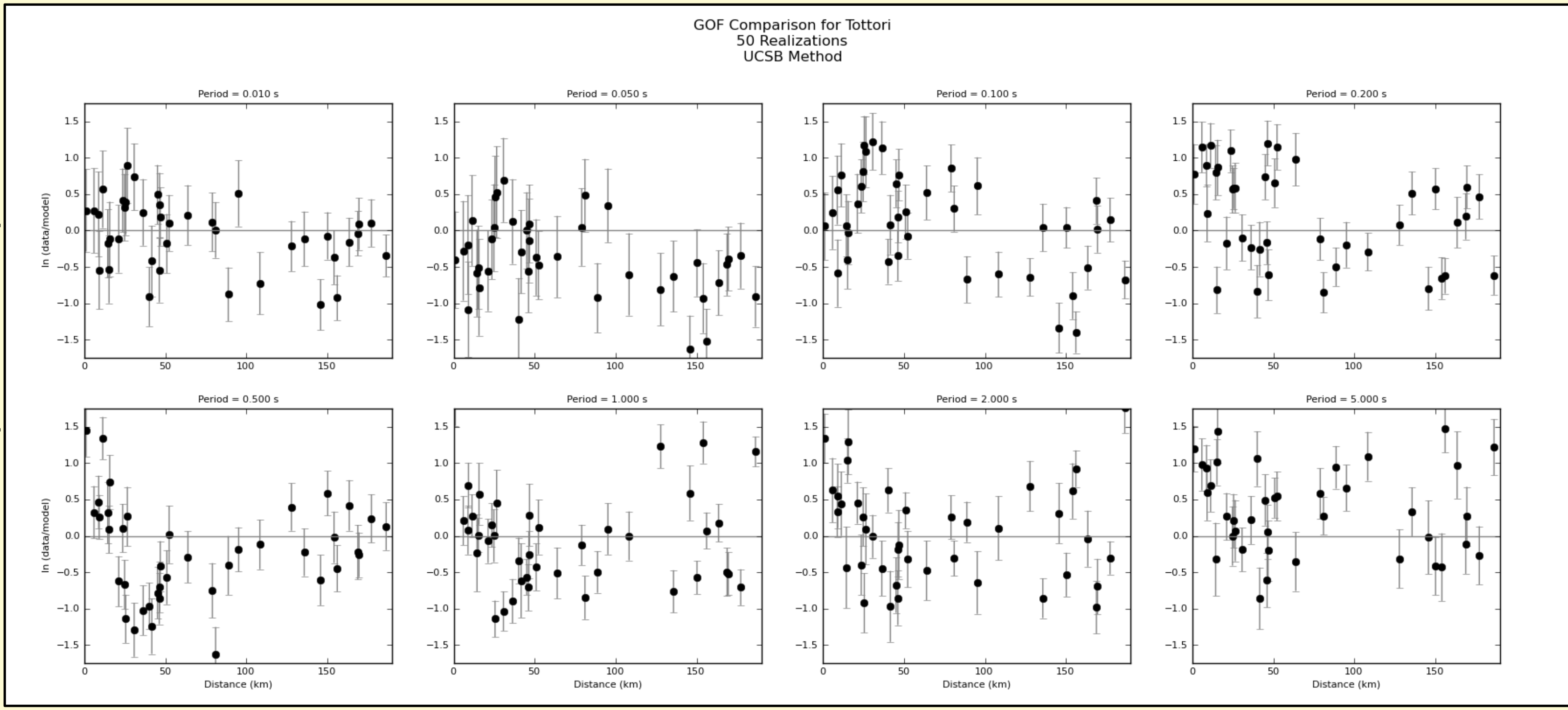
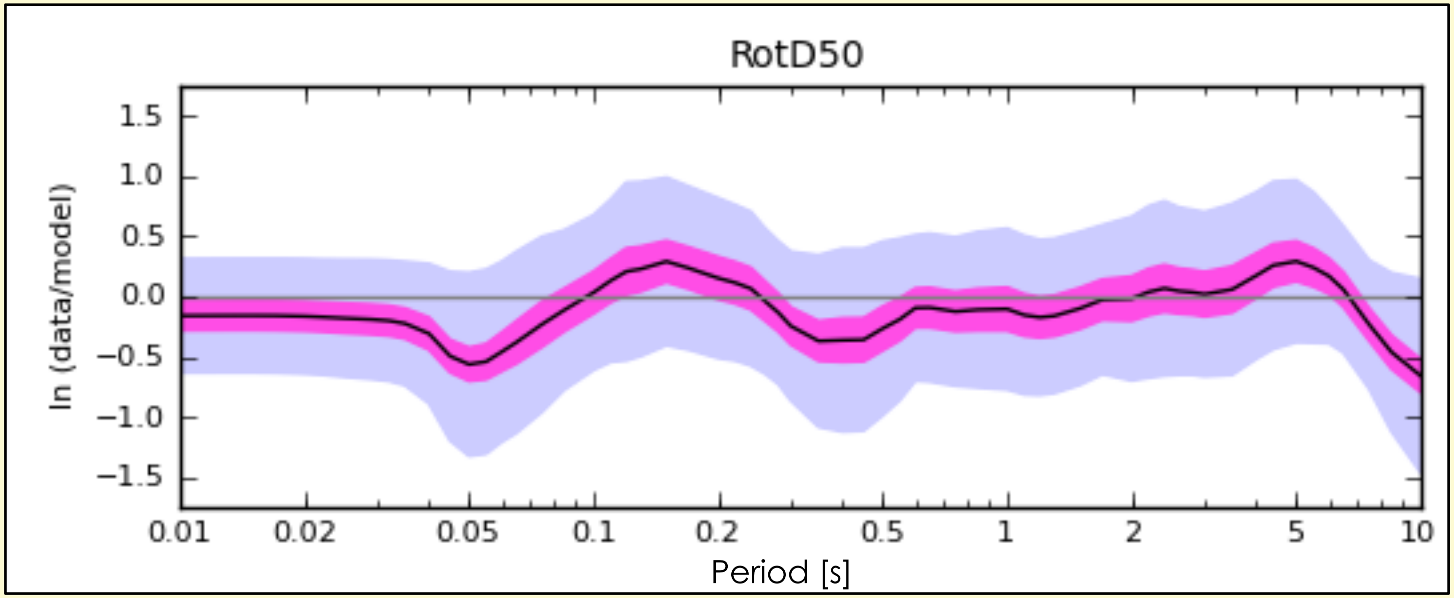


ln(data/obs)

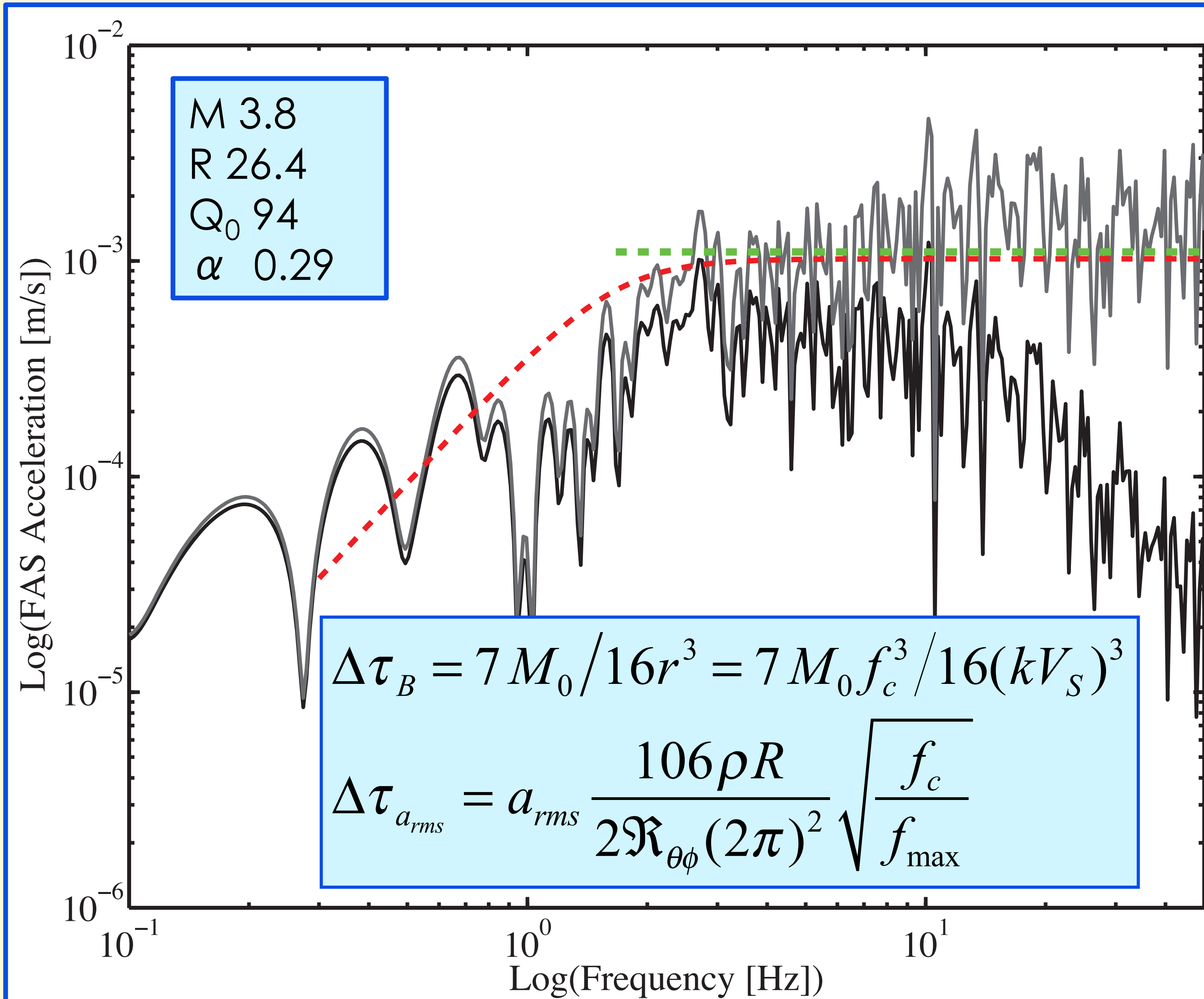
Distance [km]

2000 Tottori **M** 6.59



$\mathbf{M_o} \; \alpha \; \mathbf{A}$ scaling and $\Delta \sigma$ Something to Keep in Mind

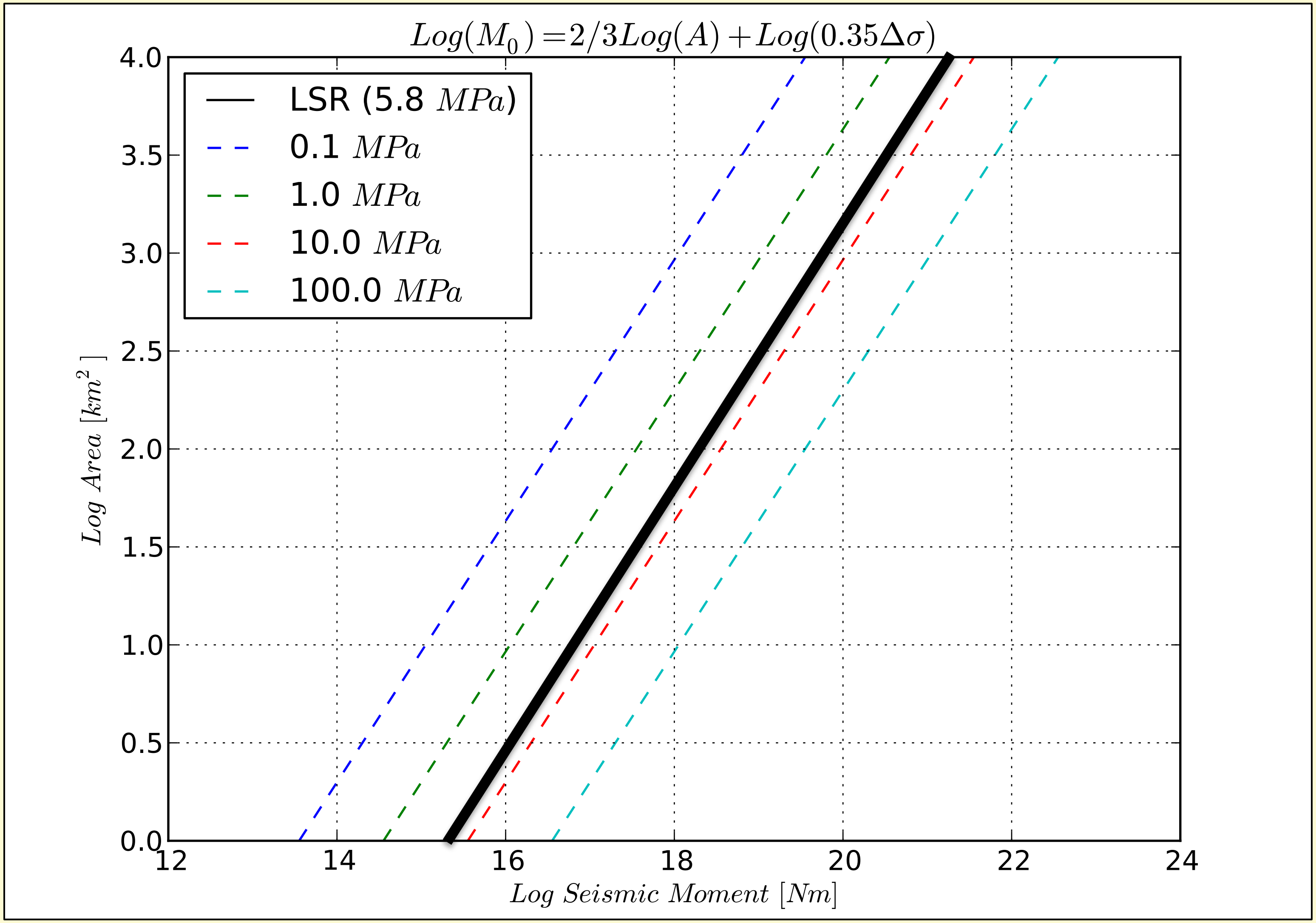
Estimating Stress Drop



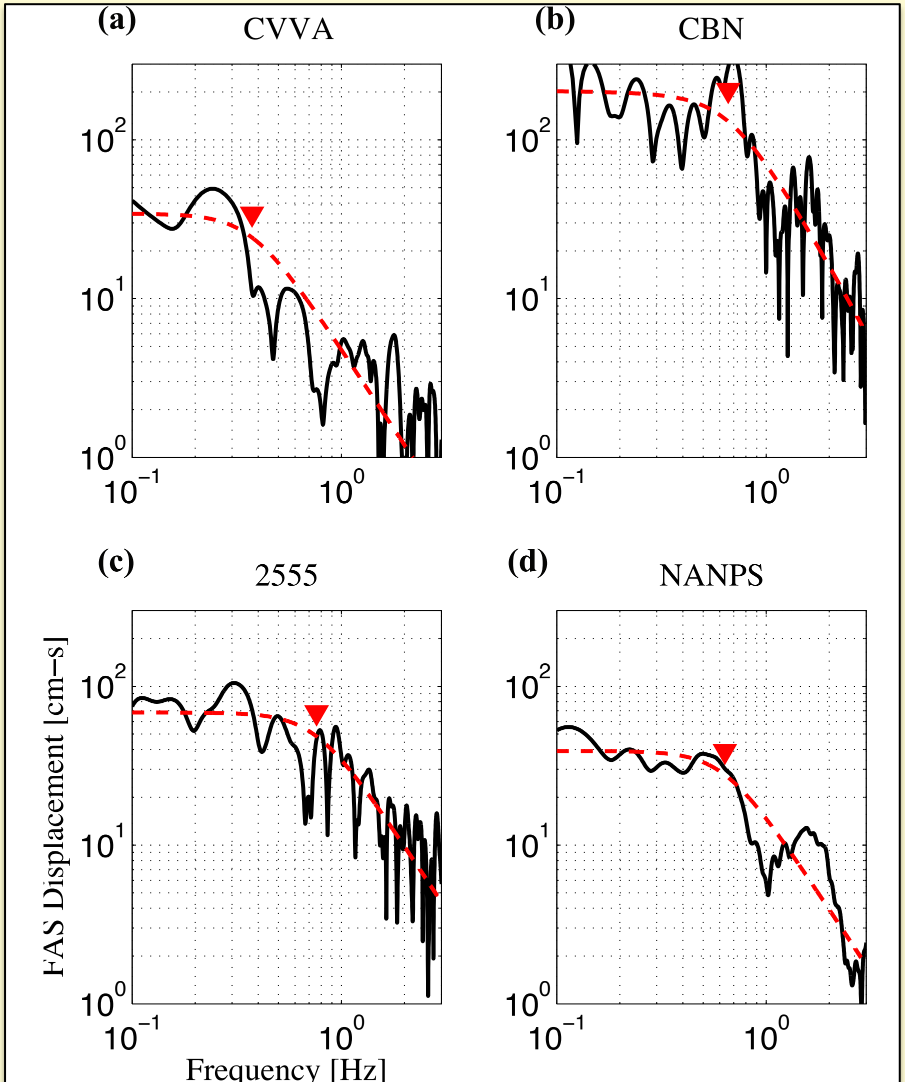
$$\Delta\tau_B = 7M_0/16r^3 = 7M_0 f_c^3/16(kV_S)^3$$

$$\Delta\tau_{a_{rms}} = a_{rms}\frac{106\rho R}{2\Re_{\theta\phi}(2\pi)^2}\sqrt{\frac{f_c}{f_{\max}}}$$

Leonard (2010)



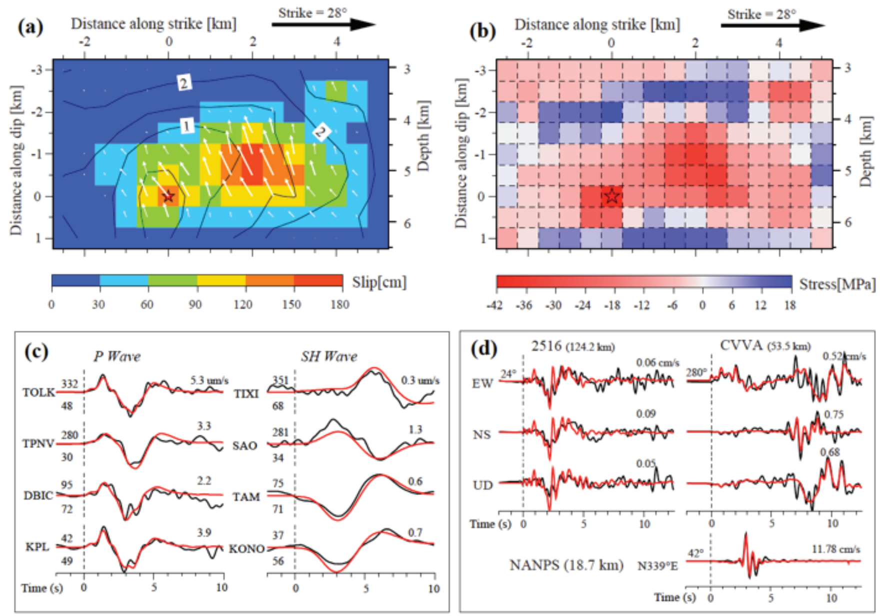
Dynamic Stress Drops of Mineral Virginia Earthquake (2011)

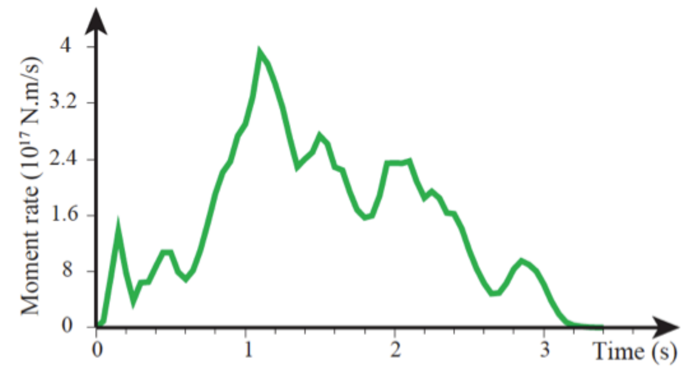


$\sigma_B \approx 23$ MPa

Static Stress Drop

Inversion results





The figure above shows a cross-section of slip distribution and hypocenter location, which is denoted by the red star. The slip amplitude is showed in color and motion direction of the hanging wall relative to the footwall is indicated with white arrows. Contours show the rupture initiation time in seconds. (b) Cross-section of shear stress change for the motion in the rake angle of 113° calculated from our inverted slip distribution and using the software Coulomb 3.2 (Lin and Stein, 2004).

Total seismic moment:

5.25×10^{17} Nm (Mw 5.74)

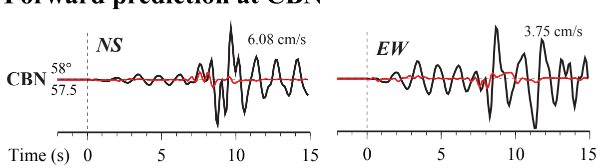
Source parameters (Average value)

Rake angle: 113° Slip amplitude: 0.7 m
Rise time: 0.38 s Slip rate: 1.9 m/s
Rupture velocity: 1.7 km/s

On-fault stress change:

Range: -27 MPa - 6 MPa
Average: -9.0 MPa

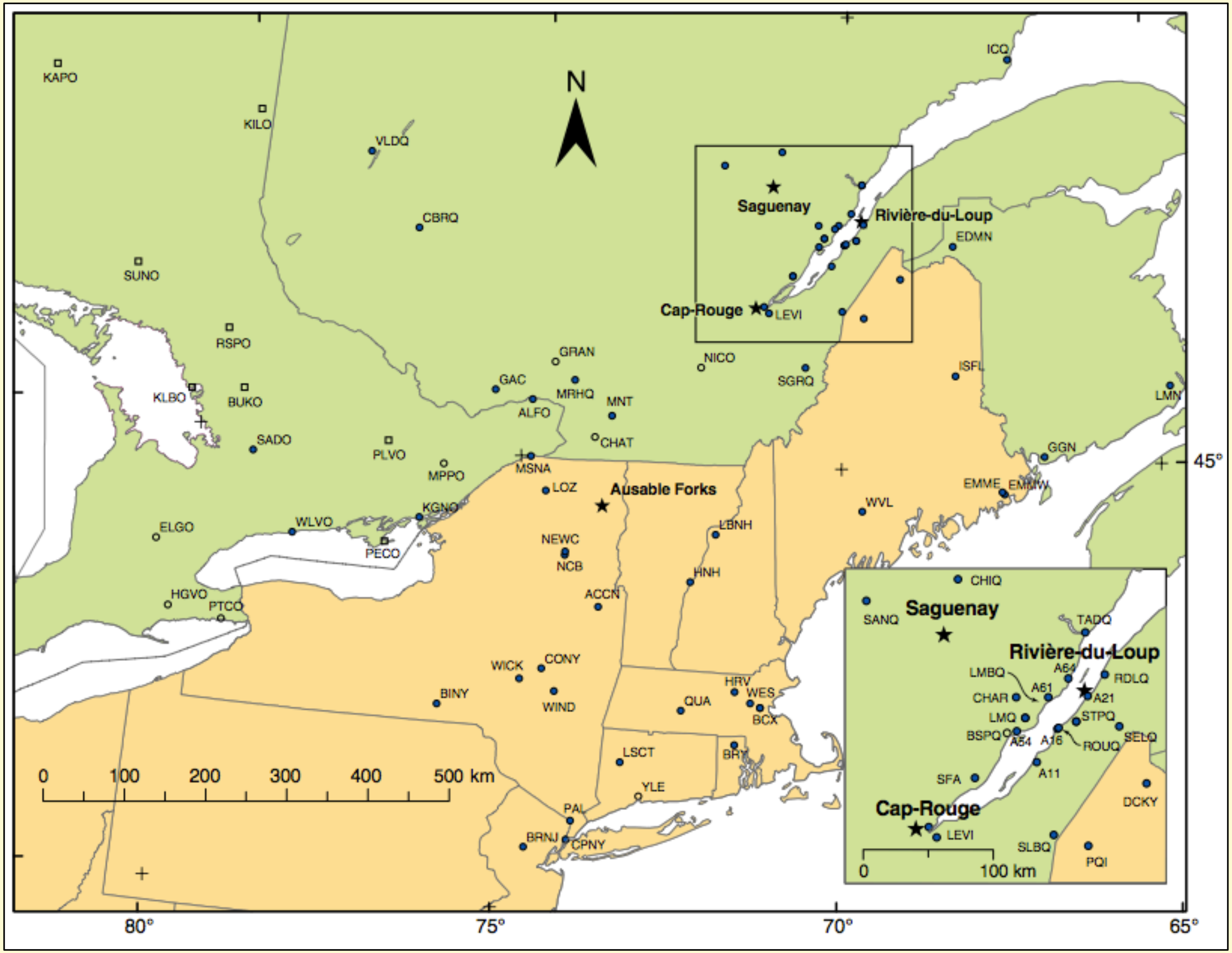
Forward prediction at CBN



(c) and (d) show a comparison of strong motion waves in velocity. Data are shown in black and synthetics are plotted in red. Both data and synthetics are aligned by P-wave arrivals. The number at the end of each trace is the peak amplitude of the observation. The number above the beginning of each trace is the source azimuth in degrees and below is the epicentral distance in km.
The velocity amplitudes of the recorded data at station CBN (black) are much larger than our synthetics (red). This amplitude difference is caused by a pseud-Raleigh wave between the P and S arrival.

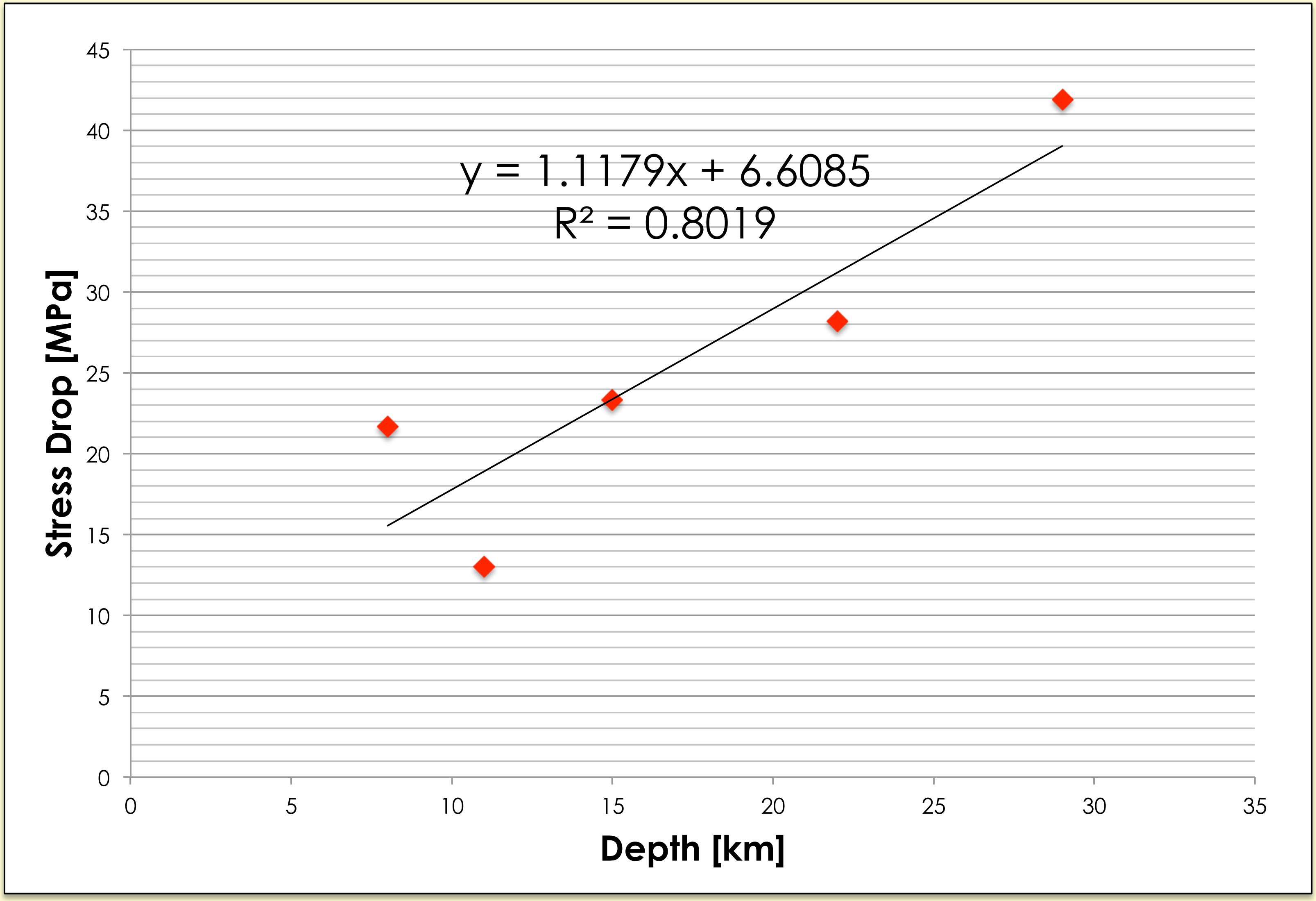
The 2011 Virginia earthquake is dominated by two major asperities separated by ~2.2 km in space and by ~1s in time.

Other Values of Dynamic Stress Drops for ENA



Boatwright and Seekins (BSSA, 2011)

Other Values of Dynamic Stress Drops for ENA

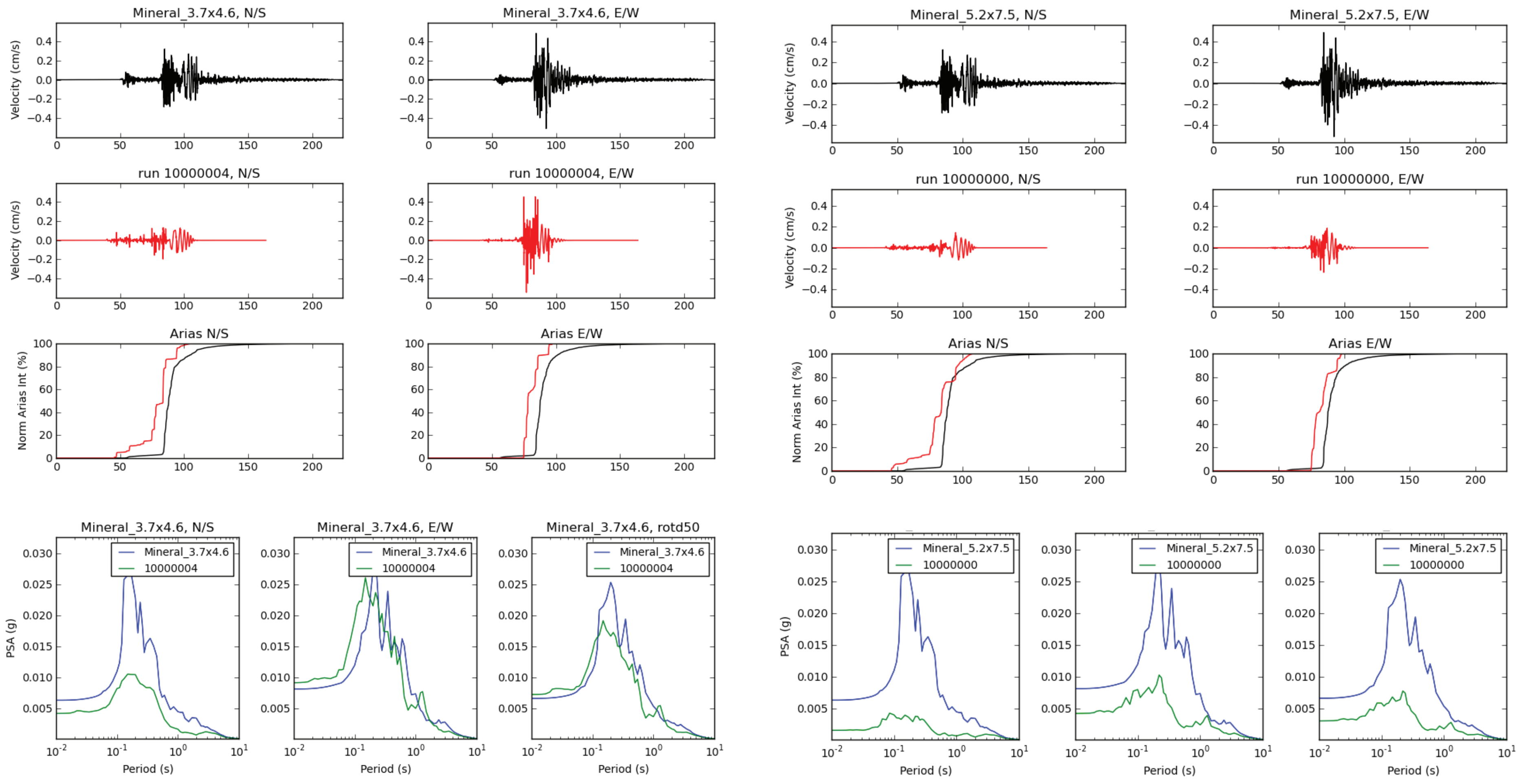


Boatwright and Seekins (BSSA, 2011)

Results

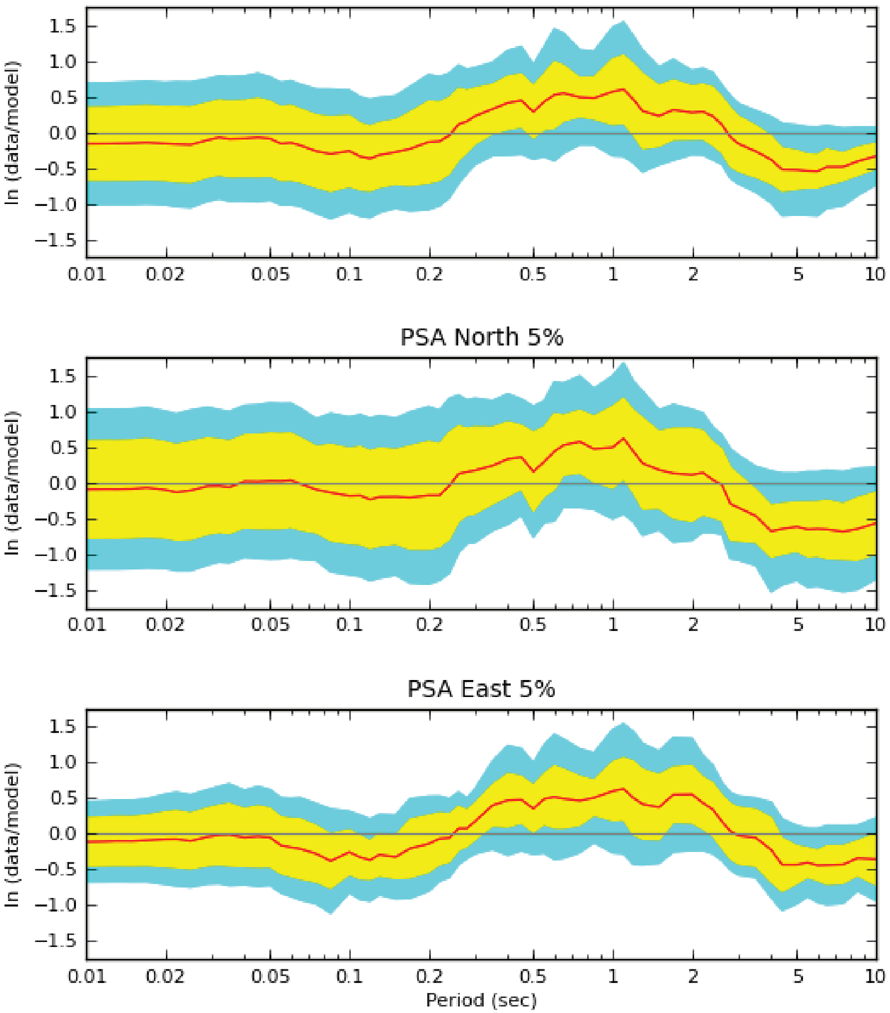
Stress Drop of 20 MPa on a 3.7x4.6 km Fault

Stress Drop of 5.8 MPa on a 5.2x7.5 km Fault

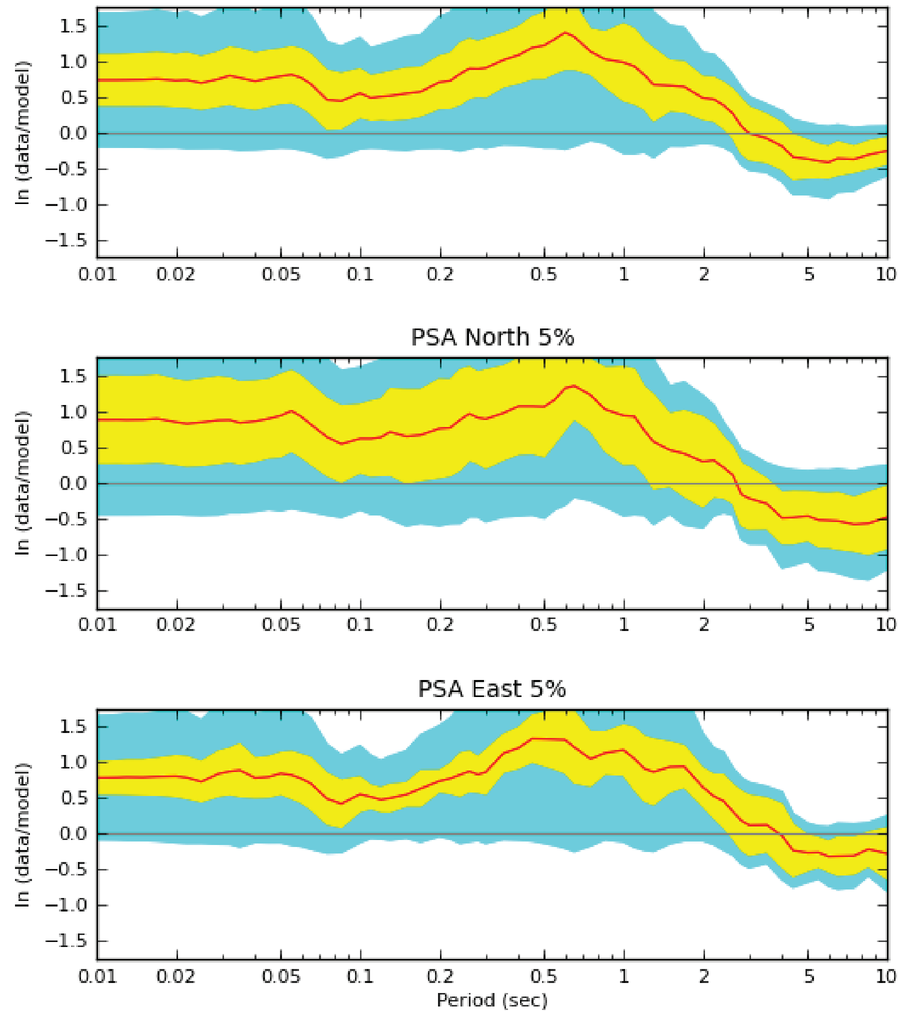


Results

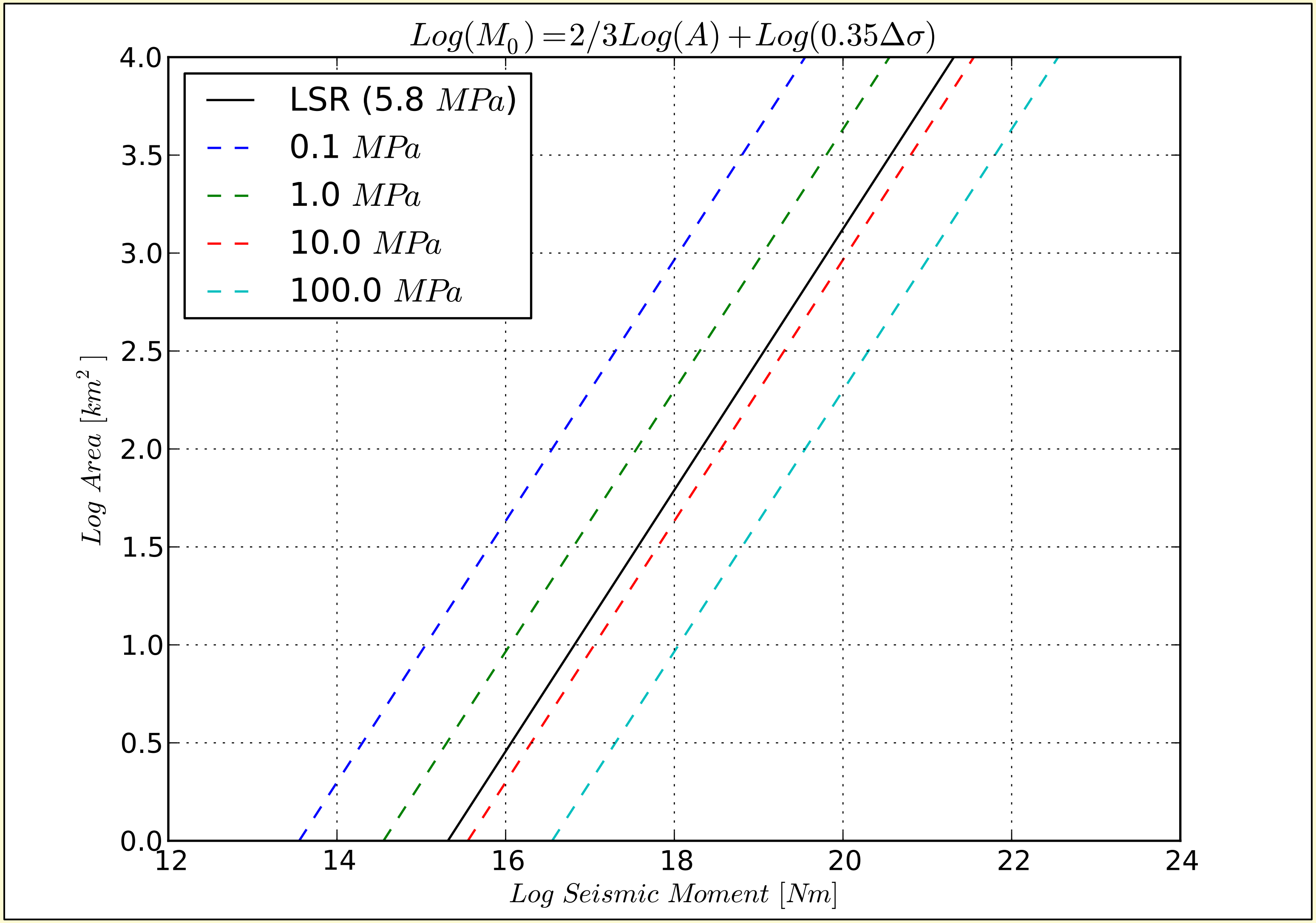
Stress Drop of 20 MPa on a 3.7x4.6 km Fault



Stress Drop of 5.8 MPa on a 5.2x7.5 km Fault



Proposed Scaling



Conclusions

Modeling of wave-propagation with 1D velocity structures has the following problems:

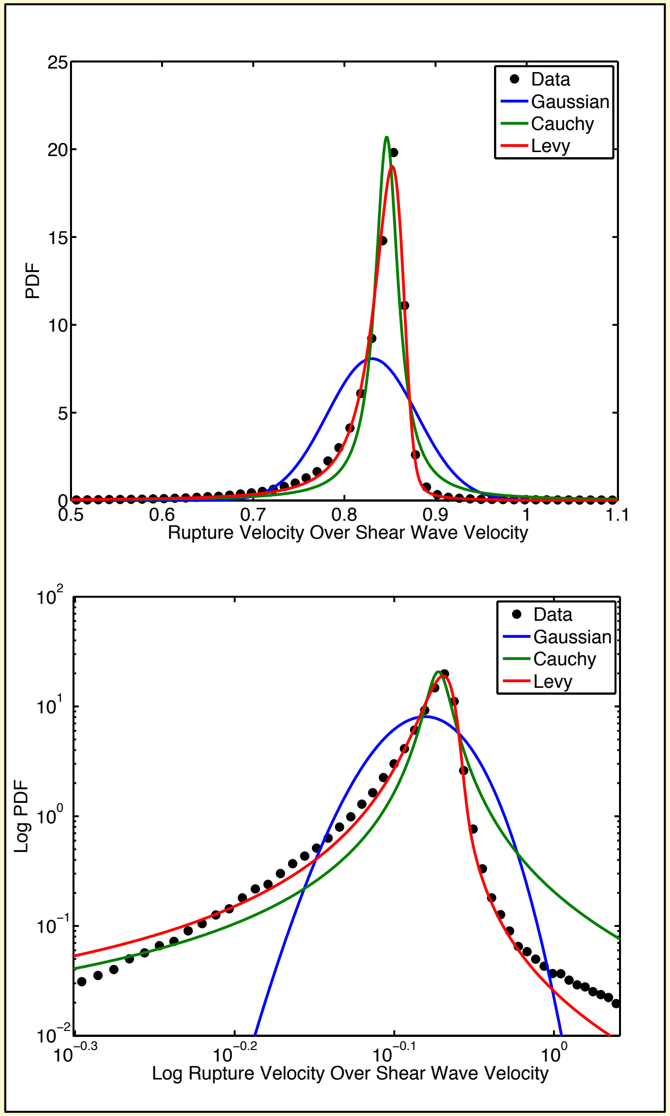
- Under-prediction of high-frequency strong ground motion due to glancing of high incident angle rays off of shallow layers.
- Over-prediction of surface waves due to trapping of energy in upper shallow layers.

✓ To overcome this we have constructed a new method that separates high- and low- frequencies wave-propagation.

✓ We use a **unique source** for both high- and low-frequency wave propagation. The source parameters are stochastic but correlated.

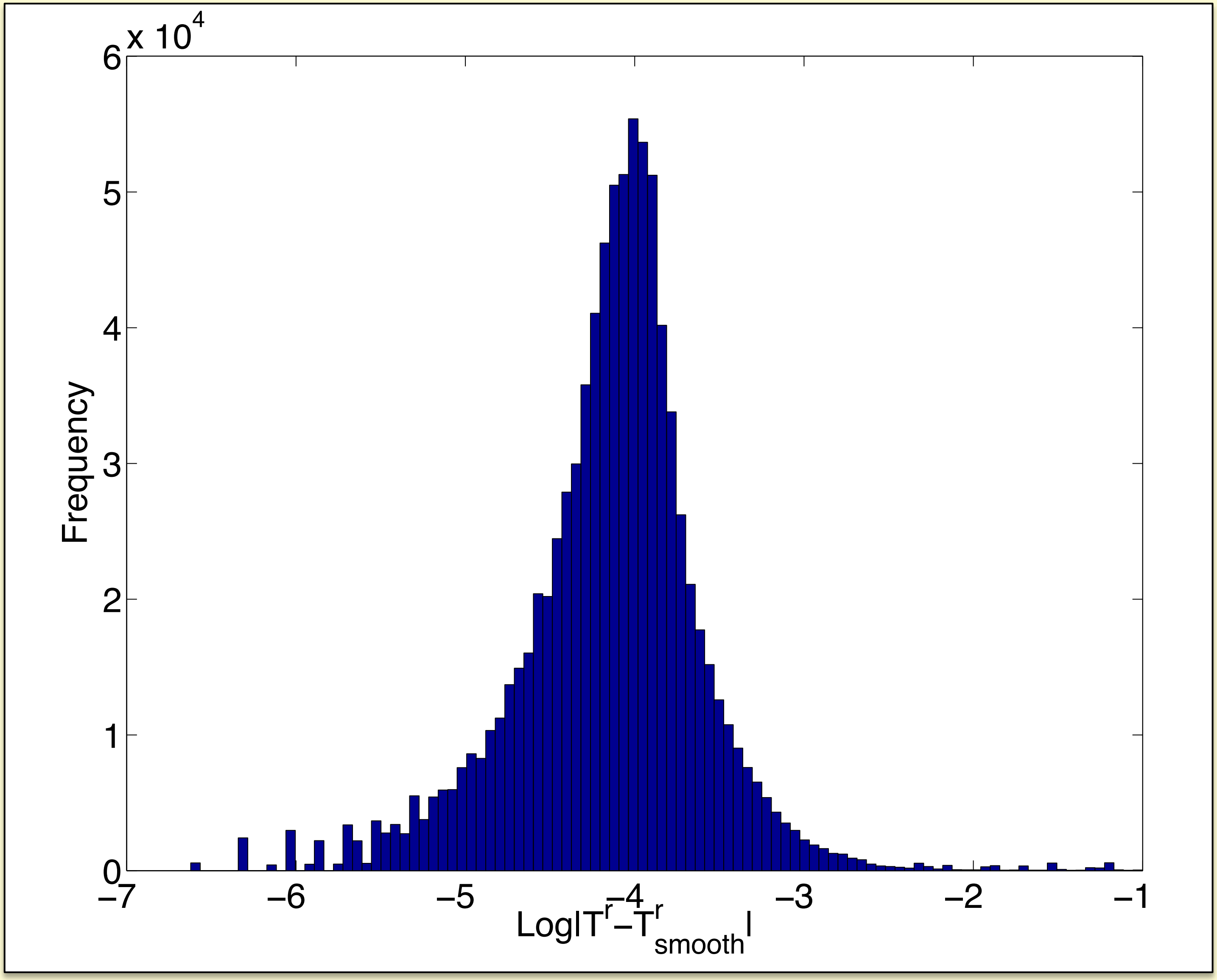
Future Research

- Inclusion of Scattering functions in the Green's functions using Zeng (1991) method.
- Incorporation of statistics of dynamic rupture simulations on rough faults.



Fang and Dunham, 2013; Trugman and Dunham, 2014

Future Research



Acknowledgments

We thank Chen Ji for fruitful discussions on this topic and Scott Callaghan, Fabio Silva and Tom Jordan for technical help.

Thank You!
Questions?

Input Files

Velocity model

- numberLayers, placeholder [the number of layers (including halfspace) in the 1D model, an input that is of no importance for the 1D broadband modeling]
- Vp, Vs, density, thickness, Qp, Qs [P-wave velocity, S-wave velocity, density, thickness of layer, quality factor for P-wave, quality factor for S-wave]
- numberLayers line: : Vp, Vs, density, 0.0, Qp, Qs [P-wave velocity of halfspace, S-wave velocity of halfspace, density of halfspeace, for halfspace use thickness 0.0, quality factor for P-wave in halfspace, quality factor for S-wave in halfspace]

Input Files

Example input:

8 1.0

1.2	0.3	1.7	0.1	27.0	18.0
1.6	0.5	1.8	0.2	45.0	30.0
1.9	1.0	2.1	0.2	90.0	60.0
4.0	2.0	2.4	1.0	420.0	280.0
4.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	567.0	378.0
6.3	3.6	2.8	23.0	864.0	576.0
6.8	3.9	2.9	13.0	936.0	624.0
7.8	4.5	3.3	0.0	1080.0	720.0

Input Files

GreenFar.in

line: nameVelmod [name of file containing velocity model]

line: minDepth, dz1, Nz1, dz2, Nz2 [minimal depth for Greens functions, depth sampling increment for first Nz1 sources, Number of sources with dz1 sampling, depth sampling increment for Nz1+1…Nz1+Nz2 sources, Nz2 number of sources with dz2]

line: minEpi, dx1, Nx1, dx2, Nx2 [minimal eicentral distance for Greens functions, epicentral distance sampling increment for first Nx1 sources, Number of sources with dx1 sampling, epicentral distance sampling increment for Nx1+1…Nx1+Nx2 sources, Nx2 number of sources with dx2]

line: Nt, dt, tBefore [number of time steps, time increment, seconds to be saved before first arrival. This should never be set to 0 (because of wrap-around artifacts!!!]

line: nameGreenDB [name of the file containing the Greens function database]

line: minDepthFar, NFar [for sources with epicentral distance index NFar… Nx1+Nx2 every source that is more shallow than minDepthFar, the Greens Function will be replaced with a source that is at the closest but larger depth than minDepthFar. This is done, because for larger distances there can be a problem with too shallow sources.]

Input Files

Example Input:

velocity.soil2
5.0 0.3 15 0.5 25
0.05 0.5 30 1. 100
4000 0.01 3.0
Green_1d.soil
0.4 35

Input Files

KinModel.inp
1. line: rupL, ddW [rupture length, down-dip width, i.e., dimensions of fault plane in m]
2. line: hypoStrike, hypoDip [position of hypocenter on fault along dip, position of hypocenter on fault along dip, in m]
3. line: hypoX, hypoY, hypo [hypocenter coordinates in m]
4. line: M0, fc [seismic moment in Nm and corner frequency in Hz]
5. line: strike, dip, rake (strike, dip, rake of event)
6. line: dx, dt [grid spacing (m), time increment for slip rate function (has to be same as for Green's function!]
7. line: NSources [number of sources]
8. line: seed1, seed2, seed3 [random seeds]
9. line: nameVelMod [name of file containing velocity model]

Input Files

Example Input:
20000 25000
16000 19400
-15782. -2786.9 17500.
1.23e+19 0.2
122. 40. 105.
200 0.01
20
12124224 12421 534234
velocity.soil2

Input Files

syn1D_LAH.inp
1. line: subStrike, subDip [# point sources for each subfault (subfaults are interpolated)]
2. line: perturbAz, perturabRake, perturbDip [perturbation of azimuth, rake and dip for the high frequencies]
3. line: fDeterministic, fStochastic, kappa [until frequency fDeterministic radiation pattern is deterministic, above fStochastic it is stochastic. In between there is a linear transition, kappa value in s]
4. line: nameSources [name of file containing names of source model files]
5. line: nameStation [name of file containing station locations]
6. line: switchTimeSeries [1: displacement, 2: velocity, 3: acceleration. Note that the post processing programs work on velocity]
7. line switchFormat [1:SAC, 2: TXT. Post processing works on TXT]

Input Files

Example input:

```
2 2                    ! # of point source for each subfault
60.0,   30.0,   15.0   ! Perturbation on strike, rake, and dip
1.0,  3.0, 0.03
source_SCEC.list
stations25
2      ! 1 for Displacement, 2 for Vel., 3 for Acc
2      ! 1 for SAC;  2 for TXT;  3 for Binary
```

Exersise

FAULT_WIDTH = 27.00
HYPO_ALONG_STK = 6.00
DLEN = 0.5
HYPO_DOWN_DIP = 19.40
DWID = 0.5
RAKE = 105.00
FAULT_LENGTH = 20.00
DEPTH_TO_TOP = 5.00
CORNER_FREQ = 0.2
MAGNITUDE = 6.73
LAT_TOP_CENTER = 34.344
STRIKE = 122
LON_TOP_CENTER = -118.515
DIP = 40
SEED = 1343642

1) Go to /home/cme/CME/bbp/bbp_val/NR-5sta/input_files
2) Copy nr_v14_02_1_ucsb.src and .stl file into /home/cme/CME/bbp/bbp_sims/start
3) Modify the .stl file keep the furthest station from the fault
4) Make a run with run_bbp.py
5) Choose the UCSB method (2)

```
[cme@scec-cme start]$ run_bbp.py
Welcome to the SCEC Broadband Platform.
Please select the modules you want to run.
Do you want to perform a validation run (y/n)? n

Please select a velocity model (number or name are ok):

(1) LABasin
? 1
Choose a Method to use in a Broadband forward simulation:
(1) GP (Graves & Pitarka)
(2) UCSB
(3) SDSU
(4) EXSIM
(5) CSM
(6) Irikura
? 2
Do you want to run a rupture generator (y/n)? y
Do you want to
(1) select a source description in /home/cme/CME/bbp/bbp_sims/start
(2) enter a path of a source description file
? 1
```

Exersise

6) Go to /home/cme/CME/bbp/bbp_gf/LABasin/ucsb
7) Open the file syn1D_LAH.inp
8) The kappa value is 0.03, change it to 0.005
9) Do run_bbp.py with the same SRC file.
10) After the runs are done, you can rename the folders reflecting the different value of kappa and compare ground motions with bbp2sac.py and SAC.
11) Redo step 6 varying the perturbation of strike, dip and rake and rerun run_bbp.py
12) Do the validation for all 5 stations