

CyberShake Results for Northern California

Scott Callaghan (SCEC), Phil Maechling, Fabio Silva, Christine Goulet, Kevin Milner, Mei-Hui Su, Xiaofeng Meng, Camilo Pinilla-Ramos, Kim Olsen, Rob Graves, Norm Abrahamson, Albert Kottke, Karan Vahi, Ewa Deelman, Tom Jordan, Yehuda Ben-Zion

January 28, 2025

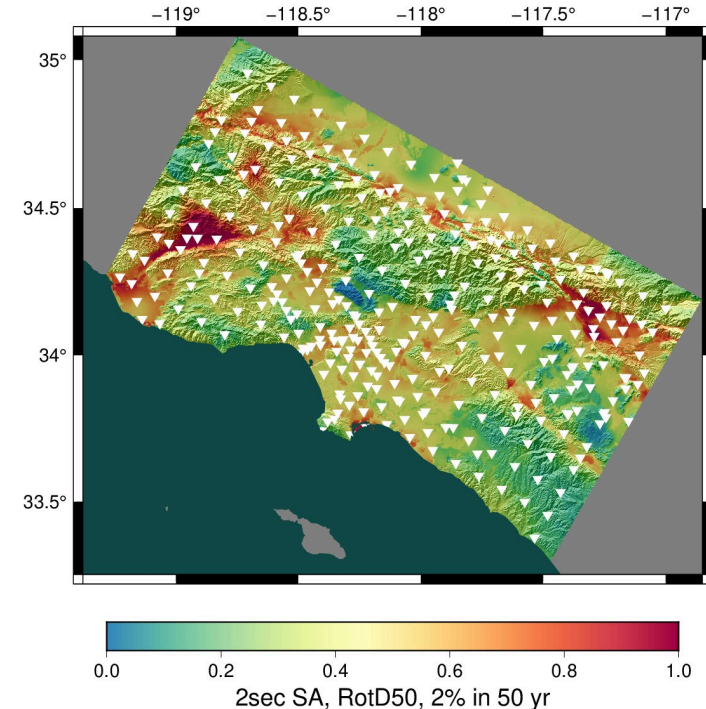
2025 USGS Northern California Earthquake Hazards Workshop

scottcal@usc.edu



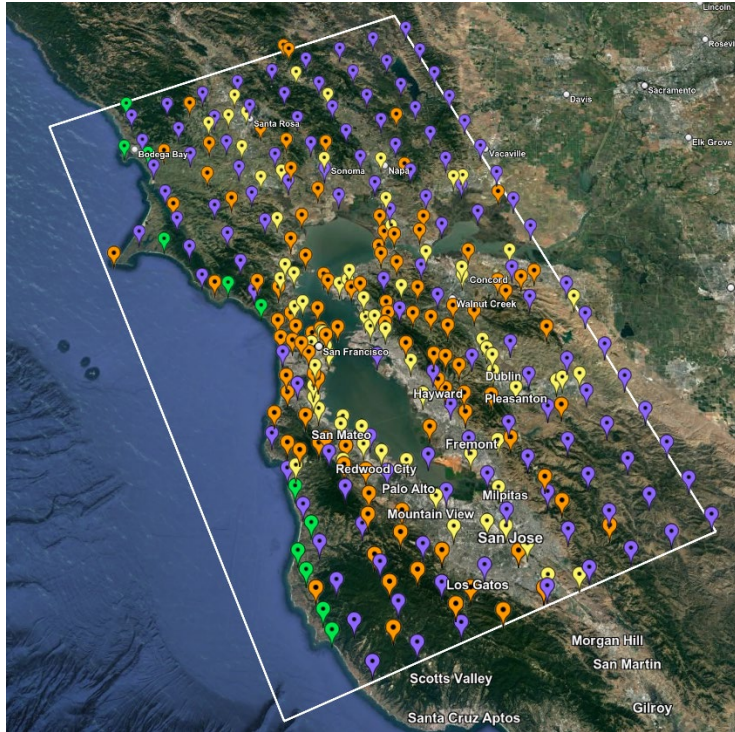
CyberShake overview

- SCEC-developed 3D physics-based probabilistic seismic hazard analysis (PSHA) platform
- Earthquake rupture forecast (ERF) provides list of relevant events + probabilities
- Reciprocity-based approach to simulate low-frequency seismograms for sites of interest
- Intensity measures derived from seismograms
- Hazard results from sites interpolated for map
- Stochastic high-frequency simulations added to produce broadband models



Hazard map from most recent Southern California CyberShake Study, 22.12. Each triangle is a site location.

CyberShake Study 24.8: Northern California



Map of Study 24.8 sites

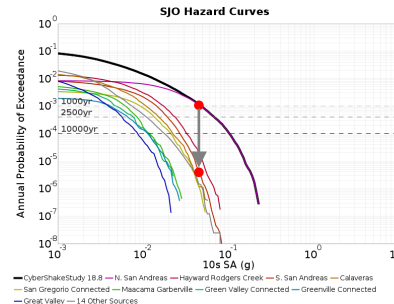
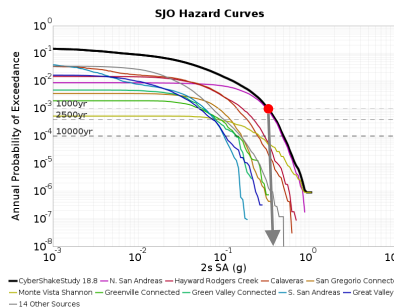
- 315 sites in greater Bay Area
 - Smaller region than last Bay Area study (18.8)
- Most parameters consistent with Southern California Study 22.12:
 - UCERF2-derived ERF
 - Graves & Pitarka (2022) rupture generator
 - ~200,000 events per site
 - 1 Hz deterministic
 - 50 Hz broadband using modules from the SCEC Broadband Platform



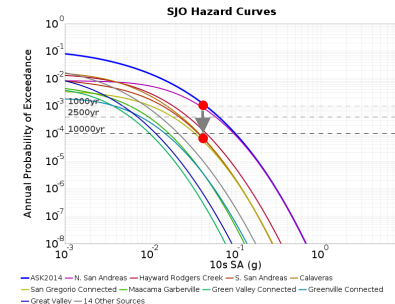
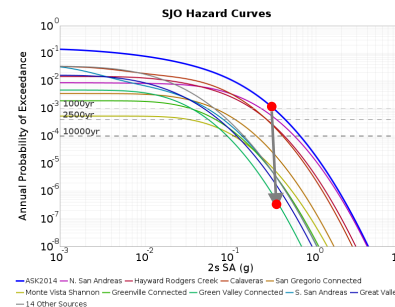
Study 24.8 Changes and Updates

- Removal of southern SAF events
 - For return periods > 1000 yrs, sSAF events have little contribution to hazard
 - Reduces volume size by ~40%
- Minimum Vs reduced to 400 m/s
- Modifications to velocity model
- New data products:
 - Vertical component seismograms
 - Vertical response spectra
 - Period-dependent durations

CyberShake Study 18.8



ASK 2014

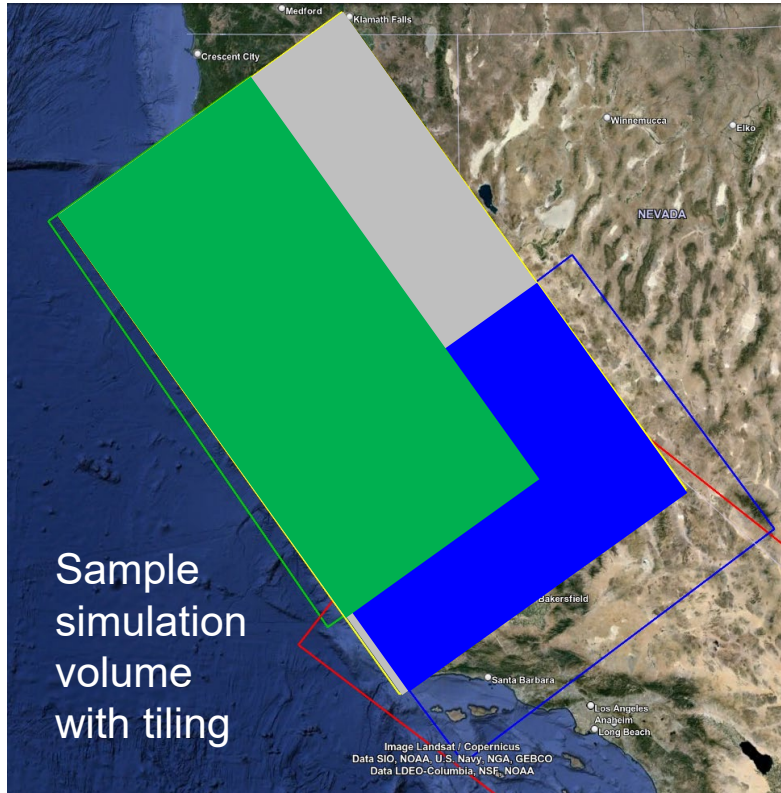


2 sec

10 sec

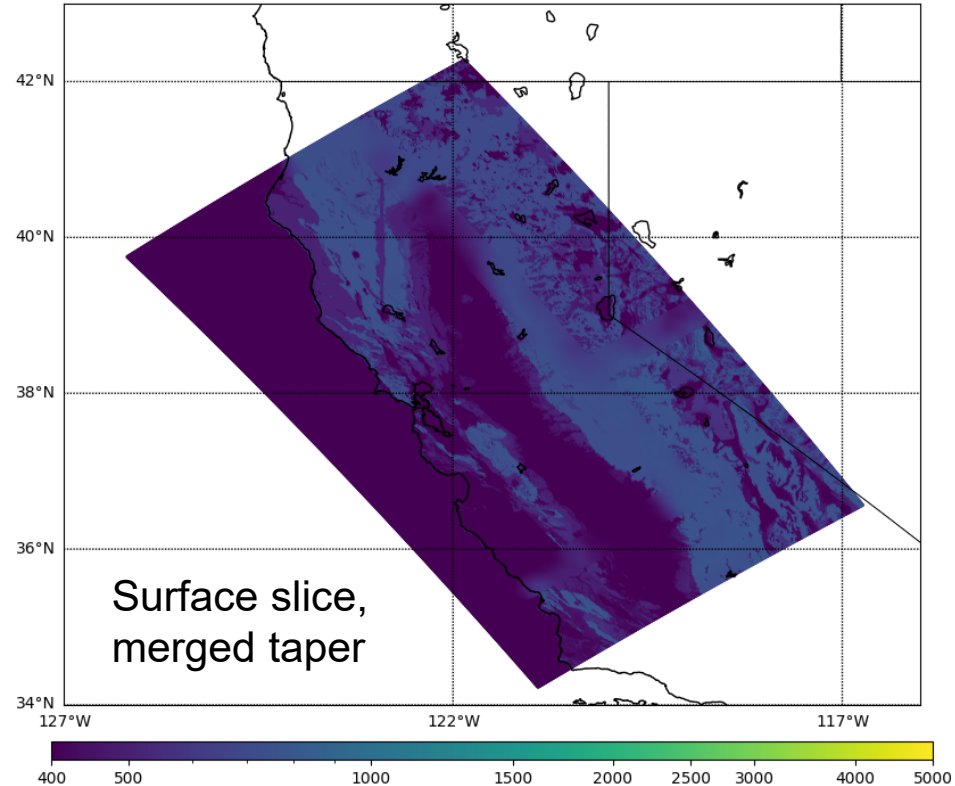
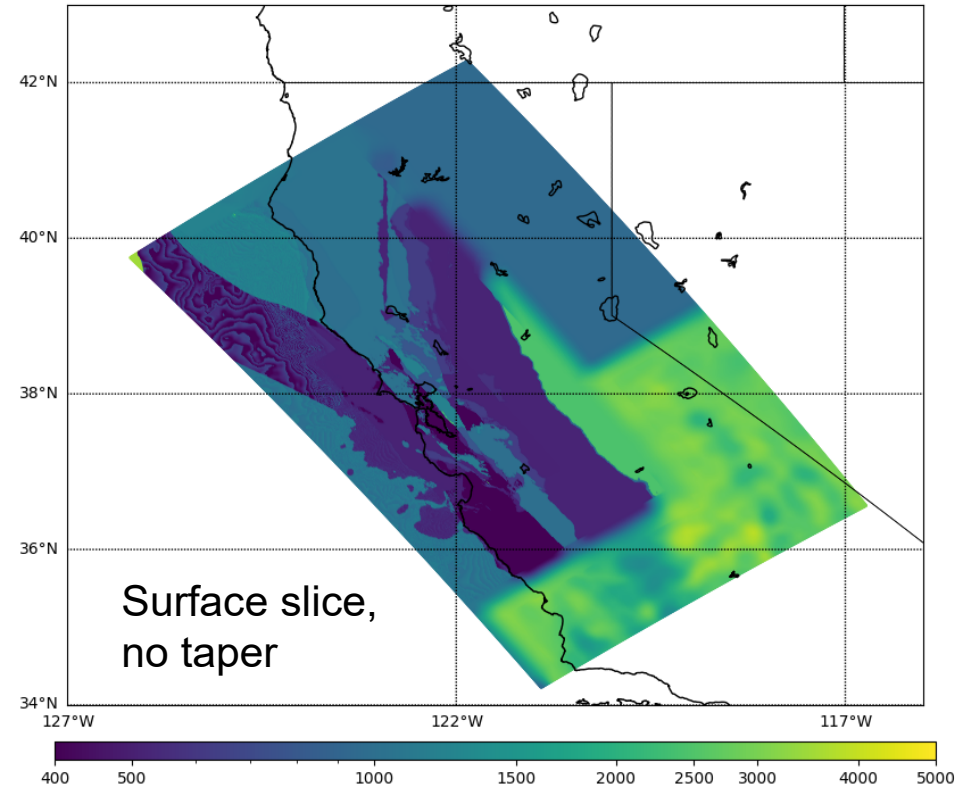
Hazard breakdown by source, site SJO

Velocity Model



- Model consists of 3 tiled models
 - USGS SFCVM, v21.1
 - CCA-06 (tomographic model)
 - 1D background model, based on Sierra geologic region in SFCVM
- San Leandro Gabbro modification applied to SFCVM to reduce near-surface velocities
- Smoothing applied 20km from all interfaces
- Surface point populated at depth of 20m (80m grid spacing)
- V_p/V_s ratio capped at 4

Merged Taper

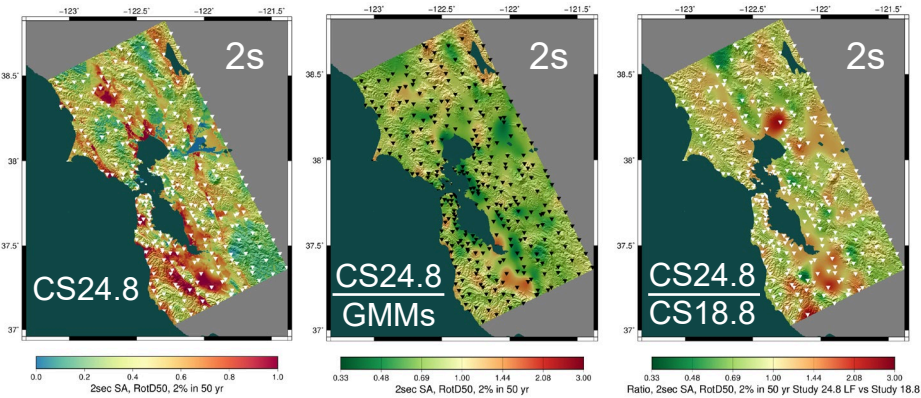




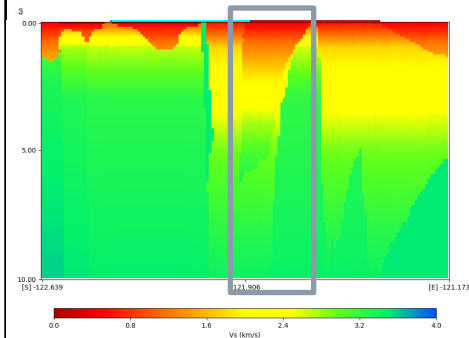
Study 24.8 Statistics

- September 24 – November 8 (45 days)
- Ran wave propagation calculations on OLCF *Frontier* and low-frequency synthesis and stochastic simulations on TACC *Frontera*
- Used about 180,000 node-hours, including up to 44% of *Frontier*
- Ran 27,800 jobs using Pegasus-WMS and HTCondor workflow tools
- Managed 1 PB of data
- Produced 36 TB / 9 million files of output data products
- Generated 126.8 million three-component seismograms and 34.3 billion IMs

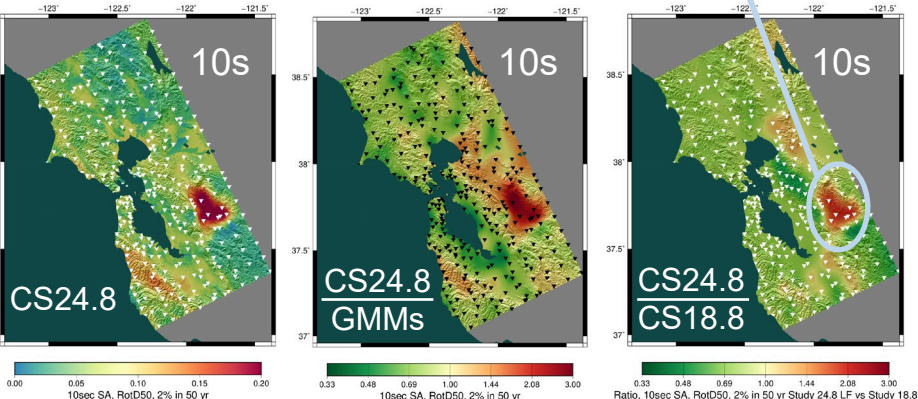
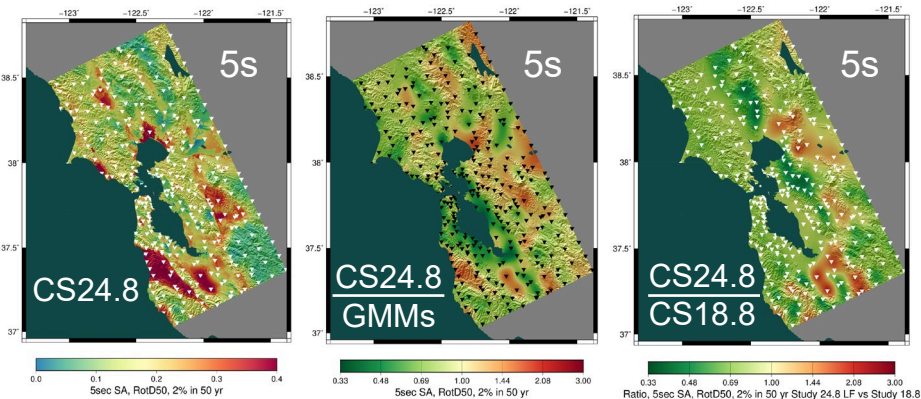
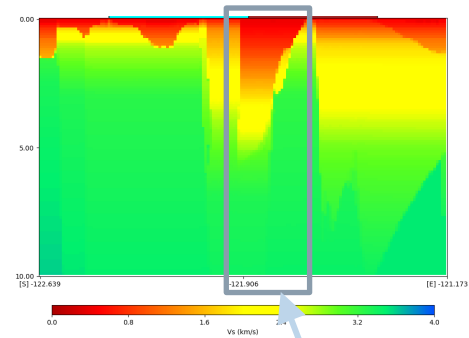
Low-frequency Hazard Maps



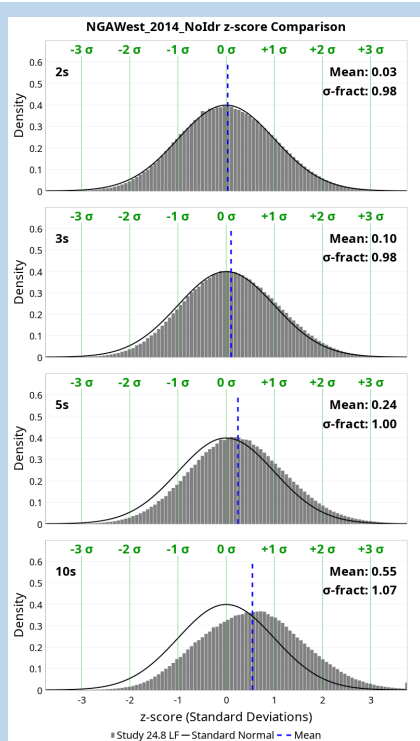
CS18.8 velocity profile



CS24.8 velocity profile

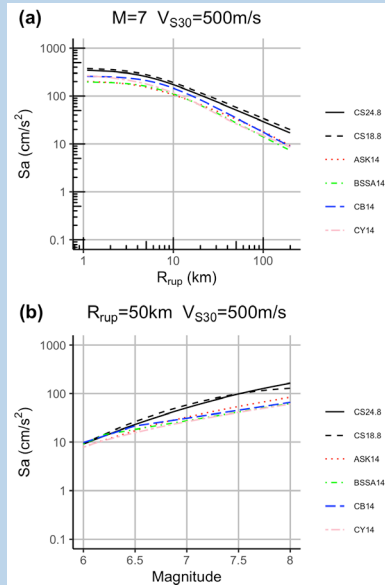


Low-frequency Aggregate Analyses

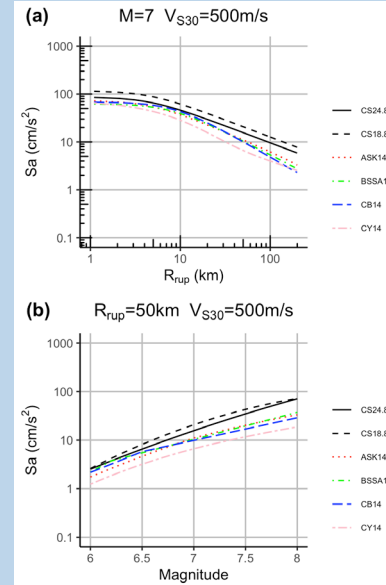


Z-score distribution

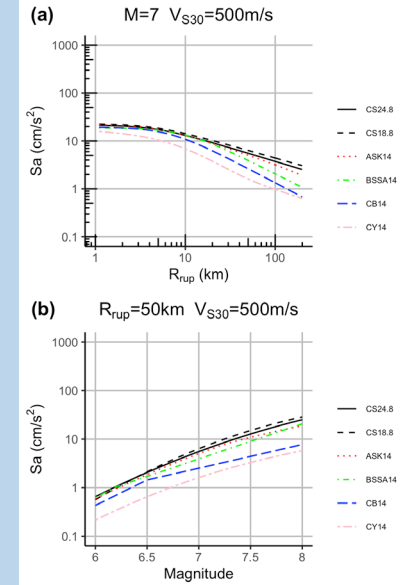
2 sec



5 sec



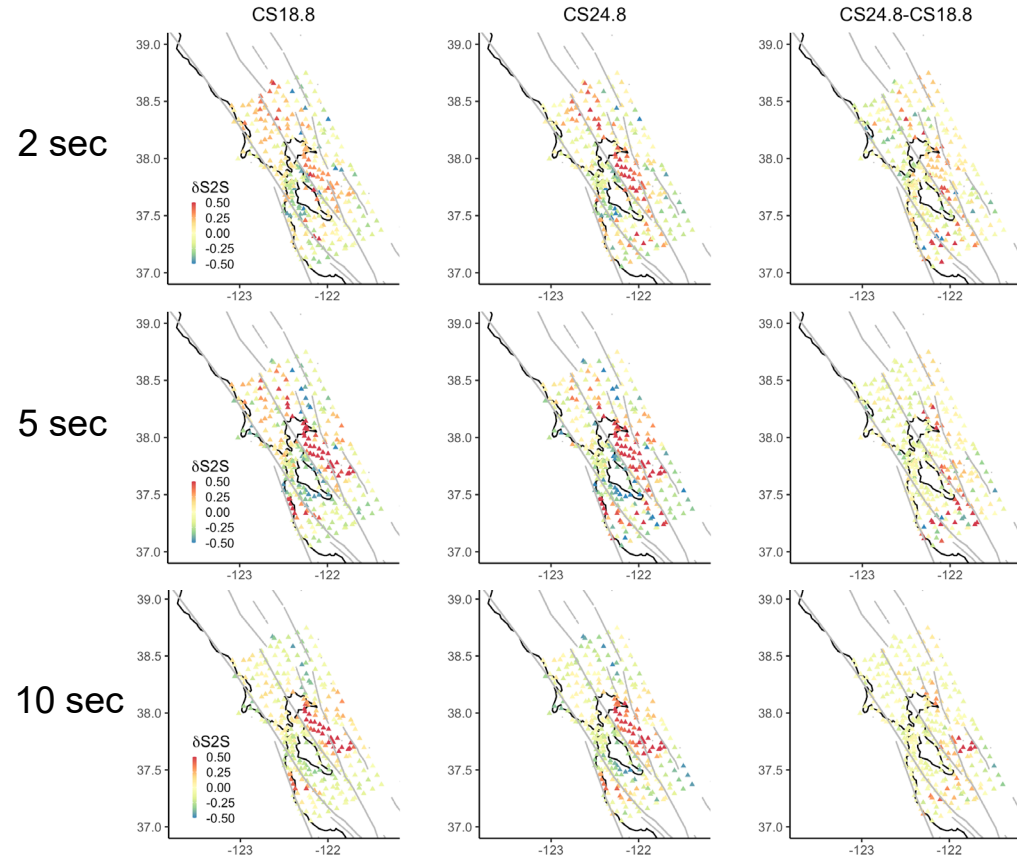
10 sec



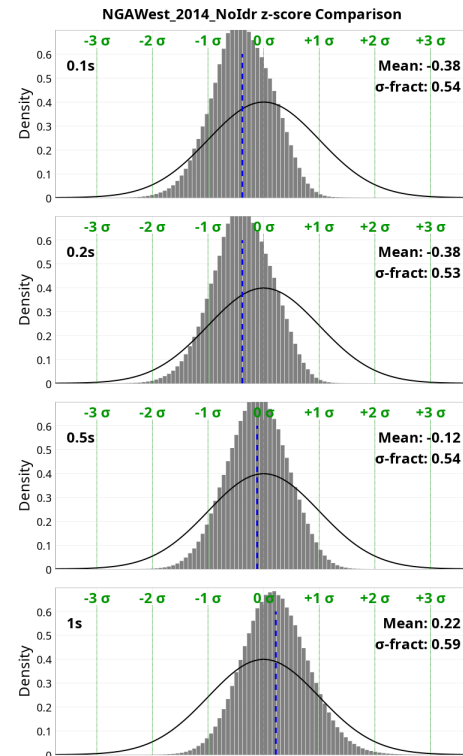
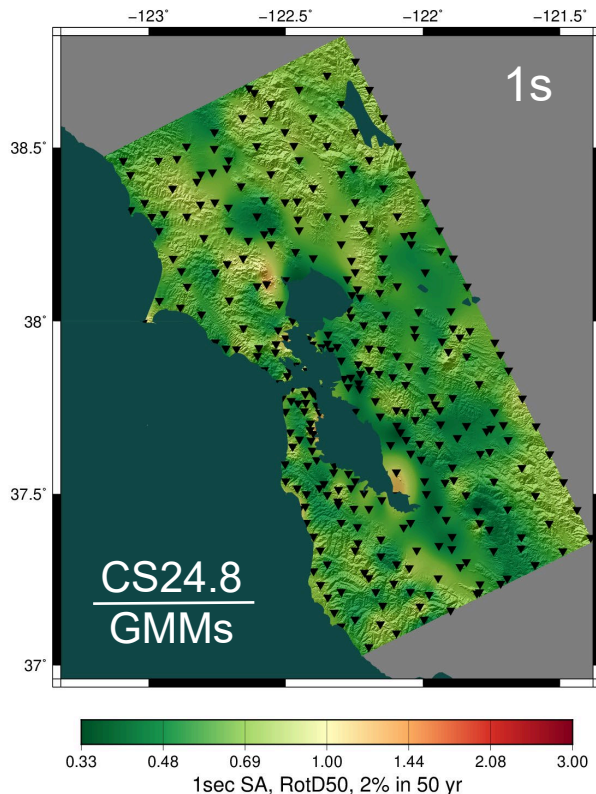
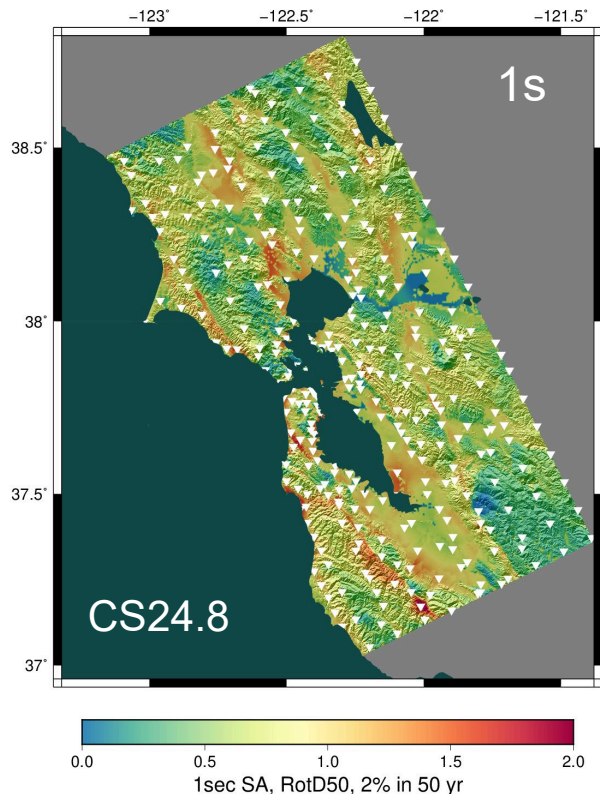
Comparison of distance and magnitude scaling between CyberShake-derived GMM and other GMMs

Low-Frequency Site Terms

- Site terms derived from CyberShake-derived GMM
- At 2 and 5 sec, slightly higher in South and East Bay
- At 10 sec, higher site terms in Livermore basin



Broadband Data Products



Z-score distribution



Next Steps

- **Short-term:**
 - Continue Study 24.8 analysis
 - Improve community access to data products
 - Calculate Fourier spectra for all events
- **Medium-term:**
 - Perform 2 Hz tests in small region of interest (will require code modifications)
 - Look at reducing minimum Vs
- **Long-term:**
 - Ways to integrate non-linearity with reciprocity
 - Include topography
- **Let me know if you'd like access to data!**
 - Velocity model is integrated into UCVM



Thanks!

