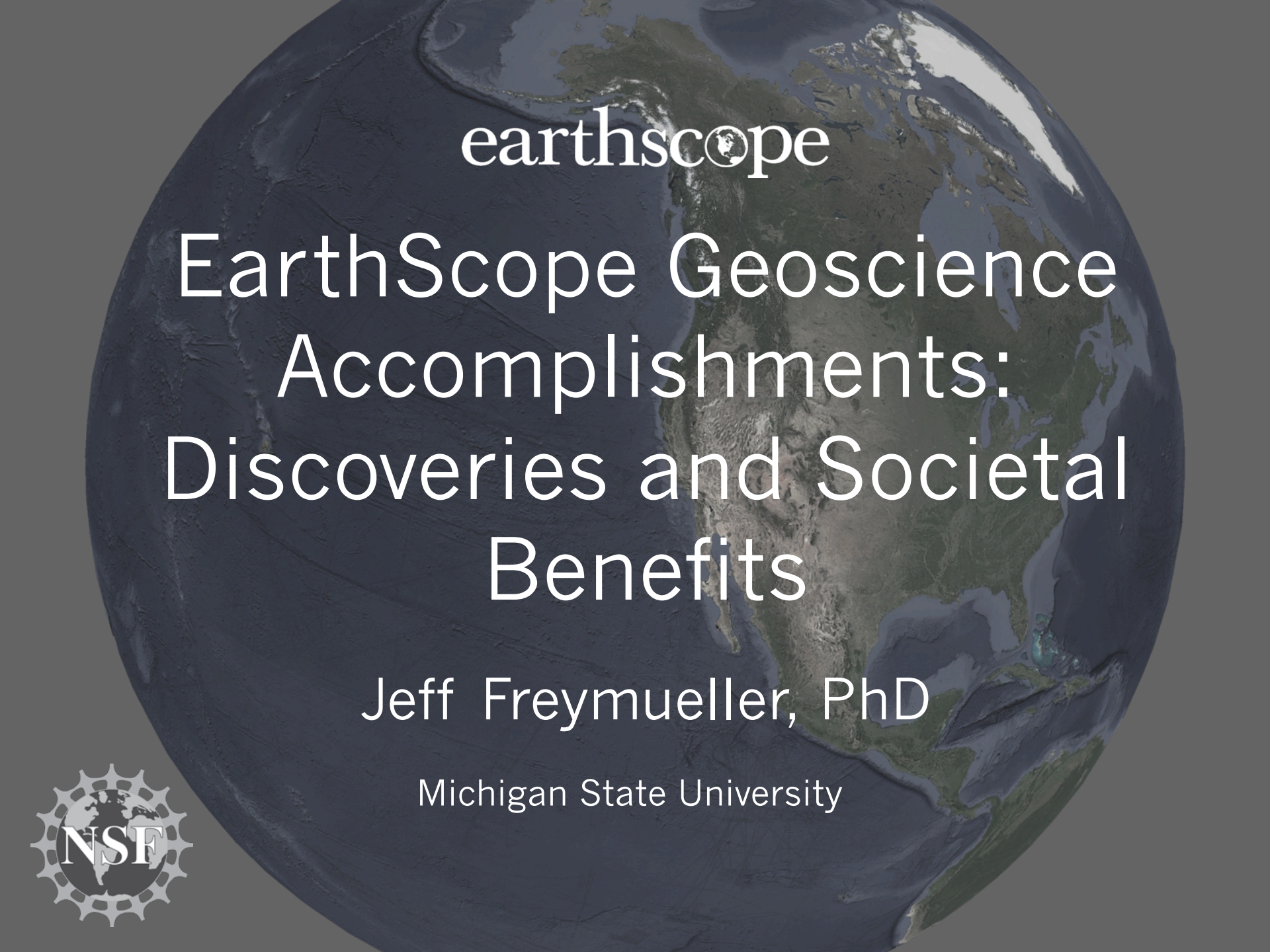




earthscope

EarthScope Geoscience Accomplishments: Discoveries and Societal Benefits

Jeff Freymueller, PhD

Michigan State University



What is EarthScope?

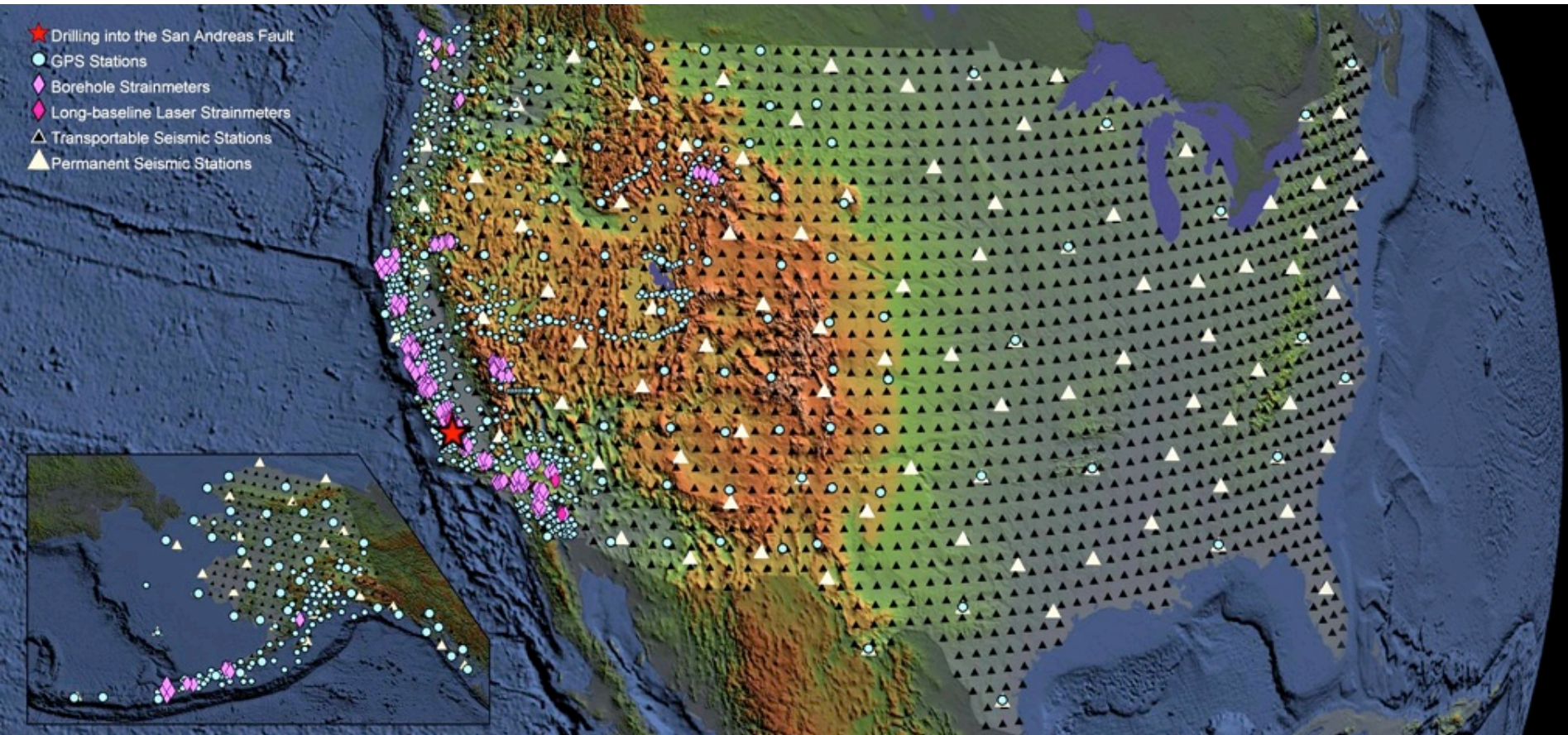
A distributed observatory in 3 components across North America

USArray (seismic network)

Plate Boundary Observatory (GPS network)

San Andreas Fault Observatory at Depth

Like the Hubble Space Telescope, pointed down to look inside the Earth



Instrumentation

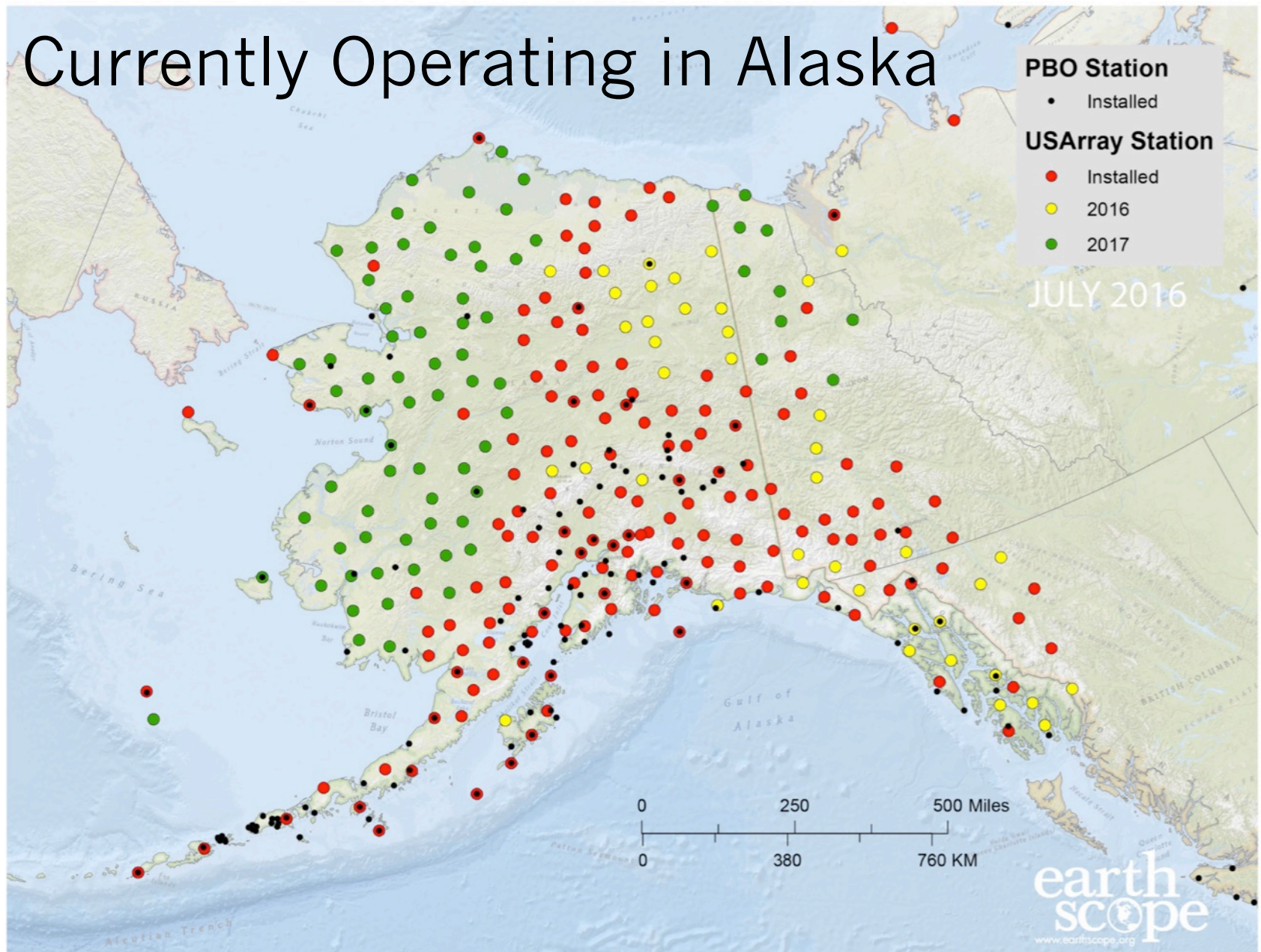


Seismometer



High precision GPS

Currently Operating in Alaska



Our Speakers

Dr. Harold Tobin

*University of Washington
Hazards*

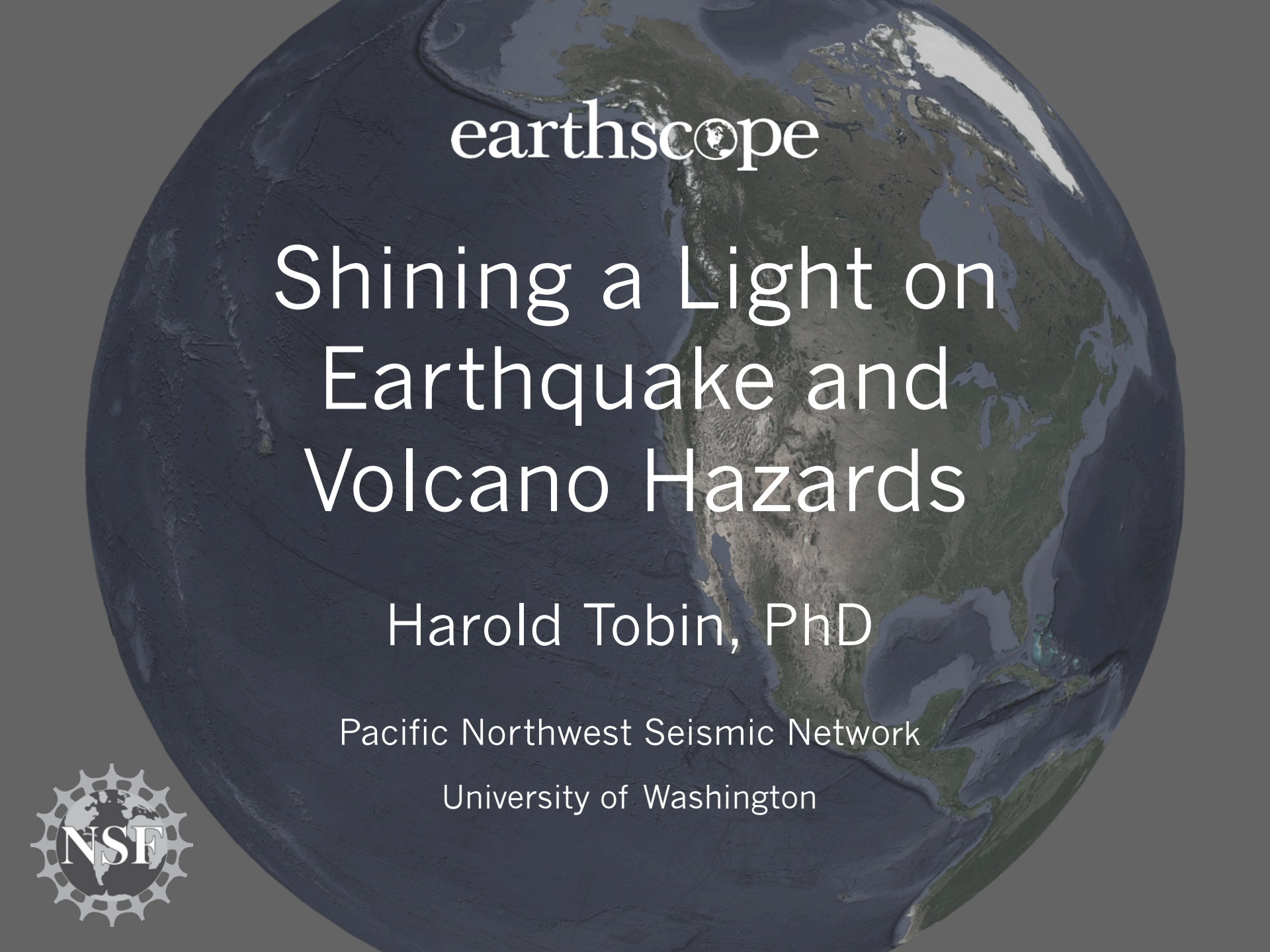
Dr. Beth Pratt-Sitaula

*Central Washington University
And UNAVCO
Workforce*

Dr. Michael Brudzinski

*Miami University (Ohio)
Discoveries*





earthscope

Shining a Light on Earthquake and Volcano Hazards

Harold Tobin, PhD

Pacific Northwest Seismic Network

University of Washington

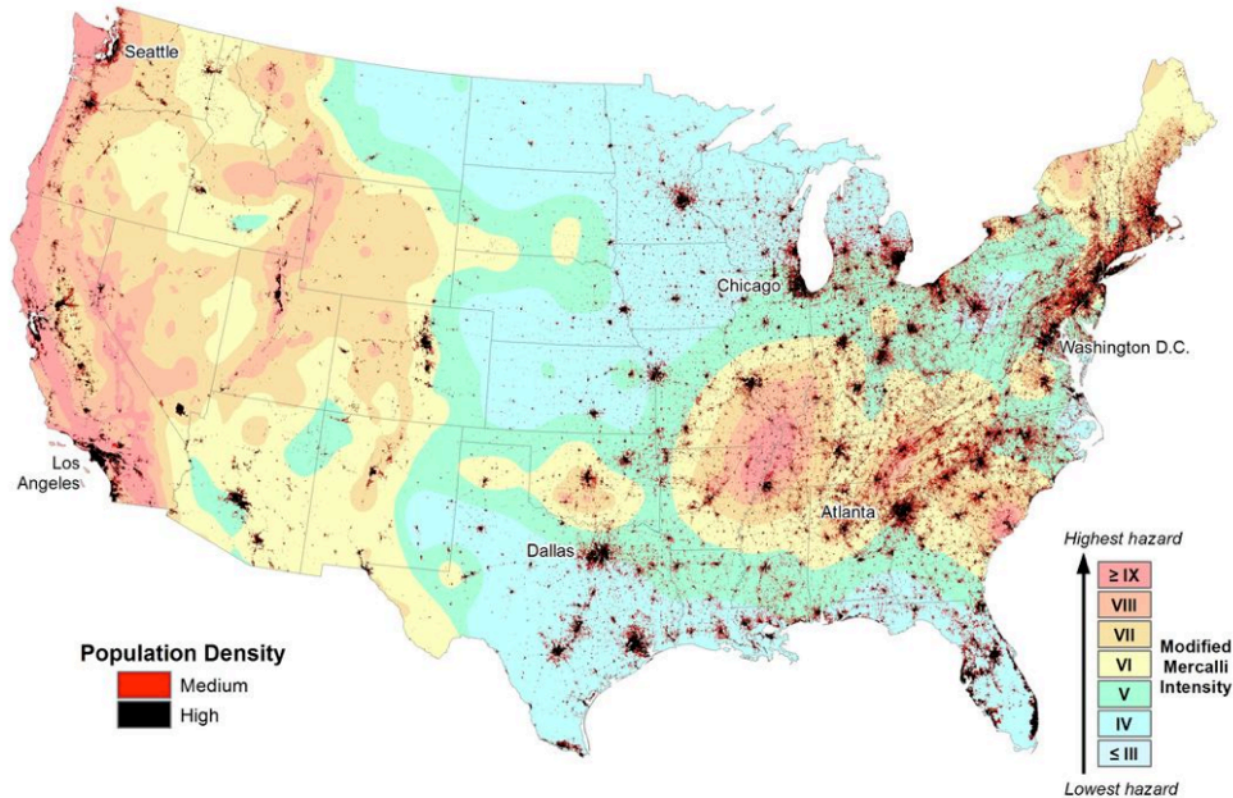


Japan earthquake & tsunami – March 11,
2011



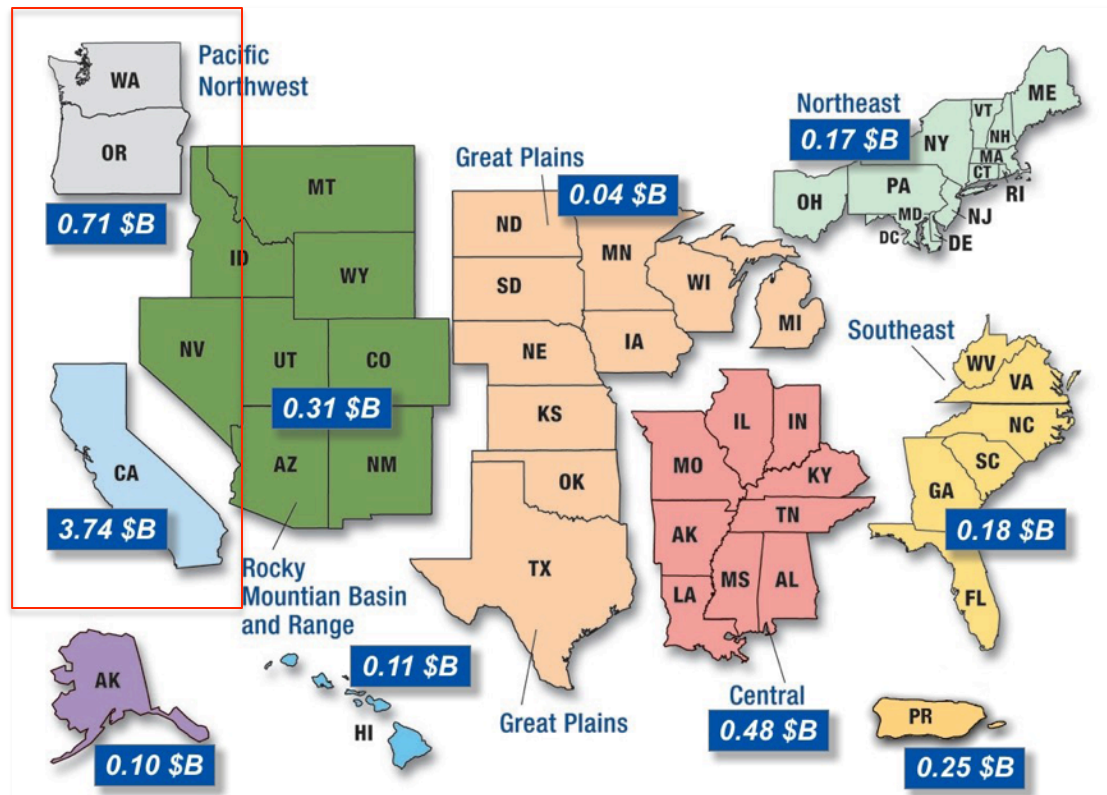
**“Civilizations exist by geological consent, subject to change
without notice.” - Will Durant, *historian***

Nearly half of all Americans are exposed to potentially hazardous earthquakes (as well as tsunamis and volcanoes)



Annualized Earthquake Losses, \$6.1B

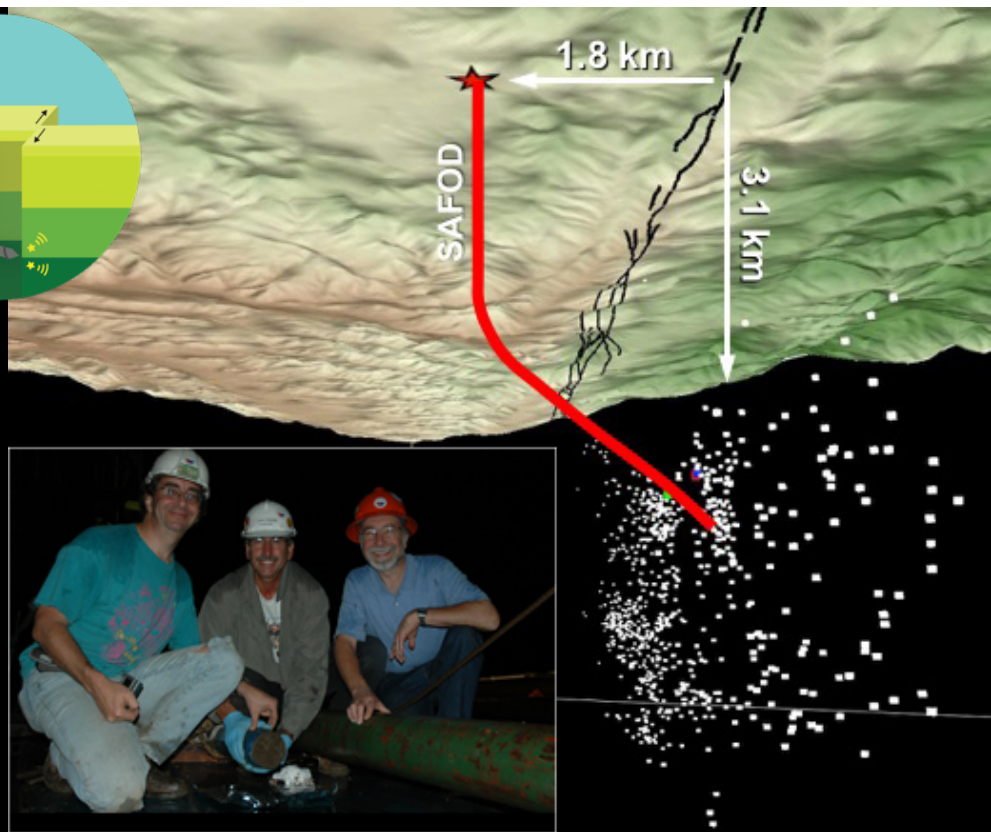
61% in California, 73% on West Coast (\$4.5B)



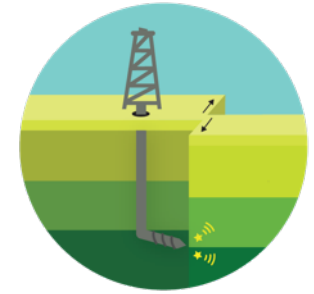
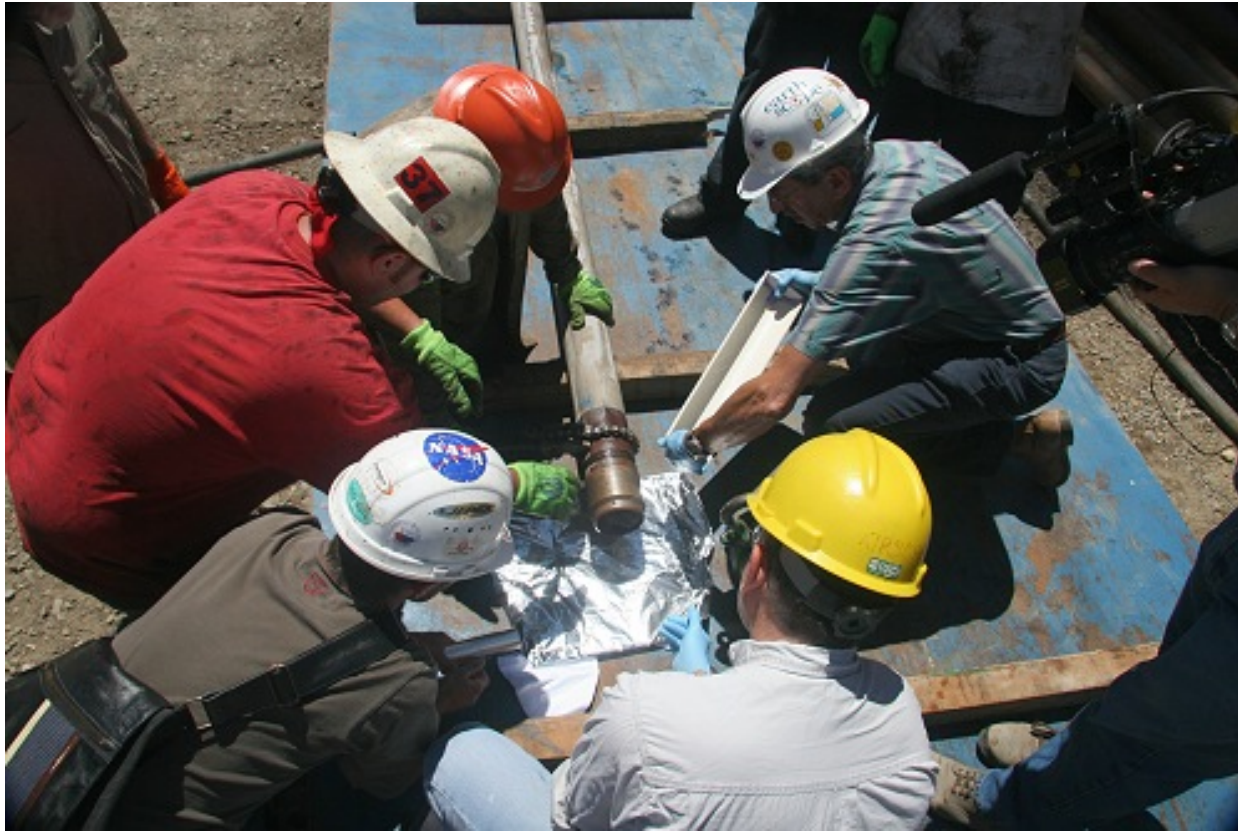
FEMA, P-366, 2017

Earthscope and Natural Hazards

- San Andreas Fault – drilling for science
- The magma inside our volcanoes
- Cascadia Subduction Zone and the *Really* Big One
- Earthquake and Tsunami early detection and warning



SAFOD:
The San Andreas Fault
Observatory at Depth

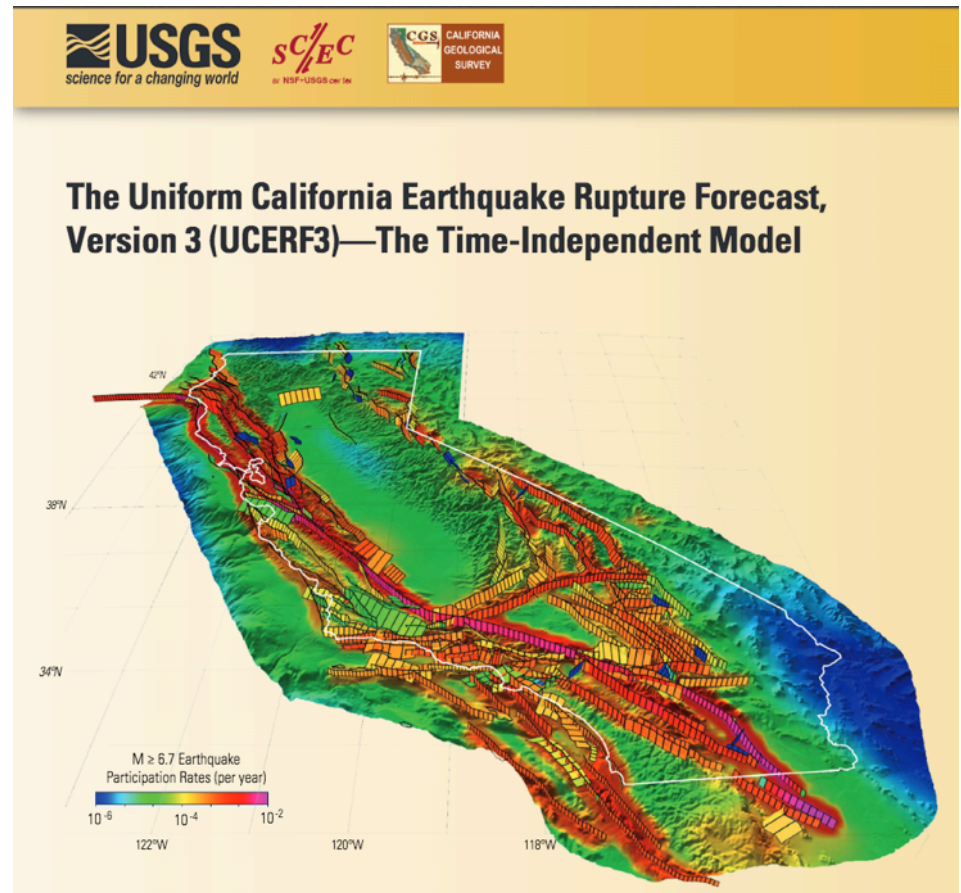


*Core samples from
the actual San
Andreas Fault at
earthquake depths*

Showed us how the
specific minerals and
makeup of the fault
zone control its
seismic properties

The California Hazard Model (UCERF3)

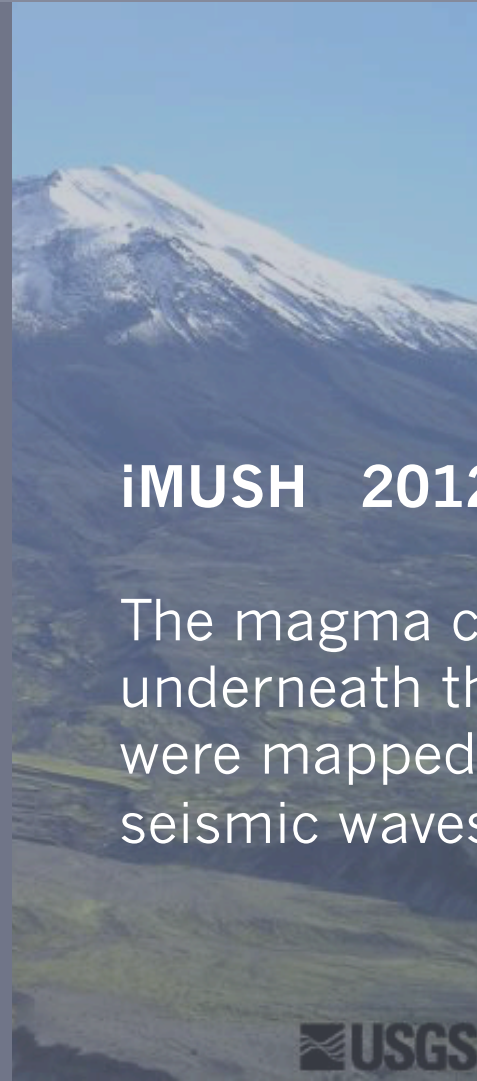
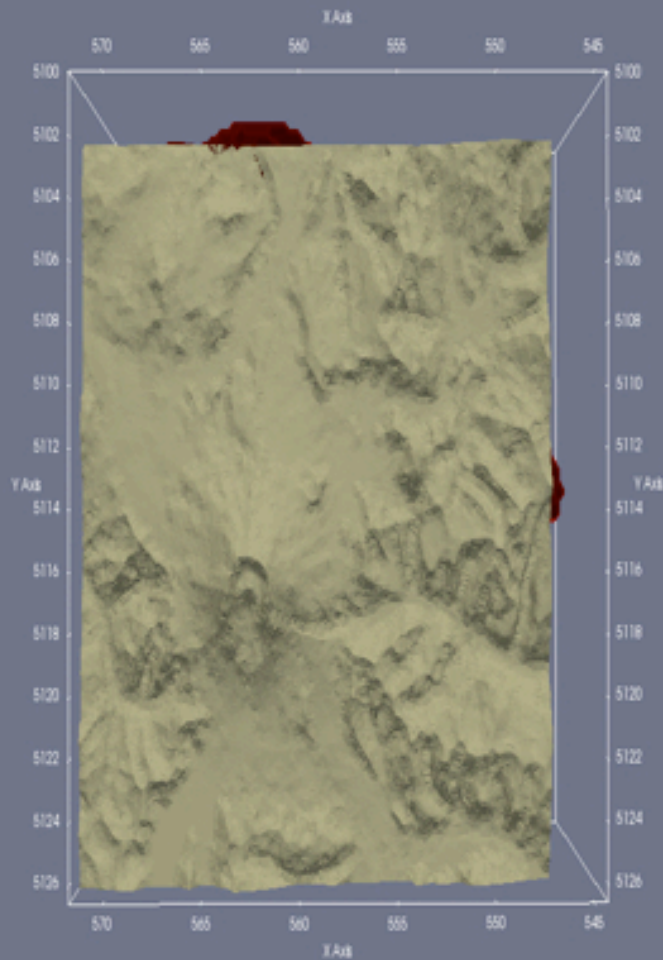
- A comprehensive earthquake hazard model
- Combines seismology, geodesy, and geology in a unified framework



iMUSH:
Imaging
Magma
Under St.
Helens



Thousands of seismometers were deployed all over Mt. St. Helens to “see” the underlying plumbing



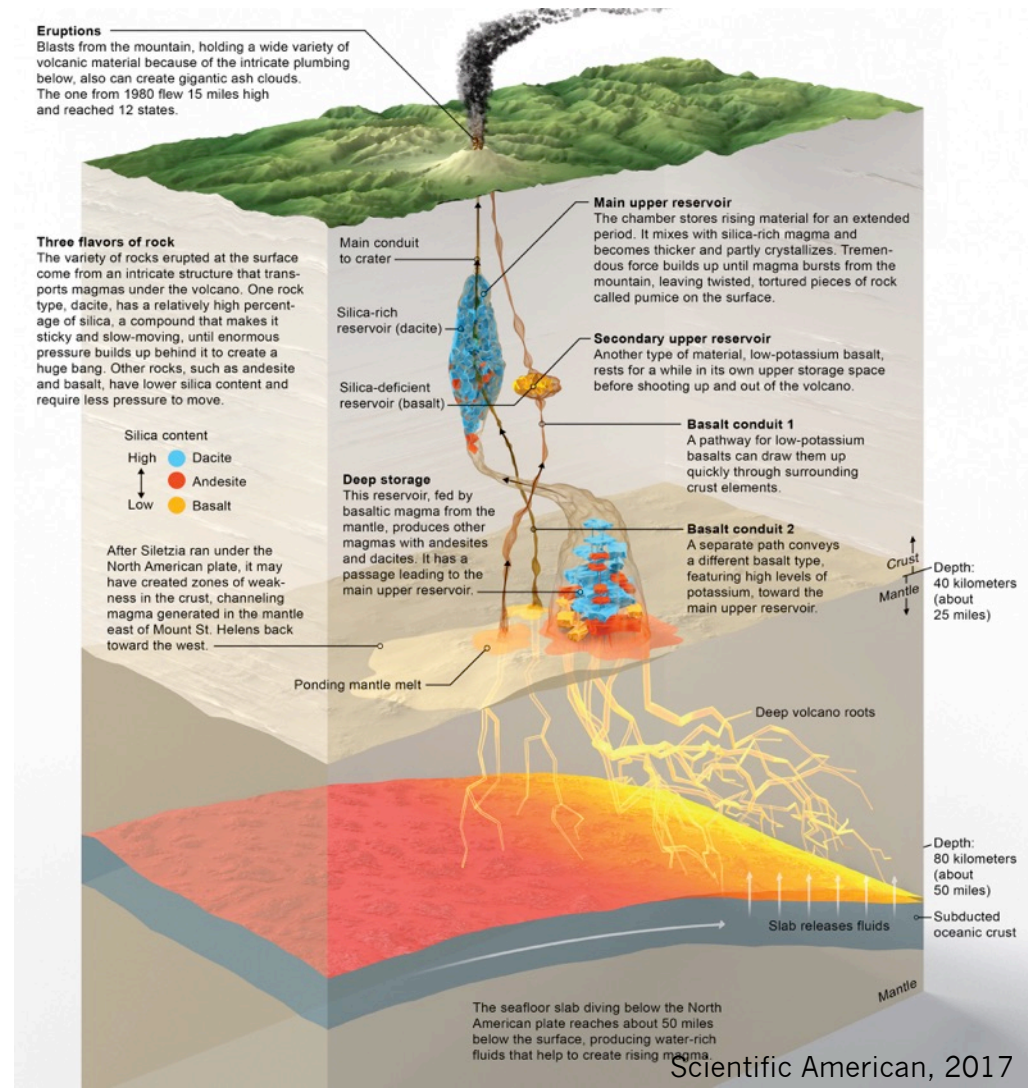
iMUSH 2012 – 2016

The magma chambers underneath the volcano were mapped out in 3D by seismic waves

iMUSH view of the guts of Mt. St. Helens

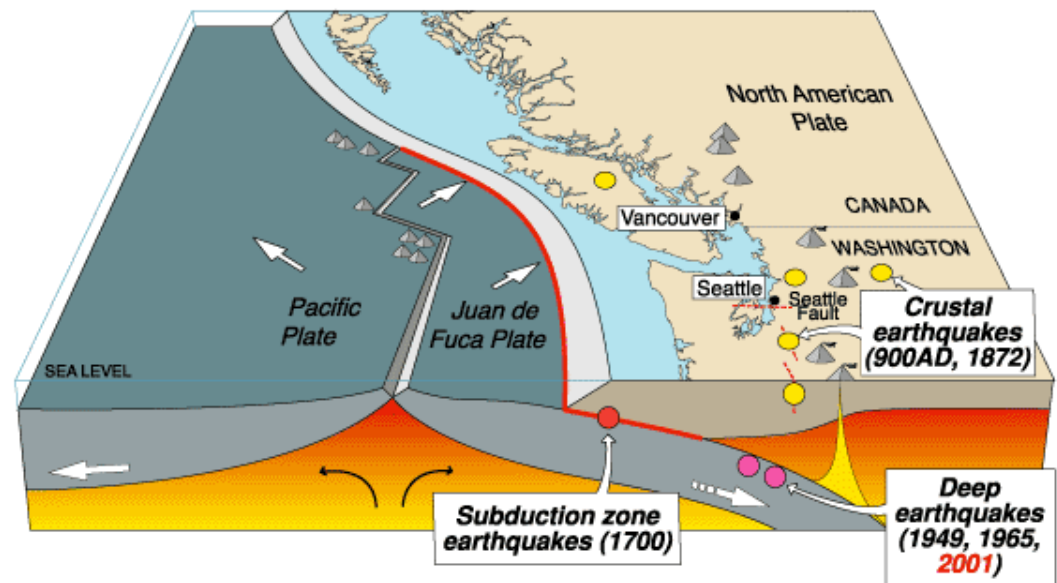
🌊 Magma exists in multiple pools at different depths

🌊 Insight into what swarms of earthquakes mean and when they suggest impending eruptions (and when they don't)



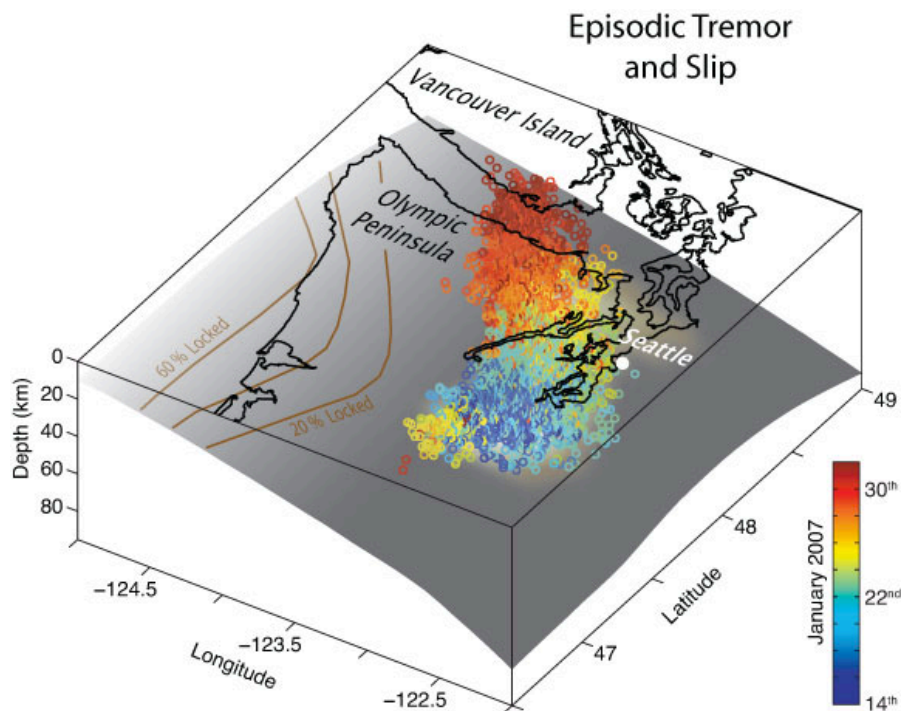


Cascadia earthquake sources

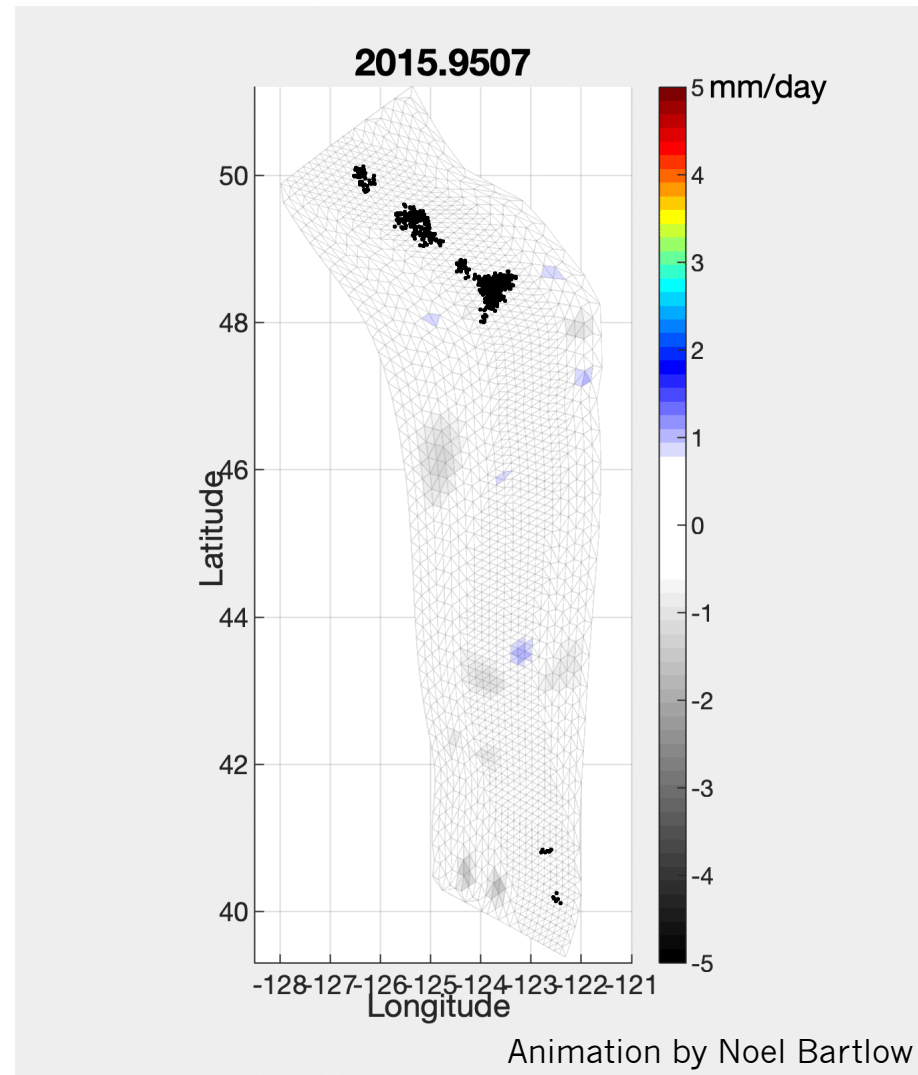


Source	Affected area	Max. Size	Recurrence
● Subduction Zone	W.WA, OR, CA	M 9	500-600 yr
● Deep Juan de Fuca plate	W.WA, OR,	M 7+	30-50 yr
● Crustal faults	WA, OR, CA	M 7+	Hundreds of yr?

The plate edges are alive in ways we didn't know before



Creager et al., 2008

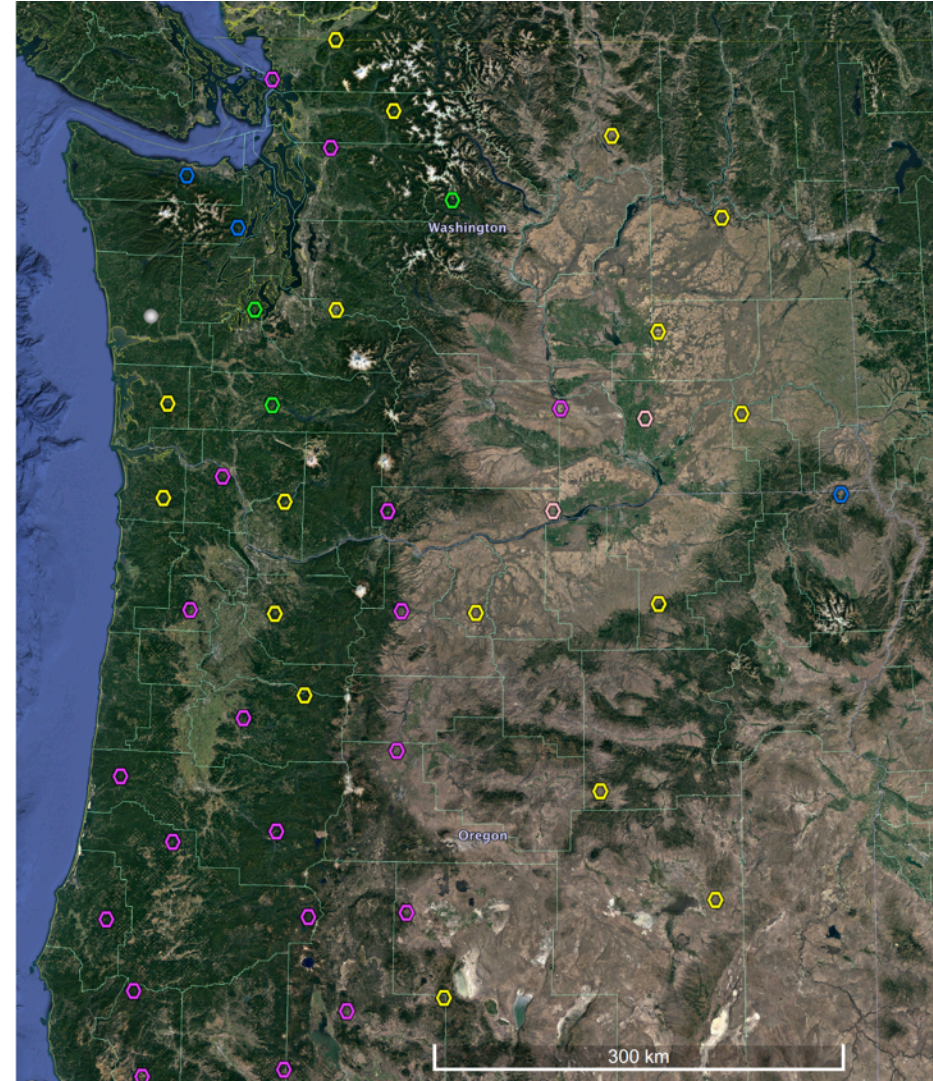


Animation by Noel Bartlow

EARTHSCOPE seismic monitoring stations that were permanently “adopted” by the Pacific Northwest Seismic Network

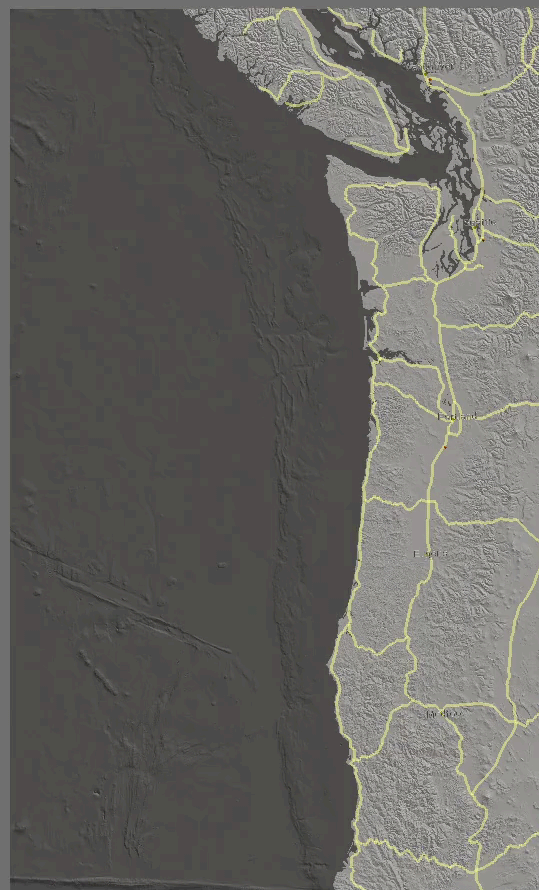
- contribute directly to the new earthquake early warning system called *ShakeAlert*
- Improved our ability to detect earthquakes & determine their magnitude *in real time*

Shake⚠**ert**



The *Really* Big One:

Understanding the hazard from the Cascadia Subduction Fault



0.3 s



- U.S. Geological Survey
- Un. of Washington
- Un. of Oregon
- Un. of Cal. Berkeley
- CalTech

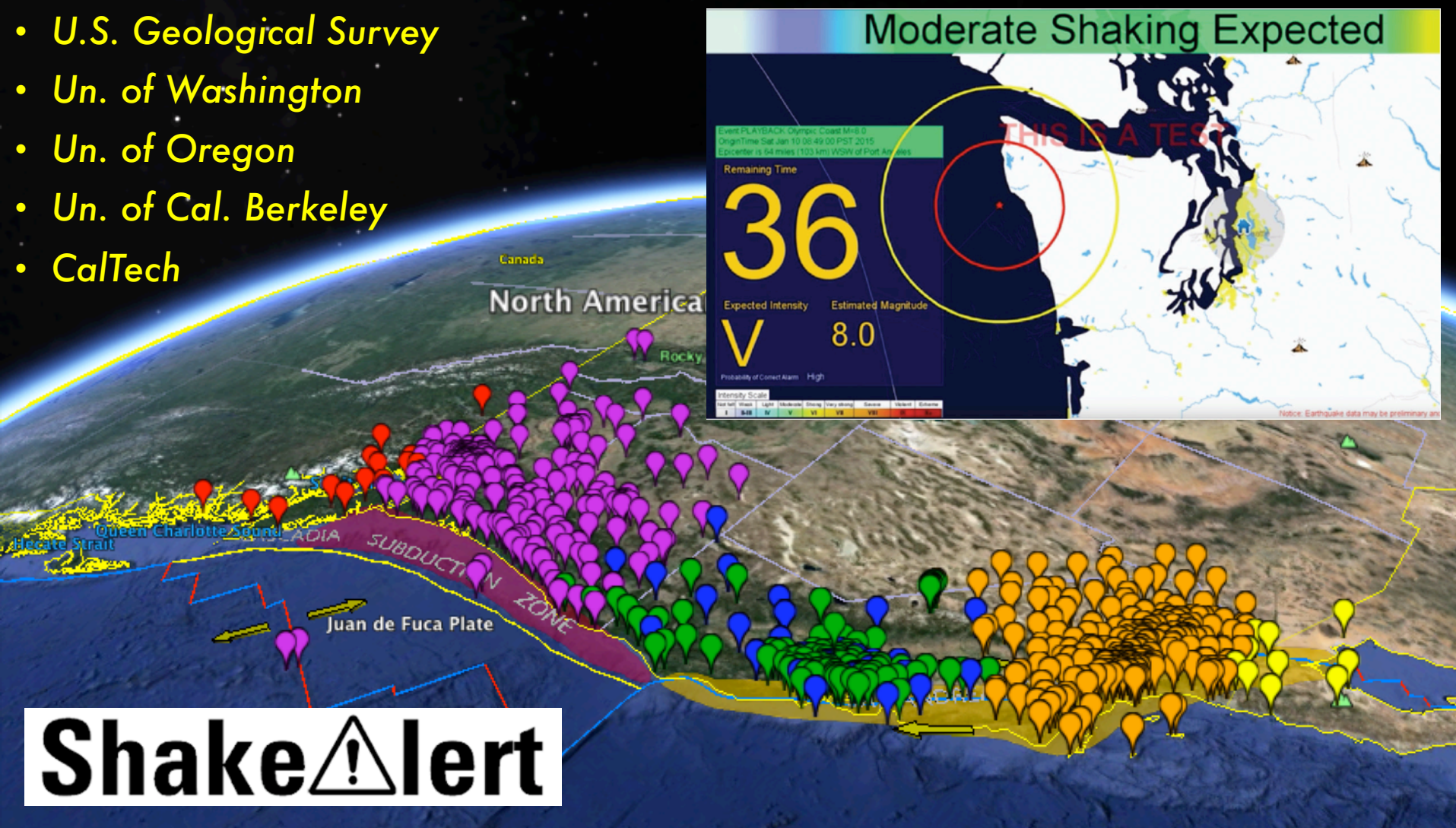


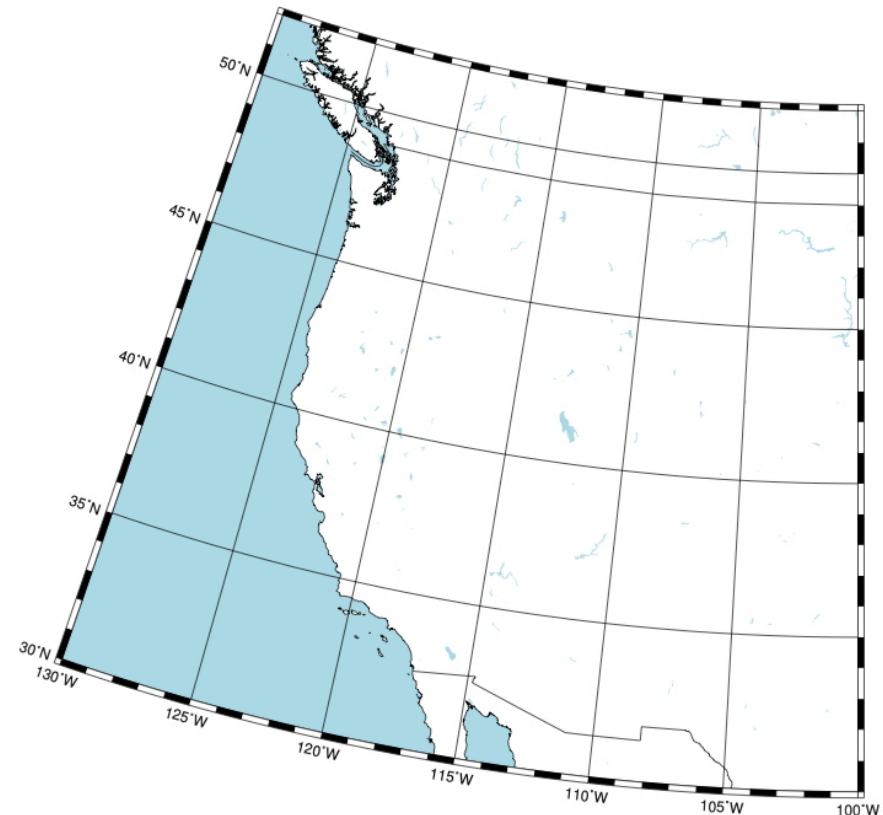
Plate Boundary Observatory (PBO) GPS fixed stations

- 1278 PBO stations were installed to measure the motion of the tectonic plates
- Direct answers: where are the faults and are they "stuck" leading to major earthquakes?



PBO GPS station buildout

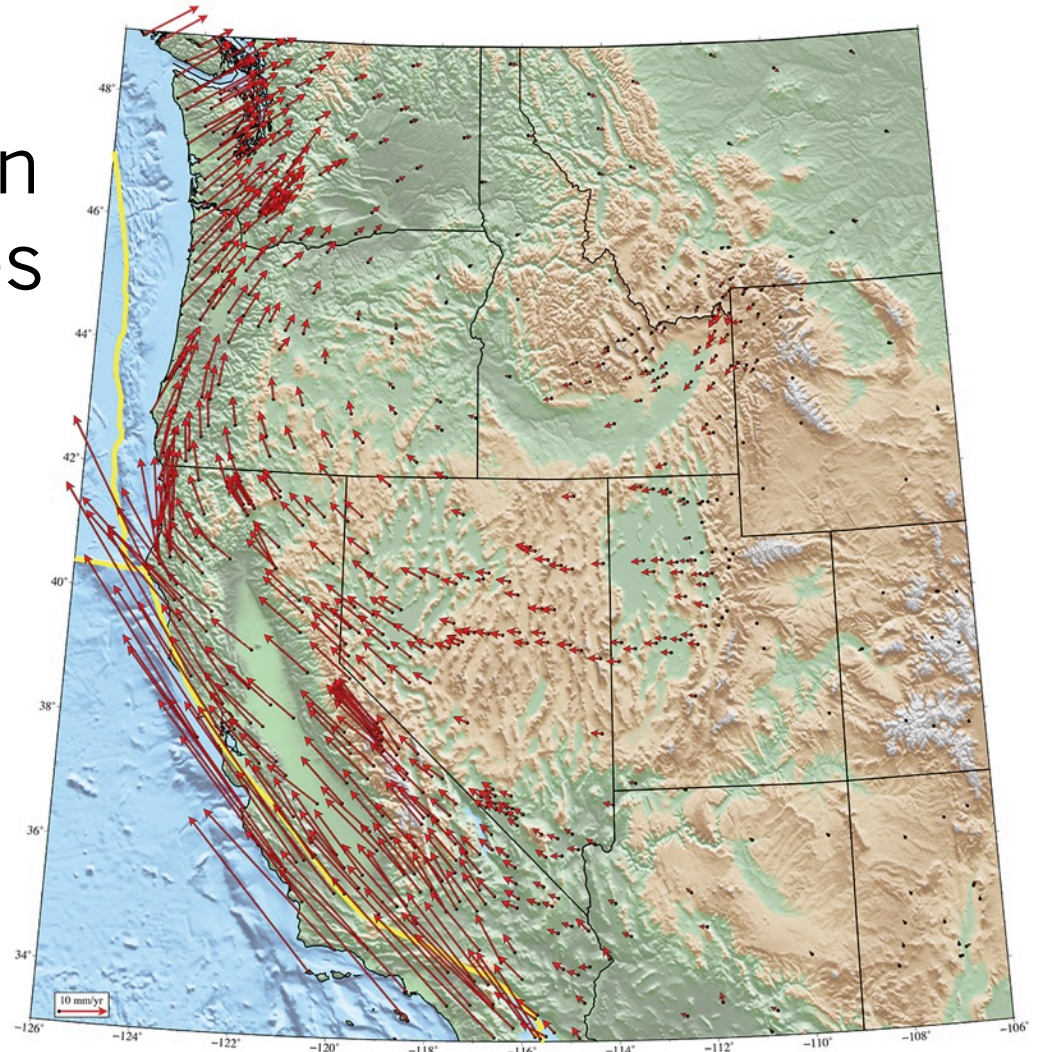
1992-04



Courtesy of Dave Mencin

Earthscope PBO measures the motion of the tectonic plates

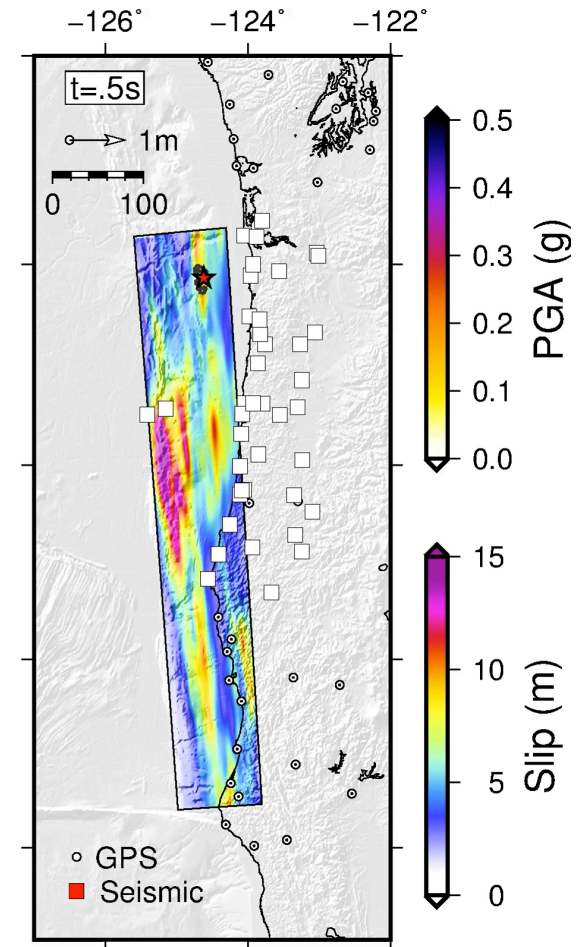
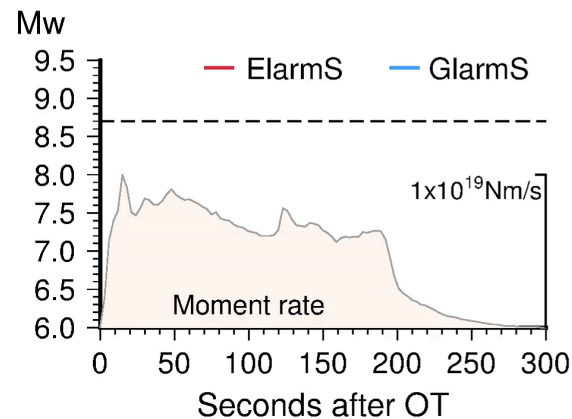
- The arrows show the inches of motion per year
- The plates are stuck at their edges
 - San Andreas
 - Cascadia
 - numerous other faults



Pilot New Application:

Using GPS to measure the movements of the Earth's crust *during* the earthquake itself *in real time*

Rapidly determine earthquake magnitude and tsunami potential!



Earthscope has contributed so much to understanding of these and other hazards

- Earthquakes, what leads up to them, detection and early warning
- Volcanic activity and precursors of eruptions
- Tsunami forecasting in real time
- Earthquakes in new areas (Oklahoma, eastern seaboard)
- Drought
- Electromagnetic storms



Questions?



earthscope

Science as a Springboard for Resilience

Beth Pratt-Sitaula, PhD

UNAVCO

Central Washington University



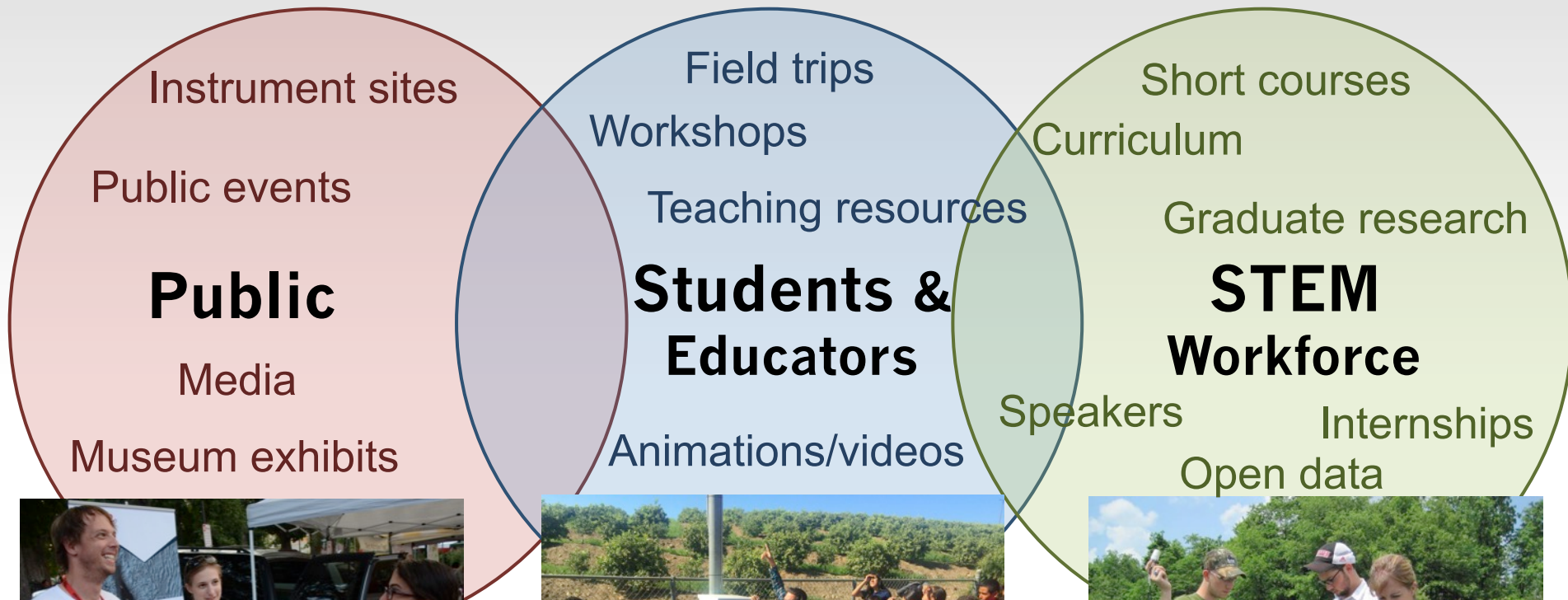






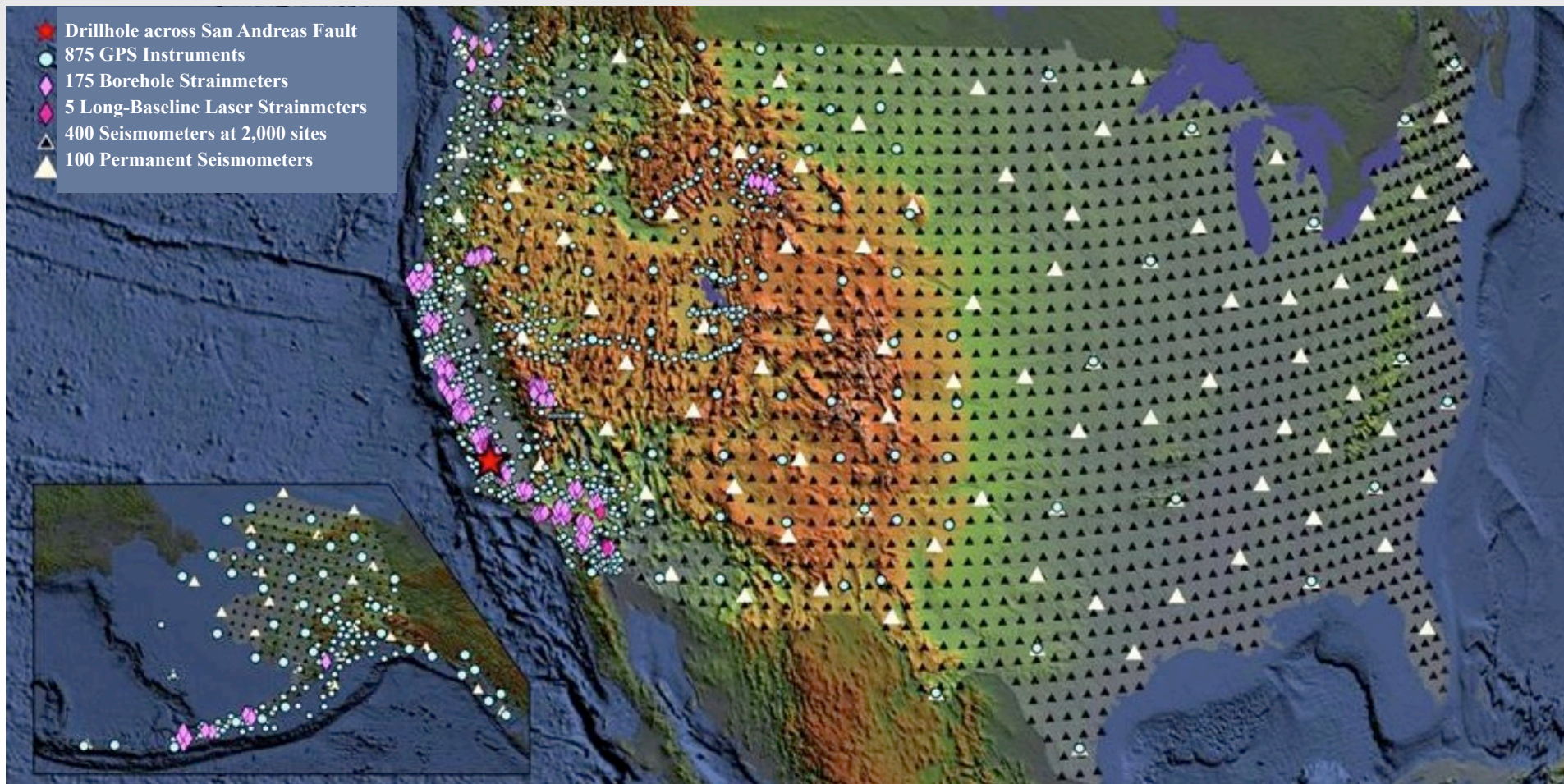
National Opportunity

- Outreach-Education-Workforce Training
- Increase resilience to natural hazards



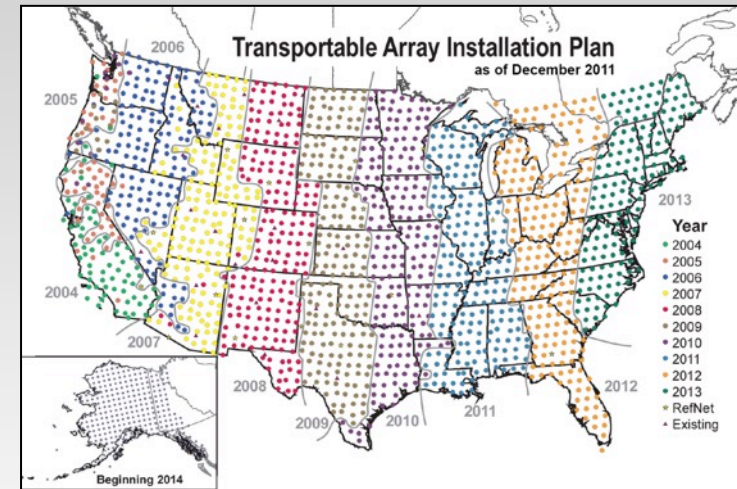
Instrument Siting

- Outreach/public education & workforce training
- >7000 instrument sites



Students help instrument siting

- 9 workshops
- 135 students
- 51 institutions
- ~1375 sites identified
- Learn science communication
- Learn siting considerations
- Participate in major research effort



Land Owners Learn EarthScope Science

- >7000 instrument sites
- Many thousands residents reached
- Science follow up with some (schools, parks, critical sites)



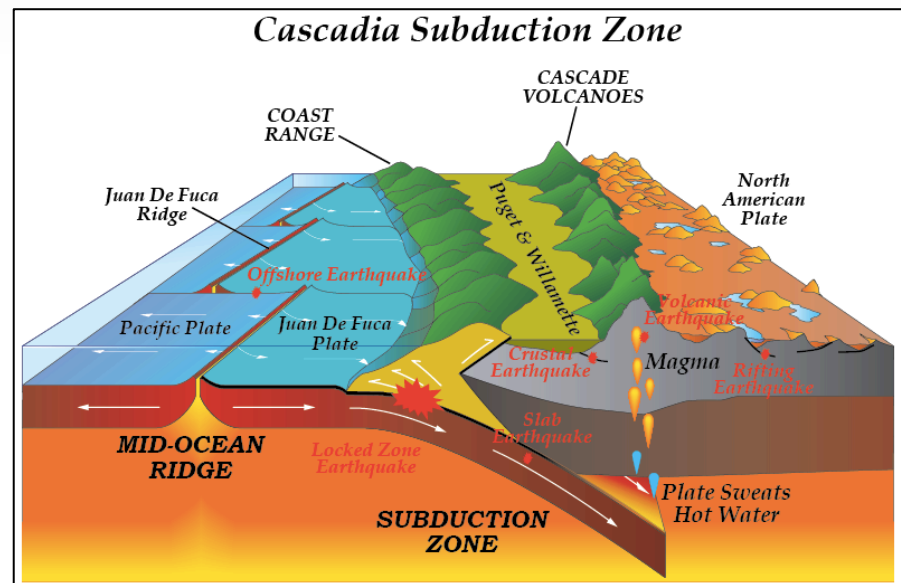
Geoscience Education Workshops

- Working with educators to spread the impact of science learning & preparedness
- >40 workshops
- >1300 educators directly reached (teachers, park/museum interpreters, emergency/safety educators)
- >600,000 learners & other educators impacted



Cascadia EarthScope Earthquake & Tsunami Education Program

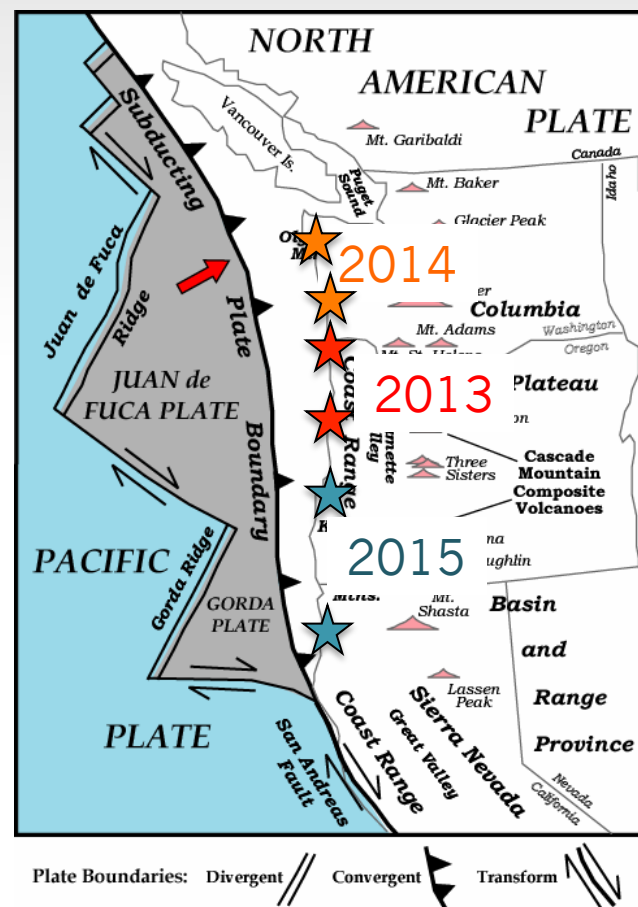
- Challenges
 - Mag 9 earthquakes (last one was Jan 26, 1700)
 - Massive locally generated tsunami wave set
 - Coastal educators do not have knowledge to teach the science
 - Preparedness not well integrated to science and safety
 - Educators often isolated



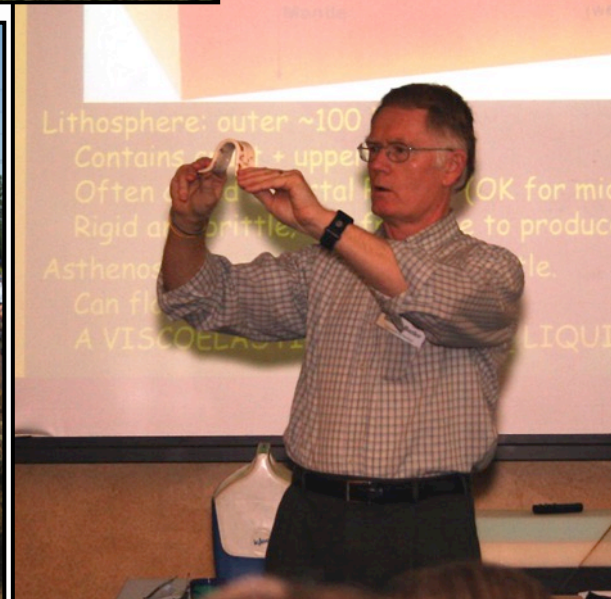
Goals & Scope

- Primary Aim: Improve disaster resilience through educator professional development
- Goals – Participants:
 - Learn Geoscience
 - Understand Risk
 - Take Action
 - Collaborate

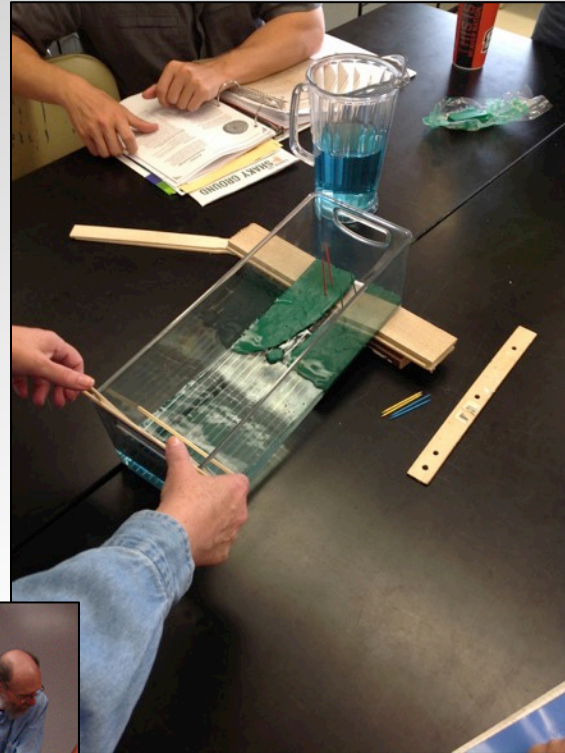
- 2 workshops/yr
- ~25 participants
- 4 days
- 1 Share-a-thon/yr



Earth Science Content



Best Practice Teaching Methods



Extension Examples

- Museum tsunami community day
- Student-led preparedness assemblies
- 6th grade tsunami research & preparedness plan



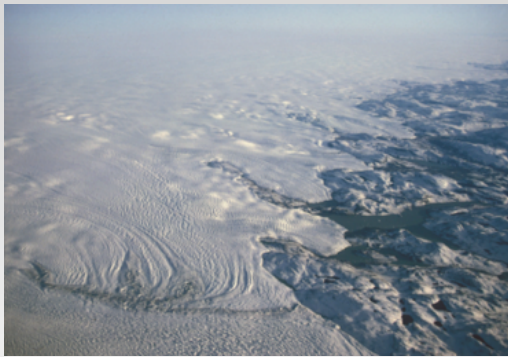
Undergraduate Education

- Workforce training – better teaching resources and professional development for



- EarthScope funds helped to initiate
- Online teaching modules
- Workshops for instructors

Solving societal challenges



Increasing student STEM engagement



Complementary
paths to improvement

Measuring Water Resources with GPS, Gravity, and Traditional Methods



Bruce Douglas (Indiana University-Bloomington)

Eric Small (University of Colorado at Boulder)

Editor: Beth Pratt-Sitaula (UNAVCO)

Table of Contents

Instructor Materials: Overview of the Measuring Water Resources Module

Unit 1: Introduction to the hydrologic cycle

Unit 2: Characterizing groundwater storage with well and GRACE data

Unit 3: Monitoring groundwater storage with GPS vertical position

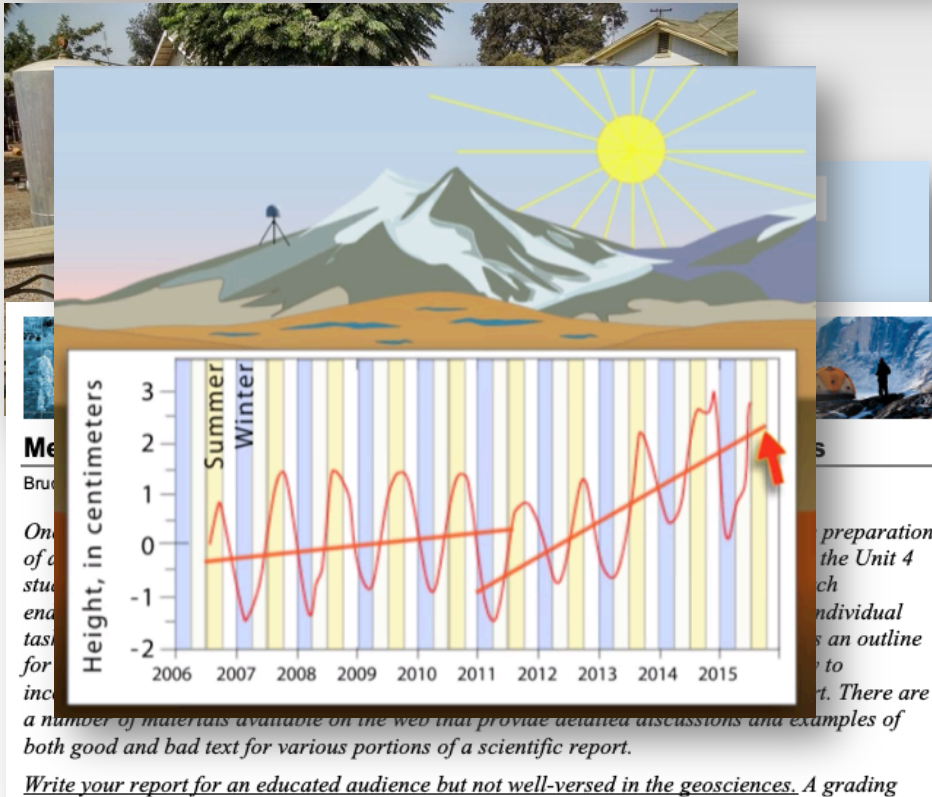
Unit 4: Water budget assessment of a California drought

Student Materials

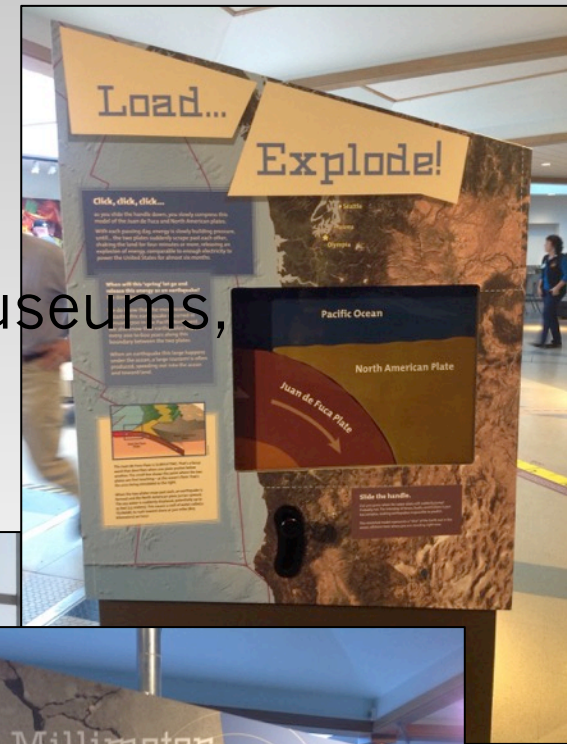
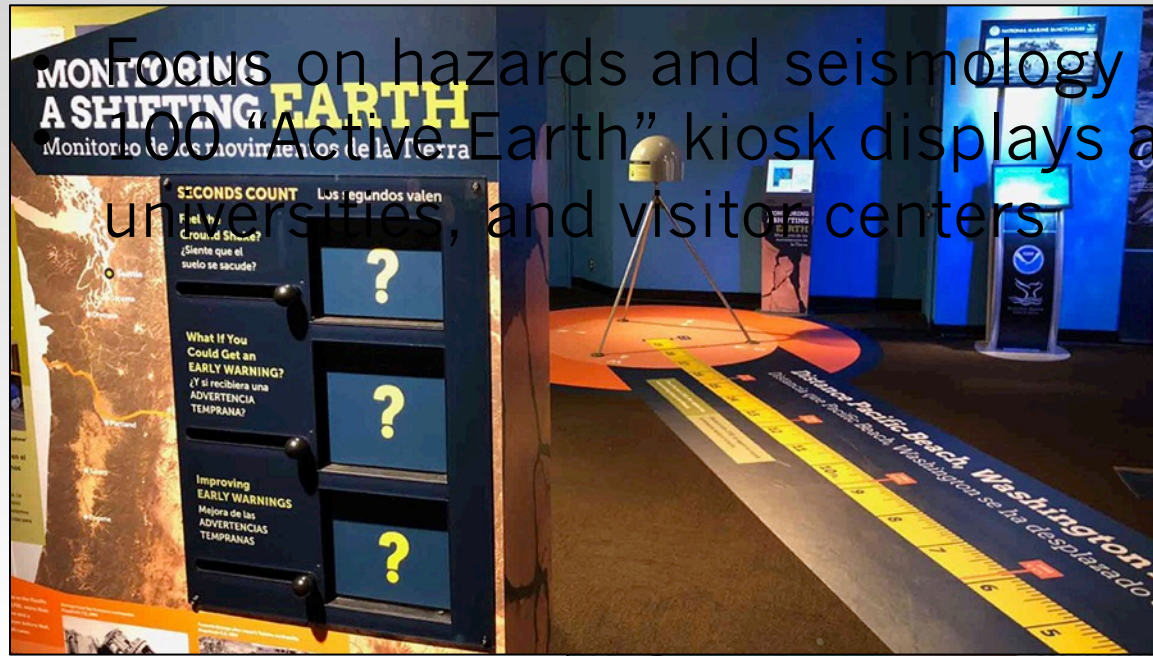
Assessment

Instructor Stories

Join the Community



Museum Displays

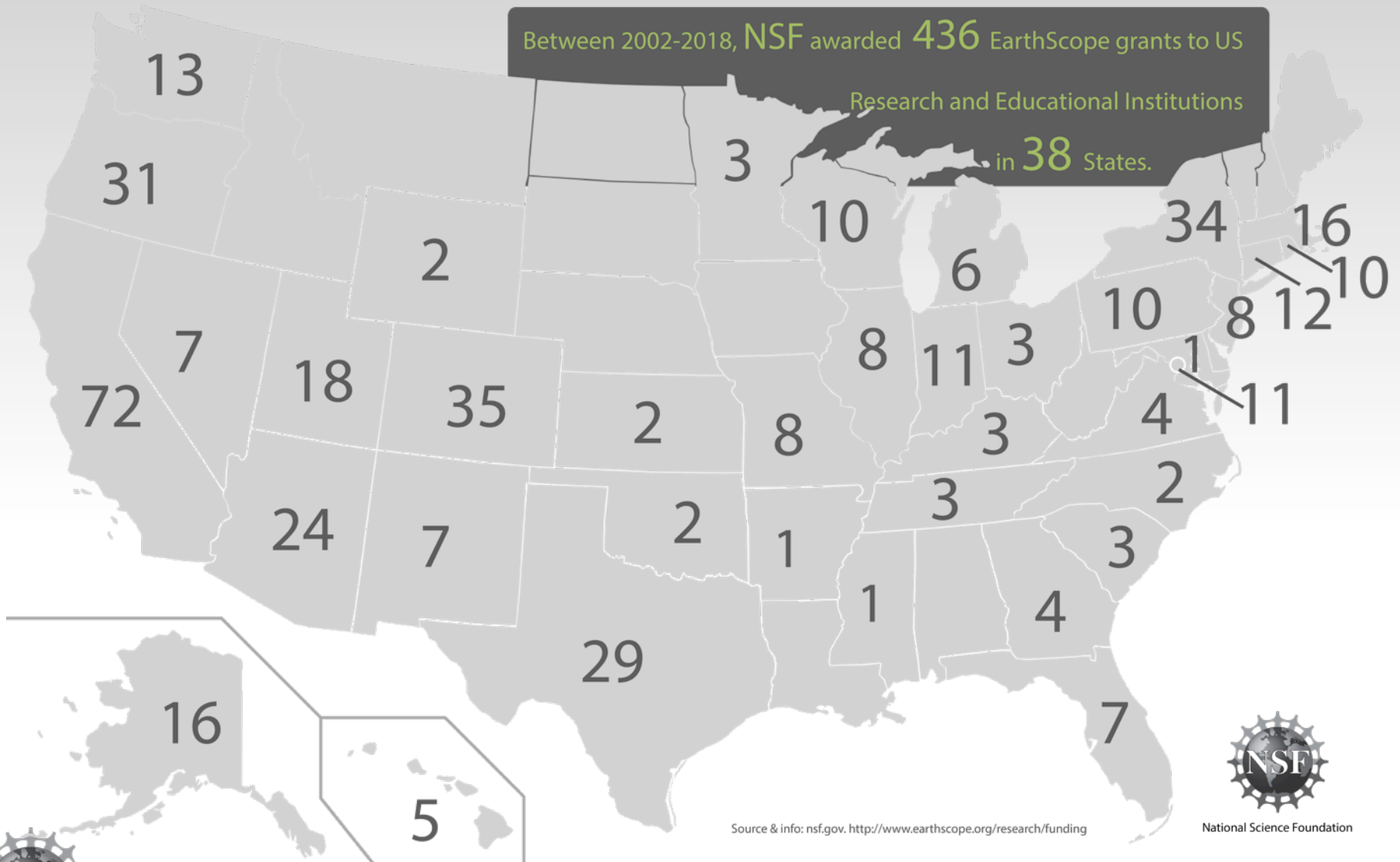


- Focus on hazards and seismology
- 730,000 "Active Earth" kiosk displays at museums, universities, and visitor centers
- Focus on measuring plate motion, earthquakes & preparedness
- 730,000 visitors so far...
- 2 museums (Oregon & Washington)



National Reach

Between 2002-2018, NSF awarded **436** EarthScope grants to US
Research and Educational Institutions
in **38** States.



Source & info: nsf.gov, <http://www.earthscope.org/research/funding>

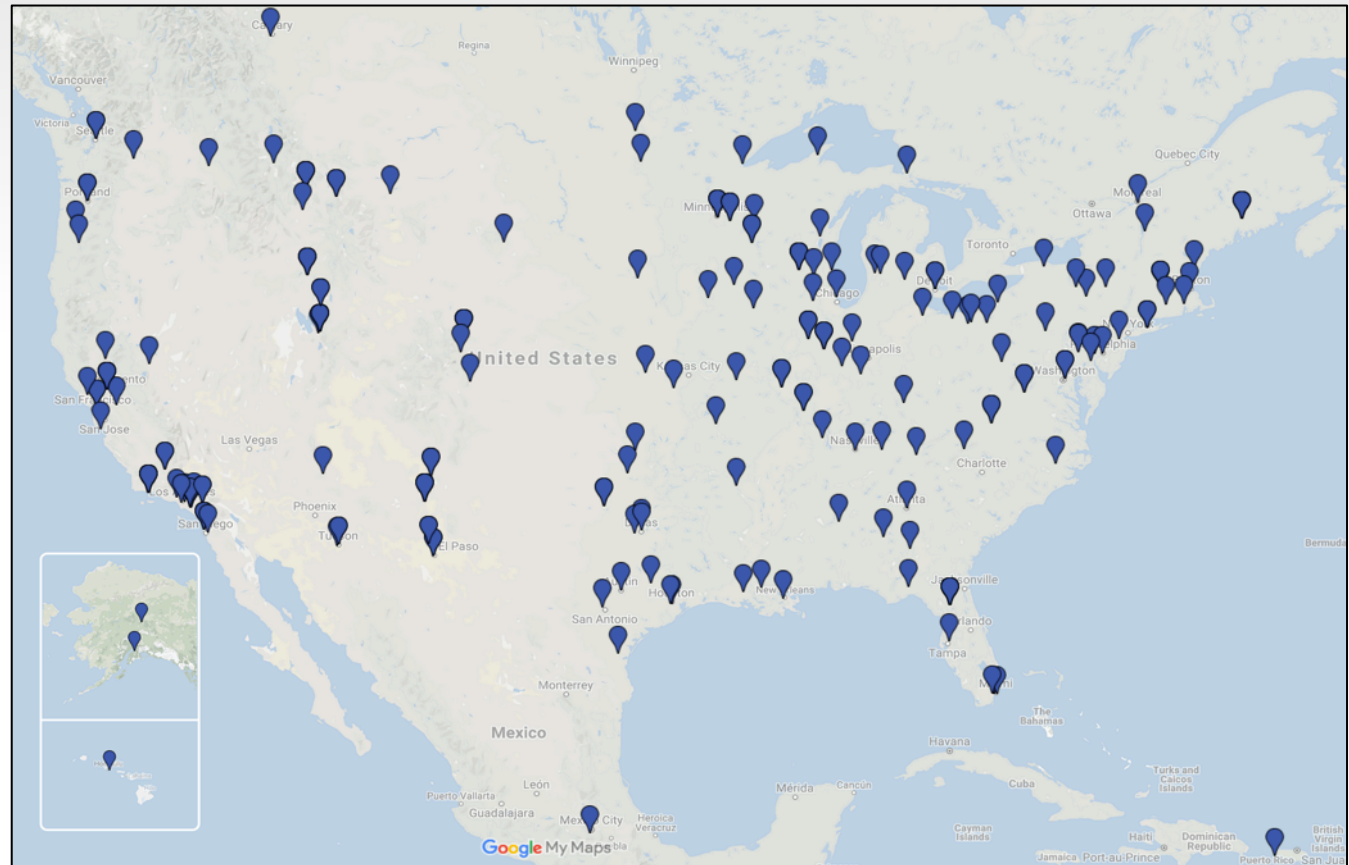


National Science Foundation



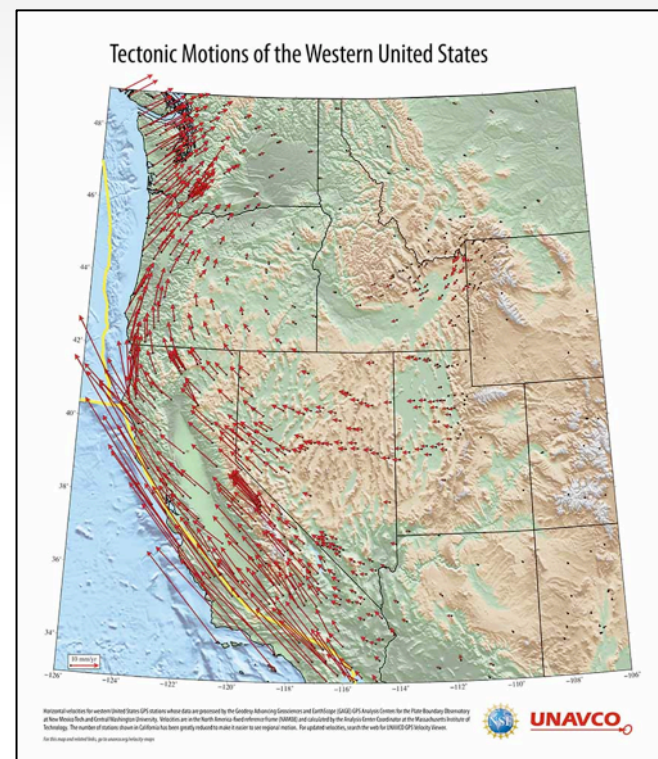
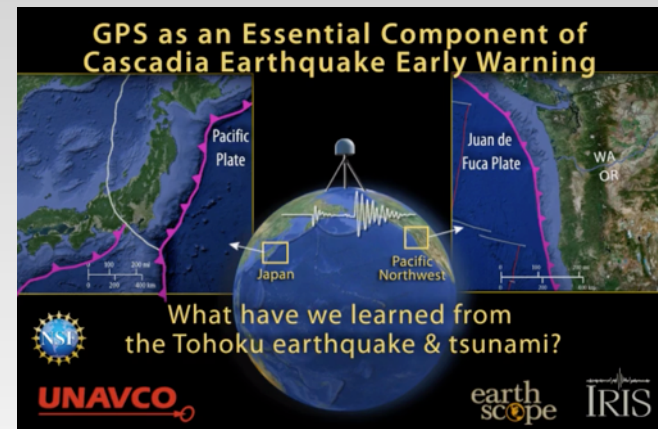
EarthScope Speaker Series

- 55 speakers over 11 years
- 210 colleges/universities
- >15,000 people reached



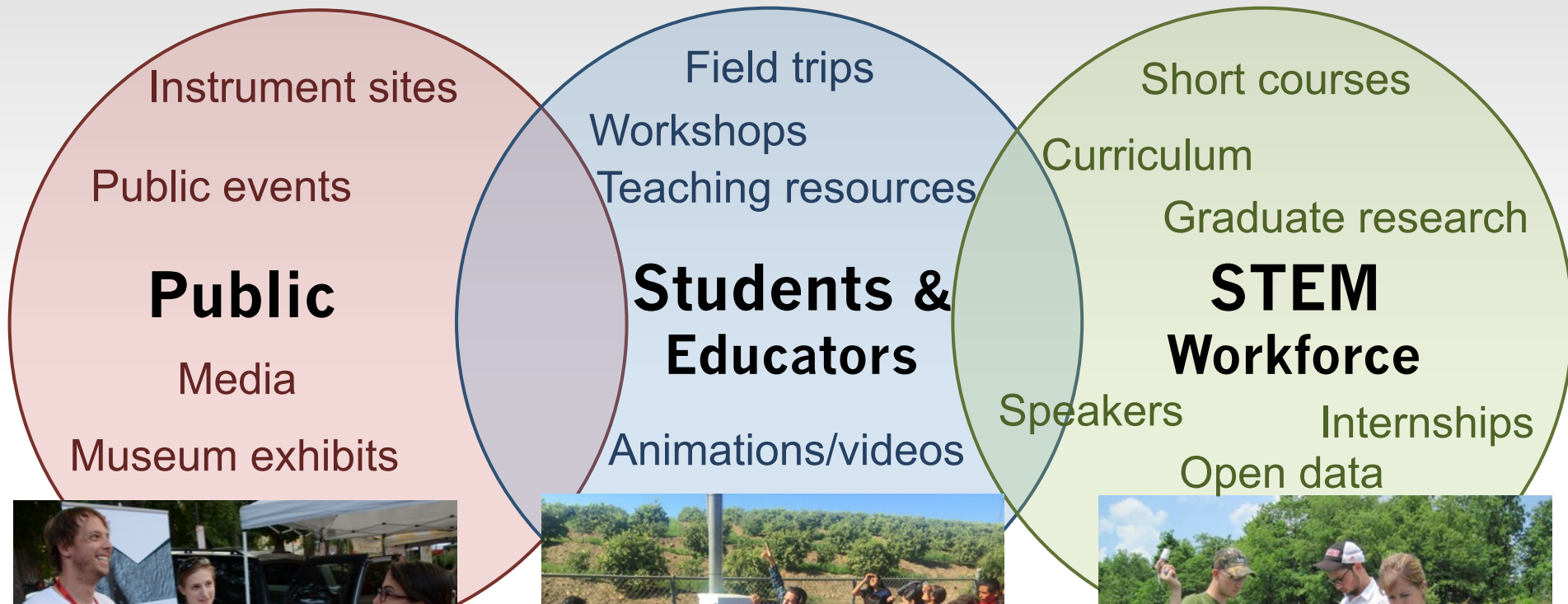
Other Education Activities

- Videos/animations: >6 million views of resources
- 100,000s media/public events
- ~200,000 undergrads used text book with EarthScope data
- >1000 students on travel grants, short courses, other internships
- Also many thousands of calendars, maps, posters, etc.



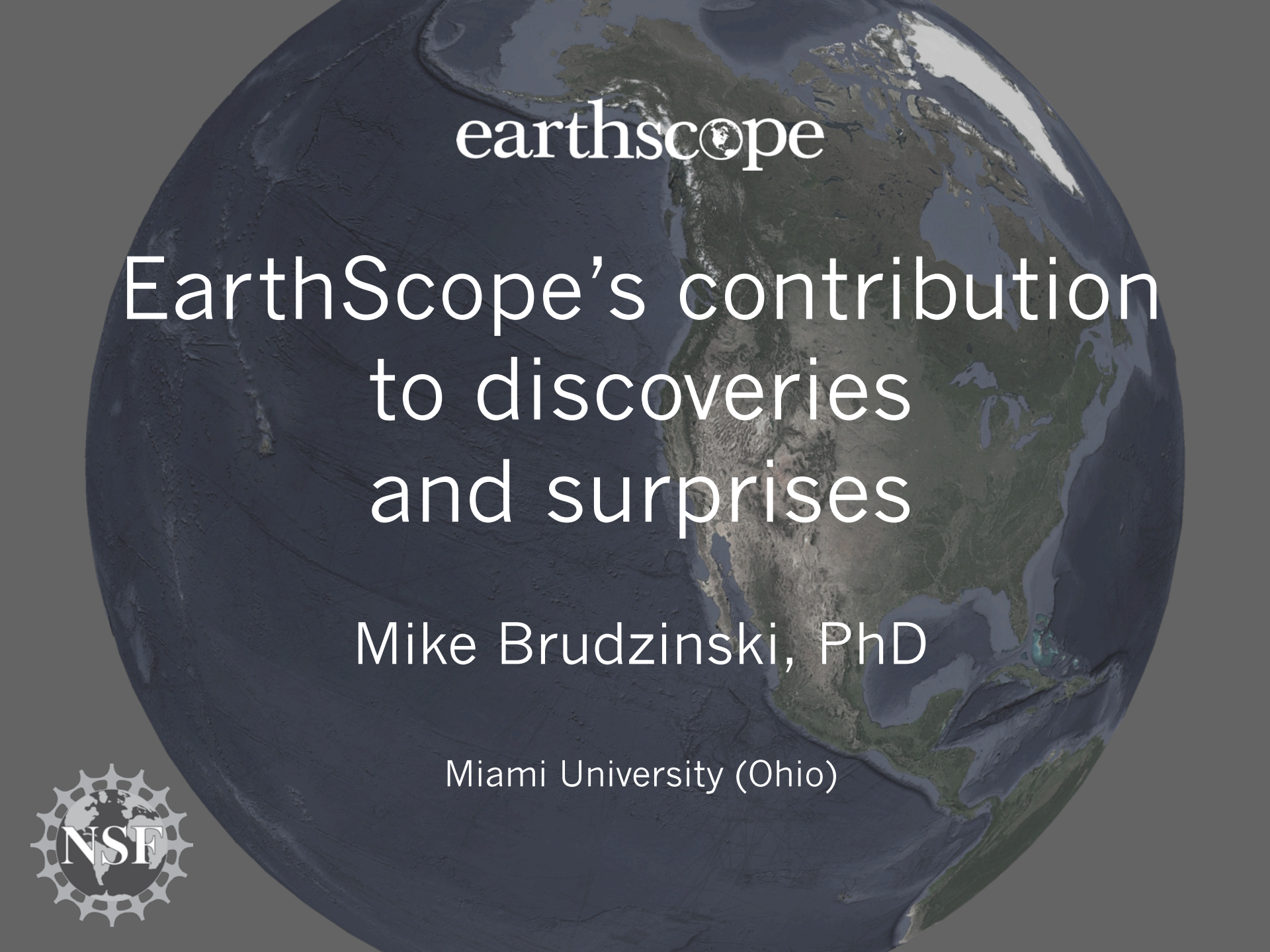
National Opportunity

- Outreach-Education-Workforce Training
- Increase resilience to natural hazards



A stylized, textured globe of the Earth, showing North and Central America. The globe has a dark blue, almost black, ocean with visible white lines representing tectonic plate boundaries. The landmasses are depicted with a rough, topographical texture in shades of brown, tan, and green. The word "Questions?" is written in a large, white, serif font across the center of the image, partially overlapping the North American continent.

Questions?

The background of the slide is a high-resolution satellite image of the Earth, showing the Western Hemisphere. The Americas are prominent, with North and South America visible. The oceans are a deep blue, and the landmasses show various shades of green and brown, indicating vegetation and terrain. The image is slightly tilted, giving a dynamic feel to the presentation.

earthscope

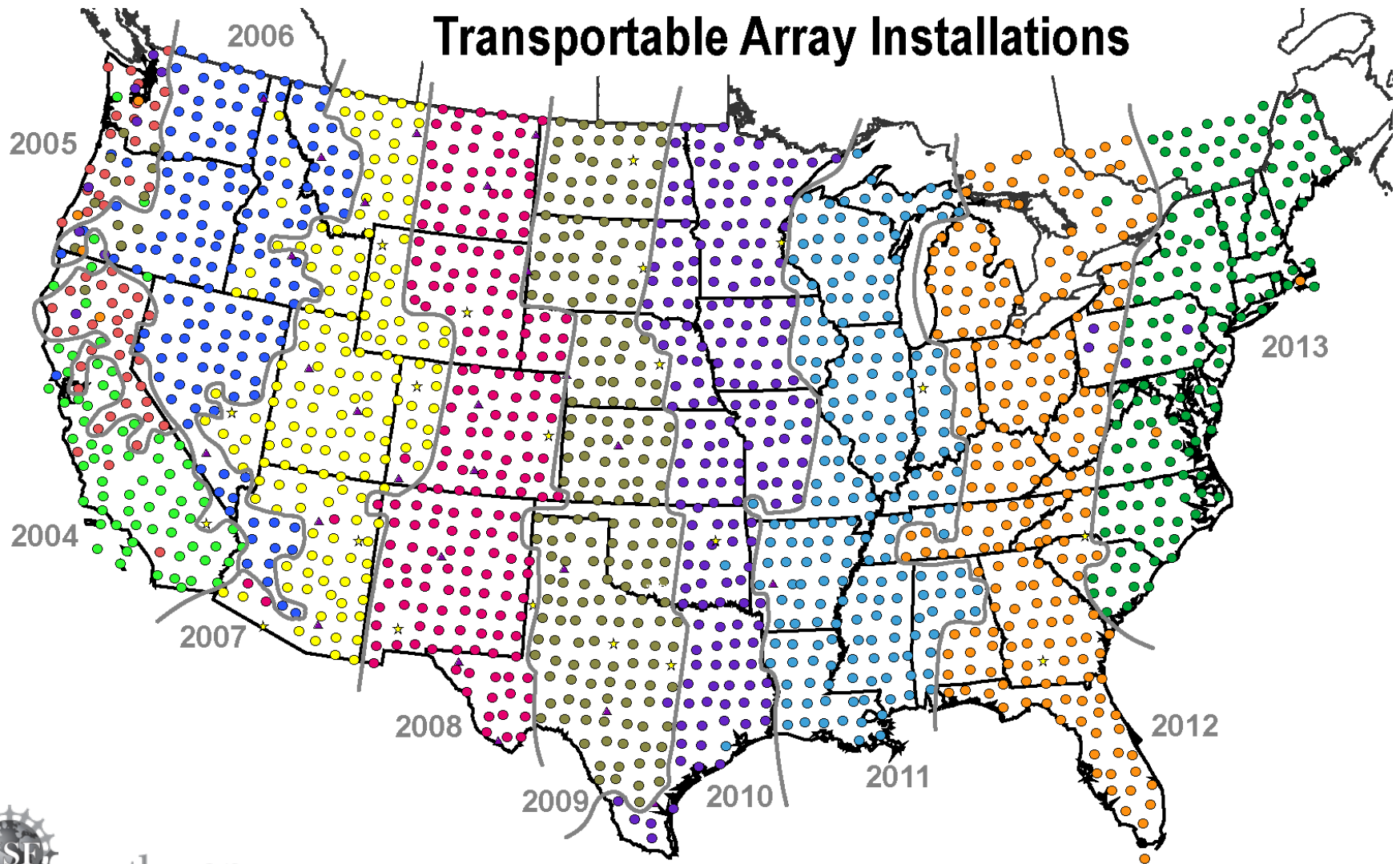
EarthScope's contribution to discoveries and surprises

Mike Brudzinski, PhD

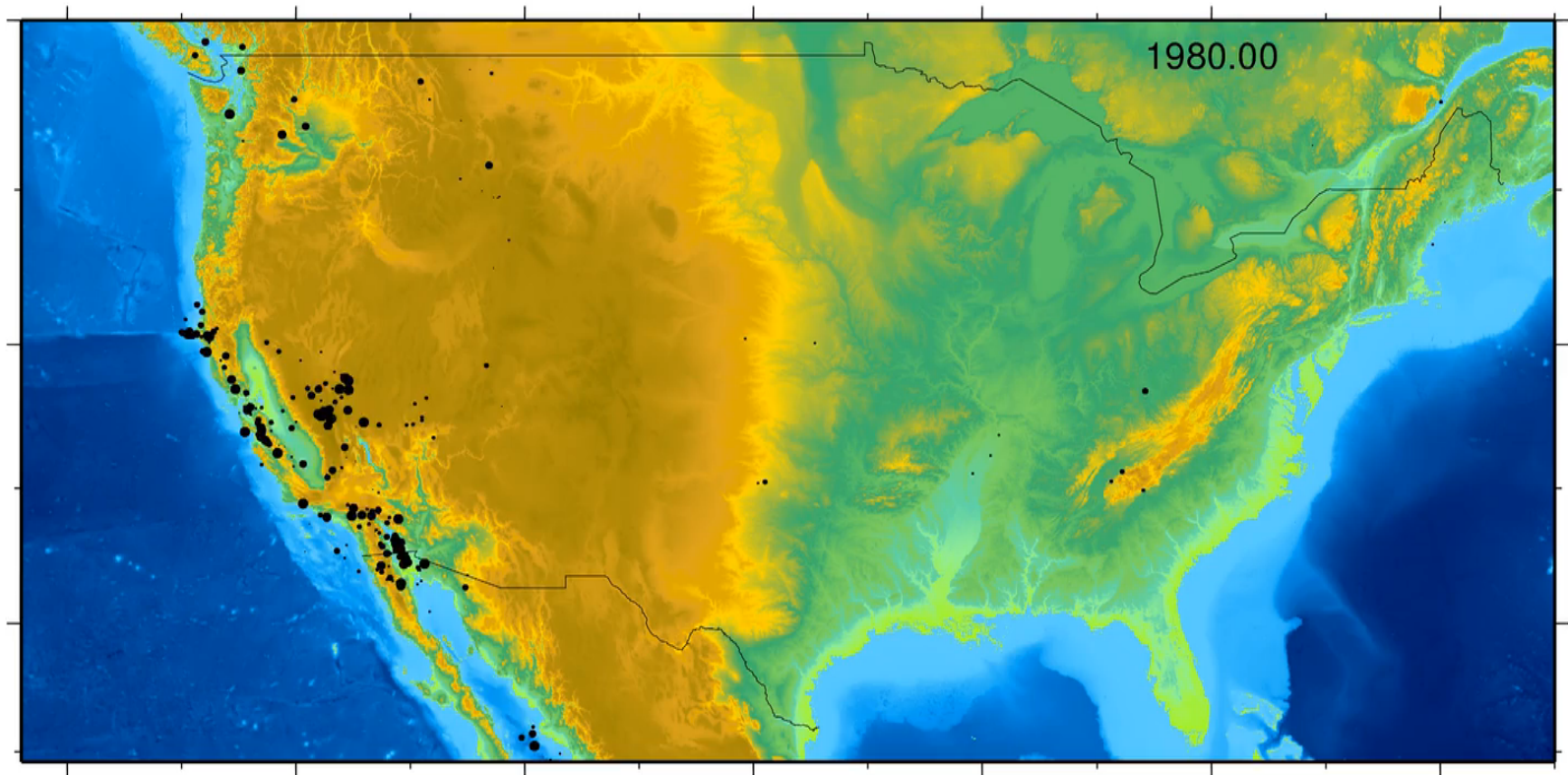
Miami University (Ohio)



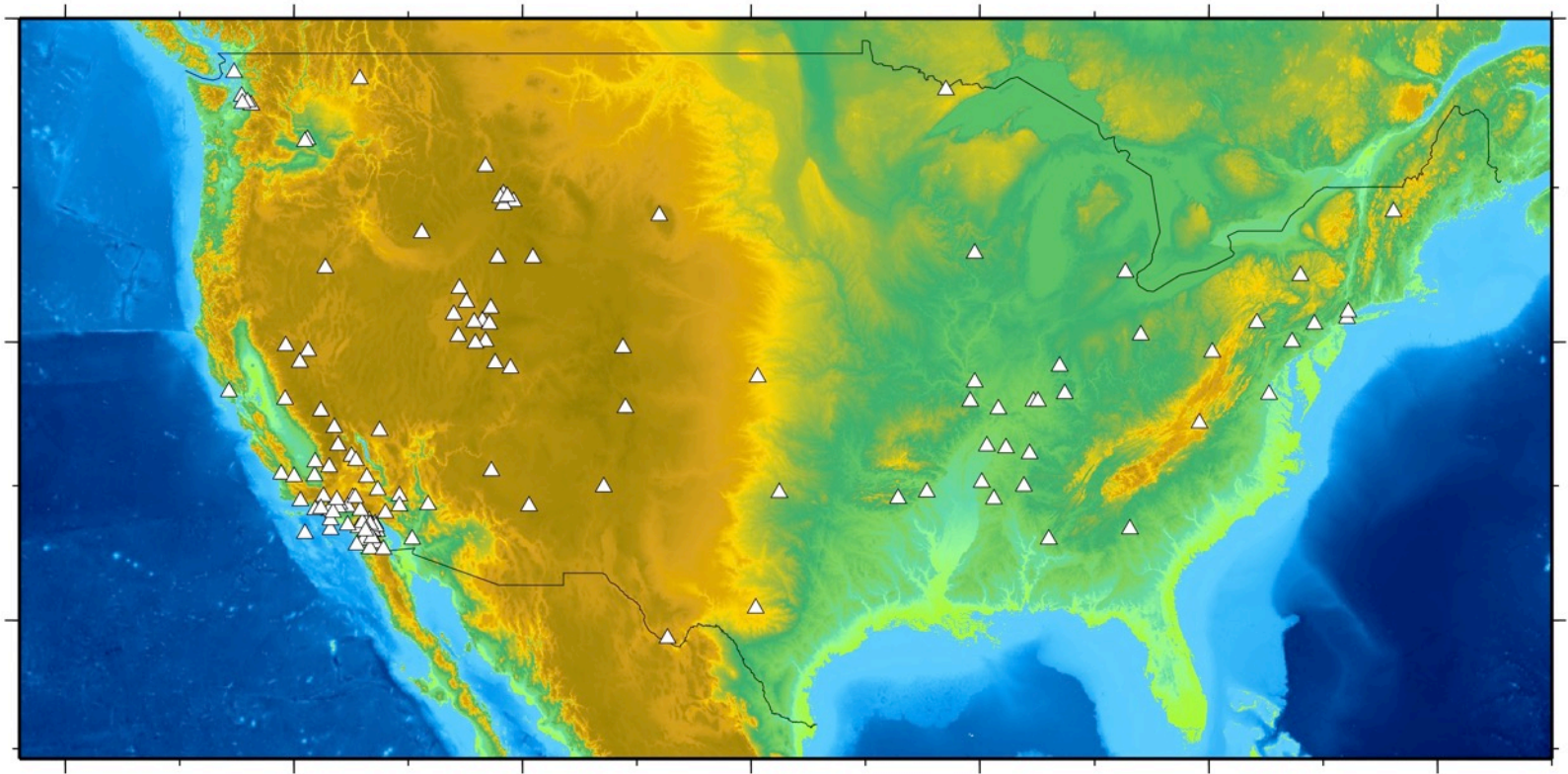
Transportable Array Installations



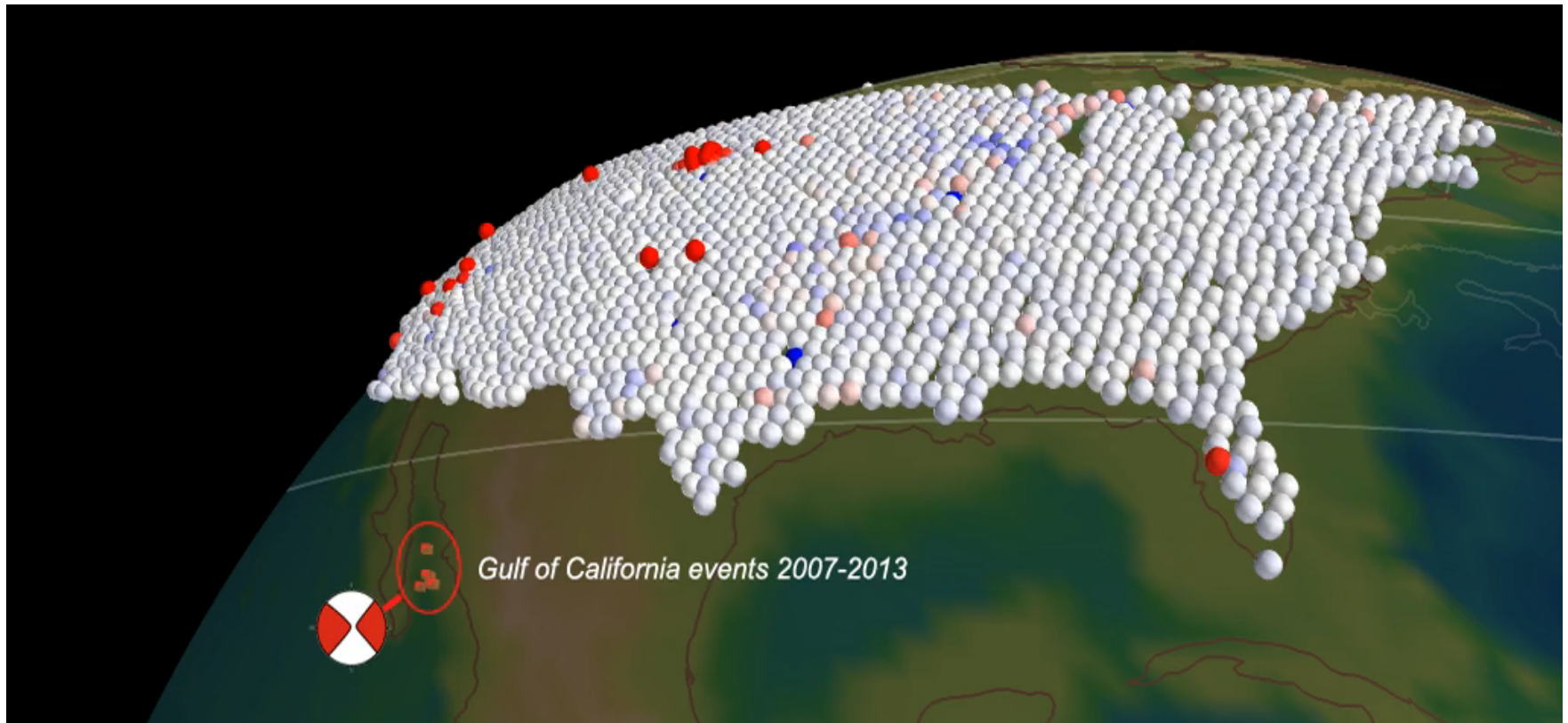
Distribution of Earthquakes Were Not Uniform



Broadband Seismic Stations Before EarthScope

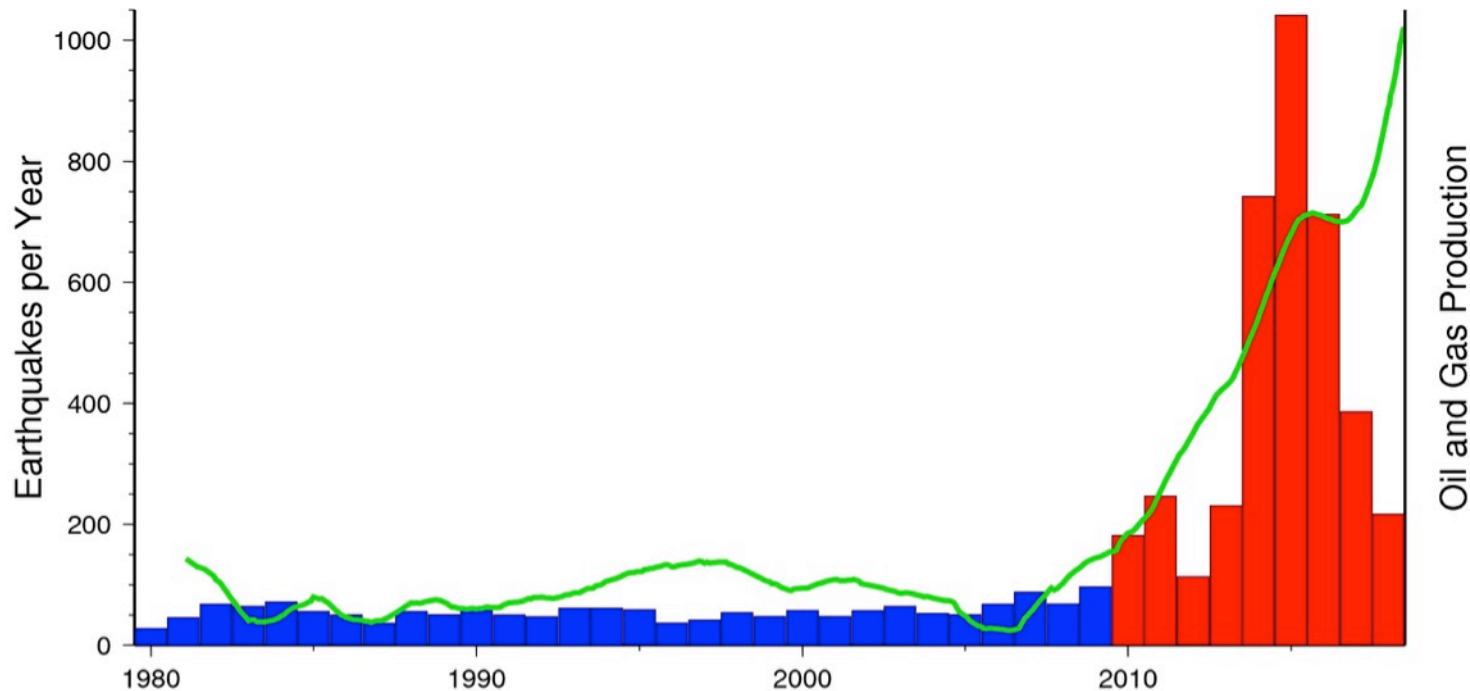


Use Seismic Waves from Distant Large Earthquakes

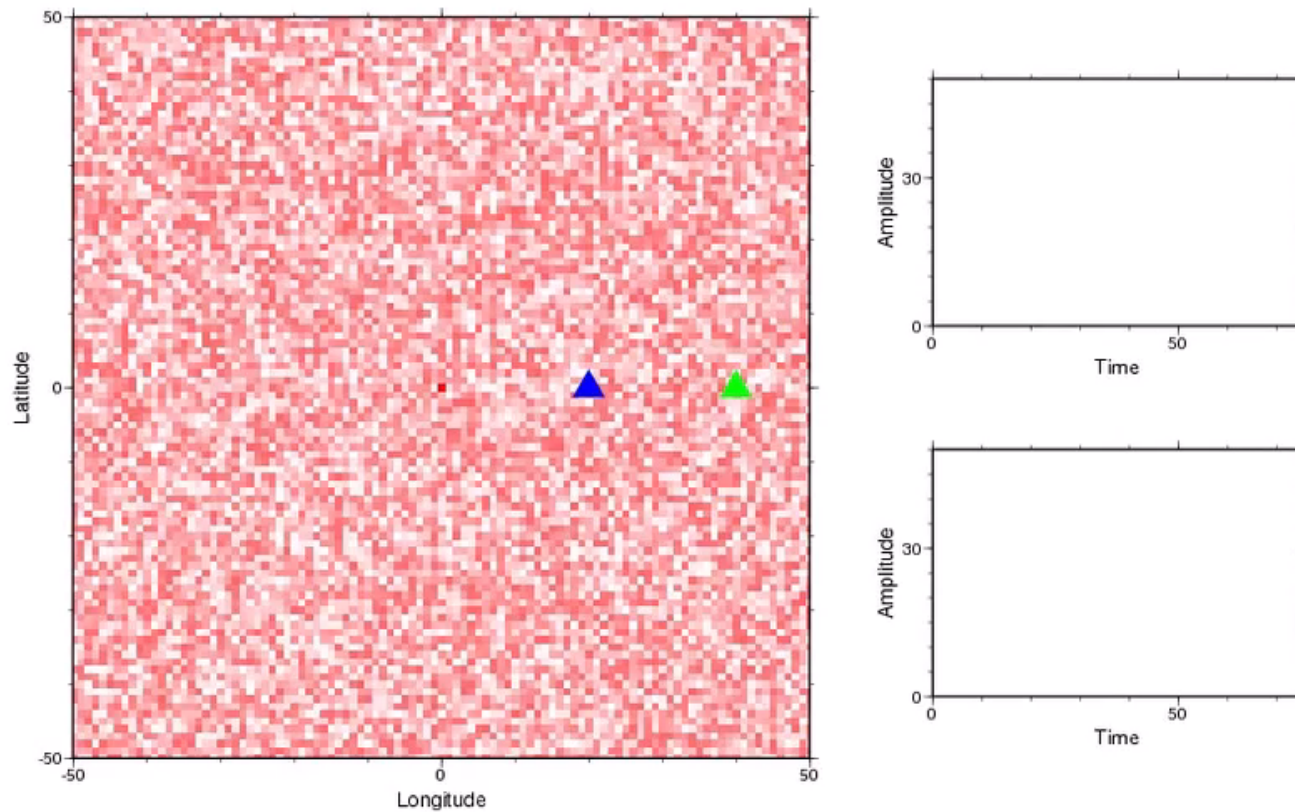


Surprise 1: More Earthquake Than Expected

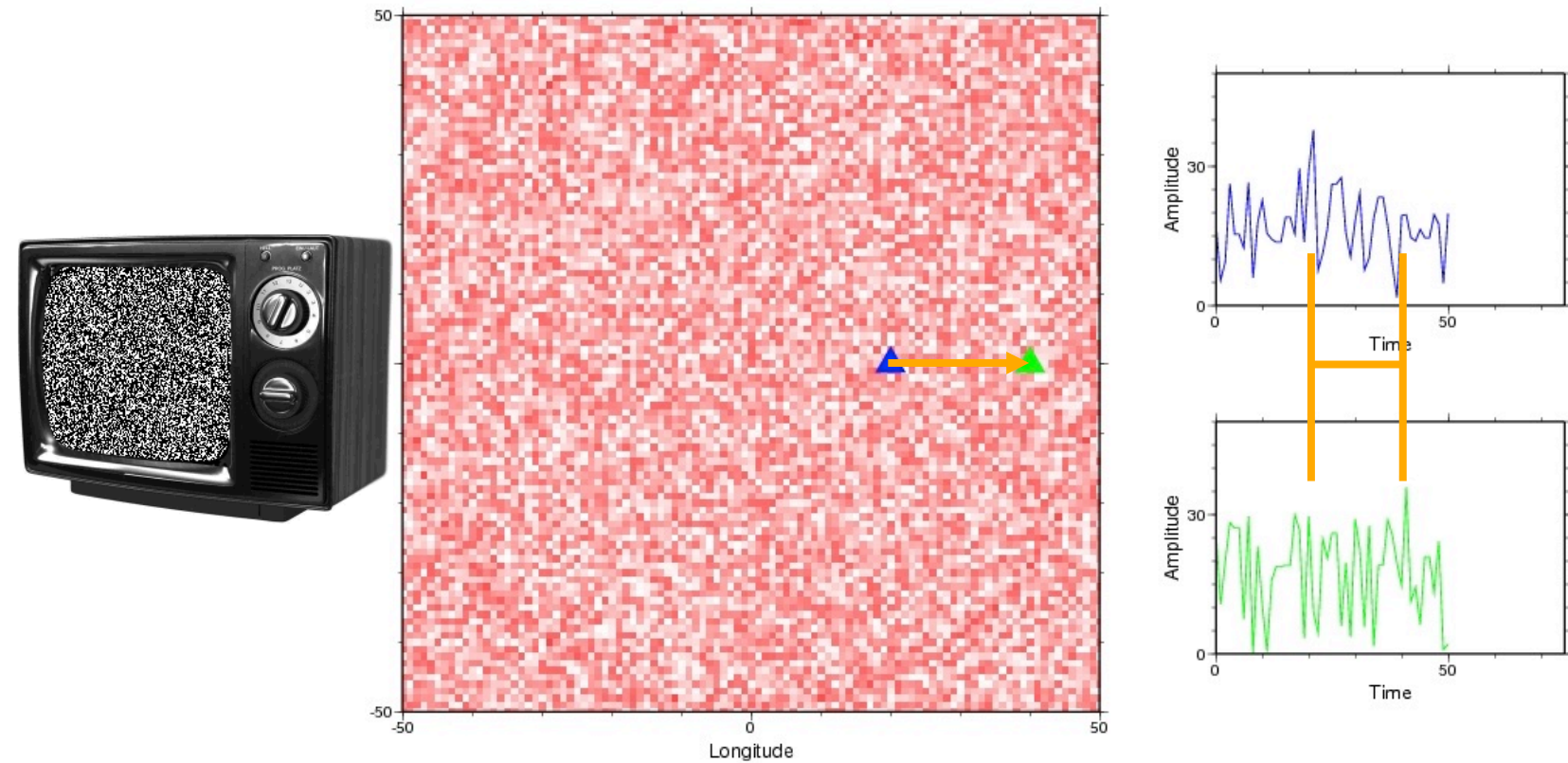
- Human-induced earthquakes in the Central and Eastern US



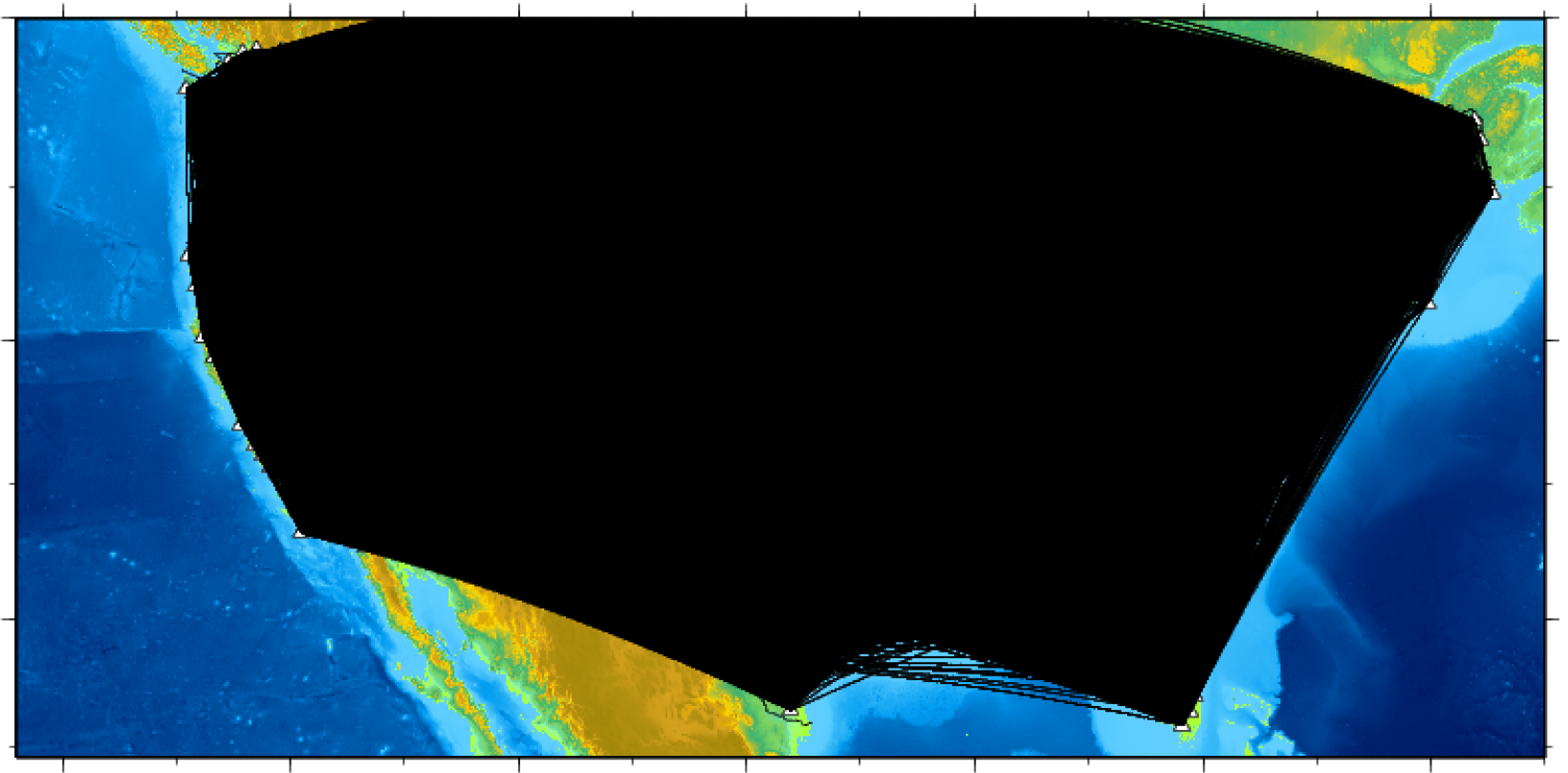
Surprise 2: New Technique to Scan with Noise



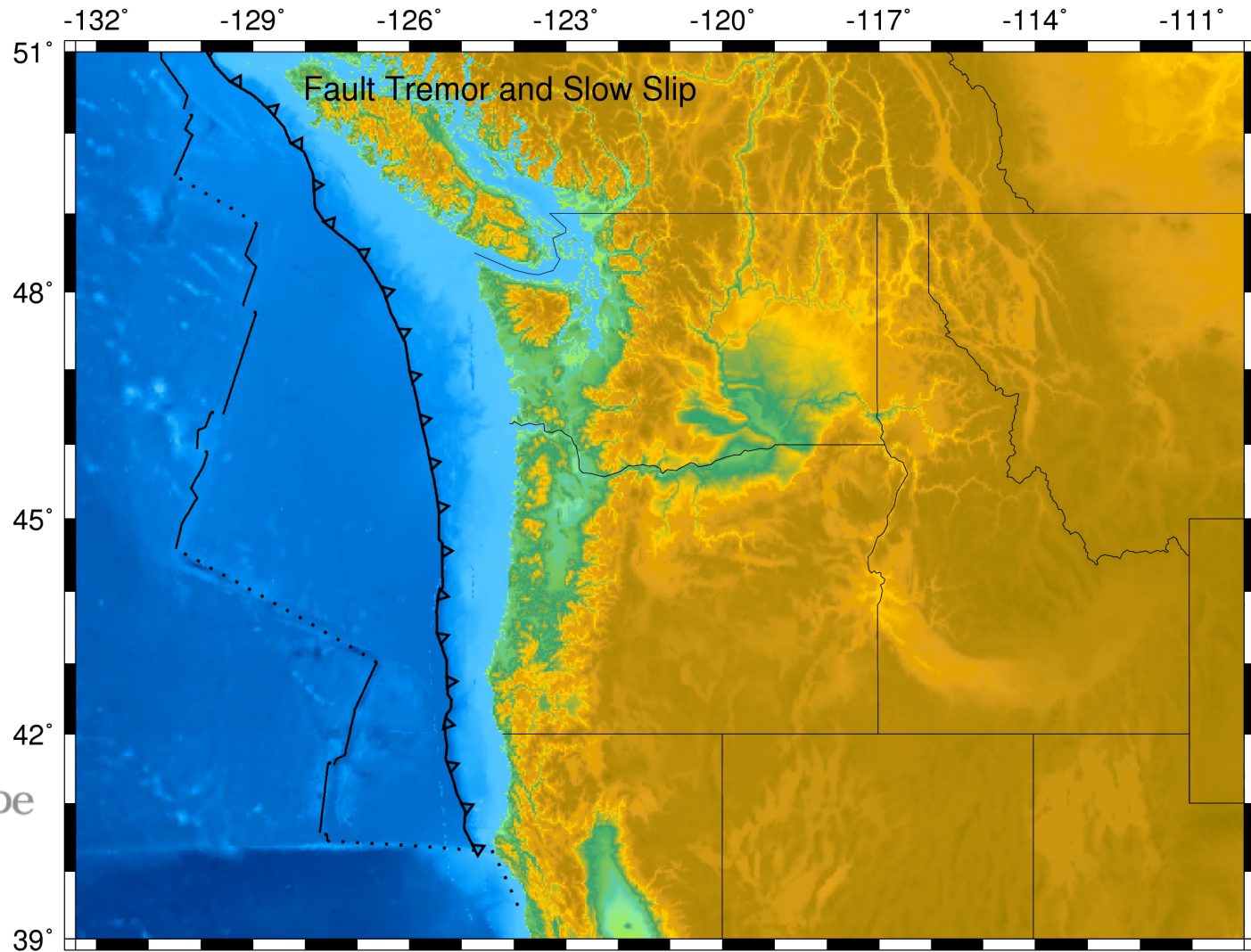
Surprise 2: New Technique to Scan with Noise



Truly Enabled an EarthScope CAT Scan



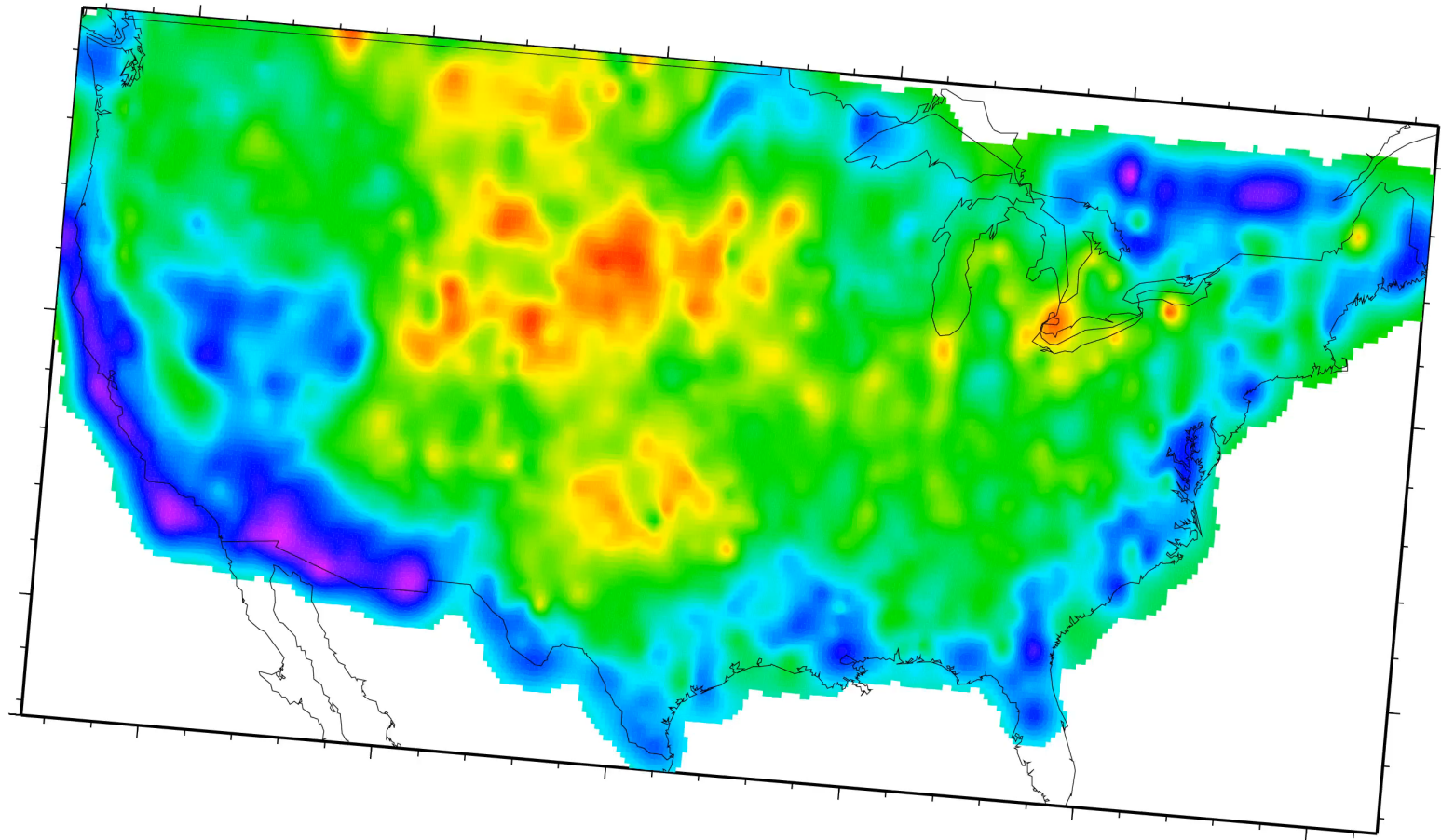
Surprise 3: Fault Tremor



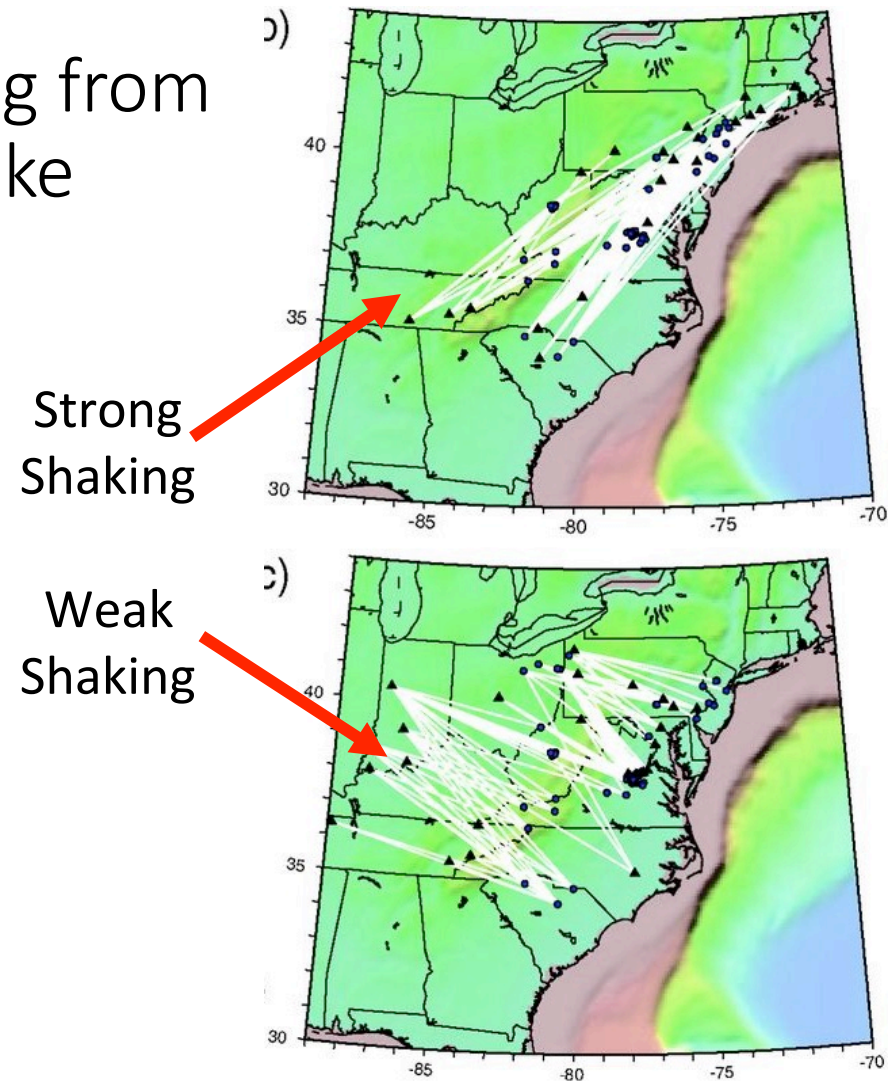
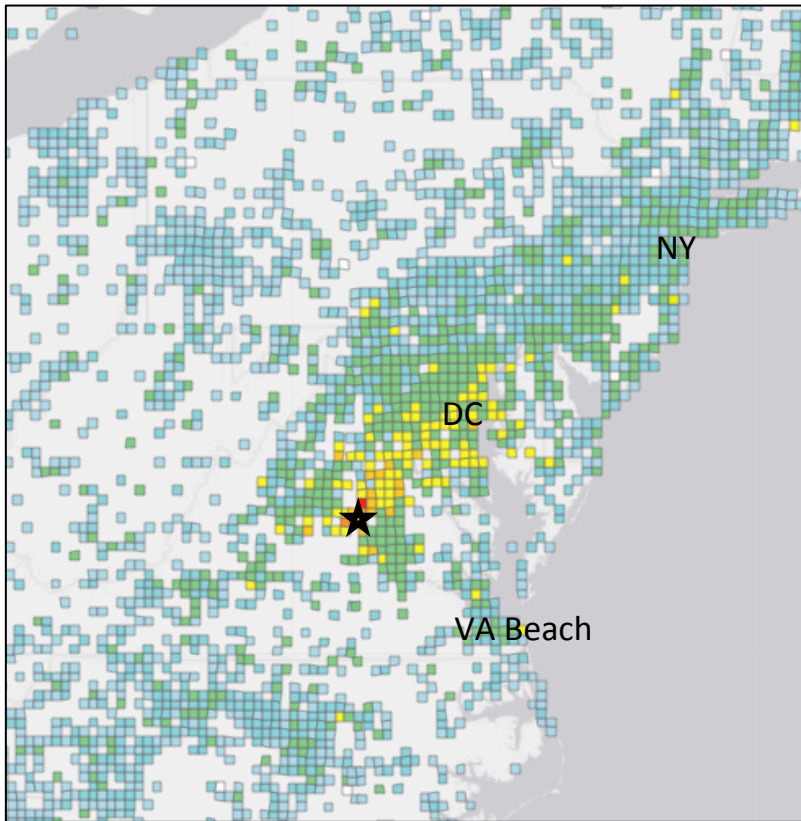
Flex Array



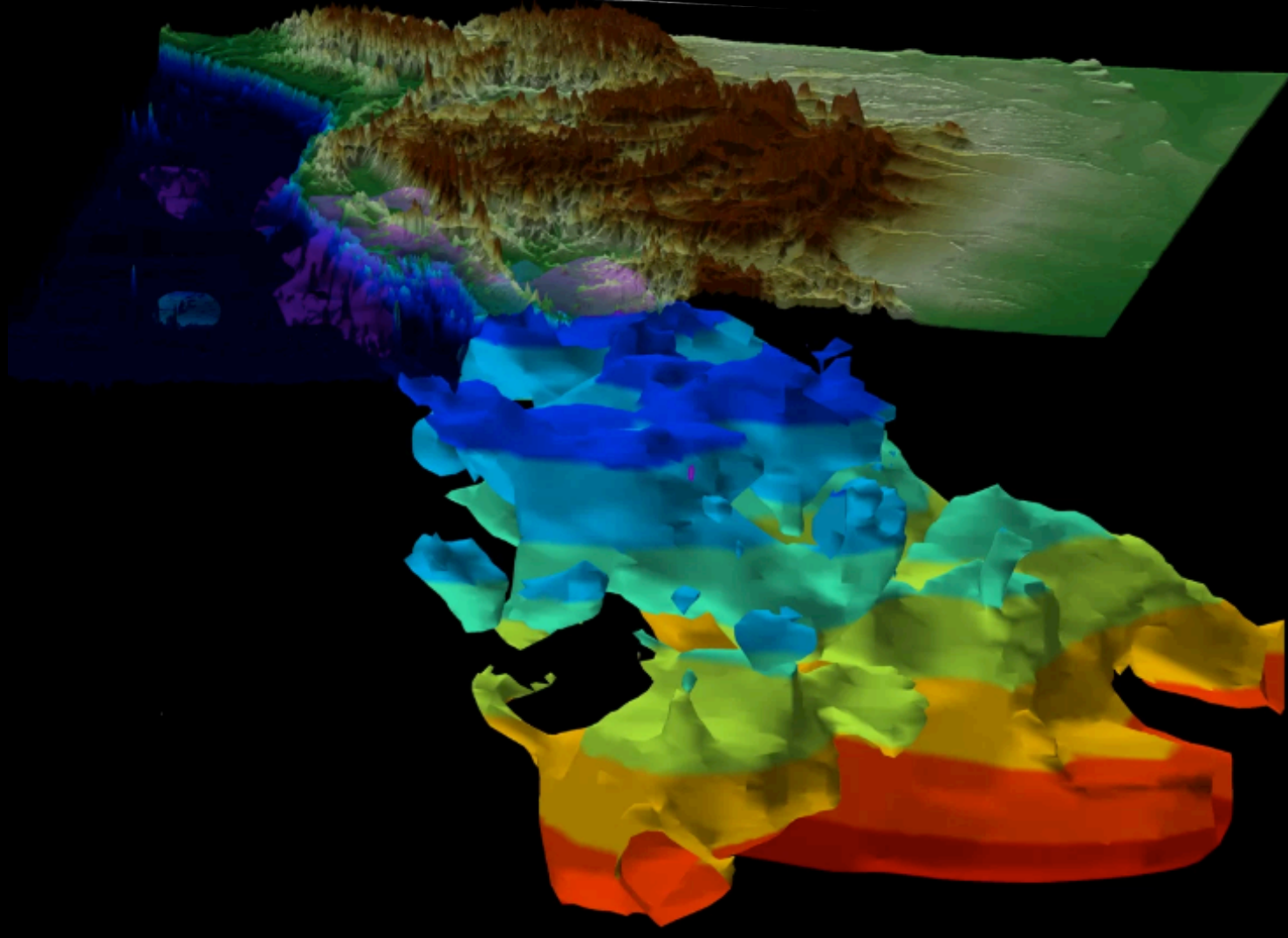
Complexity of the Continental Crust



Crust Structure Explains Shaking from the 2011 Virginia Earthquake



A Buried Tectonic Plate



From 145
million
years ago

to 65
million
years ago



**Vertical ground movement
Jan 2009–Apr 2015**

(mm) 15
10

GPS stations



So, So Grateful for EarthScope

- A Complete Game-Changer

- How we assess and prepare for hazards
- How we train and educate
- How we understand the Earth



The background of the slide is a dark, textured image of the Earth, specifically showing the continents of North and South America. The colors are muted, with dark blues for the oceans and dark greens/browns for the landmasses. The text "Thank you Questions?" is centered over the image in a white, sans-serif font.

Thank you
Questions?