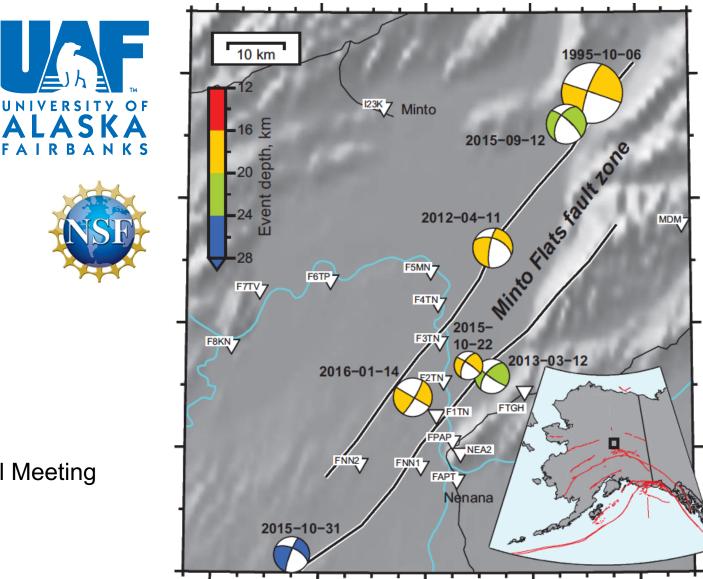
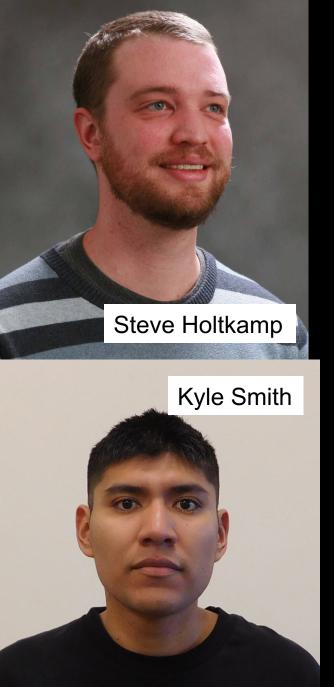
Slow-to-fast earthquake nucleation in the lower crust of central Alaska

Carl Tape University Alaska Fairbanks

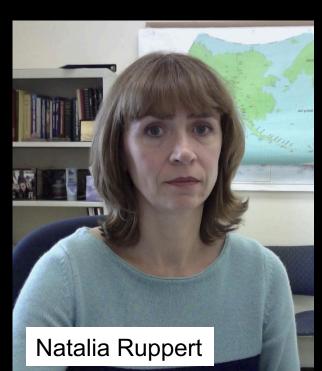
Stephen Holtkamp Vipul Silwal Jessica Hawthorne Yoshi Kaneko Pablo Ampuero Natalia Ruppert Kyle Smith Michael West

EarthScope National Meeting Anchorage, Alaska May 17, 2017

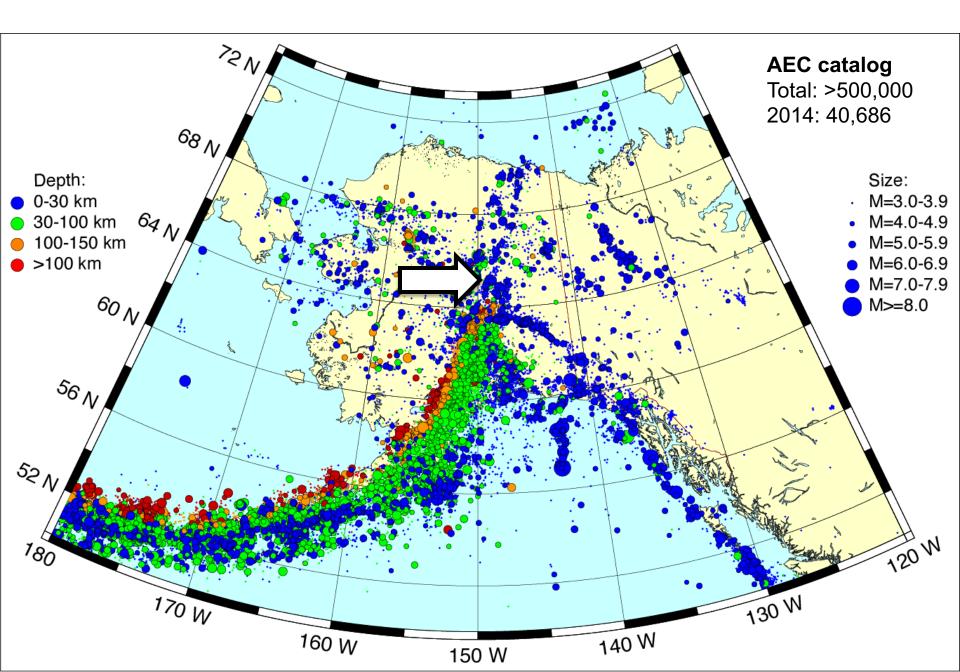




Vipul Silwal







This is the story about some unusual events happening 20 km below these vandals.





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Earth and Planetary Science Letters

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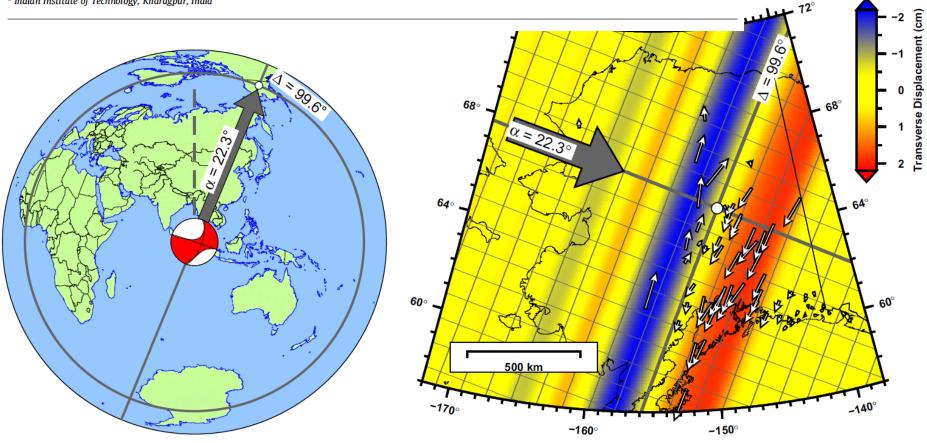


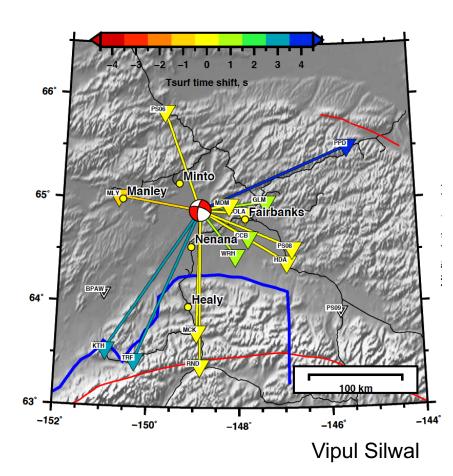
journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/epsl

Earthquake nucleation and triggering on an optimally oriented fault

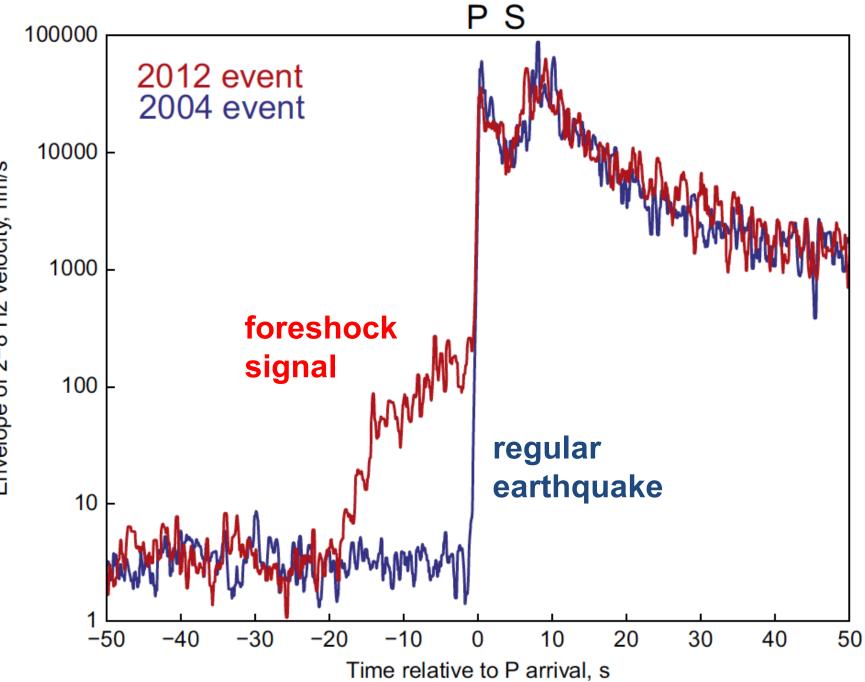
Carl Tape^{a,*}, Michael West^a, Vipul Silwal^{a,b}, Natalia Ruppert^a

^a Geophysical Institute, University of Alaska, Fairbanks, Alaska, USA
^b Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, India

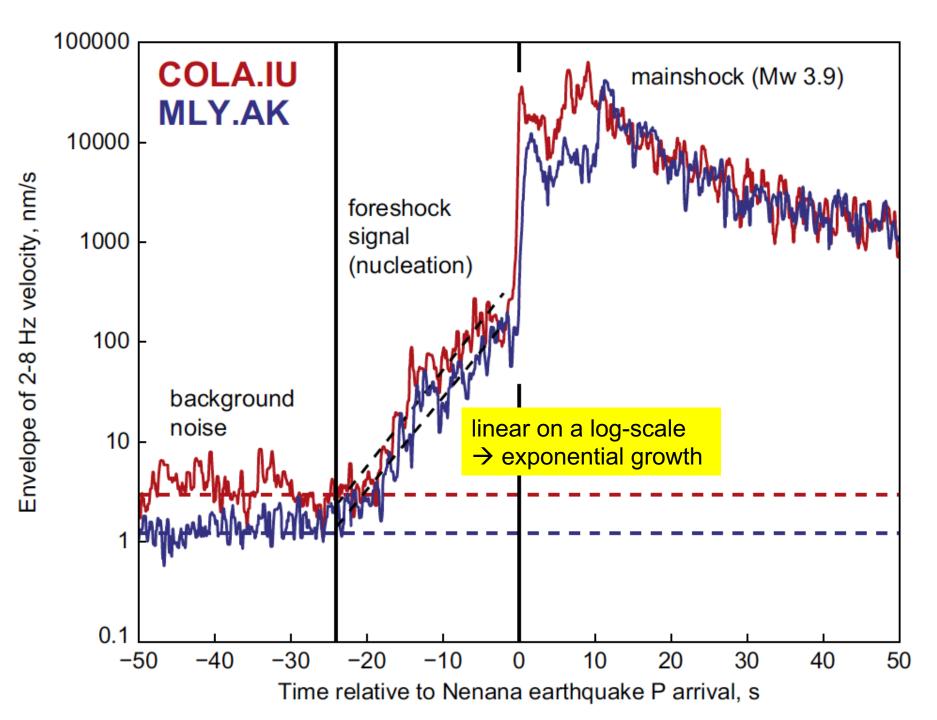




	foreshock signal	
MDM.AK (34 kr	»)	
COLA.IU (51 kr)	
CCB.AK (62 km		
WRH.AK (65 kr))	
MLY.AK (85 km)	
PS08.PS (109 I	m)	
HDA.AK (111 k	n)	
MCK.AK (132 k	m)	
BPAW.AK (134	km)	
PPD.AK (173 k	n)	
TRF.AK (176 ki	n)	
KTH.AK (213 k	n)	
	-20 -15 -10 -5 0	

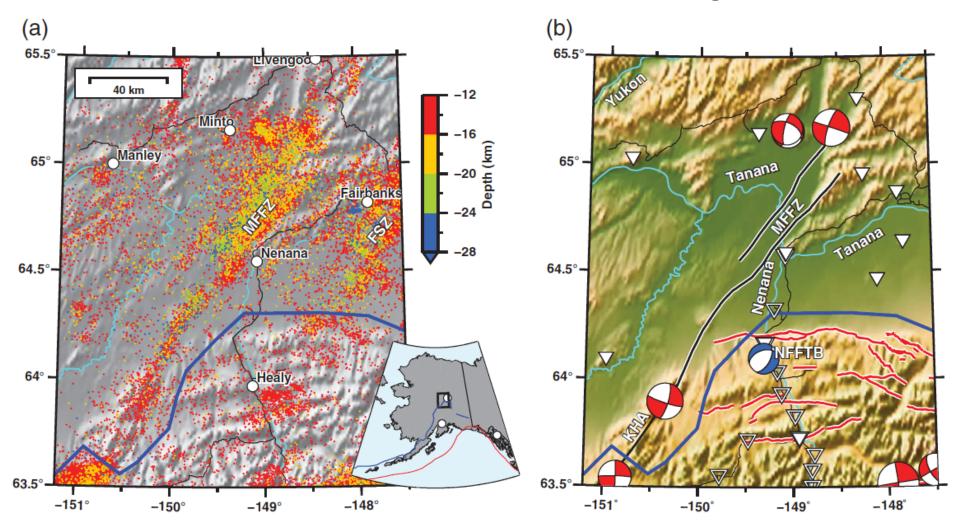


Envelope of 2–8 Hz velocity, nm/s



Minto Flats fault zone + Nenana basin

= transtensional tectonic setting



PASSCAL and AEC project FLATS: Fault Locations and Alaska Tectonics from Seismicity

> FNN®-2015 Google Image Landsat Image © 2015 DigitalGlobe

F6TP.X

13.2 km

F7TV.X

F8KN.XV

FAPT.XV

F5MN.XV

F4TN.XV

F3TN.XV

F1TN.XV

FNN1.XV

FBTN.XV

F2TN.XV

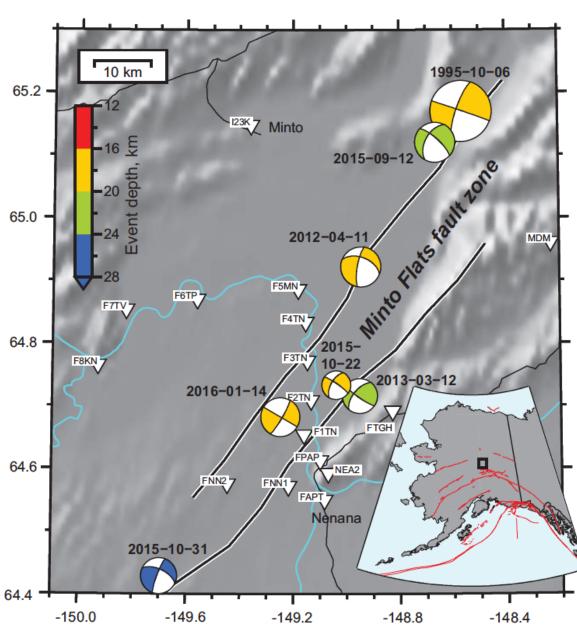
FPAP.XV FPAP.XV

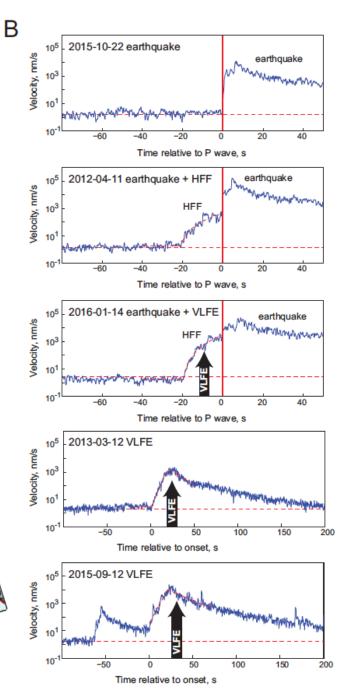
NEA2.AK

FTGH.XV

Google earth

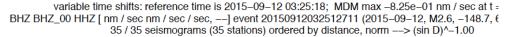
А

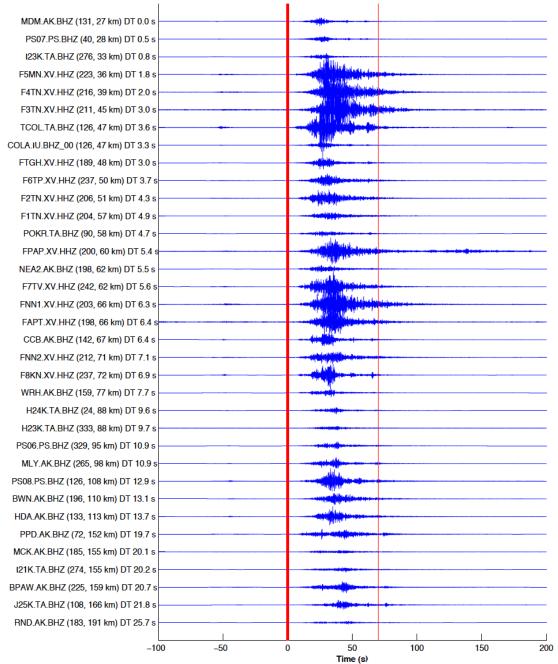




2015 very low frequency earthquake (VLFE)

Mw 3.8





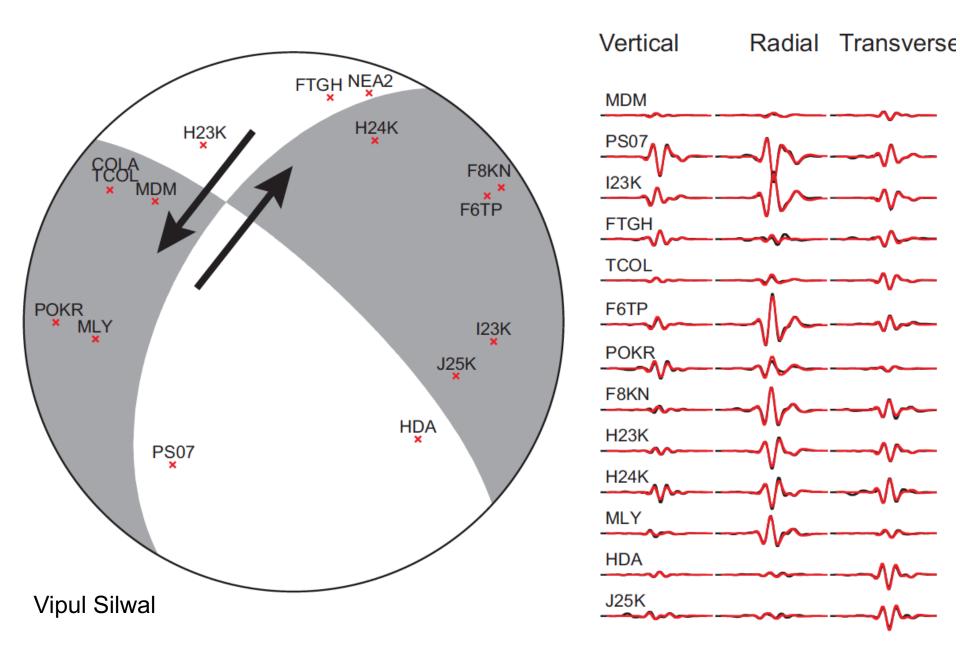
2015-09-12 03:23:32 + 600.00 s; F2TN max -8.72e-01 nm / sec at t = 43.5 s BHZ BHZ_00 HHZ [nm / sec, --] event 20150912032512711 (2015-09-12, M2.6, -148.7, 65.1, z = 1 22 / 22 seismograms (22 stations) ordered by input, norm --> (sin D)^-0.50

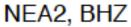
F2TN.XV.HHZ (206, 51 km) F1TN.XV.HHZ (204, 57 km) FPAP.XV.HHZ (200, 60 km) NEA2.AK.BHZ (198, 62 km) FNN1.XV.HHZ (203, 66 km) FAPT.XV.HHZ (198, 66 km) TRF.AK.BHZ (204, 202 km) CUT.AK.BHZ (195, 312 km) SKN.AK.BHZ (203, 377 km) SSN.AK.BHZ (195, 420 km) FIRE.AK.BHZ (191, 449 km) CAPN.AK.BHZ (196, 500 km) O20K.TA.BHZ (202, 596 km) BRSE.AK.BHZ (191, 608 km) BRLK.AK.BHZ (192, 608 km) HOM.AK.BHZ (196, 627 km) CNP.AK.BHZ (193, 636 km) P19K.TA.BHZ (203, 652 km) Q19K.TA.BHZ (203, 735 km) KDAK.II.BHZ_00 (196, 842 km) OHAK.AT.BHZ (198, 912 km) SII.AK.BHZ (200, 997 km) 0 100 200 300 400 500 -100 Time (s)

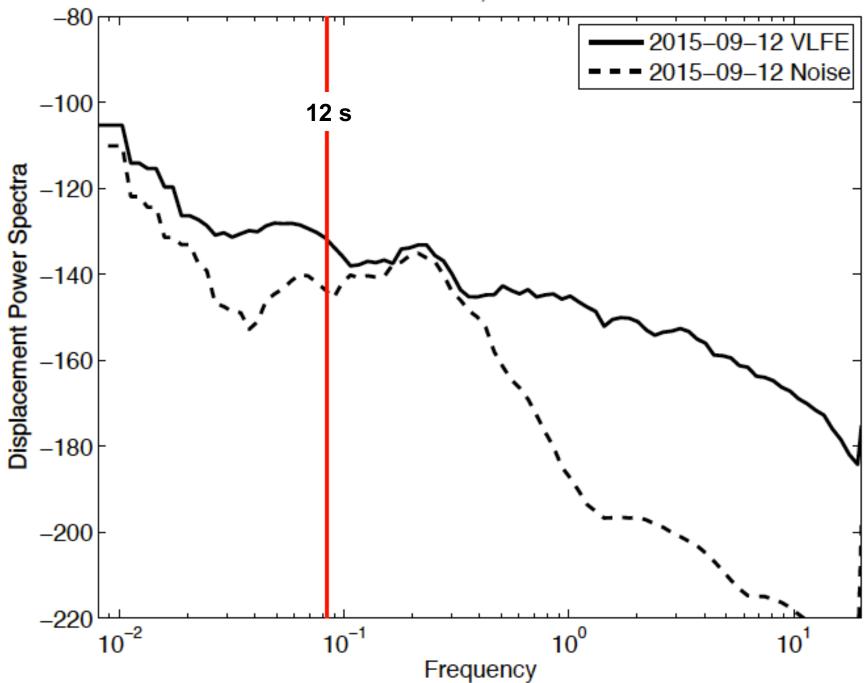
Mw 3.8 event clearly visible at 1000 km!

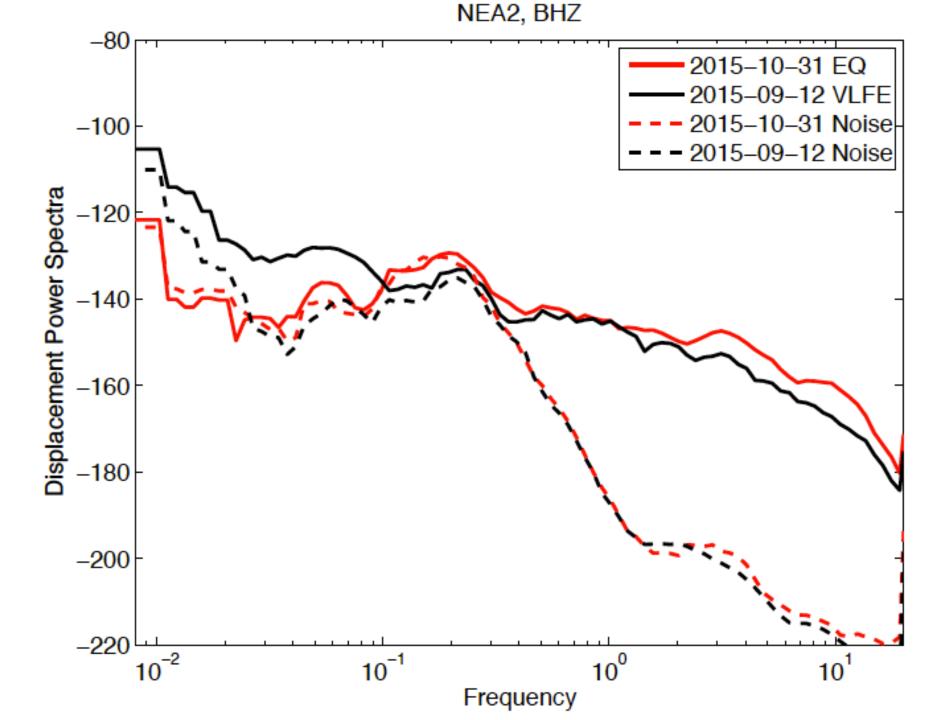
(bandpass 20-50 s)

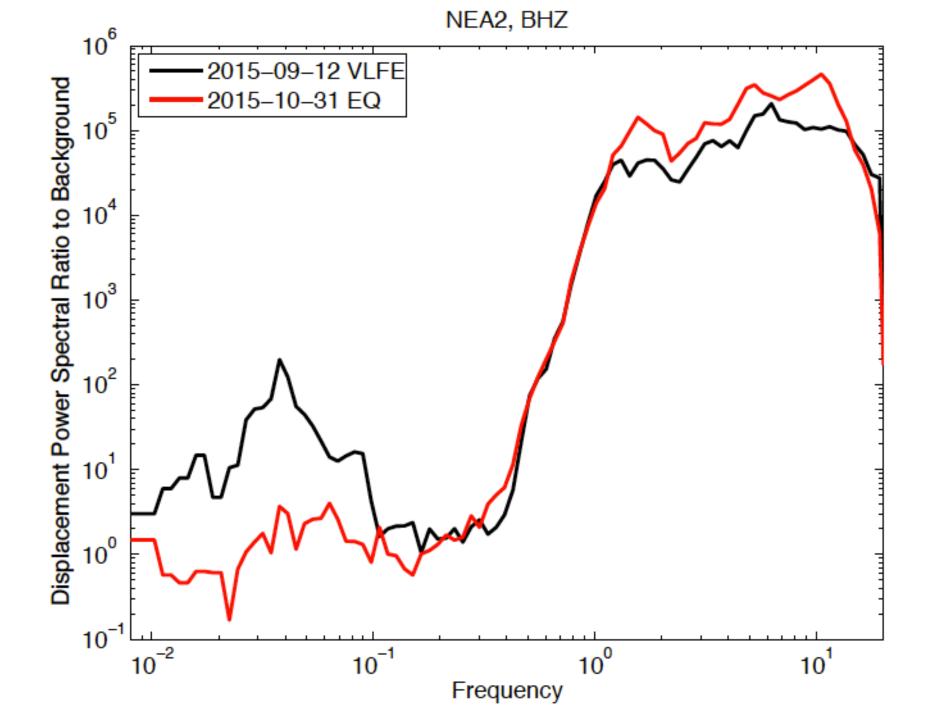
A 2015-09-12 very low frequency earthquake (VLFE)

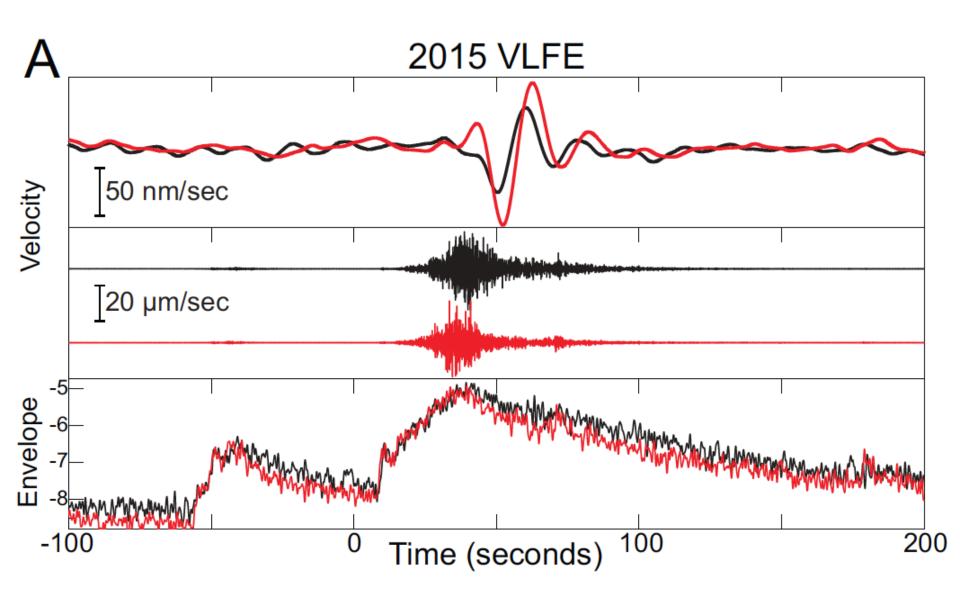








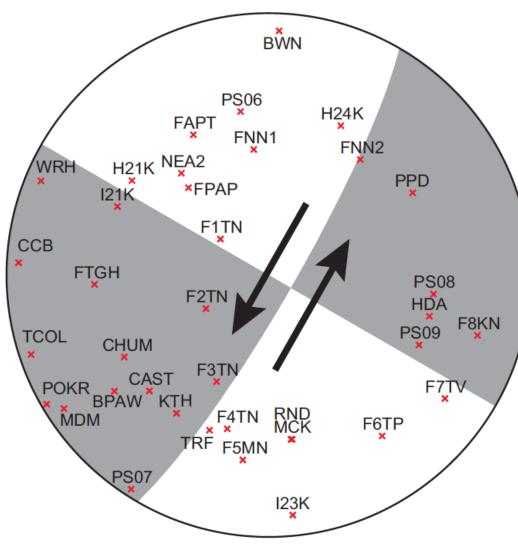




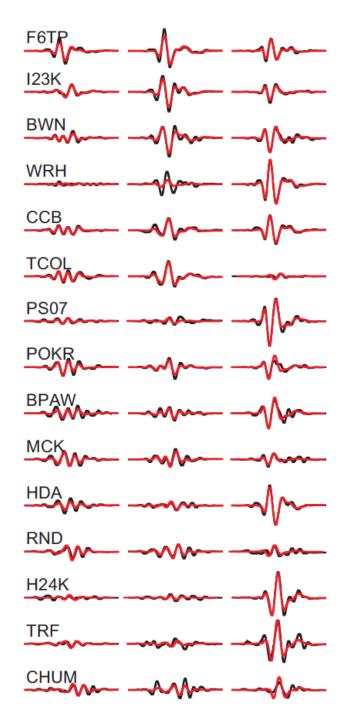
2016 earthquake

Mw 3.8

B 2016-01-14 earthquake



Vipul Silwal

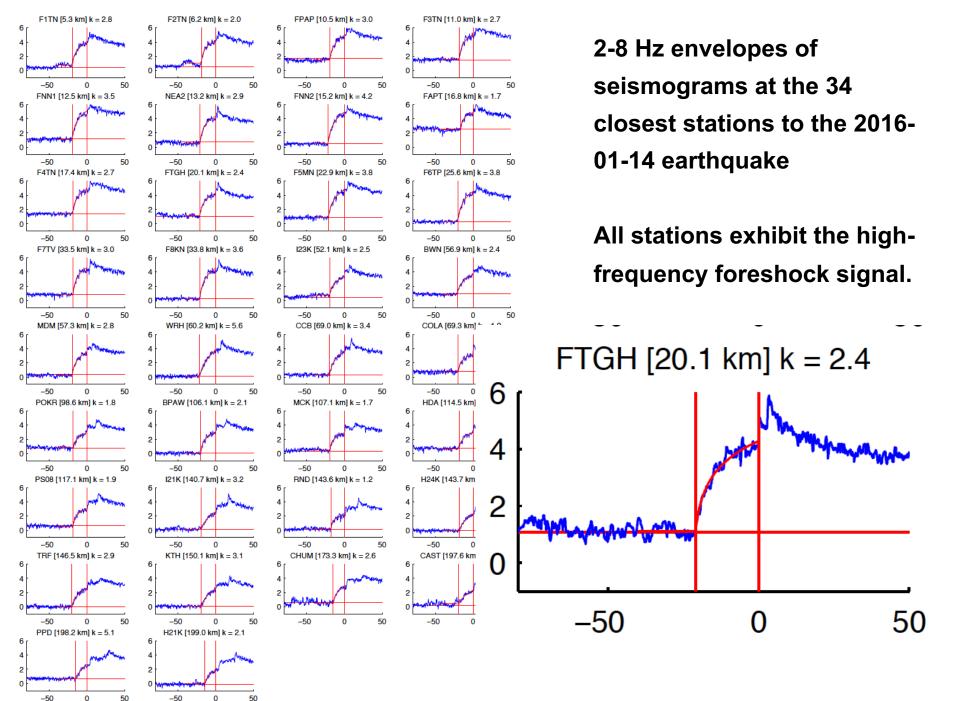


variable time shifts: reference time is 2016–01–14 19:04:14; F1TN max –2.35e–01 nm / sec at BHZ BHZ_00 HHZ [nm / sec nm / sec / sec, ---] event 20160114190410727 (2016–01–14, M3.8, –149.2, 34 / 34 seismograms (34 stations) ordered by distance, norm --> (sin D)^-1.00

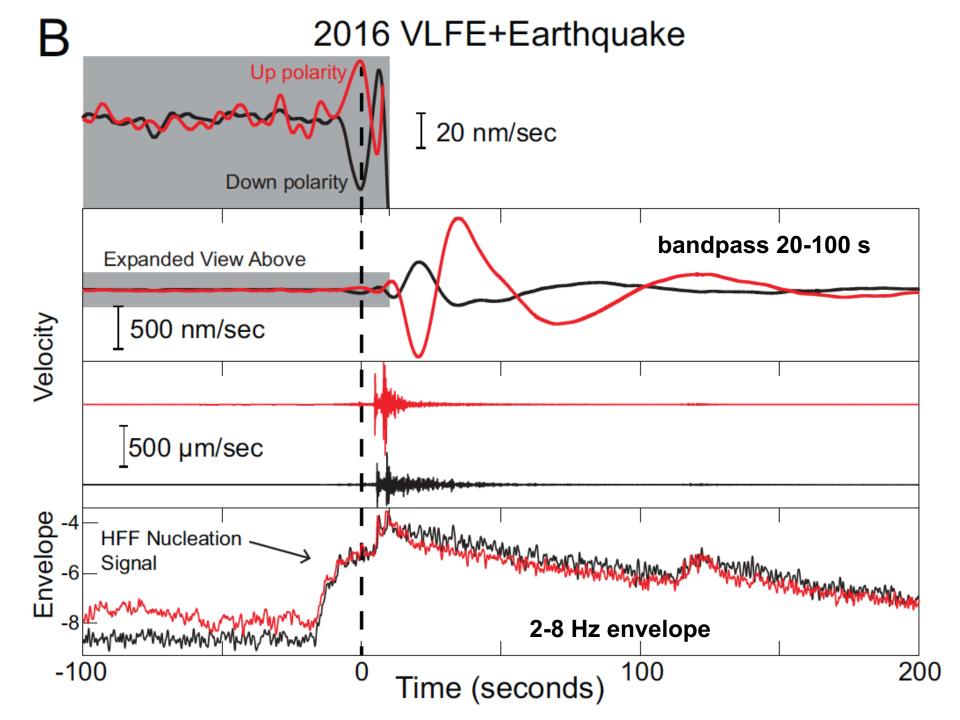
F1TN.XV.HHZ (127, 5 km) DT 0.2 s F2TN.XV.HHZ (62, 6 km) DT 0.3 s FPAP.XV.HHZ (138, 10 km) DT 0.0 s F3TN.XV.HHZ (26, 11 km) DT 0.6 s FNN1.XV.HHZ (173, 12 km) DT 0.7 s NEA2.AK.BHZ (140, 13 km) DT 0.2 s FNN2.XV.HHZ (218, 15 km) DT 0.7 s FAPT.XV.HHZ (152, 17 km) DT 0.6 s F4TN.XV.HHZ (15, 17 km) DT 1.1 s FTGH.XV.HHZ (87, 20 km) DT 1.0 s F5MN.XV.HHZ (8, 23 km) DT 1.9 s F6TP.XV.HHZ (325, 26 km) DT 1.7 s F7TV.XV.HHZ (305, 33 km) DT 2.6 s F8KN.XV.HHZ (286, 34 km) DT 2.6 s I23K .---. BHZ (354, 52 km) DT 5.7 s BWN.AK.BHZ (183, 57 km) DT 6.5 s Mmmmmmm MDM.AK.BHZ (57, 57 km) DT 6.4 s WRH.AK.BHZ (113, 60 km) DT 7.2 s www.www.www CCB.AK.BHZ (93, 69 km) DT 8.5 s man alman manada COLA.IU.BHZ_00 (71, 69 km) DT 8.4 s mmmm POKR.TA.BHZ (60, 98 km) DT 12.6 s BPAW.AK.BHZ (233, 106 km) DT 13.1 s want hanta MCK.AK.BHZ (172, 107 km) DT 13.7 s HDA.AK.BHZ (104, 114 km) DT 15.1 s PS08.PS.BHZ (97, 117 km) DT 14.8 s MMMMMM I21K.TA.BHZ (294, 140 km) DT 19.2 s RND.AK.BHZ (172, 143 km) DT 18.8 s H24K.TA.BHZ (26, 143 km) DT 18.6 s TRF.AK.BHZ (201, 146 km) DT 20.1 s KTH.AK.BHZ (214, 150 km) DT 20.7 s CHUM.AK.BHZ (240, 173 km) DT 21.9 s CAST.AK.BHZ (226, 197 km) DT 28.0 s PPD.AK.BHZ (60, 197 km) DT 25.4 s H21K.TA.BHZ (305, 198 km) DT 25.0 s -30 -25 -20 -15 -10 -5 0

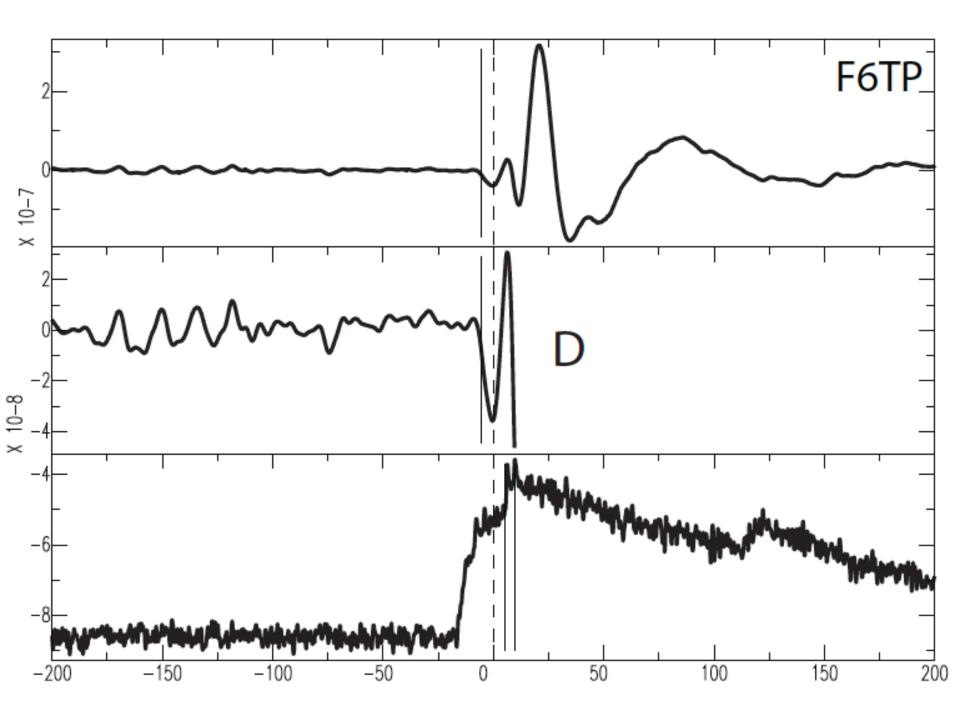
Time (s)

5



50 -50 0 5 nenana_nuc_20160114T_if4

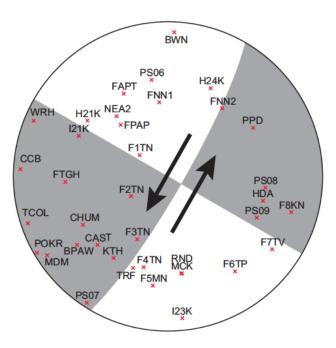




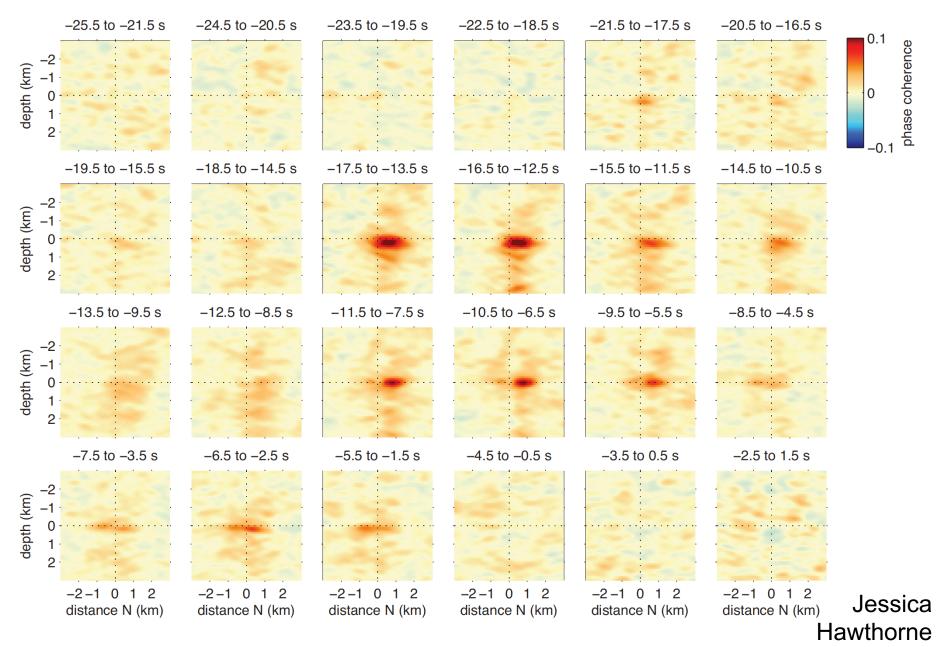
station	distance	azimuth	nuth LFFP HFP		LFP
	(km)	(°)			
F1TN	5.3	127	_	_	(D)
F2TN	6.2	62	_	U	U
FPAP	10.5	138	D	D	D
F3TN	11.0	26	_	U	(U)
FNN1	12.5	173	D	D	D
NEA2	13.2	140	D	D	D
FNN2	15.2	218	U?	D	(U)
FAPT	16.8	152	D	D	D
F4TN	17.4	15	D	_	(D)
FTGH	20.1	87	U	U	U
F5MN	22.9	8	D	D	D
F6TP	25.6	325	D	D	D

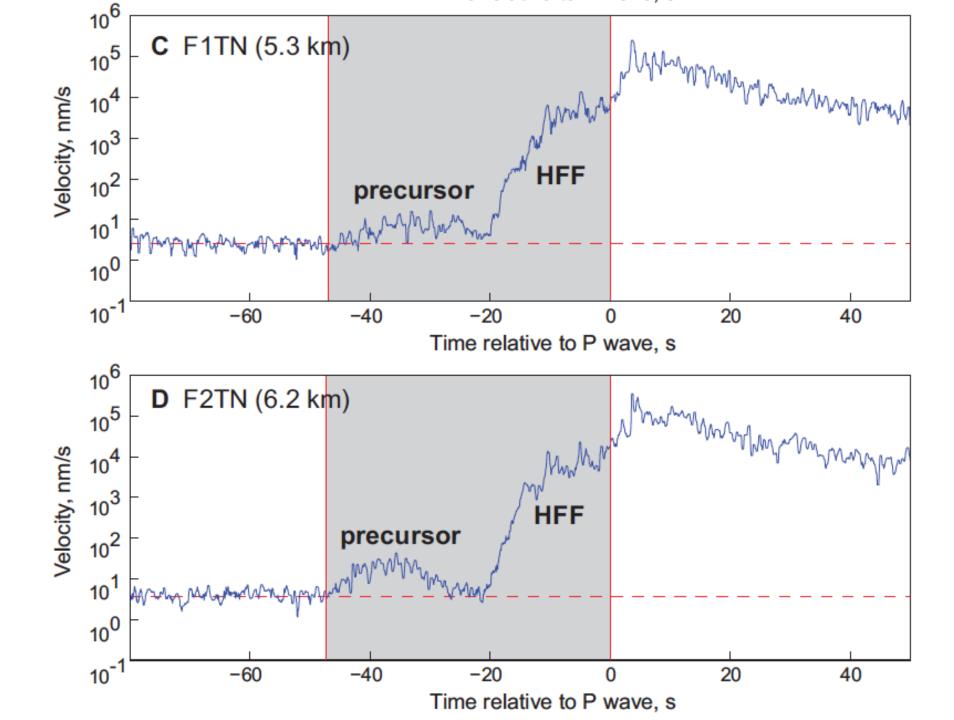
Polarity of amplitudes match among three measurements:

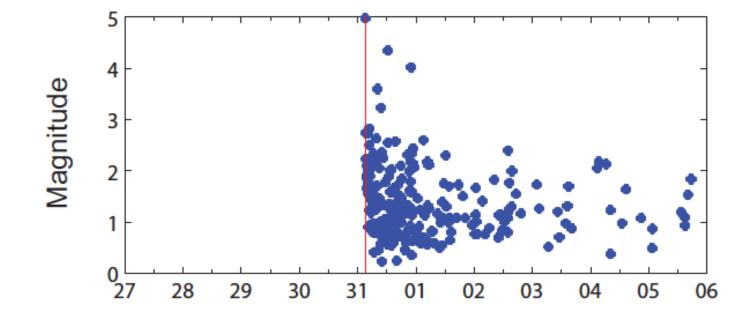
- 1. low-frequency polarity from nucleation period
- 2. high-frequency first-motion from earthquake
- 3. how-frequency inferred from moment tensor inversion

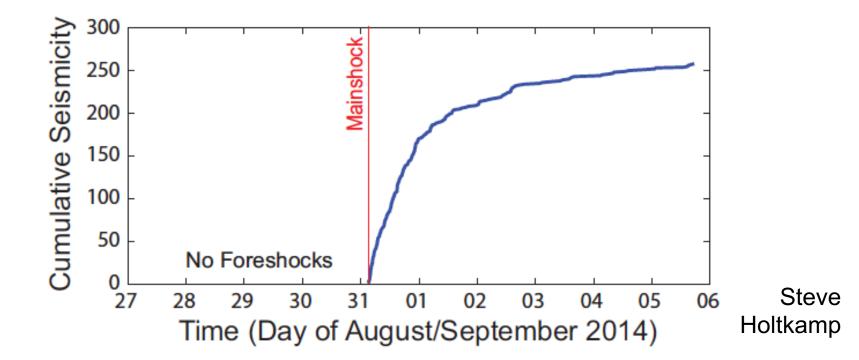


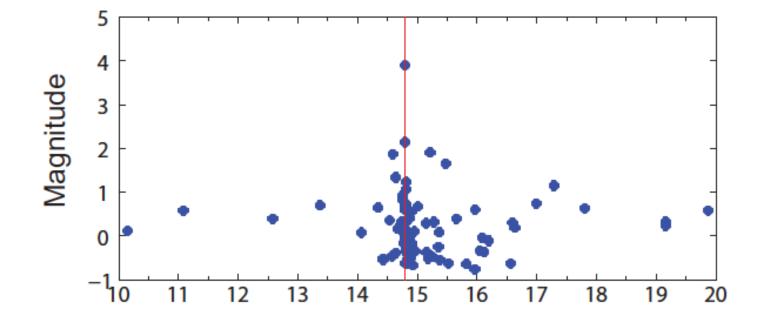
Coherence of foreshock signal with mainshock

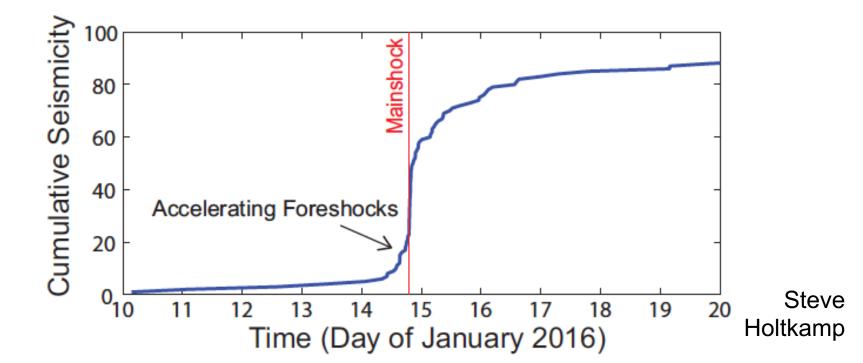


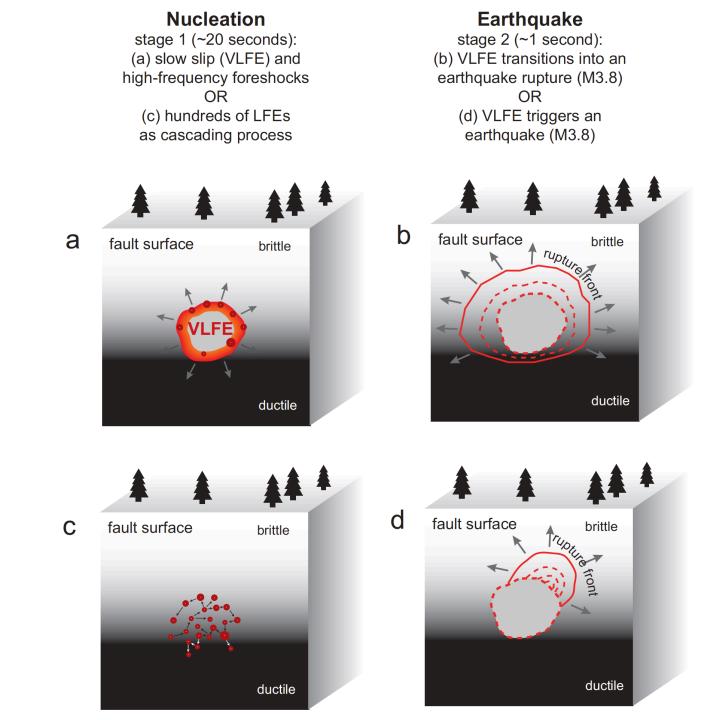


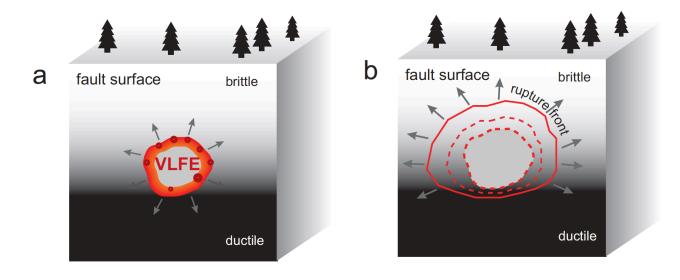




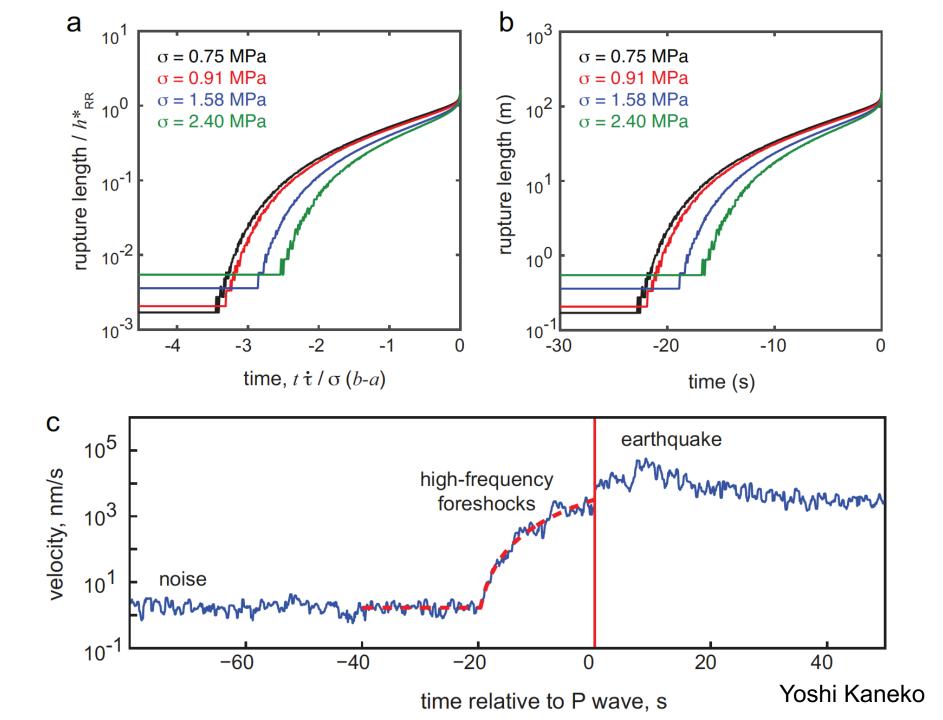








	stage	2012	2013	2015	2015	2016
observation	in	VLFE	VLFE	VLFE	VLFE	VLFE
	Fig. 4	+ EQ		precursor		+ EQ
aseismic slow-slip initiation	0	Y-I	Y-I	Y-I	Y-I	Y-I
high-frequency signal (Fig. 1b)	1	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
low-frequency signal (VLFE)	1	Y-I	Y	Y-I	Y	Y
earthquake	2	Y	Ν	Ν	N	Y

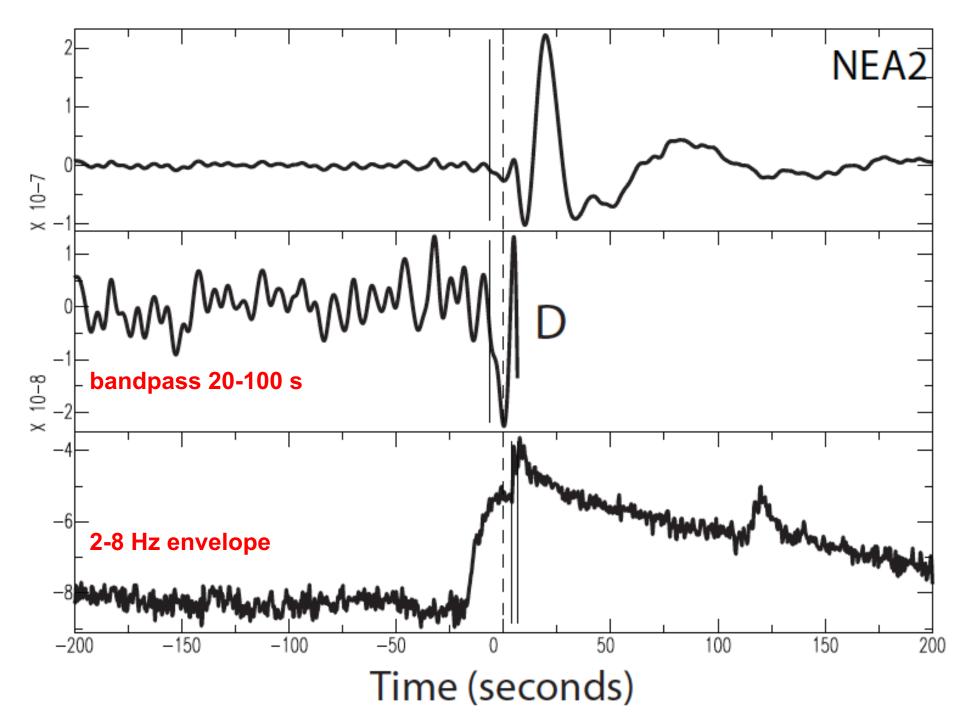


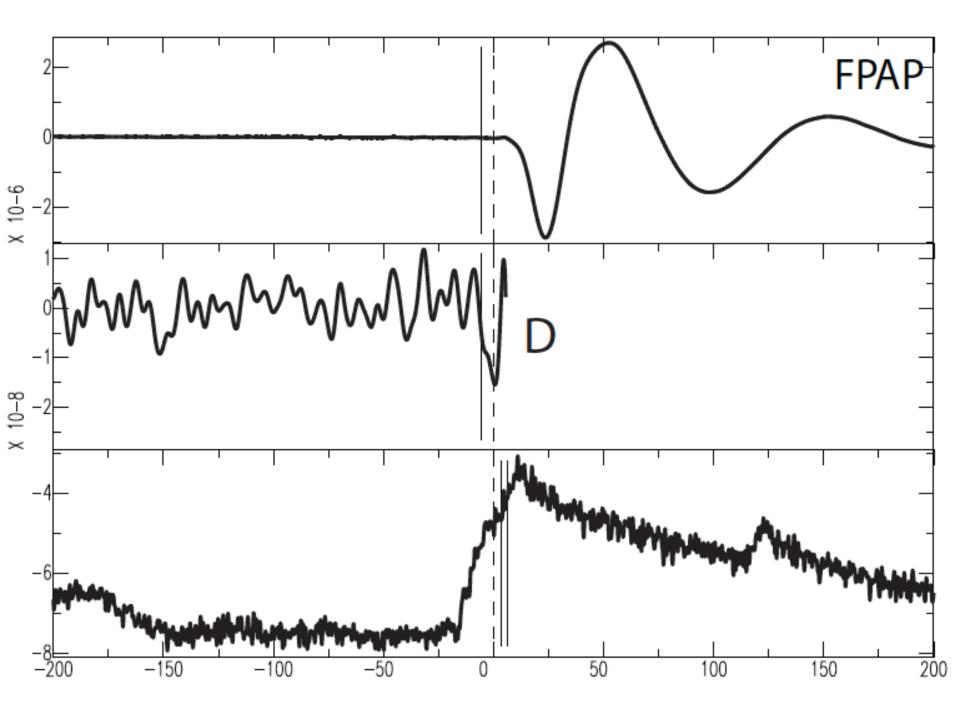
Summary

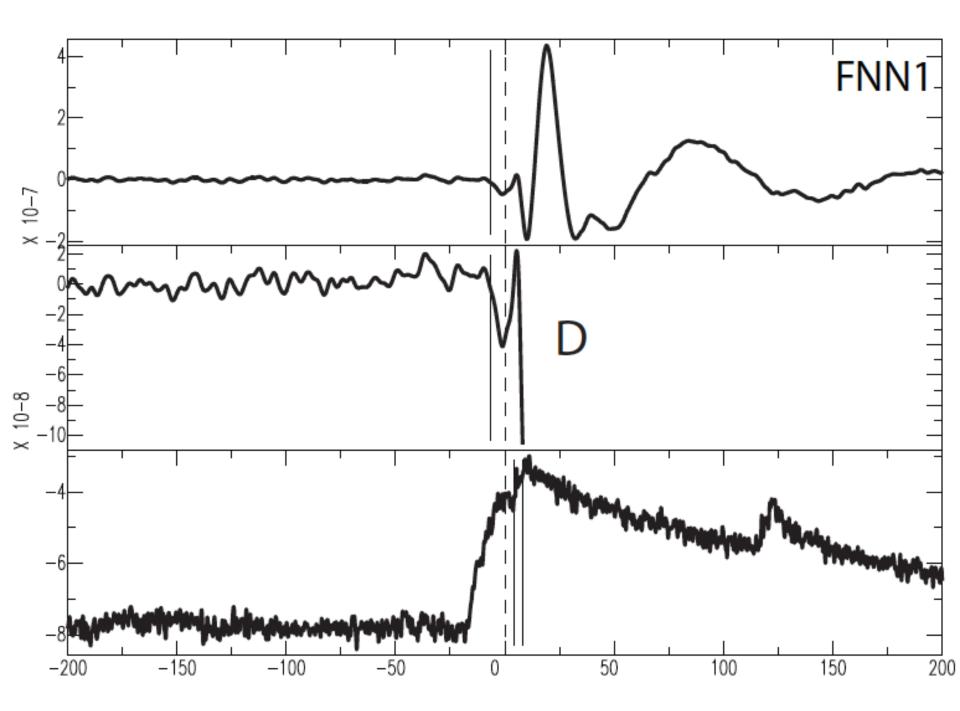
- 1. We present evidence for nucleation prior to a M 3.8 earthquake.
- 2. The Minto Flats fault zone of central Alaska produces a variety of events in the lower crust:
 - normal earthquakes
 - very-low-frequency earthquakes (HF and LF waves)
 - very-low-frequency earthquakes transitioning into earthquakes
 (2012 and 2016)
- We will apply numerical models of fault slip to explain the observations and to better understand the conditions at the base of the seismogenic zone (Yoshi Kaneko).

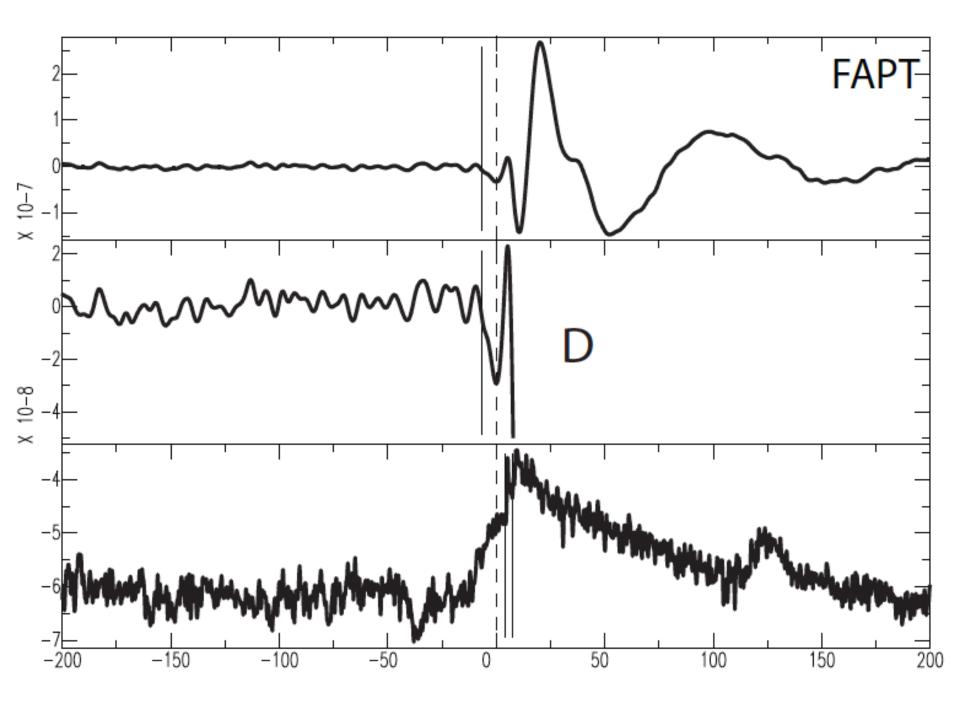
Please check out several posters on the Minto Flats fault zone: Vipul Silwal, Kyle Smith, Nealey Sims, Stephen Holtkamp THANK YOU! ctape@alaska.edu

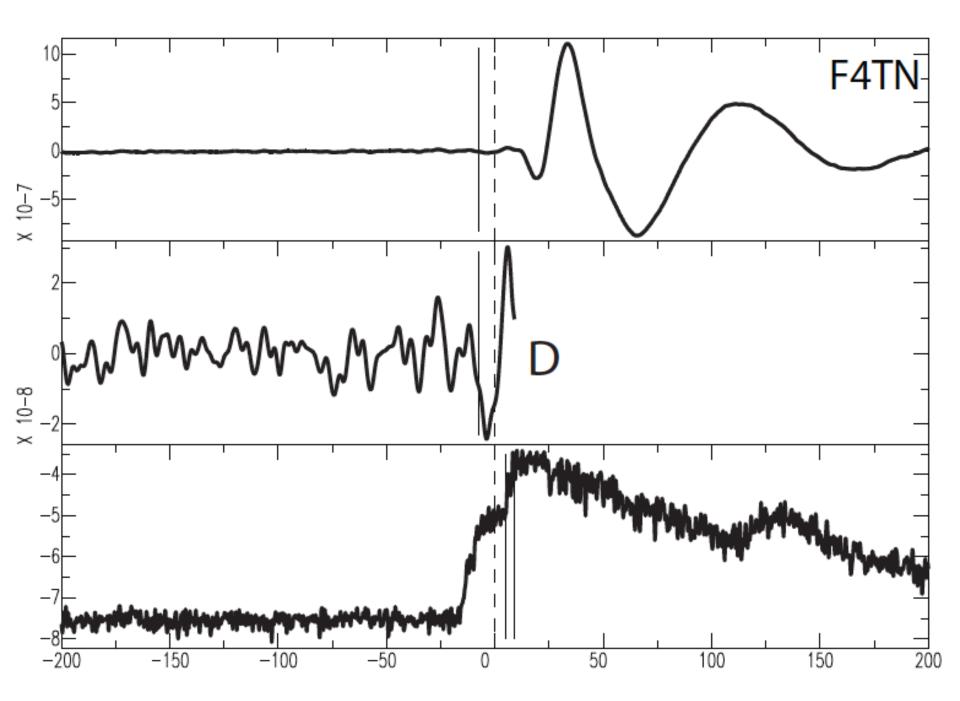
EXTRA SLIDES

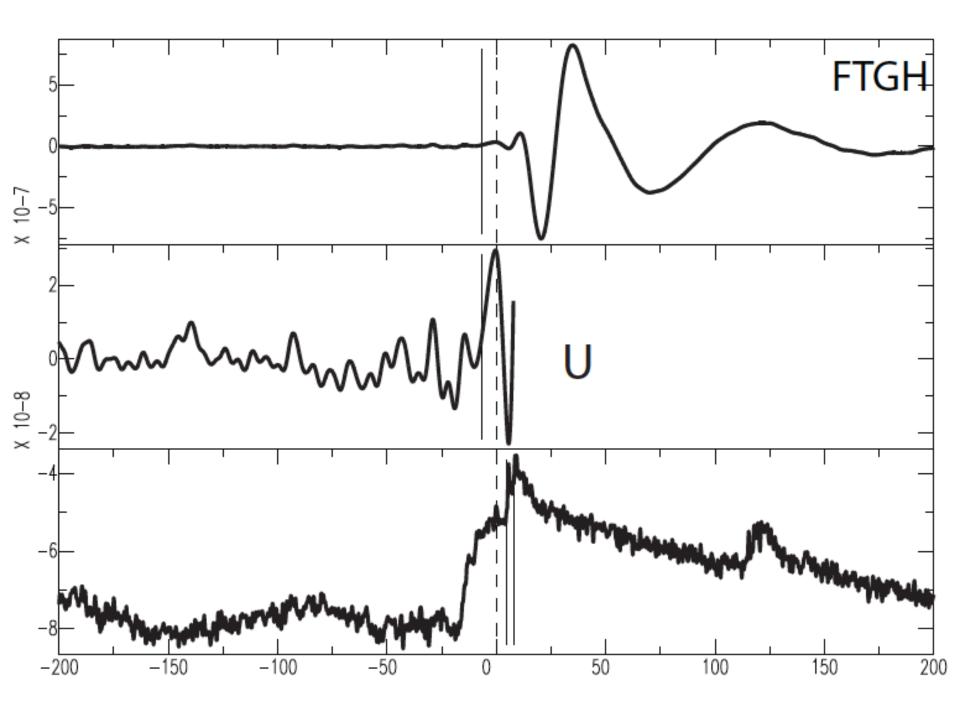


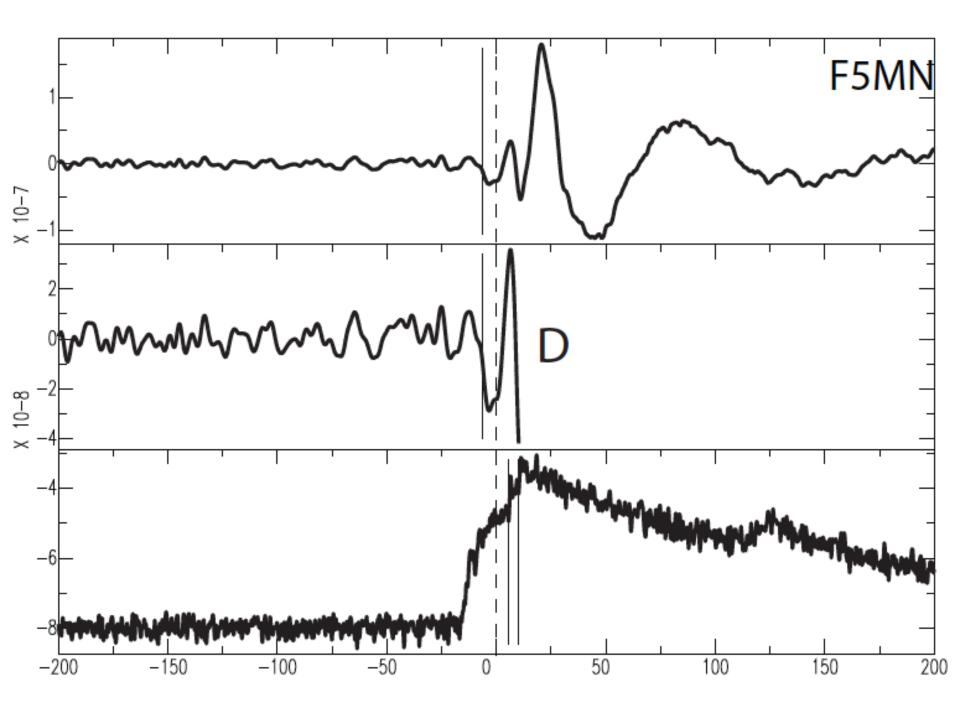


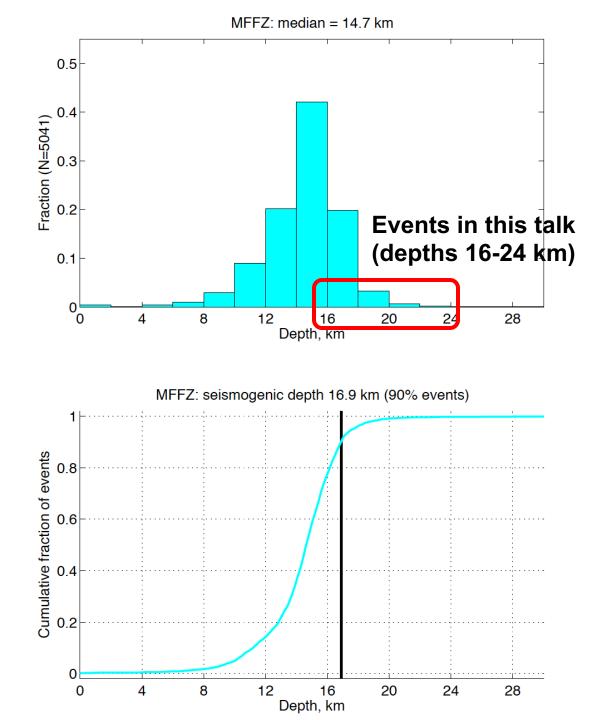




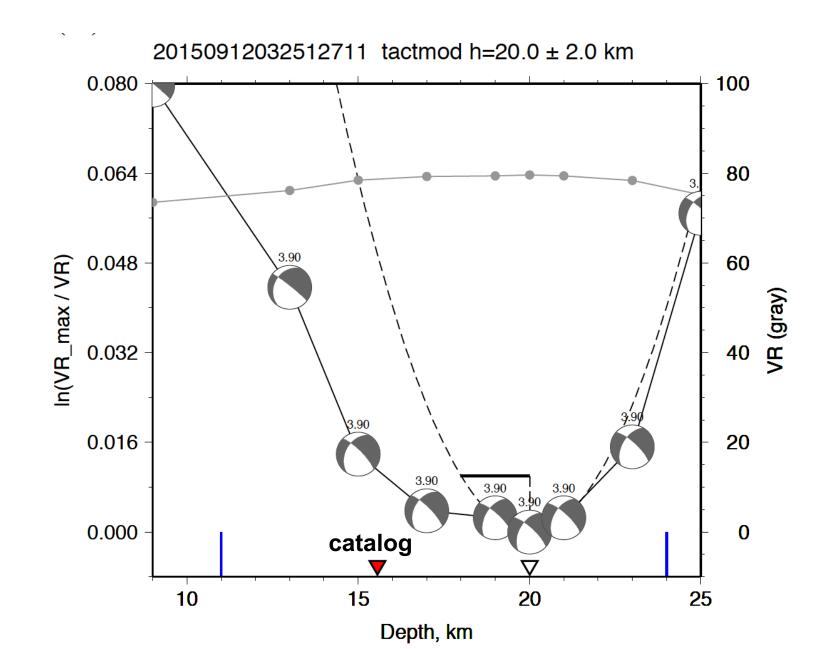






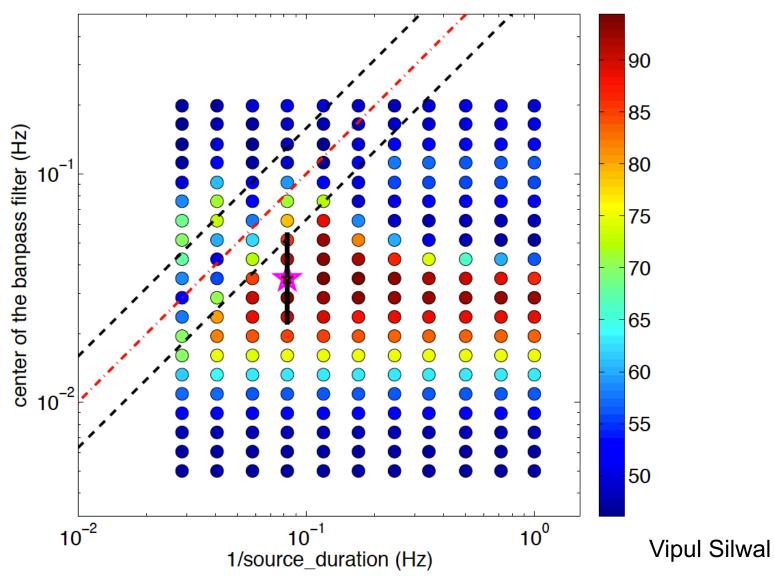


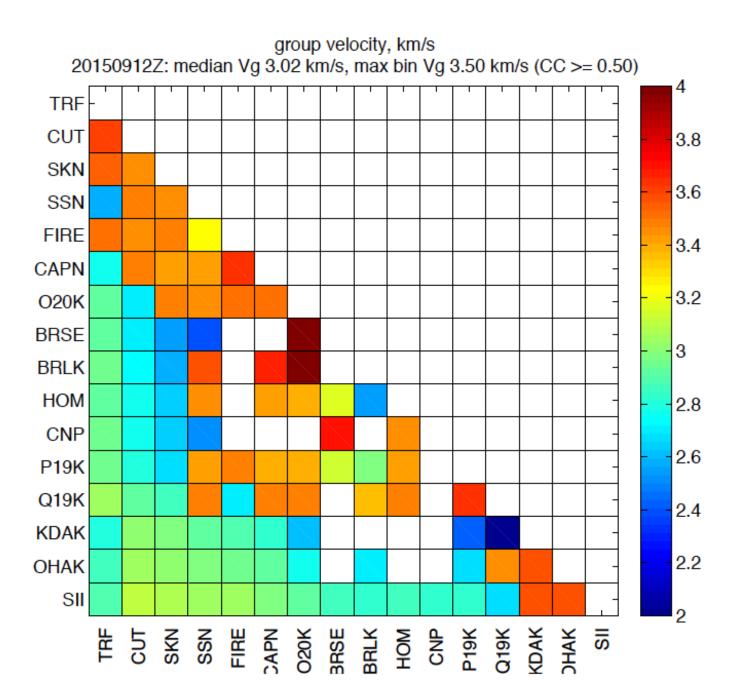
Depth estimation from moment tensor inversion

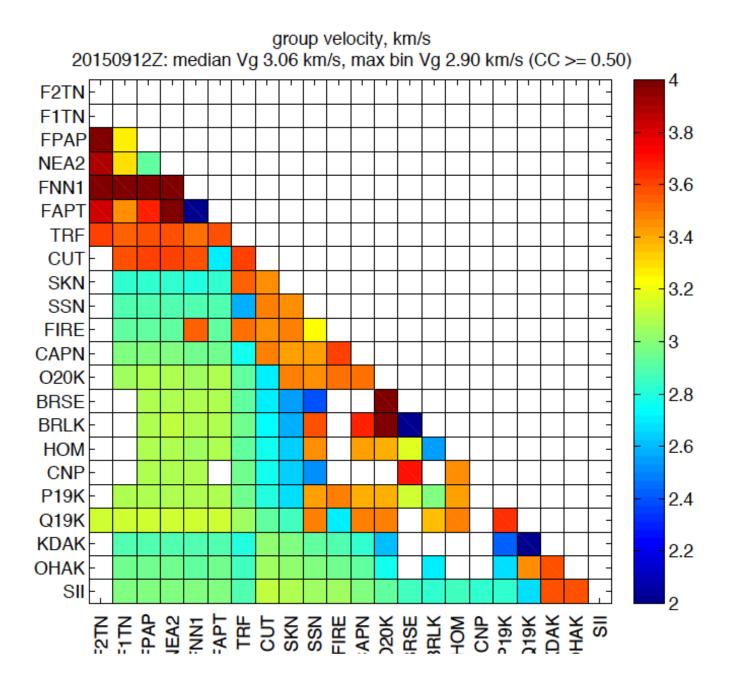


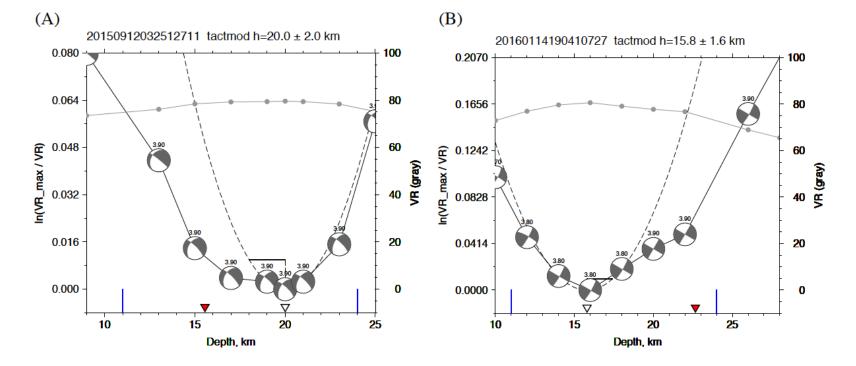
Estimating source duration

VR: best VR 94.4, Mw 3.8, filter [18 s, 46 s], dur 12.1 s 20150912032512711

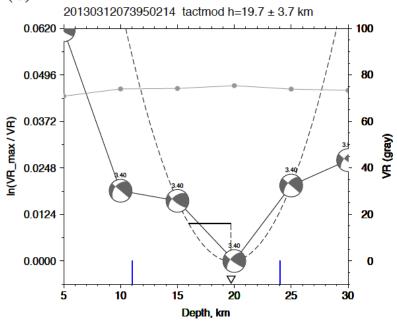


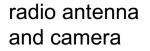










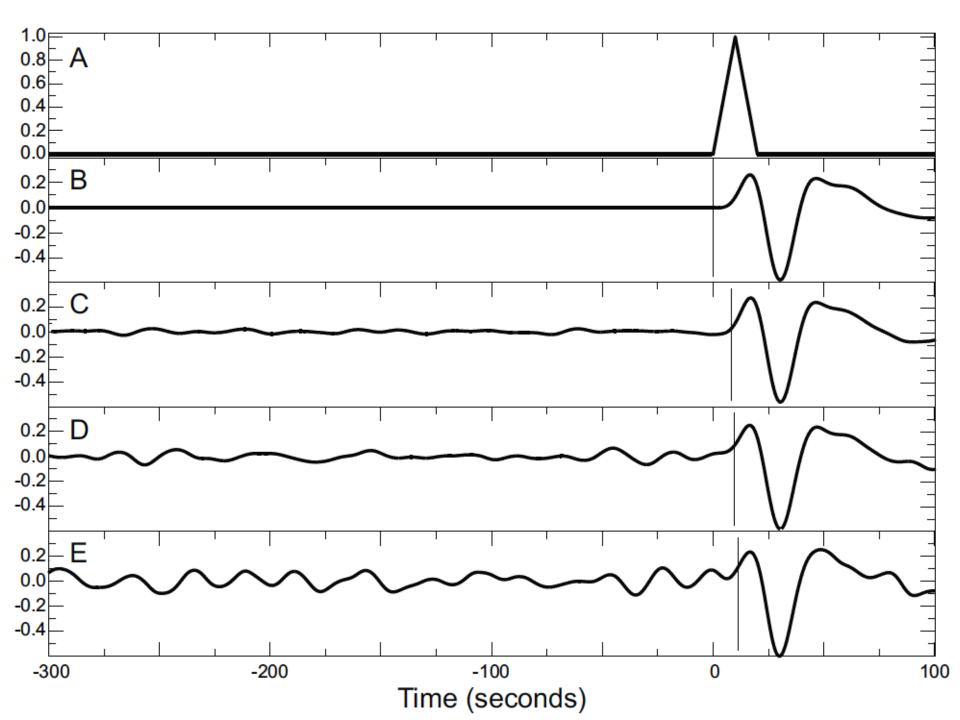


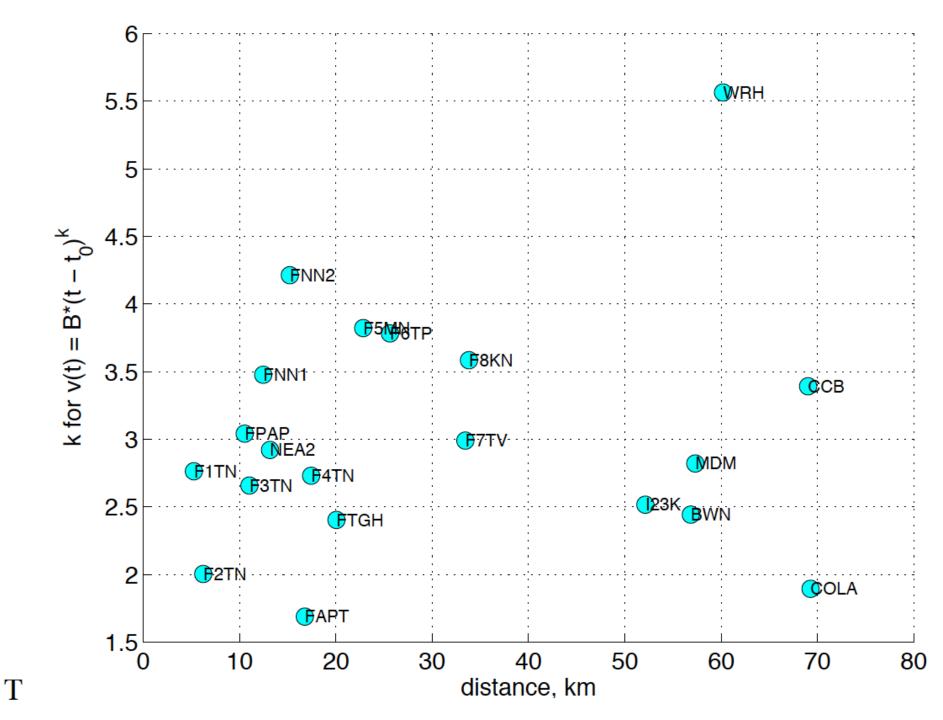
FLATS station F3TN

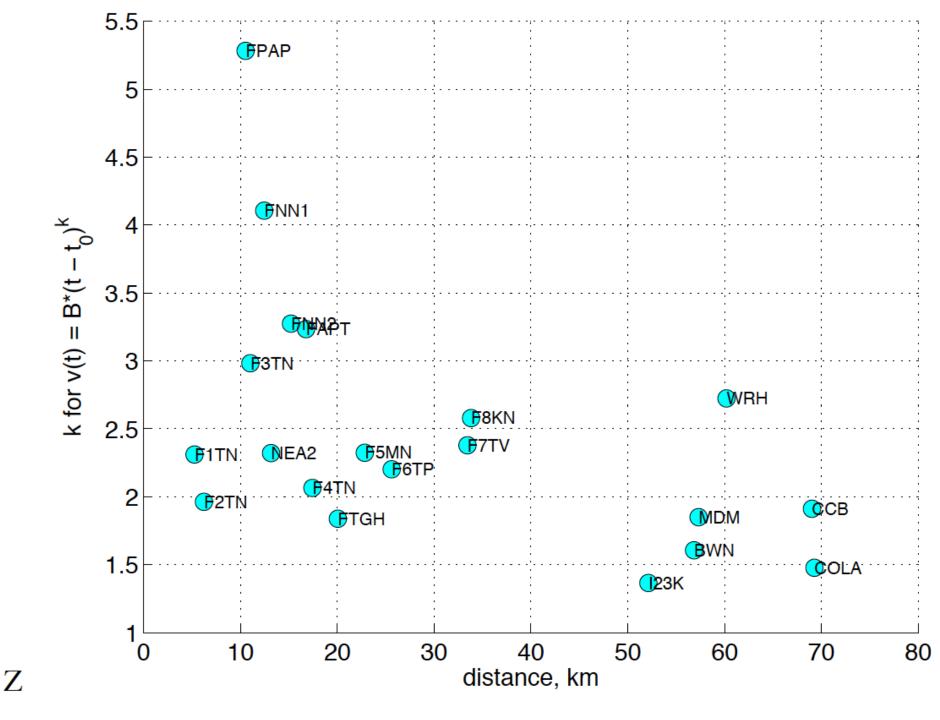
station box

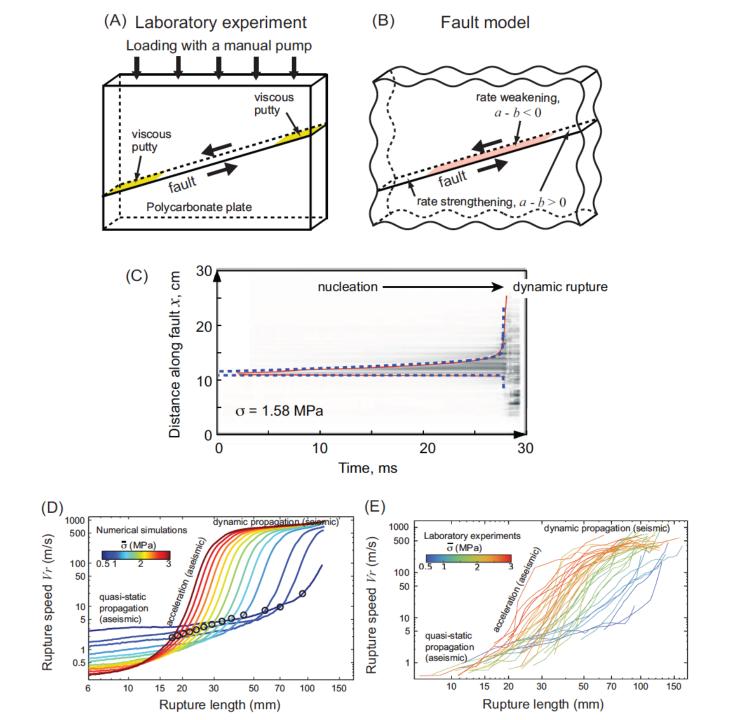
posthole sensor ½ bear deterrent experiment
 ¼ experiment with cheap hunting cameras in Alaska winter
 ¼ outreach opportunity

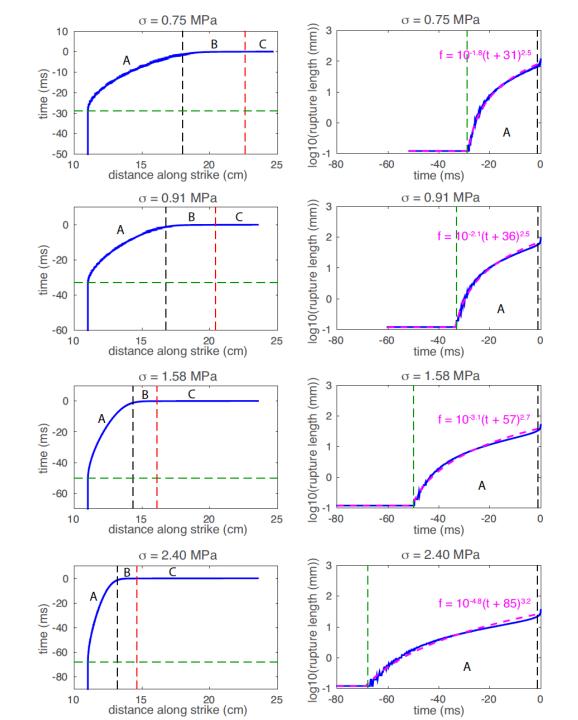












FNN2 servicing: 2016-07-26



FNN2: 6 days later (photo 2016-08-20)



F4TN, 2016-09-08

(station out on 2016-08-03) 21 feet of erosion in 3 months Tanana river, Alaska Carl Tape (ctape@alaska.edu)

radio receiver on tower at Nenana bluff

posthole seismometer (still buried)

station box, with cable to sensor and conduit to radio antenna

Achuerst

radio antenna

approximate high water mark from 2016 summer

FLATS station F3TN (survival of the fittest!)







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14 MAY 2016 11:02 am