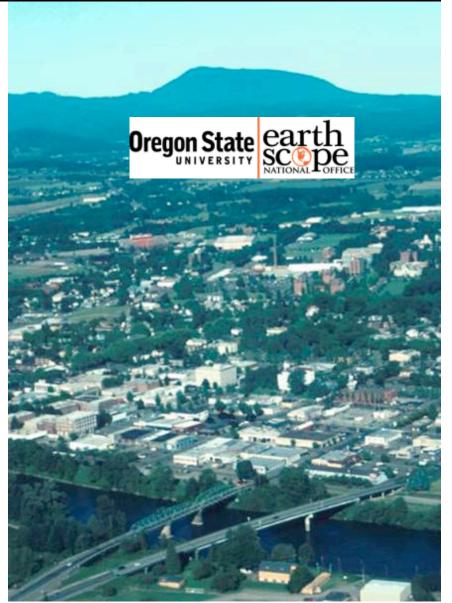


Overview of EarthScope: USArray and the Plate Boundary Observatory

Bob Lillie
EarthScope Education/Outreach Manager
EarthScope National Office
Oregon State University

EarthScope Cascadia Interpretive Workshop Mt. Rainier National Park Education Center Tahoma Woods, Washington April 7-10, 2008

www.earthscope.org







- Funded by the National Science Foundation
- A collaborative effort by the Incorporated Institutions for Seismology (IRIS), UNAVCO Inc., and Stanford University, with contributions from the U. S. Geological Survey, NASA, and other organizations











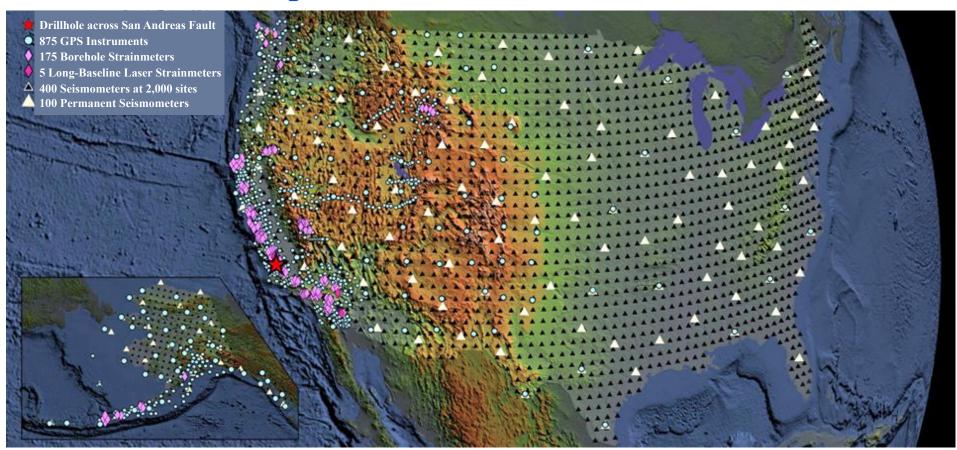




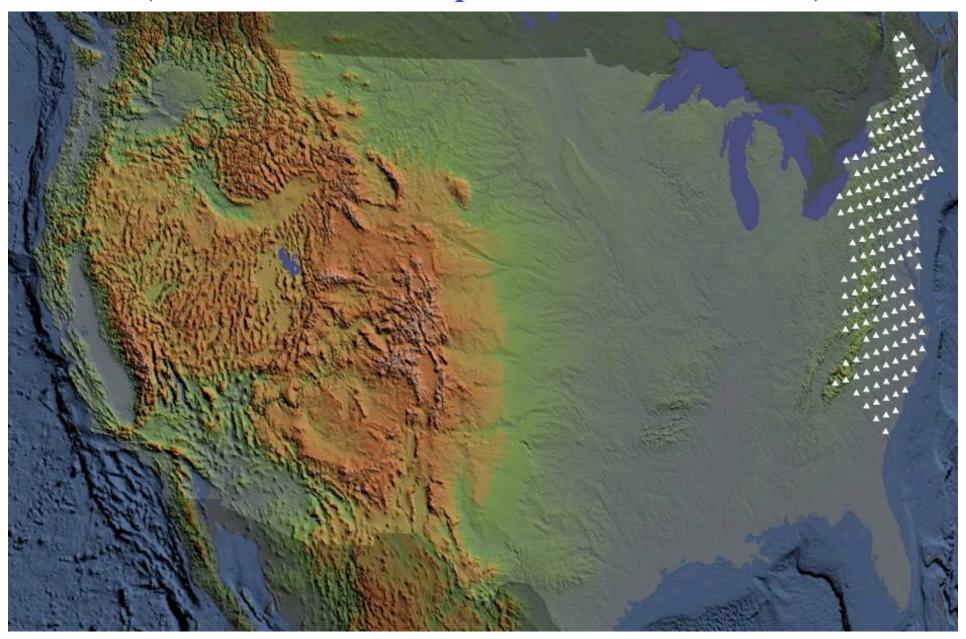
What is EarthScope?

A nationwide program to

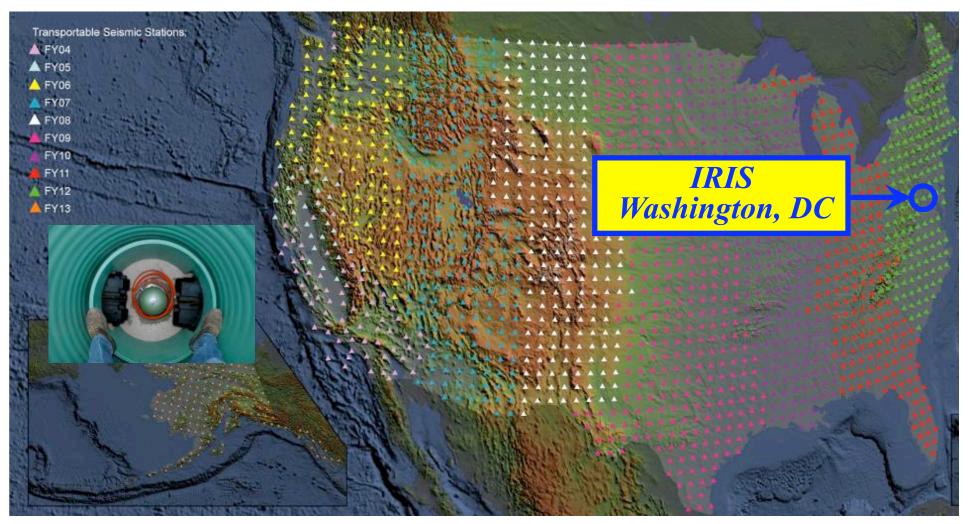
- Explore the structure and evolution of the North American continent
- Understand processes that cause earthquakes and volcanic eruptions



<u>USArray</u> (Includes 400 Transportable Seismometers)

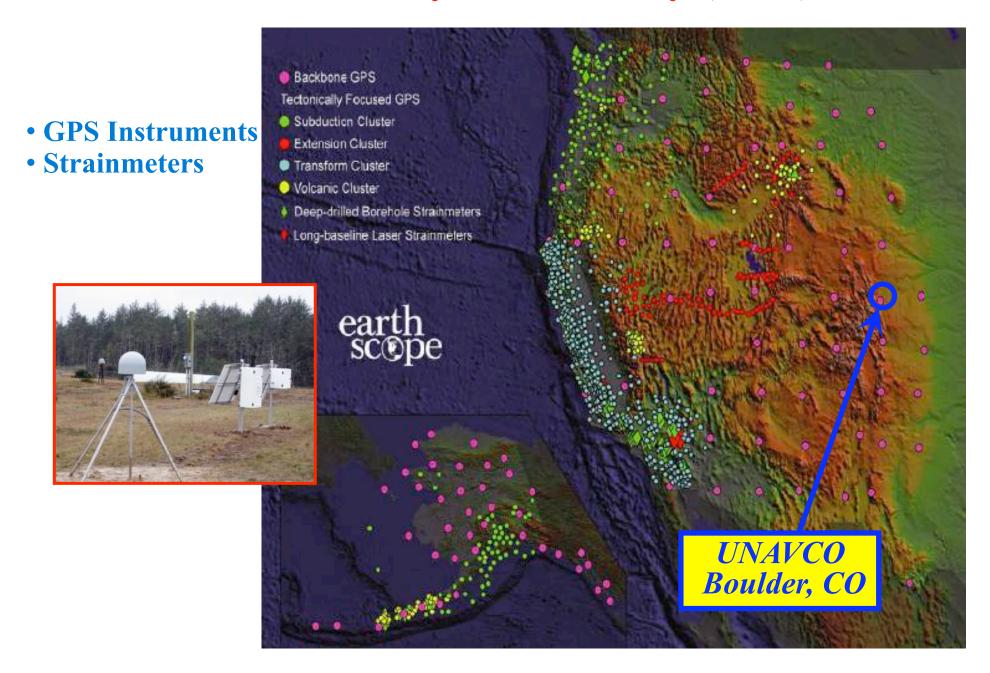


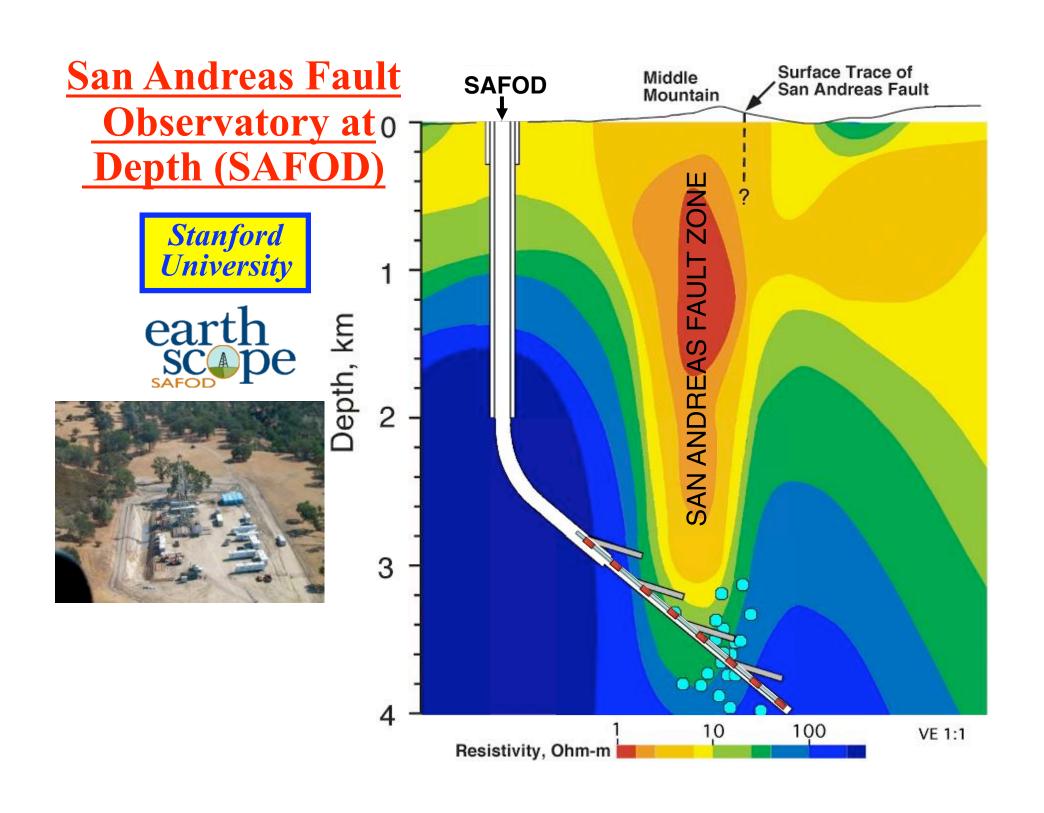
USArray (Includes 400 Transportable Seismometers)



Station occupies a site for 1½ - 2 years 10 years to leap-frog array across the country

Plate Boundary Observatory (PBO)



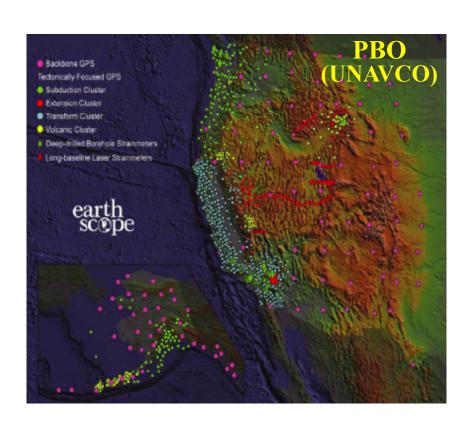


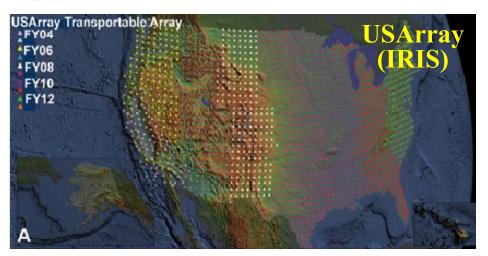
EarthScope National Office (ESNO)

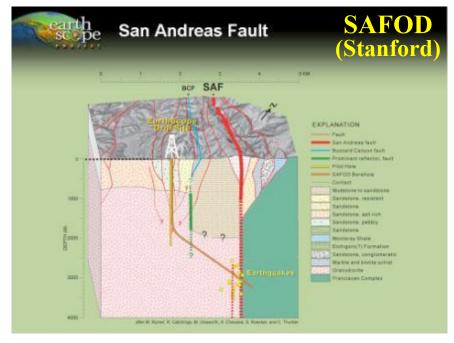
To assist the EarthScope community in products and training for science and outreach. For the next few years, EarthScope is focused on the west.

Oregon State University – 2007-2010

- Anne Trehu ESNO Director
- Bob Lillie EarthScope E/O Manager
- Chris LeBoeuf Office Manager
- Jochen Braunmiller Research Assoc.
- Charlotte Goddard Research Assoc.





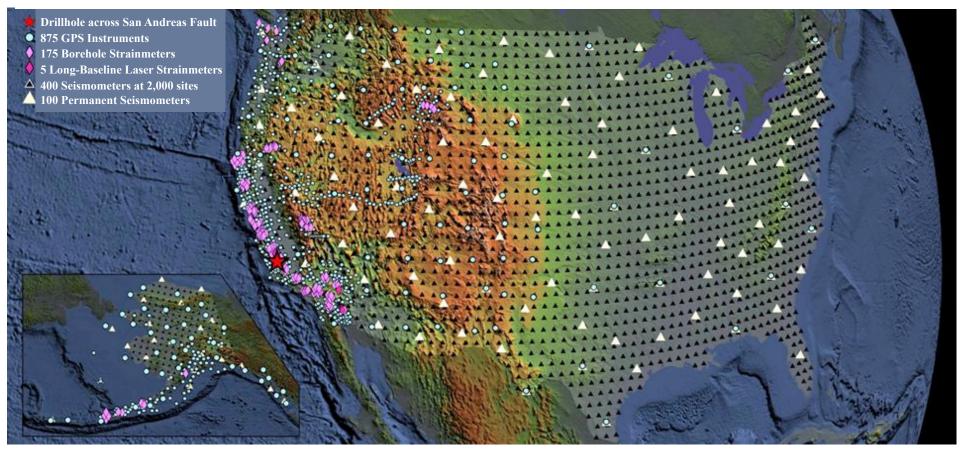


EarthScope:

Like a "Hubble Telescope" aimed into the Earth

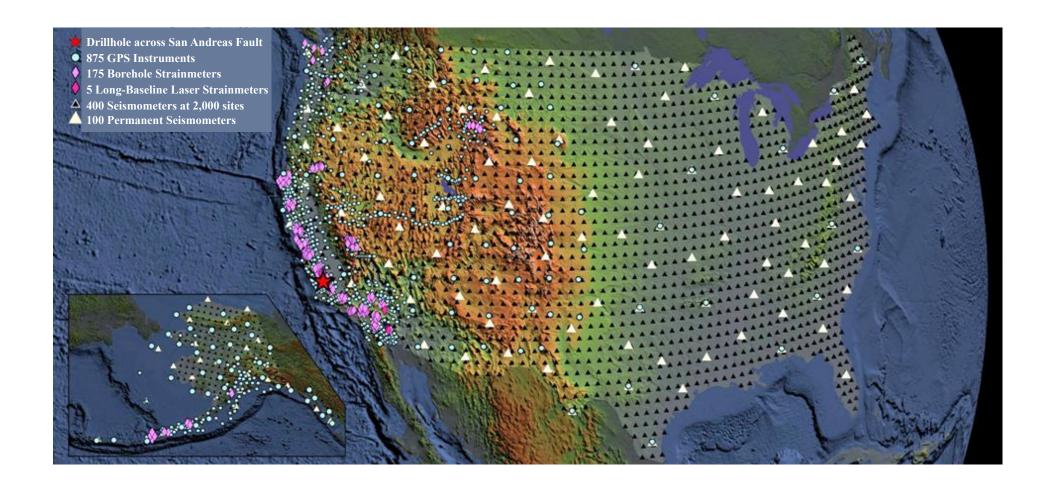






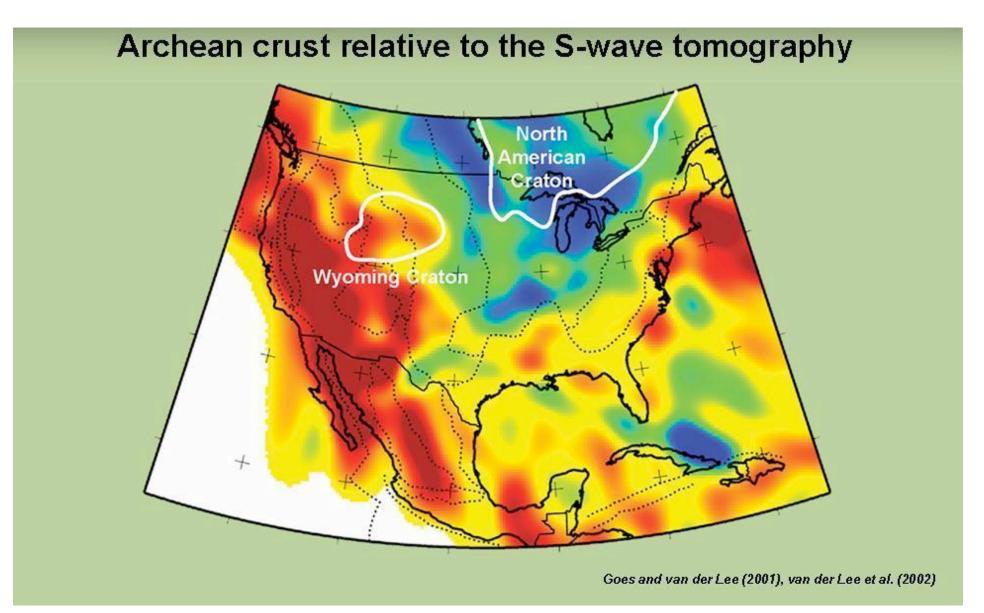
Scoping Our World:

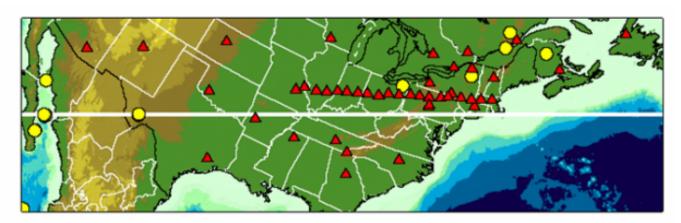
- A microscope images the world smaller than us
- **EarthScope** images the world we live on
- A telescope images the world bigger than us



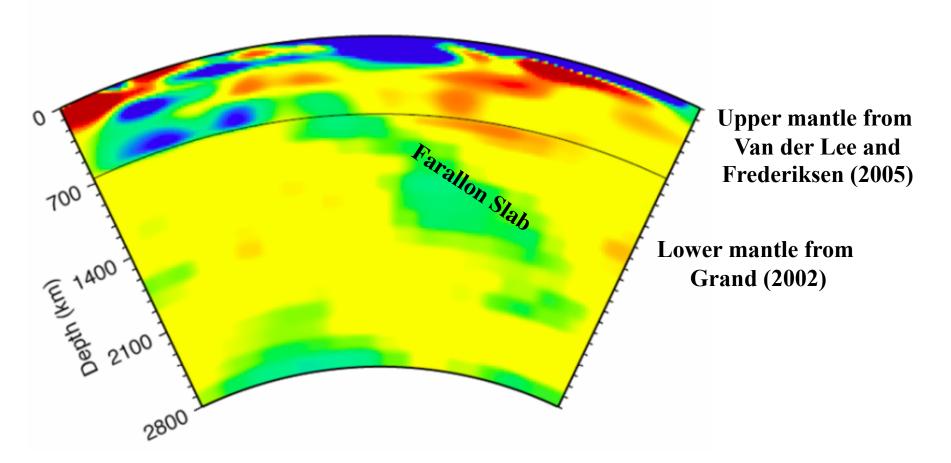
USArray:

Like taking CatScans or Ultrasounds of North America





Seismic Tomography



Accelerated Uplift and Magmatic Intrusion of the Yellowstone Caldera, 2004 to 2006 (Wu-Lung Chang, et. al., 2007)

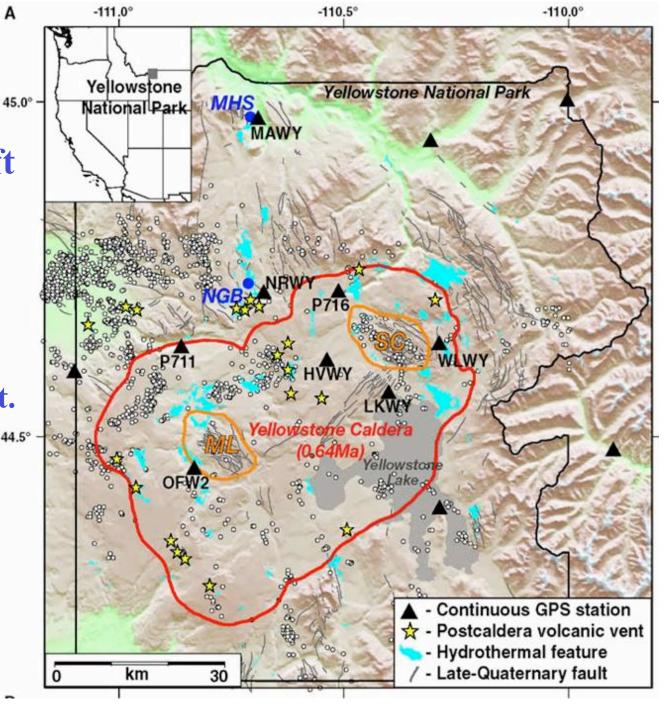
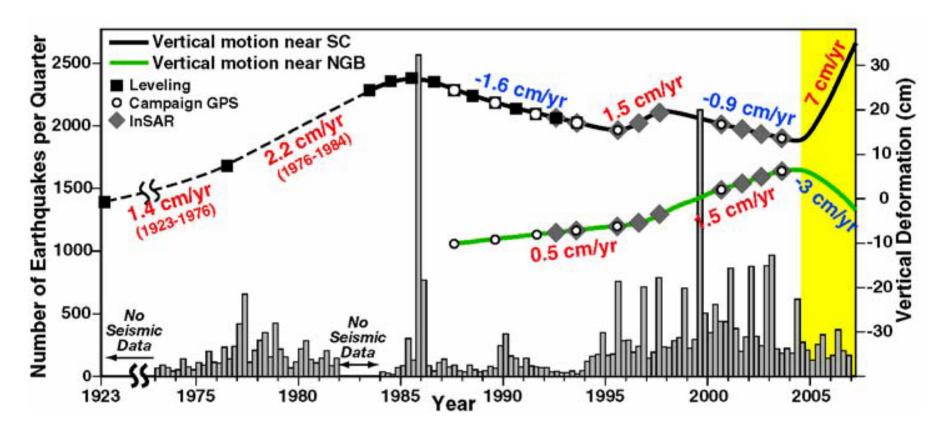


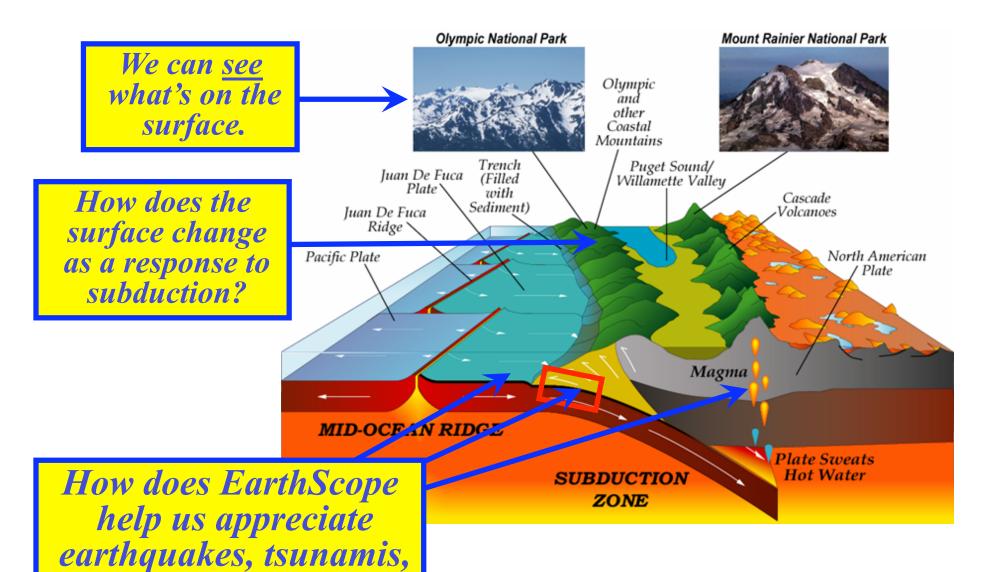
Plate Boundary Observatory (PBO):

Helps us monitor the living, throbing Earth ©



Accelerated Uplift and Magmatic Intrusion of the Yellowstone Caldera, 2004 to 2006 (Wu-Lung Chang, et. al., 2007)

Cascadia Subduction Zone



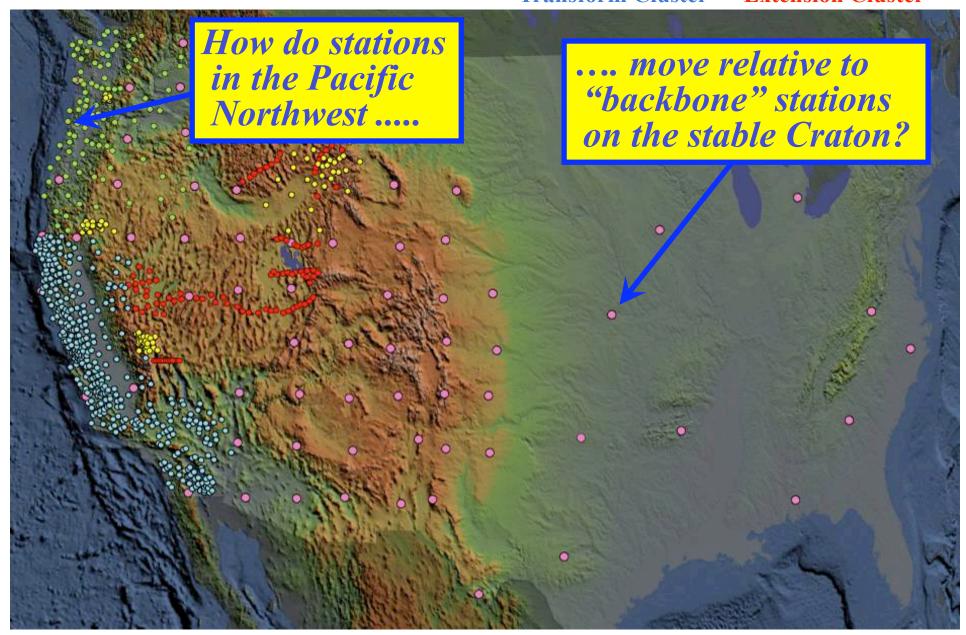
and volcanic

eruptions?

Backbone Network

EarthScope GPS Stations

Subduction Cluster Volcanic Cluster **Transform Cluster Extension Cluster**



Introduction to GPS

- Building a GPS Monument ©



(From UNAVCO GPS Workshop)

Newport, Oregon GPS Station

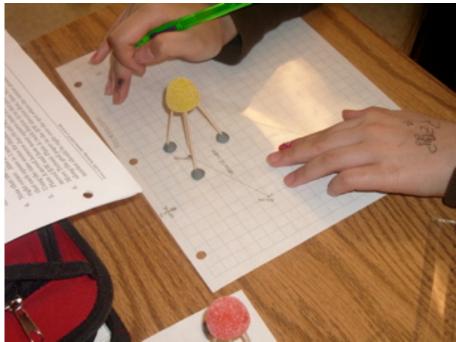




Introduction to GPS

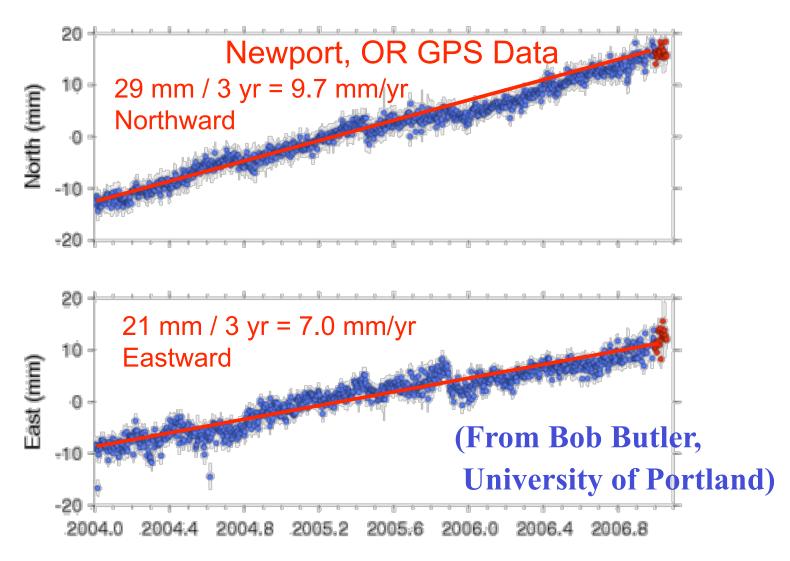
- Moving GPS Stations ©
 - Using data from actual GPS Stations, move the GPS monuments using grid paper and transparencies





(From UNAVCO GPS Workshop)

Newport, Oregon GPS Data



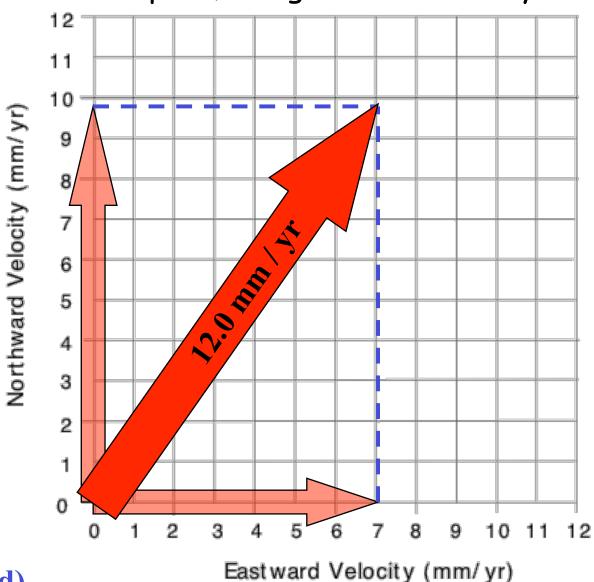
Can download data to spreadsheet and determine best-fit slopes
= Rates of north and east motion

Newport, Oregon GPS Velocity

Graphically add the north and east velocities.

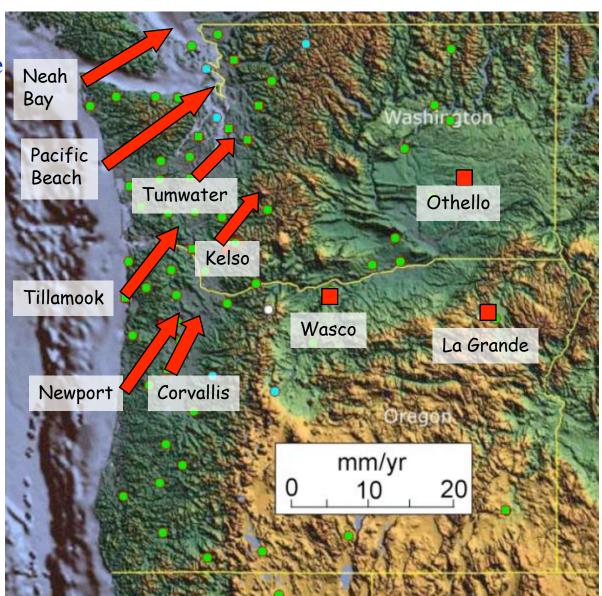
- Don't even
THINK of
using the word
"vector" ©

(From Bob Butler,
University of Portland)



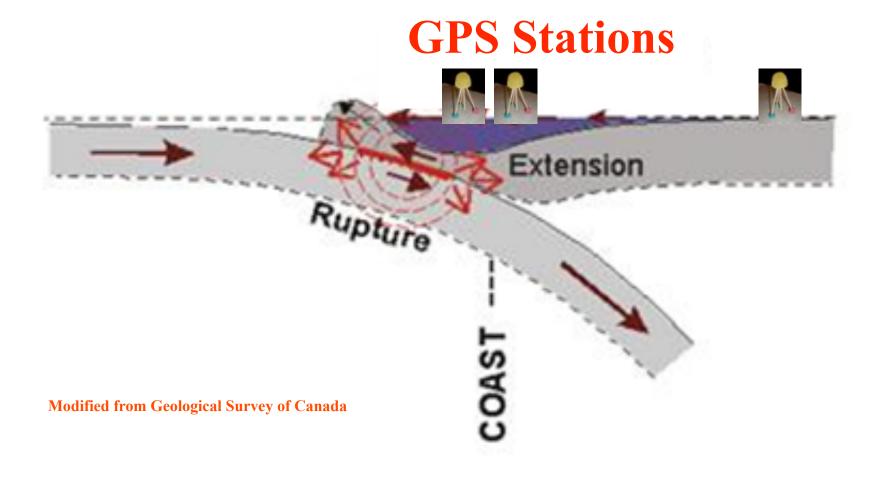
Compression of Pacific Northwest Continental Margin

- Newport and other stations in western OR/WA moving NNE (with respect to "stable North America").
- Cascadia subduction zone boundary is "locked and loading" as it stores elastic energy that will be released in the next great Cascadia megathrust earthquake.

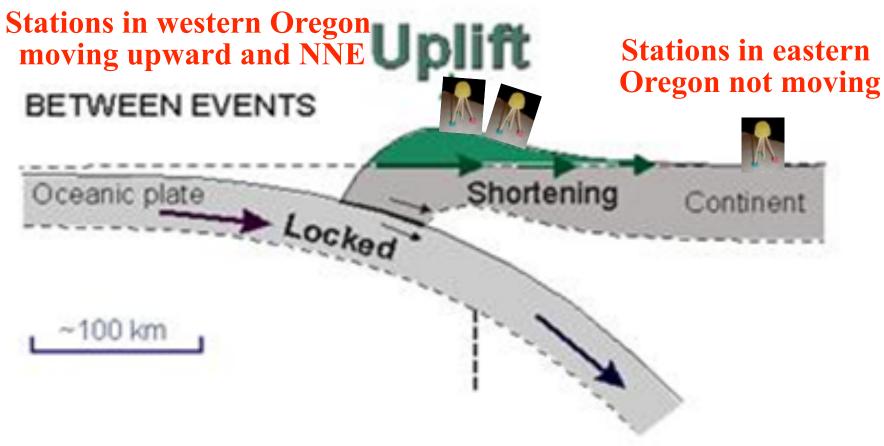


(Modified from Bob Butler, University of Portland)

GPS Stations Monitor Ground Motion

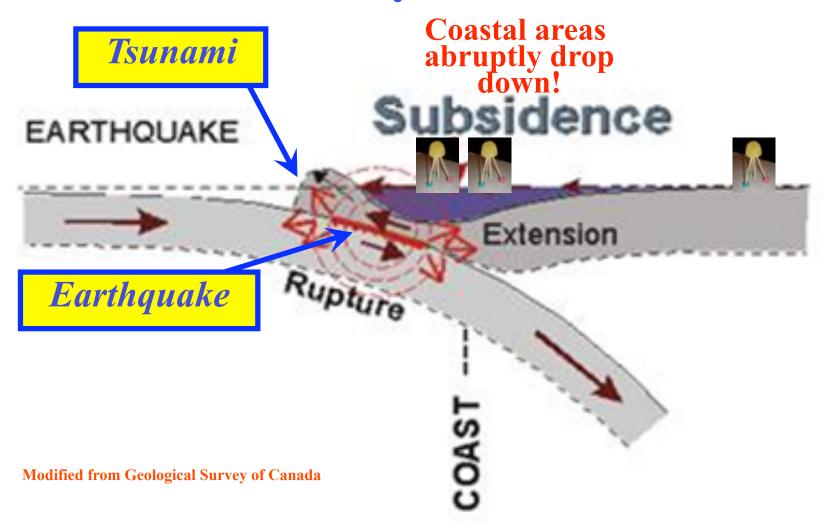


"Locked" Subduction Zone



Modified from Geological Survey of Canada

Suddenly Unlocks!!



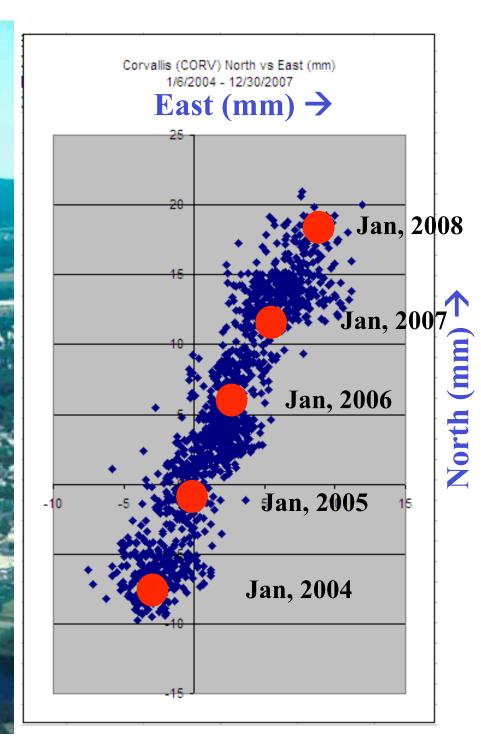
Teachers, park rangers, students, and the public "get it."

Northward and Eastward Motion January, 2004 — January, 2008

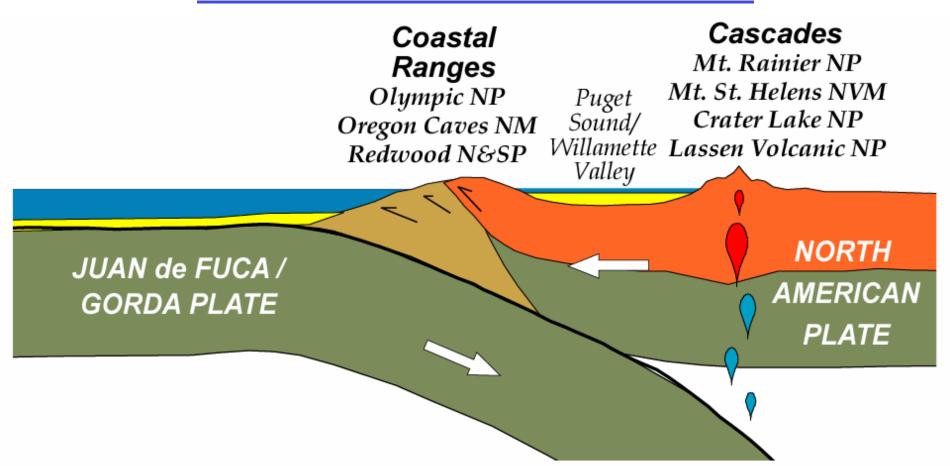
32 mm/4 years = 8 mm/year

How far has Corvallis moved northeastward since the last mega -thrust earthquake in AD 17002

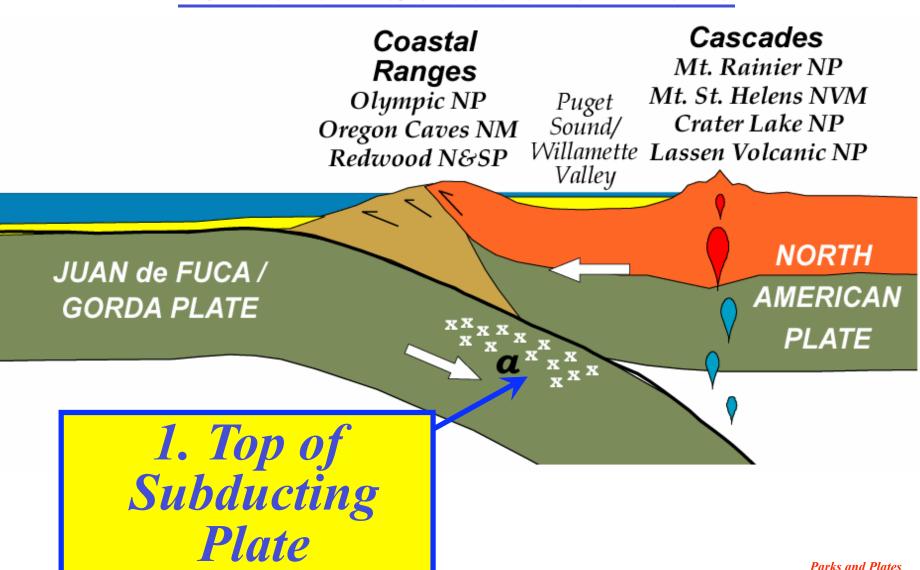
John Lahr Idea 🕲



Four Types of Earthquakes in Cascadia Subduction Zone



Four Types of Earthquakes in Cascadia Subduction Zone



©2005 Robert J. Lillie

Four Types of Earthquakes in Cascadia Subduction Zone

Puget

Sound/

Valley

Coastal Ranges

Olympic NP Oregon Caves NM Redwood N&SP

Cascades

Mt. Rainier NP Mt. St. Helens NVM Crater Lake NP Willamette Lassen Volcanic NP

JUAN de FUCA / **GORDA PLATE**

2. Plates Locked for Centuries, then Suddenly Let Go!

NORTH AMERICAN PLATE

> Parks and Plates ©2005 Robert J. Lillie

Four Types of Earthquakes in Cascadia Subduction Zone

Puget

Sound/



Olympic NP Oregon Caves NM Redwood N&SP

Cascades

Mt. Rainier NP Mt. St. Helens NVM Crater Lake NP Willamette Lassen Volcanic NP

Valley XXXXXXXXXXX **NORTH** JUAN de FUCA / **AMERICAN GORDA PLATE PLATE**

3. Compression of Overriding **Plate**

Parks and Plates ©2005 Robert J. Lillie

Four Types of Earthquakes in Cascadia Subduction Zone

Puget

Sound/

Coastal Ranges

Olympic NP Oregon Caves NM Redwood N&SP

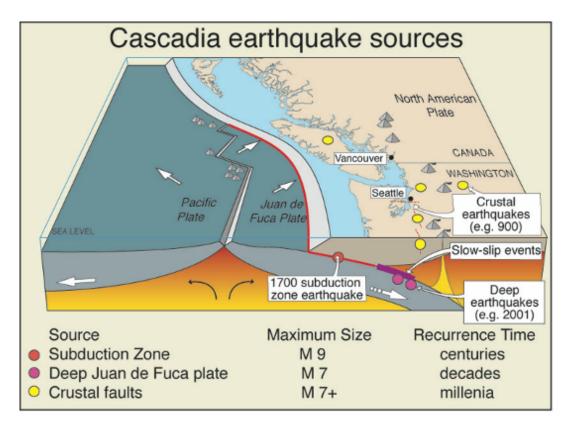
Cascades

Mt. Rainier NP Mt. St. Helens NVM Crater Lake NP Willamette Lassen Volcanic NP

Valley **NORTH** JUAN de FUCA / **AMERICAN GORDA PLATE PLATE** 4. Rising Magma

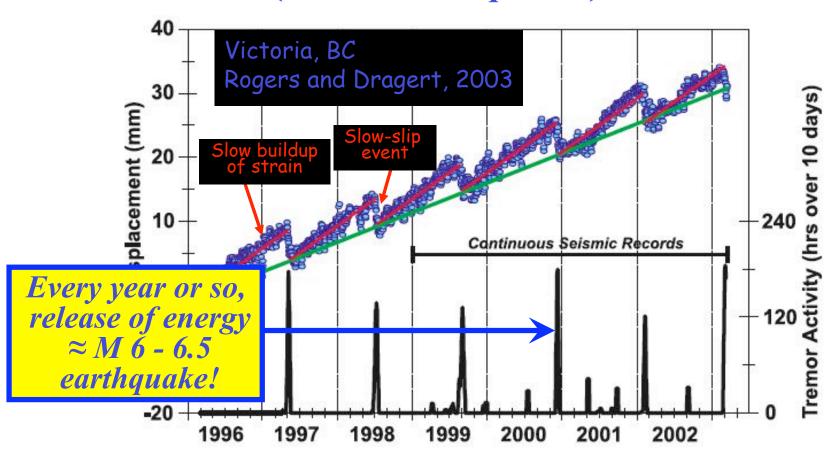
> Parks and Plates ©2005 Robert J. Lillie

But what about Episodic Tremor and Slip ("Slow Earthquakes)?



- Probably slow slip between North American and Juan de Fuca plates at depths below locked zone.
- May increase stress on shallower, locked portion of subduction zone.

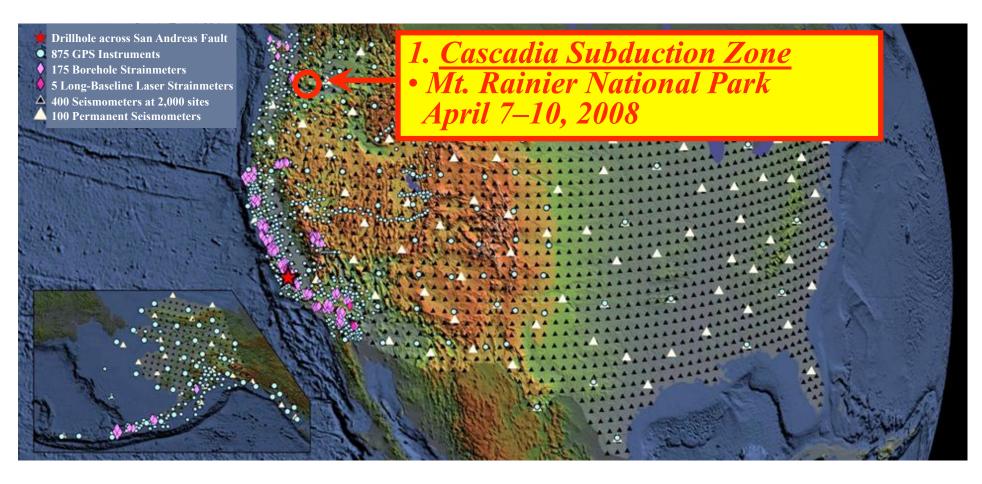
But what about Episodic Tremor and Slip ("Slow Earthquakes)?



What are the intellectual and emotional connections?



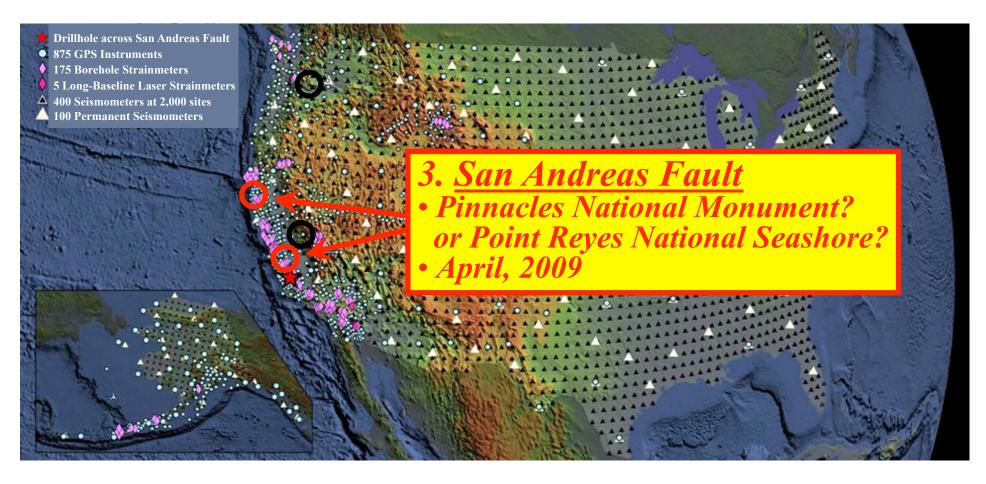




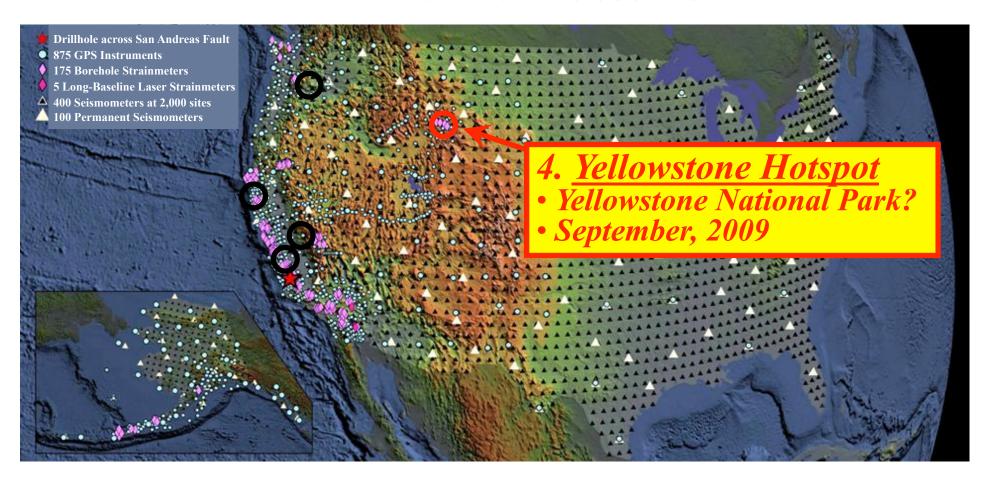




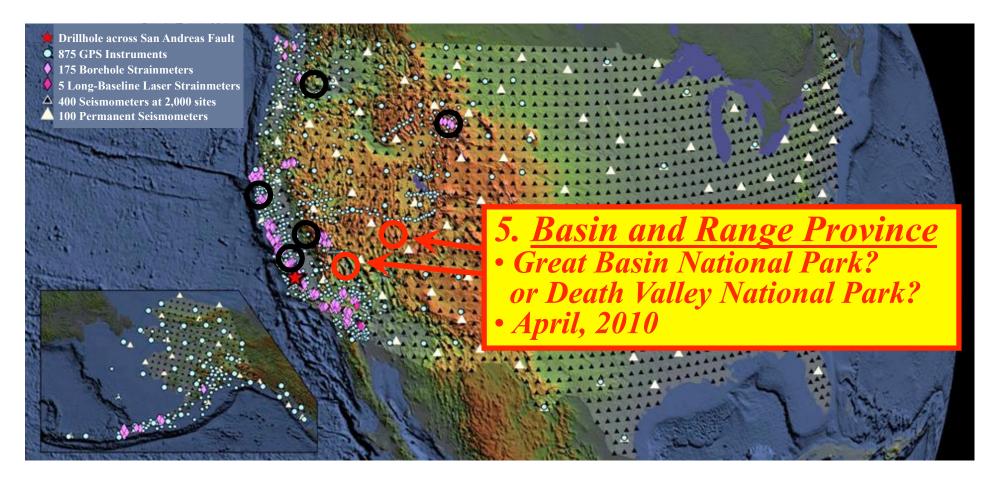


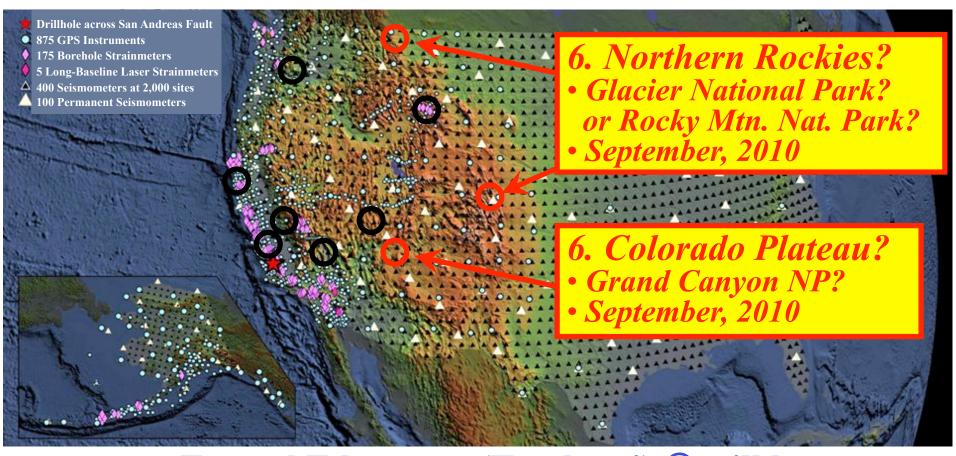












Formal Educators (Teachers!) © will be participants in these workshops, too.