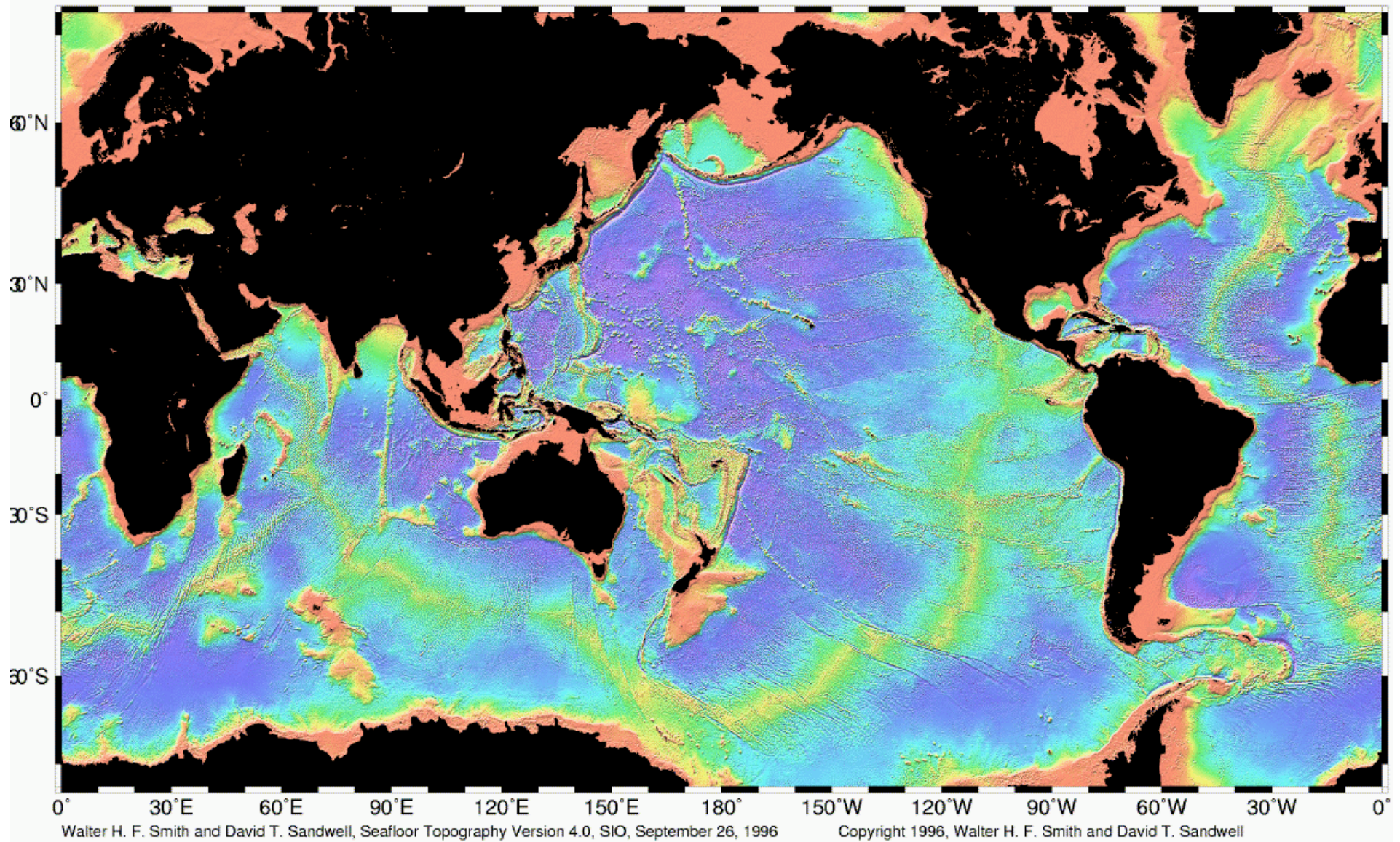


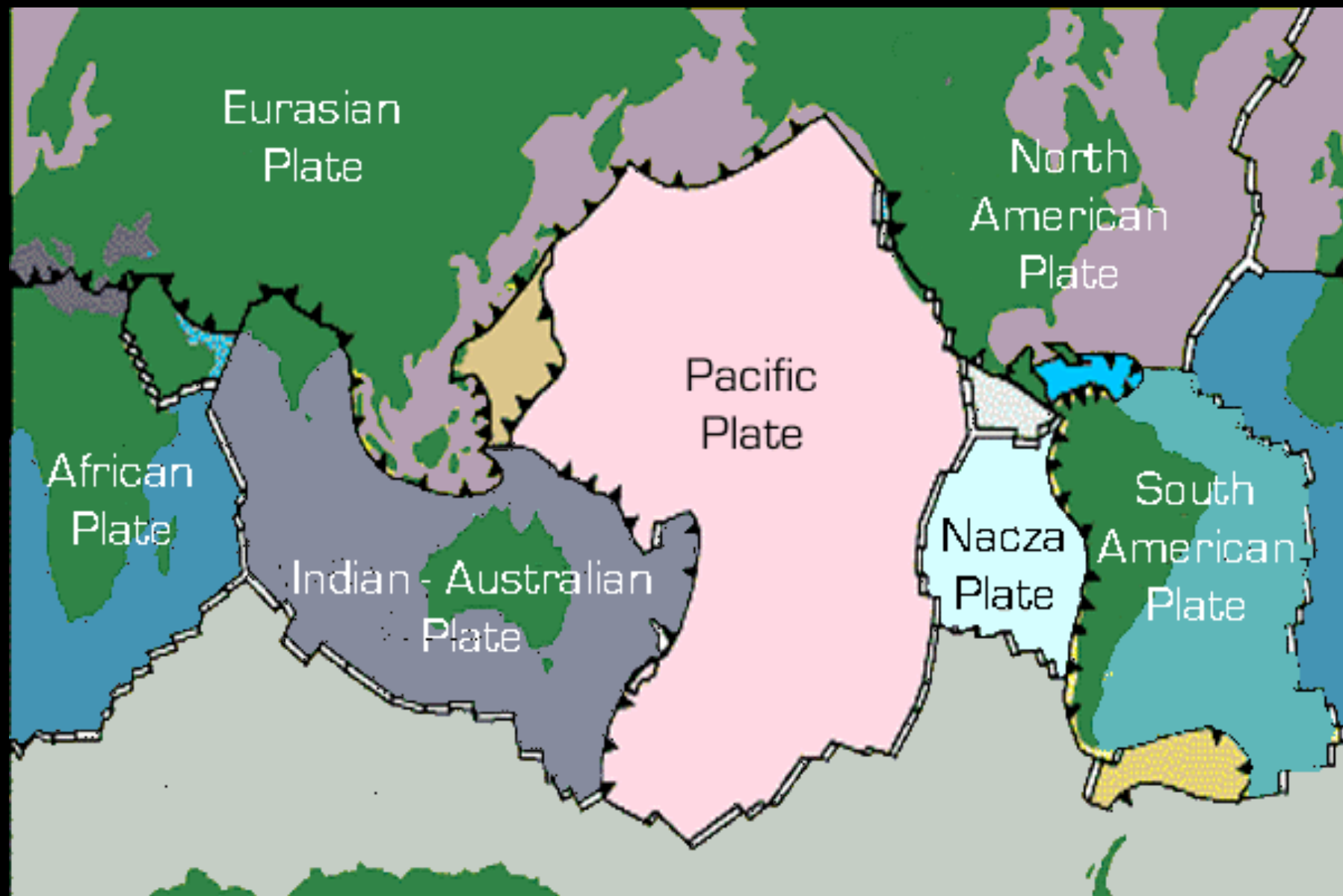
EarthScope and the Cascadia subduction zone

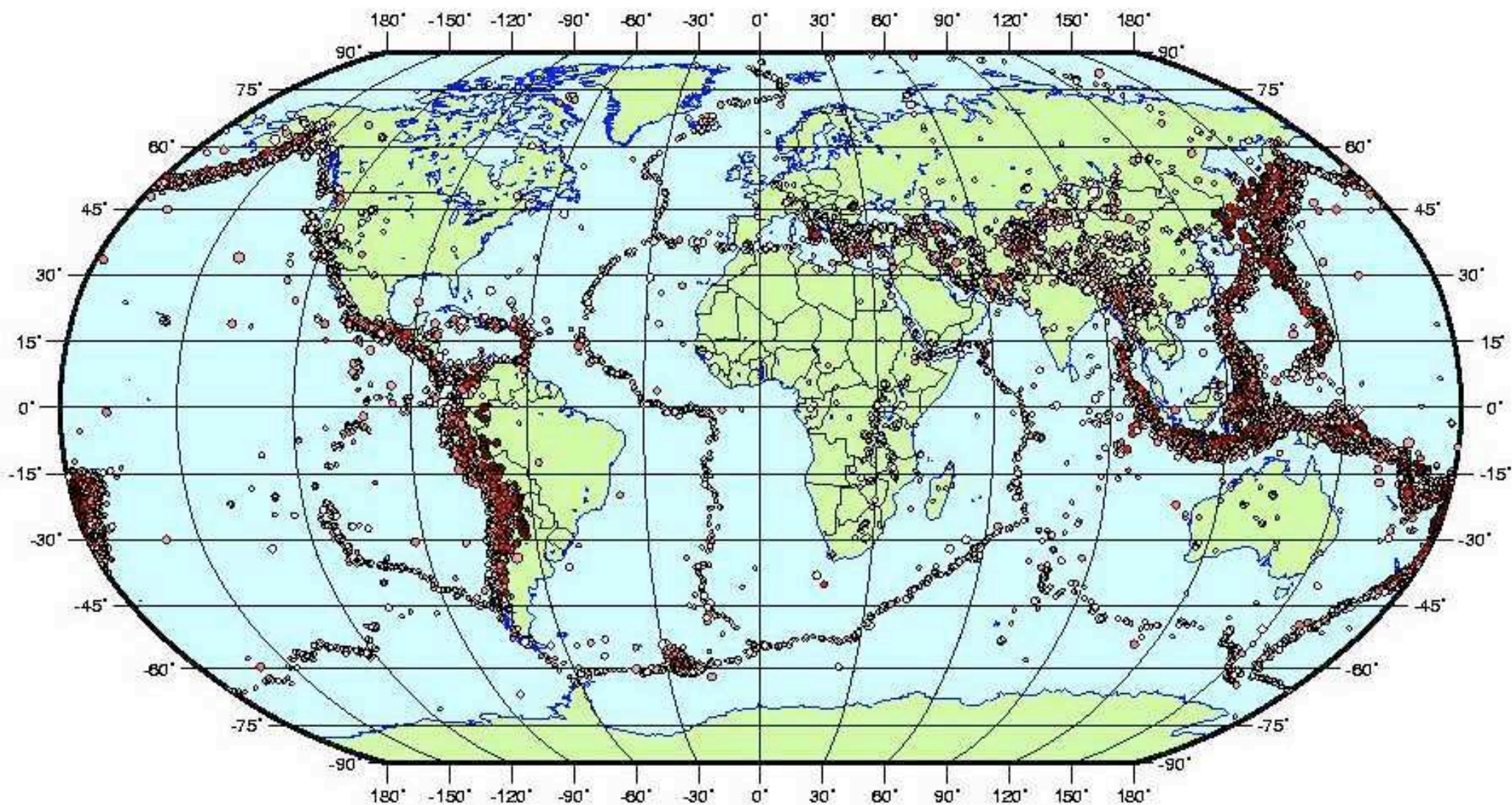
Timothy Melbourne
Pacific Northwest Geodetic Array
Central Washington University



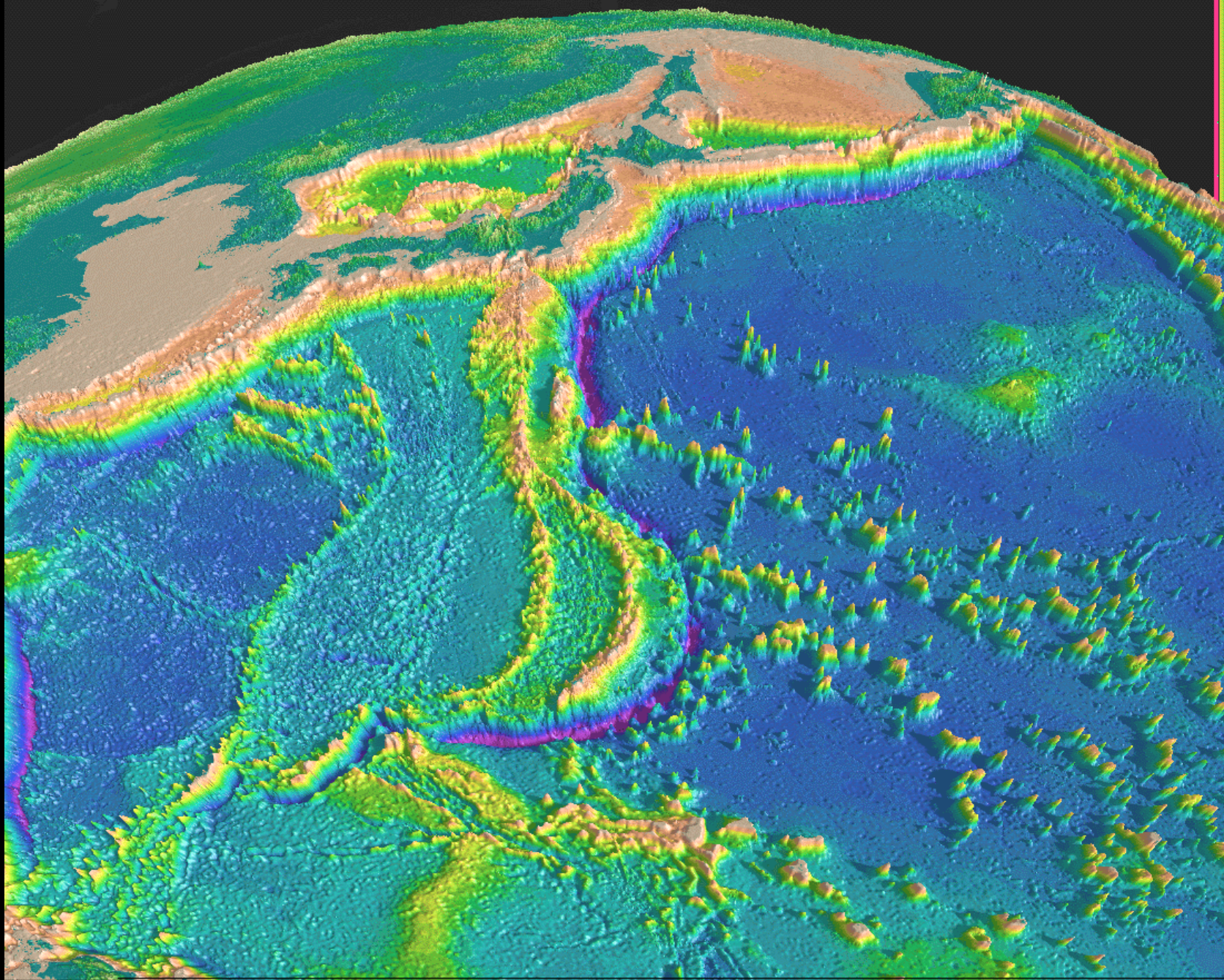
A plate tectonics refresher

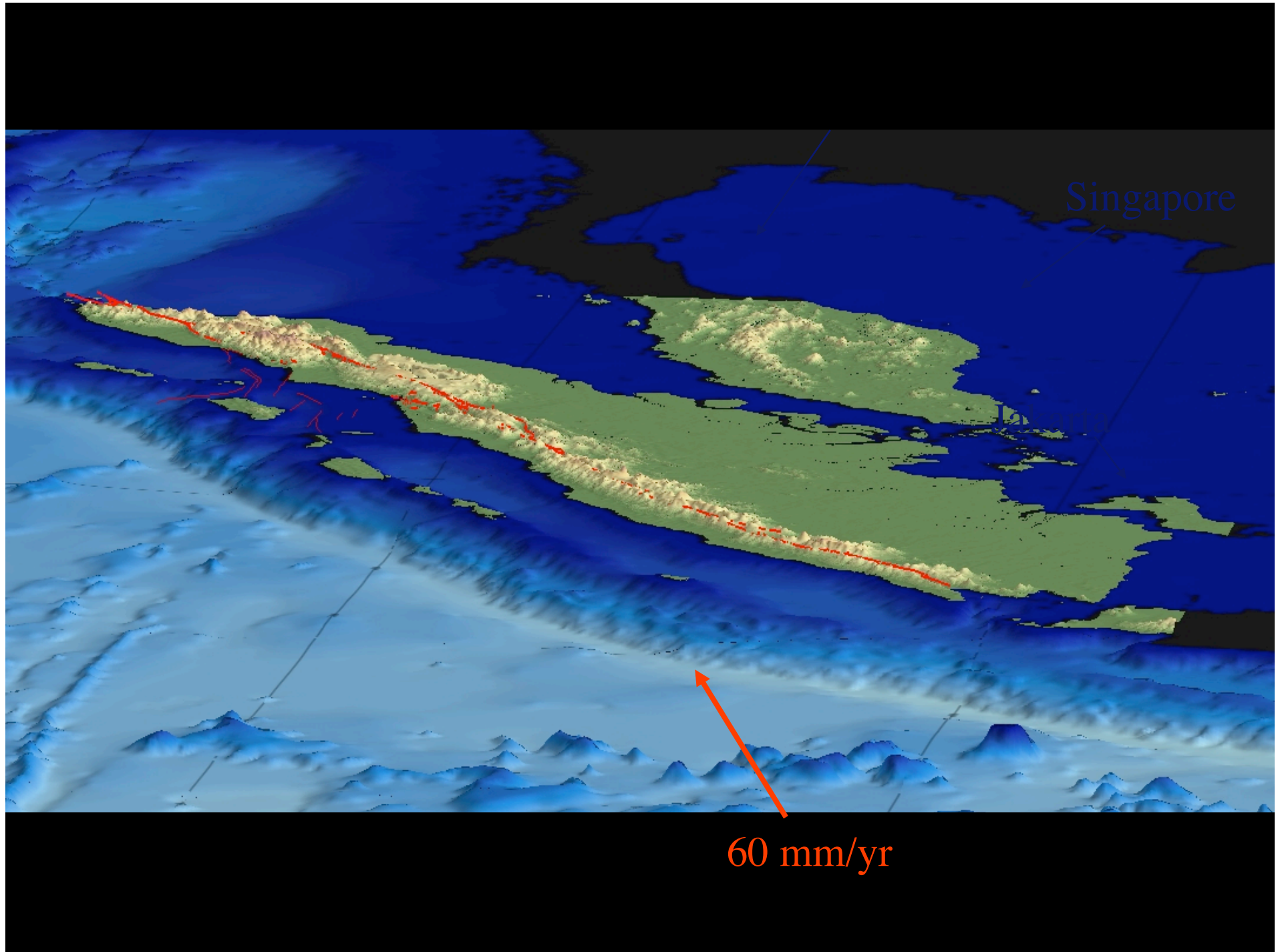




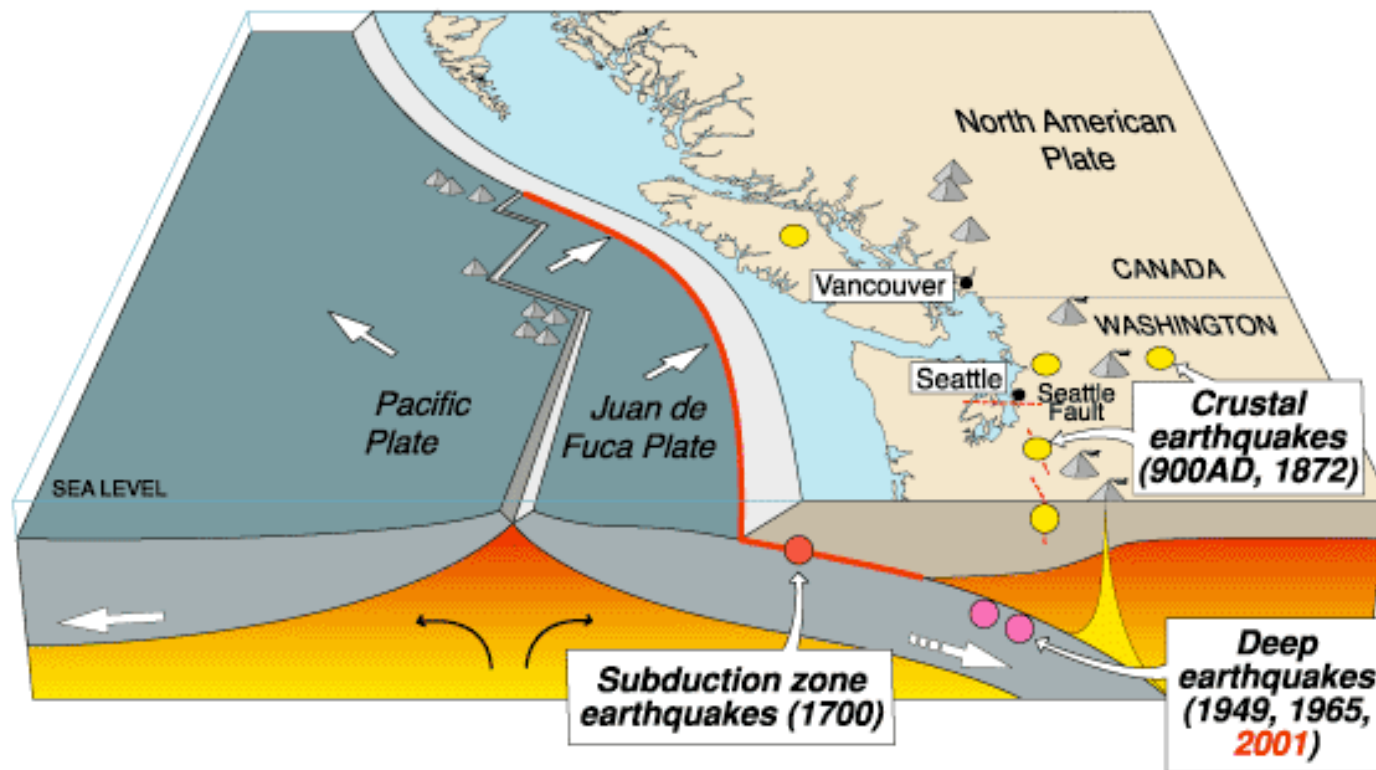




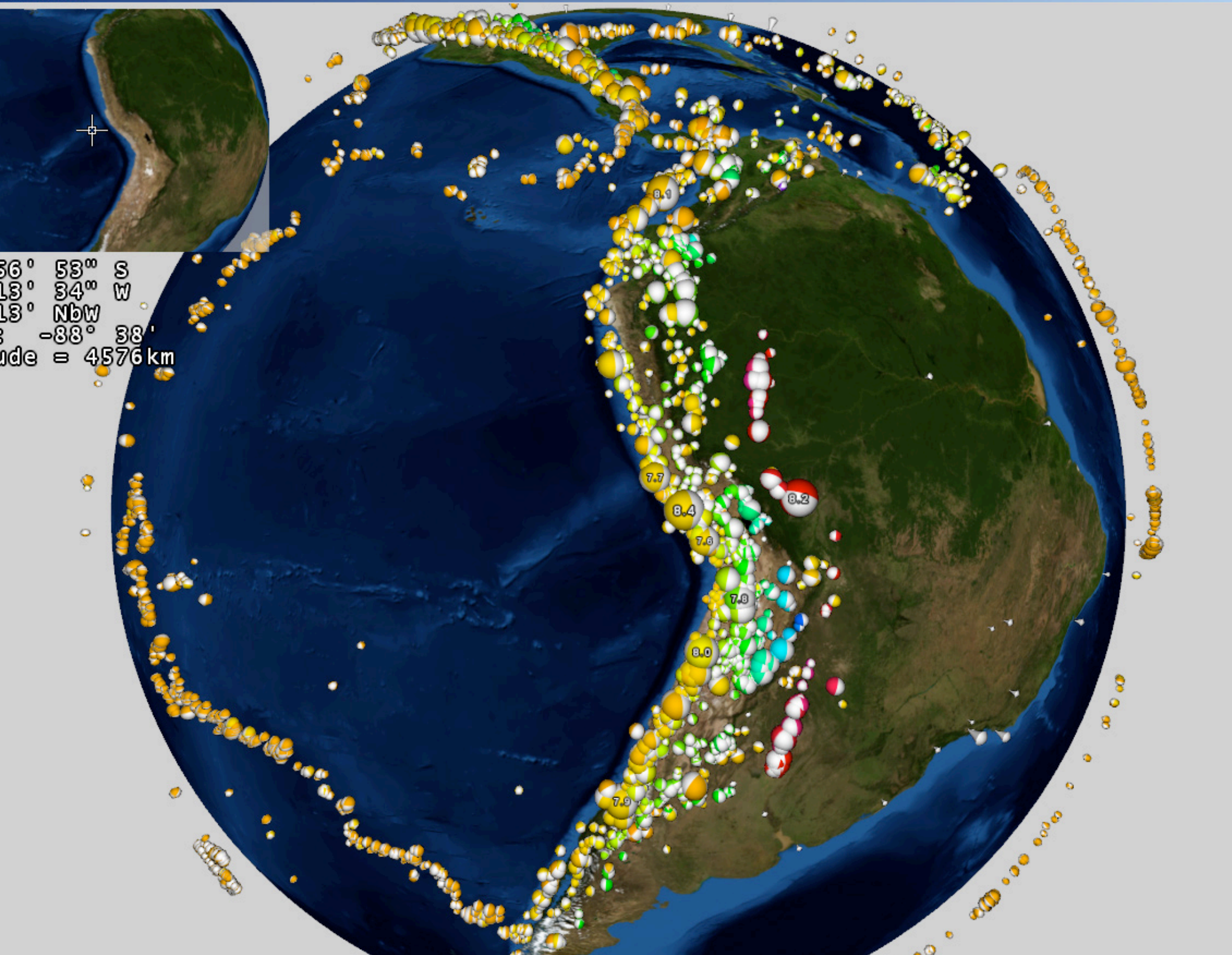


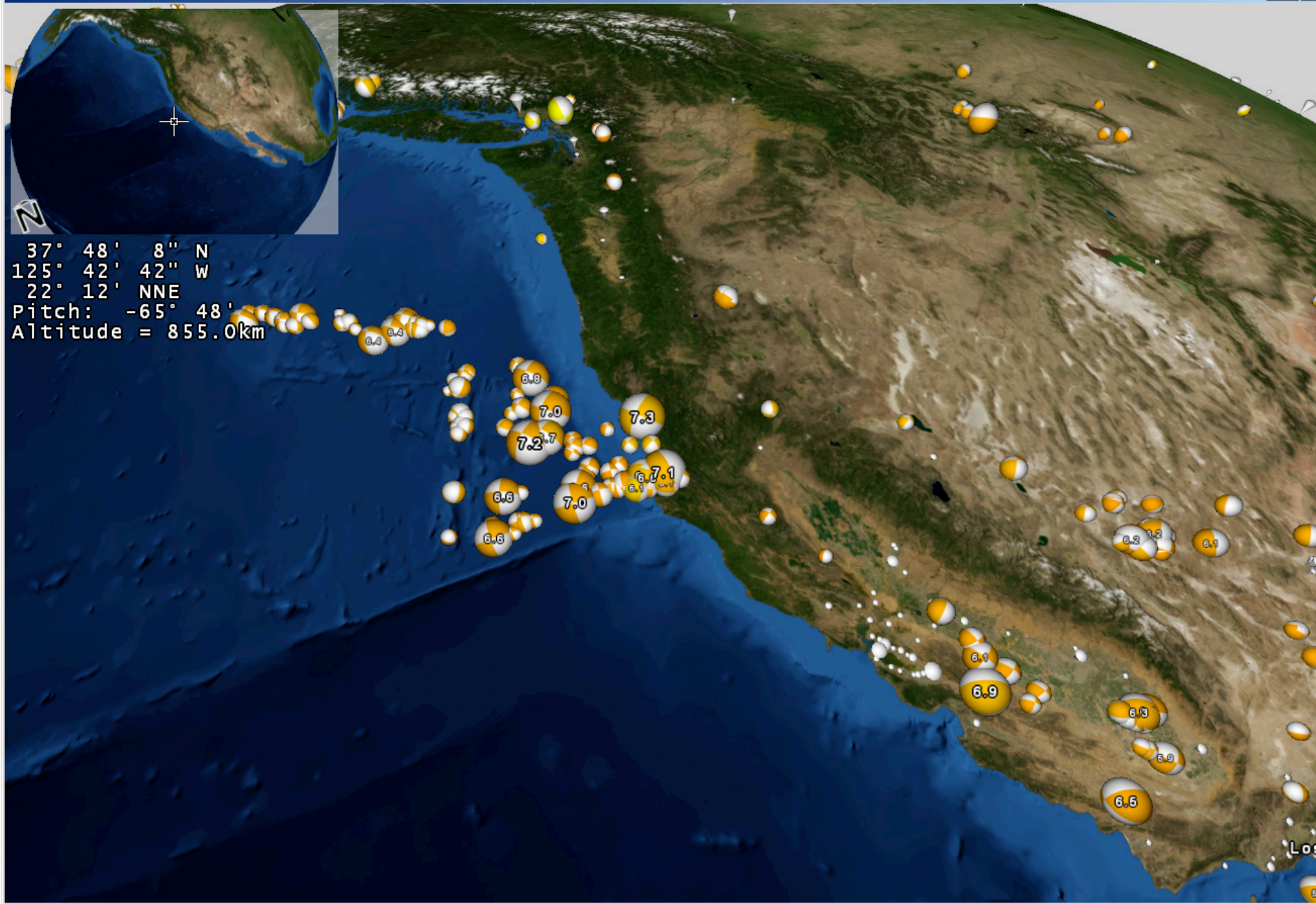


Cascadia earthquake sources



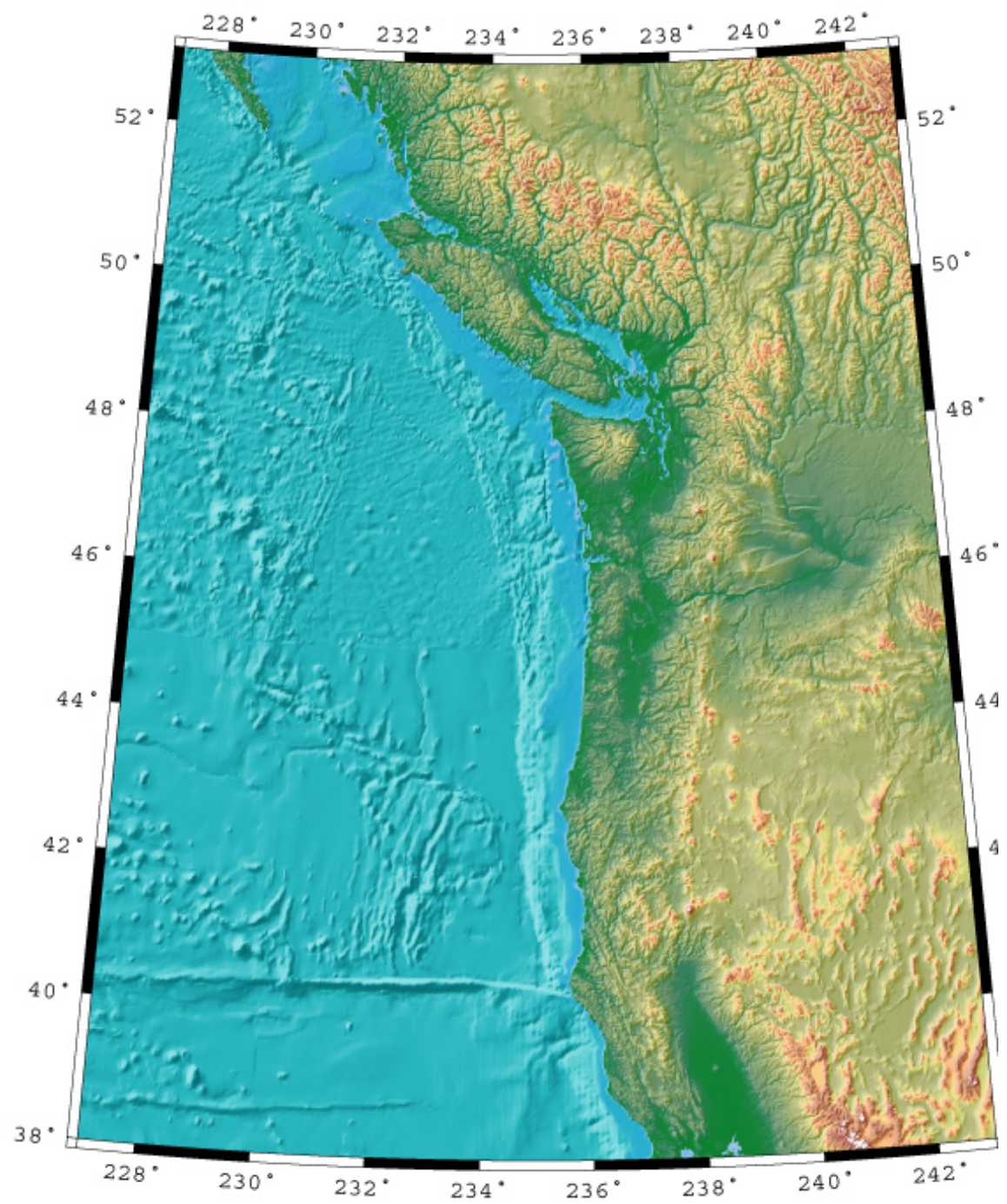
Source	Affected area	Max. Size	Recurrence
● Subduction Zone	W.WA, OR, CA	M 9	500-600 yr
● Deep Juan de Fuca plate	W.WA, OR,	M 7+	30-50 yr
● Crustal faults	WA, OR, CA	M 7+	Hundreds of yr?





37° 48' 8" N
 125° 42' 42" W
 22° 12' NNE
 Pitch: -65° 48'
 Altitude = 855.0km

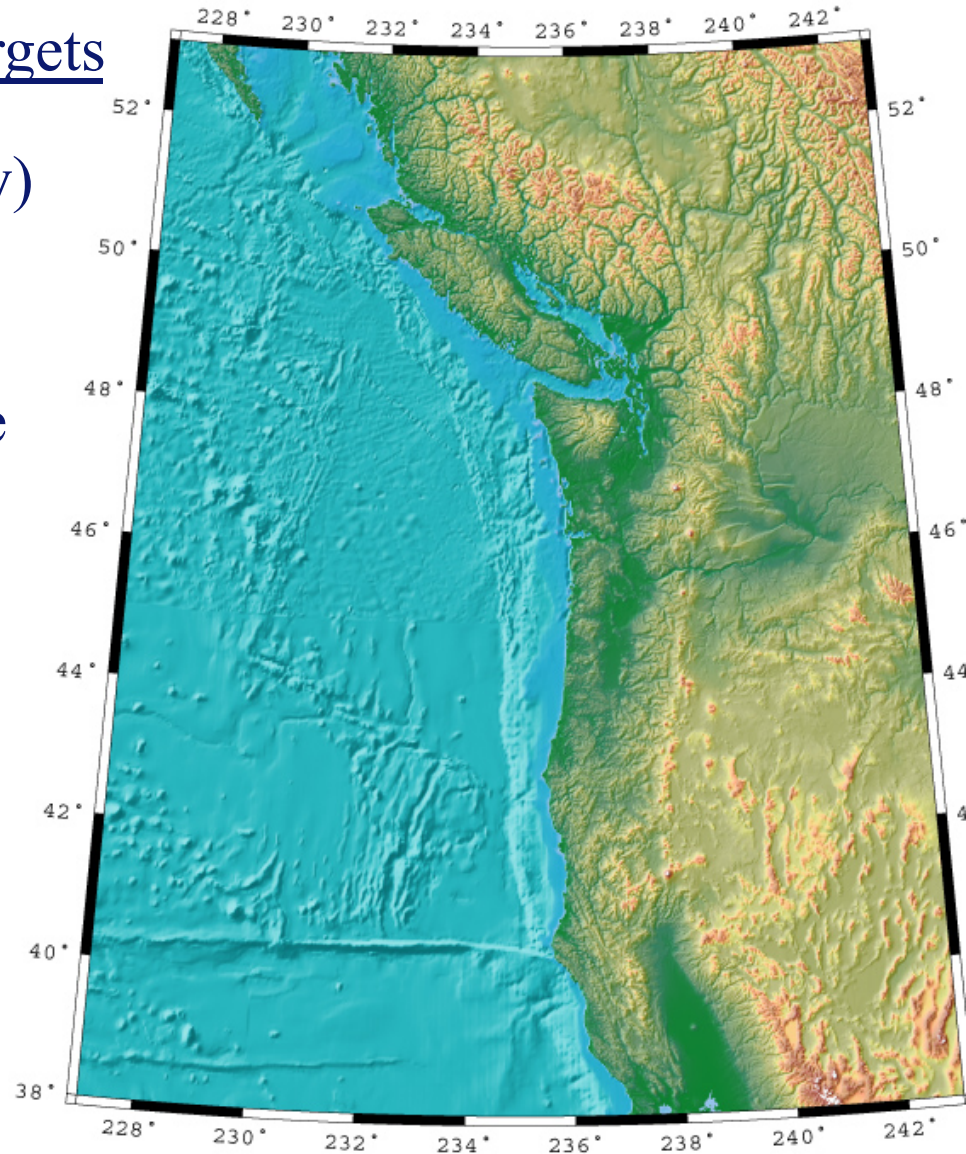
Los



Some early PANGA Science Targets

- Measure deformation (if any)
- Quantify seismic risks
- Understand subduction zone dynamics

Step 1: install some GPS









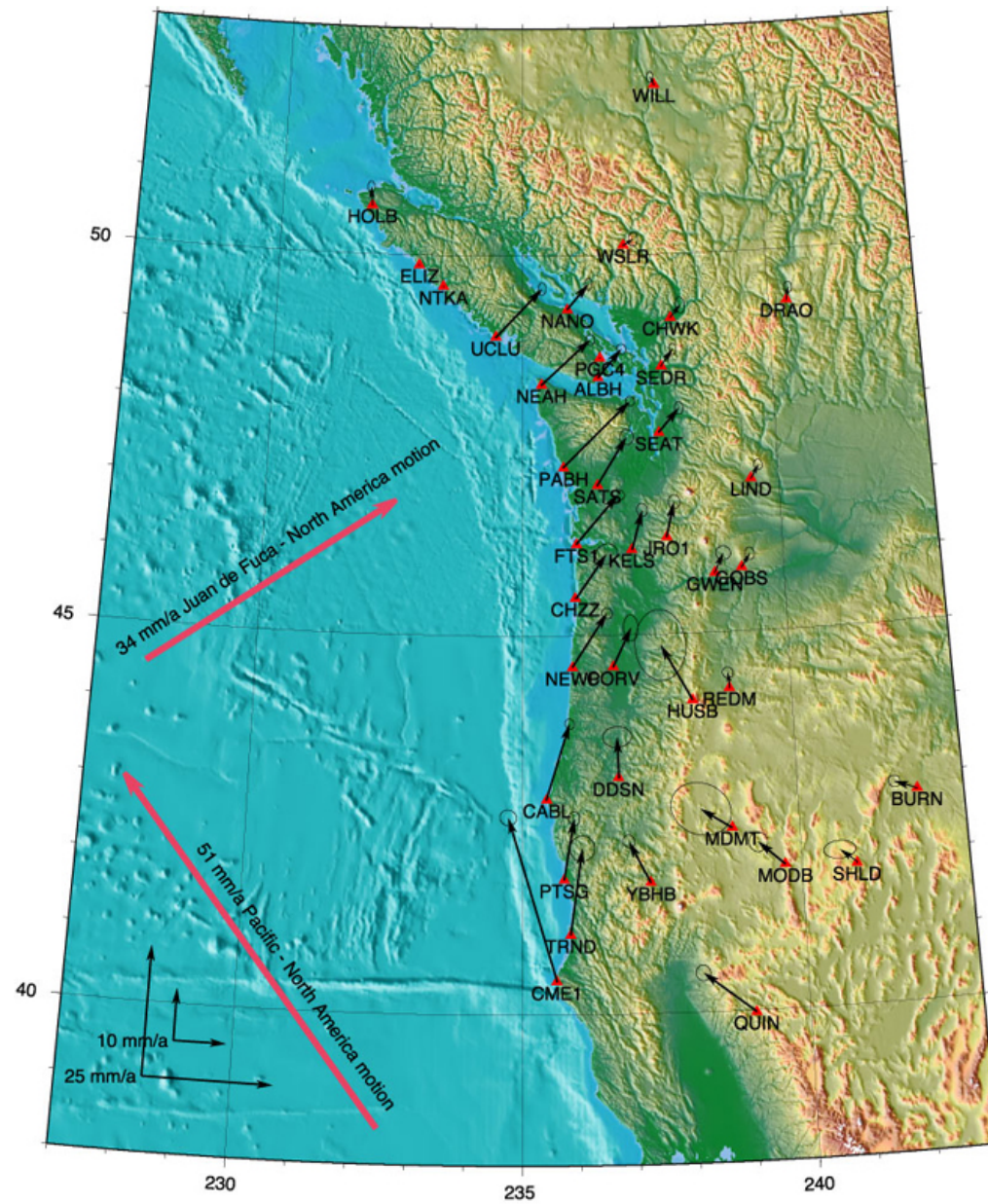




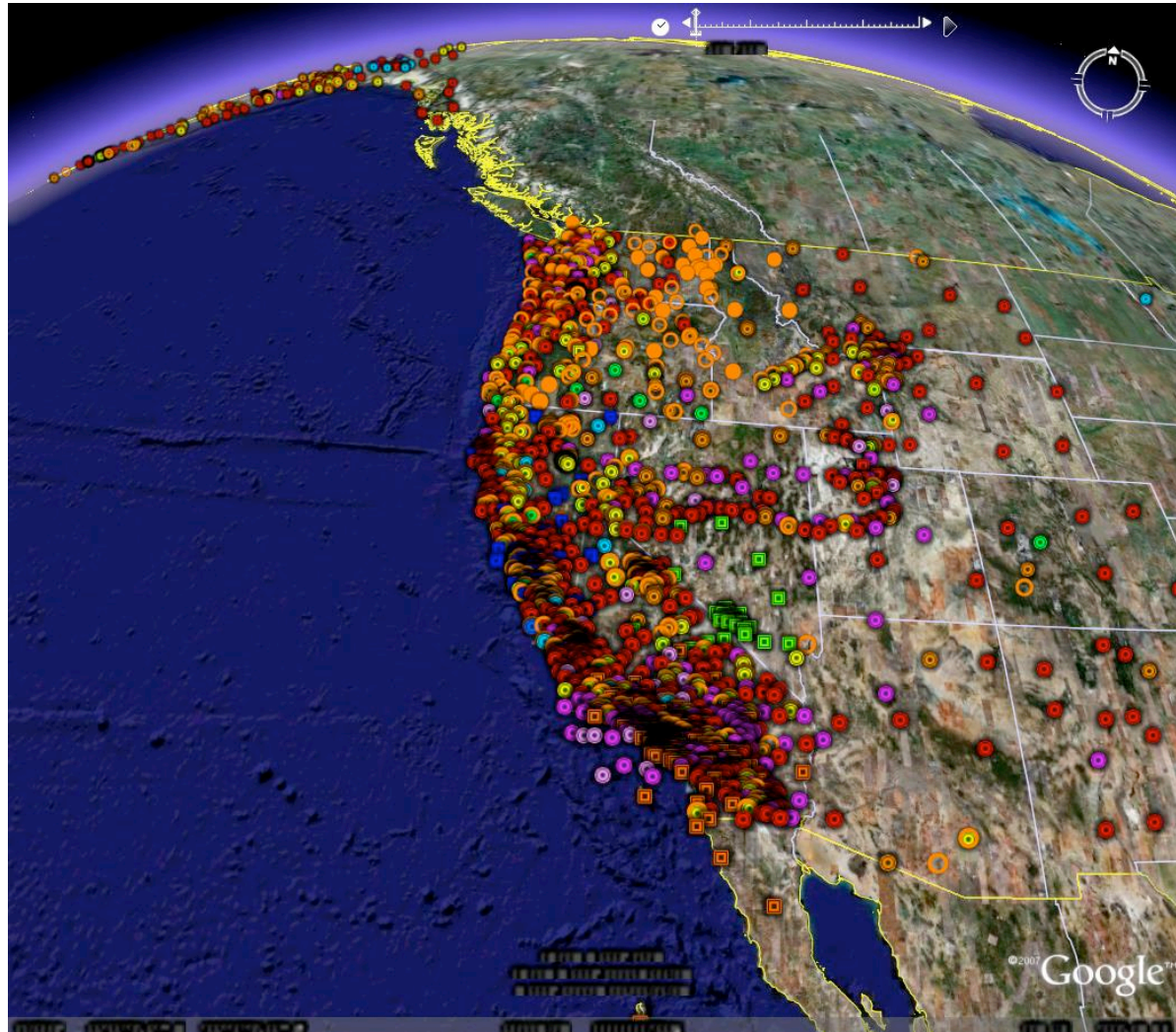




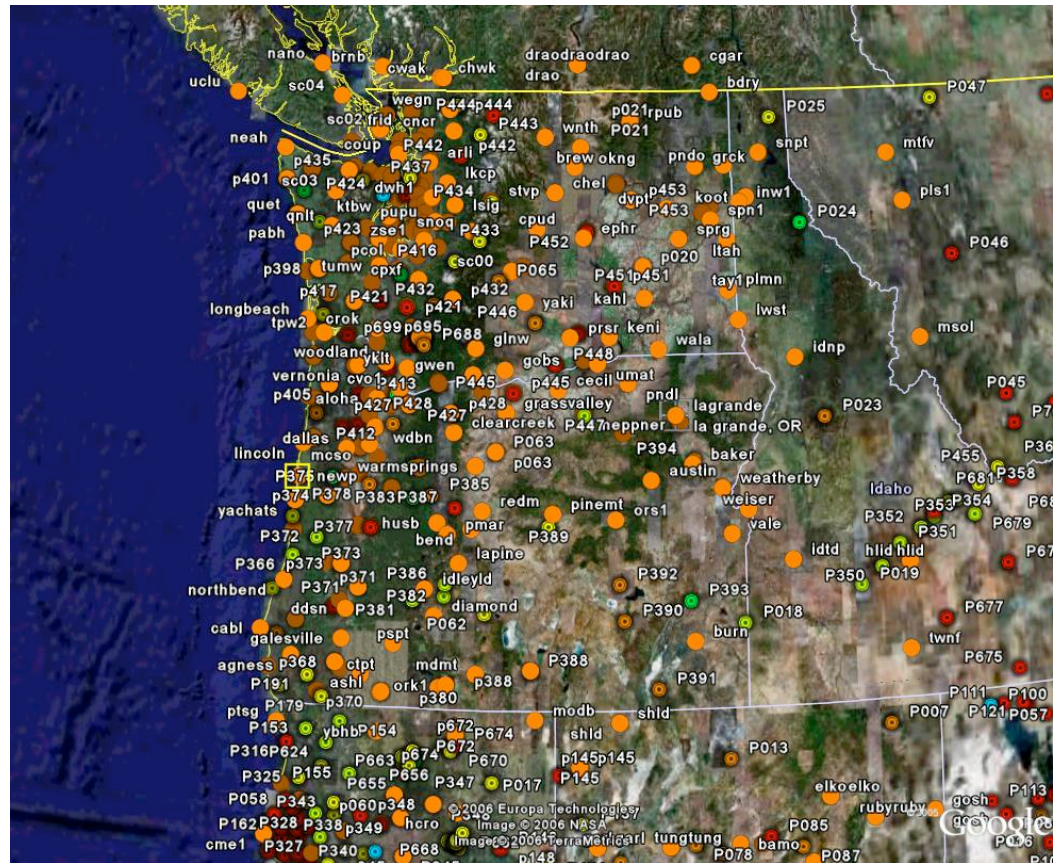
Cascadia forearc interseismic deformation (2002)

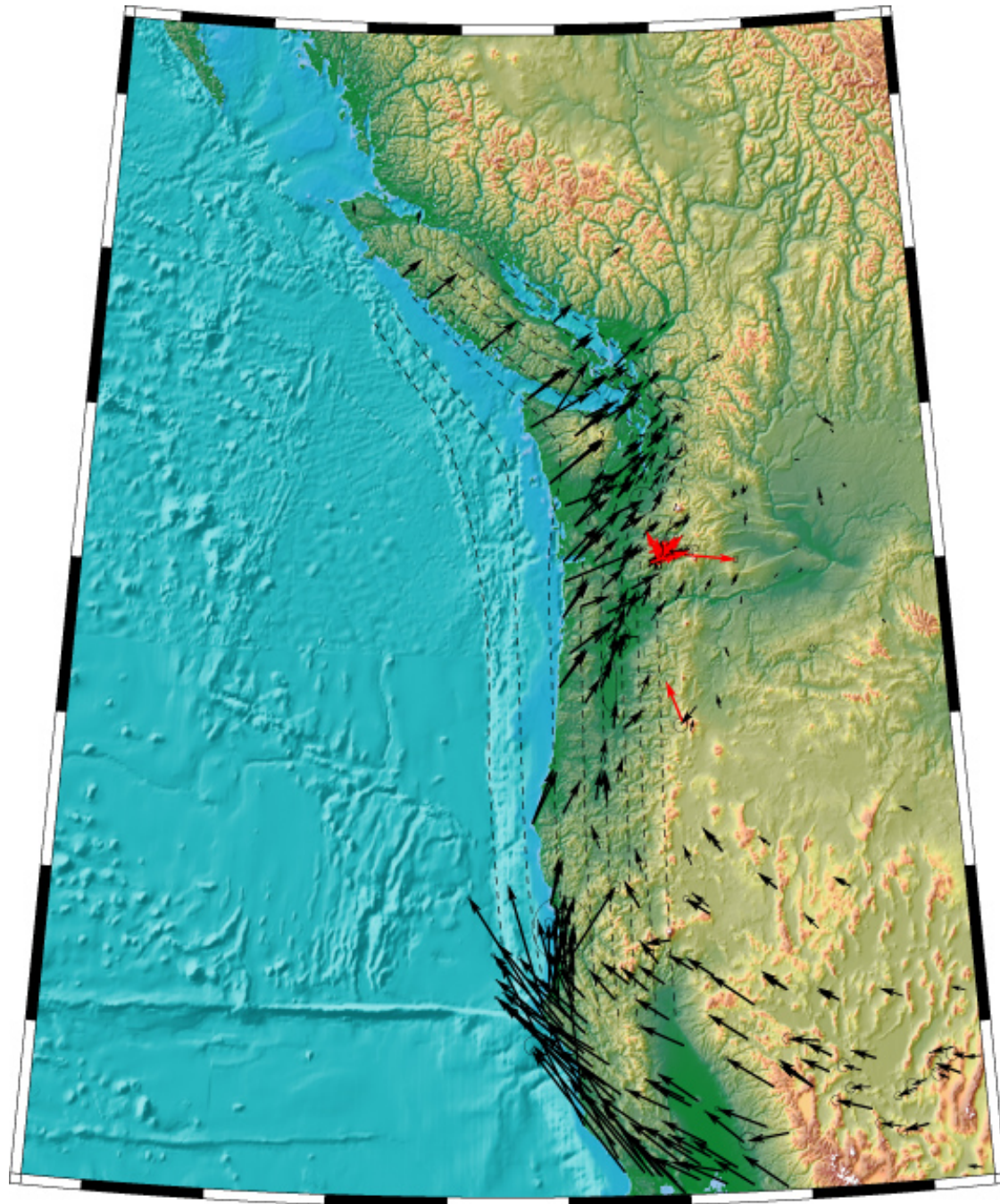


Cascadia forearc interseismic deformation (2002)

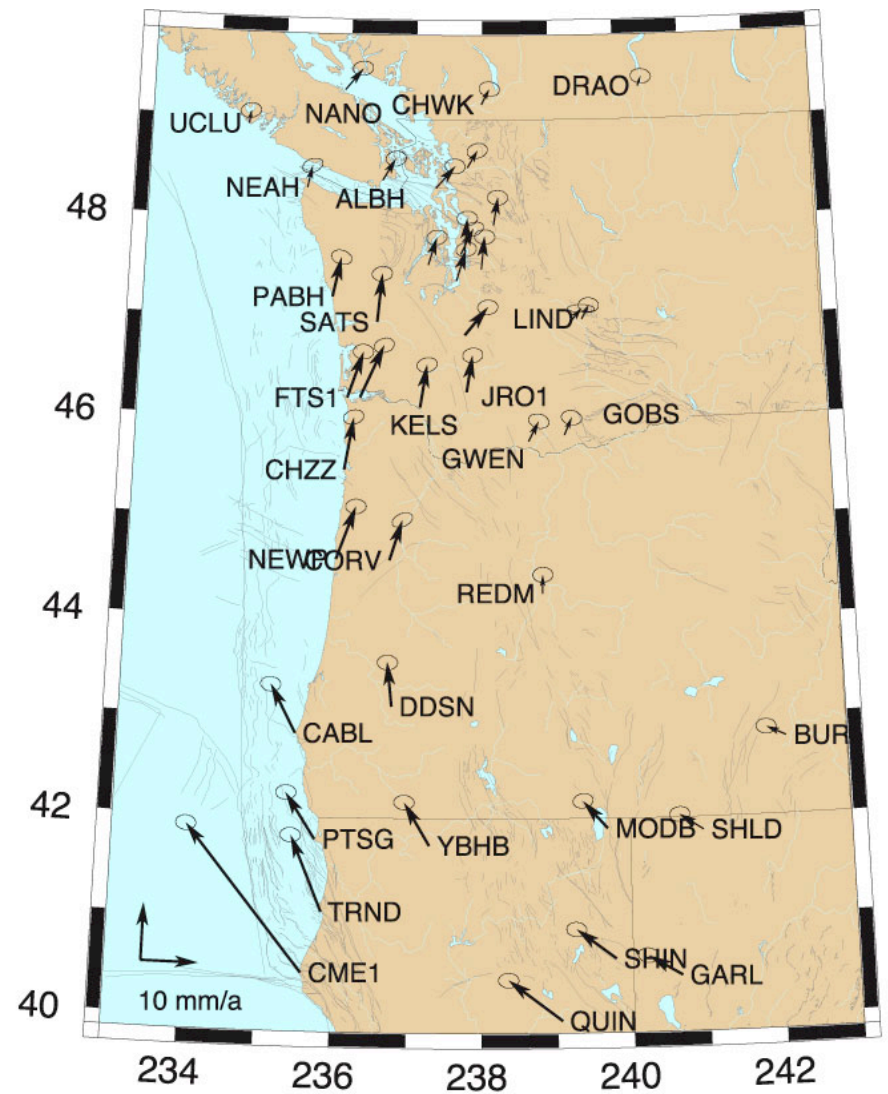
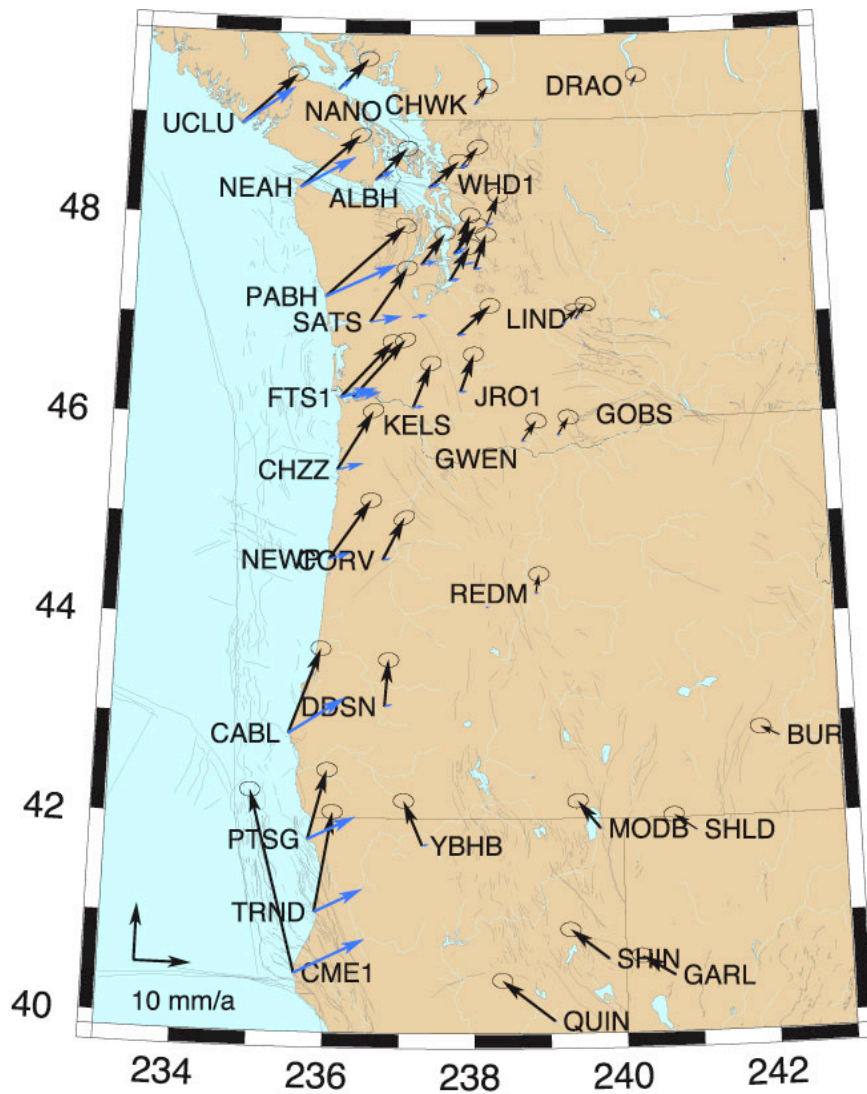


Cascadia forearc interseismic deformation (2002)

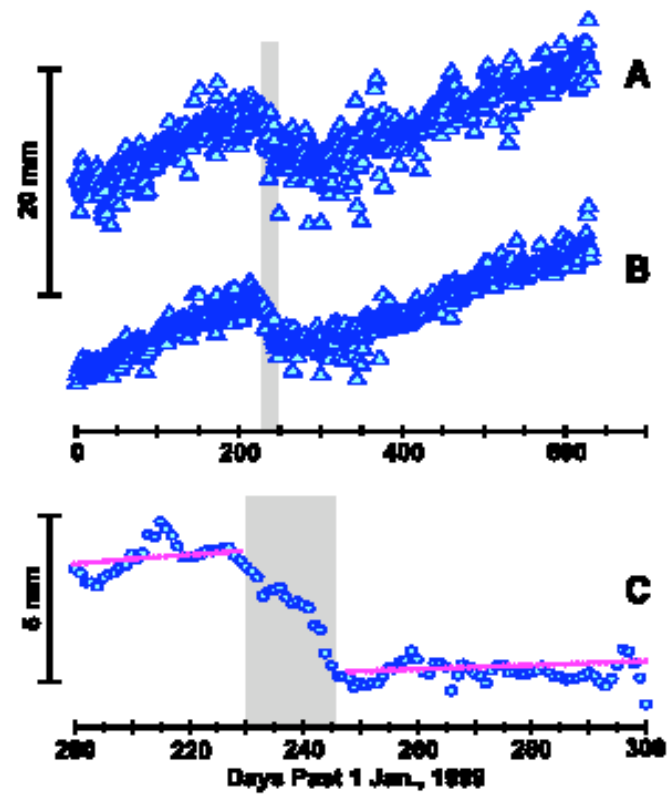
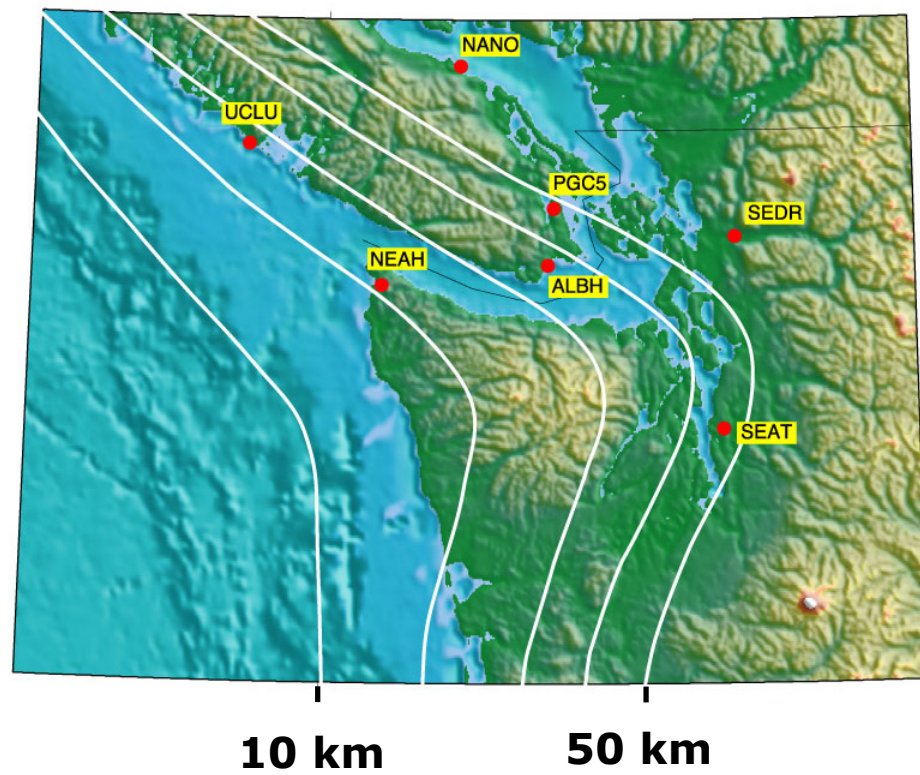




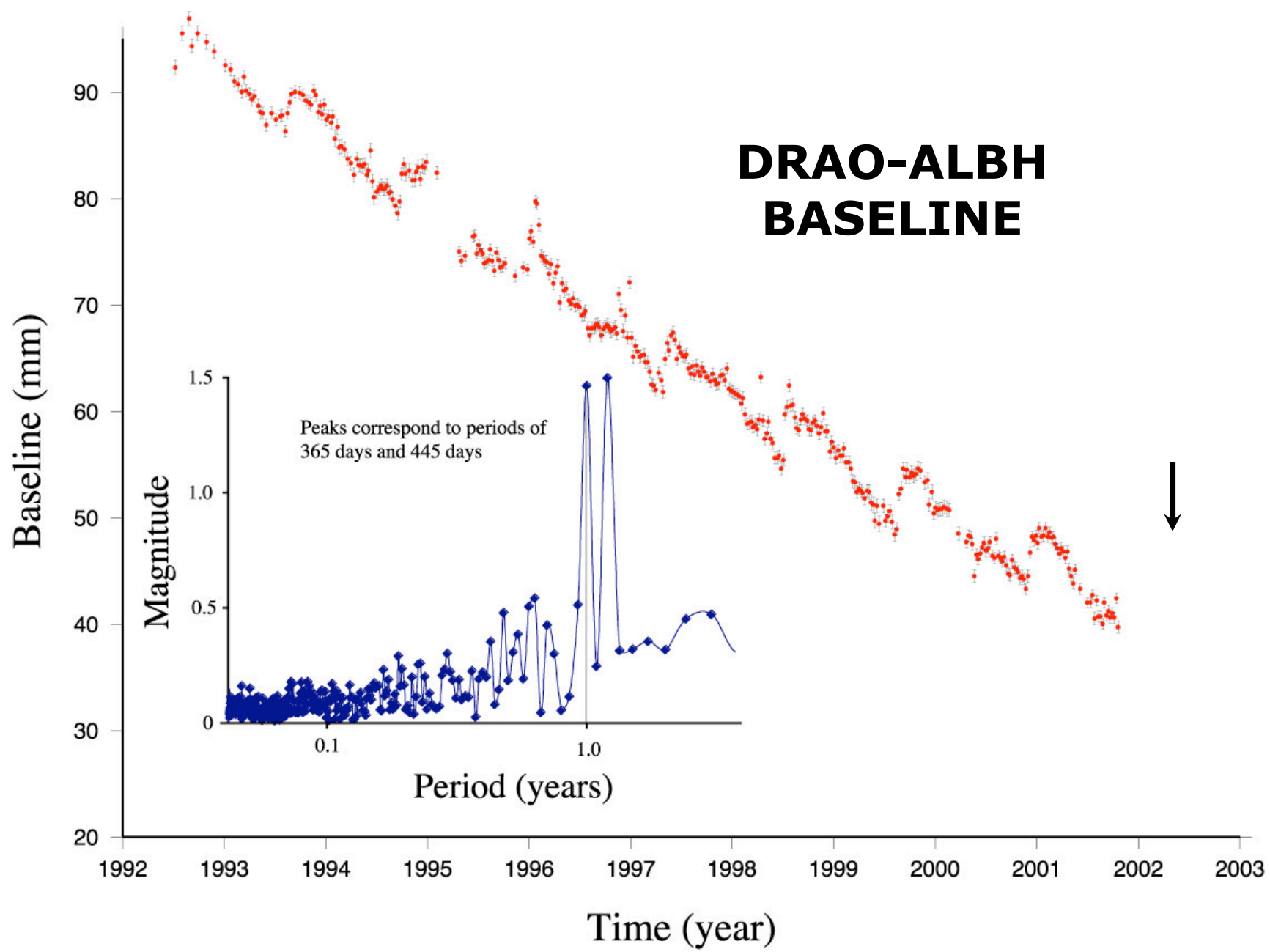
Szeliga, Melbourne, Santillan & Miller, JGR, (in press) 2008



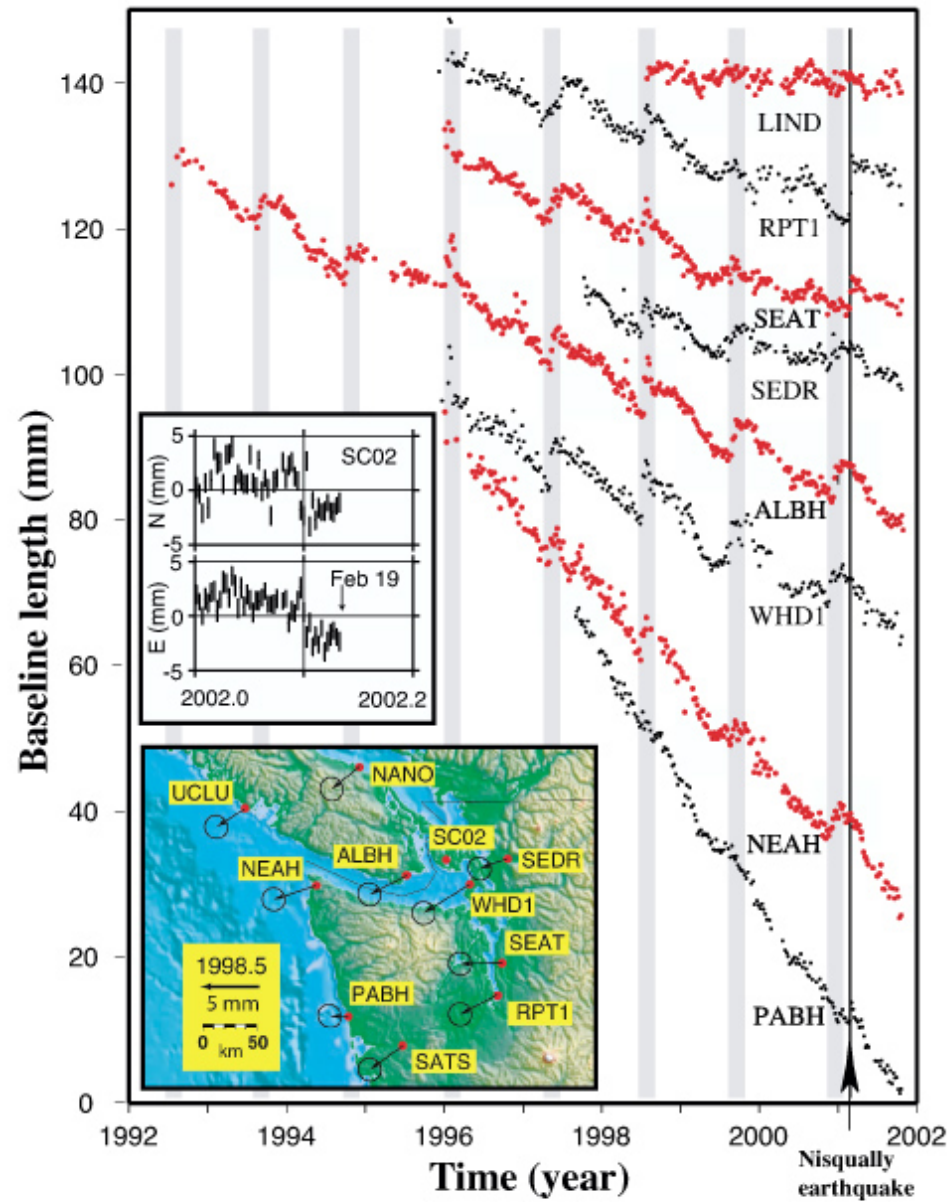
Updated from Miller, Johnson, Rubin, Dragert, Wang, Qamar, & Goldfinger, 2001



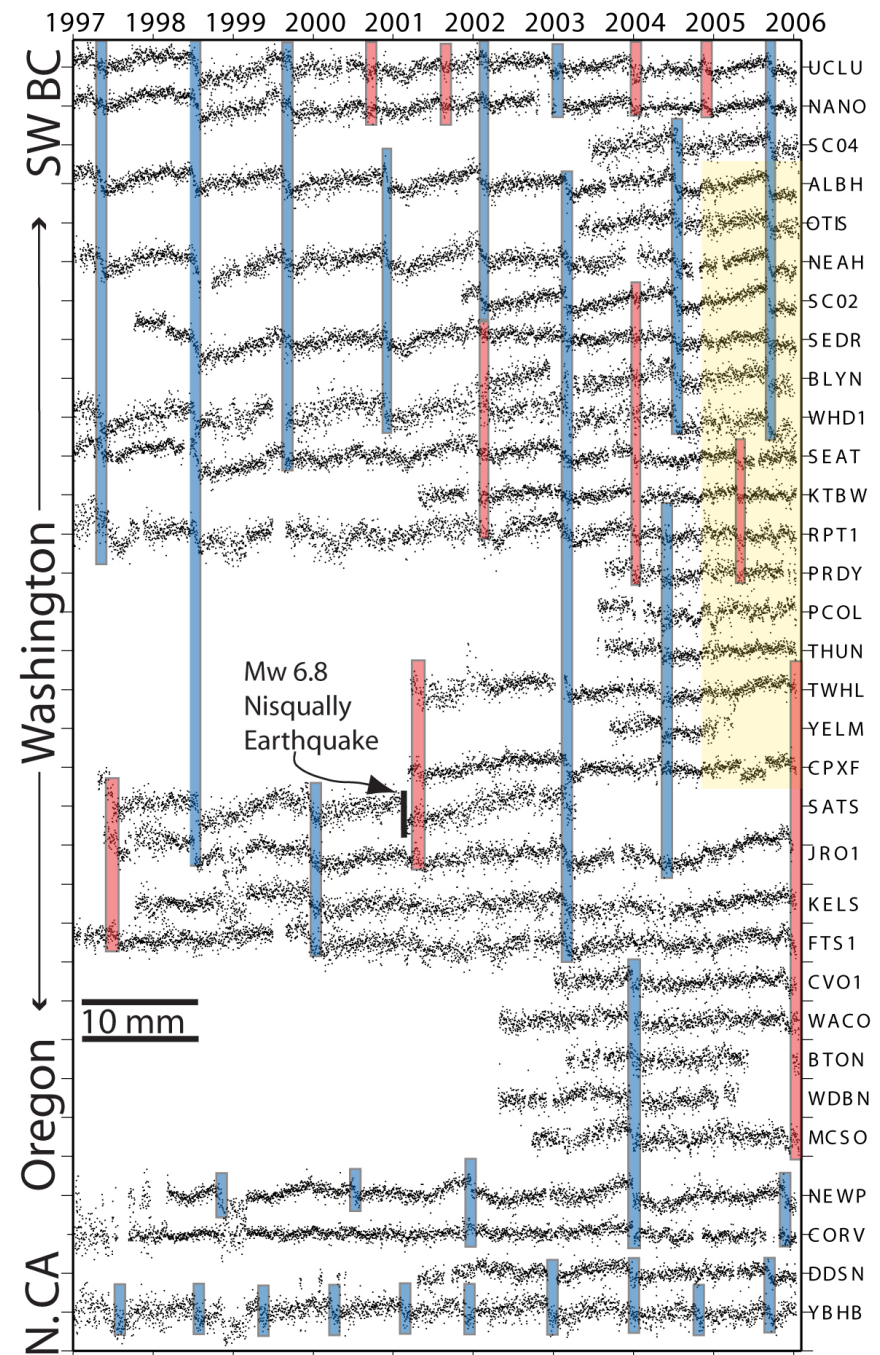
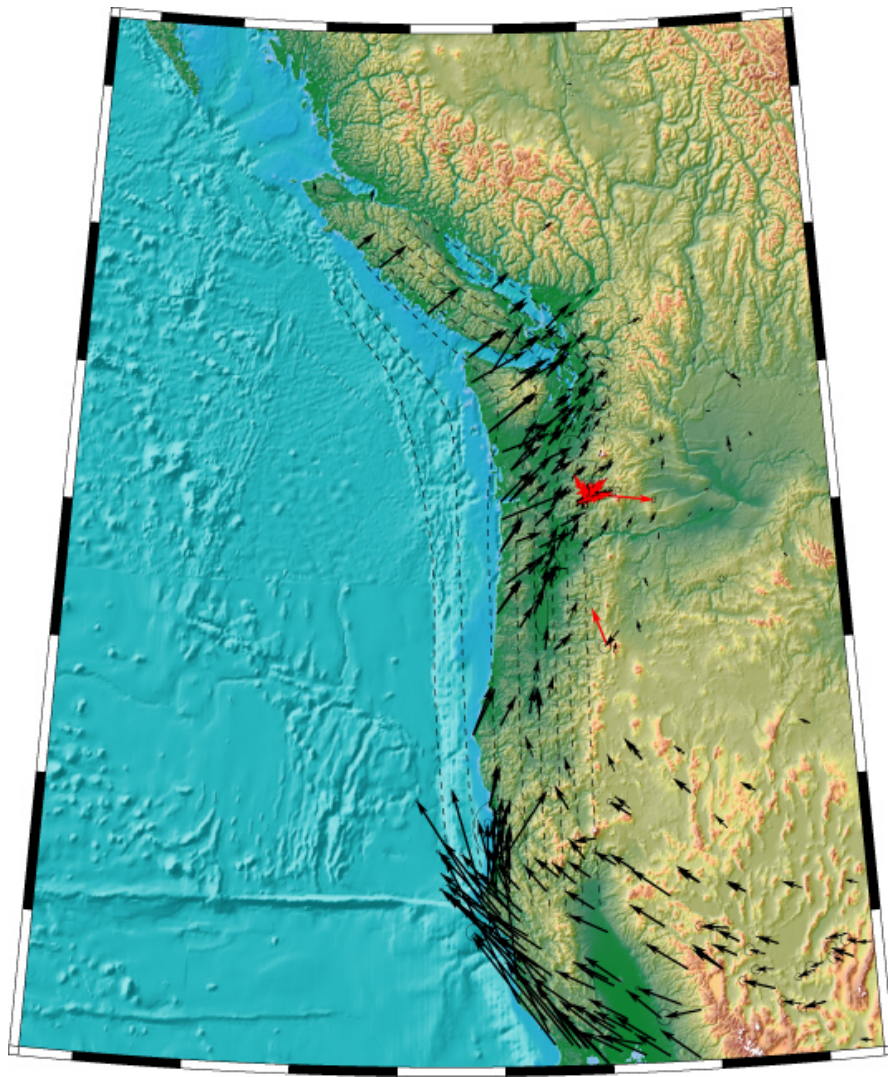
Dragert, Wang and James, 2001



Periodic Cascadia slow earthquakes



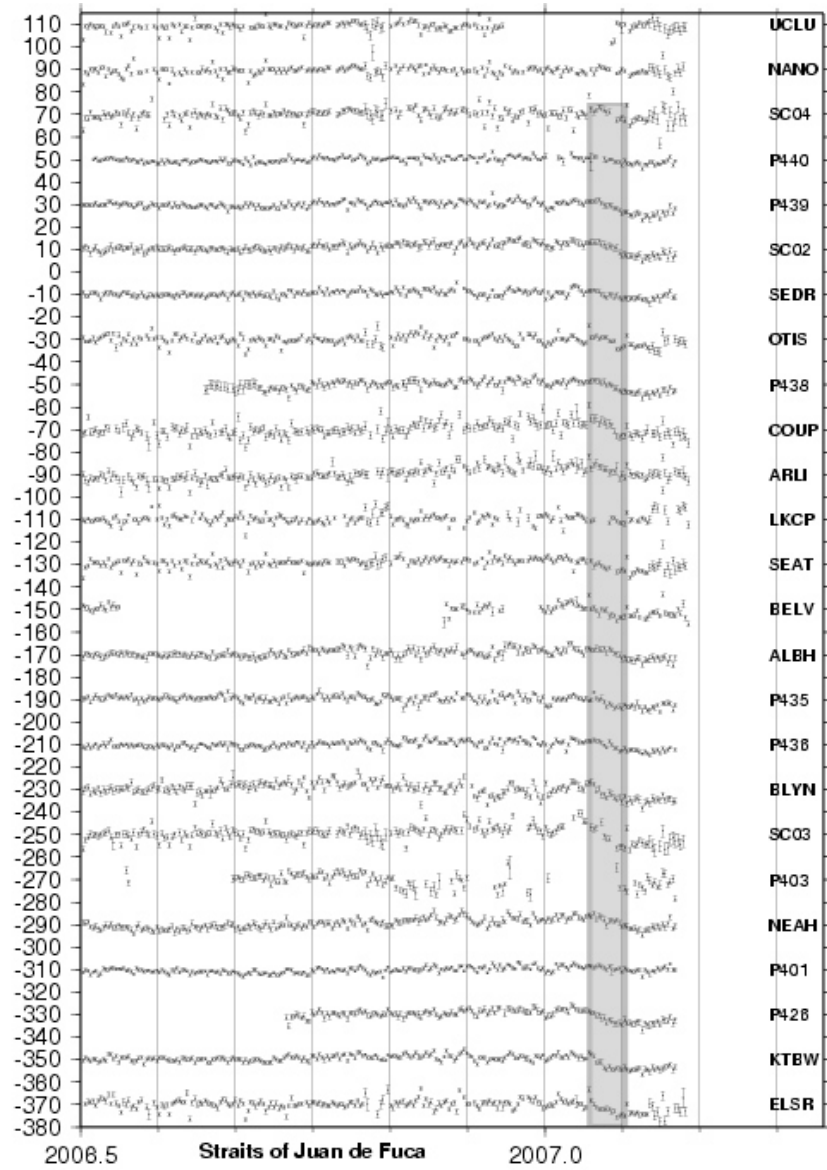
Miller, Melbourne, Johnson and Sumner, 2002



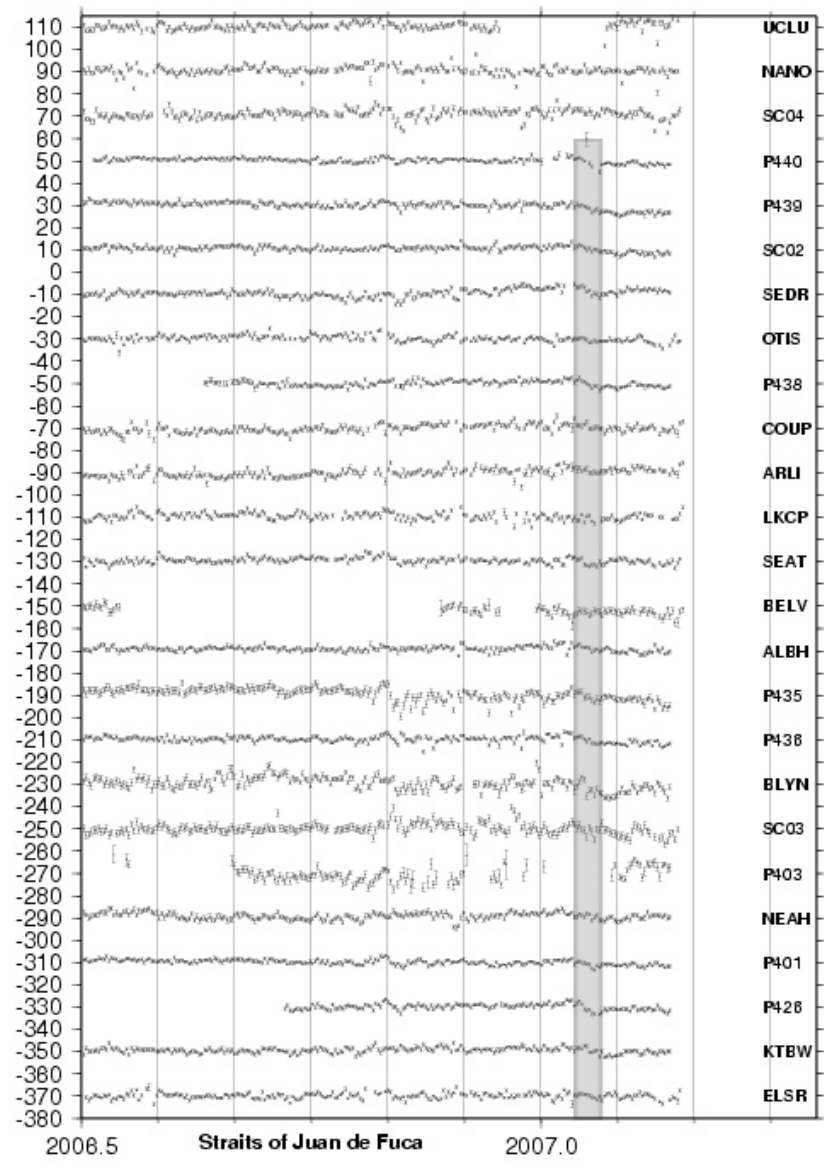
Szeliga, Melbourne, Santillan & Miller, JGR, (in press) 2007

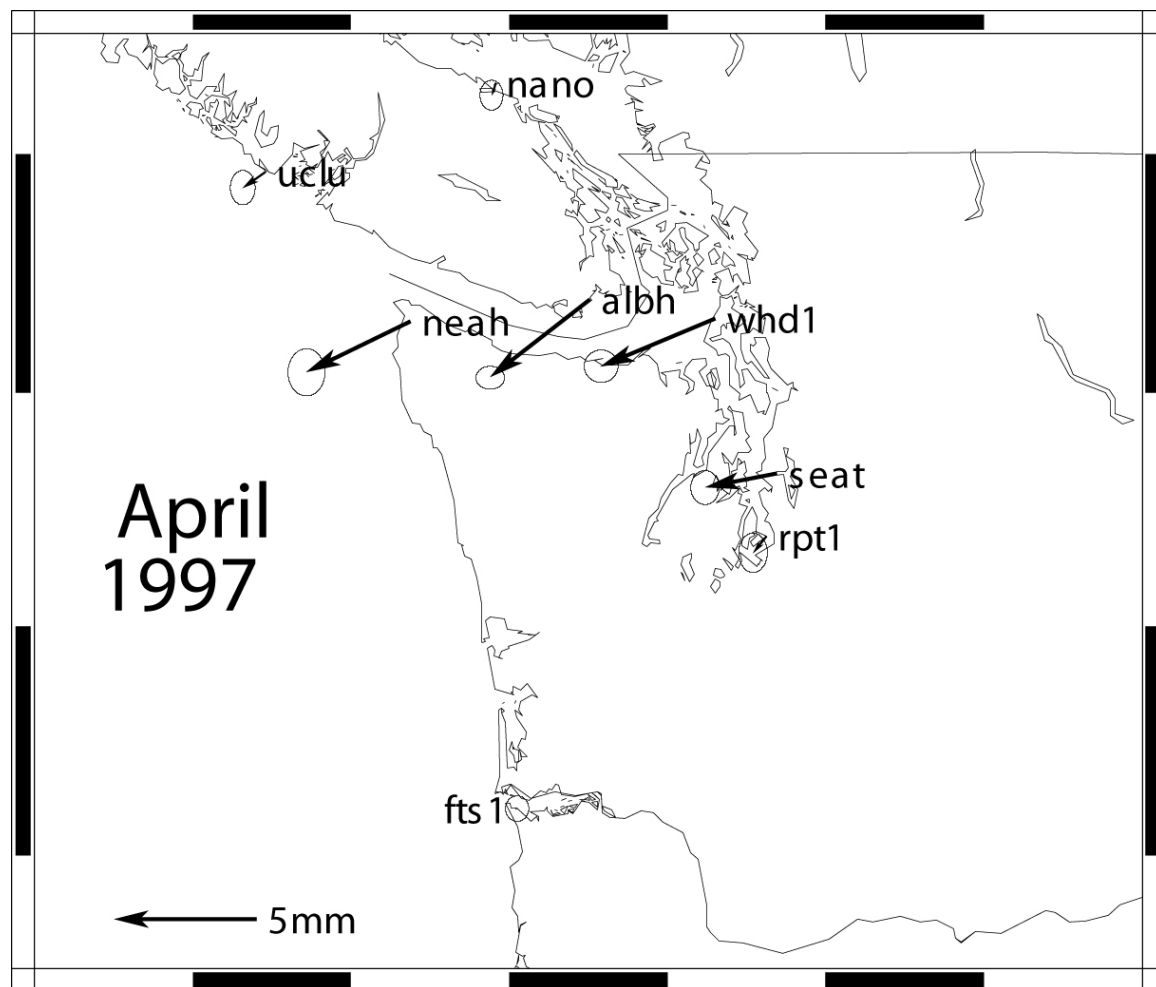
2007.08 ETS

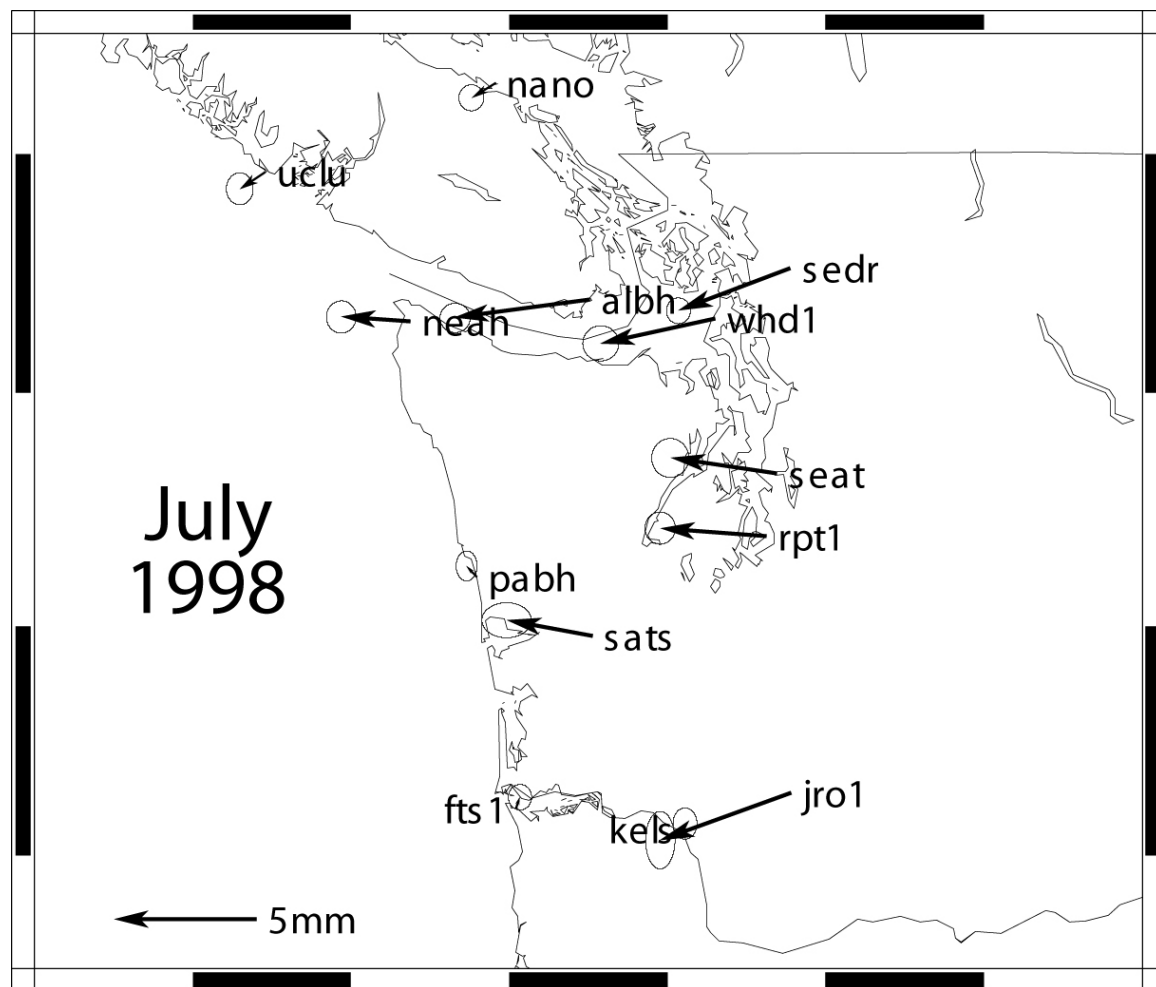
Longitude

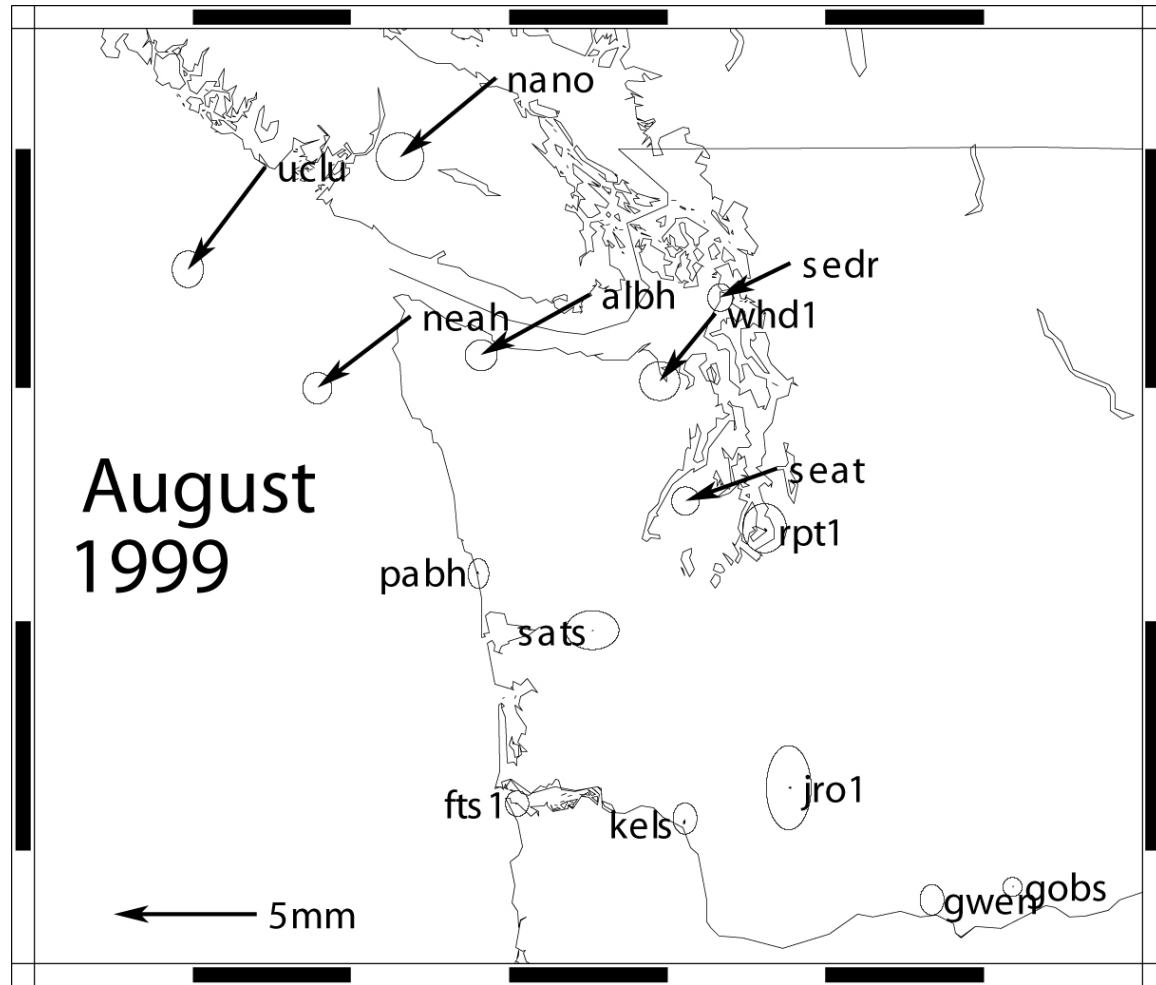


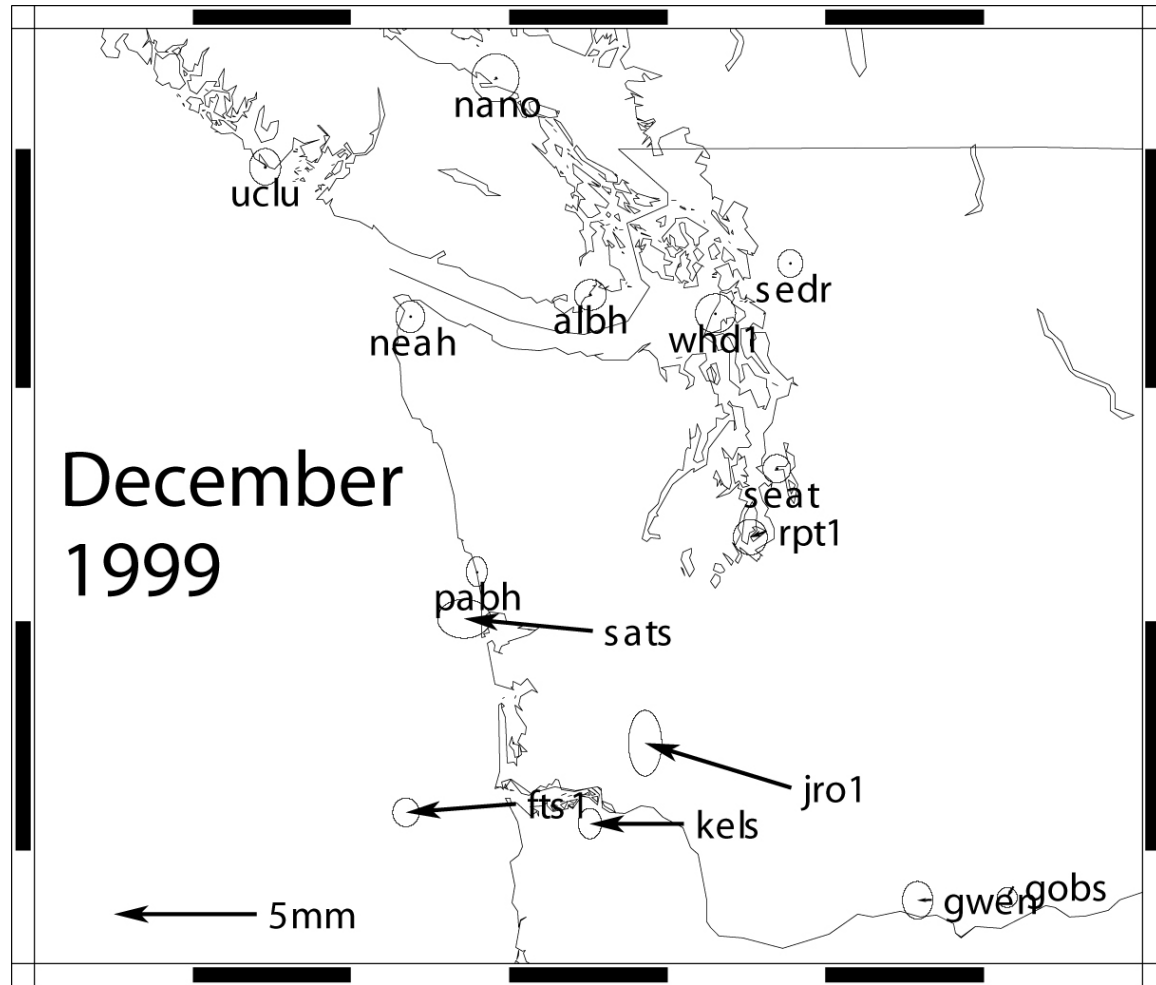
Latitude

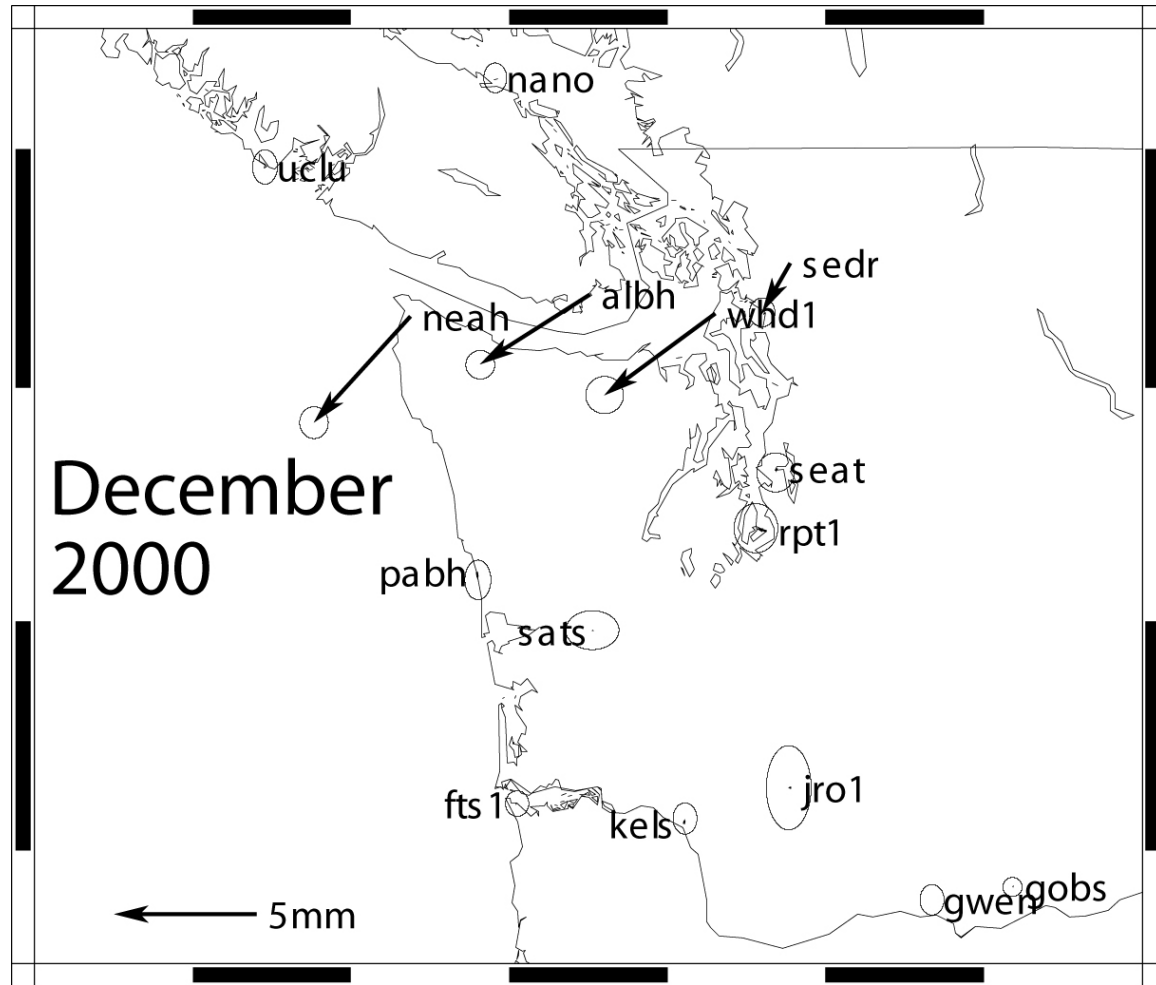


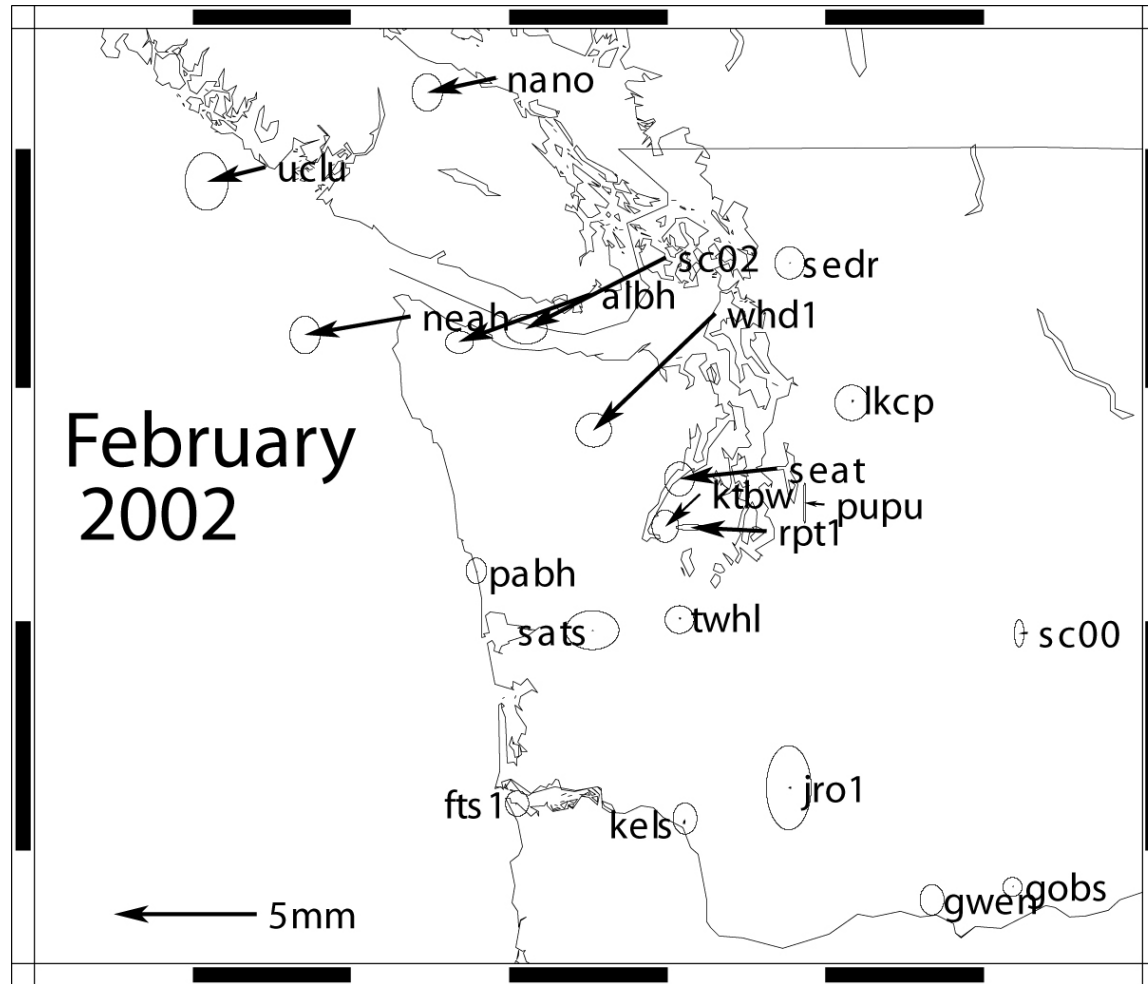


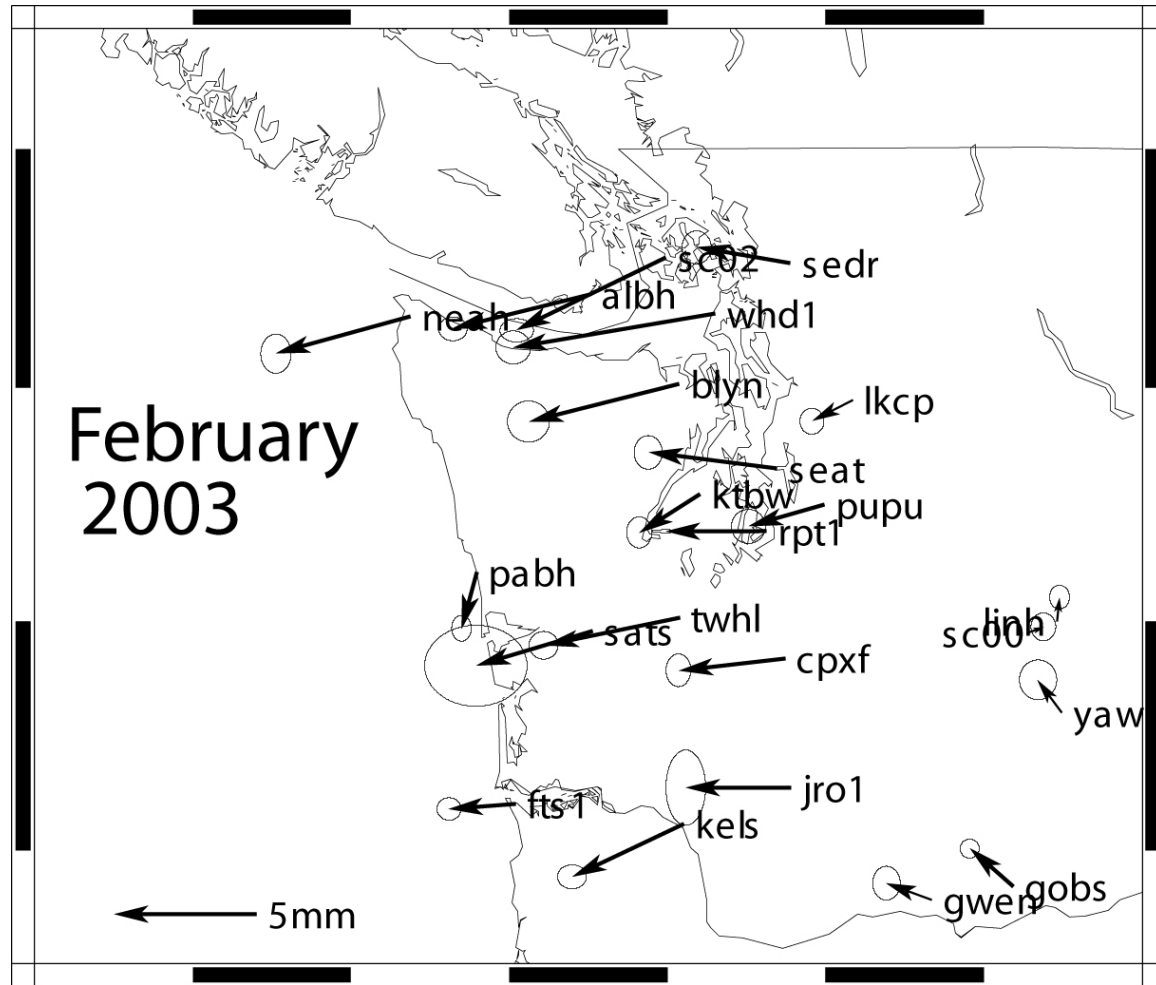


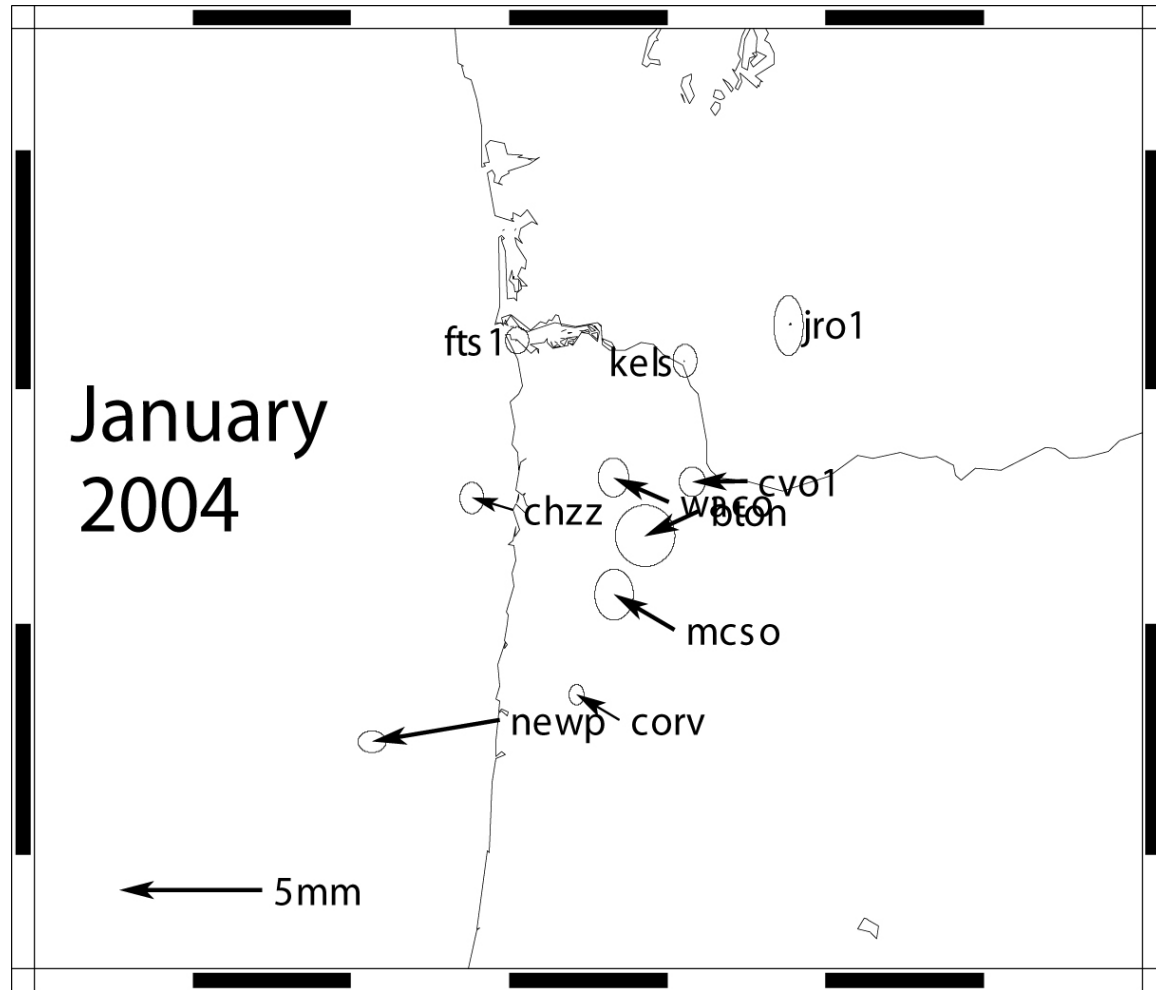


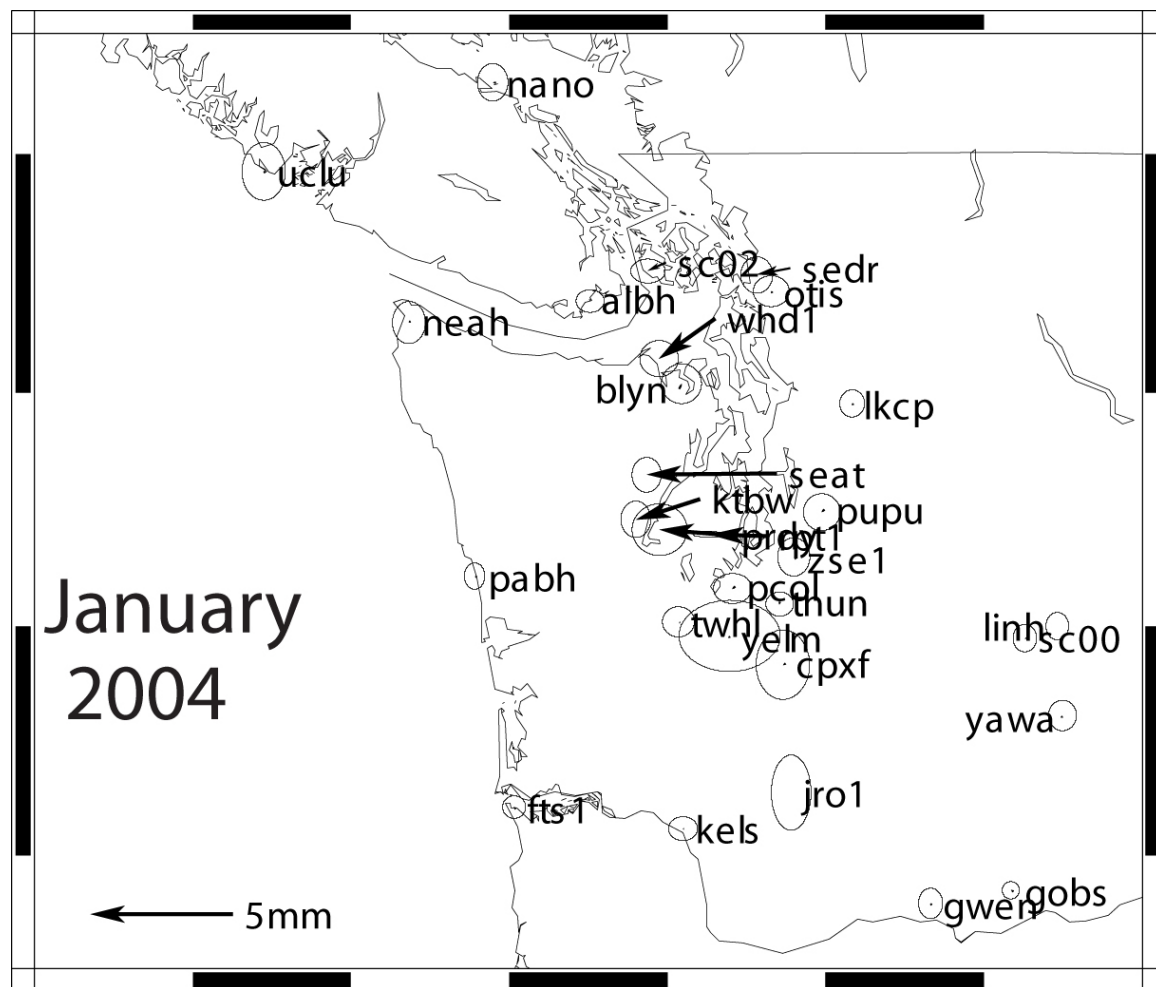


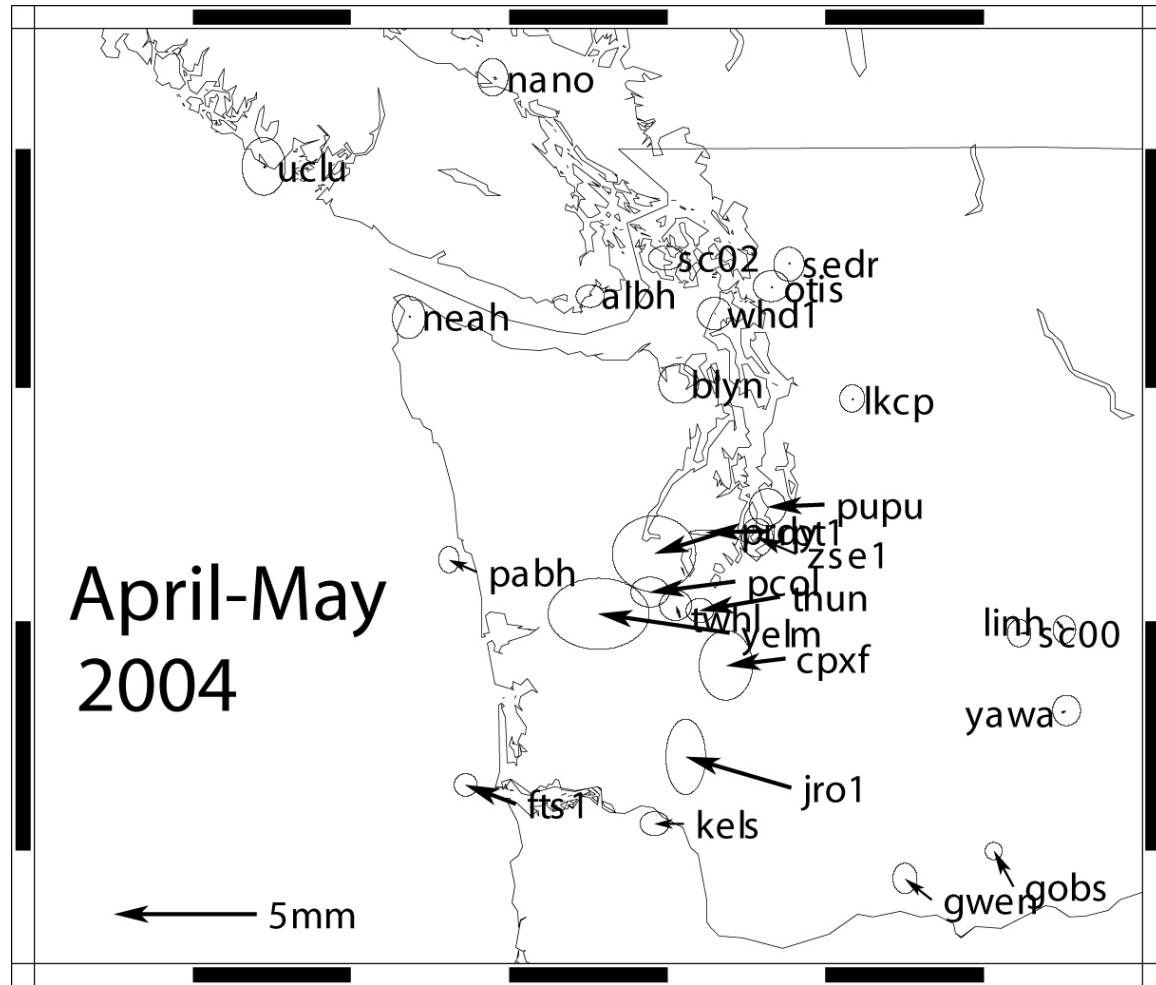


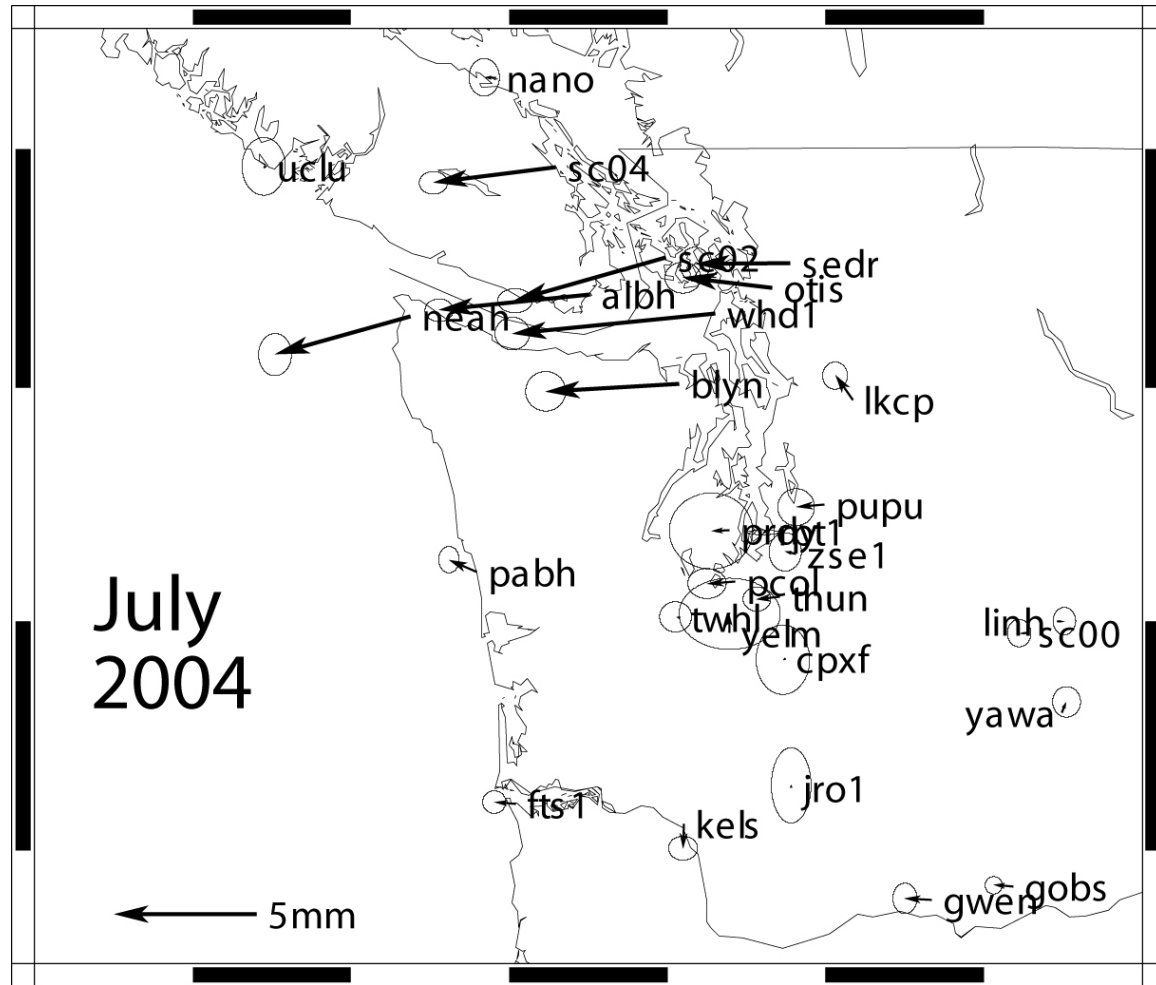


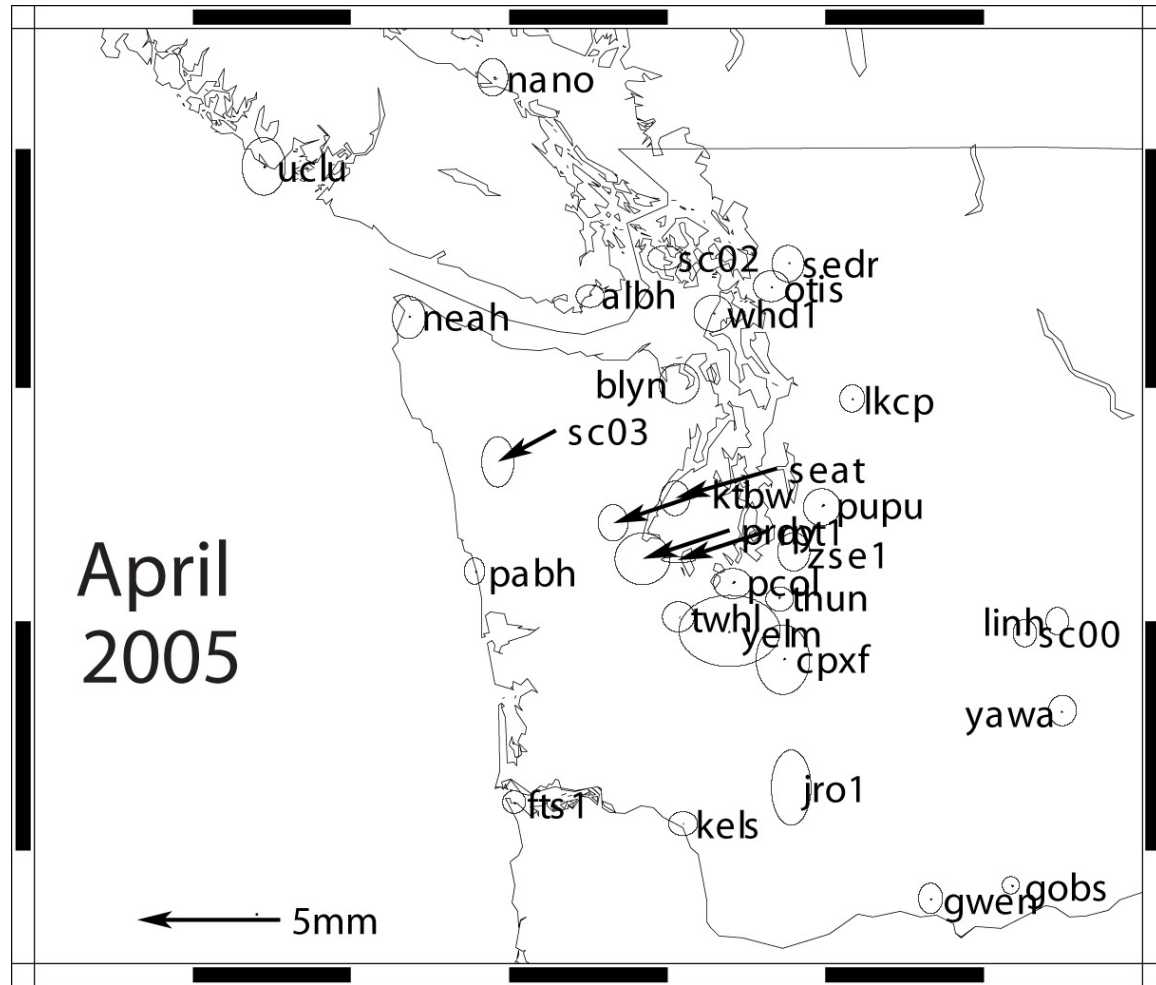


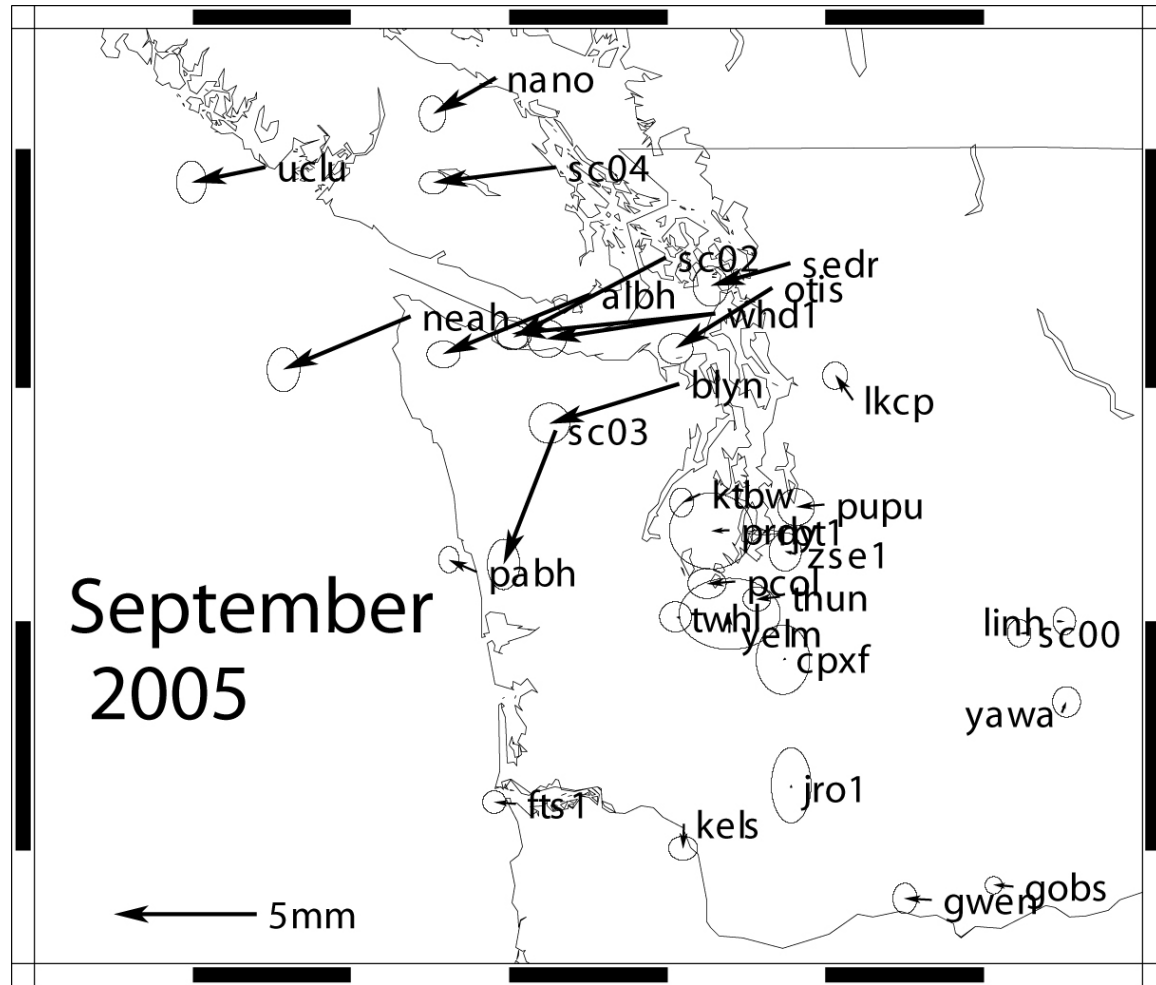




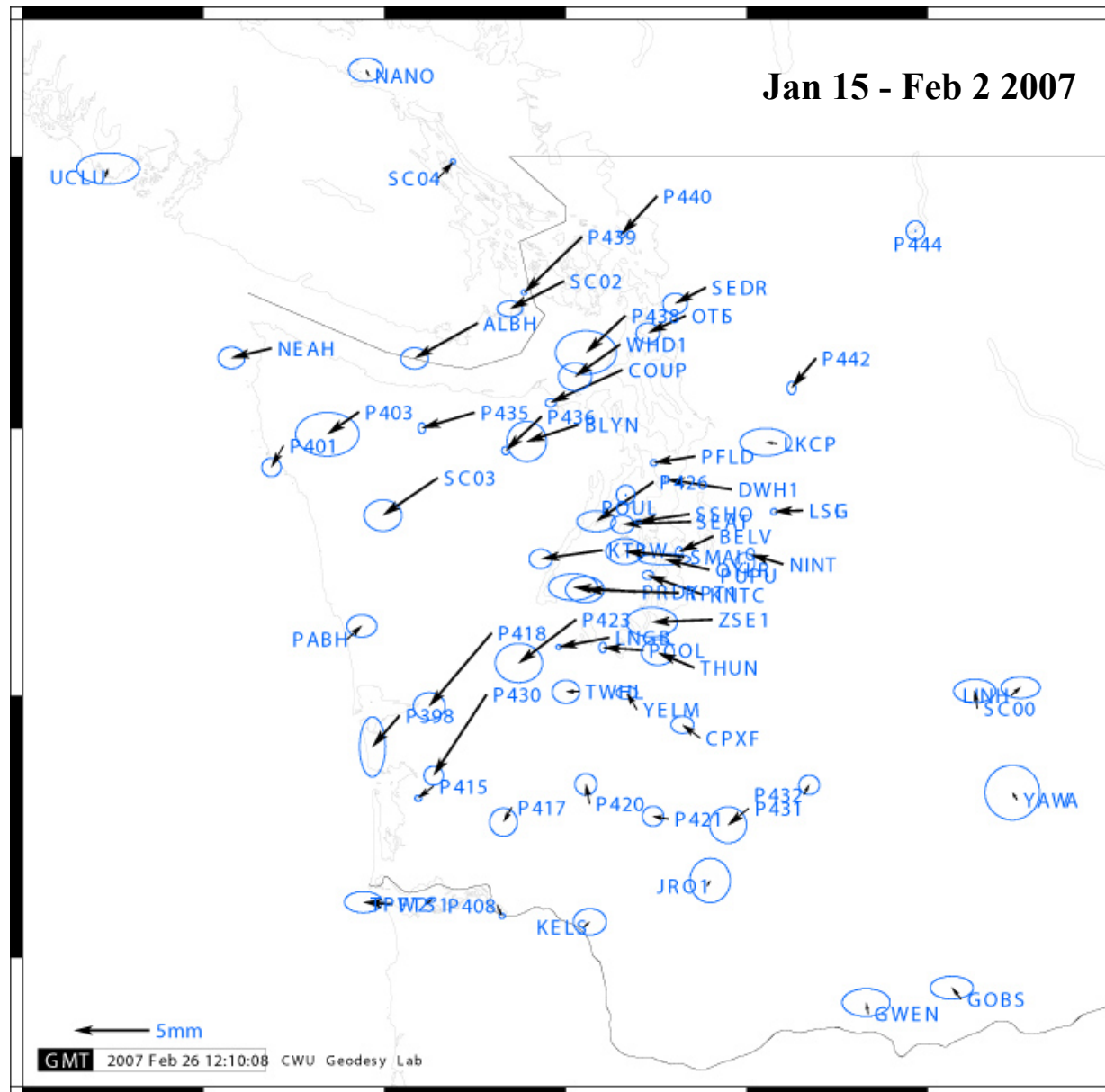


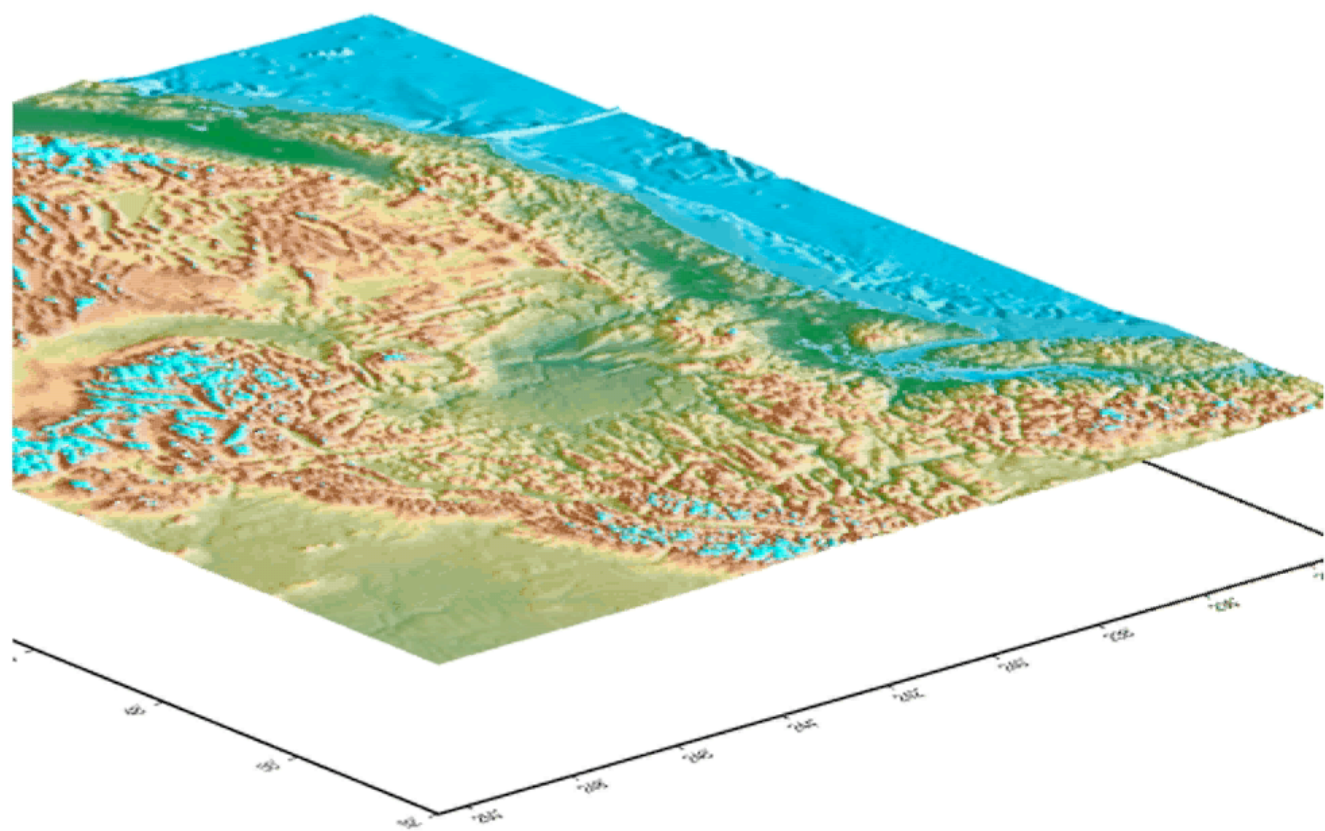




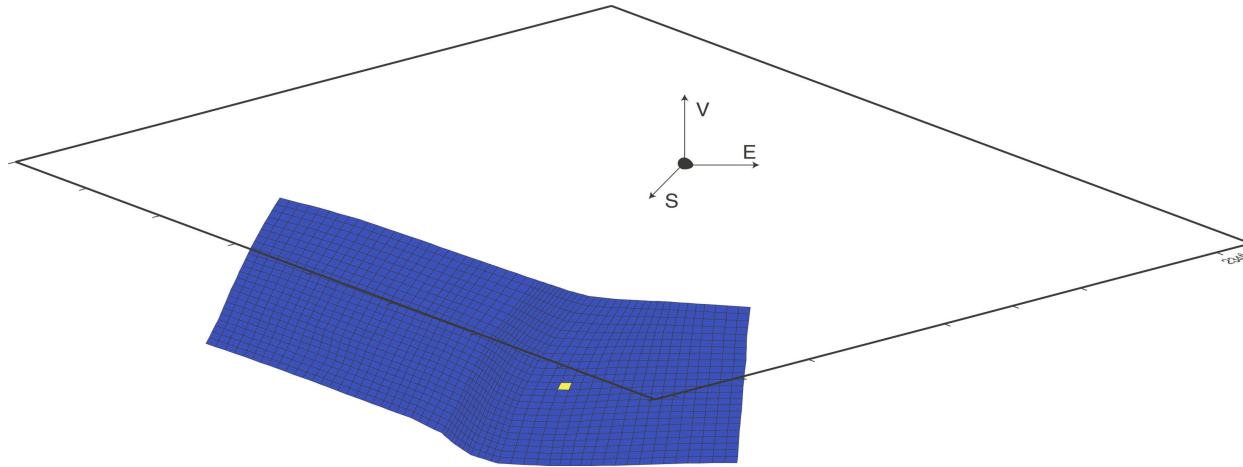


Jan 15 - Feb 2 2007





Spatial inversion of geodetic data:



$$R(\mathbf{x}, \lambda) = \left\| \Sigma^{-1/2} (\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{b}) \right\|^2 + \lambda^{-2} \left\| \nabla^2 \mathbf{x} \right\|^2$$

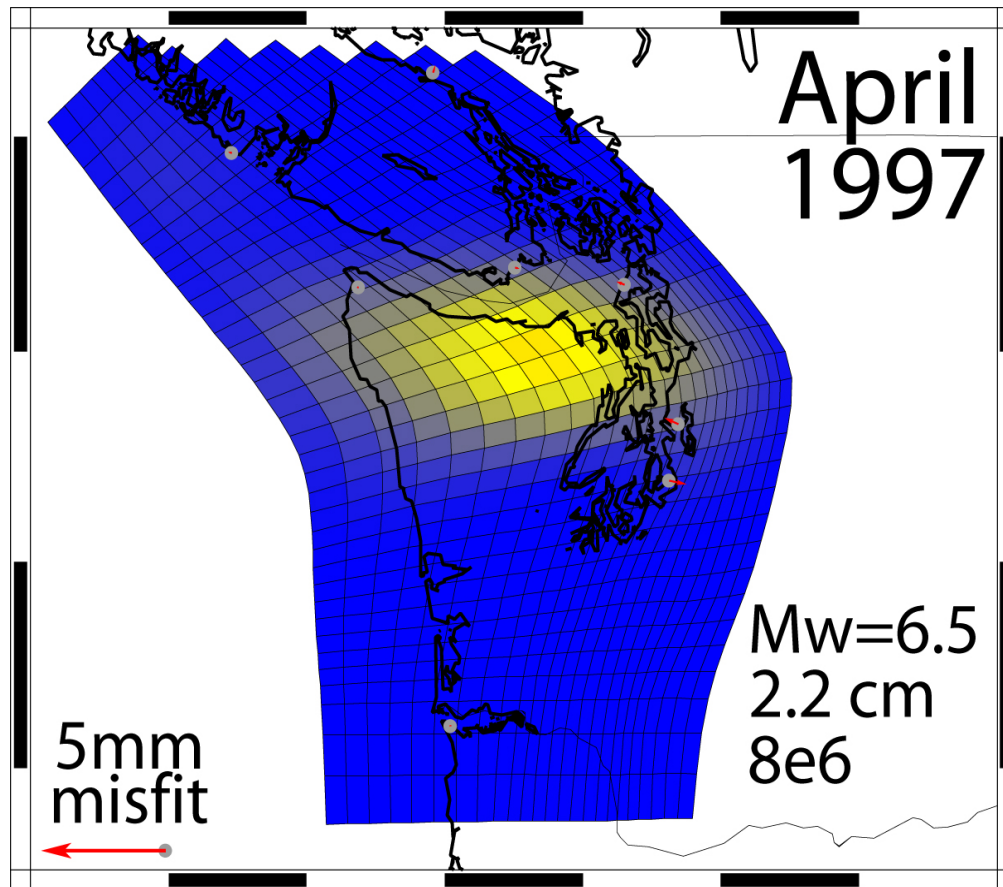
b data

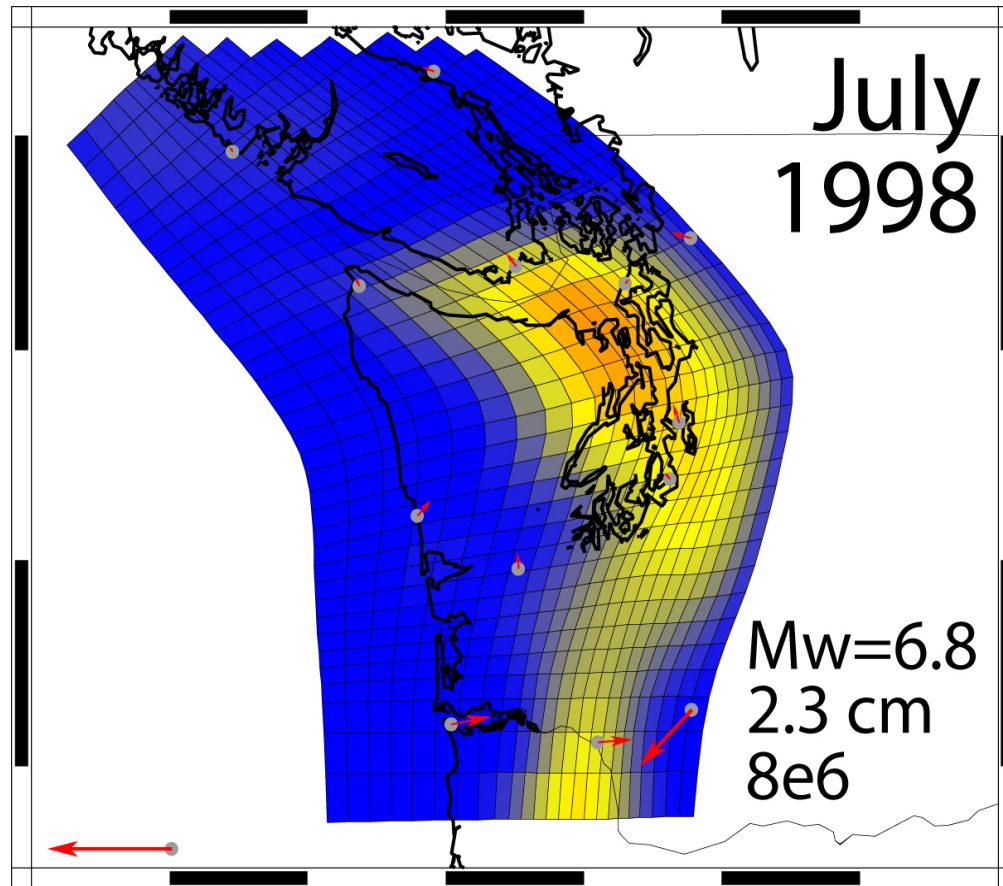
x slip

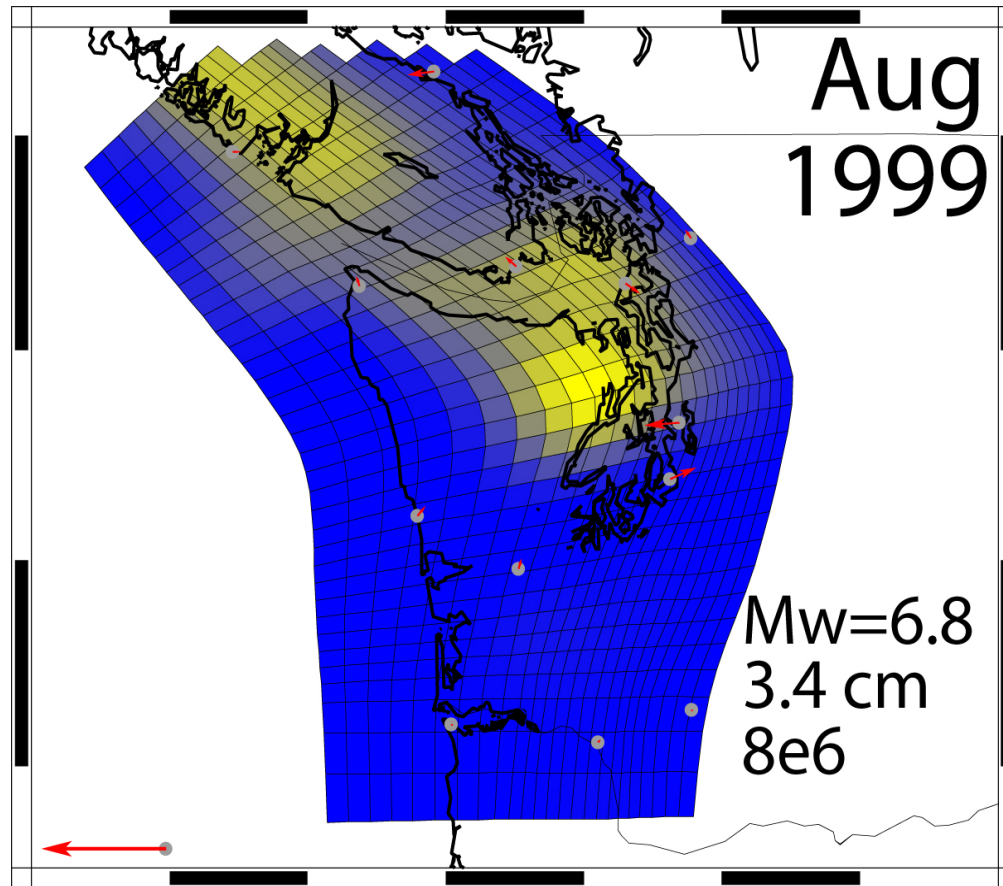
A Green's fns

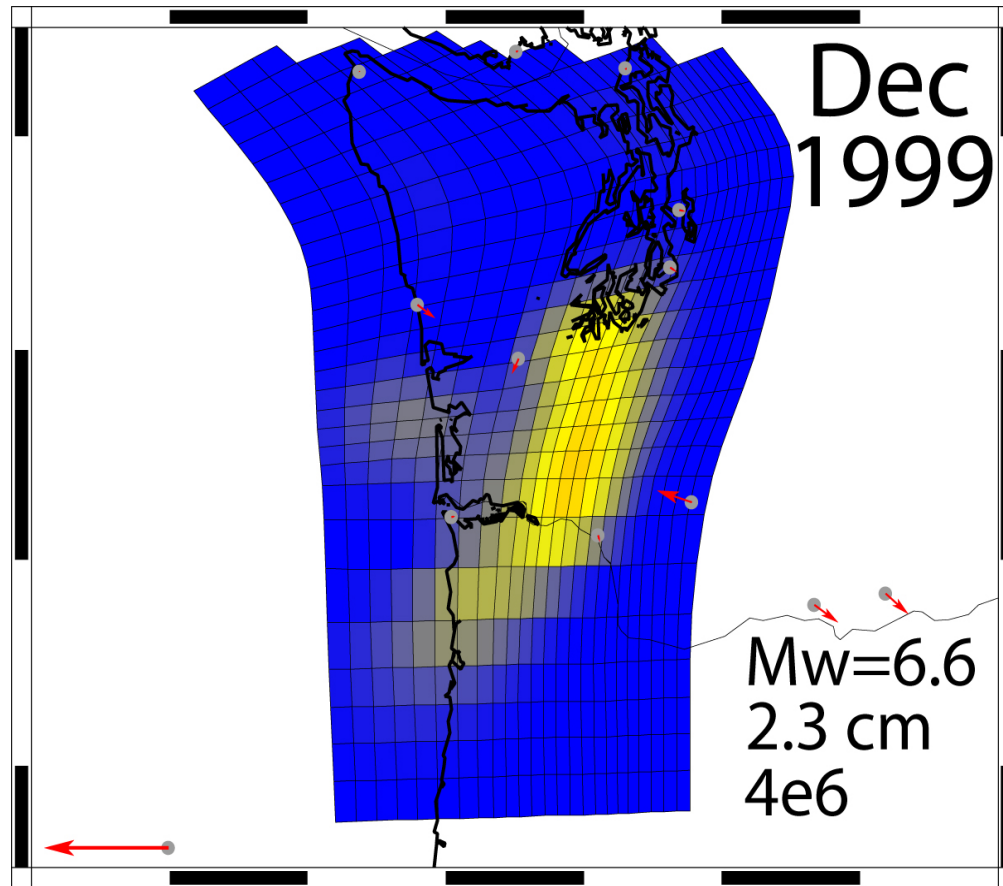
λ misfit/roughness

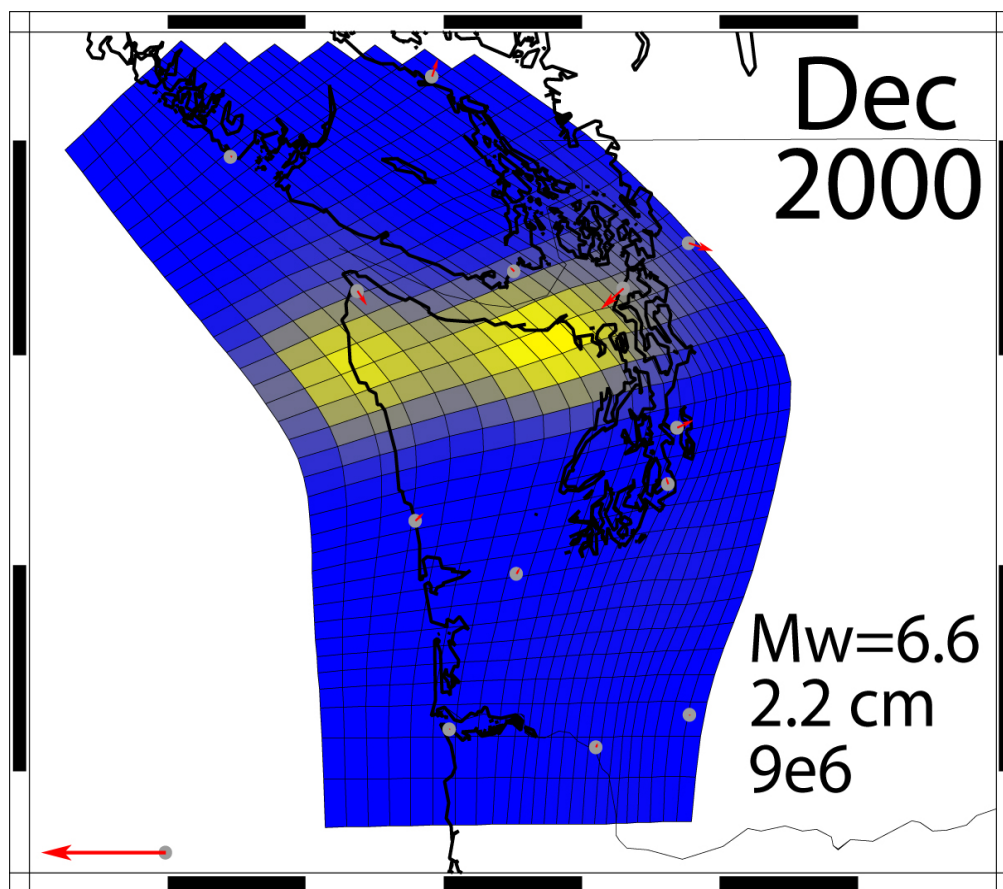
Σ data covariance

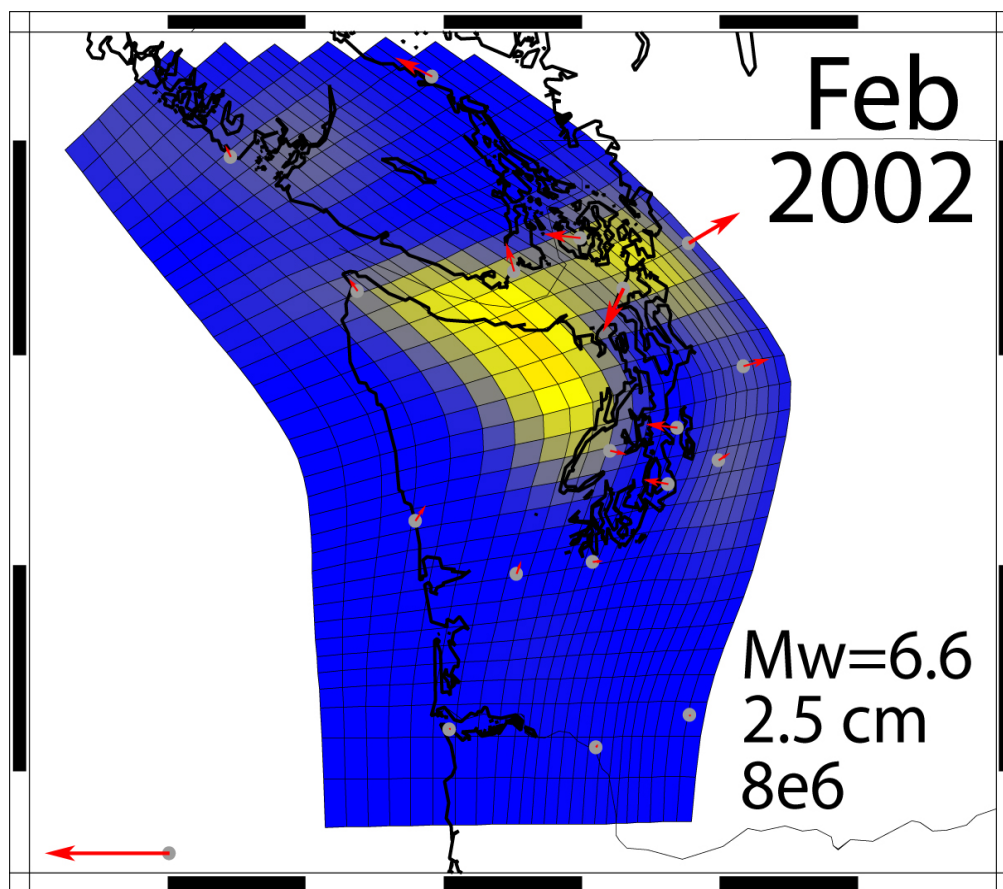


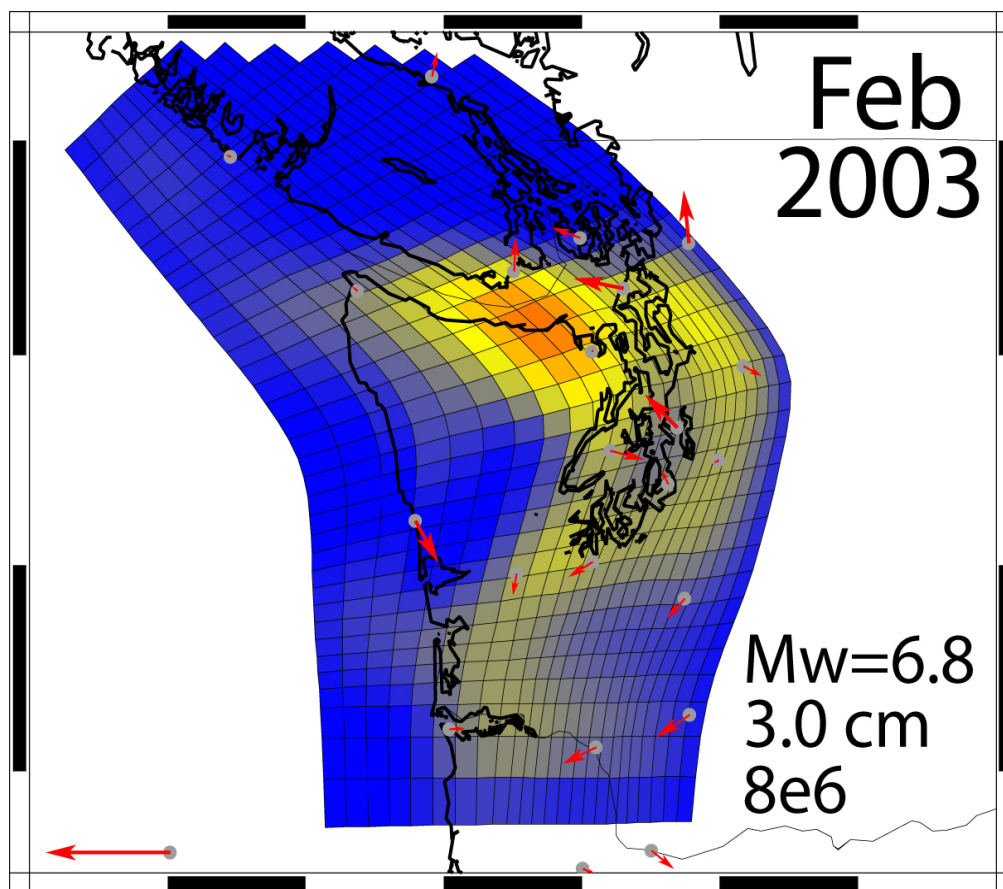




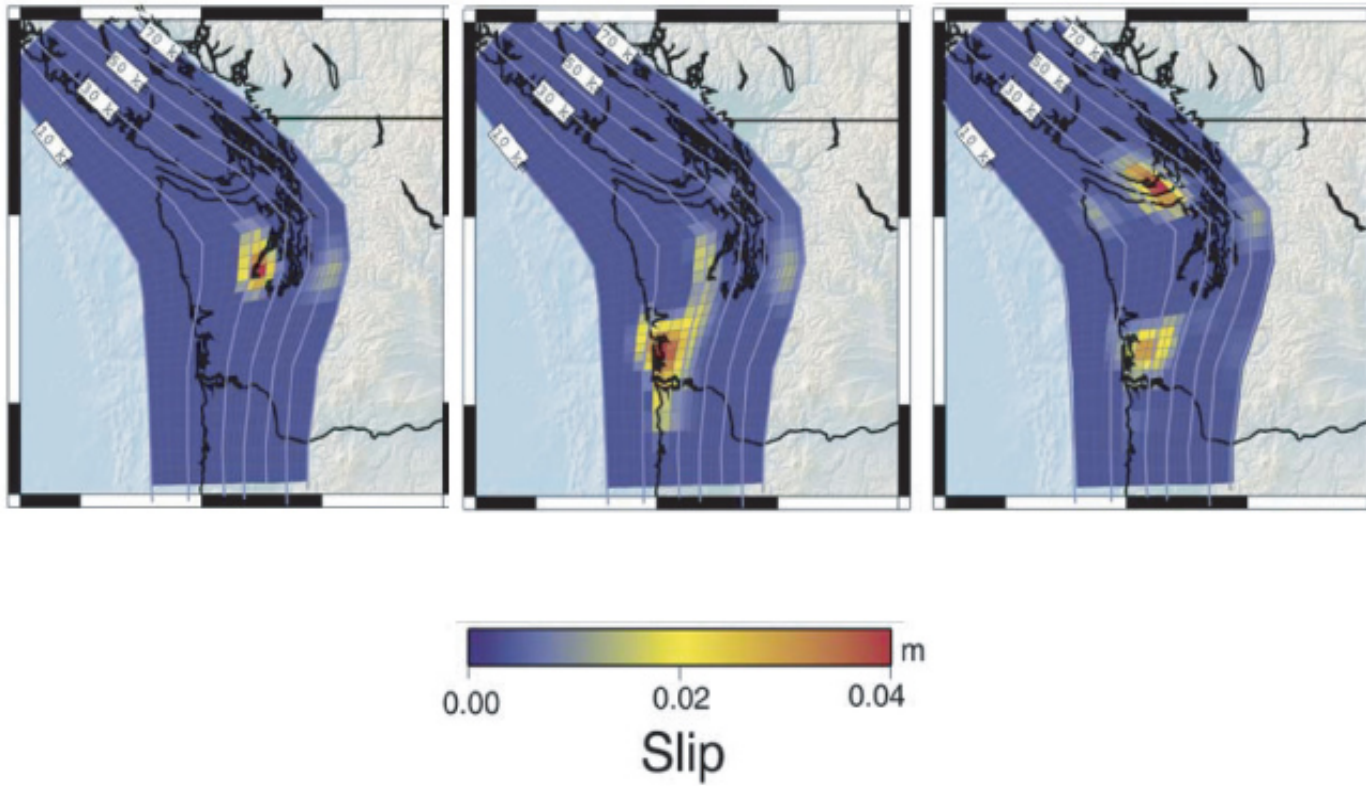


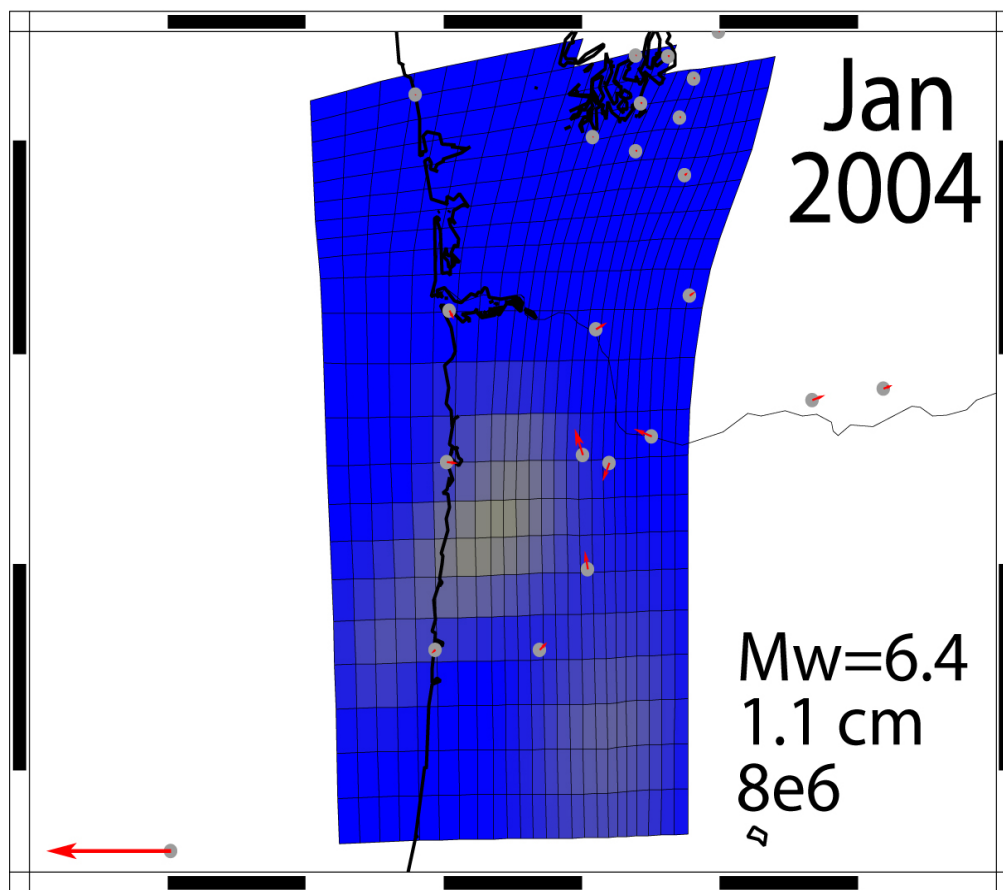


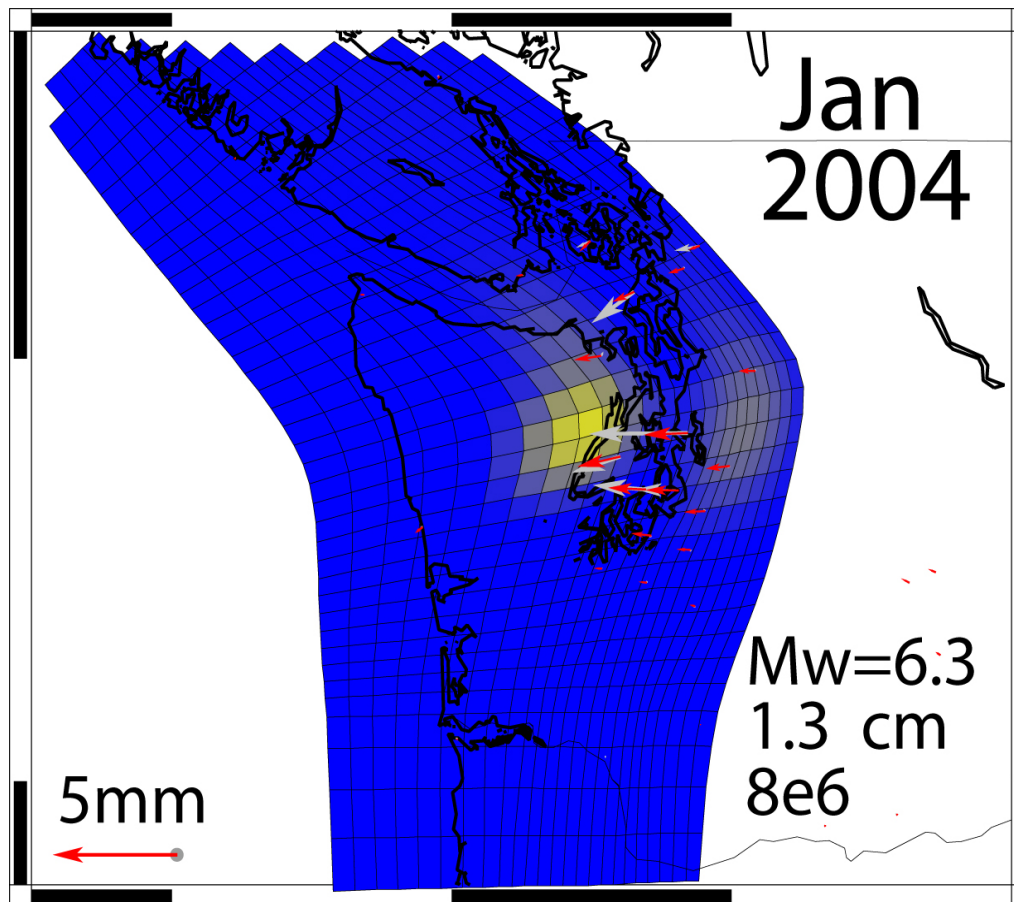


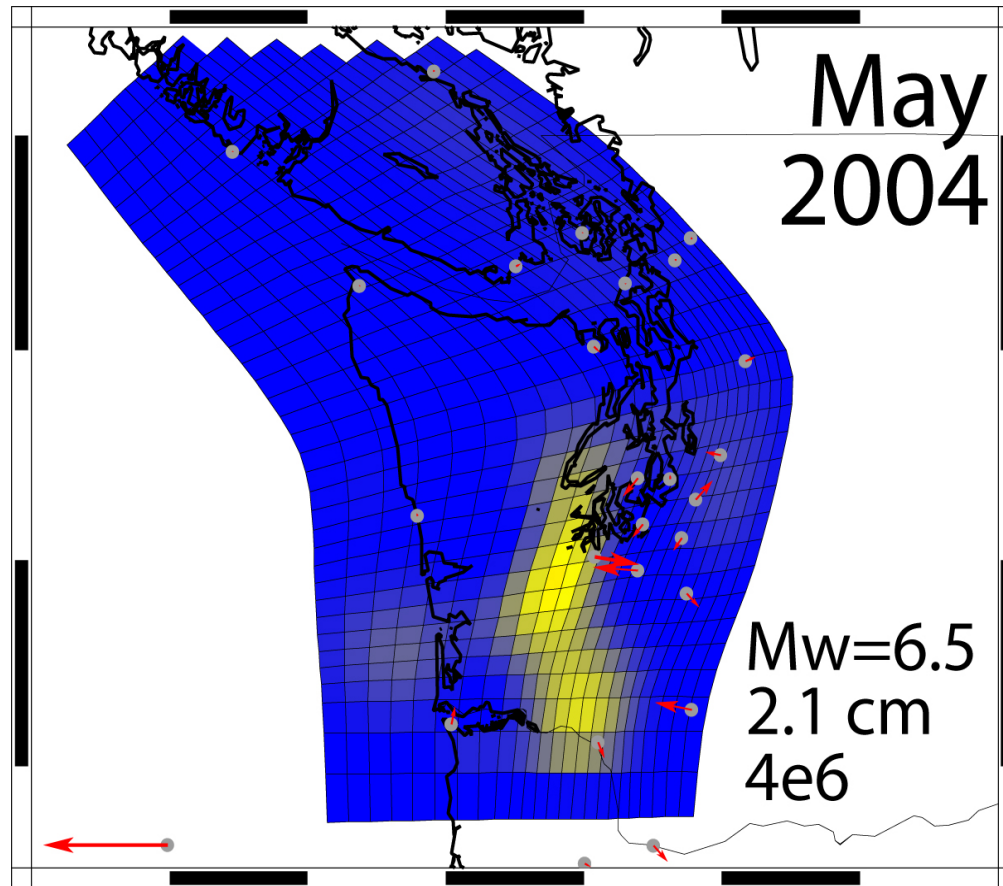


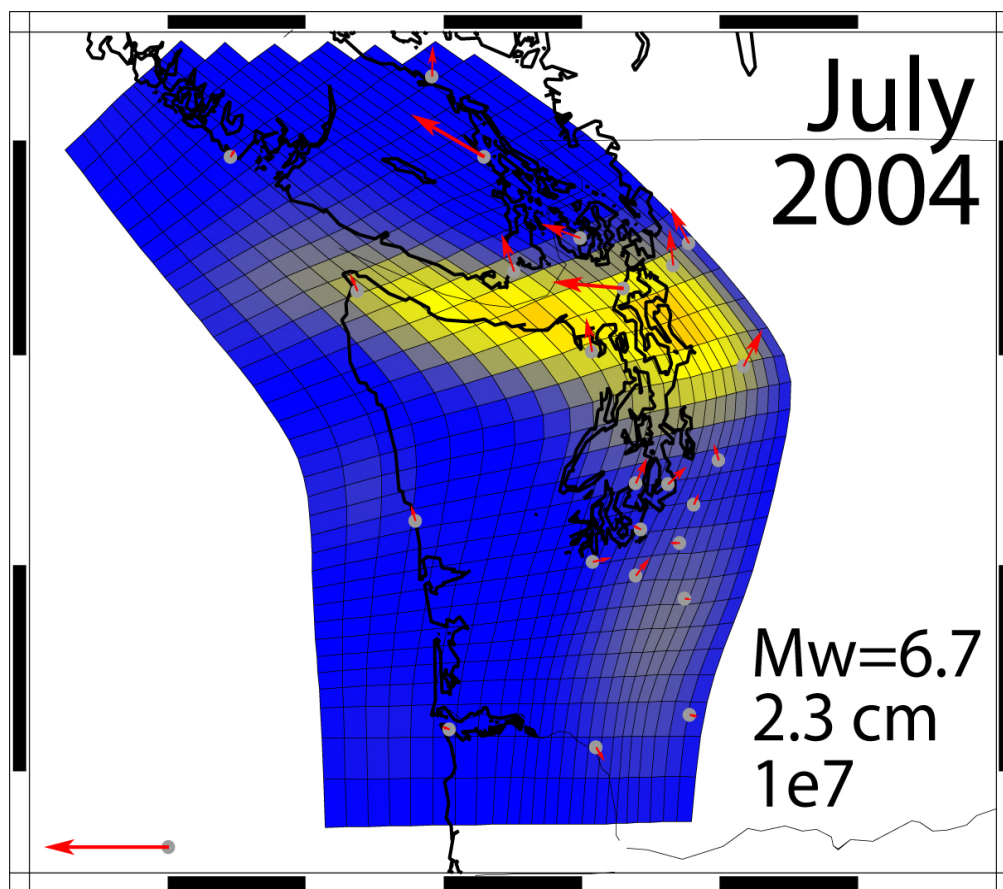
~February 5 2003 through ~March 15 2003

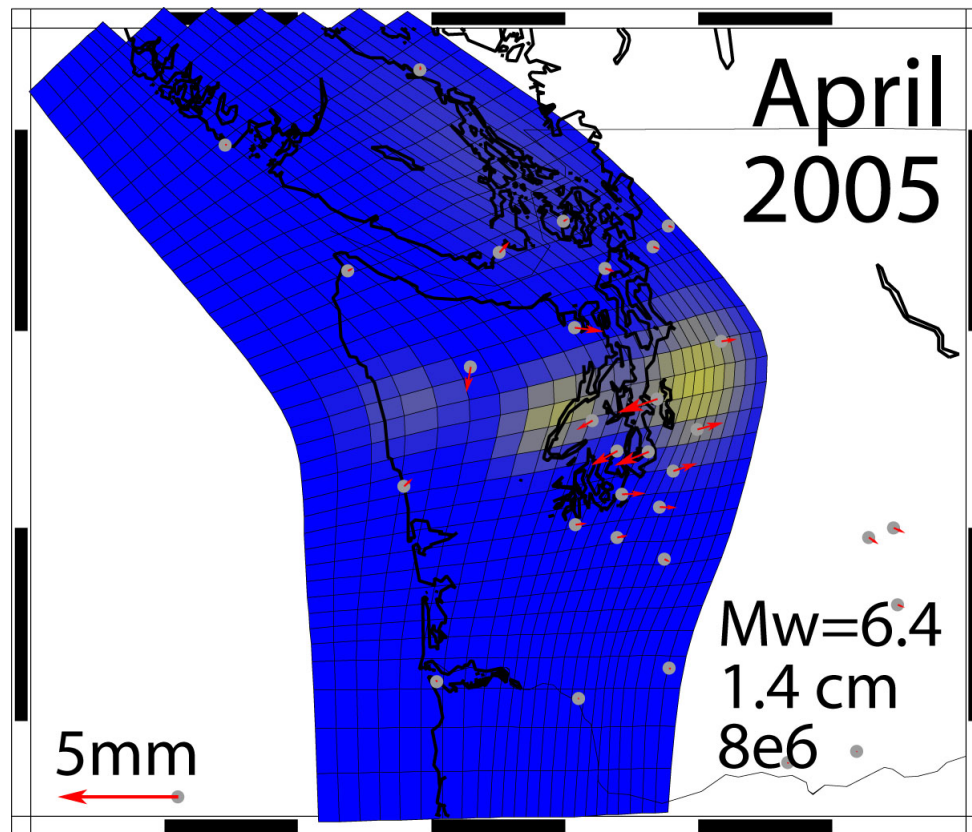


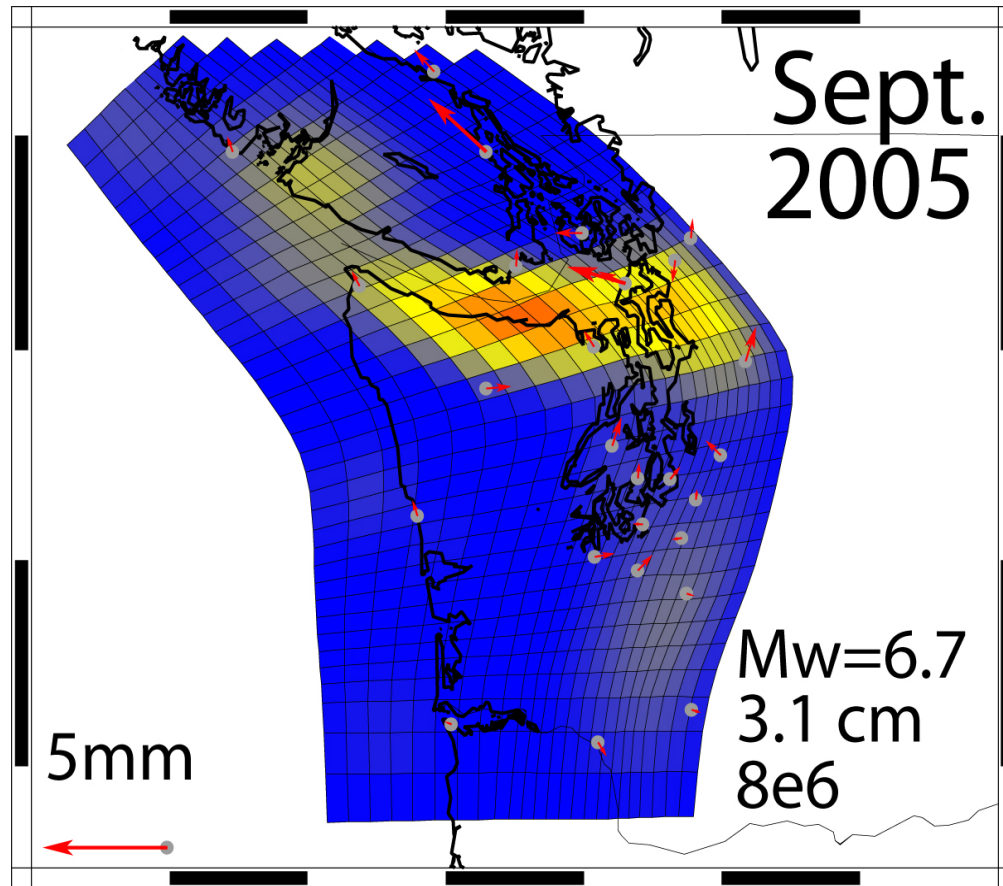


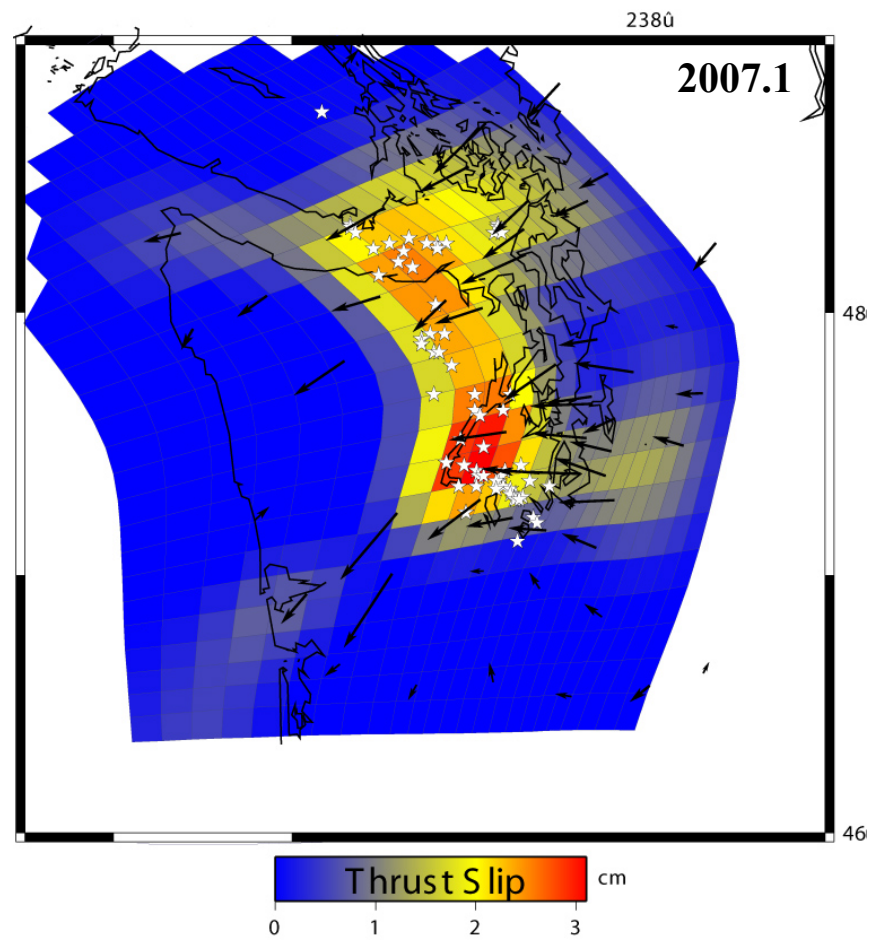








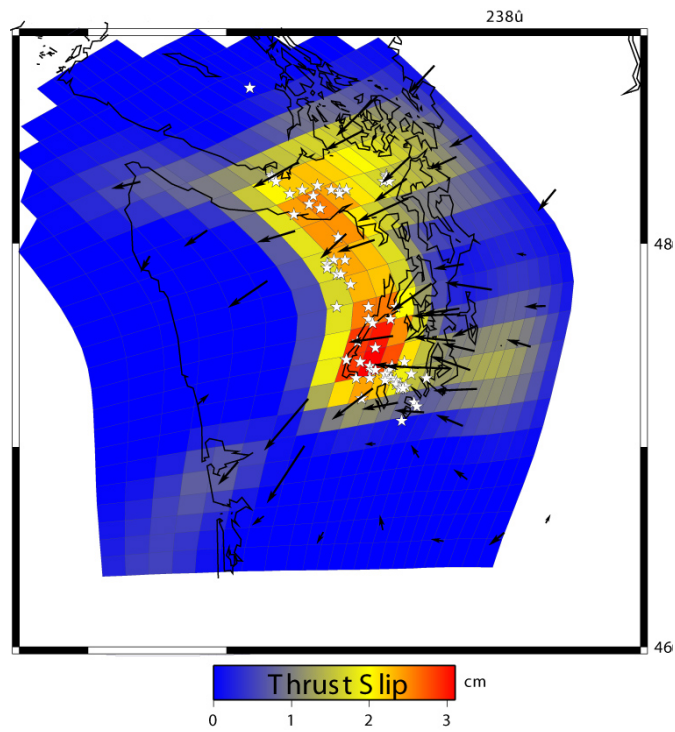




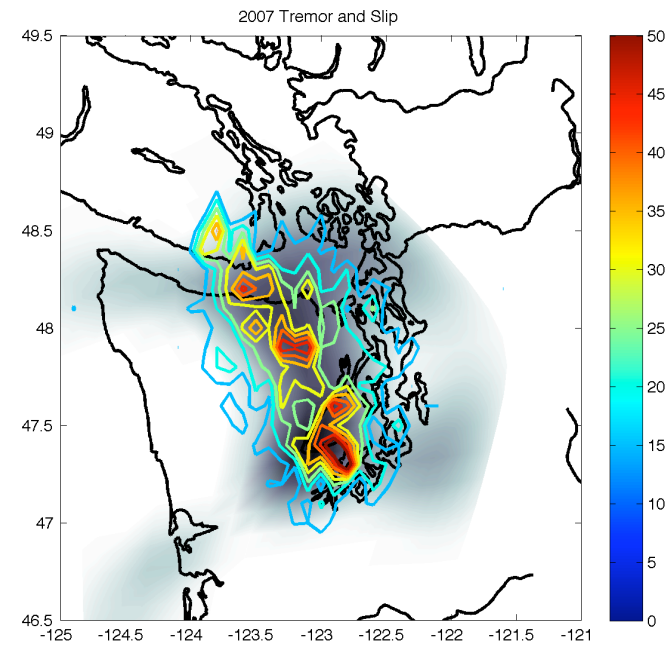
Tremor hypocenters from Wech & Creager, 2007

2007.1 ETS

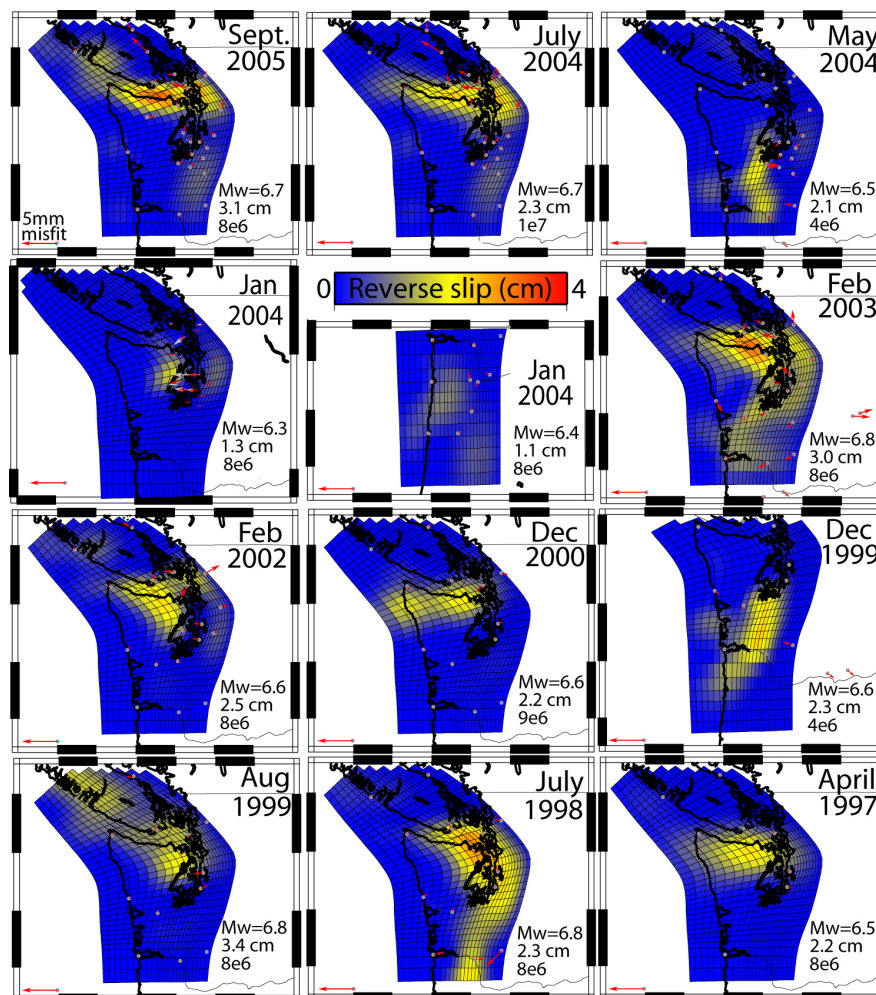
GPS

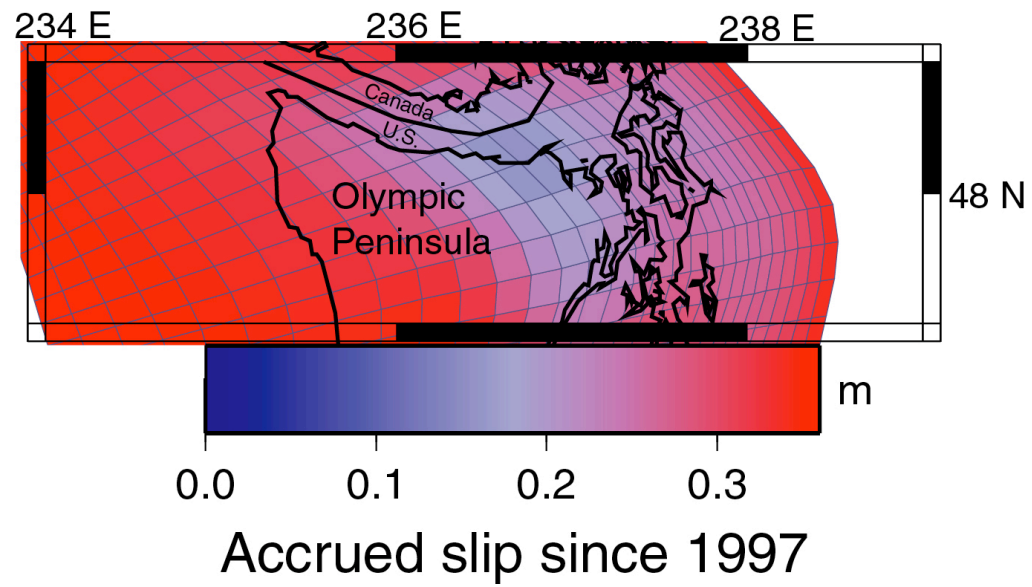


Tremor

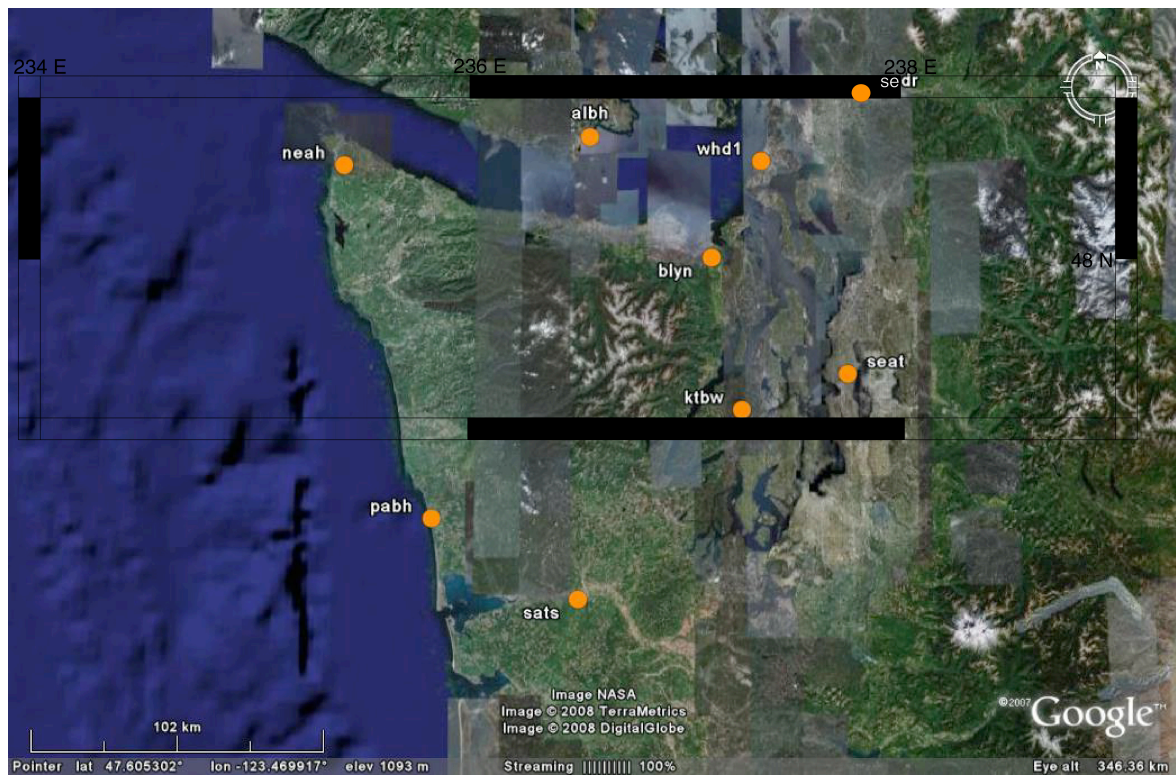


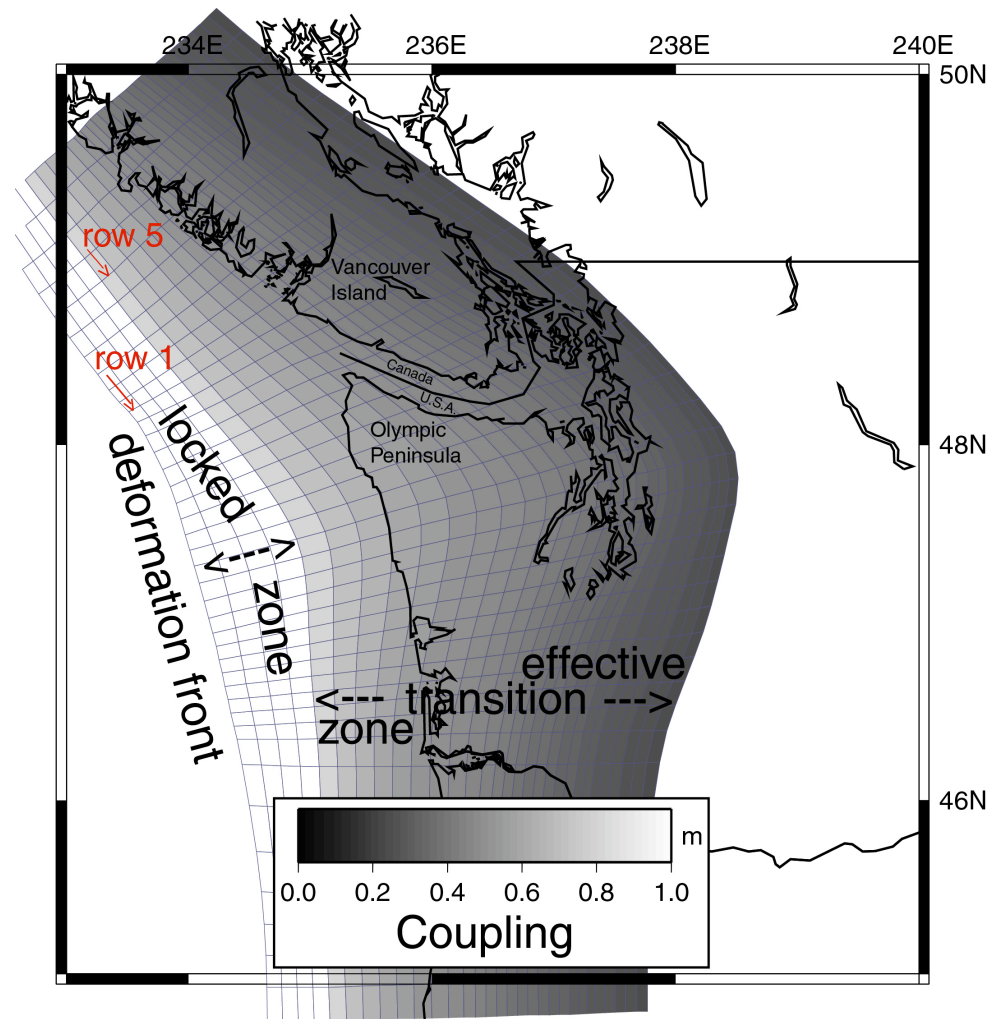
Tremor hypocenters from Wech & Creager, 2007

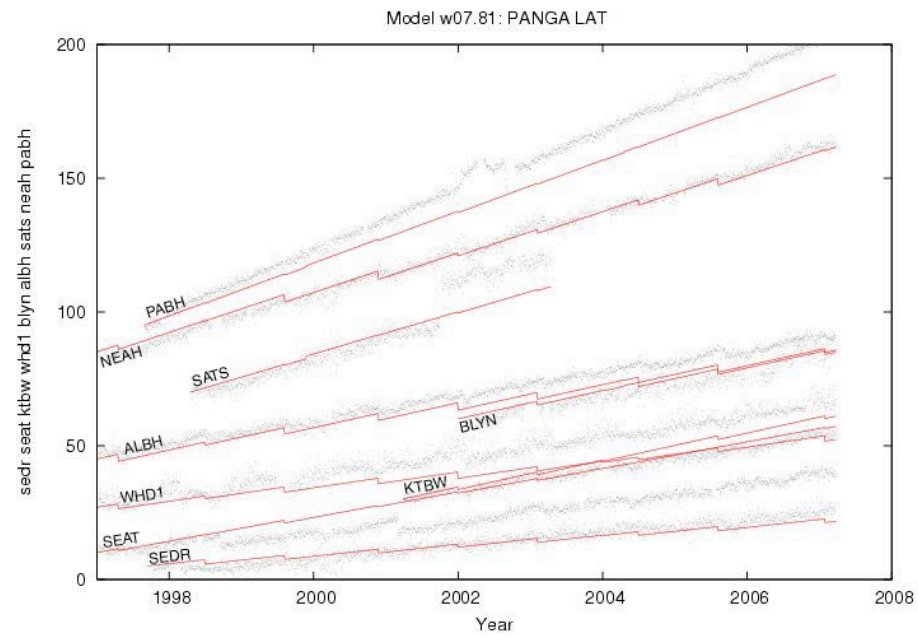
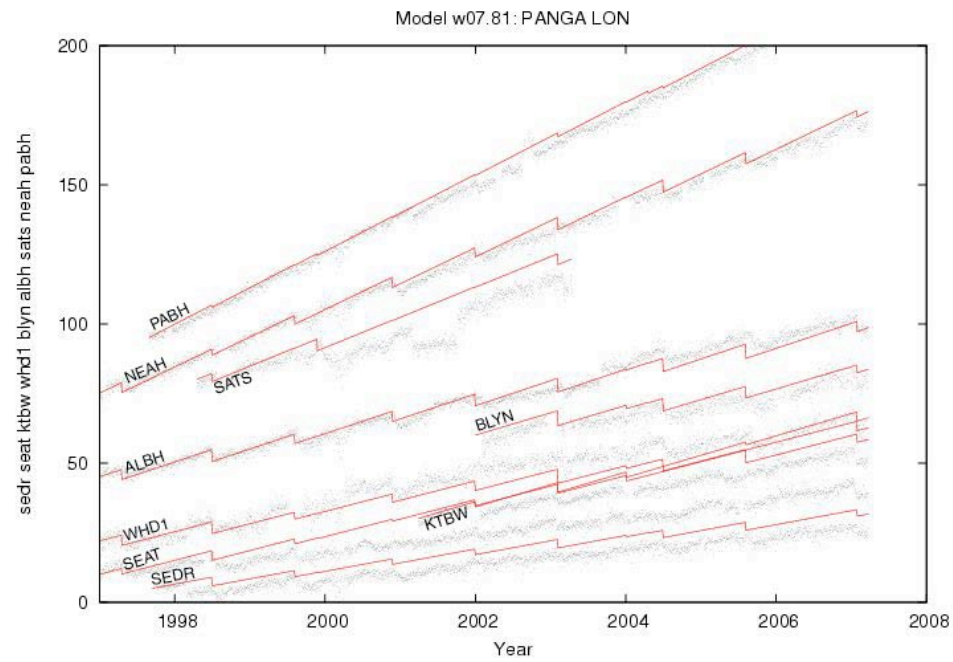




Up-dip limit of ETS lies well east of the coast (and much closer to Seattle)

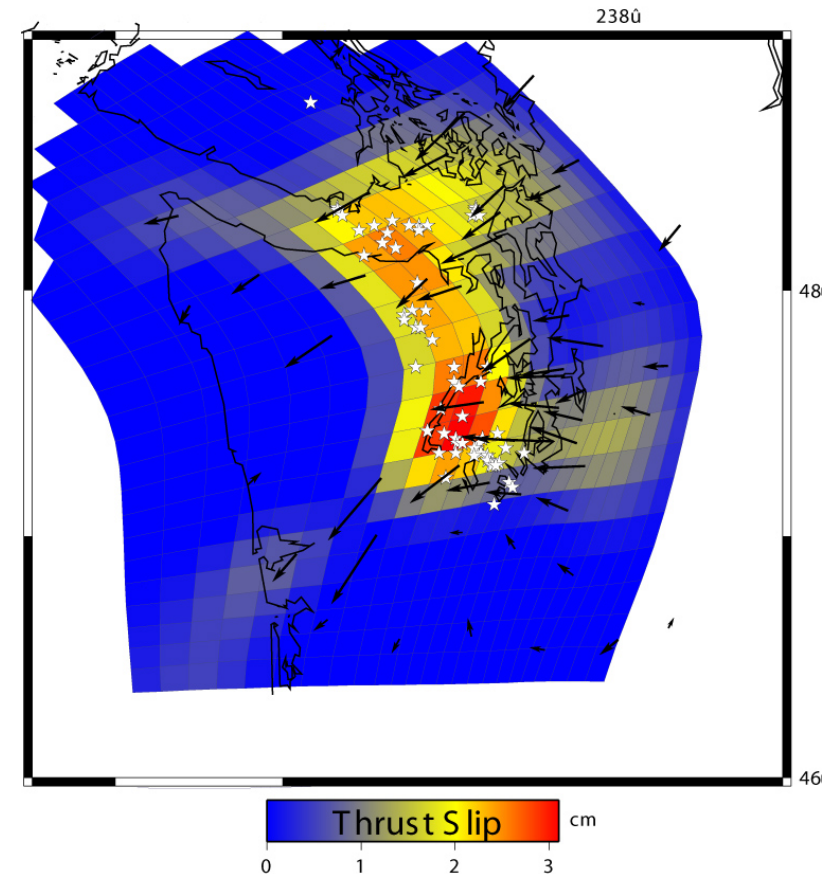




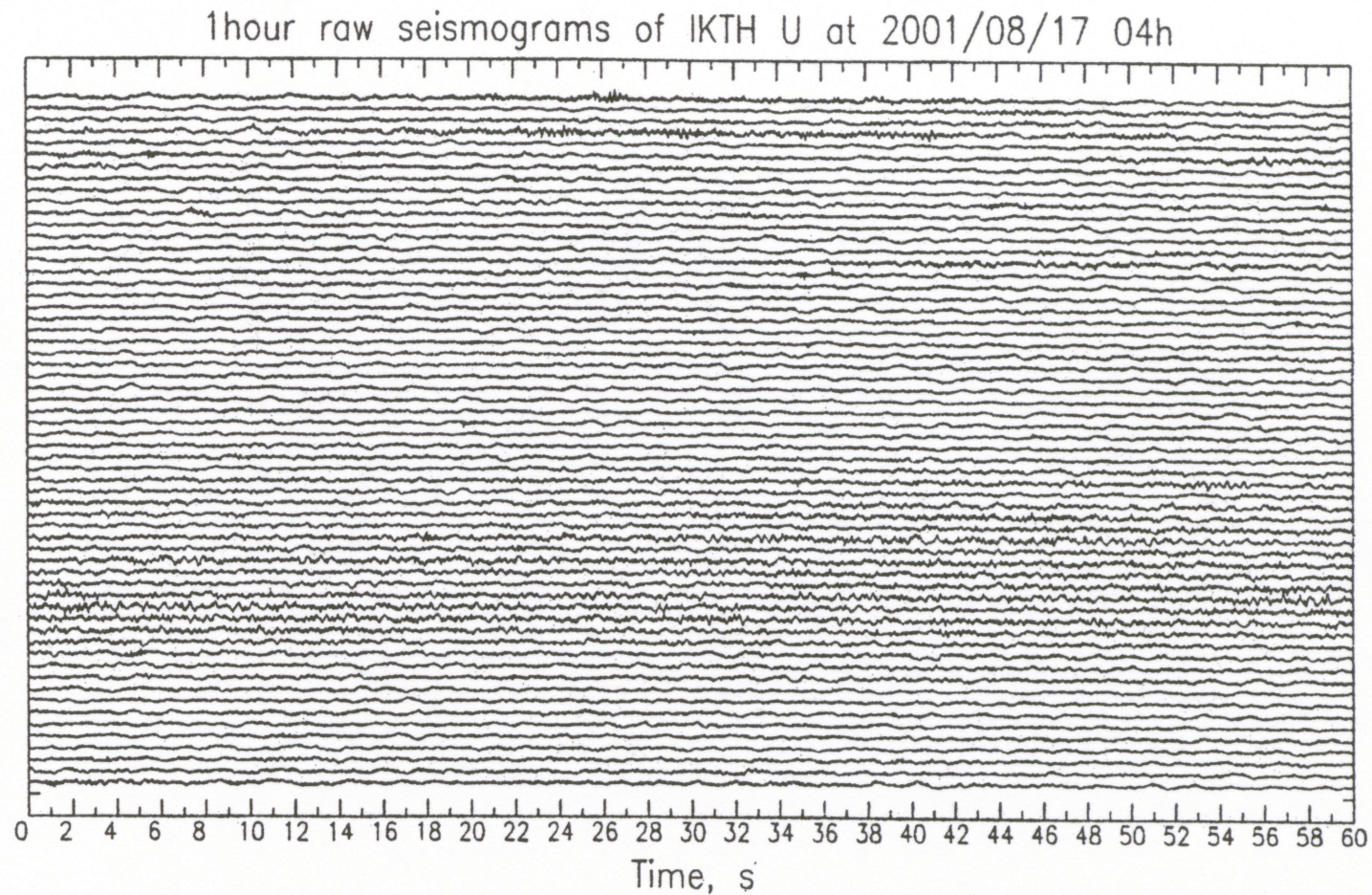


Noteworthy GPS aspects of Cascadia slow earthquakes:

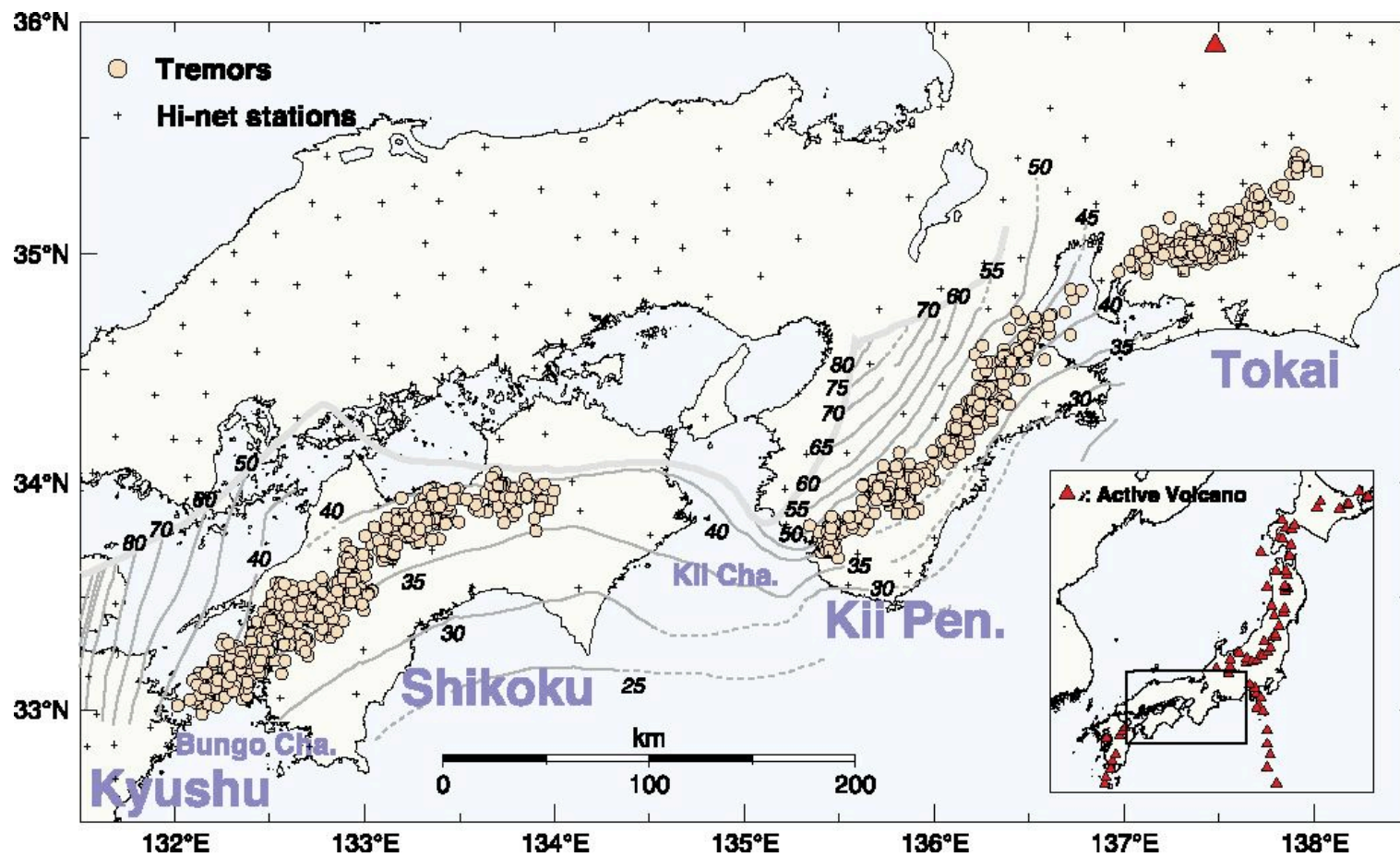
- SSEs occur every few months, 36 since 1997
- Equivalent magnitudes of 6.3-6.8, 2-3cm of slip (lower GPS detection limit)
- Slip may delineate a locked/transition zone
- Inverted slip locations increasingly agree with tremor
- 2007 captured on 70+ GPS stations, many more en route



A New Signal
Non-Volcanic deep tremor associated with
subduction in southwest Japan



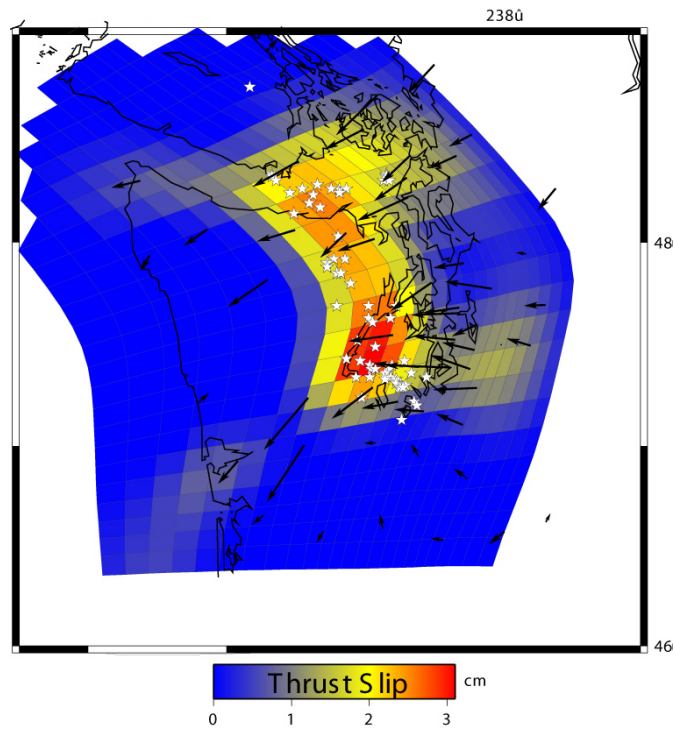
HI-NET recording (*Obara, 2002*)



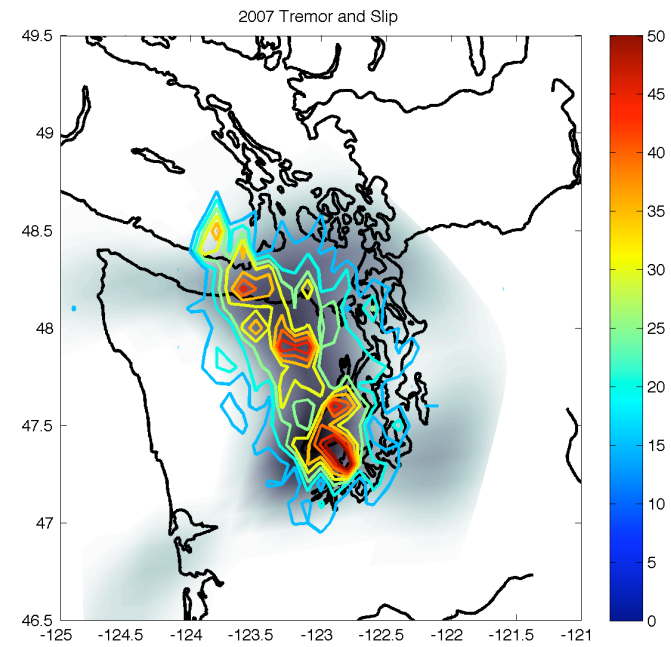
(K. Obara, 2002)

2007.1 ETS

GPS

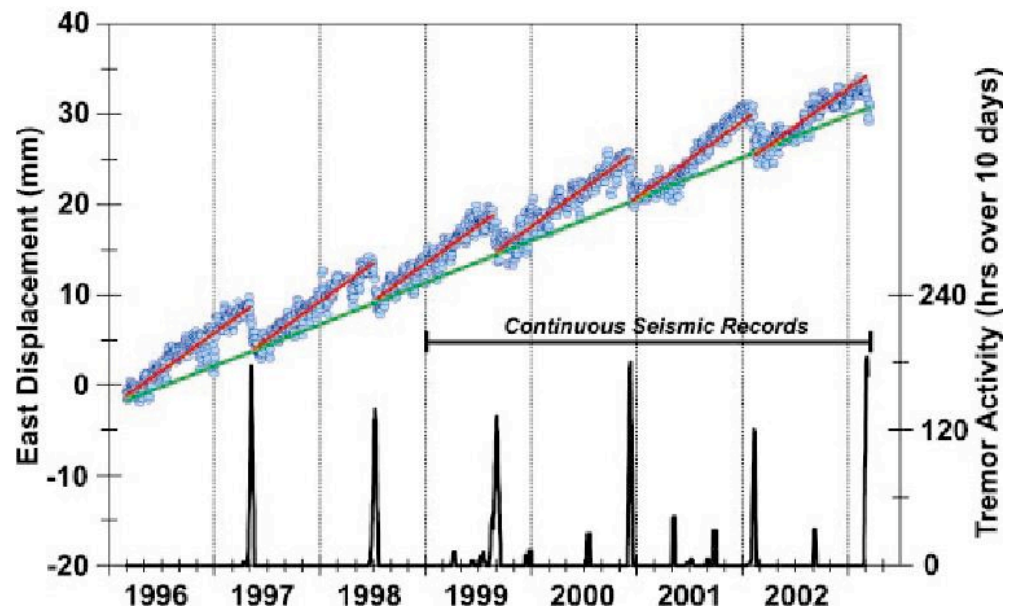
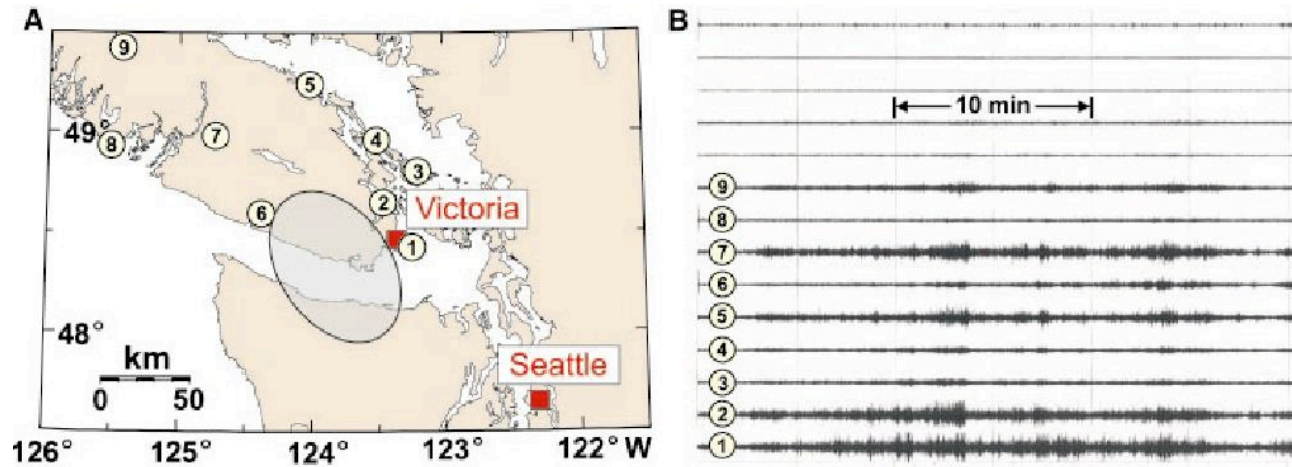


Tremor



Tremor hypocenters from Wech & Creager, 2007

Cascadia NVT



Rogers and Dragert, 2003