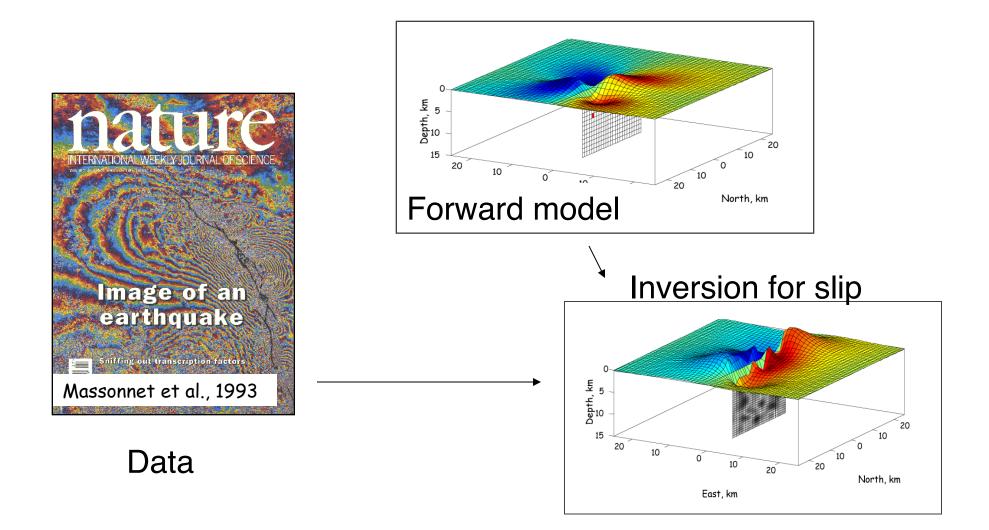


Geodetic Source Inversion Validation

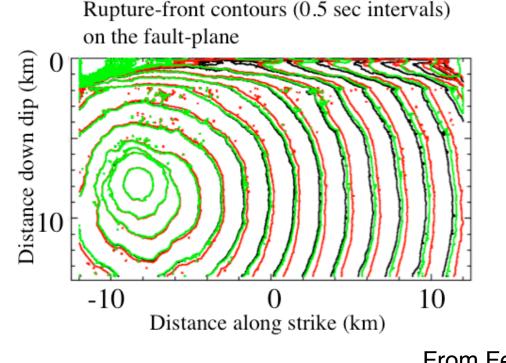


Outstanding questions

- We never know:
 - Exact fault plane geometry
 - Crustal rigidity structure
 - Characteristics of noise (exact)
 - Contribution from other deformation sources
- How important are the above issues?
- How do we present the family of slip models that are consistent with the data (and our knowledge of the above?)
- How does this vary in regions where we know almost nothing (e.g., Tibet) vs. something (e.g., SoCal)

Previous community/group activities

- Rupture dynamics code validation (Ruth Harris)
 - <u>http://scecdata.usc.edu/cvws</u>
 - Harris et al., SRL 2009
 - Testing codes that simulate spontaneous rupture



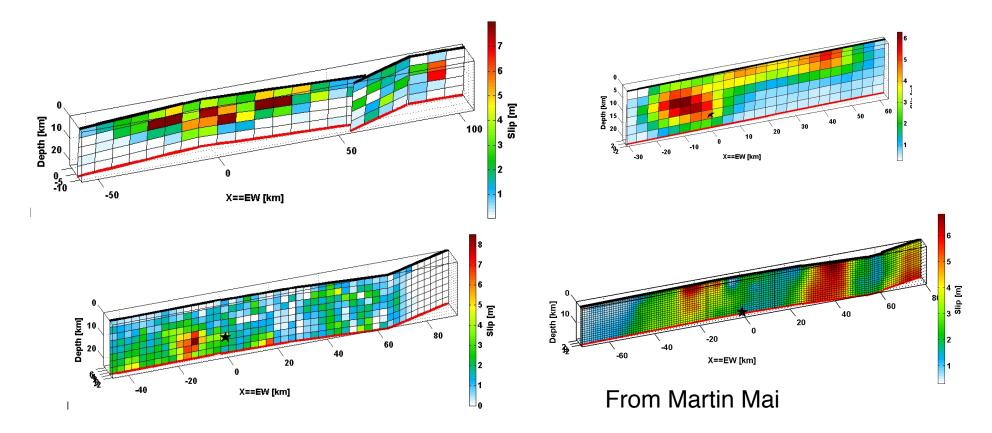
From Feb,2011 workshop

s¢/ec

Previous community/group activities

• Source Inversion Validation (Mai, Page, Schorlemmer)

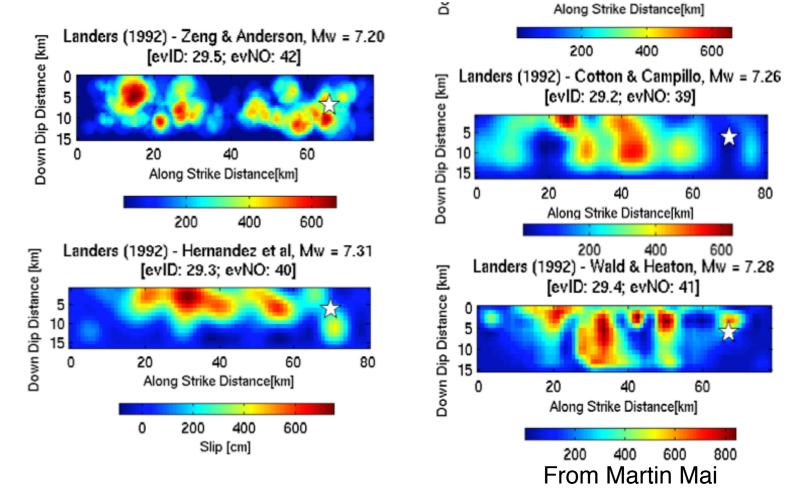
A suite of models for the 1999 Izmit (M 7.5) earthquake



Previous community/group activities

• Source Inversion Validation (Mai, Page, Schorlemmer)

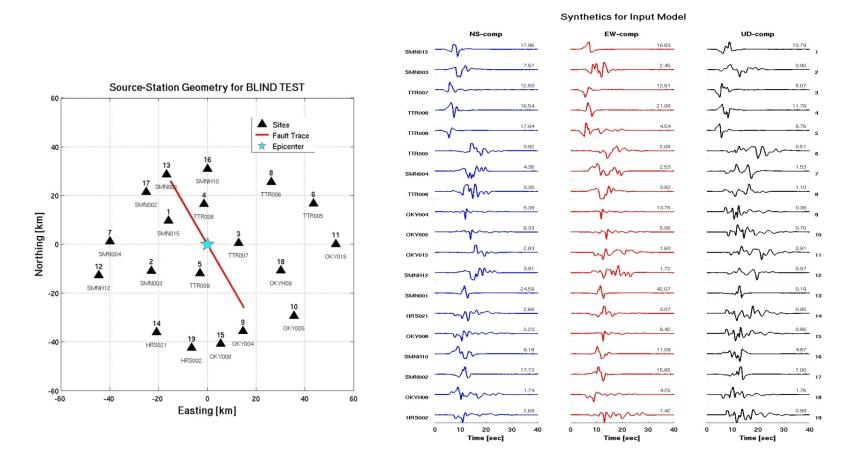
16.600





SPICE: Blind Test on Source Inversion

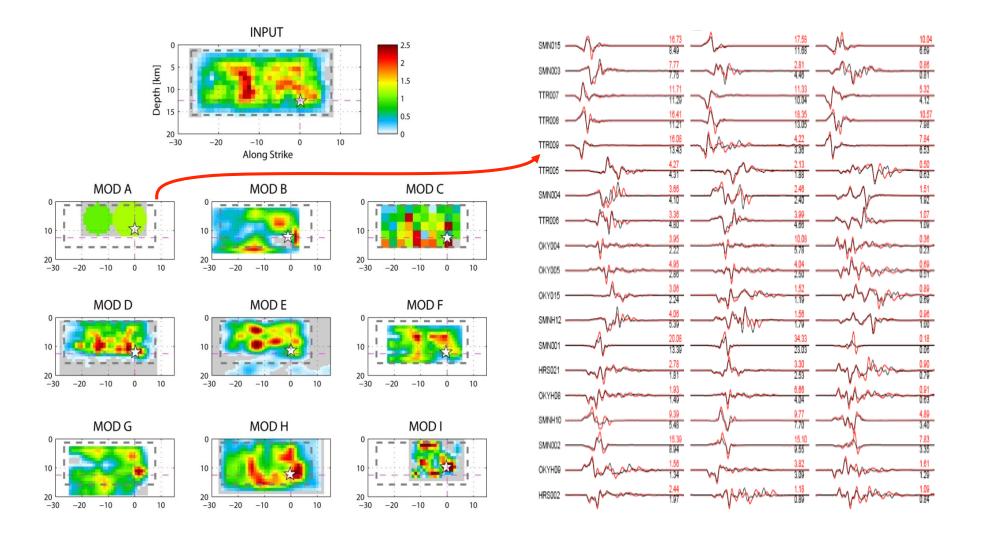
- Source geometry and station distribution similar to the 2000 Tottori earthquake
- Synthetic seismograms for 19 (33) near-fault sites (COMPSYN, f_{max} ~ 3 Hz)
- Known: seismic moment: 1.43 x 10¹⁹ Nm, geometry (strike, dip, rake: 150°, 90°, 180°), hypocentral location and depth (Z= 12.5 km), velocity-density structure
- Unknown: slip on fault plane, rupture velocity & rise time (both constant)





SPICE: Blind Test on Source Inversion

- 9 groups; the slip models from 5 groups are "visually" similar to the input model
- waveform fits in all cases implied visually a "very good fit"



Previous community/group activities

Input

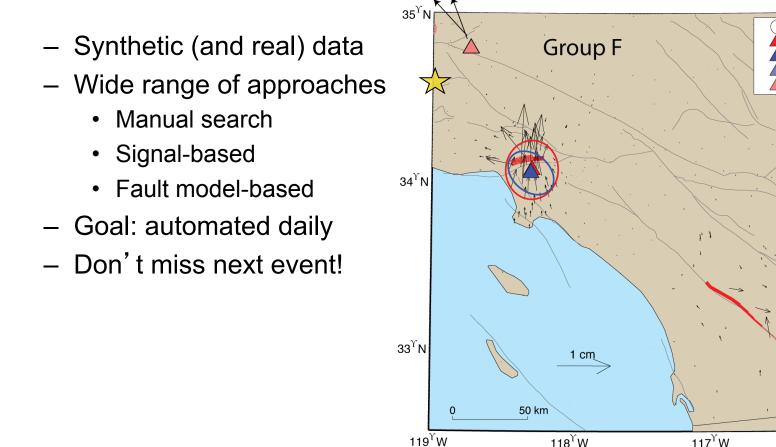
Team A

Team B Team F

Team G

 $116^{\Upsilon}W$

• Aseismic Transient Blind test (Murray, Lohman)



Previous community/group activities

- Compilations:
 - Ferreira et al., 2011, Weston et al., 2011, Devlin et al., 2012
 - Compare InSAR source models, seismic models
- Seismic locations show significant bias in some areas
 - Effects of unmodeled structure
 - But how much can we trust the InSAR/GPS?

Previous community/group activities

- Lessons learned
 - From Ruth Harris: Start simply
 - Then go simpler
 - Verifying that the forward models are correct
 - Conventions for defining fault, representing slip, reading in data!
 - Require consistent format (and deadlines) for submitting results (or else organizers go insane)
 - Online portals (Mai), immediate plots, seem most successful

Proposed exercise

- Geodetic source inversion
 - We provide fake data, you (your students, I expect) invert it.
 - Phased complexity
 - Single fault patch, uniform slip, known geometry, no noise
 - Progressively add:
 - Geometry not known to participants
 - Spatially variable slip
 - Random, spatially correlated, topographically correlated noise
 - Non-stationary noise
 - Non-planar faults
 - Effects of 3D-varying elastic structure

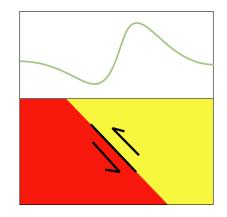
Easy

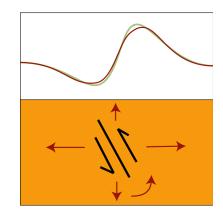




Role of 3D structure

- Goal: What is inversion sensitivity to unknown structure?
 - Generate synthetic data using cross-fault contrast (slow)
 - Invert using elastic half space (fast)
 - Assess potential bias: Inferred fault dip

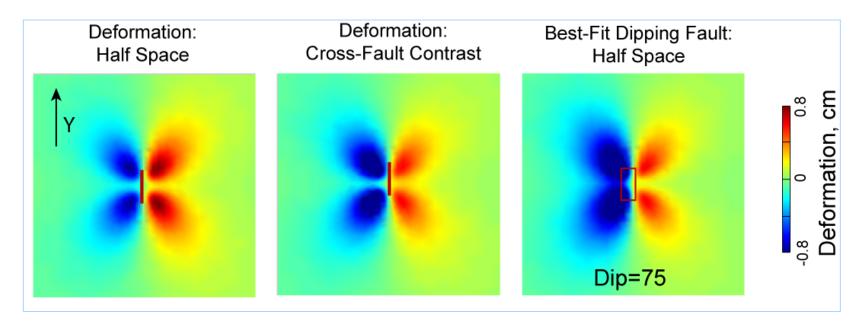




FE calculations using Pylith: http://geodynamics.org



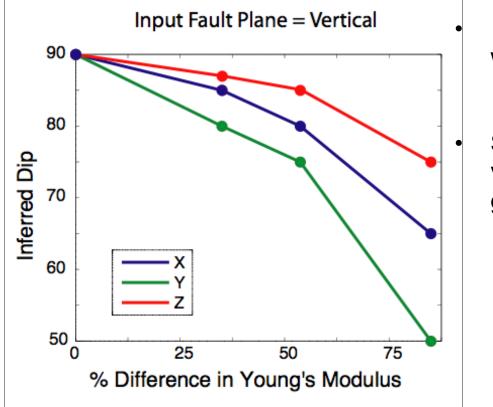
Crustal Elastic Structure



Can't fit asymmetric deformation with vertical fault

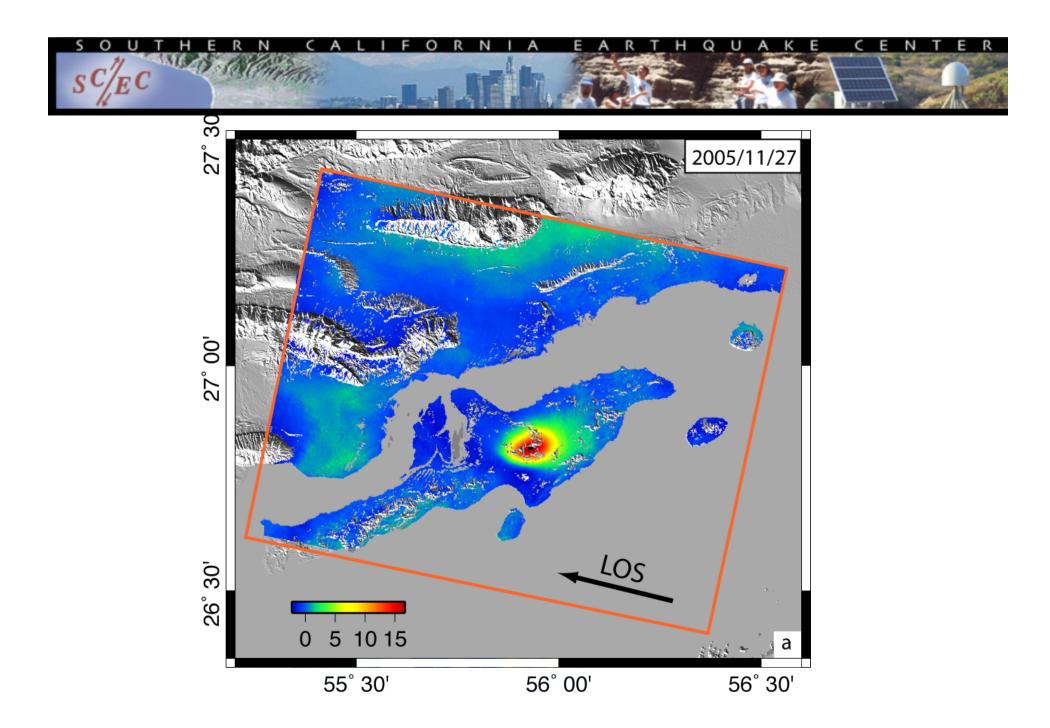


Cross-Fault Contrast Results

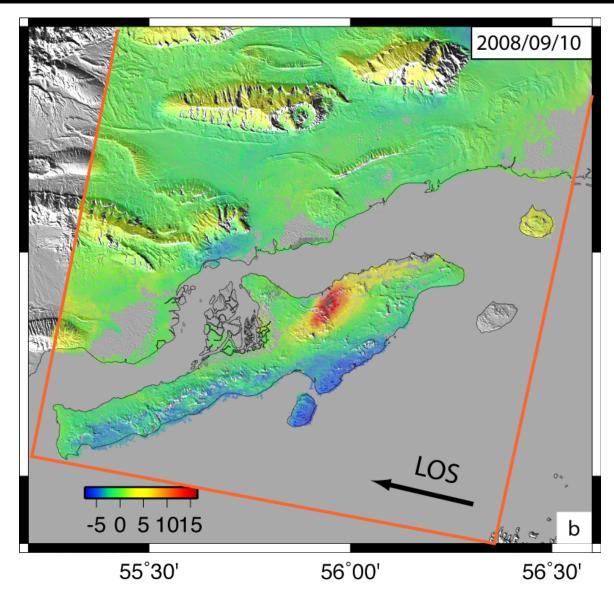


Retrieve input geometry when contrast=0

Sensitivity depends on viewing and earthquake geometry









- Goal: get started this fall!
- Kickoff at SCEC annual meeting
 - Any interested participants please contact me regardless

rbl62@cornell.edu

- Graduate student training exercise?
 Definitely help "intuition" about slip inversionse
- Upper level undergrad class project?
- Verification of your own approaches?
- Carrot: previous exercises (including aseismic transients) often result in publication for the participants