

Frictional properties of the San Andreas Fault determined from dynamic modeling of afterslip

Shu-Hao Chang^{1 2}, Sylvain Barbot¹, Jean-Philippe Avouac¹ and Jian-Cheng Lee² ¹Geological and Planetary Sciences, California Institute of Technology ²Institute of Earth Sciences, Academia Sinica



Introduction

The Parkfield Mw6 earthquakes Sequence



Coseismic and Afterslip following he 2004, Mw 6.0 Parkfield earthquake derived from the inversion of GPS and inSAR data.



Dynamic modeling of afterslip



Site: MNMC

Site: RNCH

25 Site: TBLP

-75

 \cdots

0 150 300 450

Days

-25 -

-50 -



Bruhat, Barbot and Avouac, (JGR, in Press)

A= a-b

Site: MASW

 $\Delta cff_e = \Delta \tau_e - \mu_* \Delta \sigma_e$ $\Delta cff_c = \Delta \tau_c - \mu_* \Delta \sigma_c$

Homogeneous friction models

















0 2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 18 20 0 2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16



0 2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 18 2



0 2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 18 20 0 2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 18 20 Grid Along Fault Strike Grid Along Fault Strike 0.00 0.05 0.10 0.15 0.20 0.25 0.30 meter

Grid Along Fault Strike

The inverted parameters and root mean square of model A1:

$\mu_* = 0.39$ $a - b = 2.6 \times 10^{-3}$ $V_* = 65.11$ mm/yr rms=0.1625 meter.

 $\mu_* = 0.47 \quad a - b = 3.0 \times 10^{-3} \quad V_* = 81.75 \text{ mm/yr} \quad \text{rms}=0.1380 \text{ meter.}$

75 Site: CRBT

25

5 Site: HOGS

-25

25 Site: HUNT

-75

-25

0 150 300 450

Days

24 - Obs. 5 cm Syn.

4 CRBT -38 -32 -28 -24 -20 -18 -12 -8 -4 0 4

Site: LOWS

-25

0 150 300 450

Davs

Easting (km)

-50

Site: MIDA

0 150 300 450

Davs

4 layers friction models



The inverted parameters and root mean square of model B1:

The inverted parameters and root mean square of model B2:

 $\mu_* = 0.39$ $a - b = 7.5 \times 10^{-3}$ 2.8×10^{-3} 2.6×10^{-3} 4.4×10^{-3} for layer 1 to 4 from shallow to deep

 $V_* = 42.56$ mm/yr rms=0.1607 meter.

Discussion & Conclusion





Model & parameters	V ₀ (mm/yr)	<i>M</i> ₀ (nt-m)	M_{w}	Max slip at top (meter)	Max slip at bot (meter)	RMS (meter)
Model A1	60.7	23.27	6.2	0.37	0.18	0.1625
Model A2	26.2	19.93	6.2	0.31	0.19	0.1380
Model B1	65.2	22.99	6.2	0.38	0.15	0.1607
Model B2	26.0	20.44	6.2	0.30	0.24	0.1306

 $V_0 = V_* \exp\left[\frac{cff_0}{(a-b)\sigma_0}\right]$

Our results are consistent with local fricational properties determined on rock samples recovered from the fault zones at 2.7 km depth thanks to the SAFOD experiment.

The afterslip takes place at the top of coseismic asperity and then propagates to the bottom of the asperity.

The inferred moment due to afterslip was equivalent to a magnitude Mw 6.2 earthquake over 1.5 year following the mainshock.

The region with velocity weakening (a-b<0) could change to velocity strengthening (a-b>0).

Both of the coseismic ruptures have similar results in our simulation.

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 $\mu_* = 0.39$ $a - b = 7.3 \times 10^{-3}$ 7.0×10^{-3} 4.0×10^{-3} 1.5×10^{-3} for layer 1 to 4 from shallow to deep $V_* = 25.11 \text{ mm/yr}$ rms=0.1306 meter.