

# Workshop on Mechanics of the Earthquake Cycle

ICTP, Trieste, 16-17 October 2023

## Lecture 4. Dynamics of large earthquakes. Segmentation and rupture potential

Jean Paul Ampuero (IRD/UCA Geoazur)

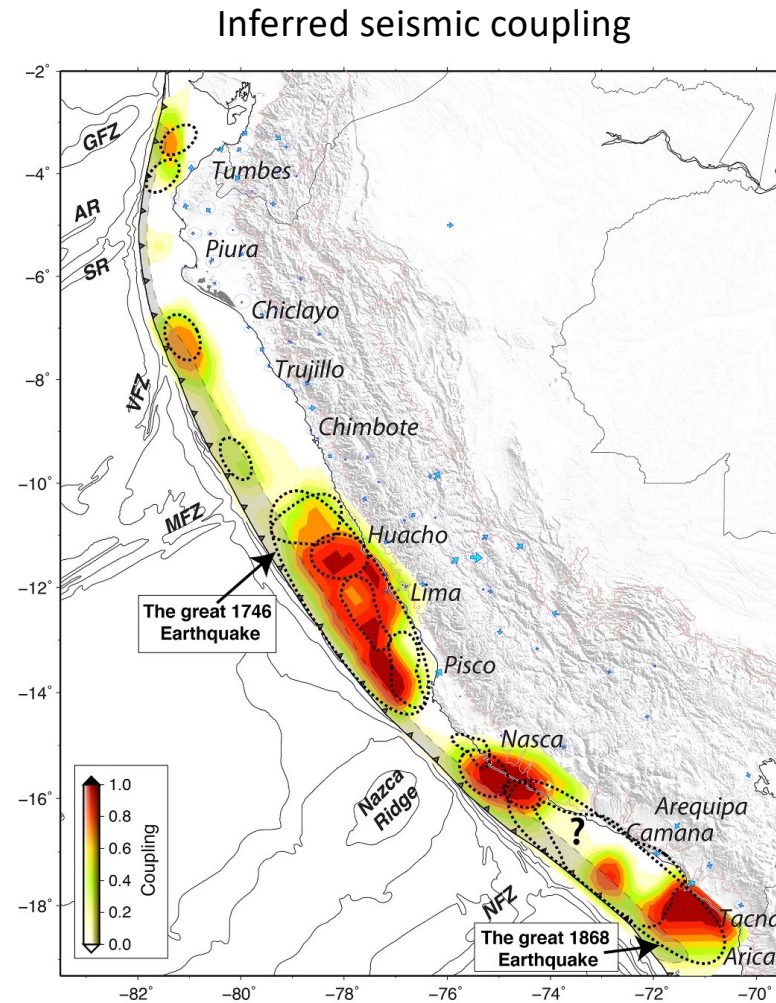


# Towards physics-based seismic hazard assessment

Slip deficit → how much slip can happen in the next earthquake

But how far can the next rupture propagate?

Will it break multiple asperities / segments?



Villegas-Lanza et al (2016)

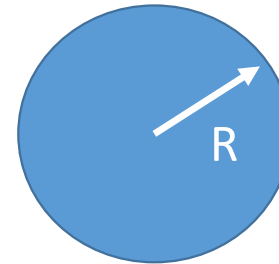
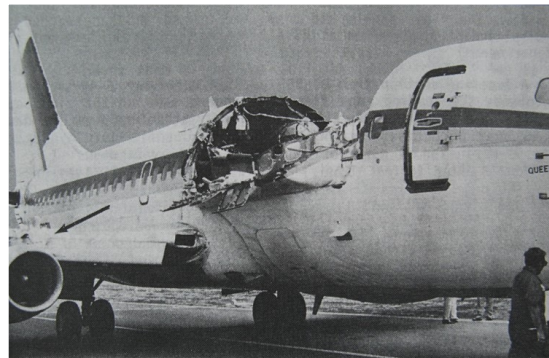
# Overview

- Theoretical advances on: what controls the **arrest** and **rupture speed** of very large earthquakes?
- Applications to subduction zones and induced seismicity
- Challenges in complex fault networks. Ex: Turkey

“very large” = rupture Length  $\gg$  rupture Width



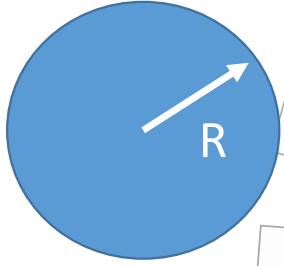
# Fracture mechanics: the crack-tip equation of motion



Energy balance for circular ruptures with rupture speed  $\dot{R}(t)$ :  
Energy dissipated by fracture = energy flow to the rupture front

$$G_c = g(\dot{R})G_0(R)$$

Ordinary Differential Equation  $\dot{R} = f(R, \dots)$   
Solve  $\rightarrow R(t)$



Bulletin of the  
Seismological Society of America  
Vol. 66 June 1976 No. 3  
**DYNAMICS OF AN EXPANDING CIRCULAR FAULT**  
By RAUL MADARIAGA  
*Geophys. J. R. astr. Soc. (1977) 51, 625–651*

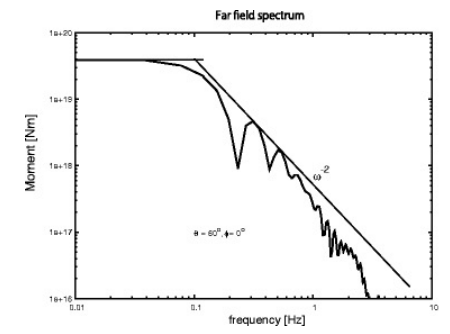
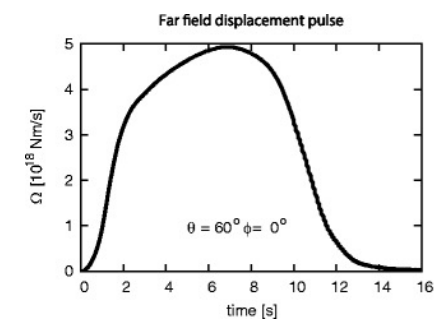
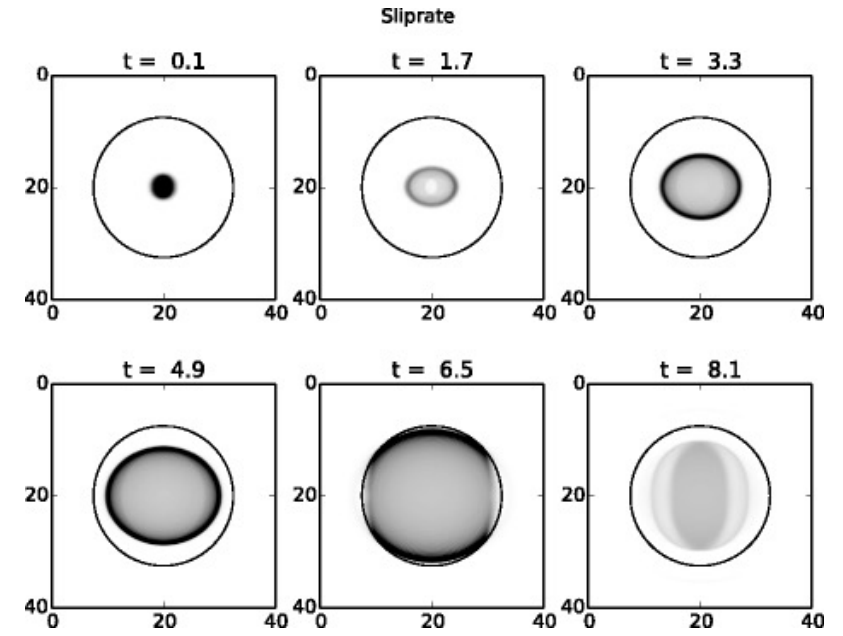
**High-frequency radiation from crack (stress drop) models of earthquake faulting**  
Raul Madariaga\* *Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02139, USA*

J Seismol (2016) 20:1235–1252  
DOI 10.1007/s10950-016-9590-8

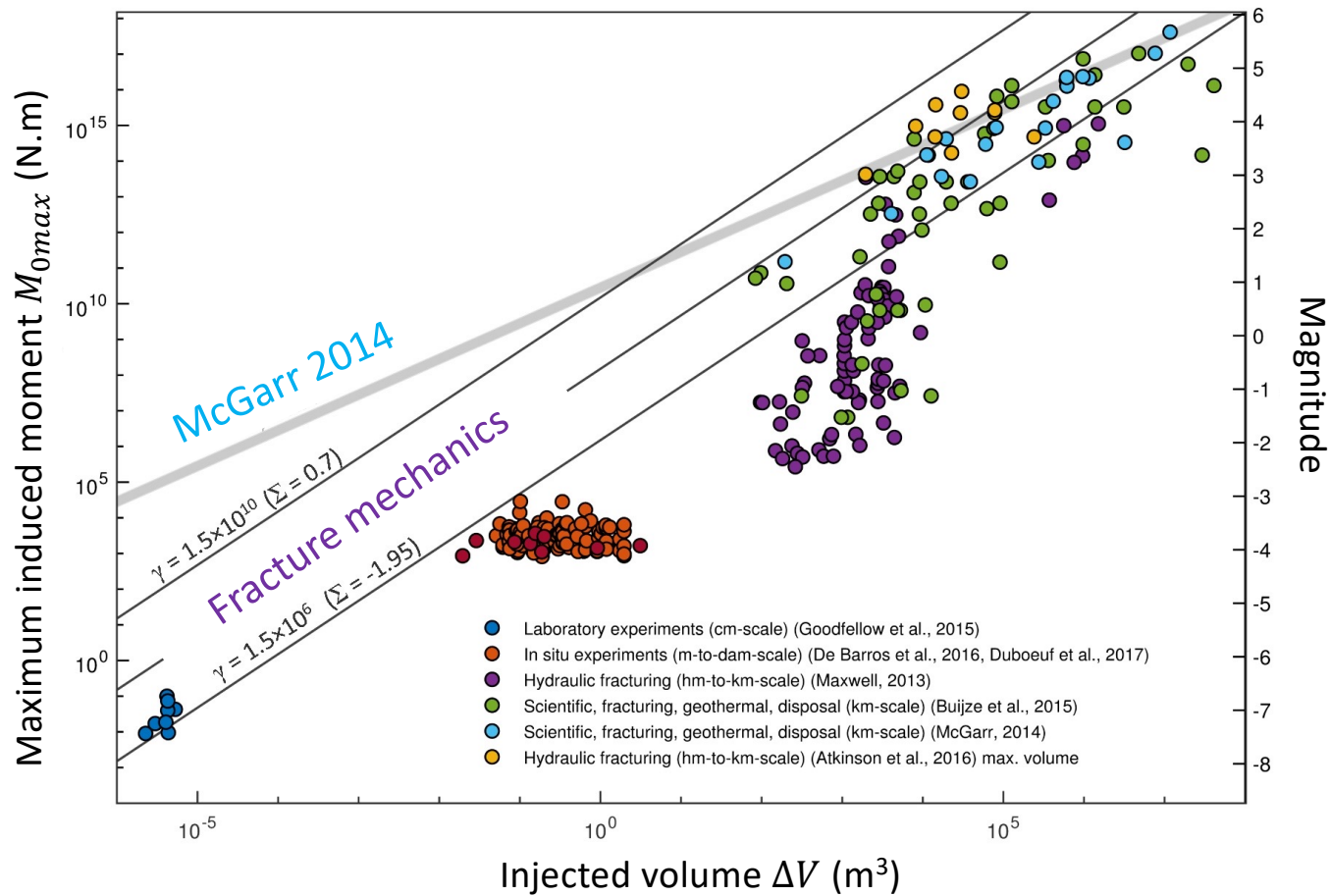
ORIGINAL ARTICLE

**Earthquake dynamics on circular faults: a review 1970–2015**

Raul Madariaga · Sergio Ruiz



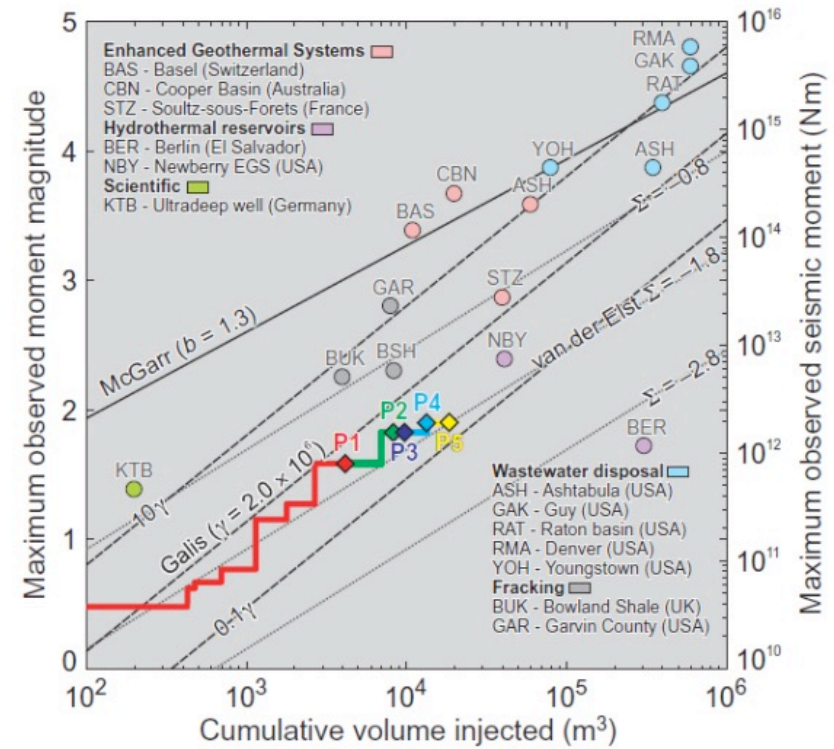
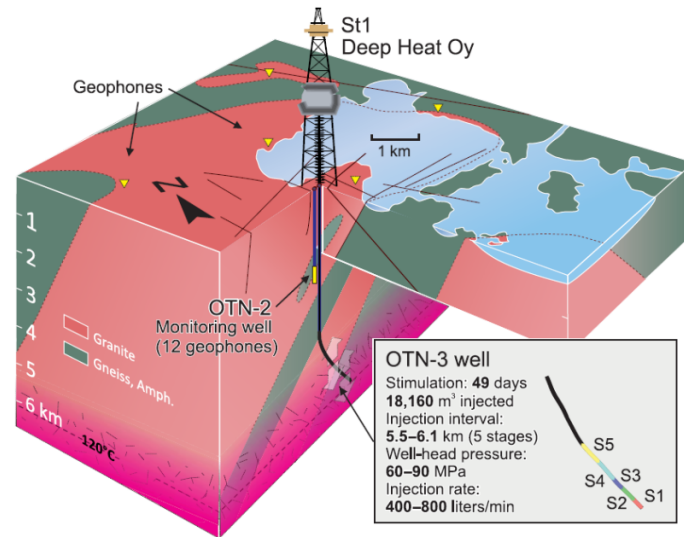
# Fracture mechanics of rupture arrest applied to induced seismicity: $M_{0max} \propto \Delta V^{3/2}$



Galis et al (2017)

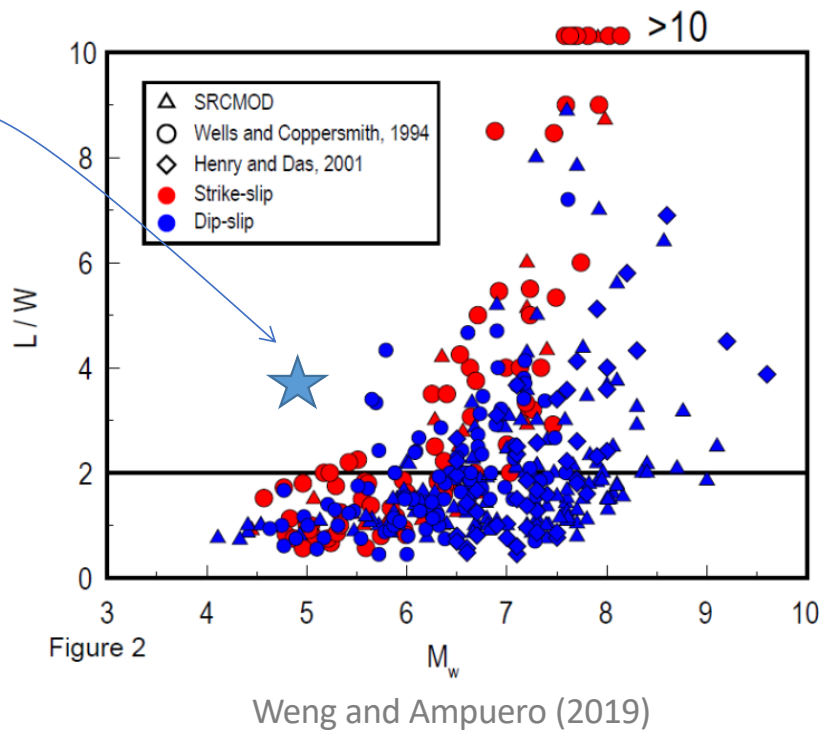
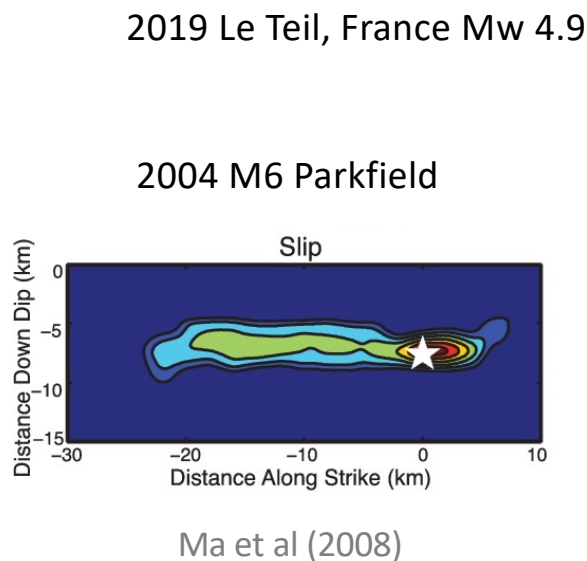
## Application:

Controlling fluid-induced seismicity during a deep geothermal stimulation in Helsinki, Finland (Kwiatek et al, 2019)

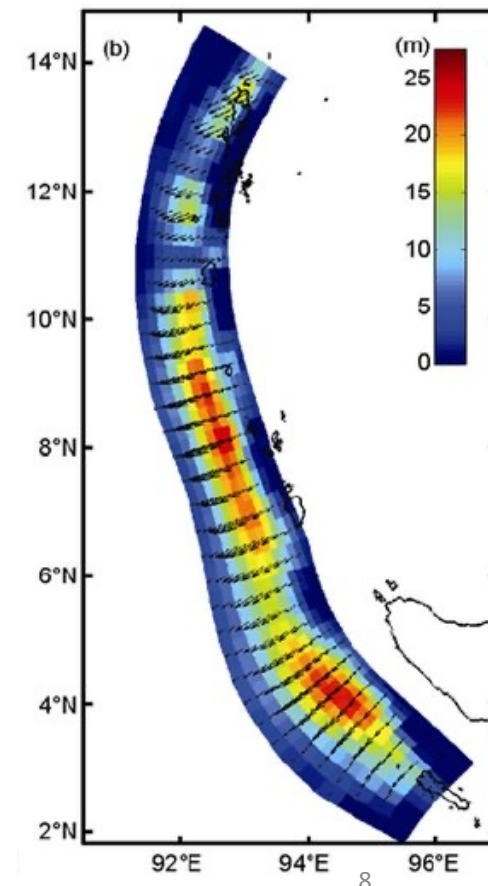


# Large earthquakes have elongated ruptures

Large length/width ratio (L/W)

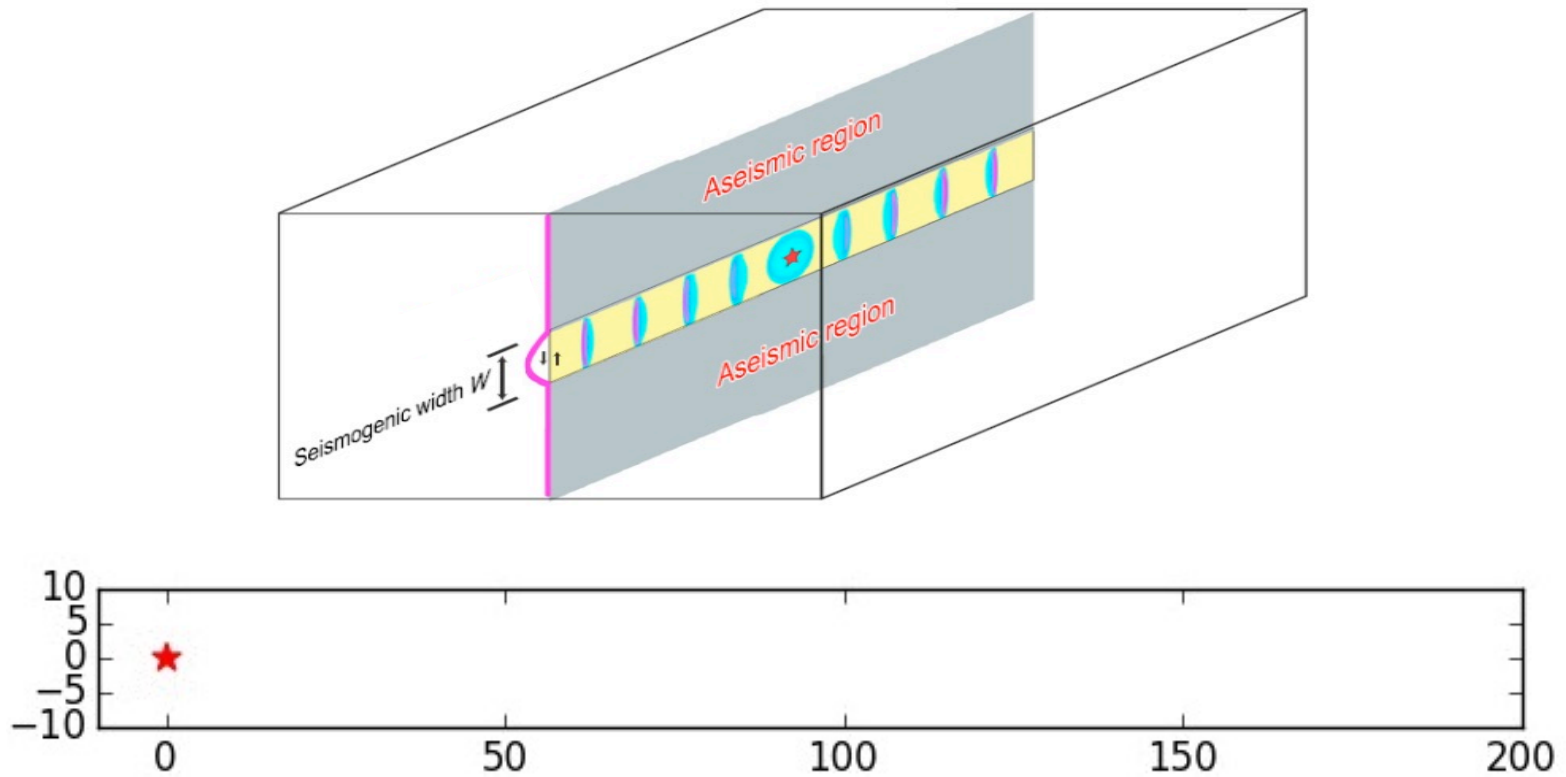


2004 M9.2 Sumatra



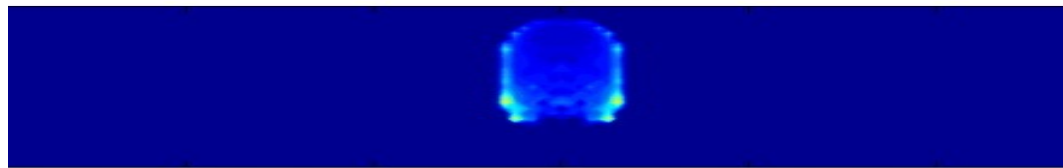
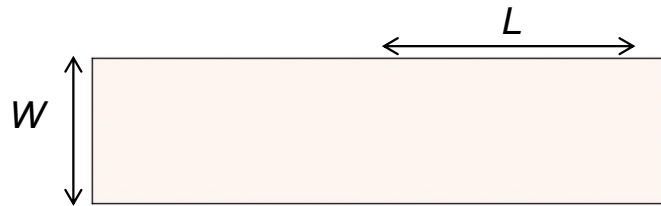


# Long ruptures develop as slip pulses



# Long ruptures develop as slip pulses

Transition from circular rupture  
to bilateral pulses  
due to finite seismogenic width  $W$



Energy scaling:

$$G_0 \propto R$$

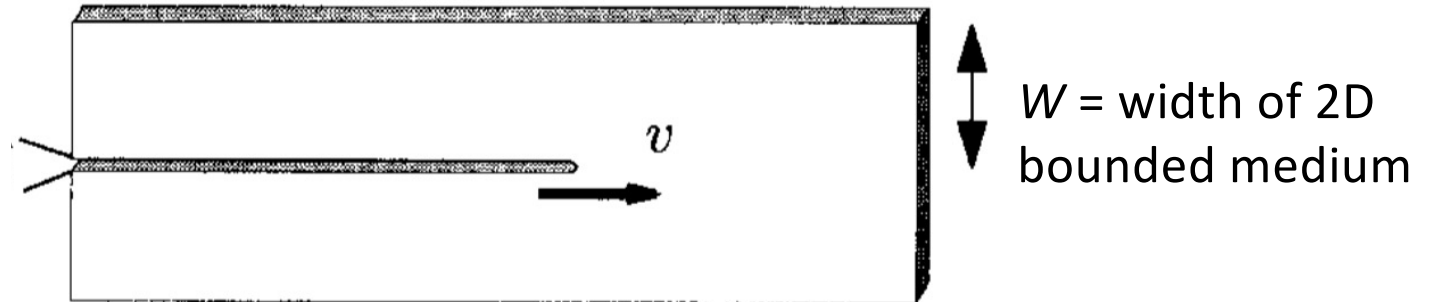
vs.

$$G_0 \propto W$$

Dynamic theory for long ruptures?

## Nonsteady crack in a 2D strip

Marder (1998)



Steady-state rupture:  $G_c = G_0 \approx \Delta\tau\varepsilon \approx \Delta\tau^2 W / \mu$

PRL **104**, 114301 (2010)

PHYSICAL REVIEW LETTERS

week ending  
19 MARCH 2010

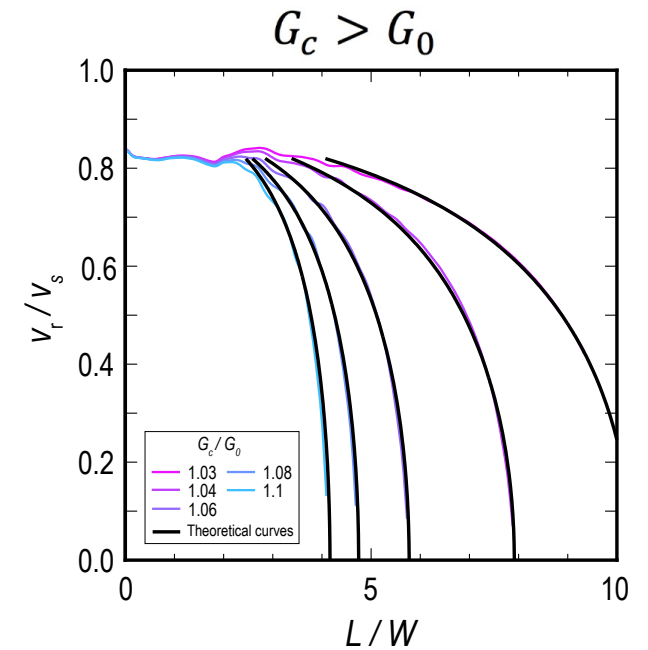
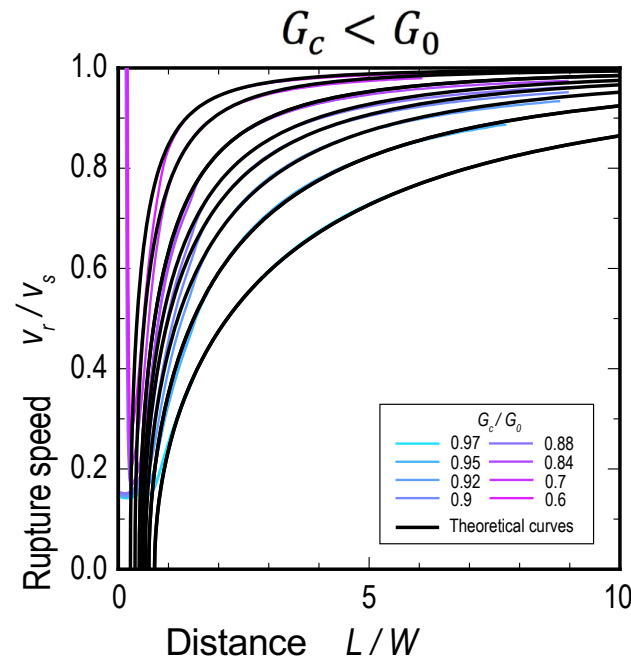
### Acquisition of Inertia by a Moving Crack

Tamar Goldman, Ariel Livne, and Jay Fineberg



$$G_0 = \frac{\Delta\tau^2 W}{\pi\mu} = \text{potential energy}$$

$G_c$  = fracture energy



Equation-of-motion:

$$1 - G_c/G_0 = \mathcal{M}(v_r) \cdot \dot{v}_r$$

“Force” = “Mass” × Acceleration



$$G_0 = \frac{\Delta\tau^2 W}{\pi\mu} = \text{potential energy}$$

$$G_c = \text{fracture energy}$$

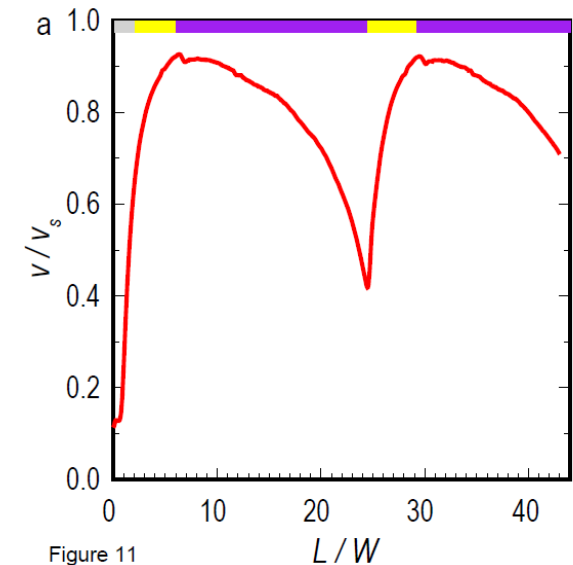
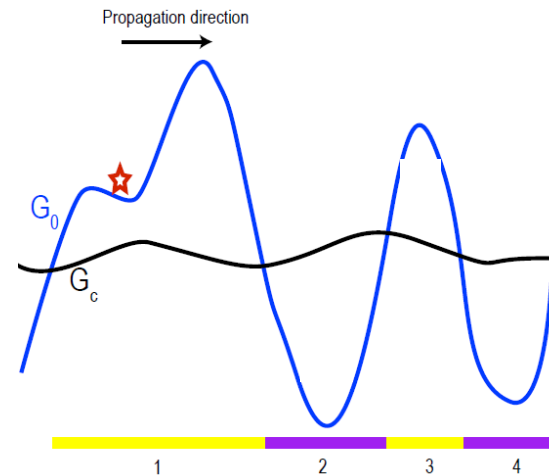


Figure 11

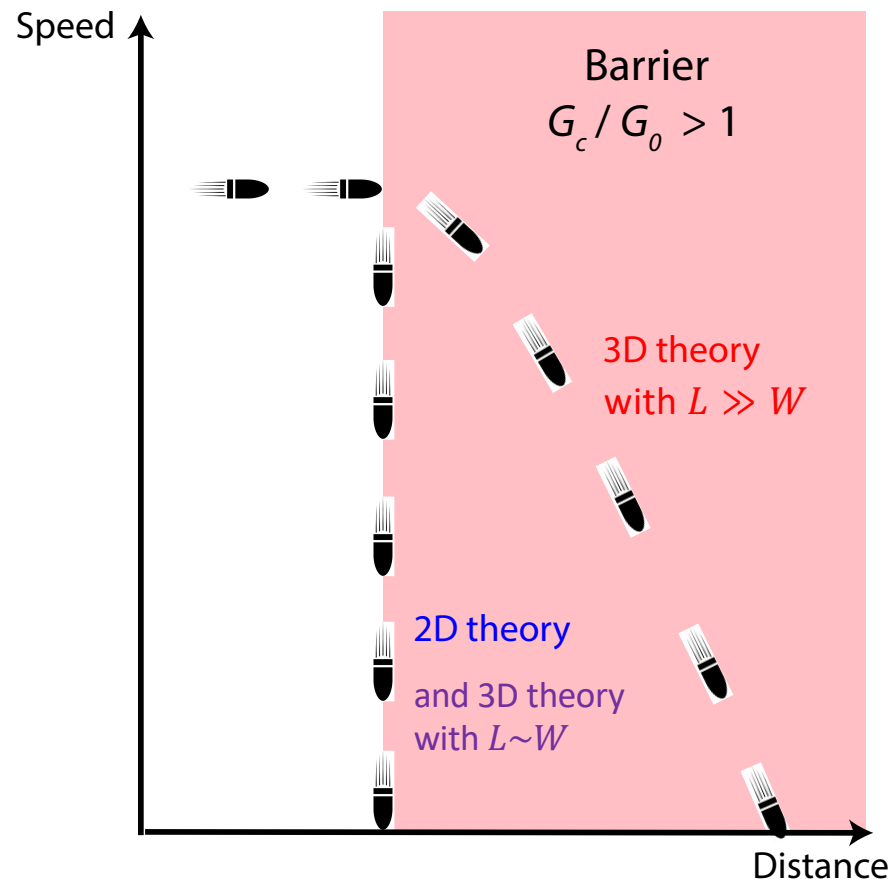
$L/W$

Equation-of-motion:

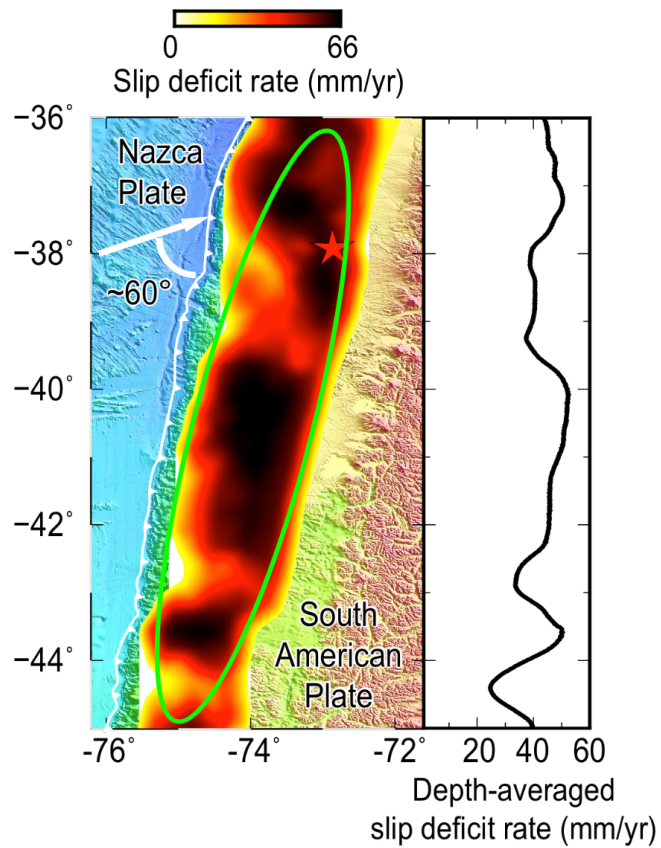
$$1 - G_c/G_0 = \mathcal{M}(v_r) \cdot \dot{v}_r$$

“Force” = “Mass” × Acceleration

# Implications for rupture arrest



## Constraints on potential energy $G_0$

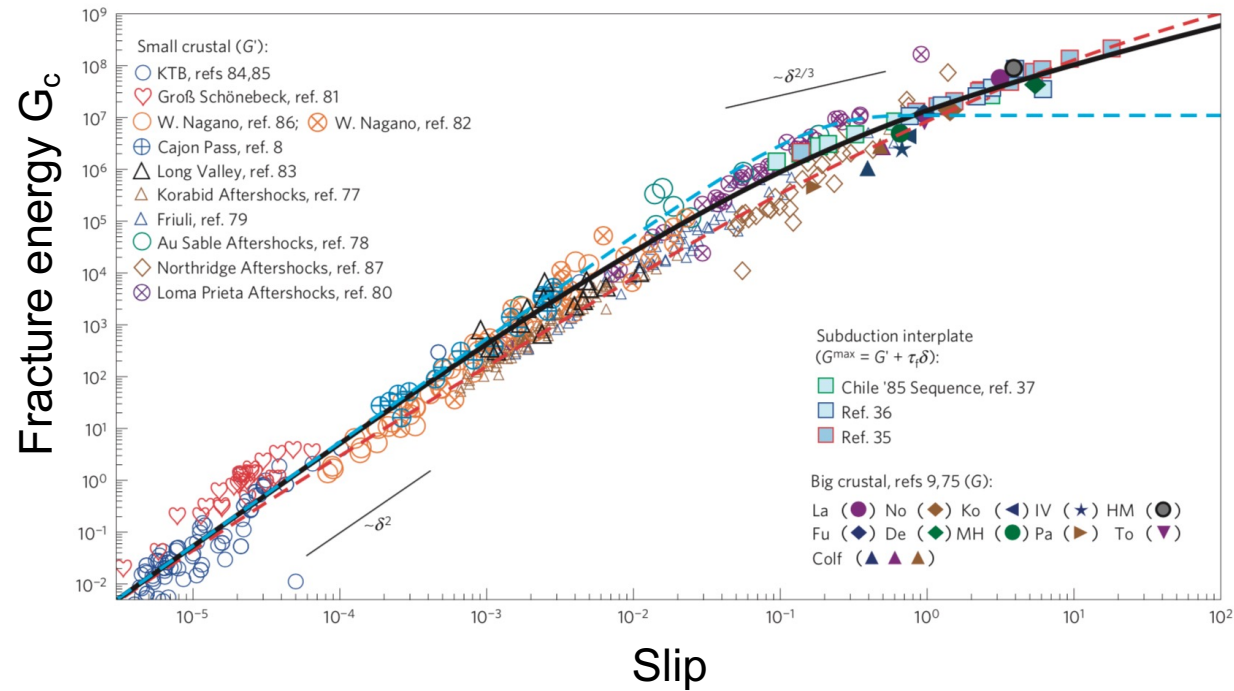


$$G_0 = \frac{\Delta\tau^2 W}{\pi\mu}$$

$$\Delta\tau = \frac{C\mu D}{W}$$

$$G_0 \sim \frac{\mu}{W} D^2$$

# Constraints on fracture energy $G_c$



$$G_c \sim D^{0.7}$$

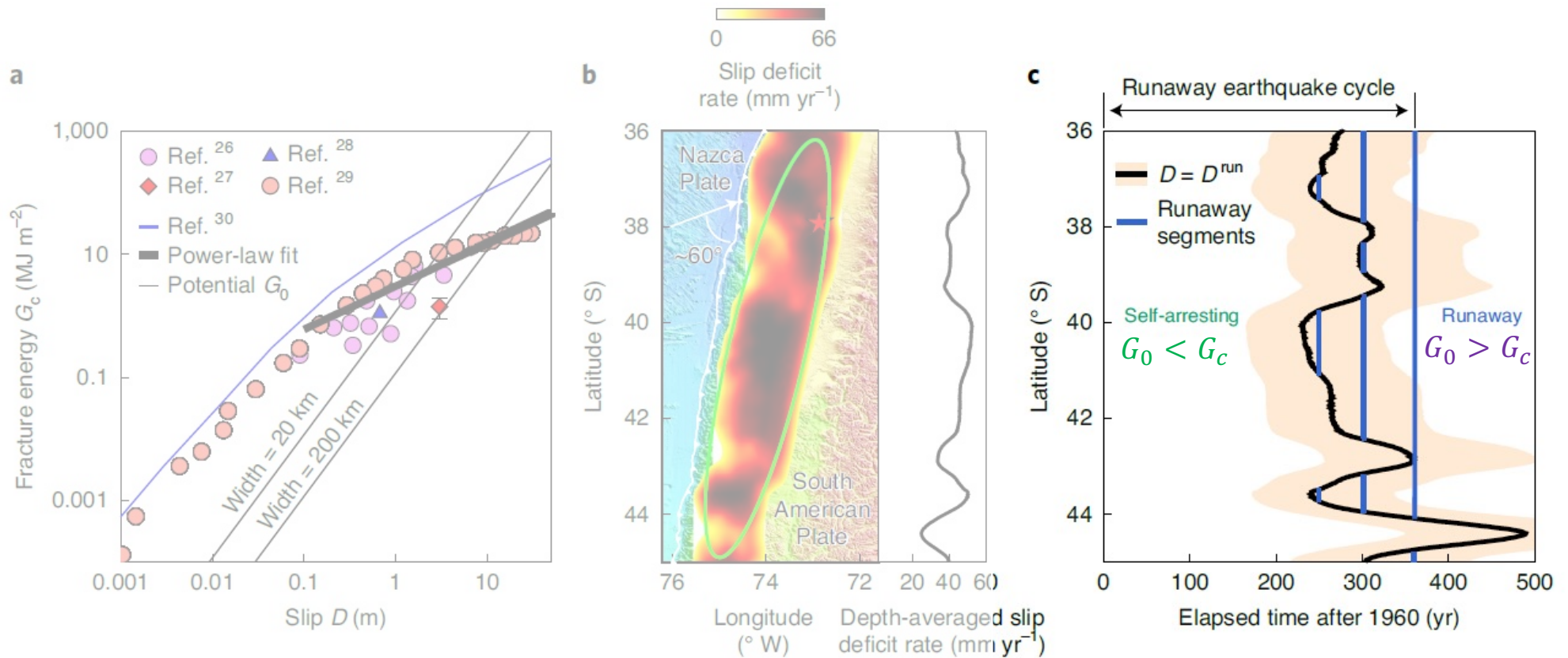
Viesca and Garagash, 2015



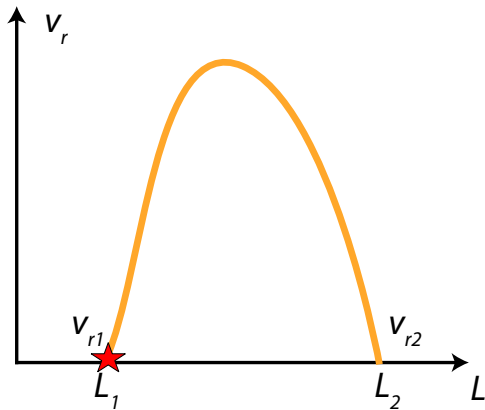
# Physical constraints on future earthquake sizes

A fault is ready to host large ruptures if  $G_0 > G_c$

Weng & Ampuero (2020)



## Rupture potential



$$\mathcal{F}(G_c/G_0) = \mathcal{M}(v_r) \cdot \dot{v}_r$$

$$\downarrow \dot{v}_r = v_r \frac{dv_r}{dL}$$

$$\int_{L_1}^{L_2} \mathcal{F}(G_c/G_0) dL = \int_{v_{r1}}^{v_{r2}} v_r \mathcal{M}(v_r) dv_r = 0$$

Potential energy change

Kinetic energy change

Rupture potential

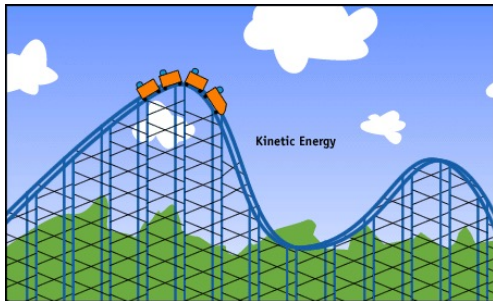
$$\int_0^{L_1} \mathcal{F}(G_c/G_0) dL = \int_0^{L_2} \mathcal{F}(G_c/G_0) dL$$

# Determine earthquake size

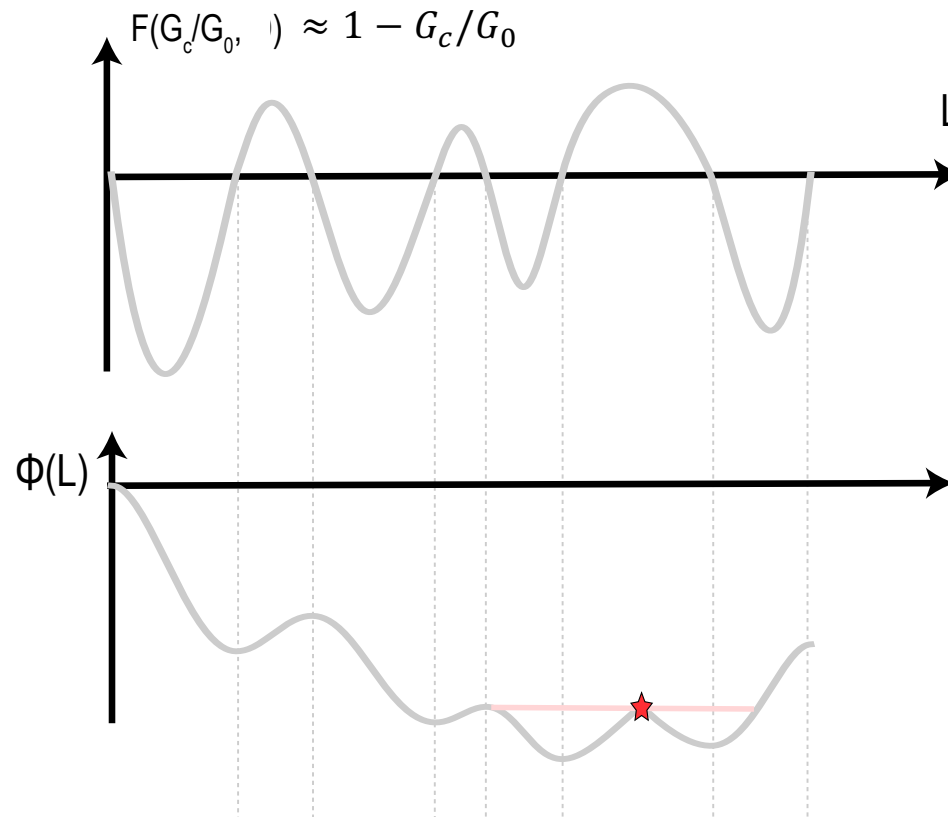
Rupture potential

$$\Phi(L) = \int_0^L \mathcal{F}(G_c/G_0) dL$$

$$\Phi(L_1) = \Phi(L_2)$$



Analogy: gravity potential

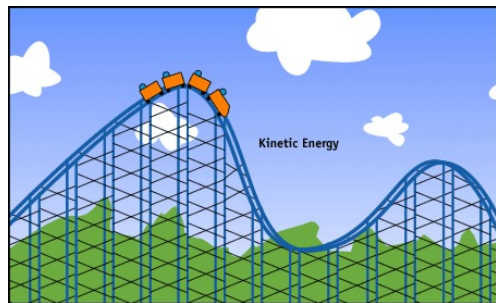


# Determine earthquake size

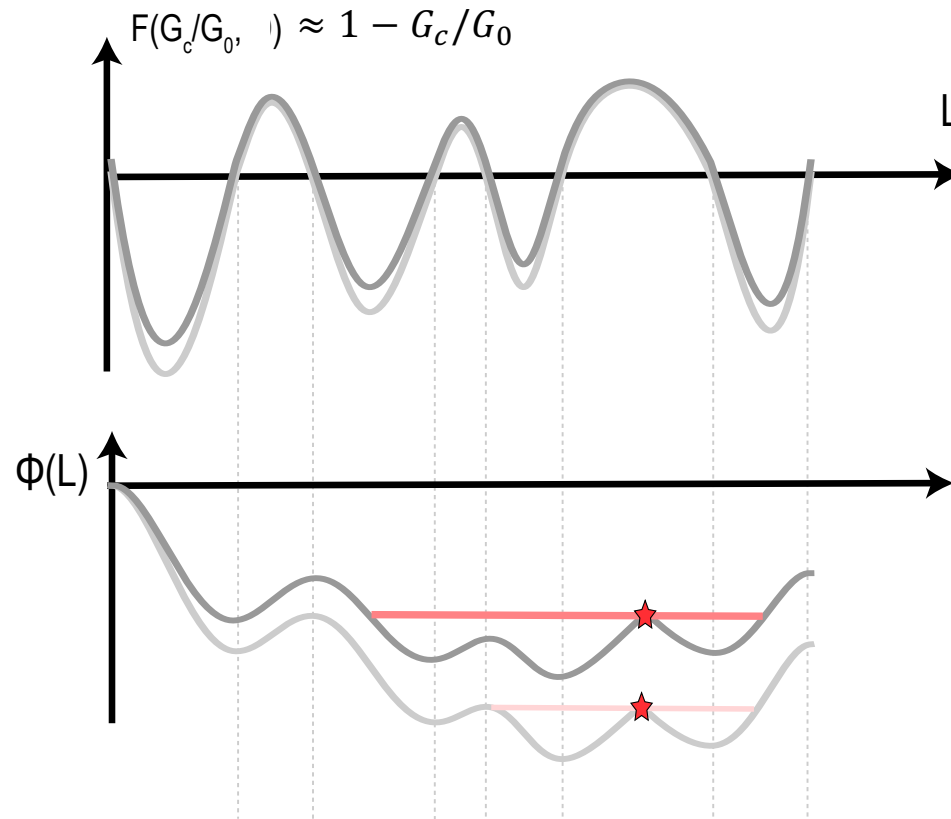
Rupture potential

$$\Phi(L) = \int_0^L \mathcal{F}(G_c/G_0) dL$$

$$\Phi(L_1) = \Phi(L_2)$$



Analogy: gravity potential





# Slip behavior of Velocity-Weakening barriers.

Diego Molina, Jean-Paul Ampuero, Andrés Tassara

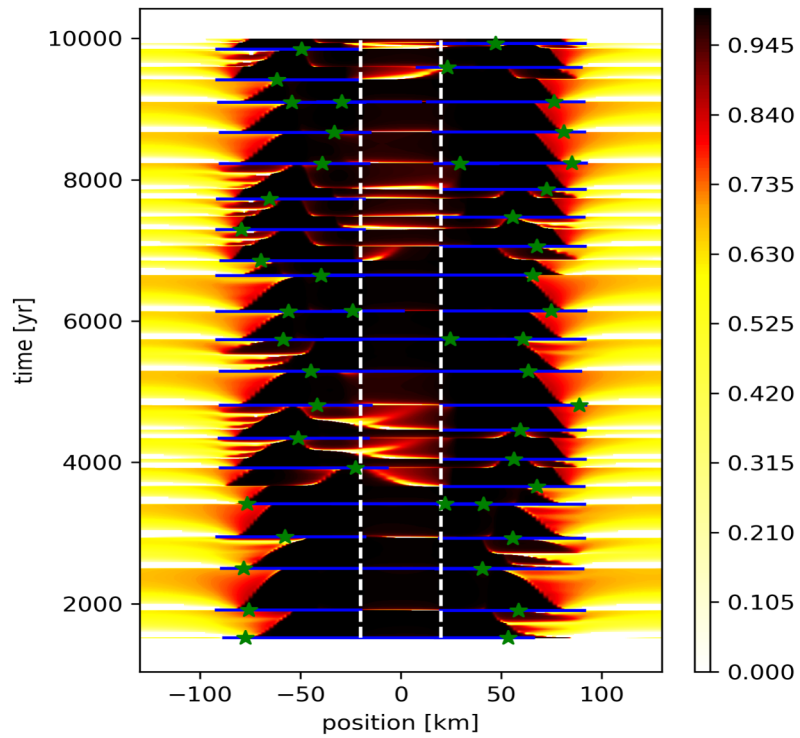
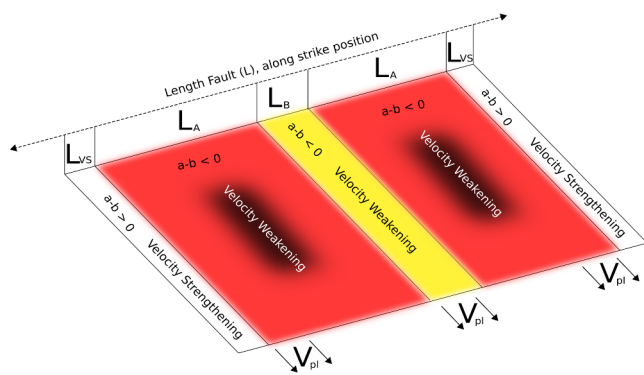
This is a preprint; it has not been peer reviewed by a journal.

<https://doi.org/10.21203/rs.3.rs-1479134/v1>

Status: **Under Review**

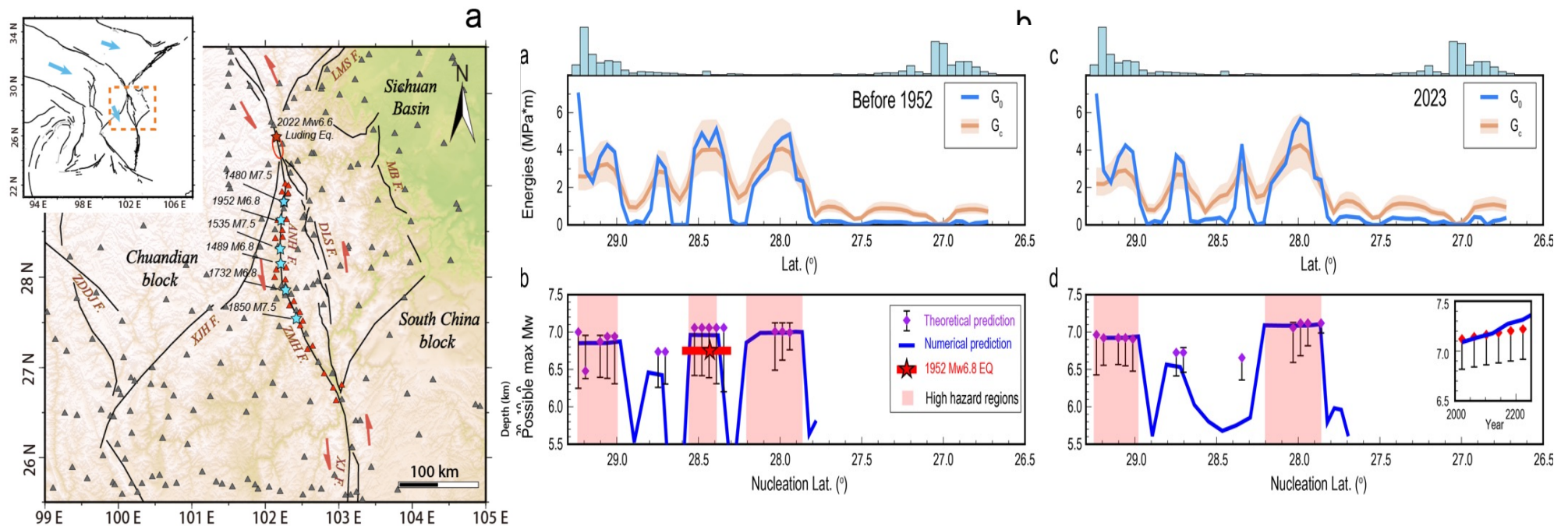
nature portfolio

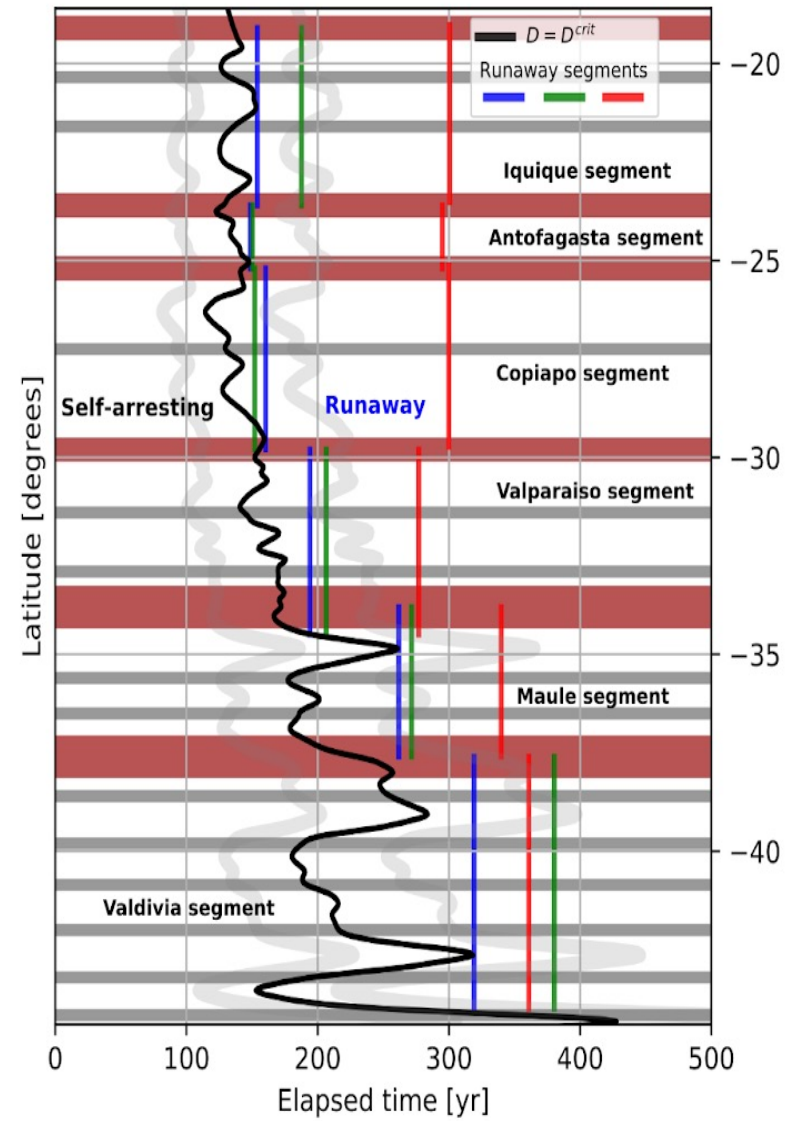
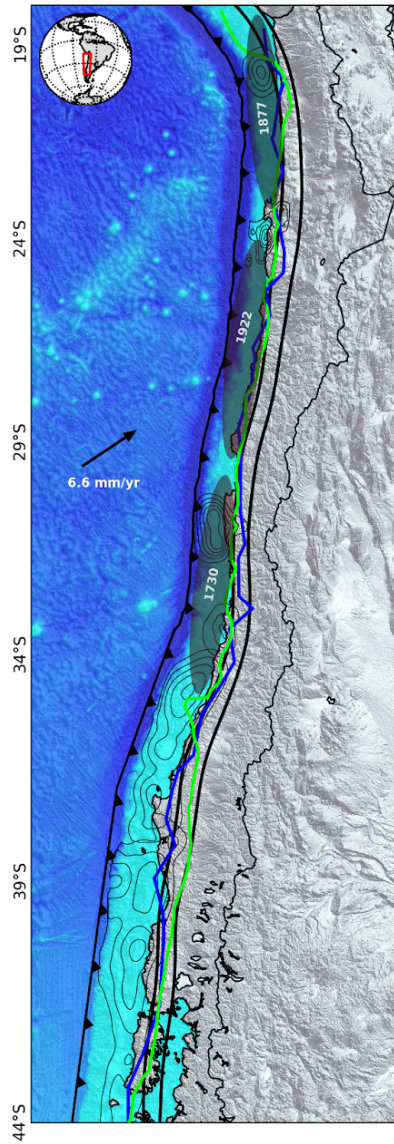
Version 1  
posted 27 Apr, 2022



# Rupture potential along the Anninghe-Zemuhe-Daliangshan fault system, SW China

with Huihui Weng (Nanjing U), Faqi Diao (IGG CAS Wuhan)



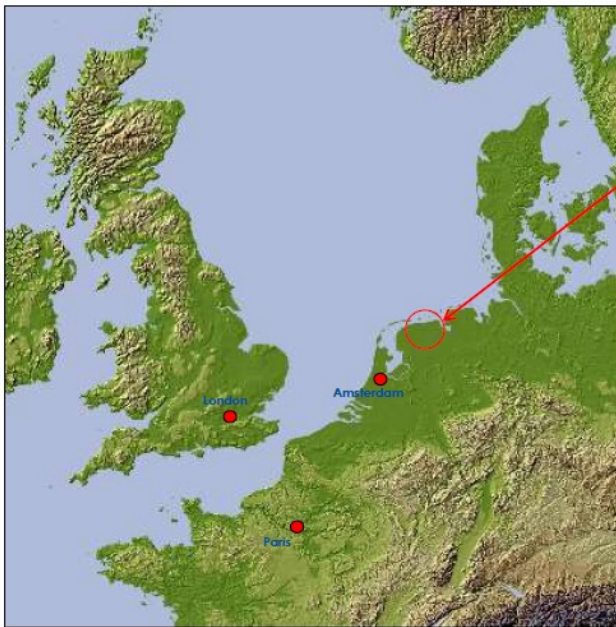


## Rupture potential along the Chile subduction zone

with **Diego Molina** (Grenoble),  
**Andrés Tassara** (Concepción),  
**Sylvain Michel, Romain Jolivet**  
 (ENS Paris)

# Application to Groningen Mmax

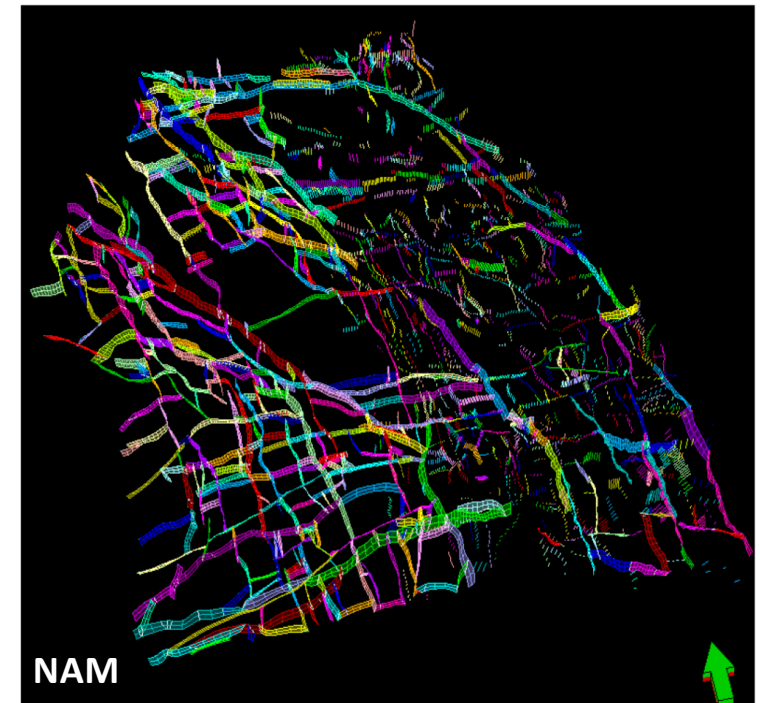
The largest gas field in Europe.  
Production has induced earthquakes up to M3.6 (2012)



Groningen  
area

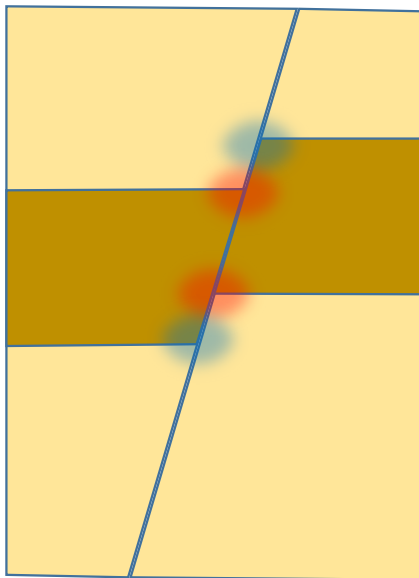


Visser (2022)

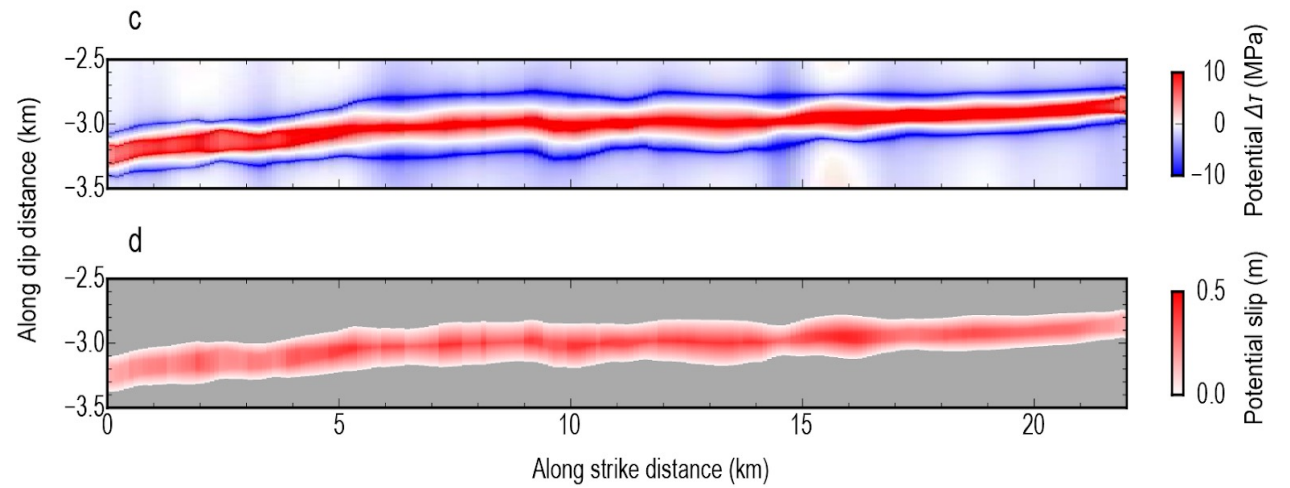




# Depth-confined ruptures

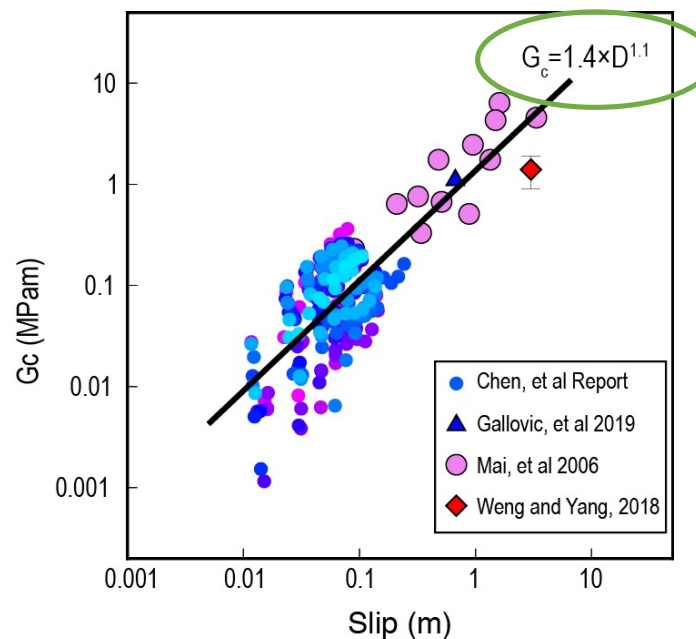
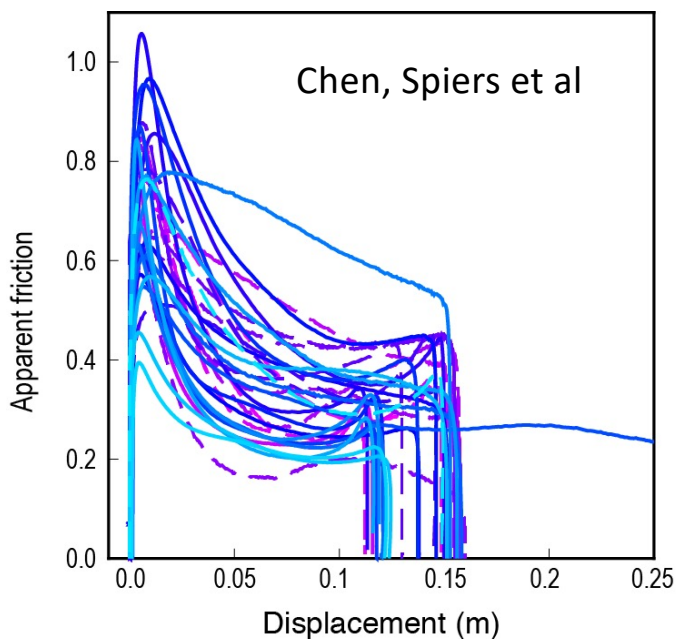


Stress concentrations due to differential reservoir compaction at fault offsets



# Application to Groningen Mmax

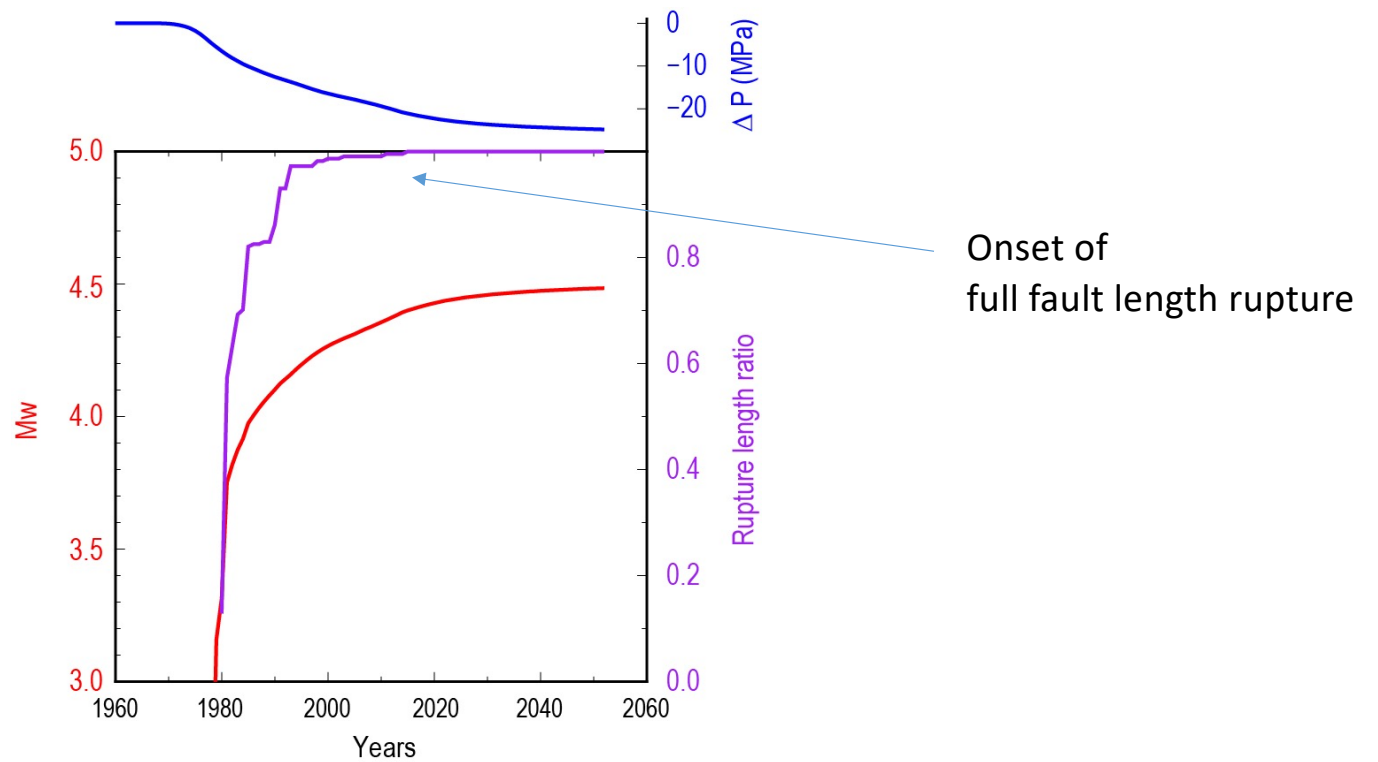
Scaling of fracture energy vs slip  
constrained by lab experiment and earthquake observations



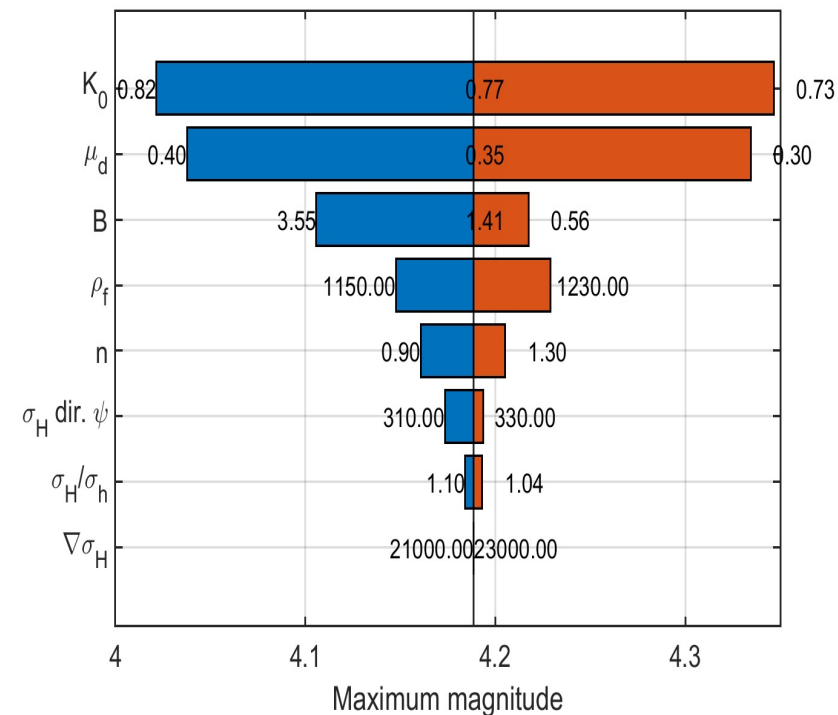
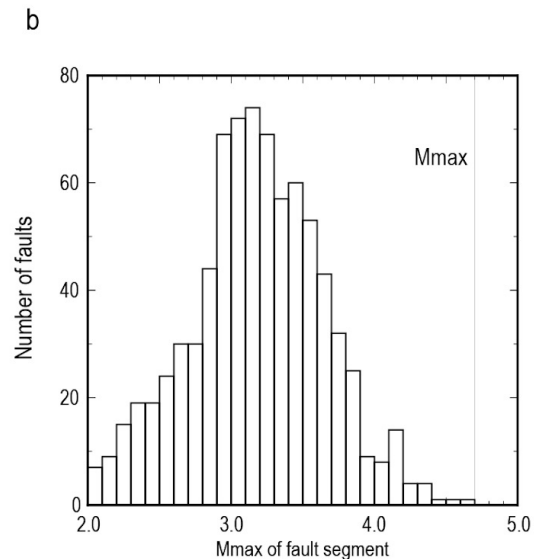
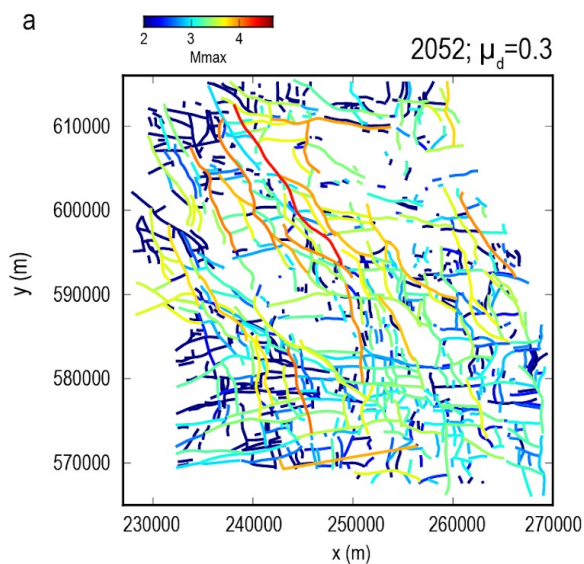
Scaling  
steeper than  
linear  
prevents  
runaway  
down-dip

# Application to Groningen Mmax

Example:  
evolution of Mmax  
on one fault



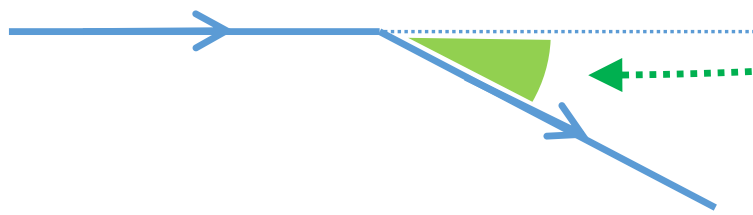
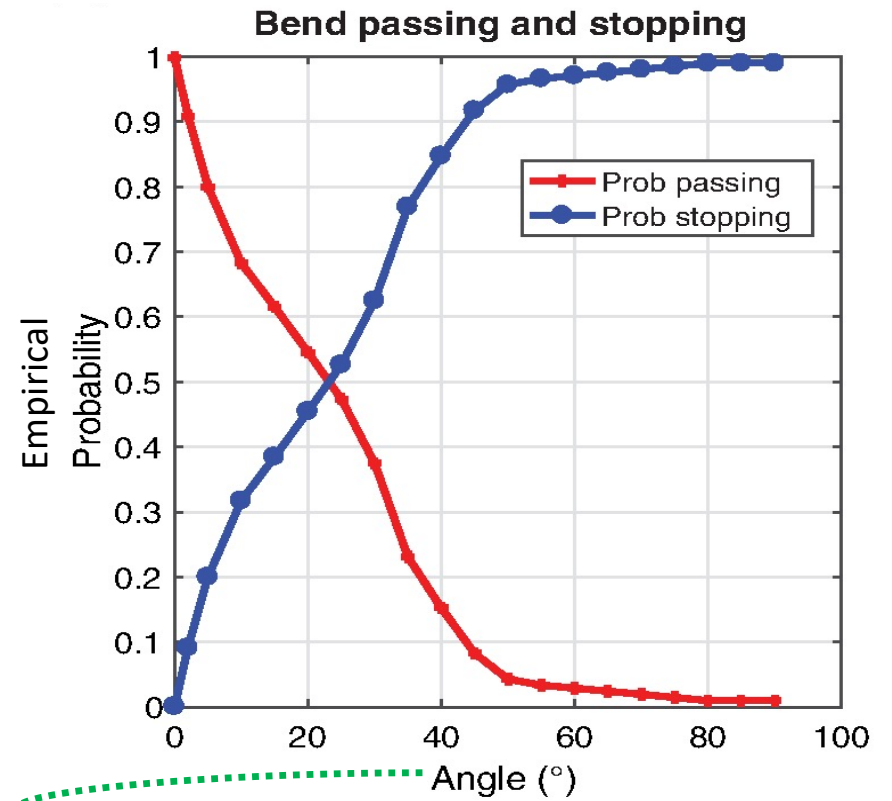
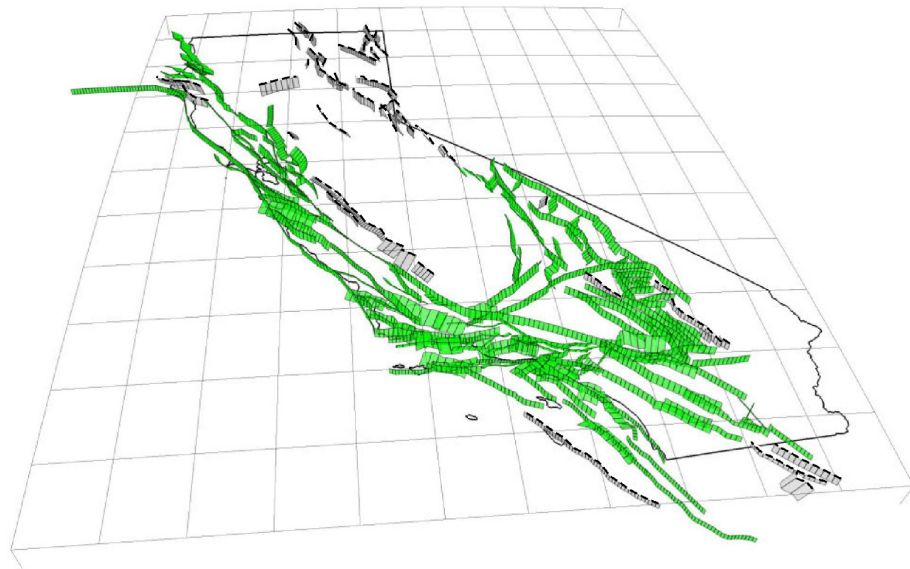
# Application to Groningen Mmax



Computational efficiency of the model enables  
reservoir-scale application and sensitivity analyses

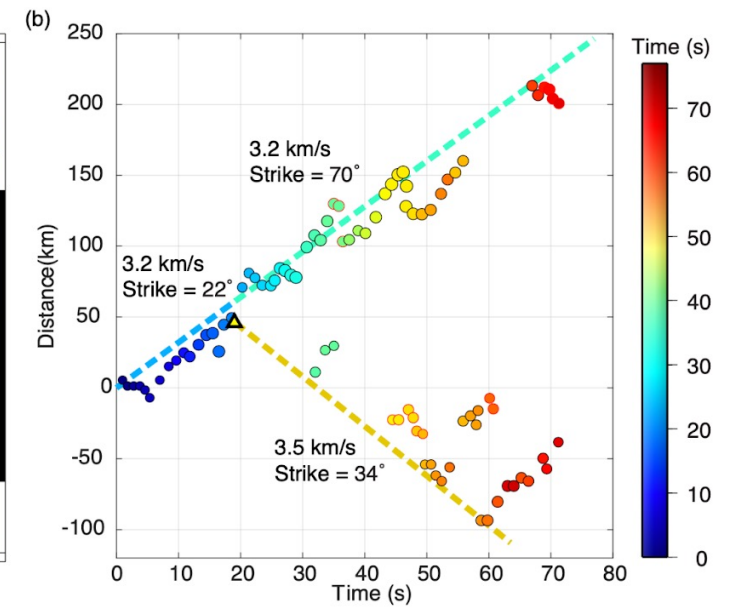
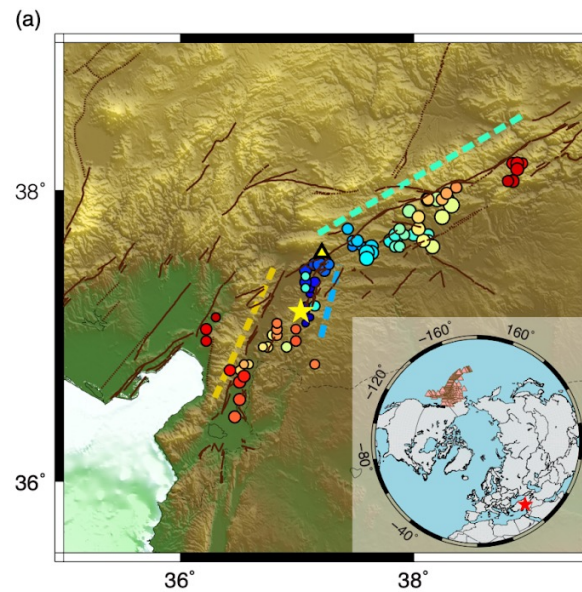
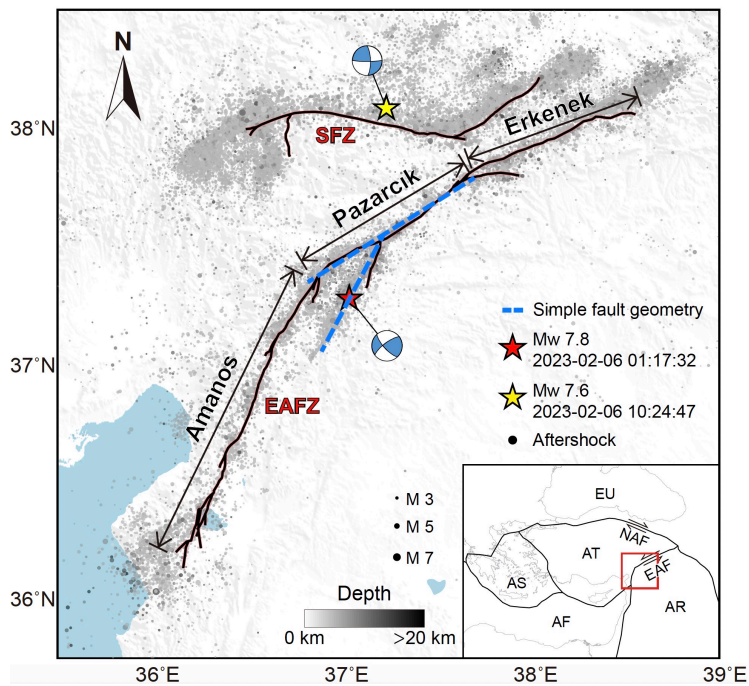
**Current limitation: assumes single-fault ruptures**

# Multi-fault ruptures



Biasi & Wesnousky (2021)

# 2023 Mw7.8 Kahramanmaraş, Turkey earthquake

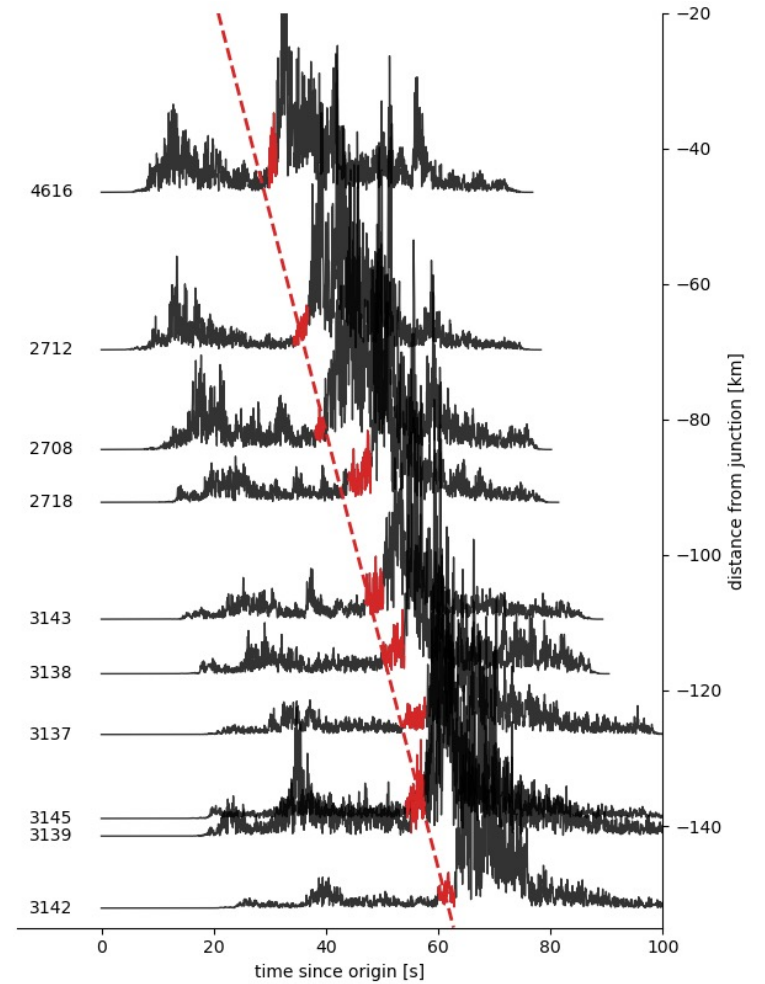
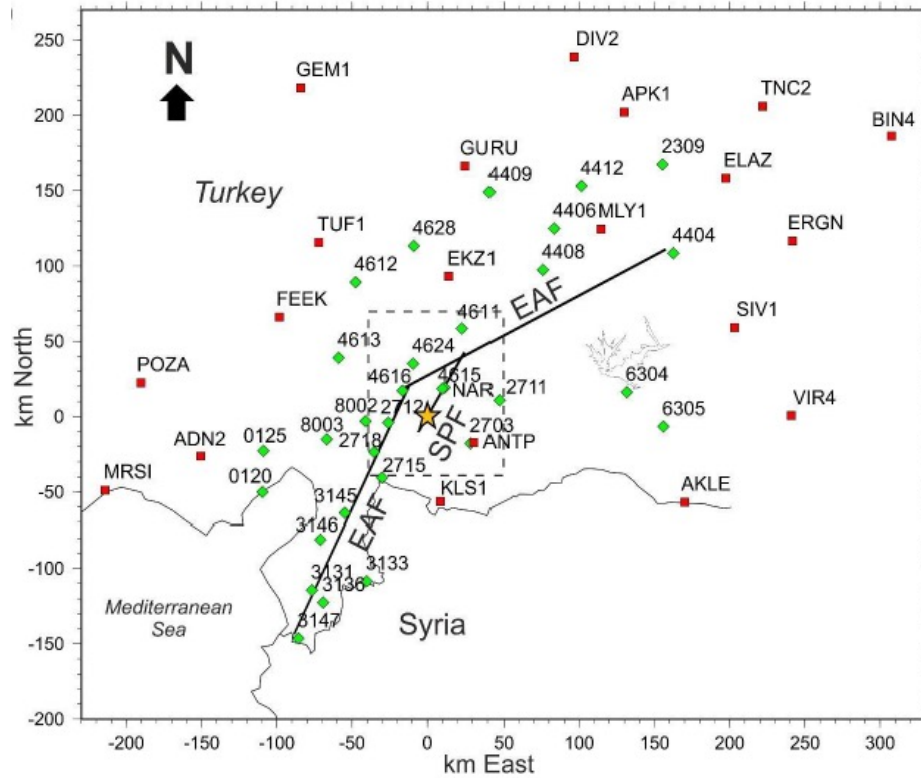


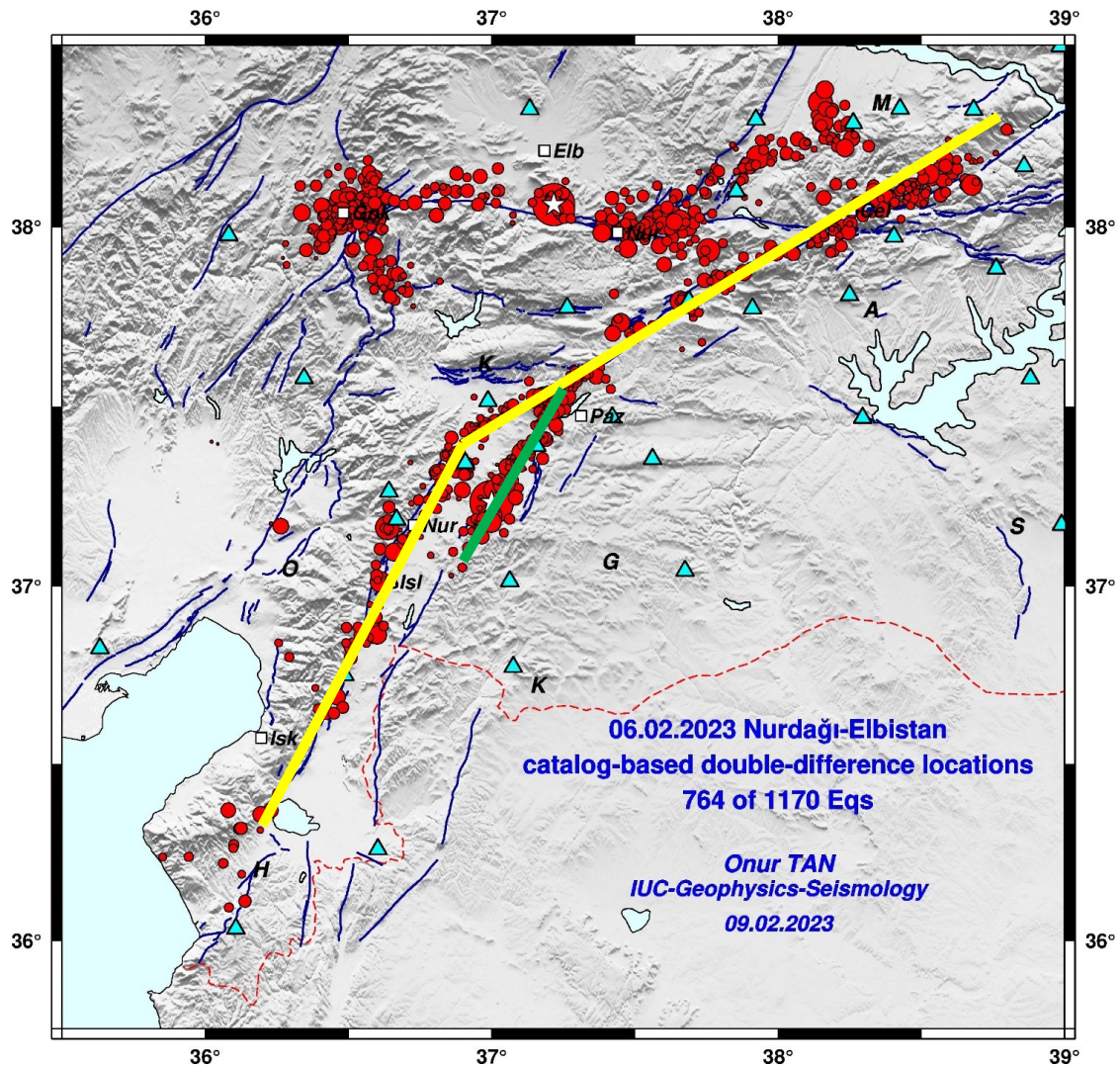
Teleseismic back-projection by Yuqing Xie (Geoazur)

Ding et al (2023)

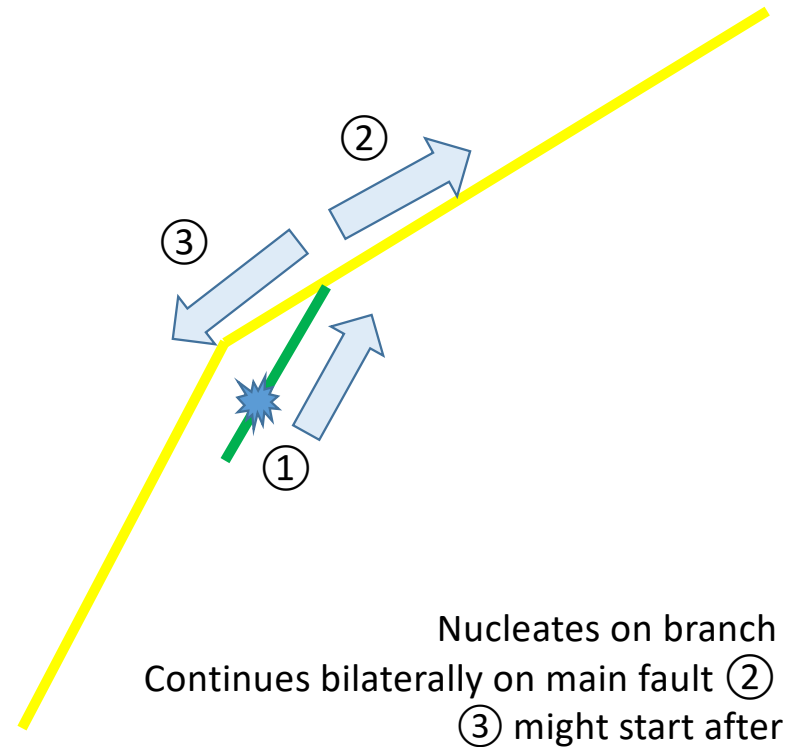
<https://doi.org/10.48550/arXiv.2307.06051>

## Local strong-motion data (AFAD)





Left-lateral strike-slip faults  
Main (yellow) and branch (green)



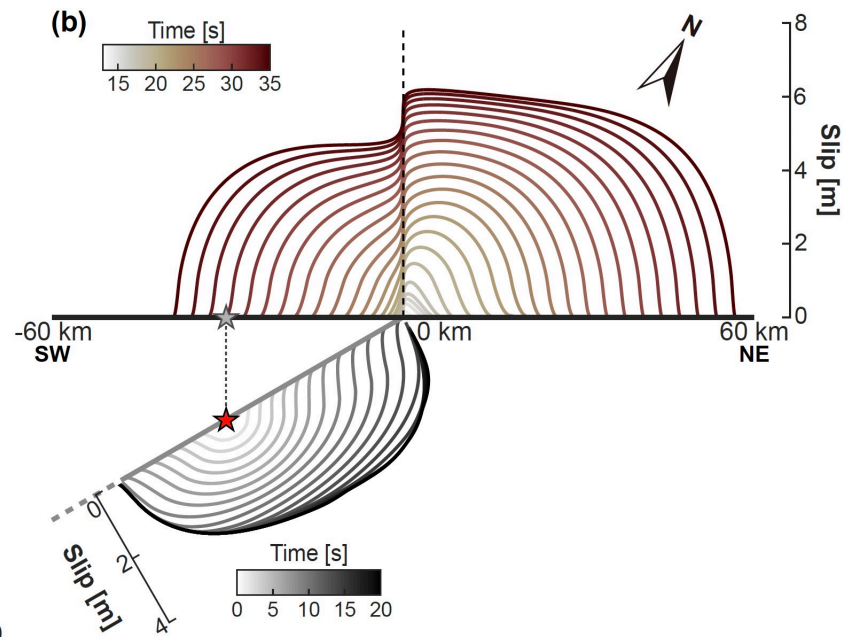
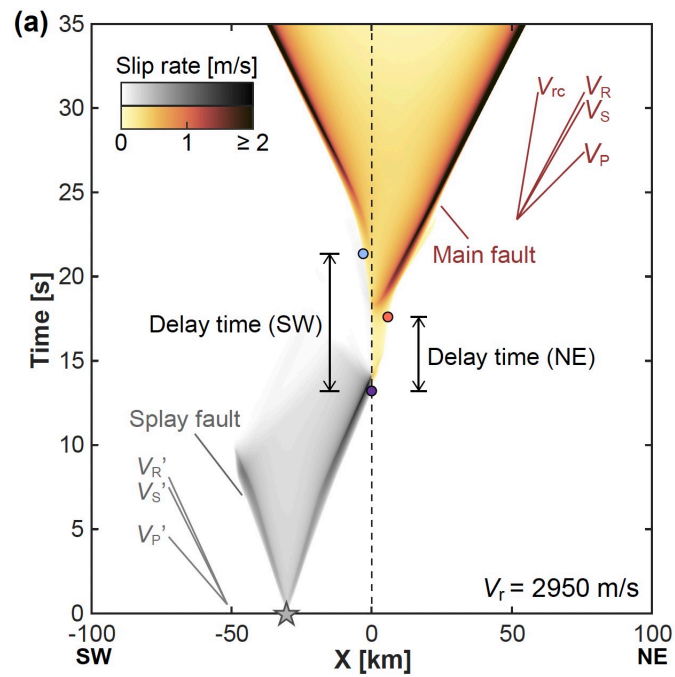
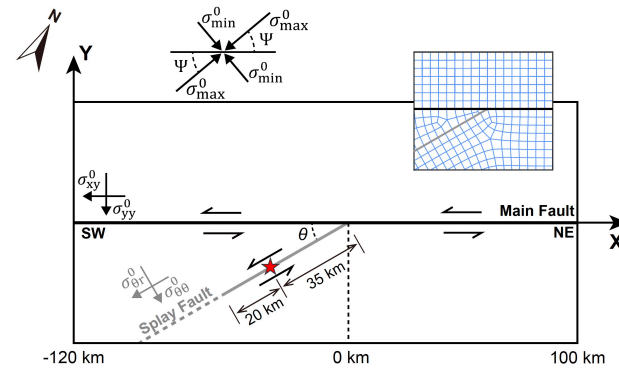


# Dynamic rupture modeling

2.5D spectral elements

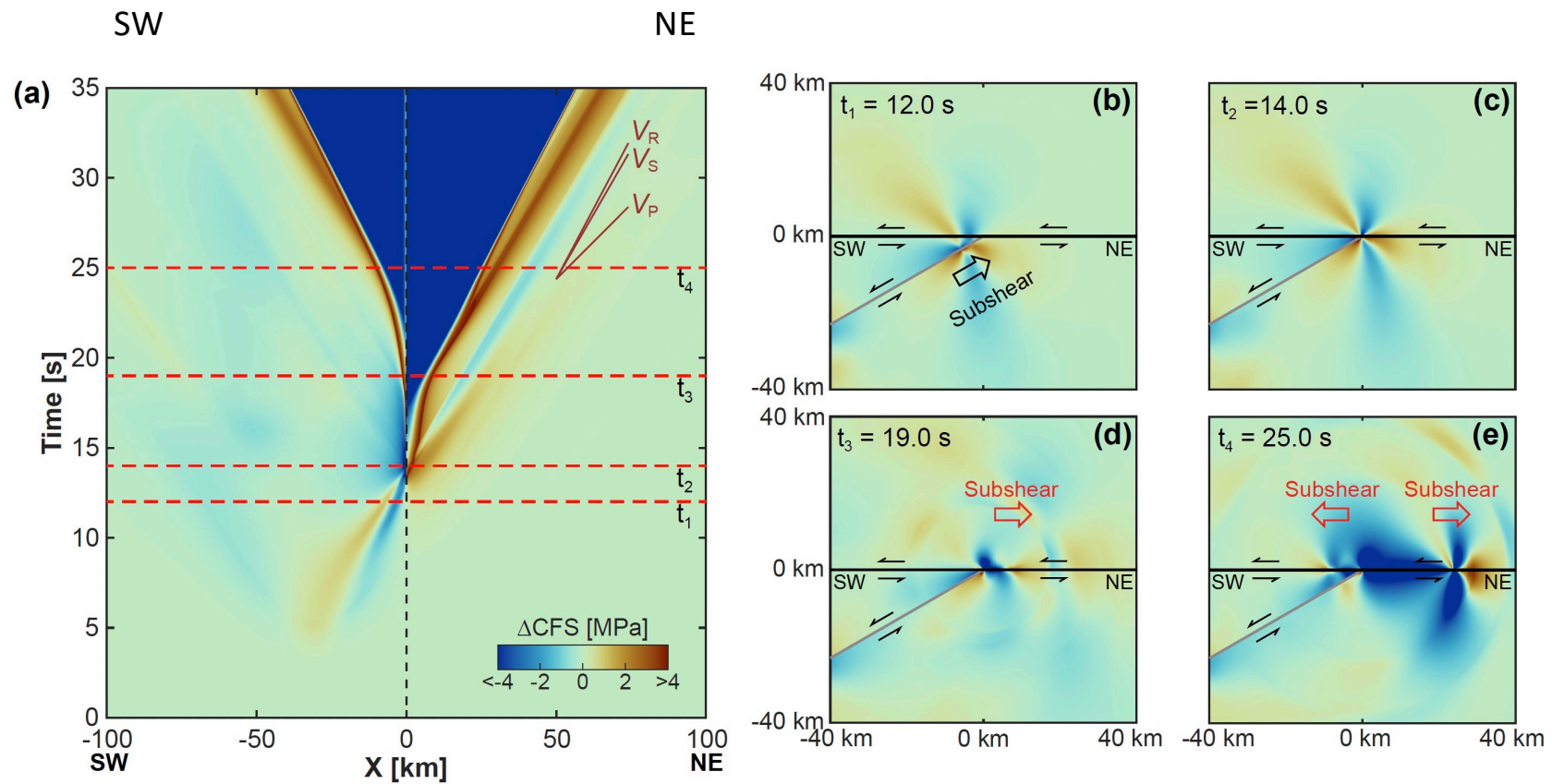
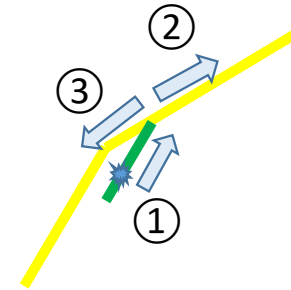
SEM2DPACK software

Shiqing Xu & team (SUSTech, China)



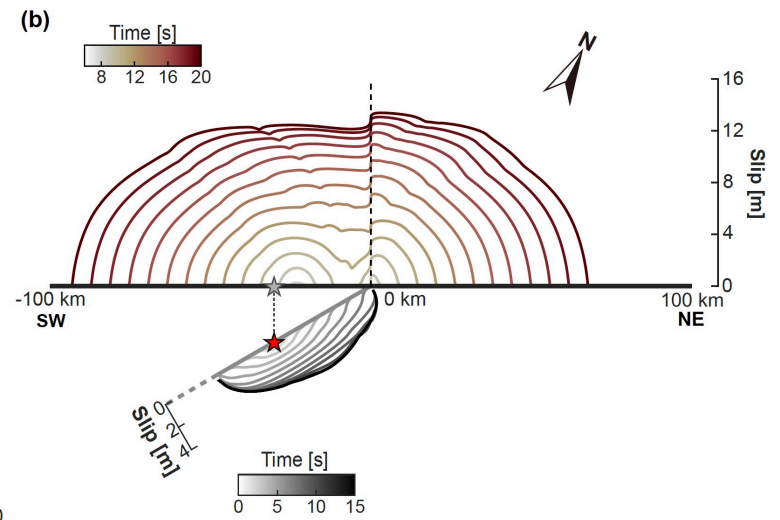
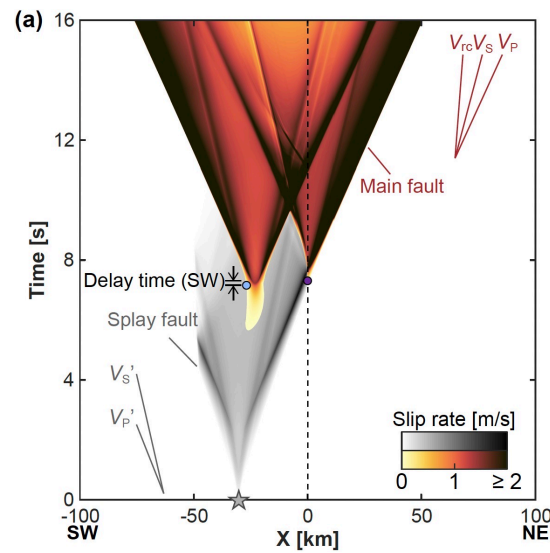
# Dynamic rupture modeling

SW rupture ③ is not triggered by the splay ①, but by the NE rupture ②

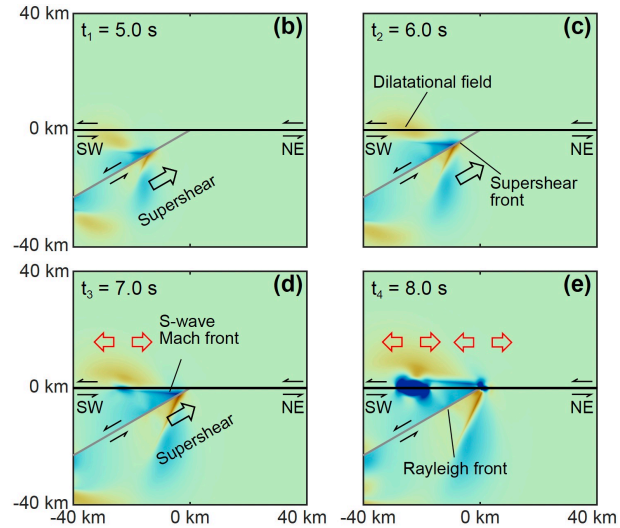
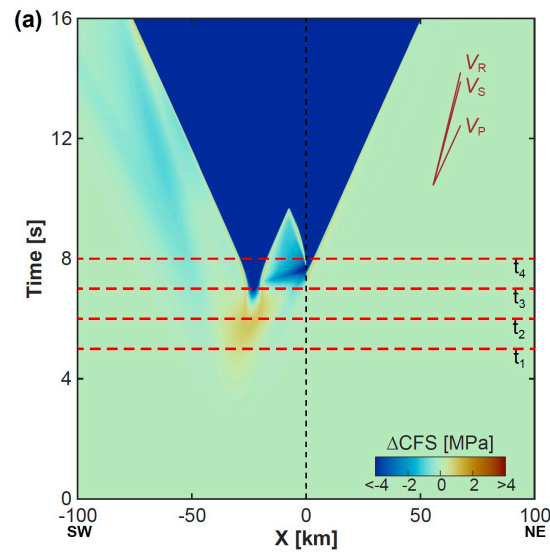


**Another scenario:**

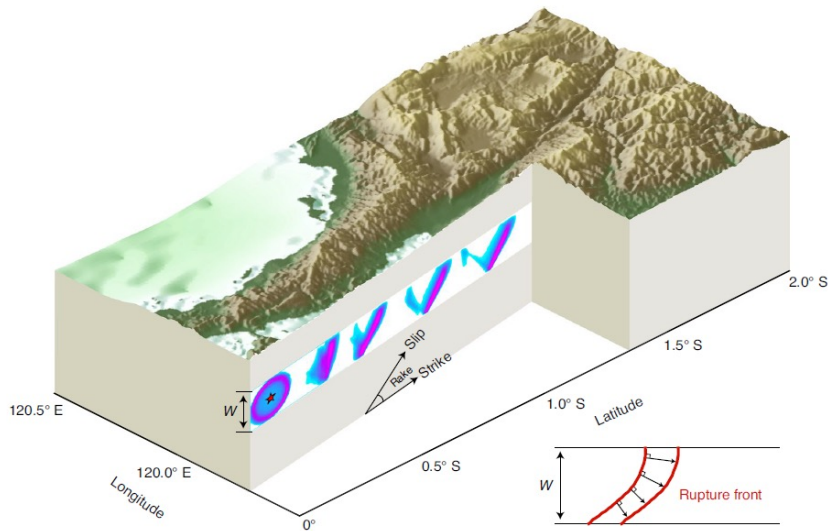
SW rupture ③ is triggered by the splay ①, and the NE rupture ② starts later



**This scenario is unlikely:**  
it only happens for very high initial stress on the EAF



# Conclusions and perspectives



New dynamic theory of large earthquakes ( $L \gg W$ )

→ runaway and arrest criteria

A framework to constrain the size of future large earthquakes

→ *Towards physics-based time-dependent hazard assessment*

Uncertainties remain, especially on fracture energy  $G_c$

Open questions :

- Extend to multi-fault ruptures and non-planar faults?
- Equation of motion for supershear ruptures?
- Effect of off-fault dissipation?
- Laboratory validation?

# Funding acknowledgments



INSTITUT DE FRANCE  
Académie des sciences

