

**" Sixth Workshop on Non-Linear Dynamics and
Earthquake Prediction"**

15 - 27 October 2001

**Earthquake Scaling and the Strength
of Seismogenic Faults**

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Lecture I: The dynamical influence of fluids on seismicity and faulting

- Rock and fluid mechanics
- Dislocations and brittle faulting
- Stress transfer models
- The hydraulics of fault zones
- Coupling fluid flow to large scale tectonics
- Earthquakes as a coupled shear stress, high pore pressure dynamical system
- The properties of large model earthquakes

Lecture II: Earthquake scaling and the strength of seismogenic faults

- Earthquake scaling: Small earthquakes
- Earthquake scaling: Large earthquakes
- Pore pressure as a fundamental scaling parameter
- Application of result to global earthquake catalogs
- Can pore pressures be inferred from earthquake rupture properties

Lecture III: Neotectonics and earthquake generation along complex fault systems

- The North Anatolian Fault Zone
- The San Andreas Fault System
- Building a forward model of the earthquake process
- Fault Interaction

Earthquake Sealing

 $\frac{1}{w_0} \leq 1$; SMALL

Low and Baconford

三

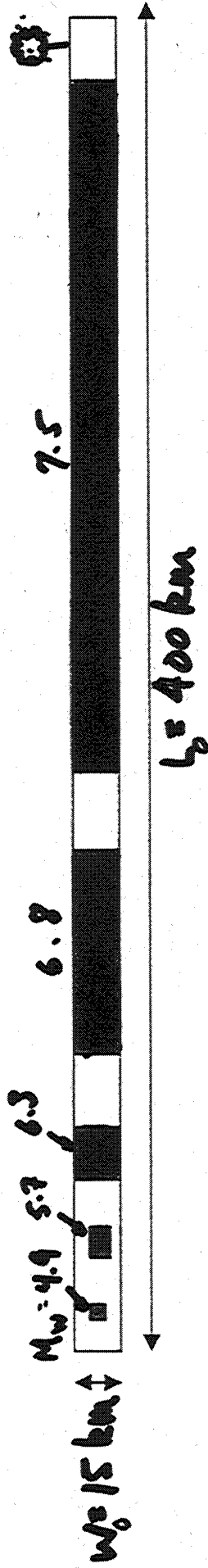
$$= \boxed{M} \times \omega \bar{a}(a) \times \boxed{L^3}$$

M. 426

 $\mu = \text{Shear Modulus}$
$$L = \text{rupture length}$$
$$w = \text{Rapture Width}$$
$$\{\bar{x} = \text{Average Slip}\}$$

Δε. 17 (17)

λ : Scale length



LARGE : 4/10 1/2

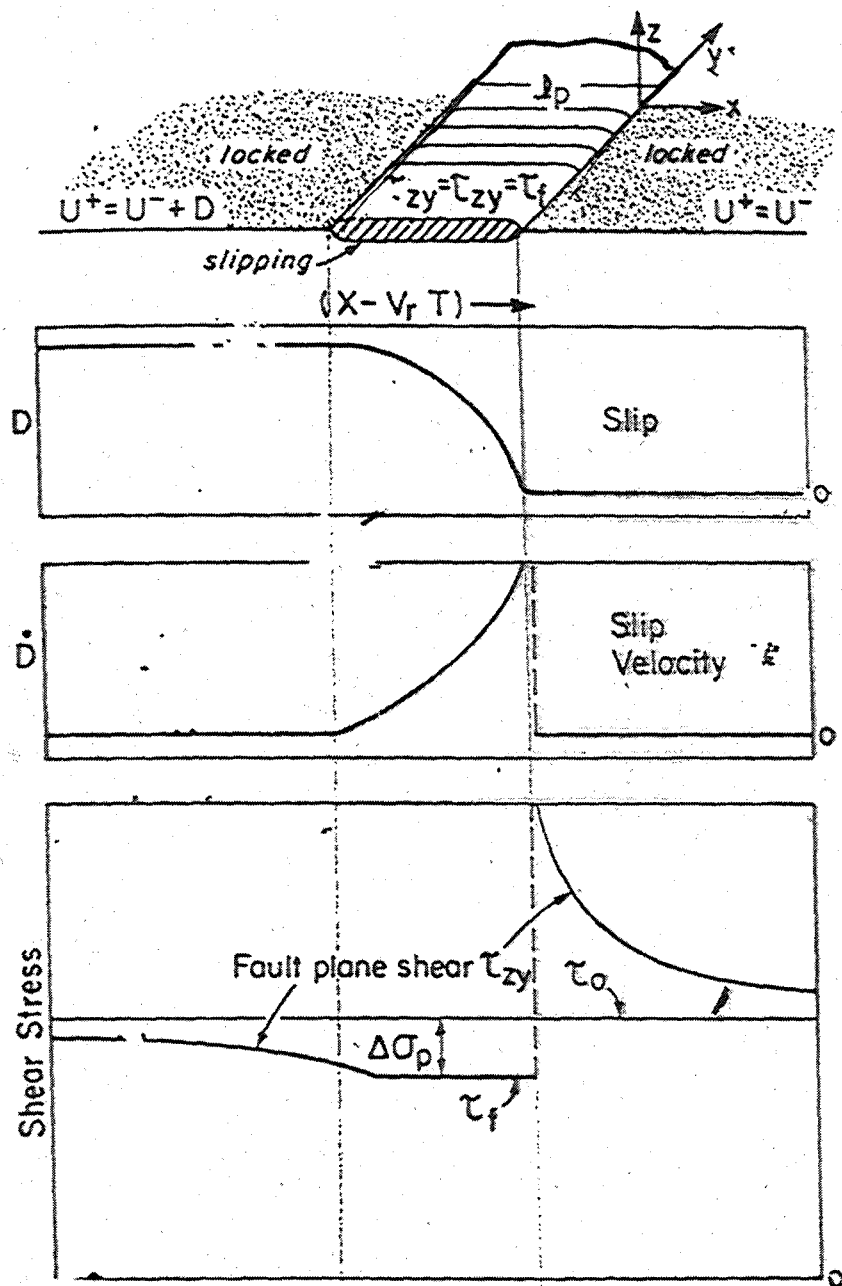
$W = \text{const.}$

ΔT ~ c/v_{ph} Δx

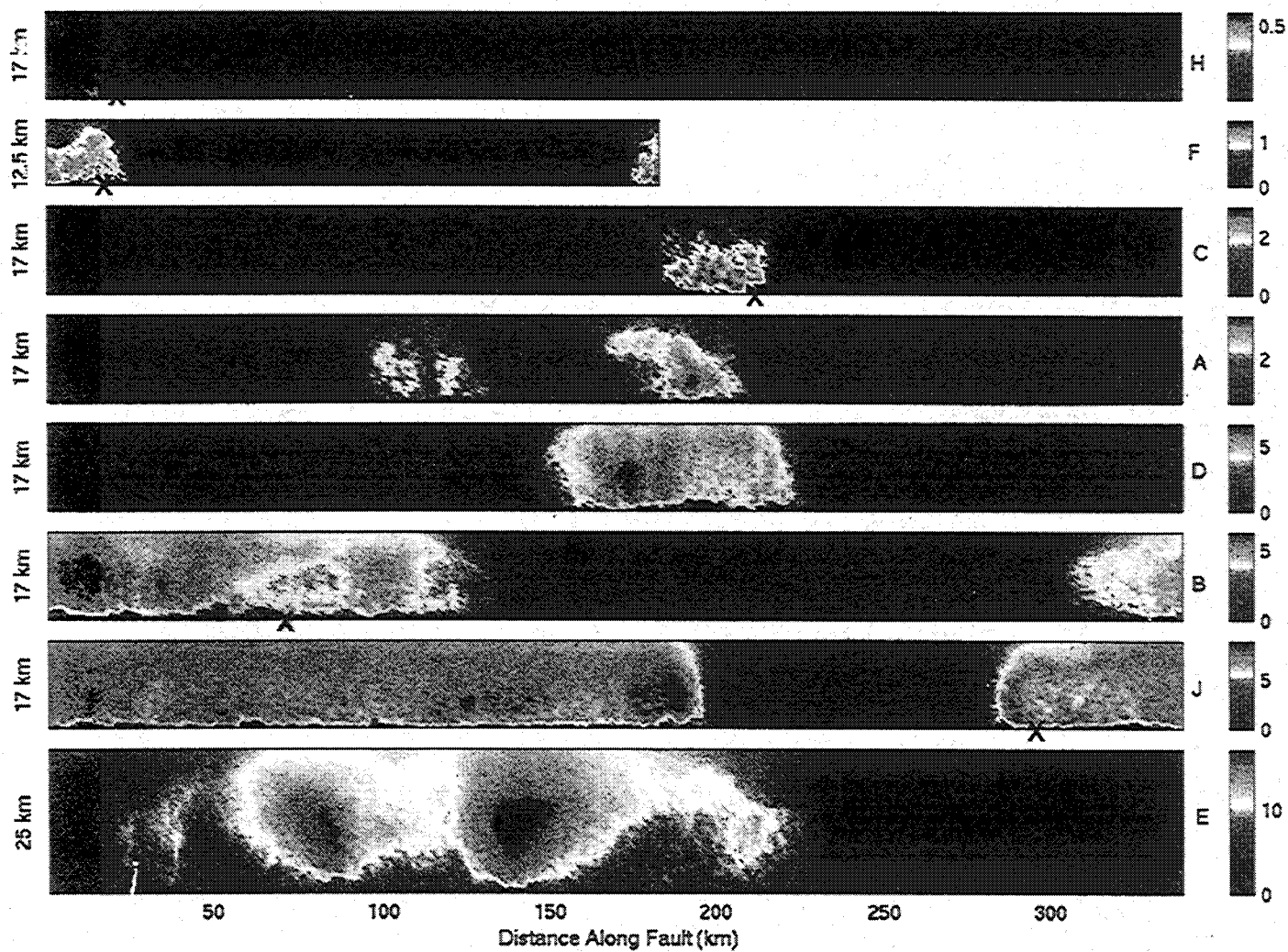
$$\text{if } \bar{u}(L) \rightarrow M_0 \propto L^{w_0} \bar{u}(L) \propto L^2 \rightarrow L\text{-model}$$

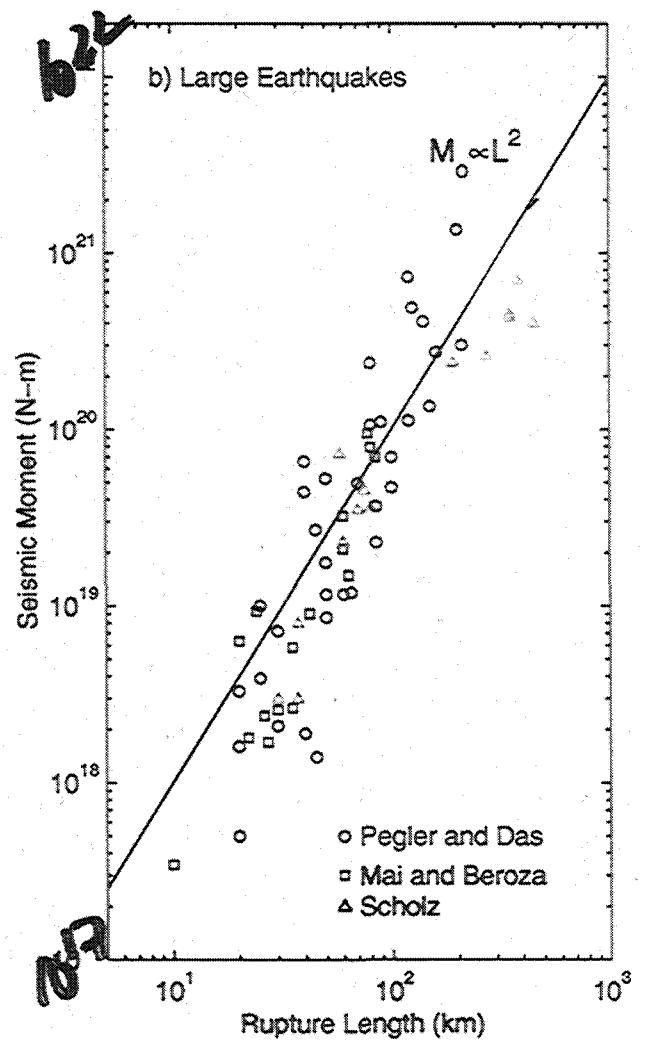
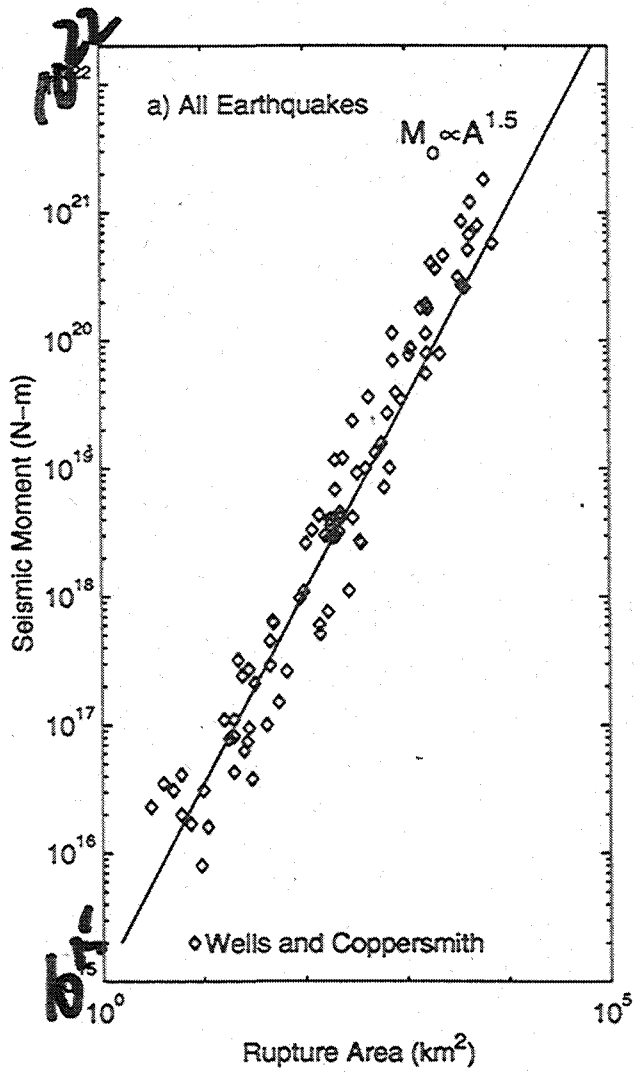
if $\bar{w} \neq w(\bar{u}) \Rightarrow Mo \wedge Lw \wedge \bar{u} \wedge L \rightarrow w\text{-mode}$

SELF-HEALING PULSES OF SLIP IN EARTHQUAKE RUPTURE

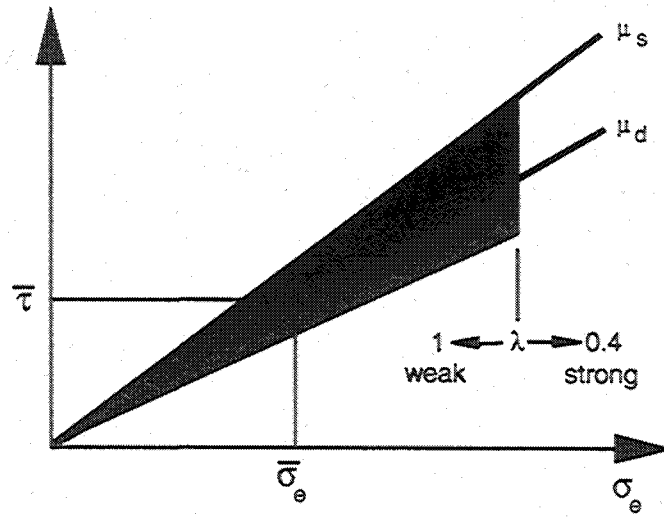


Heaton (91)

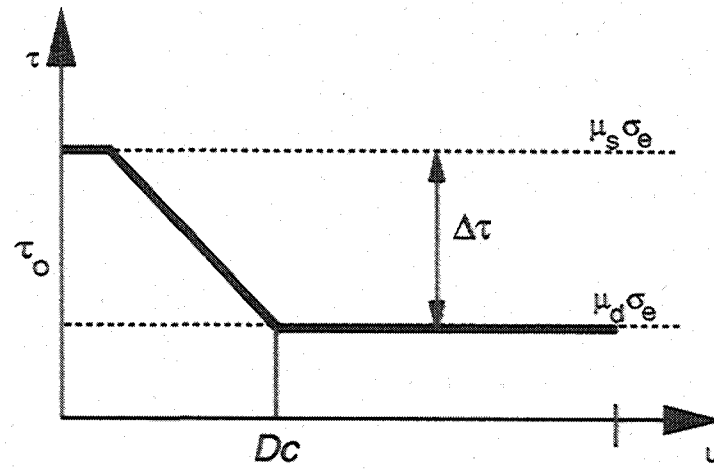




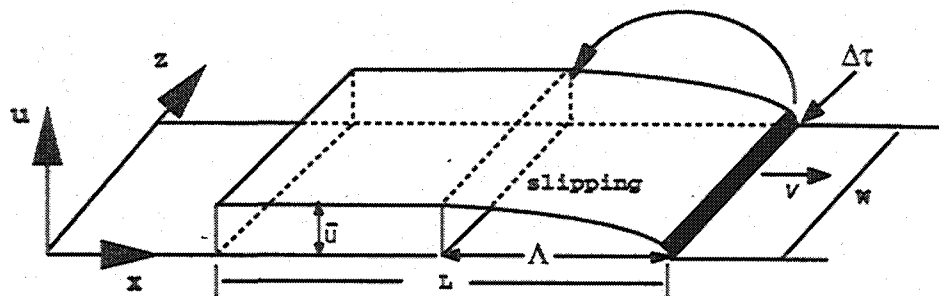
a)



b)



c)



d)

