

# Plans and progress for “Validation of Ground Motion Simulations using Fragile Geologic Features”

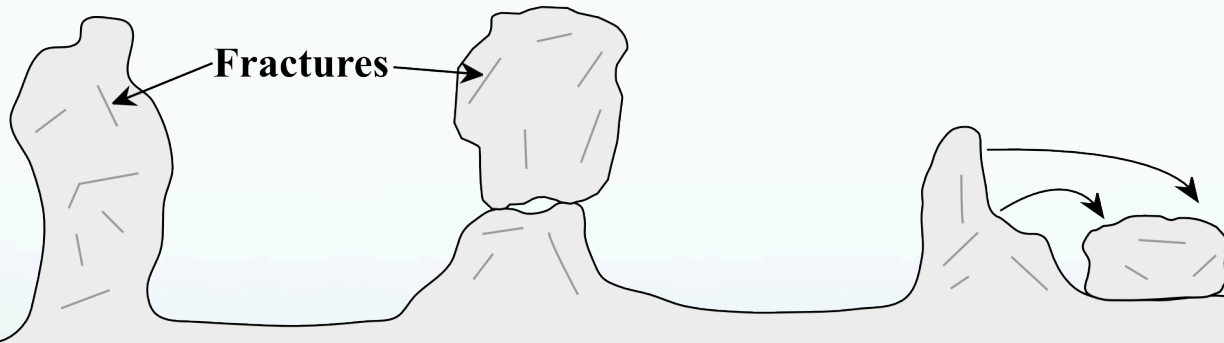
Elliot Bowie – University of Otago

26 May monthly web conference – Ground Motion Simulation and Validation (GMSV)

## To refresh your minds...

- Goal: Develop ground-motion simulations for the Dunstan Fault in central Otago.
- Validate simulations with Fragile Geologic Features (FGFs)
- Today's talk will provide an update on the whereabouts of the QuakeCoRE & University of Otago GMSV project.

### Fragile Geologic Features (FGFs)



#### **Fragile Rock Outcrop (FRO)**

A rock outcrop that is fragile but still standing.

#### **Precariously Balanced Rock (PBR)**

A naturally occurring, free-standing rock formation where a boulder rests precariously on other rocks.

#### **Damaged Rock Outcrop (DRO)**

A block of rock that has broken from its parent rock outcrop and has been displaced from its original position.

# Agenda

1. SCECs ground-motion simulation platform is up and running on Otago University's network.
2. Trip to Wellington to visit Chris Van Houtte (GNS)
3. Current complication impeding research
4. Research plan

## **SCECs Broadband Platform (BBP)**

- The BBP is a software that runs ground-motion simulations for user-defined and scenario EQs.
- Issues around the installation of SCECs BBP have been eradicated.
- Many thanks to Fabio Silva (SCEC) for helping to get the BBP up and running at Otago.
- This is great news as Mark Stirling hopes to get more students familiar with the BBP in the future.
- A new version of the SCEC BBP is due for release soon, it is unsure what/if new features are included.
  - Depending on the update, this may be installed at Otago

## Wellington trip

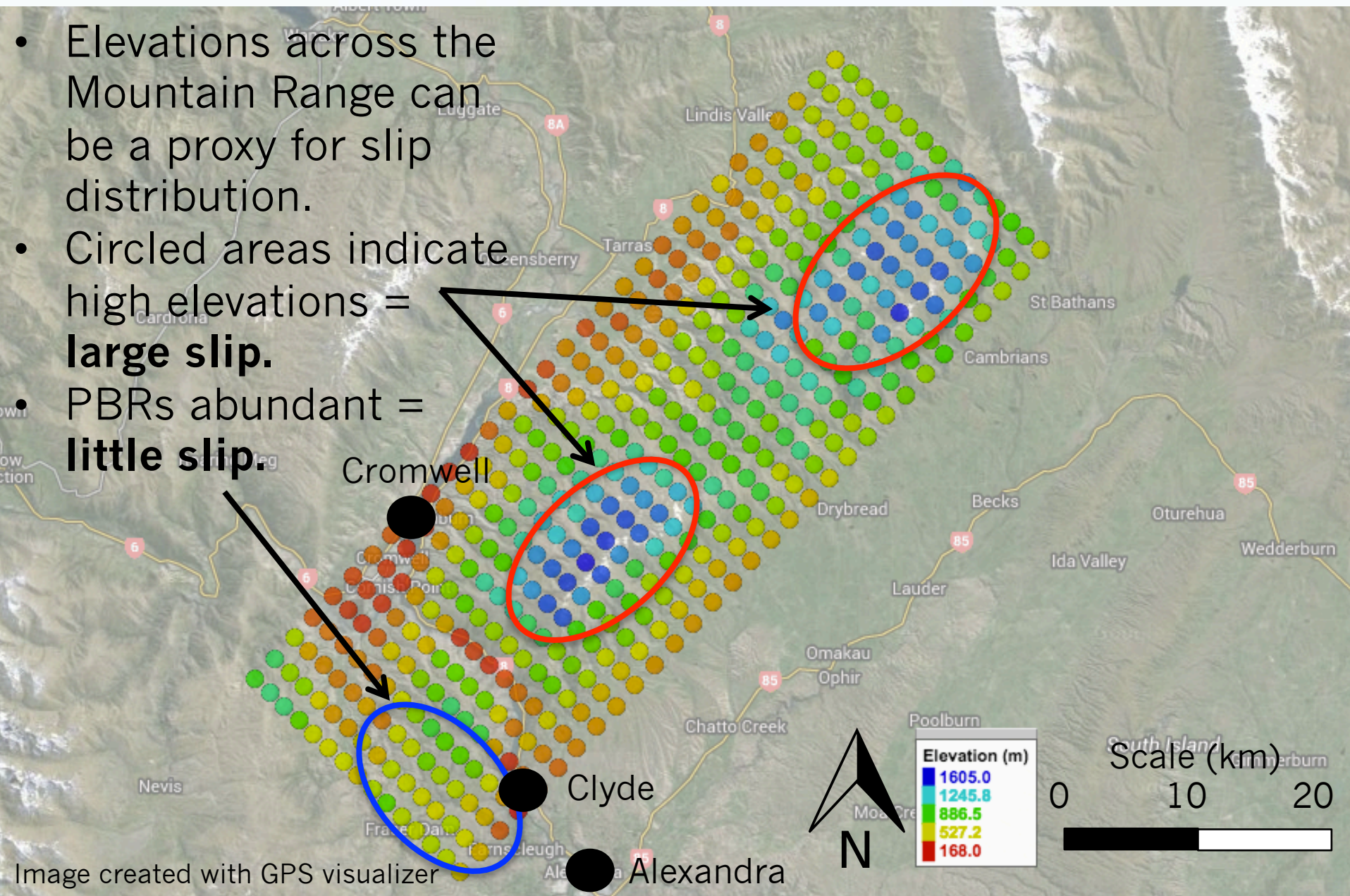
- Visited Chris Van Houtte at GNS Science for a few days
- With Mark Stirling, we discussed a game plan for my one-year Masters.
- The problem we discovered was the stochastic generation of slip distribution during simulations.
- The slip needs to approximate average conditions, which has been estimated by analysing the Dunstan Mountain Range elevations and distribution of PBRs.
- Elevations are higher to the N, lower to the S, and more PBRs are present in the S, indicating slip is concentrated to the north.



# Dunstan Fault Slip Distribution?

Map displays elevations for a 2x2 km grid across the Range

- Elevations across the Mountain Range can be a proxy for slip distribution.
- Circled areas indicate high elevations = **large slip.**
- PBRs abundant = **little slip.**

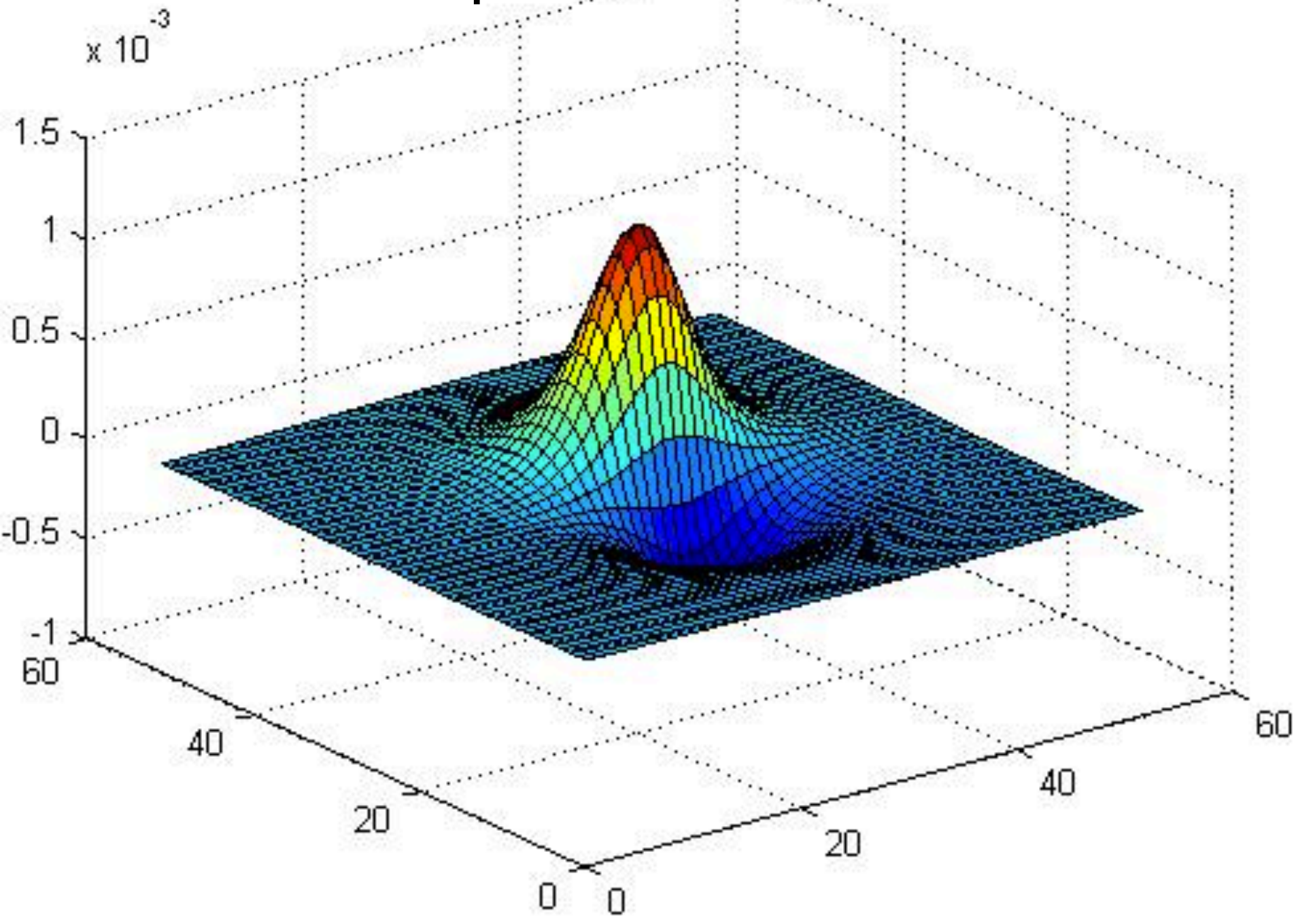


## Okada solution

- In 1985, Yoshimitsu Okada developed theoretical formulations to describe the surface deformation of a shear fault in a half-space restricted to the near-ground surface.
- In 2009 [François Beauducel](#) published a script on mathworks file exchange incorporating Okada's work.
- Using data from the BBP, the Okada code allows for selection of 'average' slip distributions from a set of 1000.
- However, modification to the code is required so that it will run correctly.



# Output from Okada code



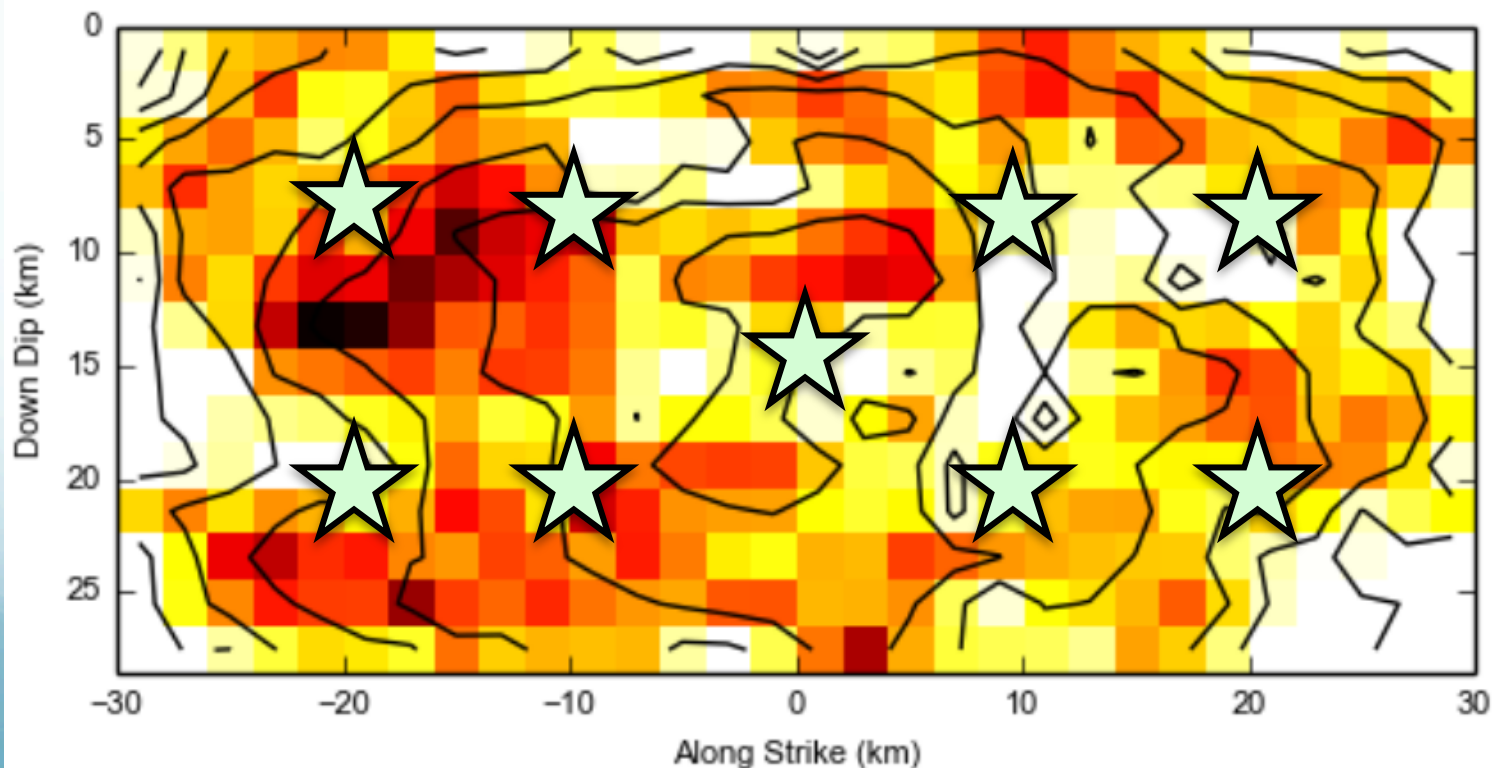


# Research Plan

1. Get Okada code working to select slip distribution.
  - Almost there
  - Once completed, I will have a subset of slip distributions that could be considered 'appropriate' for a real Dunstan Fault rupture
2. Generate hypocenter locations from subset of slip distributions.
3. Combine data to gather average ground-motions.
4. Compare data to PBR fragilities.

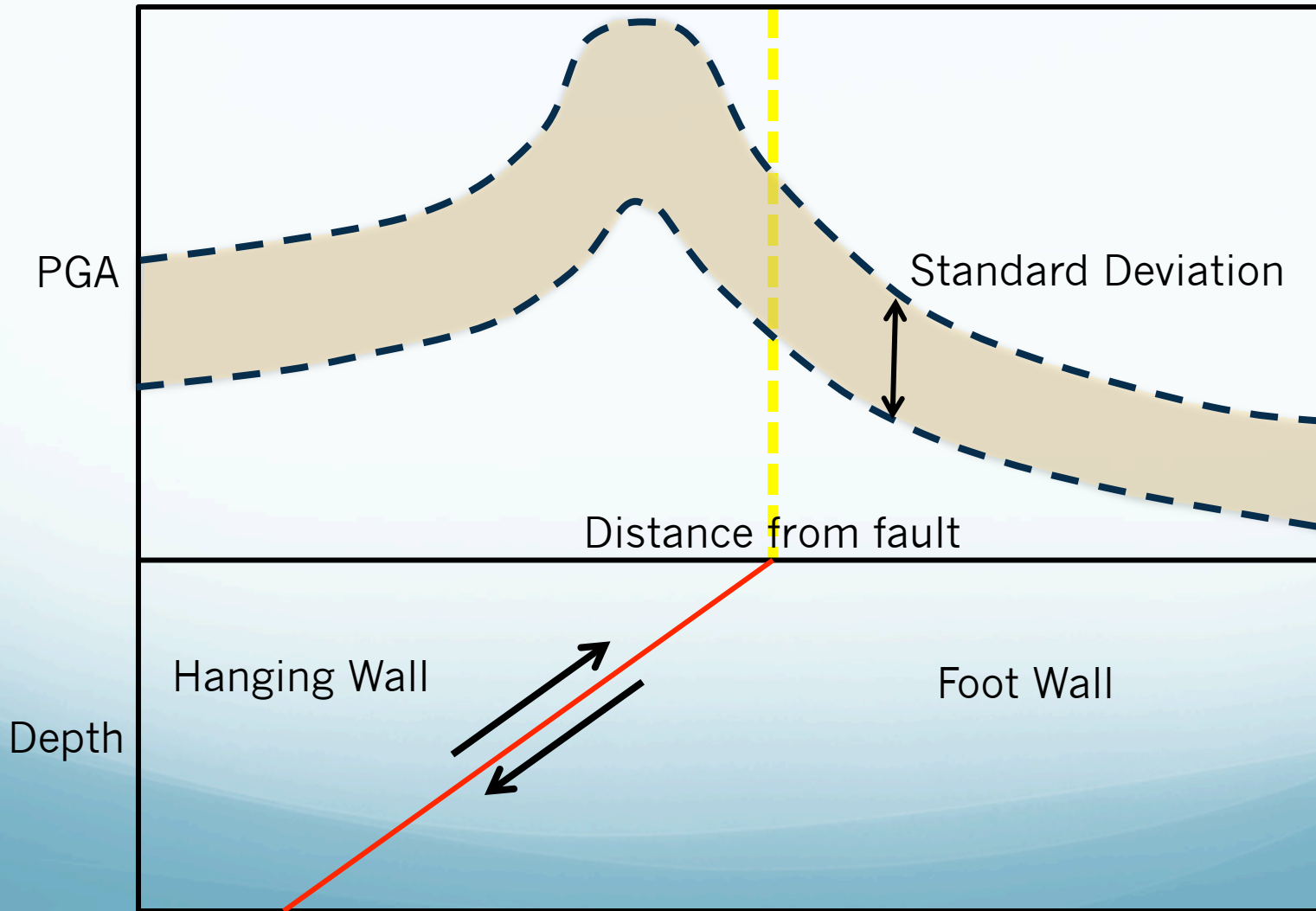
# Hypocenter Location

- The hypocenter location will generate a wide spectrum of ground motions at a specific site dependent on where nucleation begins.
- No constraints are provided for hypocenter location, therefore nine locations will be generated across the fault plane.



## Combine Data

- Combining the data will allow for average ground-motions to be calculated (e.g. Hanging Wall effects - Below).



## Comparison with PBR data

- Gather the appropriate subset of slip distributions and run the nine hypocenters through each distribution.
- Run a synthetic station at the average location of the PBRs (they are all located within 1000 m of each other).
- Combine ground-motions from each simulation to gather a spectrum of PGAs.
- Compare the spectrum of PGAs to the fragilities of the PBRs.
- In theory, PGAs should be lower than the fragilities of the PBRs – otherwise they wouldn't be present.
- The majority of PBRs have experienced four to six, near-field EQs (Van Dissen et al., 2007), indicating PBRs will validate ground-motions for these EQs, and to some point, EQs post dating them.



Questions?