

# Bringing the Frontier of Geological Modelling to Earthquake Ground Motion Simulation of the Basin Effect



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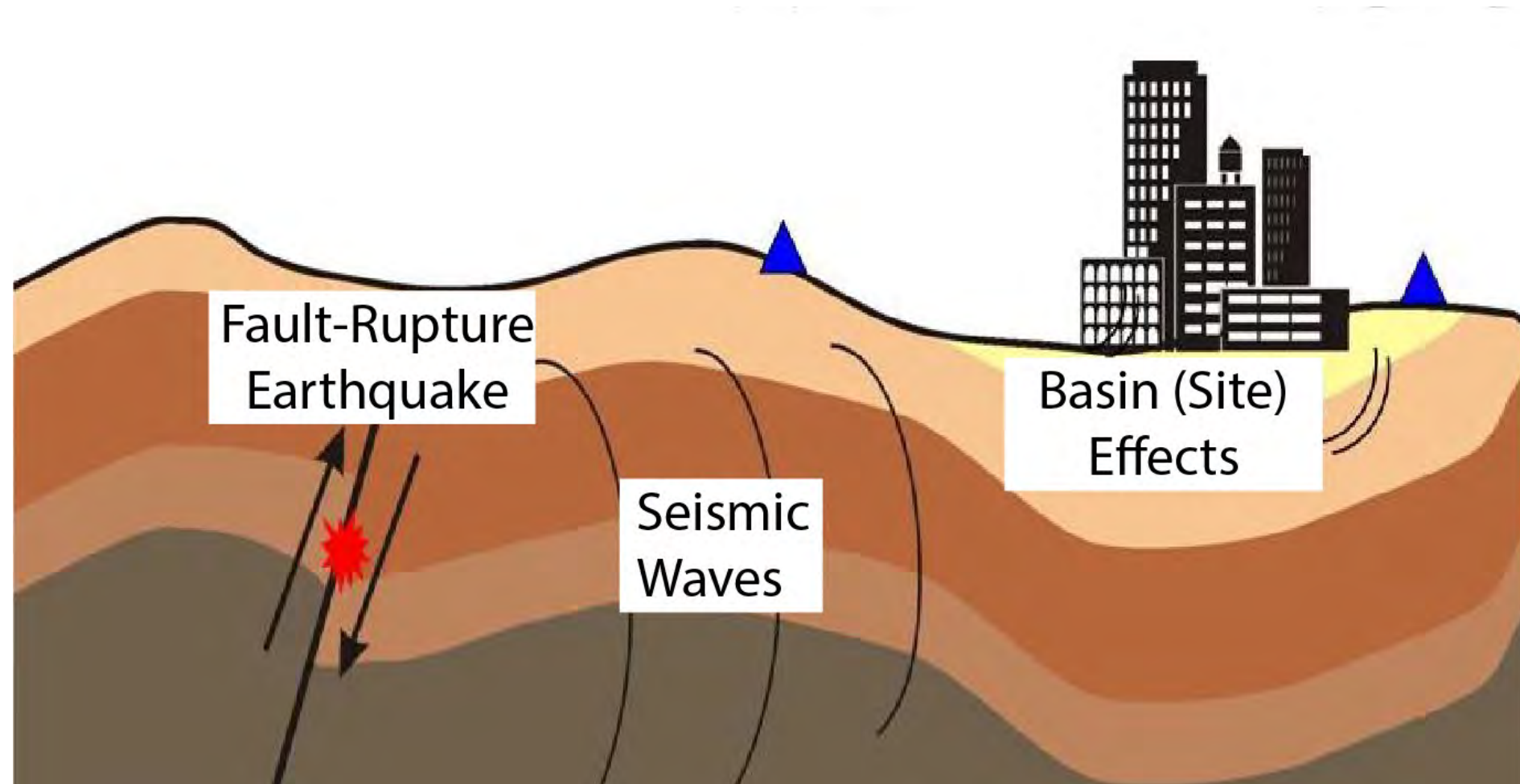
Adrian Pittari, University of Waikato



# Presentation Outline

- 1) The Basin Effect
- 2) Seismic Hazard in New Zealand
- 3) Research Questions & Goals
- 4) Frontiers of Geological Modelling
- 5) Hamilton Basin
- 6) Dataset & Workflow
- 7) Early Progress

# The Basin Effect



Modified from Bormann, 2002



# The Basin Effect



Mexico City 1985



Nepal 2015



Canterbury 2010/2011



Kaikoura 2016

# Seismic Hazard in New Zealand



2022 NZSHM is most recent and complex hazard model

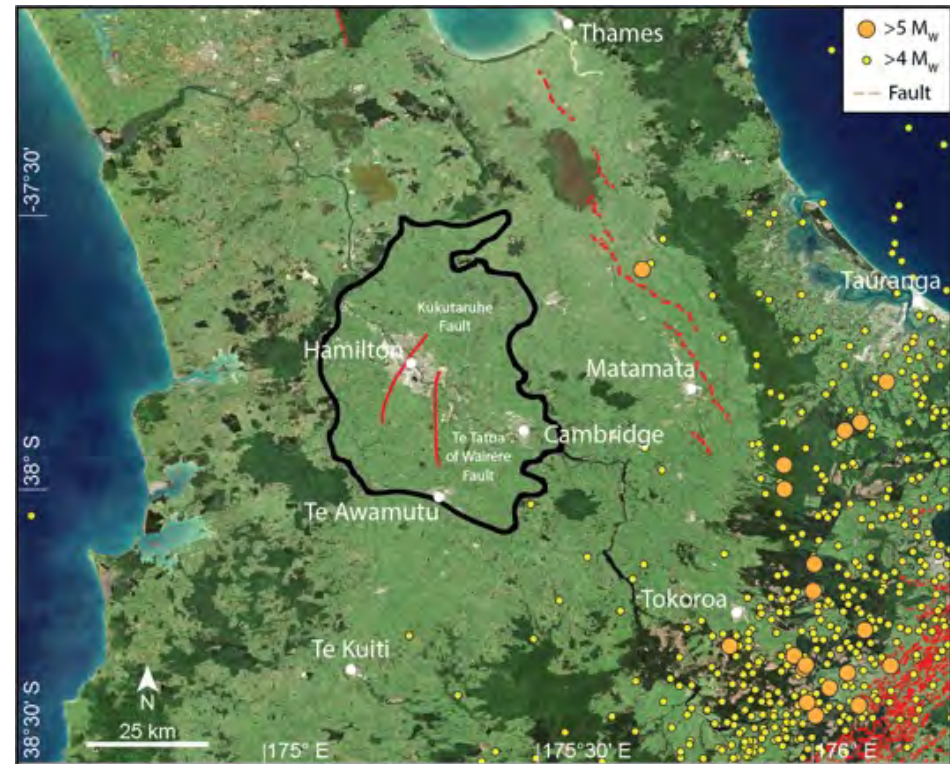
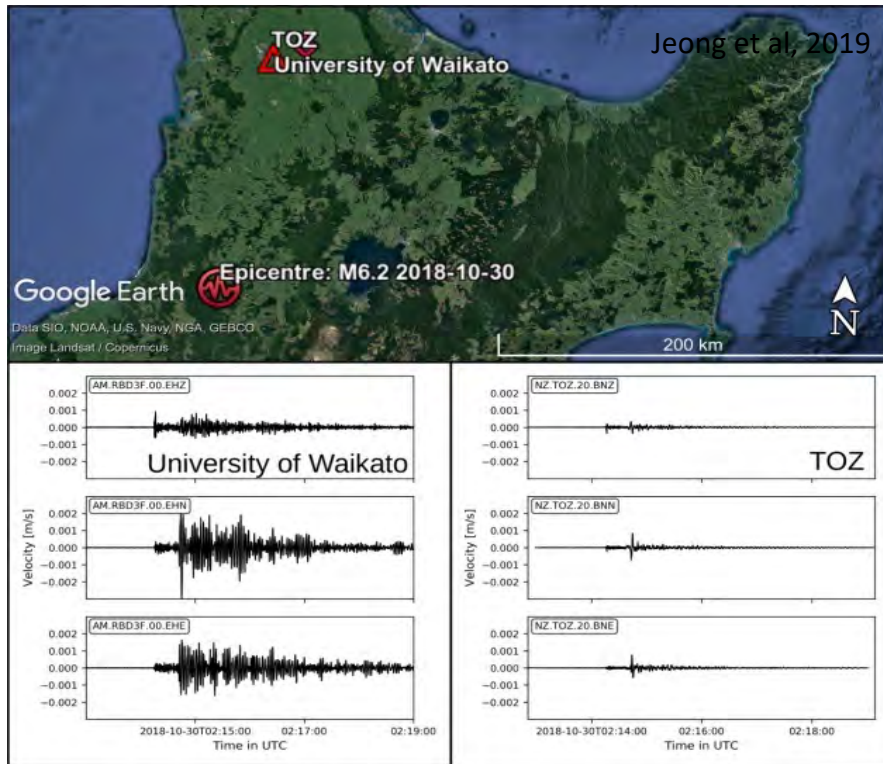
Probabilistic forecast of earthquake ground motion

Implicitly models basin effects using  $V_{s30} - Z_1$  or  $Z_{2.5}$

Suggests NW North Island has relatively low seismic hazard



# Waikato Region Seismic Hazard

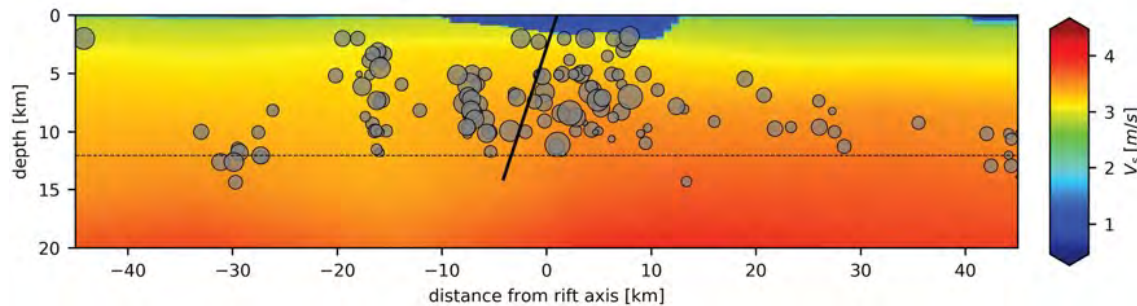
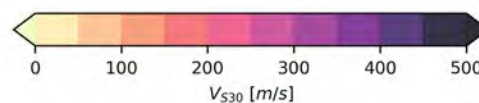
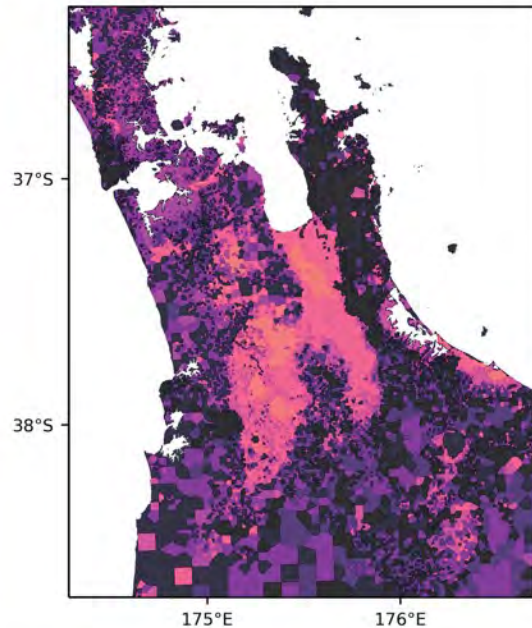
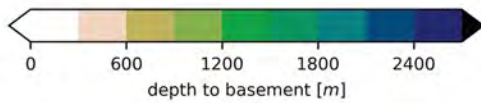
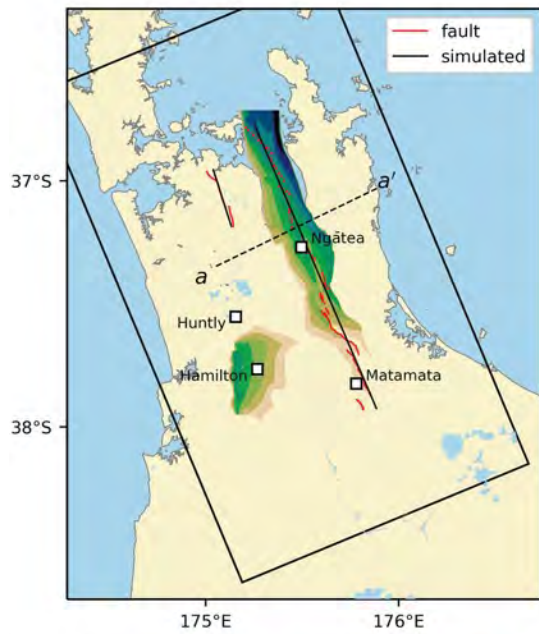


2018 M<sub>w</sub> 6.2 Taumarunui earthquake displayed large amplification

Newly discovered faults in the region

Large population centre, including critical infrastructure

# Waikato Region Seismic Hazard



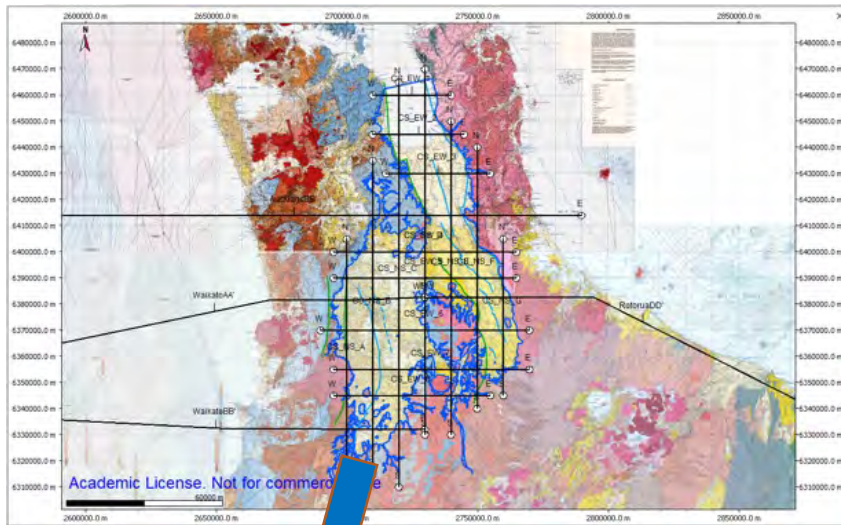
Focus has been on Hauraki region not Hamilton Basin

Type 1 or 2 models

Need for more sophisticated basin analysis



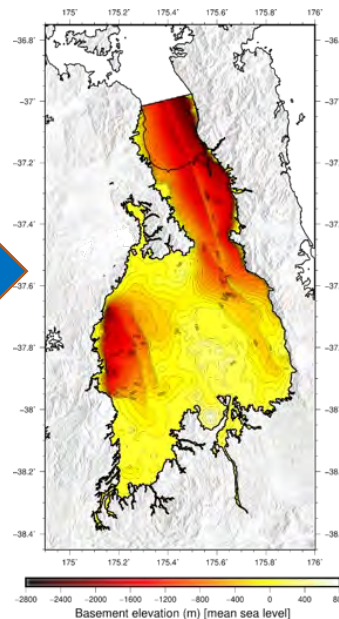
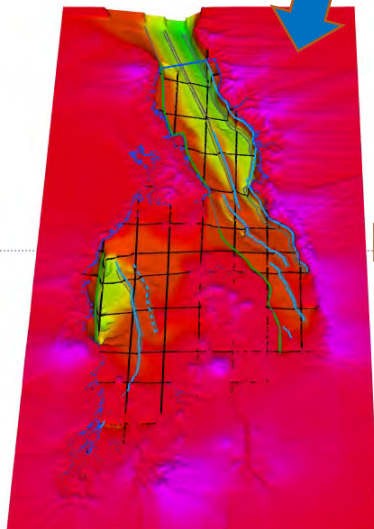
# Waikato Region Seismic Hazard



Focus has been on Hauraki region not Hamilton Basin

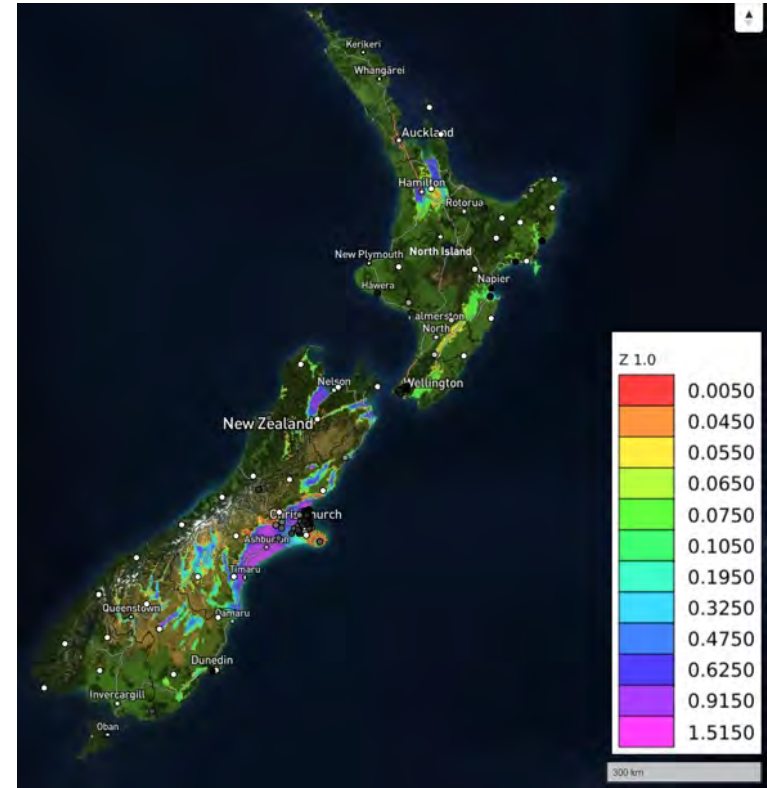
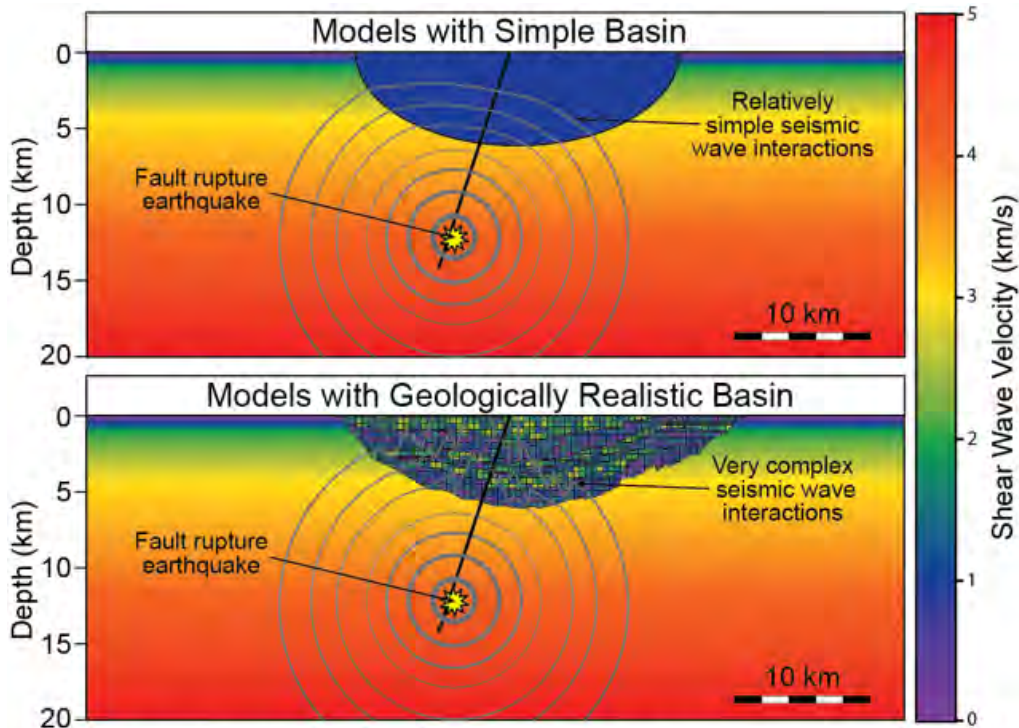
Type 1 or 2 models

Need for more sophisticated basin analysis





# Research Questions

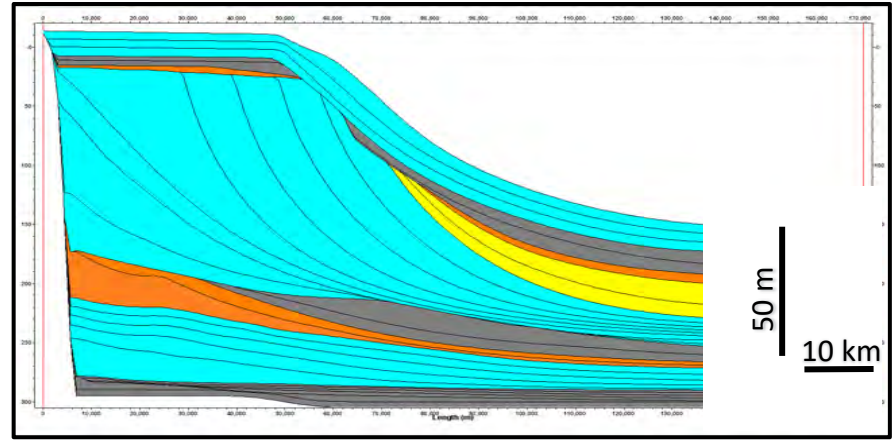
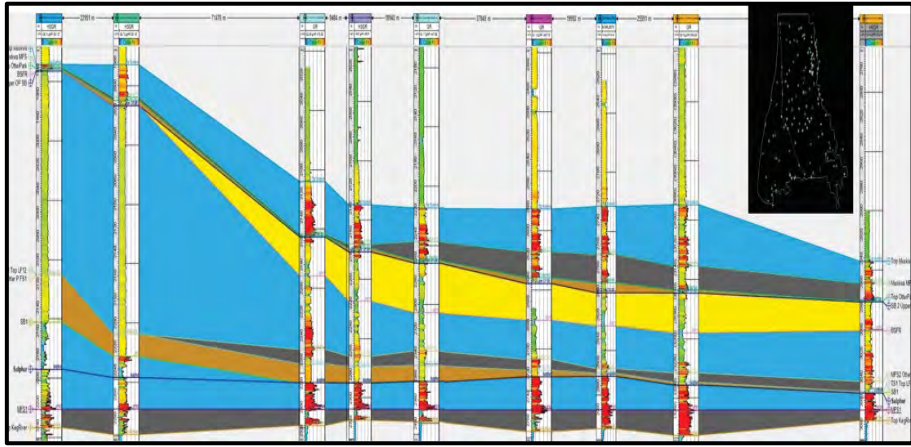


How does geological heterogeneity affect ground motion?

Can earthquake modelling and hazard assessment be improved?

Is there potential to scale-up the work?

# Forward Geological Modelling

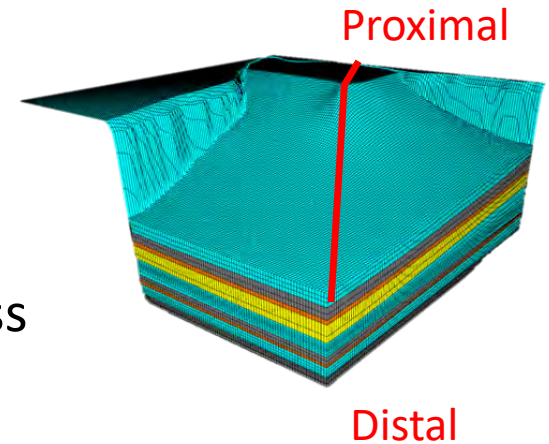


Forward stratigraphic and seismic methods

4D simulation of sedimentation, erosion, and bypass

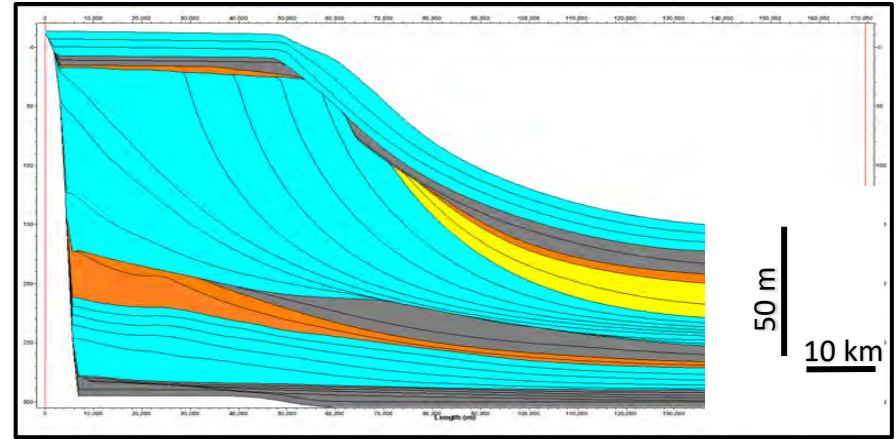
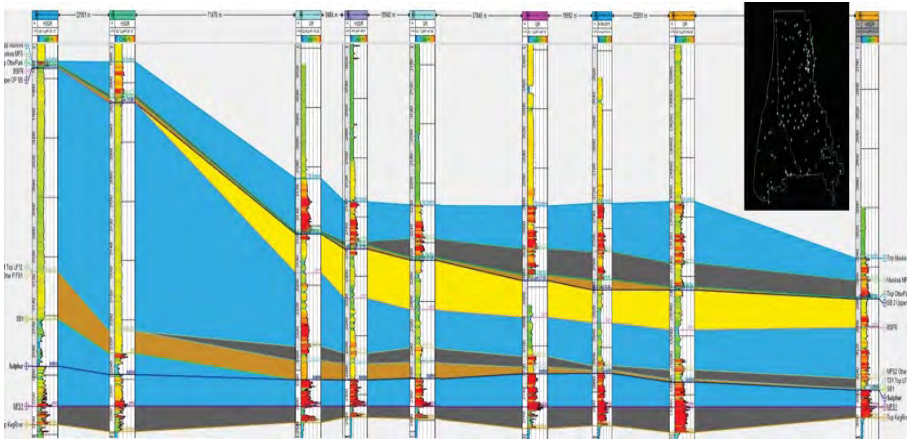
Mixture of diffusion and hydraulic modelling

At present, only used to de-risk energy exploration





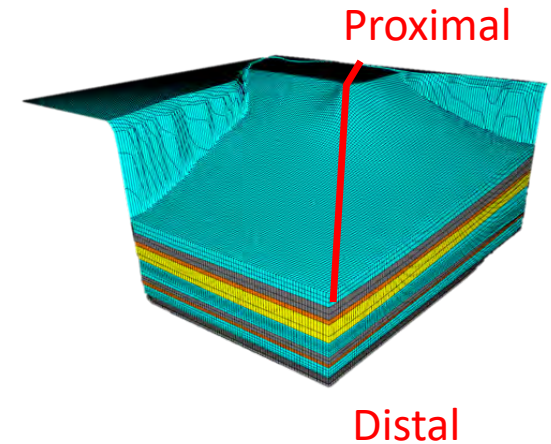
# Forward Geological Modelling



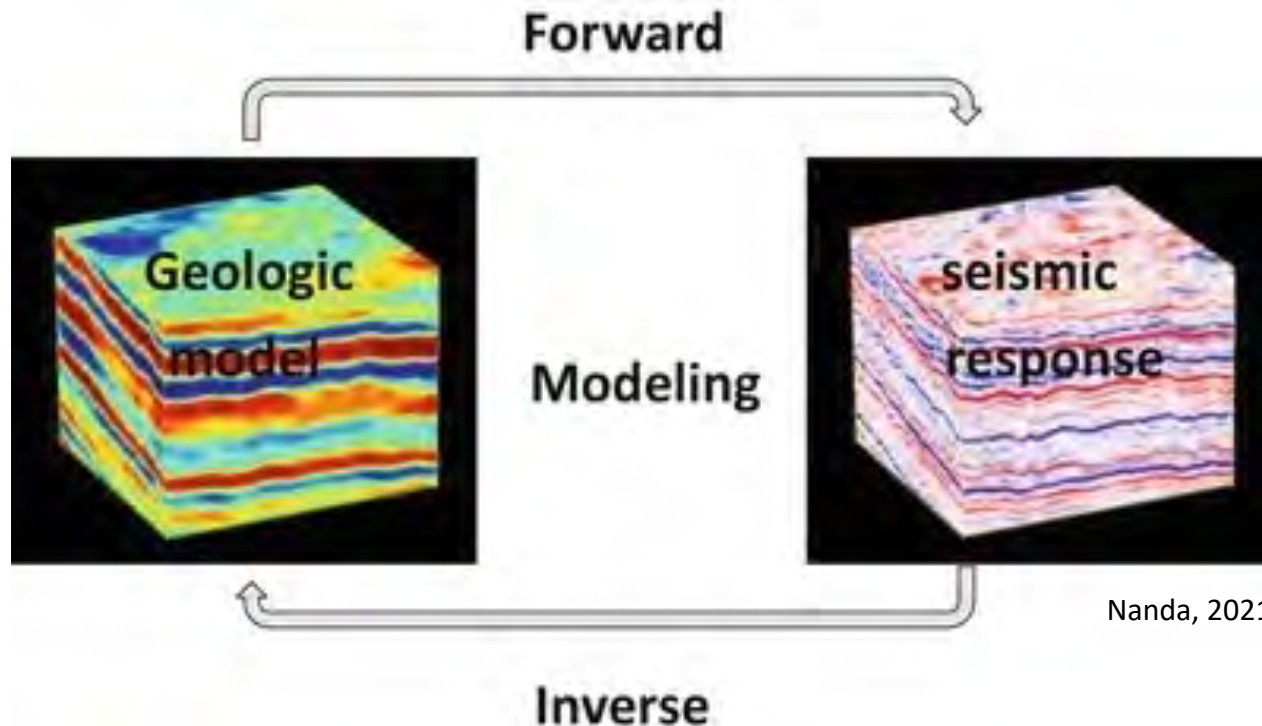
Quantify geological control parameters and basin evolution

Explain heterogeneity in stratigraphical/geological context

Predict internal geometry and property distribution



# Forward Geological Modelling



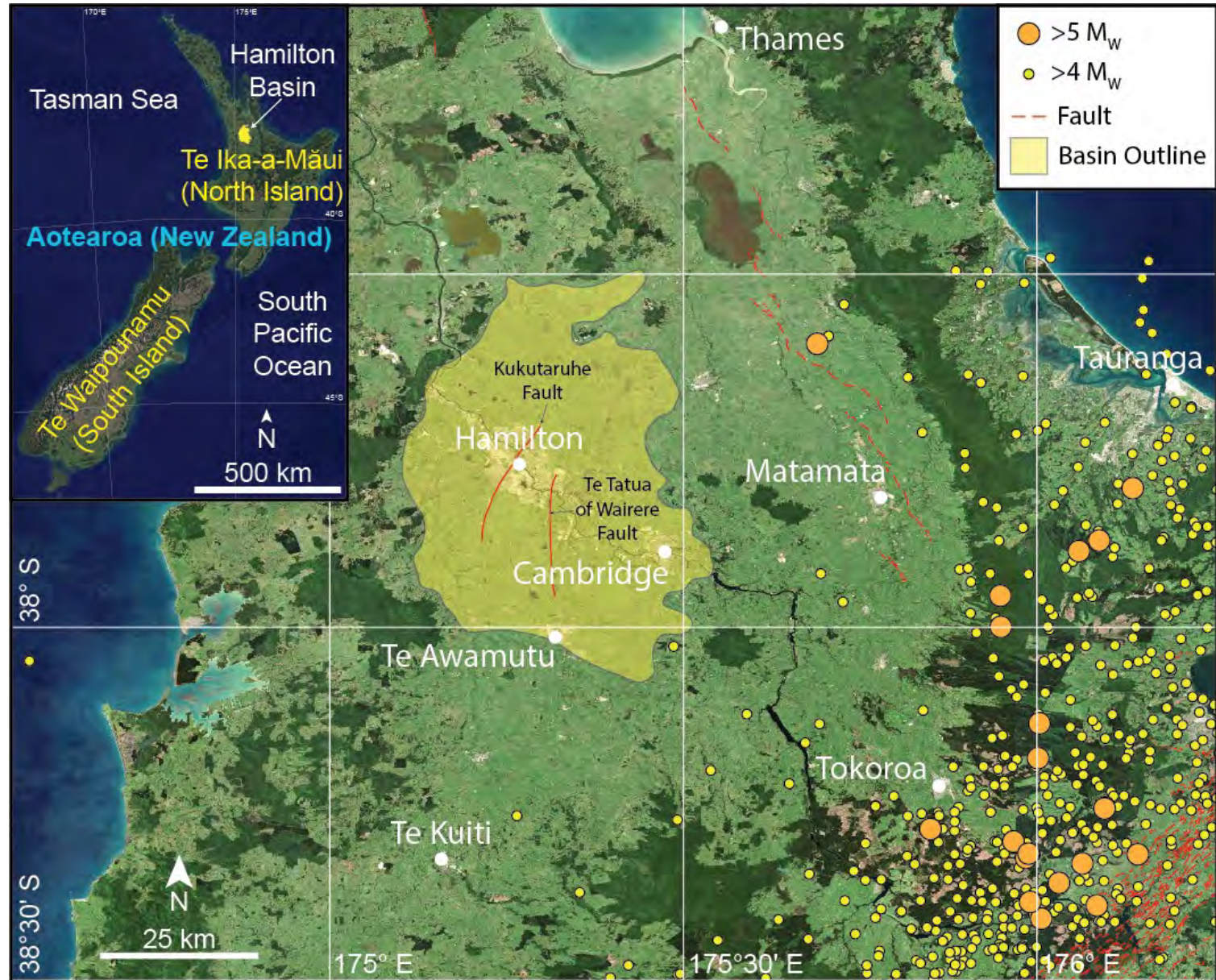
Generation of seismic reflection response based on a geological model

Incorporates impedance and wavelet information

Will verify and expand insights of geological modelling

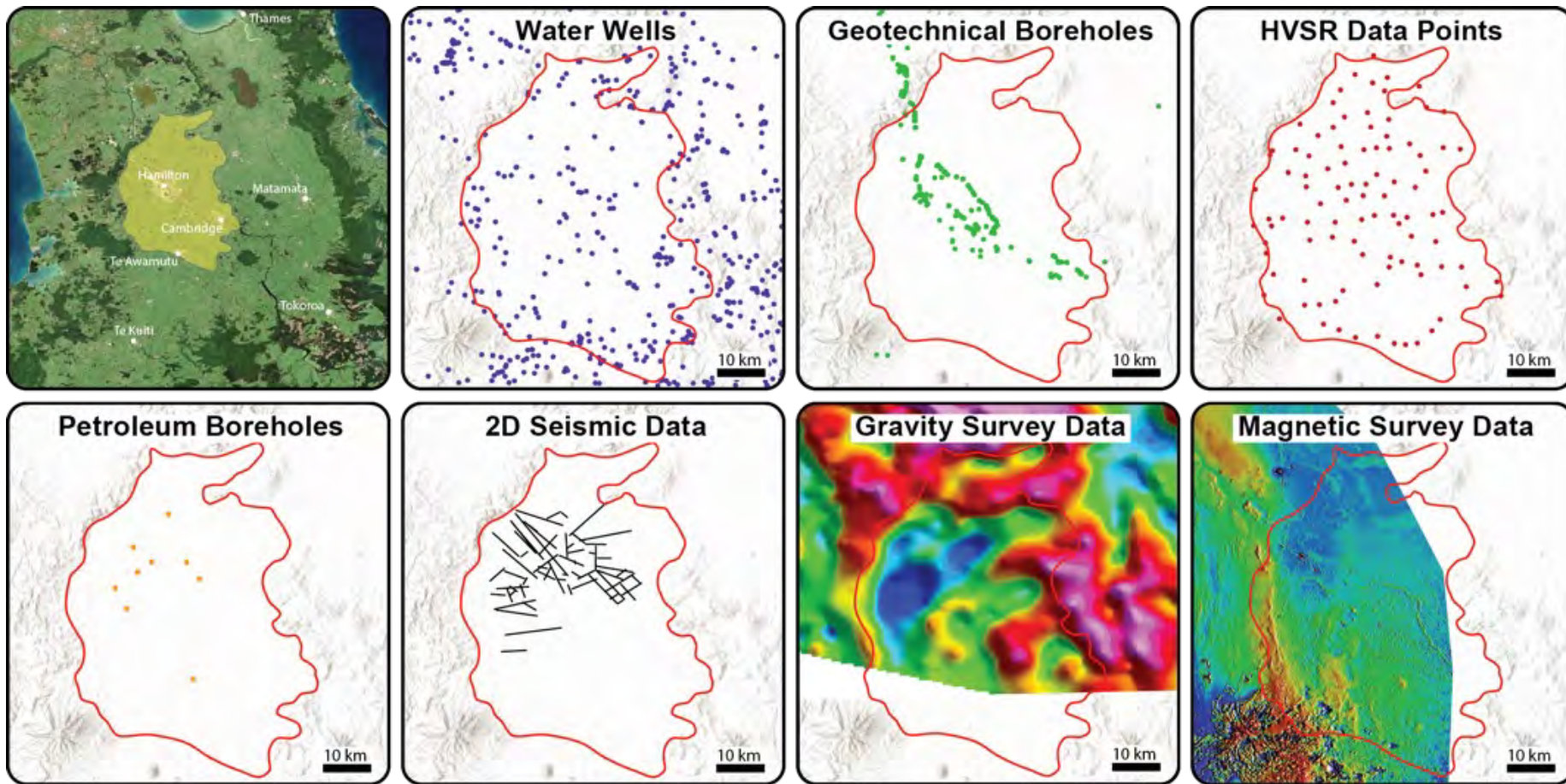


# Hamilton Basin





# Dataset



Variety of data types, vintages, and distribution

Challenges of data harmonization and integration

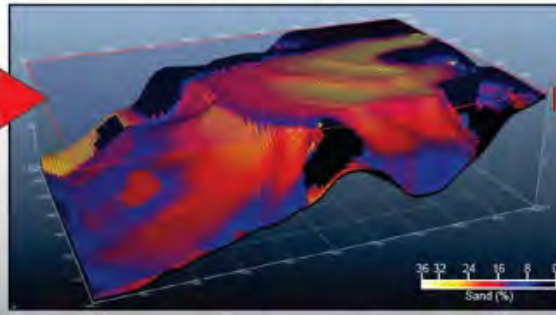


# Workflow

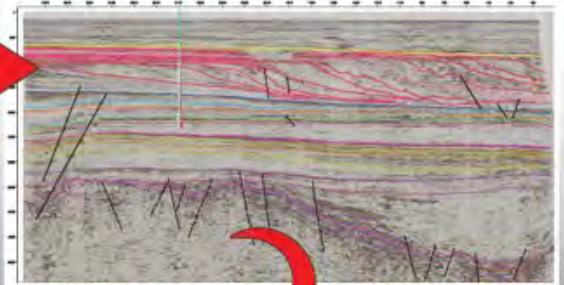
**Conceptual Geological Model**



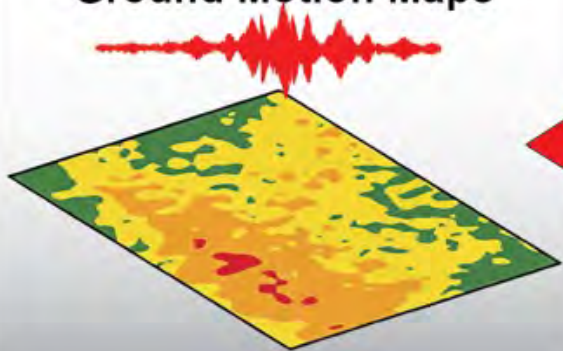
**Forward Stratigraphic Model**



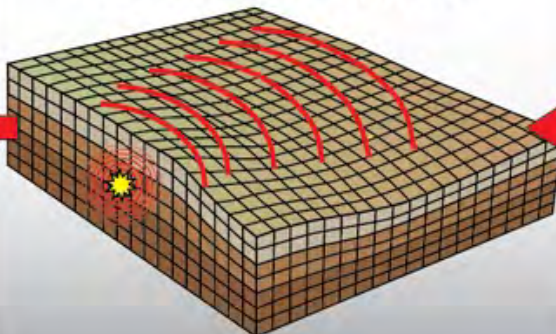
**Forward Seismic Model**



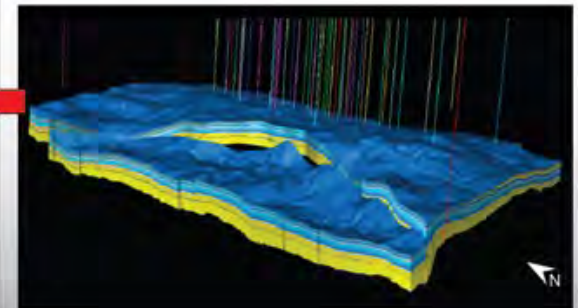
**Scenario-Based Ground Motion Maps**



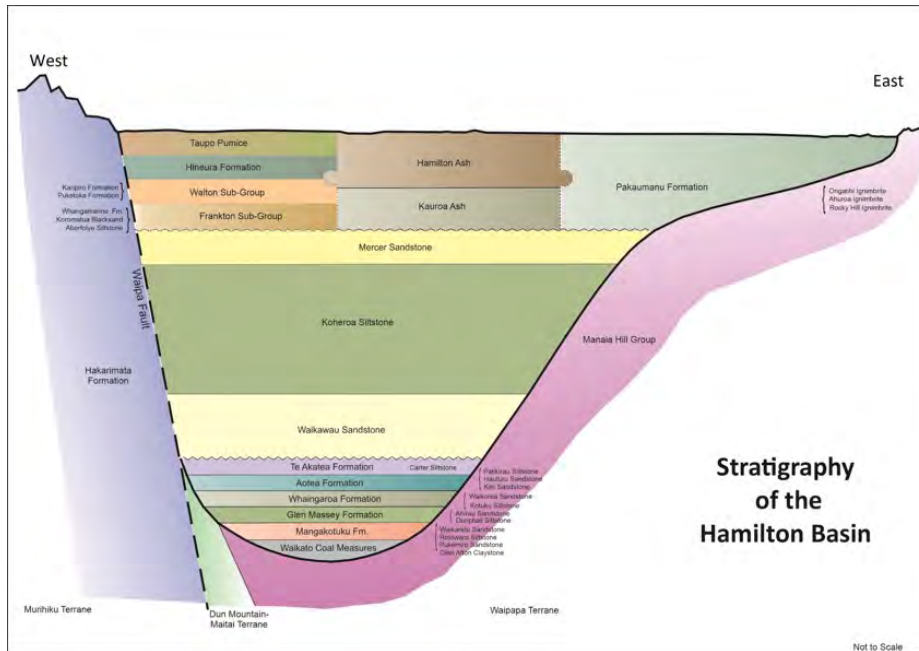
**Earthquake Ground Motion Simulations**



**Seismic Velocity Structure**



# Workflow – Geological Concept



Courtesy of Dave Gardiner

Stratigraphic framework

Environments of deposition

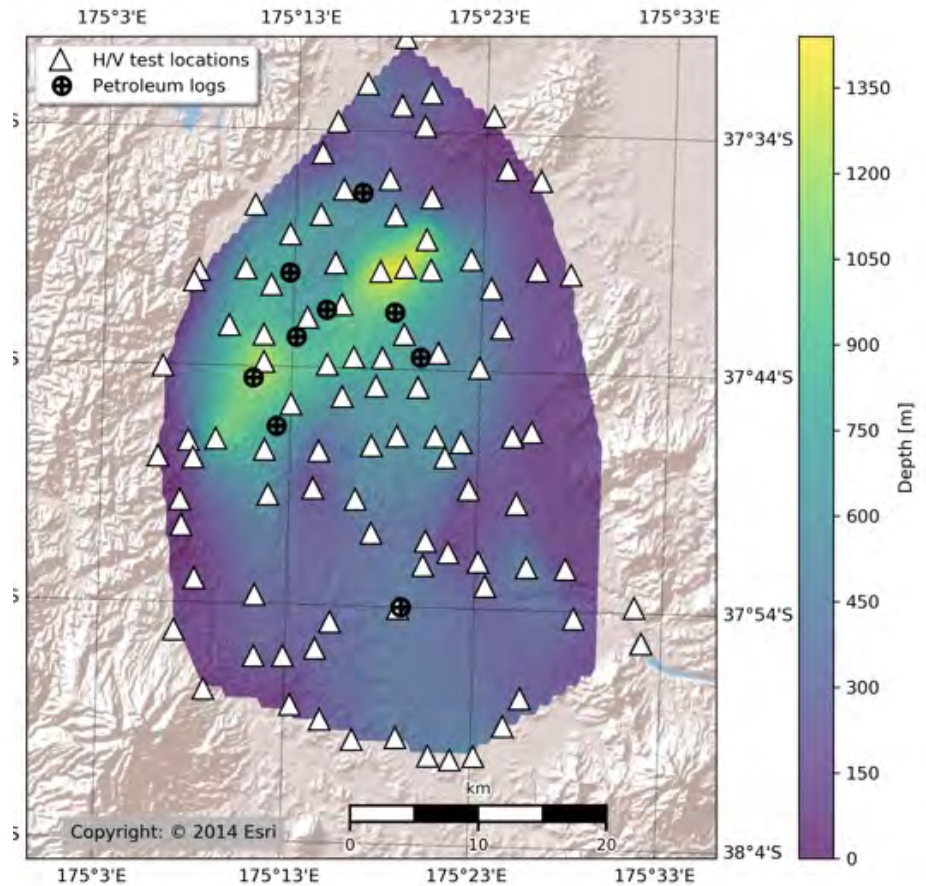
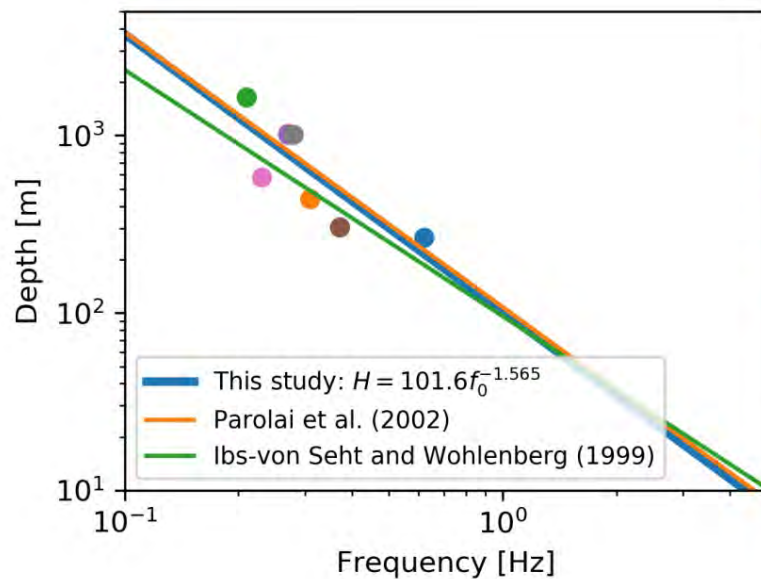
Palaeogeography

Sedimentary processes



# Workflow - HVSR

Spectral ratio method to help constrain basin depth and shape

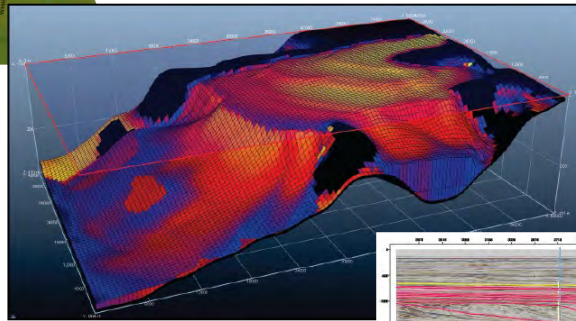


# Workflow – Forward Modelling

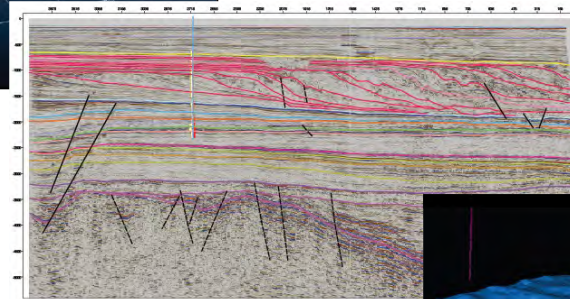
Concept



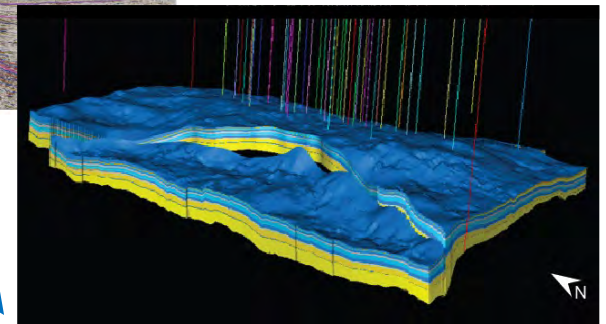
Stratigraphic Model



Seismic Model



Velocity Model



Geological process  
modelling + 2D/3D forward  
seismic models

Stochastic to  
allow scenario testing

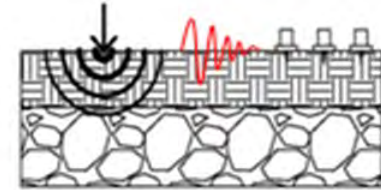


# Workflow – Surface Wave Testing

## Acquisition

### Field Data Collection:

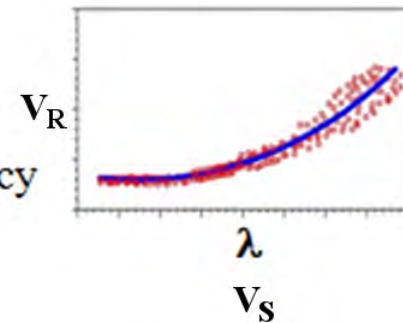
Measurement of stress waves at the ground surface



## Processing

### Dispersion Curve:

Rayleigh Wave Phase Velocity vs. Wavelength/Frequency

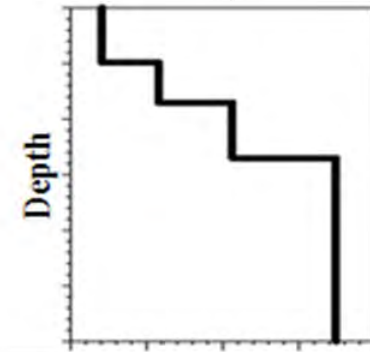


## Inversion

### Shear Wave Velocity Profile:

Variation of Small Strain Shear Modulus vs. Depth

$$G_{\max} = \rho V_S^2$$



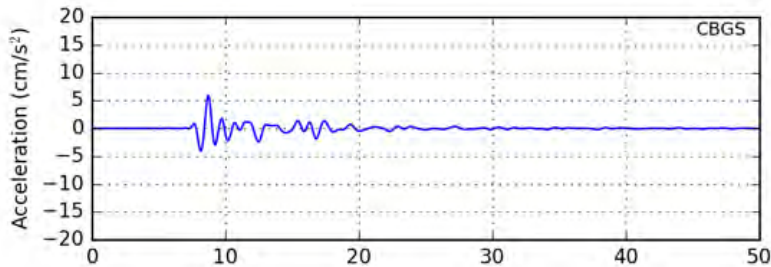
$V_S$  profiles compatible with the observed surface wave dispersion

Compare with and tune forward modelling process

# Workflow - Simulation

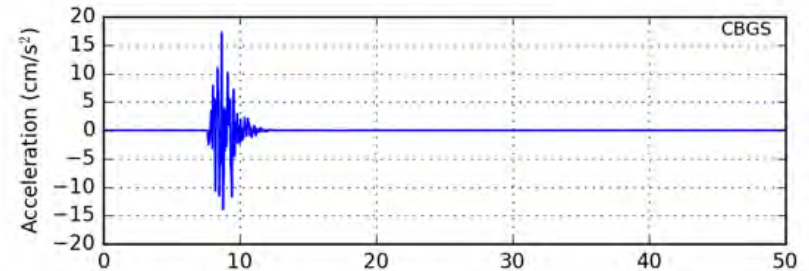
- Graves and Pitarka (GP) hybrid approach

Low-frequency (e.g.  $f < 1.0$  Hz)  
comprehensive physics-based wave  
propagation method



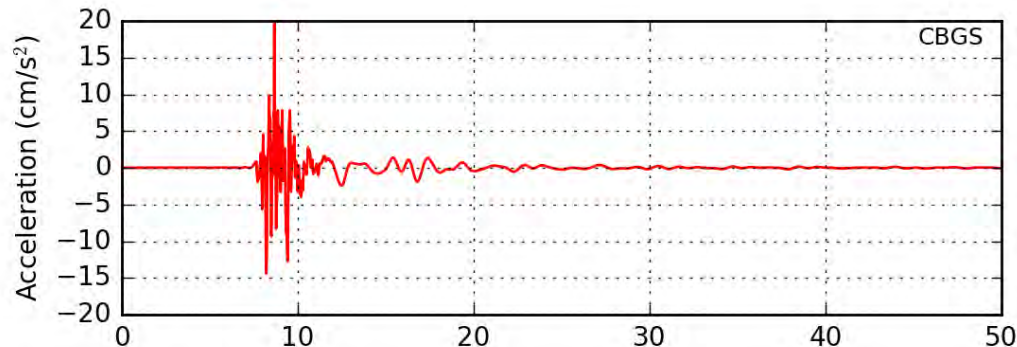
+

High-frequency (e.g.  $f > 1.0$  Hz) simplified  
physics-based method



Merged to produce broadband ground motion

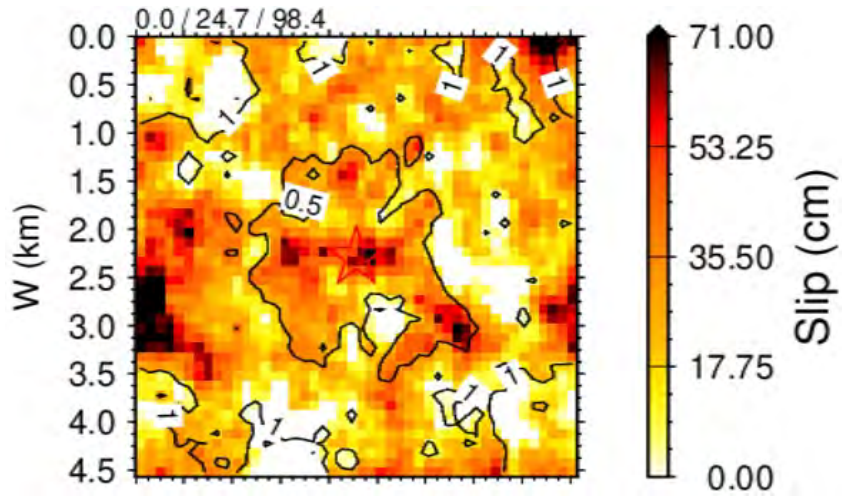
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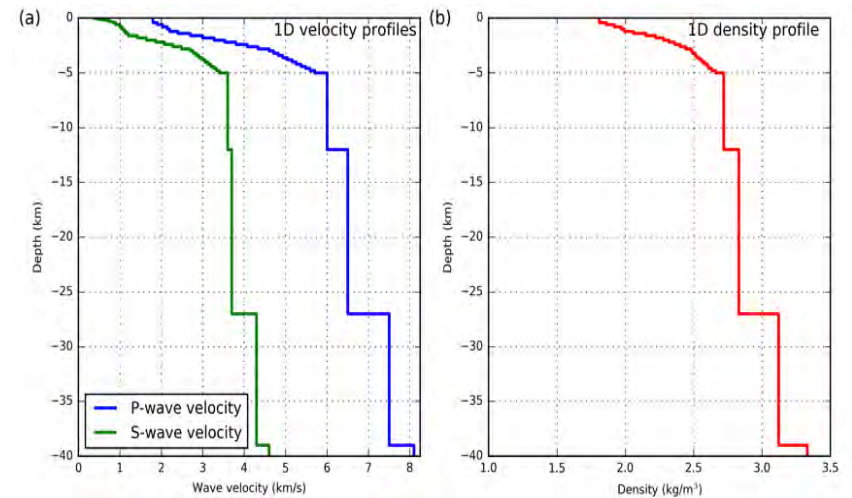
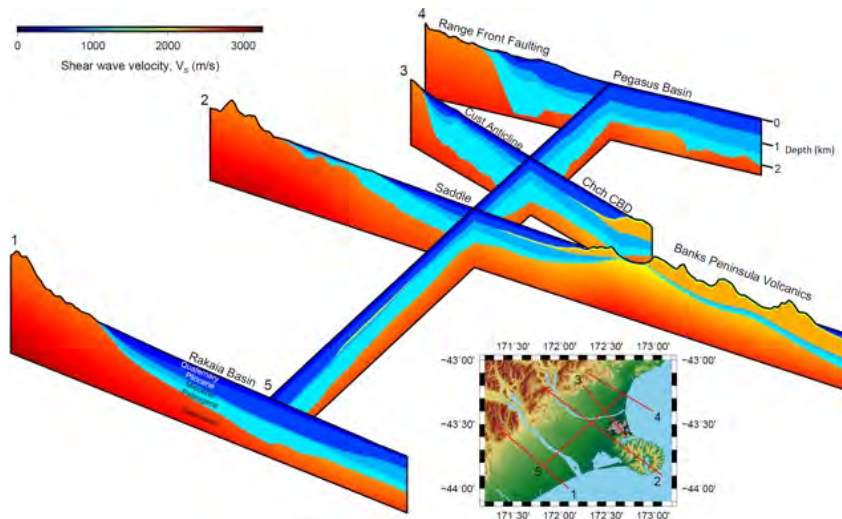
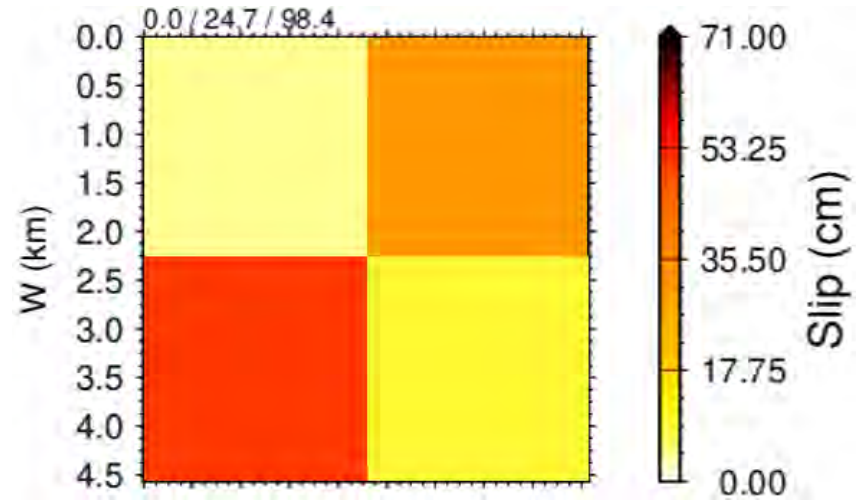


# Workflow - Simulation

## Low-frequency Ingredients



## High-frequency Ingredients



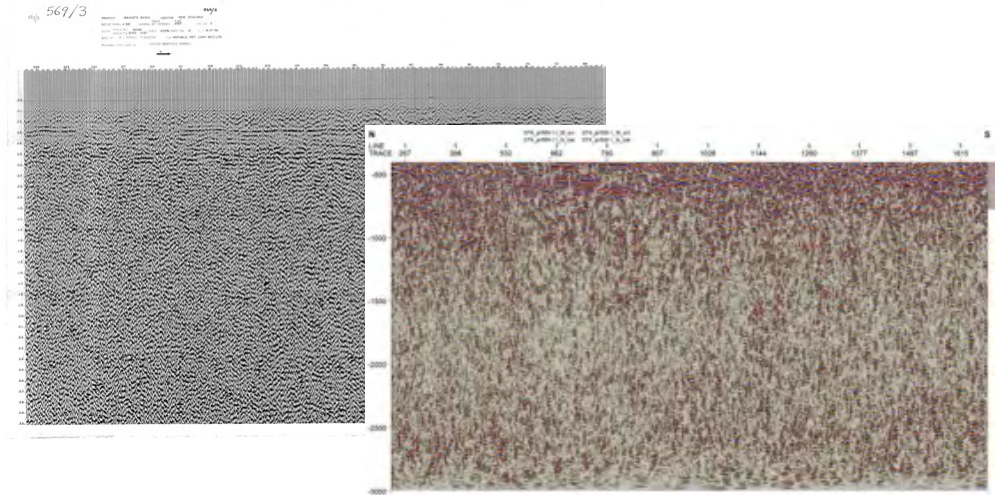
# Early Progress

## PhD Student Confirmation

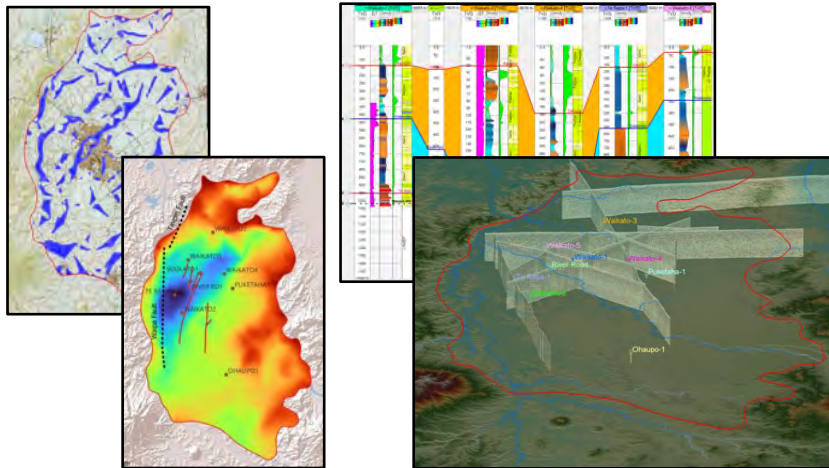


Dave  
Gardiner

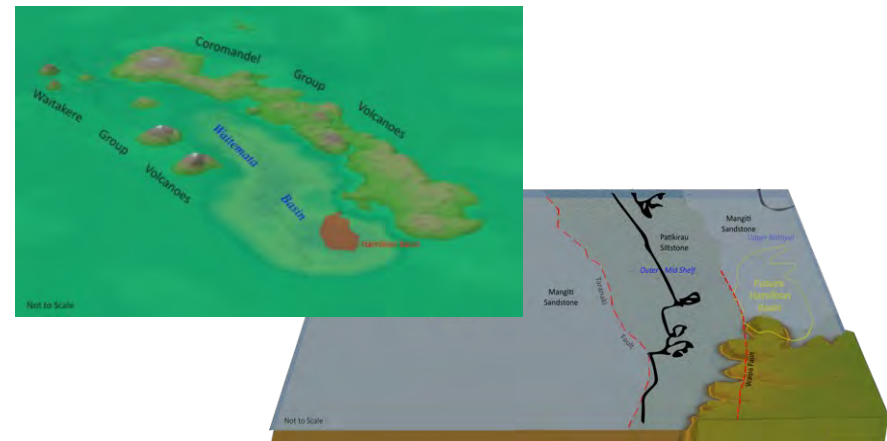
## Seismic Data Reprocessing



## Data Exploration & Synthesis



## Developing Geological Concept





A photograph of a rugged landscape featuring prominent, layered rock formations. The rock faces are characterized by distinct horizontal strata in shades of red, orange, and white. The sky is filled with dramatic, dark clouds, suggesting an overcast or stormy atmosphere. In the foreground, there is a flat, arid plain with sparse, dry vegetation and a simple wire fence. The overall scene conveys a sense of natural grandeur and geological complexity.

Tēnā Koutou Thank You