Global Comparison of Slow Slip Behavior: How Does the Alaska Margin Measure Up?

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Modes of Strain Release







Peng and Gomberg, Nature Geoscience 2010



Cascadia



Gomberg et al, GSA Bull. 2010

Cascadia









Guerrero-Oaxaca Mexico



Vergnolle et al., JGR, 2010

OBSERVATIONS:

Slow slip occurs in regions inferred to have fluids

Slow slip occurs at 30-40 km depth (the downdip edge of the seismogenic zone) where T~ 450-550°C

IMPLICATIONS:

Both slow slip and tremor involve fluids released from the basalt to eclogite transformation.

PREDICTION:

Cooler subduction zones may not exhibit slow slip and tremor





CONCLUSIONS:

Slow slip is not thermally controlled occurring at different temperatures in different subduction zones.

New Zealand



•15 SSE since 2002 •All SSE occur at transition from locked to slipping **Bimodal behavior** with shallow, small and short duration in north and deep, large and long duration in south •Triggered microseismicity and some tremor

Wallace and Beavan, JGR, 2010



Costa Rica CGPS positionogram-east component

2011



May 2007 Slip Inversion Duration = 1-64 days Consistent duration= 40 days

Moment= $3.49 \times 10^{19} \text{ Nm}$ Mw= 7.0

Both deep and shallow slow slip









2009 SSE







Peterson and Christensen, 2009





(Modified from Bilek and Lay, 2002)









Brown et al., 2005 LaBonte et al., 2009



Kim, Schwartz and Bannister, GRL, 2011