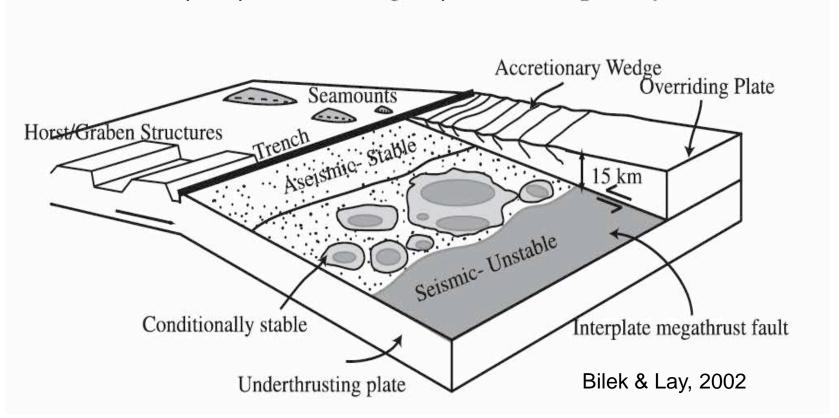
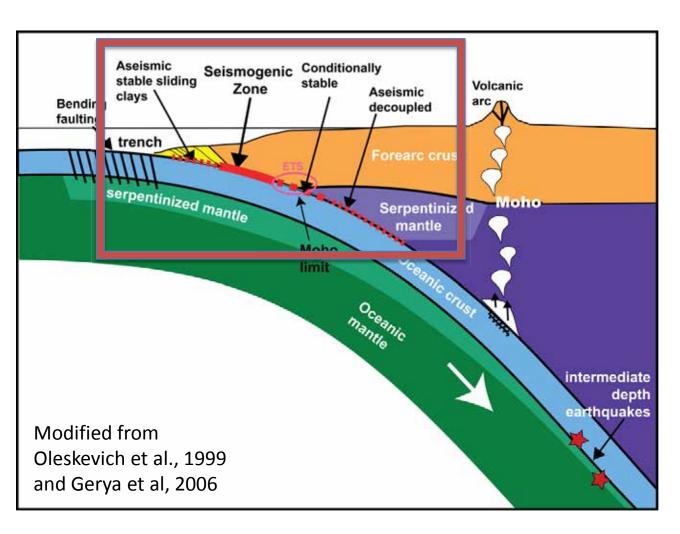
The Seismogenic Zone

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Seismic, Aseismic



- Study of the Seismogenic zone is really about both seismic and aseismic slip behavior
- Slip budget and controls on modes of slip
- Aseismic and seismic slip zones interact in complex ways

A Simple "Earthquake Cycle" Model

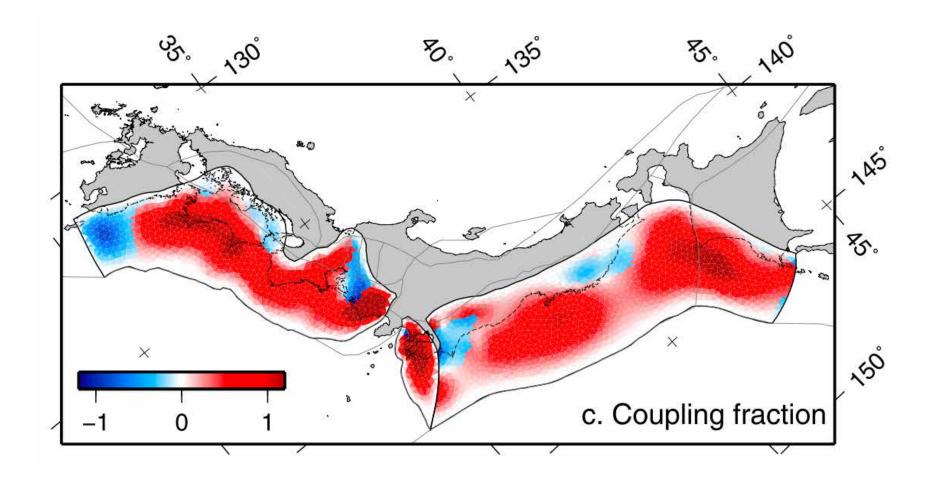
- Based on the 1D spring-slider analogue model
- Two "modes": interseismic and coseismic
- Between earthquakes (interseismic):
 - Shallow fault is locked
 - Deeper fault is creeping at long-term slip rate
 - Stress builds up: elastic strain energy stored in crust
- During earthquake, shallow fault slips
 - Stress on fault reduced
- Cycle repeats forever

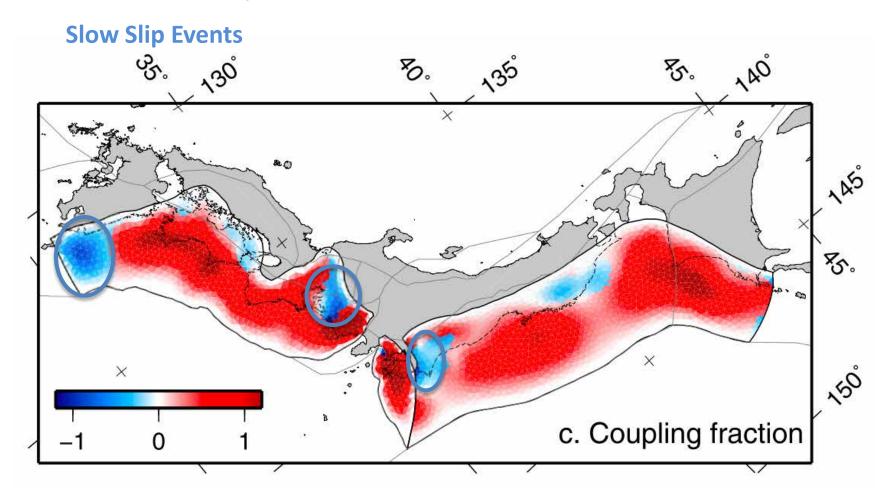
How does Earth Deviate From Simple Model?

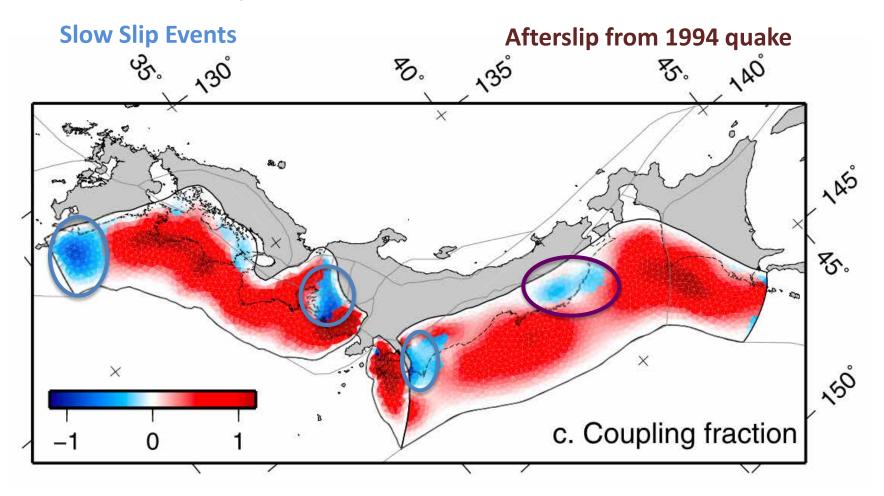
- Along-strike variations
 - Extent of slip deficit varies along strike: why?
- Slow slip events and transient slip
 - The locked to creeping transition is dynamic
- Postseismic deformation
 - Afterslip (on the plate interface)
 - Viscoelastic relaxation (in mantle wedge)
- Common theme: slip along interface varies with space and time – not just interseismic + coseismic in cross section.

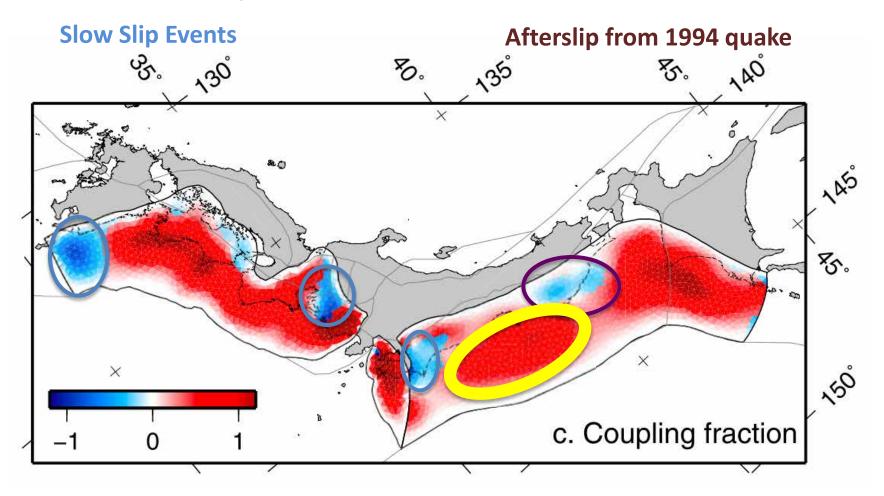
2011 Tohoku-oki Earthquake



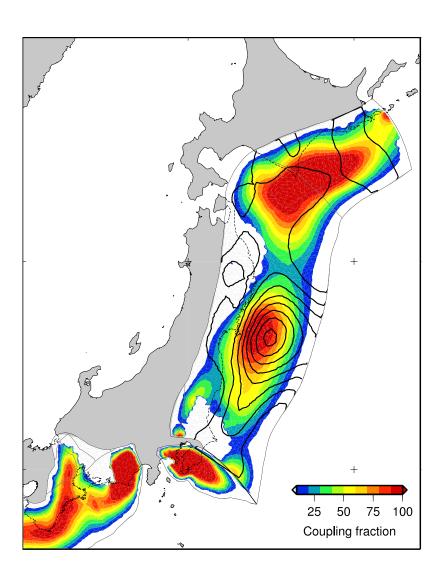








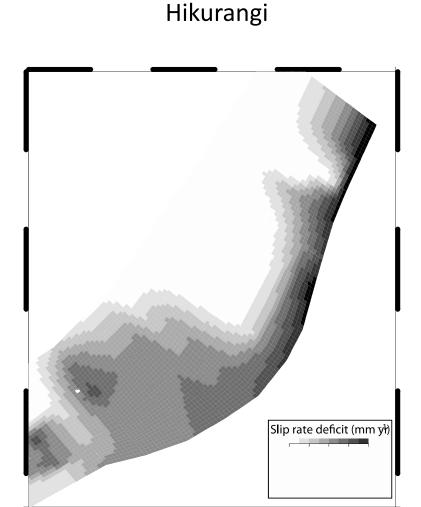
Comparison of Locked Zone to Slip



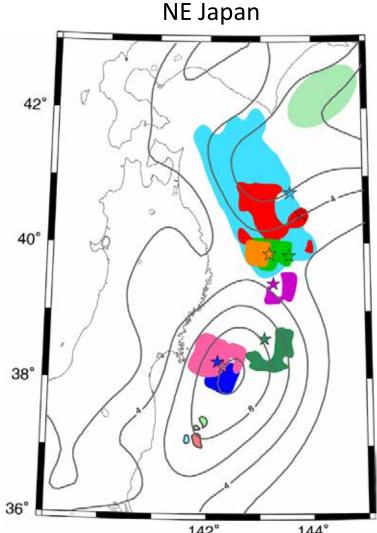
- Colors: Loveless and Meade (2010) interseismic model
- Contours: Jack Loveless' slip model contours
- To first order, the rupture area of the earthquake is the same as the interseismic locked zone

Loveless and Meade, 3/14/11 Loveless and Meade (2011)

Along-Strike Variations are Nearly Ubiquitous



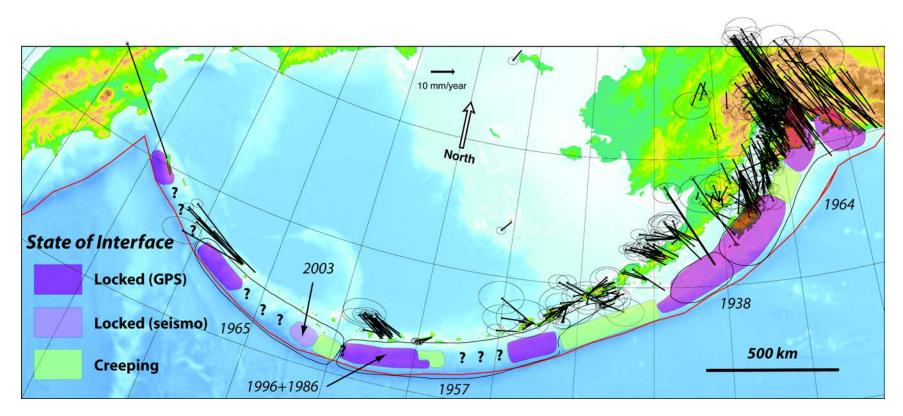




Interseismic contour: Suwa et al. (2006)

Coseismic slip patches (Yamanaka and Kikuchi, 2002)

Along-Strike Variations are Nearly Ubiquitous



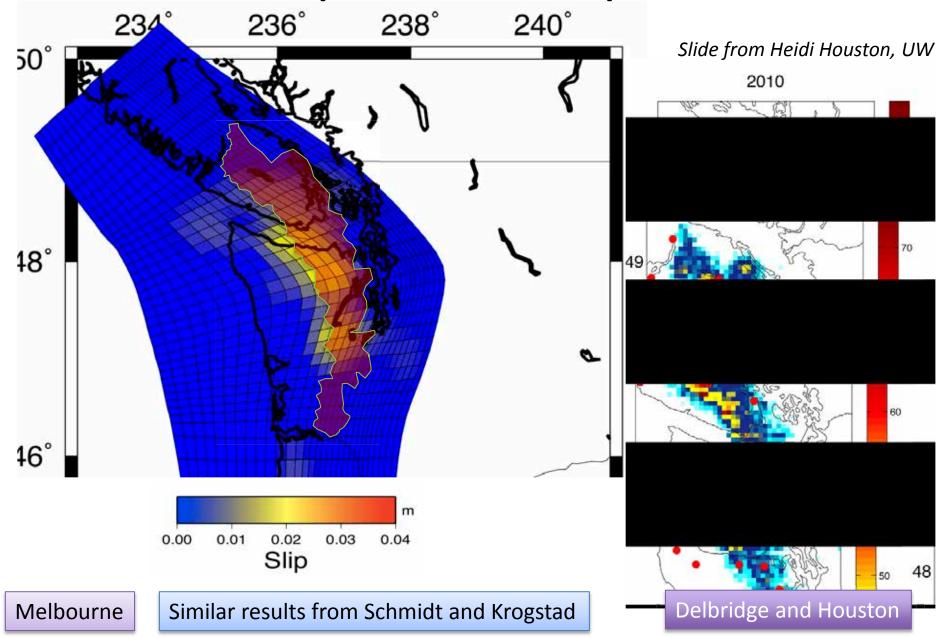
Freymueller et al. (2008)

Q— What controls along-strike variations in the extent of slip deficit?

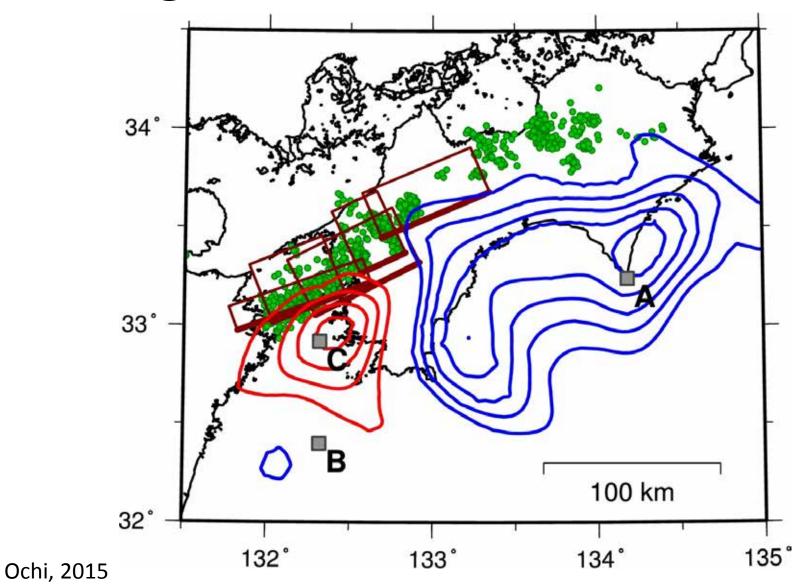
Slow Slip and Downdip Transition

- The downdip end of the seismogenic zone is particularly dynamic.
- Slow slip events of various sizes observed in Cascadia, Alaska, Mexico, Japan, Costa Rica,
 - Durations of weeks to a few years
- Q— What is the relationship of slow slip to the generation of tremor?
- Q— How do variations in the slip rate affect overall slip budget?

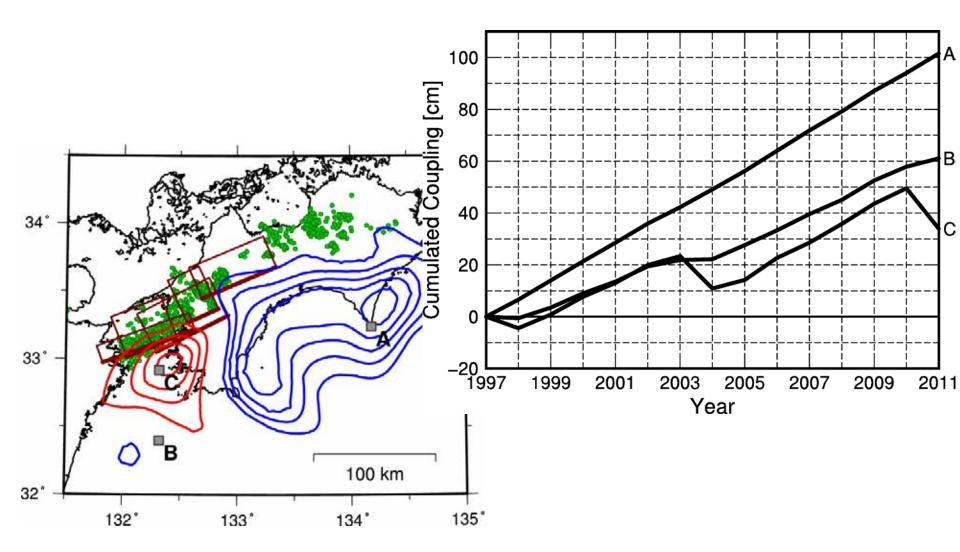
Relationship of Slow Slip and Tremor



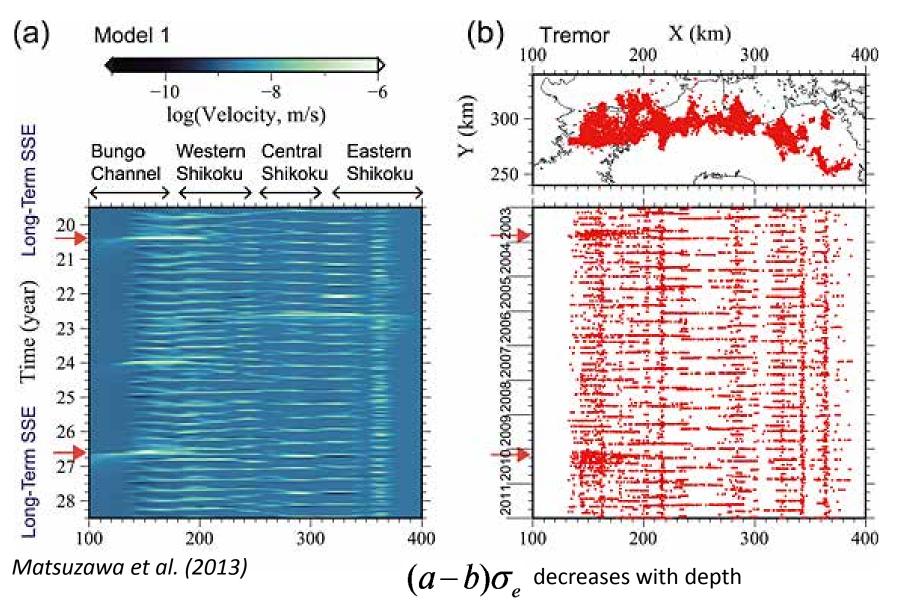
Long Term SSE vs. Short Term SSE



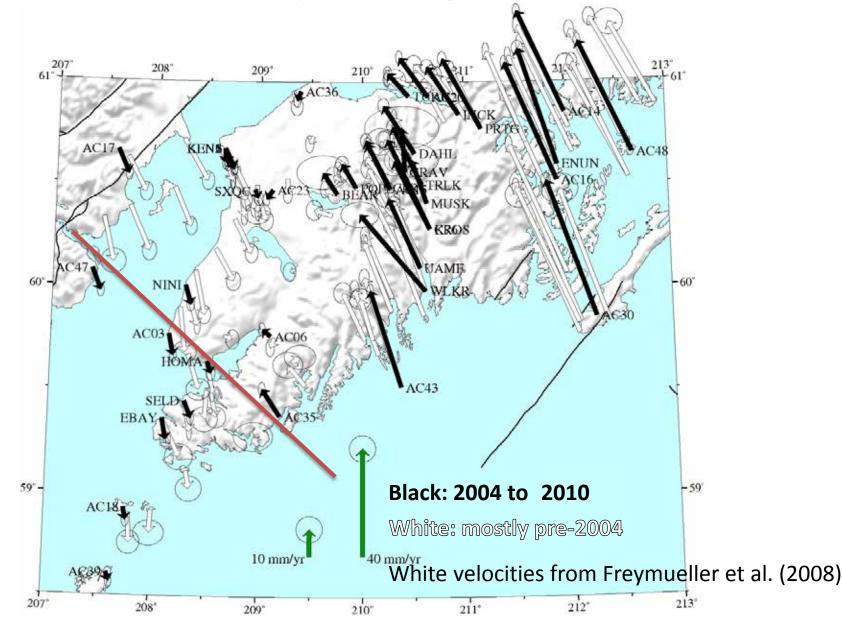
Long Term SSE vs. Short Term SSE



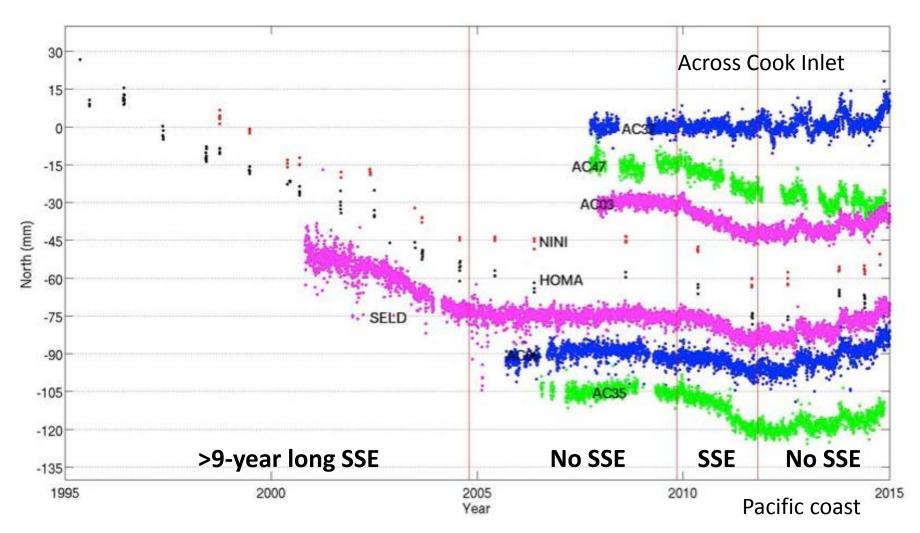
Progress in Modeling



Significant Velocity Changes in 2004, 2010



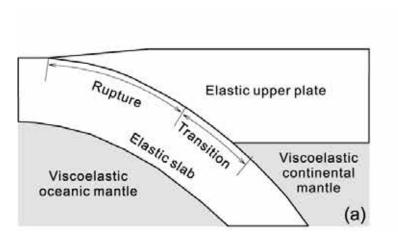
SSEs can be ~Decadal Scale

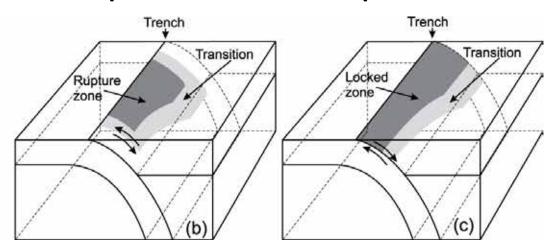


Li et al. (submitted)

Postseismic Deformation

- Large and great earthquakes cause postseismic deformation, mostly due to:
 - Afterslip/focused shear on the plate interface
 - Viscoelastic relaxation within mantle wedge
- But variable from earthquake to earthquake





Key Outstanding Questions

- What controls the extent of seismogenic (unstable) and aseismic (stable) slip, and why do these vary with space and time?
 - How well do interseismic locked patches correspond to future earthquake rupture patches?
 - Especially challenging given model resolution limits of inversion problems
 - Can we describe the slip budget for various segments of the subduction zone?
- Can we develop mechanical models that include realistic rheology and stress transfer between patches of seismic, aseismic, transient, etc behavior?