Incorporating Seismic Attenuation in Strong Ground Motion Applications

Southern California Earthquake Center (SCEC) Annual Meeting Broadband Platform and Ground Motion Simulations Workshop

8 September 2013

Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory

Michael Pasyanos and Arben Pitarka



LLNL-PRES-XXXXXX

This work was performed under the auspices of the U.S. Department of Energy by Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory under contract DE-AC52-07NA27344. Lawrence Livermore National Security, LLC

Lithospheric Attenuation Model of North America



We see large variations between areas west of the Rockies (low Q) and areas east of the Rockies (high Q).

We also observe large variations within these regions that correspond to tectonic features.

We find low Q along the Gulf Coast and in other offshore regions

We measure amplitudes of regional phases (Pn, Pg, Sn, Lg) to produce a Q map of the crust and upper mantle over a wide frequency band (0.5-8 Hz)

These weak-ground motions are frequentenough to be plentiful even in regions of low seismicity, such as central and eastern North America.





Incorporating Attenuation in Ground Motion Prediction Eqs

1-D GMPEs Easiest to implement No variable attenuation 1-D GMPEs w/ 2-D crustal Q

Still easy to implement

Variable crustal attenuation

3-D model with 2-D Q

More difficult to implement

Variable crust and upper mantle attenuation

No variable crustal thickness No variable crustal thickness Variable crustal thickness





1 Hz Spectral Accelerations

Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory



Example of an earthquake in Guy, AR

1 Hz SA



This EQ is in the middle of the CEUS region and is well-recorded by USArray stations

Including 2-D Q improves our misfit from an RMS of 0.448 with 1-D to 0.384

65°W





Example of an earthquake in the Gulf of Mexico

1 Hz SA



The Gulf of Mexico has

thin crust

65°W

- thick sediments
- low crustal Q

The inclusion of this information significantly improves our SGM predictions (RMS 0.862 → 0.378)





Conclusions

We use information from the amplitude recordings of more frequent weak ground motions to develop an attenuation model of the crust and upper mantle which can be used to improve estimates of strong ground motions.

Future Work

- Continue to improve the attenuation model
- Understand how we can most easily incorporate Q into existing GMPEs
- Validate the performance of the ground motion predictions against more observed data and at different frequencies
- Incorporate the attenuation model in ground motion simulations

