

Finding Earthquakes in the Rock Record



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Collaborators:

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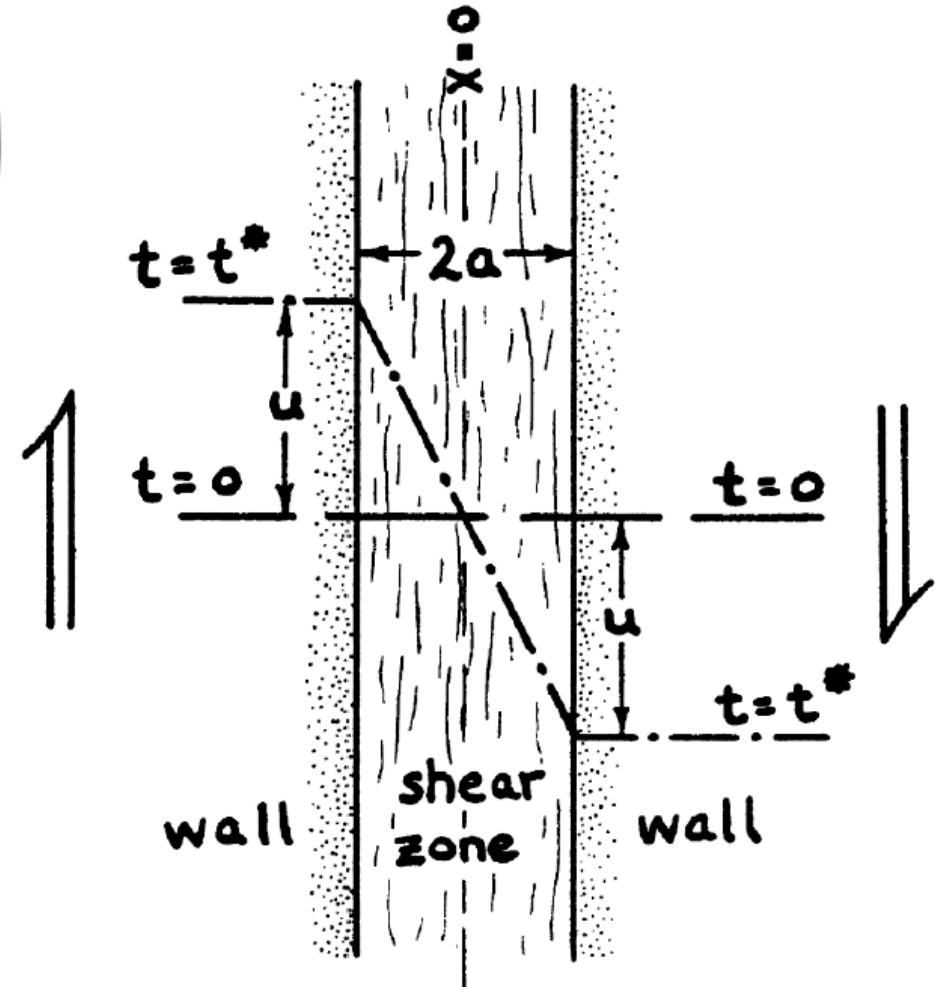
Why Do We Want to Find Earthquake Slip in the Rock Record?

- 1) Quantifying earthquake temperatures/earthquake energy budgets
- 2) Understanding spatial context of earthquake slip
- 3) Timing of earthquakes over longer timescales

Temperature Rise During an Earthquake

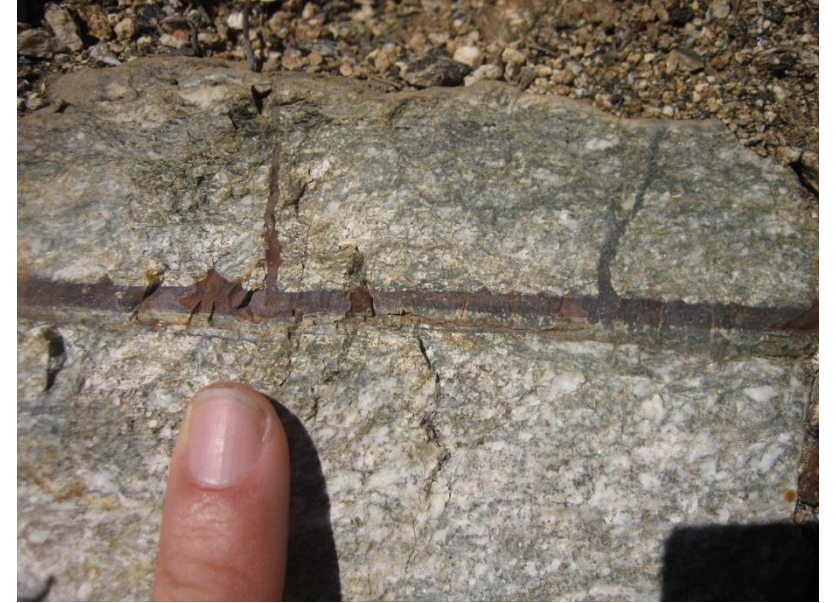
$$\Delta T = \frac{\tau V t}{\rho c_p a} \left(1 - 4i^2 \operatorname{erfc} \left(\frac{a}{\sqrt{4\alpha t}} \right) \right)$$

- τ = shear stress
- V = slip velocity
- t = time
- ρ = density
- c_p = heat capacity
- a = $\frac{1}{2}$ slip zone thickness
- α = thermal diffusivity



Earthquake Temperature Proxies

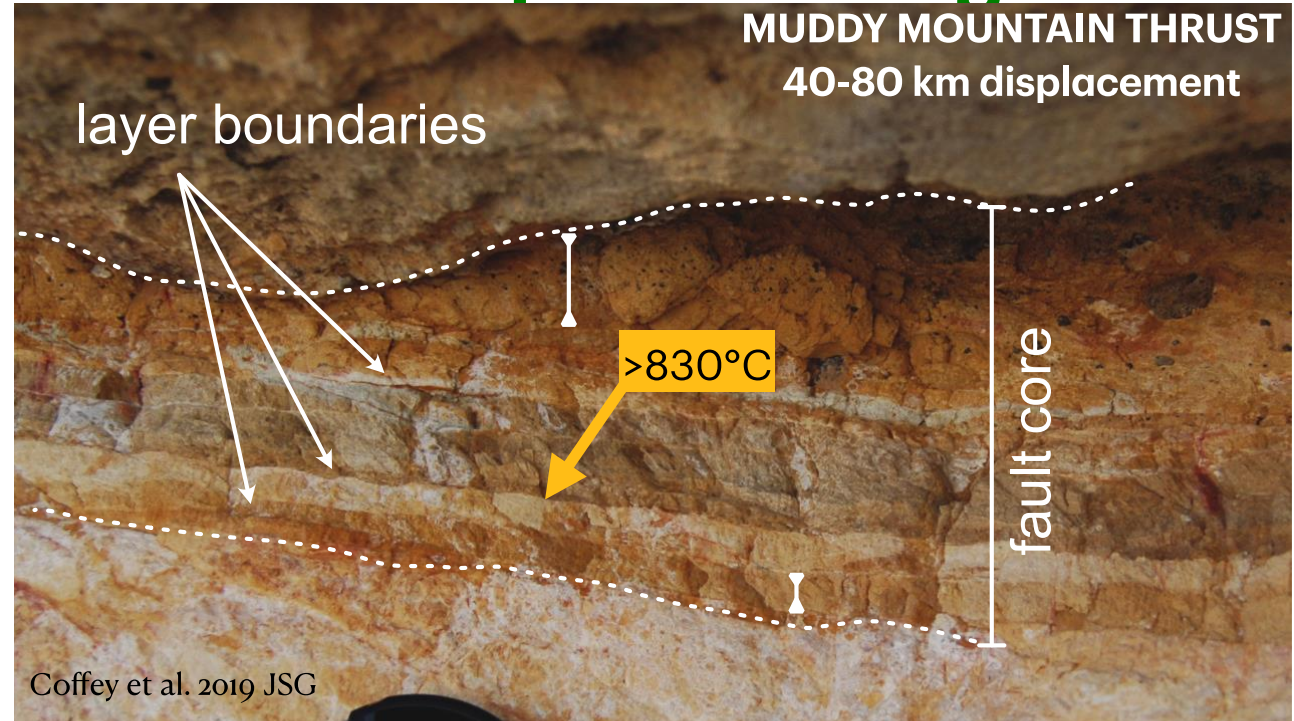
- **Pseudotachylyte** (*e.g. Sibson 1975*)
- **Clay Alteration** (*e.g. Schleicher et al., 2015*)
- **Decarbonation** (*e.g. Han et al. 2007*)
- **Low Temperature Thermochronometry** (*e.g. Ault et al. 2015*)
- **Thermal Maturity of Organic Matter** (*Bustin 1983; Polissar et al., 2011; Sakaguchi et al., 2011*)



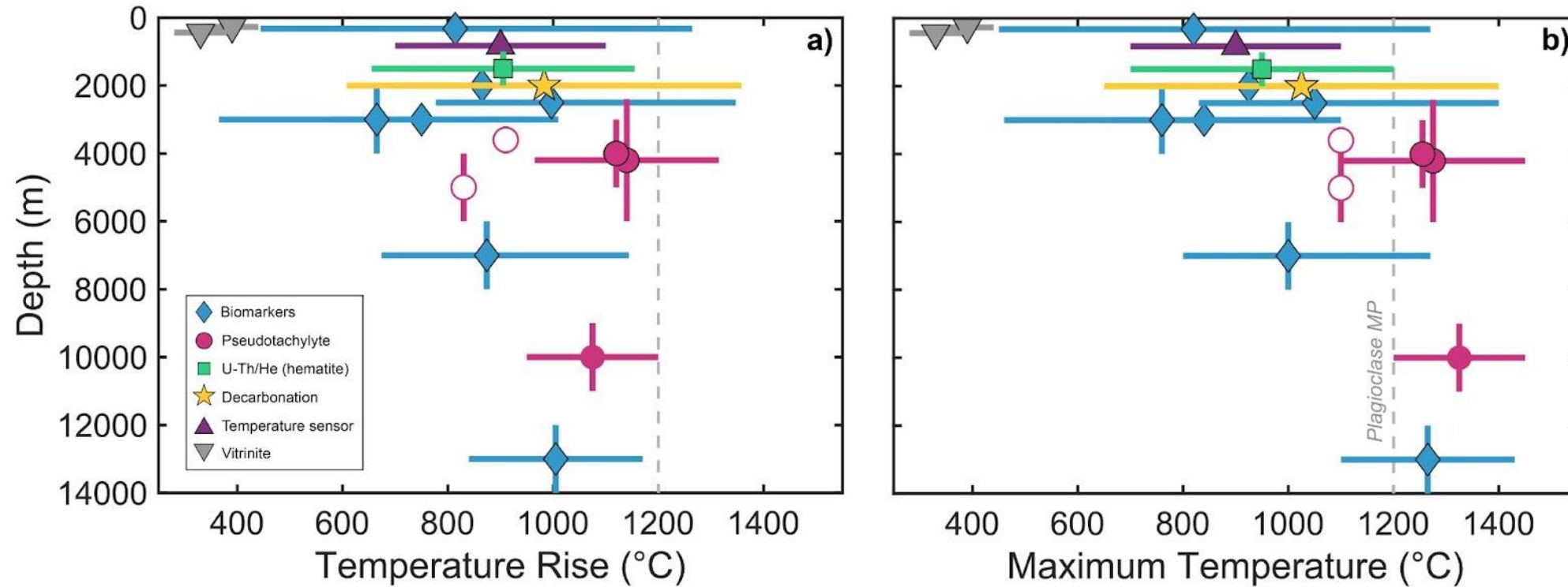
Santa Rosa Mylonite (courtesy of Christie Rowe)

1. Creating a Dataset of Faults with Temperature Signals

- Depth range: 0.27- ~14km
- Temperature rise from a range of proxies
- Rock types: mud, granite, gneiss, dolostone, limestone, slate, schist, sandstone, and peridotite



1. Maximum Earthquake Temperature

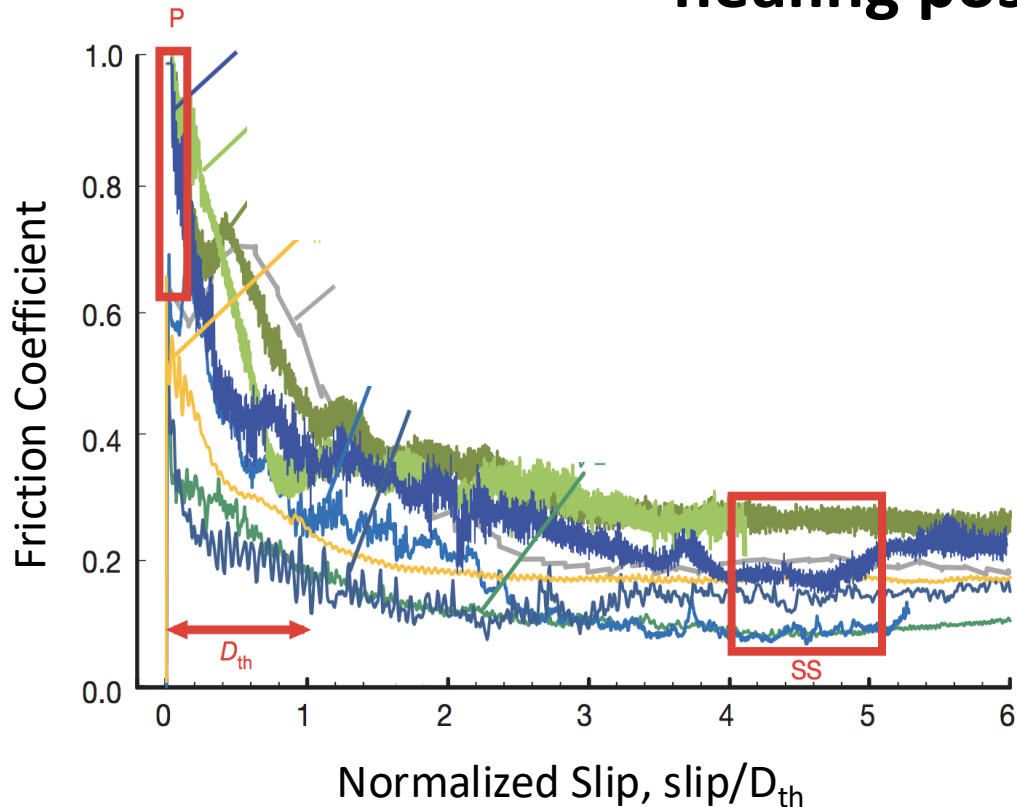


Coffey et al., 2023

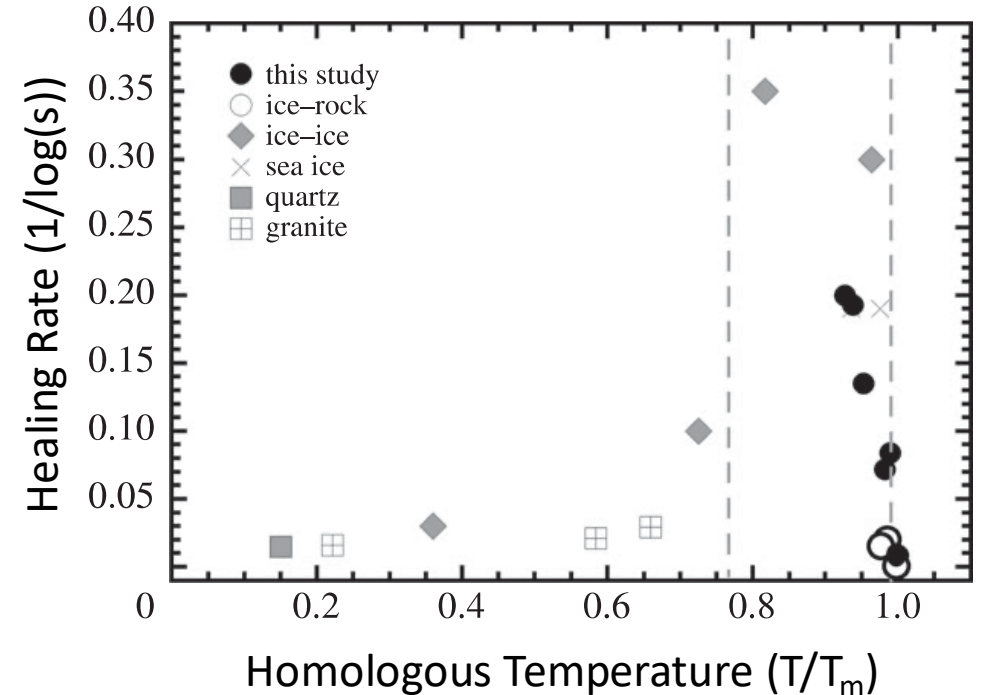
Muddy Mountain fault, Coffey et al. (2019); Central SAF, Coffey et al., 2022; Papaku Fault, Coffey et al., 2021; Hundalee, Coffey et al., 2023; Punchbowl, Savage & Polissar (2019); Marin thrust, Coffey et al., 2023; Pasagshak, Savage et al. (2014); Japan Trench, Rabinowitz et al. (2020), Brodsky et al. (2019); Spoleto, Collettini et al. (2013), Gole Larghe fault, Di Toro (2005), Pittarello (2008); Monte Maggio fault, Collettini et al. (2014); Skeeter fault, Kirkpatrick et al. (2009), Kirkpatrick et al. (2012); Nojima fault, Itsuki et al. (2003), Boullier (2011); Wasatch DZ, Ault et al. (2015), Mcdermott et al. (2017); Nankai splay & frontal thrust, Sakaguchi et al. (2011)

1. Impacts Coseismic and Postseismic Rheology

- Temperature dependent rheologies for the earthquake cycle
- Both rapid weakening during seismic slip and rapid healing post-seismically

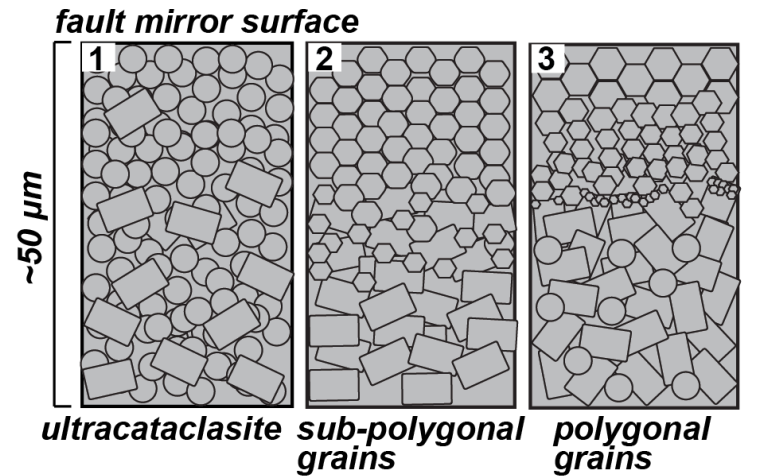
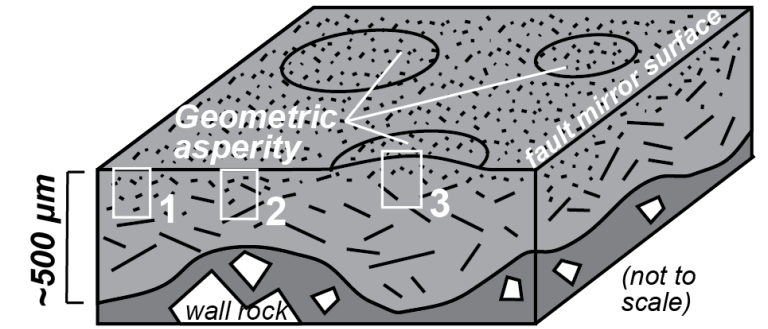
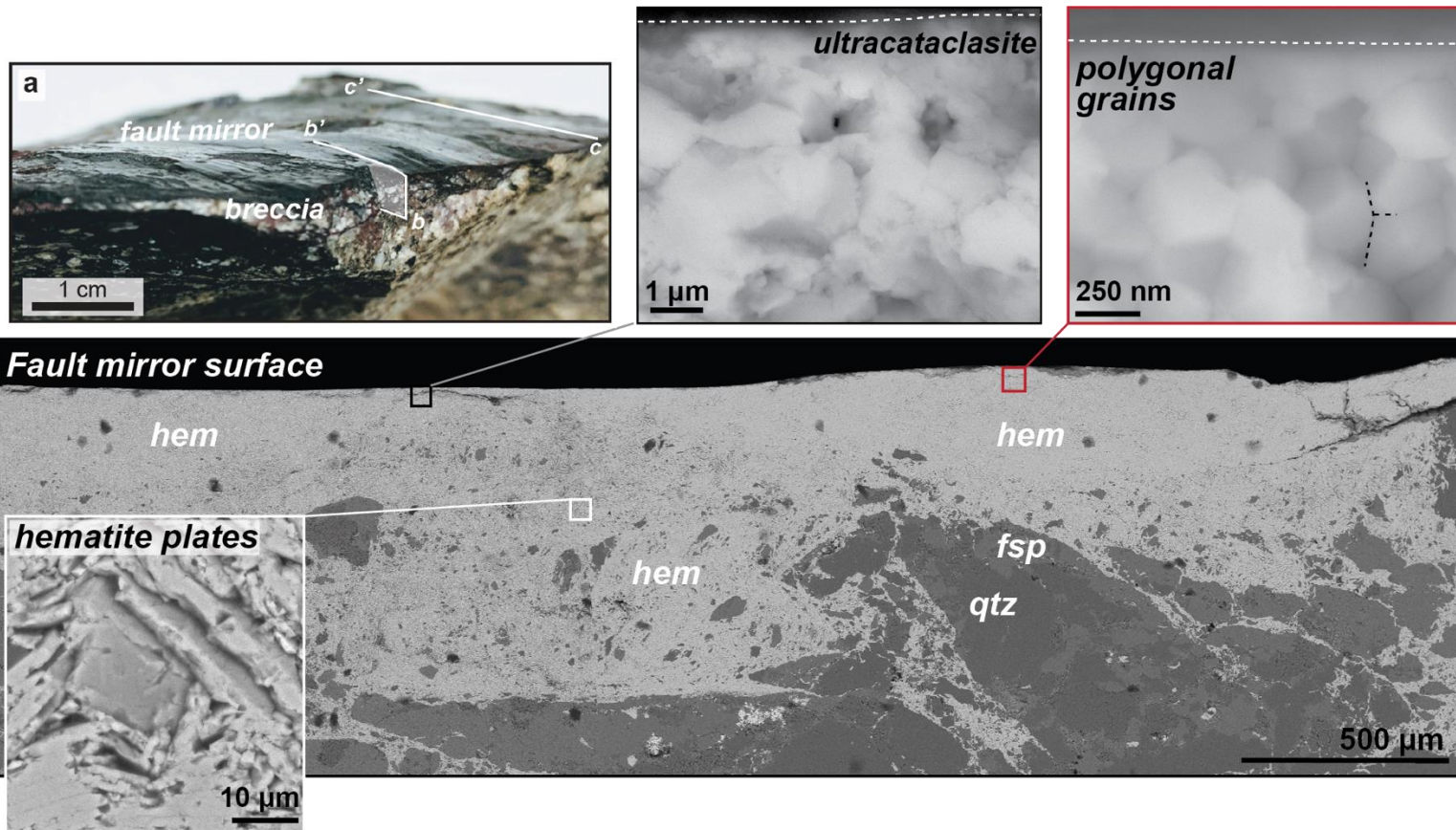


Di Toro et al. (2011)



McCarthy et al. 2017)

1. But Temperature Rise is Heterogeneous...



400 °C 600-1000 °C >1200 °C

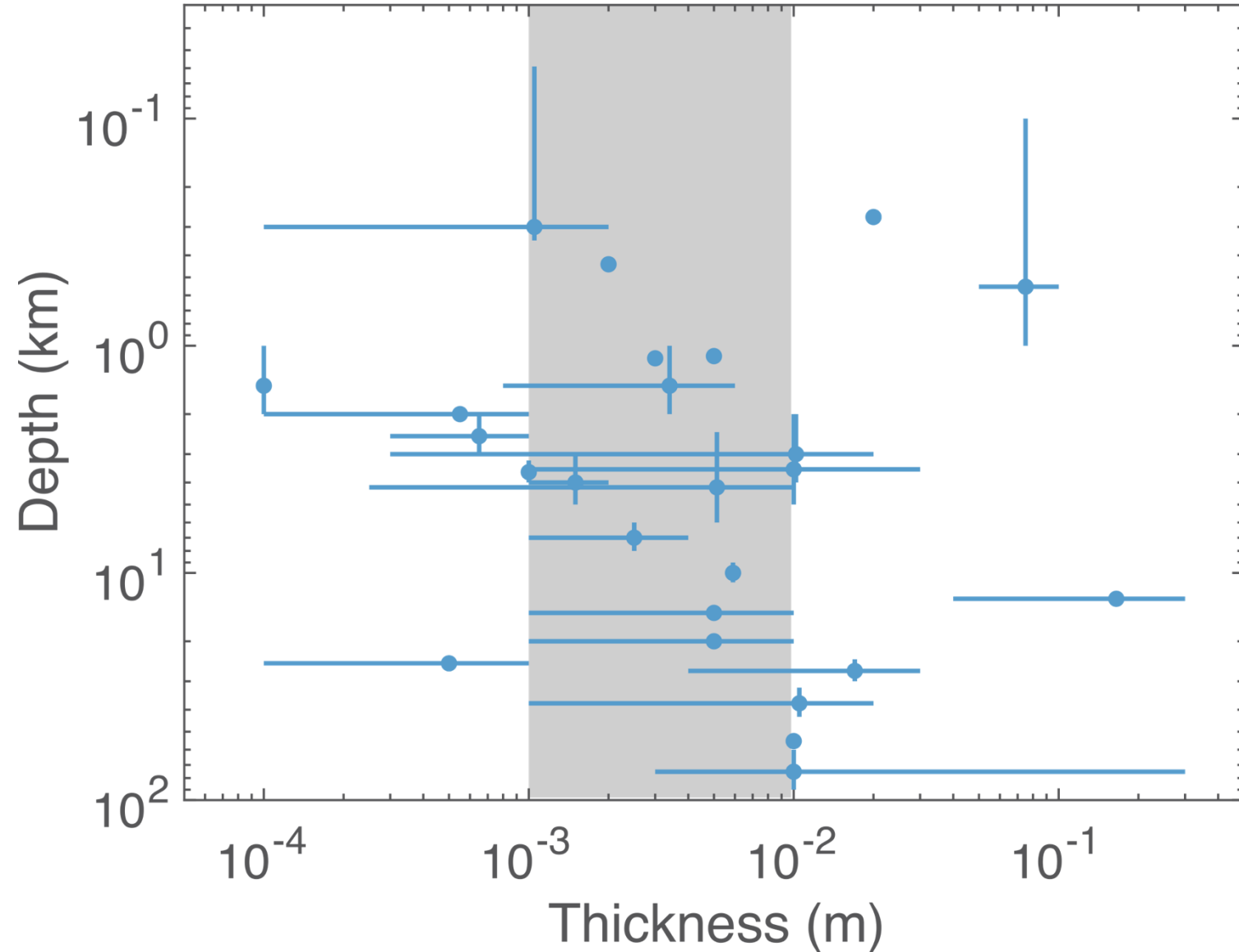
- coseismic temperature rise varies by 100s of °C over sub-mm scales on a single slip surface
- textures reflect different coeval dynamic weakening mechanisms

2) Understanding Spatial Context of Earthquake Slip

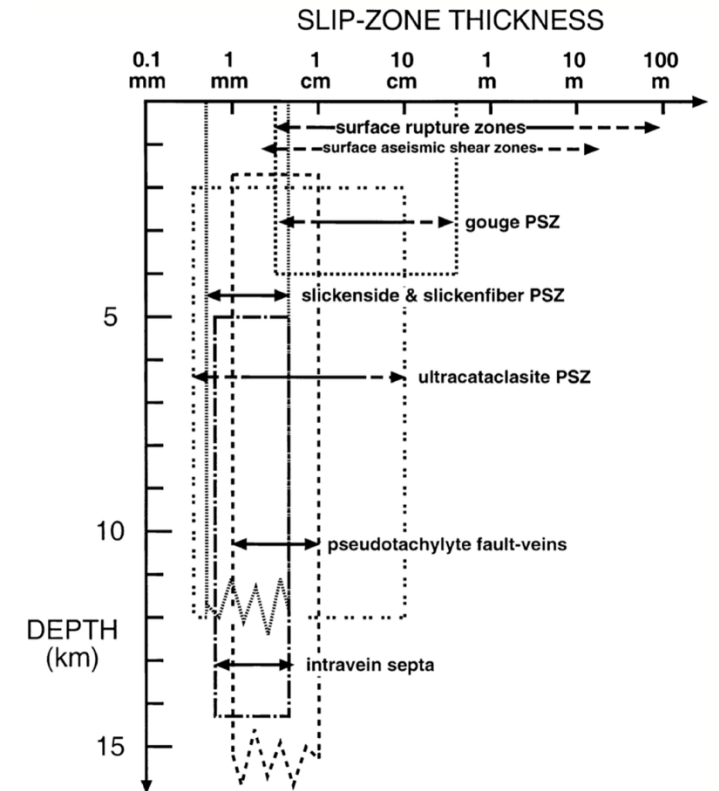


- **Fault zones are complex and earthquakes are localized**
- **Where earthquakes propagate through fault zones?**

2) Thickness is mm-cm in Scale, Independent of Depth

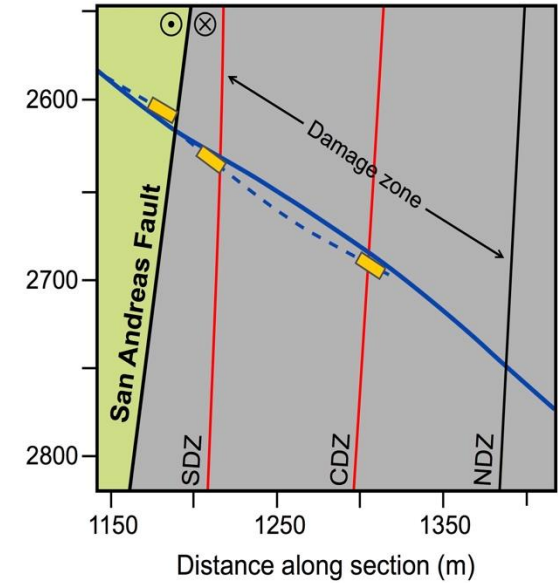
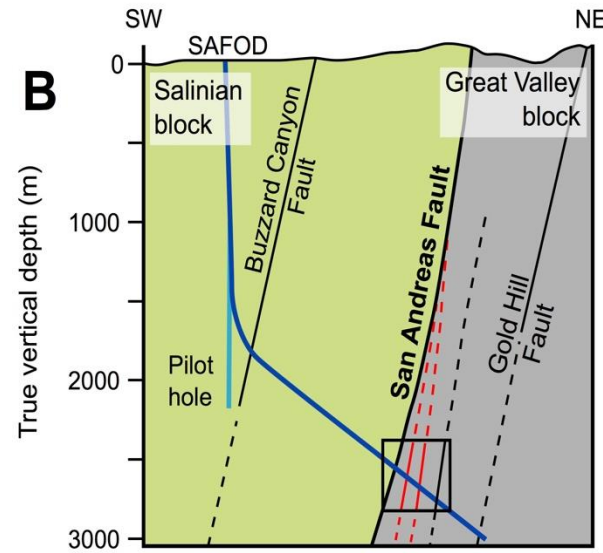
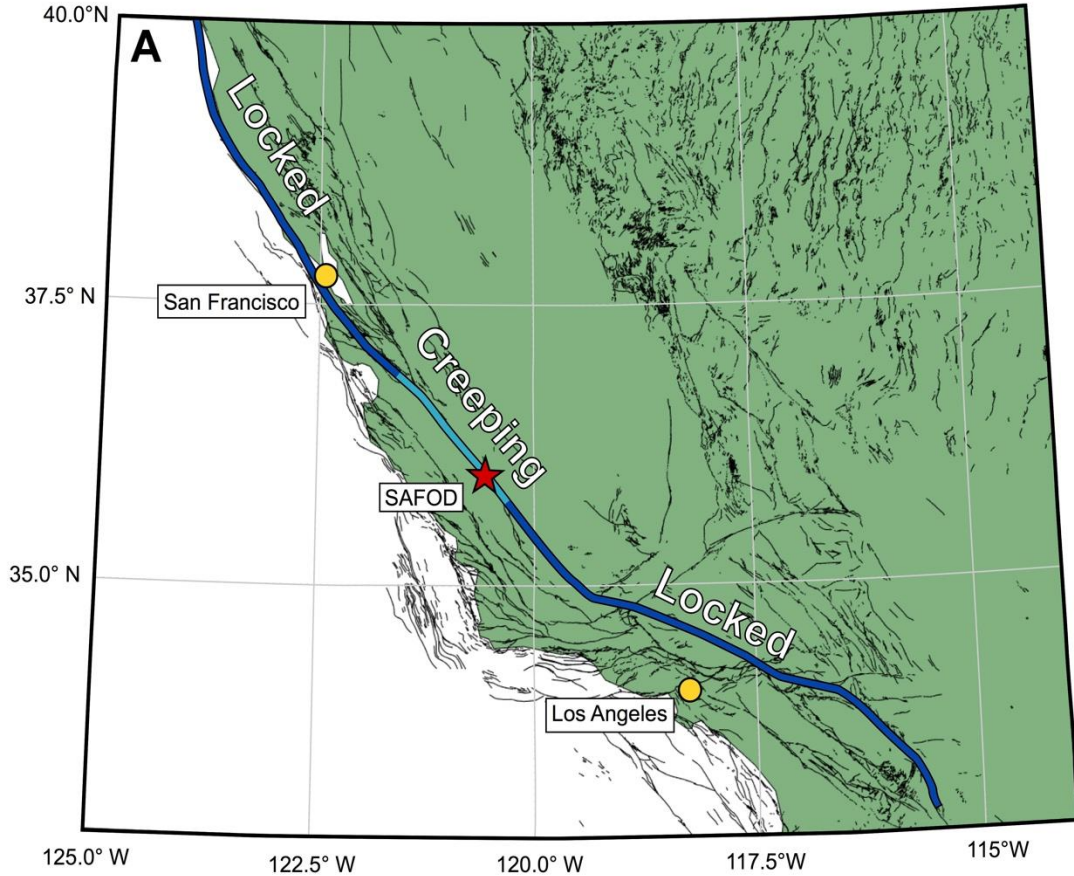


Savage and Rowe, in revision



Sibson, 2003

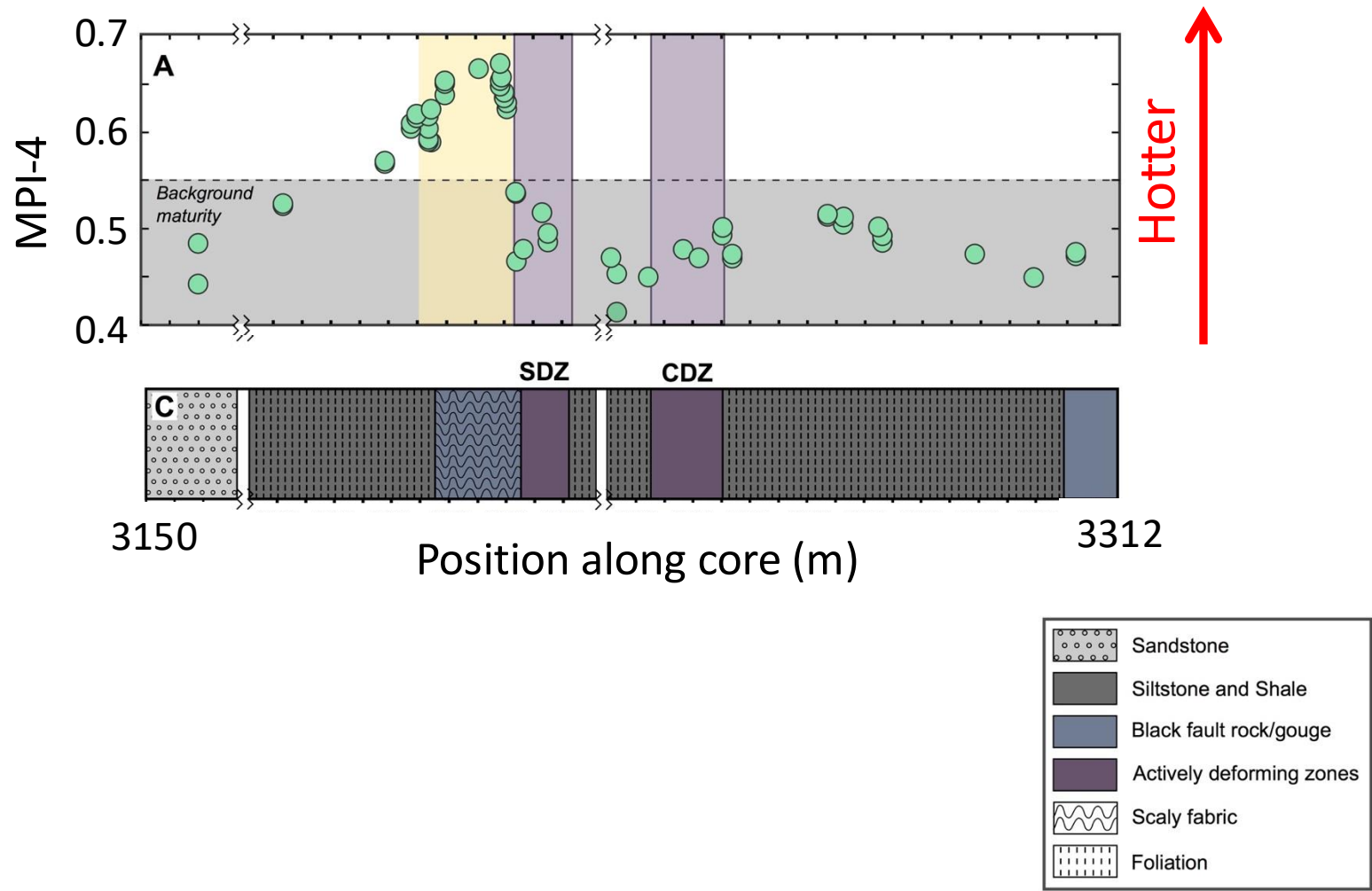
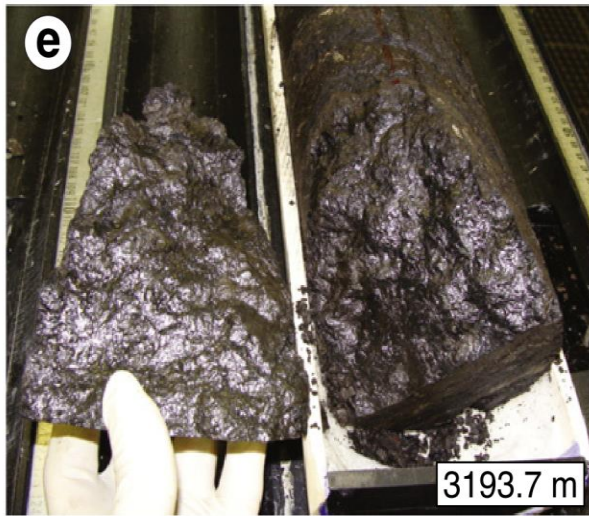
2. Finding Earthquakes in Creeping Faults



Coffey et al., 2022

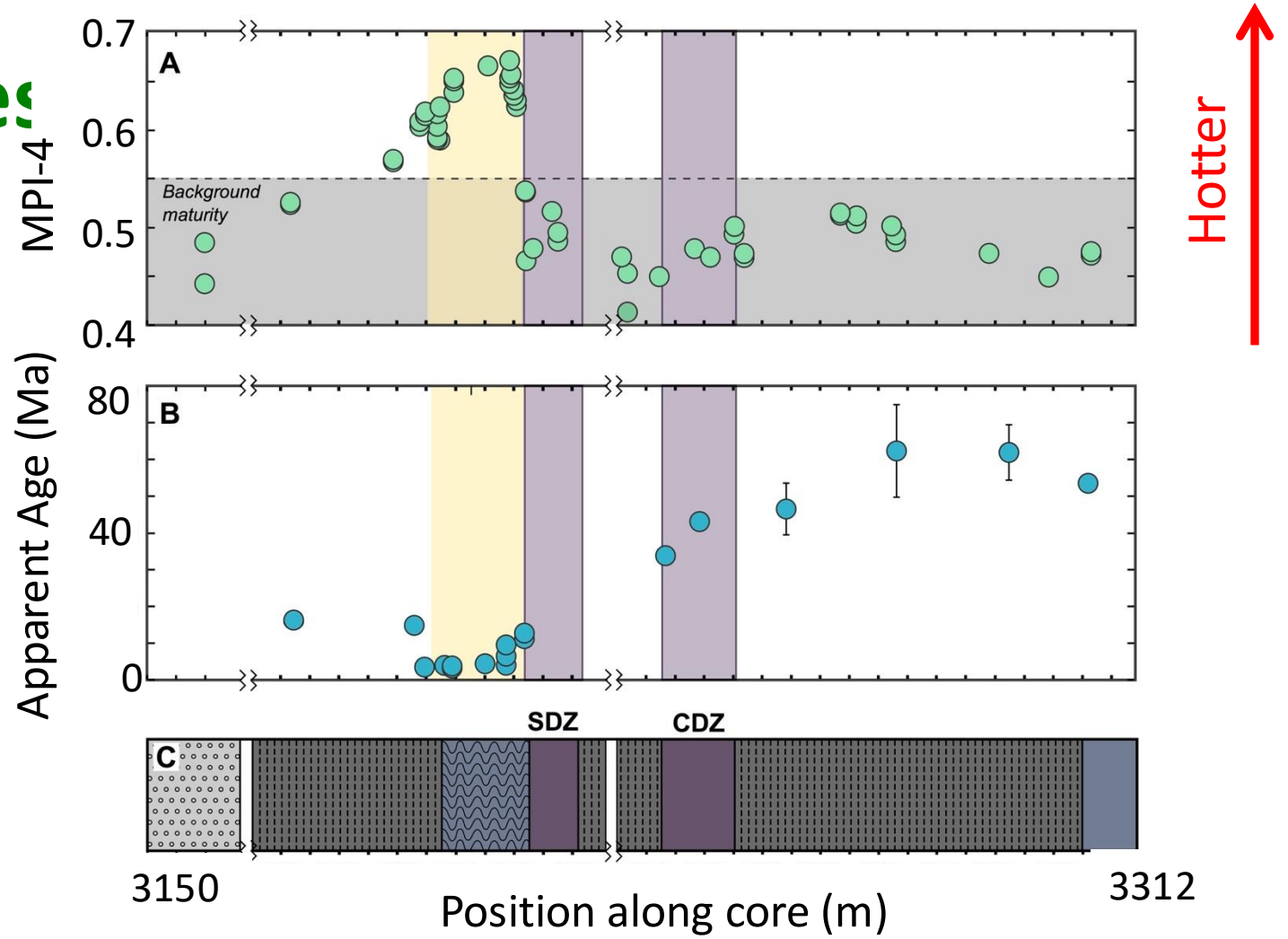
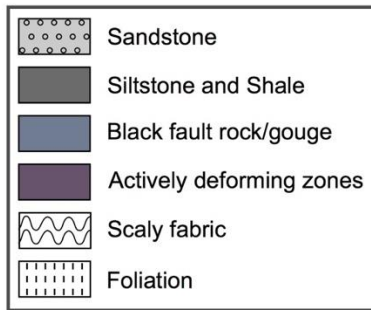
Modified from Holdsworth (2011)

2. Earthquake Evidence at SAFOD



Coffey et al., 2022

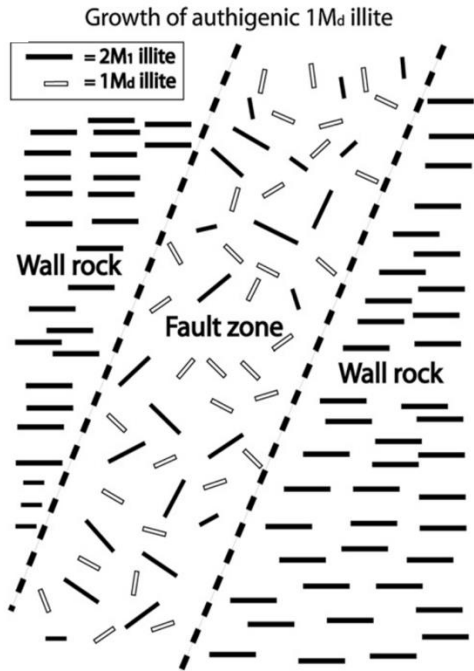
Timing of Earthquakes



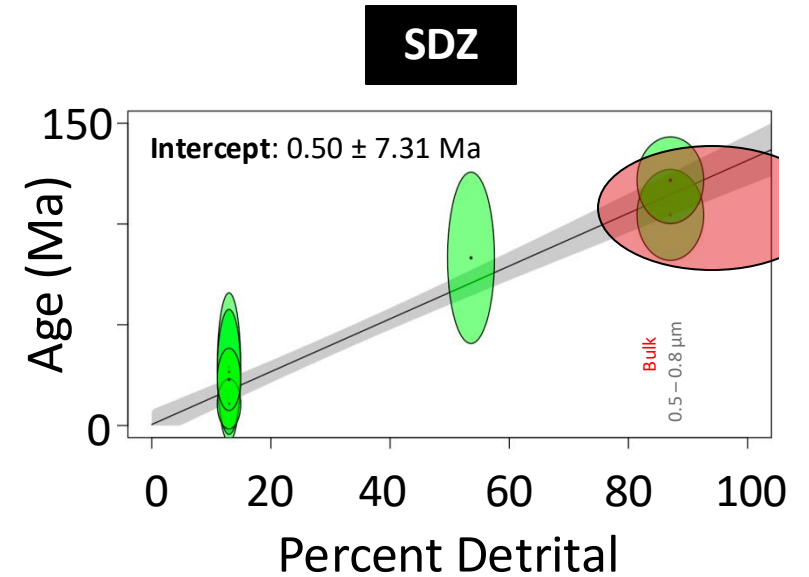
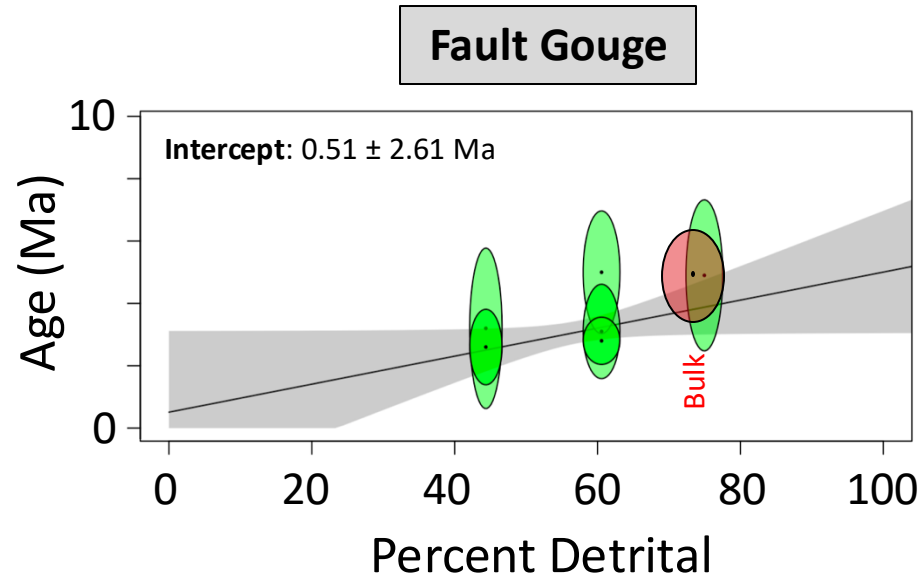
Coffey et al., 2022

3. Timing of Earthquakes

- WORK IN PROGRESS
- Separating authigenic clay fraction shows that authigenic ages are younger than the bulk ages



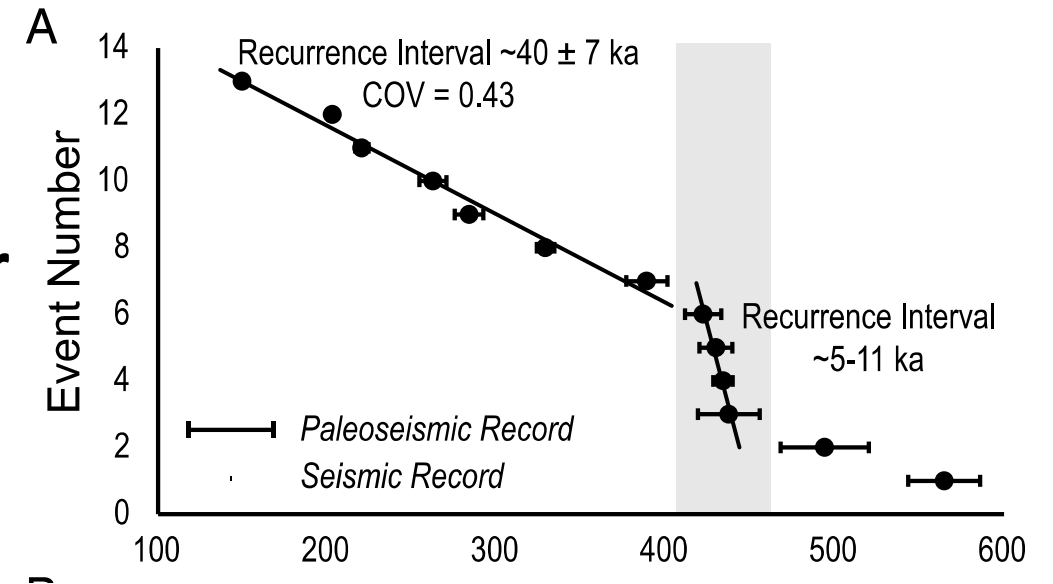
Haines et al. (2008)



Everd et al., in prep

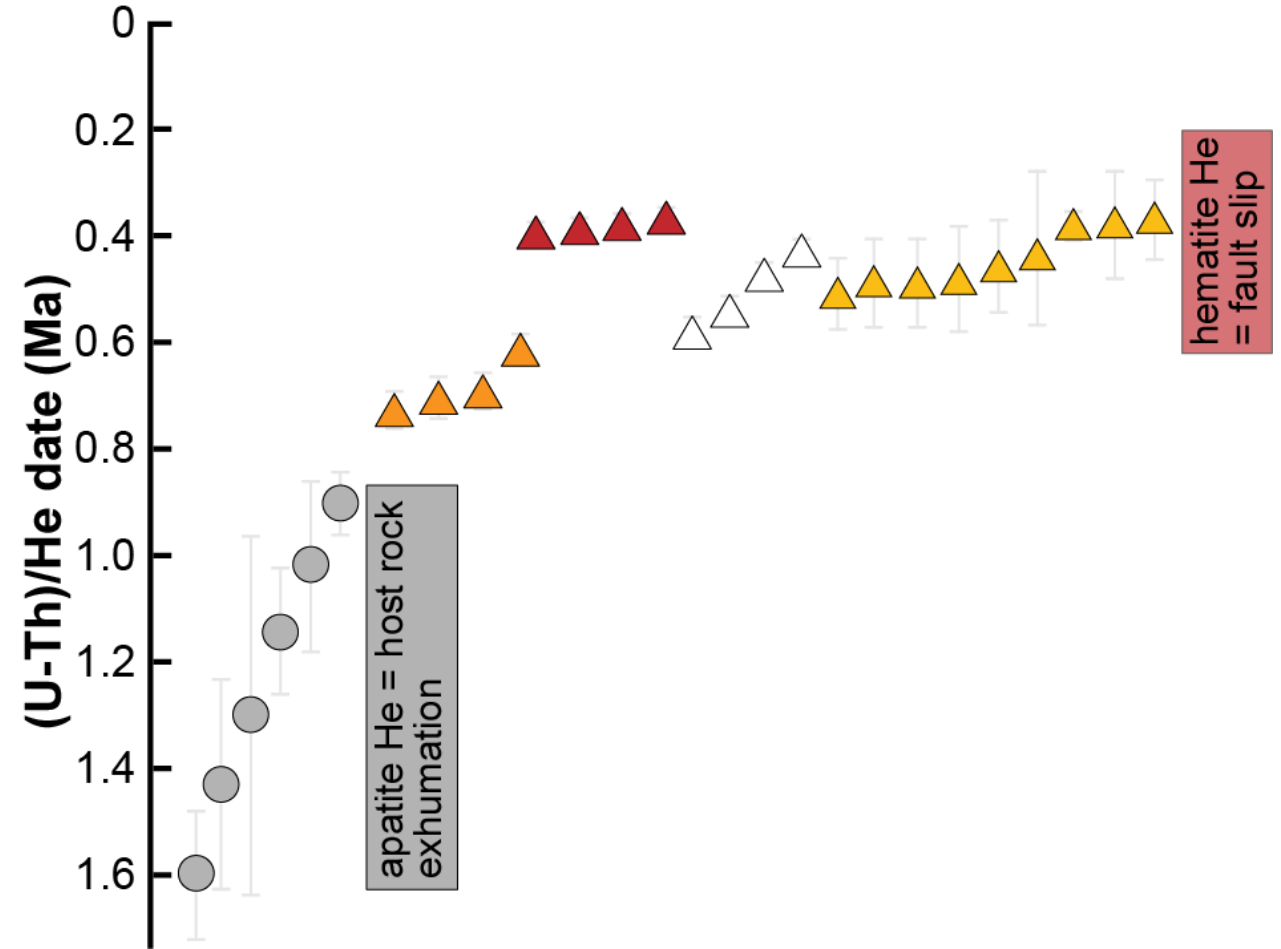
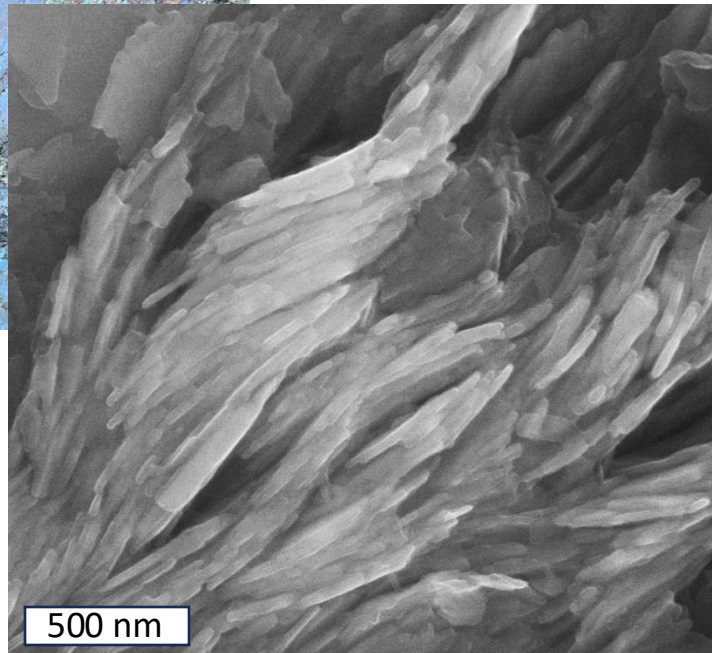
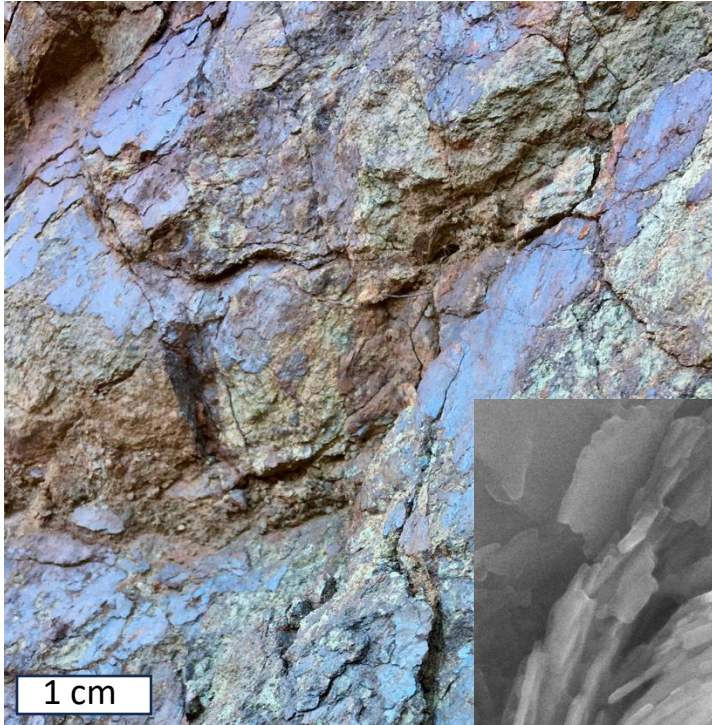
3. Timing of Earthquakes – dating fluid flow

- **Calcite vein dating from the Rio Grande Rift**
- **Evidence of earthquake clustering over ~10,000 yr timescale**
- **Transient behavior not measurable over shorter timescales**



Williams et al. 2017

3. Timing of Transient Slow Slip



Moser et al., 2017, *EPSL*; DiMonte et al., 2022, *Geology*

Conclusions/Applications for SCEC

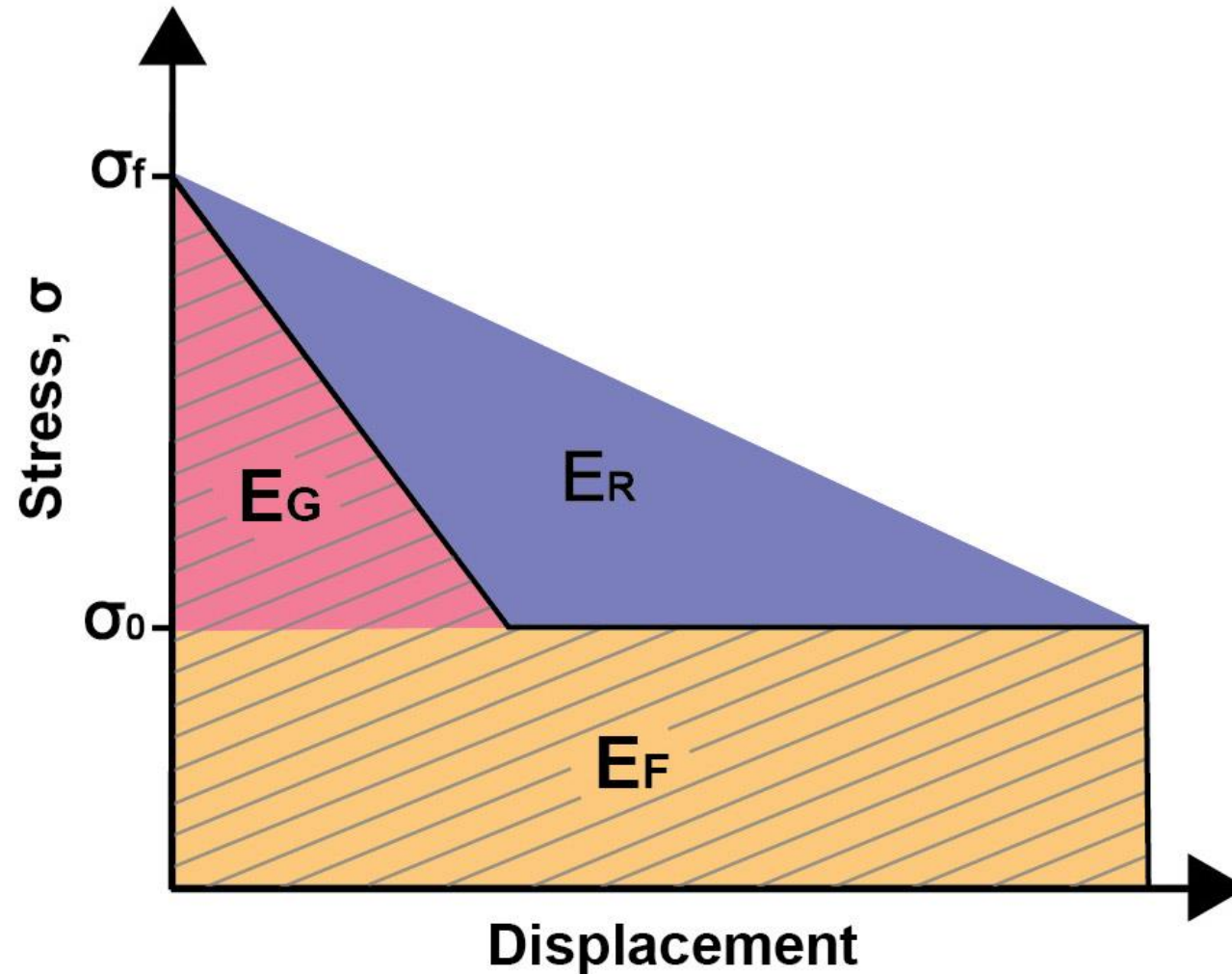
- **Temperature proxies are useful for finding earthquakes, contextualizing slip processes, developing long term records**
- **Considering longer timescales will mean considering more complex fault behavior, e.g. partitioning patterns among sub-parallel faults over time?**
- **More data are needed in the subsurface, more drilling?**

Extra Slides

Applications for SCEC

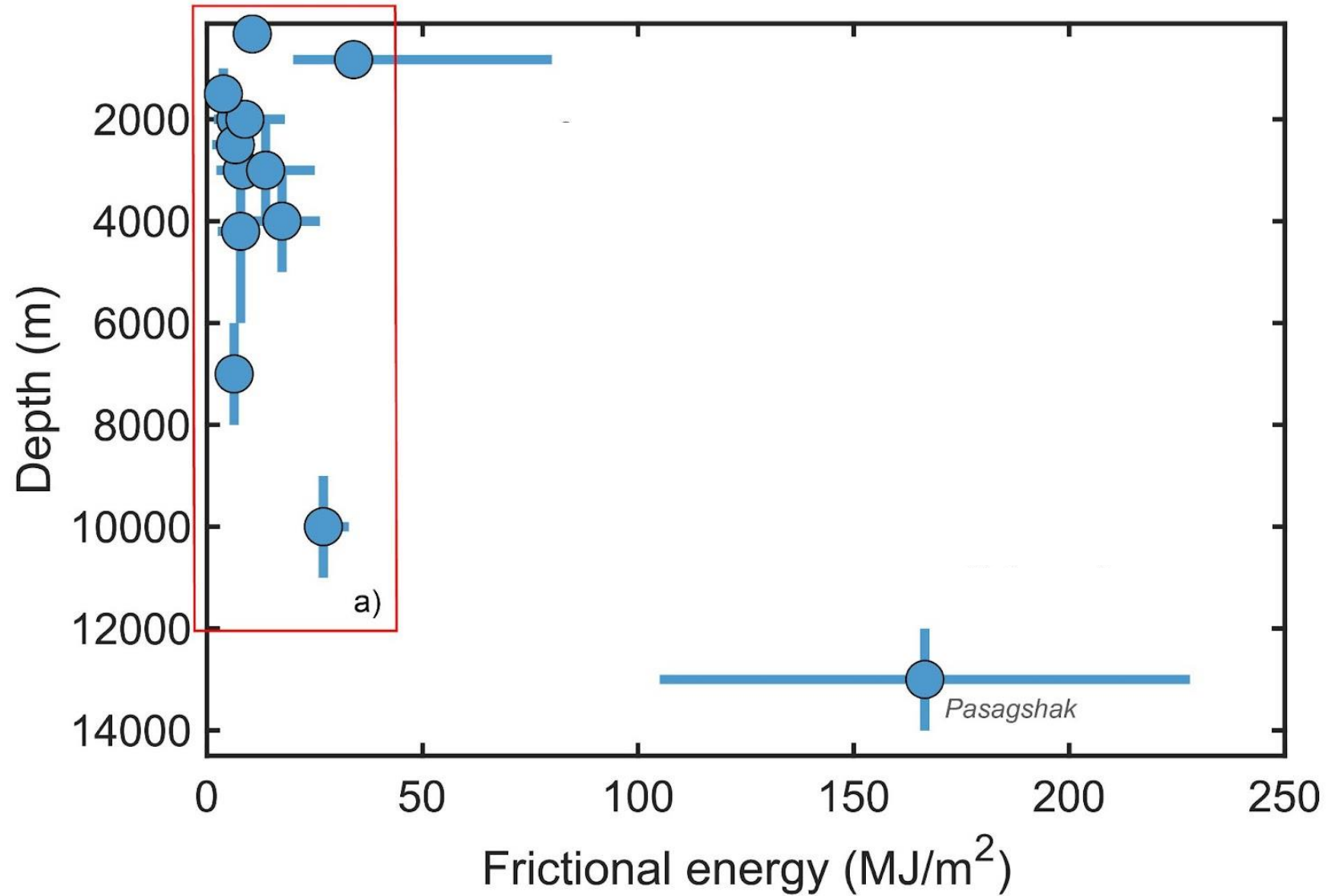
- **Focusing on energy balance rather might be way to move the needle on fault rupture modeling**

The Earthquake Energy Budget



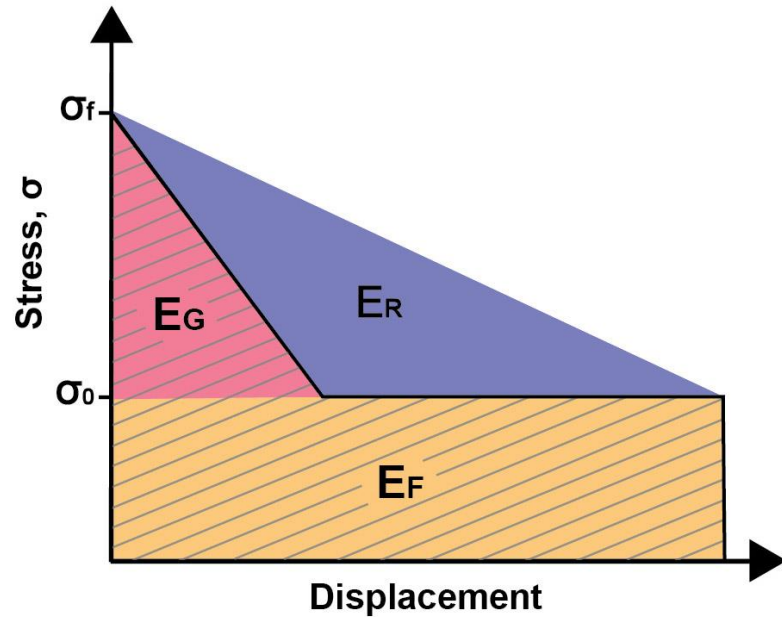
$$\Delta T = \frac{\tau V t}{\rho c 2 a}$$

Frictional Energy

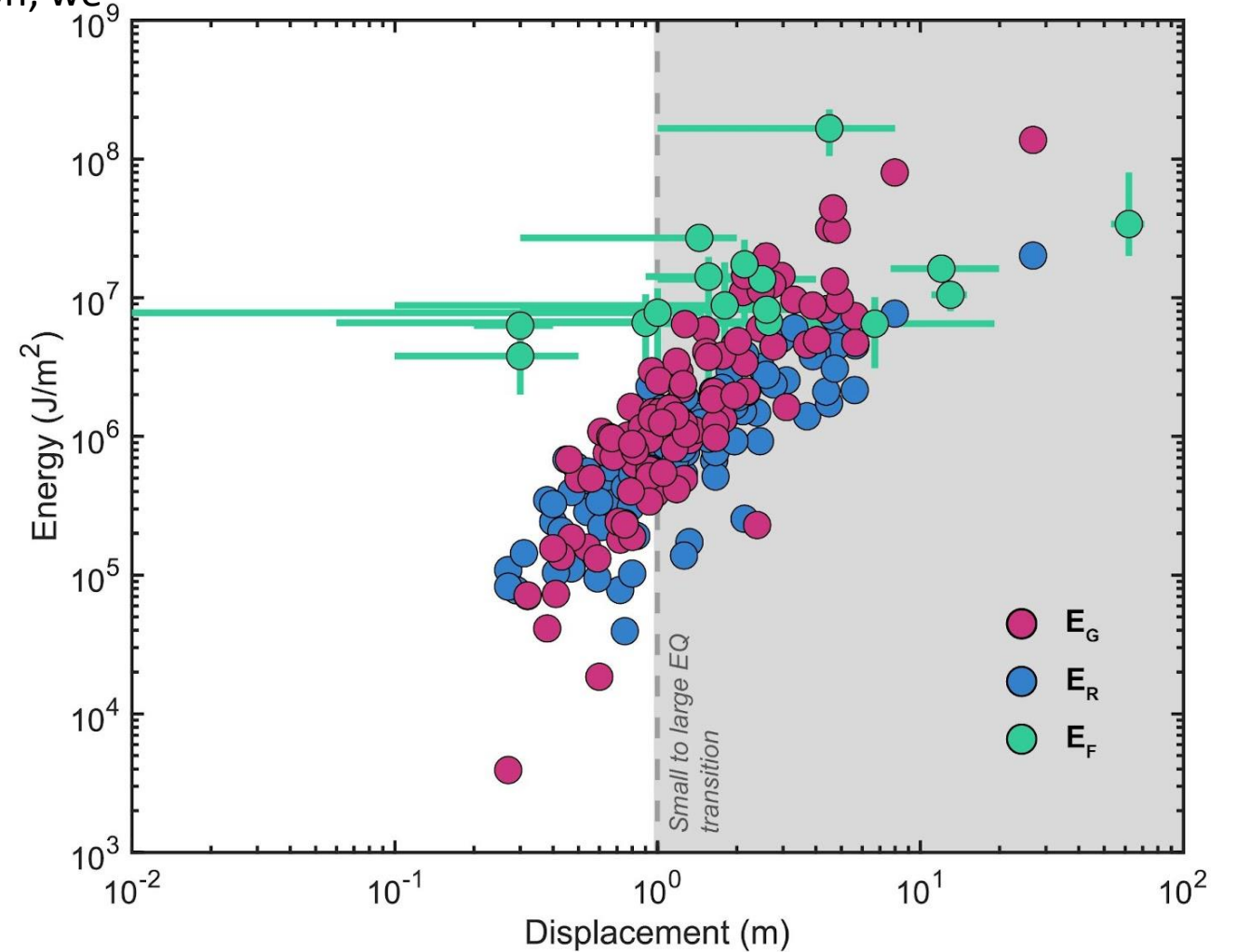


Balancing the Budget

If we assume a normal stress based on depth and friction, we can estimate a displacement

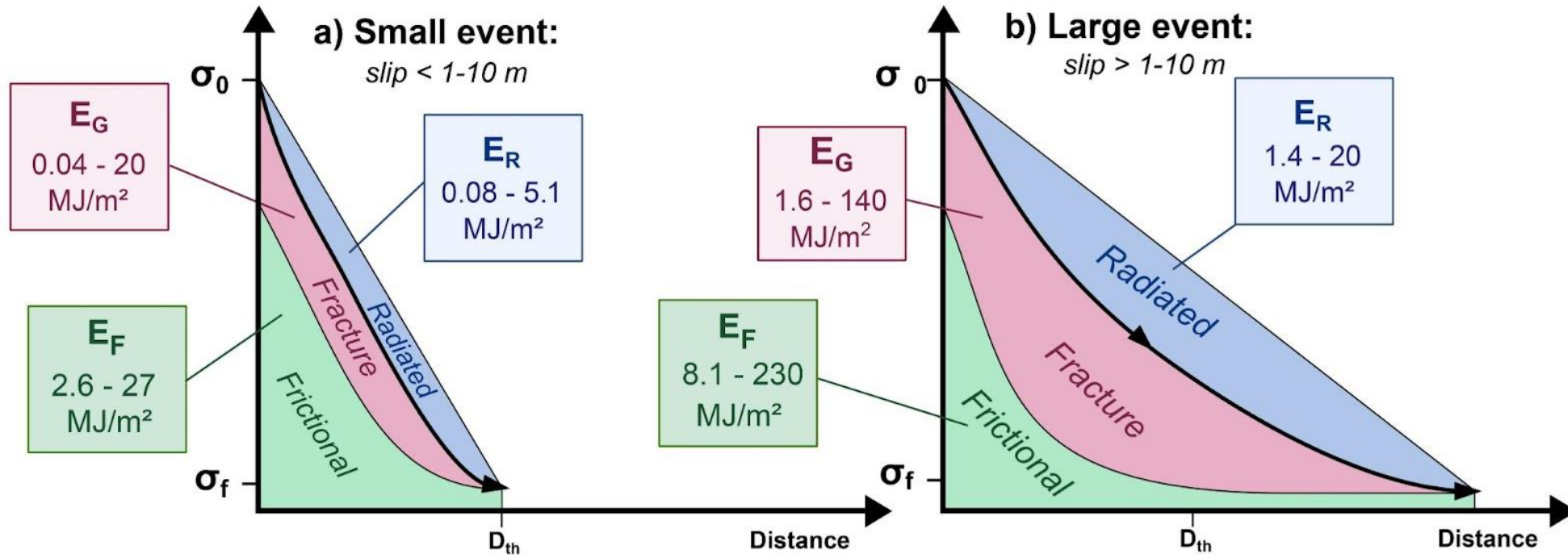


Fracture and Radiated Energy
from Ye et al., 2016

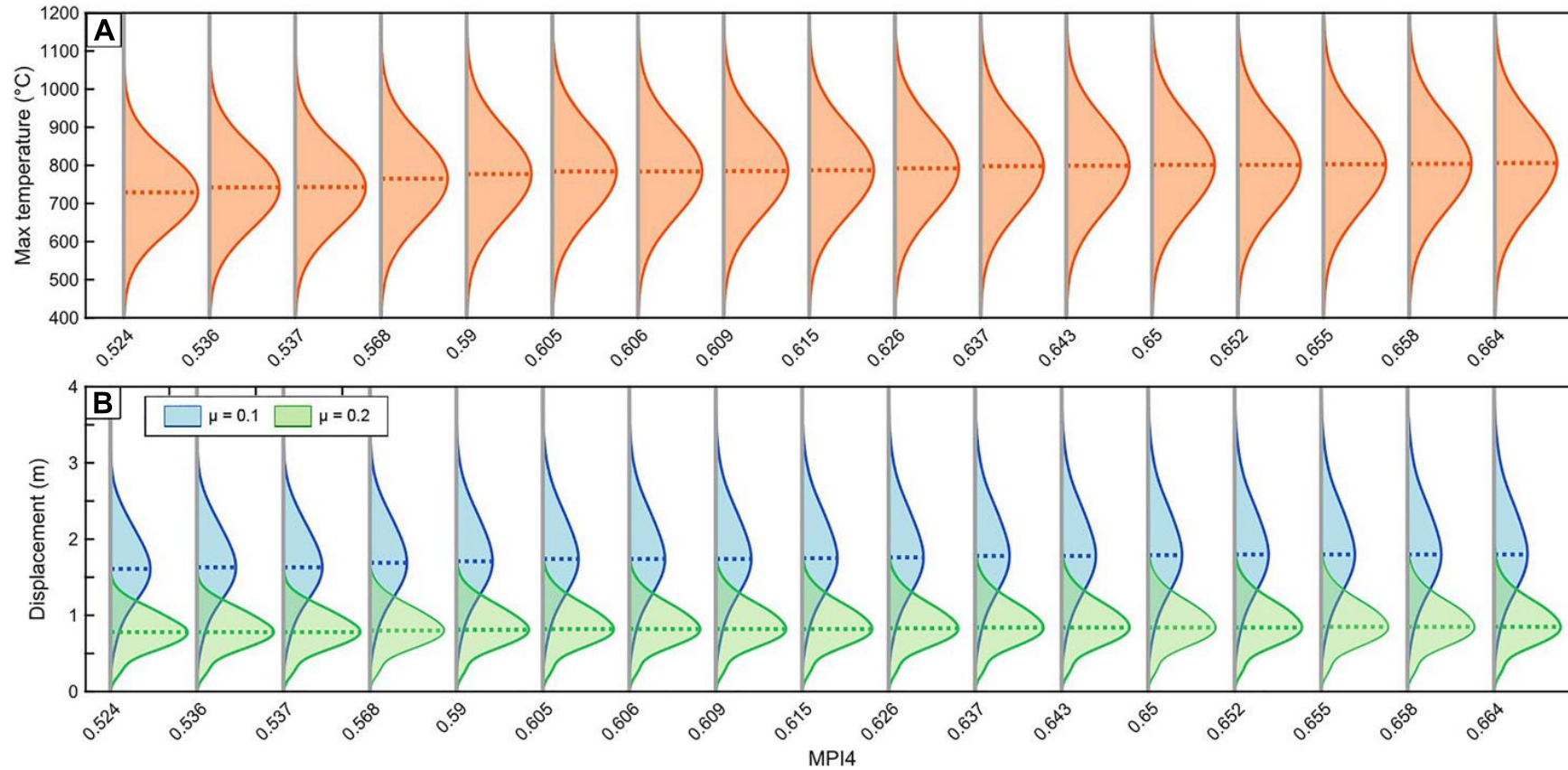


Coffey et al., 2023

Are Big Earthquakes Different than Small Earthquakes?

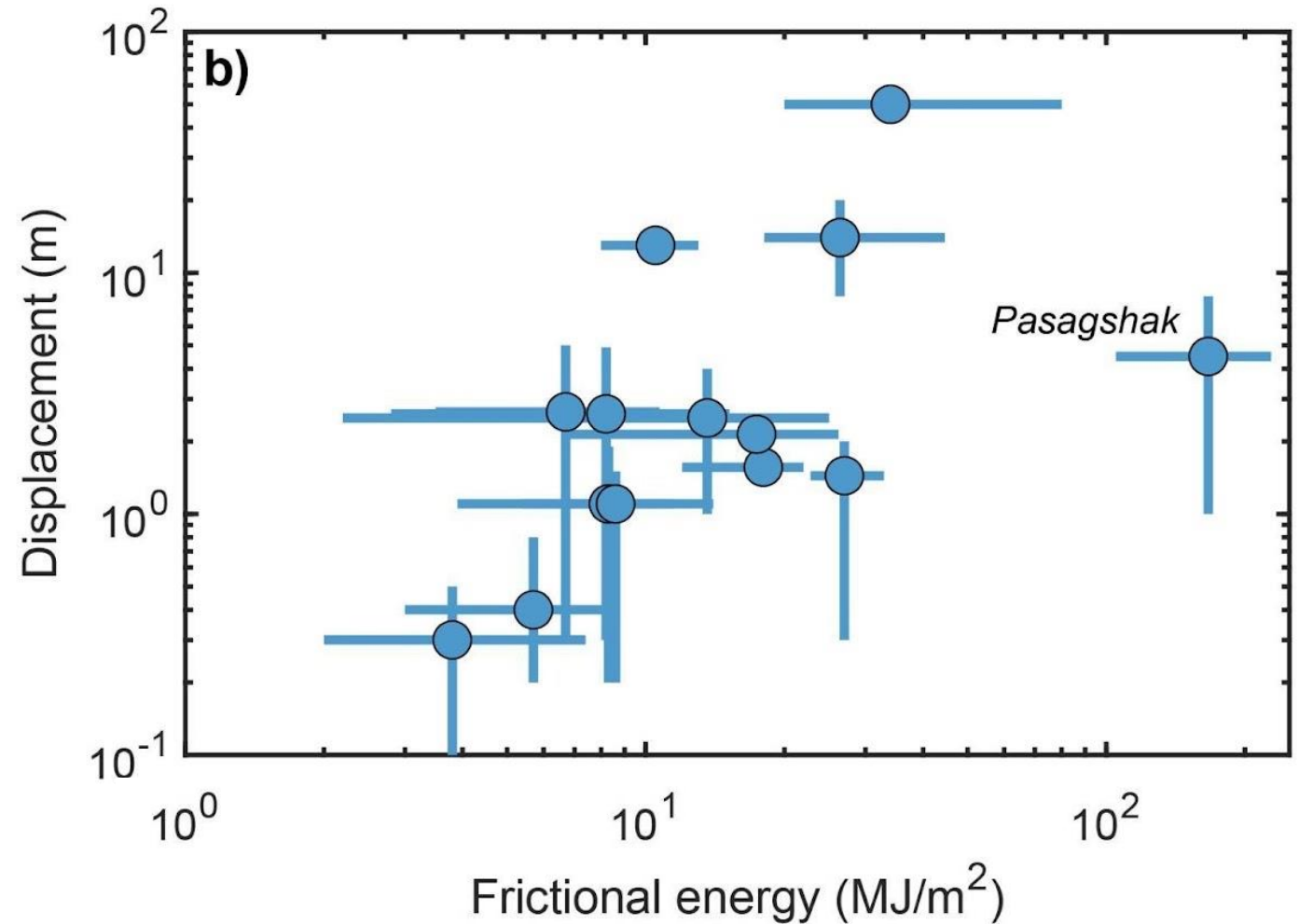


How Big Are These Earthquakes?

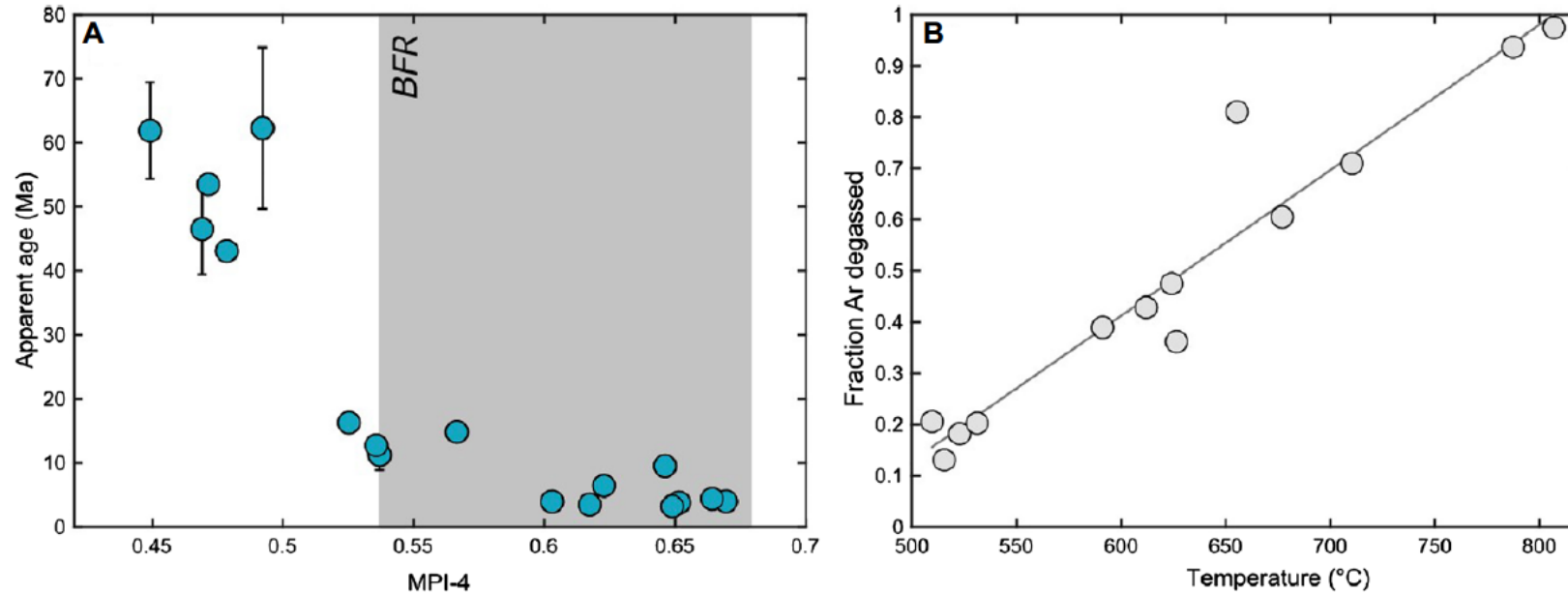


Frictional Energy

- If we assume a normal stress based on depth and friction, we can estimate a displacement



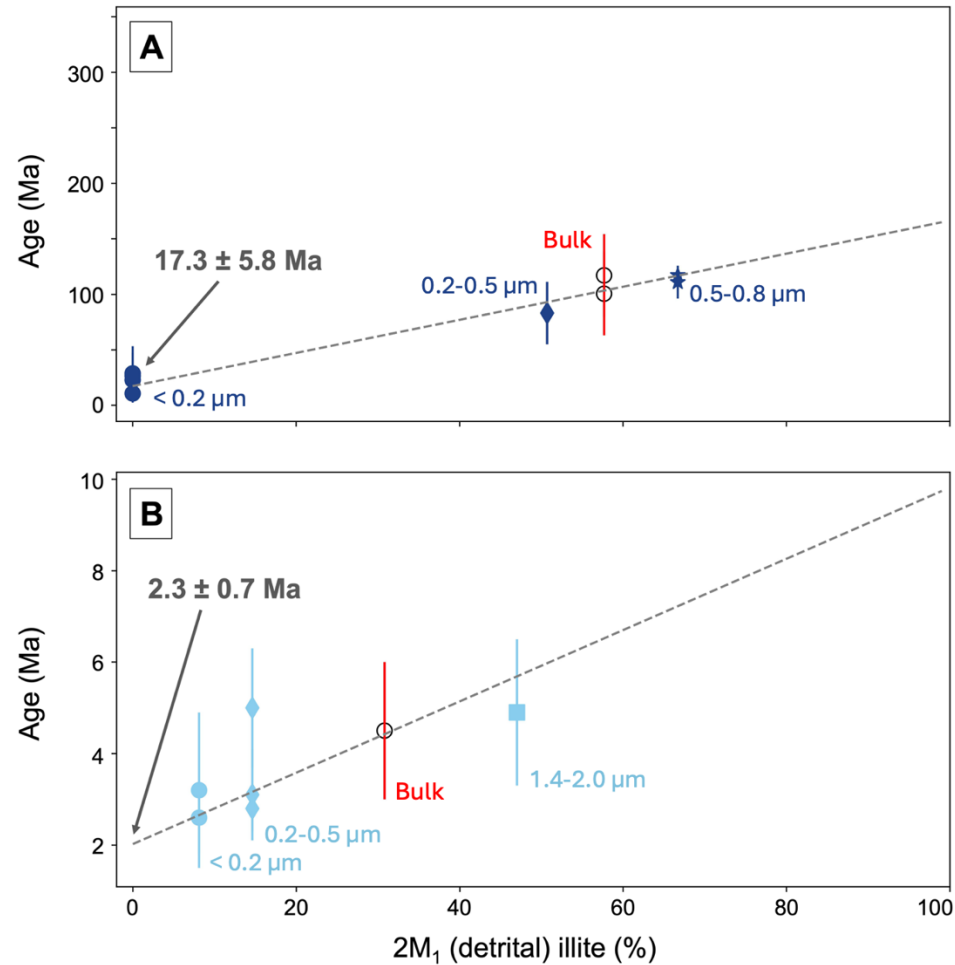
How Old Are These Earthquakes?



How Old Are These Earthquakes?

Next Steps:

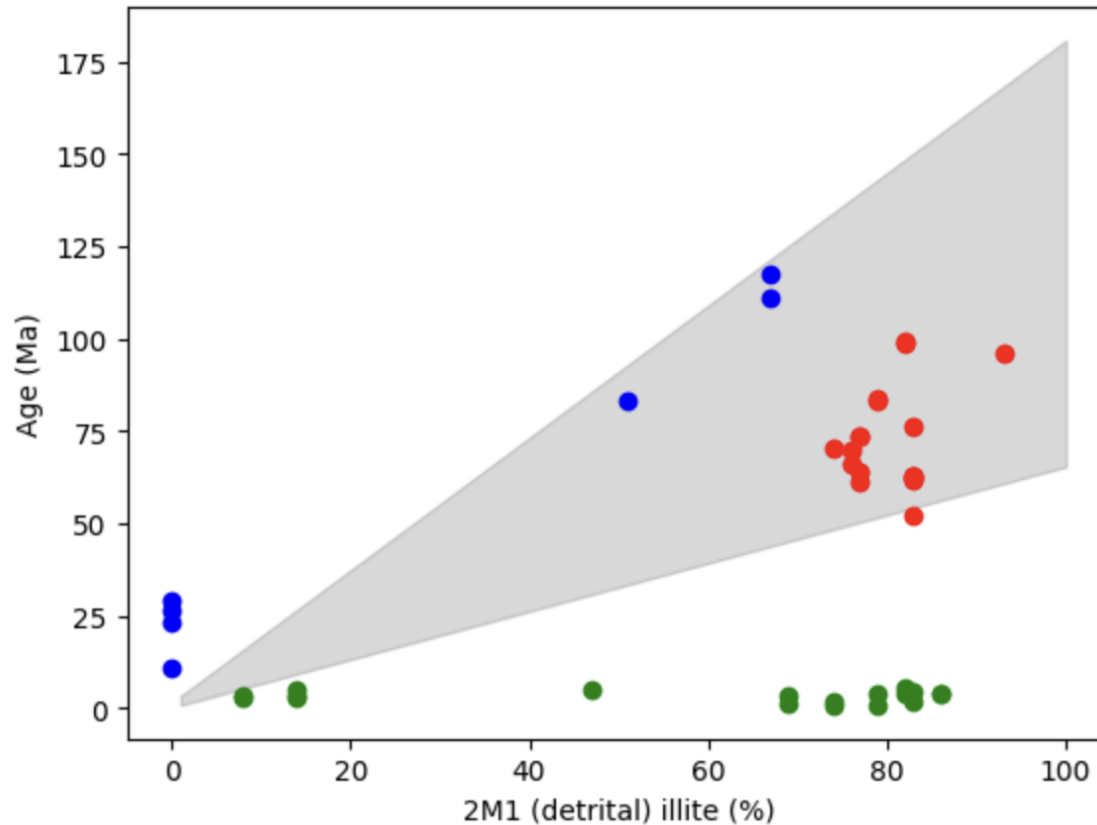
- Size separation
- XRD to identify authigenic illite



How Old Are These Earthquakes?

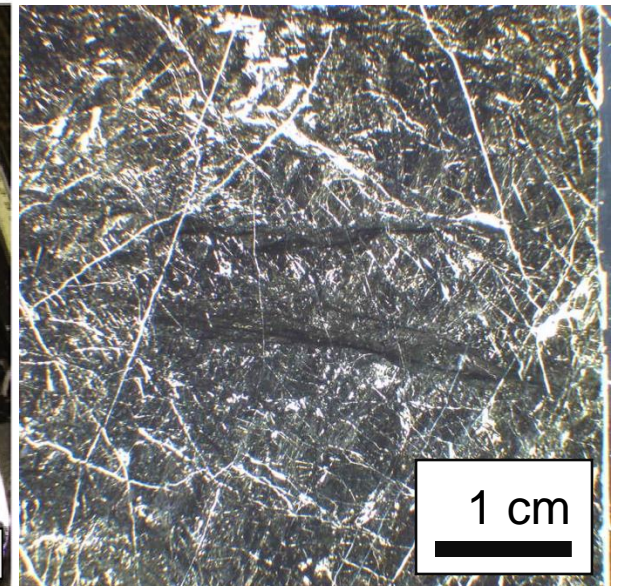
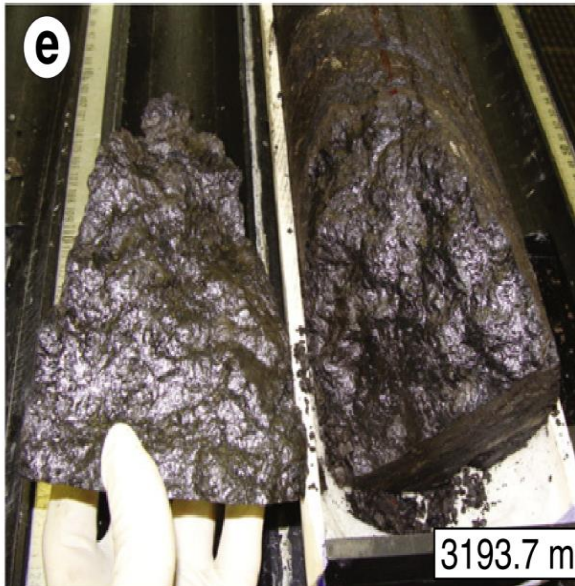
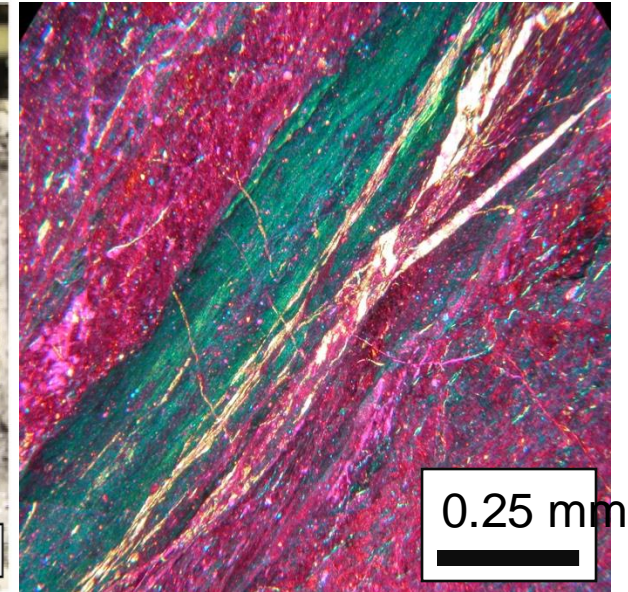
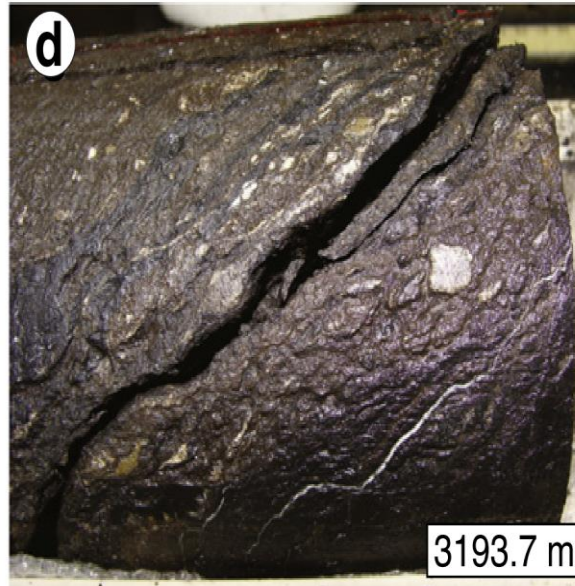
Next Steps:

- Size separation
- XRD to identify authigenic illite



Deformed ultracataclasite

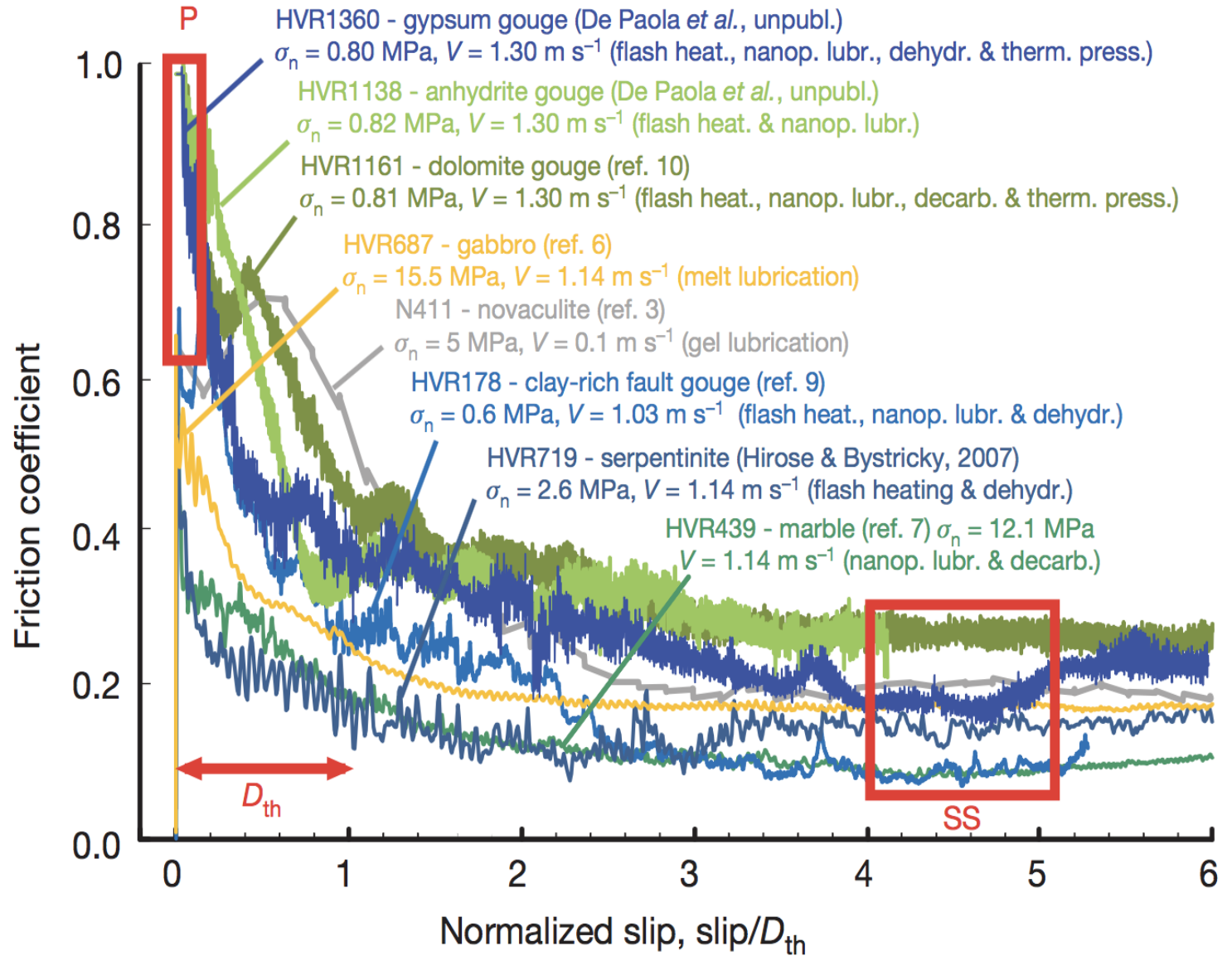
- Highly sheared cataclasite
- Scaly fabric
- Many discrete millimeter-centimeter thick slip surfaces
- Black staining
- Slickenlines
- Pervasive veining



Bradbury et al. (2011)

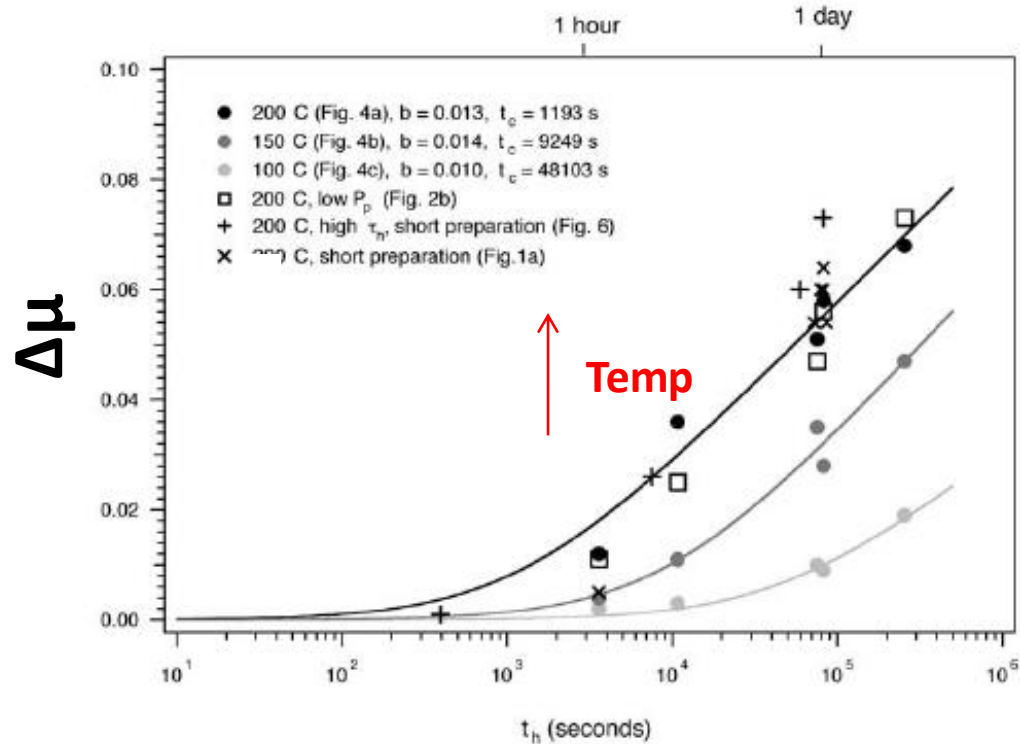
Other Reasons to Care About Coseismic Temperature Rise:

What dynamic weakening mechanisms might be activated?



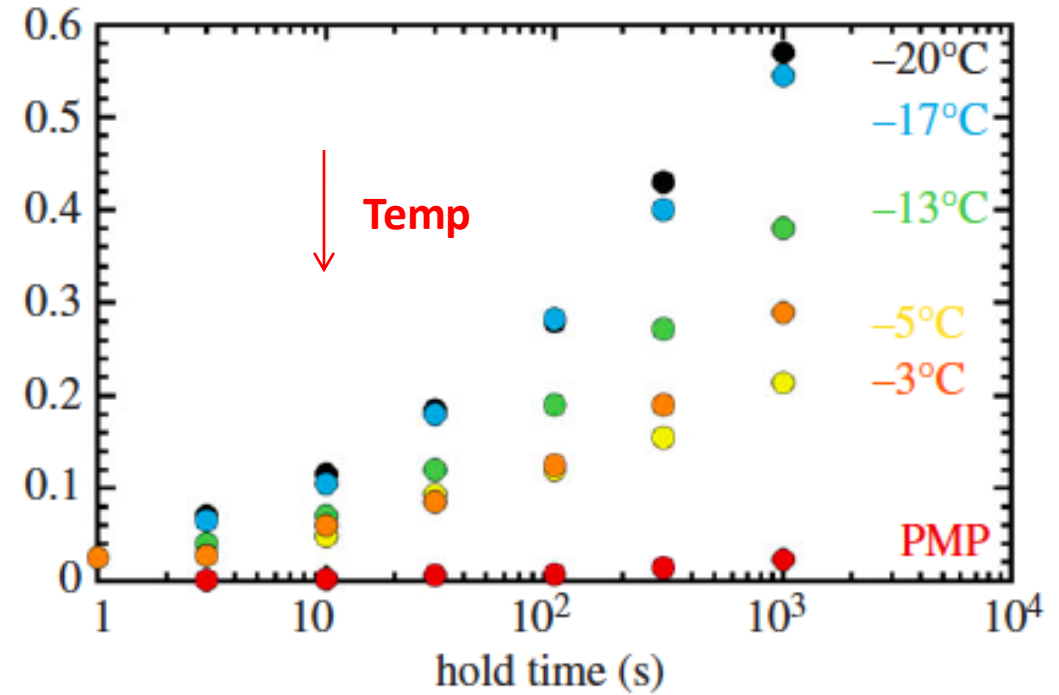
Temperature Affects Frictional Healing Rates

Quartz

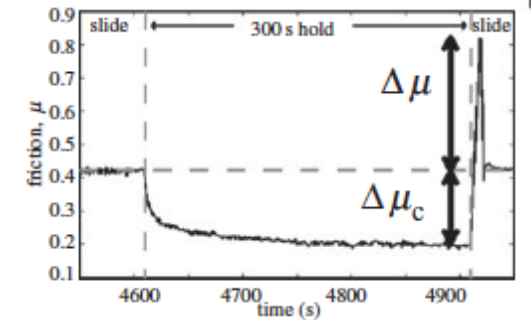


Nakatani and Scholz, 2004

Ice



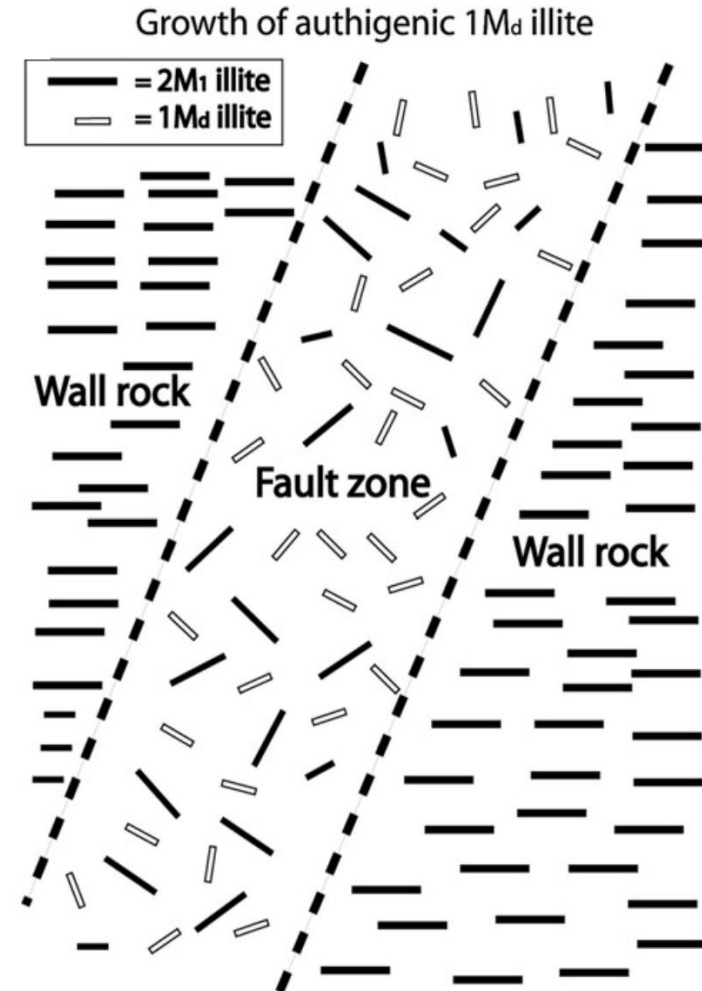
McCarthy et al., 2017



How Old Are These Earthquakes?

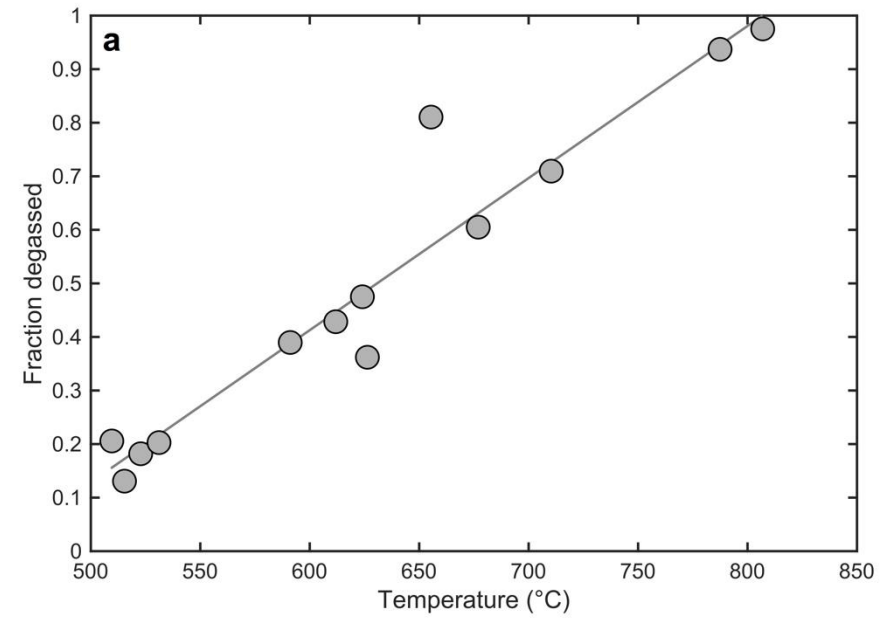
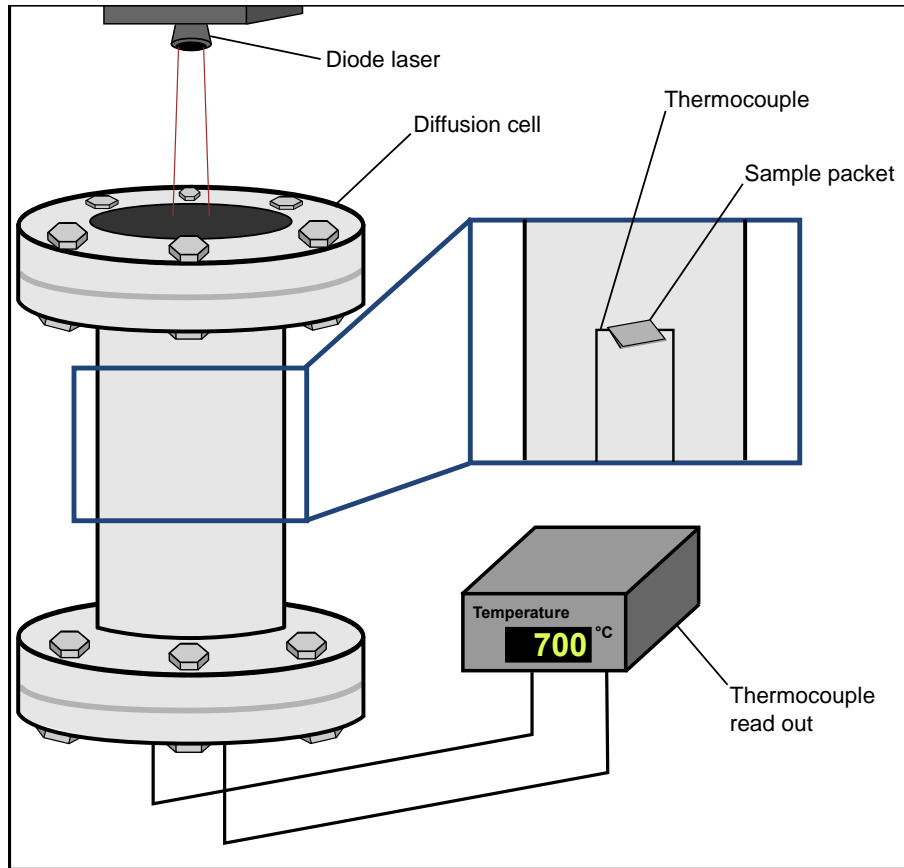
K/Ar Ages may represent:

- Age of clay formation
- Thermal resetting

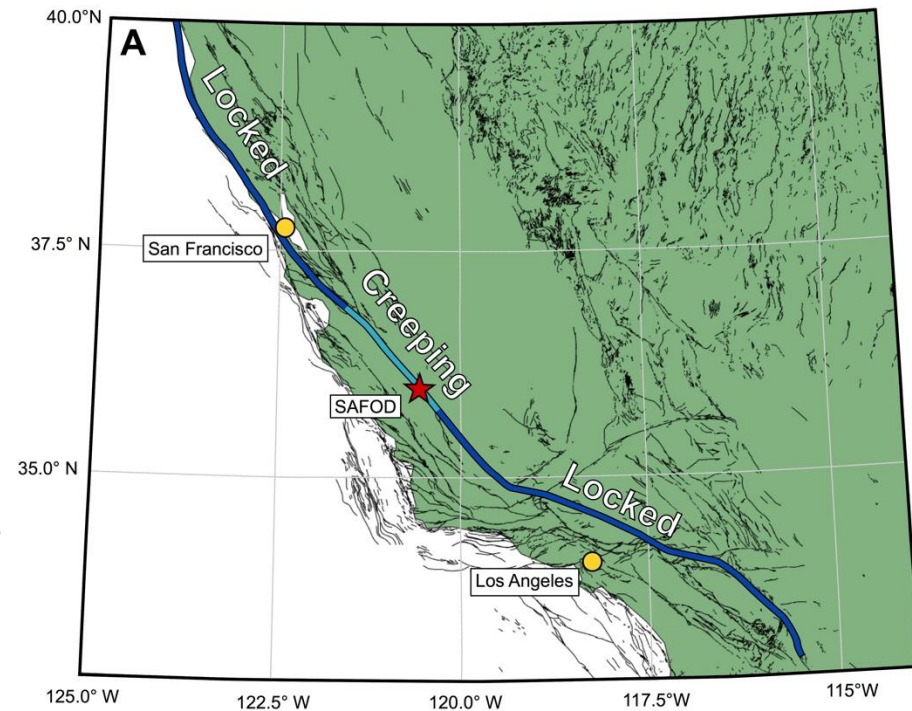
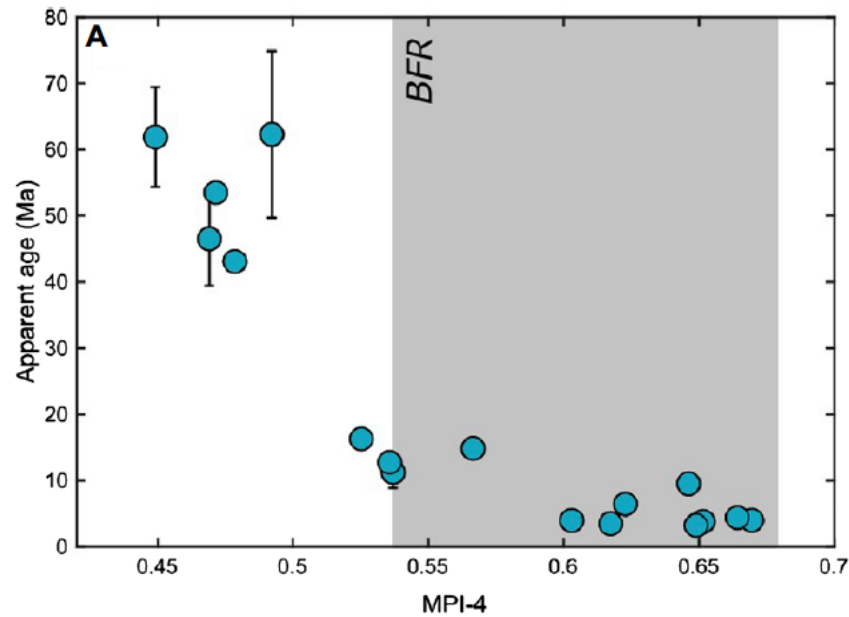


Haines et al. (2008)

How Old Are These Earthquakes?



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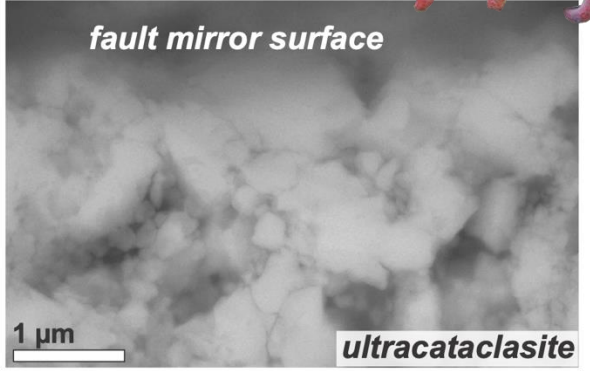
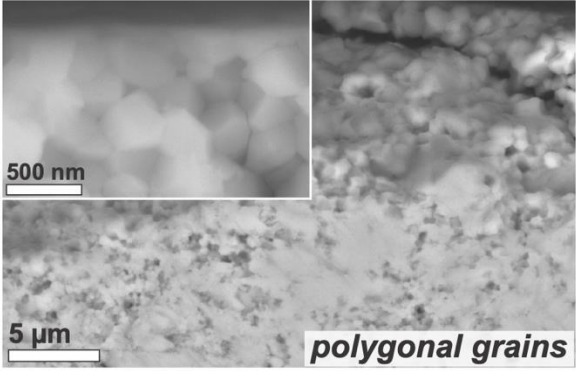
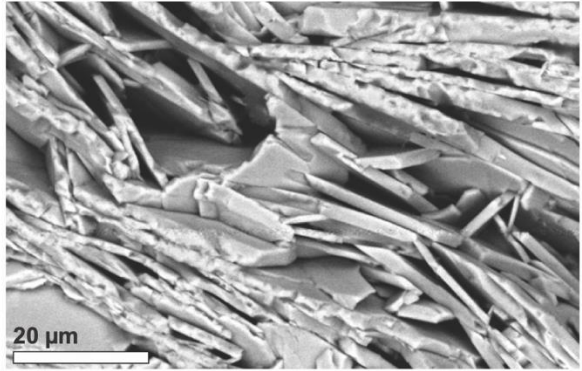
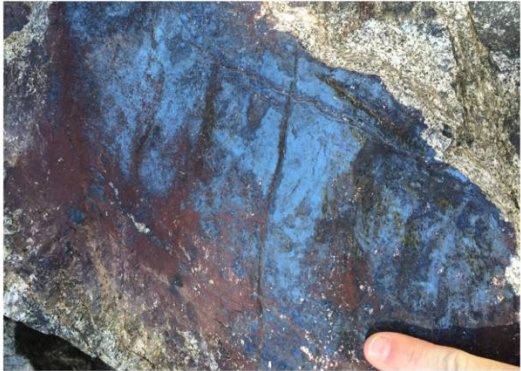


hematite is common in fault rocks

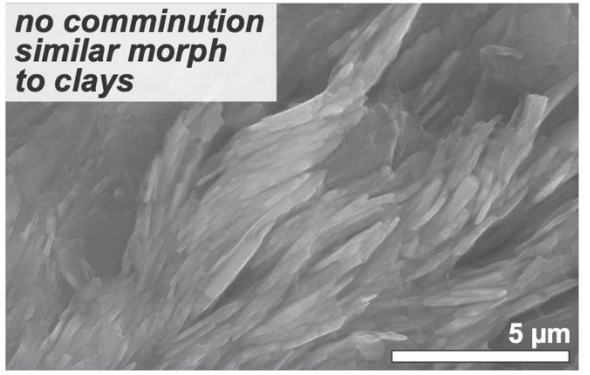
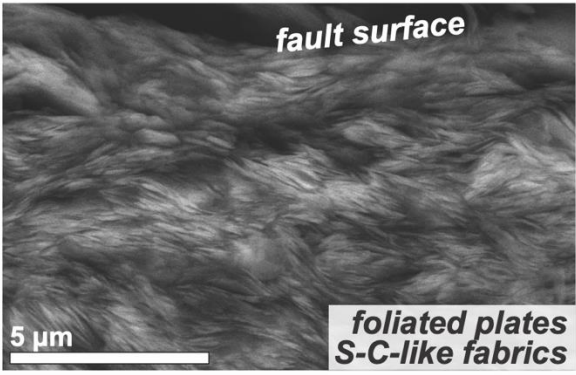
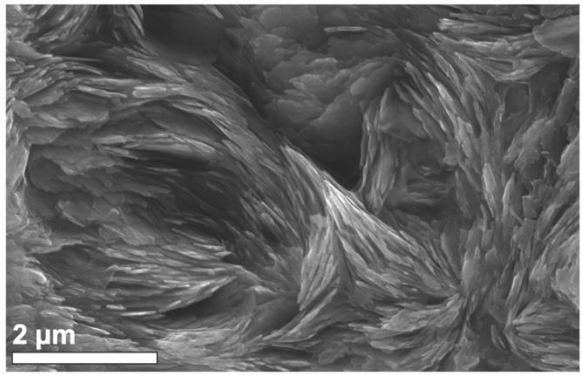
its textures are diagnostic of slip rate and temperature



seismic



slow



Ault et al., 2015, *Geology*; McDermott et al., 2017, *EPSL*; Moser et al., 2017, *EPSL*; Ault et al., 2019, *Geology*; McDermott et al., 2021, *EPSL*; DiMonte et al., 2022, *Geology*; Odlum et al., 2022, *Geosphere*