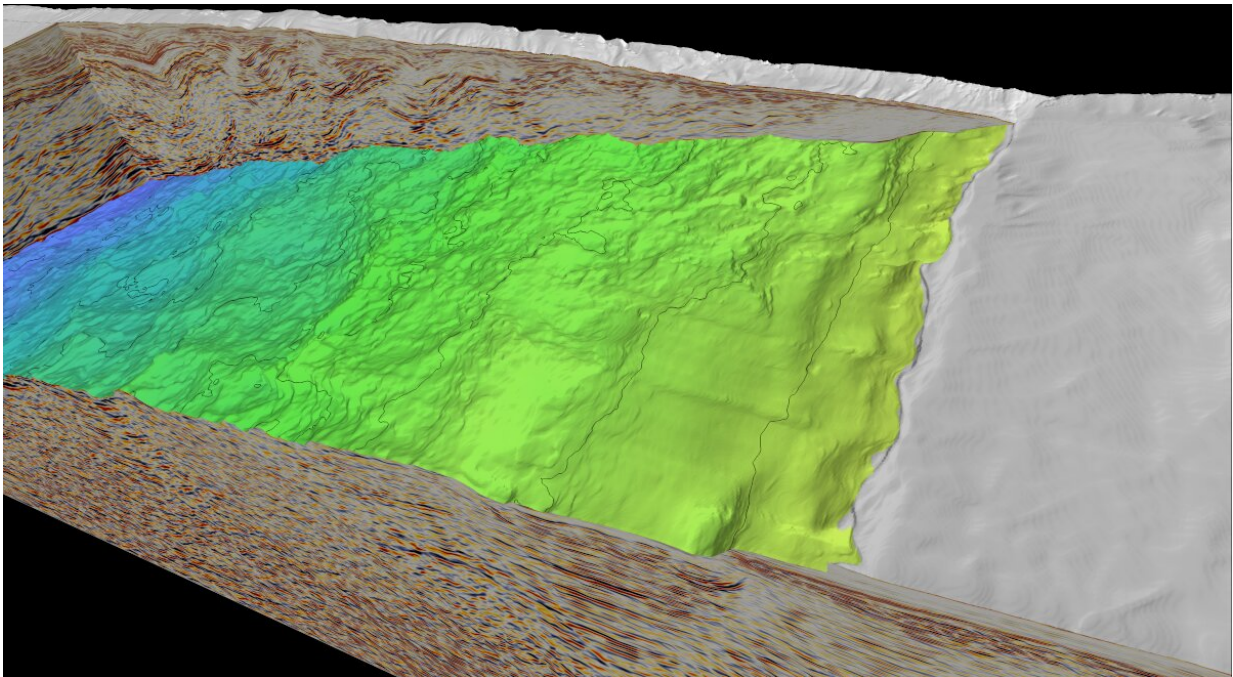


New study finds connection between fault roughness and the magnitude of earthquakes

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Credit: McGill University

A new study led by McGill University has found that tectonic plates beneath the Earth's surface can show varying degrees of roughness and could help explain why certain earthquakes are stronger than others.

Earthquakes happen when the rocks beneath the Earth's surface break along geological [fault](#) lines and slide past each other. The properties of

these faults—such as the roughness of their surface—can have an influence on the size of seismic events, however their study has been challenging because they are buried deep beneath the Earth's surface.

In order to have a better understanding of the characteristics of these faults, researchers from McGill University, the University of California Santa Cruz and Ruhr University Bochum in Germany used high-resolution seismic reflection data to map and measure the roughness of 350 km² of a plate boundary fault located off the Pacific coast of Costa Rica.

"We already knew that the roughness of a fault was an important factor, but we did not know how rough faults in the subsurface truly are, nor how variable the roughness is for a single fault," says James Kirkpatrick, a professor in McGill's Department of Earth and Planetary Sciences.

Rougher surfaces of faults may explain earthquake magnitude

In a recently published study in *Nature Geoscience*, Kirkpatrick and his colleagues were able to show that some parts of the studied fault have a rougher [surface](#) than others.

Historically, the earthquakes that have occurred in this part of the world have been moderately large (M7) and Kirkpatrick, who is also the study's first author, believes the rough patches they found might be the reason why.

"These rough patches are stronger and more resistant to [earthquake](#) slip," he says. "The historical record of earthquakes is relatively short, so we can't say with certainty that larger ones have not occurred. Future seismic events in the area, which will be recorded with modern

equipment, should help us determine if they show the same limited magnitude."

Kirkpatrick and his colleagues also hope to apply their methods to other [subduction zones](#) where similar geophysical data is available to start to evaluate whether their conclusions are generally applicable.

"This connection between the fault [roughness](#) and earthquake magnitude might one day help us understand the size and style of earthquakes most likely to occur a given fault."

More information: James D. Kirkpatrick et al, Subduction megathrust heterogeneity characterized from 3D seismic data, *Nature Geoscience* (2020). [DOI: 10.1038/s41561-020-0562-9](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41561-020-0562-9)

Provided by McGill University

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