

New computer modeling approach could improve understanding of megathrust earthquakes

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The Tohoku earthquake and tsunami that struck the coast of Japan on March 11, 2011, killed more than 15,000 people. Researchers at The University of Texas at Austin are leading efforts to develop computer models that can improve our understanding of the forces driving such devastating earthquakes. Credit: Douglas Sprott

Years before the devastating Tohoku earthquake struck the coast of Japan in 2011, the Earth's crust near the site of the quake was starting to stir. Researchers at The University of Texas at Austin are using computer models to investigate if tiny tremors detected near this site could be connected to the disaster itself.

The research could help enhance scientists' understanding of forces driving megathrust earthquakes—the world's most powerful type of earthquake—and improve earthquake hazard assessment. The study was published on Dec. 15, 2018, in *Earth and Planetary Science Letters*.

Lead author Thorsten Becker, a professor at the UT Jackson School of Geosciences and researcher at the University of Texas Institute for

Geophysics, said that this was the first comprehensive study showing changes in barely perceptible tremor activity before the Tohoku megathrust earthquake.

"The part of the crust that is close to the place that eventually ruptured changes stress state a couple of years before the event," said Becker. "By demonstrating this, our work complements studies of crustal deformation and our understanding of the forces driving earthquakes."

The Institute for Geophysics is a research unit of the Jackson School of Geosciences.

While the location of the tremors raises questions about their potential linkage to the quake, Becker said that it's unknown at the moment if the two events relate. However, the seismic signature of the tremors is helping refine a [computer model](#) that could help untangle the connection. This new modeling technique allows scientists to create a four-dimensional image of the Earth's crust and interactions between tectonic plates, showing how forces pushing at the fault change over time.

Once the [seismic data](#) was inputted, the model matched observations of how the plate deformed in the years before and after the earthquake. This allowed the scientists to make inferences about the kind of forces taking place at the plate boundary, the point where one plate dives into the Earth's hot, viscous mantle. In this semi-molten layer, solid rocks ooze and behave in unexpected ways, so understanding the dynamics of the layer could help identify the connection between pressure along a fault before and after a major earthquake.

The new research is significant because the model was originally developed using a different dataset: geodetic information about the shape of the Earth's

surface. By gaining similar results using different data sets—seismic waves and changes in the planet's shape—scientists can be much more confident about the accuracy of earthquake models.

Becker believes that with the right research and support, advanced computer models can be used to study the physics of earthquakes and perhaps contribute to improved forecasts.

Currently, scientists can at best offer hazard maps showing known earthquake zones and a vague probability of an earthquake in the coming decades. Knowing more about when and where such a quake might strike, even within a few years, would represent a significant improvement on current earthquake forecasting and perhaps allow authorities and industry adequate time to prepare for such an event.

To this end, the authors hope their study will contribute to global efforts to improve [earthquake](#) hazard assessment, such as the Modeling Collaboratory for Subduction RCN, a new UT-led research collaboration network funded by the National Science Foundation (NSF).

More information: Thorsten W. Becker et al, Stress change before and after the 2011 M9 Tohoku-oki earthquake, *Earth and Planetary Science Letters* (2018). [DOI: 10.1016/j.epsl.2018.09.035](#)

Provided by University of Texas at Austin

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