GEN.GLE.0001.1

# **Enhance Earthquake Information**

Ken Gledhill (Acting Director, Hazards Division) GeoNet Project Director; Chair, Pacific Tsunami Warning and Mitigation System GNS Science, New Zealand



#### **Outline**

- > The Data Explosion
- > The Canterbury Earthquakes
- > Aftershocks
- > More Information Quicker

Acknowledgements: EQC, LINZ, GNS Science, Natural Hazards Platform, the GeoNet Team and a large number of research scientists

# If the Canterbury Earthquakes had Occurred a Decade Ago ....

- > 1 real-time station in Canterbury
- > 2 real-time, and a small number of "dial-up" stations in the whole South Island
- The rest of the stations recorded on cassette tape which were mailed to us weekly
- It would have taken at least an hour to get an approximate location



#### **Canterbury Sensor Network Sites**



### **Canterbury Earthquakes**

- A sequence of destructive earthquakes affecting New Zealand's second largest city, Christchurch beginning in September 2010
- > To date there have been four significant periods of activity
- The earthquakes are shallow (< 10 km) and very high impact for their size
- All of the major earthquakes show a degree of complexity, particularly the Darfield earthquake of September 2010
- The closeness to the city centre was important for the level of damage, but there were several other factors
- Similar characteristics to some earthquake sequences in slow strain rate (long return time) regions

## Christchurch Earthquake (22 February 2011)

- Maximum recorded acceleration of 2.2 g (vertical)
- Rupture very close to the city centre (within 6 km)
- Earthquake had a large thrust component, and no surface rupture
- Energy very high for size of earthquake
- Rupture towards the city produced directional shaking towards the city centre
- Rupture speed was close to shear-wave velocity

#### **Possible Similar Sequences**

- New Madrid 1811-1812 (3, ~M 7.5, 53 days)
- > Oamaru 1876 (3, ~M 5.7, 46 days)
- Tasmania 1883-1892 (3, ~M 6+, 2450 days)
- ► Buller 1929 (5, ~M 6.3 7.3, 23 days)
- Tennant Creek 1988 (3, M 6.3 6.4, same day)
- ► Landers 1992-1999 (3, M 6.1 7.3, 2666 days)

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## **Canterbury Aftershocks (1)**



# **Canterbury Aftershocks (2)**

Numbers of Canterbury region earthquakes since September 4 2010					
Magnitude range	Number				
7.0 and above	1				
6.0 - 6.9	3				
5.0 - 5.9	54				
4.0 - 4.9	467				
3.0 - 3.9*	3422				
* not all earthquakes in this range have been analysed yet.					
This table was last updated on August 30 2012					

#### **New Developments**

- > GeoNet Rapid Faster earthquake locations
- > ShakeMap
- > Revised aftershock probabilities (using clustering)
- Revised hazard models after major earthquakes (time varying hazard)
- > An emphasis on communicating hazard and risk in useable and understandable ways

# GeoNet Rapid (beta.geonet.org.nz)







Public Id: <u>2012p656266</u> NZST: Friday, August 31 2012 at 7:38:36 am Intensity: severe Depth: 3 km Magnitude: 5.2 Location: 30 km south-west of Haast

Felt it?



Public Id: <u>2012p655711</u> NZST: Friday, August 31 2012 at 2:43:20 am Intensity: fight Depth: 3 km Magnitude: 3.2 Location: 15 km north of Whakatane

Felt it?











#### **GNS Science**

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GNS Science 1.0 s Pseudo-Acceleration Spectra (%g) : Christchurch FEB 21 2011 11:51:42 PM GMT M 6.2 S43.58 E172.68 Depth: 6.0km ID:3468575

#### **GNS Science**

## **Canterbury Aftershock Probabilities**

#### Canterbury region long-term probabilities

	One month: August 9 - September 8 2012			One year: August 9 2012 - August 8 2013			
Magnitude range	Expected range	Expected average	Probability	Expected range	Expected average	Probability	
5.0 - 5.4	0 - 1	0.15	14%	0 - 4	1.3	74%	
5.5 - 5.9	0 - 1	0.04	4%	0 - 2	0.4	32%	
6.0 - 6.4	0 - 1	0.011	1%	0 - 1	0.1	10%	
6.5 - 6.9	0 - 1	0.003	<1%	0 - 1	0.03	3%	
7.0 - 7.9	0 - 1	0.0011	<1%	0 - 1	0.01	1%	
This table was last updated on August 9 2012							

### **Summary**

- Research using GeoNet data from the Canterbury earthquake sequence is likely to substantially change our understanding of earthquake impacts
- The Canterbury earthquakes are unusual but not unique (there are a few other examples in low strain rate regions)
- New ways of presenting the changing level of hazard in more useable ways are being developed (GeoNet Rapid, ShakeMap, aftershock probabilities, timevarying hazard).