

# Towards reconciling seismic and geodetic moment estimations: Case Bárðarbunga

Rodrigo Contreras Arratia\* & Jurgen Neuberg

\*eerac@leeds.ac.uk

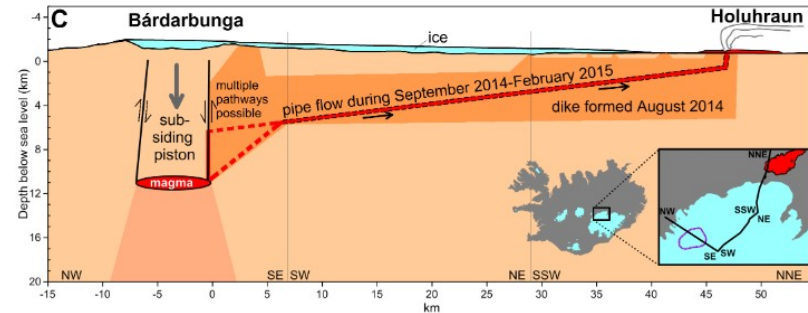
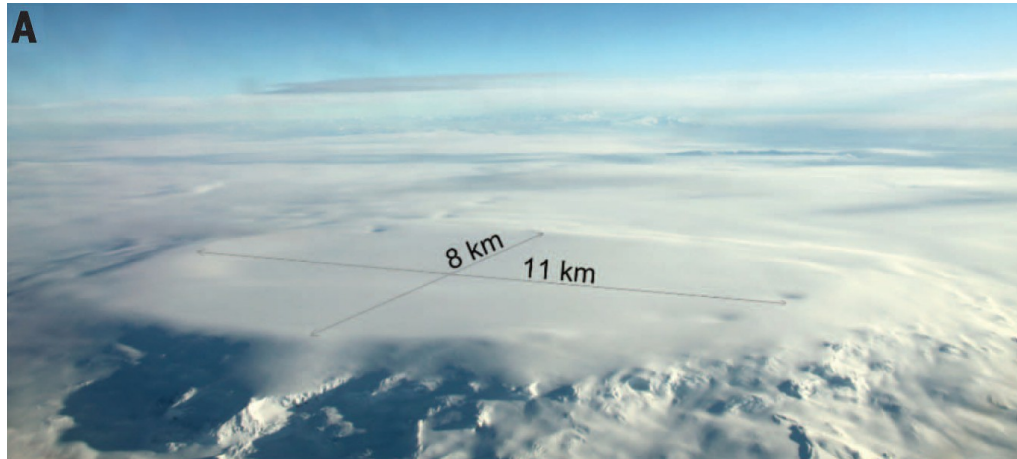
School of Earth and Environment, Institute of Geophysics and Tectonics,  
University of Leeds

## Overview:

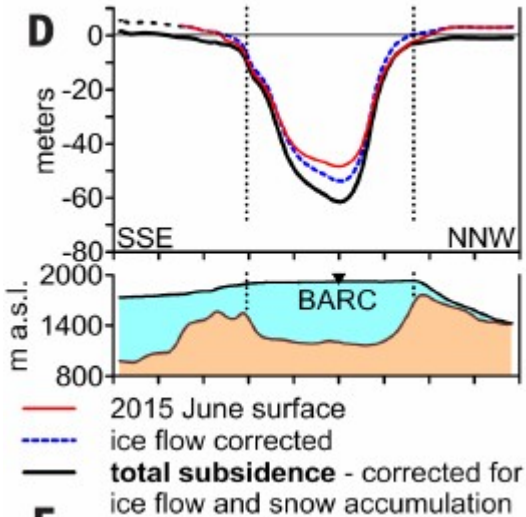
- Caldera collapse of Bárðarbunga 2014 - 2015
- Partial ring fault rupture as source model for biggest earthquakes
- Recalculation of seismic moment casts doubt on aseismic collapse?



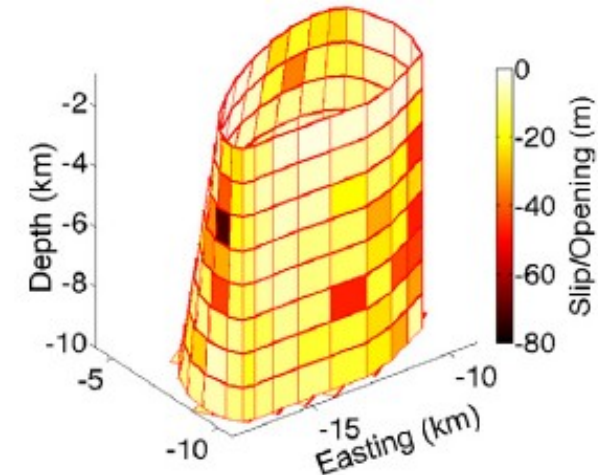
# Bárðarbunga collapse 2014-2015



From Gudmundsson et al. (2016)

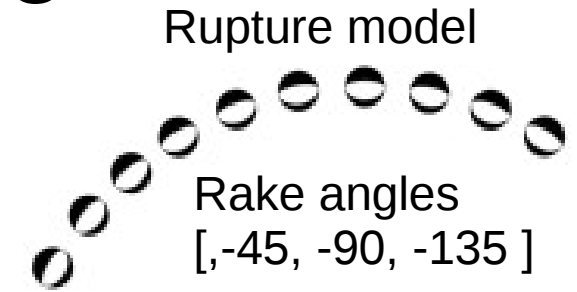


	Gudmundsson et al., (2016)	Recalculations
Subsidence	60m	40m (Parks et al., 2017)
Height of fault	12km	6-7km (Agustsdottir et al, 2019)
Rigidity	2 – 20 GPa	10GPa (this study)
Seismic moment ( $M_0$ )	Planar rupture	Curved ruptures

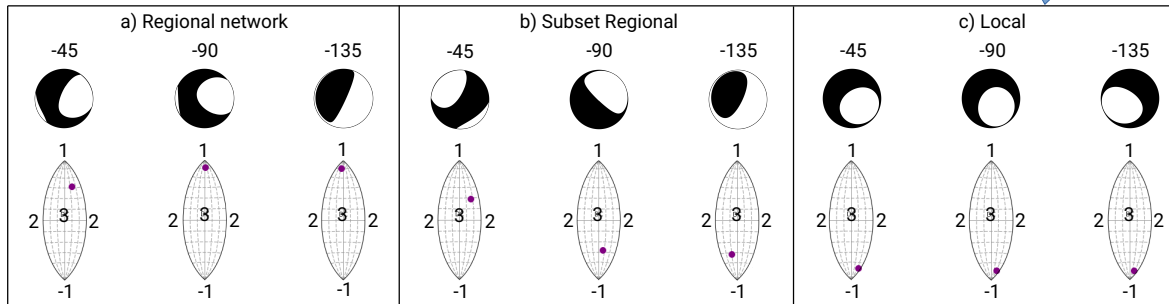


## Source parameters of ring ruptures

- Larger seismic moment than planar sources produce the same seismic radiation : we calculate the **correction factor**
- MT dominated by ISOtropic. CLVD dominates deviatoric
- Tested 3 networks: Seismic moment → regional better



MT estimation → local better



Rupture	Correction of Mo due to curvature
1/4	x2.93 larger
1/2	x3.68 larger
3/4	x7.75 larger
Full	x9.7 larger

Focal mechanisms: Deviatoric MT  
Lune plot: full MT; 1 explosion, -1 implosion, 2 CLVD and 3 DC.

## Conclusion

- Assuming ruptures of  $90^\circ$  in NNW of caldera → correction factor  $\sim 3$
- Seismic moment proposed by Gudmundsson et al,  $5.07 \times 10^{18}$  Nm, we recalculate (x3) to  $1.5 \times 10^{19}$  Nm
- Geodetic moment of  $6.67 \times 10^{19}$  Nm (recalculated by other studies)
  - Around 1/4 of the total strain energy is seismic.
- Slow earthquakes? Tremor? Lubrication of faults?
- Is  $M_0 = \mu A D$  valid for ring faults?