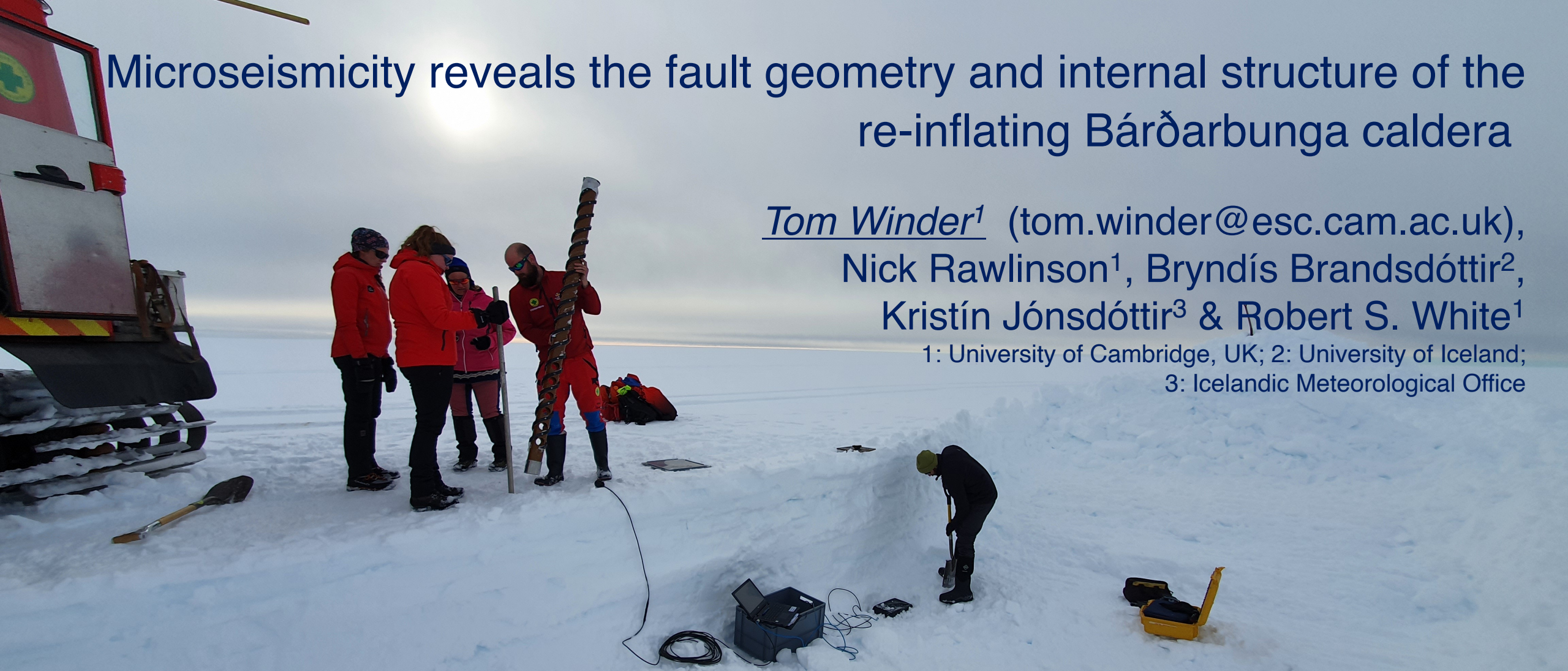


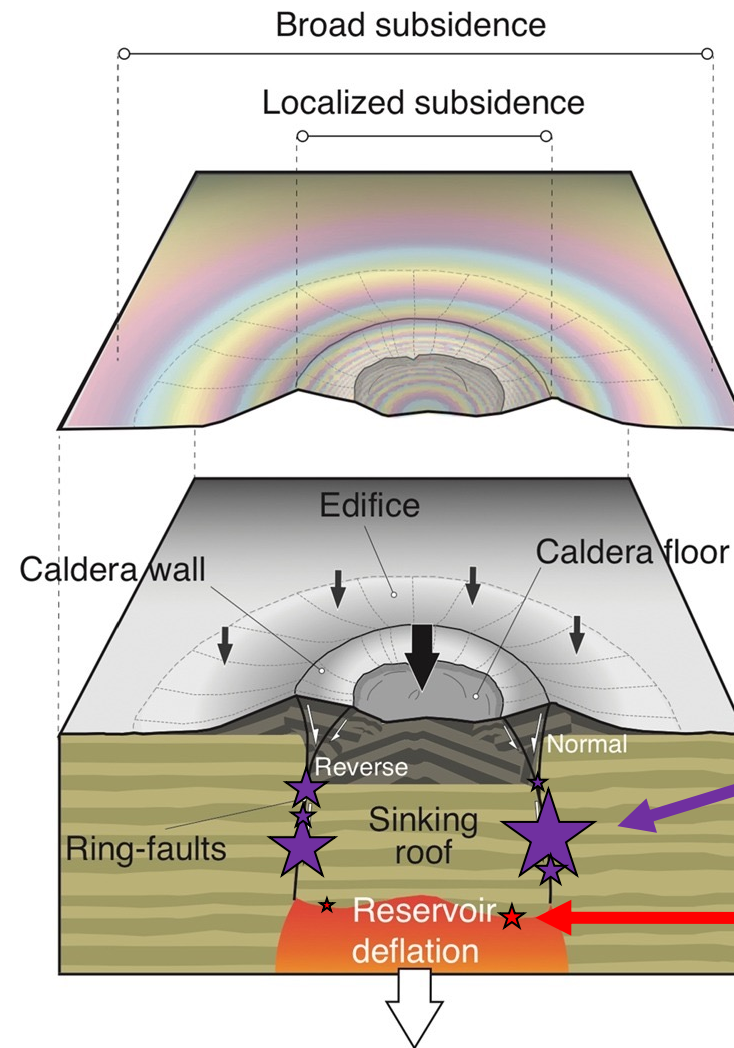
Microseismicity reveals the fault geometry and internal structure of the re-inflating Bárðarbunga caldera

Tom Winder¹ (tom.winder@esc.cam.ac.uk),
Nick Rawlinson¹, Bryndís Brandsdóttir²,
Kristín Jónsdóttir³ & Robert S. White¹

1: University of Cambridge, UK; 2: University of Iceland;
3: Icelandic Meteorological Office



(with special thanks to Omry Volk, Hlynur Skagfjörð, Sveinbjörn Steinthórsson, Conor Bacon, Esme Glastonbury-Southern, and all members of the 2021 JORFÍ Spring Expedition!)



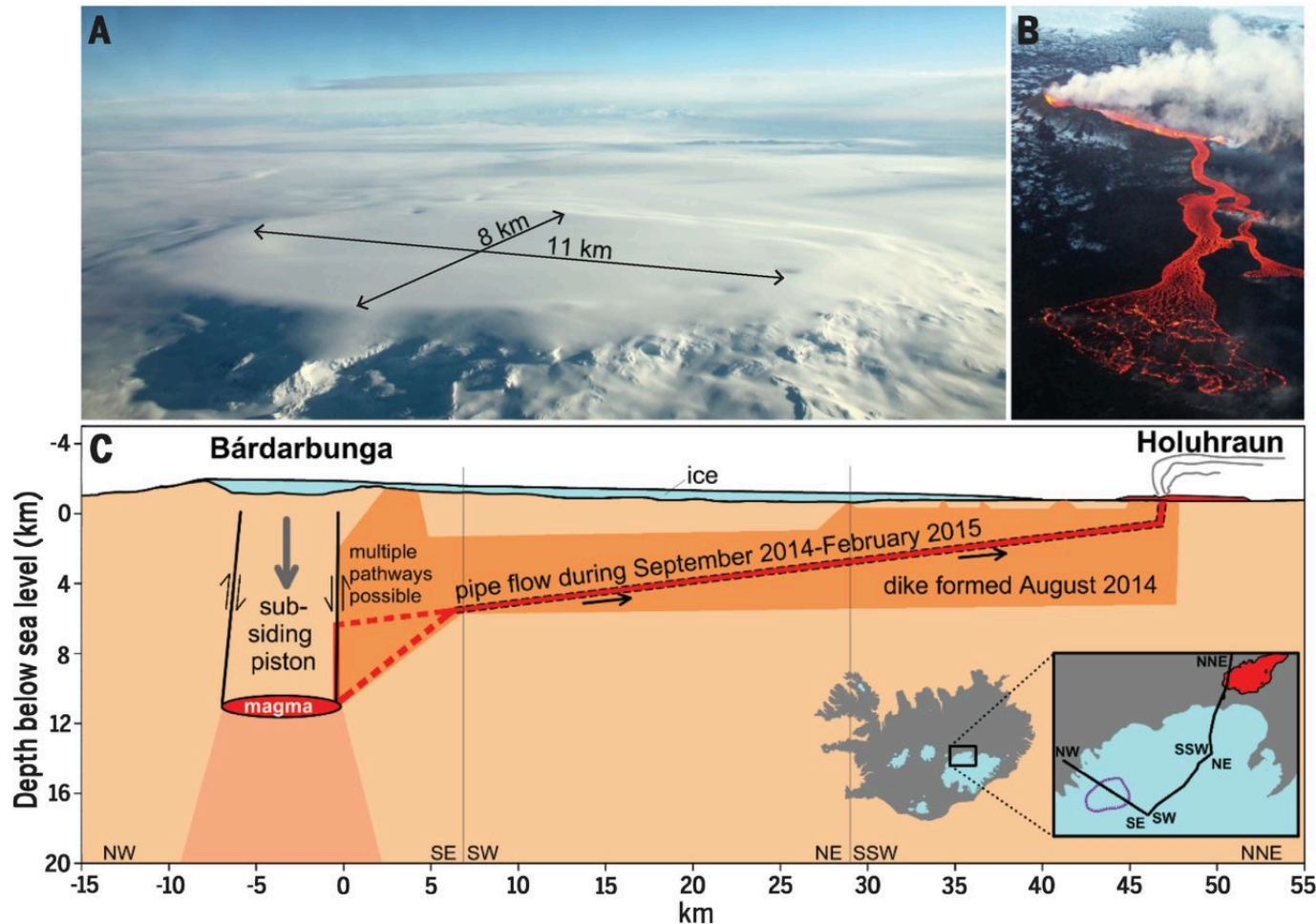
Liu et al. (2019) *EPSL*

- Seismicity provides direct information about fault slip along caldera ring faults
- Large earthquakes are complex, likely as a result of ring-fault curvature
- Microseismicity can provide a high resolution picture of the fault geometry and its motion

Using seismology to study actively-deforming calderas

Microseismicity reveals the fault geometry and internal structure of the re-inflating Bárðarbunga caldera

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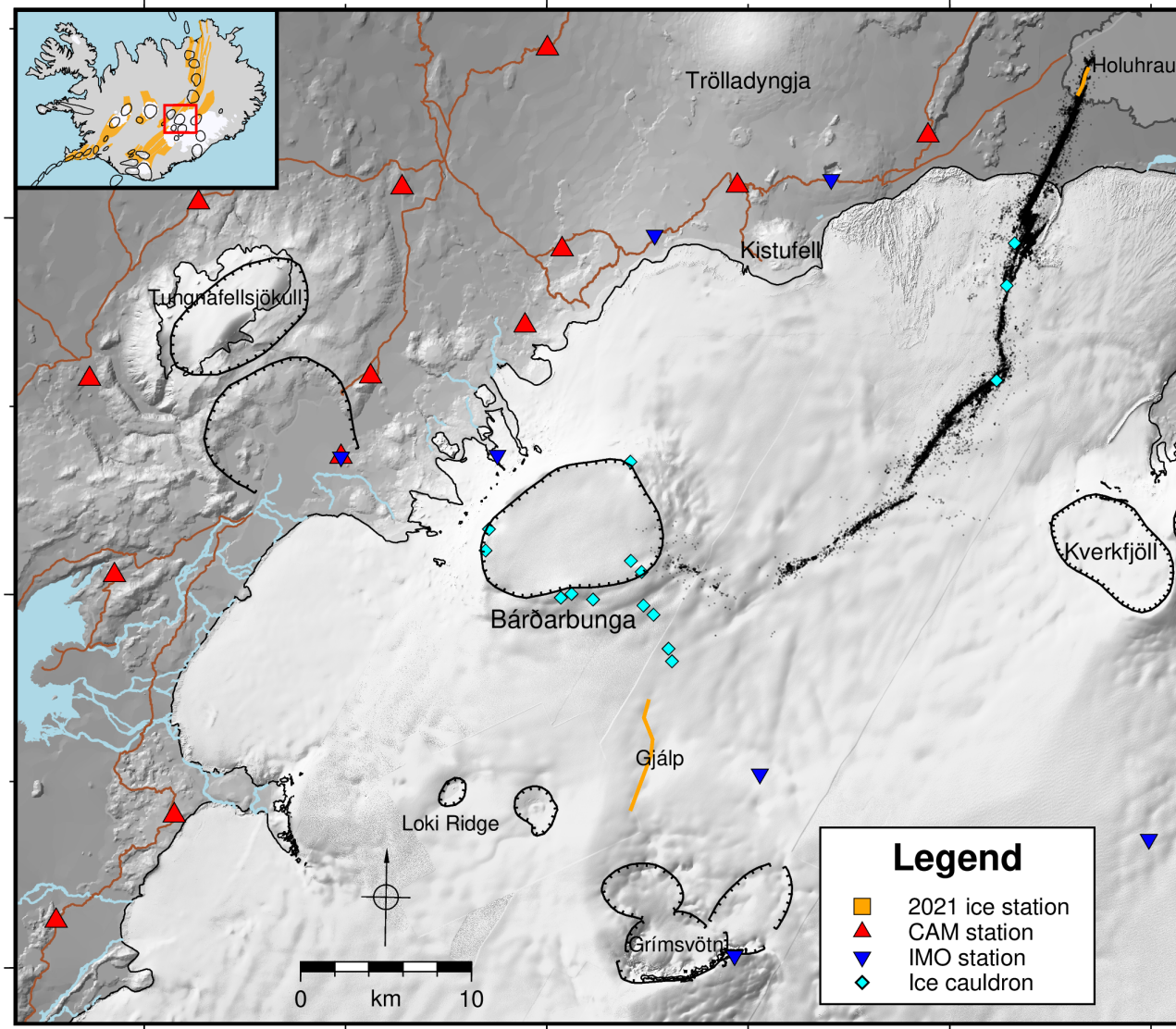
Gudmundsson et al. (2016) *Science*

Geological setting: Bárðarbunga volcano, Iceland

- Large ice-filled caldera located beneath the Vatnajökull ice-cap, Iceland
- Dramatic & well-recorded eruption and caldera collapse in 2014-15
- Now re-inflating, with continued heightened microseismicity

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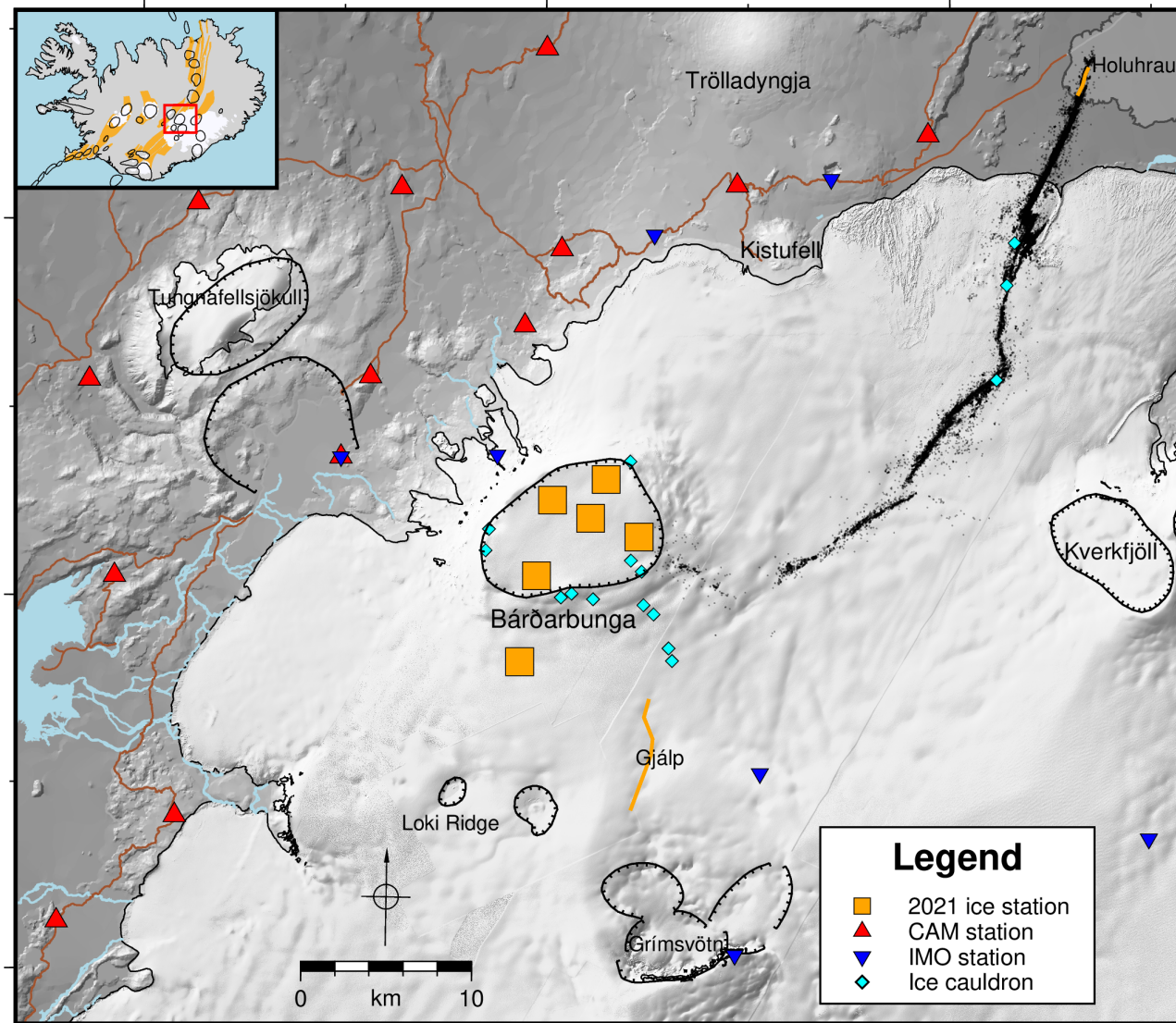


- Seismic network geometry determines detection threshold and accuracy of locations & focal mechanisms.

Seismic network geometry

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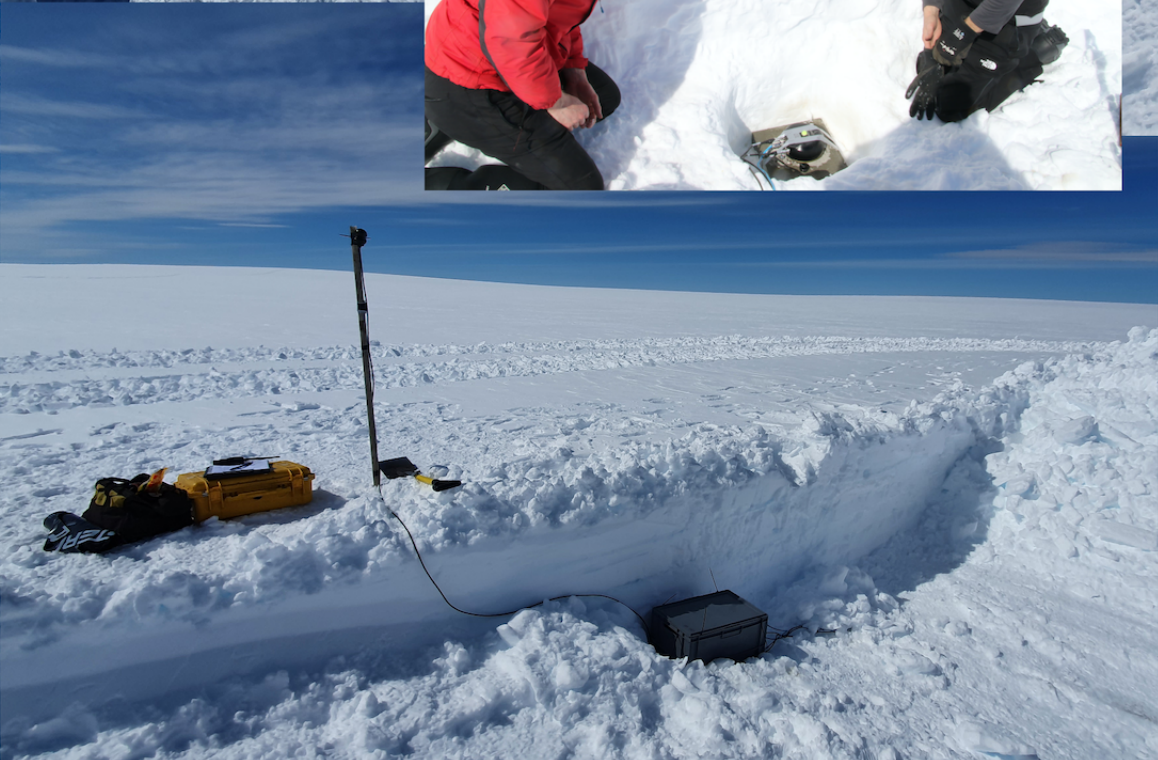
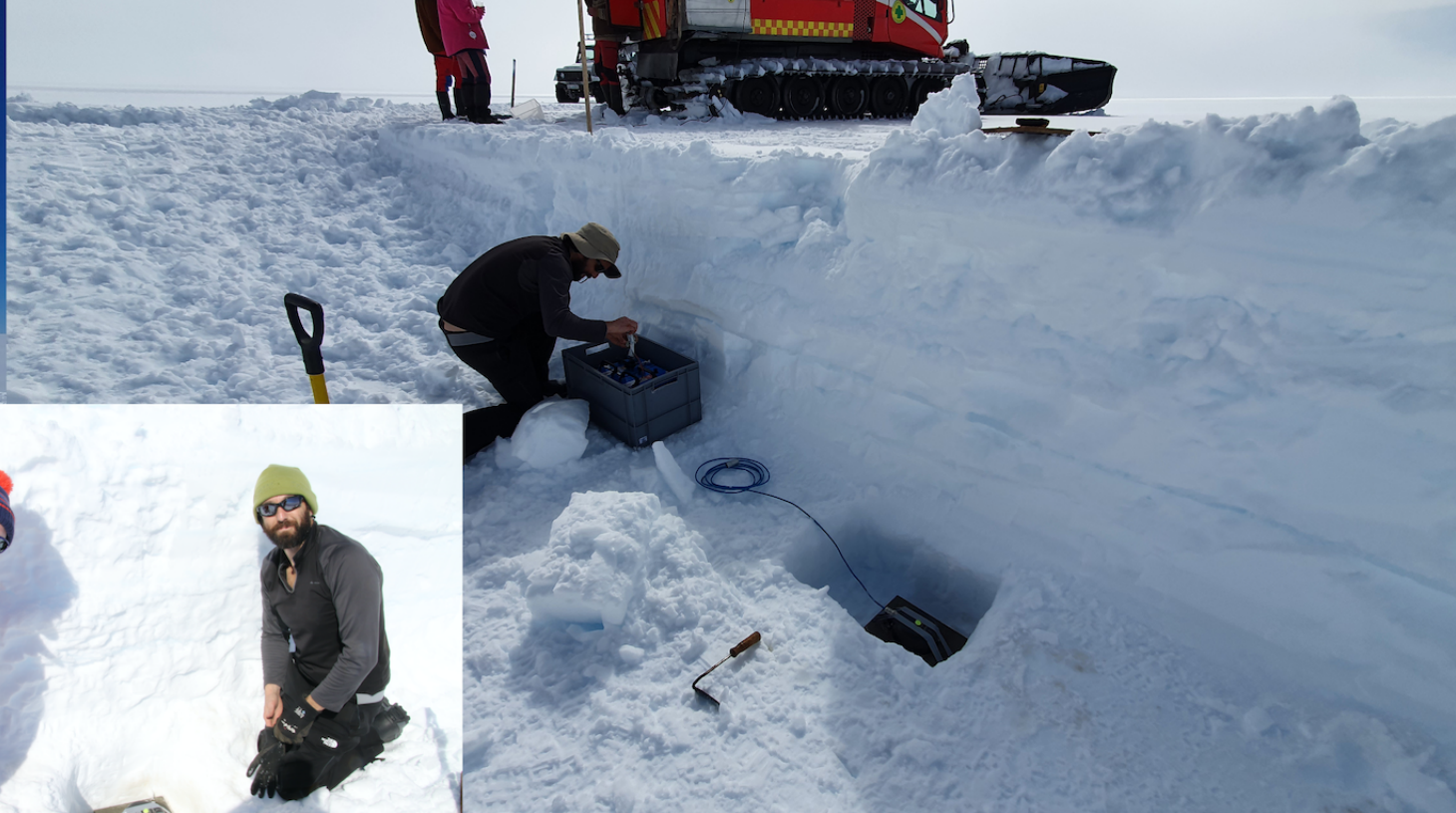
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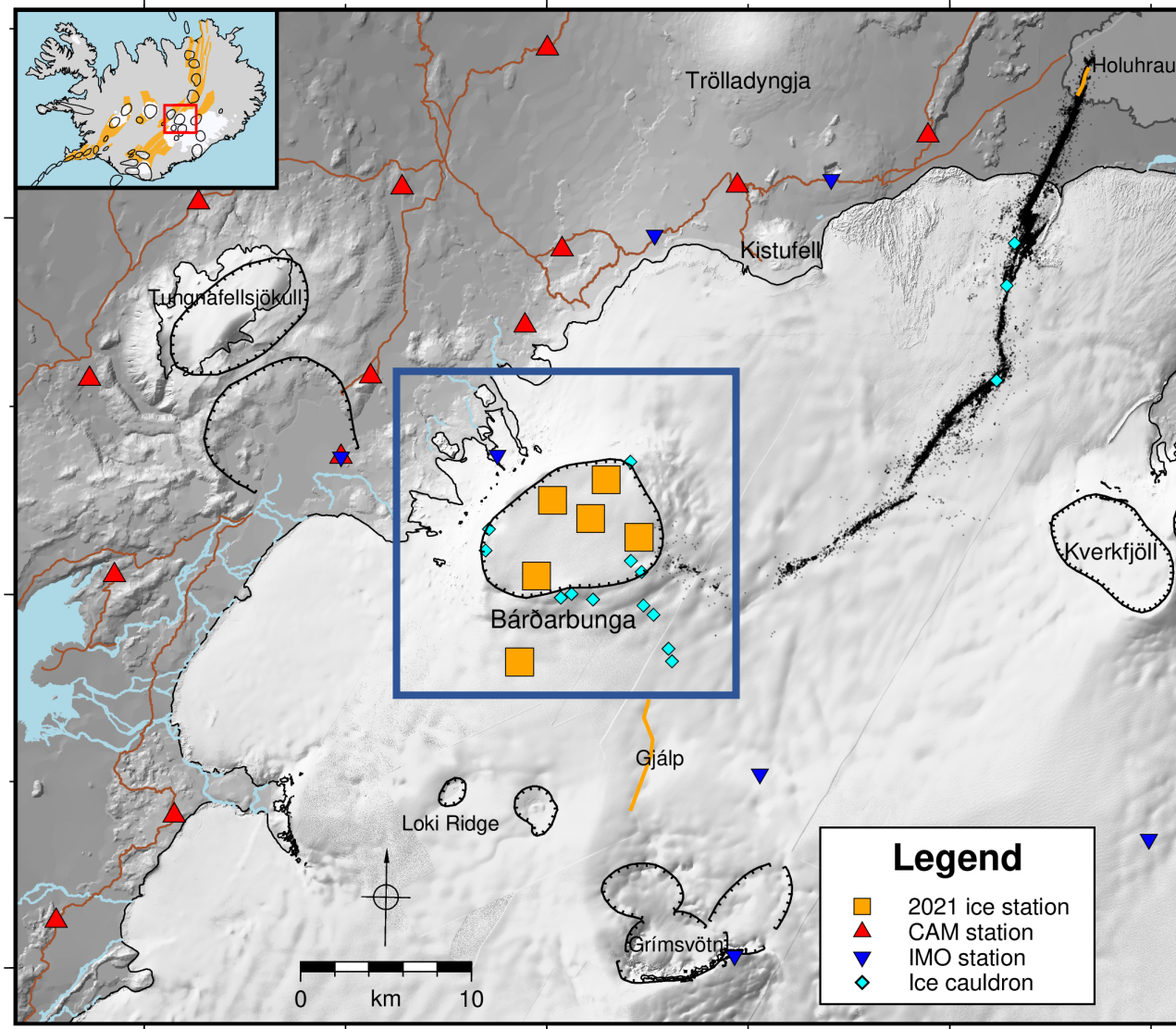
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- 6 stations deployed on the glacier between June-August 2021

Seismic network geometry – summer 2021 glacier stations

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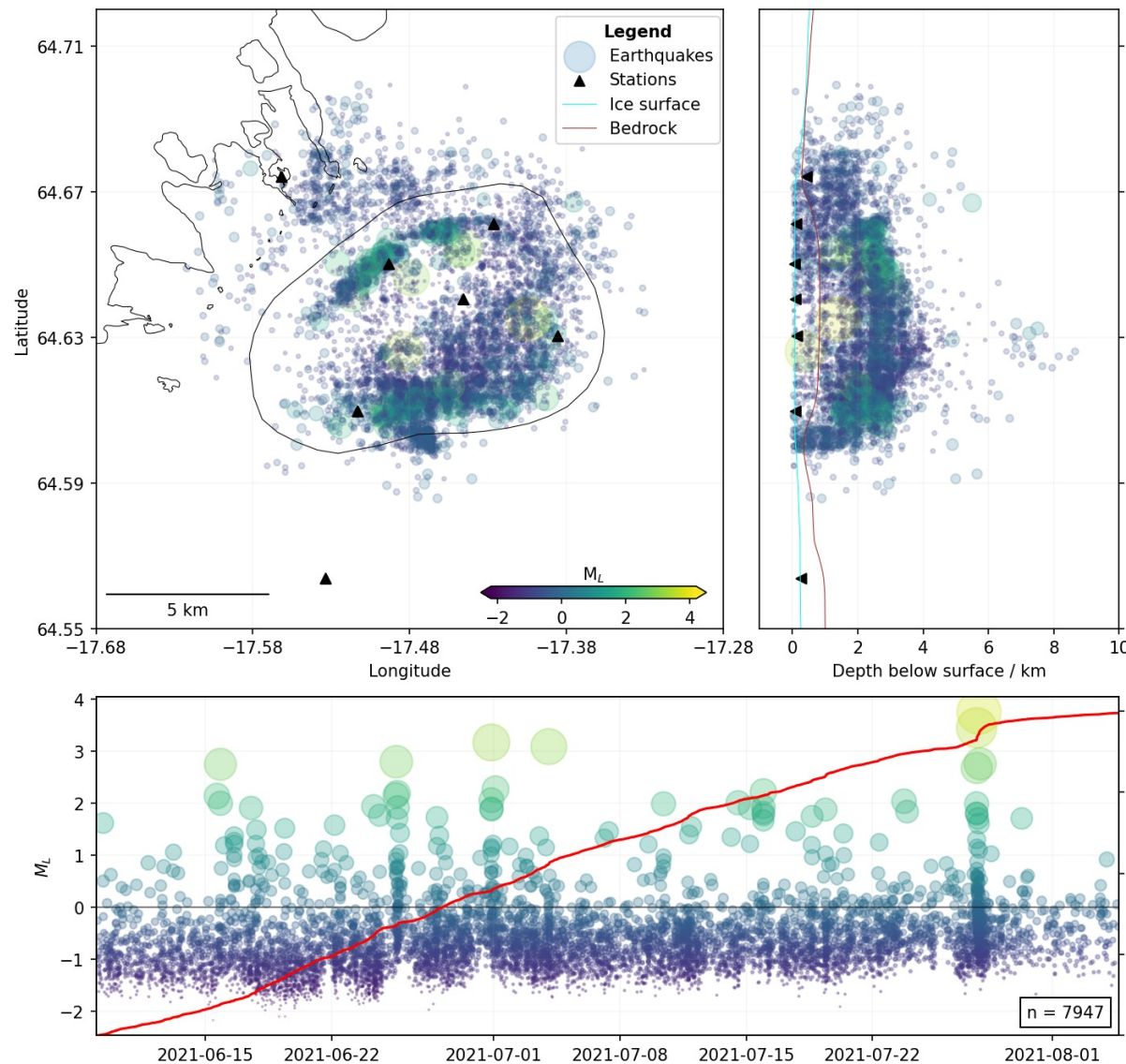


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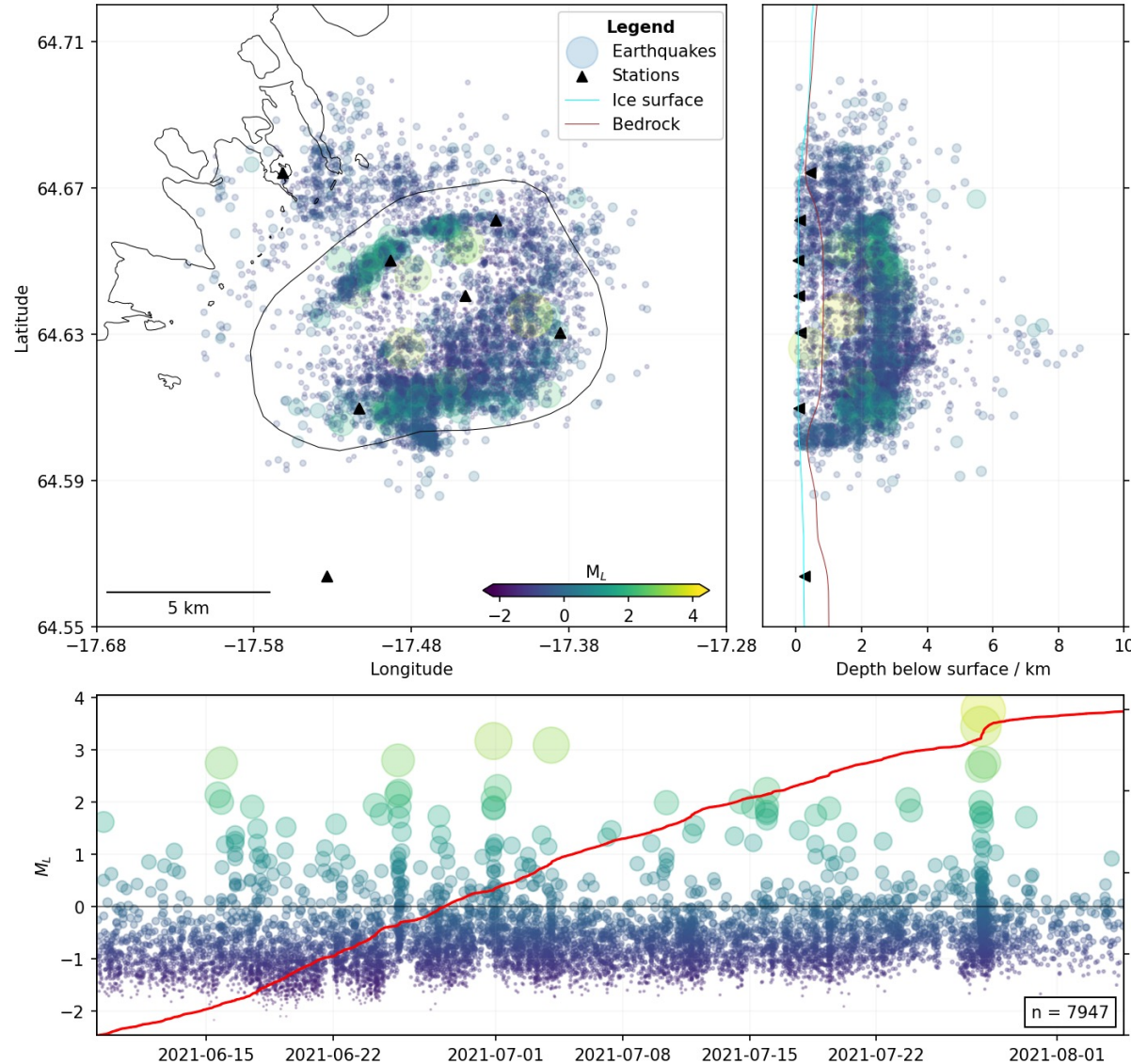


- QuakeMigrate software used to produce an automatic earthquake catalogue from continuous waveform data
- ~ 8,000 earthquakes detected during the two-month deployment, with $M_c \sim -1$
- Earthquakes concentrated in top 4 km of the ring-fault system

QuakeMigrate catalogue: ~ 8,000 events

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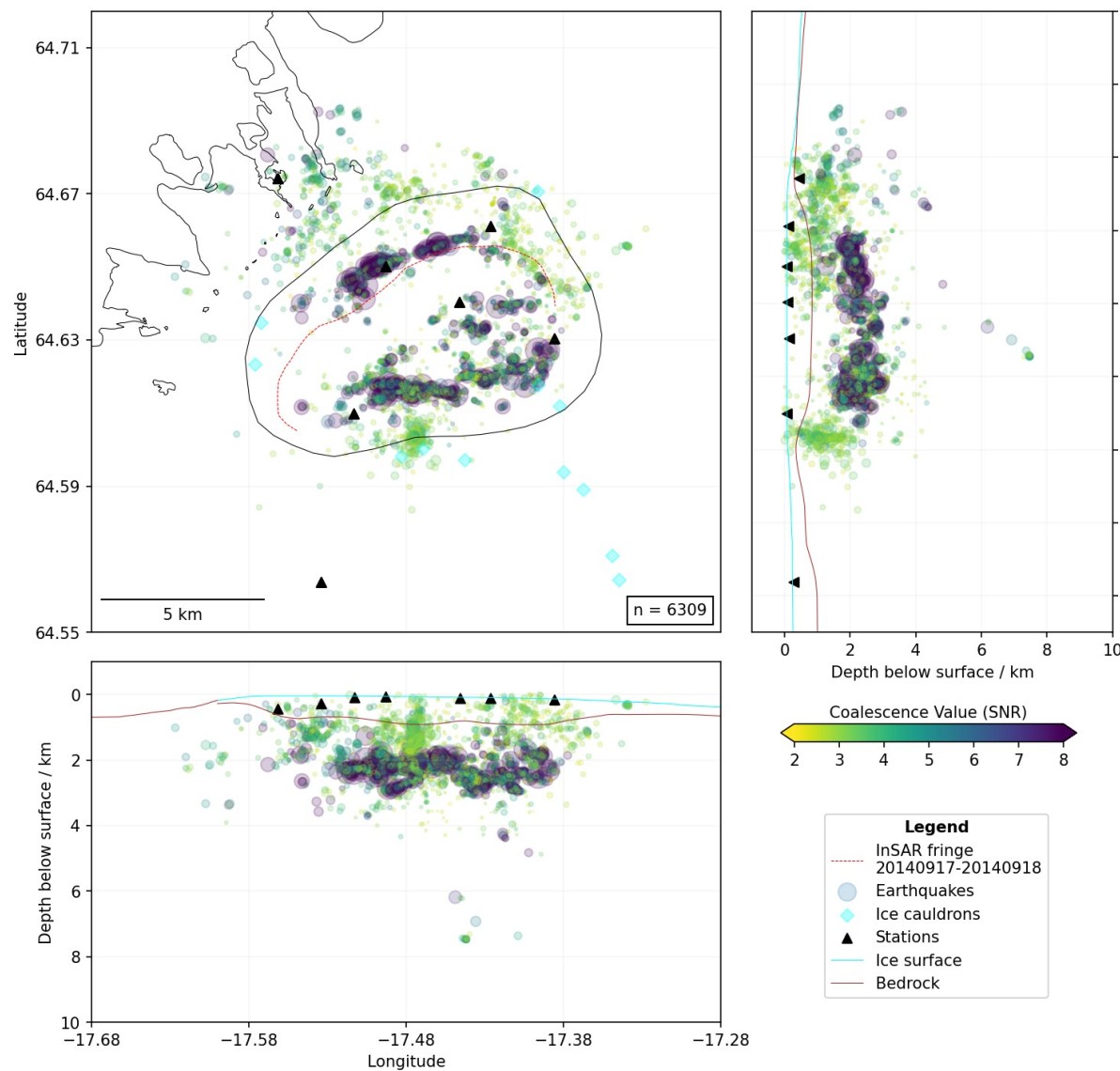
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- QuakeMigrate short-course SC5.16 - Friday 13:20-14:50!

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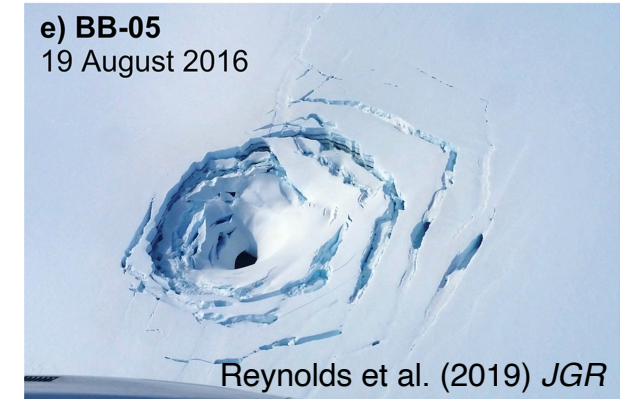
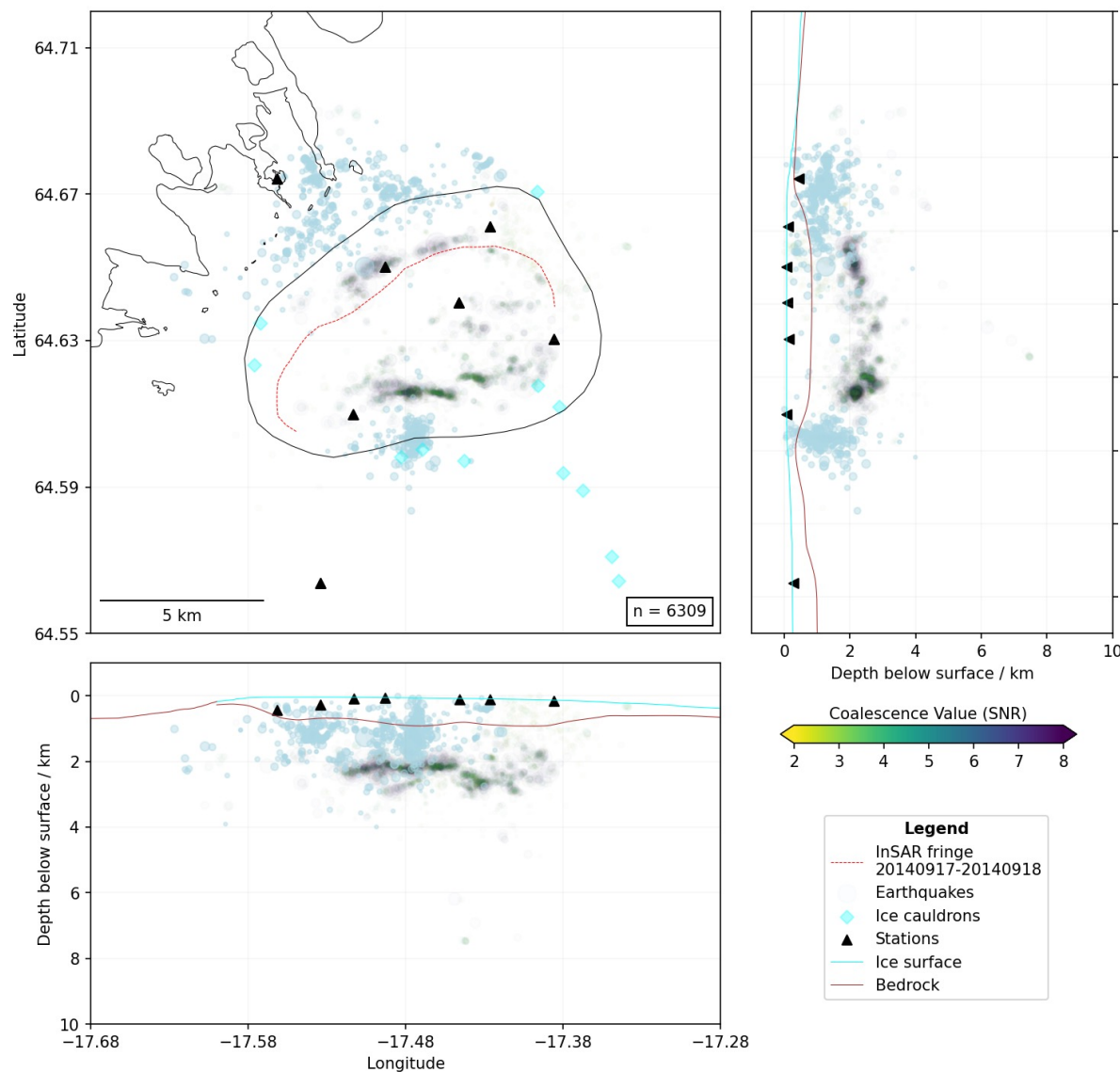
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Relocated microseismicity delineates the caldera ring fault

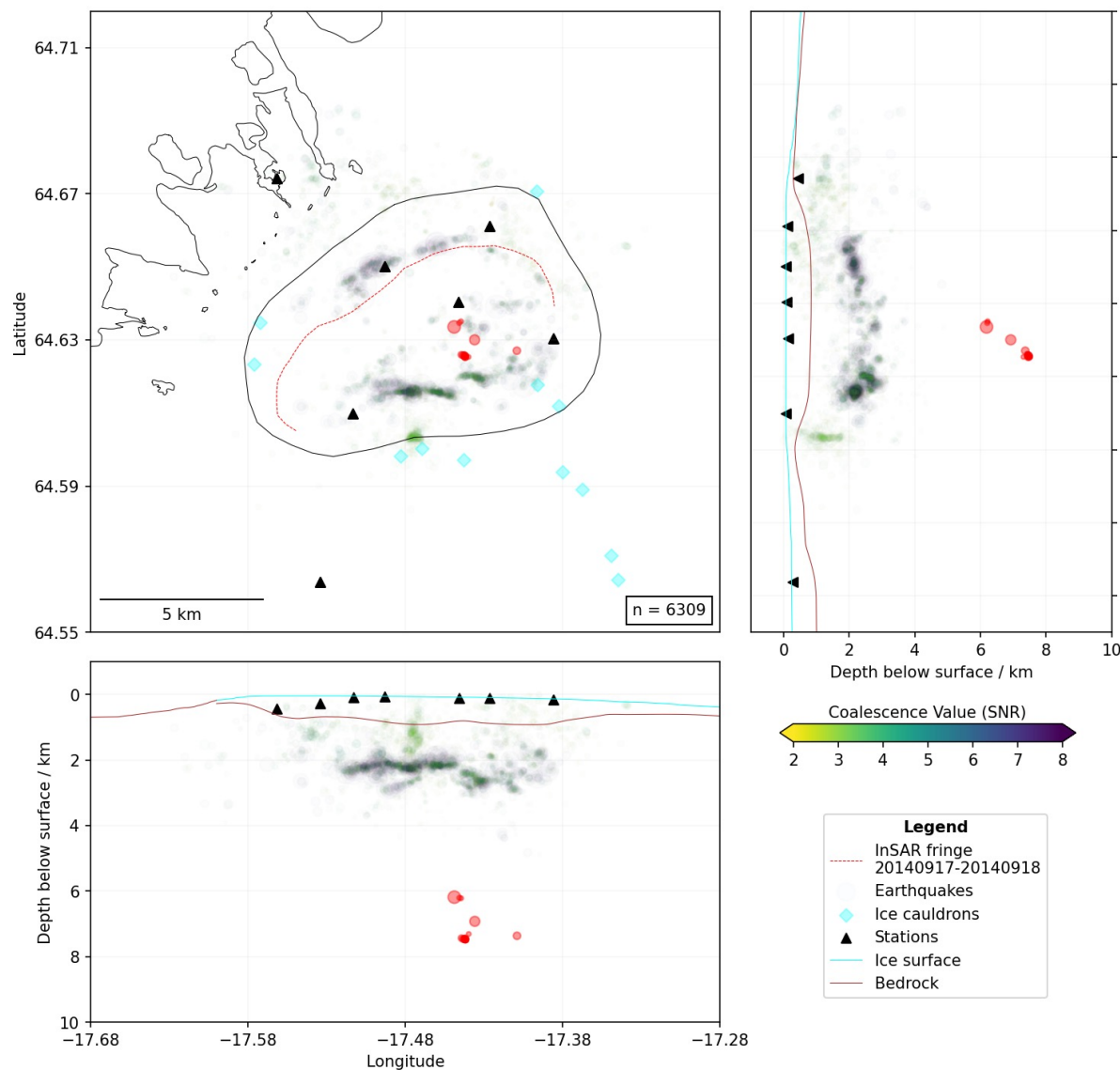
Microseismicity reveals the fault geometry and internal structure of the re-inflating Bárðarbunga caldera



- Seismicity divided into 3 main types:
 - Shallow events likely related to ice movement & hydrothermal activity

Relocated microseismicity delineates the caldera ring fault

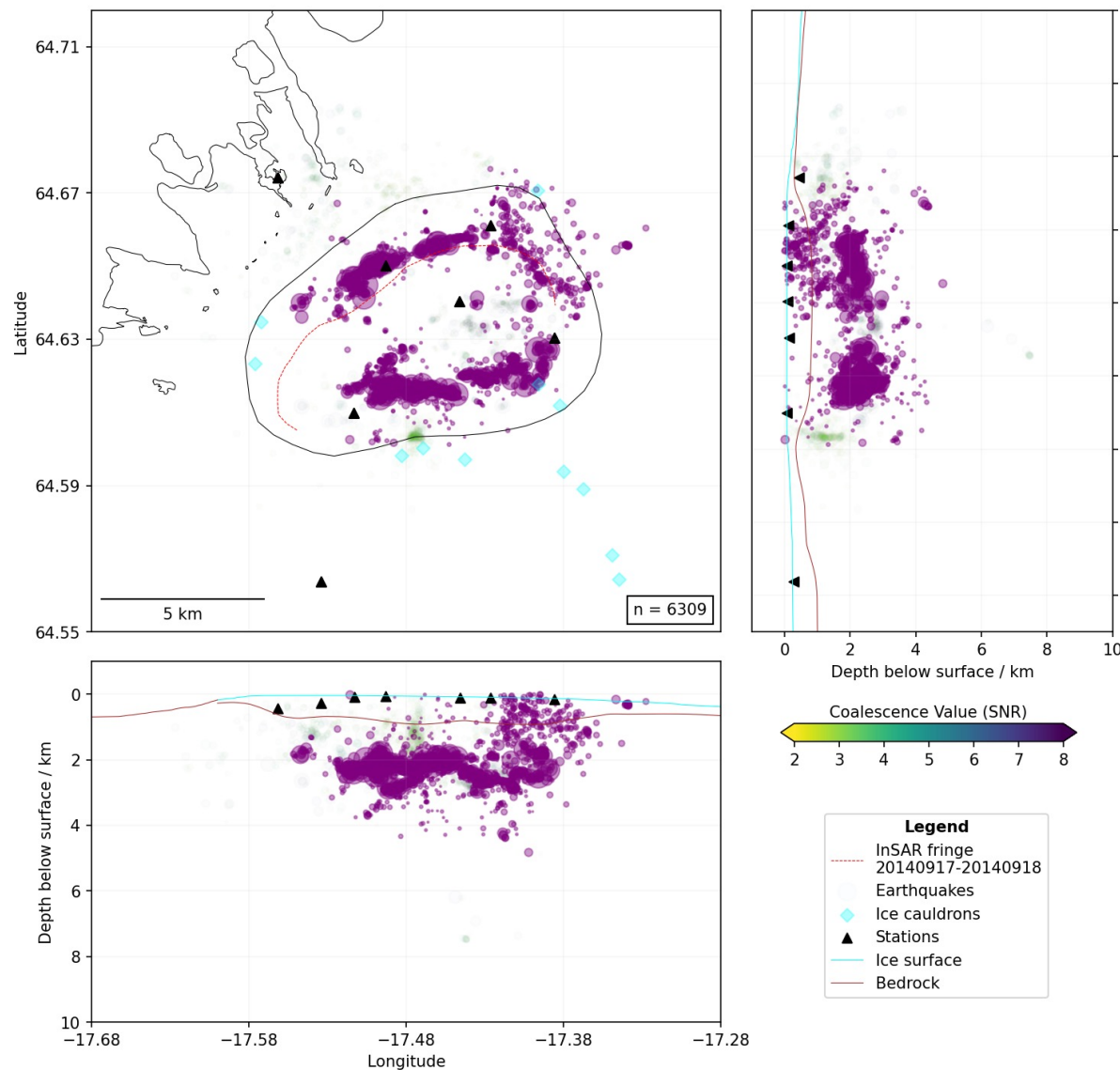
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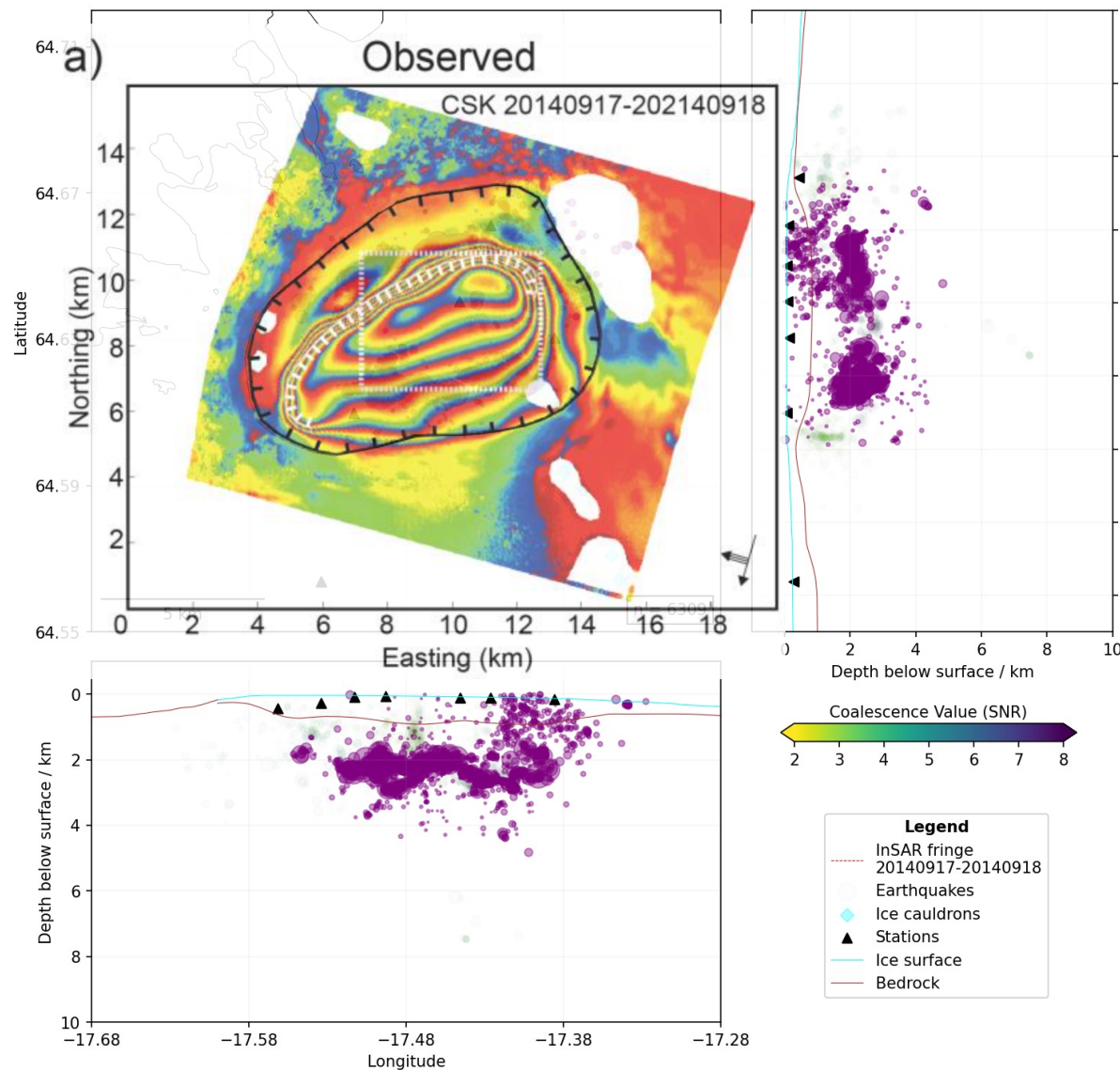
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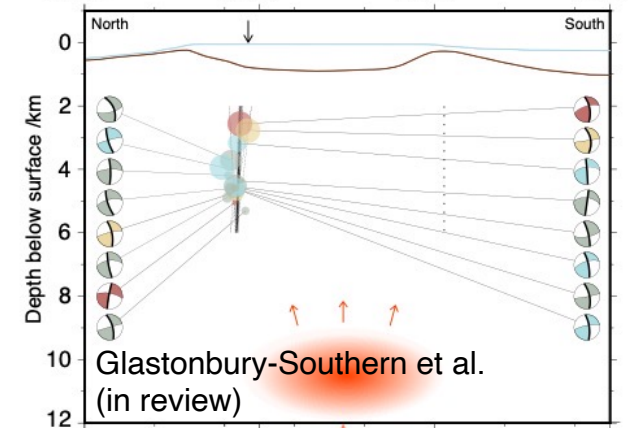
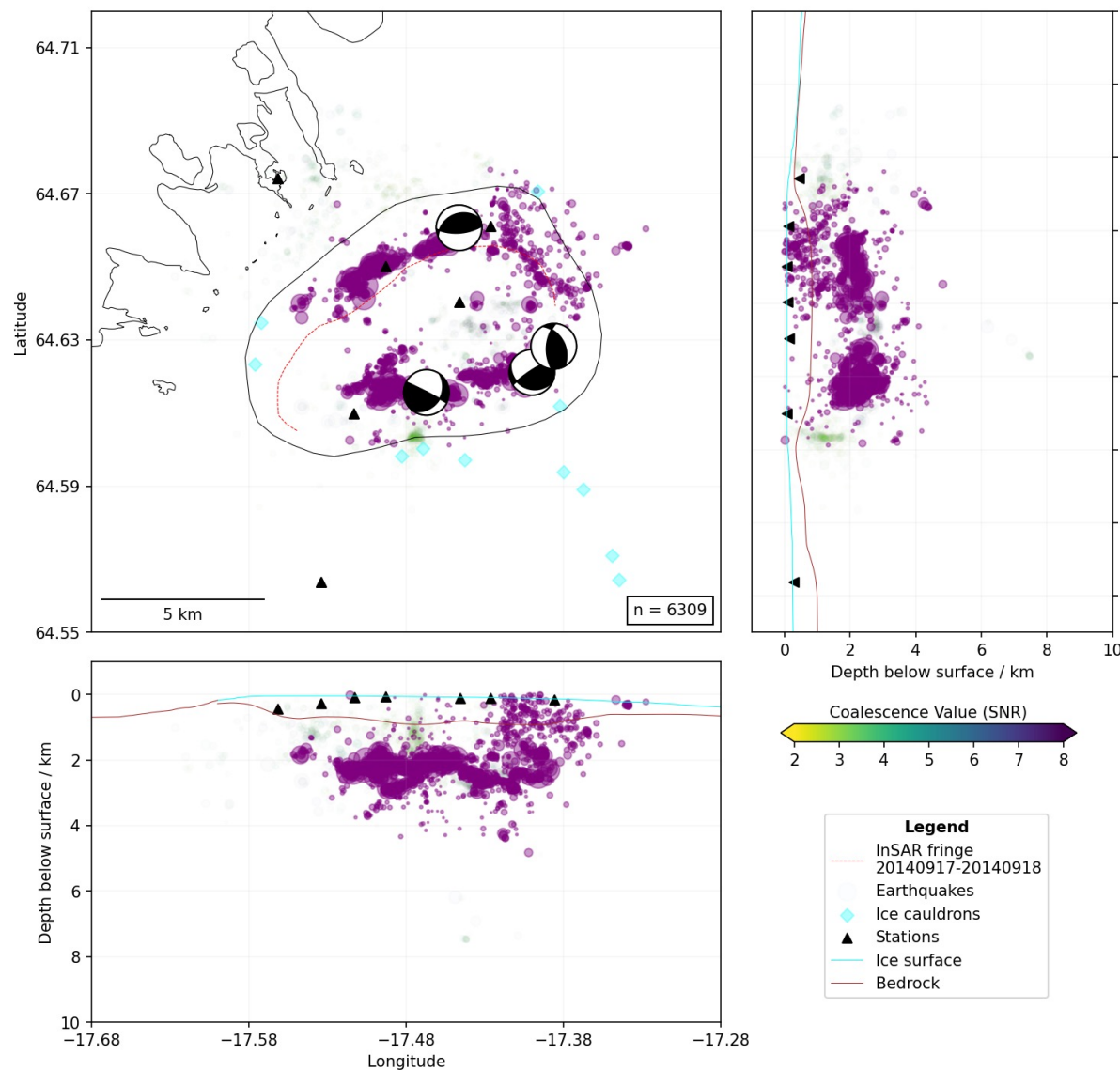
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- Seismicity divided into 3 main types:
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 - Small cluster of "deep" earthquakes at ~ 7 km depth
 - Ring fault seismicity
- Seismicity precisely delineates the curved shape of the active ring fault

Relocated microseismicity delineates the caldera ring fault

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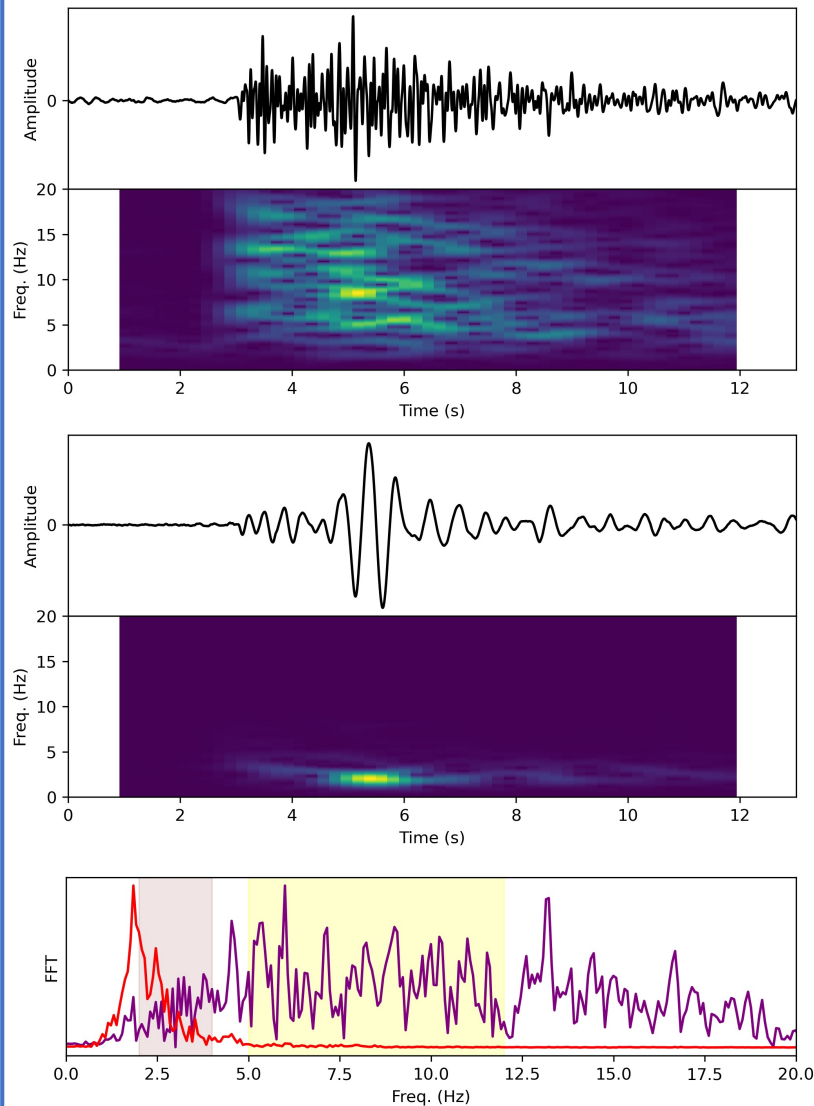
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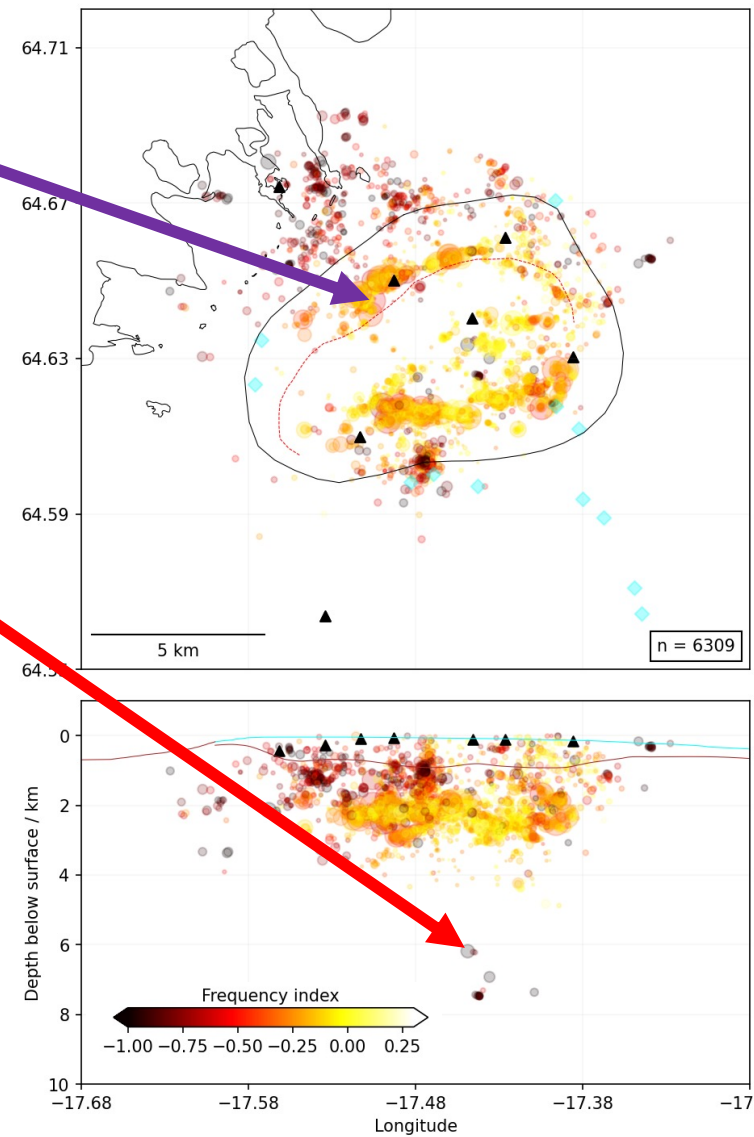
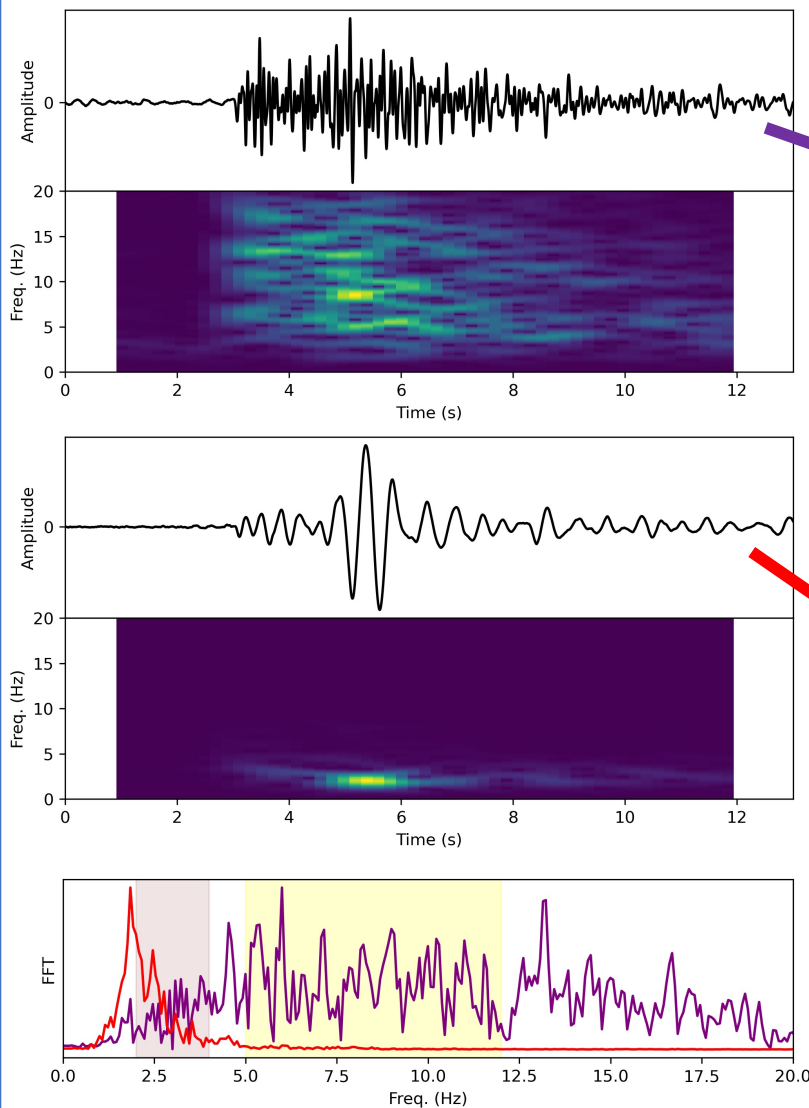


- Deep events have very different frequency content to similar magnitude shallow (ring fault) events
- Swarm-like occurrence also indicates a likely association with fluid processes
- An indication of where magma is moving currently?

Deep earthquakes are dominated by low frequencies

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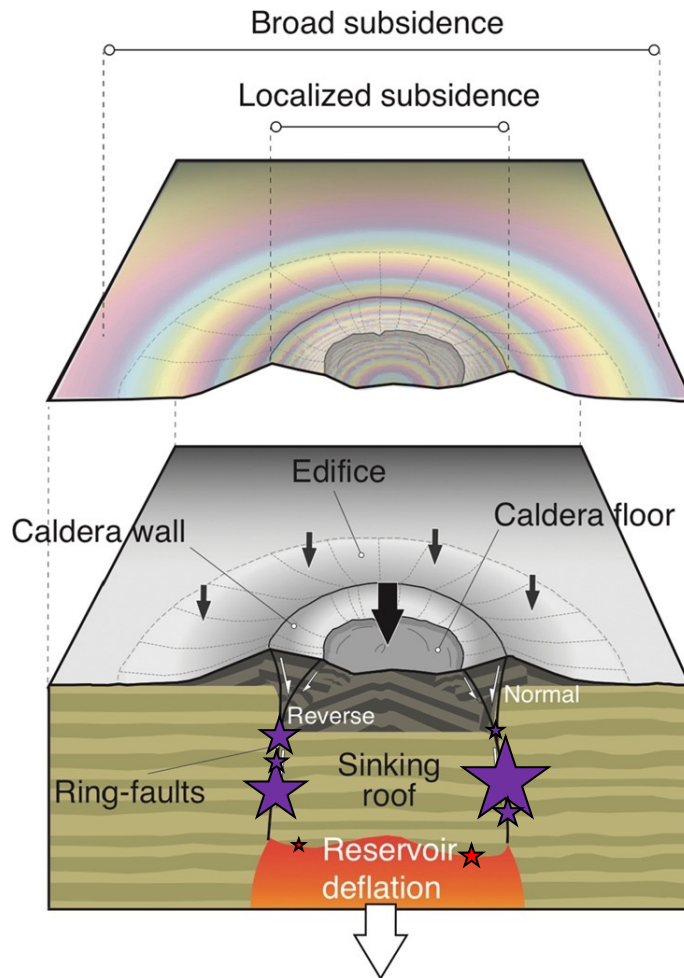


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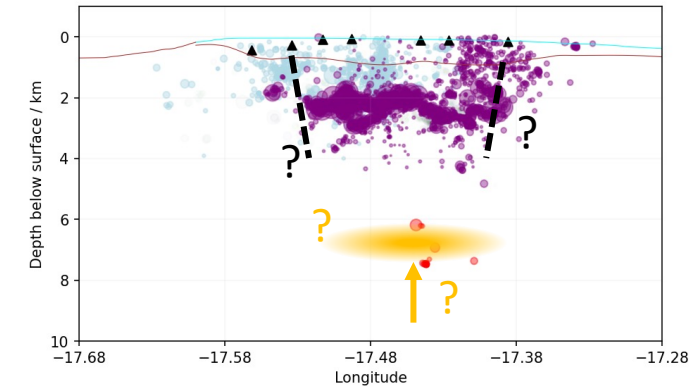
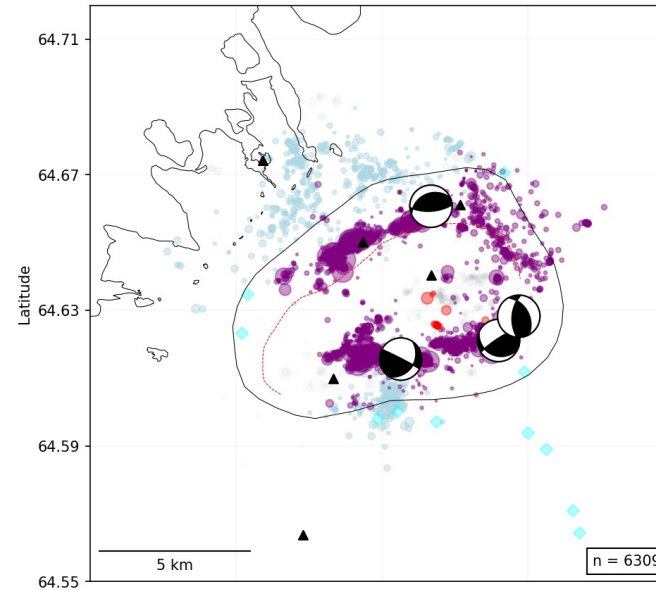
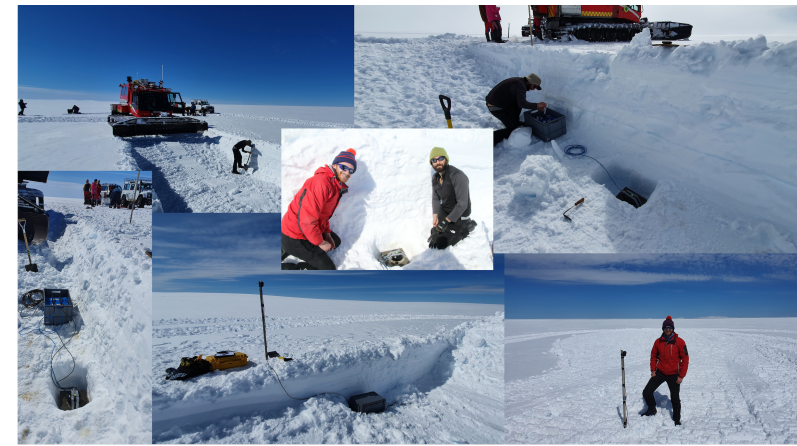
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Liu et al. (2019) *EPSL*



Summary: a new picture of the internal structure of Bárðarbunga?

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Software

Read more about QuakeMigrate in our 2020 AGU poster:
(full publication coming soon!)

Earth and Space Science Open Archive >

Poster • Open Access • You are viewing the latest version by default [v1]

QuakeMigrate: a Modular, Open-Source Python Package for Automatic Earthquake Detection and Location

You can download QuakeMigrate on GitHub:

<https://github.com/QuakeMigrate/QuakeMigrate>

Access the documentation on readthedocs:

<https://quakemigrate.readthedocs.io/en/latest/>

And follow updates on Twitter!



@quakemigrate

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