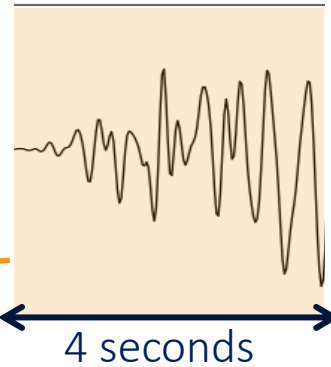
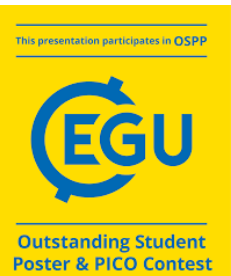
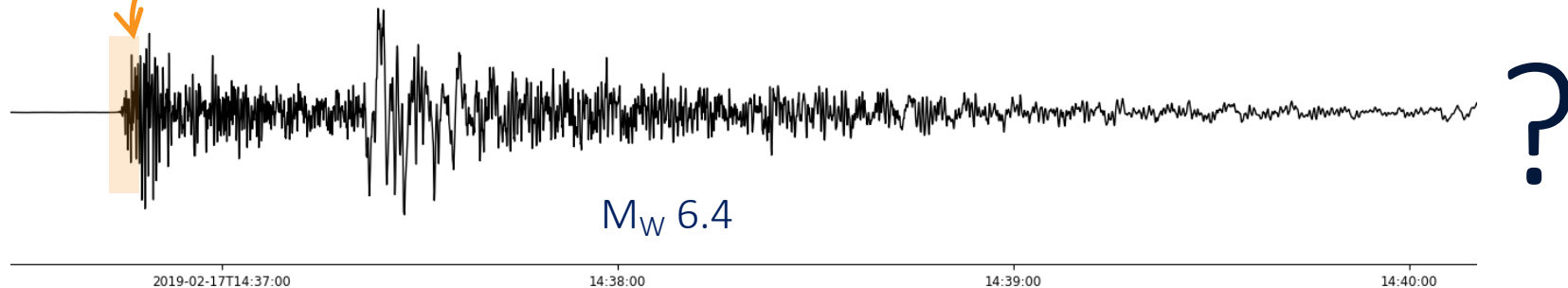


USING SEISMOGRAMS TO INVESTIGATE EARTHQUAKE DETERMINISM

What does



tell us about



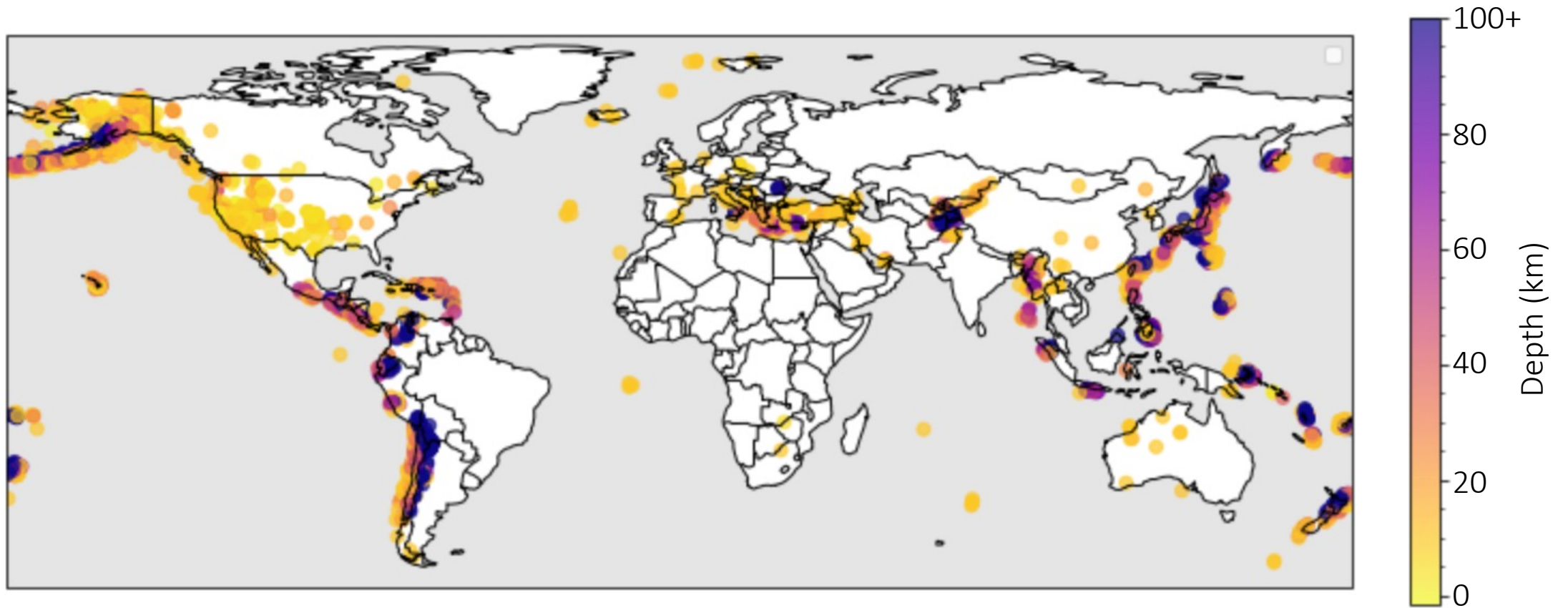
Link to
abstract

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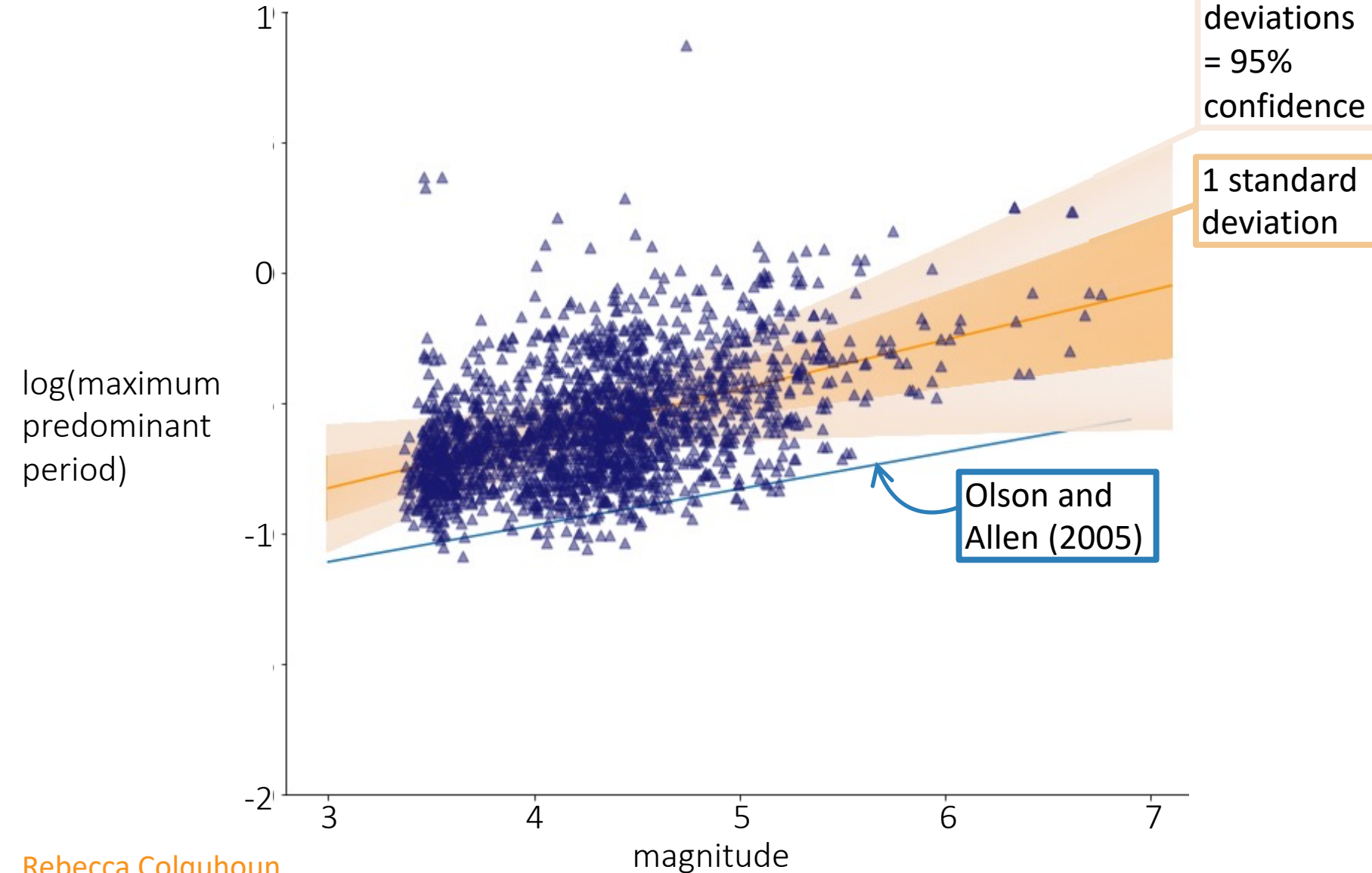
Natural
Environment
Research Council

GLOBAL DATASET



Use every $\geq M3.4$ earthquake in 2019
with a station on IRIS within 100 km

PREDOMINANT PERIOD



Measured velocity
(low pass filtered)

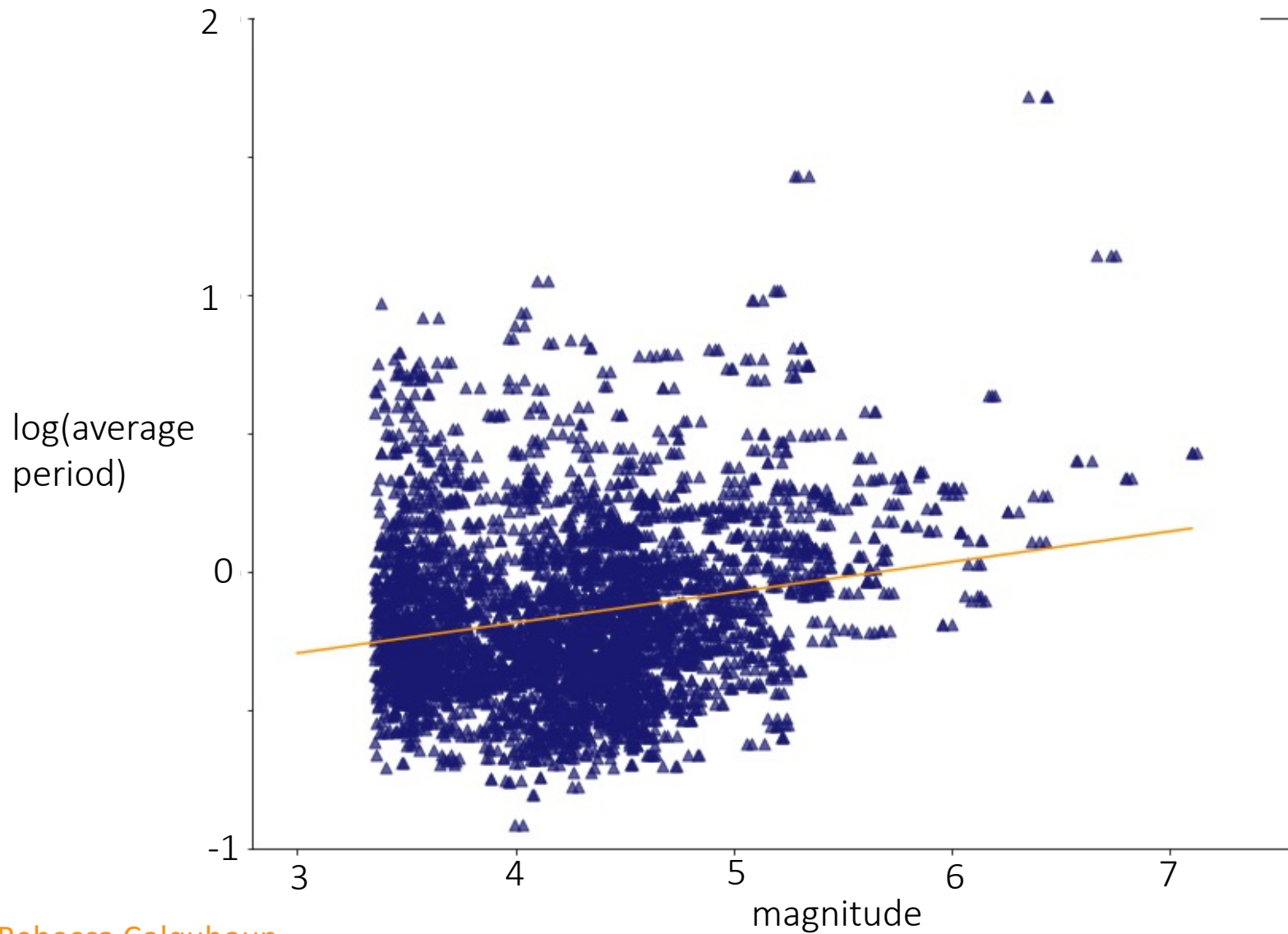
$$\tau_i^p = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{\alpha X_{i-1} + x_i^2}{\alpha D_{i-1} + \left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right)_i^2}}$$

Predominant period at time i

Smoothing parameter

characteristic
value

AVERAGE PERIOD HAS MORE SCATTER...



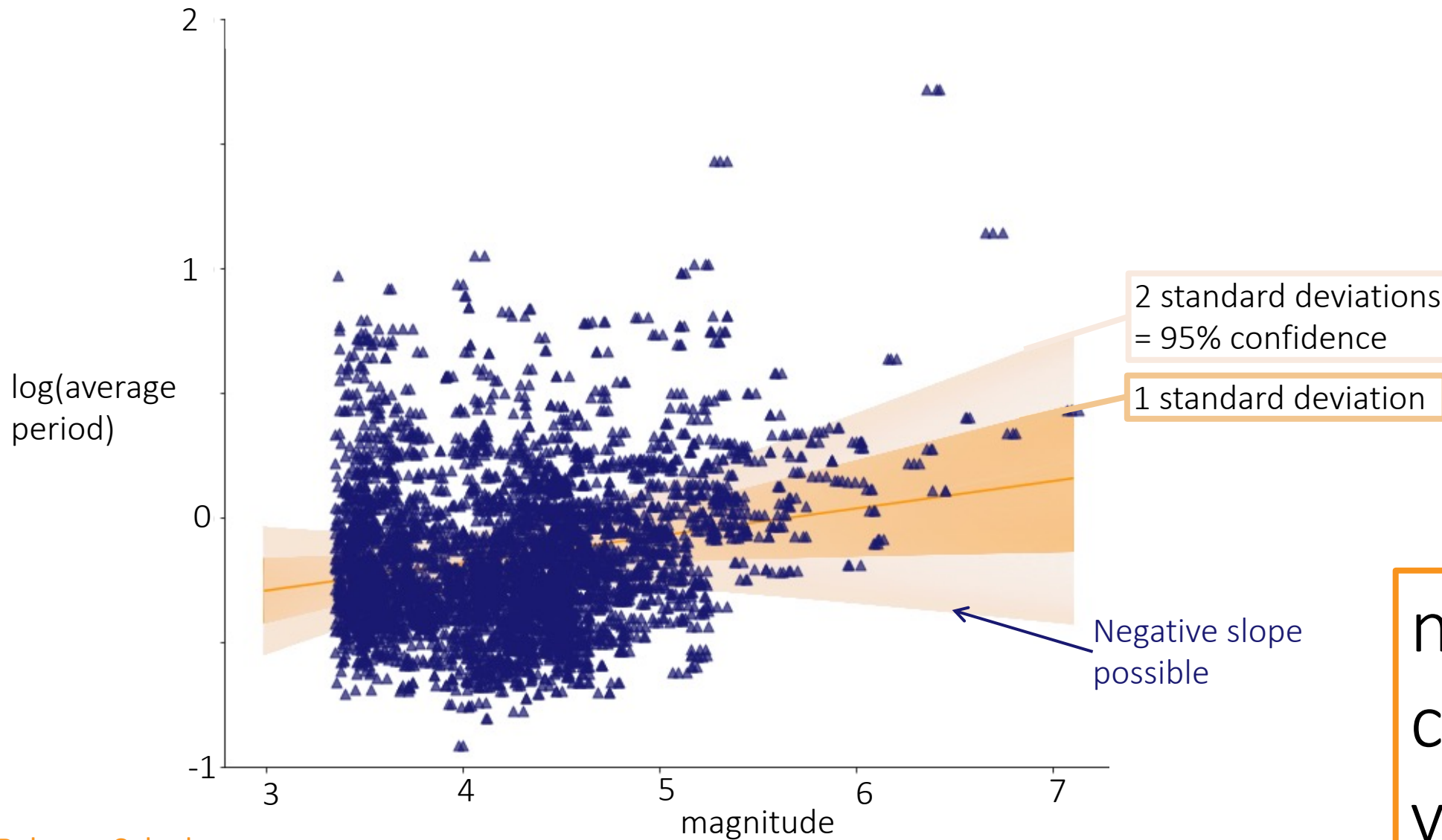
$$\tau_c = \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{\frac{\int_0^{t_0} \dot{u}^2(t) dt}{\int_0^{t_0} u^2(t) dt}}}$$

Time window to consider (=4 s)

average period

High pass filtered displacement

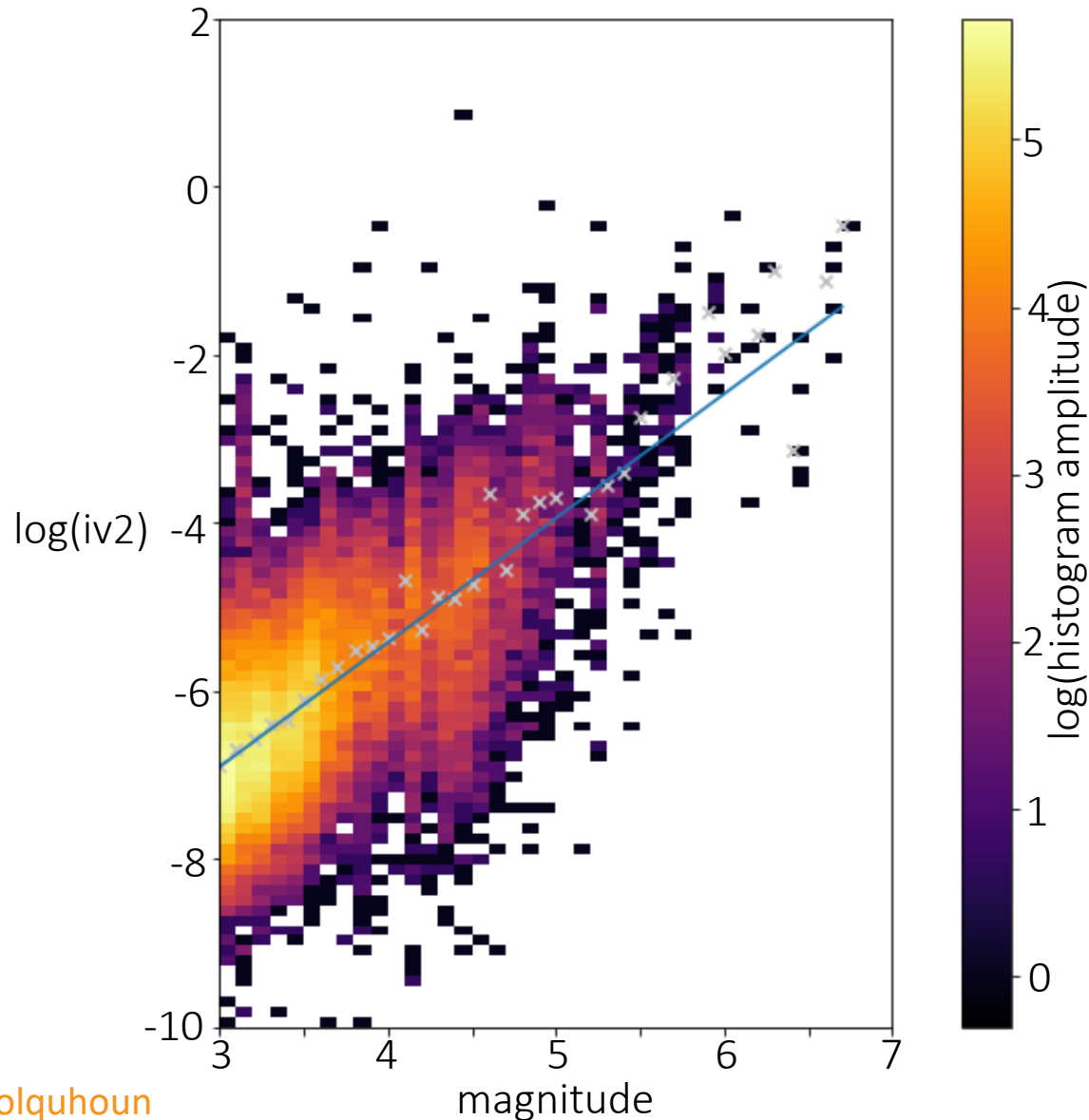
AND THEREFORE A MUCH MORE UNCERTAIN FIT



no
characteristic
value

IV2 $\propto$ RADIATED ENERGY

a more physical parameter



Integral of
velocity
squared

$$IV2 = \int v^2 dt$$

Ground
velocity

characteristic
value

CONCLUSIONS

Link to
abstract



- Able to average out differences in individual earthquakes by using large data set

PREDOMINANT PERIOD

→ confident fit with magnitude

AVERAGE PERIOD

→ less certain fit

IV2

→ confident fit with magnitude

- Predominant period related to nucleation size?
 - Can we use modelling to probe physical basis of parameters?
- Relationships stronger in certain frequency bands?