Applications of ongoing GPS deployments for Cascadia seismic hazards assessment

Tim Melbourne Central Washington University Interseismic

Deformation



Four levels of GPS Data Analyses











Nearfield deformation from April 1997 creep event















Spatial inversion of geodetic data:



$$R(\mathbf{x},\lambda) = \left\|\sum^{-1/2} (\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{b})\right\|^2 + \lambda^{-2} \left\|\nabla^2 \mathbf{x}\right\|^2$$

b data
x slip
A Green's fns
λ misfit/roughness
Σ data covariance





Mw=6.4;max=1.6cm



Mw=6.6;max=2cm







Mw=6.6;max=1.9cm 0 <u>S lip</u>4cm



Mw=6.8;max=3.5





Mw=6.4;max=1.6cm 0 Slip 4cm





km 0 50



Slip

Central Oregon and Northern California



Real-time GPS Data available for tsunami warning systems







New Plate Boundary Observatory GPS deployments

~150-~190 non-PBO GPS deployments





PANGA 2002





Stations processed by CWU- 2005 (plus 450 PBO)



By end of next year:250+ cGPS instrumentsVariable monumentationCurrent interseismic strain:Puget/forearc hazardsYFB N-S convergenceSSE moment budgetsReal-time data feeds-tsunami apps

