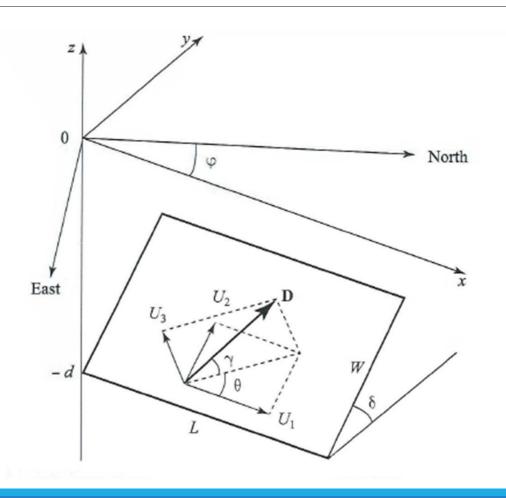
Fuente sísmica

RELACIONES EMPÍRICAS

Parámetros



φ: strike

δ: dip

Y: entre D y el plano

θ: rake

u₁: strike-slip

u₂: dip-slip

u₃: tensile

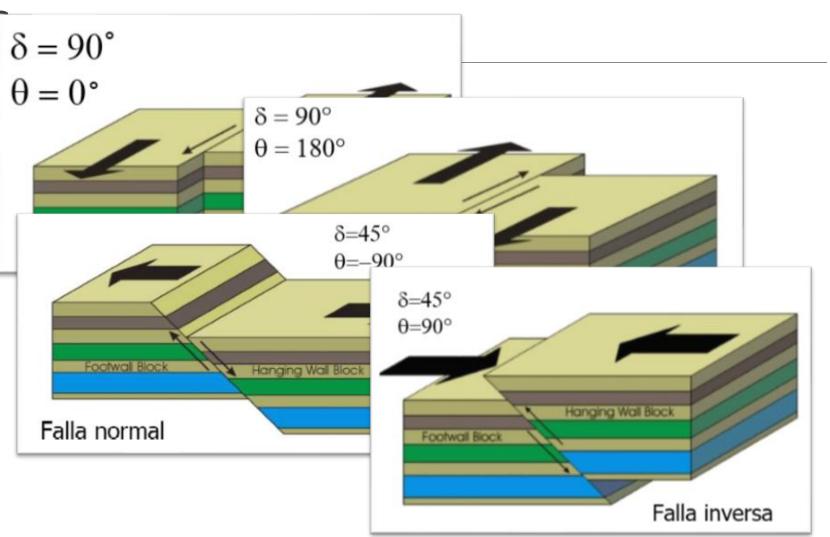
Ejercicio $\delta = 90^{\circ}$

- δ=90°, θ=0°

- δ =90°, θ =180°

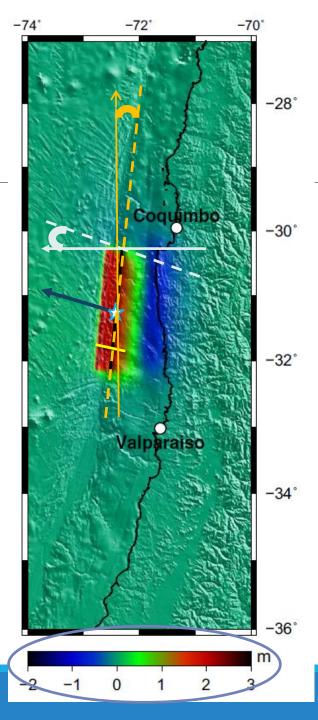
- δ=45°, θ=90°

- δ=45°, θ=-90°

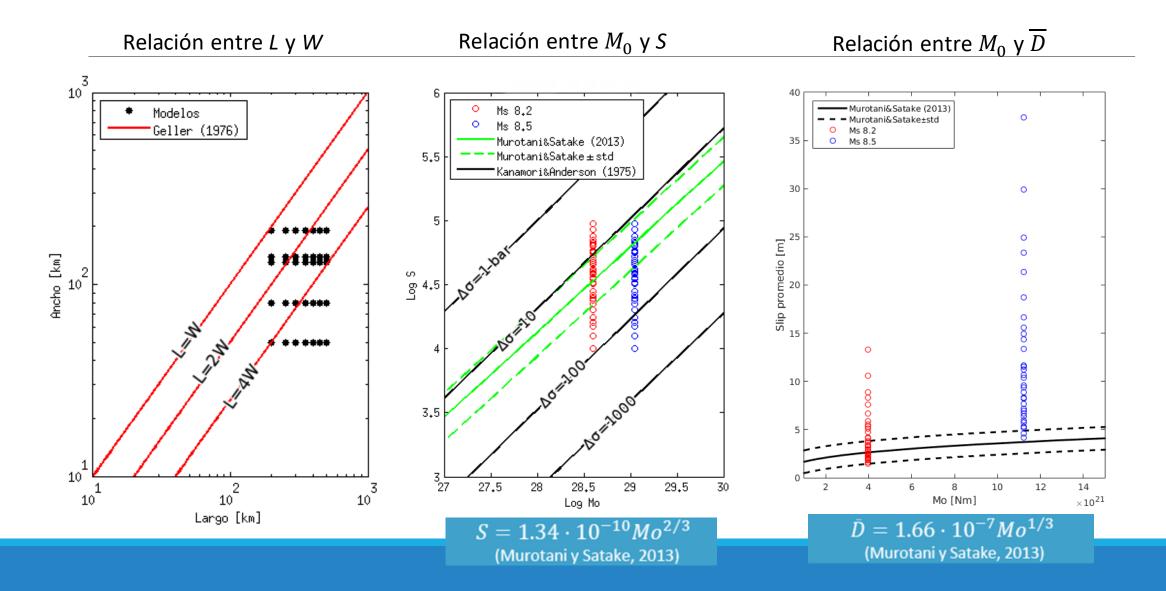


Parámetros de falla para tsunami

Largo	L
Ancho	W
Epicentro	(lon,lat)
Dislocación	d
Strike	φ
Dip	δ
Slip angle (rake)	θ



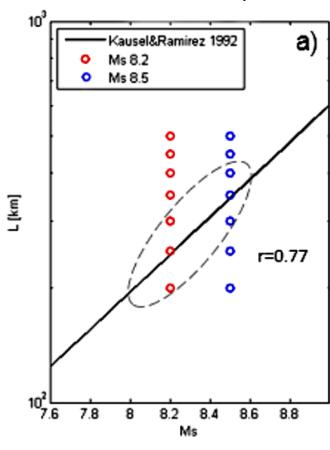
Parámetros de fuente sísmica



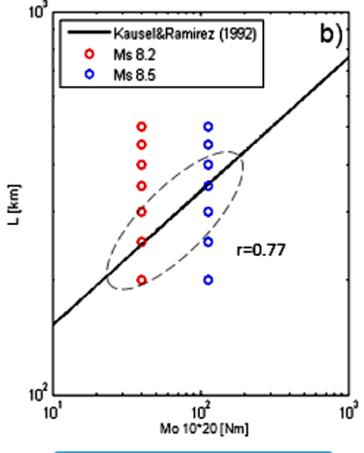
Parámetros de fuente sísmica

Relación entre Ms y L

Relación entre Mo y L



 $\log L = -1.67 + 0.49 Ms$ (Kausel y Ramírez, 1992)



 $\log L = -7.48 + 0.35 \log Mo$ (Kausel y Ramírez, 1992)

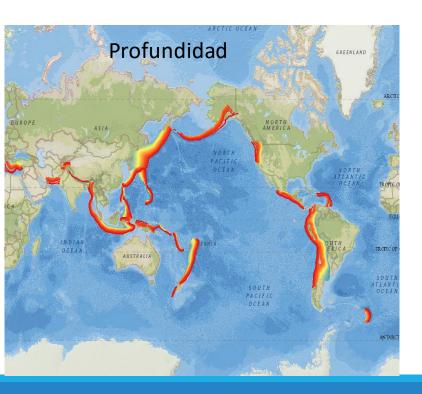
Otras relaciones...

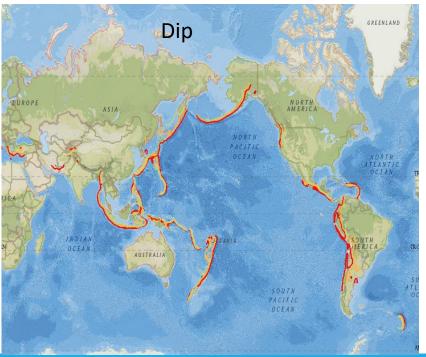
$$\begin{array}{c} \log_{10} \ L \ [km] = 0.5 \ Mw \ -1.8 \\ \log_{10} \ W \ [km] = 0.5 \ Mw \ -2.1 \\ \log_{10} \ D \ [m] = 0.5 \ Mw \ -3.3 \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \text{Kamigaichi, 2011} \\ \log_{10} \ L \ [km] = 0.57 \ Mw \ -2.37 \\ \log_{10} \ W \ [km] = 0.46 \ Mw \ -1.86 \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \text{Blaser et al, 2010} \\ Mo = \mu \ \overline{D} A \\ Mw = \frac{10g_{10} \ Mo}{15} \\ Mw =$$

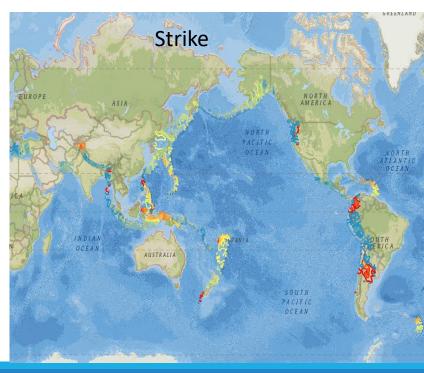
Parámetros del slab

Slab2.0 : Hayes et al., 2018

Slab1.0 : Hayes et al., 2012

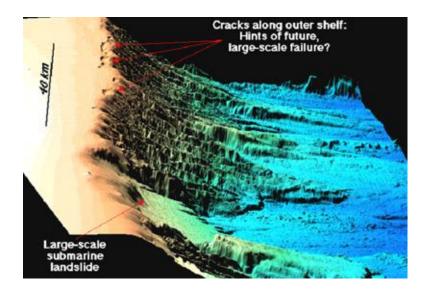




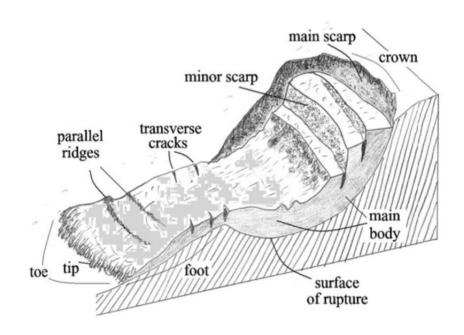


Parámetros de fuente: Landslides



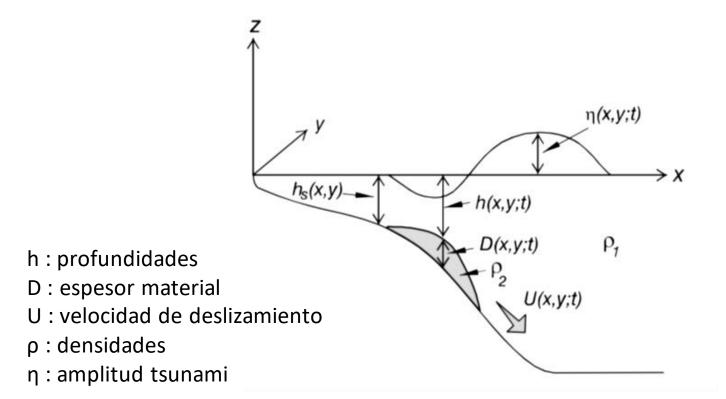


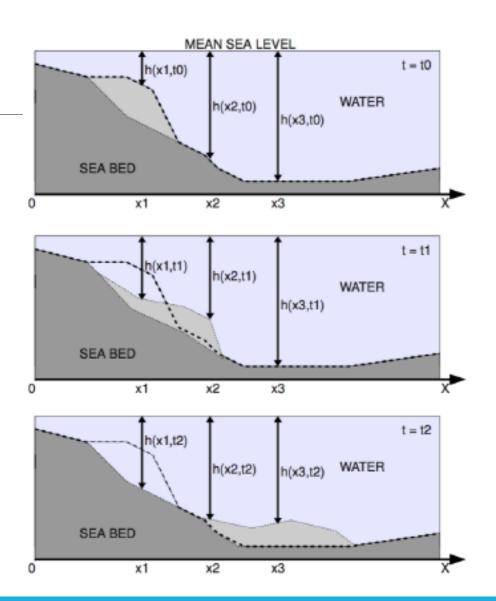
Colapso de una pendiente



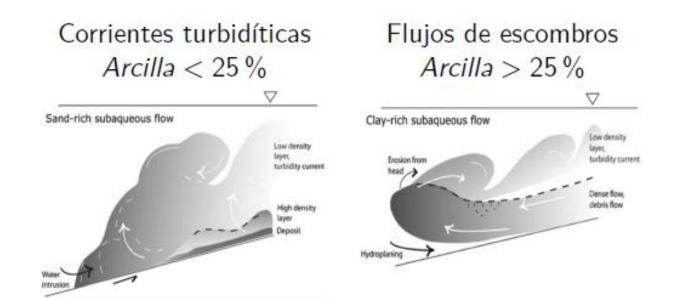
- Sobrecarga de capas débiles genera aumento en la presión de poro.
- Inicio de movimiento genera separación de las partículas, lo que aumenta la capacidad de fluencia del depósito.

Parámetros a considerar

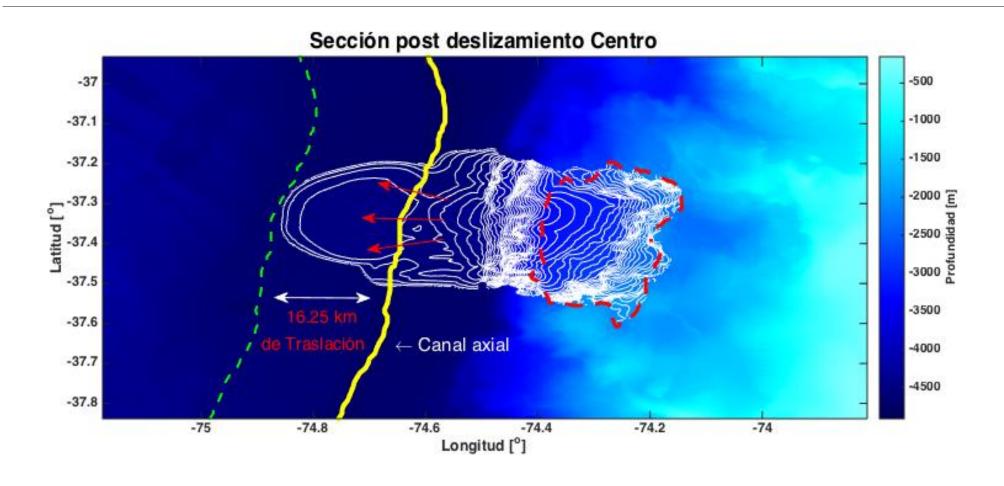




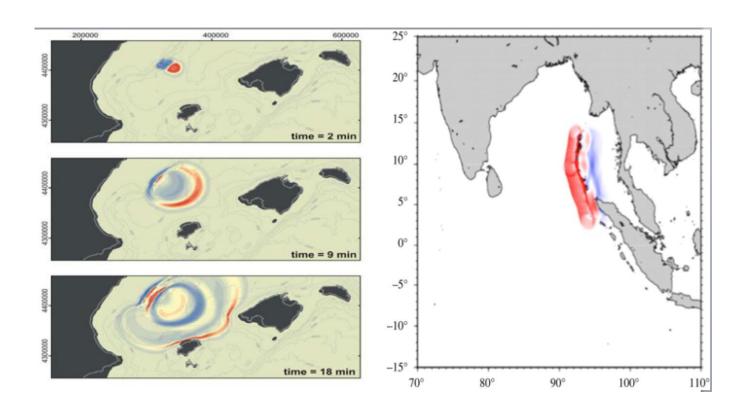
Espesores vs arcilla



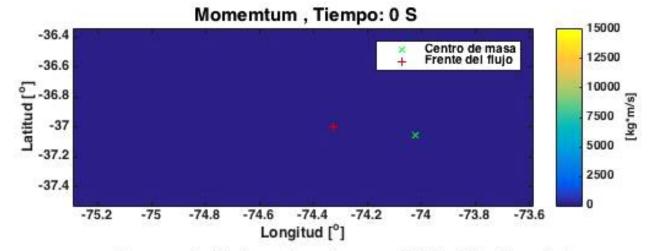
Landslide submarino



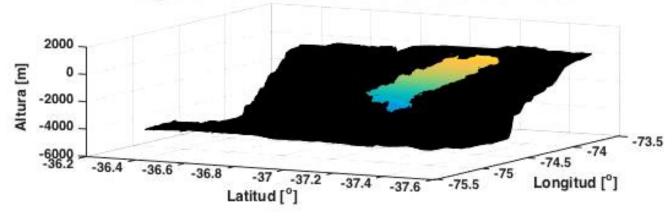
Comparación en patrón de radiación



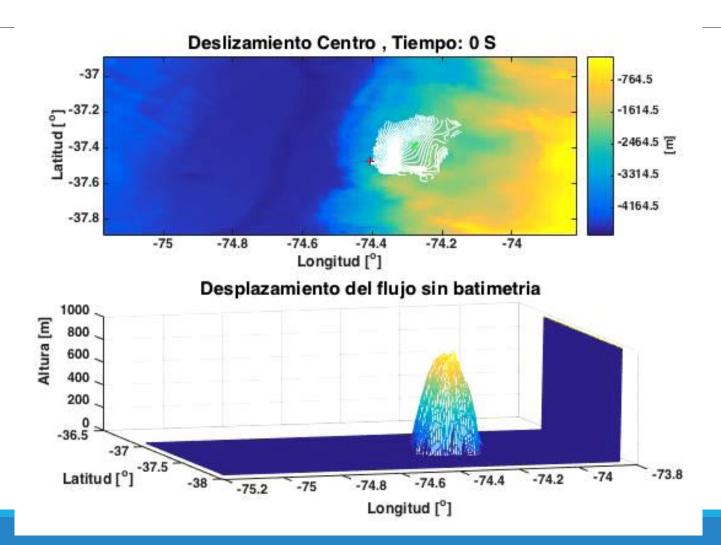
Ejemplo de landslide



Desprendimiento submarino en el Talud Continental



Ejemplo Landslide



Flujo de escombros.

