Overview: high-rate GPS for dynamics of aseismic slip

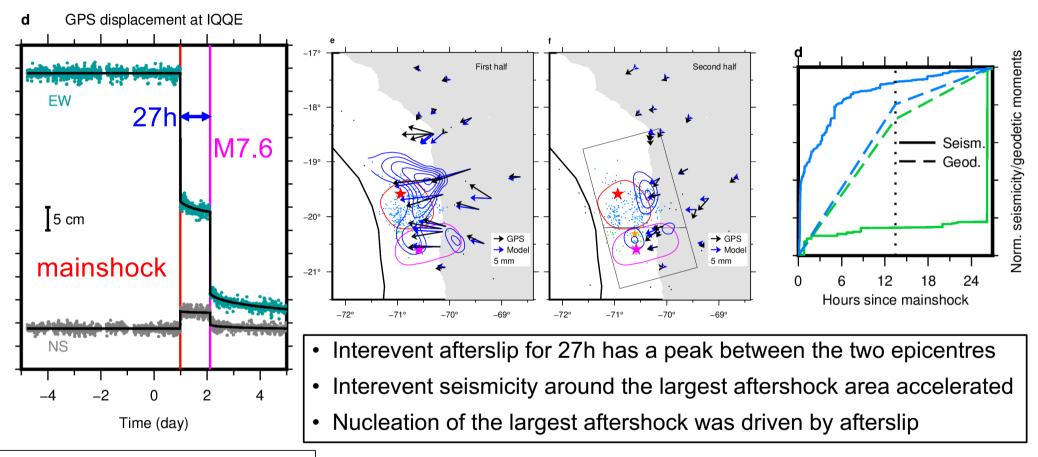
| | Seismic | Aseismic |
|-----------------------|---|--|
| Processes | Seismicity, tremor, VLFE, LFE | Slow slip event (SSE), afterslip, preslip |
| Interacting processes | Episodic tremor and slip (ETS), Swarm + slow slip | |
| Observation methods | Seismometers | Geodesy (GNSS, tiltmeters, strainmeters) |
| Time scale | Various, down to subdaily | Usually > 1 d |

- Target: seismic and aseismic interaction in a subdaily time scale
- Purpose: To gain insights into fault mechanics
- Approach: analysis of high-rate, subdaily, GPS coordinates
 - · Noisier, but more finely sampled
 - Alternatives to strainmeters and tiltmeters

Yuji Itoh (postdoc at cycle)

Topic 1: Nucleation of the 2014 Iquique largest aftershock

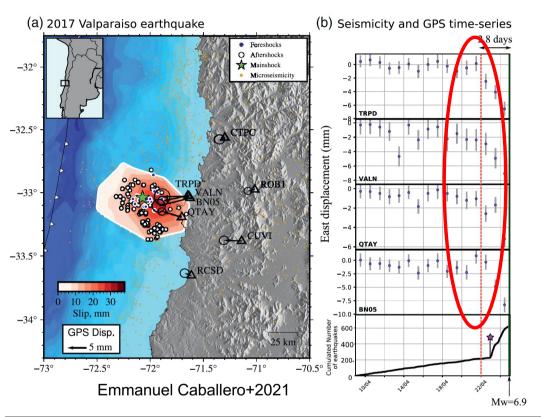
Itoh, Socquet, Radiguet, under consideration in NGeo for 4w!

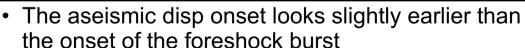


Displacement rate: several cm / d

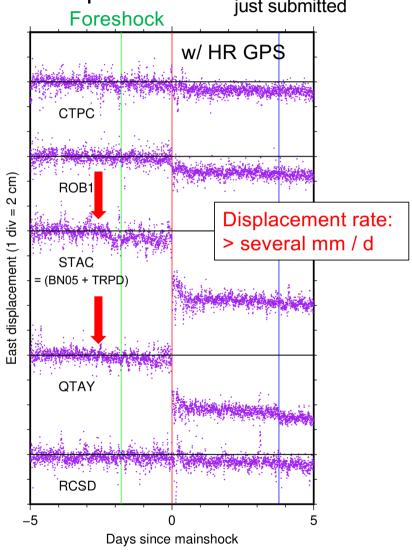
Topic 2: Aseismic slip behind the 2017 Valparaiso sequence

Moutote, Itoh, et al. just submitted





Early postseismic deformation identified

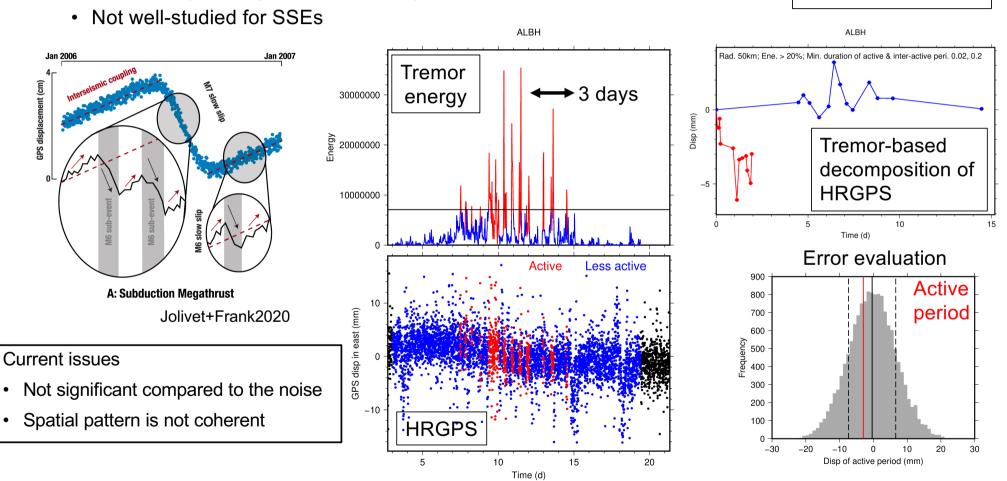


Topic 3: Subdaily variation of slow slip events (SSE)

Current main topic

• Tremor activity changes in a subdaily time scale; also sensitive to tides

Displacement rate: several mm / 5-10 d



Extra: 1 Hz displacement waveform of the 2023 Turkey earthquakes

- HR GPS can capture dynamic displacement waveform without saturation
- To be introduced in more detail in a grand seminaire on the turkey earthquakes on 23 March

Not aseismic, though...

