Natural Disasters: Forecasting and Nowcasting



Market Street San Francisco April 14, 1906

YouTube Video

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San Francisco Earthquake April 18, 1906 5:12 am PDT

EXTRA THE DAILY NEWS EXTRA DEAD! HUNDREDS Follows Earthquake, Laying Downtown

Section in Ruins--City Seems Doomed

For Lack of Water

KNOWN DEAD T MECHANICS' PAVILION Max Penner, policeman, kille ollapse Essex Hotel.

OTHER DEAD

curd 3 paople.

Photos courtesy of the Museum of the City of San Francisco; the Steinbrugge Collection of UC Berkeley; and the Bancroft Library, UC Berkeley

Wreckage of City Hall and the Hall of Records The Great 1906 San Francisco Earthquake Extended for ~ 350 km Along the San Andreas Fault in Northern California. Horizontal offsets of as much as 8 meters were observed.



Wayne Thatcher, US Geological Survey





Three coupled spatial scales visible: 1. Fault length (~430 km); 2. Slip (~m); 3. Rupture thickness (~cm)







The Earthquake "Cycle" (Courtesy P.B. Rundle)



"Strike-slip" Earthquakes (mainly horizontal motion)



yone on Wednesday at 2 P. M. The Govmor expressed blinaelf as very much

fore Instead of After Midof Bellevue Hospital, Visits

waters in full war status, and eight ransports are held in readiness in case

vales Takis and vicinity at noon vesterday.



Earthquakes in Nankai Trough, Japan M Ando, Tectonophysics, v27, p112 (1975)

- Data from historic writings in Japan
- Basic ideas of the earthquake "cycle" essentially started here





Idealized Model of Elastic Rebound on a Fault Report of the 1906 Earthquake Investigation (1910)





Harry Fielding Reid (1859-1944)

Gutenberg-Richter Relation (1942) (Frequency-Magnitude Relation)





Charles Richter (1900-1985)

Beno Gutenberg (1889-1960)

Gutenberg-Richter Relation Statistics Before and After 3/11/2011 Radius of 1000 km Around Tokyo (Accessed July 1, 2015) b=1.01 +/- 0.01





All events prior to M9.1 on 3/11/2011 ("Normal" statistics) All events after M7.7 on 3/11/2011 (Deficit of large events)

On Earthquake Forecasting

- Why forecast? (A vocal minority of our community says we shouldn' t or can' t)
 - Insurance rates
 - Safety
 - Building codes
- Fact: Every country in the world has an earthquake forecast (it may be an assumption of zero events, but they all have one)
- Premise: Any forecast made by the seismology community is bound to be at least as good as, and probably better than, any forecast made by:
 - Politicians
 - Lawyers
 - Agency bureaucrats

Natural Time Weibull Forecast JBR et al., Physical Review E, 86, 021106 (2012)

- Data from ANSS catalog + other real time feeds
- Based on "filling in" the Gutenberg-Richter magnitudefrequency relation
- Example: for every ~1000 M>3 earthquakes there is 1 M>6 earthquake
- Weibull statistics are used to convert large-earthquake deficit to a probability
- Fully automated
- Backtested and self-consistent
- Updated in real time (at least nightly)
- Accounts for statistical correlations of earthquake interactions





□ 3 Year Forecast (M>5) □ 3 Year Forecast (M>6) **3 Year Forecast (M>7)**







Probability Time Series Kumamoto, Japan 100 km Radius Accessed 2016/07/06

Low probability at time of occurrence. Poor data or model problems?



QuakeWorks Mobile App (iOS) (Courtesy D.E. Rundle)





NowCasting

- Natural hazards tend to occur in cycles of activity
 - Earthquakes
 - El Nino Southern Oscillation (ENSO)
 - Pacific Decadal Oscillation (PDO)
- Forecasting is a probability of future activity in the hazard cycle
- Nowcasting describes the current state of the hazard cycle
- The term "Nowcasting" was first used to describe the current state of the economic/business cycle

ENSO: El Nino and La Nina

http://www.climate.gov



ENSO: Time Series

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/El_Nino





Pacific Decadal Oscillation

positive phase





negative phase



PDO Time Series

http://www.nwfsc.noaa.gov



Idealized Model of the Earthquake Cycle



- If we count the number of small earthquakes since the last large earthquake, we expect it to increase with time (Gutenberg-Richter relation)
- So the count of small earthquakes can be viewed as a marker for the increase of stress and consequently the hazard level

Method

- Select a standard-sized region, either rectangular or circle, in an area where there have been many "large" earthquakes
- Consider only the "small" earthquakes M_s that occur between the "large" earthquakes M_L
- Define the fault system state or Earthquake Potential Score as the cumulative probability for the number of "small" earthquakes since the last "large" earthquake
- The Gutenberg-Richter law assures that as more "small" earthquakes occur, a "large" earthquake becomes more likely

Examples

- To compare global cities, we select a standard set of parameters
- We construct a 100 km radius circle around a city of interest
- For cities, we consider "large" earthquakes having M_L>6
- The "small" earthquakes for city hazards are determined by the catalog completeness level:
 - For Global cities: $4 < M_s < 6$
 - For California cities: $3 < M_s < 6$

Earthquakes M>6.0 in Japan (Blue Circle = 100.0 km Radius) $_{0 \text{ km}}$



Small: $4 < M_s < 6$ Large: $6 < M_L$



Earthquakes M>6.0 in Japan (Blue Circle = 100.0 km Radius) $_{0 \text{ km}}$



Small: $4 < M_s < 6$ Large: $6 < M_L$



Earthquakes M>6.0 in Japan (Blue Circle = 100.0 km Radius) $_{0 \text{ km}}$



Small: $4 < M_s < 6$ Large: $6 < M_L$



Earthquakes M>6.0 in Philippines (Blue Circle = 100.0 km Radius) From: 1964/03/01 12:54:37.30 To: 2016/04/13 18:21:52.73 at Depths <50.0 km





arthquakes M > 6.0 in Chile (Blue Circle = 100.0 km Radius)



Small:
$$4 < M_s < 6$$

Large: $6 < M_L$



rthquake Epicenters for M>6.0 in California



Small: $3 < M_s < 6$ Large: $6 < M_L$



Earthquakes M > 6.0 in California (Blue Circle = 100.0 km Radius)



Small: $3 < M_s < 6$ Large: $6 < M_L$



Earthquakes M>6.0 in California (Blue Circle = 100.0 km Radius)

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Small: $3 < M_s < 6$ Large: $6 < M_L$



Summary so Far

- Forecasting: Computing the probability of future activity
- Nowcasting: Determining the current state of progress through the hazard cycle
- Now: Brief discussion of Global Navigation Satellite System Tsunami Early Warning System

Towards an Improved Indo-Pacific Tsunami Early Warning Network

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John LaBrecque NASA Science Mission Directorate And the

READI Network Team



Banda Aceh, December 26, 2004

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Global Navigation Satellite Systems (GNSS) Can Track Tsunamis Across the Indo-Pacific

Current Tsunami Warning System

Earthquake-Magnitude-Based Tsunami Warnings (NOAA's PTWC)

| Mw less than 6.5 (Mw: Moment Magnitude) | Earthquake Message Only |
|--|------------------------------------|
| Mw 6.5 to 7.5 | Tsunami Information Bulletin |
| Mw 7.6 to 7.8 | Regional Tsunami Warning |
| Mw > 7.8 | Expanding Warning / Watch |
| Confirmed Teletsunami | Pacific-Wide Warning |

Proposed DART Buoy System



Unfortunately,

- 1. Earthquake magnitude is not a good indicator of a resulting tsunami;
- 2. DART system has inherent delays.
- 3. Seismic Mw estimates require at 20 minutes or more

Indo-Pacific GNSS Disaster Early Warning Network

Pacific Basin Earthquakes and Volcanic Eruptions pose <u>regional</u> <u>hazards</u> that do not obey national boundaries.

The Pacific Basin is ringed by subduction zones and violent volcanoes with demonstrated ability to generate large earthquakes and devastating tsunamis that propagate basin wide.

Dense GNSS regional networks are being deployed within the circum-Pacific and on Pacific Islands.

Communication infrastructure is available for near real time GNSS data distribution either continuous or event responsive.

Post Processing of regional geodetic data taken on December 26,2004 Demonstrated the Value of a Global Regional GNSS Real Time Network

A Dense Global Real Time GPS Network would have warned of the Indian Ocean Tsunami within minutes- hours before the seismic analysis-



GPS station displacements on 26 December, 2004 observed by the International GNSS Service Network (IGS/GGOS). The largest arrow (SAMP) has been scaled down by a factor of two for clarity. Ref: Blewitt, Hammond, Kreemer, Plag, Stein, Okal, 2009, J. Geodesy.

February 27, 2010: Chile M8.8 Earthquake Demonstrated First Real Time GPS based Tsunami Prediction using GDGPS with NASA Applied Sciences funding to The GREAT Alert Project



Tony Song , Yoaz Bar-Sever, et al. /JPL

Song Y.T., 2007, Detecting tsunami genesis and scales directly from coastal GPS Stations, Geophys Res. Ltts.

(a): NASA's Global Differential GPS (GDGPS) measures the Chile M8.8 earthquake displacement in real time at Santiago.

(b): JPL GREAT alert team predicts a moderate sized tsunami using the realtime GPS and the Song tsunami generation model.

(c): NASA/CNES satellites Jason-1 and Jason-2 confirm the tsunami amplitude prediction of the GPS-based model prediction.

(d): Next steps: Strengthen real time GDPS network, automate models.

The 2011 Tohoku-Oki Tsunami



March 11, 2011: The GSI GEONET GPS Array • Demonstrated Capability to Predict a Tsunami

- First use of GPS to Predict
- First Observe the Resulting Tsunami



http://gps.alaska.edu/ronni/sendai2011.html: Ronni Grapenthin

The Tsunami Generated Displacement of the Ocean Surface Couples to the Ionosphere





Ionospheric Response to Mw9.0 Tohoku Earthquake and Tsunami in Japan on March 11, 2011, A.Komjathy, D.A.Galvan, M.P. Hickey, P.Stephens, Mark Butala, and A.Mannucci, (http://visibleearth.nasa.gov/view.php?id=77377)