

RESULTADOS PRELIMINARES DO PROJECTO SISMOD



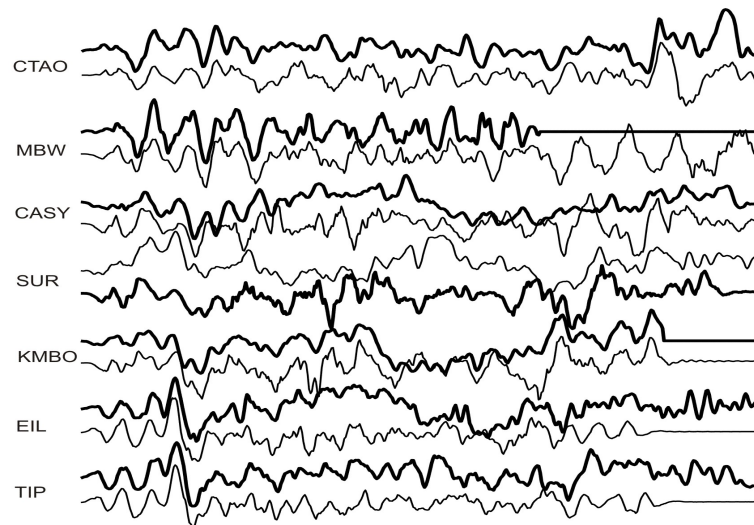
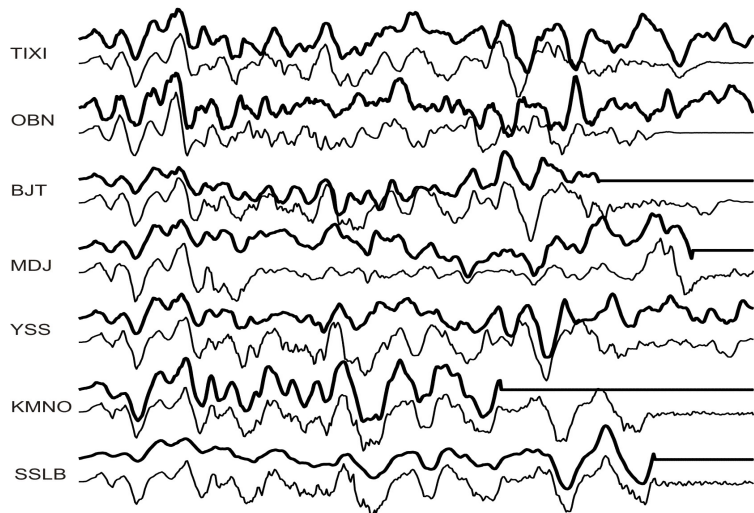
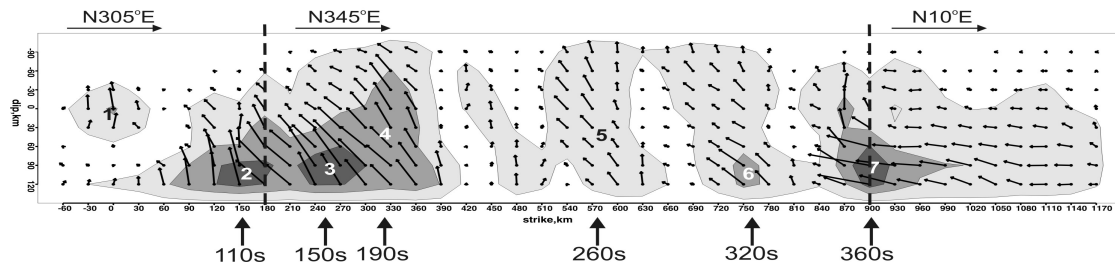
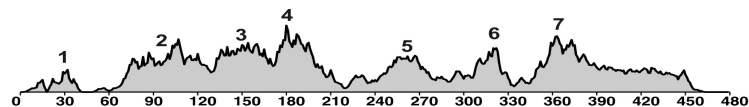
Equipa:

Bento Caldeira; José Borges; Mourad Bezzeghoud; Vladimir Bushenkov; Guorgi Smirnov

2 de Julho de 2011

Workshop: Tectónica recente e Perigosidade
Sísmica em Portugal

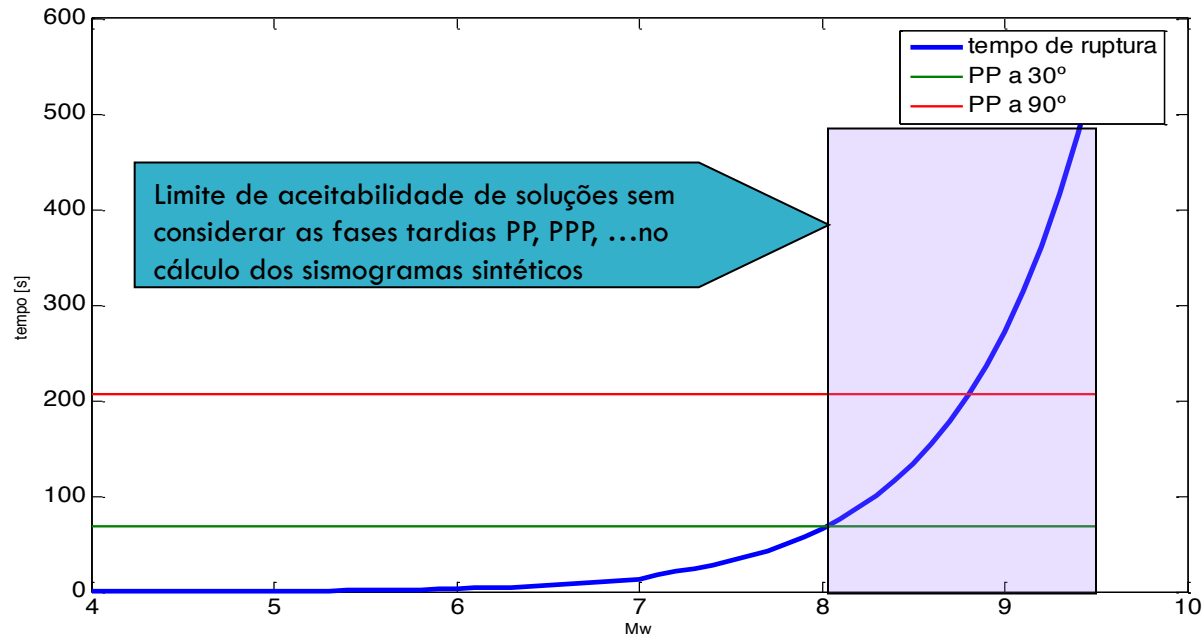
Motivação



0 30 60 90 120 150 180 210 240 270 300 330 360 390 420 450 480 (S)

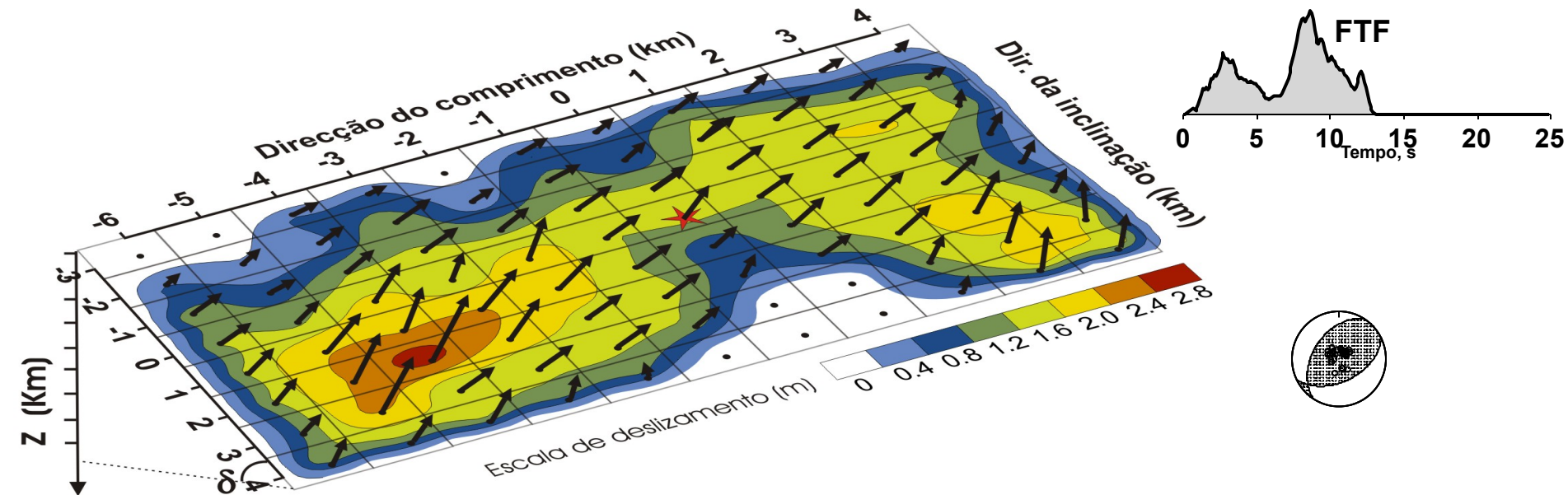
0 30 60 90 120 150 180 210 240 270 300 330 360 390 420 450 480 (S)

Motivação



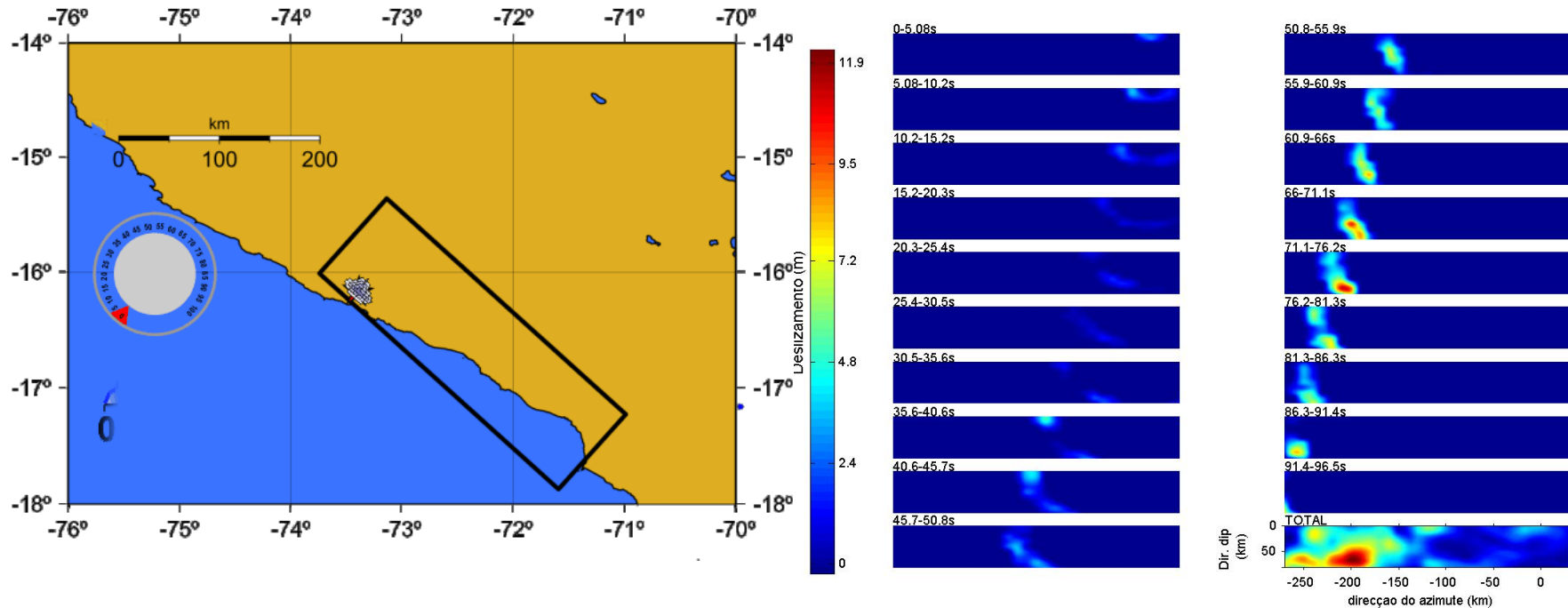
Tempos de ruptura
obtidos com dados de
Tanioka & Ruff (1997)

Soluções pretendidas

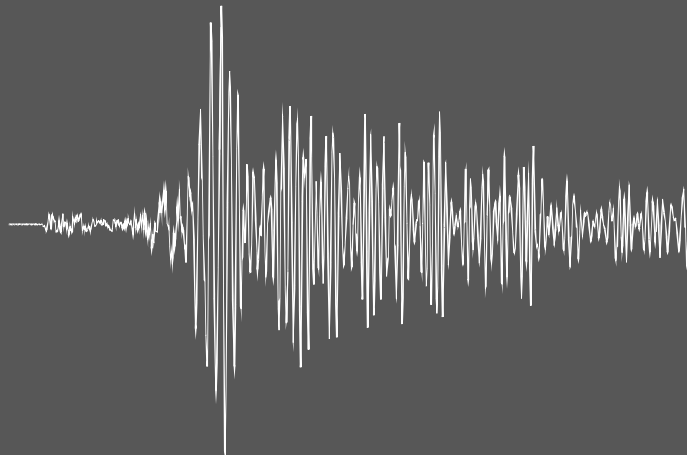


FONTE SÍSMICA

Modelo cinemático de distribuição de slip



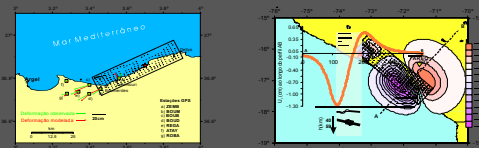
Sismológicos



Telesísmicos

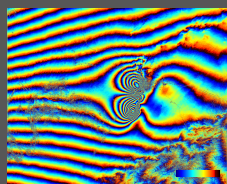
Campo próximo

Geodésicos



GPS

InSAR



Bam (Irão) 2003

SOLUÇÕES EM FUNÇÃO DOS DADOS

Movimentos elásticos em campo próximo

Visão global da ruptura;

Escassez de dados

Movimentos elásticos em campo longínquo

Abundância de dados

Falta de definição da ruptura

Deformação Cosísmica

Visão global e detalhada da ruptura

Sem definição temporal

Proposta de trabalho

- Desenvolver algoritmo para a caracterização espaço-temporal de deslizamentos, que permitisse a inversão a partir de dados
 - ▣ Sísmicos campo próximo
 - ▣ Sísmicos distâncias telesísmicas ✓
 - ▣ Geodésicos
- Problema directo com:
 - ▣ Capacidade de sintetizar sismogramas para qualquer dimensão da fonte, isto é, considerar fases tardias;
 - ▣ Permitir o uso funções de Green em campo próximo calculadas a partir estruturas 3D, isto é, considerando anisotropias horizontais;
- Problema inverso:
 - ▣ Aplicar um método de inversão global ou semi-global que permita estabilidade em problemas não lineares

Resultados Intermédios

Sismogramas em campo próximo

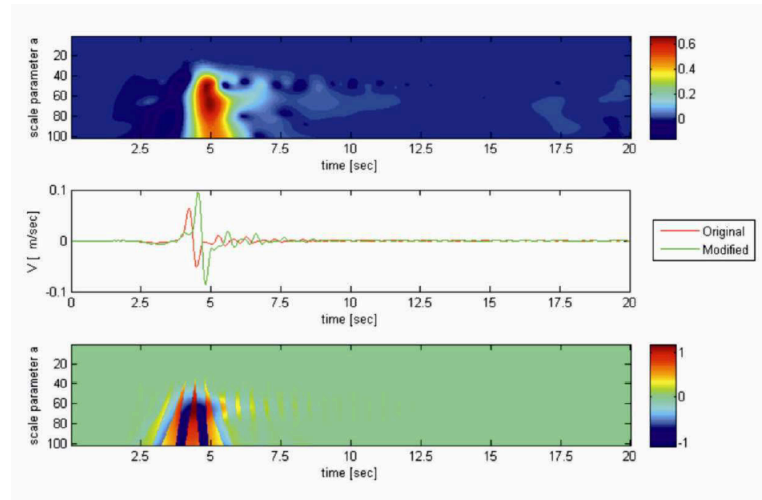


UNIVERSIDADE DE ÉVORA

**STRONG-GROUND MOTION SIMULATIONS
AND ASSESMENT OF INFLUENCE OF
MODEL PARAMETERS ON WAVEFORMS**

Ekaterina Zadonina

Thesis submitted to University of Évora for the degree of Masters in
Earth, Atmosphere and Space Sciences

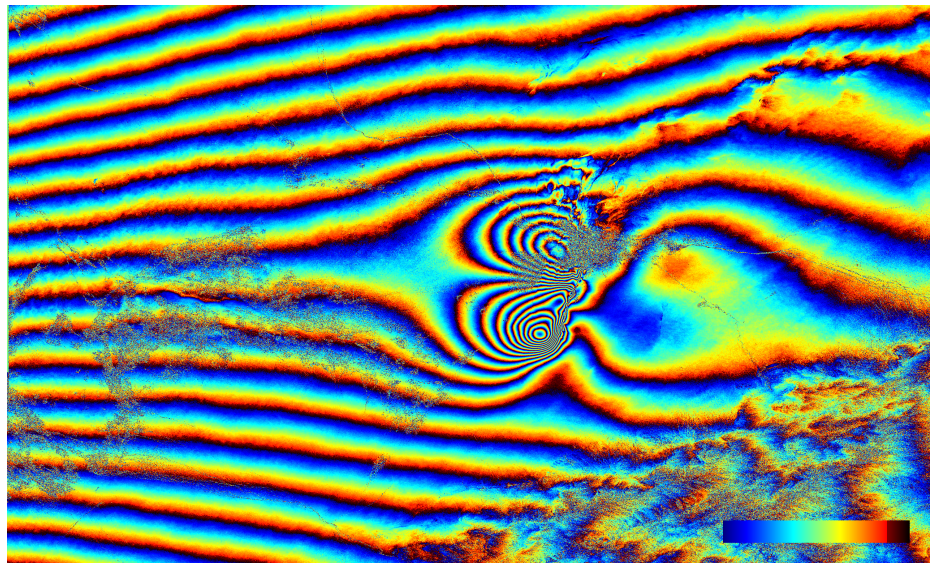


(Aplicação desenvolvida de acordo com
Kristeková et al, 2006).

Resultados Intermédios

Resultado no âmbito da tese de
Doutoramento de Ruben Chaves:

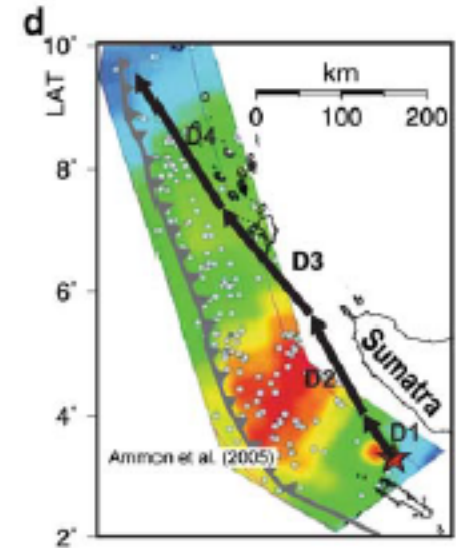
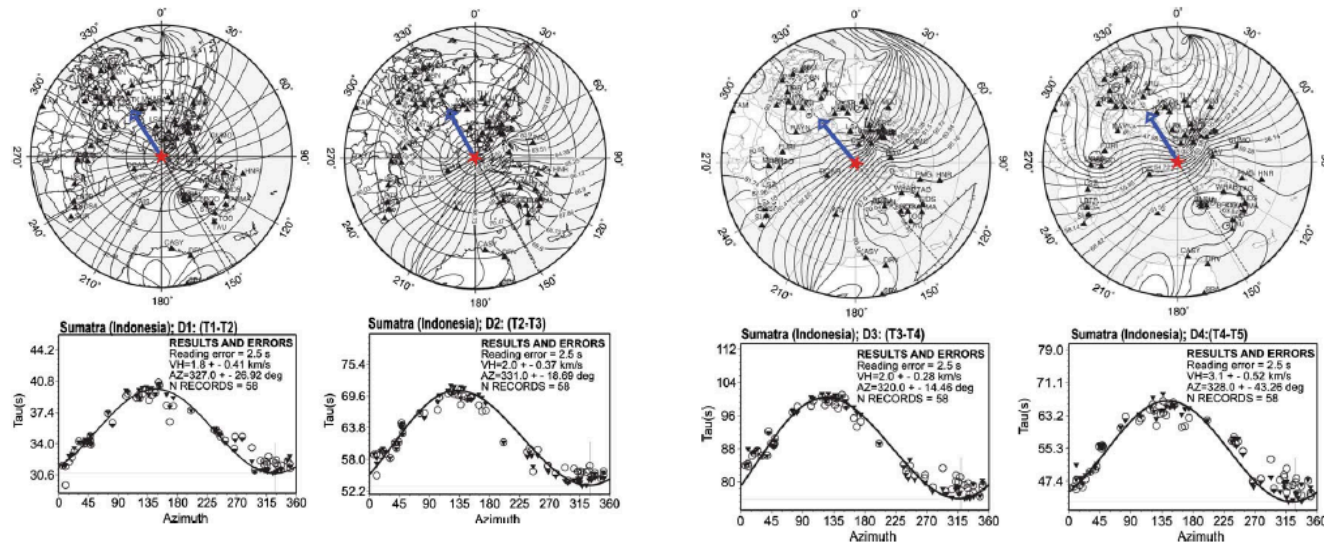
*Modelação de processos internos activos
através de dados de observação geodésica
de deformação da superficial*



(Interferograma de fase abrangendo o
sismo de Bam (Irão), 2003.

DIRDOP

Determinação da direcção e velocidade de ruptura do sismo de Sumatra

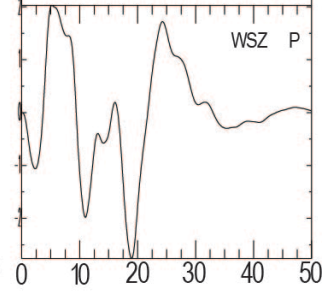
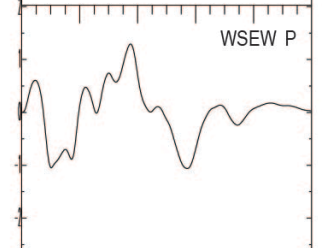
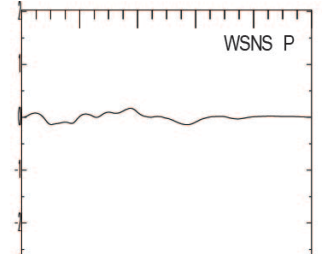
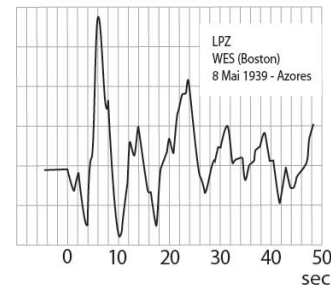
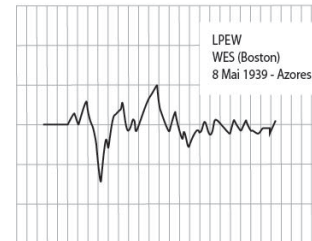
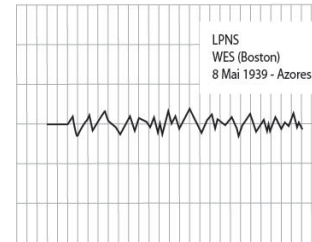
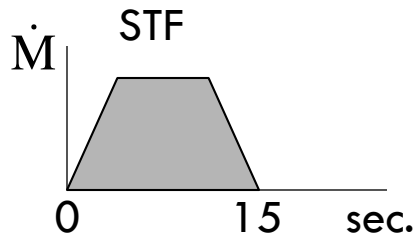
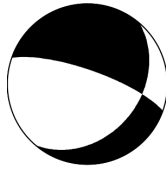


Sismo de 8 de Maio de 1939 - Açores

Str.=41.0

Dip=35.0

Rake= -154.0



O PROBLEMA DE INVERSÃO

Resolvido por Programação Linear (LP)

$$\mathbf{Ax} \approx \mathbf{u}$$

denote $\mathbf{u} - \mathbf{Ax} = \mathbf{r}$

$$\text{minimize } f = \sum |r_j| = \sum r_j^+ + r_j^-, \quad r = r_j^+ + r_j^-$$

LINEAR PROGRAMMING PROBLEM

$$\text{Minimize } f = \sum r_j^+ + r_j^-$$

subject to

$$\mathbf{Ax} + \mathbf{r}^+ - \mathbf{r}^- = \mathbf{u}$$

$$\sum c_i x_i = M_0$$

$$x_i \geq 0, \quad r_j^+ \geq 0, \quad r_j^- \geq 0$$

PROGRAMAÇÃO LINEAR

No espaço DUAL

Prova-se que:

PRIMAL

$$\mathbf{c}\mathbf{x} \rightarrow \min$$

subject to:

$$\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}$$

$$x_i \geq 0$$

$$x \in R^n$$

Das & Kostrov

DUAL

$$\mathbf{b}\mathbf{x} \rightarrow \max$$

subject to:

$$\mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{y} \leq \mathbf{c}$$

$$y \in R^m$$

A nossa proposta

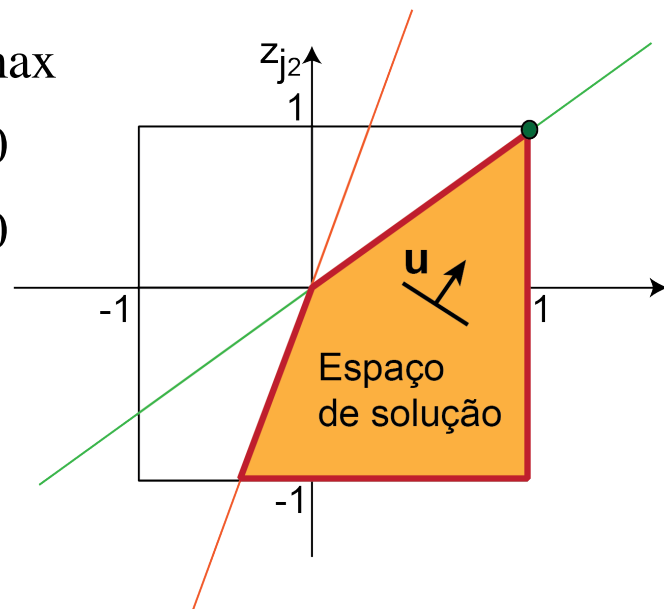
No problema
em causa:

$$-1 \leq z_j \leq 1$$

$$u\mathbf{z} \rightarrow \max$$

$$\mathbf{A}_1^T \mathbf{z} \leq 0$$

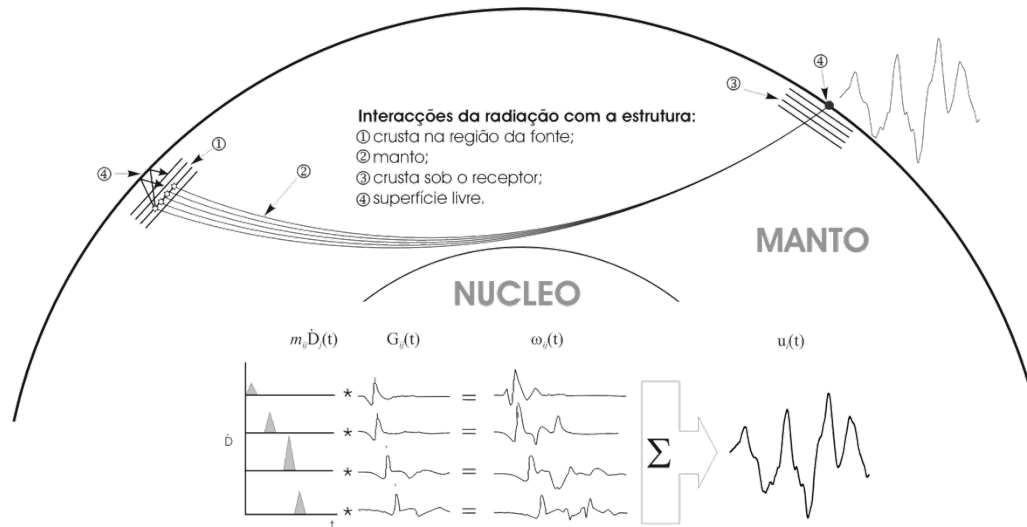
$$\mathbf{A}_2^T \mathbf{z} \leq 0$$



EQUACIONAR O PROBLEMA

Problema directo

$$u_n(x, t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} d\tau \int_{\Sigma} D_i(\xi, \tau) C_{ijkl} \nu_j \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi_l} G_{kn}(x, t - \tau; \xi, 0) d\Sigma$$



O PROBLEMA DIRECTO

$$u_i^j(t) = \sum_{k=1}^{Nt} \sum_{l=1}^{NFt} \sum_{m=1}^2 (S_{k,l}(t) * G_{i,j,k,l,m}(t)) x_{k,l,m}$$

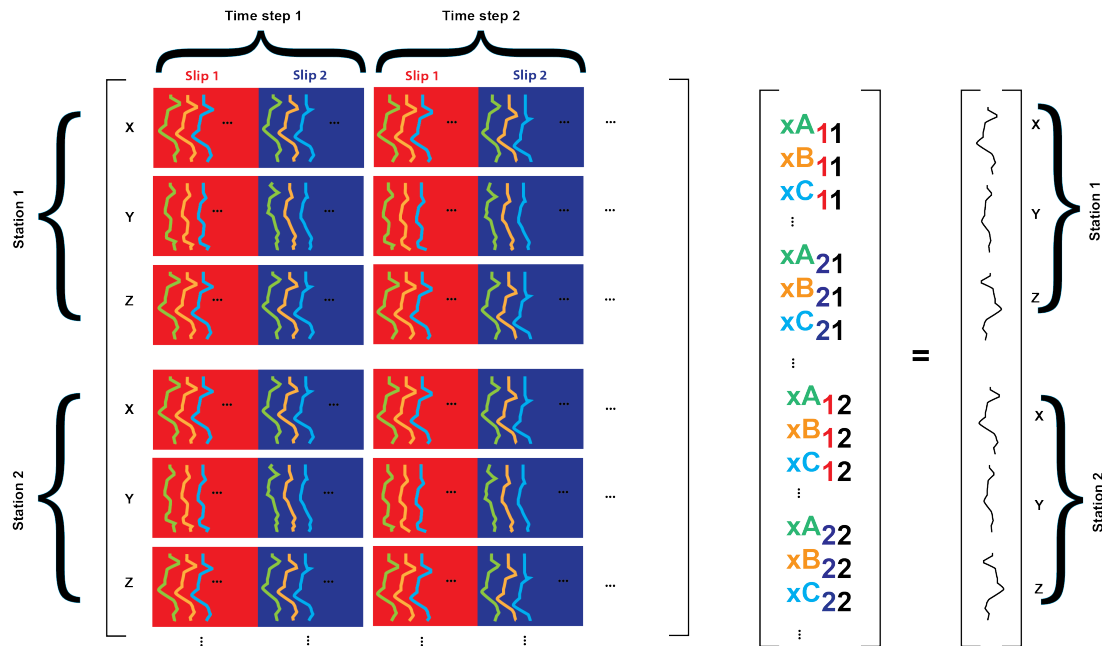
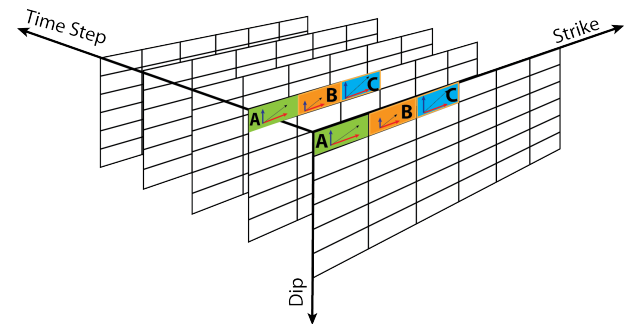
$i = x, y, z$ (direcção do movimento); j = ponto de observação;

k = instantes de discretização temporal da ruptura

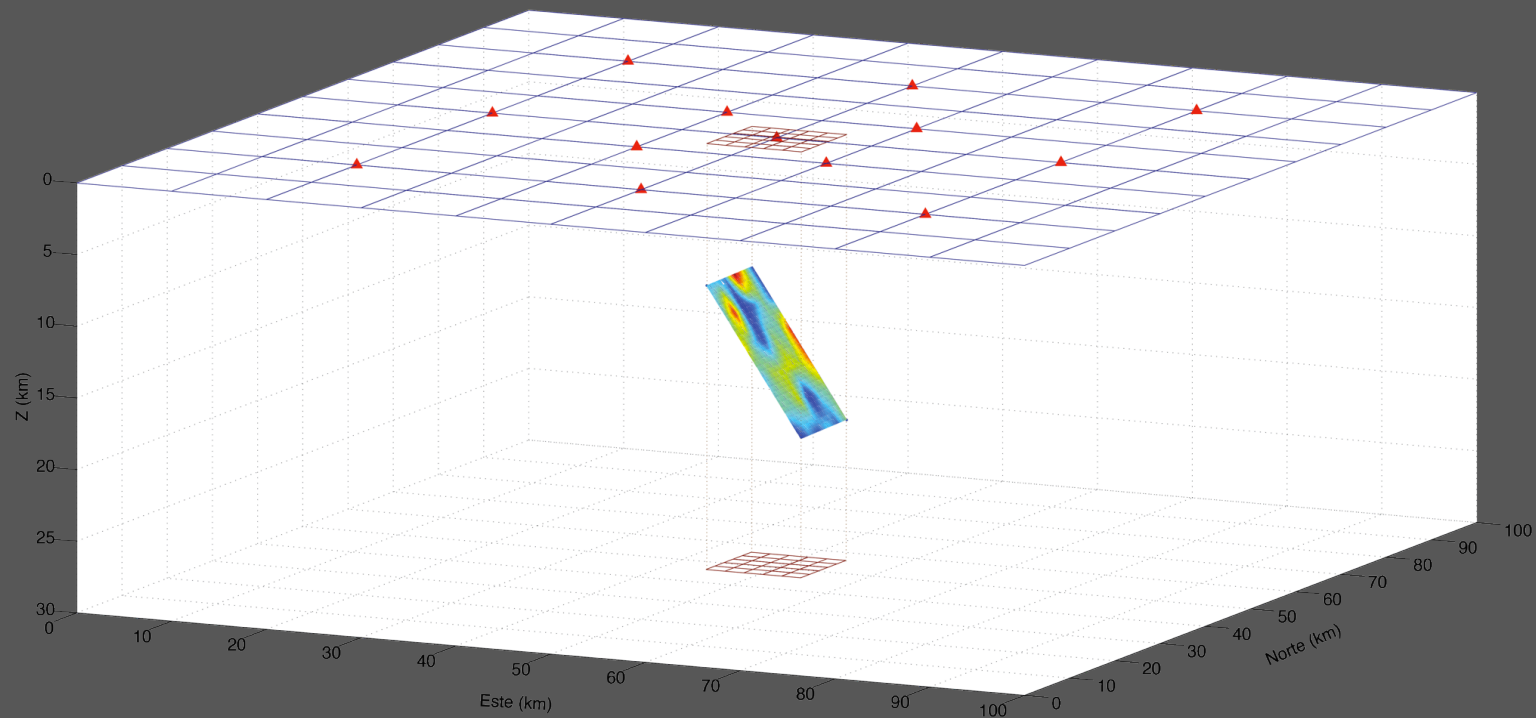
l =cada uma das fontes pontuais; m = cada uma das direcções do slip

$$\mathbf{u} = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{x}$$

ESQUEMA FORMULAÇÃO MATRICIAL

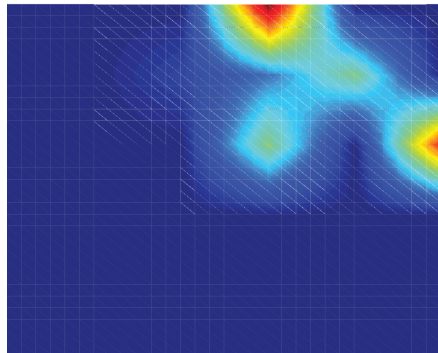


SITUAÇÃO ENSAIADA

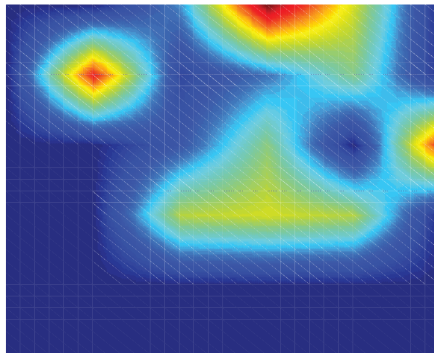


A FONTE USADA

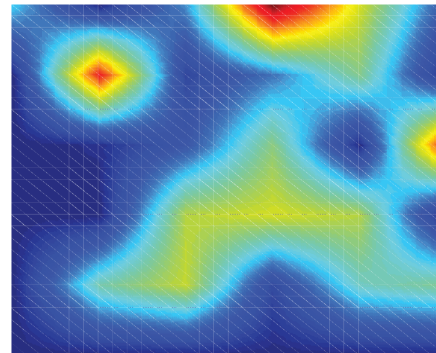
0–0.78s



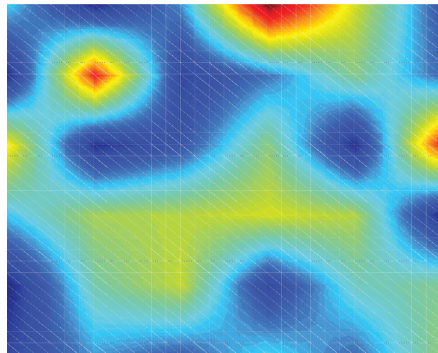
0.78–1.56s



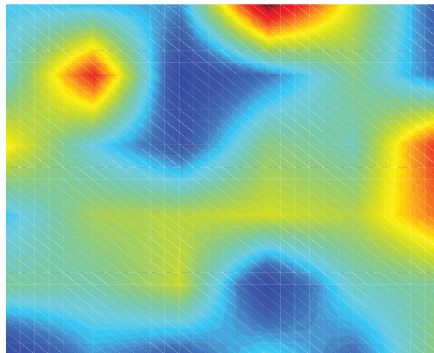
1.56–2.34s



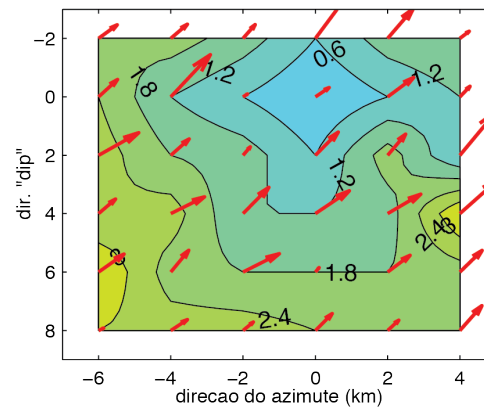
2.34–3.12s



3.12–3.9s

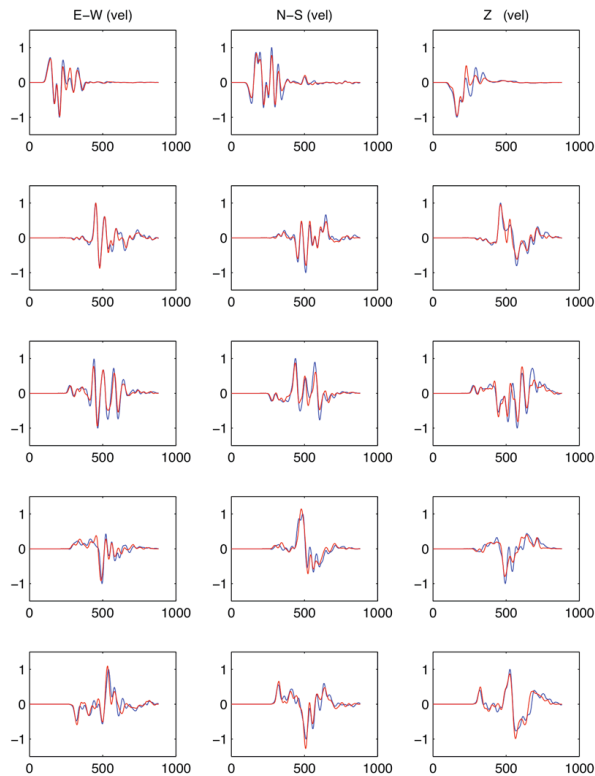


TOTAL



INVERSÃO LINEAR

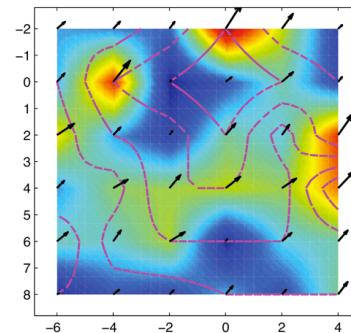
Método NNLS



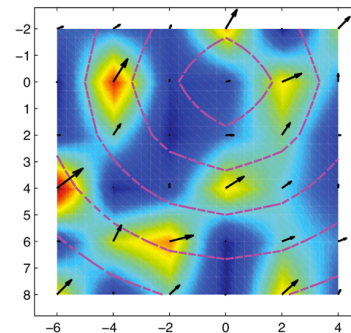
sismogramas registrados sismogramas modelados

NRMSD=4.73%

Modelo de fonte usado

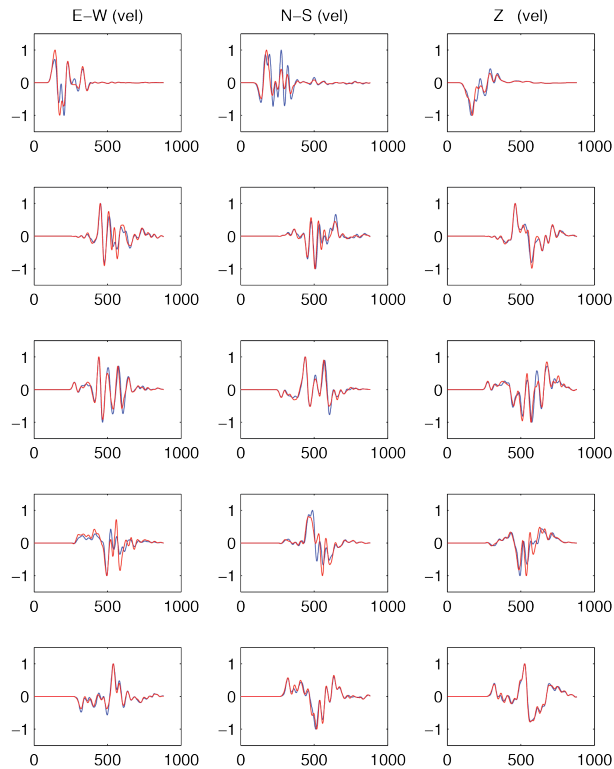


Modelo Invertido

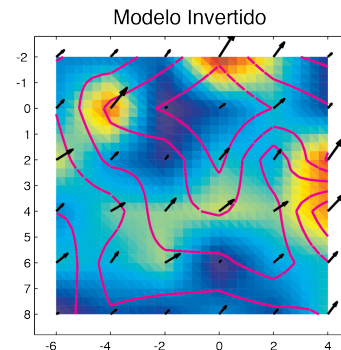
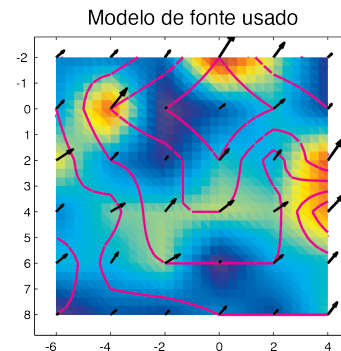


INVERSÃO NÃO LINEAR

Método simplex DUAL

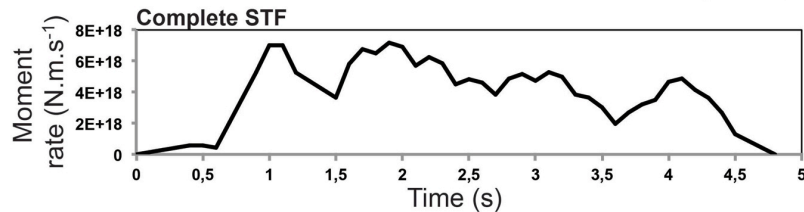
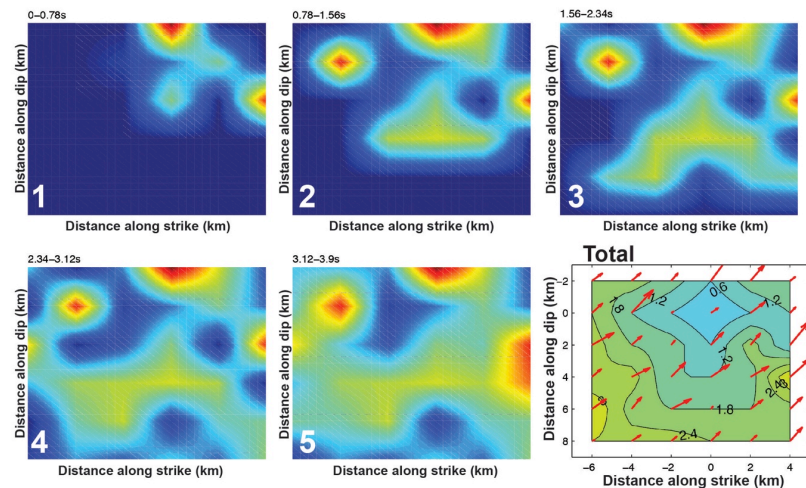


sismogramas registados sismogramas modelados NRMSD=1.23%

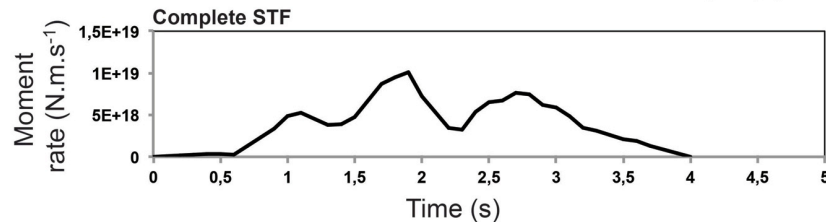
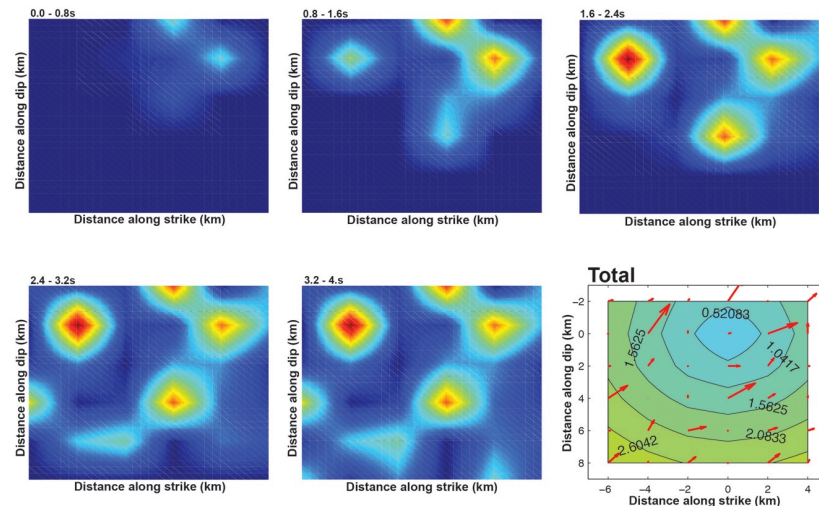


COMPARAÇÃO DE MODELOS

Modelo Original

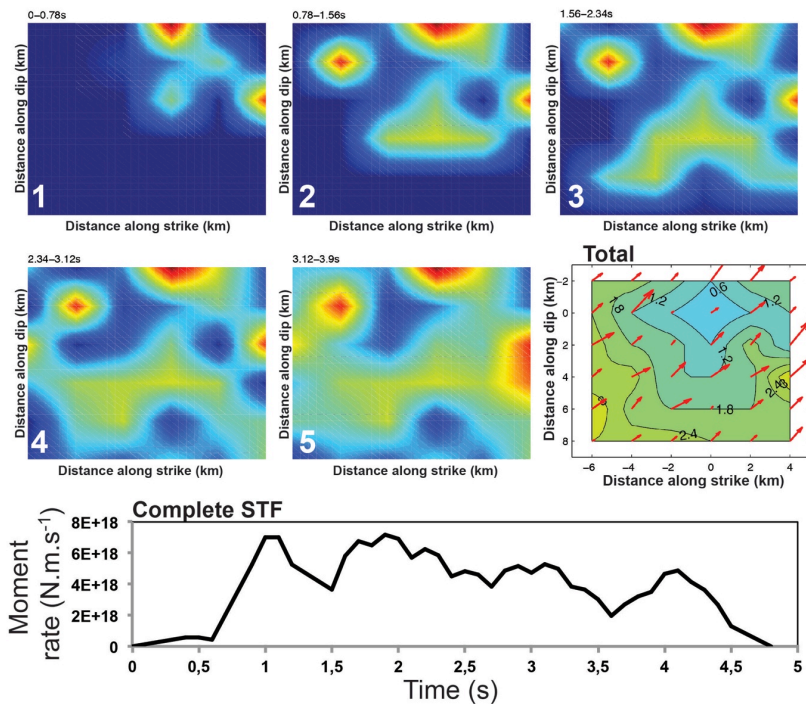


Modelo reconstruído por NNLS



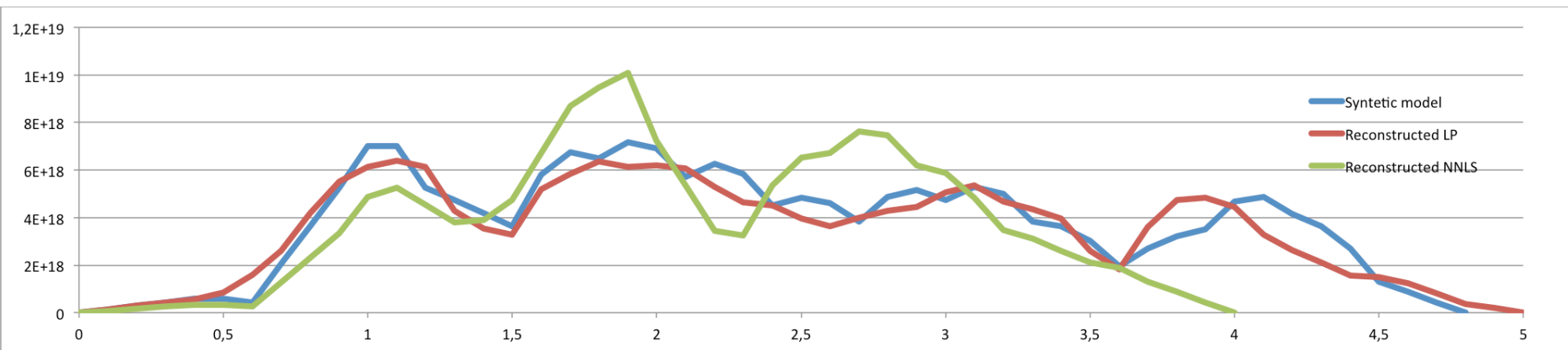
COMPARAÇÃO DE MODELOS

Modelo Original



LIBERTAÇÃO DE MOMENTO

Evolução Temporal



CONVERGÊNCIA

```
GM: min|aij| = 8.649e-03 max|aij| = 1.156e+02 ratio = 1.337e+04
EQ: min|aij| = 7.535e-05 max|aij| = 1.000e+00 ratio = 1.327e+04
File <sim.bas0> was opened
warm=200
```

```
Solve LP GLPK
0: obj = -2.221038237e+00 infeas = 5.895e+02 <601>
200: obj = -9.744952401e-01 infeas = 3.898e+02 <601>
400: obj = 4.254704444e-01 infeas = 1.905e+02 <598>
600: obj = 1.006024132e+00 infeas = 7.538e+01 <598>
800: obj = 1.032684893e+00 infeas = 3.699e+01 <598>
1000: obj = 9.785540606e-01 infeas = 2.065e+01 <598>
1200: obj = 4.058525707e-01 infeas = 8.751e+00 <598>
1400: obj = 1.501829178e-01 infeas = 2.341e+00 <598>
1600: obj = 7.104297413e-02 infeas = 9.555e-01 <597>
1800: obj = 4.783206606e-02 infeas = 5.178e-01 <597>
```

```
Warning: numerical instability (primal simplex, phase I)
1930: obj = 3.91139958e-02 infeas = 3.632e-01 <593>
2000: obj = 3.499556980e-02 infeas = 2.993e-01 <592>
```

```
Warning: numerical instability (primal simplex, phase I)
2089: obj = 3.108938728e-02 infeas = 2.516e-01 <592>
2200: obj = 2.440461554e-02 infeas = 1.770e-01 <592>
```

```
Warning: numerical instability (primal simplex, phase I)
2302: obj = 2.161768091e-02 infeas = 1.432e-01 <592>
```

```
Warning: numerical instability (primal simplex, phase I)
2356: obj = 2.086206987e-02 infeas = 1.347e-01 <592>
2400: obj = 2.021174758e-02 infeas = 1.270e-01 <592>
```

```
Warning: numerical instability (primal simplex, phase I)
2459: obj = 1.921024343e-02 infeas = 1.124e-01 <591>
```

```
Warning: numerical instability (primal simplex, phase I)
2513: obj = 1.862906946e-02 infeas = 1.045e-01 <591>
2600: obj = 1.748749576e-02 infeas = 8.813e-02 <591>
2800: obj = 1.583738142e-02 infeas = 6.340e-02 <591>
```

```
Warning: numerical instability (primal simplex, phase I)
2828: obj = 1.574701523e-02 infeas = 6.130e-02 <591>
```

```
Warning: numerical instability (primal simplex, phase I)
2934: obj = 1.548820015e-02 infeas = 5.441e-02 <591>
```

```
Warning: numerical instability (primal simplex, phase I)
2987: obj = 1.545239211e-02 infeas = 5.133e-02 <591>
3000: obj = 1.542953508e-02 infeas = 5.057e-02 <591>
```

```
Warning: numerical instability (primal simplex, phase I)
3097: obj = 1.516005630e-02 infeas = 4.709e-02 <591>
```

```
Warning: numerical instability (primal simplex, phase I)
3149: obj = 1.505567392e-02 infeas = 4.509e-02 <591>
3200: obj = 1.499398369e-02 infeas = 4.329e-02 <591>
```

```
Warning: numerical instability (primal simplex, phase I)
3202: obj = 1.499364307e-02 infeas = 4.316e-02 <591>
```

```
Warning: numerical instability (primal simplex, phase I)
3255: obj = 1.504383731e-02 infeas = 4.164e-02 <591>
```

```
Warning: numerical instability (primal simplex, phase I)
3306: obj = 1.501287275e-02 infeas = 3.967e-02 <591>
```

Scaling...

```
A: min|aij| = 1.002e-04 max|aij| = 2.000e+00 ratio = 1.995e+04
GM: min|aij| = 8.649e-03 max|aij| = 1.156e+02 ratio = 1.337e+04
EQ: min|aij| = 7.535e-05 max|aij| = 1.000e+00 ratio = 1.327e+04
```

```
File <sim.bas0> was opened
warm=200
```

Solve LP GLPK

```
0: obj = -2.221038237e+00 infeas = 0.000e+00 <601>
200: obj = -4.593836872e-01 infeas = 0.000e+00 <601>
400: obj = -1.528233070e-01 infeas = 0.000e+00 <601>
600: obj = 4.375323154e-03 infeas = 0.000e+00 <601>
800: obj = 5.532693092e-03 infeas = 0.000e+00 <601>
1000: obj = 6.200986927e-03 infeas = 0.000e+00 <601>
1200: obj = 6.988566449e-03 infeas = 0.000e+00 <601>
1400: obj = 7.827702633e-03 infeas = 0.000e+00 <601>
1600: obj = 8.469953970e-03 infeas = 0.000e+00 <601>
1800: obj = 9.056194727e-03 infeas = 0.000e+00 <601>
2000: obj = 9.674608510e-03 infeas = 0.000e+00 <601>
2200: obj = 1.011616179e-02 infeas = 0.000e+00 <601>
2400: obj = 1.060276388e-02 infeas = 0.000e+00 <601>
2600: obj = 1.106101046e-02 infeas = 0.000e+00 <601>
2800: obj = 1.142821705e-02 infeas = 0.000e+00 <601>
3000: obj = 1.168359770e-02 infeas = 0.000e+00 <601>
3200: obj = 1.190522018e-02 infeas = 0.000e+00 <601>
3400: obj = 1.212700063e-02 infeas = 0.000e+00 <601>
3600: obj = 1.229663165e-02 infeas = 0.000e+00 <601>
3800: obj = 1.247734580e-02 infeas = 0.000e+00 <601>
4000: obj = 1.260350193e-02 infeas = 0.000e+00 <601>
4200: obj = 1.272382903e-02 infeas = 0.000e+00 <601>
4400: obj = 1.284613848e-02 infeas = 0.000e+00 <601>
4600: obj = 1.296611310e-02 infeas = 0.000e+00 <601>
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5000: obj = 1.319317949e-02 infeas = 0.000e+00 <601>
5200: obj = 1.326151210e-02 infeas = 0.000e+00 <601>
5400: obj = 1.333301654e-02 infeas = 0.000e+00 <601>
5600: obj = 1.339482242e-02 infeas = 0.000e+00 <601>
5800: obj = 1.345653955e-02 infeas = 0.000e+00 <601>
6000: obj = 1.350948829e-02 infeas = 0.000e+00 <601>
6200: obj = 1.354633170e-02 infeas = 0.000e+00 <601>
6400: obj = 1.358221710e-02 infeas = 0.000e+00 <601>
```

Publicações:

- F. Medina, I. Bensaid, T. Cherkaoui, B. Caldeira, E. Buforn, A. Emran, Y. Hahou, The 1992 Tafilalt seismic crisis (Anti-Atlas, Morocco), Journal of Seismology, (Submitted)
- Bezeghoud M., Borges J. F., Caldeira B., Ground Motion Simulations of the SW Iberia Margin: Rupture Directivity and Earth Structure Effects. 31p, Natural Hazards (Submitted)
- E. Zdonina, 2010, Strong-Ground Motion Simulations and Assessment of Influence of model parameters on waveforms, Master thesis, 140p
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Teses de Doutoramento em curso:

Rúben Santos

Modelação de processos internos activos através de dados de observação geodésica de deformação da superficial;

Ekaterina Zadonina

Prediction of seismic ground motions in broadband frequencies for highly populated areas of the Western part of Ibero-Maghrebian zone.

CONCLUSÕES

Método que actua no espaço completo de soluções;

A facilidade de convergência e o tempo de cálculo são vantagens relativamente ao simplex primal usado por outros autores;

Permite introduzir com facilidade qualquer outros constrangimentos;

Os resultados obtidos com a situação sintética mostra a capacidade para reconstituir o modelo usado.

PROXIMOS DESENVOLVIMENTOS

Aplicar a situações reais;

Prepar o código de forma a poder ser usado a partir de dados dados geodésicos;

Paralelizar o código de forma a poder ser utilizado no cluster;

Estudar a possibilidade de compactar definição da matriz de inversão (matriz A)

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