

# RESULTADOS PRELIMINARES DO PROJECTO SISMOD



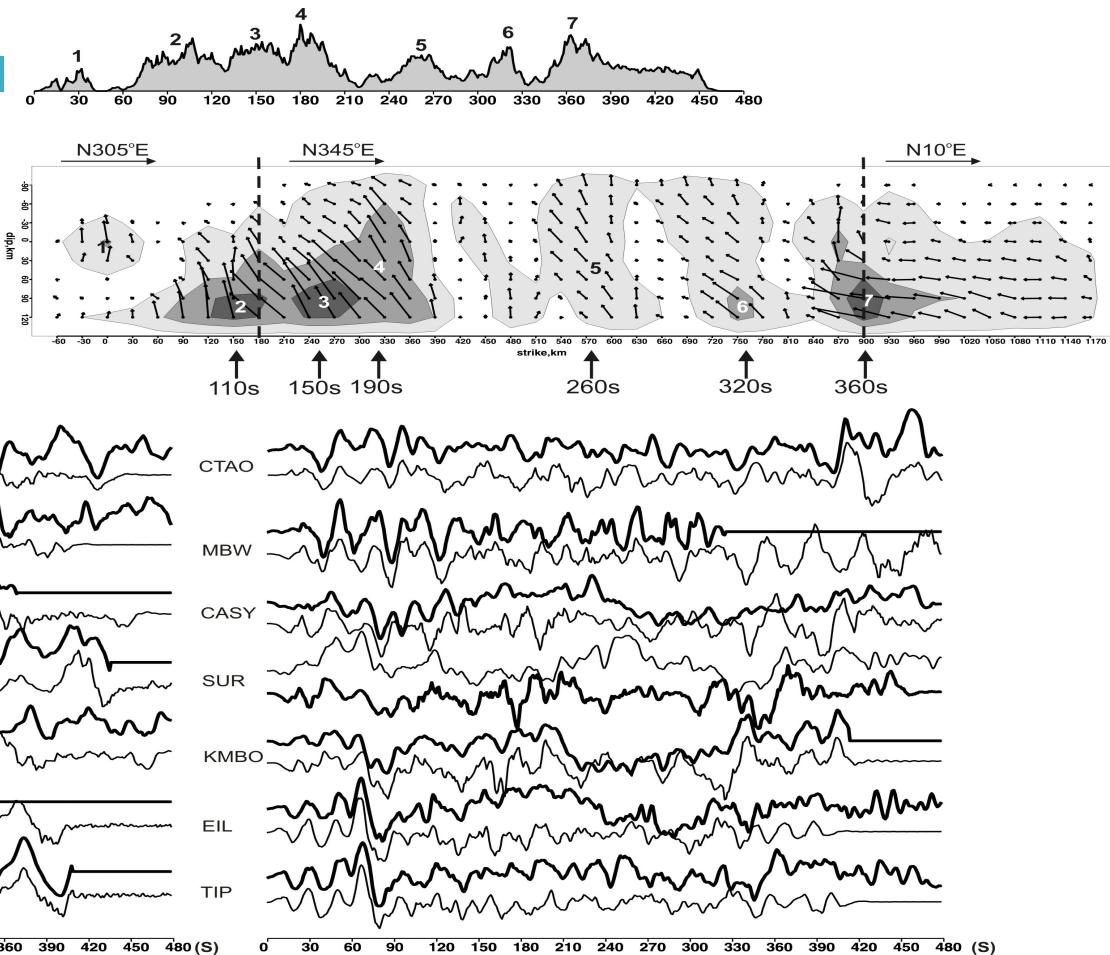
Equipa:

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

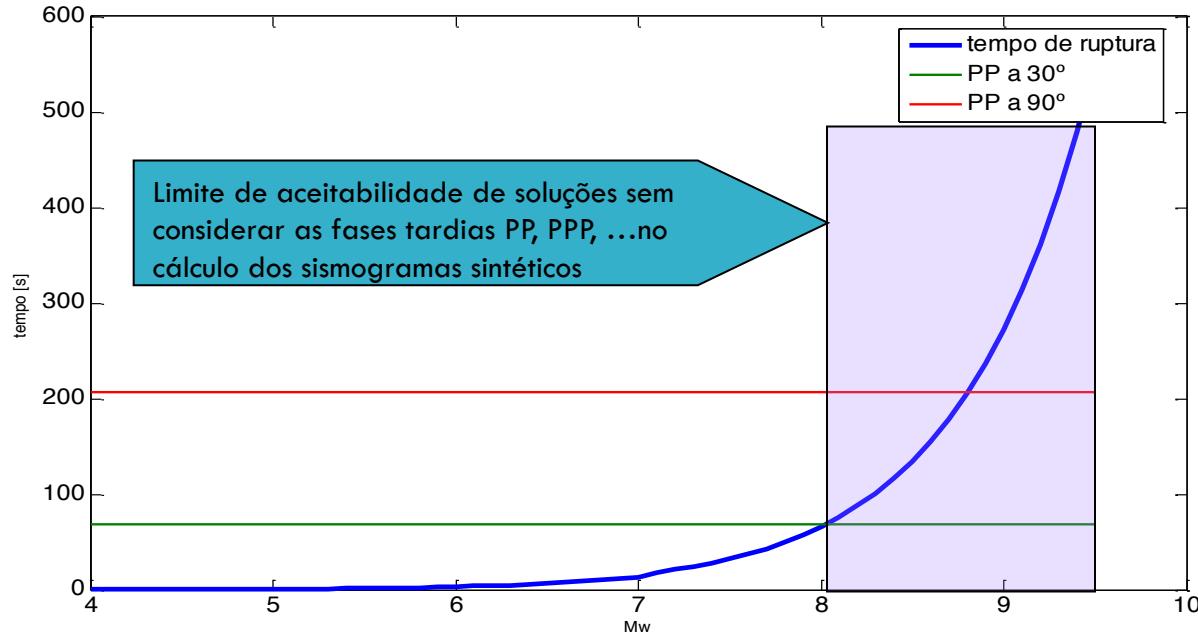
2 de Julho de 2011

Workshop: Tectónica recente e Perigosidade  
Sísmica em Portugal

# Motivação

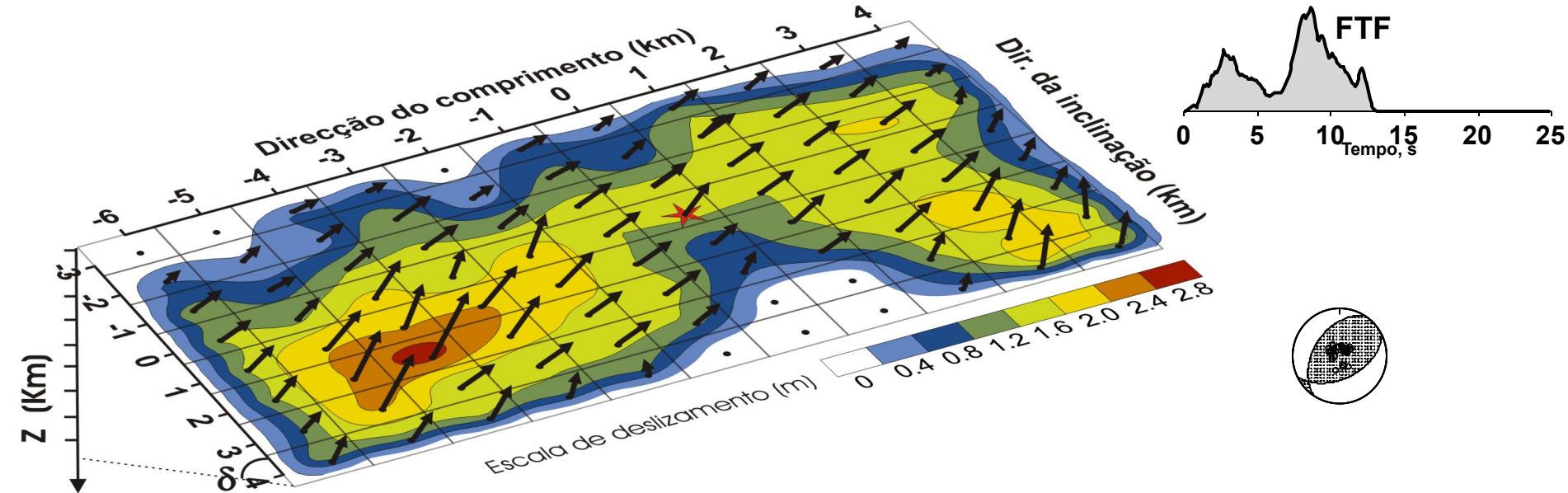


# Motivação



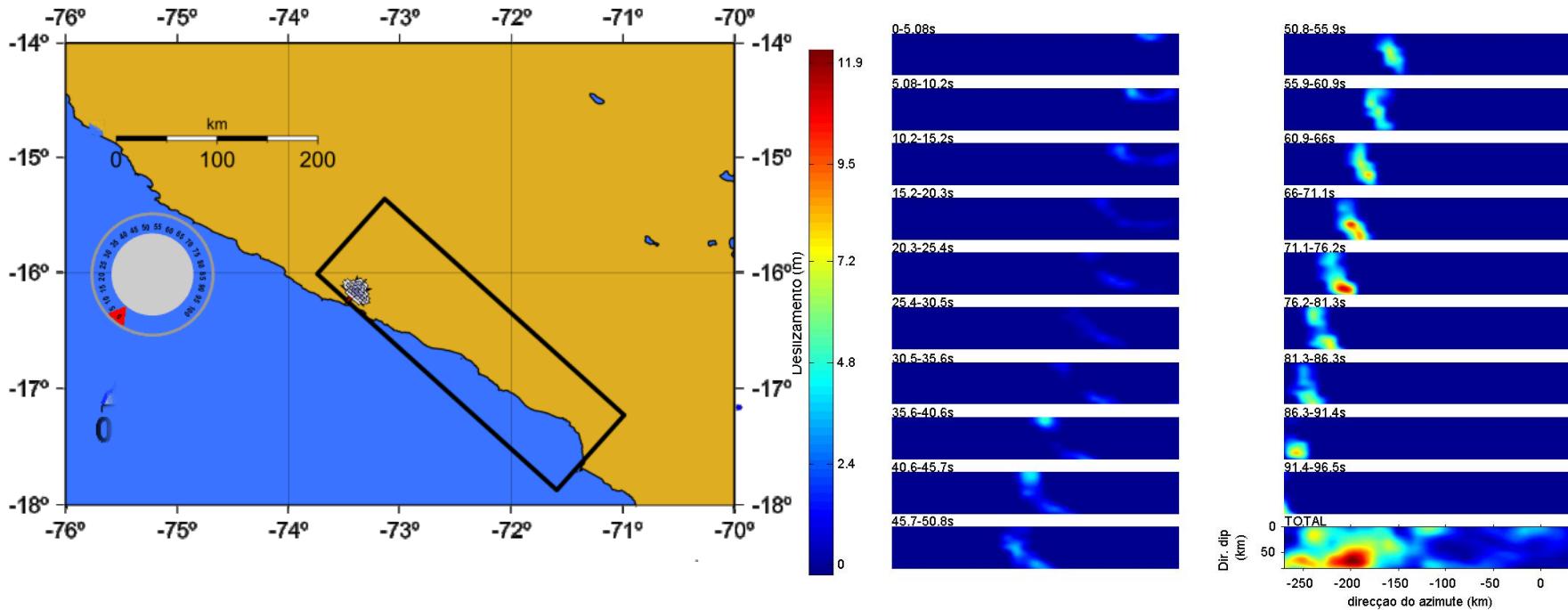
Tempos de ruptura  
obtidos com dados de  
Tanioka & Ruff (1997)

# Soluções pretendidas



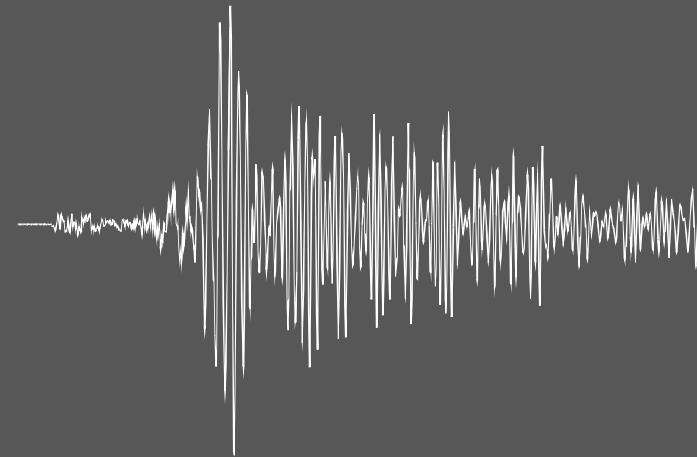
# FONTE SÍSMICA

## Modelo cinemático de distribuição de slip



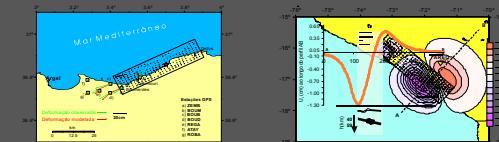
# DADOS

Sismológicos

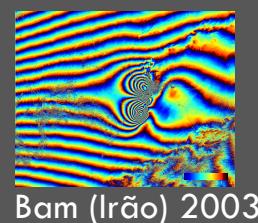


Telesísmicos  
Campo próximo

Geodésicos



GPS  
InSAR



# 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

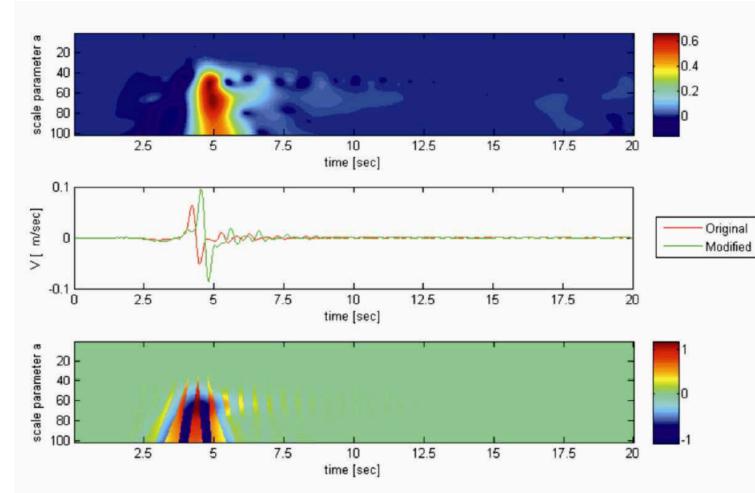


UNIVERSIDADE DE ÉVORA

STRONG-GROUND MOTION SIMULATIONS  
AND ASSESSMENT 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

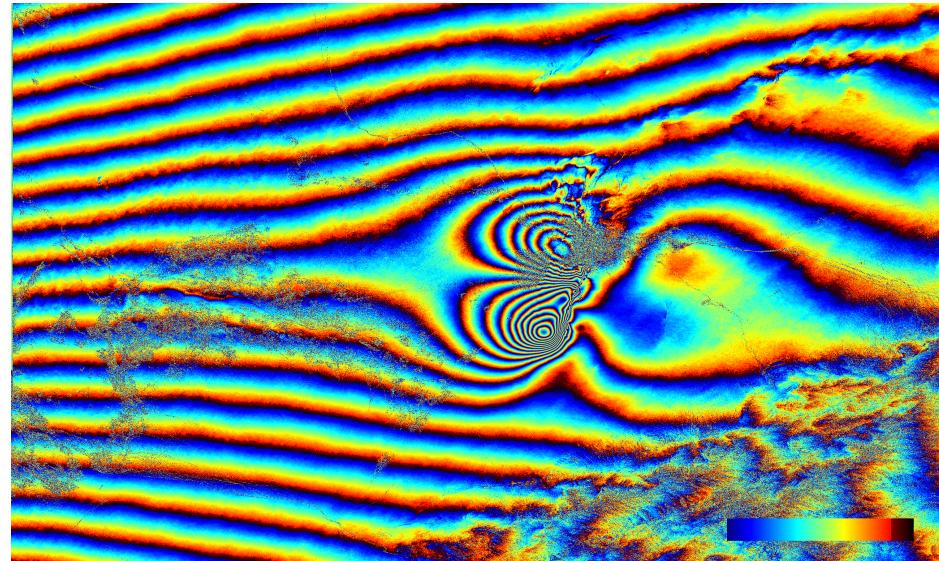


(Aplicação desenvolvida de acordo com  
Kristeková et al, 2006).

# Resultados Intermédios

Resultado no âmbito da tese de  
Doutoramento de Ruben Chaves:

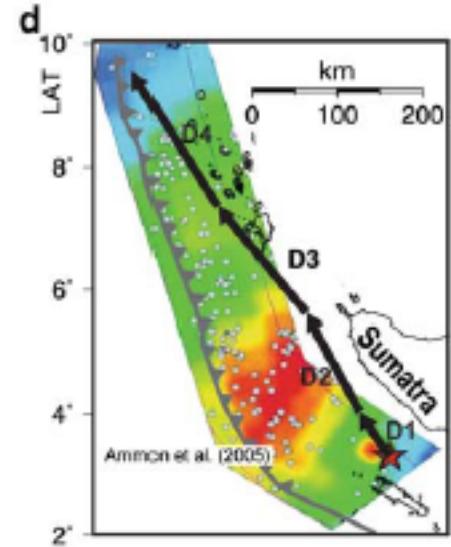
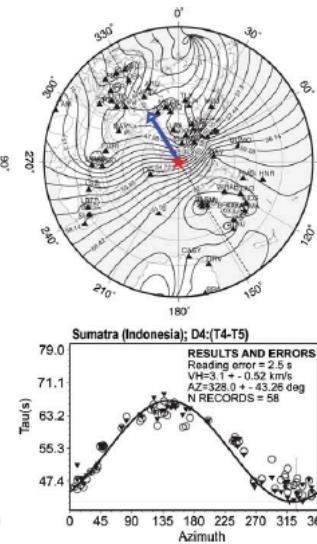
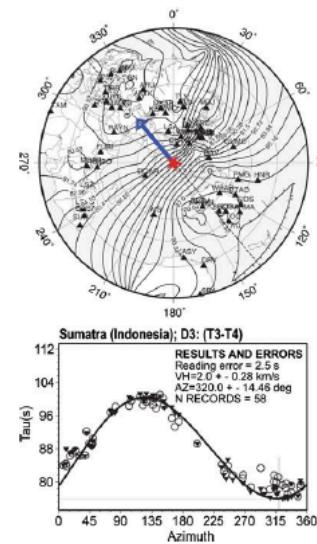
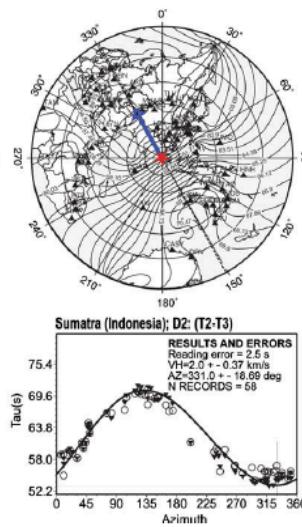
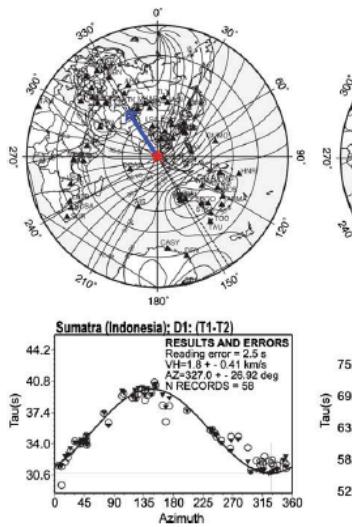
*Modelação de processos internos activos  
através de dados de observação geodésica  
de deformação da superficial*



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

# DIRDOP

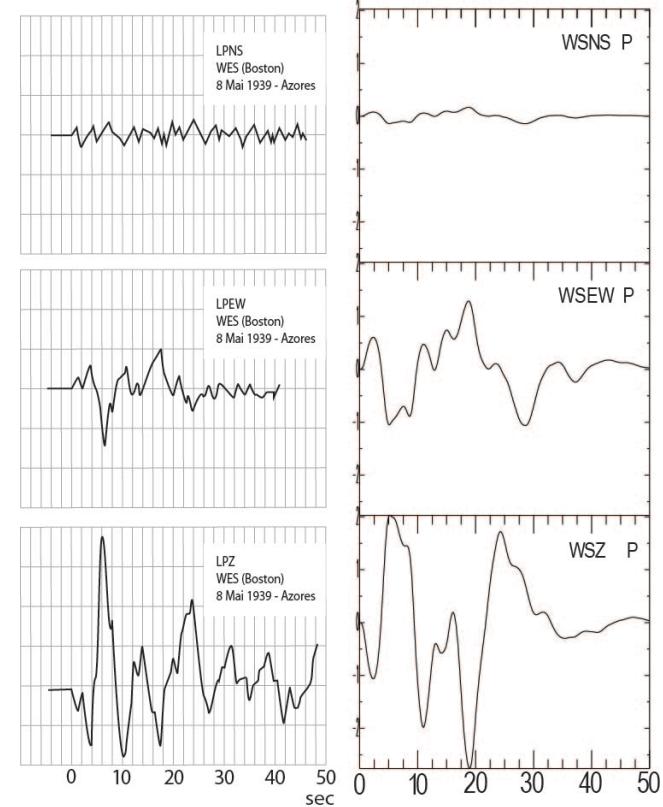
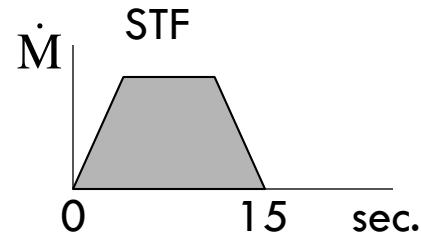
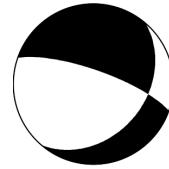
## Determinação da direcção e velocidade de ruptura do sismo de Sumatra



figuras de Caldeira et al, 2010

# 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)

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

denote       $\mathbf{u} - \mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{r}$

minimize     $f = \sum |r_j| = \sum r_j^+ + r_j^-$ ,     $r = r_j^+ + r_j^-$

LINEAR PROGRAMMING PROBLEM

Minimize     $f = \sum r_j^+ + r_j^-$

subject to

$$\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{r}^+ + \mathbf{r}^- = \mathbf{u}$$

$$\sum c_i x_i = M_0$$

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

Das & Kostrov (1990, 1994)

# PROGRAMAÇÃO LINEAR

## No espaço DUAL

Prova-se que:

### PRIMAL

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

subject to:

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

$$x_i \geq 0$$

$$x \in R^n$$

### DUAL

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

subject to:

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

$$y \in R^m$$

No problema  
em causa:

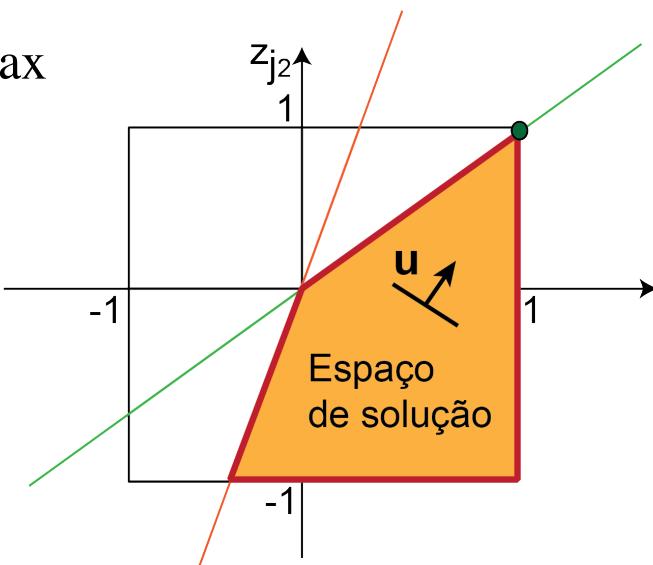
$$-1 \leq z_j \leq 1$$

$$uz \rightarrow \max$$

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

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

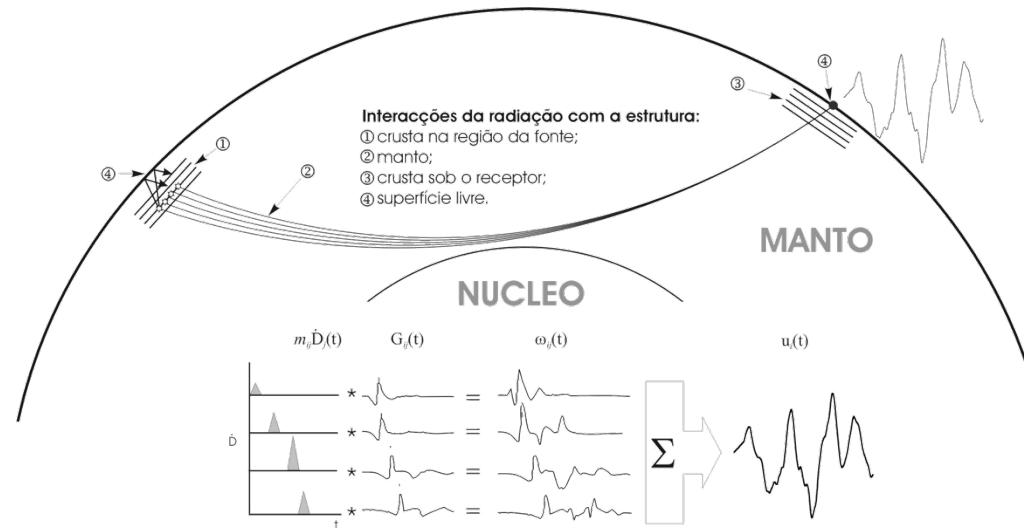
A nossa proposta



# 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

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

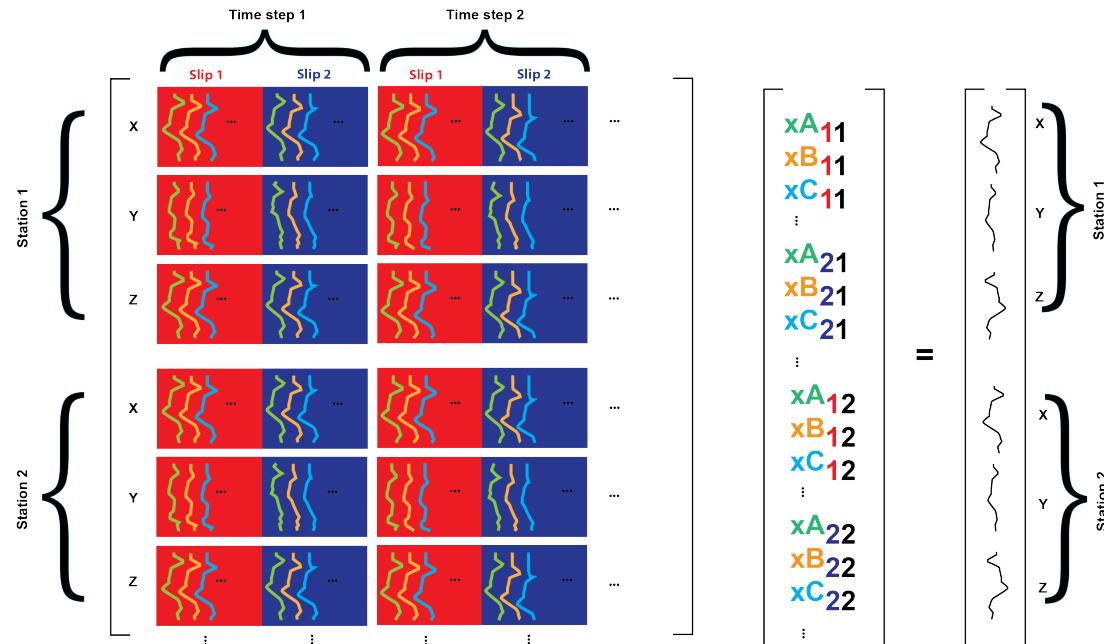
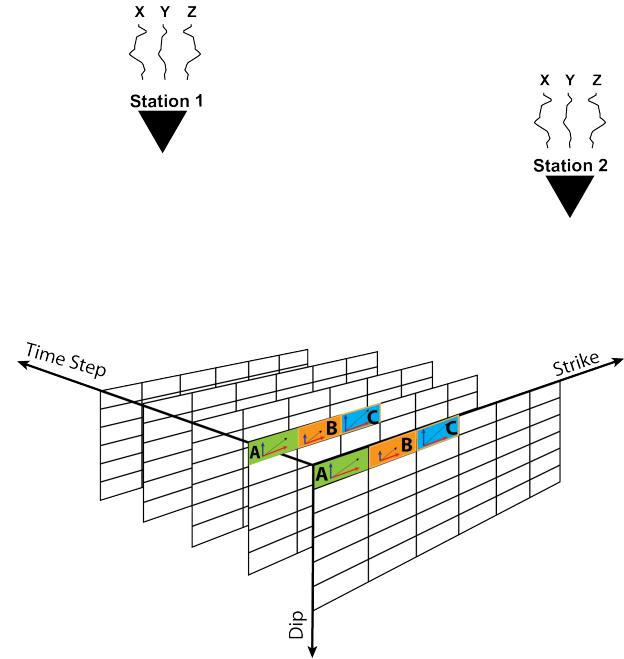
$i = x, y, z$  (direcção do movimento);  $j$ = ponto de observação;

$k$  = instantes de discretização temporal da ruptura

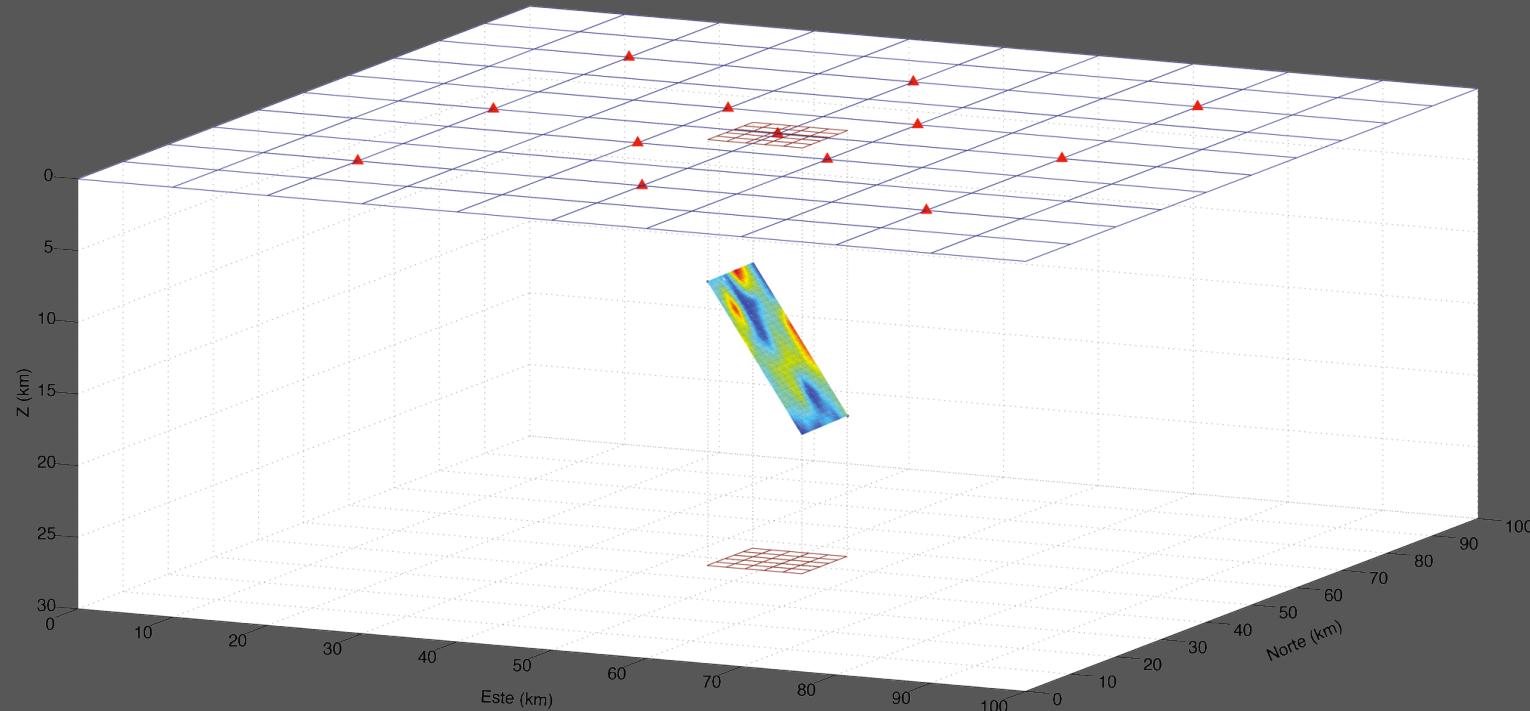
$l$ =cada uma das fontes pontuais;  $m$ = cada uma das direcções do slip

$$\mathbf{u} = \mathbf{Ax}$$

# ESQUEMA FORMULAÇÃO MATRICIAL

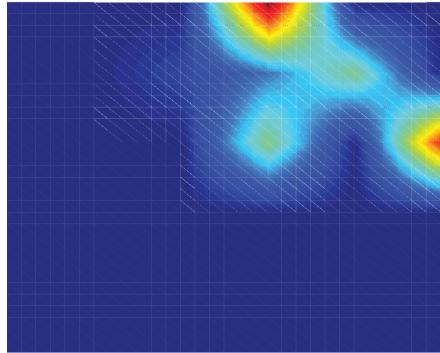


# SITUAÇÃO ENSAIADA

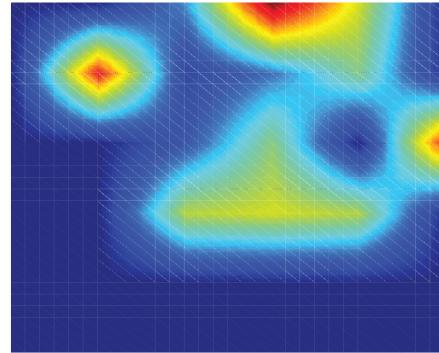


# A FONTE USADA

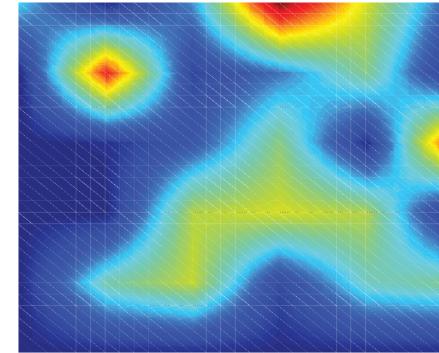
0–0.78s



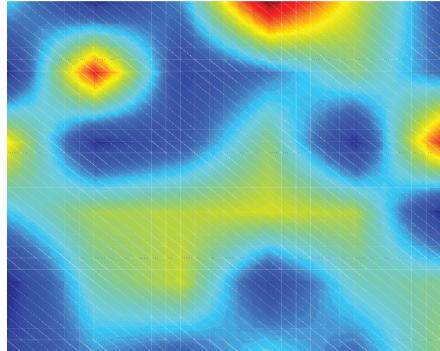
0.78–1.56s



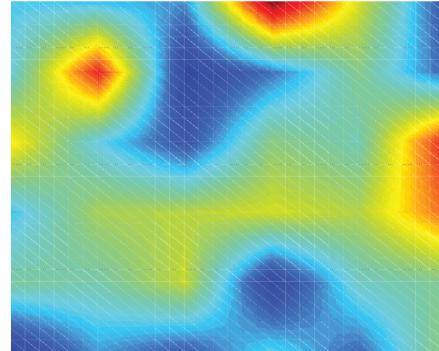
1.56–2.34s



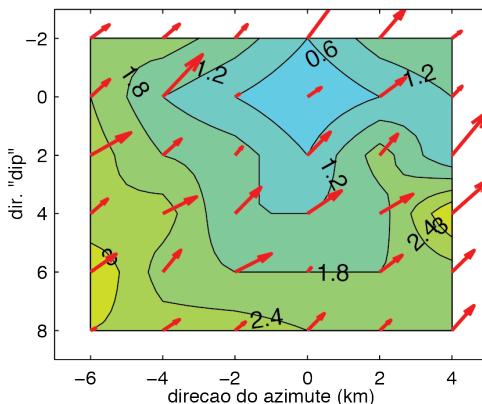
2.34–3.12s



3.12–3.9s

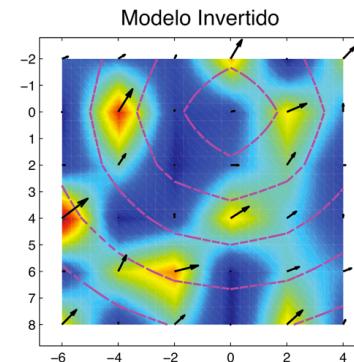
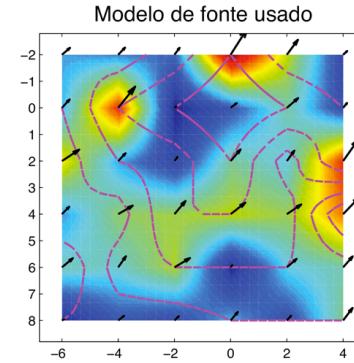
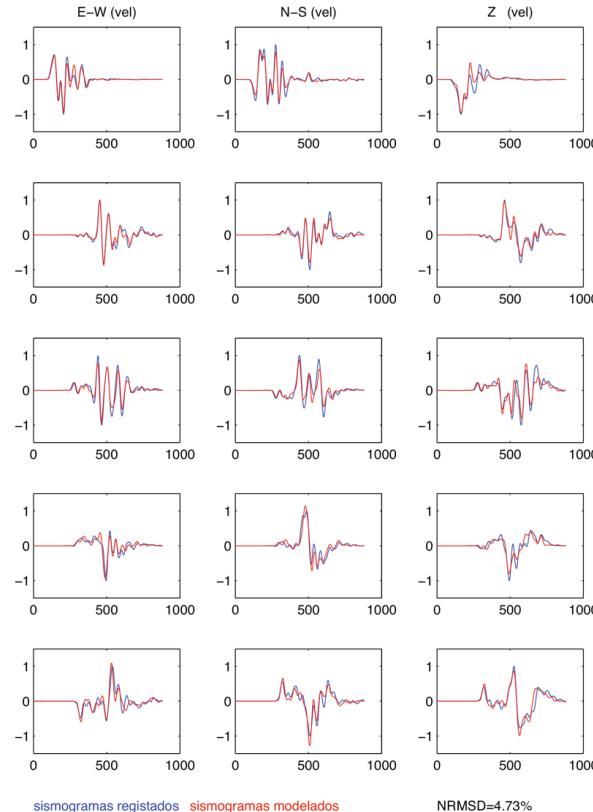


TOTAL



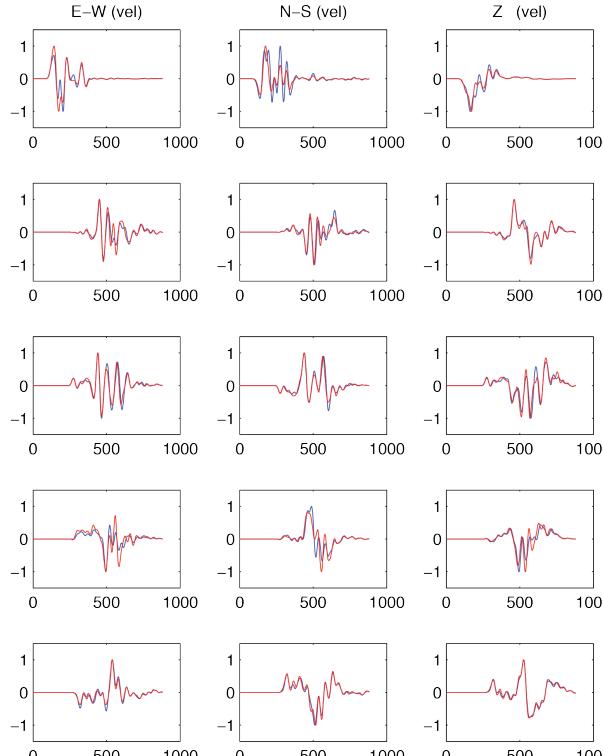
# INVERSÃO LINEAR

## Método NNLS



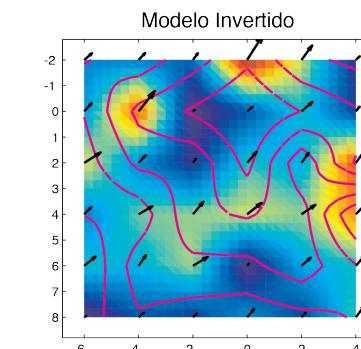
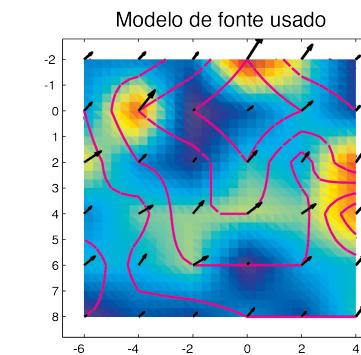
# INVERSÃO NÃO LINEAR

## Método simplex DUAL



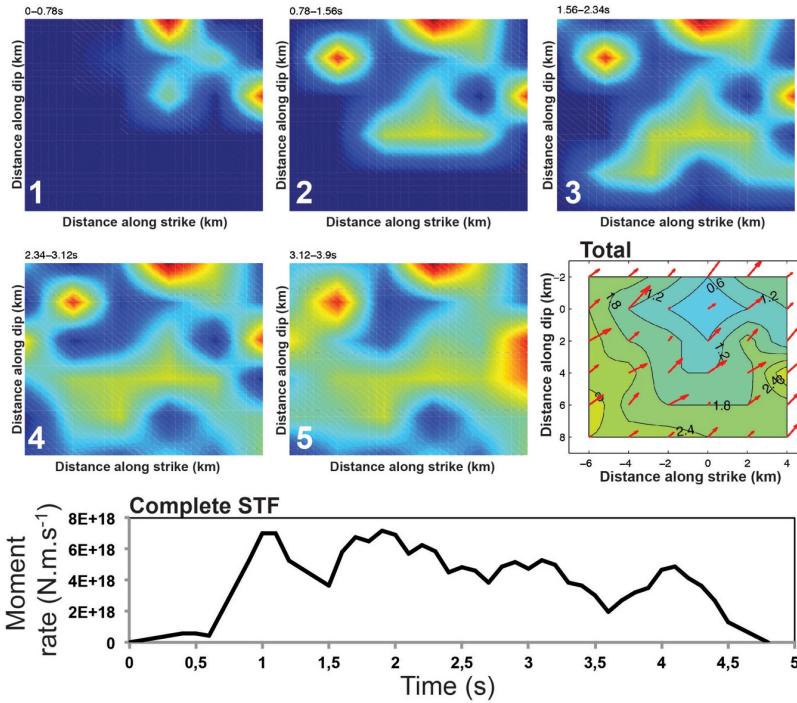
sismogramas registrados    sismogramas modelados

NRMSD=1.23%

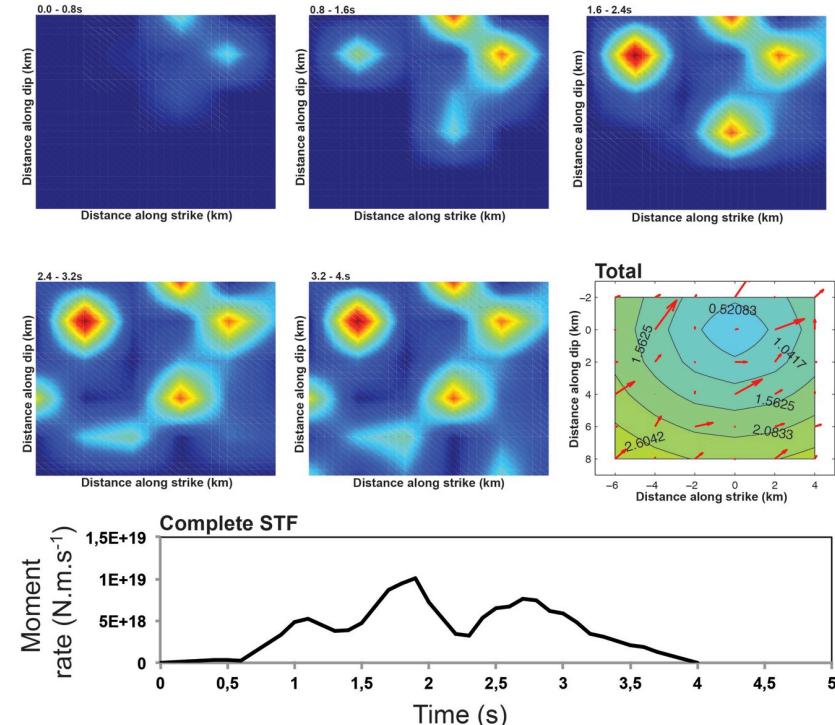


# COMPARAÇÃO DE MODELOS

Modelo Original

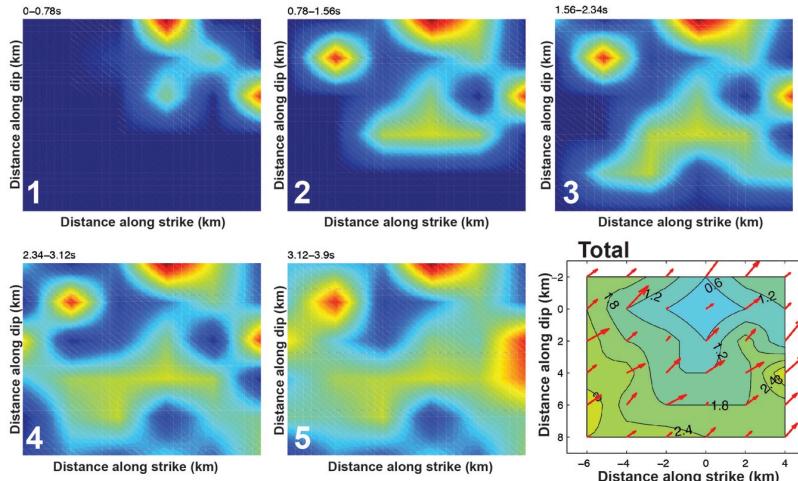


Modelo reconstruído por NNLS

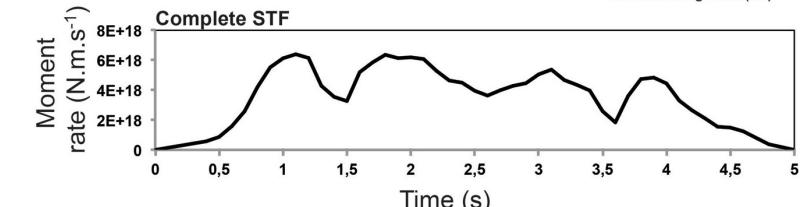
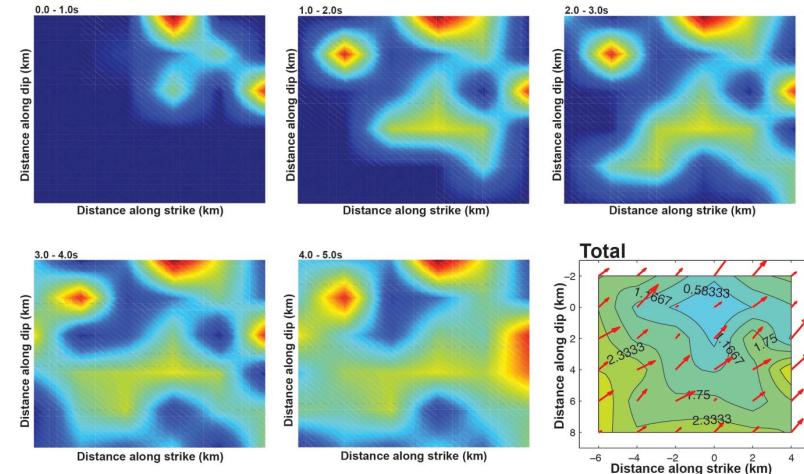


# COMPARAÇÃO DE MODELOS

Modelo Original

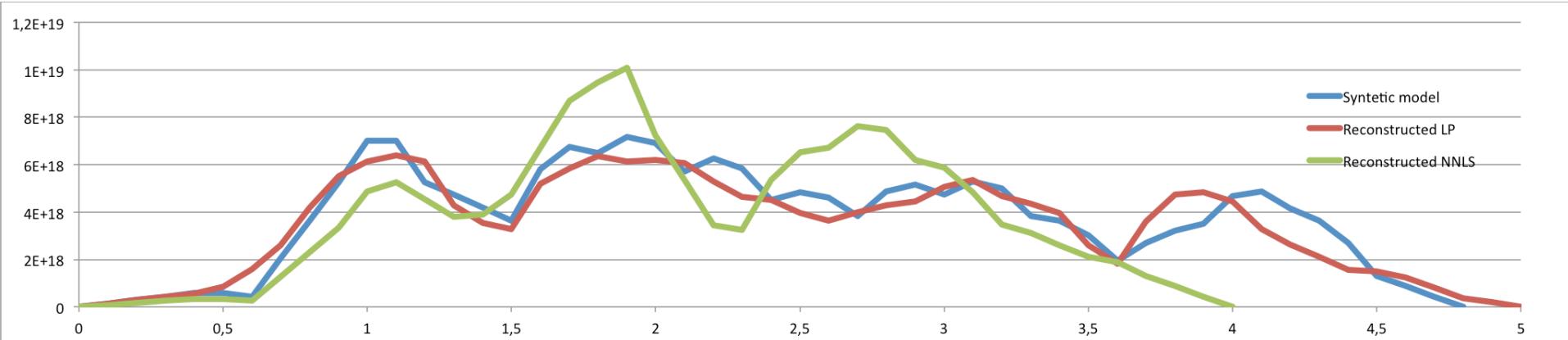


Modelo reconstruído por Simplex DUAL



# 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 <sism.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 = 1.006824132e+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 = 4.858525707e-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 = 4.78320666e-02 infeas = 5.178e-01 (597)
Warning: numerical instability <primal simplex, phase I>
 1930: obj = 3.911139958e-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 = 2.161768809e-02 infeas = 1.432e-01 (592)
Warning: numerical instability <primal simplex, phase I>
 2356: obj = 2.086206987e-02 infeas = 1.342e-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 = 1.583238142e-02 infeas = 6.340e-02 (591)
Warning: numerical instability <primal simplex, phase I>
 2828: obj = 1.574704512e-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 = 5.052e-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 = 1.50567392e-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 <sism.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)
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 4800: obj = 1.310340062e-02 infeas = 0.000e+00 (601)
 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)

```

# TRABALHOS

## 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)
- Bezeghou 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. Zadonina, 2010, Strong-Ground Motion Simulations and Assessment of Influence of model parameters on waveforms, Master thesis, 140p
- Bezeghou M., Borges J. F., Caldeira B., 2010, Seismicity and Ground Motion Simulations of the SW Iberia Margin, 291-310, in Silva A. M., Reis A. H., Fitas A., Figueiredo J., Caldeira B. Bezzeghou M., Jornadas de Física por ocasião da jubilação do Professor Rui Namorado Rosa, University of Évora, ISBN: 978-989-95091-2-2, 360p
- Caldeira B., Bezzeghou M, Borges JF, 2010; DIRDOP: a directivity approach to determining the seismic rupture velocity vector. J Seismology, 14:565–600, DOI 10.1007/s10950-009-9183-x
- Vânia Lopes Lourenço, 2009, Utilização do Radar de Penetração nos Solos (GPR) na detecção de estruturas no âmbito nas Ciências Forenses, Relatório de Projecto de fim de curso da Licenciatura em Física, de bolsa BII no âmbito deste projecto.

# TRABALHOS

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 reconstuir o modelo usado.

# PROXIMOS DESENVOLVIMENTOS

Aplicar a situações reais;

Preparar o código de forma a poder ser usado a partir de 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)

## Agradecimentos:

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