Banda Aceh December 26th Earthquake monitored by GPS

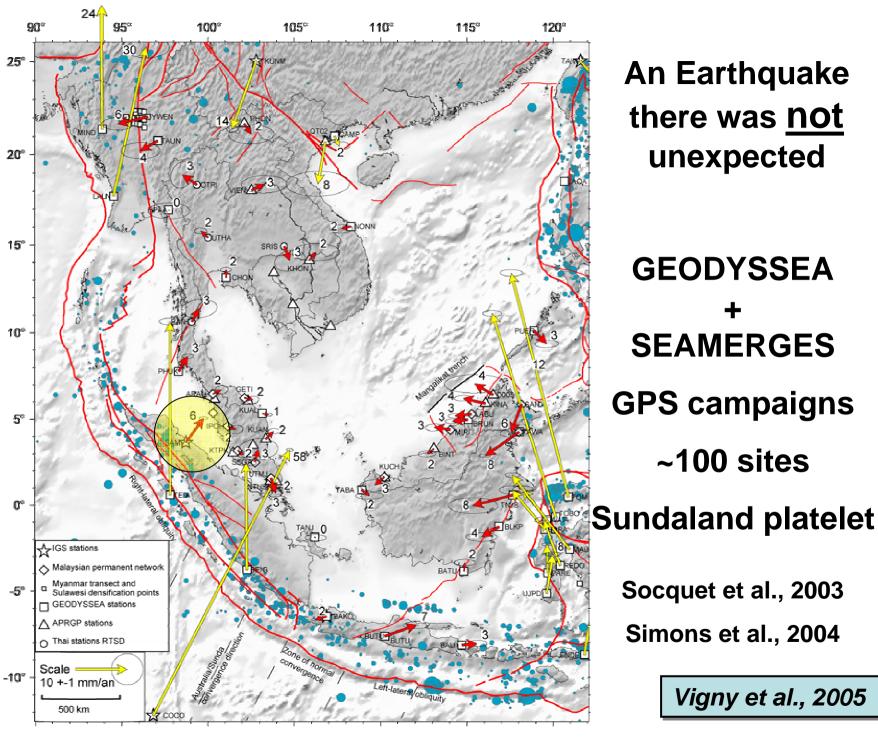
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- (7) BAKOSURTANAL, Cibinong, Indonesia
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- (10) University of Canberra, Australia

SEAMERGES:

http://www.deos.tudelft.nl/seamerges



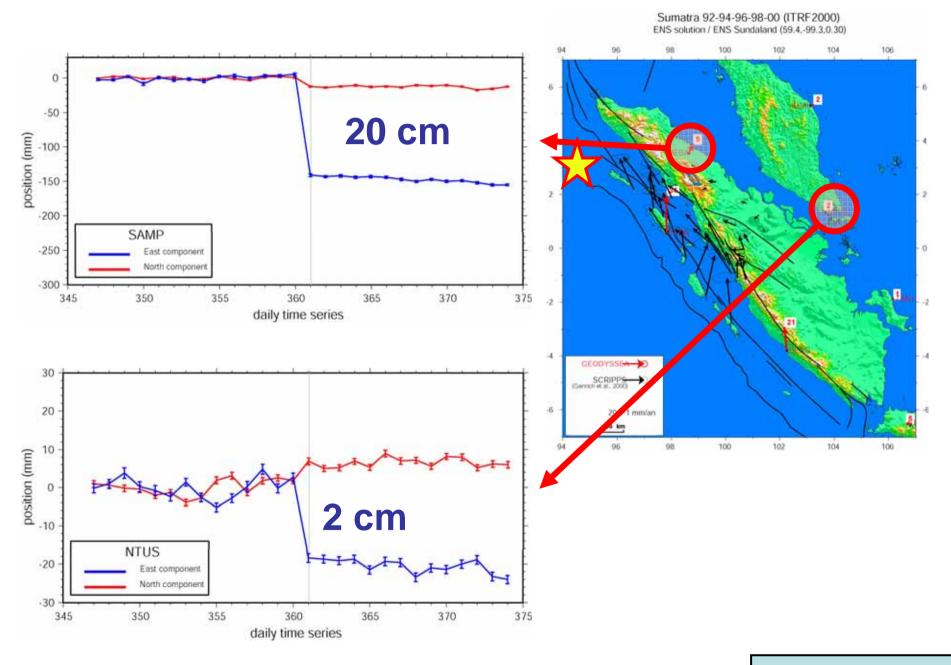


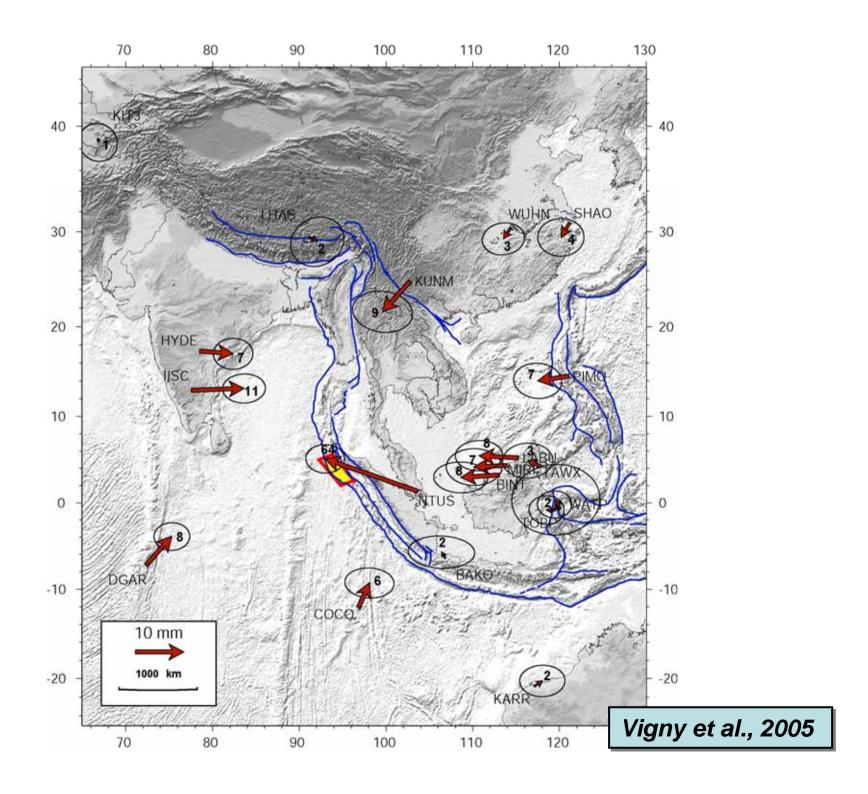
An Earthquake there was not unexpected

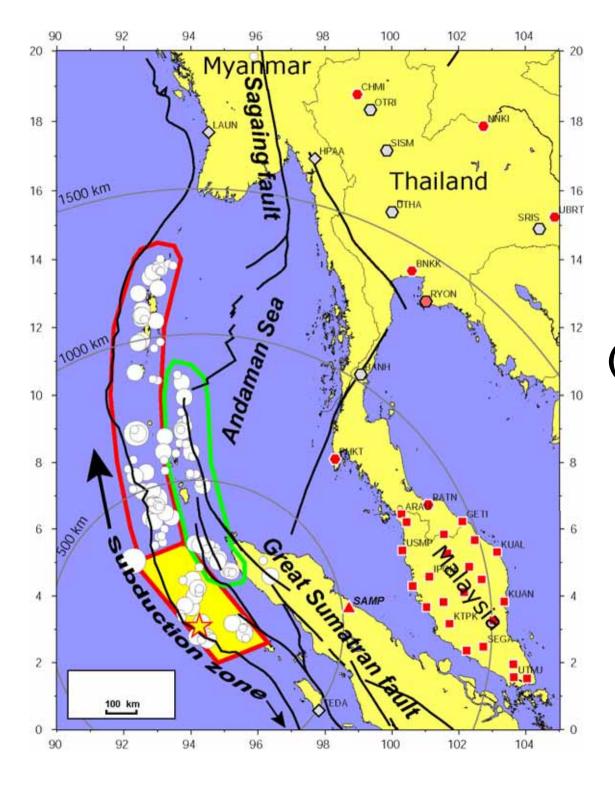
GEODYSSEA SEAMERGES GPS campaigns ~100 sites

Socquet et al., 2003

Simons et al., 2004

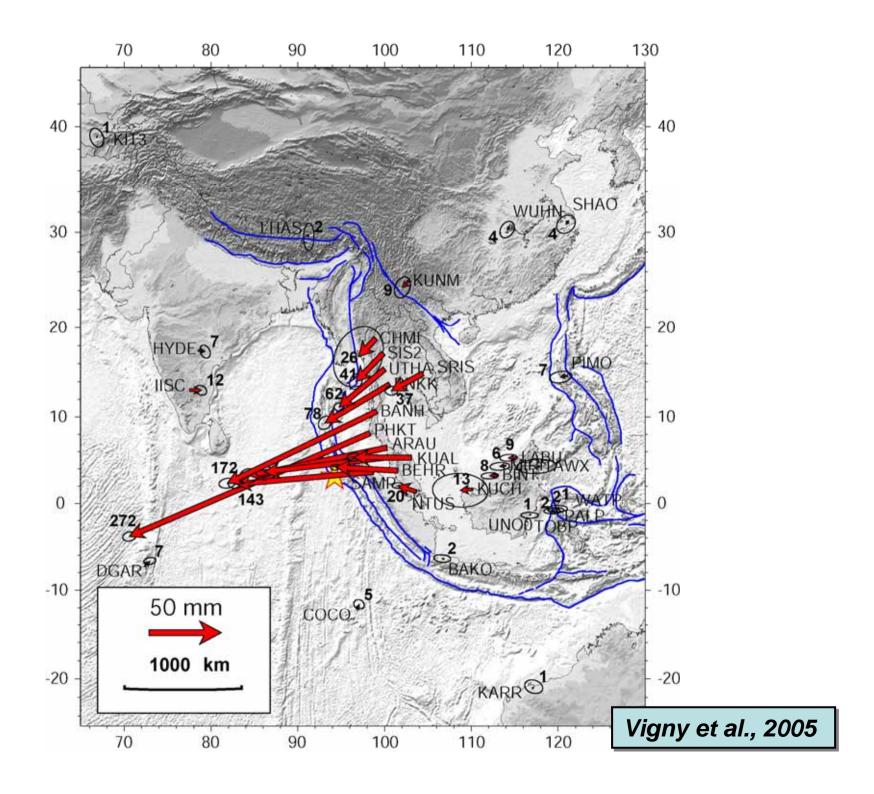


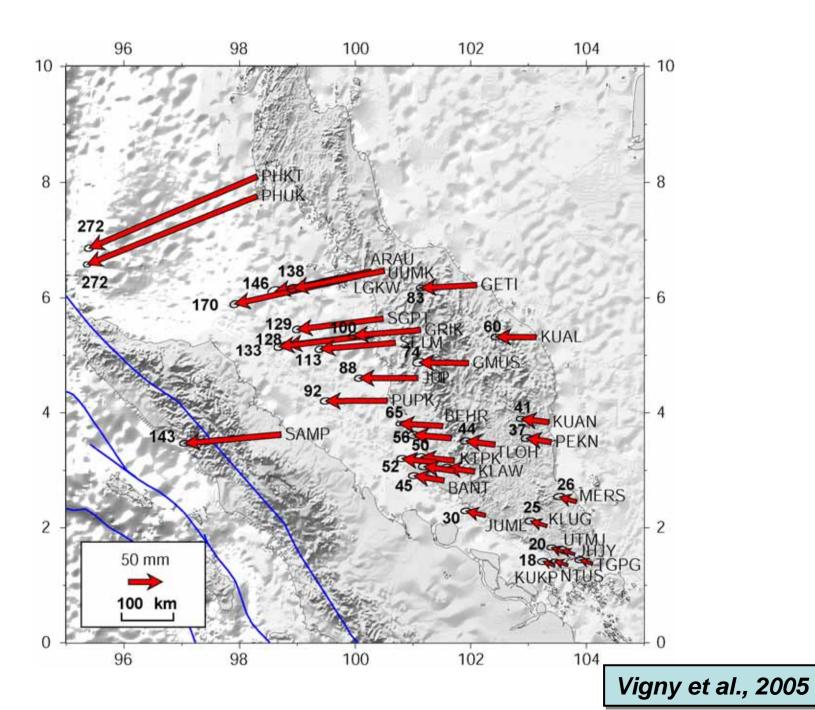


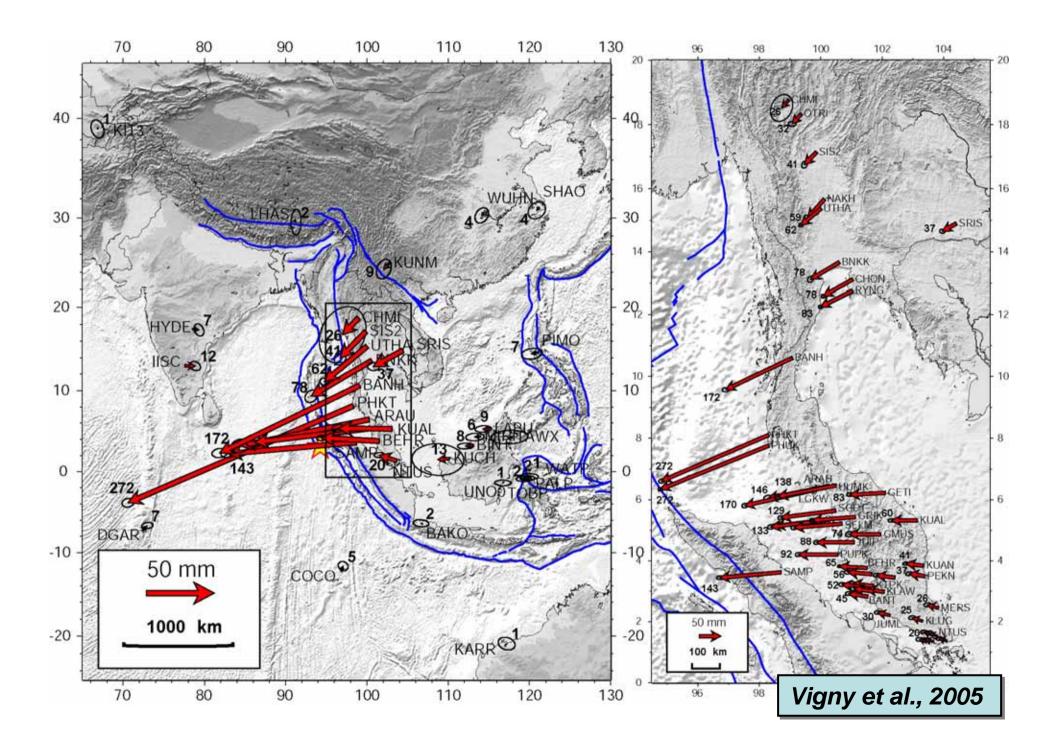


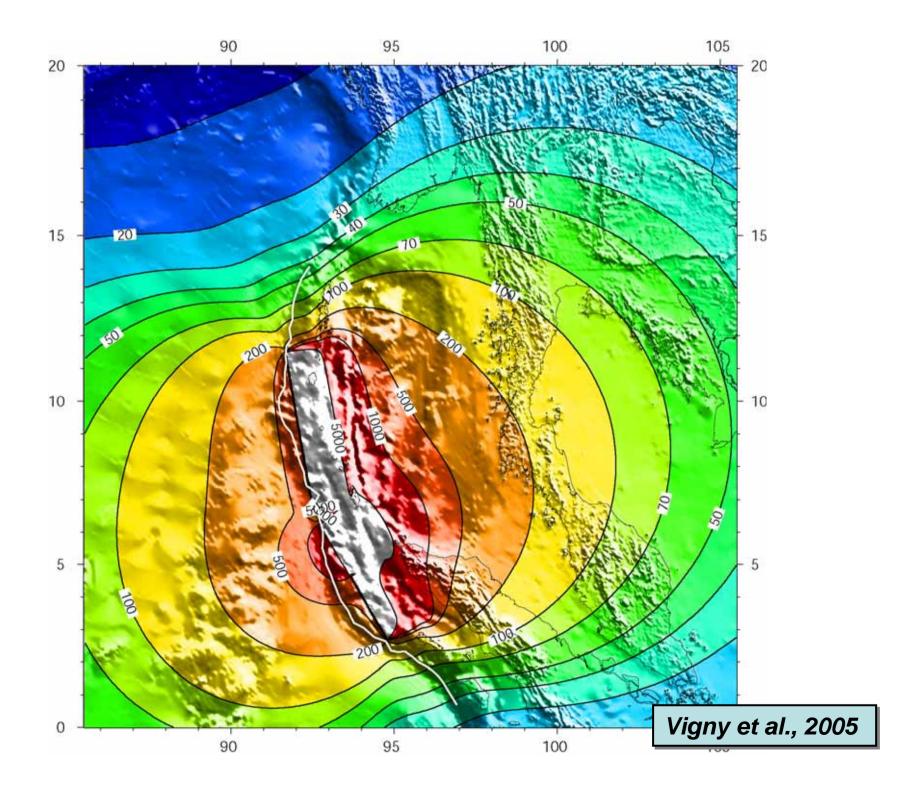
Thanks to ASEAN
national
institutions
(DSMM, UTM,
RTSD, CU) and
international
cooperation
(ASEAN/EU/Japan)

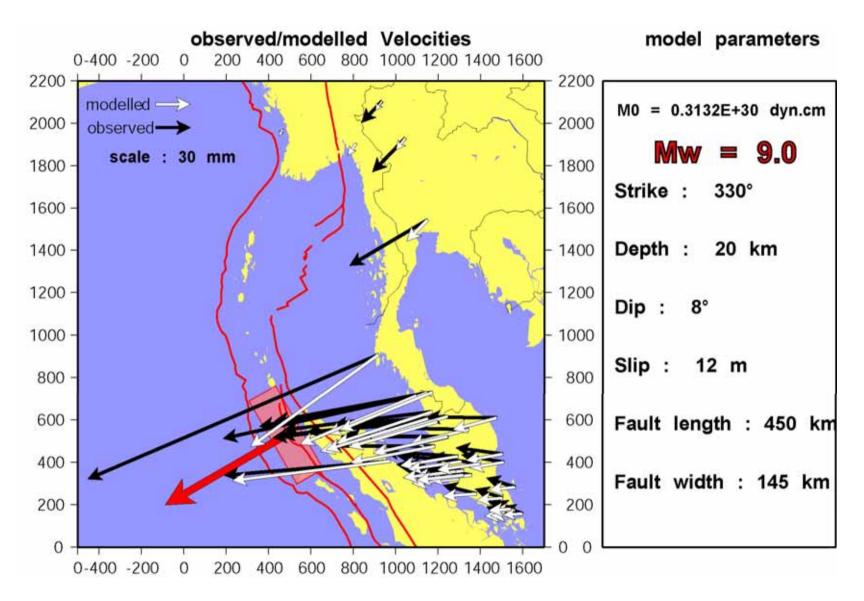
Permanent GPS networks do exist in Malaysia and Thailand



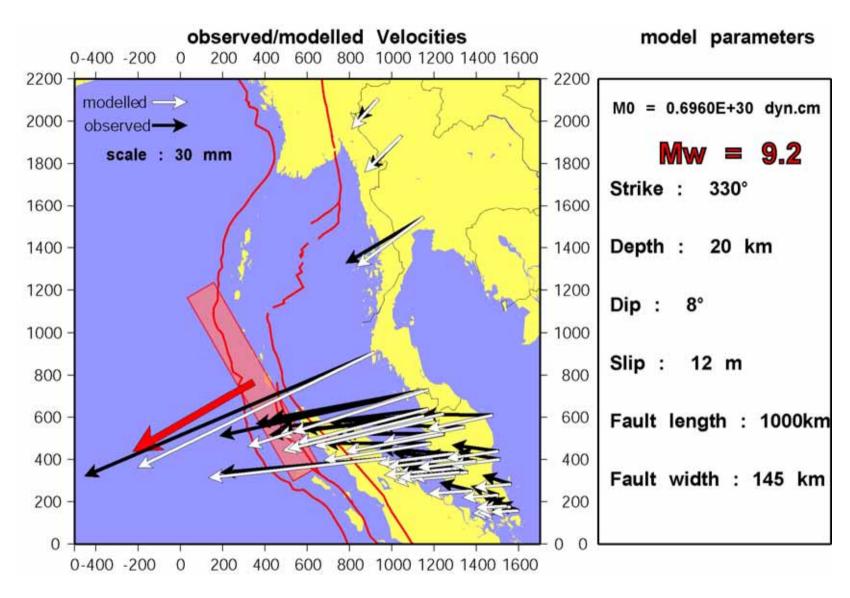




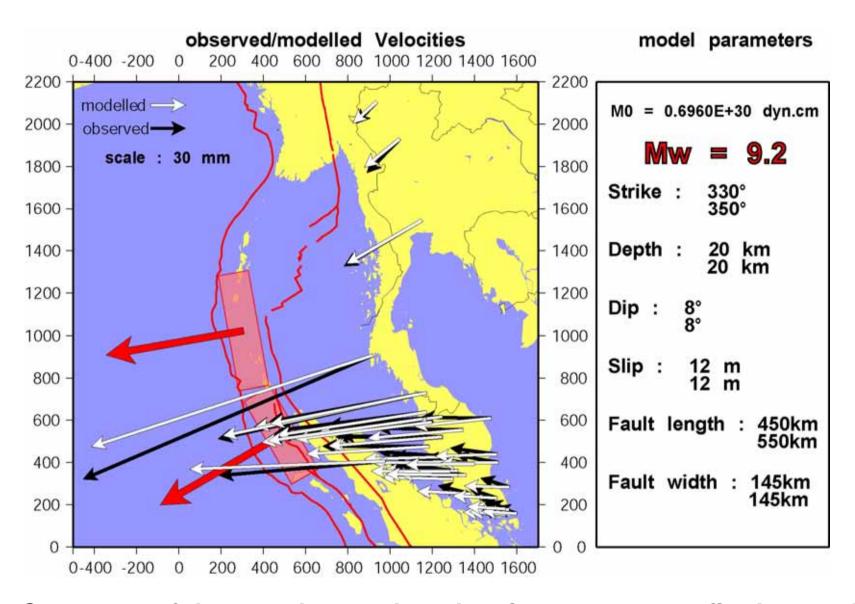




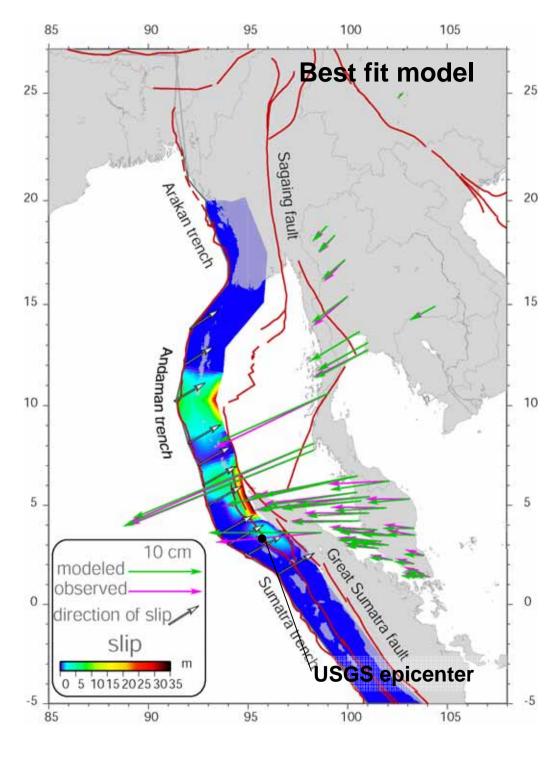
A rupture of 450 km length gives the reported magnitude (Mw=9.0) but it does not fit the observed deformation



A rupture of 1000 km length is required to fit far field deformation it corresponds to a larger magnitude Mw=9.2



Curvature of the trench must be taken into account to fit observed directions in Northern Malaysia



1/ rupture length = 1200 km

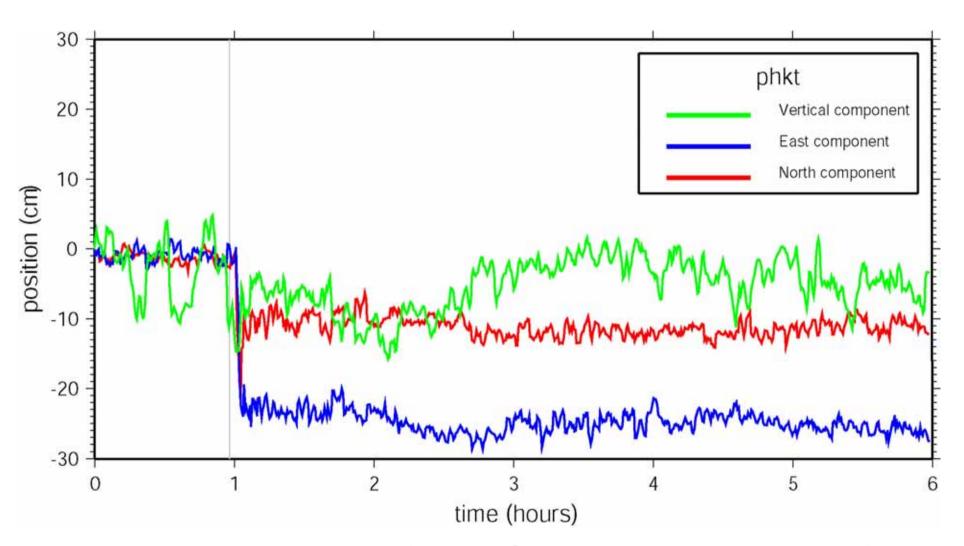
Northward propagation
from the epicenter

2/ heterogeneous slip

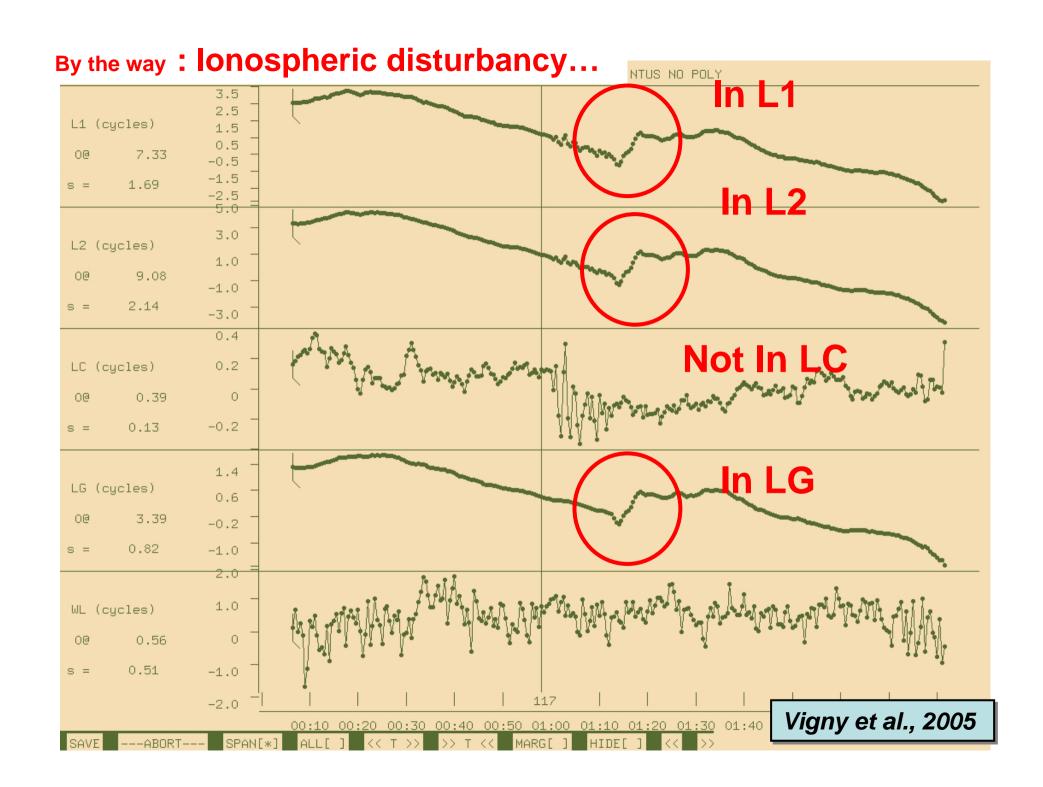
- Almost no slip in the south
- Patch of very large slip at the northern tip of Sumatra (in front of Phuket), 200 km north of the epicenter
- Hardly any slip around7°North

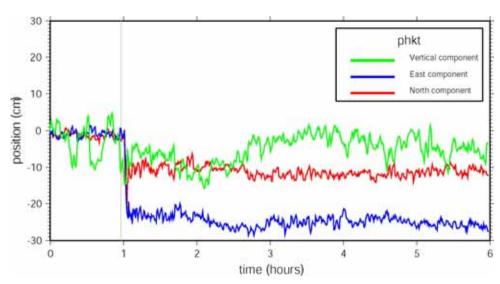
3/ deep slip

"Kinematic" Solution



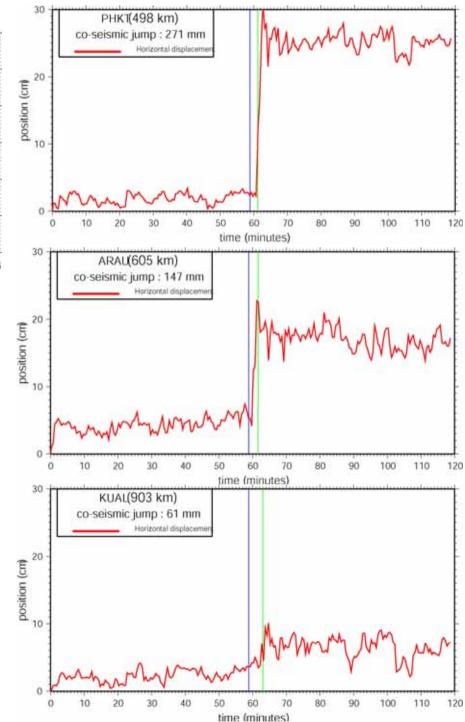
epoch-by-epoch positioning of the GPS station show the co-seismic step

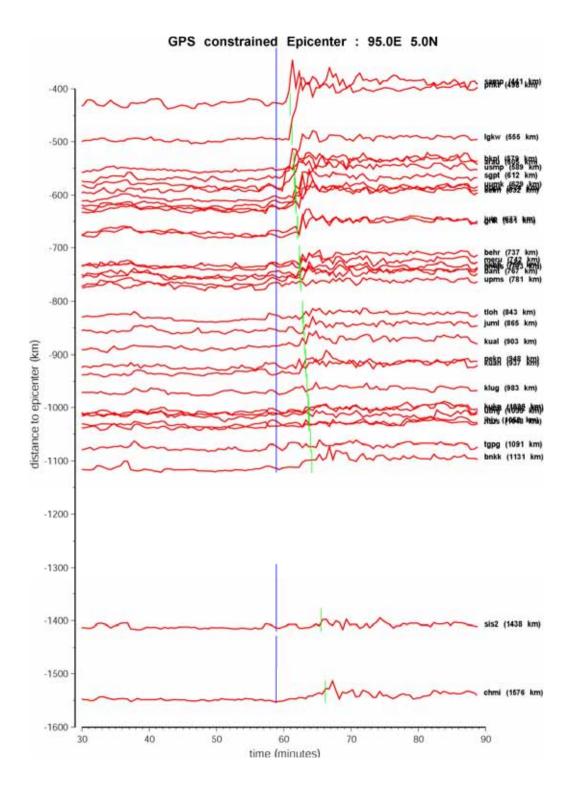




"Kinematic" (epoch-by-epoch) positioning of the GPS station show the co-seismic step...

...and allow to determine the seismic wave arrival time

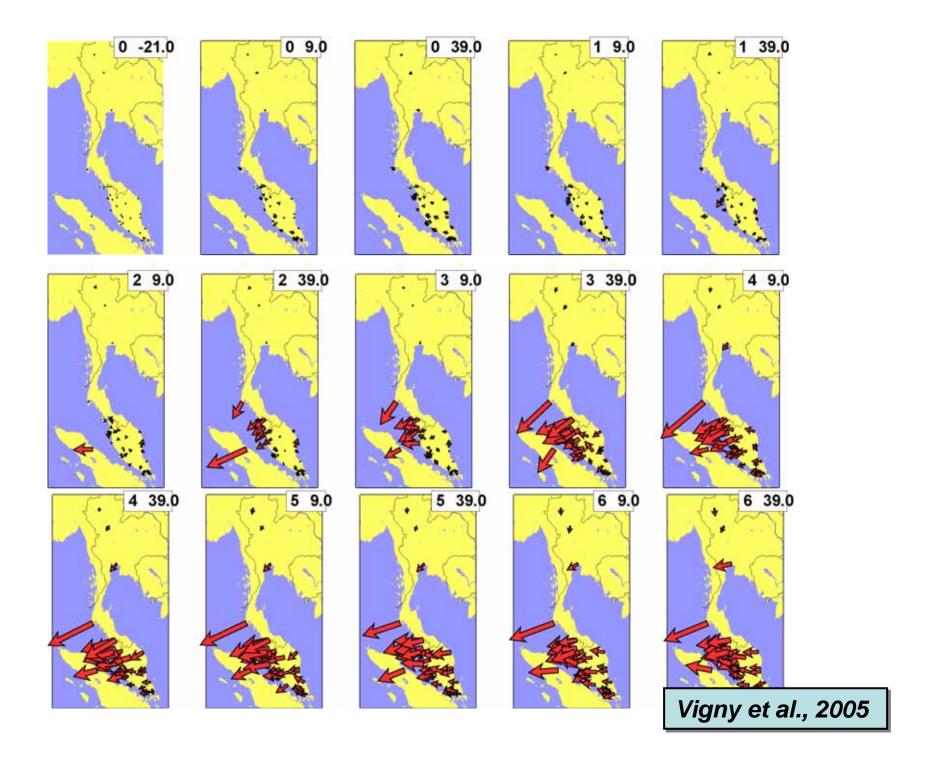


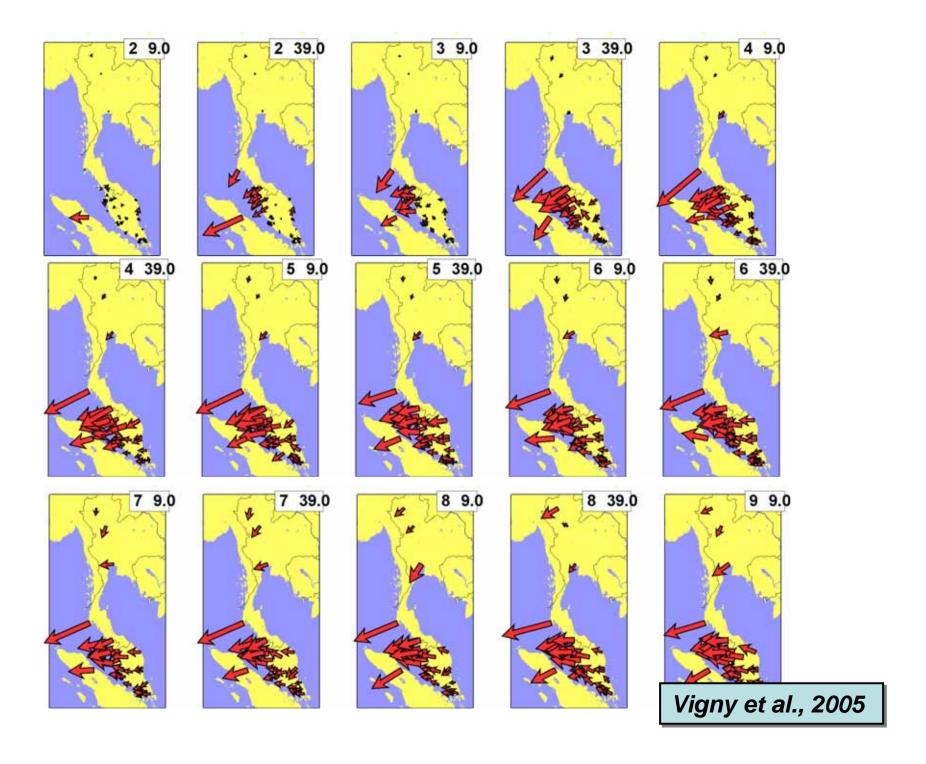


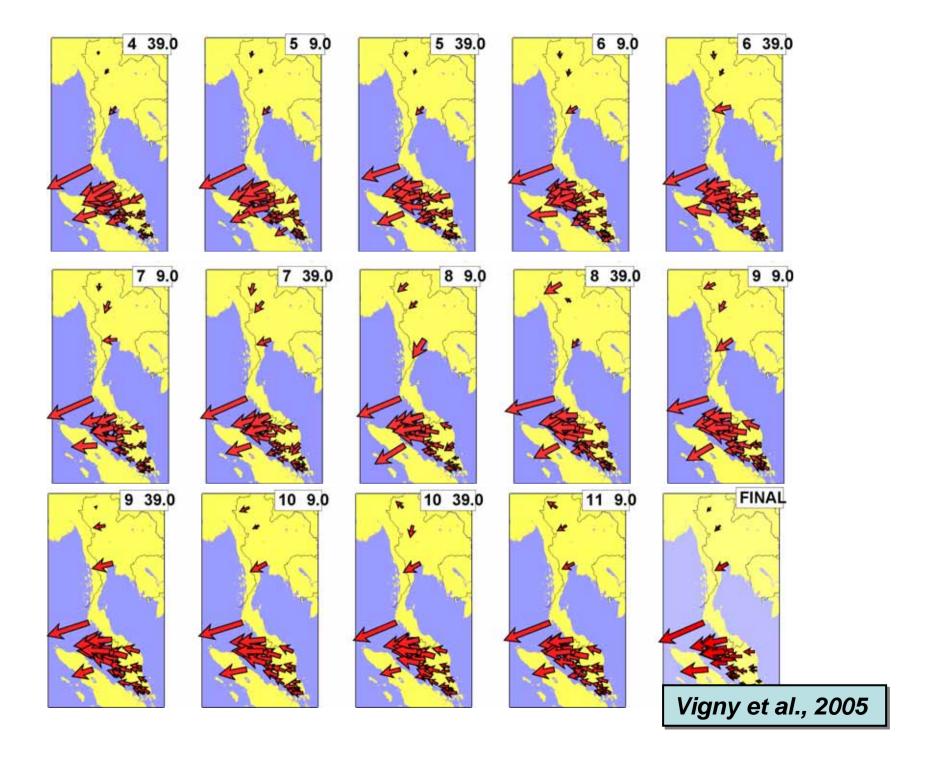
Assuming a velocity of 3.6 km/s for seismic waves

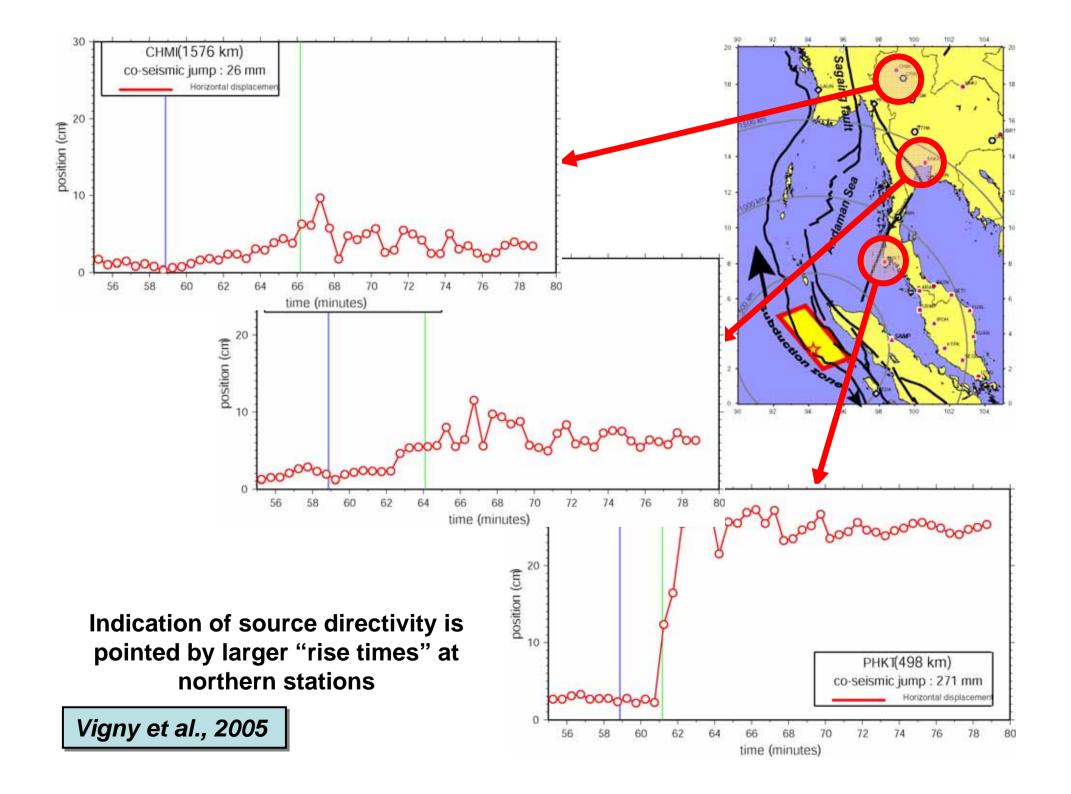
relocation of the source of the seismic energy is needed to match and sort arrival times at stations

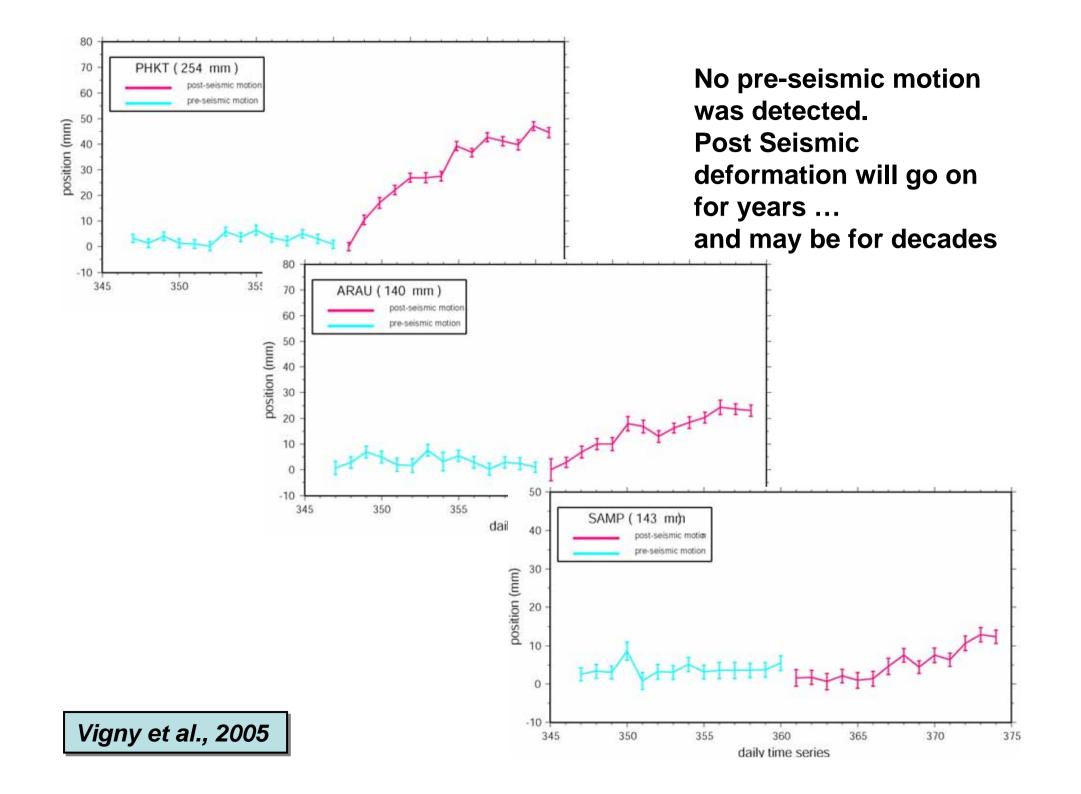
Again, a relocation of 200 km to the north is requested

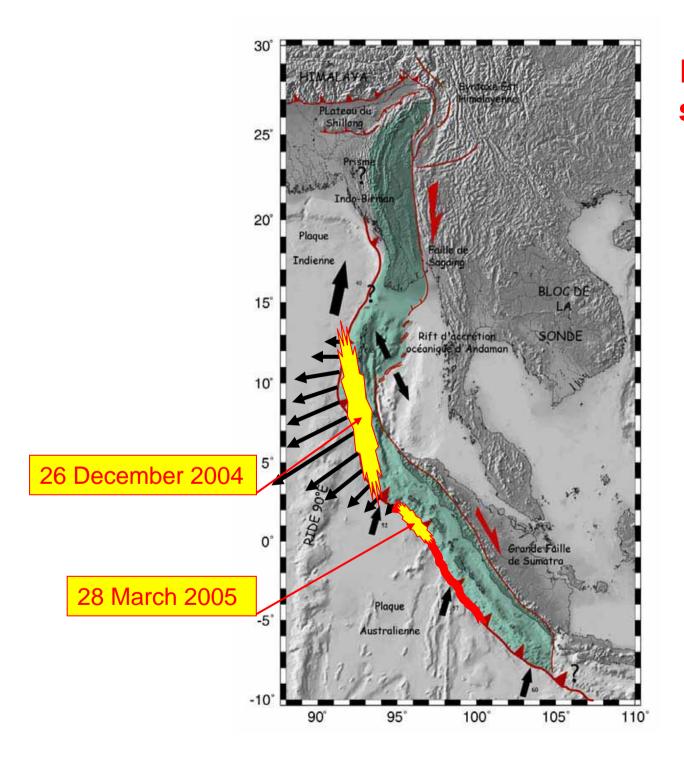










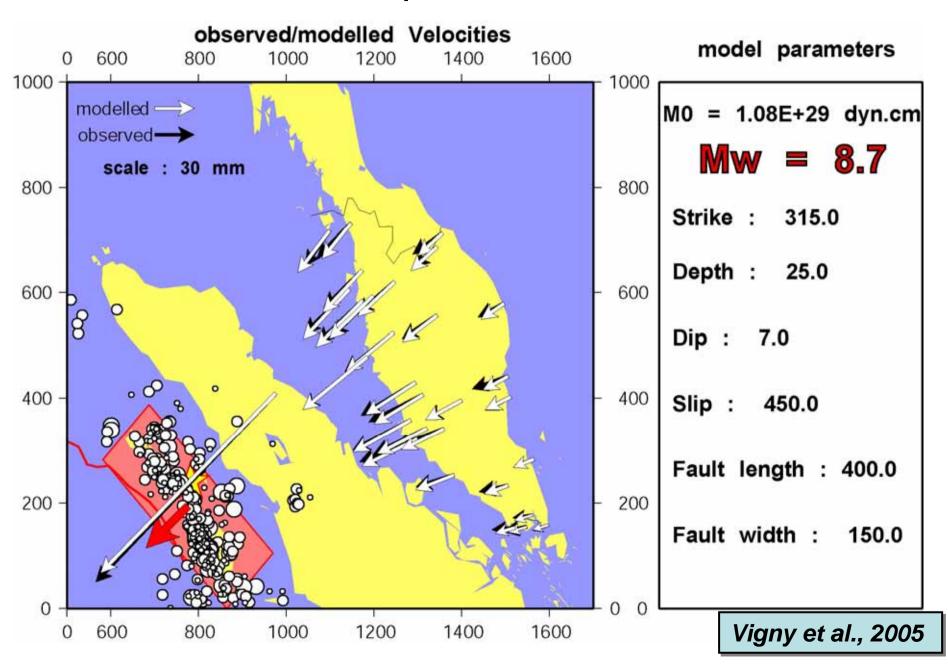


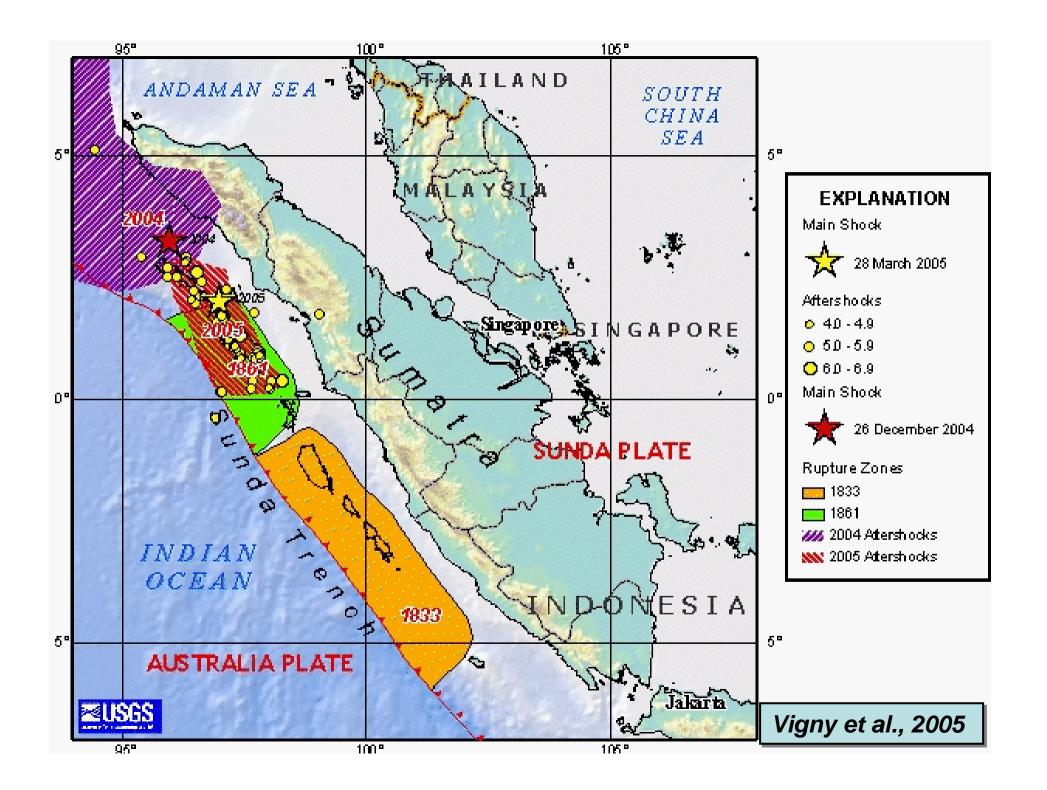
Modification of seismic hazard in the area

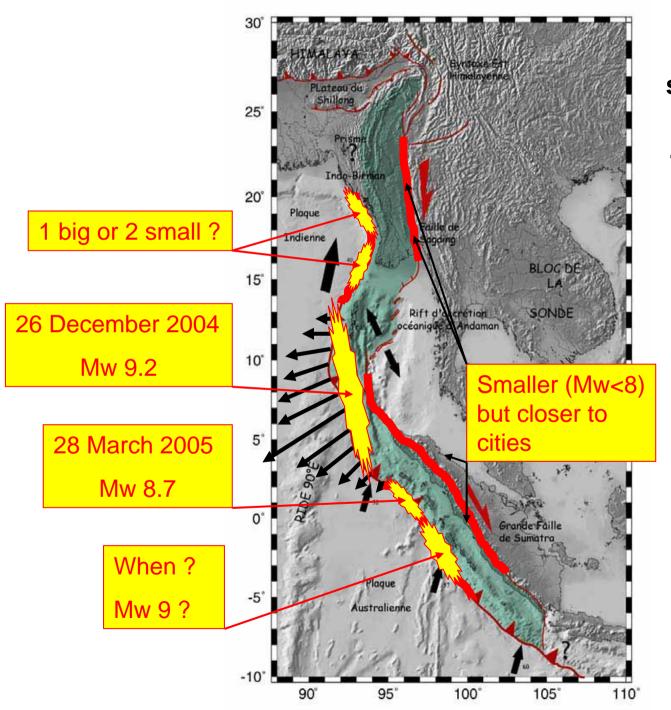
There is a higher risk of a near future events in the vicinity

1/ further South on the subduction

Nias Earthquake of March 28th







Modification of seismic hazard in the area

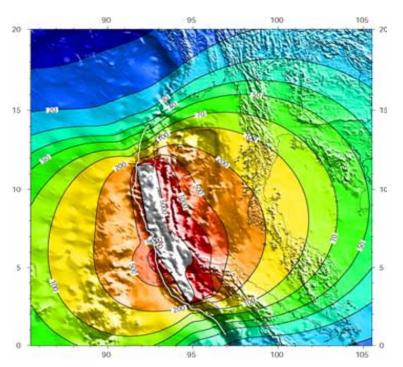
There is a higher risk of a near future event

1/ further South on the subduction

2/ further North on the subduction

3/ on the Great Sumatran Fault

4/ on the Sagaing fault



Thanks and appreciations are extended to the different national agencies and universities (DSMM, RTSD, BAKOSURTANAL, UTM, CU) for sharing their regional GPS data in the framework of the SEAMERGES project

Our sympathy goes to the family and relatives of the Phuket station operator who lost her life in the Tsunami disaster.

References

Monitoring of the December 26th 2004 mega-thrust earthquake in SE Asias by GPS **Vigny**, et al.,

Geophysical Research abstracts, trans. EGU, EGU05-A-10732, 2005

Insight into the 2004 Sumatra-Andaman earthquake from GPS measurements in southeast Asia **Vigny, et al.,**

Nature, vol 436,14/07/05, pp201-206,doi:10.1038/nature03937, 2005