

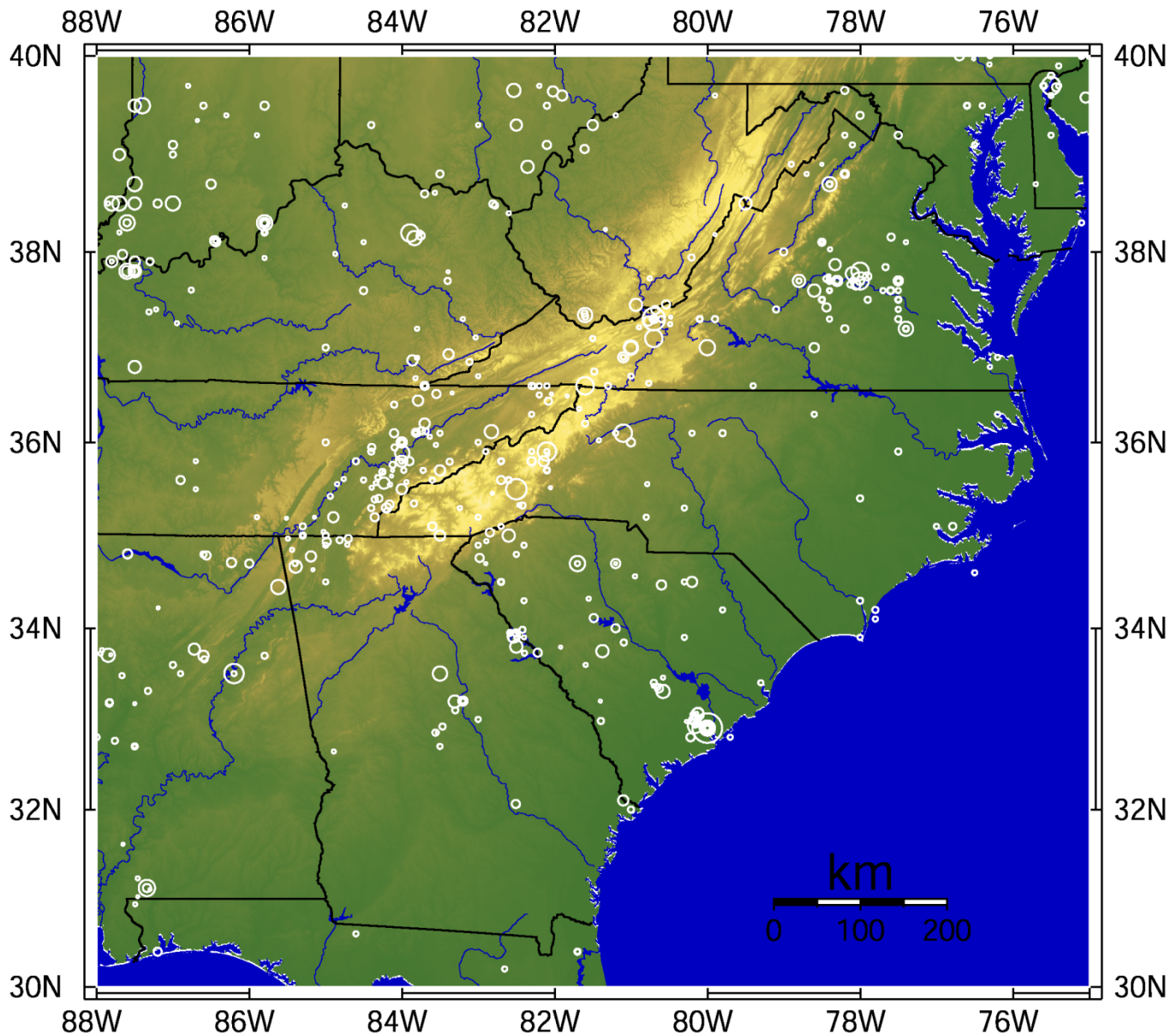
The August 23, 2011 Earthquake in the Central Virginia Seismic Zone

Martin Chapman

mcc@vt.edu
Dept. of Geosciences
Virginia Tech

USGS National Seismic Hazard Mapping Workshop
University of Memphis
Memphis, Tennessee
February 22–23, 2012

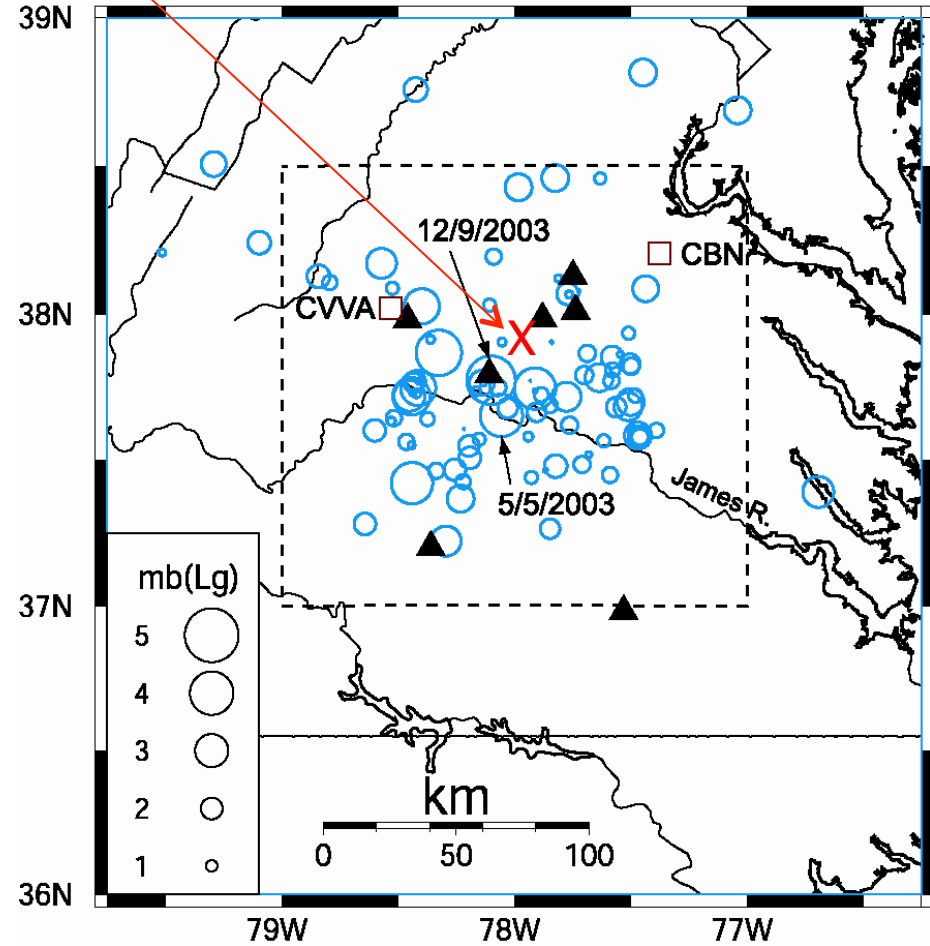
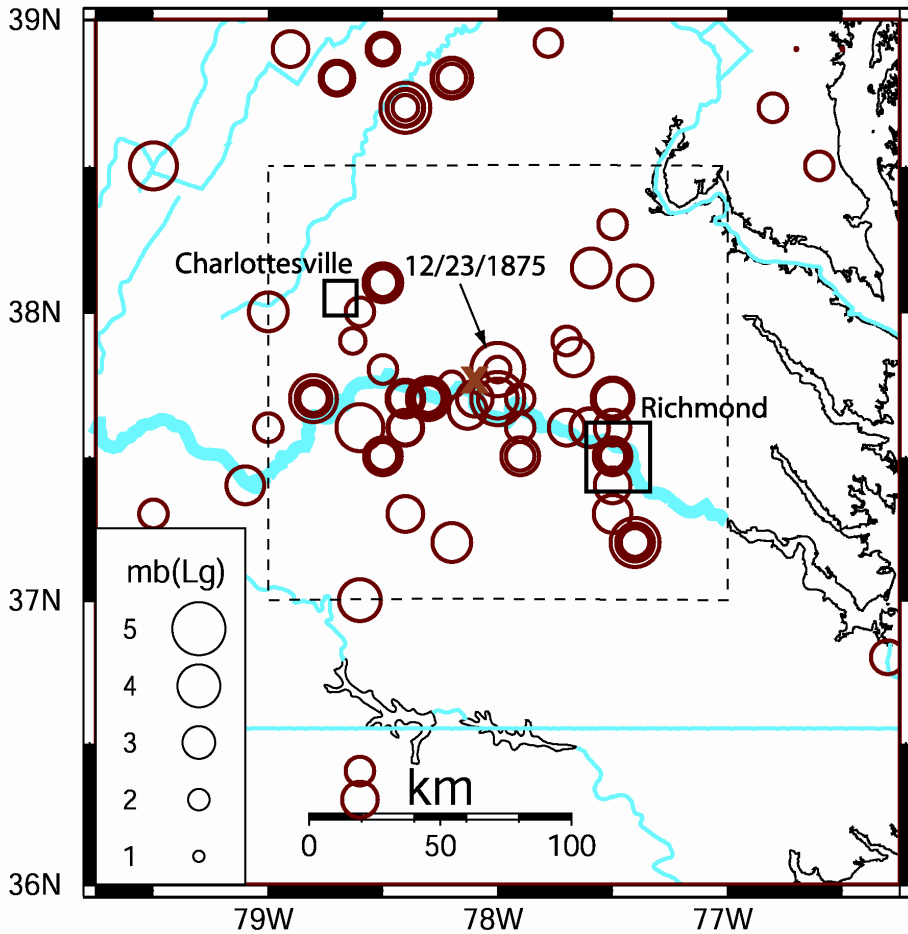
Magnitude Greater Than 3.0, 1568 to Present



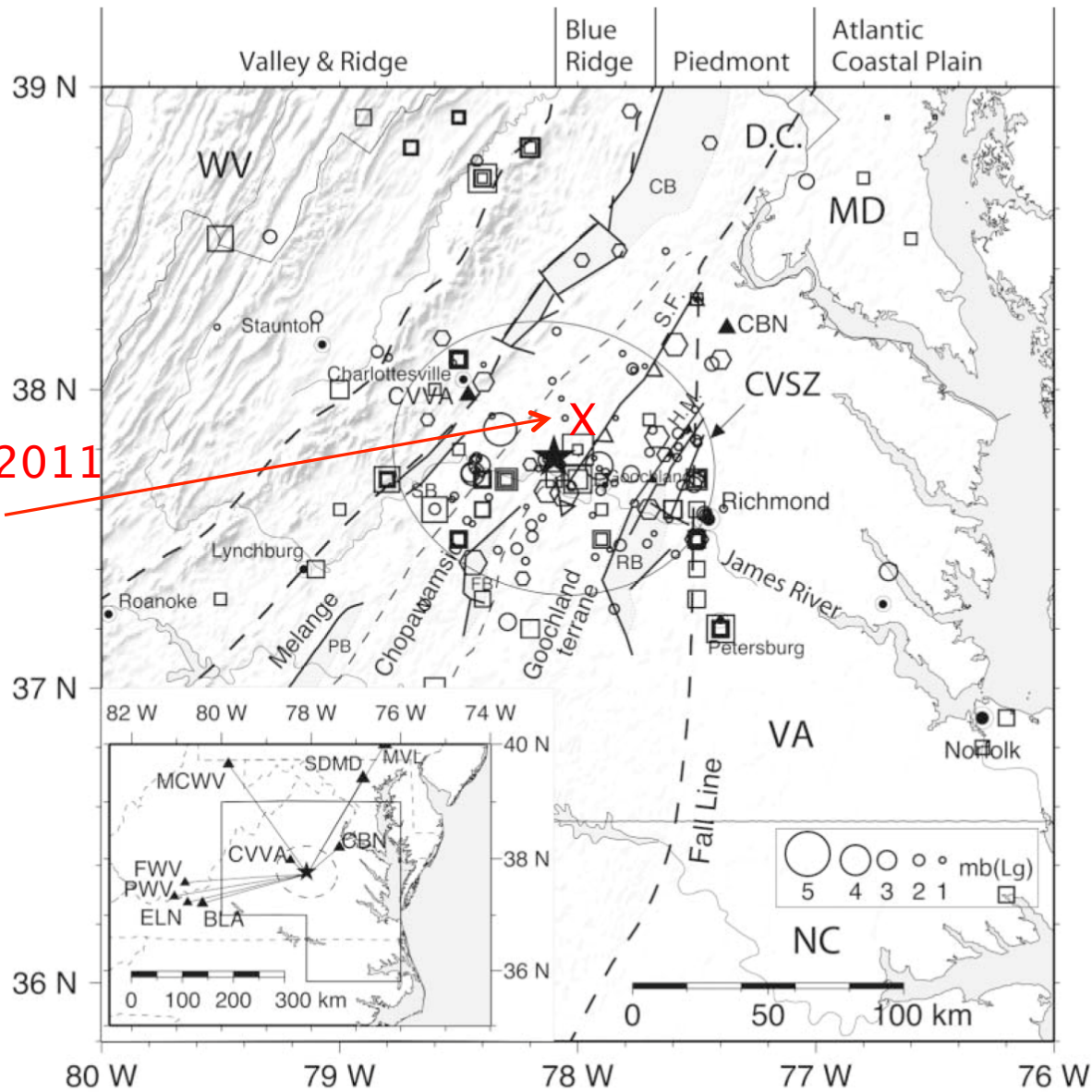
August 23, 2011
M 5.8

Pre-Instrumental Epicenters

Instrumentally Located Epicenters
1977-2010



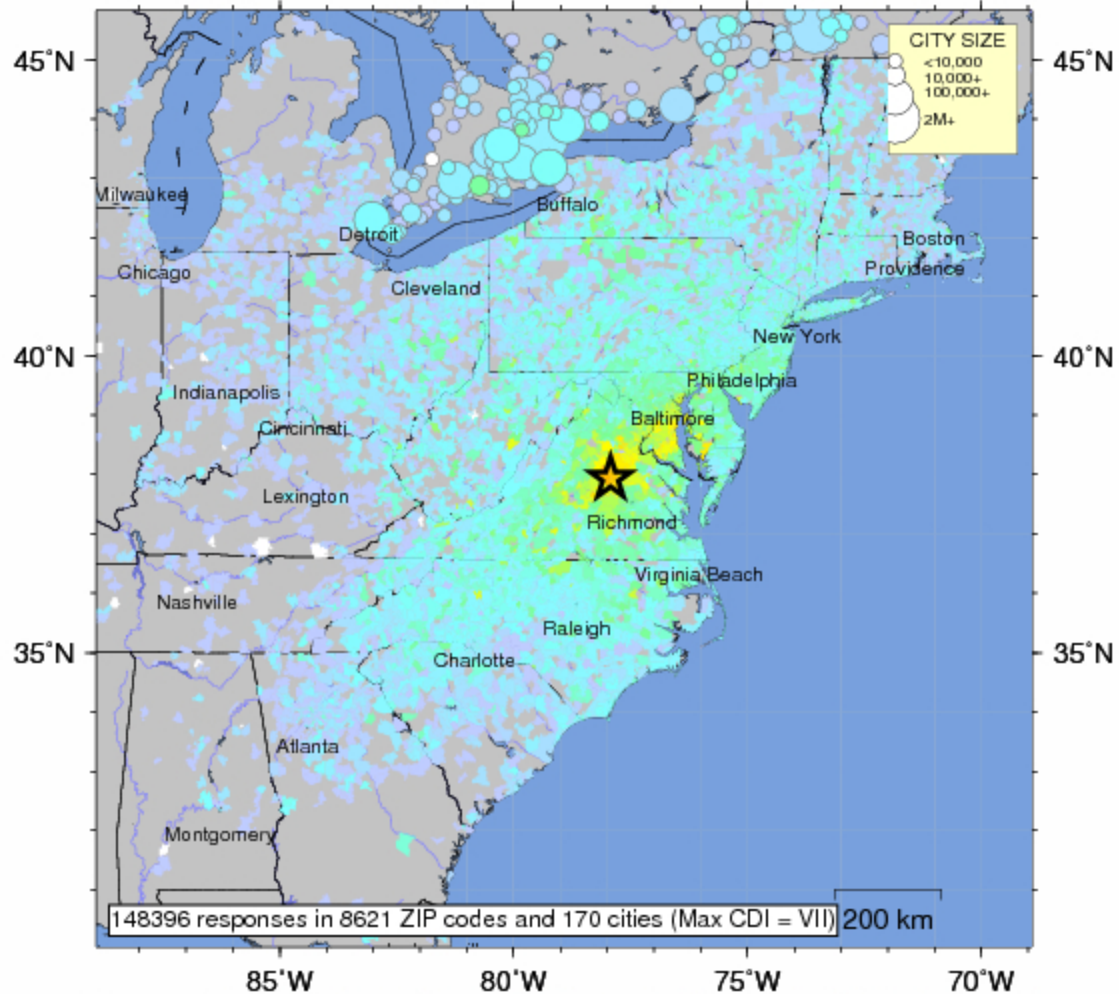
August 23, 2011
M 5.8



from : Kim, W.-Y. and M.C. Chapman (2005). The 9 December 2003 central Virginia earthquake sequence: a composite earthquake in the central Virginia seismic zone, *BSSA*, 95, 2428–2445

USGS Community Internet Intensity Map VIRGINIA

Aug 23 2011 01:51:04 PM local 37.936N 77.933W M5.8 Depth: 6 km ID:se082311a



148396 responses in 8621 ZIP codes and 170 cities (Max CDI = VII)

INTENSITY	I	II-III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X+
SHAKING	Not felt	Weak	Light	Moderate	Strong	Very strong	Severe	Violent	Extreme
DAMAGE	none	none	none	Very light	Light	Moderate	Moderate/Heavy	Heavy	V. Heavy

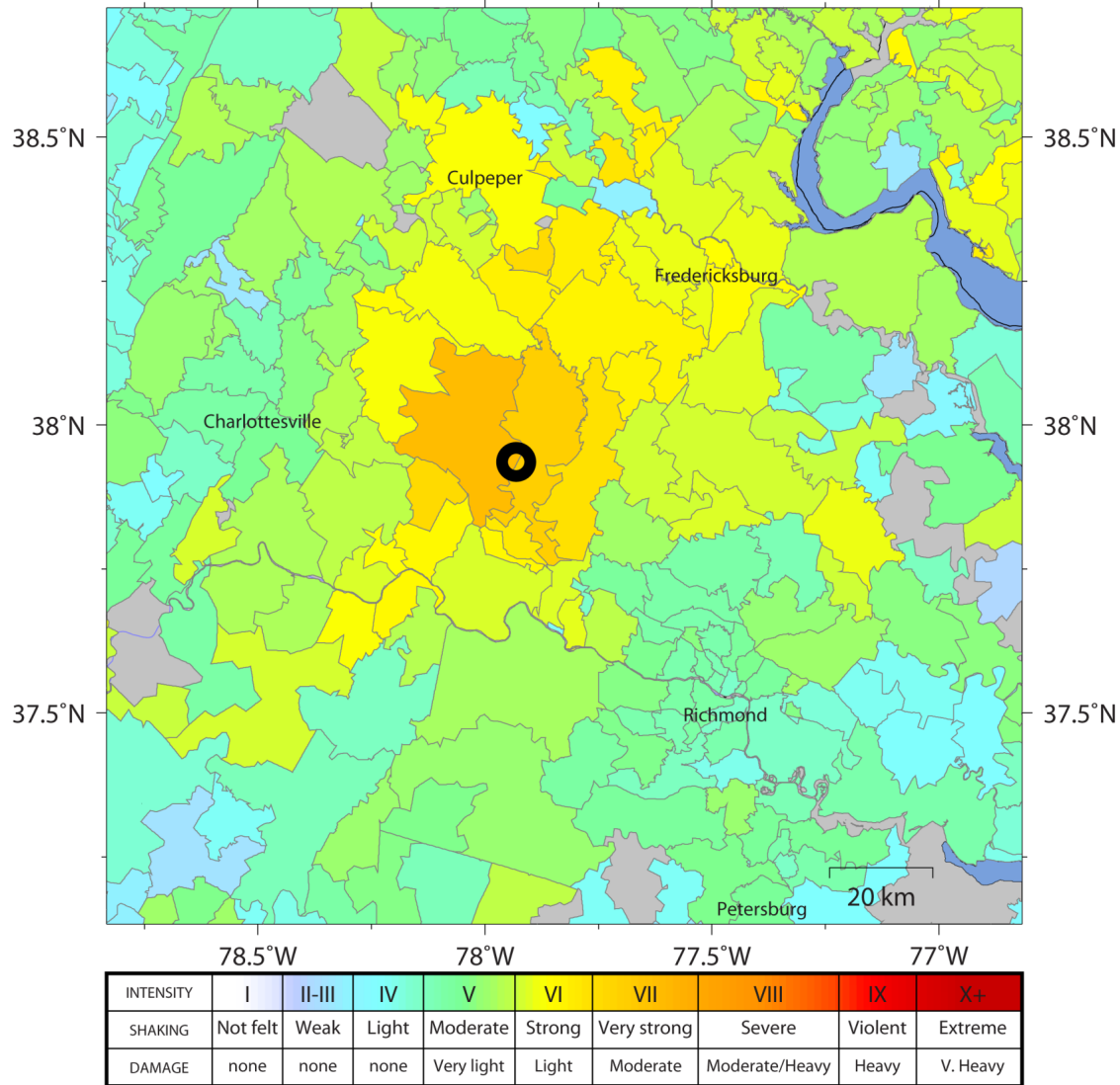
Processed: Sat Feb 18 22:30:15 2012

Examples of damage, August 23, 2011



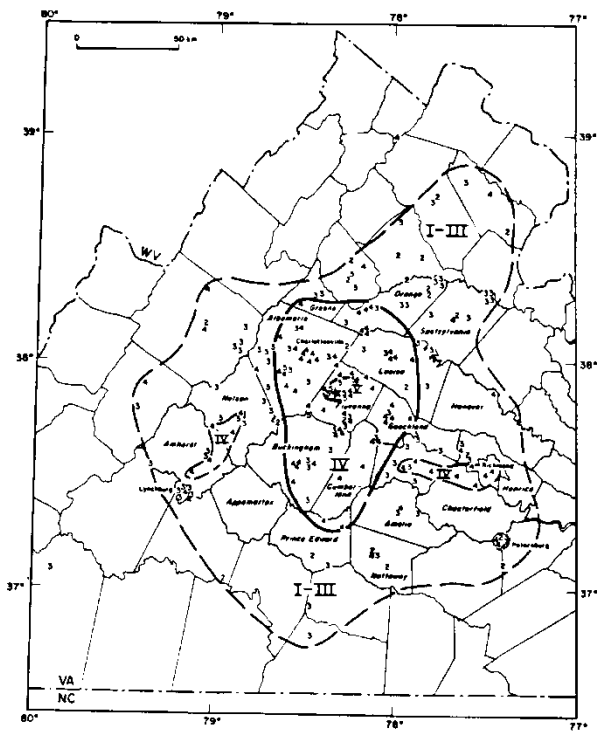
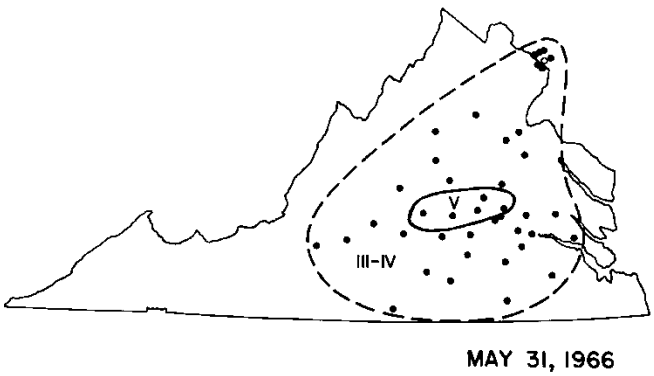
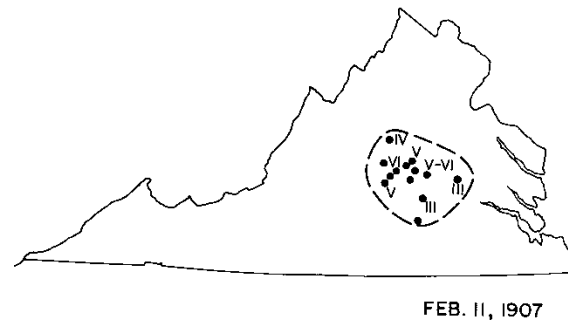
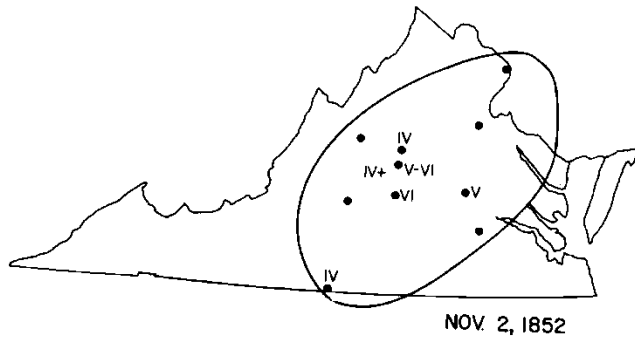
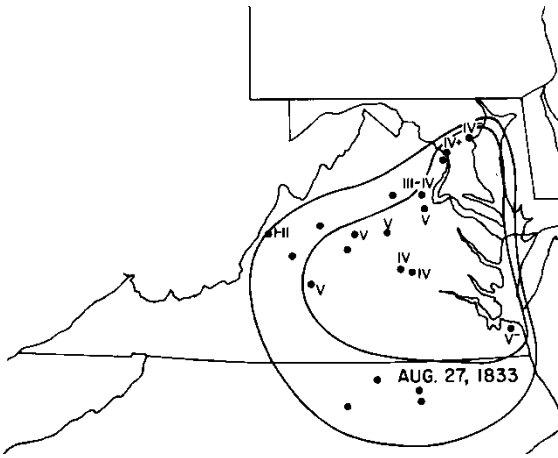
USGS internet intensity maps

Note the stronger shaking reported to the North and Northeast of the epicenter



<http://earthquake.usgs.gov/earthquakes/dyfi/events/se/082311a/us/index.html>

Some Other Central Virginia Shocks

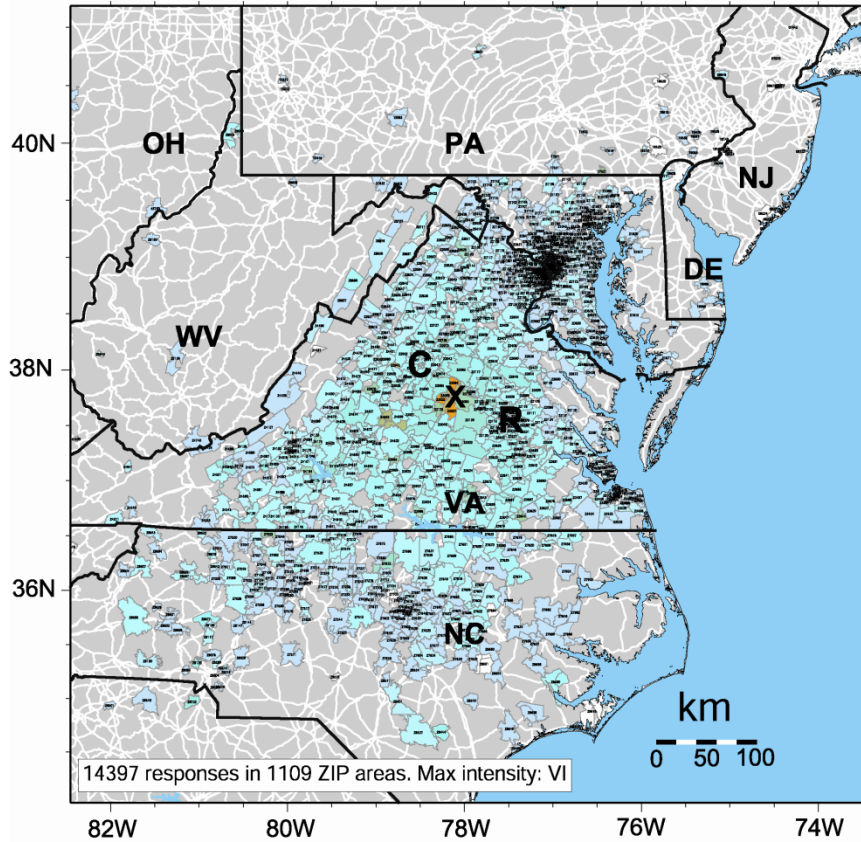


Isoseismals from Hopper and Bollinger, 1971

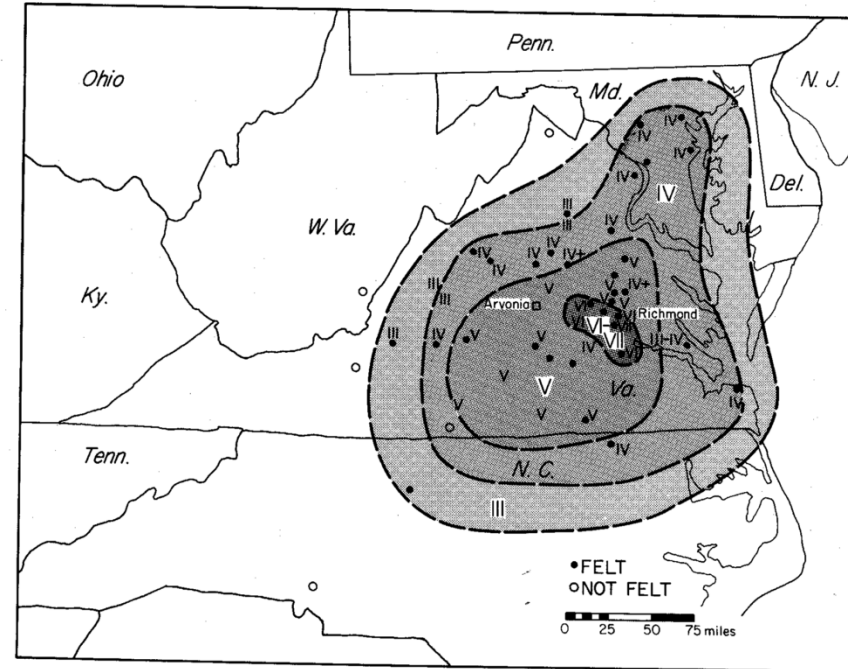
August 17, 1984, $m_{bLg} = 4.0$
from Tsoflias et al. 1991

The two largest central Virginia events prior to 2011

December 9, 2003, M 4.5 compound event



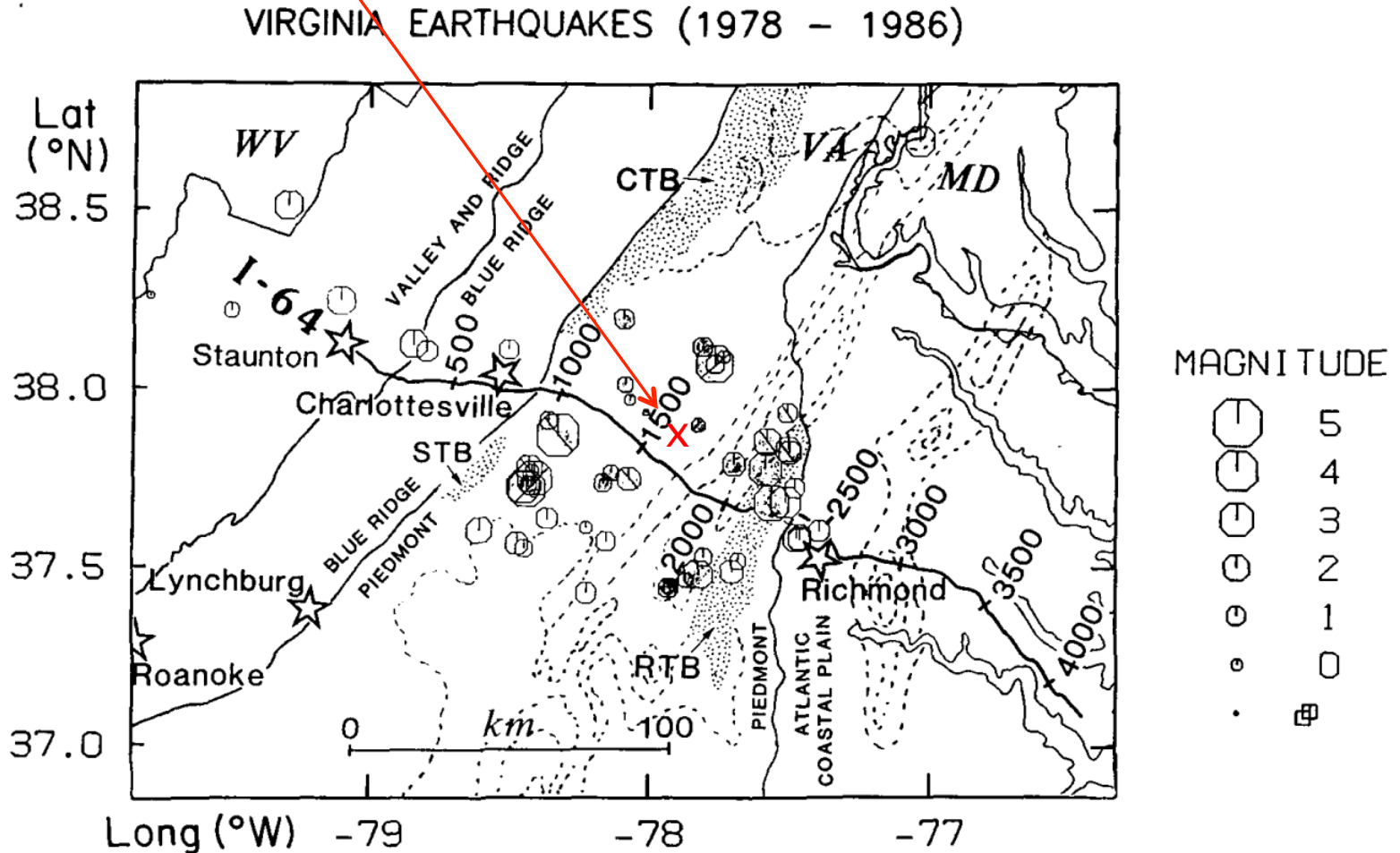
December 22, 1875



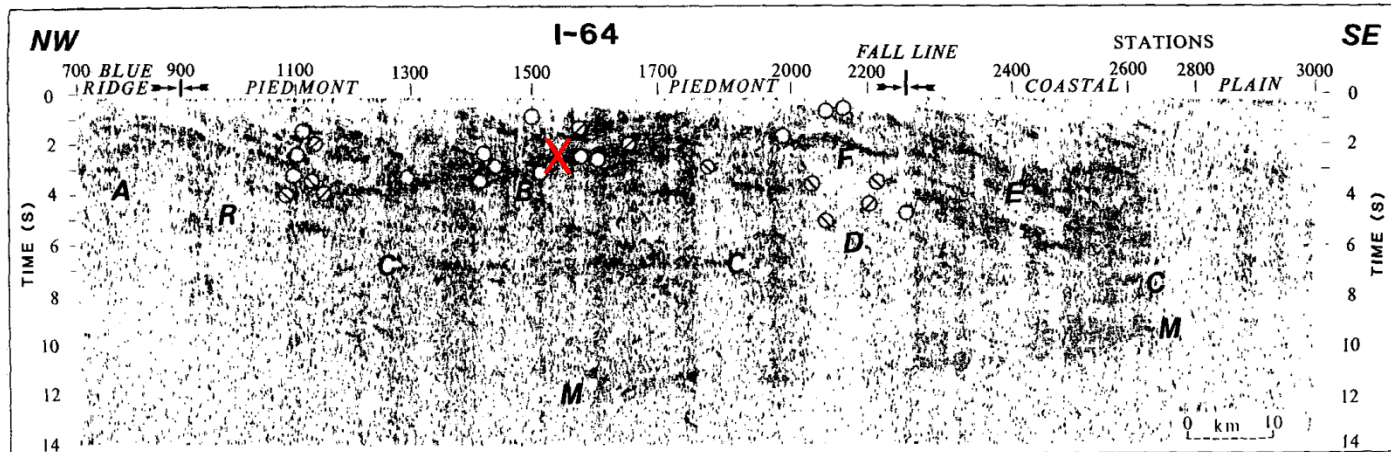
INTENSITY	I	II-III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X+
SHAKING	Not felt	Weak	Light	Moderate	Strong	Very strong	Severe	Violent	Extreme
DAMAGE	none	none	none	Very light	Light	Moderate	Moderate/Heavy	Heavy	Very Heavy

USGS internet intensity map

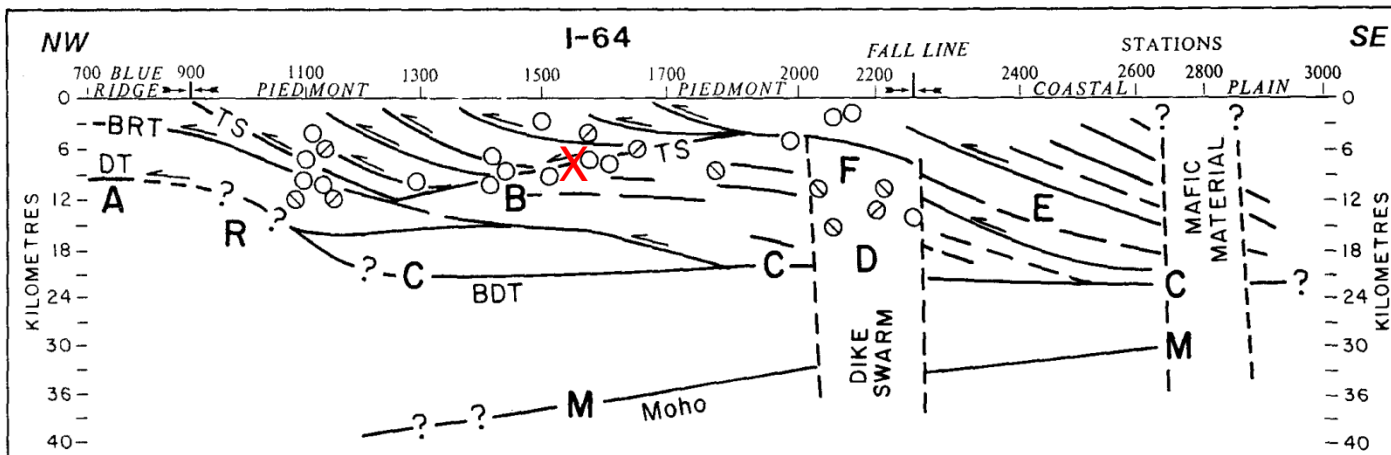
August 23, 2011 earthquake



from: Coruh, C., G.A. Bollinger and J.K. Costain (1988). Seismogenic structures in the central Virginia seismic zone, *Geology*, 16, 748-751.



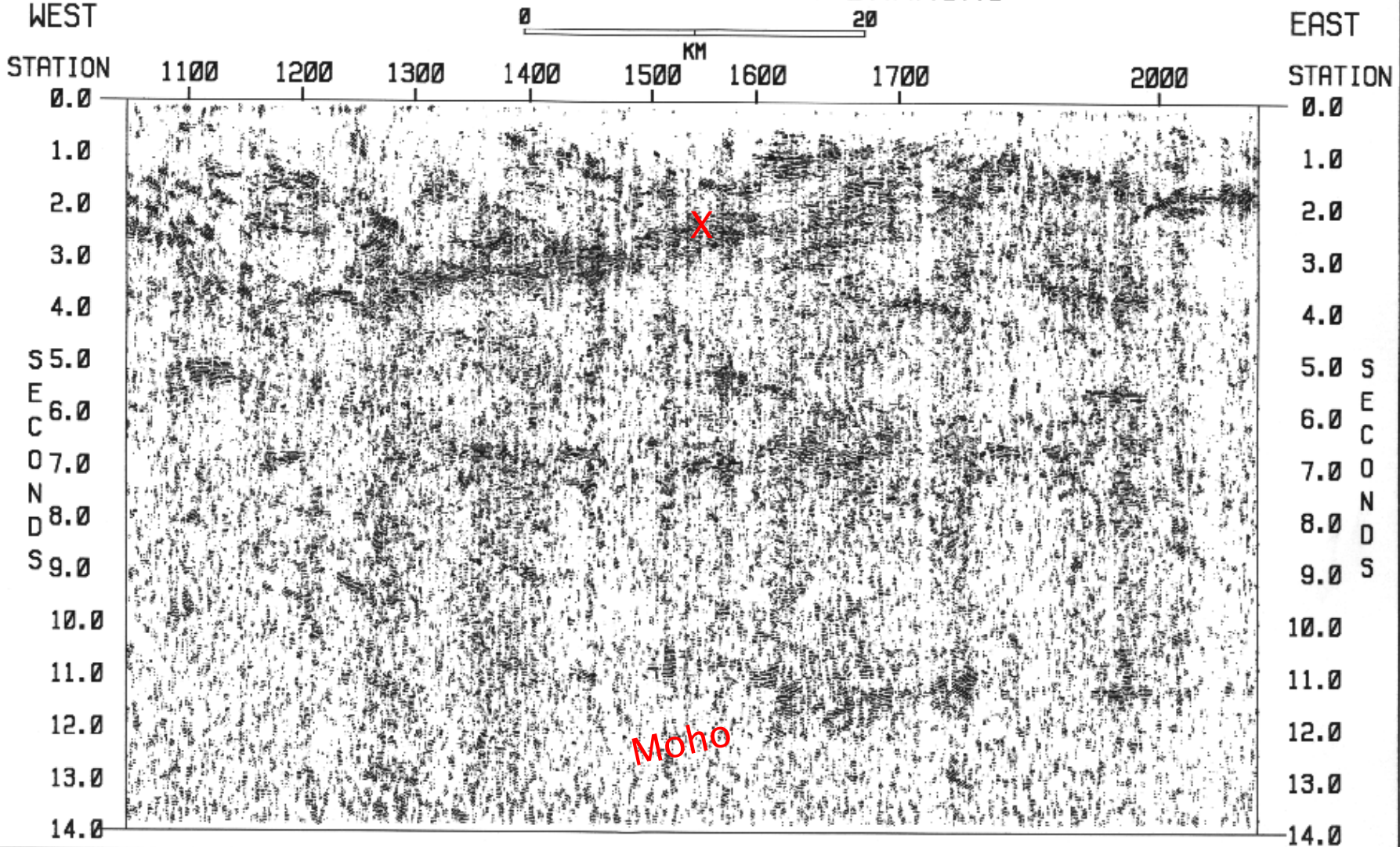
(a) 1 ○ No focal mechanism solution 2 ⊙ Northeast-trending P axes 3 ⊙ Northwest-trending P axes



(b) 1 ○ No focal mechanism solution 2 ⊙ Northeast-trending P axes 3 ⊙ Northwest-trending P axes

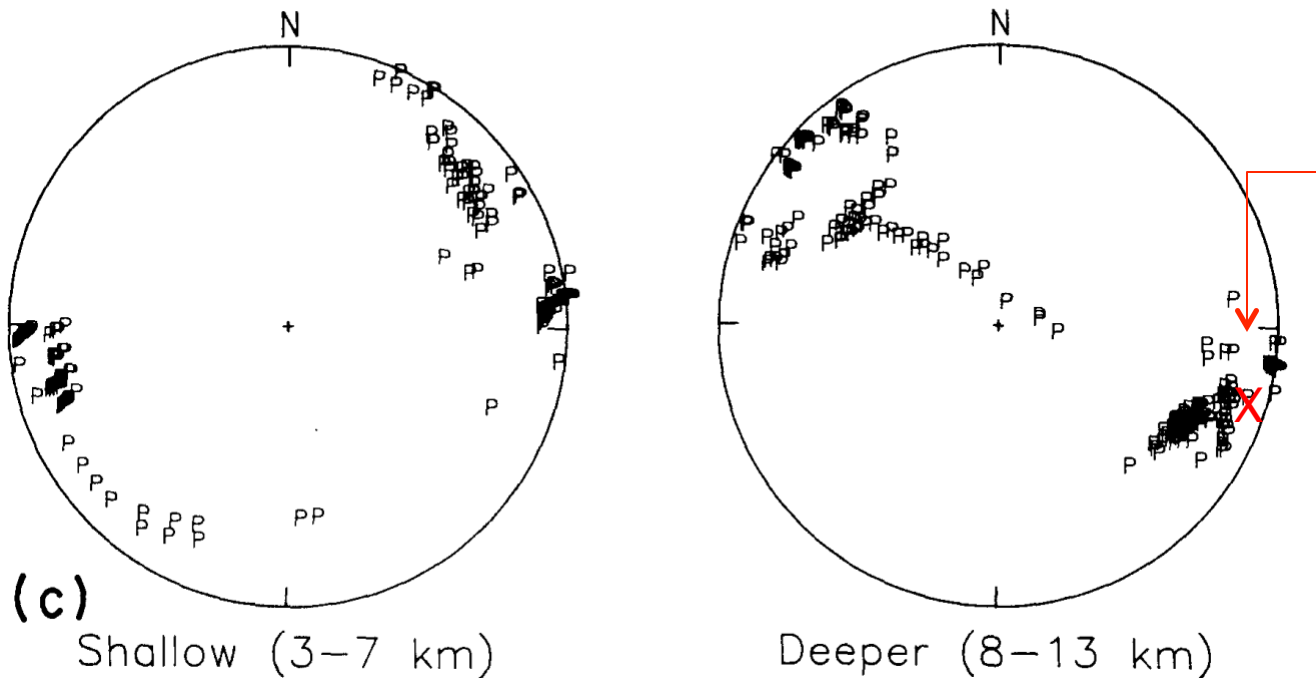
from: Coruh, C., G.A. Bollinger and J.K. Costain (1988). Seismogenic structures in the central Virginia seismic zone, *Geology*, 16, 748-751.

I-64 AUTOMATIC LINE DRAWING



Focal mechanisms in Central Virginia are compressional (P axis is sub-horizontal) but the azimuth of the P axis ranges from Northeast to Southeast, and may depend on depth.

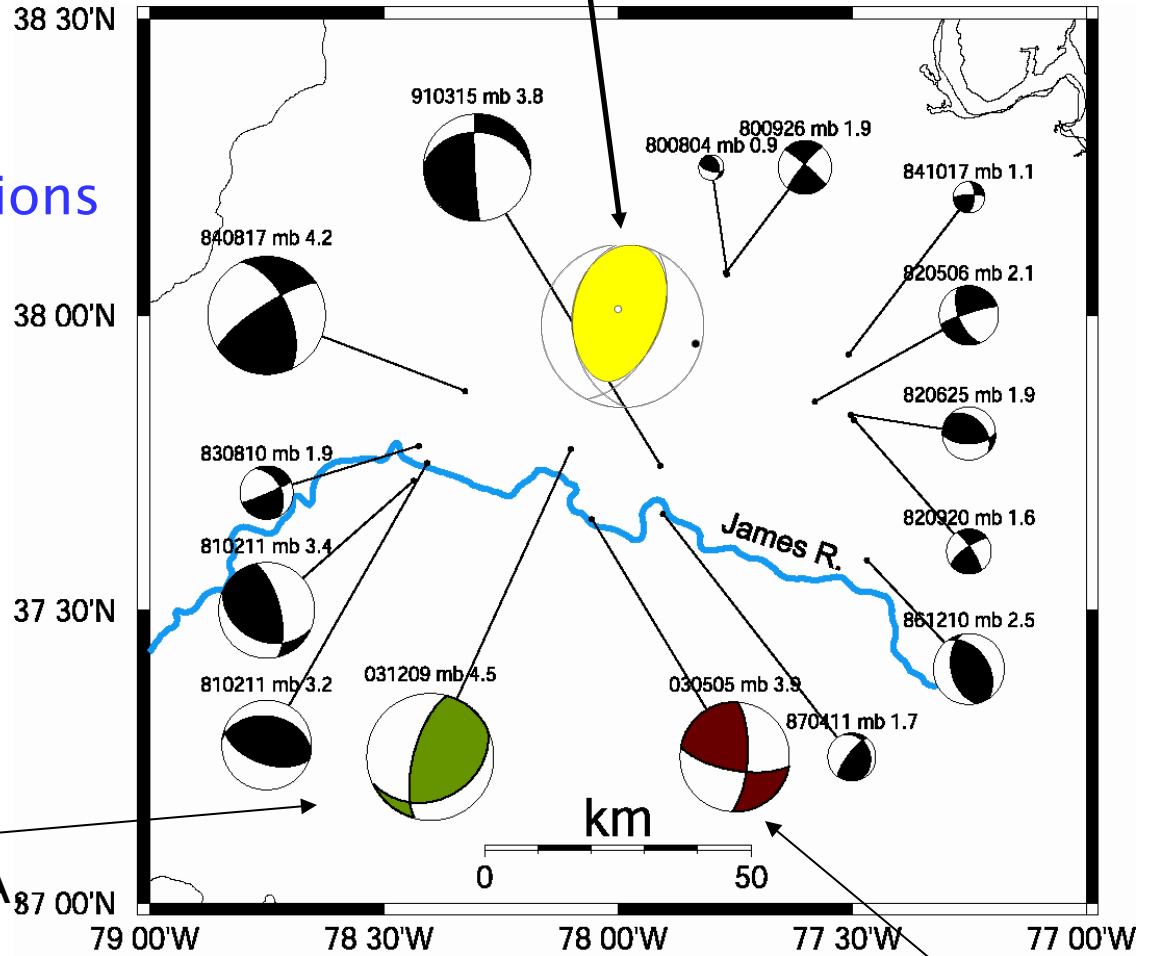
The P axis trend and plunge for the 2011 event is N102E, 3 degrees (R.B. Herrmann)



from: Coruh, C., G.A. Bollinger and J.K. Costain (1988). *Seismogenic structures in the central Virginia seismic zone*, *Geology*, 16, 748-751.

August 23, 2011 M 5.8
mechanism by Bob Herrmann

Focal Mechanism
Solutions, Lower
Hemisphere projections



Dec. 9, 2003, M 4.5
Kim and Chapman, BSSA
vol. 95, no. 6, 2005.

March 5, 2005, M 3.9
Bob Herrmann

Table 1

Significant Earthquakes that Occurred in the Central Virginia Seismic Zone*

Date (yyyy-mm-dd)	Origin Time (hh:mm:sec)	Latitude (° N)	Longitude (° W)	Depth (km)	Mag. m_b (L_g)	I_{max}	Felt Area (km ²)	Reference
1774-02-21	19:11	37.2	77.4		4.6			(1, 6)
1833-08-27	11:00	37.7	78.0		4.6	VI	130,000	(7)
1852-11-02	23:35	37.6	78.6		4.4			(6)
1875-12-23	04:45	37.8	78.0		4.9	VII	120,000	(1)
1885-10-10	04:35	37.7	78.8		4.4	VI	51,000	(6)
1907-02-11	13:22	37.7	78.3		4.0	VI	5,100	(6)
1918-04-10	01:09:12	38.7	78.4		4.7	VI	153,000	(8)
1981-02-11	13:44:16.4	37.720	78.435	6	3.4			(2)
1981-02-11	13:50:31.5	37.750	78.407	10	3.2			(2)
1981-02-11	13:51:38.6	37.721	78.450	7	2.9			(2)
1984-08-17	18:05:46.9	37.868	78.324	8	4.2	V-VI	60,000	(3)
1998-10-21	05:56:46.9	37.422	78.439	13	3.8			(4)
2003-05-05	16:32:32.7	37.755	78.072	5	3.9	V		(4)
2003-12-09	20:59:14.6	37.607	77.963	5	4.5	VI	160,000	(5)
2003-12-09	20:59:18.7	37.774	78.100	10	4.25 M_w			(9)
2003-12-09	20:59:18.72	37.7753	78.0997	10.03	4.05 M_w	subevent 1		hypoDD
2003-12-09	20:59:30.68	37.7727	78.1003	9.97	4.05 M_w	subevent 2		hypoDD

*Mag, magnitude: I_{max} , maximum Modified Mercalli intensity; (1) Stover and Coffman (1993), Bollinger and Hopper (1971), Oaks and Bollinger (1986); (2) Sibol and Bollinger (1981); (3) Davison *et al.* (1984); (4) Virginia Tech Seismological Observatory data archives, USGS Preliminary Determination of Epicenter reports; (5) Quick Epicenter Determinations (QED), National Earthquake Information Center USGS; (6) Bollinger (1969); (7) Mac-Carthy (1958); (8) Watson (1918); (9) this study.

8 M 4.0 and greater events since 1875	6 M 3.4 and greater events since 1981
Log N = 2.766 - (1)M	Log N = 2.687 - (1) M
return period: M 4.0 17.1 years	return period: M 4.0 20.6 years
M 5.0 171 years	M 5.0 206 years
M 5.8 1,081 years	M 5.8 1,297 years

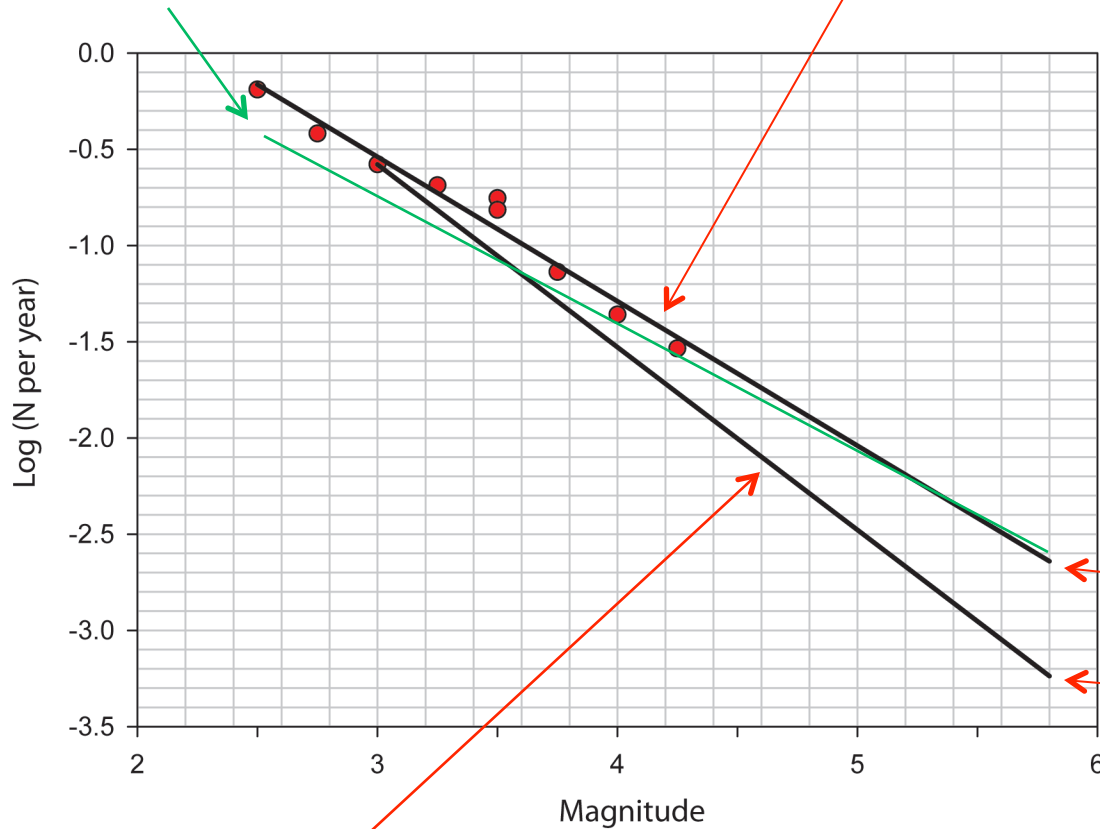
The long-term rates agree with the instrumentally based rates

But is the b value in the central Virginia seismic zone close to 1 ????

probably not

Bollinger et al. (1989)
central Virginia recurrence

Chapman's 2012 fit to central Virginia
seismic zone catalog:
 $\text{Log}(N) = 1.72 - 0.75 M$

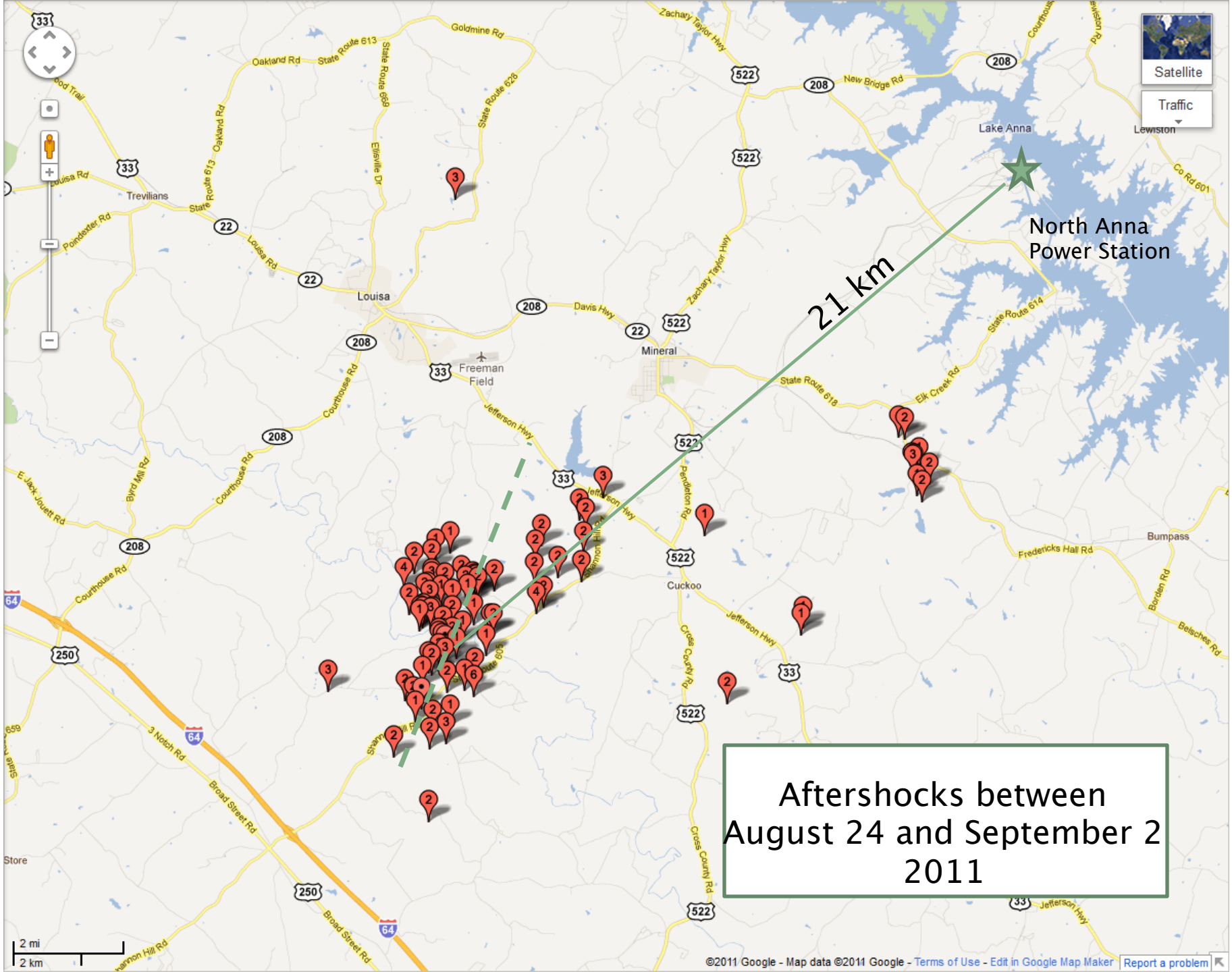


Return period M 5.8: 437

Return period M5.8: 1,72

recurrence based on N (M=3.0 since 1976) with $b = 0.95$

Bollinger, G.A. Davison, F.C., M.S. Sibol and J.B. Birch (1989). Magnitude recurrence relations for the southeastern United States and its subdivisions, JGR, 94, B3, 2857-2873



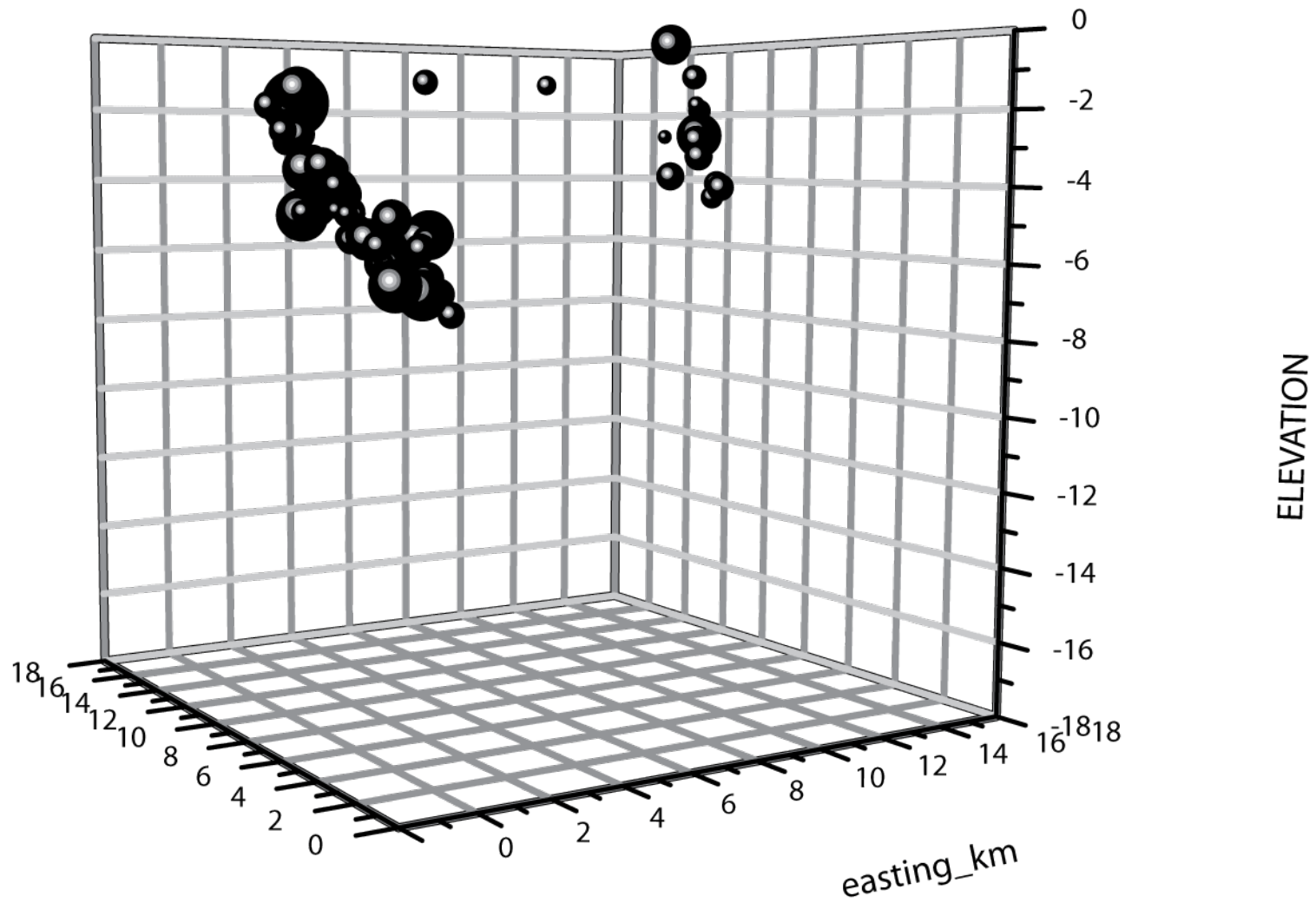
North Anna
Power Station

21 km

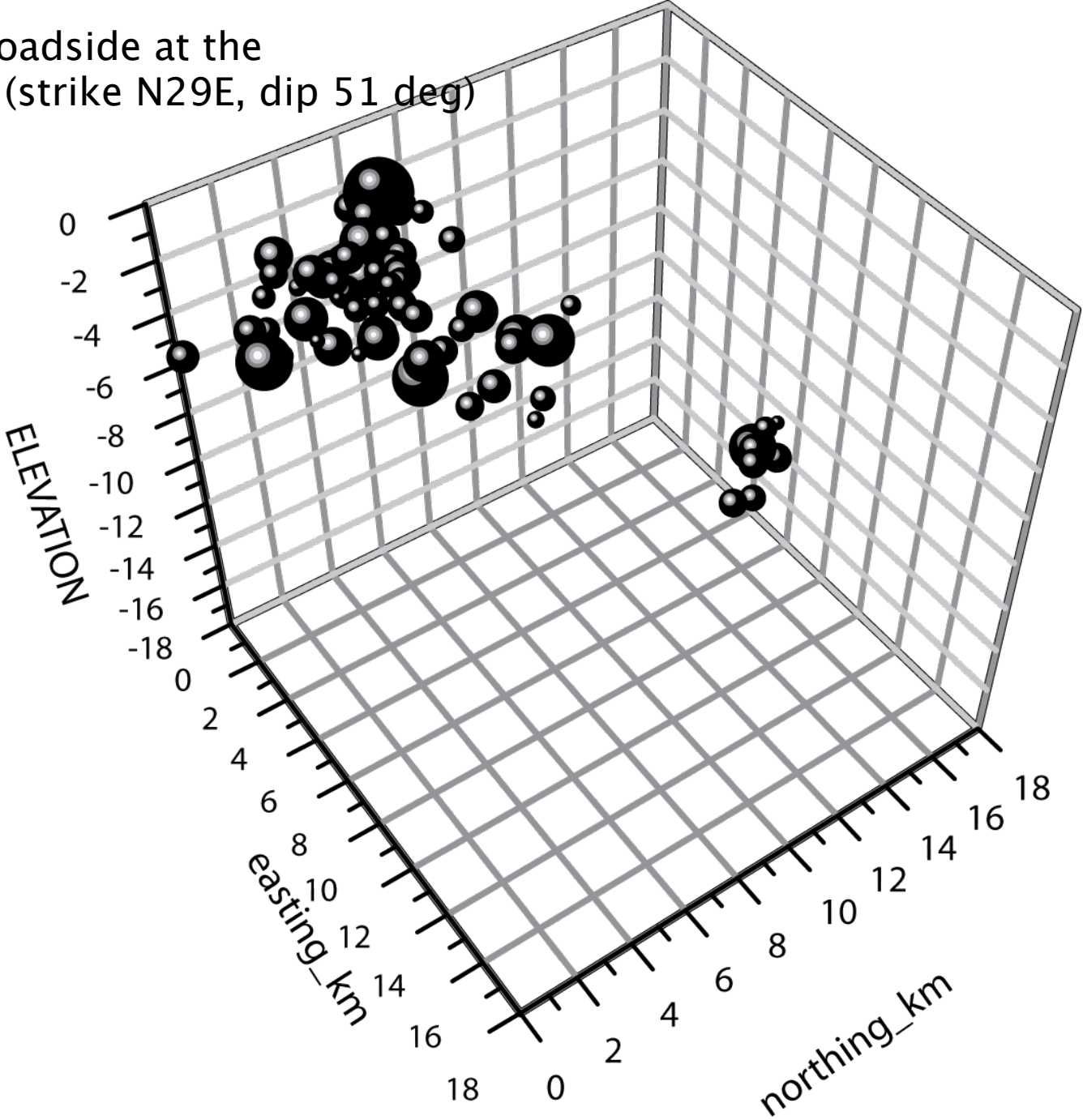
Aftershocks between
August 24 and September 2
2011

Aftershock hypocenters, Aug. 24 – Sept. 2, 2011

Looking approximately N29E



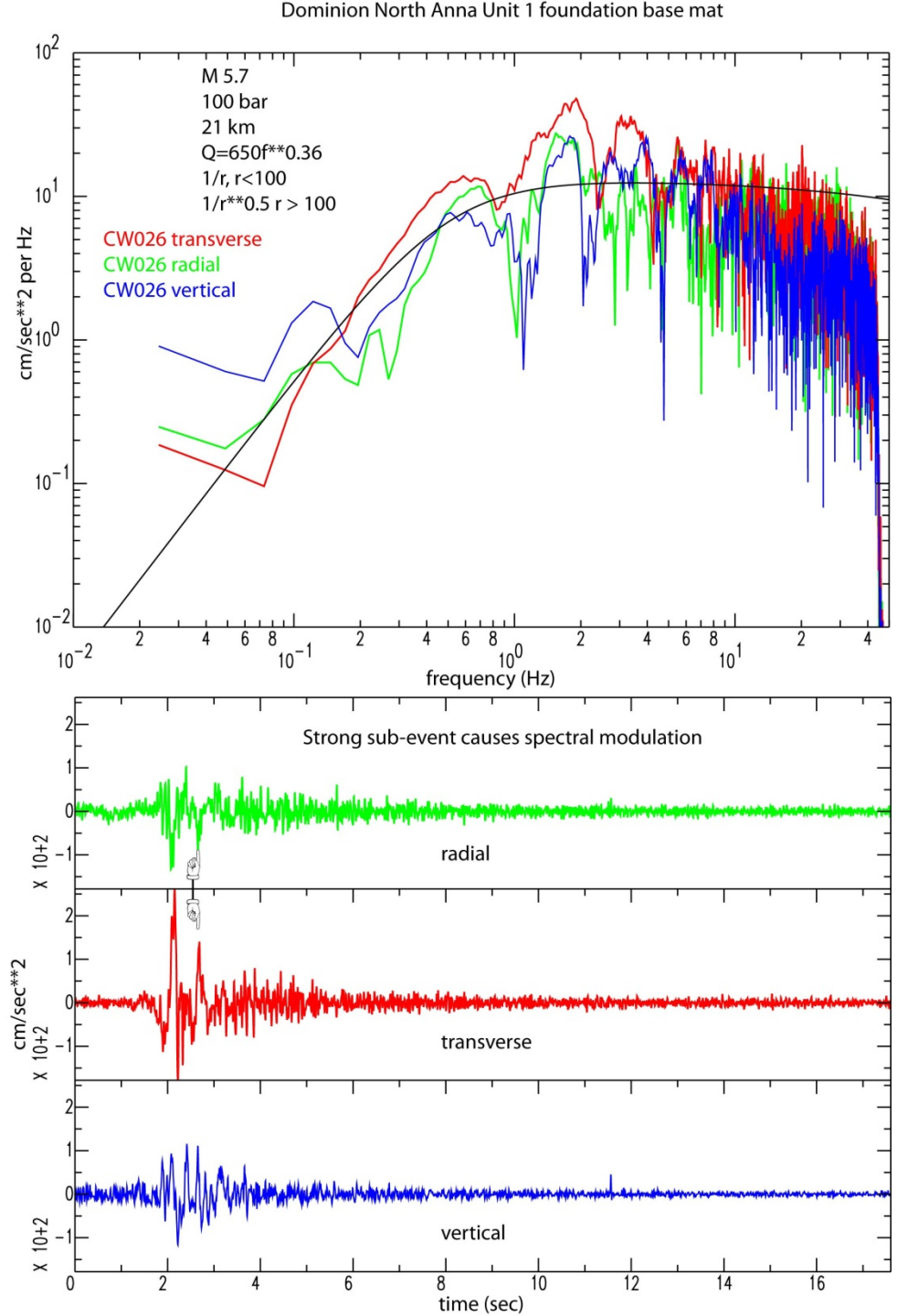
Looking broadside at the
fault plane (strike N29E, dip 51 deg)



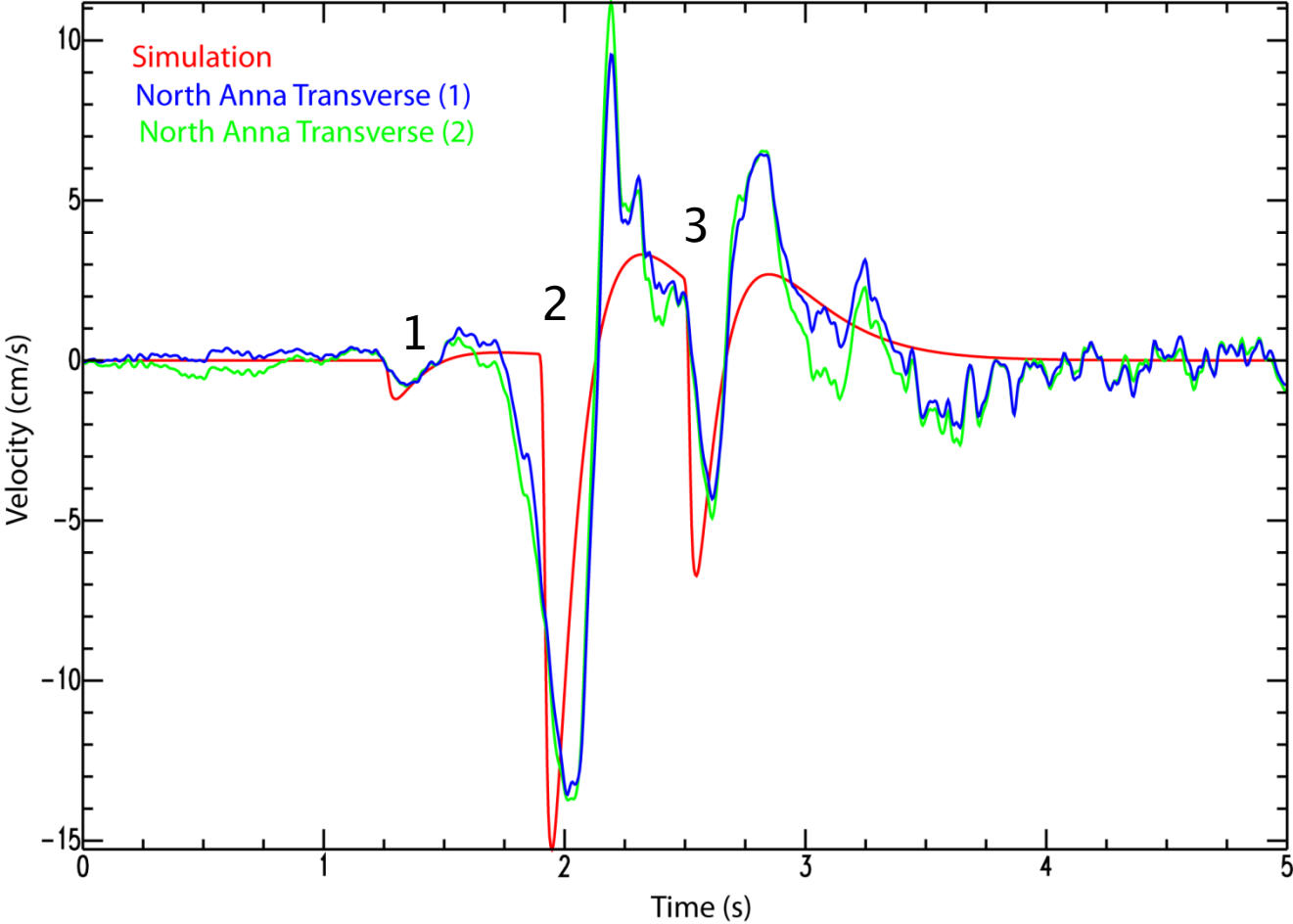
Strong motion recordings on the foundation base mat of the unit 1 containment structure at North Anna.

The records are remarkable for the very short duration, and pulse-like character of the largest motion---the S wave(s).

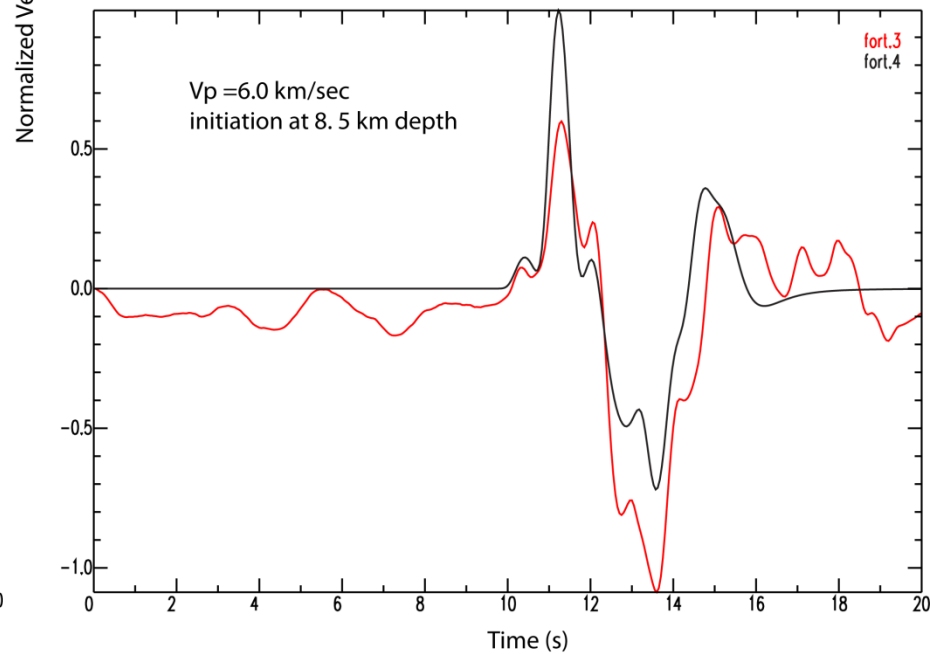
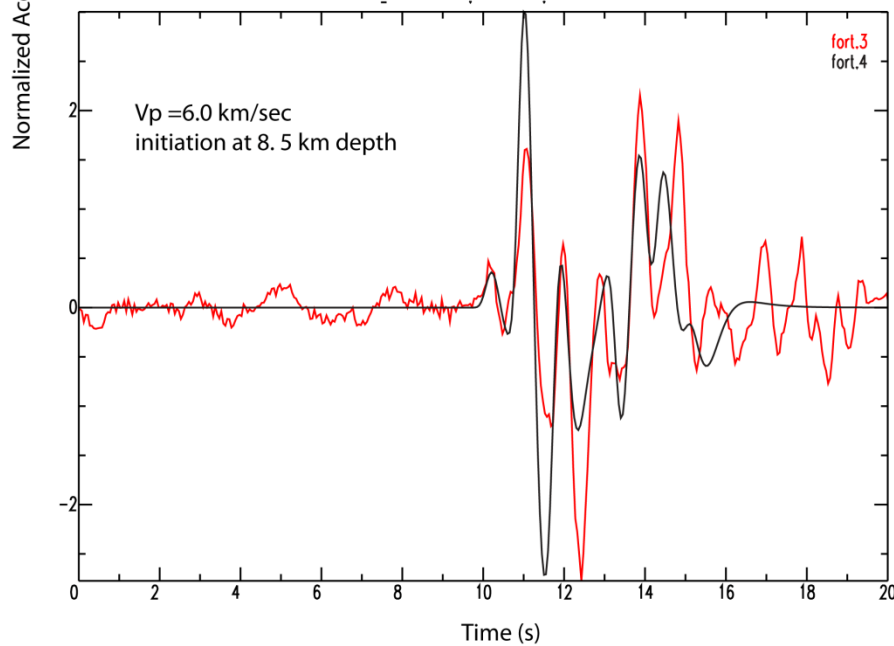
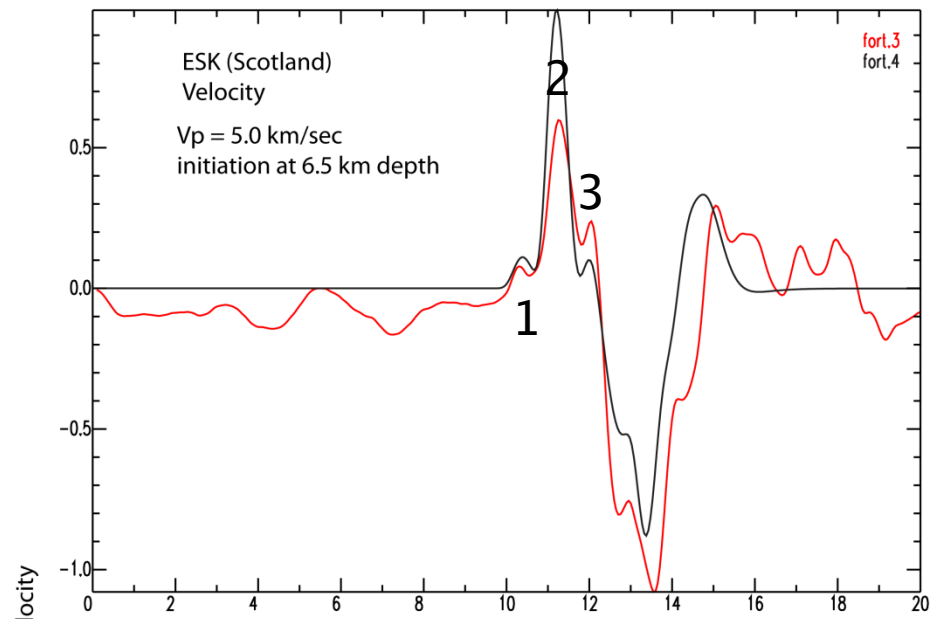
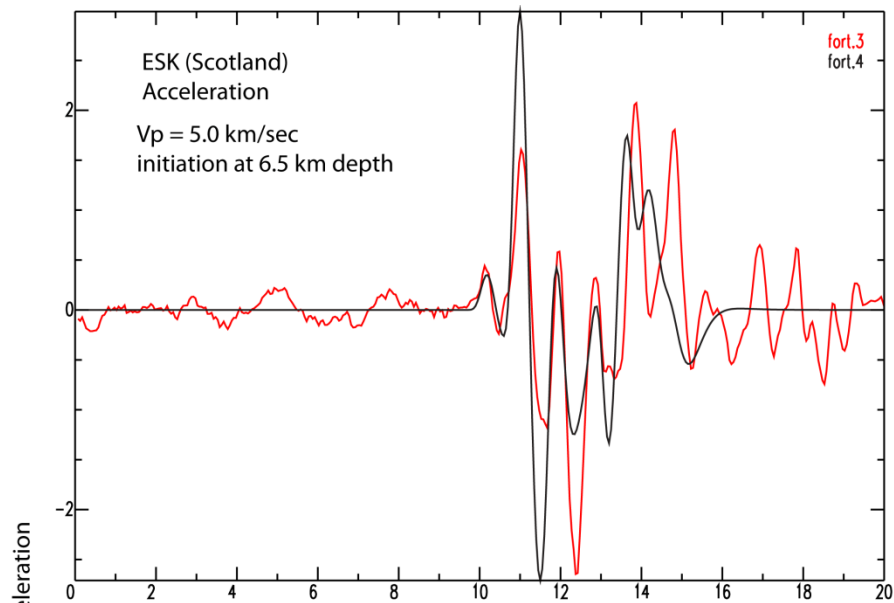
Note the modulated character of the Fourier amplitude spectra, due to two strong pulses in the S-wave train.



S wave arrival at North Anna

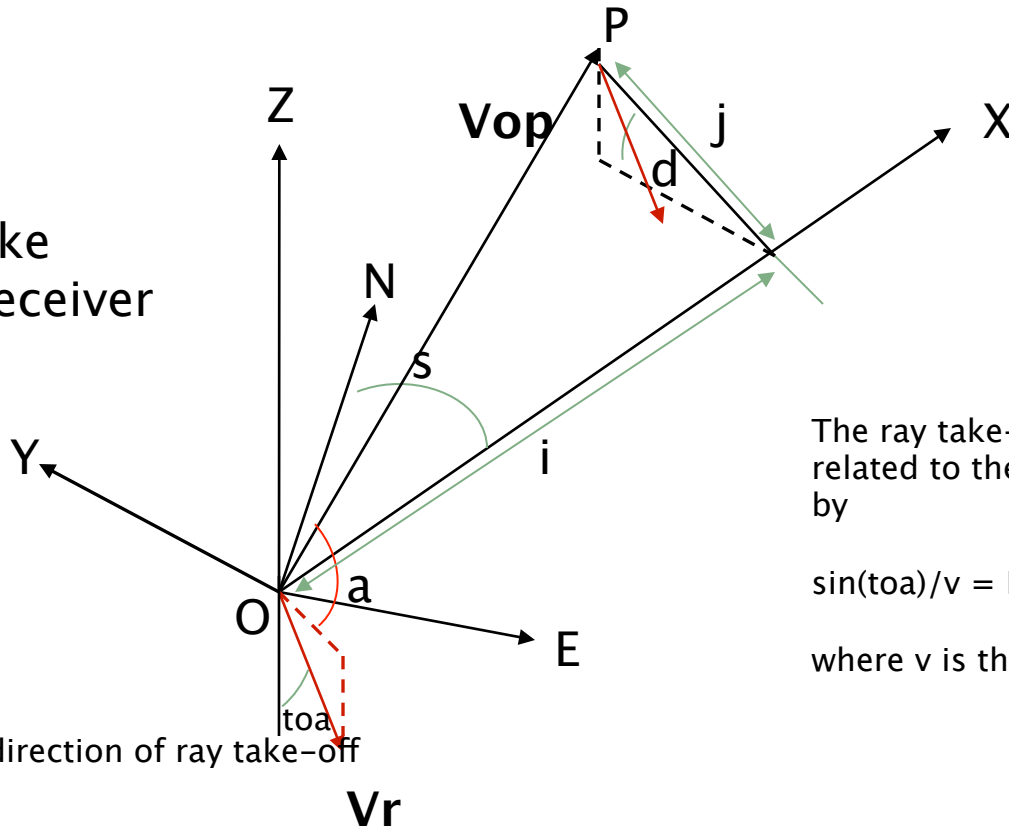


Sub-events are visible on teleseismic recordings





d = fault dip
 s = fault strike
 a = source receiver azimuth



The ray take-off angle, toa , is related to the ray parameter P by

$$\sin(toa)/v = P$$

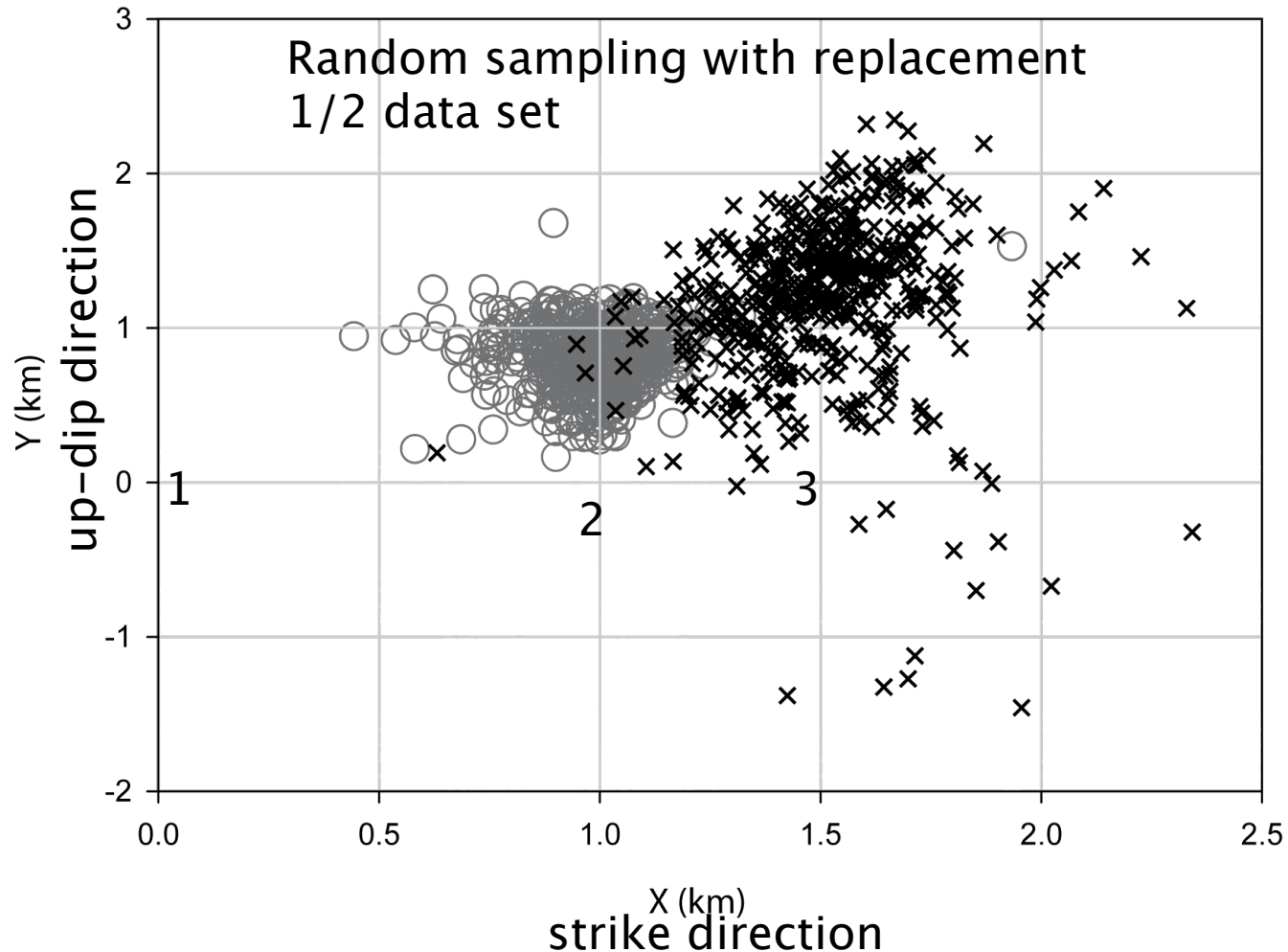
where v is the local seismic velocity

Vr unit vector in direction of ray take-off

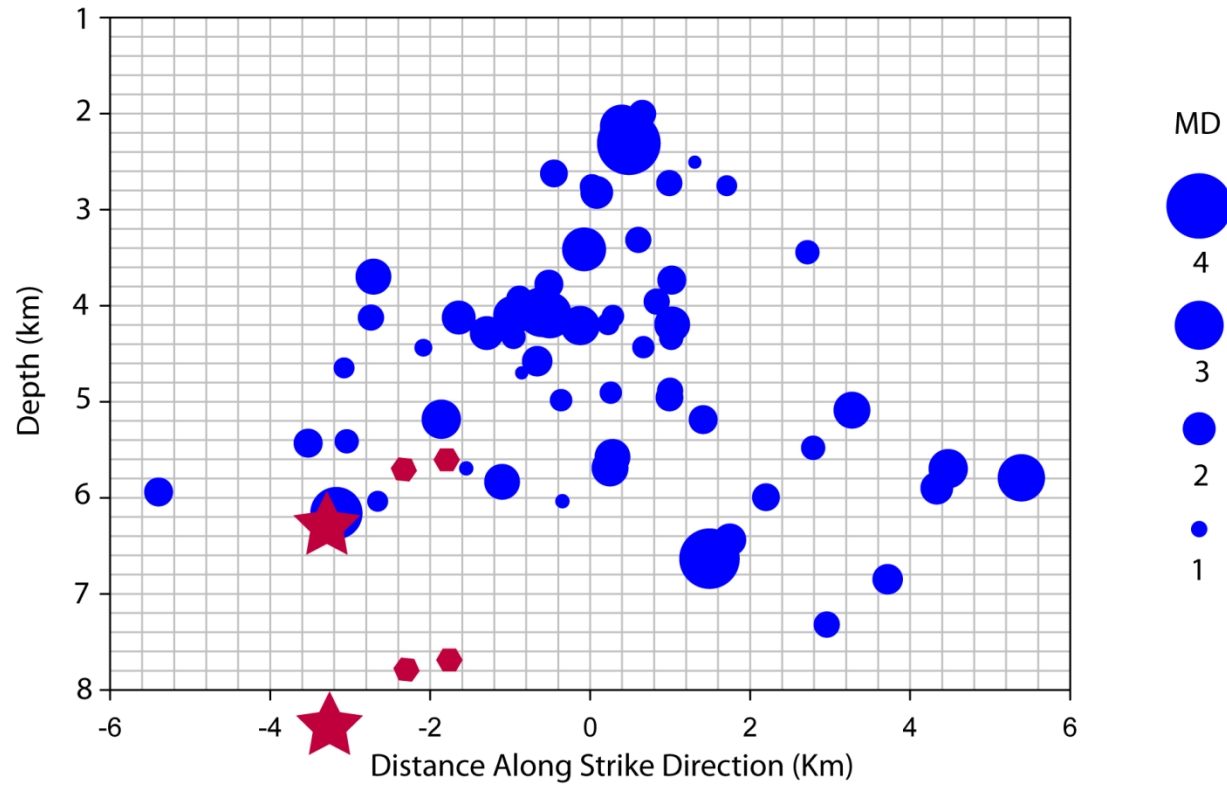
Vop position vector of point P

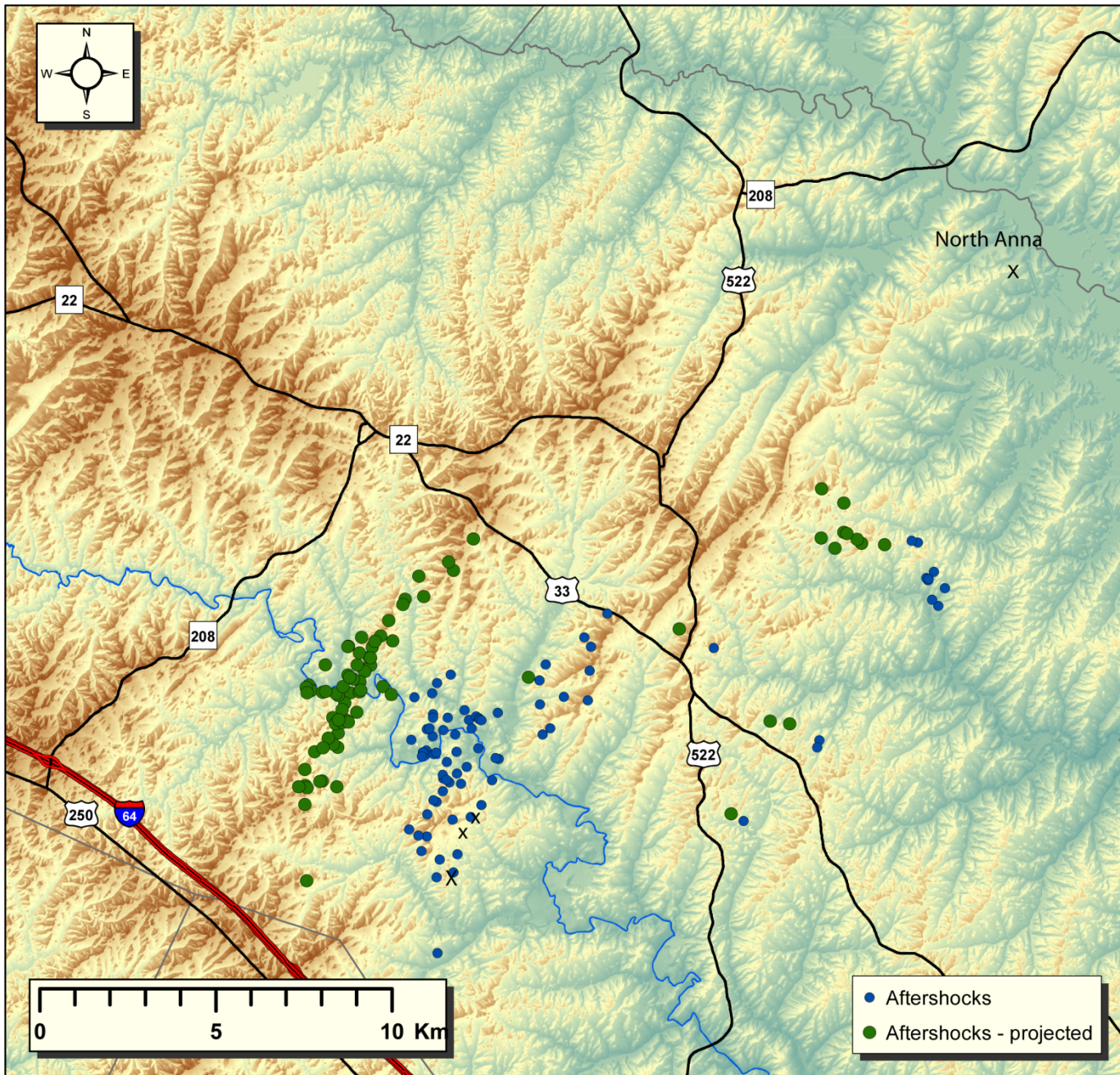
Consider two different sources, at points O and P in the plane of the fault. Define point O to be the origin of a local Cartesian coordinate system in the horizontal plane, with X axis in the strike direction.

Results of locating sub-events 2 and 3 relative to event 1 under the assumption that they are on a single fault plane using teleseismic and local data. The rupture velocity was apparently about 1.5 km/s.



Early aftershocks and main shock subevents





Thank you for your Attention!