# Crustal deformation in China and models comparison of the 2008 Wenchuan earthquake

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### References

- Wang, Q., et al., 2001. Present-day crustal deformation in China constrained by global positioning system measurements. Science 294, 574–577.
- Wang, W., Sun, W., Jiang, Z., 2010. Comparison of fault models of the 2008 Wenchuan earthquake (Ms8.0) and spatial distributions of co-seismic deformations. Tectonophysics 491,85–95

# Outline

- Introduction
- Models

fault models / dislocation theories / compare result

- Summary
- Compute co-seismic deformations

Displacement / Geoid / gravity

Conclusions

#### Introduction 1/3

#### 354 GPS stations



#### Introduction 2/3



#### Introduction 3/3

#### Observed co-seismic displacements



Zhang et al., 2008a

# model 1/4

- GSN broadband waveforms
- 17 teleseismic broadband P waveforms
- 10 broadband SH waveforms
- 30 long-period surface waves

- teleseismic waveforms
- local 37 GPS stations

	subfaults	Cell-size	Strike	Dip	Slip
а	21×8	15*15 (km)	229°	33°	9m
b	31×5	20*10 (km)	225°	39°	7m
С	3 pieces	14*8 (km)			12.5m



#### model 2/4





## model 4/4







## Summary

- Fault model constrained by local geodetic observations is better than the model only from seismic waveform data.
- Dislocation theory for a spherical earth model is better than that for a half-space earth model.

### **Compute co-seismic deformations**





#### **Compute co-seismic deformations**



## Conclusions

- Spherical theory is better than the half-space theory indicating that the effects of the curvature should be considered, especially for such a large seismic event.
- The spatial distributions of the crustal deformations, which are useful for inverting seismic faults and studying the interior structure of the earth.
- Discussion is based on spherically symmetric earth model which is not represent the lateral heterogeneity of the crust and upper mantle structures. An effort to consider the lateral heterogeneity (3D structure) deserves special study in the future.