

Detailed seismic imaging of the Mw7.1 Ridgecrest earthquake rupture zone from data recorded by dense linear arrays

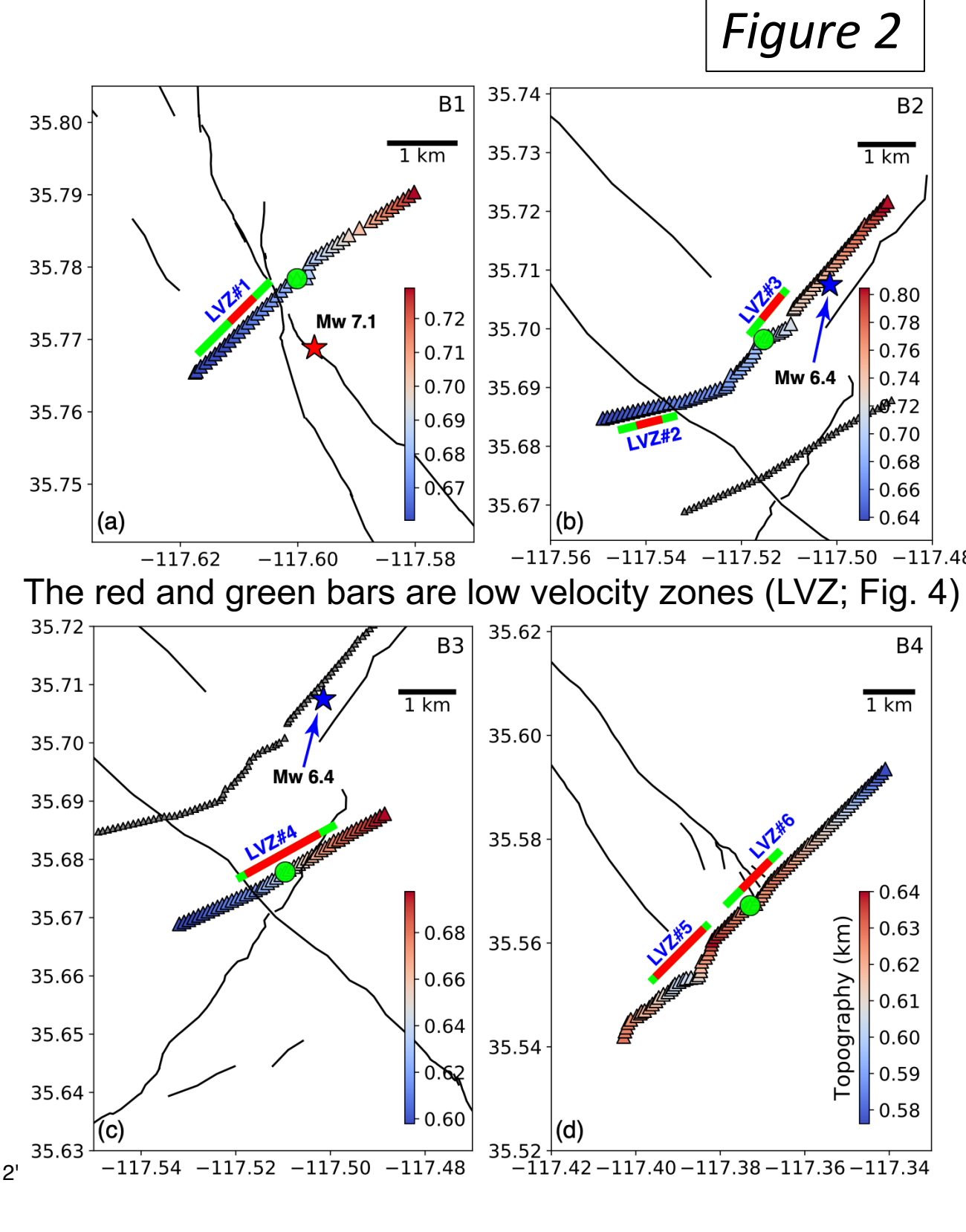
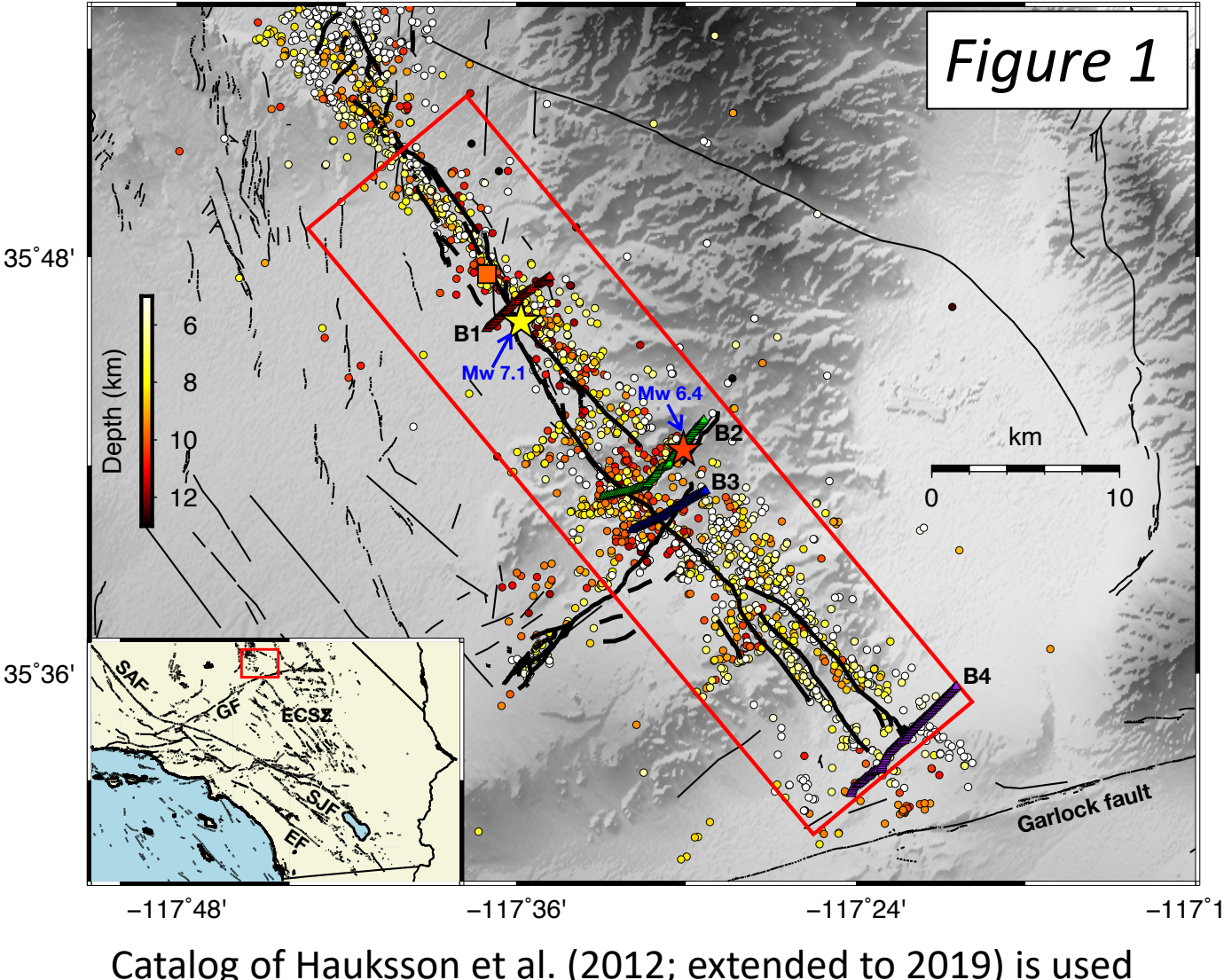
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INTRODUCTION

We image fault zone internal structures by analyzing data recorded by four arrays (Figs. 1 & 2) that cross the surface rupture of the 2019 Mw7.1 Ridgecrest event.

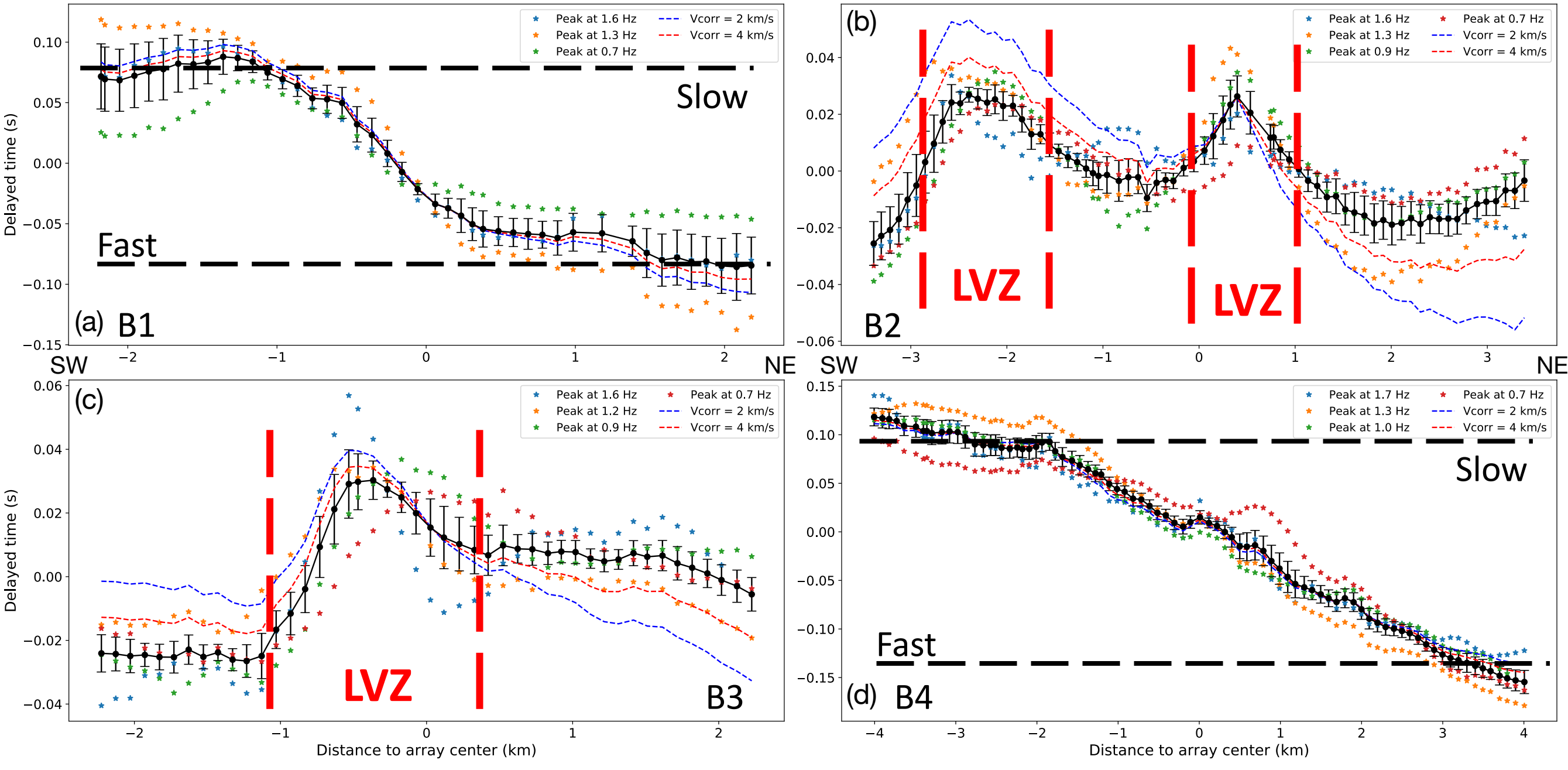
Our analyses include:

1. Telesismic & local P wave delay time analysis
2. Fault zone trapped waves
3. Fault zone reflected waves

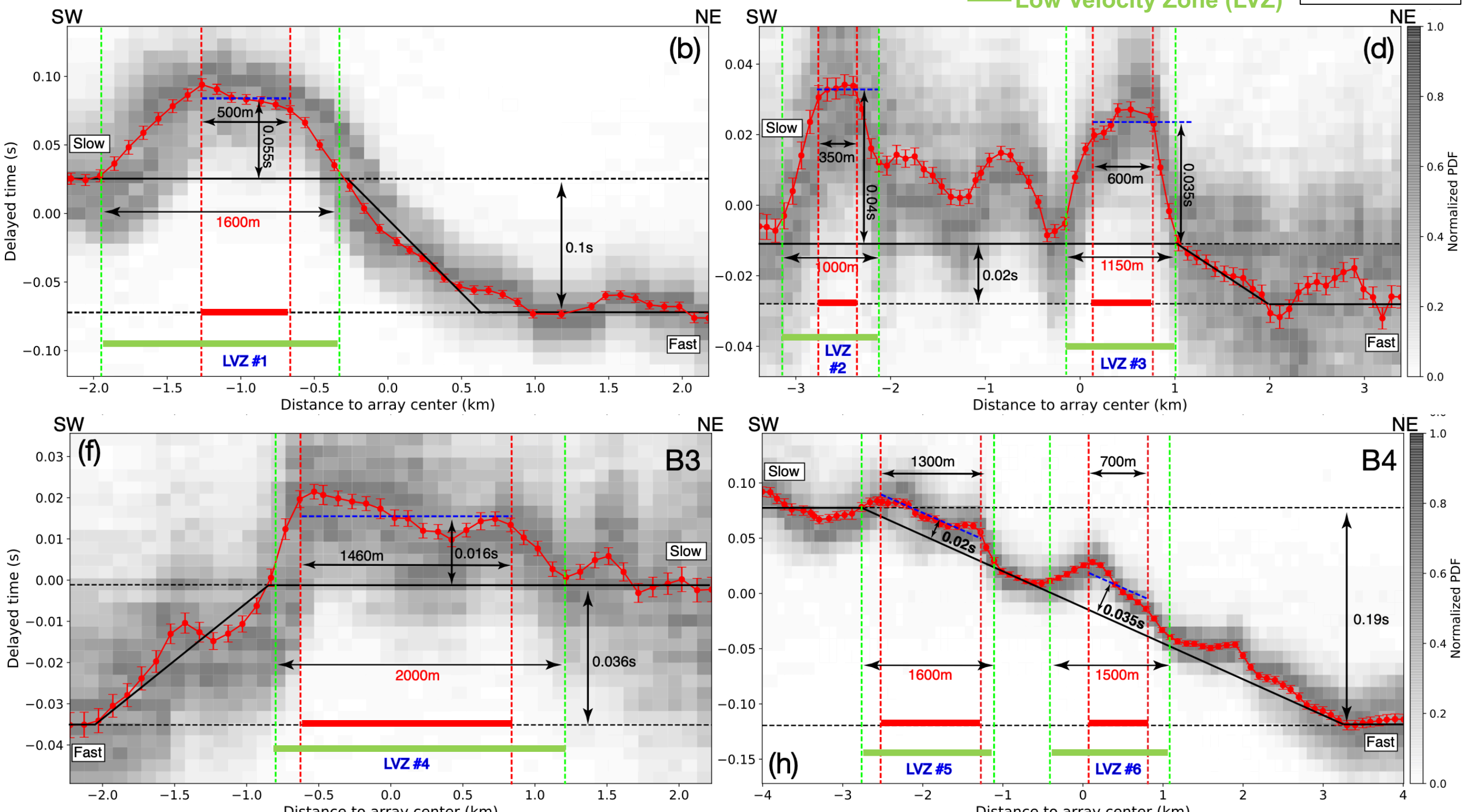


P wave delay time analysis (DTA)

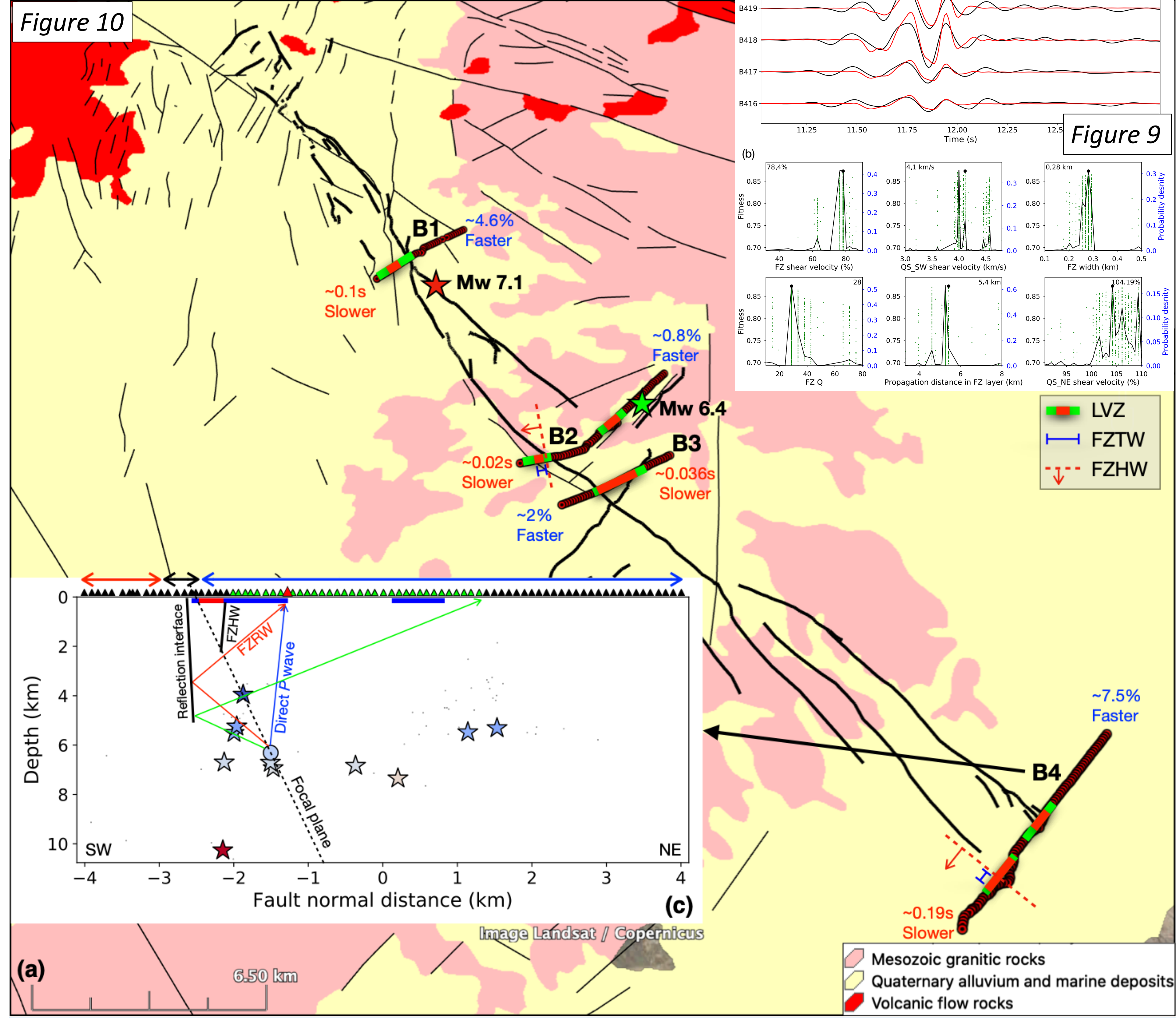
(1) Telesismic P wave DTA



(2) Local P wave DTA



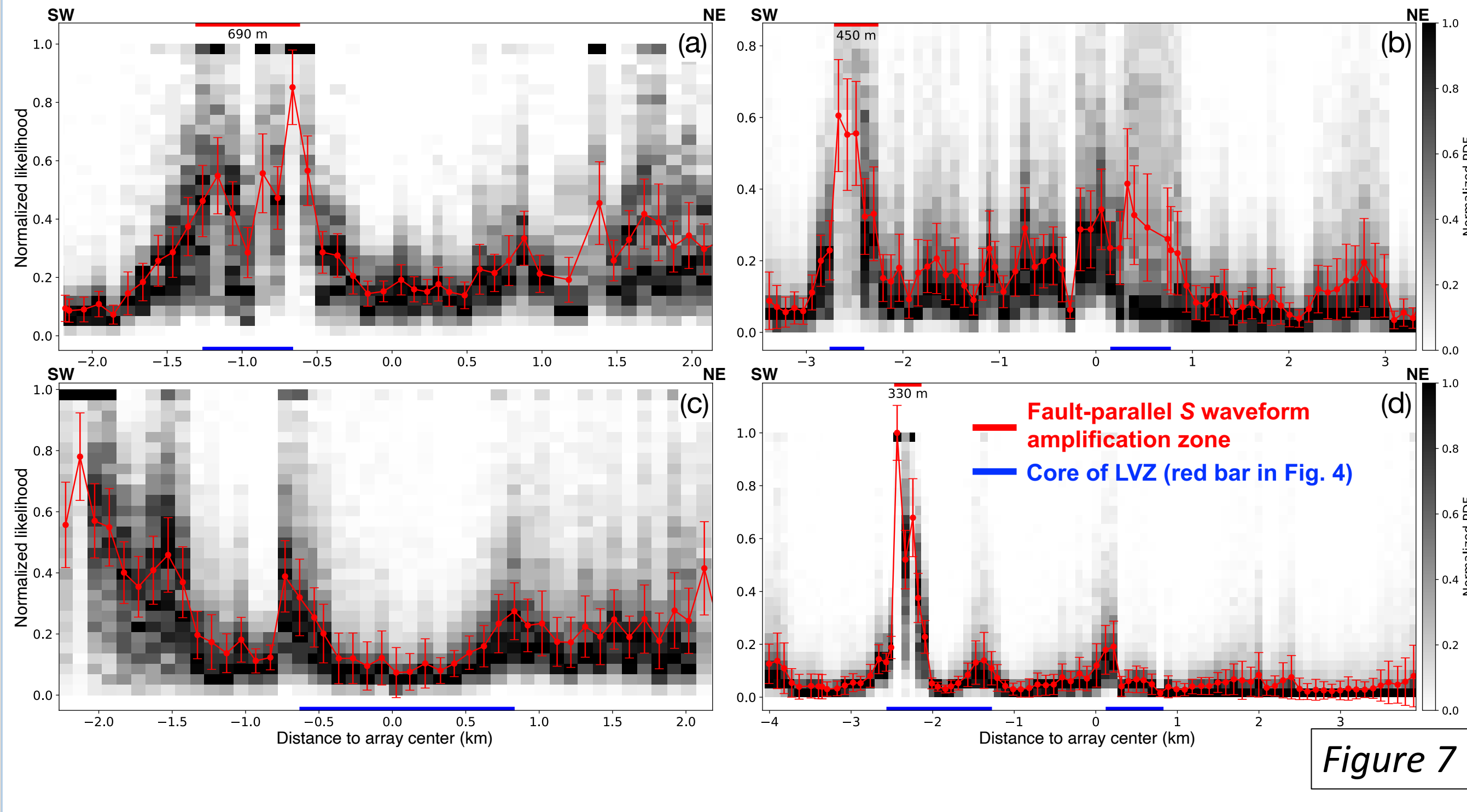
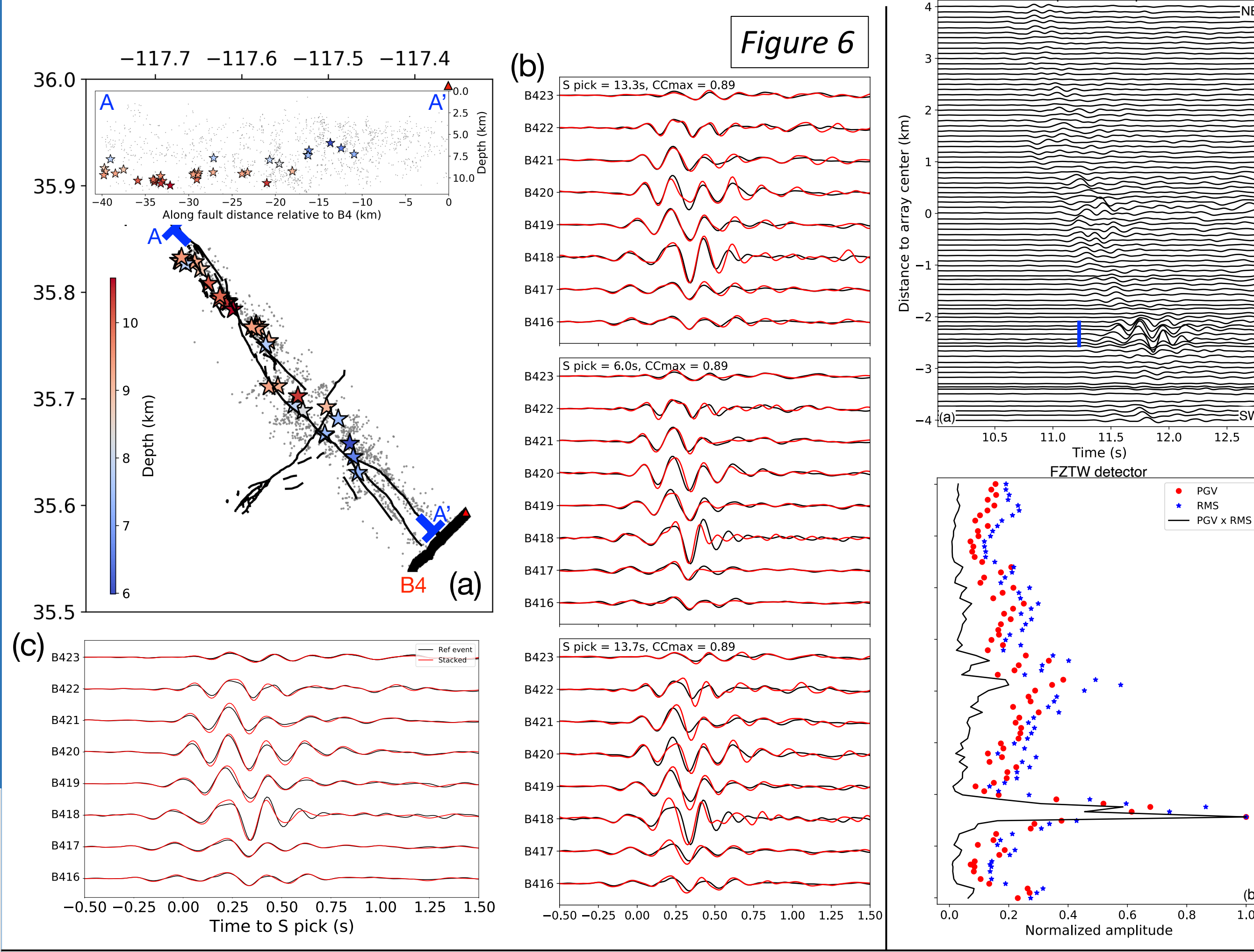
1. Several 1-2 km wide low-velocity zones with more intensely damaged inner cores (0.5-1.5 km wide) are identified beneath each array
2. ~600 identified FZTW candidate at array B4, the best fitting FZ parameters: ~300 m wide, Q of ~30, Vs reduction of ~20%, depth of ~3-5 km, ~4% faster Vs in the NE.
3. Complex fault zone internal structures that vary along fault strike, in agreement the surface geology in the area (alternating playa and igneous rocks).



References:
 1. Ben-Zion, Y., Peng, Z., Okaya, D., Seeber, L., Armbruster, J. G., Ozer, N., et al. (2003). A shallow fault-zone structure illuminated by trapped waves in the Karadere-Duzce branch of the North Anatolian Fault, western Turkey. *Geophysical Journal International*. <https://doi.org/10.1046/j.1365-246X.2003.01870.x>
 2. Hauksson, E., Yang, W., & Shearer, P. M. (2012). Waveform relocated earthquake catalog for Southern California (1981 to June 2011). *Bulletin of the Seismological Society of America*. <https://doi.org/10.1785/0120120010>

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Fault zone trapped waves (FZTW)



Fault zone reflected waves (FZRW)

