

GETSI Module: GPS, Strain, and Earthquakes

https://serc.carleton.edu/getsi/teaching_materials/gps_strain/index.html

Other relevant information is posted at
<http://CroninProjects.org/GETSI-EER2018/>
and will be posted at the SERC site
associated with this workshop



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acknowledgments



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The Plan*

*to the limited extent that I plan anything...

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Accessing module documents today

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GPS basics

The GPS horizontal-strain analysis

- **explanation**
- **demonstration**

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A simple and inexpensive physical model

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A simple and inexpensive physical model

Your turn to do an analysis

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A simple and inexpensive physical model

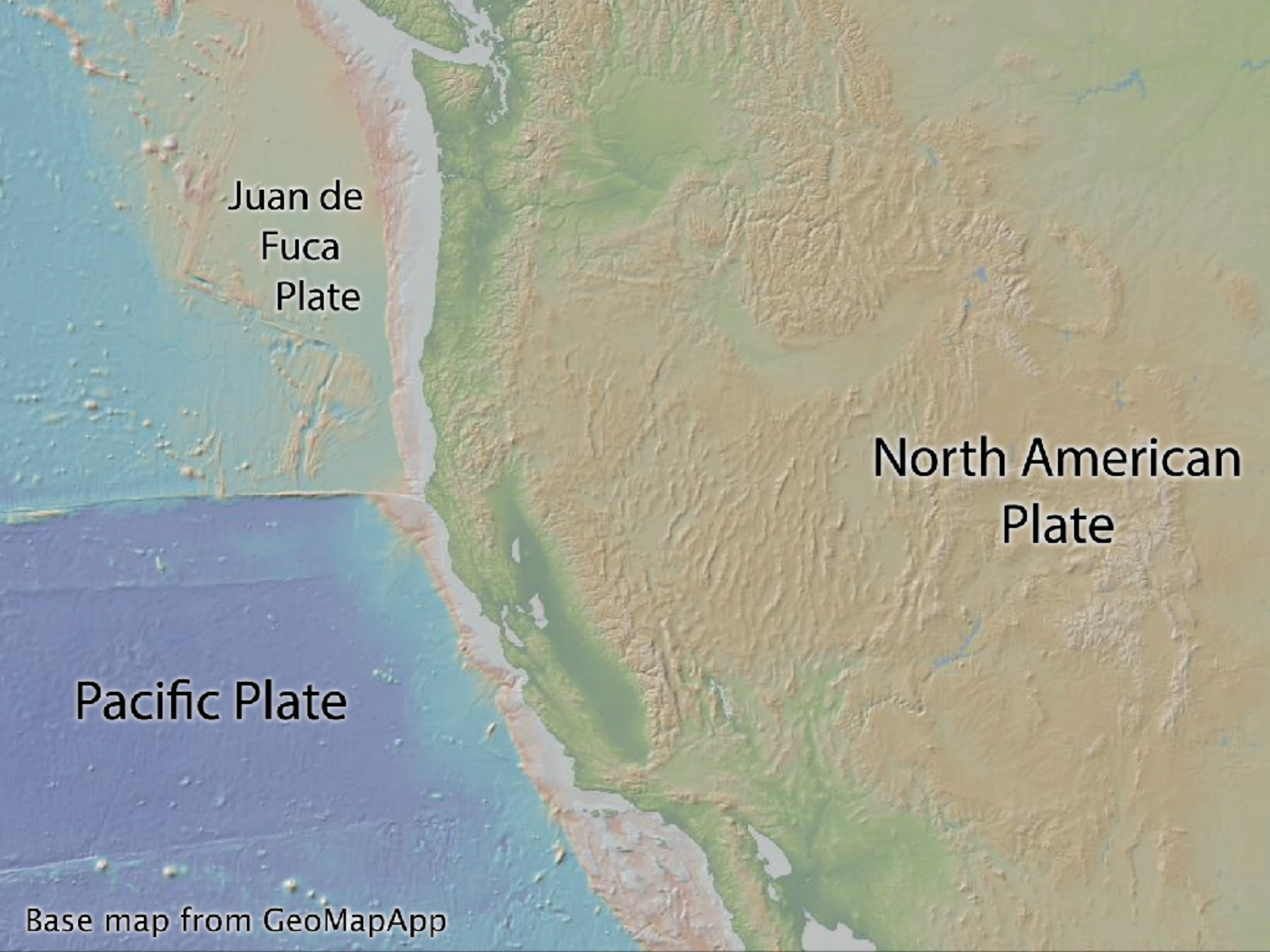
Your turn to do an analysis

Back to the module

***to the limited extent that I plan anything...**

A topographic map of North America, showing the continent's elevation and terrain. The map uses a color gradient from green (low elevation) to brown and tan (high elevation). The Great Plains, Rocky Mountains, and Appalachian Mountains are visible. The text is overlaid on the central part of the continent.

Geoscience motivations for students to learn how to use these tools

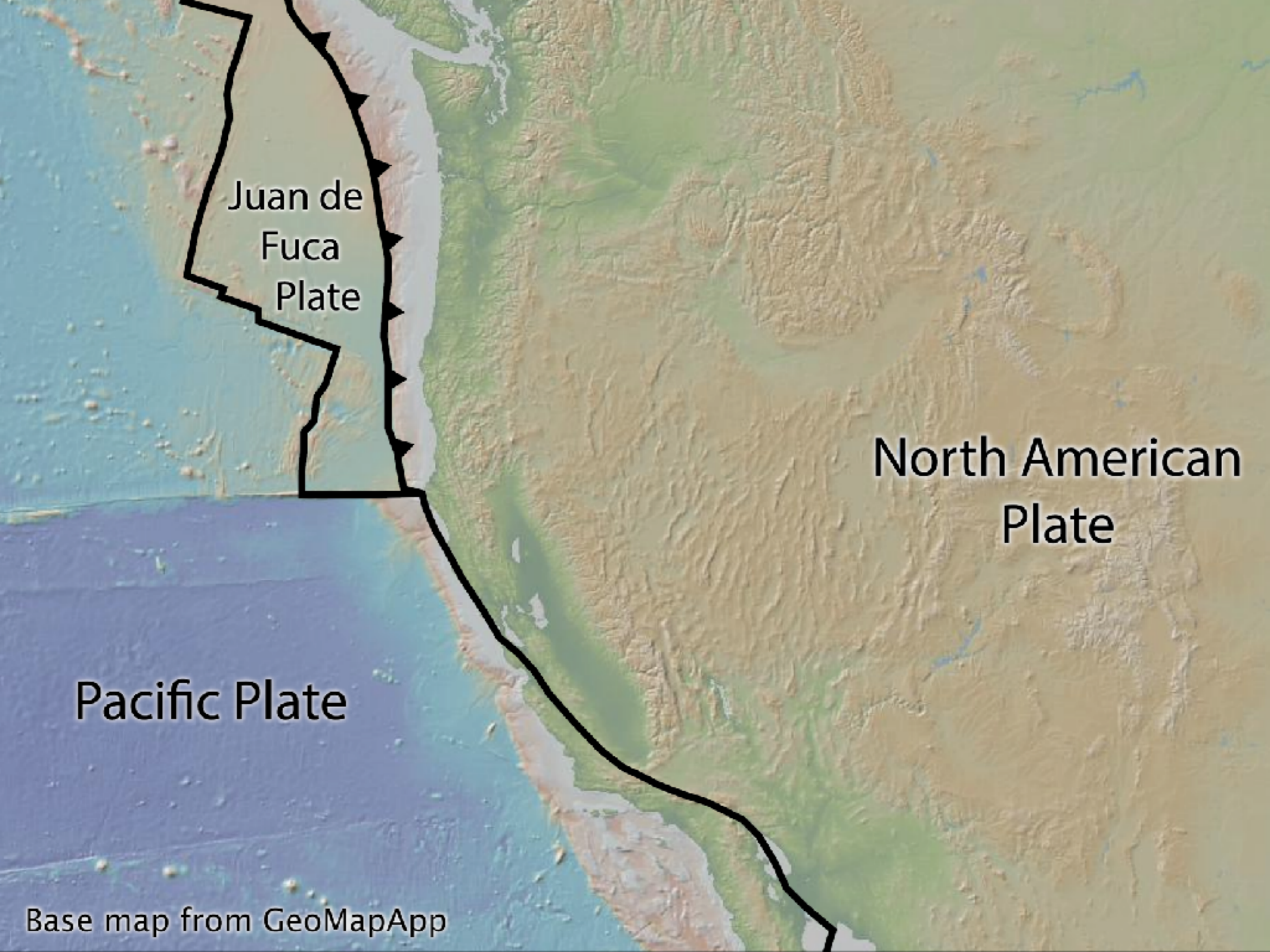


Juan de
Fuca
Plate

North American
Plate

Pacific Plate

Base map from GeoMapApp



Juan de
Fuca
Plate

North American
Plate

Pacific Plate

Base map from GeoMapApp

GSRM model velocities, after
UNAVCO GPS Velocity Viewer

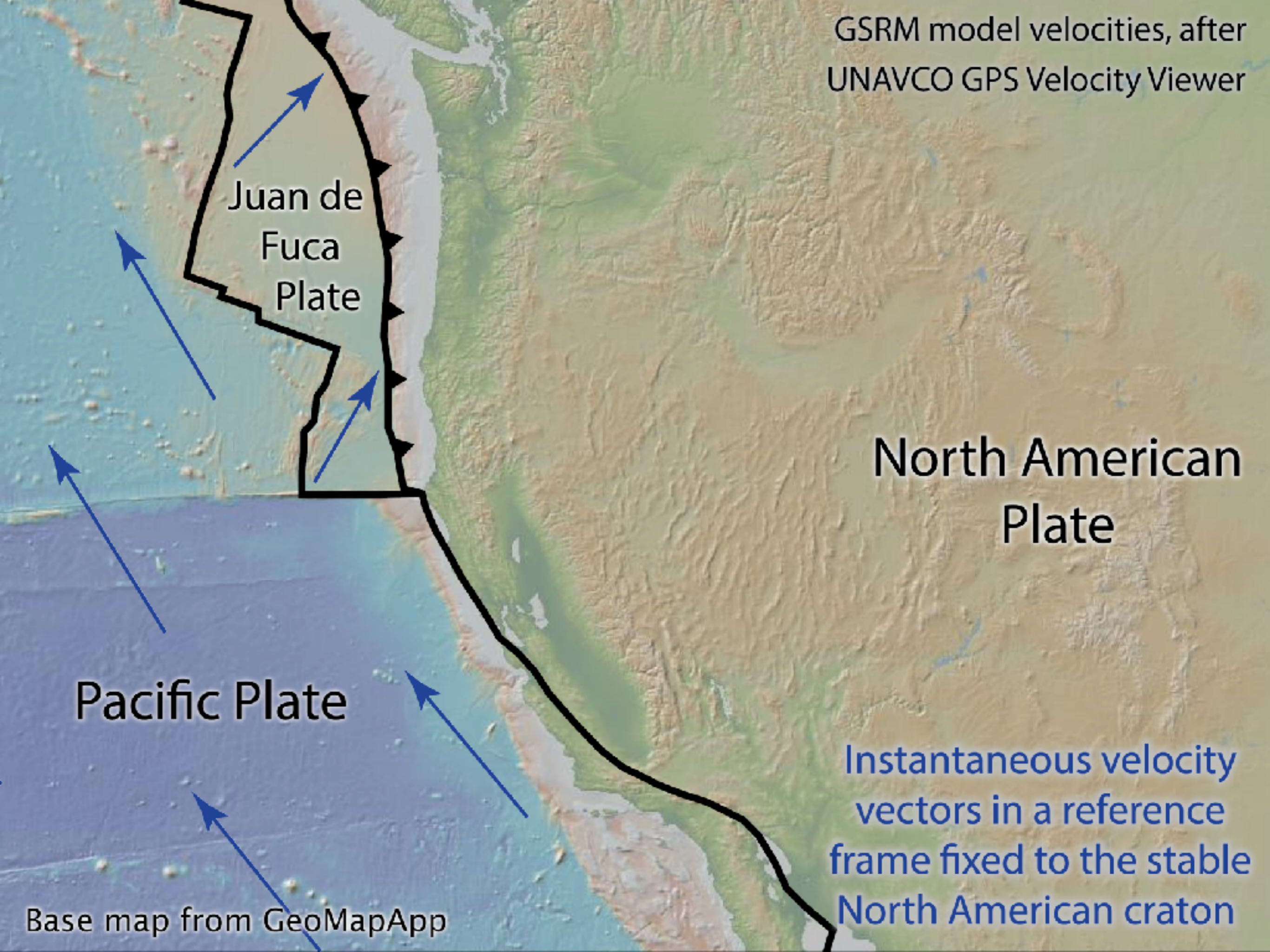
Juan de
Fuca
Plate

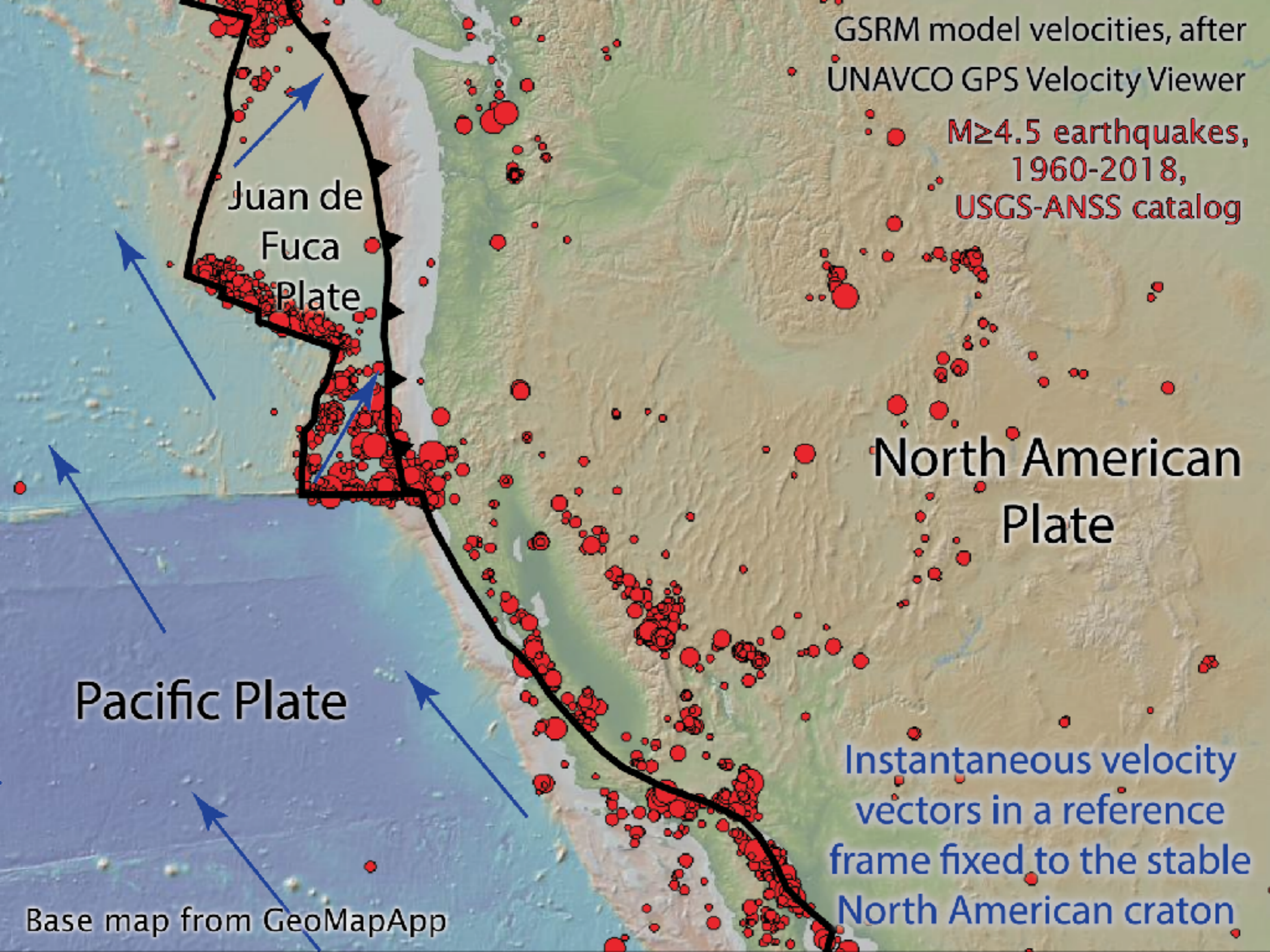
North American
Plate

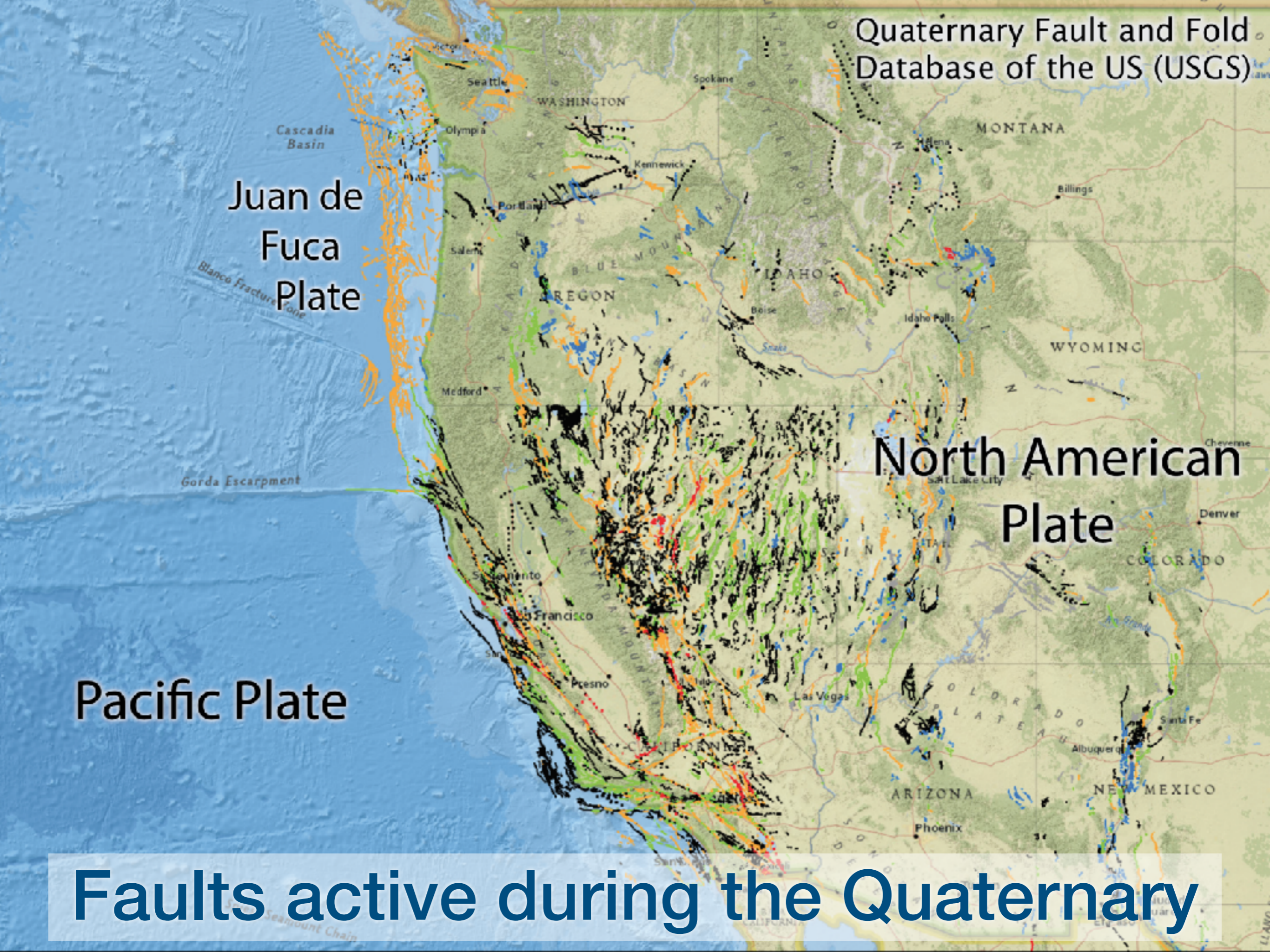
Pacific Plate

Instantaneous velocity
vectors in a reference
frame fixed to the stable
North American craton

Base map from GeoMapApp





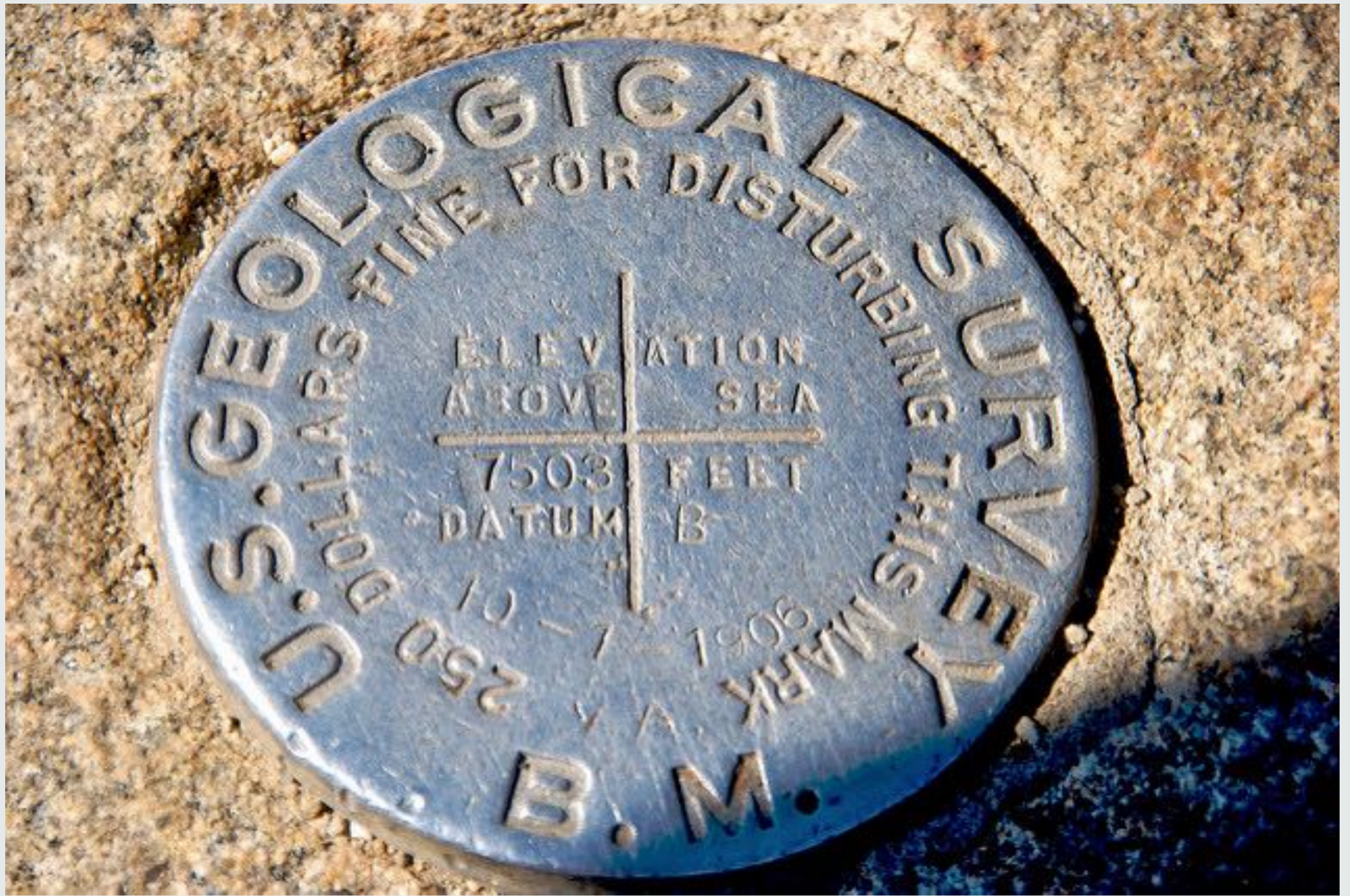


Juan de Fuca Plate

North American Plate

Pacific Plate

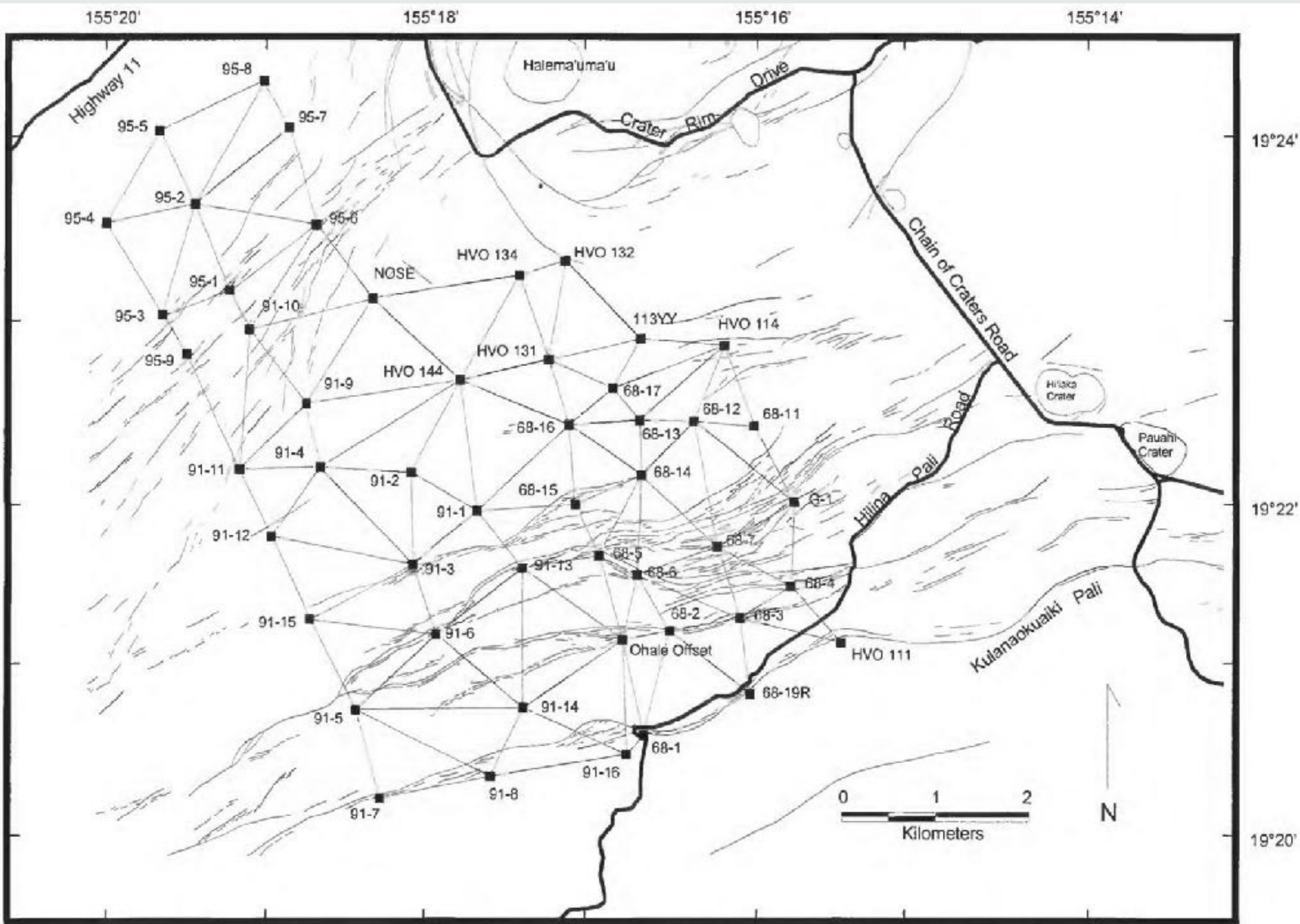
Faults active during the Quaternary



US Geological Survey benchmark, installed October 1, 1906

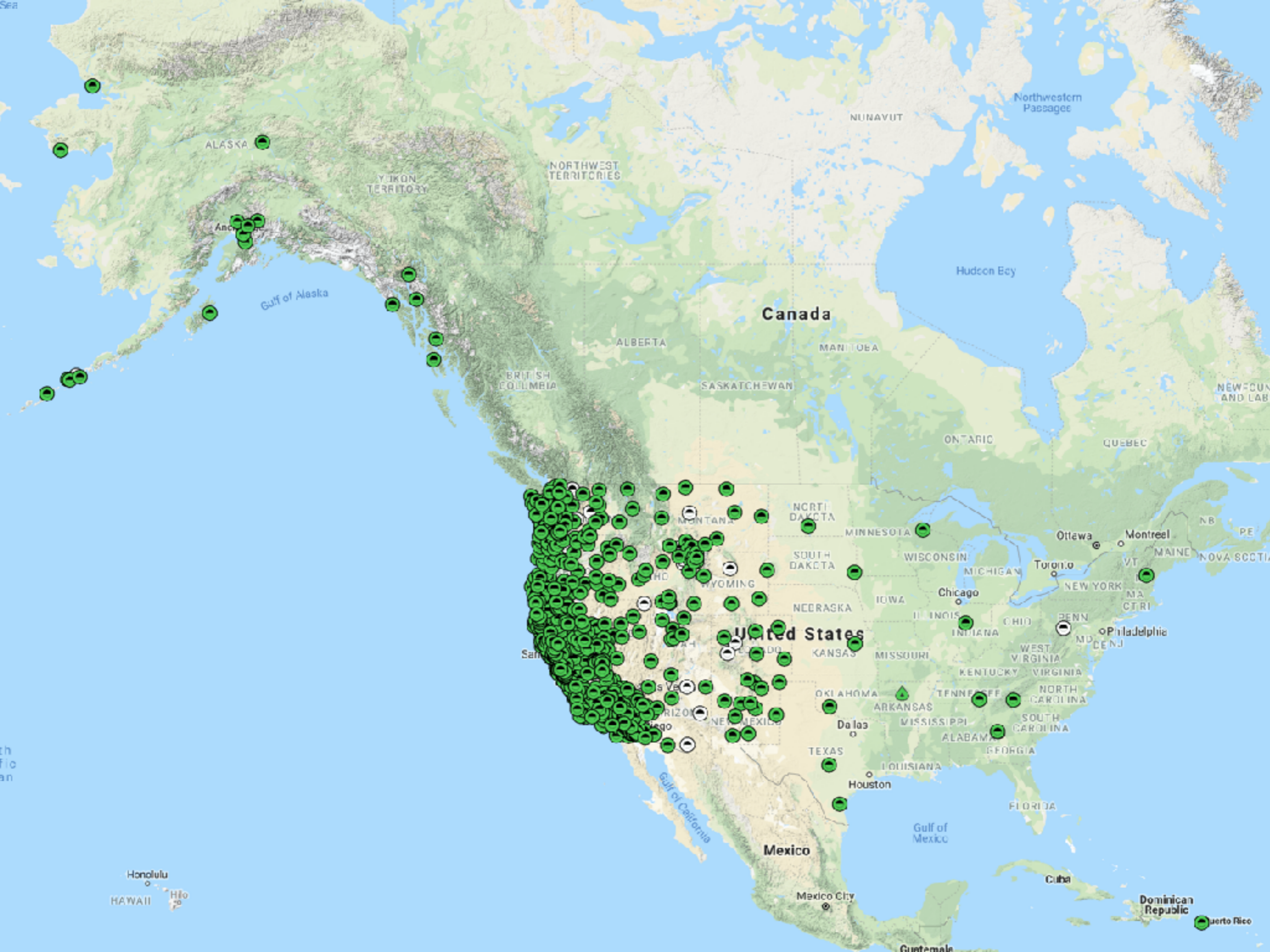


Using a geodimeter for repeat geodetic surveys of Mt. St. Helens, circa 1970s



EDM trilateration array, Kilauea, Hawaii, from Avery et al., 2002





GSRM model velocities, after
UNAVCO GPS Velocity Viewer

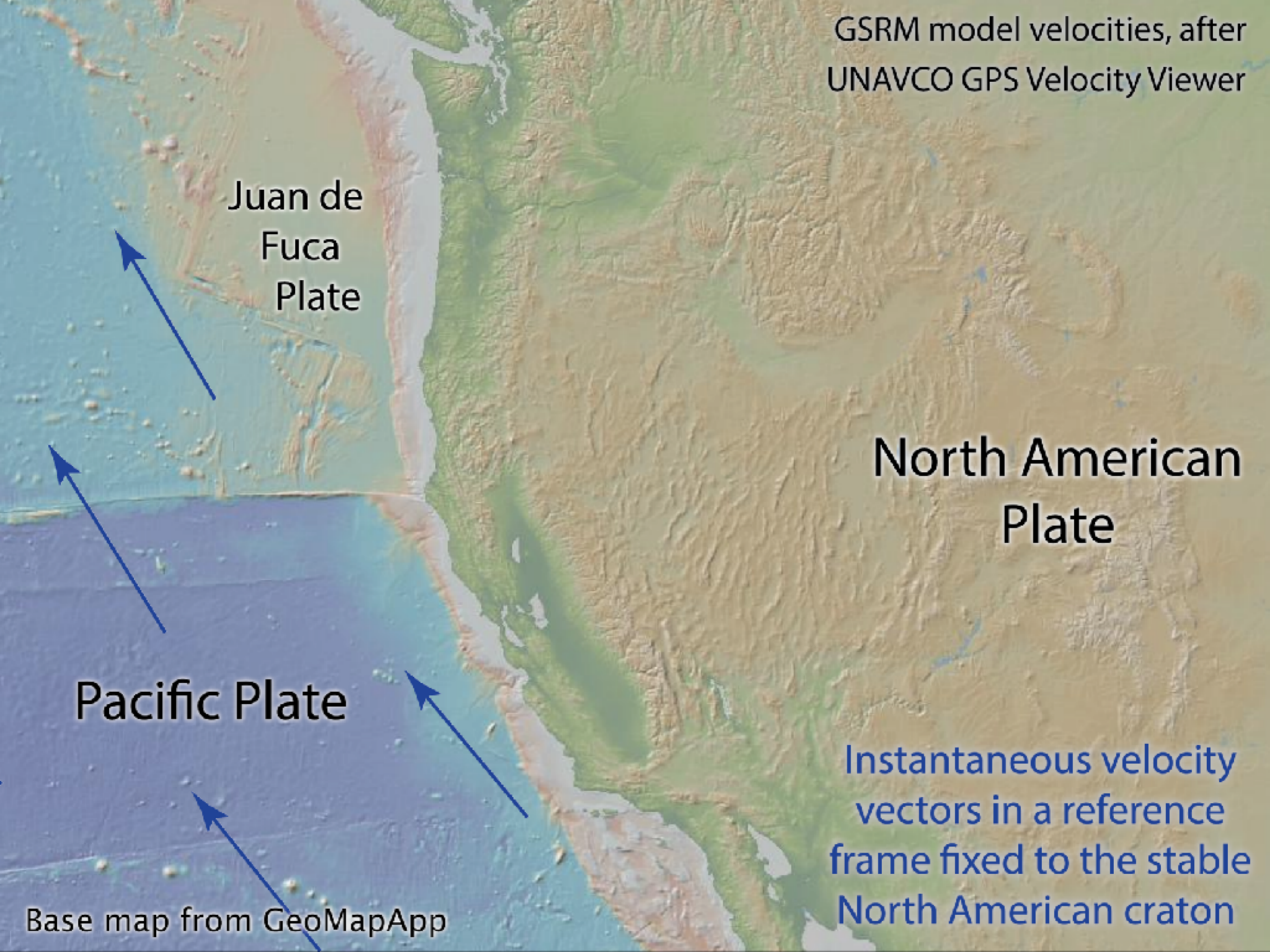
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PBO GPS site velocities and
GSRM model velocities, after
UNAVCO GPS Velocity Viewer

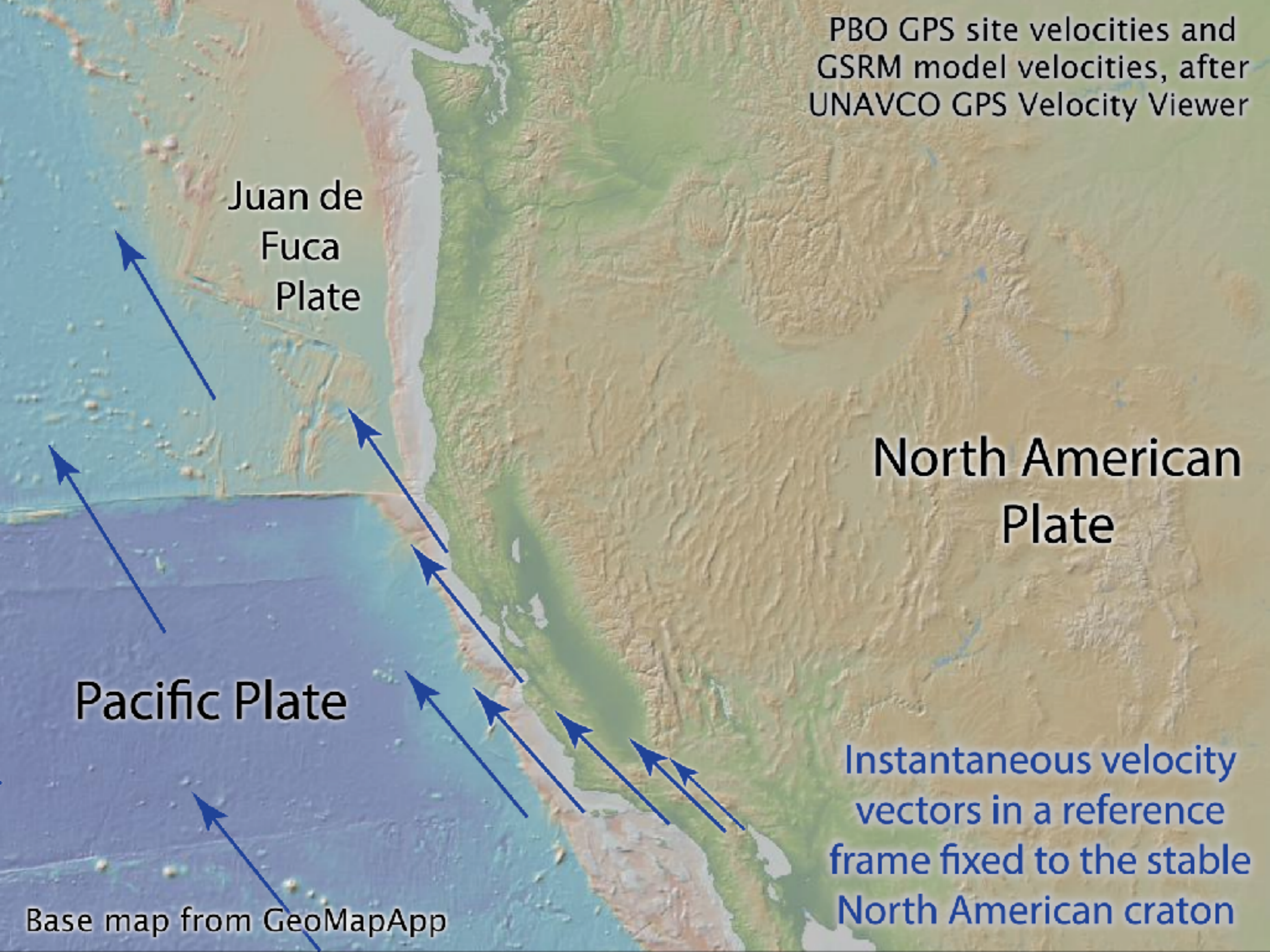
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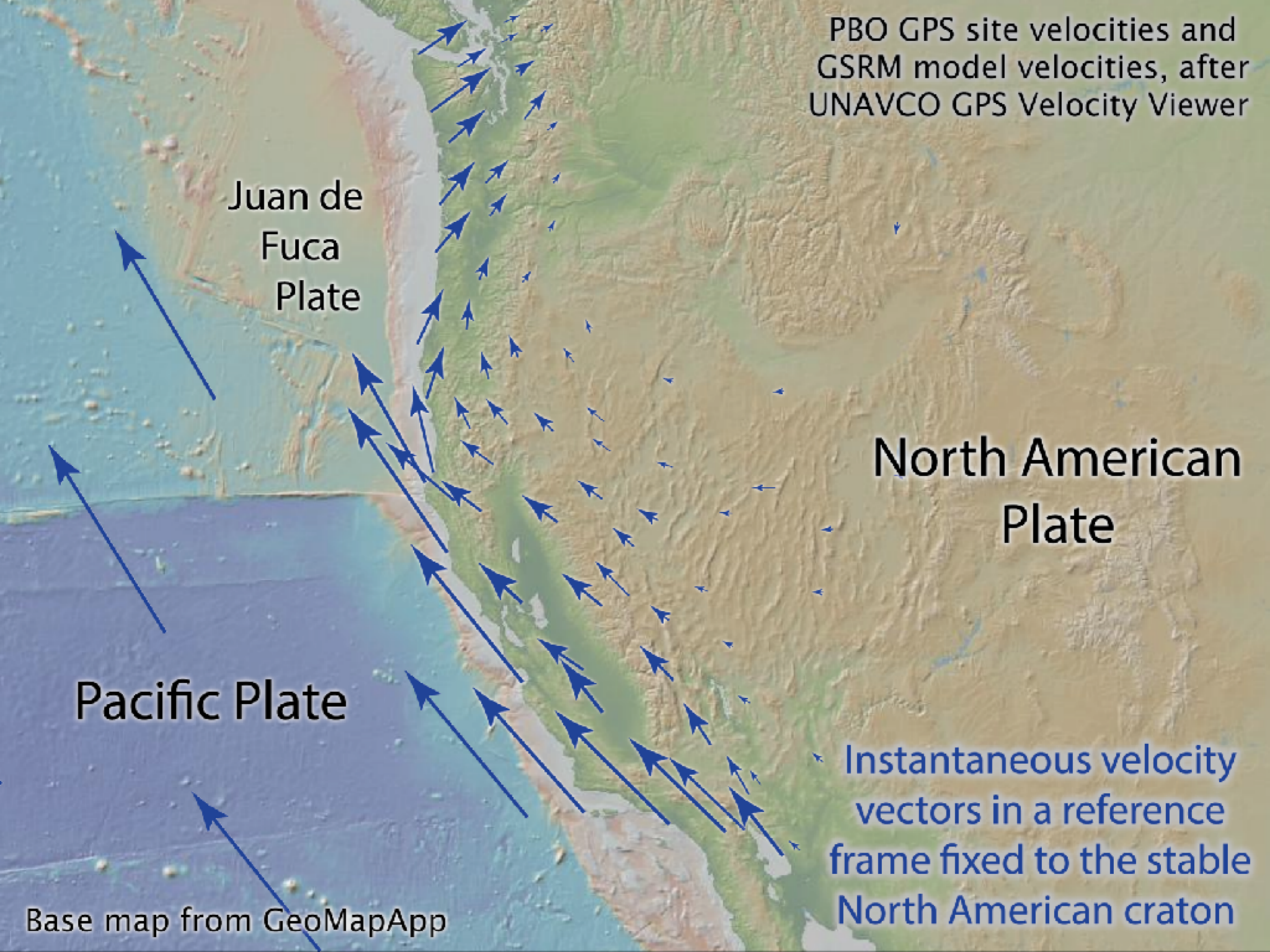
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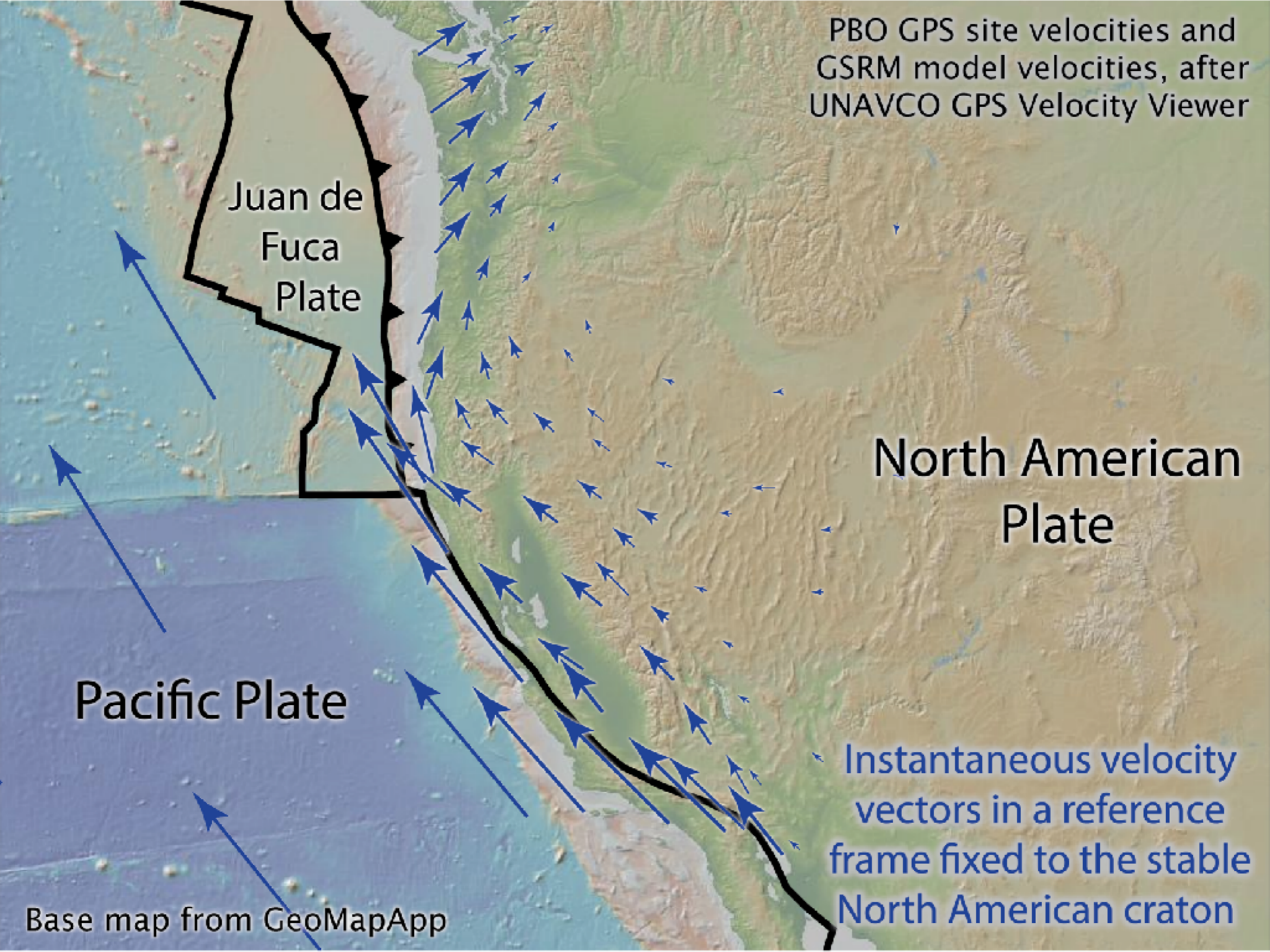
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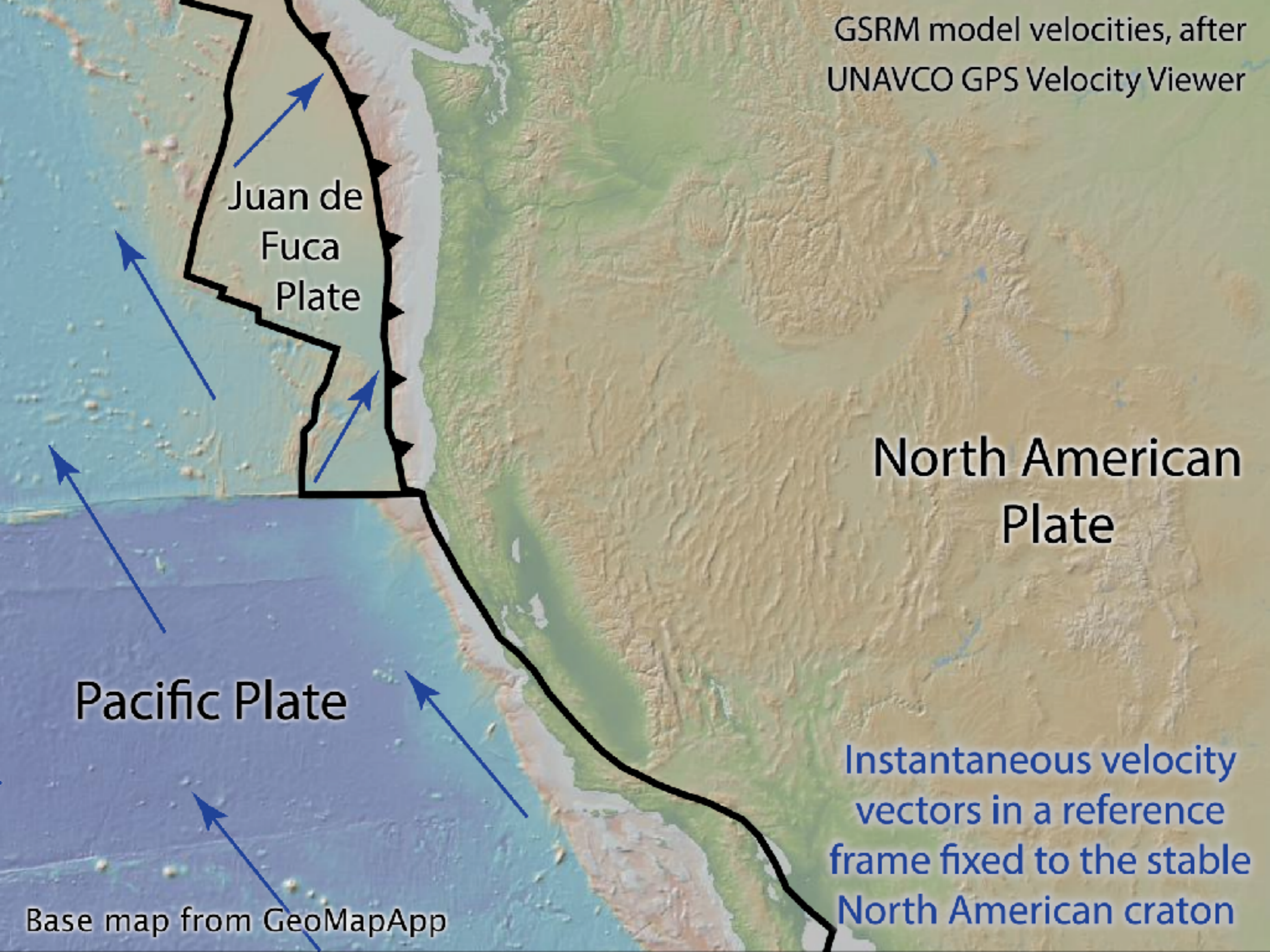
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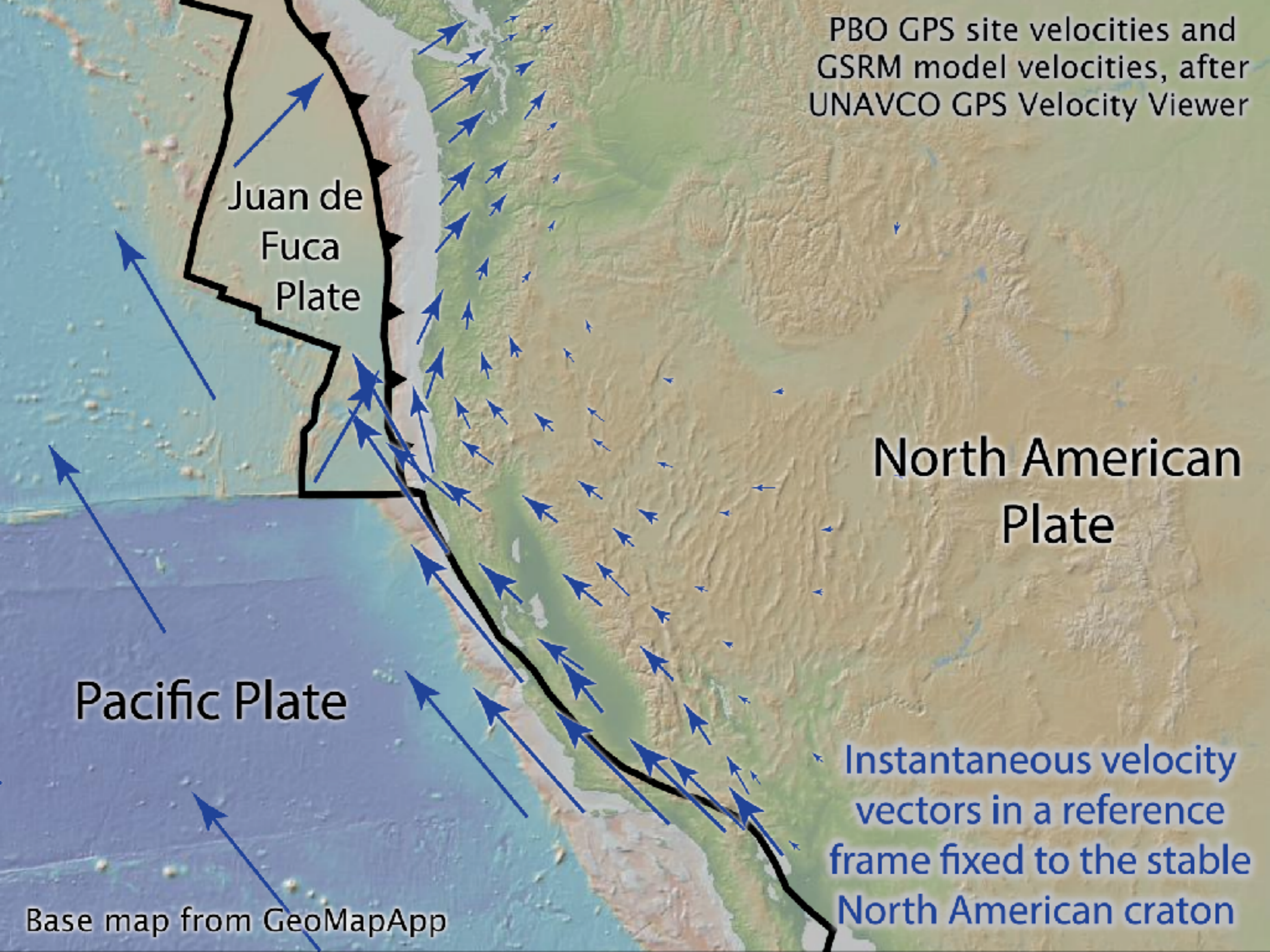
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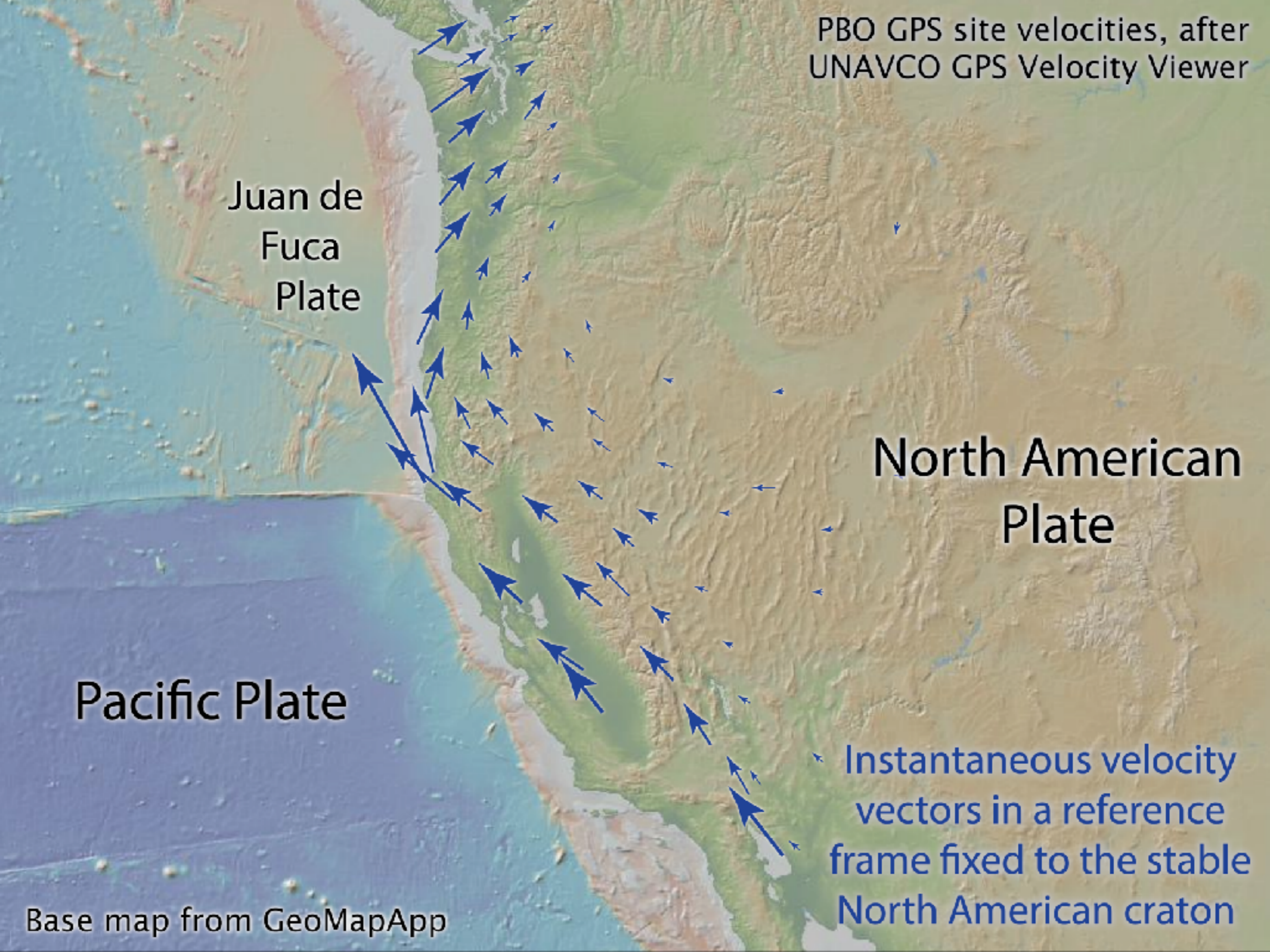
Juan de Fuca Plate

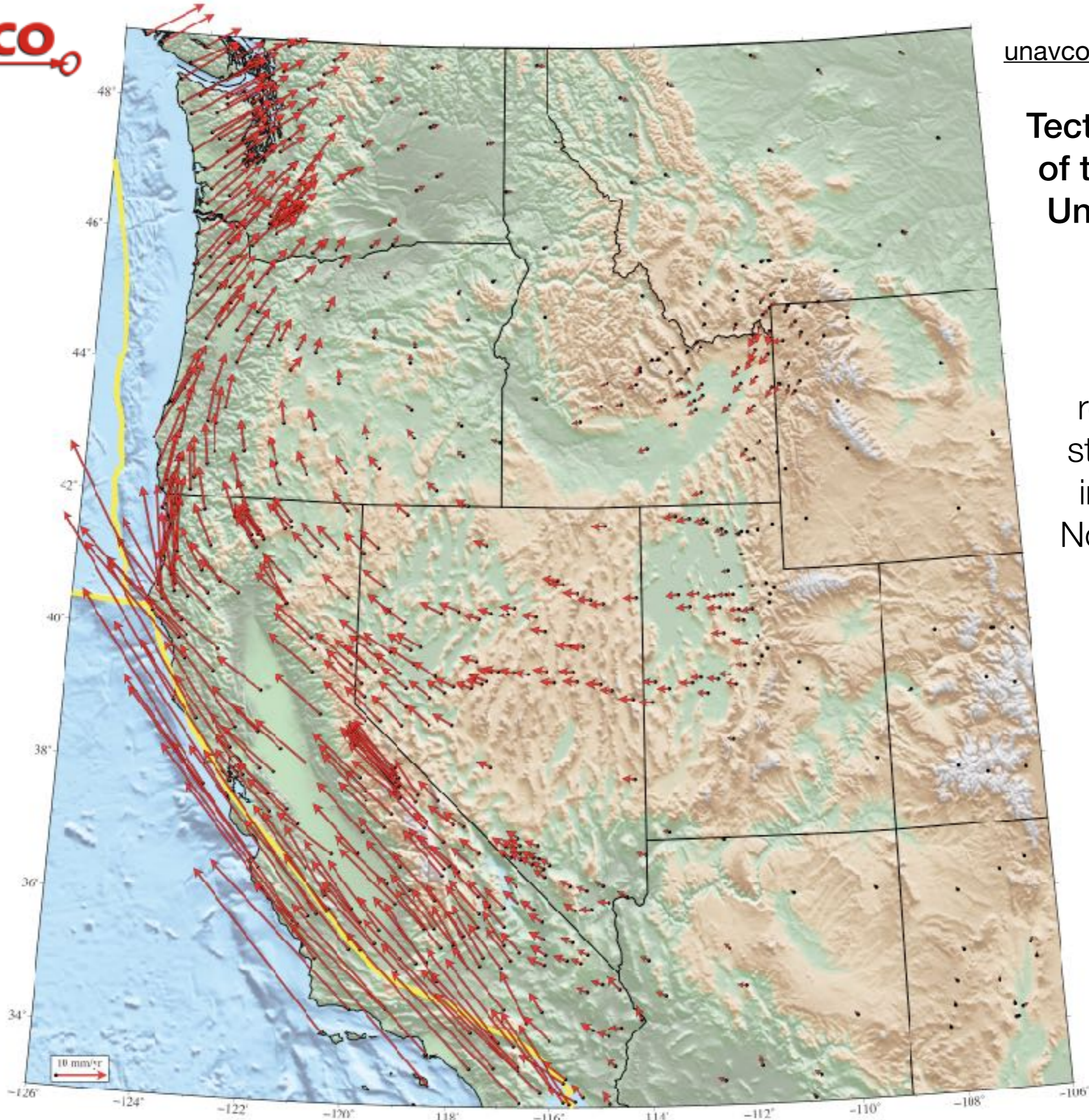
North American Plate

Pacific Plate

Instantaneous velocity vectors in a reference frame fixed to the stable North American craton

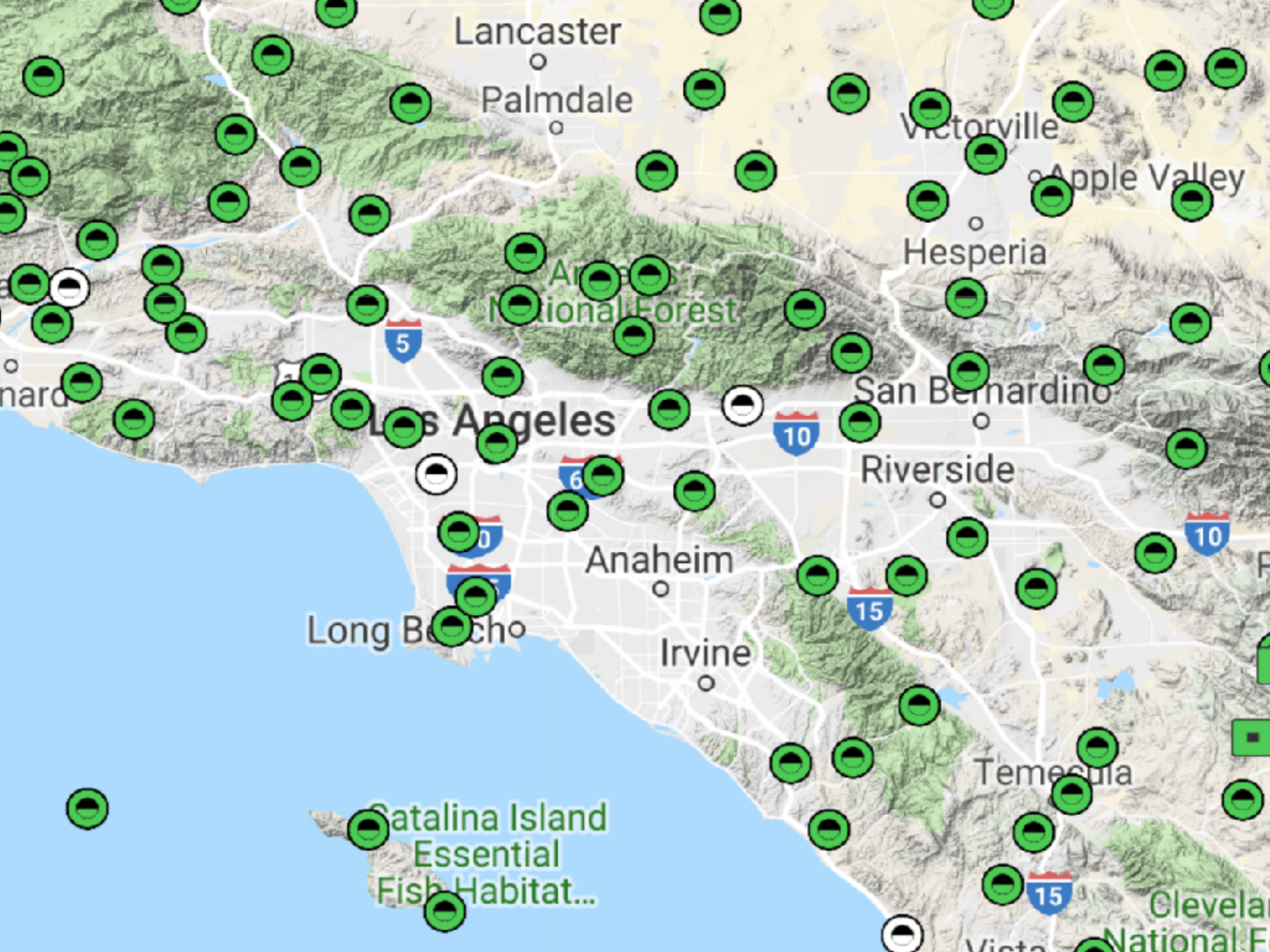
Base map from GeoMapApp





Tectonic Motion of the Western United States

Velocities relative to the stable cratonic interior of the North American plate, as defined by NAM08



Lancaster

Palmdale

Victorville

Apple Valley

Hesperia

Angeles National Forest

San Bernardino

Los Angeles

Riverside

Anaheim

Long Beach

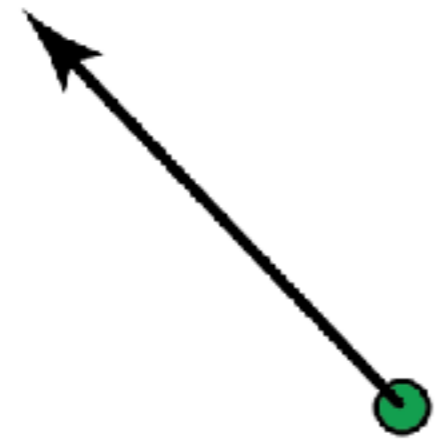
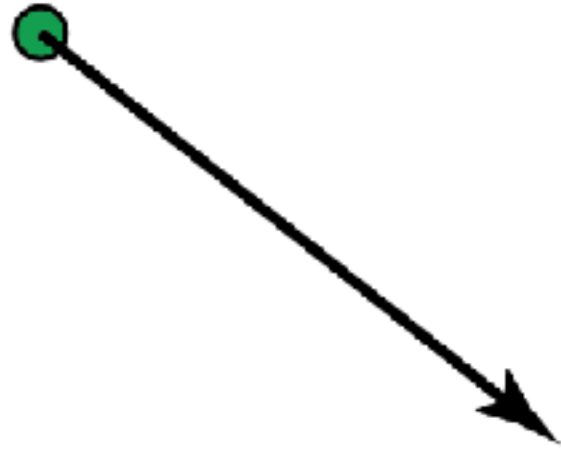
Irvine

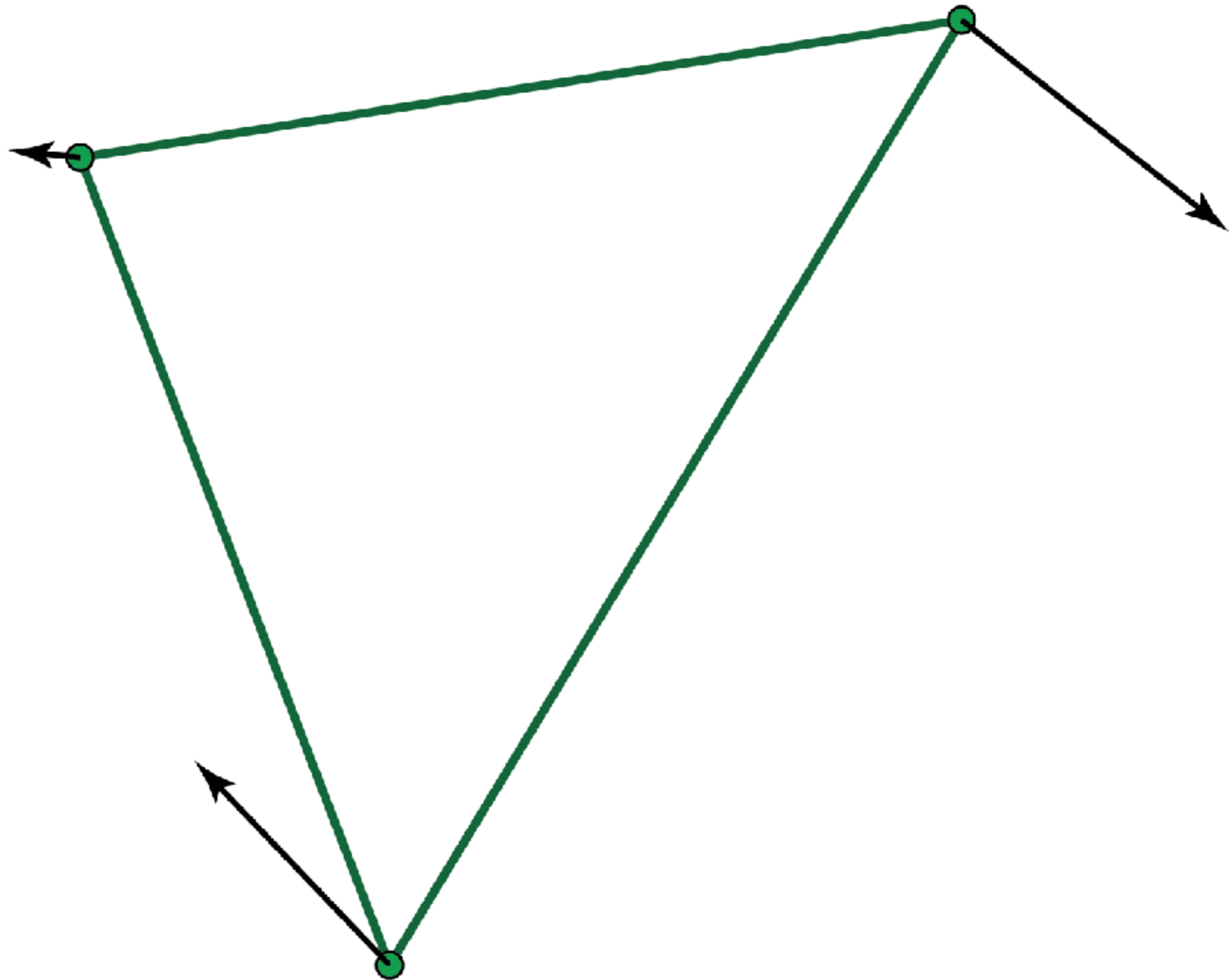
Temecula

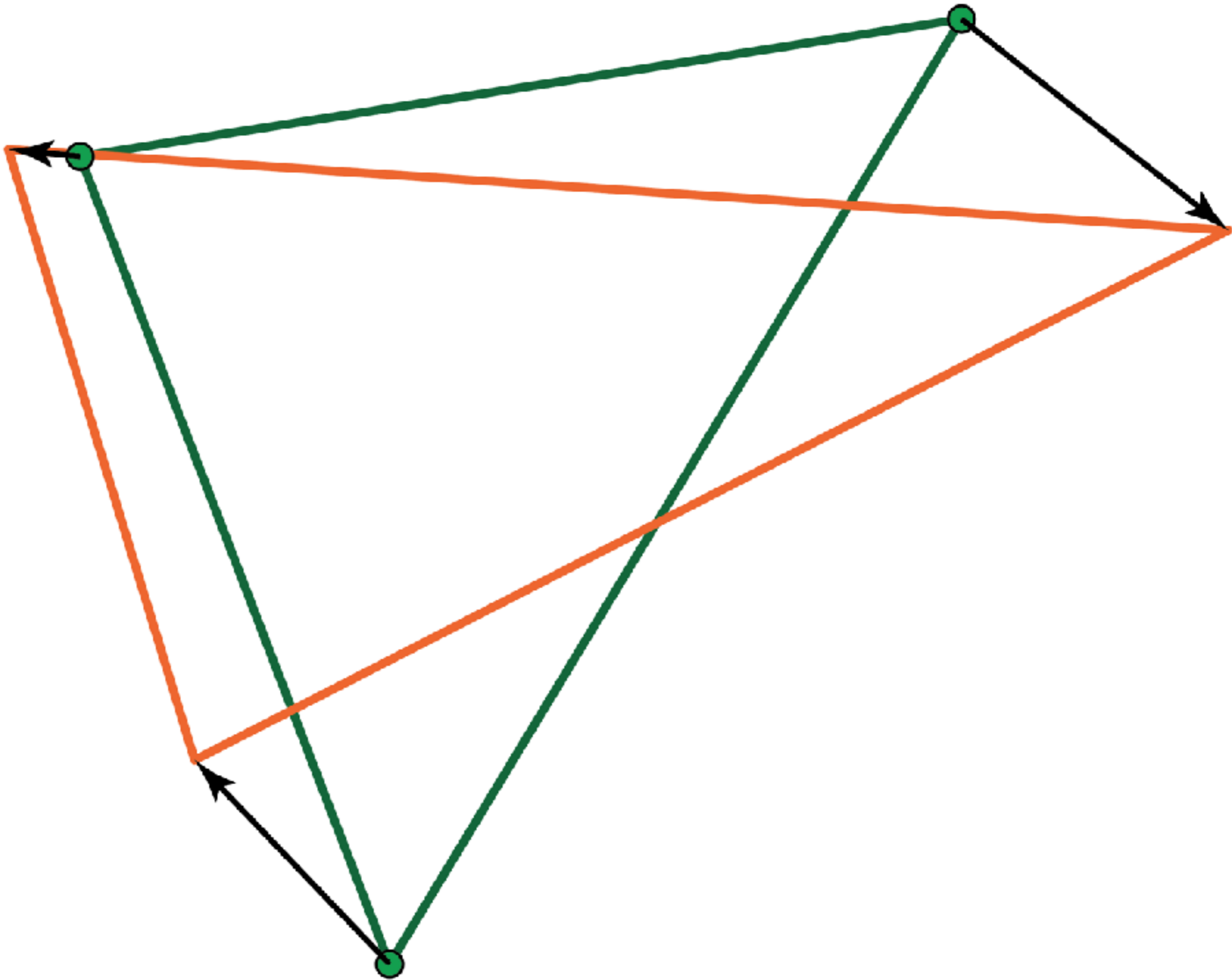
Catalina Island Essential Fish Habitat...

Cleveland National Forest









Play Time!

Fun with a triangle of stretchy cloth

Components of deformation

Components of deformation

Translation **(change of position)**

Components of deformation

Translation **(change of position)**

Rotation **(change of orientation)**

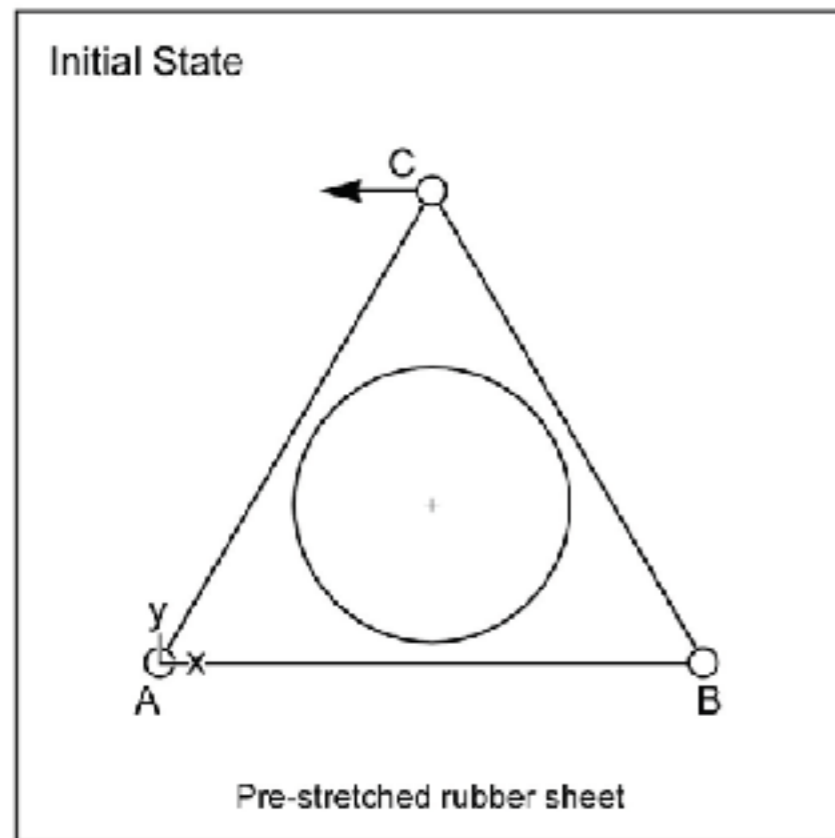
Components of deformation

- Translation** (change of position)
- Rotation** (change of orientation)
- Dilation** (change of volume/area)

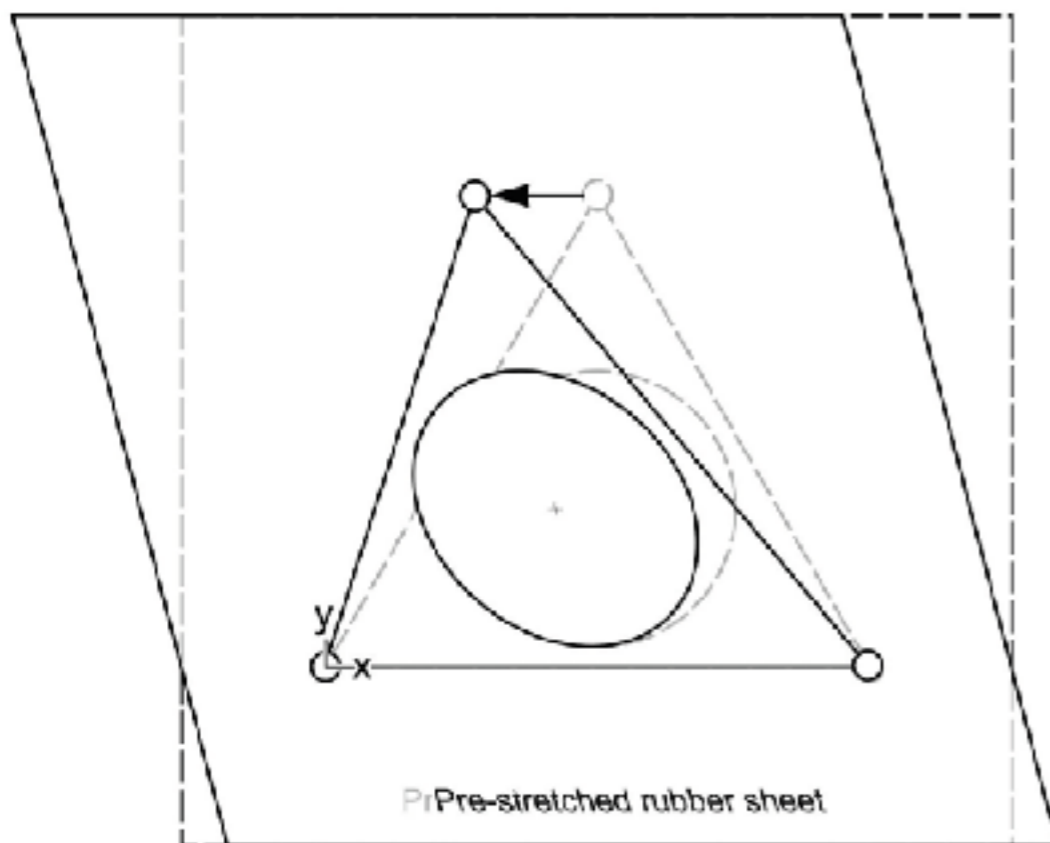
Components of deformation

Translation	(change of position)
Rotation	(change of orientation)
Dilation	(change of volume/area)
Distortion	(change of shape)

Positive Shear, Positive Rotation

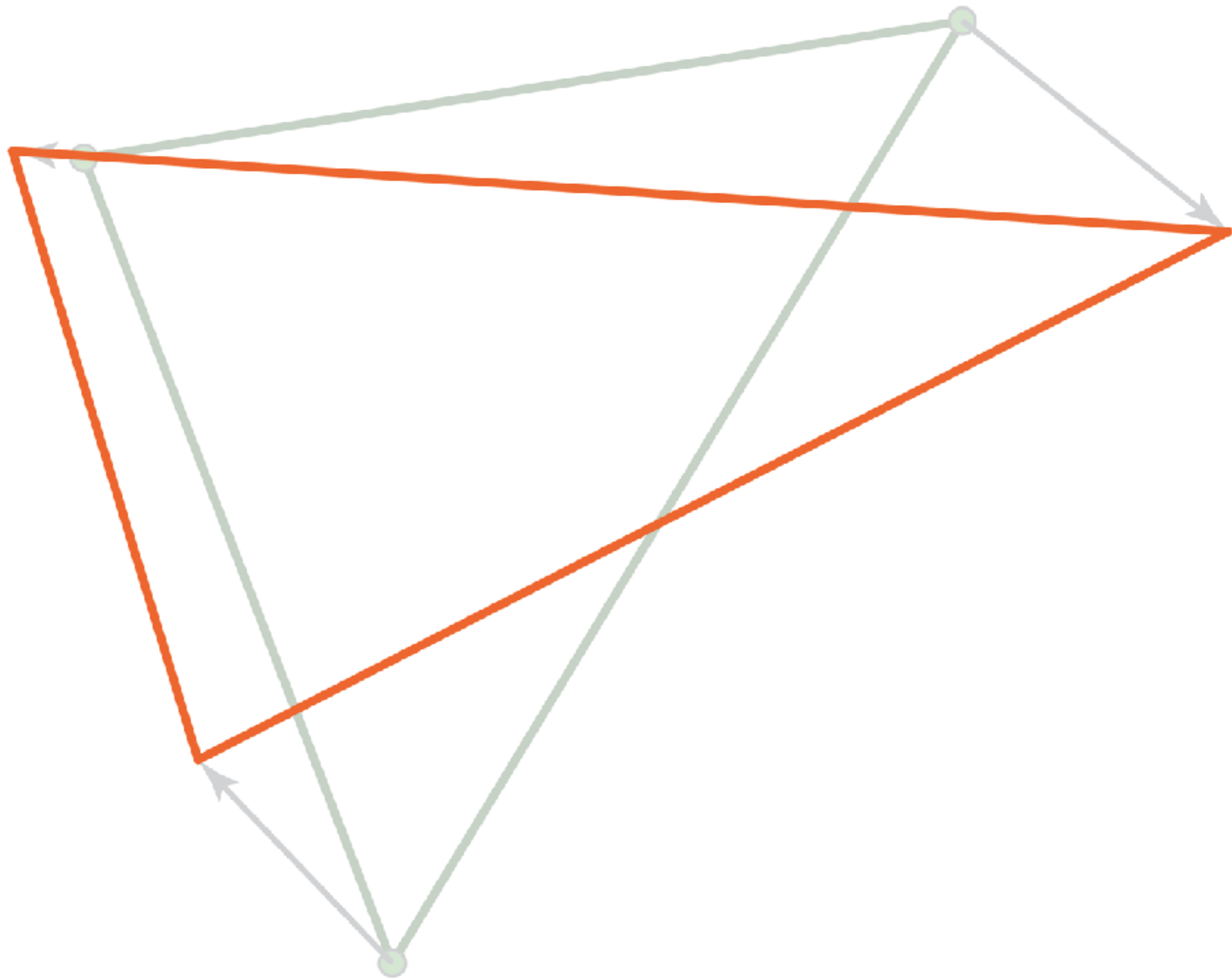


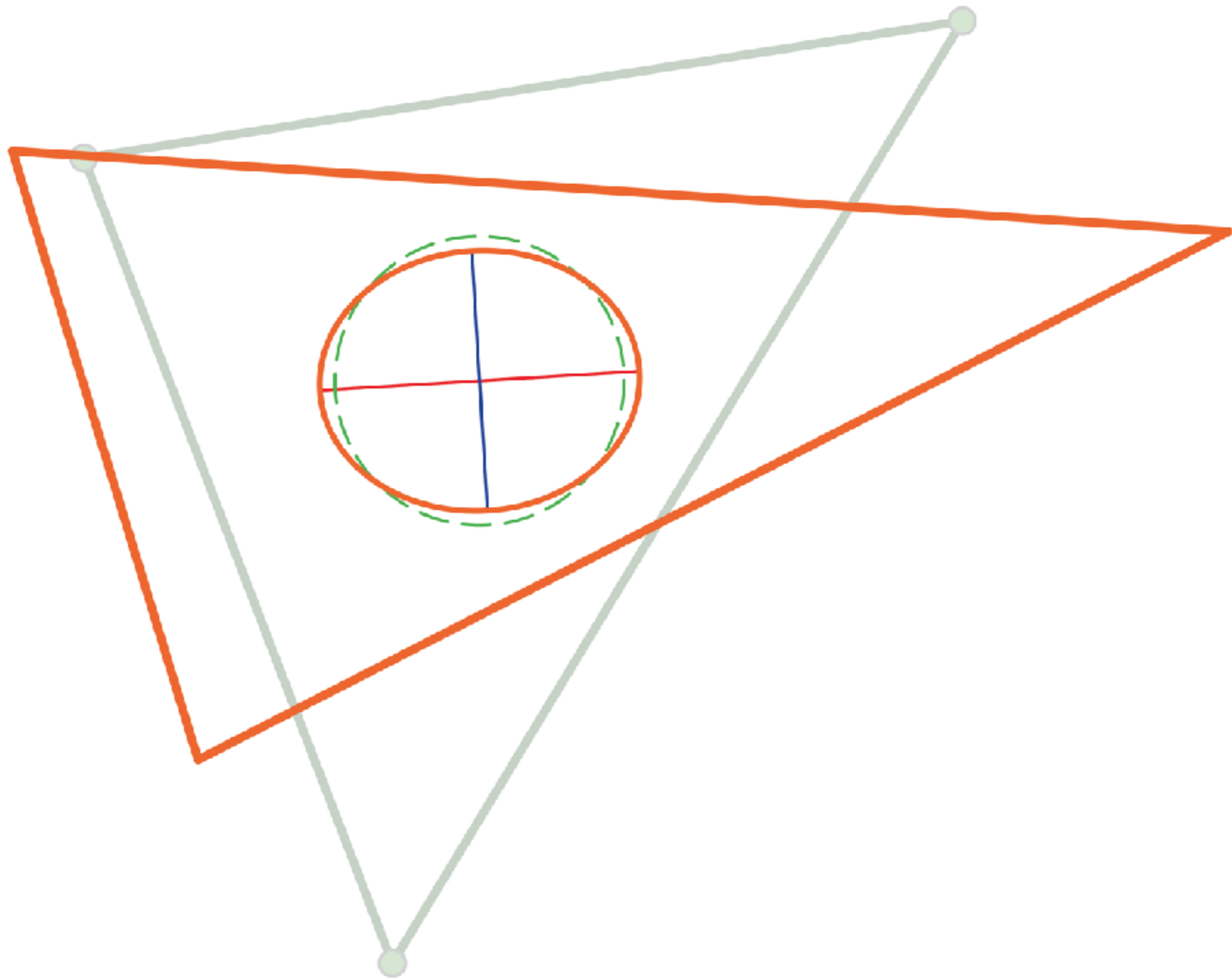
One of 9 strain scenarios depicted in “gps_triangle_strain_ellipse.pdf”

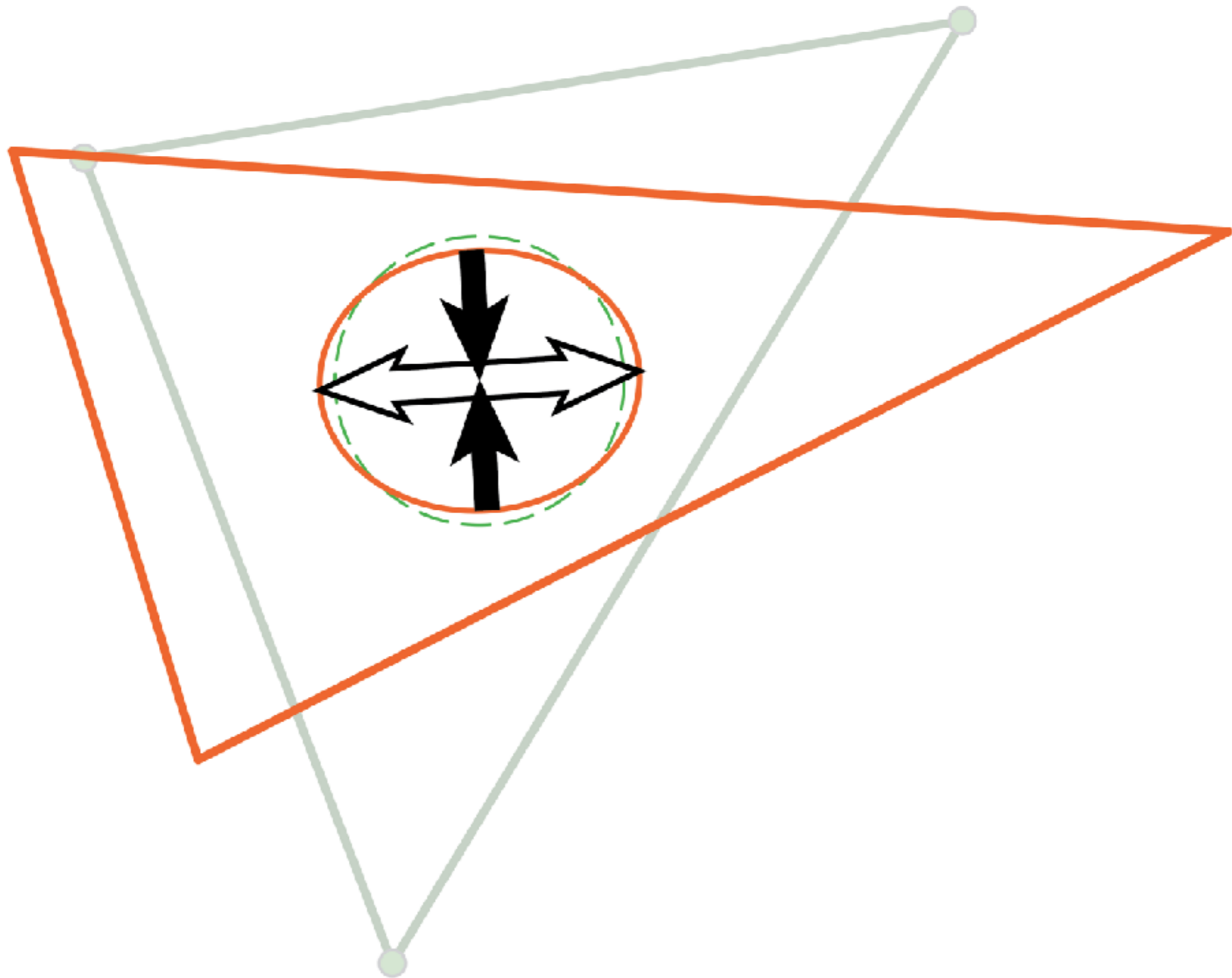


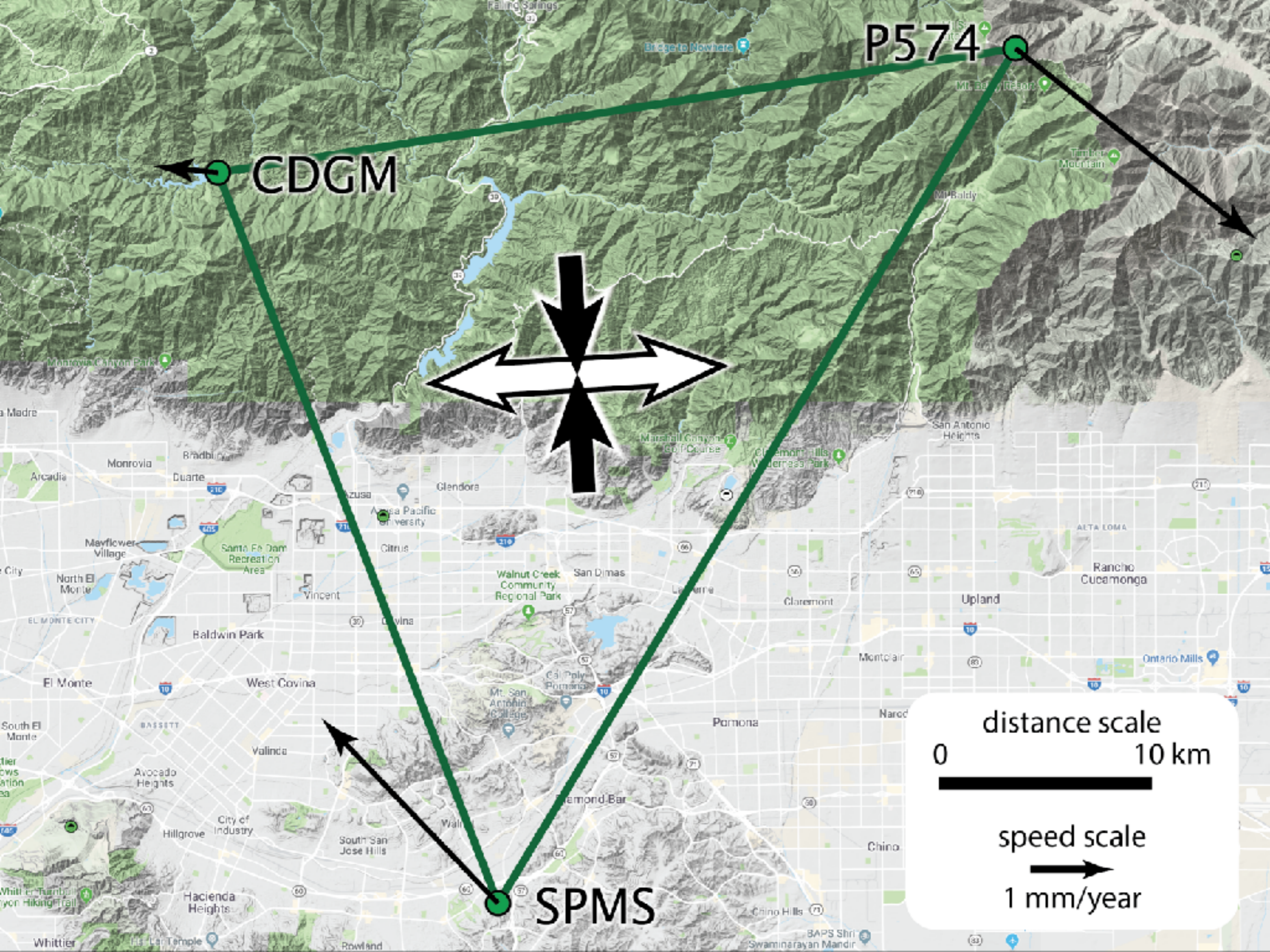


deformed trilobite





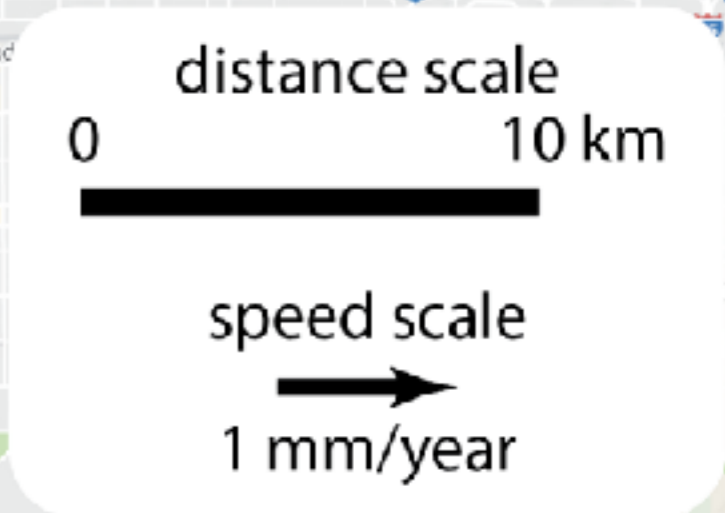


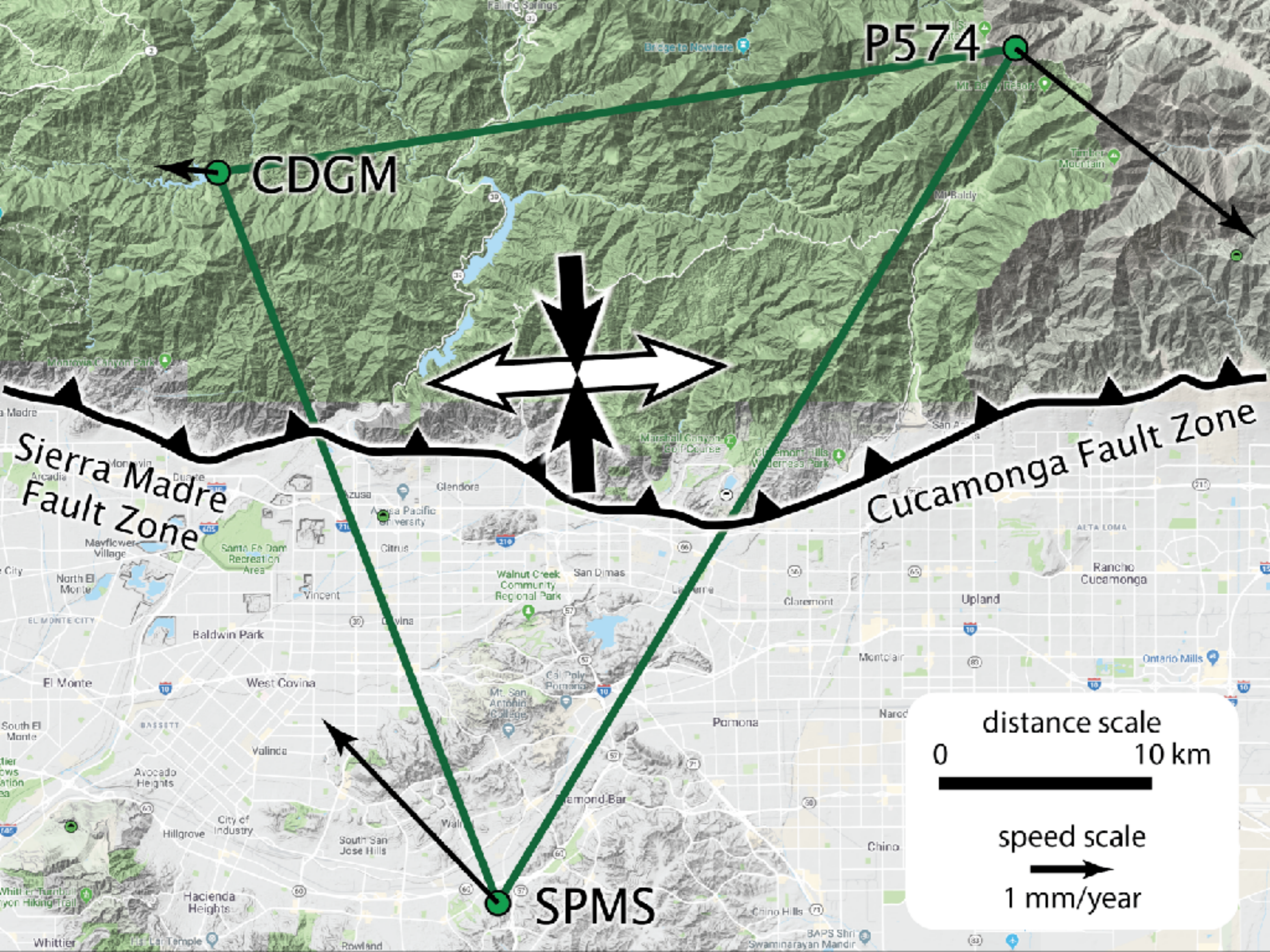


CDGM

P574

SPMS





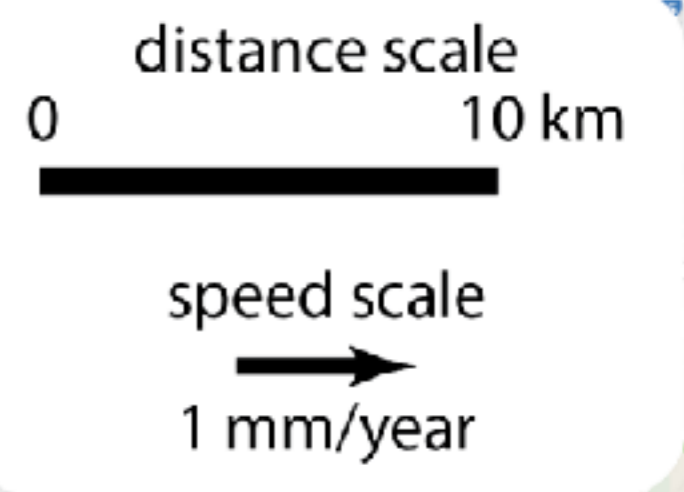
CDGM

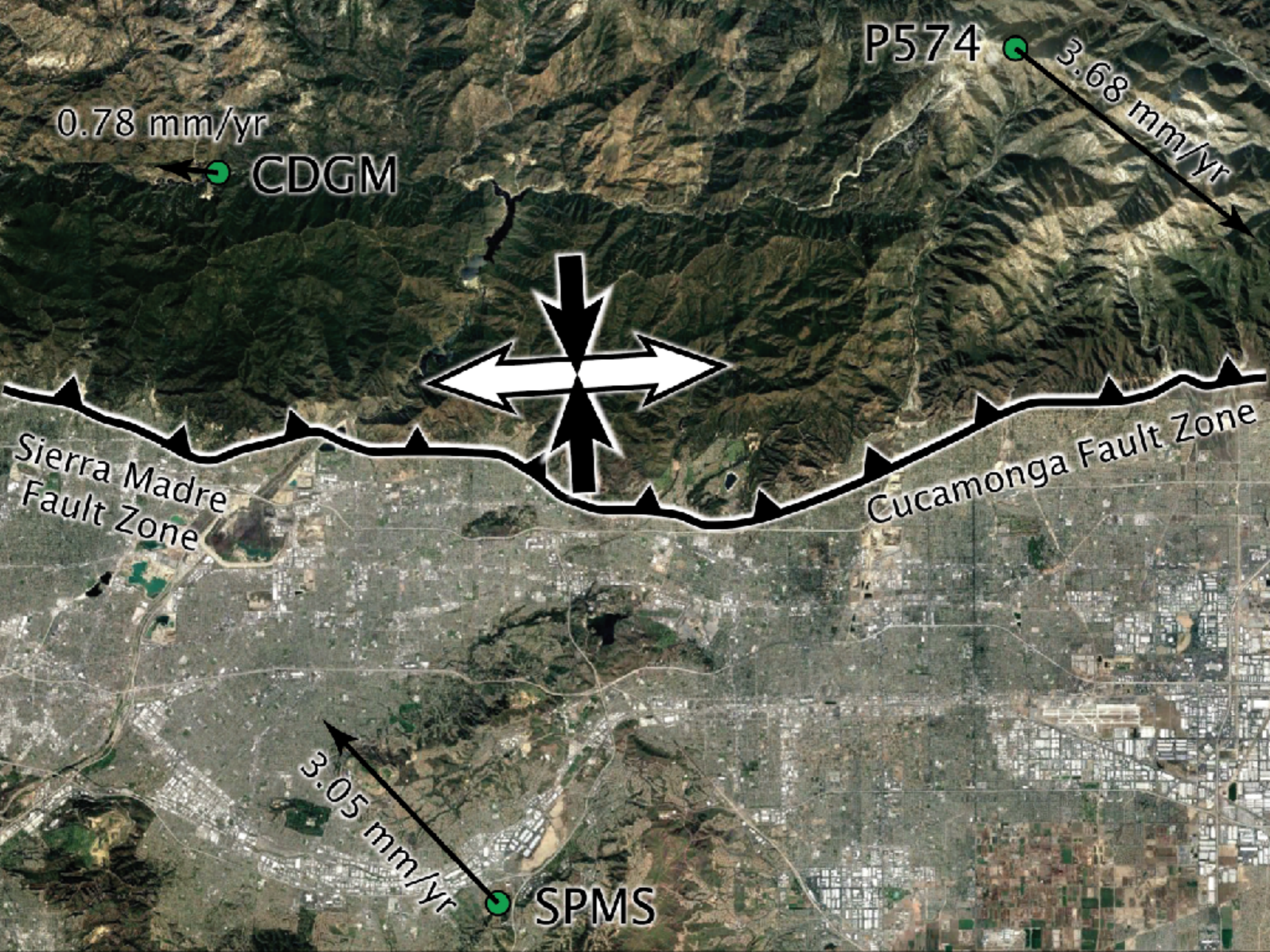
P574

SPMS

Sierra Madre
Fault Zone

Cucamonga Fault Zone





0.78 mm/yr

CDGM

P574

3.68 mm/yr


Sierra Madre
Fault Zone

Cucamonga Fault Zone

3.05 mm/yr

SPMS



A topographic map of North America, showing the continent's terrain with color-coded elevations. The map is oriented vertically, with the United States on the left and Canada on the right. The text is centered over the continent.

Societal motivations for students to learn how to use these tools

Geoscience exists within a social context.

Geoscience exists within a social context.

**Why do we study the active deformation
of the crust?**

Geoscience exists within a social context.

**Why do we study the active deformation
of the crust?**

**Natural hazards like earthquakes
can harm people, destroy property,
diminish wealth, and
adversely impact social institutions
after a disaster**

Onward to an overview of the GPS strain module...