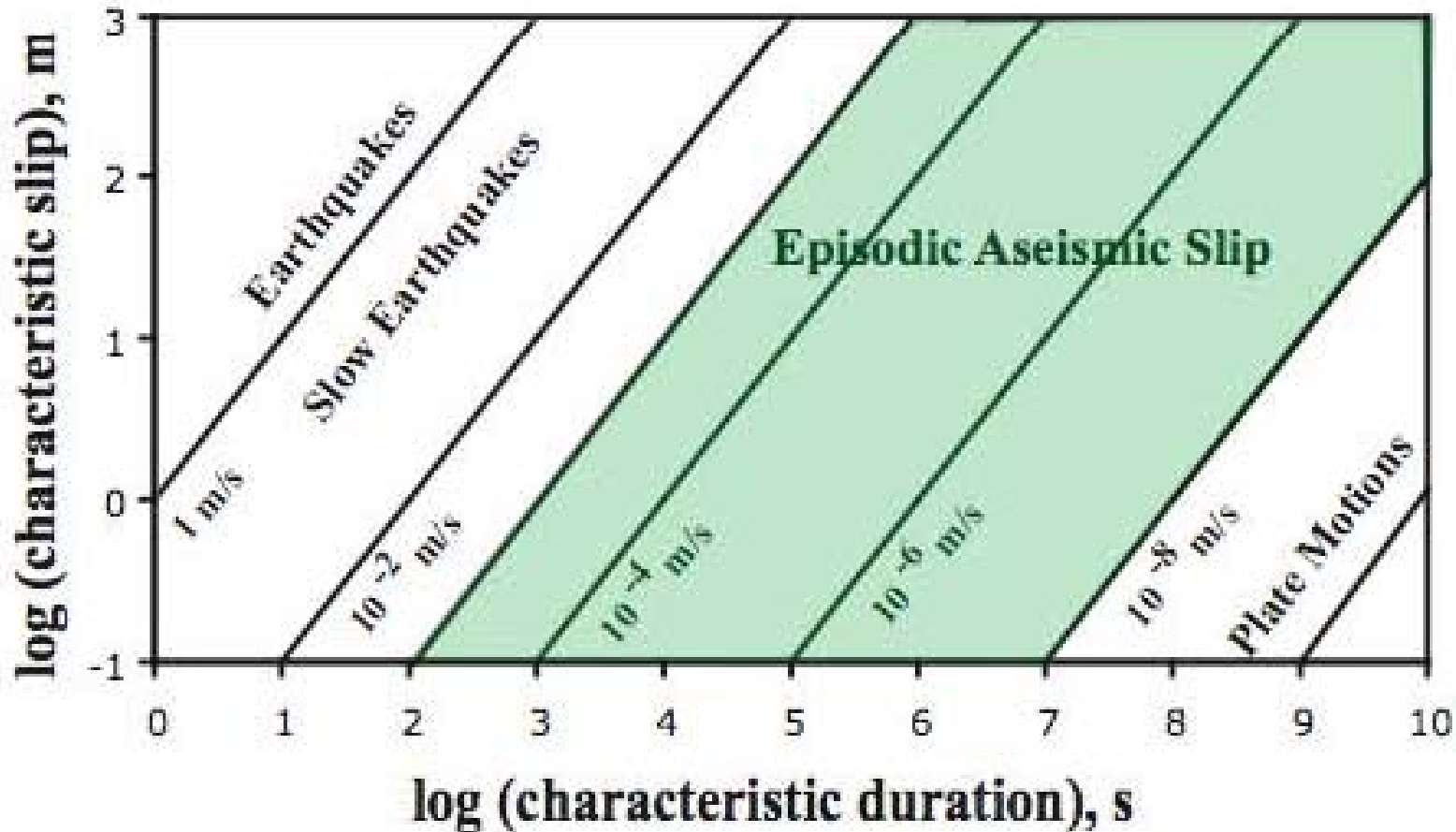


Slow Slip

# earthquakes, slow slip, and plate motion

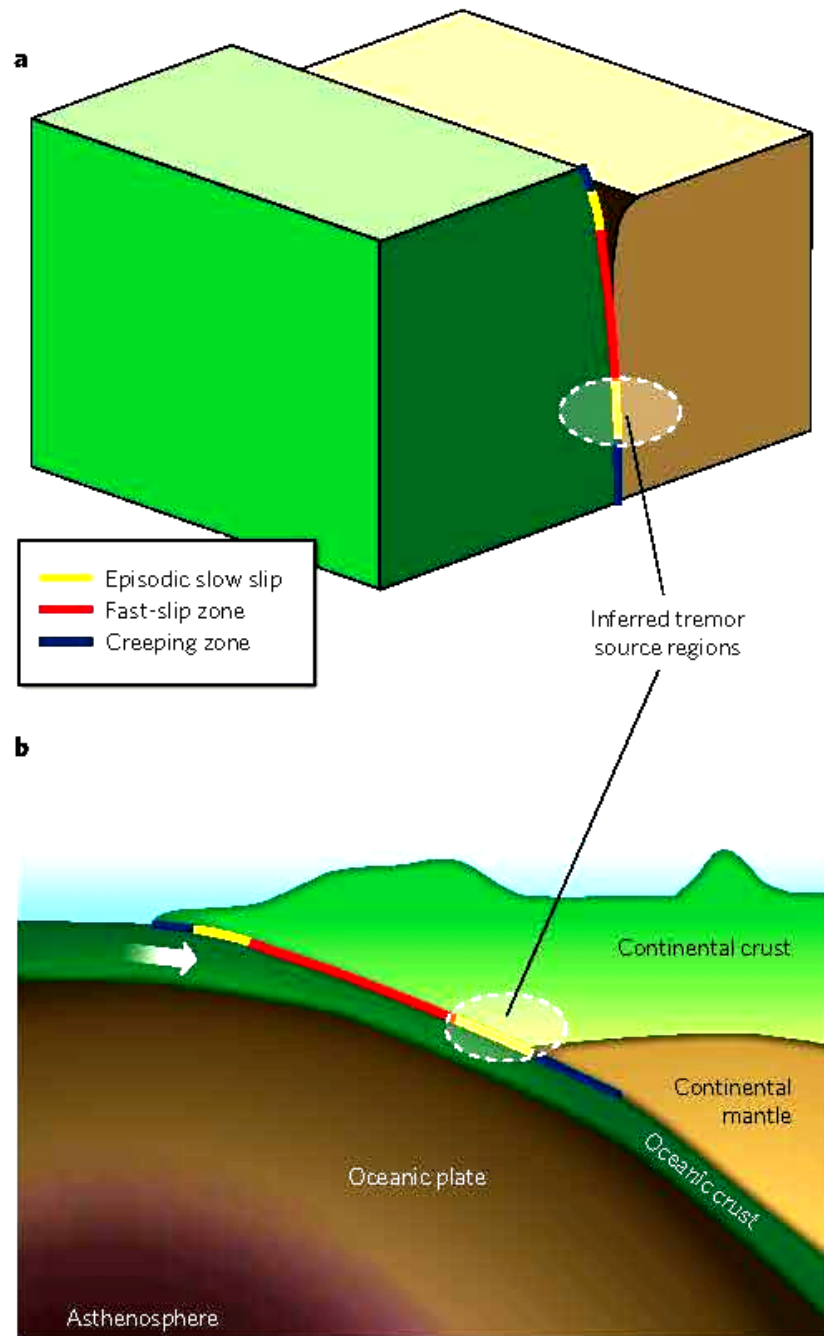
(1m/year= $3 \times 10^{-8}$  m/s)



# Slow and silent earthquakes

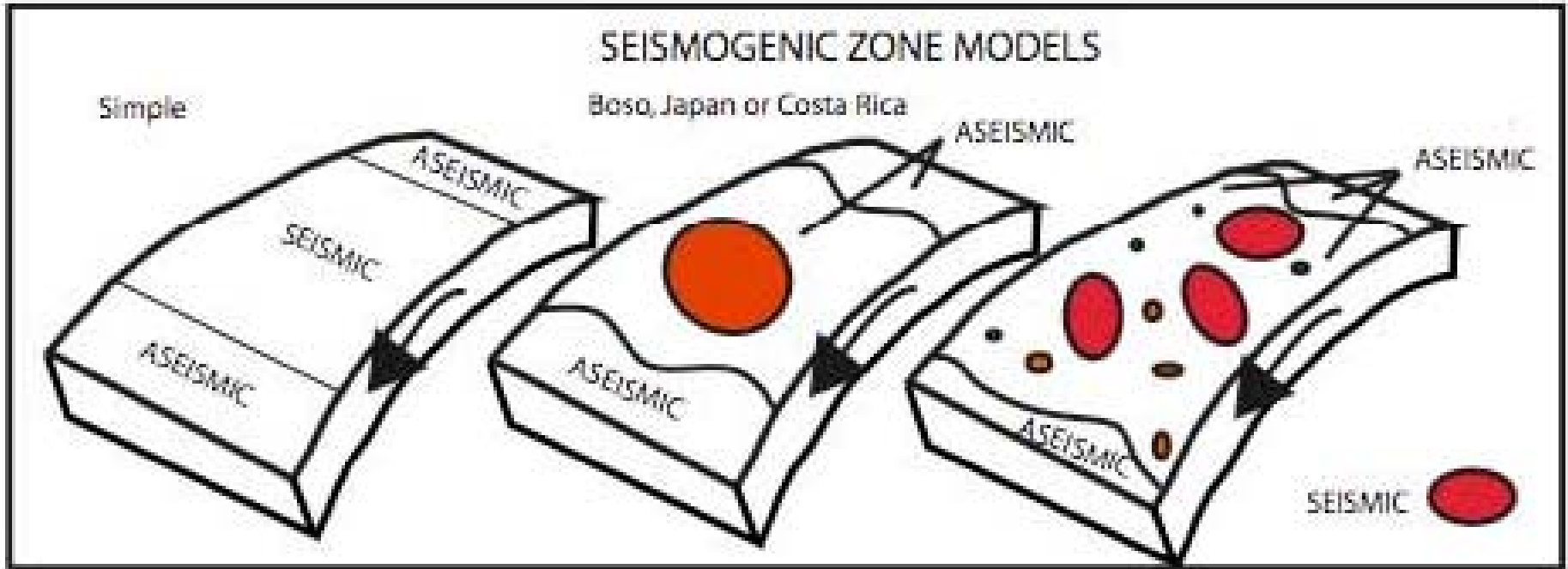
$$M_w \sim 7$$

speed of slip motion  
1m/year



(Modified from Schwartz, 2007)

# Regional variation of slow slip characteristics



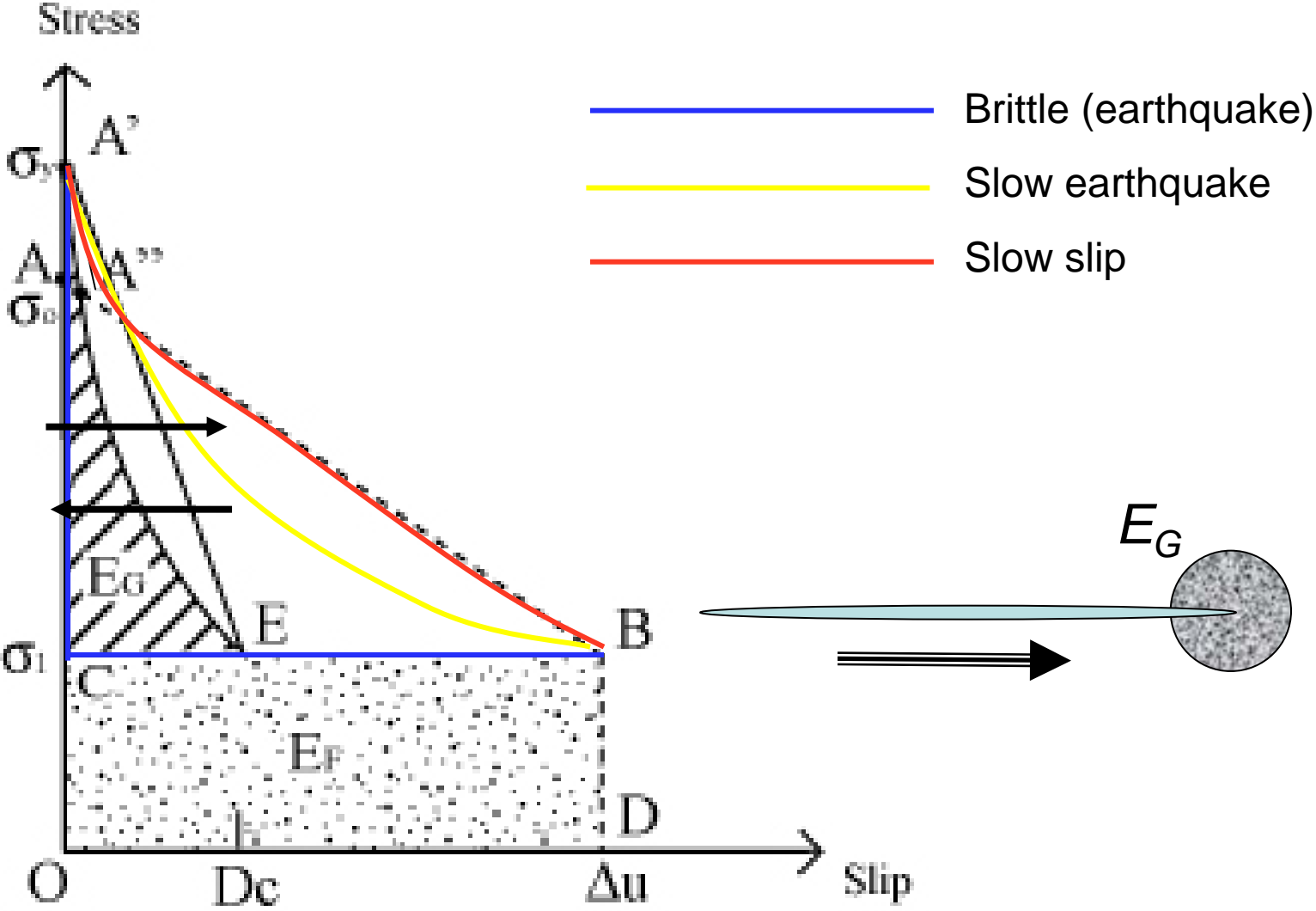
Cascadia, Tokai

Sanriku, Miyagi, Fukushima-oki

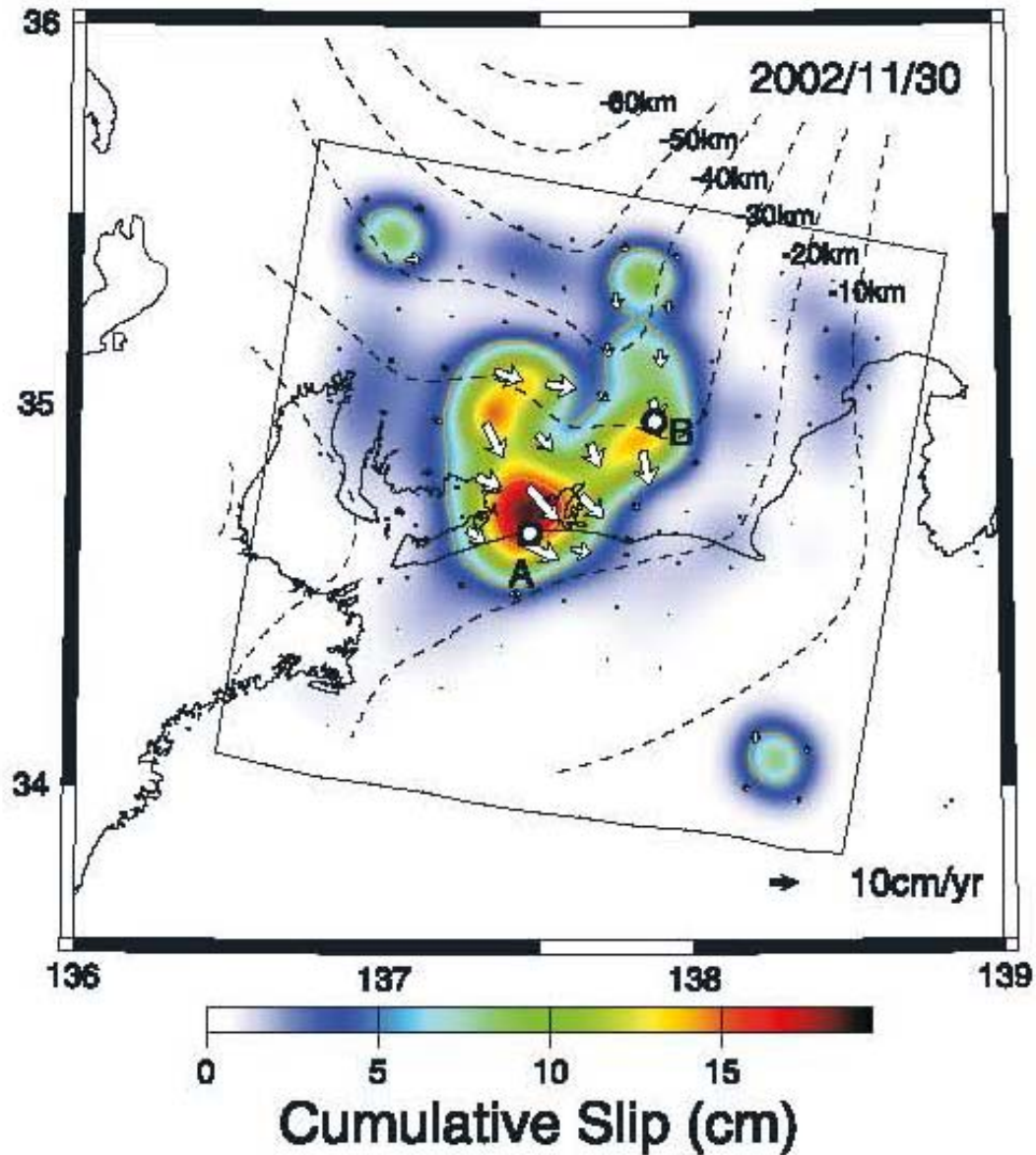
- temperature seismic-aseismic boundary  $\sim 350^{\circ}\text{C}$
- pore pressure (water)
- plate age

(Schwartz, 2007)

# Mechanics (slip-weakening model), brittle (earthquakes) to slow slip

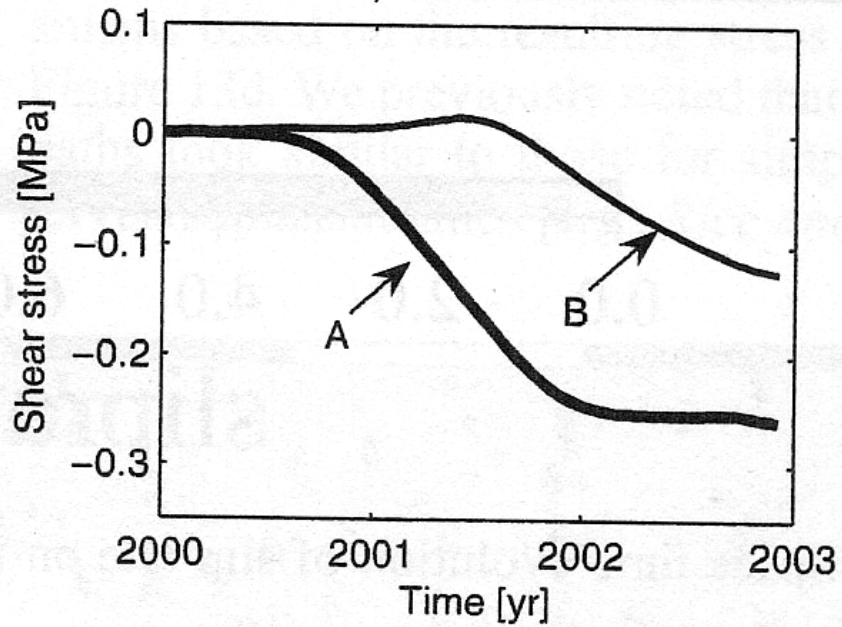


# Tokai slow slip (Miyazaki et al., 2006)

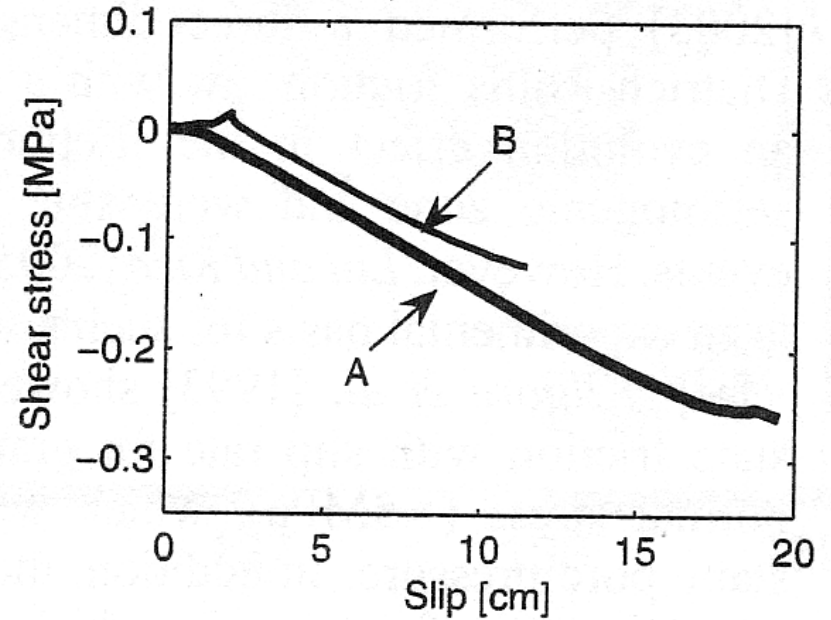


# Tokai Slow Slip

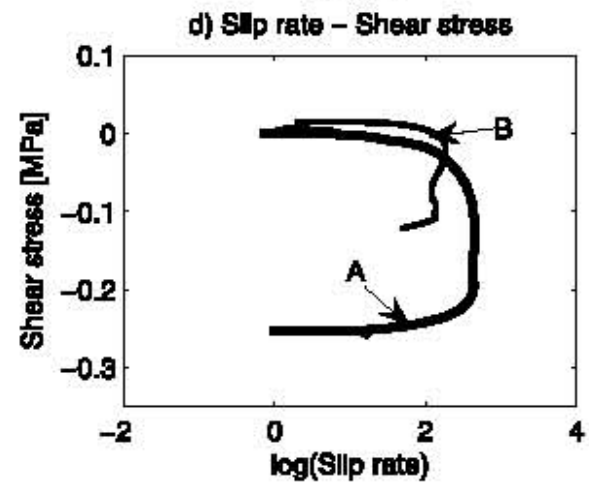
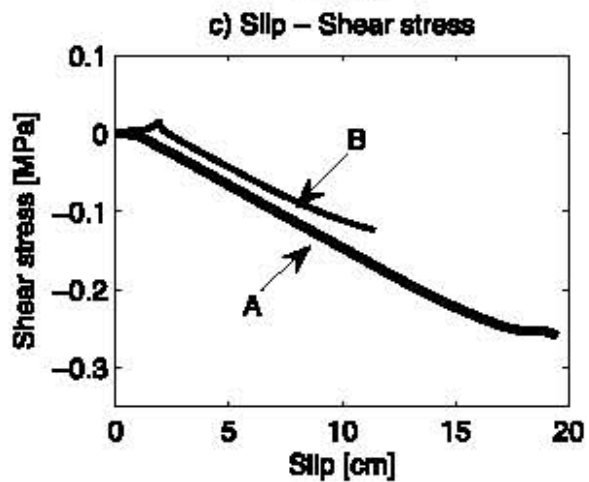
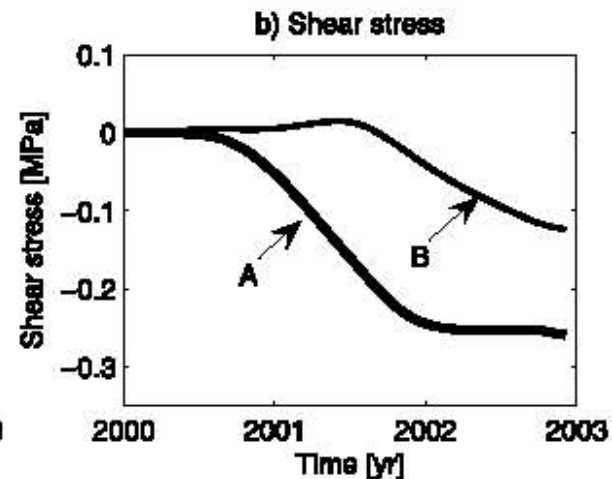
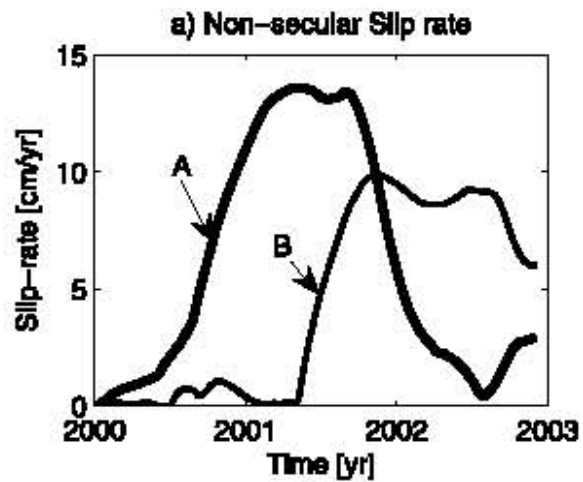
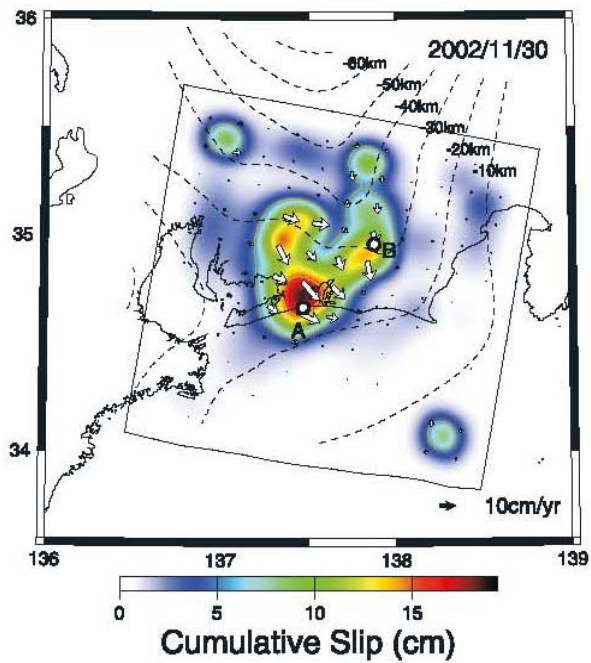
b) Shear stress



c) Slip - Shear stress

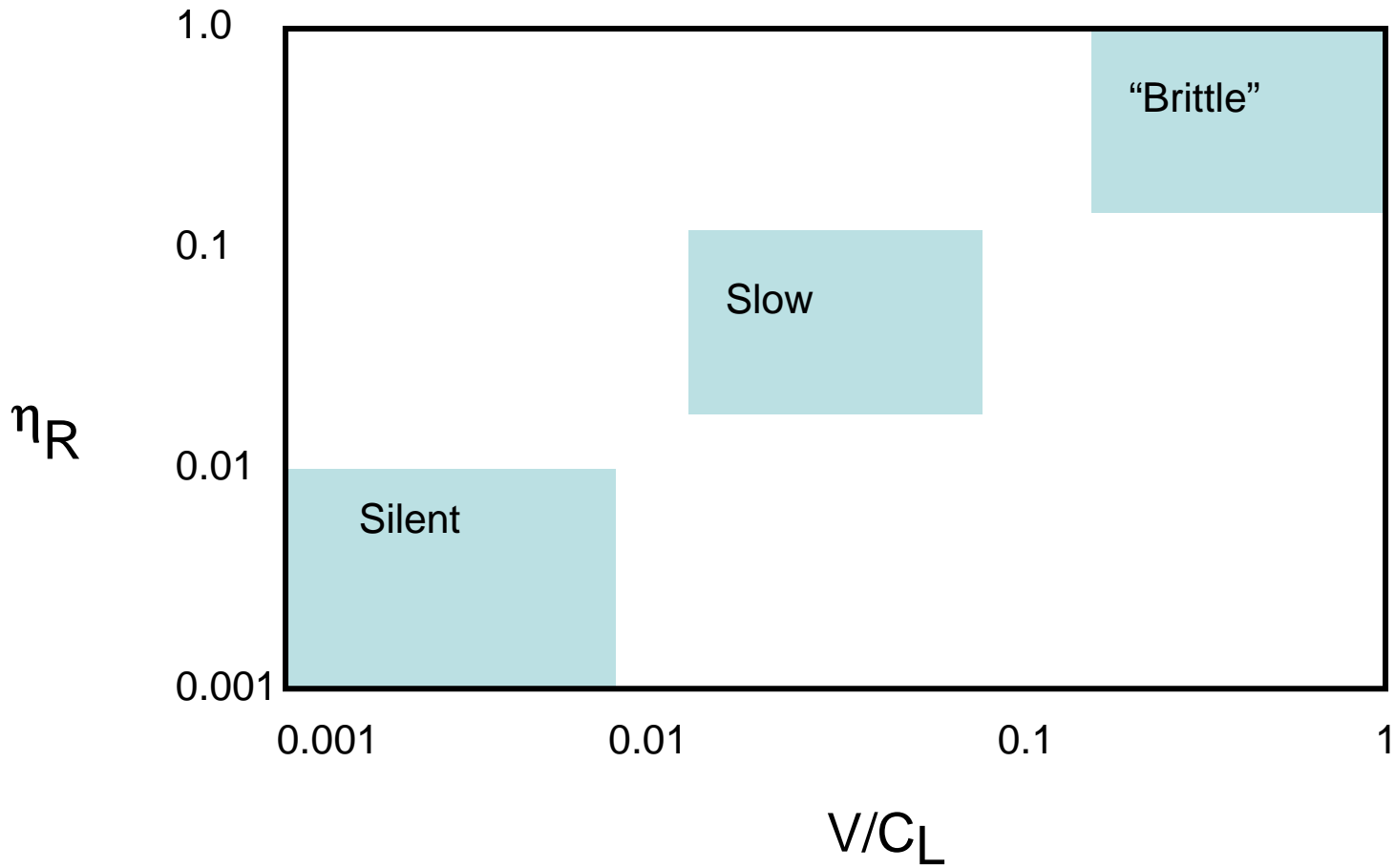


Miyazaki et al., 2006

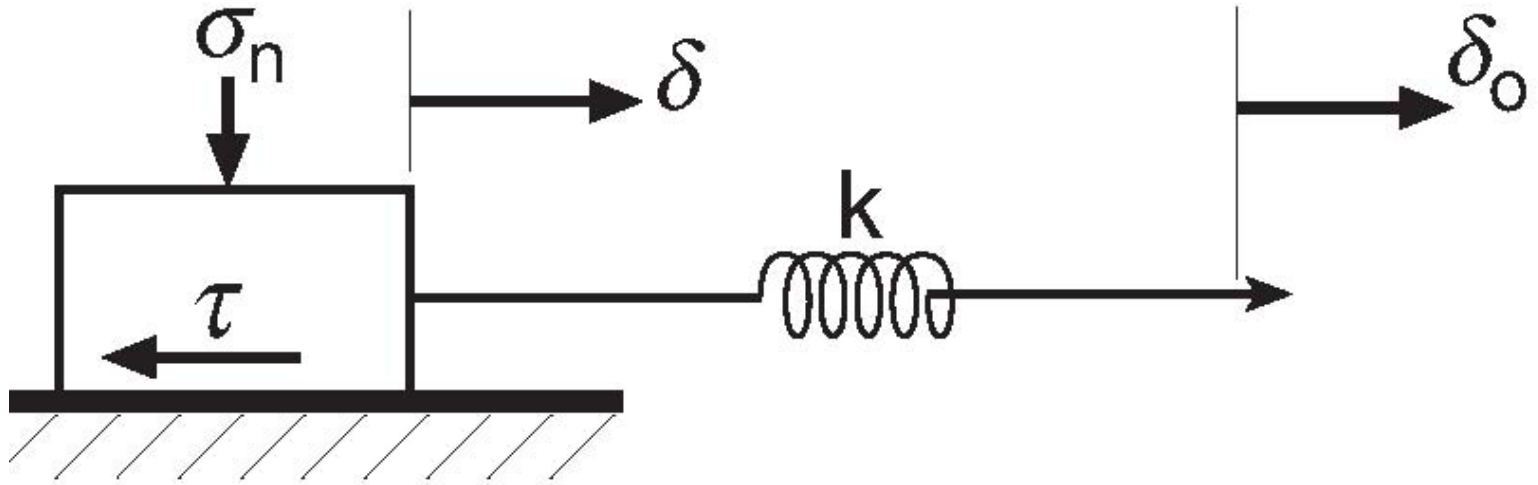




# Regular, Slow and Silent Earthquakes



# Slider block model



Coefficient of friction

$$\mu = \frac{\tau}{\sigma_n}$$

Steady state (rate dependence)

Constant normal stress

$$\mu_{ss} = \mu_0 + (a - b) \ln \left( \frac{\dot{\delta}}{\dot{\delta}^*} \right)$$

$a - b < 0$  velocity weakening

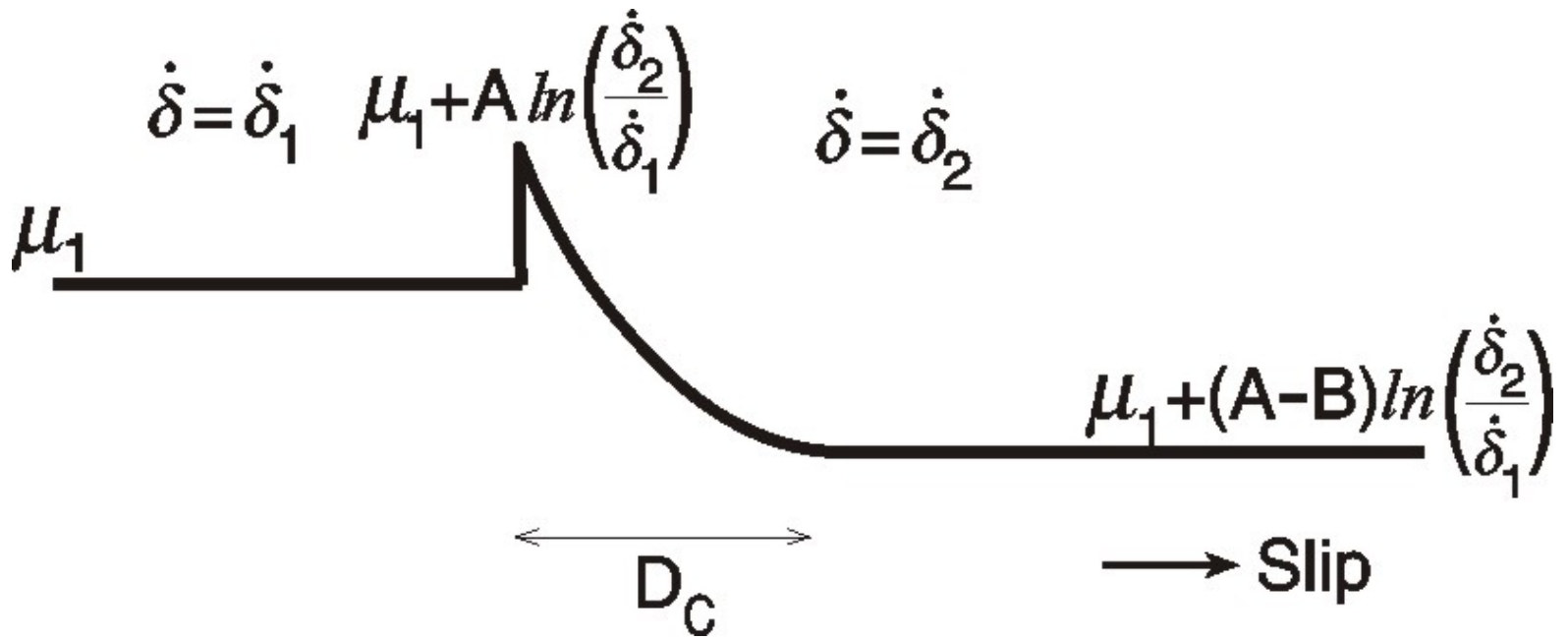
unstable  $\rightarrow$  brittle (earthquakes)

$a - b > 0$  velocity strengthening

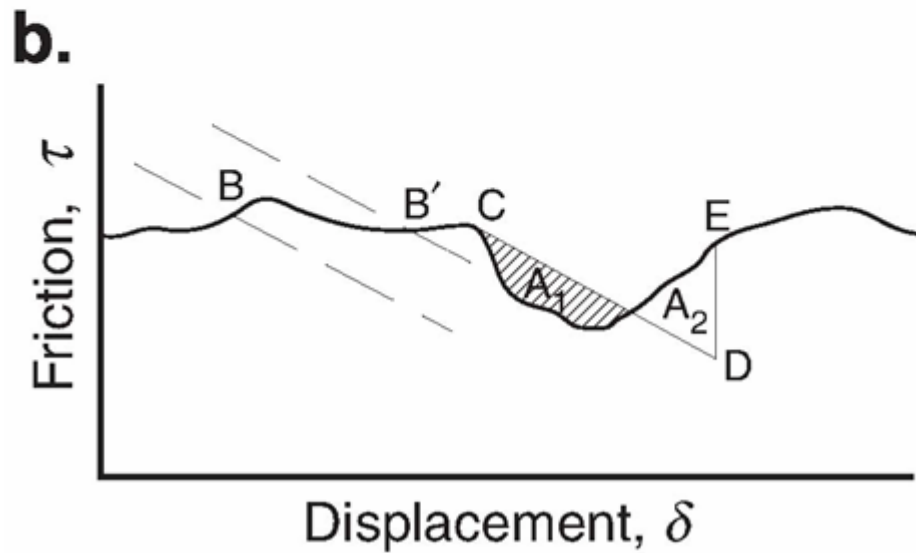
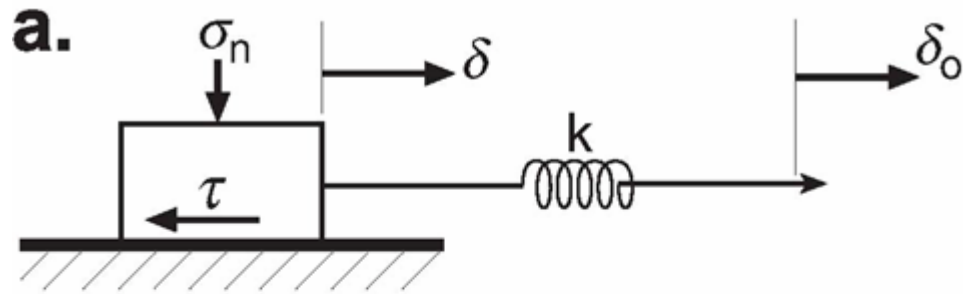
stable  $\rightarrow$  creep (slow slip)

transient behavior (state dependence)

$$\dot{\delta}_1 \rightarrow \dot{\delta}_2$$



# stability-instability



$$k\Delta\delta < \Delta\tau$$

unstable (earthquake)

$$k\Delta\delta > \Delta\tau$$

stable

$k\Delta\delta < \Delta\tau$       unstable (earthquake)

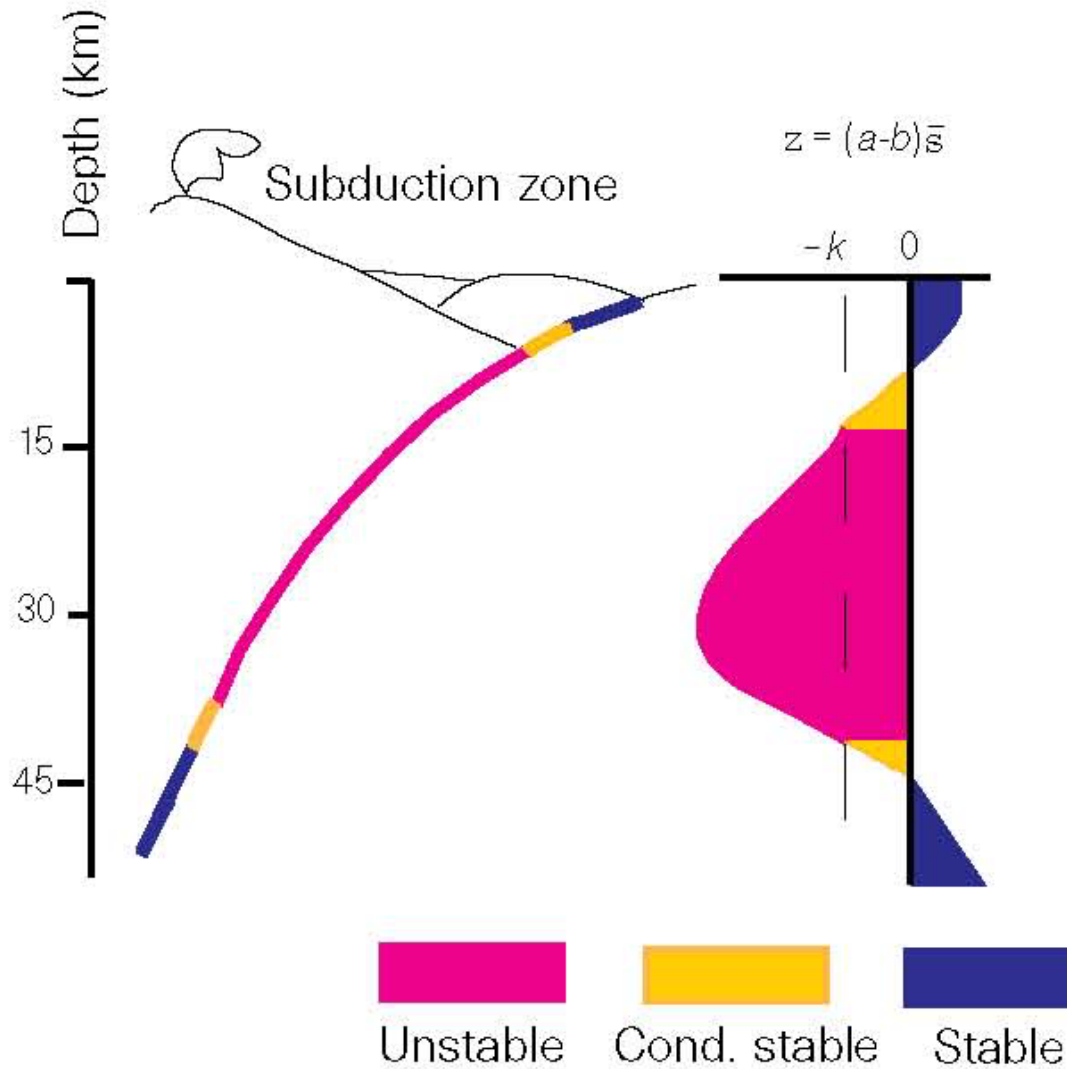
$k\Delta\delta > \Delta\tau$       stable

Critical stiffness       $k_c = \frac{\Delta\tau}{\Delta\delta}$       If  $k < k_c$  unstable

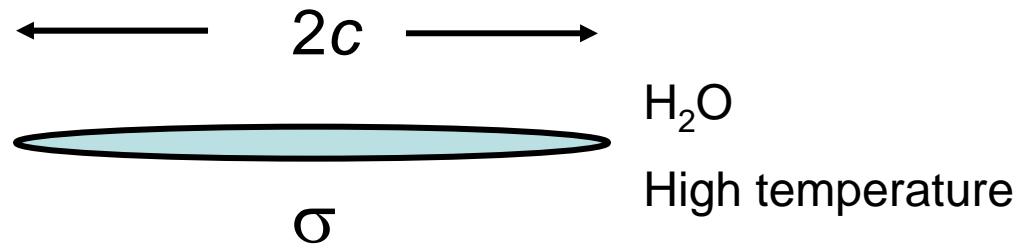
$$k_c = \frac{(b-a)(\sigma_n - P)}{D_c}$$

$P$  increase  $\rightarrow$   $k_c$  decrease  $\rightarrow$  brittle to slow slip

# Stability on a subduction-zone boundary



Stress corrosion (Das and Scholz (1981) “predicts slow earthquakes, multiple events, doublets, afterslip, foreshocks, aftershocks”)



$\log \dot{c}$

$$\dot{c} = \dot{c}_0 \left( \frac{K}{K_0} \right)^N$$

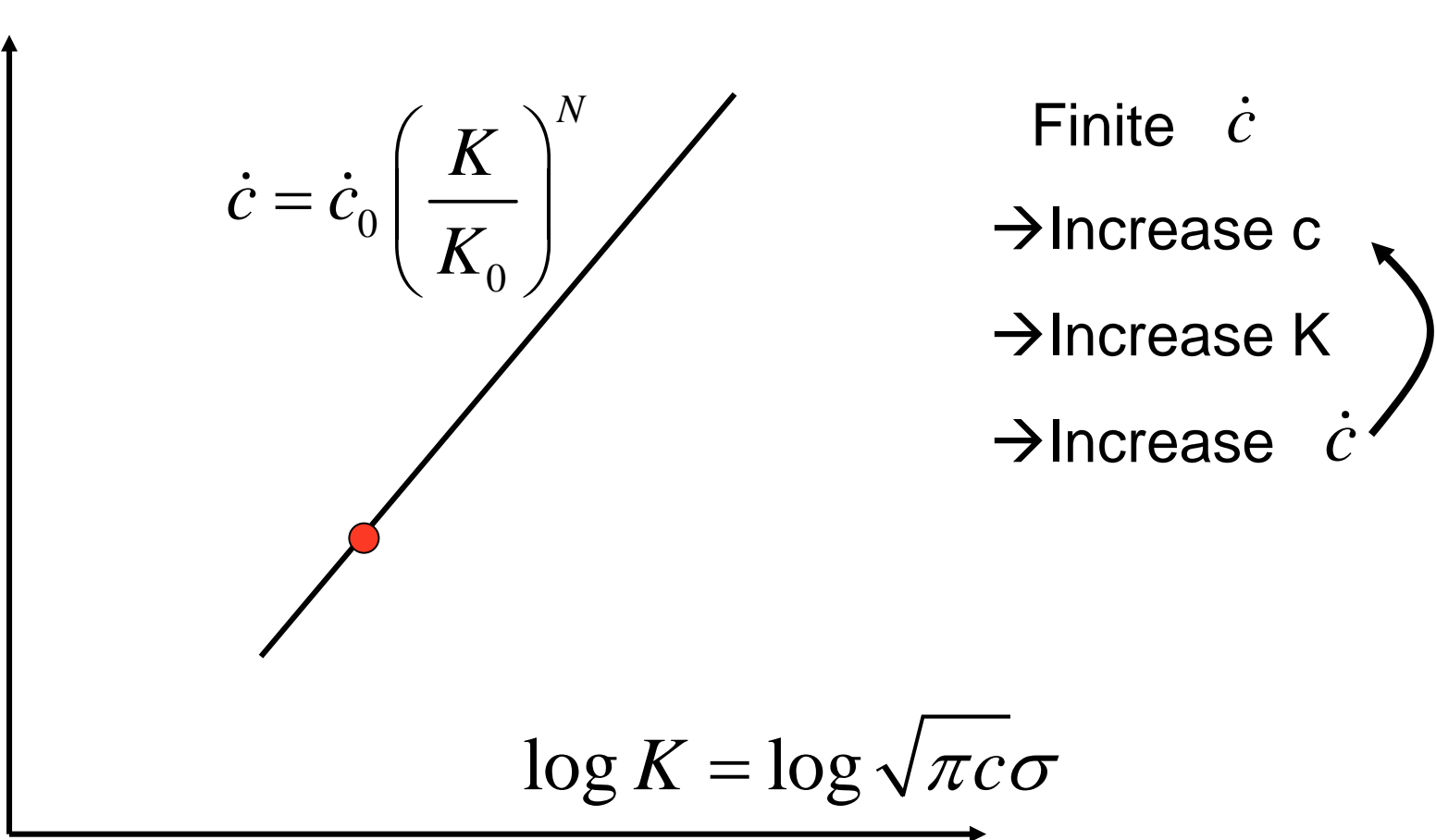
Finite  $\dot{c}$

→ Increase  $c$

→ Increase  $K$

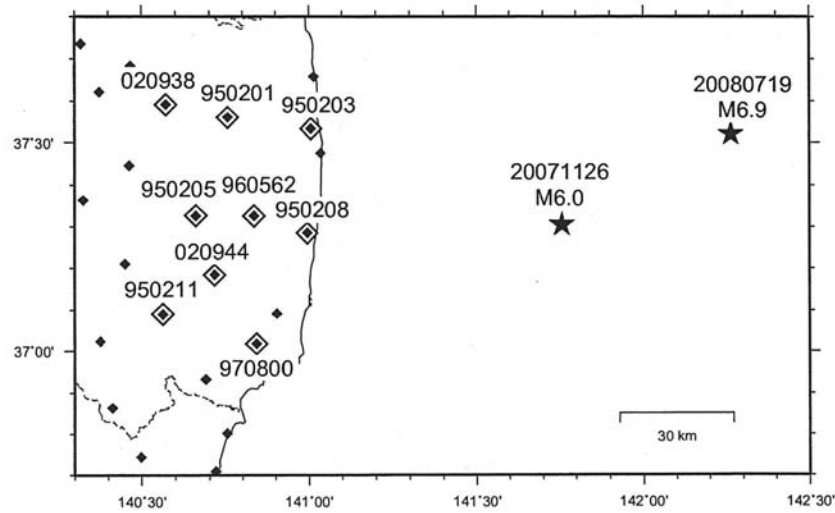
→ Increase  $\dot{c}$

$$\log K = \log \sqrt{\pi c \sigma}$$





# Slow and brittle slips offshore of Fukushima Prefecture (Aug. 1, 2008, GSI)



## 2. 非常地殻変動時系列

