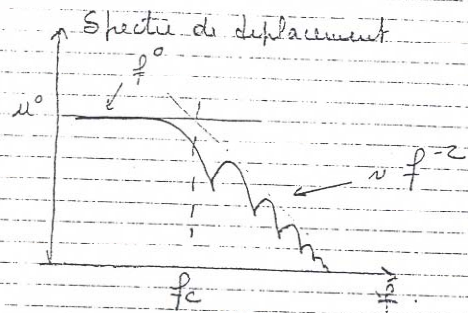


Comprendre les caractéristiques des signaux
observés : modèle cinématiques

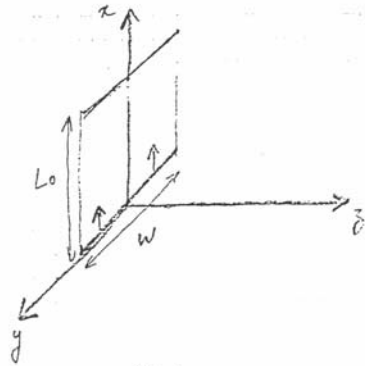


- f_c varie inversement avec la magnitude
- signaux digitaux → u°, f_c
- f_c varie avec l'azimut / faille.
+ P et S
- ⇒ modèle simple faille étendue

modèle cinématique = déplacement imposé

Etude rayonnement champ lointain

Un modèle simplifié: Haskell



glissement simultané sur toute
la largeur W se propage
à V_R jusqu'à $x = L_0$

$$\Rightarrow D(x, t) = D_0 f\left(t - \frac{x}{V_R}\right)$$

$$\begin{cases} f(t) = 0 & \text{si } t < 0 \\ f(t) = 1 & t \text{ grand} \end{cases}$$

exemple

$$f(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & t < 0 \\ t/T & 0 < t < T \\ 1 & t > T \end{cases}$$



T = temps de montée
 $\neq$ durée du séisme

Radiation de chaque point de la faille:

$$du = du^P + du^S$$

$$\text{avec } du^P = \frac{1}{4\pi\alpha^3} \frac{1}{r} R_{ijk}^P \dot{M}_{jk}\left(t - \frac{r}{\alpha}\right)$$

$$du^S = \frac{1}{4\pi\beta^3} \frac{1}{r} R_{ijk}^S \dot{M}_{jk}\left(t - \frac{r}{\beta}\right)$$

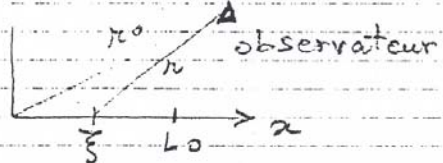
$\rightarrow$ prendre en compte la géométrie

$\rightarrow$ intégrer sur la surface...

lampe lointain $\Rightarrow$ Expansion Fonction Green valable
sur toute la feuille

$\Rightarrow$ Diagramme de radiation idem

forme déplacement

$$d\vec{u}^P = \frac{1}{4\pi\rho\alpha^3} \frac{1}{r_0} \vec{R}_\alpha \rho W d\xi D_0 \ddot{f}\left(t - \frac{r(\xi)}{\alpha} - \frac{\xi}{v_R}\right)$$


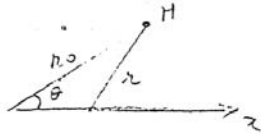
$\Rightarrow$

$$u^P = \frac{1}{4\pi\rho\alpha^3} \frac{1}{r_0} \vec{R}_\alpha \rho W D_0 \int_0^{L_0} \ddot{f}\left(t - \frac{r(\xi)}{\alpha} - \frac{\xi}{v_R}\right) d\xi$$

$$u^S = \frac{1}{4\pi\rho\beta^3} \frac{1}{r_0} \vec{R}_\beta \rho W D_0 \int_0^{L_0} \ddot{f}\left(t - \frac{r(\xi)}{\beta} - \frac{\xi}{v_R}\right) d\xi$$

Problème : évaluer les intégrales

$$J = \int_0^{L_0} f\left(t - \frac{r(\xi)}{C} - \frac{\xi}{V_R}\right) d\xi \quad C = \alpha \gg \beta$$



$$r \text{ grand} \Rightarrow r_0 - r \approx \xi \cos \theta$$

$$r = r_0 - \xi \cos \theta$$

$$J = \int_0^{L_0} f\left(t - \frac{r_0}{C} + \frac{\xi}{C} \cos \theta - \frac{\xi}{V_R}\right) d\xi$$

$$= \int_0^{L_0} f\left(t - \frac{r_0}{C} - \frac{\xi}{C} \left(\frac{C}{V_R} - \cos \theta\right)\right) d\xi$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \eta &= t - \frac{r_0}{C} - \frac{\xi}{C} \left(\frac{C}{V_R} - \cos \theta\right) \\ d\eta &= -\frac{1}{C} \left(\frac{C}{V_R} - \cos \theta\right) d\xi \end{aligned} \right\} =$$

$$\xi = 0 \Rightarrow \eta = t - \frac{r_0}{C}$$

$$\xi = L_0 \Rightarrow \eta = t - \frac{r_0}{C} - \frac{L_0}{C} \left(\frac{C}{V_R} - \cos \theta\right)$$

$$= t - \frac{r_0}{C} - \tau_0$$

$$J = \frac{C}{\left(\frac{C}{V_R} - \cos \theta\right)} \int_{t - \frac{r_0}{C}}^{t - \frac{r_0}{C} - \tau_0} f(\eta) d\eta$$

$$\Rightarrow J = \frac{C}{\frac{C}{V_R} - \cos \theta} \left[f\left(t - \frac{r_0}{C}\right) - f\left(t - \frac{r_0}{C} - \tau_0\right) \right]$$

$$\tau_0 = \text{durée apparente du séisme} = \frac{L_0}{C} \left(\frac{C}{V_R} - \cos \theta\right)$$

$$\tau_0 = \text{durée} = \frac{L_0}{V_R} \quad \text{si } \theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\tau_0 < \text{durée réelle} \quad \text{si } 0 < \theta < \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\tau_0 > \text{durée réelle} \quad \text{si } \frac{\pi}{2} < \theta < \pi$$

Effet de directivité

Les effets de directivité sont provoqués par un effet Doppler des ondes qui se propagent

L'effet de directivité conduit à une augmentation de l'amplitude et de la fréquence du mouvement du sol dans la direction de la rupture sismique

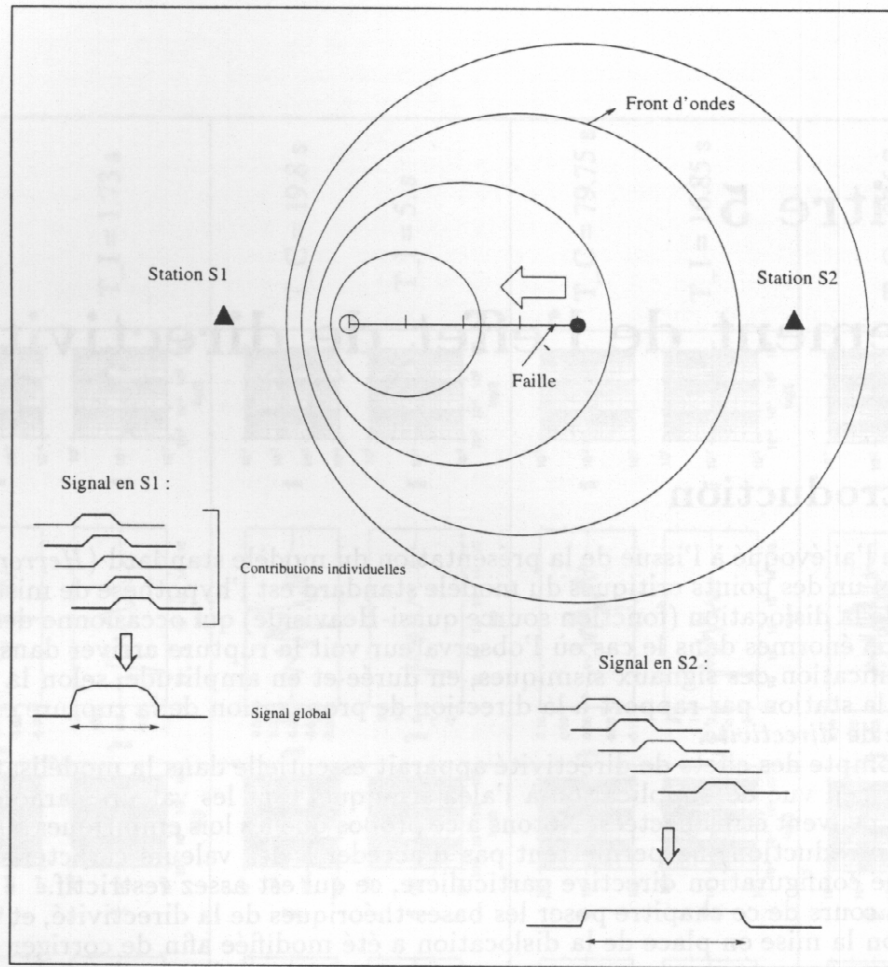


FIG. 5.1 – Illustration de l'effet de directivité.

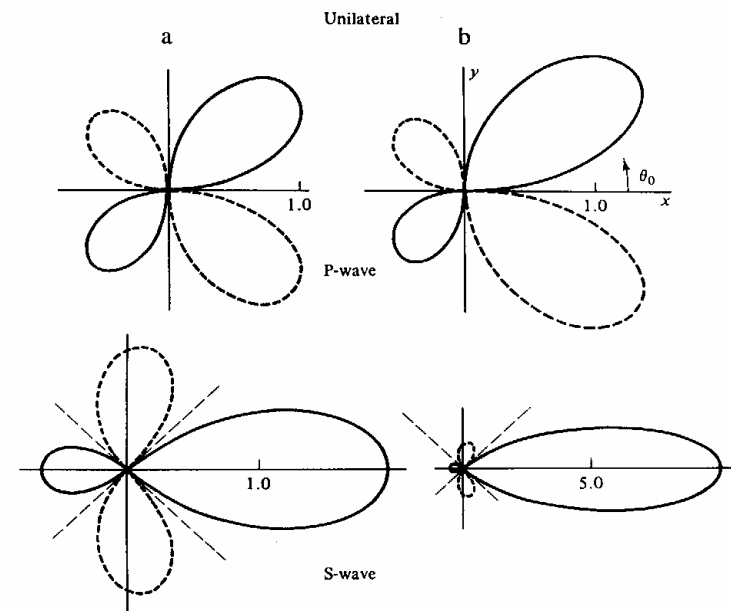
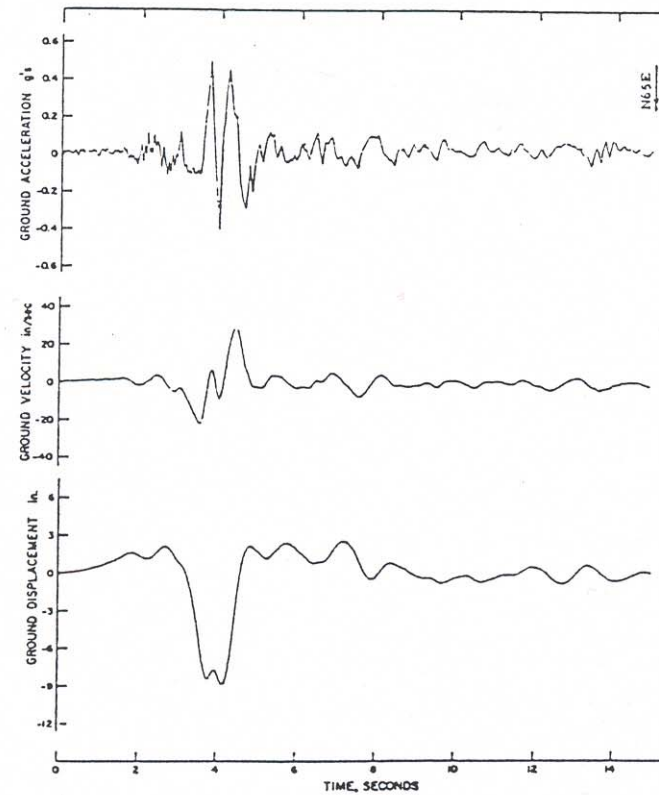


FIGURE 9.10 The variability of *P*- and *SH*-wave amplitude for a propagating fault (from left to right). For the column on the left $v_r/v_s = 0.5$, while for the column on the right $v_r/v_s = 0.9$. Note that the effects are amplified as rupture velocity approaches the propagation velocity. (From Kasahara, 1981.)

Tranverse motion on the fault trace
during the 1966 Parkfield earthquake.



Fonction 'carrée'

$$J = \frac{L_0}{\tau_0} \left(f(t - \frac{r_0}{c}) - f(t - \frac{r_0}{c} - \tau_0) \right) = \varphi_c(t, r_0, \tau_0)$$

$$\Rightarrow u^x = \frac{1}{4\pi\rho c^3} \frac{1}{r_0} \overrightarrow{R_c} \overset{M_0}{\mu W D_0 L_0} \frac{1}{\tau_0} \varphi_c(t, r_0, \tau_0)$$

$$x = P \quad G = \alpha \quad ; \quad x = S \quad c = 3$$

$\Rightarrow$ φ_0 de directivité $\frac{1}{\tau_0}$ concentration de l'énergie

Spectre de u^x

$$F(\omega) = TF f(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t) e^{-i\omega t} dt$$

$$TF(f(t - \frac{r_0}{c})) = e^{-i\omega \frac{r_0}{c}} F(\omega)$$

$$TF(f(t - \frac{r_0}{c} - \tau_0)) = e^{-i\omega \frac{r_0}{c} - i\omega \tau_0} F(\omega)$$

$$TF(\varphi) = F(\omega) e^{-i\omega \frac{r_0}{c}} [1 - e^{-i\omega \tau_0}]$$

module $|\tilde{\varphi}(\omega)| = |F(\omega)| \cdot 2 \left| \sin\left(\frac{\omega \tau_0}{2}\right) \right|$

$$\Rightarrow |\tilde{u}^x(\omega)| = \frac{1}{4\pi\rho c^3} \frac{1}{r_0} \overrightarrow{R_c} M_0 \omega \frac{\left| \sin\left(\frac{\omega \tau_0}{2}\right) \right|}{\frac{\omega \tau_0}{2}} |F(\omega)|$$

avec $f(t) = \text{rampe} \Rightarrow F(\omega) = \frac{1}{\omega^2 T} (e^{-i\omega T} - 1)$

$$\Rightarrow |F(\omega)| = \left| \frac{\sin \omega T/2}{\omega T/2} \right| \frac{1}{\omega}$$

d'où

$$|u^x(\omega)| = \frac{1}{4\pi\rho c^3} \frac{1}{r_0} R_c M_0 \left| \frac{\sin\left(\frac{\omega \tau_0}{2}\right)}{\frac{\omega \tau_0}{2}} \right| \left| \frac{\sin \frac{\omega T}{2}}{\frac{\omega T}{2}} \right|$$

dépend de T temps de montée
 τ_0 durée apparente $\varphi(\theta, L_0, V_R)$

Forme du spectre

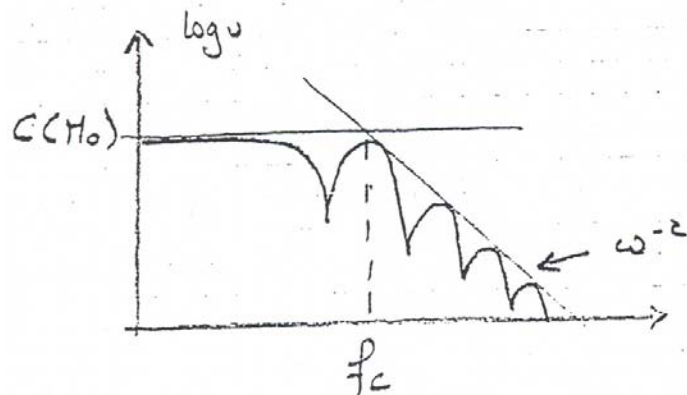
$$\underline{\omega \text{ petit}} \rightarrow \frac{\sin(\omega T/2)}{\omega T/2} \rightarrow 1$$

$$\frac{\sin \omega \tau/2}{\omega T/2} \rightarrow 1$$

$$|u^x(\omega)| \rightarrow \frac{1}{4\pi\rho c^3} \frac{1}{r_0} R_c M_0$$

$\Rightarrow$ mesure du moment. M_0

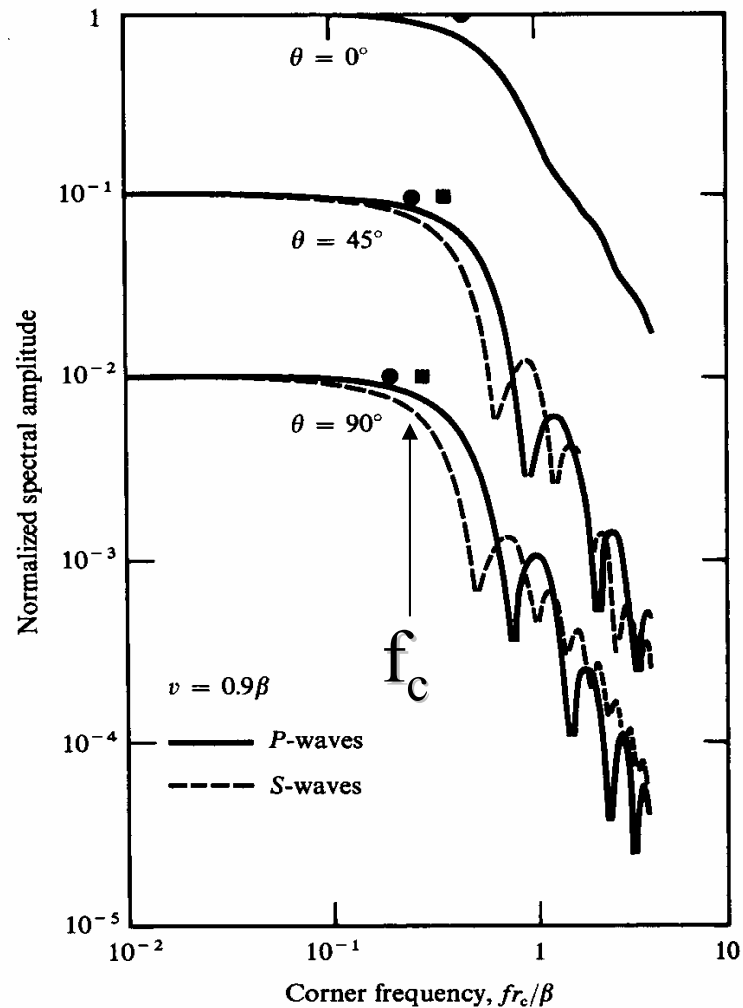
ω grand sous l'asymptote $\frac{1}{4\pi\rho c^3} \frac{1}{r_0} R_c M_0 \frac{4}{8\pi T} \frac{1}{\omega^2}$



f_c depend de T et τ_0

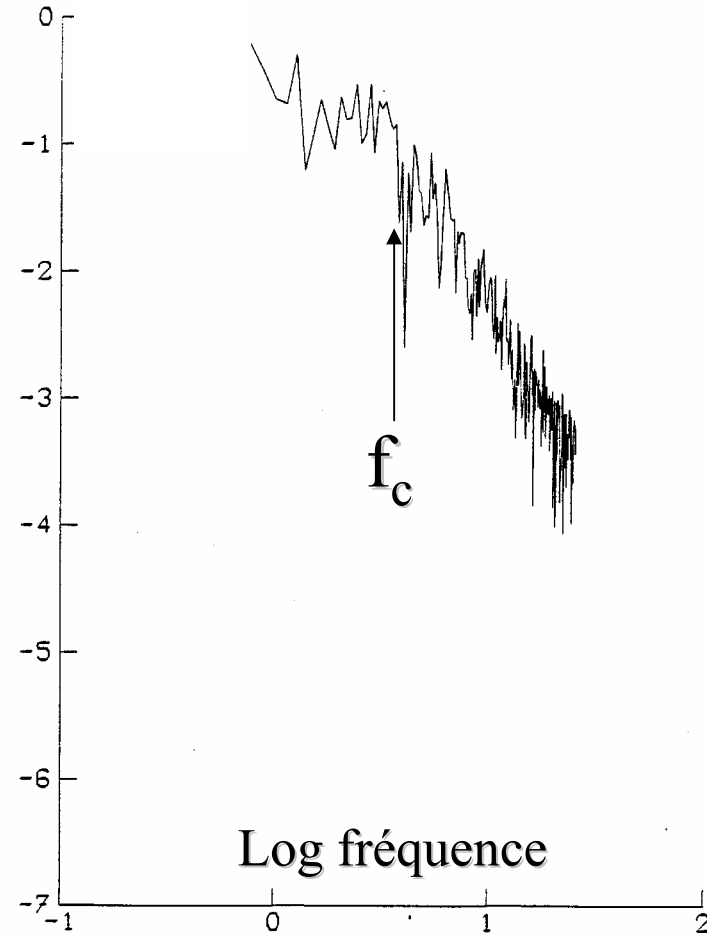
$\Rightarrow$ durée $\approx$ dimension

« ω^{-2} » décroissance haute fréquence au-delà de la fréquence de coin f_c



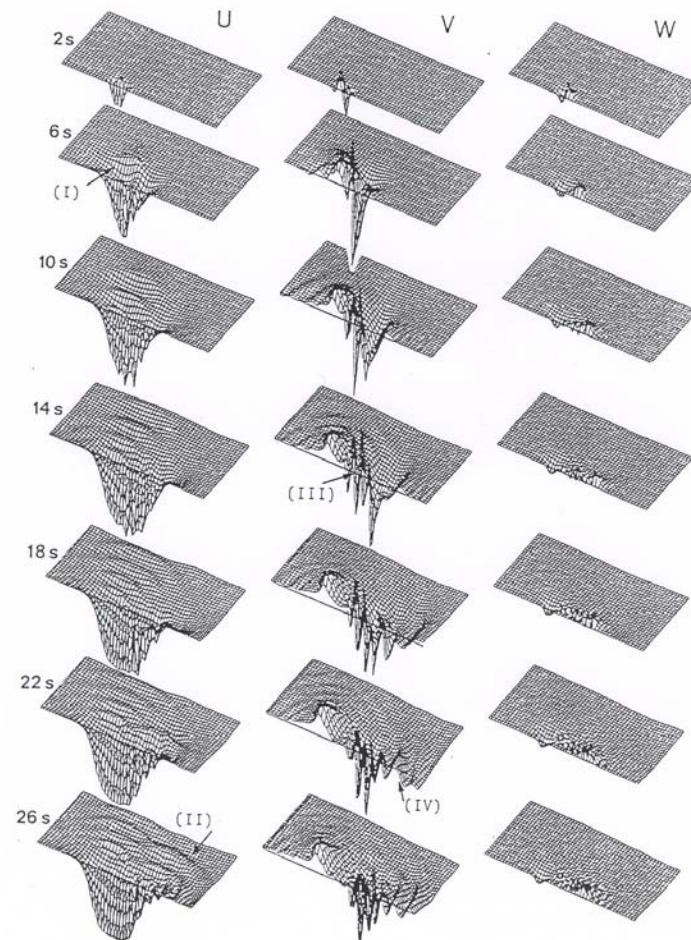
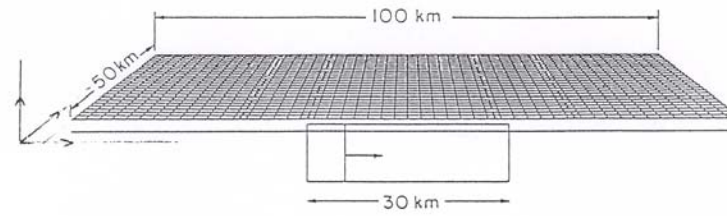
Théorie

amplitude spectrale du déplacement



Données brutes d'un séisme local

$$f_c \sim \beta/a \rightarrow \text{longueur caractéristique}$$



Effet de directivité : exemple du séisme de Landers

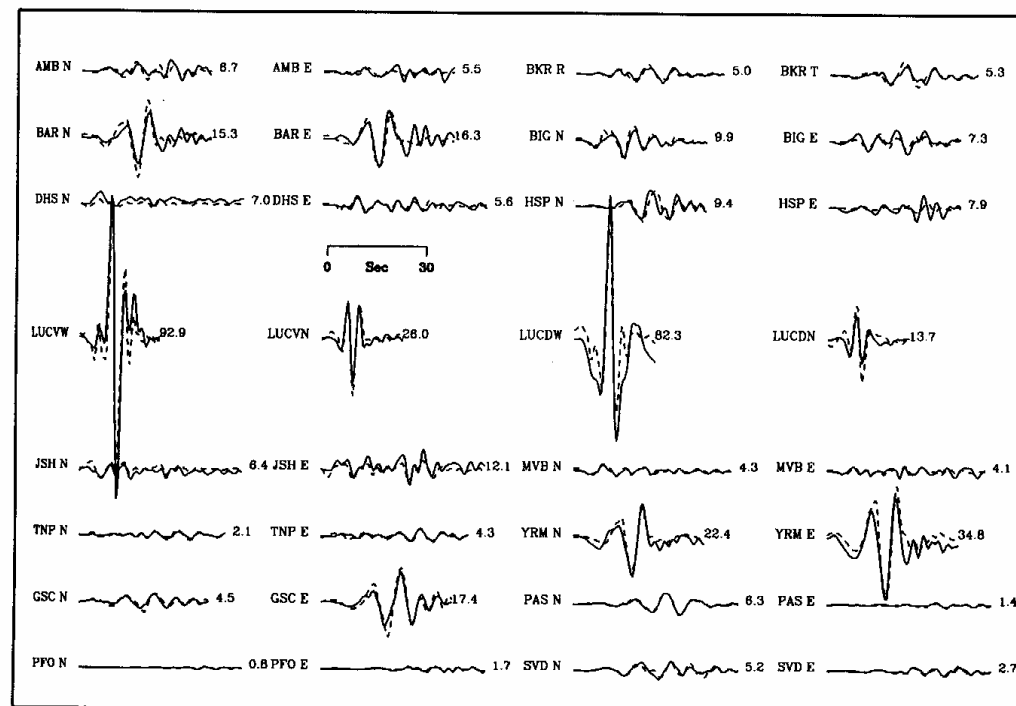
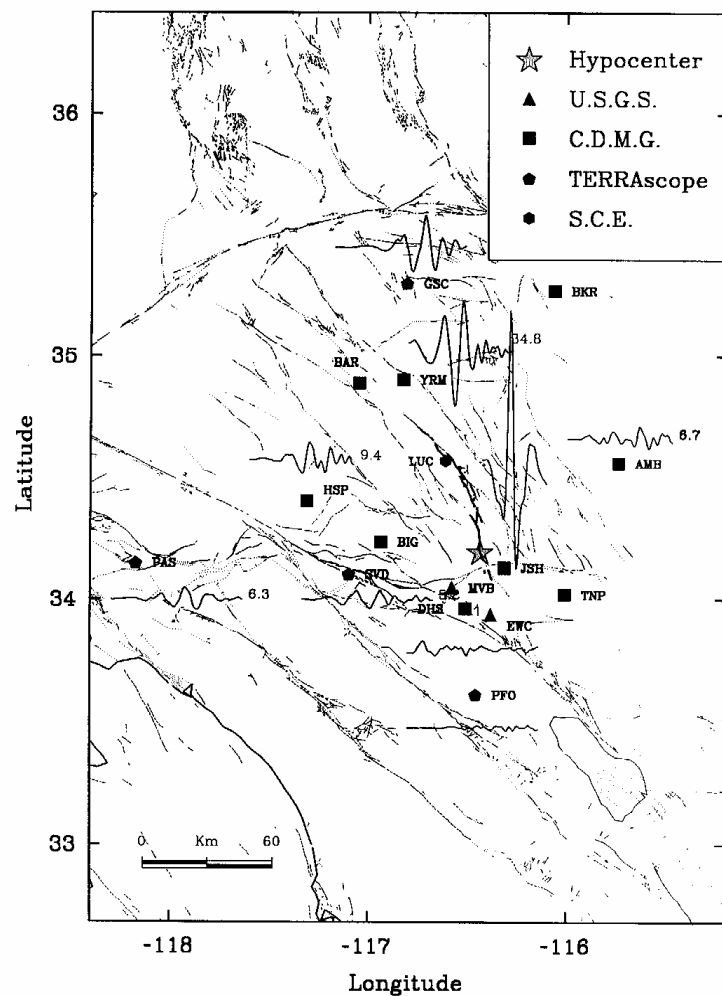
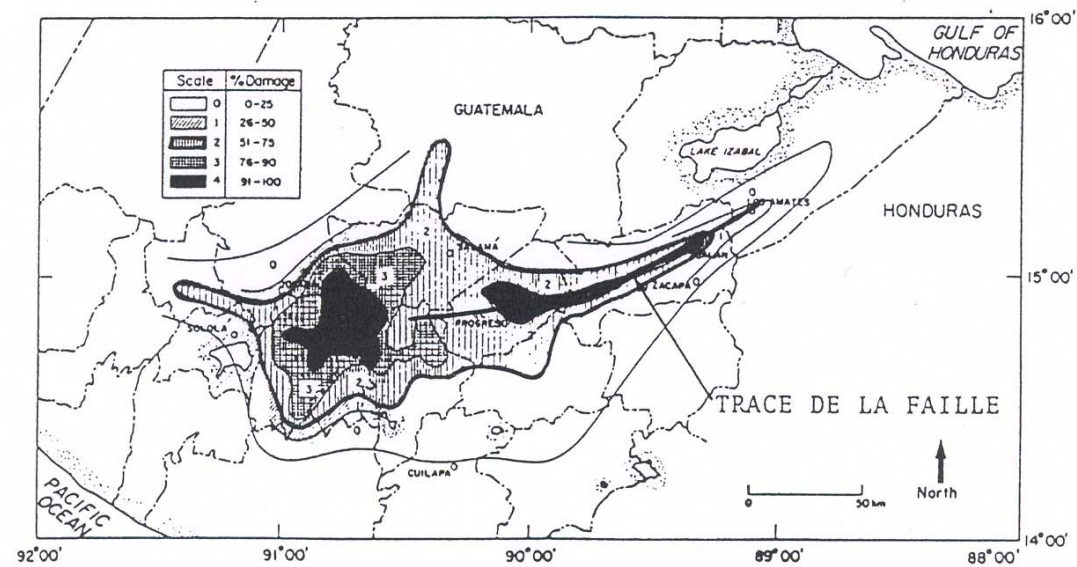
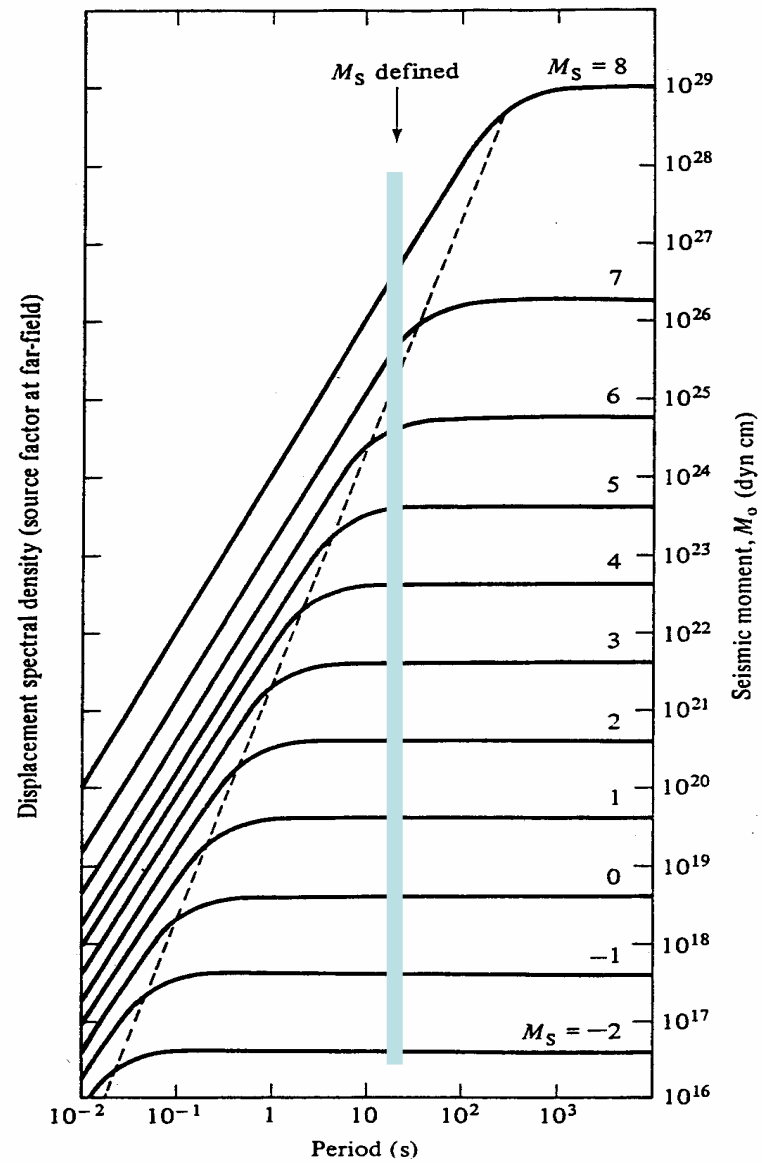


Figure 11. Strong-motion displacement observations (solid lines) and synthetics (dashed lines) for the strong-motion dislocation model. Observed amplitudes are given to the right of each trace in centimeter, and all have a common scale. For station LUC (Lucerne Valley), both velocity (LUCVW, LUCVN) and displacement (LUCDW, LUCDN) data and synthetics are presented, with the velocity amplitudes in cm/sec.

Damage map during the 1976 Guatemala earthquake.





Biais de la magnitude
'instrumentale'

Aki, 1967