CRESCENT Tsunami Benchmark (TTPV1 and TTPV2):

3D fully coupled earthquake dynamic rupture and tsunami benchmarks with varying bathymetric complexity

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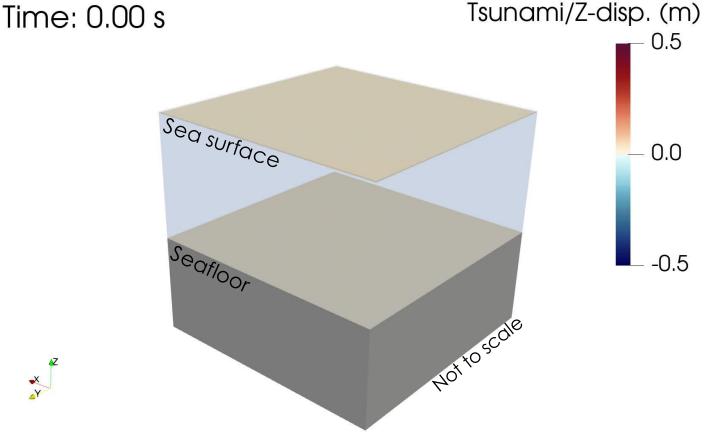
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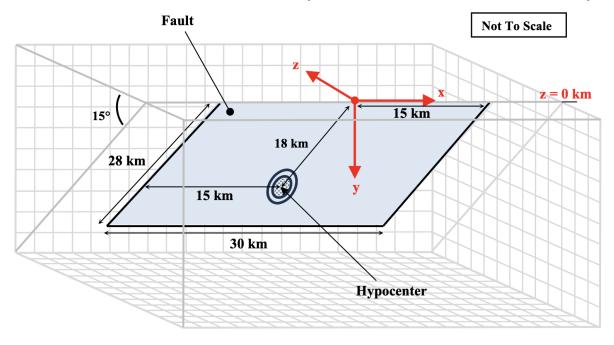


The Tsunami Problem Version 1 (TTPV1)

As model complexity increases, we need community benchmark exercises

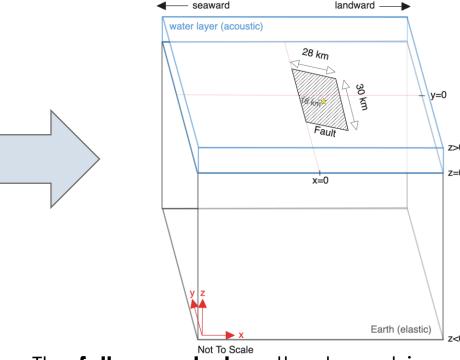


The Problem Version 36 (TPV36; Harris et al., 2018)



- Spontaneous 3D earthquake dynamic rupture on a 15° dipping thrust fault reaching the Earth's surface
- Rectangular planar fault measures 30 km along-strike and 28 km down-dip

The Tsunami Problem Version 1 (TTPV1)



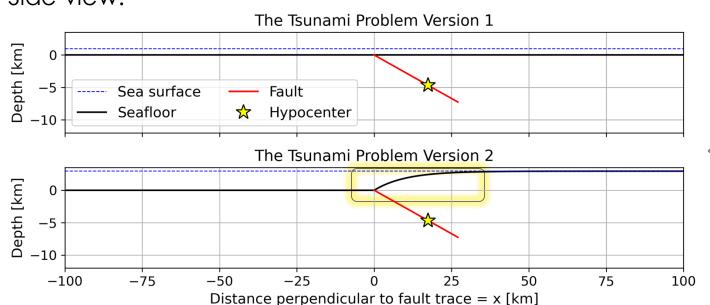
- The fully coupled method combines earthquake dynamic rupture and tsunami generation into a single simulation
- We can capture 3D elastic, acoustic, and tsunami waves, including dispersion effects, simultaneously (e.g., Lotto & Dunham, 2015)

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As model complexity increases, we need community benchmark exercises

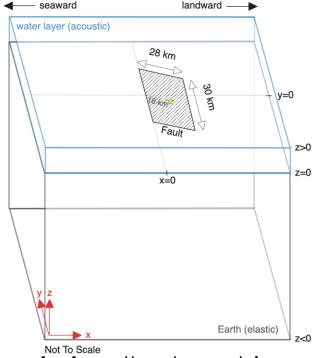


Side view:





 A water layer with variable depth is atop the elastic Earth, with 3 km water depth on the seaward side, sloping to shallow depth (~50 m) landwards The Tsunami Problem Version 1 (TTPV1)



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Spontaneous earthquake dynamic rupture





- Simulation of a M_W 7.1 earthquake with a peak fault slip of 3.4 m to test modeling capabilities
- Linear slip-weakening friction law with cohesion
- Initial normal stress and the initial shear stress are proportional to distance downdip
- Simulation time of 4 minutes

Movie: First 30 s of spontaneous dynamic rupture with the seafloor vertical velocity for TTPV1

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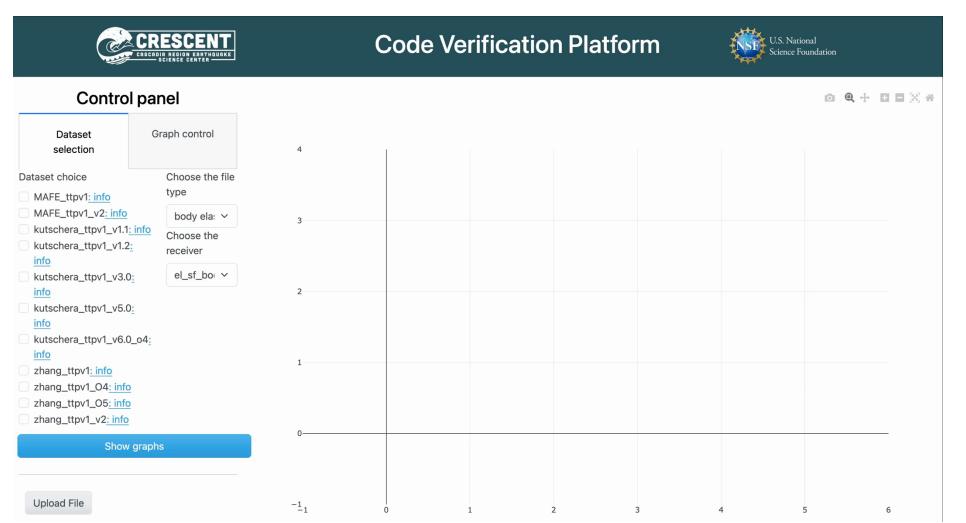
TTPV1: Comparison of the final seafloor displacement

UPLOAD YOUR RESULTS

TTPV1 RESULTS

TTPV2 RESULTS

• Visualization based on the <u>new code verification platform</u> (https://cascadiaquakes.org/det)





Loïc Bachelot



Amanda Thomas

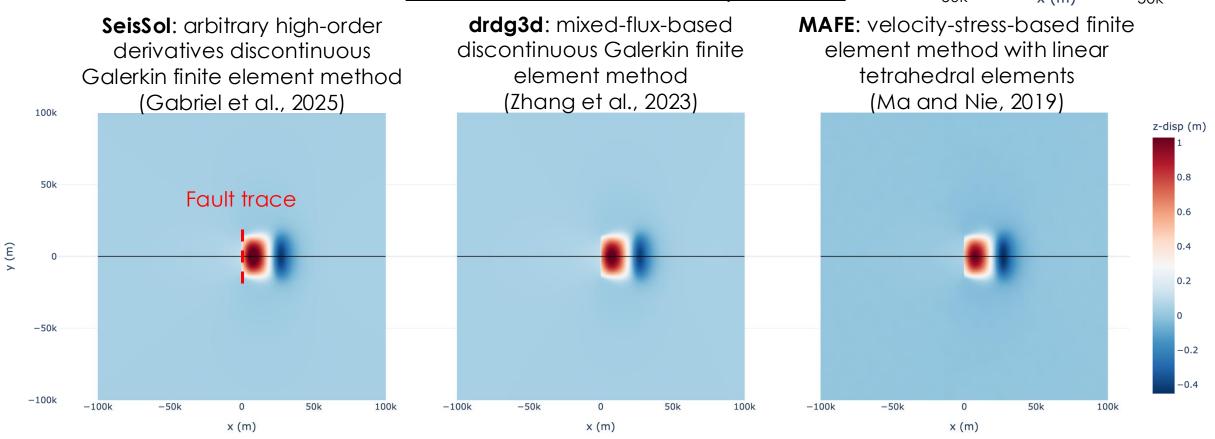


William Marfo

TTPV1: Comparison of the final seafloor displacement

z-disp (m)
1.0
0.5
0
0rm
-50k x (m) 50k

Visualization based on the <u>new code verification platform</u>

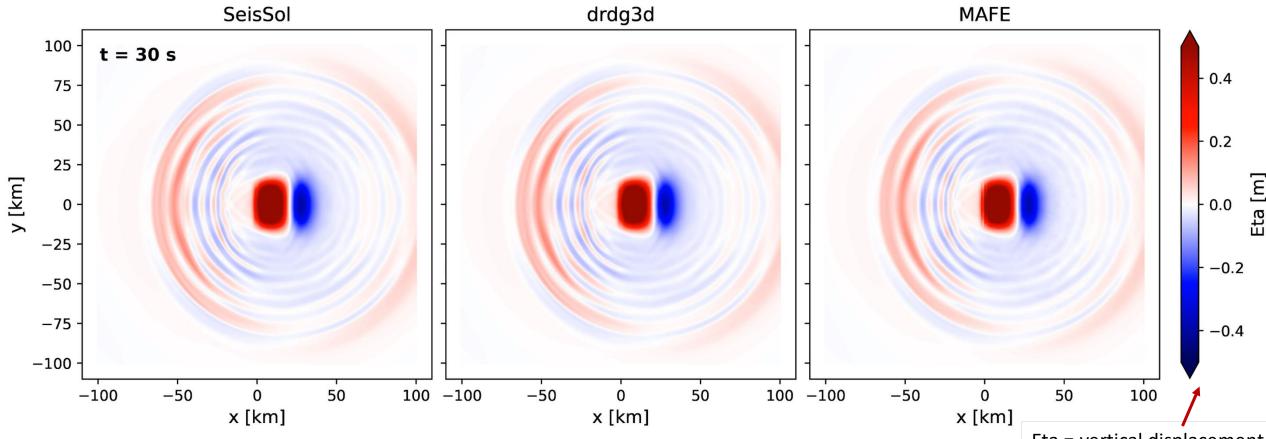


• Distribution of spatial seafloor displacement in good agreement, with peak uplift of 1.05 \pm 0.02 m, and peak subsidence of -0.45 ± 0.01 m

TTPV1: Comparison of the time-dependent tsunami generation on the sea surface



All simulations include transient seismo-acoustic waves (visible at 30 s)



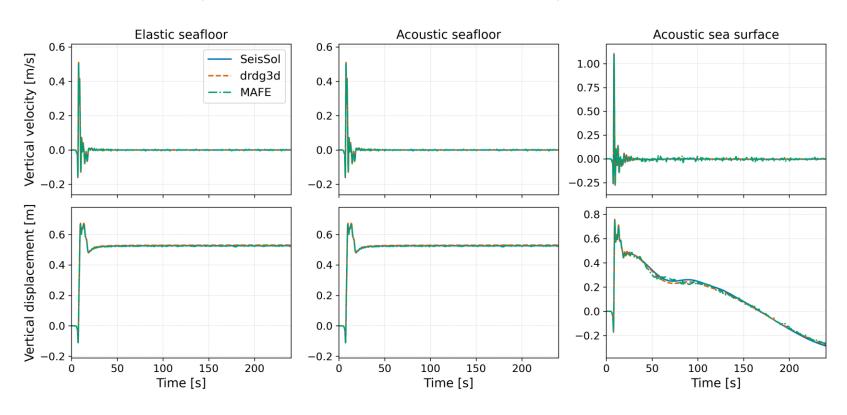
• Key features of the tsunami generation are in good agreement

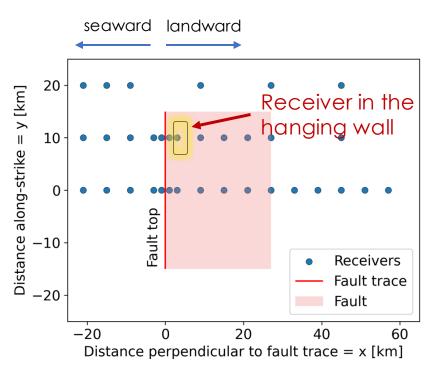
Eta = vertical displacement of the **sea surface** (tsunami + seismo-acoustic waves)

TTPV1: Comparison of the receiver time-series



Three-component velocities and displacements over time (elastic & acoustic)



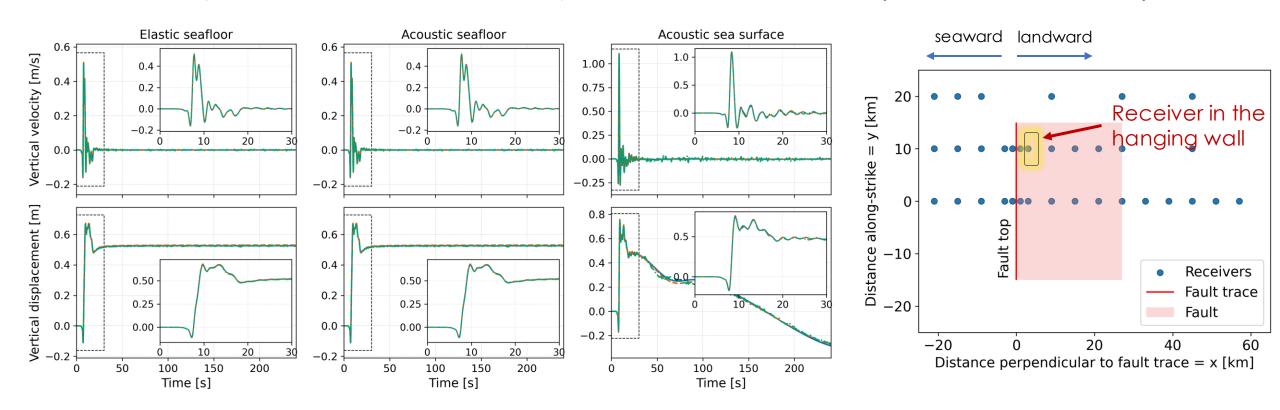


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TTPV1: Comparison of the receiver time-series



Three-component velocities and displacements over time (elastic & acoustic)



• Great agreement of the initial generation phase (first 30 s), clean of any numerical noise

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Conclusions and outlook

- 3 codes were verified in 2 benchmarks to model 3D fully coupled earthquake dynamic rupture and tsunami generation
- Good agreement of key features in the initial tsunami generation for both TTPV1 & TTPV2
- Differences in elastic-acoustic boundary condition implementations may affect horizontal synthetics
- Size matters → sufficiently large domain size is required for the benchmarks
- Future work:
 - Extend earthquake-tsunami benchmarks to numerical codes capable of simulating prolonged tsunami propagation
 - Incorporate additional complexity (off-fault plasticity, realistic bathymetry, etc.)

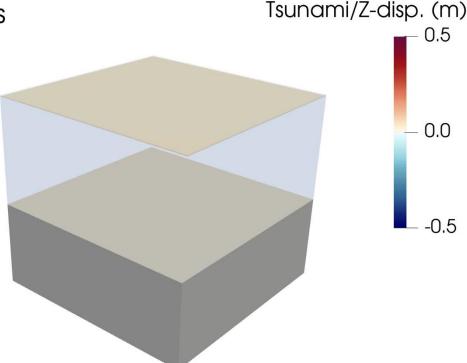




https://doi.org/10.5281/

zenodo.15389414

Time: 0.00 s





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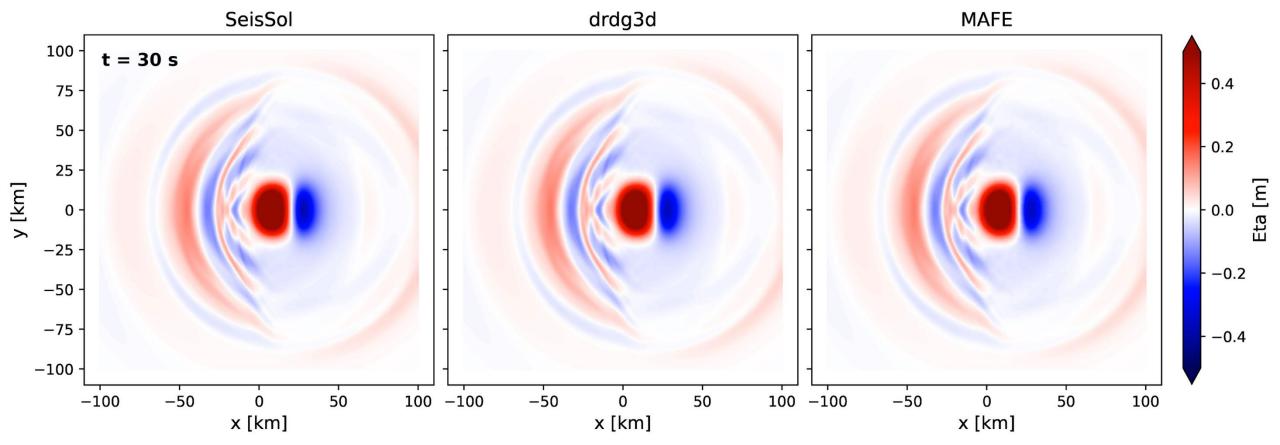




TTPV2: Comparison of the time-dependent tsunami generation on the sea surface



- All simulations include transient seismo-acoustic waves (visible at 30 s)
- Eta = vertical displacement of the sea surface (tsunami + seismo-acoustic waves)



Key features of the tsunami generation are in good agreement

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