

Variability of HV on noise and earthquake during the seismic sequence of Mw 7.2 Nippes, Haiti, earthquake (August 14th, 2021)

Giovanna Cultrera, Francoise Courboulex, Sylvert Paul, Bernard Mercier de Lépinay, Steeve Symithe, Roby Douilly, Tony Monfret

▶ To cite this version:

Giovanna Cultrera, Francoise Courboulex, Sylvert Paul, Bernard Mercier de Lépinay, Steeve Symithe, et al.. Variability of HV on noise and earthquake during the seismic sequence of Mw 7.2 Nippes, Haiti, earthquake (August 14th, 2021). 39th General assembly of the European Seismological Commission, Sep 2024, Corfou, Greece. hal-04748519

HAL Id: hal-04748519 https://hal.science/hal-04748519v1

Submitted on 22 Oct 2024

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers. L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.



VARIABILITY OF HV ON NOISE AND EARTHQUAKE DURING THE SEISMIC SEQUENCE OF MW 7.2 NIPPES, HAITI, EARTHQUAKE (AUGUST 14TH, 2021)





Cultrera G¹, Courboulex F², Paul S^{3,2}, Mercier de Lepinay B², Symithe S³, Douilly R⁴, Monfret T^{2,5}



¹ Istituto Nazionale di Geofisica e Vulcanologia, Roma, Italy; ² Université Côte d'Azur, CNRS, IRD, Géoazur, Valbonne, France; ³ Université d'Etat d'Haiti, URGéo, Port-au-Prince, Haiti; ⁴ University of California, Riverside, USA; ⁵ Barcelona Center for Subsurface Imaging, Institut de Ciències del Mar (ICM), CSIC, Barcelona, Spain.

courboulex@geoazur.unice.fr, giovanna.cultrera@ingv.it

CONTEXT and **GOAL** :

Soon after the Mw 7.2 earthquake that struck the southern part of Haiti on August 14th 2021 (Calais et al., 2022), 12 broad band stations were installed to complement the permanent network and record the aftershocks sequence (Douilly et al., 2023; Paul et al., 2023).

We take advantage of this dataset to investigate, for the first time, the site resonance frequencies in the southern peninsula by means of the Horizontal-to-Vertical spectral ratio analysis (H/V) on continuous noise and on earthquakes (Vassallo et al. 2023). We also aim to analyse the variability of H/V with time and its dependence on the shaking level (Vassalo et al, 2022).



SEISMIC NETWORKS & AVAILABLE DATA

- At the time of the 2021 sequence, 3 seismic networks were installed in the area:
- Vertical short-period and 3-components accelerometric low cost sensors as part of a citizen seismology experiment (HY) (Paul et al., 2023);
- Broad-band permanent stations managed by Bureau de Mines et de l'Energie in Haiti (CN);
- Broad-band temporary network, deployed after the Nippes earthquake (Z2) (Douilly et al, 2023)



Fig. 2 - Map of seismic stations and earthquakes used

7.0 in 2010.

Fig. 1 - Seismotectonic context of the Caribbean–North American plate boundary: main active faults are shown with black lines; stars indicate major destructive historical (white) and instrumental (red) earthquakes; large arrows show the relative motion between the Caribbean and North American plates (modified from Calais et al, 2022). The black dashed rectangle displays the area shown in Fig.2.

APPROACH

We compute at H/V on noise continuous data and earthquakes and represent it with time

CAMP : A station with a narrow and strong peak of amplification but several outage periods







in this study.

Earthquakes data have been selected by using two catalogs in the area delimited in Latitude [17, 19] and Longitude [-75,-73], in the period from 1/1/2020 to 24/08/2021 (Cat_AyitiSeisme) and from 25-08-2021 to 06-02-2022 (Cat playback), from magnitude 3.0 and above. For HY stations only we considered the threshold of M 4.0 because of the low resolution of Mems sensors.

Standardization of existing continuous data has been made difficult by sensor heterogeneity and limited operativity of stations. Despite the limitations, we could analyze 3 years of data and hundreds of earthquakes, by using a significantly improved earthquake catalog (Paul et al. 2023) and a local crustal velocity model (Douilly et al. 2023). This poster is focusses on the analysis of Z2 temporary network.

PRELIMINARY RESULTS : Site Effects

- Some stations exhibits a clear amplification at frequencies from 0.6 to 5 Hz of engineering interest (HBAR, HASL, CHARD, CAVA, CAMP)
- Good stability of the results using noise



Fig. 3 - Example of H/V analysis at CAMPP station (Z2 network) for a) earthquakes signals and b) noise continuous data.

BFIN : A station with very good operability but a weak peak of amplification





CONCLUSIONS

 Clear amplification effects on several stations, which certainly increased the level of damages caused by the mainshock and the large aftershocks



Fig. 5 - Example of earthquake signals recorded at the analysed stations (Aug 27th 2021, 20:28) UTC, MI 4.4) Boxes show H/V analysis on noise (amplitude versus time to the left, average curve to the right).

PRELIMINARY RESULTS : Frequency peak (f0) variability

Possible recovering with time for peak frequency at CAMPP(3.5 Hz) and BFIN (5 Hz)





- The use of noise is more stable than earthquakes for f0 determination \bullet (too few earthquakes well recorded at most of the stations)
- Small evidences of recovering with time for peak frequency at CAMPP(3.5 Hz) and BFIN (5 Hz)
- \rightarrow The study of frequency peak variability with time needs a stable network that provides continuous data availability



Fig. 6 – Variation of the value of the frequency Peak with time using noise (red) and eartquakes (grey) at stations BFIN and CAMP

Remarks :

- Earthquakes results (grey squares) show a large variability due to the lack of data
- Few recordings available before the mainshock, making it difficult to define the behavior of the ground before and after the strong shaking
- Seasonal variability is also not evident because of the absence of winter/summer seasonality at these latitudes.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Calais, E., Symithe, S., Monfret, T., Delouis, B., Lomax, A., Courboulex, F., ... & Meng, L. (2022). Citizen seismology helps decipher the 2021 Haiti earthquake. Science, 376(6590), 283-287
- Douilly, R., S. Paul, T. Monfret, A. Deschamps, D. Ambrois, S. J. Symithe, S. St Fleur, F. Courboulex, E. Calais, D. Boisson, et al. (2023). Rupture Segmentation of the 14 August 2021 Mw 7.2 Nippes, Haiti, Earthquake Using Aftershock Relocation from a Local Seismic Deployment, Bull. Seismol. Soc. Am. 113, 58–72, doi: 10.1785/0120220128, doi:10.1126/science.abn1045
- Paul, S., T. Monfret, F. Courboulex, J. Chèze, E. Calais, S. Julien Symithe, A. Deschamps, F. Peix, D. Ambrois, X. Martin, et al. (2023). Monitoring of Local Earthquakes in Haiti Using Low-Cost, Citizen-Hosted Seismometers and Regional Broadband Stations, Seismol. Res. Lett. 94, 2725–2739, doi: 10.1785/0220230059
- Vassallo M, G. Riccio, A. Mercuri, G. Cultrera, G. Di Giulio; HV Noise and Earthquake Automatic Analysis (HVNEA). Seismological Research Letters (2023) 94 (1): 350–368. First online Sept. 19, 2022. doi: https://doi.org/10.1785/0220220115
- Vassallo, M., Cultrera, G., Di Giulio, G., Cara, F., & Milana, G. (2022). Peak frequency changes from HV spectral ratios in Central Italy: Effects of strong motions and seasonality over 12 years of observations. Journal of Geophysical Research: Solid Earth, 127, e2021JB023848, First published: 05 May 2022. https://doi.org/10.1029/2021JB023848