Comparative analysis of transform fault evolution from seismic anisotropy along the San Andreas system

Vera Schulte-Pelkum

Deborah Kilb

Thorsten Becker

IAGA/IASPEI Joint Meeting, Lisbon

S17A: Decoding the Earth's interior through seismic anisotropy

September 3, 2025



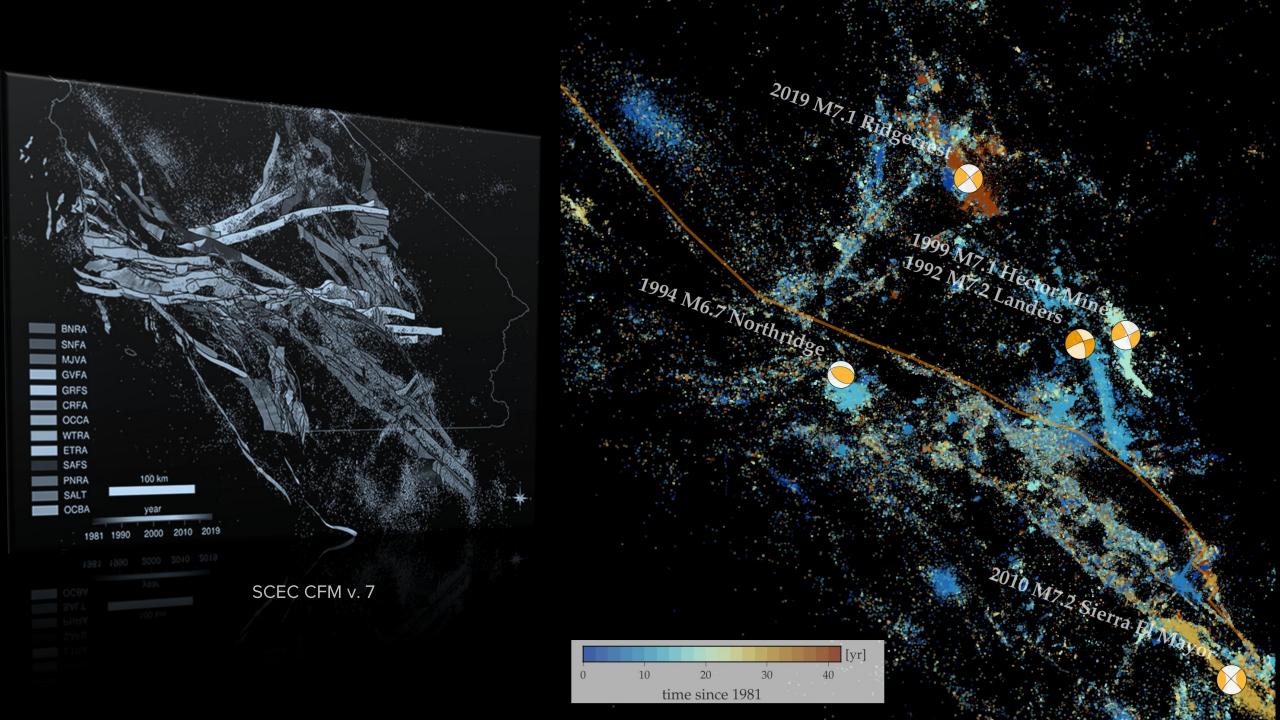




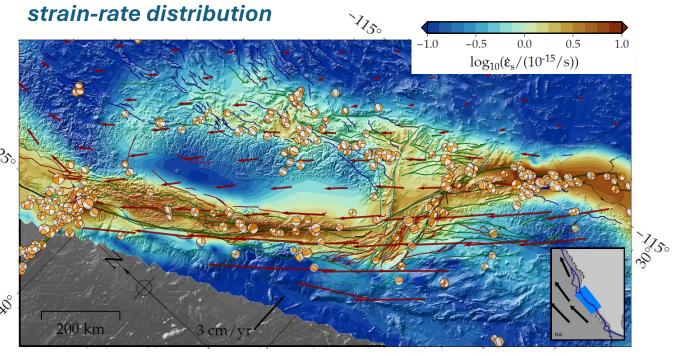


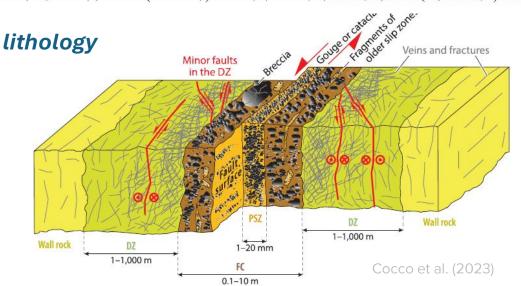


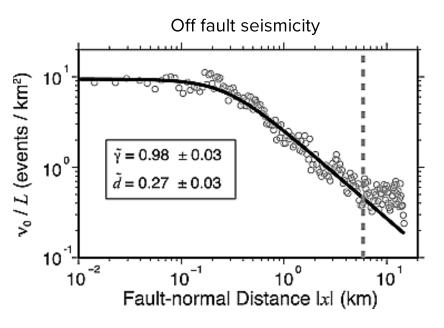




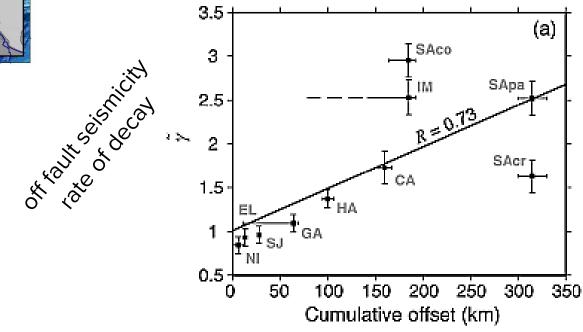
Fault system evolution







seismicity distribution

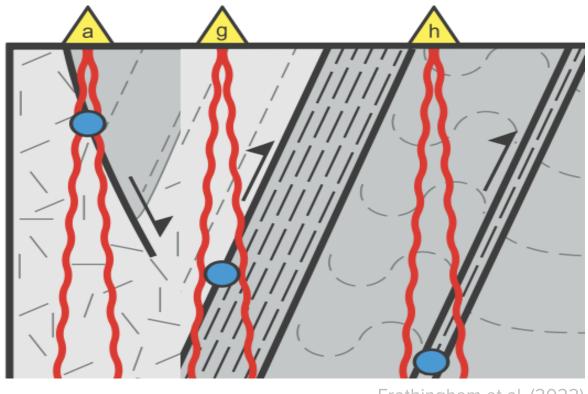


Fault and shear zone imaging with receiver function anisotropy

seismic station

conversions from this depth vary with azimuth

teleseismic rays



Frothingham et al. (2022)

faults

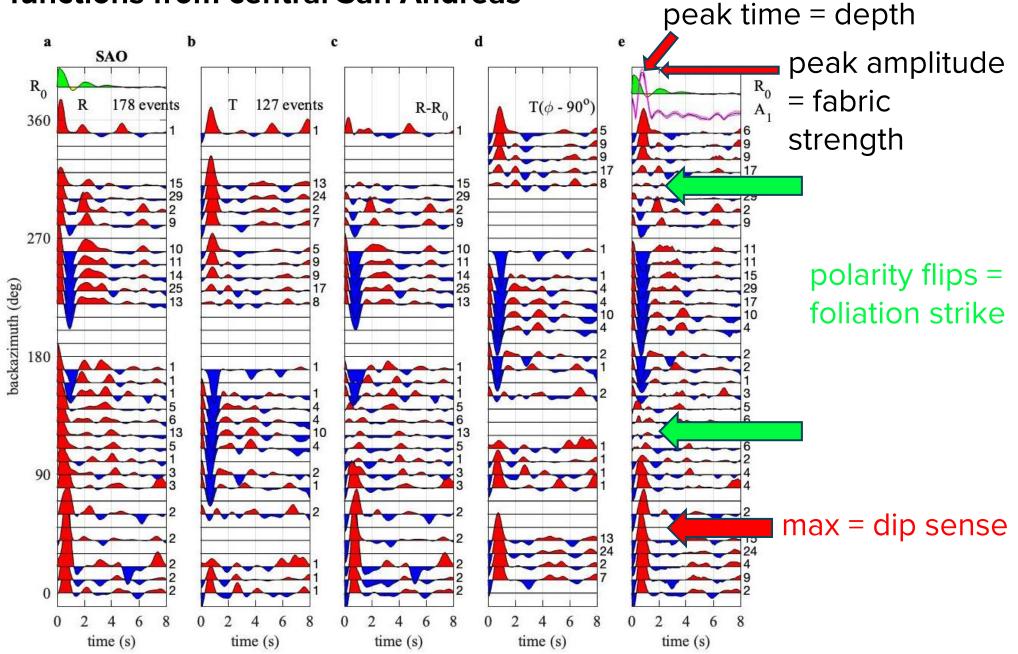
shear zones

Example receiver functions from central San Andreas

Station SAO

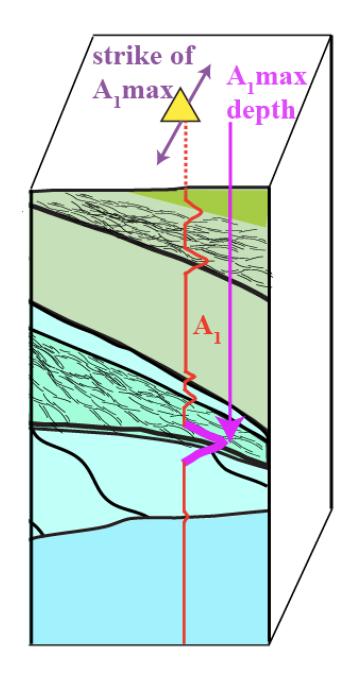
2 km from SAF surface trace

Large conversion from ~6 km depth



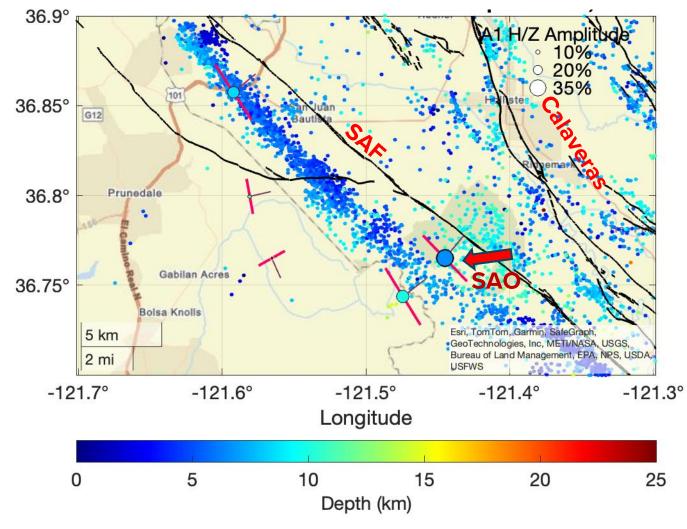
Imaged fabric contrasts: Receiver function (RF) anisotropy parameters

- Depth (from time)
- Fabric strike at contrast (from first azimuthal harmonic phase)
- Strength of fabric at contrast (from harmonic amplitude), A₁
- Dip sense of dipping fabric (from phase)



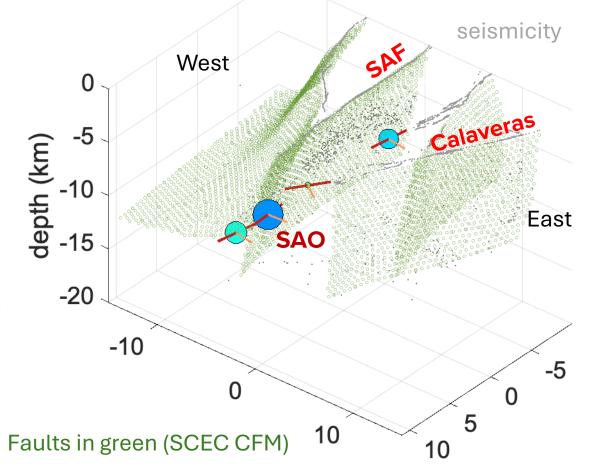
RF results: San Andreas (SAF) near Calaveras fault junction

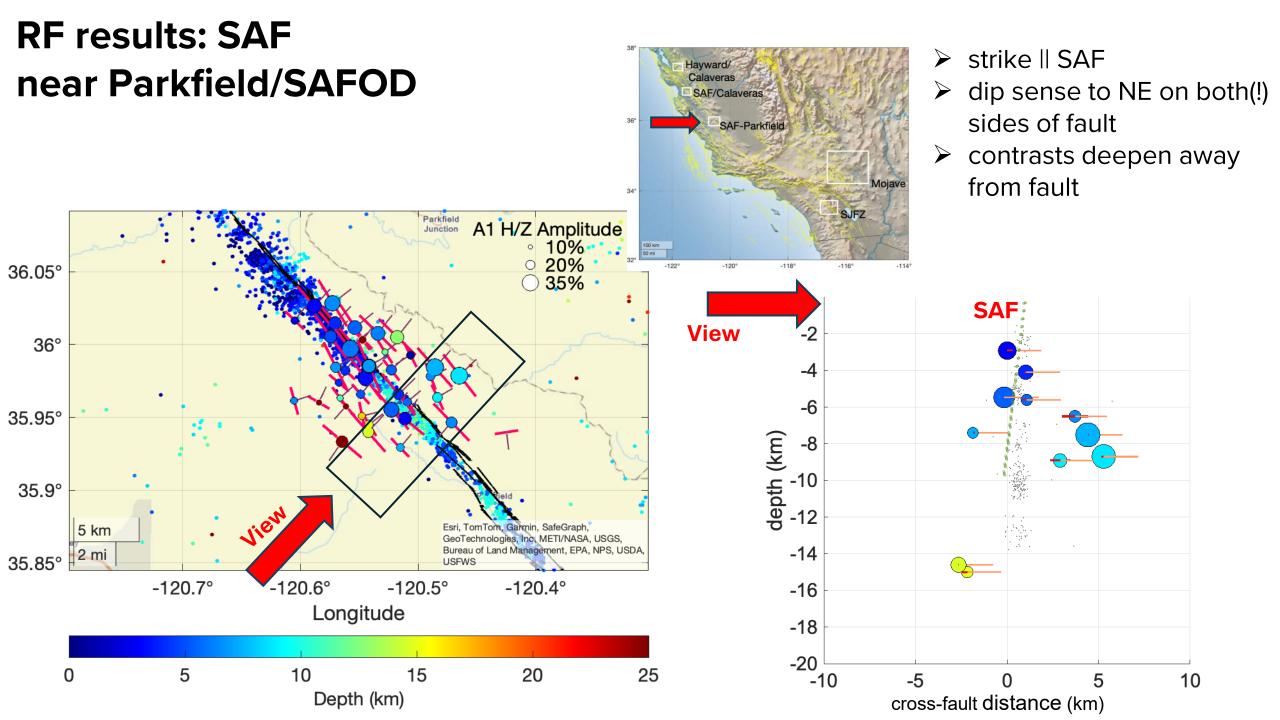
Station SAO from waveform example





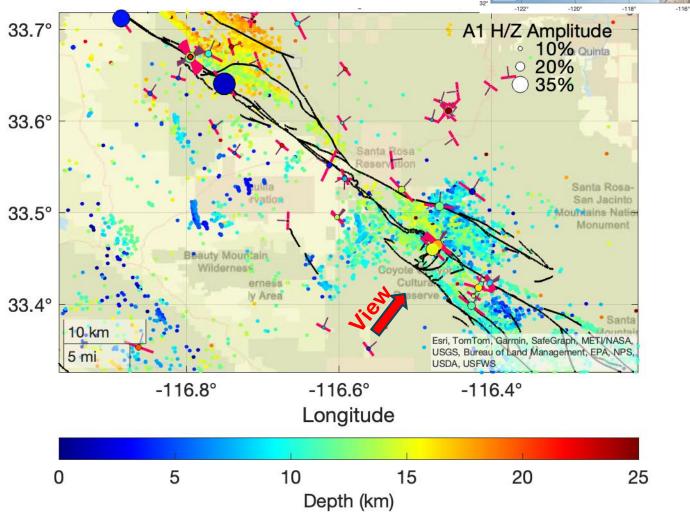
- > strike || SAF
- conversion depth just below seismicity



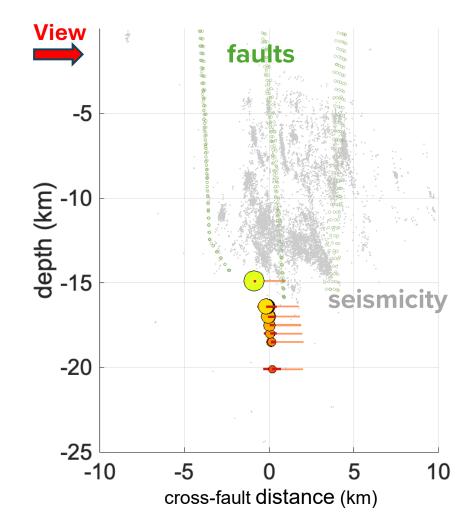


RF results: San Jacinto fault zone

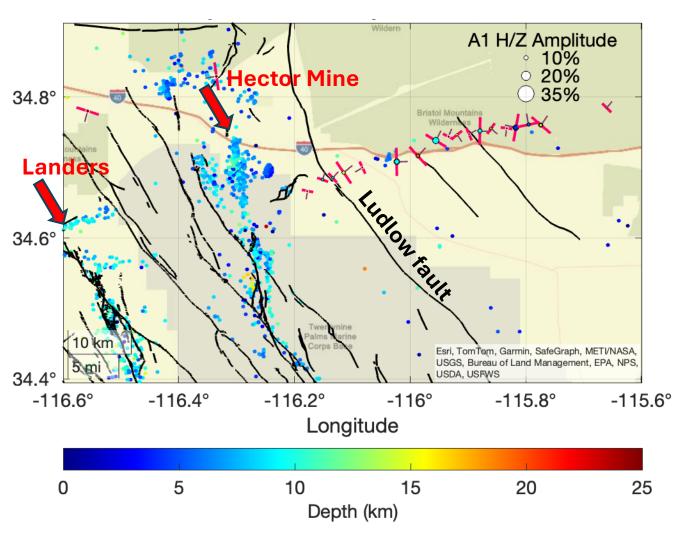




- dense station line in trifurcation
- > strike | fault strands
- conversions below seismicity
- amplitudes decrease below brittle ductile transition



RF results: Mojave – Eastern California shear zone



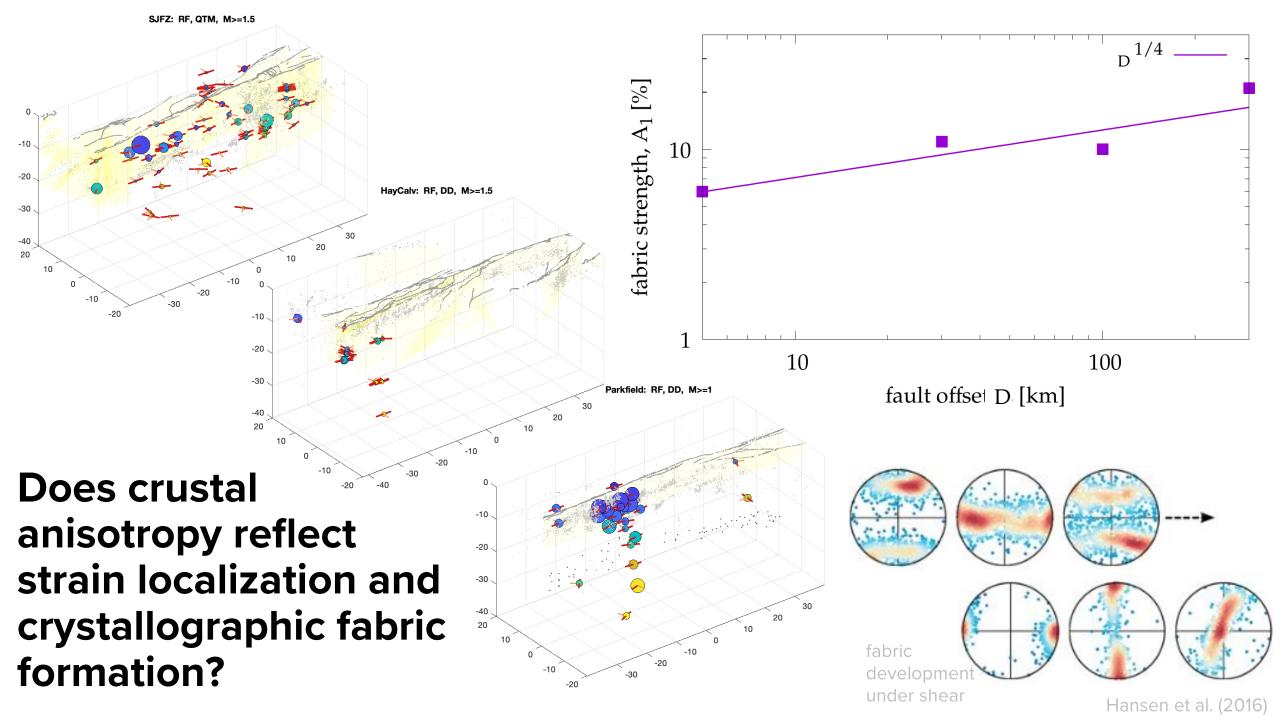


- > very small amplitudes, dips to NE
- > somewhat fault-parallel, more scatter



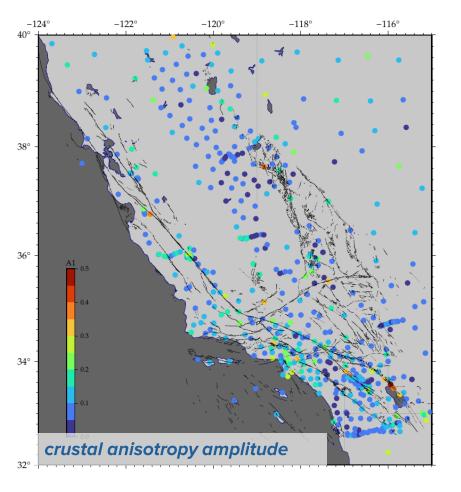


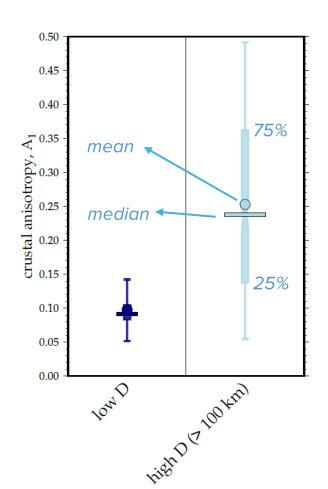
UTIG broadband seismometer deployment (2018 – 2021)

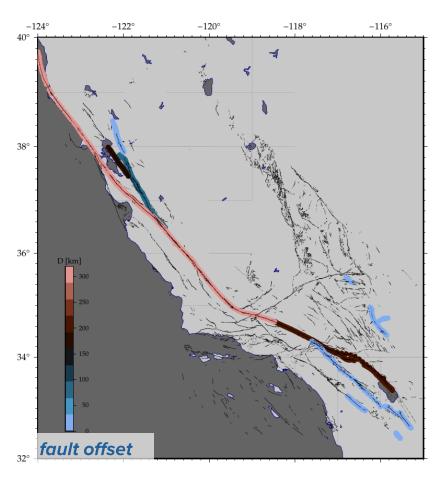


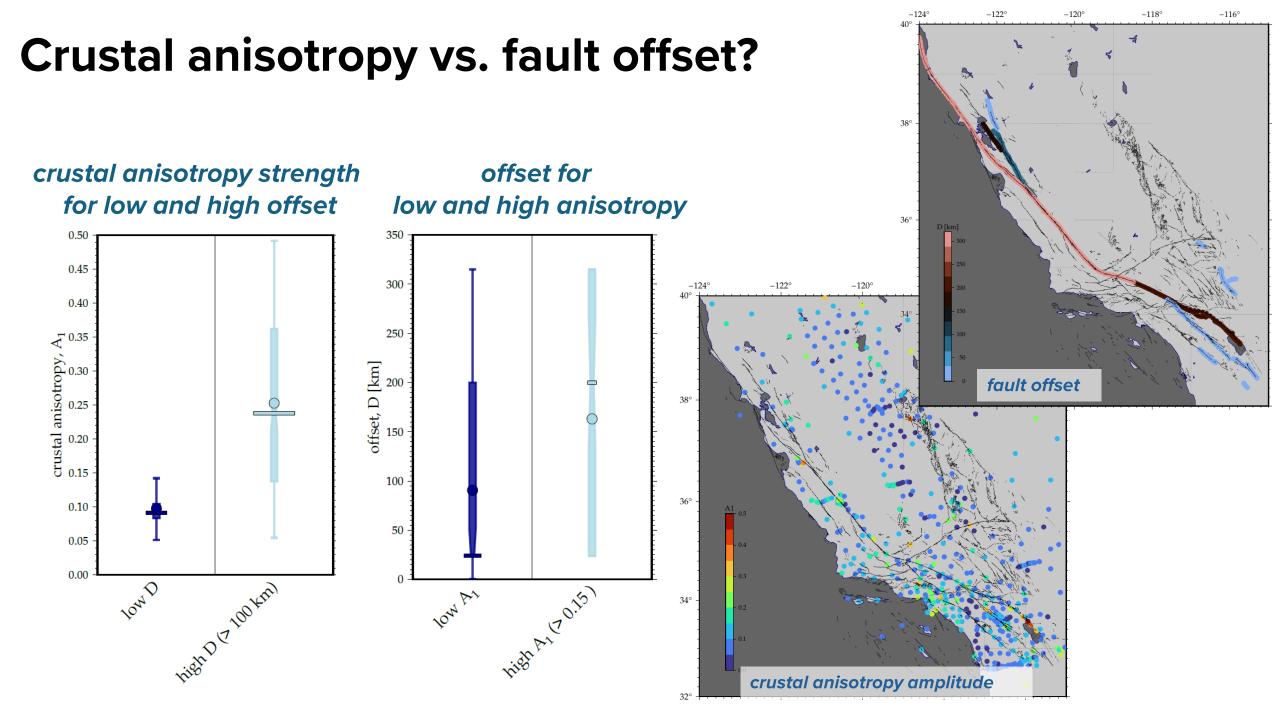
Crustal anisotropy versus fault offset

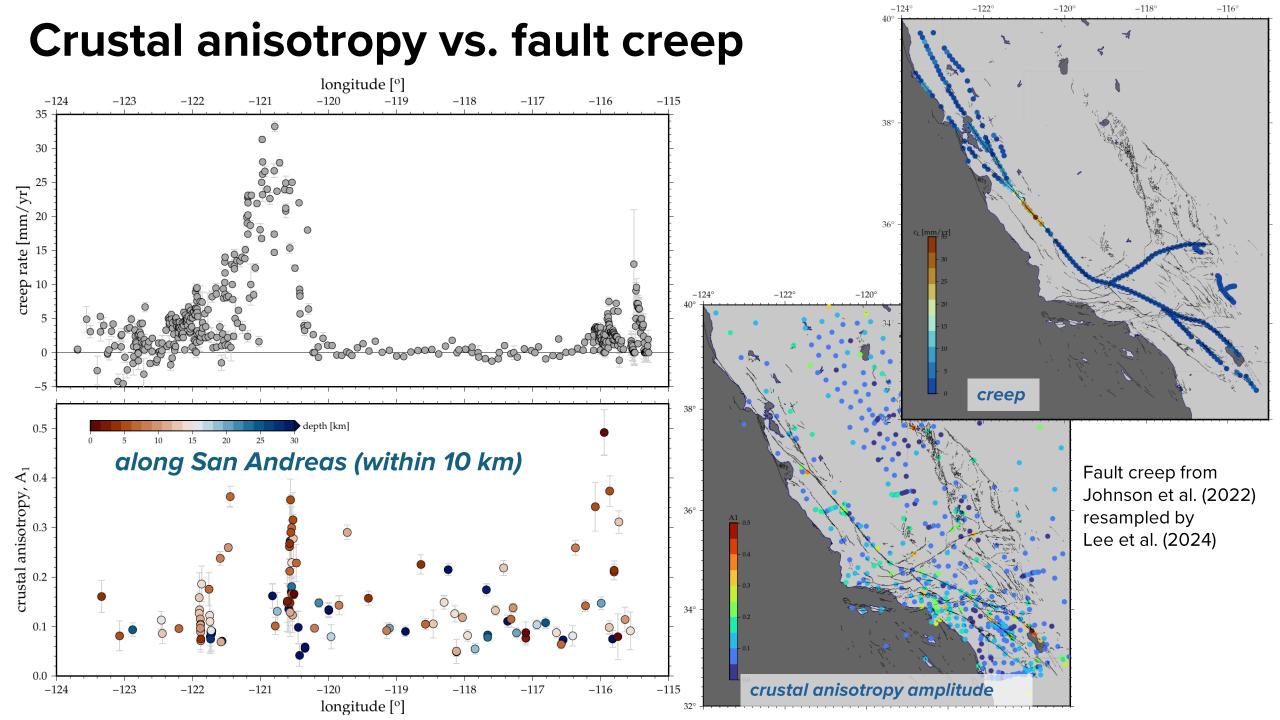
distribution of crustal anisotropy strength (within 5 km of fault) for low and high age/offset (D) regions

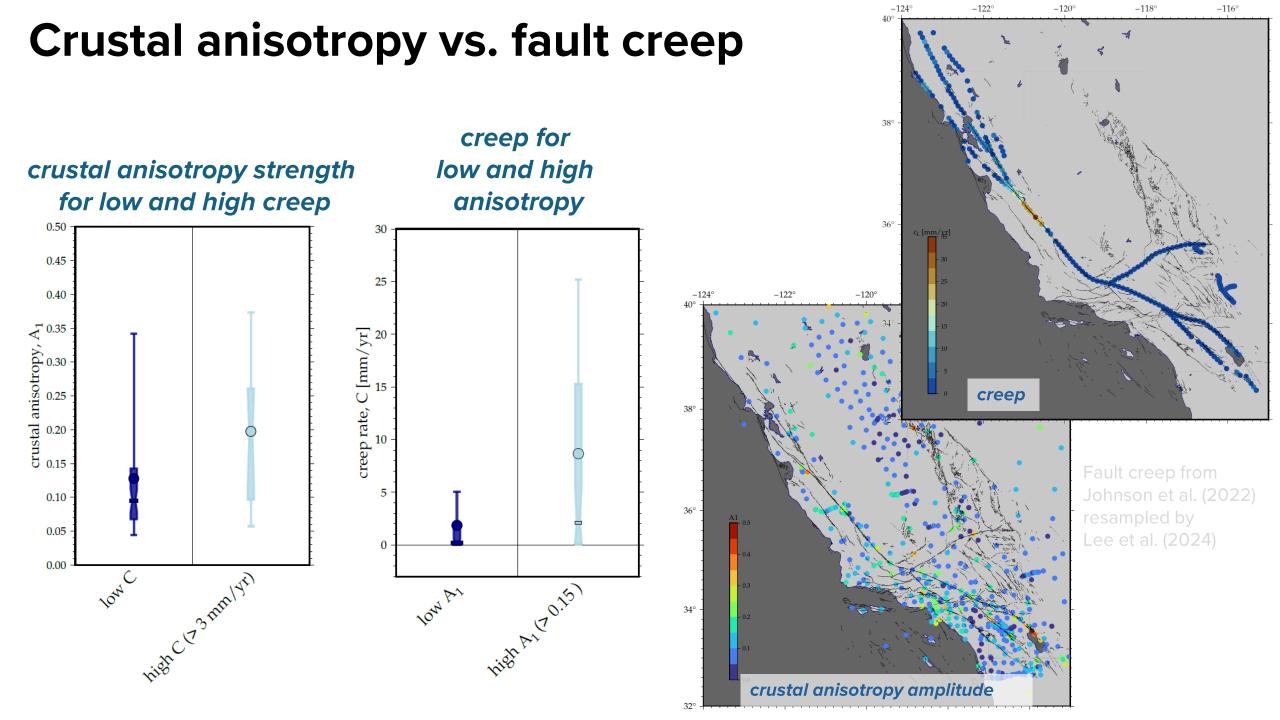


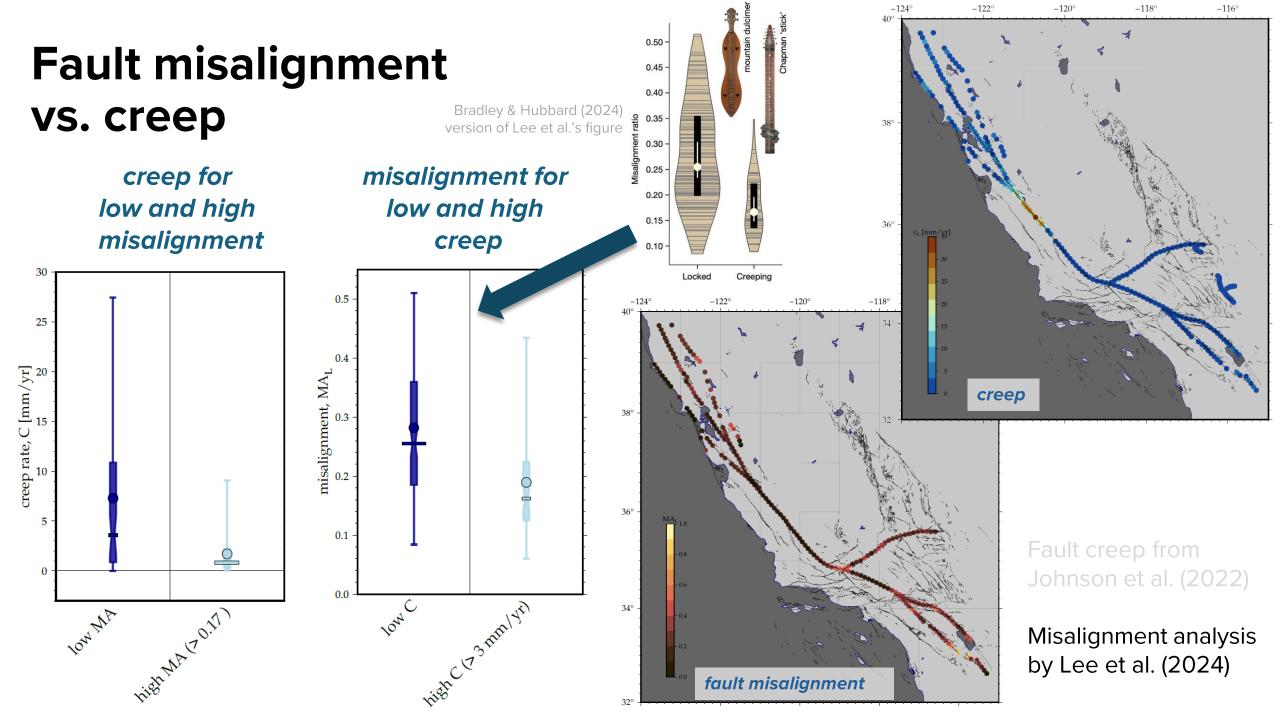




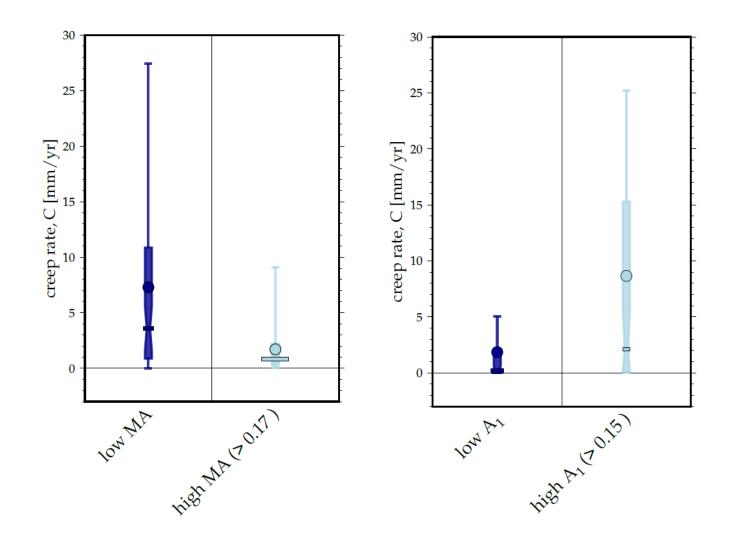






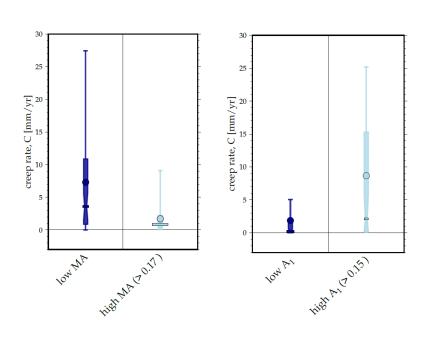


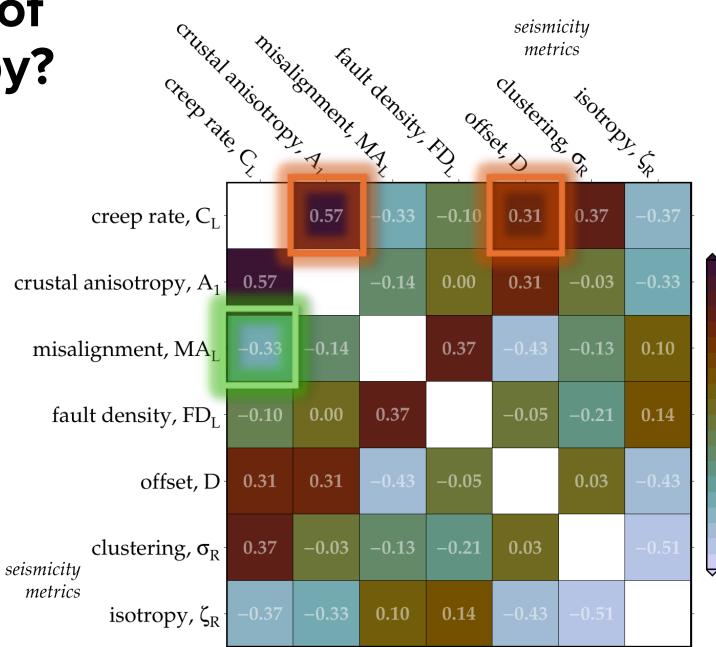
Crustal anisotropy better predictor of creep than fault misalignment?



seismicity Cross Creep rate C. A. MA. metrics Officet D OF SE correlation -0.100.57 0.31 0.37 creep rate, C₁ crustal anisotropy, A_1 0.00 -0.030.57 0.31 misalignment, MA_L -0.140.37 -0.130.10 fault density, FD_I 0.00 -0.100.37 -0.05-0.210.14 offset, D 0.31 0.31 -0.050.03 -0.4clustering, σ_R 0.37 -0.03-0.13-0.210.03 -0.5seismicity metrics isotropy, ζ_R 0.10 0.14

Lithological control of creep and anisotropy?





-0.0 -0.0 -0.0 -0.0 -0.2 Sbearman rank c

-0.4

Conclusions

- > fault creep along the San Andreas correlates with
 - crustal anisotropy (A₁ from receiver functions),
 - clustering of seismicity, and
 - to a lesser degree, with misalignment (cf. Lee et al., 2022)
- crustal anisotropy reflects a mix of
 - fault zone evolution (correlation with offset) and
 - geological history (via creep, i.e. likely rock type controlled)
- > expanded set of constraints for plate boundary evolution, to be integrated in constitutive laws