Briefing on

Program of Earthquakes and Active-fault Research (PEAR) in Taiwan





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Presentation Structure

- 1. Introduction : Taiwan tectonic environment 921 Chi-Chi earthquake Seismic monitoring system
- 2. Integrated "PEAR" and the main works
- 3. Scientific results and future developments



Taiwan-style Collision and Seismicity













Chi-Chi Earthquake

Origin Time: 1999 Sep. 21 1:47 AM
Magnitude: 7.3 ML (The Largest Earthquake on the island in the past century)
death toll : 2432
injuries : 657
missing : 46
houses destroyed : >100,000

as of 1999 Nov. 26



Chi-Chi Earthquake





Shihkang: the northern part of 1999 earthquake fault



Fengyuan region, the northern part of 1999 earthquake fault





Shihkang Dam: the northern part of 1999 earthquake fault





Shihkang: the northern part of 1999 earthquake fault





















2. Integrated "PEAR" and the main works



Program for Earthquakes and Active-fault Research (PEAR)

- Seismogenic-zone structures
- Earthquake geology
- Seismicity and seismotectonics
- Crustal deformations
- Earthquake physics (including physics, chemistry,rock mechanics, and hydrology related to earthquakes)
- Strong-motion seismology and engineering seismology





Program for Earthquakes and Active-fault Research Budget for 5 years

National Science Council

FY.	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
USD	3.1m	3.8 m	4.4m	4.3 m	4.3 m

International Cooperative Countries

USA Japan France China





Reflection Seismics



圖四EWG一Ⅲ彈簧式重錘震源,主 要應用於活動斷層調查。 [關六 此願爲典型的實調刻面,其中模軸代表側向距離,最軸代表記錄時 問長度(深度)。圖中斷層影像清晰可見。



A comparison





Fengyuan well (450m)



Nantou Well: 南投井 176 m



豐原井 南投井 (FengYuan) (NanTou) Siltstone Alternated 50-50-Sandstone Gravel Fracture Zone 100-100-150-150-200-200-Toukoshan Gravel 250-原料山礫石 E 300 350-400-

Modify from Dr. Tanaka





™ Taiwan-Luzon Velocity field

- w.r.t stable Eurasia
- 22*
 - (1996-2000) convergence across the active Taiwan arc
 - continent collision zone





Velocity Field and Dilatation Rate (1992-1999)

• yellowgreen-blue: *Contraction*

• red:

Extension





Maximum horizontal & vertical displacement: 9.1 m & 4.2 m

15 months after the mainshock Maximum displacement: 25 cm

Chi-Chi Coseismic vs. Post-seismic displacements





Taiwan Continuous GPS Array **Installed** and operated by **CWB/IES** 150 new stations (2001-2005)About 50 preexisting stations operated by CWB, **IES, MOI**

Paleoseismology : Trenching



Chelungpu fault

Paleoseismology : Trenching

Picture shows a newly excavated trench in Hsinchu area

3. Scientific results and future developments

Published Papers in Journals

Topic	SCI+EI	Non-SCI	Non-TaiwanScholars
seismogenic structure	14	2	
Earthquake Geology	15	12	8
seismicity	7	6	2
Crustal Deformation	9		5
Earthquake Physics	24	1	8
Strong Motion	21	5	12
Earthquake Chemistry		1	
Earthquake Hydrology	4		1
Tectonic	6	2	3
Precursors Research	2	2	2
Хв	102	31	41

International Cooperation

- 1. Plate Boundary Observatory in Taiwan, PBOT
- 2. Taiwan Crustal Structures, TaiCrust
- 3. Taiwan Continental Drilling Project, TCDP
- 4. Earthquake Geology
- **5. Integrated search for Taiwan Earthquake Precursors**
- **6. Source Physics**
- 7. Strong Ground Motion Prediction
- 8. Early Warning System

Goals

To promote science development

To improve our understanding of earthquake and fault behaviors : seismogenic structure, earthquake precursors, source physics, crustal deformation and strong ground motion prediction.

Application of seismic hazard mitigation

The Chi-Chi earthquake heavily struck central Taiwan. However, it also brought a large amount of valuable seismic records to the world, and we are very glad to share these data with the scientists of the world for seismic hazard mitigation research.

Develop Early Warning System to decrease seismic hazards In the near future, we will apply the concept of seismic subnet configuration to improve the response time and as the basis of developing the Early Warning System.

Thank you for your kind attention.

アリかトゴザイマス

謝謝

