#### **Tsunamigenic potential of the Vanuatu Subduction Zone**



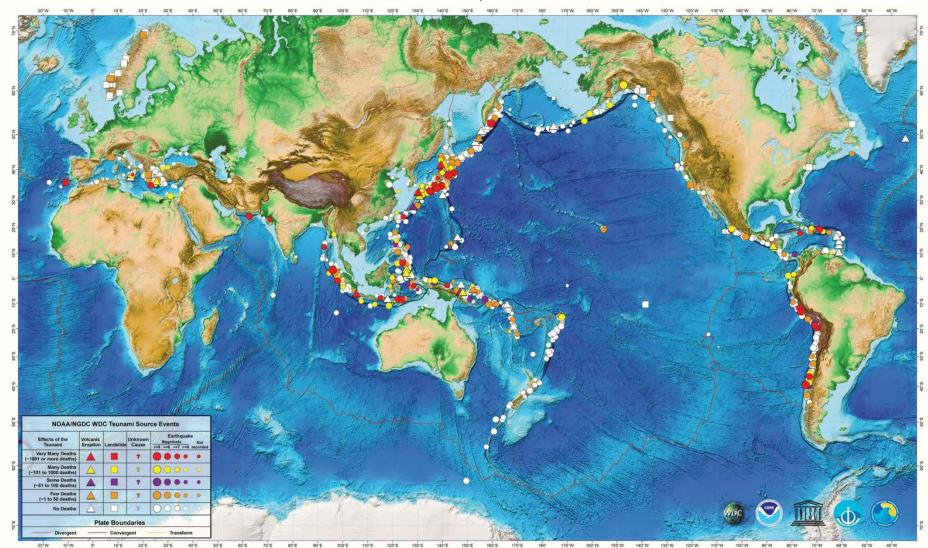
Dr Jean Roger, GNS Science, Lower Hutt, New Zealand

ICG/PTWS Scientific meeting Port Vila, Vanuatu, 14-17 May 2024



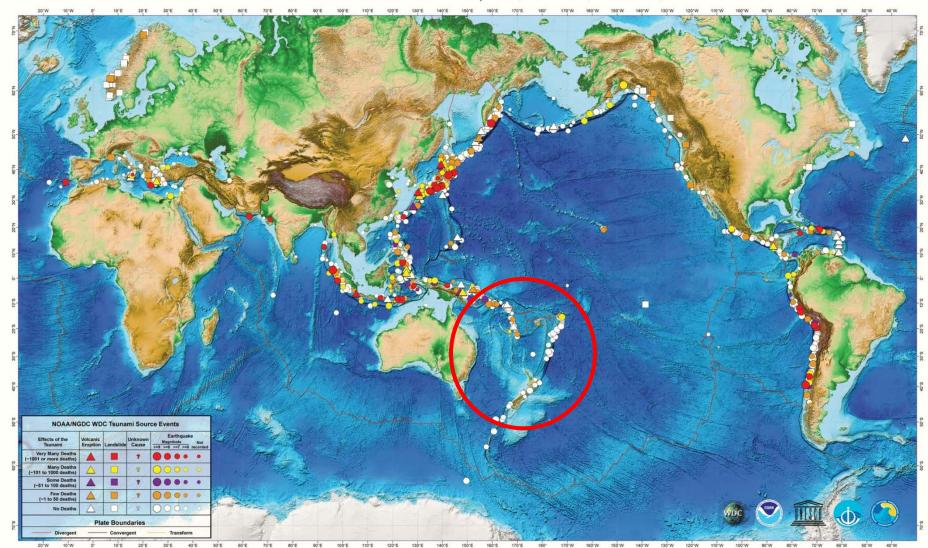
#### **Objectives**

- Overview of the seismo-tectonic context of the VSZ
- Present the available knowledge in terms of historical tsunamis
- Discuss the tsunami potential of the VSZ
- Highlight the gaps of knowledge
- Discuss the future research



Tsunami Sources 1410 B.C. to A.D. 2011 from Earthquakes, Volcanoes, Landslides, and Other Causes

Poster prepared August 2011

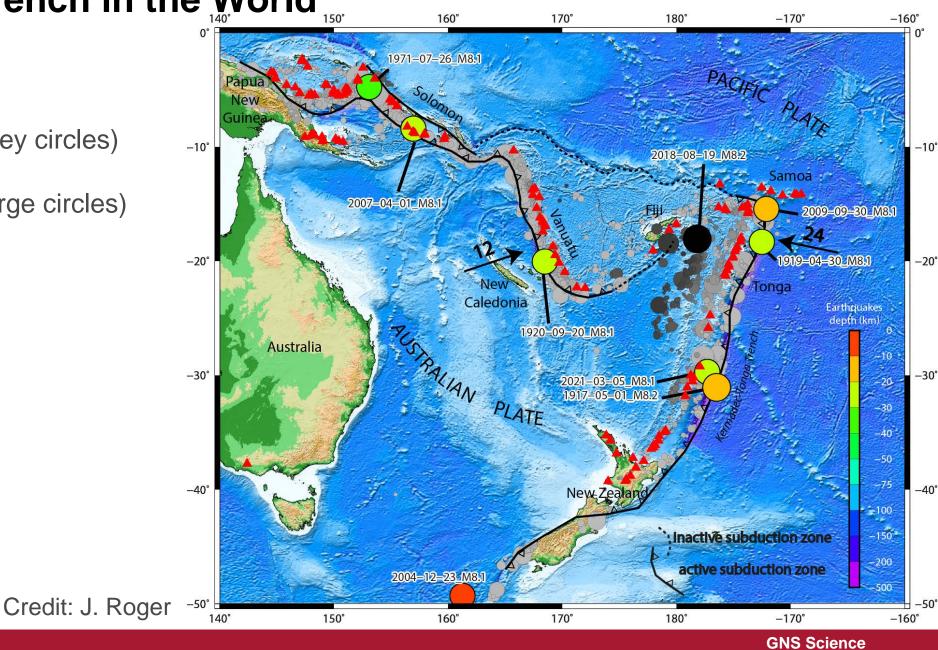


Tsunami Sources 1410 B.C. to A.D. 2011 from Earthquakes, Volcanoes, Landslides, and Other Causes

Poster prepared August 2011

Earthquakes

- $M_w \ge 6.0$  since 1976 (grey circles) (Data: USGS)
- $M_w > 8.0$  since 1900 (large circles)

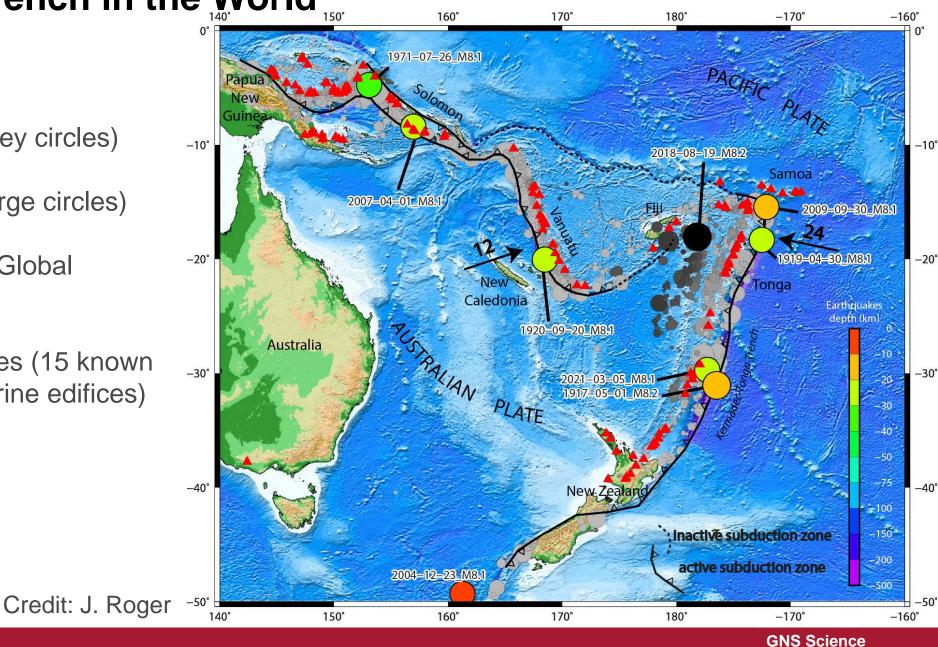


Earthquakes

- $M_w \ge 6.0$  since 1976 (grey circles) (Data: USGS)
- $M_w > 8.0$  since 1900 (large circles)

Active volcanoes in red (Global Volcanism Program; <u>https://volcano.si.edu</u>)

→ Lots of active volcanoes (15 known in Vanuatu incl. 3 submarine edifices)



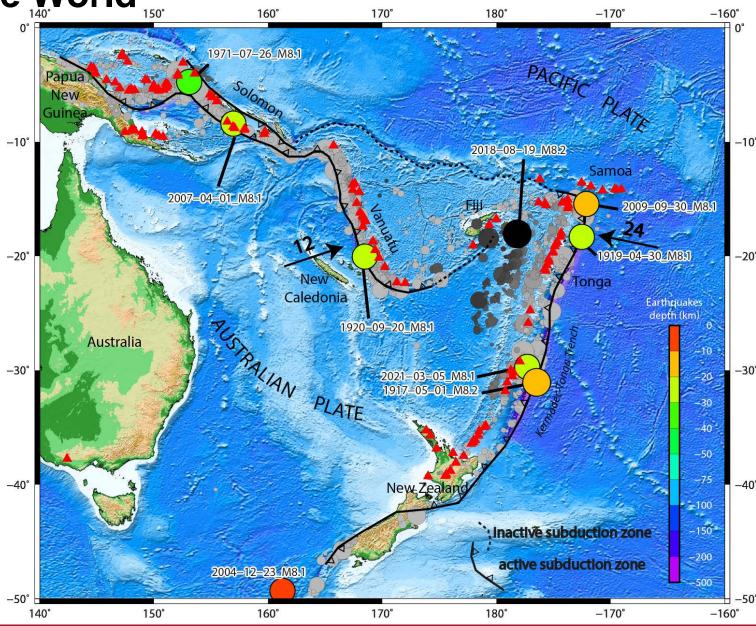
Earthquakes

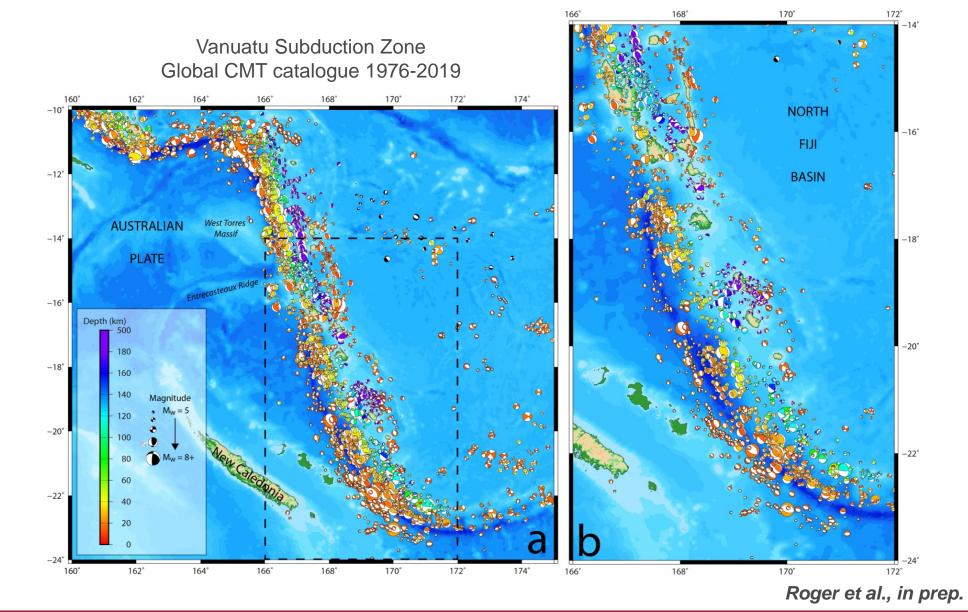
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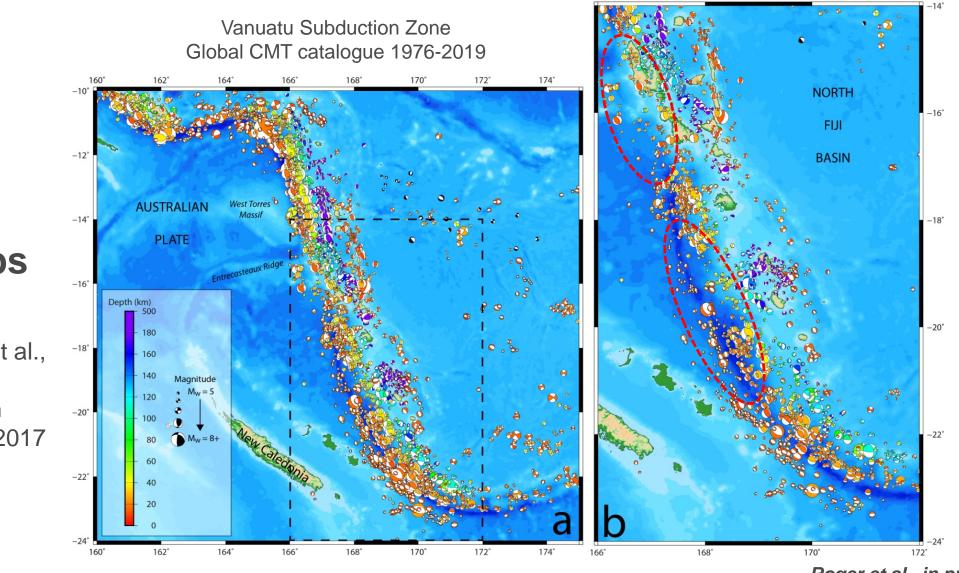
Active volcanoes in red (Global Volcanism Program; <u>https://volcano.si.edu</u>)

- $\rightarrow$  Tectonically complex region
- → High rate plates convergence (up to 24cm/yr under Tonga block; Bevis et al., 1995)
- $\rightarrow$  1/₄ of world seismicity
- → 10 Earthquakes of magnitude Mw ≥ 8.0 in ~100 years









## 2 seismic gaps

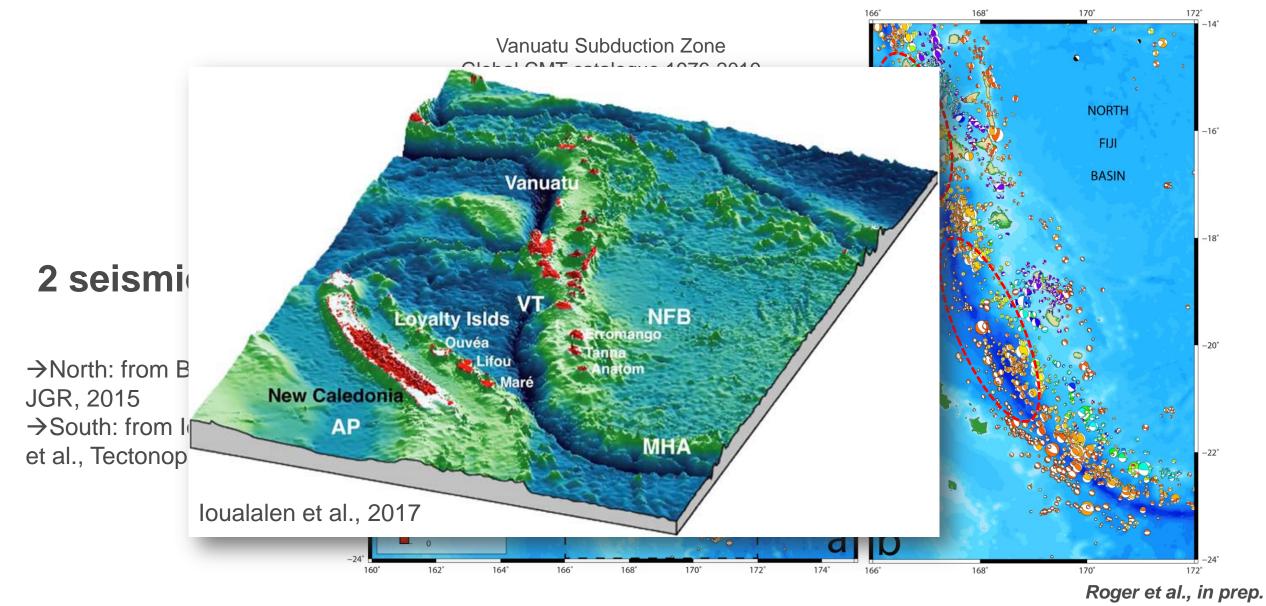
→North: from Baillard et al.,
JGR, 2015
→South: from Ioualalen
et al., Tectonophysics, 2017

Roger et al., in prep.

**GNS Science** 

170°

172°



#### Vanuatu Subduction Zone Global CMT catalogue 1976-2019 Luganville 174° NORTH -16° FIJI **BASIN** 55 AUSTRALIAN Vila -14 -18° PLATE $-16^{\circ}$ Depth (km) -20 0 . 3. 160 lagnitude -20° 160° 162° 164° 166 168 170 172° 174° 166 168 170° 172°

Roger et al., in prep.

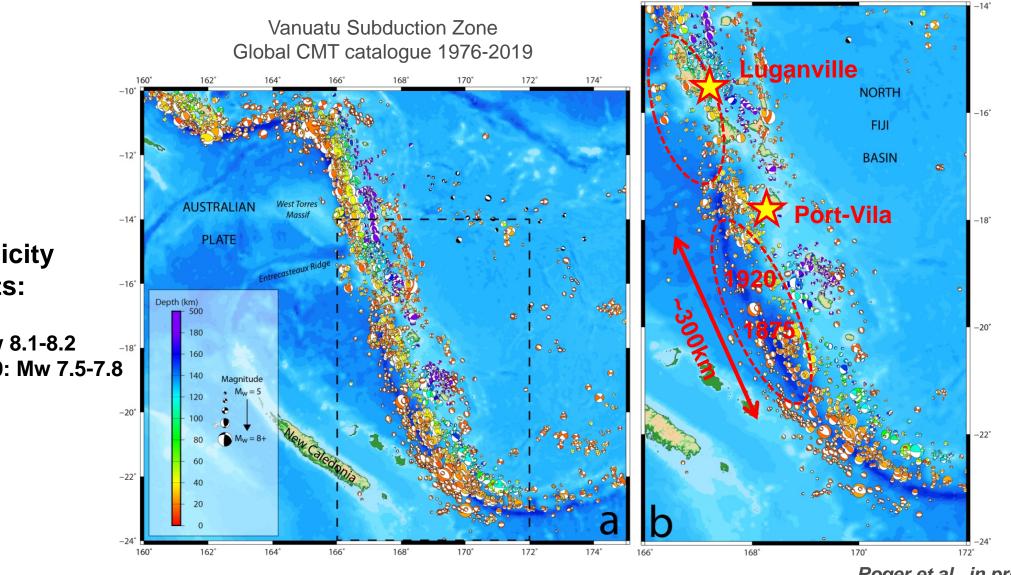
170°

172°

**GNS Science** 

#### 2 seismic gaps

 $\rightarrow$ North: from Baillard et al., JGR, 2015  $\rightarrow$ South: from Ioualalen et al., Tectonophysics, 2017  $\rightarrow$ Near the two most populated, towns of Vanuatu (Port-Vila: 51k, Luganville: 16k)



Historical seismicity → 2 major events:

- 28 March 1875: Mw 8.1-8.2 - 20 September 1920: Mw 7.5-7.8

Roger et al., in prep.

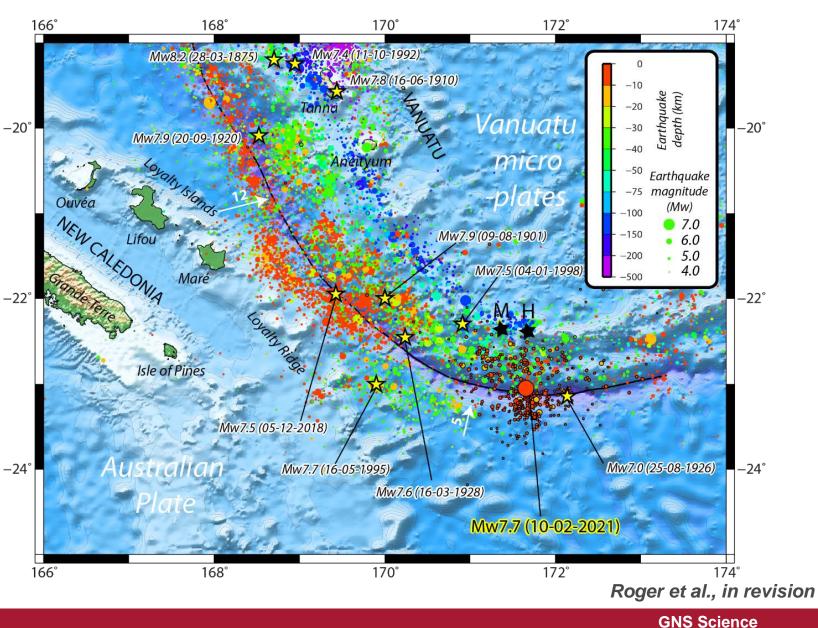
**GNS Science** 

170°

172°

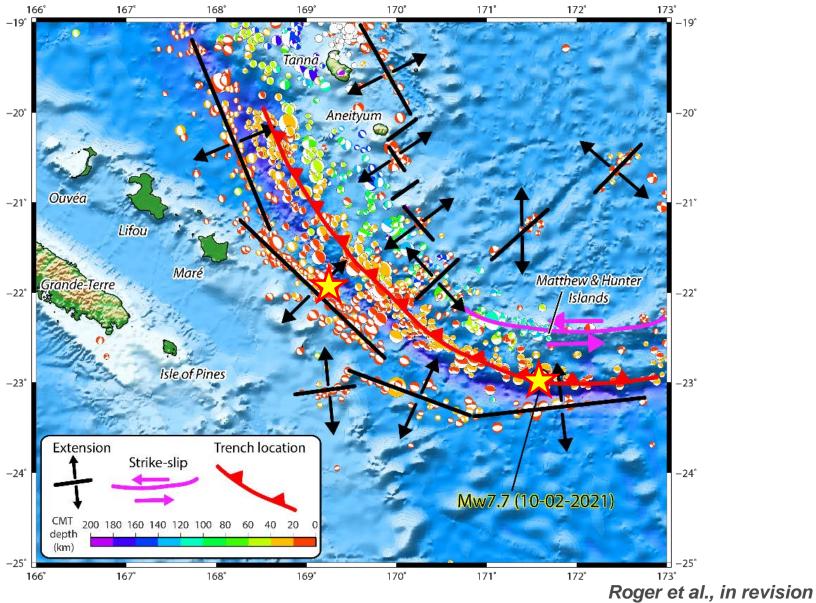
#### The southern part of the Trench

- Subduction of the Loyalty ridge
- Strong seismicity resulting of compressive and extensive processes on the two plates
- > 3 recent strong earthquakes
  - 5 December 2018 Mw 7.5
  - 10 February 2021 Mw 7.7
  - 19 May 2023 Mw 7.7

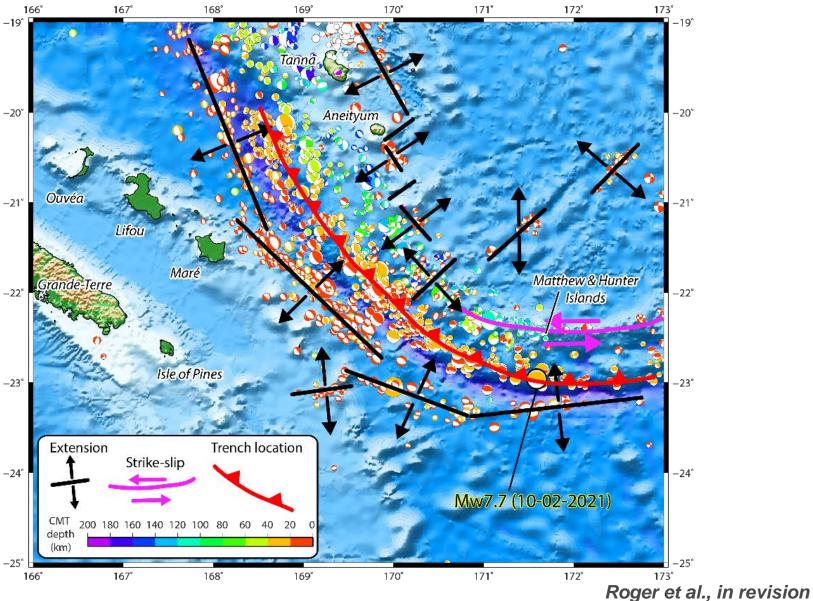


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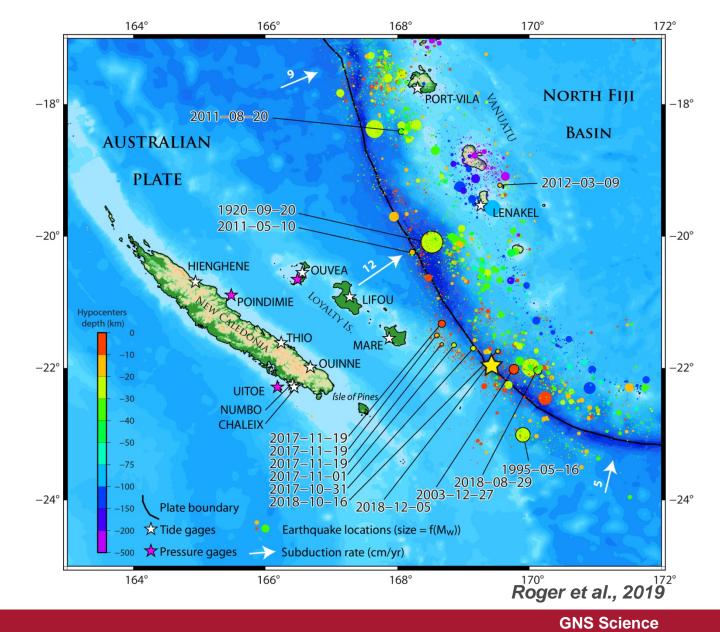
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  - 5 December 2018 Mw 7.5
  - 10 February 2021 Mw 7.7
  - 19 May 2023 Mw 7.7



- An active subduction zone
- > 2 seismic gaps
- Recent strong events (2018, 2021, 2023) with lots of recorded data
- > 2 major historical events:
  - 28 March 1875: Mw 8.1-8.2
  - 20 September 1920: Mw 7.5-7.8

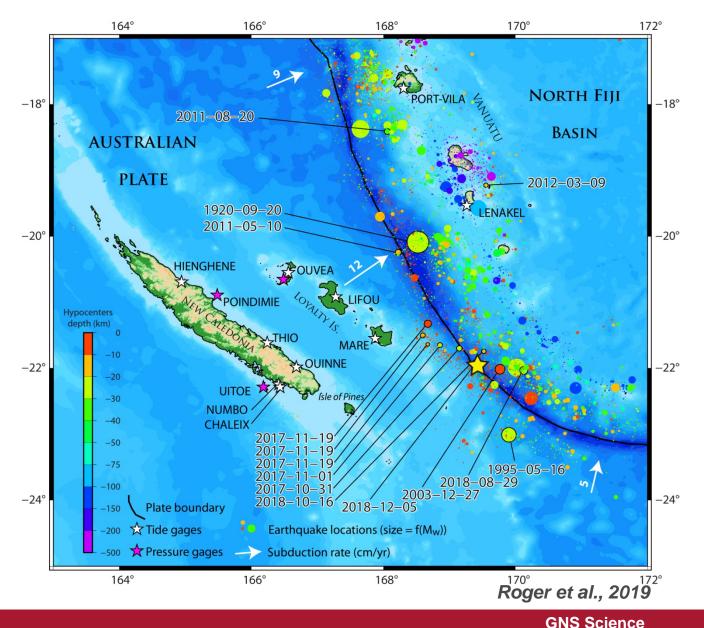


➢ 2010: A first catalogue of the 6/12
 tsunamis recorded/reported in New
 Caledonia from the VSZ → Sahal et al.



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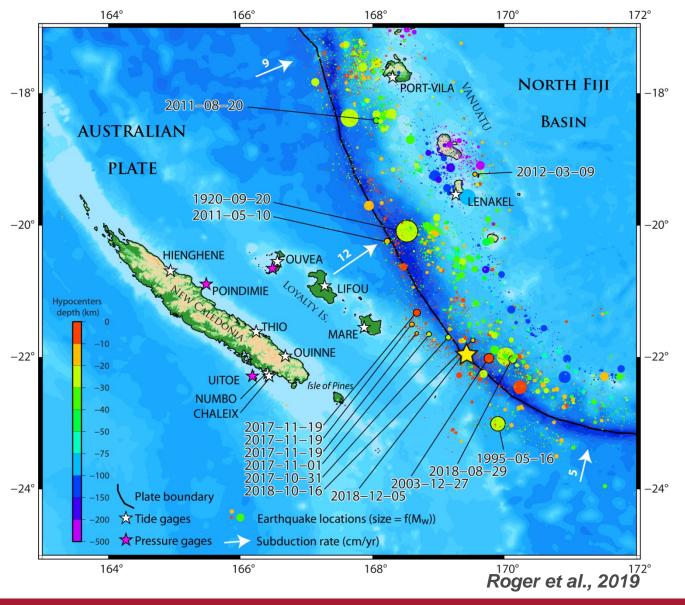
> 2019: Update of the catalogue using marigraphic data +12/25 tsunamis from the VSZ  $\rightarrow$  Roger et al.



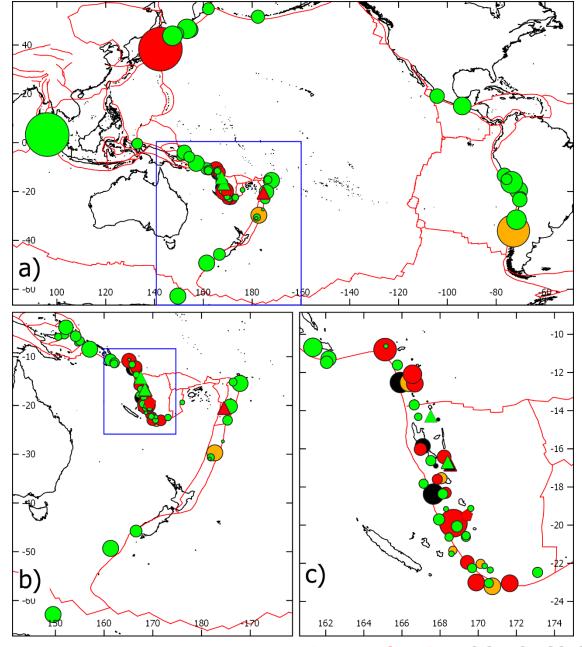
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≻ 2023: Tsunami catalogue of Vanuatu 100 tsunamis since 1863 incl. 18
 teletsunamis → Roger and Pelletier

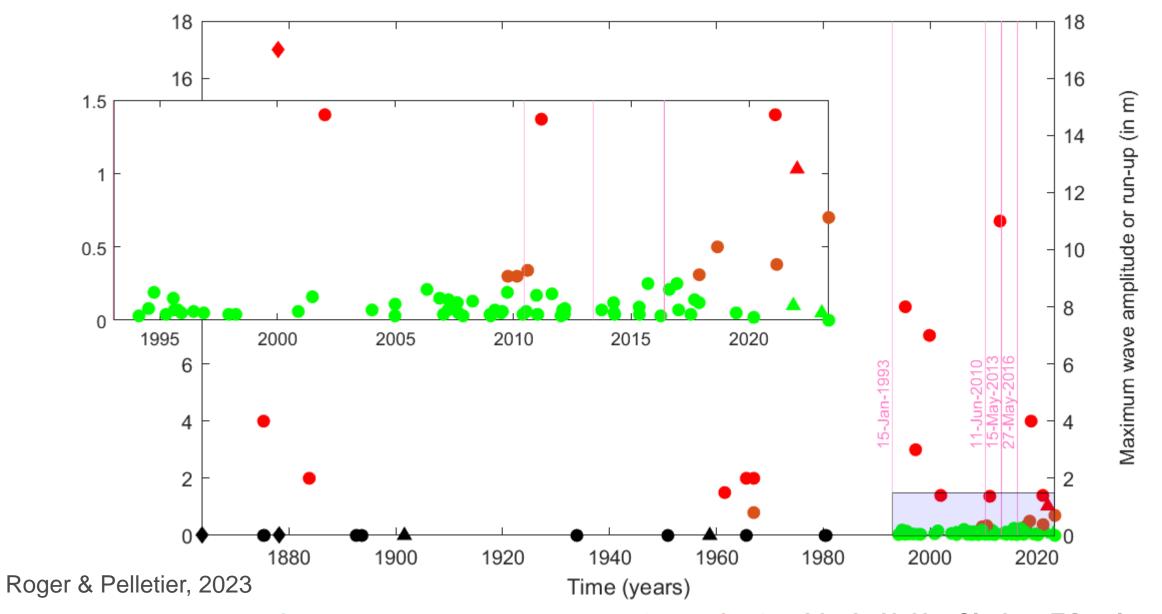


Sources of tsunamis recorded in the Vanuatu Arc since 1863



Roger & Pelletier, 2023

Green: >0-30cm ; orange: 30cm-1m; red: >1m; black: NaN – Circles: EQ; triangle: volc.



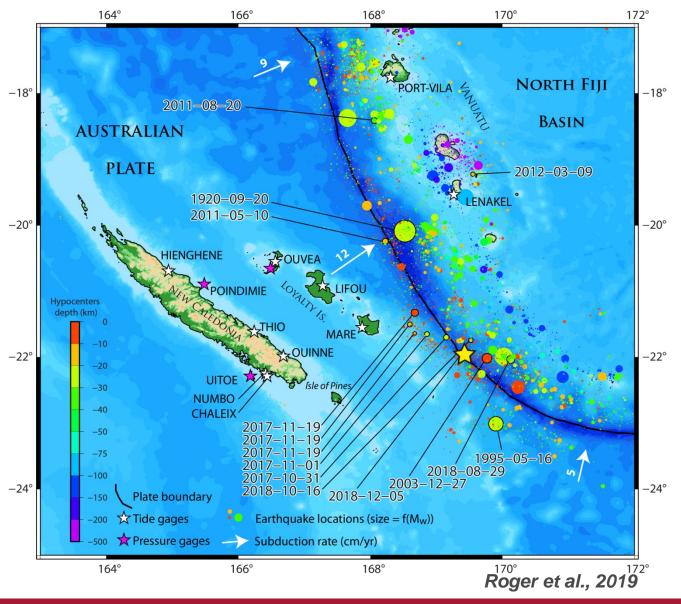
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➢ 2023: Tsunami catalogue of Vanuatu **100 tsunamis** since 1863 incl. 18
 teletsunamis → Roger and Pelletier

**NB:** numerous large landslide scars identified in the region (unpublished work, Pelletier et al.)



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**1875**  $\rightarrow$  the ONLY deadly tsunami recorded in New Caledonia (25 deaths in Lifou) – no knowledge of the seismic source parameters

6 remarkable events have been studied so far:

 $\mathbf{1920} \rightarrow$  in the tsunamis/earthquakes catalogues, no valuable information about any tsunami waves

**1999**  $\rightarrow$  a Mw 7.5 earthquake (on the back-arc faults) triggered a destructive and deadly tsunami in Ambrym and Pentecost islands (Vanuatu) – run-up up to 8 m

**2018**  $\rightarrow$  Mw 7.5 earthquake with normal mechanism at the collision between the Loyalty Ridge and the subduction – lots of observations/gauge records

**2021**  $\rightarrow$  Mw 7.7 earthquake with reverse mechanism at the southeasternmost part of the subduction zone (toward Fiji) – observations/gauges and DART records

**2023**  $\rightarrow$  Mw 7.7/7.1 doublet earthquake with complex normal mechanism (loc. of 1995 Mw 7.7) – observations/gauges and DART records

**NB:** 9 August 1901  $\rightarrow$  a Mw7.8 earthquake and tsunami are mentioned in catalogues; there is a strong doubt on the date and location of this event (recent update from USGS)

A 164"00"E

# 28 March 1875

Historical investigations provided

→25 deaths, numerous casualties
→Several places destroyed
→No data about the earthquake

→Scientific study: loualalen et al., 2017
- Allows to attribute a magnitude range of the event

Archive Territoriale de Nouvelle-Calédonie, Nouméa, MF Presse Calédonienne, 1MI14(R6), Le Moniteur de la Nouvelle-Calédonie du 28 avril 1875, Communications, Lettre du Père Lubin Gaide datée du 04 avril 1875 à *Gatcha* (Lifou) adressée à un confrère, relative au tremblement de terre au Loyalty, 170 p.



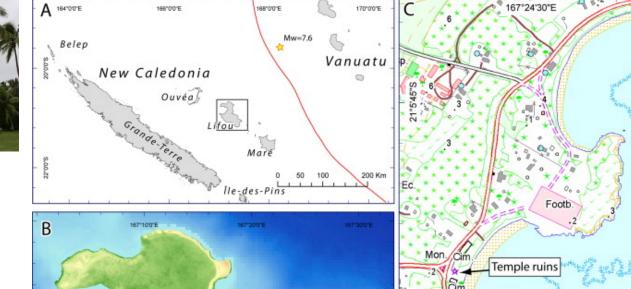
Sahal et al., 2019

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#### Tsunamis gene

# 28 March 1875

Historical investigations provi

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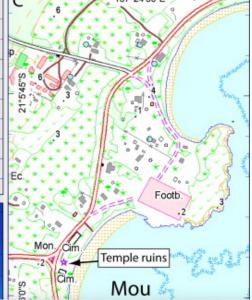


e 28 mors 1875, le temps était calme, la lune éclairait la splendide baie d'Ahmele
 et la population était endormie.

Unit me diverbiti në 27 rt 30 uli important sisteme secolo 1726 de l'île durent à peu près 35 secondes, Subattanti ministe pils tar unit, une dorant suppar devisat se les biblitations de Mans, pil et Longsphil. Le premier temple protestant construit por le misionnaire FAO latt de l'anne de l'anne de la construct Con de la port Cont Boule de designement été dévoluté en sistemation de l'anne de l'anne de la construct Con de la port Cont Boule de la déplement été dévoluté en de la construct de la contra de la conte de la construct de la déplement été dévoluté en designement membre de la context, entremanne ét pij de la mongénie de la construct de la construct (CS). Salté à cette constructiones de la context de la construction de la construct de la construct de la context, entremanne ét pij de la mongénie favore de la construction de la cons

N göhe lö 28 mars 1875, ijine haodrai. Kola melemen la qahlapa ka miagoming e Ahmelevedr. Hinenyippijdr, e 22H 30, traga koi 53 secondes la kola pane enjina la hangetr. Drehu haneta la kete sa atragat. Hina tél la geje madra ngane la hunami et Mou, joji me luengôni. Easé até ka hape, 24 as léo atrun la at ka mee, hete da 15 e joj).

1875 STOIRE DU TSUNAMI

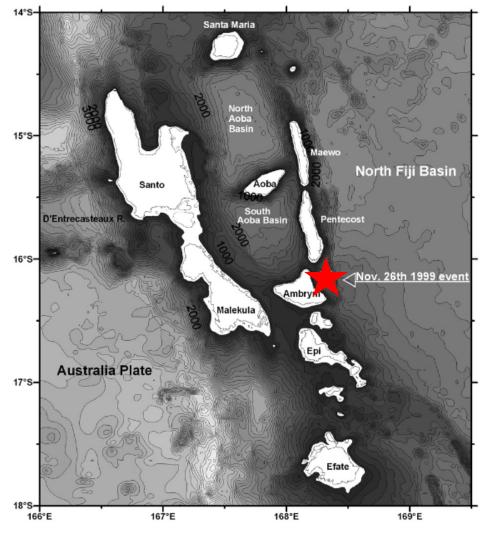


one



# Tsunamis generated at the Vanuatu Subduction Zone 26 November 1999

- → Mw 7.5 earthquake shook central Vanuatu
- $\rightarrow$  Reverse faulting mechanism on back-arc fault
- → Largest known earthquake in the back-arc of this region
- $\rightarrow$  Followed by a destructive tsunami



Ioualalen et al., 2006

# **26 November 1999**

Post event field survey provided

 $\rightarrow$ Numerous destructions and victims on Ambrym and Pentecost Islands

 $\rightarrow$ Maximum run-up of 8 m

 $\rightarrow$ Measurement of vertical motion (uplift up to 1.5 m; subsidence) in Ambrym eastern shore and surrounding islands





# **26 November 1999**

Post event field survey provided

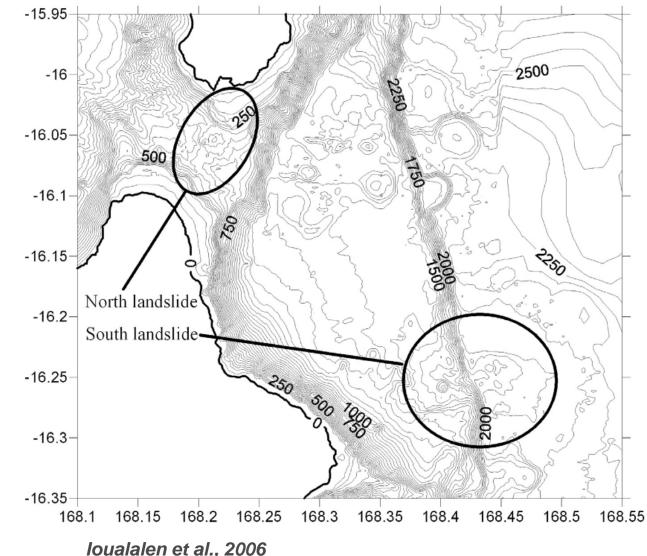
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 →Maximum run of 8 m

 $\rightarrow$ Maximum run-up of 8 m

→Measurement of vertical motion (uplift up to 1.5 m; subsidence) in Ambrym eastern shore and surrounding islands

Bathymetric campaign

→Identification of several submarine landslide deposits/scars



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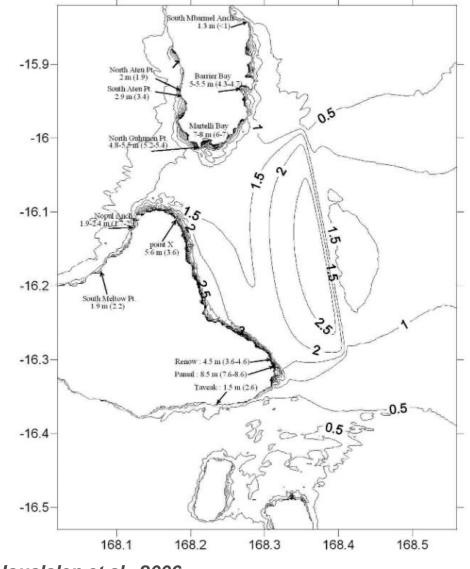
→Maximum run-up of 8 m

→Measurement of vertical motion (uplift up to 1.5 m; subsidence) in Ambrym eastern shore and surrounding islands

Bathymetric campaign

→Identification of several submarine landslide deposits/scars

→ Three hypothesis of tsunami generation:
 coseismic deformation, east Ambrym underwater
 landslide, south Pentecost underwater landslide
 (Pelletier et al., 2000; loualalen et al., 2006)



Ioualalen et al., 2006

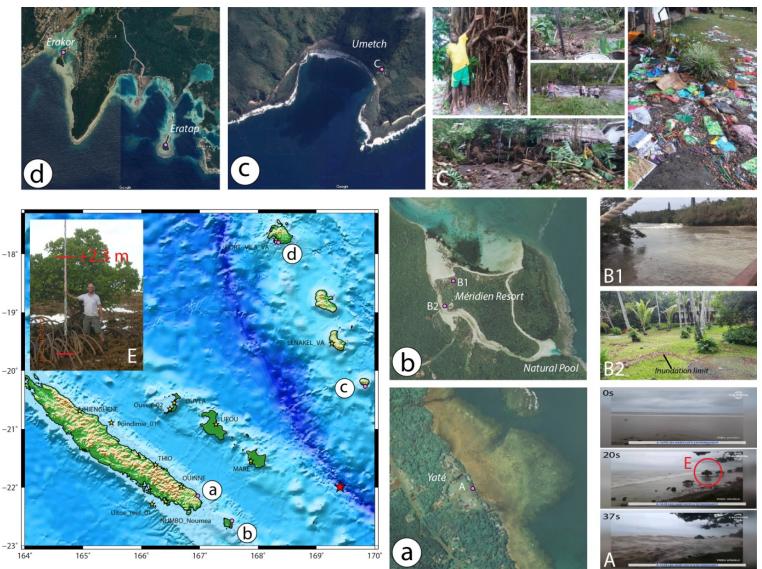
# 5 December 2018

→1st event recorded on numerous coastal gauges in NC/VAN

→ observations/testimonies (incl. videos/photos)

→ Scientific study: Roger et al., NHESS, 2021

Able to reproduce most of coastal records and observations in NC/VAN
Allows calibration of local tsunami model for hazard mapping purpose (New Caledonia gvt. TSUCAL project)



Roger et al., NHESS, 2021

# 5 December 2018

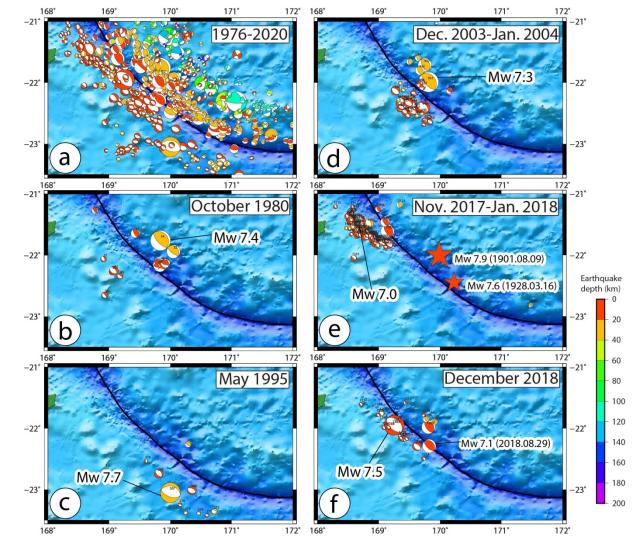
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Allows calibration of local tsunami model for hazard mapping purpose (New Caledonia gvt. TSUCAL project)

- Interesting tectonic/seismic process alterning reverse and normal mechanisms



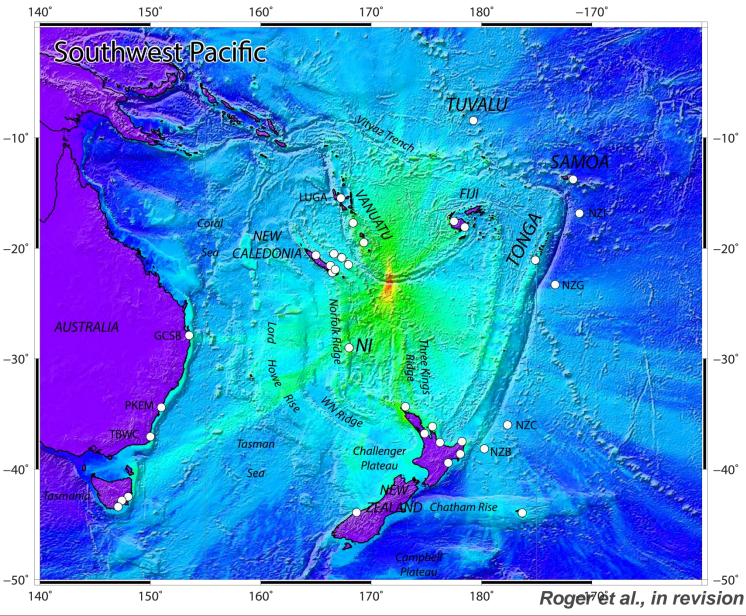
Roger et al., 2021

# 10 February 2021

→ Regional impact

→ Recorded by most of the SW Pacific coastal gauges (31) and by 4 NZ DARTs (the 3 DARTs off NC were not operational)
 → Scientific studies: Roger et al., NHESS, 2023; Gusman et al., ESS, 2022
 - Help to improve the tsunami hazard knowledge for SW Pacific

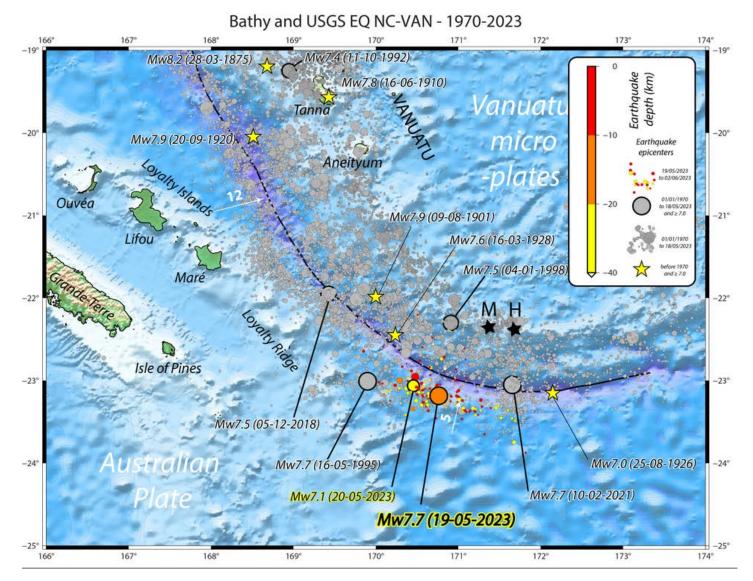
- Help to improve NZ early warning system using DART data (first waveforms)



**GNS Science** 

# **19 May 2023**

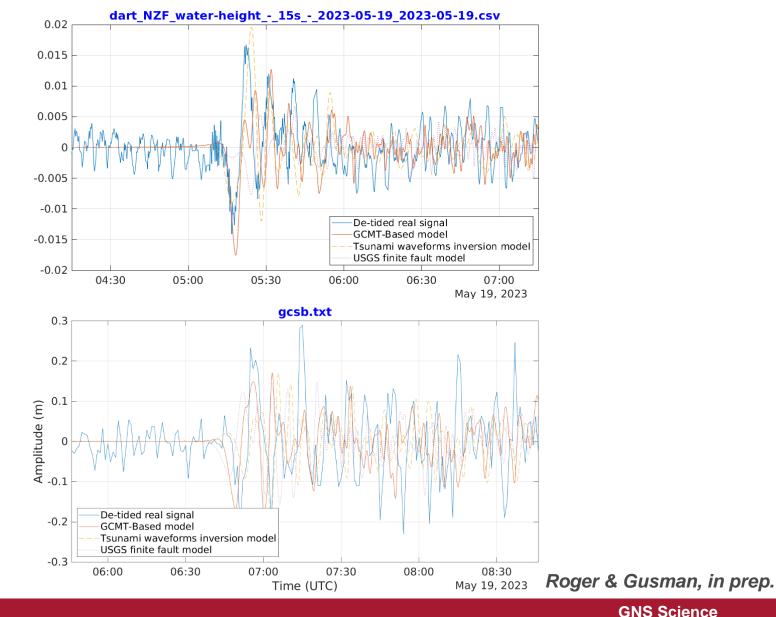
- → Doublet earthquakes (Mw 7.7 & 7.1)→ 53% NDC (USGS)
- → Source region of 1995 Mw 7.7 EQ
  → Recorded by many of the SW Pacific coastal gauges and by 11/12 NZ DARTs
  → Scientific studies: Roger & Gusman, in prep., O'Kane et al., in prep.
- Help to improve the tsunami hazard knowledge for SW Pacific
- Help to improve NZ early warning system using DART data (first waveforms)

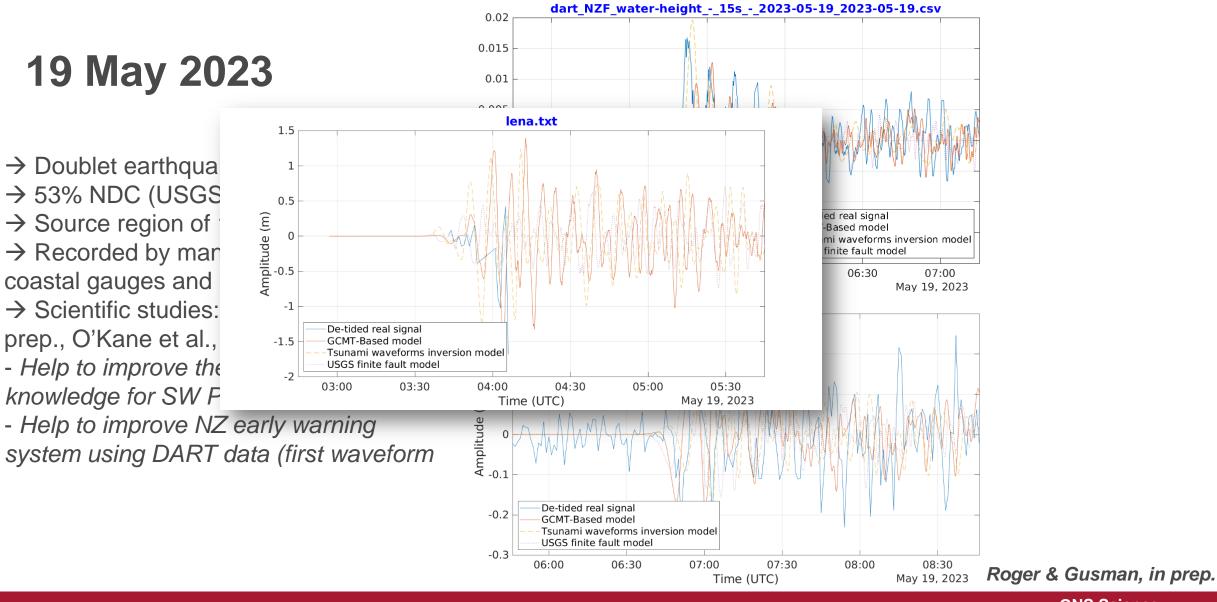


Roger & Gusman, in prep.

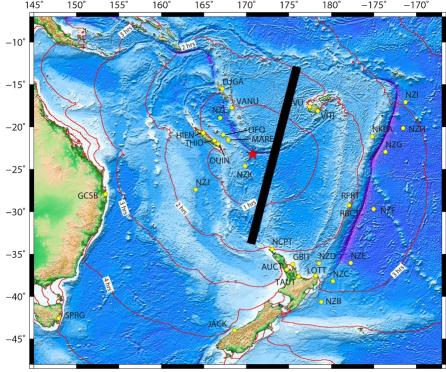
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- Help to improve the tsunami hazard knowledge for SW Pacific
- Help to improve NZ early warning system using DART data (first waveform





# **19 May 2023**



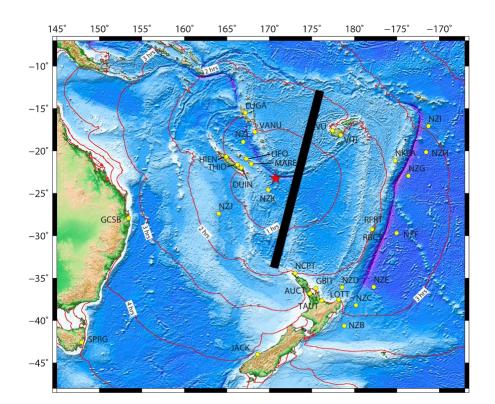
The 19 May 2023 tsunami near the Loyalty Islands captured by the new SWOT satellite Faugere.Y.<sup>1</sup>, Roger.J.<sup>2</sup>, Delepoulle.A.<sup>3</sup>, Dibarboure.G.<sup>1</sup>, Hébert.H.<sup>4</sup>

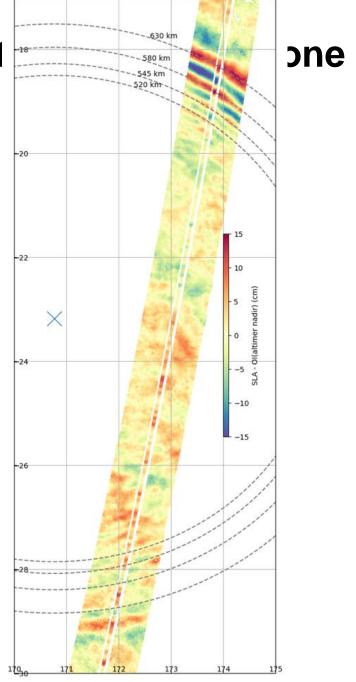


Faugere et al., in prep.

#### **Tsunamis generated at the Vanuat**

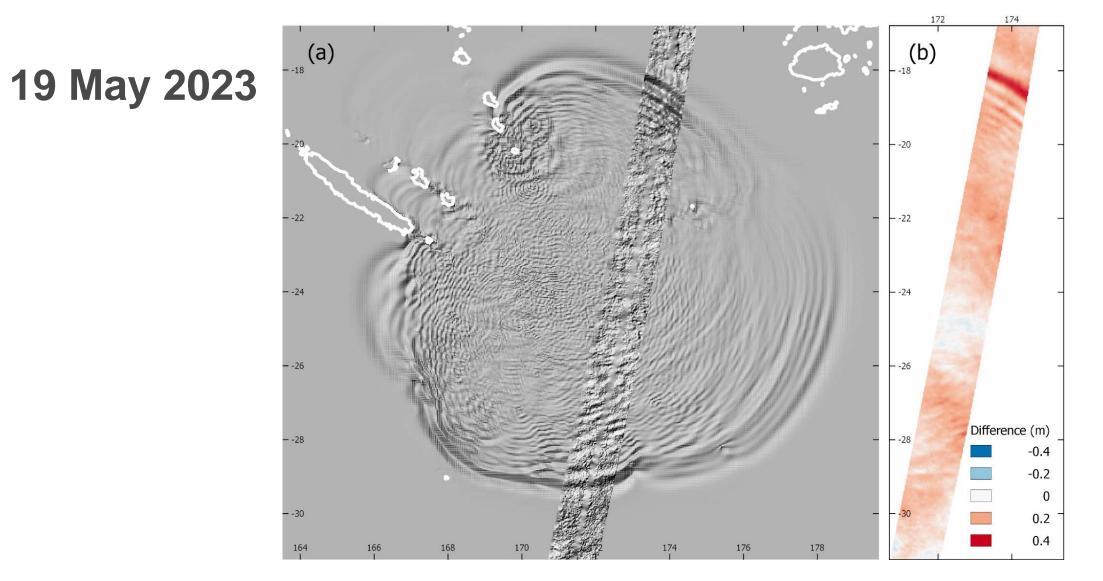
**19 May 2023** 





Faugere et al., in prep.

#### **Tsunamis generated at the Vanuatu Subduction Zone**



Faugere et al., in prep.

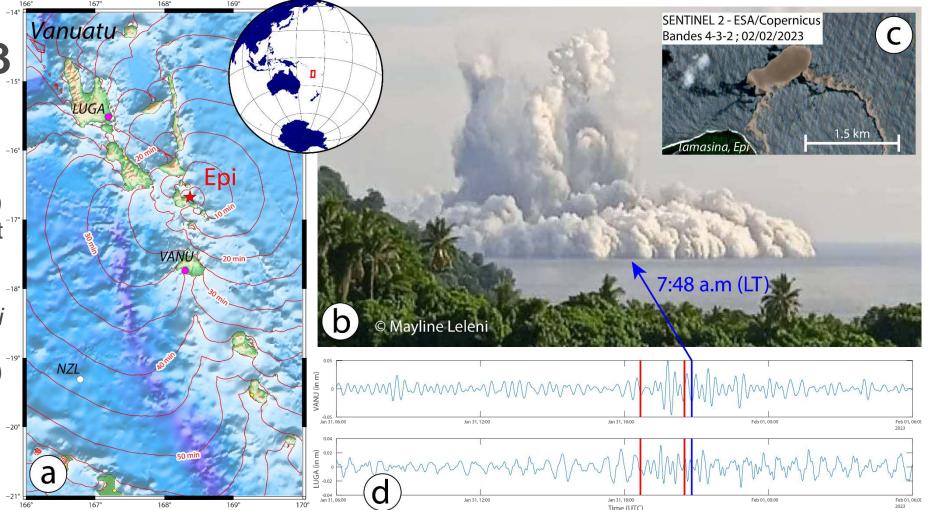
**GNS Science** 

#### **Tsunamis generated at the Vanuatu Subduction Zone**

# 31 January 2023

→ Powerful eruption
 (recorded as far as Mongolia)
 → Scientific studies: Roger et <sup>-1</sup>
 al., 2023; Roger et al., in
 prep. -1

- Help to improve the tsunami hazard knowledge for SW Pacific (non-seismic sources)



**Figure 1** The East Epi Volcano eruption of 31 January 2023 (UTC): (a) Location of the volcano within the Vanuatu Archipelago and tsunami travel times (red lines). Earth inset shows the location of the study zone with a red rectangle. The purple dots locate the coastal gages in Efate and Santo Islands; (b) Picture of the 7:48 am (local time) eruption; (c) Satellite image showing pumice rafts off the east coast of Epi Island; (d) De-tided sea-level records at Port-Vila (VANU) and Luganville (LUGA). The vertical blue line symbolizes the 7:48 am eruption photographed by locals, and the red lines symbolize the atmospheric pressure increases of 0.2 Pa and 0.5 Pa beginning at ~6:40 pm and ~8:30 pm (UTC), respectively, recorded by the CTBTO infrasound array IS22 in New Caledonia (information shared by Jelle Assink, KNMI).

Roger et al., 2023

## **Tsunamis generated at the Solomon Is. Subduction Zone**

0.2

0.15

0.1

0.05

-0.05

-0.1

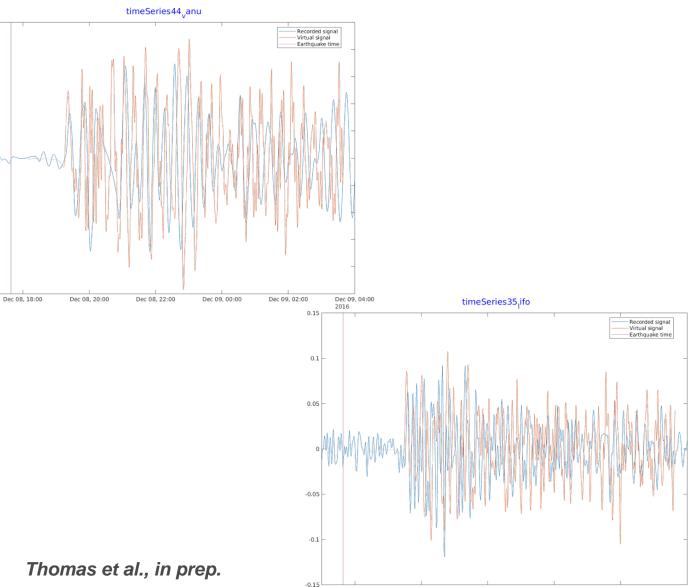
-0.15

-0.2

-0.25

## 8 December 2016

- → Mw 7.8 earthquake
- $\rightarrow$  Interface event
- $\rightarrow$  Destruction and casualties
- → Recorded by available stations of the SW Pacific and a few DARTs
- $\rightarrow$  Scientific studies: Thomas et al., in prep.
- Help to improve the tsunami hazard knowledge for SW Pacific
- Help to improve NZ early warning system using ship-based GNSS measurements



Dec 08, 18:00

Dec 08, 20:00

Dec 08, 22:00

Dec 09. 02:00

Dec 09, 04:00 2016

Dec 09, 00:00

#### **Tsunami potential of the Vanuatu Subduction Zone**

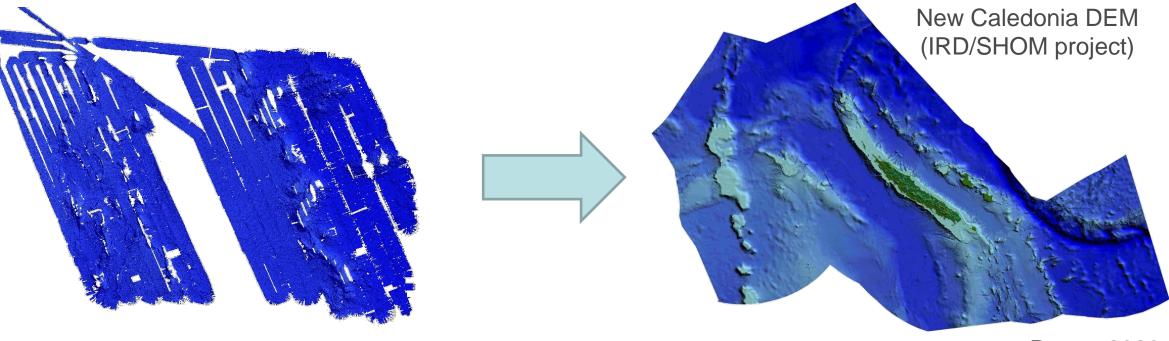
2 important points we can discuss further:

What is the maximum plausible magnitude the VSZ can produce ?

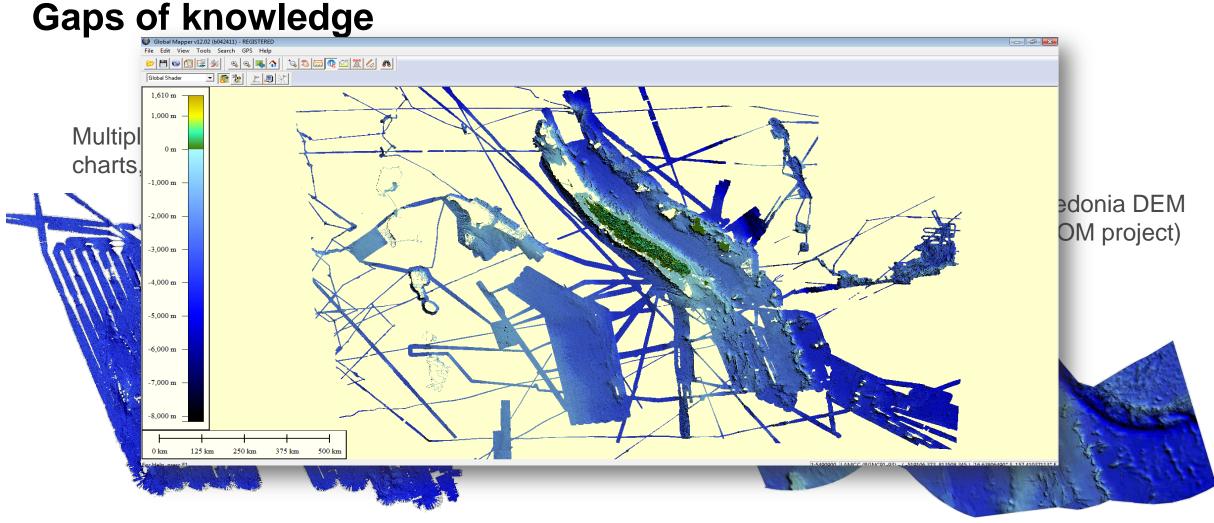
What about the scenarios using other tsunami sources (including volcanic eruptions and landslides) in such a complex region?

Multiple datasets (nautical charts, ZONECO program, etc.)

# Bathymetric data in New Caledonia



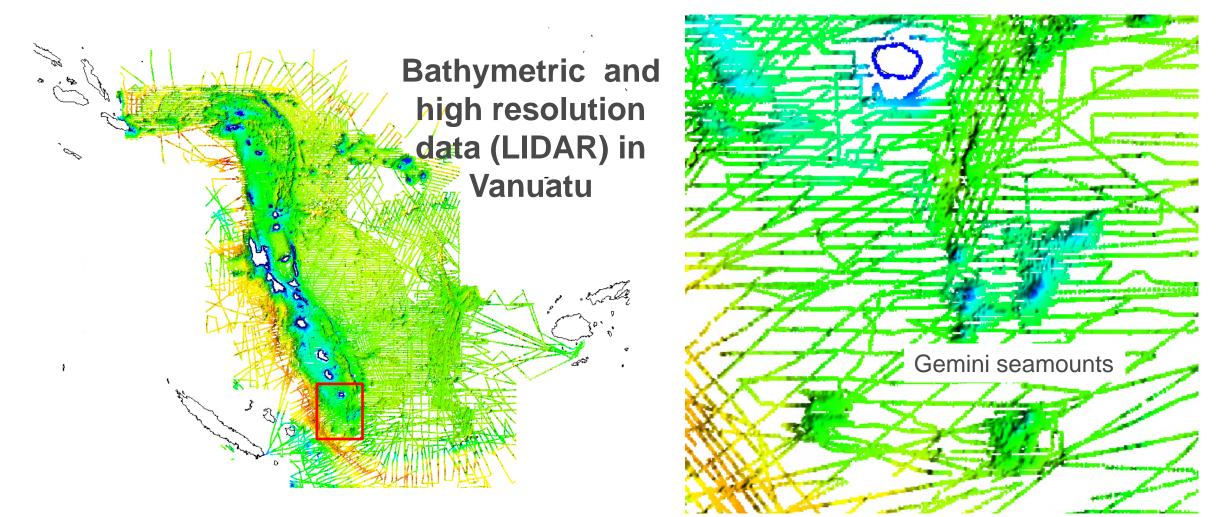
Roger, 2020



Roger, 2020

→general lack of data in the lagoons and deep-sea areas not covered yet by multibeam campaigns



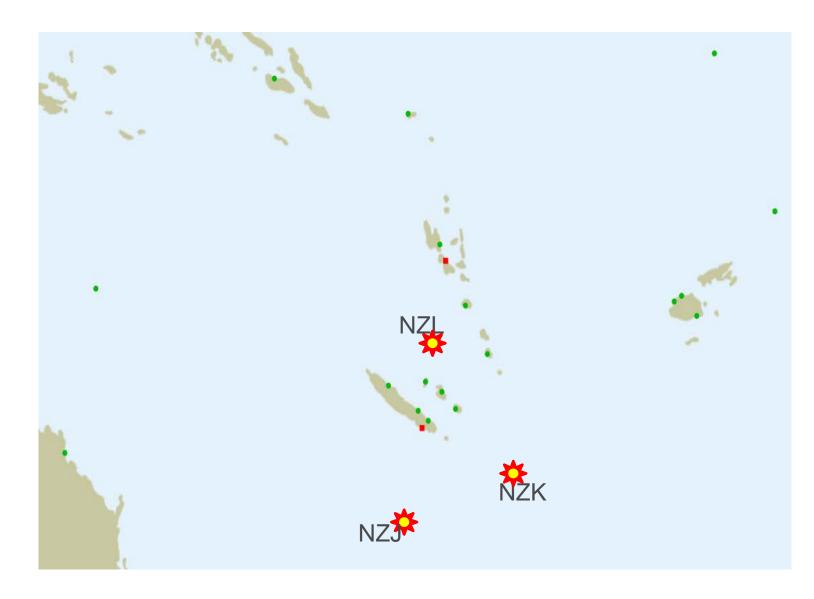


→ Increase knowledge of potential tsunami sources (submarine landslides & volcanoes); better tsunami simulations with high resolution coastal data

Marigraphic data

Coastal gauges: 7 (NC), 4(VAN) DART: 3 (NZ) *(off NC),* 2 (AUS)

Attention: LENA is off for more than one year



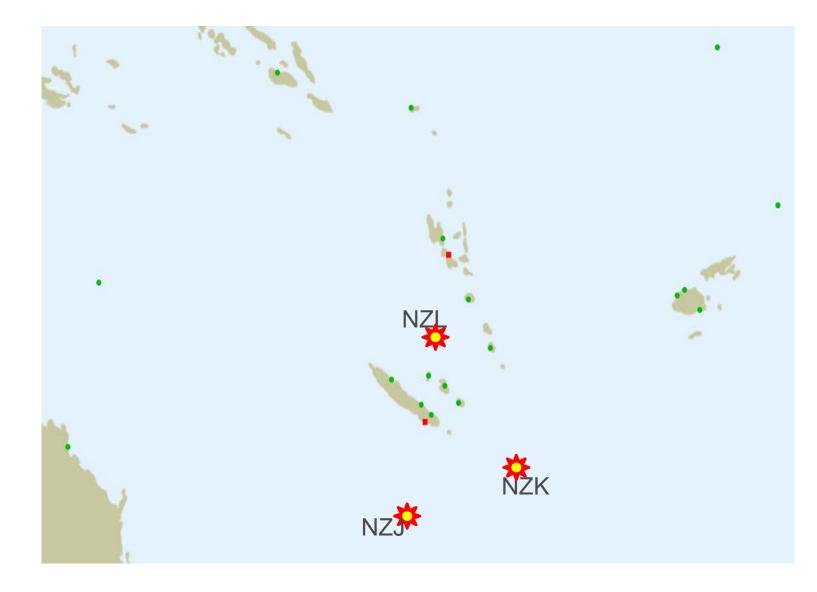
→ Increase knowledge of tsunami impact in coastal areas; usefull for alert/warning processes and to calibrate tsunami models

Marigraphic data

Coastal gauges: 7 (NC), 4(VAN) DART: 3 (NZ) *(off NC),* 2 (AUS)

Attention: LENA is off for more than one year

→ Insufficient coverage in Vanuatu according to the complexity of the archipelago and large potential of tsunami sources



→ Increase knowledge of tsunami impact in coastal areas; usefull for alert/warning processes and to calibrate tsunami models

#### **Historical data**

→ Written history over ~150 years
→ Not enough information for large events

→Look for tsunami sedimentary records
NC: PALEOTSU-NC project Oct. 2019 (IRD Nouméa, LMV, Paris 1) (Paris et al., 2023)
Vanuatu: June 2023 (Analyses: Work

in progress)



Hienghène's mangrove

Back beach, Pouébo

Several pumices deposits > 10m altitude → Strong eruptions and tsunamis ? Vanuatu, Tonga, elsewhere ?



#### Conclusion

- > The VSZ is an active and complexe tectonic zone
- Subduction processes are able to produce at least Mw 8.1-8.2 earthquakes
- It is able to trigger tsunamis regularly, some of them being destructive
- There is an evident lack of knowledge, especially on the Vanuatu side

#### Conclusion

- > The VSZ is an active and complexe tectonic zone
- Subduction processes are able to produce at least Mw 8.1-8.2 earthquakes
- It is able to trigger tsunamis regularly, some of them being destructive
- There is an evident lack of knowledge, especially on the Vanuatu side

#### → More researchers should focus on this incredible region !!

#### What can we expect to be done next?

- Probabilistic tsunami hazard assessment (PTHA) using the thousands of scenarios from TSUCAL project – collaboration with NC
- Use of real-time DART data in local warning processes (NC/VAN) collaboration with NZ + SMART cable (!!)
- ➢ Focus work on unknown sources (underwater volcanoes, submarine landslides – see method. in Roger et al., 2024, sedimentary studies → more bathy surveys & paleotsunami studies !!
- High-resolution bathymetric data acquisition (LiDAR) for improving coastal simulations
- Perception studies to prepare local populations (see method. in Thomas et al., 2021)



#### References

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