University of Strasbourg, 19 October, 2015

King Abdullah University of Science and Technology



Extensional Tectonics and Volcanism in the Red Sea Region observed by InSAR



Sigurjón Jónsson, Wenbin Xu, Joël Ruch, and Rishabh Dutta King Abdullah University of Science and Technology (KAUST), Saudi Arabia

Saudi Arabia





Yes, Saudi Arabia has volcanoes!





Madinah





48

事業





InSAR Phase Difference due to Deformation



Madinah





No deformation in Madinah!





2004-2008

Image ⊙ 2015 CNES / Astrium Image ⊙ 2015 DigitalGlobe Image Landsat



Lessons to learn from Harrat Lunayyir?



11/4/2003

Al Madinah

Madinah



Google earth

Image Landsat Data SIO, NOAA, U.S. Navy, NGA, GEBCO





Envisat Data Example Oct 2006 – Mar 2008

No precursory deformation!!



Volcanic Activity in the southern Red Sea





Three recent volcanic eruptions





- Jebel at Tair (2007-8)
- Within Zubair islands in 2011-12 and 2013
- First volcanic activity in over a century

The 2007-8 Tair Island eruption





 Eruption destroyed the military outpost and caused several casualties

Co-eruption Ground Deformation





Xu and Jónsson, Bull. Volc. 2014

- Azimuth offsets show about 1 m of extension across eruptive fissure at the summit
- Edifice stress-field decoupled from the regional stress-field







- Quickbird, resolution 60 cm
- Old surface fissures with variable orientations

Xu and Jónsson, Bull. Volcanol. 2014





Rifting episode?





Xu, Ruch & Jónsson, Nature Communications, 2015

Southern Red Sea is still an active rift





Earthquakes?











www.kingdomtowerskyscraper.com

King Abdullah Economic City (KAEC)







Active faults?

- Precambrian shield (yellow)
- 30-50 km wide coastal plain
- The Qadimah "fault"
- Active?
- Can InSAR help?



InSAR along Red Sea coast





+/- 10 cm atmospheric signals!



Possible model for observed deformation



R. Smith (MS Thesis)







- A simple model with normal-slip creep of 7 mm/yr below 6 km
- Can reproduce the observed signal of 1 ± 2 mm/yr



Salt "glaciers" in the Red Sea







Mitchell et al. GSA Bull. 2010

Salt "glaciers" in the Red Sea







Situation after 0.5 million years at 1 mm/yr subsidence rate

Observed earthquakes in the shield





Important to identify active faults

- The 2004 M_w5.1 Tabuk earthquake, locations inaccurate
- Only 3 cm of subsidence, no surface rupture



Xu, Dutta, and Jónsson, BSSA, 2015

Southwest or Northeast-dipping fault?



Find which of the mapped faults is active

- Much improved hypocenter location
- Extrapolate uncertain fault solution to the surface



Xu, Dutta, Jónsson, BSSA, 2015

Take-home points

- Limited precursory deformation
- Volcanic edifices have their own stress
- Southern Red Sea rifting episode
- Coastline may be unstable due to salt
- InSAR helpful to identify active faults





mm/rr)

ð



---- Fault

InSAR rate map Profile C



