Oral | Symbol S (Solid Earth Sciences) | S-SS Seismology

[S-SS24_1PM1]Seismicity

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Thu. May 1, 2014 2:15 PM - 4:00 PM 315 (3F)

This session aims to improve our understanding on seismicity. Any contribution on behavior of earthquakes as a group, such as regional seismicity and aftershocks, are welcomed. We also welcome contribution on temporal and spatial interactions that govern seismicity, and tectonic processes, and geological and thermal structures that regulate seismicity.

3:45 PM - 4:00 PM

[SSS24-P10_PG]Greenland Ice Sheet Dynamics and Glacial Earthquake Activities

3-min talk in an oral session

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Keywords:Greenland, global warming, glacial earthquakes, broadband seismometer, monitoring

The Greenland ice sheet and its response to climate change have potentially a great impact upon mankind, both through sea-level rise and modulation of fresh water input to the oceans. Monitoring a dynamic response of the Greenland ice sheet to climate change is a fundamental component of long-term observations in global science. Glacial earthquakes have been observed along the edges of Greenland with strong seasonality and increasing frequency in this 21st century by the data from Global Seismographic Network (GSN). During the period of 1993-2006, more than 200 glacial earthquakes were detected, but more than 95% have occurred on Greenland, with the remaining events in Antarctica. Greenland glacial earthquakes are considered to be closely associated with major outlet glaciers at the margins of the continental ice sheet. Temporal patterns of these earthquakes indicate a clear seasonal change and a significant increase in frequency after 2002. These patterns are positively correlated with seasonal hydrologic variations, significantly increased flow speeds, calving-front retreat, and thinning at many outlet glaciers. These long-period surface waves generated by glacial earthquakes are incompatible with standard earthquake models for tectonic stress release, but the amplitude and phase of the radiated waves can be explained by a landslide source model. The seismicity around Greenland including tectonic/volcanic events was investigated by applying a statistical model to the globally accumulated data. Calculated b values, the Magnitude-frequency-dependence parameter, indicated a slight increase from 0.7 to 0.8 in 1968-2007, implying that the seismicity including glacial events around Greenland become slightly higher during the last four decades. The detection, enumeration, and characterization of smaller glacial earthquakes were limited by the propagation distance to globally distributed stations of the GSN. Glacial earthquakes have been observed at stations within Greenland, but the coverage has been very sparse. In order to define the fine structure and detailed mechanisms of glacial earthquakes, a broadband, real-time network needs to be established throughout the ice sheet and perimeter. The International Polar Year (IPY 2007-2008) was a good opportunity to initiate the program with international collaboration. Then, the Greenland Ice Sheet Monitoring Network (GLISN) was initiated for the purpose of identifying the dynamic response of the Greenland ice sheet to climate change.