[JJ] Evening Poster | S (Solid Earth Sciences) | S-CG Complex & General

[S-CG67]Ocean area observation to detect crustal activity under the seafloor: Present and future

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Recent progress of seafloor observations for earthquake and crustal deformation, such as deployment of submarine cable networks of S-net and DONET, and repeated observations of GNSS/A and acoustic extensometer (direct path acoustic ranging), enable us to evaluate on-going crustal activities in the megathrust regions along the Japan trench and the Nankai trough. We review the present status and the future plans of such seafloor observations, and discuss the future directions of seafloor observation networks, especially for real-time monitoring of crustal activities. Toward these directions, we welcome papers introducing the present status of novel approaches and systems such as optical fiber, laser ranging or seafloor SAR and real-time geodetic observations using mooring buoys or wave glider, and so on. We also welcome future plans to integrate observation for the crustal activity under the seafloor with observation for ocean and climate changes.

[SCG67-P09]Mobile pressure calibrator for ocean bottom pressure gauge of the DONET, Part1: Development of the pressure measurement unit

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We have developed a mobile calibration device for an ocean bottom pressure gauge. Since vertical seafloor displacements result in changes in water pressure, precise pressure measurement on the seafloor has been a key to understand geophysical phenomena such as occurrence of large interplate earthquakes. A simulation of earthquake cycles in the Tonankai distinct, Japan, showed long-term uplift at a rate of about 1 hPa/year (i.e., = 1cm seawater height/year) as a result of pre-seismic slip immediately above the rupture area at depth ~2000 m. However a pressure sensor has inherent instrumental drift at a maximum rate of 10 hPa/year. Therefore we need to calibrate each pressure sensor absolutely on the seafloor to detect crustal deformations. The mobile pressure calibrator is composed of a pressure measurement unit and a level adjusting unit. The pressure measurement unit has quartz pressure sensors (Paroscientific Inc. 410K). We laboratory evaluated dependencies of temperature and pressure condition of quartz pressure gauge assuming a transport condition between laboratory and seafloor. Based on the results, we have developed the pressure measurement unit with high accuracy on the seafloor condition. In order to adjust a level with the ocean bottom pressure gauge, the pressure measurement unit is combined with the level adjusting unit whose adjustment accuracy is 1 mm. The system enables us to calibrate the ocean bottom pressure gauge at accuracy of less than 1 hPa. We have plan to calibrate the DONET pressure sensors over 5 years. In March, 2018, a first calibration of the DONET pressure sensor is performed. In the presentation, we show initial results of the calibrations, and discuss about the possibility to detect crustal deformation in the Nankai trough seismogenic zone.