Ocean floor seismological and environmental monitoring

Determining the shear velocity structure of the oceanic crust from measurements of seafloor compliance

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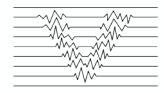
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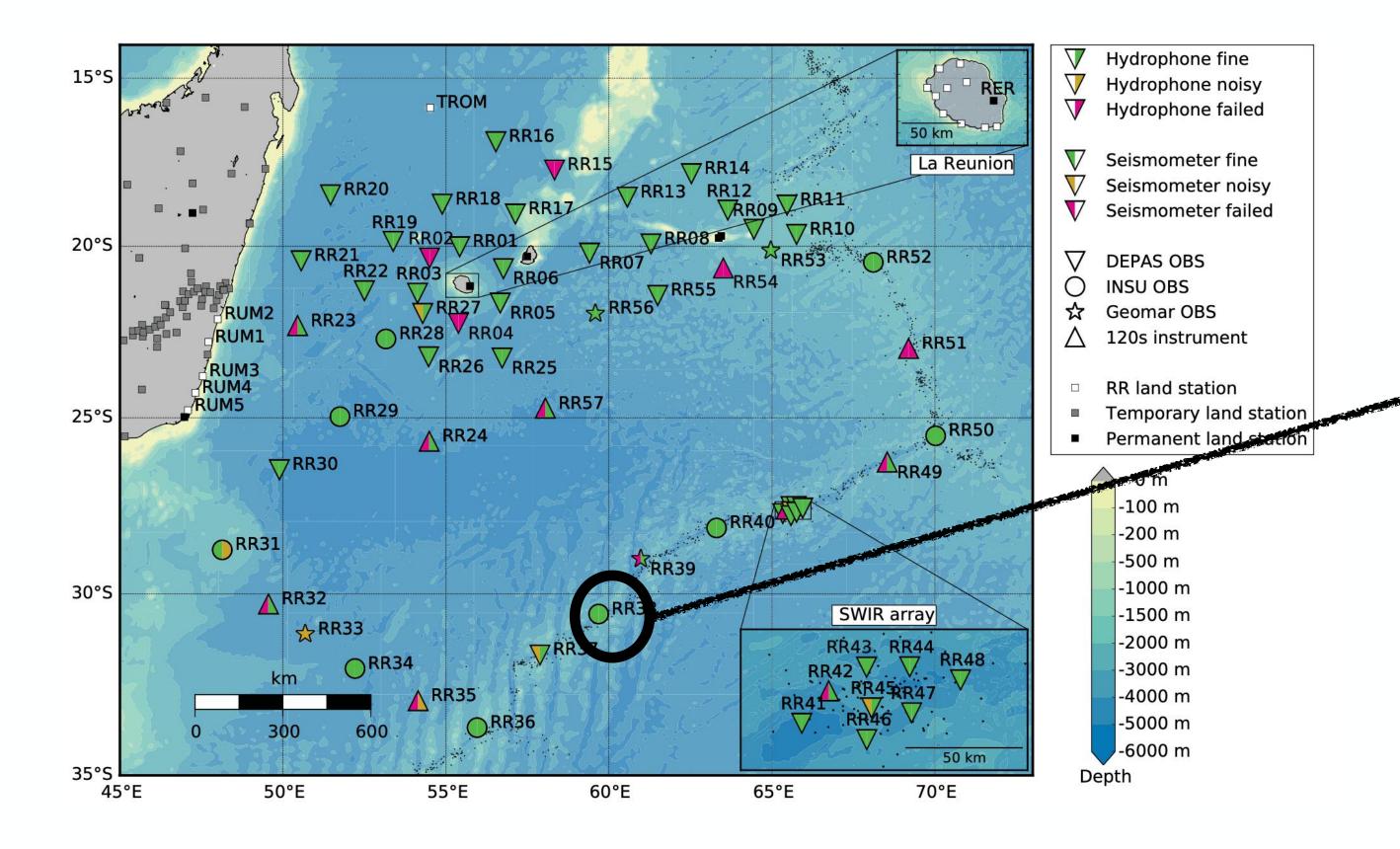


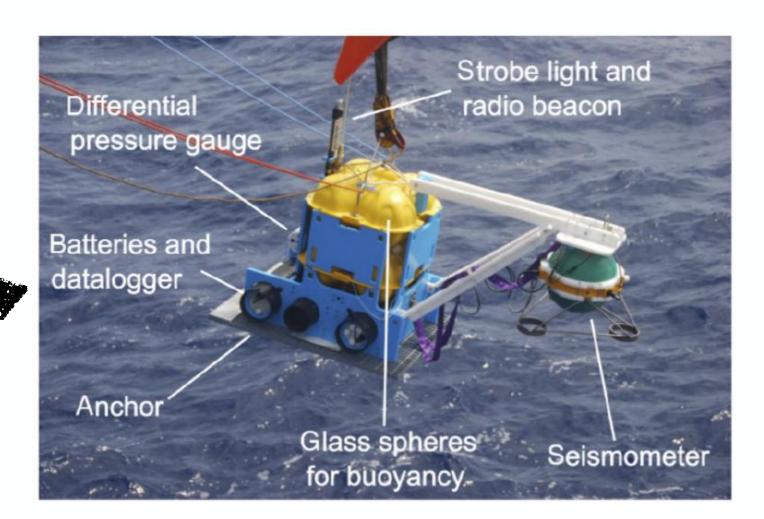






RHUM-RUM Experiment: Ocean Bottom Stations











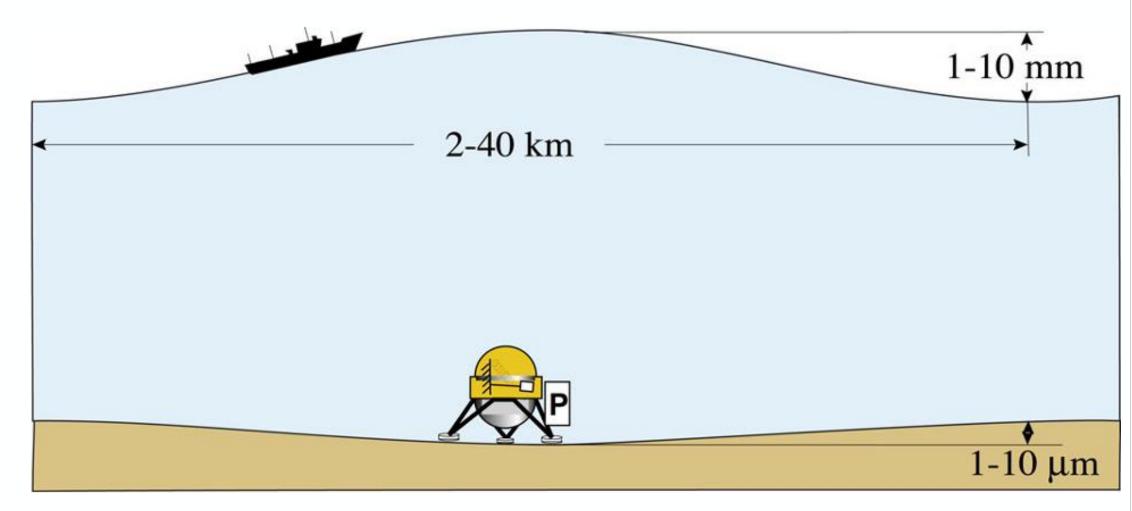


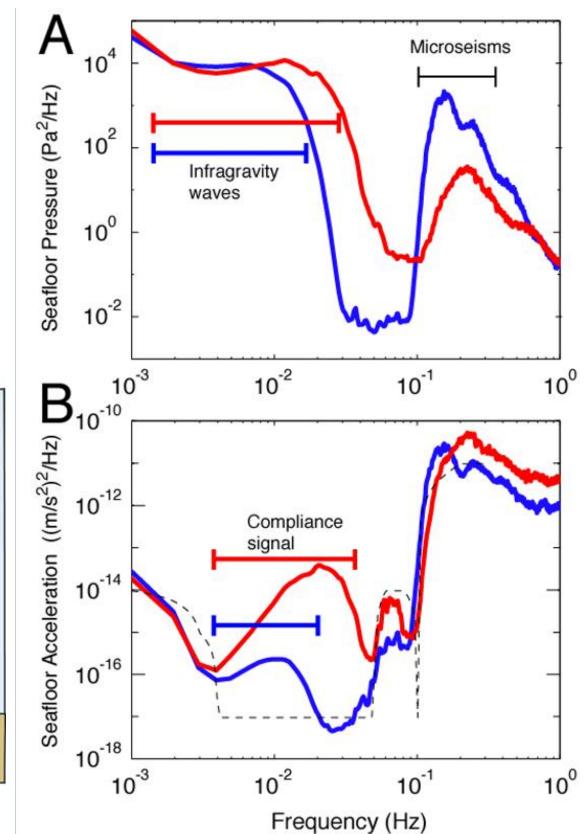
Seafloor Compliance:

Seafloor compliance is a measure of how much the seafloor moves under pressure forcing from ocean waves.

$$\zeta(\omega) \equiv \frac{\mu_z}{\tau_{zz}} \Big|_{z=0}$$

$$\hat{\eta}(\omega) = \frac{\kappa_{\omega}(\omega)\gamma_{zp}(\omega)}{\omega^2} \sqrt{\frac{|S_a(\omega)|}{|S_p(\omega)|}}$$















Data pre-processing:

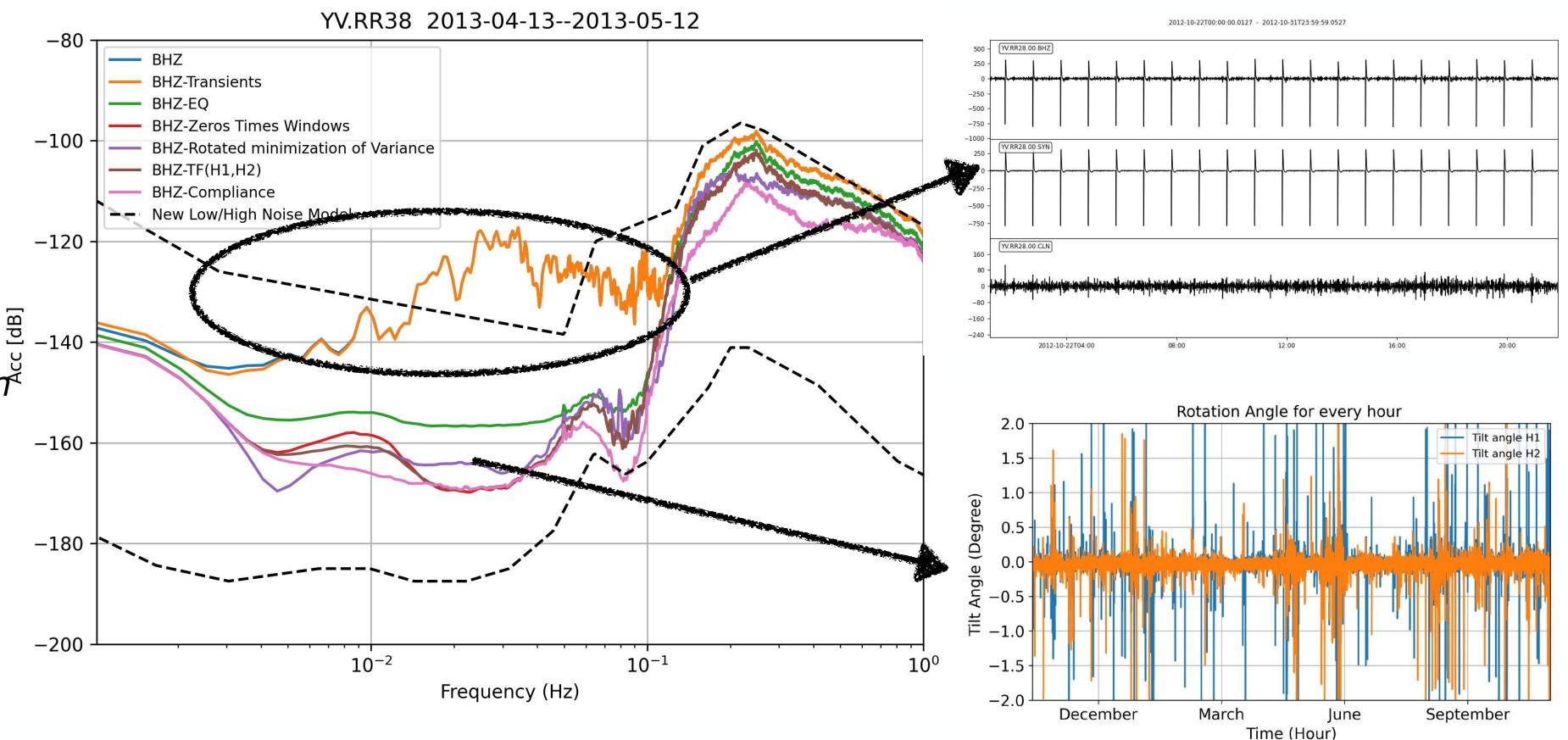
Earthquakes (catalog)

Local earthquakes (recursive STA/LTA)

Glitches (comb function)

Tilt correction (minimization of the coherence)

Tilt correction (transfer function)









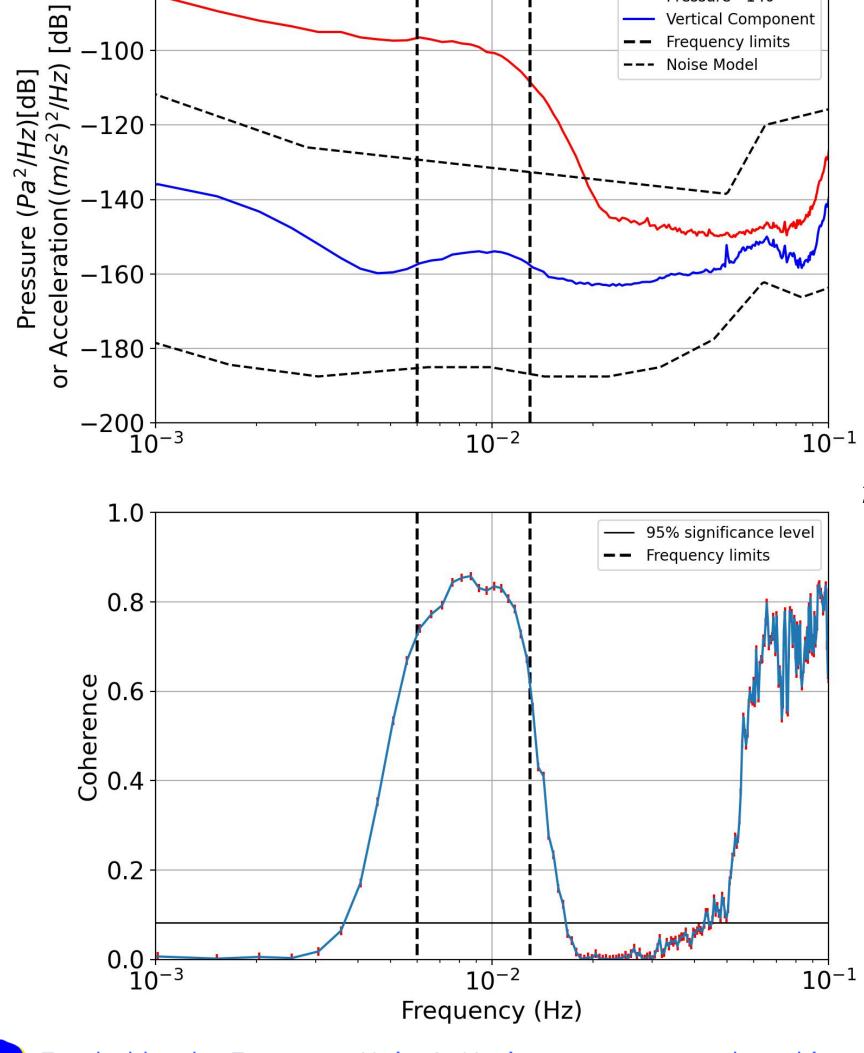


Seafloor Compliance:

Pressure - 140

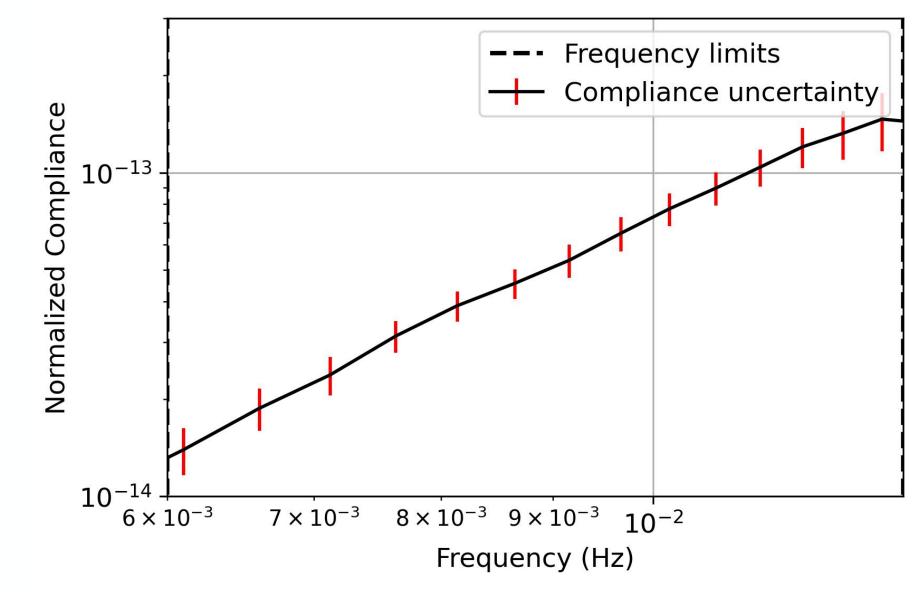
--- Noise Model

Frequency limits



-100

$$\hat{\eta}(\omega) = \frac{\kappa_{\omega}(\omega)\gamma_{zp}(\omega)}{\omega^2} \sqrt{\frac{|S_a(\omega)|}{|S_p(\omega)|}}$$



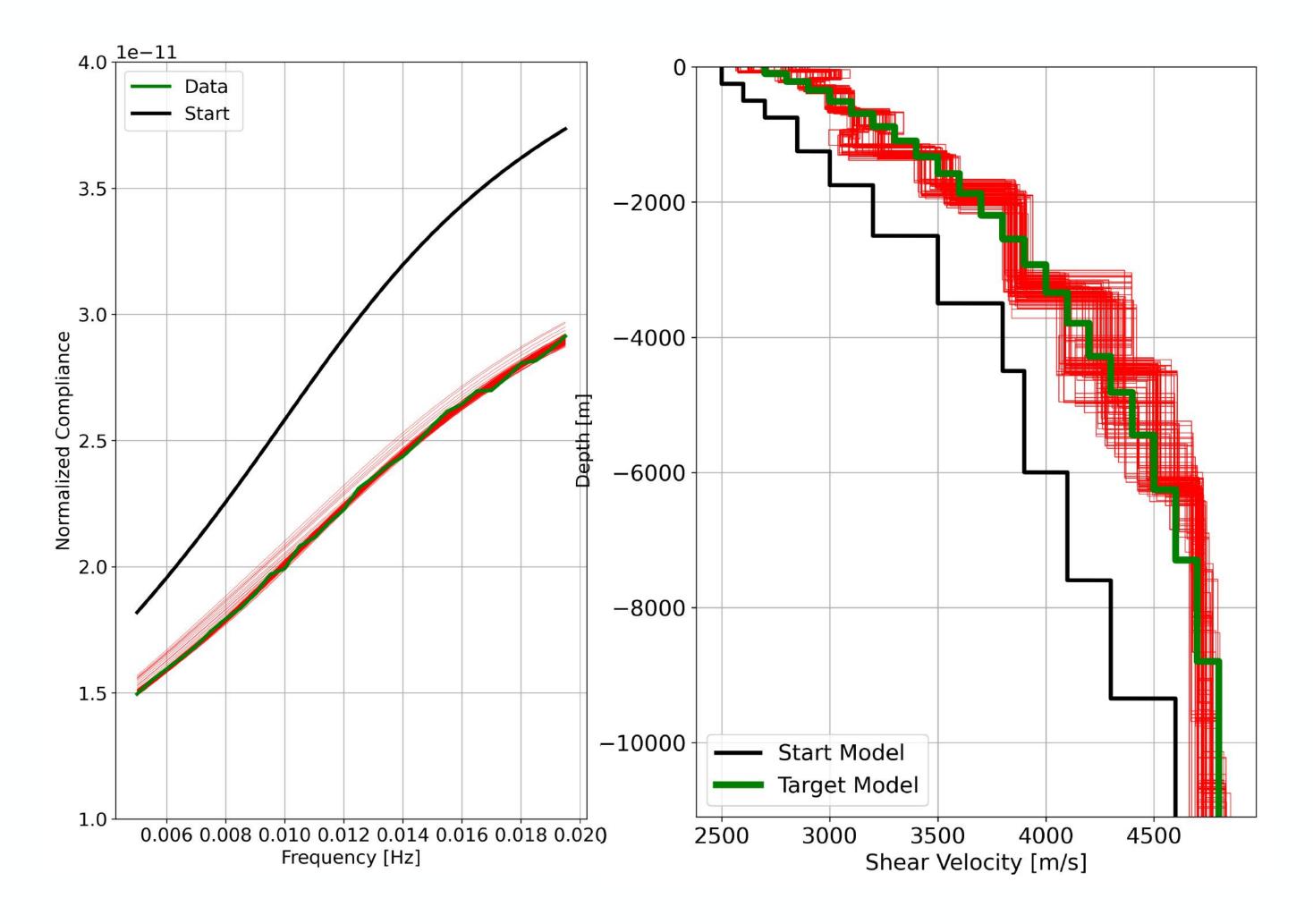








Monte Carlo Inversion Validation of the method on synthetic data:











Conclusion:

The compliance function of all broadband ocean bottom seismometers (OBS) in the RHUM-RUM experiment is calculated.

The shear velocity model (0-20 km depth)beneath each OBS can be retrieved by inversion of compliance.





Thank you for your attention





