EGU22-8264 - Session G3.4

Active Strike-Slip Fault Monitoring Using Marine Geodesy, Offshore Mt Etna, Sicily (Italy)

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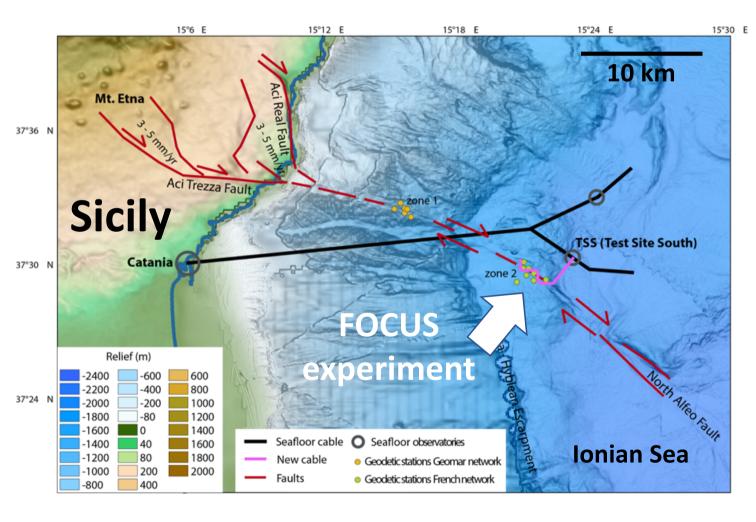








The North-Alfeo fault off Mt Etna (Sicily)

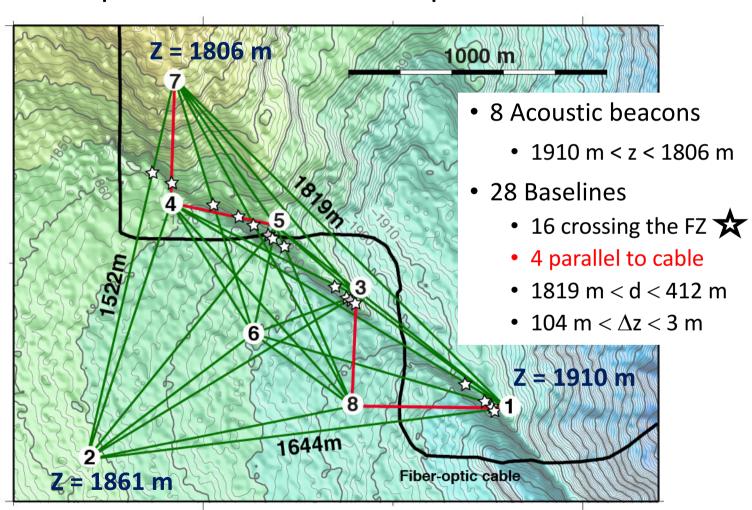


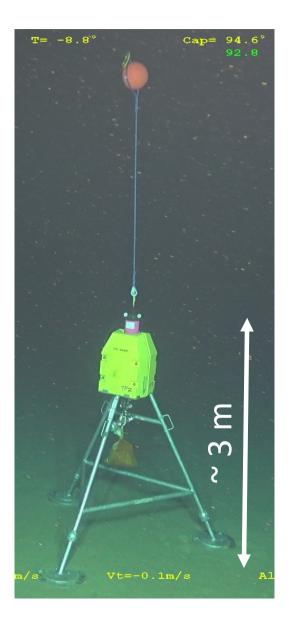
Jointly monitored since October 2020 by laser reflectometry and acoustic ranging with:

- A 6.2km optical fiber crossing 4 times the right-lateral strike-slip fault
- An array of 8 acoustic beacons set on either side of the fault and cable

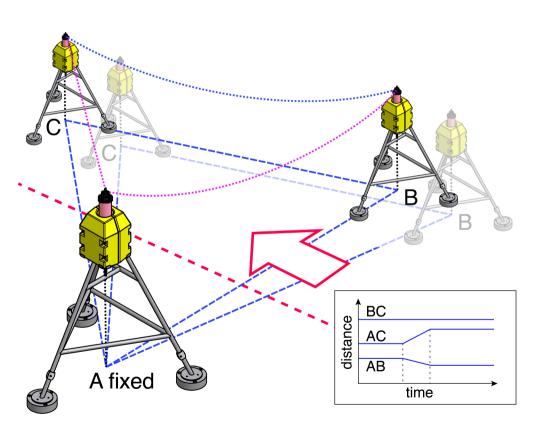
2 cm/yr expected

Experimental set-up





Experiment principle

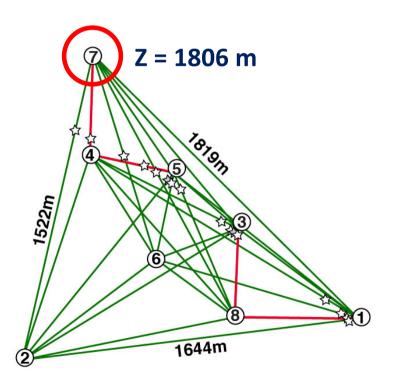


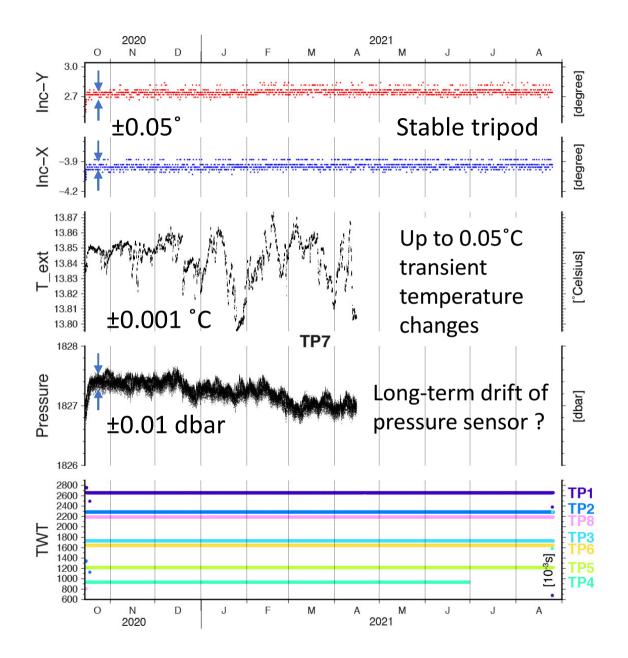
- Baselines are ranged 4 times /day (x 5 pings both ways)
- Joint acquisition of T & P at each beacon, and SSP at 2 stations
- Data can be downloaded from seasurface with an acoustic modem
- Any displacement of the fault will result in changes in the baseline lengths
- To be sorted from
 - a possible tilt of the tripods
 - or changes in the sound-speed

Data example

±0.05°C ⇔ ±3 mm displacement

• Beacon #7



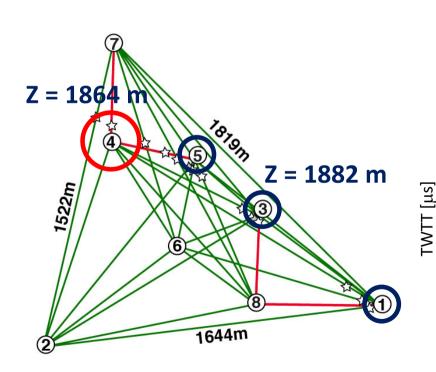


Baseline examples

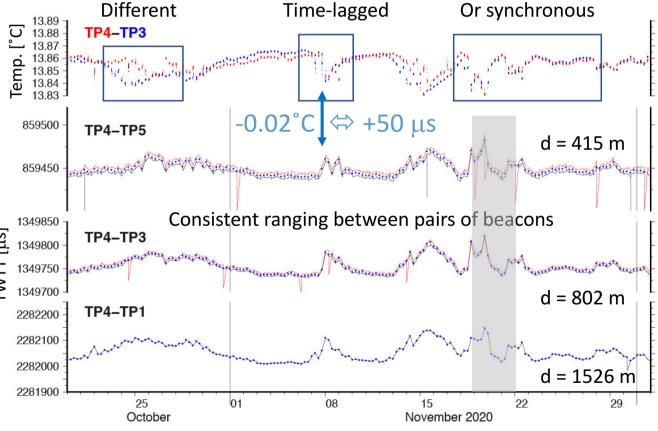
Differences in baseline behavior reflect inhomogeneous transient environmental changes

 $\pm 50 \,\mu s \iff \pm 4 \,cm$ at constant SV

From beacon #4



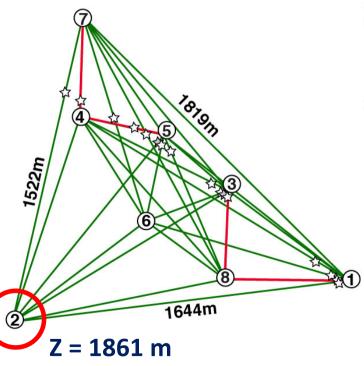
Transient temperature changes at beacons are either

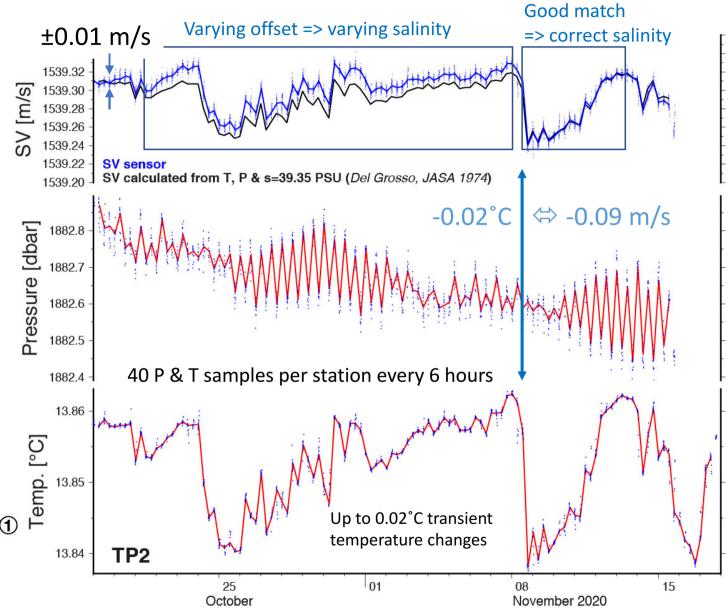


Sound velocity

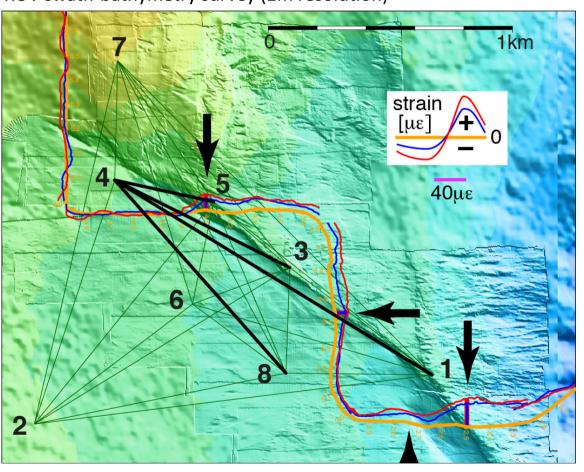
±0.01 m/s ⇔ ±1 cm

• Beacon #2



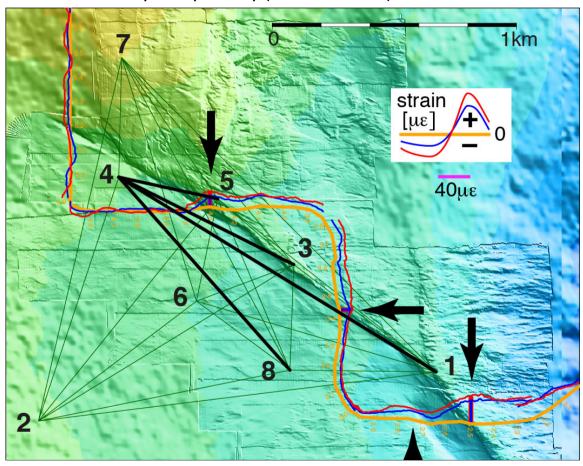


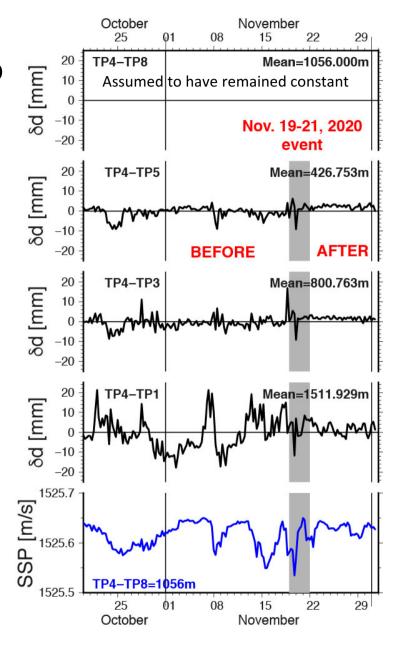
ROV swath-bathymetry survey (2m resolution)



- Optic fiber detected significant elongations of ~20-40 με at 1, possibly 3 locations, occurring between 19 and 21 Nov. 2020 [See Gutscher et al. EGU22-7182]
- If due to right-lateral slip of NAF, lengthening should be detected along geodetic baselines crossing the fault :
 - 4 5
 - 4 3
 - 4 1
 - 4 8 will be shown as reference

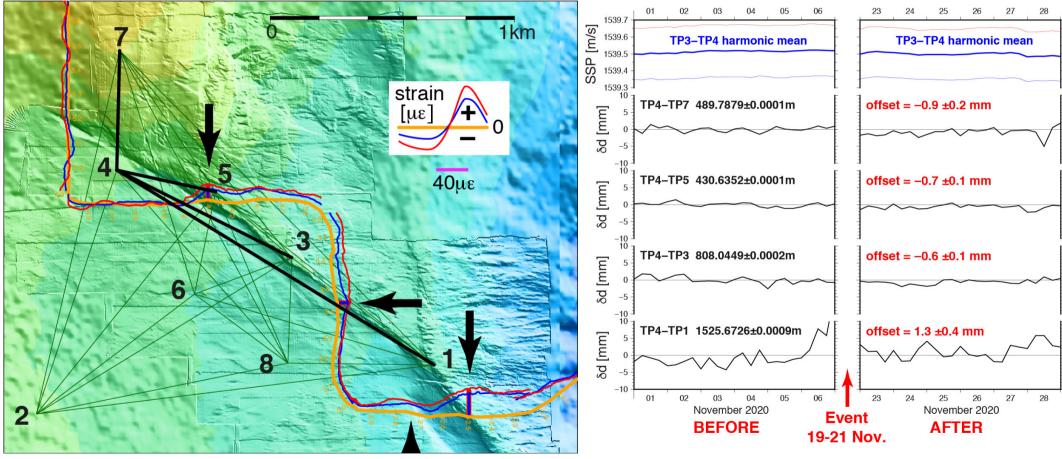
ROV swath-bathymetry survey (2m resolution)



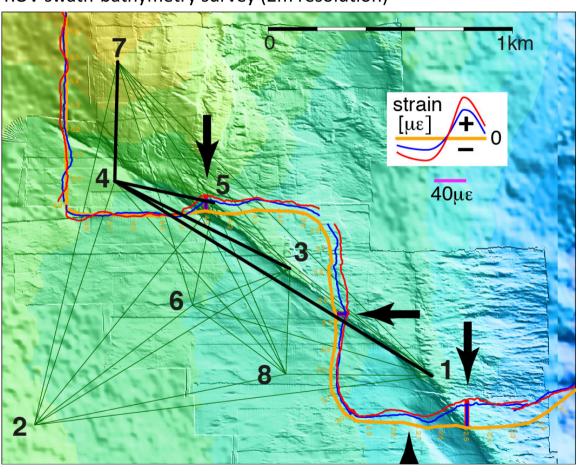


ROV swath-bathymetry survey (2m resolution)

Baseline changes smaller than ranging resolution 1539.7



ROV swath-bathymetry survey (2m resolution)



- So far, **no significant changes** in geodetic baselines crossing the fault
- Has the cable been strained by :
 - Fault vertical motion (graben collapse)?
 - Or a deep-water avalanche guided by the fault scarp?
- Very inhomogeneous sound speed in the network and in time
- Not all data have been recovered yet, particularly at #1 (T, P, SSP)
- Seafloor geodesy can be tricky ;-)