



EGU2020-3231

Recent advances in GNSS-A observation technology and networks and latest observation results around Japan Islands

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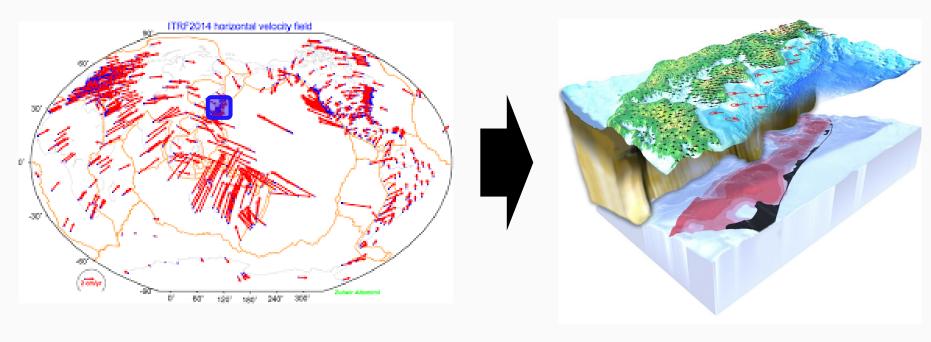
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GNSS-A system = "seafloor GNSS" Seafloor geodesy **GNSS** positioning Measure the position of the GNSS antennae Measure the position of the transducer on bottom of the vessel Acoustic signal Marine acoustics Measure the accurate position Seafloor stations (mirror transponders) EGU General 2020

Target of seafloor geodesy

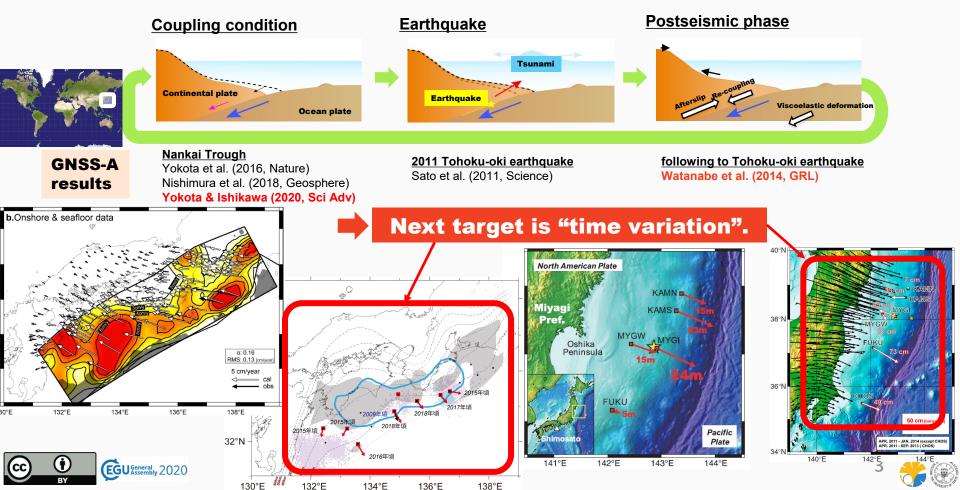


Macroscopic geodesy

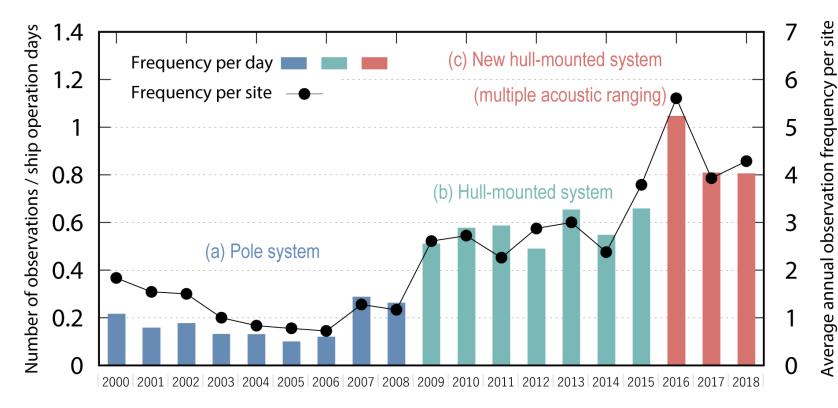
Microscopic geodesy



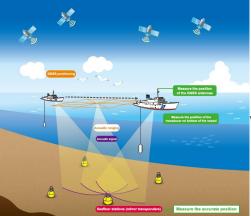
Target of seafloor geodesy



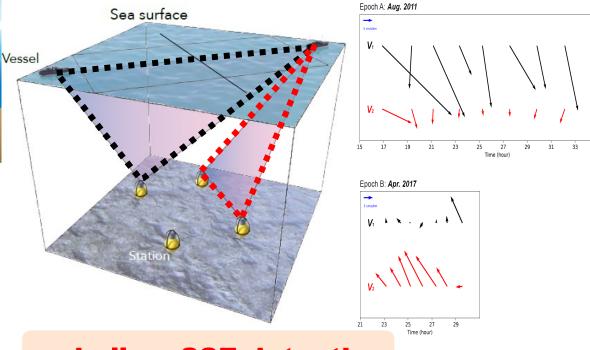
GNSS-A: Frequency



GNSS-A: Accuracy



Gradient field was extracted from upper and lower.





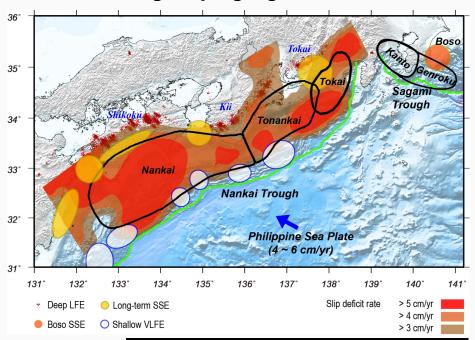


→shallow SSE detection



Monitoring of slow earthquakes along the Nankai

Around strong coupling regions



Kato (2019, Proc. Int. Sch. Phys. Fermi) (Obara and Kato (2016, Science) + Yokota et al. (2016, Nature)) Seismometer Strainmeter/Inclinometer or GNSS

GNSS

Deep long-term SSE

Deep LFE (tremor)

>> Shallow side (trough axis region) ...



Latest results were shown in Yokota & Ishikawa (2020, Sci Adv)

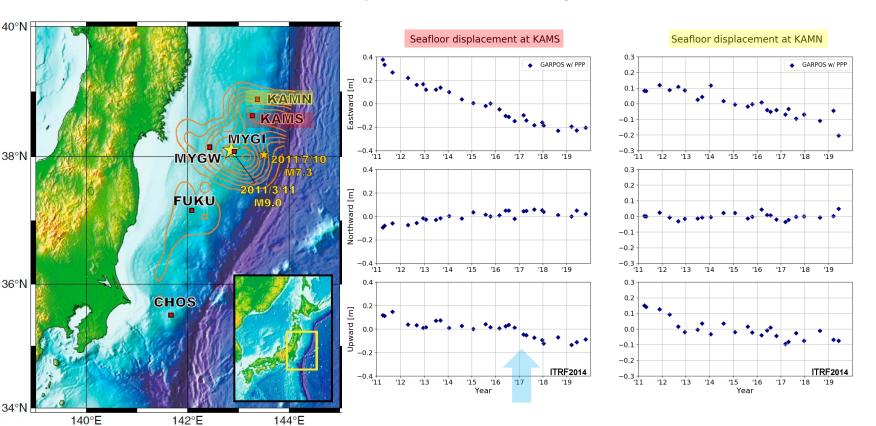






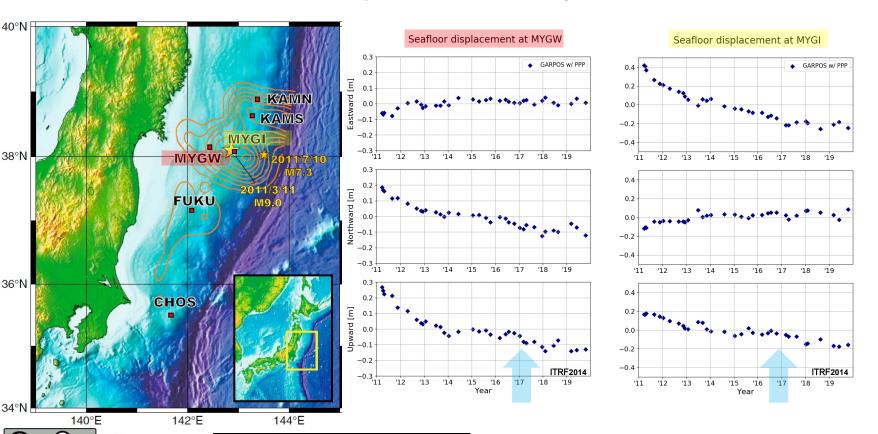
Shallow VLF

Continuous monitoring: time variation of postseismic deformation





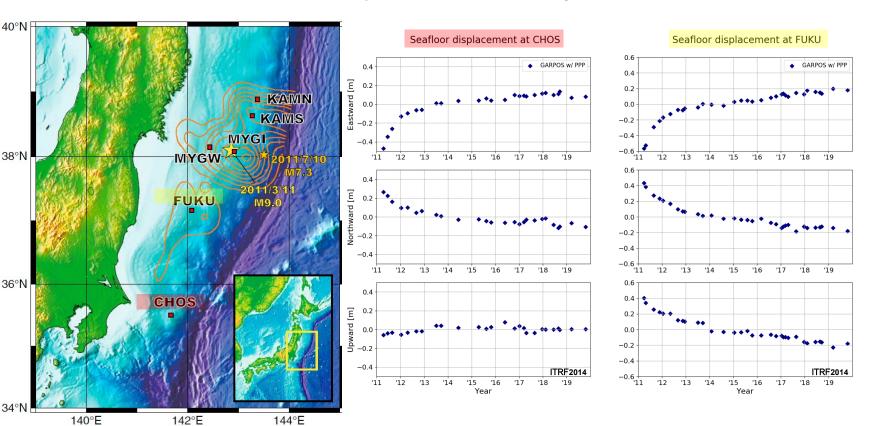
Continuous monitoring: time variation of postseismic deformation





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Continuous monitoring: time variation of postseismic deformation

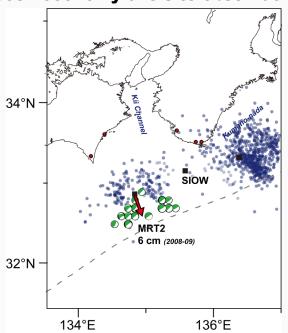




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Observation network density & next-generation platform

2008-2009: only one-site observation



One-site observation cannot determine "SSE model".



We need "observation density"

Present: 80-100 km >> Ideal: 30 km

In present data, we cannot detect "time-constant".



Higher Frequency:

We need "next-generation platform" (not vessel?)

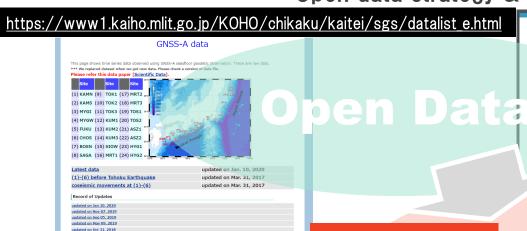
Present: 4-8 times/year >> Ideal: everyday







Open data strategy & future works



SCIENTIFIC DATA **OPEN** Data Descriptor: Seafloor crustal deformation data along the subduction zones around Japan obtained by GNSS-A observations Yusuke Yokota¹, Tadashi Ishikawa¹ & Shun-ichi Watanabe Crustal deformation data obtained by neodetic observation networks are foundations in the fields of

Understanding of km-scale ocean

Monte Carlo filtering

Machine learning

Time series analysis technique

Data construction system

Event detection method

Postseismic effect

Coupling condition





Expression method

Acoustic analysis



Address list

Pamphlet: http://sgoi.iis.u-tokyo.ac.jp/figure/pamphlet_190724e.pdf

Data site: https://www1.kaiho.mlit.go.jp/KOHO/chikaku/kaitei/sgs/datalist_e.html

Latest papers:

Yokota & Ishikawa (2020, Science Advances)

Shallow slow slip event

Yokota, Ishikawa, Watanabe (2018, Scientific Data)

GNSS-A data paper

Yokota, Ishikawa, Watanabe (2019, Marine Geophysical Research)

GNSS-A analysis method: Ocean structure

Yokota & Ishikawa (2019, SN Applied Sciences)

GNSS-A analysis method: Interpretation of ocean structure

Ishikawa, Yokota, Watanabe, Nakamura (2020, Frontiers in Earth Science)

Review: GNSS-A frequency history





