

Los Observatorios Submarinos en el ámbito internacional

European Multidisciplinary Seafloor Observatories (EMSO)

- ESONET: VI FP6-2005-Global-4 - 036851-2
- **EMSO: VII FP7 Infraestructures-2007-1/ Pr. 211816**

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Antecedentes ESONET

- El objetivo de ESONET NOE es crear una organización capaz de implementar, operar y mantener una red de observatorios multidisciplinares en aguas profundas desde el Océano Ártico y hasta el Mar Negro.
- El *NOE* pretende concentrar los recursos de los países participantes para crear la masa crítica necesaria, suprimir barreras y conseguir soluciones perdurables para esta futura organización

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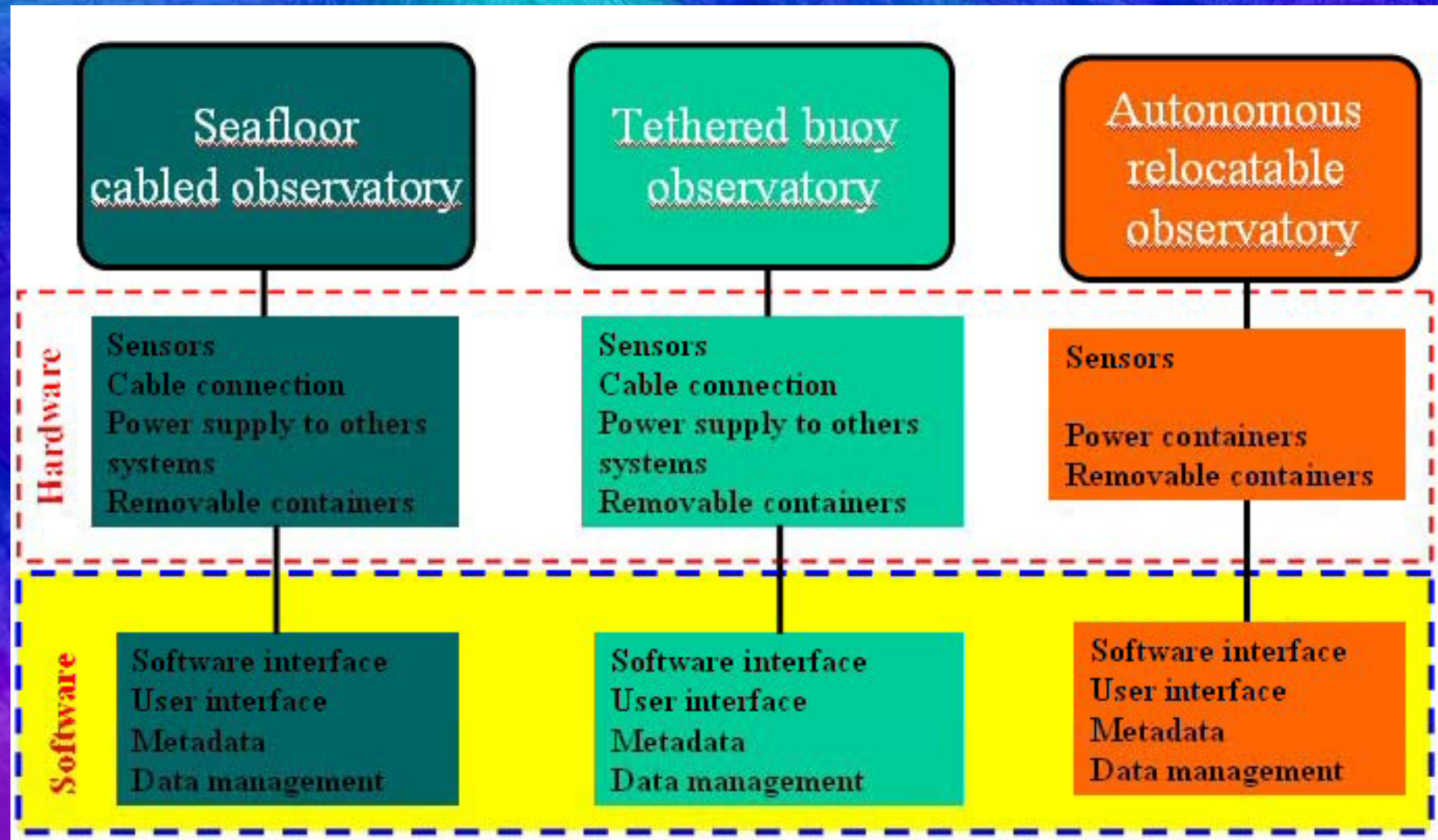
EMSO, a Research Infrastructure of the **ESFRI Roadmap**, is the European network of seafloor observatories constituting a distributed infrastructure for long-term (mainly) real-time monitoring of environmental processes related to ecosystems, global changes and geo-hazards

The **EMSO** nodes are located in the **ESONET** key sites

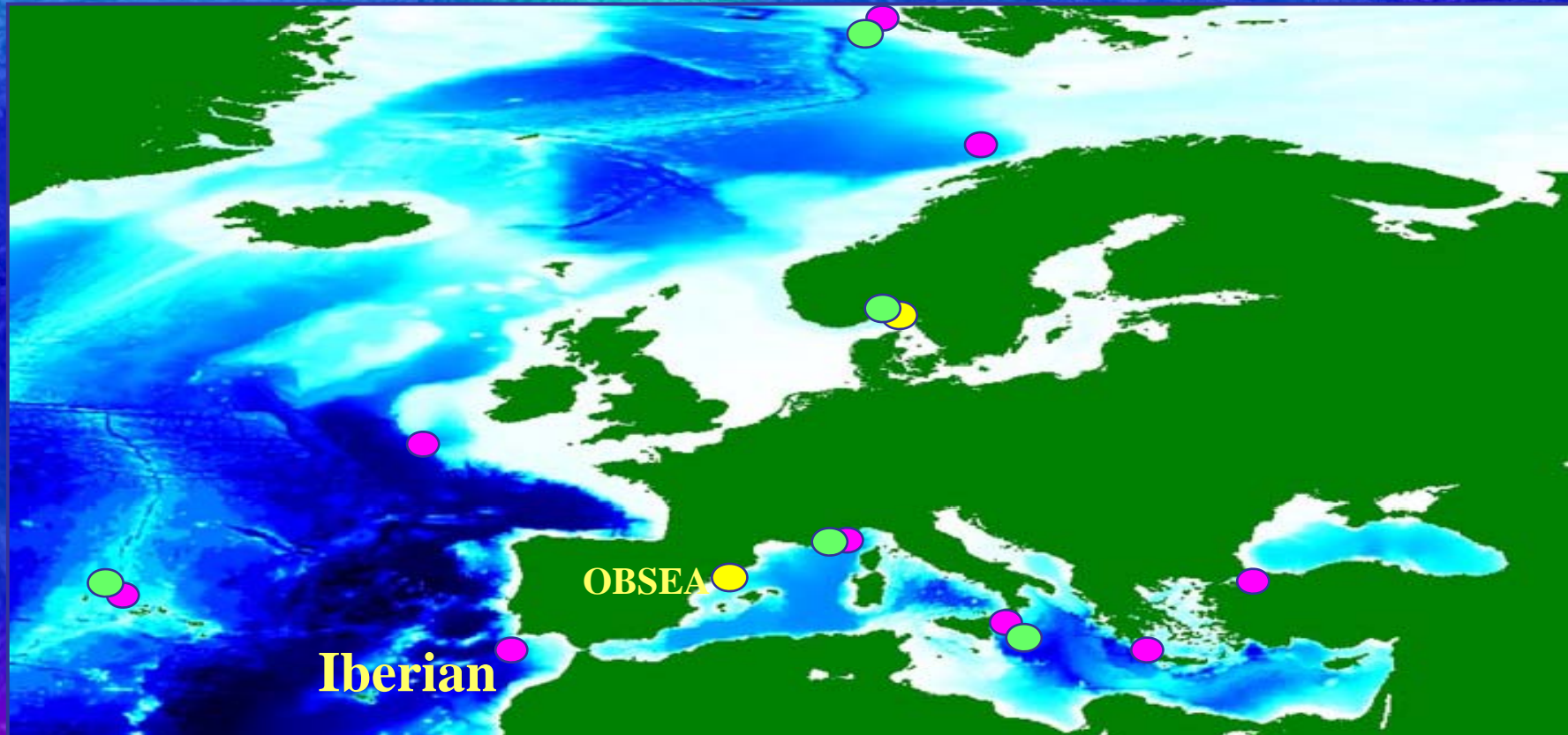


In the EC-FP7 **EMSO Preparatory Phase** (12 countries) started in April 2008 for 4 years, with the aim to design and create the legal entity in charge of the infrastructure

Tipos de Observatorios



Site locations ESONET/EMSO



 Running S&T activities

 Permanent infrastructures

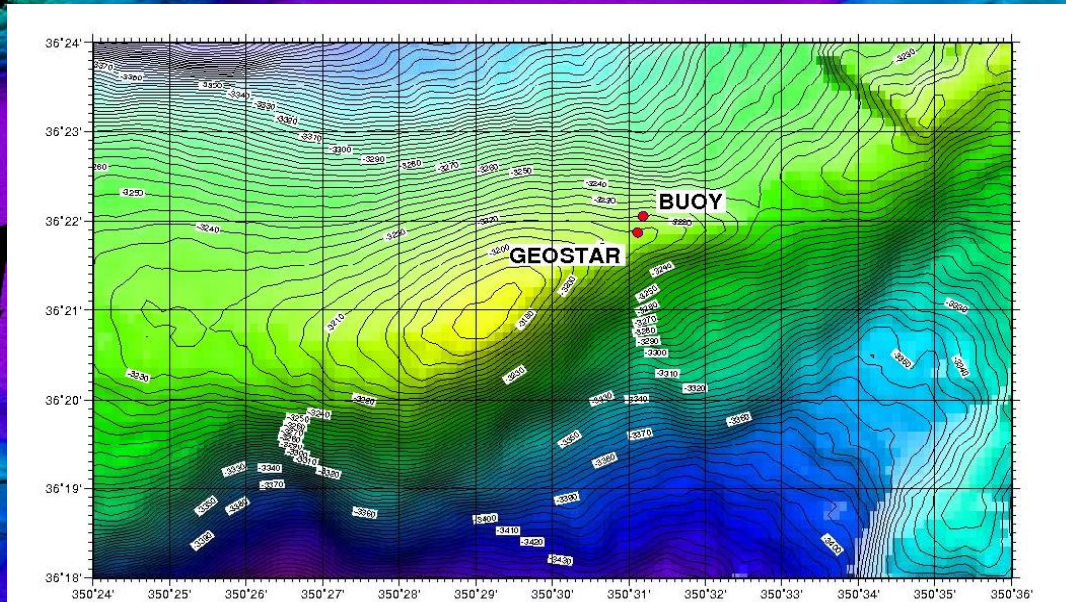
 Test sites (shallow water)

Site locations ESONET/EMSO

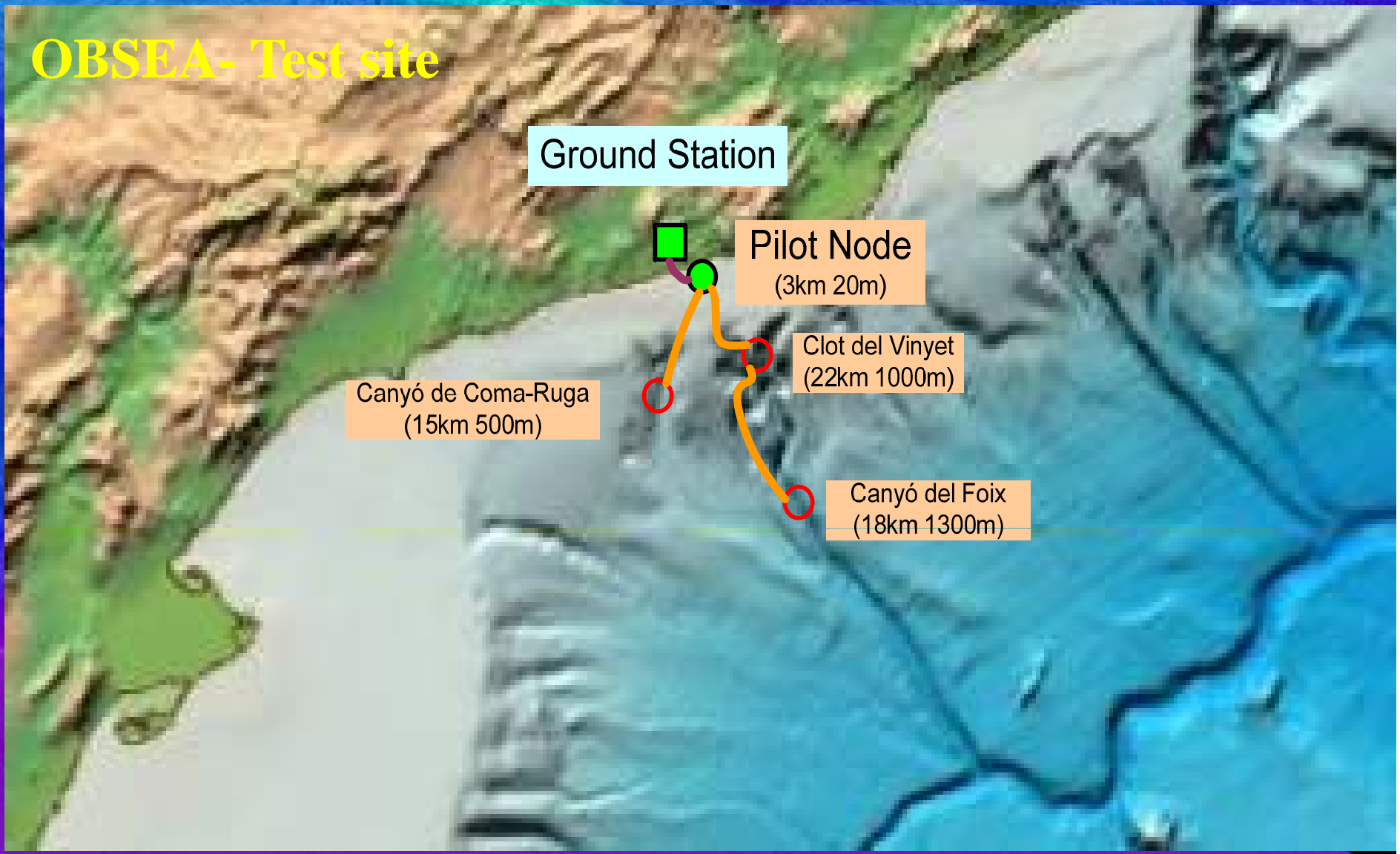
Iberian-site

85 km offshore C.S. Vicente
in the Sagres Plateau
at 3200 m depth

★ **GEOSTAR**



OBSEA- Test site



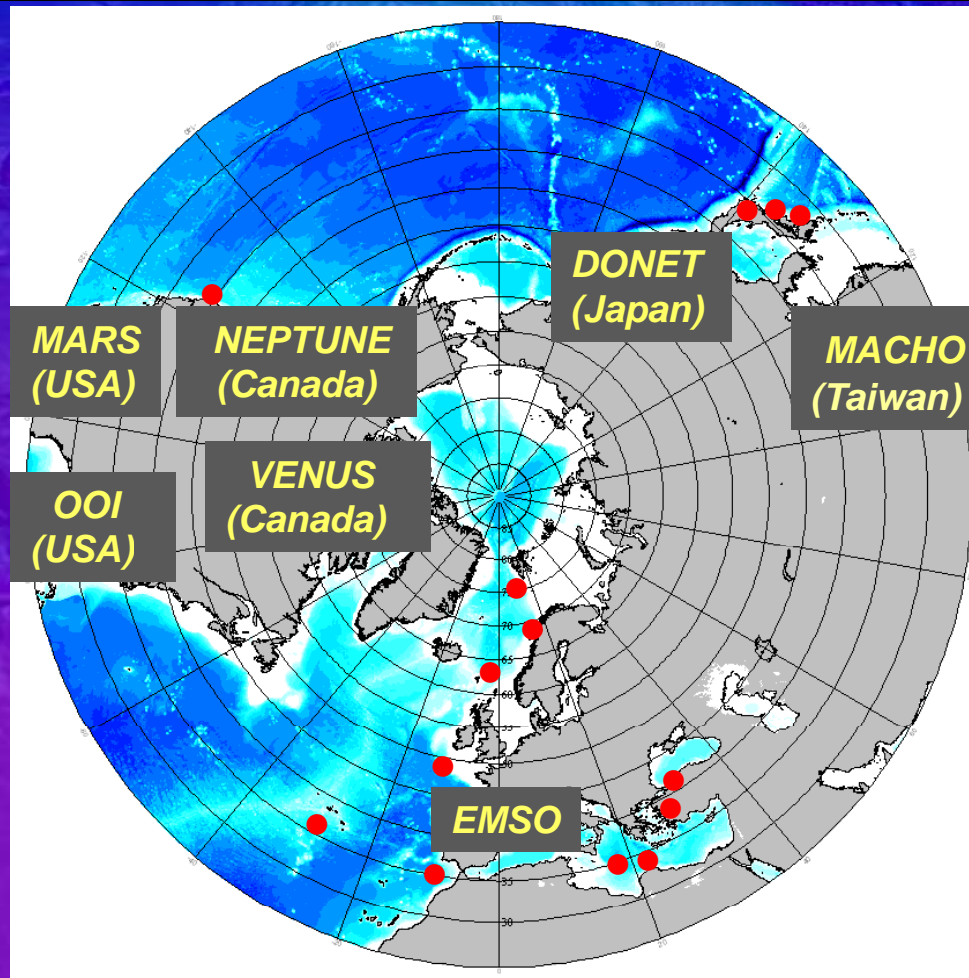
Internacionalización

- 14 Participant Countries:
- 40 Research Institutions and Companies

- Institut Français de Recherche pour l'exploitation de la mer (Coordinator)
- Institut de Physique du Globe de Paris
- Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique
- SOPAB
- Konsortium Deutsche Meeresforschung Leibniz-
- Institut für Meereswissenschaften
- Alfred-Wegener Institut fuer Polar und Meeresforschung International
- University Bremen GmbH
- Max Planck Gesellschaft zur Foerderung der Wissenschaft E.V.
- Universitaet Bremen
- Istituto Nazionale di Geofisica e Vulcanologia
- Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche
- Istituto Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare
- Tecnomare
- Natural Environment Research Council
- Hellenic Centre for Marine Research
- Foundation for Research and Technology HELLAS
- Stichting Nederlands Instituut voor Onderzoek der Zee
- Marine Institute, Galway
- Institute Universidade dos Acores
- Universidade do Algarve
- Fundação da Faculdade de Ciências da Universidade de Lisboa
- **Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas, CSIC-CMIMA**
- **Universidad Politécnica de Catalunya, UPC_Sarti**
- Faculty of Science, Universitetet i Tromsø/Norges Geoteknisk
- Institut STIFTELSEN NANSEN SENTER FOR FJERNMAALING
- Université Libre de Bruxelles
- Goteborgs Universitet
- Stockholms Universitet
- Technische Fachhochschule Berlin - University of Applied Sciences –
- FB VIII Institute of Oceanology - Bulgarian Academy of Sciences/Istanbul
- Teknik Universitesi/Bogazici
- Universitesi/Dokuz Eylul University –
- Institute of Marine Sciences and Technology

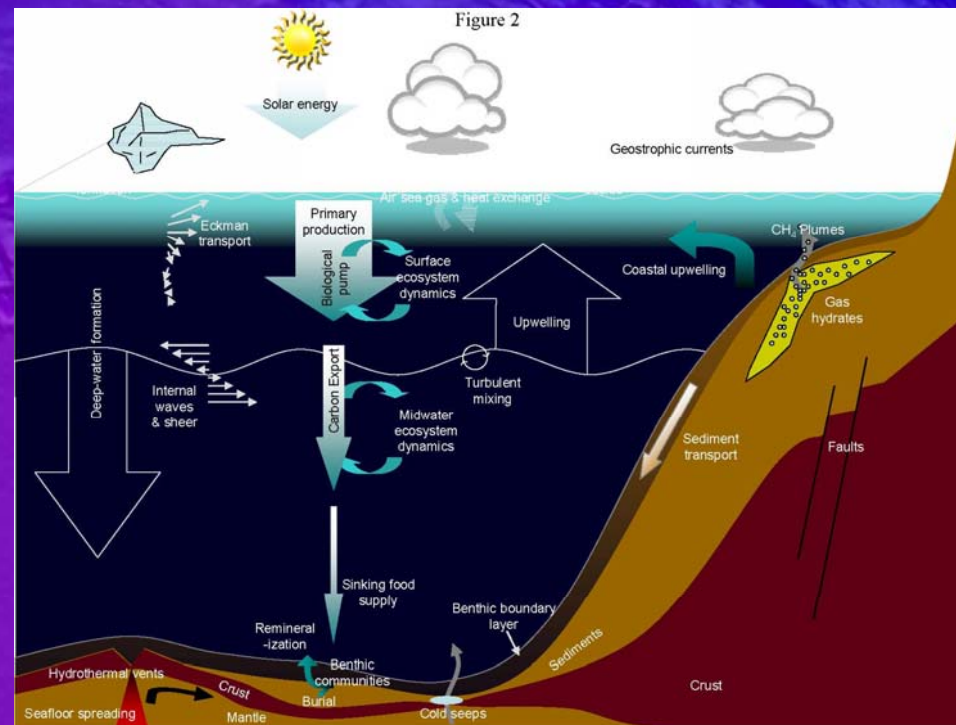
Distribución Global de Laboratorio Submarinos

Long-Term, Real-Time Cabled Observatories



Temática Científica

- Papel del océano en el Clima
- Turbulencias, mezclas e interacciones biofísicas
- Dinámica de ecosistemas y Biodiversidad
- Fluidos y Vida extrema en corteza oceánica
- Dinámica de la litosfera e imágenes del interior de la tierra



Prioridades científicas interdisciplinares

Oceanografía física

Caracterización de la masa de agua, procesos en la columna de agua, termodinámica, cobertura de hielo, climatología, e impacto en el cambio climático

Biogeoquímica

Ciclo global del carbón en el océano en procesos físicos biológicos, y acidificación del océano.

•Ecología Marina

Distribución y abundancia de vida, productividad, función ecosistemas, recursos vivos, etc.

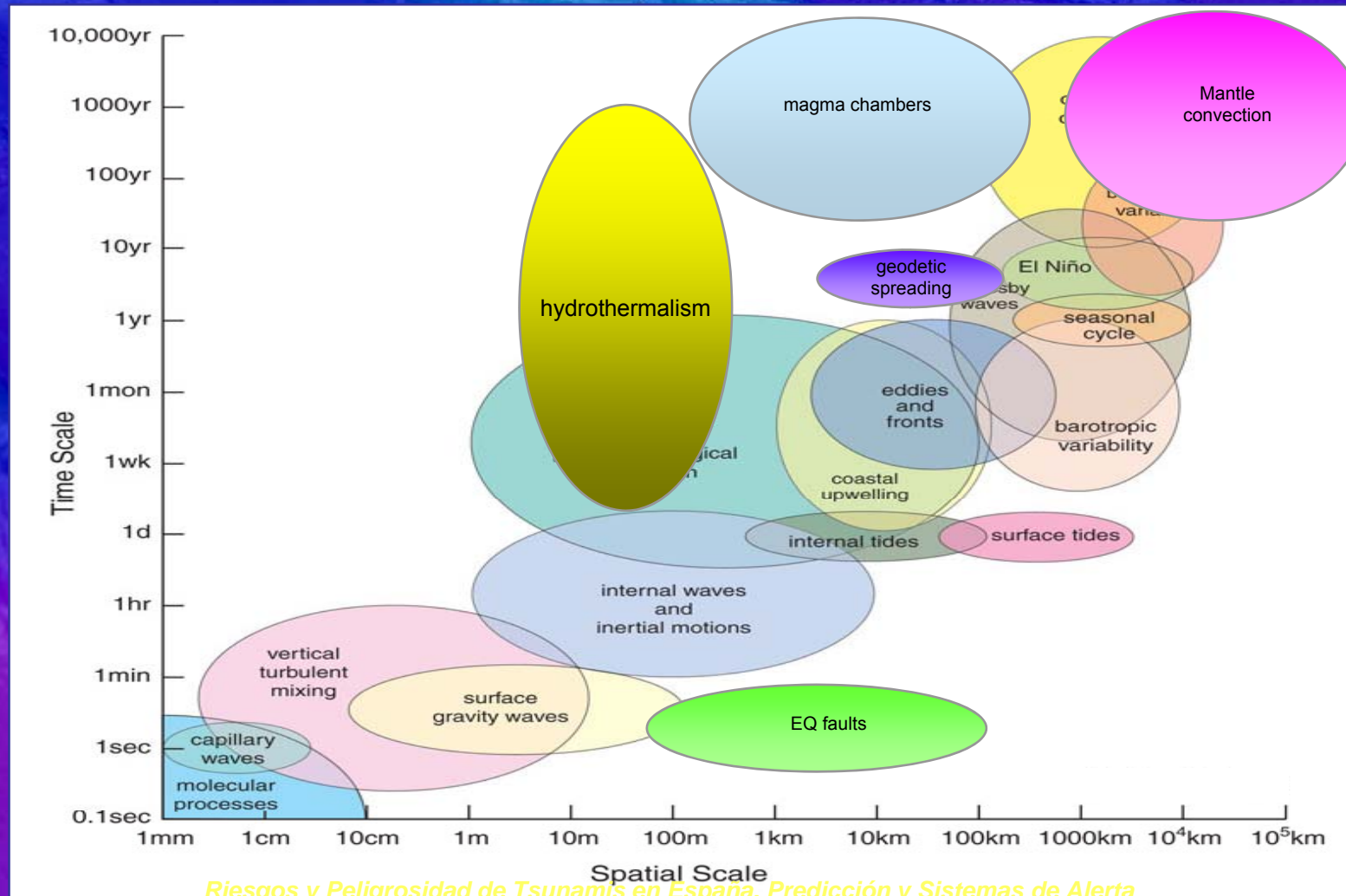
•Geociencias

Dinámica de la litosfera transferencia calor del interior de la corteza, hidrosfera y biosfera, flujos de fluidos y escapes de hidratos de gas a través de los sedimentos, recursos no renovables, transferencia de sedimentos al fondo oceánico y cambio climático

Riesgos Geológicos

Riesgos sísmico y de tsunamis, riesgos volcánicos, ruptura e inestabilidad de taludes, etc.

Observación del océano: Escalas temporales y espaciales



DATA

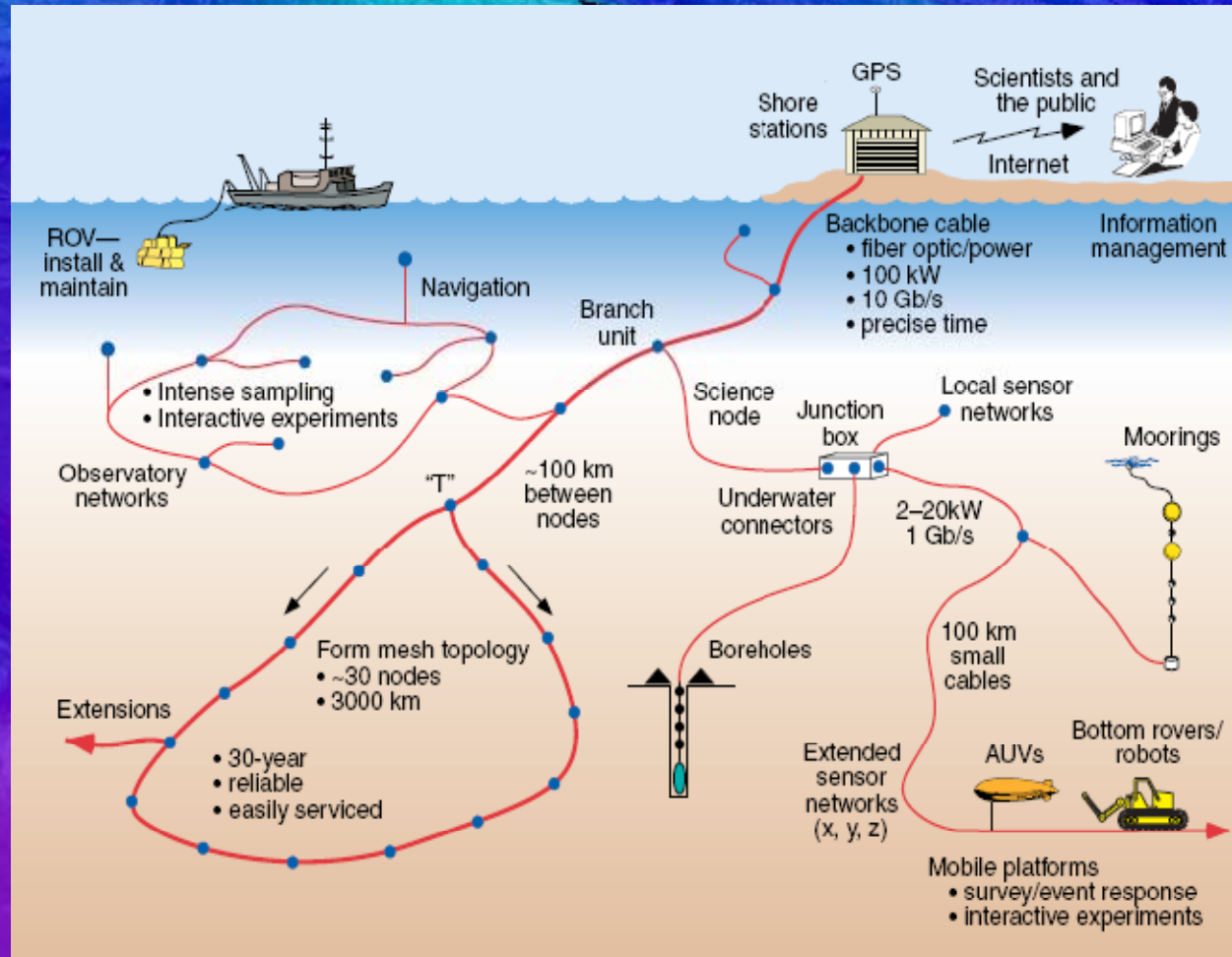
- multiparametric long-term (years) time-series
- measurements of sub-sea and water column

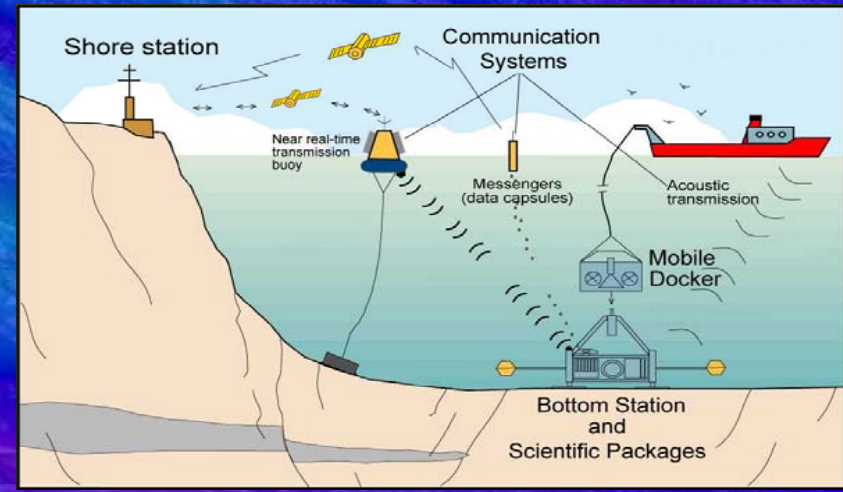
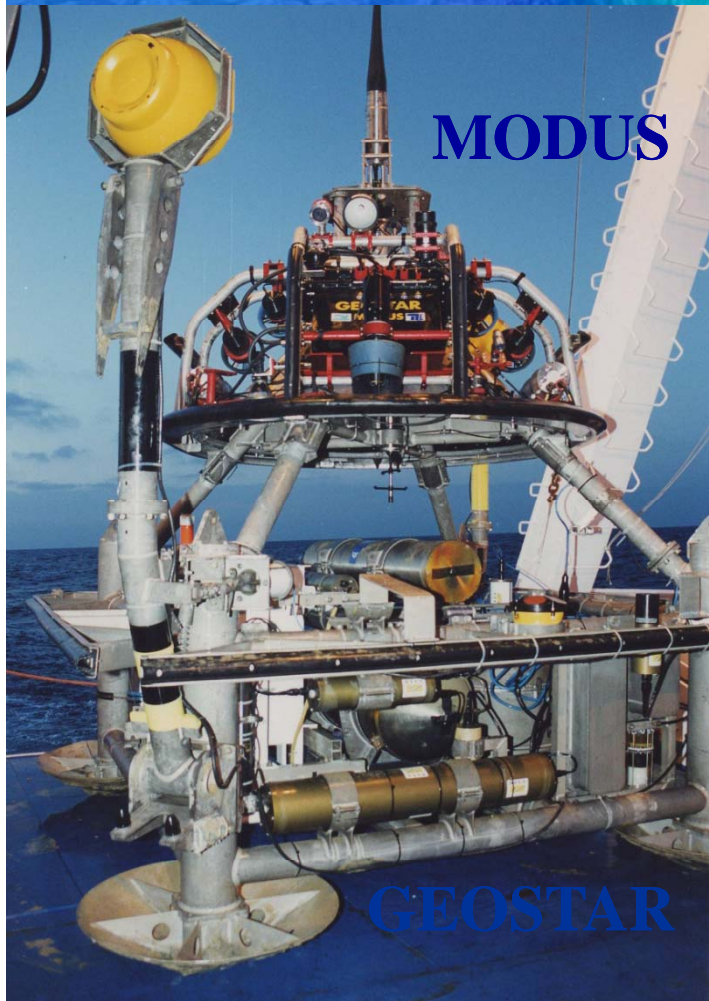
- Seismic motion
- Gravity
- Magnetism
- Geodesy and seafloor deformation
- Fluid related processes monitoring
- Chemical and Aqueous Transport (CAT)
- Pore pressure
- Gas hydrate monitoring
- Dissolved Fe, Mn and sulfide species
- Acoustic tomography
- CTD equipment for hydrothermal vents
- Methane
- Carbon dioxide

SEAFLOOR OBSERVATORY

- Nutrient analyzers
- pH, Eh and alkalinity
- hydrocarbon fluorescence
- In situ Mass spectrometer
- Particle flux trap
- Image based particle flux
- Pigment fluorescence
- Deep biosphere sensors
- Time-Lapse Cameras
- Holographic imaging
- Video
- Passive acoustics
- Active acoustics
- Zooplankton sampling
- In situ sample processors with molecular/genetic probes
- In situ respiration

Configuración Cable





Scientific payload used in seafloor observatories

• Geophysical sensors:

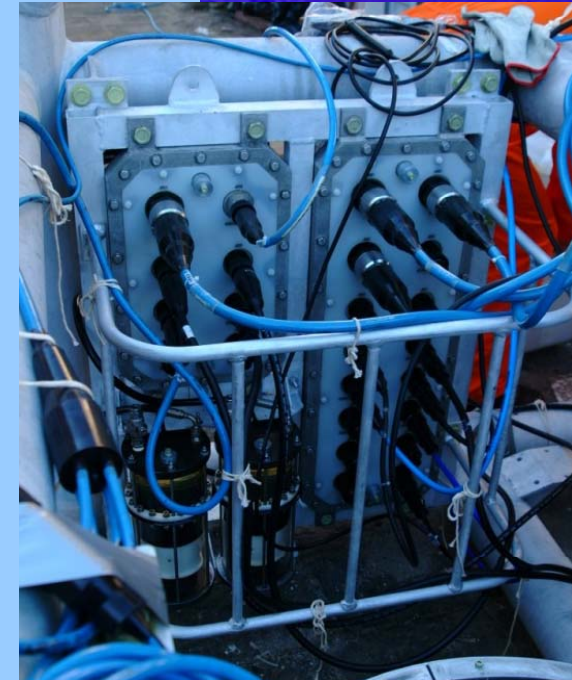
- Broad-band three comp. seismometer
- Three comp. accelerometer
- Magnetometers (vectorial & scalar)
- Gravity meter
- Hydrophones (geophysical & bio-acoustic applications)
- Pressure sensors (absolute & differential pressure gauges)
- Tiltmeter + Gyro

• Physical Oceanographic sensors:

- ADCP (acoustic doppler current profiler)
- Single-point three comp. current meter
- CTD (conductivity, temperature vs depth)
- Transmissometer & Turbidity meter
- Nuclear spectrometer

• Geochemical sensors:

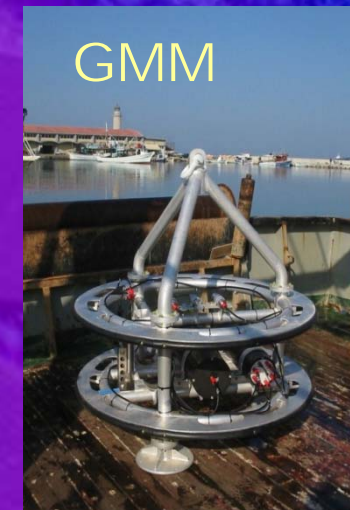
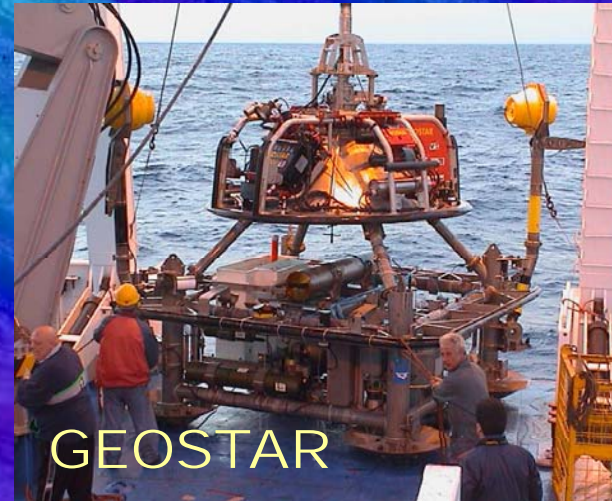
- Gas sensors (e.g., H_2S , CH_4 , O_2)
- Automatic chemical analyser (pH, eH)
- Automatic water sampler (48 bottles, off-line)



Unique time reference
High precision clock
(stability $10^{-9} \div 10^{-11}$)

GEOSTAR-class SEAFLOOR OBSERVATORIES

Platform	Overall dimensions (m) (L x W x H)	Weight (kN) (in air)	Weight (kN) (in water)	Depth rated (m)
GEOSTAR	3.50 x 3.50 x 3.30	25.4	14.2	4000
SN1	2.90 x 2.90 x 2.90	14.0	8.5	4000
SN3	2.90 x 2.90 x 2.90	14.0	8.5	4000
SN4	2.00 x 2.00 x 2.00	6.6	3.4	1000
GMM	1.50 x 1.50 x 1.50	1.5	0.7	1000
MABEL (SN2)	2.90 x 2.90 x 2.90	14.0	8.5	4000



FP6-ESONET

European Seas Observatory NETwork

Concerted Action (2002-2004)

Network of Excellence (2007-2011)

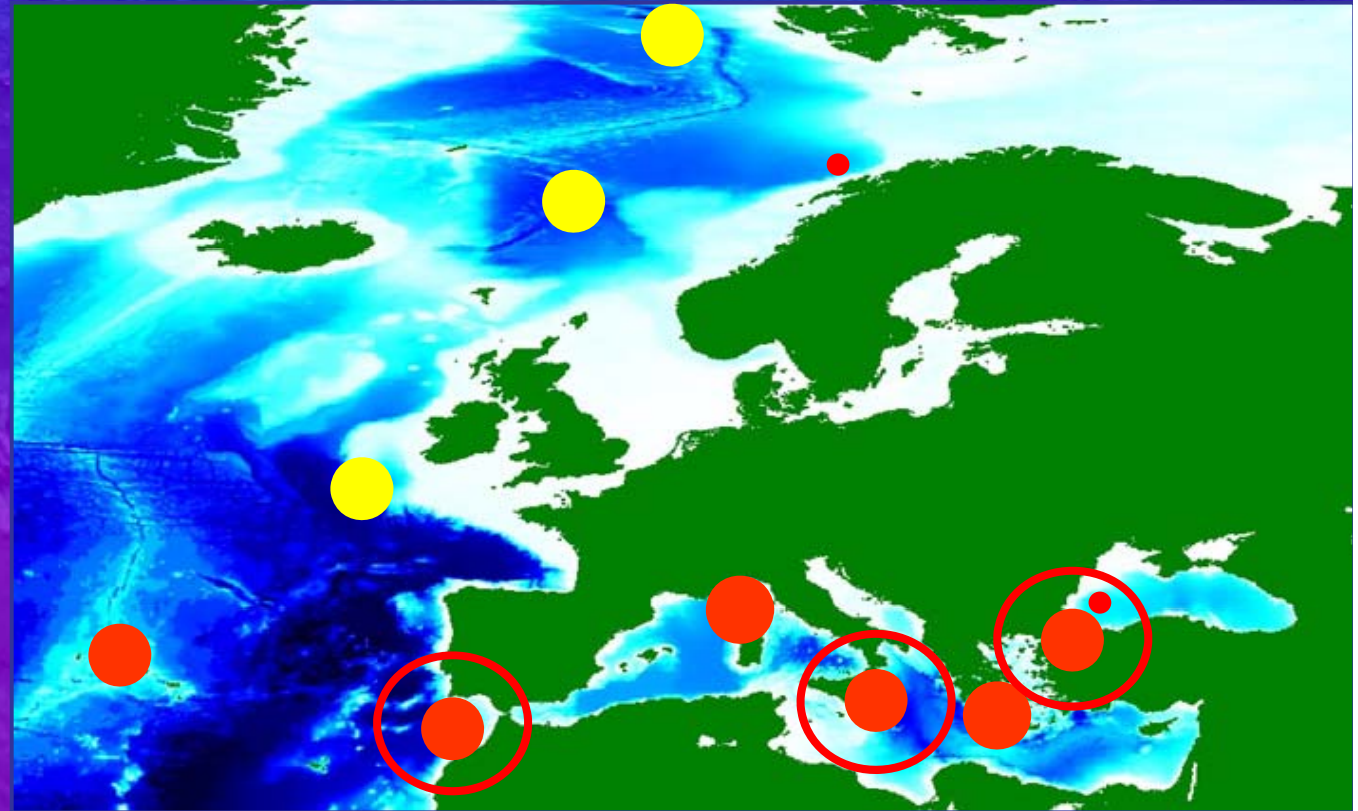
Major aims:

- Selection of “Key-sites”
- Integration of the scientific/technological
“Observatory Science” Community

The on-going ESONET demonstration missions and S&T activities progress towards “permanent” installations

Mainly:

- Geo-Hazards
- Climate change
& Ecosystem



→ Terremotos

Mayores Tsunamis Destructivos

Fallecidos	Año	Magnitud	Áreas afectadas
300,000	2004	9.0	Océano Indico
100,000	1410 A.C.		Creta-Santorini, Greece Antigüa
60,000	1755	8.5	Lisboa
40,000	1782	7.0	Mar del Sur de China
36,500	1883		Krakatoa, Indonesia
30,000	1707	8.4	Tokaido-Nankaido, Japón
26,360	1896	7.6	Sanriku, Japón
25,674	1868	8.5	Norte de Chile
15,030	1792	6.4	Kyushu Island, Japón
13,486	1771	7.4	Ryukyu Trench, Japón

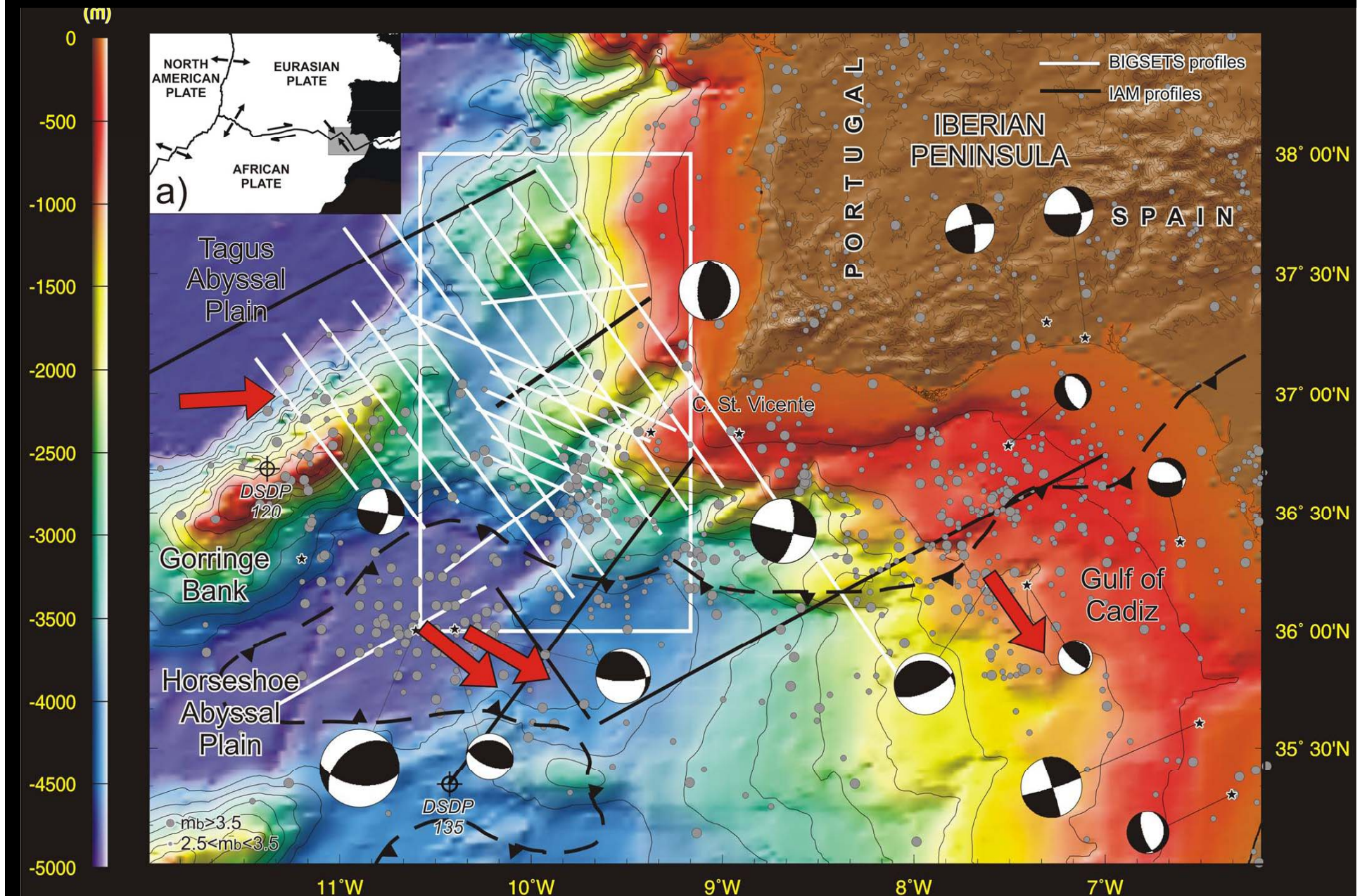
Tsunamis España

España no está exenta de riesgos de tsunamis, debido a la posición geotectónica de la Península Ibérica, en la zona de colisión de entre las placas Euroasiática y Africana. Existen registros de tsunamis históricos destructivos, como el de Lisboa de 1755, y también de otros de menor trascendencia. También hay registros de pequeños tsunamis ocurridos en la cuenca Mediterránea, El último tsunami -o registrado en España se produjo el 21 de mayo de 2003 en las costas alicantinas y en Baleares a causa de un terremoto submarino cerca de Argelia, según los datos del catálogo del Instituto Geográfico Nacional.

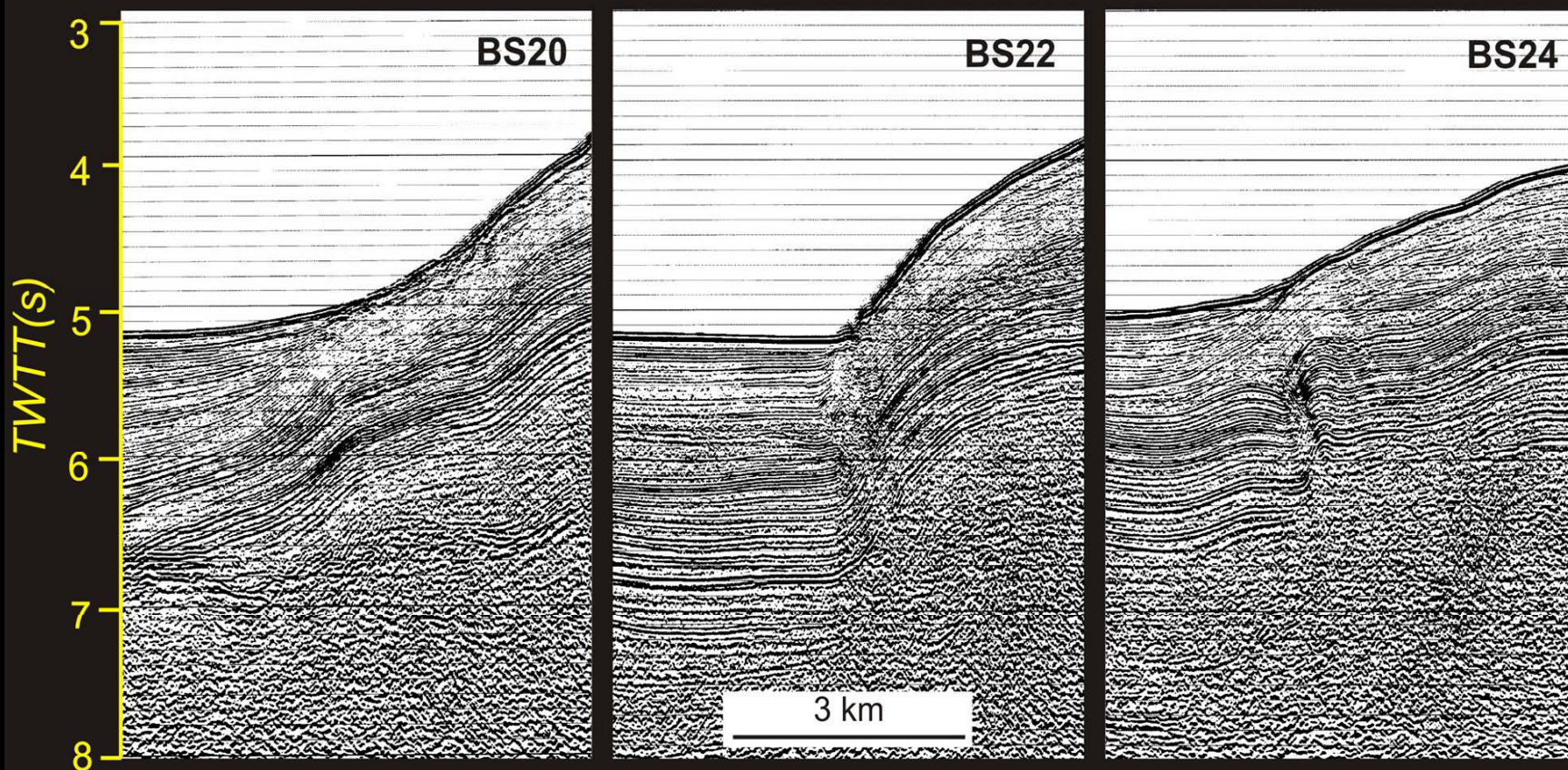
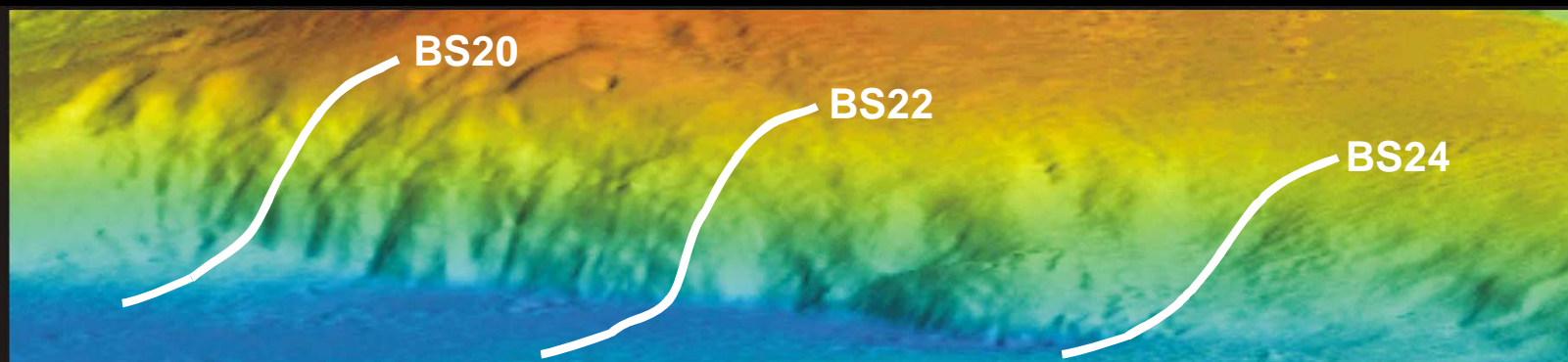


"Destruction of Lisbon" 18th Century French print (Baptista et al., 1998)

El Margen SO de Iberia: Zona de colisión de las placas tectónicas AFR-EUR



Detalle de la geometría de la Falla Marqués de Pombal

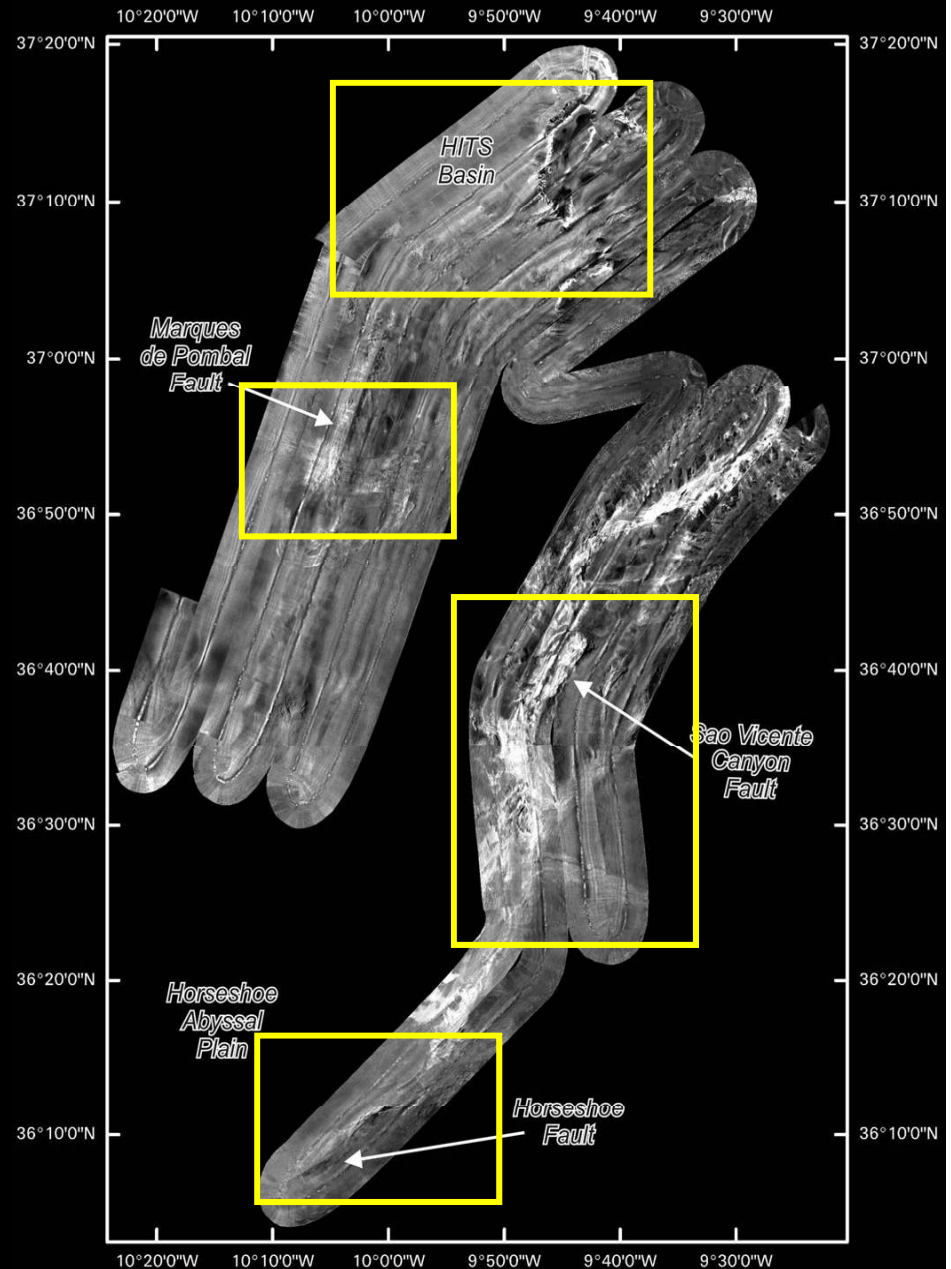


TOBI Sidescan Sonar Imaging of Active Structures



HITS cruise (2001):

- Large Scale Facility EASSS III, SOC (UK)
- 30 kHz sidescan sonar, 7.5 kHz Chirp
- Operates 200 to 400 m above seafloor



GEOSTAR (acoustic satellite link) & NEMO-SN1 (cabled) main features/functions

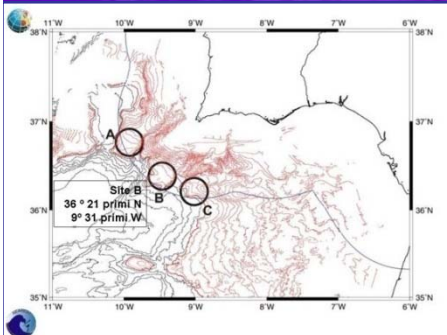
GEOSTAR (Iberian Margin) is acoustically and satellite linked to shore: only relevant data and event notification available in almost real time, all data at the recovery of the station

NEMO-SN1 (Eastern Sicily) is cabled: all data available in real time at the shore station

Both observatory will perform **real-time analysis at seafloor** of water pressure and seismic data with a **tsunami early warning system prototype** (already tested during **NEAREST EC** project 2007/2008 mission)

LIDO-DM Iberian Margin cruise

The GEOSTAR observatory and the surface relay buoy was deployed by R/V Sarmiento de Gamboa in November 10 off Algarve in the same location of the 2007-2008 NEAREST experiment at 3200 m (area B)



LIDO-DM Iberian Margin payload

Sensor	Sampl. rate	Model
Triaxial broadband seismometer *	100 Hz	Guralp CMG-40
Triaxial accelerometer	100 Hz	Guralp CMG5-T
Hydrophone	100 Hz	OAS E-2PD
Absolute Pressure Gauge *	15 s	Paroscientific 8CB4000-1
Accelerometer + Gyros *	100 Hz	Gladiator Techn. Landmark 10
Gravity meter	1 Hz	IFSI (INAF) Prototype #2
CTD + Transmissometer	1 smp/hour	SeaBird SBE 16 plus Wet Labs ECO-BBRTD 6000m
ADCP	1 profile/hour	RDI Workhorse 300 Khz
3-D single-point currentmeter	5 Hz	Nobska MAVS-3

(*) tsunami early warning system

Laboratorio Submarino Stand-alone (no cableado), Iberian- site

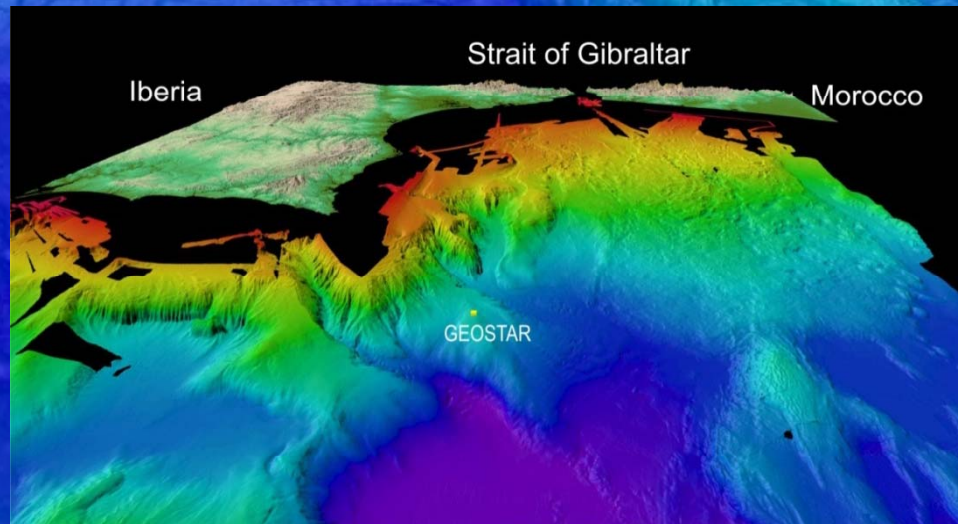


Figure1: 3D Shaded relief location map of the SW Iberian margin where the GEOSTAR observatory was deployed (Yellow Square)

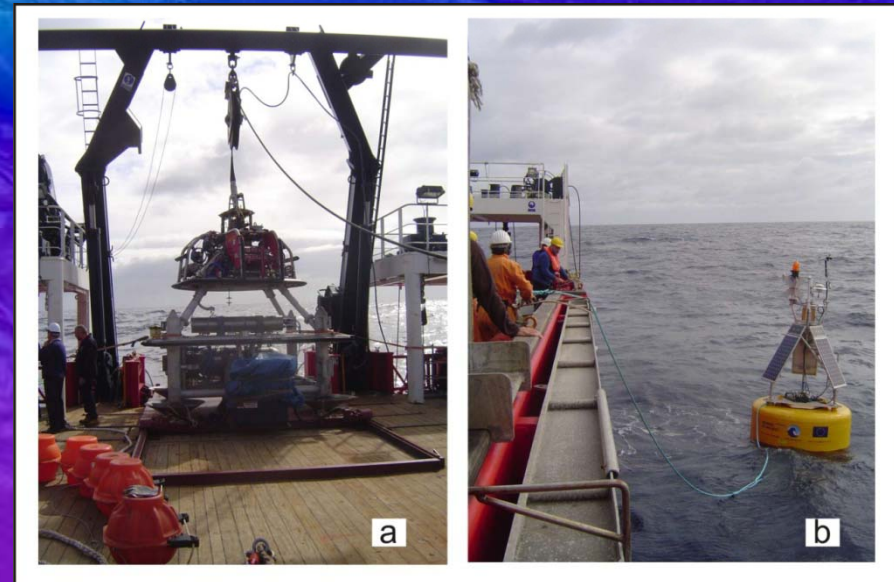


Figure 2: Main parts of the GEOSTAR observatory: a) Single-frame with sensors and the MODUS vehicle on top, on the stern of BO Sarmiento de Gamboa; b) Buoy with satellite antennae during the deployment of the acoustic communication system.



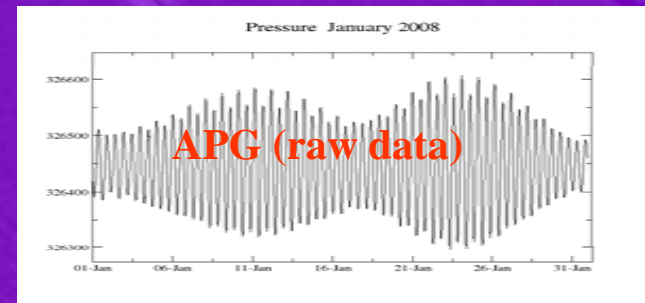
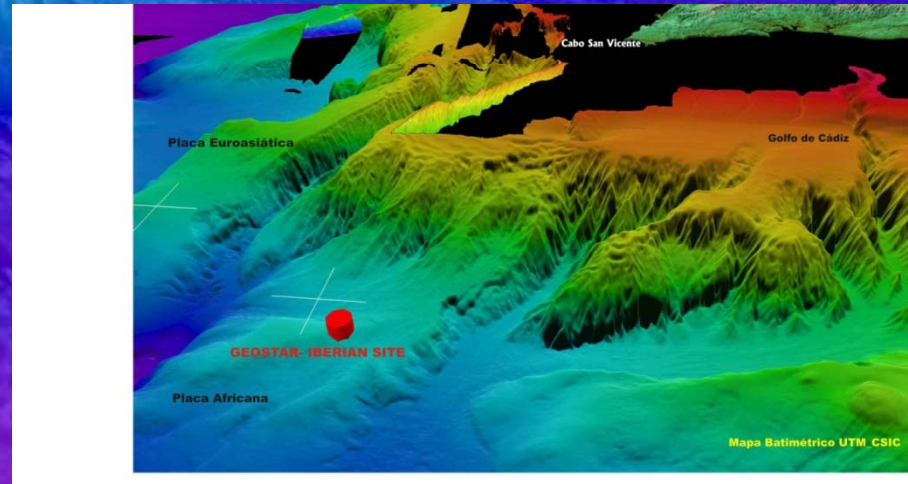
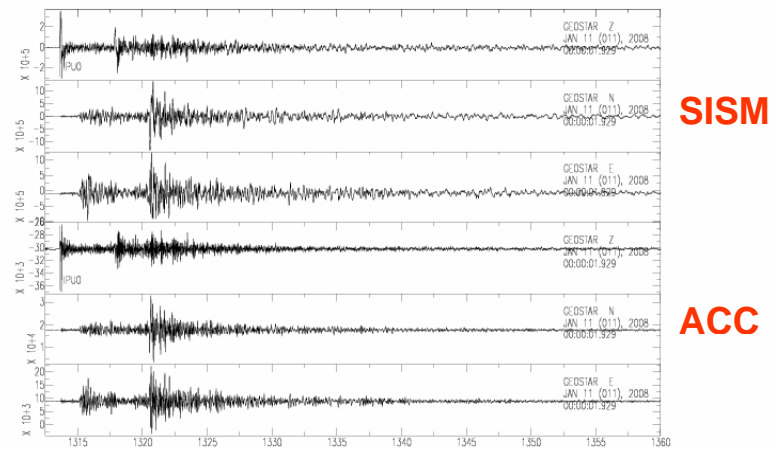
EMSO Iberian Margin site

Acoustically linked observatory

NEAREST EC Project (2006-2010)

Integrated observation from NEAR shore sources of Tsunamis: towards an early warning system

M_L -4.7 Gulf of Cadiz (Jan. 11, 2008)





- bioacoustics, long term noise and mammals tracking

The Lisbon Tsunami from 1 Nov 1755

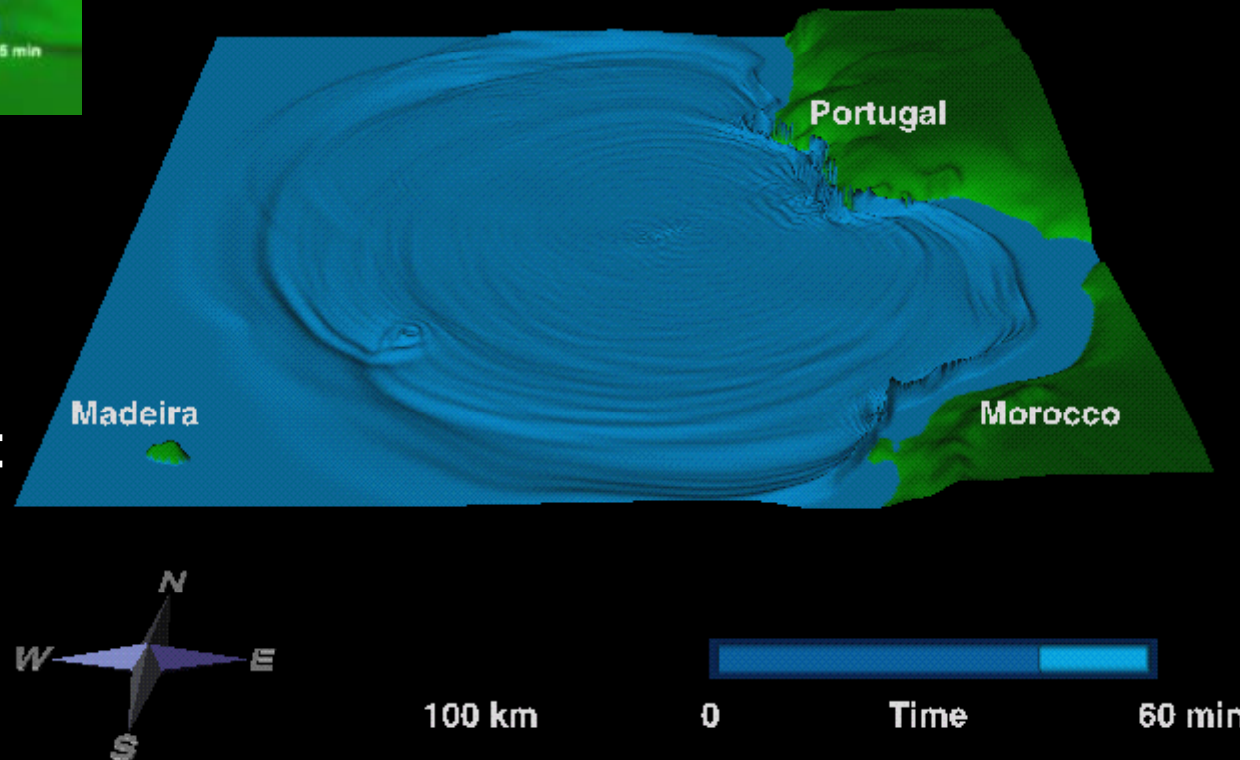


Affected the coast from Portugal, Gulf of Cadiz and Moroccan

It was detected all over the North Atlantic

Linear hydrostatic

Source B



Run-up heights at the coast:

Cadiz- C. San Vicente:
15 m
Cornwall: 2 m

OBSEA es un observatorio cableado, situado a 3 km de la costa de Vilanova I la Geltru en una zona protegida. Dentro de ESONET/EMSO es un *testsite* para el desarrollo de instrumentación, sensores marinos, y comunicaciones. Además, proporciona parámetros físicos de interés para la comunidad.



- **Diseñado para despliegues poco profundos y a bajo coste**
- **Instrumentación protegida de manipulaciones externas.**
- **Fácil de acceso y transporte de instrumentación**
- **Actualmente están conectado un CTD, un hidrófono y una cámara**
- **Esta previsto instalar nuevos sensores marinos**

Impact

Public Policy

- Environmental
- Resources
- Public health and safety
- Security

Economic Development

- Growth of marine technology industry
- Innovative technologies
- Tourism

Education and Public Engagement

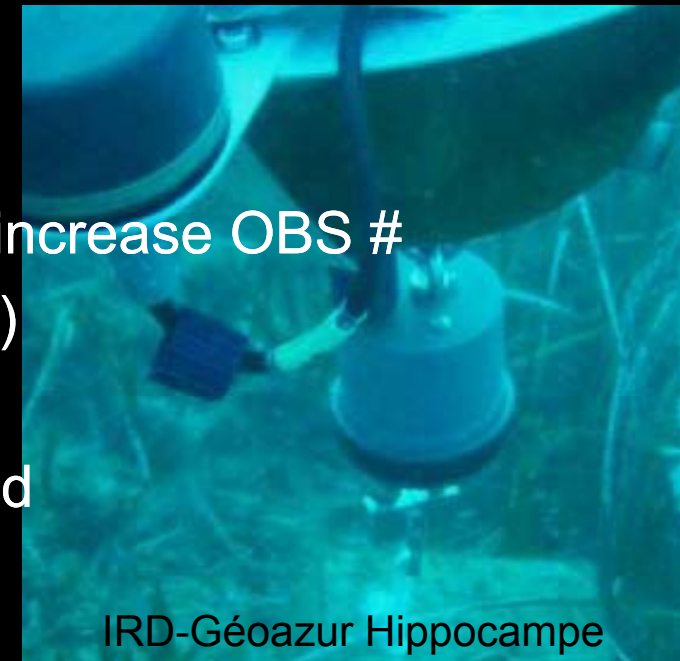
Laboratorio Submarino Stand-alone (no cableado), Iberian- site

Costes de fabricación de sensores, mantenimiento y despliegues 20010-2013

GEOSTAR; Golfo Cádiz	2010	2011	2012	2013	2010-13
Mantenimiento:					subtotales
Recuperación/DESPLIEGUE/INSPECCION	45000	50000	55000	60000	210000
Conectores/Cable /sustituciones	6000	8000	10000	12000	36000
Ingeniería	15000	15000	20000	20000	70000
Material fungible	12000	15000	18000	20000	65000
Material inventariable	18000	20000	22000	25000	85000
Control calidad / señal /alimentación	5000	3000	3000	3000	14000
Data management control	20000	20000	20000	20000	80000
Sotware/ hardware	15000	15000	20000	20000	70000
Instalación Nuevos Equipos:	10000	10000	20000	20000	60000
Contrato 1 Ingeniero operador	40000	40000	40000	40000	160000
Total	186000	196000	228000	240000	850000

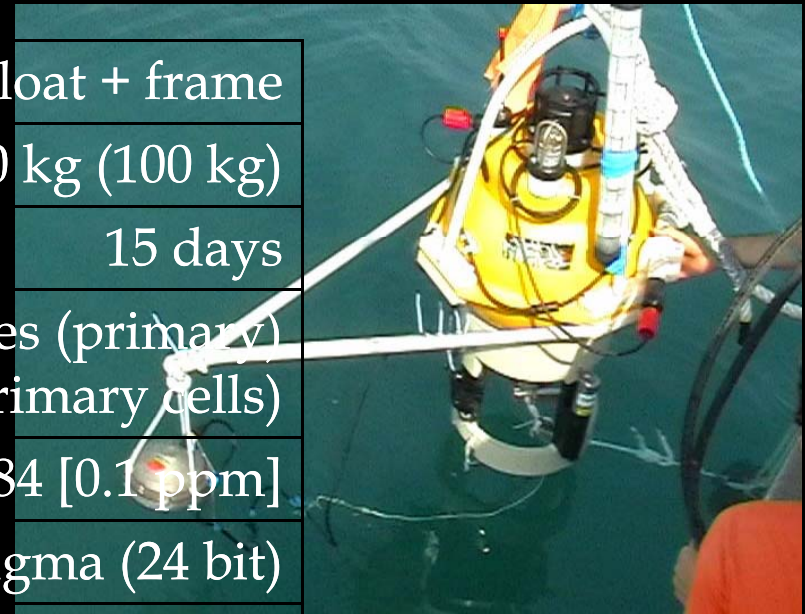
Solution 1: Technological development

- Spanish-funded SENSUAL project started in 2000 to further develop miniDOBS and solve issues concerning:
 - reliability
 - data quality
 - on-board instrument handling
- > developing own prototypes and ultimately increase OBS #
 - + new data-logger developed (flash cards)
 - + new crystal added
 - + acoustic communication boards changed
 - + mechanical release system changed
 - + autonomy increased to ~2 months
 - + floating instrument (not attached to seafloor)
 - + new program for data processing and representation (WASPAR; Rodriguez et al., CAGEO, 2008)



Characteristics of miniDOBS

Dimensions	17' glass sphere + 13' float + frame
Weight (+ballast)	60 kg (100 kg)
Autonomy	15 days
Batteries	Acq. system: alkalines (primary) Release system: Li (primary cells)
Clock	Vectron TCXO 257Y1584 [0.1 ppm]
ADC	Crystal CS5321 delta-sigma (24 bit)
Sampling rate	256 samples/s
Memory	2.1 GB SCSI Hard Disk
Sensors	Geophone: I/O SM-6 [4,5Hz] Hydrophone: Bullard Labs
Release system	CMT electrolytic release



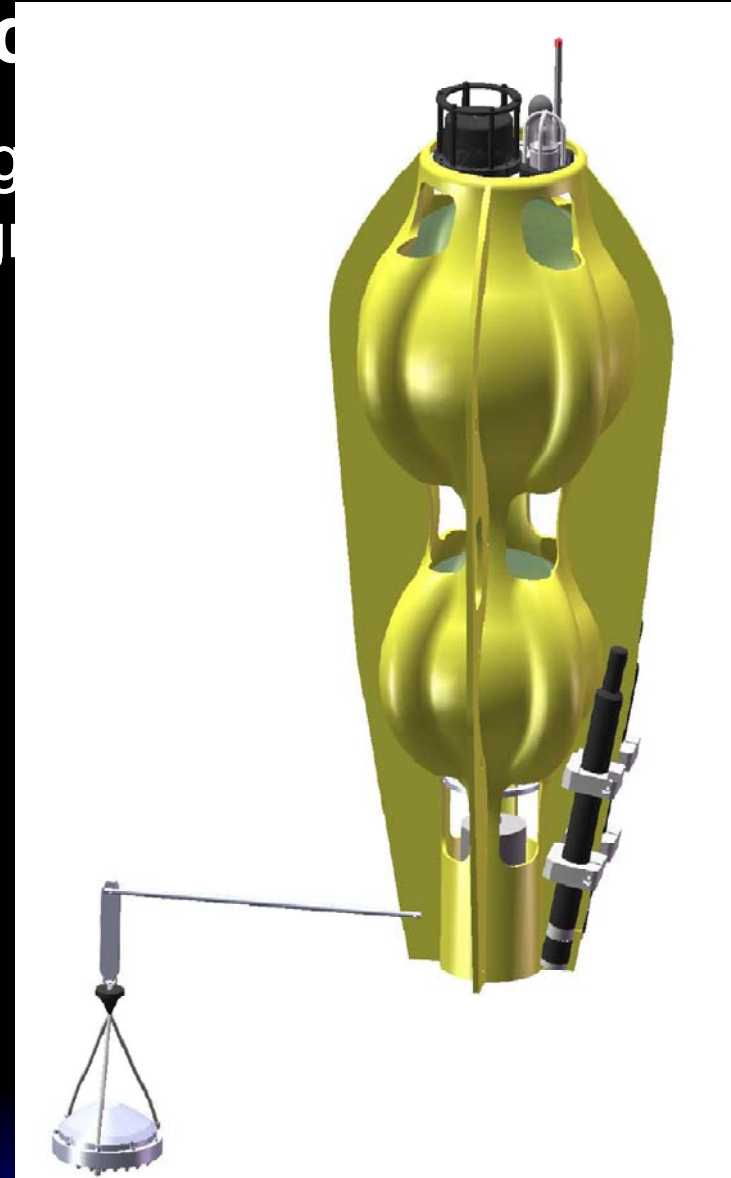
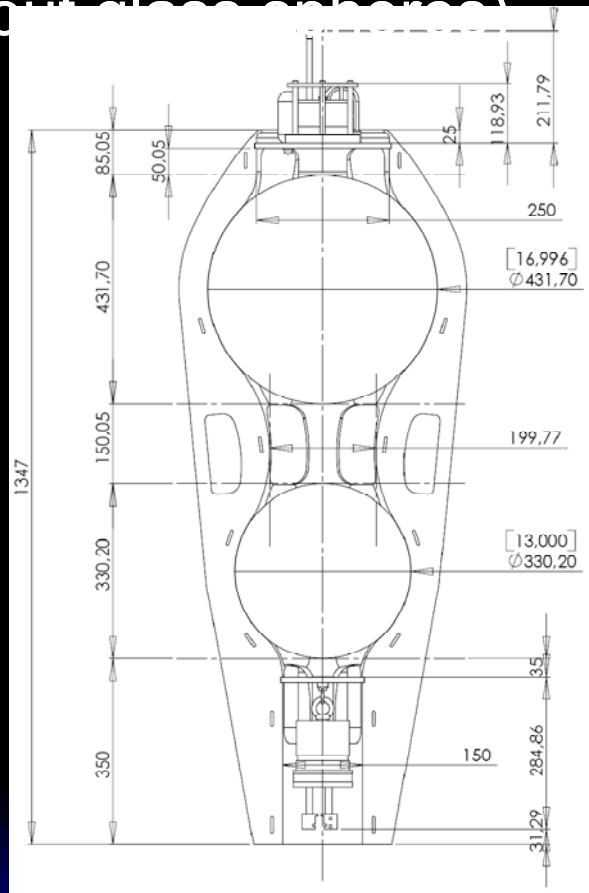
Solution 2: A new pool

- In parallel to technological development a bid was launched in 2007 by UTM-CSIC to purchase a new pool and re-start service asap (500 k€) > experience was a key
- Objectives: **Build confidence!**
 - Greatest reliability
 - Robustness, easy on-board handling
 - Proven data quality
 - Short period, but
 - Long autonomy for local EQ monitoring
 - Optimize number of OBS (minimum 15)
- 17 Scripps' LC 4x4s were purchased under an agreement for joint development



Solution 1: Technological

- SARTI lead a new project starting to develop a new structural design (without glass spheres)



Cruises with the new pool

Only used for seismic imaging (to date) :

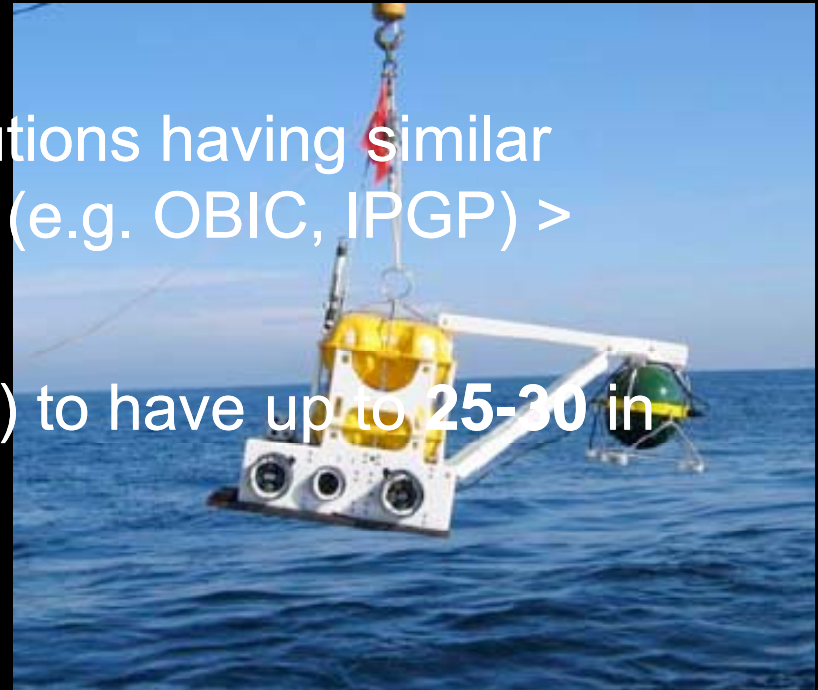
- CALIBRA-DOS (B/O Sarmiento de Gamboa: 17/17) [Aug 2008]
- NEAREST-SEIS (BIO Hespérides: 17/17) [Nov 2008]
- CARIBENORTE (GC-109 Orión: 16/16) [March 2009]
- MEDOC (B/O Sarmiento de Gamboa: ?/51) [April 2010]



Perspectives

- At short-term (1-2 years):
 - (1) Agreements with other institutions having similar instruments for common use (e.g. OBIC, IPGP) > active seismics
 - (2) Purchasing BB OBS (~10-12) to have up to 25-30 in total > passive seismics
- At mid-term (2-5 years):

End in-house development to substitute/add new instruments to the pool



Gracias por su atención



- <http://www.utm.csic.es/>
- <http://www.cdsarti.org/>

