



Global Distributed Fibre Optic Sensing recordings of the February 2023 Turkey earthquake sequence.

Philippe Jousset¹, Andreas Wuestefeld², Charlotte Krawczyk¹, Alan Baird², Gilda Currenti³, Martin Landrø⁴, Andy Nowacki⁵, Zack Spica⁶, Sandra Ruiz Barajas⁷, Fabian Lindner⁸, Özgün A. Konca⁹, Pascal Edme¹⁰, Voon Hui Lai¹¹, Vladimir Treshchikov¹², Lena Urmantseva¹³, Jan Peter Morten¹⁴, Werner Lienhart¹⁵, Bradley Paul Lipovsky¹⁶, Martin Schoenball¹⁷, Kuo-Fong Ma¹⁸, and the “DAS-month” team (sample only!)*

¹GFZ Potsdam, Geophysics, Potsdam, Germany (philippe.jousset@gfz-potsdam.de)

²NORSAR, Norway

³INGV, Italy

⁴NTNU, Norway

⁵The University of Leeds, UK

⁶University of Michigan, USA

⁷National Geographic Institute of Spain, Spain

⁸LMU Munich, Germany

⁹Bogazici University, Turkey

¹⁰ETHZ, Switzerland

¹¹Australian National University, Australia

¹²T8 Sensor LLC, Russia

¹³AP Sensing, Germany

¹⁴Alcatel Submarine Network, Norway

¹⁵Graz University of Technology, Austria

¹⁶Department of Earth and Space Sciences, University of Washington, United States

¹⁷NAGRA, Switzerland

¹⁸Institute of Earth Sciences, Academia Sinica, Taiwan 128 Academia Road Section II, Taipei, 11529, Taiwan

*A full list of authors appears at the end of the abstract

As part of a global distributed acoustic sensing (DAS) campaign, multiple DAS interrogators (from academia and industry) recorded simultaneously from 1st till 28th February 2023 in different regions of the globe. The objective is to define if and how a global monitoring system based on DAS could perform for teleseismic event record and analysis. Each participant uploaded triggered data window from earthquakes with magnitude larger than 5, as defined by global seismological networks, to a central storage location. Data was pre-processed following common filtering parameters (spatial and temporal sampling). Bottle-necks in data format, storage, and legal issues are identified and reviewed to pose the basis for a common DAS data archive strategy.

In this study, we present a selection of DAS records of the Turkey earthquake sequence, from borehole, surface, on-land, submarine telecommunication or dedicated cables all over the globe. They comprise a few kilometers long railroad track (Switzerland), an 0.8 km long deployed cable in the Limmat river, near Zürich (Switzerland), a 1 km deployed cable at Mt. Zugspitze in the Alps

(Germany/Austria), a 21 km telecom cable in the forest around Potsdam (Germany), a 17 km telecom cable surface geothermal field (north Iceland), a 0.2 km borehole at Etna volcano (Italy), a telecom cable in the city of Istanbul (Turkey), a 25 km telecom cable in Melbourne (Australia), in the inner city line in Graz (Austria), in the city of Seattle, WA (USA), a submarine cable in the North Sea, a submarine cable connecting Ny Ålesund and Longyearbyen at Svalbard (Norway), a 0.8 km dedicated fibre in a quick clay area in Norway, amongst many others.

We show that signals from the two destructive earthquakes in Turkey were recorded all over the globe. We discuss the signal quality and their potential use to study teleseism signals. We analyze recorded strain amplitudes according to the different array geometries and the differing sensitivities to wave types (body, surface waves, possibly others) and deployment conditions. When available, comparison with other sensors located in the same place is performed. Finally, we analyze the influence of local geological conditions due to the passing large amplitudes waves.

With the increasing availability, reduced cost and improved simplicity of DAS systems and the wide spread existing fibre optic networks, we believe fibre-optic sensing will play an ever-increasing role in the global seismic monitoring.

“DAS-month” team (sample only!): 1. GFZ (Germany): Philippe Jousset, Charlotte Krawczyk, Christopher Wollin, Sergio Diaz, Leila Ehsaninezhad, Veronica Rodriguez Tribaldos, Johannes Hart 2. NORSAR (Norway): Andreas Wuestefeld, Alan Baird, Volker Oye 3. INGV (Italy): Gilda Currenti, Michele Prestifilippo, Rosalba Napoli 4. NTNU (Norway): Martin Landrø, Robin André Rørstadbotnen 5. The University of Leeds (UK): Andy Nowacki, Sjoerd de Ridder, Adam Booth 6. University of Michigan (USA): Zack Spica 7. National Geographic Institute of Spain (Spain): Sandra Ruiz Barajas, Beatriz Gaité 8. University of München (Germany): Fabian Lindner 9. Bogazici University (Turkey): Özgün A. Konca 10. ETHZ (Switzerland): Pascal Edme, Andreas Fichtner, Daniel Bowden, Antonio Pio Rinaldi, Ali Shaikhsulaiman 11. Australian National university (Australia): Voon Hui Lai, Meghan Miller 12. T8 Sensor LLC (Russia): Vladimir Treshchikov, Sergei Nikitin 13. AP Sensing (Germany): Lena Urmantseva, Daniel Zapf 14. Alcatel Submarine Network (Norway): Jan Petter Morten 15. Graz University of Technology (Austria): Werner Lienhart, Lisa Strasser, Vlad Dumitru 16. Department of Earth and Space Sciences, University of Washington (United States): Bradley Paul Lipovsky 17. NAGRA (Switzerland): Martin Schoenball, Christoph Wetter 18. Institute of Earth Sciences, Academia Sinica (Taiwan): Kuo-Fong Ma