

Geoslicer survey in submarine active fault

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In general, research submarine active faults based on geological observation, a cylindrical coring less than 10cm in diameter is performed. Geoslicer survey, which is intended to be carried out mainly on land, there is also a track record of collecting seabed geological formations. Previously was about 7m depth technical limitations. In addition, the degree 8m was also limited sample length. This time, the fault Kego Hakata Bay was surveyed the distribution is around 10m depth. Moreover, since the depth is more than 10m from the sea floor and, depending on where the acoustic basement depth up sampling length is up to 12m required degree. Depth, sample length, Geoslicer previous survey technique was both limit. So, this time, to develop a new-type-Geoslicer that can be collected at 10m depth, we conducted a survey. Geoslicer, which consists of two parts: Sample-tray and Shutter-plate, which, using steel sheet piles type III Sample-tray. Shutter-plate has produced something of 24m length. It has a structure as can be produced by assembling four parts. The structure and equipment that can also support depth change by the tide that depth collected maximum of strata is 12m, place a drainage hole removable depending on the water depth, the ever-changing during the actual survey. As a result of the formation sampling performed using the newly created Geoslicer that we were able to obtain a continuous geological samples up to 12m. In addition, we were able to collect samples of continuous formation up to 10m 10m also in depth location. Geoslicer survey sampling low orientation are possible, and you can get a large amount of sample. Coastal formations such as those targeting this is often lateral change significantly compared formation is not easy. Therefore a survey to study in a place easy to Geoslicer studied paleontological and sedimentological investigations of coastal areas shallower than 10m is very suitable.

Keywords: Geoslicer, submarine active fault, Kego fault