

Multi-sensor monitoring network for earthquake precursors and preparation process near subduction zone at Boso, Japan

HATTORI, Katsumi^{1*} ; HAN, Peng¹ ; MOGI, Toru² ; GOTO, Tada-nori³ ; TAKANO, Tadashi⁴ ; IZUTSU, Jun⁵ ; KAMOGAWA, Masashi⁶ ; YAMANAKA, Chihiro⁷ ; TAJUMI, Ichi⁸ ; YASUKAWA, Hiroshi⁹ ; ANDO, Yoshiaki¹⁰ ; SONODA, Jun¹¹ ; SAKAI, Hideo¹²

¹Graduate School of Science, Chiba University, ²Hokkaido University, ³Kyoto University, ⁴Nihon University, ⁵Chubu University, ⁶Tokyo Gakugei Univeristy, ⁷Osaka University, ⁸Nagoya Institute of Technology, ⁹Aichi Prefectural University, ¹⁰The University of Electro-Communications, ¹¹Sendai National College of Technology, ¹²Toyama University

New observations from ground and space have provided multiple evidences of pre-earthquake signals and the latest studies show their statistical significance, repeatability, and universality. In this project, to understand the preparation process of large earthquakes and slow-slip events in subduction zone, especially to clarify the nucleation stage of the earthquake cycle, we plan to establish a dense observation network in Boso, Japan, where large subduction earthquakes are expected soon.

Since the subsurface fluid flow may play an important role in the preparation process of subduction activities, we intend to employ electromagnetic approaches including oceanic and continental MT survey to monitor the underground resistivity structure which is sensitive to the dynamics of fluid. Other geophysical monitoring such as ULF geomagnetic and geoelectrical observations, radon measurements, and inland GPS movements, will be incorporated to help to understand the preparation process and evaluate the applicability of various pre-earthquake signals towards short term earthquake forecasting.

Keywords: multi-sensor monitoring network, earthquake precursors, earthquake preparation process, short-term earthquake forecast