



Earthquake Detection Using Submarine Cables

Pierre Mertz
Fellow
Infinera Corporation

1/16/2023



Motivation

Earthquake Early Warning (EEW) system -> Tsunami

NATURAL HAZARDS

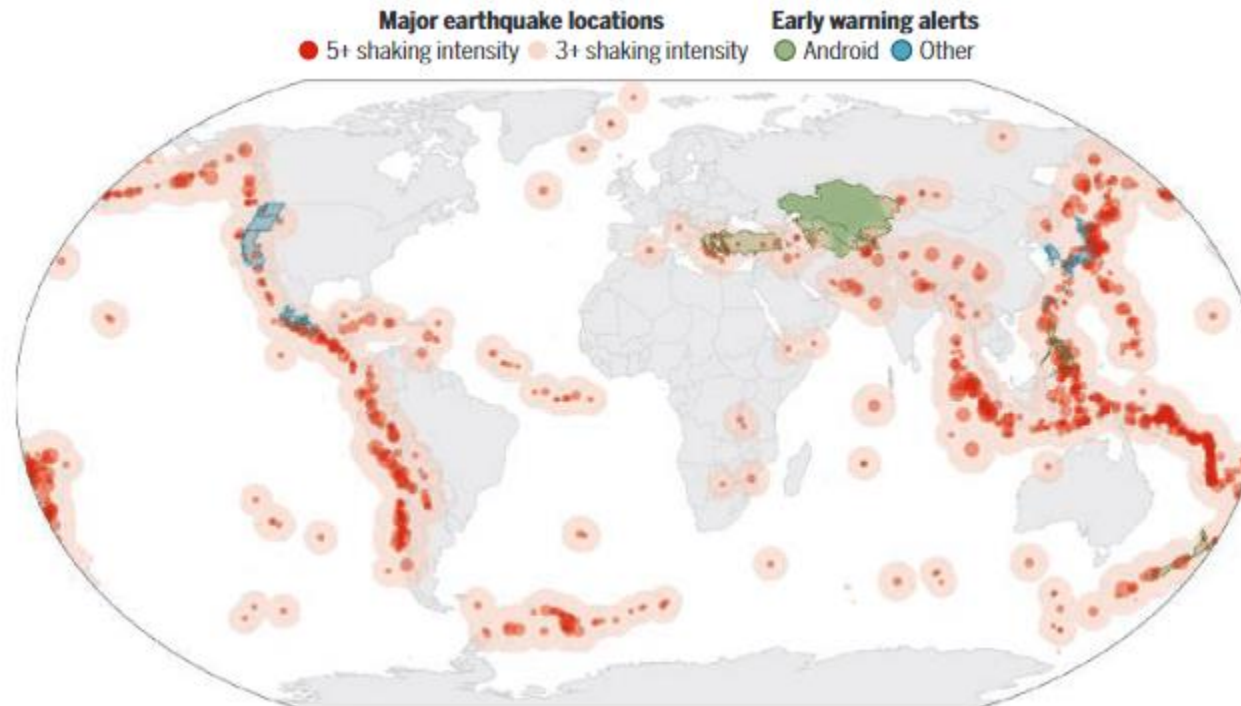
Global growth of earthquake early warning

Public-private partnerships provide a method for vastly expanding sensor networks

By **Richard M. Allen**^{1,2} and **Marc Stogaitis**²

figure) is one example of such a public-private partnership and how a massive obser-

Algorithms to characterize the earthquake source must process large volumes of data



SCIENCE science.org

18 FEBRUARY 2022 • VOL. 375 ISSUE 6582 717

Seismometers are land based

- Seismometers that appear in the ocean are actually on islands
- Earthquakes in ocean:
 - Every 200km between the earthquake and a sensor results in a one minute delay in the warning



Seismometers are land based

- Overlay of submarine cable map on seismometer map
- Desirable to use existing communication infrastructure to detect seismic events
 - Subsea cables have repeaters every 50-100km. Using a subsea repeater as a sensor can reduce the distance from the Earthquake to the nearest sensor.

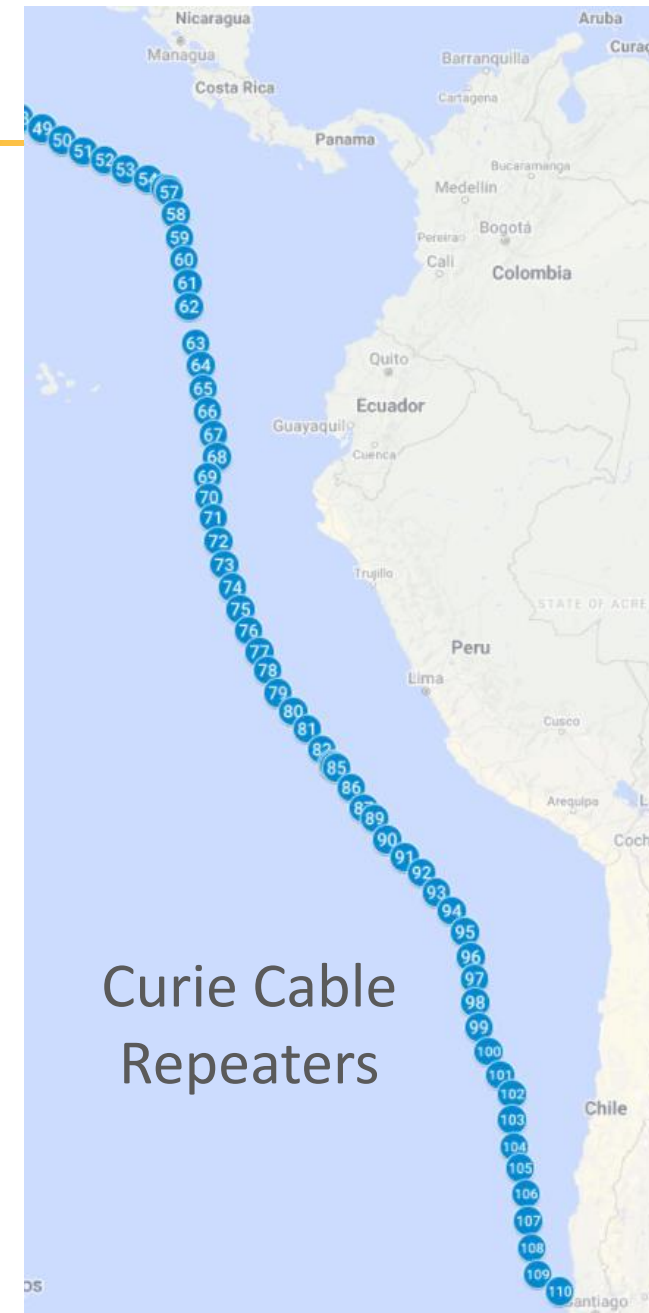
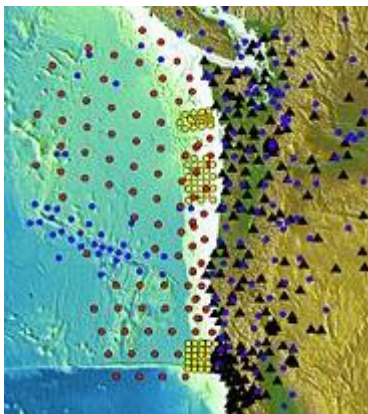


Ocean-Bottom Seismometer -> Repeater



From Wikipedia

OBS	Repeater
Rests on sea floor	Rests on sea floor
Stores data for period of time	SOP data created in SLTE equipment
Bring to surface to retrieve data	Stream data in real time
Battery powered	Shore powered
2D Array	1D Array



Curie Cable Repeaters



Fiber Sensing Techniques

Fiber Sensing Techniques

Technique	Frequency	Resolution/ Max Distance	Sensitivity	Telecom compatibility
Distributed Acoustic Sensing (DAS)	kHz	1 m / 50 km	★★★★	Limited to 1 st span. Requires high power (no traffic)
State of Polarization (SOP)		10,000 km / 10,000 km	★★	Transponder compatible (today)
Phase	5 Hz	50 km / 10,000 km	★★★	Ultra stable laser
Michelson Interferometer	100 Hz	10 m / 20 km	★★	Use 2 fiber pairs.
SOP-OTDR	5 Hz	50 km / 10,000 km	★★	Transponder compatible SOP detection circuit needed

Distributed Acoustic Sensing (DAS)

Illuminating seafloor faults and ocean dynamics with dark fiber distributed acoustic sensing

NATHANIEL J. LINDSEY , T. CRAIG DAWE , AND JONATHAN B. AJO-FRANKLIN  [Authors Info & Affiliations](#)

SCIENCE • 29 Nov 2019 • Vol 366, Issue 6469 • pp. 1103-1107 • DOI: 10.1126/science.aay5881

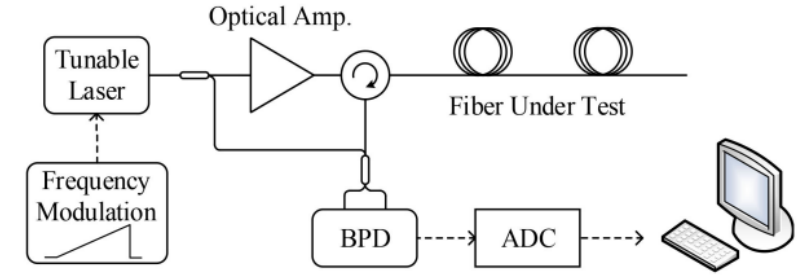


Fig. 3. OFDR configuration.

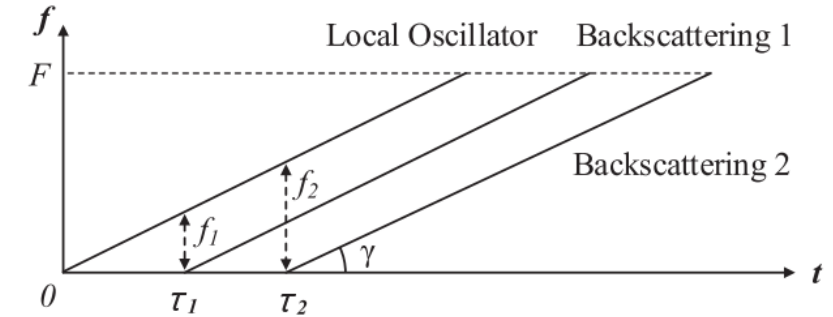
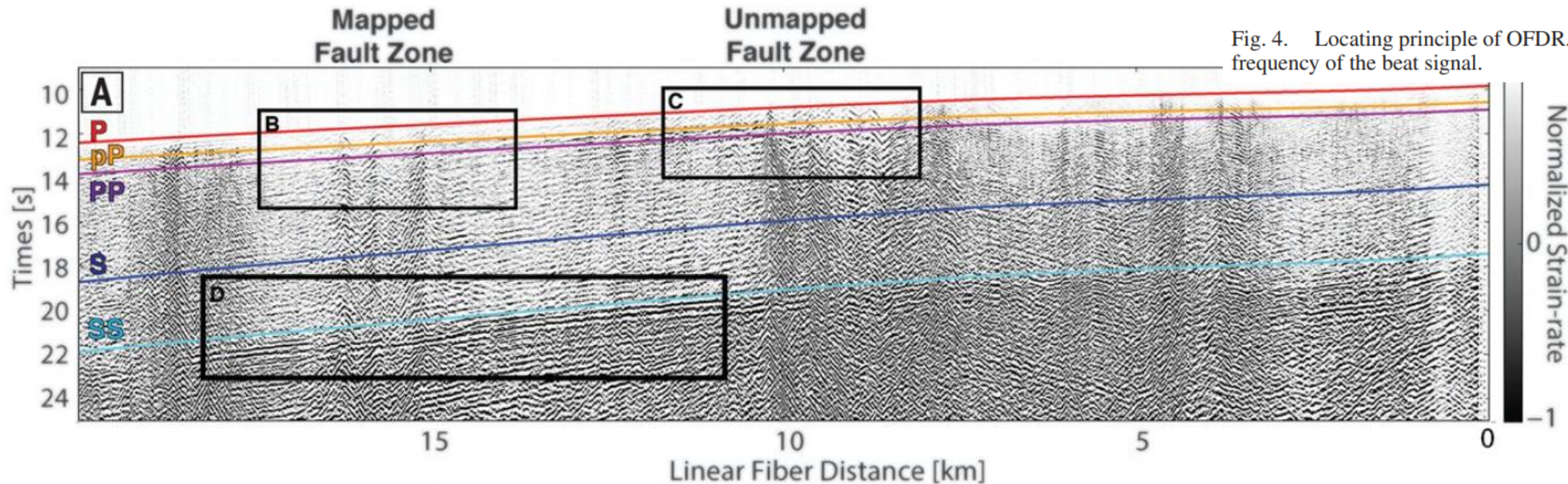


Fig. 4. Locating principle of OFDR. The time delay of RBS is mapped to the frequency of the beat signal.



State of Polarization (SOP) of data channel

Polarization sensing using submarine optical cables

ANTONIO MECOZZI^{1,*}, MATTIA CANTONO², JORGE C. CASTELLANOS³, VALEY KAMALOV², RAFAEL MULLER², AND ZHONGWEN ZHAN³

¹Department of Physical and Chemical Sciences, University of L'Aquila, L'Aquila 67100, Italy

²Google Inc., USA

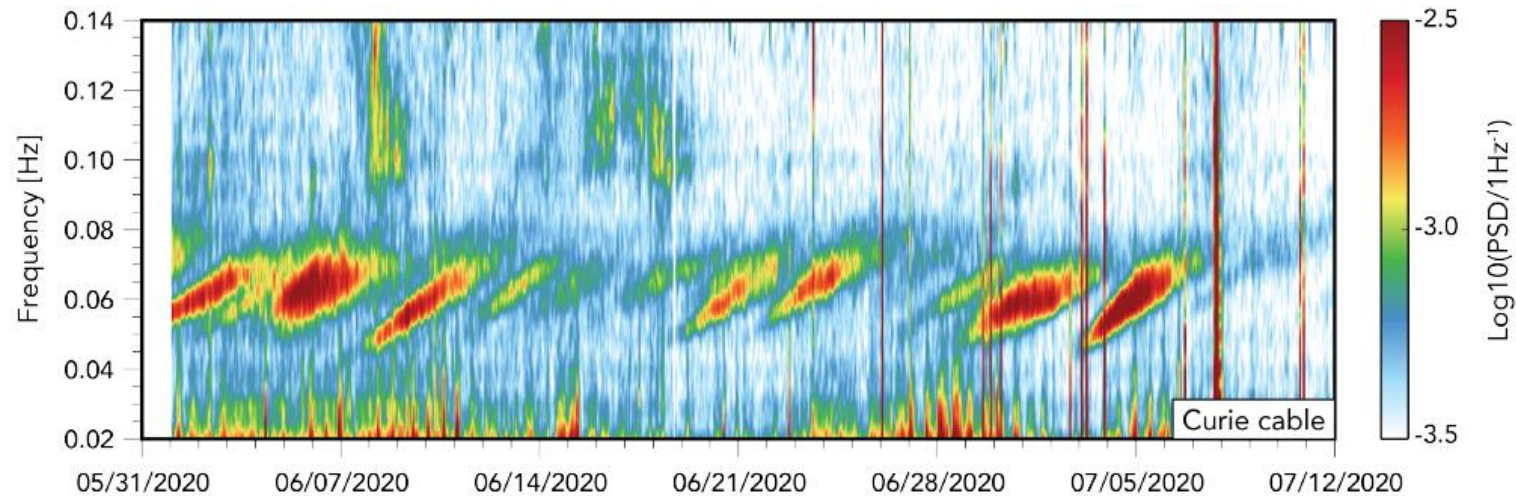
³Seismological Laboratory, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, USA

*Corresponding author: antonio.mecozzi@univaq.it

Compiled March 4, 2021



12 days, ocean swells from storms



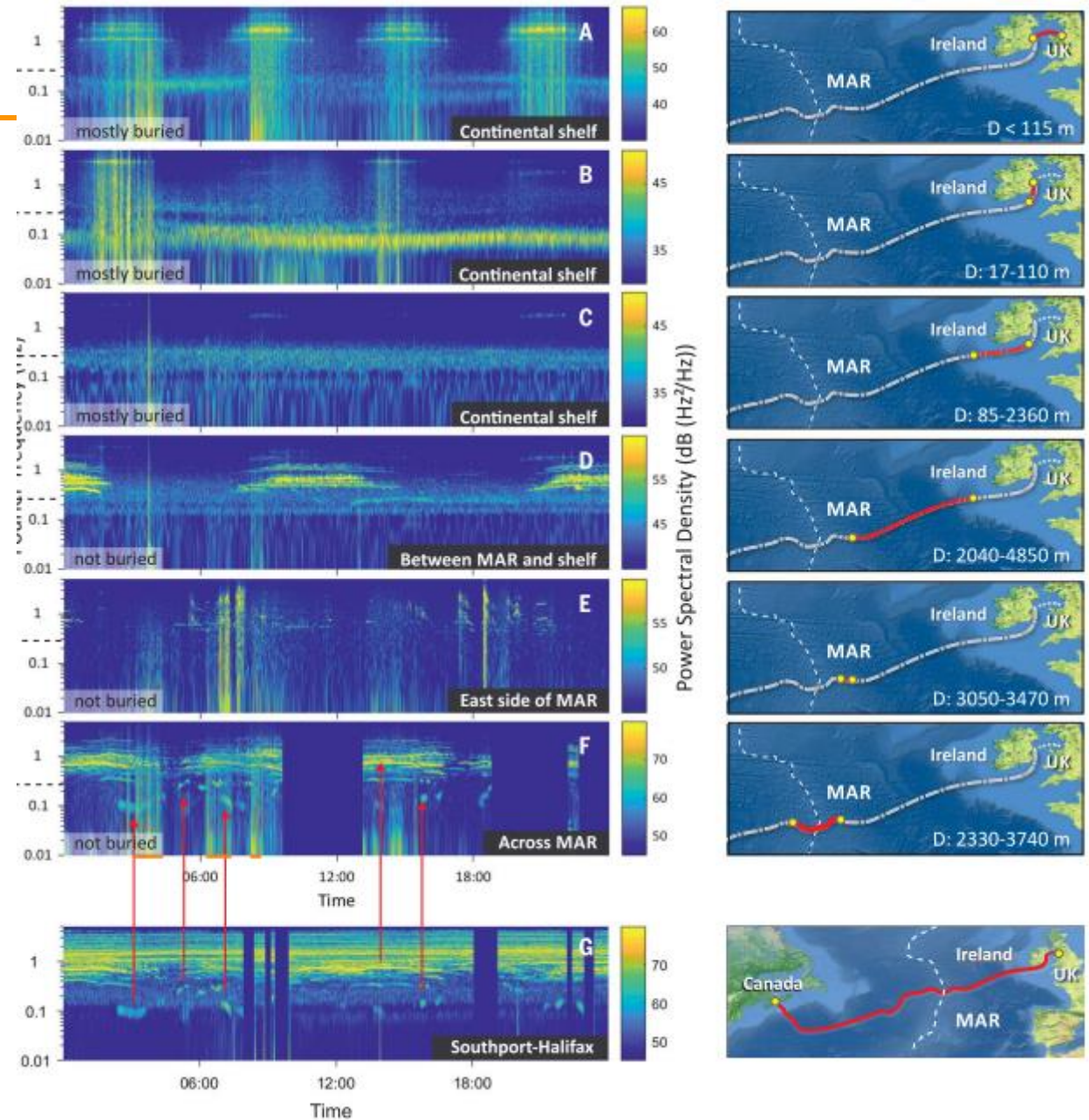
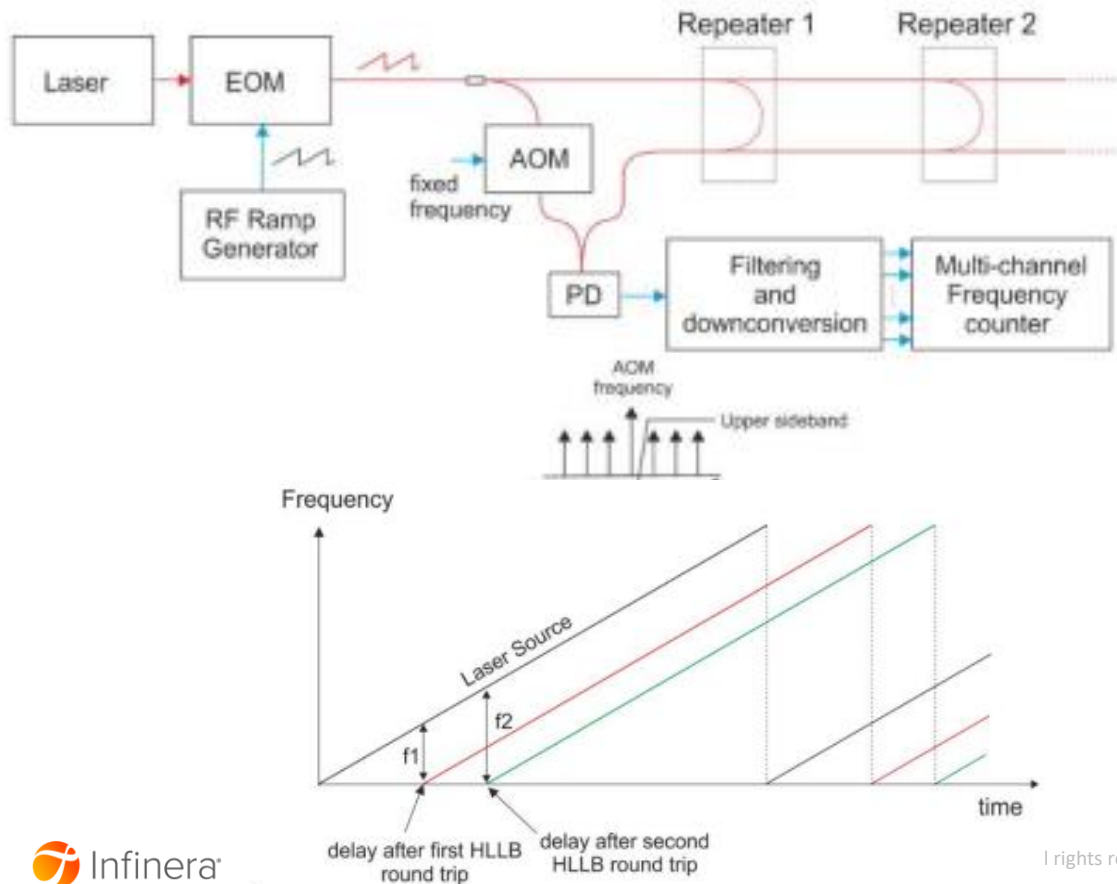
- SOP streamed from Coherent transponders on both sides
 - Integrated SOP variation across cable
 - Difficult to Localize

Phase Sensing

GEOPHYSICS

Optical interferometry-based array of seafloor environmental sensors using a transoceanic submarine cable

G. Marra^{1*}, D. M. Fairweather², V. Kamalov³, P. Gaynor¹, M. Cantono³, S. Mulholland¹, B. Baptie⁴, J. C. Castellanos³, G. Vagenas¹, J.-O. Gaudron¹, J. Kronjäger¹, I. R. Hill¹, M. Schioppo¹, I. Barbeito Edreira¹, K. A. Burrows¹, C. Clivati⁵, D. Calonico⁵, A. Curtis²



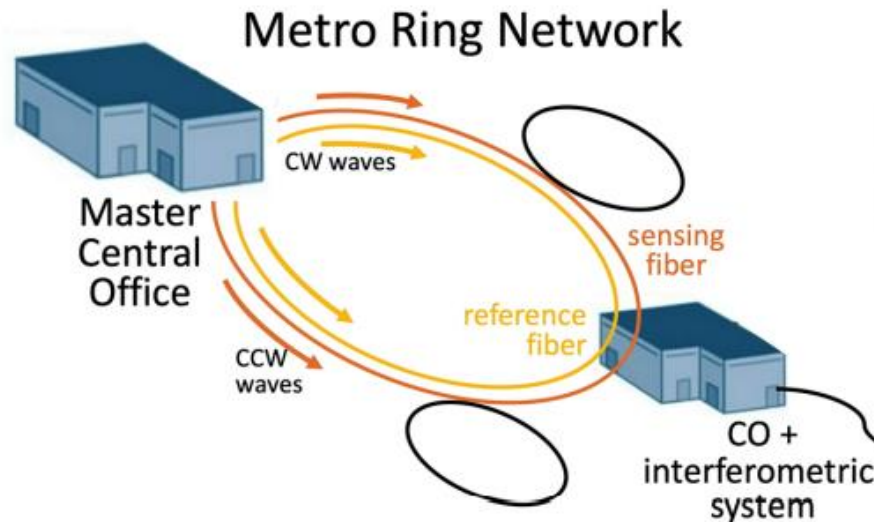
Michelson Interferometer

Mo4A.4

European Conference on Optical Communication (ECOC) 2022 ©
Optica Publishing Group 2022

Sensing Applications in Deployed Telecommunication Fiber Infrastructures

Pierpaolo Boffi



- Use 2 fibers, one as reference arm in Michelson Interferometer
- Phase sensitivity without ultra-stable lasers

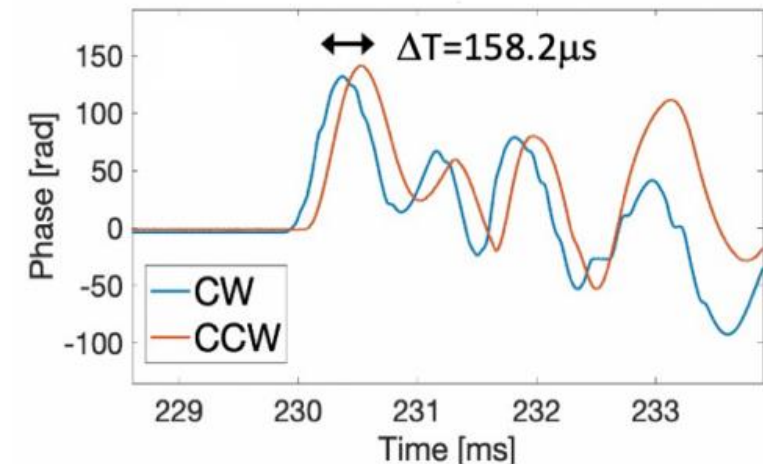
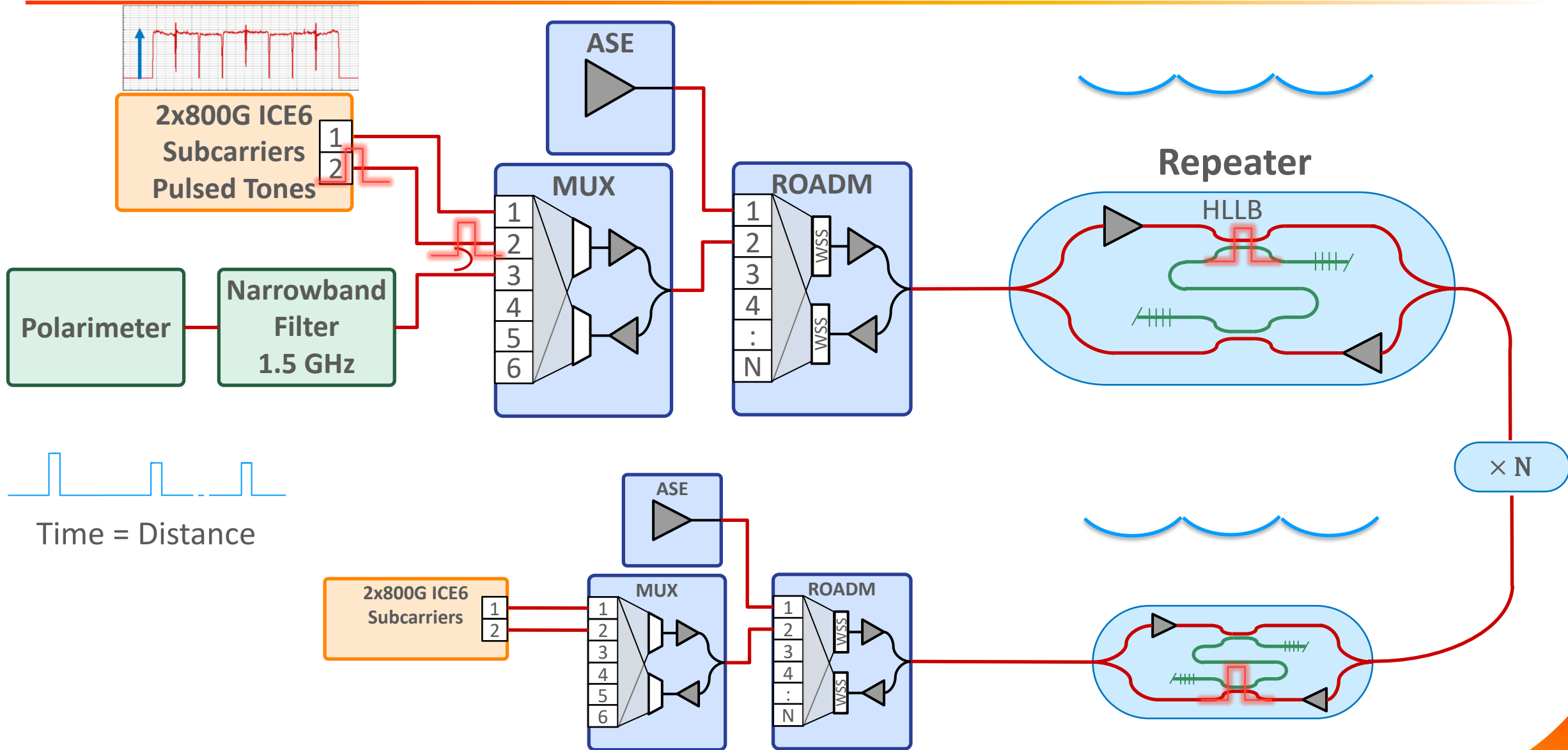


Fig. 5: Localization after 1 km of the onset of a dynamic event through the measure of the time delay in the 32-km long deployed ring.



SOP-OTDR

Experimental Setup

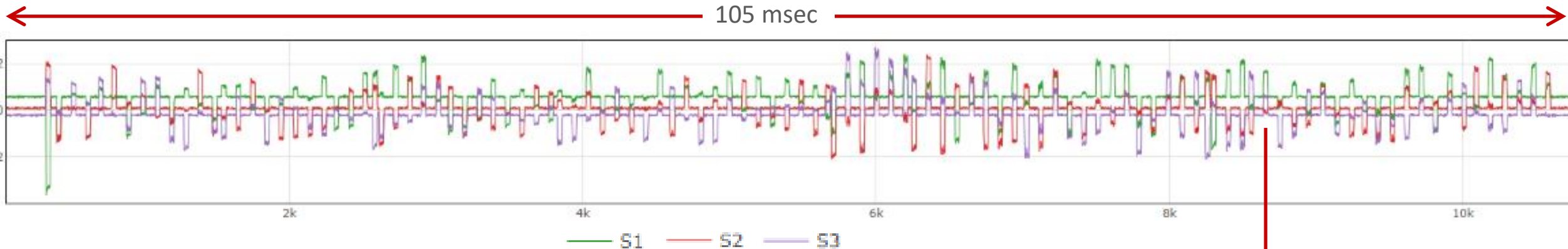
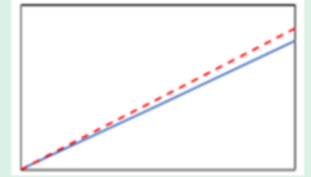


Reflected Pulses. SOP per repeater

- 300 μ sec pulses @ 105 msec intervals
- Each SOP is from aggregated round trip to repeater
- 110 reflections per pulse from repeaters

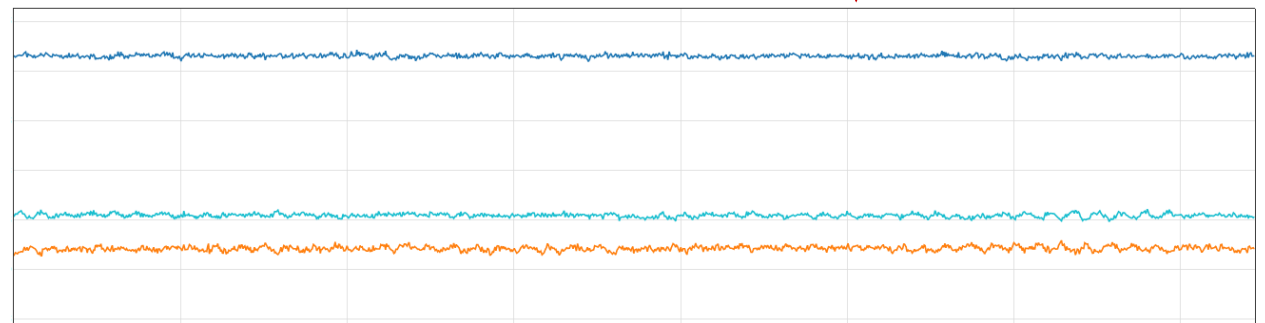
Cable Spec.

- 10,200 km
- LA, D+ fiber
- RFS August 2018
- 8 fiber pairs
- Design capacity **13.5 Tb/s** per fiber pair



- Proof of Concept trial
 - Data stored in database
 - Post processed

Repeater 90 over time

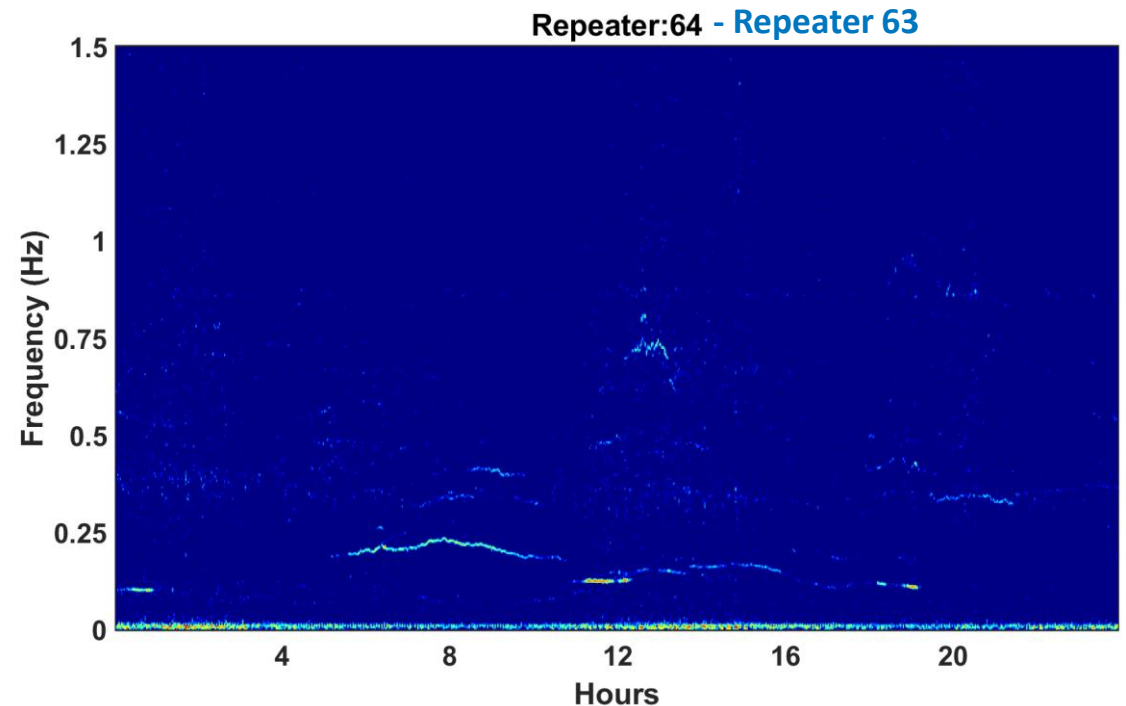
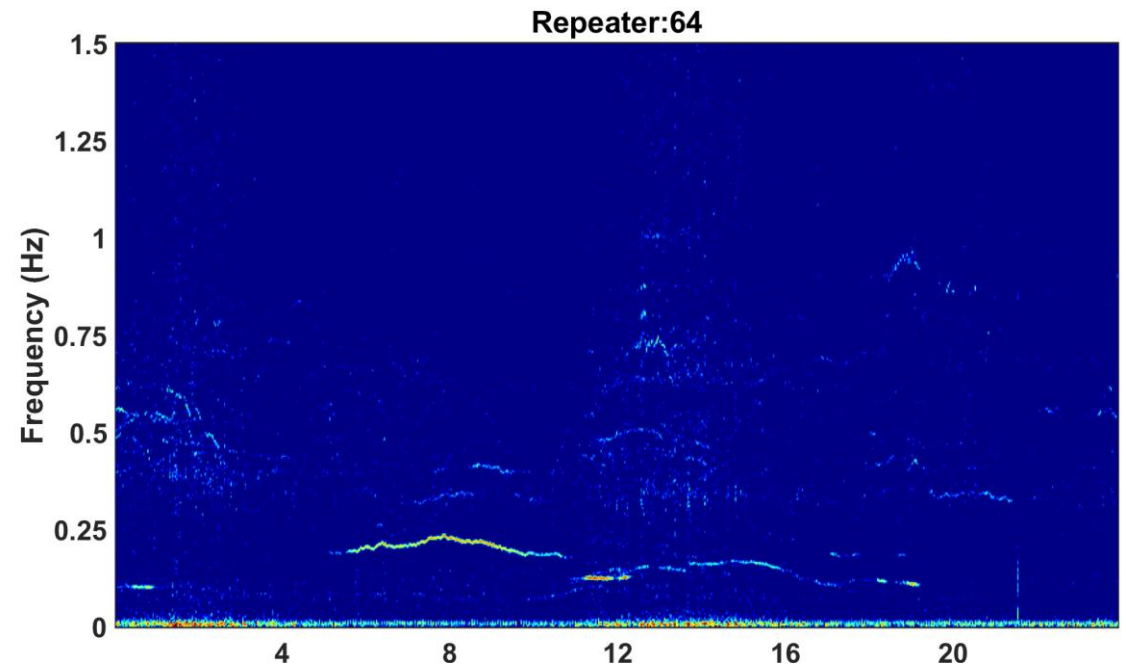


Polarization subtraction

- Desired to measure SOP variation in single span between repeaters
 - Subtract prior repeater's SOP
 - Scaling and subtraction

$$S^{n'} = \begin{pmatrix} S_1^n & S_2^n & S_3^n \\ S_0^n & S_0^n & S_0^n \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} S_1^{n-1} & S_2^{n-1} & S_3^{n-1} \\ S_0^{n-1} & S_0^{n-1} & S_0^{n-1} \end{pmatrix}$$

- Assumes small polarization variations
- Spectrograms Using Polarization Subtraction
 - Some spectral features clean up
 - While some remain
- Adding SOP-OTDR to Santiago will enable cleaner signals

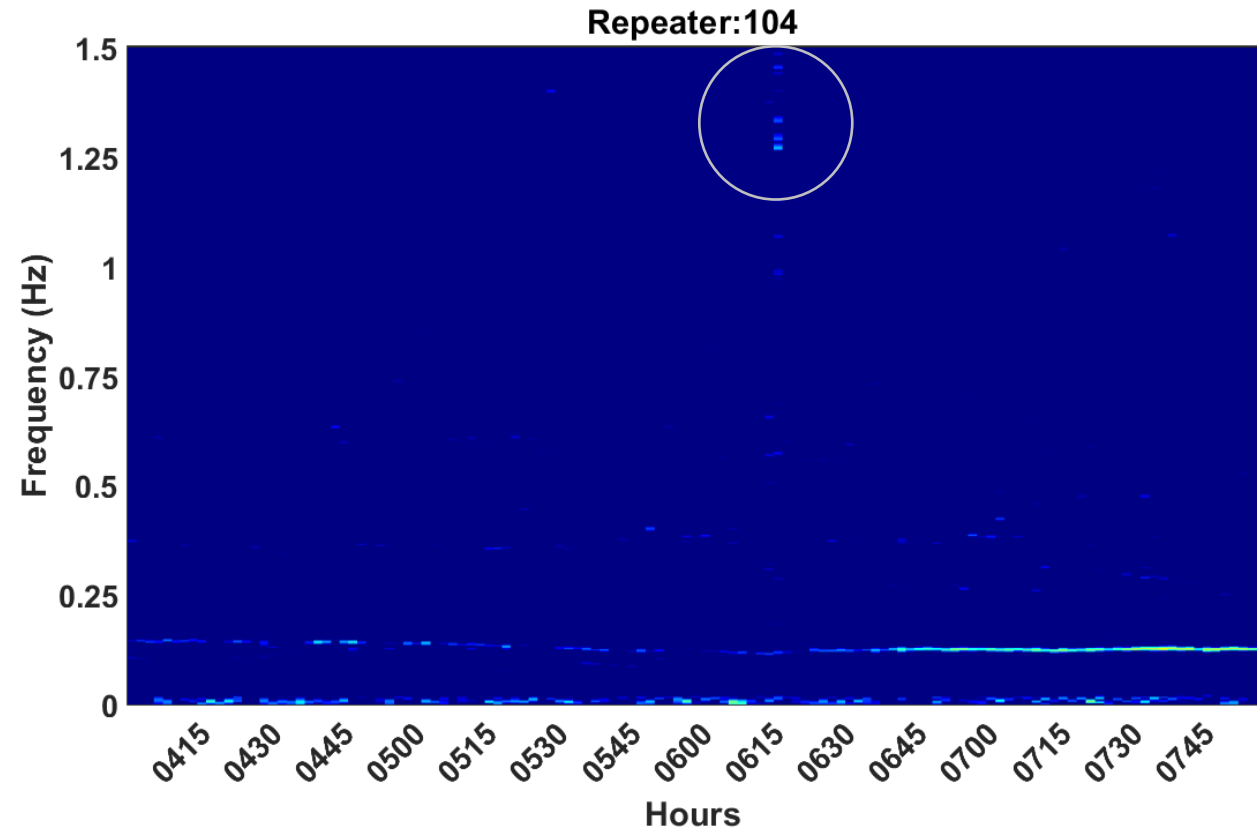


Earthquake on 2/22/2022

Wilber 3: Select Stations

2022-02-22 mww6.0 Jujuy Province, Argentina

Latitude	Longitude	Date	Depth	Magnitude	Description
22.6625° S	66.2673° W	2022-02-22 06:12:49 UTC	242.29 km	mww6.0	Jujuy Province, Argentina

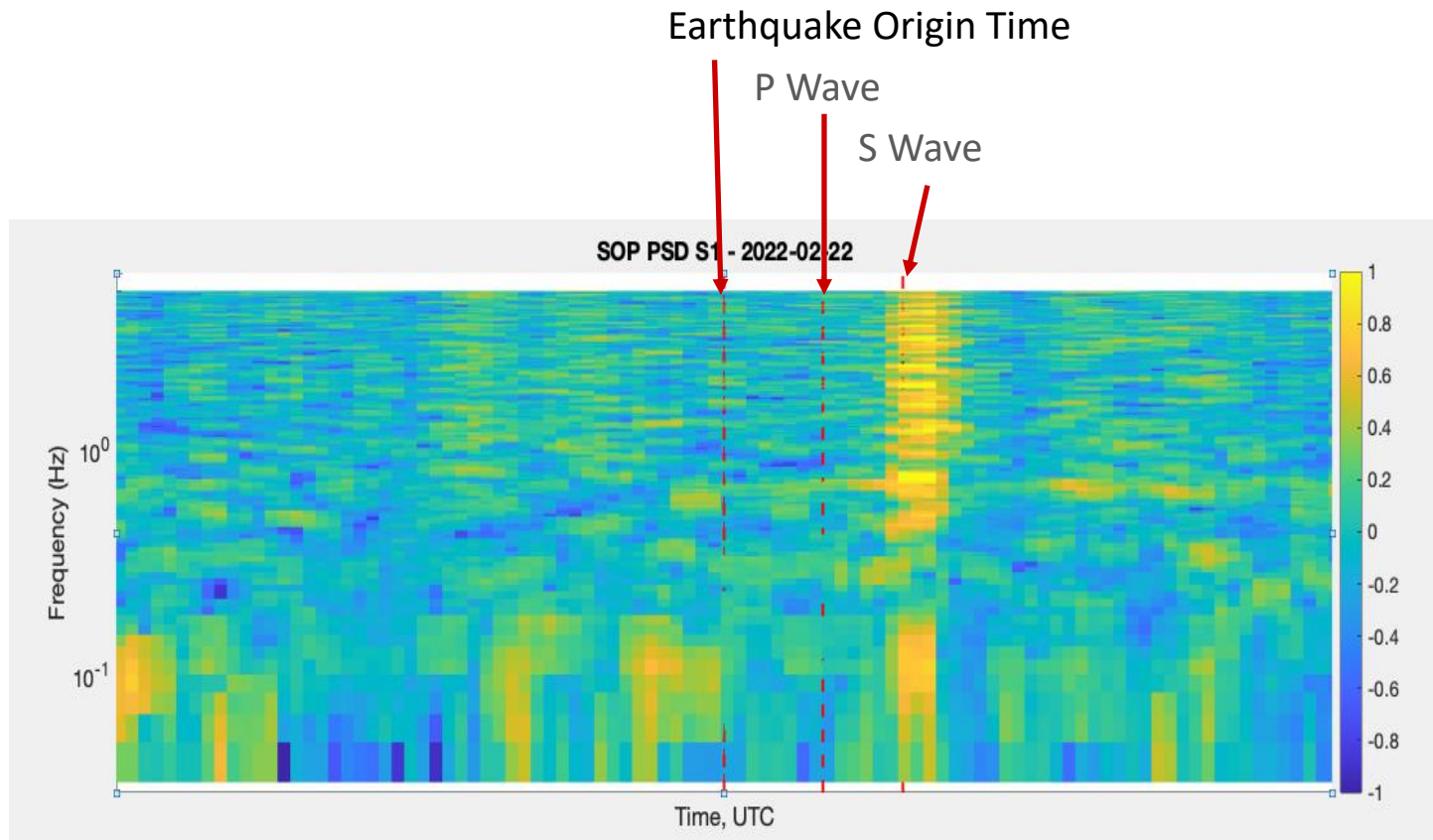


Earthquake on 2/22/2022

Wilber 3: Select Stations

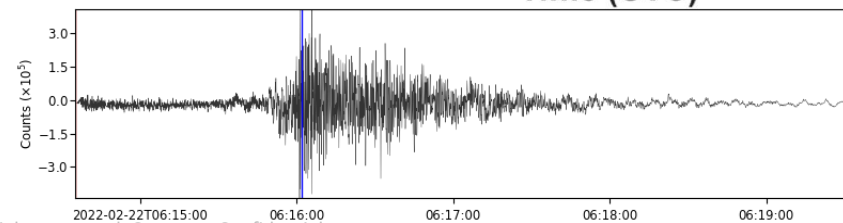
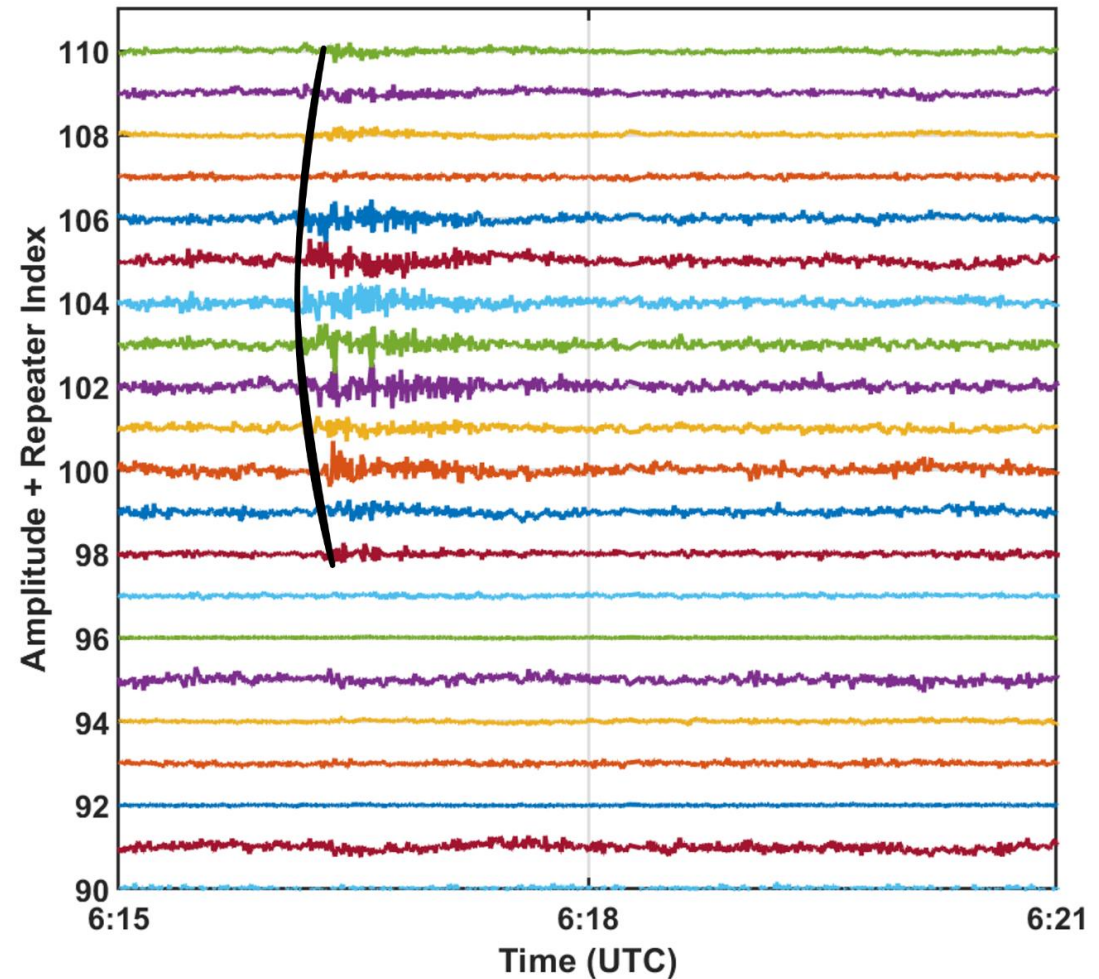
2022-02-22 mww6.0 Jujuy Province, Argentina

Latitude	Longitude	Date	Depth	Magnitude	Description
22.6625° S	66.2673° W	2022-02-22 06:12:49 UTC	242.29 km	mww6.0	Jujuy Province, Argentina

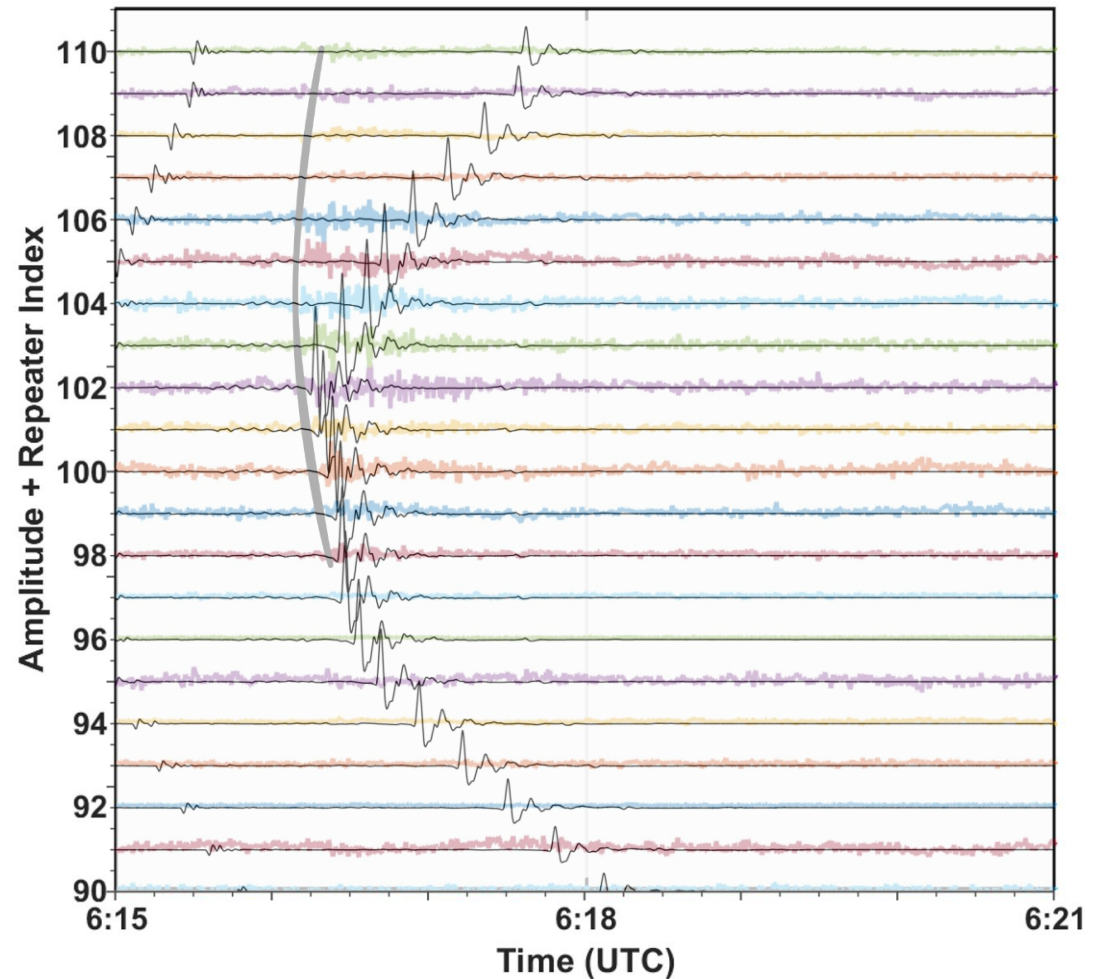


Zhongwen Zhan, Caltech

Earthquake on 2/22/2022

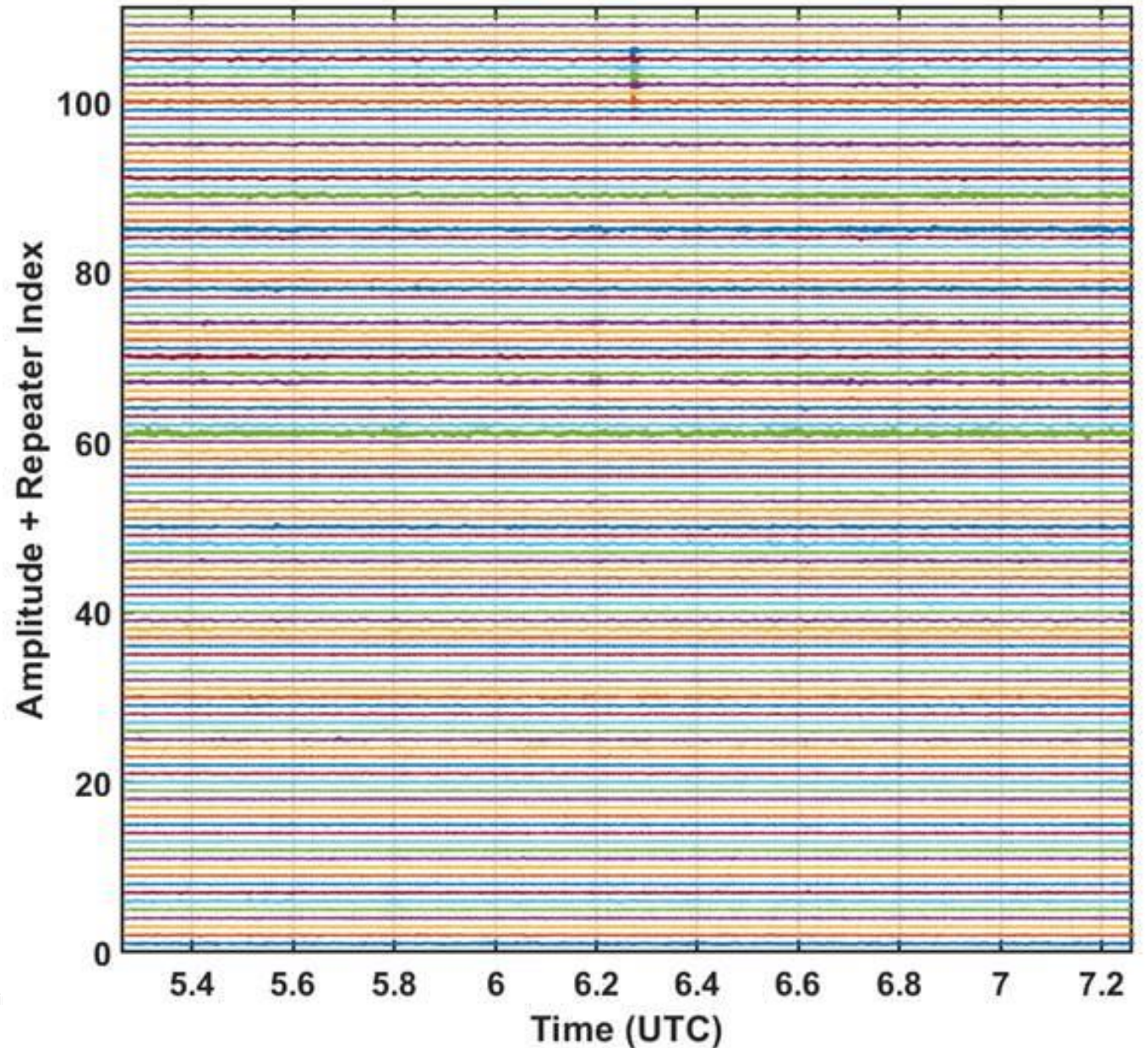


Earthquake on 2/22/2022



- Simulation assuming a 1-D and laterally homogeneous earth
- More realistic simulations to come

Earthquake on 2/22/2022



Optical Fiber Networks for Environmental Sensing

September 2022

Valey Kamalov, Google

ECOC 2022, Mo4A.3

Proprietary + Confidential

What's next? Get the conversation started



Cable Owners



**Scientific
Community**



Regulators



National Security

- Most of subsea wet plants are able to sense environmental effects. It is a cable owner obligation / goodwill to report earthquake?
- Cable safety - improvements through monitoring
- An opportunity to start global warming induced temperature variation monitoring - is it scientific interest or modern world requirement?
- Data Sharing Practices for the creation of a global platform
- Call for Optical Environmental Fiber Networks
- Subsea and Terrestrial
- DAS, SOP, Phase, and Voltage based
- Collaboration between private and public institutions with government regulations and public warning



Thank You