

Quartz Sensors for Improved Disaster Warning Systems and Geodetic Measurements

Paroscientific and Quartz Seismic Sensors

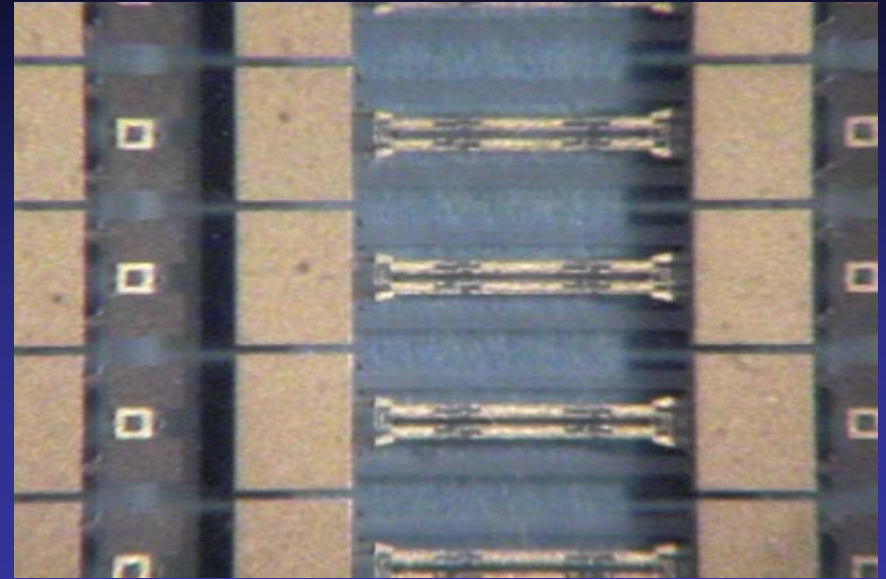
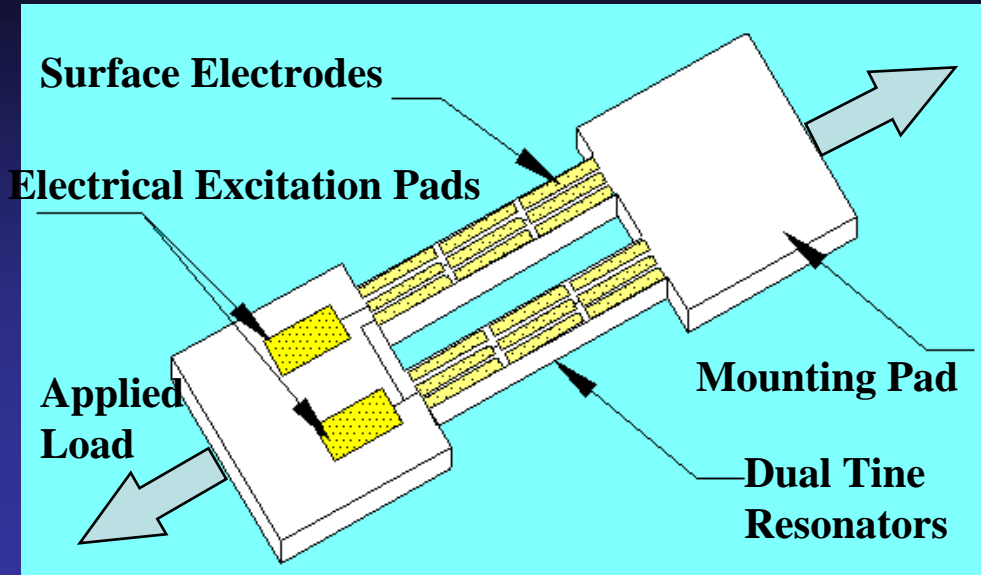
Quartz Crystal Resonators Convert Analog Forces to Digital Outputs with Parts per Billion Resolution



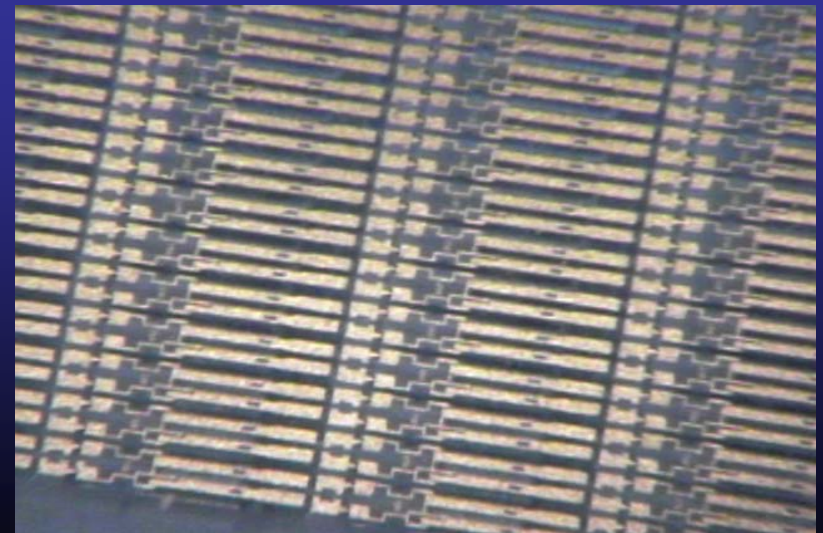
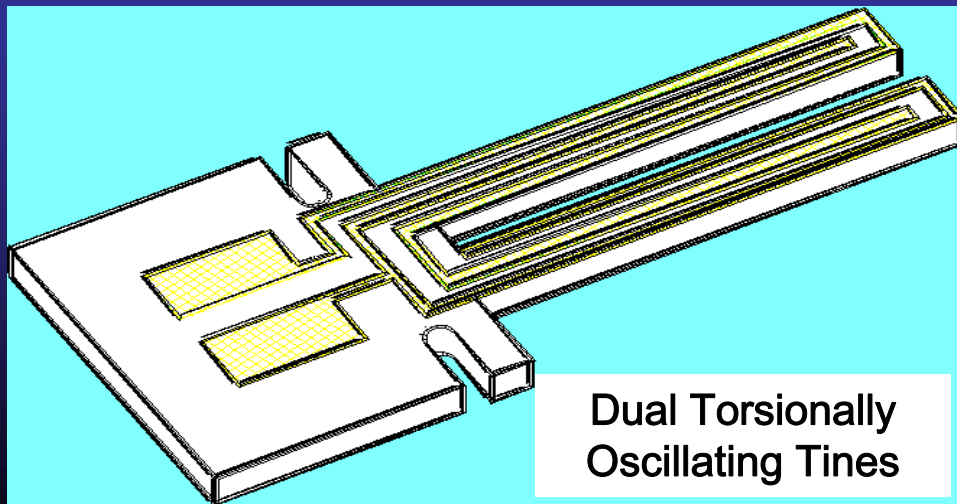
Paroscientific, Inc.



Double-Ended Tuning Fork Force Sensors



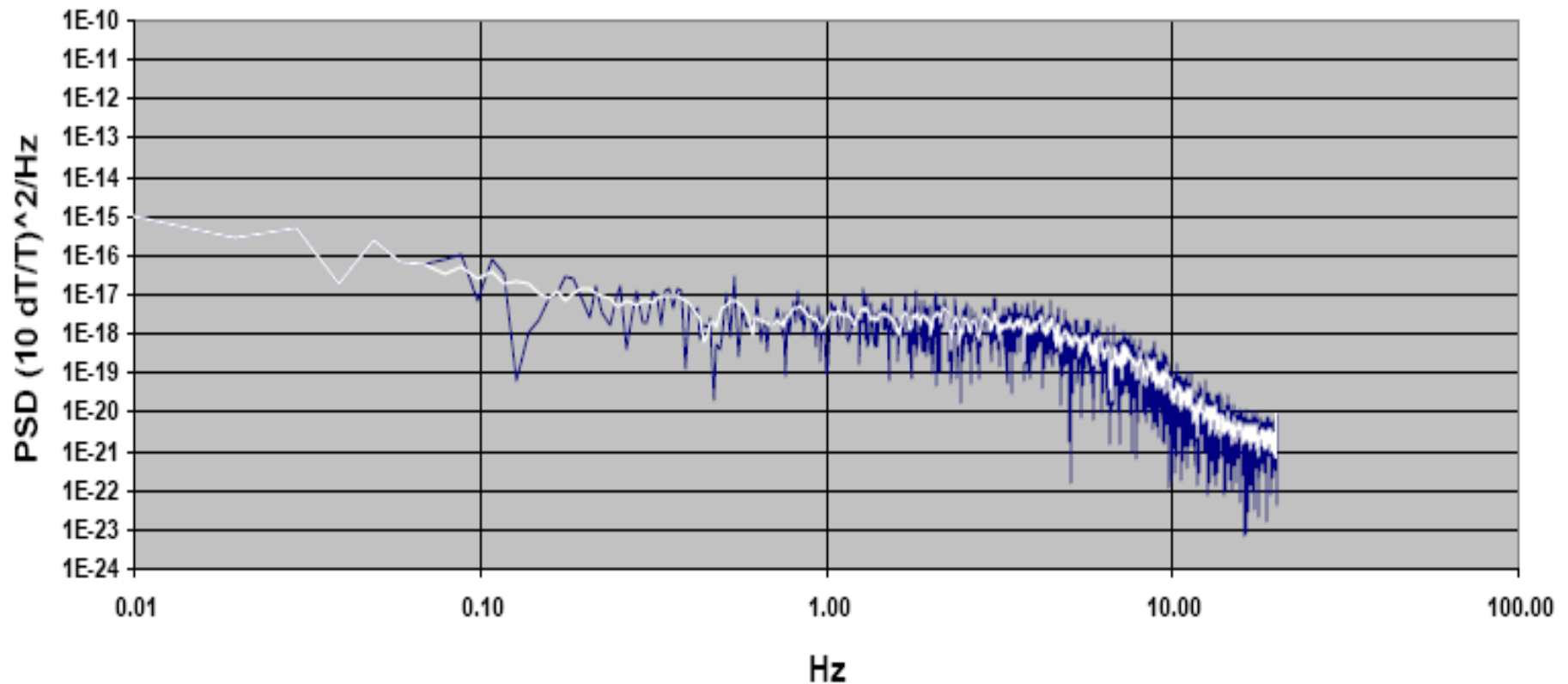
Torsional Resonator Temperature Sensors



Nano-Resolution Full-scale PSD Spectrum for Pressure Sensors, Accelerometers, & Tiltmeters

Experimental Power Spectral Density of Isolated Quartz Resonator

Sampling at 40Hz--Bandpass from 0 to 5.5 Hz
[Units Equivalent to (Fractional Full-Scale)² per Hz]



Goals

- ▣ Improved disaster warning times for earthquakes, tsunamis, volcanic eruptions and extreme weather events
- ▣ Improved geodetic measurements for scientific research and predictions of natural disasters

Solutions

“Geophysical measurements can now be made with unprecedented clarity from beneath the seafloor, to the ocean bottom, through the water column, and through the atmosphere in a single coherent array”

John Delaney

Quartz Sensors Solutions for Improved Disaster Warning Systems and Geodesy

- Pressure Sensors
- Triaxial Accelerometers
- Tiltmeters
- Nano-Resolution Electronics
- In-situ Calibration Methods

Measurements on the Surface of Land and Through the Atmosphere

Measurements in Boreholes on Land

Measurements on the Sea-floor

Measurements in Boreholes Underneath the Sea-floor

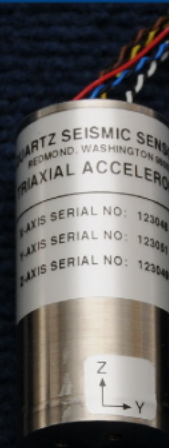
Quartz Sensors Solutions



Digiquartz Barometers



Digiquartz Pressure Transducers



Triaxial Accelerometers



Nano-Resolution Electronics



X-Y Tiltmeters

Examples of Nano-Resolution Measurements

☐ Atmospheric

Measure absolute barometric pressure fluctuations to nano-bars for infrasound detection of tsunamis, extreme weather, & eruptions.

☐ Oceanic

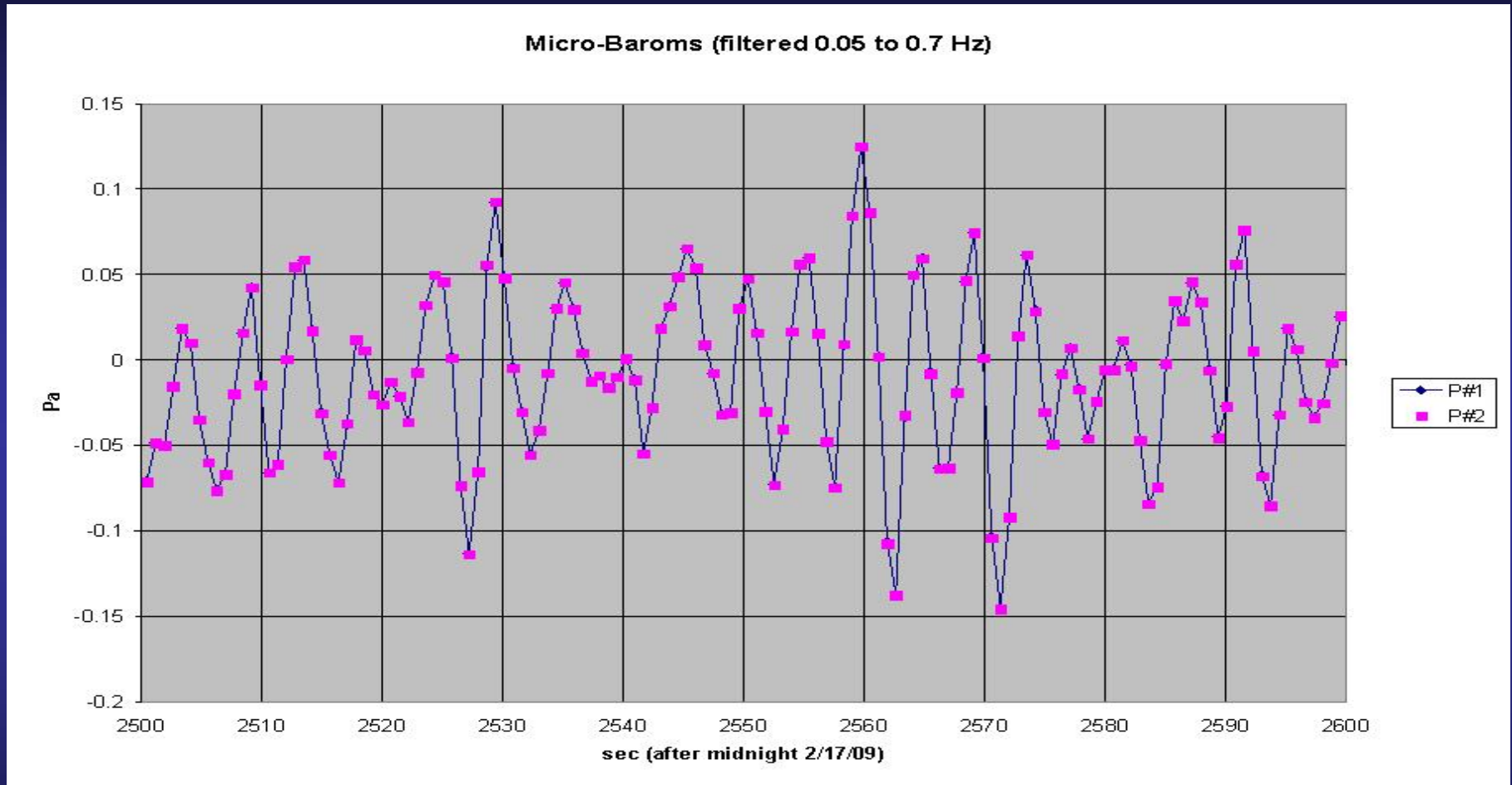
Measure water level fluctuations to microns with absolute deep-sea depth sensors for detection of tsunamis and seafloor movement.

☐ Seismic

Measure acceleration to nano-g's with 3 g full-scale strong motion sensors and tilt to less than 1 nano-radian with +/- 9 degrees Quartz Tiltmeters.

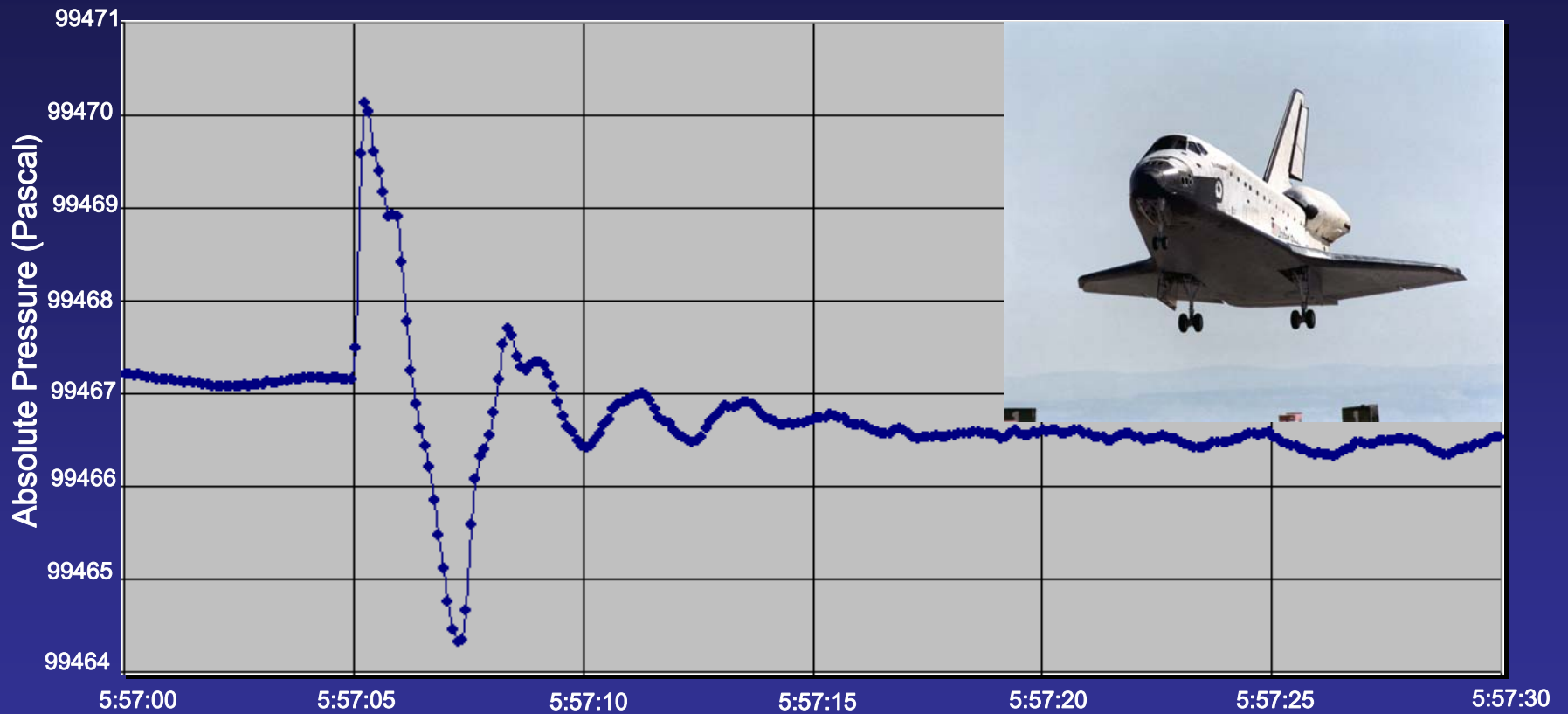
Atmospheric Measurements

Pacific Ocean Microbaroms Using IIR Filter



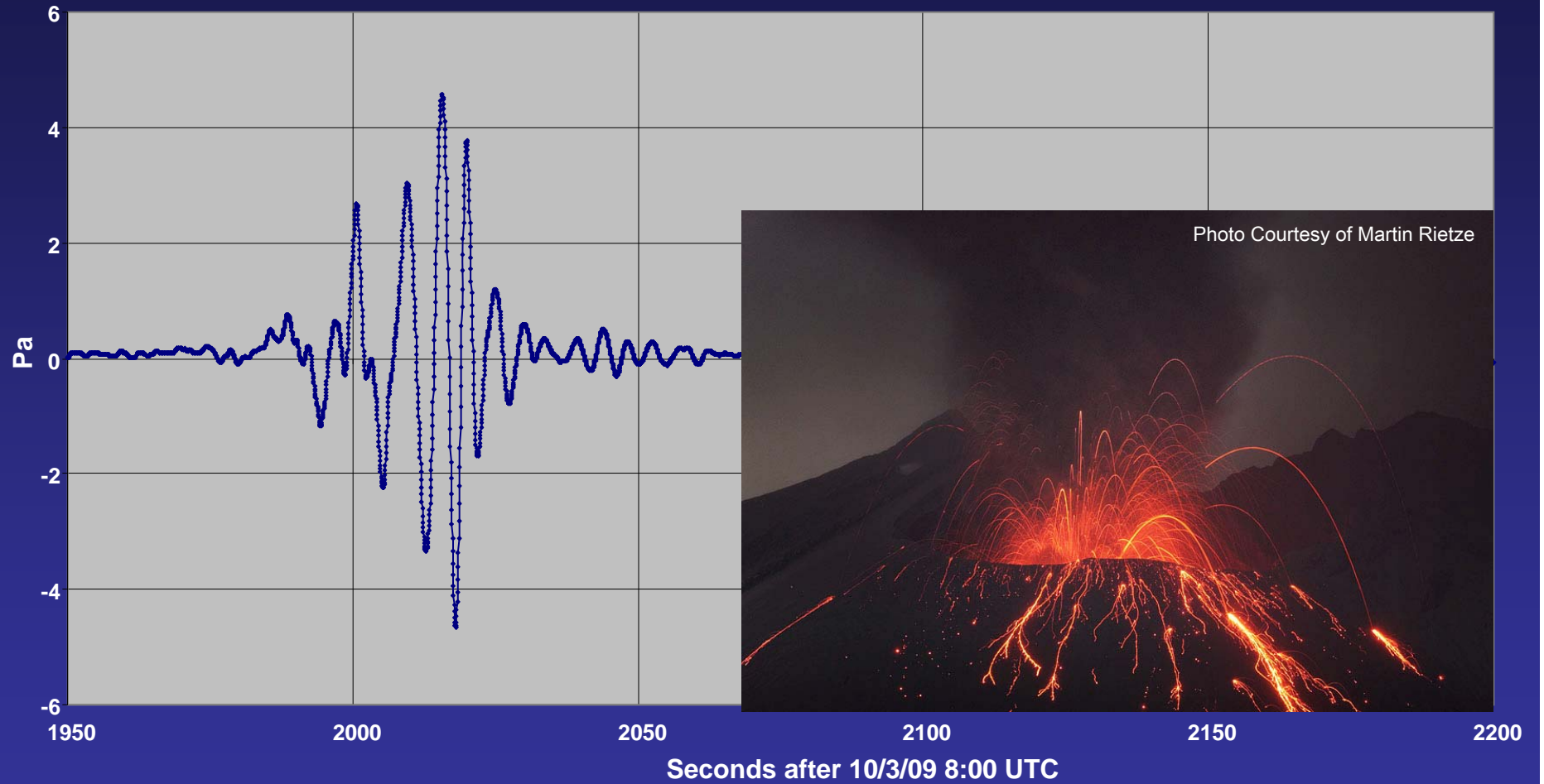
Residual Noise Between Two Independent Barometers = 0.4 mPa

Space Shuttle Pressure Signature

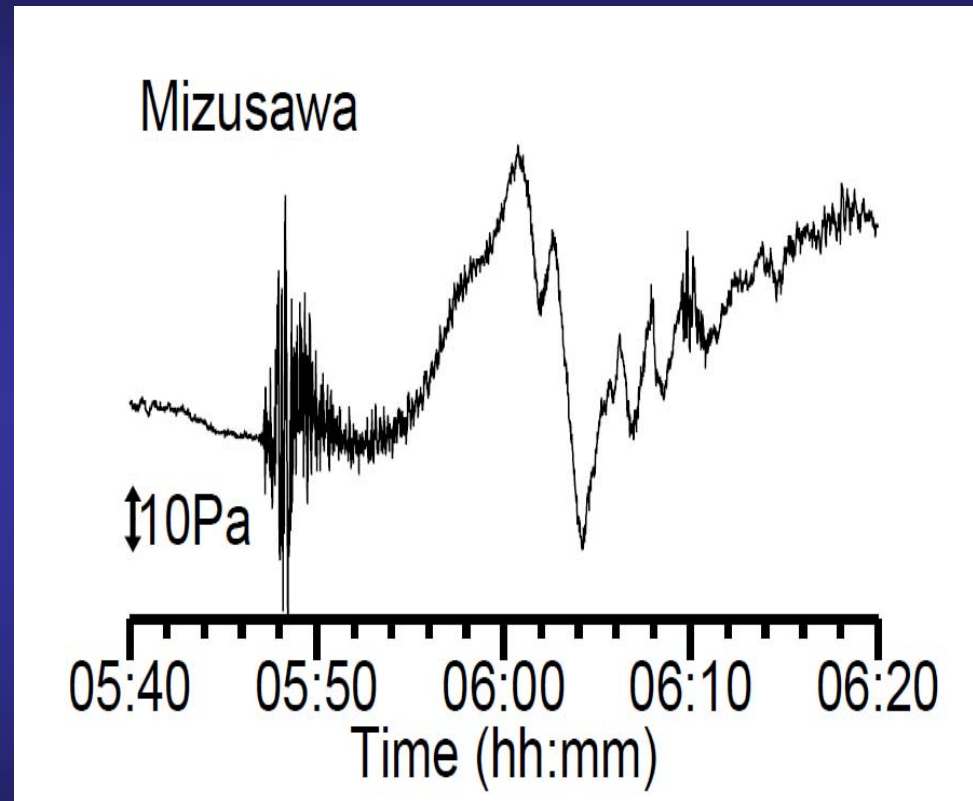
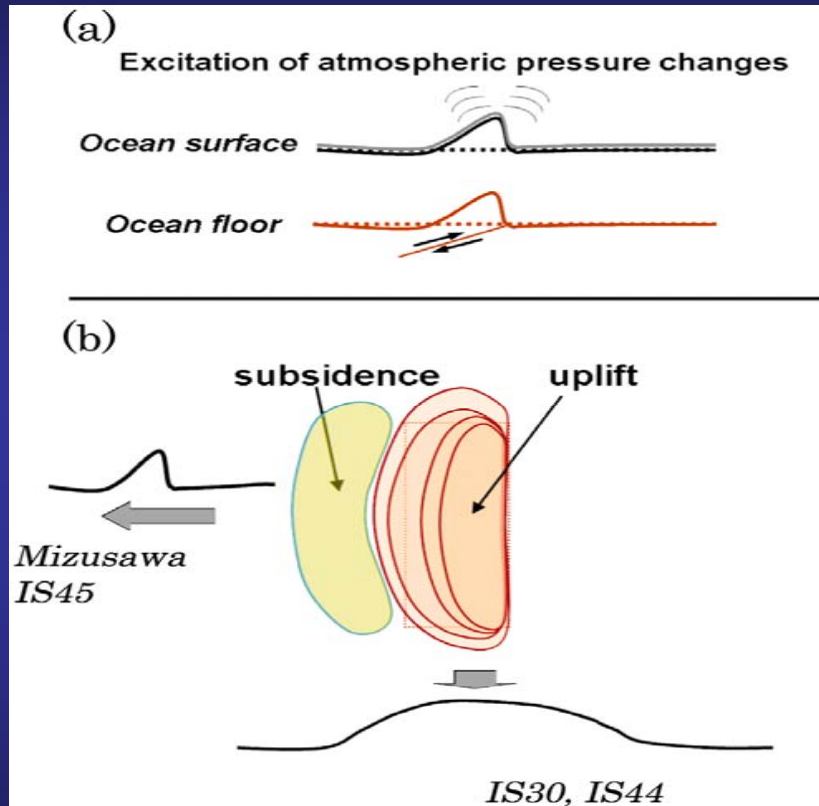


Time (PDT) April 20, 2010

Sakurajima Eruption Measured 1000 km Away at Nuclear Test Monitoring Site

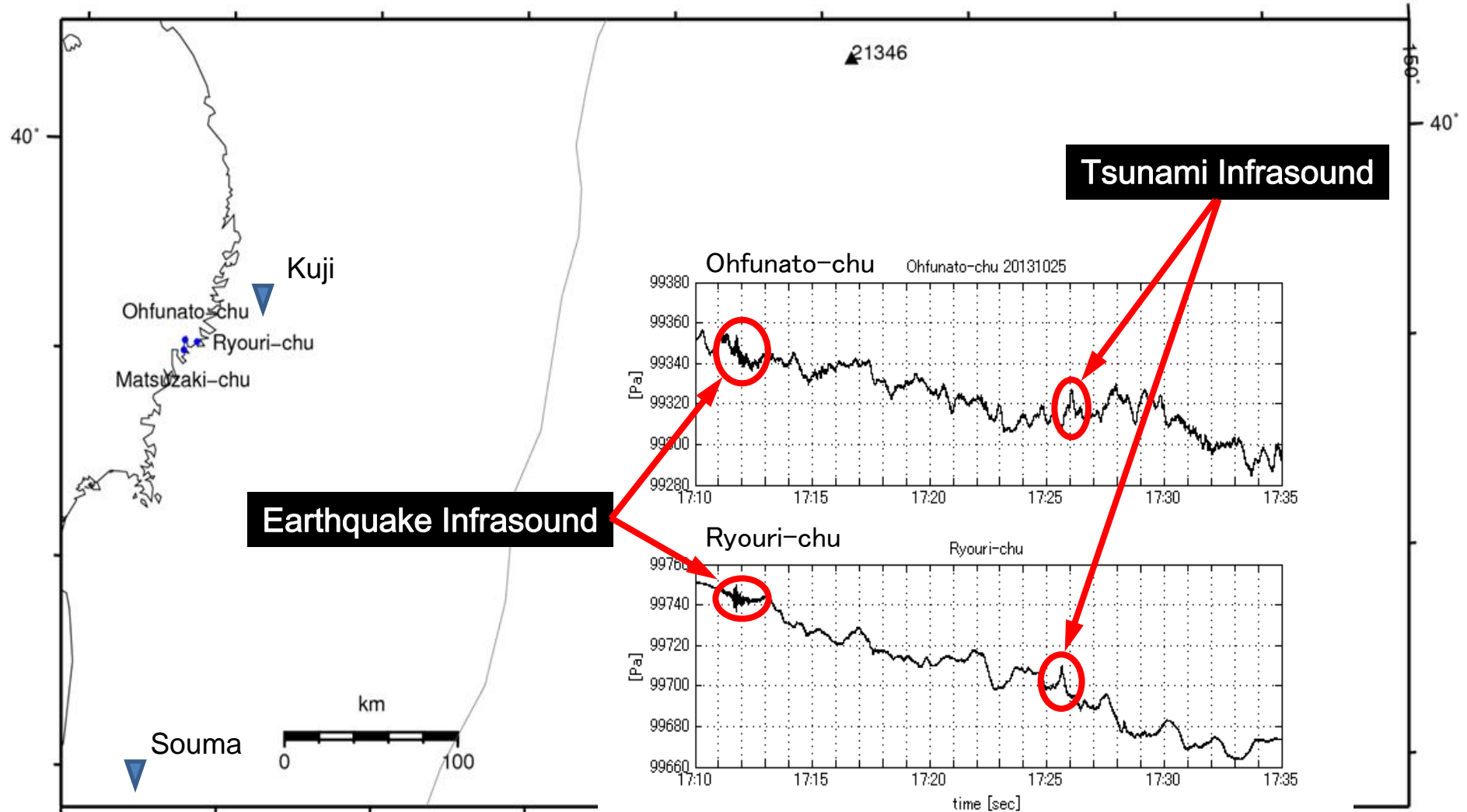


Infrasound Detection of Tsunamis



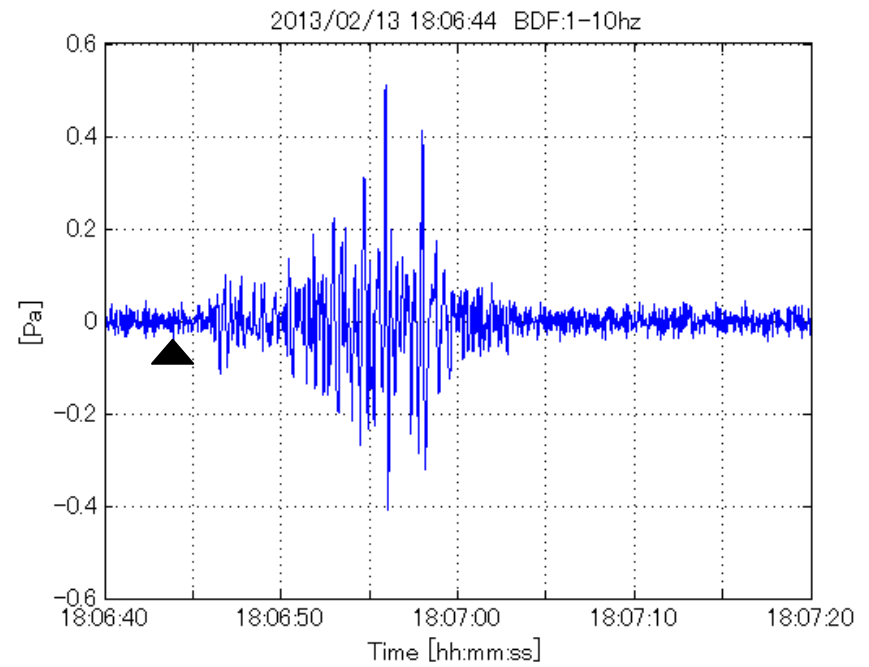
Plot courtesy of Dr. Nobuo Arai

Infrasound signals associated with the outer-rise earthquake of Oct. 25, 2013 were detected.



Outer-rise earthquake ($M_w=7.1$) 2013/10/25 17:10 (UTC) , 10/26 02:10 (JST)
Observed tsunamis : Kuji 18:23 (UTC) 40 cm & Souma 18:38 (UTC) 40 cm

System for Monitoring the Acoustic Signals of Snow Avalanches



6000-16B (Paroscientific)

Monitoring Severe Weather with Infrasonic Observation Network



sprite

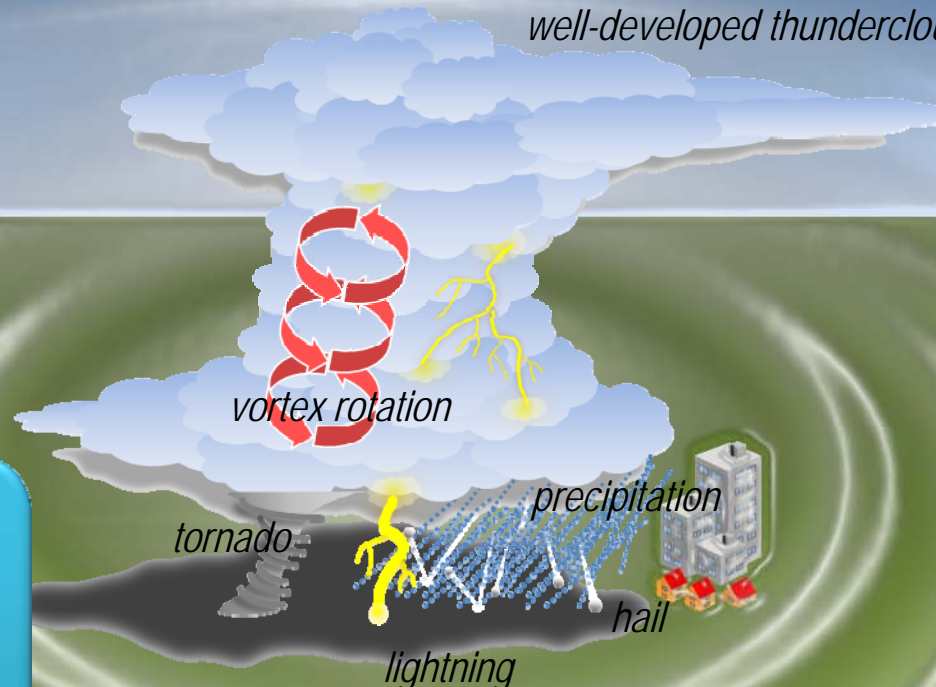
well-developed thunderclouds



microbarograph array



Nano Baro



vortex rotation

tornado

precipitation

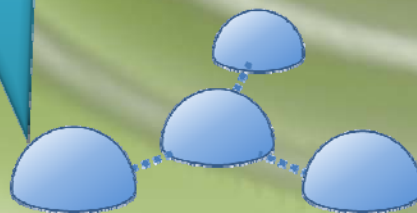
lightning

hail

infrasonic wave



microbarograph array

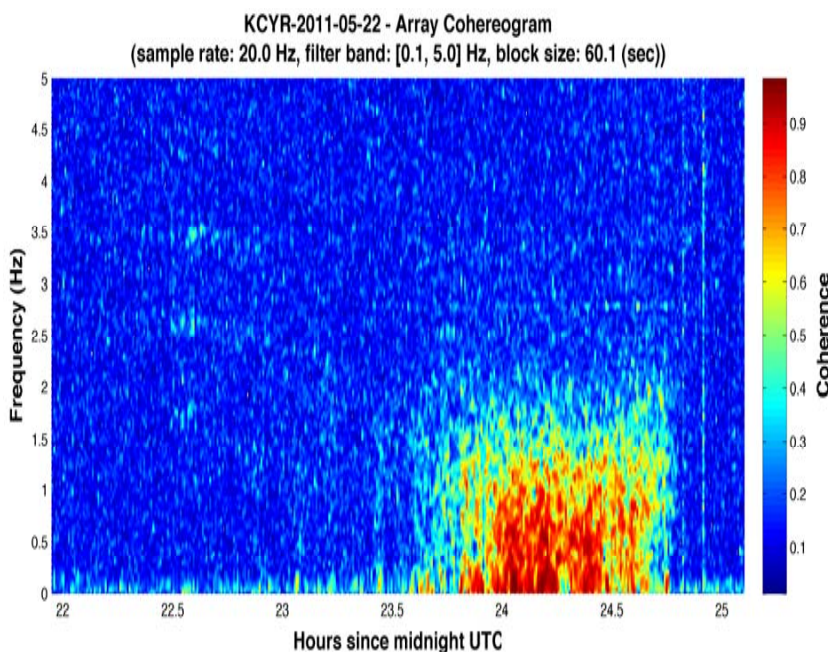


microbarograph array

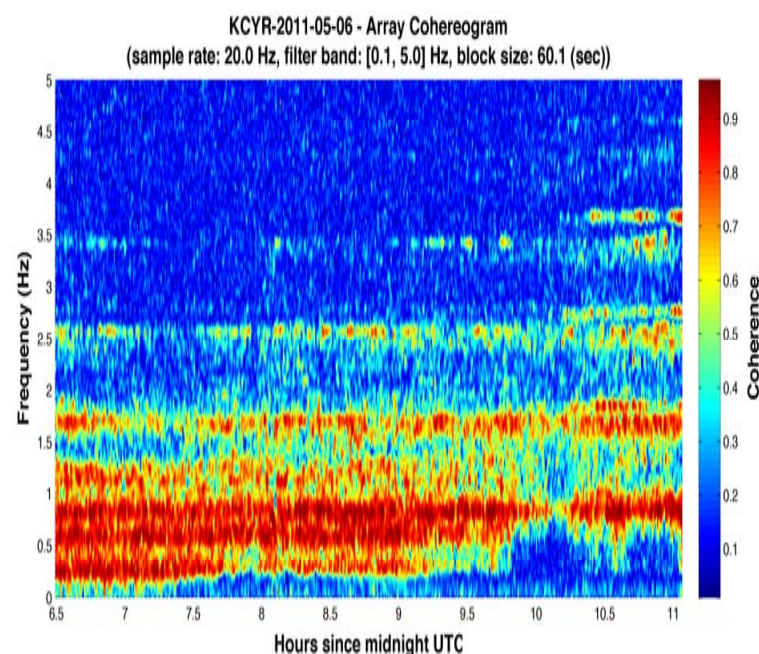
Tornado detection with Nano Baro



- UMass - CASA radar network in Oklahoma
 - The main objectives of CASA's Oklahoma radar network was tornado early detection
 - It had been shown (e.g., Bedard) that tornadoes produce infrasound (~1Hz sound waves)
 - We deployed infrasound arrays at two of the Oklahoma radar sites
- Results (presented at AMS in New Orleans and the EGU in Vienna)
 - Verified the ability of the Paroscientific barometers to detect distant tornadoes
 - Verified the ability of the Paroscientific barometers to detect wind turbine infrasound emissions



Infrasound signature from a tornado



Infrasound signature from a windfarm

Courtesy of David Pepyne

GPS Meteorology



GPS Determination of Precipitable Water Vapor

- Measure Total Delay = Ionospheric + Neutral Delays
- Ionospheric Delay (frequency dependent) determined by comparing L1 & L2 GPS signals
- Neutral Delay = Wet Delay + Hydrostatic Delay
(Barometric Pressure, Temperature, Humidity dependent)
- Calculate Precipitable Water Vapor from Wet Delay

GPS-MET and Nano Baro for Flood Forecasting



Drivers become stranded in high waters across North Texas



Street flooding North of DFW, Jan. 2012



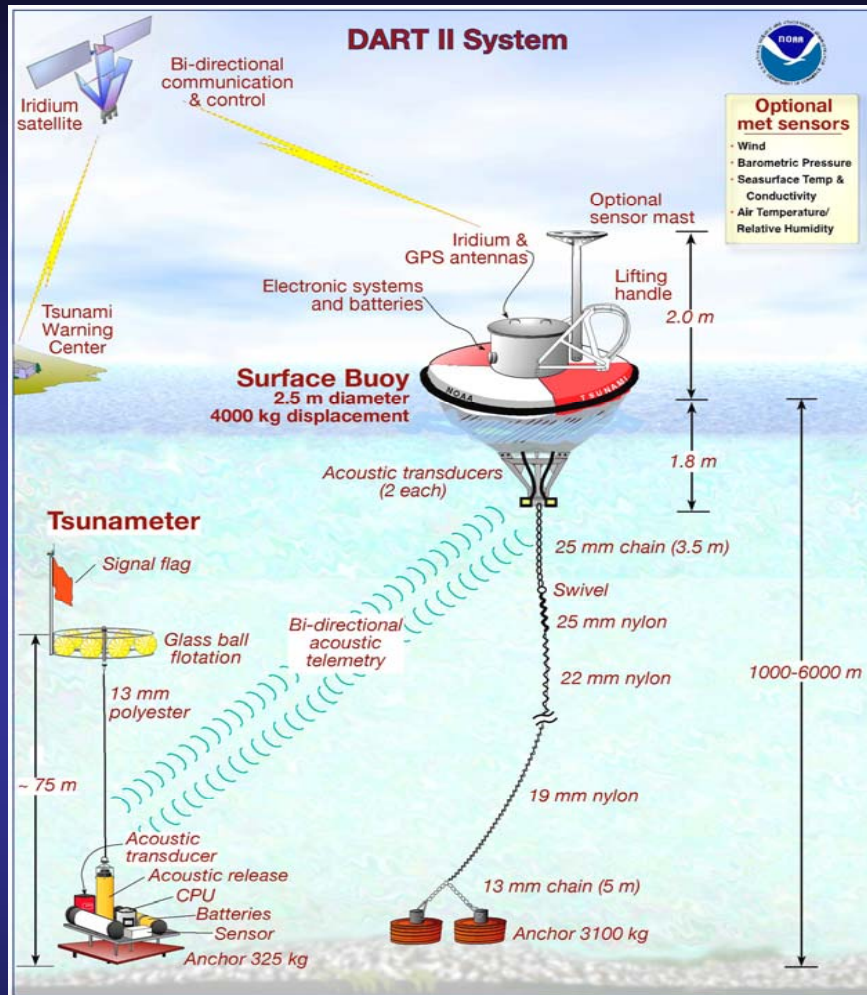
Dallas Floodway

- Improved flood forecasting benefits from a radar network coupled with a hydrologic model
- A key variable for precipitation forecasting is atmospheric water content
- High spatial-temporal resolution estimates of atmospheric water content can be made with GPS-meteorology

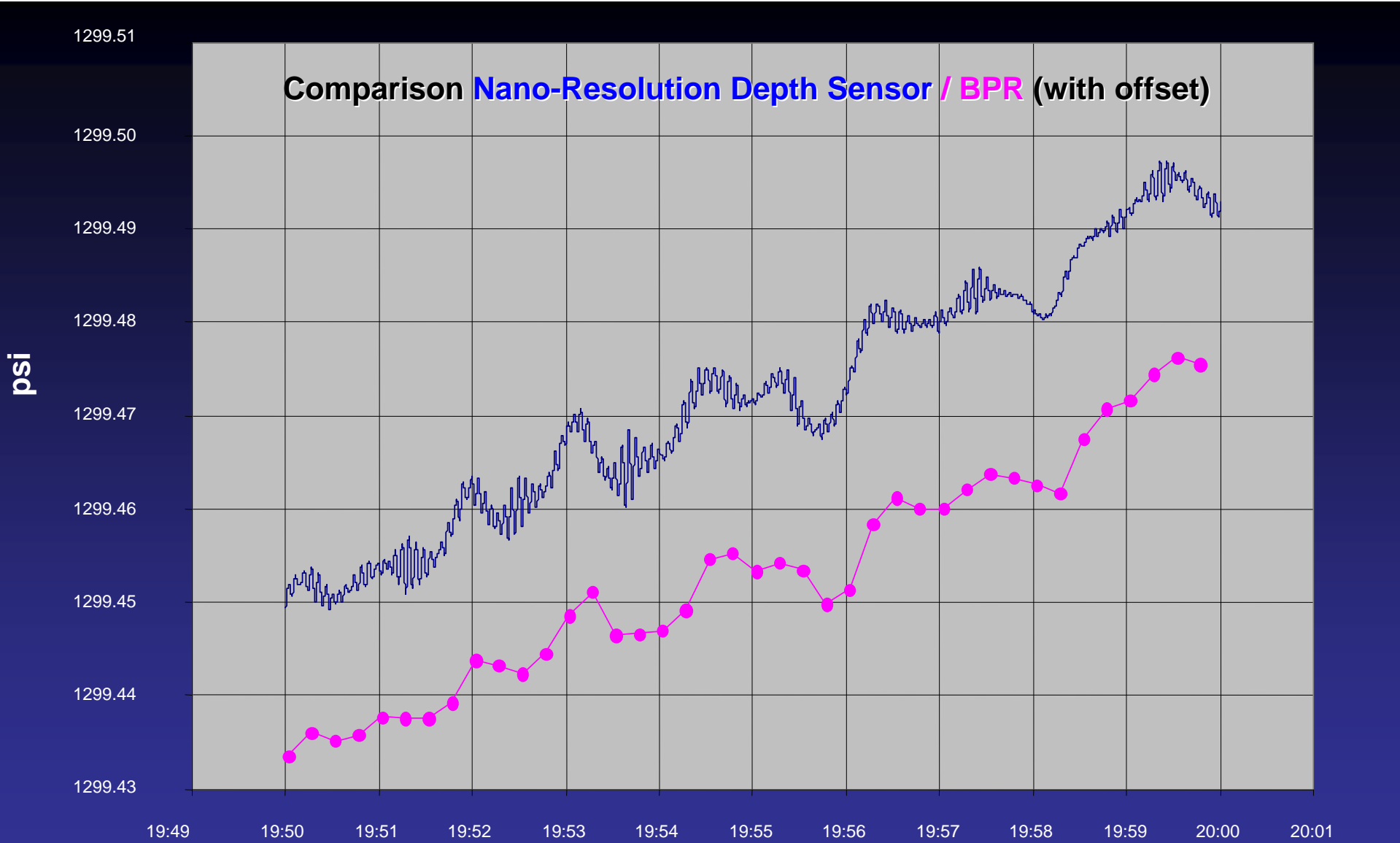
Courtesy of David Pepyne

Oceanic Measurements

DART Data Buoy Tsunami Warning System



Photos and Diagrams courtesy of N.O.A.A.



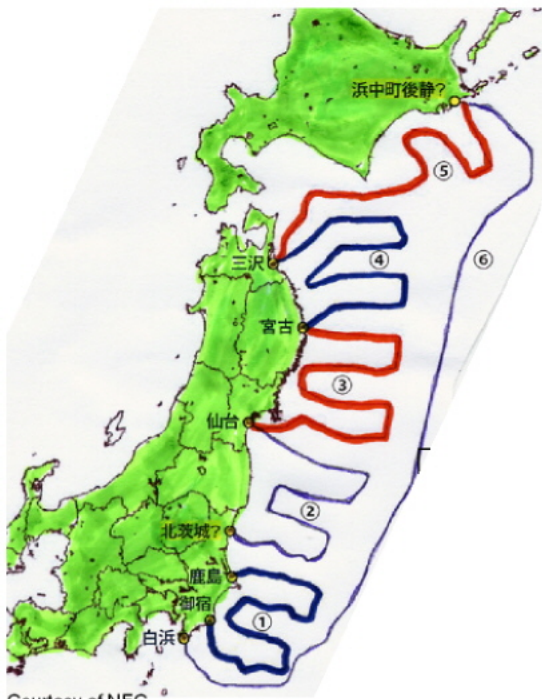
Comparison Nano-Resolution Depth Sensor / Standard BPR



**Japan Trench Observation
& Tsunami Warning System**
Over 5200 km of Cable and
154 Instrument Stations.

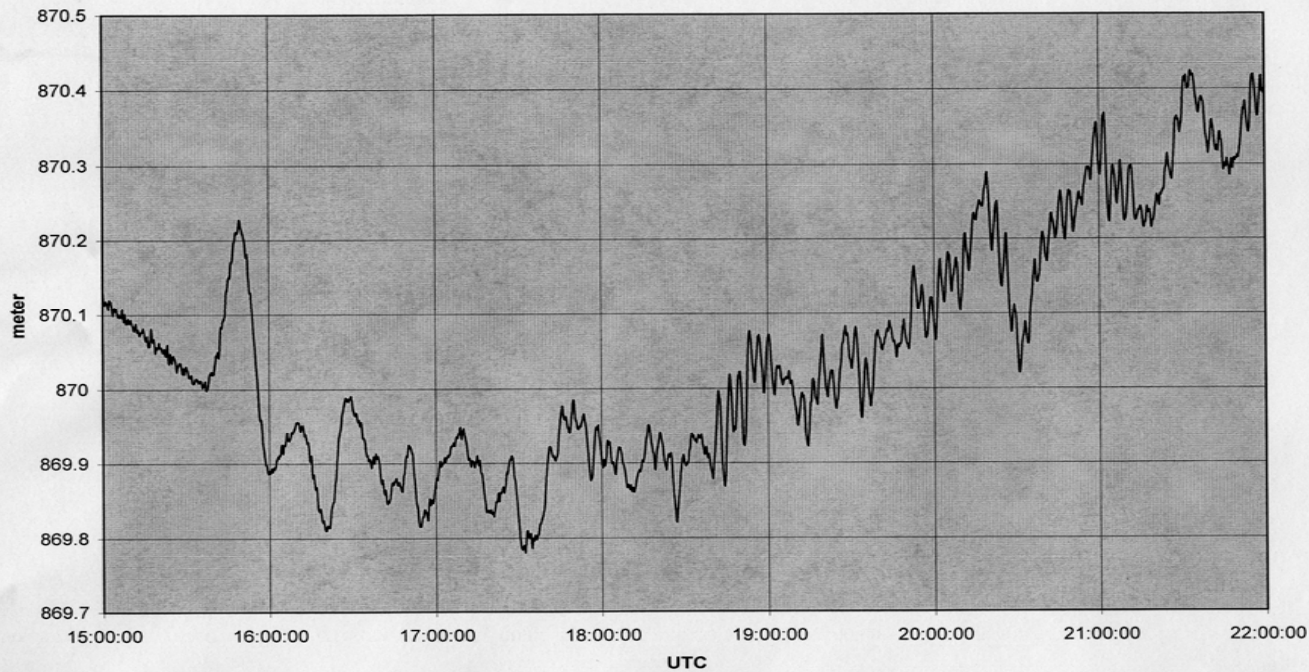
Disaster Warning System for Japan

Each cabled node contains:
2 Nano-Resolution Depth Sensors for Tsunami Measurements &
3 Nano-Resolution Accelerometers for Seismic & Tilt Measurements

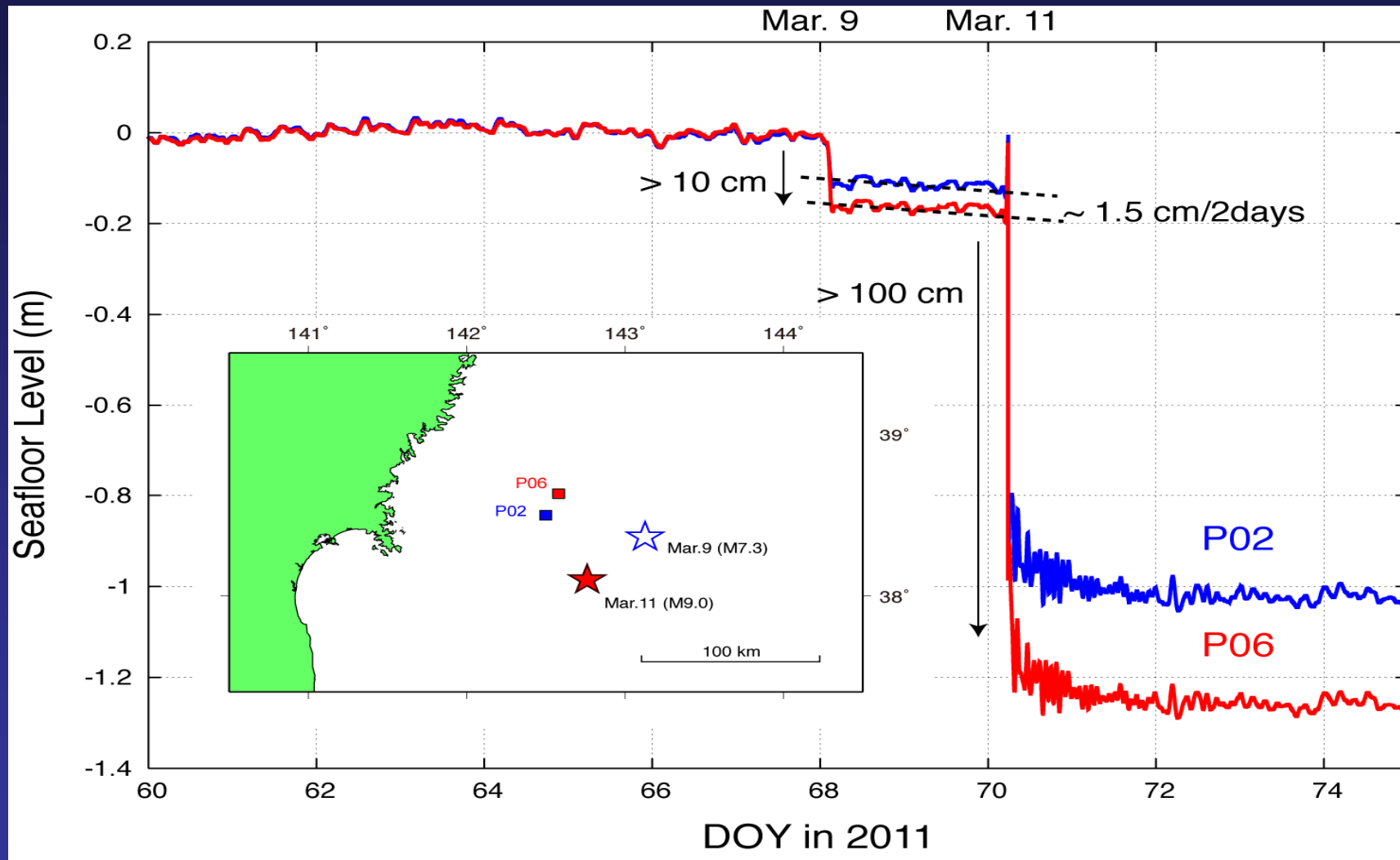


Tohoku Tsunami Measured in Monterey California with Nano-Resolution Depth Sensor

Tsunami in Monterey Bay with CPARO (div 40) 3/11/11 M9 Japan

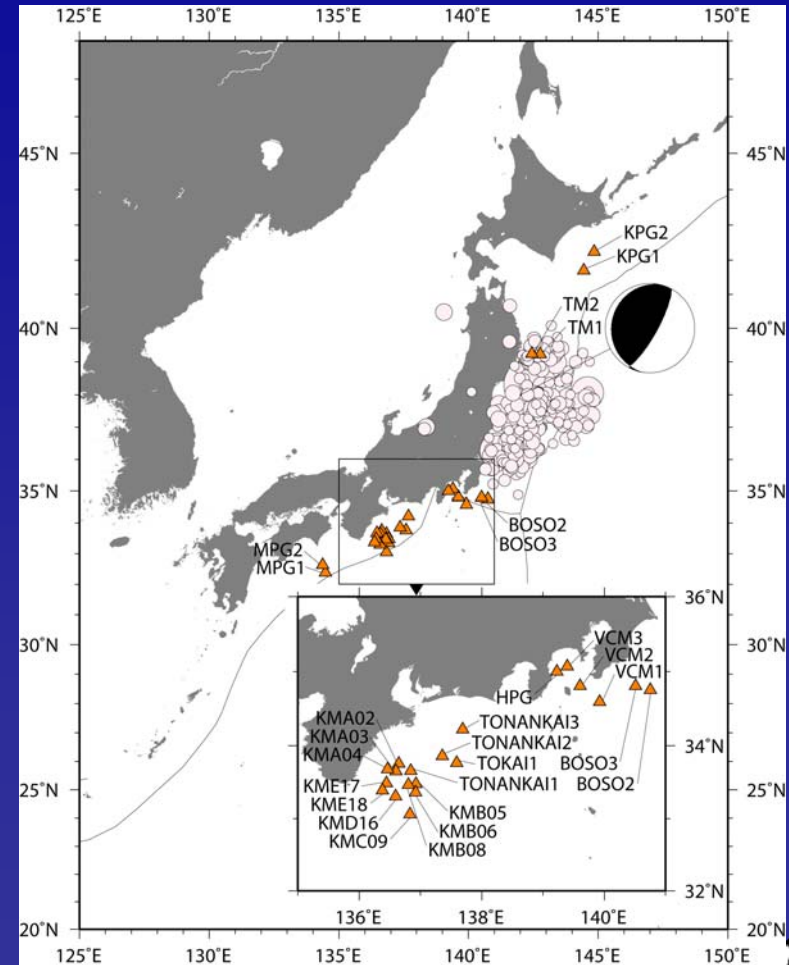
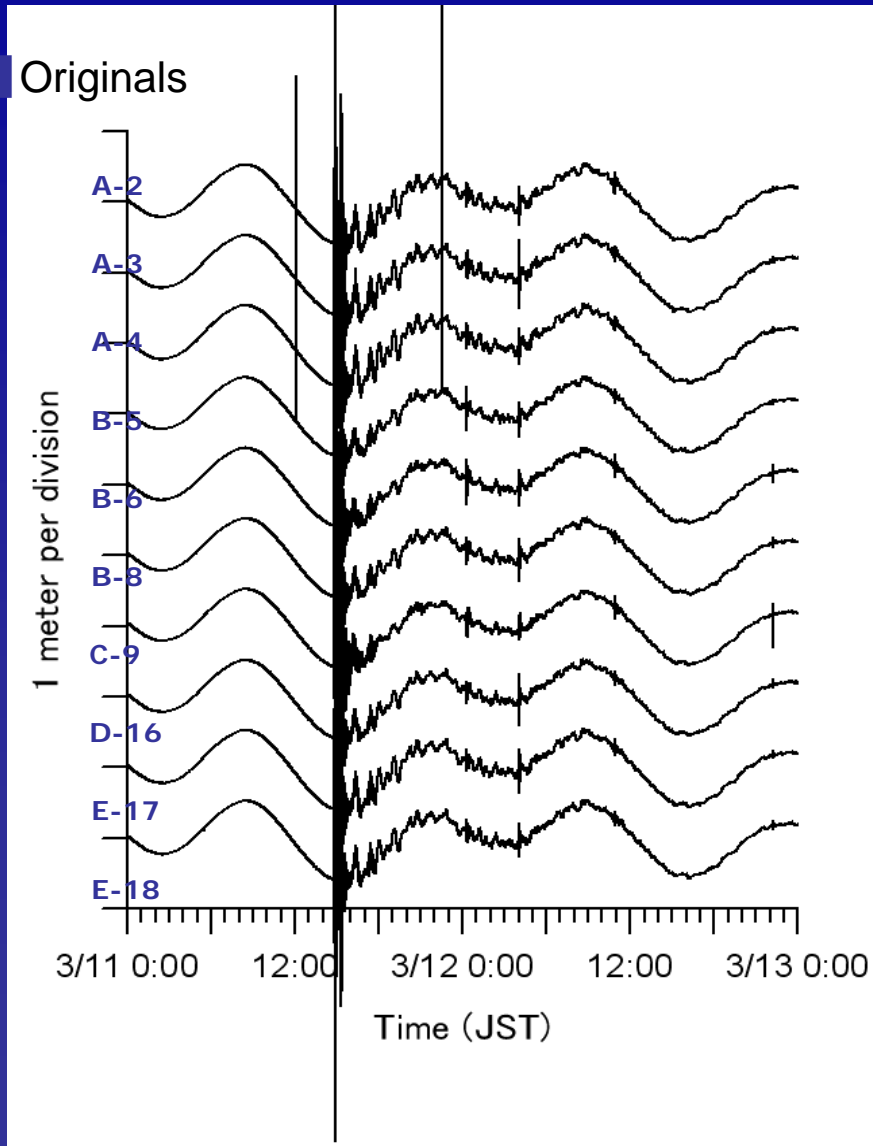


3-9 Precursor to 3-11 Tsunami



Plot courtesy of Dr. Ryota Hino

DONET Bottom Pressure during the 2011 Tohoku Earthquake



Plot courtesy of Dr. Hiroyuki Matsumoto

Seismic Measurements

Quartz Seismic Sensors, Inc.



Quartz Triaxial Accelerometers & Tiltmeters

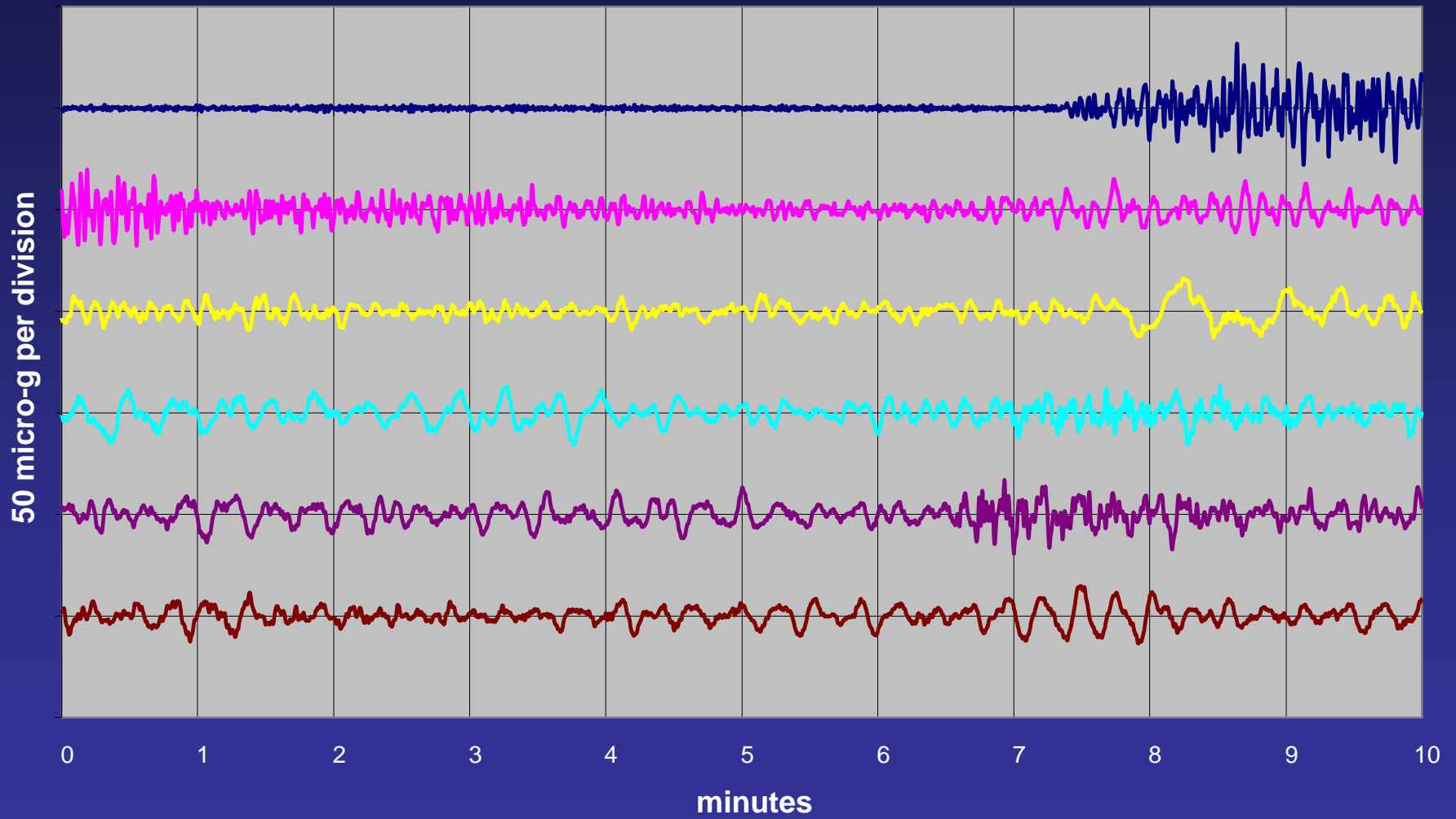
Applications:

- Land-based earthquake detection and geodetic research
- Ocean-based measurements for tsunami warning systems and geodesy
- Seismo-acoustic measuring systems with nano-resolution barometers

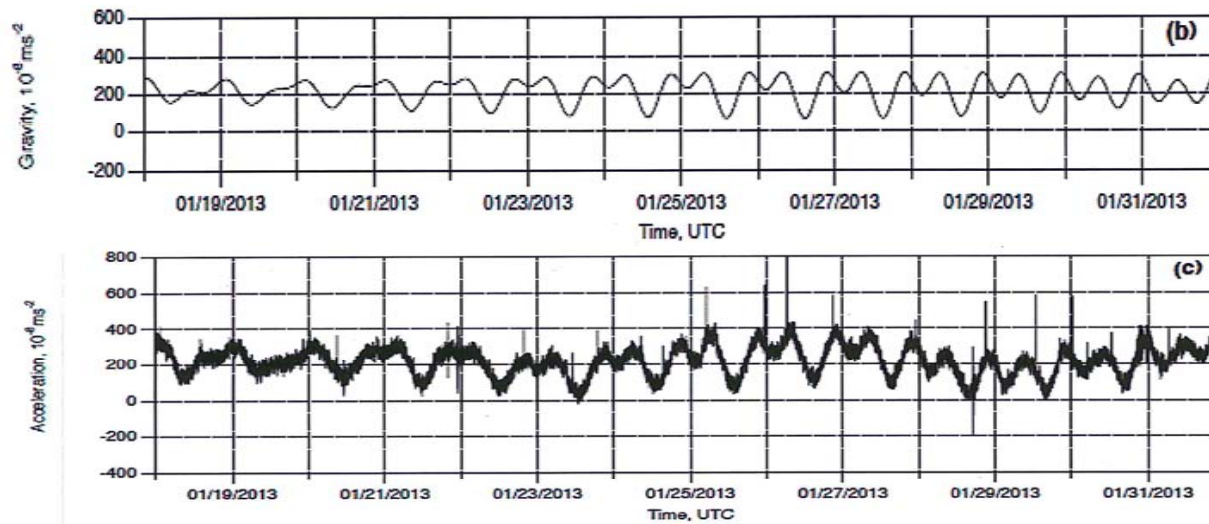
Advantages:

- Parts-per-billion resolution over a broad spectrum
- High ranges to measure strongest events (no clipping)
- High accuracy and low power consumption (1 ma at 3.6 V)
- In-situ 1 G referenced calibration methods to eliminate drift
- Excellent long-term stability and insensitivity to environmental errors

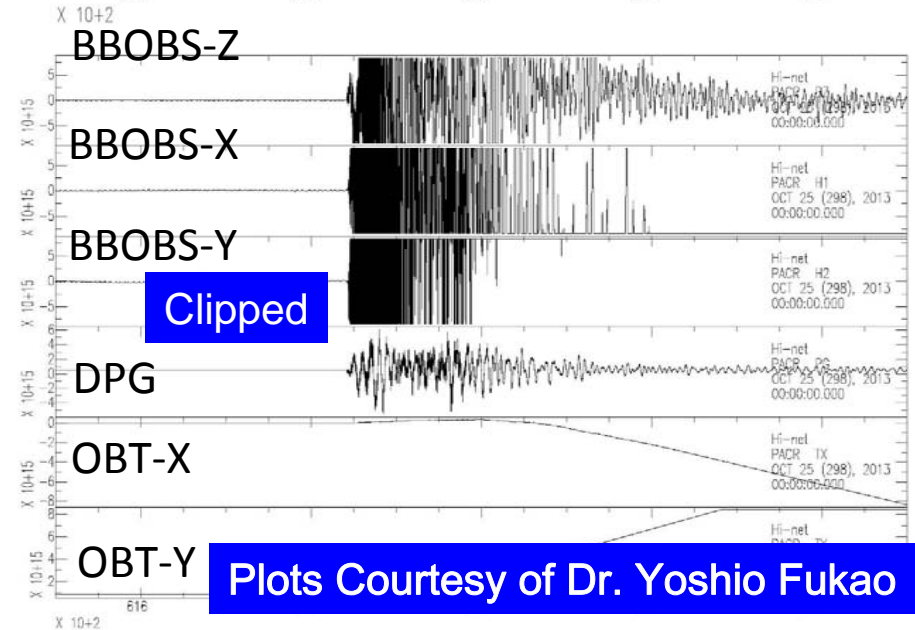
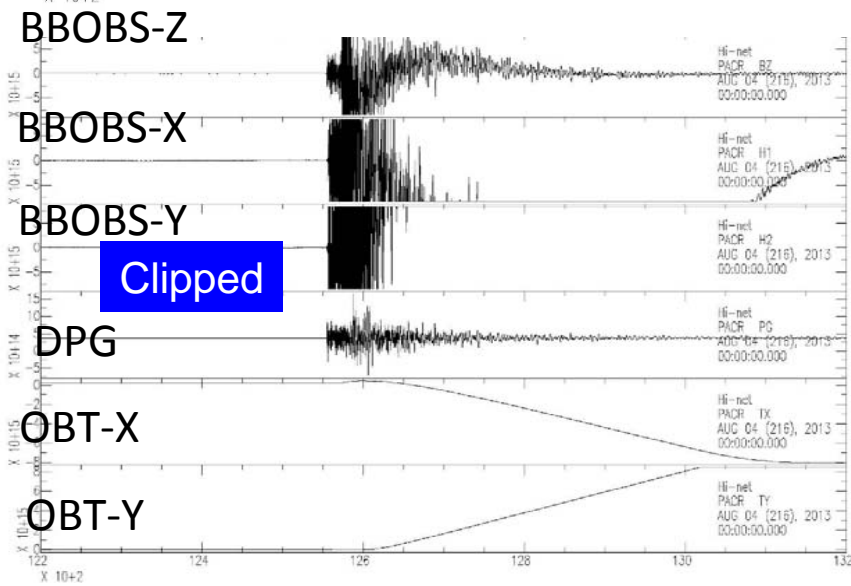
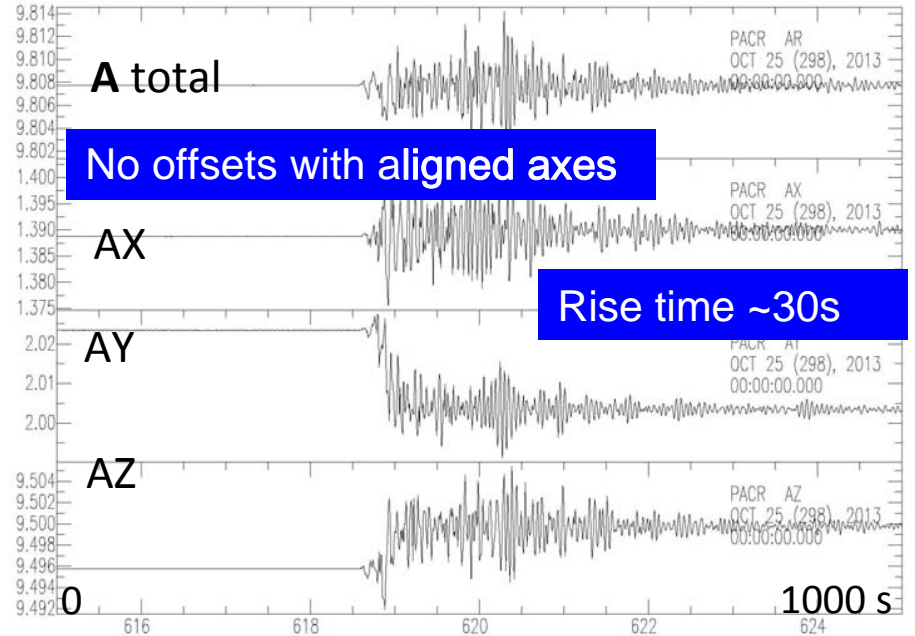
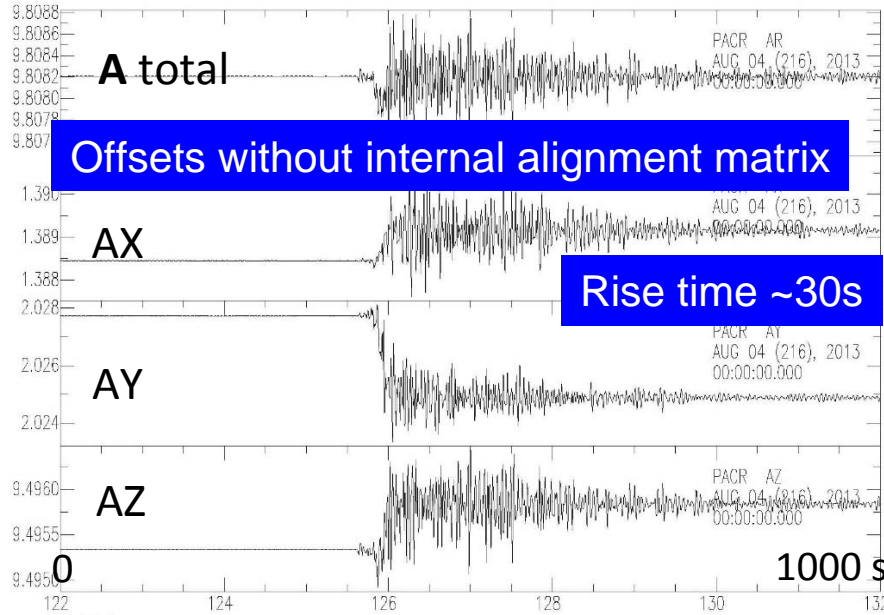
M9 Honshu Earthquake 11 Mar 2011 05:50-06:50 UTC
Recorded with Nano-Resolution Accelerometer in Seattle, WA USA



Earth Tides Measured with Nano-Resolution Quartz Accelerometer



Plots courtesy of Dr. Yuichi Imanishi



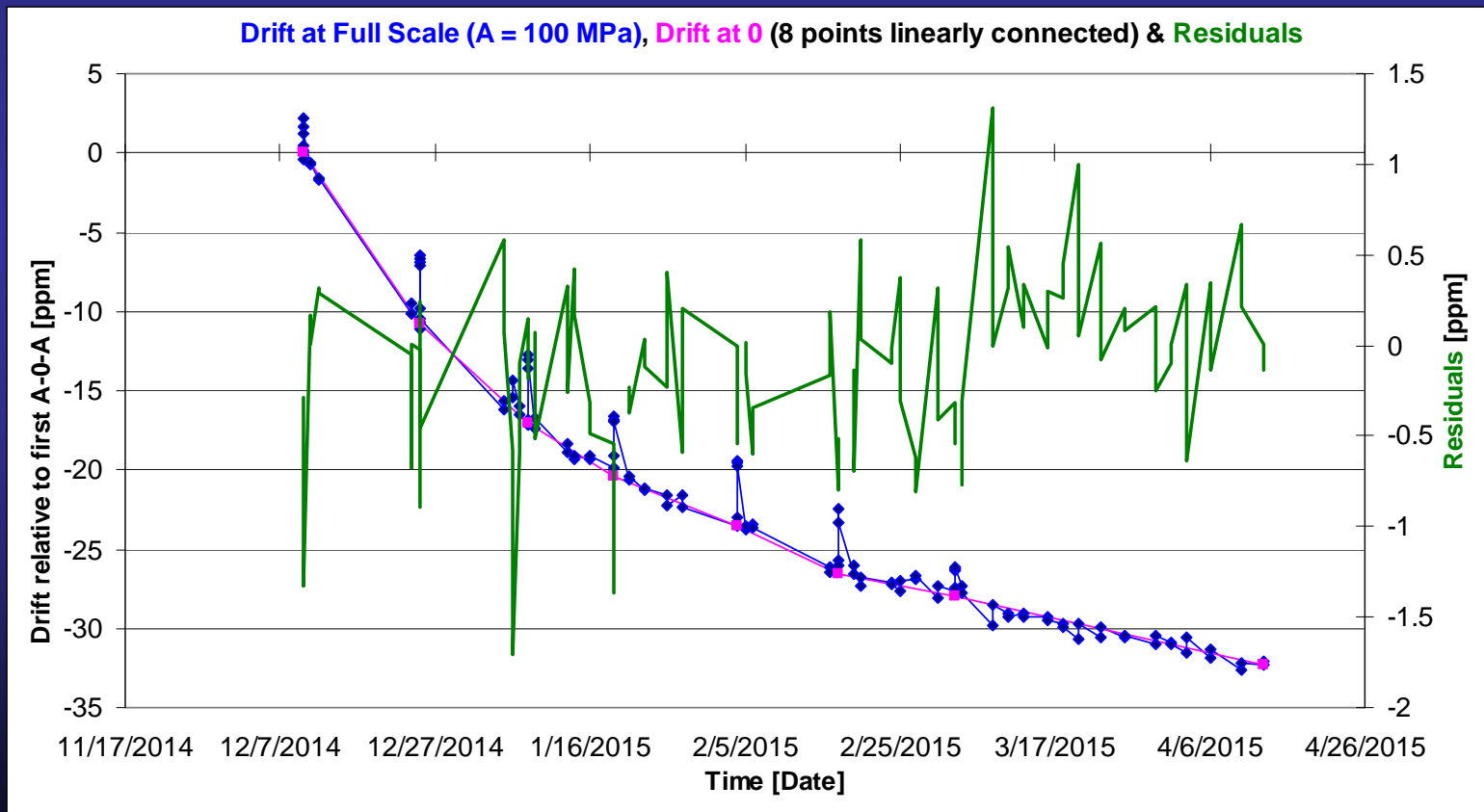
In-situ Calibration Methods for Improved Geodetic Measurements

Stable Long-term Measurements of Earth Movement to 1 cm/year Using Drift Compensation of Absolute Depth Sensors and/or Triaxial Accelerometers for Tilt

- ▣ **Depth Sensor Stability Referenced to Internal OBS Atmospheric Pressure (A-0-A Calibration Method)**
- ▣ **1 G Referenced Seismology (Triaxial Accelerometer Axes Compared to the Invariant 1 G Gravity Vector)**

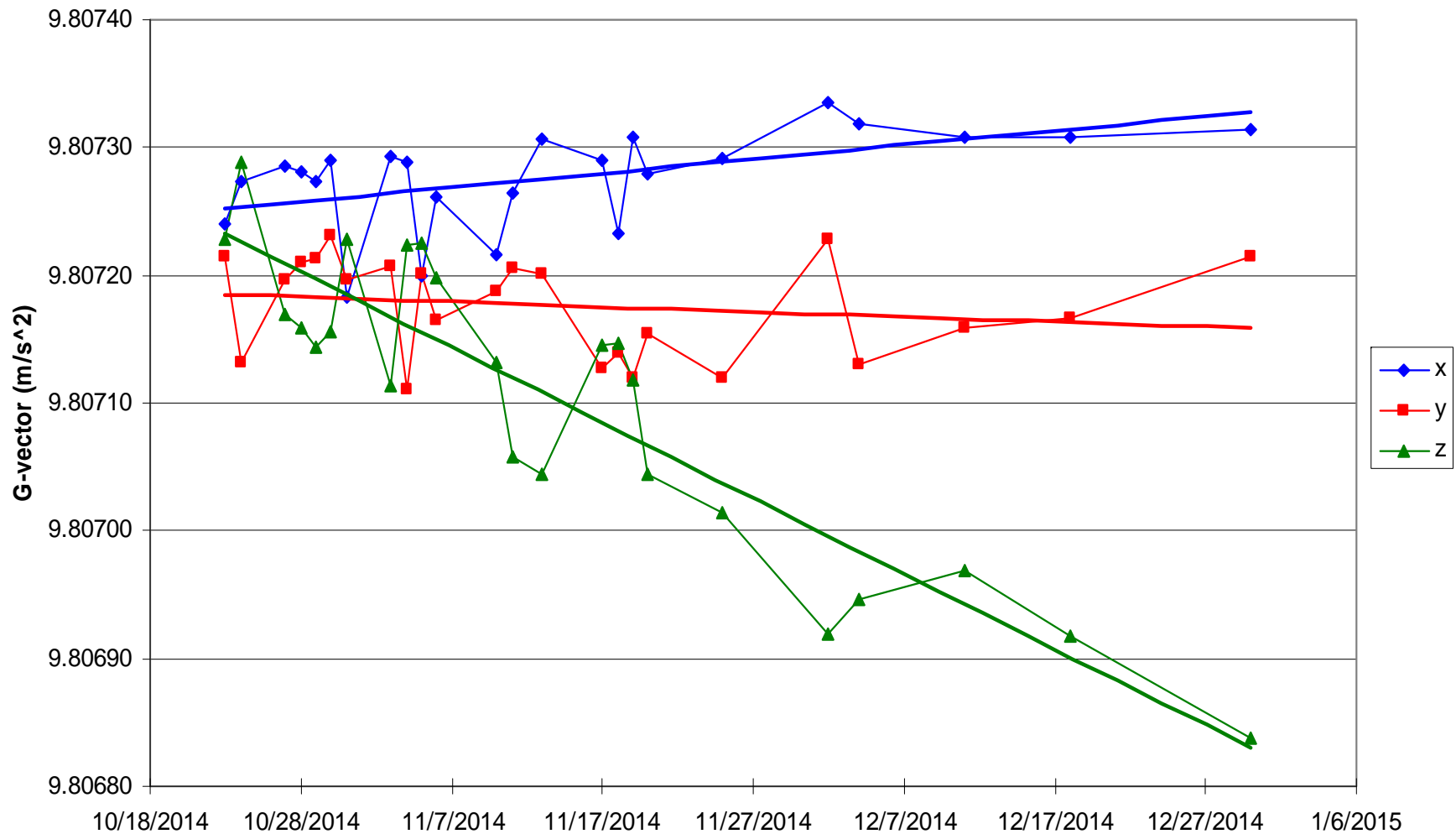
In-situ Calibration Methods for Improved Geodetic Measurements

Depth Sensor Stability Referenced to Internal OBS Atmospheric Pressure Using A-0-A Calibration Method



In-situ Calibration Methods for Improved Geodetic Measurements

Triaxial Acceleration Vector Referenced to 1 G of Earth



Quartz Crystal Pressure Sensors, Triaxial Accelerometers, and Tiltmeters provide:

- ▣ Improved disaster warning times for earthquakes, tsunamis, volcanic eruptions and extreme weather events**
- ▣ Improved geodetic measurements for scientific research and predictions of natural disasters**
- ▣ Low-cost measurement solutions for new and existing cabled, remote, and mobile platforms**

Paroscientific, Inc.
Quartz Seismic Sensors, Inc.

4500 148th Ave. N.E.

Redmond, WA 98052

www.paroscientific.com