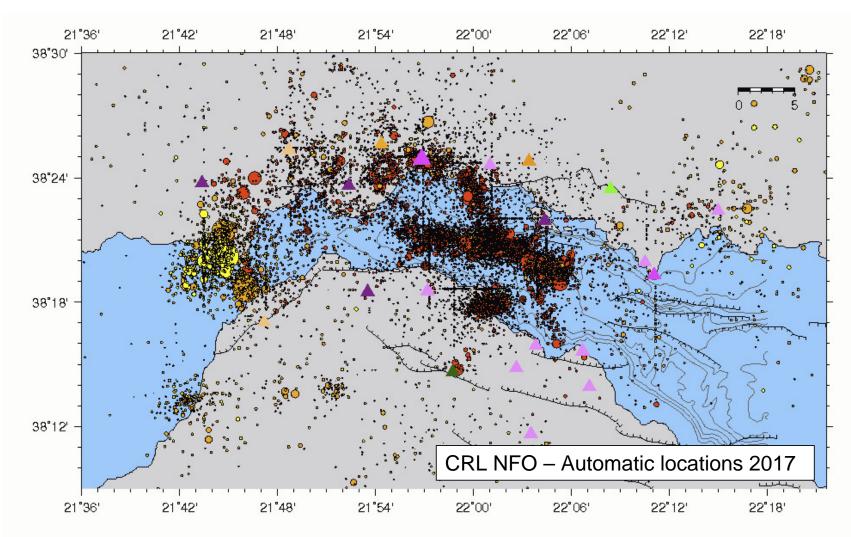


Western Corinth rift: the most seismic area in Europe



Devastating historical earthquakes

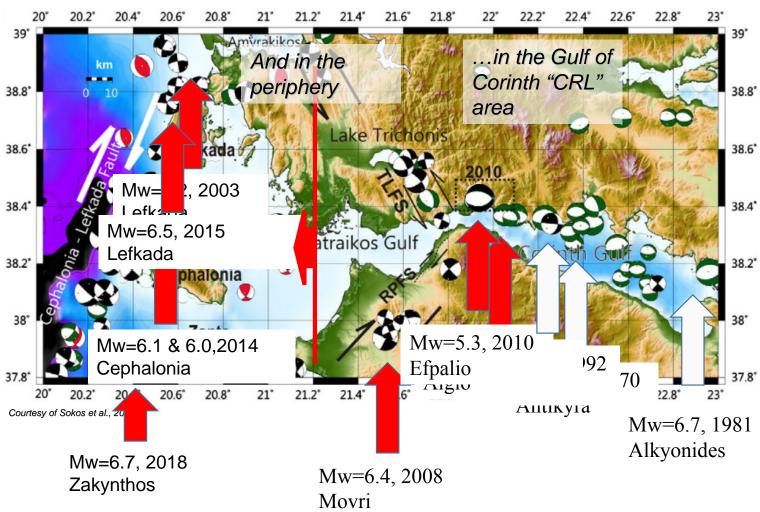


Agion 25 May 1748

A violent earthquake at 3 pm, preceded by a strong foreshock, caused extensive damage in the northern Peloponnese.

Following the earthquake the sea in the gulf of Corinth receded a great distance from the shore and, on returning with great violence, flooded the town three times. The third wave was so large that it reached the upper part of the town. (Ambraseys, 2009)

Recent earthquakes



One of the highest seismicity rates in the Euro-Mediterranean region

Large cities and infrastructures



Hand on major faults



CRL Near Fault Observatory = 80+ permanent instruments

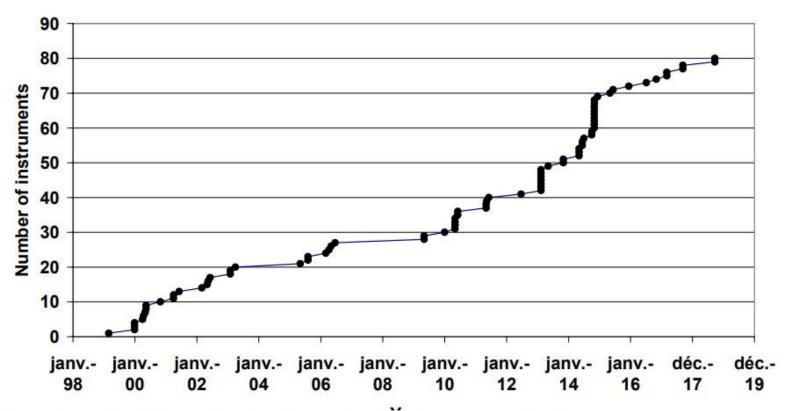
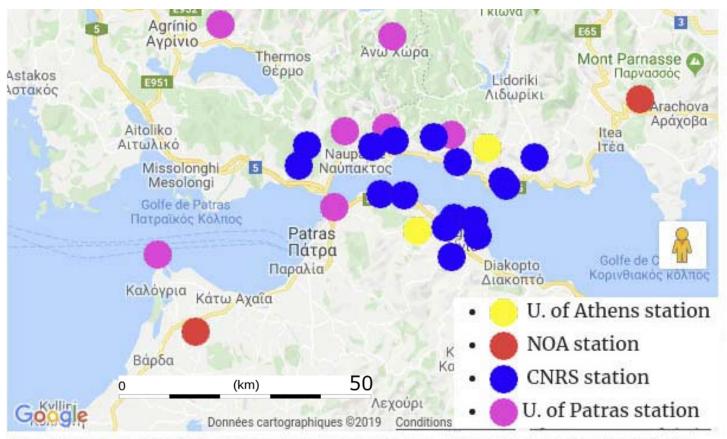


Figure 4. Evolution of the CRL observatory array (number of sensors)

CRL NFO: permanent seismic networks



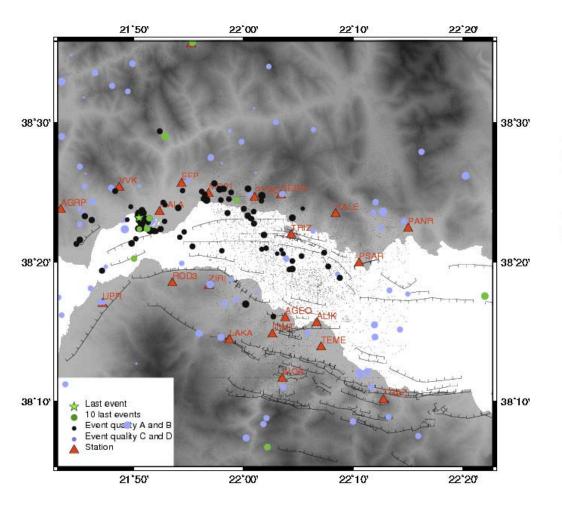
Seismic network. **Objective:** high resolution continuous monitoring of the seismicity in the Aigion-Patras area

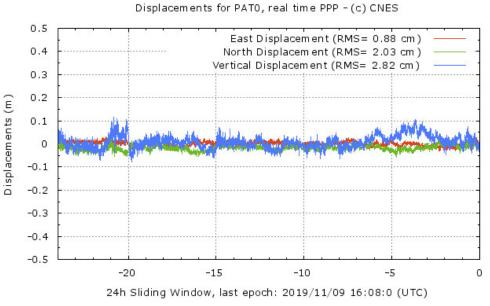
CRL NFO: permanent **GNSS** networks



- Centre National de La Recherche Scientifique <u>CL</u> GNSS instruments –
 Stations <u>AIGI</u>, <u>ALIS</u>, <u>ANOC</u>, <u>ARSA</u>, <u>EYPA</u>, <u>GALA</u>, <u>GEYB</u>, <u>KALA</u>, <u>KOUN</u>, <u>KRIN</u>,
 LAMB, LIDO, MESA, MESO, PATO, PSAR, PSAT, ROD3, TRIZ, VALI, XILI
- National Observatory of Athens Stations <u>RLSO</u>, <u>EGIO</u>, <u>PLAT</u>
- University of Patras & Charles University Prague Stations PVO, RETS

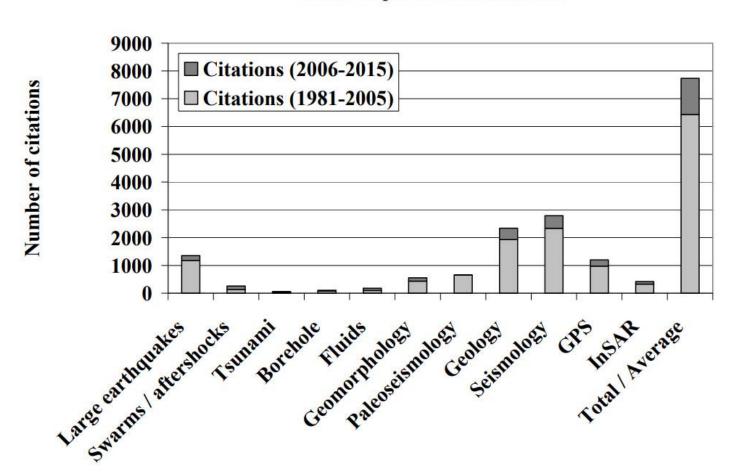
CRL NFO: real-time seismicity and geodesy



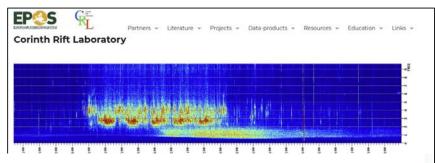


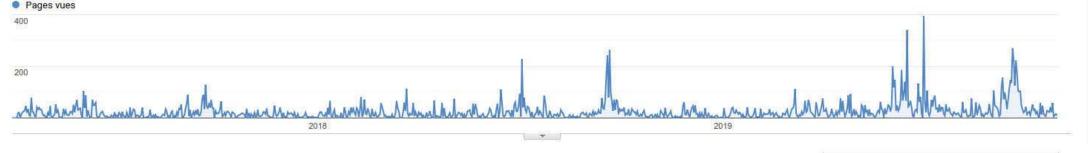
CRL: 300+ scientific publication since 1980

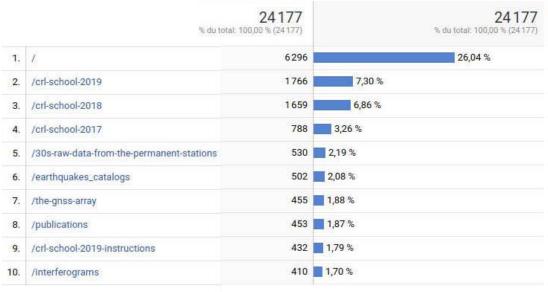
Citations per scientific domain

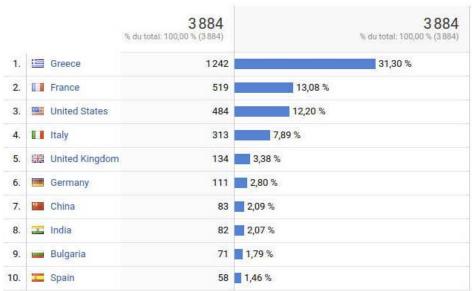


A web portal http://crlab.eu with data / products / literature / educational material









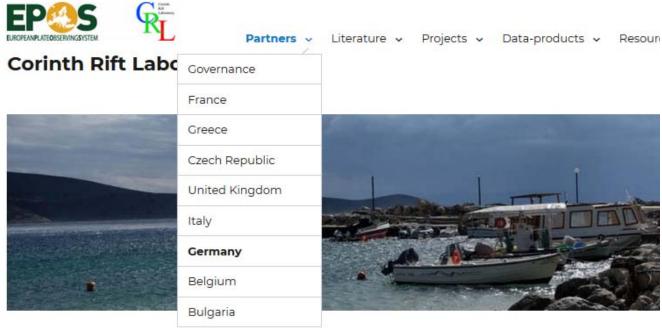
The CRL NFO component of the COST NFOs action

- A real European NFO
- Added value in relation to existing efforts
- Seismological science
- Technology & computing
- Education
- Multidisciplinarity and link with the Volcano Observatories
- Best practices in the NFOs

CRL: a real European NFO

• the facilitation of the international collaboration of the European research networks...

The CRL is a real European observatory. All the Observatories together constitute of an intense European collaborative scheme.



Partners

France

- CNRS-INSU
- Universities
- Ecole Normale Supérieure Paris Sciences et Lettres
- University Sorbonne Paris Cité Institut de Physique du Globe de Paris
- · University of Nice GeoAzur
- · University of Strasbourg EOST
- . University of Nancy ENSG
- · University of Chambery
- Institut de Recherche et de Sûreté Nucléaire (IRSN)
- · Mines Paris Tech

Greece

- · National Observatory of Athens
- Universities
- · University of Patras
- University of Athens
- · Harokopio University of Athens
- · Technical University of Athens
- · Aristotle University of Thessaloniki

Czech Republic

- Universities
- Charles University Prague

United Kingdom

- Universities
- University of Southampton
- · University of Edinburgh
- Brunel University

Italy

- · Istituto Nazionale di Geofisica e Vulcanologia
- German
- GeoForschungsZentrum Potsdam

Belgium

- Universities
- University of Liège

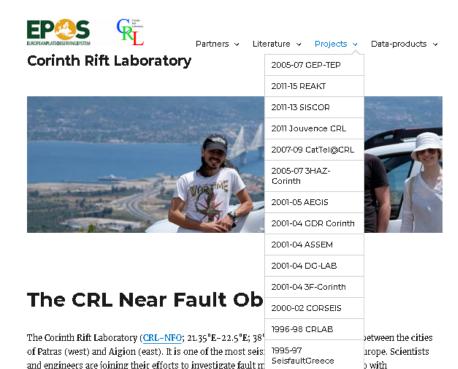
Bulgaria

- · Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, National Institute in Geophysics, Geodesy and Geography
- Universities

Sofia University of Architecture, Civil Engineering and Geodesy

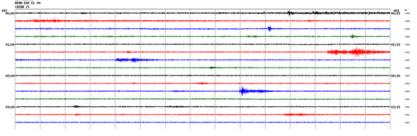
COST NFOs: Added value in relation to existing efforts

•The CRL is a 30 years old story with many projects based on it



earthquakes, fluid flow and the related hazards in the Corinth rift.

Real time seismicity at the seismic station AIOA — See also AGEO AGRP ALIK MG00 PSAR ROD3 SERG and click here for more on real-time seismicity



COST NFOs: Seismological science

- Earthquakes only accommodate part of the deformation
 - ⇒ Why/where slow (aseismic?) deformation? Consequences on the long term behavior of the area?
- Occurrence of large earthquakes (not yet recorded...)
 - ⇒ What is the nucleation phase of a large earthquake? Detection of quasi static rupture growth.
- High extension rate and faults correctly oriented toward the stress state
 - Why sometimes swarms and not a mainshock-aftershock sequences at CRL? Analogy with Appenines seismicity
- Fluid implication in seismic swarms evolution
 - ⇒ Analogy with induced seismicity in geothermal fields

COST NFOs: Technology and computing

• Off-shore instrumentation, optical fibers

⇒ Watching off-shore structures in the near field. Assessing how deformation and seismicity behave in the inner Corinth rift

Hybridation high-rate GNSS with seismology

⇒ Assessing details of the dynamics of the rupture

High resolution strain, tilt and gravity sensors

⇒ Watching at long period phenomena beyond the capabilities of current seismometers and GNSS instrumements

Methodology: large catalogs and high quality data

- ⇒ Prediction power of machine learning algorithm,...
- Using localisations, waveforms, focal mechanisms, deformations, and any other set of data

COST NFOs: Education

Since 2016 a five days Training School is being held in the CRL with multidisciplinary slots in the field and class with the trainees being students and secondary education professors of many European Countries.





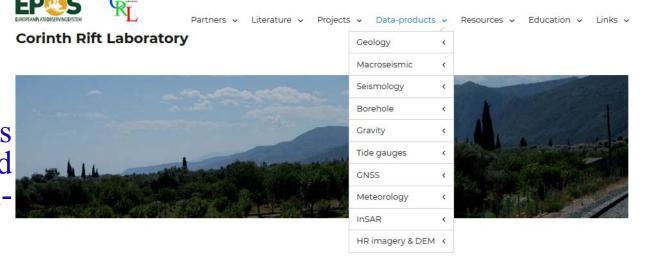
Photos of the CRL School 2019



COST NFOs: Multidisciplinarity and link with the EPOS volcano observatories

Multidisciplinarity

⇒ The CRL NFO provides high level background and facilities for multidisciplinary researches



The CRL Near Fault Observatory

Link with the EPOS VOs

- There are many possible links with the EPOS VOs because the sensors are the same and because many of the scientific questions are the same
- ⇒ The management procedures of the NFOs and VOs for governance, data and products share also many aspects

COST NFOs: Best practices in the NFOs

- Sharing methodologies and solutions for the arrays of sensors in the field
 - ⇒ This will enhance efficiency and cost-effective approaches
- Sharing methodologies for the handling of raw data and basic products
 - This will enhance efficiency and the standardization of the procedures to be implemented for the more advanced products
- Sharing educational experiences and resources
- Sharing products for common research purposes
 - Having products of common interest will enhance collaboration and common research between NFOs and VOs
- Sharing free algorithms and software
 - Applying algorithms and software (even better freely available and open-source) produced by an NFO/VO can be proven extremely useful for other NFOs

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