V52D-08 - Teleseismic detection of ver long period signals from Mayotte volcanic crisis



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Abstract

Deep ocean volcanoes are responsible for 70% of the Earth magma output, although only ~10% of records in the most accurate compilation of volcanic episodes relate to deep-ocean volcanoes. This reflects our limited knowledge of deep-basin volcanism that arises from the logistic difficulties encountered in a direct monitoring. We introduce a methodology to detect long-period volcanic signals using global-scale seismological data. Our approach allowed the identification of recurrent long-period seismic signals that originated near Mayotte. Joint analysis of these low-frequency seismic signals and GPS data indicated an episode of volcanic unrest that involved very large volumes of magma, and reveals its small-scale dynamics. These data demonstrate the feasibility of monitoring large and remote volcanic unrest, and shed new light on the functioning of deep-ocean volcanoes.

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