

SMARTSOLO (MODULAR) IGU-16HR 3C AND IGU-BD3C-5

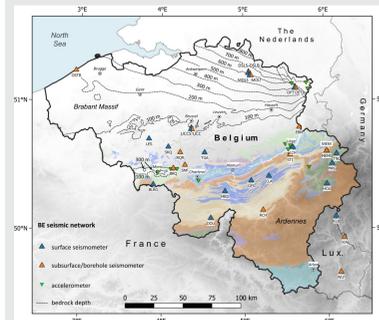


SmartSolo® IGU-16HR 3C connected to standard battery tripods during an urban seismology campaign in Brussels



SmartSolo® IGU-16HR and IGU-BD3C-5 seismic sensors used for geophysical prospection below a bridge in Halle (BE)

SITE CHARACTERISATION OF THE BELGIAN SEISMIC NETWORK WITH NODES

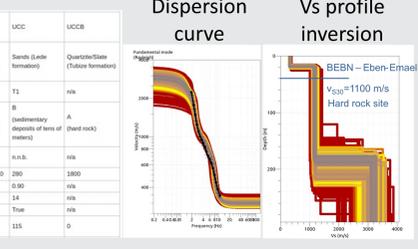


Using a linear array for active shots and MASW

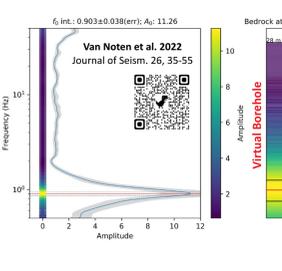
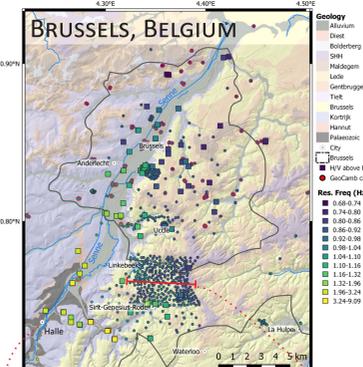
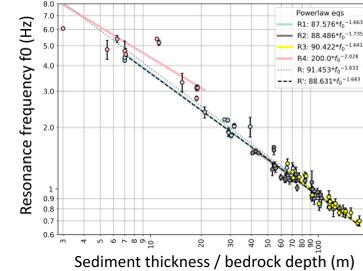
Using nodal arrays to provide station characteristic parameters in Orfeus



| Orfeus Stationbook parameters | CLA | EBN | GES | OPT | OPTB | RQR | SKQ | SNF | TGA | UCC | UCCB |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|------------------------|--|-----------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Geological Unit | Limestone (Longpre formation) | Chalk (Upper Cretaceous, Maastrichtian) | Sandstone (Flamenian, Clay formation) | Fire sands (SM formation) | Mudstone (Peters formation) | Shale (Bata formation) | Mudstone - Siltstone (Diamantse formation) | Limestone (Limes formation) | Shale (Mudry formation) | Sandstone (Limes formation) | Quaternary (Quaternary formation) |
| Morphology Class | T2 | n/a | T1 | T1 | n/a | T1 | T1 | T1 | T2 | T1 | n/a |
| Ground Type EC8 | A (hard rock) | A (hard rock) | A (hard rock) | C (sedimentary deposits of hundreds of meters) | A (hard rock) | A (hard rock) | A (hard rock) | A (hard rock) | A (hard rock) | A (hard rock) | A (hard rock) |
| Groundwater Depth (m) | 25 - 30 | -20 | -10 | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | < 2 | 7 | n/a | n/a |
| v ₃₀ (m/s) | 2300 | 1100 | 962 ± 32 | 362 | 846 | > 800 | 1482 ± 28 | > 800 | 1188 ± 170 | 280 | 1800 |
| v ₁₀ (m/s) | n/a | n/a | 50 | 528 | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | 90 | 90 | 90 |
| Amplitude | n/a | n/a | 1.0 | 2.8 | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | 1.4 | n/a | n/a |
| Basin Flag | False | False | False | True | n/a | False | False | False | False | True | False |
| Bedrock Depth (m) | 0 | 0 | 0.3 | 356 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 115 | 0 | 0 |

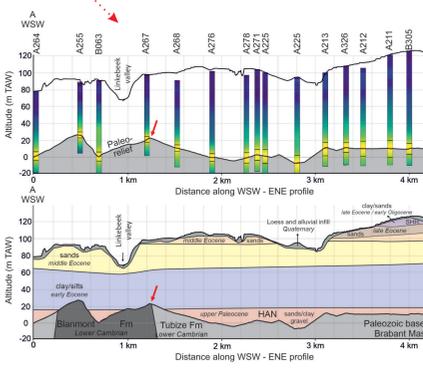
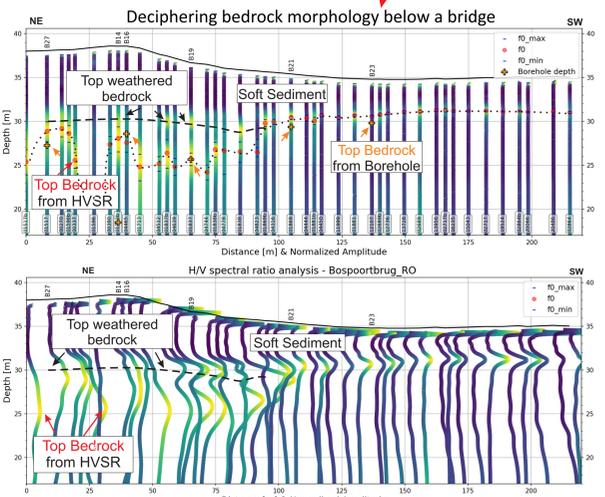


URBAN SEISMOLOGY AND BEDROCK DEPTH PREDICTION USING H/V SPECTRAL RATIO IMAGING



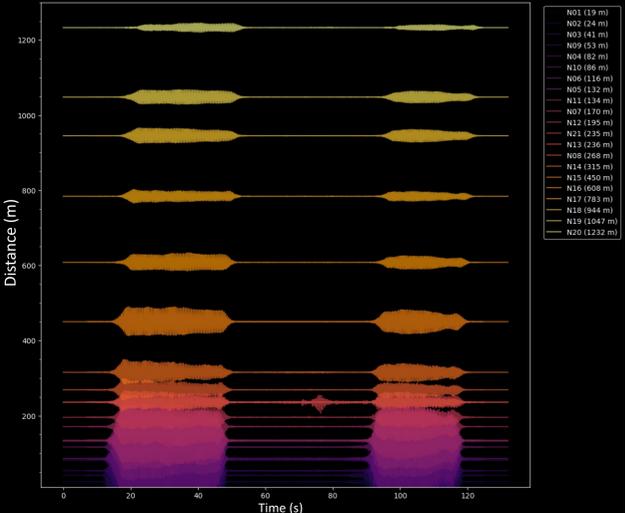
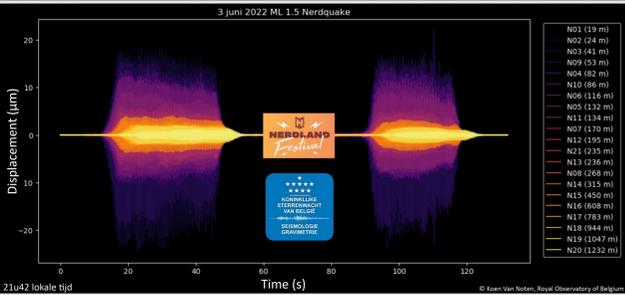
Get the f0 vs depth powerlaw relation from HVSR analysis of ambient noise above boreholes

Apply the powerlaw on the HVSR curve to get a VIRTUAL BOREHOLE

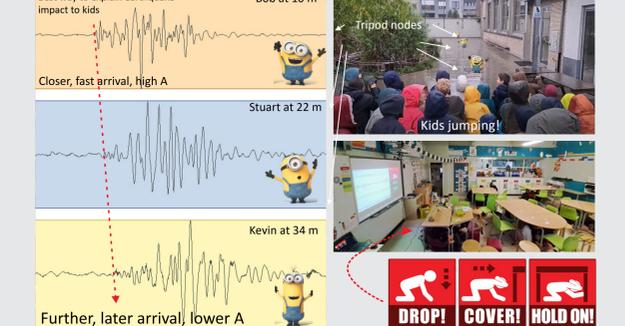


OUTREACH: ML 1.5 NERDQUAKE & MINIONS AT SCHOOL!

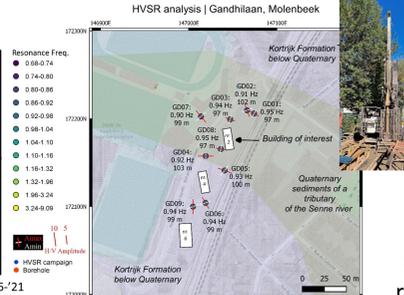
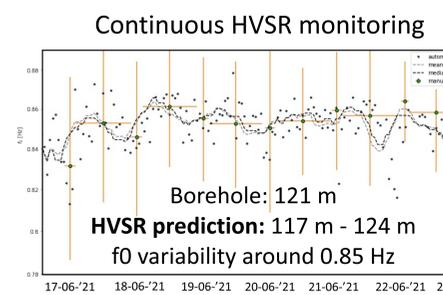
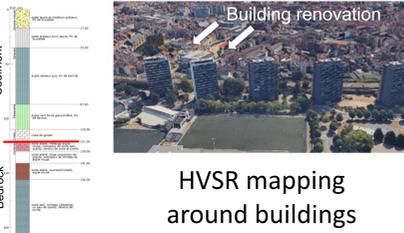
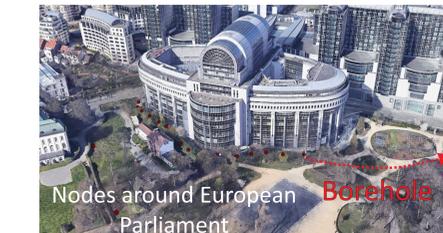
800 people jumping synchronously during a science festival. 21 nodes up to 1.2 km from festival tent. Data restituted to displacement. Amplitude scaled to Belgian ML scale. **800 people jumping = ML 1.5 equivalent!**



Three minions tracking ground motion decay of kids jumping. Great outreach tool!

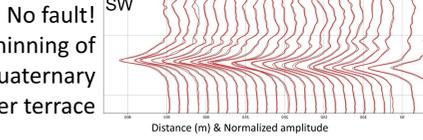
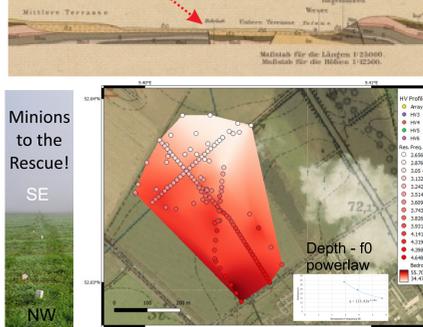


BEDROCK BELOW BUILDINGS WITH GEOTHERMAL INTEREST



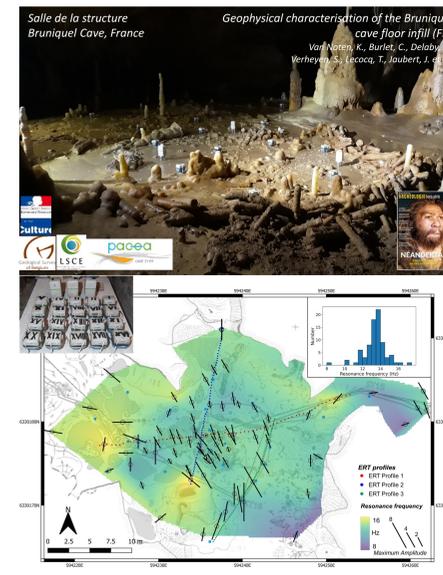
SOLVING GEOLOGICAL PROBLEMS

Is there a fault running beneath the Grohnde (DE) Nuclear Powerplant?

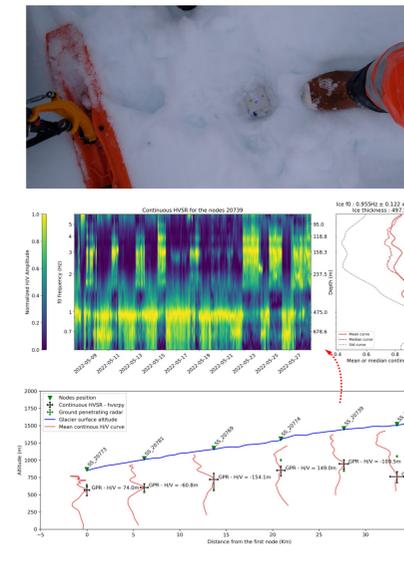


No fault! Thinning of Quaternary river terrace

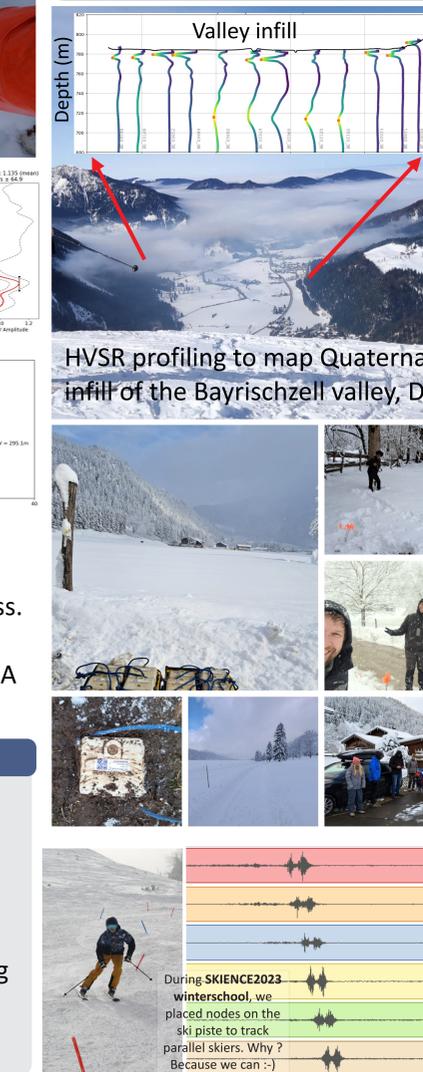
HVSR & CAVE INFILL MAPPING (FR)



NODES FOR GLACIER THICKNESS (IS)



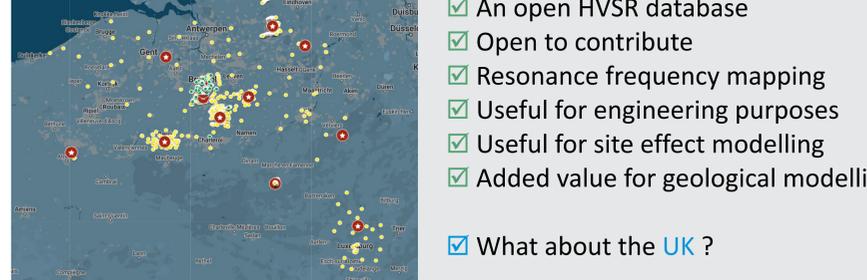
GLACIER VALLEY INFILL & TRACKING SKIERS



The H/V polarisation hints on structural geology. In this cave, H/V amplitude is maximal along limestone beds. Great tool for finding buried bedding orientation!

Nodes buried on Vatnajökull glacier in Iceland to map ice thickness. Continuous HVSR is used for monitoring glacier dynamics. Next? A global glacier HVSR database.

ULTIMATE GOAL: THE HVSR DATABASE FOR BELGIUM



- ✓ An open HVSR database
- ✓ Open to contribute
- ✓ Resonance frequency mapping
- ✓ Useful for engineering purposes
- ✓ Useful for site effect modelling
- ✓ Added value for geological modelling
- ✓ What about the UK?

During SKIENCE2023 winterschool, we placed nodes on the ski piste to track parallel skiers. Why? Because we can :-)