

pools of portable instruments for seismological investigations of continental and oceanic environments at higher resolution than that afforded by the current global network of permanent stations. The pools of three-component, short-period, and broadband sensors need to be expanded, in the oceans and on land, for the next generation of 3-D and 4-D imaging efforts of crustal, lithospheric, and deep mantle and core structure.

In addition, a new facility should be established to make controlled seismic sources for land studies more available to

the academic community. Further, the new seagoing R/V *Marcus G. Langseth* (owned by NSF and operated by Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory of Columbia University) needs to be fully supported in a way that makes its 3-D imaging capabilities more readily accessible to investigators.

There is a common need for the development and coordination of advanced data products to make the results of seismological research more accessible to the public and to Earth scientists in other disciplines. Finally, strong synergisms within the Earth science arena between

seismology and other disciplines need to be fostered and strengthened. Progress on the seismological grand challenges noted here, and on the many societal applications of seismology, hinges on improved interdisciplinary interactions and communications, in addition to the shared, practical requirements described above.

—DONALD W. FORSYTH, Brown University, Providence, R. I.; E-mail: donald_forsyth@brown.edu; THORNE LAY, University of California, Santa Cruz; RICHARD C. ASTER, New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology, Socorro; and BARBARA ROMANOWICZ, University of California, Berkeley

Probing the Hawaiian Hot Spot With New Broadband Ocean Bottom Instruments

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The Hawaiian hot spot is regarded as the textbook example of the product of a deep-rooted mantle plume [Wilson, 1963; Morgan, 1971]. Its isolated location, far from any plate boundary, should provide an opportunity to test most basic hypotheses on the nature of plume-plate interaction and related magmatism [e.g., Ribe and Christensen, 1999]. Yet the lack of crucial geophysical data has sustained a debate about whether Hawaii's volcanism is plume-related or is instead the consequence of more shallow processes, such as the progressive fracturing of the plate in response to extensional stresses [Turcotte and Oxburgh, 1973].

In the plume model for Hawaii's volcanism, hot material is expected to ascend near vertically within the more viscous surrounding mantle before ponding and spreading laterally beneath the rigid lithosphere. Mantle convection in general, and the fast moving Pacific plate in particular, shear and tilt the rising plume. The plume top is dragged downstream by the plate, and this dragged material may give rise to an elongated bathymetric swell [Davies, 1988; Olson, 1990; Sleep, 1990; Phipps Morgan et al., 1995]. However, identifying the dominant cause of the swell remains elusive, and proposed mechanisms include thermal rejuvenation, dynamic support, compositional buoyancy, and mechanical erosion (see Li et al. [2004] for a summary). There is also considerable debate about the continuity of the plume within the mantle, how discrete islands are formed, and how a deep-rooted plume interacts with the mantle transition zone [e.g., van Keken and Gable, 1995].

Seismic Imaging of Hawaiian Mantle

Seismic imaging can help distinguish among plausible models, but the deployment of seismic stations that has been limited to the nearly aligned Hawaiian Islands has so far led to incomplete images of the crust and mantle beneath and around Hawaii. The Hawaiian Plume-Lithosphere Undersea Mantle Experiment (PLUME) is

a multidisciplinary program whose centerpiece is a large network of four-component broadband ocean bottom seismometers (OBSs) and three-component portable broadband land stations (Figure 1). Occupying a total of 82 sites and having an overall aperture of more than 1000 kilometers, this experiment is one of the first large-scale, long-term deployments of the new broadband OBSs in the U.S. National Science Foundation-supported national OBS Instrument Pool (OBSIP). PLUME is providing an

opportunity to use the full range of seismic techniques that have been applied successfully in land-deployed experiments. Body wave and surface wave tomographic imaging as well as receiver function and compliance analyses will provide new constraints on elastic and anelastic seismic structure and major discontinuities from crustal depths into the lower mantle. The analysis of shear wave splitting and surface wave azimuthal anisotropy will help reveal mantle fabric and flow patterns.

Now, about 18 months after the last OBSs were recovered from the ocean floor, the high overall return and quality of PLUME data allow for the production of

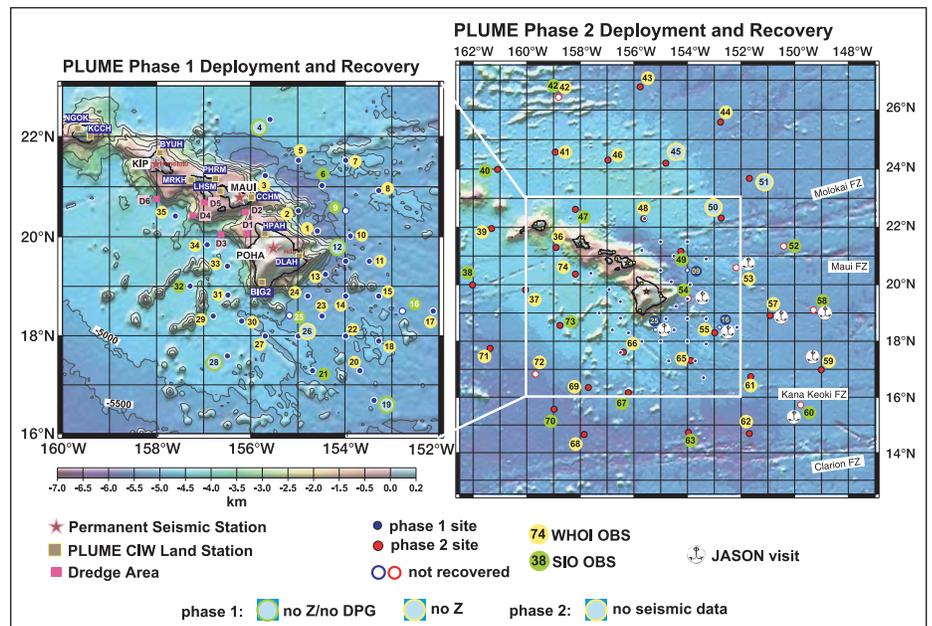


Fig. 1. Site locations of the two deployment phases of the Hawaiian Plume-Lithosphere Undersea Mantle Experiment (PLUME). Also shown are sites of permanent stations of global seismic networks relevant to this study. Station KIP (Kipapa, Oahu) is jointly operated by the French Geoscope program and the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS); POHA (Pohakuloa, Hawaii) is operated by USGS; and MAUI is operated by the German Geo-ForschungsNetz (GEOFON). USGS station MIDW (Midway; see Figure S1 in the electronic supplement) is not shown. Phase 1 operated from January 2005 through January 2006, and phase 2 operated from April 2006 through June 2007. Two sites with unrecovered ocean bottom seismometers (OBSs) from phase 1 and six sites from phase 2 were visited by Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution's remotely operated vehicle (ROV) Jason in November 2007. The OBSs at sites 57 and 59 were recovered at that time. Four sites with five lost OBSs (sites 9, 42, with two OBSs; 52; and 72) remain unvisited. Open numbered circles mark instruments with a loss of differential pressure gauge ("no DPG") and/or vertical-component seismometer data ("no Z"). During the first deployment cruise, 11 dredge hauls were performed at six locations to retrieve fossil corals and deep-rift volcanic rocks.

tomographic images that reach well into the lower mantle. Because of the broad geographical coverage, the seismic images have unprecedented three-dimensional resolution for the region. The experiment also demonstrates that OBS technology has matured to the point that the long-term deployment of broadband OBSs has become a viable counterpart to land-based experiments.

The OBS network included 72 sites occupied in two phases by 73 instruments that were provided by the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution (WHOI) and the Scripps Institution of Oceanography (SIO), both of which are institutional operators of OBSIP. The Carnegie Institution of Washington (CIW) operated the 10 land stations. An inner OBS network of 35 sites was deployed around the island of Hawaii and recorded continuously from January 2005 through January 2006 (phase 1). An outer OBS network of 37 sites covered the entire swell around the island chain and recorded from April 2006 through June 2007 (phase 2). PLUME was the first experiment to deploy these broadband OBSs in such large numbers. Together with the recordings from permanent seismic observatories at stations KIP, MAUI, and POHA, the PLUME project allows for a comprehensive surface wave analysis of swell structure and facilitates body wave imaging to lower mantle depths.

Network Instruments

During both deployment phases, the WHOI instruments were equipped with Guralp CMG-3T sensors (orthogonal components; -3-decibel corner period of the instrument response is at 120 seconds). The SIO instruments featured a Nanometrics Trillium-40 (symmetrical triaxial components, -3-decibel corner period at 40 seconds) during phase 1 and a Trillium-240 (-3-decibel corner period at 240 seconds) during phase 2. All ocean bottom instruments included a Cox-Webb differential pressure gauge [Cox *et al.*, 1984]. The recording of time in the OBSs relied on the stable temperature conditions on the ocean floor, and drift of the internal oscillator was assumed to be linear throughout the deployment. For the PLUME deployments, drifts usually were less than 1.5 seconds per year, although drifts of several seconds were logged in a few cases.

Carried by ocean currents, an instrument can drift substantially from its sea surface launch position before arriving on the seafloor. Therefore, after each

OBS reached the seafloor, it was surveyed acoustically by sailing a 4-kilometer-wide diamond-shaped course around the drop location. In some instances, apparent horizontal instrument drifts from the launch location were as large as 1 kilometer before an OBS reached the ocean floor. A subsequent troubleshoot-and-rescue visit with WHOI's remotely operated vehicle (ROV) *Jason* to some ocean bottom sites suggested that this survey method determines OBS locations to within a few tens of meters. The orientations of the horizontal seismometer components were determined during postprocessing using earthquake data. Consistent orientations were obtained for most instruments, even though the horizontal components are expected to be particularly noisy on unburied seafloor seismometers that are exposed to ocean currents.

Assessment of the Field Campaign

With 32 of the 35 OBSs recovered, the phase 1 deployment can be regarded as successful. From the phase 2 deployment, only 28 of 38 instruments initially were recovered. At sites 57 and 59 (Figure 1), each of the OBSs responded to anchor release commands, but they remained on the seafloor. The *Jason* visit revealed that these instruments were stuck in the mud despite the OBSs having 65 pounds of positive buoyancy. The ROV retrieved them, bringing the instrument recovery to 30 of 38, and data from these two instruments filled a crucial gap in data coverage. The other lost instruments were unresponsive. This unresponsiveness could be due to many potential causes, including dead batteries in the acoustic release system or a shift in the acoustic response frequency. The *Jason* visit established that five instruments (four phase 2 OBSs and one phase 1 OBS) experienced catastrophic failure as a result of imploding glass flotation balls. On the WHOI instruments, these balls enclose the instrument's electronics. On the SIO instruments, the glass ball implosions triggered failure of the aluminum pressure cases that hold the electronics and are mounted below the glass balls. Records of auxiliary data on the recovered seismometers document that these failures occurred over time and were not a response to impact on the seafloor. The implosions occurred in the deep ocean at about 5500-meter depth, but a clear correlation of implosions with water depth cannot be established; for example, instruments deployed at greater depth operated

successfully. At site 25, an early release of the instrument package was inferred after only the anchor was found.

While there were some data losses due to noisy environments or technical issues, the PLUME land instruments had data return rates that compare well with those of other land-based experiments. As with the land stations, data losses were experienced for some OBS components, but in general the quality of the long-period vertical-component OBS recordings rivals that of the PLUME land stations. Given that the OBSs operated in an extreme environment, the OBS deployments should be considered highly successful. Examples of data are given in the electronic supplement to this *Eos* issue (http://www.agu.org/eos_elec/). Data analyses are still ongoing, but initial results are anticipated to appear in the peer-reviewed literature later this year.

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- GABI LASKE, Scripps Institution of Oceanography (SIO), La Jolla, Calif.; E-mail: glaske@ucsd.edu; JOHN A. COLLINS, Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution (WHOI), Woods Hole, Mass.; CECILY J. WOLFE, University of Hawai'i at Manoa, Honolulu; SEAN C. SOLOMON, Carnegie Institution of Washington (CIW), Washington, D. C.; ROBERT S. DETRICK, WHOI; JOHN A. ORCUTT, SIO; DAVID BERCOVICI, Yale University, New Haven, Conn.; and ERIK H. HAURI, CIW