# Slow build-up of turbidity currents triggered by a moderate earthquake in the Sea of Marmara 

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#### Abstract

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## Supplementary Material

The purpose ot the supplementary material is to provide an assessment of the response of the Seaguard RCM tiltmeter and compass to tilting beyond usual conditions of operations.


Figure S1. Photos of system used showing the position of the device for an applied X-tilt of -90 (X-axis vertical up)


Figure S2. Response of the Seguard RCM tiltmeter to instrument tilting in the $X$ direction. Accuracy is always better than $3^{\circ}$ for an absolute tilt of less than $60^{\circ}$ but measurements then saturate around $80^{\circ}$. Measurements also appear less accurate when the instrument is upside down (applied tilt less than $-90^{\circ}$ or more than $90^{\circ}$ )


Figure S3. Response of the Seguard compass to instrument tilting in the $X$ direction with X oriented $\mathrm{N} 0^{\circ}, \mathrm{N} 90^{\circ}, \mathrm{N} 180^{\circ}$ and $\mathrm{N} 270^{\circ}$. The test was performed in Brest where magnetic inclination is $63^{\circ}$. The theoretical azimuth is calculated to take into account the effect of tilt measured in the Y -direction with the a approximate correction: $\operatorname{atan}(\sin (Y-t i l t) / \cos (X-t i l t))$.

