

The 2<sup>nd</sup> International Workshop on Earthquake Early Warning  
April 21-22, 2009, Kyoto (Japan)

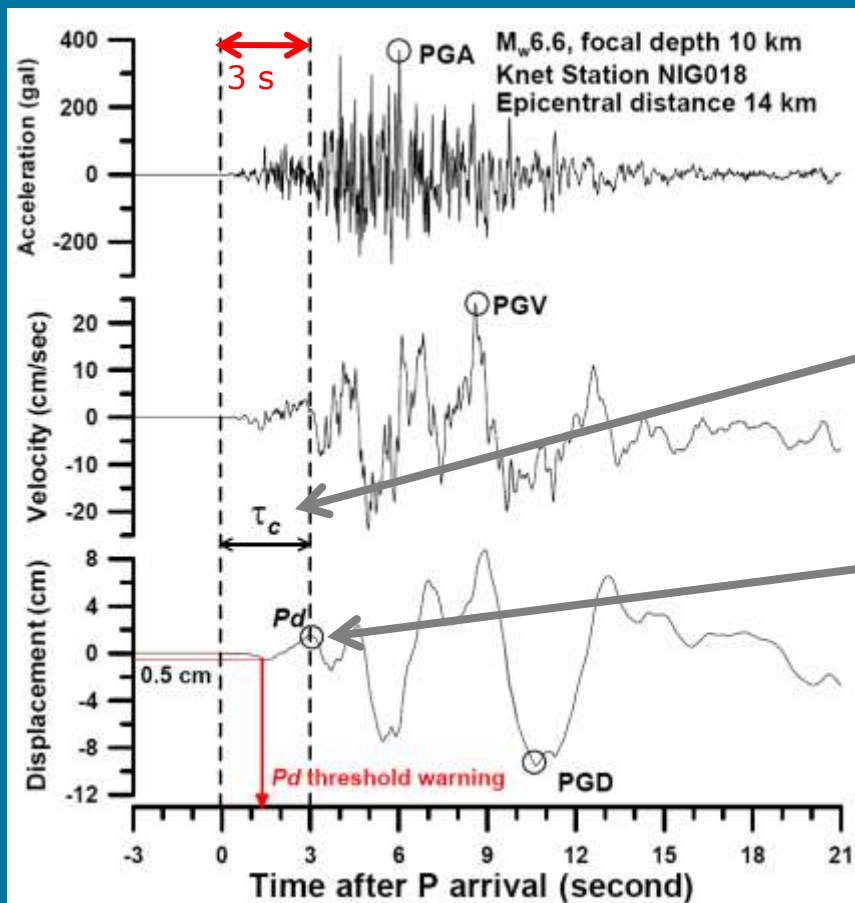
**Up-dates on EEW Testing**  
(of the  $\tau_c$ - $P_d$  Algorithm)  
**and Finite Fault Research**  
**at Caltech**

Maren Böse, Egill Hauksson, Kalpesh Solanki,  
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Time	Step/Event	CISN Channels	Observation	Solution/Action
2006-2008	Implementation and initial testing of the $\tau_c$ - $P_d$ algorithm at Caltech	CI, AZ  southern CA 172 HH channels		



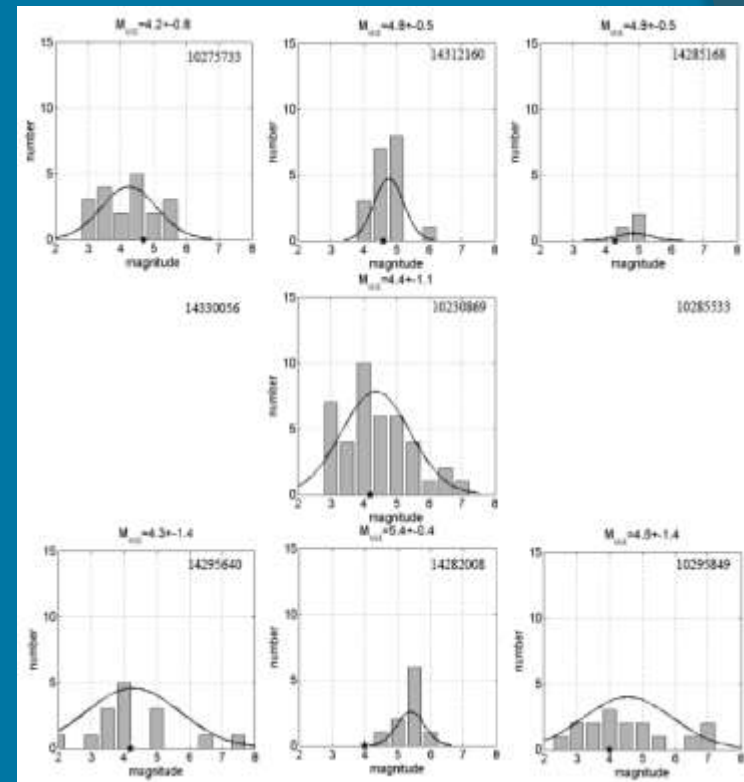
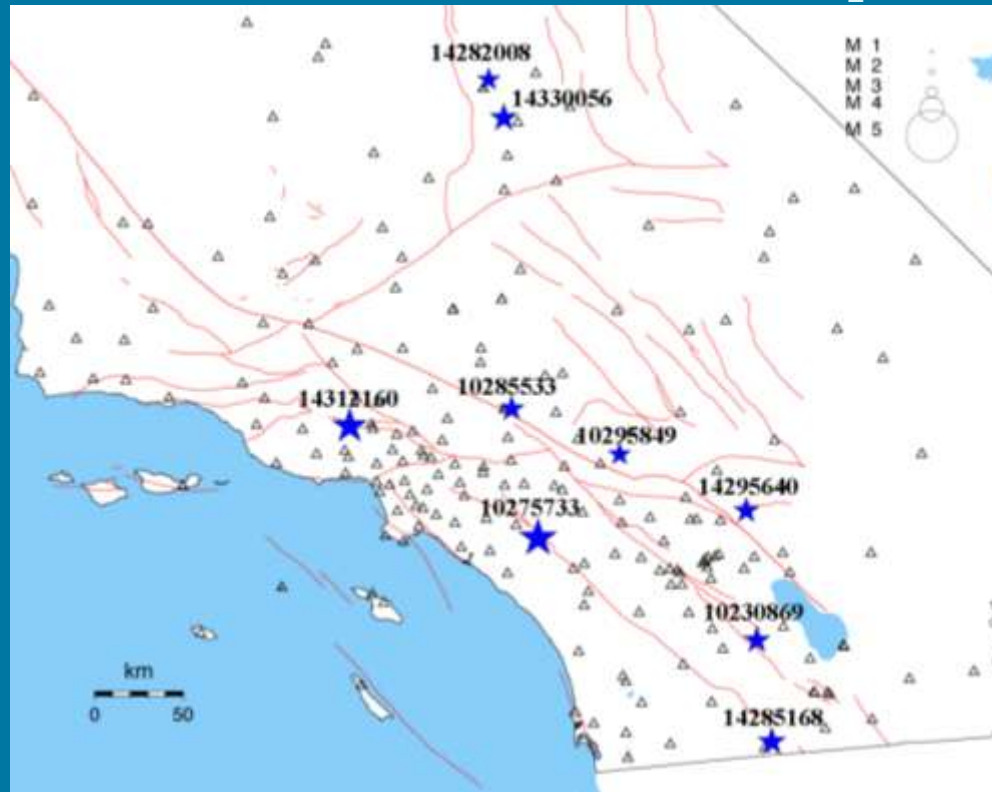
### The $\tau_c$ - $P_d$ algorithm

1. Period parameter  $\tau_c$   
 $\tau_c \rightarrow$  magnitude  $M_w$
2. High-pass filtered displ. amplitude  $P_d$   
 $P_d \rightarrow$  peak ground vel. (PGV)

Wu and Kanamori, 2008

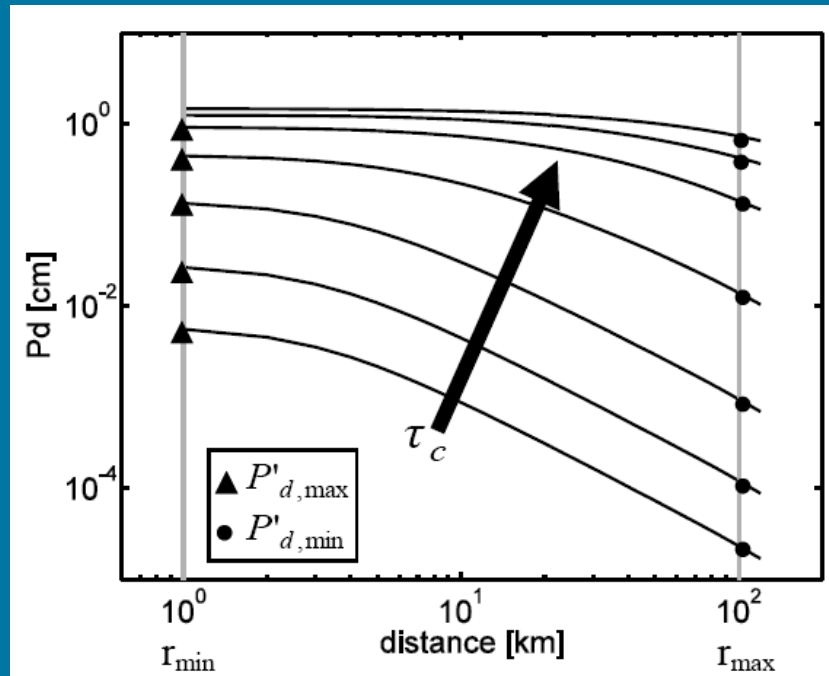
Time	Step/Event	CISN Channels	Observation	Solution/Action
2007-2008	Implementation and initial testing of the $\tau_c$ - $P_d$ algorithm at Caltech	CI, AZ southern CA 172 HH channels	Many false triggers Scattering in $M$ estimates for small earthquakes	

2007: 9 local earthquakes with  $4.0 \leq M_L \leq 4.8$



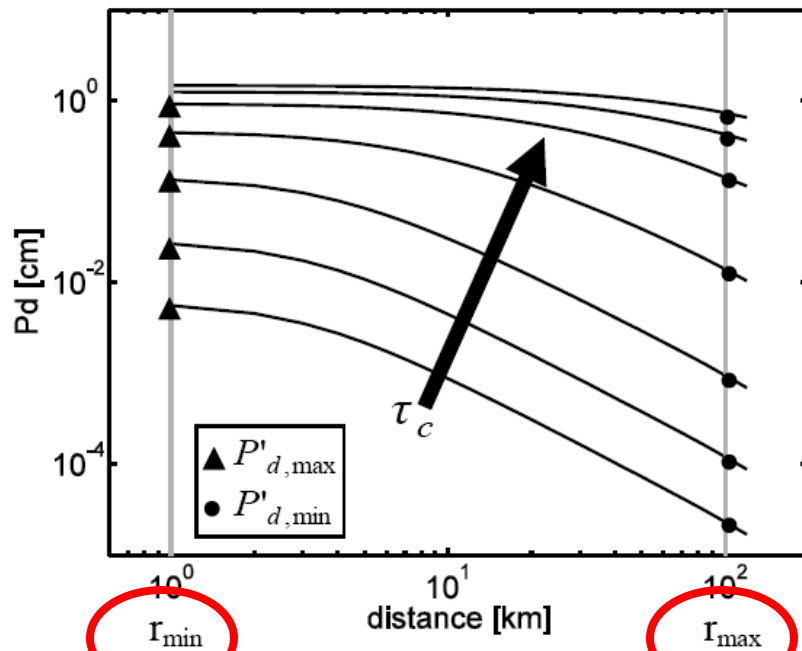
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### Attenuation relations



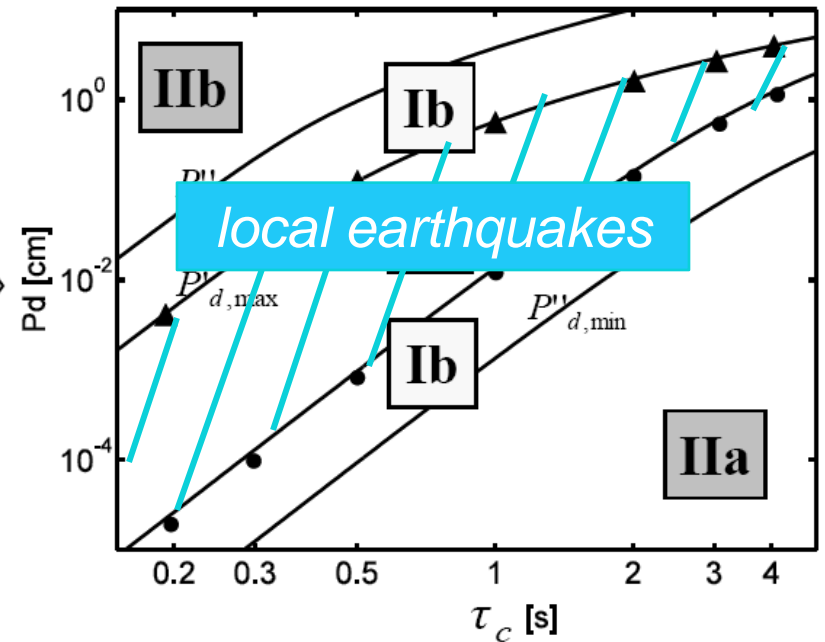
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Attenuation relations



**Limit distance range!**

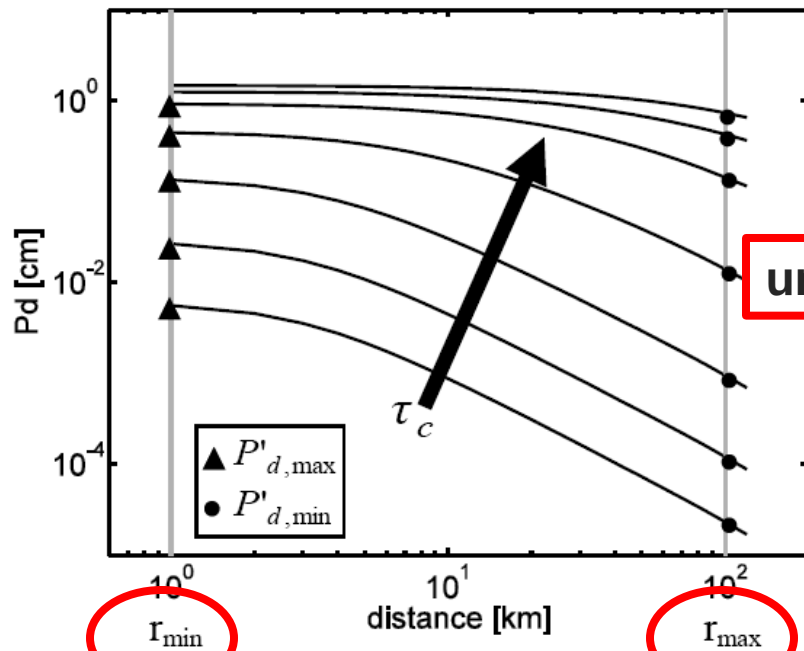
$\tau_c$ - $P_d$  trigger criterion



Böse et al., 2009b

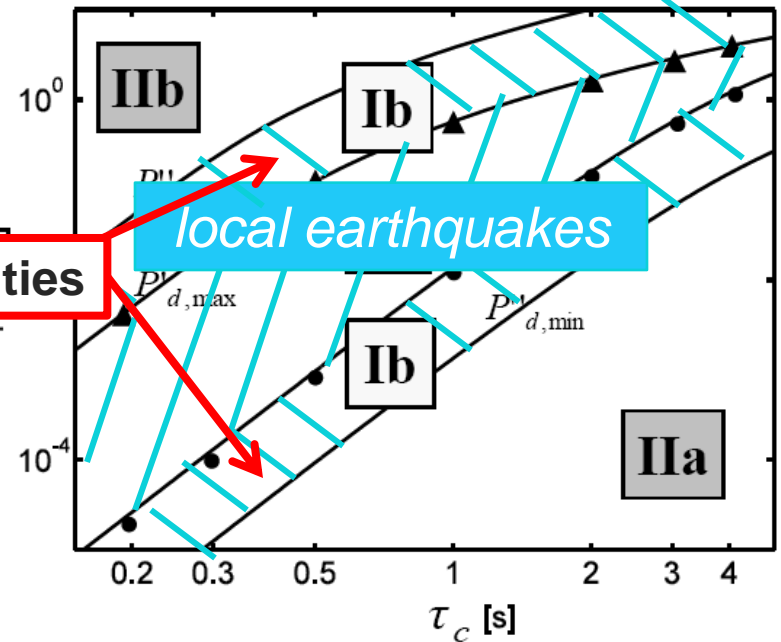
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Attenuation relations



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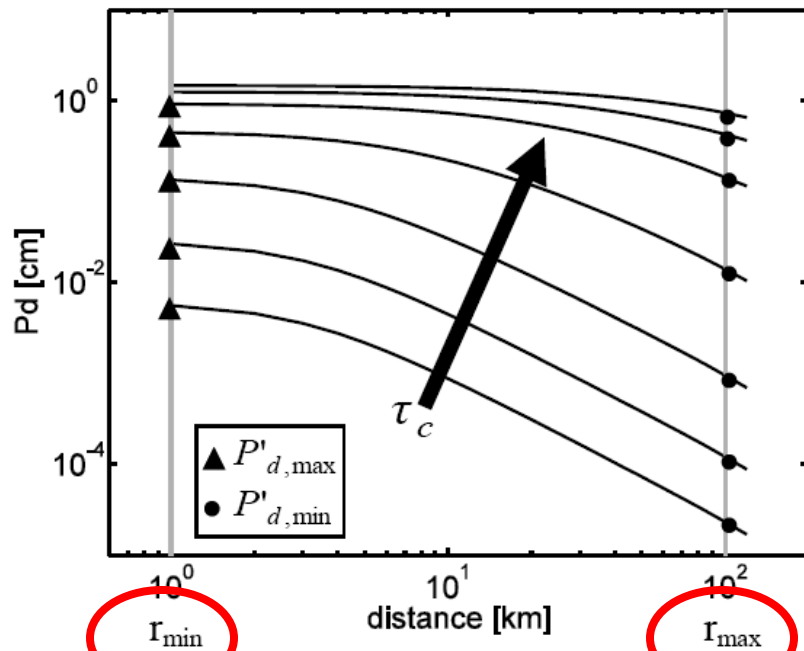
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Böse et al., 2009b

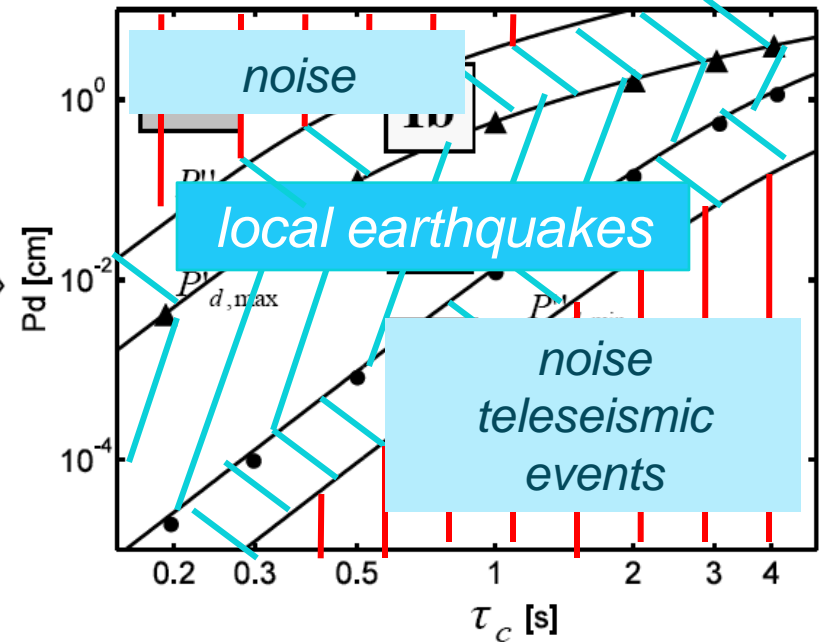
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### Attenuation relations



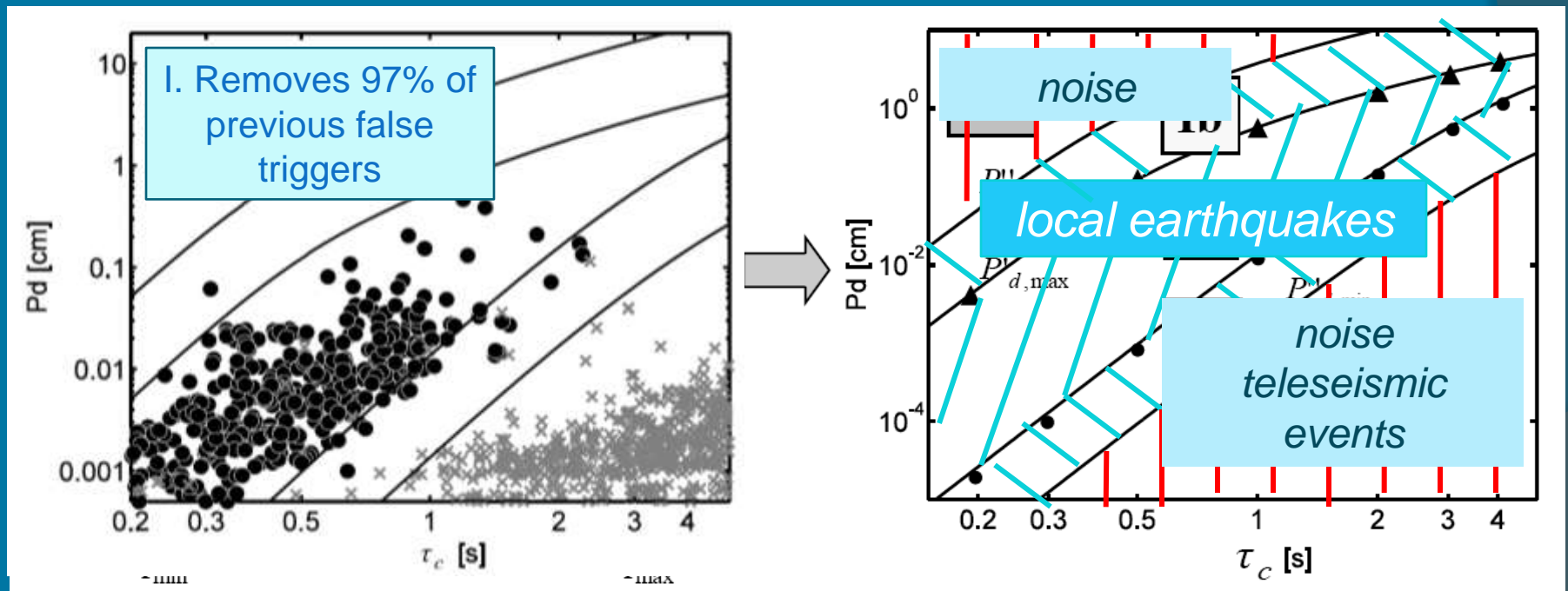
**Limit distance range!**

### $\tau_c$ - $P_d$ trigger criterion




Böse et al., 2009b

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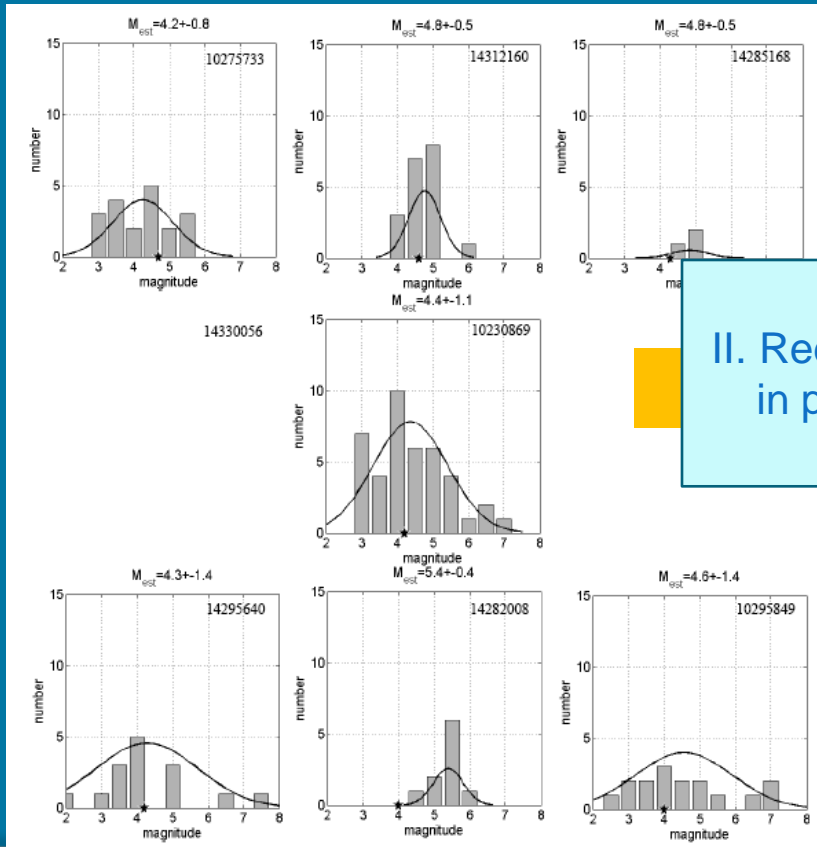
Böse et al., 2009b



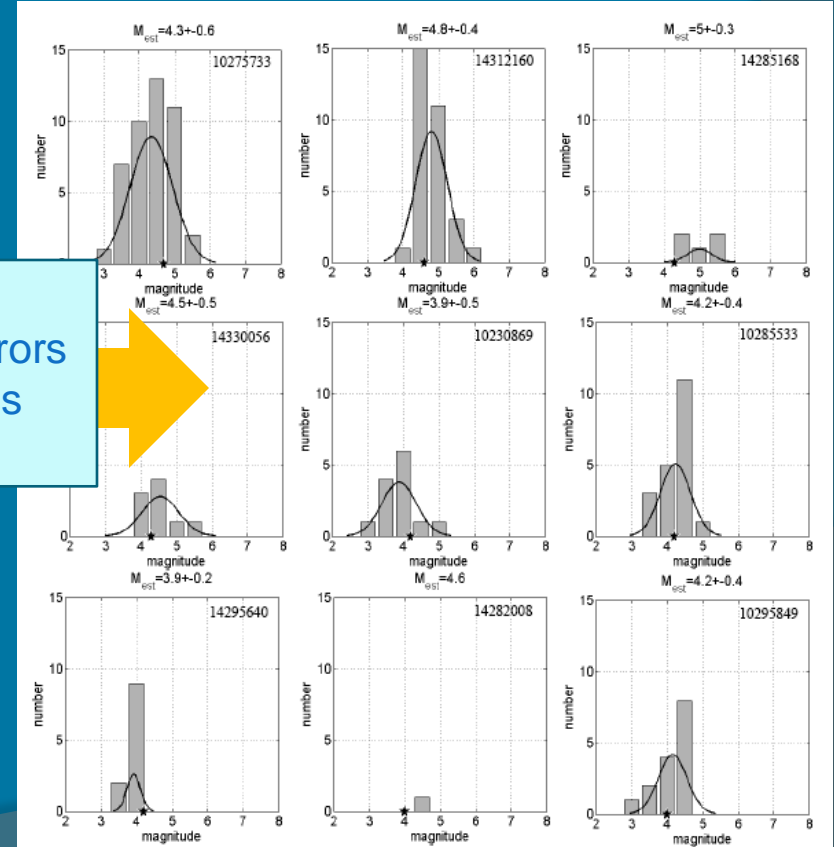
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previous

with  $\tau_c$ - $P_d$  trigger criterion



II. Reduced errors in predictions



Time	Step/Event	CISN Channels	Observation	Solution/Action
July 29, 2008	Chino Hills $M_w$ 5.4		<p><b>Good performance:</b></p> <p><b>60 triggered</b> CISN stations</p> <p>Estimates: <math>M_w</math>4.4-6.5 (median: <math>M_w</math>5.6)</p> <p>First report: <b>10 seconds</b> after O.T. (<math>M_w</math>6.1)</p>	



PERCEIVED SHAKING	Not felt	Weak	Light	Moderate	Strong	Very strong	Severe	Violent	Extreme
POTENTIAL DAMAGE	none	none	none	Very light	Light	Moderate	Moderate/Heavy	Heavy	Very Heavy
PEAK ACC.(%g)	<.17	.17-1.4	1.4-3.9	3.9-9.2	9.2-18	18-34	34-65	65-124	>124
PEAK VEL.(cm/s)	<0.1	0.1-1.1	1.1-3.4	3.4-8.1	8.1-16	16-31	31-60	60-116	>116
INSTRUMENTAL INTENSITY	I	II-III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X+

Böse et al., 2009a



Time	Step/Event	CISN Channels	Observation	Solution/Action
July 29, 2008	Chino Hills $M_w$ 5.4		Good performance $\tau_c/P_d$ are site-dependent	



**Observed**  
ground motions



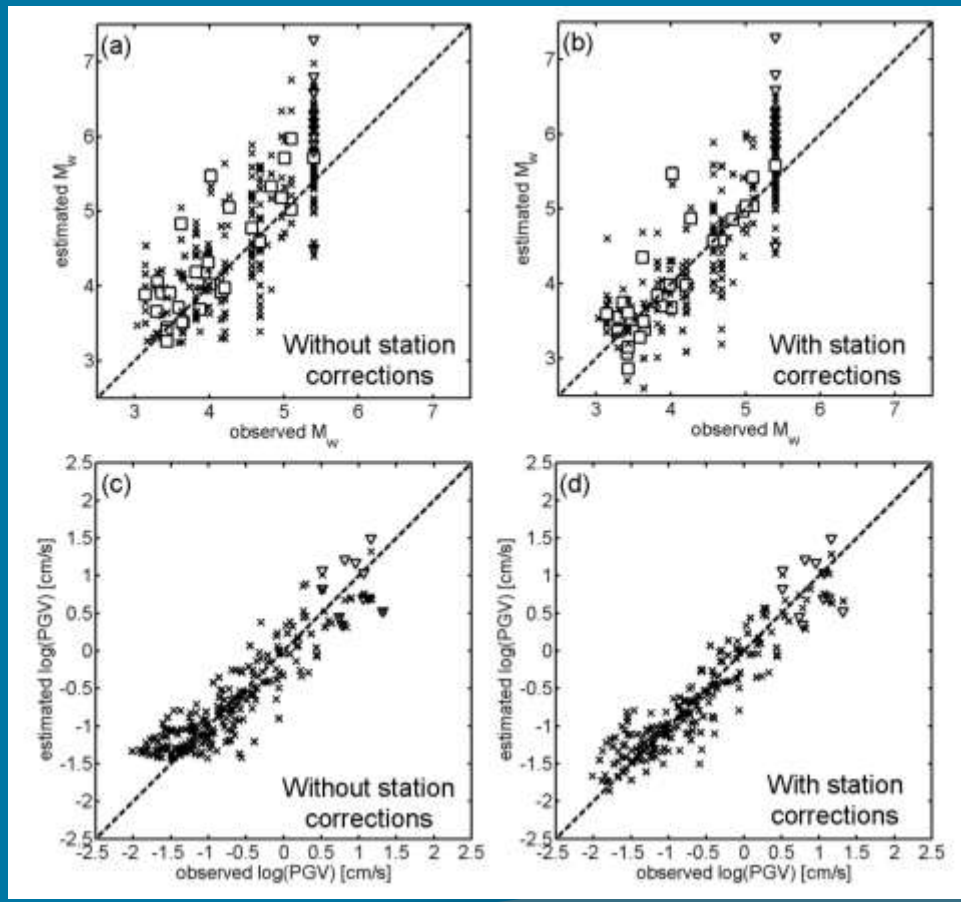
**Predicted**  
ground motions



PERCEIVED SHAKING	Not felt	Weak	Light	Moderate	Strong	Very strong	Severe	Violent	Extreme
POTENTIAL DAMAGE	none	none	none	Very light	Light	Moderate	Moderate/Heavy	Heavy	Very Heavy
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Böse et al.,  
2009a

Time	Step/Event	CISN Channels	Observation	Solution/Action
July 29, 2008	Chino Hills $M_w$ 5.4		Good performance $\tau_c/P_d$ are <b>site-dependent</b>	<b>Station corrections</b>

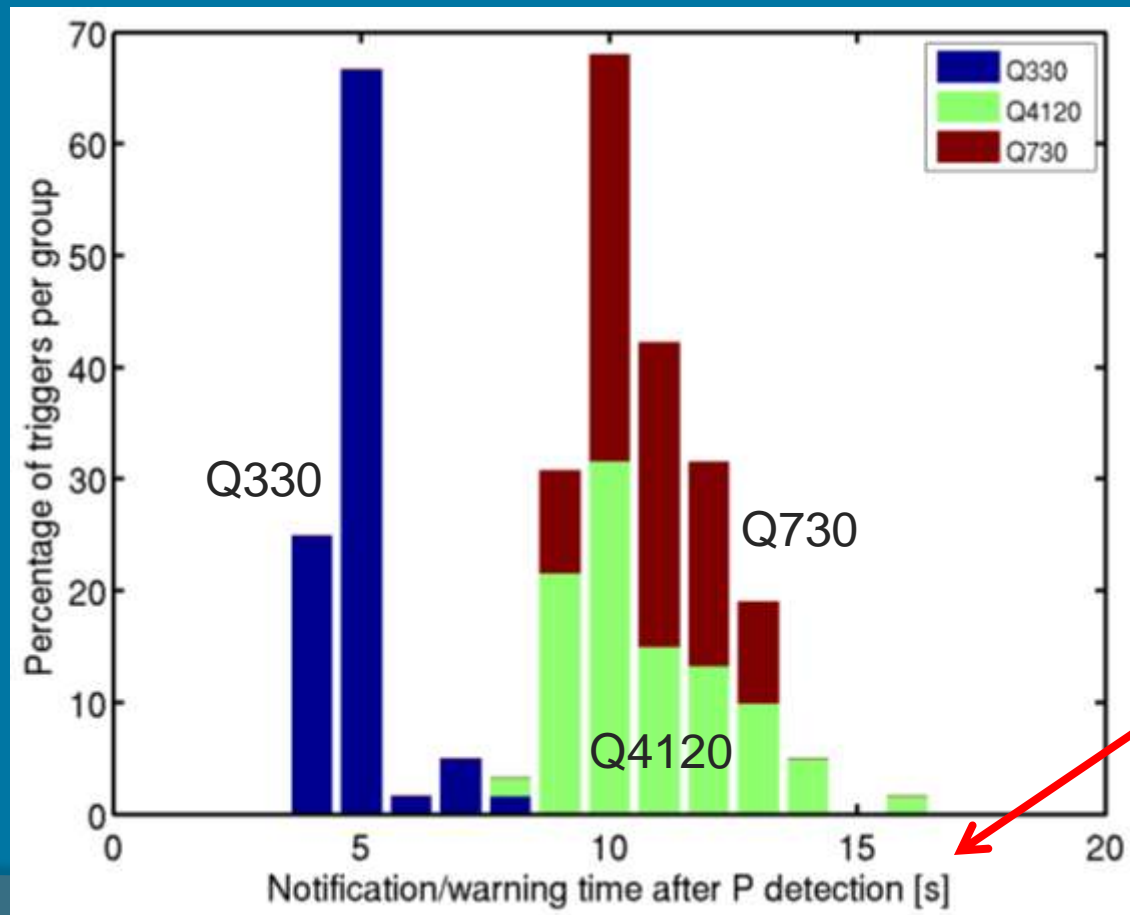


**With station corrections:**

$M_w$ :  $\pm 0.5^*$   
MMI:  $\pm 0.7^*$

\* standard deviation

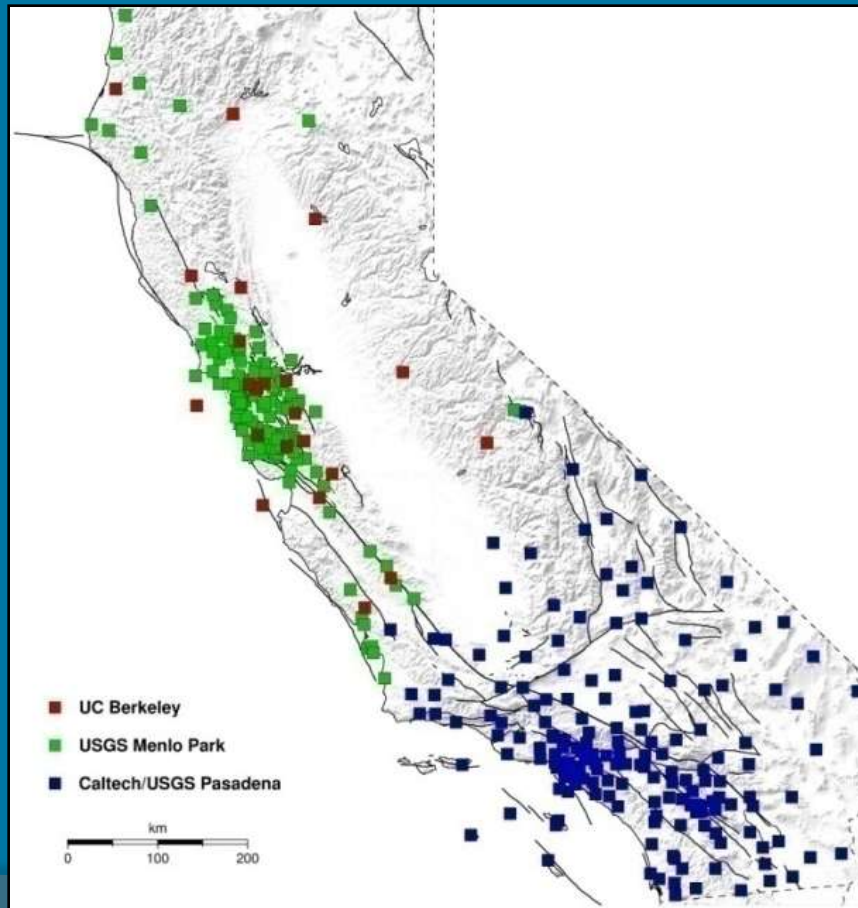
Time	Step/Event	CISN Channels	Observation	Solution/Action
July 29, 2008	Chino Hills $M_w 5.4$		<p>Good performance</p> <p><math>\tau_c/P_d</math> are site-dependent</p> <p>→ Poster by K. Solanki</p> <p>→ Data latencies ...depend on <b>data logger</b> ...are <b>variable with time</b></p>	<p>Process <b>native Q330 wave packets</b></p>



CI network

- Includes
- data transmission
  - algorithm (3 s)
  - processing

Time	Step/Event	CISN Channels	Observation	Solution/Action
2008-2009	State-wide implementation, including strong motion sensors	CI, AZ → BK, NC, NP  state-wide 221 HH channels 364 HN channels at 382 locations	Similar results for HH and HN channels	



California Integrated Seismic Network (CISN)

R. Allen



Time	Step/Event	CISN Channels	Observation	Solution/Action
2008-2009	State-wide implementation, including strong motion sensors	CI, AZ BK, NC, NP  state-wide → 221 HH channels 364 HN channels at 382 locations	Similar results for HH and HN channels  → more false triggers at HN	→ in progress



USGS NP-5337  
CA - San Bernardino



CGS CSMIP-23788  
Colton - 3-bldg Hospital Complex



USGS NP-5371  
CA - San Bernardino - North Vandemere School



CGS CSMIP-14560  
Long Beach - City Hall Grounds

Time	Step/Event	CISN Channels	Observation	Solution/Action
Since Nov. 2008	Deployment of <b>SLATE field processors</b> and on-site processing software			in progress



R. Bhadha



### The Kinometrics Slate Field Processor:

- rugged, low-power, embedded Linux computer
- ARM instruction-set CPU (400 MHz Intel PXA255 Xscale)
- 256MB SDRAM
- compact or SD Flash for persistent storage
- power consumption: 0.4W (idle) to 0.9W (both Ethernet ports active)
- operational temperatures: -20 to +60 Celsius.



Time	Step/Event	CISN Channels	Observation	Solution/Action
April 2009	Capability to “replay” off-line data as real-time data streams			in progress

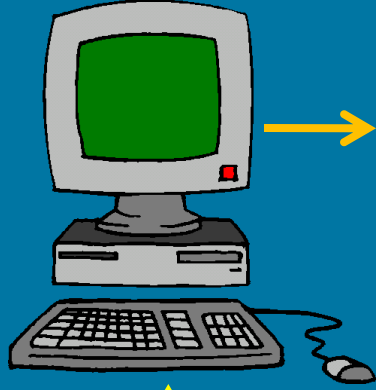
1. Real-time data  
CISN

2. Off-line data (from database)

- Northridge, Landers, etc.
- earthquakes from other regions
- simulated waveform data
- noise

“Replay”

$\tau_c$ - $P_d$  algorithm



$M_w$   
PGV  
MMI  
...

To do:

- Optimize algorithm performance:**
- evaluate impact of changes in the code
  - quantify uncertainties in  $M_w$ , PGV, MMI,...
  - reduce false triggers
  - improve station corrections
  - optimize station distribution
  - ...

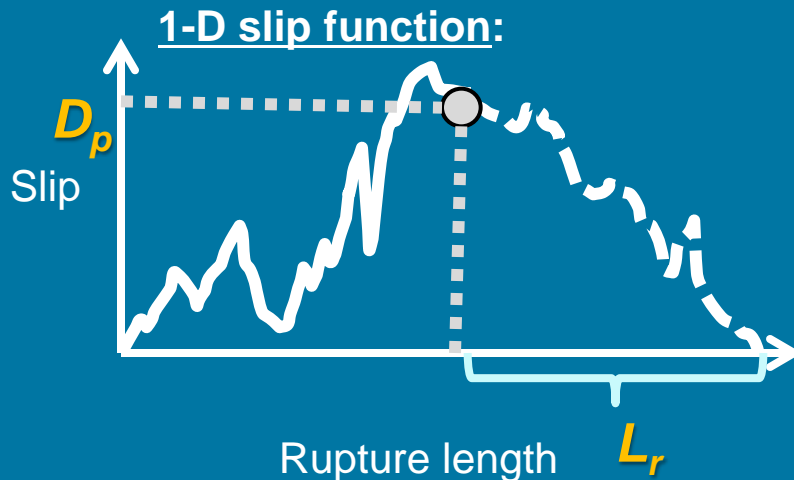
# Early Warning for Large Earthquakes (Research)

Large earthquakes ( $M > 7.0$ ) are rare, but they affect much larger areas with damaging ground shaking and provide longer warning times !

A probabilistic approach (Bayesian):

$$p(\log(L_r) | \log(D_p)) = \frac{p(\log(D_p) | \log(L_r)) p(\log(L_r))}{p(\log(D_p))}$$

“Probability of  $L_r$  for a given  $D_p$ ”



$D_p$  : present slip amplitude  
 $L_r$  : remaining rupture length

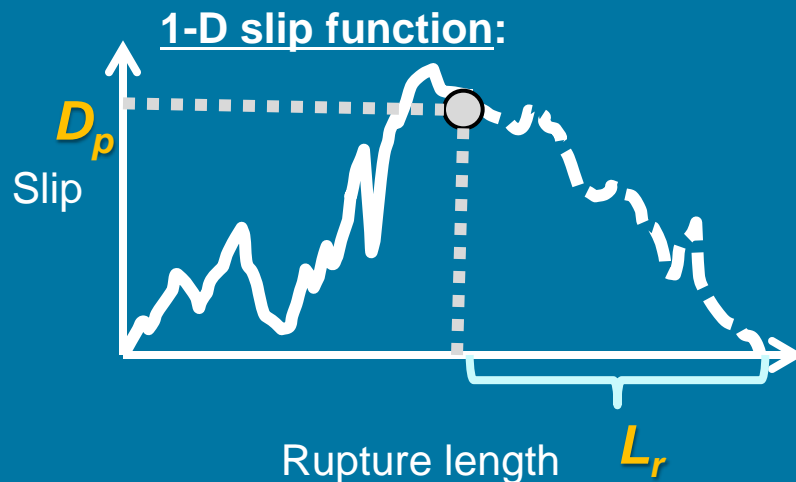
**How far will  
the rupture propagate ?**

# Early Warning for Large Earthquakes (Research)

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## RESULT:

- The **a priori probability (AP)** for the occurrence of earthquakes of different magnitudes is extremely important.
- The AP depends on the **characteristics of the underlying fault** (slip heterogeneity on generic/mature faults)

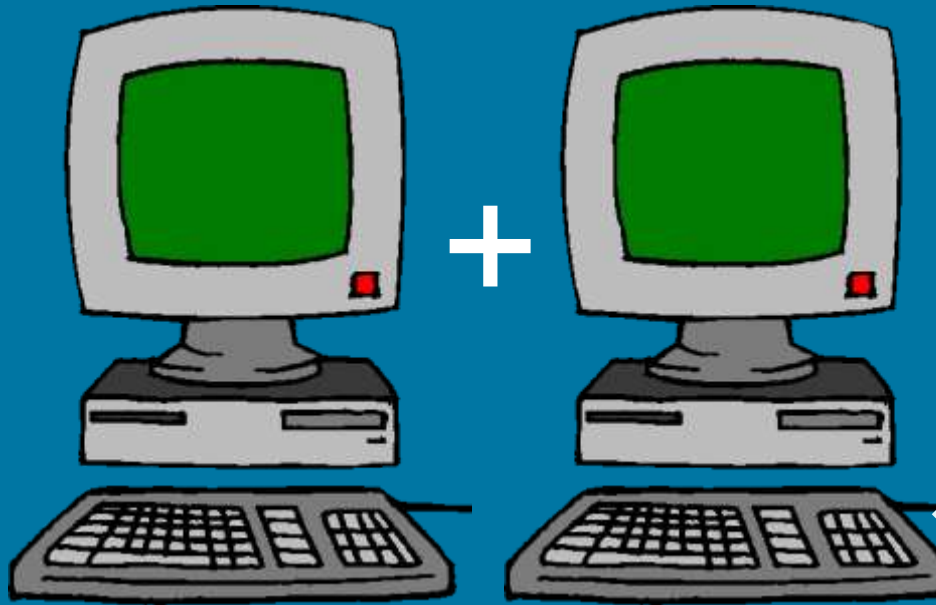
**EEW for large earthquakes requires a rapid recognition of the rupturing fault !**

→ Presentation by Tom Heaton

Time	Step/Event	CISN Channels	Observation	Solution/Action
July 2005	First EEW workshop at Caltech			
June 2006	CISN as a test-bed for algorithm testing (project by Caltech, UC Berkeley, USC/SCEC, USGS)			
2007-2008	Implementation and initial testing of the $\tau_c$ - $P_d$ algorithm at Caltech	CI, AZ  southern CA 172 HH channels	Many false triggers Scattering in M estimates for small earthquakes	$\tau_c$ - $P_d$ trigger criterion install testing server
July 29, 2008	Chino Hills M5.4			Process native Q330 wave packets Enhance log-files Station corrections
2008-2009	State-wide implementation, including strong motion sensors			state-wide 221 HH channels 364 HN channels at 382 locations
Since Nov. 2008	Deployment of SLATE field processors and on-site processing software (in progress)			
April 2009	<b>Capability to “replay” off-line data</b> as real-time data stream <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Northridge, Landers etc.</li> <li>• earthquakes from other regions</li> <li>• simulated waveform data /scenarios</li> <li>• noise records</li> </ul>		<b>Objective:</b> <b>Enhance algorithm performance</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- evaluate <b>impact of changes in the code</b></li> <li>- assess <b>uncertainties/reduce false triggers</b></li> <li>- improve <b>station corrections</b></li> <li>- <b>optimize station distribution</b></li> </ul>	<b>EEW for large earthquakes</b>

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'reporting' server      'testing' server

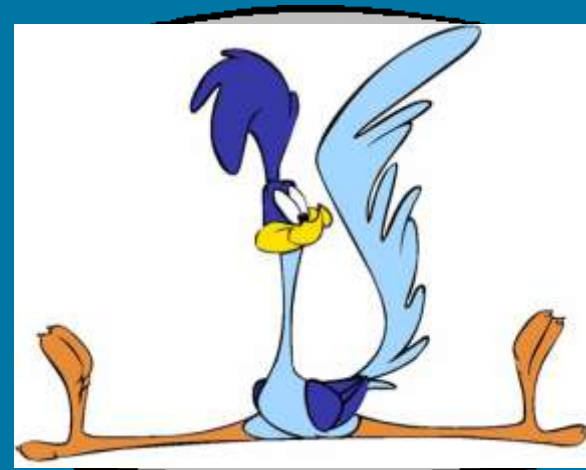
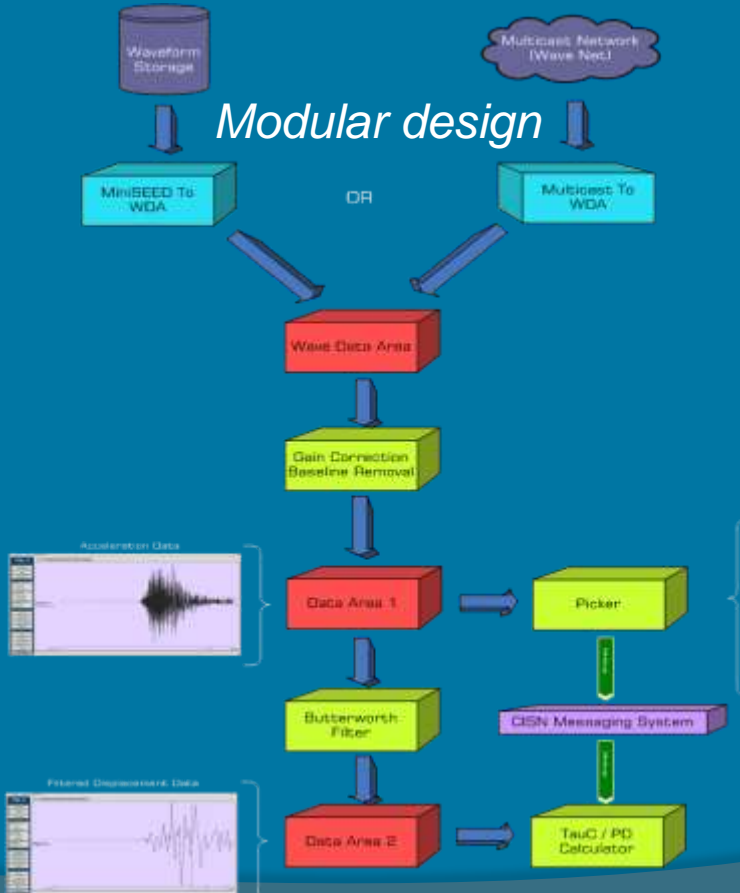


External evaluation of algorithm performance at SCEC

→ Poster by P. Maechling

Internal enhancement of algorithm performance at Caltech

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