

## The estimation results of Noto Peninsula earthquake by the Real-time Earthquake Information System for earthquake early warning.

# Hiromitsu Nakamura[1]; Shunroku Yamamoto[1]; Takashi Kunugi[1]; Changjiang Wu[1]; Shigeki Horiuchi[1]; Shin Aoi[1]; Hiroyuki Fujiwara[1]

[1] NIED

<http://www.j-shis.bosai.go.jp/>

Horiuchi *et al.* (2005) have developed a real-time earthquake information system (REIS). It determines earthquake parameters (ex. hypocenter location, magnitude, and seismic intensity) within a few seconds after the P wave arrival at the closet station, and then transmits the earthquake information before S wave arrival in areas of possible serious earthquake disaster. This system has been installed to Japan Meteorological Agency (JMA), which started the service to issue earthquake early warning in August 2006 for the specific users.

In this study, we report on the estimation results of Noto Peninsula earthquake by using REIS. The hypocenter location in the first solution was determined by using the P wave arrival times on four stations after six seconds since P wave arrived at the first station. It is consistent with the hypocenter location obtained by using manually-picked data.

The estimated JMA magnitude (Negishi *et al.*, 2002) and the seismic intensity magnitude (Horiuchi and Yamamoto, 2005) for the first solution are 5.6 and 5.4. Each magnitude is underestimated compared with 6.9 of JMA magnitude. We propose the large fault slip on latter source process cause the underestimations (Aoi and Sekiguchi, 2007; Nelson, 2007). In addition, we will report on the estimation results of aftershocks.