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Local processing method using real-time seismic intensity for EEWS close to specific active faults

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The development of EEWS close to specific active faults is started under a four-year program by NIED. The aim of this project is to reduce the damage caused by active fault earthquake by decreasing area of negative warning within an area about 30km from the epicenter. For this purpose, the EEWS has the following characteristics.
- The system monitors large earthquake occurring on specific active fault by strong-motion observation.
- The system does not estimate source parameters (hypocenter, magnitude, etc.).
- The system utilizes predictive information on strong ground motions of an assumed large earthquake (e.g. National seismic hazard maps).
In this study, we show the relationship between real-time seismic intensity (Kunugi et al., 2008) and other real-time indicators.

Keywords: earthquake early warning, active fault, strong-motion observation, real-time seismic intensity