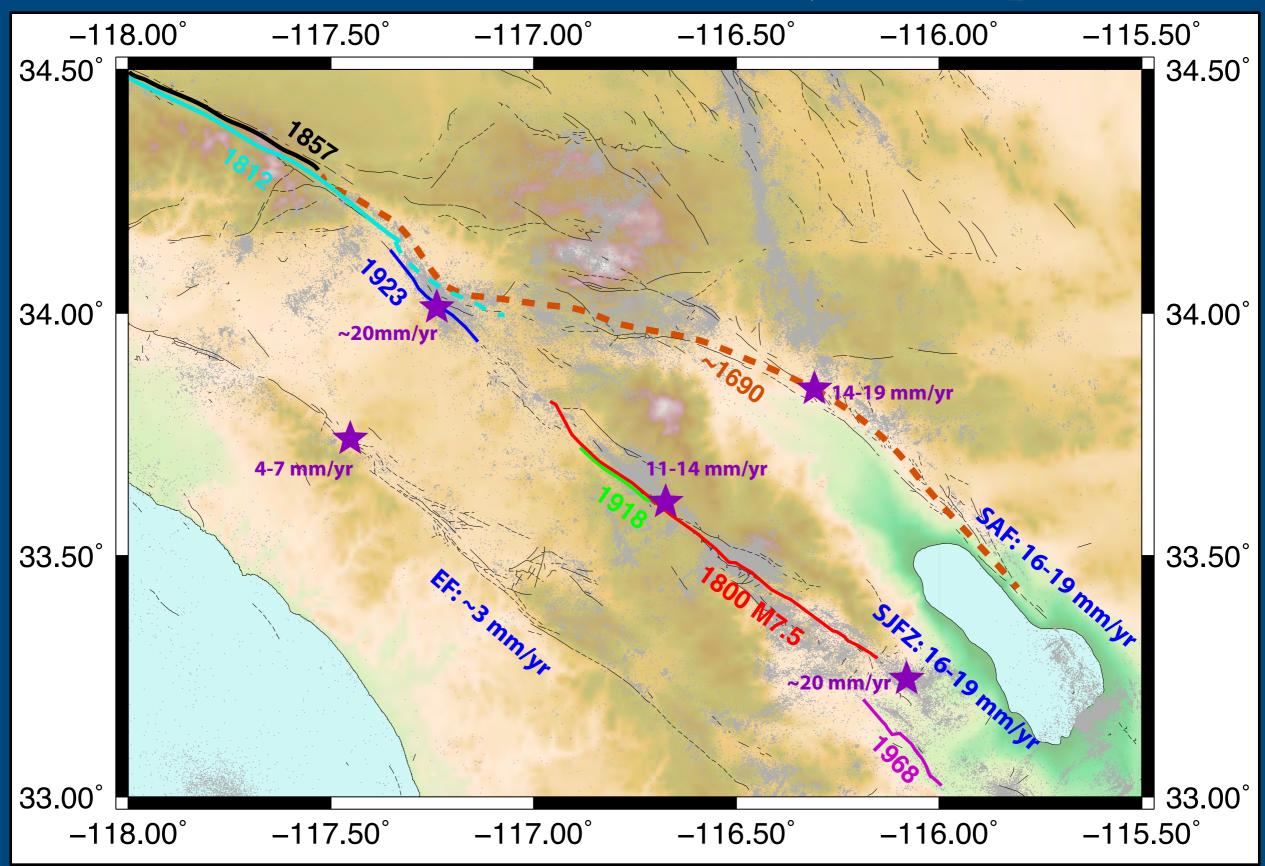
Antelope and Earthquake Early Warning

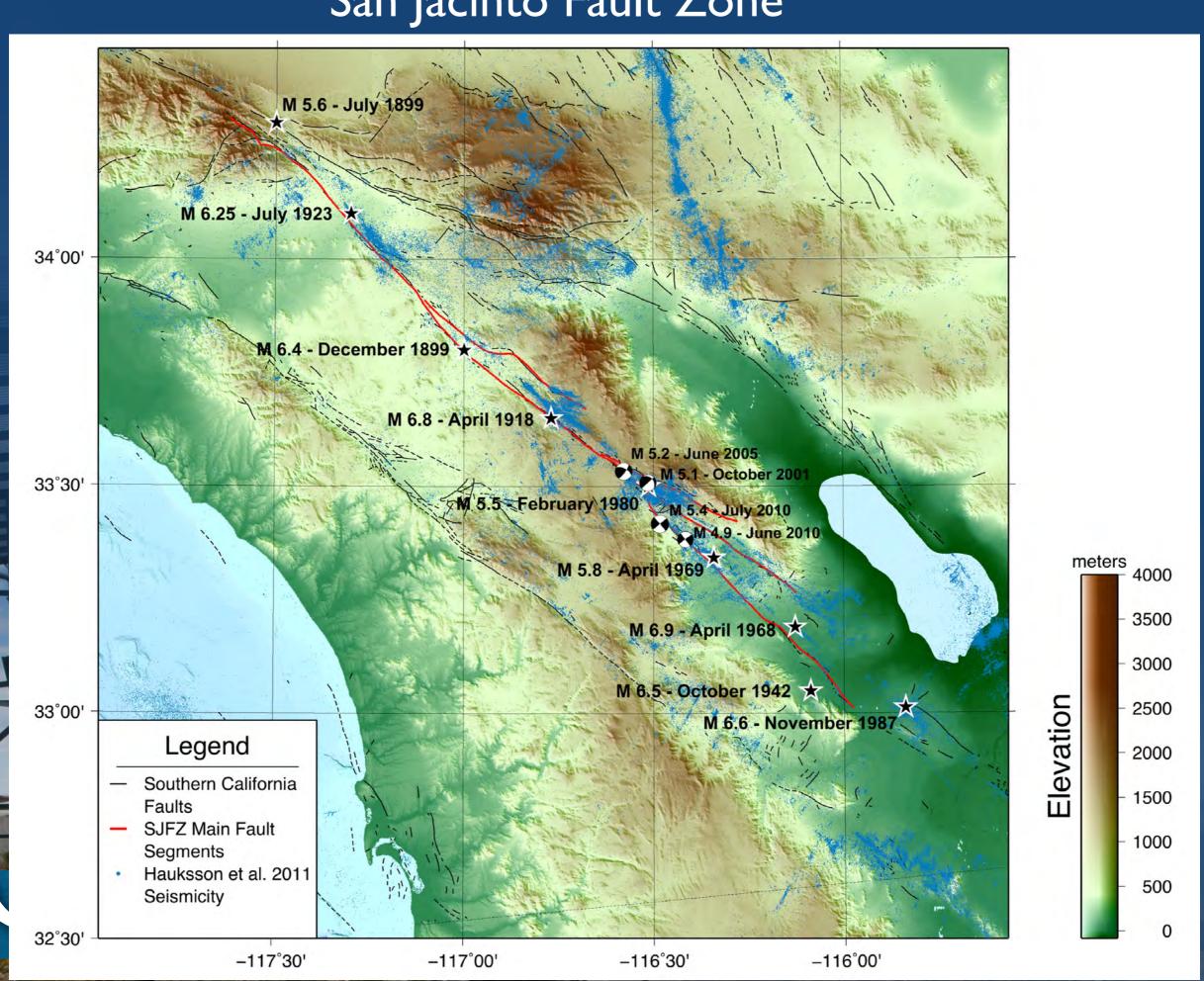


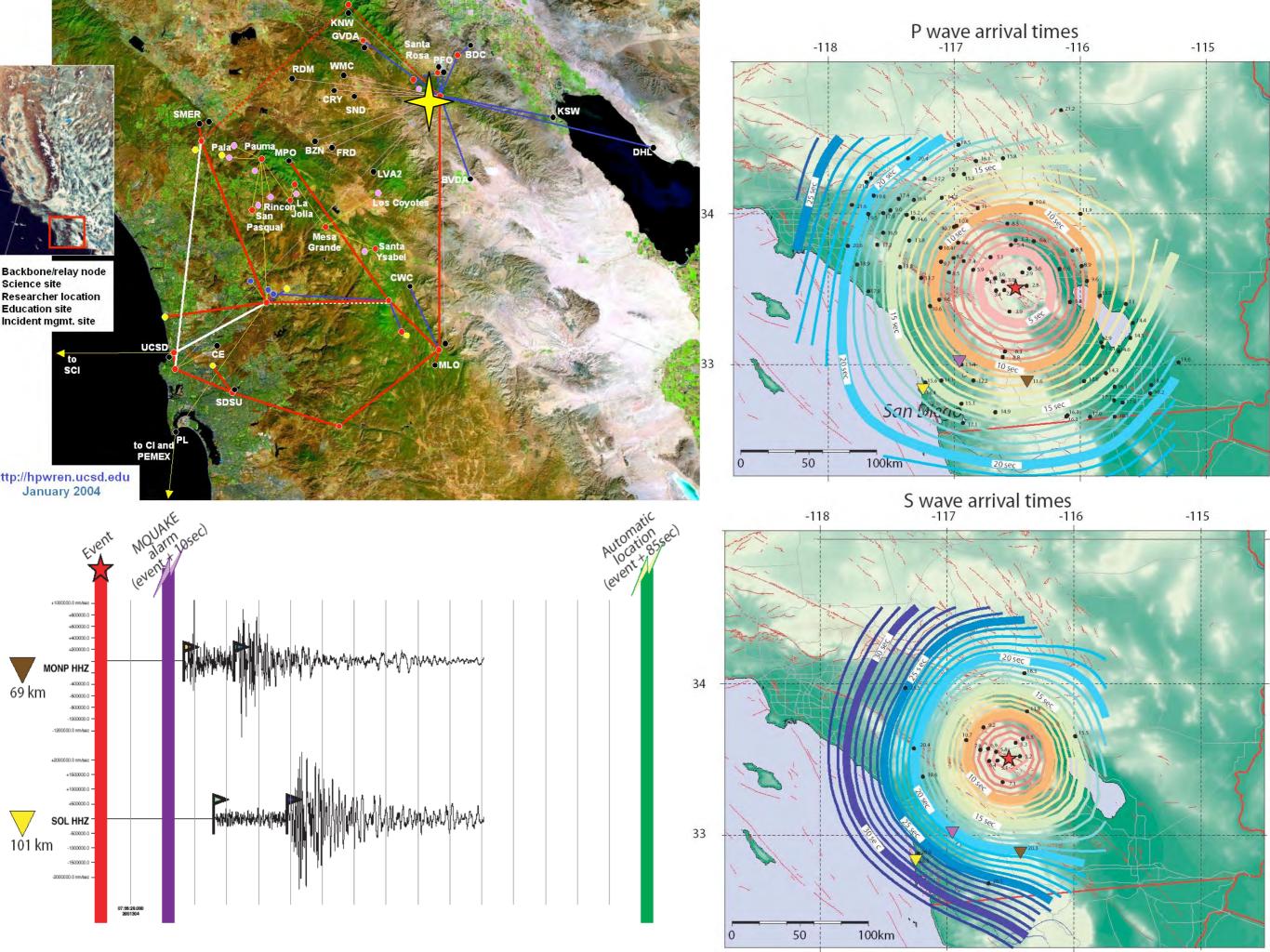


Southern California Major Ruptures



San Jacinto Fault Zone







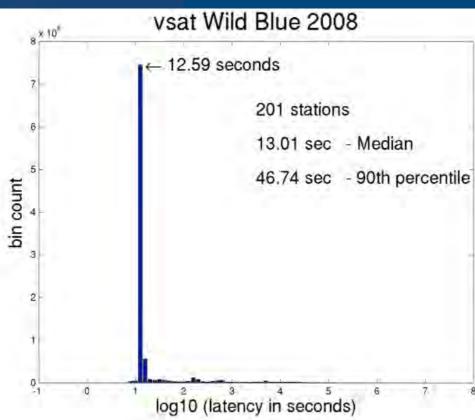
Earthquake Early Warning Dataloggers

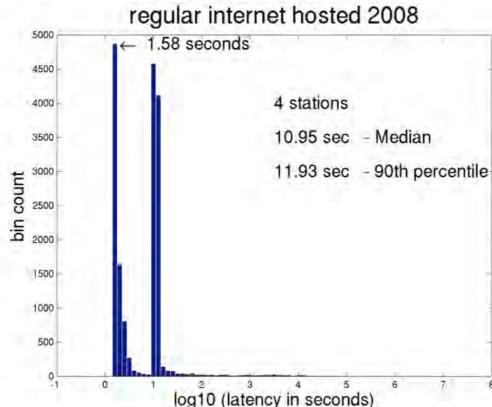
- Q330, KMI, Reftek
 - Fixed time packets
 - 1 sec packet contains all channels
 - Multiplexed packets
 - ~2 sec latency (USArray, ANZA)
- Guralp
 - 512 Bytes (Compressed)
 - 1 Channel/packet
 - ~2 secs per packet for EH and HH
 - 5-85 sec latency (Neptune Canada)

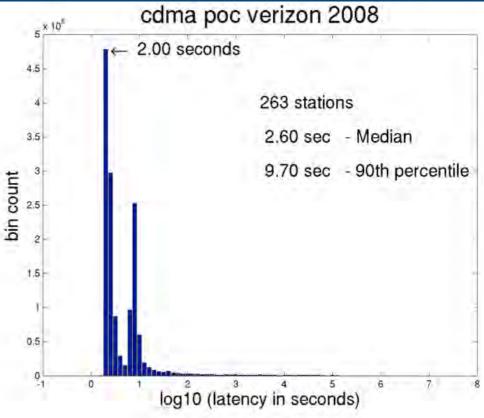


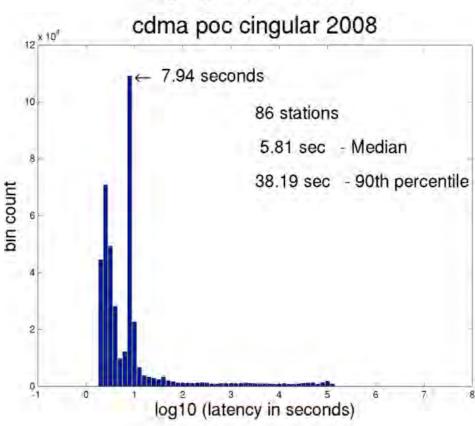
Earthquake Early Warning -Telemetry (Median Latency)



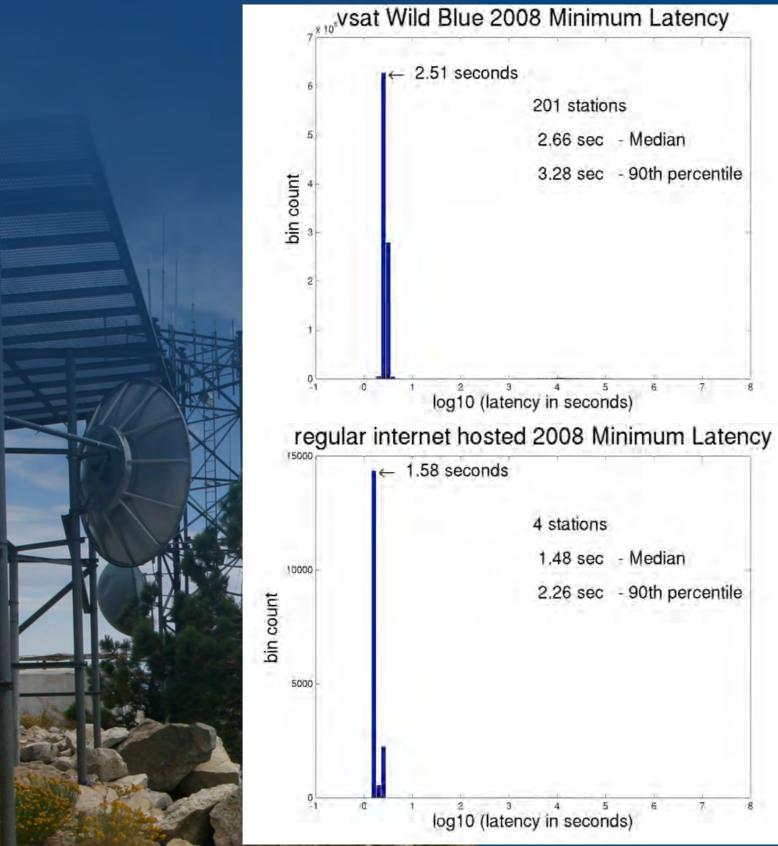


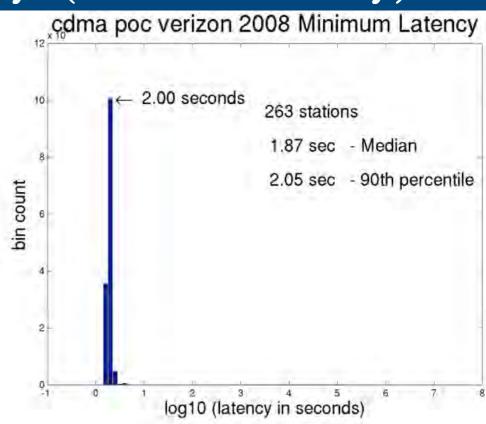


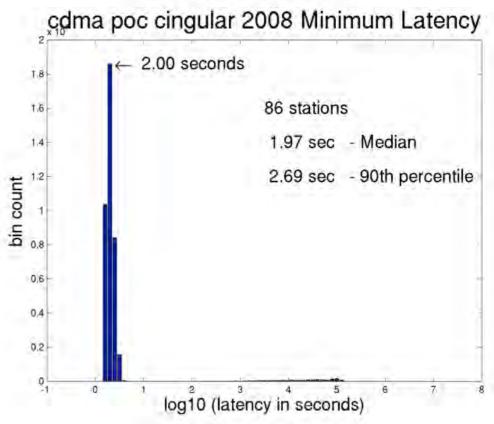




Earthquake Early Warning -Telemetry (Min Latency)









Earthquake Early Warning - Processing

- Network Triggers
 - Location
 - Need minimum number of stations
 - -10 stations for reliable
 - -4 stations as minimum
 - ~ 6 seconds minimum for ANZA
 - Magnitudes
 - Need minimum number of stations
 - −10 stations for reliable
 - -4 stations as minimum
 - Need S waves
 - \sim 8 seconds minimum for ANZA
- Station triggers
 - PGA/PGV
 - Made on individual stations
 - Need S wave data
 - Dependent on hypocentral distance





Earthquake Early Warning -Essential Elements

- Quality of data
 - Information Quality
 - Calibrated waveforms
 - Accurate automatic parametric data
 - Accurate metadata
 - Clock Quality
 - Location error
 - Earthquake warning accuracy
- Availability of data
 - Completeness
 - No gaps in data
 - Streaming realtime data available in time order
 - Latency
 - Data acquisition characteristics
 - Telemetry formats
 - Telemetry propagation speeds
 - Processing characteristics
- Station distribution
 - Need stations near seismic source regions
 - Need inter-station spacing appropriate for Earthquake Early Warning requirements
- Information dissemination
 - Technologies
 - Timely delivery
 - End user requirements



