



## Abstract Details

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**Title:** Progress on Earthquake Rapid Reporting and Early Warning Systems in Taiwan

**Abstract:**

We report here the recent progress on real-time seismic monitoring in Taiwan. Particularly on the earthquake rapid reporting (RRS) and earthquake early warning (EWS) systems developed at the Central Weather Bureau (CWB), using the telemetered signals from strong-motion instruments in the free-field. For the RRS, CWB has provided intensity map, hypocenter, and magnitude within one minute of the occurrence of large ( $M > 4$ ) earthquakes since 1995. The reliability, as documented by electronic messages to government agencies and scientists, has a nearly perfect record, especially for large damaging earthquakes. Using a set of empirical relationships and a large data set collected during the 1999 Chi-Chi earthquake, CWB has been able to release through RRS the estimated distributions of PGA, PGV, and potential damage within a few minutes after a big earthquake. This near real-time damage assessment is shown to be critically useful for rapid disaster emergency response and rescue missions. The concept of a rapid magnitude determination based on the first 10 seconds of signals from a virtual and sub-network configured automatically by the monitoring system, so we are able to reduce the earthquake rapid reporting time to about 30 seconds or less. This represents a significant step towards a more real-time earthquake early warning capability. This early warning system has been in operation at CWB since 2002. Comprehensive earthquake reports have been issued mostly in less than 30 seconds, with an average of about 22 seconds from the origin time since 2002. At 3 km/sec for a typical crustal shear wave velocity, the present operation is not useful if an earthquake occurs less than 66 km from a city, but the lead time will increase to more than 10 seconds for cities at distances greater than 100 km from the source. In the latter case, a lead time of several seconds will allow pre-programmed emergency response to take place prior to the arrival of the damaging strong shaking.

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