

Earthquake Early Warning: Lessons from Mexico for California

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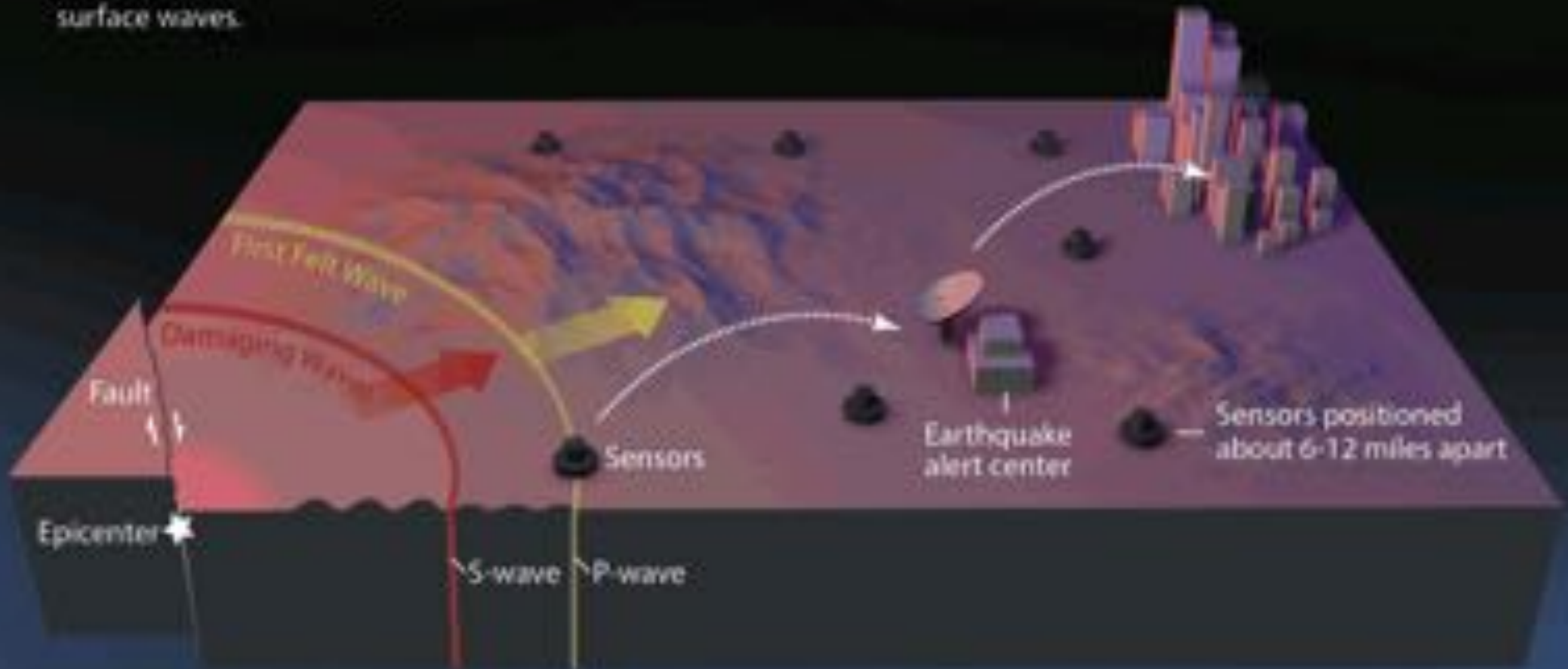
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Earthquake Early Warning Basics

1 In an earthquake, a rupturing fault sends out different types of waves. The fast-moving P-wave is first to arrive, but damage is caused by the slower S-waves and later-arriving surface waves.

2 Sensors detect the P-wave and immediately transmit data to an earthquake alert center where the location and size of the quake are determined and updated as more data become available.

3 A message from the alert center is immediately transmitted to your computer or mobile phone, which calculates the expected intensity and arrival time of shaking at your location.



Desempeño del Sistema de Alerta Sísmica Mexicano, SASMEX® y el reportero Eduardo Salazar del Noticiario "Matutino Express" de Televisa; durante el sismo del Viernes Santo, Magnitud 7.2 el 18 de Abril de 2014 a las 09:27:32 (Hora Local)

Sismo de abril 18 de 2014, 09:27:32

Sensor	Algoritmo		Tiempo (S.P)	Aceleraciones		
	3w	SP		25P	Mod	Vec
41201		7.5	-6.5	261		
41202	6.1	6.3		607		
41203		6.8		642		

1)Users.

2)Advocates and integrations.

3)Communication.

1) Users.



2) Advocates and integrations.



3) Communication.



an earthquake early warning system is a socio-technical system.

