



Tsunami early warning using earthquake rupture duration

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Effective tsunami early warning for coastlines near a tsunamigenic earthquake requires notification within 5-15 minutes. We have shown recently that tsunamigenic earthquakes have an apparent rupture duration, T_0 , greater than about 50 s. Here we show that T_0 gives more information on tsunami importance than moment magnitude, M_w , and we introduce a procedure using seismograms recorded near an earthquake to rapidly determine if T_0 is likely to exceed $T=50$ or 100 s. We show that this “duration-exceedance” procedure can be completed within 3-10 min after the earthquake occurs, depending on station density, and that it correctly identifies most recent earthquakes which produced large or devastating tsunamis. This identification forms a complement to initial estimates of the location, depth and magnitude of an earthquake to improve the reliability of tsunami early warning, or, in some cases, make possible such warning.