



Seismic Noise Study Based on Markov and Extended Self-Similarity Analysis

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We propose a novel method for analysing back-ground seismic noise data before an earthquake by using Markov Time Scale algorithm to predict large earthquakes. Alert time obtained based on the data from broad-band stations by analyzing 200 earthquakes with magnitude greater than 4.5, that occurred in Iran, between January 1 and December 30, 2009. The numerical coefficients for each area will be estimated from the data collected for the area. The Markov Time Scale algorithm analysis can be extended to all the stations around the world.