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Assessment of the earthquake forecasting approaches (case study: IRAN)

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Abstract

An earthquake is the result of a sudden release of energy in the Earth's crust that creates seismic waves. As well as we can say an earthquake is suddenly shaking in the ground. This is caused when rocks that are beneath the Earth's surface move and break. Scientists attempt to predict the earthquake by means of forecasting and using new technics such as GPS, InSAR, geology, knowledge of past earthquake patterns, gravimetry and etc. Earthquake forecasts declare that a temblor has a certain probability of occurring within a given time. These warnings help to governments, communities, industries and private companies to prepare for large earthquakes and conduct rescue operation and recovery efforts in the aftermath of destructive shocks. In this article we'll assess the forecasting approaches and compare their precision and other factors. Predict time of earthquake occurrence and case study in this paper are the results of this investigation. Since forewarned communities could take steps to evaluate, many of the injuries and deaths that would otherwise occur could be avoided if the government would implement this proposal. We have chosen Iran as the center of this investigation, because Iran is one of the most seismic countries.
Key words: earthquake, forecasting, geodesy approaches, IRAN, precise, earth's crust