

Broad-Band Seismological Network Design and Actual State of the Art

Though Albania is an earthquake prone country the first seismological station dates in 1968. The local instrumental network was finalized in 1976 counting thirteen seismographic stations. It enabled systematic monitoring of the microearthquake activity in the country and led to the discovery of some characteristic features of the recent seismicity of Albania. Stations have been equipped with passive short period sensors recording on site. Modernization of Albanian Seismological Network (ASN) started in 2002 and continued to 2006. Six broad-band stations are installed and started their normal operation. The actual design of ASN is based widely on the broad-band instrumentation covering the most seismic active units of the country. Data transmission is done in near real time through satellite telemetry (VSAT) to the central processing center in Tirana. A very broad-band station operates in Tirana as part of Mediterranean Seismological Network (MEDNET) integrated virtually to ASN. The actual state of the art of ASN permits contribution to the regional and global seismological database, through its membership in several organizations such as ISC, EMSC, FDSN and IRIS. This paper aims an introduction of ASN giving details on its actual state of the art as part of the global seismological monitoring framework and contribution.

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