

2.1-P18. The Seismic Aftershock Monitoring System (SAMS) for OSI – Experience from IFE14

The Seismic Aftershock Monitoring System (SAMS) has the aim to detect and localize small aftershocks in the vicinity of a possible explosion within an inspection area (IA) of an OSI. The success of SAMS depends on the main elements, hardware, software, deployment strategy, the search logic and not least the effective use of personnel. All elements of SAMS were tested and improved during the Built-Up Exercises (BUE) which took place in Austria and Hungary. IFE14 provided more realistic climatic and hazardous terrain conditions with limited resources. Significant variations in topography of the IA of IFE14 in the mountainous Dead Sea Area of Jordan led to considerable limitations which were not expected from experiences made during BUE. The strategies employed and experience learned in the field as a result of this exercise will be addressed in this presentation. Reliable and precise network metadata were identified as crucial to ensure the necessary accuracy of epicenter locations. Best practice for seismometer installations under different conditions could improve the data quality and facilitate the work of inspectors. Strengths and weaknesses of SAMS elements will be presented and concepts on how to eliminate the most important problems for future OSI exercises will be discussed.

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Track Classification: 2. Events and their characterization