Introduction

No two events are exactly alike, so the only way to address the effects of a large earthquake is to study the effects of smaller earthquakes. The general rules governing the location of earthquakes are simple but not always adequate for predicting the effects of large earthquakes. The occurrence time of an earthquake is a significant factor in determining its effects, and this information is important for understanding the behavior of the structures in an earthquake sequence. By analyzing the effects of smaller earthquakes, we can better understand how large earthquakes will affect the structures in an earthquake sequence.

Results for 17 Aug, 1999, Izmit Earthquake

Figure 5: Stations used in Izmit Earthquake series.

A key point here is to use the same station distribution for both these and Izmit Earthquakes. The Beta Earthquake study provides on the distributional references to EASIP 98 model.

Conclusions and Future Work

The method of picking the arrival times is a crucial step in the construction of a single station model. We argue that the development of a single model is not simply a question of the picking of the arrival times, but rather the development of a single model for the arrival times. The method of picking the arrival times is a crucial step in the construction of a single station model. We argue that the development of a single model is not simply a question of the picking of the arrival times, but rather the development of a single model for the arrival times. The method of picking the arrival times is a crucial step in the construction of a single station model. We argue that the development of a single model is not simply a question of the picking of the arrival times, but rather the development of a single model for the arrival times.