

Session 17: Crowdsourcing and macroseismology 23rd of September 2021

The complexity of modelling anisotropic intensity attenuation in Belgium

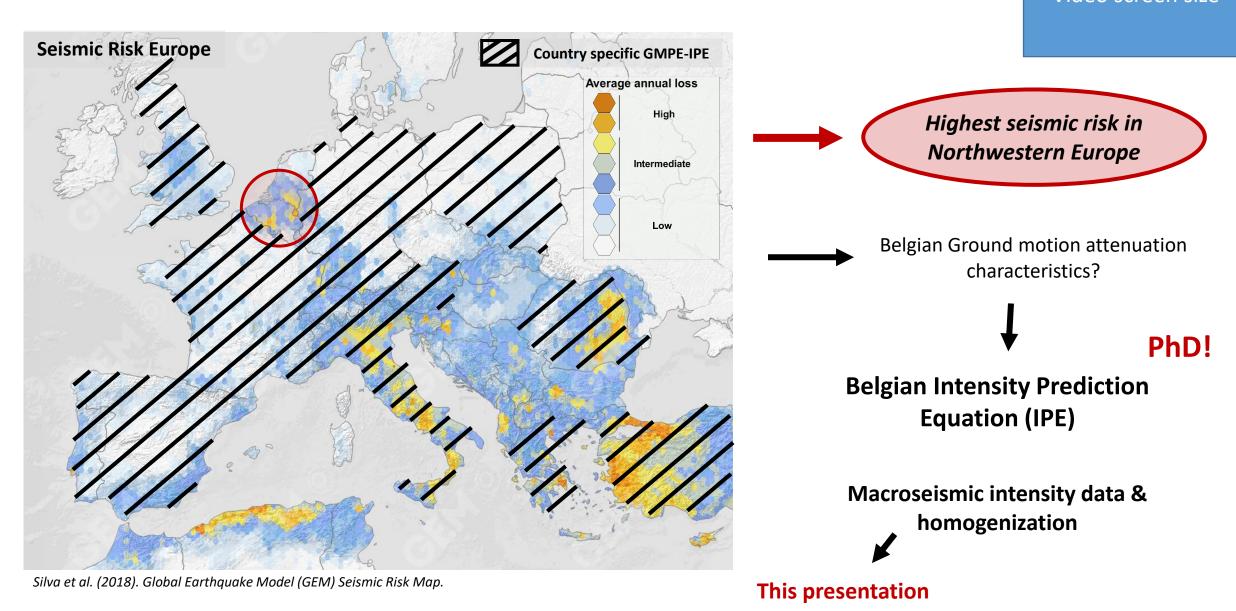
BEN NEEFS^{1,2}, Koen Van Noten¹, Thierry Camelbeeck¹

¹Royal Observatory of Belgium, Seismology-Gravimetry section ²Université catholique de Louvain





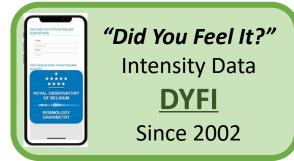
Video screen size

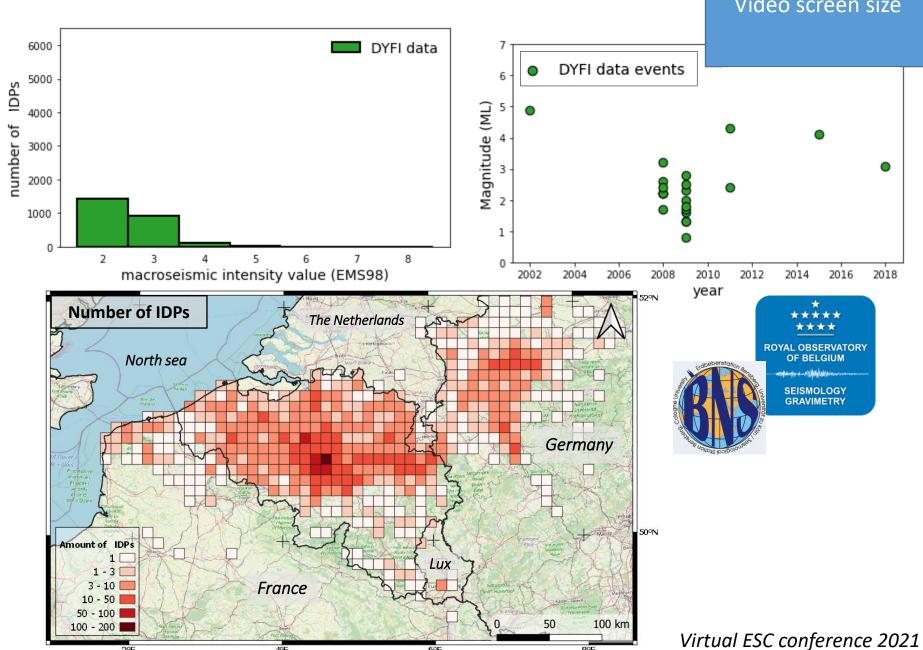


Macroseismic Intensity Data - DYFI

Video screen size

macroseismic intensity data types

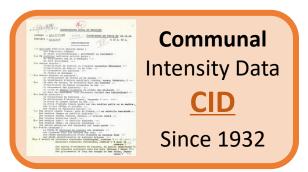


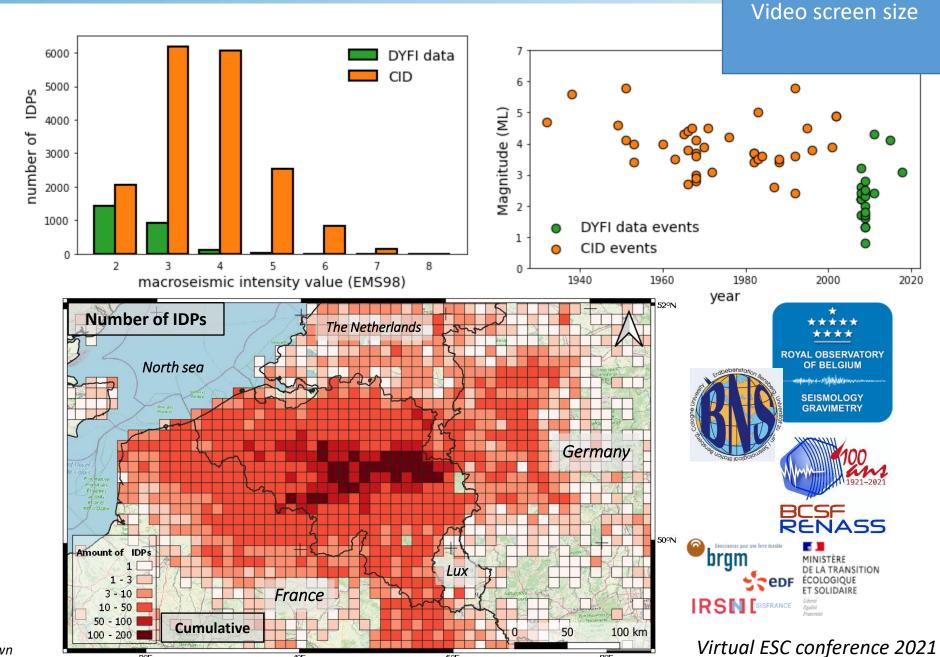


Macroseismic Intensity Data - CID

macroseismic intensity data types









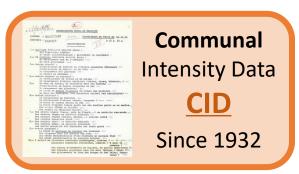
Macroseismic Intensity Data - HID

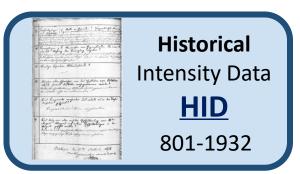
macroseismic intensity data types

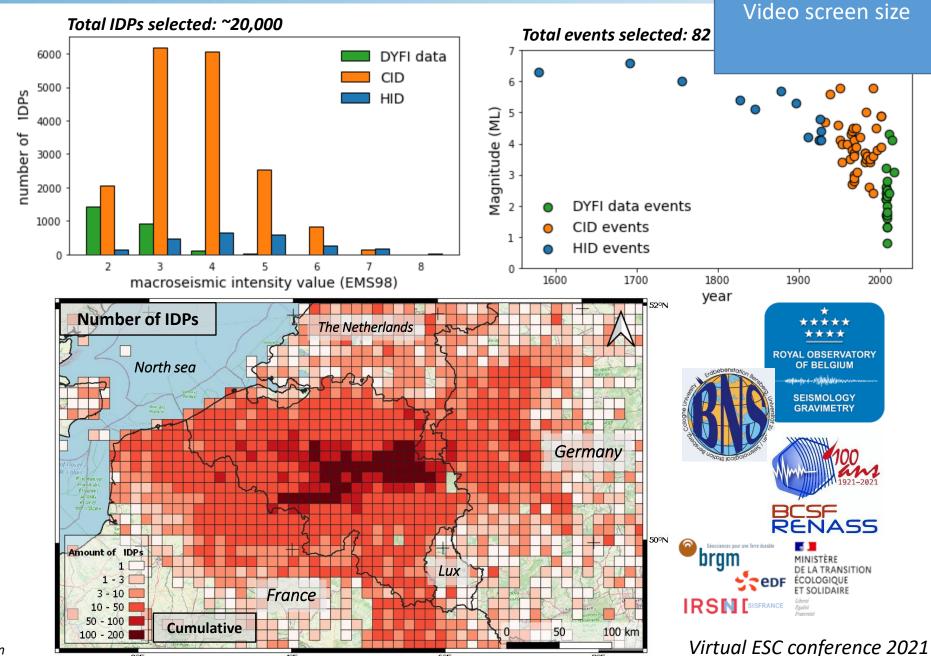


"Did You Feel It?"
Intensity Data

DYFI
Since 2002



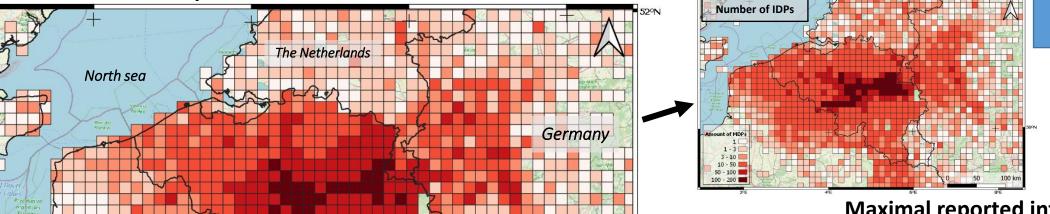




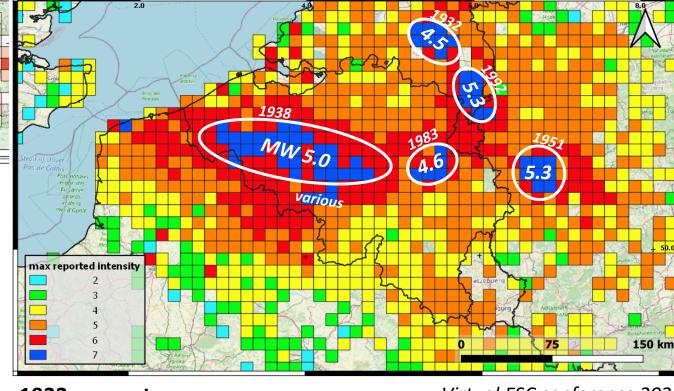
Macroseismic Intensity Data - Overview

Video screen size





Maximal reported intensity in database





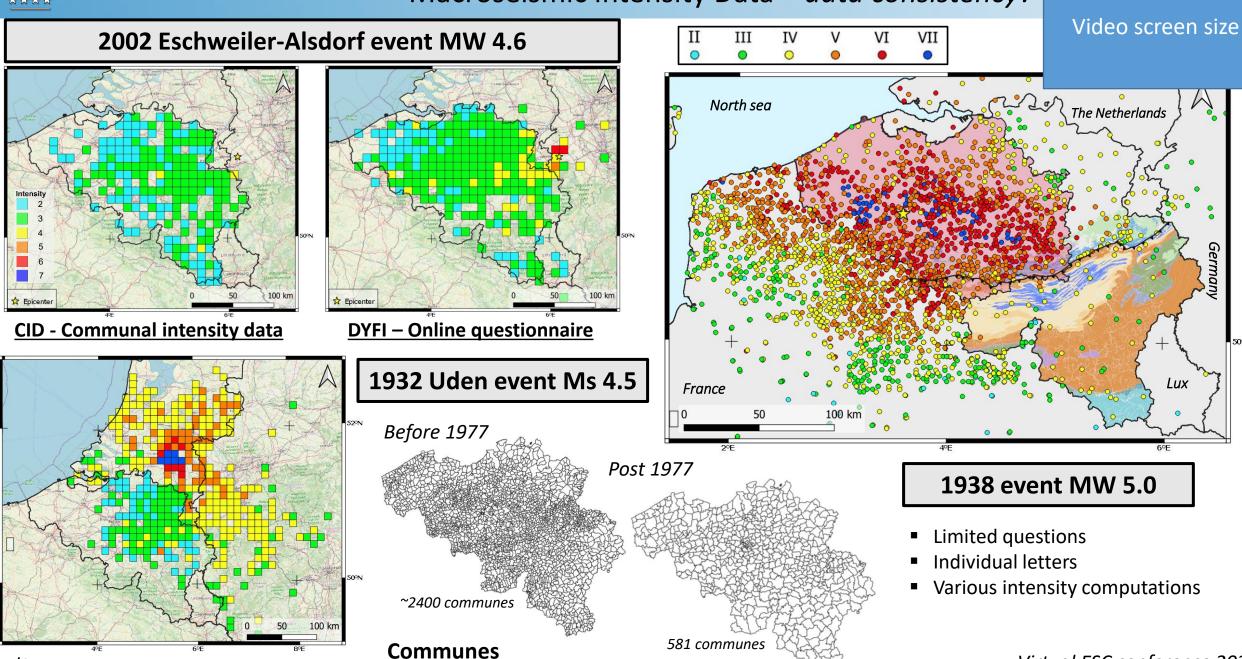
France

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Macroseismic Intensity Data – data consistency?

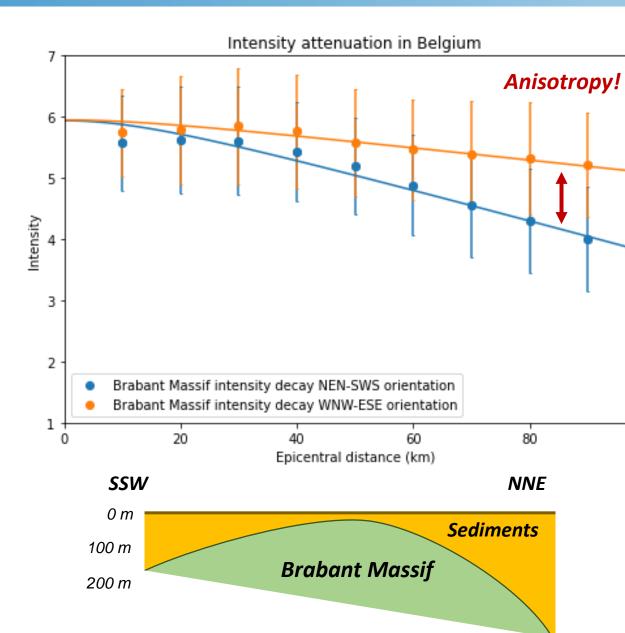


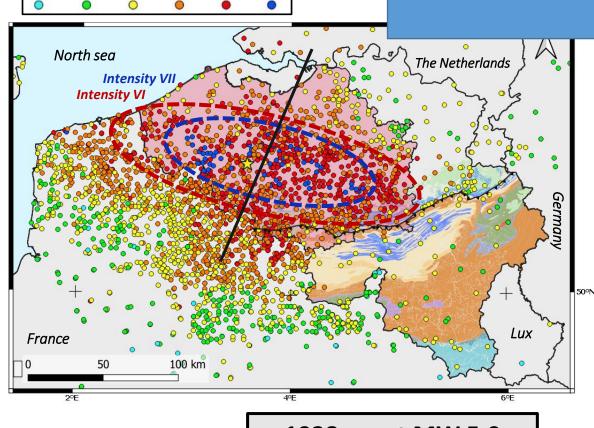
Virtual ESC conference 2021

Intensity Attenuation – anisotropy

VI

Video screen size





1938 event MW 5.0

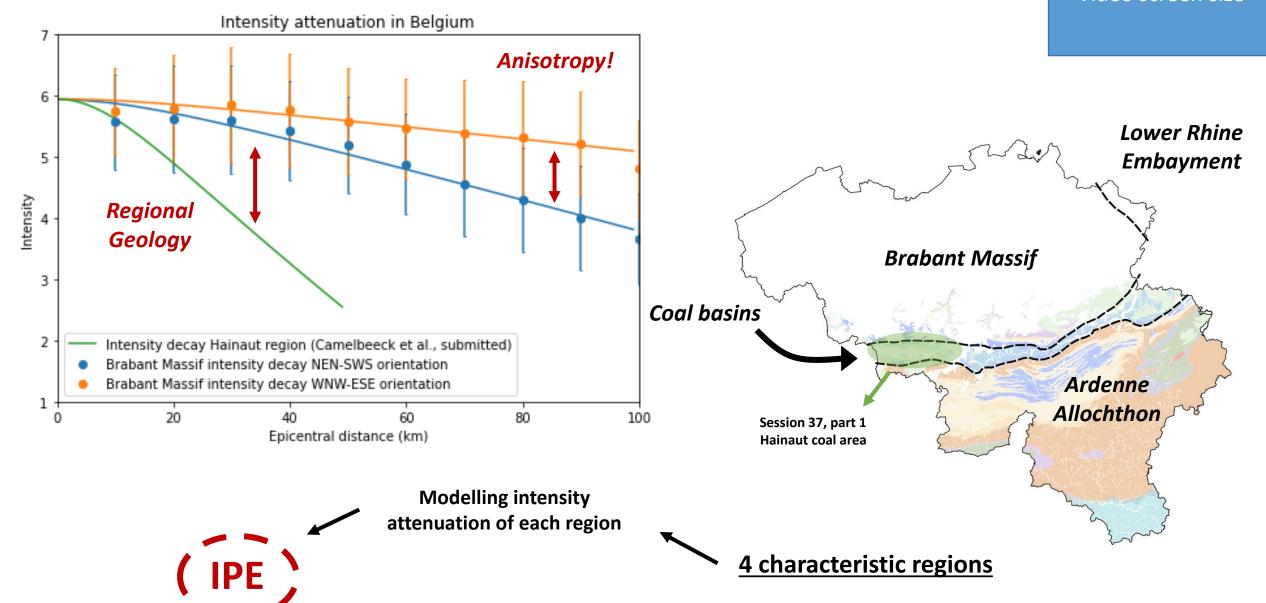
General IPE equation:

100

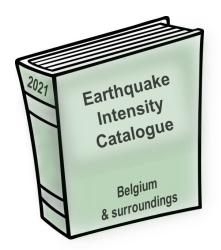
$$I = I_0 - a \log \sqrt{\frac{R^2 + Z^2}{Z^2}} - b \sqrt{R^2 + Z^2} - Z - c dD$$

Intensity Attenuation – Regional attenuation characteristics

Video screen size







Harmonized Earthquake **Intensity Catalogue**



Regional Intensity attenuation modelling

Belgian Intensity Prediction Equation

$$I = I_0 - a \log_0 \sqrt{\frac{R^2 + Z^2}{Z^2}} - b \sqrt{R^2 + Z^2} - Z - c dD$$