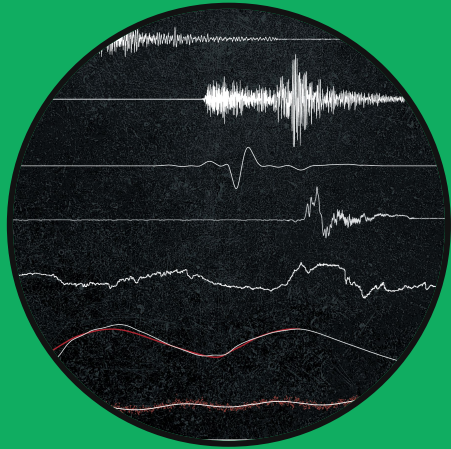
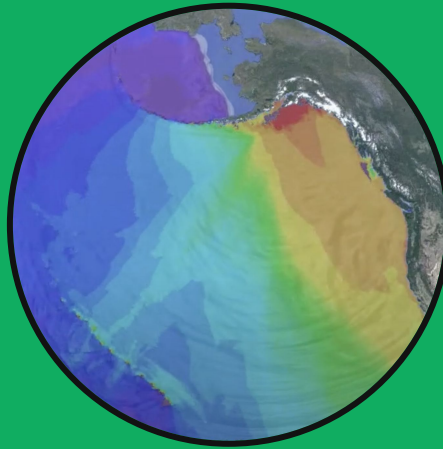


Alaska Earthquake Center

<https://earthquake.alaska.edu/>



Seismic analysis



Tsunami readiness



Landslide monitoring



Station maintenance



**ALASKA
EARTHQUAKE
CENTER**

Elisabeth Nadin
geology, communications

Overview

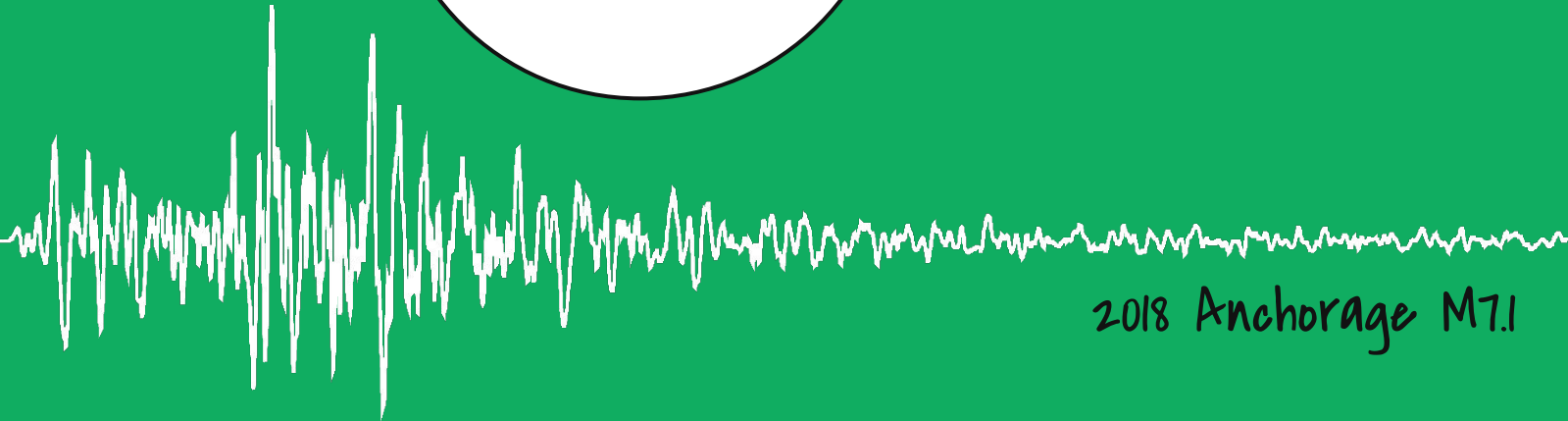
Alaska
earthquakes
stats

Seismic
hazard

Earthquake
early
warning

Landslides,
tsunamis,
other

Questions?



The Alaska State Legislature

HOME SENATE HOUSE BILLS & LAWS SEARCHES MEDIA CENTER PUBLICATIONS GET STARTED

29th Legislature(2015-2016)
Alaska Statutes 2015
[AS 14.40.075](#)

SEARCH Display ?

Sec. 14.40.075. Alaska Earthquake and Volcanic Hazards Assessment Project; state seismologist.

(a) The University of Alaska shall establish an Alaska Earthquake and Volcano Hazards Assessment Project within the seismology program of the geophysical institute. The project shall

(1) collect, record, process, and archive seismic data on earthquakes and volcanic eruptions in the state;

(2) conduct seismological studies relating to earthquake and volcano hazards assessment;

(3) evaluate earthquake and volcanic seismic data to assist in the identification and assessment of earthquake and volcanic hazards that may pose a significant risk to lives and property in the state;

(4) inform public officials, industry, and private citizens of potential earthquake or volcanic risks and assist in planning to reduce risks to lives and property; and

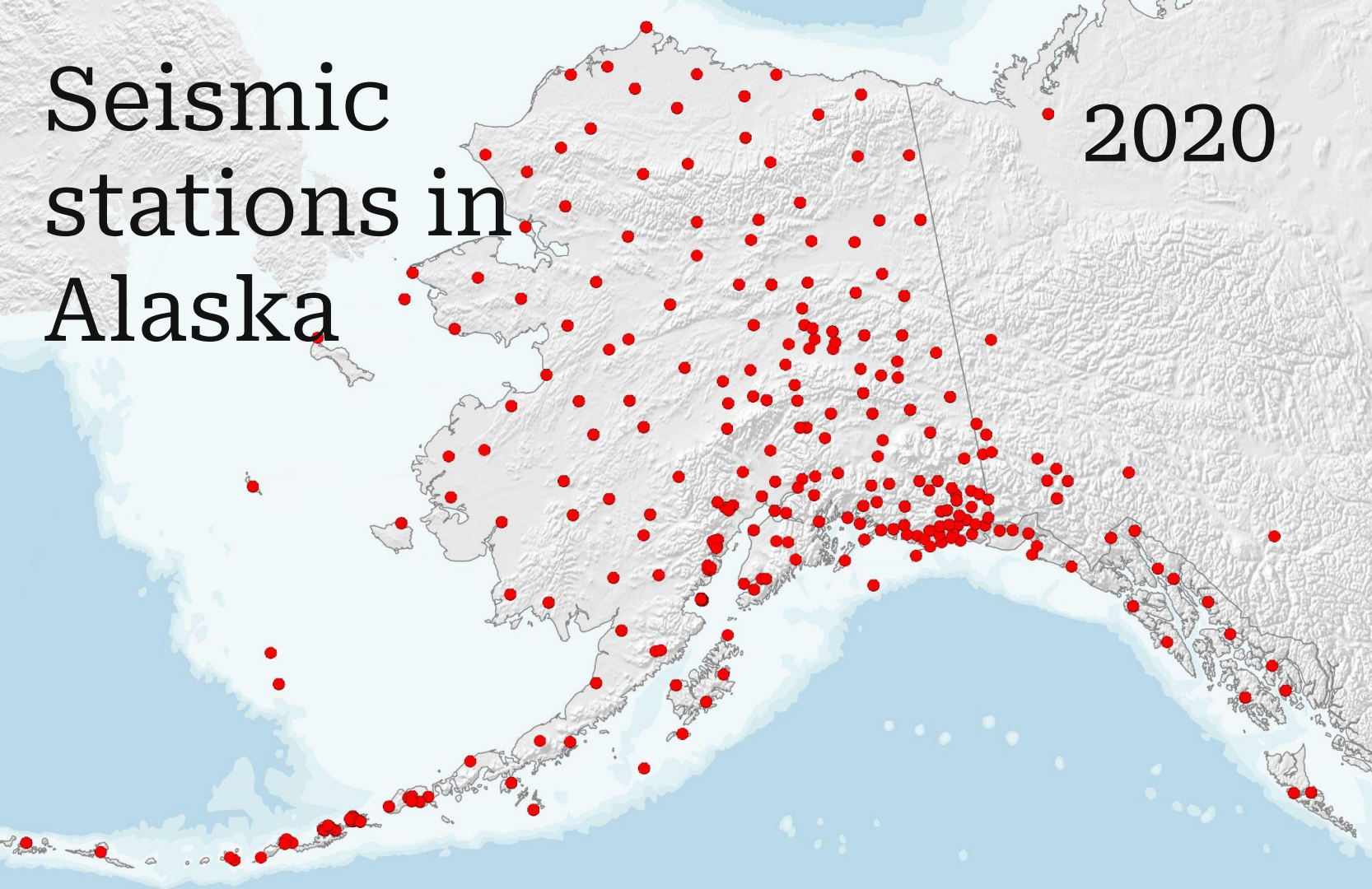
(5) coordinate its activities with other organizations and agencies that monitor, collect, assess, and conduct research on earthquake and volcano hazards in order to avoid duplication of effort.

(b) The administration and management of the project are under a university employee designated the state seismologist. The state seismologist shall provide timely information concerning earthquake and volcano hazards to public officials, industry, and private citizens and serve as liaison to state and federal agencies in the event of emergencies due to seismic and volcanic activities.

In 1987, the Alaska legislature established the Alaska Earthquake Center as a partnership between the USGS and the University of Alaska Fairbanks (Alaska Statute 14.40.075).

Seismic stations in Alaska

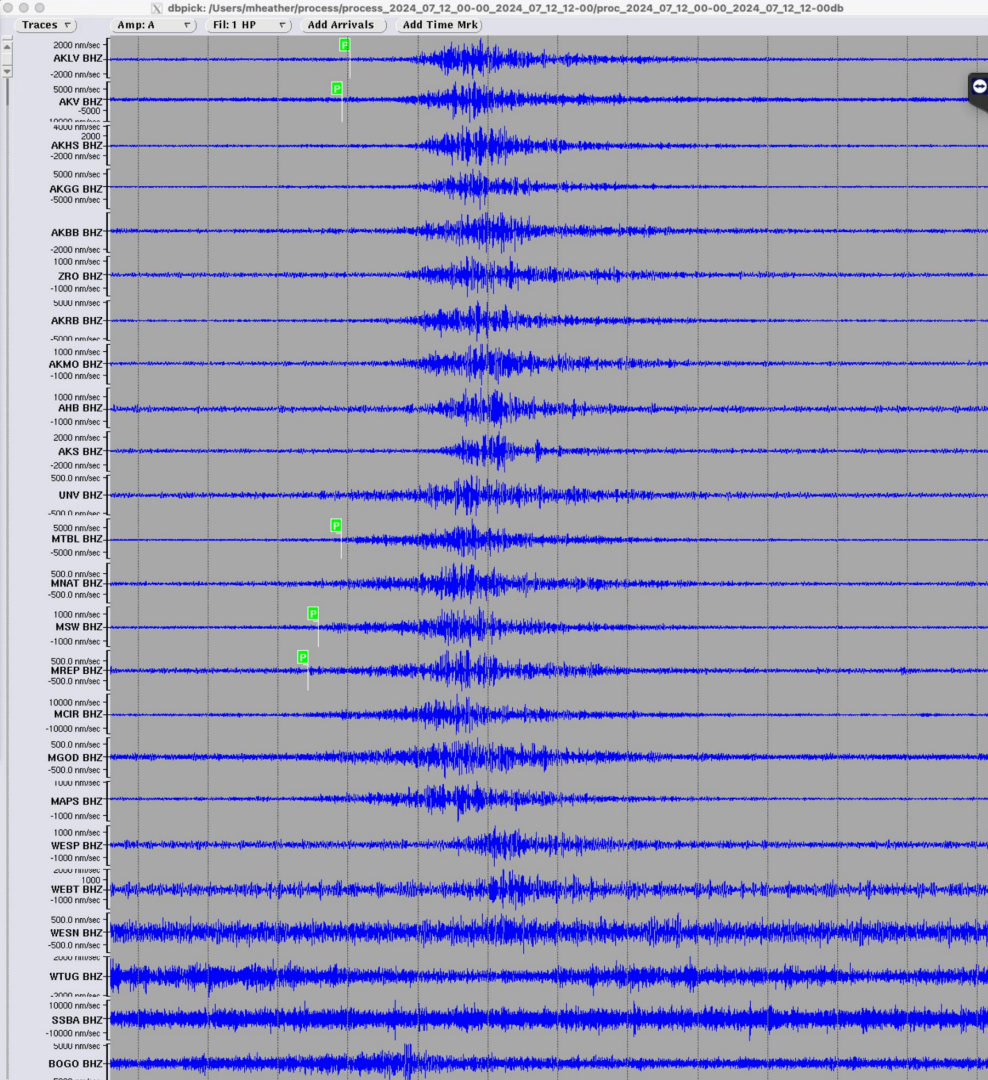
2020



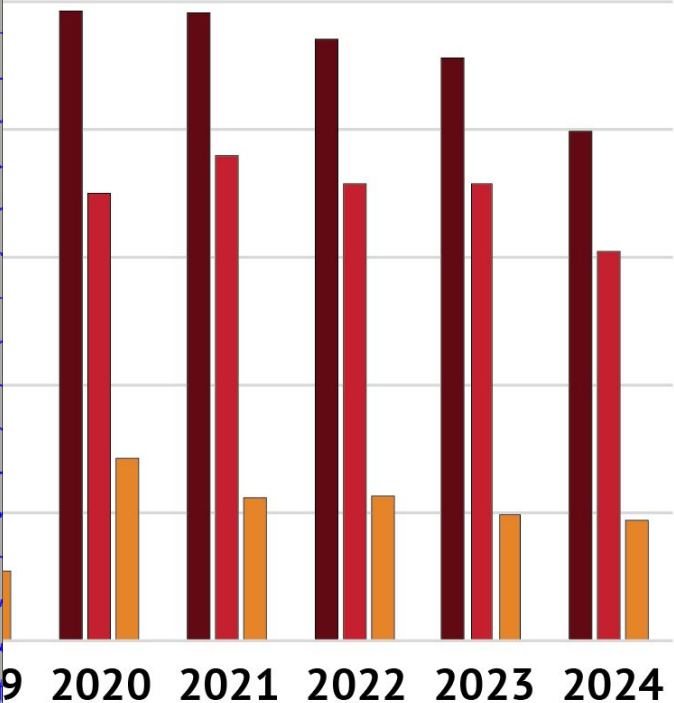
Fundamentals of Event Location with a Seismic Network



Credit: Sarah Noel



Quakes in Alaska



Inland

Aleutians

Depth

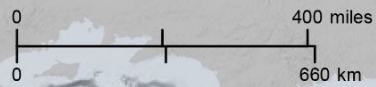
- Shallow, <30km
- Intermediate, 30-120km
- Deep, >120km

Magnitude

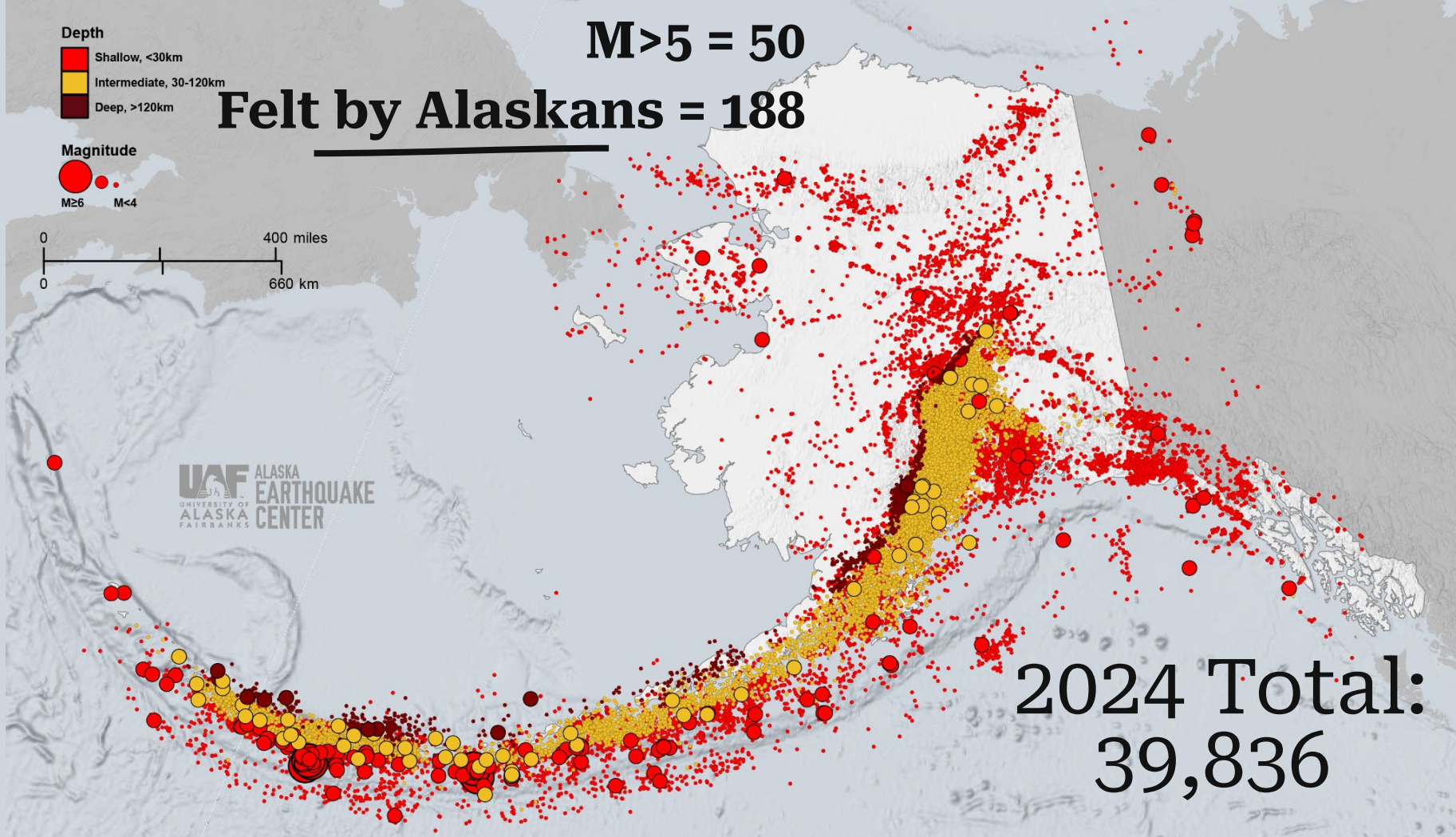
- M≥6
- M<4

M>5 = 50

Felt by Alaskans = 188

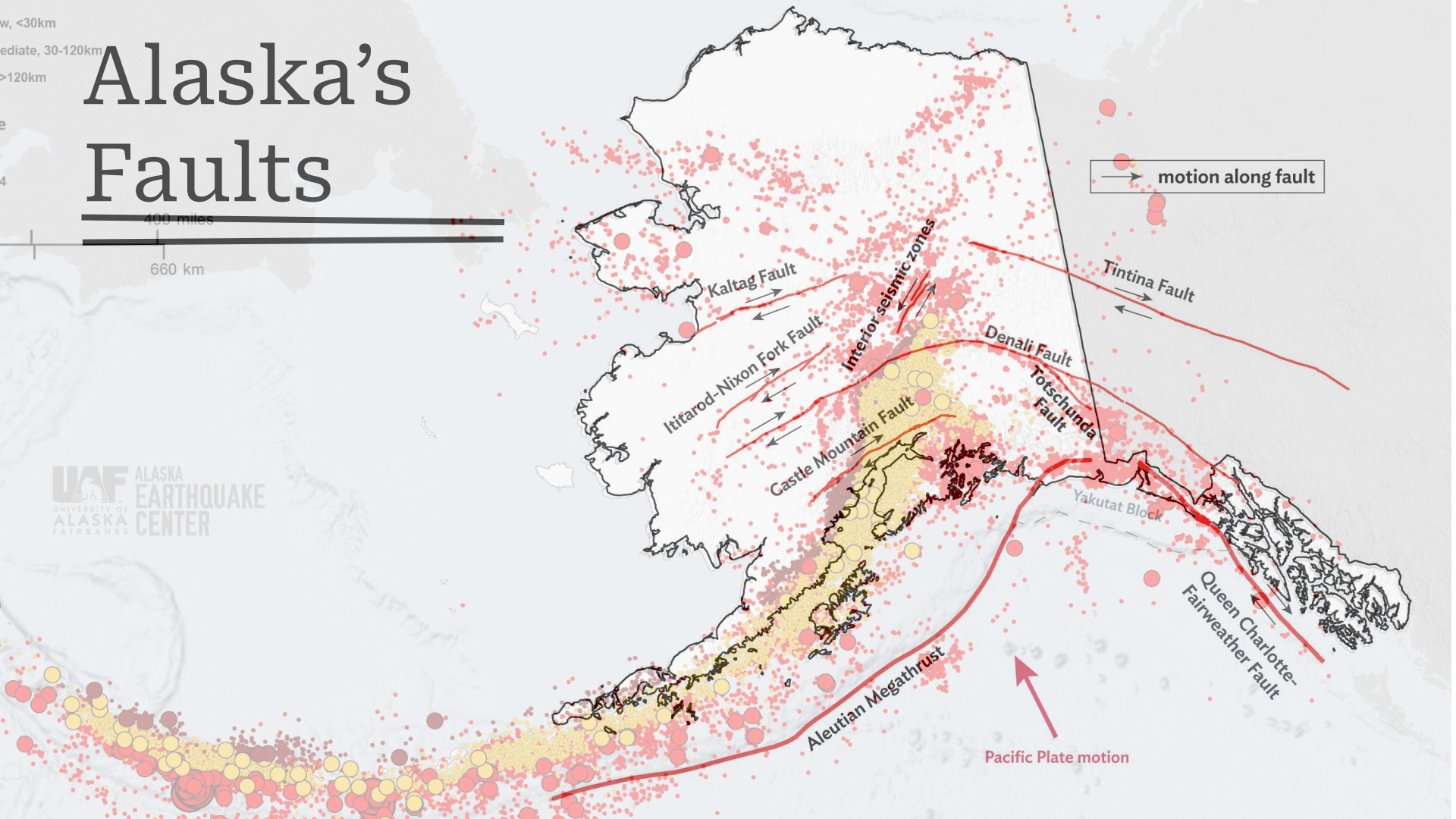


**2024 Total:
39,836**

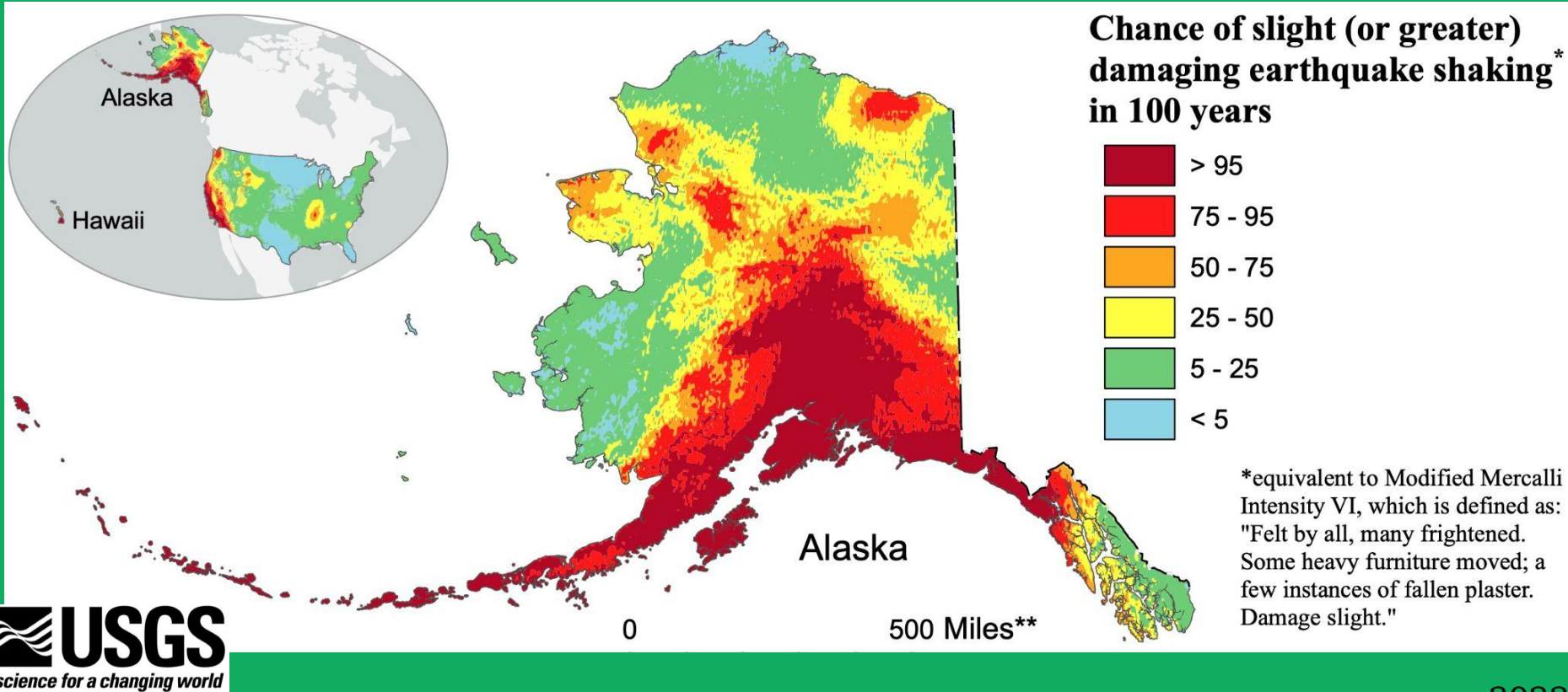


w, <30km
mediate, 30-120km
>120km

Alaska's Faults



Seismic Hazard



Shakemaps

Because damage comes from shaking

We coordinate with the U.S. Geological Survey to create a suite of “earthquake products.”

For each significant event, a model of how the ground shook around the epicenter

- give emergency managers situational awareness about most impactful shaking
- guide building inspections
- guide bridge inspections
- predict where landslides might have occurred
- provide 1st-order assessment of the total impact of an earthquake

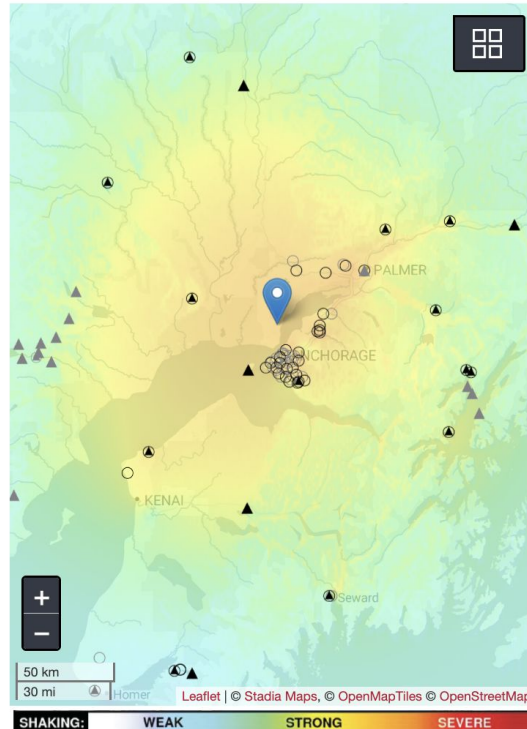
(all within 10–20s of occurrence!!)

Magnitude 7.1 - 9 miles N of Anchorage

November 30, 2018 08:29:29 AKST (November 30, 2018 17:29:29 UTC)
61.3464°N 149.9552°W Depth 29.0 miles (47 km)

This event has been reviewed by a seismologist

Did You Feel It?



- 9 miles (14 km) NW of Elmendorf AFB
- 11 miles (17 km) NW of Fort Richardson
- 13 miles (21 km) W of Eagle River
- 16 miles (25 km) W of Chugiak
- 23 miles (37 km) SW of Wasilla
- 27 miles (43 km) S of Willow
- 31 miles (50 km) N of Hope
- 33 miles (53 km) SW of Palmer
- 36 miles (58 km) SW of Hatcher Pass
- 39 miles (63 km) NW of Girdwood
- 43 miles (69 km) SW of Sutton
- 251 miles (406 km) S of Fairbanks
- 260 miles (421 km) N of Kodiak

Magnitude type: M_w

Event type: N/A

[view in ANSS combined catalog](#)

Earthquake damage

Anchorage 2018

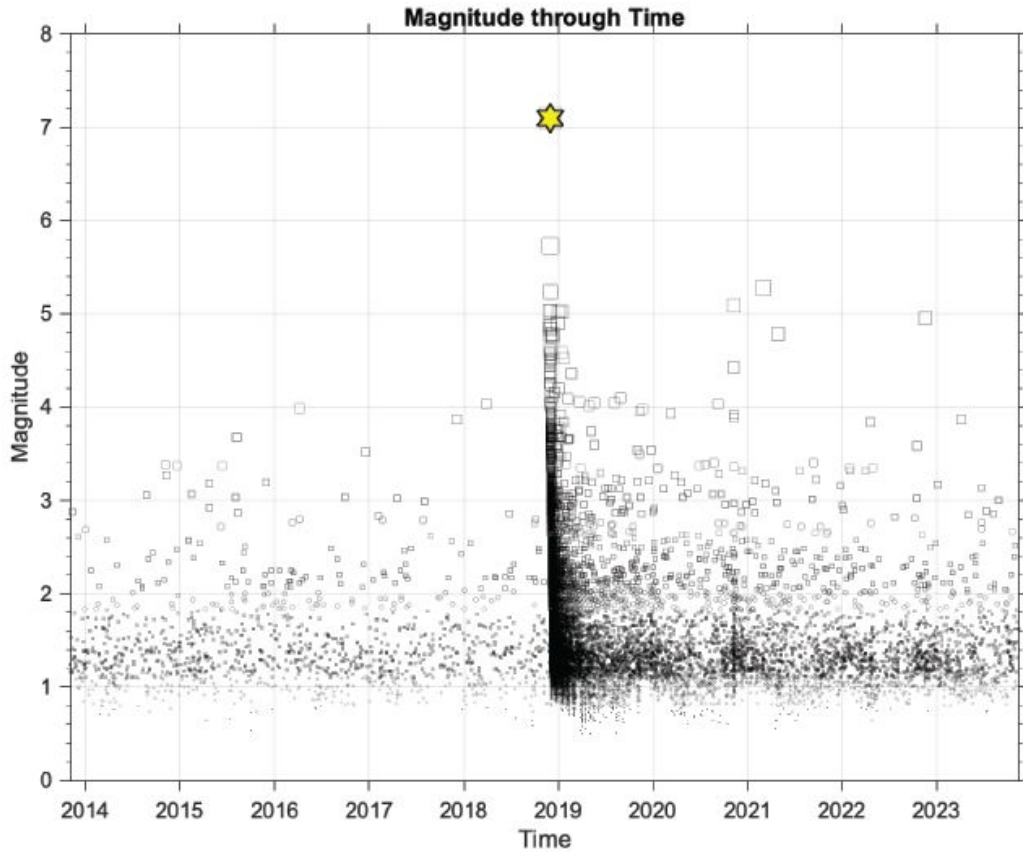
- Most damaging since 1964
- 20 seconds of shaking
- No lives lost (luckily!)
- Damage estimates: several hundred million dollars

Ground cracks, lateral spreading, bluff failures, liquefaction



Aftershock fatigue

Aftershocks continued for 4 years, keeping people on edge (often they wonder when the next “Big One” will be).



Each square is an earthquake—background seismicity remained high than average through 2023

Great Alaska Earthquake (1964)

- 131 people died
- \$45M (would be in the billions today)

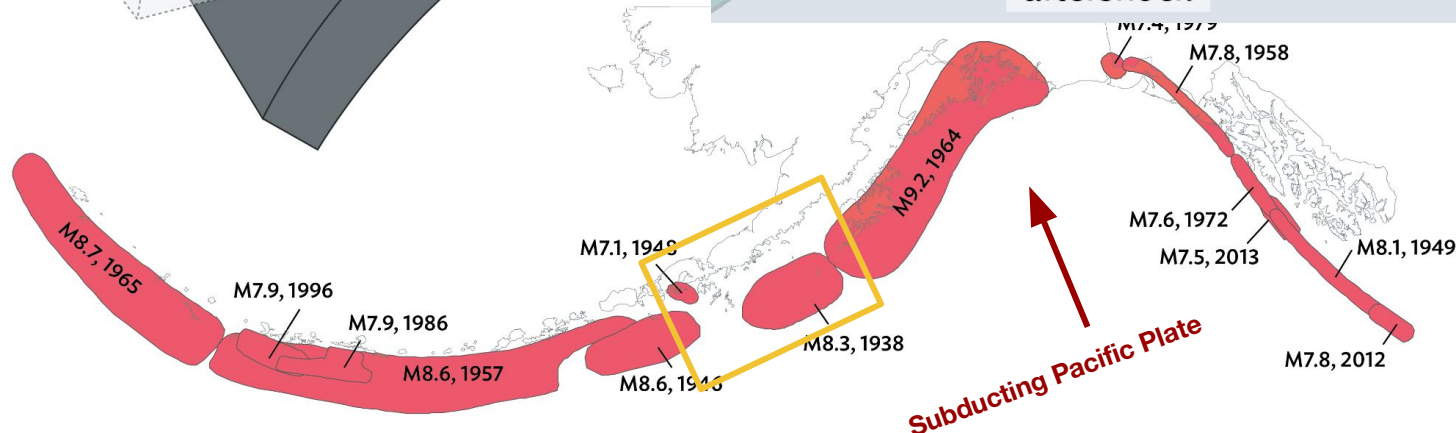
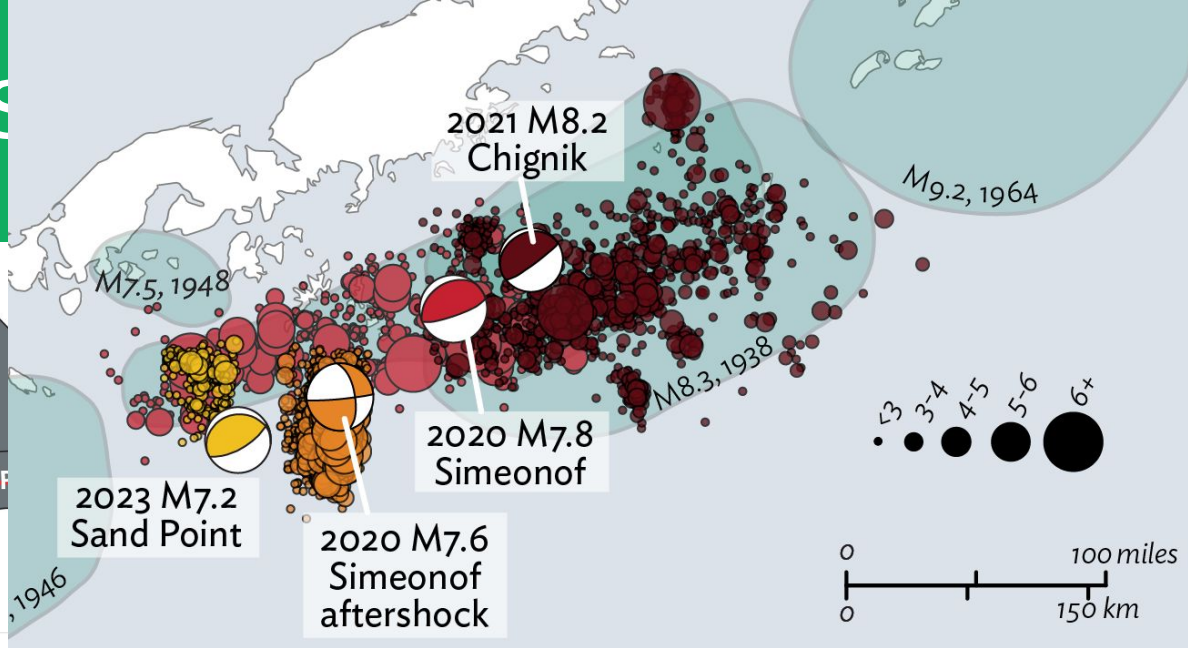
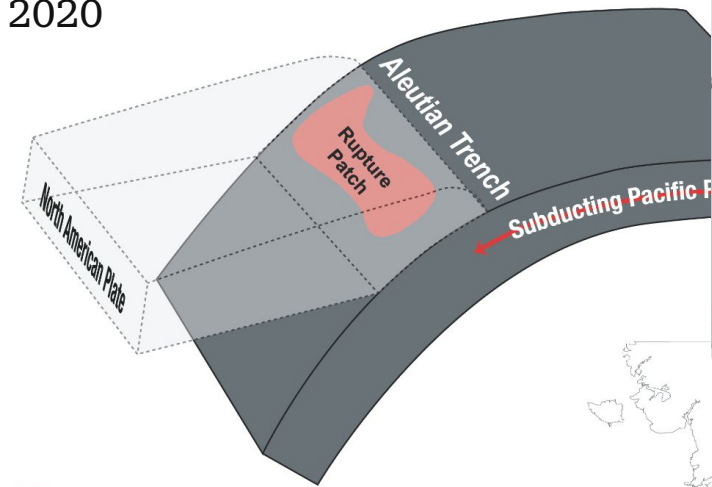
2nd largest ever
recorded on Earth

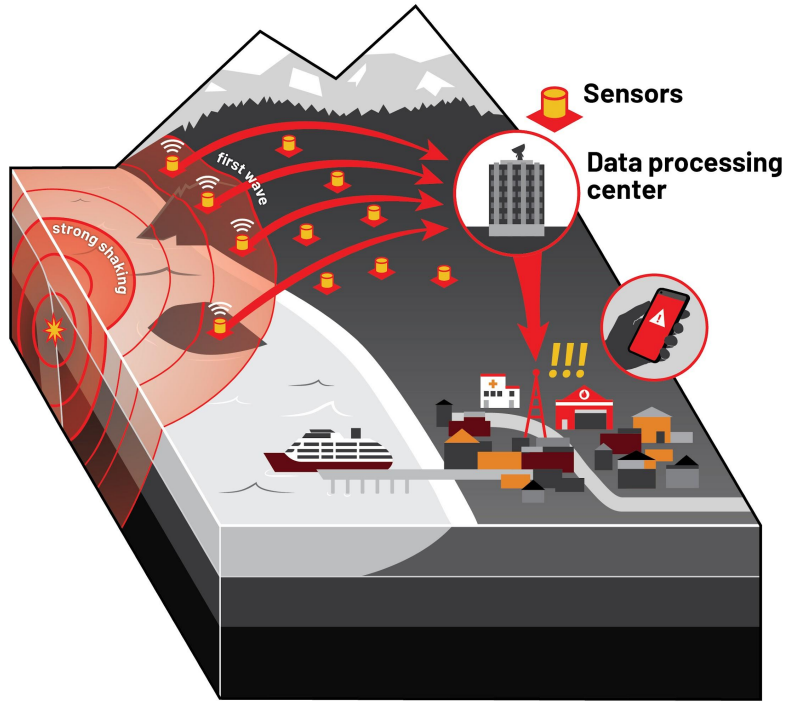
Triggered a seismic
tsunami and several local
tsunamis



Our Big Ones

2020





- 1 An established seismic network rapidly detects incoming seismic waves after an earthquake.
- 2 A data center determines location and magnitude.
- 3 An alert is issued to a messaging system to warn people before the shaking reaches them.
- 4 Some automatic actions may happen, such as shutting off gas lines or securing emergency response facilities.
- 5 This all happens within seconds.

So what is earthquake early warning?



Early Warning in North America

- ShakeAlert®
- Led by the U.S. Geological Survey
- California since 2019
- Oregon & Washington since 2021
- Canada 2024 & 2025 (USGS partnership with Natural Resources Canada)

In other countries

Mexico 1993

Japan 2007

Canada 2024

China 2023

Taiwan 2010

South Korea 2015

Romania 2007

Israel 2022

Turkey 2008

and more!

Japan's live feed

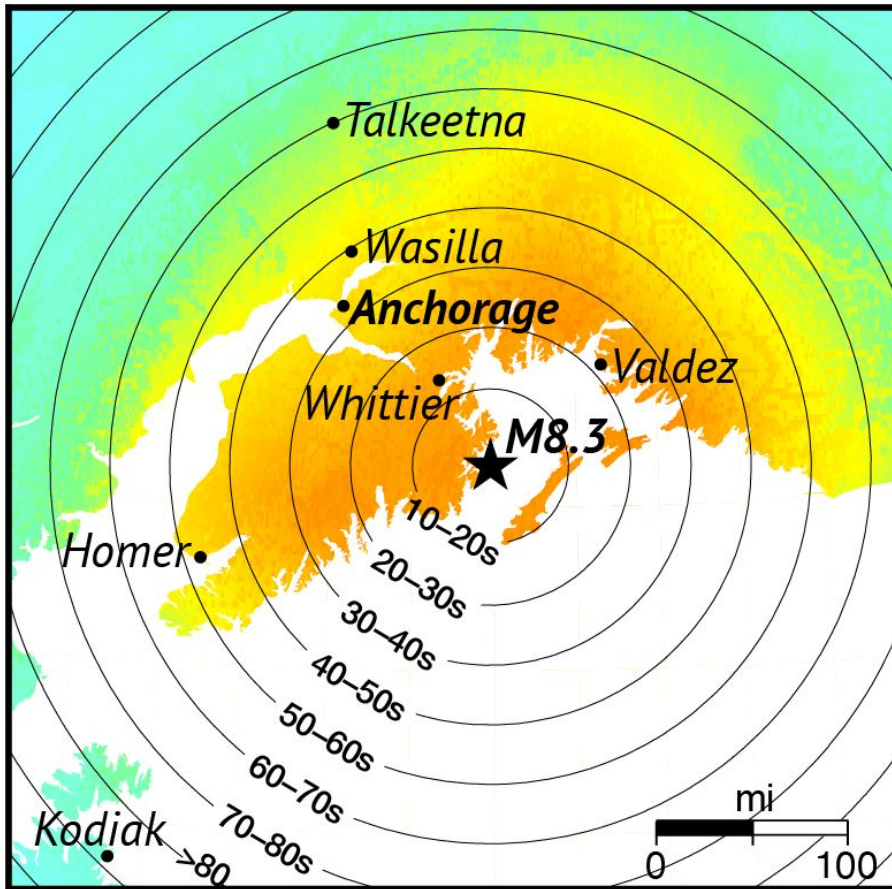


Jan. 2024 Noto
M7.6

Interrupts TV
programming

Shows shaking
level expected,
updates as data are
received

Alaska Scenario



Expected Damage

light

moderate

heavy

- Realistic magnitude 8.3 earthquake
- Expected shaking (shakemap)
- Potential warning times
- We have created these for many scenarios

ALASKA
EARTHQUAKE
CENTER

Some things an *integrated early warning system* does



Shut off pipelines



Stop transportation



Open doors



Stop delicate procedures



Readiness



Securing

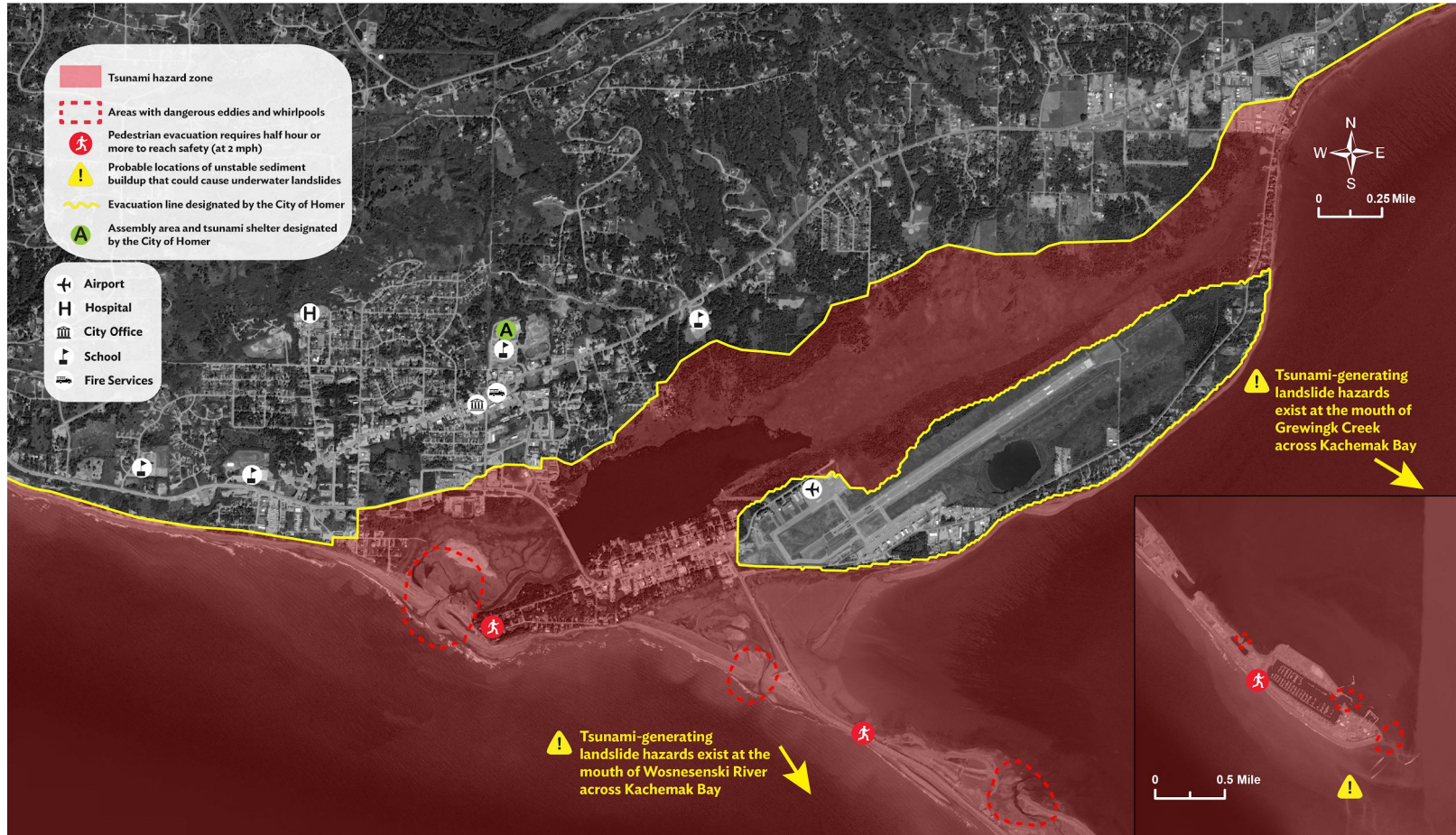


Warning

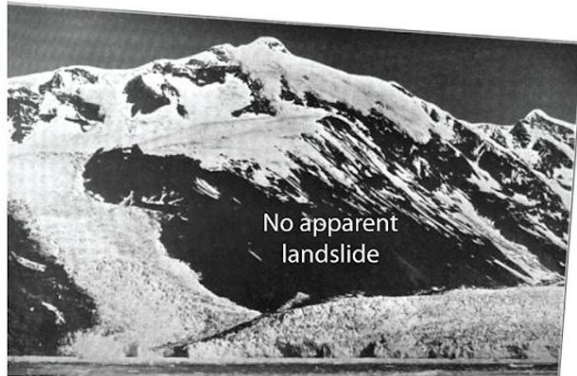
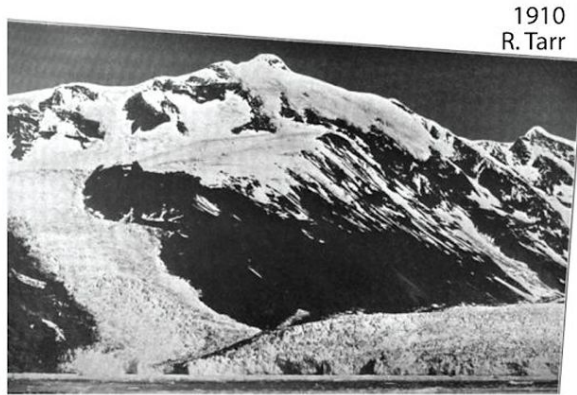


Noto, Japan 2024

Inundation, Homer



Landslide monitoring

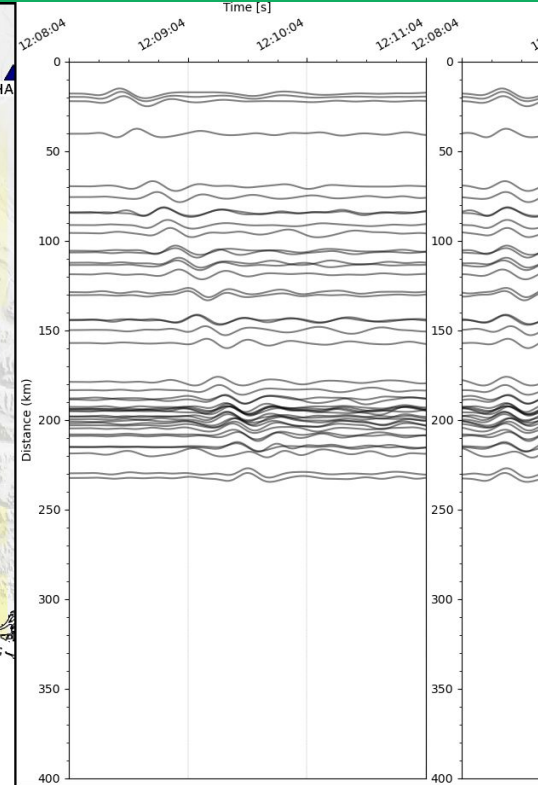
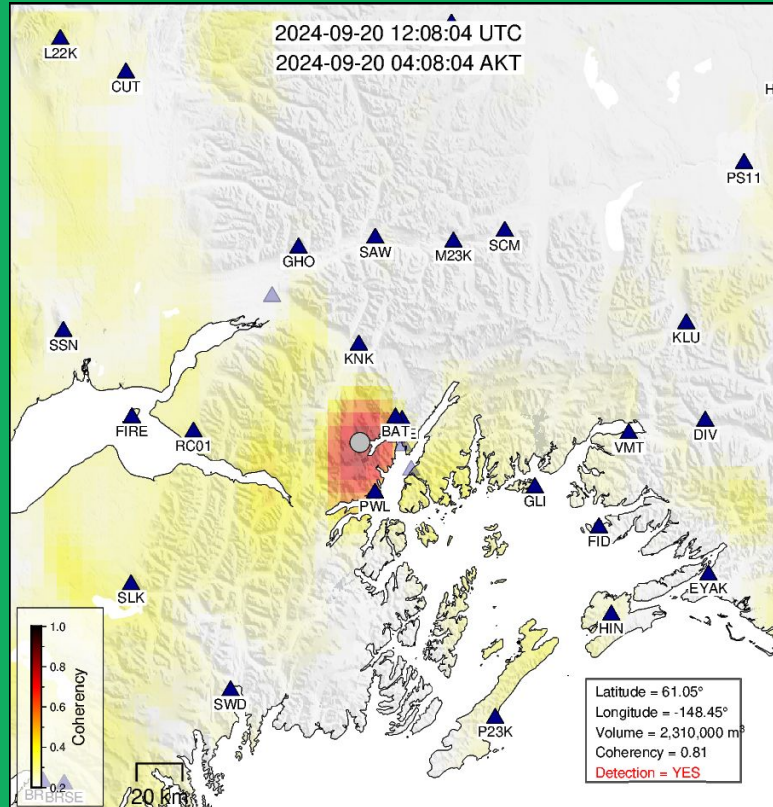


Landslide monitoring

Detects landslides
in real time

Working on making
an alert system

Important for
tsunami alerting



Recent case study: Surprise Cove, Sept. 20, 2024

Landslide was detected by AEC in *3 minutes*

Created a small tsunami recorded across western PWS

Rock volume: $\sim 2.3 \text{ Mm}^3$
(that's ~ 2.5 Olympic swimming pools)

Taan Fjord 2015 was 30x larger ($\sim 70 \text{ Mm}^3$)

Barry Landslide could be 100x larger

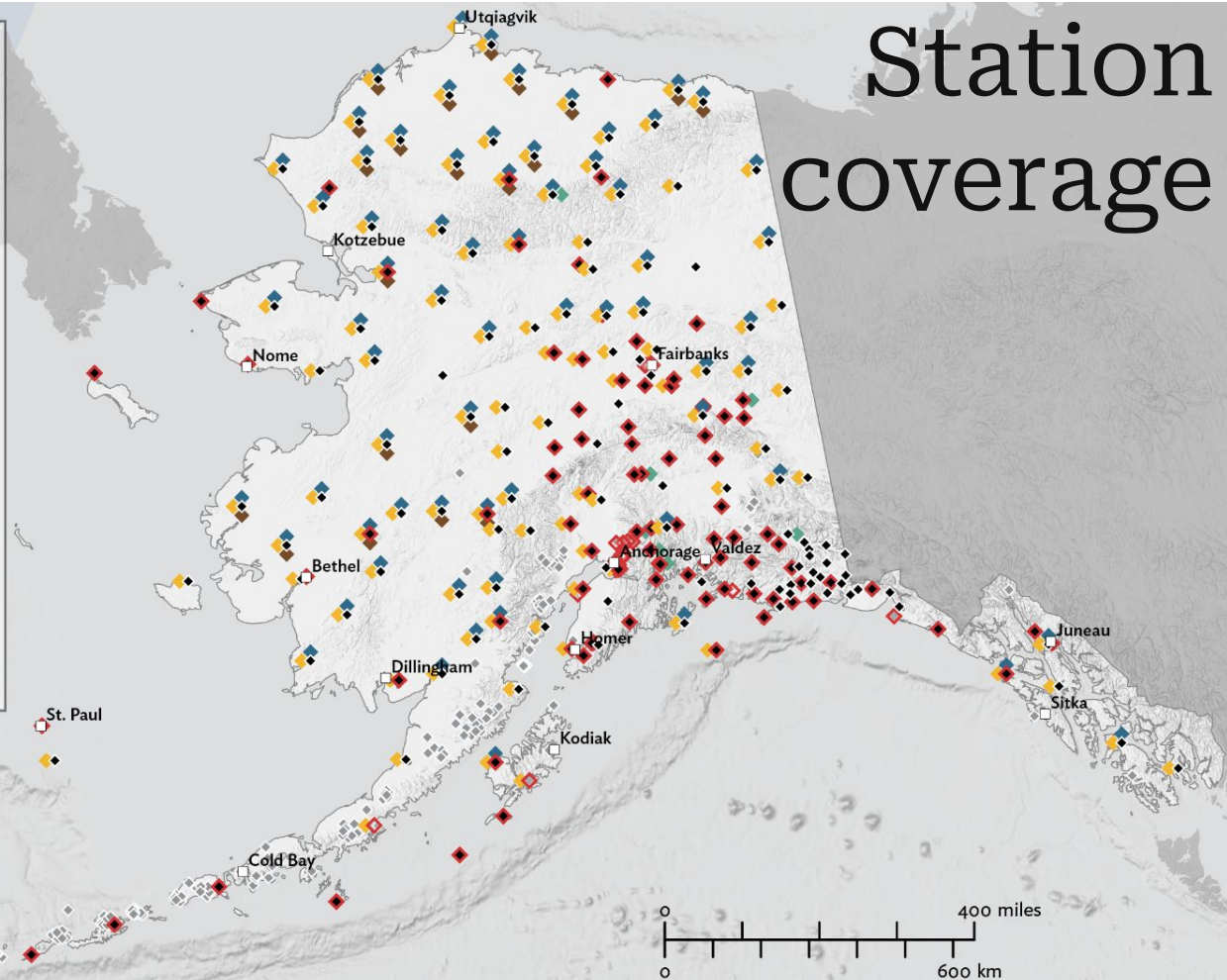


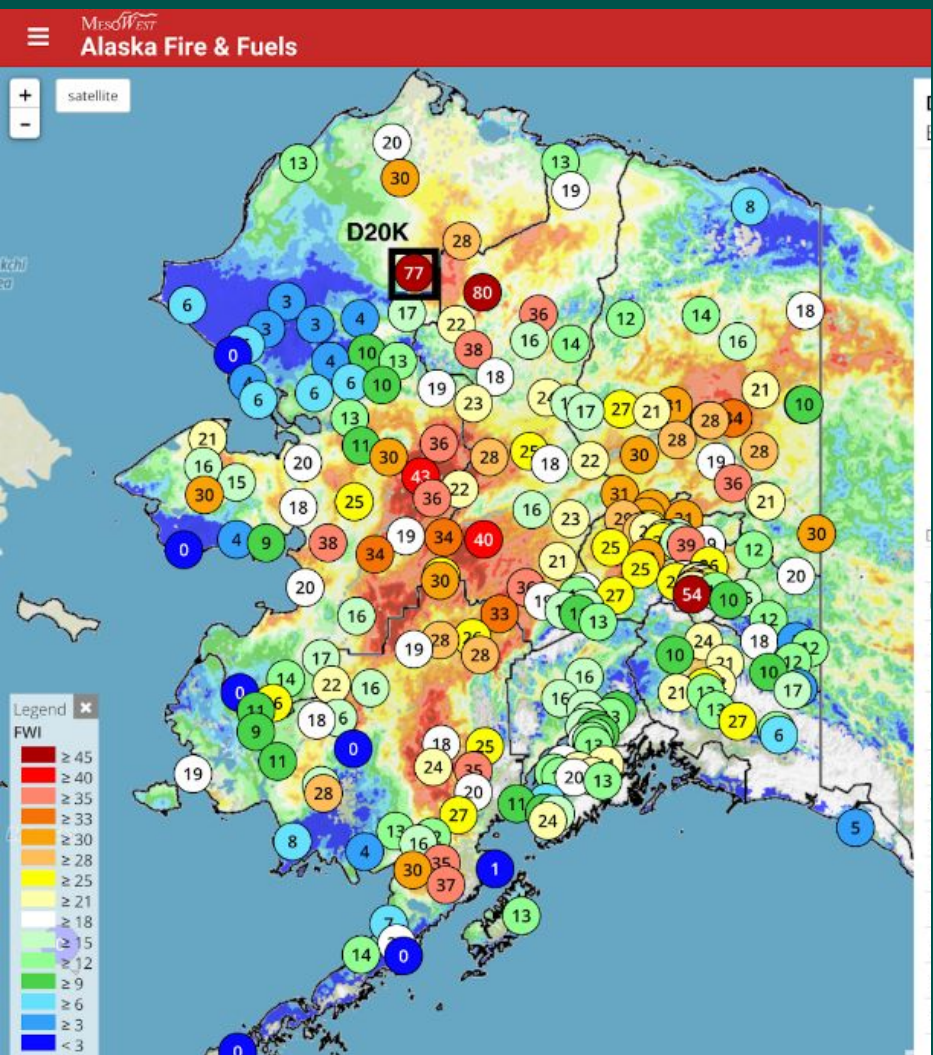
station key



- ◆ high-sensitivity **broadband** sensors measure ground motions over a wide range of frequencies
- ◆ **strong-motion** sensors help to quickly infer damage after earthquakes, and are essential to earthquake early warning
- ◆ temperature, humidity, and wind gauges are used in **weather** forecasting, climate assessment, aviation safety, and wildfire mitigation
- ◆ detecting frequencies below what humans can hear, **infrasound** sensors are used to monitor explosions and large ground movements
- ◆ **soil temperature** probes are used to map thawing permafrost, necessary for infrastructure planning
- ◆ the new generation of GPS, **GNSS** instruments are used in earthquake, surveying, weather, space, and defense science
- ◆ **partner**

Station coverage





Weather Stations

Feed temperature, wind speed & direction, humidity to MesoWest fire weather forecasting

Teamwork

None of this is possible without a team of people dedicated to operating and maintaining all of these parts.



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