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Terminology for earthquake disaster prevention and mitigation - Part 1: Basic terms

防震减灾术语 第1部分：基本术语

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2 Normative references

This document has no normative references.

3.1 The earth trembled. Note

1.This includes natural earthquakes (tectonic earthquakes, volcanic earthquakes), induced earthquakes (earthquakes caused by mining, reservoir impoundment, shale gas extraction, etc.), and artificial earthquakes. (Earthquakes caused by explosions, nuclear explosions, falling objects, etc.). Note

2.Generally refers to tectonic earthquakes among natural earthquakes.

3.2 hypocenter The starting point where rocks inside the Earth fracture during an earthquake.

3.3 seismicsources The area where rocks inside the Earth fracture during an earthquake.

3.4 Magnitude A relative measure of the magnitude of an earthquake.

3.5 seismotectonic Geological structures associated with earthquake gestation and occurrence.

3.6 earthquake intensity The ground shaking caused by an earthquake and the strength of its impact.

3.7 seismic wave seismic wave An earthquake is a wave that originates from the epicenter and propagates within the Earth and/or along the Earth's surface.

3.8 epicenter The projected location of the earthquake source on the ground.

3.9 The epicenter of the earthquake is meizoseismalarea The area enclosed by the

isoseismal lines of the highest intensity of an earthquake.

Note. This usually refers to the area where the earthquake is most intense and the damage is most severe.

3.10 Macro-epicenter The location within the mesospheric zone where earthquake damage was most severe.

3.11 micro-epicenter The location of the epicenter is determined using seismic wave information recorded by instruments.

3.12 hypocentral distance The distance from any point on the ground to the epicenter.

4 Earthquake monitoring and early warning

4.1 Seismic observation Using instruments to determine basic earthquake parameters and observe and measure related phenomena caused by earthquake activity.

4.2 earthquake monitoring Dynamic observation and measurement of seismic activity, seismic processes, and possible precursory anomalies.

4.3 Earthquake rapid report Rapid determination and reporting of the time, location, magnitude, etc. of an earthquake that has occurred.

4.4 seismic ground motion Earth's surface or near-surface movements caused by an earthquake.

4.5 strong motion observation Seismic observations that record strong ground motions and the seismic response of engineering structures.

4.6 Earthquake early warning An alert issued after an earthquake to the impending seismic tremors that may cause impact or damage.

4.7 Earthquake early warning recipient Users who receive earthquake early warnings.

4.8 Earthquake early warning information Information released after the earthquake includes the earthquake magnitude, epicenter location, epicenter distance, seismic wave arrival time, local estimated intensity, and emergency evacuation guidelines.

4.9 Earthquake early warning time The remaining time until a destructive ground motion arrives when the earthquake early warning target receives the earthquake early warning information.

4.10 Earthquake early warning shadow zone When an earthquake early warning is issued, it indicates the area where destructive ground motion has already reached.

4.11 Earthquake Intensity Rapid Report Based on earthquake ground motion records, the determination and reporting of the degree of impact of earthquake ground motion can be quickly estimated.

4.12 earthquake monitoring station Sites where earthquake monitoring facilities are installed and earthquake monitoring is carried out.

4.13 Earthquake monitoring network An earthquake monitoring network consisting of several earthquake monitoring stations (4.12).

4.14 Dedicated earthquake monitoring network Earthquake monitoring networks constructed and managed by major engineering projects such as large reservoirs, oil fields, mines, petrochemicals, and transportation. (4.13).

5 Earthquake prediction and forecasting

5.1 earthquake precursorearthquakeprecursor Anomalies in physical, chemical, and biological phenomena that occur before an earthquake and are associated with that earthquake.

5.2 earthquake prediction Estimates and predictions regarding the timing, location, magnitude, and extent of future earthquakes.

5.3 Key area for earthquake surveillance and protection There is a risk of a destructive earthquake or a potential for severe disasters from a destructive earthquake within the next 10 years or slightly longer. The losses require strengthened earthquake prevention and disaster reduction measures, and cities and regions approved by the State Council.

5.4 Annual earthquake key hazard area Areas with a high risk of destructive earthquakes within the next year.

5.9 Intermediate-term earthquake forecast Forecasts of the locations and magnitudes of destructive earthquakes that may occur within the next one to two years.

5.10 Short-term earthquake forecast Forecasts of the locations and magnitudes of earthquakes that may occur within the next three months.

5.11 Imminent earthquake forecast Forecast of the locations and magnitudes of earthquakes that may occur within the next 10 days.

5.12 Post-earthquake trend assessment Analysis and assessment of the seismic activity in the affected area in the near future after an earthquake event.

5.13 earthquake public opinion The attitudes, feelings, viewpoints, and opinions of the general public in response to sudden earthquake events, earthquake rumors, or misinformation.

5.14 Public monitoring and prevention Social activities related to earthquake monitoring, prediction, and disaster prevention.

6 Earthquake Disaster Prevention

6.1 earthquake disaster The casualties and economic losses caused by earthquakes, as well as the damage and destruction to the natural and social environment.

6.2 Earthquake primary disaster The disasters directly caused by earthquakes.

6.3 Secondary earthquake disaster Geological disasters caused by earthquakes, as well as disasters such as floods and fires.

6.4 Earthquake-related disasters Social, economic, or environmental cascade disasters triggered by primary or secondary earthquakes.

6.5 Minor earthquake disaster An earthquake disaster that causes fewer than 10 deaths (including missing persons) or causes certain economic losses.

6.6 Major earthquake disaster An earthquake disaster that causes 10 or more but less than 30 deaths (including missing persons) or causes significant economic losses.

6.7 Major earthquake disaster An earthquake disaster that causes 30 or more but less than.200 deaths (including missing persons) or causes significant economic losses.

6.8 Significant earthquake disaster An earthquake disaster that causes.200 or more deaths (including missing persons) or causes particularly serious economic losses.

6.9 Active fault The presence of displacement or historical earthquake records dating back 120,000 years indicates that the structure is still active.

Note. This includes Late Pleistocene faults and Holocene faults.

6.10 Seismotectonic survey and prospect Investigation of earthquake tectonics and assessment of its potential hazards.

6.11 Seismic hazard analysis Using deterministic or probabilistic analysis methods, provide the ground motion parameters or seismic intensity values for a site under different future risk scenarios.

6.12 Earthquake-bearing-body earthquake-bearing-body Those affected by earthquake disasters.

6.13 Seismic vulnerability The possibility of damage or loss to earthquake-bearing structures under different seismic intensities.

7 Earthquake Emergency Response and Rescue

7.1 earthquake emergency response All emergency preparations made before an earthquake and emergency rescue and relief operations taken after an earthquake.

7.2 earthquake emergency response plan A pre-planned emergency rescue and disaster relief operation to be carried out after an earthquake.

7.3 Earthquake emergency response preparedness Preparations made to respond to and