

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910298378503321
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Titolo	Earthquake Phenomenology from the Field : The April 20, 2013, Lushan Earthquake // by Zhongliang Wu, Changsheng Jiang, Xiaojun Li, Guangjun Li, Zhifeng Ding
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Singapore : , : Springer Singapore : , : Imprint : Springer, , 2014
ISBN	981-4585-15-7
Edizione	[1st ed. 2014.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (142 p.)
Collana	SpringerBriefs in Earth Sciences, , 2191-5369
Disciplina	551.220951
Soggetti	Earth sciences Geology Natural disasters Geophysics Geotechnical engineering Earth Sciences, general Natural Hazards Geophysics/Geodesy Geotechnical Engineering & Applied Earth Sciences
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references at the end of each chapters.
Nota di contenuto	The April 20, 2013, Lushan, Sichuan, China, MS7.0 earthquake: overview of the earthquake and its disaster -- Field investigation of the earthquake -- Blind fault and beyond: the seismo-tectonics of the earthquake -- An aftershock of the 2008 Wenchuan earthquake? -- 'Standing ruins': locally characterized seismic destruction phenomenology -- From Wenchuan to Lushan: advances and problems -- An earthquake in the transition time between the internet and the micro-blog (Twitter) -- Time-dependent seismic hazard in the Sichuan-Yunnan region: earthquake predictability and its limit -- How did a natural disaster change to a manmade accident? Reflection on operational earthquake forecast -- Conclusions and discussion.
Sommario/riassunto	Based on the field investigation and the summary of the published research results of the April 20, 2013, Lushan, Sichuan, China, MS7.0

earthquake, having occurred along the same fault zone which accommodated the May 12, 2008, Wenchuan MS8.0 earthquake, this Brief tries to describe and discuss the special earthquake phenomenology associated with both the local geology and the changing society. Since the occurrence of this earthquake, there have been the scientific debates on (1) the seismo-tectonics of this earthquake which has no primary seismic fault discovered on the surface of the ground; (2) the relation between this earthquake and the Wenchuan earthquake (i.e., whether it can be considered as one of the aftershocks); and (3) how well have been accomplished in the reduction of earthquake disasters, 5 years after the Wenchuan earthquake. This Brief also tries to introduce the studies and practice of Chinese seismological agencies for the reduction of earthquake disasters. Due to language and cultural barriers, such an introduction makes sense not only for English readers but also for Chinese readers. For example, people (abroad) are always asking why there are so many Chinese seismologists working on earthquake prediction. In fact the Chinese wording 'earthquake prediction' has a much wider coverage than that in English. And actually the Chinese approach to (time-dependent) seismic hazard has no systematic difference from outside world in its methodology.

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