

Progress Report On "Development and Service of WDC for Seismology, Beijing"

Cai Jinan Huang Wei Song Shenhe

China Earthquake Administration



CONTENT

- # General Situation
 - **4 Progress of Data Criteria Construction**
 - **44 Progress of Database Construction**
 - **4 Progress of Data Platform Construction**

Source of The project: The construction content of this project is part of the "Development and Service of Earth Sciences Data Center, China", funded by the Ministry of Science and Technology China and China Earthquake Administration

The Project Purpose:

- Reorganization and Integration of Seismic Data;
 - ➤ Construction of Main Database;
- > Improving Distributed Network
 Service and Sharing;
- Navigation of Global Seismic Data Resources.

The Project Tasks:

- ➤ Improvement of Classification Criteria of Seismic Data Sharing;
 - > Survey of Global Seismic Data Resources;
- ➤ Internet Sharing of the Main Seismic

Database;

- Improving Metadata and Index Database;
- ➤ Improvement of Seismic Data Navigation System.

Construction of this project has been lasting for 6 years, in two stages:

- > First Stage: 1999 2001,
- Construction of Seismlogical Database and Website, and the Framework of WDC for Seismology, Beijing;
- Second Stage: 2002 2004, Improvement and Service of WDC for Seismology, Beijing.

More than 50 scientists and technicians participated in this project.



Progress Summary and Technical Reports

of WDC for Seismology, Beijing.



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Report on the Classification of Seismic Data

We investigate current seismic data at home and abroad, analyze the characteristics of the seismic data in China, and classifies seismic data from different angles.

II, Setting up "the compilation Guideline for Seismic Metadata (primary draft)"

In accordance with ISO/19115 and reference to relevant national criteria, combined with real characteristics of seismic data, we set up "the compilation Guideline for Seismological Metadata (primary draft)".

Ill, Setting up "Technical Standard of Seismic Database System" and "Management and Service Standard of Seismic Data"

On the basis of broad survey of seismic data, we analyze the structural features of various types of data, set up the table structure of database and the management and service standard of seismic data.



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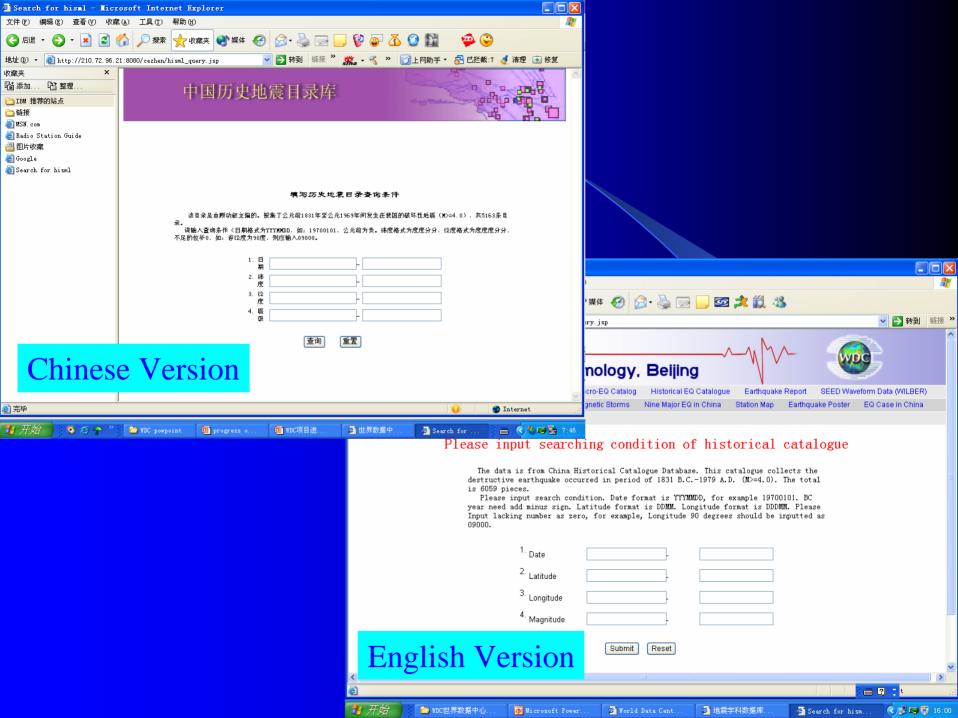
- **4** General Situation
- **4 Progress of Data Criteria Construction**
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 - **4 Progress of Data Platform Construction**

| Basic Seismic Database(11)

1. China Historical Earthquake Catalogue

The China Historical Earthquake Catalogue Database collects the destructive earthquake occurred in period of 1831 B.C. -A.D. 1979 . $(M \ge 4.7)$, totaling about 6059 items.

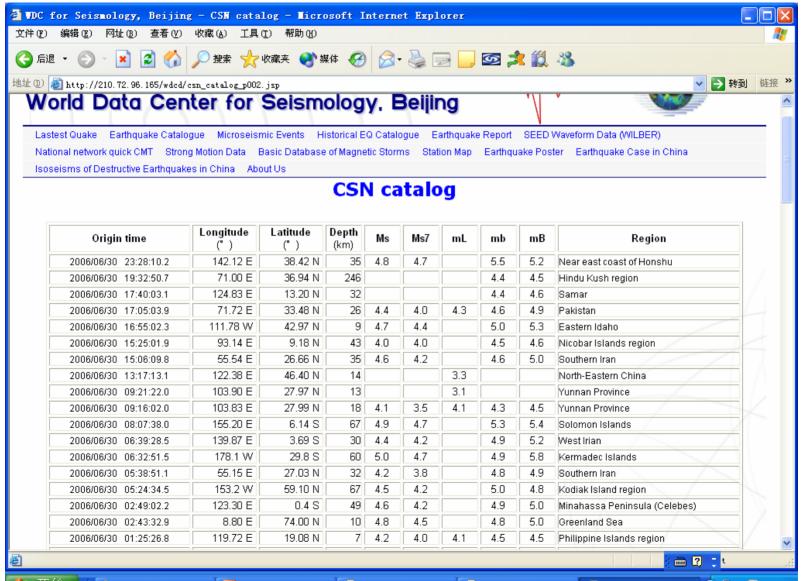
Data volume: 0. 5MB



- I, Basic Seismic Database
 - 2 Earthquake Catalogue of China Seismic Network

The Earthquake Catalogue Database contains the catalogue of national basic survey station since 1978. It can be searched by earthquake time, epicentral longitude and latitude, depth, magnitude and reference name.

Search Results from the Earthquake Catalogue Database of China Seismic Network











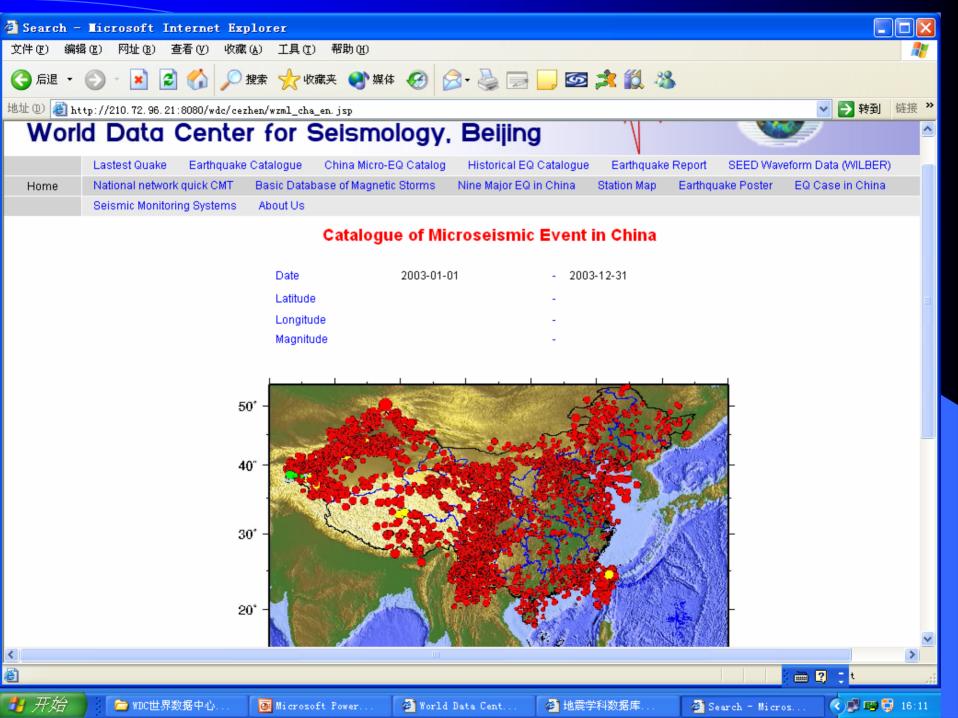






3. China Micro-earthquake Catalogue

The China Micro-earthquake Catalogue Database collects the earthquake occurred since 1978 (M≥1.0), totaling about 300,000 items. It can be searched by origin time, longitude and latitude, depth, magnitude and reference name.



4. Large Earthquake Sequences Catalogue

It is a catalogue containing 16 earthquakes larger than M7.0 from mainland China, numbered more than 80,000 items, including origin time, epicenter longitude and latitude, depth, magnitude, location quality, region code, reference name ,data source and notes.

Data volume: 10MB.





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地址 (1) (4) http://www-wdcds.seis.ac.cn/cn/xl/xl7.htm







世界数据中心地震学科中心,北京

		/T/21/4	列名 主震日期		经度	震级	序列类型		序列起止时间		
<u>G1</u>		邢台	19660322	3732	11503	7.2	多震型	4	1966.3.8-1966.6.8		
61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 61 61		渤海	19690718	3812	11924	7.4	主余型	2	1969.7.18-1969.10.17		
<u>G3</u>		通海	19700105	2400	10242	7.8	主余型	3	1970.1.5-1970.4.5		
<u>64</u>		炉霍	19730206	3129	10032	7.6	主余型	2	1973.2.6-1973.5.6		
<u>G5</u>		玛尼西北	19730714	3512	08630	7.3	主余型	2	1973.7.14-1973.7.22		
<u>G6</u>		昭通	19740511	2812	10354	7.1	主余型	2	1974.5.11-1974.8.11		
<u>G7</u>		巴里坤	19740705	4504	09347	7.1	主余型	2	1974.7.5-1974.10.5		
<u>G8</u>		乌恰西	19740811	3924	07348	7.3	主余型	4	1974.8.11-1974.11.10		
<u>G9</u>		海城	19750204	4042	12242	7.3	主余型	2	1975. 2. 1-1975. 5. 4		
<u>G10</u>	2	龙陵	19760529	2437	09850	7.3	多震型	3	1976.5.29-1976.8.29		
<u>G1</u> :	<u>l</u>	唐山	19760728	3936	11812	7.8	多震型	4	1976.7.28-1986.6.30		
<u>G1</u> 2	2	松潘	19760816	3237	10408	7.2	双震型	2	1976.8.16-1976.11.16		
<u>G1</u> 3	3	乌恰	19850823	3924	07522	7.4	双震型	2	1985.8.23-1985.11.23		
G14		澜沧-耿马	19881106	2250	09943	7.6	双震型	3	1988.11.6-1989.1.5		
G15		共和	19900426	3607	10008	7.0	主余型	2	1990.4.26-1990.7.26		
<u>G16</u>	<u> </u>	斋桑	19900614	4806	08543	7.3	主余型	2	1990.6.14-1990.9.10		
G1'	<u> </u>	台湾海峡	19940916	2240	11845	7.3	主余型	2	1994.9.16-1994.12.16		
G18	3	孟连	19950712	2159	09904	7.3	双震型	3	1995.7.10-1995.10.9		
G19	2	丽江	19960203	2718	10013	7.0	主余型	2	1996.2.3-1996.5.3		
G20	2	喀拉昆仑山	19961119	3526	07821	7.1	主余型	2	1996.11.19-1996.11.21		
G2: G2:	<u>l</u>	玛尼	19971108	3504	08702	7.5	主余型	3	1997.11.8-1998.1.15		
<u>G22</u>	2	昆仑山口西	20011114	3612	09054	8.1	主余型	2	2001.11.14-2002.5.30		

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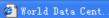


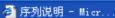
















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5. China Seismic Network Bulletins

The China Seismic Network Bulletins are from 24 stations for international exchange since 1996, it include: The station data: the code number, the name and location of station. Earthquake catalogue: origin time, longitude and latitude, magnitude, etc. Phase data: code number, seismic moment, the arrival time, residual error, period, etc. Data volume: 250MB.

























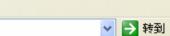












World Data Center for Seismology, Beijing

Earthquake Catalogue Microseismic Events Historical EQ Catalogue Earthquake Report SEED Waveform Data (WILBER) Lastest Quake

National network quick CMT Strong Motion Data Basic Database of Magnetic Storms Station Map Earthquake Poster Earthquake Case in China

Isoseisms of Destructive Earthquakes in China About Us

CSN phase report

Origin time		Longitude (°)	Latitude (°)	Depth (km)	Ms	Ms7	mL	mb	mB	No of stat	Std dev	Region
2	006/06/01 02:26:16.5	120.44 E	23.31 N	22.0	3.9	3.5	3.8		4.4	8	2.95	TAIWAN

Station	Distance (°)	Azimuth (°)	Phase	Arrival time	Std dev of arrival time	Magnitude	Period (s)	Amplitude (µm)
QZH	2.3	314.0	Pn	02:26:56.3	2.0			
			Sg	02:27:37.1	7.0			
			SMN			ML 3.7	0.7	0.4200
			SME				1.0	0.4900
NJ2	8.8	351.0	eР	02:28:23.3	-2.7	J.		
			PMZ			mb 4.5	0.6	0.0100
			s	02:30:09.2	3.7			
			sS	02:30:13.8	-1.9			
			SMN			ML 4.8	1.1	0.2300
			SME				1.1	0.1300
			LN			Ms 4.3	10.3	1.1200
			LE				10.8	1.2100



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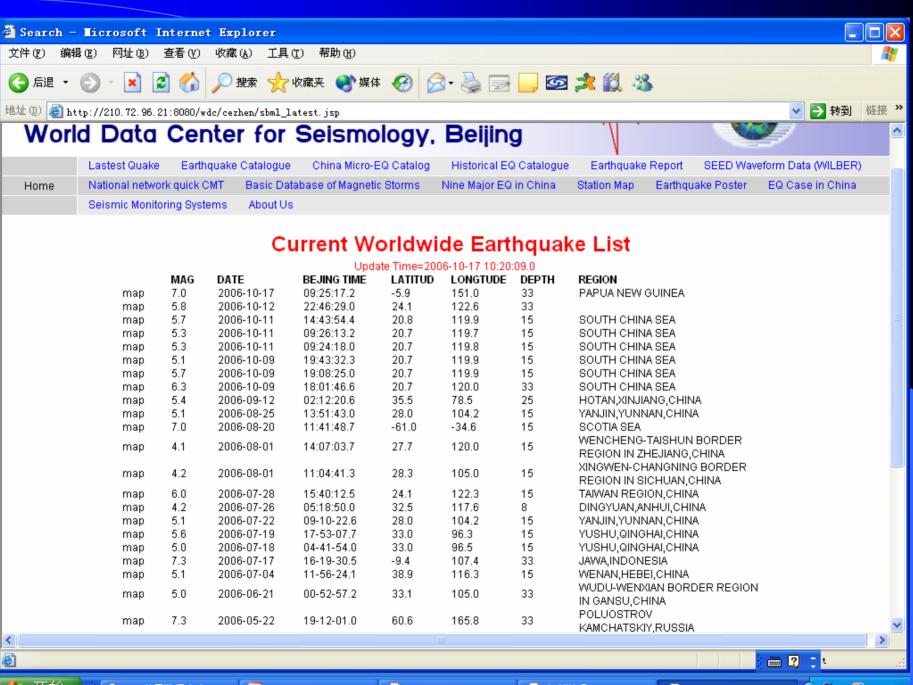


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6 Rapid Reporting Catalouge of Large Earthquakes

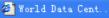
It contains earthquakes larger than M5.0 from China and larger than M7.0 from the globe rapidly located and reported by China Seismic Network. It remains for one year and continuously revised.

Data volume: 0.01MB.











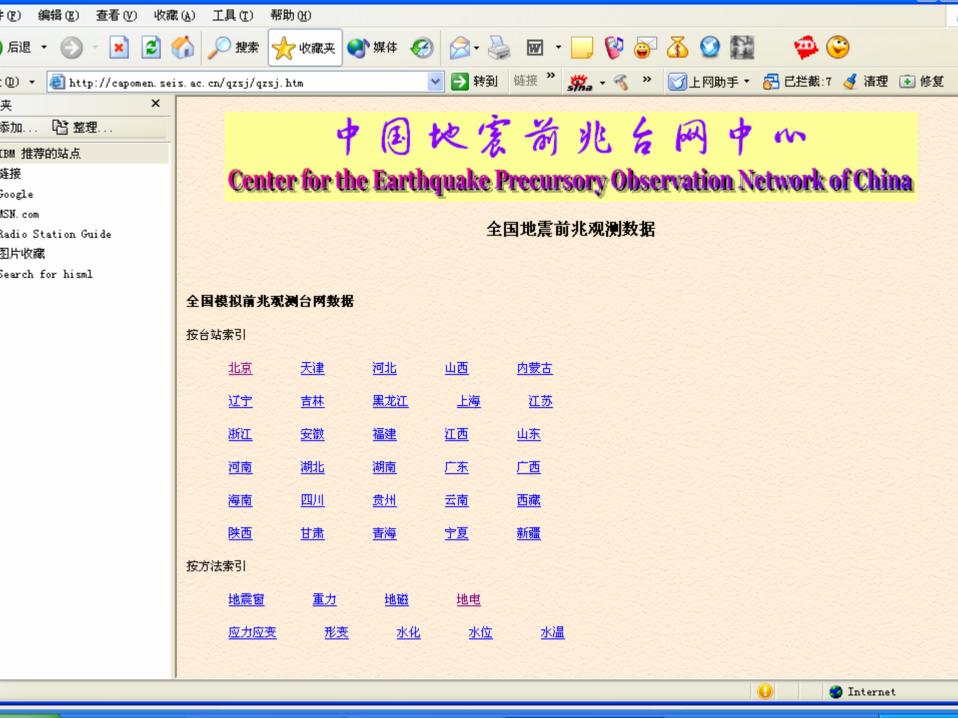




7 China Geophysical and Geochemical Database

It contains 1425 items of results including geomagnetic, geoelectrical, gravity, geodesical, stress and strain, water level and hydrochemical observations from about 350 precursory stations nationwide.

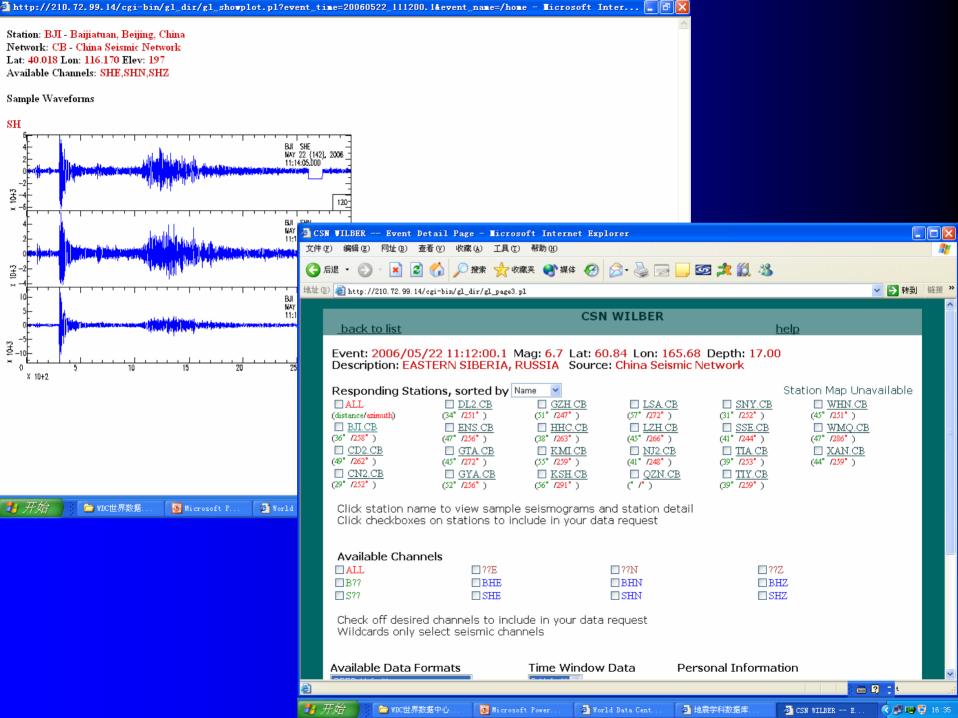
Data volume: 400MB.



8 . Waveform dataset of Globally Recorded Earthquakes from China

It contains waveform data of earthquakes greater than M5.7 occurred in China since 1988, recorded globally by 137 stations, including other helping information.

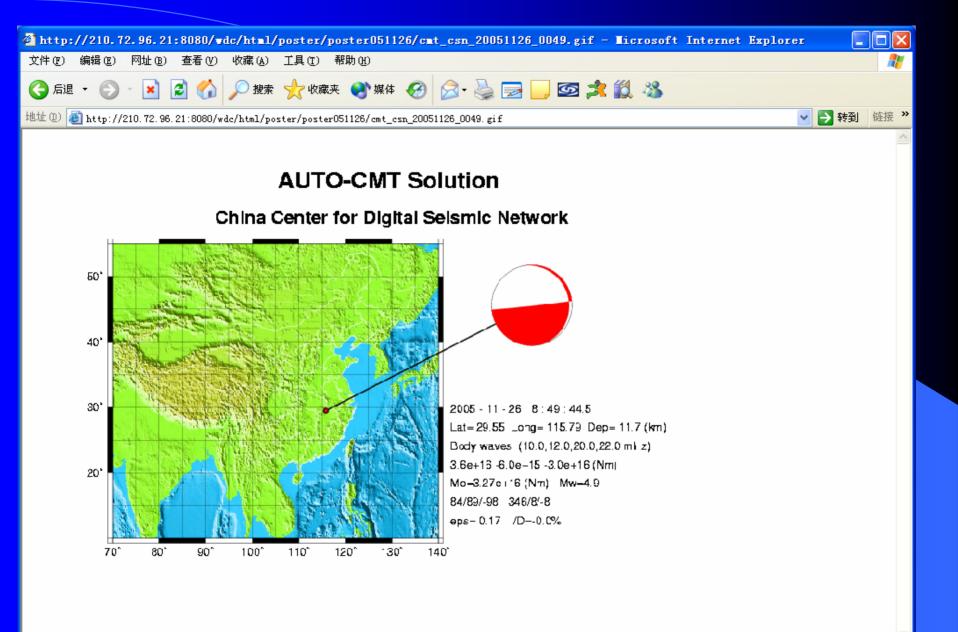
Data volume: 3.7MB.



9. Focal Parameter Dataset of Earthquakes from China

It contains 2576 records of focal mechanism solutions of 1838 earthquakes occurred in China from 1904 to 1989.

Data volume:336MB.

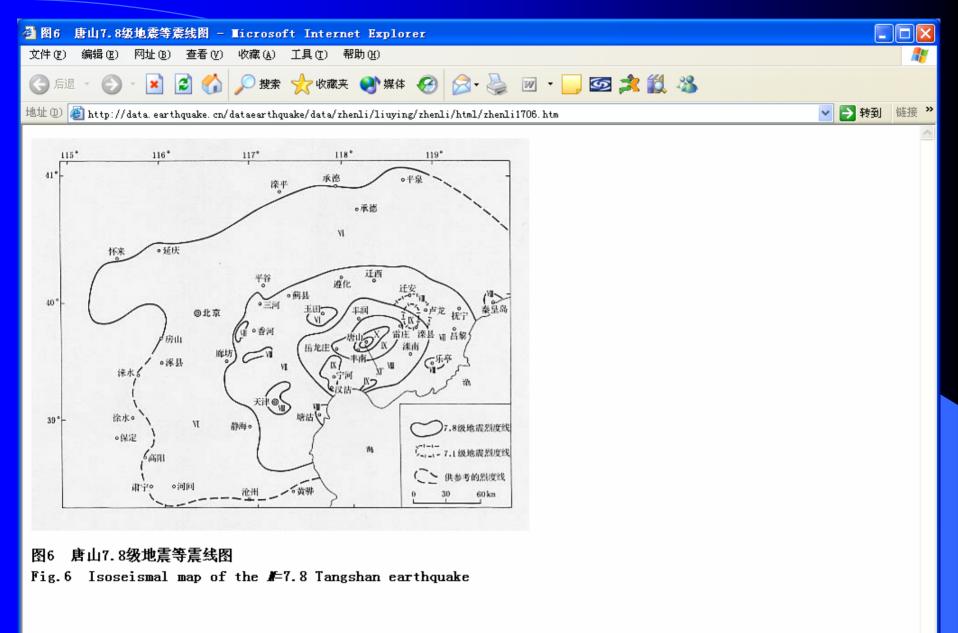


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10 , Isoseismic Map Dataset(Chinese Version)

It contain 800 isoseismic maps of historical earthquakes from China.

Data volume:3000MB.

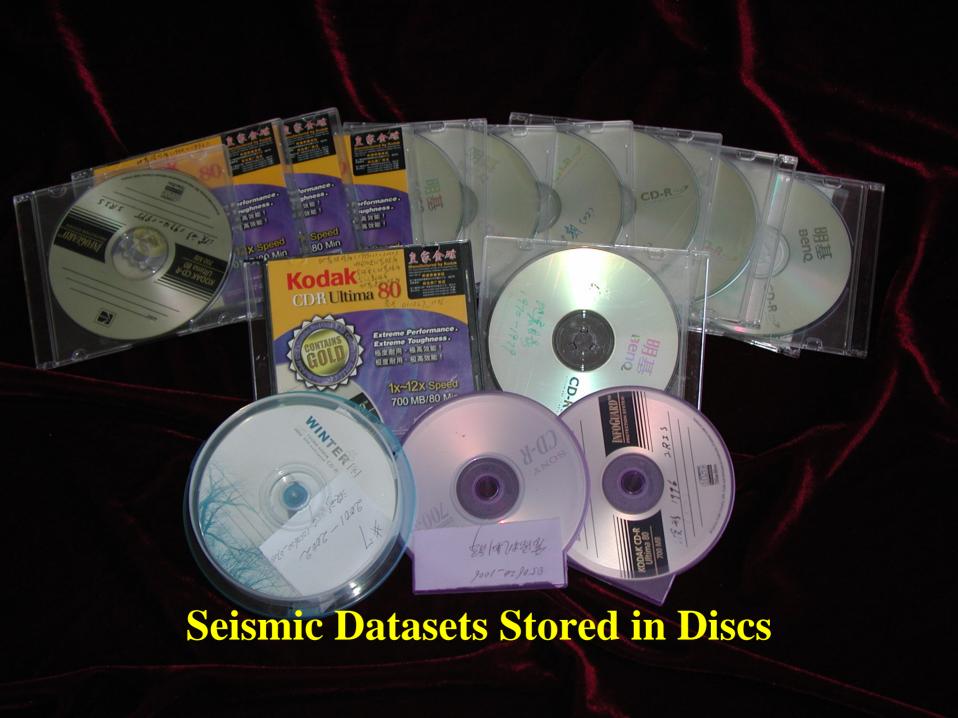


11 Globally Recorded Digital Waveform

Dataset of Large Earthquakes from China

It contains digital waveform data of 137 earthquakes greater than M6 occurred in China recorded by GDSN, stored in 7 discs.

Data volume:3700MB.



II, Metadata Database(2)

1 Seismic Metadata Database from

China

It contains 7 types of earthquake data, including seismic data, precursory data (geomagnetic, geoelectrical, geodesic and ground fluids), field survey data, seismic experiment data, seismic disaster data, earthquake prediction and mitigation data, totaling about 49 tables, 5 00 data items.

II. Metadata Database

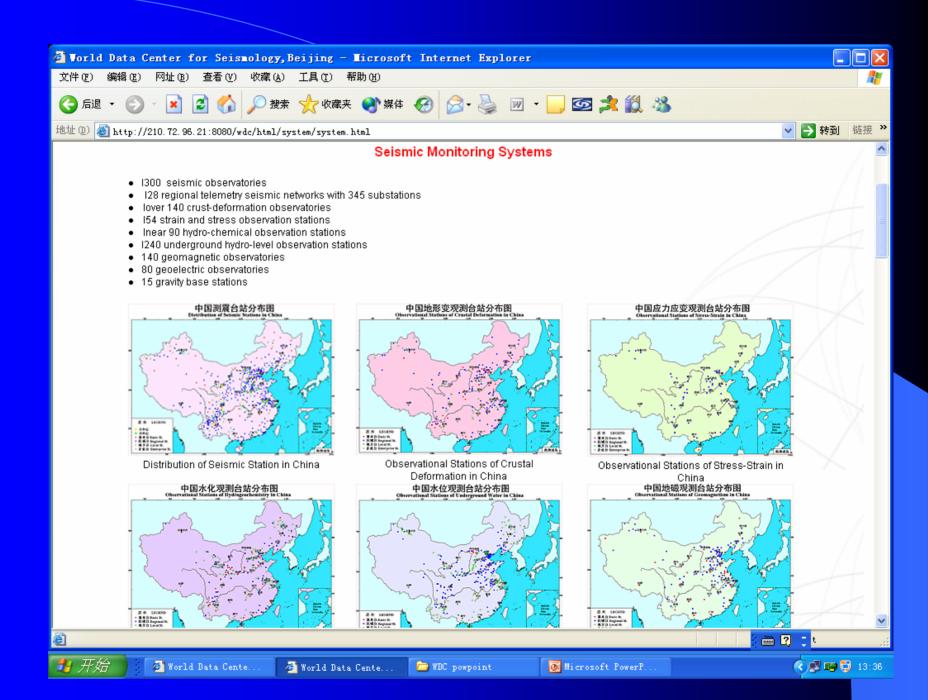
2 Global Seismic Metadata Database

It contains information about 27 international seismic data collection and service units from 22 countries.

III, Seismic Station Database (2)

1, China Seismic Station Database

contains about 400 observation stations from China, (seismic, geomagnetic, geoelctrical, gravity, geodesic and fluids observation stations) and 20 teleseismic networks, totaling about 19 database tables, about 6MB.



2. Global Seismic Station Database

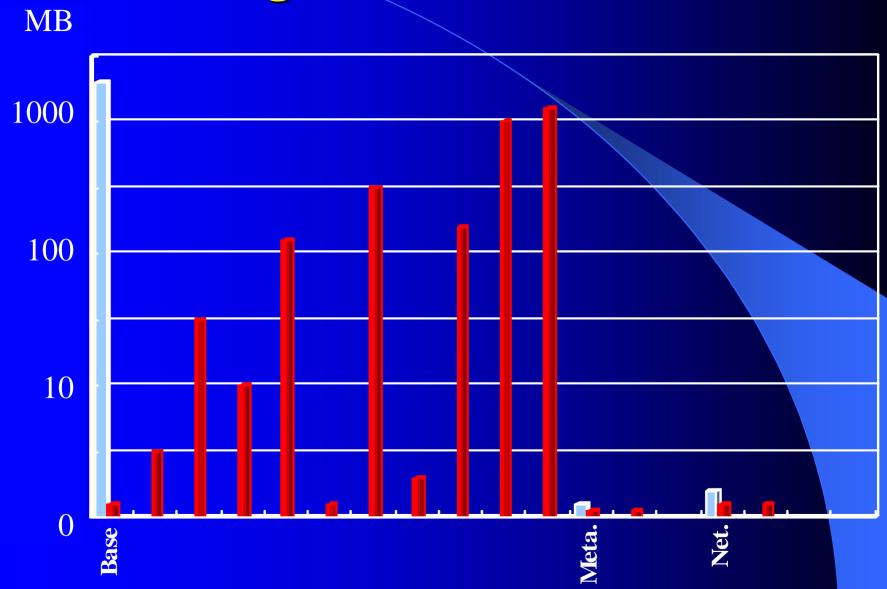
It contains information about 10,000 global seismic stations, including station code and coordinates etc.

summary

l, Basic Seismic Database(11)

- 1. China Historical Earthquake Catalogue
- 2. China Network Earthquake Catalogue
- 3. China Micro-earthquake Catalogue
- 4. Large Earthquake Sequences Catalogue
- 5. China Seismic Network Bulletins
- 6. Rapid Reporting Catalouge
- 7. China Geophysical and Geochemical Database
- 8. Waveform dataset of China Recorded
- 9. Focal Parameter Dataset of Earthquakes
- 10, Isoseismic Map Dataset
- 11. Globally Recorded Digital Waveform Dataset
- II, Metadata Database(2)
- 1. Seismic Metadata Database from China
- 2. Global Seismic Metadata Database
- III, Seismic Station Database(2)
- 1. China Seismic Station Database
- 2. Global Seismic Station Database

Historgram of Seismic Database





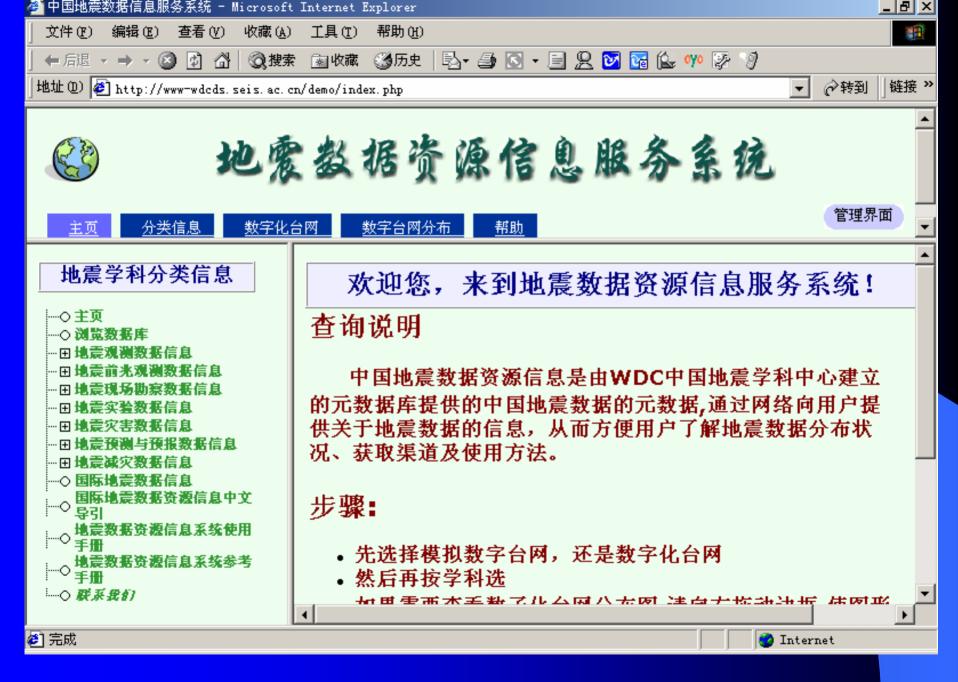
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Construction of Information Service System

1. Seismic Data Resource Service System

It consists of two parts: information release and management systems. Information release system is a website open to public; Information management system revises and maintains the database contents.



I, Construction of Information Service System

2. Comprehensive Guide System For User

Using Linux operation system, Oracle database management system and XML language, we constructed a comprehensive seismic data management and user guide system, including a management subsystem and a guide subsystem.



综合地震信息库及用户服务引导系统



- 🛮 👩 安全性
- 🖰 👩 台网
- 🗎 👩 地震
- 🗽 附加数据
- (例) 使用帮助
- **①** 系统信息
- 👩 退出

Welcome to SeismInfo System!



欢迎使用《综合地震信息库及用户服务引导系统》,本系统可以提供以单个地震为核心的综合服务,为对该地震的综合性研究提供便利。

系统管理功能包括:

- 1.用户的管理,使用分级或分权限的方式对用户进行管理,增强系统的安全性;
- 2. 数据库的维护,包括数据库的备份、复制、和与其他系统之间的数据交换等等;
- 3.数据本身的管理,各种数据的增加、删除、修改等功能,大部分均可在浏览器中完成。

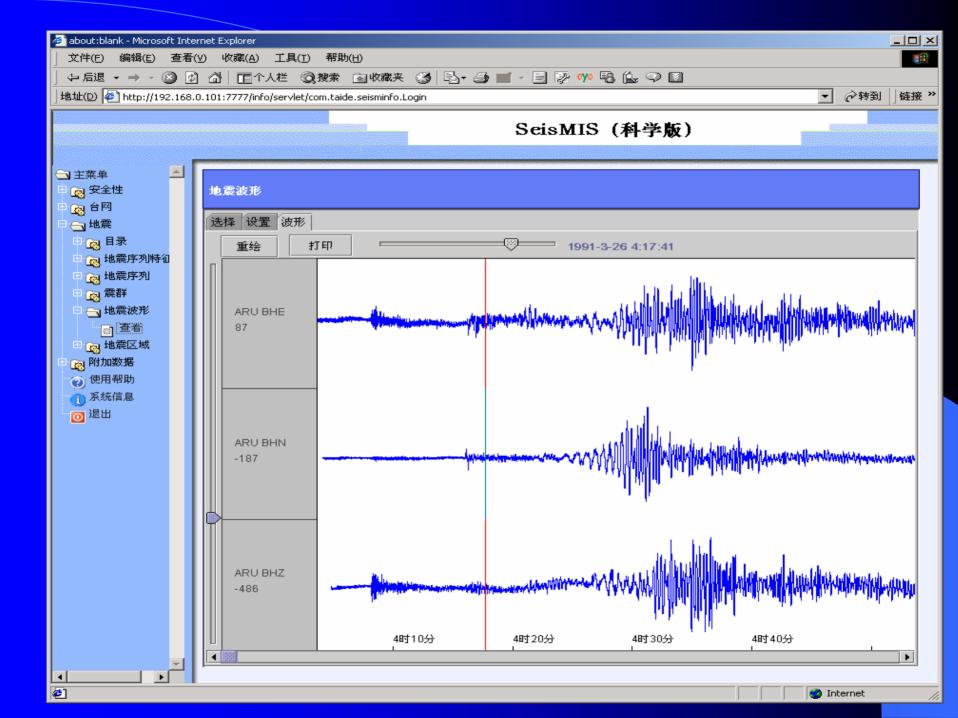
网络服务功能包括:

- 1.信息的查询、浏览和下载,数据库所提供的各种数据几乎都能在浏览器中通过不同的形式显示,用户可以使用多种方式进行。 得到关于某个地震的综合信息;
- 2. GIS的应用

信息定制功能包括:

- 1.数据定制,专家用户可以从数据库中导出需要的数据,得到不同形式的产出,如文本、图片、二进制数据等。系统可以成为标求定制光盘数据产品的基础平台;
- 2. 专题定制

系统可以是生成专题分析报告的基础平台。专题内容应包括:地震描述;灾害图片及其描述;灾害数据;地震分布图;等震组 参数:构造背景图:地(金)霍序列则表(地霍月录):地震波形图:必要的台站必器数据:立就资料:



II. Website Construction

The website "WDC for Seismology Beijing" include Chinese and English version.



II. Website Construction

1. Construction of Seismic Website (Chinese) The website "WDC for Seismology Beijing" contains 10 sections, including introduction, earthquake sequences, global seismic information, seismic data resource, seismic data, seismic data navigation, project, seismic web navigation, earthquake case in China, seismic observation stations, etc. Revised home page in 2002, and important contents added.



II. Website Construction

2、Construction Of a Seismic Website
(English)

This English website contains 14 sections.



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地址 (D) @ http://www-wdcds.seis.ac.cn/en/aboutus.htm

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World Data Center for Seismology, Beijing





The Network Flat of WDC for Seismology, Beijing The Main Servers of CSInet

Brief introduction of WDC for Seismology, Beijing

World Data Center for Seismology, Beijing, is a member of World Data Center(WDC). It was established in 1988 as a member of WDC-D for China. Although WDC system decided not to use the - A, - B, - C, - D in 1999. World Data Center for Seismology, Beijing is still a part of China WDC system. It has been supported and managed by China Seismological Bureau (CSB) and guided by WDC National Committee and Scientific Committee of China.

The primary mission of World Data Center for Seismology, Beijing, is to carry out international exchange of seismic and geomagnetic data. As a matter of fact, this kind of data exchange has been carried out for many years in the Institute of Geophysics, CSB. After the establishment of World Data Center for Seismology, Beijing (the old name is WDC-D for Seismology), the Institute of Geophysics of CSB still is responsible for this task in the name of WDC for seismology, Beijing. This is still an important part of international data exchange in seismology and geomagnetism carried out by WDC for Seismology, Beijing.

Along with the establishment of the Center for Seismic Data and Information (CSDI), CSDI became the host of WDC for Seismology, Beijing, WDC for Seismology, Beijing, committed itself to the establishment of national seismic information network, acquiring of international earthquake data, and offering service to internal customers between 1993 and 2000. By the effort of these years, the China Seismic Information Network opened on Dec 1998. It offers seismic data and information service through network. In 1999, National Science and Technology Department gave support to a project named Database Systems for Geosciences, Part A: Seismology making the aim of WDC for Seismology, Beijing clearer and definite. That is, based on all kinds of earthquake monitoring systems and information network infrastructure in CSB, WDC for Seismology, Beijing, will make itself both a national-level center for seismology and a qualified member of WDC family.

On July 2000, the host institution of WDC for Seismology, Beijing, was moved from CSDI to Center for Analysis and Prediction of CSB according to arrangement of CSB. The new stage of WDC for Seismology, Beijing, began from there. We believe that WDC for Seismology, Daijing will have great development with the connect of CCD and the accordation of all



The Work Scene of WDC for Seismology, Beijing

On July 6, 2005 World Data Centers sets up a team to visit and review the WDC for seismology of Beijing to determine how well they meet the challenges of using the internet to help users find and obtain data, and of dealing with rapidly growing demands for environmental data.

Review Team members come from

Tohru Araki, Kyoto University, Japan

Jean Bonnin, Université Louis Pasteur, France (leader)

David Clark, NOAA, National Geophysical Data Center, USA (rapporteur

Li Wenhua, Institute of Geographical Sciences and National Resources

Research, China



Evaluation Criteria:

The data directory is being developed using the international metadata standard ISO 19115. Chinese seismological and related data held by the WDC are of major significance to the geophysical community. The WDC adheres to the policy of nondiscriminatory data access for all data held in the WDC.

Recommendation:

The WDC for Seismology, Beijing, should be certified as a World Data Center.

THANKS!

WDC for Seismology, Beijing

- 1. Overall Observations: The WDC for seismology has four full-time employees and is supported by the CENC infrastructure. Website: www-wdcds.seis.ac.cn.
- 2. Evaluation Criteria: The data directory is being developed using the international metadata standard ISO 19115. Chinese seismological and related data held by the WDC are of major significance to the geophysical community. The WDC adheres to the policy of non-discriminatory data access for all data held in the WDC.
- 3. Comments: The Review Panel notes the very strong support from CENC. Better access to WDC data will be accomplished with an English version of the data directories and data sets. Stronger interaction is needed with the WDC for Seismology, Golden (USA). The State Seismological Bureau holds data from the extensive Chinese geomagnetic network. Enhanced availability of the geomagnetic 1-minute data would benefit the global scientific community.
- 4. Recommendation: The WDC for Seismology, Beijing, should be certified as a World Data Center. Data sets or links to other data sets or data centers on observed macroseismic effects of past events and on strong motion data should be considered for addition to the center's holdings.

Review Team members, Panel A

Tohru Araki, Kyoto University, Japan

Jean Bonnin, Université Louis Pasteur, France (leader)

David Clark, NOAA, National Geophysical Data Center, USA (rapporteur)

Li Wenhua, Institute of Geographical Sciences and National Resources Research, China

As World Data Center for Seismology, Beijing, the WDCD compiles and maintains an extensive, national database on earthquake parameters, geophysical and geochemical observation data, and their effects that serves as a solid foundation for basic and applied earth science research, and not only for seismology research

