XXVII GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE EUROPEAN SEISMOLOGICAL COMMISSION (ESC)

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF SEISMOLOGY AND PHYSICS OF THE EARTH'S INTERIOR (IASEP)
INTERNATIONAL UNION OF GEODESY AND GEOPHYSICS (IUGG)

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS AND PAPERS
LISBON UNIVERSITY, LISBON, PORTUGAL

10-15 September 2000
SPECIAL SESSIONS

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ABSTRACT

The paper, on page 118 of one of the highly sensitive documents, contains a detailed analysis of the 1988 Armenian earthquake, which lasted for 30 minutes. The event was one of the most destructive in the region and caused significant social and economic loss. It was followed by a large aftershock on October 29 that caused additional damage. The analysis shows that the earthquake had a magnitude of 6.9 on the Richter scale and affected an area of approximately 50,000 square kilometers. The epicenter was located about 25 kilometers northeast of Yerevan, the capital of Armenia. The earthquake caused significant damage, including the collapse of many buildings and the disruption of infrastructure, such as roads and bridges.

The Institute of Engineering Seismology and Earthquake Engineering (ITAS) had installed sensors throughout the region to monitor the earthquake. The data collected from these sensors showed that the earthquake was characterized by a high-frequency seismic wave with a duration of about 10 minutes. The earthquake caused significant damage, including the collapse of many buildings and the disruption of infrastructure, such as roads and bridges. The analysis shows that the earthquake had a magnitude of 6.9 on the Richter scale and affected an area of approximately 50,000 square kilometers. The epicenter was located about 25 kilometers northeast of Yerevan, the capital of Armenia. The earthquake caused significant damage, including the collapse of many buildings and the disruption of infrastructure, such as roads and bridges.

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