

Seismic Observations in Egypt

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Recent earthquake records started in Egypt in 1899 with Helwan station. By mid 1980's the number of installed seismic stations was increased, where Aswan Seismic Network; 13 stations, was installed in 1981. In 1990, a very broad band Kottamia station was installed. After 3 years, in 1994, Hurghada Seismic Network; 6 stations, was installed. Recently, in 2003, the Egyptian National Seismological Network (ENSN) was achieved to work in a complete system with improving the old seismic stations to include more than 66 seismic stations (Figure 1). All these seismic stations that cover most of Egypt land send the digital data to the main center in Helwan. In addition, ENSN has 24 mobile seismograph stations and strong motion accelerographs (Figure 2). By this dense array of these seismic stations, it is becoming available to record the seismic activity in Egypt.

The Egyptian National Seismic Network (ENSN) consists of the main center at Helwan, five sub-centers at Hurghada, Burg El-Arab, Mersa Alan, Aswan, and El-Kharga as shown in Fig. 1. The main center receives the seismic data from the near distance stations through a telemetry communication and by telephone lines and satellite from the sub-centers and remote stations.

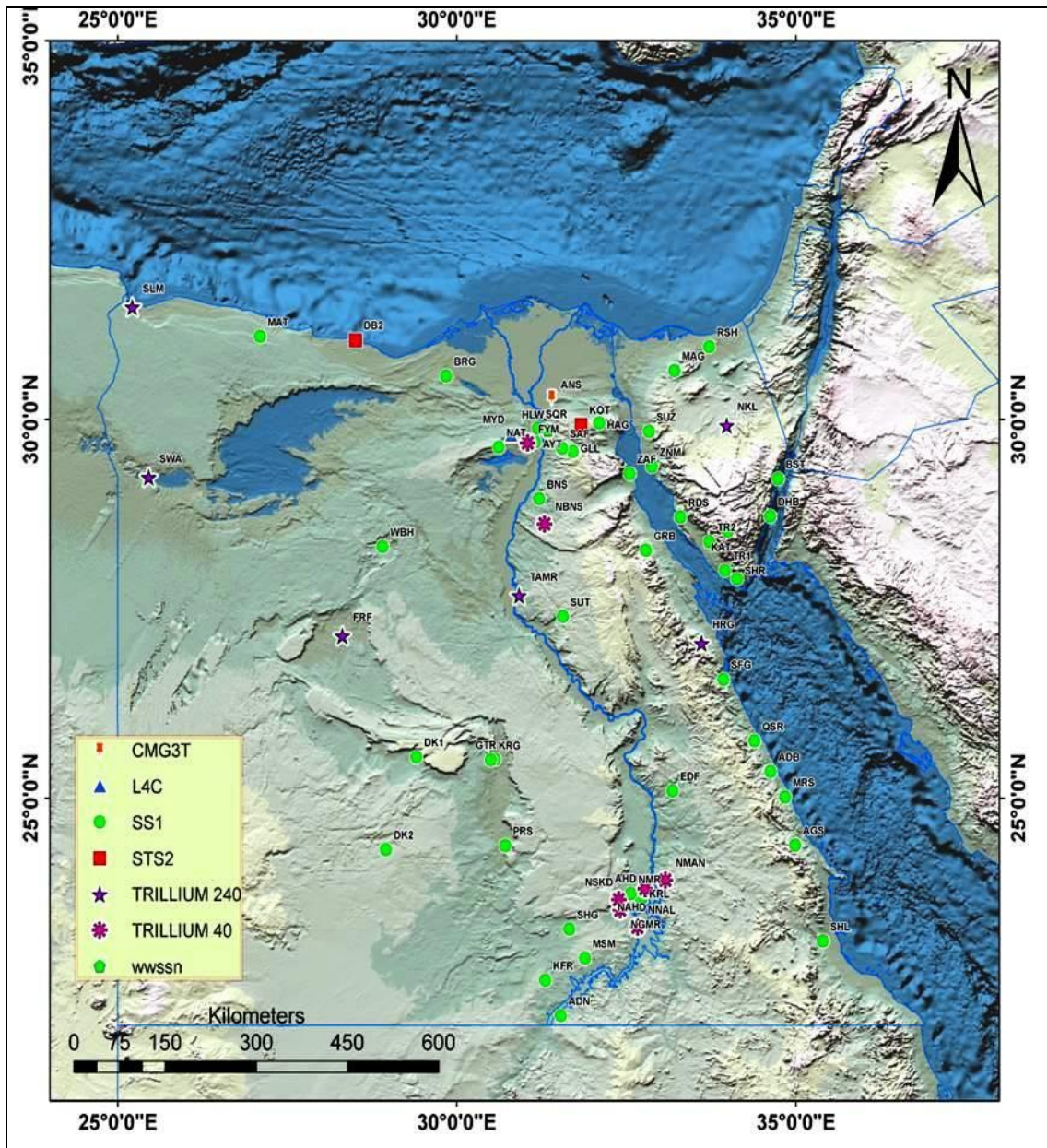


Figure 1. Egyptian National Seismological Network (ENSN).

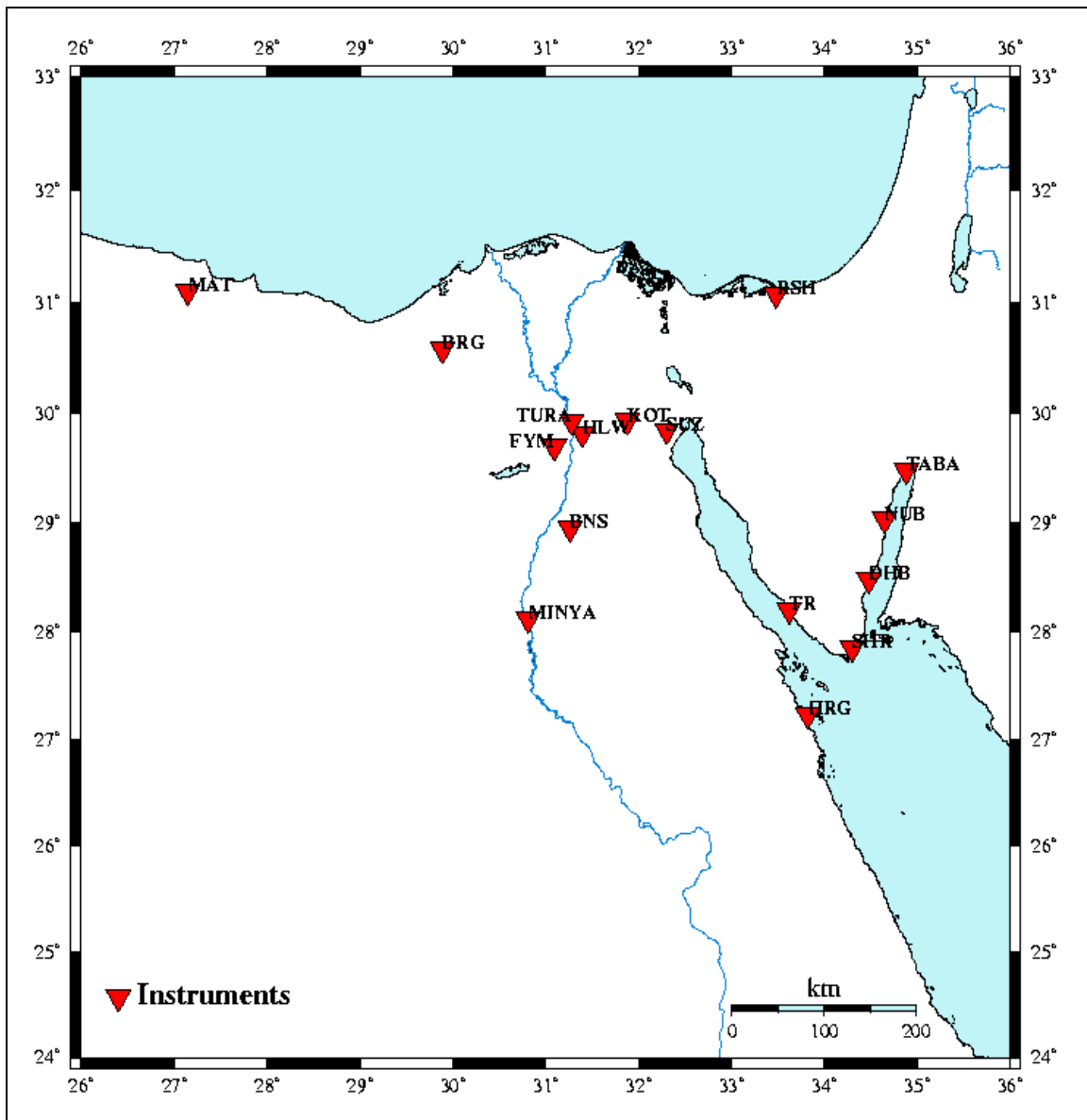


Figure 2. Distribution of strong motion accelerographs in Egypt.