

No More Crying Wolf: Rethinking tsunami thresholds to reduce false alarms

David Galán Pérez, Iñigo Aniel-Quiroga,
Omar Quetzalcóatl, Albert Gallego Jiménez,
Ignacio Aguirre-Ayerbe, Mauricio González

25/09/2025



Proyecto PID2023-151688OA-I00 de investigación financiado por MICIU/AEI /10.13039/501100011033 y por FEDER, UE





Introduction

Methodology-Results

Output

Key Insights

Tsunamis in the 21st Century

2004 Indian Ocean
Boxing Day



2010 Chile

2011 Japan

2025 Russia



Cordon Press

227,000 DEATHS
9,9 B\$ losses



ElMundo

550 DEATHS
10% affected population



National
Geographic

20,000 DEATHS
309 B\$ losses



Reuters

**2M PEOPLE
EVACUATED**

Minimal damage, but huge social
impact



How are people warned?

- Tsunami Service Providers
- Tsunami Warning Centers



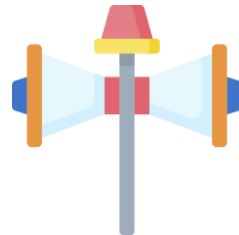
Depth	M	Epicenter Location	Tsunami Potential	ALERT LEVEL VS DISTANCE		
				$\Delta eq \leq 100$ km	$100 \text{ km} < \Delta eq \leq 400$ km	$\Delta eq > 400$ km
< 100 km	$5.5 \leq M \leq 6.0$	Offshore or Inland ≤ 100 km	Nil	Information Bulletin		
	$6.0 < M \leq 6.5$	Inland (40 km < Inland ≤ 100 km)	Nil	Information Bulletin		
		Offshore or near the coast (Inland ≤ 40 km)	Potential of weak local tsunami $\Delta eq < 100$ km	LOCAL Tsunami ADVISORY	Information	
	$6.5 < M \leq 7.0$	Offshore or Inland ≤ 100 km	Potential of destructive local tsunami $\Delta eq < 100$ km 400 km	LOCAL Tsunami WATCH	REGIONAL Tsunami ADVISORY	Information
	$7.0 < M \leq 7.5$		Potential of destructive regional tsunami $\Delta eq < 400$ km basin	REGIONAL Tsunami WATCH		BASIN-WIDE Tsunami ADVISORY
	$M > 7.5$		Potential of destructive tsunami in the whole basin any Δeq	BASIN-WIDE Tsunami WATCH		
≥ 100 km	$M \geq 5.5$	Offshore or Inland ≤ 100 km	Nil	Information Bulletin		
any	any	Inland > 100 km	Nil	Nil		
				LOCAL	REGIONAL	BASIN-WIDE



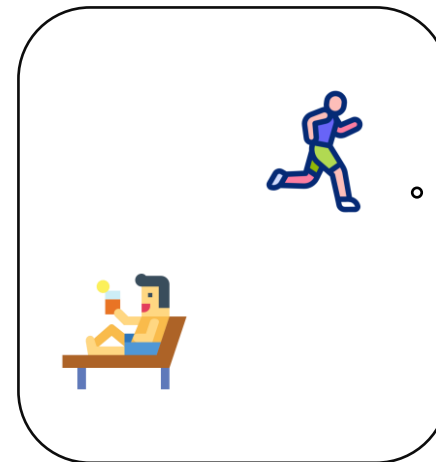
Aim of the study

Use numerical simulations of historical events to identify tsunami vs. non-tsunami cases.

- ⚠ False alarms (false positives) → loss of trust in the population
- 🕒 Events not detected in time (false negatives) → high impact
- ❌ Binary decision (“yes/no tsunami”)



Crying wolf



What to do?

[Introduction](#)[Methodology-Results](#)[Output](#)[Key Insights](#)

➤ False negative (FN): Events not detected in time

**LT** LATERCERA**HISTÓRICO**

Caso Tsunami: juzgado reabre investigación luego de requerimiento de uno de los acusados

La defensa de Mariano Rojas, capitán (R) a cargo del Shoa la noche de la tragedia, pidió indagar en los antecedentes de la oceanógrafa Cecilia Zelaya, quien era la que habría tenido mayor capacitación durante la emergencia.

Por Constanza Cortés Miquel

23 JUNIO 2014

Tribunal chileno acoge salida extrajudicial para imputados en fallida alerta de tsunami en 2010

By Reuters

April 7, 2016 7:11 PM GMT+2 · Updated April 7, 2016



➤ False positive (FP): Alert without real danger

“Magnitude 7.8 earthquake in Kamchatka triggered a tsunami alert in Russia”

75% of Tsunami Warnings Were False Alarms

 But in 2001, the DART System Changed the Game



Hydrau

Follow

7 min read · Jan 18, 2025

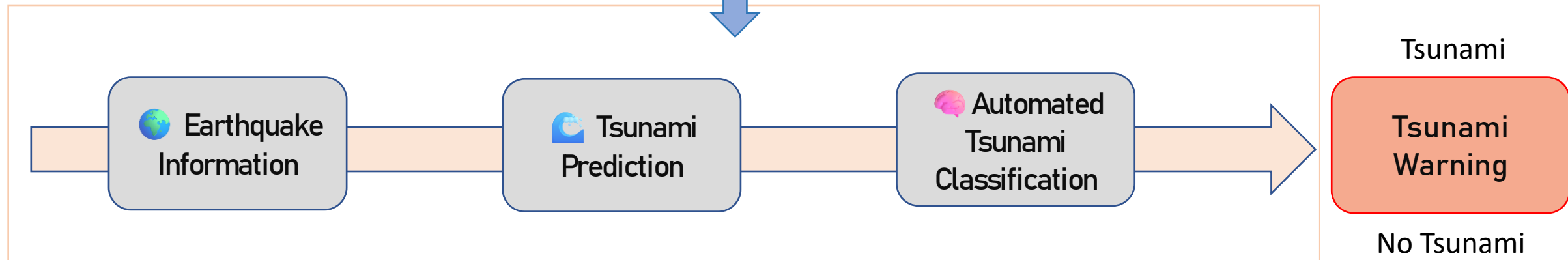
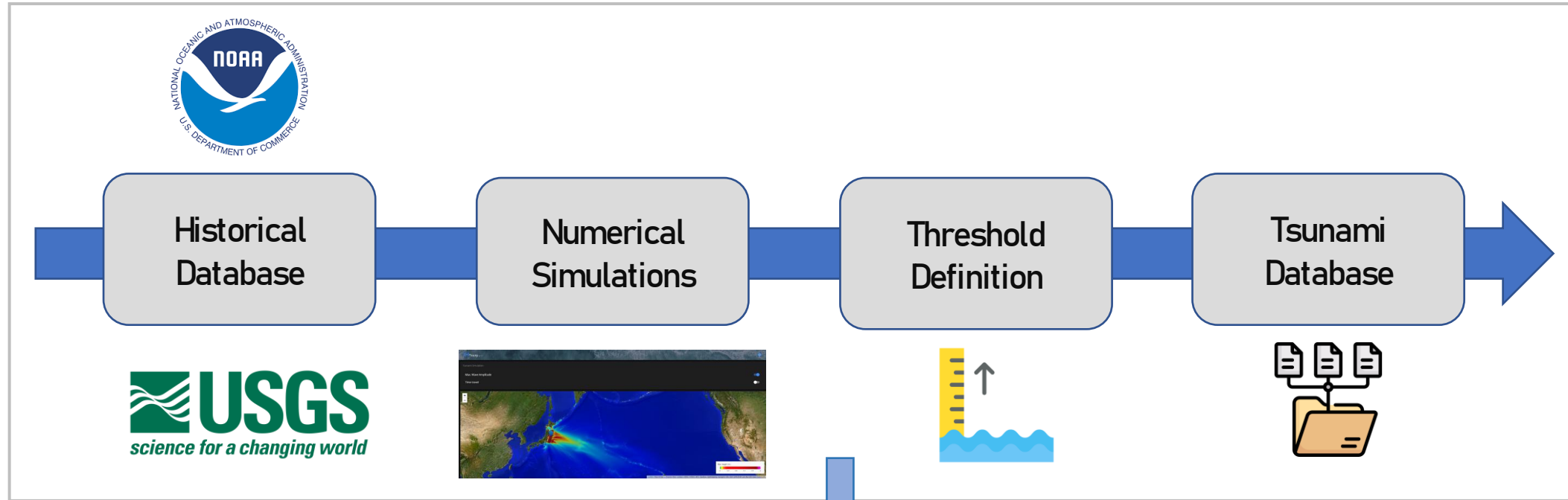


Introduction 

Methodology-Results

Output

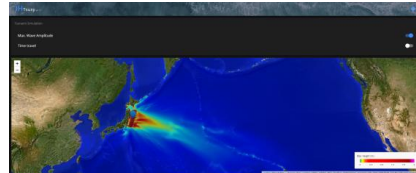
Key Insights



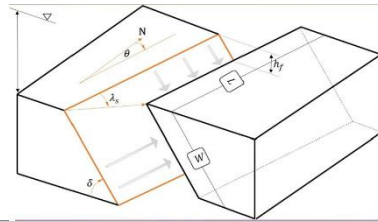


Historical
Database

Numerical
Simulations



Historical simulated global database



Characterisation of
seismotectonic sources



Tsunami-HySEA

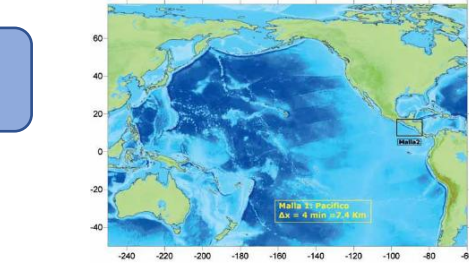
Application of numerical
model

SOURCES

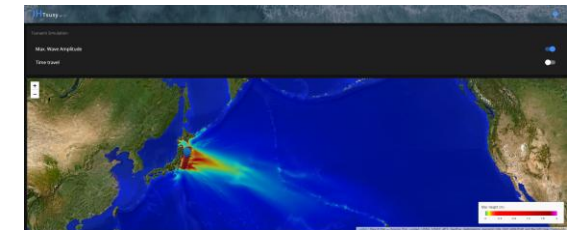
BATHYMETRY

NUMERICAL
MODELLING

RESULTS



Construction of a high-
resolution topobathymetry



Map of heights and times

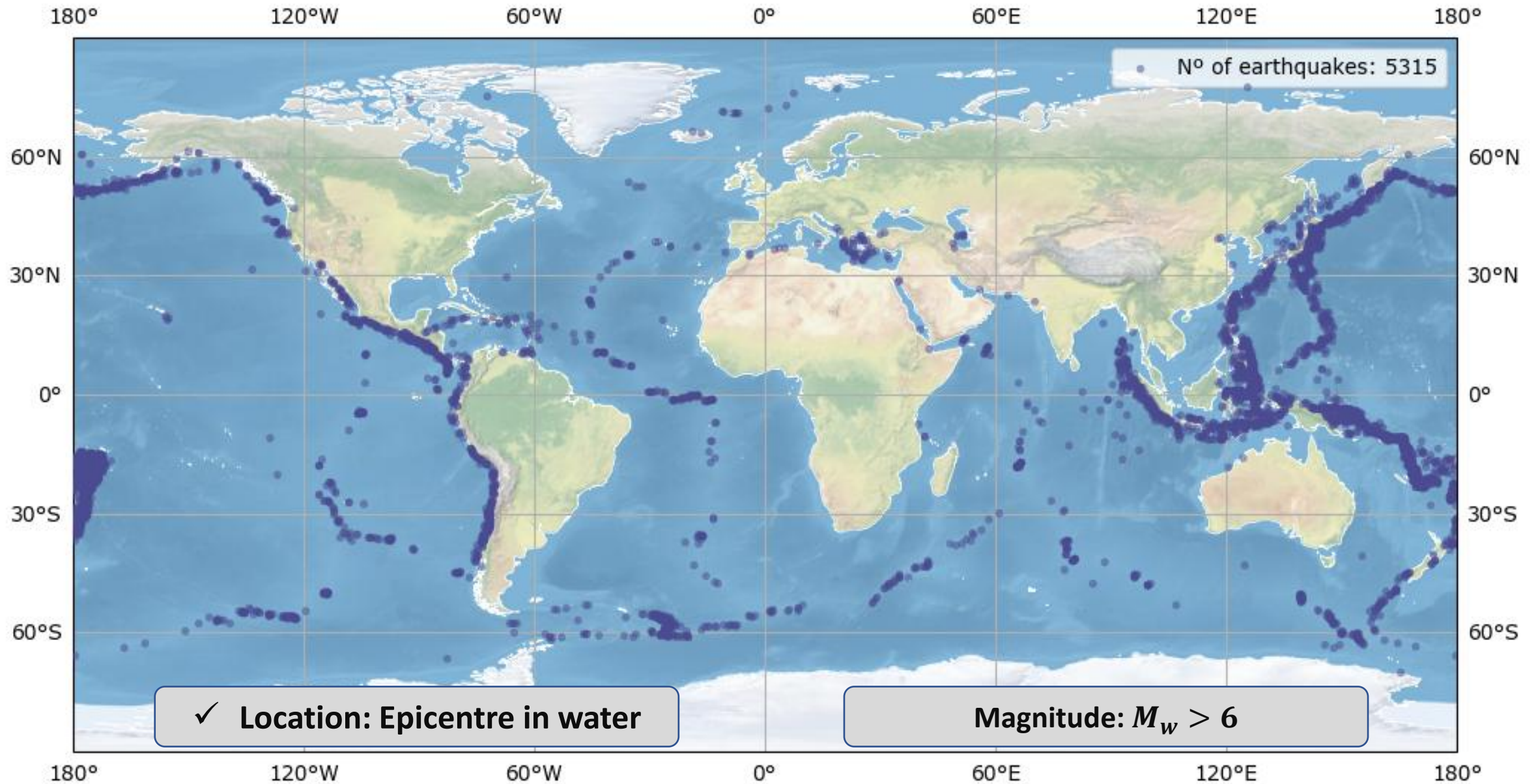
IHCantabria – Simplified method for tsunami hazard
assessment, showing the main steps of the approach

Introduction

Methodology-Results

Output

Key Insights



2004 Sumatra - Andaman Islands Earthquake

Lon 95.982° Lat 3.295°

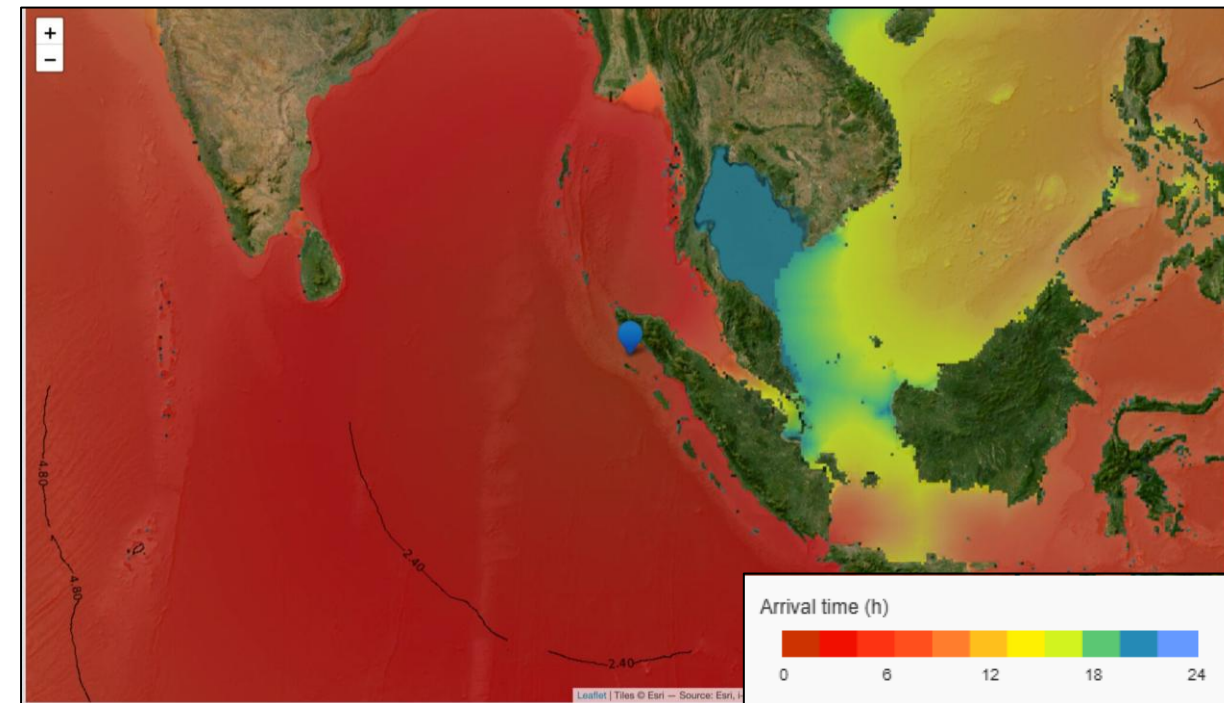
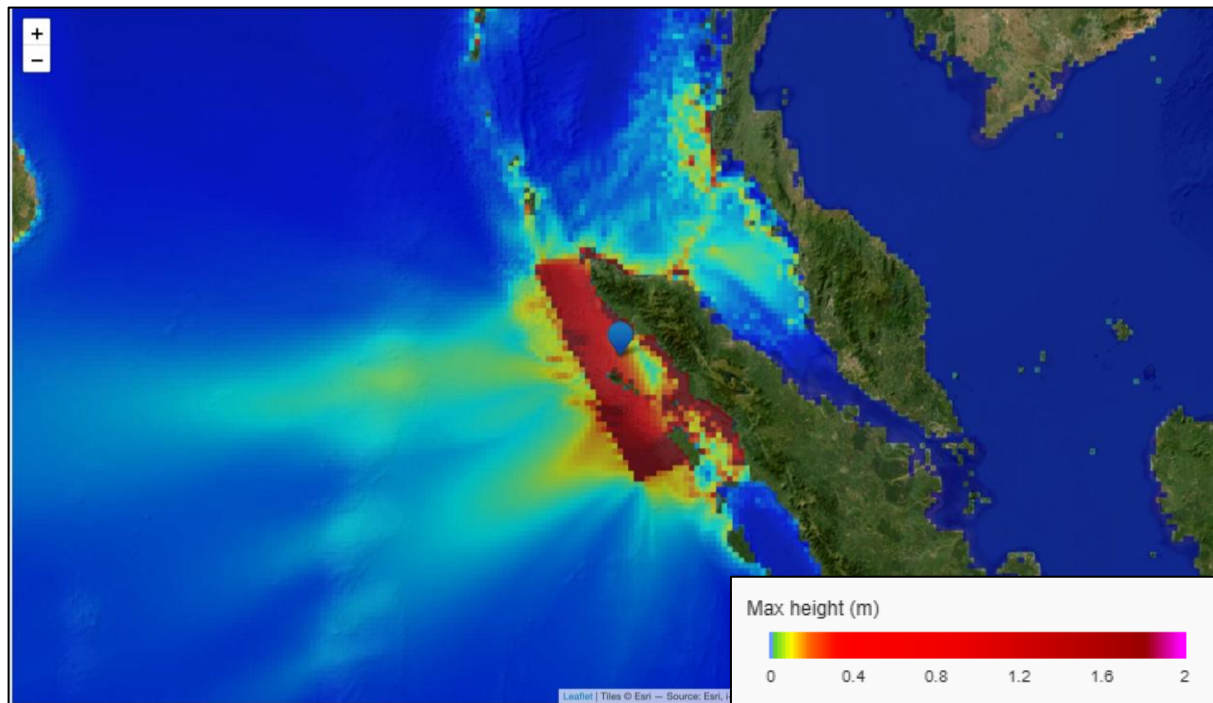
Date 26-12-2004 01:58

Magnitude (M_w): 9.1
Focal Depth: 30 km depth



Maximum Wave Height (m)

Arrival Time (h)



Introduction

Methodology-Results

Output

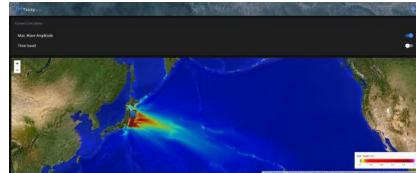
Key Insights



Historical
Database

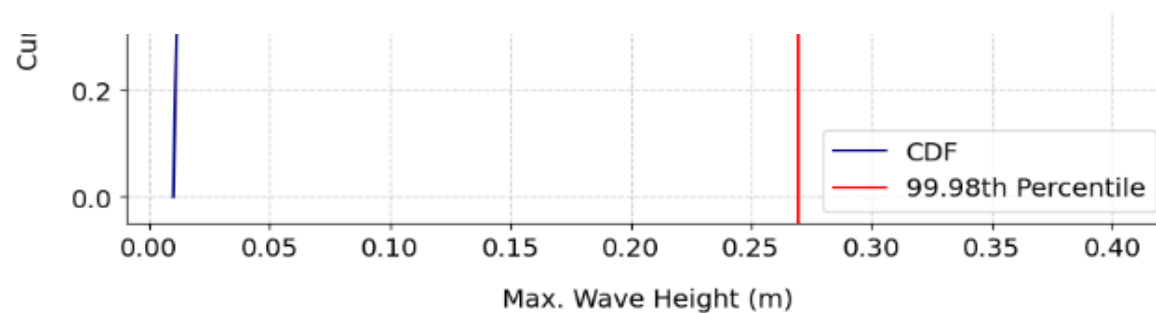
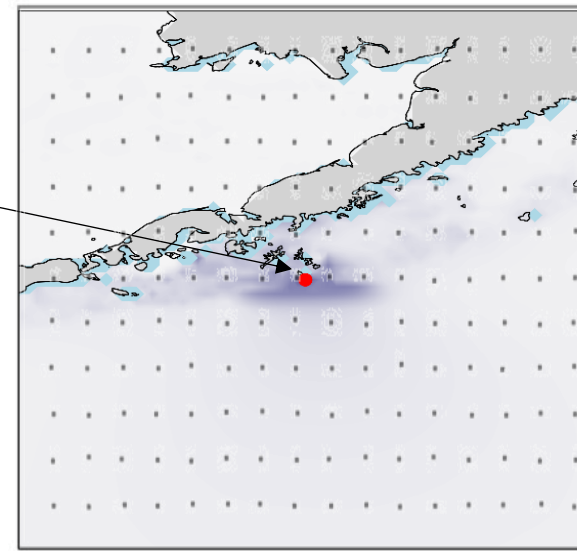
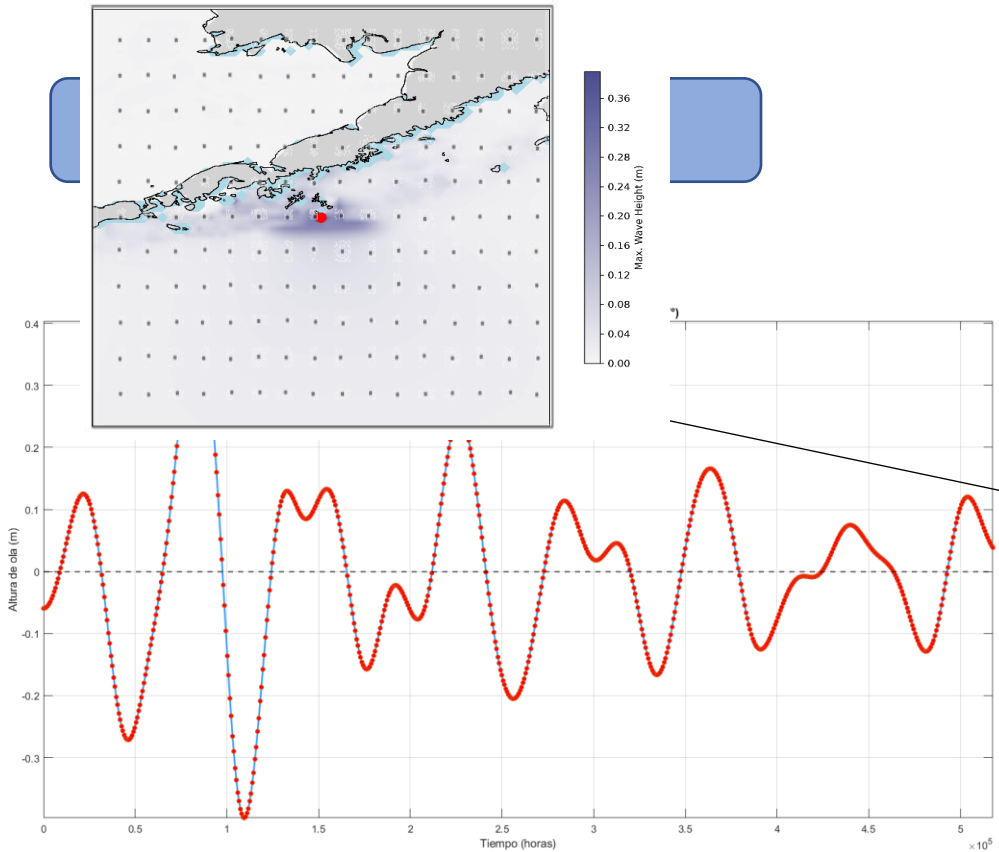


Numerical
Simulations



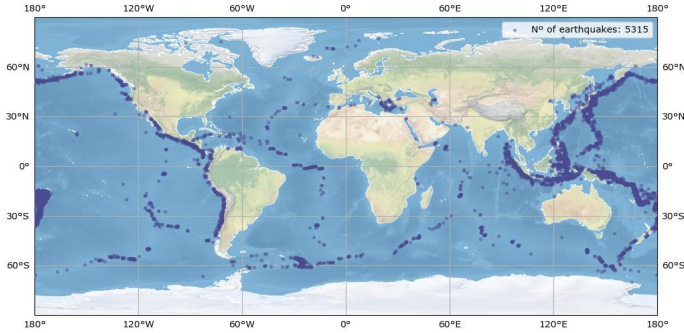
Threshold
Definition



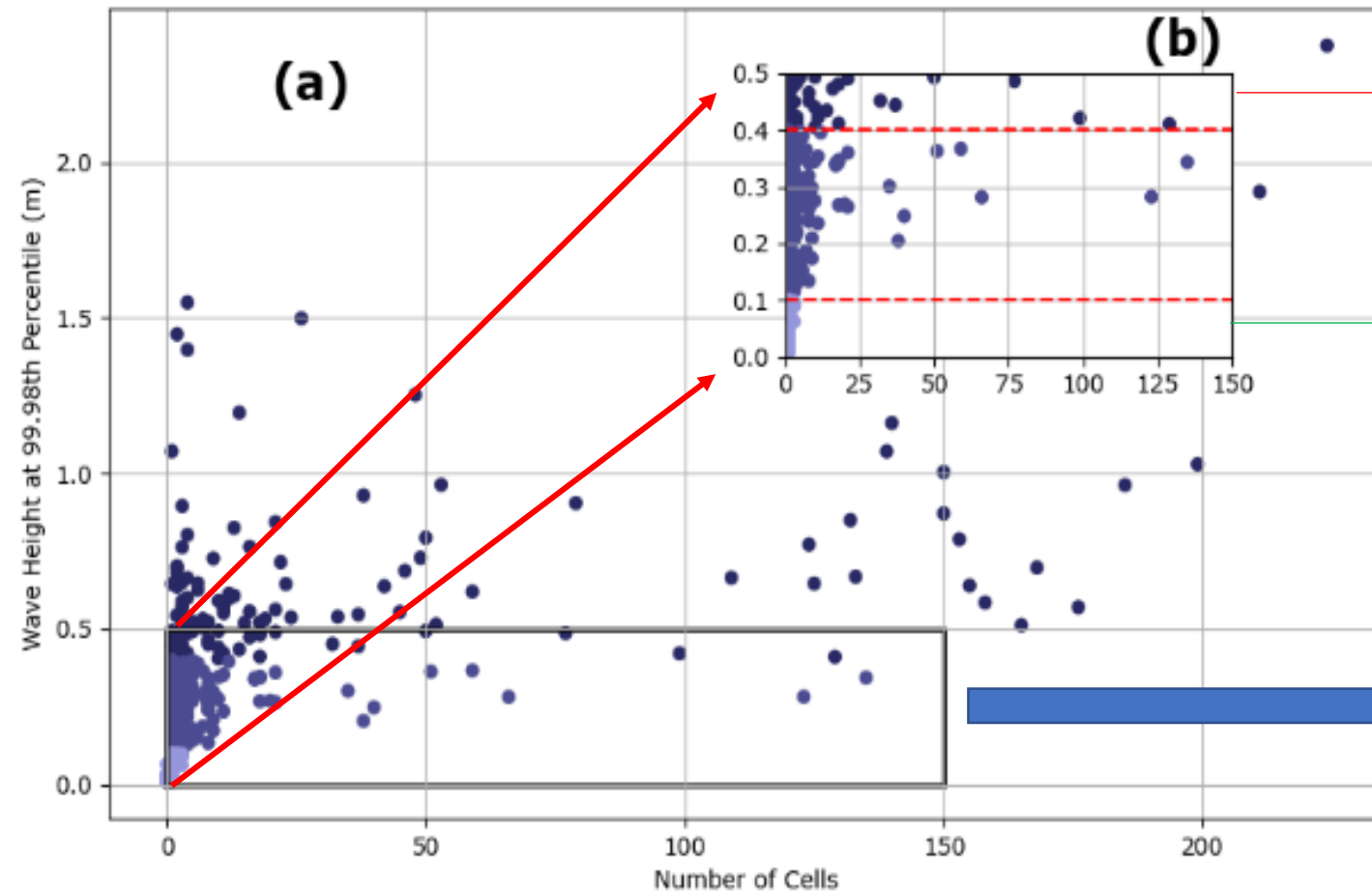


	Value (m)
$H_{max}(4)$	0.404
$H_{max}(5)$	0.344
$H_{max}(6)$	0.299
	0.274
	0.271
	0.270

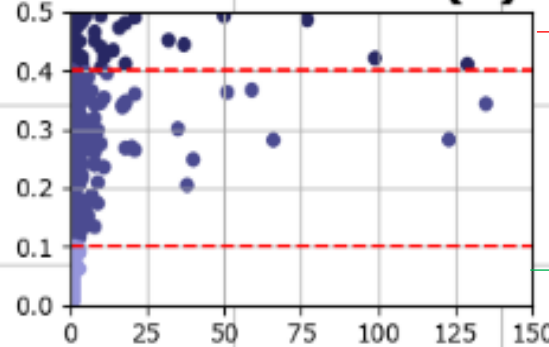
Why?



Classification threshold



(b)



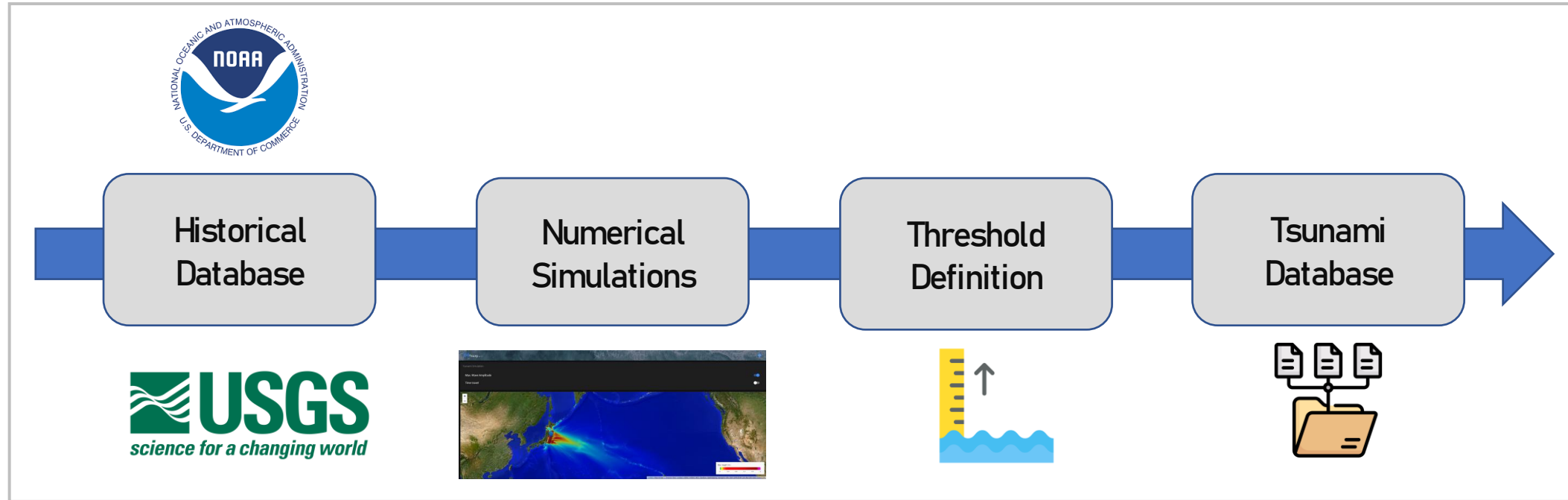
TSUNAMI

NO TSUNAMI

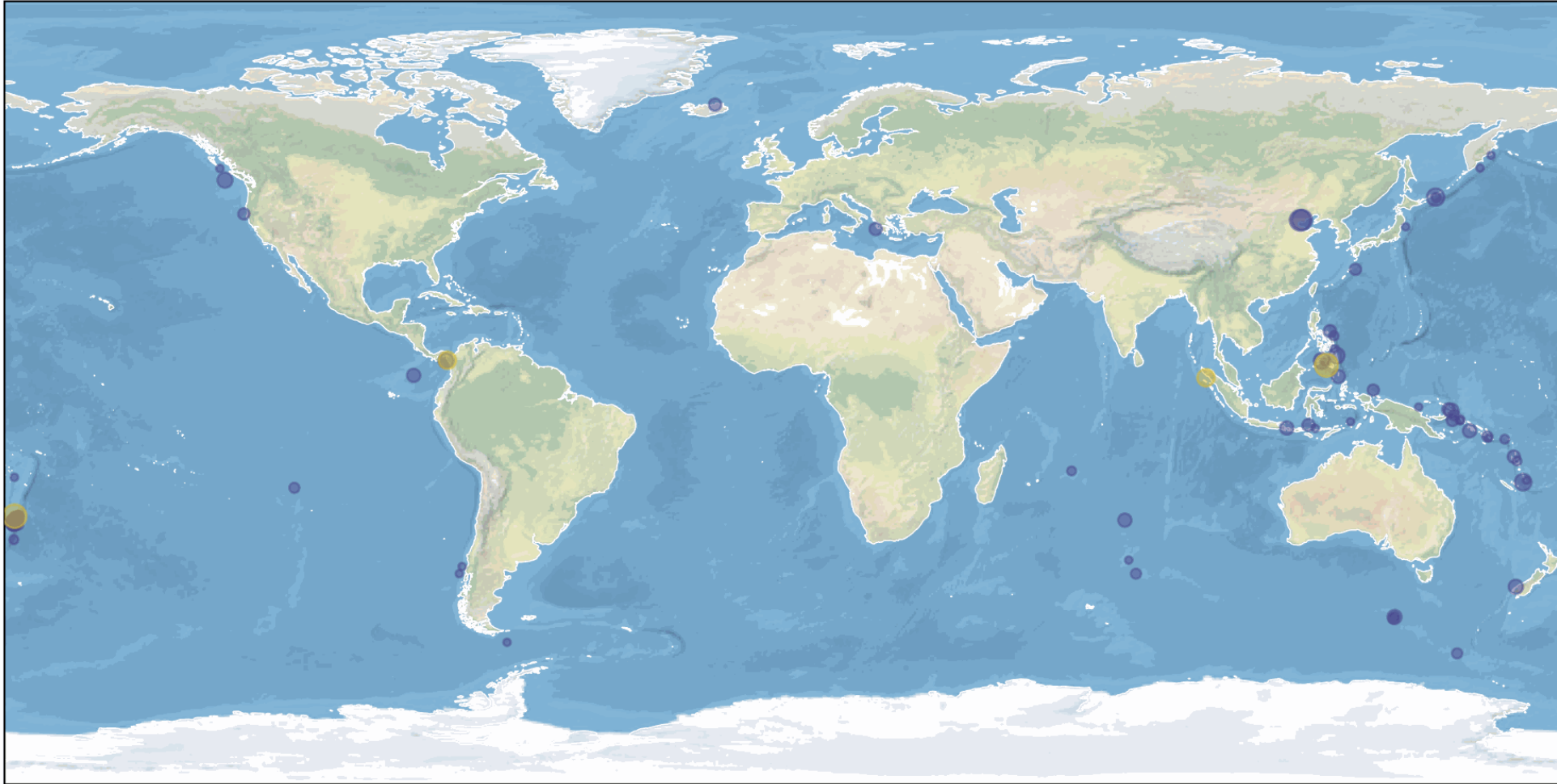
0.15 m

Median

Threshold

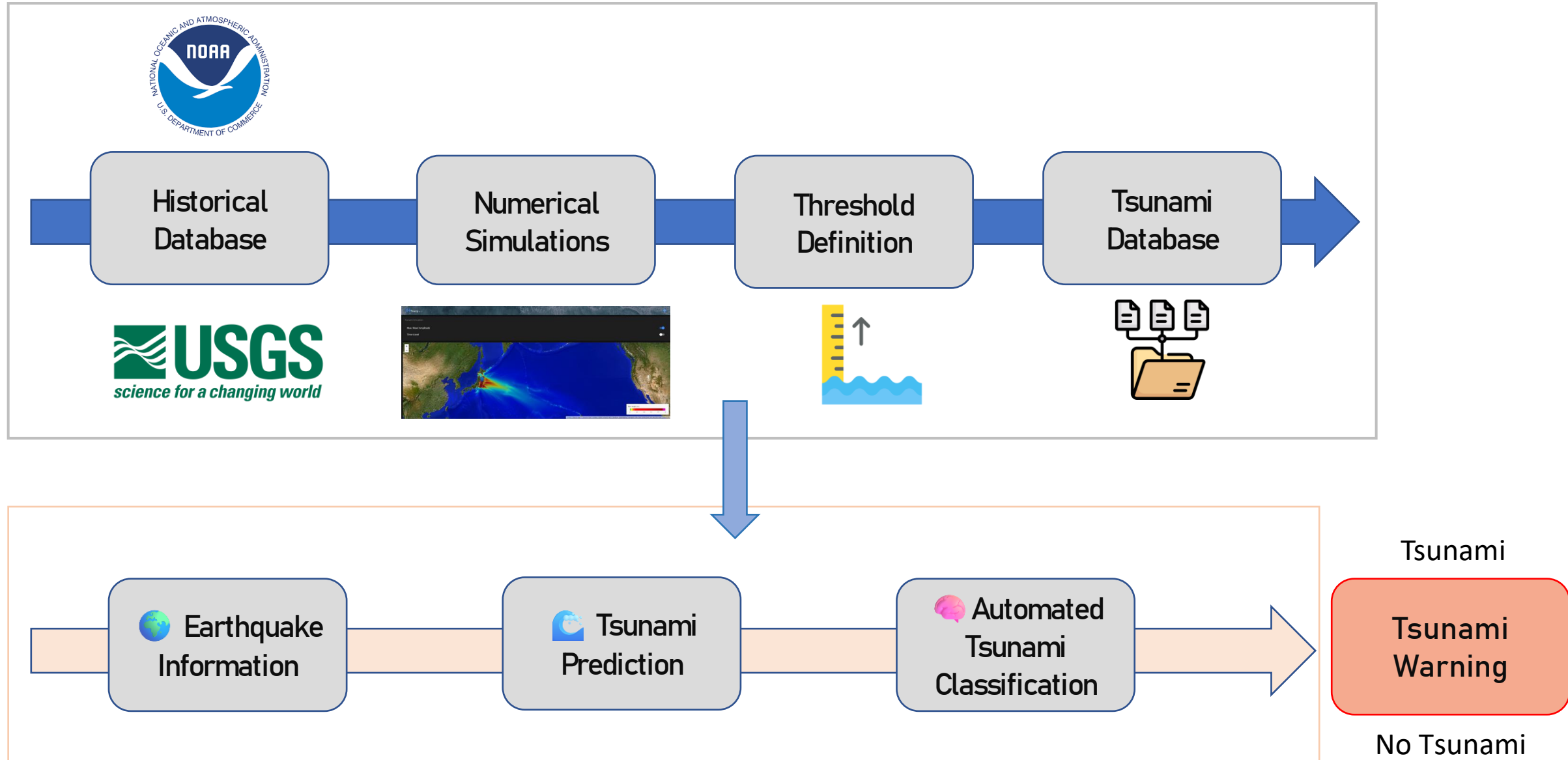


Earthquakes up to Year 1976 (N=74)

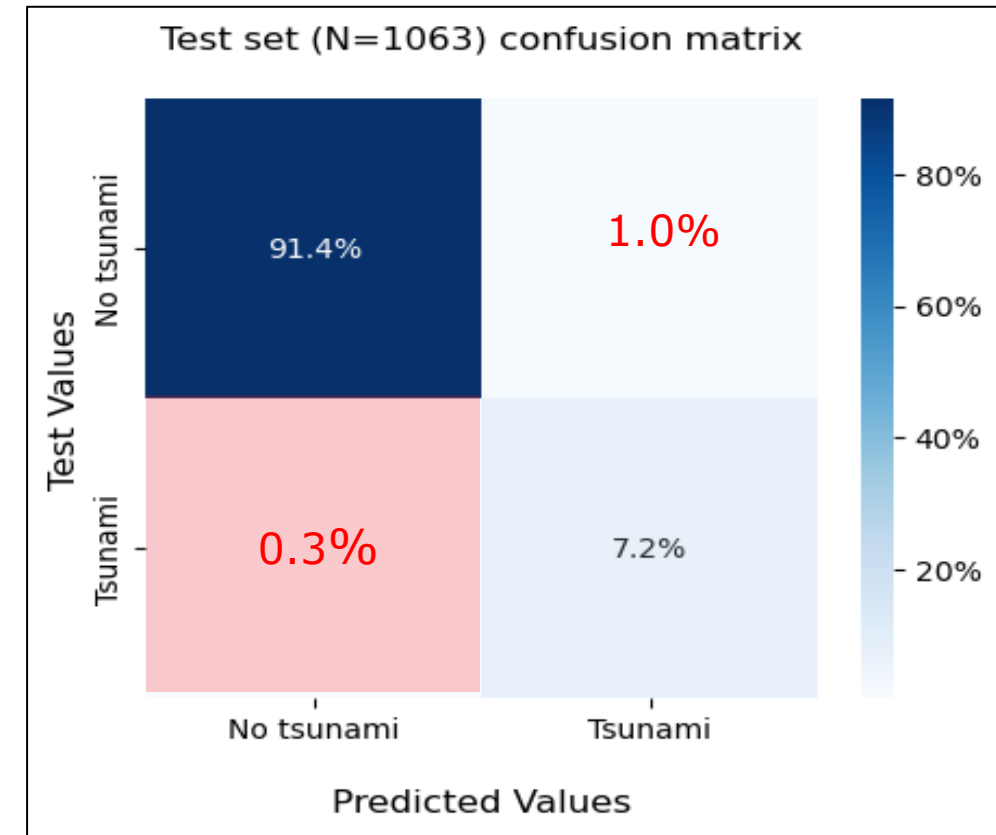
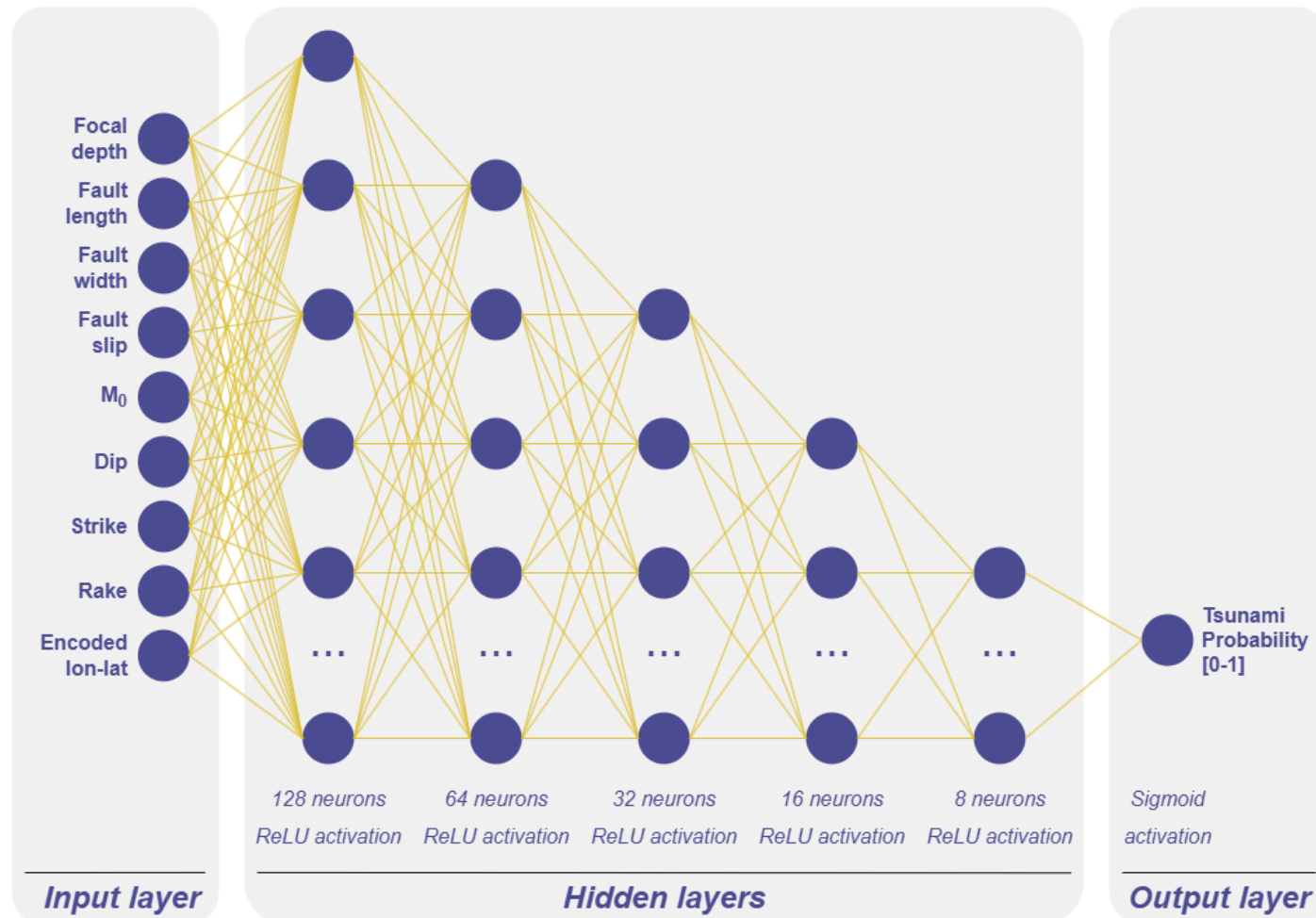


5.4% **Tsunami**

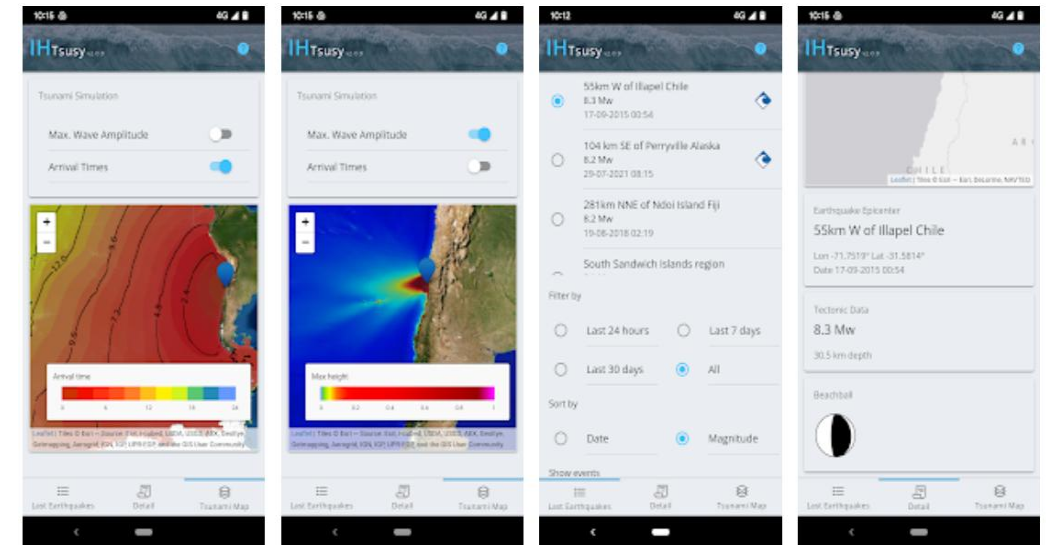
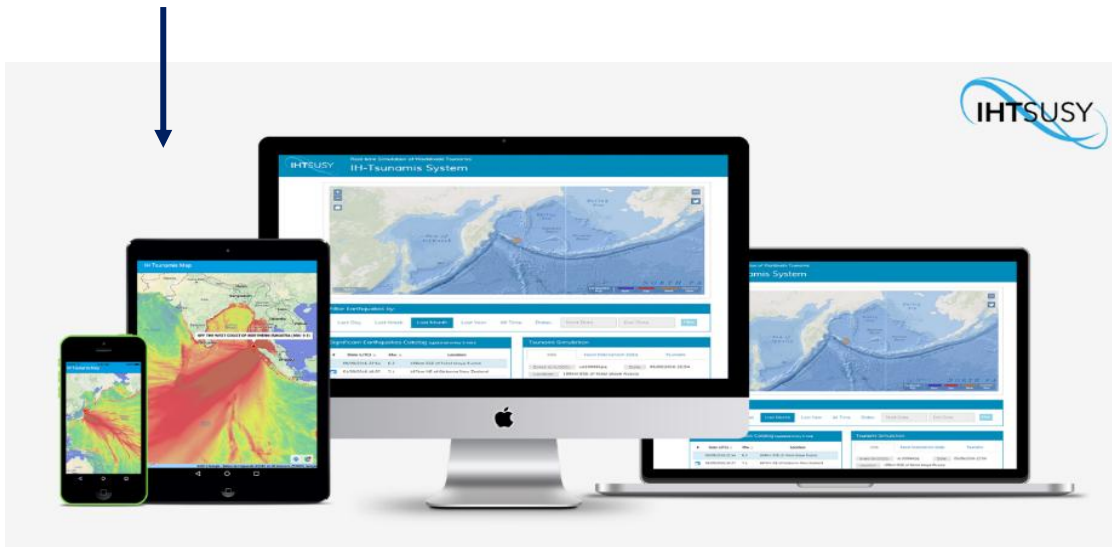
94.6% **No tsunami**



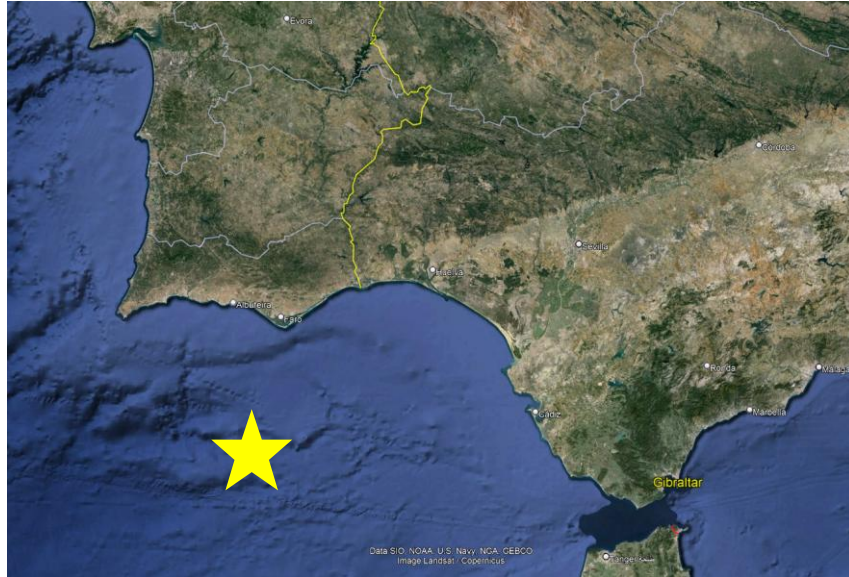
AI training model

*Feedforward neural network
for tsunami binary classification*

IH-Tsunamis System (IH-Tsusy)



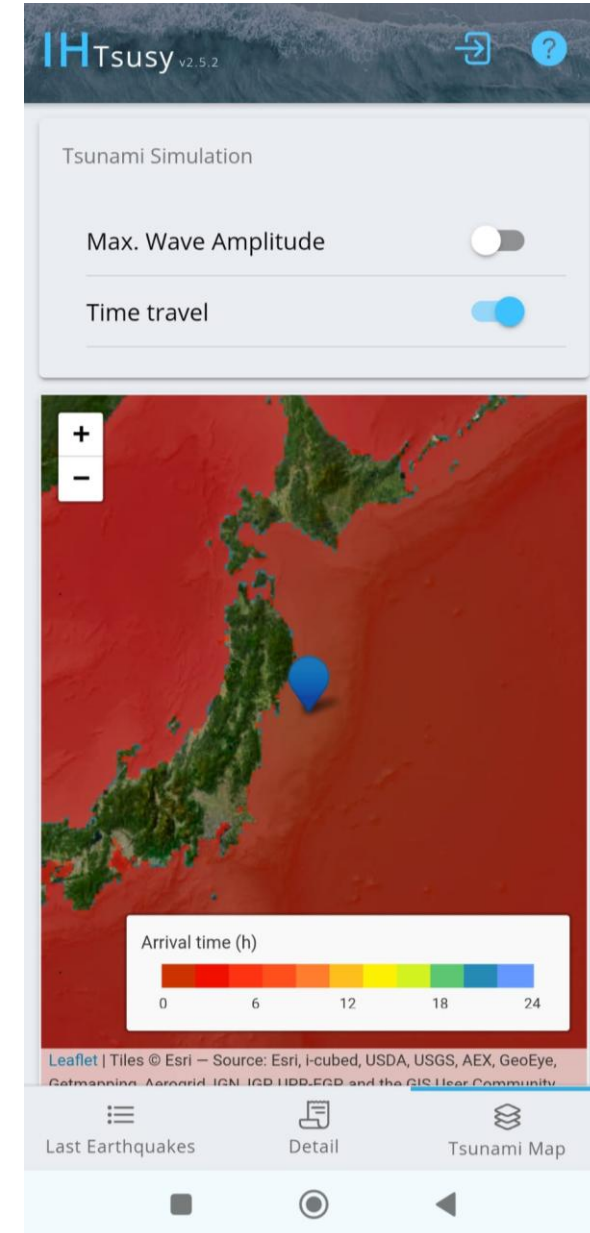
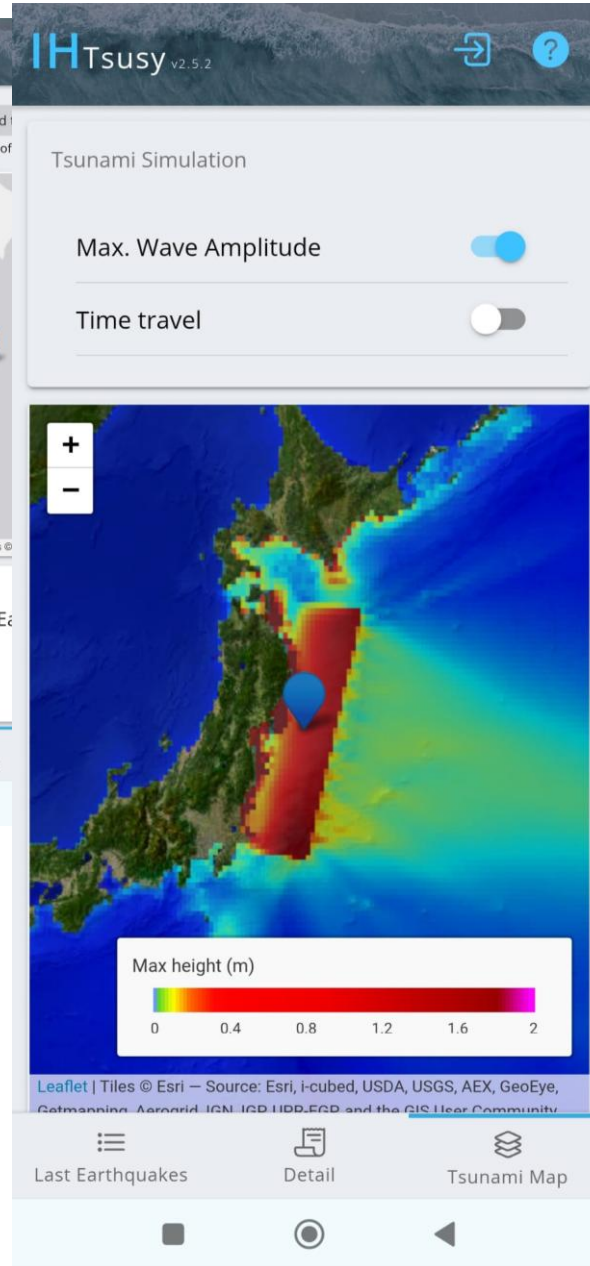
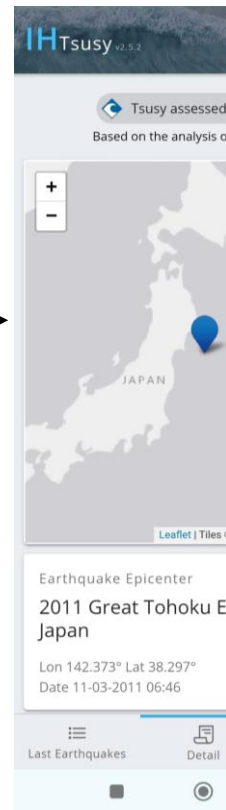
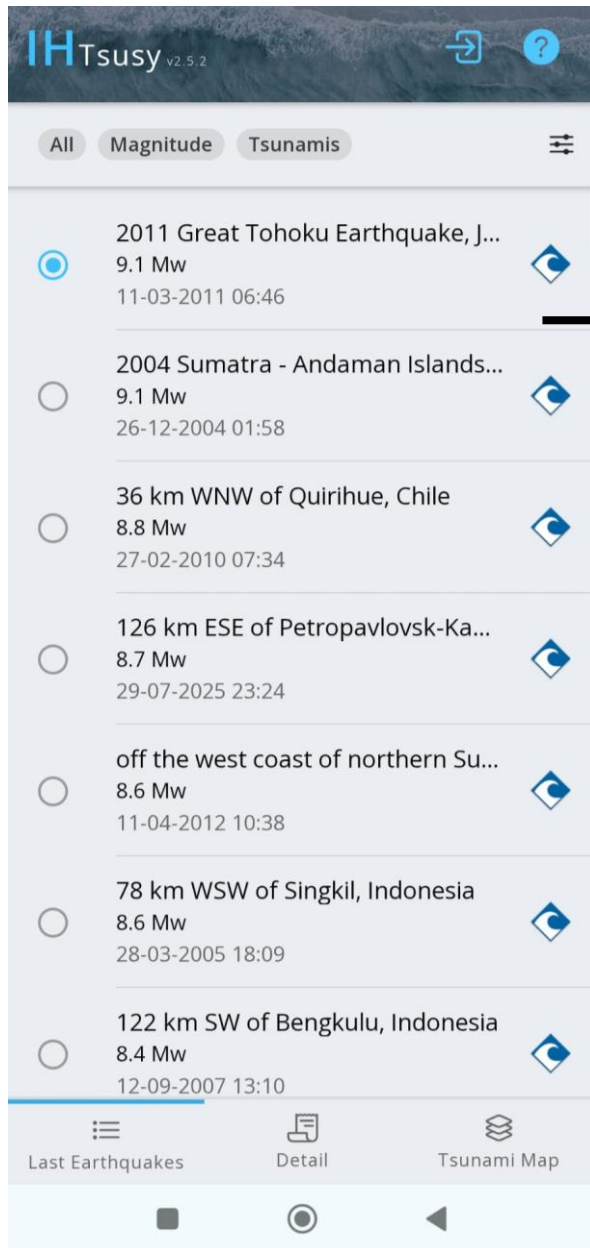
Tsunami Propagation Simulation (WEB)
Historical Simulation Database



Earthquake information:

- 7:01
- Lon, lat
- 20 km
- $M_w = 7.6$







A new tool has been developed based on historical events and numerical simulations that allows reducing FP and FN

-  TSUSY Database → >5,000 historical earthquake scenarios simulated with Tsunami-HySEA.
-  Objective threshold → 0.15 m separates tsunamis from non-tsunamis.
-  Reduces uncertainty → fewer false alarms (false positives) and missed events (false negatives).
-  Future application → labelled database ready to train AI models for automatic tsunami prediction at TWC.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!



NTWC



david.galan@unican.es