

AD627039

LONG RANGE SEISMIC MEASUREMENTS

BRONZE

23 JULY 1965

Prepared for

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UED EARTH SCIENCES DIVISION

TELEDYNE, INC.

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Project VELA UNIFORM

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C-7C2 1

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LONG RANGE SEISMIC MEASUREMENTS

BRONZE

23 July 1965

SEISMIC DATA LABORATORY REPORT NO. 132

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page No.
Event Description	1
Introduction	2
Instrumentation and Procedure	2
Data and Results	5
Tables	
1	Station Status Report - BRONZE
2	Principal Phases - BRONZE
Figures	
1	Recording Stations and Signals Received
2	Unified Magnitudes
3	Travel-Time Residuals, $T - \Delta/8.1$; T-JB
4	Maximum Amplitudes of Pn and P
5	Maximum Amplitudes of Pg
6	Maximum Amplitudes of Lg
7	Maximum Amplitudes of LQ
8	Maximum Amplitudes of LR
List of Appendices	
I(A)	Recording Site Information
I(B)	Unified Magnitudes from Pn or P Waves
II	Seismic Analysis Diagram
III	First Motion Criteria (TWG II)
	LP and UP Response Curves

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BRONZE
EVENT DESCRIPTION

DATE: 23 July 1965

TIME OF ORIGIN: 17:00:00.0Z

YIELD:

MAGNITUDE: 5.22 ± 0.32

LOCATION:

Site: Nevada Test Site - Area U7f

Geographic Coordinates:

Lat: 37°05'52" N

Long: 116°01'59" W

ENVIRONMENT:

Geologic Medium: Tuff

Shot Depth: 1750 Feet

Surface Elevation: 4213 Feet

Shot Elevation: 2463 Feet

COMPUTED EPICENTER:

Geographic Coordinates:

Lat: 37°00'47" N

Long: 116°08'56" W

Time of Origin: 17:00:04.5Z

Depth: 50.4 km

Epicenter Shift: 14.0 km, S 43° W

Code	Station	Final						Tape	Timing
		SPZ	SPR	SPT	LPZ	LFR	LPT		
MN-NV	Mina, Nevada	+	+	+	+	+	+	*	P
KN-UT	Kanab, Utah	+	+	+	+	+	+	*	P
SG-AZ	Seligman, Arizona	+	+	+	+	+	+	*	P
JR-AZ	Jerome, Arizona	+	+	+	+	+	+	*	P
LG-AZ	Long Valley, Arizona	+	+	+	+	+	+	*	P
TFSO	Tonto Forest Observatory, Arizona	+	+	+	+	+	+	*	P
SN-AZ	Sunflower, Arizona	+	+	+	+	+	+	*	P
WO-AZ	Winslow, Arizona	+	+	+	+	+	+	*	P
HR-AZ	Heber, Arizona	+	+	+	+	+	+	*	P
NL2AZ	Nazlini, Arizona	+	+	+	+	+	+	*	P
GE-AZ	Globe, Arizona	+	+	+	+	+	+	*	P
UBSO	Uinta Basin Observatory, Utah	+	+	+	+	+	+	*	P
HL2ID	Hailey, Idaho	+	+	+	+	+	+	*	P
BMSO	Blue Mountain Observatory, Oregon	+	+	+	+	+	+	*	P
LC-NM	Las Cruces, New Mexico	+	+	+	+	+	+	*	P
HY-MA	Hysham, Montana	+	+	+	+	+	+	*	P
AO-MA	Subarray AØ, Montana	+	+	+	+	+	+	*	P
WMSO	Wichita Mountain Observatory, Oklahoma	+	+	+	+	+	+	*	P
AP-OK	Apache, Oklahoma	+	N	N	I	N	N	*	P
GV-TX	Grapevine, Texas	+	I	+	+	N	N	*	P
RK-ON	Red Lake, Ontario, Canada	+	+	+	+	+	+	*	P
CPSO	Cumberland Plateau Observatory, Tennessee	+	+	+	+	+	+	*	P
CG-VA	Cumberland Gap, Virginia	+	+	+	+	+	+	*	P
BL-WV	Beckley, West Virginia	+	+	+	+	+	+	*	P
FN-WV	Franklin, West Virginia	+	+	+	N	N	N	*	P
BR-PA	Berlin, Pennsylvania	+	+	+	+	+	+	*	P
DH-NY	Delhi, New York	+	+	+	+	+	+	*	P
HN-ME	Houlton, Maine	+	+	+	+	+	+	*	P
SV2QB	Schefferville, Quebec, Canada	+	N	N	I	I	I	*	P
NP-NT	Mould Bay, Northwest Territories, Canada	+	+	+	+	+	+	*	P
AD-IS	Adak Island, Alaska	+	+	+	-	-	-	*	P

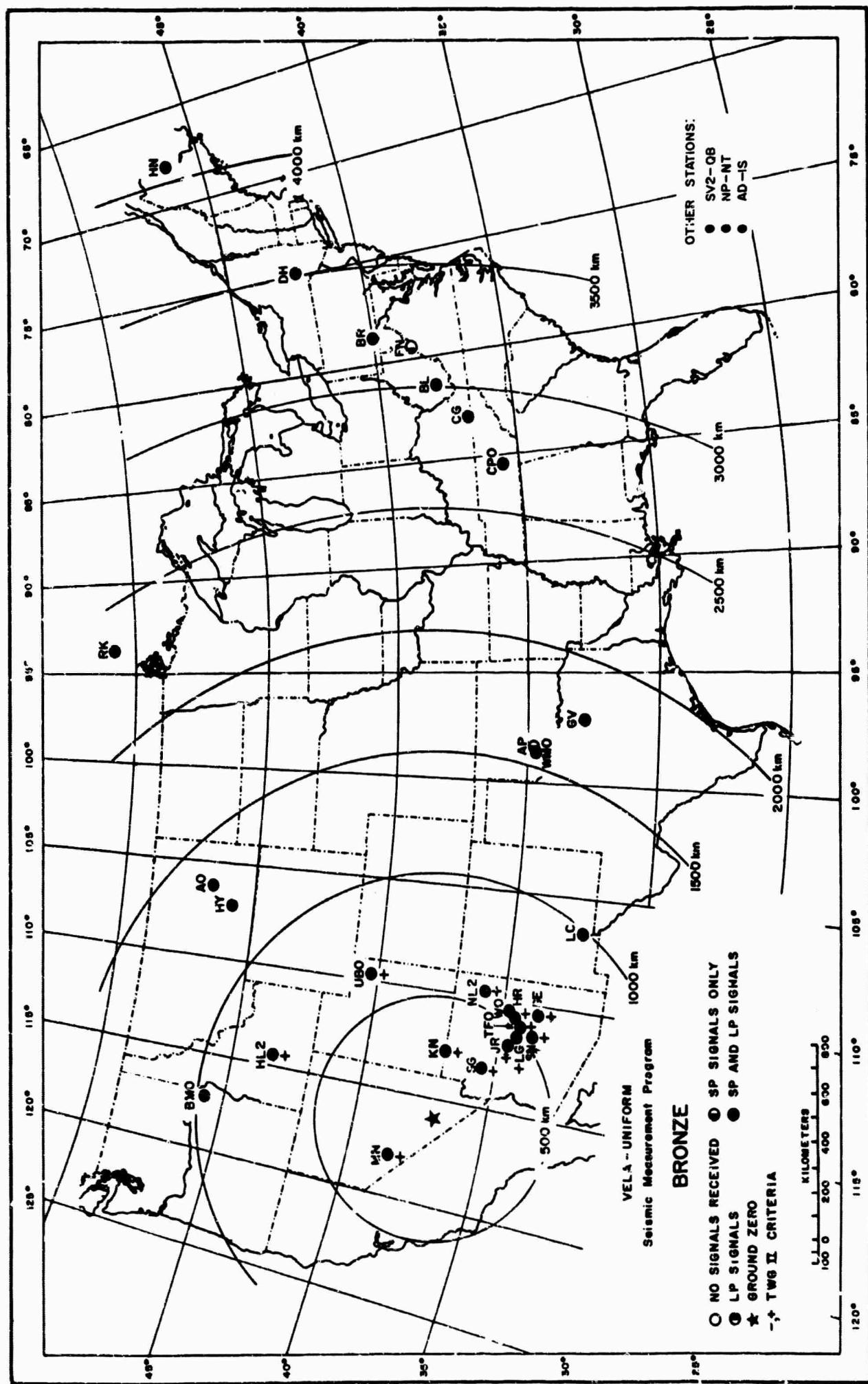
I Inoperative
 N No Instruments
 P Primary Timing
 + Signal
 - No Signal
 * Magnetic Tape Available

Station Status Report - BRONZE

Table 1

Figure 1

Recording Stations and Signals Received



Introduction

A long range seismic measurements (LRSM) program was established under VELA-UNIFORM to record and analyze short-period and long-period data from a planned series of U. S. underground nuclear tests. These, and other data, will be used by VELA-UNIFORM participants for studying and developing methods for distinguishing between explosive and earthquake sources.

The purpose of this report is to provide an analysis of data resulting from the BRONZE event from the LRSM film seismograms from operating mobile field teams; Wichita Mountain Observatory, Oklahoma (WMSO), Uinta Basin Observatory, Utah (UBSO), Blue Mountain Observatory, Oregon (BMSO), Cumberland Plateau Observatory, Tennessee (CPSO), and Tonto Forest Observatory, Arizona (TFSO); and from several experimental or temporary stations operated in connection with other research programs.

Instrumentation and Procedure

Instrumentation at each of the mobile stations consists of three-component short-period Benioff and three-component Sprengnether long-period seismographs. Data are recorded on 35 millimeter film and on one-inch 14-channel

magnetic tape. All of these stations are equipped to record WWV continuously in order to provide accurate time control. Calibration is accomplished once each day and just prior to each shot at operating settings. Specific details of the instrumentation and operating procedures for these stations are given in Field Manual, Long Range Seismic Measurement Program, Technical Report No. 63-17, which can be obtained from the Geotech Division of Teledyne Industries, Inc., Dallas, Texas. All the observatories have both long-period and short-period, three-component instrumentation in addition to their other specialized facilities.

Station site information is presented in Appendix I(A). This includes the station name and code; the geographic coordinates, distances and azimuths involved; the station elevations; and the type of instruments in use at each location.

A status report for BRONZE is included in Table 1, placed opposite the operations map, Figure 1. This report gives the names of 31 stations and indicates which instruments were operational and which recorded usable signals.

An explanation of the procedure for amplitude measurements used in this report is illustrated in Appendix II. The unified magnitude (m) computations for distances less than

16° are based on AFTAC/VSC extensions of Gutenberg's Tables*. For this purpose, points from 10° to 16° were read from a curve in the Gutenberg-Richter paper and an inverse cube relationship was used to extrapolate from two to ten degrees. A table of the distance factors (B) is provided in Appendix I(B).

Appendix III quotes the Technical Working Group II (TWG II) first motion criteria, and includes diagrams illustrating the elements involved in determining a compression or rarefaction where satisfactory measurements can be made.

A standard hypocenter location program for a digital computer has been used to determine the location, using data from all stations analyzed. Best-fit values of latitude, longitude, depth of focus, and time of origin are determined statistically by a least squares technique. This utilizes a Jeffreys-Bullen travel-time curve as modified by Herrin in 1961 on the basis of Pacific surface focus recordings. Precision of the computation is limited primarily by the accuracy of arrival times, the validity of the standard travel-time curve, and by local velocity deviations. Since the method is based on P wave arrivals, this particular program does not

*Gutenberg, B. and Richter, C. F., Magnitude and Energy of Earthquakes, Ann. Geofis., 9 (1956), pp. 1-15.

make use of later phases such as pP and S in the determination of depth or location. Results are shown on the Event Description page.

Data and Results

Table 2 summarizes the measurements made of the principal phases from the BRONZE event. Included are the Pn and P arrival times, the maximum amplitudes (A/T) of Pn or P and Pg motion as seen on the short-period vertical instruments, and the maximum amplitudes (A/T) of the Lg phase as measured on the short-period horizontal tangential component. Long-period Love and Rayleigh wave motion are also tabulated in (A/T) form. Thirty-one stations recorded short-period signals. Long-period signals from this event were recorded by 29 stations.

In addition, Table 2 and Figure 2 show the unified magnitudes (m) where measurable. The average magnitude for BRONZE is 5.22. Twelve stations show compressional first motion as defined by the First Motion Criteria (TWG II).

The travel-time residuals from the Pn and P phase are within the usual limits (see Figure 3). The amplitudes of Pn and P, Pg and Lg are shown in Figures 4, 5 and 6. Lines proportional to the inverse cube of the distance visually fitted through the observed points are shown on these graphs.

Love and Rayleigh wave amplitudes are shown in Figures 7 and 8.

Attached to the report are illustrative seismograms showing the signals recorded at four locations. The most distant station analyzed that recorded BRONZE was AD-IS at a distance of 4939 kilometers.

Principal Phases
BRONZE
23 July 1965
17:00:00.0Z

Code	Station	Distance (km)	Inet.	Magni- tication (km) Film x 10	Phase	Observed Travel Time		Period T (sec)	Maximum Amplitude A/T	TMI II First Motion	Magni- tude (m)
						(min)	(sec)				
MK-NV	Mine, Nevada	238	SPZ	1.1	Pn	00	36.2	0.6	1105	C	5.31
			SPZ	1.7	s	00	38.0	0.6	1507		
			SPZ	1.7	Pg	00	39.1	0.5	7242		
			SPT	1.5	Lg			0.8	9041		
			LPT	81.6	Lo			(0.0)	(130)		
KN-UT	Kaneb, Utah	205	SPZ	6.94	Pn	00	42.8	0.7	1693	C	5.71
			SPZ	2.44*	Pg	00	47.8	0.6	10,000		
			SPT	2.41*	Lg			0.8	13,267		
			LPT	35.4	Lo			14.0	117		
			LPZ	5.93	LR			14.0	651		
SG-AZ	Seligman, Arizona	297	SPZ	2.85	Pn	00	44.4	0.4	443	C	5.18
			SPZ	2.85	Pg	00	49.0	0.7	7823		
			SPT	5.65	Lg			0.7	6557		
			LPT	42.7	Lo			(12.0)	(115)		
			LPZ	9.23	LR			13.0	867		
JR-AZ	Jerome, Arizona	443	SPZ-7	10.3	Pn	01	02.8	0.55	236	C	5.47
			SPZ-7	10.3	s	01	05.0	0.8	758		
			SPZ-7	10.3	s	01	11.6	0.9	735		
			SPZ-7	10.3	Pg	01	14.6	---	---		
			SPT		Lg			---	---		
LG-AZ	Long Valley, Arizona	504	LPT	24.4	Lo			10.0	124		
			LPZ	2.16	LR			14.0	447		
			SPZ	13.95*	Pn	01	11.0	(0.6)	(125)	C	(5.35)
			SPZ	13.35*	Pg			---	---		
			FPT		Lg			8.0	303		
TFD-U	Tonto Forest Observatory, Arizona	532	LPT	38.2	Lo			12.0	912		
			SPZ	9.12	LR			17.0			
			SPZ-1	37.5	Pn	01	14.5	0.6	34.6	C	5.08
			SPZ-1	37.5	s	01	18.3	0.4	30.0		
			SPZ-1	17.0*	Pg	01	(30.0)	0.8	1131		
SM-AZ	Sunflower, Arizona	533	SPN	12.0*	Lg			1.1	1825		
			LPZ	3.0	LP			17.0	136		
			SPZ	11.1	Pn	01	12.2	0.6	123	C	5.43
			SPZ	11.1	s	01	16.8	0.65	207		
			SPZ	11.1	s	01	24.8	0.6	292		
MO-AZ	Winelow, Arizona	546	SPZ	21.3	Pg	01	30.1	0.8	3591		
			SPT	16.9	Lg			8.0	1208		
			LPZ	2.7	LR			14.0	477		
			SPZ	22.4	Pn	01	16.1	0.4	42.2		4.99
			SPZ	22.4	s	01	20.9	0.5	81.0		
HR-AR	Heber, Arizona	546	SPZ	22.4	Pg	01	30.0	---	---		
			SPT	38.1	Lg			---	---		
			LPZ	3.88	LR			(10.0)	204		
			SPZ					12.0	766		
			SPZ					17.0			
NL2AZ	Marlini, Arizona	592	SPZ	30.3	Pn	01	16.5	0.7	90.0	C	5.31
			SPZ	30.3	s	01	20.4	0.7	173		
			SPZ	30.3	Pg	01	30.8	---	(2348)		
			SPZ	13.2*	Lg			(1.0)	231		
			LPT	33.0	Lo			10.0	1148		
GE-AZ	Globe, Arizona	621	LPZ	2.83	LR			11.0			
			SPZ	23.3	Pn	01	21.5	0.60	256	C	5.87
			SPZ	23.3	Pg	01	39.8	---	---		
			SPT	26.8	Lg			0.7	1919		
			LPT	25.3	Lo			11.5	267		
UBSO	Uinta Basin Observatory, Utah	666	LPZ	3.25	LR			12.0	901		
			SPZ	24.8	Pn	01	25.6	0.45	54.4	C	5.26
			SPZ	24.8	s	01	30.0	0.6	117		
			SPZ	24.8	Pg	01	45.4	1.0	1956		
			SPT	26.7	Lg			0.95	710		
HL2ID	Hailey, Idaho	731	LPT	25.3	Lo			12.0	73.5		
			LPZ	3.9	LP			11.0	930		
			SPZ	36.8	Pn	01	38.7	0.7	11.6	C	4.77
			SPZ	36.8	s	01	41.4	0.6	46.2		
			SPZ	36.8	s	01	43.5	0.6	99.7		
RM30	Blue Mountain Observatory, Oregon	868	SPZ	36.8	Pg	02	52.1	0.6	155		
			SPZ	36.8	Pg	02	03.6	0.6	858		
			SPT	38.8	Lg			0.8	469		
			LPT	39.1	Lo			12.0	168		
			LPZ	4.25	LR			13.0	248		
LC-NM	Las Cruces, New Mexico	1008	SPZ-8	410	Pn	01	57.6	0.6	16.1		5.17
			Z3	25.0	s	02	00.5	0.8	18.5		
			Z3	26.0	Pg	02	25.5	1.1	352		
			SPE	24.5	Lg			1.1	395		
			LPE	10.0	Lo			16.0	49.0		
			SPZ	1.0	LR			16.0	134		
			SPZ	117.5	Pn	02	(16.0)	(0.9)	(6.93)		(5.05)
			SPZ	117.5	s	02	17.2	1.0	18		
			SPZ	117.5	s	02	23.2	1.0	38.3		
			SPZ	117.5	Pg	02	23.6	0.8	25.0		
			SPZ	117.5	s	02	44.2	0.8	36.7		
			SPZ	117.5	Pg	02	49.0	(0.8)	(319)		
			SPZ	122.0	Lg			1.3	438		
			SPZ	89.1	Lo			14.0	(41.0)		
			SPZ	7.6	(LR)			14.0	(508)		

Principal Phases - BRONZE

Table 2 - Page 1

Principal Phases
BRONZE
23 July 1965
17:00:00.00

Code	Station	Distance (km)	Inst	Magnification (k) Film x 10	Phase	Observed Travel Time		Period T (sec)	Maximum Amplitude A/T	TMD II Peak Motion	Magnitude (a.)
						(min)	(sec)				
NY-MA	Hysham, Montana	1136	SPZ	72.3	P	02	40.8	0.7	13.0	(154)	5.30
			SPZ	72.3	s	02	42.4	0.7	26.1		
			SPZ	72.3	s	02	43.8	0.7	21.3		
			SPZ	72.3	Pz	02	54.9	0.6	73.2		
			LPT	33.0	LQ			14.0	71.9		
AO-MA	Subaray Ad., Montana	1339	SPZ	130.9	P	02	54.2	0.7	7.4	(43.2)	4.97
			SPZ	130.9	s	02	56.6	0.65	27.5		
			SPZ	130.9	Pz			---	---		
			SPT	20.7	LQ			---	---		
			LPT	4.11	LQ			14.0	12.0		
WASO	Wichita Mountain Observatory, Oklahoma	1594	SPZ-6	210.0	P	03	26.9	0.9	43.3	(23.0)	5.15
			SPZ-6	210.0	s	03	34.0	0.9	42.1		
			SPZ-6	210.0	Pz	04	20.7	1.0	15.0		
			SPH						57.0		
			LPH	46.0	LQ				15.0		
AP-OK	Apache, Oklahoma	1605	SPZ	471.0	P	03	28.3	0.9	87.4	(1.2)	5.40
			SPZ	471.0	s	03	49.2	0.9	31.2		
			SPZ	471.0	Pz	04	30.5	1.2	129		
			SPT	20.6	LQ						
			LPT	23.95	LQ						
BK-ON	Red Lake, Ontario, Canada	2341	SPZ	203.0	P	04	45.6	1.0	237	(59.6)	5.40
			SPZ	203.0	s	04	50.5	1.0	145		
			SPZ	203.0	Pz	05	10.0	0.8	49.7		
			SPT	202.0	LQ			1.3	52.9		
			LPT	23.0	LQ			13.0	61.6		
CPG	Cumberland Plateau Observatory, Tennessee	2728	SPZ-6	420.0	P	05	21.7	0.85	45.1	(158)	5.05
			SPZ-6	420.0	s	05	27.9	0.85	28.9		
			SPZ	15.0	LQ			15.0	84.0		
			SPZ	423.0	P	05	37.1	1.0	54.3		
			SPZ	423.0	s	05	(53.0)	0.8	24.5		
CG-WA	Cumberland Gap, Virginia	2909	SPT	399.0	LQ			1.6	71.5	(53.1)	5.15
			LPT	7.70	LQ			(12.0)	160		
			LPT	17.4	LQ			13.0	160		
			SPZ	17.4	LQ						
			SPT	125.6	P	05	48.2	0.8	29.0		
BL-WV	Beckley, West Virginia	3056	SPZ	125.6	s	05	56.0	0.7	20.5	(13.0)	5.02
			SPZ	125.6	s	06	23.6	0.8	24.0		
			SPZ	125.6	PzP	09	08.0	0.7	17.0		
			SPT	132.6	LQ			(2.0)			
			LPT	15.25	LQ			(17.0)	(18.2)		
FH-WV	Franklin, West Virginia	3199	SPZ	18.0	LQ			17.0	52.0	(2.0)	4.69
			SPZ	169.0	P	06	90.0	0.8	12.4		
			SPZ	169.0	s	06	25.2	1.0	25.0		
			SPZ	169.0	s	06	55.5	0.8	16.0		
			SPT	182.0	LQ			2.0	72.0		
BB-PA	Berlin, Pennsylvania	3236	SPZ	105.9	P	06	03.0	0.8	31.2	(18.2)	5.09
			SPZ	105.9	s	06	09.5	0.7	19.4		
			SPZ	105.9	s	06	16.7	0.8	20.8		
			SPZ	105.9	s	06	21.3	1.1	27.7		
			SPZ	105.9	PzP	09	12.3	0.9	12.9		
DN-NY	Delhi, New York	3542	SPT	154.0	LQ	09	12.0	2.0	102	(16.9)	5.16
			LPT	23.95	LQ			16.0	26.4		
			SPZ	18.02	LQ			14.0	147		
			SPZ	231.0	P	06	26.7	0.6	22.9		
			SPZ	231.0	s	06	(29.9)	0.6	24.0		
BN-ME	Boulton, Maine	4014	SPZ	731.0	s	06	31.9	0.6	22.0	(9.2)	4.85
			SPZ	731.0	PzP	09	18.0	0.65	16.9		
			SPT	116.5	LQ			2.0	102		
			LPT	14.7	LQ			1.5	26.6		
			SPZ	29.2	LQ			1.0	41.9		
BV-QC	Schefferville, Quebec, Canada	4107	SPZ-3	107.5	P	07	16.3	0.8	35.9	(36.41)	5.09
			SPZ-3	107.5	s	07	20.9	0.7	26.0		
			SPZ	52.4	LQ			13.0	55.0		
			SPZ	164.0	P	07	30.8	0.8	19.0		
			SPZ	171.9	PzP	13	28.4	1.3	11.5		
BP-NF	Mould Bay, Northwest Territories, Canada	4360	SPZ	171.9	LQ	20	(05)	(2.3)		(18.0)	5.11
			SPZ	164.0	P	09	39.0	0.6	32.2		
			SPZ	164.0	s	07	39.0	0.6	16.3		
			SPZ	164.0	PzP	09	66.0	1.2			
			SPT	164.0	PzP	09	39.8	0.8			
AD-IS	Adak Island, Alaska	4939	SPZ	33.0	P	08	12.0	0.7	70.0	(4.7)	5.44
			SPZ	33.0	s	08	13.1	0.7	93.5		
			SPZ	33.0	s	08	15.7	0.8	41.7		
			SPZ	21.1	Oceanic			27.0	4.2		
			SPZ	21.1	"						

A/T mm/sec
 () Doubtful Values Made From Playouts
 * Measurements Made From Playouts
 # Phase Reported Not Identified
 --- Signal not Measurable because of
 Excessive Amplitude or Amplitude
 Clipping on Film or Playout

Principal Phases - BRONZE

Table 2 - Page 2

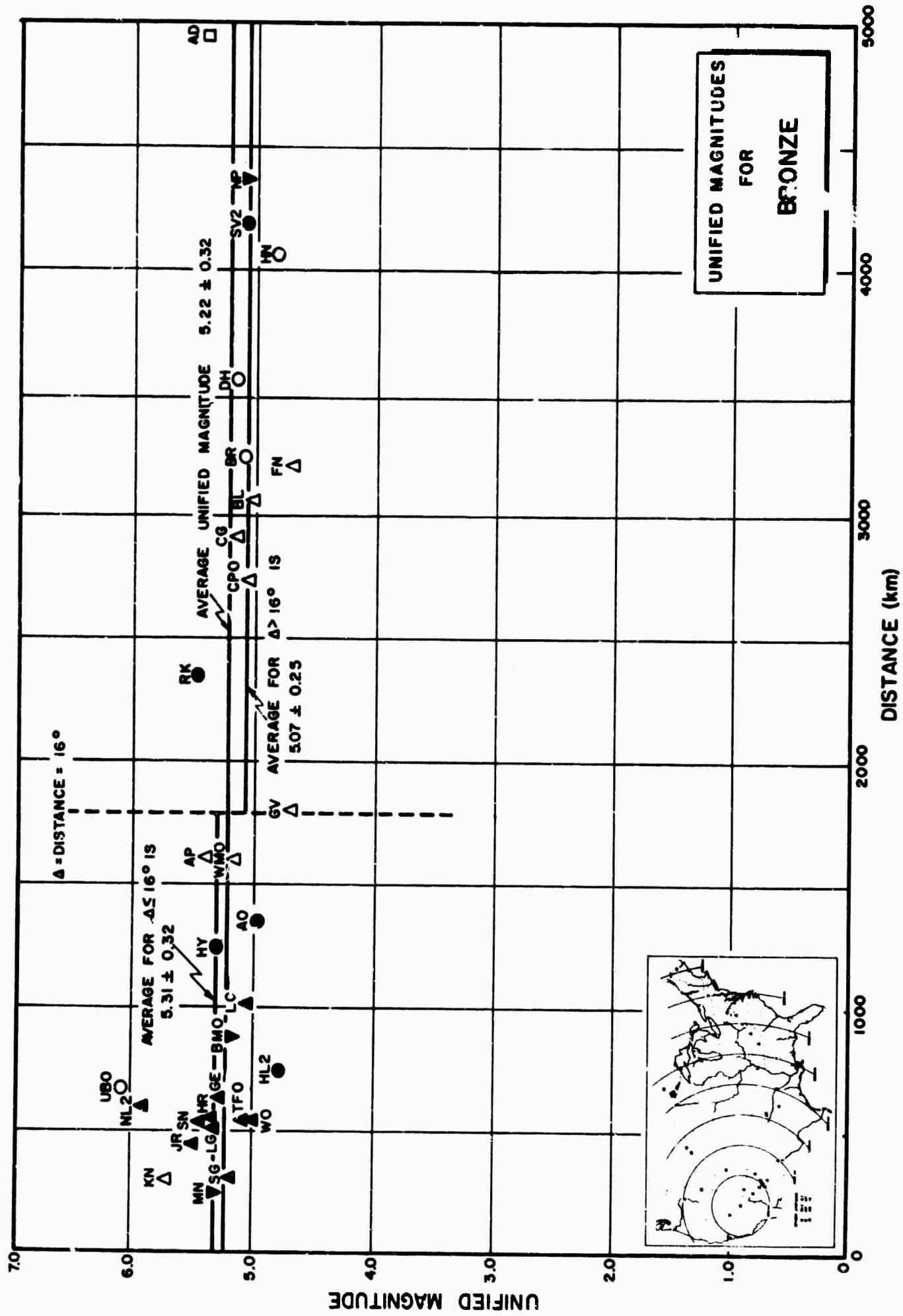


Figure 2

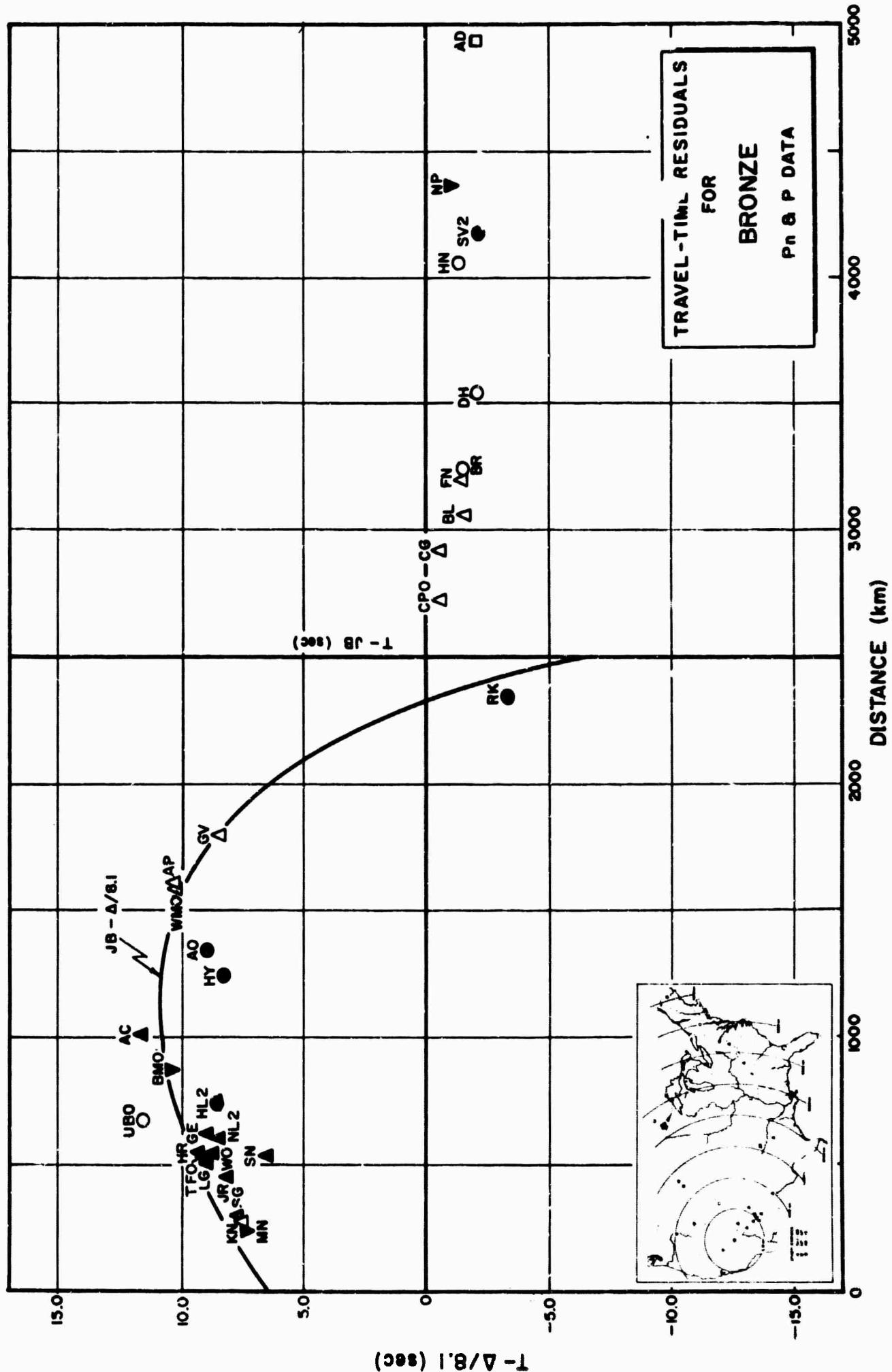


Figure 3

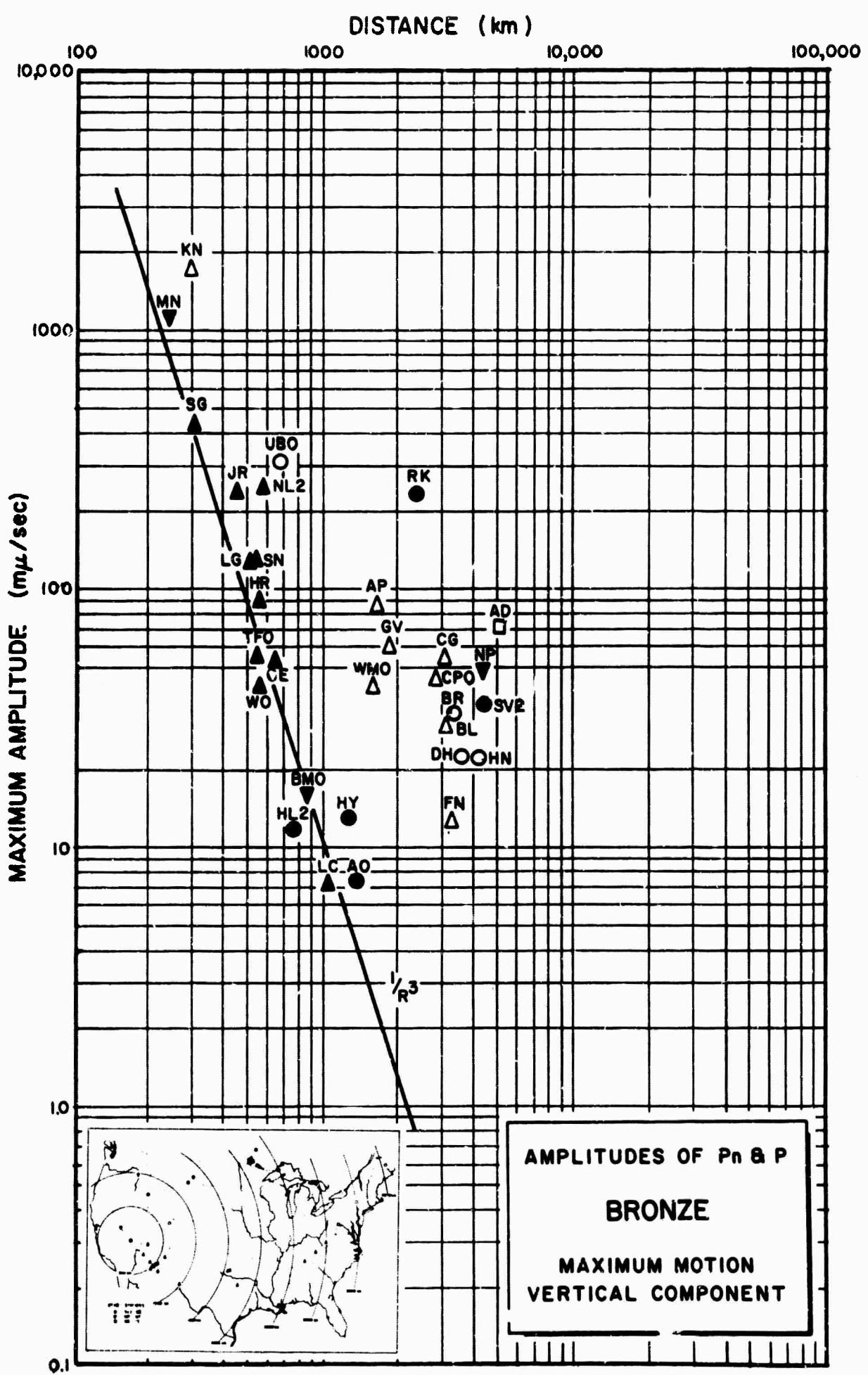


Figure 4

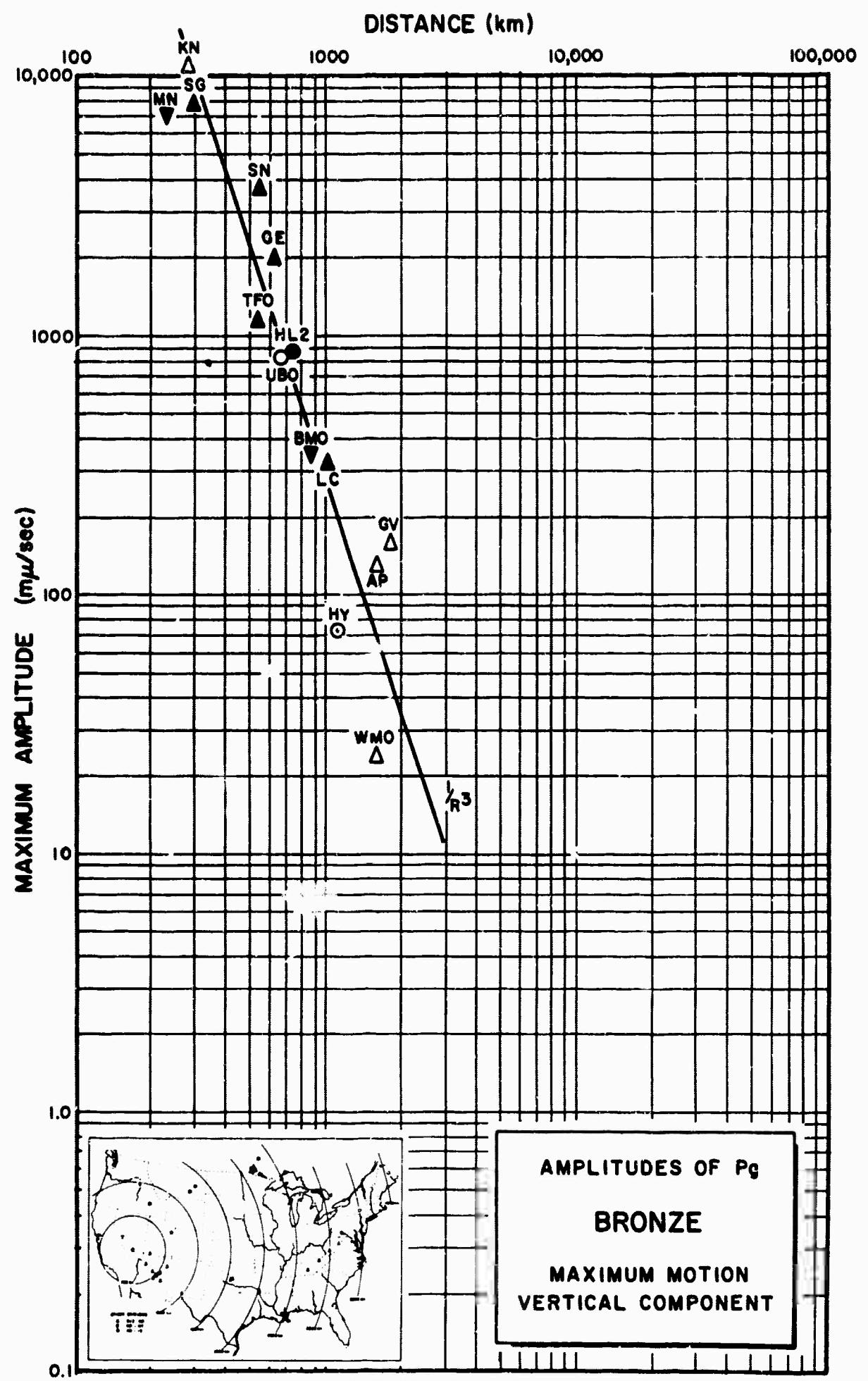


Figure 5

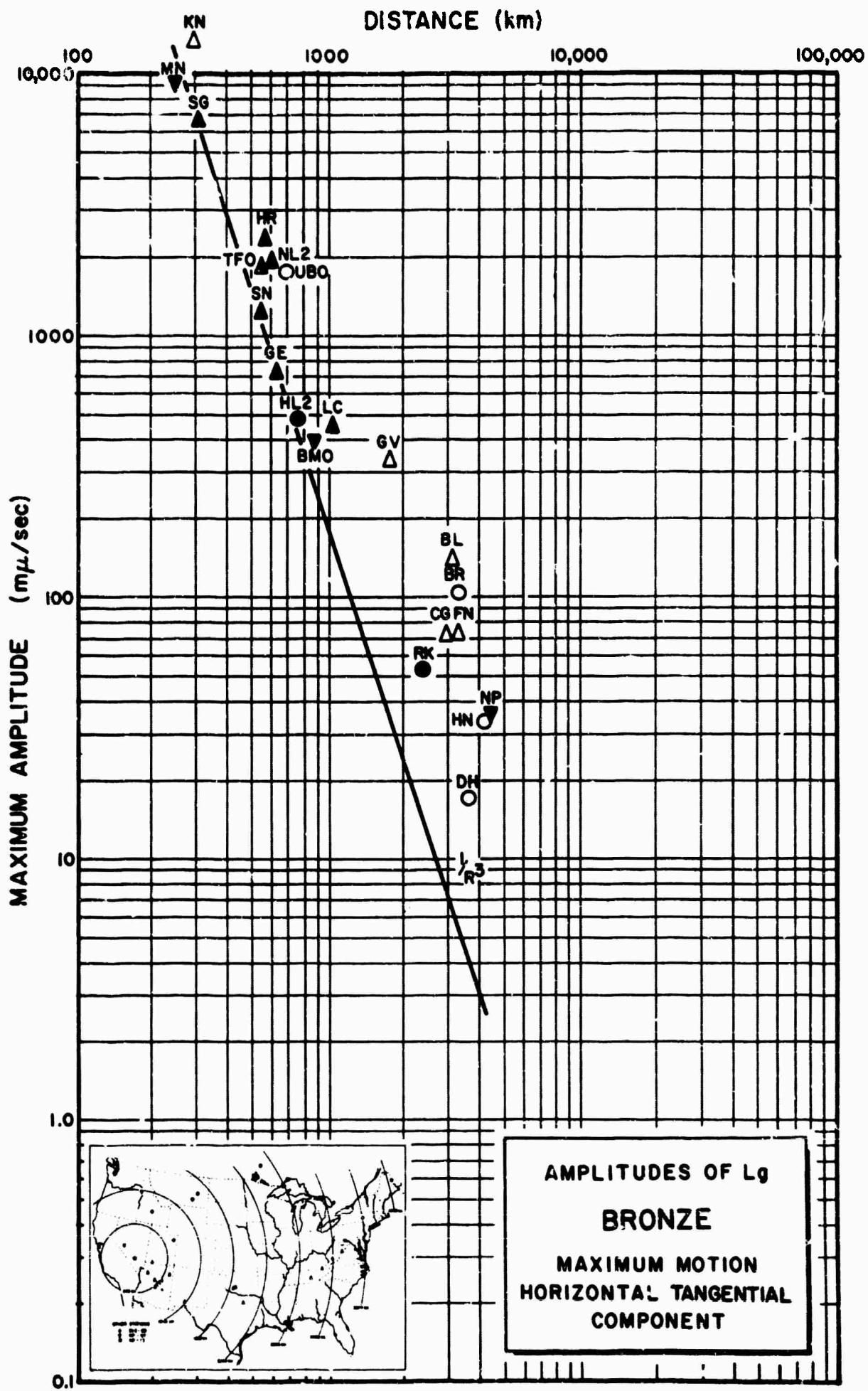


Figure 6

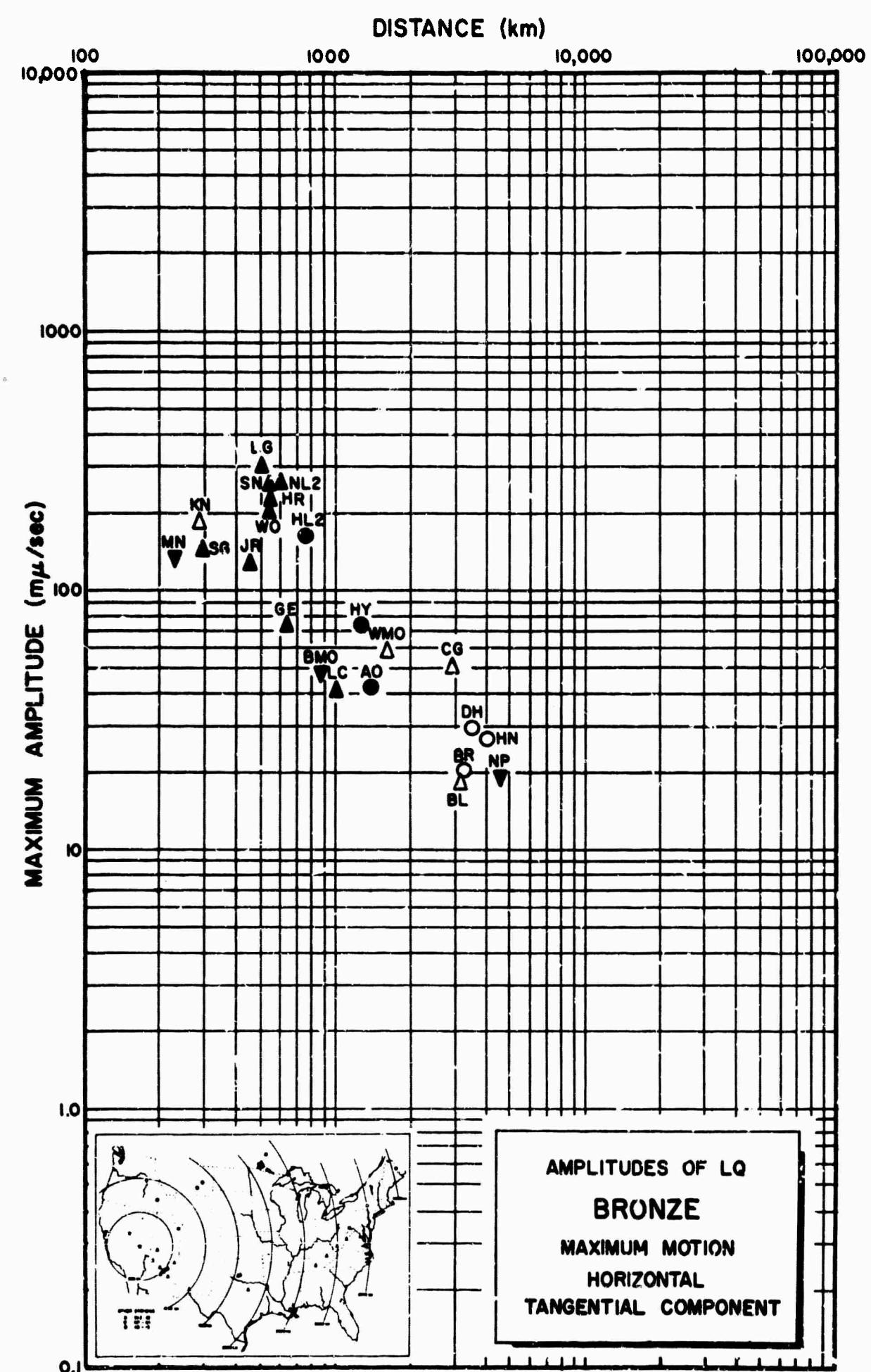


Figure 7

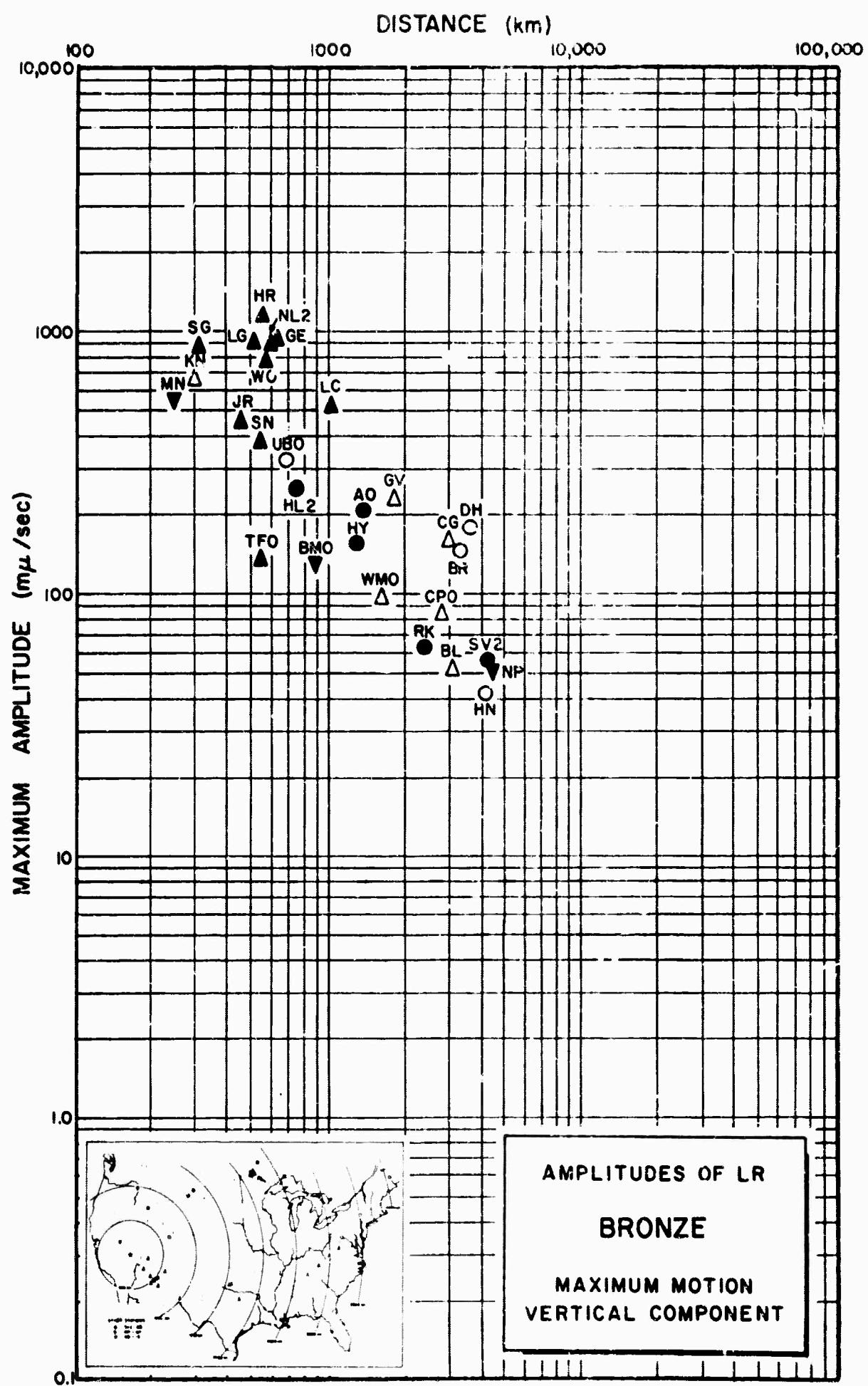


Figure 8

Code	Station	Distance (km)	Geographic Latitudia	Geographic Longitudia	Elev. (km)	Computed Azimuth		Installed Azimuth		Large or Small SP	LP Inst.
						Epi. Sta.	Sta. Epi.	Radial	Tang.		
MN-NV	Mina, Nevada	238	38°26'10" N	118°08'33" W	1.524	309°	128°	308°	38°	L	X
KN-UT	Kanab, Utah	285	37°01'22" N	112°49'39" W	1.737	91°	273°	95°	185°	L	X
SG-AZ	Seligman, Arizona	297	35°38'27" N	113°15'39" W	1.680	122°	304°	131°	221°	L	X
JR-AZ	Jerome, Arizona	443	34°49'32" N	111°59'25" W	1.310	123°	306°	131°	221°	L	X
LG-AZ	Long Valley, Arizona	504	34°24'28" N	111°32'45" W	1.770	125°	308°	131°	221°	S	X
TFSO	Tonto Forest Observatory, Arizona	532	34°17'12" N	111°16'03" W	1.609	124°	307°	90°	0°	JM	X
SN-AZ	Sunflower, Arizona	533	33°51'49" N	111°41'34" W	0.880	131°	314°	131°	221°	L	X
HO-AZ	Wallow, Arizona	546	34°52'53" N	110°37'15" W	1.590	115°	298°	131°	221°	L	X
HR-AZ	Heber, Arizona	546	34°40'11" N	110°45'59" W	1.875	118°	301°	131°	221°	L	X
NL2AZ	Nezlini, Arizona	592	35°48'25" N	109°37'43" W	1.920	102°	286°	131°	221°	S	X
GE-AZ	Globe, Arizona	621	33°46'32" N	110°31'41" W	1.480	125°	308°	131°	221°	L	X
UBSO	Uinta Basin Observatory, Utah	666	40°19'18" N	109°4'07" W	1.475	56°	240°	90°	0°	JM	X
HL2ID	Hailey, Idaho	731	44°33'40" N	114°25'08" W	1.830	10°	191°	13°	103°	L	X
BMSO	Blue Mountain Observatory, Oregon	868	44°50'56" N	117°18'20" W	1.189	353°	172°	0°	90°	JM	X
LC-NM	Las Cruces, New Mexico	1008	32°24'08" N	106°35'58" W	1.585	118°	304°	124°	214°	L	X
HY-MA	Hyden, Montana	1236	45°58'21" N	107°0'45" W	0.976	34°	220°	41°	131°	L	X
AO-MA	Subarray A#, Montana	1339	46°41'19" N	106°13'20" W	0.892	34°	221°	42°	132°	S	X
WMSO	Wichita Mountain Observatory, Oklahoma	1594	34°43'05" N	98°35'21" W	0.505	94°	285°	90°	0°	JM	X
AP-OK	Apache, Oklahoma	1605	34°49'59" N	98°26'09" W	0.427	94°	284°			S	
GV-TX	Grapevine, Texas	1796	32°53'09" N	96°59'54" W	0.152	99°	290°	111°	201°	L	LPZ
RK-ON	Red Lake, Ontario, Canada	2341	50°50'20" N	93°40'20" W	0.366	42°	238°	58°	148°	S	X
CPSO	Cumberland Plateau Observatory, Tennessee	2728	35°35'41" N	85°34'13" W	0.574	84°	283°	90°	0°	JM	X
CG-VA	Cumberland Gap, Virginia	2909	36°37'35" N	83°15'36" W	0.396	81°	281°	101°	191°	L	X
BL-WV	Beckley, West Virginia	3056	37°47'56" N	81°18'36" W	0.610	78°	279°	100°	190°	S	X
FN-WV	Franklin, West Virginia	3199	38°32'58" N	79°30'47" W	0.910	76°	279°	99°	169°	S	
BR-PA	Berlin, Pennsylvania	3236	39°55'27" N	78°50'41" W	0.064	73°	276°	97°	187°	L	X
DH-NY	Dehi, New York	3542	42°14'39" N	74°53'18" W	0.652	68°	275°	95°	185°	S	X
HN-ME	Houlton, Maine	4064	46°09'43" N	67°59'09" W	0.210	60°	273°	93°	183°	S	X
BV2OB	Schefferville, Quebec, Canada	4187	54°48'54" N	66°45'31" W	0.594	46°	263°	131°	221°	S	LPZ
NP-NT	Mould Bay, Northwest Territories, Canada	4368	76°15'08" N	119°22'18" W	0.059	359°	176°	356°	86°	JMZ S	X
AD-IS	Adak Island, Alaska	4939	51°52'30" N	176°40'45" W	0.061	309°	85°	0°	90°	L	X

Recording Site Information - BRONZE
Appendix I(A)

Unified Magnitude: $m = \log_{10} (A/T) + B$

where

A = zero to peak ground motion in millimicrons

= $\frac{(\text{mm})}{K} (1000)$

K

T = signal period in seconds

B = distance factor (see Table below)

mm = record amplitude in millimeters zero to peak

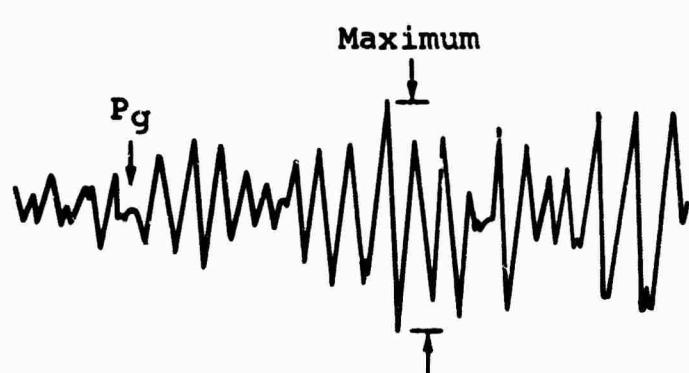
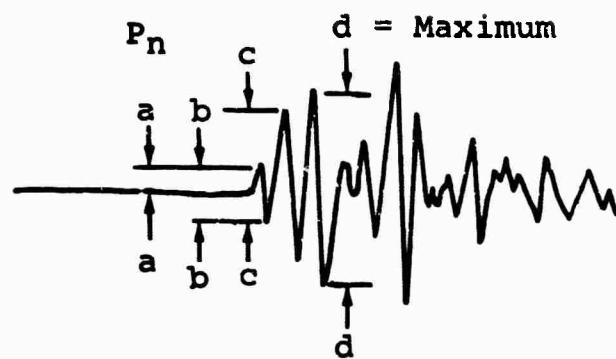
K = magnification in thousands at signal frequency

Table of Distance Factors (B) for Zero Depth

Dist (deg)	B	Dist (deg)	B	Dist (deg)	B	Dist (deg)	B
0°	-	27°	3.5	54°	3.8	80°	3.7
1	-	28	3.6	55	3.8	81	3.8
2	2.2	29	3.6	56	3.8	82	3.9
3	2.7	30	3.6	57	3.8	83	4.0
4	3.1	31	3.7	58	3.8	84	4.0
5	3.4	32	3.7	59	3.8	85	4.0
6	3.6	33	3.7	60	3.8	86	3.9
7	3.8	34	3.7	61	3.9	87	4.0
8	4.0	35	3.7	62	4.0	88	4.1
9	4.2	36	3.6	63	3.9	89	4.0
10	4.3	37	3.5	64	4.0	90	4.0
11	4.2	38	3.5	65	4.0	91	4.1
12	4.1	39	3.4	66	4.0	92	4.1
13	4.0	40	3.4	67	4.0	93	4.2
14	3.6	41	3.5	68	4.0	94	4.1
15	3.3	42	3.5	69	4.0	95	4.2
16	2.9	43	3.5	70	3.9	96	4.3
17	2.9	44	3.5	71	3.9	97	4.4
18	2.9	45	3.7	72	3.9	98	4.5
19	3.0	46	3.8	73	3.9	99	4.5
20	3.0	47	3.9	74	3.8	100	4.4
21	3.1	48	3.9	75	3.8	101	4.3
22	3.2	49	3.8	76	3.9	102	4.4
23	3.3	50	3.7	77	3.9	103	4.5
24	3.3	51	3.7	78	3.9	104	4.6
25	3.5	52	3.7	79	3.8	105	4.7
26	3.4	53	3.7				

Unified Magnitudes From P_n or P Waves

Appendix I(B)

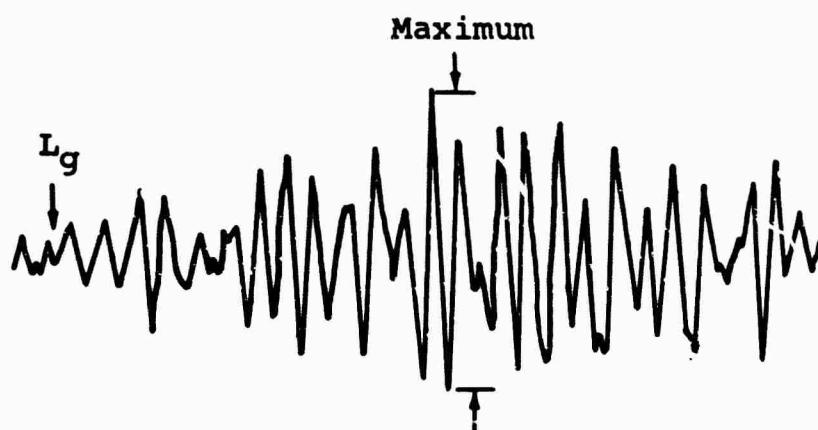


Bottom of line



Bottom of line

Detail Showing Allowance
For Line Width



Pick time of P_n at beginning of "a" half cycle.

Pick amplitude of P_n as maximum " $d/2$ " within 2 or 3 cycles of "c".

Pick amplitudes of P_g and L_g at maximum of corresponding motion.

Seismic Analysis Diagram

Appendix II

FIRST MOTION CRITERIA
TECHNICAL WORKING GROUP II (TWG II)

Excerpt from Appendices to Hearings before the Special Subcommittee on Radiation and the Subcommittee on Research and Development of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy; 86th Cong., 2d Sess.; April 19-22, 1960; on Technical Aspects of Detection and Inspection Controls of a Nuclear Weapons Test Ban; Part 2 of 2 Parts, pp 632-633:

*2. Identification of Earthquakes

A located seismic event shall be ineligible for inspection if, and only if, it fulfills one or more of the following criteria:

- a. Its depth of focus is established as below 60 kilometers;
- b. Its epicentral location is established to be in the deep open ocean and the event is unaccompanied by a hydroacoustic signal consistent with the seismic epicenter and origin time;
- c. It is established within 48 hours to be a foreshock by the occurrence of a larger event of at least magnitude 6 whose epicenter coincides with that of the given event within the accuracy of the determination of the two epicenters. The eligibility of the second event for inspection must be determined separately.
- d. The directions of clearly recorded first motions define a pattern which strongly indicates a faulting source. First motions recorded at distances between 1100 kilometers and 2500 kilometers will not be used. First motions beyond 3500 kilometers will not be used for events of magnitude smaller than 5.5. The apparent direction of first motion must also meet both the following minimum conditions to be considered to be clearly recorded:

(1) The amplitude of the half-cycle of apparent first motion is at least two (2) times as large as any half-cycle of apparent noise in the preceding few minutes, and

(2) The largest of the amplitudes of the half-cycle of apparent first motion and the two immediately following half-cycles:

(a) at epicentral distances less than 700 kilometers is twenty (20) times larger than any half-cycle of noise in the preceding few minutes;

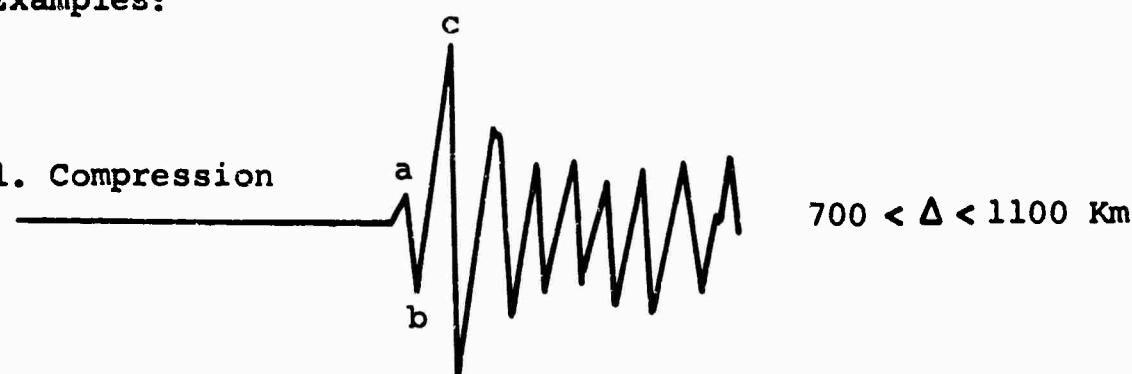
(b) at epicentral distances more than 700 kilometers is forty (40) times larger than any half-cycle of noise in the preceding few minutes.

A pattern of clearly recorded first motions strongly indicates a faulting source if the observed motions, extended backward to a small sphere about the focus, can be separated into alternate quadrants by two orthogonal great circles drawn on the small sphere, with the requirement that two opposite quadrants combined (i) contain at least 4 clearly recorded rarefactive first motions and (ii) contain not more than 15% compressions among the clearly recorded first motions."

Application of the TWG II Criteria

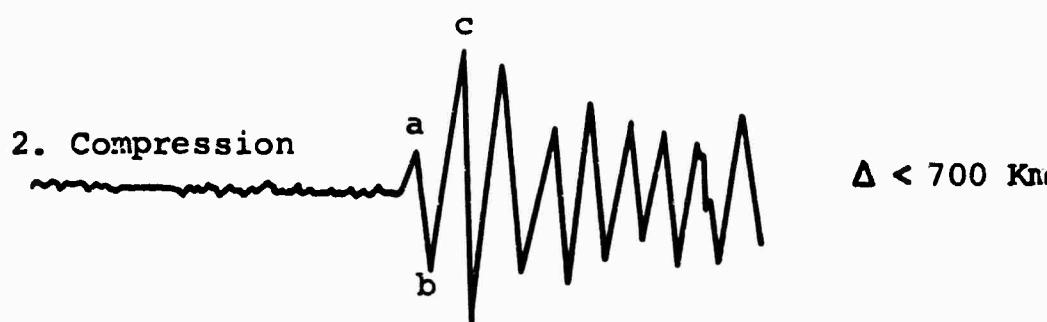
Examples:

1. Compression



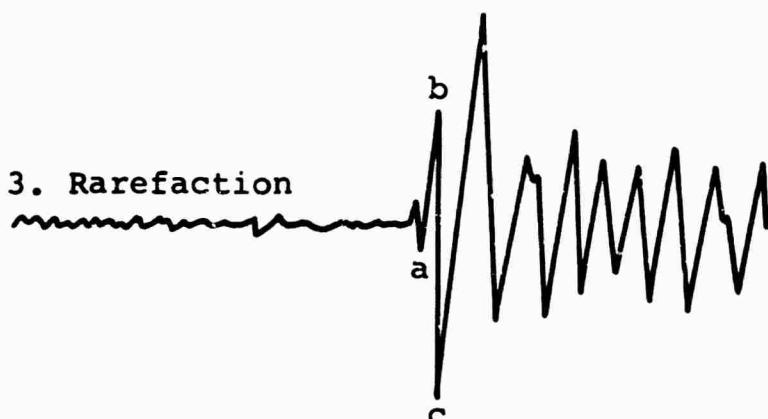
$$700 < \Delta < 1100 \text{ Km}$$

2. Compression



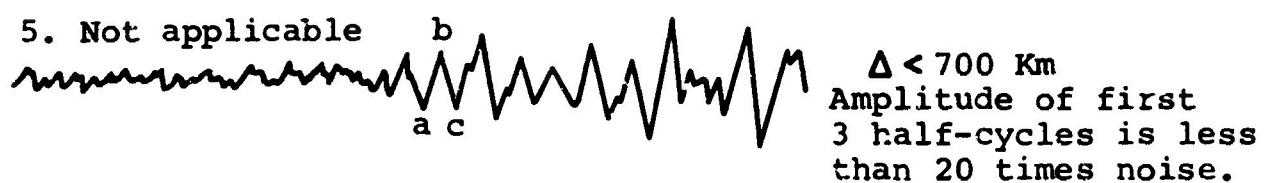
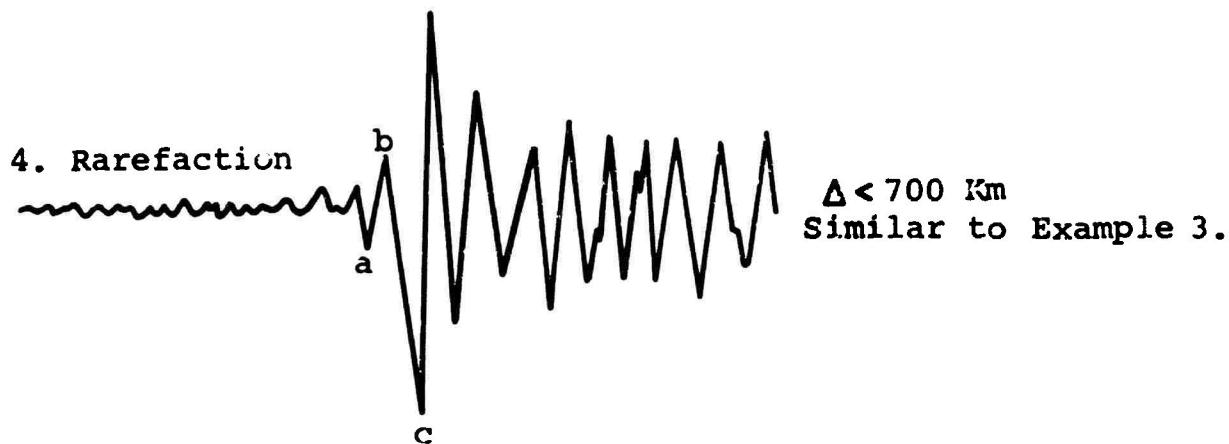
$$\Delta < 700 \text{ Km}$$

3. Rarefaction

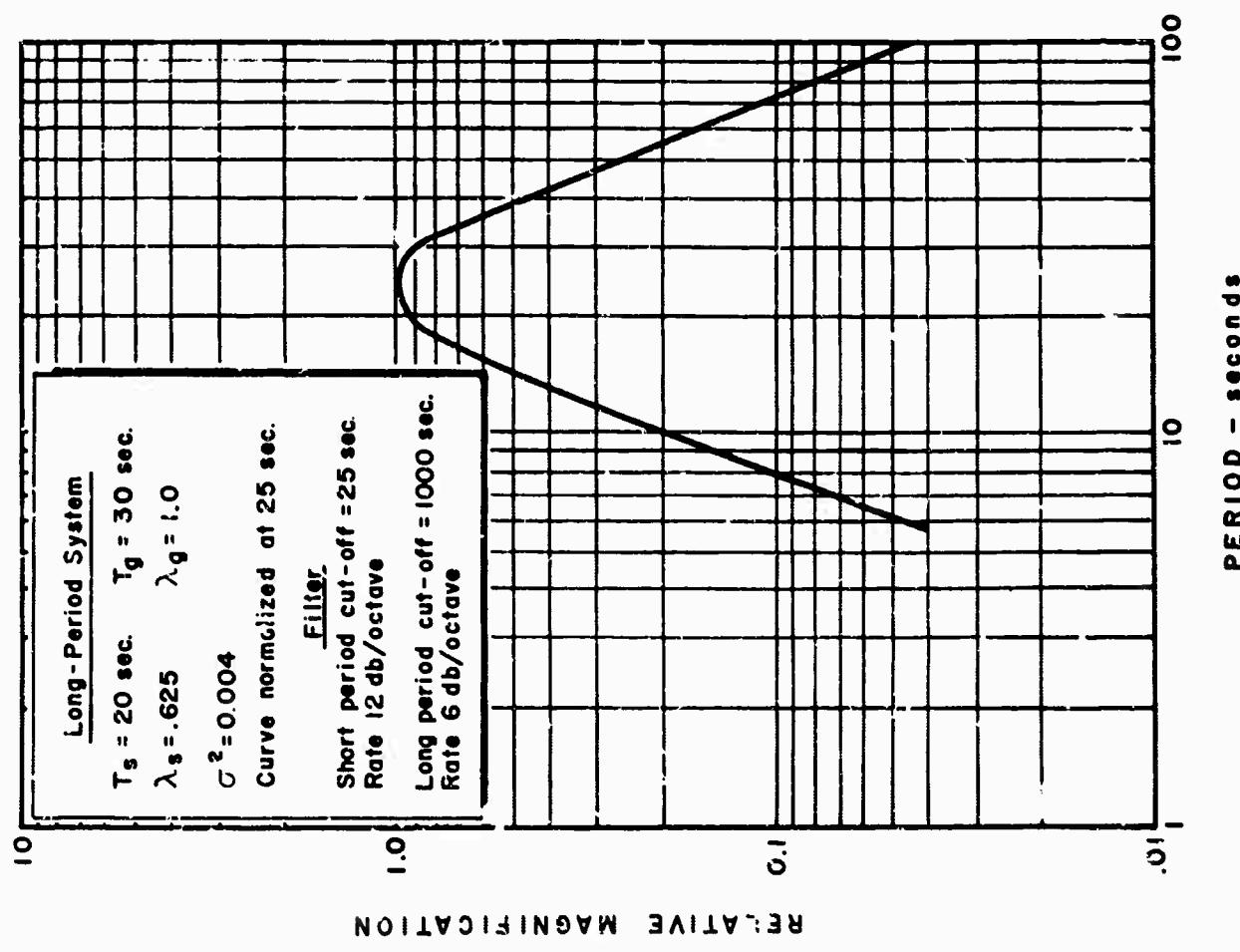
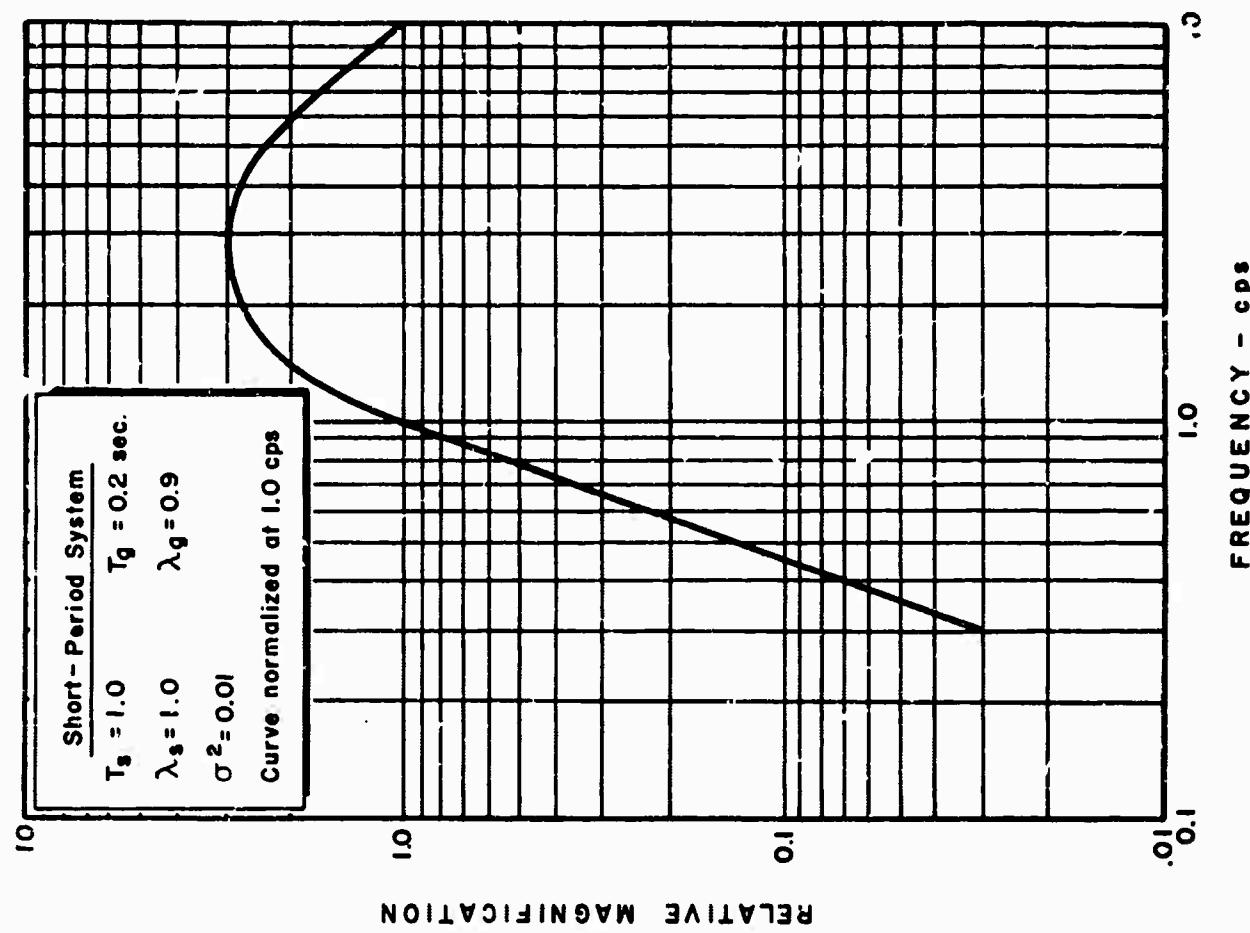


$\Delta < 700 \text{ Km}$. Example shows what may be interpreted to be earlier signal; however, motion is less than 2 times the noise level and may be interpreted as noise.

Application of the TWG II Criteria



LP and SP Response Curves



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		2b. GROUP --
3. REPORT TITLE Long Range Seismic Measurements - BRONZE		
4. DESCRIPTIVE NOTES (Type of Report etc., inclusive dates) Scientific Report		
5. AUTHOR(S) (Last name, first name, initial) Clark, Don M.		
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13. ABSTRACT An analysis of seismological data from an underground nuclear explosion as a continuing study to provide information to aid in distinguishing between earthquakes and explosions. A table of travel-times and amplitudes of P, Pg, Lg, and surface waves are included along with other unidentified phases.		

Unclassified

Security Classification

14.	WT	LINK A		LINK B		LINK C	
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Seismic Travel-Time							
Seismic Amplitude							
VELA-UNIFORM							
Nuclear Tests							

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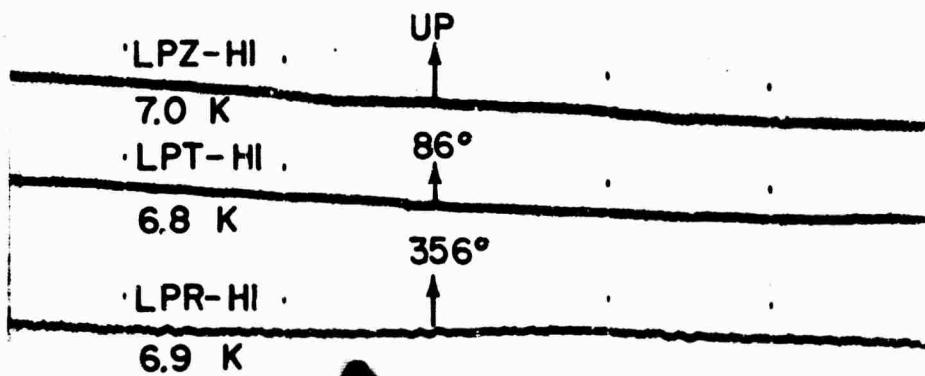
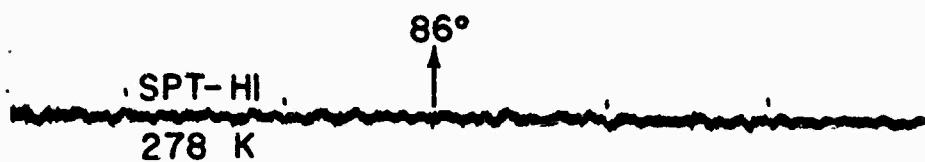
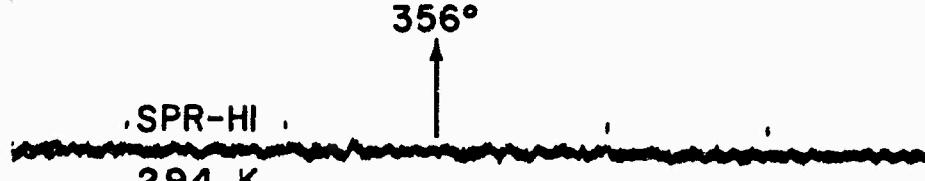
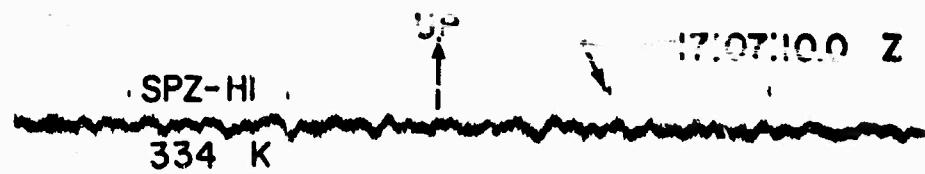
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NP-NT

Mould Bay, Northwest Territories

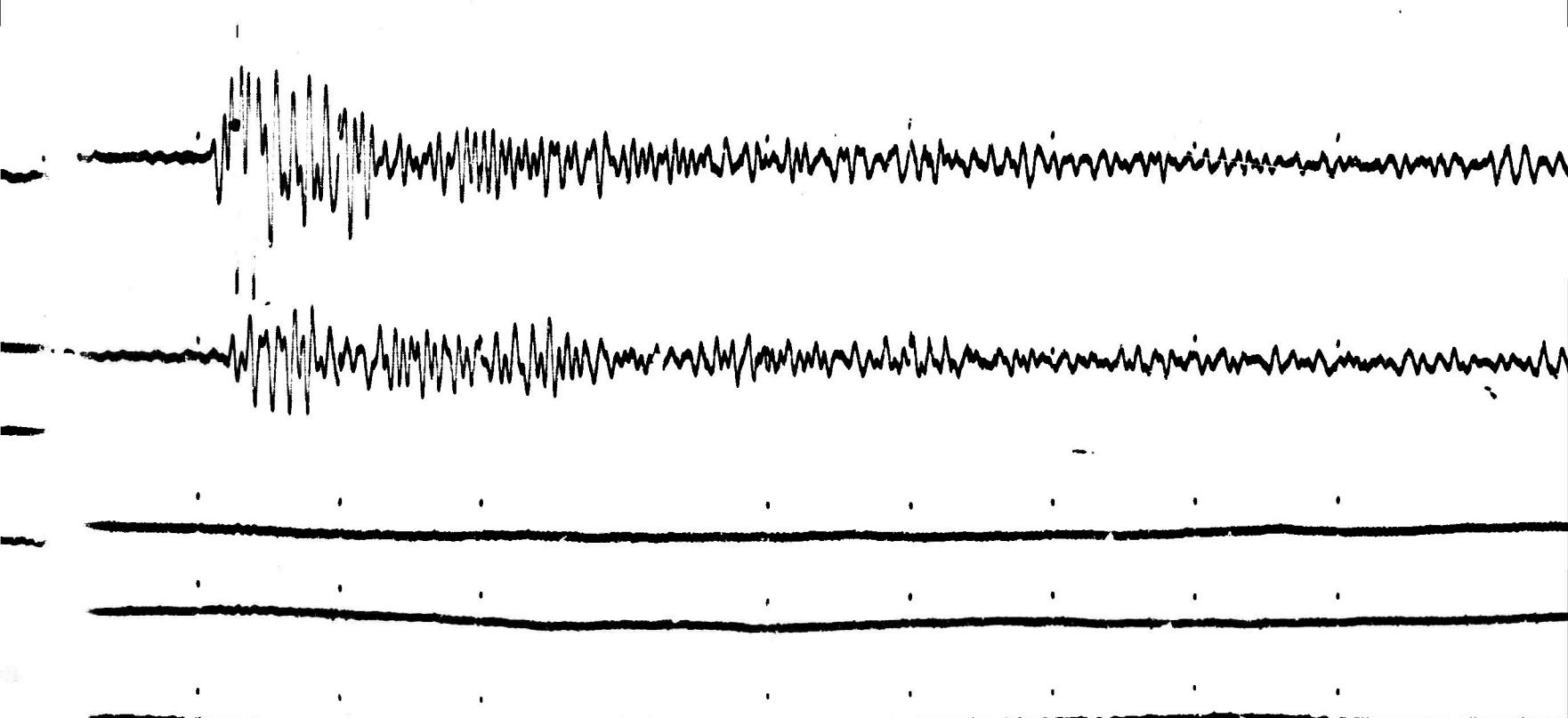
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$\Delta = 4364$ km

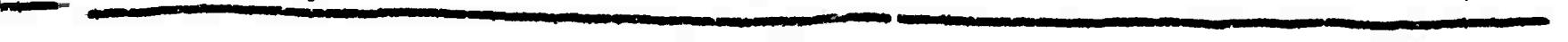
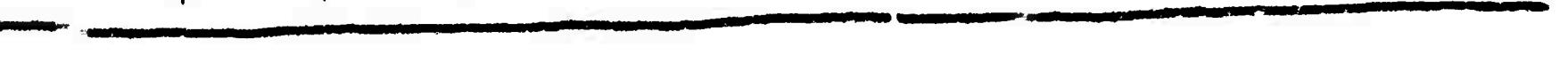
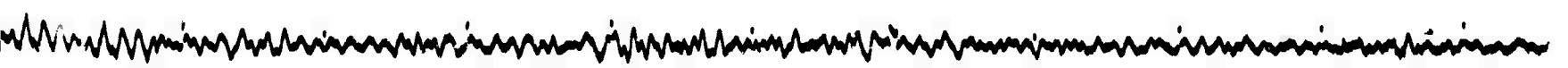
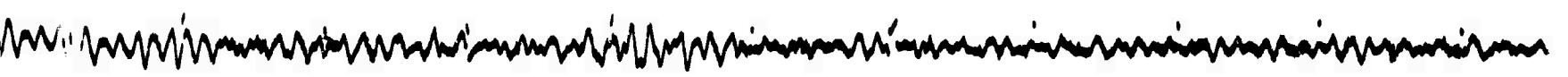
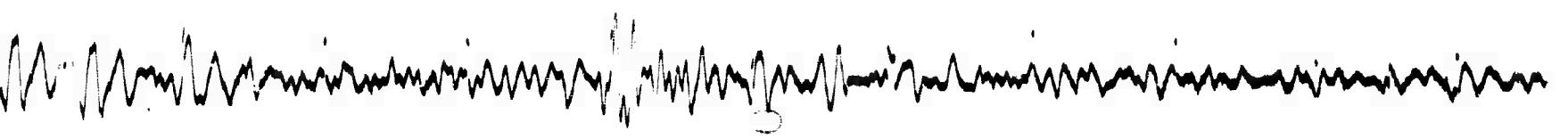


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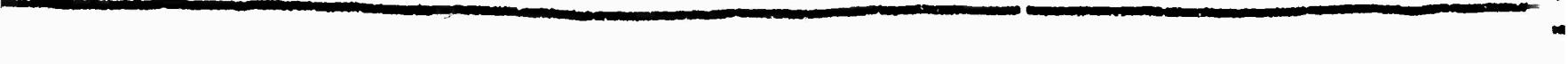
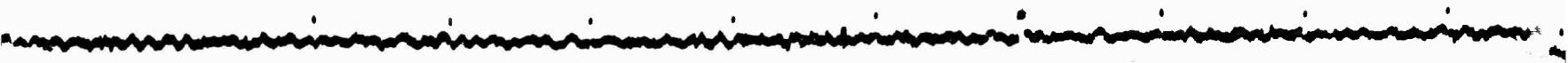
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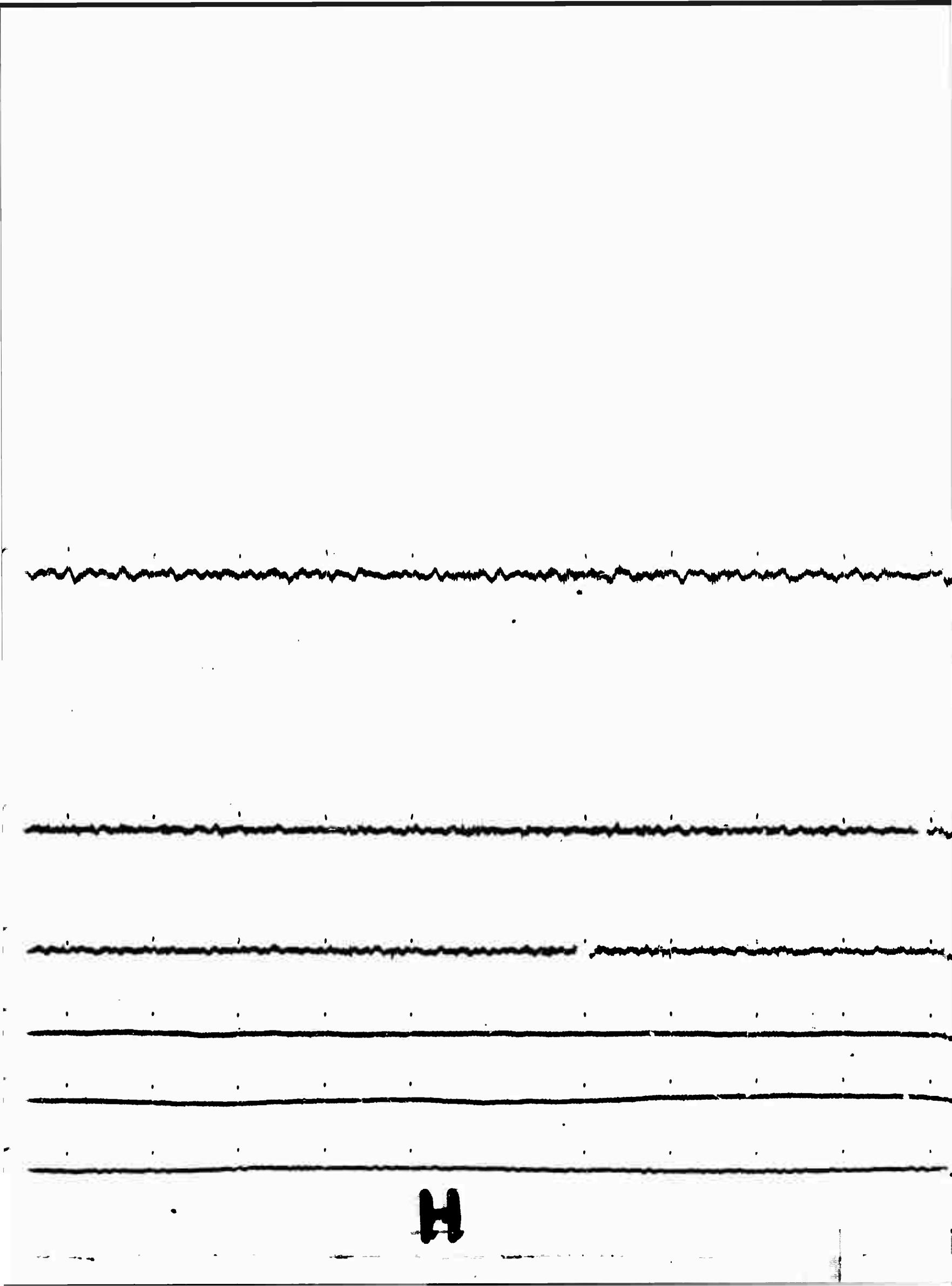
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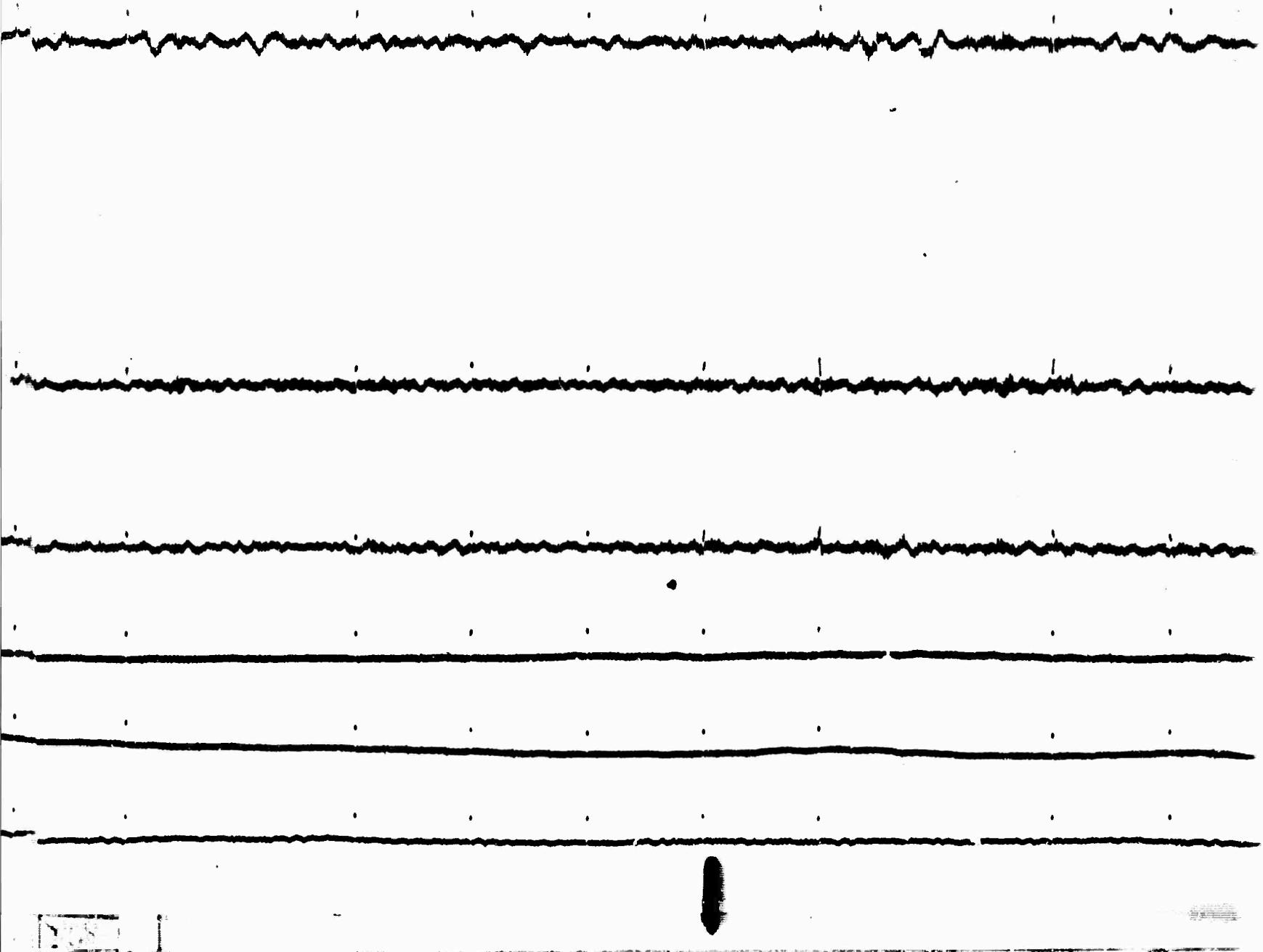
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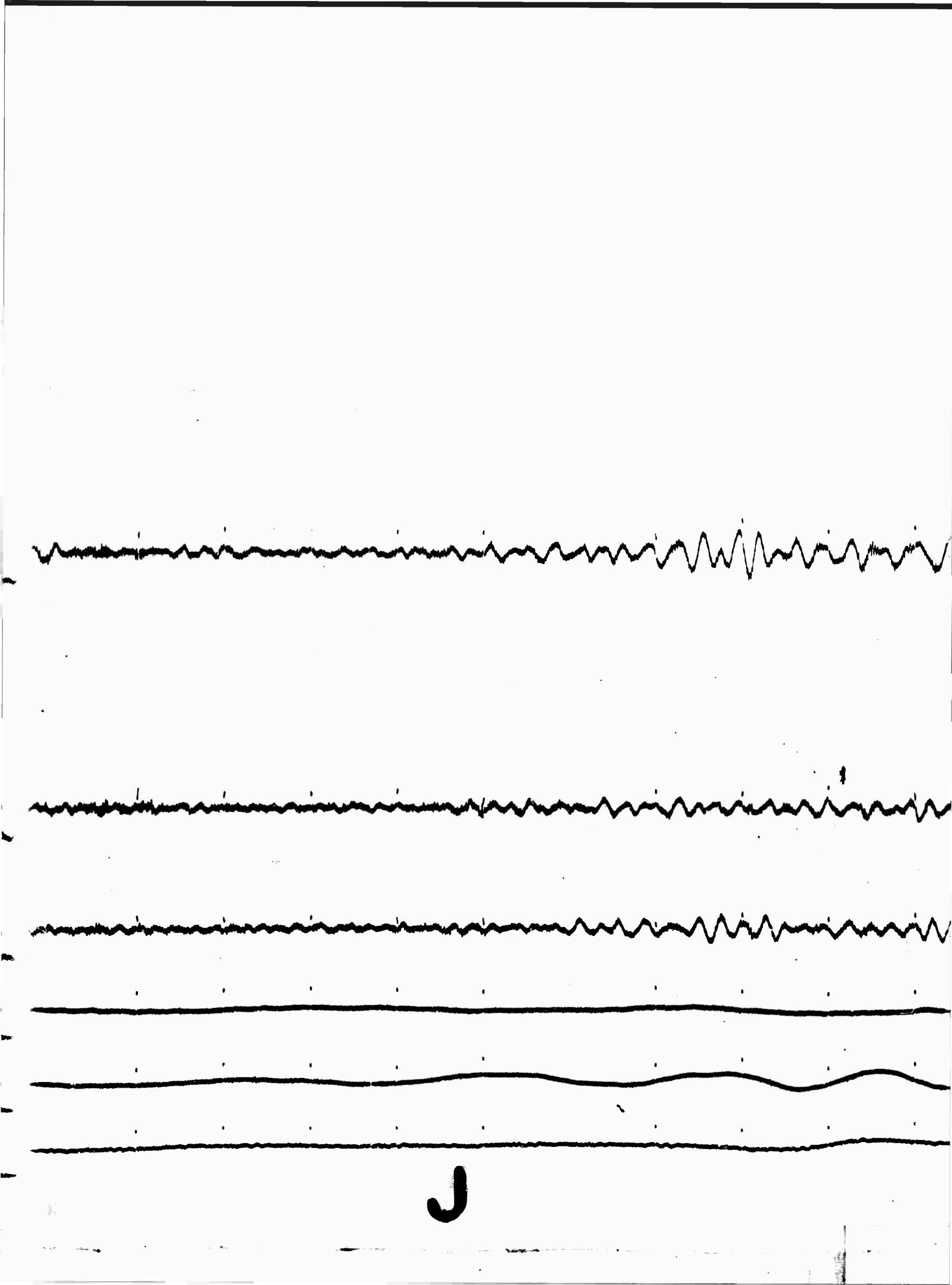


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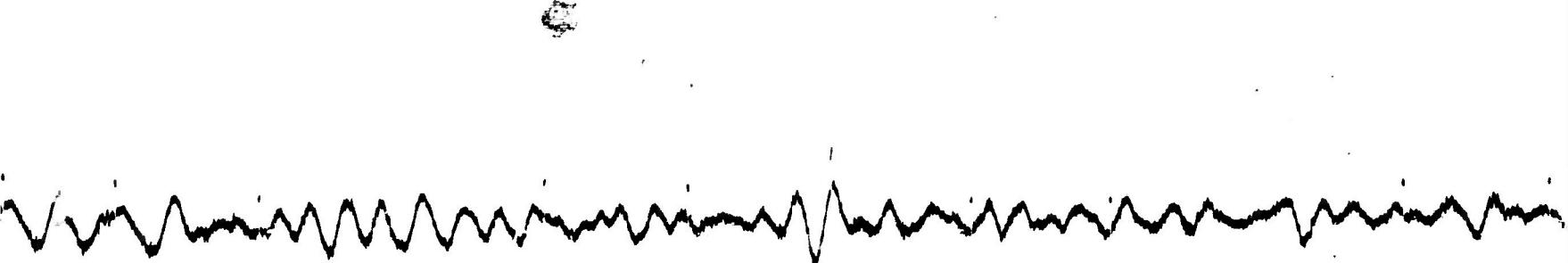
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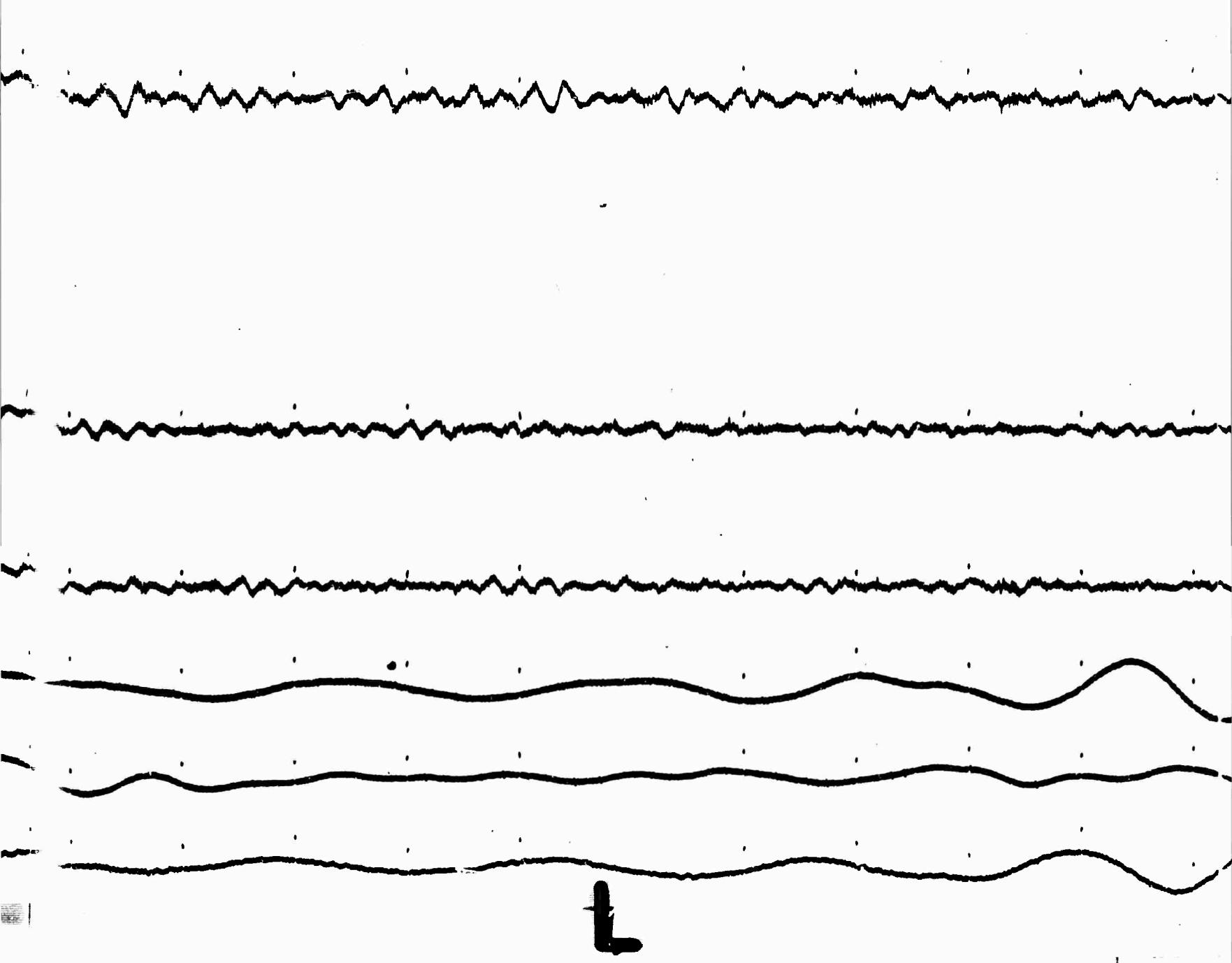


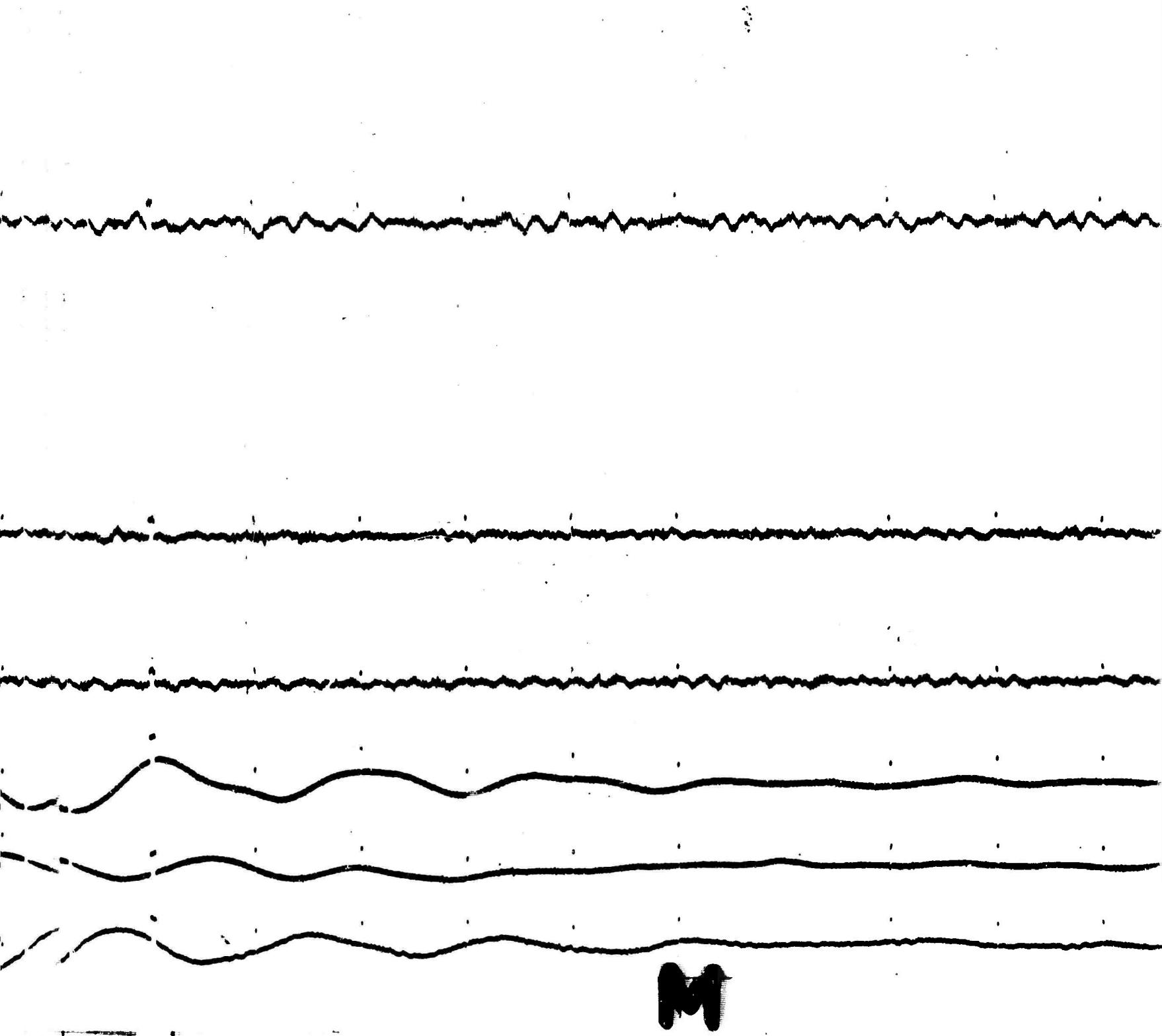


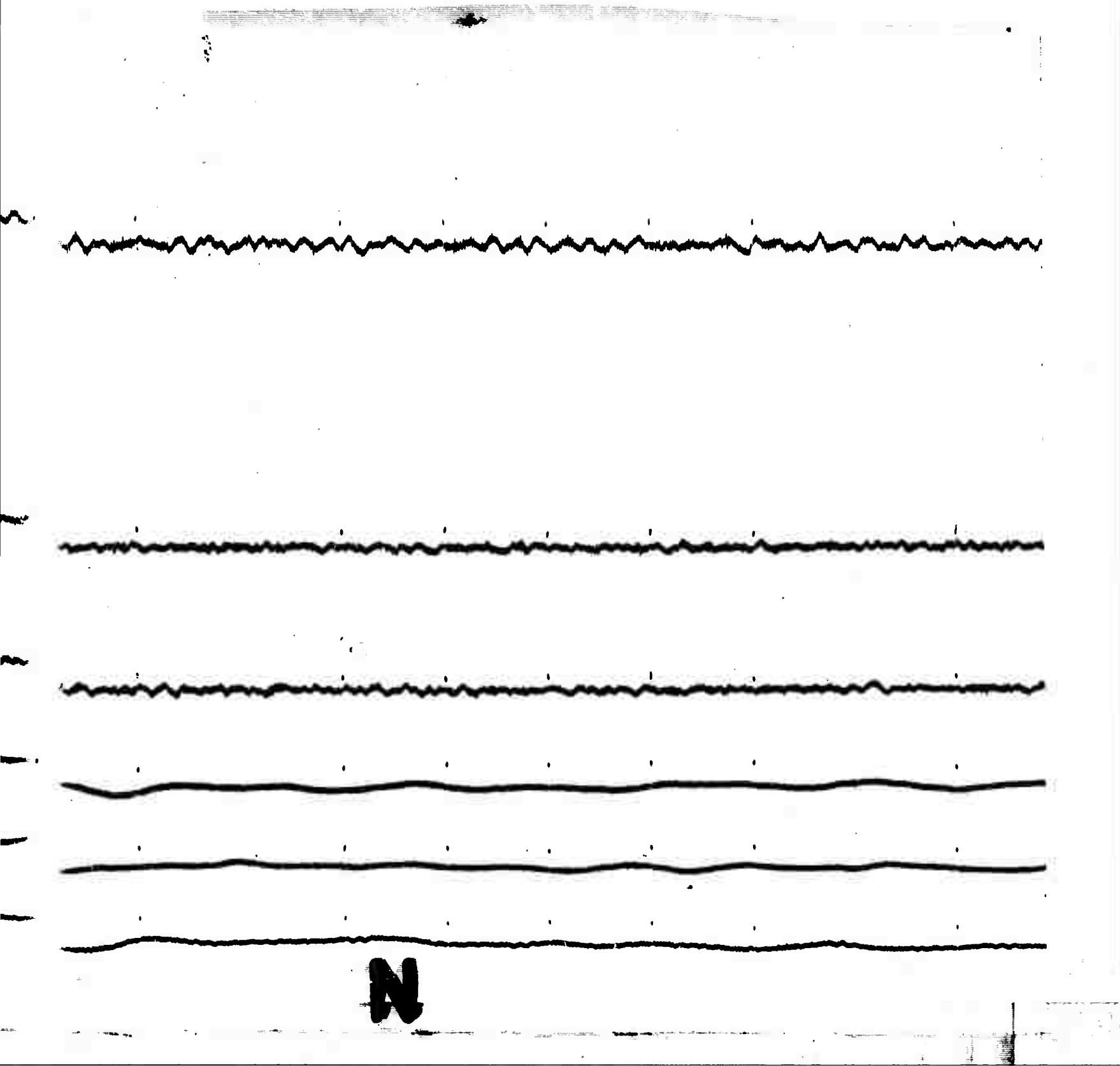
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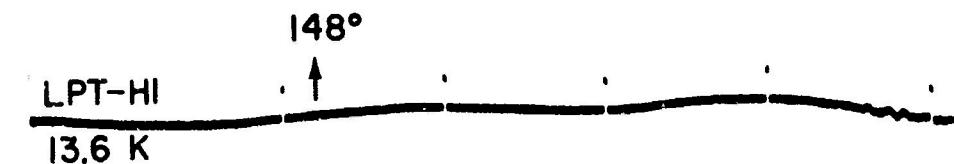
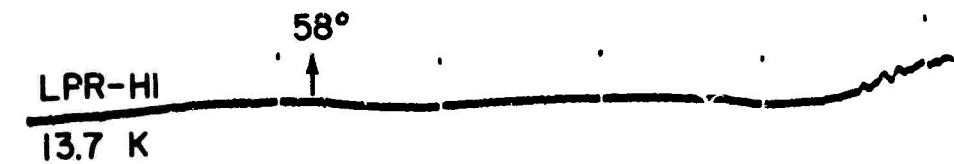
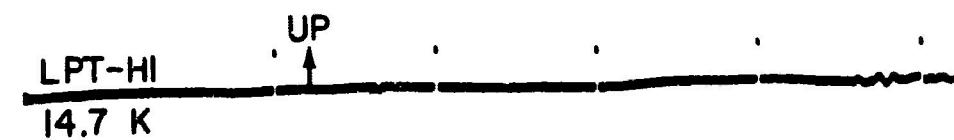
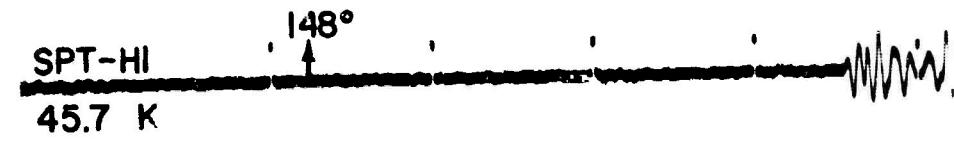
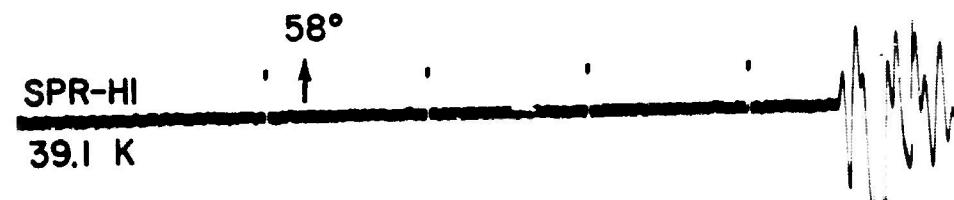
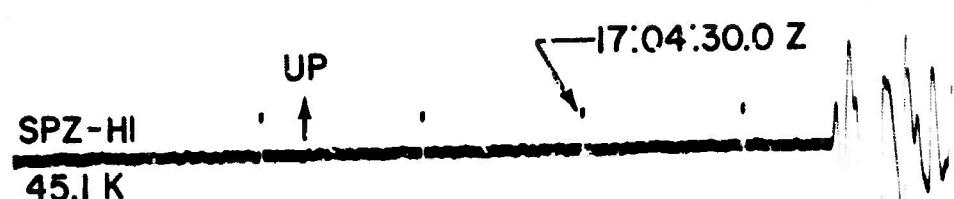
BRONZE

RK-ON

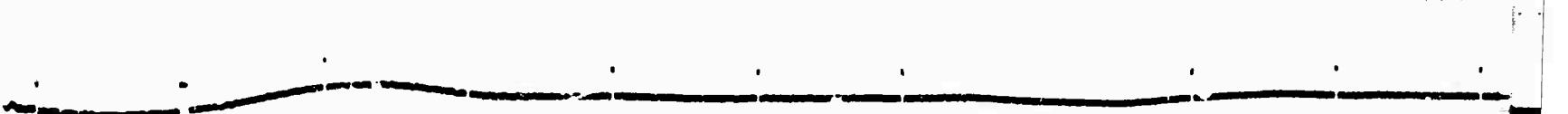
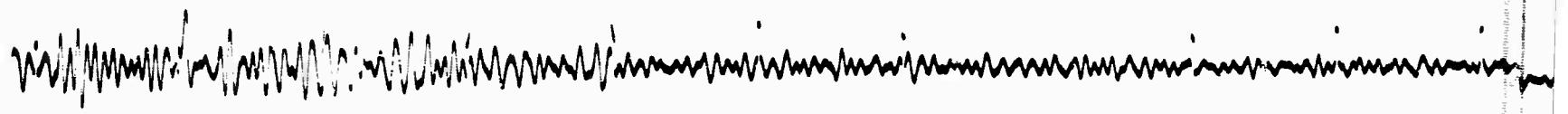
Red Lake, Ontario

23 July 1965

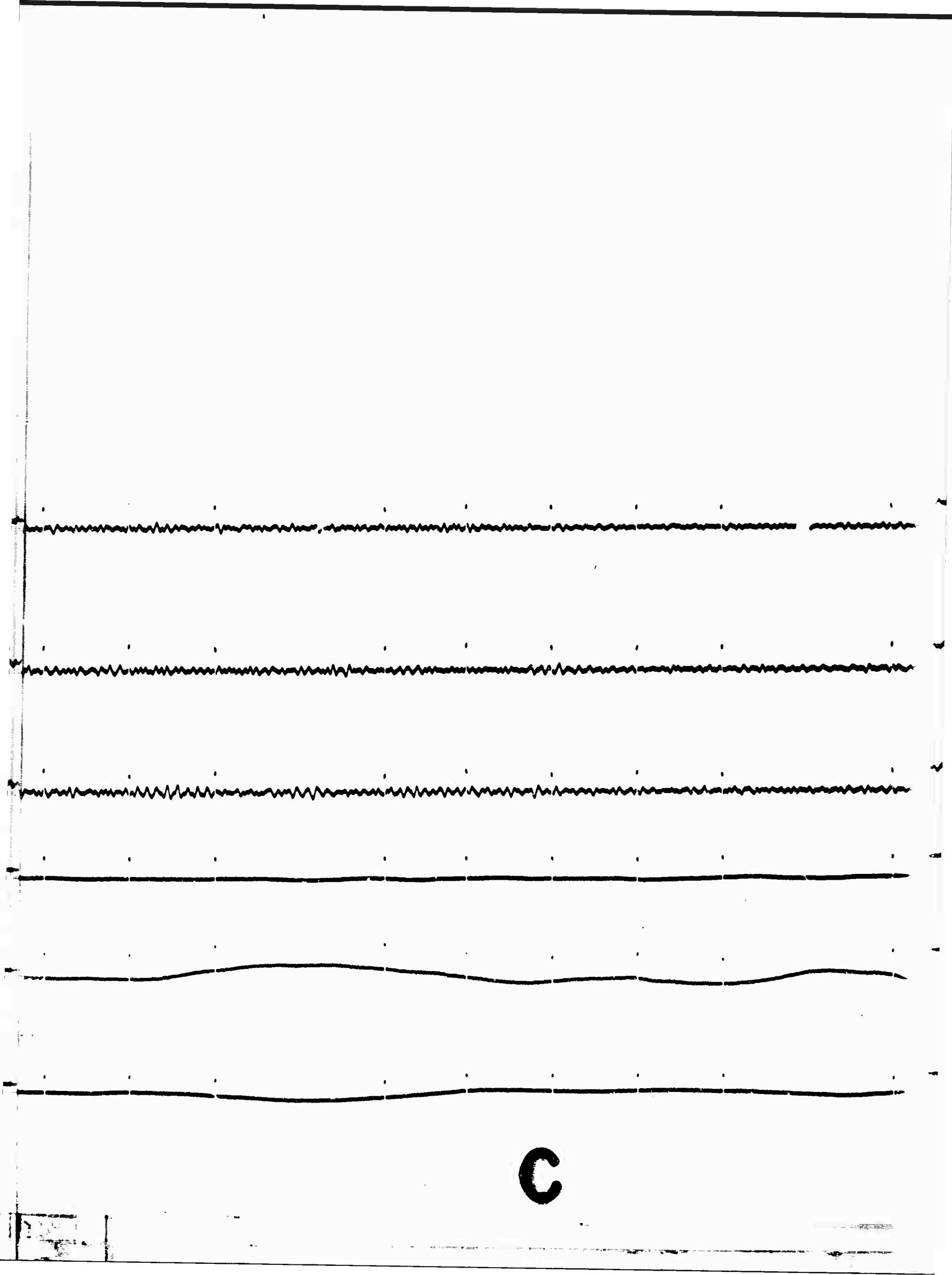
$\Delta = 2341 \text{ km}$



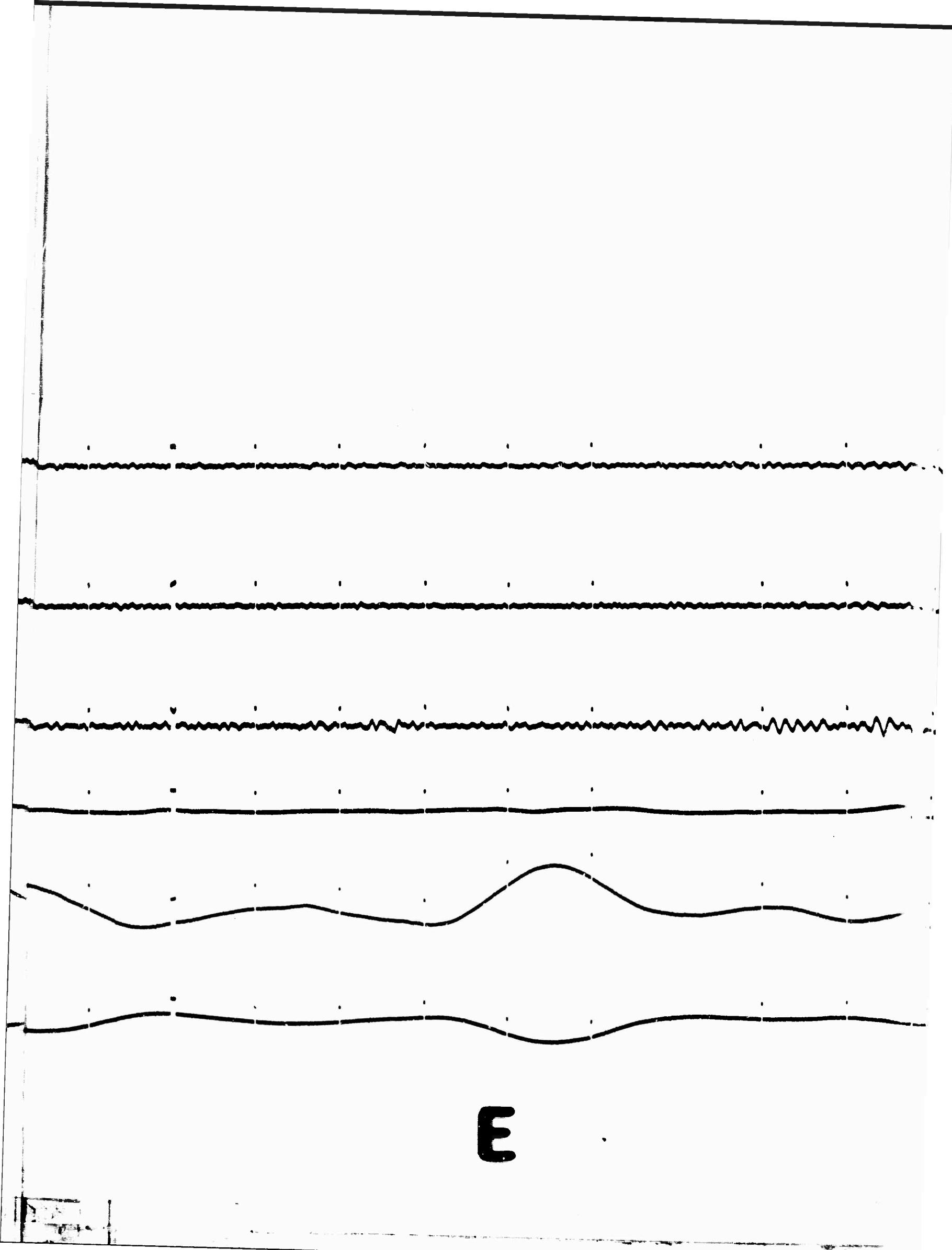
A

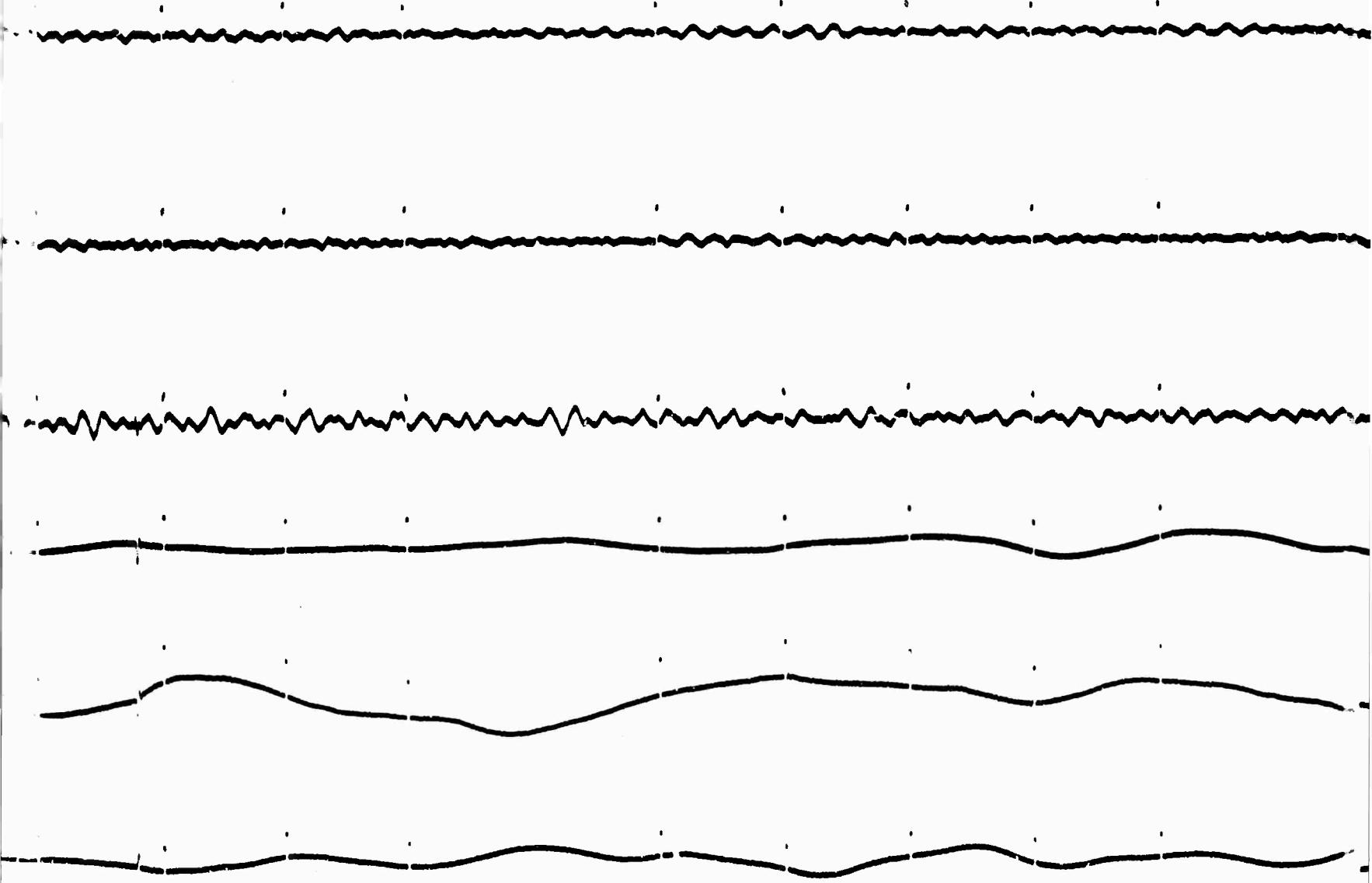


B

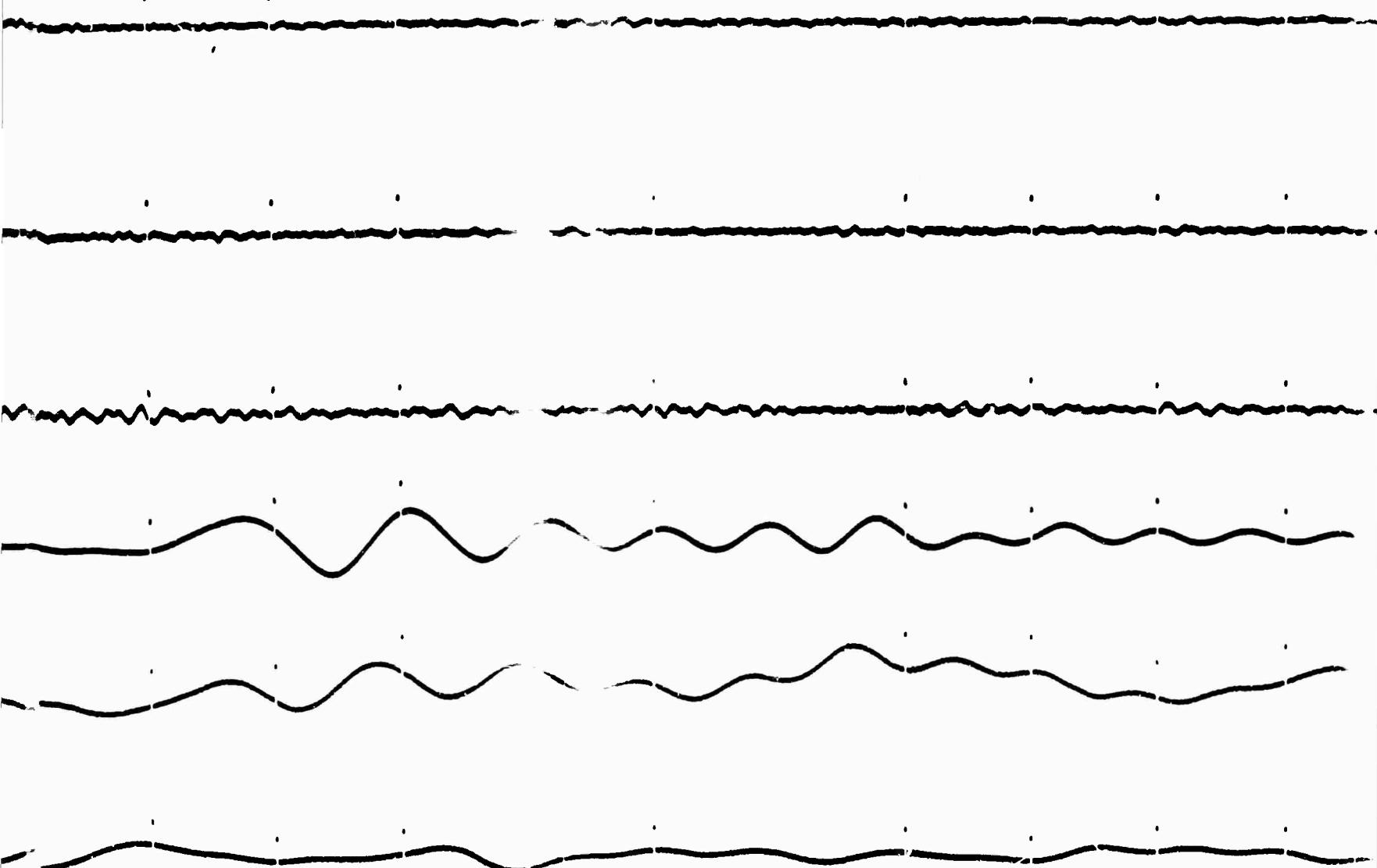


D

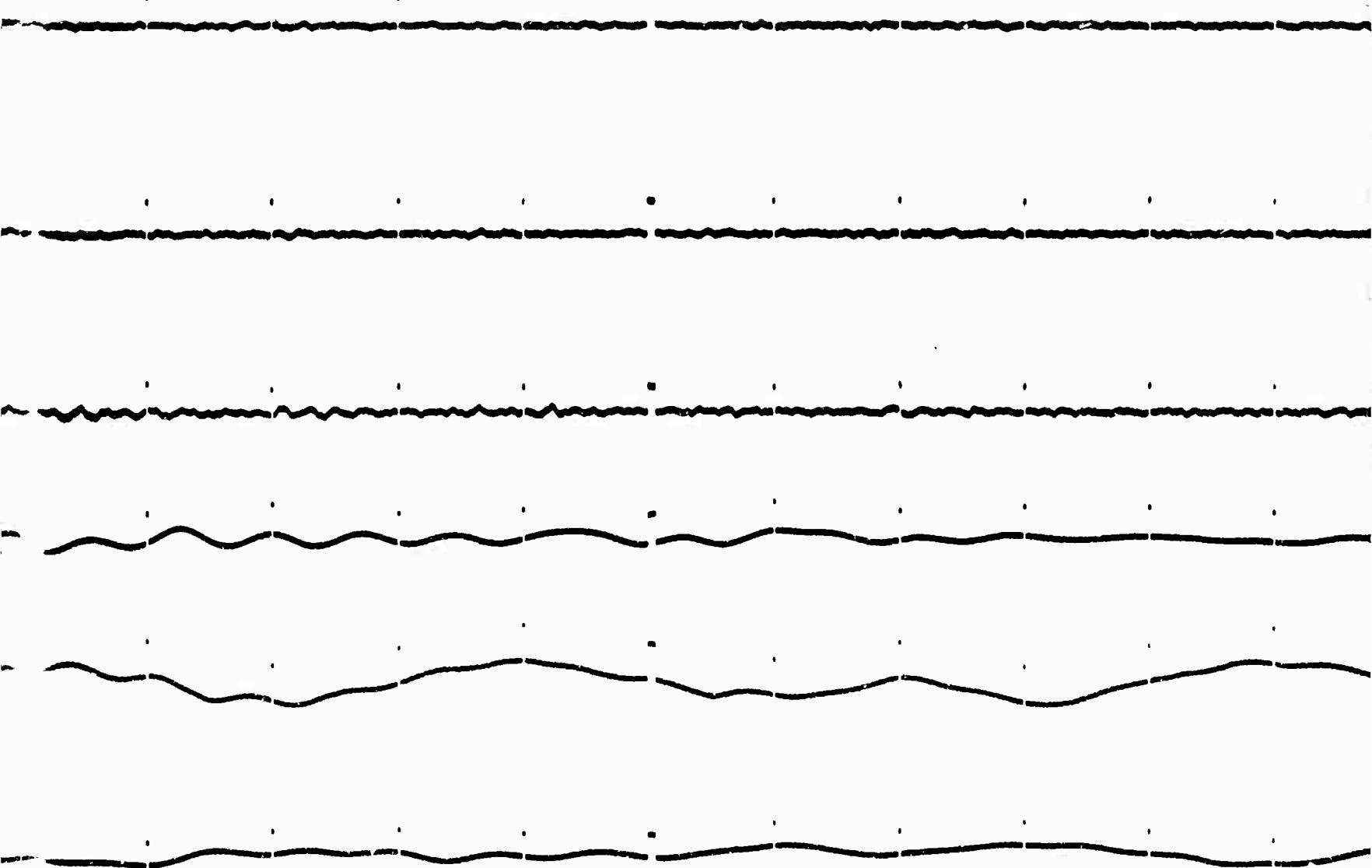




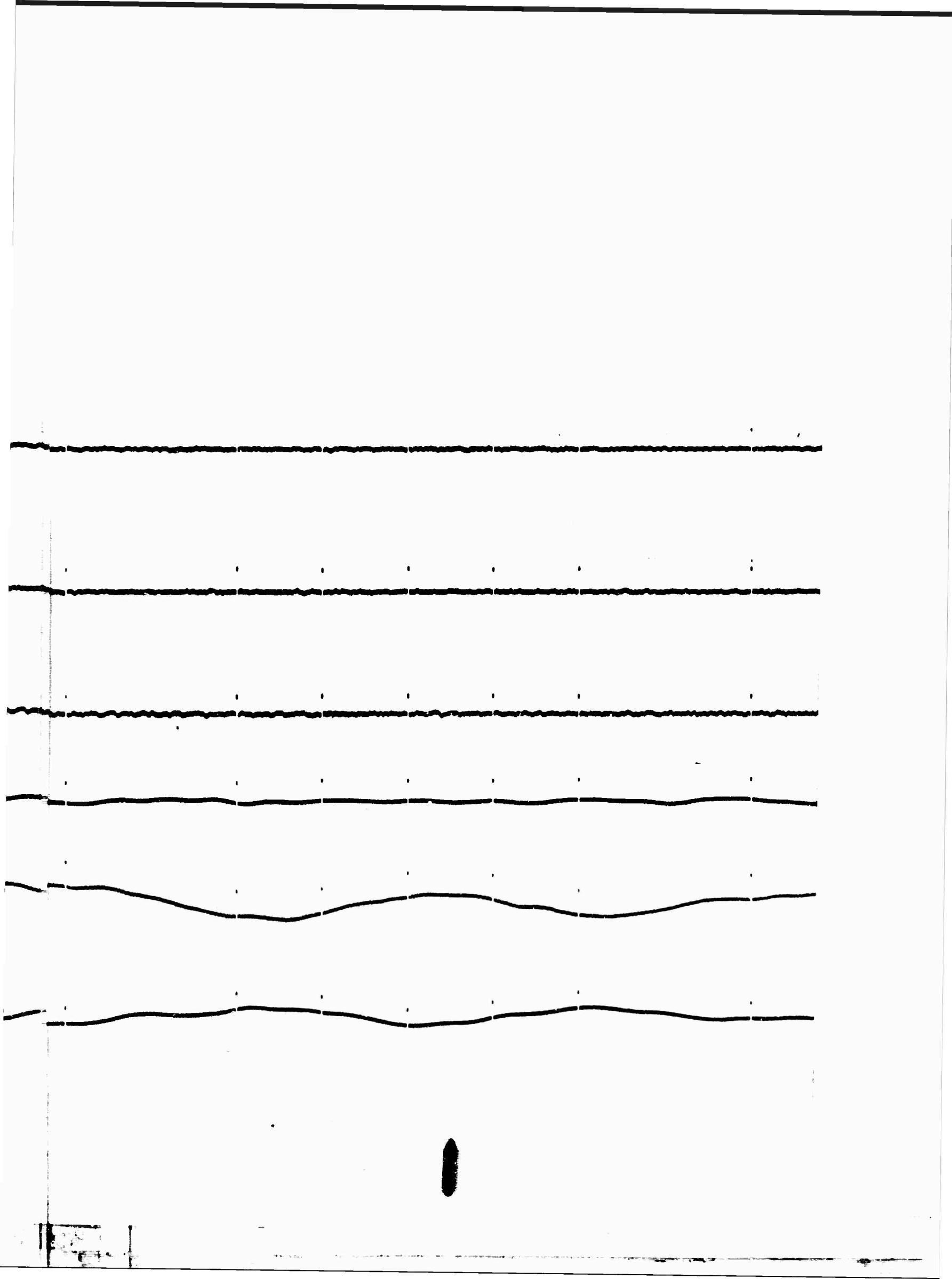
F



G



H



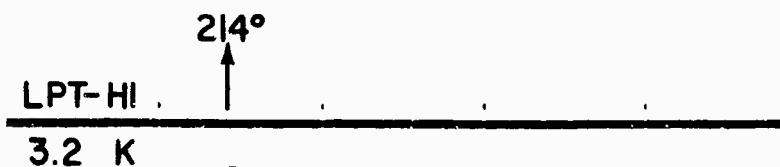
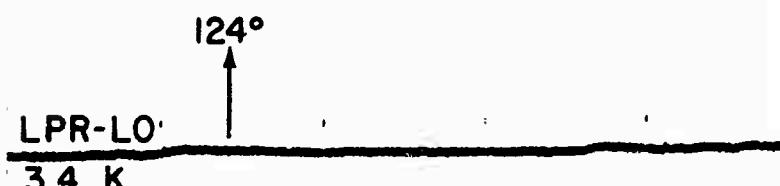
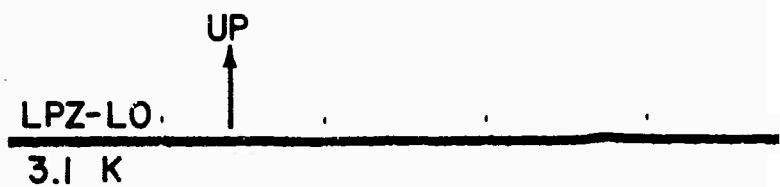
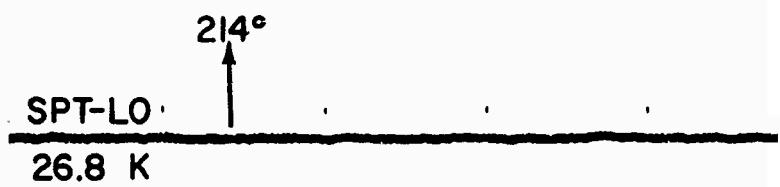
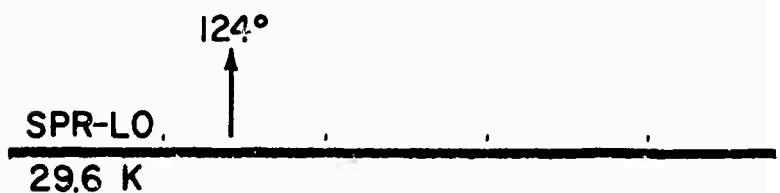
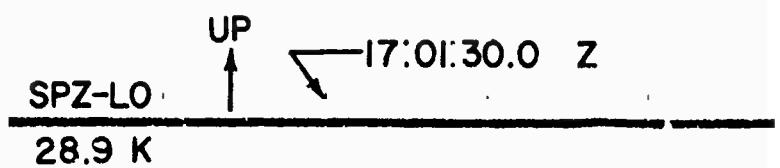
BRONZE

LC-NM

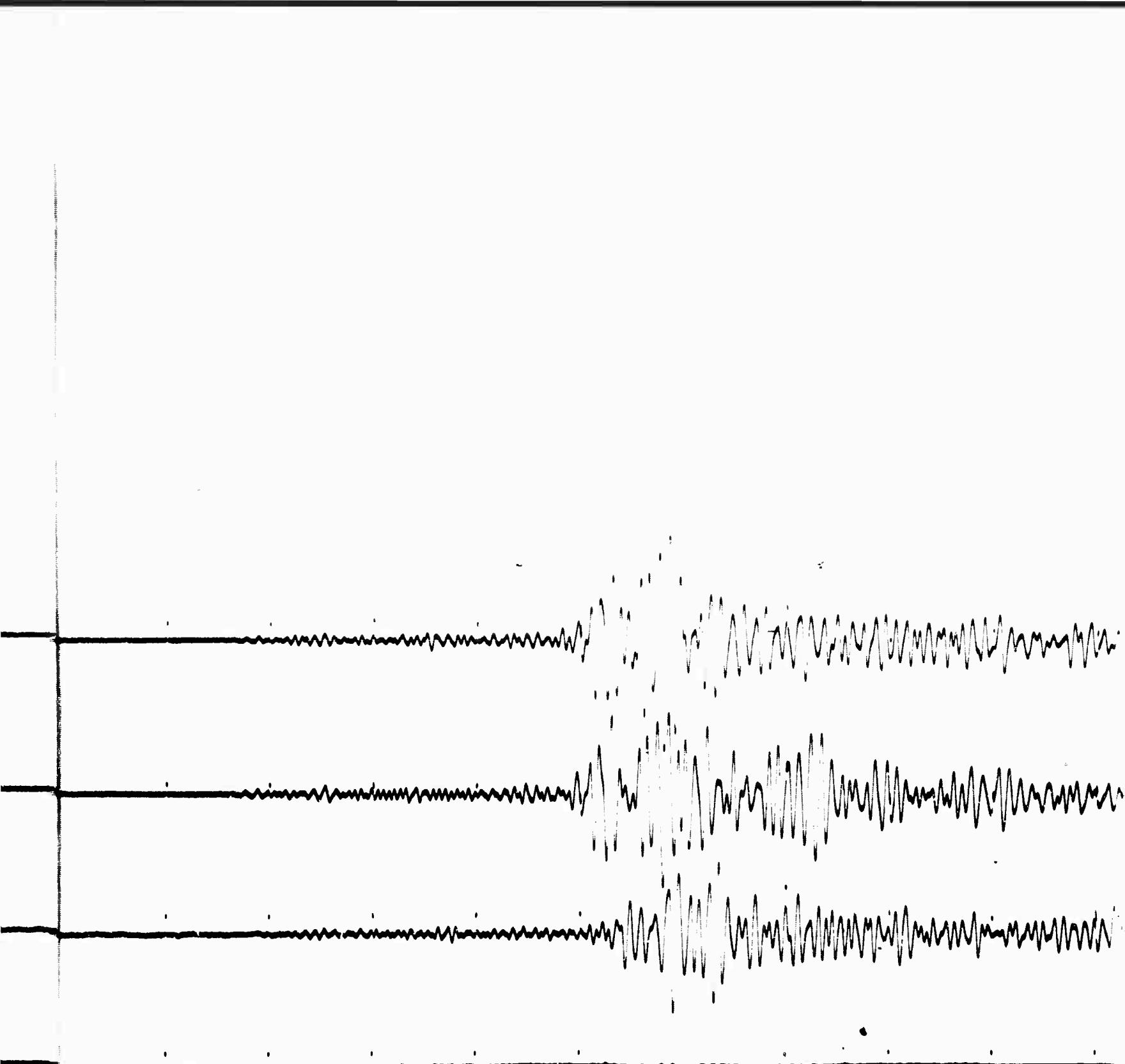
Las Cruces, New Mexico

23 July 1965

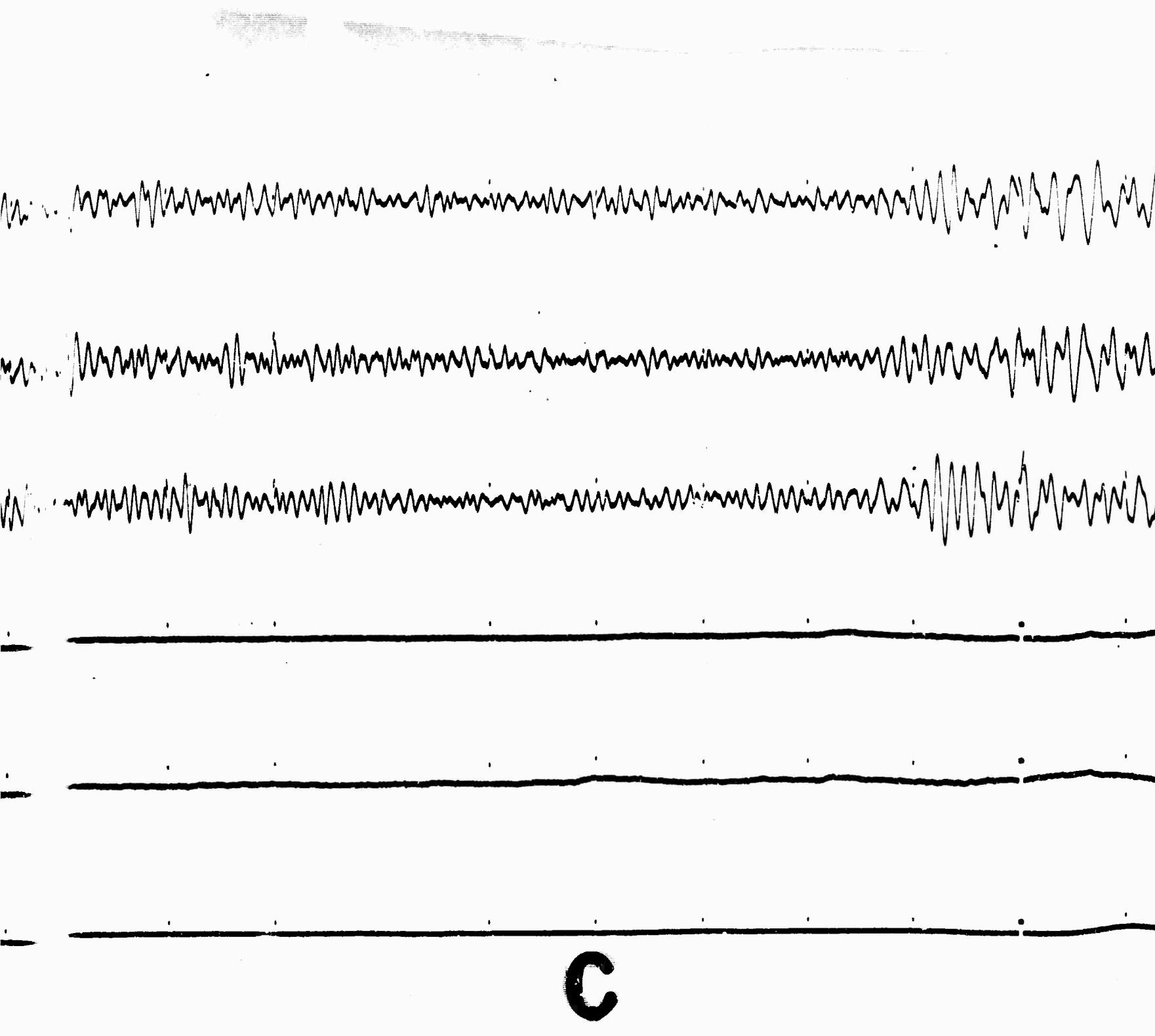
$\Delta = 1008 \text{ km}$

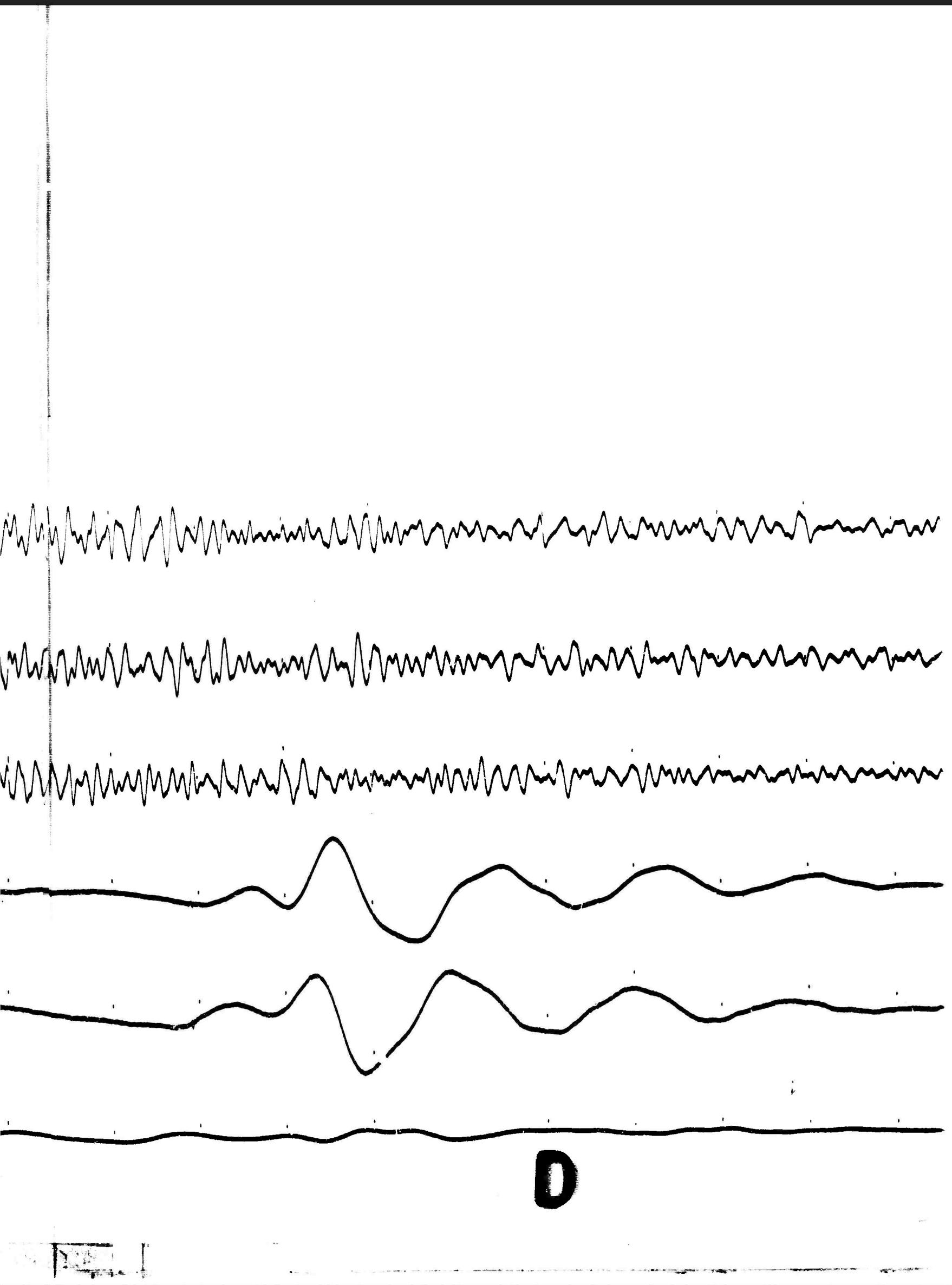


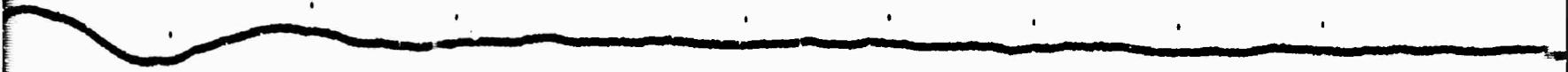
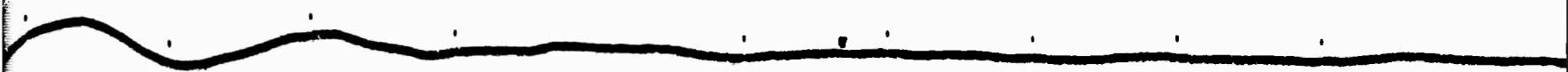
A



B







E

F

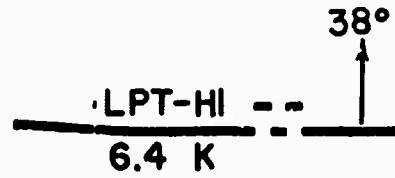
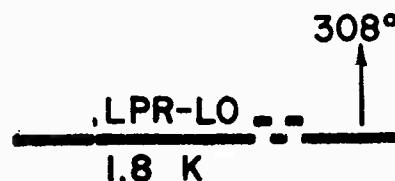
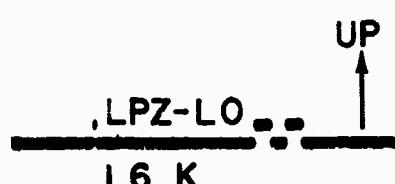
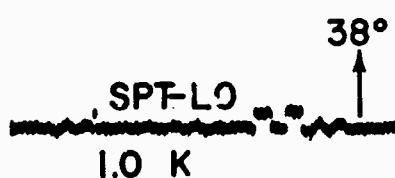
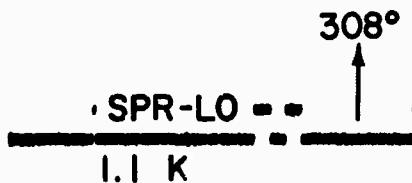
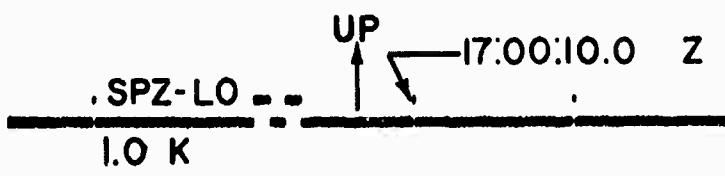
BRONZE

MN-NV

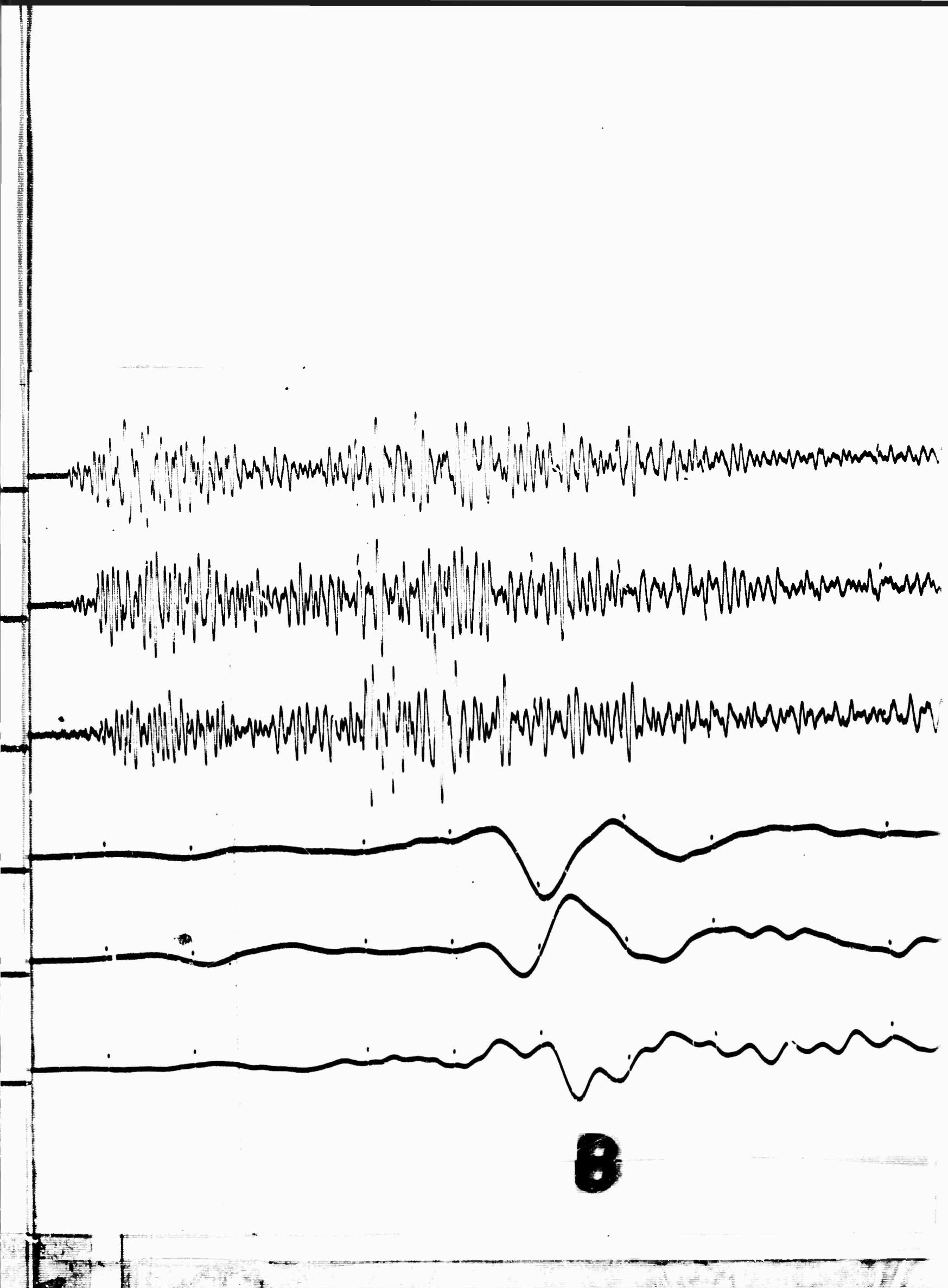
Mina, Nevada

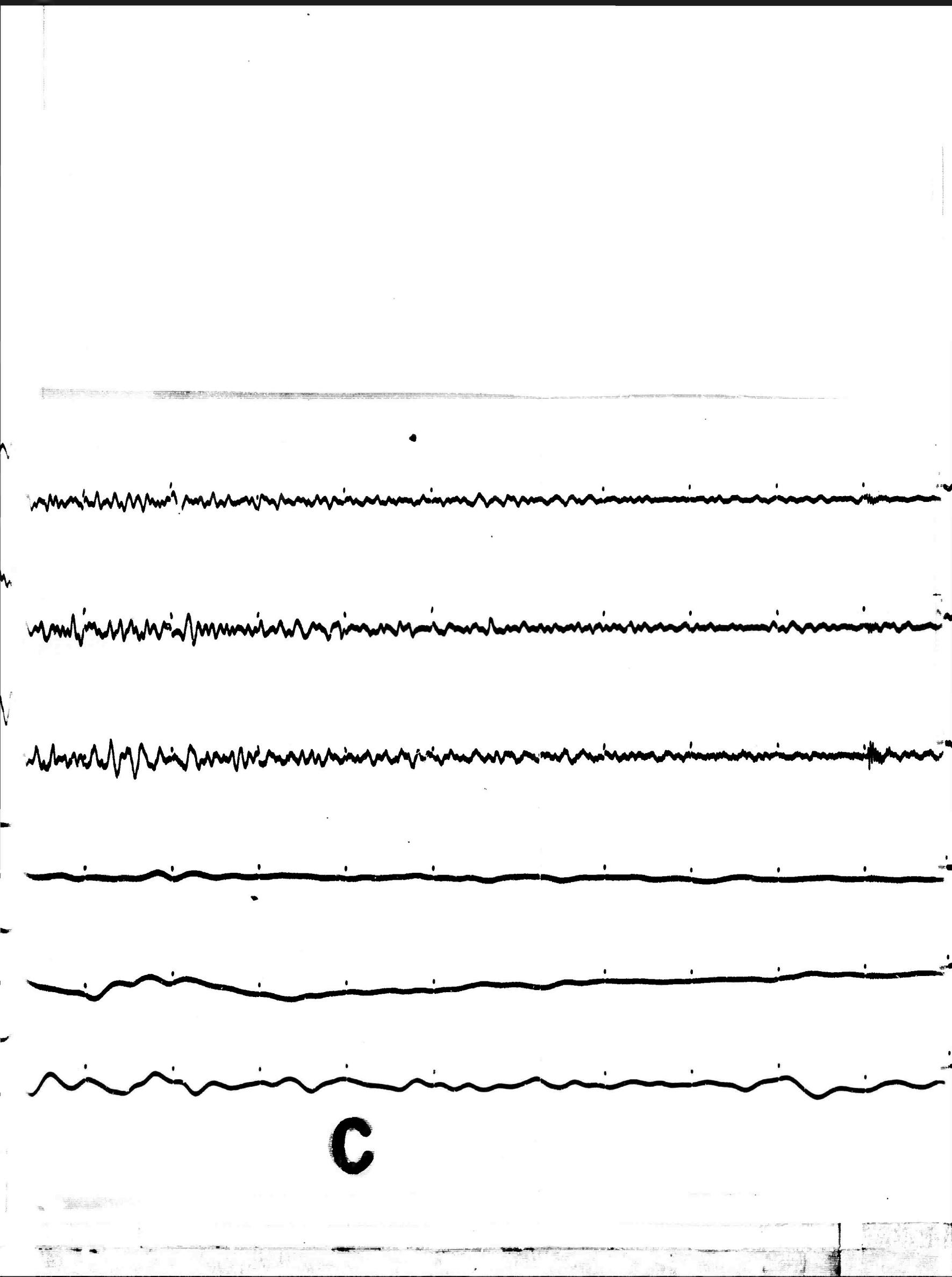
23 July 1965

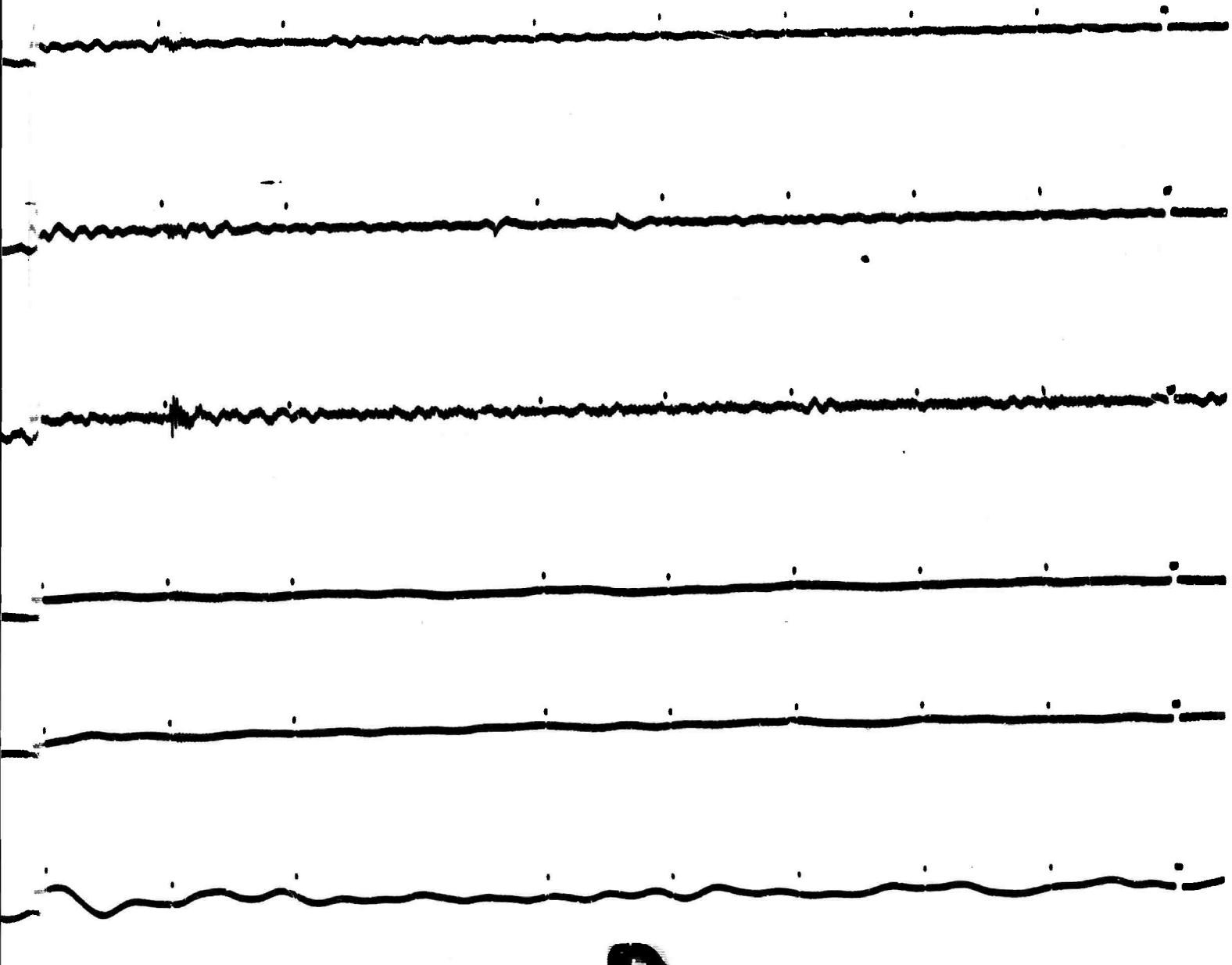
$\Delta = 238 \text{ km}$



A







D