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MONTANA LARGE APERTURE SEISMIC ARRAY

Robert E. Matkins

Philco-Ford Corporation

Prepared for:

Advanced Research Projects Agency

25 July 1973

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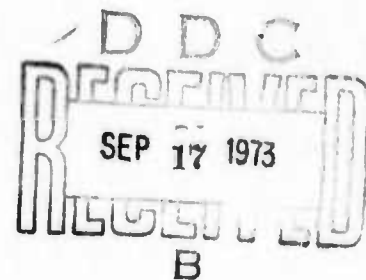
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FINAL TECHNICAL REPORT, PROJECT VT 2708  
CONTRACT F33657-72-C-0390  
1 DECEMBER 1971 - 30 JUNE 1973  
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MONTANA LARGE APERTURE SEISMIC ARRAY  
FINAL TECHNICAL REPORT

15 July 1973

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LASA - Large Aperture Seismic Array Seismic Array Seismic Observatory Operation Seismic Measurement Channel Performance Pseudo-random Binary Sequence Testing						

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## ABSTRACT

The continued operation, maintenance, and system improvement activities at the Montana Large Aperture Seismic Array during the period 1 Dec 70 through 30 Jun 73 are described. The array operations support provided to Seismic Array Analysis Center, the array monitoring and remote calibrations, the defective equipment detected, and the array communications outages are detailed. Performance measurements emphasizing the SP and LP seismograph long-term amplitude stability, frequency response, and natural frequency are discussed. The PDP-7 computer program to process the pseudo-random binary sequence calibrations is described. Reporting of near-regional event arrival times is announced. Equipment failures, failure rates, and actual mean time between failures for the ten array systems are given. Statistics relating to the operation and maintenance of the array and data center equipment and land facilities support are provided.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>SECTION</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
I	<u>INTRODUCTION</u>	1
	1.1 History	1
	1.2 Description	3
II	<u>SUMMARY</u>	9
III	<u>OPERATION</u>	11
	3.1 Introduction	11
	3.2 Data Center	11
	3.2.1 SAAC/LDC Systems	11
	3.2.2 IBM/360 Computer	14
	3.2.3 DEC PDP-7 Computer	14
	3.2.4 Analog System	14
	3.2.5 Tape/Film Library	21
	3.3 Array	21
	3.3.1 Monitoring	21
	3.3.2 Calibrations	22
	3.3.2.1 Seismograph Sinusoidal	22
	3.3.2.2 Seismograph Frequency Response	27
	3.3.2.3 Seismograph PRBS Responses	27
	3.3.2.4 LP Seismometer Remote Adjustments	27
	3.3.2.5 SEM DC Offset Measurement	39
	3.3.2.6 Subarray Battery Voltage	39
	3.3.2.7 Develocorder	39
	3.3.3 Detection of Defective Channels	39
	3.3.4 Communications	42
IV	<u>ARRAY PERFORMANCE</u>	49
	4.0 Introduction	49
	4.1 Sensing Systems	49
	4.1.1 SP Seismograph	49
	4.1.1.1 General	49
	4.1.1.2 Performance Monitoring Using TESP	51
	4.1.1.3 Single Channel Stability	54
	4.1.1.4 Amplitude Frequency Response	54
	4.1.1.5 Phase-Frequency Response	62
	4.1.2 LP Seismograph	62
	4.1.2.1 General	62
	4.1.2.2 Performance Monitoring Using TELP	62



TABLE OF CONTENTS (CONTINUED)

<u>SECTION</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
4.1.2.3	Single Channel Stability	66
4.1.2.4	Free Period/Mass Position	66
4.1.3	Meteorological Installation	68
4.2	Equipment	68
4.2.1	General	68
4.2.2	SI Seismometer	68
4.2.3	LP Seismic Amplifier, Type II	75
4.2.4	SP Calibration Oscillator	75
4.3	Facilities Not In Use	76
4.4	Seismic Studies	76
4.4.1	Surficial Noise	76
4.4.2	Near-regional/Regional Arrivals	79
4.5	Failures	79
V	<u>IMPROVEMENTS AND MODIFICATIONS</u>	87
5.1	Introduction	87
5.2	PDP-7 Programming	87
5.2.1	Identification of LASA Seismograph System Responses Using Pseudo-random Sequences	87
5.2.1.1	RPGONE	90
5.2.1.2	RPGTWO	91
5.2.2	Program MOPS II	102
5.2.3	Program TESP	102
5.2.4	Program TELP	103
5.2.5	Program TASP	103
5.2.6	Summary of Off-line Programs	103
5.3	Data Center Equipment	105
5.3.1	X-Y Plotter Installation	105
5.4	Array Equipment	106
5.4.1	SP Channel CTH Gain Control	106
5.4.2	LP Step Function Input Connection	106
5.4.3	Microbarograph Removal	108

TABLE OF CONTENTS (CONCLUDED)

<u>SECTION</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
VI	<u>MAINTENANCE</u>	111
6.1	General	111
	6.1.1 Philosophy	111
	6.1.2 Summary	112
6.2	Data Center	112
	6.2.1 System 360	112
	6.2.2 System PDP-7	115
	6.2.3 Other LDC Equipment	116
6.3	Maintenance Center	117
	6.3.1 Array Activities	117
	6.3.2 Shop Activities	118
6.4	Facilities Support	120
	6.4.1 Program Supporting Structures	120
	6.4.2 Land Provision & Maintenance	120
	6.4.3 Vehicles	121
VII	<u>ASSISTANCE PROVIDED TO OTHER AGENCIES</u>	123
7.1	Seismic Data Laboratory (SDL)	123
7.2	National Earthquake Information Center (NEIC)	123
7.3	Weather Bureau	123
7.4	MIT Lincoln Laboratory	123
7.5	Tonto Forest Seismological Observatory (TFSO)	124
7.6	Visitors	124
VIII	<u>DOCUMENTATION PROVIDED UNDER VT 2708</u>	125
8.1	Technical Reports	125
8.2	Operations Data	125
8.3	Alternate Management Summary Report	125
	REFERENCES	127

## LIST OF FIGURES

<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
1.1	Montana LASA	2
1.2	LASA Subarray Configurations	4
1.3	LASA Seismograph Response Curves	7
3.1	PDP-7 Computer Operational Capabilities	17
3.2	Array Communications Structure	44
4.1	SP Array Seismograph Sensitivity Mean ( $\mu$ ) and Standard Deviation ( $\sigma$ ) in mV/nm at a One-second Period Between 7 Dec 71 and 25 Jun 73	53
4.2	Percentage Distribution of SP Sensors Within $\pm 15\%$ Sensitivity Tolerance	55
4.3	LASA SP Sensor Period vs Sensitivity Response Curves	57
4.4	SP Sensor B4-82 Gain as Measured Using PRBS Compared with the Manual Frequency Response Test	61
4.5	SP Sensor B4-82 Phase Response as Measured Using PRBS	63
4.6	Percentage Distribution of LP Sensors Within $\pm 50$ mV/ $\mu$ m Sensitivity Tolerance	65
4.7	LP Array Seismograph Sensitivity Mean ( $\mu$ ) and Standard Deviation ( $\sigma$ ) in mV/ $\mu$ m at a 25-second Period Between 7 Dec 71 and 25 Jun 73	67
4.8	SP Seismometer Natural Frequency Distribution 5/70-6/73	71
4.9	SP Seismometer Natural Frequency Distribution, 1970-71	72
4.10	Seismometer Natural Frequency Status of Array	73
4.11	SP Seismometer Damping Ratio Distribution, 1972-73	74
5.1	SP Seismograph PRBS Calibration Inputs	92
5.2	LP Seismograph PRBS Calibration Inputs	93

LIST OF FIGURES (CONCLUDED)

<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
5.3	Modified SP Seismograph Analog Signal Path	107
5.4	SEM Calibration Signal Flow	109

## LIST OF TABLES

<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
I	LASA Seismograph Operating Parameters and Tolerances	5
II	LASA Seismograph Channel Identification	6
III	Final Summary SAAC/LDC System Operating Times	12
IV	SAAC/LDC System Operating Times, March-June 1973	13
V	Final Summary System/360 Model 44 Computer Utilization	15
VI	System/360 Model 44 Computer Utilization, March-June 1973	16
VII	Final Summary PDP-7 Computer Utilization	18
VIII	PDP-7 Computer Utilization, March-June 1973	19
IX	PDP-7 Computer Seismic Data Recording Summary	20
X	Final Summary Subarray Data Interruption Outages	23
XI	Subarray Data Interruption Outages, March-June 1973	24
XII	SP Array Sinusoidal Calibrations	28
XIII	LP Array Sinusoidal Calibrations	32
XIV	Pseudo-Random Binary Sequence Seismograph	38
XV	LASA Seismograph Calibration Response Tolerance	40
XVI	Incidence of Defective Subarray Channels, December 1971-June 1973	41
XVII	Incidence of Defective Subarray Channels, March-June 1973	43
XVIII	Array Communications Outage Statistics, December 1971-June 1973	45

LIST OF TABLES (CONCLUDED)

<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
XIX	Major Array Data Interruptions Due to Communications and Power Systems Outages, December 1971-June 1973	46
XX	Extended Array Data Interruptions Due to Communications Outages, March-June 1973	47
XXI	Array Sensing System Data Availabilities	50
XXII	SP Array Performance Testing Sensitivity Statistics, March-June 1973	52
XXIII	Distribution of the Standard Deviations of 86 LASA SP Channels, November 1971-June 1973	56
XXIV	Seismograph Frequency Response of SP Array	59
XXV	Comparison SP Seismograph Sensitivity Difference Between PRBS and Manual Frequency Responses Tests	60
XXVI	LP Array Performance Testing Sensitivity Statistics	64
XXVII	LP Array Free Period/Mass Position Measurement Summary	69
XXVIII	Array Wellholes Not In Use	77
XXIX	LASA System Failure Detections and Corrections, December 1971-June 1973	81
XXX	Equipment Failure	82
XXXI	Equipment Failure Rates	85
XXXII	PDP-7 Computer Array On-line Operations Capabilities	88
XXXIII	MOPS II Patch Overlay Programs Available For Use on PDP-7	89
XXXIV	PDP-7 Computer Array Off-line Programs	104
XXXV	Work Order Summary, December 1971-June 1973	113
XXXVI	Work Order Summary, March-June 1973	114
XXXVII	SP Channel Status, 30 June 73	119

## ACRONYMS

AFSC	Air Force System Command
CTH	Central Terminal Housing
D/A	Digital to Analog
DCASD	Defense Contracts Administration Services District
EEO	Equal Employment Opportunity
IOT	Input Output Transfer
IRSPS	Integrated Research Seismic Processing System
LAO	LASA Subarray AO
LASA	Large Aperture Seismic Array
LASAPS	LASA Processing Systems
LDC	LASA Data Center
LOADUM	Load Upper Memory
LP	Long Period
MDC	Maintenance Display Console
MET	Meteorological
MOPS	Multiple On-line Processing System
MTBF	Mean Time Between Failures
NEIC	National Earthquake Information Center
NOAA/ERL	National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration
NORSAR	Norwegian Seismic Array
PRBS	Pseudo-random Binary Sequences
RPG	Random Pulse Generator
SAAC	Seismic Array Analysis Center
SDL	Seismic Data Laboratory
SEM	Subarray Electronics Module

ACRONYMS (CONCLUDED)

SOU	Serial Output Unit
SP	Short Period
TELCO	Telephone Company
TFSO	Tonto Forest Seismological Observatory
VSC	VELA Seismological Center
WHV	Well Head Vault
WOSR	Work Order Search Retrieval



## SECTION I

### INTRODUCTION

This report presents the accomplishments and administration of Contract Number F33657-72-C-0390. This contract between the Philco-Ford Corporation and AFSC Aeronautical Systems Division is for continued operation, research, and development of the Montana Large Aperture Seismic Array (LASA).

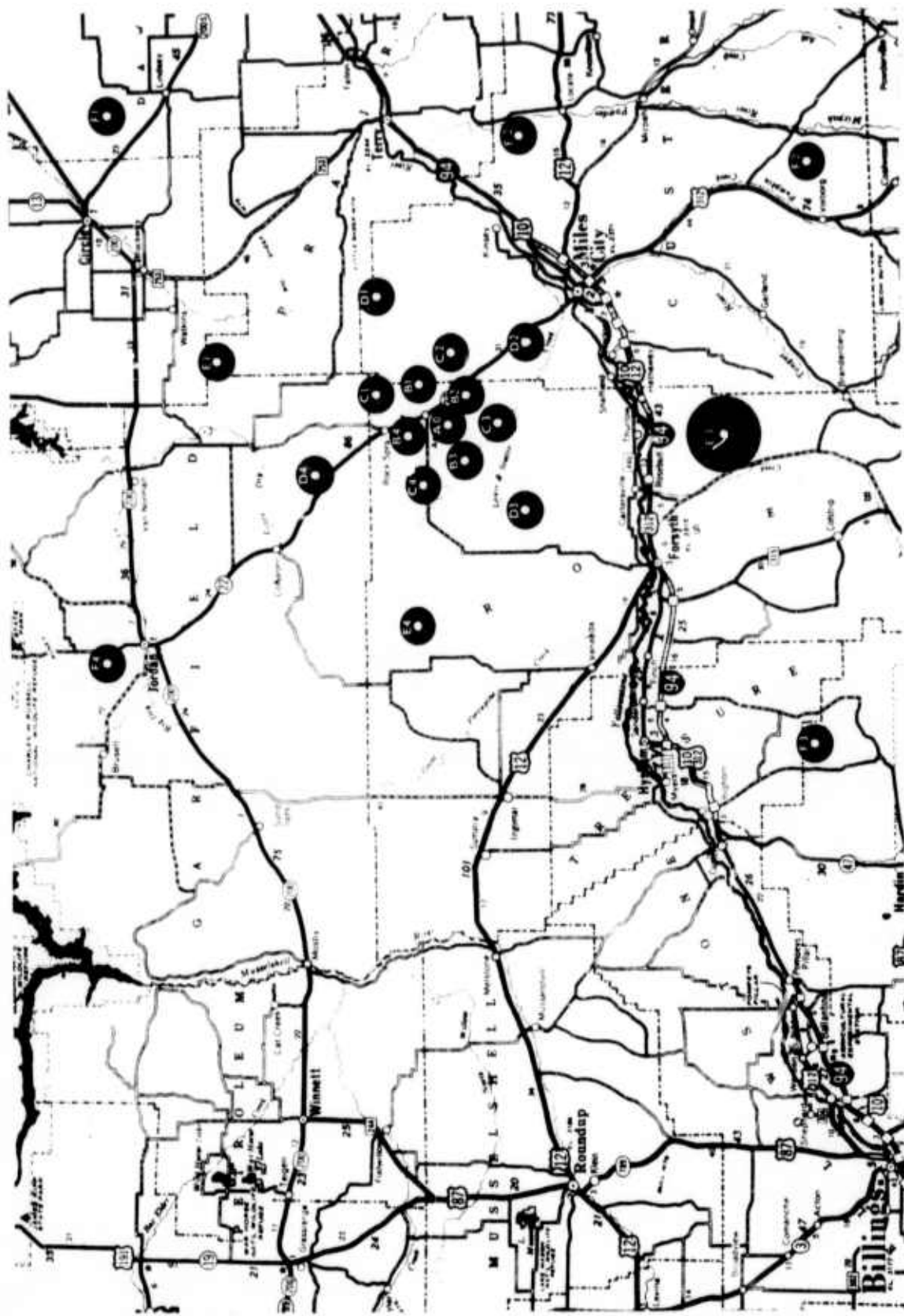
The LASA is part of the Vela Uniform Program which is sponsored by the Advanced Research Projects Agency (ARPA) of the Department of Defense. LASA is an experimental system consisting of many seismometers installed near Miles City, Montana, (Figure 1.1) used for the development of appropriate methods for the detection and identification of seismic events. Initially, the detection, location, and identification of seismic data were performed at the LASA Data Center (LDC) located at Billings, Montana. However, subsequent to implementation of the Integrated Seismic Research Signal Processing System (IRSPPS), the array data is now transmitted to the Seismic Array Analysis Center (SAAC) in Alexandria, Va., for processing and analysis.

#### 1.1 History

The LASA, installed in Eastern Montana during 1964 and 1965, is used for experiments in advanced seismological detection and discrimination. The initial installation, composed of 21 subarrays geometrically placed at a diameter of 200 kilometers with 525 short-period and 63 long-period seismometers, has evolved into the present array with the original 21 subarrays reduced to 346 short-period seismometers and 51 long-period seismometers.

Philco-Ford's participation in the Montana LASA began in 1964 by providing MIT Lincoln Laboratory with field engineering assistance. In June 1966, Philco-Ford assumed operational and maintenance responsibilities for MIT Lincoln Laboratory. On 1 May 1968, the project direction was transferred to the Electronics Systems Division, AFSC, with prime contracts to Philco-Ford through 30 November 1970.

On 1 December 1970, technical direction of the Montana LASA was assigned to the Vela Seismological Center (VSC). Under Projects V/T 1708 and V/T 2708 Philco-Ford continues the work of previous Montana LASA projects. This work basically involves the continued operation and maintenance of the array and data center systems, logistics and administrative support, data provision, and hardware evaluation and installation.



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Figure 1.1 Montana LASA

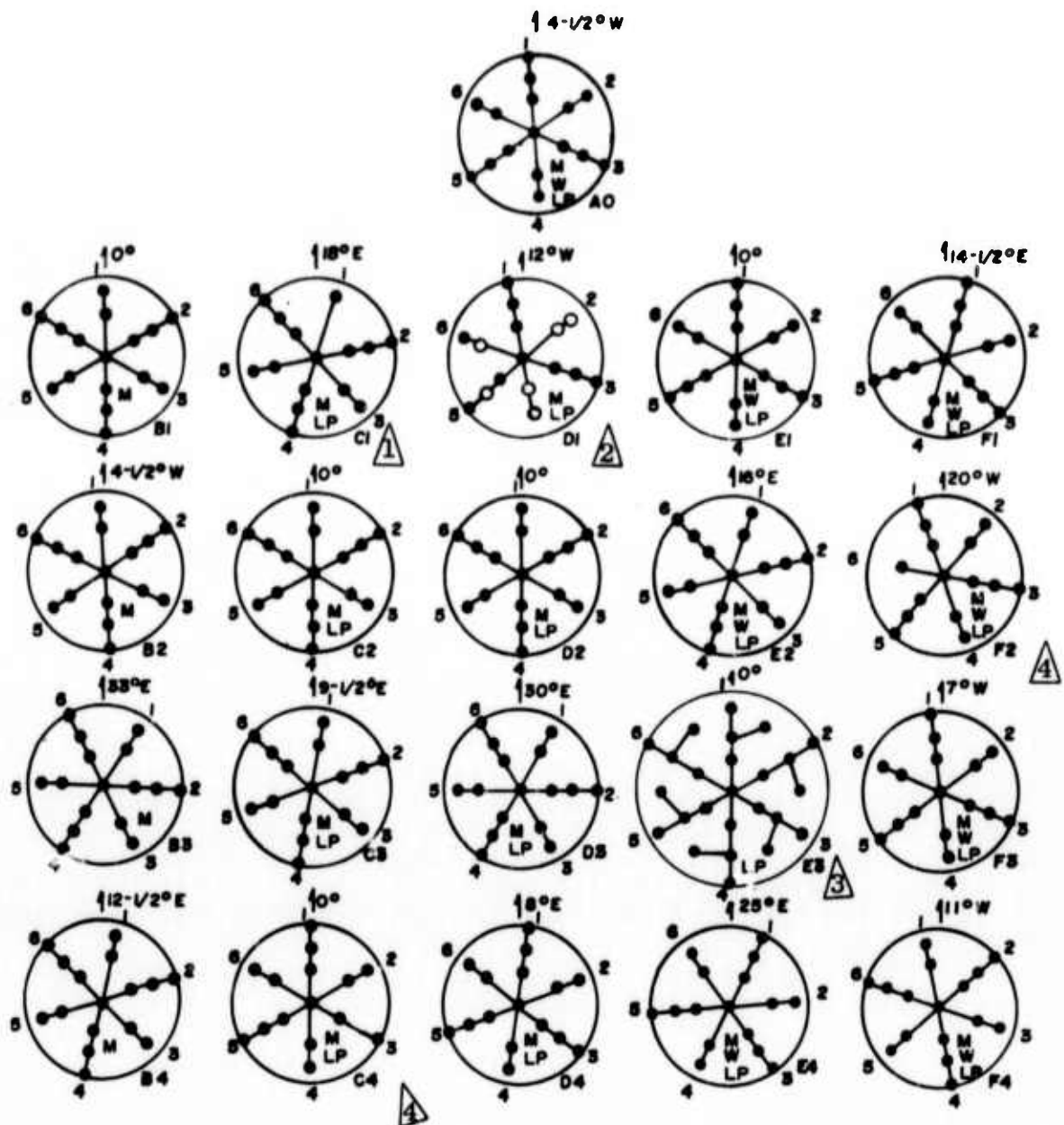
## 1.2 Description

The LASA with an overall diameter of 200 kilometers (124 miles) is composed of 21 subarrays arranged as shown in Figure 1.1. With the exception of subarray E3, which is 19 km in diameter, all subarrays are 7 km in diameter. Subarray E3 is configured with 25 short-period seismometers while others now have 16. All subarrays originally were designed with 25 seismometers each, however, programmed sensor removal has now lowered this number to 16 except at E3. The short-period seismometers are located along six radial cables which terminate in a central under-ground vault containing the Subarray Electronics Module (SEM). The subarrays also contain three-component long-period sensors, and weather sensors. Figure 1.2 shows the present configuration of each subarray.

The LDC controls the array operation by sending a command signal to each SEM at a rate of twenty times each second to cause sampling of the subarray signals. This command signal is suitably delayed at the LDC prior to transmission so that data from all SEMs will arrive at the LDC within predetermined time intervals.

The SEM responds to LDC timing system control signals with signal sampling, conversion, and transmission of all data to the LDC. Flexibility exists within the array in that the SEM can accommodate as many as 30 signal inputs; currently, signals from short and long-period seismometers, weather sensing equipment, and other measured parameters are telemetered. Signals from the 21 SEM's are transmitted to microwave junction points by open wire lines at a 19.2 kilobaud rate; from these points they are sent to the LDC by microwave radio facilities. At the LDC the data are processed and reformatted for transmission over a 50 kilobaud channel to SAAC. The LDC also contains the array timing and maintenance monitoring equipment. By means of telemetry commands, signal sources at the subarray are controlled to provide equipment calibrations and verify equipment performance.

The different LASA seismographs operating parameters and tolerances are identified in Tables I and II. Figure 1.3 shows the five different seismograph responses available.



- Notes
1. SP Sensors removed from leg 1 because of access difficulties
  2. 0 denotes near surface SP sensors
  3. Expanded subarray, 18 km diameter
  4. SP sensor inoperative and lost in cased hole

All degrees shown are orientations with respect to true north. The letters LP, M, and W denote long period seismic, microbarograph, and weather sensors installed at the center of the subarray. Microbarograph data was not available for transmission to SAAC after March 24, 1972.

Figure 1.2 LASA Subarray Configurations

TABLE I

## LASA SEISMOGRAPH OPERATING PARAMETERS AND TOLERANCES

CHANNEL IDENT.	OPERATING PARAMETERS AND TOLERANCES				
	T <sub>s</sub>	λ <sub>s</sub>	(MP <sub>s</sub> )	S <sub>chan</sub>	Full Scale Within
SPZ	1.0±0.1	0.7±0.1		20±3mV/nm@1.0s	609-823nm@1.0s
SPIZ	"	"		"	"
SPTZ	1.15	0.7		"	"
SPTN	1.06	"		"	"
SPTe	1.03	"		"	"
SPAZ	1.0±0.1	0.7±0.1		636±95mV/μm@1.0s	19.2-25.9μm@1.0s
LPZ	20.0±5%	0.77	0±1.5mm	350±50mV/μm@25s	35.0-46.7μm@25s
LPH	"	"	"	"	"
LPZ	"	"	"	11±1.7mV/μm@25s	1102-1505μm@25s
LPAH	"	"	"	"	"
LPWZ	"	"	"	55±8.3mV/μm@25s	221-300μm@25s
LPWH	"	"	"	"	"
LEGEND:	T <sub>s</sub> = Seismometer Free Period (Sec); λ <sub>s</sub> = Seismometer Damping (MP <sub>s</sub> ) = Seismometer Mass Position from Center S <sub>chan</sub> = Channel Sensitivity				

TABLE II

## LASA SEISMOGRAPH CHANNEL IDENTIFICATION

CHANNEL	MANUFACTURER/MODEL	SEISMIC AMPLIFIER MFGR/MODEL	FILTER MFGR/MODEL/TYPE	
SPZ	GeoSpace/HS-10-1A	Texas Inst./RA-5	4 pole 1/2 dB ripple Chebyshev low pass, $f_c=5.0$ hertz, @10 hertz, -30dB.	
SPAZ	GeoSpace/HS-10-1A	Texas Inst./RA-5		
SPIZ	GeoSpace/HS-10-1B	Ithaco/6072-65		
SPTZ	Teledyne/TD-201D	Texas Inst./RA-5		
SPTN	Teledyne/TD-201D	Texas Inst./RA-5		
SPTE	Teledyne/TD-201D	Texas Inst./RA-5		
LPZ	Geotech/7505A	Texas Inst./Type II		Texas Inst./Type II/Response A. 24 dB/oct high-cut, centered at 65 sec.
LPH	Geotech/8700C	Texas Inst./Type II		
LPZ	Geotech/7505A	Texas Inst./Type II		
LPAH	Geotech/8700C	Texas Inst./Type II		
LPWZ	Geotech/7507A	Texas Inst./Type II	Texas Inst./Type II/Response C. 12 dB/oct high-cut, centered at approx. 100 sec.	
LPWH	Geotech/8700C	Texas Inst./Type II		

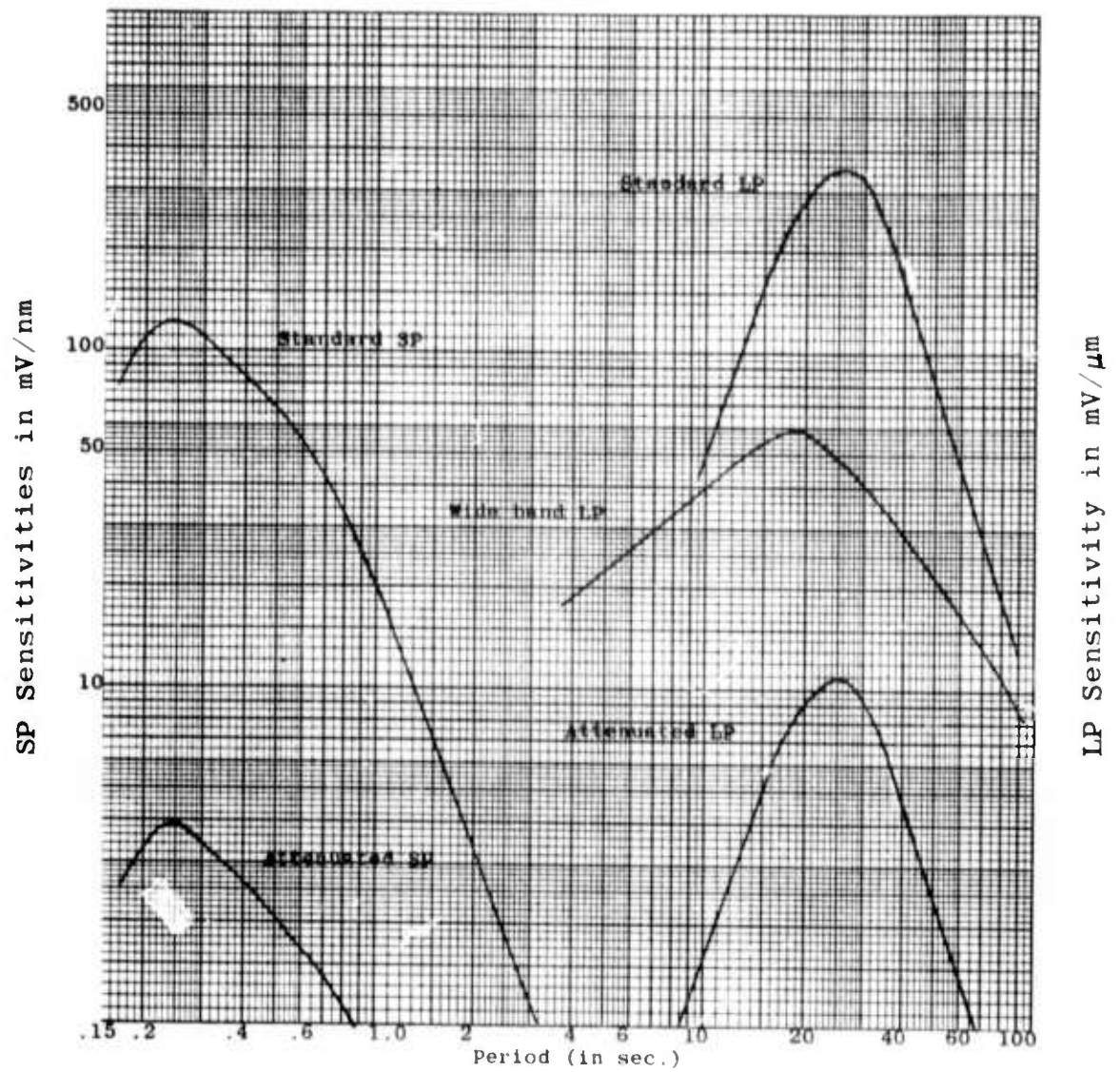


Figure 1.3 LASA Seismographs Response Curves

## SECTION II

### SUMMARY

The continued operation, maintenance, and system improvement activities at the Montana LASA during the period 1 Dec 70 through 30 Jun 73 are described. The array operation support provided to SAAC by the LDC computers totalled 95.1% of the period for on-line data transmission and 4.9% for back-up magnetic tape recording. Array monitoring and remote calibration procedures have been further developed to provide improved detection of array system malfunctions. Data communication circuits availability between the subarrays and the data center averaged 99.7%.

Performance measurements on the SP and LP systems have emphasized seismograph long-term amplitude stability, frequency response and natural frequency. The SP array sensitivity averaged 20.2 mV/nm at a one-second period and the amplitude stability showed improvement with a standard deviation of 1.2 compared with 1.7 mV/nm for the previous contract period. Individually the measured sensitivity of the SP instruments can be expected to be within 1 mV/nm of the mean sensitivity. For the LP array the sensitivity mean was 353.5 mV/ $\mu$ m at 25 seconds and the standard deviation 19.3 mV/ $\mu$ m. Development of a new technique utilizing pseudo-random binary sequences and the PDP-7 computer has allowed an increase in the number of seismograph frequency response measurements.

Natural frequency testing of the SP seismometers covering 68% of the array permits estimating that 90.8% of the instruments have natural frequencies within  $1.0 \pm 0.1$  hertz; the SP array average is 1.035 hertz. The LP array seismometers natural frequencies averaged 19.93 sec/cycle with a 0.2% week-to-week variation of the array average. A weekly average of 2.5 remote adjustments maintained the 51-sensor array within the  $20 \pm 1$  sec/cycle limit.

Use of the PDP-7 computer for array system calibration and monitoring continues to be main goal of the programming efforts. Development of programs to control and analyze the pseudorandom binary sequence calibrations offer a greater opportunity for more complete identification of the arrays seismographs as well as improving our ability to detect and diagnose defective instruments. The recent X-Y plotter installation should aid these efforts in the future.

Programming changes to the PDP-7 on-line system have increased the core memory available for patch-overlay



programs without reducing any of the processing capabilities. Detection of near-regional event arrivals has been initiated with reports distributed to SAAC and NOAA/ERL. Installation of the SP seismograph gain controls within the subarray central vault allows easier access to maintain amplitude variations within established limits throughout the entire year. Removal of the microbarograph array instruments is reported.

Maintenance activity and accomplishments are reported. Failure rate and actual MTBFs have been added to the failure data. A MTBF of 15.76 hours is indicated for the composite ten array systems. WHV facilities not in use are identified. The assistance provided to other agencies is indicated.

## SECTION III

### OPERATION

#### 3.1 Introduction

Array operation is performed to provide data continuously from the array's sensing and data acquisition systems to the LDC, to provide digital data on-line from the LDC to the SAAC, to provide data recording in the event data transmission to SAAC is interrupted, and to insure the quality of the array's data is within established limits.

#### 3.2 Data Center

The LASA Data Center (LDC) contains the equipment necessary to process the seismic array data either for transmission to SAAC or for recording locally. The operations which support the LASAPS and other data center systems include: (1) IBM 360/44 computer on-line to SAAC, (2) PDP-7 computer to record array data in back-up of the 360 computer and to perform array monitoring, automatic array systems calibrations, event detection, and off-line processing of array performance information, (3) maintenance display console for test and diagnosis of array equipment performance, (4) tape and film library for storage, handling, and shipment of array data recordings, (5) Develocorder for continuous recording of selected seismograph outputs and array quality control testing and analysis, and (6) telemetry link for continuous on-line data transmission of selected seismograph channels to MIT for data analysis.

##### 3.2.1 SAAC/LDC Systems

One of the main goals of the data center's operation is insuring that a maximum amount of useful seismic data from the Montana array reaches SAAC over the real-time data link. During this 19-month contract period the Montana array was on-line with SAAC 95.15% of the time as compared with 89.15% for the previous contract period. During the 672.6 hours in which LASAPS data was not available at SAAC for use in the IRSPPS operation, digital recordings of the LASA data were made by the PDP-7 computer (see para. 3.2.3). The three operational modes of the SAAC/LDC link which result in loss of Montana array data at SAAC are: (1) the SAAC computers are not available for LASAPS data acquisition, (2) the LDC 360 computer is not available for processing array data, and (3) the wideband communications channel between the SAAC and LDC is not in operation. Table III summarizes the SAAC/LDC system operation for each of the six reporting periods. Table IV provides a monthly breakdown of the same statistics for the final period.

TABLE III

FINAL SUMMARY SAAC/LDC SYSTEM OPERATING TIMES

SYSTEM OPERATING MODE	Accumulated Operating Time, in hours,										CONTRACT TOTALS
	DEC 71 - FEB 72	MAR 72 - MAY 72	JUN 72 - AUG 72	SEP 72 - NOV 72	DEC 72 - FEB 73	MAR 73 - JUN 73					
SAAC & LDC 360 On-Line	2038.8	2082.6	2123.3	2097.5	2059.8	2797.4	13,199.4				
SAAC Off-Line, LDC 360 Up											
PDP-7 Recording	58.0	93.2	42.8	65.3	44.7	70.3	374.3				
SAAC Up, LDC 360 Down, PDP-7 Recording											
Scheduled	8.7	7.6	7.5	8.1	8.8	12.5	53.2				
Unscheduled	17.6	0.6	1.4	0.4	28.8	43.4	92.2				
SAAC Up, Other Equipment Down, PDP-7 Recording											
Unscheduled	60.9	24.0	33.0	12.7	17.9	4.4	152.9				
Totals (in hours)	2184.0	2208.0	2208.0	2184.0	2160.0	2928.0	13,872.0				

TABLE IV  
SAAC/LDC SYSTEM OPERATING TIMES

March 73 - June 73

SYSTEM OPERATING MODE	ACCUMULATED TIME, HOURS				
	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	TOTALS
SAAC & LDC 360 On-Line	726.7	658.0	711.7	701.0	2797.4
SAAC Off-Line, LDC 360 Up					
PDP-7 Recording	14.2	15.6	25.4	15.1	70.3
SAAC Up, LDC 360 Down, PDP-7 Recording					
Scheduled	2.6	2.3	4.6	3.0	12.5
Unscheduled	0.4	42.1	0.0	0.9	43.4
SAAC Up, Other Equipment Down, PDP-7 Recording					
Unscheduled	0.1	2.0	2.3	0.0	4.4
Totals (in hours)	744.0	720.0	744.0	720.0	2928.0

### 3.2.2 IBM/360 Computer

The LDC IBM/360 Model 44 Computer, the LASAPS data processor, operated 98.95% of the reporting period. This is an increase over the 97.9% reported for the previous contract. A summary of the computer utilization statistics are shown in Table V. On-line processing of array data accounted for 97.85% and downtime 2.15% of the total time available, i.e., 578 days x 24 hr/day or 13,872 hr. Table VI shows the utilization each month of the final period.

### 3.2.3 DEC PDP-7 Computer

The PDP-7 computer operations are presented in the Figure 3.1 where the capabilities developed for this system are indicated. The computer was fully operational for data center processing 97.53% of the contract of which on-line processing accounted for 77.02% and off-line 20.51%. The complete summary of computer utilization statistics is shown in Table VII and March through June statistics are covered in Table VIII.

The back-up operating mode of high-rate recording (Ref. 1) was required on 578 occasions covering an accumulated time period of 703.9 hours. During this operation 5296 magnetic tapes were recorded by the computer on 331 of the 578 days of this contract. Low-rate recordings totaling 5949 hours were also made. Both low-rate and high-rate recordings were retained at the LDC for at least 30 days of recycle time prior to reuse. Table IX details the monthly seismic data recording statistics.

### 3.2.4 Analog System

The LDC Analog System provides the capability of selecting, combining data and time signals, recording and/or retransmitting the analog output of any LASA data or seismograph channel. There are 96 digital-to-analog conversion channels and selection equipment for connecting any LASA channel to up to 16 different analog outputs simultaneously.

Two outputs are connected to Develocorders. One is operated to support data analysis work at SDL and the other to support array maintenance by providing a means to display selected sensor outputs during extended intervals of time. The SDL Develocorder operates 24 hr/day and each film record is scanned in the film viewer to determine the quality of film recording and to provide a log of occurrences affecting the film quality and usability.

Another analog system output provides the outputs of ten selected sensors for telemetering to MIT. The FM/FM equipment is composed of a transmitter with constant bandwidth

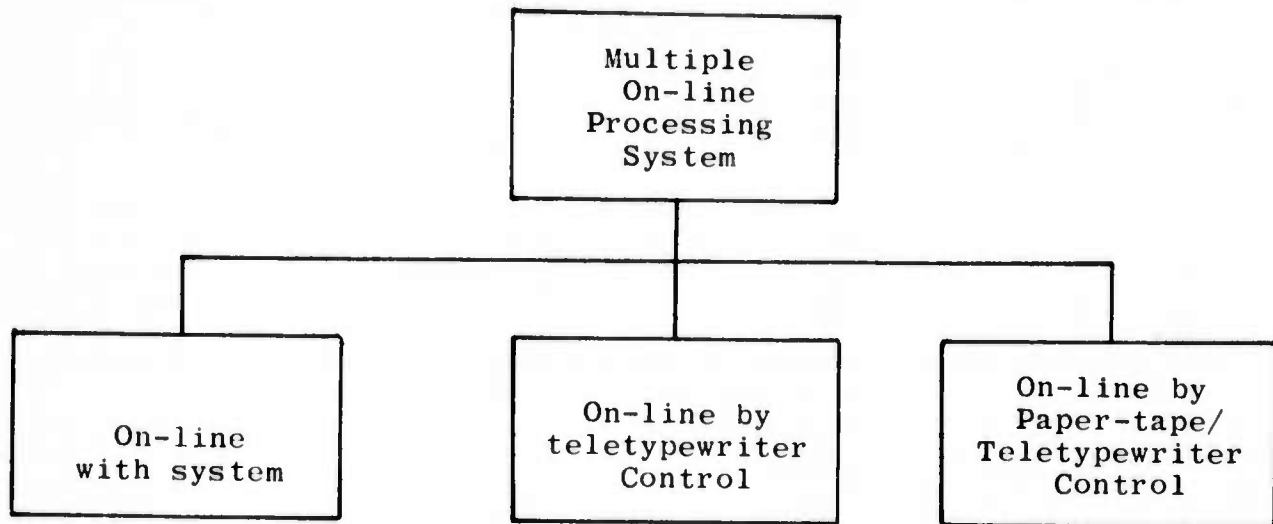
TABLE V  
FINAL SUMMARY SYSTEM/360 MODEL 44 COMPUTER UTILIZATION

OPERATING MODE	Accumulated Operating Time, in hours,								CONTRACT TOTALS	
	DEC 71 - FEB 72	MAR 72 - MAY 72	JUN 72 - AUG 72	SEP 72 - NOV 72	DEC 72 - FEB 73	MAR 73 - JUN 73				
On-line processing including:										
Fully operational with SAAC	2038.8	2082.6	2123.3	2097.5	2059.8	2797.4	13,199.4			
Running at LASA only	58.0	93.2	42.8	65.3	44.7	70.3	374.3			
Down-time operation including:										
Scheduled maintenance	8.7	6.6	7.5	8.1	8.8	12.5	52.2			
Corrective maintenance	13.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	28.6	21.9	64.4			
Training	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0			
Shut down - 360 equipment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	19.2	19.4			
Shut down - Other equipment	60.9	24.0	32.0	11.9	17.0	4.4	151.2			
Program halt or loop	4.1	0.6	1.4	0.8	0.9	2.3	10.1			
Idle time	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Totals	2184.0	2208.0	2208.0	2184.0	2160.0	2928.0	13,872.0			

TABLE VI  
SYSTEM/360 MODEL 44 COMPUTER UTILIZATION

March 73 - June 73

OPERATING MODE	ACCUMULATED TIME, HOURS				
	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	TOTALS
On-line processing including:					
Fully operational with SAAC	726.7	658.0	711.7	701.0	2797.4
Running at LASA only	14.2	15.6	25.4	15.1	70.3
Down-time operation including:					
Scheduled maintenance	2.6	2.3	4.6	3.0	12.5
Corrective maintenance	0.0	21.9	0.0	0.0	21.9
Training	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Shut down - 360 equipment	0.0	19.2	0.0	0.0	19.2
Shut down - Other equipment	0.1	2.0	2.3	0.0	4.4
Program halt or loop	0.4	1.0	0.0	0.9	2.3
Idle time	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Totals	744.0	720.0	744.0	720.0	2928.0



1. Weather
2. Event detection which includes beam forming
3. Monitor-provides Array telemetry/ alarm status

1. Hi-rate Record
2. Lo-rate Record
3. VLR Record
4. Weather
5. Display selected data through SOU
6. Monitor-provides array status, site deletions/ replacements
7. Programming changes and/or changing contents of selected core locations

1. TESP
2. TELP
3. MASPOS
4. FREECK
5. DC OFF
6. BATCK
7. DEVCAL
8. Card List
9. Tape List
10. Data-Playback
11. Standard Dev.
12. RPG ONE
13. FREQ
14. BEAM

Figure 3.1 PDP-7 Computer Operational Capabilities



TABLE VII

FINAL SUMMARY PDP-7 COMPUTER UTILIZATION

OPERATING MODE	Accumulated Operating Time, in hours,										CONTRACT TOTALS			
	DEC 71	MAR 72	JUN 72	SEP 72	DEC 72	MAR 73	DEC 72	SEP 72	JUN 73	MAR 73				
	FEB 72	MAY 72	AUG 72	NOV 72	FEB 73	JUN 73	FEB 73	NOV 72	FEB 73	JUN 73				
<b>On-Line Operation:</b>														
Monitor	46.3	489.6	701.6	559.0	730.6	751.7	730.6	559.0	730.6	751.7	730.6	559.0	730.6	3278.8
VLR	656.8	162.2	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	821.5
HR Recording	22.3	66.6	81.0	83.6	101.0	123.4	101.0	83.6	101.0	123.4	101.0	83.6	101.0	477.9
LR Recording	39.1	731.9	1011.0	715.3	929.0	1125.9	929.0	715.3	929.0	1125.9	929.0	715.3	929.0	4552.2
VLR & HR	129.0	28.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	157.2
VLR & LR	1010.4	277.8	29.5	10.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1328.0
VLR & HR & LR	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
HR & LR	0.3	36.5	8.9	7.4	5.6	9.6	5.6	7.4	5.6	9.6	5.6	7.4	5.6	68.3
<b>Off-Line Operation:</b>														
Tape Duplicate/Verify	19.4	6.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.8
Data Analysis	0.5	0.8	31.9	15.3	69.5	383.4	69.5	15.3	69.5	383.4	69.5	15.3	69.5	501.4
Utility Operation	35.6	46.1	39.3	420.0	156.1	113.9	156.1	420.0	156.1	113.9	156.1	420.0	156.1	811.0
Program Development	168.5	320.8	182.9	249.8	150.7	374.5	150.7	249.8	150.7	374.5	150.7	249.8	150.7	1447.2
Diagnostic Testing	13.1	5.3	18.6	10.0	2.3	0.4	2.3	10.0	2.3	0.4	2.3	10.0	2.3	49.7
Training	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7
<b>Down Time Operation:</b>														
Scheduled Maintenance	1.0	2.0	3.6	3.5	0.0	1.6	0.0	3.5	0.0	1.6	0.0	3.5	0.0	11.7
Unscheduled Maintenance	25.7	9.3	47.6	89.8	11.7	15.3	11.7	89.8	11.7	15.3	11.7	89.8	11.7	199.4
Shut Down/PDP-7 Inop.	4.9	16.3	31.0	8.9	1.0	0.2	1.0	8.9	1.0	0.2	1.0	8.9	1.0	62.3
Shut Down/Other Equip.	0.0	0.7	0.5	6.4	0.0	13.9	0.0	6.4	0.0	13.9	0.0	6.4	0.0	21.5
Program Halts	10.6	3.0	16.3	4.4	2.5	0.8	2.5	4.4	2.5	0.8	2.5	4.4	2.5	37.6
Idle	0.3	4.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	4.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	4.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	9.3
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>2184.0</b>	<b>2208.0</b>	<b>2208.0</b>	<b>2184.0</b>	<b>2160.0</b>	<b>2928.0</b>	<b>2160.0</b>	<b>2184.0</b>	<b>2160.0</b>	<b>2928.0</b>	<b>2160.0</b>	<b>2184.0</b>	<b>2160.0</b>	<b>13,872.0</b>

TABLE VIII

## PDP-7 COMPUTER UTILIZATION

March 73 - June 73

OPERATING MODE	ACCUMULATED TIME, HOURS				
	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	TOTALS
On-Line System Program Operation Including:					
Monitor & Weather	191.9	195.2	183.4	181.2	751.7
VLR	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
High Rate Recording Only	17.7	58.7	28.8	18.2	123.4
Low Rate Recording Only	274.5	301.9	275.4	274.1	1125.9
VLR & High Rate	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
VLR & Low Rate	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
VLR & High Rate & Low Rate	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
High Rate & Low Rate	0.0	4.1	4.3	1.2	9.6
Off-Line Program Operation Including:					
Tape Duplication & Verification	0.0	0.0	6.0	3.0	9.0
Data Analysis	149.4	45.0	118.1	70.9	383.4
Utility Operation	13.9	30.2	36.9	32.9	113.9
Program Development	96.3	60.9	85.4	131.9	374.5
Diagnostic Programs & Testing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4
Training	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Down Time Operation Including:					
Scheduled Maintenance	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.0	1.6
Unscheduled Maintenance	0.0	9.0	4.6	1.7	15.3
Shut Down - PDP-7 Inoperative	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2
Shut Down - Other Equipment	0.0	13.9	0.0	0.0	13.9
Program Halts	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.8
Idle	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.4	4.4
Totals	744.0	720.0	744.0	720.0	2928.0

TABLE IX

PDP-7 COMPUTER SEISMIC DATA RECORDING SUMMARY

MONTH/YEAR	NO. HR REQUESTS	NO. HR TAPES	NO. HR HOURS	NO. LR HOURS	NO. VLR HOURS
12/71	14	356	47.5	} 1050.0	} 1796.4
1/72	29	346	45.9		
2/72	32	442	58.4	} 1046.8	
3/72	32	294	38.9		
4/72	43	363	47.8	} 1049.4	
5/72	37	342	44.8		
6/72	24	282	37.3		
7/72	24	144	18.9		
8/72	27	258	33.8	} 715.3	
9/72	27	261	34.2		
10/72	37	254	33.1	} 316.9	
11/72	36	180	23.7		
12/72	46	558	74.3	355.0	
1/73	27	116	15.0	262.7	
2/73	18	130	17.3	274.5	
3/73	21	136	17.7	306.0	
4/73	32	448	62.8	279.7	
5/73	44	246	33.1	275.3	
6/73	28	140	19.4		
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>578</b>	<b>5296</b>	<b>703.9</b>	<b>5949.0</b>	<b>1796.4</b>

(±62.5Hz) VCO's for multiplexing the signals onto one leased telephone circuit. Operation of this system is verified by periodic monitoring of the signals into the equipment and through telephone contact with Lincoln Laboratory personnel.

### 3.2.5 Tape/Film Library

The data center's library contains the PDP-7 computer magnetic tape recordings, the 360 computer disc recordings, and the Develocorder film recordings for reuse, reference, or storage prior to distribution. The library use statistics were:

5296 PDP-7 HR tapes retained for recycling,

4462 PDP-7 LR tapes retained for recycling,

681 PDP-7 seismic data tapes distributed, (SAAC-574, SDL-80, SMU-20, & MIT-7)

23 PDP-7 seismic data tapes retained for reference

The quality of the high-rate recordings are verified to be within a one percent error rate, i.e., less than 48 errors per tape. If this limit is exceeded twice, then the tape is cleaned prior to reuse. Then, if the limit is still exceeded, the tape is no longer used in the back-up, high-rate recording operation.

The tape library presently contains 3233 magnetic tapes. These tapes are 2400-ft,  $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch tapes certified at 800 BPI. Approximately 2000 tapes are available for use in the seismic data recording cycle.

### 3.3 Array

Array operations functions performed include (1) monitoring of all array systems to detect equipment and data degradation, (2) testing of all array systems to measure equipment performance characteristics, (3) interfacing with telephone company personnel to determine communications equipment performance, and (4) processing of array maintenance and operation data to obtain statistics and information for efficient array management. These tasks are performed utilizing the PDP-7 computer, the maintenance display console, and the Develocorders.

#### 3.3.1 Monitoring

Array monitoring refers to the sensing of performance of the operational equipment through the measurement of equipment characteristics on an essentially continuous basis. At the LDC continuous monitoring of the array systems is accomplished

using the built-in data monitors, viz. (1) the MDC alarm monitor panel, (2) the PDP-7 monitor program and (3) the 360 computer's on-line system. The MDC alarm monitor panel provides instantly both a visual and audible indication at the occurrence of either a data link failure between the LDC and a subarray or an alarm signal of subarray power and vault failures transmitted on telemetry word 31. The PDP-7 monitor program outputs each telemetry word 31 data change from any subarray and also prints out the duration of subarray data interruptions. The 360 computer's on-line system program periodically generates a variety of monitoring messages.

Operation and maintenance of the array equipment requires that the data be interrupted at various periods, during which time normal or reliable data may not be available to the LASA data user. The reasons established for data interruptions are: maintenance, either being performed or initiated; subarray equipment failure in which no maintenance has been initiated; telephone company(s) performing tests on the communication link not functioning; power outage at the subarray; or special data center testing. In the event any of these situations occur, a notation is made in the data interruption log relating to the data affected and the time period. For the case of short-period and long-period interruptions, SAAC is alerted via the System 360 typewriter.

The total durations of the data interruptions reported for the 19-month period were 1897.68h (0.65%), 1830.60h (0.78%), and 966.0h (0.87%) for the SP, LP, and meteorological data respectively. These figures included the TELCO outage with the array system outages. These may be compared with the previous contract percentages which were: SP(0.89%), LP(0.48%), and MET (0.98%). Table X reports the total outage durations of each system for each subarray. In summary these data show a decrease in the average hourly rate of SP subarray monthly outages from the previous contract, viz. 2.45 from 3.24, and increases for LP (3.00 from 2.35) and TELCO (2.30 from 2.08). A monthly breakdown of the data interruptions for March through June 1973 is given in Table XI.

### 3.3.2 Calibrations

Calibrations are performed from the data center to sense the performance of the operating array equipment through the periodic measurement and/or adjustment of one or more equipment characteristics.

#### 3.3.2.1 Seismograph Sinusoidal

Sinusoidal calibrations are performed daily for the short-period seismographs and weekly for the long-period systems. A set of telemetry remote controls (Ref. 2) connects the data center with each subarray and provides the means for

TABLE X

## FINAL SUMMARY SUBARRAY DATA INTERRUPTION OUTAGES

December 1971 - June 1973

DATA	TOTAL TIME DURATION OF DATA INTERRUPTIONS (h:m)						
	A0	B1	B2	B3	B4	C1	C2
SP	23:39	70:46	30:26	10:31	33:24	38:33	25:57
LP	25:47	-	-	-		40:40	31:49
μbaro	:07	0:0	0:0	:37	0:0	0:0	0:0
Meter	18:57	-	-	-	-	-	-
Telco	30:33	16:19	12:46	8:44	17:58	20:04	26:36
DATA	C3	C4	D1	D2	D3	D4	E1
SP	30:43	23:49	37:45	53:53	27:34	46:06	82:20
LP	31:28	27:34	40:58	130:33	48:21	48:14	84:27
μbaro	:41	:14	:26	1:53	:49	:10	0:0
Meter	-	-	-	-	-	-	81:42
Telco	107:42	63:14	17:12	4.45	46:28	35:37	116:18
DATA	E2	E3	E4	F1	F2	F3	F4
SP	31:25	57:27	52:58	19:57	57:12	207:12	17:43
LP	35:00	59:18	53:13	22:06	59:21	209:21	19:52
μbaro	0:0	-	0:0	3:03	0:0	0:0	0:0
Meter	30:45	-	51:26	19:17	56:32	206:02	17:03
Telco	13:05	56:40	54:09	34:36	8:10	82:44	144:41

TABLE XI

## SUBARRAY DATA INTERRUPTION OUTAGES

		TOTAL TIME DURATION OF DATA INTERRUPTIONS (HOURS:MINUTES)				
SUB ARRAY	DATA	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	TOTALS
AO	SP	:08	:16	-0-	4:02	4:26
	LP	:29	:14	-0-	4 02	4:45
	Meteor	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
	Telco	3:55	1:11	:53	:40	6:39
B1	SP	:19	:16	-0-	8:53	9:28
	Telco	3:39	:13	:53	4:07	8:52
B2	SP	:08	:48	12:21	-0-	13:17
	Telco	5:27	1:05	-0-	-0-	6:32
B3	SP	:08	:16	-0-	-0-	:24
	Telco	3:37	:13	-0-	-0-	3:50
B4	SP	2:11	14:01	:29	4:41	22:22
	Telco	4:09	:13	-0-	1:38	6:00
C1	SP	2:18	:53	-0-	-0-	3:11
	LP	2:38	:51	-0-	-0-	3:29
	Telco	4:09	:13	-0-	-0-	4:22
C2	SP	:08	:16	-0-	:49	1:13
	LP	:28	:14	-0-	:49	1:31
	Telco	5:27	1:05	-0-	-0-	6:32
C3	SP	7:48	:16	2:04	3:07	13:15
	LP	9:15	:14	2:04	3:07	14:40
	Telco	4:01	:13	2:25	86:50	93:29

SUBARRAY DATA INTERRUPTION OUTAGES (CONTINUED)

		TOTAL TIME DURATION OF DATA INTERRUPTIONS (HOURS:MINUTES)				
SUB ARRAY	DATA	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	TOTALS
C4	SP	:28	:16	-0-	:31	1:15
	LP	:48	:14	-0-	:31	1:33
	Telco	3:37	:43	-0-	-0-	4:20
D1	SP	:08	1:34	-0-	:10	1:52
	LP	:29	1:32	-0-	:10	2:11
	Telco	4:00	4:29	3:31	-0-	12:00
D2	SP	:08	:16	:16	-0-	:40
	LP	:29	:14	:16	-0-	:59
	Telco	-0-	:13	1:37	-0-	1:50
D3	SP	:21	:26	2:04	-0-	2:51
	LP	:42	:14	2:04	-0-	3:00
	Telco	4:00	:13	2:00	-0-	6:13
D4	SP	5:11	:16	-0-	1:03	6:33
	LP	5:35	:14	-0-	1:03	6:52
	Telco	3:58	:13	18:48	-0-	22:59
F1	SP	:13	:16	:29	1:07	2:05
	LP	:33	:14	:29	1:07	2:23
	Meteor	:05	-0-	:29	1:07	1:43
	Telco	3:31	:13	-0-	-0-	3:44
E2	SP	1:59	1:41	-0-	-0-	3:40
	LP	2:19	1:39	-0-	-0-	3:58
	Meteor	1:51	1:25	-0-	-0-	3:16
	Telco	-0-	:13	1:37	-0-	1:50



SUBARRAY DATA INTERRUPTION OUTAGES (CONCLUDED)

		TOTAL TIME DURATION OF DATA INTERRUPTIONS (HOURS:MINUTES)				
SUB ARRAY	DATA	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	TOTALS
E3	SP	:23	:16	17:01	3:43	21:23
	LP	:43	:14	16:45	3:43	21:25
	Telco	-0-	1:57	38:12	1:23	41:32
E4	SP	:08	34:12	-0-	:58	35:18
	LP	:28	34:10	-0-	:45	35:23
	Meteor	-0-	33:56	-0-	:45	34:41
	Telco	3:42	:53	-0-	5:28	10:03
F1	SP	:08	:16	10:03	:06	10:33
	LP	:29	:15	10:03	:06	10:53
	Meteor	-0-	-0-	10:03	:06	10:09
	Telco	-0-	-0-	:37	-0-	:37
F2	SP	:10	:16	-0-	2:03	2:29
	LP	:31	:15	-0-	2:03	2:49
	Meteor	:02	-0-	-0-	2:03	2:05
	Telco	-0-	:13	1:37	1:03	2:53
F3	SP	:10	154:33	2:04	2:09	158:56
	LP	:31	154:32	2:04	2:09	159:16
	Meteor	:02	154:17	2:04	2:09	158:32
	Telco	-0-	1:50	23:06	1:42	26:38
F4	SP	:19	:16	-0-	-0-	:35
	LP	:40	:15	-0-	-0-	:55
	Meteor	:11	-0-	-0-	-0-	:11
	Telco	3:36	5:31	5:21	-0-	14:28

determining the condition of the array equipment. The PDP-7 computer controls the application of the various telemetry command and calibration signals to the subarray(s), measures the signal responses, calculates the seismograph signal parameters, and outputs the data on punched-paper tape for off-line printout. Program TESP is used for the short-period seismographs; program TELP for the long-period seismographs (Ref. 2).

For the interest of the array data user, precise times in which the array seismographs are interrupted for sinusoidal calibrations are reported here. These times are readily available from the PDP-7 computers MOPS on-line monitor program output and are indicated in Tables XII and XIII for the SP and LP sensors respectively. For the short-period calibrations only one calibration time is shown in Table XII for each week; the daily times are available upon request from the LDC. The equivalent earth motion of the calibration input signals to the seismometers are also shown in the two tables. Equivalent earth motion is determined from SEM channel 30 measurements during the calibration times. SEM channel 30 monitors the output of the sinusoidal oscillators which generate the signals applied to the seismometer.

#### 3.3.2.2 Seismograph Frequency Response

Seismograph frequency response tests are performed with constant amplitude (~400 nmp-p) sinusoidal wave inputs over a range of frequencies applied from the CTH and outputs collected at the MDC. Program FREQ aids the MDC operator by automatically selecting the proper seismograph recording sequence over the subarray.

Frequency response testing was performed on sixteen subarrays on these dates: 28 Mar 72(B3), 7 Apr 72(E4), 19 Apr 72(C4), 16 May 72(AO), 21 May 72(F2), 9 Jun 72(F3), 30 Jun 72(F4), 12 Jul 72(E1), 17 Jul 72(E2), 10 Aug 72(D1), 5 Sep 72(C3), 8 Sep 72(C2), 6 Nov 72(B1), 24 Apr 73(B4), 9 May 73(B2), and 12 June 73(AO).

#### 3.3.2.3 Seismograph PRBS Responses

Broadband seismograph calibrations for both SP and LP using pseudo-random binary sequences (PRBS) commenced during this contract. Calibrations using the procedures and programs described in Section 5 are performed near the middle of each month. The time periods and subarrays involved for the tests performed to date are indicated in Table XIV.

#### 3.3.2.4 LP Seismometer Remote Adjustments

The remote measurement and adjustment of the long-period seismometer positioning is also performed weekly by

TABLE XII

## SP ARRAY SINUSOIDAL CALIBRATIONS

S U B A R R A Y	Short-Period Array Sinusoidal Calibration Signal Start Times and Amplitudes					S U B A R R A Y				
	Day 064 5 March 73	Day 071 12 March 73	Day 078 19 March 73	Day 085 26 March 73	Day 092 2 April 73					
	Start Time (GMT)	P-P Ampl. nm	Start Time (GMT)	P-P Ampl. nm	Start Time (GMT)	P-P Ampl. nm				
AO	1632:53	407	1451:51	406	1501:24	406	1552:21	406	1542:53	405
B1	1633:23	400	1452:21	401	1501:54	401	1552:51	401	1543:23	400
B2	1633:53	397	1452:51	397	1502:24	397	1553:21	397	1543:53	397
B3	1634:23	418	1453:21	413	1502:54	417	1553:51	414	1544:23	416
B4	1634:53	388	1453:51	400	1503:24	386	1554:21	401	1544:53	393
C1	1635:23	421	1454:21	420	1503:54	420	1554:51	418	1545:23	418
C2	1635:53	403	1454:51	403	1504:24	403	1555:21	403	1545:53	403
C3	1636:23	420	1455:21	420	1504:54	420	1555:51	420	1546:23	420
C4	1636:53	424	1455:51	424	1505:24	413	1556:21	420	1546:53	423
D1	1637:23	405	1456:21	406	1505:54	406	1556:51	405	1547:23	403
D2	1637:53	387	1456:51	387	1506:24	387	1557:21	388	1547:53	388
D3	1638:23	375	1457:21	393	1506:54	392	1557:51	392	1548:23	393
D4	1638:53	415	1457:51	414	1507:24	415	1558:21	413	1548:53	413
E1	1639:23	415	1458:21	415	1507:54	415	1558:51	415	1549:23	416
E2	1639:53	392	1458:51	393	1508:24	392	1559:21	393	1549:53	393
E3	1640:23	387	1459:21	387	1508:54	387	1559:51	386	1550:23	387
E4	1640:53	415	1459:51	417	1509:24	416	1600:21	415	1550:53	415
F1	1641:23	402	1500:21	402	1509:54	400	1600:51	400	1551:23	400
F2	1641:53	411	1500:51	411	1510:24	411	1601:21	411	1551:53	411
F3	1642:23	413	1501:21	413	1510:54	413	1601:51	413	1552:23	413
F4	1642:53	362	1501:51	362	1511:24	362	1602:21	362	1552:53	362

SP ARRAY SINUSOIDAL CALIBRATIONS (CONTINUED)

S U B A R R A Y	Short-Period Array Sinusoidal Calibration Signal Start Times and Amplitudes				S U B A R R A Y			
	Day 099 9 April 73	Day 106 16 April 73	Day 113 23 April 73	Day 120 30 April 73		Day 127 7 May 73		
	Start Time (GMT)	P-P Ampl. nm	Start Time (GMT)	P-P Ampl. nm	Start Time (GMT)	P-P Ampl. nm		
AO	1734:26	405	1518:47	406	1419:24	407	1641:06	405
B1	1734:56	401	1519:17	400	1419:54	401	1641:36	401
B2	1735:26	397	1519:47	396	1420:24	396	1642:06	396
B3	1735:56	417	1520:17	415	1420:54	414	1642:36	410
B4	1736:26	392	1520:47	392	1421:24	393	1643:06	428
C1	1736:56	418	1521:17	418	1421:54	418	1643:36	417
C2	1737:26	403	1521:47	403	1422:24	403	1644:06	403
C3	1737:56	420	1522:17	420	1422:54	418	1644:36	418
C4	1738:26	424	1522:47	424	1423:24	424	1645:06	425
D1	1738:56	410	1523:17	408	1423:54	410	1645:36	-
D2	1739:26	388	1523:47	388	1424:24	388	1646:06	388
D3	1739:56	385	1524:17	384	1424:54	383	1646:36	384
D4	1740:26	414	1524:47	413	1425:24	412	1647:06	408
E1	1740:56	415	1525:17	416	1425:54	416	1647:36	406
E2	1741:26	393	1525:47	394	1426:24	402	1648:06	397
E3	1741:56	388	1526:17	388	1426:54	387	1648:36	369
E4	1742:26	417	1526:47	416	1427:24	416	1649:06	416
F1	1742:56	402	1527:17	400	1427:54	401	1649:36	398
F2	1743:26	411	1527:47	411	1428:24	411	1650:06	411
F3	1743:56	413	-	-	1428:54	408	1650:36	407
F4	1744:26	362	1528:47	362	1429:24	367	1651:06	362

SP ARRAY SINUSOIDAL CALIBRATIONS (CONTINUED)

S U B A R R A Y	Short-Period Array Sinusoidal Calibration Signal Start Times and Amplitudes				S U B A R R A Y			
	Day 134 14 May 73	Day 141 21 May 73	Day 148 28 May 73	Day 155 4 June 73		Day 162 11 June 73		
	Start Time (GMT)	P-P Ampl. nm	Start Time (GMT)	P-P Ampl. nm	Start Time (GMT)	P-P Ampl. nm		
AO	2210:24	402	1524:07	401	1430:09	401	2102:50	398
B1	2210:54	401	1524:37	401	1430:39	400	1413:07	402
B2	2211:24	397	1525:07	396	1431:09	397	1413:37	401
B3	2211:54	411	1525:37	410	1431:39	406	1414:07	396
B4	2212:24	433	1526:07	436	1432:09	438	1414:37	404
C1	2212:54	415	1526:37	414	1432:39	414	1415:07	437
C2	2213:24	402	1527:07	403	1433:09	403	1415:37	414
C3	2213:54	418	1527:37	418	1433:39	418	1416:07	402
C4	2214:24	425	1528:07	427	1434:09	426	1416:37	418
D1	2214:54	406	1528:37	407	1434:39	407	1417:07	425
D2	2215:24	390	1529:07	391	1435:09	390	1417:37	407
D3	2215:54	366	1529:37	367	1435:39	367	1418:07	390
D4	2216:24	406	1530:07	405	1436:09	404	1418:37	367
E1	2216:54	407	1530:37	408	1436:39	410	1419:07	405
E2	2217:24	397	1531:07	398	1437:09	398	1419:37	407
E3	2217:54	382	1531:37	380	1437:39	380	1420:07	398
E4	2218:24	415	1532:07	415	1438:09	415	1420:37	380
F1	2218:54	397	1532:37	398	1438:39	396	1421:07	415
F2	2219:24	411	1533:07	411	1439:09	411	1421:37	396
F3	2219:54	406	1533:37	398	1439:39	395	1422:07	411
F4	2220:24	363	1534:07	363	1440:09	363	1422:37	392
							1423:07	363

SP ARRAY SINUSOIDAL CALIBRATIONS (CONCLUDED)

S U B A R R A Y	Short-Period Array Sinusoidal Calibration			Signal Start Times and Amplitudes			S U B A R R A Y
	Day 169 18 June 73	Start Time (GMT)	P-P Ampl. nm	Day 176 25 June 73	Start Time (GMT)	P-P Ampl. nm	
AO	2116:31	398		1520:15	397		AO
B1	2117:01	401		1520:45	401		B1
B2	2117:31	396		1521:15	396		B2
B3	2118:01	405		1521:45	398		B3
B4	2118:31	436		1522:15	379		B4
C1	2119:01	413		1522:45	412		C1
C2	2119:31	402		1523:15	402		C2
C3	2120:01	-		1523:45	417		C3
C4	2120:31	427		1524:15	426		C4
D1	2121:01	405		1524:45	404		D1
D2	2121:31	391		1525:15	391		D2
D3	2122:01	394		1525:45	394		D3
D4	2122:31	403		1526:15	397		D4
E1	2123:01	410		1526:45	410		E1
E2	2123:31	400		1527:15	401		E2
E3	2124:01	375		1527:45	370		E3
E4	2124:31	412		1528:15	410		E4
F1	2125:01	397		1528:45	394		F1
F2	2125:31	411		1529:15	411		F2
F3	2126:01	392		1529:45	387		F3
F4	2126:31	363		1530:15	363		F4

TABLE XIII

LP ARRAY SINUSOIDAL CALIBRATIONS

S U B A R R A Y	Long-Period Array Sinusoidal Calibration Signal Times and Input Amplitudes						S U B A R R A Y		
	Day 064: 5 Mar. 73		Day 071: 12 Mar. 73		Day 078: 19 Mar. 73				
	Start Time (GMT)	Stop Time (GMT)	Input Ampl. $\mu$ m P-P	Start Time (GMT)	Stop Time (GMT)	Input Ampl. $\mu$ m P-P			
AO	1455:20	1459:07	20.0	1648:54	1652:39	20.0	1520:04	1523:50	20.0
C1	1455:20	1459:07	19.1	1648:54	1652:39	19.0	1520:04	1523:50	19.2
C2	1505:42	1509:33	108	1659:14	1703:03	108	1530:25	1533:59	108
C3	1505:42	1509:33	20.4	1659:14	1703:03	20.2	1530:25	1533:59	20.4
C4	1516:13	1519:51	20.7	1709:43	1713:10	20.7	1540:39	1544:17	20.7
D1	1516:13	1519:51	20.4	1709:43	1713:10	20.5	1540:39	1544:17	20.4
D2	1526:18	1530:01	20.3	1719:37	1723:15	20.3	1550:44	1554:32	20.3
D3	1526:18	1530:01	19.0	1719:37	1723:15	19.0	1550:44	1554:32	19.0
D4	1536:39	1540:10	20.8	1729:53	1733:33	20.8	1601:10	1604:46	20.8
E1	1536:39	1540:10	19.7	1729:53	1733:33	19.7	1601:10	1604:46	19.7
E2	1546:54	1550:27	20.7	1740:17	1743:52	20.7	1611:30	1615:06	20.7
E3	1546:54	1550:27	19.6	1740:17	1743:52	19.7	1611:30	1615:06	19.7
E4	1556:52	1600:29	20.5	1750:18	1753:52	20.5	1621:32	1625:03	20.5
F1	1556:52	1600:29	20.2	1750:18	1753:52	20.2	1621:32	1625:03	20.2
F2	1606:58	1610:43	20.6	1800:21	1803:58	20.6	1631:32	1635:01	20.6
F3	1606:58	1610:43	19.9	1800:21	1803:58	19.9	1631:32	1635:01	19.9
F4	1617:22	1621:04	19.9	1810:37	1814:14	19.9	1641:40	1645:23	19.9

LP ARRAY SINUSOIDAL CALIBRATIONS (CONTINUED)

S U B A R R A Y	Long-Period Array Sinusoidal Calibration Signal Times and Input Amplitudes						S U B A R R A Y		
	Day 085: 26 Mar. 73		Day 092: 2 Apr. 73		Day 099: 9 Apr. 73				
	Start Time (GMT)	Stop Time (GMT)	Input Ampl. $\mu$ m P-P	Start Time (GMT)	Stop Time (GMT)	Input Ampl. $\mu$ m P-P			
AO	1613:00	1616:49	20.0	1601:52	1605:29	20.0	1749:16	1752:52	20.0
C1	1613:00	1616:49	19.1	1601:52	1605:29	19.1	1749:16	1752:52	19.2
C2	1623:24	1627:16	108	1612:04	1615:45	108	1759:27	1803:03	108
C3	1623:24	1627:16	20.4	1612:04	1615:45	20.4	1759:27	1803:03	20.3
C4	1633:56	1637:39	20.7	1622:25	1625:50	20.7	1809:43	1813:25	20.7
D1	1633:56	1637:39	20.4	1622:25	1625:50	20.5	1809:43	1813:25	21.0
D2	1644:07	1647:50	20.3	1632:17	1636:02	20.3	1819:52	1823:25	20.3
D3	1644:07	1647:50	18.9	1632:17	1636:02	18.9	1819:52	1823:25	18.9
D4	1654:28	1658:01	20.8	1642:40	1646:32	20.8	1830:03	1833:57	20.8
E1	1654:28	1658:01	19.7	1642:40	1646:32	19.7	1830:03	1833:57	19.7
E2	1704:44	1708:25	20.7	1653:15	1656:59	20.7	1840:40	1844:03	20.7
E3	1704:44	1708:25	19.7	1653:15	1656:59	19.7	1840:40	1844:03	19.7
E4	1714:51	1718:17	20.6	1703:25	1707:07	20.5	1850:28	1853:57	20.5
F1	1714:51	1718:17	20.2	1703:25	1707:07	20.2	1850:28	1853:57	20.2
F2	1724:47	1728:27	20.6	1901:10	1904:45	20.6	1900:26	1904:09	20.6
F3	1724:47	1728:27	19.9	1920:55	1924:27	19.9	1900:26	1904:09	19.9
F4	1735:06	1738:39	19.7	1938:33	1942:15	19.9	1910:48	1914:16	19.9



LP ARRAY SINUSOIDAL CALIBRATIONS (CONTINUED)

S U B A R R A Y	Long-Period Array Sinusoidal Calibration Signal Times and Input Amplitudes						S U B A R R A Y			
	Day 106: 16 Apr. 73		Day 113: 23 Apr. 73		Day 120: 30 Apr. 73					
	Start Time (GMT)	Stop Time (GMT)	Input Ampl. $\mu$ m P-P	Start Time (GMT)	Stop Time (GMT)	Input Ampl. $\mu$ m P-P				
AO	1513:53	1517:20	20.0	1543:29	1547:15	20.0	1438:33	1442:00	20.0	AO
C1	1513:53	1517:20	19.2	1543:29	1547:15	19.1	1438:33	1442:00	19.1	C1
C2	1523:55	1527:27	108	1553:50	1557:29	108	1448:36	1452:12	108	C2
C3	1523:55	1527:27	20.4	1553:50	1557:29	20.4	1448:36	1452:12	20.4	C3
C4	1534:06	1537:38	20.7	1604:09	1607:33	20.7	1458:53	1502:17	20.7	C4
D1	1534:06	1537:38	21.0	1604:09	1607:33	20.4	1458:53	1502:17	20.5	D1
D2	1544:05	1547:54	20.3	1614:01	1617:42	20.3	1508:45	1512:23	20.3	D2
D3	1544:05	1547:54	18.9	1614:01	1617:42	18.9	1508:45	1512:23	18.9	D3
D4	1554:31	1558:23	20.8	1624:20	1628:09	20.8	1519:01	1522:52	20.8	D4
E1	1554:31	1558:23	19.7	1624:20	1628:09	19.8	1519:01	1522:52	19.7	E1
E2	1605:06	1608:51	20.7	1634:53	1638:29	20.7	1529:36	1533:01	20.7	E2
E3	1605:06	1608:51	19.7	1634:53	1638:29	19.7	1529:36	1533:01	19.6	E3
E4	1615:16	1618:40	20.5	1644:55	1648:40	20.6	1539:28	1542:58	20.5	E4
F1	1615:16	1618:40	20.2	1644:55	1648:40	20.1	1539:28	1542:58	20.1	F1
F2	1625:09	1629:01	20.6	1655:10	1658:43	20.6	1549:28	1553:21	20.6	F2
F3	1625:09	1629:01	19.9	-	-	-	1549:28	1553:21	21.0	F3
F4	1635:39	1639:18	19.9	1705:22	1708:49	19.9	1600:01	1603:33	19.9	F4

LP ARRAY SINUSOIDAL CALIBRATIONS (CONTINUED)

S U B A R R A Y	Long-Period Array Sinusoidal Calibration Signal Times and Input Amplitudes						S U B A R R A Y			
	Day 128: 8 May 73		Day 134: 14 May 73		Day 141: 21 May 73					
	Start Time (GMT)	Stop Time (GMT)	Input Ampl. $\mu$ m P-P	Start Time (GMT)	Stop Time (GMT)	Input Ampl. $\mu$ m P-P				
AO	1620:14	1623:48	20.0	2026:02	2029:52	20.0	1537:13	1540:40	20.0	AO
C1	1620:14	1623:48	19.1	2026:02	2029:52	19.1	1537:13	1540:40	19.2	C1
C2	1630:24	1634:11	108	2036:27	2040:17	108	2036:27	2040:17	108	C2
C3	1630:24	1634:11	20.4	2036:27	2040:17	20.4	2036:27	2040:17	20.4	C3
C4	1640:52	1644:19	20.7	2046:57	2050:22	20.7	2046:57	2050:22	20.7	C4
D1	1640:52	1644:19	-	2046:57	2050:22	21.0	2046:57	2050:22	21.0	D1
D2	1650:47	1654:32	20.3	2056:49	2100:40	20.3	2056:49	2100:40	20.3	D2
D3	1650:47	1654:32	18.9	2056:49	2100:40	18.9	2056:49	2100:40	18.9	D3
D4	1701:10	1705:01	20.8	2107:18	2110:47	20.8	2107:18	2110:47	20.8	D4
E1	1701:10	1705:01	20.1	2107:18	2110:47	20.0	2107:18	2110:47	20.1	E1
E2	1711:45	1715:26	20.7	2117:31	2121:03	20.7	2117:31	2121:03	20.7	E2
E3	1711:45	1715:26	18.8	2117:31	2121:03	19.4	2117:31	2121:03	19.4	E3
E4	1721:52	1725:16	18.5	2127:29	2131:01	20.6	2127:29	2131:01	20.6	E4
F1	1721:52	1725:16	20.1	2127:29	2131:01	20.1	2127:29	2131:01	20.1	F1
F2	1731:46	1735:38	20.7	2137:31	2141:22	20.7	2137:31	2141:22	20.7	F2
F3	1731:46	1735:38	20.3	2137:31	2141:22	19.9	2137:31	2141:22	19.9	F3
F4	1742:18	1745:53	19.9	2148:01	2151:43	19.9	2148:01	2151:43	19.9	F4

LP ARRAY SINUSOIDAL CALIBRATIONS (CONTINUED)

S U B A R R A Y	Long-Period Array Sinusoidal Calibration Signal Times and Input Amplitudes						S U B A R R A Y			
	Day 148: 28 May 73		Day 155: 4 June 73		Day 162: 11 June 73					
	Start Time (GMT)	Stop Time (GMT)	Input Ampl. $\mu$ m P-P	Start Time (GMT)	Stop Time (GMT)	Input Ampl. $\mu$ m P-P				
AO	1504:47	1508:19	20.0	1438:04	1441:52	20.0	1514:00	1517:28	20.0	AO
C1	1504:47	1508:19	19.2	1438:04	1441:52	19.1	1514:00	1517:28	19.2	C1
C2	1514:54	1518:43	108	1448:28	1451:55	108	1522:57	1526:41	108	C2
C3	1514:54	1518:43	20.4	1448:28	1451:55	20.4	1522:57	1526:41	20.5	C3
C4	1525:23	1528:58	20.7	1458:36	1502:00	20.7	1533:17	1536:53	20.7	C4
D1	1525:23	1528:58	21.0	1458:36	1502:00	21.0	1533:17	1536:53	21.1	D1
D2	1535:26	1538:56	20.3	1508:28	1512:17	20.3	1542:57	1546:42	19.6	D2
D3	1535:26	1538:56	18.9	1508:28	1512:17	18.9	1542:57	1546:42	18.9	D3
D4	1545:34	1549:17	20.8	1518:55	1522:27	20.7	1553:21	1557:13	20.7	D4
E1	1545:34	1549:17	20.1	1518:55	1522:27	20.0	1553:21	1557:13	20.1	E1
E2	1556:01	1559:38	20.7	1529:12	1532:41	20.7	1603:58	1607:23	20.6	E2
E3	1556:01	1559:38	19.4	1529:12	1532:41	19.4	1603:58	1607:23	19.5	E3
E4	1606:04	1609:32	20.6	1539:08	1542:34	20.6	1613:50	1617:26	20.6	E4
F1	1606:04	1609:32	20.1	1539:08	1542:34	20.1	1613:50	1617:26	20.1	F1
F2	1616:02	1619:39	20.7	1549:04	1552:34	20.7	1623:56	1627:35	20.7	F2
F3	1616:02	1619:39	21.1	1549:04	1552:34	21.1	1623:56	1627:35	21.0	F3
F4	1626:19	1629:51	19.9	1559:15	1602:38	19.6	1634:15	1637:46	19.9	F4

LP ARRAY SINUSOIDAL CALIBRATIONS (CONCLUDED)

S U B A R R A Y	Long-Period Array Sinusoidal Calibration Signal Times and Input Amplitudes				S U B A R R A Y
	Day 170: 19 June 73		Day 176: 25 June 73		
	Start Time (GMT)	Stop Time (GMT)	Start Time (GMT)	Stop Time (GMT)	
AO	1732:12	1735:45	1616:56	1620:30	20.0
C1	1732:12	1735:45	1616:56	1620:30	19.1
C2	1742:21	1746:09	1627:07	1630:55	108
C3	-	-	1627:07	1630:55	20.5
C4	1752:50	1756:38	1637:36	1641:12	20.7
D1	1752:50	1756:38	1637:36	1641:12	21.1
D2	1803:06	1806:38	1647:41	1651:24	20.2
D3	1803:06	1806:38	1647:41	1651:24	18.9
D4	1813:17	1818:05	1658:04	1701:36	20.7
E1	1813:17	1818:05	1658:04	1701:36	20.1
E2	1823:50	1827:15	1708:21	1711:58	20.6
E3	1823:50	1827:15	1708:21	1711:58	19.4
E4	1833:43	1837:14	1718:26	1721:58	20.6
F1	1833:43	1837:14	1718:26	1721:58	20.1
F2	1843:44	1847:14	1728:28	1732:05	20.7
F3	1843:44	1847:14	-	-	-
F4	1853:55	1857:34	1738:47	1742:12	19.8

TABLE XIV

## PSEUDO-RANDOM BINARY SEQUENCE SEISMOGRAPH CALIBRATIONS

System	Date	Approximate Start Time (GMT)	Approximate Stop Time (GMT)	Binary Bit Duration (Sec.)
SP	11 Nov. 72	2146	2154	0.1
SP	15 Jan. 73	1818	1826	0.1
SP	15 Feb. 73	2107	2115	0.1
LP	21 Feb. 73	1849	1917	5.0
LP	15 Mar. 73	2158	2324	10.0
SP	19 Mar. 73	2021	2028	0.1
LP	15 Apr. 73	1519	1602	5.0
SP	17 Apr. 73	2319	2326	0.1
SP	15 May 73	1438	1445	0.1
LP	15 May 73	1351	1435	5.0
SP	16 Jun. 73	1022	1030	0.1
LP	16 Jun. 73	1042	1126	5.0

the PDP-7 computer using the appropriate telemetry commands. Program MASPOS maintains each seismometer mass to within  $\pm 1.4$  mm from its center position. Similarly, the seismometers' natural frequencies are maintained to within  $20 \pm 1$  seconds/cycle by program FREECK.

The usefulness of performing this calibration remotely is shown by the large number of adjustments required. A total of 1116 adjustments were necessary; an average of 13.4 per week. The majority (80.7%) were to recenter the seismic mass.

#### 3.3.2.5 SEM DC Offset Measurement

Program DCOFF measures the dc offset in millivolts of the SEM input and multiplexer channel circuits. The 346 SEM SP input and 346 SEM SP multiplexer circuits are checked monthly. All measurements from each subarray SEM are printed out by the PDP-7 and those channels with dc offsets exceeding  $0 \pm 5$ mV are marked for maintenance attention.

#### 3.3.2.6 Subarray Battery Voltage

Program BATCK is used to measure the battery voltage of the subarray power system each week. Measurements exceeding  $30 \pm 1$  volts are flagged for maintenance action.

#### 3.3.2.7 Develocorder

Program DEVCAL is used daily to provide sinusoidal calibration signals on each seismograph trace recorded by the Develocorder(s). The nominal 400-nm, one-hertz-sinusoidal seismograph calibration output is divided by 10 to provide a nominal 40 nm peak-to-peak recorded signal to calibrate the amplitude of seismic signal responses.

#### 3.3.3 Detection of Defective Channels

When during the array monitoring and calibration activities the measured channel responses exceed the tolerances established for a particular channel, an equipment defect is reported to maintenance and to selected users of the array data. Normal channel responses to sinusoidal calibrations are shown in Table XV, where A (volts) is the analog value, A (digital) is the digital value in decimal, and Y is the corresponding equivalent earth motion input. The Defective Signal Channel Status Report is distributed each week to all agencies authorized by VSC.

Table XVI indicates an incidence of 1561 defective channels detected between 1 Dec 71 and 30 Jun 73 or an average of 18.81 per week. The majority of these (71%) relate to LP

TABLE XV  
 LASA SEISMOGRAPH CALIBRATION RESPONSE TOLERANCES

CHANNEL IDENT.	TC	Peak-to-Peak Sinusoidal Amplitudes									
		Anom Volts	Amax Volts	Amin Volts	Anom Digital	Amax Digital	Amin Digital	Ynom	Ymax	Ymin	
SPZ	06 <sup>1</sup>	7.91	9.09	6.72	9257	10638	7864	395nm	455nm	336nm	
SPAZ	06 <sup>1</sup>	.25	.289	.214	293	407	236	395nm	455nm	336nm	
SPIZ	06 <sup>1</sup>	7.91	9.09	6.72	9257	10638	7864	395nm	455nm	336nm	
SPTZ	06 <sup>1</sup>	7.91	9.09	6.72	9257	10638	7864	395nm	455nm	336nm	
SPTN	06 <sup>1</sup>	7.91	9.09	6.72	9257	10638	7864	395nm	455nm	336nm	
SPTN	06 <sup>1</sup>	7.91	9.09	6.72	9257	10638	7864	395nm	455nm	336nm	
LPZ	20 <sup>2</sup>	6.98	7.98	5.99	8168	9339	7010	20.0μm	22.8μm	17.1μm	
LPH	20 <sup>2</sup>	6.98	7.98	5.99	8168	9339	7010	20.0μm	22.8μm	17.1μm	
LPZ	20 <sup>3</sup>	2.77	3.19	2.34	3242	3733	2738	252μm	290μm	213μm	
LPAH	20 <sup>3</sup>	2.77	3.19	2.34	3242	3733	2738	252μm	290μm	213μm	
LPWZ	20 <sup>2</sup>	1.10	1.26	0.93	1287	1475	1088	20.0μm	22.9μm	16.9μm	
LPWH	20 <sup>2</sup>	1.10	1.26	0.93	1287	1475	1088	20.0μm	22.9μm	16.9μm	

Note 1. Amplitude measurements corrected for response to 400nm, 1s calibration signal.  
 2. Amplitude measurements corrected for response to 20μm, 25s calibration signal.  
 3. Amplitude measurements corrected for response to 222μm, 25s calibration signal.

TABLE XVI  
INCIDENCE OF DEFECTIVE SUBARRAY CHANNELS

December 1971 - June 1973

SUBARRAY	CHANNELS		
	SP	LP	METEOR
AO	14	2 (54)	0
B1	14	-	-
B2	25	-	-
B3	19	-	-
B4	20	-	-
C1	12	11 (58)	-
C2	24	5 (77)	-
C3	8	4 (88)	-
C4	22	3 (46)	-
D1	11	4 (63)	-
D2	23	6 (93)	-
D3	11	3 (52)	-
D4	15	5 (92)	-
E1	7	1 (62)	1
E2	18	6 (51)	1
E3	21	3 (57)	-
E4	25	2 (79)	0
F1	32	5 (64)	0
F2	20	2 (93)	0
F3	21	2 (44)	0
F4	13	4 (43)	0
TOTALS	375	68 (1116)	2



seismometer positioning and are corrected remotely from LDC without maintenance attention. Thus 445 defective channels, an average of 5.36 per week, were reported. The defective channels detected during the final four months of the period are shown in Table XVII.

In addition to the amplitude response tolerances and the LP seismometer positioning tolerances already mentioned, the seismograph instrumentation is checked for signal distortion, polarity, offset, and phase.

#### 3.3.4 Communications

The interface provided by the communications systems (Ref. 2) plays an important part in the success of the array operation. The structure of the 22 dedicated, 19.2 kilobaud, full-duplex telephone circuits connecting the array and maintenance center with the data center is shown in Figure 3.2.

Determination of data interruptions due to telephone circuit outages is one responsibility of the LDC operations activity. All outages reported by data center personnel are assigned a ticket number to aid in accounting and identifying the data interruption. Weekly meetings are held with personnel from the major telephone companies, viz., Mountain Bell and Mid-Rivers Coop., to review and describe all outages.

The TELCO outages of each subarray are summarized in Table XVIII where the subarrays are listed in order of their TELCO circuit availability percentage. The total communications outage equalled 918.35 hours which results in an average TELCO circuit availability of 99.68%. The major array data interruptions due to communications and power systems are identified in Table XIX. The extended outages exceeding a two-hour duration are listed for the period March-June 1973 in Table XX.

TABLE XVII  
INCIDENCE OF DEFECTIVE SUBARRAY CHANNELS

March - June 1973

SUBARRAY	CHANNELS		
	SP	LP	METEOR
A0	2	0 (7)	0
B1	1	-	-
B2	3	-	-
B3	0	-	-
B4	4	-	-
C1	4	0 (10)	-
C2	2	0 (15)	-
C3	1	4 (14)	-
C4	1	0 (7)	-
D1	1	3 (9)	-
D2	3	0 (15)	-
D3	0	0 (5)	-
D4	2	0 (13)	-
E1	0	0 (7)	0
E2	1	1 (7)	0
E3	3	0 (6)	-
E4	0	1 (12)	0
F1	1	1 (7)	0
F2	0	1 (7)	0
F3	4	1 (10)	0
F4	3	0 (3)	0
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>12 (154)</b>	<b>0</b>

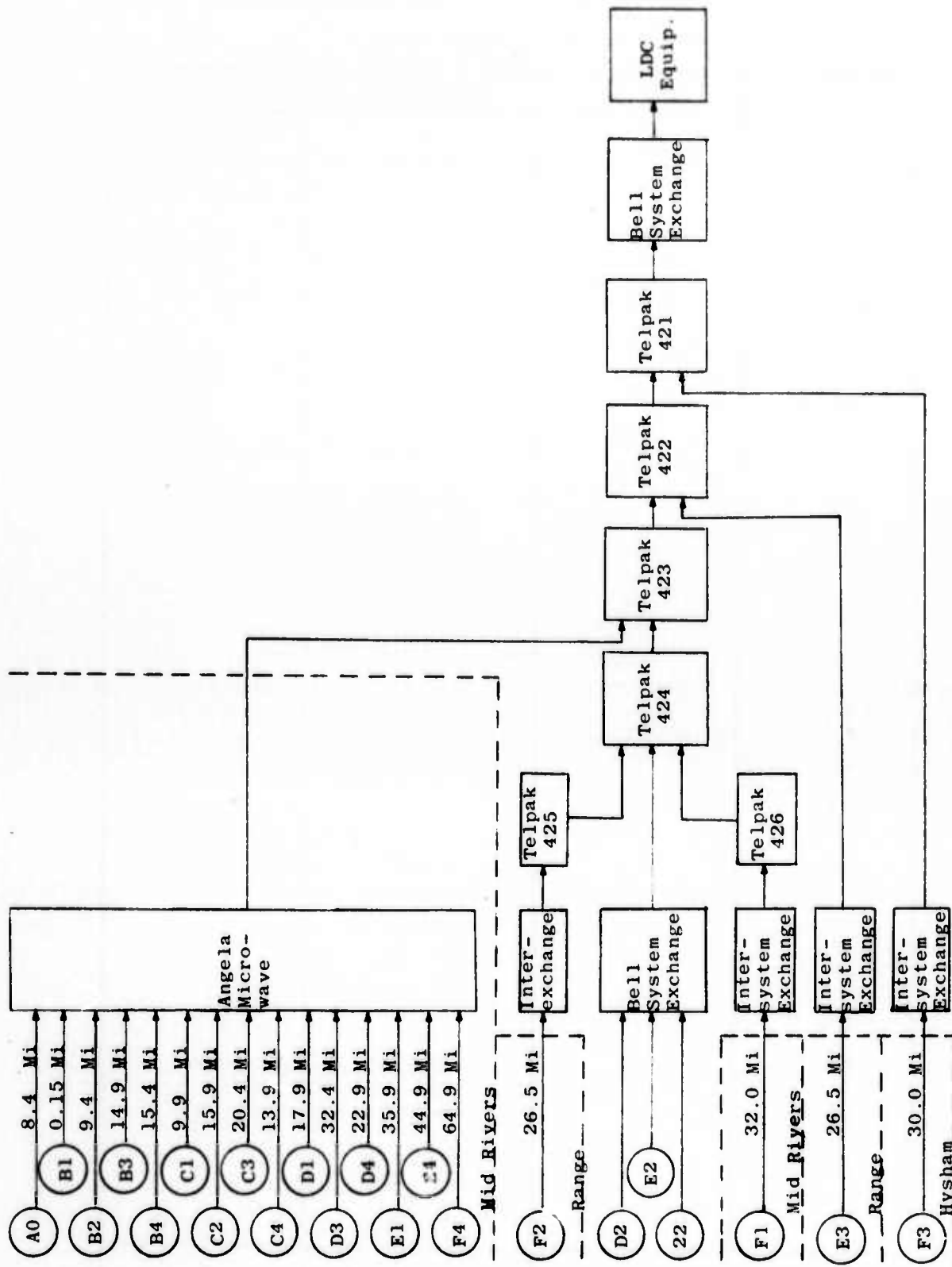


Figure 3.2 Array Communications Structure

TABLE XVIII  
 ARRAY COMMUNICATIONS OUTAGE STATISTICS  
 December 1971 - June 1973

SUB ARRAY	CIRCUIT NO.	TOTAL OUTAGE TIME (h)	CIRCUIT AVAILABILITY (%)
D2	2715	4.750	99.966
F2	2721	8.167	99.941
B3	2705	8.733	99.937
B2	2710	12.767	99.908
E2	2720	13.083	99.906
B1	2701	16.317	99.882
D1	2714	17.200	99.876
B4	2707	17.967	99.870
C1	2708	20.067	99.855
C2	2709	26.600	99.808
A0	2704	30.550	99.780
F1	2719	34.600	99.751
D4	2713	35.617	99.743
D3	2713	46.467	99.665
E4	2717	54.150	99.610
E3	2716	56.667	99.592
C4	2706	63.233	99.544
F3	2702	82.733	99.404
C3	2711	107.700	99.224
E1	2718	116.300	99.162
F4	2703	144.683	99.957

TABLE XIX

## MAJOR ARRAY DATA INTERRUPTIONS DUE TO COMMUNICATIONS

## AND POWER SYSTEMS OUTAGES

December 1971 - June 1973

Date	Duration (h:m)	Site/Circuit	Reason for Outage
12/25/71	12:26	C4 - 2706	Damaged Bridle Wire at Subarray
12/26/71	10:38	C4 - 2706	Damaged Bridle Wire at Subarray
12/27/71	13:53	C4 - 2706	Damaged Bridle Wire at Subarray
01/18/72	12:53	E1 - 2718	Damaged Bridle Wire at Subarray
01/23/72	14:28	F4 - 2703	Frost on Line
02/12/72	14:22	D3 - 2712	Bad Oscillator at Toll Test
06/18/72	12:50	F4 - 2703	Wire Wrap Near Subarray
06/21/72	17:41	F4 - 2703	Wire Wrap Near Subarray and Toll Test on Defective Patch
06/27/72	1:13	Angela MW Sites	Angela MW Inverter Failure
07/19/72	10:32	C4 - 2706	Hi-Lo Frequency Filter Damaged by Lightning
08/20/72	23:24	F2 - 2721	No Commercial Power
10/20/72	15:35	D3 - 2712	Broken Open Wire Line
03/16/73	3:24	All Sites Except D2, E2 E3, F1, F2, F3	R1-W Power Supply Failure
04/21/73	48:29	F3 - 2702	No Commercial Power
04/21/73	33:56	E4 - 2717	No Commercial Power
05/22/73	18:27	D4 - 2713	Open Wire Line Down
06/17/73	67:12	C3 - 2711	Lightning Damage to Amp. Card in Modem. Repair Delayed Due to Bad Roads
06/29/73	19:38	C3 - 2711	Hi-Lo Frequency Filter Inop.

TABLE XX

## EXTENDED ARRAY DATA INTERRUPTIONS DUE TO COMMUNICATIONS OUTAGES

March 73 - June 73

Date	Duration (h:m)	Site/Circuit	Reason for Outage
03/16/73	3:24	All Sites Except D2, E2 E3, F1, F2, F3	Microwave Relay (R1-W) Power Supply Failure
04/03/73	3:20	D1	Problem at Angela Microwave
04/09/73	5:18	F4	Frost on Line
05/10/73	3:18	D1	Corrective Maint. at Angela MW
05/02/73	3:57	E3 & F3	Telco Release for corrective maint. These outages repaired on 6/1/73 by replacement of amplifier modulator at Forsyth Repeater Station.
05/07/73	3:21	E3	" " " "
05/11/73	3:24	E3	" " " "
05/11/73	2:50	F3	" " " "
05/14/73	2:09	E3	" " " "
05/16/73	2:04	E3 & F3	" " " "
05/17/73	2:03	E3 & F3	" " " "
05/31/73	5:45	E3 & F3	" " " "
05/22/73	18:27	D4	Open Wire Line Down
06/08/73	5:28	E4	Open Wire Line Problem
06/17/73	67:12	C3	Lightning Damage to Amp. Card in Modem. Repair Delayed Due to Bad Roads
06/29/73	19:38	C3	Hi-Lo Frequency Filter Inop.

SECTION IV  
ARRAY PERFORMANCE

4.0            Introduction

The Montana array has been divided into ten different systems. Installed at the subarrays are these five systems: SP seismograph, LP seismograph, meteorological, subarray electronics module, and power. The data center has these systems: 360 computer (Model 44), PDP-7 computer, digital, analog, and test and support. The performance measured for these systems is presented in this section.

4.1            Sensing Systems

The array's sensing systems include the SP seismograph, the LP seismograph, and the meteorological. The overall performance measure applied to each of these is array data availability. The percentage of time the array systems are on-line providing quality data determine the value of this measure. Data availabilities are calculated by combining the total subarray data interruption times shown in Table XI with the total sensor outage times reported on the Defective Signal Channel Status reports each week. The data availabilities for the six reporting periods of this contract are shown in Table XXI together with the statistics of the previous contract. The percentage of telephone circuit outages which offset all subarray systems and further reduce the effective system data availabilities are also shown in the table. Accumulating the six periods of the contract, the SP data availability has been 95.85% and the LP 94.54%; telco outage 0.32%.

4.1.1        SP Seismograph

4.1.1.1     General

The LASA SP array is composed of 344 active SP seismometer locations. A total of 366 SP seismograph channels originate from the 346 seismometers installed at these locations. Twenty attenuated outputs and two horizontal component outputs are obtained from twenty-one locations to produce the 366 channels. In addition to the attenuated signal obtained from the center hole of each subarray except D2 and E3 (at subarray D2 the attenuated signal is generated at hole location 26 instead of 10), an analog summation of selected SP seismometers is available from each subarray.

The SP seismometer locations have been standardized with a few exceptions. The standard LASA SP seismograph system consists of (1) an HS-10-1/A seismometer installed in either 200 ft. steel cased holes along the subarray radial

TABLE XXI

ARRAY SENSING SYSTEM DATA AVAILABILITIES

PERIOD	% DATA AVAILABILITY			% OUTAGE TELCO
	SP	LP	MET	
3/73 - 6/73	98.6	97.5	99.1	0.46
12/72 - 2/73	98.0	92.6	99.8	0.03
9/72 - 11/72	94.6	91.4	99.7	0.11
6/72 - 8/72	94.3	94.9	99.2	0.52
3/72 - 5/72	95.4	97.4	98.9	0.23
12/72 - 2/72	93.3	93.2	100.0	0.50
12/71 - 11/72	96.7	98.6	99.2	0.45



legs or 500 ft. steel cased holes at the subarray central, (2) an RA-5 low noise parametric amplifier installed in a well head vault (WHV) for amplifying the damped seismometer output, (3) PE-23 cable buried over distances varying up to 3.5 km (except at one subarray where the distances vary up to 10 km) for transmission of the signals to the central terminal housing (CTH), (4) a near-unity-gain amplifier, which converts the high-level signal from a balanced to an unbalanced, single-ended signal for ease in handling during further processing, (5) a low-pass filter, which is flat to 5 hertz and then cuts off at a rate providing 30 db attenuation at 10 hertz, performs filtering for prevention of signal aliasing during later sampling at a 20 samples/sec rate, (6) a multiplexer merges all the SP seismograph signals from a particular subarray into one data stream, and (7) an analog-to-digital converter and a buffer storage shift register prepare the digital data for transmission from the subarray CTH to the LDC.

The exceptions to the standard sensor are indicated in the array Status Report (Ref. 3) and described here briefly. At subarray D1, six of the seismometers are in uncased holes, one in a plastic-cased hole and six in near-surface installations at a depth of 10 feet. At subarray D2, the 500 ft. center hole contains a tri-axial seismometer, two locations (holes 23 and 62) contain an improved sensor package composed of an HS-10-1/B seismometer and an Ithaco amplifier in a stainless steel case, and one location (hole 46) has an experimental sensor consisting of an HS-10-1/A seismometer and an RA-5 amplifier in a common case. Also, the WHV electronics differ at subarrays B1, F3, and E3.

#### 4.1.1.2 Performance Monitoring Using TESP.

Performance monitoring from the automatic remotely controlled sinusoidal calibrations of the 346 SP seismograph channels using PDP-7 program TESP has shown an average channel sensitivity of 20.24 mV/nm at one-second periods with an average standard deviation of 1.20 mV/nm during the nineteen months of this reporting period. For the final four months these channel sensitivity statistics were 19.99 and 0.86 respectively. A summary of the test results obtained each week since March 5 is shown in Table XXII where the statistics are compared with those of previous periods.

Improvement of the SP array performance is reflected by the decrease in average standard deviation of the seismographs' sensitivities to 1.20 mV/nm for this contract period compared with the previous contract average of 1.69 mV/nm. Figure 4.1 plots the SP array seismograph sensitivity mean and standard deviation as measured each week throughout the contract period. This plot reflects only the long-term stability of the seismograph channels and not the short-term. The weekly sensitivity calibration is made at approximately

TABLE XXII

## SP ARRAY PERFORMANCE TESTING SENSITIVITY STATISTICS

DATE	NO. SENSORS	SENS. MEAN mV/nm	SENS. $\sigma$ mV/nm	SENS. MAX. mV/nm	SENS. MIN. mV/nm	SENS. DEV. mV/nm
3/5	346	20.09	0.76	22.28	16.54	5.74
3/12	346	20.16	0.68	22.96	16.94	6.02
3/19	346	20.12	0.57	22.52	18.49	4.03
3/26	346	20.16	0.77	22.81	18.03	4.78
4/2	346	20.18	0.69	23.39	18.47	4.92
4/9	346	20.12	0.65	22.59	17.56	5.03
5/16	346	20.21	0.77	22.64	18.30	4.34
4/23	330	20.11	0.70	22.89	16.68	6.21
4/30	344	20.13	0.73	22.61	18.02	4.59
5/7	346	19.91	1.15	26.81	16.89	9.92
5/14	346	19.63	1.06	23.42	15.15	8.27
5/21	346	19.92	0.95	22.69	16.53	6.16
5/28	345	20.04	0.92	23.03	11.44	11.59
6/4	342	20.09	1.02	23.30	14.05	9.25
6/11	344	19.35	1.21	23.13	12.19	10.94
6/18	342	20.02	0.96	23.73	10.67	13.06
6/25	342	19.64	1.08	23.06	15.21	7.85
AVERAGE	344.1	19.99	0.86	23.17	15.98	7.22
PREVIOUS MAR-MAY AVERAGE	325.2	20.54	1.33	24.86	12.43	12.43
CONTRACT AVERAGE	338.1	20.24	1.20	23.85	13.75	10.22
PREVIOUS CONTRACT AVERAGE	343.9	20.36	1.69	26.50	12.70	13.80

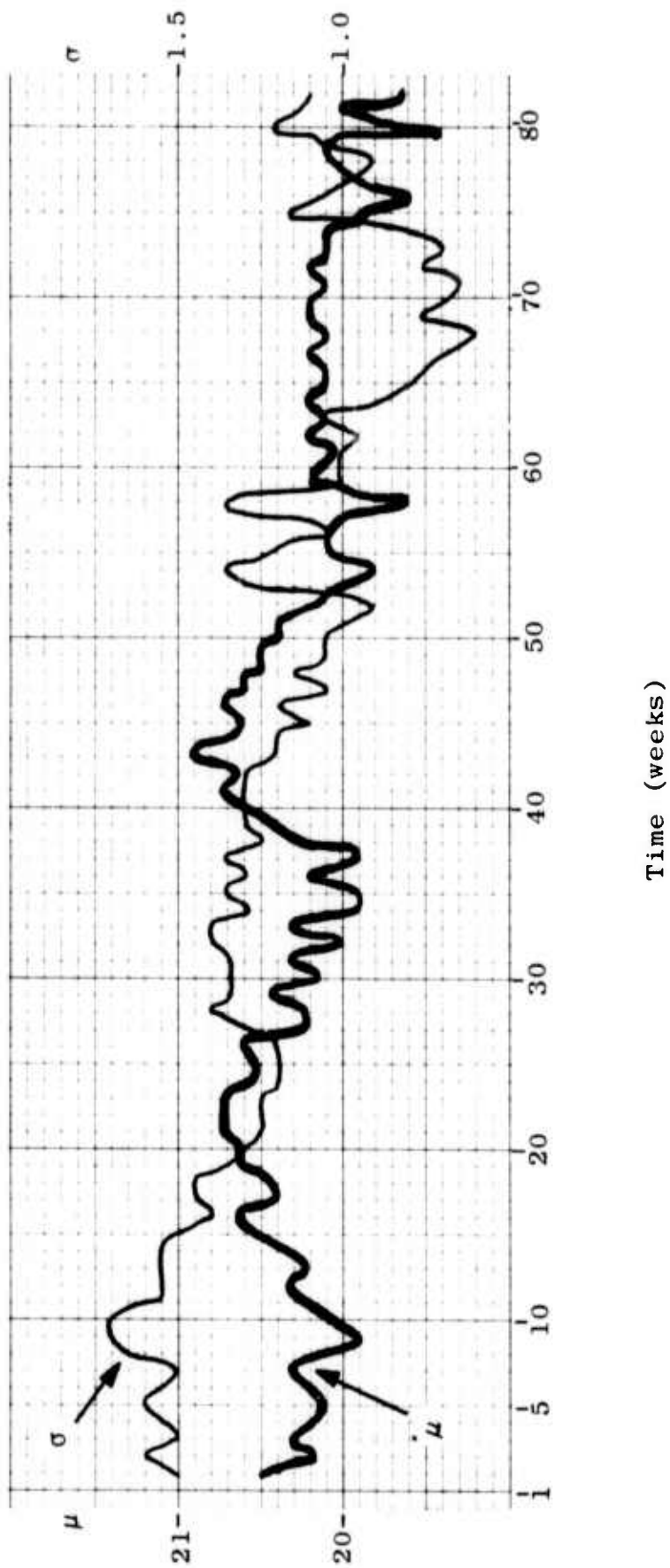


Figure 4.1 SP Array Seismograph Sensitivity Mean ( $\mu$ ) and Standard Deviation ( $\sigma$ ) in mV/nm at a one-second period between 7 Dec 71 and 25 Jun 73

the same time each Monday morning. Further improvement is reflected by the continuing increase in the number of channels within the  $\pm 15\%$  sensitivity tolerance as shown in Figure 4.2. The improvement in amplitude stability of the SP array is attributed to (1) better maintenance practices on the RA-5 amplifier and (2) use of the new CTH SP Channel Gain Control.

#### 4.1.1.3 Single Channel Stability

The individual channel stability of the SP seismograph is measured from a statistical sample of 86 sensors. Six of these sensors were picked at random from subarray E3 and four were randomly sampled from each of the other 20 subarrays. Beginning 1 November 1971, the sensitivities of each of these 86 channels have been obtained from the daily printout of program TESP. At the end of each month a standard deviation of the sensitivity is calculated for each channel. This standard deviation value is used as a comparative measure of the individual channel stability. Table XXIII shows the results from 20 months use of this statistic.

Assuming the distribution of an individual channel's sensitivity is normal or an approximate normal distribution. Table XXIII shows that for a large majority of SP seismographs the measured sensitivity can be expected to be within 1 mV/nm of the instrument's mean sensitivity.

The variation in the percentage of sensors with a standard deviation less than .3333 mV/nm is attributed to environmental stress on the RA-5 amplifier. During a month when extreme temperature changes occur the standard deviation of a given sensor is higher than during a month of more constant temperature. So on the month of changing temperatures those sensors with a standard deviation just less than .3333 mV/nm will show a standard deviation higher than .3333 mV/nm and vice versa.

#### 4.1.1.4 Amplitude Frequency Response

The frequency response of the SP seismograph's amplitude output is now being measured by two different techniques. One is the established manual method of sine-wave inputs and determining the output/input amplitude ratio at each input frequency. The other technique differs by using a PRBS input to generate the broad band of input frequencies.

Measurement of the SP seismograph frequency response using a sine-wave generator at the subarray CTH was completed at sixteen subarrays with 251 seismograph channels. Figure 4.3 shows the mean and the mean  $\pm 3$  standard deviations response curves for the entire SP array as measured during the period 20 Oct 70 (D3) and 12 Jun 73 (AO). The average age of the data used in preparing these sensitivity plots is 14.4 months. The sensitivities are calculated using the

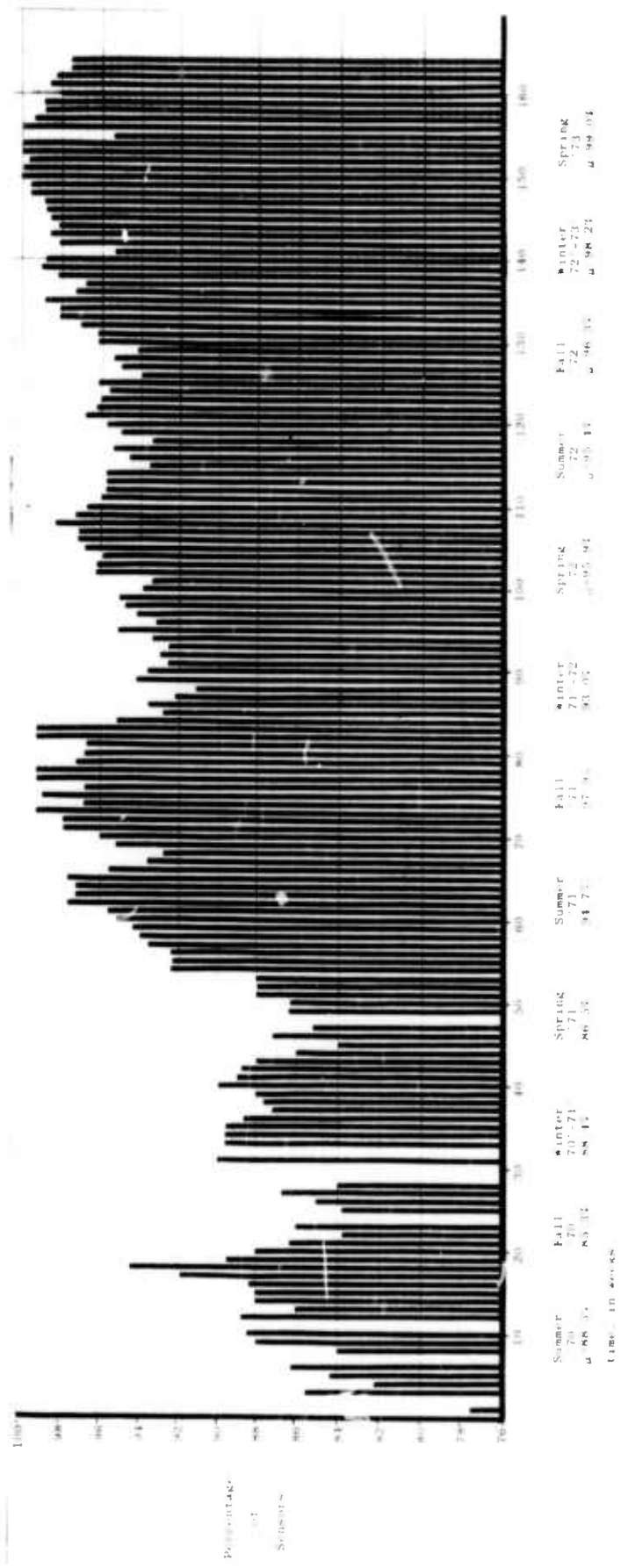


Figure 4.2 Percentage Distribution of SP Sensors Within  $\pm 15\%$  Sensitivity Tolerance

TABLE XXIII

DISTRIBUTION OF THE STANDARD DEVIATIONS OF 86 LASA SP CHANNELS

MONTH	MEAN S in mV/nm	MAXIMUM S in mV/nm	MINIMUM S in mV/nm	% < .3333 mV/nm
Nov 71	0.1831	1.072	0.0570	95.3
Dec 71	0.2236	1.945	0.0277	86.0
Jan 72	0.2902	1.306	0.0807	73.3
Feb 72	0.2559	1.690	0.0630	80.2
Mar 72	0.3075	2.050	0.0849	70.6
Apr 72	0.2030	3.007	0.0415	93.0
May 72	0.2629	1.025	0.0625	79.1
Jun 72	0.2190	1.582	0.0370	91.9
Jul 72	0.2613	1.348	0.0640	83.7
Aug 72	0.2335	0.7292	0.0372	90.7
Sep 72	0.3022	0.9937	0.0809	73.3
Oct 72	0.2350	0.9708	0.0480	88.2
Nov 72	0.1559	0.6781	0.0510	95.3
Dec 72	0.3004	1.3650	0.0517	63.5
Jan 73	0.3240	1.1340	0.0508	68.2
Feb 73	0.2223	0.7827	0.0435	83.7
Mar 73	0.1595	0.8190	0.0050	35.3
Apr 73	0.1885	0.8374	0.0370	93.0
May 73	0.2656	1.2660	0.0638	77.9
Jun 73	0.2897	2.7700	0.0905	87.2

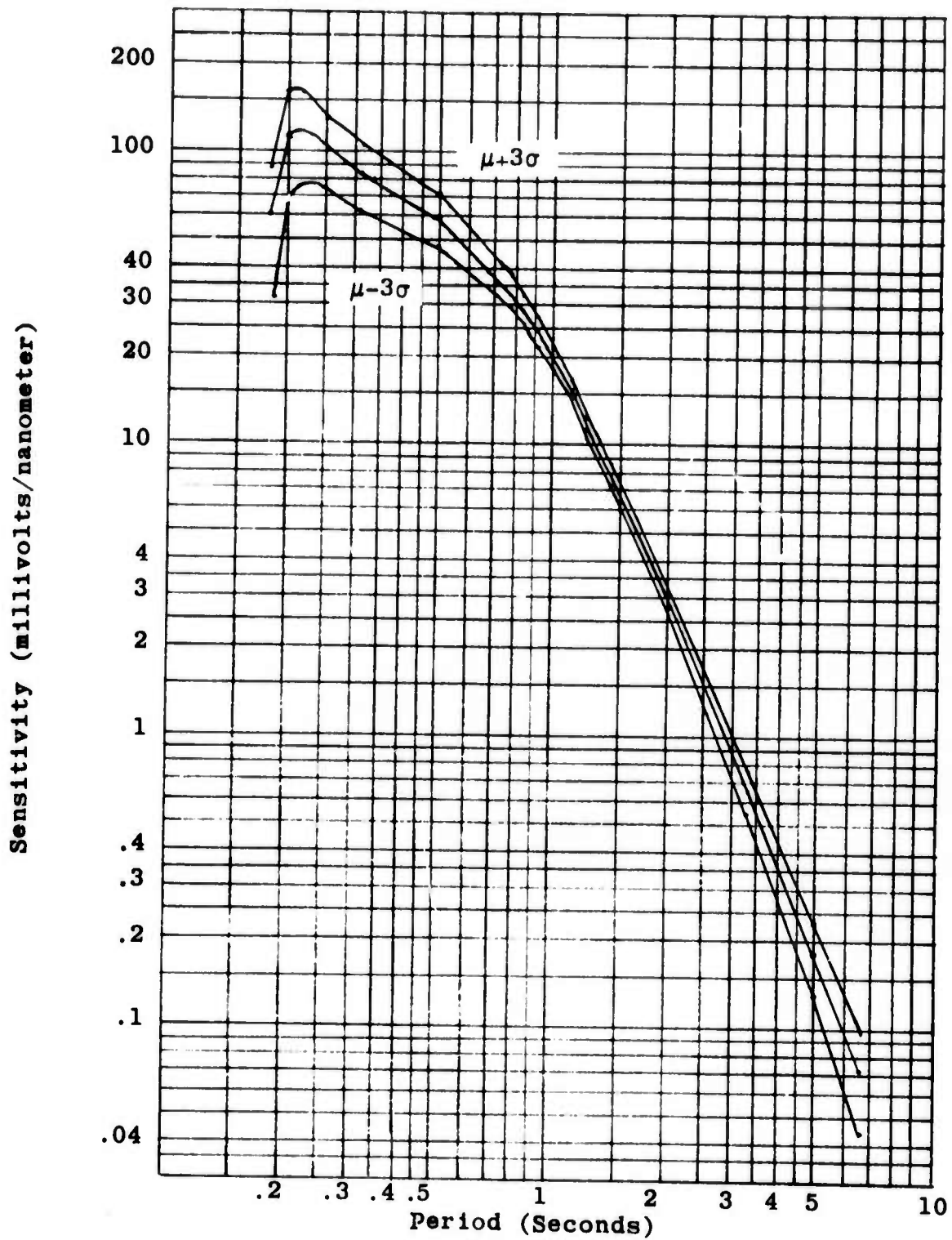


Figure 4.3 LASA SP Sensor Period vs Sensitivity Response Curves

measured values of output amplitude and input current amplitude and period and the nominal values of calibration constant and seismic mass. Table XXIV shows the average and the standard and maximum deviations of the channel sensitivities for each of the 16 frequencies used in the measurement.

Since completing the programs RPGONE and RPGTWO (see Section V), for the wide band calibration of the LASA SP sensors using a pseudo random bit sequence (PRBS), a test to determine the quality of the data has been in progress. Twenty-three sensors were chosen from subarrays B2 and B4 for use in this test because of the availability of recent data from a manual frequency response test on the sensors of these two subarrays. The manual frequency response test uses the following frequencies: 0.15, 0.20, 0.30, 0.50, 0.70, 0.80, 0.90, 1.00, 1.10, 1.20, 1.30, 1.50, 2.00, 3.00, and 5.00 Hz. Using linear interpolation the sensitivity from the PRBS test was determined at each of these frequencies and compared with the results of the manual test. At each of the 23 sensors the difference between the manual test and the PRBS test was determined and the percentage of this difference of the manual test was calculated. These results are summarized in Table XXV.

For frequencies greater than 0.30 Hz and less than 5.0 Hz the PRBS sensitivity is well within the measured manual sensitivity  $\pm 10\%$ . In the case of those frequencies less than or equal to 3 Hz the measured response is so low the degrees of accuracy of the reading of the manual test accounts for the larger percentage difference. The amplitude response for the manual test is read from a chart recorder to the nearest chart division. In the case of 0.15 Hz this degree of accuracy results in a possible error of  $\pm 12.5\%$

A comparison of the one-hertz sensitivity from the PRBS test and the sensitivity from program TESP was also made. The average percentage difference between TESP sensitivity and PRBS sensitivity was 2.65%.

Figure 4.4 is a graph showing the gain of the PRBS test compared to the gain of the manual test of sensor B4-82. Since the amplitude of the manual test is read to the nearest chart division the actual amplitude could be anywhere between the shown amplitude  $\pm 0.5$  chart division. The gain was calculated for the shown amplitude  $+0.5$  chart divisions and for the shown amplitude  $-0.5$  chart division. The shaded area shows the limits of the manual test and the broken line the results of the PRBS test. In general the amplitude and hence the gain and sensitivity of the PRBS test are slightly higher than those from the manual test. In the case of the one sensor plotted in Figure 4.4 at 1 Hz the gain of the PRBS test is 0.857db higher than the manual test.

In conclusion the results of the test indicate a



TABLE XXIV  
SEISMOGRAPH FREQUENCY RESPONSE OF SP ARRAY

FREQUENCY (HERTZ)	SEISMOGRAPH CHANNEL SENSITIVITY (mV/nm)		
	MEAN	STANDARD DEVIATION	MAXIMUM DEVIATION
0.15	0.071	0.009	0.034
0.20	0.183	0.015	0.067
0.30	0.659	0.036	0.135
0.50	3.07	0.116	0.460
0.70	7.97	0.261	1.07
0.80	11.4	0.352	1.40
0.90	15.5	0.487	1.70
1.0	19.7	0.668	2.50
1.1	24.1	0.889	3.30
1.2	28.5	1.13	4.50
1.3	32.6	1.39	6.00
2.0	58.7	3.40	17.0
3.0	81.0	6.76	31.9
4.0	102.0	9.57	39.2
5.0	115.7	15.3	59.1
6.0	59.3	8.41	35.7

TABLE XXV

COMPARISON SP SEISMOGRAPH SENSITIVITY DIFFERENCE BETWEEN  
PRBS AND MANUAL FREQUENCY RESPONSE TESTS

FREQUENCY (Hz)	MEAN DIFFERENCE in mV/nm	MEAN DIFFERENCE %
0.15	0.01183	15.97
0.20	0.01965	11.70
0.30	0.06967	10.08
0.50	0.12005	3.74
0.70	0.34131	4.33
0.80	0.47684	4.25
0.90	0.99200	6.67
1.00	1.03619	5.34
1.10	0.58083	2.48
1.20	2.04606	7.52
1.30	1.41607	4.61
2.00	1.84430	3.38
3.00	4.43118	6.21
5.00	10.79535	10.88

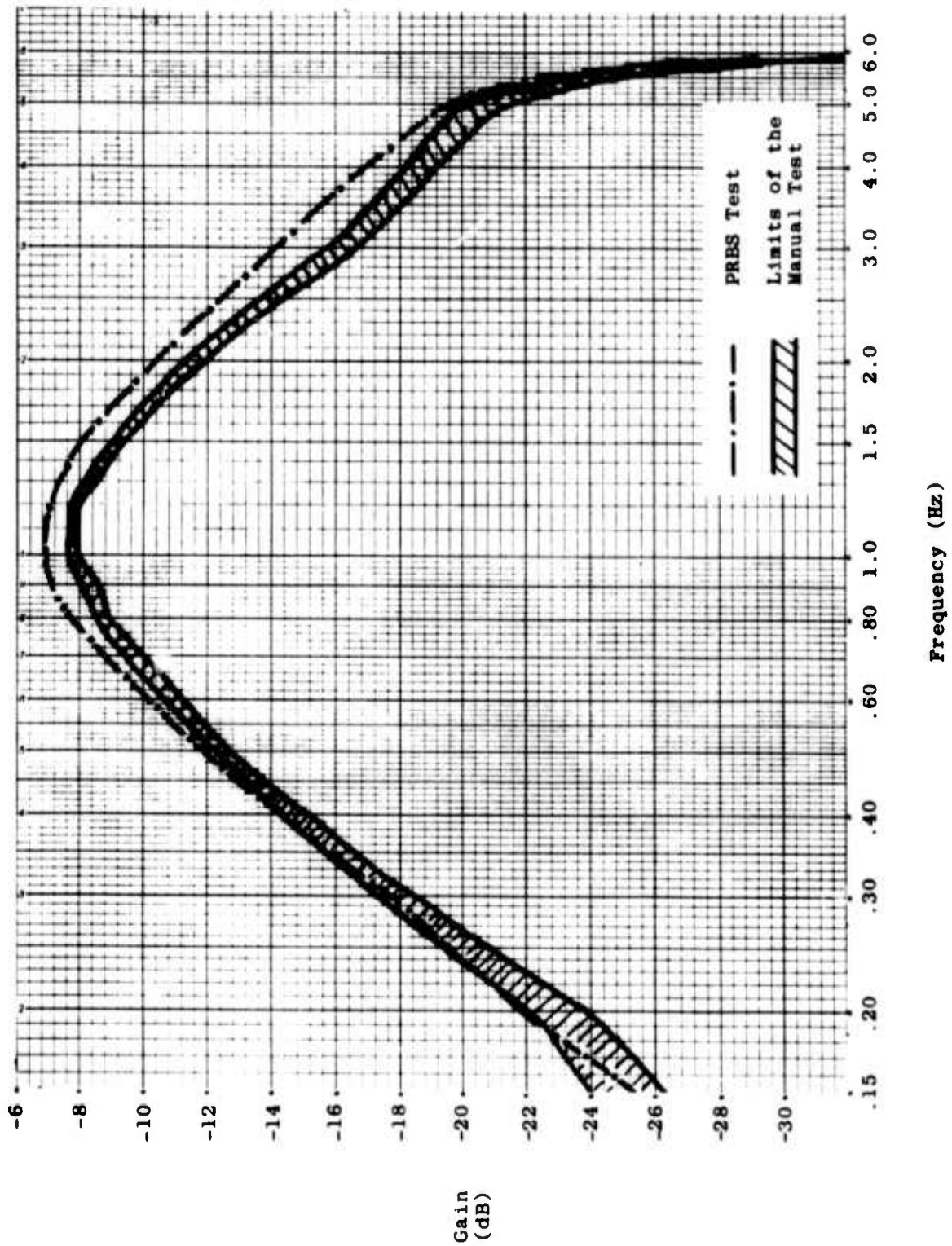


Figure 4.4 SP Sensor B4-82 Gain as Measured Using PRBS Compared with the Manual Frequency Response Test

high degree of reliability of data from the PRBS calibration of the LASA SP channels. The differences between the PRBS data and the data of the existing calibration methods are a result of: (1) measurement accuracy, (2) random noise, (3) the difference in methods. These differences are in most cases relatively small and a high degree of confidence in the data collected from the PRBS tests should be expected.

#### 4.1.1.5 Phase-Frequency Response

The phase of the seismograph at a particular frequency is the difference between the phases of a signal applied at the seismograph input and the signal obtained at its output. The frequency response of the phase is then the seismograph phase over a frequency range of interest. Using the PRBS calibration method, the phase response of the LASA SP seismographs is being studied. Response data has been collected on several seismograph channels. Figure 4.5 shows the phase response obtained for the B4-84 channel.

#### 4.1.2 LP Seismograph

##### 4.1.2.1 General

The LASA LP array is composed of 17 sets of LP seismometers installed in the LP vault at the central site of each LASA subarray except those in the B-ring. Each set senses the vertical, north-south and east-west components of earth motion. The sensors at fifteen sites are adjusted for a nominal system sensitivity of  $350 \text{ mV}/\mu\text{m}$  at 25s. At subarray C2, where the three channels have been modified to prevent saturation from strong amplitude ground motion, the system sensitivity is adjusted for approximately  $11 \text{ mV}/\mu\text{m}$  at 25s. The standard amplifier channel filters for the LP seismographs at subarray C1 have been replaced with broadband filters, 12dB/octave high-cut, resulting in a system sensitivity of  $55 \text{ mV}/\mu\text{m}$  at 25s. The curves for all three LP seismograph responses are shown in Figure 1.3.

##### 4.1.2.2 Performance Monitoring Using TELP

The computer controlled sinusoidal calibrations performed on the 45 standard LASA LP seismograph channels during contract have indicated an average sensitivity of  $353.5 \text{ mV}/\mu\text{m}$  at 25s with a standard deviation  $19.3 \text{ mV}/\mu\text{m}$ . For the final four months, these statistics were 350.3 and 20.4, respectively. The weekly test results are summarized in Table XXVI where they are compared with previous periods.

The amplitude response tolerance of the standard LP seismograph for 25-sec input signals is  $350 \pm 50 \text{ mV}/\mu\text{m}$ . Figure 4.6 has plotted the percentage of the 45 standard channels within these tolerances each week since 8 Dec 70, a 134-week

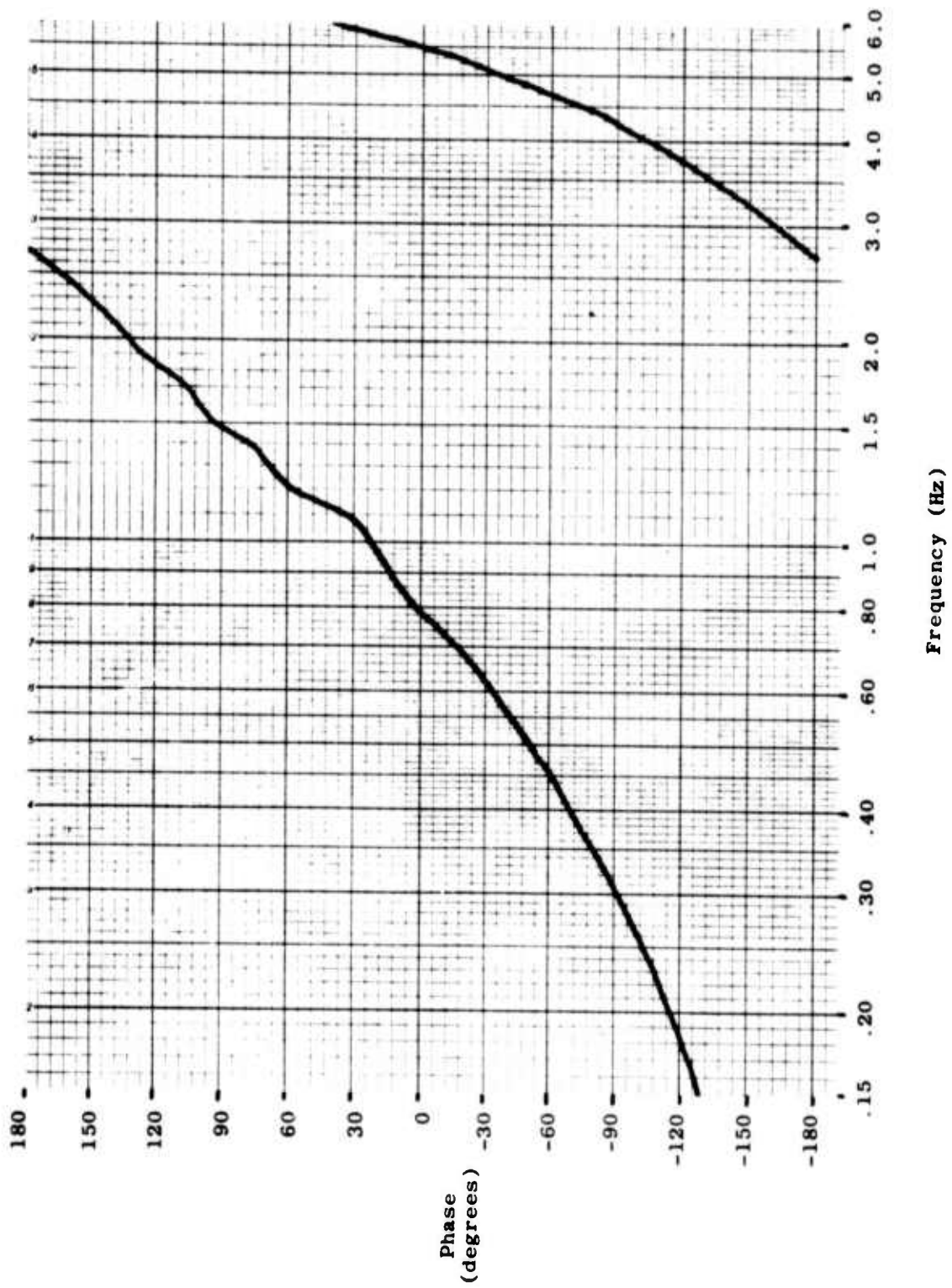


Figure 4.5 SP Sensor B4-82 Phase Response as Measured Using PRBS

TABLE XXVI

## LP ARRAY PERFORMANCE TESTING SENSITIVITY STATISTICS

DATE	NO. SENSORS	SENS. MEAN mV/nm	SENS. $\sigma$ mV/nm	SENS. MAX. mV/nm	SENS. MIN. mV/nm	SENS. DEV. mV/nm
3/12	44	354.0	14.87	380.8	313.6	67.2
3/19	45	354.0	15.96	383.3	311.2	72.1
3/26	45	353.4	14.87	369.3	312.1	57.2
4/2	45	356.2	27.11	370.7	311.6	59.1
4/9	44	357.5	27.87	449.7	308.3	141.4
4/16	45	357.0	27.57	444.9	306.9	137.9
4/23	42	358.5	30.73	456.8	306.5	150.3
4/30	45	352.3	17.72	389.6	307.7	81.9
5/7	45	349.5	21.13	407.9	306.6	101.3
5/14	45	348.9	16.10	382.1	310.1	71.9
5/21	45	346.4	18.28	375.9	304.0	71.9
5/28	45	344.5	16.42	378.8	302.9	75.9
6/4	45	345.2	18.75	400.7	304.7	96.0
6/11	45	341.9	20.98	381.2	259.9	121.3
6/18	44	344.2	20.54	404.0	300.8	103.2
6/25	45	341.3	18.19	382.8	301.4	81.3
AVERAGE	44.6	350.3	20.44	397.4	304.3	93.1
PREVIOUS MAR-MAY AVERAGE	44.8	358.4	14.77	394.8	323.2	71.6
CONTRACT AVERAGE	44.4	353.5	19.29	403.1	307.3	97.9
PREVIOUS CONTRACT AVERAGE	44.6	356.1	18.8	403.0	312.0	90.0

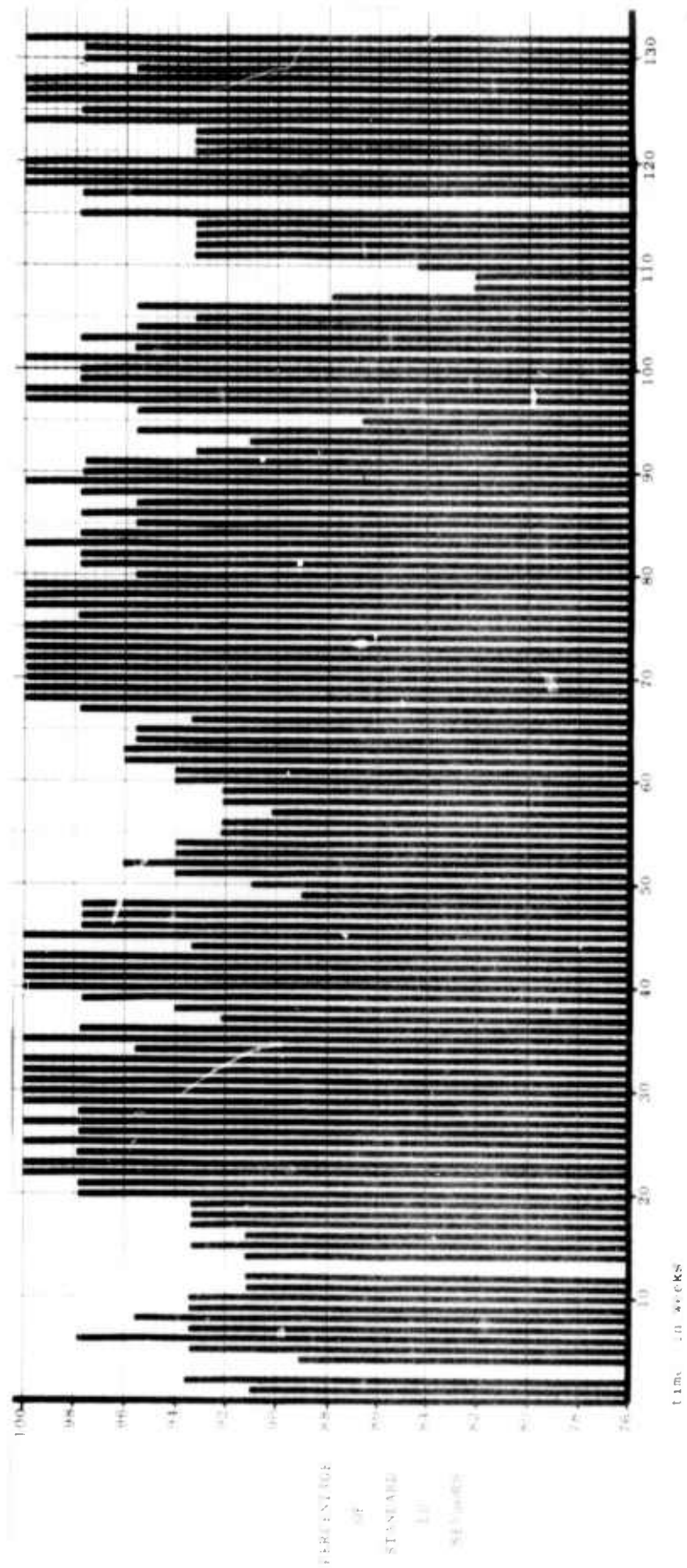


Figure 4.6 Percentage Distribution of LP Sensors Within  $\pm 50$  mV/ $\mu$ m Sensitivity Tolerance

period. An increased incidence of Type II amplifier failures and moisture in the LP seismometer tanks account for the decreased percentage indicated near the end of the plot.

The LP array seismograph sensitivity mean and standard deviation as measured each week between 7 Dec 71 and 25 Jun 73 are plotted in Figure 4.7. The same annual cycle variation in sensitivity has been evident throughout the previous two years, 1970-71. The rapid changes in standard deviation reflect the influence each of the LP channels has on the total array population of 45 channels as contrasted with the SP system curve shown in Figure 4.3 where the array population equals 346.

#### 4.1.2.3 Single Channel Stability

The individual LP seismograph amplitude stability was studied using the channel sensitivity statistics of each of the 45 seismographs which comprise the standard LASA LP array. The standard deviation of the sensitivity over the period from 1 Nov 71 through 25 Jun 73 was used to measure channel amplitude stability. The lower the standard deviation the higher the amplitude stability was assumed to be. During the 86-week test period thirteen of the 45 channels required adjustment or other maintenance action that changed their amplitude output. The sensitivity standard deviations over the test period for the remaining 32 channels were determined with the following results:

minimum standard deviation, 7.50 mV/ $\mu$ m (best)  
average standard deviation, 16.43 mV/ $\mu$ m  
maximum standard deviation, 31.51 mV/ $\mu$ m (worst)

Of these channels 78.1% had standard deviations less than 20.0 mV/ $\mu$ m and 68.8% were less than 17.3 mV/ $\mu$ m.

Assuming the distribution of the LP channel sensitivity measurements is normal or nearly approximated by a normal distribution, 68.8% of the LP seismographs 99.7% of the readings will be within 50 mV/ $\mu$ m of the mean for a particular channel. Considering the extended duration of the test, the implied amplitude stability of each LP seismograph is high. Over short periods of time there is relatively little change in the output of an individual channel. Over extended time periods amplitude variations occur which are due to the environmental conditions associated with the seasonal changes. Even with these environmental stresses this study of the LP seismograph indicated that a channel can be expected to drift within the presently specified tolerance limits barring no channel failure.

#### 4.1.2.4 Free Period/Mass Position

The free period and mass position of each of the 51



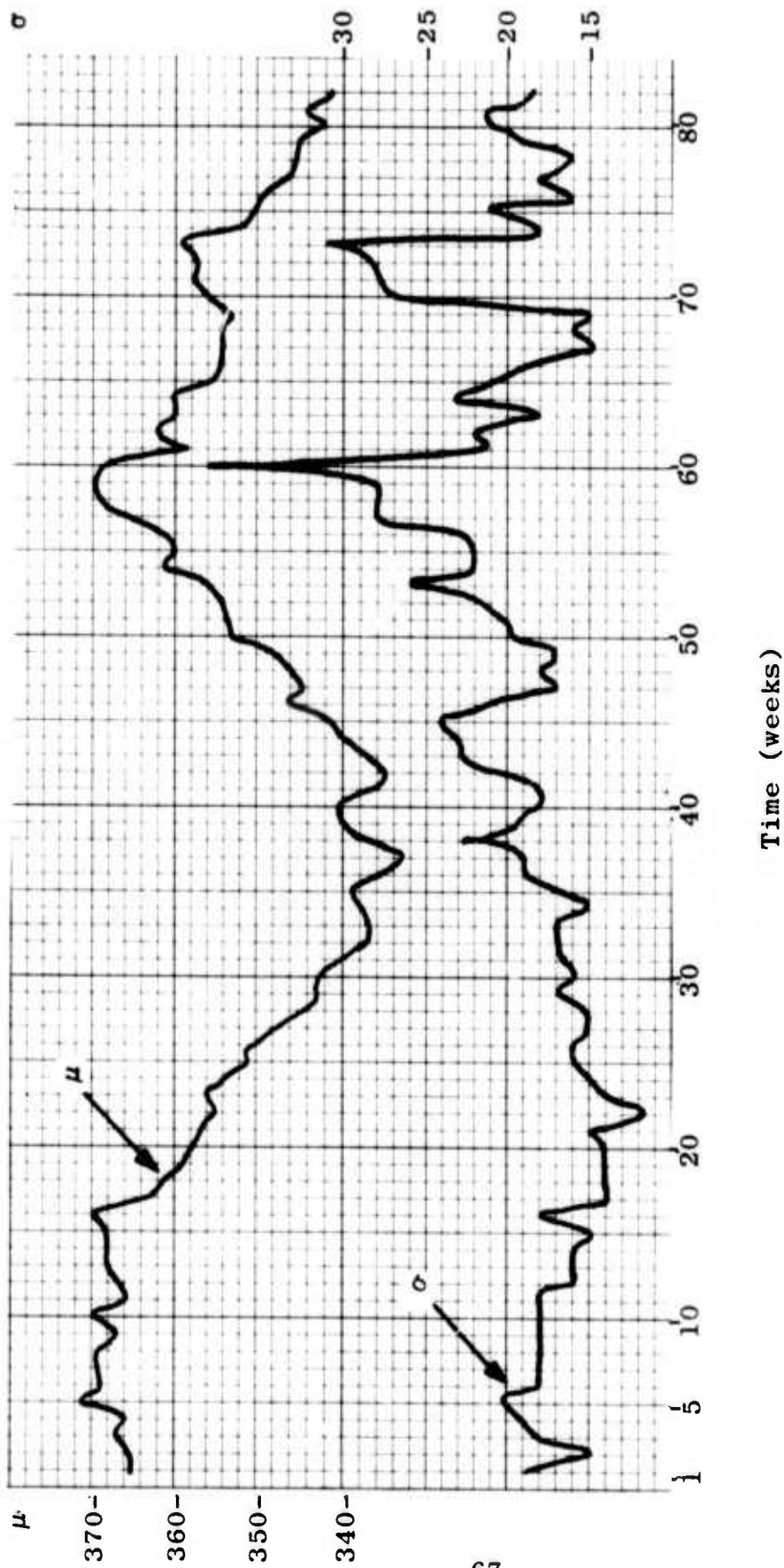


Figure 4.7 LP Array Seismograph Sensitivity Mean ( $\mu$ ) and Standard Deviation ( $\sigma$ ) in  $\text{mV}/\mu\text{m}$  at a 25-second period between 7 Dec 71 and 25 Jun 73

long-period seismometers are measured remotely each week at the LDC. These data indicate the average free period across the array over the last year of the contract to be 19.94 sec/cycle with a standard deviation of 0.15. The array summaries from these tests for the 17 weeks between 5 Mar and 25 Jun 73 are shown in Table XXVII. The average free period over the array for this final period measured 19.93 sec/cycle. The average weekly variation was |0.038|sec/cycle or 0.2%. During the 82-weekly tests a total of 213 adjustments or an average of 2.60 adjustments per test maintained the free periods to  $20.0 \pm 1.0$  sec/cycle.

Mass position centering averaged -0.073mm while the average weekly variation measured |0.111|mm over the last 31 weeks of the contract. An average of 11.0 adjustments each week were necessary to maintain the 51 instrument masses within  $\pm 1.4$  mm of center.

#### 4.1.3 Meteorological Instrumentation

The array has been augmented with meteorological measurement systems or weather stations, (Ref. 4), at subarray locations: AO, E1, E2, E4, F1, F2, F3, and F4. Each weather station measures wind direction, wind speed, and temperature and consists of an anemometer and associated bridge circuitry. In addition to the eight weather stations a tipping bucket rain gauge is installed at subarray F3 and a barometric pressure sensor at subarray AO. The instrumentation, protected against damage from lightning strikes, is interconnected to the subarray SEM for data transmission to the LDC. Operation of these systems is verified by the hourly weather report generated by the PDP-7 automatically during MOPS program operation. Calibration is performed on site using a portable test set which replaces the weather station sensors and provides selected fixed inputs covering the range of each circuit. A total of 13 such calibrations were performed during this past year.

#### 4.2 Equipment

##### 4.2.1 General

The equipment within the array systems are being evaluated on a continuing basis to identify their individual performance characteristics, to detect signs of aging, and to improve methods of detecting malfunctions. Progress of these evaluation efforts is reported in this section as information is collected and/or analyzed and made available for publication.

##### 4.2.2 SP Seismometer, HS-10-1/A

The LASA SP seismograph uses the Geo Space, HS-10-1/A seismometer. This seismometer is a spring-mass device providing a velocity dependent output from a coil and magnetic transducer.

TABLE XXVII  
LP ARRAY SEISMOGRAPH FREE PERIOD/MASS POSITION MEASUREMENT SUMMARY

1973 Test Date	Free Period, Sec/Cycle		No. Free Period Adjusts	Mass Position, mm			No. Mass Position Adjusts
	Average Before Adjusts	Average After Adjusts		Weekly Variation	Average Before Adjusts	Average After Adjusts	
3/5	20.03	20.03	0	-0.21	-0.16	-0.15	6
3/12	19.94	19.98	4	-0.14	-0.24	+0.02	4
3/19	19.93	19.95	1	-0.26	-0.18	-0.02	5
3/26	19.97	19.97	0	-0.27	-0.21	-0.09	6
4/2	19.94	19.94	0	-0.19	-0.17	+0.02	4
4/9	19.94	19.94	0	-0.11	-0.11	+0.07	8
4/16	19.93	19.93	0	-0.20	-0.14	-0.10	3
4/23	19.91	19.91	0	-0.09	-0.11	+0.00	5
4/30	19.91	19.95	1	-0.05	+0.04	+0.06	9
5/7	19.85	19.88	1	-0.00	+0.05	-0.05	8
5/14	20.02	19.98	2	+0.38	+0.14	+0.33	13
5/21	19.94	19.92	1	+0.10	+0.03	-0.03	9
5/28	19.91	19.91	0	+0.20	+0.13	+0.17	14
6/4	19.93	19.96	2	+0.16	+0.24	+0.03	8
6/11	19.90	19.90	0	+0.47	+0.26	+0.23	14
6/18	19.89	19.90	1	+0.30	+0.19	+0.04	12
6/25	19.91	19.91	1	+0.52	+0.25	+0.33	15

A built-in calibrator forms a part of the seismometer.

Measurements collected and repairs made during the SP subarray rehabilitation program (para. 6.3.1) have better identified and improved the SP array's seismometer natural frequencies. Seismometer natural frequencies were measured at 169 sensor locations during this 19-month contract period. Measurements at the WHV location using the phase-resonant or Lissajous pattern method is necessary because the high internal damping of the seismometer does not permit a free period impulse response that could be performed remotely. The natural frequency data collected have been combined with those collected throughout this measurement program to produce the frequency distribution shown in Figure 4.8. For a comparison Figure 4.9 shows the frequency distribution at the start of the contract. The recent plot now covers 238 or 68.8% of the array's seismometers.

The tolerance allowed is  $\pm 10\%$  so that all seismometer's natural frequencies measuring  $1.0 \pm 0.1$  hertz are considered satisfactory. Seismometer replacements and field corrections, i.e., repositioning the seismometer in the well casing, have resulted in an estimated 90.8% of the instruments now operating within the tolerance limits. Of the 238 tested, 22 are presently operating out-of-limits; 9 of these are stuck at the bottom of the well casings and can't be readily corrected. Figure 4.10 indicated the natural frequency status of each seismometer data channel in the array.

Seismometer damping measurements have been made at 148 sensor locations since the collection of these data started. Previously the damping test was reported as satisfactory depending upon whether or not the damping ratio to critical was within 0.6 to 0.8. The frequency distribution of the damping measurement data collected from the 148 sensors or 42.8% of the array is plotted in Figure 4.11. These data indicate the array seismometers are somewhat underdamped from the nominal 0.7 damping ratio.

Since the internal damping of the HS-10-1A seismometer is significant enough to prevent seismometer oscillations from a single excitation pulse, the usual rate-of-oscillation-decay method of damping measurement cannot be used. However, the damping ratio can be determined by the overshoot method in which the mass is excited by a short-duration dc pulse applied to the calibration coil. The ratio of the positive half-cycle to the negative cycle output from the data coil determines the damping. An external damping resistance is selected so that the overshoot ratios corresponds to a damping ratio (to critical) range of .6 to .8. The external damping resistances are selected from a set consisting of these ohmic values: 51K, 82K, 110K and 120K.

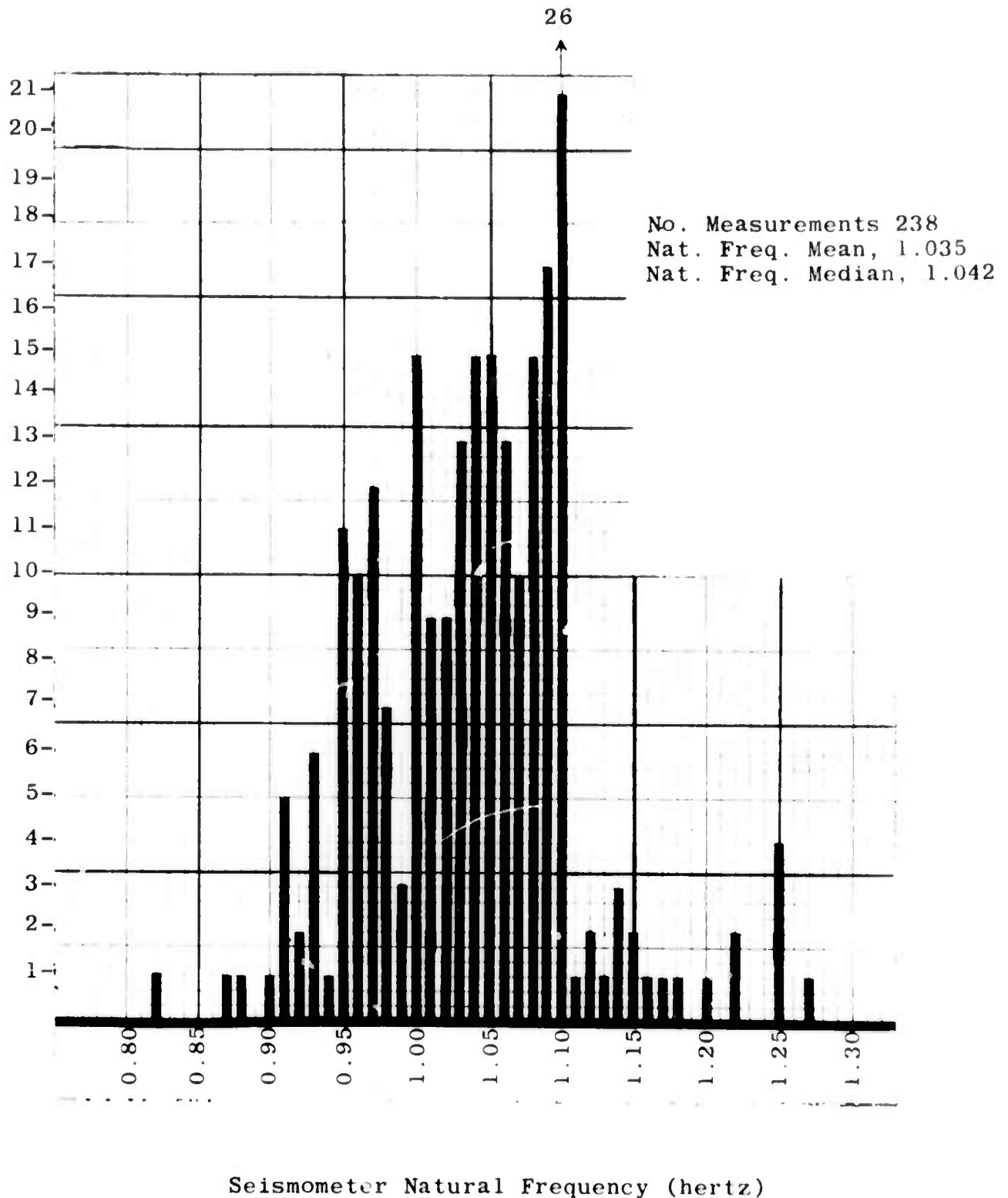


Figure 4.8 SP Seismometer Natural Frequency Distribution 5/70-6/73

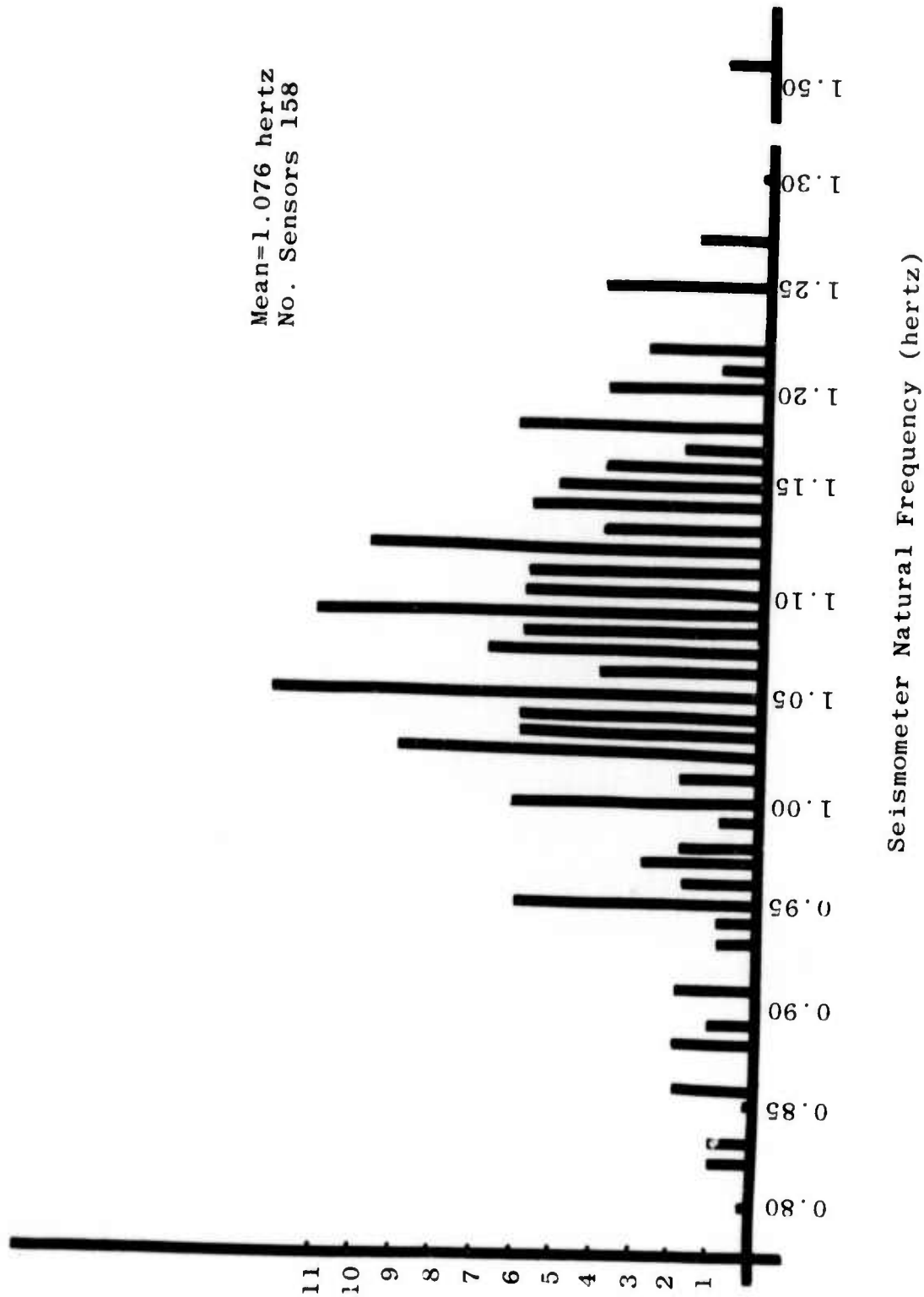


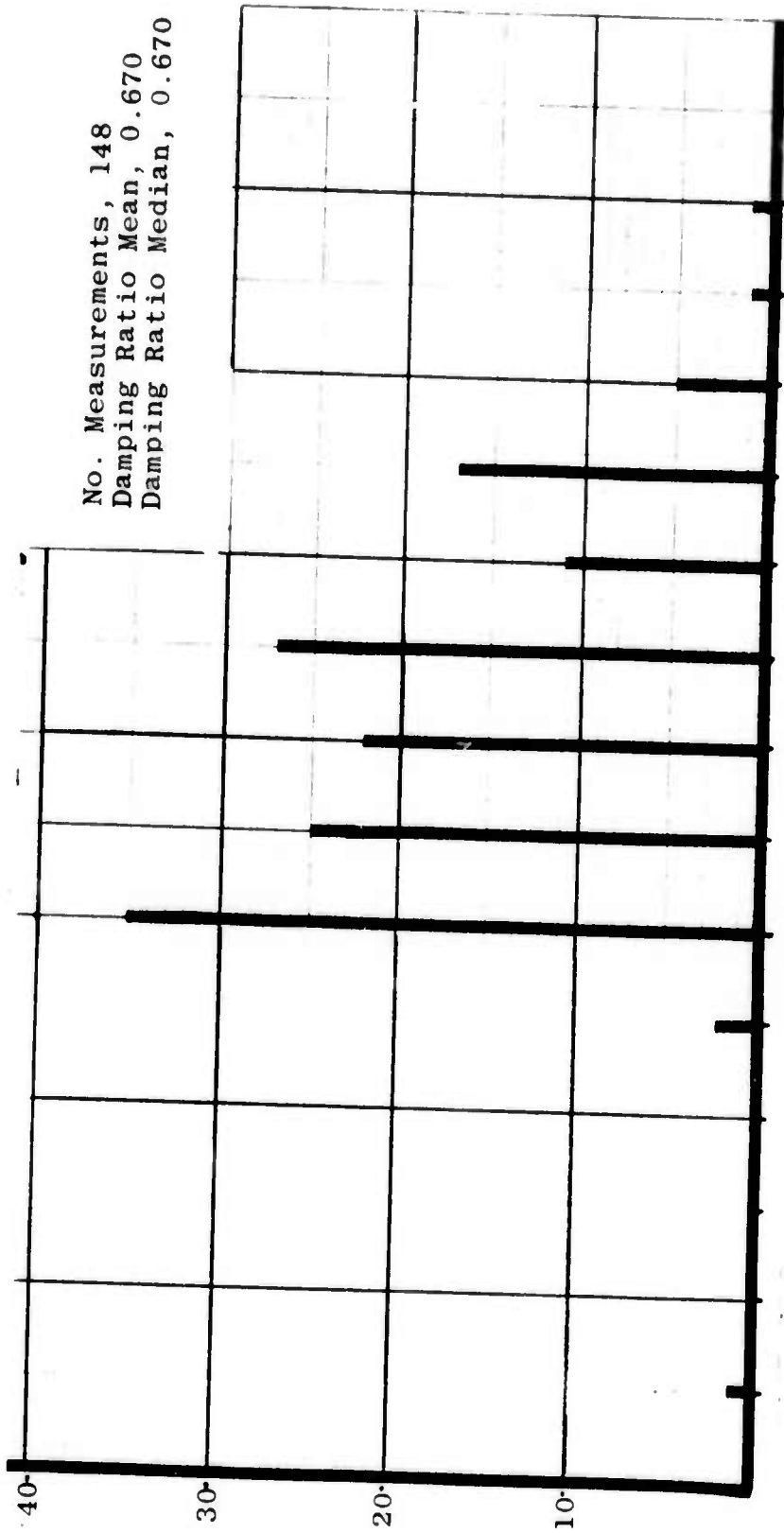
Figure 4.9 SP Seismometer Natural Frequency Distribution, 1970-71

Figure 4.10

Seismometer Natural Frequency Status of Array

Data Channel Number	Subarrays																					
	A0	B1	B2	B3	B4	C1	C2	C3	C4	D1	D2	D3	D4	E1	E2	E3	E4	F1	F2	F3	F4	
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	W	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	W	W	X	W	W	W	W	W
3	0	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	0	X		E	0	0	E	X	0		0	0	E
4	0	0	0	0	0	E	0	0	0						0	X	0					X
5		0			0		0	0				0				0		0				0
6	W	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	W	W	0	W	W	W	W	W
7	E	0	0	X	X	0	0	0	E	E	0	0	E	E	0	0	E	E	E	E	E	
8	0			0		0	0	0	0			0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
9	0	0			0		0	0		0				0		X			0	0	0	
10	W	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	W	W	0	W	W	W	W	W
11	0	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	0	X		E			E	X	0	0	0	0	E
12		0	X		0	0	0		E			0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	
13	X	0	0		0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	0	E	E	E	E	E
15	W	0	0	0		0	0	0	E	E	0		E	E		0	E	E	E	E	E	0
16	0		0		0		0		0	0		0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	0	0	0	0			0	0	0	0		0			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	0	E	E	E	E	E
19	0	E	E	E	E	E	E	E		0	E	E		X	E	X	0	0	0	0	0	E
20	0	0			0		0		0	0	X	0		X	0	0	0	X	0	0	0	
21	0	0		0	0		0	0	0	X	0	0		0	0	X	0	0	0	0	0	
22	0	0		0		0	0	0	0	0		0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	E	0		0	0		X	E	E			E	E		0	E	E	E	W	0		
24	0	0		X		0	X	0	0	0		0			0		0	0	0	0	0	0
25	0	0	0		0	0	0	0		0		0	0		0		0	E				0

Legend: 0 - Natural frequency within  $1 \pm .1$  hertz  
 X - Natural frequency exceeds  $1 \pm .1$  hertz  
 E - Empty data channel, no sensor connected  
 W - Weather Instrumentation Data Channel  
 Blank - Natural frequency measurement data not current



10/1 11/1 12/1 13/1 14/1 15/1 16/1 17/1 18/1 19/1 20/1 21/1 22/1 23/1

OVERSHOOT RATIO

DAMPING RATIO TO CRITICAL

Figure 4.11 SP Seismometer Damping Ratio Distribution, 1972-73



#### 4.2.3 LP Seismic Amplifier, Type II

The gain of the LP seismic amplifier at 0.04 hertz is measured remotely each week from the LDC under control of PDP-7 program TELP. The gain stability of 45 of the array's LP Type II amplifiers was determined from these gain measurement data. The standard deviation of the gain data collected between Dec 70 and Oct 72 was studied to determine the expected stability performance of the amplifier as operated in the present LASA CTH environment. The gain standard deviations show a median value of 540 and a mean value of 570. Since the seismometer data coil generator constants vary somewhat across the array, the channel amplification must vary among the amplifiers to provide the desired seismograph channel sensitivity standardization. The mean gains of the 45 amplifiers vary from 8,680 to 15,630. The individual amplifier statistics are summarized in reference 6 for the 95 week test period.

An investigation of the spurious responses in the LP system reported by Lincoln Laboratory (Ref. 7) has been conducted. A series of tests on the TI Type II amplifier have been performed at the LMC to determine if spurious low frequency output responses could be produced from high frequency signal inputs. The test set-up utilized two signal generators to simulate the effect of changes to low frequency signal input to the amplifier and the effect of combining high frequency interfering signal with the low-frequency signal. The results of the testing showed that suddenly decreasing the amplitude or increasing the frequency of the low frequency signal input did produce a spurious high level output pulse. However, introducing an increasing-amplitude high frequency signal onto a steady low-frequency signal input did not produce a very noticeable effect, viz., a slight negative shift in one cycle of the output waveform. The significance of these test results have not been determined with regard to their application to real signals applied to the LASA seismographs.

#### 4.2.4 SP Calibration Oscillator

The performance characteristics of the one-hertz sinusoidal oscillator used to produce the SP array calibration signals during remote tests from the LDC have been studied. One parameter, amplitude stability over a 15-week test period, was within  $\pm 5\%$ . The actual measured amplitude associated with each test is reported together with the test times e.g., see Table XIII. The nominal one-hertz amplitude output from the oscillator is 20.0 Vp-p which is equivalent to 400 nm p-p. A mean amplitude of 20.68 Vp-p or 409.5 nm p-p was measured for the 21 oscillators installed in the array.

The oscillators frequencies were measured during two 30-day test periods, viz. 6 Jan - 6 Feb 72 and 13 Mar - 13 Apr 73. The frequency of each oscillator was measured

daily with a Hewlett Packard 5245L electronic counter. Telemetry command TC-14 connects the oscillator's output directly to subarray channel 30 and provides a signal for measurement that does not affect the subarray's data channels.

The nominal value for the period of the oscillator is 1 second. The results of the latest test showed the mean period of the oscillators ranged from 1.004151 seconds to 0.993725 seconds. The average mean period was 0.998573 seconds. Program TESP which is used for automatic remote calibration of the SP seismographs assumes the period of the oscillators to be 1 second. Because of the nature of these seismographs, a change in frequency creates a change in output. Because sensitivity is a function of period it is also affected by changes in frequency. In the worst case in the array the mean period differed from 1 second by 6.275 milliseconds and the largest standard deviation was less than 2.8 milliseconds. At these changes in frequency the change in seismograph output is negligible. However a slight error is introduced in the reported sensitivity. For example in the worst case the mean period is 0.993725 seconds. If a channel output is such that at the period of 0.993725 second sensitivity is 20 mV/nm, program TESP assuming the period is 1 second, will calculate the period to be 19.87 mV/nm. The introduced error is less than 1%.

The day to day variations in oscillator period are reflected in the standard deviation of the 32 samples. The range of the standard deviation is 1.194 milliseconds to 2.747 milliseconds. The period of these oscillators as indicated here vary very little from day to day and their effect on seismograph stability is negligible.

Comparing these results with the results of a similar test run in early 1972 indicate the high degree of stability exhibited by the SP calibration oscillator.

#### 4.3 Facilities Not In Use

Equipment removals for shipment to NORSAR (Ref. 5) and the termination of early array study projects have left some array facilities not in use. The four LP vaults at the B-ring subarrays contain empty seismometer tanks. There are 194 well holes in array not being used (See Table XVIII). Thirteen of these have seismometers which are stuck or lost in the casing. Two of the well holes are 500 ft steel casings with 6-in ID and are located near the center holes at B1 and F3; also, two have plastic casings.

#### 4.4 Seismic Studies

##### 4.4.1 Surficial Noise

Local noise sources encountered during this contract

TABLE XXVIII

ARRAY WELLHOLES NOT IN USE

SUBARRAY	NUMBER	LOCATIONS
AO	10	21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27 (Note 1), 32, 34, 36
B1	10	Near 10 (Note 2), 21 (Note 3), 22, 23, 24, 25(3), 26, 31, 33, 35
B2	9	21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 31, 33, 35
B3	9	21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 31, 33, 35
B4	5	21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 31, 33, 35
C1	8	21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 31, 33, 35
C2	9	21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 31, 33, 35
C3	9	21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 31, 33, 35
C4	10	21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 32, 34, 36, 63(3)
D1	3	21, 22(1), 32
D2	7	21, 22, 24, 25, 31, 33, 35
D3	9	21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 31, 33, 35
D4	9	21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 32, 34, 36
E1	9	21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 32, 34, 36
E2	9	21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 31, 53, 35
E3	18	21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 31, 33, 35, 42, 44, 46, 51, 53, 55, 62, 64, 66(4)
E4	9	21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 32, 34(3), 35
F1	9	21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 32, 34, 36
F2	10	21, 22, 23(3), 34(3), 25, 26, 32, 34, 36, 76(3)
F3	10	Near 10(2), 21, 22, 23, 24(3), 25, 26, 32, 34, 36
F4	9	21, 22(3), 23(3), 24(3), 25(3), 26, 31, 33(3), 35

Notes:

- (1) 200-ft plastic casing
- (2) 500-ft steel casing, 6-in ID
- (3) Seismometer stuck in casing
- (4) Hole designations used prior to E3 expansion.

have included (1) an increased train traffic near subarrays E3 and F3, (2) an increase in strip mine blasting for coal near Colstrip, Montana, also near subarray E3, and F3, (3) explosive testing near Fort Peck, Montana (near subarray F4), and oil and gas exploration drilling.

Train traffic- An estimated six or seven trains pass north of E3 each day. During the approximate 30 minutes required for each train to pass, the increase in high frequency noise level is especially apparent on E3 sensors 82 and 86.

Construction of a railroad spur line running close by subarray F3 is underway and has resulted in an increased F3 noise level during the daytime. This line will transport coal from a new open strip mine scheduled to operate near F3.

Strip mining - Information has been collected from the strip mines presently operating near the array. The blasting from these two mines located approximately seven miles apart can be discerned to the proper mine by the delays between the arrival times at selected subarray sensors.

Explosive blasts - Recordings from a series of tests conducted near Fort Peck were studied. The availability of information, including the location, time, size, and depth of each blast has helped in the preliminary determination of travel-time curves for the local and near regional seismic activity.

Oil exploration - Twenty-seven oil and gas exploration drilling operations were reported during this contract period. Subarrays and the number of drilling locations reported near to them included: F2-11, E3-8, E4-2, B3-1, C1-1, C3-1, D3-1, D4-1, F1-1, and F3-1. The locations of the ten drilling operations reported for the final March-June period were:

SWNW Sec 32 - 1N48E approx 14 miles from Sensor F2-85.

NENE Sec 18 - 2N43E approx 11 miles from Sensor E3-84

C-SWNE Sec 11 - 6N40E approx 14 miles from Sensor E3-86

C-SW Sec 29 - 3N41E approx 14 miles from Sensor E3-75

SW Sec 19 - 8N43E approx 9 miles from Sensor D3-73, Sub D3.

NENE Sec 5 - 1N42E approx 17 miles from Sensor E3-84, Sub E3.

C-NW Sec 19 - 10N43E approx 3 miles from Sensor B3-84, Sub B3.

NW Sec 13 - 4N50E approx 11 miles from Sensor F3-81.

SW Sec 11- 5N50E approx 18 miles from Sensor F2-81

NESW Sec 16 - 2N50E approx 3/4 mile from Sensor F2-56 & 61.

#### 4.4.2 Near-regional/Regional Arrivals

A LASA Near-regional/Regional Detection Bulletin is now being prepared using the array data recorded by Developer. Since 14 Feb 73 seventeen issues have been issued covering a time period between 2 Nov 72 and 29 Jun 73 and 760 events. Bulletin data is being used by NOAA/ERL in their Earthquake Data Report and by SAAC in their effort to develop near-regional detection and location programs as aids to identify them as false alarms on teleseismic beams.

#### 4.5 Failures

The array system and equipment failures which occurred and/or were corrected are reported in this section. All the failures are classified according to the type of failure and include these five classifications:

- (1) System failure- A failure resulting in zero or no system output which prevents the system or equipment assembly from performing its primary function and identified as a Type 1 failure.
- (2) Mode failure- A failure resulting in a zero or no system output only during one of several different modes of operation; a Type 2 failure
- (3) Limited failure- A failure resulting in a system output which is outside the allowable tolerance limits but permits degraded performance; a Type 3 failure.
- (4) Latent failure- A failure which changes a system output either by an amount less than the allowable tolerance or from the nominal output when no tolerance limits have been established;

a Type 4 failure.

- (5) Temporary failure- A failure produced by an operating or environmental stress which results in no permanent physical damage; a Type 5 failure.

The number of failures detected and corrected in each of the ten Montana array is shown in Table XXIX. The backlog of operating system failures decreased by 50% and primarily consist of defective SP sensor channels. Of the 879 failures detected the chief contributors continue, as in previous contracts, to be the SP sensor (30.5%), PDP-7 computer (25.6%), and LDC Test and Support (13.7%).

The distribution of the equipment failures which caused the system failures during the 19-month period is shown in Table XXX. A significant number of failures are reported for the RA-5 amplifier panel of the SP system, the PDP-7 tape units, and the maintenance display consoles (MDC).

Equipment failure rates and mean-time-between failures (MTBF) have been determined for the array equipment for the periods beginning May 68 and Dec 71. These figures are based on the actual number of failures; no design estimates on MTBF are available for comparison. By comparing the near-term contract rates with the long-term rates, an indication of the equipment aging may be detected by increased near-term values. Summing the rates of the ten systems produces interesting statistics, the array failure rate and the array MTBF. The array failure rates for the two periods beginning May 68 and Dec 71 are 0.06345 and 0.06311 failures per hour, respectively. The corresponding array MTBF values are 15.76 and 15.85 hours.

TABLE XXIX

LASA SYSTEM FAILURE DETECTIONS AND CORRECTIONS

December 1971 - June 1973

SYSTEM	STARTING BACKLOG	DETECTED	CORRECTED	ENDING BACKLOG
SP SENSOR	15	268	274	9
LP SENSOR	0	30	30	0
METEOROLOGICAL SYSTEM	0	2	2	0
SEM	0	91	91	0
POWER SYSTEM	0	29	29	0
360 COMPUTER	0	45	45	0
PDP-7 COMPUTER	6	225	231	0
LDC DIGITAL	0	14	14	0
LDC ANALOG	1	55	56	0
LDC TEST AND SUPPORT	0	120	118	2
TOTALS	22	879	890	11

TABLE XXX  
EQUIPMENT FAILURES

ARRAY SYSTEM/EQUIPMENT	NUMBER OF FAILURES					
	TYPE OF FAILURE					TOTAL
	1	2	3	4	5	
<b>Short-Period System</b>						
Seismometer	4		55	16	1	76
WHV Panel W/RA-5	24		92	59	15	190
RA-5 Power Supply	4					4
WHV/Cables	2				1	3
CTH Junction Box (SP)			3	3	1	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>280</b>
<b>Long-Period System</b>						
Vertical Seismometer/Tank	1		1			2
Horizontal Seismometer/Tank	1			2		3
Motor Assembly	2		1		1	4
Seismic Amplifier, Type II	3		12	2	1	18
CTH Junction Box (LP)			1			1
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>Meteorological System</b>						
Temperature Probe					1	1
Rain Gauge Electronics Panel	1					1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Subarray Electronics Modules</b>						
Input Drawer #1	1		2	21	2	26
Input Drawer #2	4		4	21		29
Multiplexer/ADC	2		1			3
Output Drawer	6		3		1	10
Control Drawer	3		11	1		15
ACC Cabinet	3					
<b>Total</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>86</b>



EQUIPMENT FAILURES (CONTINUED)

ARRAY SYSTEM/EQUIPMENT	NUMBER OF FAILURES					
	TYPE OF FAILURE					
	1	2	3	4	5	TOTAL
Power System						
Control Drawer	2		8			10
Inverter	15		2	2		19
Total	17	0	10	2	0	29
360 System						
CPU 2044	1				1	2
Typewriter 1052	9		1	1	1	12
Data Adapter 1827	2					2
Data Adapter 2701	3					3
Total	15	0	1	1	2	19
PDP-7 System						
Computer	6		10		8	24
Teletypewriter KSR-35	3	1	4	2	2	12
Card Reader	4		8		3	15
Tape Unit #19	6		14		2	22
Tape Unit #32	13		38		6	57
Tape Unit #33	19		31		4	54
Tape Unit #22	12		28		4	44
Incremental Recorder					2	2
Total	63	1	133	2	31	230
Digital System						
Timing System #1	2		4			6
Timing System #2	1		3			4
Power System	1					1
PLINS	1					1
MINS	1		1			2
Total	6	0	8	0	0	14

**EQUIPMENT FAILURES (CONCLUDED)**

ARRAY SYSTEM/EQUIPMENT	NUMBER OF FAILURES					
	TYPE OF FAILURE					TOTAL
	1	2	3	4	5	
<b>Analog System</b>						
D/A Patch Panel Cabinet			1			1
FM System	1					1
16 Channel Chart Recorder			2			2
WWV Receiver	1					1
Analog Timing System			7			7
SP Develocorder	4	3	5	3	2	17
LP Develocorder	4	5	8	2	4	23
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>52</b>
<b>LDC Test and Support System</b>						
MDC-1	2		74	2	3	81
MDC-2			44	1		45
Film Viewer	5					5
Copier			2			2
Air Conditioners			1			1
Tape Cleaner			1			1
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>135</b>

TABLE XXXI  
EQUIPMENT FAILURE RATES

ARRAY SYSTEM/EQUIPMENT	Failures/hour		MTBF	
	Since 12/71	Since 5/68	Since 12/71	Since 5/68
Short-Period System	.02018	.02005	50	50
Seismometer	.00548	.00208	183	482
WHV Amplifier	.01370	.01711	73	58
WHV Circuits	.00000	.00011	-	9058
WHV Cabling	.00022	.00022	4624	4529
CTH Circuits	.00050	.00024	1982	4117
Power Supply	.00029	.00029	3468	3484
Long-Period System	.00202	.00445	495	225
Vert. Seismometer/Tank	.00014	.00023	6936	4442
Horz. Seismometer/Tank	.00022	.00023	4624	4442
Junction Assembly	.00000	.00062	-	1615
Motor Assembly	.00029	.00051	3468	1974
LPV Cabling	.00000	.00034	-	2961
Seismic Amplifier	.00130	.00197	771	508
Power Supply	.00000	.00011	-	8884
CTH Circuits	.00007	.00045	13872	2221
Meteorological System	.00018	.00022	6936	4529
Wind Direction Sensor	.00000	.00007	-	15096
Wind Speed Sensor	.00000	.00002	-	45288
Temperature Sensor	.00007	.00007	13872	15096
Raingauge Electronics	.00007	.00002	13872	45288
Subarray Electronics Modules	.00620	.00775	161	129
Input Drawers	.00396	.00340	252	294
Multiplexer/ADC	.00022	.00055	4624	1812
Output Drawers	.00072	.00077	1387	1294
Control Drawers	.00108	.00287	925	348
Auxiliary Conditioning	.00022	.00013	4624	7548
SEM Cabling	.00000	.00002	-	45288
Power System	.00209	.00183	478	546
Control Assembly	.00072	.00075	1387	1332
Inverter	.00137	.00079	730	1258
Charger	.00000	.00018	-	5661
Rack Cabling	.00000	.00002	-	45288
CTH Wiring/Breakers	.00000	.00002	-	45288

EQUIPMENT FAILURE RATES (CONCLUDED)

ARRAY SYSTEM/EQUIPMENT	Failures/hour		MTBF	
	Since 12/71	Since 5/68	Since 12/71	Since 5/68
360 Computer	.00137	.00221	730	453
CPU 2044	.00014	.00093	6936	1078
Typewriter 1052	.00087	.00084	1156	1192
Card Reader 2501	.00000	.00015	-	6470
Data Adapter 1827	.00014	.00011	6936	9058
Data Adapter 2701	.00022	.00018	4624	5661
PDF-7 Computer	.01658	.01652	60	61
CPU	.00173	.00144	578	697
Teletypewriter, KSR-35	.00865	.00073	1156	1372
Card Reader	.00108	.00121	925	823
Serial Output Unit	.00000	.00007	-	15096
Tape Units, 570	.01276	.00846	78	118
Incremental Recorder	.00014	.00038	6936	2664
Digital Systems	.00101	.00064	991	1562
Timing Systems	.00072	.00042	1387	2384
PLINS	.00007	.00009	13872	11322
MINS	.00014	.00011	6936	9058
Power System	.00007	.00002	13872	45288
Analog System	.00375	.00289	267	346
D/A Converters	.00007	.00040	13872	2516
FM System	.00007	.00013	13872	7544
WWV Receiver	.00007	.00022	13872	4526
Analog Timing	.00050	.00044	1982	2263
Chart Recorder, 16-Chan.	.00014	.00057	6936	1741
Develocorders	.00288	.00181	347	552
LDC Test & Support	.00973	.00689	103	145
Maint. Display Consoles	.00908	.00654	110	153
Film Viewer	.00036	.00027	2774	3772
Microfilm Copier	.00014	.00009	6939	11316
Tape Cleaner	.00007	.00004	13872	22632
Digital Clocks	.00000	.00004	-	22632
Emergency Lights	.00000	.00004	-	22632
Blower, Compressor	.00000	.00003	-	11316
Air Conditioners	.00007	.00013	13872	7544

## SECTION V

### IMPROVEMENTS AND MODIFICATIONS

#### 5.1 Introduction

Important to the operation of the Montana LASA is the continuing incorporation of improvements and modifications into the various equipments. These improvements permit increased efficiency in the utilization, operation and maintenance of the seismic observatory's systems. The improvements are categorized into these three areas, PDP-7 programming, array equipment and data center equipment. Improvements in the PDP-7 programming result in more efficient operation and increase the data collection capability of the array performance measurement activity. Modifications to the array and data center equipment are made to reduce the need for maintenance (i.e. improve reliability), to improve data quality, or to extend the operating capability.

#### 5.2 PDP-7 Programming

Further development of the PDP-7 computer's array on-line system programs and significant advances in the array off-line programs are reported for Project VT/2708. The array on-line system is built around the Multiple On-line Processing System (MOPS) and its family of patch programs. Table XXXII indicates the on-line functions and capabilities presently available with the PDP-7. The MOPS II patch programs and purpose of each one are listed in Table XXXIII.

Off-line programs support a variety of data center operations. New off-line programs developed during this contract are described in this section and a review of the programs currently available and in use is also included.

##### 5.2.1 Identification of LASA Seismograph System Responses Using Pseudo-random Sequences

A system for the measurement of the LASA seismographs amplitude vs frequency and phase vs frequency responses has been developed. Such a system is required at the LASA Data Center (LDC) to provide a more comprehensive method of determining the complete response characteristics of the seismographs for insuring proper operation of the sensors as well as detecting equipment malfunctions.

The system utilizes pseudo-random bit sequences (PRES) to generate a broadband signal which is used as an input to the array's seismometers (Ref. 8). The PDP-7 computer program RPGONE controls the PRBS using the array's telemetry

TABLE XXXII

PDP-7 COMPUTER ARRAY ON-LINE OPERATIONS CAPABILITIES

- SEISMIC DATA RECORDING - present formats include high-rate, low-rate, and very-low rate, other formats readily prepared.
- SEISMIC DATA DISPLAYED - provides up to 30 seismograph signal outputs through the serial output unit for connection to display devices.
- SEISMIC EVENT DETECTION - provides bandpass filtering of seismograph signals and a scheme of eight event detectors to decide the validity of an event.
- ARRAY MONITOR - detects array telemetry command and alarm status changes and provides regular array status reports.
- WEATHER REPORT - provides report of current weather conditions at the meteorological stations in the array.
- OVERLAY-PATCH PROGRAMS - provides subarray calibration and testing operations, seismic data processing and supports in data processing operations simultaneously with other capabilities
- PROGRAMMING CHANGES - provides means of displaying or modifying the contents of any memory location.

TABLE XXXIII

## MOPS II PATCH OVERLAY PROGRAMS AVAILABLE FOR USE ON PDP-7

PROGRAM NAME	PURPOSE
BATCK	To check battery voltages at all subarrays
BEAM	To provide aligning of seismograph signals into a beam and forming of up to ten beams
CARD	To list cards or magnetic tapes containing card images
DEVCAL	To provide sinusoidal calibration from seismometer thru either Develocorder or 16-channel recorder
DC OFF	To check SEM dc offsets at any subarray
FREECK	To measure LP seismometer free periods
FREQ	To assist MDC operator in recording SP channel frequency response test data
MASPOS	To check and correct (if required) the mass positions of all LP seismometers
RPGONE	To send pseudo-random bit sequence (or an impulse) for controlling voltage input to SP and LP seismometers
STDDEV	To aid in statistical analysis of array performance data
TASP	To measure gain of seismic amplifier and SEM amplifier and output of SP seismometer at subarrays B1 and F3
TELP	To measure the sinusoidal response of the LP system, the LP amplifier channel, and the SEM LP amplifier
TESP	To measure the sinusoidal response of the SP system

system.

The seismograph responses are collected by the PDP-7 computer on high-rate formatted digital magnetic tape recordings. These recordings are then later processed with the array data off-line from the computer using the broadband analysis program, RPGTWO. This program transforms the time series data into the frequency domain by computing the harmonic content at each sample time during the PRBS period. These harmonic components, collected from the 254 data samples, determine the amplitude and phase response of each seismograph channel. By comparing the responses from each channel to the input signal as measured from the reference channel, the seismograph parameters of gain and phase for any selected harmonic of the fundamental frequency determined from the duration of the PRBS.

#### 5.2.1.1 RPGONE

Implementation of the system to identify the LASA seismograph system responses using the PRBS input is divided into two parts, one for data collection and the other for data processing. These two parts have variations within depending upon which of the two seismograph systems are being measured, i.e., the long or short-period systems. Data Collection is performed using program RPGONE with subprogram options to operate either SPRPG or LPRPG. With SPRPG the computer controls the application of telemetry to operator-selected subarrays (or sites) for applying the on-site PRBS generator output to any of five points within the SP system. This generator produces the PRBS to develop the broad-band calibration signal. With LPRPG the computer applies telemetry to the operator-selected subarray(s) according to PRBS contained in the LPRPG program itself. The data responses are recorded on digital magnetic tapes in the same format used for normal seismic recording. SPRPG collects every data sample while LPRPG selects a sample value for recording every  $(t/2)$  seconds where  $(t)$  is the time duration of each of the 127 bit positions. Collection of these calibration data can be performed simultaneously with the on-line operating system program, MOPS; program RPGONE is an overlay or patch program.

With the PDP-7 computer operating under the control of the systems program, MOPS, the paper tape for program RPGONE (includes both SP and LP) is loaded. The typed instructions "LOADUM" and "RPG" modify the operating program system for input and set for PRBS calibrations. The system is set to run and a message is generated requesting the particular seismograph system telemetry command, and site which the operator desires to collect data from.

For the SP seismograph system there are four telemetry command calibration modes available. These commands



input the PRBS at four different points of the SP seismograph channel as follows: telemetry command 09, the seismometer calibration coil; TC-12, the SEM input circuits; TC-13, the SEM multiplexer; and TC-16 the seismic amplifier. Figure 5.1 shows the SP seismograph and input points available.

Site selection is available in several different options. Any subarray may be selected individually or any combination of sets of subarrays. When the request "ALL" is made, the subarrays are selected in these three sets: (1) A0, D1, D2, D3, D4; (2) C1, C2, C3, C4, E1, E2, E3, E4; and (3) B1, B2, B3, B4, F1, F2, F3 and F4. Each set or combination is run for approximately twelve PRBS sequences or approximately  $2\frac{1}{2}$  minutes.

For the LP seismograph system there are three telemetry command PRBS calibration modes available. These, shown in Figure 5.2 are (1) at the seismometer calibration coil, TC-21; (2) at the input to the seismic amplifier, TC-23; and (3) at the input of the SEM LP channel circuitry, TC-30. Site selection for the LP seismographs is handled in the same manner as the SP system except that no telemetry calibrations are sent to the B-ring subarrays since these sites have no LP sensors.

The bit width in the LP-PRBS is variable for the LP system calibrations. Any whole number may be used to request the time duration in seconds for the bit width ( $t$ ), e.g., a request of 10 makes each bit width equal to 10 seconds so that the entire 127 bit PRBS requires 1270 seconds or approximately 21 minutes to complete. The present method of data recording limits the bit width to approximately 10 to maintain a sufficient sampling rate of the data.

The recording rate is one frame for every ( $t/2$ ) seconds. Since the bit width ( $t$ ) for the SP seismograph calibrations is fixed at 0.1 seconds, a frame is recorded every 0.05 seconds resulting in 20 samples/second. This is the maximum recording rate since it equals the incoming data rate. Consequently, the standard high-rate data recording mode used for normal data recording is utilized. For the LP seismograph calibrations the data recording rate varies depending upon the value selected for  $t$ . The format of the data recording is the same as used with the SP except the data recording rate is slower. If  $t$  is 1, one frame every 0.5 seconds is recorded so that the sampling rate is 2 samples/second.

#### 5.2.1.2 RPGTWO

The purpose of the data processing program RPGTWO is to retrieve the data collected from the previous program, average it, and use the averages to compute the Fourier coefficients used to determine the signal amplitude and phase

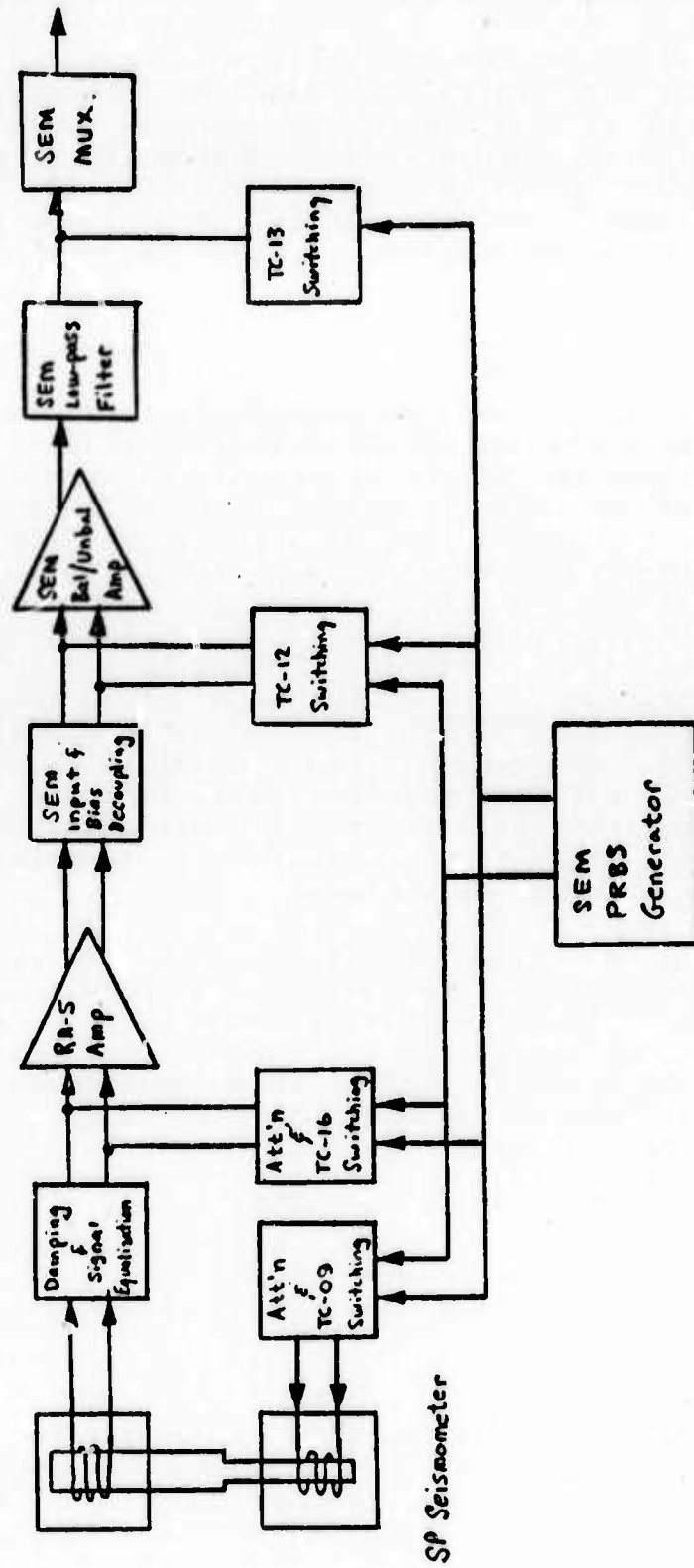


Figure 5.1 SP Seismograph PRBS Calibration Inputs

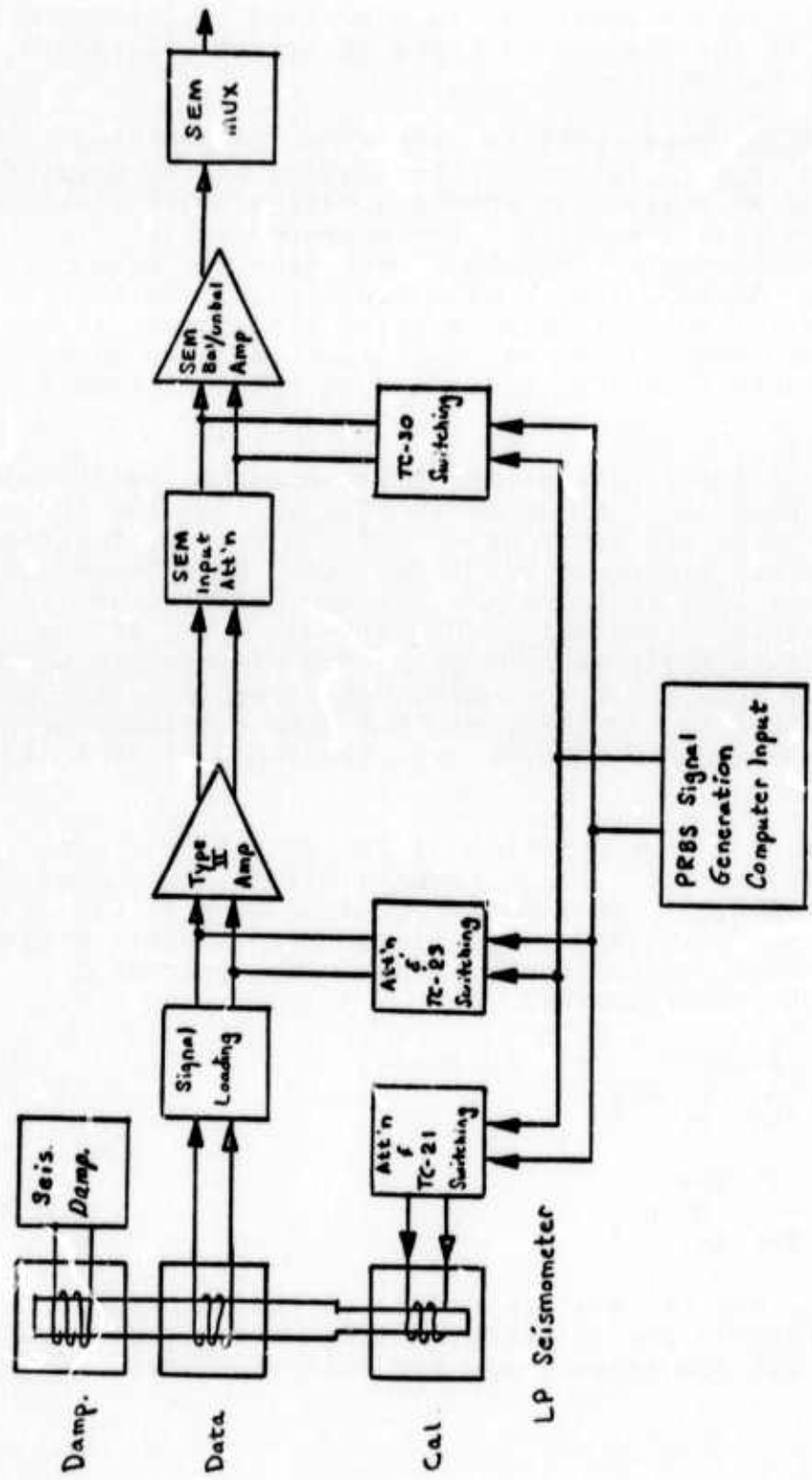


Figure 5.2 LP Seismograph PRBS Calibration Inputs

at each harmonic. Comparison of the seismograph output signal with seismograph input signal (the reference channel signal) shows the response characteristics of the seismograph channel itself. By determining the seismograph channel amplitude and phase response characteristics at each harmonic of interest, the complete seismograph channel response characteristics are determined. The gain or the ratio of the seismograph amplitude to the reference channel amplitude is also used to determine the sensitivity of the channel in terms of output voltage to equivalent earth motion input.

RPGTWO processes both the short and long-period calibration data tapes. Following the loading of the program tape, the program is started at memory location 20022 with the data tape on tape unit (logic) 7. The operator selects the subarray, system (SP or LP) and the sensor from the teletypewriter. Typing "AO BASP, ALL." will process all the SP data channels at subarray AO. If only selected data channels are desired, then "AO, BASP, 1, 3, 24, 25" might be typed where the numbers indicate the particular SP data channels from 1 to 25 desired.

For LP channel processing "BALP" replaces "BASP" in the operator request and "ALL" selects "26, 27, 28" the three LP data channels from any subarray except the B-ring; individual LP data channels may be requested if desired. When "BALP" is requested, the computer requests the minimum and maximum harmonic (N) desired. Routinely, when the bit width (t) is set at 5 in the data collection program, the minimum and maximum values of N are 8 and 38 respectively. The frequency ( $f_n$ ) processed is determined for  $(N/127t)$  so that BALP routinely determines the seismograph responses over the range of 17 to 79 seconds/cycle.

Following the preparation of the data from a particular sensor the data is in the form of 254 values (ranging from -16383 to +16383). The first processing step is the calculation of the dc or average value of the 254 values. Since both the seismograph and reference channels are processed, averages for both are determined.

$$A_{os} = \frac{1}{254} \sum_{i=1}^{254} D_{si} \quad (5.1)$$

$$A_{or} = \frac{1}{254} \sum_{i=1}^{254} D_{ri} \quad (5.2)$$

where  $A_{os}$  and  $A_{or}$  are the average values of the seismograph and reference channels respectively, and  $D_{si}$  and  $D_{ri}$  are the  $i$ th data values for the seismograph and reference channel respectively.

The Fourier coefficients are determined from the following relations: For the reference channel signal,

$$B_n = \sum_{i=1}^{254} B_i \quad (5.3)$$

and

$$C_n = \sum_{i=1}^{254} C_i \quad (5.4)$$

where

$$B_i = (D_{30})_i \sin \theta_{i,n} \quad (5.5)$$

$$C_i = (D_{30})_i \cos \theta_{i,n} \quad (5.6)$$

For the seismograph channel,

$$E_n = \sum_{i=1}^{254} E_i \quad (5.7)$$

and

$$D_n = \sum_{i=1}^{254} D_i \quad (5.8)$$

$$E_i = (D_{ch})_i \sin \theta_{i,n} \quad (5.9)$$

where

$$D_i = (D_{ch})_i \cos \theta_{i,n} \quad (5.10)$$

The harmonic (n) and the data value index (i) are used to calculate the argument  $\theta_{i,n}$  of the sine and cosine functions for the Fourier coefficients.

$$\theta_{i,n} = \frac{2n(i-127)}{127} \left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = (M+R) \left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) \quad (5.11)$$

The basis for setting  $\theta_{i,n}$  up like this is described in the following paragraphs and is done to simplify the calculations.

The algorithm for calculating  $\sin \theta$  and  $\cos \theta$  uses arguments of the form  $X \left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) \theta$ ,  $-1 < X < 1$ . In general X exceeds

this limit. For convenience X is evaluated as the sum of two parts; a whole number (M) and a decimal fraction (R). Limiting the absolute sum of M and R to less than one limits the argument  $\theta$  to a first quadrant value between  $-\frac{\pi}{2}$  and  $\frac{\pi}{2}$ . Calculations are simplified where the angle  $\theta$  is so restricted.

The algorithm is constructed as follows:

- 1) If  $R=0$ , then  $M=|M|$ , and the sine and cosine series approximations reduce to the special case,  $\sin 0=0$  and  $\cos 0=1$ .
- 2) If  $R \neq 0$  and M is positive, then the exponentials,  $R^2, R^3, R^4, \dots, R^8$  are determined for use in the sine and cosine series approximation to calculate  $\sin R$  and  $\cos R$ .
- 3) If  $R \neq 0$  and M is negative, then M is set to  $M+4$  and a new parameter,  $R'=1-R$ , is determined. The exponentials  $(R')^2, (R')^3, (R')^4 \dots (R')^8$  are determined and  $\sin R'$  and  $\cos R'$  calculated.

The sine and cosine of the angle  $\theta$  are determined from  $\sin R$  and  $\cos R$  depending upon the value of  $|M|$  or the quadrant in which  $\theta$  lies. When  $|M|=0$ ,  $\theta$  is the first quadrant and  $\sin \theta = \sin R$  or  $\sin R'$  and  $\cos \theta = \cos R$  or  $\cos R'$ . R or  $R'$  is used depending upon the polarity of M as indicated above. When  $|M|=1$ ,  $\theta$  is in the second quadrant and  $\sin \theta = \cos R$  and  $\sin \theta = -\sin R$ . When  $|M|=2$ ,  $\theta$  is in the third quadrant and  $\sin \theta = -\sin R$  and  $\cos \theta = -\cos R$ . Finally when  $|M| = 3$ ,  $\theta$  is in the fourth quadrant and  $\sin \theta = -\cos R$  and  $\cos \theta = \sin R$ .

Following the calculation the sine  $\theta$  and cosine  $\theta$  for a particular value of (i) and (n)  $B_i$  and  $E_i$  are calculated by multiplying  $\sin \theta$  by the ith data value from the seismograph and reference data values respectively.  $C_i$  and  $D_i$  are calculated similarly by using  $\cos \theta$  instead of  $\sin \theta$ . The index (i) increased from 1 to 254 before the harmonic (n) is incremented. For a particular harmonic (n) the values for each of the four parameters,  $B_n$   $C_n$   $E_n$  and  $D_n$  are formed by the summation of the 254 individual (i) coefficients.

The square of the signal amplitudes are next calculated as follows:

For the reference channel,

$$(A_R)_n^2 = (B_n^2 + C_n^2) \quad (5.12)$$

and for the seismograph channel

$$(A_S)_n^2 = (E_n^2 + D_n^2) \quad (5.13)$$

The signal phases are also determined from the Fourier coefficients. The relationship between the signs of the Fourier coefficients determine in which quadrant the signal phase lies. This relationship is shown below:

Quadrant of Signal Phase		Sine Coefficient	
		+	-
Cos Coefficient	+	1st	2nd
	-	4th	3rd

In the first and third quadrants, a ratios are formed of the Fourier coefficients as follows:

$$R_R = \frac{C_n}{B_n} \text{ for the reference channel signal} \quad (5.14)$$

$$R_S = \frac{D_n}{E_n} \text{ for the seismograph channel signal} \quad (5.15)$$

In the second and fourth quadrants, the ratios are inverted so that

$$R_R = \frac{B_n}{C_n} \quad (5.16)$$

and  $R_S = \frac{E_n}{D_n} \quad (5.17)$

The phase is calculated from this relation

$$\text{Phase} = \text{arc tan } R_0$$

where  $R_0 = \frac{R_m}{R_p} = \frac{R-1}{R+1} \quad (5.18)$

For the reference channel  $P=R_R$  and for the seismograph channel  $R=R_S$ . The phase ( $\Psi$ ) in radians is determined by the series approximation, so that

$$\Psi = \frac{\pi}{4} + C_1 R_0 + C_3 (R_0)^3 + C_5 (R_0)^5 \quad (5.19)$$

where  $\frac{\pi}{4} = 0.78540$

$$C_1 = 0.99535$$

$$C_3 = 0.28868$$

$$C_5 = 0.07933$$



After the signal amplitude and phase of both the input and output signals from the seismograph channel, the characteristic response of the gain and phase shift channel, itself, at each harmonic (n) is determined from

$$(\text{Gain})_n = \frac{\text{channel output}}{\text{channel input}} = \frac{(A_S)_n}{(A_R)_n} \quad (5.20)$$

$$(\text{Phase})_n = (\text{Phase})_R - (\text{Phase})_S = (\psi)_R - (\psi)_S \quad (5.21)$$

The gain of the seismograph channel is generally measured by dB referenced to the input signal. The voltage gain in dB is calculated from

$$[(G)_n]_{\text{dB}} = 20 \log G_n \quad (5.22)$$

In order to solve this logarithmic expression, the calculation is set up to utilize a series approximation for the solution.

$$\text{Let } (R_G)_n = \left(\frac{A_S}{A_R}\right) \quad (5.23)$$

$$\text{and } (R_M)_n = (R_G - \sqrt{10})$$

$$\text{and } (R_P)_n = (R_G + \sqrt{10})$$

$$\text{and } (R_G')_n = \left(\frac{R_{Mn}}{R_{Pn}}\right)$$

$$\text{now } \log (R_G')_n = 0.5 + k_1 R_G' + k_3 (R_G')^3 + k_5 (R_G')^5 \quad (5.24)$$

$$\text{where } k_1 = 0.86903$$

$$k_3 = 0.27738$$

$$k_5 = 0.25433$$

If  $R_G < 1$ , then let  $R'_G = 10R_G$  and subtract one from and index (GRI)

$$\log (G)_n = \text{GRI} + \log (R'_G)_n \quad (5.25)$$

$$(\text{Gain})_n = 10 \log (G)_n \quad (5.26)$$

The phase shift of the seismograph channel is determined by the following procedure.

$$(\Psi_C)_n = (\Psi_R)_n - (\Psi_S)_n \quad (5.27)$$

where  $\Psi_C$  is the channel phase shift in radians

$\Psi_R$  is the reference signal phase shift in radians

$\Psi_S$  is the seismograph output signal phase shift  
in radians

Now if  $\Psi_C$  is negative, determine  $\Psi_C + \pi$  and if  $(\Psi_C + \pi)$  is negative, let  $\Psi_C = (\Psi_C) + 2\pi$ , otherwise  $\Psi_C = \Psi_C$ . If  $\Psi_C$  is positive, determine  $\Psi_C - \pi$  and if  $(\Psi_C - \pi)$  is positive let  $\Psi_C = (\Psi_C) - 2\pi$ , otherwise  $\Psi_C = \Psi_C$ . The phase shift  $(\Psi_C)$  is converted from radians into degrees by multiplying by 57.29578.

The seismograph channel sensitivity (S) is determined from

$$S = \frac{4\pi^2 MA}{G_C i T^2} \quad (5.28)$$

where S is the sensitivity in  $\frac{V}{m}$ ,

M is the seismometers moving mass in kg

A is the channel output in V

$G_C$  is the seismometers calibration motor constant  
in N/A or  $\text{kg}\cdot\text{s}^2/\text{mA}$

i is the current into the seismometer's calibration  
coil in A

T is the period of the calibration signal in s

The constants for the LASA short and long-period seismograph are tabulated below:

	SP	LP
M, kg	.825±.012	10
G <sub>C</sub> , N/A	.0326	.028
i, A	4x10 <sup>-5</sup> x(A <sub>30</sub> )	4.5x10 <sup>-5</sup> (A <sub>30</sub> )
T, s	$\frac{12.7}{N}$	$\frac{127(t)}{N}$

where t is the time duration of each of the PRBS bit positions.

Using these channel constants in equation (3.28) and solving for S gives:

$$\text{for SP, } S=0.15485 (N^2) \left(\frac{ASN}{ARN}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \text{ mV/nm}$$

$$\text{for LP, } S=19.425 (N^2) \left(\frac{ASN}{ARN}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \text{ mV}/\mu\text{m}$$

where N is the harmonic number,

A<sub>30</sub> is the signal amplitude output from the reference channel in V.

$$ARN = (A_{30})^2$$

$$ASN = (A_{ch})^2$$

### 5.2.2 Program MOPS II

Programming changes have been made to the PDP-7's Multiple-On-Line-Processing System (MOPS) to improve the efficiency of the on-line system operation (Ref.9). These changes to the original MOPS (Ref. 10) were made primarily to increase the core memory available for the patch overlay programs used for semi-automatic array maintenance and monitoring. In the preparation of the new version certain other features were added to improve the overall system operation.

To provide increased core for the patch program: (1) the lower memory input/output buffers were realigned, (2) the on-line beam former was removed, (3) the core requirement for the on-line event detector was reduced, and (4) the interrupt answering program was rewritten. Other changes include: (1) improvement to the array monitoring output format, (2) addition of a third tape unit to the cyclic recording sequence during high-rate, back-up recording, (3) addition of a magnetic tape header check to prevent recording over a tape less than 30 days old, (4) rearrangement of the hourly weather output format to agree with the geometric configuration of the array and the calculation of a wind gust statistic, (5) incorporation of a keyboard priority to permit ready access by the operator to the program from the teletypewriter, (6) rearrangement of the on-line event detector output format to conserve paper, (7) addition of a tape edit process for recording onto a single tape the low-rate formatted data collected during the day from all event detector declared events, and (8) preparation of new low-rate and very-low-rate recording formats.

### 5.2.3 Program TESP

Program TESP (Ref. 2) had the following changes made to improve its usefulness in testing the array's SF seismographs:

- (1) comparison of the positive and negative portions of each cycle of the calibration responses to determine distortion and offset of the seismograph output was changed from a comparison of areas to a comparison of peak values,
- (2) capability to select subarrays individually instead of the entire array for computer controlled (TESP) calibrations was added for ease and efficiency of performing special tests,
- (3) listing of all sensors with amplitude responses outside the  $\pm 15\%$  tolerance at the end of the TESP printout was added to aid in identifying defective channels, and

- (4) format changes to the weather information prints were made to provide an indication of the temperature and wind conditions present during the TESP calibration.

#### 5.2.4 Program TELP

Program TELP (Ref. 2) was made more valuable by the following improvements:

- (1) determination of the sinusoidal peak-to-peak values was changed to detect and read actual peak levels instead a measurement based on area under the waveshape to improve the accuracy of the program,
- (2) the multiplication constant used in calculating the sensitivity of the C2 LP seismographs was changed to correct an error in an earlier derivation, and
- (3) the comparison of the positive and negative peaks to determine signal distortion and offset was added to the LP program.

#### 5.2.5 Program TASP

Program TASP (Ref. 11) written to aid in the RA-5 amplifier gain analysis at subarrays B1 and F3 required one change to improve the method of detecting the durations the telemetry commands were inserted. Accuracy of the amplifier gain calculation required an exact count of the number of sinusoidal cycles applied at the input to RA-5 amplifier (TC-15) and at the input to the instrumentation after the RA-5 (TC-08); fifty zero crossings of the sinusoid are used.

#### 5.2.6 Summary of Off-line Programs

During periods in which the PDP-7 computer is not required for seismic data recording, the computer is used for other data processing functions to support the array operation. These functions, not previously discussed, include: seismic data processing, equipment maintenance statistics, operations statistics, data handling activities, and program development. Table XXXIV summarizes the most frequently off-line programs available at the LDC.

Two programs are used for seismic data processing, MANBUL and FILTER/PLOT. Program MANBUL, using the event delay times on punched cards, calculates the event information, e.g. velocity, arrival time and azimuth from LAO, epicenter location, distance, origin time, etc. An analog output from the computer's serial output unit (SOU) to a chart recorder

TABLE XXXIV

## PDP-7 COMPUTER ARRAY OFF-LINE PROGRAMS

PROGRAM	PURPOSE
MANBUL	To calculate seismic event information using event delay times
FILTER/PLOT	To filter seismic data and prepare it for display
RPGTWO	To calculate the gain, phase, and sensitivity of seismographs from PRBS calibration data
WOSR	To provide a data base for preserving the array work history and a ready means of retrieving work summary reports
LIST LOG	To list punch cards in computer use log format
COMPUTER USE LOG	To compute usage statistics
STACKER-EDITOR	To stack, delete, insert, or change data on magnetic tape
DUPE/VERIFY	To duplicate and/or verify the seismic data recording on magnetic tape
CARD-TAPE-LIST	To list card or paper tape data on the teleprinter or to transfer card data to paper tape
MAG TAPE CHECKER	To test suspected faulty magnetic tapes prior to use
MASTER TAPE DUPLICATOR	To duplicate and verify master paper tape programs
DUMP CORE ON MAG TAPE	To transfer contents of core memory onto magnetic tape
FLAP	To produce assembly listings and binary object paper tapes from source programs

is also available. The FILTER/PLOT program allows the computer to accept seismograph data from magnetic tapes (both high and low rates), filter the data using either a Butterworth or a notch filter, and assemble the results through the SOU.

The array maintenance actions as reported by the work orders are coded and input to the computer by punched cards using the Work Order Search/Retrieval (WOSR) program to update the current WOSR magnetic tape. In the "questions" mode the WOSR program responds to a sequence of inquiries into the nature and specifics of the completed array maintenance actions.

The LDC computers usage statistics are prepared using two programs, LIST LOG and Computer Use Log. LIST LOG provides listing of the punched card inputs to verify with the computer operations logs. The usage statistics are calculated using the Computer Use Log program and the punched cards covering the period of interest. Array operations statistics are determined using the Standard Deviation program which calculates the useful statistical parameters of a data set.

Data handling and transfer between the computer's input/output equipment is accomplished by several programs. The Stacker-Editor is a multi-functional program which permits stacking of information on magnetic tape from either a one or two card per line format. The program input may be from cards or a previously recorded magnetic tape. Information may be updated by use of deletion, insertion, or changing of previously recorded data. Other programs in use include: DUPE and VERIFY, CARD-TAPE-LIST, MAG TAPE CHECKER, MASTER TAPE DUPLICATOR, and DUMP CORE ON MAG TAPE.

Programming of the PPP-7 computer is usually done in assembly language using program FLAP (Fleck's Language Assembler Program) developed by MIT Lincoln Laboratory.

### 5.3 Data Center Equipment

Installation of the X-Y Plotter was the major improvement made to the data center equipment. A description of the installation and the computer interfacing is presented in this paragraph.

#### 5.3.1 X-Y Plotter Installation

A used Moseley Model 135 X-Y Plotter was obtained from the government for installation at the LDC. The plotter, mounted on a sliding shelf below the incremental recorder, becomes a part of the data center's analog system. Interfacing this unit to the PDP-7 computer involved the use of two of LDC D/A converter channels and spare DEC Flip Chip Modules.

The X-Y Plotter interface accomodates three logic functions, viz., (1) conversion of computer's digital data to analog to enable proper movement of the writing pen in both coordinates, (2) program controlled gating of both the X and Y data flow, and (3) computer controlled raising and lowering of the plotter pen. The desired X and Y words are loaded sequentially into the PDP-7 accumulator. Eight of the bits (9-16) are hard-wired to DEC-to-IC logic cards in the Timing System (No. 2) cabinet. The IC level digital pulses are then applied to a pair of modified Parallel/Serial Shift Registers in D/A converter cabinet (No. 4).

An IOT generated by the PDP-7 permits the shift register parallel output pulses to enter the regular D/A circuitry of channels 73 (X) and 74 (Y). The analog outputs of these two channels are applied to the X-Y Plotter.

The control of the plotter pen is accomplished by two IOTs. One allows the pen to be lowered to trace the analog input and the other lifts the pen at the end of the desired programmed plotting sequence. Loading the PDP-7 accumulator with zeroes and transferring them to the X-Y Plotter cause a reset condition in the D/A registers which returns the raised pen to the zero position.

#### 5.4 Array Equipment

Improvements and changes made to the subarray equipment include: (1) installation of the SP channel CTH gain controls, (2) modification of the SEM control drawer to provide a step function input to the LP system, and (3) removal of the array's microbarograph equipment. These accomplishments are summarized in the following paragraphs.

##### 5.4.1 SP Channel CTH Gain Control

Installation of a gain control for each short-period sensor channel in the CTH was completed. This modification, designated P-82, allows periodic adjustment of all sensor channels thereby reducing somewhat the variations in the array mean sensitivity caused by seasonal temperature changes. Previously channel gain adjustments had to be made at each individual WHV. During the winter months travel to most WHV locations is not practical while most of the CTH locations are accessible.

A detailed description of the modification is presented in Reference 11 and the installation schedule for the 21 sub-arrays indicated in Reference 12. Figure 5.3 shows the SP seismograph analog signal path with the modification installed.

##### 5.4.2 LP Step Function Input Connections

A remote telemetry controlled step input to the



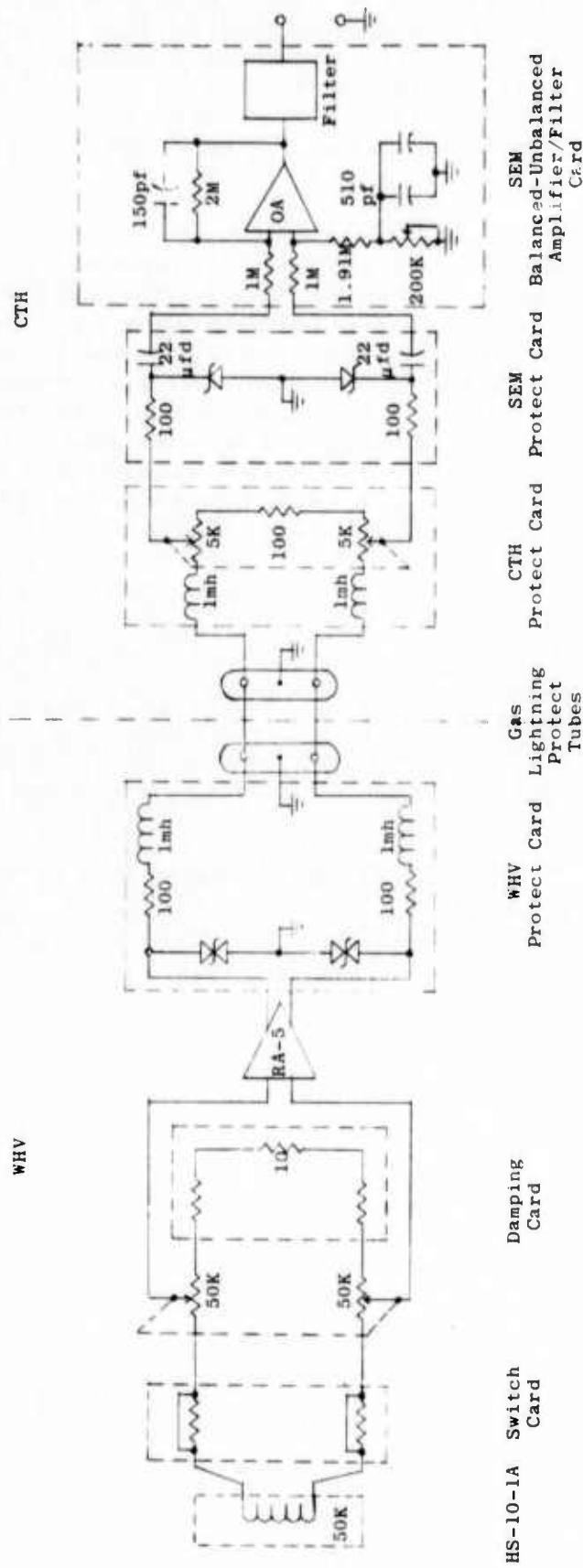


Figure 5.3 Modified SP Seismograph Analog Signal Path

long-period seismograph system allowing the PRBS calibrations was provided by a minor modification to the SEM control drawer. Installation of two short jumper wires on PC board connector A6 during the P-82 modification (see para. 5.4.1) increased the capability of the SEM calibration function. The SEM calibration signal flow is diagrammed in Figure 5.4.

#### 5.4.3 Microbarograph Removal

The microbarograph array was eliminated by the removal of all sensors and instrumentation. The ESYS microbarographs installed at the thirteen subarrays in the B-, C-, D-rings and AO and the LTV-6 microbarographs installed at the eight subarrays in the E- and F-rings and AO were removed and shipped to other locations at the direction of the VSC Project Officer. The schedule of the sensor removals and data disconnections is reported in Reference 8. Recording of the microbarograph data at the LDC in the very-low-rate recording format was discontinued at 1939 GMT on 24 Mar 72.

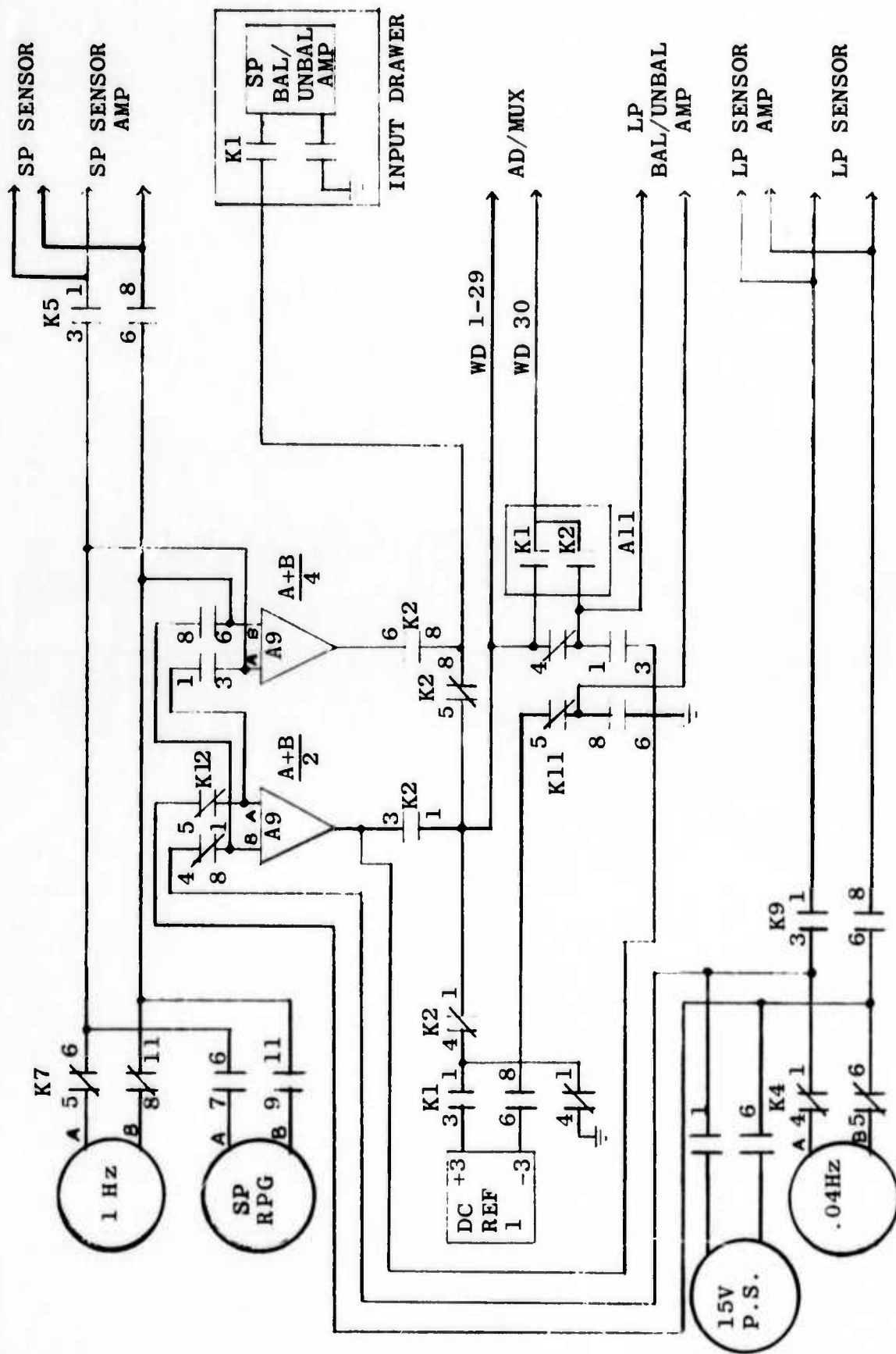


Figure 5.4 SEM Calibration Signal Flow

## SECTION VI

### MAINTENANCE

#### 6.1 General

Maintenance activity at LASA includes correction of failures, preventive maintenance, modifications, special tests required for evaluations or quality control activities, facility and access maintenance, improvements, and vehicle maintenance. LASA maintenance activity is divided into three different categories: Data Center (LDC), Maintenance Center (LMC) and Facilities Support. The LDC in Billings covers the following five systems: the IBM 360/44 computer, the DEC PDP-7 computer, LDC Digital, LDC Analog, and the LDC Test and Support. The LMC located in Miles City maintains all array equipment systems which are comprised of SP Sensor, LP Sensor, Meteorological, SEM, and Power. Facilities Support provides maintenance of buildings, vehicles, land leases, and array facilities such as cable trenches, access trails, fences, WHV sites, and CTH sites.

##### 6.1.1 Philosophy

During December through March, weather and road conditions usually limit travel to the SP sensor locations. Throughout these months the LMC maintenance effort is concentrated on shop repair and testing of seismometers, seismic amplifiers, and printed circuit cards. Trips to the array are made only for emergency repairs or when weather and road conditions permit. Preventive maintenance is limited to inspections, checking of power and alarm systems, and system adjustments that can be accomplished at the CTH. When the spring run-off and rains occur, CTH water alarms are monitored to indicate water on the vault floors, and emergency trips, if necessary, are made to pump and mop out the water to protect the equipment.

Except for isolated storms the weather conditions during April through November permit unrestricted travel in the array. The SP sensor rehabilitation, installation of modifications, and special testing requiring travel to the sensor WHV are given prime attention. Shop work at the LMC is limited to preparing RA-5 amplifiers and HS-10-1A seismometers for sensor replacements. Other LMC work, such as printed circuit card repairs, are deferred until inclement weather makes array travel difficult. Preventive maintenance during this period includes, clean-up of the CTH and area in the spring and fall, weather station calibration in the summer, and battery, fan, and filter servicing in the fall.

Weather and travel do not affect the LDC maintenance

program providing a more constant work load based on a preventive maintenance schedule. Lack of equipment redundancy requires the timely repair of all failures.

#### 6.1.2 Summary

Array equipment maintenance completed at LMC included SP rehabilitation at 18 subarrays, installation of SP Channel CTH Gain Control modification at all subarrays, removal of all microbarograph equipment, preventive maintenance, repairs at selected WHV locations and LP sensor channels, and shop repair of array equipment spares. The LDC effort centered mainly on the PDP-7 system, Develocorders, and preventive maintenance.

Table XXXV summarizes the number of equipment (LASA) and facility (Utility) work order actions for the period December 1971 - June 1973. The 2,180 completed work orders represented 2,904 separate maintenance actions by technical personnel since several repair actions may be listed on a work order in clearing a particular discrepancy. Work orders are used to document all LASA maintenance activities. Table XXXVI provides a work order summary for the final period of contract, March-June 1973.

#### 6.2 Data Center

##### 6.2.1 System 360

The IBM 360/44 system operated for one six-month period March-August 1972, during the contract without any failures. Out of eight system failures during this contract, five were caused by the 1052 typewriter. These mechanical failures are expected since the typewriter operates regularly 24-hours a day. The 1052 failures were as follows:

1. Broken rotate tapes and a defective carriage return cord.
2. A broken wire on the carriage return contacts. This wire carries the voltage for all contacts used to signal the CPU on typewriter functions. The wire broke due to the normal vibration of the unit.
3. The cycle clutch jammed and ruined the drive belt. Cleaning, repacking the cycle clutch, a new drive belt, and mechanical re-alignment restored the units operation.
4. Broken tab and carriage return cords.
5. Noisy operation in spite of preventive maintenance required complete cleaning and oiling of the

TABLE XXXV  
 WORK ORDER SUMMARY  
 DECEMBER 1971 - JUNE 1973

WORK ORDER TYPE	BACKLOG START OF CTR	INITIATED	COMPLETED	BACKLOG END OF QTR
<b>LASA:</b>				
System - A	27	1385	1383	29
Subassembly - B	40	229	244	25
Component - C	127	152	244	35
<b>Total</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>1766</b>	<b>1871</b>	<b>89</b>
<b>Utility:</b>				
Cable trench & trail inspection	0	50	50	0
Cable trench backfill	1	6	7	0
WHV sites landscaped	0	91	91	0
Marker posts & or WHV covers replaced	0	36	36	0
CTH maintenance	7	75	64	18
Vehicle maint- nance and in- spection	3	43	46	0
Fence inspections	4	14	13	5
Trail repairs	2	0	2	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>WORK ORDER TOTALS</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>2081</b>	<b>2180</b>	<b>112</b>

## TABLE XXXVI

## WORK ORDER SUMMARY

MARCH 1973 - JUNE 1973

WORK ORDER TYPE	BACKLOG START OF QTR	INITIATED	COMPLETED	BACKLOG END OF QTR.
<b>LASA:</b>				
System - A	17	258	246	29
Subassembly - B	12	49	36	25
Component - C	24	19	8	35
<b>Total</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>89</b>
<b>Utility:</b>				
Cable trench & trail inspection	5	15	20	0
Cable trench backfill	0	4	4	0
WHV sites landscaped	0	38	38	0
Marker posts & or WHV covers replaced	1	6	7	0
CTH maintenance	0	26	8	18
Vehicle mainte- nance and in- spection	0	4	4	0
Fence inspections	5	1	1	5
Trail repairs	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>WORK ORDER TOTALS</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>112</b>

main shaft bushings. Compressed packing in oil holes was not allowing flow of lubrication to bushings. The other three failures were as follows:

1. Failure of an 1827 Data Adapter logic card (A33H) prevented its remote operation.
2. An intermittent bit in the CPU storage register required replacement of the logic card installed in location A-A3J4.
3. Failure of the 2701 unit prevented transmittal of data to SAAC. The problem was corrected by replacement of the logic card in location B2D4. The faulty card caused a false error to be detected in the CRC register preventing transmission.

All scheduled preventive maintenance was completed on the system during the contract.

#### 6.2.2 System PDP-7

Within this system the greatest concern during this contract was the TD-570 tape units. The units required frequent maintenance due to mechanical breakdowns. Mechanical wear on all surfaces in contact with the tape required replacement, with new or salvaged parts, e.g., such main items as capstan assemblies, arm and shaft assemblies, block and solar cell assemblies, and read-write head assemblies. Although the units are repairable the main problem is availability of replacement parts. Due to the age of the units (8 years) many of the parts are no longer stocked or manufactured and procurement requires the supplier to re-tool and manufacture the parts. This naturally increases their cost and delivery time. Suppliers have been increasingly non-responsive to inquiries.

The tape units were maintained to operate within factory specifications due mainly to the stock of parts that were on hand and five TD-570 units and compressors scrapped by MIT Lincoln Laboratory and obtained by LDC for salvage parts.

The three on-line TD-570 tape units were repaired to meet all specifications utilizing parts from the five salvaged units received from MIT. All deteriorated appearance items (e.g., door glass, panels, switches, etc.) were also replaced. One of the salvaged units was placed on a limited operational basis to be used for checking out major salvaged parts, such as power supplies, printed circuit cards, compressors, etc. Some of the mechanical assemblies mentioned still show



signs of wear but the remaining salvage parts are no better. If further failures occur due to these assemblies, an on-line unit will have to be cannabilized to try to maintain at least two units operational. Only three external compressors are now operational. The old compressors have been overhauled numerous times and are beyond further repair. Internal compressors will be used with increase in operating temperature and noise level. Every effort will be made to maintain these units operational until new tape units are installed.

The only major problem encountered in the PDP-7 mainframe was a failure in the PDP-7 memory system. The memory read/write power supply failed due to an open filter capacitor which prevented operation of the system. A substitute capacitor was used to restore operation of the system until a new component was obtained and installed. The only anticipated problems with the system will be in mechanical assemblies such as the teletypewriter, switches, paper tape punch and reader, blower assemblies, and card reader. Failures have occurred with these items but to date parts have been available.

### 6.2.3 Other LEC Equipment

Both Develocorder units were overhauled after an 18 month interval since the previous overhaul. The plastic gravity feed hoses had hardened and developed leaks so overhauls will be scheduled at 12-month intervals in the future to prevent operational failures. The metal front plate and light shield partitions coming in contact with solutions were badly deteriorated by chemical action. The aluminum front plate was replaced by a locally fabricated stainless steel plate. The light shields were replaced by painted aluminum shields constructed by LDC personnel.

The deteriorating effect of Develocorder chemicals upon copper drain pipes was demonstrated shortly after the initial installation of the Develocorder rack and drain system. Replacement of the copper pipe drain system with plastic (PVC) pipe was completed. One short vertical section of copper, connecting the PVC pipe to the drain, was not replaced. Now this pipe has been completely dissolved by the long term chemical action. A replacement was fabricated using galvanized nipples and a pipe union. The life expectancy of the galvanized pipe is shorter than PVC but the pipe union will facilitate future replacements.

The 15-ton, rooftop air conditioner required repair due to a refrigerant leak and a fan belt problem. Following this repair, a study determined an efficient set-up for the computer room's environmental system. An SOP covering the operation of the system to maintain full-flow, double filtered air at 72° F with approximately 40% humidity in the computer room was prepared. Improvement has been noted by the cleanliness of the equipment and filters and reduction of failures due

to heat.

During this contract period 255 preventive maintenance routines were completed on LDC equipment.

### 6.3 Maintenance Center

The LMC maintenance efforts are divided into two activities: array tasks and shop testing and repairs.

#### 6.3.1 Array Activities

During this contract 598 field trips covering 92,573 miles and 14 trips to the PMEL at Great Falls to pick up and deliver test equipment for calibration were made. There are 82 pieces of test equipment that are scheduled for calibration at the PMEL from LDC and LMC. Nine trips per year are made utilizing LMC trucks and personnel to maintain this schedule.

The largest task at LMC was rehabilitation of the SP sensor channels which is a continuing program. During the contract 18 subarrays were rehabilitated plus numerous individual sensor channels. This task resulted in 117 RA-5 amplifiers replaced, 82 RA-5/panels adjusted or repaired, 44 HS-10-1A seismometers replaced, 19 HS-10-1A adjusted (rotated in the borehole for improved natural frequency), and 17 HS-10-1A seismometers tested in the borehole. A frequency response test was completed at 18 subarrays and natural frequencies measured on all seismometers at subarray E3. The seismometer cable broke while trying to remove the stuck seismometer at WHV 63 at subarray C4. Consequently, this sensor channel is no longer used. Additional seismometers having high natural frequency were found stuck in the casing and were left operating as is. These included AO-83, B2-53, E1-45, E1-65, E3-43, F1-65, and F4-51.

During this contract period 588 preventive maintenance routines were completed on equipment in the array. All subarrays were visited for preventive maintenance checks and for adjustment of the dc offset on the SEM SP input channels to within  $\pm 5$  mV.

Installation of the SP Channel CTH Gain Control Modification, P-82, was completed at all subarrays. Subarray adjustment of SP seismograph channel gain is being routinely scheduled and 40 subarray visits have been made since 29 September 1972. Two different methods of selecting channels for adjustment are being used. At subarrays D2 and D3 the all channel gains are being set to nominal levels. At the other subarrays the channel outputs are being set to limit the drift in channel gain to within a limited range over a limited time period. The results will be studied and a plan will be selected that will best utilize this modification.

The SP Channel Status of the outstanding conditions in the SP array requiring maintenance attention as of 30 June 1973 is summarized in Table XXXVII. Based on the five test criteria shown in the column headings, a total of 51 unsatisfactory conditions are reported. This shows a decrease of 74% from 194 reported at the start of the contract. Correction of unsatisfactory natural frequencies, improper one hertz calibration and broad band sensitivity responses reduced the number. However, previous status indicated only those sensors whose natural frequencies measured out-of-tolerance. Those sensors whose frequencies had not been measured since installation were considered satisfactory. Now the status report has been updated to include all sensors. To determine the natural frequency of the seismometers in which no recent tests has been made, the 1965 installation measurements were used. All with natural frequencies in excess of  $1.0 \pm .1$  hertz are indicated as unsatisfactory and are being scheduled for testing and repair as necessary. During the next contract all 1965 installation measurements will be checked to update all data. Although 37 seismometers are listed with unsatisfactory natural frequency measurements, not all will be corrected. There are seven that are stuck in the casings and will be operated as is and four at subarray D1 are in uncased holes and can not be removed.

### 6.3.2 Shop Activities

Shop activities included amplifier, seismometer, and subassembly repairs to support the field maintenance program plus repairs of deferred work orders on power supplies, printed circuit cards, etc. In support of the maintenance program the following shop repairs and testing was required:

Printed Circuit Cards	228
RA-5 Amplifiers	131
HS-10-1A Seismometers	64
Type II Amplifiers	3
SEM Drawers	24
Misc. Units	18
Total units repaired	468

Some seismometers (HS-10-1A) after being overhauled in the shop were found to be out-of-tolerance in natural frequency because of a lower temperature in the casing. To eliminate this problem the seismometers are now checked and adjusted at borehole temperature utilizing the environmental chamber before sealing.

TABLE XXXVII

SP CHANNEL STATUS, 30 JUNE 1973

SUBARRAY	CALIBRATION RESPONSE		NATURAL FREQUENCY		SENSITIVITY RESPONSE		SEISMIC EVENT POLARITY		SEISMIC EVENT AMPLITUDE	
	SAT.	UNSAT.	SAT.	UNSAT.	SAT.	UNSAT.	SAT.	UNSAT.	SAT.	UNSAT.
AO	17	0	15	1	16	0	17	0	17	0
B1	17	0	16	0	16	0	16	1	17	0
B2	17	0	15	1	16	0	17	0	17	0
B3	16	1	13	3	15	1	17	0	17	0
B4	17	0	16	0	16	0	17	0	17	0
C1	15	1	13	2	15	0	16	0	16	0
C2	17	0	16	0	15	1	17	0	17	0
C3	16	1	14	2	15	1	17	0	17	0
C4	16	0	15	0	14	1	16	0	16	0
D1	17	0	12	4	16	0	17	0	17	0
D2	20	1	18	2	20	0	21	0	21	0
D3	17	0	14	2	16	0	17	0	17	0
D4	17	0	13	3	16	0	17	0	17	0
E1	17	0	14	2	16	0	17	0	17	0
D2	16	1	15	1	15	1	17	0	17	0
E3	24	1	18	7	25	0	25	0	25	0
E4	17	0	15	1	16	0	17	0	17	0
F1	17	0	15	1	16	0	17	0	17	0
F2	16	0	15	0	14	1	16	0	16	0
F3	17	0	13	3	16	0	17	0	17	0
F4	16	1	14	2	16	0	17	0	17	0
TOTAL	359	7	309	37	340	6	365	1	366	0

A new method is being evaluated for pressure testing HS-10-1A head/cable assemblies and cases. The old method using pressurized water is adequate but if either a leak is present the seismometer, or by wicking action the cable can be damaged. The new system utilizes a modified top plate with air valve to test the case and a modified case with air valve to test the head/cable assembly. The units are pressurized with air and placed in a container of water. Air bubbles indicate leaks, and several cases have been found with minute leaks in the welds. With the old method, if a case leaked, the seismometer had to be disassembled and rechecked and any water damage repaired. A leak in the head assembly usually required installing new cable.

#### 6.4 Facilities Support

Supporting the array are the facilities and vehicles necessary for the established operations. These include: (1) the buildings housing the LDC and LMC (2) the land required for the array's CTH, LPB, and WHV locations, and (3) the special trucks used for travel between the facilities.

##### 6.4.1 Program Supporting Structures

The provision and maintenance of two building structures, viz., the LASA Maintenance Center (LMC) at Miles City, MT, and the LASA Data Center (LDC) at Billings, MT, was continued on a lease basis during the entire contract period. Each building with circa 6,000 sq. ft. floor space adequately accommodated all hardware, vehicles, personnel, and administrative and logistical functions.

##### 6.4.2 Land Provision and Maintenance

Ninety-three (93) lease agreements were again renewed during this contract period. In general, the terms of these agreements include the use of an area 150 ft. x 150 ft. at each sensor and at each subarray central, cable right-of-way, access to these sites, the right to place and use seismic and related equipment at each site, the responsibility for maintaining surficial landowner property effected by the program such as sensor site landscaping, trails, fences and gates and the responsibility to maintain safe-guards against injury or damage to landowner property and livestock.

To maintain an effective liaison with landowners, there were 248 landowner visits within the array area. These visits were throughout the period with at least six made a month. No claims were made by landowners for damages.

The amount of land maintenance activity is indicated in the utility work order summary shown in Tables XXXV and XXXVI where a total 263 completed work orders are reported for

the contract period. Land restoration work after the spring of 1972 was necessary at four subarrays. The CTH access trail was bladed at F2. Culverts were replaced at B3 and C3; a cattle guard and several crossings were also repaired at C3. Two cable trench washouts and several creek crossings were repaired at E3. Following the light snow cover of the most recent winter very little damage was detected during the spring of 1973. Work has been completed at two subarrays. Exposed cable was covered with rock and dirt at three locations between WHVs and four washouts filled at E3. Exposed cable was covered at one location at D3.

The problem of water leakage through the cracks in certain of the CTH vault walls has apparently been solved by heavy ground surface applications of bentonite, a chemical with sealing properties. Both subarrays C3 and E3 received the bentonite treatment.

#### 6.4.3 Vehicles

A fleet of four-wheel drive Ford trucks with power winches, radio telephone, spare fuel tanks and other emergency equipment was maintained at all times for the various array maintenance functions. With these vehicles all of the necessary program field related travel requirements were met. Vehicular activity during this contract period consisted of 93,000 miles safely driven in the conduct of LASA maintenance under varying conditions of roads and weather.

## SECTION VII

### ASSISTANCE PROVIDED TO OTHER AGENCIES

#### 7.1 Seismic Data Laboratory (SDL)

Develocorder film recordings of selected SP array seismographs were made for SDL daily throughout the contract period. Each film covered 24 hours starting at approx. 1800 GMT. The format now in use is: F4-10(SPZ), F1-10(SPZ), F3-10(SPZ), F2-10(SPZ), AO-10(SPZ), AO-10(SPAZ), E3-10(SPZ), E3-73(SPZ), and E3-75(SPZ).

LASA Near-regional and Regional Detection Bulletins LDB 73-1 through 73-17 were distributed to SDL.

Eight VLR magnetic recordings of microbarograph and related digital data were shipped SDL.

#### 7.2 National Earthquake Information Center (NEIC)

Assistance was provided to NEIC in Boulder, Colo., by aiding in the rapid location of large earthquake and the reporting of detection times of regional and near-regional events. A copy of each of the 17 near-regional detection bulletins was mailed to NEIC. The release of this data had the prior approval of our VSC project officer.

#### 7.3 Weather Bureau

The Billings Weather Bureau office continued their periodic request for weather information from the array's temperature, wind direction and speed, barometric pressure, and rainfall sensors. At least three times a day a complete report of the current sensor outputs were provided to the weather bureau meteorologist by the LDC operators.

#### 7.4 MIT Lincoln Laboratory

The on-line FM data link between the LDC and MIT was operated throughout the contract period. The ten array data channels now transmitted are: F1-10(SPZ), F2-10(SPZ), F3-10(SPZ), F4-10(SPZ), F4-11(LPZ), E1-10(SPZ), E2-10(SPZ), E3-10(SPZ), AO-10(SPZ), and F4-10(SPAZ).

Tests were performed to provide digital data recordings of step responses of the LP seismometers at a subarray, the PRBS responses of the SP seismometers at a subarray, and the pulse input responses from two LTV-6 microbarographs.

7.5 Tonto Forest Seismological Observatory (TFSO)

A description of the LDC Develocorder gravity flow regulated chemical distribution system was provided to TFSO. Methods employed and materials used at the LDC to insure continued operation were indicated.

A set of the SEM printed circuit cards used for the SP PRBS calibrations were provided for use at TFSO.

7.6 Visitors

Official visitors to the array since March 1973 included:

Capt. John Fergus, VSC Montana LASA project officer, inspected the array facilities udring May 15-19, 1973.

Mr. Martin Gudzin, Teledyne/Geotech, toured the array and discussed the Geotech instruments.

Mr. M. Phyl Poulson, contracts compliance specialist, conducted an EEO compliance audit.

Mr. Henry Wopperer, property administer, and Darrell Small, quality control inspector, of DCASD, Seattle, performed the annual government property survey during June 12-22, 1973.



## SECTION VIII

### DOCUMENTATION PROVIDED UNDER VT 2708

#### 8.1 Technical Reports

Following the requirements of the CDRL, thirteen monthly reports, each entitled "Operation and Maintenance of the LASA, Monthly Progress Report" were distributed for each month in which a quarterly technical report was not required. Five quarterly technical reports plus this final which includes the final four month period were published and distributed. Their report numbers (both originator and DDC) and dates are:

- (1) T/R 2056-72-16 (AD 742 488) 15 Mar 72
- (2) T/R 2056-72-21 (AD 745 753) 15 Jun 72
- (3) T/R 2056-72-24 (AD 752 601) 15 Sep 72
- (4) T/R 2056-72-28 (AD 757 276) 15 Dec 72
- (5) T/R 2056-73-33 (AD 759 531) 15 Mar 73

Five technical reports which are identified in the above reports plus other technical letters were submitted to the VSC project officer.

#### 8.2 Operations Data

Operations data distributed from the LDC included:

- (1) "Defective Signal Channel Status Report", 83 weekly.
- (2) "Data Interruption Log", 83 weekly issues.
- (3) "Develocorder Operations Log", 83 weekly issues.
- (4) "LASA Regional/Near-regional Detection Bulletin" 17 issues since 14 Feb 73.
- (5) "Array Status Report", three issues.
- (6) "Array Modification Status Report", one issue.

The above data reports were distributed to selected using agencies as approved by the VSC Project Officer.

#### 8.3 Alternate Management Summary Reports

Alternate Management Summary Reports (AMSR) were

prepared and distributed from the Philco-Ford Communications System Division headquarters for each month of the contract period.

## REFERENCES

1. Philco-Ford Corp. Montana LASA Second Quarterly Technical Report, ESD-TR-68-428 (AD 846 155) Billings, MT., Nov 68.
2. Philco-Ford Corp. Montana LASA Final Technical Report, Project VT/1708, T/R 2039-71-13 (AD 738 003) Billings, MT., 22 Dec 71.
3. Philco-Ford Corp. "Montana LASA Array Status Report" Issue AS-67, 1 May 72.
4. Philco-Ford Corp. Montana LASA Third Quarterly Technical Report, ESD-TR-69-57 (AD 850 373) Billings, MT., Feb 69.
5. Philco-Ford Corp. Montana LASA Annual Report A-001-30. Billings, MT., 31 May 68.
6. Philco-Ford Corp. Montana LASA Fourth Quarterly Technical Report, Project VT/2708, T/R 2056-72-28 (AD 757 276) Billings, MT., 15 Dec 72.
7. Davies, D. Seismic Discrimination, ESD-TR-71-191, MIT Lincoln Laboratory Semiannual Technical Summary, 30 Jun 71, pp 43-44.
8. Philco-Ford Corp. Montana LASA Second Quarterly Technical Report, Project VT/2708, T/R 2056-72-21 (AD 745 753) Billings, MT., 15 Jun 72.
9. Philco-Ford Corp. Montana LASA Third Quarterly Technical Report, Project VT/2708, T/R 2056-72-24 (AD 752 601) Billings, MT., 15 Sep 72.
10. Philco-Ford Corp. Montana LASA Second Quarterly Technical Report, Project VT/1708, T/R 2039-71-07 (AD 885 649) Billings, MT., 15 Jun 71.
11. Philco-Ford Corp. Montana LASA First Quarterly Technical Report, Project VT/2708, T/R 2056-72-16 (AD 742 488) Billings, MT., 15 Mar 72.
12. Philco-Ford Corp. "Montana LASA Array Modification Status Report" Issue MS-52, 12 Dec 72.