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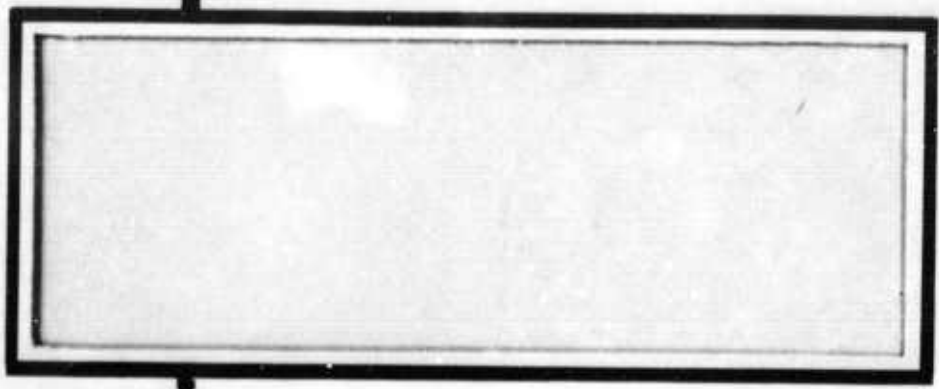
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VT/6704

15 February 1967

CUMBERLAND PLATEAU OBSERVATORY

Quarterly Report No. 6

1 November 1966 through 31 January 1967

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Contract AF 33(657)-14648  
Beginning 1 May 1965  
Terminating 30 April 1967

Prepared for  
AIR FORCE TECHNICAL APPLICATIONS CENTER  
Washington, D. C. 20333

Sponsored by  
ADVANCED RESEARCH PROJECTS AGENCY  
Nuclear Test Detection Office  
ARPA Order 624  
Project Code 5810



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## SECTION I INTRODUCTION

Work conducted by Texas Instruments Incorporated from November 1966 through January 1967 under the Cumberland Plateau Observatory (CPO) contract is reviewed in this quarterly report. Efforts during this quarter have been directed toward observatory operations, hardware construction and on-line implementation, and Dallas-based supporting research.

Observatory operations and additional data on the "coefficient loss problem" which previously existed in the MCF processor are summarized in Section II. In addition to the rapid-stop monitor for detecting marginal input power, modifications to the processor grounding system were necessary to eliminate entirely the problem of coefficient losses.

Research activities, including ambient noise studies, visual data display improvement and MCF processor evaluation, are reviewed in Section III. Data are presented which demonstrate the continued time-stationarity of the ambient noise field over a 2-yr period, thus indicating that, in at least general terms, MCF operators developed under previous efforts are appropriate for present application in the MCF processor.

Design, construction and installation of the auxiliary detection and identification processor were completed on 30 December. A description of the system and a discussion of the on-line implementation and operating parameters are presented in Section IV. Also included is a discussion of the evaluation procedures and goals and an outline of the supporting Dallas-based research.





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## SECTION II

### OBSERVATORY OPERATIONS AND RESEARCH

This section presents results of the CPO station operations during the past quarter. Included are an analysis of the number of events reported by station personnel and a list of the station downtimes and maintenance performed. Recent advances in analyzing and correcting the MCF "coefficient loss problem" are included.

#### A. STATION ANALYSIS

Station analysis has proceeded on schedule during the past quarter. Data recordings have been good; the only major data loss resulted from the failure of the Beckman regulator discussed in subsection IIB-1.

The number of events reported during the quarter are as follows:

Month	Teleseisms	Regionals	Near-Regionals
November	565	9	8
December	567	—	2
January	619	4	2

The overall objective of CPO research is to enhance event detection capability. Of importance to this objective is the monthly average number of events detected during the reported quarter, which is comparable to the number reported during the previous two quarters even though the MCF processor was not operating from October through December 1966. A discussion of this point is included in Section III under the MCF evaluation.





Of particular interest in the station analysis during this quarter was the earthquake originating east of the Dominican Republic on 3 November. This earthquake generated the only T-phase reported by station personnel at CPO during the past 22 months. Table II-1 presents the various phases from this earthquake reported by station analysts.

## B. STATION INSTRUMENTATION

During the past quarter, the station engineering section continued routine preventive maintenance procedures. Problems with the Beckman regulator have limited data recording (subsection IIB-1). Routine quality control shows tape and film data to contain few problems except during periods of unregulated power.

### 1. Major Accomplishments and Problems

As mentioned previously, the major problem encountered during this quarter was the Beckman power regulator failure for 11 days. This malfunction has limited station recordings since without the regulator both tape records and PTA's operate on unregulated power. This state, while not preventing the recording of data on magnetic tapes, left this data in an almost unusable condition.

The major engineering accomplishment during the quarter has been preparing and installing the digital and auxiliary processors. A discussion of the events and dates relating to the installation of the processor is presented in Section IV. With the installation of the processors, it was necessary to place four Develocorders on-line at the station and to reformat the trace assignments. The new trace assignments, effective 5 January 1967, are shown in Table II-2.



Table II-1  
PHASES RECORDED AT CPO FROM EARTHQUAKE  
ORIGINATING EAST OF THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC,  
3 NOVEMBER 1966

<u>Phase</u>	<u>Recording Instrument</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
iP	JMZ	16:29:31.8	
eP	GLZ	16:29:33.0	
e*	GLZ	16:30:38.0	
e	JMZ	16:33:25.6	Possibly PcP
eS	JMN	16:33:35.4	
eS	GLN	16:33:36.0	
eS	GLE	16:33:36.0	
eL	GLN	16:34:44.0	
eL	GLE	16:34:44.0	
eR	GLZ	16:35:06.0	
eR	GLN	16:35:06.0	
eR	GLE	16:35:06.0	
e	JME	16:40:42.8	Possibly ScS
eT	JMN	16:47:06.5	T Waves - In- definite start— Continue for approximately 9 min

\* e indicates a phase was recorded but not identified



Table II-2  
DATA FORMAT ASSIGNMENTS

CHANNEL NUMBER	DEVELOCORDERS				MAGNETIC-TAPE RECORDERS	
	Data Group 6000	Data Group 6036	Data Group 6025	Data Group 6035	Data Group 6017	Data Group 6034
	No. 1 & 2 SP Primary	No. 1 & 2 SP Secondary	No. 3 LP Primary	No. 4 MCF	No. 1	No. 2
1	V	V	WI	MCF 1 MCF 3-BP	TCDMG	TCDMG
2	Z7	ΣI	MS	MCF 2 IP 10-BP	Z1	LPZ
3	Z1	ΣK	ZLL	MCF 3 MCF 3	Z2	LPN
4	Z4	ΣL	NLL	MCF 4 MCF 24	Z3	LPE
5	Z2	ΣT	ELL	BSO Σ 19	Z4	UKO Russia
6	Z3	ΣTF	ZLF	BS 1 Σ 19 N	Z5	UK 1 NTS
7	Z5	ΣG	NLP	BS 2 Σ 19 E	Comp.	Comp.
8	Z6	ΣH	ELP	BS 3 Σ 19 S	Z6	Fisher
9	Z9	Z10	ML	BS 4 Σ 19 W	Z7	Z8L
10	ΣL	Z8L	Z8	ΣT	Z8	MCF 1 MCF 3-BP
11	ΣTF	Z8	WWV	MCFP 1	Z9	MCF 2 IP 10-BP
12	ΣT	NSP		MCFP 2	Z10	MCF 3 MCF 3
13	Z8L	ESP		MCFP 3	ΣTF	MCF 4 MCF 24
14	NSPL	UKO Russia		MCFP 4	WWV & Voice	WWV & Voice
15	ESPL	UK 1 NTS		Fisher		
16	WWV	WWV		Fisher Threshold		
17				MCFP 1 Threshold		
18				MCFP 2 Threshold		
19				MCFP 3 Threshold		
20				MCFP 4 Threshold		



Table II-3 chronologically lists the engineering accomplishments and difficulties for the quarter.

Table II-3

ENGINEERING ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND DIFFICULTIES

Date	Accomplishments and Difficulties
November 3	Repaired Develocorder date-timer
3-17	Performed PTA linearity checks; worked on frequency responses and dc pulses
14	Cable maintenance performed and new cable laid to Z9, Z14, and Z16
16	Corrected short in cable in SPN vault
21	Tape recorder no. 1 stopped and repaired; pressure roller assembly spring, heads and rollers gummed up
22	Rack mounted scope checked and adjusted
23	DC pulses and equalizations performed on all seismometers
28	Changed malfunctioning date-timer in Develocorder no. 1
December 1	Trimmed galvonometers in Develocorders no. 1, 2 and 4
2-8	Began preparations for installation of DMCF and auxiliary processors
12	Z1 cable replaced
12-15	Performed dc pulses to all seismometers
18	Replaced damping pot on Z17
23	Ran dc pulses on all short-period seismometers and preventive maintenance performed on LP Develocorder
26	LPN mass was pegged and recentered
28	Worked on data line termination module at Z17
January 2	Performed preventive maintenance on Develocorders 1 and 3
6-12	DC pulses to all seismometers
10	Beckman regulator and power control unit inoperative after several power fluctuations; both units repaired temporarily until new parts are available
12-21	Beckman regulator inoperative; tapes and PTA's operating from Sola transformer; regulator temporarily repaired
20-26	Z2 intermittantly inoperative; data cable replaced on 26th
26	LPN vault opened and resealed with new gaskets
26	IB seismometer brought in to CRB
27	Pulses run and polarity checked on Z2
30	DCM replaced on Z5; pulses run and polarity checked on Z5



## 2. MCF "Coefficient Loss Problem"

Since the basic MCF processor was installed in March 1966, sporadic loss of filter coefficients caused problems until the unit was taken off-line in September 1966 for interfacing with the auxiliary processor. A lengthy discussion of the problem and a fix circuit were presented in CPO Quarterly Report No. 4.<sup>1</sup>

During the reported quarter a "no delay" fix was installed in the Dressen Barnes power supply and was laboratory tested.\* Results of the installation and laboratory tests are presented in Appendix A. Briefly, these tests demonstrated that the fix circuit allowed the processor to survive a type of transient which had previously been found to cause coefficient losses.

After installation of the fix circuit, the MCF and auxiliary processors were installed again at CPO and were operational on 20 December 1966. At the field site, coefficient losses were still experienced sporadically. Further investigation revealed that losses were due not only to short power line transients but also to a severe ground loop problem.

The following modifications were subsequently incorporated into the processor system on 9-11 January 1967.

- The paper-tape reader logic ground connection was moved inside the MCF to the terminal strip which supplies power to the auxiliary processor. The processor ran without coefficient losses, but losses occurred on connecting and disconnecting the tape reader.

---

\* Note: The fix described in Quarterly Report No. 4 required a 100-msec delay. This delay was undesirable due to data loss.





- The logic power wiring was moved to the paper-tape reader so it was not routed through the controller drawer. The three cabinets were grounded also. The tape reader could then be disconnected and reconnected without loss.
- The printer logic ground was removed to the controller drawer and reconnected at the power supply. Printer ribbon reversal now occasionally cycles the MCF through stop mode but does not cause coefficient loss.

Since incorporating these grounding changes into the system, further loss of coefficients has not occurred. However, it has been discovered that a coefficient loss could occur if a floating oscilloscope (or other test equipment) is connected to an internal MCF logic ground point. This can be prevented by having the equipment grounded externally to the MCF before the internal ground connection is made.

### C. QUALITY CONTROL

Routine quality control of magnetic tapes and Develocorder film has continued as outlined in Quarterly Report No. 1.<sup>2</sup>

These checks have shown the film data to be in good condition and the analysis forms to be accurate and complete. The magnetic tape data was in good condition with very few spikes appearing on the tape checks.

Although film and tape data have been of high quality during the past quarter, quality control checks will be emphasized during the remainder of the contract to insure that the station instrumentation will be properly operating at the termination of the contract year.



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## SECTION III RESEARCH

This section reviews the research performed during the reported quarter under the CPO contract. The research is discussed in three parts:

- Continuation of the ambient noise study
- Evaluation of the MCF
- Improvement of visual data display

A discussion of the research related to the auxiliary processor is presented in Section IV.

### A. AMBIENT NOISE STUDY

This subsection presents the results from the continuation of the ambient noise study, comparing the present properties of the ambient noise field with those noted previously. The data presented in this report are from September and October 1966 and generally show the time stationarity of the noise field over the time period from 1965 to 1966.

#### 1. Single-Channel Power-Density Spectra

Figures III-1 and III-2 present the single-channel power-density spectra computed from Z10 for September and October 1966. These spectra show only minor deviations from those presented in Quarterly Report No. 3<sup>3</sup> and other previous quarterly reports. Comparing the spectra from a single channel shows that, since no major deviations are present, the noise field has remained time stationary.

#### 2. Frequency-Wavenumber Spectra

The data presented in the 3-dimensional frequency-wavenumber spectra for 28 September 1966 (Figures III-3 and -4) and for 15 October 1966 (Figures III-5 and -6) do not differ significantly from those presented in previous quarterly reports.



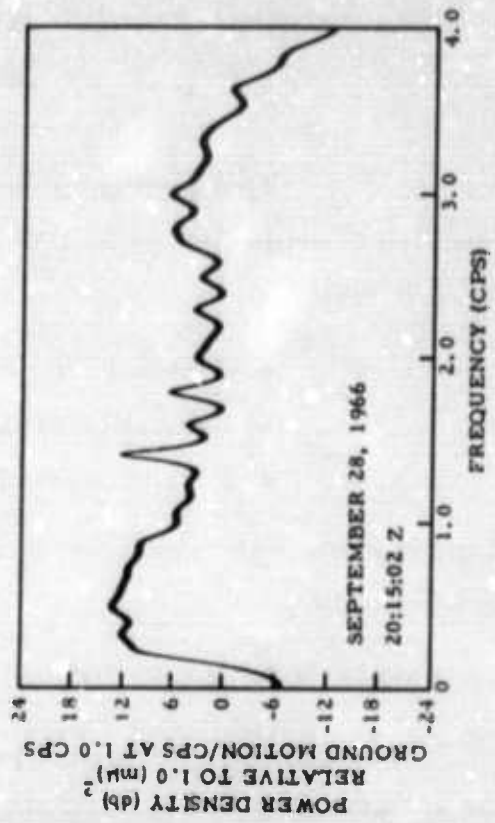
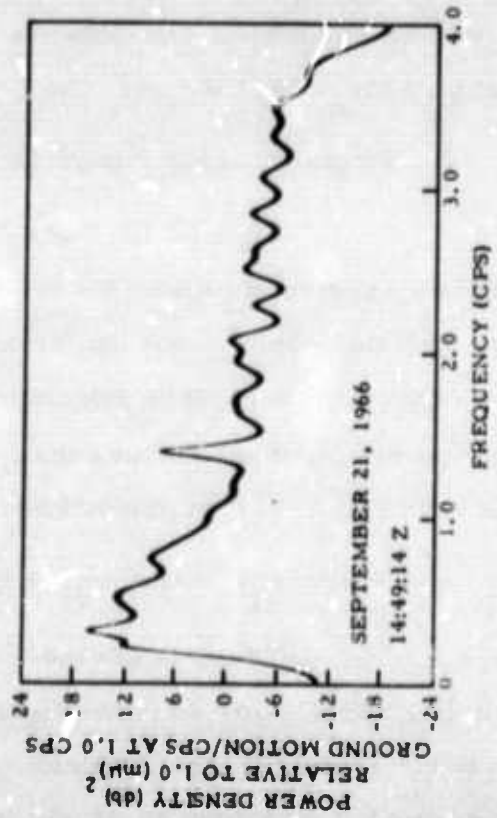
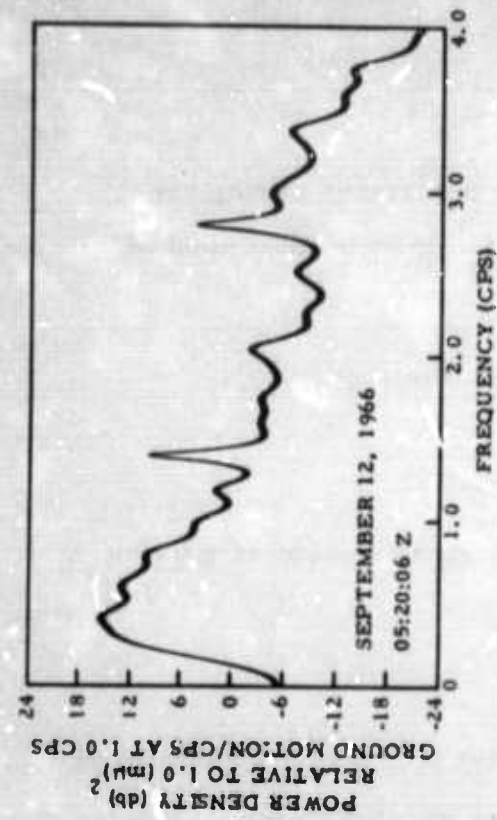
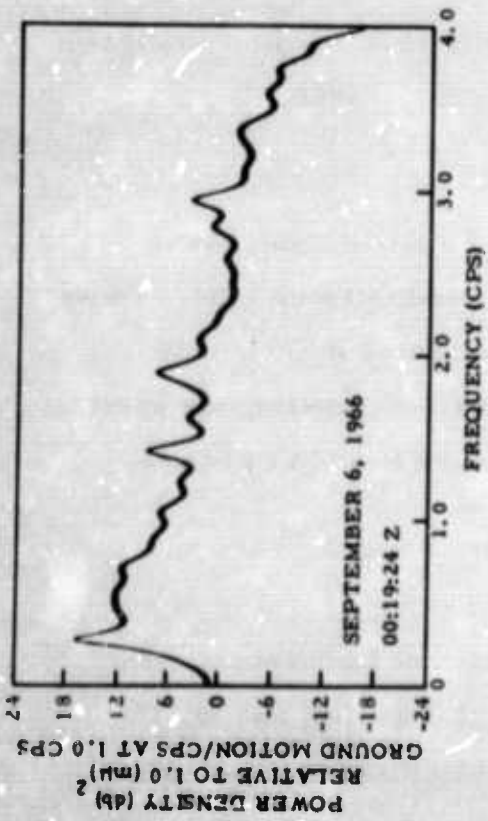


Figure III-1. CPO Ambient Noise Power-Density Spectra for September 1966



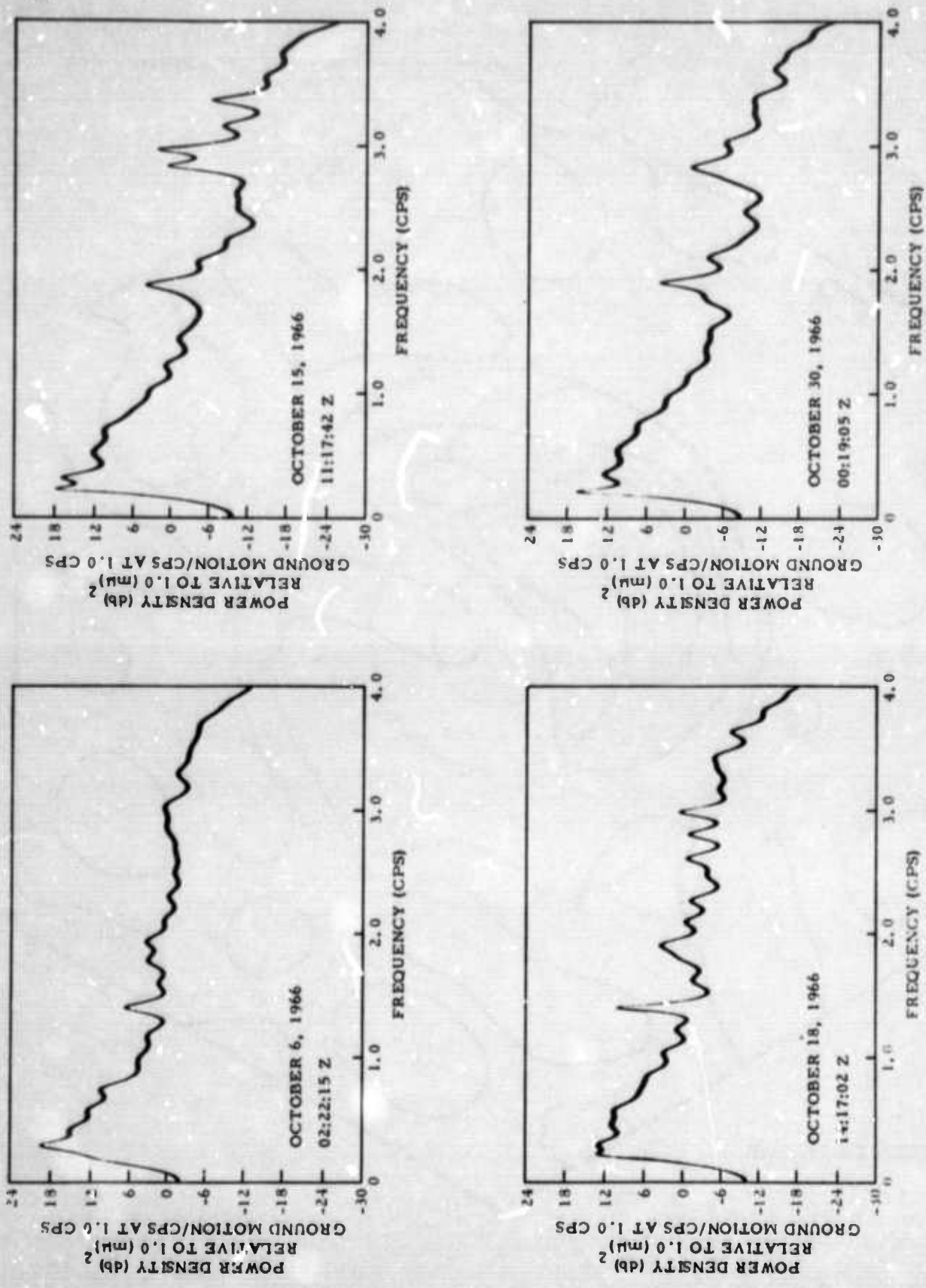


Figure III-2. CPO Ambient Noise Power-Density Spectra for October 1966

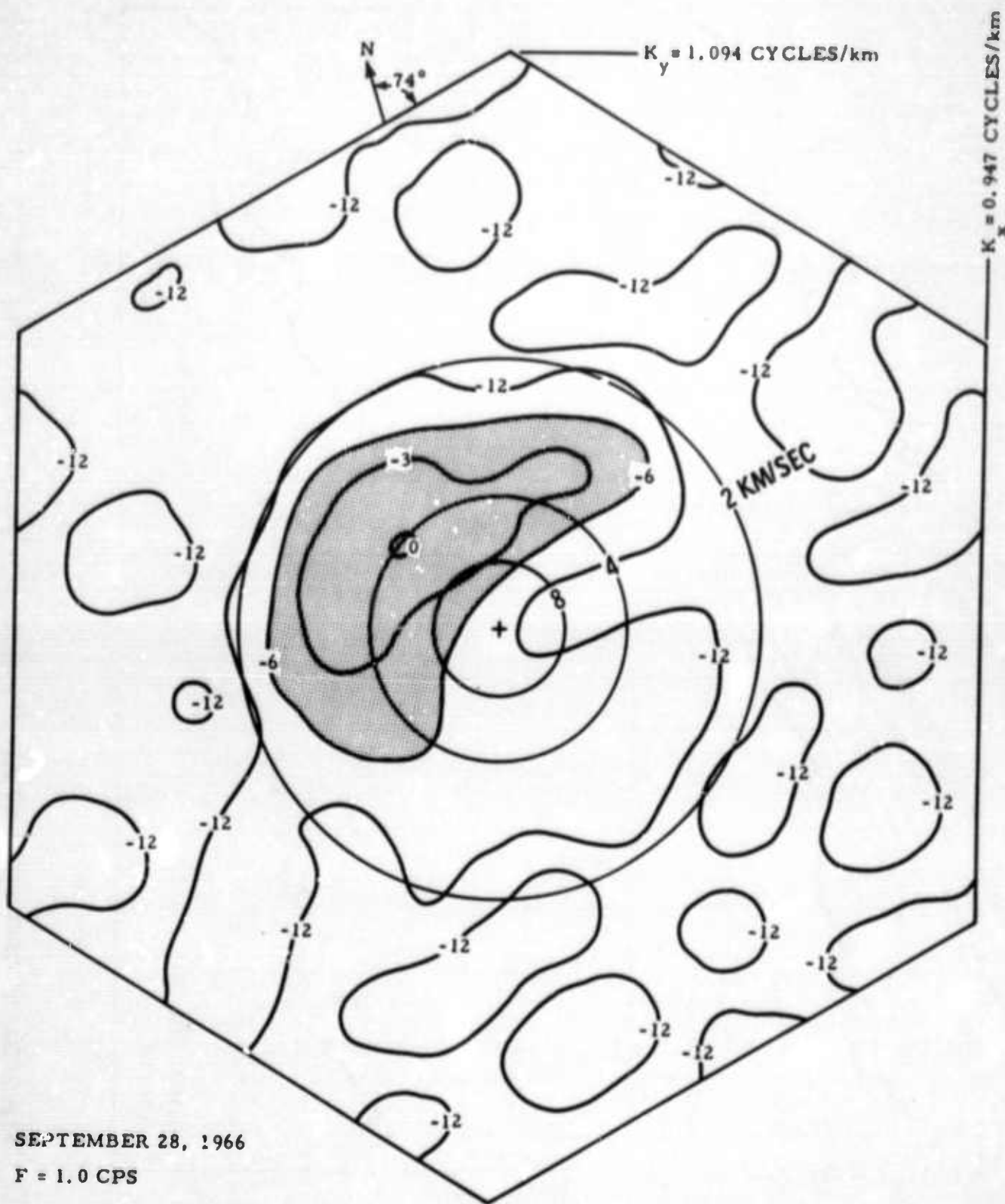


Figure III-3. CPO Ambient Noise Frequency-Wavenumber Spectrum  
28 September 1966 ( $f = 1.0$  cps)

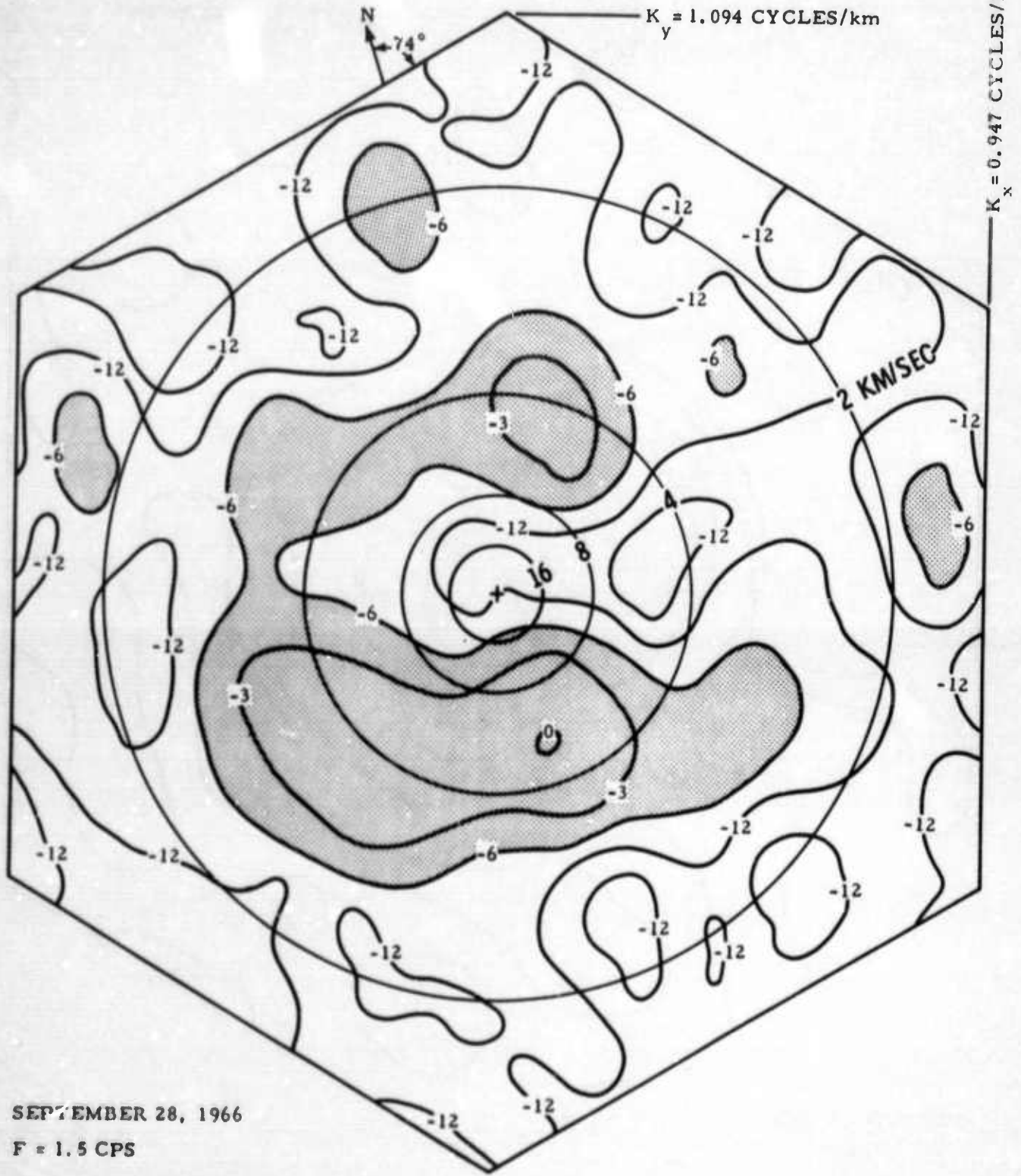
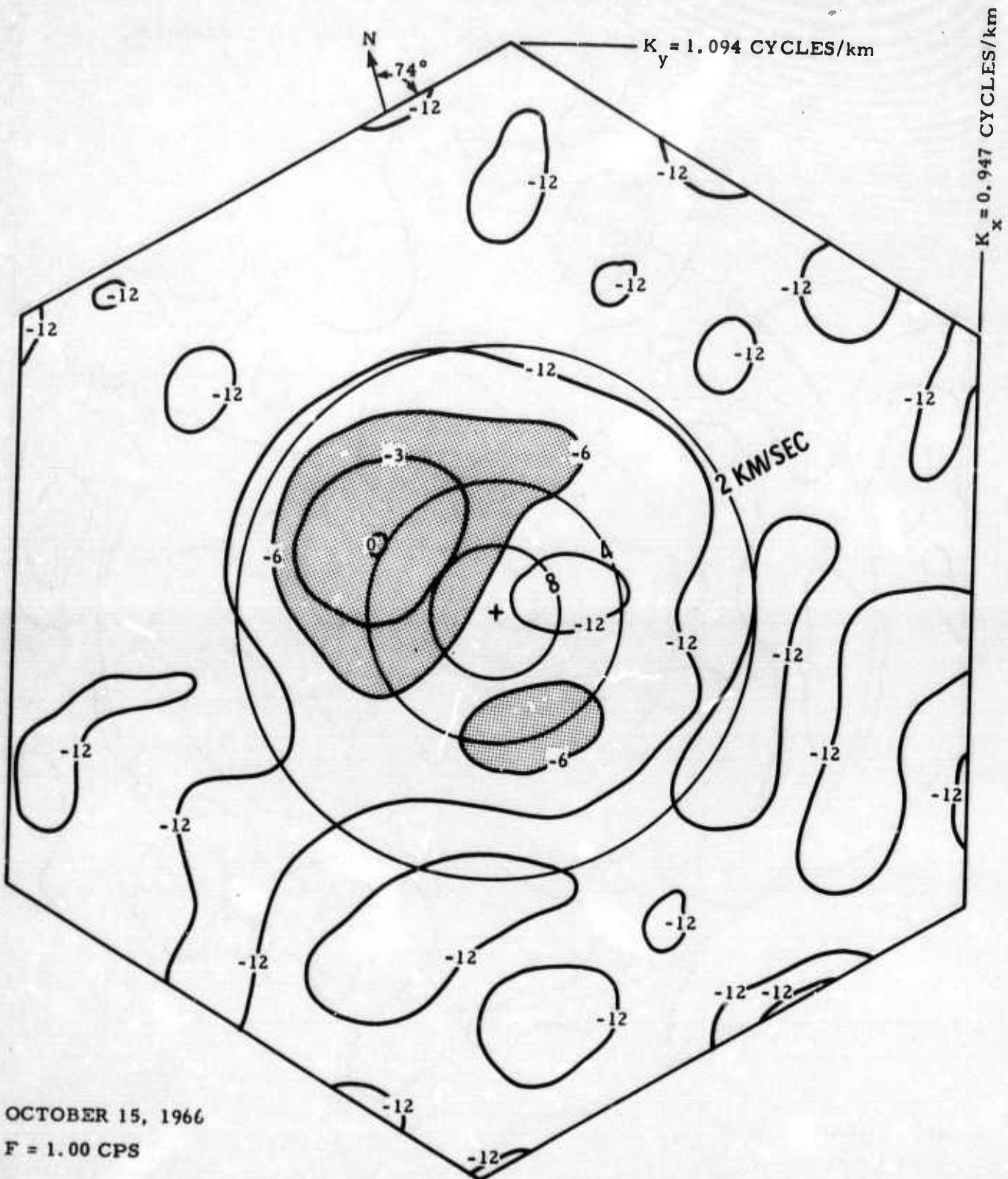


Figure III-4. CPO Ambient Noise Frequency-Wavenumber Spectrum  
28 September 1966 ( $f = 1.5 \text{ cps}$ )





OCTOBER 15, 1966  
 F = 1.00 CPS

Figure III-5. CPO Ambient Noise Frequency-Wavenumber Spectrum  
 15 October 1966 (f = 1.0 cps)

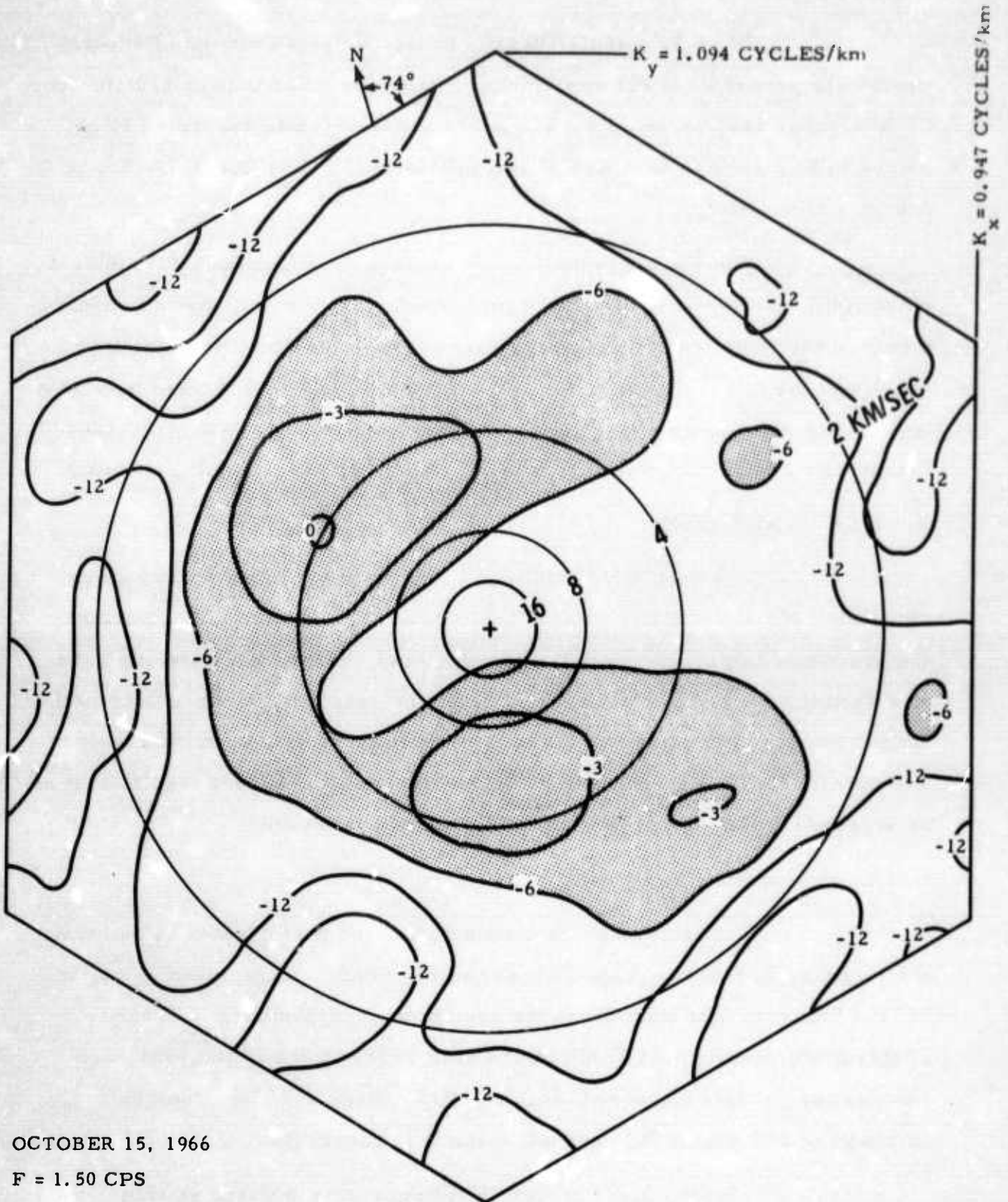


Figure III-6. CPO Ambient Noise Frequency-Wavenumber Spectrum  
15 October 1966 ( $f = 1.5 \text{ cps}$ )



The only notable change in these spectra from most spectra previously presented is the spreading of the major noise lobe at 1.0 cps for 28 September 1965 shown in Figure III-3. However, this spreading is not unique to this spectra as it was shown previously in CPO Quarterly Report No. 3, Figure III-2.

Figures presented in this section show that the CPO ambient noise field has remained relatively time stationary; i. e., it has not changed significantly from the preceding contract year. Therefore, the filters developed for use last year in the DMCF are still accurate for use on normal-level noise days and are the ones now being used in the digital processor. (Subsection IV-C2 discusses the present processor programming modes.)

## B. MCF EVALUATION

The goal of this study is to evaluate the increase in station detection capability afforded to the analysts at CPO by the MCF. During the preceding two quarters, data from July and August 1966 were analyzed to determine the percent increase in detection capability using data from the DMCF compared to using raw data. July results showed an increase of 195 events (63.725 percent) using the processor,<sup>1</sup> and August results showed an increase of 165 events (46 percent)<sup>4</sup> using the processor.

### 1. Presentation of Data

This study was continued during the past quarter to determine the increase in detection capability during the month of September using the MCF. The complete lists of events are shown in Appendix B. Results of this study are given in Table III-1 which shows the daily total for each list and the percent increase using the MCF. Results of the study show an increase of 201 events (59 percent) using the processor.

Figures III-7 through III-11 show events which station personnel detected only on the MCF output.





Table III-1  
CPO MCF OUTPUT STUDY, SEPTEMBER 1966

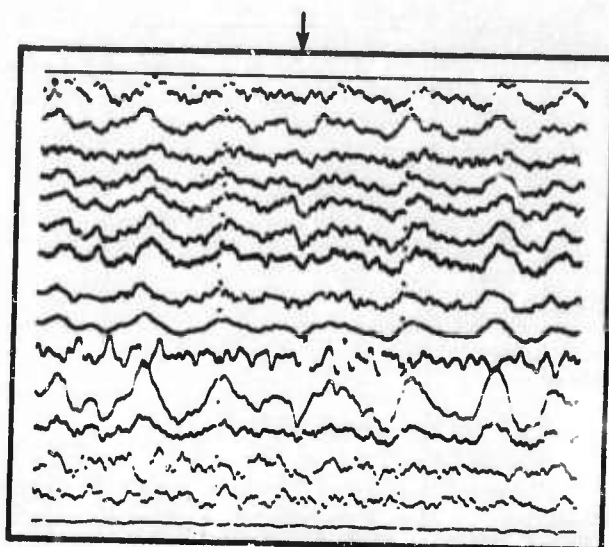
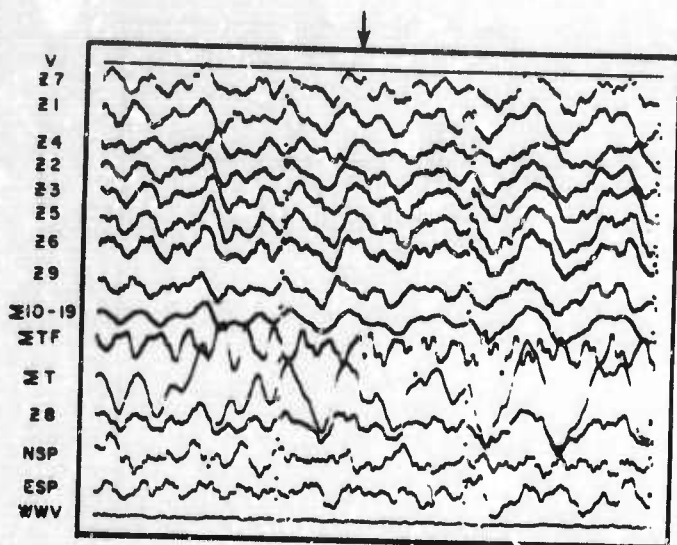
Date	Number of Events Reported without MCF Data	Number of Events Reported with MCF Data	Percent Increase in the Number of Reported Events with MCF
01	18	24	33
02	16	25	56
03	10	15	50
04	16	22	38
05	15	33	120
06	18	30	67
07	*	19	
08	16	23	44
09	17	22	29
10	17	32	88
11	*	27	
12	12	24	100
13	10	13	30
14	*	13	
15	24	35	46
16	7	16	129
17	12	19	58
18	16	18	13
19	10	18	80
20	12	19	58
21	7	19	171
22	23	27	17
23	13	19	46
24	*	15	
25	13	19	46
26	4	12	200
27	10	17	70
28	8	15	88
29	12	21	75
30	13	13	
Total	349	550	59

\* No data available (total does not include result for days when no data were available for column without MCF data)

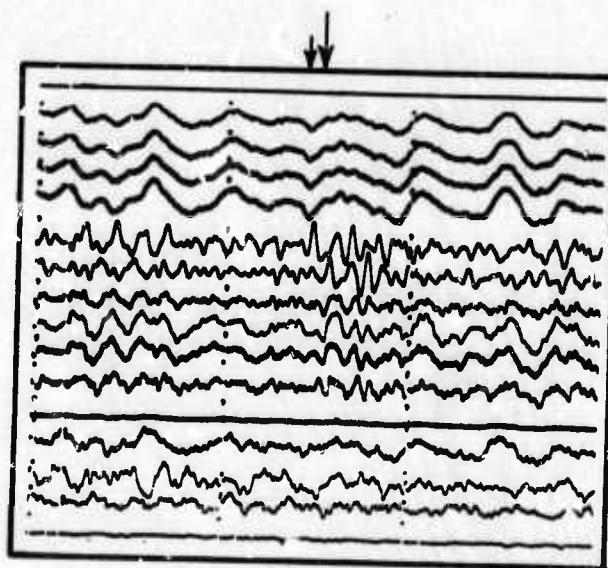
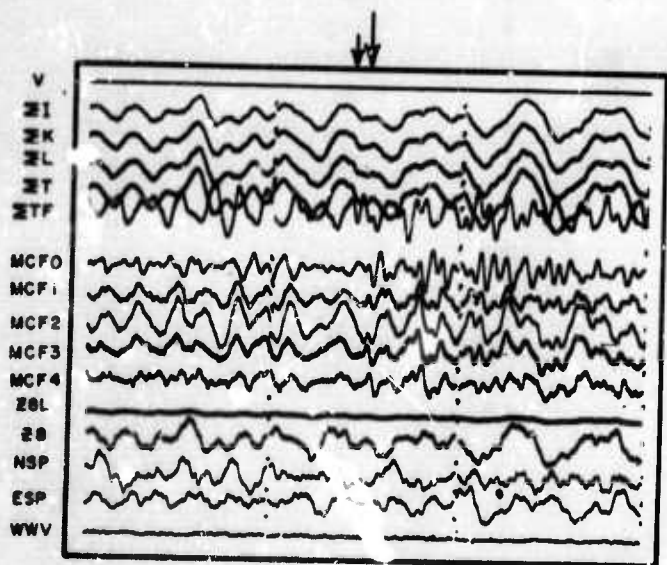


09:42:14.0

08:57:44.0



PRIMARY



SECONDARY

SEPTEMBER 1, 1966

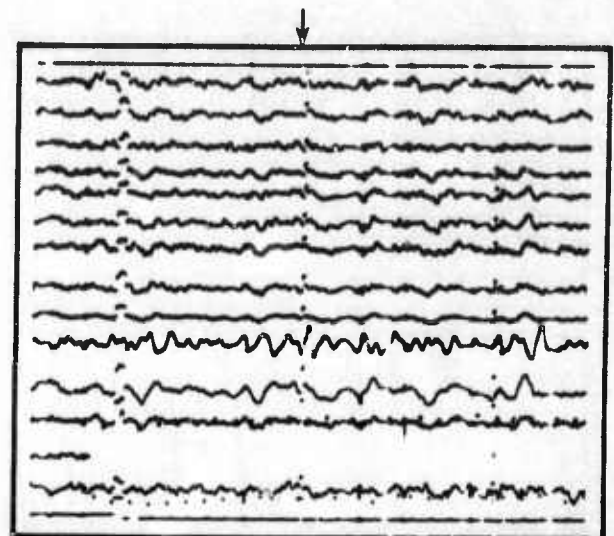
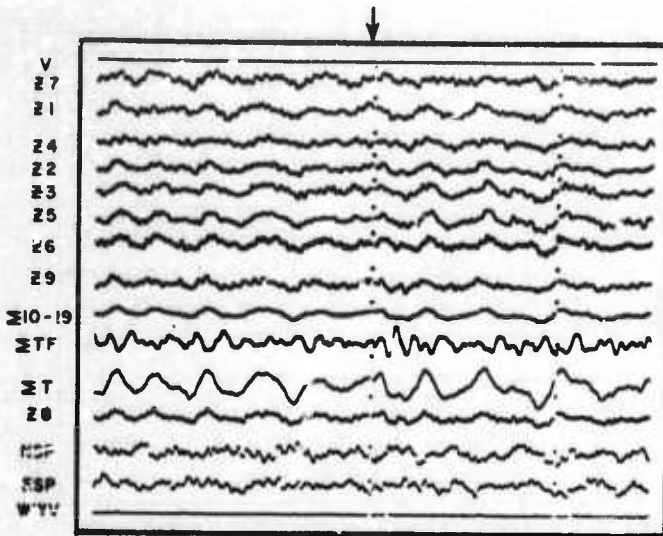
SEPTEMBER 2, 1966

Figure III-7. GPO Primary and Secondary Developer Records

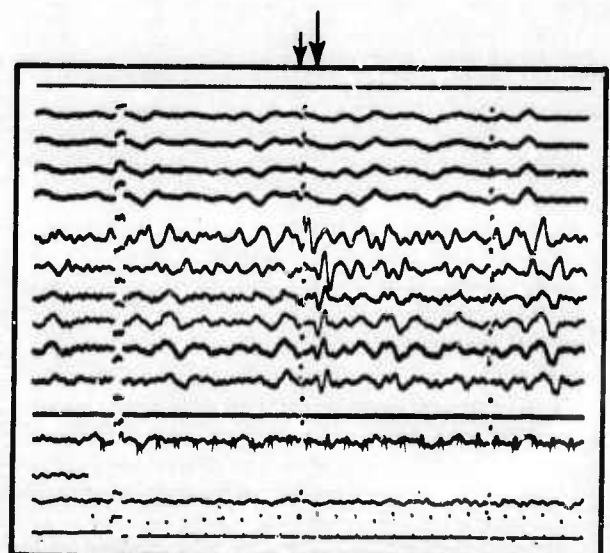
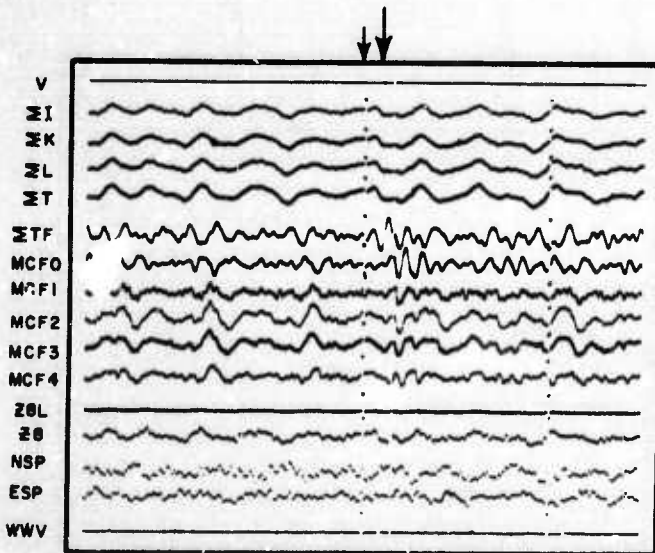


09:51:09.9

17:50:09.4



PRIMARY



SECONDARY

SEPTEMBER 3, 1966

SEPTEMBER 4, 1966

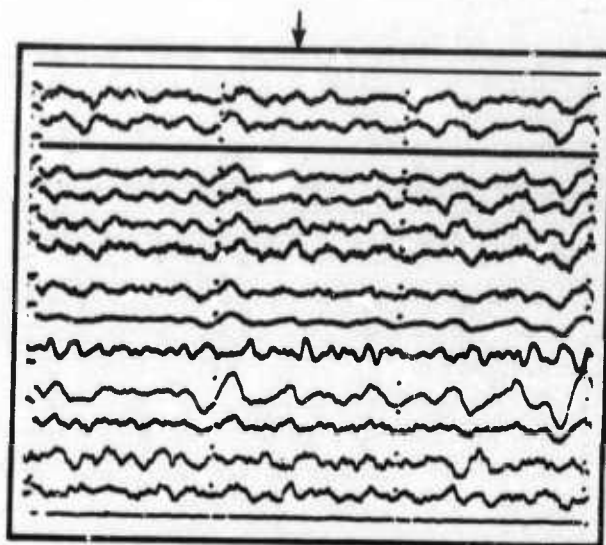
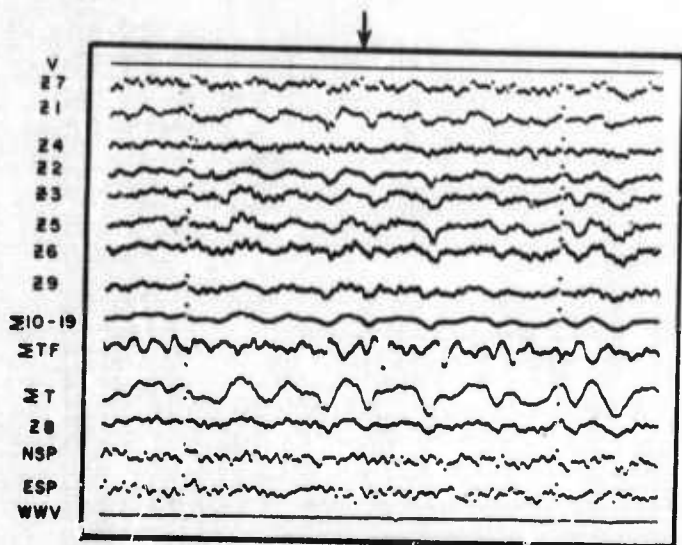
Figure III-8. CPO Primary and Secondary Develocorder Records



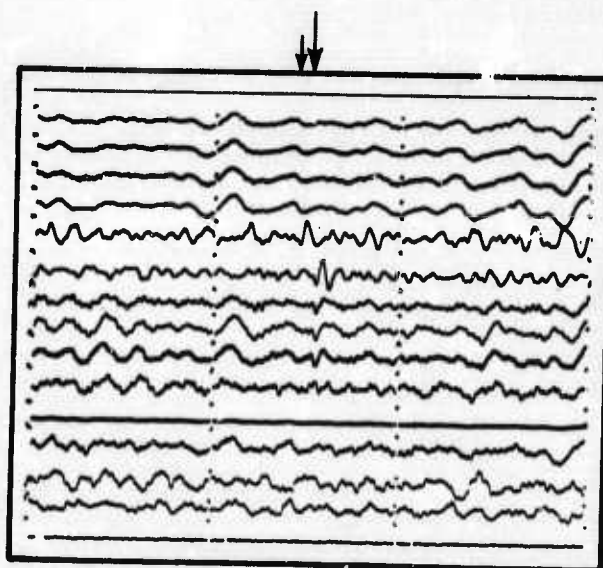
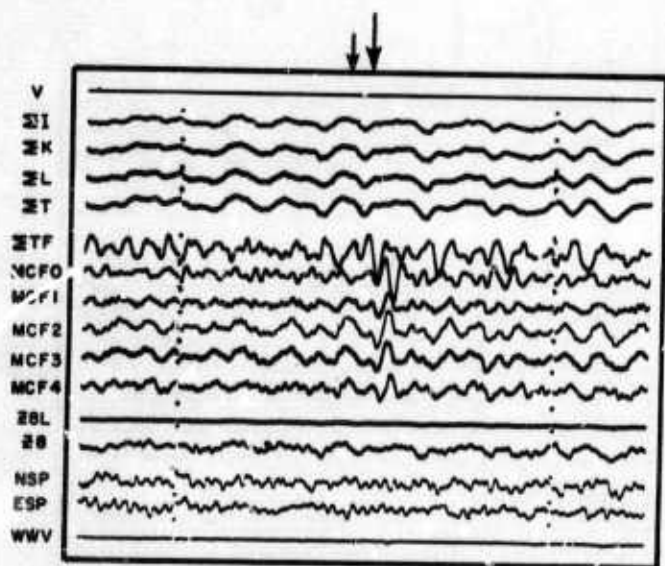


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01:10:14.2



PRIMARY



SECONDARY

SEPTEMBER 5, 1966

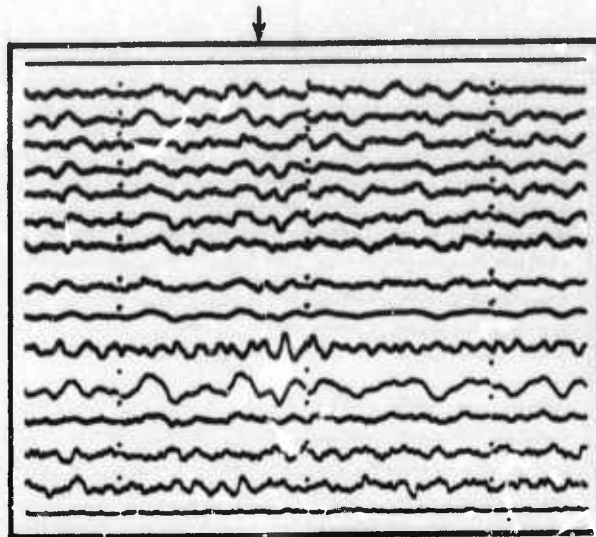
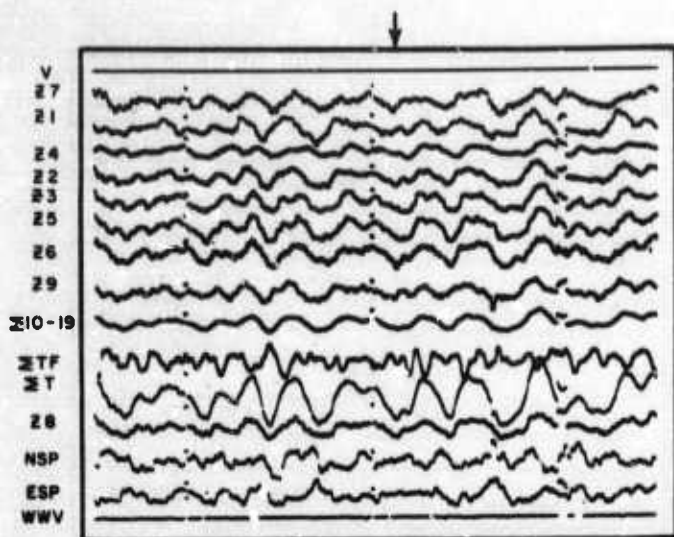
SEPTEMBER 16, 1966

Figure III-9. CPO Primary and Secondary Developer Records

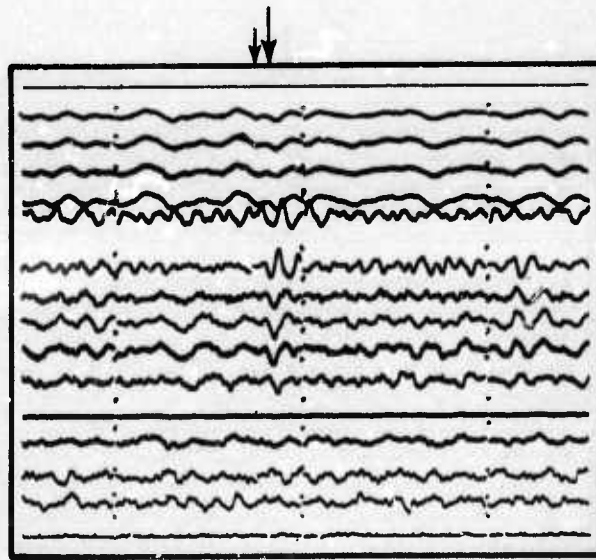
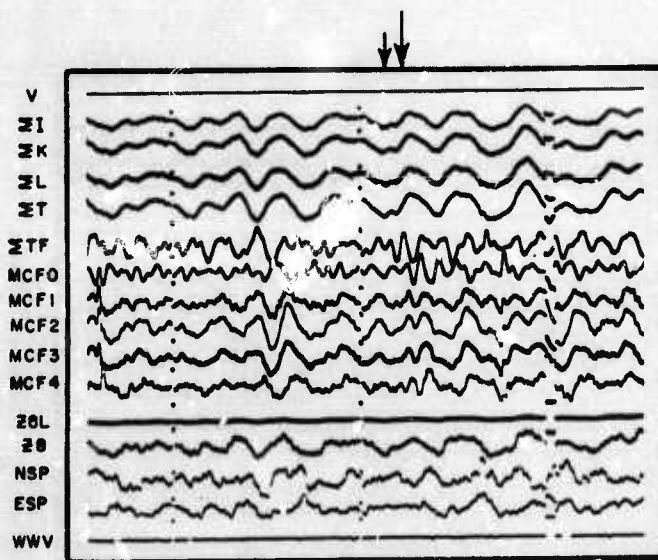


04:44:51.5

04:51:27.6



PRIMARY



SECONDARY

SEPTEMBER 17, 1966

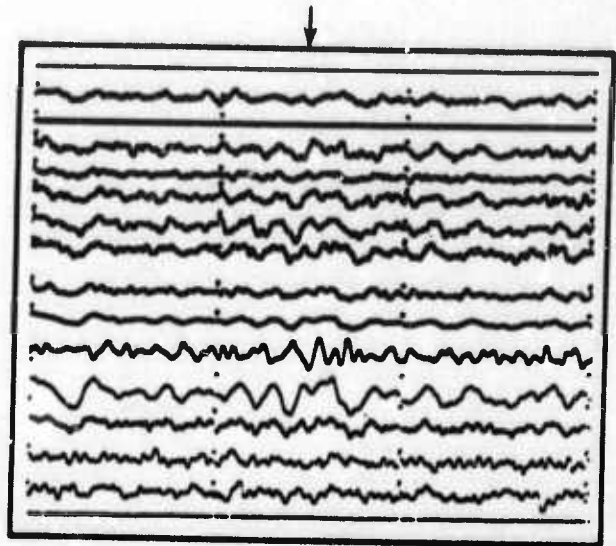
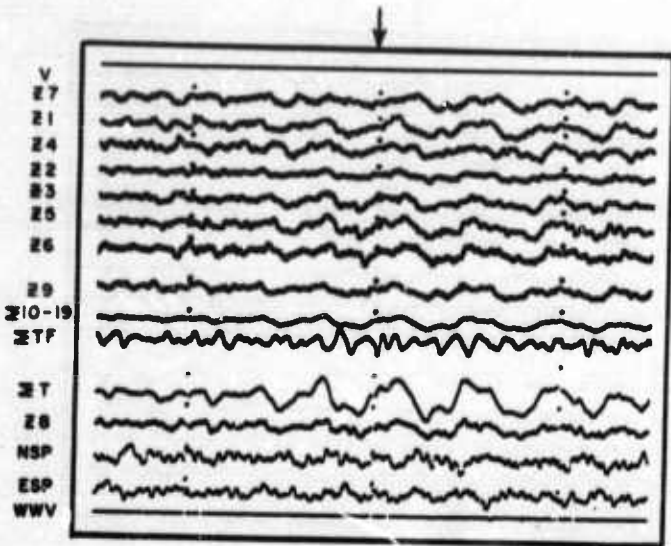
SEPTEMBER 19, 1966

Figure III-10. CPO Primary and Secondary Develocorder Records

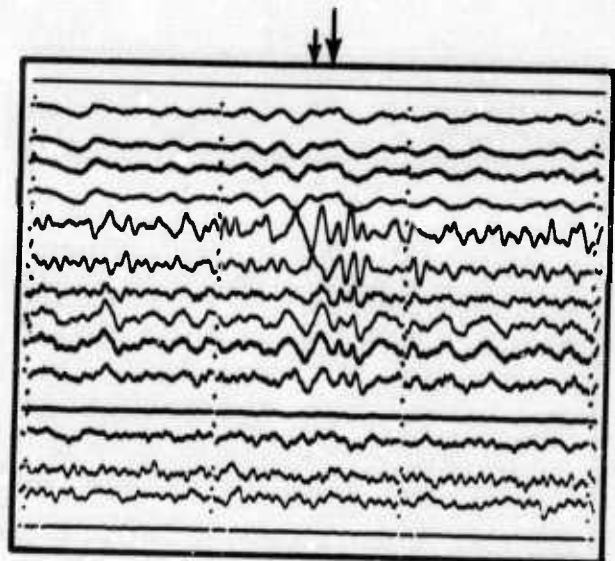
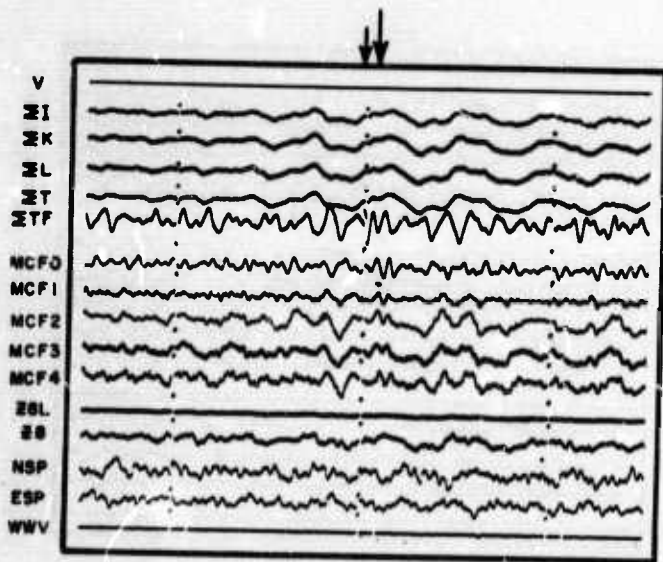


01:56:29.8

10:46:24.3



PRIMARY



SECONDARY

SEPTEMBER 25, 1966

SEPTEMBER 28, 1966

Figure III-11. CPO Primary and Secondary Developer Records





These figures demonstrate the advantage given to station personnel by the MCF. Station time of each P-wave arrival is shown by the small arrows, while the first motion of the P-wave arrival on the MCF outputs (which are delayed by 0.85 sec) is shown by the large arrows.

## 2. Discussion of Recent Results

Evaluation of the increase in detection capability afforded analysts by the MCF processor over a 3-month period (July, August, September 1966) has shown that the total number of events detected with the processor increased 55.4 percent over the number detected without processor data (Table III-2). The average number of events detected before the MCF was used (May 1965 through April 1966) was 305 per month. This average rose to 626 per month while the MCF was operational (May 1965 through September 1965).

When the MCF processor was taken off-line at CPO on 30 September 1966, it was expected that the monthly average number of detected events would decrease substantially to around 330 to 340 (assuming that the worldwide seismicity level remained constant). Table III-2 shows that this was not the case. This table shows a monthly average of 588 events from October 1966 through January 1967, indicating only a slight decrease from the period during which the MCF was operational (626 events monthly).

Either of two things could occur which would explain this deviation from the prediction; either the seismicity level could have increased, or analysts were for some reason picking more events than prior to MCF installation. Combinations of the two could also occur. Both possibilities were thoroughly investigated with the following conclusions:

- From USC&GS 1966 data, the seismicity level appeared to have remained fairly constant throughout the year with approximately 400 events per month reported over the period January 1966 to October 1966





Table III-2  
TELESEISMIC EVENTS DETECTED PER MONTH

<u>Month</u>	<u>Without MCF</u>	<u>With MCF</u>
May 1965	281	—
June 1965	375	—
July 1965	318	—
August 1965	319	—
September 1965	250	—
October 1965	308	—
November 1965	315	—
December 1965	271	—
January 1966	272	—
February 1966	329	—
March 1966	399	—
April 1966	461	—
May 1966	—	644
June 1966	—	699
July 1966	306*	501* (555)
August 1966	358*	523* (599)
September 1966	349*	550* (635)
October 1966	601	—
November 1966	565	—
December 1966	567	—
January 1967	619	—

\* Missing 2 to 4 days data during month



- From data recorded at UBO, it was shown that the seismicity level at that station remained relatively constant during the time period from January 1966 to January 1967, with a monthly average of approximately 1850 events.\*
- Station analysts felt they were better qualified to identify secondary data low-level events as a result of experience gained with the MCF processor
- Station analysts were now using secondary data for their prime analysis, while prior to the MCF installation primary data was used almost exclusively

The last two conclusions are related because, during the period that the MCF was operational, MCF data was placed on the secondary Develocorder along with the various summation traces. This allowed an unconscious, ready comparison on the part of the analysts between MCF and secondary data. Thus it appears that the number of reported events did not drop when the processor was removed from CPO because the analysts picked more low-level events as a result of using the secondary data for prime analysis and also because of the experience gained when the MCF was operating on-line.

#### C. IMPROVEMENT OF VISUAL DATA DISPLAY

This task's purpose is to develop a technique to aid station analysts in their interpretation of Develocorder records. Two methods were discussed and results were presented in Quarterly No. 5.<sup>4</sup> The other method, a single-channel filter technique, was briefly mentioned in the same report and will be discussed in detail in this report.

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\* Data furnished courtesy of the Geotechnical Corporation, Garland, Texas.



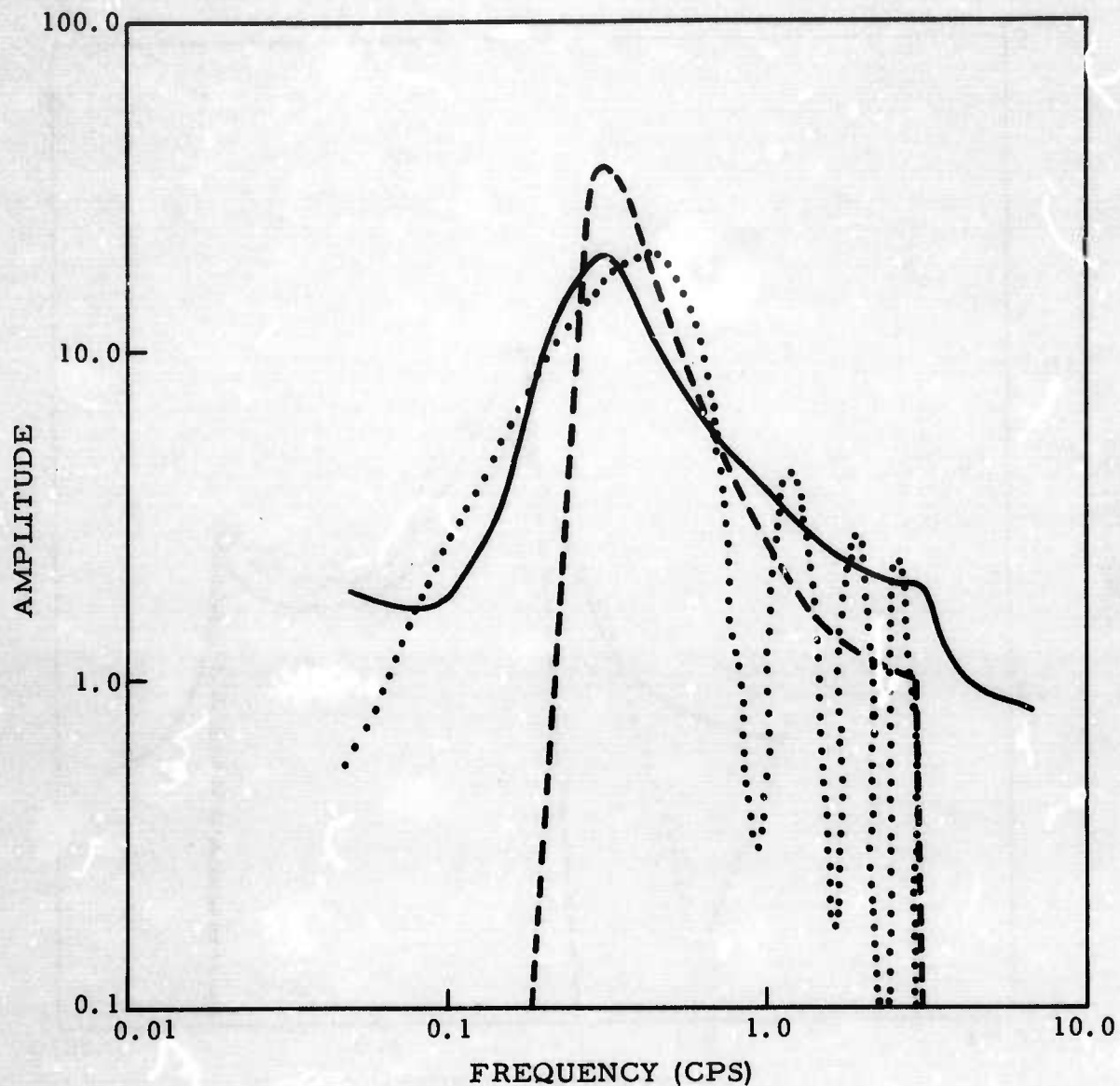
## 1. Presentation of Data

This study was directed toward developing single-channel filters to be used in the MCF to remove system response from Develocorder records. Filters were developed for amplitude and velocity response removal (discussed in Quarterly Report No. 5).<sup>4</sup>

The filters that were developed are shown in Figures III-12 and III-13 for the amplitude and velocity removal techniques, respectively. The filters were 39 and 200 points in length; or 1.95 sec and 10.0 sec. The conclusions drawn from these figures are that filters of at least 200 points in length would be required to successfully perform this task, and that these filters would probably still not give a good approximation of the desired results.

## 2. Conclusions

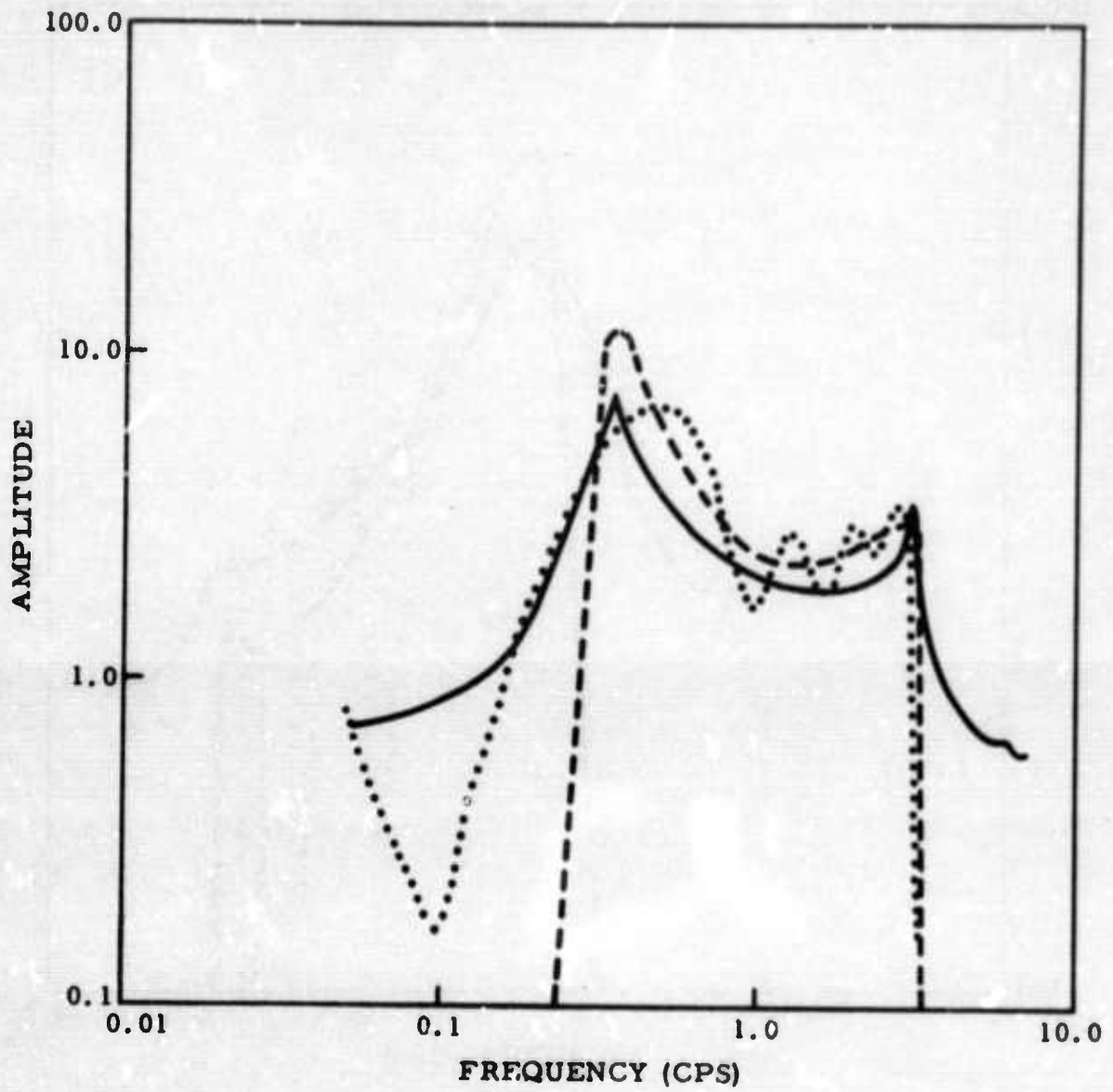
Due to the fact that extremely long filters are necessary for this task and these filters would require more core space in the MCF than is available under the present programming mode, it is recommended that this method of approaching the task be discontinued.



————— RESPONSE OF 200 POINT FILTER  
..... RESPONSE OF 39 POINT FILTER  
----- DESIRED RESPONSE

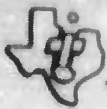
Figure III-12. Responses of the CPO Amplitude Removal Filters





————— RESPONSE OF 200 POINT FILTER  
..... RESPONSE OF 39 POINT FILTER  
- - - - - DESIRED RESPONSE

Figure III-13. Response of the CPO Velocity Removal Filters



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## SECTION IV AUXILIARY PROCESSOR

### A. GENERAL

Under this contract, efforts have been directed in part toward the design, construction, checkout, installation, on-line operation and evaluation at CPO of a detection and identification processor. This processor computes Fisher and Wiener sum-of-squares detection outputs and UK identification outputs. The unit interfaces with the existing MCF processor and shares available data core storage and computing capability.

The main purpose for constructing this auxiliary processor was to study the implementation and use of automatic on-line detection hardware. This on-line automatic detection capability now makes it economically possible to collect and evaluate enough data to, in turn, evaluate on-line processing techniques. Before a worldwide network of seismic arrays can be established, automatic on-line detection hardware is necessary because of the large quantities of data which must be reduced to an economically manageable level.

The device, which has been operational at CPO since 30 December 1966, evaluates automatic detection by using "yes-no" type threshold detectors which continually monitor the Fisher and Wiener detection outputs.

The following subsections describe the hardware, on-line implementation at CPO, evaluation to be performed, and Dallas-based research support necessary to effectively use and evaluate the processor.



## B. SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

### 1. Introduction

The auxiliary processor performs the Fisher, United Kingdom and Wiener power processes. In addition, the auxiliary processor provides digital threshold detectors on the Fisher and the Wiener power outputs.

The auxiliary processor (Figure IV-1) performs these supplementary processes without increasing memory capacity or slowing the normal filtering processes of the CPO multichannel filter system. The auxiliary processor monitors the CPO multichannel filter processor and intermittently interrupts it to store data. Its routines utilize the CPO multichannel filter memory, multiplier, output registers, and several other circuits. Control signals, basic clocks and dc voltage (excluding digital-to-analog converter power) for the auxiliary processor are also supplied by the CPO multichannel filter system. The auxiliary processor provides digital-to-analog converters for one Fisher output, two United Kingdom outputs and four Wiener power outputs.

### 2. Basic Operational Description

This subsection presents the mathematical description of the operations performed by the three processes of the auxiliary processor and describes the threshold detectors.

#### a. Fisher Process

The Fisher process is a statistical signal detection process which operates on the filtered outputs of each MCF input channel. The filtered outputs are formed by the MCF in the beam-steer process using the following equation:

(Text contd IV-4)



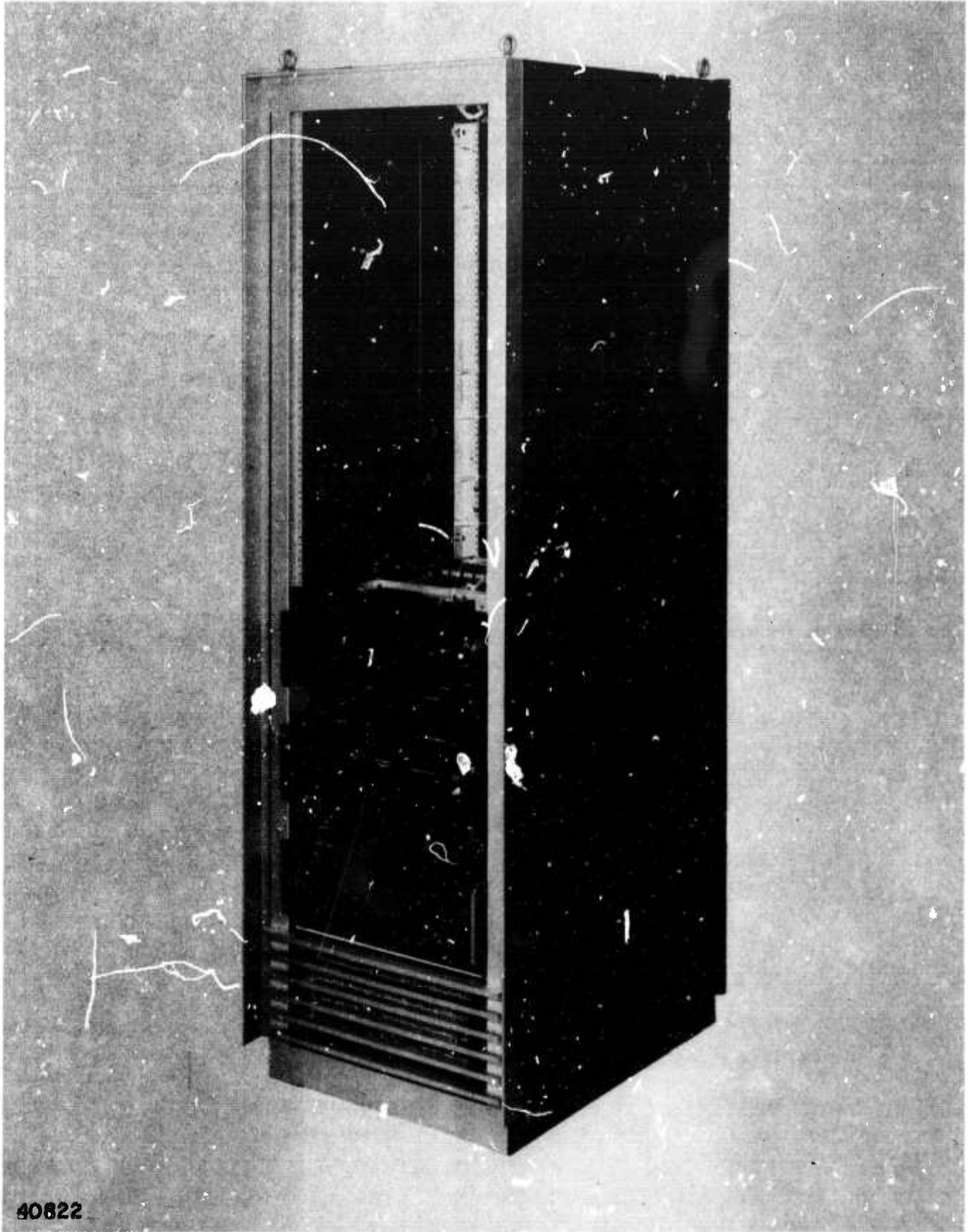


Figure IV-1. Auxiliary Processor



$$B_n^k = \sum_{i=0}^I S_{n-i}^k a_i^k$$

where

$S_n^k$  is the value of the most recent sample of the data for input channel  $k$  (where  $k$  ranges from 0 to  $k$ )

$a_0^k$  through  $a_i^k$  are constants

and

$I + 1$  is the number of filter points

By using the CPO multichannel filter hardware, the auxiliary processor computes a Fisher output according to the following equation:

$$\text{Fisher Output} = \frac{N1 \left( K3 - \frac{K1}{P} \right)}{\left( K3 - \frac{K1}{P} \right) + N2 \left( \frac{K2}{2^{2x}} - \frac{K3}{K+1} \right)}$$

where

$N1$  and  $N2$  are normalization constants

$K + 1$  is the number of input channels

$P$  is the Fisher history length

$x = 13 - y$ , where  $y$  indicates the position of the Fisher summation truncate switch



K1, K2, and K3 are referred to as the intermediate Fisher terms which are formed using the following equation:

$$K1 = \left( \sum_{p=1}^P \sum_{k=0}^K B_{n-(p-1)}^k \right)^2$$

$$K2 = \sum_{p=1}^P \sum_{k=0}^K \left( B_{n-(p-1)}^k \right)^2$$

$$K3 = \sum_{p=1}^P \left( \sum_{k=0}^K B_{n-(p-1)}^k \right)^2$$

The Fisher output computed by the processor is a transform of the true Fisher process which is given by:

$$F = \frac{K3 - \frac{K1}{P}}{K2 - \frac{K3}{K+1}}$$

Under highly coherent signal conditions, the denominator of F is zero, an undefined state for the hardware as implemented. To avoid this condition, F is transformed as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Fisher Output} &= \frac{A \cdot F + B}{C \cdot F + D} \\ &= \frac{(A/C) F}{F + D/C} \end{aligned}$$



where

$$\begin{aligned} B &= 0 \\ A/C &= N1 \\ D/C &= N2 \end{aligned}$$

The effect of this transform as a function of N2 may be seen in Figure IV-2. N1 sets the maximum value (routinely  $777_8$  or  $512_{10}$ , the largest possible output number as a result of the 9-bit output register). Selection of N2 is normally based upon the F-value computed for the particular site's ambient noise field (at CPO,  $F \cong 2.2$ ).<sup>5</sup> This may be determined operationally by finding one or two processor average ambient noise output values over a predetermined gate by using the Fisher threshold detectors and by reading the F value for the known N2.

b. United Kingdom Process

The United Kingdom process performs the zero-lag cross-correlation of two beam-steer outputs. The auxilliary processor forms two such outputs using the following equation:

$$\text{UK Output} = \sum_{p=1}^P C_{n-(p-1)}^j C_{n-(p-1)}^k$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} C_{n-(p-1)}^j &= j^{\text{th}} \text{ beam-steer output of the MCF processor} \\ &\hspace{15em} (\text{but } j \neq k) \\ C_{n-(p-1)}^k &= k^{\text{th}} \text{ beam-steer output of the MCF processor} \\ P &= \text{number of UK history points} \end{aligned}$$

n denotes the most recent beam-steer output, n-1 is the next most recent beam-steer output, etc.



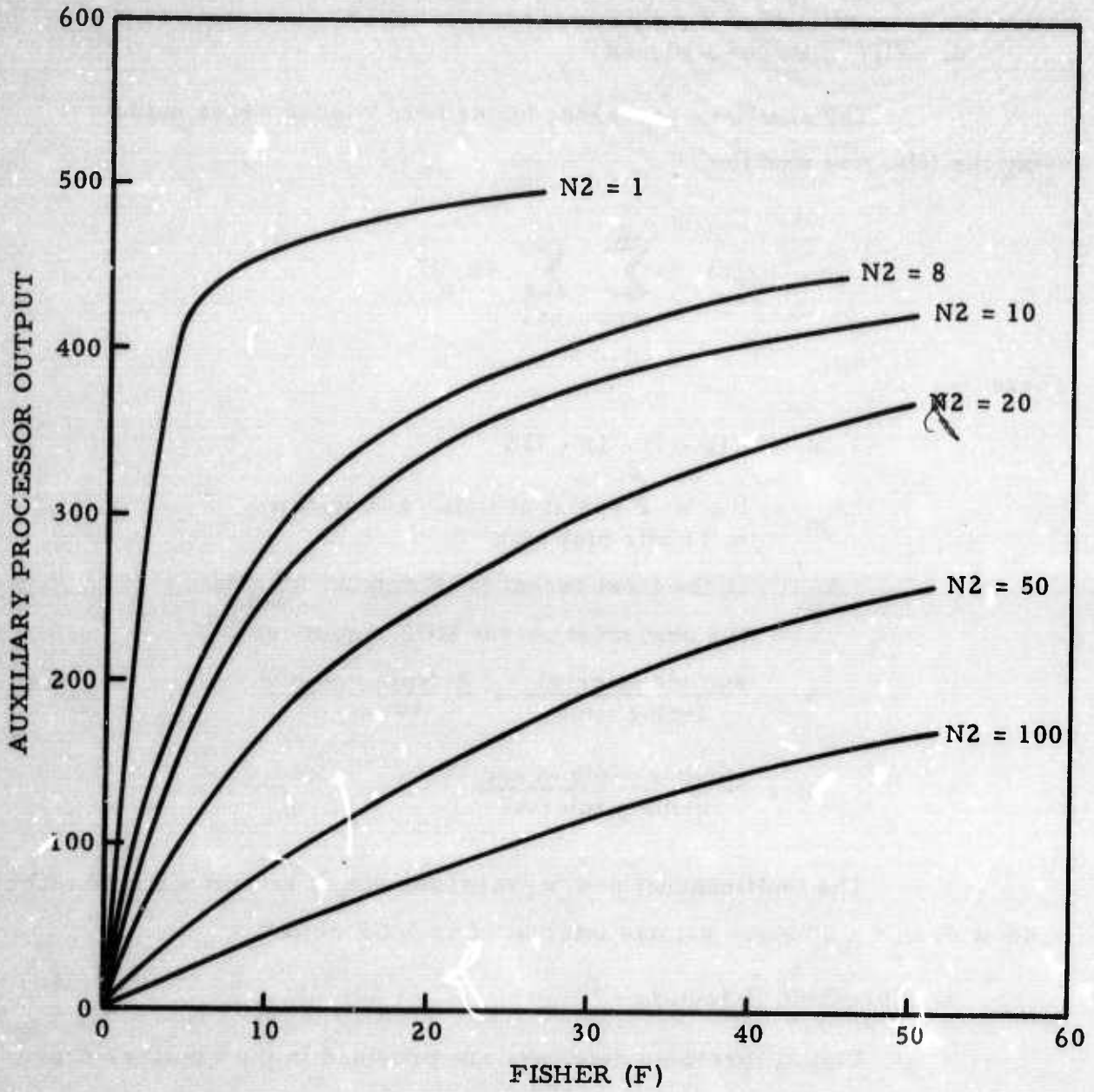


Figure IV-2. Fisher Transformation as a Function of N2





A second UK output is generated using outputs  $l$  and  $m$ , where  $l \neq m$  and  $j, k, l$ , and  $m$  are not equal.

New UK outputs are computed every 50 msec.

#### c. Wiener Power Process

The auxiliary processor forms four Wiener power outputs using the following equation:

$$\text{Output} = \sum_{r=1}^R \sum_{s=1}^S (A_m)^2$$

where

$$m = n(f - 1) - (r - 1)S$$

$A_m$  = the MCF output at time  $m$ , truncated to 11 bits plus sign

$A_n$  is the most recent MCF output,  $A_{n-1}$  is the next most recent MCF output, etc.

$$S = \frac{\text{sample interval}}{\text{frame time}} = \frac{\text{sample interval}}{50 \text{ msec}}$$

$$r = \frac{\text{window width in sec}}{\text{sample interval}}$$

The multichannel power processor output is an  $R \times S \times 50$  msec window of an  $S \times 50$  msec sample interval of an MCF output.

#### d. Threshold Detectors

Digital threshold detectors are provided in the auxiliary processor for the Fisher output and the four power outputs. The threshold detectors provide a separate signal output when a monitored output equals or exceeds a switch selected level.



### 3. General Characteristics

The design philosophy and general appearance of the auxiliary processor were modeled after the basic MCF processor. The unit consists of an 80 in. single bay rack (Figure IV-1) containing three drawers: the arithmetic drawer (Figure IV-3a and -3b), the output drawer (Figure IV-4a and -4b) and the controller drawer (Figure IV-5). All input and output cabling passes through the top of the cabinet.

The spare rack in the auxiliary processor may be used for support equipment such as the paper tape reader (PTR), data control modules, standard station timing unit, and the rack mounted oscilloscope.

#### a. Input Signals

All input data signals are derived from the basic MCF processor as described in the following listing.

- **Wiener Power Process**

This process derives its input from the MCF 1-4 outputs. Of the 24 available bits of data, 9 are selected using of the input data truncation switch.

- **Fisher Process**

Single-channel data are accepted from the MCF 0 output. This allows single-channel prefiltering of data prior to computation of the Fisher statistic. Of the available 24 bits of data, 9 are selected through the Fisher input data truncation switch.

- **UK Process**

The input is derived from two selectable beam-steer outputs. Nine of the total 24 available bits are selected by the UK input data truncation switch.

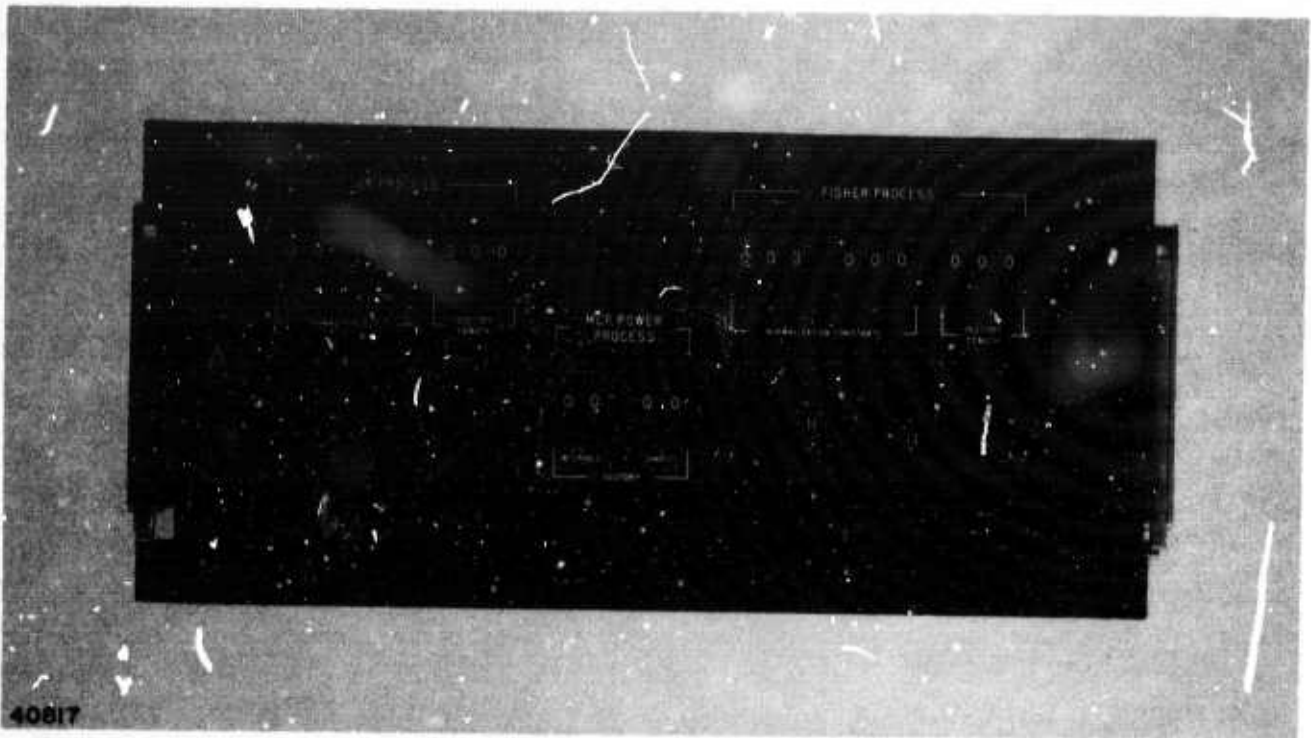


Figure IV-3a. Arithmetic Drawer Front Panel

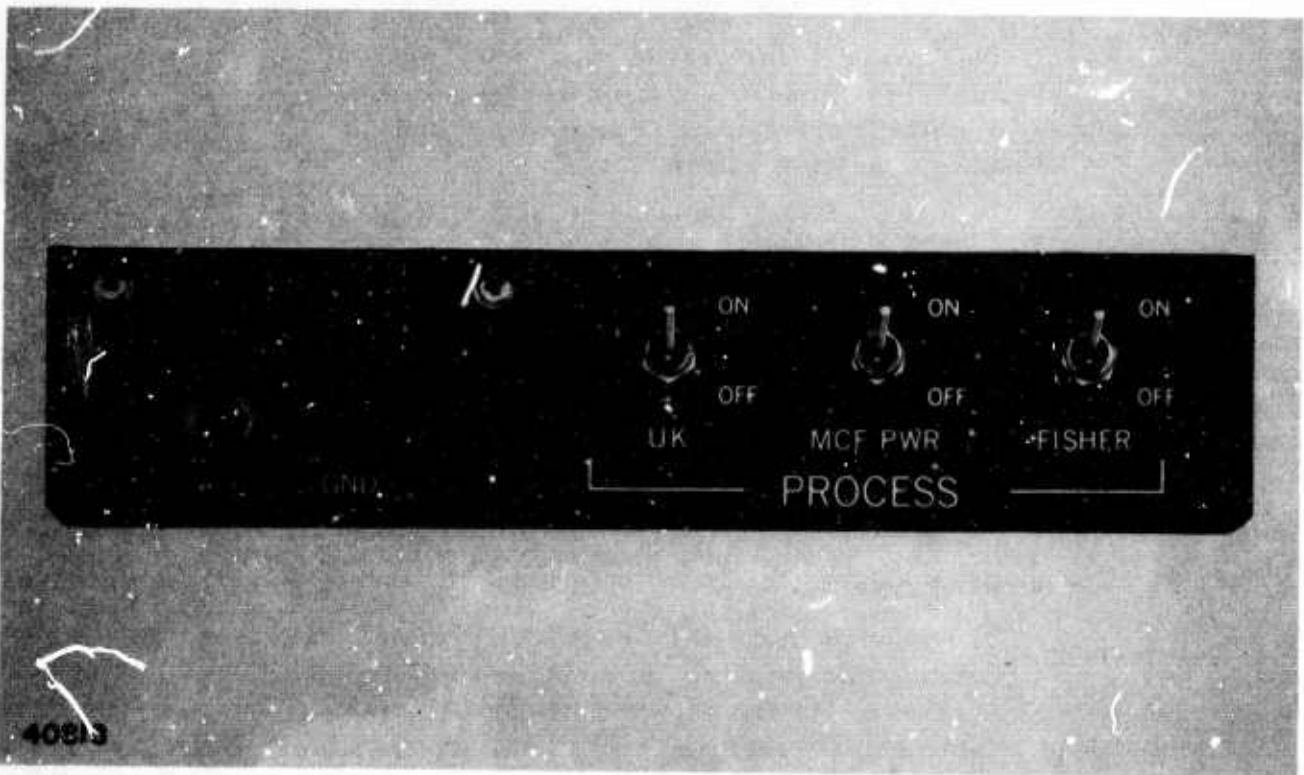


Figure IV-3b. Arithmetic Drawer Internal Switch Panel

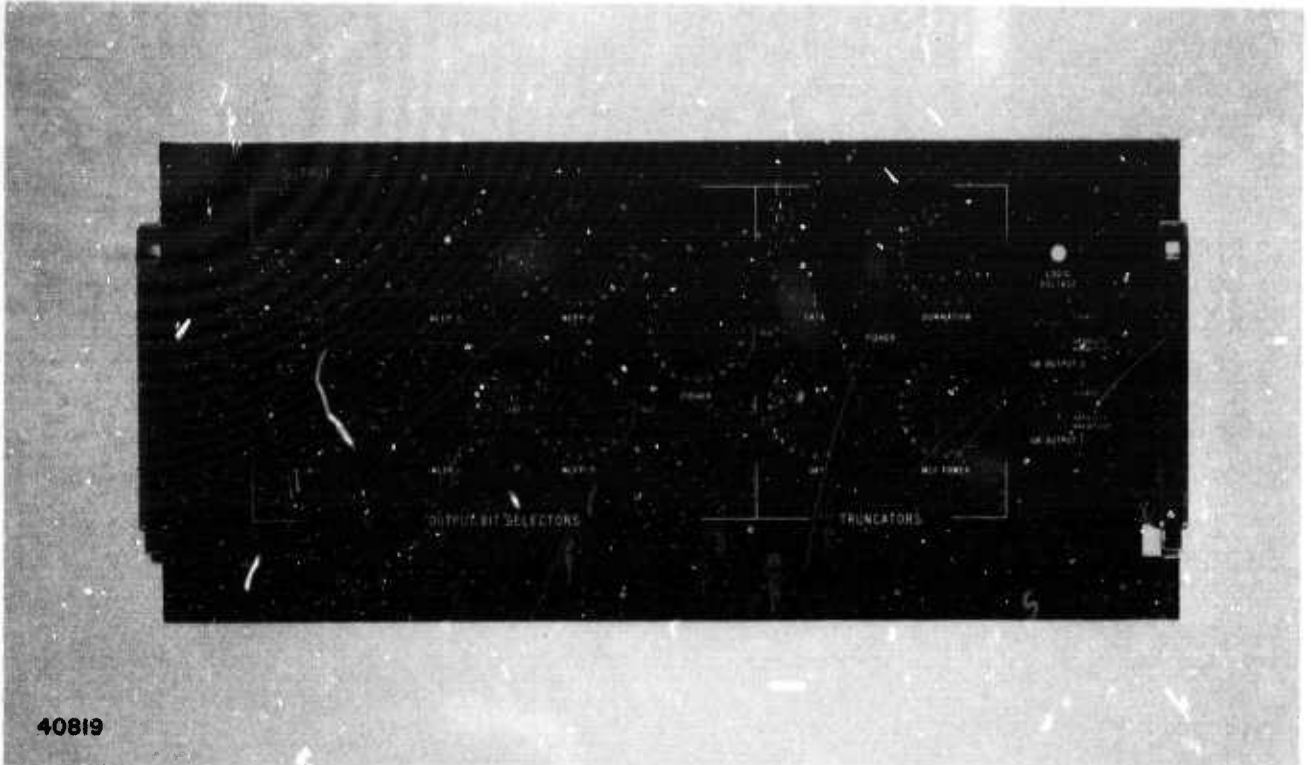


Figure IV-4a. Output Drawer Front Panel

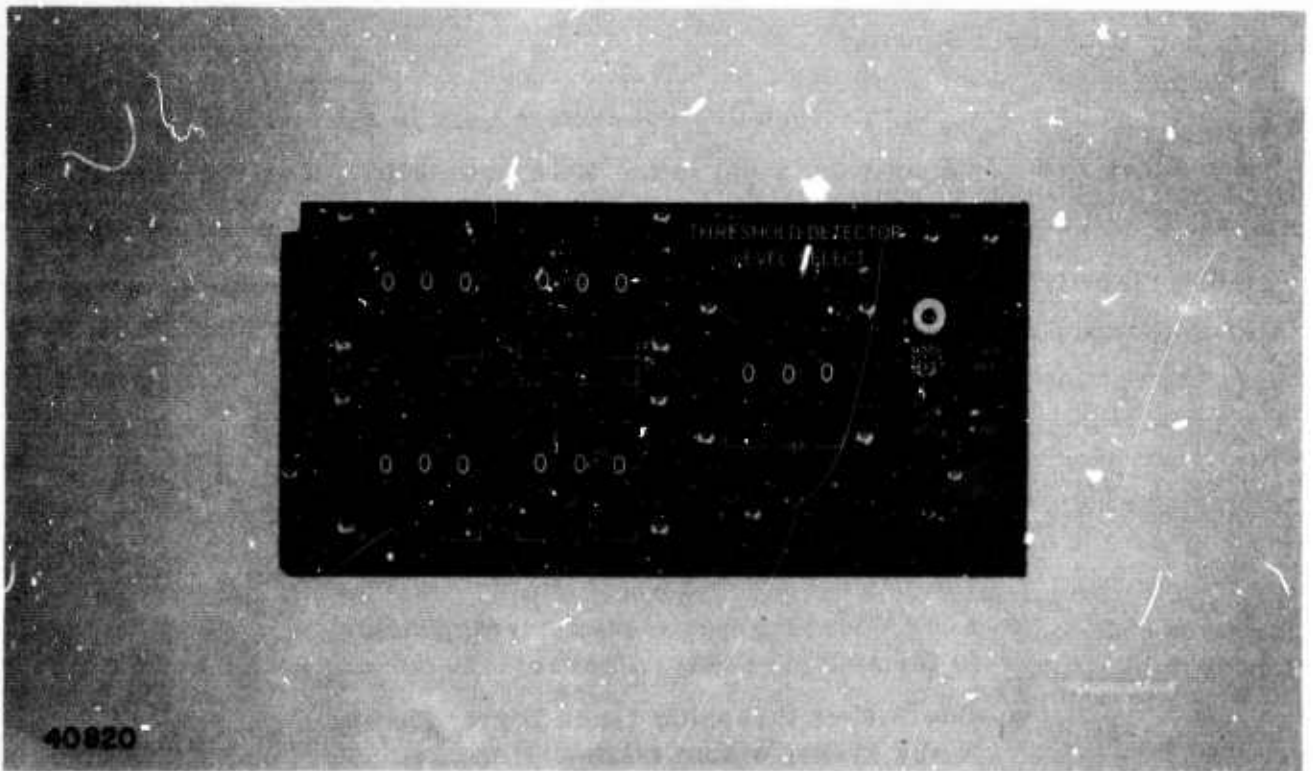


Figure IV-4b. Output Drawer Internal Switch Panel



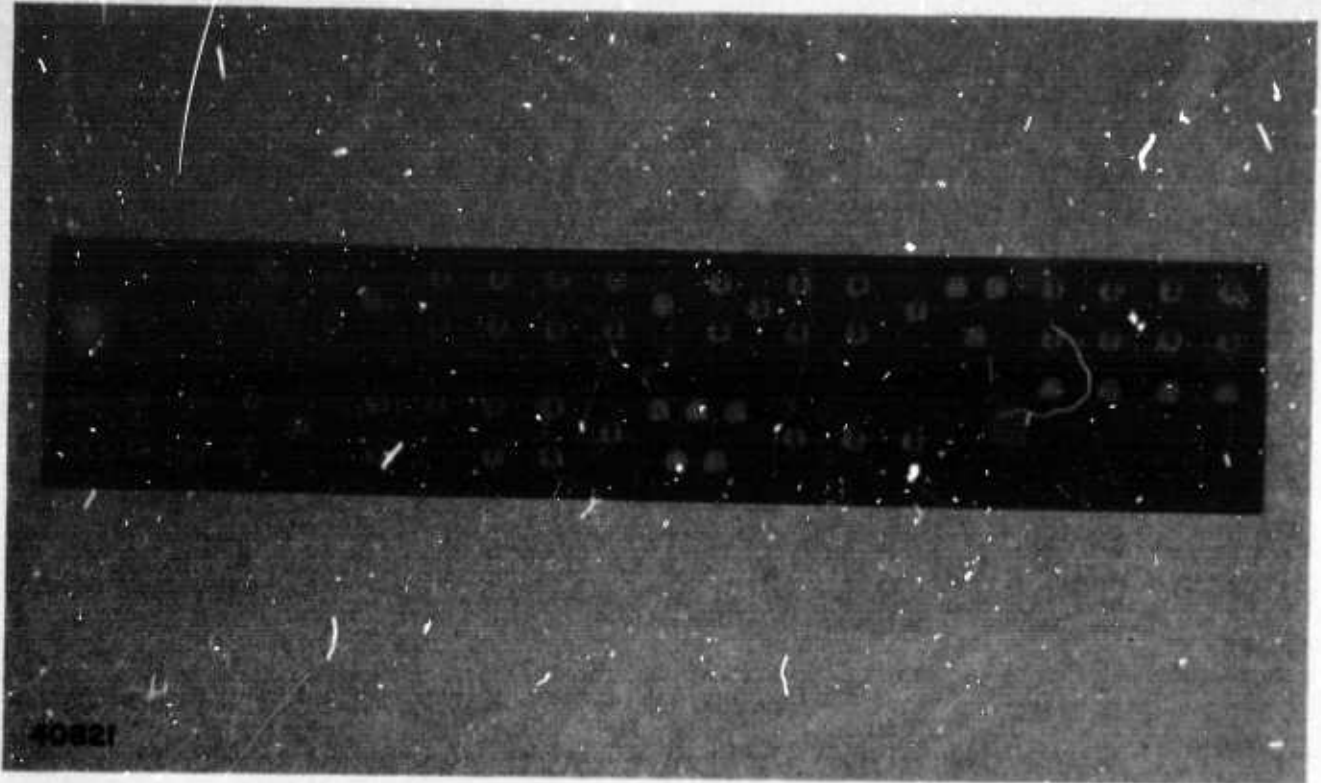


Figure IV-5. Controller Drawer Internal Display Panel

b. Output Signals

The digital-to-analog converters used in the auxiliary processor are of the same type as those used in the MCF processor. For the Fisher, Wiener power and UK outputs 9 bits plus sign are selected from the 25-bit output register using individual output truncation switches; thus giving an analog-type gain control in 6-db increments.

The processor outputs are summarized as:

- One Fisher output trace
- Two UK output traces corresponding to two programmed area locations
- Four Wiener power traces corresponding to the MCF 1-4 output traces
- One Fisher threshold trace corresponding to the Fisher output trace
- Four Wiener threshold traces corresponding to the four Wiener power traces





### c. Program Selection

The following key variable programming modes are offered by means of panel mounted switches.

- **Fisher Process**

Normalization constants N1 and N2 are variable from 0 to 777<sub>8</sub>. History length (gate length of computation) may be selected from 0 to 999 points.

- **UK Process**

History length is variable from 0 to 999 points, and selection of the 4 beam steers (2 each for UK0 and UK1) is provided.

- **Wiener Power Process**

History length specifiable in "R" intervals, 0 to 99, and "S" samples, 0 to 99, where the gate is determined by R intervals of S samples each.

- **Threshold Detectors**

Independently variable threshold levels are programmable from 0 to 777<sub>8</sub> (Figure IV-4b).

## C. ON-LINE IMPLEMENTATION

### 1. Milestones

During this quarter the auxiliary and MCF processors were interfaced, checked out, shipped, and installed at CPO. This task's milestones reached during the past quarter are as follows.



---

<u>Date</u>	<u>Activity</u>
November 15	Completed design and construction of detection and identification processor
December 9	Completed check-out of interfaced processors
December 12-15	Installed and verified satisfactory laboratory operation of no-delay coefficient loss fix
December 16	Processors shipped to CPO from Dallas
December 19	Processors arrived at CPO and installation started
December 20	Processors operational at CPO, but difficulty encountered with Fisher process
December 30	Both processors on-line and operating properly at CPO
January 17	Successful acceptance test performed in presence of Project Monitor at CPO

Figure IV-6 shows the auxiliary and MCF processor installation at CPO.

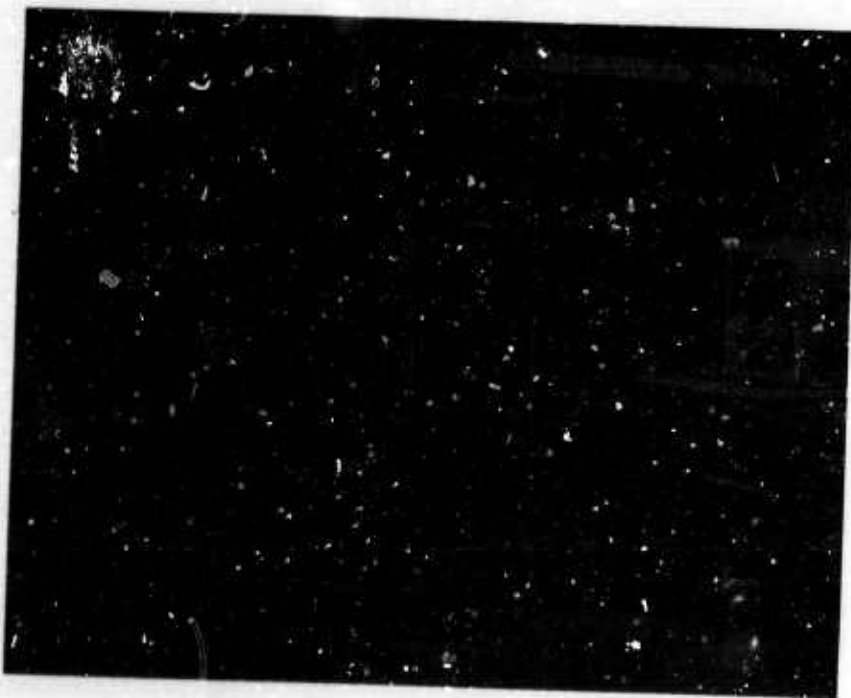


Figure IV-6. Auxiliary and MCF Processor Installation at CPO



## 2. Processor Operating Mode

In conjunction with processor installation, it was necessary to redevelop the tapes in order to reprogram the MCF with the coefficients previously used in the MCF. This was necessitated by the reduction in the amount of available core space when both processors were interfaced because the auxiliary processor required use of part of the MCF processor's core.

The present operating mode consists of eight beam-steers, one prefilter, and four MCF's as shown in Table IV-1. The beam-steer delays corresponding to Table IV-1 are presented in Table IV-2 and correspond to the channel designations in Figure IV-7. Responses of the 0.75 cps low-cut filter (MCF 0) and the 1.0 through 2.0 cps bandpass filter (used in MCF 1 and 2) are shown in Figure IV-8.

Table IV-3 summarizes the fixed program now being employed in the processors.

## D. RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

This subsection presents examples of on-line processed data, discusses some significant observations obtained thus far and reviews Dallas- and station-based research which will be conducted in conjunction with the operation and evaluation of the processor units.

### 1. On-Line Operation

The MCF and auxiliary processors have been operating on-line at CPO since 30 December 1966. On 4 and 5 January 1967, changes in the operating parameters were made in order to optimize computation of output data. Analysis of output data and evaluation of the auxiliary processor began on 6 January 1967. Figures IV-9 and IV-10 are examples of data which have been processed by the MCF and auxiliary systems during known signal conditions. These data have been reproduced from Develocorder film data routinely recorded on line at the observatory.



Table IV-1  
PRESENT PROCESSOR OPERATING MODE

<u>Title</u>	<u>Description</u>
BS0*	Straight sum (Z1 - Z19)
BS1	North, velocity = 12.6 km/sec (Z1 - Z19)
BS2	East, velocity = 12.6 km/sec (Z1 - Z19)
BS3	South, velocity = 12.6 km/sec (Z1 - Z19)
BS4	West, velocity = 12.6 km/sec (Z1 - Z19)
BS5**	In-line summation toward Russia using Z4, 6, 7, 9, 14, 15, 17 and 19
BS6**	Transverse summation toward Russia perpendicular to BS5
BS7**	In-line summation approximately toward NTS using Z1, 2, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 18
BS8**	Transverse summation approximately toward NTS perpendicular to BS7
MCF0	0.75 cps low-cut filter*
MCF1	MCF3 <sup>6</sup> convolved with 1.0- to 2.0-cps bandpass filter
MCF2	IP10WGS <sup>6</sup> convolved with 1.0- to 2.0-cps band- pass filter
MCF3	MCF3 <sup>6</sup>
MCF4	MCF24 <sup>6</sup>

\* MCF0 subsection prefilters the 19-channel data and presents it  
for use in the BS subsection

\*\* Used as inputs to UK0 and UK1 of auxiliary processor





Table IV-2  
CPO BEAM-STEER DELAYS\*

Channel	BS0	BS1	BS2	BS3	BS4	BS5	BS6	BS7	BS8
Z 1	6	7	9	5	3	-	6	3	-
Z 2	6	6	7	6	5	-	6	5	-
Z 3	6	8	5	4	7	-	-	-	-
Z 4	6	8	4	4	8	9	-	-	7
Z 5	6	7	5	5	7	-	-	-	-
Z 6	6	5	5	7	7	5	-	-	7
Z 7	6	3	5	9	7	3	-	-	7
Z 8	6	5	6	7	6	-	5	7	-
Z 9	6	6	8	6	4	5	-	-	5
Z10	6	6	6	6	6	-	6	6	-
Z11	6	6	6	6	6	-	6	6	-
Z12	6	6	6	6	6	-	6	6	-
Z13	6	6	6	6	6	-	6	6	-
Z14	6	7	7	5	5	7	-	-	5
Z15	6	6	5	6	8	7	-	-	7
Z16	6	4	7	8	5	-	-	-	-
Z17	6	9	7	3	5	9	-	-	5
Z18	6	5	3	7	9	-	6	9	-
Z19	6	4	8	8	4	3	-	-	5

\* All beam steers have a 6-sample delay added to each channel. All delays are in terms of processor time frames,  $\Delta t = 0.05 \text{ sec/frame}$ .



Table IV-3  
PROCESSOR PROGRAM DATA

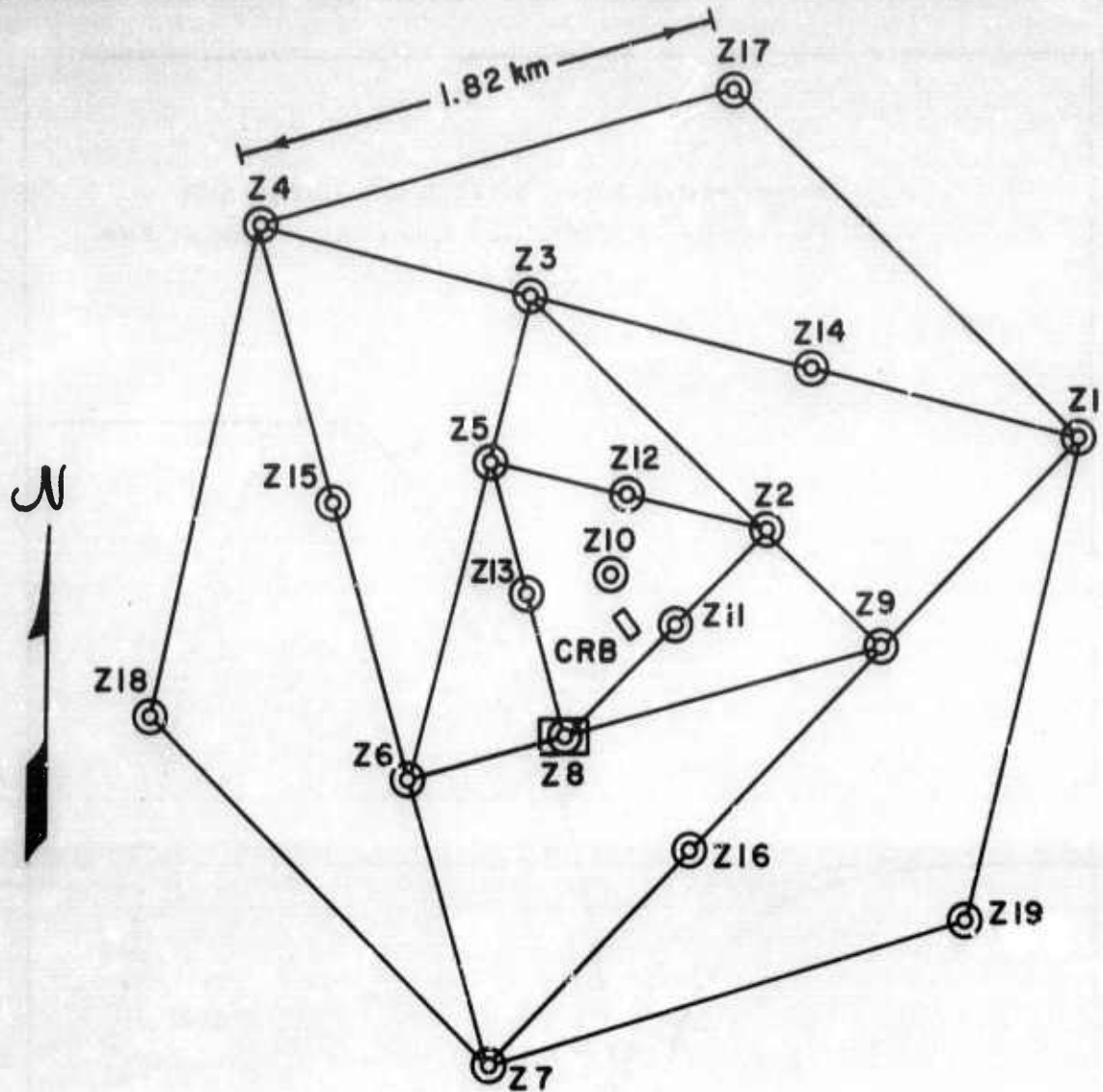
MCF PROCESSOR

Channels	19
Filter points	57
Multichannel filters	5
Beam steers	9
Signal conditioner	All zeros
D-A converter	Channels 0 to 4 = -3 Channels 11 to 14 = -3
Beam-steer history	15
Time delay	28

AUXILLIARY PROCESSOR

Arithmetic drawer	UK0	56
	UK1	78
	UK History	40
	Fisher N1	777 <sub>8</sub>
	Fisher N2	20 <sub>8</sub>
	Fisher History	40
	MCF Power	R = 40, S = 1
Output drawer	UK0	-3
	UK1	-3
	MCF 0	-4
	MCF 1	-4
	MCF 2	-3
	MCF 3	-3
	Fisher	-15
Data truncation switches	Fisher	-3
	UK	-2
	MCF Power	-2
Fisher summation truncation switch		-7

UK0 and UK1 are absolute magnitude. Threshold switches are varied on a daily basis.



**ARRAY CONFIGURATION CPO**

**SURVEY MARKER 2-8**  
**LATITUDE - 35° 35' 41.42"N**  
**LONGITUDE - 85° 34' 13.49"W**  
**ELEVATION - 1883 FEET**

 **ARRAY INSTRUMENT**

 **TANK FARM**

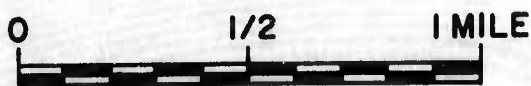


Figure IV-7. CPO Array

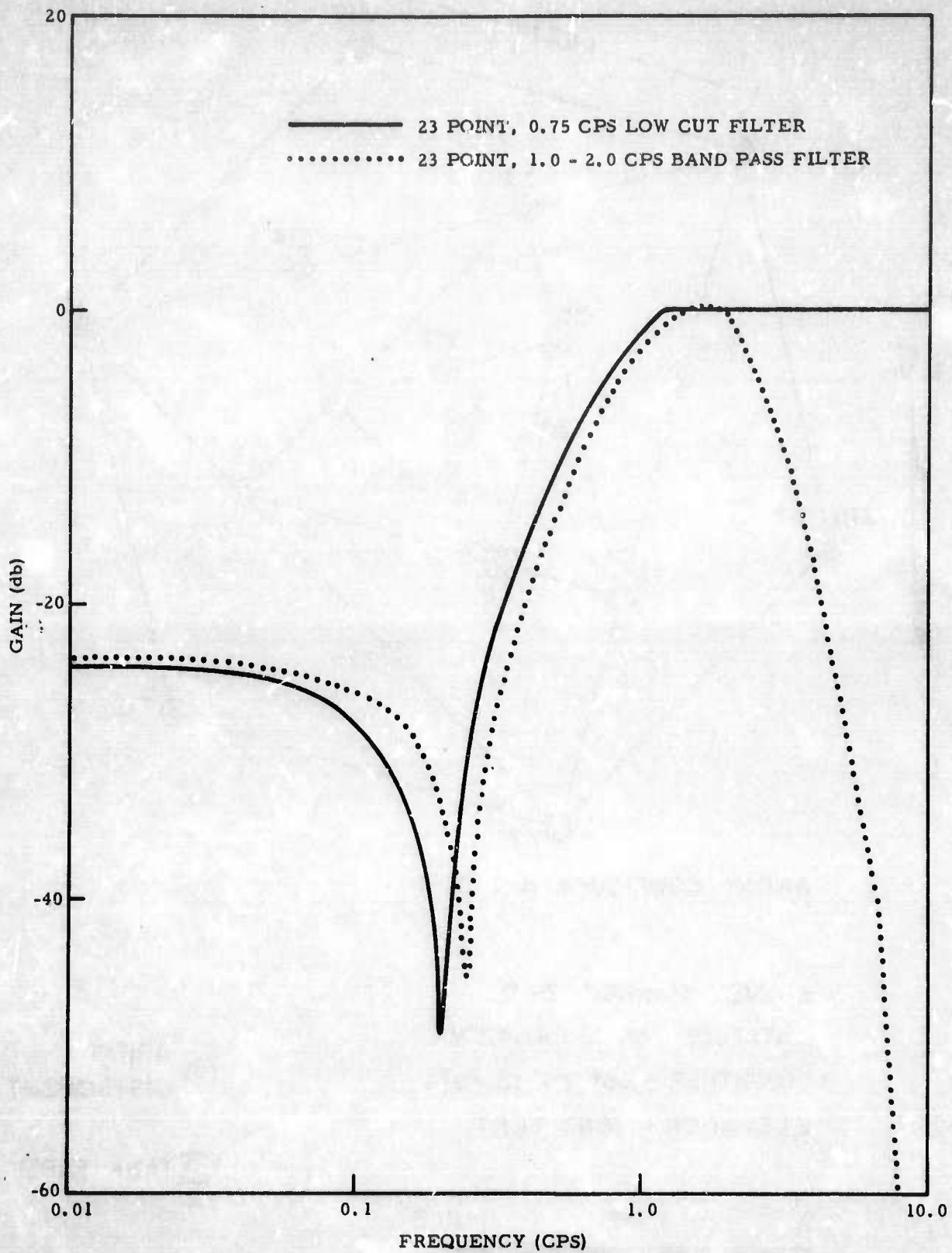
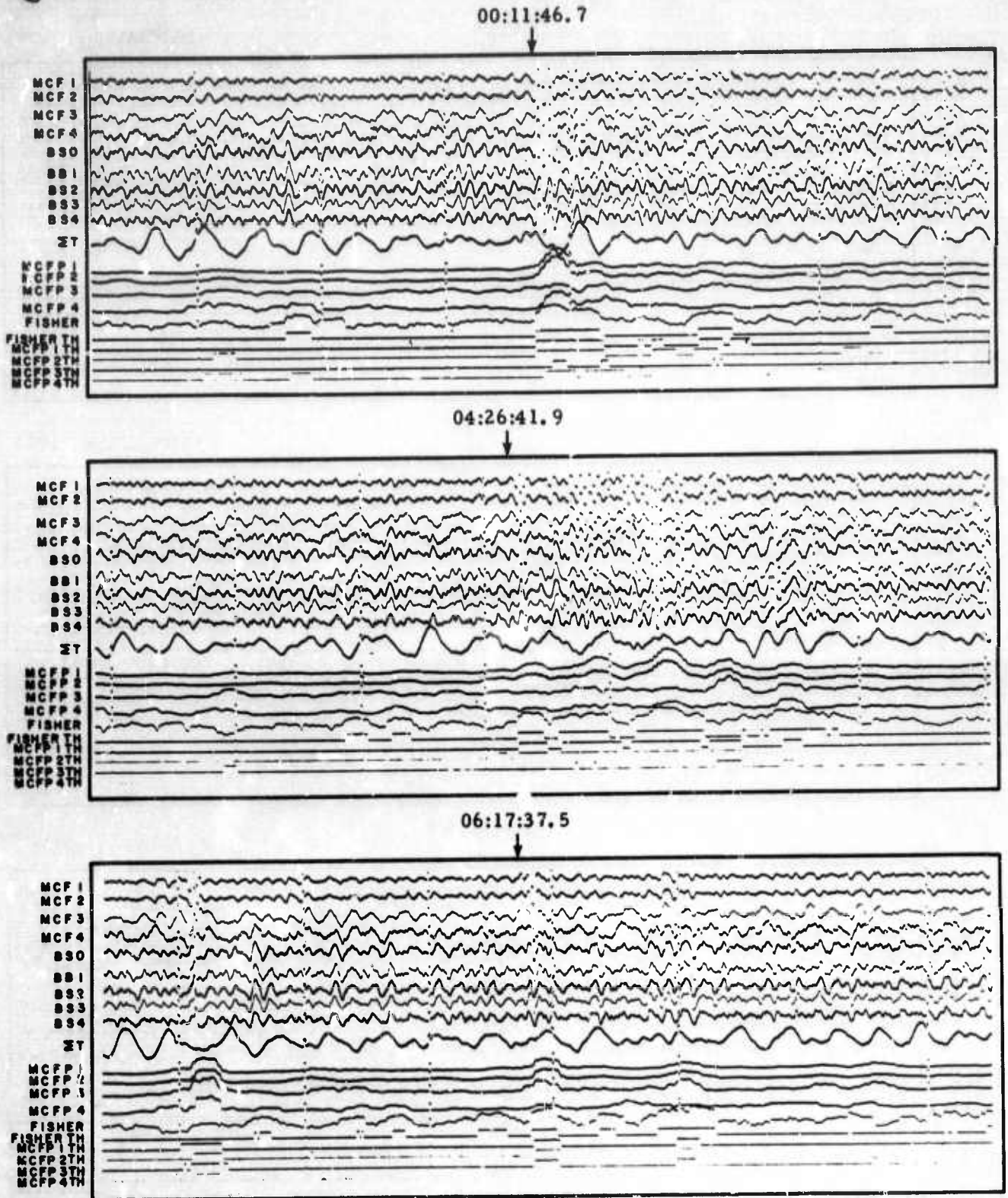


Figure IV-8. Responses of the 0.75 cps Low-Cut Filter and the 1.0 through 2.0 cps Bandpass Filter





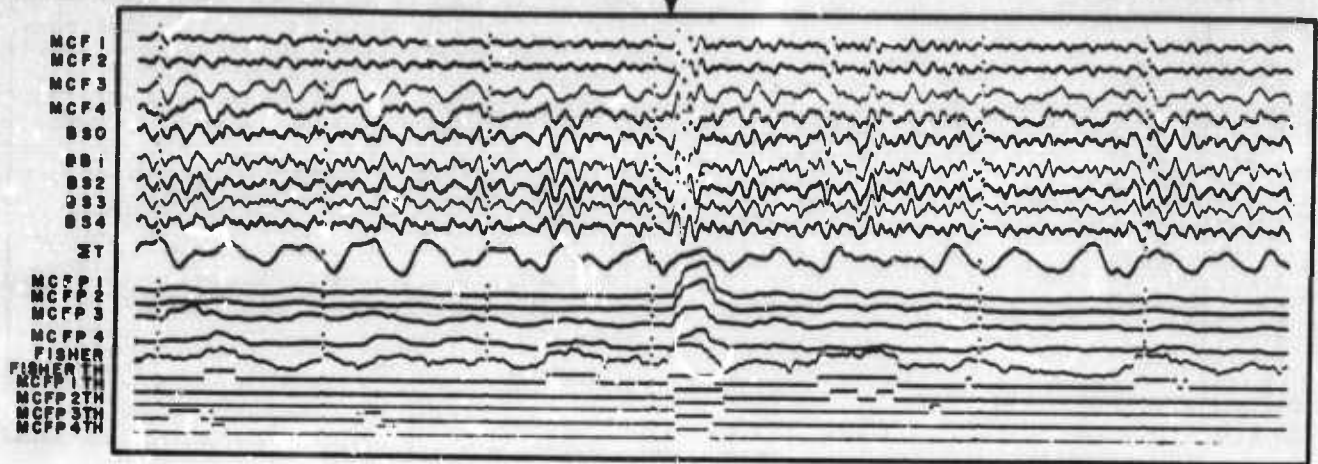
JANUARY 6, 1967

Figure IV-9. Data Processed by the MCF and Auxiliary Systems During Known Signal Conditions



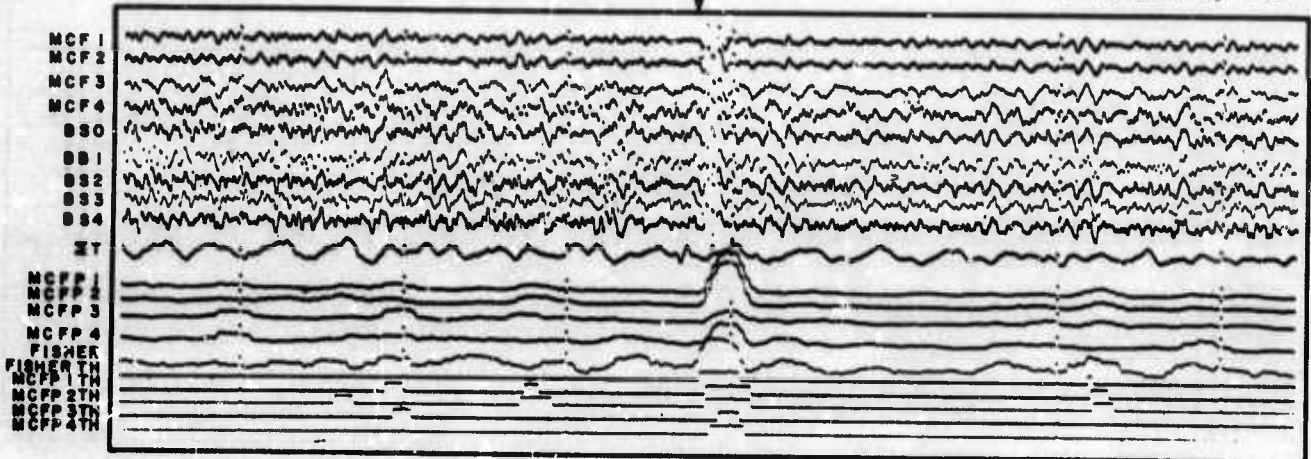
08:16:51.1

JANUARY 6, 1967



19:37:48.0

JANUARY 6, 1967



14:01:00.9

JANUARY 8, 1967

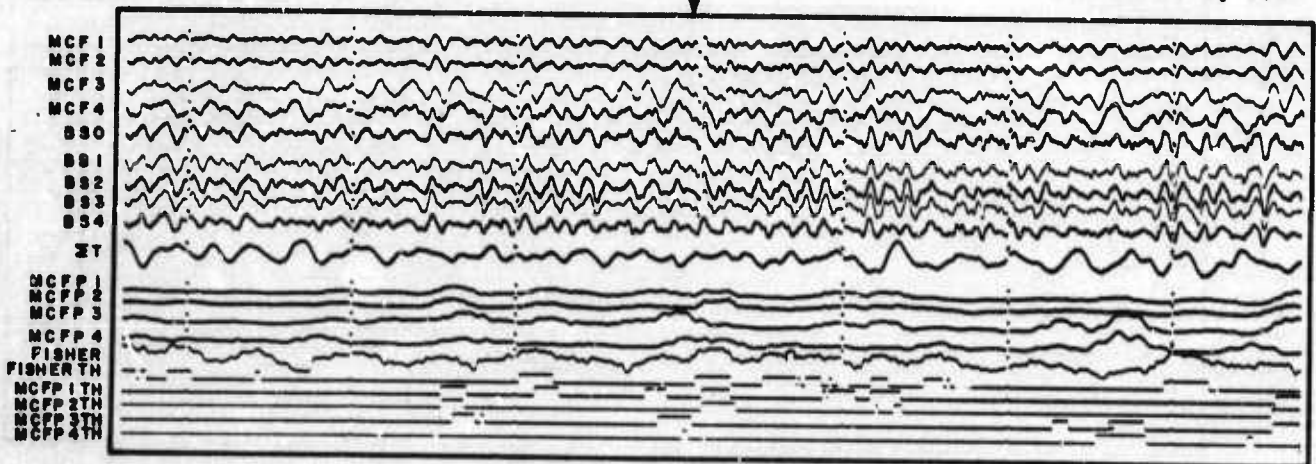


Figure IV-10. Data Processed by the MCF and Auxiliary Systems During Known Signal Conditions



## 2. Preliminary Observations

Several preliminary comments concerning effective use of the unit on-line can be made as a result of approximately one month's analysis of auxiliary processor data.

### a. Fisher Vs MCF for Detection

Visual comparison of Fisher and Wiener power processing for detection purposes results in the conclusion that, for high velocity signals, the ratio of the peak signal output to the rms statistic computed over noise is larger for the MCF processes (Figures IV-9 and IV-10). This results holds true even in the case of Wiener power 3 and 4, which are wideband processes. Such a result might be expected since the F-statistic assumes spatially random noise, which is not a valid assumption at CPO in the 0.1 to 2.0 cps band. Note that the Fisher statistic has been prefiltered with a 0.75 cps, 24 db/octave low-cut frequency filter. Some additional improvement in Fisher peak signal statistic to rms noise statistic may be obtained by low-cut filtering at higher corner frequencies (e.g., 1.0, 1.25, or 1.50 cps) since a greater percent of low velocity spatially organized energy would be rejected. This subject is covered in more detail in subsection D3.

### b. Fisher Signal Response

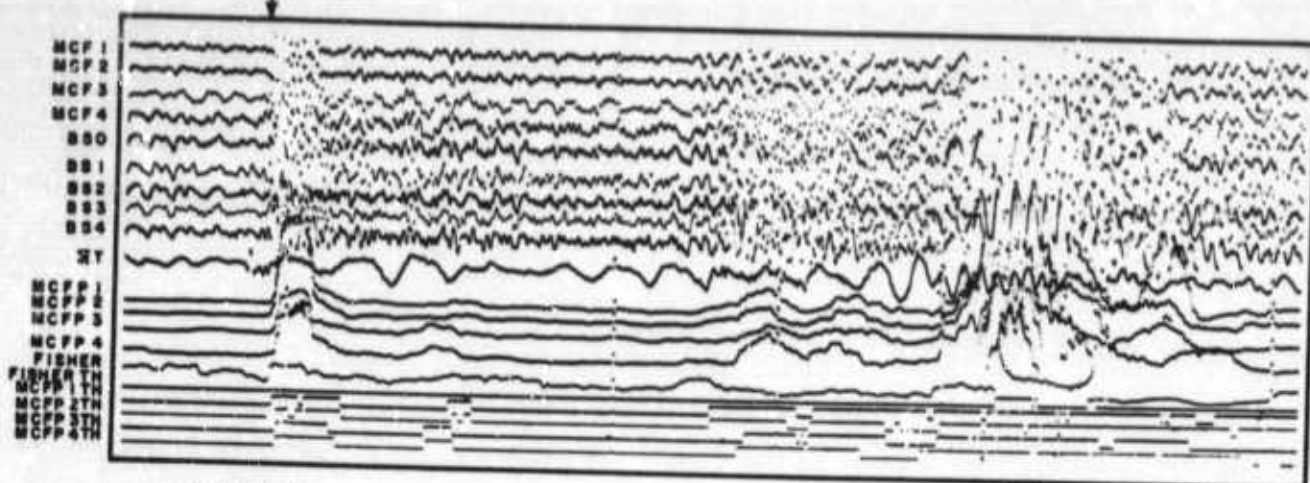
Three quarry blasts processed by the auxiliary and MCF units are shown in Figure IV-11. A striking conclusion is noted when comparing the Fisher and Wiener detection traces: the Fisher is unaffected by the P- and S-wave energy falling in the velocity ranges 6.1 to 8.1 km/sec and 3.25 to 3.51 km/sec, respectively. (Note the reaction of the threshold detection traces.)

The MCF traces, as would be expected, pass the P-wave energy with little attenuation and reject some of the S-wave energy.

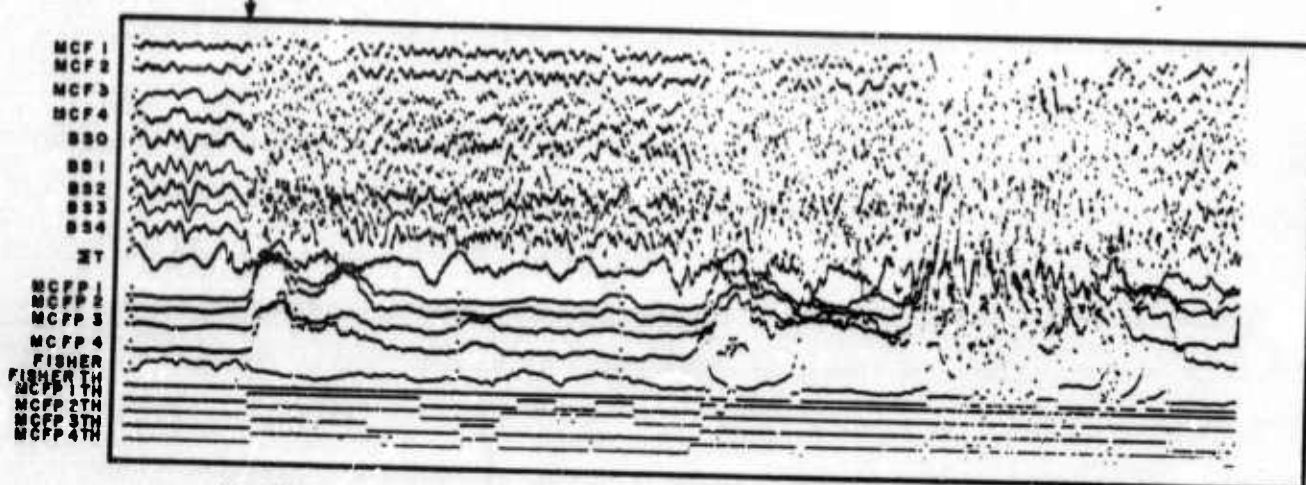




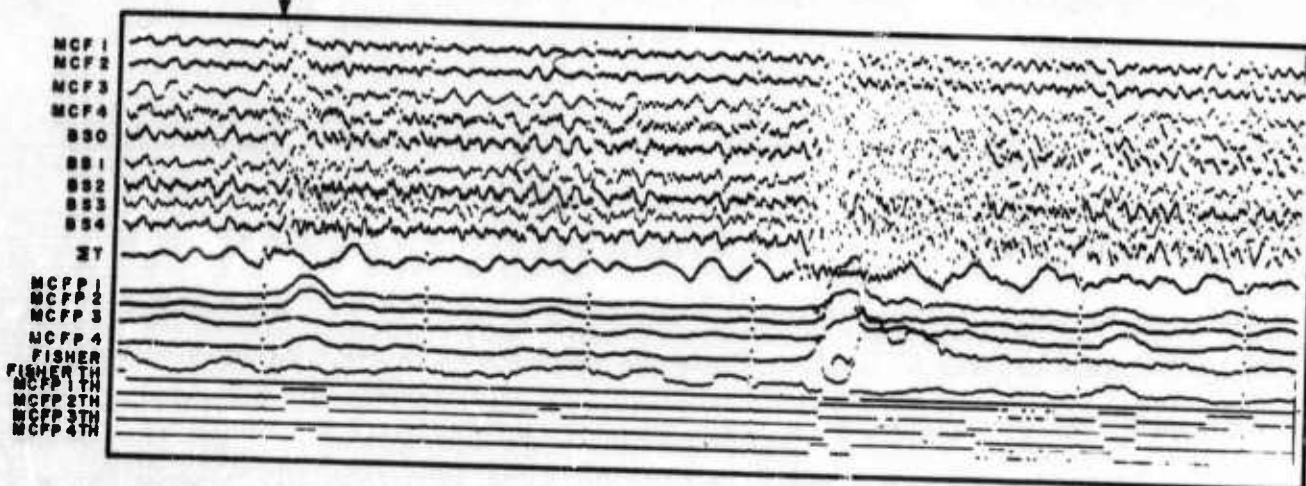
08:05:49



09:36:27



14:56:21



JANUARY 6, 1967

Figure IV-11. Three Quarry Blasts Processed by the MCF and Auxiliary Systems





As a result of this velocity response function, the Fisher process is an invaluable aid in observatory analysis to rapidly detect low velocity P- and S-wave energy. (Low velocity P- and S-wave energy indicates a regional, near regional or local event.)

The development of a  $\vec{k}$ -space response model for the Fisher process which is needed to more fully understand the Fisher signal response, is discussed in greater detail under the research tasks.

### c. Threshold Detectors

Optimum on-line employment of the threshold detectors has been hampered by the apparent nontime-stationarity of the critical values. The optimum critical value (threshold level), defined as that level yielding a predetermined false alarm rate percentage, is highly dependent upon the ambient noise level, which varies with cultural and weather conditions.

Experience in operating the auxiliary processor has thus far shown that the critical value for both Wiener and Fisher processes must be determined and updated at least daily and possibly more often for these outputs to be of value. Present techniques for determining the daily threshold setting are at best crude and have room left for improvement.

Additional emphasis will be placed on finding appropriate manual threshold determination techniques. The most obvious solution to the nontime-stationarity problem would be using a self-adapting threshold which could be implemented into the hardware with minimal change.

### 3. Planned Research Activities

The evaluation of the auxiliary processor as a detection tool is of primary importance to the contract goals. Comprehensive evaluation will be accomplished through a program of observatory analysis and statistical data collection, coupled with appropriate supporting basic research in the use and interpretation of Fisher and Wiener power detection processing.



a. Observatory Conducted Research

Statistics will be collected to give tangible evidence of the improvement gained using the auxiliary processor as a detection device on-line at CPO. Fundamentally, the statistics will define the percent increase in detection capability as determined by visual analysis of film data.

Daily routine analysis is being conducted concurrently over two independent sets of array data. The first set consists of data available prior to installation of the MCF and auxiliary processor (i. e., primary, secondary, and LP data), and the second set consists of MCF and auxiliary processor data.

Two listings of events, one from each data set, are being compiled. The analysis routine is unchanged. Results of the MCF- auxiliary processor analysis are recorded on the form shown in Table IV-4. (Note that on the last list, only primary P-wave arrivals will be recorded.)

Processing P-wave arrival data of each list should include:

- Correlation of events on each list to known reported events
- Computation of percent of events detected on each list and percent of events missed
- Computation of percent increase afforded by the processor data
- Comparison of events detected vs events identified by the threshold detector
- Comparison of Fisher vs MCF detection capability



Table IV-4  
CPO MCF DAILY EVALUATION LOG

Date \_\_\_\_\_ WT1 \_\_\_\_\_ WT3 \_\_\_\_\_ FT \_\_\_\_\_ Page No. \_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_  
Gate Length \_\_\_\_\_ WT2 \_\_\_\_\_ WT4 \_\_\_\_\_

P. Arrival Time	DETECTABLE ON					DETECTABLE ON				
	W1	W2	W3	W4	F	FT	WT1	WT2	WT3	WT4

As the effort progresses, consideration will be given to adopting other evaluation techniques and/or to computing additional statistics. Also, the January data may be reanalyzed, since there will have been some loss of accuracy and continuity due to the analysts' "learning curve."

As previously pointed out, the present nontime-stationarity difficulties being experienced with the threshold detector levels are causing considerable inaccuracy in the evaluation of "automatic" detection (i. e., analysis of data on the basis of the threshold detectors and subsequent determination of additional improvement gained by employing this type of detector).



## b. Supporting Detection Processing Research

The primary goals of this effort are: first, find the optimum operating configuration for each of the detection processes, and second, support the data collected under the on-line evaluation with controlled statistics and conclusions developed off-line. These statistics and conclusions should enhance the quality and accuracy of the evaluation and add basic understanding to the final results.

Data developed under this effort will:

- Determine the optimum computation gate lengths for the Fisher and Wiener power statistics based upon signal considerations
- Determine the optimum frequency filter to be applied to data input to the Fisher process
- Compute the Fisher velocity response to coherent plane wave energy
- Compute the interdependence between the critical value and the false alarm rate for a fixed gate and for a prefilter of an average ambient noise ensemble
- Determine the interdependence between the non-stationary rms noise power and the critical value for other fixed parameters

Work on the first two items is underway.

Frequency filters have been developed with corner frequencies of 0.50, 0.75, 1.0, 1.25, 1.50, and 1.75 cps. Each filter is low-cut with a 24 db/octave slope. These will be successively applied on-line, and the effect on the Fisher output noise statistic will be measured to determine the optimum pass band.

The optimum gate length for computation purposes is being estimated by determining the average low-level P-wave pulse length visually detected at CPO on confirmed events. Once determined, the optimum gate will be assumed to be this average pulse length.





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SECTION V  
REFERENCES

1. Texas Instruments Incorporated, 1966: CPO Quarterly Rpt. No. 4, Contract AF 33(657)-14648, 28 Oct.
2. Texas Instruments Incorporated, 1965: CPSO Quarterly Rpt. No. 1, Contract AF 33(657)-14648, 8 Aug.
3. Texas Instruments Incorporated, 1966: CPO Quarterly Rpt. No. 3, Contract AF 33(657)-14648, 29 Mar.
4. Texas Instruments Incorporated, 1966: CPO Quarterly Rpt. No. 5, Contract AF 33(657)-14648, 9 Nov.
5. Seismic Data Laboratory, 1965: Analysis of Variance as a Method of Seismic Signal Detection, Contract AF 33(657)-12447, 25 Feb.
6. Texas Instruments Incorporated, 1966: CPO Annual Rpt. No. 1, Appendix A, Contract AF 33(657)-14648, 15 Sept.



APPENDIX A

CPO MULTICHANNEL FILTER LOGIC POWER  
SUPPLY MONITOR



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APPENDIX A  
CPO MULTICHANNEL FILTER LOGIC POWER  
SUPPLY MONITOR

A. GENERAL

A circuit designed to Texas Instruments specifications by Dressen Barnes was added to the +4 v, 50 amp Dressen Barnes logic power supply of the CPO multichannel filter. This circuit allows the processor to survive transients found to cause memory core losses. These transients were short, power-line transients which were too brief to trip the Fabritek memory, resulting in a loss of data. The circuit was added to the logic supply and monitors the unregulated voltage decreases to a value that would endanger regulation of the +4-v output.

B. RESULTS

Figure A-1 is the schematic of the circuit added to the logic power supply. The circuit consists primarily of a time delay circuit and a Schmitt trigger. The time delay circuit insures that, during power turn on, the processor will remain in the stop mode until an unregulated +30-v signal reaches a magnitude necessary to maintain the proper bias for the Schmitt trigger. The Schmitt trigger is used to monitor the unregulated +14 v feeding the series regulators.

The monitor circuit was installed and tested. Using the following format, approximately 50 power transients were imposed on the system during normal operation.

<u>MCF</u>		<u>Auxiliary Processor</u>	
Inputs	32	UK History Length	24
Filter Points	25	MCF Power Intervals	6
Outputs (MCF)	4	MCF Power Samples	6
Outputs (B. S.)	10	Fisher History Length	7
B. S. History Length	30	Fisher N1 Normalization Constant	700
		Fisher N2 Normalization Constant	300

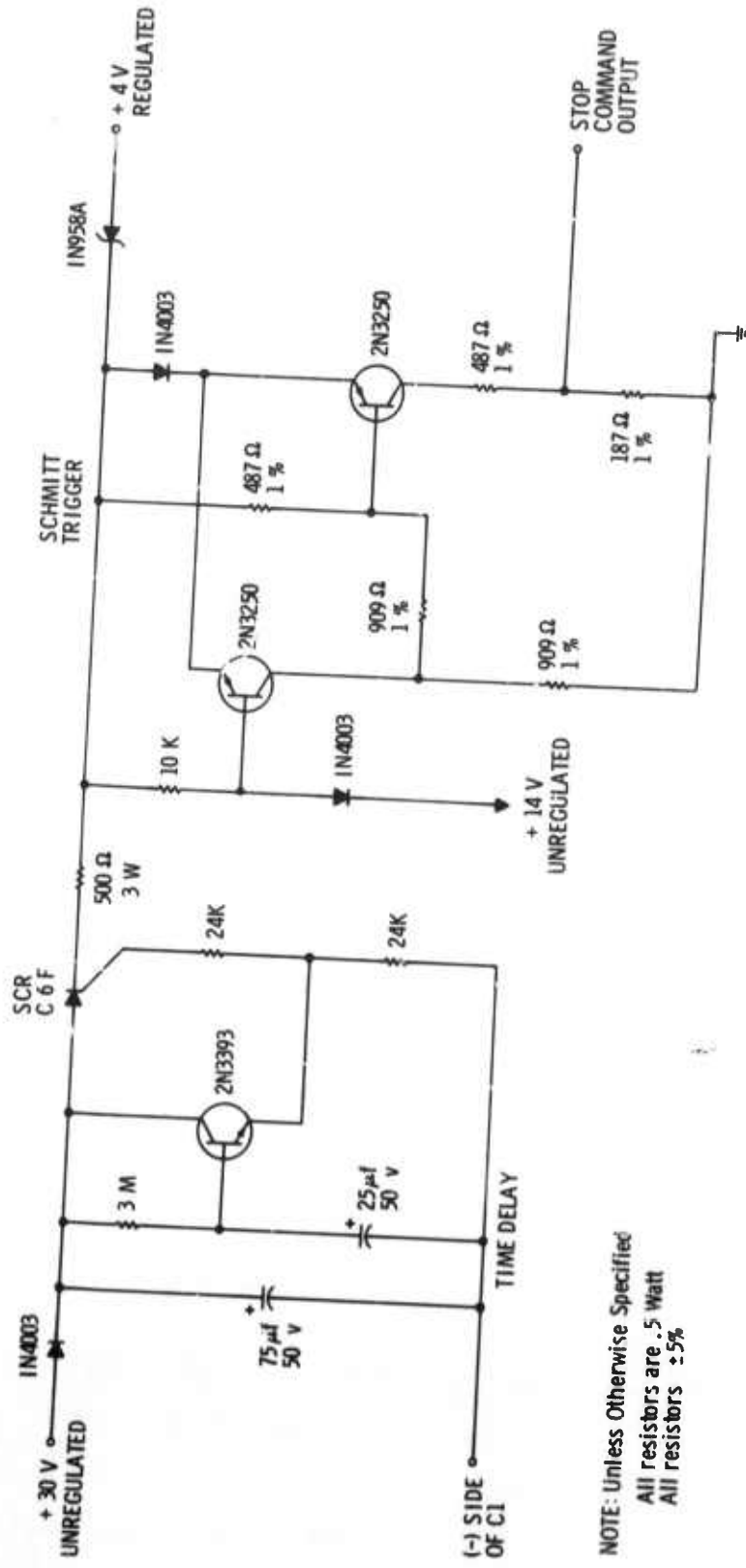


Figure A-1. Dressen Barnes Logic Power Supply Monitor





By means of the off-line, all-channel step test, approximately 4700 memory locations were checked, and no loss of memory resulted from any of the power transients.

Action of the circuit is shown in Figure A-2. The upper trace is the unregulated +14-v signal to the series regulator, which is the signal that the Schmitt trigger monitors. The second trace is the regulated +4-v stop command signal, which is the output of the monitor circuit. The processor goes to the stop mode within 10  $\mu$ sec of receipt of a 0-v command signal.

As shown in Figure A-2, a power transient causes a depreciable change in the +14-v unregulated signal. The +4-v regulated signal is lost when the +14-v signal decreases to approximately 7 v. However, the stop command signal goes to zero when the +14-v signal decreases to approximately 10 v. The processor is thus set to the stop mode before the power line transient effects can endanger the memory contents.

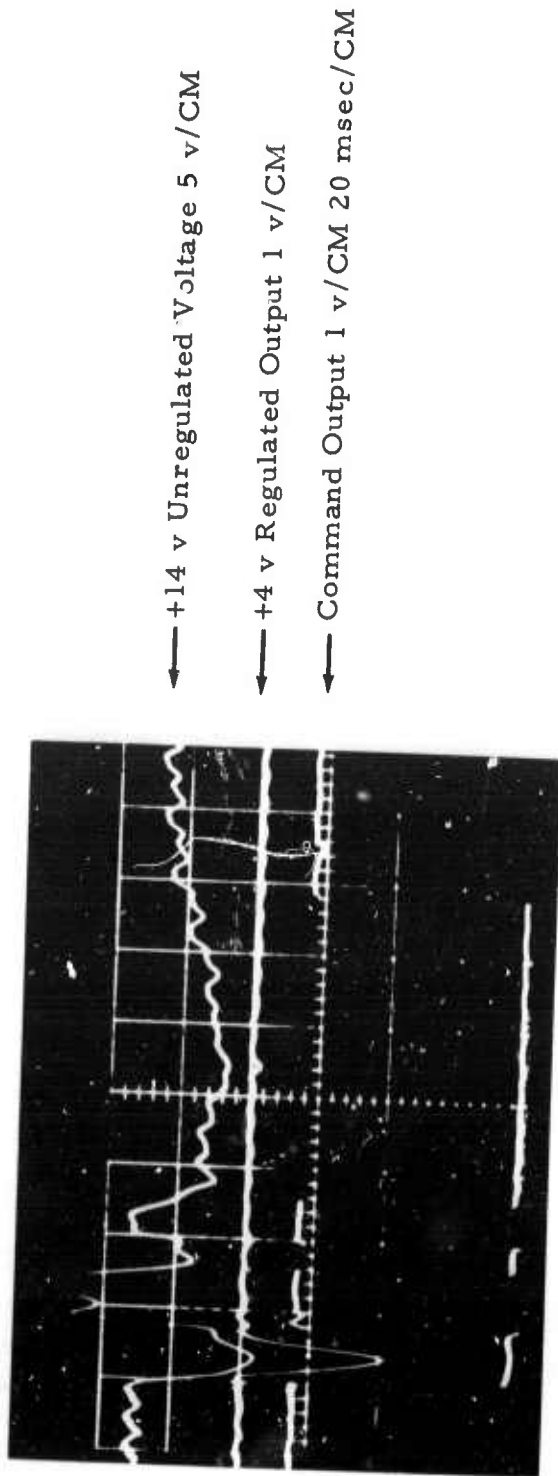


Figure A-2. Operation of the Power Supply Monitor Circuit to Severe Transients



**APPENDIX B**  
**CPO EVENTS WITH AND WITHOUT MCF**



Table B-1  
WITHOUT MCF

660901	6609041000262	6609082208122	6609130321057
6609010147575	6609041057342	6609082340350	6609130555455
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6609010916163	6609041311069	6609080015358	6609132202589
6609010947420	6609041330206	660909	6609132204430
6609011247462	6609042051150	6609090109130	6609132238159
6609011418143	6609042105186	6609090412045	6609131042530
6609011419144	6609042221256	6609090537116	6609131803492
6609011435078	660905	6609090632386	660915
6609011444531	6609050314447	6609090953100	6609150127287
6609011640463	6609050440230	6609091201007	6609150243184
6609011927255	6609050711372	6609091224143	6609150313317
6609012327356	6609050859104	6609091351400	6609150355017
6609012117254	6609051054332	6609091519537	6609150408094
6609011117040	6609051145523	6609091832460	6609150456433
6609010716180	6609051417100	6609091840414	6609150626235
6609010612157	6609051643487	6609091845536	6609150640305
6609010331198	6609051817510	6609091852500	6609150810108
6609010251016	6609052341127	6609092108265	6609150811081
660902	6609052245552	6609092324204	6609150813276
6609020210570	6609051643485	6609092359128	6609150932417
6609020303291	6609051614534	6609091540470	6609151042440
6609020411263	6609050841526	660910	6609151210250
6609020508066	6609050419119	6609100001320	6609151218353
6609020636566	660906	6609100239555	6609151729259
6609020705464	6609060014480	6609100417547	6609151739583
6609020807137	6609060102464	6609100614512	6609151800040
6609021441124	6609060203093	6609100702556	6609152136010
6609021453589	6609060443322	6609101345463	6609152355086
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6609020637250	6609061755364	6609101638410	6609160257515
6609022132531	6609062036118	6609101817437	6609160809453
660903	6609062112054	6609102150524	6609161234362
6609030206443	6609062208184	6609102203562	6609161457405
6609030221417	6609060646293	6609100534170	6609161720077
6609030515541	6609060807523	6609102016400	6609162345186
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6609030824243	6609061627325	6609120201243	660917
6609031226483	6609061939343	6609121148153	6609170131554
6609031630305	660908	6609121535224	6609170547408
6609032249334	6609080024505	6609121607357	6609170551409
6609030804450	6609080409054	6609121646511	6609170556531
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6609040135043	6609080648000	6609122354163	6609171729434
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6609040504555	6609081220540	6609120132217	6609170035470
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6609040548113	6609082036295	6609130118055	660918
6609040945146	6609082134440	6609130124358	6609180228371





Table B-1 (Contd)

660918031040	6609221140520	6609271516309
6609180333425	6609221828267	6609271533215
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6609180752308	6609222022276	6609280015120
6609180812540	6609222337153	6609280243170
6609181002486	6609221806290	6609280839277
6609181056050	6609220359233	6609281419057
6609181413113	6609221021343	6609282037164
6609181532560	6609221320249	6609282041102
6609181707534	6609221836204	6609282345323
6609182058119	6609221935376	6609281627034
6609182148512	6609222004441	660929
6609182213554	6609222011497	6609290001162
6609182215428	6609222041052	6609290058263
660919	660923	6609290211082
6609190145541	6609230051425	6609290447552
6609190436154	6609230142219	6609290448262
6609190515425	6609230218390	6609290649479
6609190625337	6609230528060	6609291054462
6609190731245	6609230733475	6609291514339
6609190945069	6609231201185	6609291634182
6609191011375	6609231726200	6609291654046
6609191701064	6609231844071	6609292313005
6609192337541	6609231855344	6609292345140
6609191108408	6609231906543	660930
660920	6609232200541	6609300019391
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6609200049300	6609230644324	6609300051183
6609200358266	660925	6609300250406
6609200550254	6609250044239	6609300335346
6609200624531	6609250255319	6609300423543
6609200942364	6609250507500	6609300610442
6609201135011	6609250607017	6609300708094
6609201441449	6609250623414	6609300842441
6609201839466	6609250641450	6609300911026
6609202349246	6609250717324	6609300916565
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6609202045144	6609251054436	6609301038015
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660922	6609261455394	
6609220016070	660927	
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6609220428545	6609270643424	
6609220531501	6609270801078	
6609220616300	6609271107144	
6609220626009	6609271142146	
6609221040185	6609271421460	



Table B-2  
WITH MCF

660901	6609030643010	6609051614534	6609071613480
6609010147568	6609030804442	6609051643485	6609071632222
6609010251011	6609030824241	6609051654198	6609071656115
6609010331196	6609030951099	6609051747413	6609071803511
6609010612260	6609031155081	6609051817478	6609072034045
6609010716180	6609031226480	6609051843036	6609072041178
6609010811088	6609031630304	6609052045552	6609072306019
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6609010828516	6609032249334	6609052246244	6609080015358
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6609010942140	6609032328458	6609052322538	6609080409054
6609011117040	660904	6609052348376	6609080534137
6609011123329	6609040040510	660906	6609080539237
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6609020429342	6609042215487	6609060900350	6609090041230
6609020508063	6609042221245	660906097317	6609090109129
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6609020857440	6609050157305	6609062036117	6609091200597
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6609022132531	6609050711373	6609070533049	6609091840405
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Table B-2 (Contd)

6609100123050	6609112150534	660915	6609170105061
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6609110722057	6609132344045	6609160512457	6609190451276
6609110731590	660914	6609160520469	6609190454470
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6609111353472	6609140419069	6609161234364	6609191011366
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6609111406129	6609140937276	6609161720078	6609191701060
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6609111744082	6609141118528	660917	6609192215113
6609111818427	6609141944275	6609170035476	6609192337541
6609111925590	6609142332549	6609170047172	660920





Table B-2 (Contd)

6609200016571	6609221806283	6609250717118	6609281624322
6609200049298	6609221828261	6609250852543	6609281627034
6609200143272	6609221836204	6609250950152	6609282037134
6609200233064	6609221901440	6609251014230	6609282041103
6609200331521	6609221902376	6609251043433	6609282345319
6609200358266	6609221935376	6609251054436	660929
6609200410522	6609221948342	6609251111049	6609290001110
6609200550254	6609222004441	6609251226216	6609290058260
6609200624532	6609222011497	6609251419474	6609290130594
6609200833078	6609222022291	6609251851490	6609290447547
6609200942318	6609222141052	6609251919033	6609290448260
6609201222287	6609222312450	6609252031209	6609290649471
6609201412469	660923	6609252142457	6609290728534
6609201415201	6609230051420	660926	6609290758463
6609201441441	6609230142217	6609260002068	6609290930129
6609201839466	6609230218388	6609260238161	6609290933541
6609202045144	6609230250441	6609260354389	6609291016549
6609202349246	6609230327209	6609260529411	6609291049335
6609202355281	6609230607557	6609260537122	6609291244231
660921	6609230618499	6609260540074	6609291250523
6609210029349	6609230644324	6609260745409	6609291325548
6609210036128	6609230733473	6609260846044	6609291514338
6609210037328	6609230958047	6609260937496	6609291547015
6609210220534	6609231201170	6609261233183	6609291634175
6609210238480	6609231346109	6609261455394	6609291654039
6609210259488	6609231428282	6609262152525	6609292313005
6609210416171	6609231439576	660927	6609292345137
6609210418042	6609231836024	6609270358345	660930
6609210456446	6609231844063	6609270438374	6609300019425
6609210559168	6609231855340	6609270622159	6609300046547
6609210610123	6609231906539	6609270640343	6609300051179
6609210710359	6609232200541	6609270643418	6609300423541
6609210743505	660924	6609270748041	6609300610441
6609210842565	6609240000075	6609270801072	6609300708086
6609210937275	6609240025547	6609270943024	6609300910584
6609211119146	6609240028247	6609271106022	6609300916537
6609211453002	6609240126549	6609271107142	6609300938353
6609211628036	6609240546472	6609271142139	6609301038011
6609211927064	6609240737288	6609271421461	6609301412455
660922	6609240805403	6609271516306	6609301808190
6609220016068	6609240832443	6609271533214	6609302308545
6609220024209	6609240905399	6609271741155	
6609220106158	660924104520	6609271845113	
6609220130427	6609241249392	6609271900437	
6609220133316	6609241627360	660928	
6609220359233	6609242033246	6609280015117	
6609220416534	6609242111078	6609280101028	
6609220428569	6609242359208	6609280243170	
6609220531519	660925	6609280438452	
6609220616295	6609250044236	6609280614585	
6609220705079	6609250156298	6609280712547	
6609220819074	6609250255315	6609280839270	
6609221031343	6609250507485	6609281046243	
6609221320249	6609250607016	6609281409001	
6609221613235	6609250623415	6609281415295	