

NORSAR Scientific Report No. 1-95/96

Semiannual Technical Summary

1 April - 30 September 1995

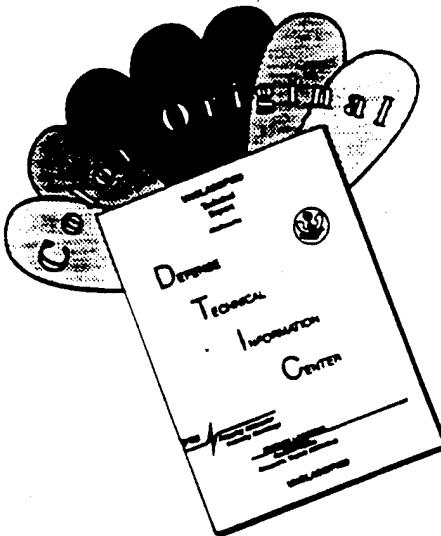
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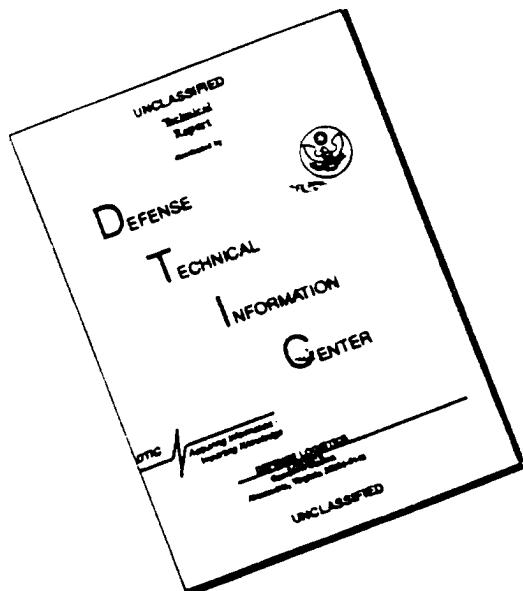
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This Semiannual Report also presents statistics from operation of the Intelligent Monitoring System (IMS). The IMS has been operated in a limited capacity, with continuous automatic detection and location and with analyst review of selected events of interest for GSETT-3. Data sources for the IMS have comprised all the regional arrays processed at NORSAR.

Since 1 October 1991, an effort has been undertaken to carry out a complete technical refurbishment of the NORSAR array. This project is funded jointly by AFTAC, ARPA and NFR. During the reporting period, work continued on gradually installing new digitizers, communications modules, broad-band seismometers of the KS-54000 "posthole" type as well as new short-period seismometers of type Teledyne Geotech S-20171. As of November 1995, the refurbishment effort was completed.

On-line detection processing and data recording at the NORSAR Data Processing Center (NDPC) of NORESS, ARCESS, FINESS and GERESS data have been conducted throughout the period. Data from two experimental small-aperture arrays at sites in Spitsbergen and Apatity, Kola Peninsula, as well as the Hagfors array in Sweden, have also been recorded and processed. Monthly processing statistics for the arrays as well as results of the IMS analysis for the reporting period are given.

Maintenance activities in the period comprise preventive/corrective maintenance in connection with all the NORSAR subarrays, NORESS and ARCESS. Other activities have involved testing of the NORSAR communications systems, preparations for the NORSAR refurbishment and work in connection with the experimental small-aperture arrays in Spitsbergen and Russia.

Summaries of seven scientific contributions are presented in Chapter 7 of this report.

Section 7.1 is a paper entitled "Analysis of data recorded at the Spitsbergen array". This paper presents results from analysis of data recorded at the Spitsbergen array (SPITS) from events in the Svalbard region during the period July through December 1994. Through this period 1258 seismic events in the Svalbard region were manually checked and located using data from the SPITS array. The broad band capability of the new extended short-period Guralp sensors installed August 1994 is demonstrated through records of the Chinese nuclear test on 7 October 1994 and is further illustrated by SPITS recordings from two events on the Knipovitch Ridge and SE Spitsbergen. These latter two events occurred before and after the sensors were changed, and the difference in data quality is evident. The new Guralp extended short-period sensors provide resolution also of the lower frequencies, where the larger earthquakes are particularly rich in energy. The smaller nearby

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Section 7.2 presents a comparison of the NORSAR array monthly bulletin with the Reviewed Event Bulletin (REB) of the GSETT-3 IDC. The paper lists 207 seismic events detected and located by NORSAR, but not reported in the REB during January-August 1995. Most of these events are clustered in four areas: the Balkans, Hindu Kush, Japan and the Kuriles, and the Fiji-Tonga-Kermadec area. Taking into account the uncertainty in the magnitude estimates, it is concluded that this investigation has qualitatively confirmed the theoretical detection thresholds of the GSETT-3 network in the four regions considered. Also, it shows that introduction of the NORSAR teleseismic array in the GSETT-3 primary network in the near future holds promise that more events from these four regions will enter the REB. In this connection, it is noted that the on-going implementation of an improved NORSAR detector algorithm might add further events from areas where the NORSAR array is especially sensitive.

Section 7.3 is a paper entitled "Development of improved NORSAR time delay corrections". The paper briefly reviews the development of the large NORSAR array, which initially comprised a configuration of 22 subarrays distributed over a diameter of 100 km. After six years of experimental operation, the array was modified on 1 October 1976 to a reduced configuration which was more suitable for an automated, operational system, and the 7 best subarrays (in the NE part of the original array) were selected for this purpose. This configuration is still in operation today, with each subarray comprising 6 SP and one 3-component BB seismometer over an area 8 km in diameter. The total aperture of NORSAR is now 60 km. This array configuration enables excellent teleseismic detectability and location capability. A complete technical refurbishment of the NORSAR array is now being finalized.

In order to take full advantage of the NORSAR capabilities, it is desirable to update the beam deployment and revise the time delay anomalies taking into account the improved precision made possible from the increased sampling rate (40 Hz against previously 20 Hz) and the accumulated data base of reference events. This paper gives a progress report on the work carried out until now, and comprises an initial data base of 55 reference events. This data base will be further expanded in the future.

Section 7.4 is a paper entitled "Automatic onset time estimation based on autoregressive processing". This study has been undertaken in order to support the developments at the GSETT-3 IDC, and is based on the use of an autoregressive method for automatic onset time estimation, denoted AR-AIC. This method has for several years been operational in the processing of data from the Japanese national seismic network, and the software has been provided to us by scientists from the Japanese NDC.

In this paper we have adapted the Japanese method for application to GSETT-3 data, with emphasis on developing an automated procedure that includes new features such as multiple narrow-band filters, the concept of "usable bandwidth" and a quality measure of the estimated onset time. It is demonstrated that the AR-AIC method for onset time estimation can be adapted to work on a wide range of seismic signals. In particular, the quality measure makes it possible to distinguish between *reliable* and *unreliable* onsets. In this way we can avoid using erroneous data in the event location procedure and thus improve the location precision of the automatic processing system.

Section 7.5 is a paper entitled "Recommendation on Auxiliary Seismic Stations for the IMS Network". This contribution is a lightly edited version of a paper prepared by the GSETT-3 Working Group on Planning (WGP) in preparation for the 42nd GSE session in Geneva during 27 Novem-

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It is noted that further work and discussion are needed to establish the exact location capability of the networks and the operational status for the existing auxiliary stations proposed in this paper, and to check the progress of plans and proposals for the stations that are not yet operational. Further work is also needed to estimate the costs related to bringing stations and communications arrangements in line with the required IMS standards.

Section 7.6 contains a case study of magnitude estimation at the IDC. The paper contains a detailed analysis of a recent earthquake sequence in Greece during May-June 1995. This includes comparisons of IDC magnitudes in the Revised Event Bulletins to those of NORSAR and NEIC, with special view to network bias, recurrence statistics and detectability.

The paper demonstrates that the IDC m_b values are subject to the same "network bias" as the NEIC magnitudes for small events. This implies that the recurrence plots (magnitude/frequency) of IDC data have a too steep slope, which again might lead to a significant overestimation of the number of earthquakes expected to be processed at the IDC. The paper confirms the validity of the theoretical 90% detectability estimate of the GSETT-3 system presented in the IDC performance reports. This estimate is currently close to $m_b = 4.2$ for the area analyzed.

Section 7.7 contains an assessment of the estimated mean mislocation vectors for small-aperture arrays. The objective of this study has been to test the applicability of the estimated mean mislocation vectors for small-aperture arrays for use with different event-location procedures. The mean mislocation vectors were calculated in the slowness space and are now available for automatically estimated fk-results over a large range of azimuth and ray-parameter values. Additionally, mean standard deviations for the mislocation vectors could be defined as a function of the measured slowness values. All this information can now be used to increase the stability and quality of both phase association and event location based on automatically estimated fk-results.

Location results before and after the application of slowness and azimuth corrections are presented for about 25,000 events located during 1994 by ARCESS, FINESS, GERESS and NORESS. Furthermore, single-array solutions during 1995 are compared to REB-reported events both before and after applying the slowness corrections. The study concludes that the corrected slowness vectors provide a clear improvement and should therefore be used in the data processing at the IDC.

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1 Summary

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2 NORSAR Operation

2.1 Detection Processor (DP) operation

There have been 2 breaks in the otherwise continuous operation of the NORSAR online system within the 5-month interval April through August 1995. The uptime percentage for this period is 99.1 as compared to 99.6 for the previous six-month interval.

During September 1995, the NORSAR array was out of continuous operation due to the final refurbishment effort. Backup during this period was provided by the NORESS array, co-located with NORSAR subarray 06C. NORESS continued to be in full operation during the refurbishment work.

Fig. 2.1.1 and the accompanying Table 2.1.1 both show the daily DP downtime for the days between 1 April and 30 September 1995. The monthly recording times and percentages are given in Table 2.1.2.

The breaks can be grouped as follows:

a)	Hardware failure	0
b)	Stops related to program work or error	0
c)	Hardware maintenance stops	0
d)	Power jumps and breaks	2
e)	TOD error correction	0
f)	Communication lines	0

The total downtime for the period April-August was 35 hours and 23 minutes. The mean-time-between-failures (MTBF) was 51.0 days.

J. Torstveit

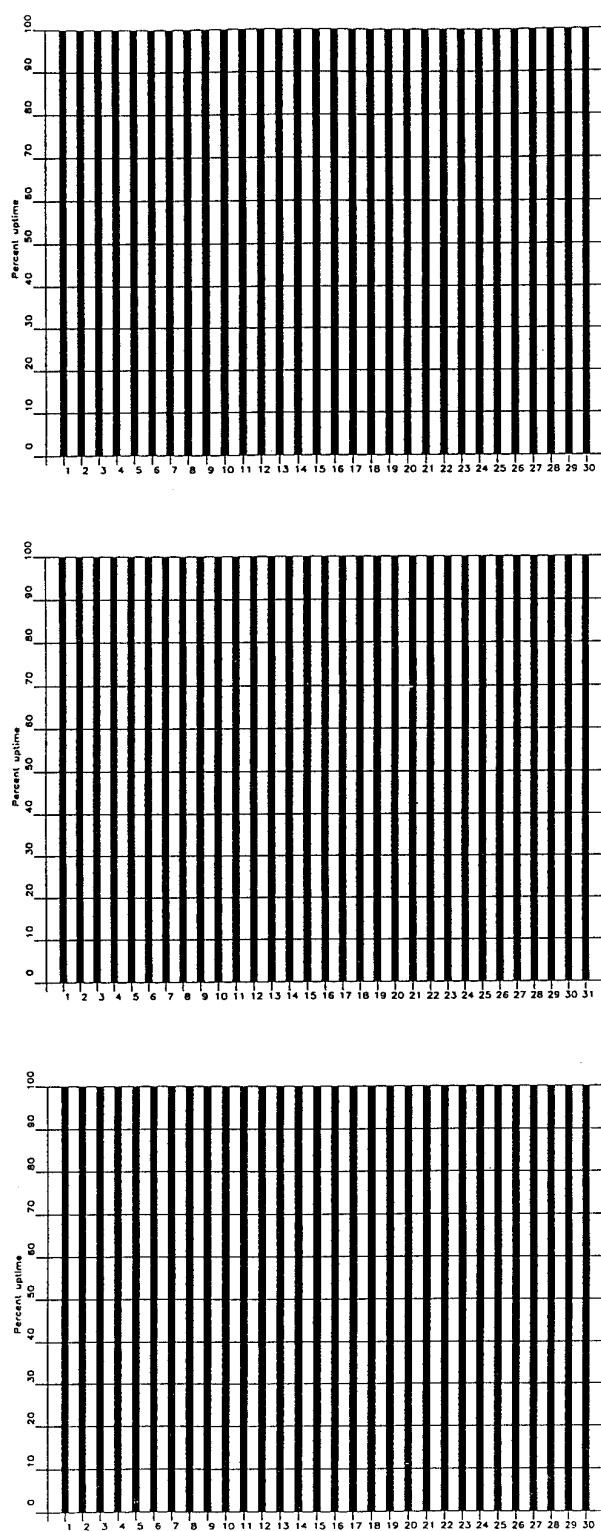


Fig. 2.1.1. Detection Processor uptime for April (top), May (middle) and June (bottom) 1995.

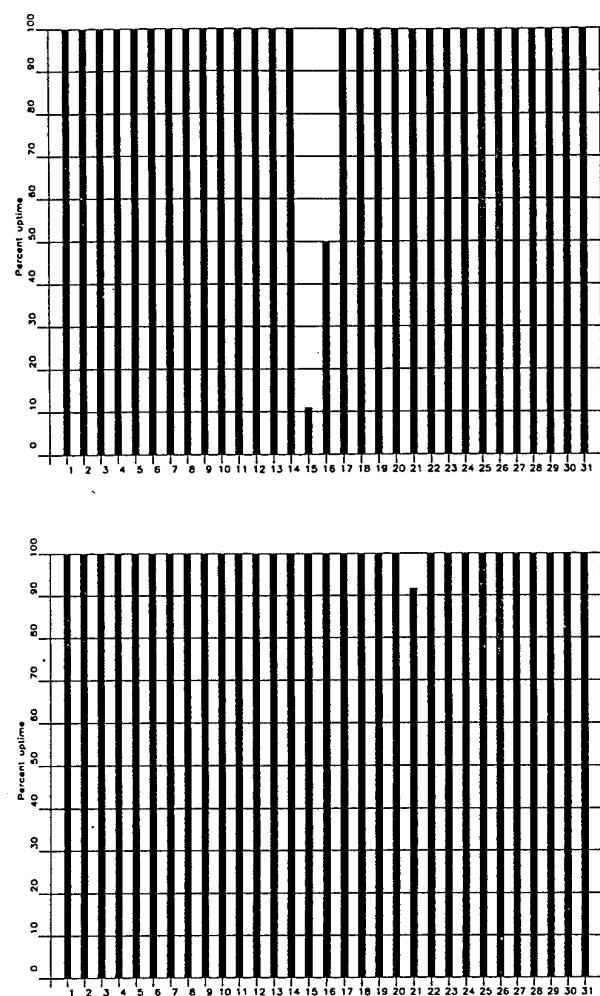


Fig. 2.1.1. Detection Processor uptime for July (top) and August (bottom) 1995.

Date	Time	Cause
15 Jul	0237 -	Power failure
16 Jul	- 1200	
21 Aug	1330 - 1500	Power Failure
01 Sep - 30 Sep		No recording due to NORSAR refurbishment

Table 2.1.1. The major downtimes in the period 1 April - 30 September 1995.

Month	DP Uptime Hours	DP Uptime %	No. of DP Breaks	No. of Days with Breaks	DP MTBF* (days)
Apr 95	720.00	100.00	0	0	30.0
May 95	744.00	100.00	0	0	31.0
Jun 95	720.00	100.00	0	0	30.0
Jul 95	710.62	95.51	1	2	15.5
Aug 95	742.00	99.73	1	1	15.5
Sep 95	0.00	00.00			

*Mean-time-between-failures = total uptime/no. of up intervals.

Table 2.1.2. Online system performance, 1 April - 30 September 1995.

2.2 Array Communications

As described in the previous Semiannual Report, the Modcomp/SLEM-based communication system experienced serious problems toward the end of 1993.

As an intermediate solution, it was decided on 1 January 1994 to implement a backup version of the NORSAR recording system, thus eliminating the Modcomp/SLEM-based recording. This change succeeded in improving both the timing reliability and the individual subarray uptimes.

In October 1994, the installation of a new data acquisition system began, in connection with the NORSAR Refurbishment. Details on this installation are given in Section 4.1 of this report.

During the reporting period, the communication lines to all subarrays except 06C were mostly in normal operation, but each of the subarrays was inoperative during parts of the reporting period in connection with testing and preparation for the NORSAR refurbishment. The reason for the extended downtime of subarray 06C was that this subarray was chosen as the main site for pre-installation testing of digitizers, CIMs and seismometers.

A simplified daily summary of the communications performance for the seven individual subarray lines is summarized, on a month-by-month basis, in Table 2.2.1.

F. Ringdal

Table 2.2.1 (Page 1 of 6)
NORSAR Communication Status Report
Month: April 1995

Day	Subarray						
	01A	01B	02B	02C	03C	04C	06C
01	X	X	X	X	X	X	A
02	X	X	X	X	X	X	A
03	X	X	X	X	X	X	A
04	X	X	X	X	X	X	A
05	X	X	X	X	X	X	A
06	X	X	X	X	X	X	A
07	X	X	X	X	X	X	A
08	X	X	X	X	X	A	A
09	X	X	X	X	X	X	A
10	X	X	X	X	X	X	A
11	X	X	X	X	X	X	A
12	X	X	X	X	X	X	A
13	X	X	X	X	X	X	A
14	X	X	X	X	X	X	A
15	X	X	X	X	X	X	A
16	X	X	X	X	X	X	A
17	X	X	X	X	X	X	A
18	X	X	X	X	X	X	A
19	X	X	X	X	X	X	A
20	X	X	X	X	X	X	A
21	X	X	X	X	X	X	A
22	X	X	X	X	X	X	A
23	X	X	X	X	X	X	A
24	X	X	X	X	X	X	A
25	X	X	X	X	X	X	A
26	X	X	X	X	X	X	A
27	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
28	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
29	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
30	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
31	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total hours normal operation	720	720	720	720	720	720	96
% normal operation	100	100	100	100	100	100	13

Legend:

- X : Normal operations
- A : All channels masked for more than 12 hours that day
- B : All SP channels masked for more than 12 hours that day
- C : All LP channels masked for more than 12 hours that day
- I : Communication outage for more than 12 hours

Table 2.2.1 (Page 2 of 6)
NORSAR Communication Status Report
Month: May 1995

Day	Subarray						
	01A	01B	02B	02C	03C	04C	06C
01	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
02	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
03	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
04	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
05	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
06	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
07	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
08	X	X	X	X	X	A	X
09	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
10	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
11	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
12	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
13	A	X	X	X	X	X	X
14	A	X	X	X	X	X	X
15	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
16	X	X	A	X	X	X	X
17	X	X	A	X	X	X	X
18	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
19	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
20	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
21	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
22	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
23	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
24	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
25	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
26	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
27	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
28	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
29	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
30	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
31	X	X	A	X	X	X	X
Total hours normal operation	700	744	683	744	740	726	744
% normal operation	94	100	92	100	99	98	100

Legend:

- X : Normal operations
- A : All channels masked for more than 12 hours that day
- B : All SP channels masked for more than 12 hours that day
- C : All LP channels masked for more than 12 hours that day
- I : Communication outage for more than 12 hours

Table 2.2.1 (Page 3 of 6)
NORSAR Communication Status Report
Month: June 1995

Day	Subarray						
	01A	01B	02B	02C	03C	04C	06C
01	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
02	X	A	X	X	X	X	X
03	A	A	X	X	X	X	X
04	A	A	X	X	X	X	X
05	A	A	X	X	X	X	X
06	A	X	X	X	X	X	X
07	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
08	X	X	X	X	X	A	X
09	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
10	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
11	X	X	X	X	X	A	X
12	X	X	X	X	X	A	X
13	A	X	X	X	X	A	X
14	A	X	X	X	X	X	X
15	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
16	X	X	A	X	X	X	X
17	X	X	A	X	X	X	X
18	X	X	X	X	X	X	A
19	X	X	X	X	X	X	A
20	X	X	X	X	X	X	A
21	X	X	X	X	X	X	A
22	X	X	X	X	X	X	A
23	X	X	X	X	X	X	A
24	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
25	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
26	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
27	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
28	X	X	A	X	X	X	X
29	X	X	X	X	X	X	A
30	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
31	X	X	A	X	X	X	X
Total hours normal operation	607	606	679	720	720	626	537
% normal operation	84	84	94	100	100	87	75

Legend:

- X : Normal operations
- A : All channels masked for more than 12 hours that day
- B : All SP channels masked for more than 12 hours that day
- C : All LP channels masked for more than 12 hours that day
- I : Communication outage for more than 12 hours

Table 2.2.1 (Pae 4 of 6)
NORSAR Communication Status Report
Month: July 1995

Day	Subarray						
	01A	01B	02B	02C	03C	04C	06C
01	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
02	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
03	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
04	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
05	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
06	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
07	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
08	X	X	X	X	X	A	X
09	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
10	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
11	X	X	X	X	X	A	X
12	X	X	X	X	X	A	X
13	X	X	X	X	X	A	X
14	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
15	I	I	A	I	I	I	A
16	X	X	A	X	X	X	A
17	X	X	A	X	X	X	A
18	X	X	A	X	X	X	A
19	X	X	X	A	X	X	A
20	X	X	X	A	X	X	A
21	X	X	X	A	X	X	A
22	X	X	A	A	X	X	A
23	X	X	A	A	X	X	A
24	X	X	A	A	X	X	A
25	X	X	X	A	X	X	A
26	X	X	X	A	X	X	A
27	X	X	X	A	X	X	A
28	X	X	X	A	X	X	A
29	X	X	X	A	X	X	A
30	X	X	X	A	X	X	A
31	X	X	A	A	X	X	A
Total hours normal operation	711	711	542	406	711	711	348
% normal operation	96	96	73	55	96	96	47

Legend:

- X : Normal operations
- A : All channels masked for more than 12 hours that day
- B : All SP channels masked for more than 12 hours that day
- C : All LP channels masked for more than 12 hours that day
- I : Communication outage for more than 12 hours

Table 2.2.1 (Page 5 of 6)
NORSAR Communication Status Report
Month: August 1995

Day	Subarray						
	01A	01B	02B	02C	03C	04C	06C
01	X	A	A	X	X	A	A
02	X	A	X	X	X	A	A
03	X	A	X	X	X	A	A
04	X	X	X	X	X	X	A
05	X	X	X	X	X	X	A
06	X	X	X	X	X	X	A
07	X	X	X	X	X	X	A
08	X	X	X	X	X	X	A
09	X	X	X	X	X	X	A
10	X	X	X	X	X	X	A
11	X	X	A	X	X	X	A
12	X	X	A	X	X	X	A
13	X	X	A	X	X	X	A
14	X	X	A	X	X	X	A
15	X	X	A	X	X	X	A
16	X	X	A	X	X	X	A
17	X	A	A	X	X	X	A
18	X	A	X	X	X	X	A
19	X	A	X	X	X	X	A
20	X	A	X	X	X	X	A
21	X	A	X	X	X	X	A
22	X	A	X	X	X	X	A
23	X	A	X	A	X	X	A
24	X	A	X	A	X	X	A
25	X	A	X	A	X	X	A
26	X	A	X	A	X	X	A
27	X	A	X	A	X	X	A
28	X	A	A	A	X	X	A
29	X	A	A	A	A	X	A
30	X	A	A	A	A	X	A
31	X	A	A	A	A	X	A
Total hours normal operation	742	330	440	508	680	685	0
% normal operation	99.7	44.4	59.1	68.3	91.4	92.1	0

Legend:

- X** : Normal operations
- A** : All channels masked for more than 12 hours that day
- B** : All SP channels masked for more than 12 hours that day
- C** : All LP channels masked for more than 12 hours that day
- I** : Communication outage for more than 12 hours

Table 2.2.1 (Page 6 of 6)
NORSAR Communication Status Report
Month: September 1995

Day	Subarray						
	01A	01B	02B	02C	03C	04C	06C
01	X	A	A	A	A	X	A
02	X	A	A	A	A	X	A
03	X	A	A	A	A	X	A
04	X	A	A	A	A	X	A
05	X	A	A	A	A	A	A
06	X	A	A	A	A	A	A
07	X	A	A	A	A	A	A
08	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
09	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
10	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
11	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
12	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
13	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
14	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
15	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
16	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
17	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
18	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
19	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
20	X	A	A	A	A	A	A
21	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
22	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
23	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
24	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
25	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
26	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
27	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
28	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
29	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
30	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
31	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Total hours normal operation	174	0	0	0	0	104	0
% normal operation	24.2	0	0	0	0	14.4	0

Legend:

- X** : Normal operations
- A** : All channels masked for more than 12 hours that day
- B** : All SP channels masked for more than 12 hours that day
- C** : All LP channels masked for more than 12 hours that day
- I** : Communication outage for more than 12 hours

2.3 NORSAR Event Detection operation

In Table 2.3.1 some monthly statistics of the Detection and Event Processor operation are given. The table lists the total number of detections (DPX) triggered by the on-line detector, the total number of detections processed by the automatic event processor (EPX) and the total number of events accepted after analyst review (teleseismic phases, core phases and total).

	Total DPX	Total EPX	Accepted events		Sum	Daily
			P-phases	Core Phases		
Apr 95	10950	897	355	59	414	13.8
May 95	7737	1138	596	85	681	22.0
Jun 95	4231	644	230	51	281	9.4
Jul 95	8128	987	273	76	349	11.3
Aug 95	9620	998	234	68	302	9.7
Sep 95	0	0	0	0	0	
			1688	339	2027	13.2

Table 2.3.1. Detection and Event Processor statistics, 1 April - 30 September 1995.

NORSAR Detections

The number of detections (phases) reported by the NORSAR detector during day 091, 1995, through day 273, 1995, was 47,110, giving an average of 293 detections per processed day (161 days processed). Table 2.3.2 shows daily and hourly distribution of detections for NORSAR.

B. Paulsen

NB2 .DPX Hourly distribution of detections

Day	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	Sum	Date
147	1	9	0	4	1	2	2	10	8	8	1	0	1	25	21	7	3	0	14	7	12	21	10	1	168	May 27 Saturday
148	0	1	9	4	5	3	12	2	10	1	8	2	1	3	6	1	5	1	2	3	9	11	2	0	101	May 28 Sunday
149	2	8	2	1	0	7	10	9	1	2	6	3	1	1	6	0	1	4	6	0	3	0	0	0	73	May 29 Monday
150	0	1	12	4	17	3	8	0	2	0	0	11	15	10	14	1	7	8	0	0	2	2	1	0	118	May 30 Tuesday
151	12	2	0	1	2	1	5	2	9	1	8	3	12	28	8	7	1	0	0	0	8	0	4	1	115	May 31 Wednesday
152	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	6	1	8	0	5	6	4	3	1	1	0	0	0	4	42	Jun 01 Thursday	
153	0	3	1	3	2	1	1	6	7	2	4	1	1	2	0	3	5	0	3	5	3	0	0	3	56	Jun 02 Friday
154	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	9	4	2	7	1	4	3	1	0	1	0	0	6	9	1	52	Jun 03 Saturday
155	0	4	7	0	2	0	0	1	1	3	0	2	0	0	1	4	2	0	1	0	2	2	1	1	34	Jun 04 Sunday
156	0	1	0	1	1	5	0	6	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	1	2	3	6	0	1	4	39	Jun 05 Monday
157	8	2	3	9	13	4	0	0	9	0	0	0	3	16	0	7	3	6	5	7	0	4	0	6	105	Jun 06 Tuesday
158	1	9	1	1	5	1	0	3	4	10	1	6	6	8	2	5	2	0	0	0	6	1	2	15	89	Jun 07 Wednesday
159	2	0	2	1	1	1	7	6	2	3	5	13	18	10	11	7	5	4	5	3	4	6	5	11	132	Jun 08 Thursday
160	11	4	2	0	6	2	7	1	24	8	2	11	10	3	6	0	5	2	0	2	2	10	3	127	Jun 09 Friday	
161	2	0	7	8	4	4	1	5	1	6	3	0	3	3	2	3	2	3	1	6	0	2	2	1	69	Jun 10 Saturday
162	2	2	0	0	7	0	3	1	0	10	5	0	1	1	2	2	3	9	8	6	7	1	15	5	90	Jun 11 Sunday
163	2	5	4	7	3	2	4	4	1	4	5	8	12	9	8	0	7	17	7	3	18	8	14	15	167	Jun 12 Monday
164	10	6	8	3	0	5	5	5	5	4	9	5	0	11	11	4	17	1	4	8	8	9	7	3	148	Jun 13 Tuesday
165	5	8	6	3	4	11	3	3	5	12	8	10	9	7	4	3	13	2	7	7	3	4	6	3	146	Jun 14 Wednesday
166	18	19	7	4	8	6	3	9	2	3	12	16	1	4	6	9	10	0	4	9	3	3	5	16	177	Jun 15 Thursday
167	4	3	5	2	1	0	3	8	10	11	7	4	4	7	13	12	4	4	4	2	2	4	1	2	117	Jun 16 Friday
168	6	4	11	0	6	1	16	3	0	3	8	6	6	1	11	5	5	12	2	2	5	9	2	2	126	Jun 17 Saturday
169	2	10	3	3	10	2	2	7	6	8	2	4	12	12	11	11	19	11	16	3	6	14	13	21	208	Jun 18 Sunday
170	9	13	10	12	12	6	4	6	4	5	2	7	2	5	7	12	2	6	6	4	9	3	8	4	158	Jun 19 Monday
171	5	21	6	5	2	9	11	26	11	9	11	12	6	9	2	7	14	16	1	3	1	14	6	6	213	Jun 20 Tuesday
172	2	9	5	5	1	4	5	0	1	7	5	6	8	19	9	8	9	3	11	10	12	15	10	22	186	Jun 21 Wednesday
173	10	21	13	14	10	3	6	3	7	2	4	7	10	3	7	16	7	5	19	6	12	3	10	4	202	Jun 22 Thursday
174	13	7	6	8	6	1	4	2	4	5	7	18	1	3	6	13	11	7	15	5	8	10	4	9	173	Jun 23 Friday
175	7	8	15	13	6	11	7	19	10	7	6	9	4	9	8	4	8	17	8	4	7	8	8	8	211	Jun 24 Saturday
176	2	10	11	6	8	28	8	11	10	10	4	3	6	4	4	3	1	9	9	11	8	3	11	11	191	Jun 25 Sunday
177	13	9	6	5	8	3	3	8	2	0	12	7	2	5	6	8	2	8	5	4	5	6	7	16	148	Jun 26 Monday
178	7	7	4	5	7	2	4	3	0	0	12	18	8	3	13	8	5	22	9	6	2	9	4	1	159	Jun 27 Tuesday
179	6	8	9	18	7	15	1	5	16	0	9	31	19	14	21	0	2	5	4	3	17	14	8	13	247	Jun 28 Wednesday
180	6	8	11	9	8	6	4	8	2	3	2	8	35	5	12	15	9	2	8	10	5	4	12	13	205	Jun 29 Thursday
181	3	7	10	5	3	3	4	10	1	17	3	22	14	7	7	2	18	8	9	16	14	12	19	17	231	Jun 30 Friday
182	19	13	13	17	16	7	4	8	12	12	7	10	8	10	12	12	13	10	5	9	22	19	19	17	294	Jul 01 Saturday
183	17	17	14	11	12	14	24	13	9	15	19	11	10	12	11	12	13	16	5	6	12	10	5	299	Jul 02 Sunday	
184	26	28	8	7	9	2	1	2	0	0	12	2	13	11	9	6	4	3	7	6	22	13	28	21	240	Jul 03 Monday
185	12	14	23	23	15	2	2	5	4	3	8	3	18	8	12	8	9	20	19	12	20	14	23	19	296	Jul 04 Tuesday
186	27	24	21	25	17	17	6	5	4	8	5	6	21	20	9	10	8	17	15	16	23	8	11	16	348	Jul 05 Wednesday
187	13	14	16	13	19	3	4	6	8	6	9	15	9	9	10	2	12	14	7	7	13	11	12	9	241	Jul 06 Thursday
188	14	18	12	21	14	2	6	7	9	10	5	11	12	19	19	13	17	8	11	11	15	15	8	13	290	Jul 07 Friday
189	15	18	18	17	17	28	8	6	12	10	19	8	13	17	13	11	20	10	22	11	11	18	12	352	Jul 08 Saturday	
190	22	8	15	12	12	10	11	9	6	12	4	9	7	5	4	6	12	15	7	11	10	9	11	236	Jul 09 Sunday	
191	16	12	20	12	9	0	0	1	2	1	4	9	3	14	5	3	7	12	7	12	2	7	15	6	179	Jul 10 Monday
192	8	7	11	5	3	4	2	0	5	6	4	25	5	17	4	5	10	2	9	3	12	14	16	182	Jul 11 Tuesday	
193	9	21	9	8	8	1	3	1	4	11	5	13	6	7	6	5	25	9	11	8	6	4	10	20	201	Jul 12 Wednesday
194	11	9	9	8	2	2	1	9	4	0	3	8	18	7	9	10	4	16	10	15	3	8	14	19	199	Jul 13 Thursday
195	9	15	16	18	7	8	1	4	4	12	12	34	10	9	5	6	9	15	8	15	10	11	21	48	307	Jul 14 Friday
196	40	18	28	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	88	Jul 15 Saturday
197	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	38	Jul 16 Sunday	
198	7	3	2	3	0	6	1	0	4	1	16	7	10	8	7	3	5	3	3	5	14	7	5	8	128	Jul 17 Monday
199	9	7	9	10	6	11	2	8	4	3	2	13	9	20	32	22	23	10	21	13	15	10	16	19	294	Jul 18 Tuesday
200	17	12	12	7	5	4	5	3	5	4	14	39	38	17	5	7	15	1	13	6	12	9	4	12	266	Jul 19 Wednesday
201	15	13	12	6	15	8	3	4	6	7	2	15	20	3	4	13	5	2	7	3	8	7	6	6	190	Jul 20 Thursday
202	6	10	3	4	3	8	1	1	13	9	2	12	12	7	3	10	15	11	11	17	19	9	195	Jul 21 Friday		

Table 2.3.2. (Page 2 of 4)

NB2 .DFX Hourly distribution of detections

Day	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	Sum	Date		
259	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 Sep 16 Saturday
260	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 Sep 17 Sunday
261	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 Sep 18 Monday
262	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 Sep 19 Tuesday
263	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 Sep 20 Wednesday
264	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 Sep 21 Thursday
265	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 Sep 22 Friday
266	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 Sep 23 Saturday
267	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 Sep 24 Sunday
268	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 Sep 25 Monday
269	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 Sep 26 Tuesday
270	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 Sep 27 Wednesday
271	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 Sep 28 Thursday
272	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 Sep 29 Friday
273	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 Sep 30 Saturday

NB2 00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23

Sum	2499	2290	1534	1403	1554	2151	1910	1796	1836	1803	2198	2475												Total sum		
	2440	2495	2042	1401	1426	1654	2156	1849	1871	1911	2147	2269														

161 15 16 15 14 13 10 9 9 9 10 10 13 13 12 11 11 12 11 12 11 13 14 14 15 293 Total average

108 16 16 15 14 12 8 7 7 8 8 10 14 14 11 11 11 12 11 11 10 13 13 14 16 283 Average workdays

53 13 15 15 14 15 13 12 12 10 12 11 12 11 11 12 13 13 14 15 14 15 307 Average weekends

Table 2.3.2. Daily and hourly distribution of NORSAR detections. For each day is shown number of detections within each hour of the day and number of detections for that day. The end statistics give total number of detections distributed for each hour and the total sum of detections during the period. The averages show number of processed days, hourly distribution and average per processed day. (Page 4 of 4)

3 Operation of Regional Arrays

3.1 Recording of NORESS data at NDPC, Kjeller

Table 3.1.1 lists the main outage times and reasons.

The average recording time was 97.79% as compared to 99.17% during the previous reporting period.

Date	Time	Cause
04 Apr	2031 -	Software failure
05 Apr	- 0548	
20 Apr	0728 - 0747	Power failure
03 May	0931 - 1010	Software failure
05 Jun	0149 - 0821	Hardware failure
13 Jun	0332 - 0558	Software failure
08 Jul	0002 - 0836	Software failure
15 Jul	0327 -	Power failure at NDPC due to thunderstorm
16 Jul	- 1210	
19 Jul	1821 -	Hardware failure Hub
20 Jul	- 1311	
26 Jul	0117 - 0635	Software failure
05 Aug	0855 - 2053	Software failure
07 Aug	1336 -	Hardware failure Hub
08 Aug	- 0715	
19 Aug	0824 - 0941	Software failure
21 Aug	0617 - 0630	Software failure
21 Aug	1329 - 1430	Power failure
16 Sep	1347 - 1439	Software failure
24 Sep	0100 - 0200	Software failure
27 Sep	0720 - 0744	Software failure
28 Sep	0441 - 0533	Transmission line failure

Table 3.1.1. Interruptions in recording of NORESS data at NDPC, 1 April - 30 September 1995.

Monthly uptimes for the NORESS on-line data recording task, taking into account all factors (field installations, transmissions line, data center operation) affecting this task were as follows:

April 95	:	98.66
May	:	99.91
June	:	98.75
July	:	91.21
August	:	98.67
September	:	99.55

Fig. 3.1.1 shows the uptime for the data recording task, or equivalently, the availability of NORESS data in our tape archive, on a day-by-day basis, for the reporting period.

J. Torstveit

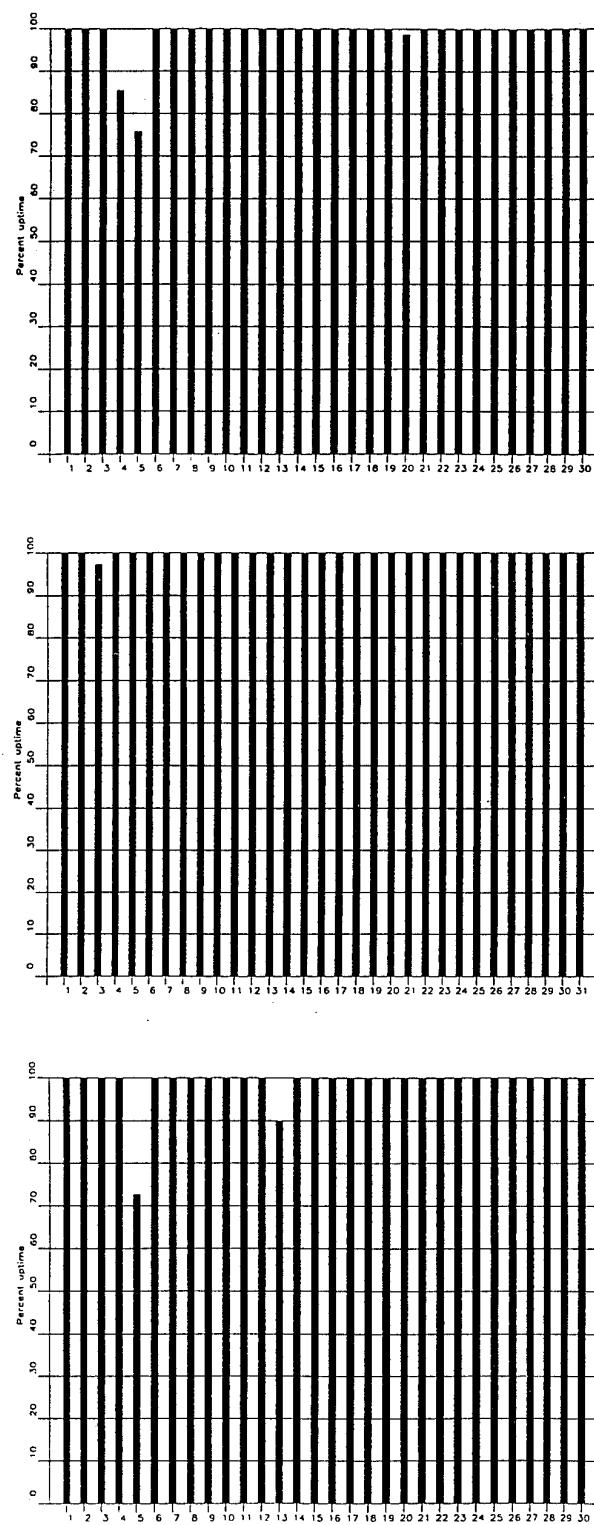


Fig. 3.1.1. NORESS data recording uptime for April (top), May (middle) and June (bottom) 1995.

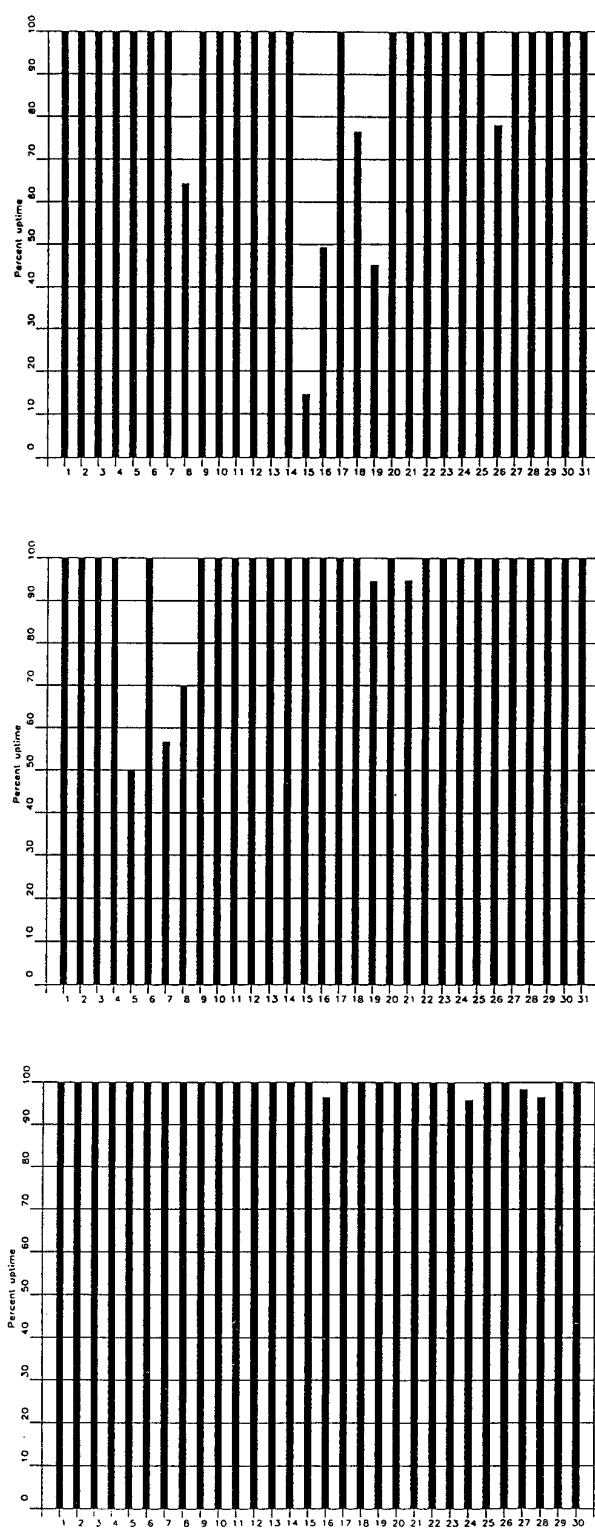


Fig. 3.1.1. (cont.) NORESS data recording uptime for July (top), August (middle) and September (bottom) 1995.

3.2 Recording of ARCESS data at NDPC, Kjeller

Table 3.2.1 lists the main outage times and reasons.

The average recording time was 92.56% as compared to 99.37% for the previous reporting period.

Date	Time	Cause
03 Jun	2158 -	Satellite link failure
04 Jun	- 0039	
13 Jun	0805 - 2237	Power break and hardware problem
13 Jun	2302 -	Hardware problems after power break
14 Jun	- 1542	
15 Jun	0000 -	Hardware problems after power break
16 Jun	- 0823	
01 Jul	0838 - 1022	Timing problems
14 Jul	0642 - 0754	Software failure
15 Jul	0327 -	Power failure at NDPC due to thunderstorm
16 Jul	- 1240	
18 Jul	0708 - 1653	Power failure Hub due to thunderstorm
27 Jul	2109 - 2328	Satellite link failure
28 Jul	0032 -	Power failure Hub
29 Jul	- 1048	
02 Aug	1821 - 1834	Hardware failure Hub
02 Aug	2318 - 2329	Hardware failure Hub
03 Aug	0054 - 1604	Hardware failure Hub
14 Aug	0913 - 0943	Power failure Hub
21 Aug	1329 - 1440	Power failure DPC
25 Aug	0701 - 0928	Power failure Hub
07 Sep	0416 -	Hardware failure satellite link
13 Sep	- 1031	
26 Sep	1020 - 1244	Power failure Hub

Table 3.2.1. The main interruptions in recording of ARCESS data at NDPC, 1 April - 30 September 1995.

Monthly uptimes for the ARCESS on-line data recording task, taking into account all factors (field installations, transmissions line, data center operation) affecting this task were as follows:

April 95	:	99.98%
May	:	99.98%
June	:	90.71%
July	:	88.83%
August	:	97.09%
September	:	78.75%

Fig. 3.2.1. shows the uptime for the data recording task, or equivalently, the availability of ARCESS data in our tape archive, on a day-by-day basis, for the reporting period.

J. Torstveit

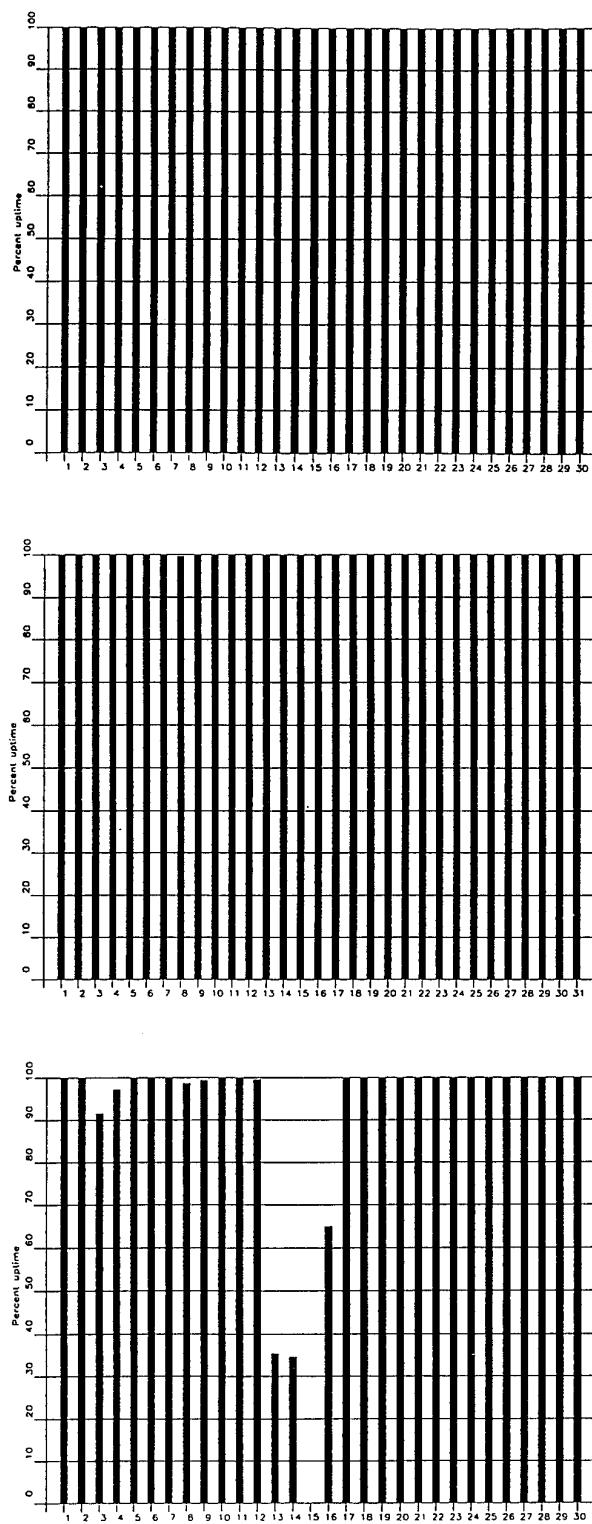


Fig. 3.2.1. ARCESS data recording uptime for April (top), May (middle) and June (bottom) 1995.

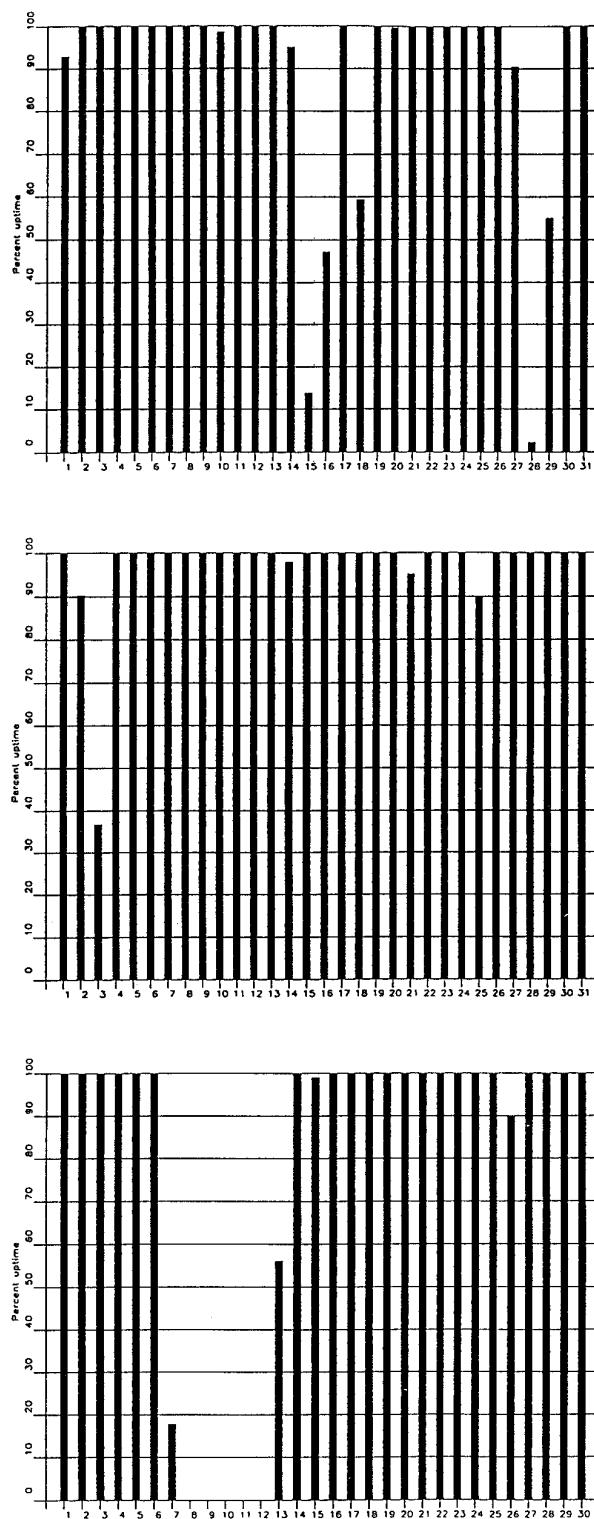


Fig. 3.2.1. ARCESS data recording uptime for July (top), August (middle) and September (bottom) 1995.

3.3 Recording of FINESS data at NDPC, Kjeller

The average recording time was 98.55% as compared to 97.8% for the previous reporting period.

Date	Time	Cause
18 Apr	0542 - 0757	Software failure Helsinki
10 Jun	1119 -	Hardware failure Helsinki
11 Jun	- 1220	
14 Jun	1351 - 1427	Transmission line failure
15 Jul	0324 -	Power failure at NDPC due to thunderstorm
16 Jul	- 0342	
31 Aug	0658 - 1039	Hardware failure Helsinki
11 Sep	0531 - 1144	Hardware being moved in Helsinki
11 Sep	1200 - 1233	Hardware being moved in Helsinki

Table 3.3.1. The main interruptions in recording of FINESS data at NDPC, 1 April - 30 September 1995.

Monthly uptimes for the FINESS on-line data recording task, taking into account all factors (field installations, transmission lines, data center operation) affecting this task were as follows:

April 95	:	99.68%
May	:	100.00%
June	:	96.43%
July	:	96.70%
August	:	99.46%
September	:	99.05%

Fig. 3.3.1 shows the uptime for the data recording task, or equivalently, the availability of FINESS data in our tape archive, on a day-by-day basis, for the reporting period.

J. Torstveit

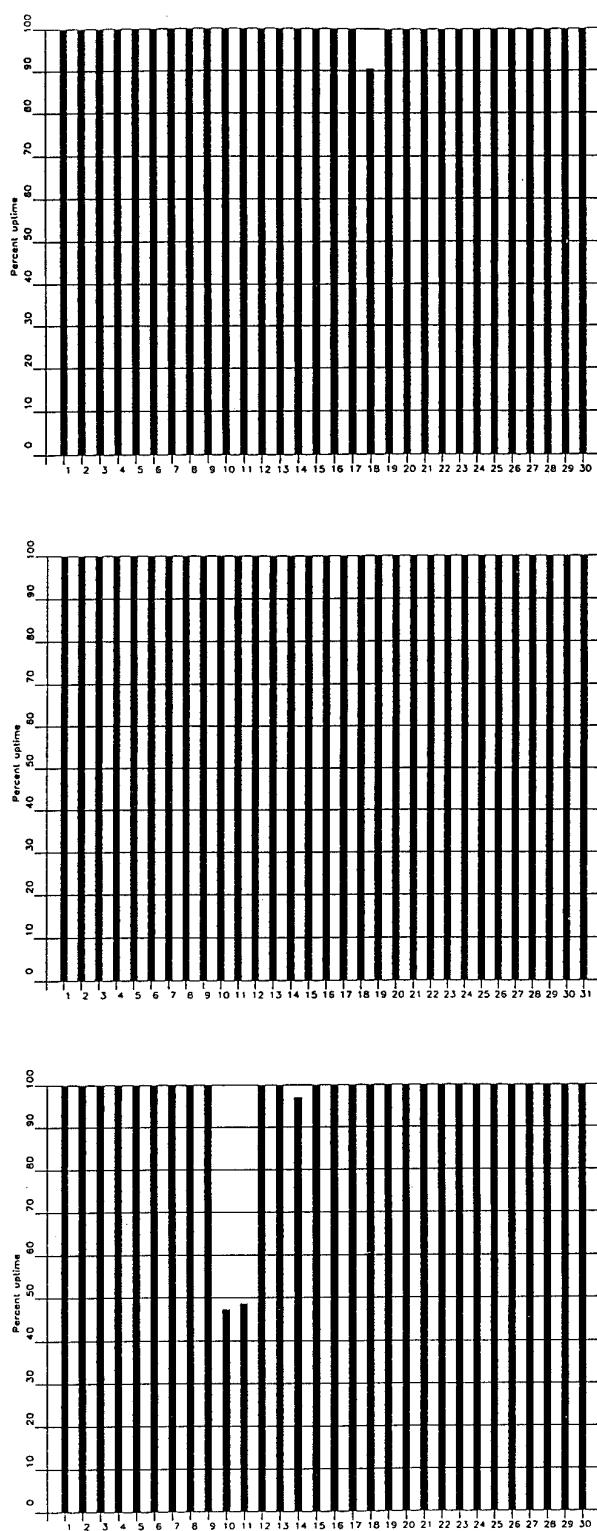


Fig. 3.3.1. FINESS data recording uptime for April (top), May (middle) and June (bottom) 1995.

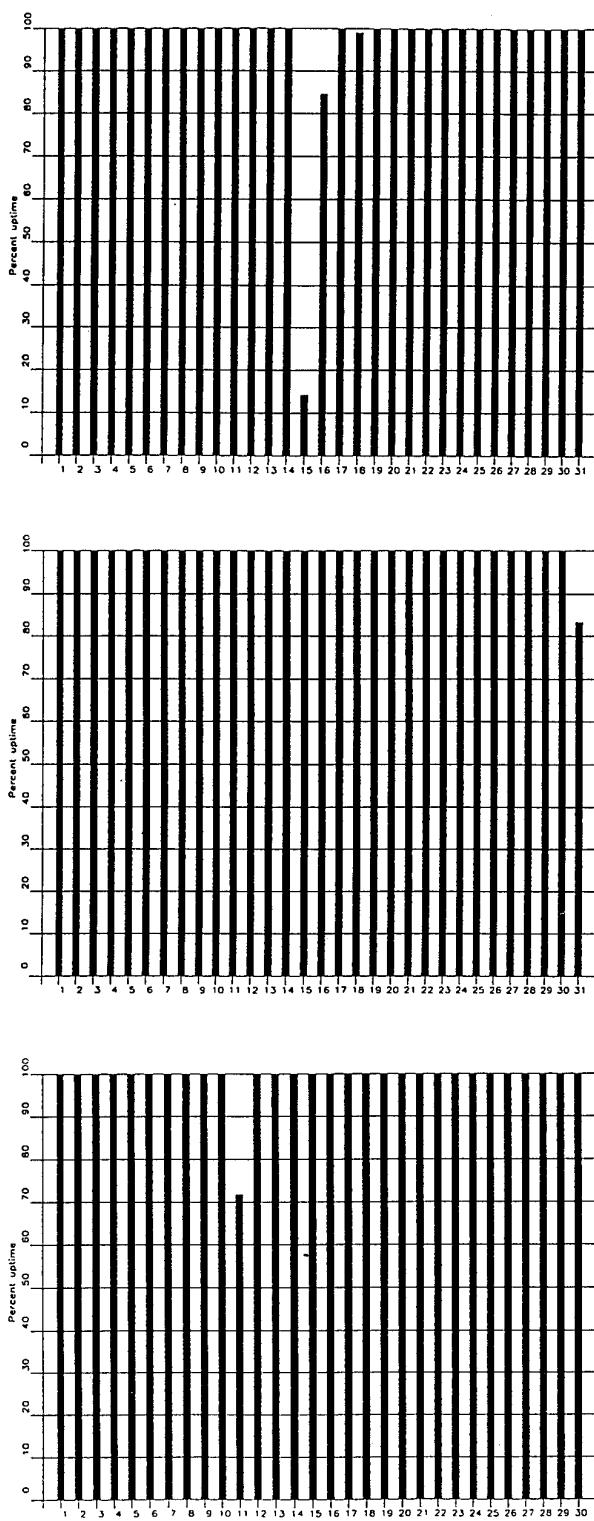


Fig. 3.3.1. FINESS data recording uptime for July (top), August (middle) and September (bottom) 1995.

3.4 Recording of Spitsbergen data at NDPC, Kjeller

The average recording time was 65.81% as compared to 96.80% for the previous reporting period.

The main reasons for downtime follow:

Date	Time	Cause
01 Apr	0000 -	Power failure Spitsbergen 31/3
07 Apr	- 1205	
08 Apr	0000 - 0841	Software failure
10 Apr	0900 -	Hardware failure Spitsbergen
20 Apr	- 0718	
26 Apr	1037 - 1136	Hardware failure
04 May	1928 - 2017	Communication line failure
05 May	1001 - 1143	Communication line failure
09 May	0856 - 0922	Maintenance Spitsbergen
15 May	0112 - 0130	Communication line failure
15 May	0443 - 0506	Communication line failure
26 May	0705 - 0754	Communication line failure
26 May	0923 - 0943	Communication line failure
26 May	1115 - 1151	Communication line failure
20 Jun	2053 -	Hardware failure Spitsbergen
03 Aug	- 1950	
18 Aug	0643 - 0729	Hardware maintenance NDPC
21 Aug	1329 - 1438	Power breack NDPC
25 Aug	0946 - 1118	Maintenance communication line
04 Sep	0734 - 0825	Software failure
05 Sep	2105 -	Software failure
06 Sep	- 0621	
10 Sep	0037 - 0812	Communication line failure
13 Sep	0919 - 0942	Maintenance communication line

Table 3.4.1. The main interruptions in recording of Spitsbergen data at NDPC, 1 April - 30 September 1995.

Monthly uptimes for the Spitsbergen online data recording task, taking into account all factors (field installations, transmission line, data center operation) affecting this task were as follows:

April 95	:	43.62%
May	:	98.14%
June	:	65.78%
July	:	0.00%
August	:	90.27%
September	:	97.07%

Fig. 3.4.1 shows the uptime for the data recording task, or equivalently, the availability of Spitsbergen data in our tape archive, on a day-by-day basis for the reporting period.

J. Torstveit

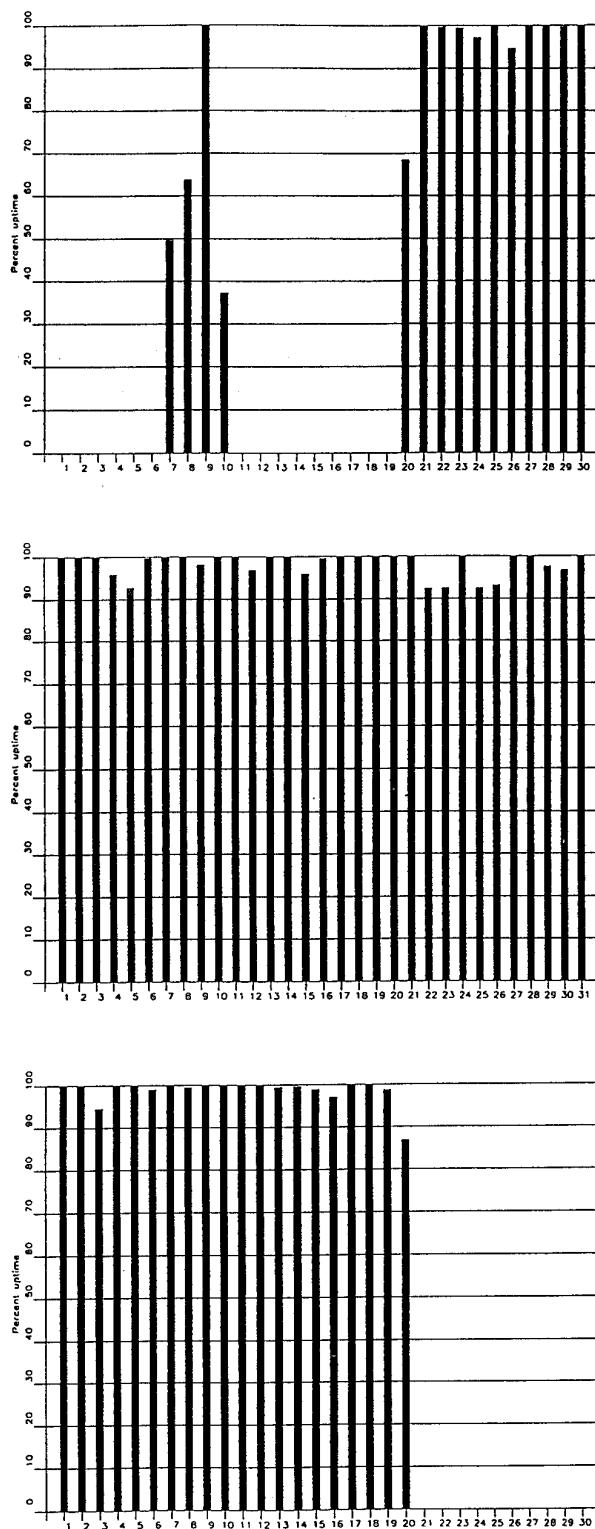


Fig. 3.4.1. Spitsbergen data recording uptime for April (top), May (middle) and June (bottom) 1995.

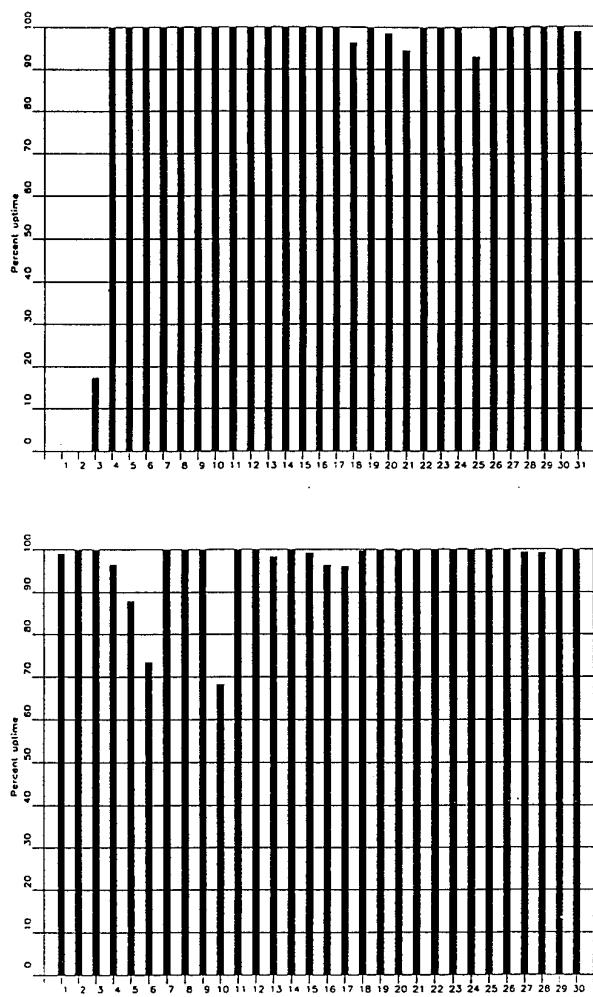


Fig. 3.4.1. Spitsbergen data recording uptime for August (top) and September (bottom) 1995.

3.5 Event detection operation

This section reports results from one-array automatic processing using signal processing recipes and "ronapp" recipes for the ep program (NORSAR Sci. Rep. No 2-88/89).

Three systems are in parallel operation to associate detected phases and locate events:

1. The ep program with "ronapp" recipes is operated independently on each array to obtain simple one-array automatic solutions.
2. The Generalized Beamforming method (GBF) (see F. Ringdal and T. Kværna (1989), A multichannel processing approach to real time network detection, phase association and threshold monitoring, BSSA Vol 79, no 6, 1927-1940) processes the four arrays jointly and presents locations of regional events.
3. The IMS system is operated on the same set of arrivals as ep and GBF and reports also teleseismic events in addition to regional ones.

IMS results are reported in section 3.6.

In addition to these three event association processes, we are running test versions of the so-called Threshold Monitoring (TM) process. This is a process that monitors the seismic amplitude level continuously in time to estimate the upper magnitude limit of an event that might go undetected by the network. Simple displays of so-called threshold curves reveal instants of particular interest; i.e., instants when events above a certain magnitude threshold may have occurred in the target region. Results from the three processes described above are used to help resolve what actually happened during these instances.

NORESS detections

The number of detections (phases) reported from day 091, 1995, through day 273, 1995, was 36,371, giving an average of 199 detections per processed day (183 days processed).

Table 3.5.1 shows daily and hourly distribution of detections for NORESS.

Events automatically located by NORESS

During days 091, 1995, through 273, 1995, 2013 local and regional events were located by NORESS, based on automatic association of P- and S-type arrivals. This gives an average of 11.0 events per processed day (183 days processed). 67% of these events are within 300 km, and 88% of these events are within 1000 km.

ARCESS detections

The number of detections (phases) reported during day 091, 1995, through day 273, 1995, was 86,374, giving an average of 485 detections per processed day (183 days processed).

Table 3.5.2 shows daily and hourly distribution of detections for ARCESS.

Table 3.5.2 shows daily and hourly distribution of detections for ARCESS.

Events automatically located by ARCESS

During days 091, 1995, through 273, 1995, 6187 local and regional events were located by ARCESS, based on automatic association of P- and S-type arrivals. This gives an average 34.8 events per processed day (183 days processed). 57% of these events are within 300 km, and 87% of these events are within 1000 km.

FINESS detections

The number of detections (phases) reported during day 091, 1995, through day 273, 1995, was 41,241, giving an average of 225 detections per processed day (183 days processed).

Table 3.5.3 shows daily and hourly distribution of detections for FINESS.

Events automatically located by FINESS

During days 091, 1995, through 273, 1995, 2456 local and regional events were located by FINESS, based on automatic association of P- and S-type arrivals. This gives an average of 13.4 events per processed day (183 days processed). 80% of these events are within 300 km, and 91% of these events are within 1000 km.

GERESS detections

The number of detections (phases) reported from day 091, 1995, through day 273, 1995, was 38,748, giving an average of 212 detections per processed day (183 days processed).

Table 3.5.4 shows daily and hourly distribution of detections for GERESS.

Events automatically located by GERESS

During days 091, 1995, through 273, 1995, 3917 local and regional events were located by GERESS, based on automatic association of P- and S-type arrivals. This gives an average of 21.4 events per processed day (183 days processed). 77% of these events are within 300 km, and 89% of these events are within 1000 km.

Apatity array detections

The number of detections (phases) reported from day 091, 1995, through day 273, 1995, was 114,866, giving an average of 649 detections per processed day (177 days processed).

As described in earlier reports, the data from the Apatity array are transferred by one-way (simplex) radio links to Apatity city. The transmission suffers from radio disturbances that occasionally result in a large number of small data gaps and spikes in the data. In order for

the communication protocol to correct such errors by requesting retransmission of data, a two-way radio link would be needed (duplex radio). However, it should be noted that noise from cultural activities and from the nearby lakes cause most of the unwanted detections. These unwanted detections are "filtered" in the signal processing, as they give seismic velocities that are outside accepted limits for regional and teleseismic phase velocities.

Table 3.5.5 shows daily and hourly distribution of detections for the Apatity array.

Events automatically located by the Apatity array

During days 091, 1995, through 273, 1995, 1309 local and regional events were located by the Apatity array, based on automatic association of P- and S-type arrivals. This gives an average of 7.4 events per processed day (177 days processed). 41% of these events are within 300 km, and 72% of these events are within 1000 km.

Spitsbergen array detections

The number of detections (phases) reported from day 091, 1995, through day 273, 1995, was 126,090, giving an average of 1009 detections per processed day (125 days processed).

Table 3.5.6 shows daily and hourly distribution of detections for the Spitsbergen array.

Events automatically located by the Spitsbergen array

During days 091, 1995, through 273, 1995, 12,388 local and regional events were located by the Spitsbergen array, based on automatic association of P- and S-type arrivals. This gives an average of 99.1 events per processed day (125 days processed). 49% of these events are within 300 km, and 74% of these events are within 1000 km.

Hagfors array detections

The number of detections (phases) reported from day 091, 1995, through day 273, 1995, was 48,529, giving an average of 265 detections per processed day (183 days processed).

Table 3.5.7 shows daily and hourly distribution of detections for the Hagfors array

Events automatically located by the Hagfors array

During days 091, 1995, through 273, 1995, 1963 local and regional events were located by the Hagfors array, based on automatic association of P- and S-type arrivals. This gives an average of 10.7 events per processed day (183 days processed). 38% of these events are within 300 km, and 77% of these events are within 1000 km

U. Baadshaug

NRS .FKX Hourly distribution of detections

Day	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	Sum	Date
259	5	13	1	46	84	37	11	17	3	3	26	16	13	25	5	5	8	11	8	9	4	18	10	3	381	Sep 16 Saturday
260	9	6	15	11	10	10	14	10	8	13	8	7	9	16	8	8	19	16	4	6	6	8	8	12	241	Sep 17 Sunday
261	11	16	15	13	7	10	11	6	9	18	7	7	13	23	2	7	4	13	8	7	5	5	9	4	230	Sep 18 Monday
262	8	11	20	7	8	7	4	5	15	12	8	12	21	18	8	7	3	5	3	7	17	16	5	9	236	Sep 19 Tuesday
263	8	7	7	12	12139102	6	11	5	9	23	11	10	11	5	15	11	3	10	3	4	12	8	444	Sep 20 Wednesday		
264	9	16	4	9	5	7	8	9	10	8	6	13	25	11	7	7	6	10	4	10	4	6	9	7	210	Sep 21 Thursday
265	7	13	11	13	11	13	12	8	9	10	9	22	12	4	10	11	5	12	6	11	7	1	2	4	223	Sep 22 Friday
266	0	5	12	6	2	14	19	16	14	5	4	12	14	2	14	18	17	2	9	3	5	3	8	4	208	Sep 23 Saturday
267	6	8	6	4	9	6	6	4	2	7	1	6	3	6	3	5	0	5	14	4	10	9	5	8	137	Sep 24 Sunday
268	7	13	2	16	5	6	5	2	5	3	2	12	13	9	9	3	8	7	1	8	7	4	3	4	154	Sep 25 Monday
269	2	5	3	6	6	8	7	4	3	3	5	5	9	12	15	9	3	8	4	8	6	2	5	4	142	Sep 26 Tuesday
270	1	3	11	11	4	7	5	2	3	3	3	14	17	13	15	10	10	10	5	0	6	1	5	7	166	Sep 27 Wednesday
271	27	3	9	15	3	6	15	5	8	6	4	10	13	14	23	11	15	2	1	4	5	2	2	3	206	Sep 28 Thursday
272	2	6	23	6	5	5	6	5	6	4	10	9	12	7	13	9	6	6	10	1	9	3	13	14	190	Sep 29 Friday
273	3	1	2	3	5	5	46	34	5	9	12	9	23	14	13	9	40	26	2	10	8	11	8	7	305	Sep 30 Saturday

NRS 00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23

Sum	1557	1174	1986	1297	1809	1991	2052	1356	1288	1723	1335	1229														
	1262	1345	1175	1377	1580	1980	2210	1643	1494	1206	1203	1099	36371	Total sum												
183	7	9	7	6	6	11	8	7	9	10	11	11	12	11	9	7	8	7	7	9	7	7	6	7	199 Total average	
123	7	9	8	7	6	12	8	7	10	10	12	13	15	13	10	8	9	7	6	11	7	7	5	6	212 Average workdays	
60	6	7	6	6	7	9	7	6	6	10	9	7	6	7	7	7	8	7	7	7	7	8	9	172 Average weekends		

Table 3.5.1. (Page 4 of 4) Daily and hourly distribution of NORESS detections. For each day is shown number of detections within each hour of the day, and number of detections for that day. The end statistics give total number of detections distributed for each hour and the total sum of detections during the period. The averages show number of processed days, hourly distribution and average per processed day.

ARC .FKX Hourly distribution of detections

Day	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	Sum	Date
-----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	------

259	10	14	15	22	19	13	12	17	28	17	21	24	18	21	18	21	17	17	18	13	12	22	21	21	431	Sep 16 Saturday
260	6	14	11	14	18	10	4	14	12	24	8	14	25	17	20	14	17	16	17	12	25	15	15	26	368	Sep 17 Sunday
261	6	6	11	13	22	28	41	48	41	27	43	35	28	46	17	31	51	27	21	13	24	11	16	18	624	Sep 18 Monday
262	11	20	22	8	6	20	18	28	29	12	24	24	22	15	18	20	18	12	10	23	16	14	23	20	433	Sep 19 Tuesday
263	15	17	10	22	16	13	27	34	19	28	28	25	27	42	20	33	18	23	21	30	36	21	50	48	623	Sep 20 Wednesday
264	40	46	47	45	39	40	41	47	50	24	52	47	24	47	29	37	23	21	25	24	25	5	20	16	814	Sep 21 Thursday
265	9	23	14	15	12	23	29	16	20	24	45	37	33	30	24	21	25	18	20	18	20	10	24	18	528	Sep 22 Friday
266	11	7	19	15	20	7	8	16	23	8	8	28	21	40	18	25	25	11	13	17	19	8	19	7	393	Sep 23 Saturday
267	11	6	10	5	3	3	8	20	26	23	18	8	11	13	13	8	23	12	20	19	11	6	6	20	303	Sep 24 Sunday
268	19	6	12	9	14	19	17	15	17	18	23	15	26	20	21	5	29	18	21	18	18	16	8	12	396	Sep 25 Monday
269	25	18	12	9	5	16	27	20	30	37	7	0	15	23	21	29	45	29	23	17	25	13	12	11	469	Sep 26 Tuesday
270	21	19	32	8	30	20	34	42	48	41	28	46	40	33	30	21	47	26	24	11	35	40	38	28	742	Sep 27 Wednesday
271	40	38	23	27	42	30	34	56	30	23	13	24	35	39	46	33	38	48	75	49	39	29	26	36	873	Sep 28 Thursday
272	37	25	31	23	25	37	32	48	22	35	41	32	48	26	22	31	27	25	22	27	26	25	21	33	721	Sep 29 Friday
273	27	20	16	19	22	18	28	20	10	26	31	26	36	34	33	41	29	32	38	35	47	39	45	51	723	Sep 30 Saturday

ARC 00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23

Sum	2889	3244	3136	4067	4021	4850	4081	3760	3419	3122	2840	3869													
	2752	3283	3392	3835	4091	4347	4403	3536	3490	3524	2959	3464													Total sum

178 15 16 18 18 19 18 22 23 23 23 24 27 25 23 20 21 20 19 20 18 17 16 19 22 485 Total average

120 15 15 16 16 17 17 23 25 26 24 27 30 27 25 21 23 21 21 20 18 17 16 20 23 502 Average workdays

58 16 19 23 22 22 19 19 18 19 18 21 20 19 17 18 17 16 18 17 15 17 18 20 446 Average weekends

Table 3.5.2.(Page 4 of 4) Daily and hourly distribution of ARCESS detections. For each day is shown number of detections within each hour of the day, and number of detections for that day. The end statistics give total number of detections distributed for each hour and the total sum of detections during the period. The averages show number of processed days, hourly distribution and average per processed day.

FIN .FXX Hourly distribution of detections

Day	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	Sum	Date
91	17	21	23	27	23	20	21	24	21	23	24	32	20	17	24	28	20	18	21	20	18	21	21	25	529	Apr 01 Saturday
92	23	25	24	21	24	23	23	20	21	23	16	25	24	24	20	23	25	23	27	28	21	26	24	25	558	Apr 02 Sunday
93	29	14	35	31	21	18	27	17	17	17	24	24	31	23	13	15	13	17	20	26	18	16	29	512	Apr 03 Monday	
94	28	25	36	27	20	18	16	16	27	24	21	27	24	10	10	15	18	23	13	18	15	21	14	13	471	Apr 04 Tuesday
95	15	20	18	14	13	18	16	18	22	12	13	25	24	29	12	16	16	14	18	13	22	17	22	17	424	Apr 05 Wednesday
96	27	16	32	29	25	14	10	7	7	11	12	19	12	8	10	13	11	9	6	14	9	10	17	16	344	Apr 06 Thursday
97	16	22	14	8	4	4	8	8	13	17	19	14	8	11	14	13	20	12	17	20	19	30	25	344	Apr 07 Friday	
98	18	29	24	31	29	29	30	18	19	19	11	13	22	20	19	19	17	21	24	16	16	15	18	22	499	Apr 08 Saturday
99	18	24	16	24	21	20	21	19	13	19	14	17	16	10	22	18	21	18	17	14	15	12	13	16	418	Apr 09 Sunday
100	15	17	10	11	11	8	9	7	5	9	8	20	11	30	19	24	7	14	16	13	6	13	20	16	319	Apr 10 Monday
101	15	13	9	18	6	7	4	13	10	8	5	26	22	13	12	13	7	7	5	12	14	16	19	13	287	Apr 11 Tuesday
102	12	14	16	8	8	6	9	6	13	9	16	25	10	15	12	12	8	11	8	13	15	16	17	13	292	Apr 12 Wednesday
103	19	12	20	12	10	12	11	8	18	16	20	23	10	13	13	16	13	16	14	13	13	14	19	20	355	Apr 13 Thursday
104	17	16	11	16	18	15	17	19	25	26	14	19	17	20	19	18	17	18	28	15	25	19	17	18	444	Apr 14 Friday
105	21	26	14	13	10	16	9	14	11	8	8	13	13	13	9	8	9	9	13	15	11	13	9	15	300	Apr 15 Saturday
106	14	12	27	17	15	14	8	9	5	18	8	11	7	7	6	5	11	12	13	13	15	9	10	273	Apr 16 Sunday	
107	15	14	17	13	5	8	7	13	8	13	12	10	11	18	7	13	10	17	15	15	18	18	15	18	307	Apr 17 Monday
108	22	13	15	6	13	6	0	8	14	16	14	8	9	14	12	1	6	8	11	7	3	16	10	232	Apr 18 Tuesday	
109	3	9	13	23	26	13	14	23	15	18	24	25	19	18	8	6	7	11	5	9	7	3	15	13	327	Apr 19 Wednesday
110	13	9	11	12	22	25	18	28	18	24	10	33	13	21	17	10	9	11	9	12	14	9	15	15	378	Apr 20 Thursday
111	34	36	35	13	18	21	18	13	12	12	13	28	13	21	5	9	12	12	4	10	20	6	10	8	383	Apr 21 Friday
112	13	10	13	7	5	6	9	1	9	5	9	13	4	11	8	5	7	5	7	5	8	6	7	5	178	Apr 22 Saturday
113	8	4	7	10	9	30	29	10	9	10	10	7	7	9	5	3	13	14	13	14	13	7	17	267	Apr 23 Sunday	
114	12	13	11	16	23	24	14	11	7	7	17	21	20	13	14	12	10	12	13	8	4	6	13	16	317	Apr 24 Monday
115	7	17	13	9	19	11	11	8	19	23	16	14	22	28	10	13	7	12	8	9	7	10	3	11	307	Apr 25 Tuesday
116	7	12	15	11	9	3	5	11	13	11	17	17	19	16	18	12	8	10	10	10	8	6	6	8	262	Apr 26 Wednesday
117	7	14	10	12	3	2	5	6	24	20	15	12	21	21	5	26	17	9	8	18	12	17	6	4	296	Apr 27 Thursday
118	6	23	19	5	4	3	16	7	12	12	26	21	21	18	20	20	16	17	12	9	9	16	6	3	321	Apr 28 Friday
119	10	6	6	16	9	13	9	4	6	10	15	9	8	4	14	8	7	4	4	6	5	3	2	3	181	Apr 29 Saturday
120	6	11	9	3	11	2	7	5	7	5	2	2	5	9	9	3	7	3	6	2	8	5	3	133	Apr 30 Sunday	
121	6	5	8	1	1	7	4	8	6	6	7	5	7	1	10	4	9	19	8	13	15	13	5	175	May 01 Monday	
122	8	15	11	3	4	3	15	9	16	10	11	12	21	16	6	2	4	6	6	5	2	6	11	6	208	May 02 Tuesday
123	16	8	16	5	7	11	9	6	17	11	20	24	17	18	15	10	9	11	9	7	7	10	3	6	272	May 03 Wednesday
124	9	8	10	14	18	18	12	11	13	20	26	26	20	14	2	11	15	9	16	11	7	10	8	3	311	May 04 Thursday
125	12	8	10	7	18	10	5	6	11	25	16	24	7	8	9	3	3	16	8	16	3	2	5	18	250	May 05 Friday
126	7	8	15	14	3	6	8	9	6	4	4	8	10	8	5	1	5	7	9	4	17	0	3	168	May 06 Saturday	
127	0	4	1	3	12	5	7	13	9	12	8	12	9	6	7	10	10	19	18	18	23	9	22	17	254	May 07 Sunday
128	14	14	5	15	5	7	5	5	10	14	8	13	2	4	14	10	11	9	17	15	11	18	21	13	260	May 08 Monday
129	13	18	7	9	7	5	2	9	4	20	12	13	7	4	8	13	7	7	12	9	7	14	226	May 09 Tuesday		
130	11	18	17	6	9	1	5	10	10	14	9	14	15	13	8	5	3	5	8	16	10	8	12	18	245	May 10 Wednesday
131	11	11	10	8	5	9	8	4	11	18	16	27	7	12	8	10	7	9	12	5	5	10	13	2	238	May 11 Thursday
132	12	6	7	9	8	3	4	9	8	15	14	16	14	9	3	6	10	4	12	10	10	8	10	10	217	May 12 Friday
133	4	16	7	6	6	7	6	14	20	15	11	5	2	9	7	15	8	8	6	8	14	15	25	240	May 13 Saturday	
134	26	32	33	29	37	43	34	31	36	35	34	40	34	28	25	27	15	11	12	4	10	10	9	3	598	May 14 Sunday
135	13	10	8	5	14	3	9	4	18	30	22	16	8	13	12	13	7	10	5	10	13	7	9	8	267	May 15 Monday
136	4	14	9	12	13	5	5	9	11	14	17	22	20	12	7	11	7	17	14	7	21	19	11	13	294	May 16 Tuesday
137	9	13	14	10	11	4	6	2	7	9	11	21	12	10	10	9	11	8	5	18	7	7	6	11	231	May 17 Wednesday
138	20	13	4	10	5	6	6	3	11	10	11	21	7	5	9	11	7	6	6	7	6	5	13	5	207	May 18 Thursday
139	3	14	19	4	2	6	5	26	29	19	14	21	11	18	6	10	25	12	39	16	16	24	27	9	375	May 19 Friday
140	22	17	17	20	6	5	2	9	8	6	8	10	15	5	10	9	7	6	1	2	11	5	14	1	216	May 20 Saturday
141	4	4	4	5	3	1	5	4	2	5	3	3	6	8	7	5	6	9	12	13	20	9	4	7	149	May 21 Sunday
142	12	15	9	5	20	4	2	4	10	12	13	20	19	12	14	8	8	5	2	13	12	8	8	11	246	May 22 Monday
143	8	14	5	6	8	3	2	4	14	8	8	11	2	25	17	17	4	6	7	11	11	12	12	13	228	May 23 Tuesday
144	19	18	4	3	5	5	11	29	18	25	27	21	19	9	9	7	25	3	5	9	15	4	7	315	May 24 Wednesday	
145	7	16	2	8	4	10	10	41	21	31	24	16	5	13	8	11	7	11	15	16	9	7	9	5	301	May 25 Thursday
146	11	9	4	16	1	6	6	7	2	22	15	15	8	6	5	12	11	11	5	6	8	7	3	6	202	May 26 Friday

Table 3.5.3 (Page 1 of 4)

FIN .FKX Hourly distribution of detections

Day	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	Sum	Date	
147	2	5	4	13	5	3	5	4	6	9	9	3	2	16	14	5	4	0	5	7	11	26	9	3	170	May 27 Saturday	
148	3	12	14	8	7	7	12	2	2	3	6	5	8	5	6	3	9	8	13	7	17	19	14	9	199	May 28 Sunday	
149	5	12	14	6	5	11	9	4	5	8	11	5	17	6	8	12	5	8	6	12	5	10	7	200	May 29 Monday		
150	9	15	15	7	9	7	11	8	7	10	19	19	18	9	12	6	6	15	8	7	14	13	9	5	258	May 30 Tuesday	
151	17	13	14	10	3	5	12	19	14	19	17	25	13	16	11	5	13	5	5	10	8	8	9	13	284	May 31 Wednesday	
152	11	12	10	5	3	1	7	6	17	17	19	16	5	4	9	9	2	9	8	12	14	8	10	11	225	Jun 01 Thursday	
153	18	17	9	4	2	3	5	15	10	17	11	18	9	8	13	7	13	18	8	12	5	5	10	5	242	Jun 02 Friday	
154	2	10	16	6	3	8	7	7	9	15	6	6	6	6	6	5	7	2	6	4	9	2	156	Jun 03 Saturday			
155	8	2	10	8	4	5	5	6	8	9	3	5	5	8	3	1	4	8	11	9	10	12	8	5	157	Jun 04 Sunday	
156	12	14	4	6	9	6	8	9	7	4	6	4	7	6	8	13	4	2	10	9	2	16	11	191	Jun 05 Monday		
157	12	16	13	6	9	5	4	6	4	7	3	18	9	17	4	9	9	11	8	11	9	4	8	10	212	Jun 06 Tuesday	
158	8	9	8	5	4	4	7	5	13	13	16	23	9	5	4	4	4	6	10	8	16	15	14	17	227	Jun 07 Wednesday	
159	7	16	13	7	3	5	9	5	7	11	13	14	15	13	13	2	16	7	8	5	10	9	8	22	238	Jun 08 Thursday	
160	16	12	11	3	6	14	16	8	10	12	15	18	12	2	10	7	8	13	6	6	4	1	12	226	Jun 09 Friday		
161	4	10	12	4	7	10	10	9	2	6	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	82	Jun 10 Saturday		
162	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	5	2	10	4	8	13	8	16	8	14	5	100	Jun 11 Sunday		
163	9	5	6	6	5	4	3	2	7	7	4	22	6	18	10	2	8	21	10	1	13	14	12	10	205	Jun 12 Monday	
164	11	9	6	2	9	4	3	13	15	17	11	15	11	9	7	7	25	5	6	9	15	8	13	10	240	Jun 13 Tuesday	
165	9	9	9	2	13	8	4	4	21	11	14	25	11	6	17	15	10	17	4	9	7	2	10	8	245	Jun 14 Wednesday	
166	24	12	8	9	6	5	17	4	13	9	8	9	4	12	13	5	4	5	10	5	10	10	13	221	Jun 15 Thursday		
167	16	11	12	6	6	7	3	11	13	9	4	8	2	18	10	15	21	14	9	7	8	13	7	8	238	Jun 16 Friday	
168	8	4	17	7	2	6	5	13	8	5	3	4	4	7	4	4	4	6	2	4	7	14	18	17	13	182	Jun 17 Saturday
169	5	12	5	1	6	10	4	8	15	13	16	8	9	10	4	14	6	16	13	9	6	10	8	10	218	Jun 18 Sunday	
170	18	12	11	9	3	3	5	9	6	13	10	15	11	8	10	10	12	5	14	10	10	10	7	5	226	Jun 19 Monday	
171	7	16	10	7	7	7	6	14	8	19	19	11	10	8	14	12	11	10	8	13	13	5	10	252	Jun 20 Tuesday		
172	22	20	14	6	6	5	8	4	13	18	18	19	12	14	16	11	9	9	5	5	12	9	13	12	280	Jun 21 Wednesday	
173	11	14	13	10	5	4	6	12	21	15	20	20	4	4	6	8	2	6	9	13	8	3	2	10	226	Jun 22 Thursday	
174	2	2	0	3	9	3	4	4	11	6	7	15	9	1	4	7	7	4	10	1	3	4	8	3	127	Jun 23 Friday	
175	3	2	4	3	0	5	7	13	6	7	3	3	1	3	4	3	4	5	4	1	2	3	0	2	88	Jun 24 Saturday	
176	2	6	2	0	4	14	7	5	11	3	0	6	2	2	2	4	11	9	19	4	15	14	7	151	Jun 25 Sunday		
177	5	13	6	6	7	7	5	11	11	11	15	13	7	8	8	7	6	7	9	6	12	9	10	11	210	Jun 26 Monday	
178	11	6	13	8	4	3	4	12	8	6	27	19	5	15	4	10	8	15	11	6	7	9	14	2	227	Jun 27 Tuesday	
179	10	6	12	11	3	11	6	6	14	13	24	17	14	11	4	2	4	6	5	9	5	7	8	214	Jun 28 Wednesday		
180	9	20	5	1	7	3	5	8	13	7	2	18	13	9	5	14	4	8	3	3	9	5	11	12	194	Jun 29 Thursday	
181	0	12	8	2	5	3	10	14	7	12	10	19	8	6	5	4	4	8	11	8	9	6	7	0	178	Jun 30 Friday	
182	4	13	8	6	9	14	14	13	4	7	10	2	5	5	6	3	7	8	4	1	2	2	9	2	158	Jul 01 Saturday	
183	8	4	1	1	5	3	3	2	8	6	7	6	4	2	3	1	5	3	12	11	7	4	10	6	122	Jul 02 Sunday	
184	10	9	15	4	3	5	3	8	11	10	16	20	6	2	8	6	8	6	15	9	19	7	214	Jul 03 Monday			
185	13	10	4	10	3	0	2	2	6	11	10	8	8	7	12	8	4	8	7	3	5	6	11	4	162	Jul 04 Tuesday	
186	6	6	9	7	2	7	0	3	16	8	12	13	19	6	6	5	12	6	8	5	5	7	6	7	181	Jul 05 Wednesday	
187	6	6	3	4	4	1	4	4	12	6	12	18	22	11	6	0	5	9	12	11	11	12	4	14	197	Jul 06 Thursday	
188	4	5	1	9	8	7	10	5	9	17	13	7	7	6	9	6	3	5	12	5	7	7	4	173	Jul 07 Friday		
189	5	6	3	7	4	5	16	9	5	10	7	13	5	1	2	5	12	6	2	7	4	3	1	3	141	Jul 08 Saturday	
190	7	4	9	2	7	1	5	8	2	3	3	4	5	4	2	5	2	8	9	17	15	9	8	14	153	Jul 09 Sunday	
191	5	5	11	6	6	2	6	3	13	9	17	14	9	14	10	12	6	15	9	14	9	8	7	12	222	Jul 10 Monday	
192	9	11	7	10	7	7	4	6	7	24	9	18	21	14	8	13	6	9	6	7	16	5	7	11	242	Jul 11 Tuesday	
193	4	13	7	3	4	4	15	12	12	14	19	15	13	12	8	15	14	7	13	8	11	13	21	14	271	Jul 12 Wednesday	
194	18	14	11	8	11	11	2	4	6	11	9	20	13	5	10	8	10	12	7	9	17	7	10	14	247	Jul 13 Thursday	
195	12	9	9	10	4	3	8	3	4	11	10	14	7	2	6	6	7	9	10	6	7	11	9	7	184	Jul 14 Friday	
196	7	11	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	Jul 15 Saturday		
197	0	0	0	0	4	10	6	8	8	5	7	6	11	2	4	3	7	5	10	13	17	12	14	11	163	Jul 16 Sunday	
198	17	14	7	3	2	4	4	9	5	11	18	15	6	6	7	8	8	5	10	14	8	11	15	211	Jul 17 Monday		
199	13	4	19	9	3	4	4	9	6	9	16	13	11	11	12	2	10	3	2	6	10	4	17	203	Jul 18 Tuesday		
200	10	18	1	3	3	2	3	7	7	11	17	12	16	16	3	10	10	1	11	3	10	5	20	9	208	Jul 19 Wednesday	
201	3	11	4	7	6	13	3	10	7	11	11	17	9	10	23	15	11	9	12	6	13	9	6	7	233	Jul 20 Thursday	
202	13	6	6	20	16	8	7	14	11	7	9	21	16	12	2	5	4	5	0	3	6	7	13	5	216	Jul 21 Friday	

Table 3.5.3 (Page 2 of 4)

FIN .FKX Hourly distribution of detections

Day	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	Sum	Date
203	8	0	7	5	6	3	2	11	3	4	1	4	3	5	0	2	7	4	1	6	1	2	2	13	100	Jul 22 Saturday
204	30	4	8	2	2	5	13	10	4	5	7	6	2	2	1	1	6	12	12	15	10	10	15	2	184	Jul 23 Sunday
205	9	7	12	4	4	9	3	7	7	17	13	9	15	8	0	10	5	11	12	12	10	11	10	212	Jul 24 Monday	
206	12	6	6	7	12	6	11	9	5	16	21	17	9	14	3	14	4	10	9	2	6	8	8	6	221	Jul 25 Tuesday
207	7	8	7	5	13	8	3	5	13	21	16	20	24	25	25	13	18	19	5	6	9	8	6	15	299	Jul 26 Wednesday
208	11	18	15	4	26	19	17	14	18	11	15	7	15	9	12	33	14	14	12	12	9	8	18	12	343	Jul 27 Thursday
209	7	11	5	13	6	3	11	22	16	11	20	15	6	10	9	4	3	10	5	8	3	5	4	217	Jul 28 Friday	
210	5	5	6	3	3	0	4	6	8	6	2	4	2	5	7	4	4	3	13	1	8	0	11	0	110	Jul 29 Saturday
211	3	2	2	3	2	21	8	5	10	5	9	11	10	7	5	16	11	6	11	9	8	10	13	5	192	Jul 30 Sunday
212	8	12	4	10	6	5	4	5	16	10	8	11	10	9	10	11	10	13	15	5	12	8	13	10	225	Jul 31 Monday
213	13	14	7	4	5	2	4	6	3	10	9	8	12	10	6	10	8	17	10	8	4	13	16	9	208	Aug 01 Tuesday
214	9	15	2	10	10	5	7	15	17	16	26	7	16	9	11	8	8	6	9	15	11	10	14	11	267	Aug 02 Wednesday
215	10	12	13	11	4	0	2	6	9	12	7	16	9	6	9	7	3	4	13	8	11	8	8	3	196	Aug 03 Thursday
216	9	8	11	7	3	2	9	6	12	13	15	18	15	13	9	6	3	5	6	7	5	11	5	6	204	Aug 04 Friday
217	8	5	0	1	10	0	9	10	4	4	3	8	11	2	6	3	9	4	5	4	9	3	6	4	128	Aug 05 Saturday
218	5	10	2	0	5	2	2	4	2	5	8	7	8	3	15	3	5	4	11	15	9	6	11	14	156	Aug 06 Sunday
219	12	4	7	7	6	15	19	7	9	18	17	14	6	21	15	21	15	7	5	7	12	11	15	10	280	Aug 07 Monday
220	14	19	8	6	4	6	4	13	6	11	14	7	10	19	26	9	12	11	6	9	11	3	10	5	243	Aug 08 Tuesday
221	11	11	11	4	7	3	2	3	14	33	21	13	15	23	7	9	1	4	3	8	4	8	10	15	240	Aug 09 Wednesday
222	9	11	12	7	1	1	8	11	11	11	9	29	22	6	7	7	7	8	6	15	12	11	10	238	Aug 10 Thursday	
223	7	6	8	10	7	3	3	2	5	16	7	10	9	10	12	7	6	8	10	4	8	2	8	1	169	Aug 11 Friday
224	6	6	6	3	3	3	2	6	5	0	1	2	5	11	5	8	4	5	10	5	4	3	14	3	130	Aug 12 Saturday
225	1	5	5	3	6	18	7	4	4	6	7	2	11	8	1	4	0	10	18	9	16	11	20	6	182	Aug 13 Sunday
226	3	8	6	4	9	4	0	6	18	7	9	29	30	10	17	13	11	7	13	5	6	5	7	4	231	Aug 14 Monday
227	3	14	5	2	6	9	9	7	8	12	21	14	8	9	7	5	3	12	10	6	9	4	11	4	198	Aug 15 Tuesday
228	3	11	7	3	3	6	7	8	10	22	34	30	20	17	18	20	23	13	16	3	9	7	18	315	Aug 16 Wednesday	
229	14	16	9	2	5	19	9	10	10	11	13	11	12	9	2	12	8	11	12	7	14	5	8	7	236	Aug 17 Thursday
230	7	5	25	3	5	4	4	12	12	12	17	14	2	6	3	4	5	3	6	4	4	3	8	13	181	Aug 18 Friday
231	5	10	4	7	12	5	8	5	3	6	3	3	3	3	1	3	2	10	0	9	9	1	127	Aug 19 Saturday		
232	3	8	3	5	5	6	4	3	4	5	3	5	6	3	0	3	5	2	13	8	4	7	12	5	122	Aug 20 Sunday
233	0	7	10	5	5	2	2	5	8	17	6	5	5	10	13	3	11	1	6	9	9	5	5	162	Aug 21 Monday	
234	4	3	4	3	5	5	4	5	10	14	8	9	6	9	8	5	8	3	6	4	7	16	4	160	Aug 22 Tuesday	
235	4	2	7	6	3	8	10	34	18	19	13	18	11	11	5	12	8	5	3	2	10	1	4	6	220	Aug 23 Wednesday
236	7	6	19	6	3	4	8	7	17	2	10	23	14	5	12	12	9	3	2	9	4	9	4	4	199	Aug 24 Thursday
237	9	4	3	5	2	1	3	3	5	11	8	18	10	4	6	6	7	9	4	2	4	3	6	2	135	Aug 25 Friday
238	4	7	7	6	4	5	3	6	3	2	6	7	5	8	3	6	6	3	1	4	4	0	6	2	108	Aug 26 Saturday
239	6	2	5	5	2	4	2	2	4	8	3	4	4	5	3	2	4	8	6	5	9	5	5	3	106	Aug 27 Sunday
240	4	3	6	5	2	1	2	6	7	6	13	13	7	6	8	10	9	5	0	4	3	3	11	3	137	Aug 28 Monday
241	5	5	5	1	2	3	1	4	11	13	8	17	14	7	4	11	7	8	6	10	0	4	8	6	160	Aug 29 Tuesday
242	4	7	5	5	8	4	9	5	17	18	12	14	12	5	5	7	7	12	2	5	4	13	6	7	193	Aug 30 Wednesday
243	5	3	3	4	2	4	5	0	0	0	12	16	7	8	8	7	11	5	10	10	7	13	8	143	Aug 31 Thursday	
244	6	9	7	3	7	6	6	14	16	16	17	15	9	6	3	8	6	3	8	9	8	10	8	3	193	Sep 01 Friday
245	4	2	5	8	0	6	4	5	1	5	4	5	3	4	4	5	9	1	2	1	6	1	0	3	88	Sep 02 Saturday
246	3	6	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	3	4	2	2	2	6	2	3	7	11	2	4	6	8	7	94	Sep 03 Sunday
247	4	6	8	5	8	6	5	4	9	6	12	20	17	5	10	9	5	7	7	11	3	9	9	9	194	Sep 04 Monday
248	10	6	15	6	3	5	8	10	5	12	15	13	17	13	12	8	10	11	7	12	10	9	11	3	231	Sep 05 Tuesday
249	9	8	8	0	5	7	4	5	6	10	21	8	3	7	9	4	5	4	8	6	6	7	9	7	166	Sep 06 Wednesday
250	6	9	7	4	3	8	9	8	12	14	27	7	15	17	13	4	13	13	7	10	4	12	15	9	246	Sep 07 Thursday
251	9	11	12	7	16	5	9	9	10	8	15	20	9	4	6	12	11	14	14	12	11	10	7	9	250	Sep 08 Friday
252	13	8	8	8	9	9	8	15	11	7	20	9	16	18	14	11	15	13	23	14	11	10	14	17	301	Sep 09 Saturday
253	10	9	9	11	10	10	10	5	9	4	8	4	7	9	3	7	7	13	12	9	8	11	14	6	205	Sep 10 Sunday
254	13	15	6	2	6	6	0	0	0	0	3	7	7	4	13	7	6	4	7	6	9	12	5	138	Sep 11 Monday	
255	2	2	5	3	4	2	2	7	7	4	8	12	13	11	6	4	9	4	7	2	9	6	5	1	135	Sep 12 Tuesday
256	9	7	7	4	2	3	6	2	11	17	8	14	15	7	4	8	4	7	7	1	5	10	6	4	168	Sep 13 Wednesday
257	7	9	3	1	7	3	3	7	5	11	18	12	14	5	15	7	9	5	3	4	7	10	4	4	173	Sep 14 Thursday
258	2	10	2	6	3	1	6	7	10	7	9	13	7	2	4	3	4	2	5	3	4	9	9	8	136	Sep 15 Friday

Table 3.5.3 (Page 3 of 4)

FIN .FKX Hourly distribution of detections

Day	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	Sum	Date	
259	6	12	8	6	9	8	4	7	3	3	6	5	3	1	4	6	2	4	4	11	2	8	3	0	125	Sep 16 Saturday	
260	3	4	6	8	6	5	4	6	7	4	5	7	4	5	2	1	7	11	2	9	12	6	14	5	143	Sep 17 Sunday	
261	8	9	7	8	3	0	2	12	7	9	15	10	8	9	5	3	3	11	5	2	13	7	3	7	166	Sep 18 Monday	
262	8	10	11	4	3	5	2	6	12	9	9	22	10	9	4	6	6	14	13	4	10	7	13	8	205	Sep 19 Tuesday	
263	10	7	3	6	4	4	5	3	9	21	15	22	24	12	7	4	7	9	4	4	6	9	9	3	207	Sep 20 Wednesday	
264	9	1	6	4	3	6	0	8	10	19	13	14	16	2	4	4	6	4	7	5	10	8	10	5	174	Sep 21 Thursday	
265	6	4	8	8	4	8	2	14	11	9	8	16	31	4	4	14	13	7	5	4	1	8	5	4	198	Sep 22 Friday	
266	6	3	4	7	5	10	1	3	2	3	1	2	5	2	1	3	5	6	0	4	3	6	9	3	94	Sep 23 Saturday	
267	1	6	1	3	2	4	3	1	1	9	7	1	5	1	3	2	2	7	6	10	2	9	2	97	Sep 24 Sunday		
268	6	8	3	7	1	4	2	1	2	6	8	9	20	10	5	5	2	4	3	8	4	4	4	8	134	Sep 25 Monday	
269	3	2	6	2	5	5	2	8	2	6	16	9	10	13	2	7	3	5	5	2	6	4	7	5	135	Sep 26 Tuesday	
270	6	3	7	4	1	4	3	4	3	10	7	11	17	7	5	3	4	7	3	5	4	7	4	14	143	Sep 27 Wednesday	
271	5	5	3	4	9	8	5	11	15	7	5	18	5	9	4	4	0	4	3	9	4	2	7	151	Sep 28 Thursday		
272	1	2	4	2	5	8	7	4	4	8	12	13	14	2	7	2	4	1	1	1	0	1	3	12	118	Sep 29 Friday	
273	1	3	1	3	2	6	1	3	8	5	11	3	3	9	7	8	3	4	7	1	3	2	1	8	103	Sep 30 Saturday	
FIN	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23			
Sum	1902	1392	1339	1532	2089	2559	1844	1601	1617	1503	1622	1629															
	1743	1760	1354	1362	1847	2175	2099	1579	1506	1625	1719	1843															Total sum
183	10	10	10	8	7	7	8	10	11	12	14	11	10	9	9	8	9	9	8	9	9	10	9	225	Total average		
123	10	11	10	7	7	6	7	8	11	13	14	17	13	11	9	9	8	9	8	9	9	10	9	233	Average workdays		
60	8	9	9	8	8	9	9	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	7	8	8	10	9	10	9	10	8	202	Average weekends		

Table 3.5.3. (Page 4 of 4) Daily and hourly distribution of FINESS detections. For each day is shown number of detections within each hour of the day, and number of detections for that day. The end statistics give total number of detections distributed for each hour and the total sum of detections during the period. The averages show number of processed days, hourly distribution and average per processed day.

GER .FKX Hourly distribution of detections

Day	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	Sum	Date
91	3	1	2	2	4	4	7	3	8	4	5	6	6	3	1	2	5	0	11	6	12	10	12	5	122	Apr 01 Saturday
92	6	6	8	4	1	2	6	0	1	0	9	3	1	1	1	0	0	8	0	2	3	2	4	69	Apr 02 Sunday	
93	4	1	4	5	2	1	2	7	12	8	10	12	11	14	11	9	9	1	5	2	7	1	6	4	148	Apr 03 Monday
94	3	3	8	5	2	3	3	15	7	25	19	30	8	10	7	9	0	15	3	2	1	5	3	6	192	Apr 04 Tuesday
95	4	0	5	0	5	4	11	11	13	19	25	20	11	8	7	10	6	3	0	6	2	0	6	2	178	Apr 05 Wednesday
96	0	2	1	1	2	7	7	12	21	25	22	18	22	8	5	2	3	1	2	3	7	4	4	4	197	Apr 06 Thursday
97	1	3	2	2	2	5	2	13	11	12	15	36	1	3	4	1	3	2	3	3	7	2	9	12	154	Apr 07 Friday
98	9	8	3	3	6	2	4	2	1	3	14	6	2	2	3	1	5	6	4	2	2	6	8	104	Apr 08 Saturday	
99	3	3	3	2	6	1	1	2	1	5	12	0	1	1	3	5	1	1	2	9	4	8	6	81	Apr 09 Sunday	
100	4	5	3	10	3	4	11	6	8	21	24	21	10	11	11	1	5	4	3	9	1	4	2	1	182	Apr 10 Monday
101	3	4	4	1	2	2	7	12	8	18	28	28	38	6	14	13	2	4	5	6	3	8	6	1	223	Apr 11 Tuesday
102	2	2	6	3	5	4	6	14	16	19	35	12	15	11	9	9	2	2	3	1	5	3	0	4	188	Apr 12 Wednesday
103	3	1	8	10	5	5	5	8	5	25	28	30	6	14	3	9	2	2	8	7	4	3	7	5	203	Apr 13 Thursday
104	3	1	2	1	1	0	7	9	11	16	11	10	6	5	8	0	3	5	8	1	6	1	8	13	136	Apr 14 Friday
105	6	1	5	1	3	7	2	1	5	4	14	8	9	4	1	5	1	2	1	4	1	6	1	4	96	Apr 15 Saturday
106	1	11	3	6	6	0	6	5	2	6	8	1	2	5	5	8	2	3	4	2	2	3	4	0	95	Apr 16 Sunday
107	3	5	3	8	5	3	0	5	2	0	6	0	2	1	2	7	5	6	12	0	1	5	5	9	95	Apr 17 Monday
108	6	7	5	3	12	3	15	12	13	13	14	14	11	7	8	12	2	1	2	4	3	4	5	8	184	Apr 18 Tuesday
109	3	4	8	1	8	1	2	11	7	13	29	15	12	13	7	2	6	7	4	2	3	2	7	4	171	Apr 19 Wednesday
110	4	1	4	2	1	1	9	12	19	27	20	16	8	17	8	6	1	3	1	2	5	5	6	10	188	Apr 20 Thursday
111	19	10	7	7	7	6	7	14	25	20	16	22	0	4	1	11	2	8	7	1	7	5	2	1	205	Apr 21 Friday
112	9	5	4	5	2	1	0	3	9	8	17	8	1	5	6	3	0	5	4	7	0	4	8	1	115	Apr 22 Saturday
113	4	3	2	9	3	15	10	6	4	12	9	0	4	0	2	0	3	2	3	3	5	4	8	5	116	Apr 23 Sunday
114	9	6	5	3	11	2	9	7	3	14	17	17	14	5	8	11	5	3	1	1	3	0	0	3	157	Apr 24 Monday
115	13	2	2	1	5	3	9	6	23	16	34	11	10	9	5	3	8	6	4	6	1	5	2	3	187	Apr 25 Tuesday
116	6	1	3	12	0	2	8	7	18	22	14	34	6	13	21	7	2	3	9	1	4	17	3	2	215	Apr 26 Wednesday
117	2	0	6	2	1	1	9	5	7	21	31	31	18	12	15	1	7	7	1	2	4	0	1	5	189	Apr 27 Thursday
118	4	3	2	10	5	9	9	12	19	21	15	10	3	2	5	9	14	12	4	4	5	1	1	1	198	Apr 28 Friday
119	3	3	7	3	4	4	5	0	7	13	12	8	3	7	13	5	4	3	8	6	2	3	2	2	127	Apr 29 Saturday
120	3	7	4	4	5	4	1	1	0	4	11	16	16	3	6	3	7	1	4	3	2	1	1	6	103	Apr 30 Sunday
121	4	1	4	0	4	1	1	6	4	15	38	15	4	6	2	3	1	5	1	3	3	7	6	137	May 01 Monday	
122	1	5	4	4	7	7	21	10	17	26	19	22	11	11	5	3	2	17	8	2	5	3	5	10	225	May 02 Tuesday
123	4	5	3	3	4	5	15	10	16	24	32	16	9	9	14	8	3	3	3	4	3	11	6	2	212	May 03 Wednesday
124	8	6	6	3	3	11	8	10	25	13	22	32	21	23	20	13	11	2	4	5	2	4	5	4	261	May 04 Thursday
125	9	3	4	3	13	10	16	13	23	29	11	35	13	13	2	9	7	2	12	6	5	5	10	262	May 05 Friday	
126	5	3	16	11	3	7	3	3	6	3	5	13	1	8	8	3	5	1	1	20	5	3	0	0	133	May 06 Saturday
127	0	1	0	0	3	4	5	2	1	9	8	3	3	4	10	7	1	0	5	0	1	6	7	3	83	May 07 Sunday
128	7	7	4	17	1	8	12	14	11	8	13	32	32	36	21	11	0	6	8	4	0	38	0	0	290	May 08 Monday
129	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	May 09 Tuesday
130	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	21	19	15	32	8	15	12	7	2	1	4	2	3	3	11	7	176	May 10 Wednesday	
131	4	3	6	9	5	5	10	6	18	23	20	32	18	25	23	11	7	4	1	5	10	2	7	6	260	May 11 Thursday
132	2	7	8	3	1	4	5	15	4	16	20	12	5	5	3	9	7	5	7	5	6	4	8	1	162	May 12 Friday
133	6	8	7	16	7	4	5	7	13	15	12	25	4	5	8	7	6	11	7	7	7	4	4	11	206	May 13 Saturday
134	2	4	7	5	8	6	10	2	3	3	11	8	8	6	4	2	0	7	7	0	1	5	8	3	120	May 14 Sunday
135	5	6	1	3	13	8	8	16	14	16	15	20	13	18	14	18	3	6	6	4	12	3	7	3	232	May 15 Monday
136	3	6	0	8	13	7	9	23	25	18	21	15	18	19	18	12	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	222	May 16 Tuesday
137	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	21	29	31	41	28	27	12	24	20	7	13	12	21	19	11	8	5	335	May 17 Wednesday
138	10	9	7	7	3	2	16	10	31	29	44	24	26	35	18	25	10	11	6	8	15	0	9	2	357	May 18 Thursday
139	9	6	3	5	12	5	17	16	17	25	16	16	14	23	8	6	9	11	18	7	5	3	6	2	259	May 19 Friday
140	2	7	5	12	2	2	8	3	8	12	19	17	5	4	0	4	4	6	4	5	8	7	5	0	149	May 20 Saturday
141	1	3	2	2	6	3	8	7	5	9	17	10	10	6	4	4	8	5	7	5	3	8	2	140	May 21 Sunday	
142	5	0	4	10	20	13	8	20	16	25	36	42	21	13	22	18	8	5	3	6	9	5	8	7	324	May 22 Monday
143	2	1	14	15	5	15	6	8	22	32	39	16	26	21	10	11	20	7	5	10	5	4	25	2	321	May 23 Tuesday
144	3	6	9	4	19	17	21	23	32	34	28	31	22	18	25	25	5	6	4	3	17	9	4	3	368	May 24 Wednesday
145	1	4	0	9	7	4	6	3	27	17	16	29	7	7	6	15	3	10	3	0	1	6	9	9	199	May 25 Thursday
146	9	8	18	9	3	5	10	6	20	13	19	17	13	7	6	4	9	7	11	11	2	3	6	9	225	May 26 Friday

Table 3.5.4 (Page 1 of 4)

GER .FKX Hourly distribution of detections

Day	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	Sum	Date
147	6	3	5	4	5	8	18	13	7	10	15	11	4	27	15	12	1	3	12	5	8	14	3	0	209	May 27 Saturday
148	3	3	5	6	2	0	10	5	8	13	24	7	3	2	8	2	2	5	3	6	12	8	4	12	153	May 28 Sunday
149	11	7	8	12	23	15	14	20	25	31	36	22	13	20	15	9	5	7	21	7	10	7	4	8	350	May 29 Monday
150	6	64	5	39	24	14	13	17	29	37	20	16	27	15	14	14	1	10	3	1	3	7	3	8	390	May 30 Tuesday
151	6	7	4	8	6	12	18	21	35	23	31	15	20	24	13	21	14	26	37	32	0	0	0	0	373	May 31 Wednesday
152	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	92	Jun 01 Thursday
153	2	3	0	24	14	28	10	7	17	20	38	19	8	13	16	17	27	13	20	6	2	2	3	4	313	Jun 02 Friday
154	9	0	3	11	9	8	8	7	13	16	16	11	6	9	5	8	10	3	2	3	4	3	2	2	174	Jun 03 Saturday
155	4	3	6	4	2	0	2	2	3	9	14	3	9	12	5	3	2	5	1	2	1	3	1	0	96	Jun 04 Sunday
156	3	3	1	1	1	6	2	7	12	5	25	7	3	2	4	13	5	2	1	3	12	3	8	7	136	Jun 05 Monday
157	11	10	6	2	10	7	10	17	13	39	27	37	13	24	1	10	5	5	1	2	4	5	3	8	270	Jun 06 Tuesday
158	0	10	3	5	1	3	6	9	20	18	22	28	15	13	10	13	4	2	2	3	8	6	3	11	215	Jun 07 Wednesday
159	4	3	2	0	3	7	9	19	14	29	20	30	7	14	15	26	5	9	2	5	8	11	17	8	267	Jun 08 Thursday
160	7	2	5	13	8	2	5	6	14	16	27	18	8	12	12	11	9	17	5	5	8	3	5	15	233	Jun 09 Friday
161	3	3	10	11	8	5	7	4	7	9	7	7	5	3	5	3	5	8	8	3	6	2	0	136	Jun 10 Saturday	
162	5	2	1	1	1	2	8	0	4	3	14	6	9	0	5	8	6	1	13	4	9	7	15	8	132	Jun 11 Sunday
163	10	9	7	10	2	2	4	15	15	18	16	24	15	9	17	13	12	10	10	7	16	15	18	28	302	Jun 12 Monday
164	19	20	16	9	4	4	6	18	12	26	22	30	10	11	18	7	9	5	9	7	1	3	2	3	271	Jun 13 Tuesday
165	4	3	3	1	6	17	9	14	15	29	25	33	18	14	10	6	6	5	6	2	8	4	1	0	239	Jun 14 Wednesday
166	16	4	3	4	9	2	7	10	7	17	32	26	5	5	11	4	4	2	2	9	3	7	4	4	197	Jun 15 Thursday
167	8	9	5	2	2	4	8	8	22	31	32	13	12	8	12	2	1	2	0	4	4	4	1	3	197	Jun 16 Friday
168	2	3	9	8	6	3	8	1	9	5	14	21	12	8	10	3	7	2	4	1	3	6	2	0	147	Jun 17 Saturday
169	2	5	2	1	6	1	3	7	9	10	5	11	8	11	2	2	13	5	6	2	9	5	8	3	136	Jun 18 Sunday
170	3	6	5	28	3	6	12	13	24	26	24	15	20	20	14	15	0	1	2	3	3	2	5	3	253	Jun 19 Monday
171	5	10	3	3	8	14	16	20	24	30	31	22	19	14	10	10	8	10	2	2	2	8	2	2	295	Jun 20 Tuesday
172	2	7	8	16	5	4	16	26	5	28	36	32	14	8	54	34	16	14	4	5	6	2	2	7	351	Jun 21 Wednesday
173	6	10	6	7	7	6	5	16	21	31	40	25	33	15	15	4	18	6	4	5	13	3	4	2	302	Jun 22 Thursday
174	1	7	5	12	1	0	6	9	11	15	28	18	17	11	11	18	8	0	3	0	3	3	2	2	191	Jun 23 Friday
175	6	8	6	4	1	12	10	25	6	8	6	17	9	7	7	10	4	6	5	2	2	5	0	0	166	Jun 24 Saturday
176	0	2	5	7	3	3	12	5	4	6	3	2	8	5	0	3	2	11	9	3	3	1	0	1	98	Jun 25 Sunday
177	6	5	1	28	4	4	12	10	18	17	29	19	12	15	9	11	19	6	0	4	9	2	5	254	Jun 26 Monday	
178	3	6	6	14	17	4	6	13	17	16	30	22	21	17	5	13	12	17	3	5	1	4	2	2	256	Jun 27 Tuesday
179	6	6	7	8	5	5	8	7	19	13	31	31	18	13	17	13	10	6	9	2	10	5	7	9	265	Jun 28 Wednesday
180	6	10	5	7	5	6	8	15	16	41	39	15	25	10	17	6	15	6	11	4	1	3	5	5	281	Jun 29 Thursday
181	8	6	11	3	5	7	9	21	17	34	23	11	14	11	6	16	13	1	2	3	6	11	7	5	250	Jun 30 Friday
182	3	1	4	1	7	7	3	5	10	13	6	15	3	6	4	1	0	6	3	2	0	7	9	0	116	Jul 01 Saturday
183	2	4	3	3	1	1	1	7	2	3	17	6	1	3	2	7	0	1	4	3	1	3	4	4	93	Jul 02 Sunday
184	13	12	7	1	0	6	4	14	11	21	27	19	14	9	22	37	33	12	9	13	9	6	15	1	315	Jul 03 Monday
185	1	9	6	6	1	2	9	12	27	26	18	12	13	13	21	3	8	3	5	3	13	5	243	Jul 04 Tuesday		
186	5	4	5	7	1	2	2	4	12	17	30	22	11	8	20	11	10	3	10	5	3	6	1	5	204	Jul 05 Wednesday
187	3	2	3	3	1	6	3	9	22	13	20	17	17	5	21	19	11	4	3	4	8	11	8	14	227	Jul 06 Thursday
188	11	12	5	5	6	2	9	19	23	25	33	30	8	9	6	9	18	8	10	12	18	16	8	7	309	Jul 07 Friday
189	6	8	6	2	9	6	11	12	0	9	10	9	3	3	1	5	6	7	2	5	17	10	10	1	158	Jul 08 Saturday
190	5	2	8	0	2	2	8	4	7	21	9	8	4	9	9	5	3	4	2	10	1	7	3	135	Jul 09 Sunday	
191	4	5	7	8	6	3	14	15	7	20	13	18	11	15	8	6	4	7	10	6	5	12	2	211	Jul 10 Monday	
192	8	5	4	1	2	5	3	15	17	13	14	27	11	55	89	22	37	8	0	2	2	3	5	7	355	Jul 11 Tuesday
193	11	4	3	3	6	5	10	16	19	25	24	16	5	12	3	8	21	21	6	6	5	8	8	4	249	Jul 12 Wednesday
194	10	8	4	21	3	2	5	12	19	30	21	72	17	8	16	16	5	4	8	7	3	4	6	15	316	Jul 13 Thursday
195	4	11	7	1	0	4	5	16	26	28	34	22	5	4	4	9	15	16	8	11	3	6	3	7	249	Jul 14 Friday
196	2	3	5	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	Jul 15 Saturday
197	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	88	Jul 16 Sunday
198	17	4	9	44	12	3	10	17	19	23	27	19	13	15	7	2	16	3	2	8	3	11	4	9	297	Jul 17 Monday
199	2	4	4	8	3	9	4	19	25	32	18	29	16	9	13	13	9	5	3	2	4	5	11	7	254	Jul 18 Tuesday
200	16	7	6	5	19	3	9	28	14	25	10	16	21	12	15	12	3	4	8	9	8	7	5	6	268	Jul 19 Wednesday
201	8	8	9	10	15	9	10	12	22	35	28	28	21	17	9	17	10	3	5	27	7	11	9	16	346	Jul 20 Thursday
202	8	5	6	1	2	4	9	12	15	23	29	10	6	12	9	6	1	5	4	3	10	8	7	8	203	Jul 21 Friday

Table 3.5.4 (Page 2 of 4)

GER .FKX Hourly distribution of detections

Day	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	Sum	Date
203	5	2	4	4	0	7	4	9	10	7	8	19	0	8	11	4	3	1	3	1	16	7	4	0	137	Jul 22 Saturday
204	1	4	4	1	1	2	8	9	0	6	8	6	2	4	3	6	5	2	5	8	4	12	12	6	119	Jul 23 Sunday
205	19	4	6	3	0	1	8	43	13	15	24	34	17	19	8	15	12	18	7	12	5	14	9	8	314	Jul 24 Monday
206	5	9	11	49	10	2	18	14	18	11	33	34	23	14	11	14	7	3	18	6	4	6	10	5	335	Jul 25 Tuesday
207	13	9	4	5	10	1	5	8	13	32	23	20	18	9	16	7	1	9	8	2	6	12	5	7	243	Jul 26 Wednesday
208	12	10	3	6	7	1	14	10	19	16	29	25	14	27	25	11	10	2	3	6	10	13	23	4	300	Jul 27 Thursday
209	6	9	7	1	4	27	16	35	21	38	19	21	9	4	17	4	9	3	3	4	3	4	10	2	276	Jul 28 Friday
210	17	3	5	5	0	5	2	9	15	3	8	18	7	3	5	7	12	5	14	5	3	0	6	1	158	Jul 29 Saturday
211	4	0	5	5	5	11	4	5	8	16	12	11	10	8	7	7	5	4	2	3	7	14	8	5	166	Jul 30 Sunday
212	8	6	6	5	7	4	16	12	17	27	18	16	13	10	13	5	9	16	8	3	3	8	4	5	239	Jul 31 Monday
213	5	12	12	8	5	3	6	15	16	18	10	24	13	21	37	6	2	2	4	5	0	3	10	5	242	Aug 01 Tuesday
214	7	7	9	14	1	5	13	13	21	24	32	17	18	15	17	6	3	3	6	10	10	4	10	7	272	Aug 02 Wednesday
215	3	8	11	2	2	12	2	17	14	13	31	20	12	11	11	8	7	12	6	3	10	5	2	7	229	Aug 03 Thursday
216	6	10	8	0	12	7	13	21	19	34	29	63	45	79	14	16	8	15	21	3	6	0	3	6	438	Aug 04 Friday
217	2	7	6	2	3	5	1	3	11	0	4	10	7	1	4	22	4	3	2	6	1	4	4	4	117	Aug 05 Saturday
218	3	3	6	3	4	2	0	2	17	11	5	6	3	10	5	11	3	5	4	5	2	15	6	7	138	Aug 06 Sunday
219	9	20	14	12	1	2	8	8	16	16	19	5	18	21	18	12	9	1	14	8	5	7	7	3	253	Aug 07 Monday
220	6	16	12	6	4	0	6	9	7	16	22	24	22	15	17	8	7	2	7	6	6	0	8	2	228	Aug 08 Tuesday
221	0	5	11	4	1	4	4	19	38	23	15	19	26	6	9	16	6	9	0	0	2	0	6	4	227	Aug 09 Wednesday
222	17	7	5	8	2	5	12	12	12	26	17	21	20	22	14	9	8	8	9	0	4	3	1	2	244	Aug 10 Thursday
223	2	3	4	4	74	12	4	13	14	22	45	14	26	12	9	4	0	5	4	5	3	6	1	4	290	Aug 11 Friday
224	8	3	1	8	6	5	8	10	10	10	11	26	2	10	13	1	1	2	6	1	3	0	5	1	151	Aug 12 Saturday
225	0	5	1	0	9	10	4	4	2	9	3	7	1	7	5	2	7	4	0	7	4	8	6	114	Aug 13 Sunday	
226	4	7	9	5	6	3	10	10	11	12	31	21	11	7	8	7	7	5	6	4	2	4	6	2	198	Aug 14 Monday
227	0	6	3	6	2	4	4	2	17	28	15	23	11	9	13	3	2	0	1	0	6	6	12	6	179	Aug 15 Tuesday
228	4	12	2	8	1	4	5	7	12	19	55	42	14	14	20	24	7	7	4	4	4	0	0	0	269	Aug 16 Wednesday
229	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	9	15	28	17	25	14	17	49	16	12	5	10	1	3	5	8	14	253	Aug 17 Thursday
230	7	5	11	9	4	11	12	11	12	36	21	14	10	3	4	1	3	5	8	3	7	4	1	4	206	Aug 18 Friday
231	5	5	6	3	5	10	12	3	9	27	17	13	5	3	0	2	6	0	9	0	4	11	9	1	165	Aug 19 Saturday
232	1	5	4	11	12	4	5	6	10	6	1	6	4	4	3	6	3	4	5	8	7	4	10	7	136	Aug 20 Sunday
233	5	7	6	0	11	10	14	15	22	23	24	12	2	11	10	4	24	5	1	6	5	4	2	233	Aug 21 Monday	
234	5	5	6	3	4	8	10	12	34	18	24	15	18	12	11	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	232	Aug 22 Tuesday
235	5	5	7	7	13	5	12	22	21	25	34	16	19	27	21	8	7	1	5	3	4	3	5	77	352	Aug 23 Wednesday
236	17	2	11	3	4	10	16	19	18	42	28	30	10	15	12	7	7	11	5	3	4	6	1	7	288	Aug 24 Thursday
237	3	4	6	3	15	6	4	22	21	25	15	14	9	3	11	15	7	7	4	8	3	4	5	0	214	Aug 25 Friday
238	4	7	1	2	2	5	0	10	7.	17	4	11	3	1	4	4	6	7	1	2	9	3	4	1	115	Aug 26 Saturday
239	5	0	2	3	6	10	2	0	5	17	10	5	0	3	2	4	1	8	7	15	4	48	20	7	184	Aug 27 Sunday
240	18	4	8	19	8	5	6	8	31	31	15	21	15	7	11	13	7	3	4	6	3	5	2	255	Aug 28 Monday	
241	6	3	14	12	4	2	5	14	18	19	17	21	15	10	10	6	4	1	4	6	1	2	4	6	204	Aug 29 Tuesday
242	3	2	7	5	0	2	5	18	12	21	15	16	20	18	7	0	6	2	1	6	4	11	2	9	192	Aug 30 Wednesday
243	0	7	8	3	0	0	5	7	16	23	27	35	15	14	18	8	6	14	2	9	5	1	4	5	232	Aug 31 Thursday
244	1	2	2	6	1	7	7	6	11	14	9	20	13	6	8	11	0	3	11	7	3	1	1	3	153	Sep 01 Friday
245	1	1	4	2	7	3	1	8	3	3	5	7	11	10	2	6	0	3	3	6	1	8	1	2	98	Sep 02 Saturday
246	3	3	4	2	0	1	3	6	10	7	3	2	10	2	1	4	1	1	6	3	1	6	1	1	81	Sep 03 Sunday
247	11	10	6	2	13	0	5	17	10	14	19	25	5	6	18	7	10	10	2	9	4	6	1	3	213	Sep 04 Monday
248	3	7	4	8	2	4	7	14	20	19	27	22	14	11	12	12	9	1	11	6	4	2	2	242	Sep 05 Tuesday	
249	5	18	17	11	2	7	4	10	21	19	27	32	18	13	6	10	3	3	5	6	6	4	11	8	266	Sep 06 Wednesday
250	5	6	10	10	3	3	6	3	12	19	31	27	24	11	6	4	13	16	7	8	4	2	12	7	249	Sep 07 Thursday
251	14	21	12	16	2	3	5	10	15	15	17	25	11	13	7	3	9	7	8	6	3	1	7	7	237	Sep 08 Friday
252	5	5	2	4	3	7	2	3	2	10	11	5	9	12	7	7	12	5	4	9	4	8	2	3	141	Sep 09 Saturday
253	3	1	4	7	8	2	6	8	6	10	13	4	12	5	19	14	5	9	5	4	1	6	3	7	162	Sep 10 Sunday
254	2	12	6	1	13	6	5	12	25	22	21	21	20	12	14	8	7	9	4	5	1	4	5	6	241	Sep 11 Monday
255	3	15	43	2	6	1	3	10	15	34	20	23	14	19	17	7	2	14	6	1	6	5	10	5	281	Sep 12 Tuesday
256	4	12	7	2	2	3	10	10	9	20	22	37	8	20	14	11	10	2	5	3	2	1	1	0	215	Sep 13 Wednesday
257	3	16	6	5	8	4	5	10	16	22	18	24	11	6	11	9	8	9	6	3	3	9	4	5	221	Sep 14 Thursday
258	1	2	1	1	2	3	3	10	23	21	25	23	10	11	4	2	11	8	2	3	2	6	3	2	179	Sep 15 Friday

Table 3.5.4 (Page 3 of 4)

GER .FKX Hourly distribution of detections

Day	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	Sum	Date
259	10	6	5	8	26	4	1	8	2	7	5	3	10	12	2	9	4	3	2	7	0	0	2	2	138	Sep 16 Saturday
260	4	1	2	1	7	3	2	10	3	4	11	9	7	63	125	7	15	10	0	7	3	6	6	9	315	Sep 17 Sunday
261	8	5	11	8	12	1	3	6	21	4	15	26	11	13	15	10	12	14	9	2	10	2	0	4	222	Sep 18 Monday
262	5	17	13	6	8	8	13	12	16	33	22	38	28	33	23	14	12	10	7	9	3	4	3	12	349	Sep 19 Tuesday
263	3	8	14	11	3	7	16	21	20	21	39	24	22	17	21	14	7	6	3	4	7	6	11	13	318	Sep 20 Wednesday
264	9	5	5	10	6	6	3	13	19	16	24	36	20	16	14	7	2	4	6	1	10	5	0	3	240	Sep 21 Thursday
265	11	7	8	7	4	17	17	50	22	22	12	30	12	14	13	2	6	2	5	7	10	1	0	4	283	Sep 22 Friday
266	0	8	5	6	4	7	8	2	6	10	6	7	10	0	3	4	6	1	1	2	7	8	7	124	Sep 23 Saturday	
267	3	1	2	3	1	1	0	2	11	4	14	11	13	3	3	6	5	3	2	4	5	1	7	106	Sep 24 Sunday	
268	7	5	6	14	3	13	3	3	9	15	16	30	28	21	10	17	3	6	0	4	4	6	7	6	236	Sep 25 Monday
269	2	7	6	5	8	5	9	5	23	15	21	22	19	36	15	19	10	8	17	2	6	3	4	7	274	Sep 26 Tuesday
270	6	5	11	10	2	2	8	12	17	26	25	33	23	19	21	16	9	5	7	5	3	2	6	4	277	Sep 27 Wednesday
271	1	6	8	8	5	10	11	7	19	11	13	21	23	17	17	13	18	9	2	7	2	2	2	9	241	Sep 28 Thursday
272	5	2	8	4	6	4	15	7	18	22	24	38	27	22	5	7	3	4	1	4	7	3	5	3	244	Sep 29 Friday
273	1	4	1	3	6	4	1	1	3	3	11	9	10	13	2	5	4	1	1	0	12	0	4	1	100	Sep 30 Saturday
GER	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		
Sum	1071	1184	949	1956	3242	3479	2204	1605	1115	883	991	978														
	976	1058	1041	1332	2442	3607	2282	2096	1262	1039	925	1031														Total sum
183	5	6	6	6	6	5	7	11	13	18	20	19	12	12	11	9	7	6	6	5	5	5	6	5	212	Total average
123	6	7	7	7	6	6	8	13	17	22	24	23	15	14	13	10	8	7	6	5	5	5	6	6	247	Average workdays
60	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	6	9	11	10	6	7	7	5	4	4	5	4	5	6	6	4	135	Average weekends

Table 3.5.4. (Page 4 of 4) Daily and hourly distribution of GERESS detections. For each day is shown number of detections within each hour of the day, and number of detections for that day. The end statistics give total number of detections distributed for each hour and the total sum of detections during the period. The averages show number of processed days, hourly distribution and average per processed day.

APA .FKX Hourly distribution of detections

Day	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	Sum	Date
91	2	5	5	12	23	6	9	17	12	14	24	15	9	4	8	5	12	1	4	4	5	7	5	5	213	Apr 01 Saturday
92	1	1	4	14	11	6	8	11	3	12	8	5	11	10	4	7	9	5	2	0	7	0	1	4	144	Apr 02 Sunday
93	6	8	4	5	7	15	16	23	8	25	13	19	24	18	5	10	1	5	8	6	4	1	11	247	Apr 03 Monday	
94	5	4	14	9	12	21	24	22	25	12	18	22	12	13	17	12	7	17	4	2	0	2	5	9	288	Apr 04 Tuesday
95	22	37	27	24	13	36	19	17	11	22	13	25	18	36	18	25	5	13	6	8	3	8	0	5	411	Apr 05 Wednesday
96	9	20	10	11	26	29	18	9	15	18	20	21	19	8	9	10	4	5	1	11	7	5	6	307	Apr 06 Thursday	
97	10	7	10	4	6	22	18	27	31	20	41	61	36	16	5	22	5	8	3	3	16	2	22	9	404	Apr 07 Friday
98	13	11	13	12	7	6	19	6	17	16	30	11	7	8	4	2	12	12	4	6	5	5	9	240	Apr 08 Saturday	
99	2	3	3	16	6	18	8	0	5	7	10	8	12	15	5	3	13	3	2	4	7	5	9	4	168	Apr 09 Sunday
100	14	7	12	13	14	19	17	17	16	10	9	14	6	22	14	7	6	14	24	13	8	9	7	5	297	Apr 10 Monday
101	3	5	20	15	15	38	17	23	26	17	13	16	25	17	16	29	9	10	0	3	17	6	8	0	348	Apr 11 Tuesday
102	3	9	15	21	17	34	43	37	40	17	19	36	29	31	38	30	26	22	15	38	6	22	19	24	591	Apr 12 Wednesday
103	23	33	31	44	48	38	31	24	30	23	25	25	37	39	36	22	11	30	32	17	17	9	5	4	634	Apr 13 Thursday
104	15	13	34	46	38	70	66	60	44	44	42	32	37	39	45	25	22	16	21	16	19	10	15	15	784	Apr 14 Friday
105	20	13	17	14	20	35	33	35	67	22	20	32	33	33	45	33	44	46	24	12	5	42	21	12	678	Apr 15 Saturday
106	7	21	23	27	24	30	59	31	34	26	21	35	39	43	94	21	12	31	33	18	2	14	17	32	692	Apr 16 Sunday
107	29	40	26	44	36	52	69	63	65	57	56	56	61	53	41	28	19	23	10	24	7	14	18	13	904	Apr 17 Monday
108	23	19	29	56	65	64	74	52	55	79	53	42	48	47	34	37	31	32	14	14	17	5	10	8	908	Apr 18 Tuesday
109	12	22	33	60	57	69	85	88	67	71	69	90	86	62	37	39	43	25	13	30	17	12	15	12	1114	Apr 19 Wednesday
110	8	12	50	62	70	60	83	68	51	59	57	62	45	66	53	58	16	34	15	4	8	8	18	7	974	Apr 20 Thursday
111	37	37	53	39	51	91	80	59	54	67	73	57	39	57	38	31	46	45	34	32	23	12	11	27	1099	Apr 21 Friday
112	21	5	41	19	34	49	42	36	39	27	26	54	37	32	28	5	25	17	35	38	19	12	12	15	668	Apr 22 Saturday
113	24	26	21	17	39	24	24	23	16	16	7	22	23	14	33	16	34	26	29	10	44	52	52	31	623	Apr 23 Sunday
114	42	49	53	65	66	80	76	58	86	73	79	79	86	70	58	49	51	42	42	61	44	31	20	50	1410	Apr 24 Monday
115	36	22	50	33	44106	75	44	42	78	48	76	35	51	44	61	49	40	47	49	55	29	51	11	1176	Apr 25 Tuesday	
116	34	36	36	76	49	92	72	73	90	69	92	52	46	32	48	43	45	46	60	71	45	53	39	1354	Apr 26 Wednesday	
117	36	34	53	32	46	42	48	43	521224	48	62	72	64	58	37	32	49	48	41	60	89	68	48	1284	Apr 27 Thursday	
118	24	31	35	46	31	31	46	38	27	34	20	33	47	42	54	47	52	75	47	60	32	44	36	31	965	Apr 28 Friday
119	57	25	18	26	18	13	43	11	20	27	12	36	28	27	28	24	29	32	40	31	40	26	36	18	665	Apr 29 Saturday
120	31	40	24	15	20	20	25	10	12	18	27	30	13	19	44	28	15	27	25	23	33	28	48	49	624	Apr 30 Sunday
121	39	24	24	16	7	11	15	33	3	10	17	19	22	9	8	26	12	7	4	15	30	53	39	450	May 01 Monday	
122	39	38	31	21	12	20	43	10	40	60	76	40	30	42	49	32	48	29	22	10	6	24	19	29	770	May 02 Tuesday
123	37	24	56	16	38	43	39	78	38	66	60	111103	88	33	43	66	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	939	May 03 Wednesday
124	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	22	7	25	69	May 04 Thursday	
125	5	16	40	48	66	91	92	67	82	91	66	50	72	50	38	42	33	29	30	49	44	22	15	17	1155	May 05 Friday
126	42	59	48	51	48	29	63	97	52	96	112	98	68	40	40	31	30	35	28	24	34	16	24	16	1181	May 06 Saturday
127	10	33	26	19	40	37	20	10	31	18	17	29	44	52	43	23	22	29	45	23	13	15	14	17	630	May 07 Sunday
128	9	22	6	14	27	34	30	35	43	15	35	36	60	39	27	17	56	42	45	16	24	43	22	33	730	May 08 Monday
129	44	22	36	21	24	19	31	12	35	55	68	29	70	55	48	26	72	53	4	16	0	12	7	8	767	May 09 Tuesday
130	8	15	26	25	31	65	50	53	74	40	38	46	21	46	21	32	30	11	10	18	27	22	40	791	May 10 Wednesday	
131	40	26	33	25	46	92	63	58	62	40	52	59	45	35	71	33	21	21	32	14	20	9	13	9	919	May 11 Thursday
132	2	10	29	35	48	32	49	48	40	46	40	51	48	41	37	27	33	11	8	25	14	9	7	20	710	May 12 Friday
133	3	5	16	10	18	20	30	24	37	34	21	29	15	26	15	8	21	5	27	20	17	17	18	5	441	May 13 Saturday
134	18	9	13	6	20	27	30	20	16	21	8	30	22	11	19	5	14	7	13	16	20	16	40	37	438	May 14 Sunday
135	37	33	27	44	41	71	84	65	74	50	42	84	57	63	36	30	40	61	38	36	39	21	13	5	1091	May 15 Monday
136	6	15	41	41	49	73	71	49	60	56	62	43	54	48	28	38	28	24	8	11	16	8	3	17	849	May 16 Tuesday
137	7	8	35	47	46	70	69	71	56	45	57	43	57	37	29	25	36	24	35	30	12	22	9	5	875	May 17 Wednesday
138	20	23	42	44	43	58	80	39	56	55	55	67	55	33	17	33	36	25	12	23	14	1	962	May 18 Thursday		
139	4	7	41	48	43	54	68	51	47	65	55	67	49	49	24	41	53	20	6	19	12	6	7	12	848	May 19 Friday
140	8	2	17	28	27	37	25	19	11	23	11	12	33	17	24	24	18	11	24	14	12	13	9	21	440	May 20 Saturday
141	14	16	11	16	19	22	20	23	12	9	3	14	24	21	20	7	23	10	18	4	9	11	20	2	348	May 21 Sunday
142	19	21	41	27	62	76	71	75	51	64	61	59	61	39	28	25	13	19	24	16	20	2	1	12	887	May 22 Monday
143	9	4	56	38	42	78	67	68	56	51	76	97	81	71	43	51	25	22	30	3	8	10	8	2	996	May 23 Tuesday
144	14	7	35	35	56	84	73	62	45	73	55	59	81	82	73	48	45	40	23	41	28	10	31	7	1112	May 24 Wednesday
145	2	18	40	67	43105	67	77	48	86	39	73	55	57	59	33	61	49	32	18	53	25	57	14	1178	May 25 Thursday	
146	29	17	35	34	46	61	62	50	70	64	40															

APF .FKX Hourly distribution of detections

Day	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	Sum	Date	
147	4	4	26	12	17	18	9	13	22	20	15	38	45	57	32	46	36	41	19	35	22	21	9	22	583	May 27 Saturday	
148	12	21	54	49	38	17	43	51	41	51	30	43	44	26	49	61	58	50	44	53	36	28	40	27	966	May 28 Sunday	
149	31	30	37	35	54	89	79	75	78	64	76	66	92	71	77	83	49	52	48	49	36	17	45	34	1367	May 29 Monday	
150	42	52	60	65	74	95	75	60	43	40	48	56	57	30	32	23	46	14	9	5	3	2	6	11	948	May 30 Tuesday	
151	9	17	32	32	48	41	45	51	38	46	40	79	54	53	50	32	25	12	30	22	11	3	4	15	789	May 31 Wednesday	
152	4	5	24	21	31	47	52	79	54	37	35	37	53	26	35	21	15	9	3	8	6	11	3	6	622	Jun 01 Thursday	
153	6	10	25	28	45	50	40	41	49	41	44	47	44	29	29	22	21	15	3	14	5	4	9	6	627	Jun 02 Friday	
154	4	3	7	13	13	26	15	12	16	17	12	7	27	14	20	2	1	2	19	16	19	1	4	10	280	Jun 03 Saturday	
155	0	2	16	2	7	6	9	14	17	9	4	23	7	7	10	11	6	9	3	9	5	3	2	5	186	Jun 04 Sunday	
156	6	11	18	21	24	54	50	50	42	16	30	34	31	51	32	17	23	23	9	13	6	5	3	15	584	Jun 05 Monday	
157	9	8	32	36	52	52	43	41	69	45	32	49	31	63	25	10	13	10	7	15	7	1	2	7	659	Jun 06 Tuesday	
158	8	11	27	0	0	27	43	0	43	65	80106	40	27	38	22	18	10	8	3	2	9	8	5	600	Jun 07 Wednesday		
159	14	16	41	38	32	54	72	60	59	45	58	67	74	36	38	21	23	22	8	12	6	7	6	9	828	Jun 08 Thursday	
160	8	12	34	31	40	46	75	62	56	45	51	68	33	35	30	18	23	10	12	6	18	12	7	741	Jun 09 Friday		
161	11	13	16	18	15	22	33	23	32	45	34	26	20	31	30	23	19	7	26	4	11	8	4	8	479	Jun 10 Saturday	
162	4	6	3	13	13	19	2	10	16	11	17	12	10	12	21	8	5	13	1	9	4	5	7	0	221	Jun 11 Sunday	
163	0	3	2	16	21	15	13	17	19	11	19	12	13	13	14	5	22	14	1	5	7	3	7	6	258	Jun 12 Monday	
164	6	10	27	24	27	56	86	99	63	59100	77	36	41	42	24	14	18	4	18	7	7	4	10	859	Jun 13 Tuesday		
165	13	8	43	38	44	64	93114	48	64	98	70	78	34	25	32	26	23	11	10	10	7	5	5	963	Jun 14 Wednesday		
166	23	7	21	27	38101	72	77	53	66	80	61	54	45	38	22	21	9	11	11	9	12	15	27	900	Jun 15 Thursday		
167	31	31	55	45	42	46	86	70	28	57	74	49	30	27	37	8	35	8	4	5	6	5	6	793	Jun 16 Friday		
168	8	8	10	4	15	32	16	27	26	55	30	25	13	22	13	10	4	5	4	6	13	0	1	355	Jun 17 Saturday		
169	5	4	3	2	8	11	12	13	15	7	13	10	5	10	11	3	21	12	2	13	1	10	0	0	191	Jun 18 Sunday	
170	0	0	0	0	25	43	81	68	34	30	31	54	45	32	35	30	20	27	7	12	6	4	1	1	586	Jun 19 Monday	
171	5	18	27	46	53	54	50	57	36	56	45	53	44	34	28	19	11	9	10	7	4	12	5	8	693	Jun 20 Tuesday	
172	0	19	20	34	39	47	58	44	35	31	46	35	41	34	22	27	26	11	7	0	18	17	11	11	633	Jun 21 Wednesday	
173	6	16	24	33	44	65	39108	54	49	39	31	28	44	4	11	16	11	24	26	9	6	11	15	713	Jun 22 Thursday		
174	2	16	15	24	38	66	49	53	56	39	58	53	50	40	23	28	25	32	19	13	9	15	5	17	13	708	Jun 23 Friday
175	5	9	10	9	31	16	16	23	16	34	4	19	14	28	48	32	27	18	22	2	7	0	3	1	394	Jun 24 Saturday	
176	5	4	4	8	18	19	29	18	8	6	8	15	16	18	16	12	19	2	9	5	1	1	5	254	Jun 25 Sunday		
177	9	2	10	29	49	33	77	77	34	56	52	48	47	33	30	31	18	19	12	9	14	20	9	2	720	Jun 26 Monday	
178	15	21	27	45	52	69	88	33	57	61	43	86	66	81	38	25	42	28	13	14	16	8	9	22	959	Jun 27 Tuesday	
179	17	18	38	46	43	49	42	44	43	35	57	43	47	45	41	23	34	27	22	7	4	11	4	9	749	Jun 28 Wednesday	
180	21	20	17	44	35	58	44	24	28	34	28	21	48	34	27	26	13	35	5	8	9	0	7	654	Jun 29 Thursday		
181	5	7	17	22	44	56	48	26	44	54	32	66	70	40	23	35	33	13	13	16	16	19	15	7	721	Jun 30 Friday	
182	5	9	16	26	49	16	44	17	13	28	30	28	23	9	21	17	14	10	23	10	3	2	5	4	422	Jul 01 Saturday	
183	4	5	6	9	14	6	21	15	21	22	12	3	15	7	0	0	0	0	5	11	1	3	3	187	Jul 02 Sunday		
184	9	22	16	36	17	54	59	53	61	53	42	49	51	42	15	30	9	11	16	8	18	2	9	2	684	Jul 03 Monday	
185	9	5	25	31	41	52	66	40	61	68	83	99	28	29	42	16	21	14	11	1	8	1	14	3	768	Jul 04 Tuesday	
186	7	10	21	42	50	57	58	52	73	39	63	50	38	39	28	23	14	27	12	5	4	13	16	5	736	Jul 05 Wednesday	
187	2	16	29	26	49	56	71	37	52	42	68	40	56	41	32	32	34	16	28	14	7	3	1	3	755	Jul 06 Thursday	
188	8	19	20	27	42	59	53	45	55	58	51	40	59	27	32	18	29	11	29	8	7	10	15	6	728	Jul 07 Friday	
189	3	0	10	12	18	9	23	14	7	30	14	16	31	18	10	11	7	5	12	4	2	0	7	287	Jul 08 Saturday		
190	6	1	10	9	15	18	12	7	18	10	10	24	20	9	29	9	9	12	2	0	7	5	4	7	253	Jul 09 Sunday	
191	4	6	29	14	52	56	79	79	38	41	61	52	47	29	18	27	15	17	7	3	8	5	6	12	705	Jul 10 Monday	
192	7	16	18	32	50	67	57	76	70	76	90	45	48	53	31	17	20	13	15	14	9	10	9	8	851	Jul 11 Tuesday	
193	3	6	18	31	38	67	67	88	40	43	53	55	45	30	28	19	10	15	17	1	4	11	11	787	Jul 12 Wednesday		
194	9	9	35	33	41	75104112	55	83	93	64	43	37	28	19	15	14	9	9	10	6	8	1	912	Jul 13 Thursday			
195	13	15	11	33	32	72	55	75	49	79	35	76	54	53	29	23	14	26	7	6	11	10	9	10	797	Jul 14 Friday	
196	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	Jul 15	Saturday	
197	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Jul 16	Sunday
198	0	0	0	0	0	15	70	49	43	63	41	47	27	30	9	8	16	5	14	4	7	12	8	468	Jul 17 Monday		
199	4	3	21	36	42	73	61	99	49	57	39	35	41	36	21	26	13	9	8	6	7	7	6	16	715	Jul 18 Tuesday	
200	7	10	5	33	44	62	64	72	71	66	68	61	29	28	30	19	14	17	7	15	8	24	19	30	803	Jul 19 Wednesday	
201	18	13	49	48	51	82	61	74	65	69	50	54	50	34	35	29	14	25	7	4	13	6	2	7	880	Jul 20 Thursday	
202	7	15	8	23	29	80	49	58	36	37	71	64	39	28	25	25	25	7	11	20	16	1	10	6	690	Jul 21 Friday	

Table 3.5.5 (Page 2 of 4)

APA .FKX Hourly distribution of detections

Day	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	Sum	Date		
259	13	17	37	29	25	18	20	20	34	14	12	22	40	17	25	17	8	7	11	17	6	12	6	10	437	Sep 16 Saturday		
260	4	10	5	14	18	11	19	26	5	10	23	15	15	18	17	12	23	18	2	18	5	5	5	6	304	Sep 17 Sunday		
261	14	11	13	36	33	58	80	67	62	60	70	61	45	46	26	26	15	14	7	6	9	12	8	9	788	Sep 18 Monday		
262	12	16	19	22	35	65	48	55	78	86	60	63	53	57	31	8	16	18	21	18	11	12	8	15	827	Sep 19 Tuesday		
263	2	12	20	33	33	73	50	57	32	52	43	53	61	42	37	41	16	13	10	9	8	4	0	9	710	Sep 20 Wednesday		
264	7	1	29	38	46	49	38	30	42	38	60	29	58	36	50	10	18	11	8	13	15	0	2	5	633	Sep 21 Thursday		
265	0	10	17	39	44	49	45	45	43	63	61	49	52	40	31	31	22	17	29	12	7	5	6	12	729	Sep 22 Friday		
266	2	7	31	27	23	16	10	20	30	19	23	25	27	21	24	10	26	16	22	3	5	11	1	4	403	Sep 23 Saturday		
267	5	1	16	7	19	18	16	12	5	19	5	16	33	25	18	16	25	19	9	10	16	10	1	4	325	Sep 24 Sunday		
268	4	0	12	32	27	30	22	1128181	1	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	469	Sep 25 Monday			
269	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Sep 26 Tuesday		
270	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Sep 27 Wednesday		
271	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Sep 28 Thursday		
272	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Sep 29 Friday		
273	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Sep 30 Saturday		
APA	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23				
Sum	2362	4824	8028	7773	7688	7750	5956	3911	3194	2364	1881	1803																
	1889	4082	5863	8259	7130	7506	7052	5155	3912	2610	2023	1851	114866	Total sum														
177	11	13	23	27	33	45	47	44	40	43	42	44	40	34	29	22	22	18	15	13	11	11	10	10	649	Total average		
119	11	14	26	31	39	56	57	54	49	53	52	53	47	39	31	25	24	19	15	14	11	10	10	10	753	Average workdays		
58	10	11	17	19	21	23	25	22	22	23	22	25	25	22	24	16	19	16	15	12	11	11	11	10	433	Average weekends		

Table 3.5.5.(Page 4 of 4) Daily and hourly distribution of Apatity array detections. For each day is shown number of detections within each hour of the day, and number of detections for that day. The end statistics give total number of detections distributed for each hour and the total sum of detections during the period. The averages show number of processed days, hourly distribution and average per processed day.

SPI .FKX Hourly distribution of detections

Day	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	Sum	Date
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259	87	60	42	62	60	76	51	87	83	74	93100	52	47	62	62	95	64	50	64142122126114	1875	Sep 16	Saturday				
260	87	57	46	64	89	75	88	72	50	59	43	43	59	54	63	54	45	63	75	80	43	50	45	27	1431	Sep 17 Sunday
261	84	31	70	76	49	64	40	62	54	51	53	45	33	69	38	39	43	67	42	60	66	54	60	41	1291	Sep 18 Monday
262	42	47	60	46	45	50	52	57	63	65	59	60	37	49	51	65	59	62	42	43	43	39	35	66	1237	Sep 19 Tuesday
263	66	76	76101	69	85	54	56	44	50	42	80121	85	78	62	87106138111117	97113125	2039	Sep 20	Wednesday							
264	112150160128	97106	74	93	83	45	50	35	56	48	47	64	66	62	44	53	36	41	33	52	1735	Sep 21	Thursday			
265	59	52	65	69	48	33	23	47	30	37	21	32	50	40	48	37	41	34	50	51	56	38	37	40	1038	Sep 22 Friday
266	30	37	34	46	42	30	31	44	48	34	25	27	46	38	30	38	45	39	35	34	41	45	42	46	907	Sep 23 Saturday
267	49	51	77	87	63	60	46	44	50	78	94	93	80	56	60	47	74	55	82	60	55	49	41	43	1494	Sep 24 Sunday
268	45	43	46	88	72	63	68	73	58	48	62	59	70	64	56	46	74100	91	67	71	51	34	34	1475	Sep 25 Monday	
269	45	22	36	29	23	29	30	61	89	50	31	33	49	38	50	44	24	43	40	47	34	49	47	45	988	Sep 26 Tuesday
270	51	60	64	54	62	35	67	65	76	82116	84	93	71	79	52	75	69	51	64	96	89	68	64	1687	Sep 27 Wednesday	
271	57	59	71	42	41	33	37	40	60	35	46	40	54	46	40	84	58	75	54	31	73	36	69	56	1237	Sep 28 Thursday
272	46	38	35	36	40	33	46	77100	32	44	68	85	67	71	75	97	96	81	73127	86	66105	1624	Sep 29 Friday			
273	74102	87	92	73	87	67	78	70	70	78	61	66	88	91	81	60	63	67	56	75	73	89	64	1812	Sep 30 Saturday	

SPI	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
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Sum	5030	5398	5263	5439	4936	5246	4895	5220	5369	5339	5364	5377													
	5153	5306	5236	5173	5223	5250	5072	5150	5477	5360	5538	5276	126090	Total sum											

125	41	40	42	43	42	42	41	44	42	42	41	39	41	42	44	43	43	43	44	43	42	43	1009	Total average
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84	41	40	43	43	40	41	41	44	41	38	41	40	40	39	40	42	43	44	43	43	45	42	42	44	999 Average workdays
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41	42	40	41	42	44	43	41	42	42	42	43	45	41	39	42	41	45	41	42	43	44	44	43	42	1013 Average weekends
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Table 3.5.6. (Page 4 of 4) Daily and hourly distribution of Spitsbergen array detections.

For each day is shown number of detections within each hour of the day, and number of detections for that day. The end statistics give total number of detections distributed for each hour and the total sum of detections during the period. The averages show number of processed days, hourly distribution and average per processed day.

HFS .FKX Hourly distribution of detections

Day	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	Sum	Date
203	8	3	14	3	4	0	19	28	18	16	22	23	9	45	25	24	18	3	17	25	17	1	9	3	354	Jul 22 Saturday
204	6	10	2	10	9	6	13	13	20	13	24	40	36	17	10	14	16	18	12	15	8	3	1	2	318	Jul 23 Sunday
205	8	7	1	3	1	6	13	7	5	16	15	14	11	15	18	6	16	6	15	22	13	0	2	5	225	Jul 24 Monday
206	1	5	5	10	6	9	14	25	10	2	27	10	21	15	27	28	32	18	22	8	19	11	13	8	346	Jul 25 Tuesday
207	8	10	10	15	26	24	13	16	10	22	28	6	17	15	19	25	24	29	24	16	25	13	7	18	420	Jul 26 Wednesday
208	6	9	11	21	23	24	22	7	7	4	9	9	22	15	33	44	21	14	13	8	6	6	18	3	355	Jul 27 Thursday
209	1	4	1	8	10	10	13	16	9	15	17	16	6	9	32	22	12	17	19	15	15	15	8	6	296	Jul 28 Friday
210	18	6	10	2	3	4	8	9	26	14	22	20	17	15	22	17	17	18	15	15	21	1	10	3	313	Jul 29 Saturday
211	8	5	9	4	0	34	18	18	16	24	41	18	38	16	24	26	23	14	11	18	4	19	8	7	403	Jul 30 Sunday
212	33	37	21	29	25	2	1	7	11	18	14	17	15	21	9	20	9	14	10	18	7	0	14	4	356	Jul 31 Monday
213	5	17	43	18	11	2	2	4	6	9	7	9	24	27	6	10	12	4	8	12	2	4	5	5	252	Aug 01 Tuesday
214	1	45	21	12	16	6	1	3	7	5	9	12	14	16	6	17	4	10	6	12	3	8	6	0	240	Aug 02 Wednesday
215	4	13	18	22	9	3	9	12	12	9	5	12	10	13	30	6	8	25	6	1	11	8	12	5	263	Aug 03 Thursday
216	5	3	10	9	3	5	8	2	2	7	10	4	17	15	25	13	6	10	10	13	16	11	7	14	227	Aug 04 Friday
217	10	12	9	7	13	12	9	4	10	19	11	13	9	8	21	19	17	22	11	10	9	20	14	17	306	Aug 05 Saturday
218	14	23	18	10	16	19	4	8	12	10	13	15	19	8	15	17	19	17	6	12	6	5	4	18	308	Aug 06 Sunday
219	11	2	7	10	4	1	7	6	0	5	6	14	6	13	14	3	9	8	4	10	6	3	3	4	156	Aug 07 Monday
220	11	10	6	3	4	5	3	7	6	2	5	14	20	22	1	10	11	8	7	13	2	2	2	3	177	Aug 08 Tuesday
221	1	2	3	8	5	3	1	8	5	6	11	5	6	13	8	14	4	6	3	4	8	1	5	7	137	Aug 09 Wednesday
222	10	2	1	4	2	3	8	3	7	10	8	39	40	1	11	24	5	5	7	8	5	10	4	8	225	Aug 10 Thursday
223	11	8	5	14	5	2	2	4	5	24	20	16	14	6	11	10	7	7	7	4	4	8	7	2	203	Aug 11 Friday
224	4	2	14	16	18	7	9	14	13	15	8	13	25	10	13	18	5	12	21	29	17	20	18	22	343	Aug 12 Saturday
225	11	19	21	17	15	19	11	19	17	23	22	14	12	11	7	15	20	13	16	8	19	10	12	4	355	Aug 13 Sunday
226	7	6	4	7	13	7	2	2	6	9	4	8	9	2	15	5	3	7	15	2	3	2	10	4	152	Aug 14 Monday
227	2	4	7	13	5	6	5	4	4	4	9	8	18	18	15	6	3	6	5	6	2	3	2	6	161	Aug 15 Tuesday
228	6	3	10	12	2	6	6	2	4	15	24	28	15	6	24	23	13	12	7	3	1	9	2	22	255	Aug 16 Wednesday
229	22	4	4	5	0	11	4	1	3	5	10	22	14	20	7	10	15	8	5	4	13	9	9	18	223	Aug 17 Thursday
230	8	2	13	9	13	9	3	2	11	31	17	25	11	23	9	7	4	4	6	10	11	8	11	11	258	Aug 18 Friday
231	8	9	8	13	0	11	5	8	6	6	5	17	10	8	15	7	10	19	11	19	16	20	13	252	Aug 19 Saturday	
232	15	15	8	22	10	10	12	9	4	13	7	10	13	5	2	3	4	14	15	14	12	11	4	4	236	Aug 20 Sunday
233	14	4	12	3	6	4	0	5	6	10	3	7	11	10	10	13	9	7	12	2	4	2	0	1	155	Aug 21 Monday
234	2	11	4	2	4	23	14	17	4	5	1	10	39	13	18	12	5	8	2	2	1	0	10	4	211	Aug 22 Tuesday
235	4	6	9	7	3	12	15	30	25	3	6	5	8	9	4	15	18	7	6	5	6	2	5	4	214	Aug 23 Wednesday
236	6	6	15	0	10	3	10	3	17	3	21	24	13	8	8	14	11	9	1	2	6	11	3	1	205	Aug 24 Thursday
237	2	1	9	10	4	2	4	5	4	22	5	28	21	11	17	13	13	12	11	9	12	4	6	13	238	Aug 25 Friday
238	6	9	20	12	18	18	13	18	5	2	13	4	11	11	11	13	11	6	24	15	22	18	10	6	296	Aug 26 Saturday
239	33	6	17	15	12	15	4	13	5	12	3	10	8	10	3	6	6	10	15	9	6	5	2	10	235	Aug 27 Sunday
240	11	2	11	13	6	0	5	0	1	15	19	9	28	11	19	6	3	3	2	7	1	6	3	3	179	Aug 28 Monday
241	9	4	4	10	4	0	1	5	7	17	7	11	5	18	17	8	10	6	8	10	2	7	12	7	189	Aug 29 Tuesday
242	15	1	3	9	8	6	6	3	12	9	10	8	20	15	16	16	7	13	7	0	3	11	5	12	215	Aug 30 Wednesday
243	5	3	1	10	7	2	5	5	18	4	8	12	3	15	8	11	4	14	13	3	5	8	5	177	Aug 31 Thursday	
244	3	3	4	7	6	9	12	7	22	4	7	14	2	12	11	6	7	4	1	5	2	5	2	5	160	Sep 01 Friday
245	14	3	16	8	3	2	3	2	9	7	4	11	4	1	1	6	5	7	7	7	12	4	5	4	145	Sep 02 Saturday
246	6	12	12	11	12	9	8	3	5	14	12	10	9	13	0	13	8	1	6	8	8	3	10	14	207	Sep 03 Sunday
247	11	5	9	7	24	2	9	12	12	7	8	15	24	8	13	4	4	11	3	3	4	3	6	4	208	Sep 04 Monday
248	9	3	5	2	2	13	2	8	10	8	6	16	15	24	10	14	9	3	11	10	3	1	3	203	Sep 05 Tuesday	
249	5	8	2	6	9	2	4	14	11	5	14	13	10	11	14	9	17	6	4	4	13	8	6	12	207	Sep 06 Wednesday
250	5	2	10	20	3	9	3	5	17	9	11	7	18	12	15	5	14	8	7	2	2	7	5	11	207	Sep 07 Thursday
251	13	8	3	11	12	2	1	2	4	18	8	6	5	4	10	6	12	6	7	23	8	4	7	11	191	Sep 08 Friday
252	5	7	5	10	5	9	6	4	9	10	6	6	14	26	2	5	2	12	18	25	16	18	17	19	256	Sep 09 Saturday
253	24	8	20	12	10	18	14	16	7	13	16	9	4	15	10	14	2	8	7	6	6	6	10	262	Sep 10 Sunday	
254	6	11	9	6	10	9	4	10	8	8	13	9	17	5	10	6	14	3	4	2	10	2	3	6	185	Sep 11 Monday
255	4	2	11	14	5	4	3	10	5	17	4	11	9	12	26	6	20	10	9	3	14	10	3	1	213	Sep 12 Tuesday
256	1	6	5	28	14	10	6	9	24	11	8	21	19	12	27	8	8	10	6	1	2	8	7	1	252	Sep 13 Wednesday
257	6	12	8	24	24	9	14	9	4	12	9	9	17	34	13	15	13	22	5	3	5	6	3	7	283	Sep 14 Thursday
258	1	6	5	10	6	11	13	13	16	3	6	16	6	19	33	5	12	18	5	4	7	8	2	2	227	Sep 15 Friday

Table 3.5.7 (Page 3 of 4)

HFS .FKX Hourly distribution of detections

Day	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	Sum	Date
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259	8	15	4	8	13	19	8	13	17	19	11	10	5	19	13	13	11	19	8	15	10	16	13	13	300	Sep 16 Saturday
260	9	6	14	6	11	7	14	8	9	21	10	14	16	17	9	13	17	17	17	6	11	9	6	3	270	Sep 17 Sunday
261	15	6	5	14	12	5	5	8	6	5	29	2	12	15	6	5	12	16	7	12	28	8	8	3	244	Sep 18 Monday
262	8	15	5	11	32	27	11	18	29	5	7	13	5	19	12	11	9	18	6	6	26	10	19	12	334	Sep 19 Tuesday
263	11	6	6	12	9	6	8	3	2	4	6	11	8	7	16	6	19	9	4	10	2	5	9	6	185	Sep 20 Wednesday
264	3	5	5	25	8	11	3	6	8	20	9	8	16	10	26	29	31	16	33	10	19	7	2	6	316	Sep 21 Thursday
265	7	1	4	8	24	5	6	2	10	4	8	22	12	7	18	19	3	27	17	3	3	1	7	4	222	Sep 22 Friday
266	3	6	5	8	6	7	6	8	5	5	8	6	8	7	7	21	17	4	13	11	9	9	10	7	196	Sep 23 Saturday
267	13	10	12	20	9	6	0	1	8	7	4	11	8	11	11	12	15	13	21	13	12	8	11	10	246	Sep 24 Sunday
268	7	8	3	7	22	14	14	23	8	4	7	24	26	7	18	18	26	79	17	17	16	30	52	16	463	Sep 25 Monday
269	4	3	1	8	14	21	7	27	12	16	6	15	32	18	13	12	33	46	37	14	7	44	32	3	425	Sep 26 Tuesday
270	7	1	10	7	20	14	13	11	3	2	14	20	23	6	19	34	34	38	36	23	4	23	54	14	430	Sep 27 Wednesday
271	8	8	14	6	17	19	16	1	8	10	3	8	11	15	15	55	43	16	17	21	27	6	5	9	358	Sep 28 Thursday
272	5	6	3	6	31	14	12	10	29	14	3	22	16	3	8	33	8	7	0	0	0	3	5	12	250	Sep 29 Friday
273	3	2	3	5	2	10	3	7	5	4	16	2	8	5	16	6	16	3	7	5	5	2	8	1	144	Sep 30 Saturday

HFS	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
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Sum	1611	1968	1985	1905	2118	2831	2778	2506	2165	1589	1386	1443													
	1582	1798	2142	1783	2074	2292	2687	2723	2237	1871	1569	1486	48529	Total	sum										

183	9	9	10	11	12	11	10	10	11	12	13	15	15	15	14	12	12	10	9	9	8	8	8	265	Total average
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123	8	9	9	11	12	10	9	10	11	11	12	16	15	16	16	14	12	11	9	7	8	7	7	257	Average workdays
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60	8	9	11	10	11	12	10	11	12	13	13	12	13	13	12	12	11	11	9	9	9	10	266	Average weekends
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Table 3.5.7. (Page 4 of 4) Daily and hourly distribution of Hagfors array detections. For each day is shown number of detections within each hour of the day, and number of detections for that day. The end statistics give total number of detections distributed for each hour and the total sum of detections during the period. The averages show number of processed days, hourly distribution and average per processed day

3.6 IMS operation

The Intelligent Monitoring System (IMS) was installed at NORSAR in December 1989 and was operated at NORSAR from 1 January 1990 for automatic processing of data from ARCESS and NORESS. A second version of IMS that accepts data from an arbitrary number of arrays and single 3-component stations was installed at NORSAR in October 1991, and regular operation of the system comprising analysis of data from the 4 arrays ARCESS, NORESS, FINESS and GERESS started on 15 October 1991. As opposed to the first version of IMS, the one in current operation also has the capability of locating events at teleseismic distance.

Data from the Apatity array were included on 14 December 1992, and from the Spitsbergen array on 12 January 1994. Detections from the Hagfors array were available to the analysts and could be added manually during analysis from 6 December 1994. After 2 February 1995, Hagfors detections were also used in the automatic phase association.

The operational stability of IMS has been very good during the reporting period. In fact the IMS event processor (pipeline) has had no downtime of its own; i.e., all data available to IMS have been processed by IMS.

Phase and event statistics

Table 3.6.1 gives a summary of phase detections and events declared by IMS. From top to bottom the table gives the total number of detections by the IMS, the number of detections that are associated with events automatically declared by the IMS, the number of detections that are not associated with any events, the number of events automatically declared by the IMS, the total number of events defined by the analyst, and finally the number of events accepted by the analyst without any changes (i.e., from the set of events automatically declared by the IMS)

Due to reductions in the FY94 funding for IMS activities (relative to previous years), new criteria for event analysis were introduced from 1 January 1994. Since that date, only regional events in areas of special interest (e.g. Spitsbergen, since it is necessary to acquire new knowledge in this region) or other significant events (e.g. felt earthquakes and large industrial explosions) were thoroughly analyzed. Teleseismic events were analyzed as before.

To further reduce the workload on the analysts and to focus on regional events in preparation for Gamma-data submission during GSETT-3, a new processing scheme was introduced on 2 February 1995. The GBF (Generalized Beamforming) program is used as a pre-processor to IMS, and only phases associated to selected events in northern Europe are considered in the automatic IMS phase association. All detections, however, are still available to the analysts and can be added manually during analysis.

There is one exception to the new rule for automatic phase association: all detections from the Spitsbergen array are passed directly on to the IMS. This allows for thorough analysis of all events in the Spitsbergen region.

	Apr 95	May 95	Jun 95	Jul 95	Aug 95	Sep 95	Total
Phase detections	67747	86293	66994	52292	90234	103062	466622
- Associated phases	4006	6298	5266	2314	6015	8113	32012
- Unassociated phases	63741	79995	61728	49978	84219	94949	434610
Events automatically declared by IMS	888	1603	1283	476	1710	2549	8509
No. of events defined by the analyst	50	111	131	55	62	106	515
No. of events accepted without modifications	0	0	1	0	0	0	1

Table 3.6.1. IMS phase detections and event summary.**U. Baadshaug****B. Ferstad****B.Kr. Hokland****L.B. Loughran****B. Paulsen**

4 Improvements and Modifications

4.1 NORSAR

NORSAR data acquisition

The final phase of the NORSAR refurbishment has comprised installation of short period seismometers in the Short Period Vaults — SPVs.

The technical challenge of installing new equipment in the more than 25 year old vaults has been almost overwhelming. The SPV sites are in remote mountain areas with no access roads and no AC power. DC power is obtained through the old buried cables, which are up to 14 km long. Thus DC power supply has been the largest problem. The new seismometer installation requires DC power to the amplifier, the digitizer, the GPS clock and the modems. Numerous experiments and tests have been performed to find and acquire modems, batteries and other electronics necessary to control and operate the seismometer, amplifier and digitizer at the lowest possible power consumption.

The Teledyne Brick Amplifiers 57010-0107 were delivered in July 1995, and the new Teledyne Geotech 20171-0104 instruments were delivered in August 1995.

Patton Electronics modems for transmission of data between the SPV and the Central Terminal Vault — CTV — were delivered in August and October 1995.

During September/October 1995, old electronics and seismometer equipment from 7 CTVs, 7 LPVs (Long Period Vaults) and 42 SPVs have been removed. The sites have thereafter been refurbished with new moisture-resistant paint and new lids.

All electronics have been prepared and mounted in sealed boxes at the Maintenance Center at Hamar for a "plug-in" mode of installation. This has reduced the time of installation, and has allowed completion of the installation during November 1995. The CTV, LPV and SPV sites have been completely rebuilt with respect to instrumentation.

See NORSAR Sci. Rep No. 2-93/94 and NORSAR Sci. Rep No. 2-94/95 for a detailed description of the installations within SPVs and LPVs.

The Science Horizons XAVE data acquisition system has been operating satisfactorily during the intermediate installation period. A block diagram of the digitizer and communication controller components is found in NORSAR Sci. Rep No 2-94/95.

An example of recording from the new instrumentation is shown in Fig. 4.1. A test period with different combinations of gain resulted in using the Brick amplifier together with a gain of 10 in the AIM24 digitizer. This gave the best signal-to-noise ratio for frequencies above 2 Hz.

The NORSAR array has 42 short period seismometers, logically grouped into 7 subarrays. For data requests from stations that participate in GSETT-3, it is usual to have one name

that signifies the full array and then individual station names of the individual components. For NORSAR it is suggested that NORSAR signify the full array, NAO signify all components of subarray 01A, a.s.o. See table 4.1 for the site naming convention for the NORSAR array.

Table 4.1.1. NORSAR site naming. The table shows original subarray names, ISC codes of the center instrument in each subarray and suggested names of each of the 6 SPV sites.

Old	(Sub)array name	Site names
	NORSAR	All sites within NORSAR
01A	NAO	NA1-00, NA1-01, NA1-02, NA1-03, NA1-04, NA1-05
01B	NBO	NB1-00, NB1-01, NB1-02, NB1-03, NB1-04, NB1-05
02B	NB2	NB2-00, NB2-01, NB2-02, NB2-03, NB2-04, NB2-05
02C	NC2	NC2-00, NC2-01, NC2-02, NC2-03, NC2-04, NC2-05
03C	NC3	NC3-00, NC3-01, NC3-02, NC3-03, NC3-04, NC3-05
04C	NC4	NC4-00, NC4-01, NC4-02, NC4-03, NC4-04, NC4-05
06C	NC6	NC6-00, NC6-01, NC6-02, NC6-03, NC6-04, NC6-05

NORSAR detection processing

The NORSAR detection processor has been continuously updated for the differences in acquisition system, and has been running satisfactorily. To maintain consistent detection capability, the NORSAR beam tables have not been changed.

Detection statistics for the NORSAR array are given in section 2.

NORSAR event processing

The routine processing of NORSAR events as described in NORSAR Sci. Rep No 2-93/94 has been continuously updated for the differences in acquisition system, and has been running satisfactorily.

J. Fyen

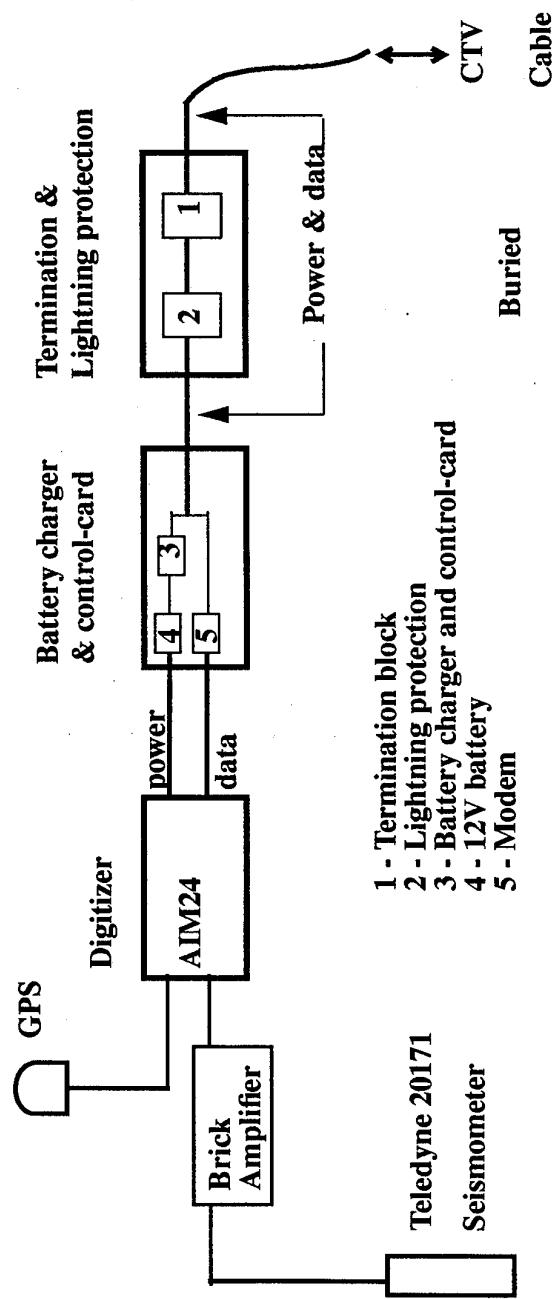


Fig. 4.1.1. Schematic illustration of remote SPV electronics. The buried cable between the SPV and the CTV is used for both power and data. The GPS antenna is installed outside the vault, inside a vertical PVC sewage pipe with a lid. The four boxes with electronics all fit into the original zinc-tank vaults. The sensitivity of the 20171-0104 seismometer is 650 V/m/s, and a damping of 0.707 is used. The gain of the Brick amplifier is 39.8, and an additional gain of 10 is used in the AIM24 digitizer.

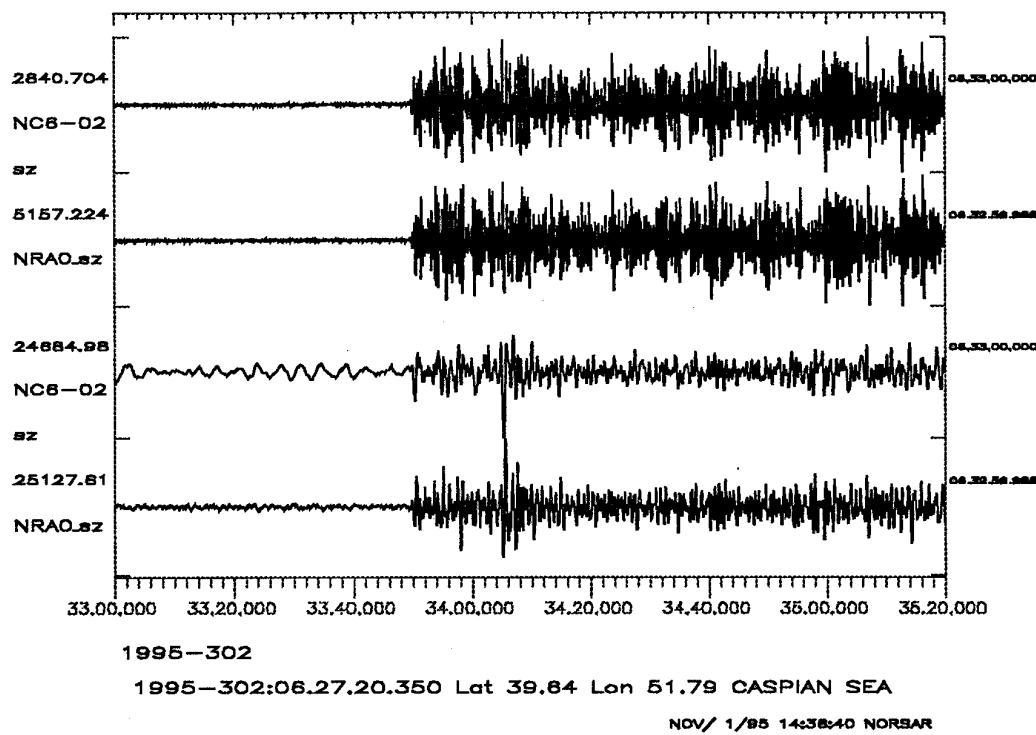


Figure 4.1.2 A Caspian event as recorded by the new short-period instrumentation at NC6-02/sz which is co-located with NRAO/sz. The two lower traces are original data after DC offset removal. The two upper traces are filtered 2 - 4 Hz.

5 Maintenance Activities

Activities in the field and at the Maintenance Center

This section summarizes the activities at the Maintenance Center (NMC) Hamar, and includes activities related to monitoring and control of the NORSAR teleseismic array, as well as the NORESS, ARCESS, FINESS, GERESS, Apatity, Spitsbergen and Hagfors small-aperture arrays.

Activities involve preventive and corrective maintenance, planning and activities related to the refurbishment of the NORSAR teleseismic array.

NORSAR

Visits to subarrays in connection with:

- Removal of Guralp broadband instrument, LPV 06C, at completion of test period
- Installation of overvoltage protection at all subarrays
- Repair of power supplies at remote sites after heavy thunderstorm
- Maintenance work on the CTVs and LPVs
- Installation of GPS clocks in LPVs
- Installation of JB-boxes and GPS clocks at remote sites

NORESS

- Repair of Hub 14 digital card which had been damaged by lightning
- Repair of fiber optical link to remote sites C7 and D7
- Repair of LF-DC synchronized clock
- Repair of broken power supply at remote site B4
- Replacement of CPU card and repair of broken power supply at remote site C5.
- Repair of fiber optical link and power supply at remote sites

ARCESS

- UPS unit found to be defective. Switched to bypass position (July 95)

Spitsbergen

- Charged batteries and replaced a defective windmill (April 95)
- Replacement of fuse on RD6 remote digitizer no. 2. RD6 no. 1 found to be defective
- Replacement of RD6 digitizer no. 1 (May 95)
- Installation of Guralp broadband seismometer in borehole B4
- Failure of NORAC data collection device. Sent to NORSAR for repair (June 95)

- NORAC reinstalled in Longyearbyen (July 95). No data received in Longyearbyen over the radiolink due to low battery voltage at the site.

NMC

- Continued the NORSAR refurbishment work

Additional details for the reporting period are provided in Table 5.1.

P.W. Larsen

K.A. Løken

Subarray/ area	Task	Date
<i>April 1995</i>		
NORSAR	Disconnected Guralp broadband instrument from borehole CPV 06C. Test period ended.	27/4
Spitsbergen	Replaced windmill and charged the batteries Checked battery voltage and acid level in batteries Replaced fuse on RD6 remote digitizer no. 2. RD6 no. 1 found to be defective	6-8/4 19-21/4
NMC	NORSAR refurbishment work continued .	April
<i>May 1995</i>		
NORSAR 03C	Reset CIMs at 03C due to power failure	8-10/5
Sptisbergen	Replaced RD6 digitizer no. 1 Installed Guralp broadband seismometer in borehole B4	8-10/5
NMC	Continued NORSAR refurbishment work	May
<i>June 1995</i>		
NORSAR 01A	Installed new modem	8/6
02B	Installed overvoltage protection Reset CIM2 data collection device	1/6 29/6
03C	Installed overvoltage protection	1/6
04C	Installed overvoltage protection 220V AC power failure due to lightning	12/6
06C	Installed overvoltage protection. Adjusted gain Installed overvoltage protection. Adjusted gain Installed overvoltage protection. Adjusted gain. Modem failure due to lightning Reset CIM2 data collection device	2/6 6/6 7/6 29/6

Subarray/ area	Task	Date
Spitsbergen	Failure with the NORAC data collection device. Sent to NORSAR for repair	20/6
NMC	Continued NORSAR refurbishment work	June
<i>July 1995</i>		
NORSAR	A heavy thunderstorm over the array damaged all power supplies for the remote sites	18/7
02C	Communications problems between site 02C and NDPC Replaced modem at 02C, but still problems due to defective communication line.	25/7 26/7
06C	Pointed out cable 06CSP01 in connection with cultivation	4/7
NORESS	Repaired Hub 14 digital interface card which had been damaged by lightning Repaired fiber optical link to remote sites C7 and D7	19/7 27/7
ARCESS	The UPS unit was found to be defective, probably damaged by overvoltage on the main 220 V AC line. The UPS was switched to bypass position	17/7
Spitsbergen	NORAC reinstalled in Longyearbyen. No data received in Longyearbyen over the radio link due to low battery voltage at the site	6/7
NMC	Continued NORSAR refurbishment work	July
<i>August 1995</i>		
NORSAR	NORSAR refurbishment work continued at all CTV, LPV and remote sites	August
01B	Repaired broken power supply in CIM master unit Site 01B shut down. Started maintenance of the CTV and LPV (NORSAR refurbishment)	3/8 21/8

Subarray/ area	Task	Date
02B	Site 02B shut down. Started maintenance of the CTV and LPV. Installed GPS clock in LPV (NORSAR refurbishment)	28-29/8
02C	Site 02C shut down. Started maintenance of the CTV and LPV. Installed BPS and JB-boxes at all remote sites (NORSAR refurbishment)	22-25/8
03C	Site 03C shut down. Started maintenance of CTV and LPV (NORSAR refurbishment)	29/8
04C	Visited site due to failure on main 220 V AC power line.	4/8
NORESS	Repaired LF-DC synchronized clock	8/8
NMC	Continued NORSAR refurbishment work.	August
<i>September 1995</i>		
NORSAR	NORSAR refurbishment work continued at all CTV, LPV and remote sites	September
01A	Site 01A shut down. Started maintenance of CTV and LPV. Installed JB-boxes and GPS at all remote sites. (NORSAR refurbishment)	7/9
04C	Site 04C shut down. Started maintenance of CTV and LPV. Installed JB-boxes and GPS at all remote sites. (NORSAR refurbishment)	5/9
NORESS	Repaired broken power supply at remote site B4 Replaced CPU card and repaired broken power supply at remote site C5. Replaced fiber optical link and power supply at remote site D6.	17/9 18/9
NMC	Continued the NORSAR refurbishment work	September

Table 5.1. Activities in the field and the NORSAR Maintenance Center during 1 April - 30 September 1995.

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7 Summary of Technical Reports / Papers Published

7.1 Analysis of data recorded at the Spitsbergen array

Introduction

This report presents results from analysis of data recorded at the Spitsbergen array (SPITS) from events in the Svalbard region during the period July through December 1994. Through this period 1258 seismic events in the Svalbard region were manually checked and located using data from the SPITS array.

Recording Performance

Since the installation of the Spitsbergen array in 1992, the SPITS data have been processed at NORSAR in the following way:

- From 11 December 1992 data from SPITS were included in the manual Intelligent Monitoring System (IMS) analysis when the data quality allowed for it. During the manual review of the automatic IMS results from the processing of data from the other arrays in the northern European region, the NORSAR analysts manually added the relevant SPITS data for the events already defined by the IMS.
- From 12 January 1994 the SPITS data were fully integrated in the IMS and automatically processed in the same way as the data from the other arrays.

Only data that have been manually checked are included in the analysis and shown in the maps in this report.

As indicated in Fig. 7.1.1 the recording performance from July through December 1994 was very good with no month except August having less than 90% uptime. The low uptime in August reflects the field work performed during 22-31 August, when cables were put in trenches, the S-500 seismometers were replaced with Guralp extended short-period (CMG3ES) seismometers and new batteries were installed. Also, a three-component Guralp broad band instrument (CMG-3T) was installed at site B4.

The gain factor and filtering of the new instrumentation was changed on 19 November. For the short period instruments the gain was changed from 6.1 $\mu\text{V}/\text{bit}$ to 0.61 $\mu\text{V}/\text{bit}$, and for the broad band instrument the new gain was set to 1.2 $\mu\text{V}/\text{bit}$. At this visit also the high-pass filter corner frequency was changed from 10 to 2 seconds for the short-period instruments. The effect of this change is that we get better on scale recordings of regional seismic events, as can be seen in the difference between the 8 October and 24 November recordings in Figs. 7.1.8 and 7.1.9.

Detections and Locations

The total number of automatically determined event locations for which data from the SPITS array were used was 1378 events during the 6 months from 1 July through 31 December 1994, whereas the number of manually reviewed locations where SPITS data were used was 1258.

An overview of the Svalbard region is shown in Fig. 7.1.2, showing the location of the SPITS array and the KBS three-component station. In the same figure the four main mining sites (Pyramiden, Barentsburg, Svea and Gruve 3 & 7) are indicated.

Figs. 7.1.3 and 7.1.4 show the locations of reviewed seismic events in the period covered as well as those recorded on the array since the installation. The Mohns Ridge and the Knipovitch Ridge show a relatively high seismic activity as should be expected for these parts of the mid-Atlantic spreading ridge system. Possibly more interesting are the clusters of seismic activity on and off shore Svalbard:

- 1) In the northeast, Nordaustlandet shows a dispersed seismic activity at a relatively high rate, and with a possible E - W lineation over the central part.
- 2) In the Heerland area east of the Svea mine the seismic activity is very high and concentrated within a relatively small area.
- 3) East of the southern tip of Svalbard, in Storfjorden, a high activity seismic cluster in a relatively small area is found. The activity seems to extend in a northeasterly direction from this cluster.
- 4) Southeast of Egdeøya (in the Barents Sea) a more dispersed seismic activity is seen.

Some of the seismic clusters above have been recognized by earlier investigators (Bungum et al, 1982; Mitchell et al, 1990), notably the Heer Land zone and the Nordaustlandet seismicity, but also the more dispersed seismicity described under 3) above.

It is also of interest to observe that the Barents Sea south and east of the zone described under 4) seems to be void of seismic activity, and this is also the case for the off shore areas east of the Svalbard Archipelago.

The clustering of seismic events was so intriguing that a cluster analysis of the database was performed in terms of location, magnitude and time of day as shown in Fig. 7.1.5. From this figure it can be concluded that the seismicity shows a clear geographic clustering in the areas mentioned above, but that no clear clustering can be observed in the time of day distribution. This lack of time clustering around certain hours is a very good indicator that the data are real earthquakes and not man-made events, that tend to cluster in certain "firing" hours.

A very crude analysis of the Gutenberg-Richter recurrence parameters was attempted with the M_L magnitudes calculated. Most of the events in the area 76°N - 80°N and 10°E - 25°E had no magnitudes assigned, or had an m_b magnitude assigned. There were 61 earthquakes with M_L magnitudes greater than or equal to 2.0. The regression analysis yielded a relation

$$\log N = 4.06 + 1.25 \cdot M_L \quad (1)$$

which for the area under consideration tentatively would indicate return periods of 9 years for magnitude 4 and above and 150 years for magnitude 5 and above. As seen from Fig. 7.1.6 the b value is stable; however, the small amounts of data and the different tectonic environments covered (spreading ridge, oceanic crust and continental crust) certainly warrants further investigations with more data in order to obtain more reliable return periods.

Data examples

The broad band capability of the new extended short-period Guralp sensors is demonstrated through the records shown in Fig. 7.1.7 of the Chinese nuclear test on 7 October 1994. Figs 7.1.8 and 7.1.9 show SPITS recordings from events on the Knipovitch Ridge and Zone 3 (see list above), respectively. These two events occurred before and after the sensors were changed, and the difference in data quality should be evident. The new Guralp extended short-period sensors provide resolution also of the lower frequencies, where the larger earthquakes are particularly rich in energy. The smaller nearby earthquakes do not have sufficient low frequent energy to exceed the background noise, and hence must be filtered before the signal can be recognized.

C. Lindholm

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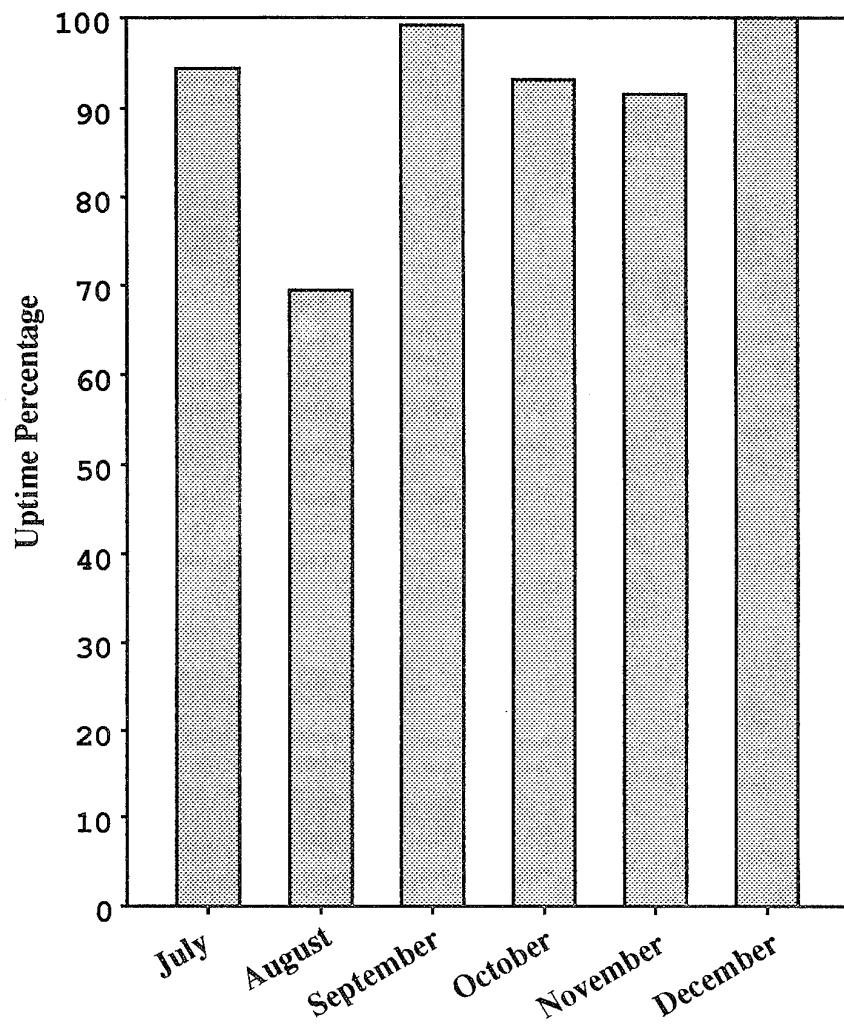


Fig. 7.1.1. Monthly uptime in percent for the SPITS on-line data recording during July-December 1994, taking into account all factors (field installations, transmission line, and data center operation) that affect the recording uptime.

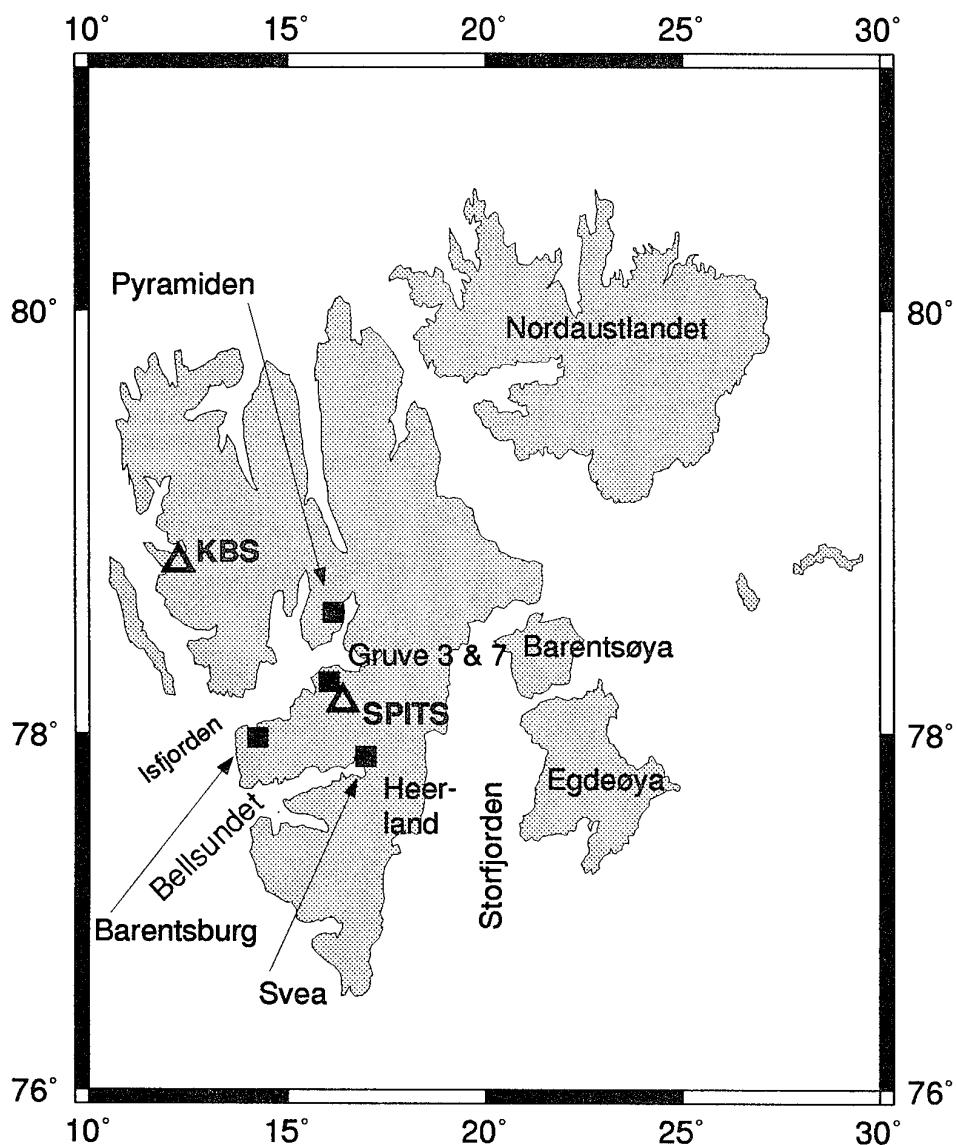


Fig. 7.1.2. Geographic names in the Svalbard region for main sites and areas mentioned in the text.

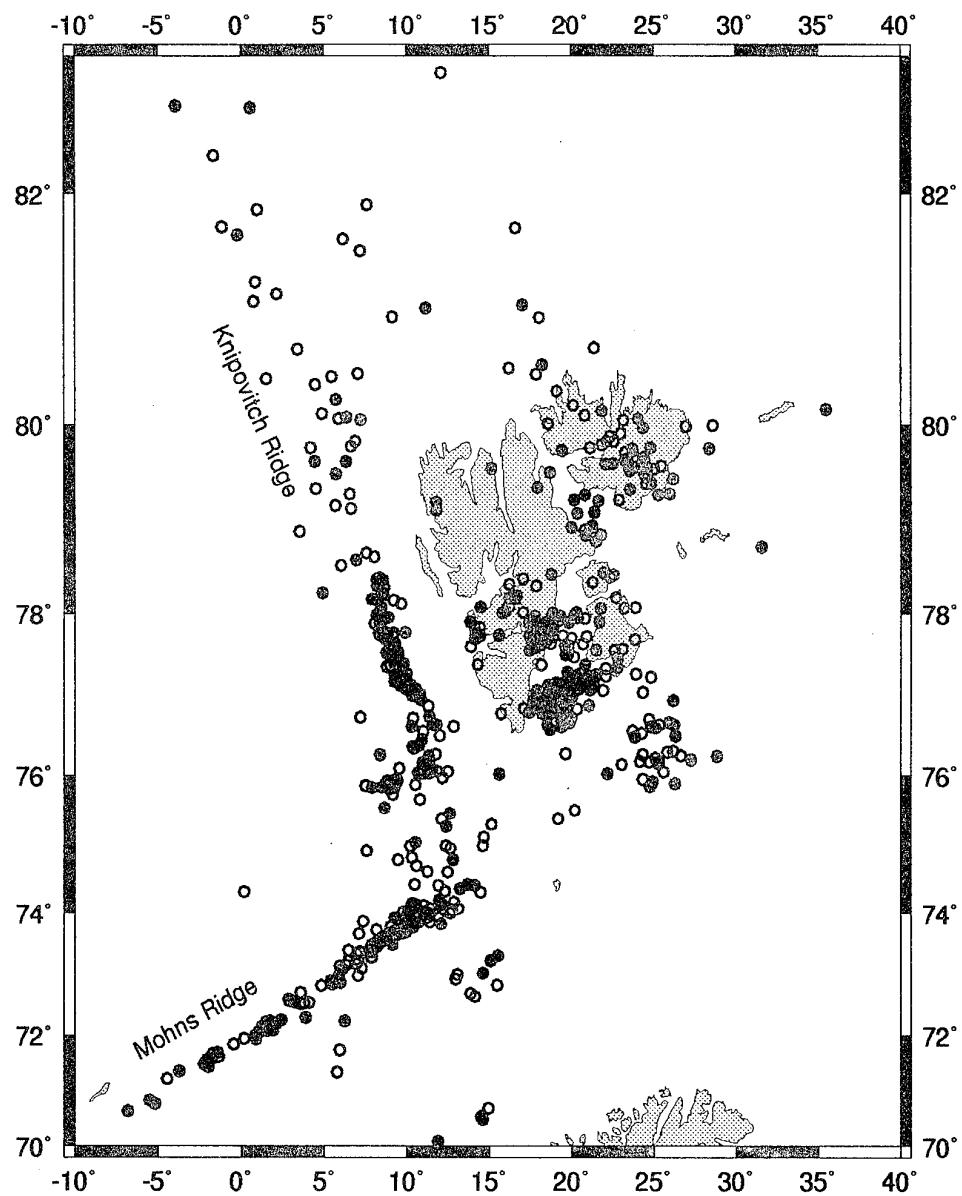


Fig. 7.1.3. Events located with data from the SPITS array in the six month period July through December 1994. Filled symbols represent epicenters within this reporting period, whereas open circles represent epicenters from before this reporting period.

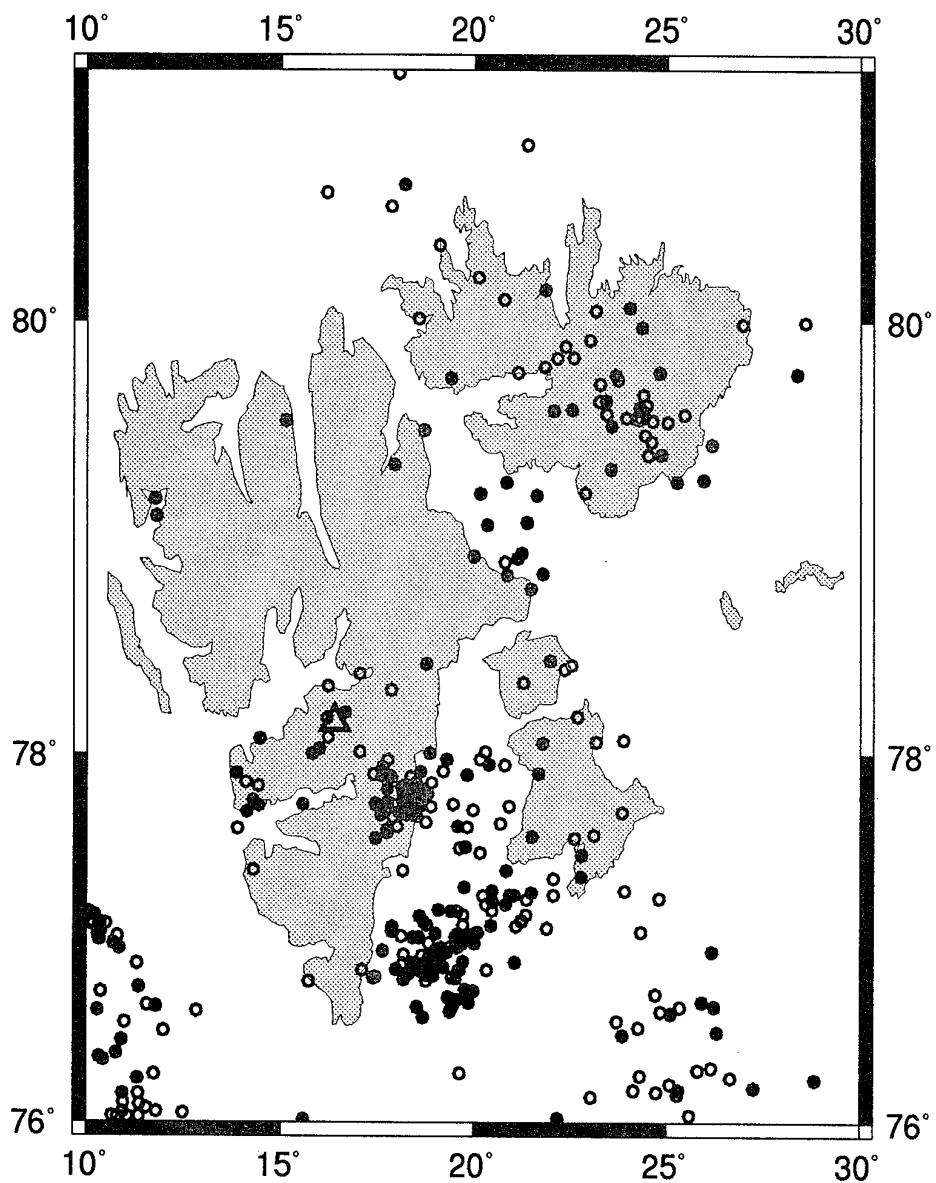


Fig. 7.1.4. Events located with data from the SPITS array in the six month period July through December 1994. Filled symbols represent epicenters within this reporting period, whereas open circles represent epicenters from before this reporting period.

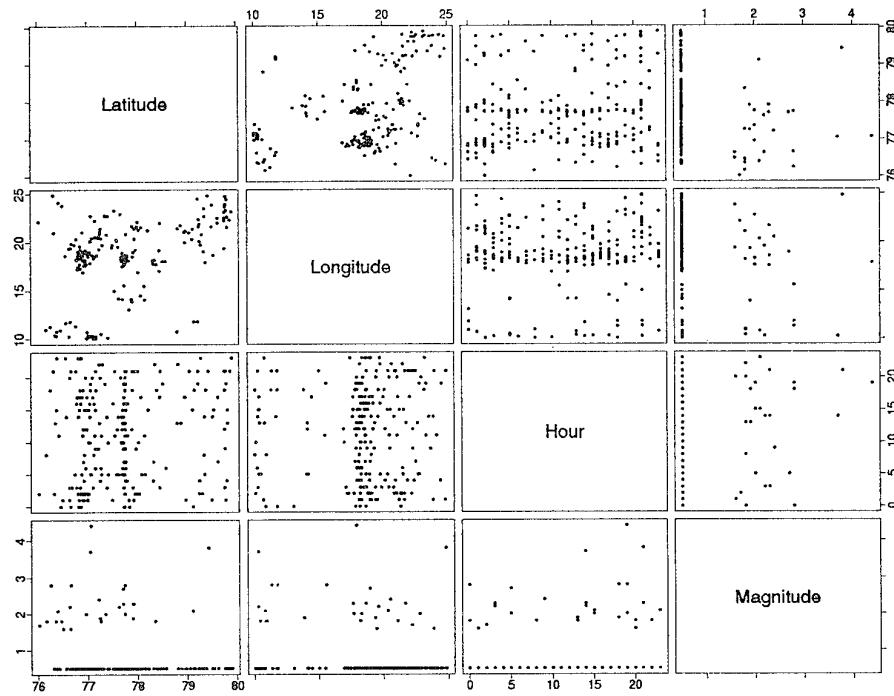


Fig. 7.1.5. Cluster plot of the seismic events in the region 76°N - 80°N and 10°E - 25°E . A strong correlation between any two of the four parameters latitude, longitude, hour of the day and magnitude would have been revealed here.

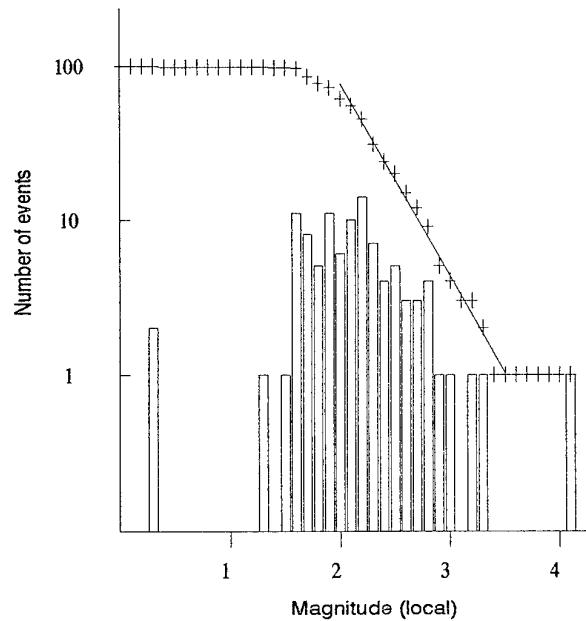


Fig. 7.1.6. Recurrence relation based on M_L magnitudes and a small sample of events (61) from the region 76°N - 80°N and 10°E - 25°E .

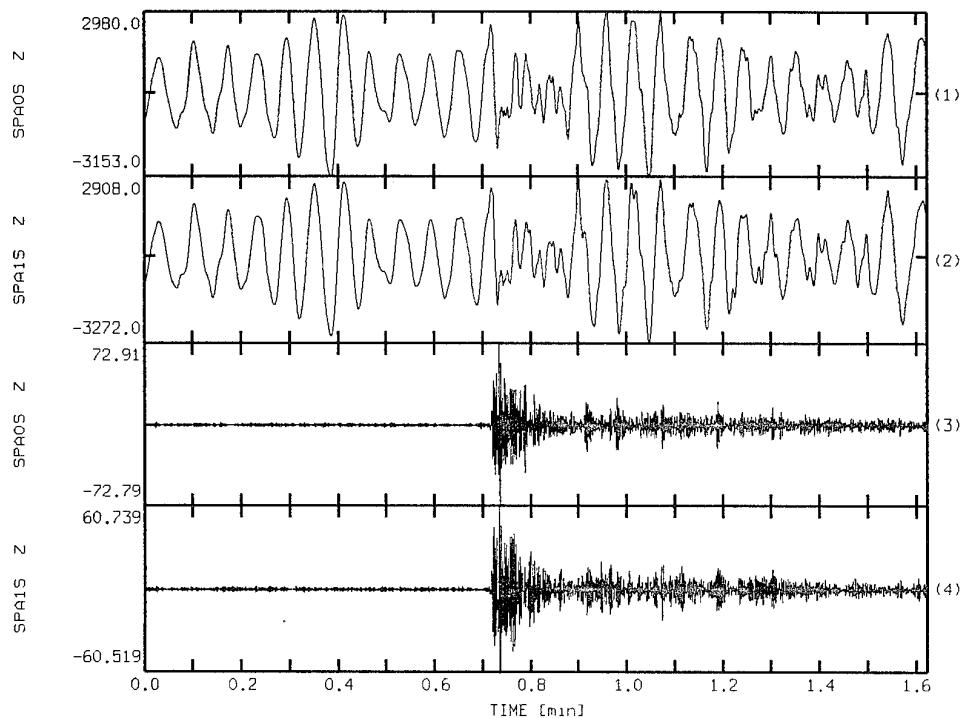


Fig. 7.1.7. Recording of the October 7, 1994, Chinese nuclear test at the SPITS array. The upper two records are unfiltered short-period channels for vertical instruments at sites A0 and A1, and the lower two records are the 4-8 Hz bandpass filtered records for the same two sensors.

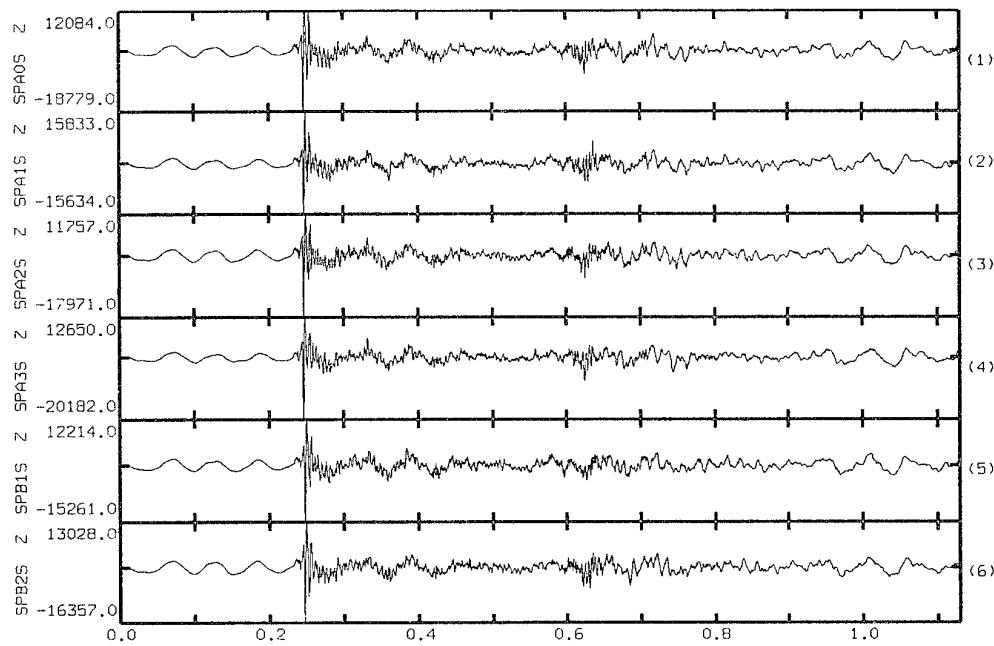


Fig. 7.1.8. Recording at SPITS of the 8 October 1994, 3.5 m_b earthquake on the Knipovitch Ridge (78.2°N, 7.8°E)

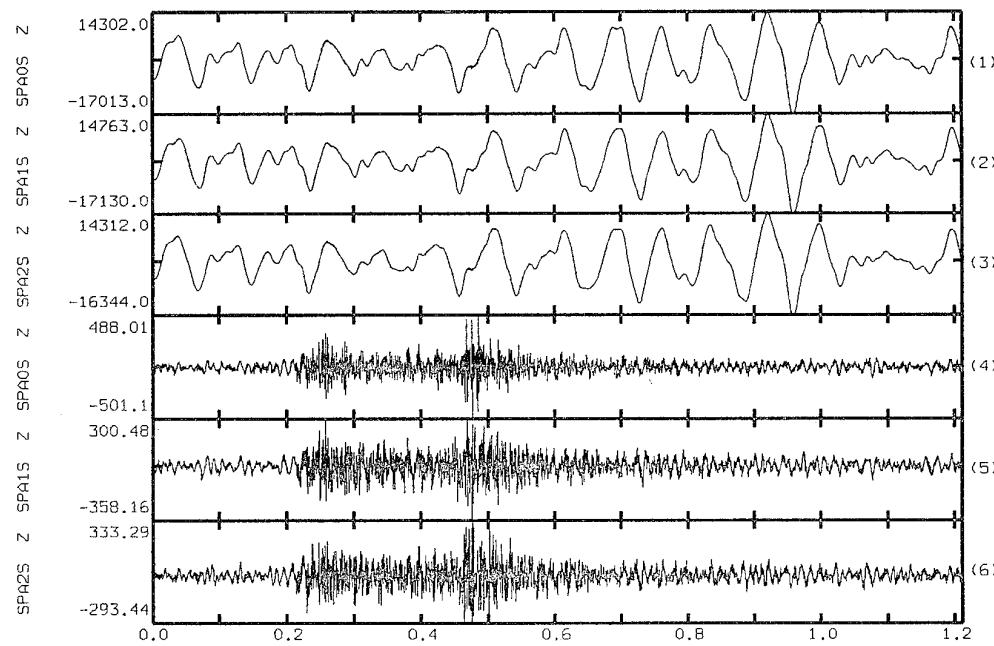


Fig. 7.1.9. Recording at SPITS of a 24 November 1994 earthquake off shore and south of the Heer Land Zone (77.1°N, 17.9°E). The upper three channels are raw short-period recordings, whereas the lower three traces are 2 - 15 Hz band pass filtered data for the same three instruments.

7.2 A comparison of the NORSAR array monthly bulletin with the Reviewed Event Bulletin (REB) of the GSETT-3 IDC

Introduction

The NORSAR teleseismic array has during the fall of 1995 undergone a complete technical refurbishment with respect to its electronic field components (seismometers, analog-to-digital converters and communications interfaces). Following completion of this effort, the NORSAR array will be used as an Alpha (primary) station in GSETT-3 and thus be among the stations that determine the event detection capability of the GSETT-3 network.

In order to assess the future contributions of the NORSAR array in GSETT-3, we have compared the REB issued by the GSETT-3 IDC with the NORSAR array bulletin for the period January - August 1995. The NORSAR bulletin is issued on a monthly basis and comprises events detected and located by the NORSAR teleseismic array on a stand-alone basis. During January - August 1995 the NORSAR array was operated in a temporary configuration, using the old HS-10 short period seismometers and Nanometrics RD-6 18-bit digitizers.

The comparison between the REB and the NORSAR monthly bulletin involved the determination of events in the REB that were not in the NORSAR bulletin, events that were clearly common but where the event solutions differed substantially, and events in the NORSAR bulletin for which there were no counterparts in the REB. Only events in the latter category are dealt with in this short contribution.

Analysis and discussion

Table 7.2.1 lists 207 events from the NORSAR bulletin during January - August 1995 for which there are no corresponding events in the GSETT-3 REB. The events in this table are plotted in Fig. 7.2.1. Most of the events are seen to cluster in four areas: the Balkans, Hindukush, Japan and the Kuriles, and the Fiji-Tonga-Kermadec area.

Based on their long experience with data from the NORSAR array, our analysts believe all 207 events in Table 7.2.1 to be real ones. Note, however, that the event epicenters may have an uncertainty of up to several hundred kilometers, as they are based on apparent velocities and arrival azimuths measured at one array station only. Only 11 of these 207 events are confirmed by the PDE bulletin, and the relevant PDE solutions are also given in Table 7.2.1.

For an event to appear in the REB it must have defining P-phases from three or more primary stations of the GSETT-3 network. The primary stations of the GSETT-3 network as of 26 August 1995 are shown in Fig. 7.2.2. The estimated detection capability of this network is shown in Fig. 7.2.3. The theoretical detection threshold for all four regions named above are seen in Fig. 7.2.3 to be at magnitude 4 and above, in terms of a 90% probability of P-wave detection at three primary stations in the GSETT-3 network.

By inspecting the magnitudes for the events in Table 7.2.1, one finds that the large majority of the events have magnitudes below the theoretical detection threshold of the GSETT-3 network in place by the end of the time interval under study. A few events in the Balkan area, however, do have NORSAR magnitudes slightly above the GSETT-3 network threshold. These events are from the Greece earthquake sequence in May 1995, which has been studied in detail by Ringdal (1995). The fact that a few events above the 90% threshold have not been reported is of course not necessarily a contradiction, and as shown in the mentioned paper, the REB detectability for the Balkan area is consistent with the theoretical estimates inferred from Fig. 7.2.3. Some events in the Japan-Kuriles region have NORSAR magnitudes of the order of the network threshold or slightly above, but again, this is to be expected. In general, our data confirm the validity of the theoretically estimated GSETT-3 detection capability.

Conclusion

Taking into account the uncertainty in the magnitude estimates, one may conclude that this investigation has qualitatively confirmed the theoretical detection thresholds of the GSETT-3 network in the four regions considered. Also, it shows that introduction of the NORSAR teleseismic array in the GSETT-3 primary network in the near future holds promise that more events from these four regions will enter the REB. In this connection, it should be noted that the on-going implementation of an improved NORSAR detector algorithm (Fyen et al, 1995) might add further events from areas where the NORSAR array is especially sensitive.

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Ringdal, F. (1995): Magnitude estimation at the IDC — a case study. Semiannual Technical Summary, 1 April - 30 September 1995, NORSAR Sci. Rep. 1-95/96, Kjeller, Norway.

Table 7.2.1. This table lists 207 events from the NORSAR monthly bulletin for the period January - August 1995 for which there are no corresponding entries in the REB of the GSETT-3 IDC. PDE event solutions for 11 of these events are also given in the table.

NORSAR					PDE				
Date	Origin Time	Lat	Lon	M _b	Origin Time	Lat	Lon	Depth	M _b
January									
04	10.59.12	33N	78E	3.5					
08	11.14.27	29N	88E	3.7					
08	17.49.20	46N	149E	3.9					
09	02.51.38	46N	148E	4.2					
10	17.59.22	34N	77E	3.9					
11	15.01.28	27S	179E	3.7					
12	02.38.22	31N	141E	3.8					
13	06.32.36	44N	151E	4.2					
13	08.03.21	31N	140E	3.9					
13	23.05.02	47N	149E	3.8					
14	12.14.00	32N	75E	3.7					
16	07.36.09	26S	173W	3.8					
17	18.58.23	45N	147E	4.0					
17	22.53.30	41N	142E	3.8					
18	14.23.01	46N	148E	4.1					
19	10.01.21	47N	148E	4.3					
19	18.17.58	32S	176W	3.9					
23	08.03.45	33N	92E	4.0	08.03.35	32N	93E	33	3.8
25	13.55.57	43N	146E	3.9					
26	01.36.13	32S	179W	3.5					
31	14.32.46	29N	83E	3.9					
February									
01	16.12.24	34N	136E	4.1					
11	21.15.32	33S	178W	3.6					
12	12.22.31	43N	149E	4.0					
22	08.55.22	29N	73E	4.2					
25	19.45.46	40N	126E	3.3					
26	14.47.46	26S	179W	3.6					

NORSAR					PDE				
Date	Origin Time	Lat	Lon	M _b	Origin Time	Lat	Lon	Depth	M _b
March									
03	00.12.09	44N	150E	3.7					
03	22.36.30	39N	145E	3.8					
05	07.59.35	42N	28E	3.3					
09	04.48.45	60N	154W	4.4					
13	02.30.36	44N	150E	3.7					
14	13.15.41	45N	152E	4.0					
15	22.41.53	47N	151E	3.9					
17	18.22.39	27S	178W	3.7					
18	10.20.10	25S	179W	3.7					
18	12.53.19	48N	150E	3.8					
22	06.57.14	51N	168E	3.8					
24	23.49.11	38N	142E	3.9					
25	23.14.42	34S	177W	3.8					
26	15.56.49	32S	179W	3.7					
26	17.05.40	43N	143E	3.9	17.05.25	39N	144E	33	4.1
29	12.51.08	36N	76E	4.0					
30	02.30.09	39N	25E	3.2					
30	15.26.48	31N	71E	3.7					
31	04.15.40	46N	27E	3.2					
April									
04	11.17.29	35N	145E	4.2	11.17.37	36N	144E	33	4.4
04	11.44.02	34N	146E	4.0					
05	03.18.39	29N	97E	3.8					
08	08.34.15	55N	158E	4.1					
10	00.14.52	36N	68E	3.3					
10	04.08.30	39N	22E	3.1					
11	07.36.24	36N	22E	3.4					
11	09.10.53	34N	71E	3.6					
13	06.33.25	32S	179W	4.0					
14	08.11.46	43N	142E	3.9					

NORSAR					PDE				
Date	Origin Time	Lat	Lon	M _b	Origin Time	Lat	Lon	Depth	M _b
16	00.36.16	45N	145E	3.8					
17	03.20.10	34N	141E	3.7					
17	15.21.49	32S	179W	3.7					
18	01.20.40	39N	144E	3.8					
18	03.55.19	50N	152E	4.0					
20	13.40.35	43N	150E	4.0					
21	01.58.45	14S	167E	4.1					
21	05.19.24	11N	125E	4.8					
22	10.39.34	11N	125E	4.4					
22	11.42.01	41N	144E	3.9					
22	22.33.46	16N	61W	3.8					
23	18.11.53	44N	145E	3.4					
24	18.13.08	23N	124E	3.8					
24	21.47.04	31N	136E	3.8					
25	23.22.59	37N	74E	3.8					
28	17.02.30	45N	149E	3.4					
28	17.02.50	45N	149E	3.6					
30	10.51.23	28S	177E	3.1					
May									
03	22.33.28	42N	22E	3.0	22.33.06	41N	24E	33	
05	11.04.13	26N	59E	3.7					
15	00.31.47	44N	22E	3.5	00.30.56	40N	22E	10	
15	04.58.41	34N	22E	3.8					
15	05.55.29	44N	21E	3.8					
15	06.15.52	44N	21E	3.4					
15	12.03.54	41N	20E	3.3					
15	13.01.42	36N	23E	3.8					
15	13.51.37	44N	22E	3.3					
15	13.58.33	36N	23E	4.2					
15	15.47.19	45N	21E	3.5					
16	04.27.59	46N	27E	3.5					

NORSAR					PDE				
Date	Origin Time	Lat	Lon	M _b	Origin Time	Lat	Lon	Depth	M _b
16	04.39.21	44N	21E	4.3					
16	15.01.03	43N	19E	3.2					
17	01.56.02	44N	21E	3.3					
17	02.04.12	45N	22E	3.3					
17	10.07.57	41N	20E	3.8					
17	10.22.16	44N	21E	3.3					
17	11.35.10	36N	22E	3.3					
17	11.37.35	44N	21E	4.2	11.36.45	40N	22E	10	
17	12.17.25	42N	21E	3.0					
17	15.51.51	45N	22E	3.3					
17	16.04.04	44N	22E	3.4					
17	17.00.34	43N	20E	3.6					
17	17.10.38	37N	22E	3.3					
17	17.31.58	41N	19E	3.3					
17	22.51.53	40N	139E	3.7					
18	07.21.51	44N	21E	3.7					
18	12.40.04	43N	20E	3.4					
19	08.21.17	36N	23E	3.6					
19	19.00.19	44N	21E	3.5					
20	20.21.46	44N	22E	3.2					
21	08.43.52	45N	26E	3.1					
21	17.03.29	29S	172W	3.5					
22	00.25.53	32N	145E	3.7					
22	03.46.28	43N	20E	3.5					
22	19.05.42	34N	65E	3.6					
22	20.54.35	36N	22E	3.4					
24	06.18.40	44N	21E	3.7					
24	06.30.30	41N	20E	3.2					
24	08.57.41	41N	20E	3.3					
24	09.14.41	43N	17E	2.7					
24	10.34.49	43N	19E	3.1					

NORSAR					PDE				
Date	Origin Time	Lat	Lon	M _b	Origin Time	Lat	Lon	Depth	M _b
24	10.46.16	43N	20E	3.4					
24	11.43.20	37N	24E	3.5					
24	15.08.22	43N	17E	2.7					
24	15.58.40	38N	23E	3.2					
24	16.19.29	43N	21E	2.9					
24	19.29.39	43N	20E	3.0					
24	20.20.12	46N	148E	3.8					
25	01.41.13	44N	22E	3.2					
25	04.34.55	38N	17E	3.1					
25	21.37.42	42N	20E	3.3					
25	23.12.31	41N	20E	3.2					
26	08.56.50	30N	137E	3.7					
26	11.31.24	41N	21E	2.9					
26	22.55.52	33N	133E						
27	06.21.45	28S	173W	3.6					
27	09.33.48	32N	72E	3.7					
28	03.02.43	57N	145E	3.6					
28	03.35.18	32S	179W	3.2					
28	09.58.18	25N	123E	4.0					
28	19.05.09	25S	178E	3.7					
29	01.28.09	21N	99E	3.9					
30	05.39.49	34N	68E	3.7					
30	10.54.13	45N	146E	3.9					
30	14.27.51	26S	175E	3.5					
June									
03	09.21.31	34N	68E	3.8					
05	18.33.18	44N	26E	3.2					
06	01.13.39	43N	145E	3.9					
11	17.20.17	41N	25E	3.6	17.20.11	40N	22E	10	
12	05.28.06	41N	21E	3.3					
12	12.49.18	41N	21E	3.0					

NORSAR					PDE				
Date	Origin Time	Lat	Lon	M _b	Origin Time	Lat	Lon	Depth	M _b
13	10.06.01	27N	129E	4.0					
14	09.43.17	44N	21E	3.6					
15	01.11.55	36S	180E	3.9					
15	01.15.25	45N	21E	3.3					
16	01.32.11	30N	142E	3.8					
16	16.40.50	41N	21E	3.0	16.39.21	34N	25E	10	
17	07.05.45	45N	148E	3.7					
18	01.48.24	45N	150E	3.6					
19	05.03.57	48N	151E	4.0					
26	10.55.45	45N	148E	3.9					
27	06.34.27	43N	22E	3.1	06.33.54	40N	21E	5	3.7
28	00.25.27	14N	93W	4.0					
30	09.18.22	51N	153E	3.7					
July									
01	22.41.35	59N	144E	3.7					
02	08.48.58	36N	145E	3.8					
04	06.59.25	48N	147E	3.8					
08	07.38.57	40N	143E	3.8					
08	08.04.51	41N	144E	3.8					
08	08.53.40	42N	144E	3.8					
09	20.57.37	7N	64E	3.7					
10	09.38.36	33N	71E	3.7					
10	11.34.27	37N	76E	3.4					
10	13.52.48	20N	99E	3.7					
10	14.11.54	42N	21E	3.3					
11	04.53.25	34N	77E	3.6					
11	22.21.41	21N	100E	3.9					
11	22.32.08	25S	179W	3.3					
11	23.18.39	20N	99E	3.8					
12	00.03.12	22N	99E	3.8					
12	00.07.47	32N	74E	3.5					

NORSAR					PDE				
Date	Origin Time	Lat	Lon	M _b	Origin Time	Lat	Lon	Depth	M _s
12	00.51.17	22N	100E	3.6					
12	01.51.56	21N	100E	3.9					
12	22.15.14	14S	17W	3.6					
17	23.44.59	44N	19E	3.2					
21	07.16.04	43N	149E	3.8					
22	05.12.12	28N	133E	4.3					
23	15.11.26	29N	141E	4.1					
26	09.20.08	48N	170W	4.1					
27	08.26.31	46N	148E	3.9					
28	19.57.31	44N	21E	3.4	19.56.41	40N	21E	10	3.8
29	14.05.16	25S	175W	3.6					
29	16.16.16	47N	149E	3.7					
30	22.47.47	39N	26E	3.0					
31	04.35.42	44N	23E	3.1					
August									
01	12.35.38	12N	143E	4.7					
01	13.47.19	33N	143E	3.6					
03	22.27.56	29N	45W	3.6					
06	19.28.32	45N	150E	4.0					
07	15.01.20	0S	25W	4.0					
08	18.20.11	44N	22E	3.2					
09	05.01.57	39N	145E	4.0					
12	01.10.11	35N	64E	3.5					
15	00.47.18	6N	74W	4.0					
17	04.38.03	40N	22E	3.2	04.38.15	42N	23E	10	
17	18.13.34	5S	153E	4.3					
17	20.23.41	37N	72E	3.6					
18	02.03.38	25S	176W	3.5					
18	09.21.49	46N	30E	3.3					
20	01.06.10	27N	134E	3.9					
28	07.26.04	45N	149E	3.9					

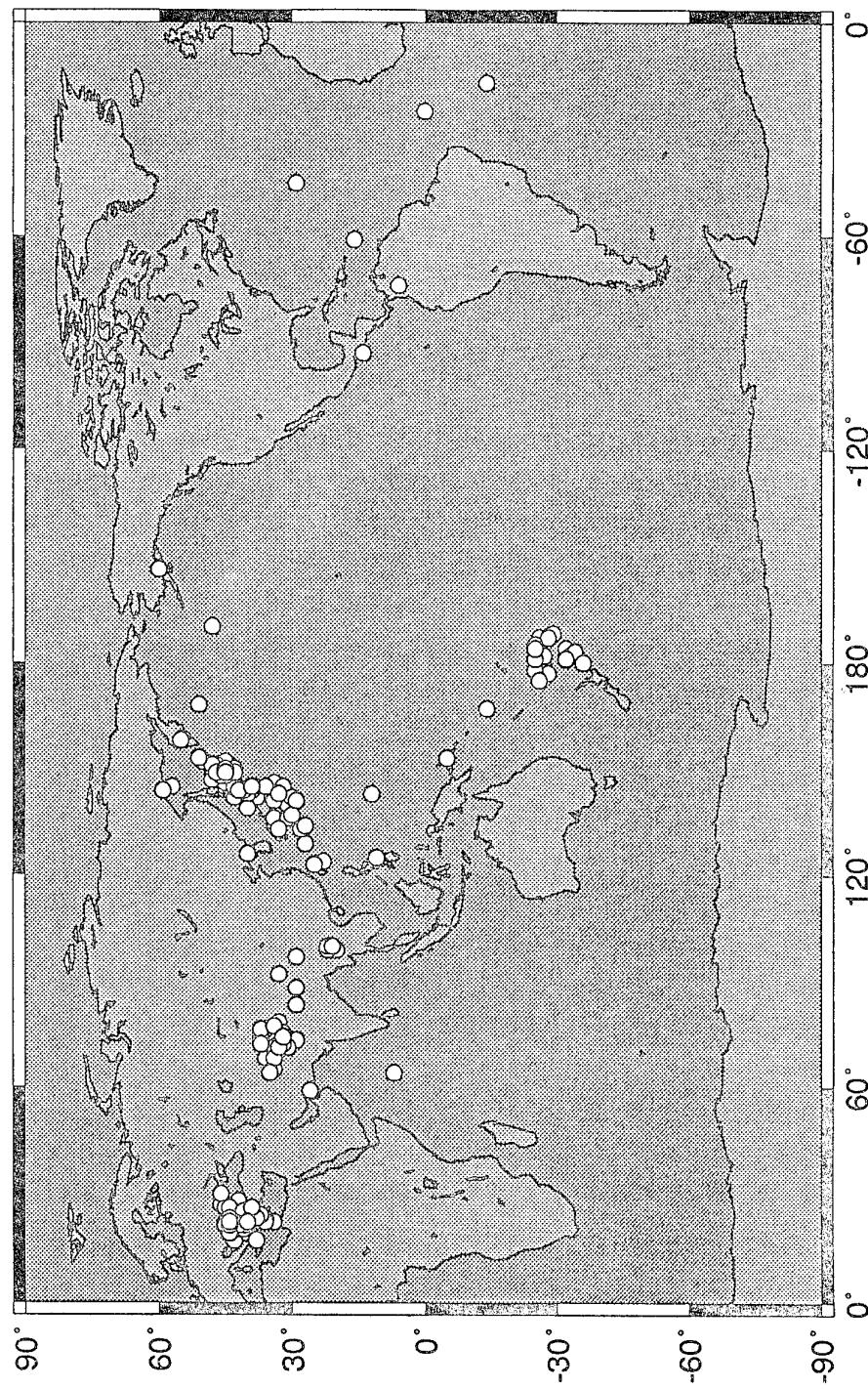


Fig. 7.2.1. This figure shows 207 events in the NORSAR bulletin for the period January - August 1995 for which there are no corresponding events in the REB of the GSSETT-3 IDC.

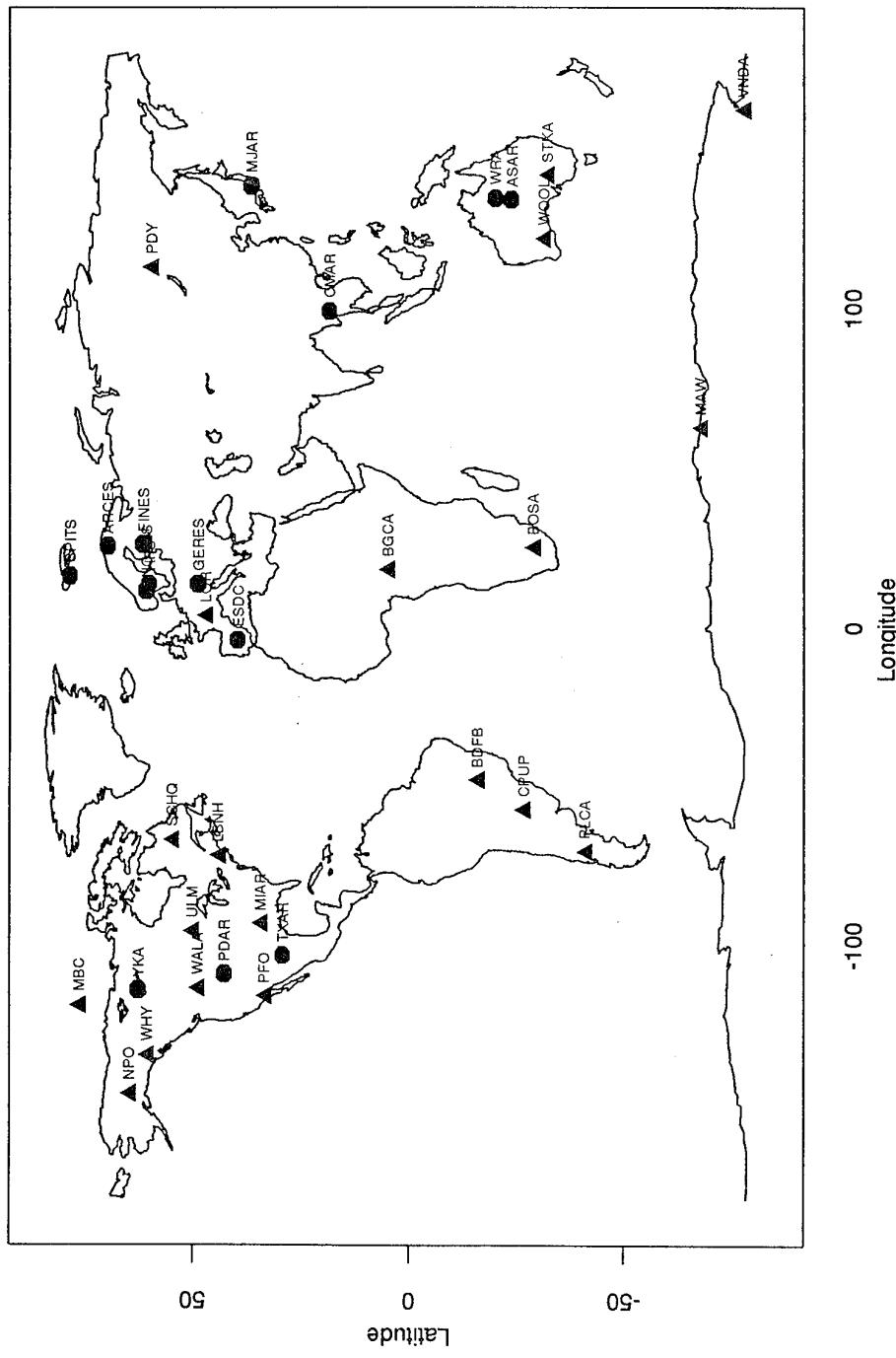


Fig. 7.2.2. This figure shows the GSETT-3 primary station network as of 26 August 1995. Array stations and 3-C stations are marked as circles and triangles, respectively. The figure is taken from the IDC Performance Report for the period 13-26 August 1995.

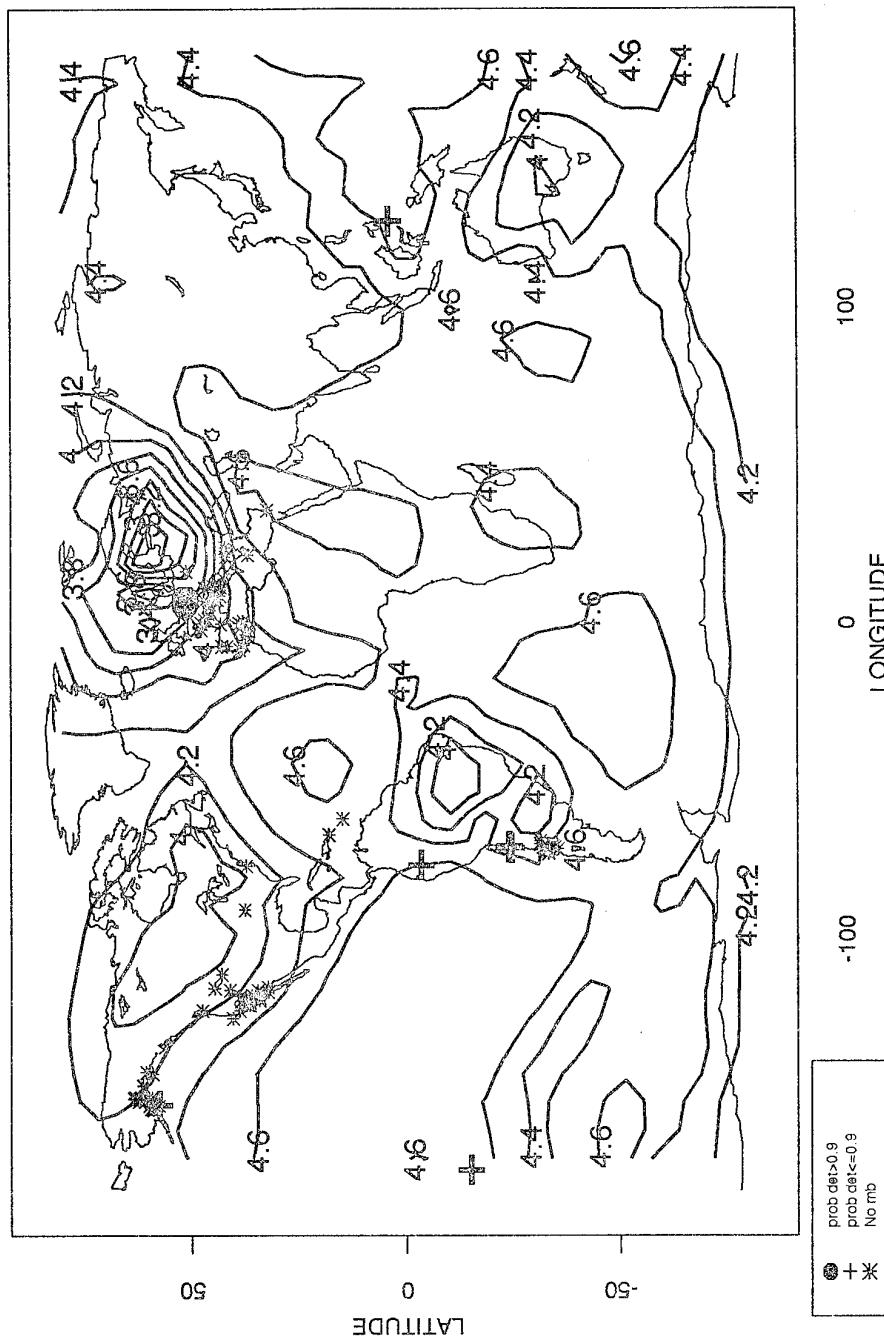


Fig. 7.2.3. The map shows the estimated detection capability of the GSETT-3 primary station network shown in Fig. 7.2.2. The contours show the detection capability in terms of 90% probability for P-wave detections on three GSETT-3 primary stations. The solid circle, plus signs and asterisks denote events found in the QED, but not in the REB (see the IDC Performance Report for the period 13-26 August 1995, from which this figure is reproduced, for further details).

7.3 Development of improved NORSAR time delay corrections

Introduction

The large aperture NORSAR array began operation in 1970, and comprised initially a configuration of 22 subarrays distributed over a diameter of 100 km. After six years of experimental operation, the array was modified on 1 October 1976 to a reduced configuration which was more suitable for an automated, operational system, and the 7 best subarrays (in the NE part of the original array) were selected for this purpose. This configuration is still in operation today, with each subarray comprising 6 SP and one 3-component BB seismometer over an area 8 km in diameter. The total aperture of NORSAR is now 60 km (Fig. 7.3.1).

A complete technical refurbishment of the NORSAR array was carried out during 1992-1995, and the array will in 1996 be ready for participation in the GSETT-3 experiment. However, in order to take full advantage of the NORSAR capabilities, it is desirable to update the beam deployment and revise the time delay anomalies taking into account the improved precision made possible from the increased sampling rate (40 Hz against previously 20 Hz) and the accumulated data base of reference events. This paper gives a progress report on the work carried out until now and should be seen in connection with previous reports on this subject (Fyen, 1995a, 1995b).

Procedure

The main points of revising the NORSAR beam deployment, as described in more detail in Fyen (1995a) are summarized as follows:

Data base development

We are compiling a data base of several hundred well-recorded and well-located events, dating back to the initial NORSAR establishment in 1970. Emphasis is on obtaining a good geographical distribution of epicenters. Among the events of special interest here will of course be the known nuclear explosions, especially the large number of PNEs in the former Soviet Union.

Reference locations

We have primarily made use of ISC or PDE location estimates for reference purposes. In cases where more accurate locations have been published (e.g., in recent literature or in local bulletins), these locations will be used. Additionally, location of recent events calculated by the GSETT-3 IDC is a helpful supplement.

Channel correlation

The reference events are systematically analyzed using a semi-automated channel correlation procedure, and verified by an experienced analyst. The correlation is based on the first cycle(s) of the P-signal, in an optimum filter band. A resampling procedure is applied before the correlation in order to improve the timing resolution.

Consistency checking of the delay anomalies

By using several reference events from nearby locations, it will be possible to make a systematic search for outliers. This procedure ensures that the data are consistent to the extent possible.

Interpolation in inverse velocity space

As originally done by IBM in the LASA/NORSAR development (Berteussen, 1974), the data base of time delay anomalies will, if necessary, be subjected to two-dimensional interpolation in inverse velocity space, to obtain anomaly estimates for regions in which no events have been recorded. For many regions, we expect the coverage to be dense enough so that interpolation is unnecessary.

Beam deployment

A revised beam deployment for NORSAR is being developed on the basis of the results of this study. The beamforming gain at various frequencies has been compared to the previous beams, so as to quantify the improvements achieved by this project.

Use of single-sensor anomalies

In contrast to the original time delay anomalies for NORSAR, which were developed only for subarray beams, the new set of delays are compiled as far as possible on an individual seismometer basis. This implies that even detection at the subarray level should be significantly improved, especially at high frequencies. However, in some regions the SNRs of the reference events are insufficient for single sensor analysis, and subarray beams are used in these cases.

For further details on NORSAR detection processing, slowness estimation and measurement of time delay anomalies, reference is made to Fyen (1995a).

*Data analysis**Data base*

The data base analyzed so far comprises 55 reference events, as listed in Table 7.3.1. The events are distributed globally, but for some areas several close events have been analyzed in order to compare the consistency of the results.

Correlation procedure

For each event, an interactive correlation procedure was carried out, as described by Fyen (1995a) and illustrated in Figs. 7.3.2 and 7.3.3. The first of these figures illustrates time picks within one subarray, whereas the second figure shows time-aligned traces from the entire array after automatic waveform correlation. It is seen that the correlation is excellent for the first two cycles, whereas scattering effects cause the remainder of the wavetrain to be far less coherent across the array.

Location anomalies

For each event, a plane wave was fitted by least squares, using the final time picks. This enabled us to calculate an "uncalibrated" location based on observed azimuth and velocity (using IASPEI tables to convert velocity to distance). Fig. 7.3.4 compares these uncalibrated locations with the "true" location of the reference events. Not unexpectedly, the azimuth is relatively more reliable than the distance, but even the azimuth needs correction in some cases. The location errors are generally quite consistent over limited areas, implying that consistent correction will be possible to apply.

SNR gains

We expect that the SNR gains achieved by the new time delay corrections will be significant for events of dominant high frequencies. The new time delays will make full array processing feasible in a filter band as high as 2-4 Hz, as compared to the current 1.2-3.2 Hz filter. Fig. 7.3.5 shows the relative SNR on the array beam for the 55 reference events using 2-4 Hz filter with the new corrections and 1.2-3.2 Hz for the old corrections. In some cases, a gain by a factor of 5 (0.7 m_b units) is observed. It is also seen that for some events (with low-frequency signal content) the 1.2-3.2 filter is still better than 2-4 Hz. This shows that it will be necessary to apply a set of narrow band filters for optimum detectability, similar to what is done for the NORESS-type arrays.

The new time delays are in general not expected to give large gains in the 1.2-3.2 Hz band for areas where the old calibration data base is well developed. For example, Fig. 7.3.6 shows array beam (new and old time delays) for a scaled-down signal (a factor of 200) from a Lop Nor explosion. The SNR for the new set is slightly better, but not by a large amount. Nevertheless, the new time delays should give significant gain in the 1.2-3.2 Hz band for areas where the old data base is less well established, and this will be investigated further.

Future plans

The data base will be extended to comprise several hundred well-recorded events, using the same analysis procedures as described above. This is expected to provide significantly more accurate azimuth/velocity estimates for detected events world wide, and would also contribute to improved detectability by enabling full NORSAR array processing in additional high-frequency filter bands.

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NORSAR Sci. Rep. 2-73/74, Kjeller, Norway.

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SAR Semiannual Tech. Summary 1 October 94 - 31 March 95, NORSAR Sci. Rep.
2-94/95, Kjeller, Norway.

Event	Year	Doy	hh	mm	sec	Lat	Lon	Vel	Azi
nao71157b	1971	157	04	02	57.3	49.98	77.74	13.14	76.11
nao71310	1971	310	22	00	00.1	51.47	179.11	17.53	8.17
nao72265	1972	265	15	30	00.2	37.08	-116.04	18.79	318.32
nao73137	1973	137	16	00	00.0	39.79	-108.37	17.69	313.80
nao73157	1973	157	13	00	00.1	37.25	-116.35	18.78	318.63
nao73172	1973	172	14	44	59.3	37.08	-115.99	18.79	318.29
nao74138	1974	138	02	34	55.4	26.99	71.80	14.99	102.01
nao75051	1975	051	05	32	57.6	49.76	78.09	13.16	76.00
nao75070	1975	070	05	42	57.6	49.76	78.23	13.17	75.92
nao75117	1975	117	05	36	57.3	49.94	79.02	13.19	75.15
nao75159	1975	159	03	26	57.6	49.75	78.08	13.17	76.06
nao75170	1975	170	13	00	00.1	37.35	-116.32	18.76	318.65
nao75181	1975	181	03	26	57.3	49.98	78.92	13.19	75.13
nao75224	1975	224	15	00	00.0	70.76	127.12	13.50	26.95
nao75302	1975	302	04	46	57.3	49.92	78.91	13.19	75.16
nao76015	1976	015	04	46	57.3	49.80	78.25	13.17	75.82
nao76080	1976	080	04	34	00.0	41.76	88.67	14.45	76.04
nao76211	1976	211	04	59	58.0	47.81	48.10	12.20	105.43
nao76310	1976	310	03	59	56.9	61.52	112.73	13.83	42.60
nao77132	1977	132	11	17	50.0	39.29	117.71	16.81	56.14
nao77161	1977	161	00	40	58.9	39.62	117.99	16.77	55.79
nao77170	1977	170	11	47	23.9	47.12	151.09	17.53	28.45
nao77222	1977	222	22	00	02.0	50.95	110.78	14.80	53.11
nao77330	1977	330	22	46	52.0	39.47	117.99	16.80	55.86
nao77347	1977	347	01	14	20.5	17.33	-54.91	16.76	257.46
nao78066a	1978	066	02	48	39.1	31.92	137.62	19.88	44.45
nao78066b	1978	066	02	48	47.6	31.99	137.61	19.88	44.45
nao78102	1978	102	03	42	03.7	56.52	-152.61	16.54	349.97
nao78143	1978	143	07	50	28.3	31.07	130.10	19.41	50.81

Event	Year	Doy	hh	mm	sec	Lat	Lon	Vel	Azi
nao78204	1978	204	14	42	39.5	22.19	121.42	20.58	61.88
nao78205	1978	205	08	06	17.0	26.61	-88.82	18.42	291.83
nao78221	1978	221	17	59	58.1	63.65	125.34	14.10	34.36
nao78264	1978	264	14	59	57.6	66.53	86.26	12.65	47.40
nao78290c	1978	290	13	59	58.0	63.21	63.26	12.16	62.06
nao78357	1978	357	11	23	13.7	23.17	122	20.40	60.96
nao79017	1979	017	07	59	55.8	47.87	48.06	12.20	105.25
nao79059	1979	059	21	27	06.6	60.74	-141.56	15.64	344.40
nao79082	1979	082	19	32	30.9	18.02	-69.04	18.01	270.53
nao79236	1979	236	16	59	28.9	41.16	108.13	15.84	62.01
nao79237	1979	237	08	44	04.5	10.72	-41.68	16.73	241.38
nao79277	1979	277	15	59	58.0	60.66	71.44	12.47	63.78
nao79297	1979	297	05	59	56.7	47.79	48.11	12.20	105.34
nao79327	1979	327	23	40	29.7	4.81	-76.20	22.03	270.09
nao80084	1980	084	03	59	50.3	52.94	-167.70	17.32	359.28
nao80124	1980	124	03	30	54.5	9.95	43.16	15.52	141.15
nao81306	1981	306	21	10	25.5	12.18	92.87	19.32	91.30
nao82001	1982	001	18	51	02.6	26.84	142.74	21.83	42.41
nao82098	1982	098	02	41	16.9	18.51	86.31	17.40	93.75
nao82100	1982	100	16	25	34.5	17.45	-83.47	19.79	282.62
nao82172	1982	171	23	52	30.2	-20.40	40.57	24.40	145.75
nao82182	1982	182	07	41	53.7	51.39	-179.94	17.56	7.57
nao83093	1983	093	02	50	02.8	8.80	-83.11	22.01	278.00
nao83094	1983	094	02	51	34.5	5.71	94.72	21.13	92.90
nao83102	1983	102	12	07	54.4	-4.84	-78.09	24.27	267.06
nao83274	1983	274	12	57	59.5	45.50	150.78	17.80	29.27
nao84004	1984	004	22	40	41.8	45.40	151.31	17.87	28.84

Table 7.3.1. List of events used in this study.

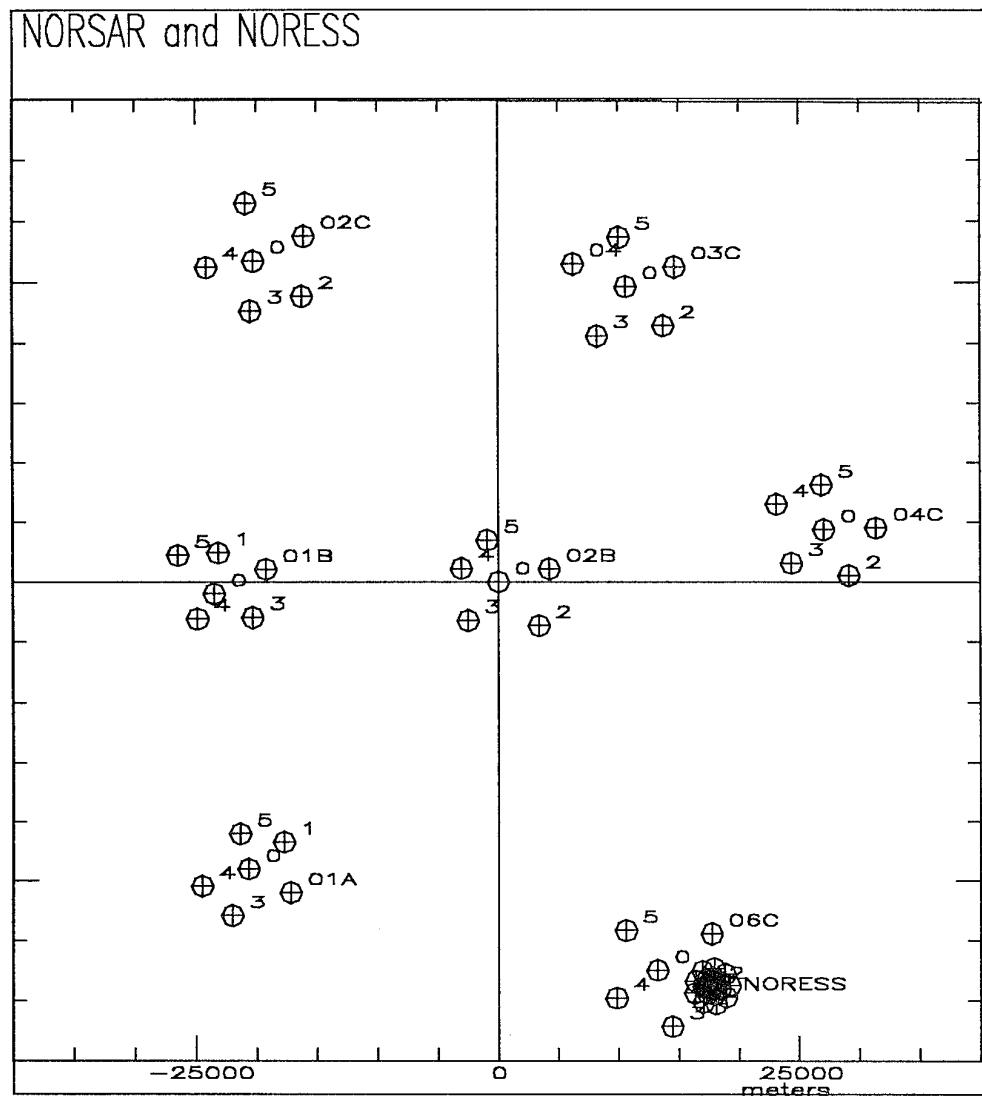


Fig. 7.3.1. Configuration of the large aperture array NORSAR and small aperture array NORESS.

The NORESS array is co-located with the NORSAR subarray 06C. The diameter of NORSAR is about 60 km and the diameter of NORESS is about 3 km. Each instrument site is marked with a circle and a cross.

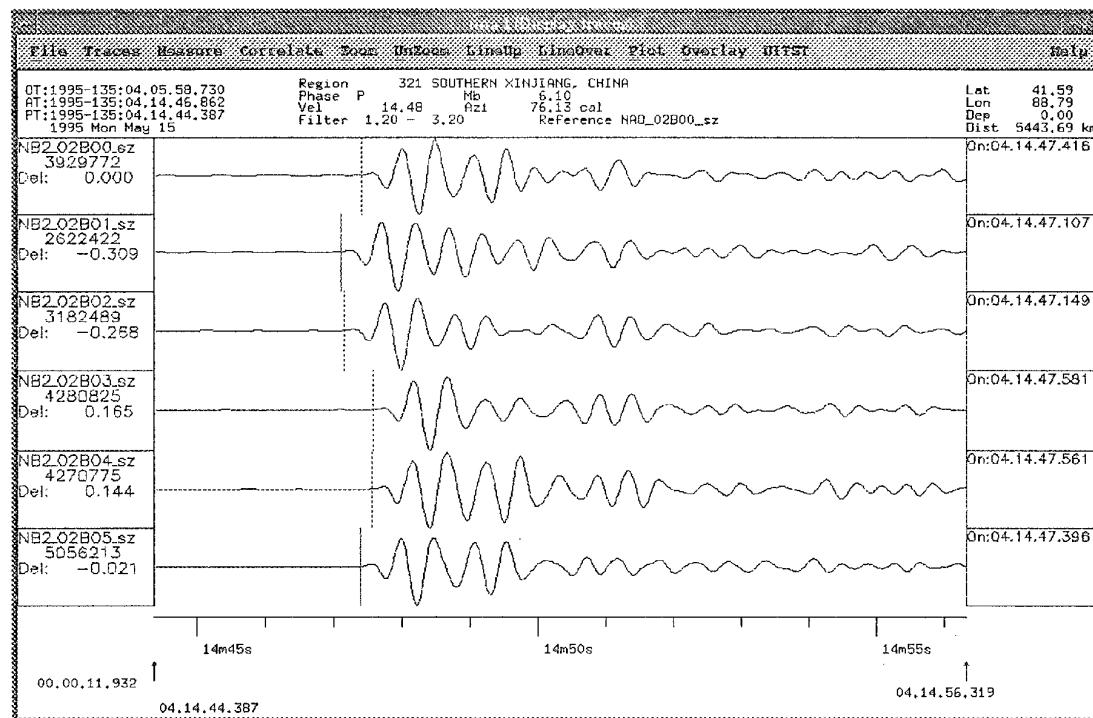


Fig. 7.3.2. NORSAR interactive tool for time picks. A trace-cursor containing the reference trace with reference arrivaltime mark is available to the user, but not visible on this figure. Using this cursor, the analyst can easily correlate the signals to find best arrival time pick.

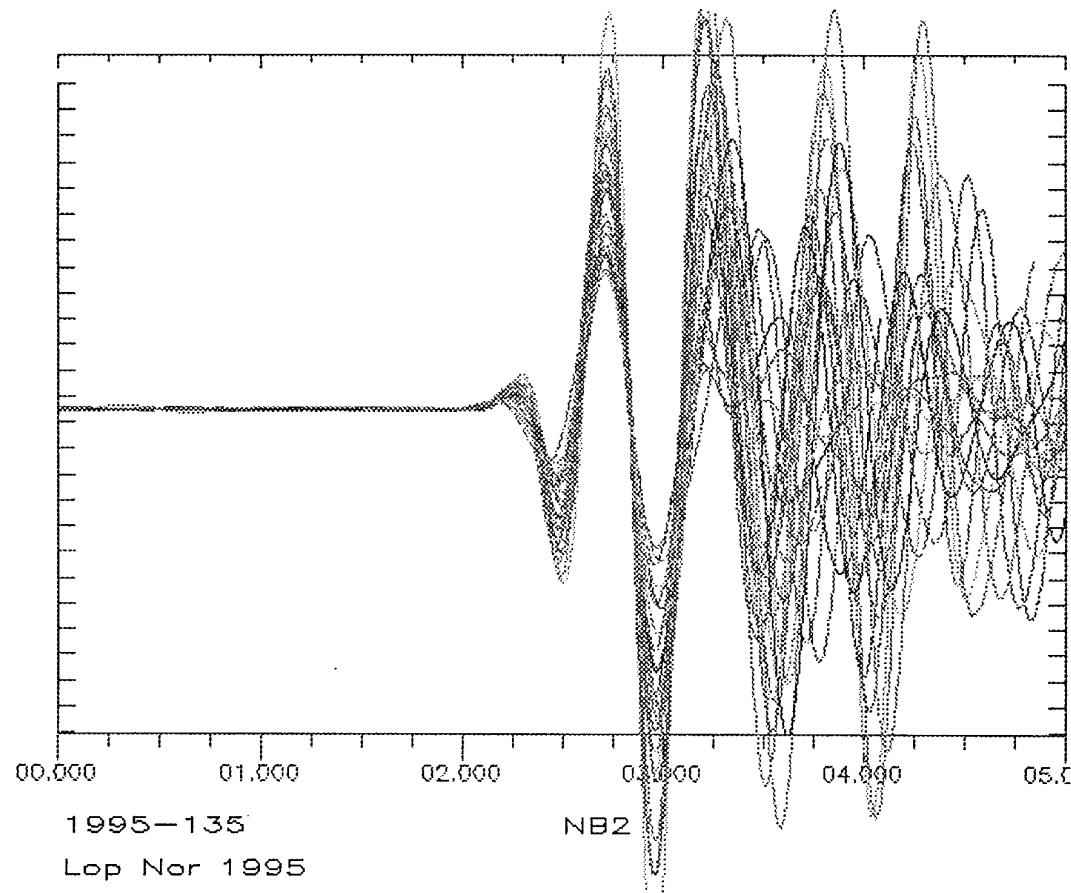


Fig. 7.3.3. NORSAR single sensors filtered 1.2-3.2 Hz and shifted with time delays picked by automatic correlation. Traces are plotted on top of each other in the same amplitude scale. The resulting least squares plane-wave fit gives: Observed velocity 16.44, azimuth 79.73; Calibrated velocity 17.37, azimuth 77.80; IASPEI velocity 14.48, azimuth 76.13.

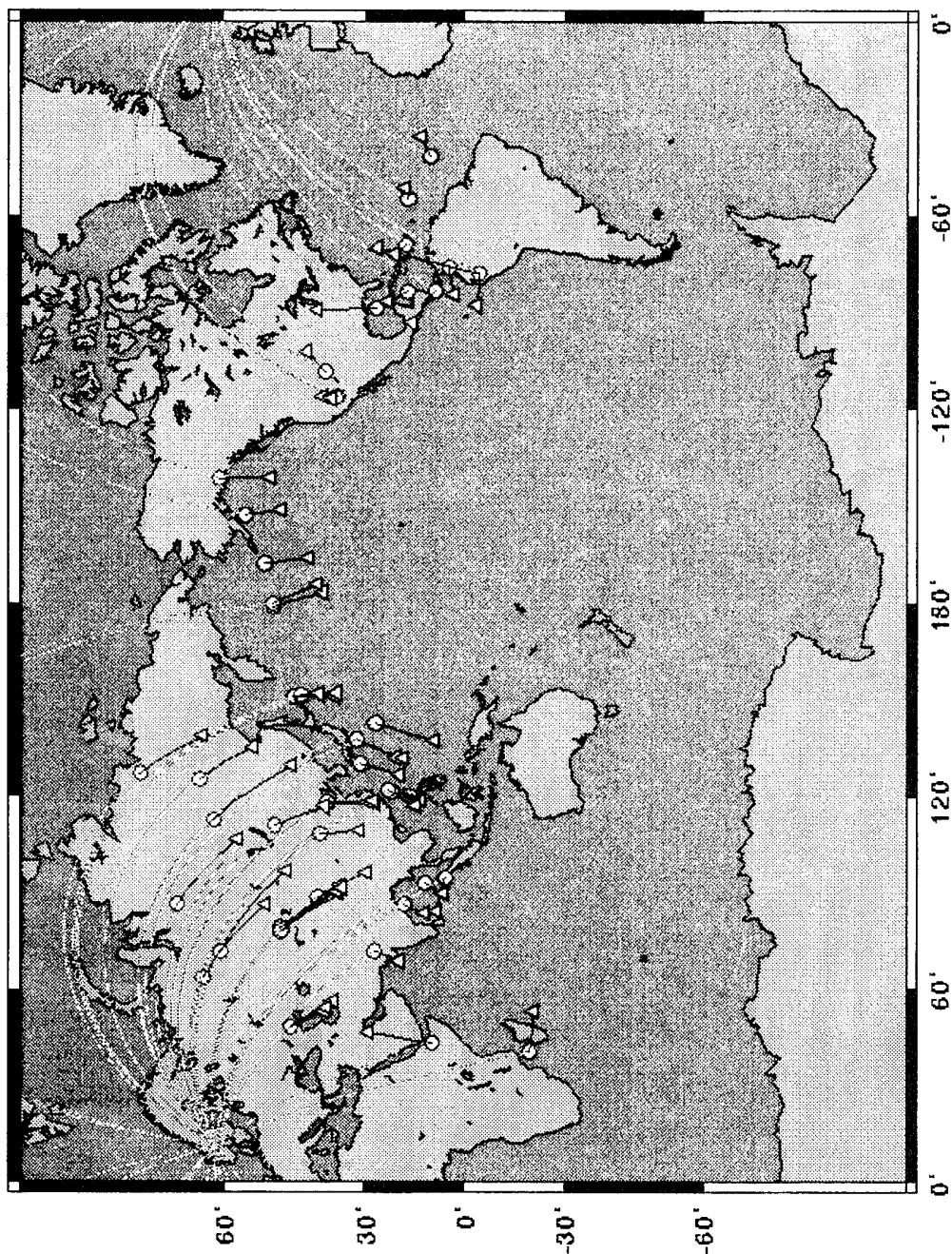


Fig. 7.3.4. Map of reference events used in analysis. The circles correspond to ISC/PDE locations. The triangles show locations corresponding to slownesses estimated by least squares fit to observed time delays.

SNR 2.0–4.0 Hz relative to SNR(old) 1.2–3.2 Hz

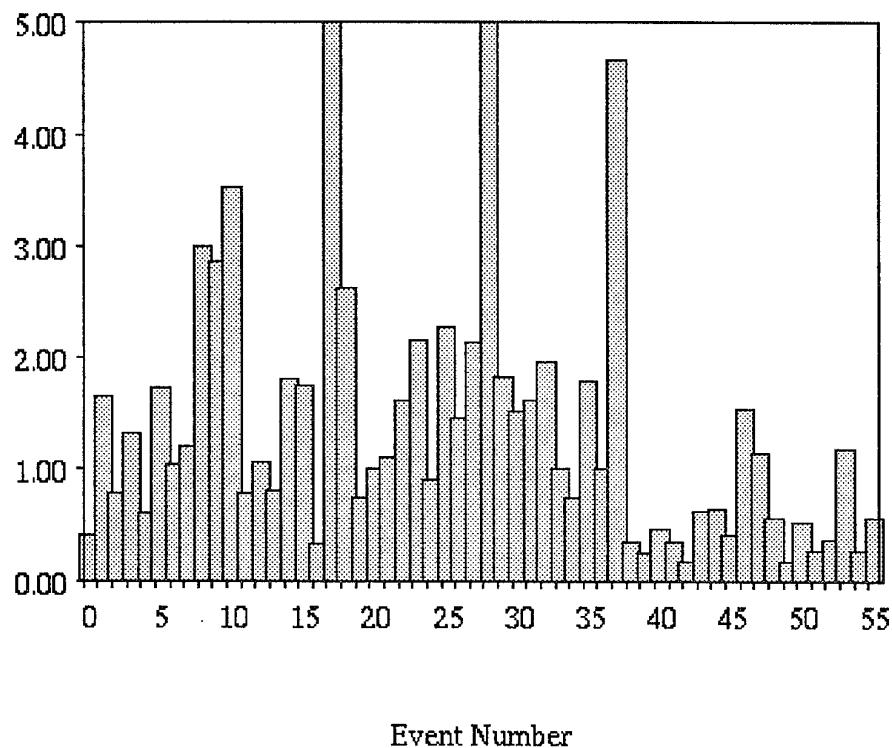


Fig. 7.3.5. Relative SNR between best beam using filter 2.0 - 4.0 Hz and new time delays and best beam using filter 1.2 - 3.2 Hz and old time delays.

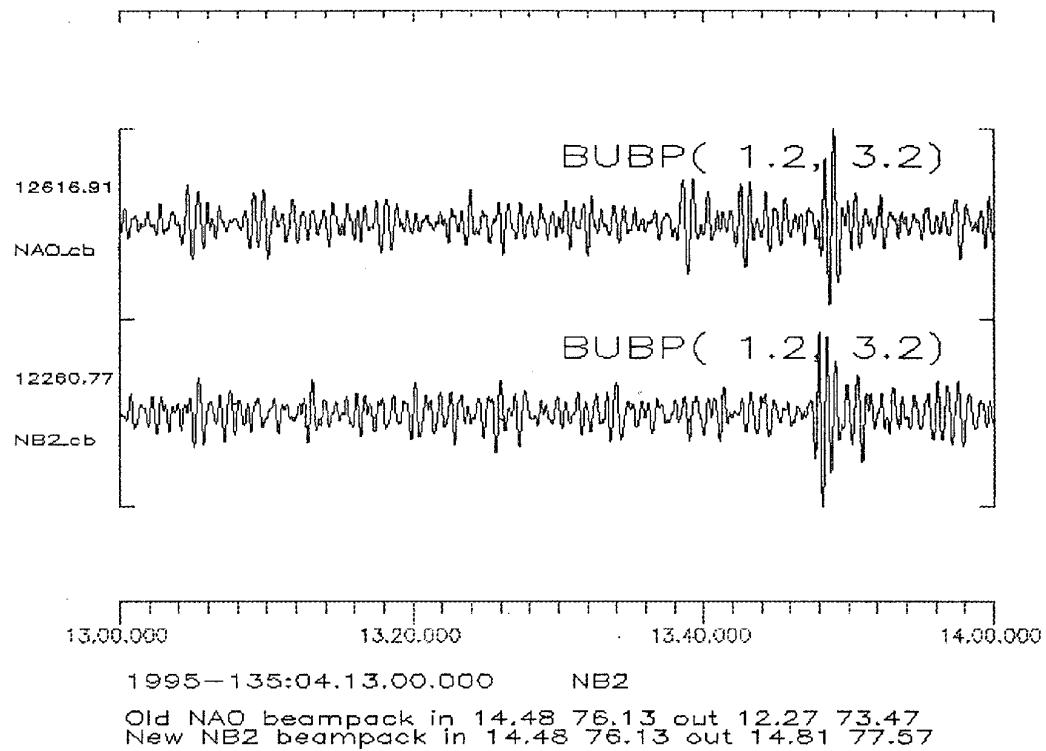


Fig. 7.3.6. NORSAR signal from the 15 May 1995 Lop Nor explosion scaled down by factor of 200 and added to noise preceding main onset. The upper trace shows resulting beam after beampacking using filter 1.2 - 3.2 and old time delay corrections. The observed velocity and azimuth is 12.27, 73.47. The lower trace is resulting beam from beampacking using new time delay corrections. Resulting observed velocity and azimuth is 14.84, 77.57. IASPEI theoretical values are 14.48, 76.13.

7.4 Automatic onset time estimation based on autoregressive processing

Introduction

In order to support the developments at the GSETT-3 IDC, we have during this reporting period been experimenting with the use of an autoregressive method for automatic onset time estimation, denoted AR-AIC. This method has for several years been operational in the processing of data from the Japanese national seismic network, and the software has been provided to us by scientists from the Japanese NDC.

In this paper we have adapted the Japanese method for application to GSETT-3 data, with emphasis on developing an automated procedure that includes new features such as multiple narrow-band filters, the concept of "usable bandwidth" and a quality measure of the estimated onset time.

IDC onset time estimation

We have investigated the automatic phase picking at the GSETT-3 IDC, and found that the automatic picks are consistently late compared to the onset times determined by the analysts. Fig. 7.4.1 shows some characteristic examples where the automatic onsets, denoted S, are all late. In order to quantify the bias of the automatic phase picking procedure at the IDC, we have in Fig. 7.4.2 plotted the time difference between manual and automatic onsets for all P-phases with SNR > 50 for the time period January-September 1995. We see that the automatic onsets are usually late for the entire time interval, and this behavior becomes even more pronounced during the last 3 months of the period.

A new signal processing package which is scheduled to be installed at the GSETT-3 IDC will hopefully take care of the deficiencies of the current procedure used for onset time estimation. It should be noted that the current onset estimation procedure has been adapted from the algorithm used for automatic arrival time picking at NORSAR (Mykkeltveit & Bungum, 1984), and also that our experience is that the implementation at NORSAR does not provide such delayed onsets.

Autoregressive method

We will first give a brief description of the Japanese autoregressive method for onset time estimation, and for details we refer to Kamigaichi (1994), GSE/JAPAN/40 (1992), Yokota et al (1981) and Maeda (1985).

Generally speaking, autoregressive (AR) models are employed to represent the seismic waves, and Akaike's Information Criterion (AIC) is used to determine the AR order and to estimate the arrival times of the seismic signals.

Fig. 7.4.3 illustrates the basic concepts of the method:

- An initial onset is given, either from the time of the declared STA/LTA-based signal detection or from another onset time estimator. The original data is shown in the lower panel of Fig. 7.4.3.
- AR coefficients are computed from data in two windows, one located in the noise preceding the initial onset (F-window) and another located within the signal (S-window).
- The data are filtered with two prediction error filters, derived from the AR coefficients of the F- and S-windows, respectively (see 2nd and 3rd panel of Fig. 7.4.3).
- Finally, the Akaike Information Criterion (AIC) (see upper panel) is applied as a criterion to estimate the optimal division point of the time series. This division point will be the minimum of the AIC-curve, and is taken to be the onset of the seismic signal.

The F-window was in this study defined to start 7 s ahead of the initial onset, whereas the S-window started 1 s after the initial onset. Both windows had a length of 4 s. As seen from Fig. 7.4.3, the AIC was computed for a 12 s interval, starting 7 s ahead of the initial onset. This parameterization can, of course, be adjusted to accommodate different types of applications of the method.

We will in the following discuss the AIC onset time estimation utilizing the AR-coefficients of both F- and S-windows. There is also an option for utilizing the AR-coefficients of the F-window only. This option will in the text be referred to as AIC_F or AR- AIC_F .

Performance for high SNR teleseismic signals

As a first evaluation of AR-AIC, we analyzed teleseismic GSETT-3 data with high SNR, primarily P-phases from the Chinese nuclear test on 17 August 1995. First, we picked the phase onsets manually on the raw unfiltered waveforms using the NORSAR analysis tool, EP, with high resolution graphics (Fyen, 1989). Secondly, we ran the AR-AIC method on the same data set, using the automatic onsets from the IDC processing as the initial start time. The results are shown in Fig. 7.4.4, and we see that there is an excellent correspondence between the manual and AR-AIC onset estimates for these high SNR teleseismic signals. The mean time difference is less than 2 milliseconds and the standard deviation is 0.04 s. As a result of this close correspondence, we will in the following use these AR-AIC onsets as the reference. The reason for this change of reference is purely due to convenience, as we in this way avoided retyping the manual onsets.

In Fig. 7.4.5, we show the time difference between the AR-AIC onsets and the automatic (SigPro) time picks at the IDC. As expected from the results given in Fig. 7.4.2, the automatic onsets are consistently late, with a mean time difference of 0.45 s.

Similarly, we compared the analyst reviewed IDC picks with the AR-AIC onset (and indirectly also the manual picks using the EP program). The results are shown in Fig. 7.4.6, and we see that for this data set the manual picks at the IDC are often early, with a mean of about 0.2 s. We also see from the figure that there is a sub-set of the data which is in quite close agreement, whereas another sub-set is about 0.3 s early. We do not know the reason

for this time difference, but there are two factors that can be of importance. One is the limited time the IDC analysts are able to spend on refining the time picks due to the daily workload. Another possible source of error is the compensation for the group delay of the bandpass filters used prior to the phase picking. This is a topic that should be revisited, as the current procedure for time adjustment due to the group delay of the bandpass filters clearly has deficiencies.

Implementation of AR-AIC for processing of GSETT-3 data

From applying the AR-AIC method to signals with various frequency contents, signal-to-noise ratios and complexities, we found that some preprocessing was necessary to ensure stable performance of AR-AIC. In particular, an assessment of the usable bandwidth of the signal, followed by bandpass filtering and decimation was necessary when processing low SNR signals, especially at low frequencies. Once the onset time was estimated, we found it helpful to calculate an accompanying quality measure. The idea behind this quality measure was to have a tool that could be used to automatically distinguish between "good" and "bad" onsets, and possibly also to get an associated uncertainty. The flowchart for automatic operation of AR-AIC is given in Fig. 7.4.7. We will in the following describe in more detail the procedures for the assessment of the usable signal bandwidth and the quality of the AR-AIC onset.

Usable bandwidth

The estimation of the usable bandwidth of the signal was done by filtering the signal with a set of relatively narrow bandpass filters, and then for each of these filters we computed the maximum SNR (STA/LTA) within a time interval around the initial onset. The usable bandwidth was then estimated from a comparison between the maximum SNR's of the different filter bands. Specifically,

- We estimated the maximum SNR within the time interval ($s-2, s+3$) sec. for a set of narrow bandpass filters, where s is the initial onset time. The 3rd order Butterworth filters used in this study were (in Hz): 0.5-1.5, 0.8-1.8, 1.0-2.0, 1.5-3.0, 2.0-4.0, 3.0-5.0, 4.0-6.0, 6.0-8.0, 8.0-10.0, 10.0-16.0, 14.0-20.0. The high end of the filter bands were limited by the Nyquist frequency.
- We then found the filter band providing the highest SNR, called SNR_{\max} . If the neighboring filters had SNRs within a factor 5 of SNR_{\max} and at the same time had $\text{SNR} > 4.5$, then the usable bandwidth was extended to include these neighboring filter bands.

An example illustrating the algorithm is given in Table 7.4.1. It should be noticed that no rigorous testing has been conducted to come up with the parameters of this algorithm, but they are derived from experiments with limited data sets and from our experience with processing of seismological data.

After having estimated the usable bandwidth of the signal, we filtered the data with a 2nd order Butterworth filter for this bandwidth, and then decimated the data in accordance with the high cutoff frequency of the bandpass filter. The necessity of doing filtering and decimation for processing of low SNR signals is illustrated in Fig. 7.4.8. This signal does only have a usable SNR in the filter band 1.0-2.0 Hz, as shown in the lower panel. The result from applying AR-AIC to the unfiltered data is shown in the upper panel, where S is the initial onset time and A is the

AR-AIC onset. The second panel shows the result after filtering, but without decimation, and, finally, the third panel shows the result after both filtering and decimation. Obviously, the AR-AIC onset after filtering and decimation gives the best result.

We have also made some preliminary tests on how the application of this 2nd order causal Butterworth filter for the usable bandwidth influenced the arrival time estimates. The high SNR P-phases that were previously analyzed as shown in Fig. 7.4.4, were bandpass filtered and decimated prior to AR-AIC processing. The time differences between AR-AIC computed on unfiltered data and data filtered in the usable bandwidth are shown in Fig. 7.4.9. For this data set we can see that there is no need to introduce any corrections for the filter. But before drawing any definite conclusions on the filter effects on the onset time estimates, we need to investigate more thoroughly the effect of varying SNR, bandwidth, filter order and signal frequency content.

Quality of the onset time estimates

The uncertainty of manually determined phase onsets is obviously dependent on the SNR of the signal. In addition, manual phase picks are often accompanied with a flag indicating the instantaneous or emergent nature of the arrival.

We have during our work with the AR-AIC method found that it would be very valuable to attach to the automatically determined onsets some additional parameters that can subsequently be used to derive associated picking uncertainties. In addition, we would like to know the degree of success of the estimation procedure, e.g. in terms of a flag indicating whether the algorithm truly succeeded or possibly failed.

The human observation of a seismic phase is attributed to an amplitude increase and/or a change in the frequency content of the data. If the trace is properly filtered, an amplitude increase should be observable. In this study, we have therefore decided to derive additional signal parameters from the time domain data, filtered in the band that provides the highest SNR. To analyze the amplitude increase we found it convenient to create the envelope of the data from the bandpass filtered trace and its Hilbert transformed counterpart. The Hilbert envelope was gently smoothed with a lowpass filter. This procedure is illustrated in Fig. 7.4.10.

We defined the following set of measurements to be made on the envelope:

- NOISE_{\max} was taken to be the maximum of the envelope within a 3 second interval preceding the automatically estimated onset.
- $\text{AMP}_{0.5}, \text{AMP}_{1.0}, \text{AMP}_{2.0}, \text{AMP}_{3.0}$ and $\text{AMP}_{5.0}$ were the maximum of the envelope within 0.5, 1.0, 2.0, 3.0 and 5.0 seconds after the onset, respectively. The corresponding (quality) signal-to-noise ratios $\text{QSNR}_{0.5,\dots,5.0}$ were defined to be $\text{AMP}_{0.5,\dots,5.0}/\text{NOISE}_{\max}$.
- $T_{\text{QSNR}1.5}$ was the time from the onset to the point where QSNR exceeded 1.5. QSNR_{fp} was the signal to noise ratio of the first local peak of the Hilbert envelope in an interval from $T_{\text{QSNR}1.5}$ to 5 seconds after the onset. T_{fp} were the time from the onset to the first local peak, and T_{\max} were the time from the onset to the point where the maximum QSNR was found (within 5 seconds of the onset).

When searching for the best frequency band for bandpass filtering, we searched among the same filters as those used for determining the usable bandwidth, but we did now use $QSNR_{3.0}$ as the criterion for determining the best filter.

In order to get an idea on how to use the envelope measurements to quantify the quality of the automatic AR-AIC onsets, we analyzed a limited data set of 122 phases associated to events in the IDC Reviewed Event Bulletin (REB). The onsets of all phases were manually picked by using the EP program to get a reference for comparing the automatic onsets.

Fig. 7.4.11 shows the difference between the AR-AIC, hereafter also denoted $AR-AIC_{F+S}$, onsets and the manual picks as a function of $QSNR_{2.0}$. The data points labelled F represent phases that we were unable to pick manually in a confident way, primarily due to low SNR. We see from the figure that for $QSNR_{2.0}$ lower than 5, the scatter increases significantly, as the algorithm had a tendency to make an early trigger. An interesting observation during our testing was that the $AR-AIC_F$ method, utilizing only the autoregressive coefficients of the preceding noise window, often gave the correct onset in the cases where $AR-AIC_{F+S}$ made the wrong decision. For this data set, we found that by using the time difference between the two types of AR-AIC onsets together with the quality measurements $QSNR_{0.5}$, $T_{QSNR1.5}$ and SNR_{max} , we were able to obtain a rule for identifying the cases where we should use the $AR-AIC_F$ onset instead of $AR-AIC_{F+S}$. The results are given in Fig. 7.4.12, and we clearly see that the scatter at low SNR is significantly reduced (except for the low quality F onsets).

In automatic operation of AR-AIC it is important to identify the cases where the method failed as well as the cases where the phase onsets are very uncertain. First of all, the phases that we were unable to pick manually, labelled F, should be identified as a low quality onset. From utilizing the quality measurements $T_{QSNR1.5}$, $QSNR_{5.0}$ and the time difference between the initial onset and the AR-AIC onset, we were able to categorize as low quality 20 out of 22 F onsets, while retaining 90 out of 100 acceptable onsets. The results are shown in Figs. 7.4.13 and 7.4.14. As expected, we see from Fig. 7.4.13 that the time difference between the manual and the automatic onsets decreases with increasing $QSNR_{2.0}$. As an illustration, we separated the data into two populations based on a $QSNR_{2.0}$ of 6, and found that the standard deviation was 0.15 s for the high SNR population and 0.5 s for the low SNR population.

We have with this example shown that it is possible to use the envelope quality measurements to indicate how well the automatic AR-AIC onsets match the manual picks, as well as a tool to identify low quality onsets. In addition, the envelope quality measurements were used to decide between the use of $AR-AIC_{F+S}$ and $AR-AIC_F$. A next step will be to analyze a larger data set that also contains detections that are unassociated to seismic events. In this way we can get a better picture of the operational performance of AR-AIC and the associated quality measurements.

Conclusions

We have in this study shown that by including processes like determination of usable bandwidth, filtering, decimation and quality assessments, the AR-AIC method for onset time estimation can be adapted to work on a wide range of seismic signals. In particular, we have found it convenient to be able to distinguish between *reliable* and *unreliable*

onsets. In this way, we can avoid using erroneous arrival time data in the subsequent event location procedures, and thus being able to improve the location precision of the automatic processing system.

It is also our goal to be able to give more weight to the most reliable phase onsets. In the location procedure at the IDC this is done by associating the arrival times with a given uncertainty, currently being only a function of phase type. In order to investigate how the uncertainty of the AR-AIC onsets depends on the envelope quality measurements described above, it is necessary to analyze events for which ground truth information is available, e.g. in terms of accurate locations provided by local networks. During the next reporting period we plan to conduct such a study for a set of events located in the Japan area, with high quality locations provided by the Japanese National Seismic Network.

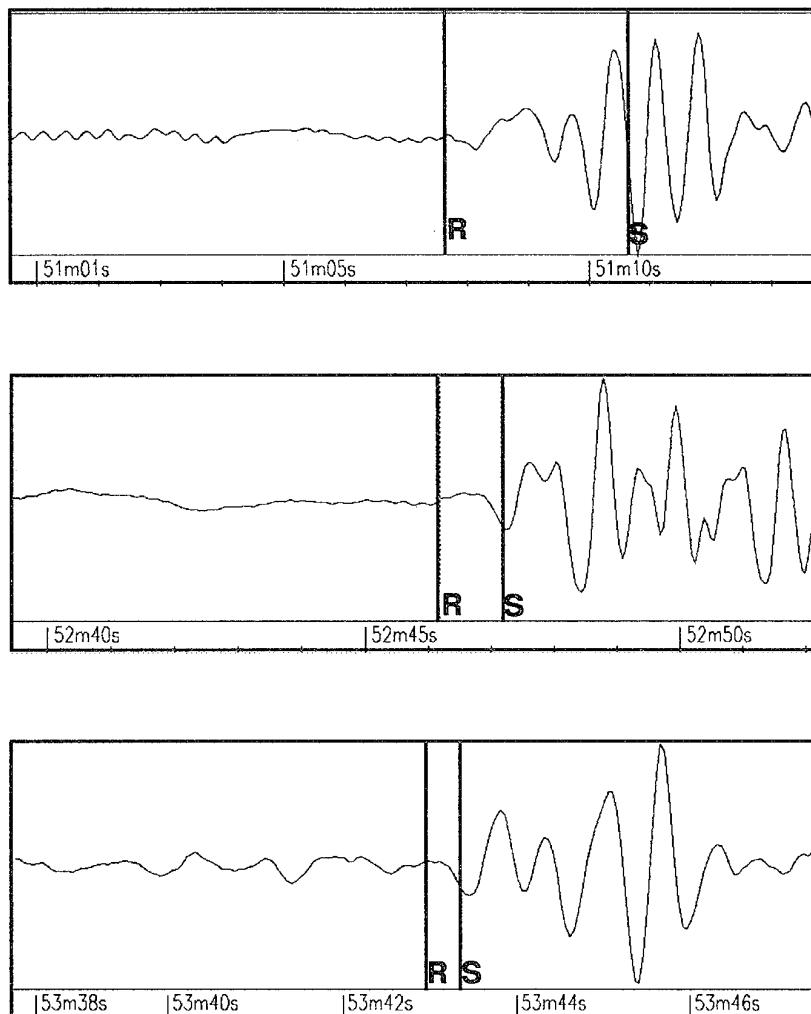
T. Kværna

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Table 7.4.1. Example illustrating the use of multiple narrow-band filters to arrive at a "usable bandwidth", as described in the text. In this case, the usable bandwidth is 1.5-5.0 Hz

Band	SNR	Comment
1.0-2.0 Hz	4.4	Below 4.5 and below a factor 5
1.5-3.0 Hz	5.0	OK
2.0-4.0 Hz	24.3	Maximum
3.0-5.0 Hz	6.1	OK
4.0-6.0 Hz	4.6	Below a factor 5



S — Automatic onsets (SigPro)
R — Analyst-reviewed onsets

Fig. 7.4.1. Characteristic examples of automatic (S) and manual (R) onset time estimation at the IDC.

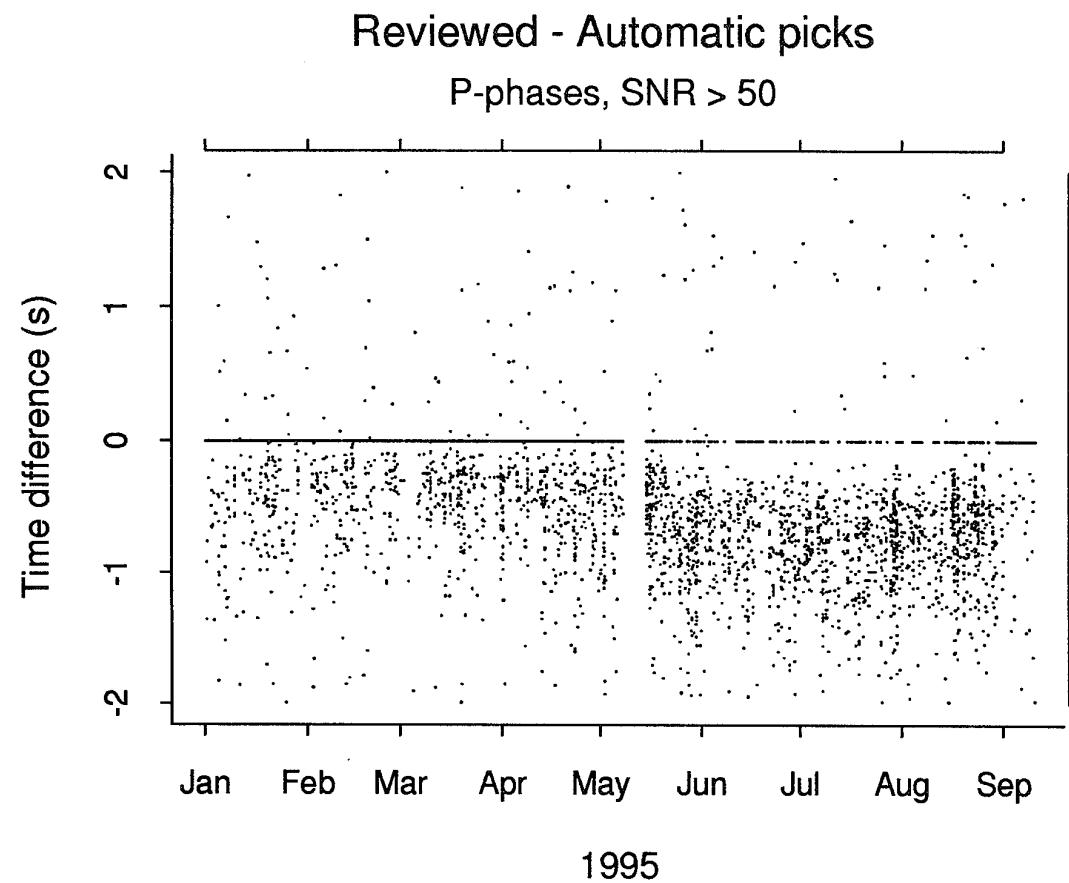


Fig. 7.4.2. Time difference between manually reviewed and automatic picks at the IDC for P-phases with SNR > 50 for the time period January-September 1995.

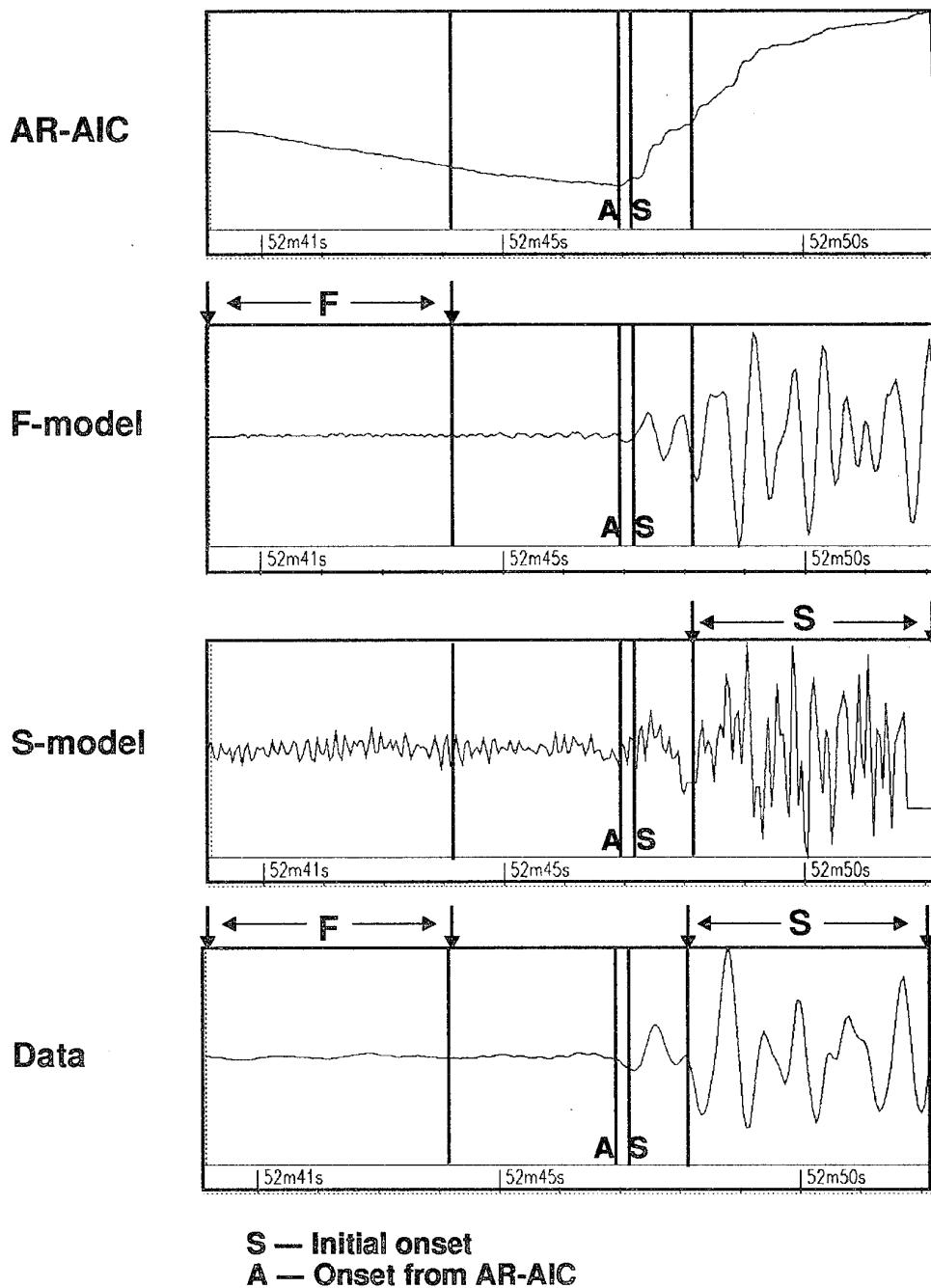


Fig. 7.4.3. Illustration of the basic concepts of onset time estimation using the AR-AIC method.

The lower panel shows the data with a seismic signal.

The third panel from the top shows the data filtered by a prediction error filter derived from the AR-coefficients of the 4 sec S-window positioned within the signal.

The second panel from the top shows the data filtered by a prediction error filter derived

from the AR-coefficients of the 4 sec F-window positioned in the noise preceding the signal.

The upper panel shows the AIC used to estimate the optimal division of the time series. The minimum is taken to be onset of the seismic signal.

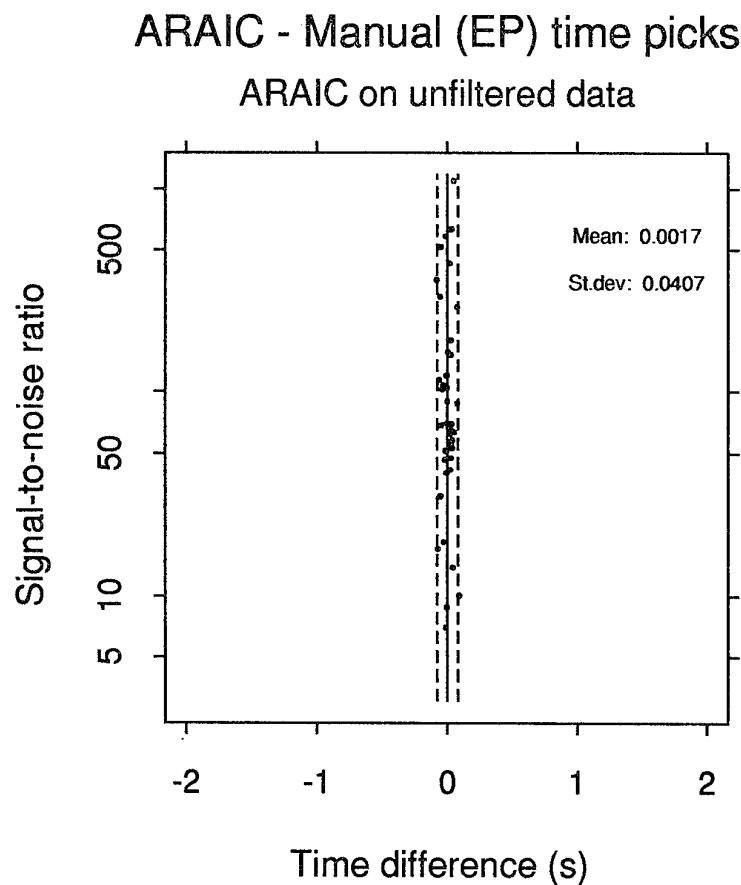


Fig. 7.4.4. Time difference between AR-AIC onsets estimated on unfiltered data and manually picked onsets (EP) for a set of high SNR teleseismic signals. The dashed lines indicate a distance of two standard deviations from the mean.

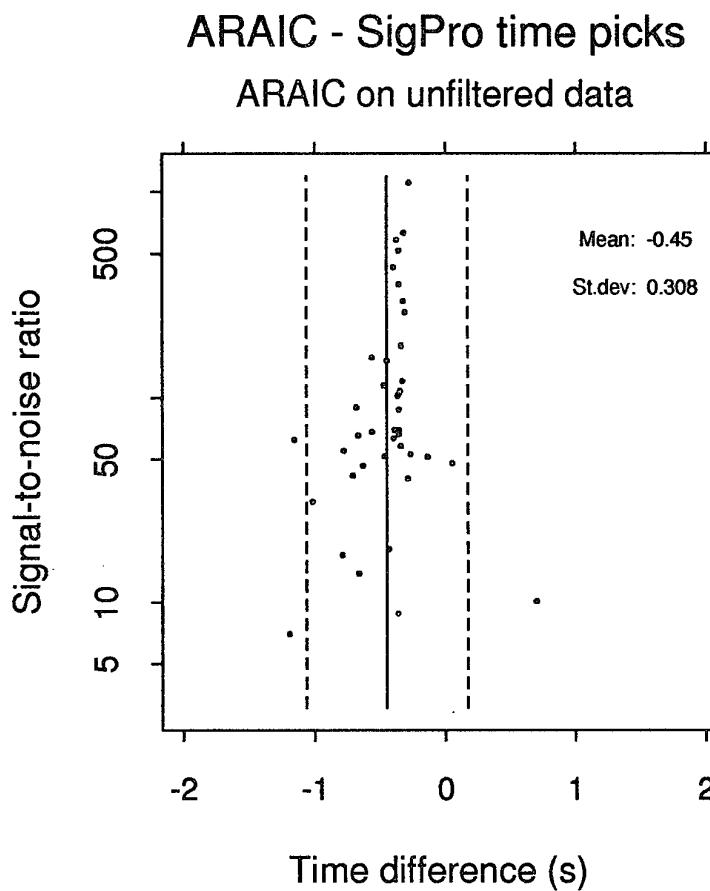


Fig. 7.4.5. Time difference between AR-AIC onsets estimated on unfiltered data and the automatic onsets provided by the signal processing at the IDC (SigPro). The data set is the same as in Fig. 7.4.4. Notice that the SigPro onsets are consistently late. The dashed lines indicate a distance of two standard deviations from the mean.

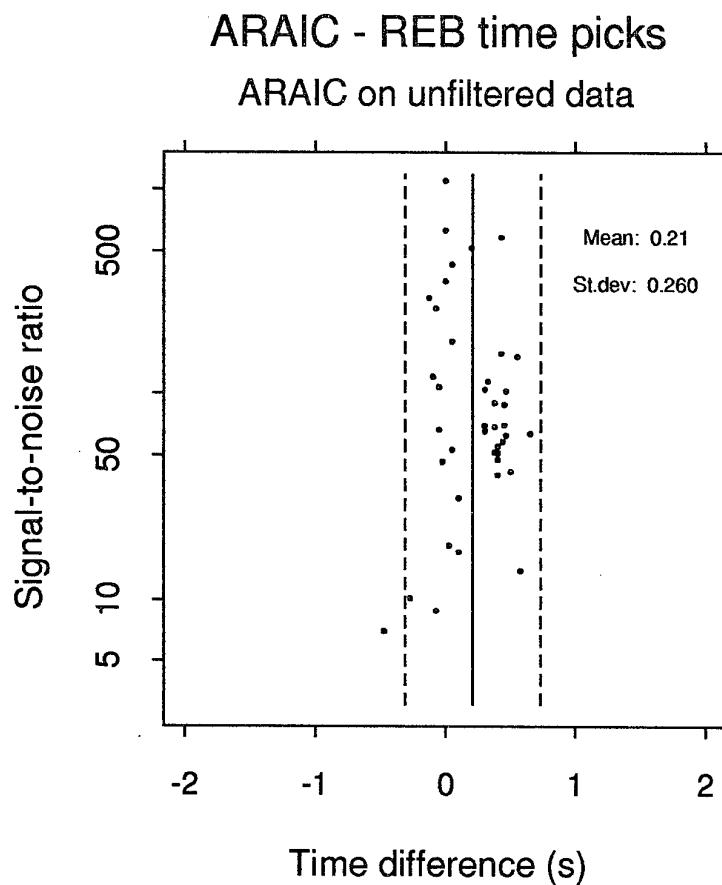
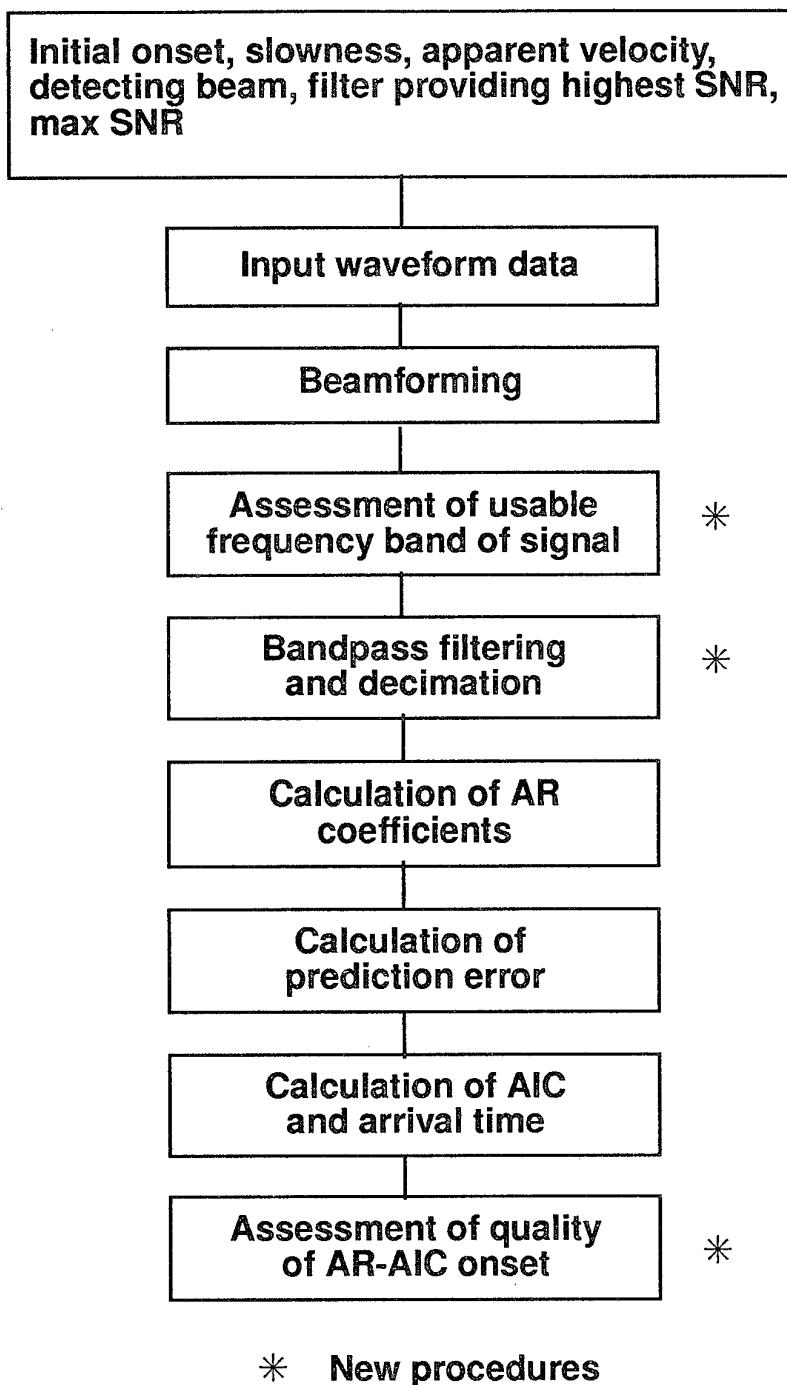


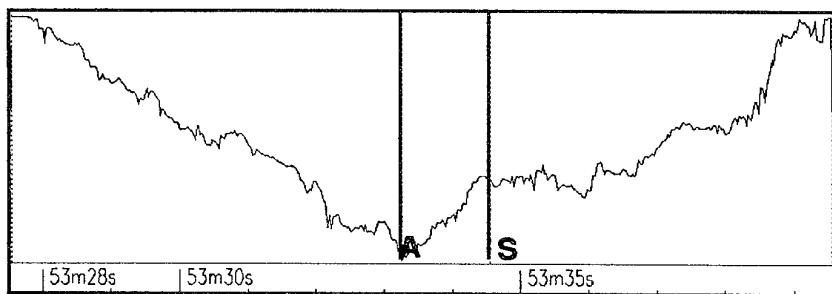
Fig. 7.4.6. Time difference between AR-AIC onsets estimated on unfiltered data and the analyst-reviewed picks at the IDC. The data set is the same as in Fig. 7.4.4. Notice that the analyst-reviewed picks at the IDC are often early. The dashed lines indicate a distance of two standard deviations from the mean.



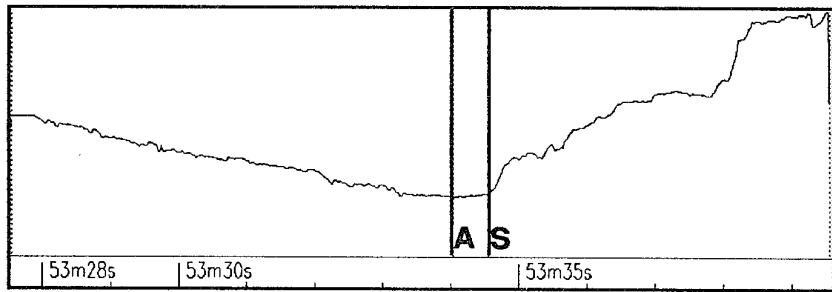
* New procedures

Fig. 7.4.7. Flowchart showing the different steps involved in the automatic operation of AR-AIC

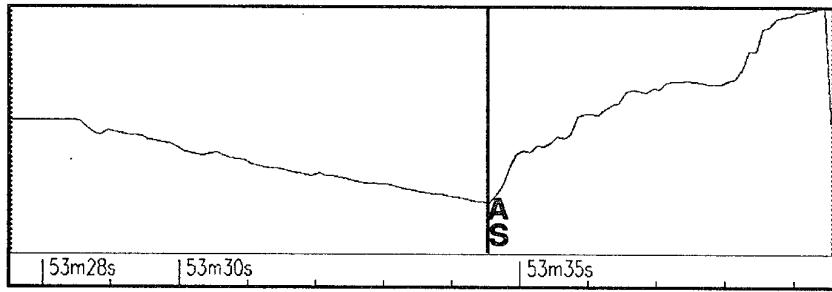
AR-AIC
No filtering
No decimation



AR-AIC
Filtered
No decimation



AR-AIC
Filtered
Decimated



Filtered data
1-2 Hz

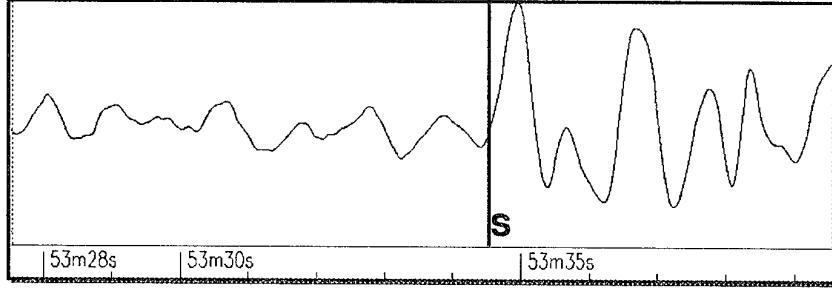


Fig. 7.4.8. Illustration of the necessity of doing filtering and decimation prior to onset time estimation by the AR-AIC method. S is the initial onset, and A represents the AR-AIC onset. The lower trace shows the data bandpass filtered in the usable bandwidth of 1-2 Hz. The top panel shows the AIC-curve after processing the raw data. The second panel shows the AIC-curve after processing the filtered data and the third panel shows the AIC-curve after processing the filtered and decimated data. Notice that both filtering and decimation were necessary to get the correct onset!

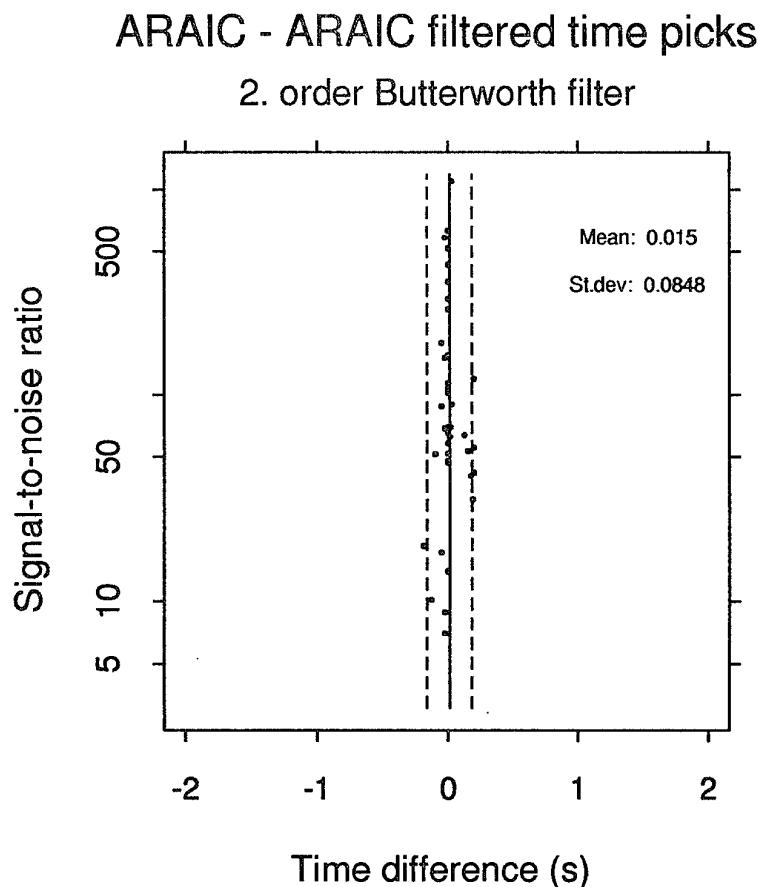


Fig. 7.4.9. Time difference between AR-AIC onsets estimated on high-SNR unfiltered data and the AR-AIC onsets estimated on data filtered in the usable frequency band. Notice the very small systematic bias. Although filtering introduces some scatter in the estimates, it is important to be aware that filtering is essential for processing low-SNR signals. The data set is the same as in Fig. 7.4.4. The dashed lines indicate a distance of two standard deviations from the mean.

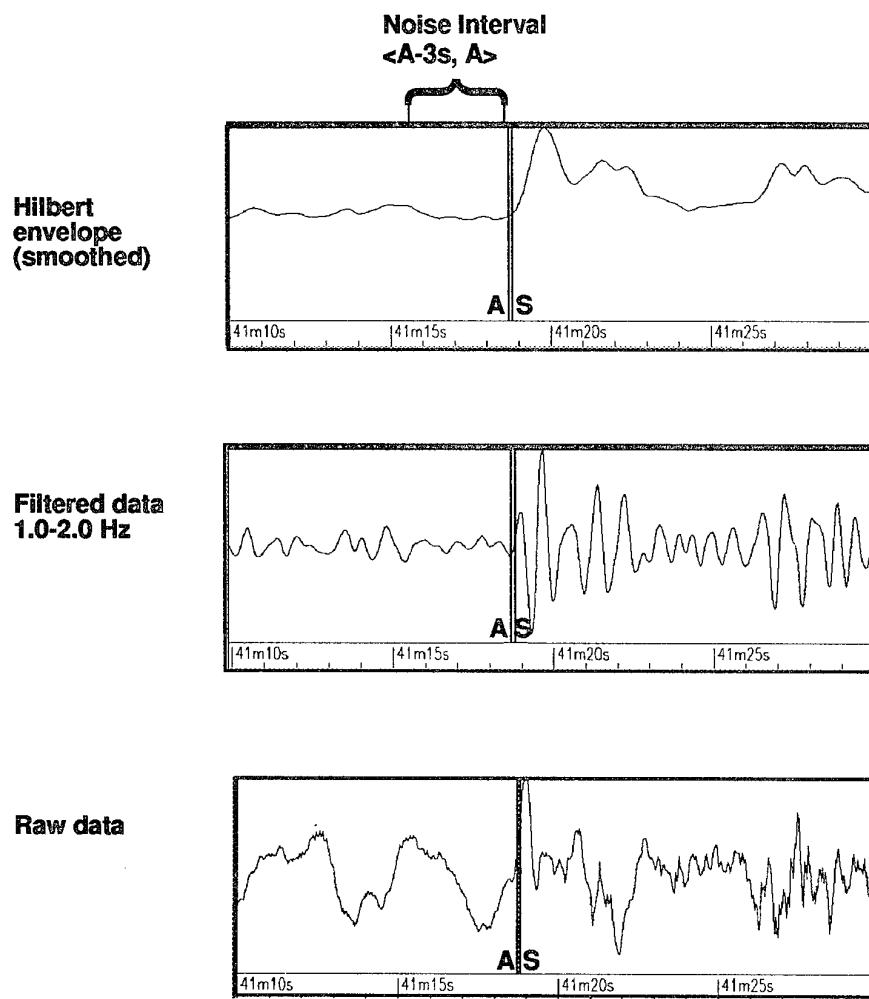


Fig. 7.4.10. Figure showing the raw data (lower panel), the data filtered in the best frequency band (middle panel) and the smoothed envelope (top panel) computed from the filtered time series and its Hilbert transformed counterpart. The 3 sec noise interval is indicated on the top panel.

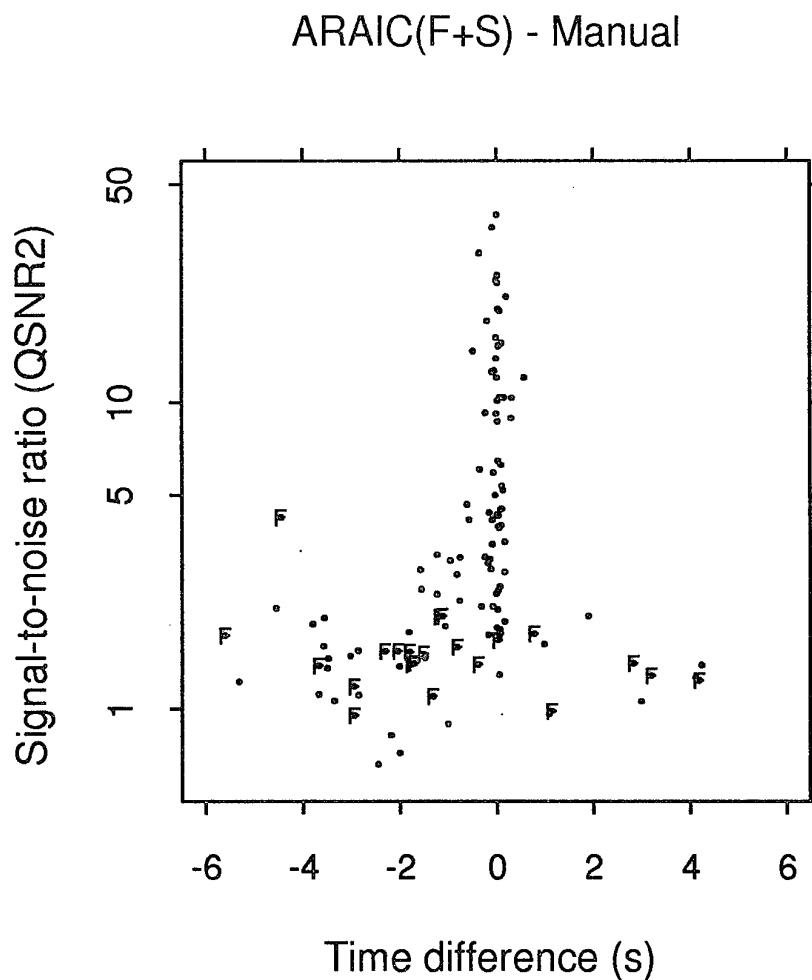


Fig. 7.4.11. Time difference between the AR-AIC_{F+S} onsets and manually picked onsets shown as a function of QSNR_{2.0}. The data points labelled F represent phases that we were unable to pick in a confident way, primarily due to low SNR.

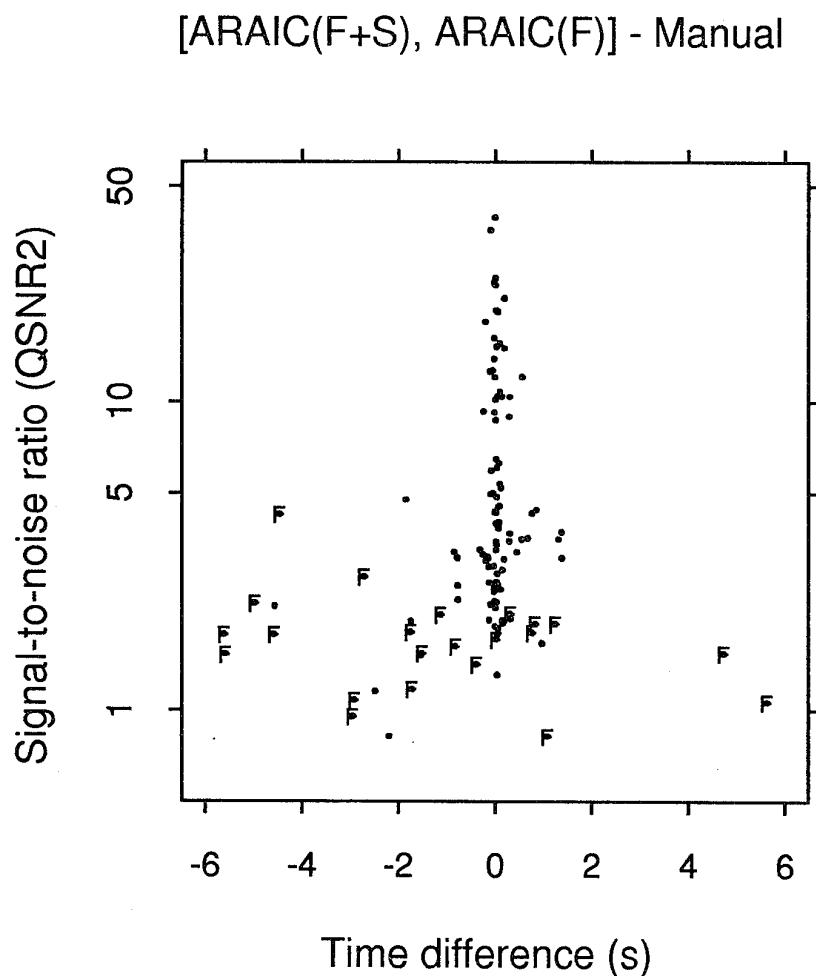


Fig. 7.4.12. Same as Fig. 7.4.11, but based on certain criteria of the quality measurements, the AR-AIC_F onsets were used instead of the AR-AIC_{F+S} onsets. See text for details.

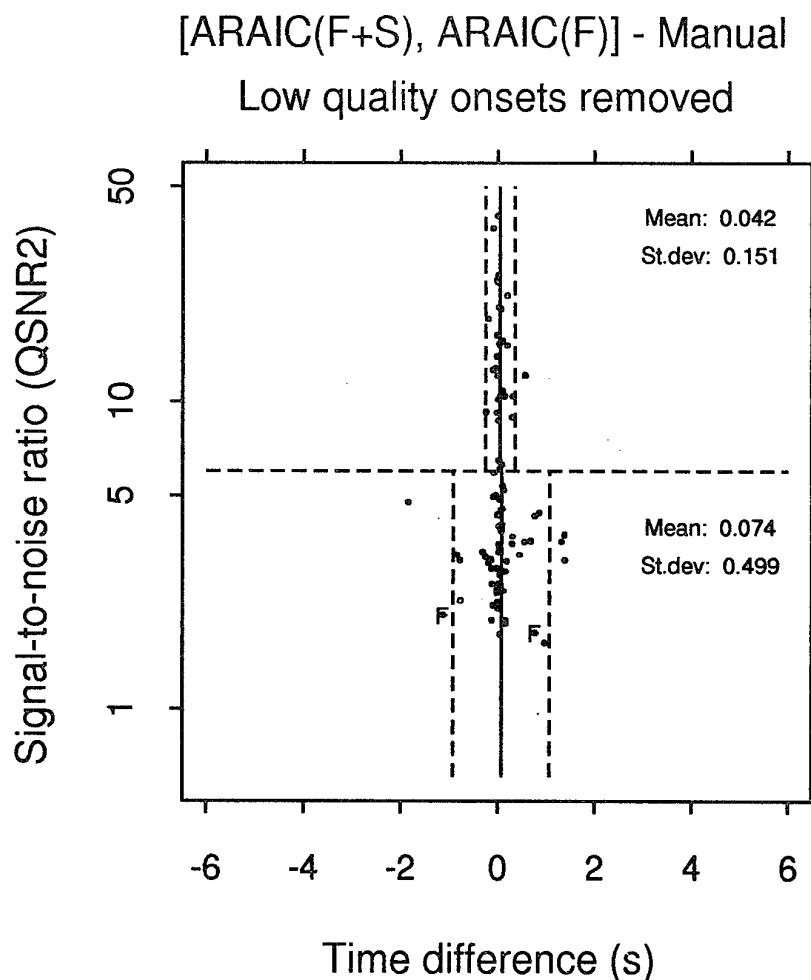


Fig. 7.4.13. Same as Fig. 7.4.12, but with low quality onsets removed. Notice the difference in the scatter between the high and low QSNR_{2,0} populations. The dashed lines indicate a distance of two standard deviations from the mean.

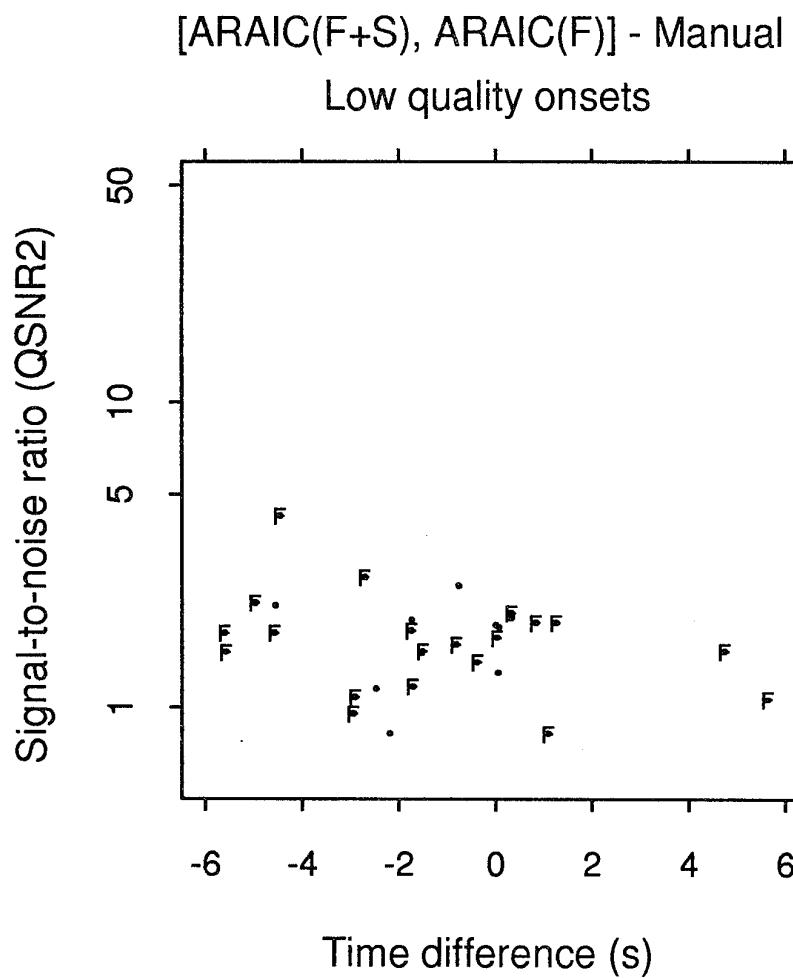


Fig. 7.4.14. This figure shows the data identified as low quality onsets by utilizing the envelope quality measurements

7.5 Recommendation on Auxiliary Seismic Stations for the IMS Network

This contribution is a lightly edited version of a paper prepared by the GSETT-3 Working Group on Planning (WGP) in preparation for the 42nd GSE session in Geneva during 27 November - 1 December 1995. The main purpose of this GSE meeting was to make a specific recommendation for the auxiliary seismic network of the International Monitoring System (IMS), which will be installed to verify compliance with a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty.

Introduction

In its progress report of the 41st session, the GSE decided on a work plan for the GSE meeting from 27 November through 1 December. One of the tasks contained therein is to recommend a list of auxiliary stations for the seismic component of the IMS network based on the experience in GSETT-3.

In a letter to the GSE delegates on 26 September 1995, the GSE Chairman, Ola Dahlman, informed the GSE of the Ad Hoc Committee's expressed desire that the GSE submit, as one of the results of its forthcoming session, 27 November - 1 December, sufficient technical material to enable the IMS Expert Group, which is scheduled to meet the following two weeks, to agree on a list of auxiliary stations for the IMS. This will then facilitate subsequent decisions on the network by the Ad Hoc Committee.

In the same letter the GSE Chairman asked the Working Group on Planning to start work on a list of auxiliary stations, and to provide an initial recommendation for the auxiliary network at the beginning of the 42nd session. The status of this work was addressed at a GSE Convenors' meeting in Lahti, Finland, on 14 October 1995, and was also discussed in a coordination meeting between the Working Group on Evaluation (WGE) and the WGP in Paris on 7 November 1995.

This report provides the preliminary recommendation from the WGP and is intended as a basis for discussions during this GSE session. The network designs proposed herein will be reviewed and revised during the GSE session as additional information is received from GSE participants. Material on relevant experience from GSETT-3 will also be taken into account in the process of selecting a recommended IMS auxiliary network.

Much of the basis for the work of defining an IMS auxiliary station network was provided by the agreement reached in the Seismic Experts Group meetings held in Geneva during the week following the August 1995 GSE session. As a result of this work, there is already agreement in the NTB AHC on a specific 50-station primary seismic network for IMS (see CD/NTB/WP.269, pp. 4-9 and CD/1364, pp. 92-94). There is also agreement on the purposes of the auxiliary network, and on the basic principles/seismological procedures for selecting stations of an auxiliary seismic network to complement the IMS primary network in the best possible way (CD/NTB/WP.269, pp. 10-14).

Purposes of the Auxiliary Network

CD/NTB/WP.269 states that there are two principal purposes for the data that will be provided by the IMS auxiliary network:

- to improve the location accuracy of seismic events detected by the primary network
- to more finely characterize the seismic sources for purposes of event identification.

CD/NTB/WP.269 states that it is a goal to reduce the event location uncertainty to an area equivalent to less than 1,000 square kilometers, as a result of the combined use of primary and auxiliary station data at the IDC. CD/NTB/WP.269 also states that the auxiliary stations that are used to improve the event location, plus additional ones if full azimuthal coverage is lacking, will be used in the computation of source characterization parameters.

Station Selection Criteria and Procedures

CD/NTB/WP.269 states that

- auxiliary stations should primarily cover the seismically most active regions of the world, with emphasis on regions where earthquakes look explosion-like
- auxiliary stations should also be located in regions where there is extensive mining activity that produces large seismic signals
- auxiliary stations should further be located in areas where the azimuthal coverage of the primary station network is poor
- auxiliary stations should be selected from stations that are already available or can be adopted with a minimum of new investment.

Another factor to take into account in the selection process is the statement in CD/NTB/WP.269 that "stations in the auxiliary network should be able to act as a backup to stations in the primary network should an extended problem with a primary station arise". This might be interpreted to mean that some of the auxiliary network stations should be especially selected so as to have signal detection capabilities similar to those of the primary network stations, so they could be useful substitutes for one or several primary stations in the same region.

Preparatory Work by the WGP

WGP has been compiling information on stations around the world that might be candidates for the IMS auxiliary network. As part of this survey, the WGP contacted all GSE delegations and asked for information on candidate stations in the various countries. In addition, updated lists of stations of the member networks of the FDSN have been obtained from various sources.

Information on worldwide mining activity has been obtained from various sources. This material shows that world minerals production is dominated by the United States, China, Chile and Russia. We have also obtained a list of eighteen other countries with major

minerals production. Data on actual blasting practices are generally unavailable on a mine-by-mine basis. Therefore, regions having potential for large blast activity are best identified based on mine location and minerals production data. It must be noted here that we are only concerned with blasting activity that is detected and located by the primary seismic network. As an example here, this rules out some large, known shots in Canada, as it is known that these shots (of the order of 0.5 kt or more of chemical explosives) are not defined by the GSETT-3 Alpha network, and the IMS primary network will be even more sparse in the Canadian region.

The WGP has provided the WGE with four possible IMS auxiliary network designs; of 75, 100, 130 and 150 stations, respectively. According to the agreed division of labor between the WGP and the WGE, the WGE has made assessments as to which of these networks would be the most adequate for IMS. The WGE has focused on assessment of the expected event location uncertainties for the various designs, using different approaches, and on azimuthal coverage, using the so-called "octant approach". Their findings are presented in GSE/WGE/14, along with discussions of assumptions and limitations associated with this kind of assessment.

Network Recommendations

To accommodate all expert views expressed in CD/NTB/WP.269 regarding the number of stations in the IMS auxiliary seismic network, two possible designs are presented in the following (CD/NTB/WP.269, page 12: "Some experts expressed the view that up to 100 auxiliary stations would be needed, while others considered that between 100 and 150 stations would be necessary").

Table 7.5.1 lists 130 stations preliminarily proposed for the IMS auxiliary network, and in addition defines a subgroup of 100 stations, which in our view would be an optimum subset of this network. The two networks thus defined in this table are slightly revised relative to the 100- and 130-station networks that were provided to the WGE for their assessment, but the general capabilities of the corresponding networks are the same.

Table 7.5.1 provides details on the stations of these designs. The table gives the rationale for the inclusion of the various stations, in accordance with the station selection criteria and procedures outlined above. The meaning of the entries in the "Rationale" column of this table is as follows:

- S : Station is in a seismically active region
- M : Station is in an area of extensive mining
- C : Station is in an area where the azimuthal coverage of the primary station network is poor
- B : Station could serve as a backup for one or several primary stations (would then need to have continuous communications).

The "status" column of the table gives the operational status of the stations, with codes as follows:

- ED : Existing digital station (note that communications link may not be in place)
- PL : Planned digital station
- PR : Proposed digital station
- EA : Existing analog station

The proposed stations are shown as yellow triangles in Fig. 7.5.1, which also shows the IMS primary stations as dark blue squares. As seen in the figure, there is a distinction between the stations in the subgroup defining the 100-station network, and the additional 30 ones that are only in the proposed 130-station network (inverted triangles in the latter category). The stations are plotted against the background of world seismicity, here represented by 16,900 REB epicenters from 1 January 1995 through 11 November 1995.

Features of the 100-Station Design

- This design has 66 stations to cover the major seismic zones of the world. Some of these 66 stations also cover mining activity.
- 34 stations of this design are introduced to improve the overall azimuthal coverage, and/or located in regions of extensive mining activity.
- 13 out of these 100 stations have been assigned the role of providing backup for primary stations. These stations would need to have equipment for continuous transmission of data to the IDC.
- This design has a very limited coverage in ocean areas, and relies on synergy with the IMS hydroacoustic component for adequate performance in these areas.
- The location uncertainty area of this network design as simulated by the WGE is of the order of or smaller than $1,000 \text{ km}^2$ in the interior of all large landmasses except the Antarctica, but exceeds this number in the onshore parts of continental margin areas and in the oceans. It should be noted, however, that simulated network capabilities are generally on the optimistic side, due to several underlying idealistic assumptions made, one of which is that of a fully calibrated network.
- The worldwide octant coverage for this design is between 4 and 5. The WGE considers that a number of 5 or higher indicates good azimuthal coverage.
- Due to lack of digital stations in certain regions, some of the stations proposed to cover the seismically active regions are today analog stations (code EA in the table). These stations will need to be upgraded to comply with IMS standards.

Features of the 130-Station Design

- Relative to the 100-station design, stations have been added to improve the azimuthal coverage, and also to further improve the coverage of the seismicity zones. The coverage is especially improved in ocean areas by the addition of island stations. Some stations have also been added for better backup, in the sense discussed earlier.
- The event location uncertainties are further reduced (relative to those of the 100-station network), and nearly all of the landmasses are now inside the 1000 km^2 location uncertainty area contours, as shown in Fig. 7.5.2. Again, due care must be exercised in interpreting the simulation results.
- The average octant coverage for this design is above 5 globally.
- The WGE work has shown that the 150-station design has better performance than the 130-station design, but the improvements can be termed marginal, and thus perhaps not cost-effective.

Concluding Remarks

This paper has presented two options for an IMS auxiliary seismic network. Together with material that will be presented by others, this might facilitate the discussions in the GSE.

The question of redundancy in the auxiliary station network has not been considered explicitly in our work. Such redundancy might be needed to secure high data availability from all regions of the world.

The synergy with the hydroacoustic component of IMS has not been assessed quantitatively in this paper. It is expected that such synergy effects will be addressed in the expert meetings after the GSE meeting. Joint work by seismic and hydroacoustic experts may justify omitting some of the island stations from the 130-station design proposed in this paper.

Further work and discussion are needed to establish the exact locational capability of the networks and the operational status for the existing auxiliary stations proposed in this paper, and to check the progress of plans and proposals for the stations with status "PL" and "PR", respectively, in the table. Further work is also needed to estimate the costs related to bringing stations and communications arrangements in line with the required IMS standards.

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Possible IMS Auxiliary Seismic Stations

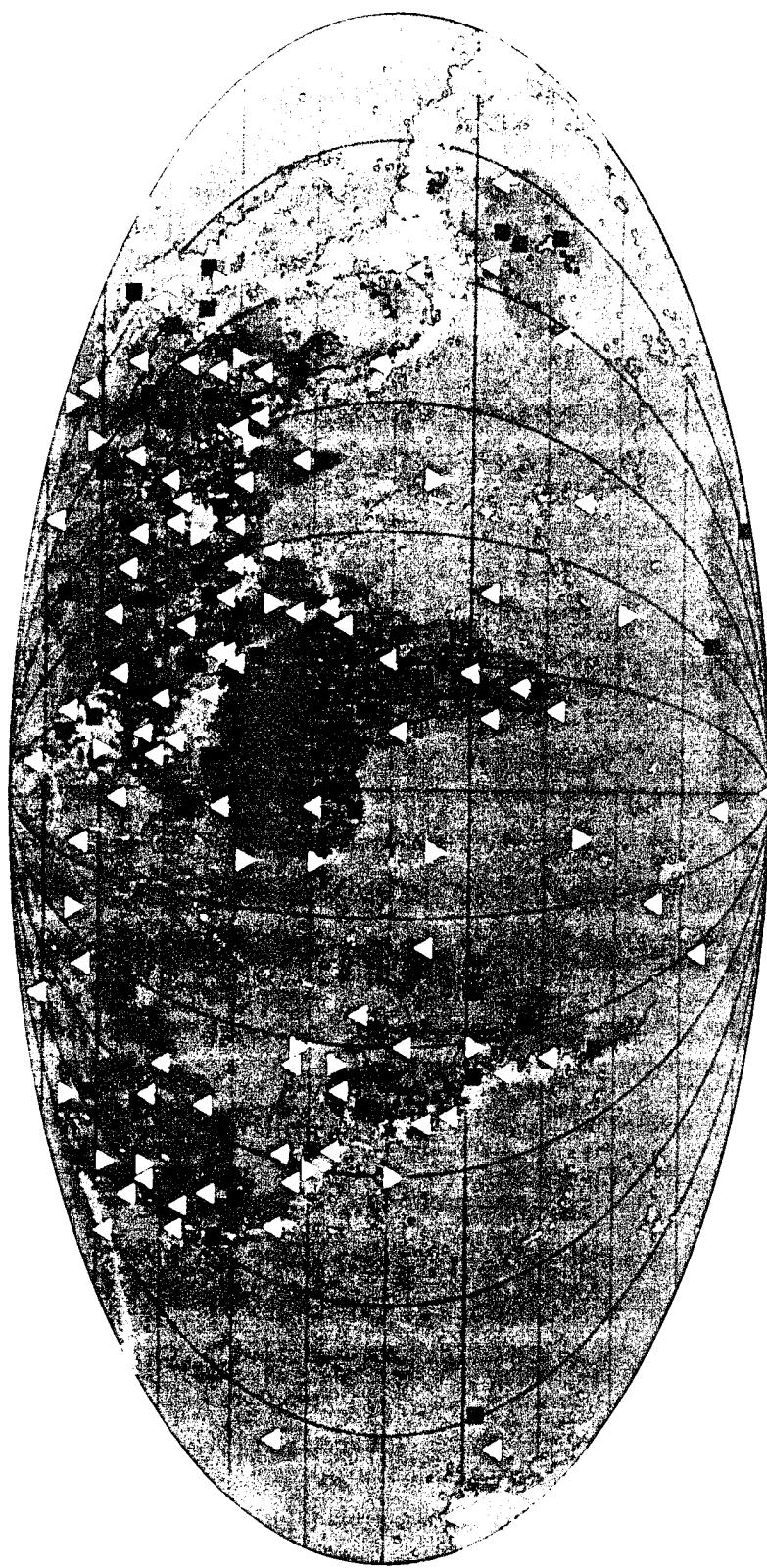


Fig. 7.5.1: The map shows the 50 IMS primary stations already agreed (dark blue squares) and the 130 auxiliary stations (yellow triangles) proposed in this paper.

Simulated event location uncertainty
Primary plus proposed 130-station auxiliary network

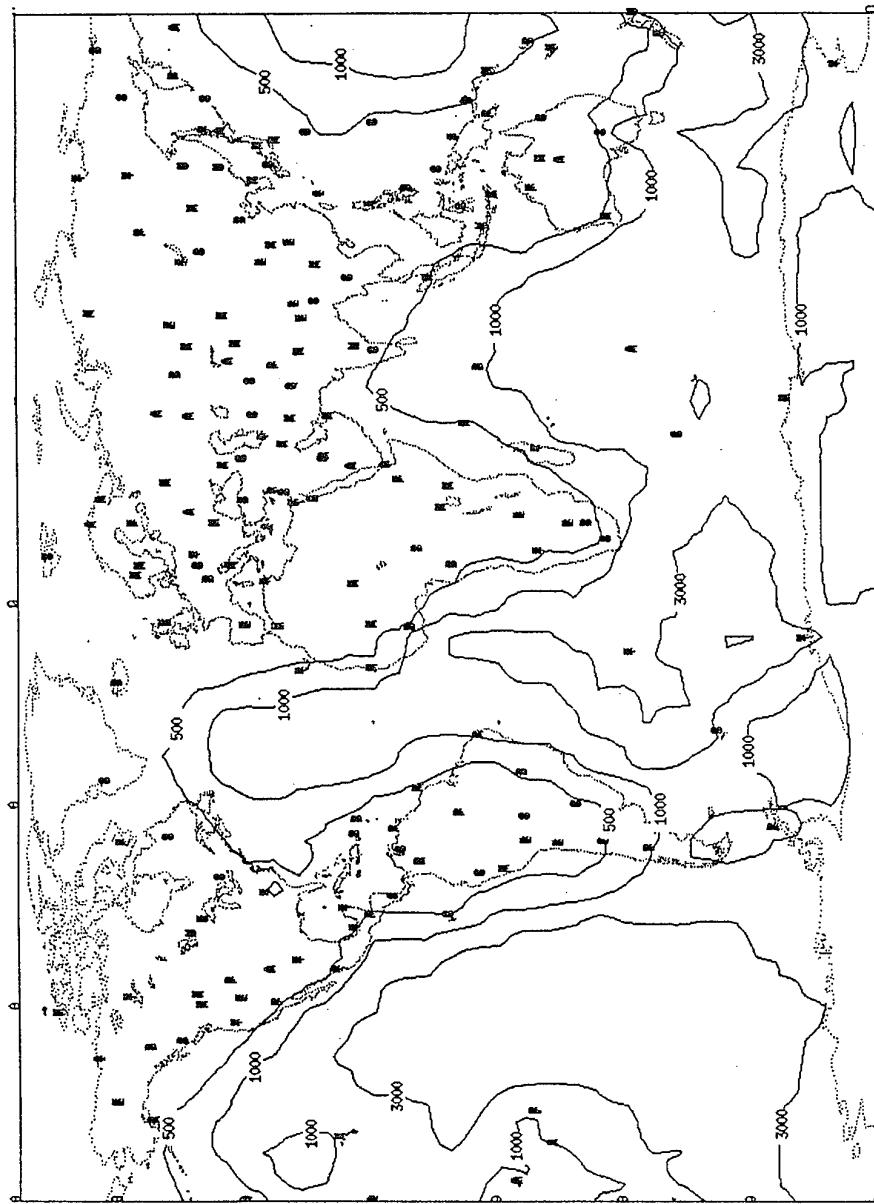


Fig. 7.5.2. This figure shows the simulated event location uncertainty of the network composed of the 50 primary stations already agreed and the 130 auxiliary stations proposed in this paper. The map was prepared by the WGE member Peder Johansson of Sweden.

Proposed IMS Auxiliary Stations

No.	Location	Station name and code	Station type	Lat	Long	Rationale	Status	100
North America								
1	Canada	Mould Bay MBC	3-C	76.242	-119.360	C	ED	x
2	Canada	Iqaluit FRB	3-C	63.747	-68.547	C	ED	x
3	Canada	Bella Bella BBB	3-C	52.185	-128.113	S	ED	x
4	Canada	Sadowa SADO	3-C	44.769	-79.142	M,C	ED	x
5	USA	Kodiak Island KDC	3-C	57.750	-152.490	S	PR	x
6	USA	Attu ATTU	3-C	52.800	172.700	S	ED	x
7	USA	Newport NEW	3-C	48.263	-117.120	S, M	ED	x
8	USA	Yreka YBH	3-C	41.730	-122.710	S	ED	x
9	USA	Elko ELK	3-C	40.745	-115.239	S,B	ED	x
10	USA	Albuquerque ALQ	3-C	34.946	-106.457	S,M	ED	x
11	USA	Ely EYMN	3-C	47.947	-91.508	M	ED	x
12	USA	Tuckaleechee Caverns TKL	3-C	35.658	-83.774	M,C	ED	x
13	Mexico	Islas Marias IMM	3-C	21.620	-106.580	S	PL	x
14	Mexico	Tepich TEYM	3-C	20.210	-88.340	C	PL	x
15	Mexico	Tuzandepeti TUVM	3-C	18.030	-94.420	S	PL	x
16	USA	San Juan SJG	3-C	18.110	-66.150	S	ED	x
17	Costa Rica	Las Juntas de Abangares JTS	3-C	10.290	-84.950	S	ED	x

No.	Location	Station name and code	Station type	Lat	Long	Rationale	Status	Info
18	Canada	Dease Lake DLBC	3-C	58.417	-130.060	S,B	ED	
19	Canada	Inuvik INK	3-C	68.307	-113.520	S,C	ED	
20	Canada	Wateron Lakes WALA	3-C	49.060	-113.920	S	ED	
21	Guatemala	Rabir RDG	3-C	15.010	-90.470	S	EA	
22	United Kingdom	Barbuda BWI	3-C	17.665	-61.790	S	EA	
South America								
23	Venezuela	Santo Domingo SDV	3-C	8.890	-70.630	S	ED	x
24	France	Kourou KOG	3-C	5.207	-52.732	C	ED	x
25	Brazil	Pitinga PTGA	3-C	-3.060	-60.000	C	ED	x
26	Brazil	Rio Grande do Norte RGNB	3-C	-6.910	-36.950	C	PL	x
27	Peru	Cajamarca ?	3-C	-7.000	-78.000	S,M,B	New	x
28	Peru	Nana NNA	3-C	-11.990	-76.840	S,M	ED	x
29	Chile	Limon Verde LVC	3-C	-22.590	-68.930	S,M	PL	x
30	Argentina	Coronel Fontana CFA	3-C	-31.607	-68.239	S,B	ED	x
31	Venezuela	Puerto la Cruz PCRV	3-C	10.180	-64.640	S	EA	
32	Ecuador	Santa Cruz ?	3-C	-0.660	-90.230	S	PL	
33	Bolivia	San Ignacio SIV	3-C	-15.991	-61.072	S	EA	
Europe								
34	Iceland	Borgarnes BORG	3-C	64.750	-21.330	S	ED	x

No.	Location	Station name and code	Station type	Lat	Long	Rationale	Status	100
35	Norway	Spitsbergen SPITS	Array	78.178	16.370	S	ED	x
36	Russia	Apatity APAES	Array	67.610	32.990	M	ED	x
37	United Kingdom	Eskdalemuir EKA	Array	55.333	-3.159	C	ED	x
38	Switzerland	Davos ?	3-C	46.839	9.794	S,B	ED	x
39	Czech Republic	Vranov VRAC	3-C	49.308	16.594	M	ED	x
40	Russia	Michnevo MHV	3-C	54.960	37.770	M,C	ED	x
41	Romania	Muntele Rosu MLR	3-C	45.492	25.944	S	ED	x
42	Italy	L'Aquila AQU	3-C	42.354	13.405	S	ED	x
43	Greece	Anogia, Crete IDI	3-C	35.280	24.890	S	ED	x
44	Sweden	Hagfors HFS	Array	60.134	13.697	B	ED	
45	Denmark	Søndre Strømfjord SSGL	3-C	67.050	-50.300	C	PL	

Atlantic Ocean

46	South Georgia Island	South Georgia ?	3-C	-54.000	-36.000	S	PR	x
47	Spain	Taburiente TRT	3-C	28.680	-17.910	C	ED	
48	United Kingdom	Tristan da Cunha ?	3-C	-37.000	-12.500	S,C	PR	
49	United Kingdom	Ascencion Island ASCN	3-C	-7.950	-14.380	S,C	ED	

Africa

50	Morocco	Mldelt MDT	3-C	32.820	-4.610	S,B	ED	x
51	Egypt	Kottamya KEG	3-C	29.930	31.830	S	ED	x

No.	Location	Station name und code	Station type	Lati	Long	Rationale	Status	101
52	Ethiopia	Furi FURI	3-C	8.900	38.680	S,B	PL	x
53	Djibouti	Arta tunnel ATD	3-C	11.530	42.847	S	ED	x
54	Uganda	Mbarara ?	3-C	0.360	30.400	S	PL	x
55	Zambia	Lusaka LSZ	3-C	-15.280	28.190	S,M	ED	x
56	Namibia	Tsumeb TSUM	3-C	-19.130	17.420	C	ED	x
57	Botswana	Lobatse LBTB	3-C	-25.015	25.597	M,B	ED	x
58	South Africa	Sutherland SUR	3-C	-32.380	20.810	M	ED	x
59	Madagascar	Antananarivo TAN	3-C	-18.920	47.550	C	EA	x
60	Gabon	Bambay BAMB	3-C	-1.660	13.610	C	PL	x
61	Mali	Kowa KOWA	3-C	14.500	-4.020	C	PL	x
62	Senegal	M'Bour MBO	3-C	14.391	-16.955	C	ED	

Asia

63	Russia	Arti ARU	3-C	56.430	58.563	M,C	ED	x
64	Armenia	Garni GNI	3-C	40.050	44.720	S	ED	x
65	Israel	Bar Guyora BGIO	3-C	31.722	35.092	S	ED	x
66	Lebanon	Bhannes BHL	3-C	33.900	35.650	S	PL	x
67	Saudi Arabia	Ab'ha ?	3-C	18.300	42.500	C	PR	x
68	Oman	Wadi Sarin WRAS	3-C	23.000	58.000	S	PL	x
69	Iran	Kerman KRM	3-C	30.280	57.070	S,B	PL	x

No.	Location	Station name and code	Station type	Lat	Long	Rationale	Status	100
70	Iran	Masjed-E-Soleyman MSN	3-C	31.930	49.300	S	PL	x
71	Pakistan	Quetta QUE	3-C	30.190	66.950	S	PL	x
72	Kyrgyzstan	Ala-Archa AAK	3-C	42.640	74.490	S	ED	x
73	Kazakhstan	Kurchatov KURK	Array	50.715	78.621	M,B	ED	x
74	Kazakhstan	Borovoye BRVK	3-C	53.058	70.283	M,C	ED	x
75	India	New Delhi NDI	3-C	28.690	77.220	S	PR	x
76	India	Hyderabad HYB	3-C	17.420	78.550	M	ED	x
77	India	Shillong SHIO	3-C	25.570	91.880	S,B	PR	x
78	China	Baijiatuan BJT	3-C	40.020	116.170	M,C	ED	x
79	China	Kunming KMI	3-C	25.150	102.750	S,M	ED	x
80	China	Xi'an XAN	3-C	34.040	108.920	S,M,B	ED	x
81	China	Wulumuqi WMQ	3-C	43.820	87.700	S	ED	x
82	China	Lhasa LSA	3-C	29.700	91.150	S	ED	x
83	China	Wushi WUS	3-C	41.200	79.220	S	ED	x
84	Russia	Seymchan SEY	3-C	62.930	152.370	S,M	ED	x
85	Russia	Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk YSS	3-C	46.950	142.750	S,B	ED	x
86	Russia	Tiksi TIXI	3-C	71.660	128.870	C	ED	x
87	Russia	Talaya TLY	3-C	51.580	103.640	S,M	ED	x
88	Russia	Urgal URG	3-C	51.100	132.360	S	ED	x

No.	Location	Station name and code	Station type	Lat	Long	Rationale	Status	100
89	Japan	Aibetsu AIG	3-C	43.910	142.650	S	ED	x
90	Japan	Chichijima OGS	3-C	27.060	142.200	S	ED	x
91	Japan	Ishigakijima ISG	3-C	24.380	124.230	S	ED	x
92	Phillippines	Tagaytay TGY	3-C	14.100	120.940	S,M	ED	x
93	Phillippines	Davao DAV	3-C	7.090	125.570	S	ED	x
94	Indonesia	Sulawesi ?	3-C	-4.000	120.000	S	PR	x
95	Indonesia	Parapat PSI	3-C	2.700	98.920	S,M	ED	x
96	Indonesia	Jayapura JAY	3-C	-2.520	140.700	S	PL	x
97	Indonesia	Kupang KUG	3-C	-10.000	123.000	S	EA	x
98	Tadjikistan	Gissar ?	3-C	38.380	68.510	S	PR	
99	Saudi Arabia	Ar Rayn RAYN	3-C	23.600	45.600	C	PL	
100	Nepal	Everest EVN	3-C	27.960	86.820	S	ED	
101	China	Enshi ENH	3-C	30.270	109.490	S	ED	
102	Russia	Bilibino BILL	3-C	68.040	166.270	C	ED	
103	Russia	Yakutsk YAK	3-C	62.010	129.430	S	ED	
104	Russia	Simushir SIU	3-C	46.850	151.867	S	EA	
105	Japan	Hachijojima HCH	3-C	33.120	139.800	S	ED	
106	Japan	Shiraki SHK	3-C	34.530	132.680	S	ED	
107	Indonesia	Kalikatan KELI	3-C	-8.220	114.490	S	EA	

No.	Location	Station name and code	Station type	Lat	Long	Rationale	Status	100
108	Indonesia	Sarong SWI	3-C	0.860	131.260	S	EA	
Indian Ocean								
109	France	New Amsterdam Island AIS	3-C	-37.797	77.569	C	ED	x
110	France	Port Alfred CRZF	3-C	-46.430	51.861	C	ED	
111	United Kingdom	Diego Garcia ?	3-C	-7.30	72.40	S,C	PR	
Antarctica								
112	Antarctica	Palmer Station PMSA	3-C	-64.770	-64.070	C	ED	x
113	Antarctica	Georg Neumayer Base VNA	3-C	-70.610	-8.366	C	ED	x
114	Antarctica	South Pole SPA	3-C	0.00	115.000	C	ED	x
Oceania and Pacific Ocean								
115	Papua New Guinea	Port Moresby PMG	3-C	-9.410	147.150	S	ED	x
116	Australia	Narrogin NWAO	3-C	-32.927	117.233	M,C	ED	x
117	Australia	Fitzroy Crossing FITZ	3-C	-18.103	125.643	M,C,B	ED	x
118	Australia	Charters Towers CTA	3-C	-20.088	146.254	M,C	ED	x
119	USA	Guam GUMO	3-C	13.590	144.870	S	ED	x
120	Solomon Islands	Honiara HNR	3-C	-9.430	159.950	S	ED	x
121	France	Port Laguerre NOUC	3-C	-22.101	166.303	S	ED	x
122	Fiji Islands	Monasavu MSVF	3-C	-17.750	178.050	S	ED	x
123	New Zealand	Urewera URZ	3-C	-38.260	177.110	S	ED	x
124	Kermadec Islands	Raoul Island ?	3-C	-29.150	-177.520	S	PR	x

No.	Location	Station name and code	Station type	Lat	Long	Rationale	Status	100
125	Western Samoa	Afiamalu AFI	3-C	-13.910	-171.780	S	ED	x
126	Cook Islands	Rarotonga RAR	3-C	-21.210	-159.770	C	ED	x
127	USA	Kipapa KIP	3-C	21.423	-158.015	C	ED	x
128	Papua New Guinea	Bialla BIAL	3-C	-5.310	151.050	S	EA	
129	Vanuatu	Butte a Klehm BKM	3-C	-17.668	168.243	S	EA	
130	New Zealand	Rewhon EWZ	3-C	-43.512	170.853	S	ED	

Table 7.5.1. The table gives details on the 130 stations proposed for the IMS auxiliary network.

The meaning of the columns "Rationale" and "Status" is explained in the text. The rightmost column labelled "100" identifies stations of an optimum 100-station subgroup of this 130-station network.

7.6 Magnitude estimation at the IDC — a case study

Introduction

Several recent papers have addressed the shortcomings of the currently available magnitude scales for the purposes of GSETT-3. Harjes (1995) has suggested that a “unified” magnitude scale should be developed for operational use at the IDC. Such a magnitude scale should have the following general characteristics:

- Consistent with current teleseismic m_b
- Applicable to “all” distance ranges
- Computed automatically
- Valid over large magnitude range (at least 2.0-6.5)

The primary purpose would be to develop a “generic” magnitude scale that could be used as a first estimate of m_b . Subsequent refinements would then be possible by introducing station/region-specific correction factors in areas where adequate data are available.

In the NORSAR Semiannual Technical Summary 1 October 94 - 31 March 95 Kværna and Ringdal (1995) described a possible approach to developing a unified magnitude scale, by using the IDC Threshold Monitoring system.

By analyzing selected IDC-reported events in detail, they found that the TM approach offers a consistent, automatically computed data set that is directly applicable to m_b estimation. Since upper limits on all non-detecting stations are provided, the method is easily expandable to include maximum-likelihood magnitude estimates. It was also pointed out that a similar approach can be used to estimate M_S , with upper 90% M_S limits provided automatically for events for which no surface waves are detected.

In this paper we follow up the general question of IDC magnitude estimation by analyzing a recent earthquake sequence in Greece during May-June 1995. This includes comparisons of IDC magnitudes in the Reviewed Event Bulletins to those of NORSAR and NEIC, with special view to network bias, recurrence statistics and detectability.

The Greece earthquake sequence May/June 1995

Several hundred earthquakes from the Greece area were recorded at the NORSAR array during May/June 1995. An example of a 12-hour period from the NORSAR monthly bulletin is given in Fig. 7.6.1. Many of these events were also listed in the IDC Reviewed Event Bulletin, using mostly the arrays in central/northern Europe as key stations in the location procedure. Fig. 7.6.2 shows epicenters for a two-week period as given in the biweekly IDC Performance Reports.

As can be seen from Fig. 7.6.1, the majority of the earthquakes were around $m_b = 4.0$ and lower, thus giving a good basis both for a detectability study and to investigate possible

magnitude bias effects. As is well known (e.g., Ringdal, 1976), a network magnitude bias can be expected at low magnitudes unless maximum-likelihood techniques are applied.

Magnitude comparisons

Fig. 7.6.3 compares reported magnitudes from the three sources: NORSAR bulletin, IDC REB and NEIC PDE. The following observations are made:

- From plot a) we note that NORSAR and PDE magnitudes are consistent for the larger events, but there is a significant positive "network bias" in the PDE magnitudes for the smaller events. Once the NORSAR magnitude goes below 4.0, the PDE magnitude stays between 4.0 and 4.5, thus reflecting that only those stations with the highest amplitudes contribute to the average m_b .
- From plot b) we note that there is a bias also in the IDC magnitudes for the smaller events, although this plot has much more scatter than plot a).
- From plot c) we note that IDC magnitudes have a negative bias relative to PDE magnitudes. This is not surprising, and has been documented in many IDC Performance Reports. One possible reason is the dominance of high-frequency arrays in the IDC network. However, the large scatter between IDC and PDE magnitudes is a source of concern, and must be due to other reasons as well. It appears that the automatic algorithm at the IDC for magnitude computation needs significant improvement.

Recurrence statistics

Fig. 7.6.4 shows cumulative recurrence statistics for NORSAR and REB for the Greece sequence. The slope of the NORSAR plot is close to 1.0, whereas the REB slope is much steeper. The tendency of REB recurrence curves to show a slope significantly steeper than 1.0 has been observed in many IDC Performance Reports (see e.g. Fig. 7.6.5), and again we prescribe this to a network bias.

It might be noted that under the assumptions of a normal magnitude distribution and an exponential magnitude-frequency relationship ($\log N = a + b*m$), a single station or array will provide an unbiased estimate of the b -value (Ringdal, 1975). On the other hand, the a -value from a single-station or array will be biased due to station bias and station scatter. Therefore the b -value of approximately 1.0 inferred from the NORSAR plot should be close to the "real" b -value for this earthquake sequence. When maximum-likelihood magnitudes are implemented at the IDC, we would thus expect the recurrence slopes to become close to 1.0.

Detectability

Fig. 7.6.6 shows the estimated incremental detectability of the REB using NORSAR as a reference for the area and time period mentioned. Since NORSAR is currently not participating in GSETT-3, it can reasonably be used as an independent reference system for such

an estimation. The 90% threshold is close to 4.2, which is in fact quite similar to the estimate inferred from the theoretical capability plots in the IDC Performance Reports. This consistency is encouraging.

F. Ringdal

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13 May 11.15.23.9 NB2 P	0.8	0.5	10	157	19 11.11.04	43N	21E	3.2	383 YUGOSLAVIA
13 May 11.16.13.5 NB2 P	0.5	0.4	13	123	38 11.09.02	32N	48E	3.7	WESTERN IRAN
13 May 11.19.47.1 NB2 P	1.1	0.6	10	158	19 11.15.31	43N	21E	3.3	YUGOSLAVIA
13 May 11.30.20.8 NB2 P	0.7	0.6	12	157	25 11.25.00	37N	23E	3.4	SOUTHERN GREECE
13 May 11.36.11.1 NB2 P	1.6	0.7	9	145	19 11.31.51	44N	26E	3.2	ROMANIA
13 May 11.43.08.1 NB2 P	0.7	0.6	9	140	18 11.39.01	46N	28E	3.2	ROMANIA
13 May 11.48.22.1 NB2 P	87.7	0.8	9	157	18 11.44.10	44N	21E	5.1	YUGOSLAVIA
13 May 11.57.46.3 NB2 P	0.7	0.5	10	160	21 11.53.09	41N	3.2	ALBANIA	
13 May 12.00.15.2 NB2 P	0.4	0.4	12	157	24 11.55.03	38N	23E	3.2	GREECE
13 May 12.09.28.5 NB2 P	0.8	0.6	22	91	83 11.57.04	5N	97E	3.9	NORTHERN SUMATERA
13 May 12.33.00.6 NB2 P	0.9	0.7	9	156	18 12.28.55	44N	21E	3.4	NORTHWESTERN BALKAN REGION
13 May 12.55.45.9 NB2 P	0.8	0.6	12	167	24 12.50.35	37N	18E	3.4	TONIAN SEA
13 May 13.09.57.5 NB2 P	0.6	0.6	12	159	26 13.04.25	36N	22E	3.5	MEDITERRANEAN SEA
13 May 13.36.58.8 NB2 P	0.9	0.5	10	158	19 13.32.43	43N	21E	3.3	YUGOSLAVIA
13 May 13.39.09.9 NB2 P	2.3	0.8	20	42	79 13.27.07	31N	141E	4.2	SOUTH OF HONSHU, JAPAN
13 May 13.46.41.8 NB2 P	1.1	0.6	10	161	19 13.42.25	43N	19E	3.3	383 NORTHWESTERN BALKAN REGION
13 May 13.54.39.7 NB2 P	0.6	0.6	12	159	26 13.49.07	36N	22E	3.5	400 MEDITERRANEAN SEA
13 May 13.57.50.0 NB2 P	0.6	0.6	9	146	18 13.53.45	45N	25E	3.3	ROMANIA
13 May 14.13.47.0 NB2 P	1.5	0.8	10	158	20 14.09.21	42N	21E	3.3	383 YUGOSLAVIA
13 May 14.21.21.2 NB2 P	13.9	0.8	9	157	18 14.17.09	44N	21E	3.3	383 YUGOSLAVIA
13 May 14.24.30.0 NB2 P	0.6	0.6	9	146	18 14.20.21	45N	21E	3.3	383 ROMANIA
13 May 14.30.54.5 NB2 P	1.6	0.6	12	159	26 14.25.21	36N	23E	4.0	400 MEDITERRANEAN SEA
13 May 15.03.15.4 NB2 P	0.7	0.8	10	157	20 14.58.47	42N	22E	3.0	383 NORTHWESTERN BALKAN REGION
13 May 15.09.43.7 NB2 P	1.3	0.7	9	157	18 15.05.31	44N	21E	3.4	383 YUGOSLAVIA
13 May 15.19.42.0 NB2 P	0.7	0.6	10	159	20 15.15.11	42N	21E	3.1	391 ALBANIA
13 May 15.30.33.8 NB2 P	4.7	0.8	10	158	19 15.26.14	43N	21E	3.8	383 NORTHWESTERN BALKAN REGION
13 May 15.34.57.9 NB2 P	3.8	0.7	12	159	28 15.29.10	34N	23E	4.4	400 MEDITERRANEAN SEA
13 May 15.44.02.4 NB2 P	0.7	0.5	27	22	153 15.23.58	35S	179E	3.7	179 SOUTH OF KERADEC ISLANDS
13 May 15.57.50.5 NB2 P	0.5	0.6	9	147	17 15.53.54	46N	25E	3.1	358 ROMANIA
13 May 16.09.03.7 NB2 P	0.6	0.6	9	146	18 16.04.53	44N	28E	3.1	391 ALBANIA
13 May 16.19.19.3 NB2 P	0.4	0.5	9	157	18 16.15.09	44N	21E	3.0	383 NORTHWESTERN BALKAN REGION
13 May 16.43.27.0 NB2 P	1.0	0.6	10	158	20 16.39.02	42N	21E	3.3	383 NORTHWESTERN BALKAN REGION
13 May 17.15.46.8 NB2 P	4.1	0.8	10	158	19 17.11.25	37N	21E	3.7	383 NORTHWESTERN BALKAN REGION
13 May 17.54.40.0 NB2 P	0.9	0.6	9	155	18 17.50.35	44N	22E	3.3	383 YUGOSLAVIA
13 May 17.59.46.9 NB2 P	12.1	0.9	10	158	19 17.55.30	43N	21E	4.2	383 NORTHWESTERN BALKAN REGION
13 May 18.10.52.0 NB2 P	35.7	0.8	10	158	19 18.06.35	43N	21E	4.7	383 NORTHWESTERN BALKAN REGION
13 May 18.17.33.8 NB2 P	0.7	0.7	12	159	26 18.12.02	36N	22E	3.5	400 MEDITERRANEAN SEA
13 May 18.30.55.3 NB2 P	0.7	0.6	10	157	19 18.26.36	43N	21E	3.1	383 YUGOSLAVIA
13 May 18.40.30.0 NB2 P	3.2	0.7	12	156	25 18.35.12	30N	24E	4.0	368 SOUTHERN GREECE
13 May 18.44.48.2 NB2 P	0.2	0.4	9	148	17 18.40.51	46N	24E	3.0	358 ROMANIA
13 May 18.51.19.8 NB2 P	4.6	0.7	10	160	19 18.47.03	43N	20E	3.9	383 NORTHWESTERN BALKAN REGION
13 May 18.59.50.1 NB2 P	3.0	0.7	9	156	18 18.55.44	45N	21E	3.8	383 NORTHWESTERN BALKAN REGION
13 May 19.01.52.1 NB2 P	0.9	0.6	12	161	26 18.56.25	36N	21E	3.7	368 SOUTHERN GREECE
13 May 19.05.05.4 NB2 P	6.1	0.7	9	156	18 19.05.59	44N	21E	4.1	383 NORTHWESTERN BALKAN REGION
13 May 19.05.40.2 NB2 P	10.9	0.7	12	160	26 19.00.11	36N	21E	4.7	400 MEDITERRANEAN SEA
13 May 19.34.26.8 NB2 P	0.5	0.6	12	159	26 19.28.55	36N	22E	3.5	400 MEDITERRANEAN SEA
13 May 19.42.03.0 NB2 P	7.6	0.8	10	158	19 19.37.42	43N	21E	4.0	383 NORTHWESTERN BALKAN REGION
13 May 21.07.09.3 NB2 P	2.2	0.7	9	155	18 21.03.08	45N	21E	3.7	383 YUGOSLAVIA
13 May 21.13.32.8 NB2 P	49.8	0.9	24	83	94 21.00.19	0N	109E	6.0	261 KALIMANTAN
13 May 21.40.08.2 NB2 P	0.5	0.6	12	157	26 21.34.43	37N	24E	3.4	368 SOUTHERN GREECE
13 May 21.45.38.8 NB2 P	2.6	0.8	10	159	20 21.41.14	42N	3.5	383 NORTHWESTERN BALKAN REGION	
13 May 22.06.13.4 NB2 P	0.5	0.6	9	142	18 22.02.11	46N	27E	3.2	358 ROMANIA
13 May 22.33.49.3 NB2 P	1.6	0.6	9	154	18 22.39.47	45N	22E	3.6	358 ROMANIA
13 May 22.42.32.4 NB2 P	56.9	1.7	9	355	17 22.38.33	78N	4E	4.7	640 GREENLAND SEA
13 May 23.32.48.3 NB2 P	4.5	0.8	9	154	18 23.28.42	44N	21E	3.9	358 ROMANIA
13 May 23.51.50.0 NB2 P	5.7	0.6	9	156	18 23.47.41	44N	21E	4.1	383 NORTHWESTERN BALKAN REGION

Fig. 7.6.1. Excerpts from the NORSAR bulletin for a 12-hour period on 13 May 1995.

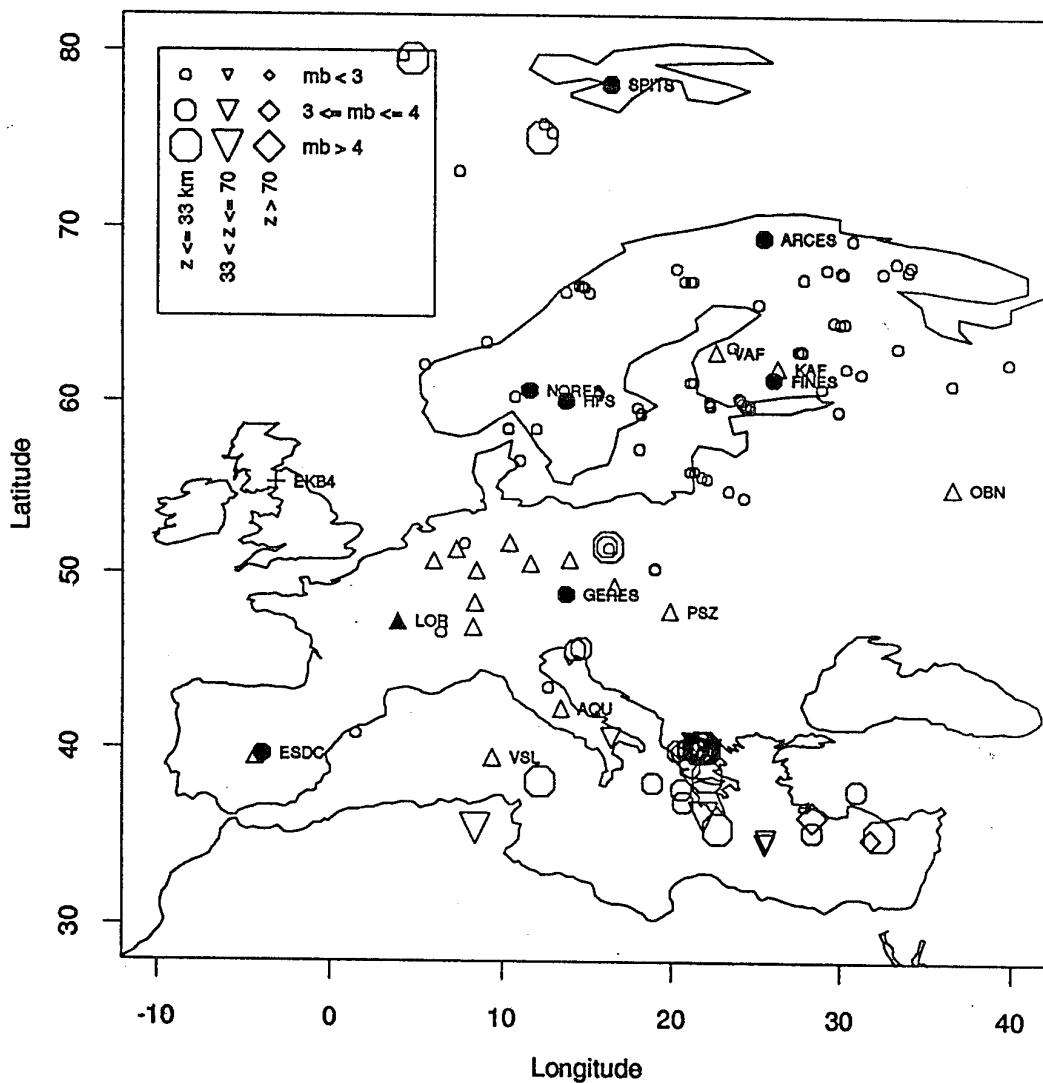


Fig. 7.6.2. REB events in Europe showing the depth and body-wave magnitudes ranges for a two-week period during the Greece sequence. The GSETT-3 stations are indicated as filled circles and triangles. The figure is taken from one of the IDC Performance Reports.

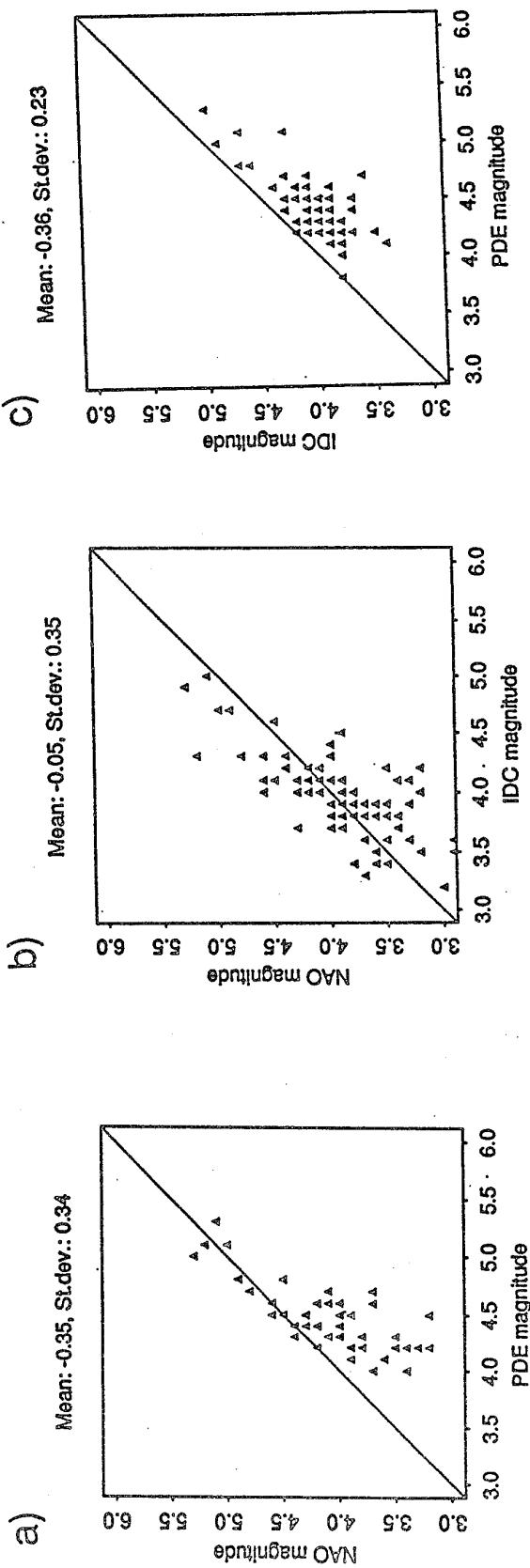
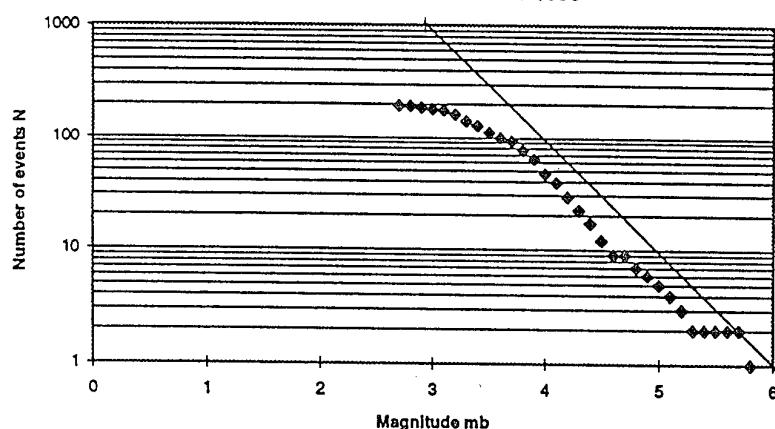


Fig. 7.6.3. Magnitude comparisons for various reporting agencies for the Greece earthquake sequence. Note the network magnitude bias, which is particularly pronounced in figure a) (NORSAR versus PDE magnitudes).

a)

NORSAR Bulletin
Greece 05/15-06/30 1995



b)

REB Events
Greece 05/15-06/30 1995

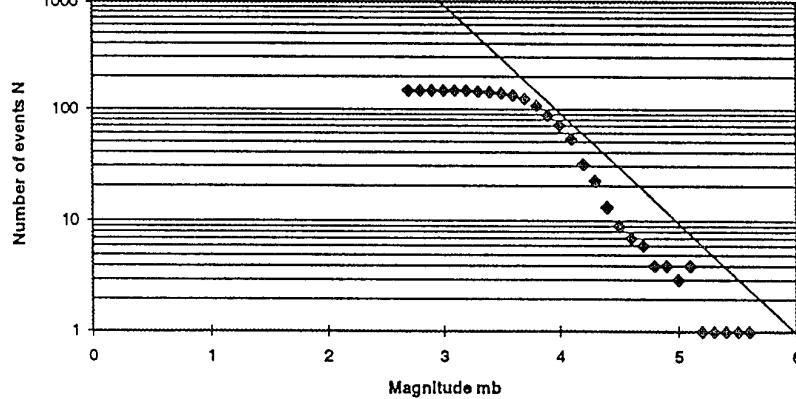


Fig. 7.6.4. Magnitude recurrence statistics for a) NORSAR and b) IDC for six weeks of the Greece earthquake sequence. The straight lines have a slope of 1.0. Note that the NORSAR slope is close to 1.0, whereas the IDC slope appears to be significantly steeper.

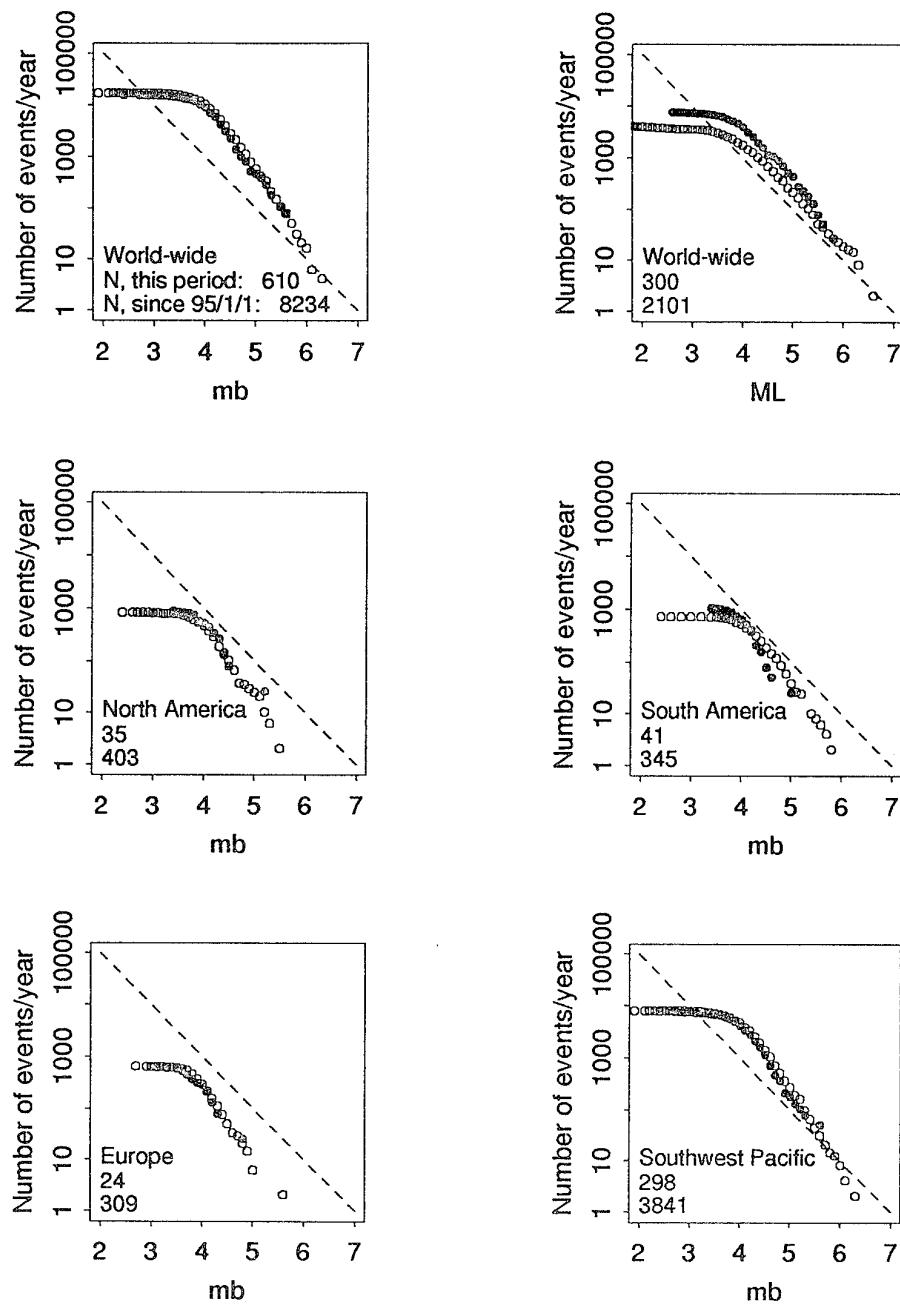


Fig. 7.6.5. Recurrence distribution of body-wave (m_b) and local (ML) magnitudes in the REB for selected regions, as taken from an IDC Performance Report. The stippled lines have a slope of 1.0. Note that the m_b recurrence curves have slopes significantly greater than 1.0 for all regions, which is ascribed to a network m_b estimation bias.

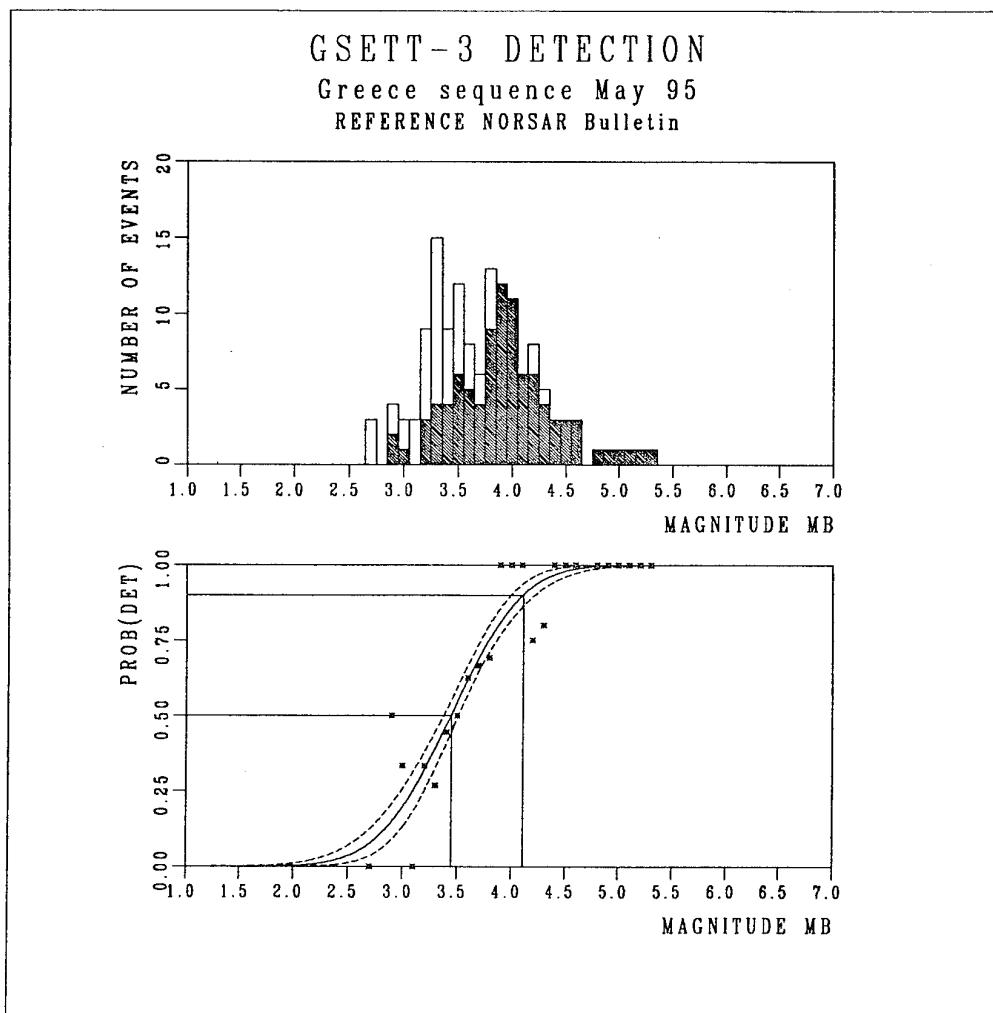


Fig. 7.6.6. Detectability estimate for the IDC REB for the Greece area using the NORSAR bulletin as a reference. The 90% detection threshold is $m_b = 4.2$, which is close to the theoretical estimate in the IDC Performance Reports.

7.7 An assessment of the estimated mean mislocation vectors for small-aperture arrays

Introduction

The objective of this study was to test the applicability of the estimated mean mislocation vectors for small-aperture arrays (Schweitzer, 1994; Schweitzer & Kværna, 1995) for use with different event-location procedures. The mean mislocation vectors were calculated in the slowness space and are now available for automatically estimated fk-results over a large range of azimuth and ray-parameter values. Additionally, mean standard deviations for the mislocation vectors could be defined as a function of the measured slowness values. All this information can now be used to increase the stability and quality of both phase association and event location based on automatically estimated fk-results.

Single-array locations

For the four arrays, ARCESS, FINESS, GERESS and NORESS, the data base of slowness correction vectors was sufficiently dense that these corrections could be applied for locating local and regional seismic events. In this way, the correction vectors could be used to improve the single-array locations.

The single-array location procedure RONAPP (Mykkeltveit & Bungum, 1984) uses the TTAZLOC algorithm (Bratt & Bache, 1988) and locates events with travel time and azimuth information as input data. Apparent velocities of the detected onsets are only used to identify the different seismic phases. The uncertainties of the estimated parameters (onset time, azimuth and apparent velocity) were calculated from the SNR and the quality of the fk-analysis. Therefore, correcting automatically estimated fk-results with mean mislocation vectors mainly influences the location algorithm in changing the azimuth of the observed phases. Only in some cases does correcting the apparent velocities lead to a change of the estimated phase type (and thereby also a shift to another travel-time table). The standard deviations of the mean mislocation vectors were not taken into account in this study.

To assess the mean mislocation vectors for the four arrays mentioned above, the whole data set for 1994 was reprocessed. Fig. 7.7.1 shows all 25,612 events defined and located by the four small-aperture arrays in the original single-array data analysis. The map clearly shows the concentration of the seismicity at known source regions. Additionally, we can see a more scattered distribution of events located at larger distances from the arrays. The two circles of events around NORESS and ARCESS are an unexplained artefact of the RONAPP recipes for these two arrays.

Fig. 7.7.2 shows the 24,946 relocated events after correcting the automatically estimated slowness values (phase velocity and azimuth) with the mean mislocation vectors. For the phases where a mislocation vector was unassociable, the original slowness values remained unchanged. The reduction of the number of defined and located seismic events by about 2.5% is mostly caused by a reduction of events far away from the arrays (to see

the reduced number of artificial events scattered in the background, compare with Fig. 7.7.1).

Because most of the events located by the regional arrays are due to man-made activity, this large number of relocated events cannot be compared with independent bulletins. Therefore an evaluation of the results can only be done in a more qualitative way. It is clearly seen that the concentration of events around known source regions in Europe is much higher after introducing the slowness corrections. Especially the azimuthal scatter is smaller. This clearly shows the positive effect of correcting the observed apparent velocities and azimuth values with mean mislocation vectors.

Slowness residuals in the REBs

After 10 months of operating GSETT-3, the Reviewed Event Bulletins (REBs) contain a huge amount of (automatically) estimated ray parameter and azimuth values observed for the small-aperture arrays ARCESS, FINESS, GERESS and NORESS. Although these values are not always used in the final location of seismic events, ray parameter and azimuth play an important role during the identification and association process at the IDC. It is known that the single ray parameter and azimuth observation of a small-aperture array show a relatively large scatter and additionally often a systematic mislocation. For seismic events with only a few well-defined observations, this scatter will influence the starting location of the event location procedure. In addition, the phase association process will be influenced by the systematic array mislocations. Estimating mean mislocation vectors is part of a needed calibration of all GSETT-3 stations (Harjes et al, 1994). In this study such mean mislocation vectors were tested for application at the IDC.

All REB-events (1 Jan - 31 Oct 1995) located with at least 10 defining phases were investigated for onsets of the four small-aperture arrays. These events were assumed to have a location precision that allowed for investigation of slowness residuals. The ray parameter and azimuth residuals were transformed in a slowness-error vector. Whenever this vector was smaller than 6 sec⁻¹ and the travel time residual of the onset was smaller than 6 sec, this onset was defined as a valid association and the slowness vector was corrected with the mean mislocation vector. Fig. 7.7.3 shows the results for each investigated array. The blue line always shows the distribution of the slowness errors without any correction and the red line shows the distribution of the slowness errors after applying the corrections. The two distributions are normalized relative to the maximum of the occurring slowness errors. The corrected slowness values clearly show smaller errors and should therefore be used in the data processing at the IDC (see Table 7.7.1).

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Table 7.7.1. Some statistical parameters of observed and corrected slowness errors

Array	Number of events	Observed slowness errors		Slowness errors after correction	
		mean [sec/ ⁻¹]	median [sec/ ⁻¹]	mean [sec/ ⁻¹]	median [sec/ ⁻¹]
ARCESS	7183	1.767	1.476	1.350	0.963
FINESS	7746	2.164	1.897	1.830	1.407
GERESS	5142	1.732	1.404	1.547	1.135
NORESS	5308	2.071	1.812	1.783	1.351

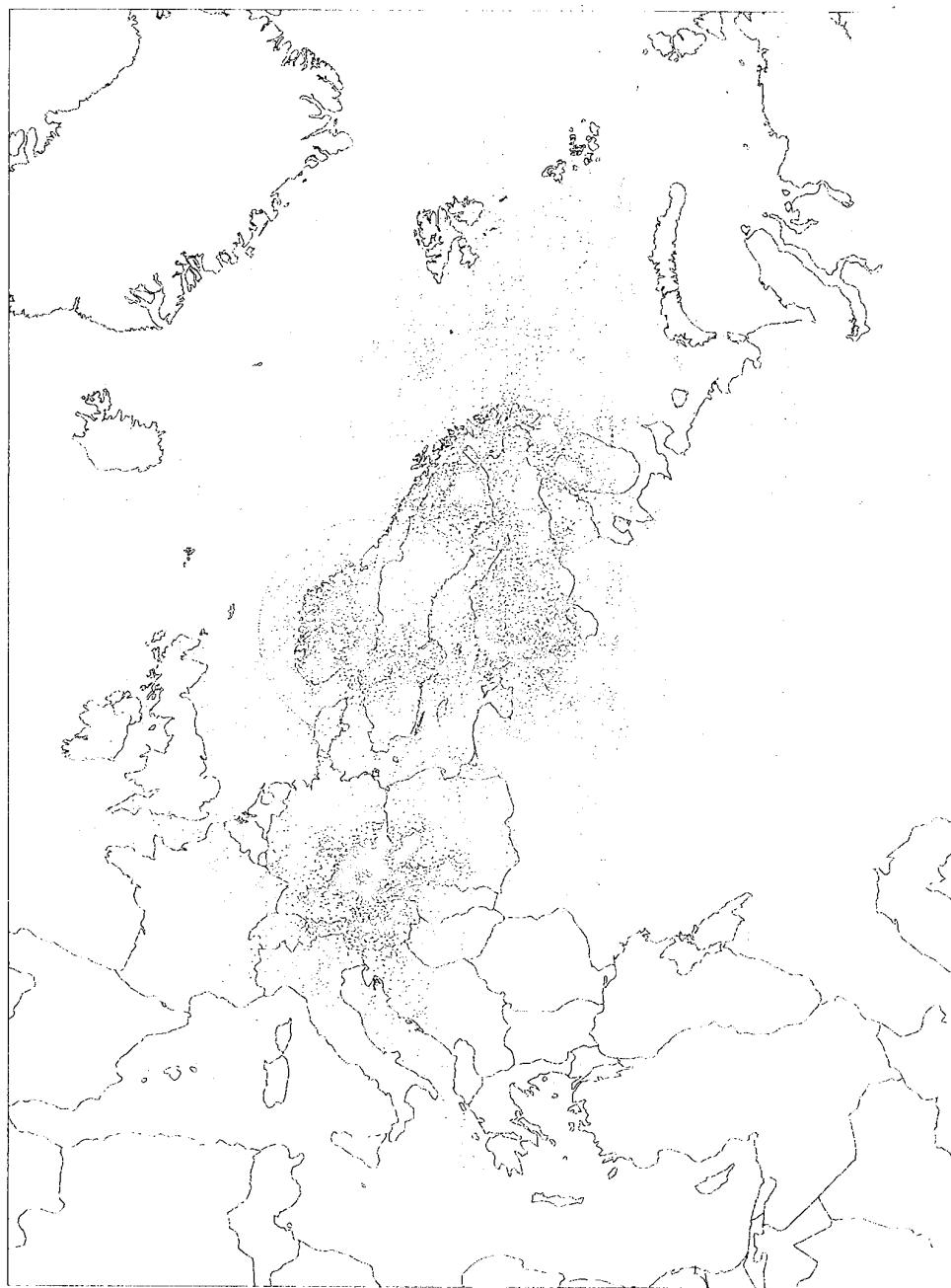
RONAPP locations 1994 (25,612 events), original

Fig. 7.7.1: All 25,612 events located during 1994 by ARCESS, FINESS, GERESS, and NORESS using the originally estimated apparent velocities and azimuth values.

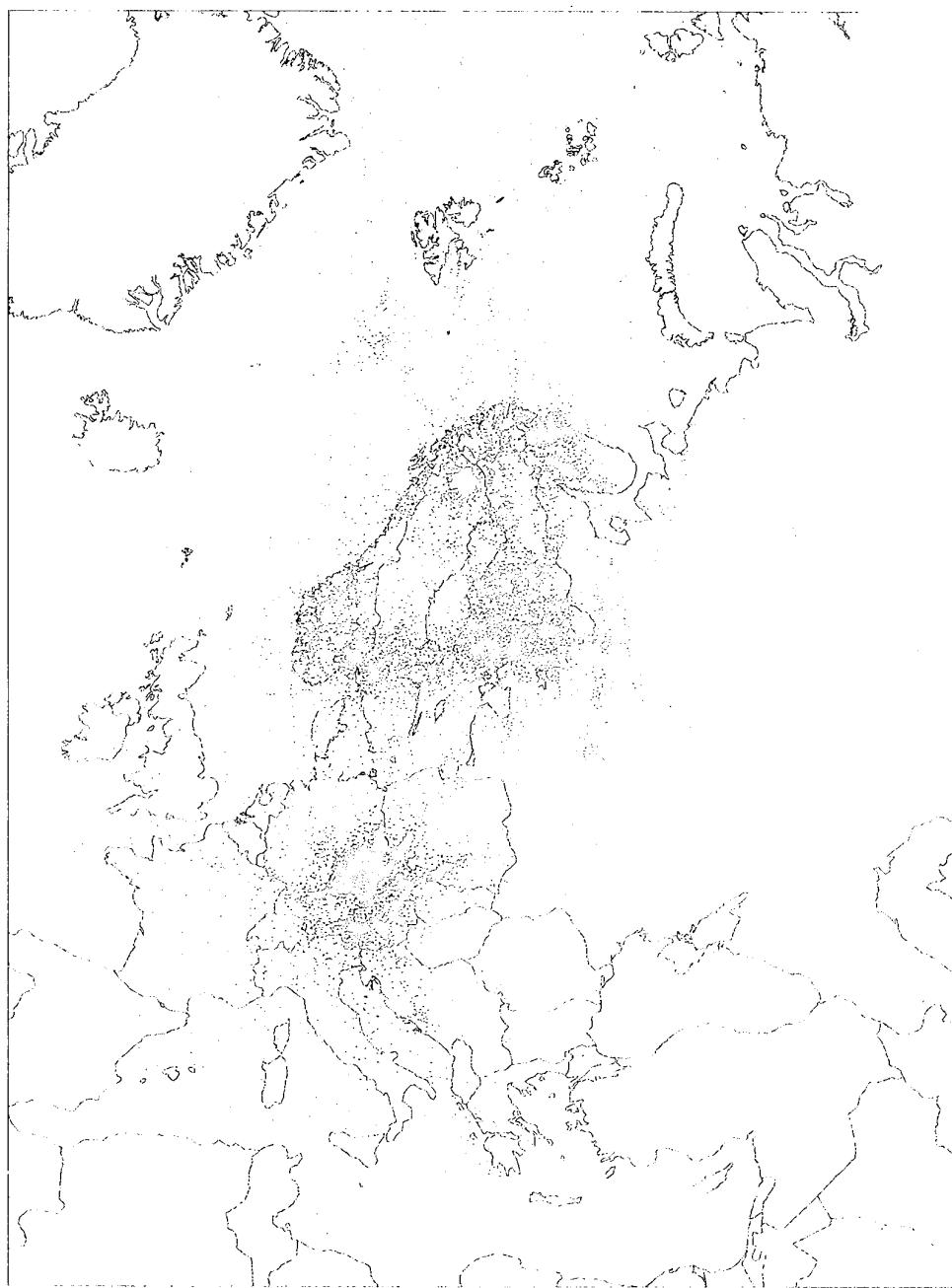
RONAPP locations 1994 (24,946 events), corrected

Fig. 7.7.2: All 24,946 events for 1994 located after correcting the apparent velocities and azimuth values with the mean mislocation vectors of ARCESS, FINESS, GERESS, and NORESS.

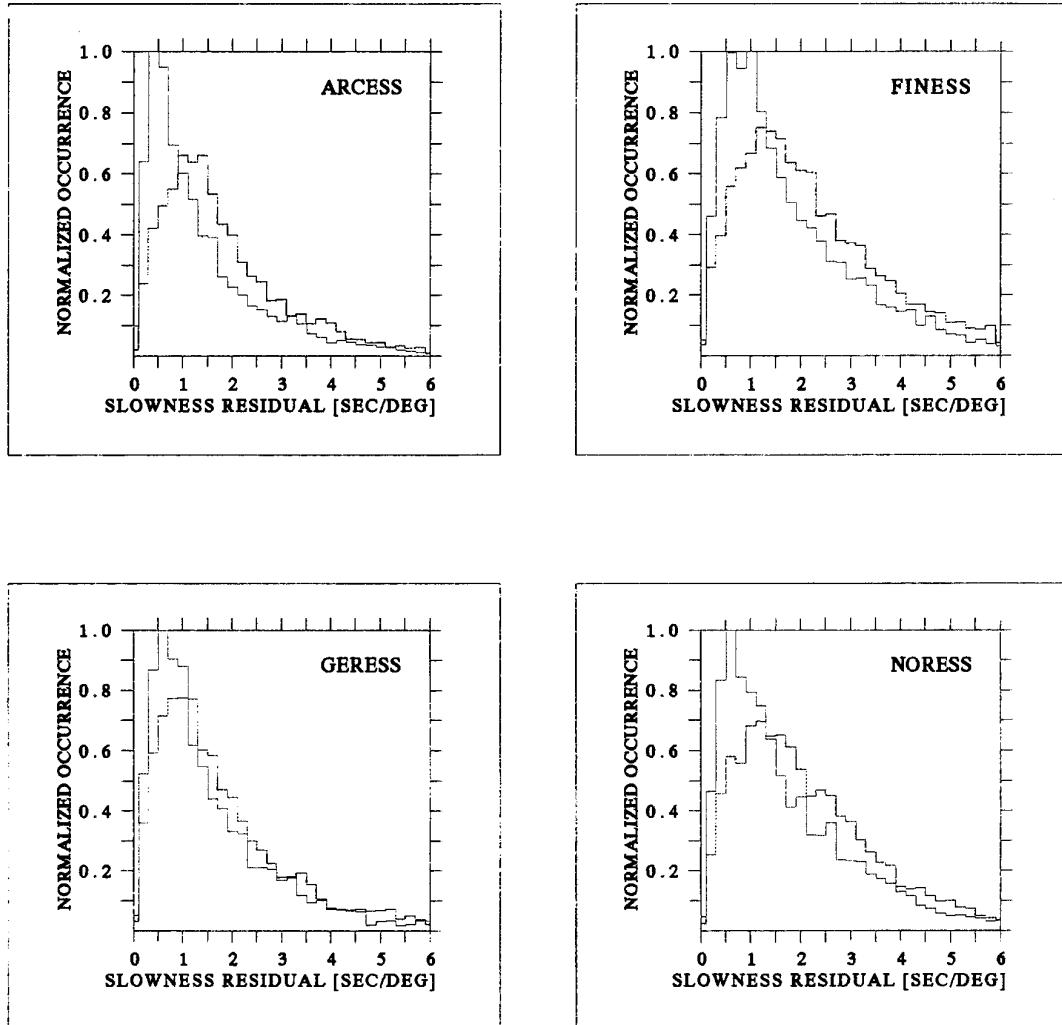


Fig. 7.7.3: Slowness residuals in the REBs for each of the investigated small aperture arrays. The blue line shows the original residuals and the red line shows the remaining residuals after applying the mean mislocation vectors. All distributions were normalized for each array separately.