

UNCLASSIFIED

AD NUMBER

ADB017323

LIMITATION CHANGES

TO:

Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited.

FROM:

Distribution authorized to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Test and Evaluation; FEB 1977. Other requests shall be referred to Air Force Weapons Lab., Kirtland AFB, NM 87117.

AUTHORITY

AFWL ltr 7 Nov 1986

THIS PAGE IS UNCLASSIFIED

AD Bo 17323

AUTHORITY:

AFWL etc.

7 NOV 86



✓

AFWL-TR-76-209

2

FG

AFWL-TR-76-209

AD B017323

CYLINDRICAL IN-SITU TESTS AT SELECTED NUCLEAR AND HIGH-EXPLOSIVE TEST SITES

February 1977



Final Report **COPY AVAILABLE TO DDC PRES NOT PERMIT FULLY LEGIBLE PRODUCTION**

Distribution limited to US Government agencies because of test and evaluation (Feb 77). Other requests for this document must be referred to AFWL (DES), Kirtland Air Force Base, New Mexico, 87117.

This research was sponsored by the Defense Nuclear Agency under Subtask Y99QAXSB144, Work Unit 05, "In-Situ Material Property Tests."

Prepared for
DEFENSE NUCLEAR AGENCY
Washington, DC 20305

AIR FORCE WEAPONS LABORATORY
Air Force Systems Command
Kirtland Air Force Base, NM 87117

DDC
RECEIVED
APR 4 1977
A

AU NO.
DDC FILE COPY

This final report was prepared by the Air Force Weapons Laboratory, Kirtland Air Force Base, New Mexico, under Job Order WDNS3507. First Lieutenant Joseph H. Amend III (DES) was the Laboratory Project Officer-in-Charge.

When US Government drawings, specifications, or other data are used for any purpose other than a definitely related Government procurement operation, the Government thereby incurs no responsibility nor any obligation whatsoever, and the fact that the Government may have formulated, furnished, or in any way supplied the said drawings, specifications, or other data is not to be regarded by implication or otherwise as in any manner licensing the holder or any other person or corporation or conveying any rights or permission to manufacture, use, or sell any patented invention that may in any way be related thereto.

This technical report has been reviewed and is approved for publication.

Joseph H. Amend III

JOSEPH H. AMEND III
First Lieutenant, USAF
Project Officer

FOR THE COMMANDER

Frank J. Leech

FRANK J. LEECH
Lt Colonel, USAF
Chief, Civil Engineering Research
Division

James M. Warren

JAMES M. WARREN
Lt Colonel, USAF
Chief, Survivability Branch

REVISION FOR	
NTIS	White Section <input type="checkbox"/>
DWC	Buff Section <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
UNANNOUNCED	<input type="checkbox"/>
JUSTIFICATION.....	
BY.....	
DISTRIBUTION/AVAILABILITY CODES	
Dist.	AVAIL. OR SPECIAL
B	

DO NOT RETURN THIS COPY. RETAIN OR DESTROY.



UNCLASSIFIED

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF THIS PAGE (When Data Entered)

REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE		READ INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE COMPLETING FORM
1. REPORT NUMBER 14 AFWL-TR-76-209	2. GOVT ACCESSION NO.	3. RECIPIENT'S CATALOG NUMBER
4. TITLE (and Subtitle) 8 CYLINDRICAL IN-SITU TESTS AT SELECTED NUCLEAR AND HIGH-EXPLOSIVE TEST SITES.	5. TYPE OF REPORT & PERIOD COVERED 9 Final Report	
7. AUTHOR(s)	8. CONTRACT OR GRANT NUMBER(s)	
9. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME AND ADDRESS Air Force Weapons Laboratory Kirtland Air Force Base, NM 87117	10. PROGRAM ELEMENT, PROJECT, TASK AREA & WORK UNIT NUMBERS 627044/WDNS3507; Subtask Y99QAXSB144/Work Unit 05	
11. CONTROLLING OFFICE NAME AND ADDRESS Air Force Weapons Laboratory (DES) Kirtland Air Force Base, NM 87117	12. REPORT DATE 11 February 1977	13. NUMBER OF PAGES 234
14. MONITORING AGENCY NAME & ADDRESS (if different from Controlling Office) Director Defense Nuclear Agency Washington, D.C. 20305 12 223p.	15. SECURITY CLASS. (of this report) UNCLASSIFIED	
16. DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT (of this Report) Distribution limited to US Government agencies because of test and evaluation (Feb 77). Other requests for this document must be referred to AFWL (DES), Kirtland Air Force Base, New Mexico, 87117.		
17. DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT (of the abstract entered in Block 20, if different from Report)		
18. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES This research was sponsored by the Defense Nuclear Agency under Subtask Y99QAXSB144, Work Unit 05, "In-Situ Material Property Tests."		
19. KEY WORDS (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number) CIST PACE MIXED COMPANY In-Situ Material Properties DICE THROW Soil Mechanics Civil Engineering		
20. ABSTRACT (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number) The development of high confidence ground shock prediction techniques using computer simulation of nuclear bursts over or in real geologic materials is essential for adequate design and evaluation of present and future hardened land based systems. In the past, the calculational technique developed and used in these studies has relied upon material constitutive models developed from laboratory tests of material samples. Crucial to the success of this theoretical ground shock prediction program is a clear verification of the		

DD FORM 1 JAN 73 1473

EDITION OF 1 NOV 65 IS OBSOLETE

UNCLASSIFIED

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF THIS PAGE (When Data Entered)

013150

JB

UNCLASSIFIED

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF THIS PAGE(When Data Entered)

20. ABSTRACT

ability of the soil modeling and calculational technique to accurately reproduce ground motions generated by scaled high explosive (HE) detonations in geologies of direct interest to DOD systems. Substantial discrepancies between calculated and observed ground motions have been noted. These are attributable primarily to inadequacies in the laboratory-based soil and rock material models. To overcome some of the shortcomings of the laboratory-based modeling techniques, an in situ material property test has been developed by the Air Force Weapons Laboratory (AFWL). The Cylindrical In Situ Test (CIST) technique permits measurement of the dynamic response of geological materials to a cylindrically symmetric high explosive shock input yielding data from which in situ material properties may be determined for a range of initial loading stresses. Models based on CIST data have resulted in substantially improved agreement between calculated and observed data. Data from CIST 2 conducted in 1972, CIST 10 conducted in 1974, CIST 15 conducted in 1975, and CIST 16 conducted in 1976 are included in this report.

UNCLASSIFIED

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF THIS PAGE(When Data Entered)

CONTENTS

<u>Section</u>		<u>Page</u>
I	INTRODUCTION	5
	Background	5
	Test Sites	5
II	TEST DESCRIPTIONS	9
	Locations	9
	Configurations	9
	Instrumentation	18
III	EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS	29
	Data Processing	29
	Results	30
	Cratering	40
	Analysis	50
	REFERENCES	52
	APPENDIX A CIST 2 TIME HISTORY PLOTS	53
	APPENDIX B CIST 10 TIME HISTORY PLOTS	82
	APPENDIX C CIST 15 TIME HISTORY PLOTS	119
	APPENDIX D CIST 16 TIME HISTORY PLOTS	164

ILLUSTRATIONS

<u>Figure</u>		<u>Page</u>
1	CIST Cavity with Geologic Stratification	6
2	Grand Junction Road Map and Test Site	10
3	Map of Eniwetok Atoll Showing Location of CIST 10	11
4	Map of a Portion of the White Sands Missile Range Showing Locations of CIST 15 and CIST 16	12
5	Site Configuration, CIST 2	13
6	Hole Configuration, CIST 2	14
7	Hole Configuration, CIST 10	15
8	Hole Configuration, CIST 15	16
9	Hole Configuration, CIST 16	17
10	Explosive Rack Construction	19
11	Detonator/Booster Assembly	20
12	Cross Section of Hole and Gage Configuration with Geological Stratification, CIST 2	21
13	Cross Section of Hole and Gage Configuration with Geological Stratification, CIST 10	22
14	Cross Section of Hole and Gage Configuration with Geological Stratification, CIST 15	23
15	Cross Section of Hole and Gage Configuration with Geological Stratification, CIST 16	24
16	Cavity Pressure Measurement Locations, CIST 15	25
17	Seismic Stations and Van Location, CIST 15	26
18	Definition of Angle θ for Transducers in the Free Field	31
19	Sample of the Labelling System	32
20	Definition of Tabulated Velocities	45
21	Peak Acceleration Versus Range, CIST 2	46

ILLUSTRATIONS (Continued)

<u>Figure</u>	<u>Page</u>
22 Peak Acceleration Versus Range, CIST 10	47
23 Peak Acceleration Versus Range, CIST 15	48
24 Peak Acceleration Versus Range, CIST 16	49

TABLES

<u>Table</u>	<u>Page</u>
1 Locations and Dates of CIST Events	7
2 CIST 2 Measurement List and Calibration Values	33
3 CIST 10 Measurement List and Calibration Values	34
4 CIST 15 Measurement List and Calibration Values	36
5 CIST 16 Measurement List and Calibration Values	38
6 Experimental Data from CIST 2	41
7 Experimental Data from CIST 10	42
8 Experimental Data from CIST 15	43
9 Experimental Data from CIST 16	44
10 Crater Dimensions	50

SECTION I
INTRODUCTION

1. BACKGROUND

The Cylindrical In Situ Test (CIST) was developed at the Air Force Weapons Laboratory in 1971 in an effort to provide an in situ technique for determining response of geologic materials to dynamic blast loadings. The objective of the experiment is to gather experimental data which can be used to develop a material model that describes the dynamic behavior of the site materials. To accomplish this objective, an explosive source consisting of 400 grain PETN primacord is detonated in a vertical, cylindrical cavity which is in intimate contact with the "in situ" geological material (ref. 1). A vertical cylindrical load geometry was chosen because of its unique capability for directly loading a number of near surface horizontal layers simultaneously. Resulting data could then be used to determine in situ material properties for each layer, independently. The relatively low cost of the technique made it feasible to test a large number of sites having different geologies. Free field measurements of acceleration are taken at various ranges and depths within the active region of the experiment as shown in figure 1. By single and double integration of the acceleration records, velocity and displacement time histories can be obtained. The material model is developed through an iterative technique of matching calculational results with velocity time histories.

2. TEST SITES

The accomplishment of the objective of material model development has a significant role in the accurate prediction of ground motions critical to the design of strategic structures. For this reason, CIST experiments have been conducted at a variety of sites, as shown in table 1. The pilot CIST event was conducted at the MIDDLE GUST wet site in southern Colorado on 16 November 1971

1. Davis, Stephen E., General Test Plan for the Cylindrical In Situ Test (CIST), AFWL-TR-74-136, Air Force Weapons Laboratory, Kirtland Air Force Base, New Mexico, June 1974.

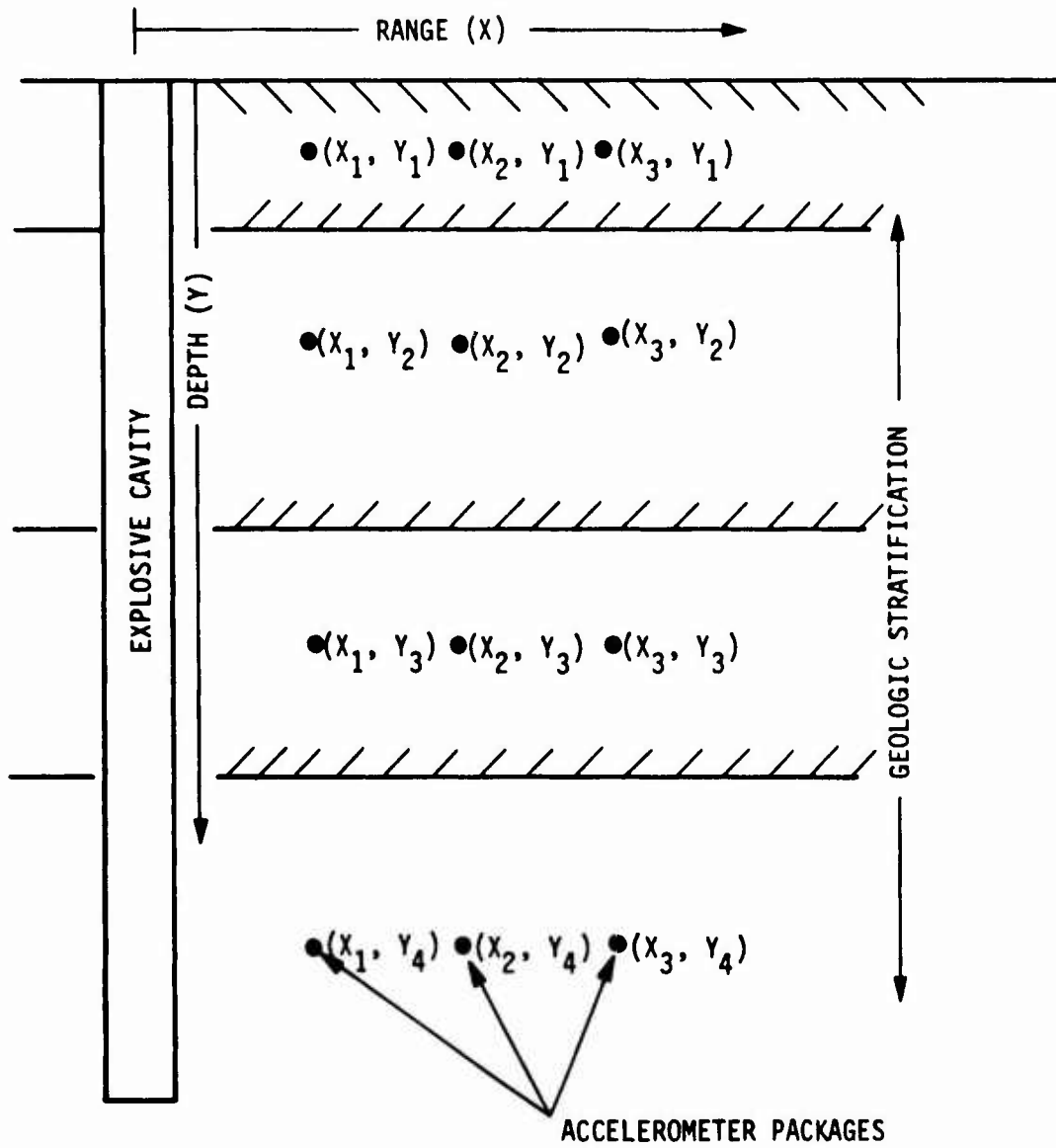


Figure 1. CIST Cavity with Geologic Stratification

Table 1

LOCATIONS AND DATES OF CIST EVENTS

<u>Event</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Date</u>
CIST 1	MIDDLE GUST Wet Site, Colorado	16 November 1971
CIST 2	MIXED COMPANY Test Site, Colorado	28 September 1972
CIST 3	MINUTEMAN Site D-1, Nebraska	2 November 1972
CIST 4	MIDDLE GUST Dry Site, Colorado	17 January 1973
CIST 5	Nevada Test Site (Area 10), Nevada	22 May 1973
CIST 6	Nevada Test Site (Area 6), Nevada	4 June 1973
CIST 7	Nevada Test Site (Area 5), Nevada	23 August 1973
CIST 8	MINUTEMAN Site P-1, Montana	30 November 1973
CIST 9	MIDDLE GUST Wet Site, Colorado	7 February 1974
CIST 10	Aranit Island, Eniwetok Atoll	12 July 1974
CIST 11	MINUTEMAN Site N-11, Missouri	22 April 1974
CIST 12	HARD PAN Test Site, Kansas	12 July 1974
CIST 13	MINUTEMAN Site F-9, South Dakota	27 September 1974
CIST 14	MINUTEMAN Site M-28, North Dakota	18 October 1974
CIST 15	Pre-DICE THROW Test Site, New Mexico	16 July 1975
CIST 16	Pre-DICE THROW Test Site, New Mexico	19 February 1976

(ref. 2). Test locations have been chosen to correspond with locations of certain key nuclear and high explosive tests as well as other "representative" sites for which a large number of conventional laboratory material properties data are available. Included in this report are CIST experiments conducted at the MIXED COMPANY Test Site in Colorado (CIST 2), the PACE Test Site at Eniwetok Atoll (CIST 10) and the Pre-DICE THROW Test Site in New Mexico (CISTS 15 and 16). Details of other CIST Events are reported in references 2, 3 and 4.

The geology for CIST 2 consisted of clayey silt overlying siltstone and sandstone. The geology for CIST 10 consisted of unconsolidated saturated coral

2. Davis, Stephen E., MIDDLE GUST CIST Events Data, AFWL-TR-74-137, Air Force Weapons Laboratory, Kirtland Air Force Base, New Mexico, June 1974.
3. Davis, Stephen E., Nevada Test Site CIST Events Data, AFWL-TR-74-131, Air Force Weapons Laboratory, Kirtland Air Force Base, New Mexico, May 1974.
4. Wooley, John A., MINUTEMAN CIST Events Data, AFWL-TR-76-044, Air Force Weapons Laboratory, Kirtland Air Force Base, New Mexico, March 1976.

sand and gravel (ref. 5). The geology for CIST 15 consisted of alternating layers of clay and sand with the water table at approximately 8 feet depth. The geology for CIST 16 consisted of silt overlying alternating layers of clay and sand with the water table at 16.5 feet depth. Additional information concerning the geologic stratification of each test site is contained in section II.

-
5. Couch, et al, Drilling Operations on Eniwetok Atoll during Project EXPOE, AFWL-TR-75-216, Air Force Weapons Laboratory, Kirtland AFB, NM 87117, September 1975.

SECTION II

TEST DESCRIPTIONS

1. LOCATIONS

The CIST 2 Event was conducted about 15 miles west southwest of Grand Junction, Colorado, as shown in figure 2. CIST Event 10 was conducted on Aranit Island, about 15 miles north northwest of the island of Eniwetok. A map of Eniwetok Atoll showing the CIST 10 location and the locations of nuclear events is presented in figure 3. A map of a portion of the White Sands Missile Range showing the locations of CIST 15 and CIST 16 is presented in figure 4.

2. CONFIGURATIONS

A 24-inch-diameter borehole drilled to depths sufficient to provide data on the significant near surface layers (generally 30 to 75 feet) has been standardized for all CIST events. The hole is filled with racked 400-grain PETN detonating cord (Primacord) explosive at a density of 5 pounds per linear foot of hole. Two exploding bridgewire detonators are used every 5 feet giving approximately 0.175 millisecond delay before all of the explosive is detonated. The nominal peak cavity pressure for the explosive configuration is estimated at about 6700 pounds per square inch.

The site configuration for CIST 2 is illustrated in figure 5. This site configuration is typical of recent CIST events except that the diameter of the test bed can vary up to 50 feet. A plan view of the CIST 2 hole configuration is shown in figure 6. The hole configurations for CISTS 10, 15 and 16 are shown in figures 7 through 9.

For CIST tests some type of support is required to maintain the explosive cavity. This support is normally a 24-inch-diameter corrugated steel culvert. For CIST 2 a fiberglass reinforced cardboard liner was used. For CIST 10 the first drilling effort in April 1974 was abandoned due to caving. The second attempt in July 1974 resulted in an approximately 36-inch-diameter hole to 40 feet depth. This hole was grouted and then redrilled in two steps to 24-inch diameter. The hole was then lined with corrugated steel culvert. Despite attempts to seal the bottom of the hole with grout and the junctions of the culvert with caulk seepage continued, resulting in the presence of water in the hole to

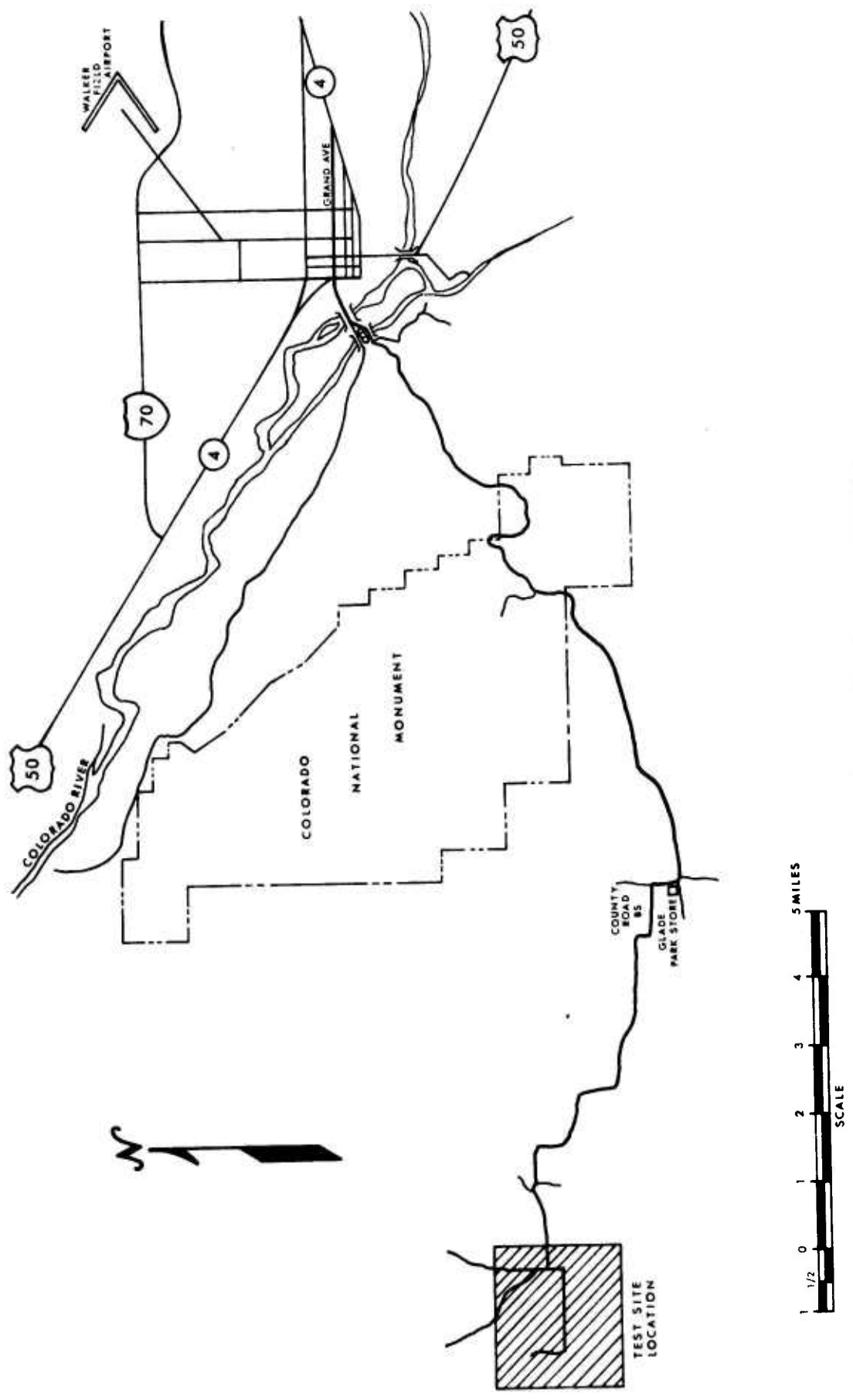


Figure 2. Grand Junction Road Map and Test Site

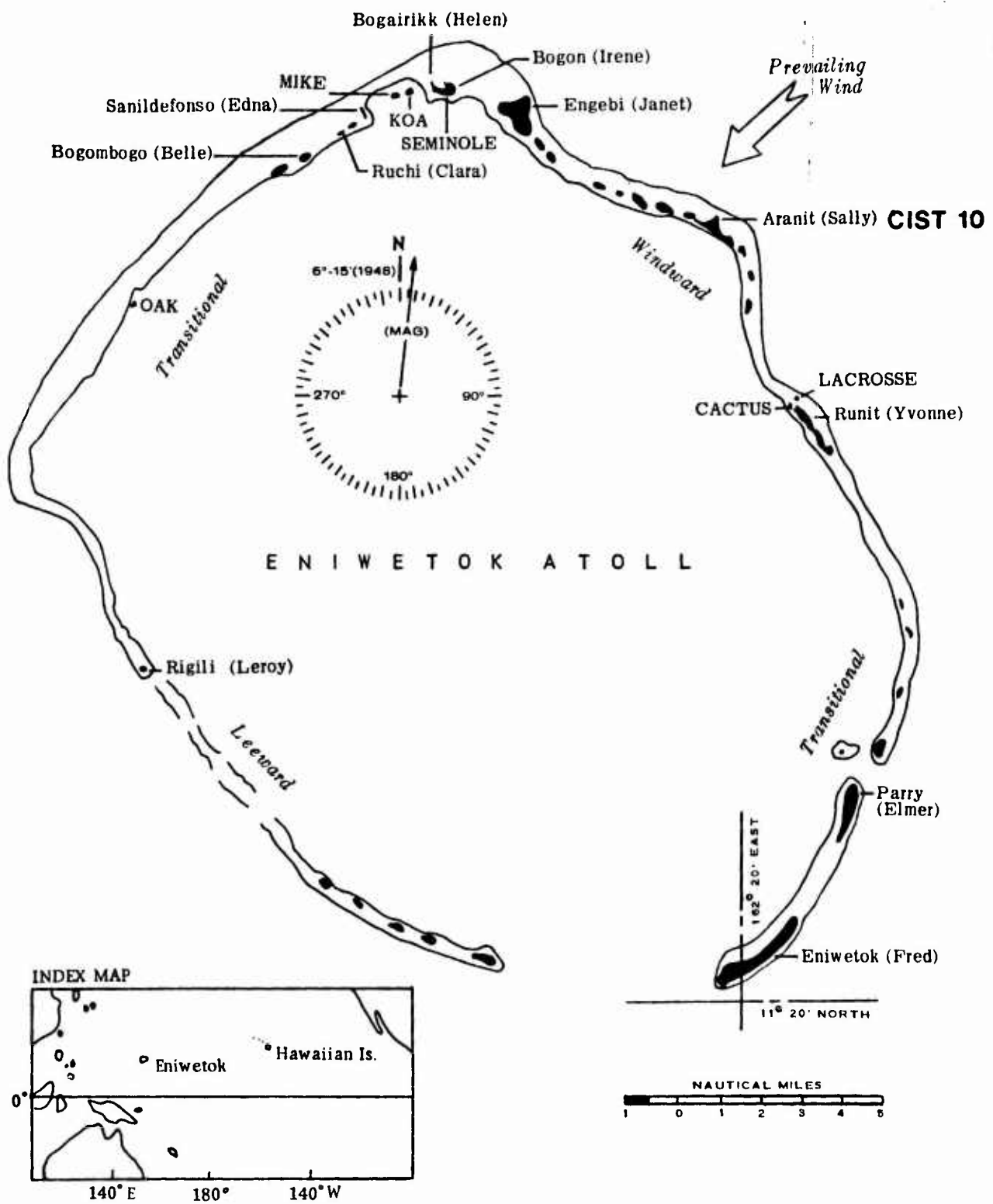


Figure 3. Map of Eniwetok Atoll Showing Location of CIST 10

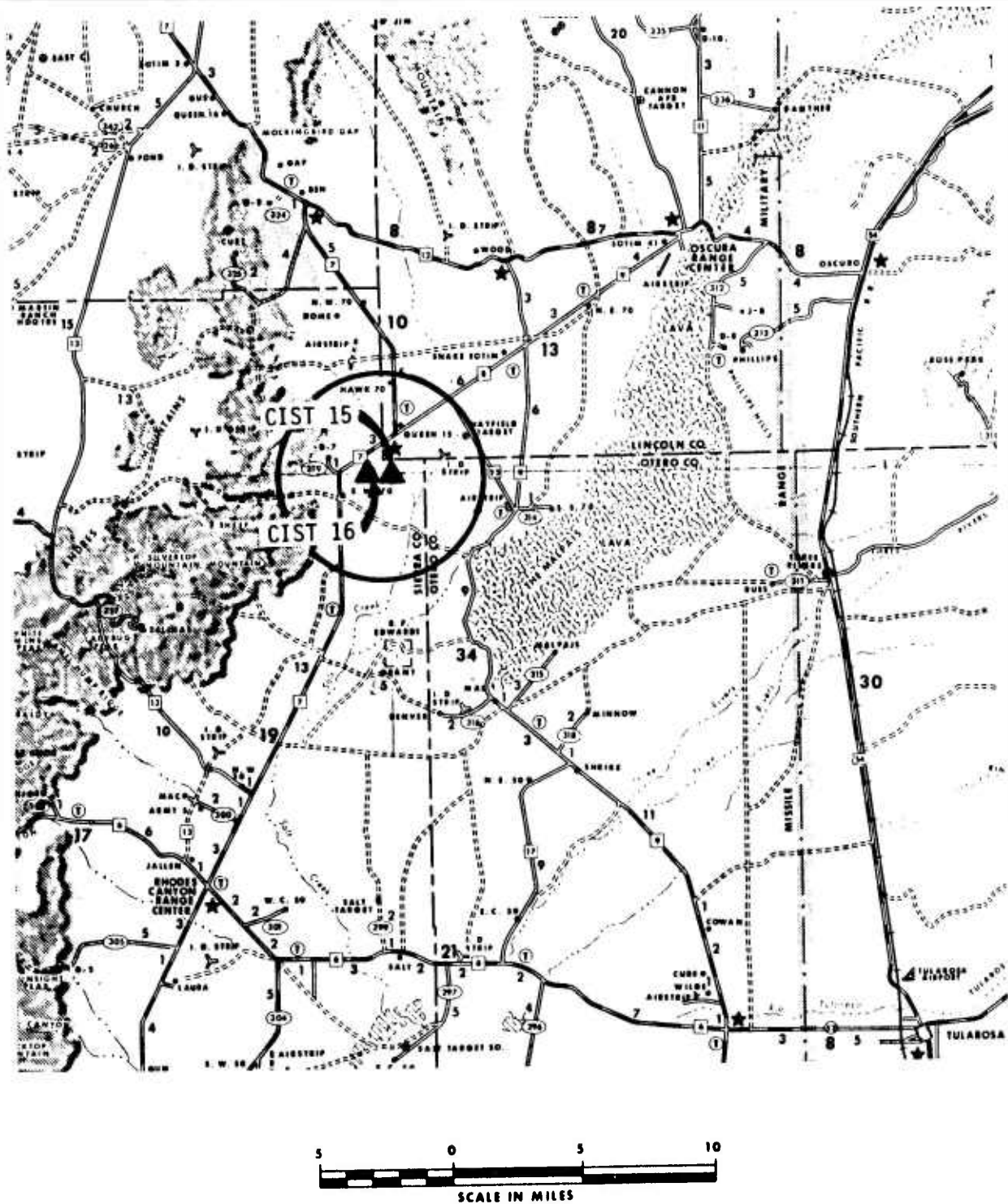


Figure 4. Map of a Portion of the White Sands Missile Range Showing Locations of CIST 15 and CIST 16

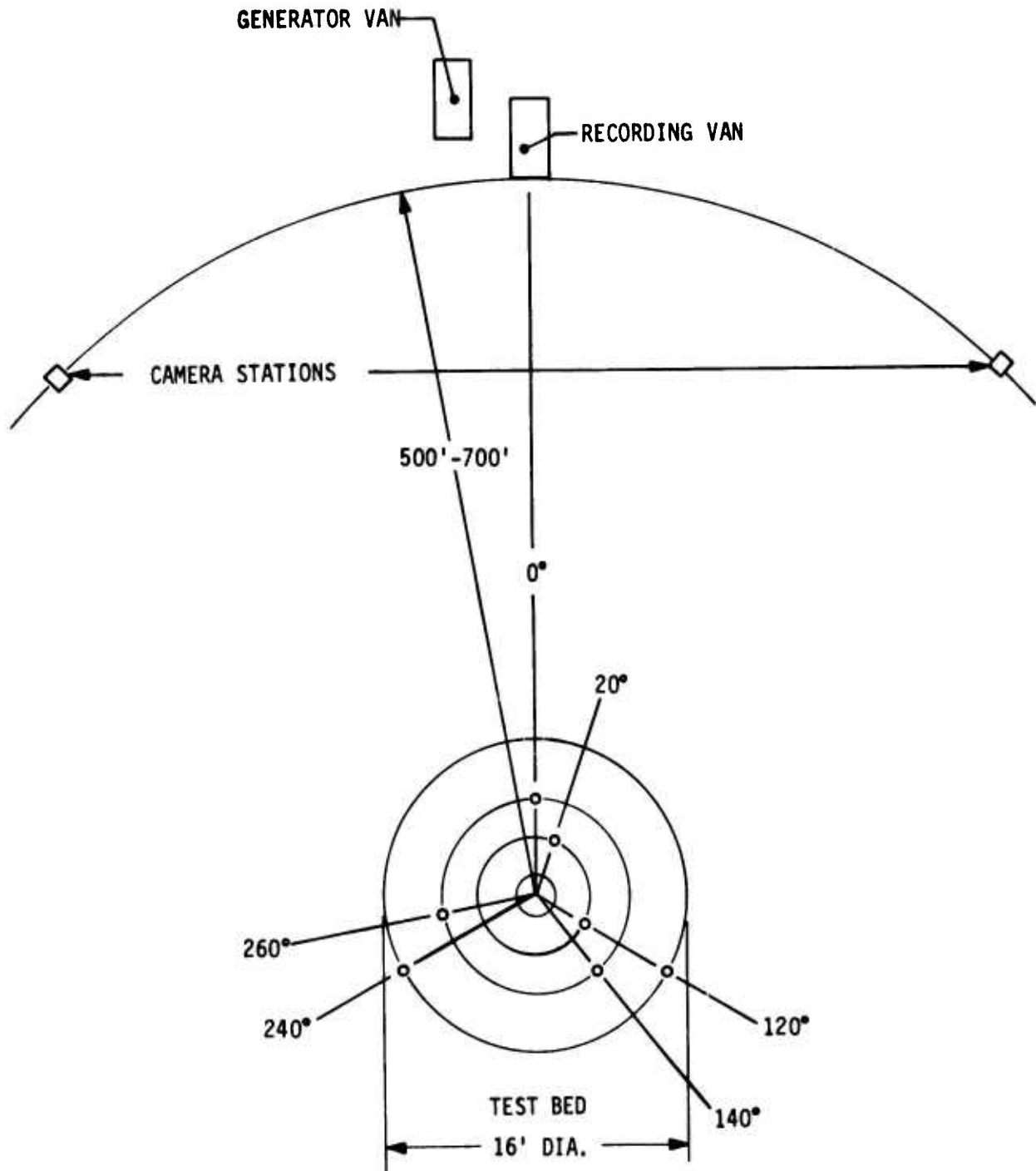


Figure 5. Site Configuration, CIST 2

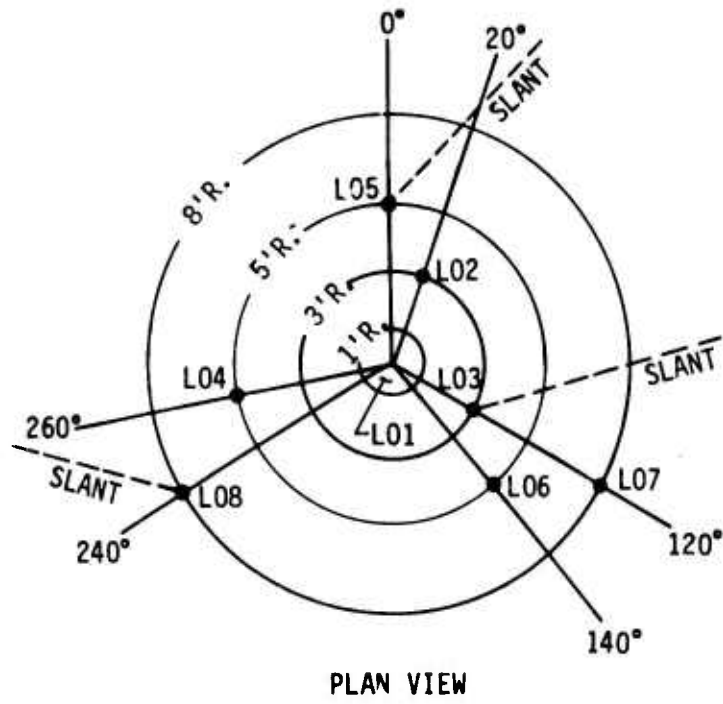


Figure 6. Hole Configuration, CIST 2

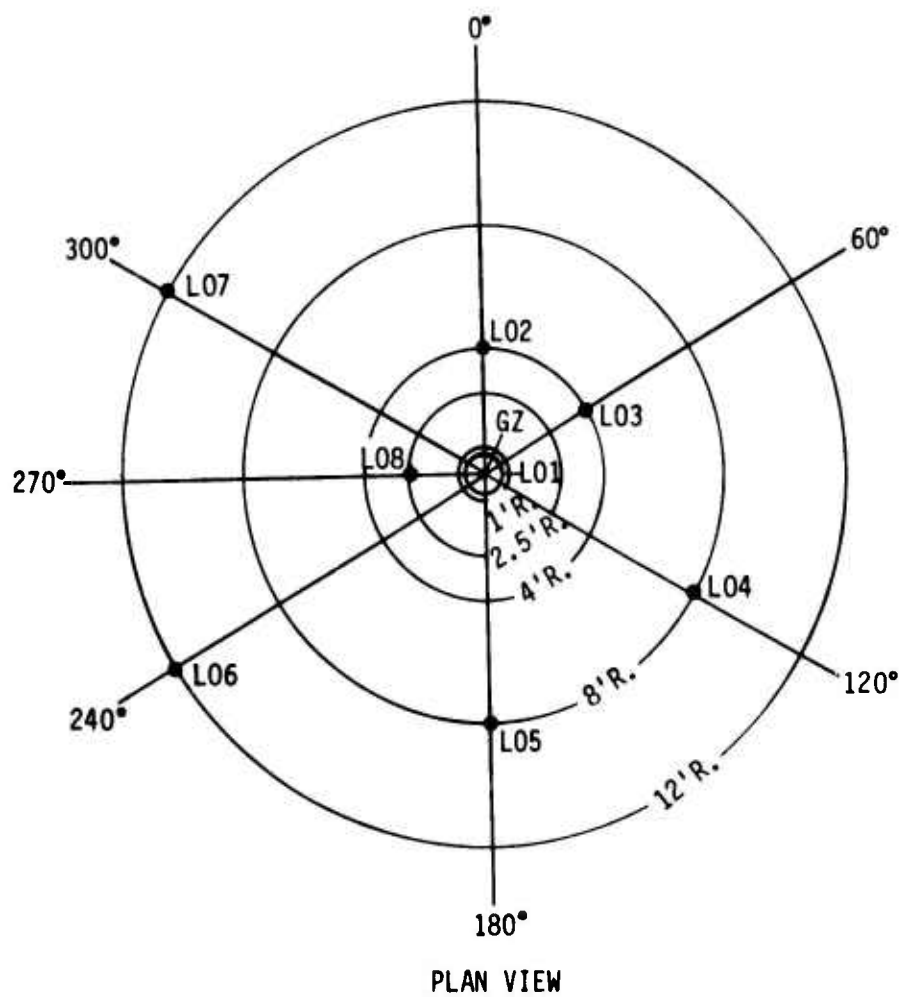


Figure 7. Hole Configuration, CIST 10

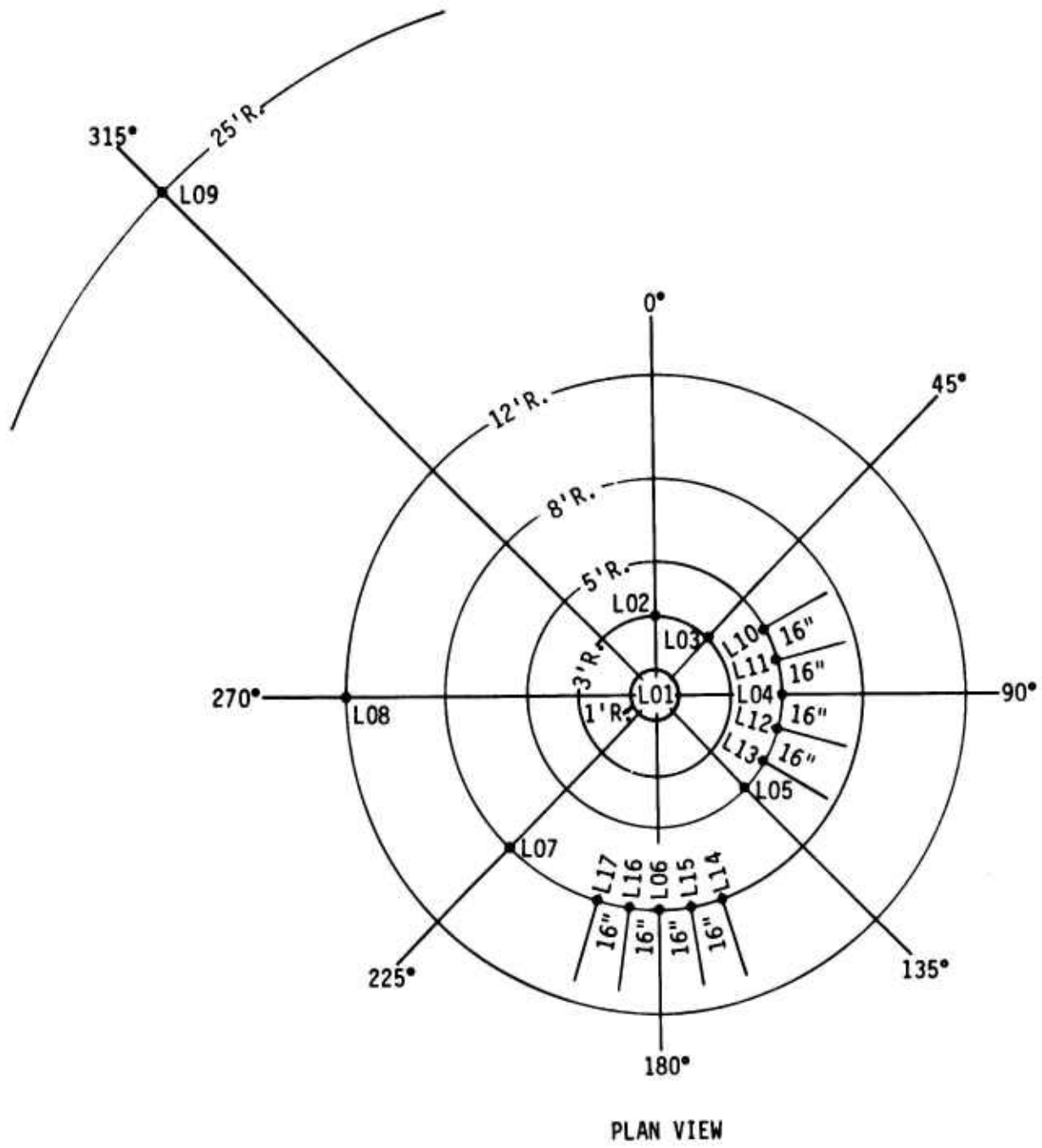


Figure 8. Hole Configuration, CIST 15

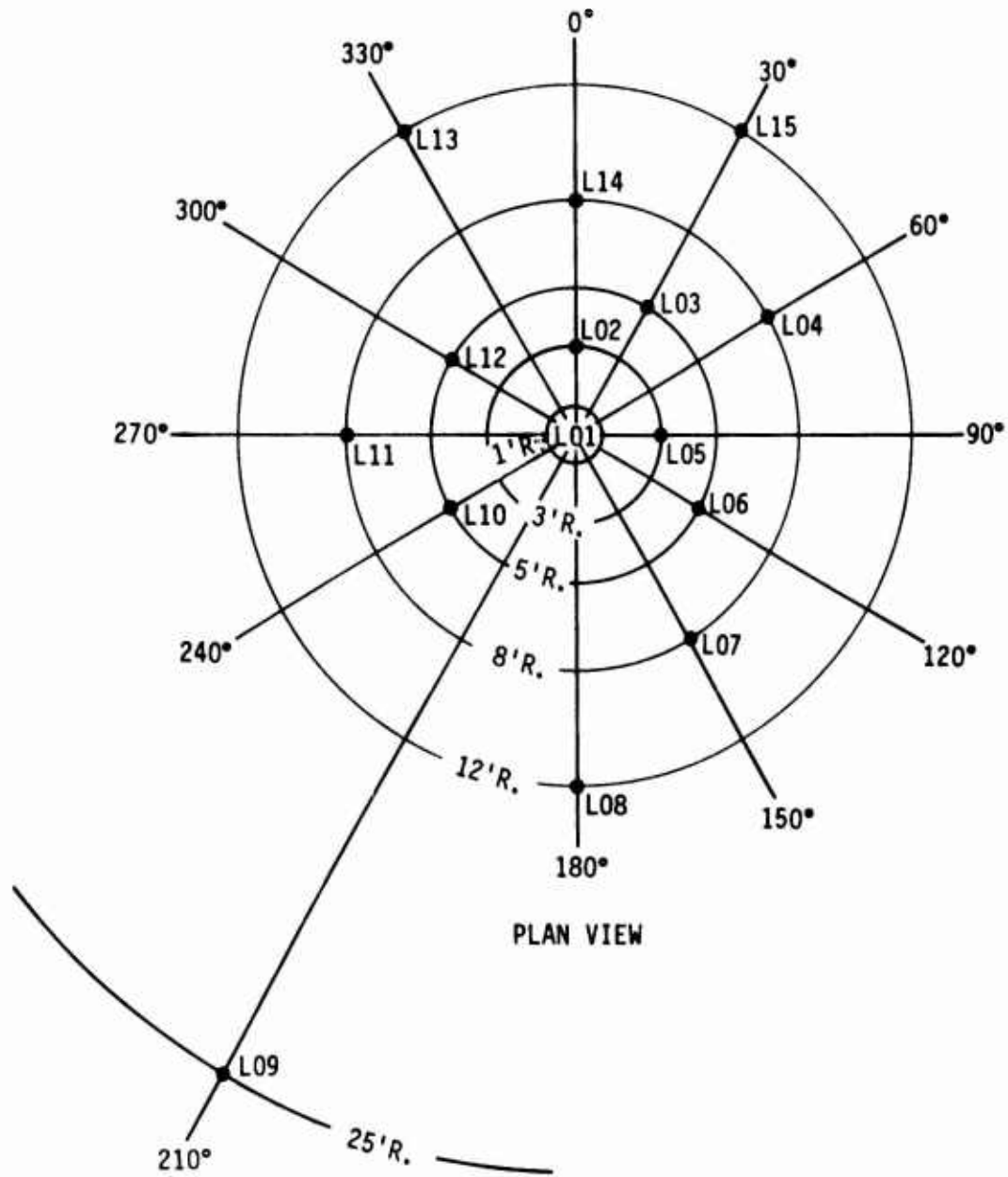


Figure 9. Hole Configuration, CIST 16

34 foot depth at shot time. The total water depth is estimated at 4 feet. Approximately 2 feet of grout was poured into the bottom of the culvert in an attempt to prevent water leakage. The standard 24-inch-diameter corrugated steel culvert was utilized on CISTS 15 and 16.

The configuration of the explosive rack is shown in figure 10 and the detonator/booster assembly is illustrated in figure 11. These configurations are standard for CIST events.

3. INSTRUMENTATION

Approximately 30 channels of acceleration data were recorded for each test. The principal transducer type was a high performance accelerometer capable of withstanding the high frequencies and stresses experienced on a CIST event. Gage ranges up to 25 feet from the explosive hole center were used as shown in figures 6 through 9. The addition of the 12- and 25-foot ranges was to insure that the developed model accurately matched the geological response for low stress states as well as high stress states. Gage depths were selected to measure the ground motions in the principal geologic layers at the particular site under study. Cavity pressure transducers were installed to measure the time history of the loading function. Strong motion seismic measurements were made at a range of 75 feet on CIST 15 and to a range of 120 feet on CIST 16. Stress/strain measurements were made on CISTS 15 and 16. The horizontal stress/strain measurements on CIST 15 and the horizontal stress measurements on CIST 16 were attempts to obtain a more accurate definition of the loading function for CIST tests and to provide additional data for the material model determination.

The geological stratifications and gage configurations for CISTS 2, 10, 15 and 16 are presented in cross sectional views in figures 12 through 15. The cavity pressure gage layout for CIST 15 is shown in figure 16. The seismic station layout for CIST 15 is shown in figure 17.

Endevco Accelerometer Models 2260, 2261, 2261C and 2264 were employed to make the free field acceleration measurements. Gage ranges were selected and calibration levels were set based upon predictions of expected acceleration levels in the field. Both horizontal and vertical measurements were made, although most of the measurements were horizontal. Accelerometers were cast in epoxy canisters which were grouted into the free field media at desired locations and orientations.

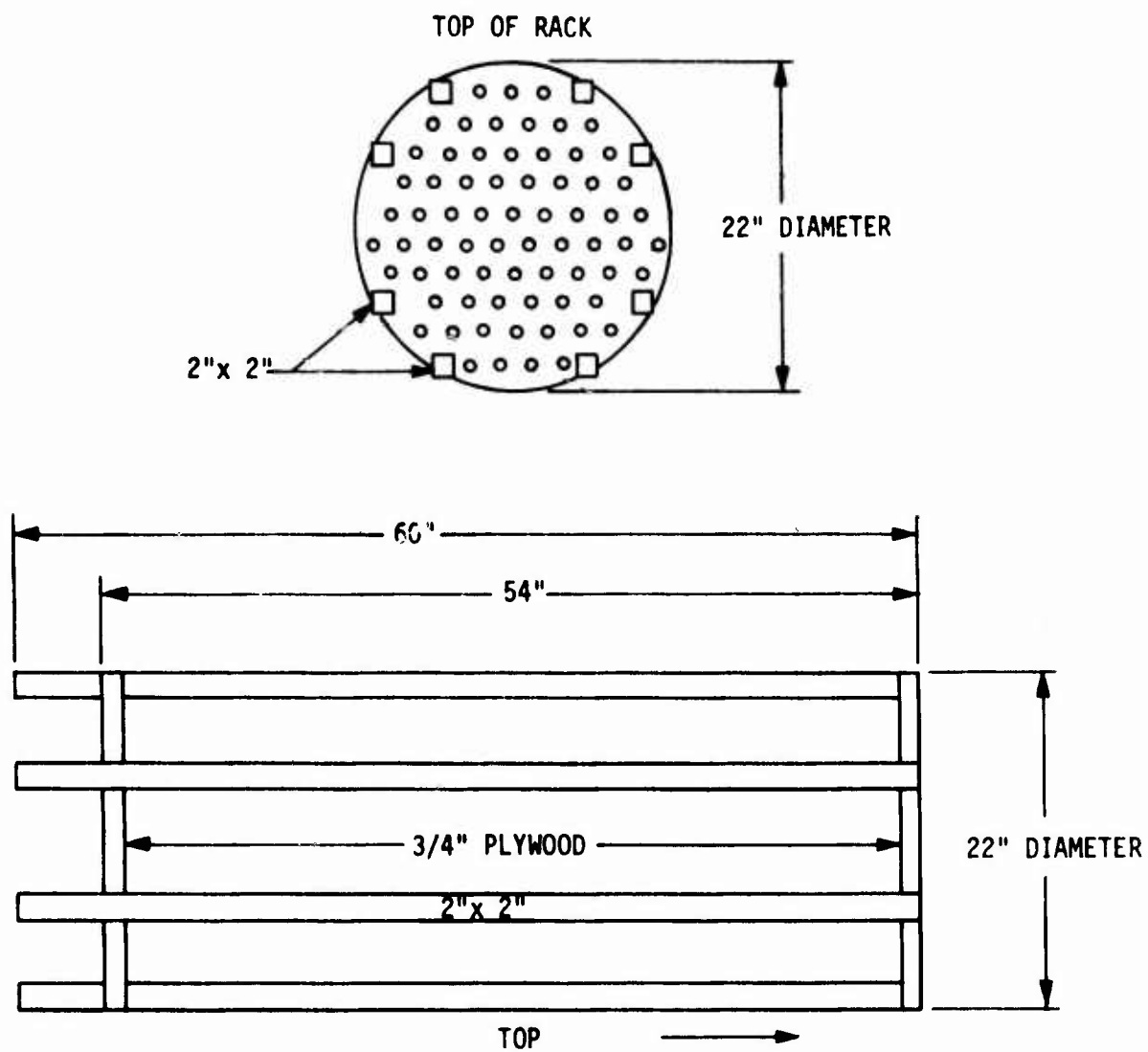
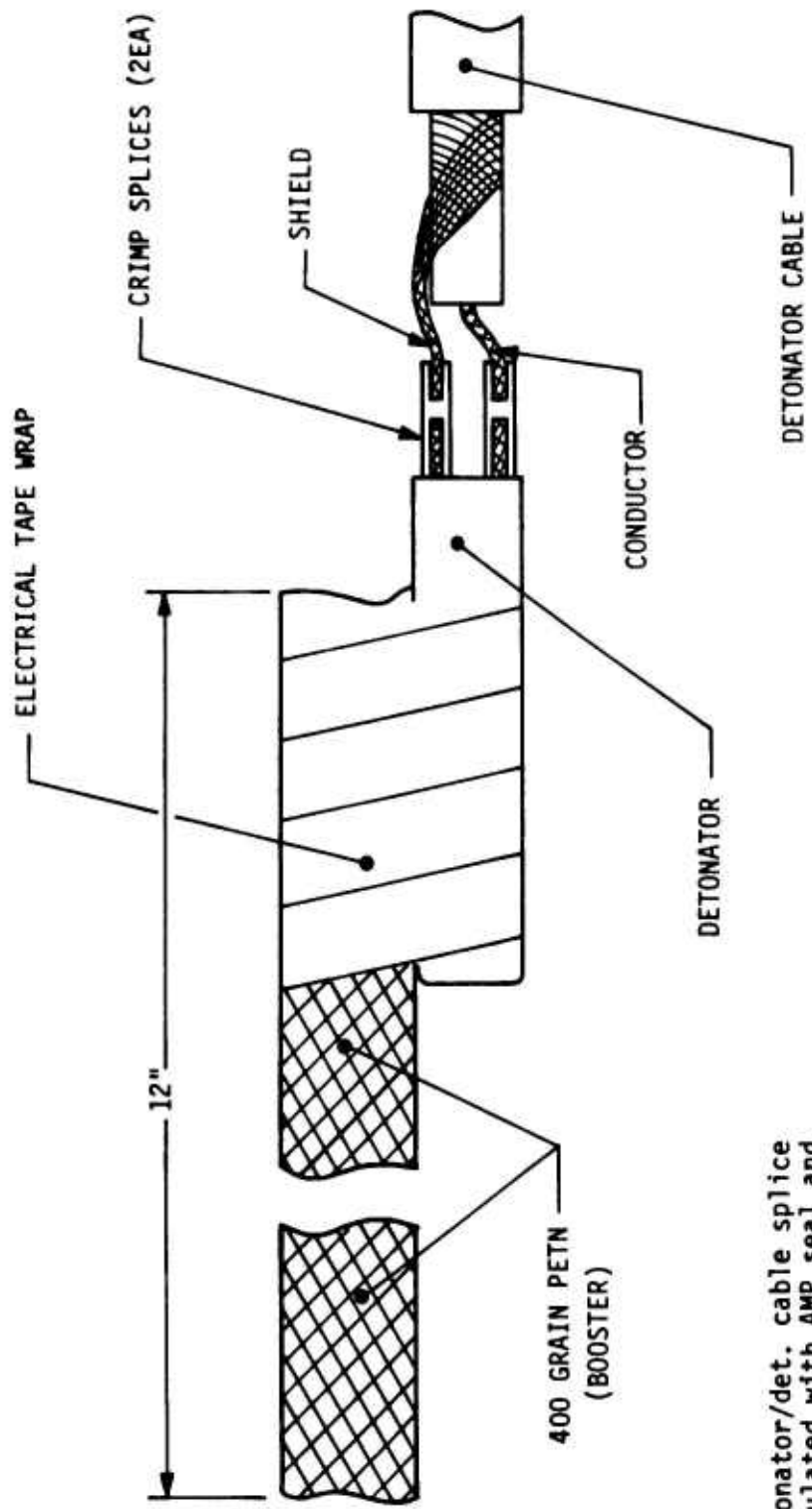


Figure 10. Explosive Rack Construction



NOTE: Detonator/det. cable splice insulated with AMP seal and taped with electrical tape.

Figure 11. Detonator/Booster Assembly

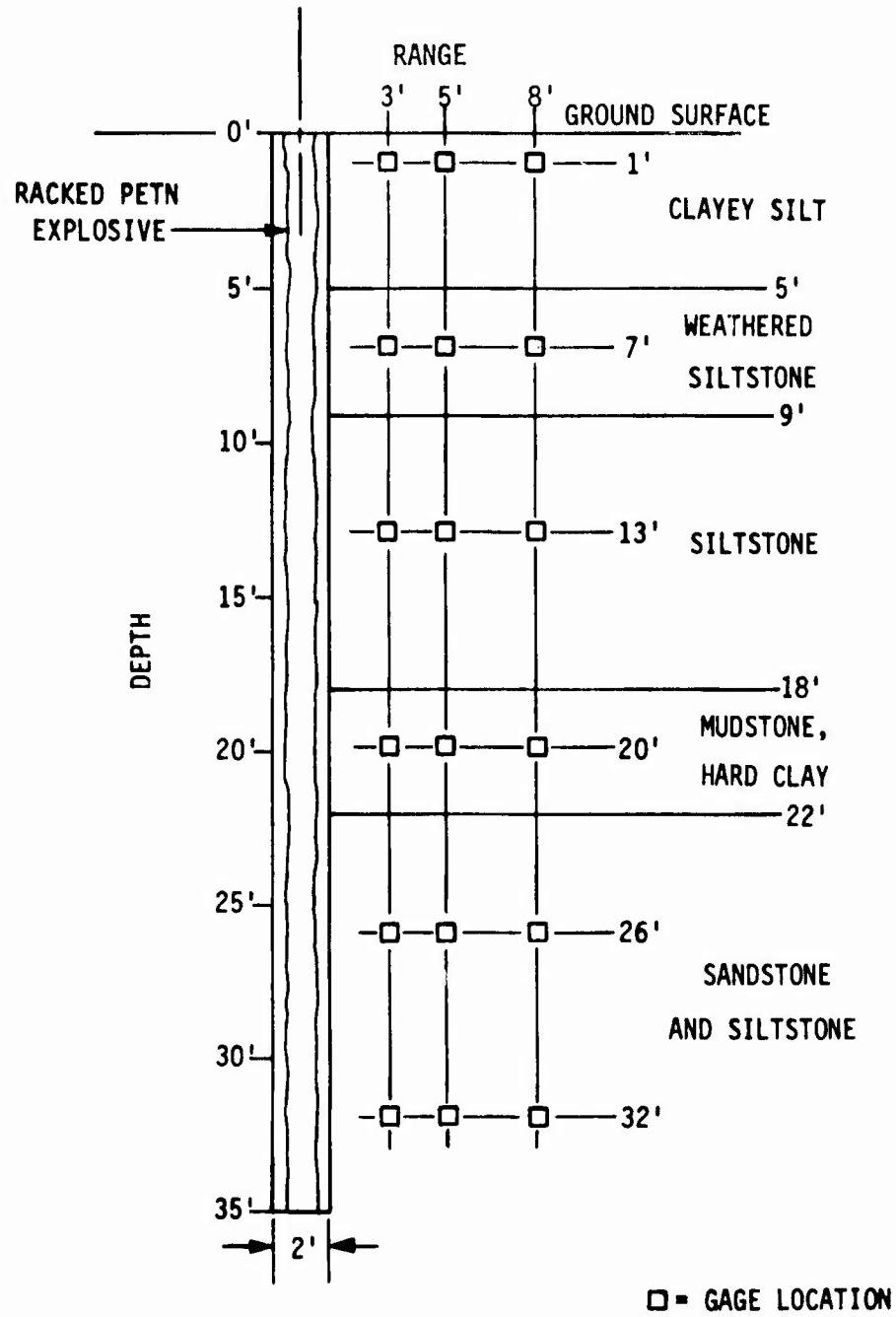


Figure 12. Cross Section of Hole and Gage Configuration with Geological Stratification, CIST 2

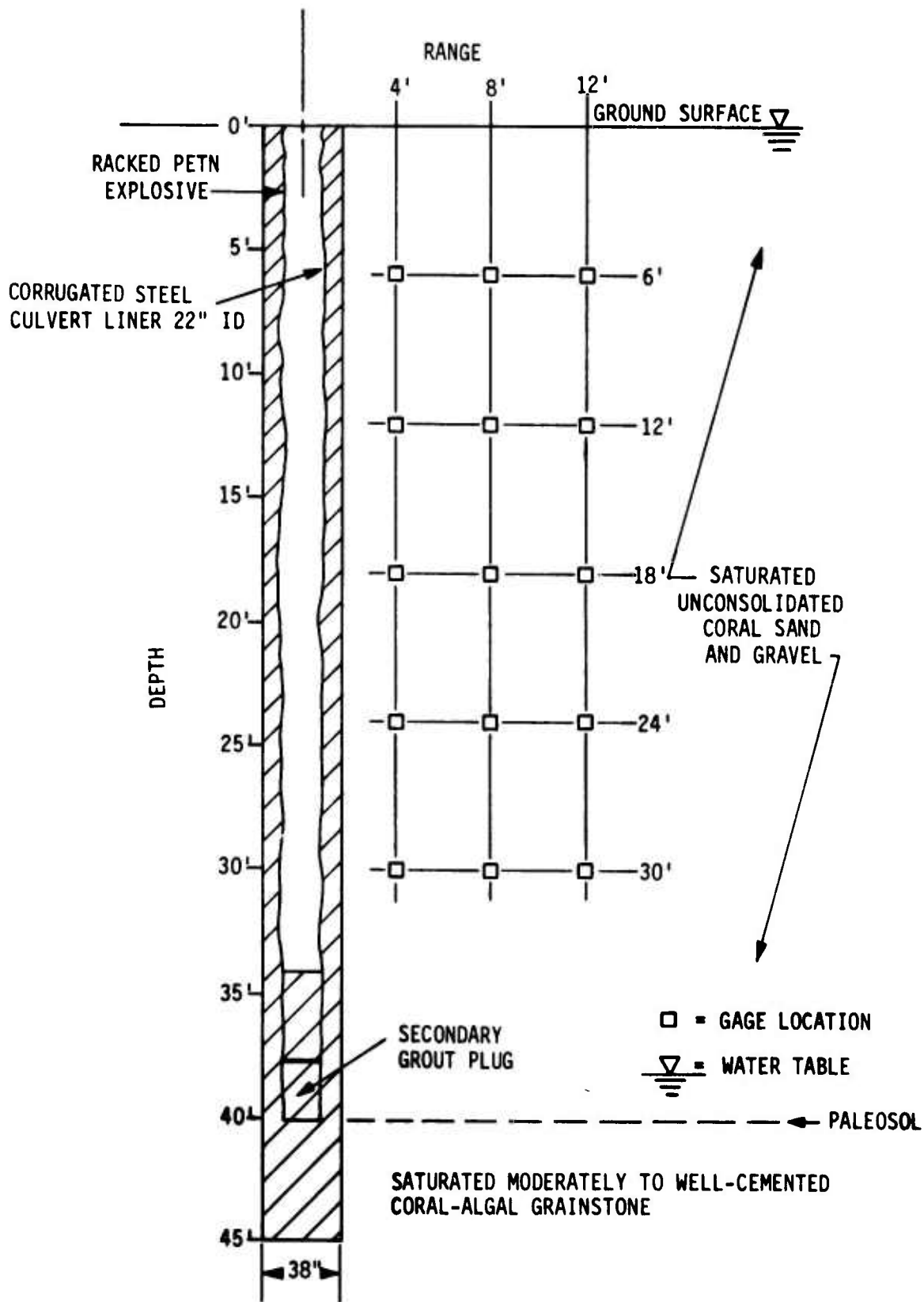


Figure 13. Cross Section of Hole and Gage Configuration with Geological Stratification, CIST 10 (ref. 5)

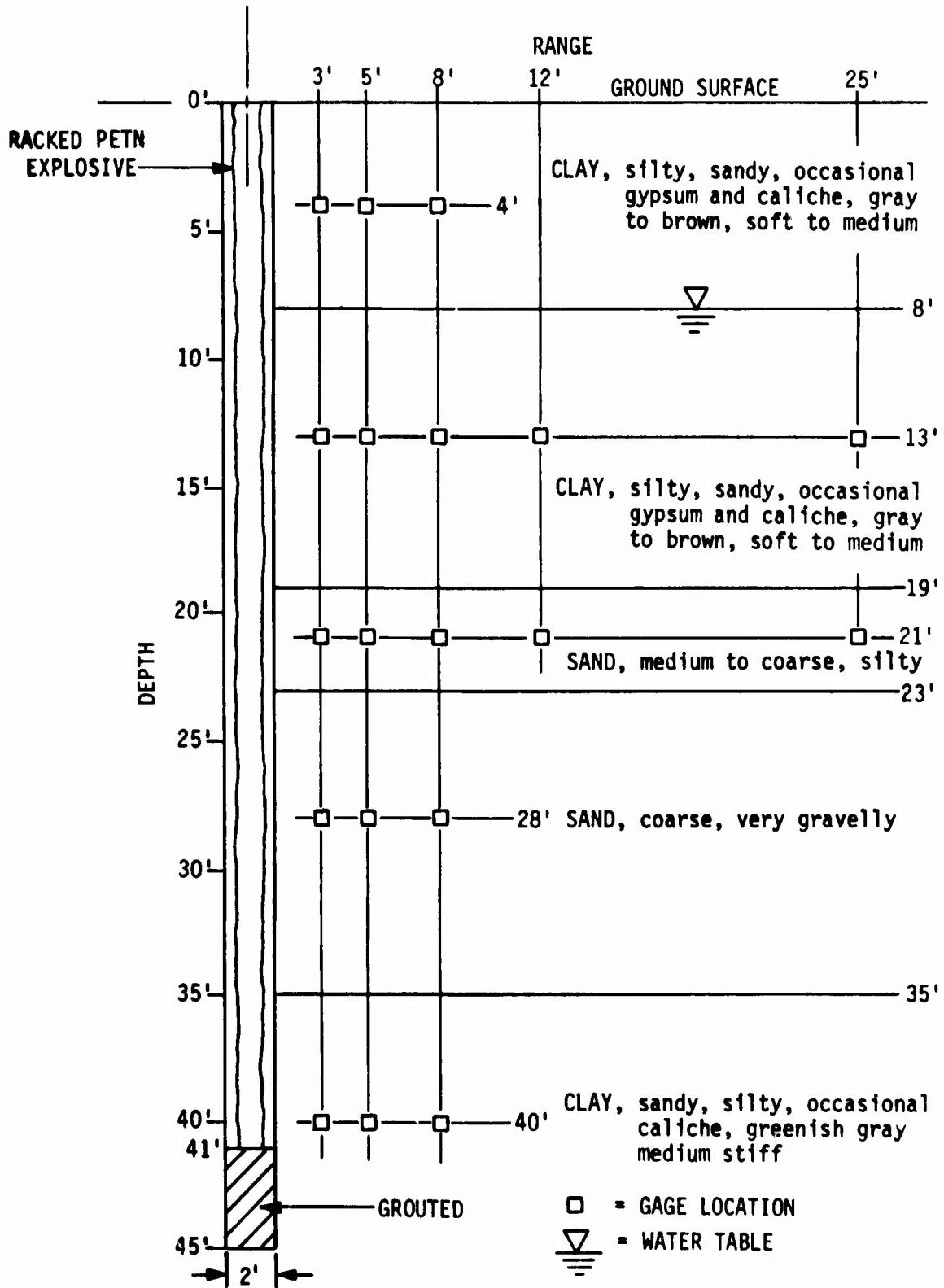


Figure 14. Cross Section of Hole and Gage Configuration with Geological Stratification, CIST 15

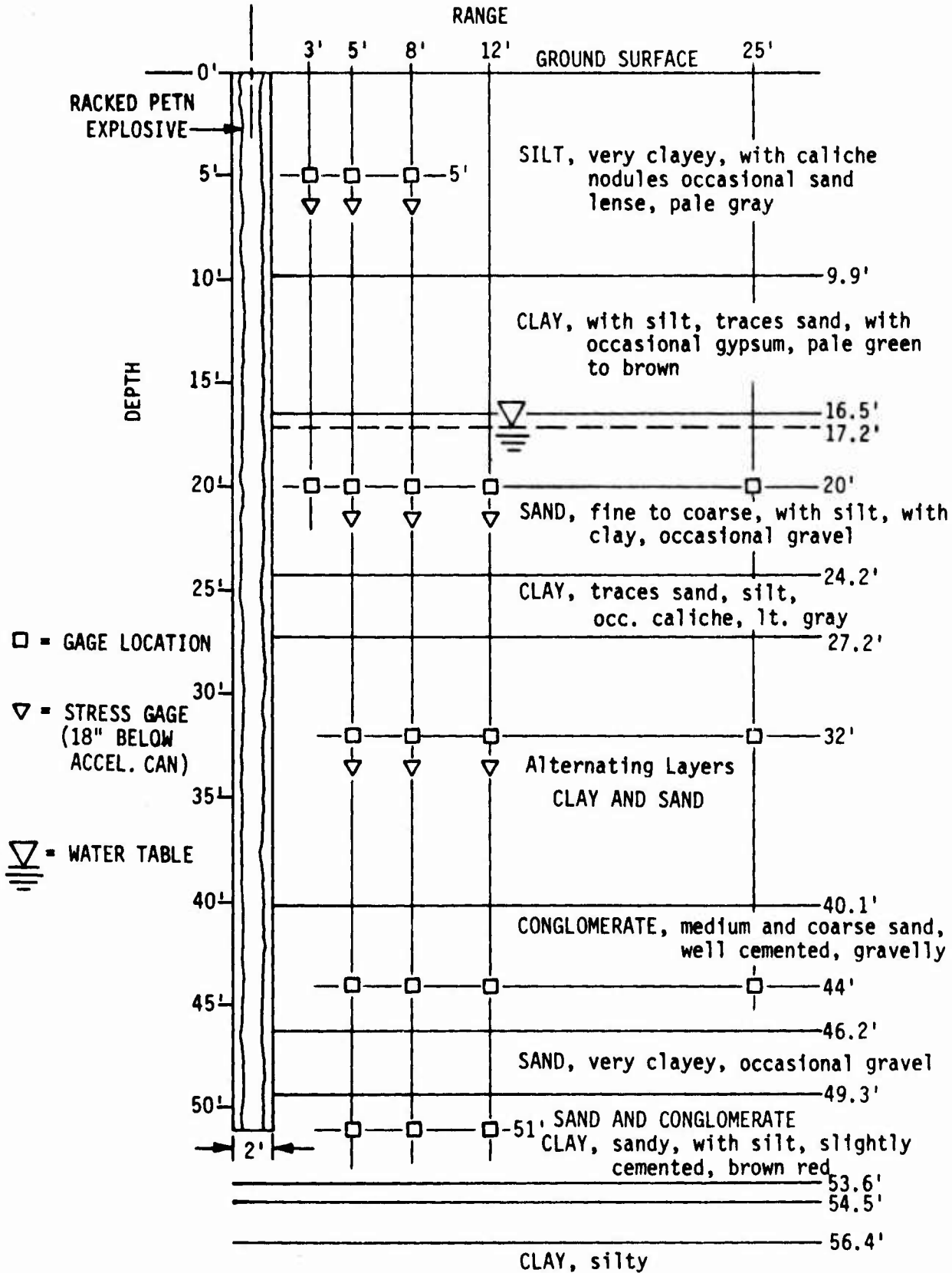


Figure 15. Cross Section of Hole and Gage Configuration with Geological Stratification, CIST 16

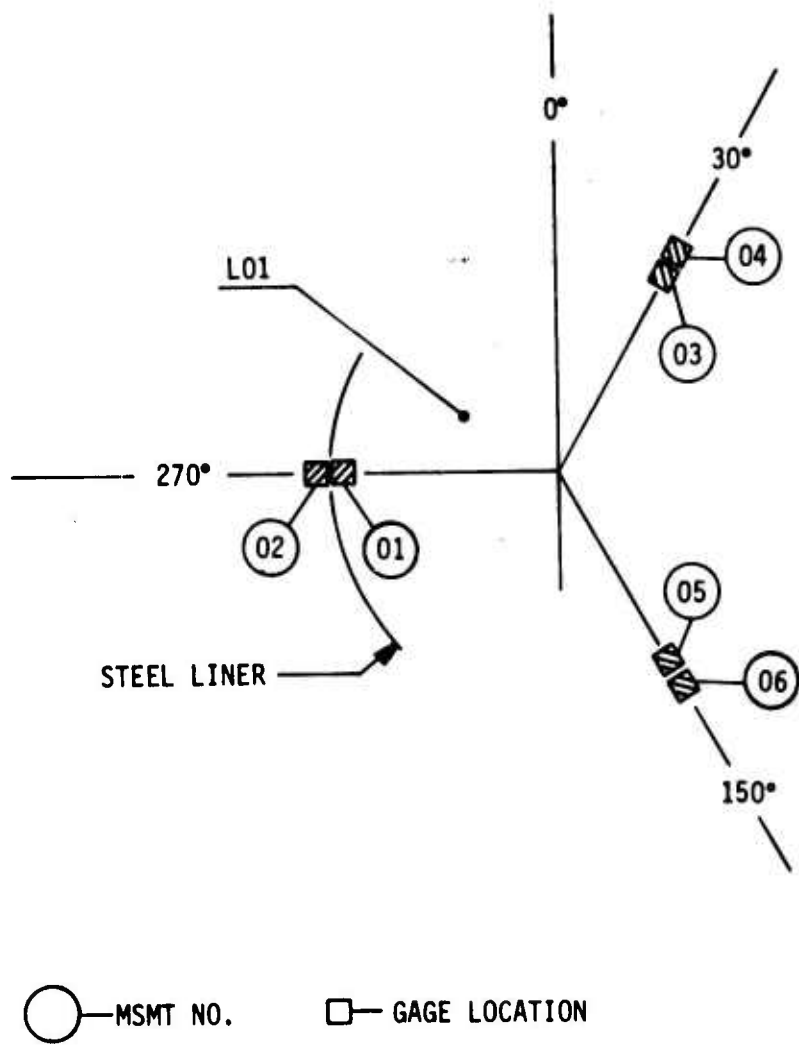
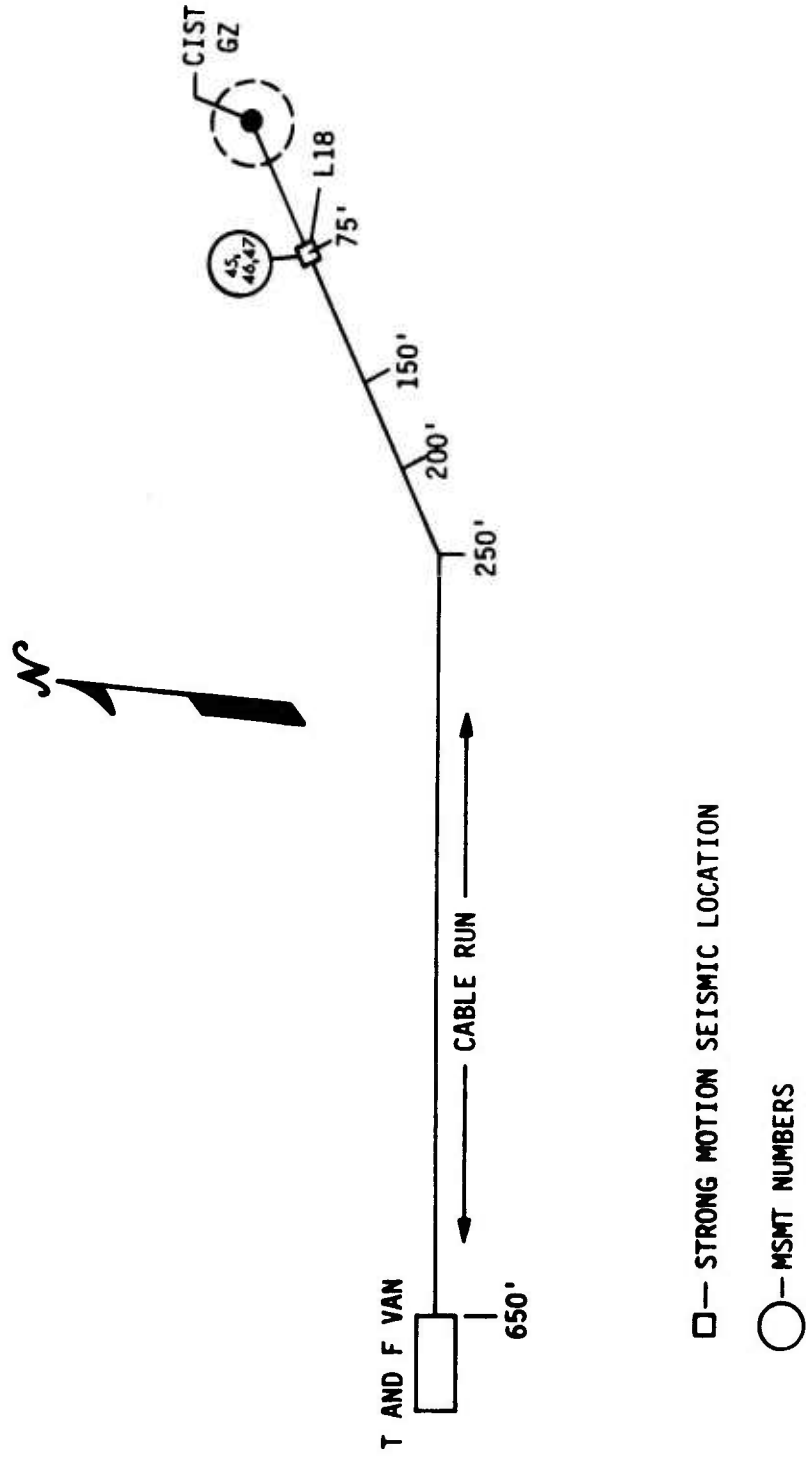


Figure 16. Cavity Pressure Measurement Locations, CIST 15



□ — STRONG MOTION SEISMIC LOCATION

○ — MSMT NUMBERS

Figure 17. Seismic Stations and Van Location, CIST 15

Kulite Model HKS-5-375-10K piezoresistive pressure transducers were employed to make cavity pressure measurements. The transducers were placed inside filter modules in order to protect the transducers from high pressure spikes and alien debris. The modules were installed downhole attached to a section of $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch-diameter pipe and oriented vertically at the prescribed depths.

The installation procedures for the free field canisters on CIST events have been standardized. The instrument canister was identified, electrically inspected, and then attached to the first segment of the placement tool. A placement tool is used for holding and aligning the gage during placement. The placement tool was positively locked in place at the proper depth, and then rotated to correct for azimuthal offset. Accurate placement was achieved by using a cross-hair scope to sight in on ground zero (GZ). After proper positioning was assured, the gages were electrically inspected, and the backfilling operation was started. Instrument holes greater than 8-feet deep were back-filled with a pumpable soil grout. The grout pipe was placed below the bottom of the canister and the injection was started. Grout was pumped to cover the top of the instrument canister by 4 to 5 inches, and the grout pipe was progressively raised as the fill rose. When the proper amount of material had been injected, the grout pipe was removed. After initial set occurred in the backfill, the placement tool was disengaged and removed from the hole. The grout pipe was reinserted and continuous fill was made until the next instrument level was reached. This placement technique was used for all canisters. The density of the grout was changed to match the properties of the soil as the different earth material levels were reached.

Grouting continued up to the level where material properties cannot be matched by the soil slurry, which is nominally the upper few feet of recompacted and weathered material. The grout pipe was removed at this point. Canisters in the upper material were locally grouted in place and then backfilled with hand-tamped native material.

Timing, firing and data recording were done in the AFWL CIST instrumentation van which has been specifically designed to support such a test. The CIST field crew, which has conducted numerous prior tests of a similar nature, consists of a project leader from the Civil Engineering Research Division, Air Force Weapons Laboratory (AFWL/DE), a driller and helper from Waterways Experiment Station (WES) who drill the explosive and instrumentation holes with WES equipment, technical support personnel from the Civil Engineering Research Facility who

provide explosive array fabrication and installation, and who also design and emplace soil matching grout for gage installations; electronic technicians from AFWL/DE who install and hook up instrumentation, record the data and provide quality control, and finally a safety officer from the Air Force Special Weapons Center (AFSWC). A more comprehensive description of the explosive assembly, instrumentation and field operations is included in the General Test Plan for the CIST program (ref. 1).

SECTION III
EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

1. DATA PROCESSING

Data from accelerometer and pressure transducers are recorded on analog magnetic recording tape. Analog data are first digitized at a frequency comparable to about five times the bandwidth of the recording channel. For dry sites the digitization rate is 20 kHz, whereas for wet sites 100 kHz is generally used. The digitized accelerometer records are corrected for base-line shift when necessary and integrated to give particle velocity and displacement time histories.

Each data trace is identified at its top center by a measurement designation number. The measurement designation number consists of eight alphanumeric designators in the following form:

X - X - XXX - XX.X - XXX - X.X - XX - X
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

(1) The first character indicates the organization that established the measurement required:

F - AFWL (Free Field) (DEV-F)

(2) The second character denotes the method of data acquisition:

E - Electronic

(3) The third set of characters indicates the plan location of the free field measurement. L01 refers to hole number one.

(4) The fourth set of characters indicates the depth (in feet) of the transducer below the surface.

(5) The fifth designator indicates the azimuth, in degrees from North (0°), of the radial on which the measurement is made.

(6) The sixth set of characters indicates the radial distance in feet from GZ, to the center of the transducer.

(7) The seventh set of characters specifies the type of measurement being made:

A - Acceleration	SE - Stress
CP - Cavity Pressure	ST - Strain
HS - High Stress	

(8) The last set of characters indicates the orientation of the sensing axis of the transducer:

R - Radial	HL - Horizontal Longitudinal
H - Horizontal	HT - Horizontal Transverse
V - Vertical	

Figure 18 illustrates the azimuth, range, depth, sign convention, and sensing axis of the free field transducers. A sample of the labelling system is given in figure 19.

The measurement lists and calibration values for the CIST events in this report are contained in tables 2, 3, 4 and 5. The calibration values are approximately equal to the predicted values. The acceleration measurement numbers are generally grouped according to range from ground zero; i.e., the 3-foot-range gages are presented first, then the 5-foot and greater range gages. The cavity pressure measurements are presented prior to accelerometer measurements while other measurement designations are given last. Since the measurement designation for each data record is included on the time-history plots in the appendixes, the tables are useful in identifying the particular gage type and calibration value associated with a particular data trace.

2. RESULTS

Plots of data from the CIST 2, 10, 15 and 16 experiments are presented in appendixes A, B, C, and D. Some of the data traces have been truncated so that gage and/or cable failures would not cause the usable portion of the data to be scaled so small as to be useless. Some baseline shifting was necessary for accelerometer time histories. It is apparent that more may be required. Each data plot contains acceleration, velocity, and displacement versus time. The latter two time histories are generated from integrations of the accelerometer record.

The order of presentation of calcomp plots in the appendixes is by depth. For each value of depth, plots are arranged in order of increasing range (3, 5,

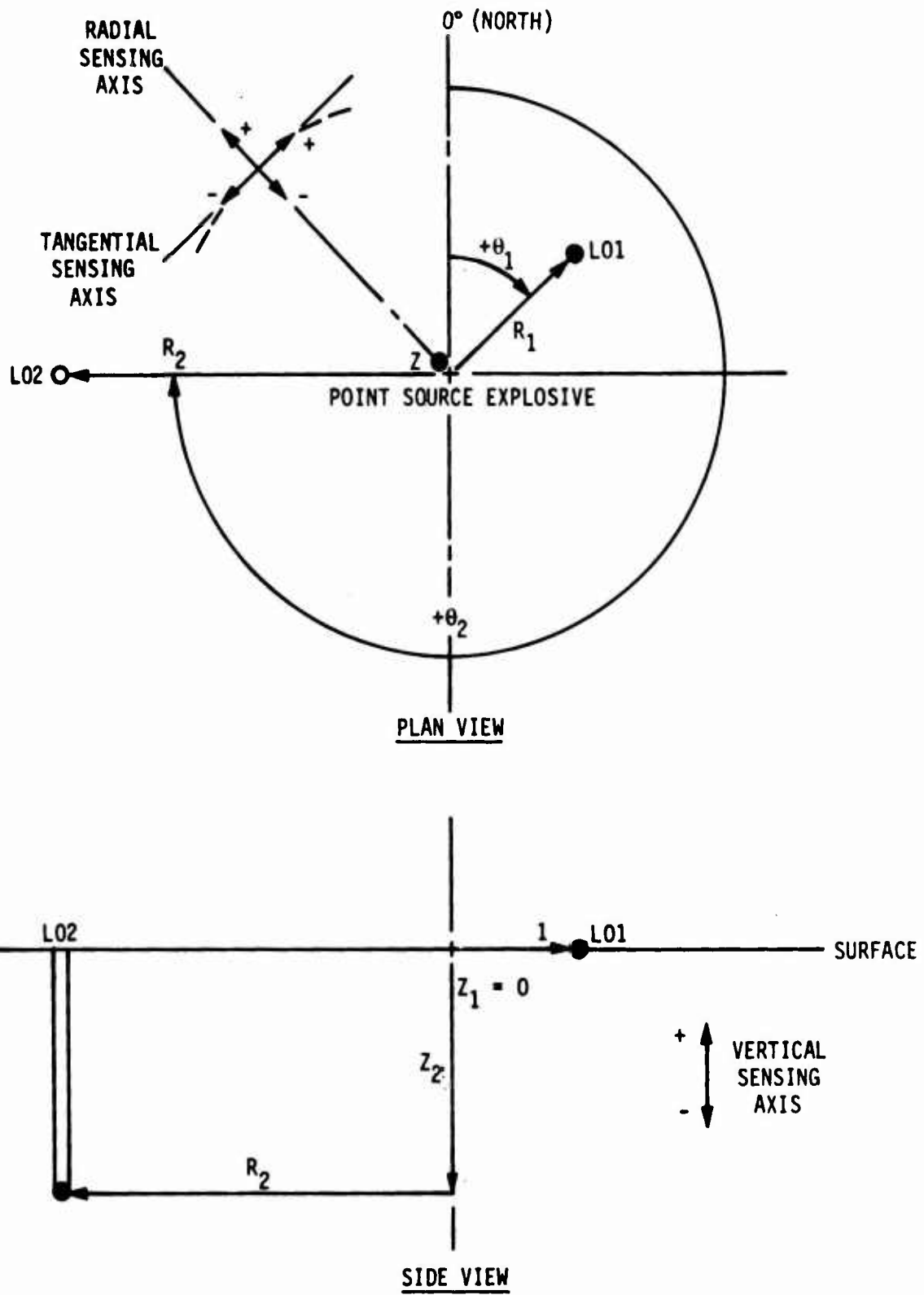


Figure 18. Definition of Angle θ for Transducers in the Free Field

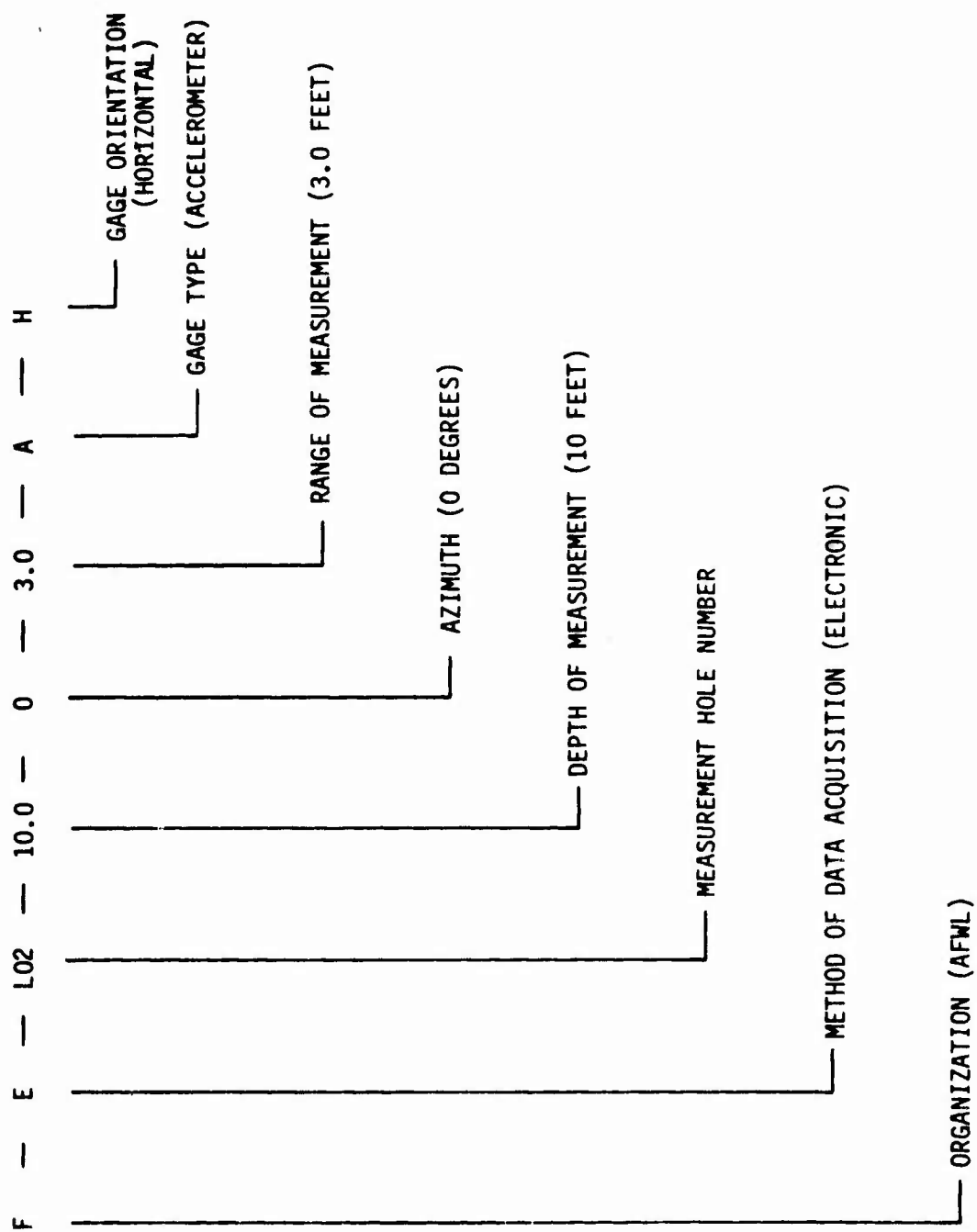


Figure 19. Sample of the Labelling System

Table 2

CIST 2 MEASUREMENT LIST AND CALIBRATION VALUES

Measurement No.	Measurement Designation	Calibration Value
01	F-E-L01-4.0-120-1.0-CP-R	6,948 psi
02	F-E-L01-4.0-240-1.0-CP-R	6,823 psi
03	F-E-L02-1.0-20-3.0-A-V	5,180g
04	F-E-L02-1.0-20-3.0-A-R	5,320g
05	F-E-L02-7.0-20-3.0-A-R	10,300g
06	F-E-L02-13.0-20-3.0-A-R	31,600g
07	F-E-L03-20.0-120-3.0-A-R	29,700g
08	F-E-L03-26.0-120-3.0-A-R	31,600g
09	F-E-L03-32.0-120-3.0-A-V	32,600g
10	F-E-L03-32.0-120-3.0-A-R	29,000g
11	F-E-L04-1.0-260-5.0-A-V	936g
12	F-E-L04-1.0-260-5.0-A-R	1,061g
13	F-E-L04-7.0-260-5.0-A-R	2,860g
14	F-E-L04-13.0-260-5.0-A-R	20,300g
15	F-E-L05-20.0-0-5.0-A-R	19,500g
16	F-E-L05-26.0-0-5.0-A-R	19,100g
17	F-E-L05-32.0-0-5.0-A-V	18,900g
18	F-E-L05-32.0-0-5.0-A-R	21,400g
19	F-E-L07-1.0-120-8.0-A-V	206g
20	F-E-L07-1.0-120-8.0-A-R	209g
21	F-E-L07-7.0-120-8.0-A-R	517g
22	F-E-L07-13.0-120-8.0-A-R	4,750g
23	F-E-L08-20.0-240-8.0-A-R	5,540g
24	F-E-L08-26.0-240-8.0-A-R	5,180g
25	F-E-L08-32.0-240-8.0-A-V	5,530g
26	F-E-L08-32.0-240-8.0-A-R	5,250g
27	F-E-L06-7.0-140-5.0-HS-R	800 psi
28	F-E-L06-13.0-140-5.0-HS-R	800 psi

Table 3

CIST 10 MEASUREMENT LIST AND CALIBRATION VALUES

Measurement No.	Measurement Designation	Calibration Value
01	F-E-L01-12.5-180-1.0-CP-R	5,000 psi
02	F-E-L02-6.0-0.0-4.0-A-V	10,000g
03	F-E-L02-6.0-0.0-4.0-A-H	20,000g
04	F-E-L02-12.0-0.0-4.0-A-V	10,000g
05	F-E-L02-12.0-0.0-4.0-A-H	20,000g
06	F-E-L02-18.0-0.0-4.0-A-V	10,000g
07	F-E-L02-18.0-0.0-4.0-A-H	20,000g
08	F-E-L02-24.0-0.0-4.0-A-H	20,000g
09	F-E-L03-12.0-60.0-4.0-A-H	20,000g
10	F-E-L03-24.0-60.0-4.0-A-V	10,000g
11	F-E-L03-24.0-60.0-4.0-A-H	20,000g
12	F-E-L03-30.0-60.0-4.0-A-V	10,000g
13	F-E-L03-30.0-60.0-4.0-A-H	20,000g
14	F-E-L04-6.0-120-8.0-A-V	1,500g
15	F-E-L04-6.0-120-8.0-A-H	3,000g
16	F-E-L04-12.0-120-8.0-A-V	1,500g
17	F-E-L04-12.0-120-8.0-A-H	3,000g
18	F-E-L04-18.0-120-8.0-A-V	2,000g
19	F-E-L04-18.0-120-8.0-A-H	4,000g
20	F-E-L04-24.0-120-8.0-A-H	4,000g
21	F-E-L05-12.0-180-8.0-A-H	3,000g
22	F-E-L05-23.0-180-8.0-A-V	2,000g
23	F-E-L05-23.0-180-8.0-A-H	4,000g
25	F-E-L05-30.0-180-8.0-A-H	4,000g
26	F-E-L06-6.0-240-12.0-A-V	300g
27	F-E-L06-6.0-240-12.0-A-H	750g
28	F-E-L06-12.0-240-12.0-A-V	300g
29	F-E-L06-12.0-240-12.0-A-H	750g
30	F-E-L06-16.0-240-12.0-A-V	500g
31	F-E-L06-16.0-240-12.0-A-H	1,000g
32	F-E-L06-24.0-240-12.0-A-H	1,000g
33	F-E-L07-12.0-300-12.0-A-H	750g

Table 3

CIST 10 MEASUREMENT LIST AND CALIBRATION VALUES (Continued)

Measurement No.	Measurement Designation	Calibration Value
34	F-E-L07-24.0-300-12.0-A-V	500g
35	F-E-L07-24.0-300-12.0-A-H	1,000g
37	F-E-L07-30.0-300-12.0-A-H	1,000g

Table 4

CIST 15 MEASUREMENT LIST AND CALIBRATION VALUES

<u>Measurement No.</u>	<u>Measurement Designation</u>	<u>Calibration Value</u>
01	F-E-L01-12.5-270-1.0-CP-V	4,734.8 psi
02	F-E-L01-12.5-270-1.0-CP-H	5,137.9 psi
03	F-E-L01-12.5-30-1.0-CP-V	4,786.3 psi
04	F-E-L01-12.5-30-1.0-CP-H	5,011.1 psi
05	F-E-L01-12.5-150-1.0-CP-V	4,698.3 psi
06	F-E-L01-12.5-150-1.0-CP-H	3,398.4 psi
07	F-E-L02-4.0-0.0-3.0-A-V	3,971.3g
08	F-E-L02-4.0-0.0-3.0-A-H	6,949.0g
10	F-E-L02-21.0-0.0-3.0-A-V	7,695.0g
11	F-E-L02-21.0-0.0-3.0-A-H	13,421.0g
12	F-E-L03-28.0-45.0-3.0-A-H	10,589.0g
13	F-E-L03-40.0-45.0-3.0-A-V	9,043.0g
14	F-E-L03-40.0-45.0-3.0-A-H	13,060.0g
15	F-E-L04-4.0-90.0-5.0-A-V	2,030.0g
16	F-E-L04-4.0-90.0-5.0-A-H	3,568.0g
17	F-E-L04-13.0-90.0-5.0-A-H	6,982.0g
18	F-E-L04-21.0-90.0-5.0-A-V	4,712.0g
19	F-E-L04-21.0-90.0-5.0-A-H	6,207.0g
20	F-E-L05-28.0-135-5.0-A-H	6,914.1g
21	F-E-L05-40.0-135-5.0-A-V	4,660.0g
22	F-E-L05-40.0-135-5.0-A-H	8,940.0g
23	F-E-L06-4.0-180--8.0-A-V	846.0g
24	F-E-L06-4.0-180-8.0-A-H	1,159.0g
25	F-E-L06-13.0-180-8.0-A-H	5,271.0g
26	F-E-L06-21.0-180-8.0-A-V	1,394.0g
27	F-E-L06-21.0-180-8.0-A-H	3,319.0g
28	F-E-L07-28.0-225-8.0-A-H	2,509.0g
29	F-E-L07-40.0-225-8.0-A-V	3,099.0g
30	F-E-L07-40.0-225-8.0-A-H	5,621.0g
31	F-E-L08-13.0-270-12.0-A-H	2,172.0g
32	F-E-L08-21.0-270-12.0-A-V	908.6g

Table 4

CIST 15 MEASUREMENT LIST AND CALIBRATION VALUES (Continued)

<u>Measurement No.</u>	<u>Measurement Designation</u>	<u>Calibration Value</u>
33	F-E-L08-21.0-270-12.0-A-H	2,201.0g
34	F-E-L09-13.0-315-25.0-A-H	501.0g
35	F-E-L09-21.0-315-25.0-A-V	306.6g
36	F-E-L09-21.0-315-25.0-A-H	488.0g
37	F-E-L10-4.0-60.0-5.0-ST-H	
38	F-E-L11-4.0-75.0-5.0-SE-H	1,383 psi
40	F-E-L13-13.0-120-5.0-ST-H	
41	F-E-L14-4.0-160-8.0-ST-H	
42	F-E-L15-4.0-170-8.0-SE-H	457.5 psi
43	F-E-L16-13.0-190-8.0-SE-H	2,550.0 psi
44	F-E-L18-0.0-245-75.0-A-V	1.0g
45	F-E-L18-0.0-245-75.0-A-HL	1.0g
46	F-E-L18-0.0-245-75.0-A-HT	1.0g

Table 5

CIST 16 MEASUREMENT LIST AND CALIBRATION VALUES

Measurement No.	Measurement Designation	Calibration Value
01	FE-L01-13.75-15.0-1.0-CP-V	9,420.0 psi
02	FE-L01-13.75-0.0-1.0-CP-H	10,018.95 psi
03	FE-L01-13.75-30.0-1.0-CP-V	9,998.51 psi
05	FE-L02-5.0-0.0-3.0-A-V	6,061.0g
06	FE-L02-5.0-0.0-3.0-A-H	17,248.0g
07	FE-L05-20.0-90.0-3.0-A-V	5,869.0g
08	FE-L05-20.0-90.0-3.0-A-H	40,000.0g
08R	FE-L05-20.0-90.0-3.0-A-H	40,000.0g
09	FE-L03-5.0-30.0-5.0-A-V	2,681.0g
10	FE-L03-5.0-30.0-5.0-A-H	3,008.0g
11	FE-L06-20.0-120.0-5.0-A-V	16,630.0g
12	FE-L06-20.0-120.0-5.0-A-H	39,955.0g
12R	FE-L06-20.0-120.0-5.0-A-H	39,955.0g
14	FE-L10-32.0-240.0-5.0-A-H	40,034.0g
15	FE-L12-44.0-300.0-5.0-A-V	1,822.0g
16	FE-L12-44.0-300.0-5.0-A-H	31,418.0g
17	FE-L12-51.0-300.0-5.0-A-H	29,600.0g
17R	FE-L12-51.0-300.0-5.0-A-H	29,600.0g
18	FE-L04-5.0-60.0-8.0-A-V	979.0g
19	FE-L04-5.0-60.0-8.0-A-H	1,790.0g
20	FE-L07-20.0-150.0-8.0-A-V	9,808.0g
21	FE-L07-20.0-150.0-8.0-A-H	10,084.0g
21R	FE-L07-20.0-150.0-8.0-A-H	10,084.0g
23	FE-L11-32.0-270.0-8.0-A-H	19,349.0g
24	FE-L14-44.0-0.0-8.0-A-V	4,874.0g
25	FE-L14-44.0-0.0-8.0-A-H	10,363.0g
26	FE-L14-51.0-0.0-8.0-A-H	30,330.0g
26R	FE-L14-51.0-0.0-8.0-A-H	30,330.0g
27	FE-L08-20.0-180.0-12.0-A-V	4,921.0g
28	FE-L08-20.0-180.0-12.0-A-H	10,735.0g
29	FE-L13-32.0-330.0-12.0-A-H	9,062.0g
30	FE-L15-44.0-30.0-12.0-A-V	3,050.0g

R = Redundant Measurement

Table 5

CIST 16 MEASUREMENT LIST AND CALIBRATION VALUES (Continued)

Measurement No.	Measurement Designation	Calibration Value
31	FE-L15-44.0-30.0-12.0-A-H	5,087.0g
32	FE-L15-51.0-30.0-12.0-A-H	17,550.0g
33	FE-L09-19.0-210.0-25.0-A-V	919.0g
34	FE-L09-19.0-210.0-25.0-A-H	3,066.0g
35	FE-L09-31.0-210.0-25.0-A-H	3,015.0g
36	FE-L09-43.0-210.0-25.0-A-V	1,003.0g
37	FE-L09-43.0-210.0-25.0-A-H	3,109.0g
38	FE-L02-7.5-0.0-3.0-SE-H	1,992.0 psi
39	FE-L03-7.5-30.0-5.0-SE-H	1,046.0 psi
40	FE-L04-7.5-60.0-8.0-SE-H	508.9 psi
41	FE-L06-22.5-120.0-5.0-SE-H	3,684.8 psi
42	FE-L07-22.5-150.0-8.0-SE-H	3,715.0 psi
44	FE-L10-34.5-240.0-5.0-SE-H	3,832.0 psi
45	FE-L11-34.5-270.0-8.0-SE-H	4,780.0 psi
47	FE-L16-0.0-15.0-60.0-A-HL	3.5g
48	FE-L16-0.0-15.0-60.0-A-HT	3.5g
49	FE-L16-0.0-15.0-60.0-A-VT	10.0g
50	FE-L17-0.0-15.0-90.0-A-HL	1.0g
51	FE-L17-0.0-15.0-90.0-A-HT	1.0g
52	FE-L17-0.0-15.0-90.0-A-VT	3.7g
53	FE-L18-0.0-15.0-120.0-A-HL	0.5g
54	FE-L18-0.0-15.0-120.0-A-HT	0.5g
55	FE-L18-0.0-15.0-120.0-A-VT	2.0g

8, 12 and 25 feet from ground zero, respectively). Any earth pressure (soil stress) and cavity pressure time histories are presented last for each event. The amplitudes of the data plots for the time histories of the measurements were automatically scaled by a computer plot routine. The time axis was scaled at 4 milliseconds per inch, and records were carried to 24 milliseconds. Records have been generated to times as great as 100 milliseconds so that late time motions can be studied. The 100 msec plots have not been included in this report, however.

Tabulated horizontal accelerometer data from CIST 2, CIST 10, CIST 15 and CIST 16 are presented in tables 6, 7, 8 and 9. The initial wave arrival time, peak acceleration, and peak velocity are shown for individual gage locations. Both the first peak velocity and the maximum peak velocity are tabulated for CISTS 10, 15 and 16. The distinction between them is shown in figure 20. Often the first peak and the ultimate peak are equal due to the form of the trace. In some cases the ultimate peak velocity had not been reached by 100 msec in which case the value at 100 msec was tabulated.

Log-log plots of peak acceleration versus range for the four events are shown in figures 21 through 24. Upper and lower data bounds are drawn to indicate the degree of data variation for each test event as well as the general rate of attenuation. From past experience with other tests at other locations a slower attenuation rate (flatter slope) indicates stiffer materials or a higher degree of saturation. Propagation velocities of the wave front can be obtained from the tabulated data for any specific layer at a given CIST location by plotting arrival time versus range from the edge of the explosive cavity and computing the inverse slope. Variations or comparisons of other characteristics associated with the acceleration, velocity, and displacement waveforms can be obtained by analysis of individual records presented in the appendixes.

3. CRATERING

The explosive cavity for CIST events is not capped. The events produce a dust cloud ranging up to approximately 300 feet altitude and an ejecta field which varies with azimuth out to a distance of approximately 700 feet.

For each experiment, the resulting crater was measured with a steel tape to determine its size. Average radius and depth for each crater are given in table 10. It must be noted that due to the irregular shapes of most craters, the dimensions given represent average values.

Table 6

EXPERIMENTAL DATA FROM CIST 2

<u>Depth ft</u>	<u>Range ft</u>	<u>Arrival Time msec</u>	<u>Peak Acceleration g</u>	<u>Peak Velocity ft/sec</u>
1	3	0.55	1130	34.0
	5	1.20	68	5.65
	8	1.5	42	1.84
7.0	3	0.32	1800	6.0
	5	0.40	2820	3.8
	8	0.60	400	2.3
13	3	0.32	3300	25.0
	5	0.375	1500	4.3
	8	0.62	460	1.62
20	3	0.22	2040	No Peak
	5	0.35	960	4.85
	8	0.52	600	1.6
26	3	0.36	5800	13.0
	5	0.60	3000	No Peak
	8	1.05	260	2.3
32	3	0.44	3400	9.0
	5	0.55	360	22.0
	8	0.85	290	1.1

Table 7
EXPERIMENTAL DATA FROM CIST 10

Depth ft	Range ft	Arrival Time msec	Peak Acceleration g	First Peak Velocity fps	Max Peak Velocity fps
6	4	0.65	7,000	No Data	No Data
	8	1.12	2,800	6.9	12.0
	12	1.95	1,400	8.0	14.0
12	4	0.7	9,600	16.0	>110.0
	8	1.25	4,000	16.3	>46.0
	12	2.10	No Data	No Data	No Data
18	4	0.75	12,500	20.0	120.0
	8	1.35	3,350	14.0	38.0
	12	2.05	2,500	13.0	>33.0
24	4	0.65	11,200	14.5	110.0
	8	1.30	4,300	15.4	18.0
	12	2.0	2,400	14.0	14.5
30	4	0.70	No Data	No Data	No Data
	8	1.15	No Data	No Data	No Data
	12	2.1	No Data	No Data	No Data

Table 8
EXPERIMENTAL DATA FROM CIST 15

Depth ft	Range ft	Arrival Time msec	Peak Acceleration g	First Peak Velocity fps	Max Peak Velocity fps
4	3	1.95	16,200	100	100
	5	5.0	3,120	44.0	44.0
	8	9.8	390	13.8	13.8
13	5	0.96	14,000	Noise	Noise
	8	1.38	21,000	Br	Br
	12	2.0	6,500	Br	Br
	25	4.25	1,200	7.0	7.0
21	3	0.37	15,500	29	66.0
	5	0.77	16,300	24	134.0
	8	1.25	10,600	BE	BE
	12	1.90	5,300	Br	Br
	25	3.60	815	4.0	6.05
28	3	0.40	39,000	Br	Br
	5	0.83	24,000	BE	BE
	8	1.05	4,500	Br	Br
40	3	0.37	42,000	Br	Br
	5	0.88	33,000	Cable	Cable
	8	1.26	1,500	2.8	2.8

Legend: Br - Broken Gage
BE - Band Edge
Noise - Noisy Trace
Cable - Cable Problem

Table 9
EXPERIMENTAL DATA FROM CIST 16

Depth ft	Range ft	Arrival Time msec	Peak Acceleration g	First Peak Velocity fps	Max Peak Velocity fps
5	3	1.83	5,000	80	80
	5	4.0	1,770	49.6	49.6
	8	5.5	180	20.4	20.4
20	3	0.40	19,800	37.5	83.0
	5	0.70	6,900	13.0	20.0
	8	1.2	4,500	10.6	13.0
	12	1.75	730	5.1	20.2
	25	3.35	160	2.7	3.38
32	5	0.78	9,000	18.6	39.2
	8	1.10	4,700	12.5	30.8
	12	1.83	3,330	9.5	12.3
	25	3.50	480	6.35	6.5
44	5	0.50	2,400	7.2	14.7
	8	0.63	1,060	1.3	9.8
	12	1.05	270	3.9	4.2
	25	2.25	180	3.7	3.7
51	5	0.80	12,800	22.5	22.5
	8	1.23	4,450	15.2	15.2
	12	1.75	2,330	7.0	8.2

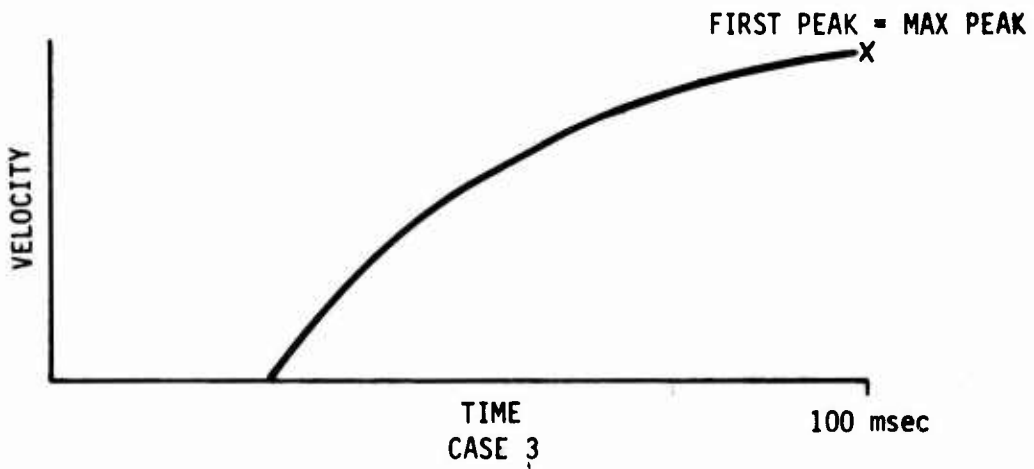
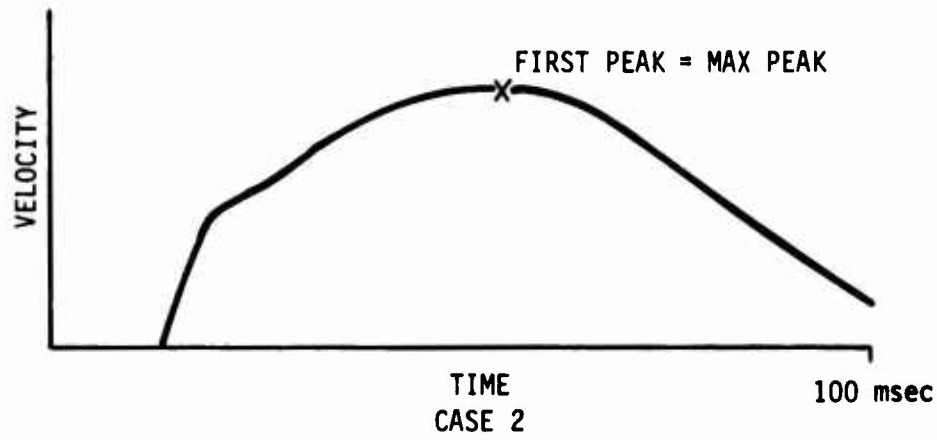
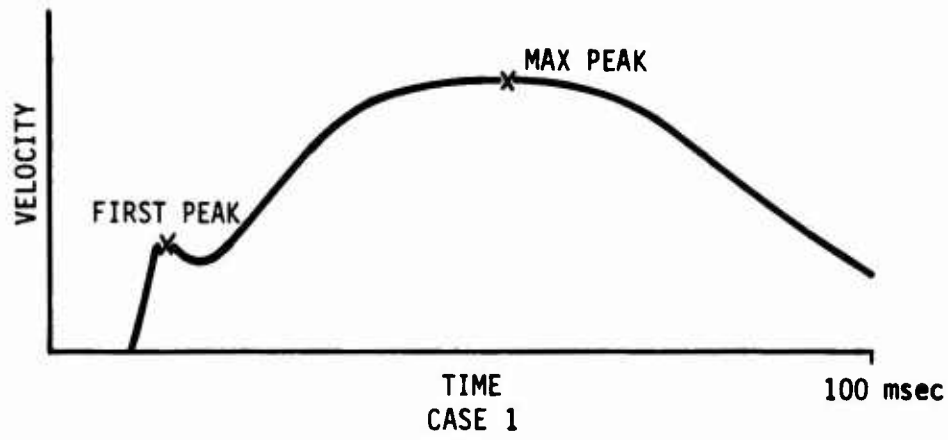


Figure 20. Definition of Tabulated Velocities

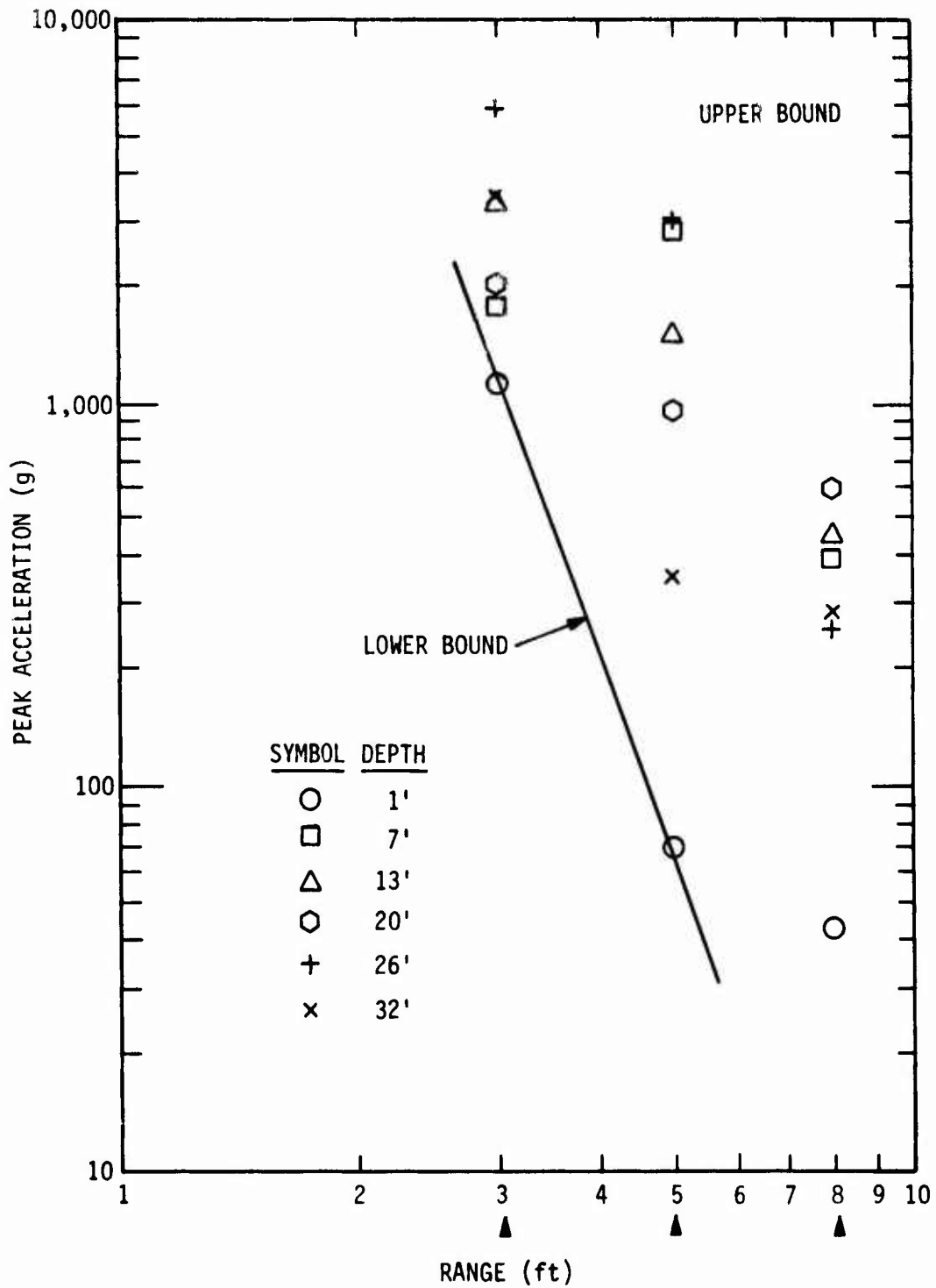


Figure 21. Peak Acceleration Versus Range, CIST 2

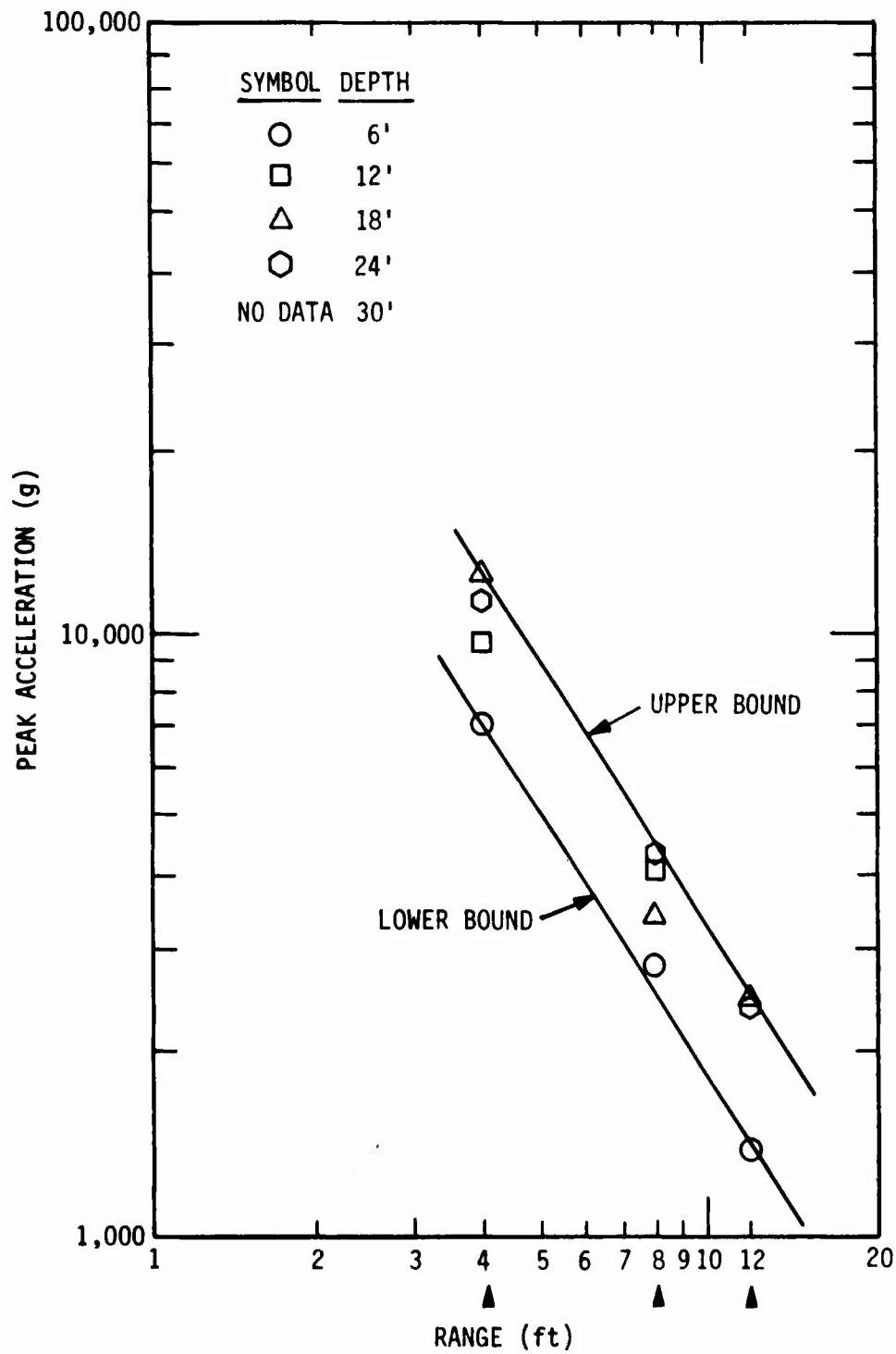


Figure 22. Peak Acceleration Versus Range, CIST 10

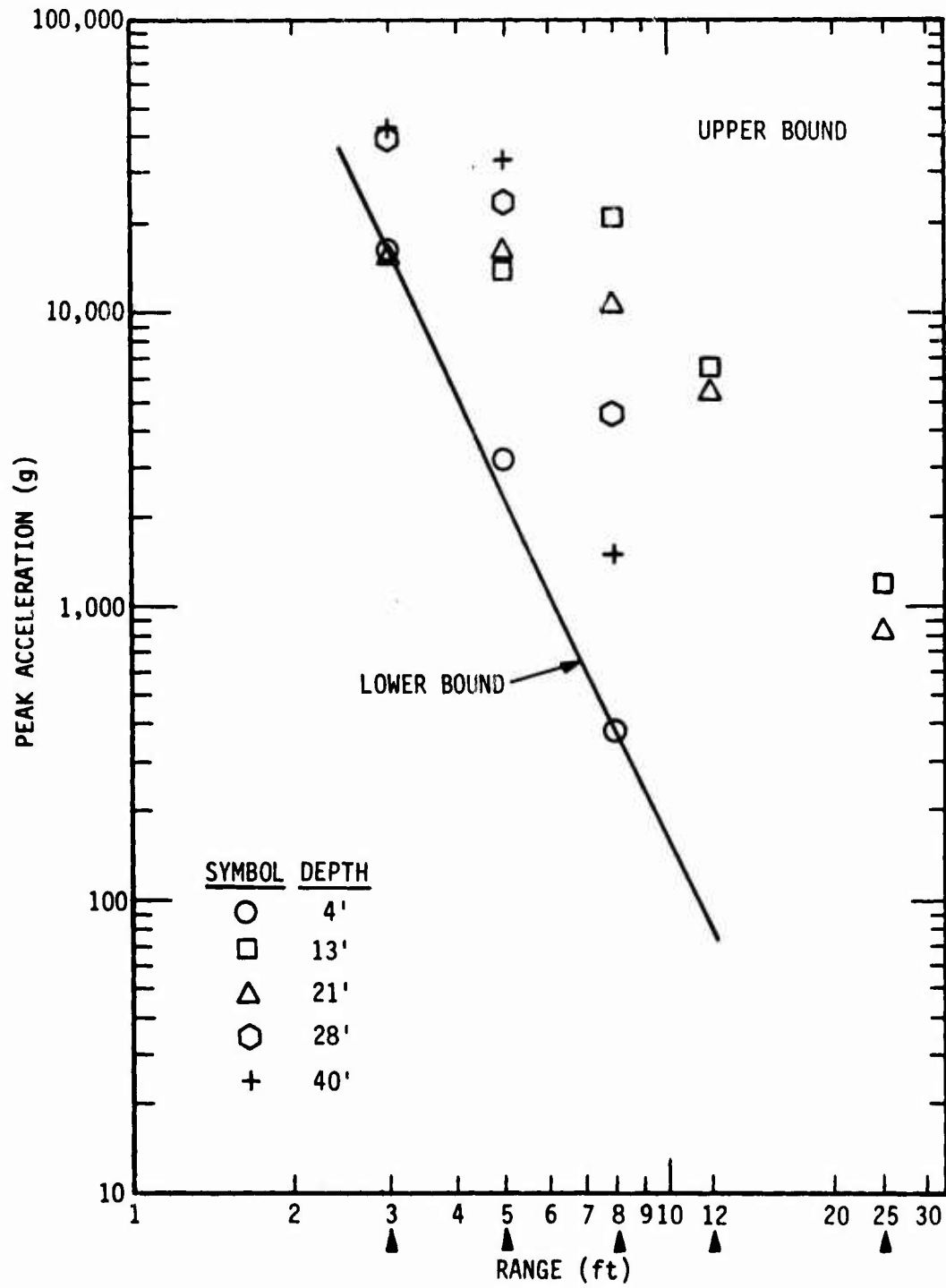


Figure 23. Peak Acceleration Versus Range, CIST 15

7

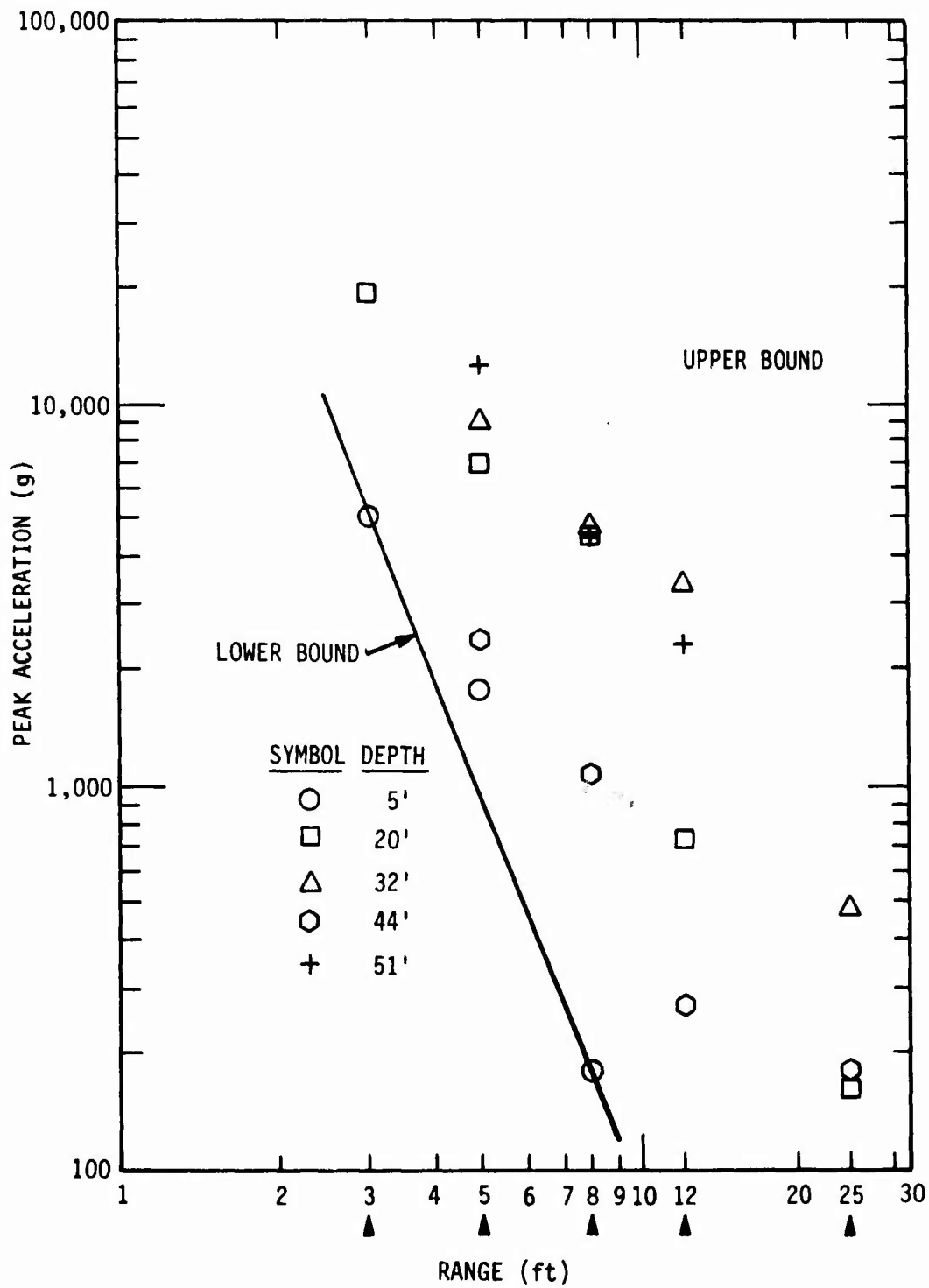


Figure 24. Peak Acceleration Versus Range, CIST 16

Table 10
CRATER DIMENSIONS

Event	Radius (Avg) (ft)	Depth (Avg) (ft)
CIST 2	8	2.67
CIST 10	12	7.4
CIST 15	13	8.0
CIST 16	8	12.0

4. ANALYSIS

The accelerometer time histories are used to determine initial wave arrival times and peaks. Plots of initial arrival time versus range from ground zero are made to determine stress wave propagation velocities in each of the geologic layers penetrated by the explosive hole. Peak acceleration values are incorporated into an increasing data base from which to develop better empirical prediction techniques for CIST. The cavity pressure time histories are used in formulating the loading input to be utilized for two-dimensional finite difference calculations.

The primary data used in the development of mathematical material models are the velocity time histories from the integrated accelerometer records. An iteration procedure using a modified version of the two-dimensional finite difference code, AFTON (ref. 6), is applied to develop constitutive relations for each soil layer at a particular test site. The primary variables affecting the solution are shape of the stress-strain curve and yield strength, which are functions of in situ density, internal friction, intergranular cohesion, water content, and grain size distribution, just to name a few. Conventional material properties data are not always available for every CIST location. For the test sites in this report much of the conventional soil properties data was obtained by the U.S. Army Waterways Experiment Station.

CIST event data and conventional soils data have been incorporated into the development of dynamic constitutive relations for computer calculations. The CIST model is developed by iterating the constitutive model parameters until

6. Niles, W.J., Germoth, J.J., and Schuster, S.H., Numerical Studies of AFTON 2A Code Development and Applications, Volumes I and II, AFWL-TR-70-22, Air Force Weapons Laboratory, Kirtland AFB, New Mexico, February 1971.

all aspects of the particle velocity waveform are reproduced. Arrival time, time of peak velocity, magnitude of peak velocity, rise time, maximum positive phase duration, slope of the time history, and attenuation of the peak with range all play an important part in the modeling procedure. The finalized mathematical models are input into two-dimensional finite difference codes to calculate free field response to high explosive and nuclear shock. Material model development from CIST data has been previously discussed in reference 7.

-
7. Bratton, J.L., and Port, R.J., "Material Models, Calculations, and Experimental Results - MIDDLE GUST IV," DNA Long Range Planning Meeting Proceedings, June 1973.

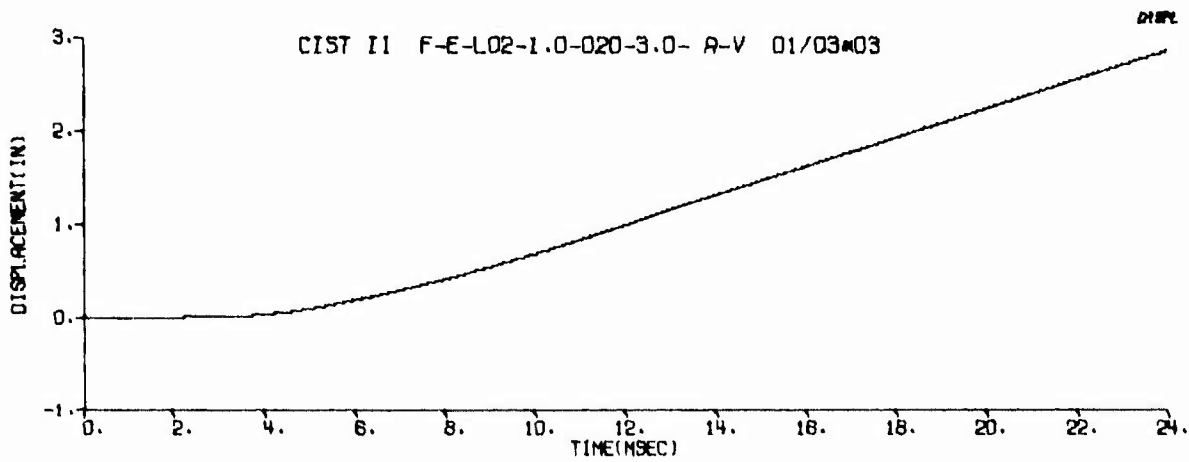
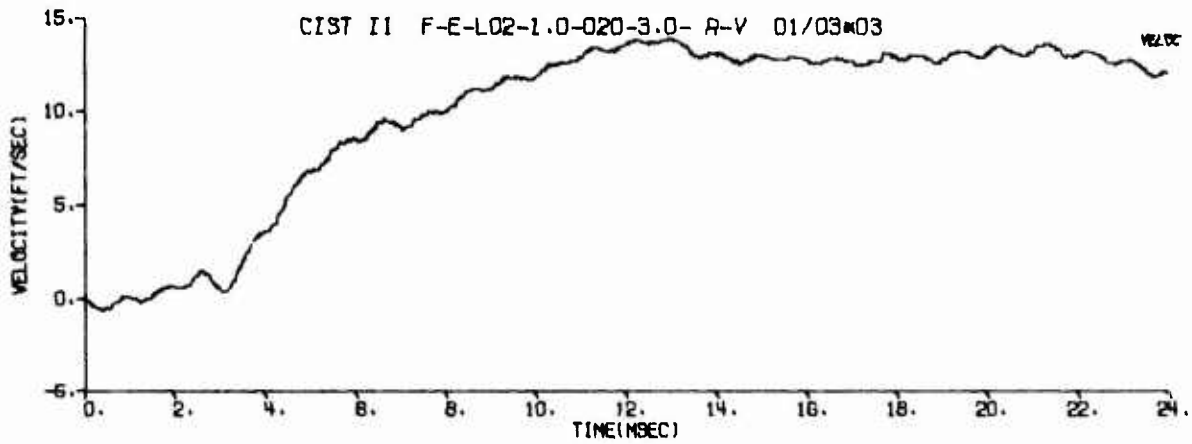
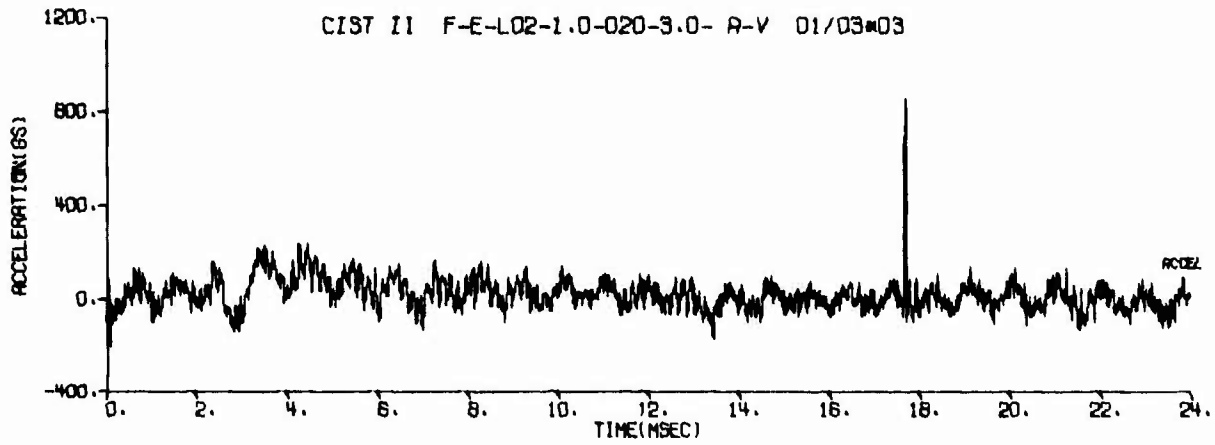
REFERENCES

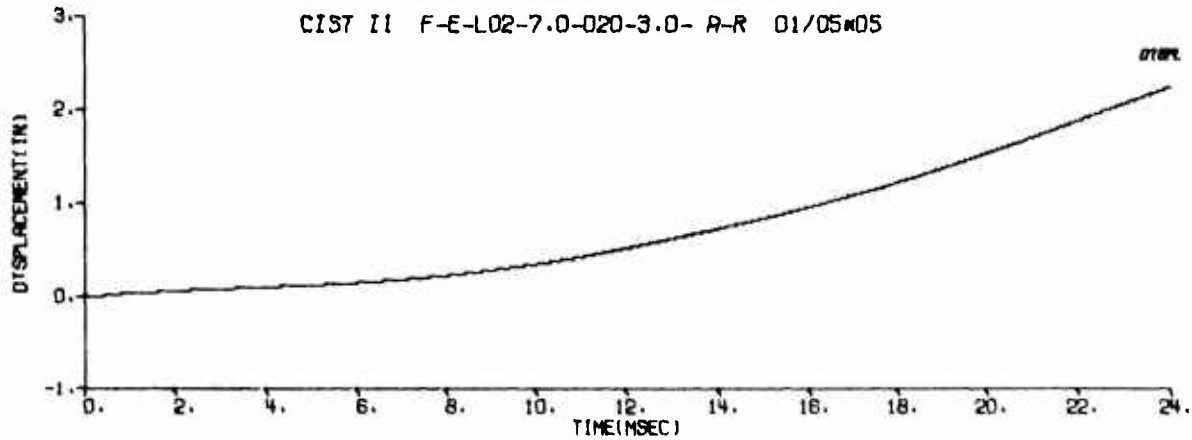
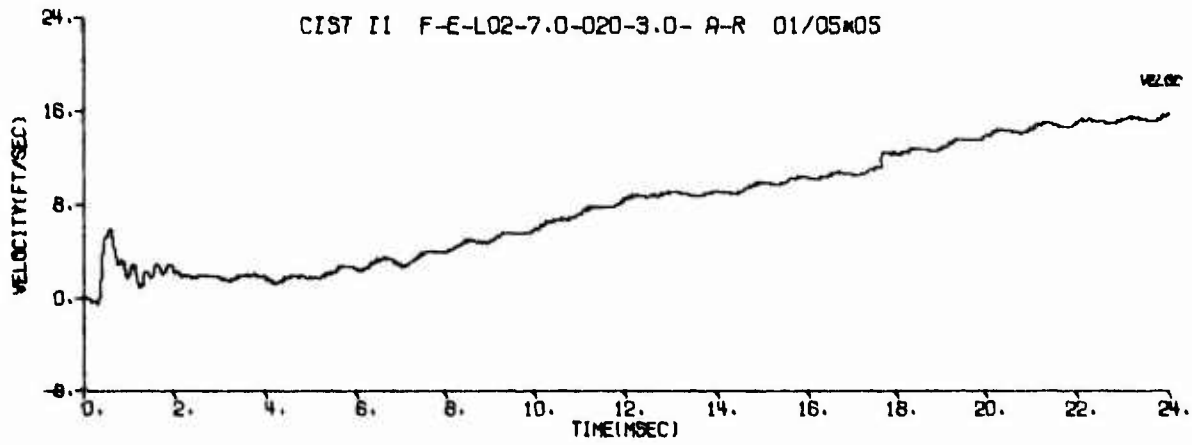
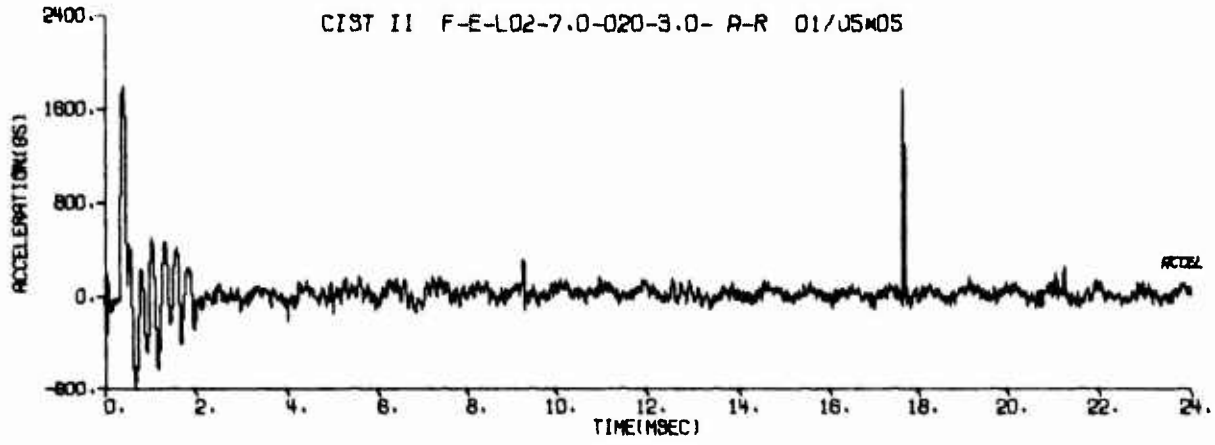
1. Davis, S.E., General Test Plan for the Cylindrical In Situ Test (CIST), AFWL-TR-74-136, Air Force Weapons Laboratory, Kirtland Air Force Base, New Mexico, June 1974.
2. Davis, S.E., MIDDLE GUST CIST Events Data, AFWL-TR-74-137, Air Force Weapons Laboratory, Kirtland Air Force Base, New Mexico, June 1974.
3. Davis, S.E., Nevada Test Site CIST Events Data, AFWL-TR-74-131, Air Force Weapons Laboratory, Kirtland Air Force Base, New Mexico, May 1974.
4. Wooley, J.A., MINUTEMAN CIST Events Data, AFWL-TR-76-044, Air Force Weapons Laboratory, Kirtland Air Force Base, New Mexico, March 1976.
5. Couch, R.F., Jr., Fetzel, J.A., Goter, E.R., Ristvet, B.L., Tremba, E.L., Walter, D.R., and Wendland, V.P., Drilling Operations on Eniwetok Atoll during Project EXPOE, AFWL-TR-75-216, Air Force Weapons Laboratory, Kirtland Air Force Base, New Mexico, September 1975.
6. Niles, W.J., Germoth, J.J., and Shuster, S.H., Numerical Studies of AFTON 2A Code Development and Applications, Volumes I and II, AFWL-TR-70-22, Air Force Weapons Laboratory, Kirtland AFB, New Mexico, February 1971.
7. Bratton, J.L., and Port, R.J., "Material Models, Calculations, and Experimental Results - MIDDLE GUST IV," DNA Long Range Planning Meeting Proceedings, June 1973.

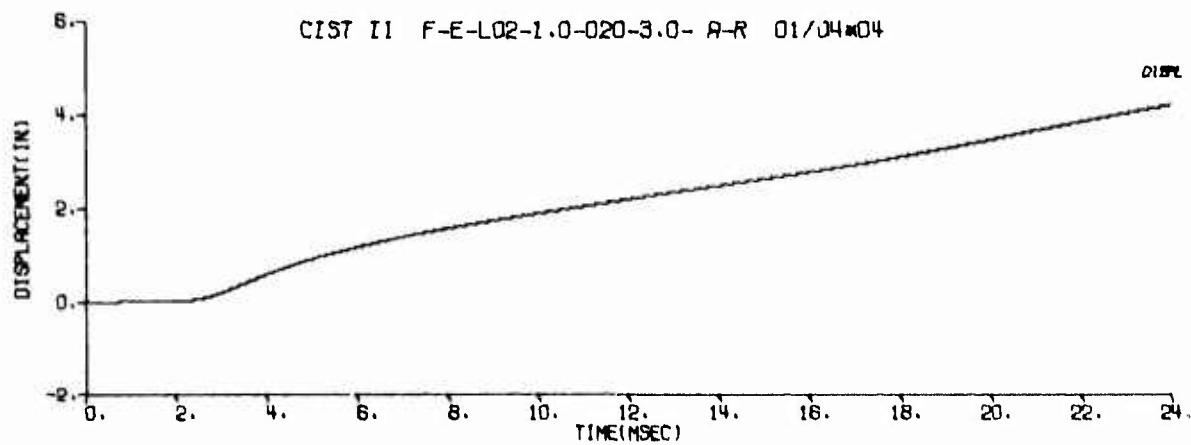
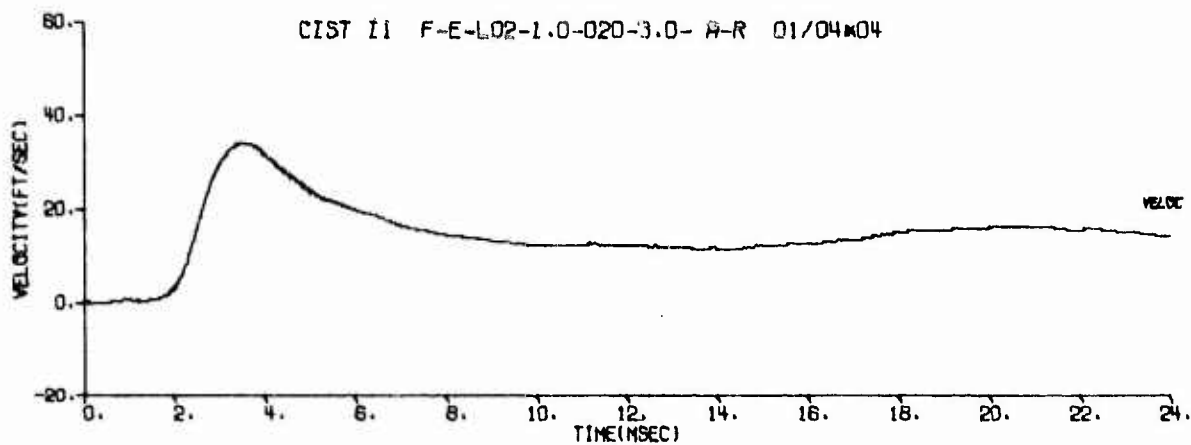
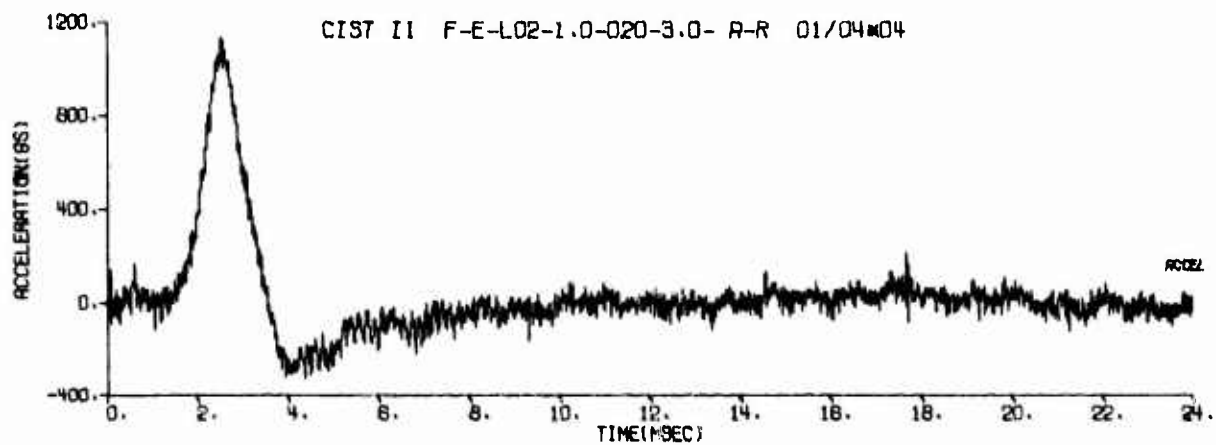
AFWL-TR-76-209

APPENDIX A

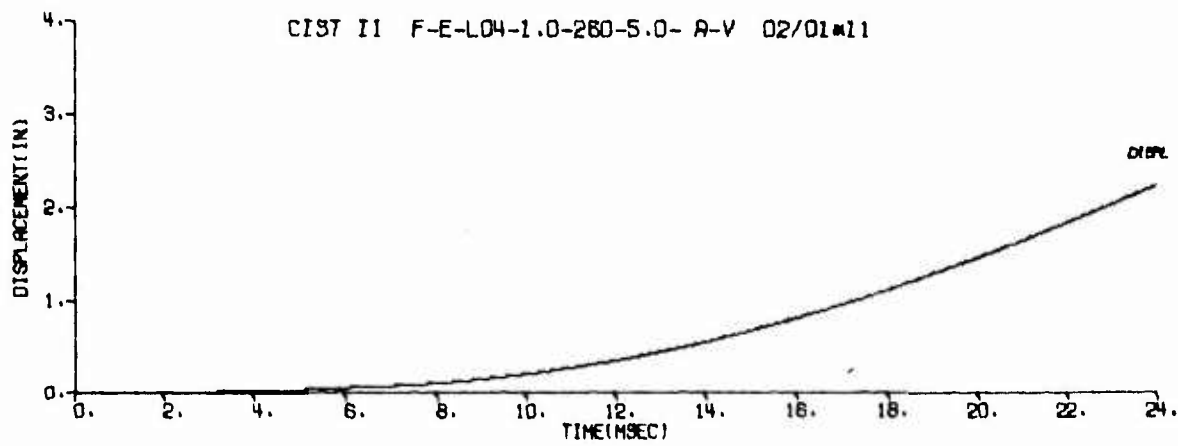
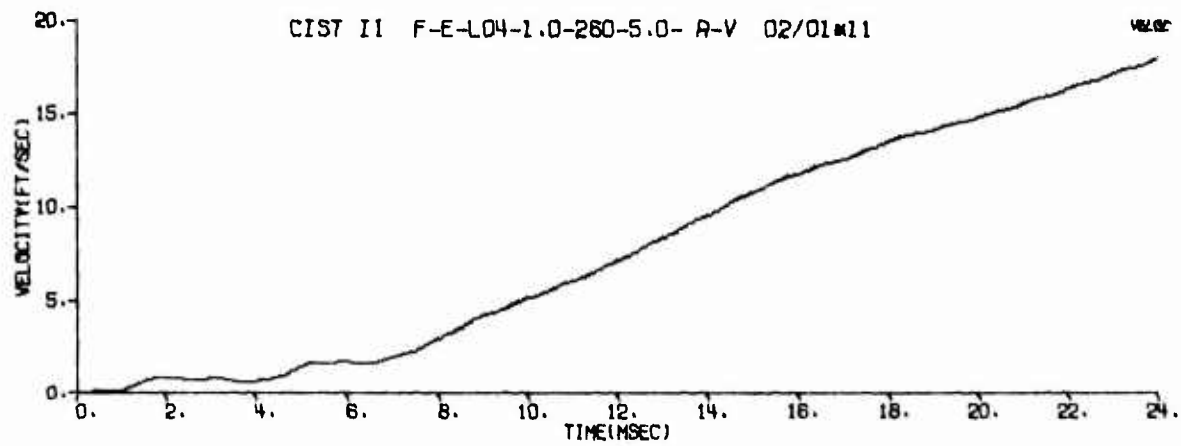
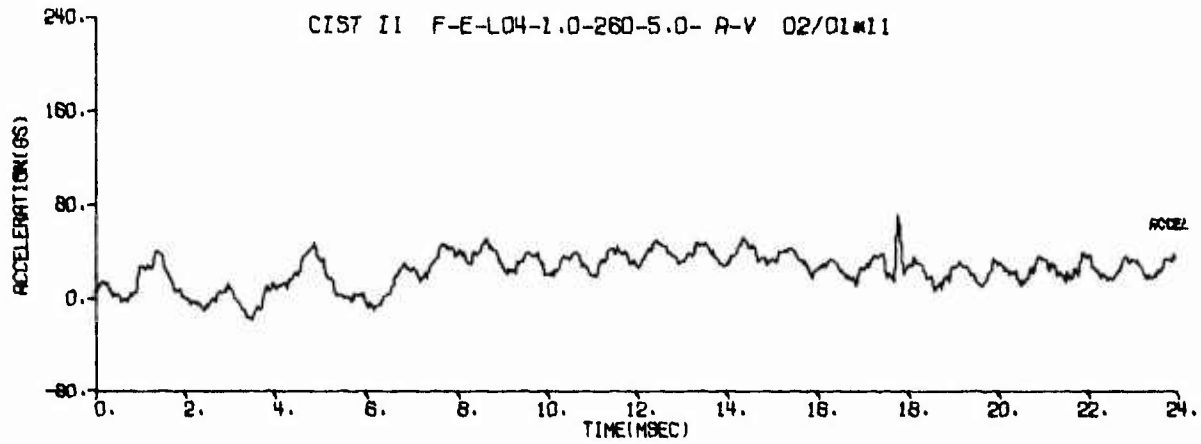
CIST 2 TIME HISTORY PLOTS

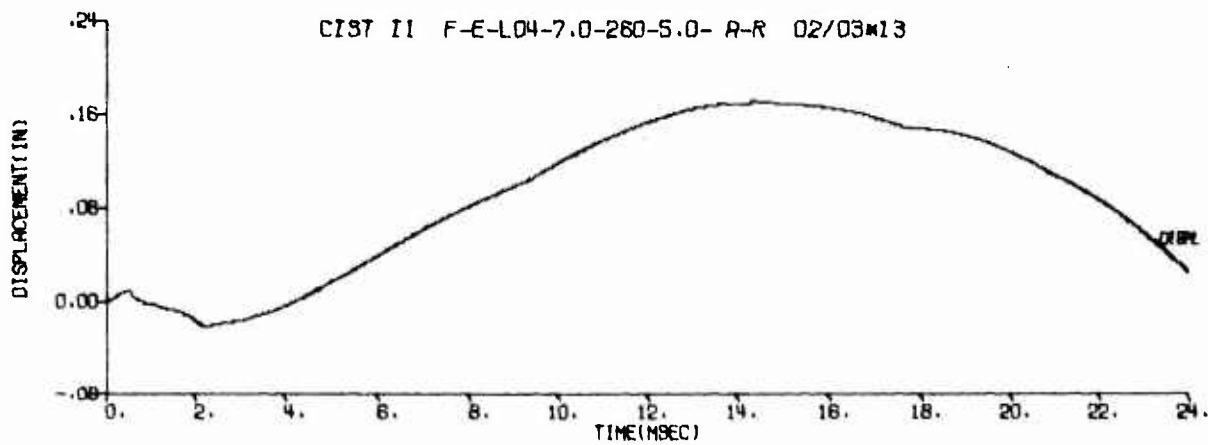
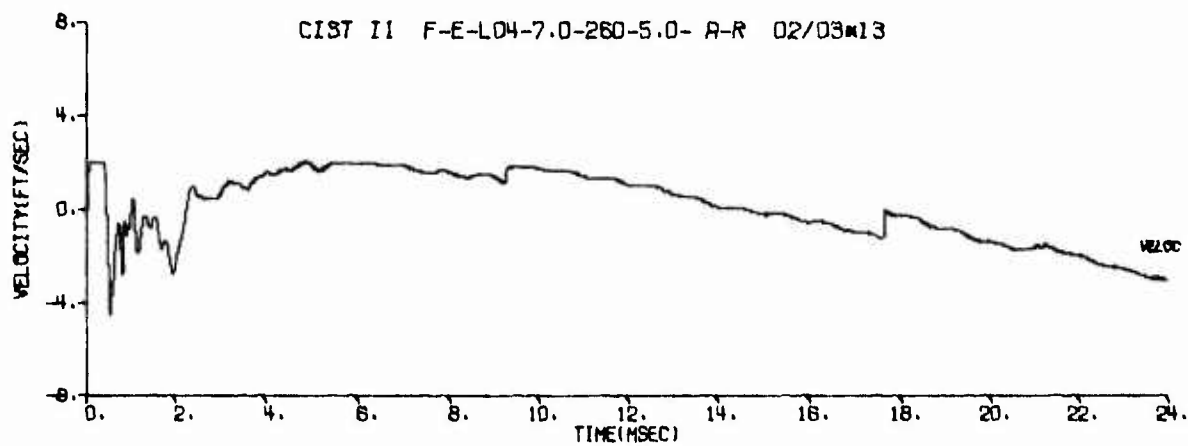
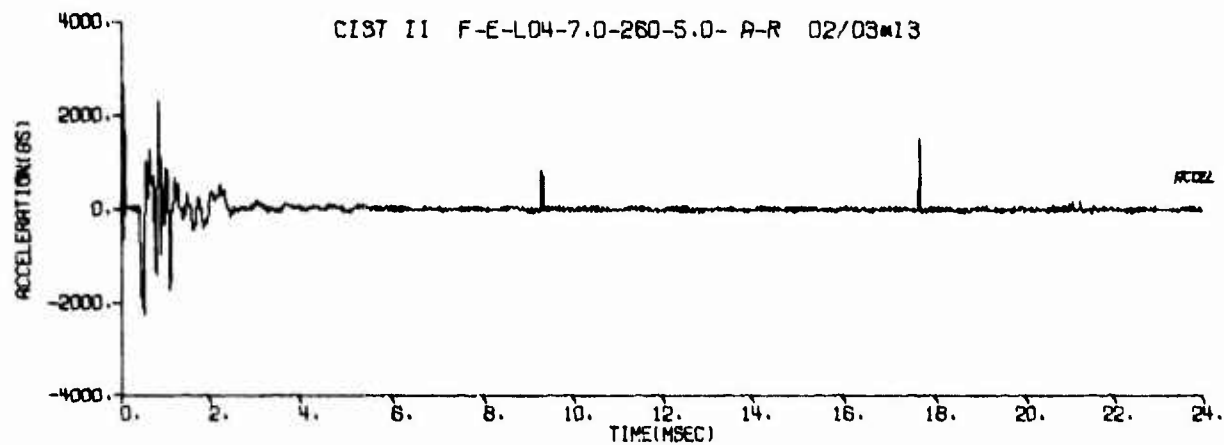


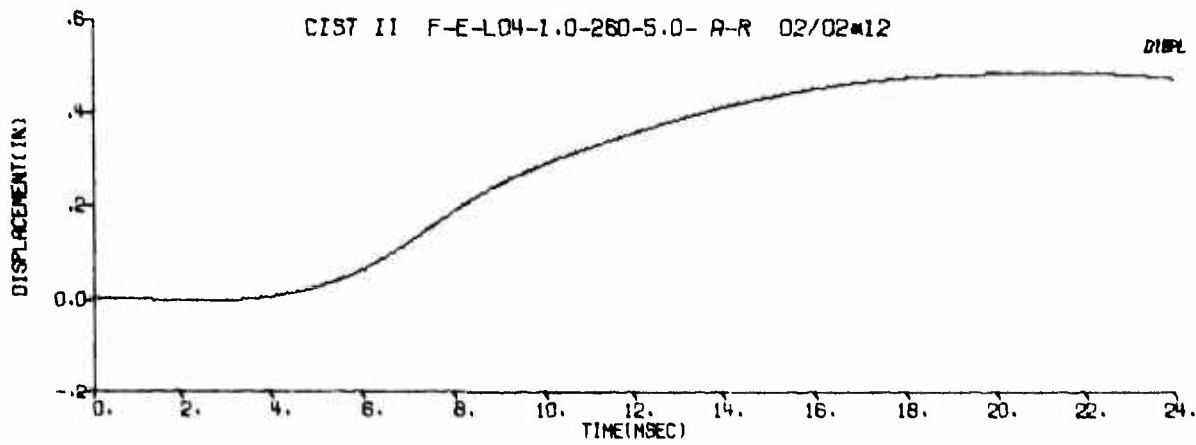
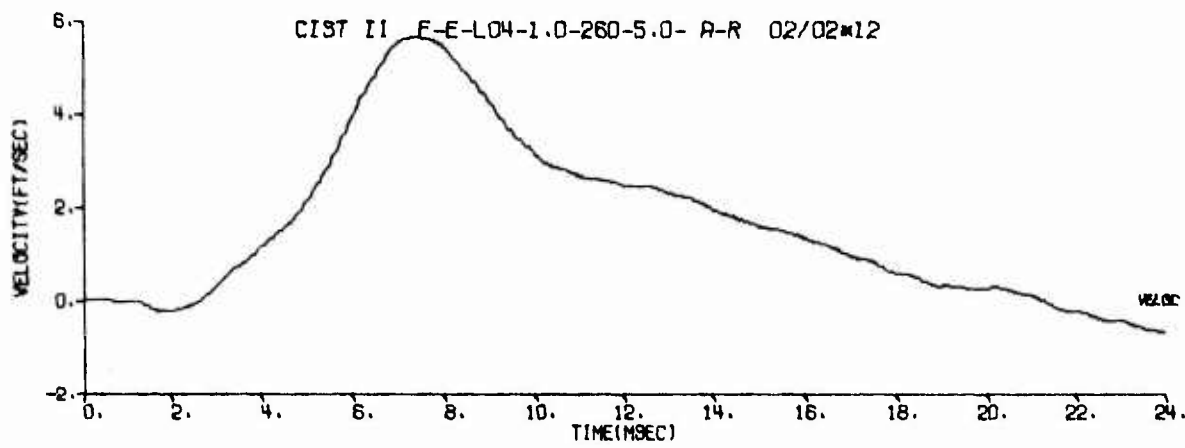
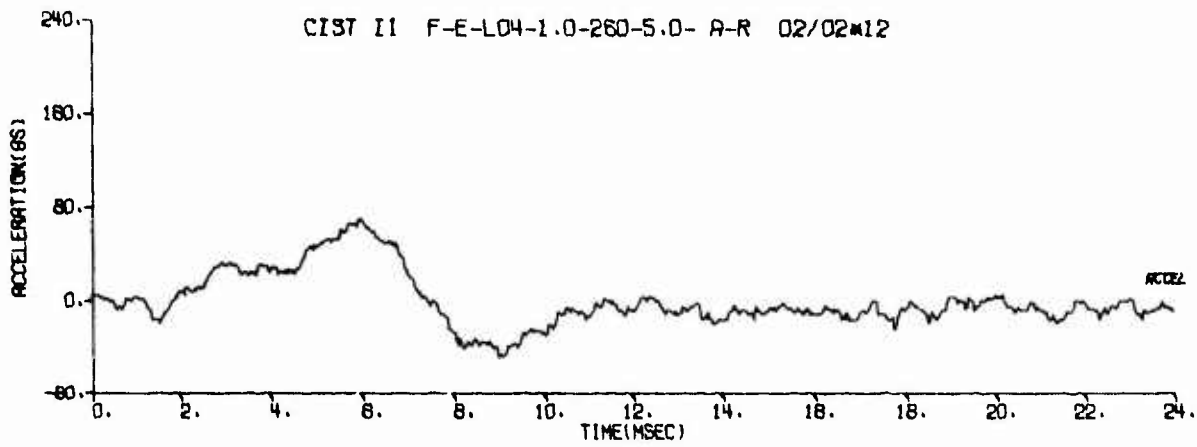


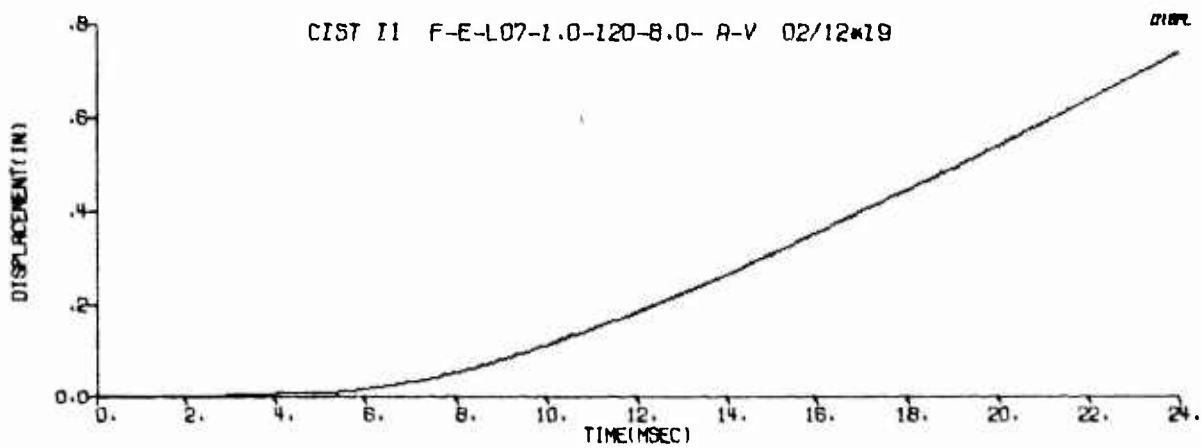
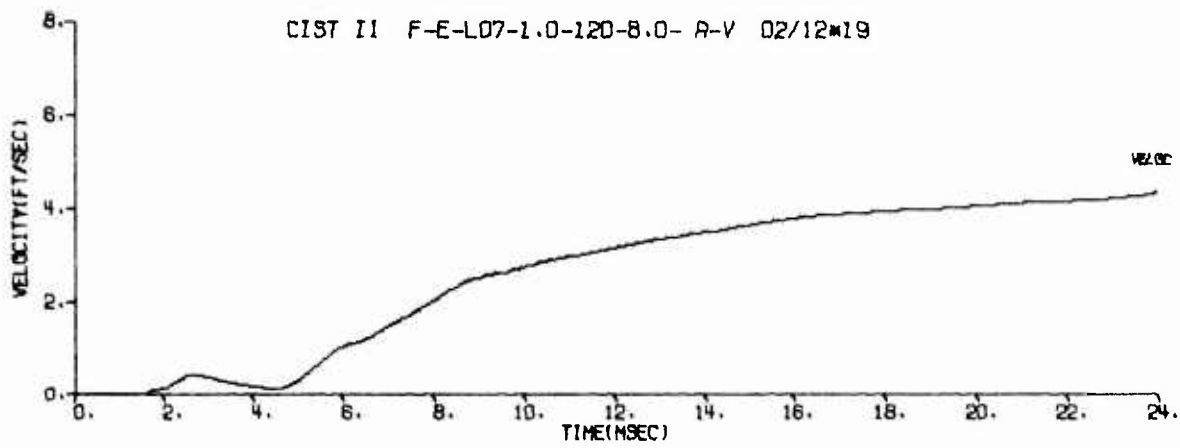
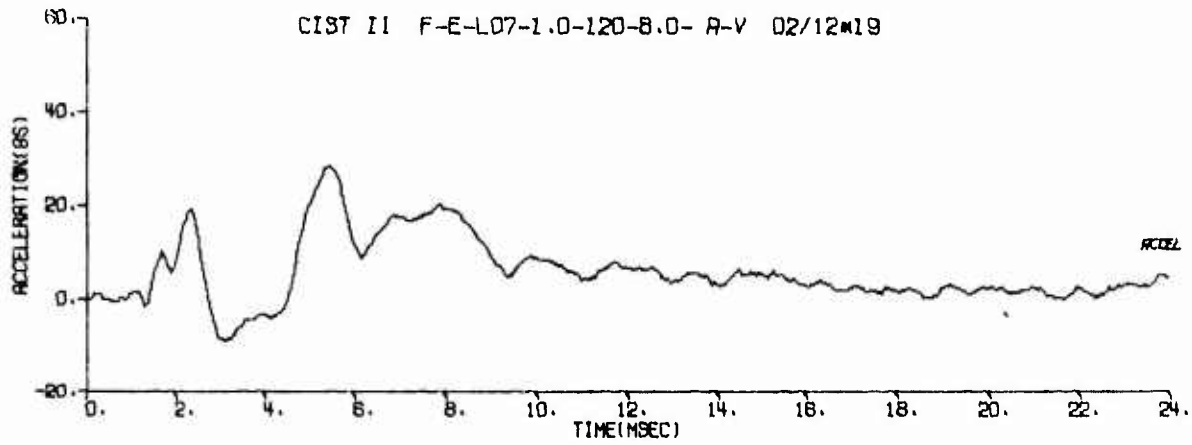


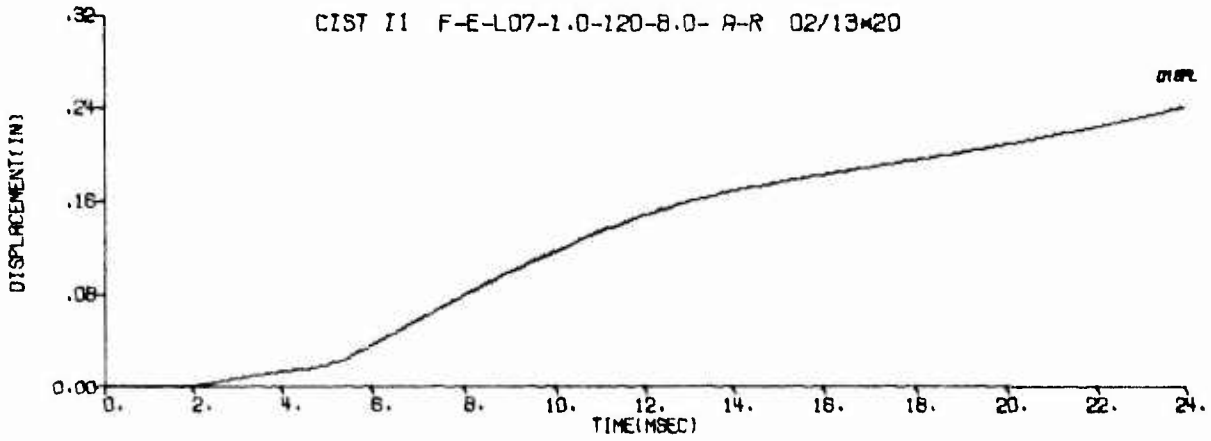
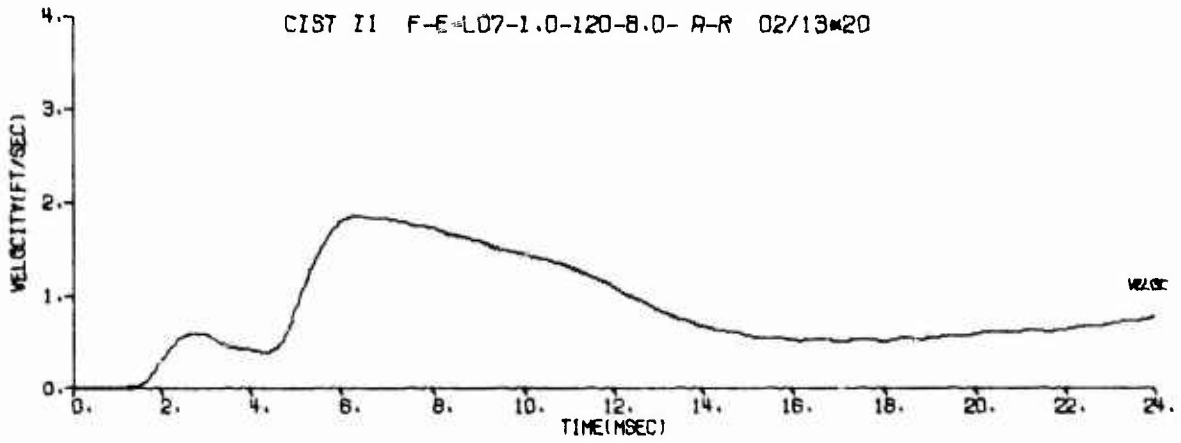
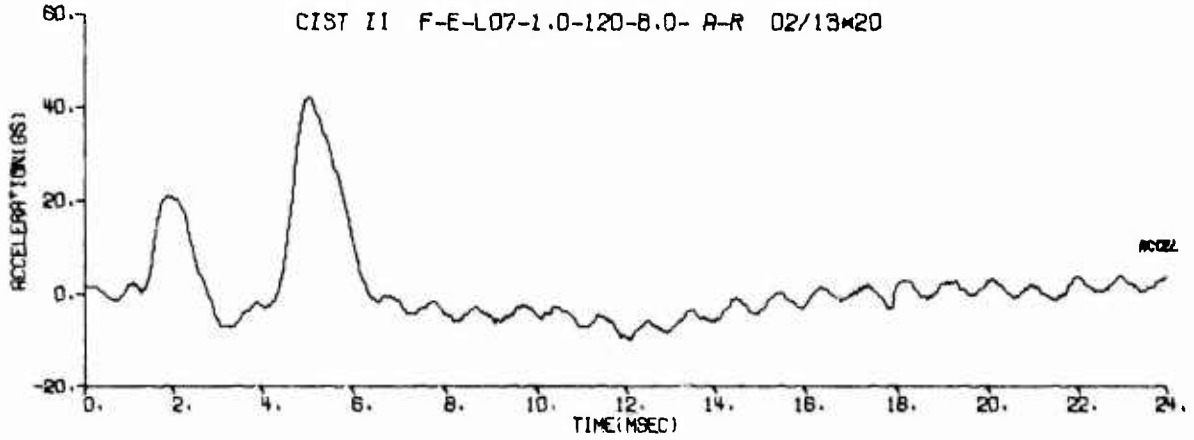
8

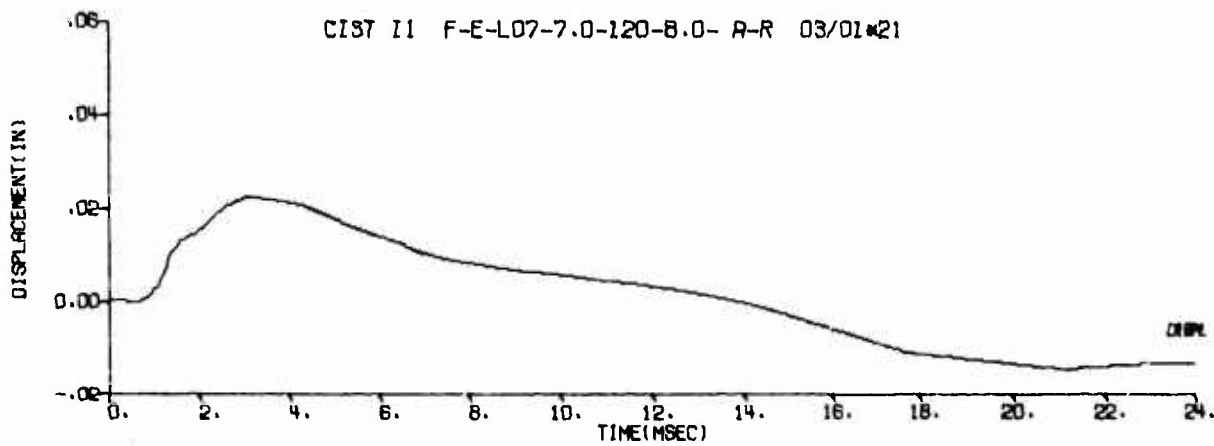
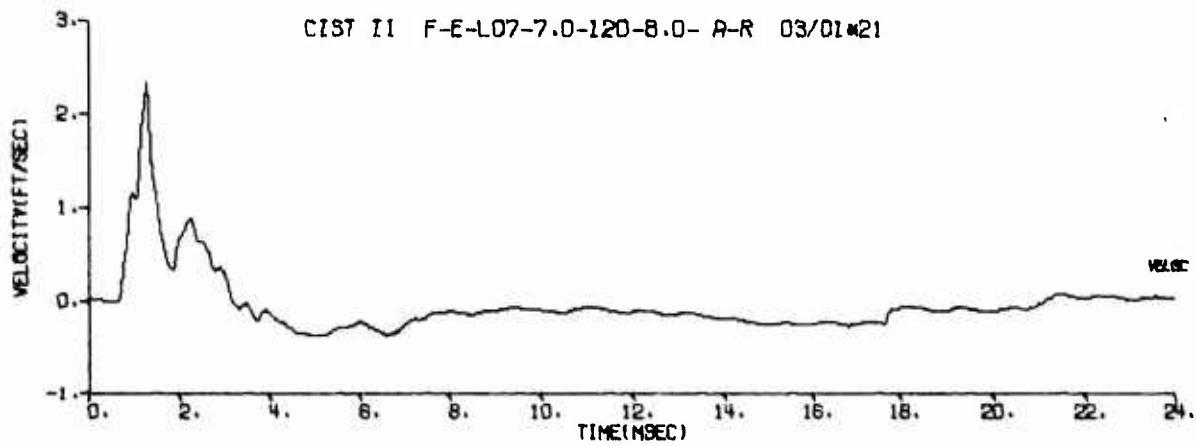
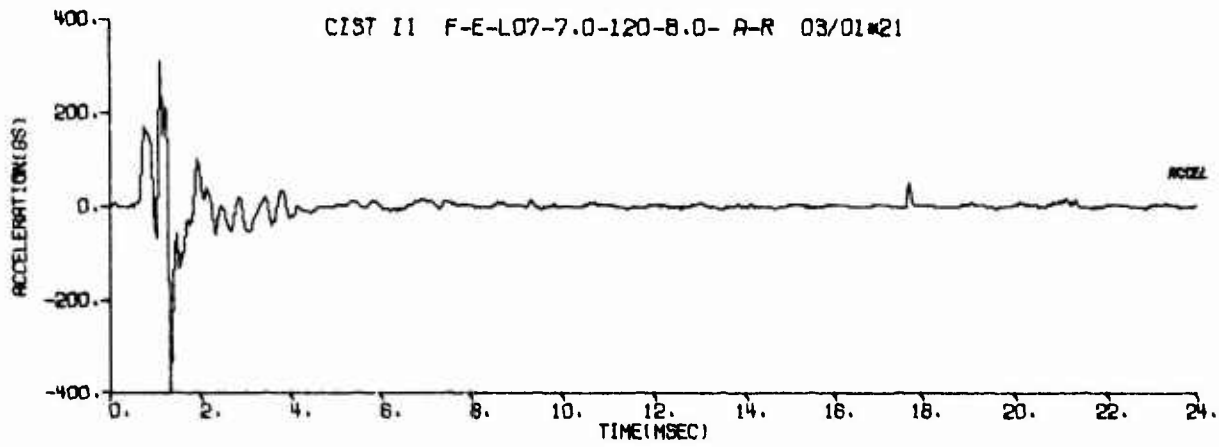


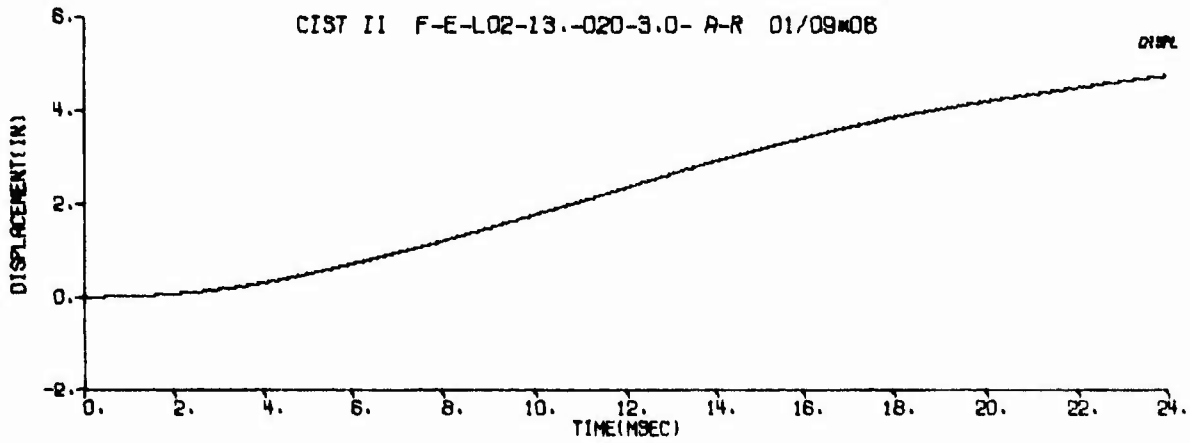
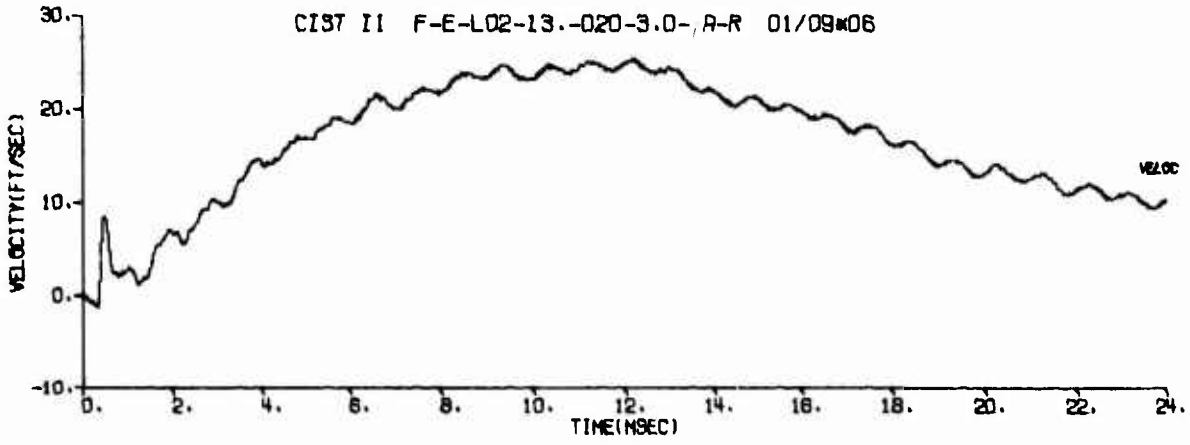
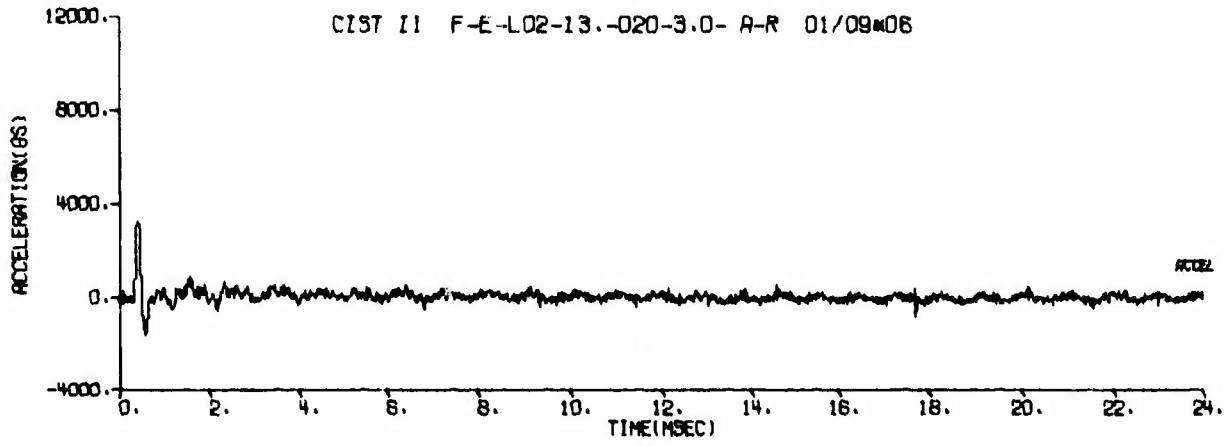


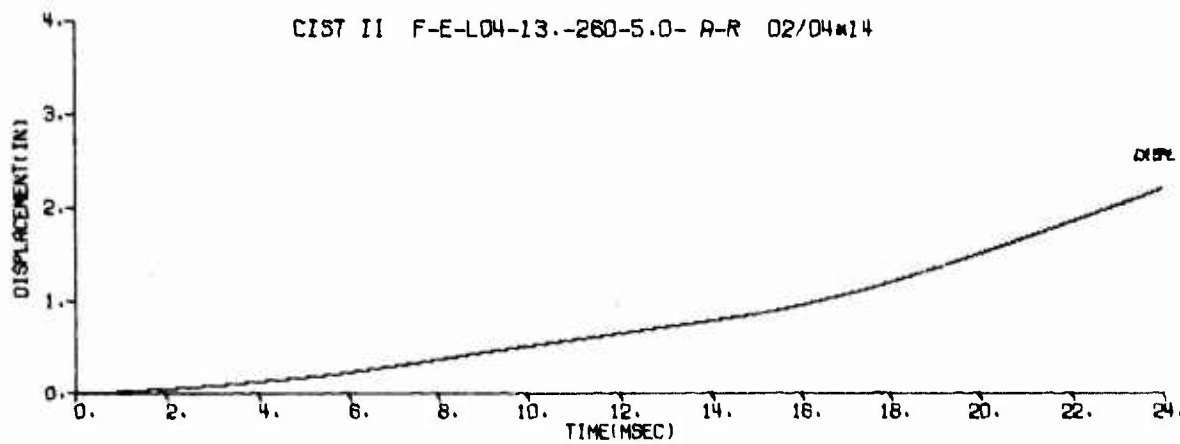
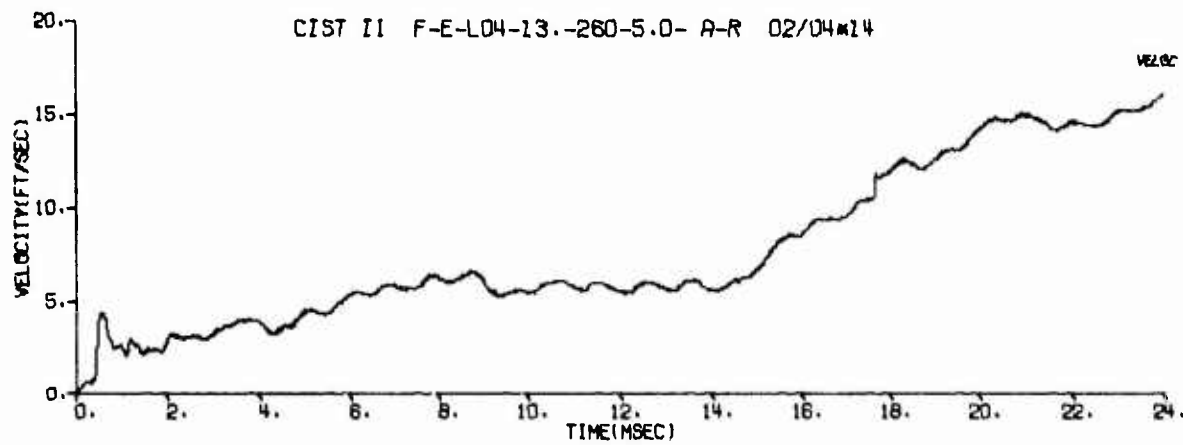
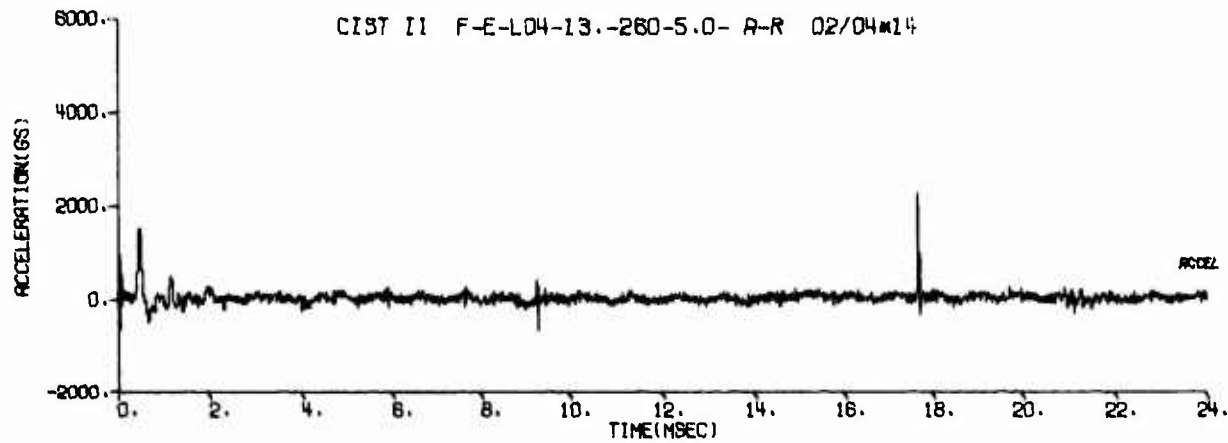




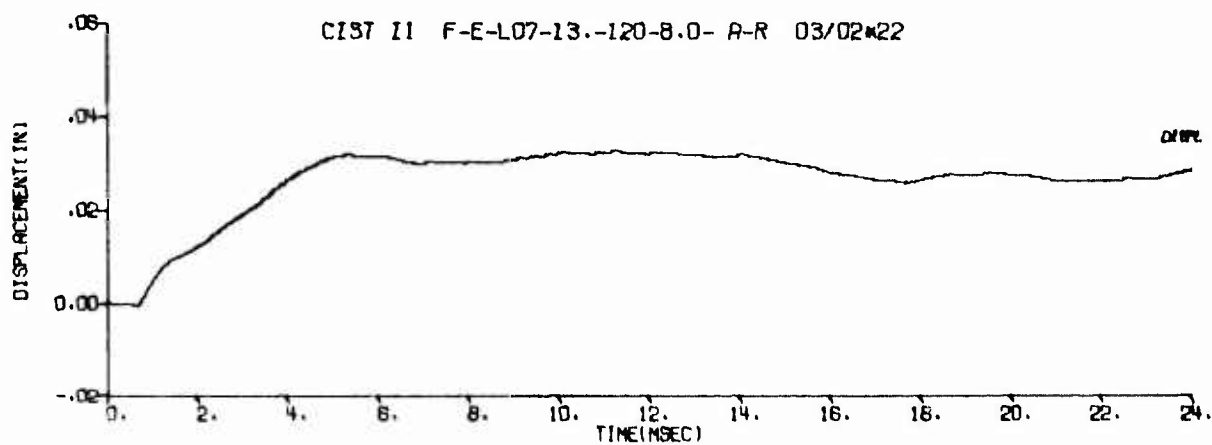
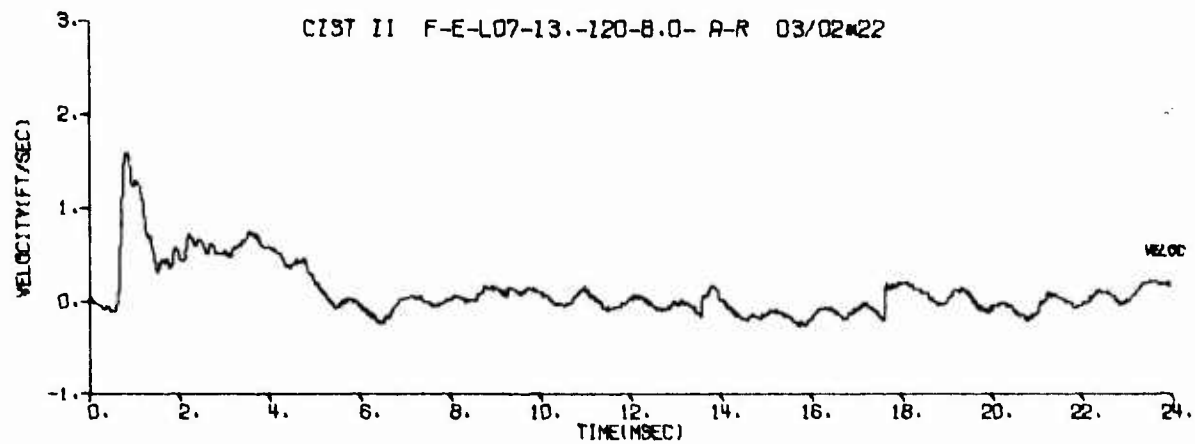
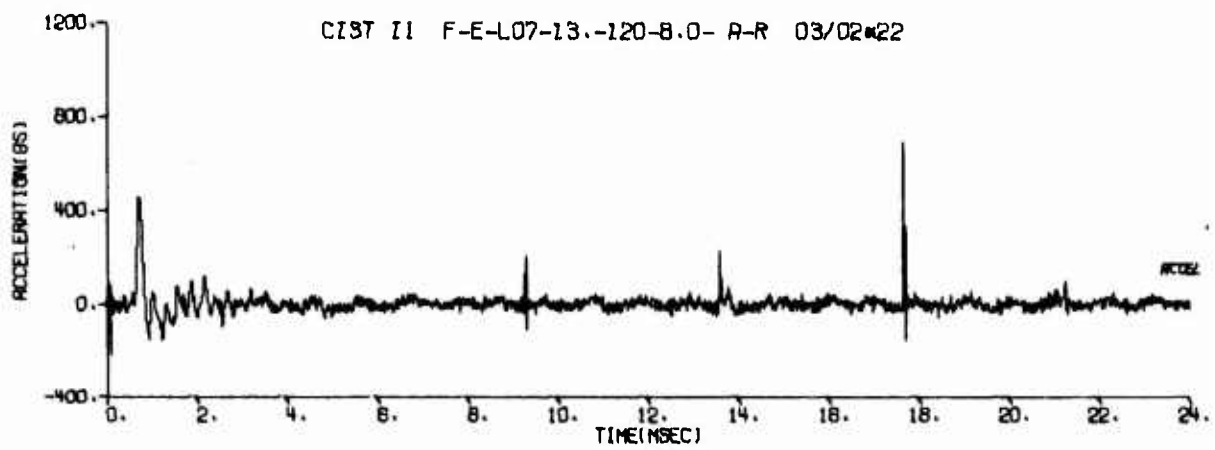


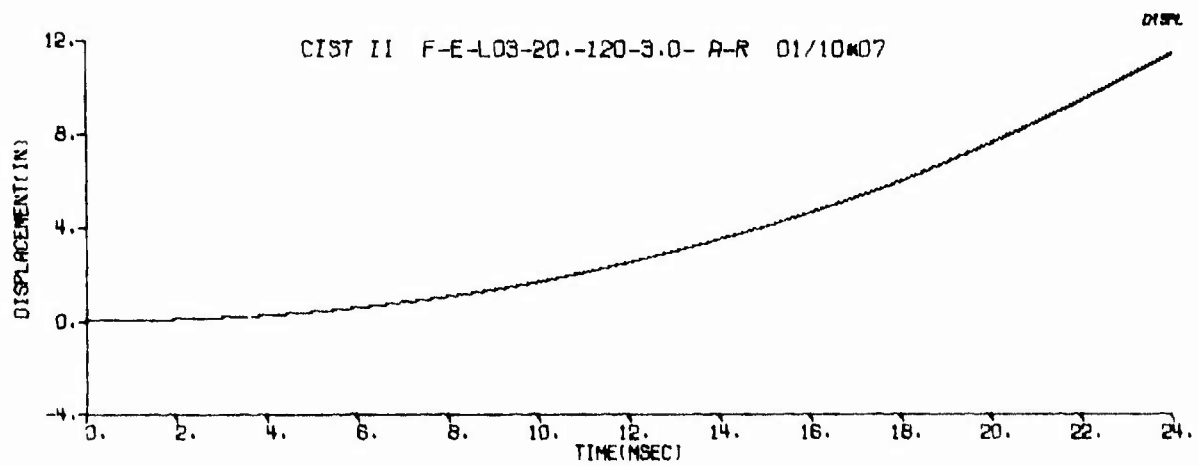
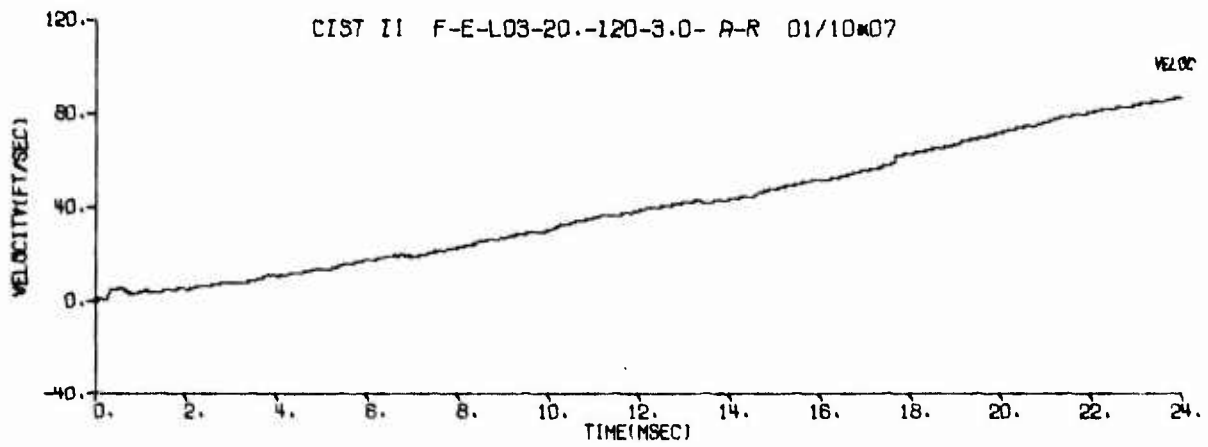
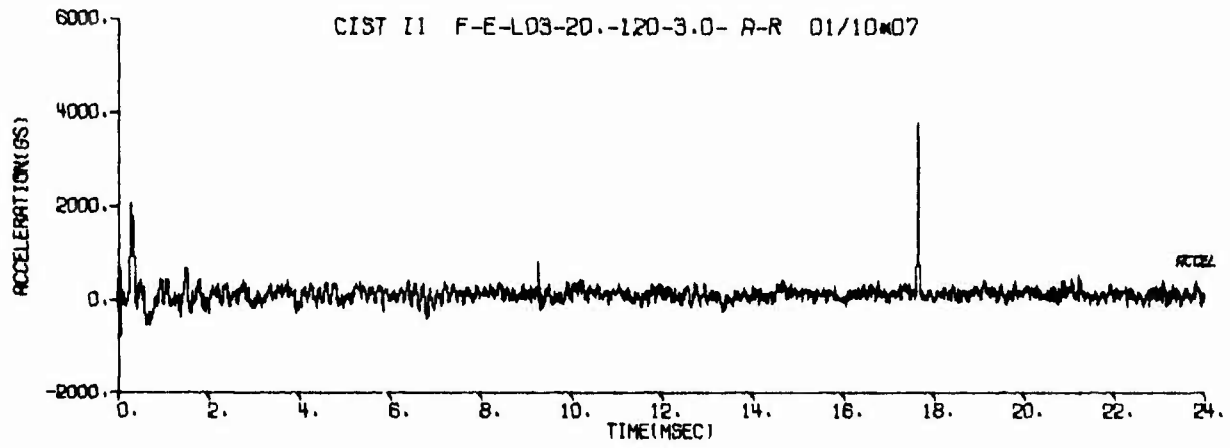


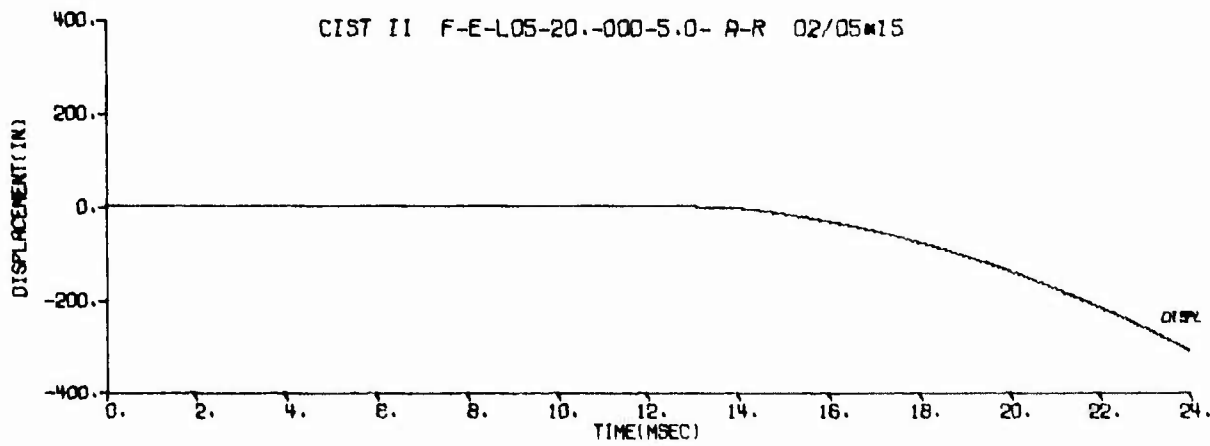
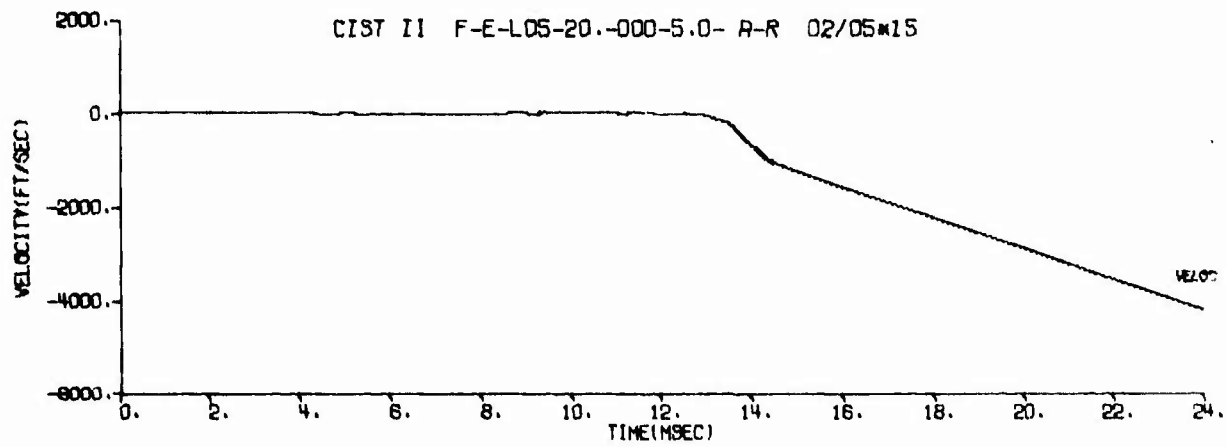
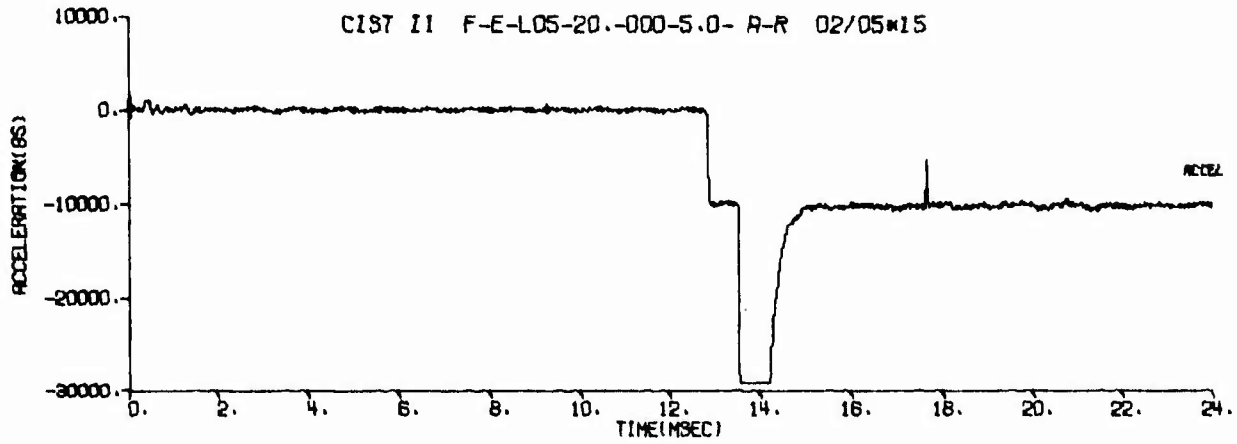


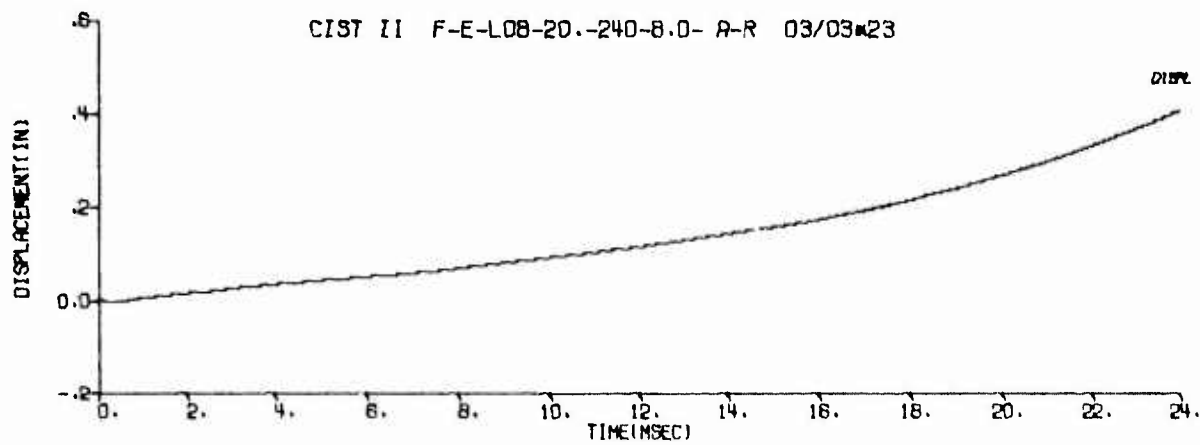
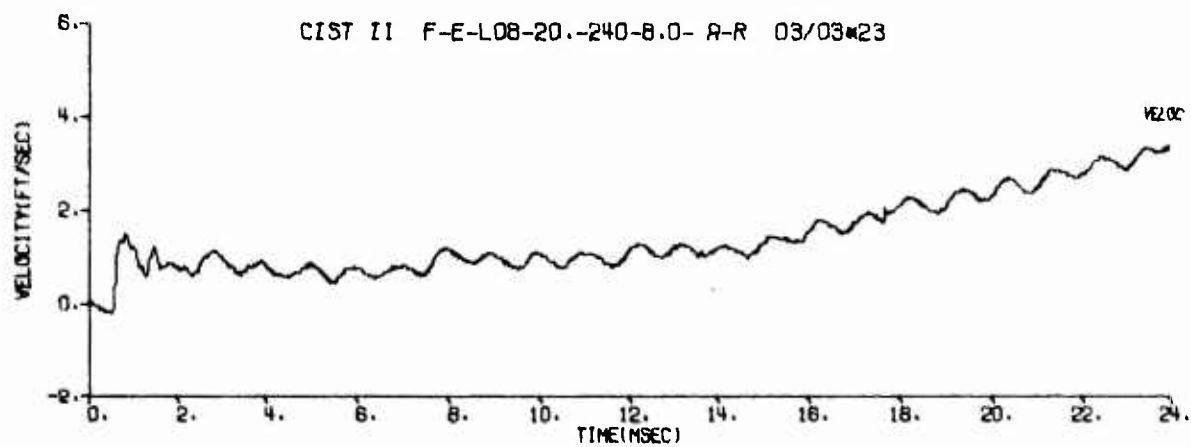
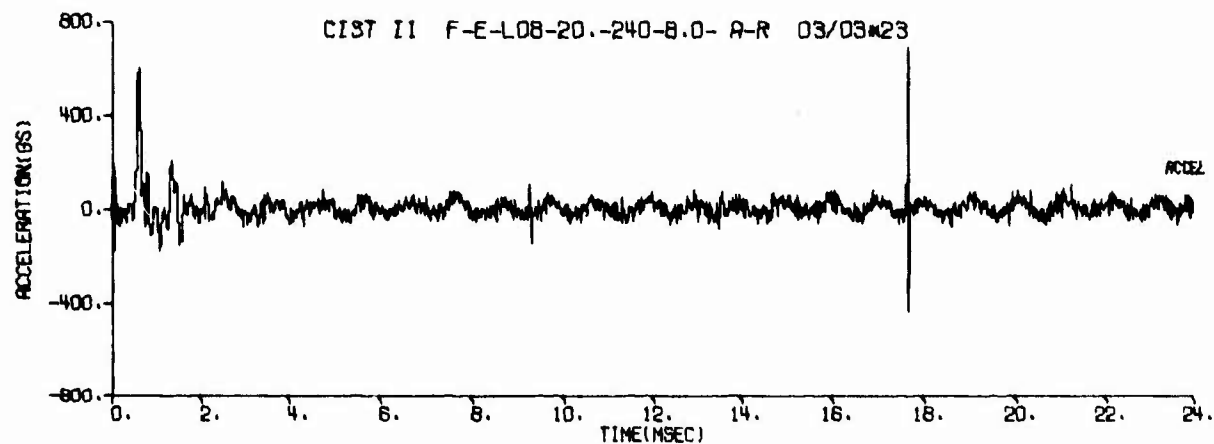


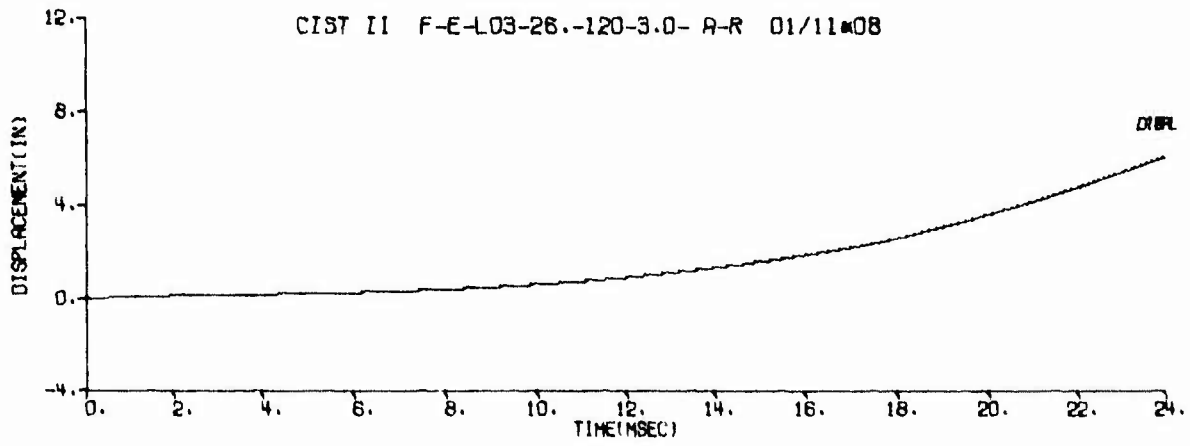
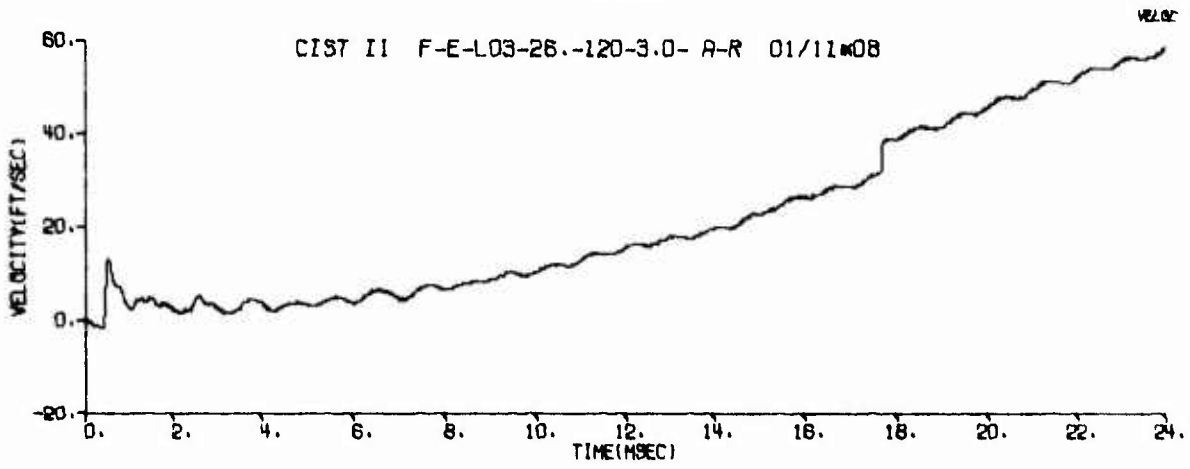
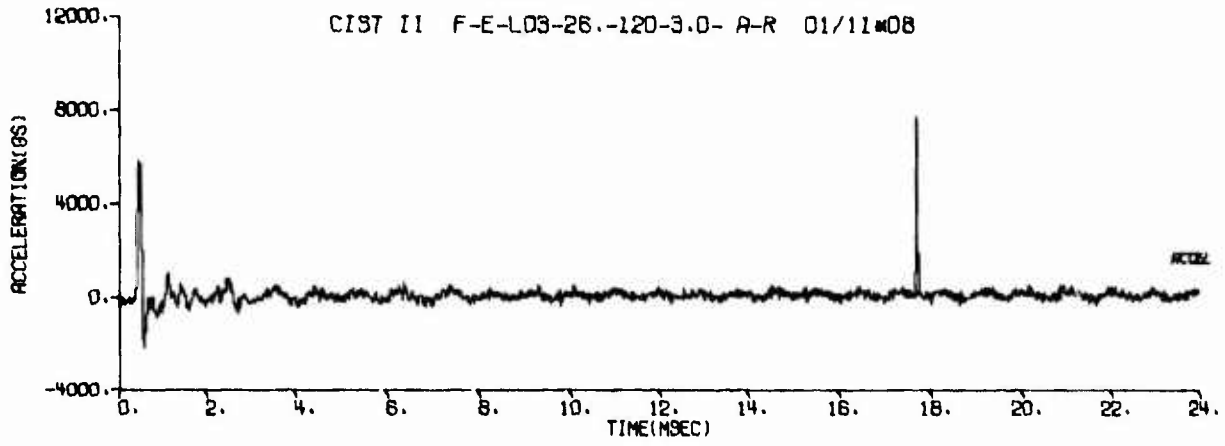
10

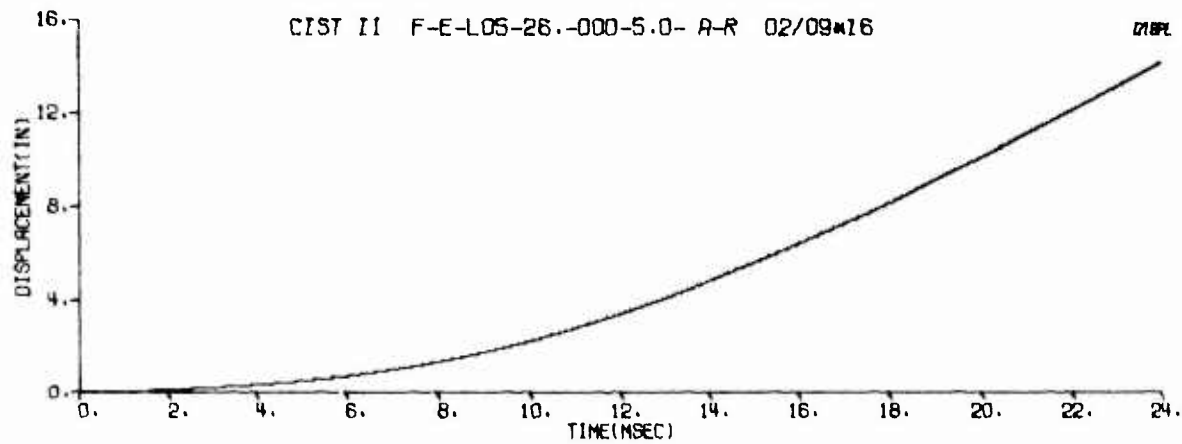
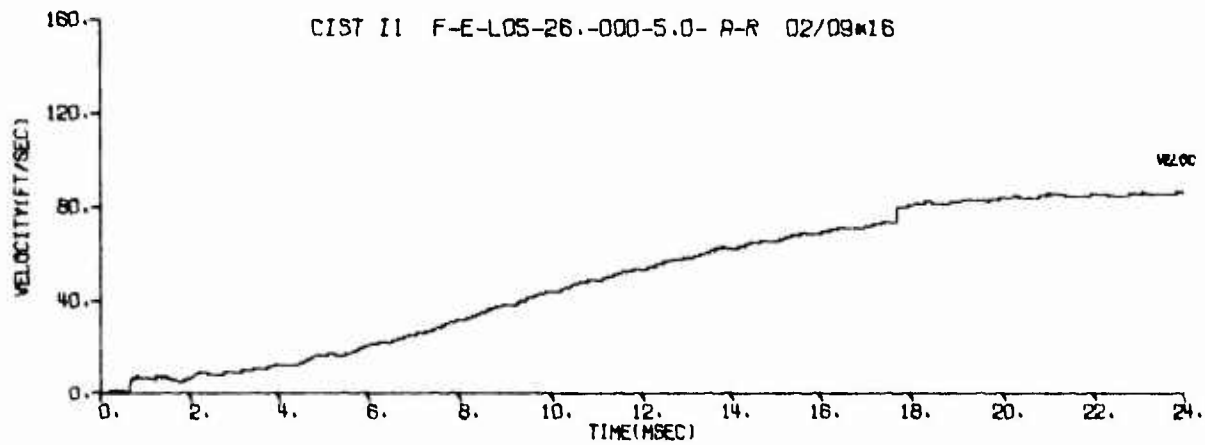
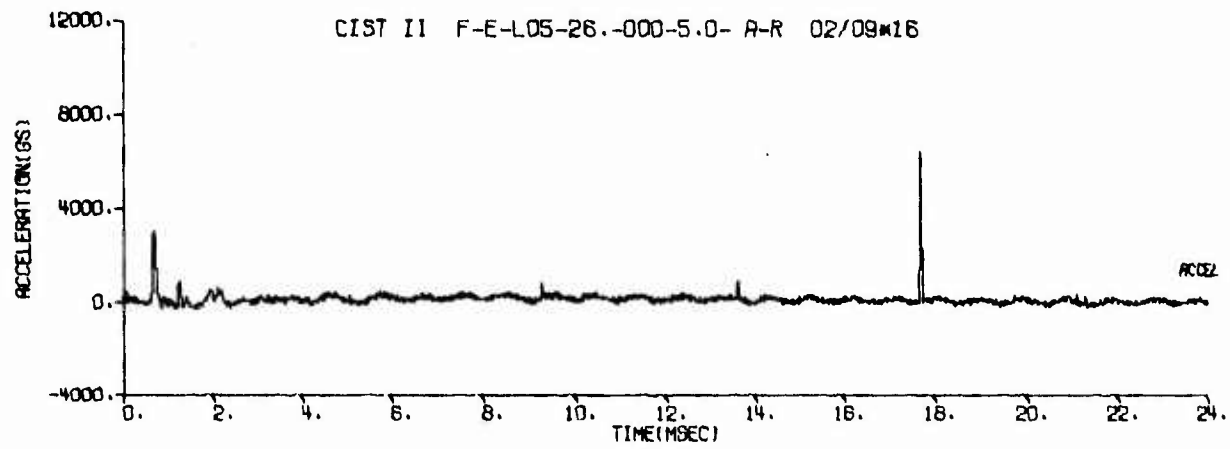


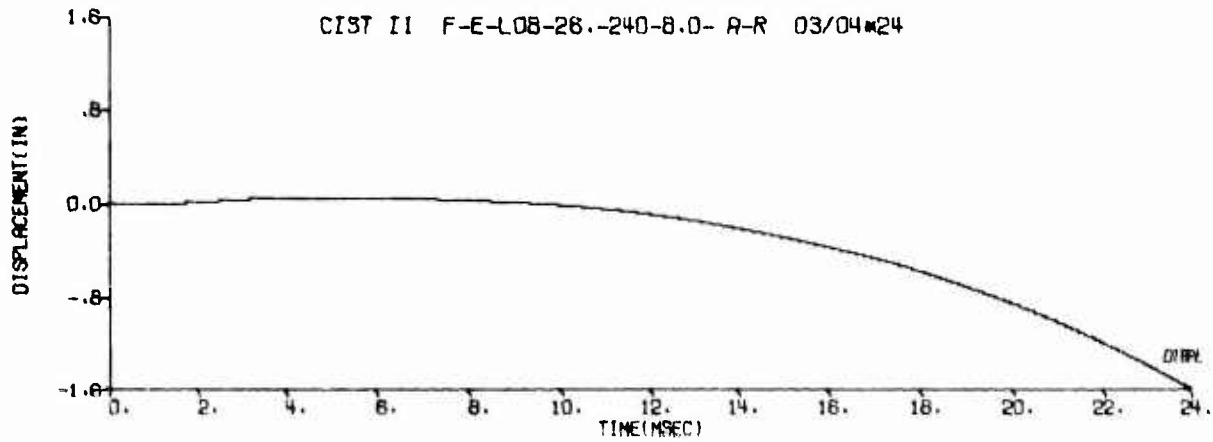
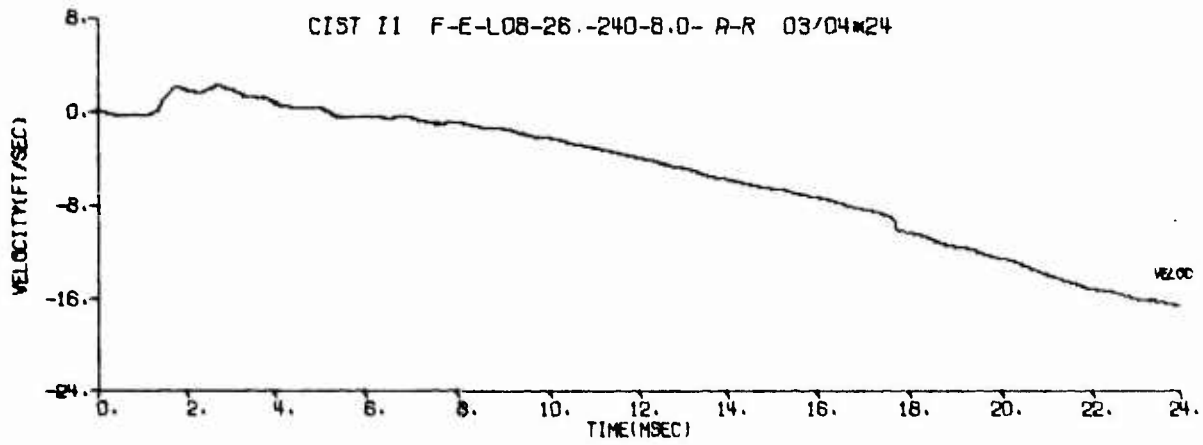
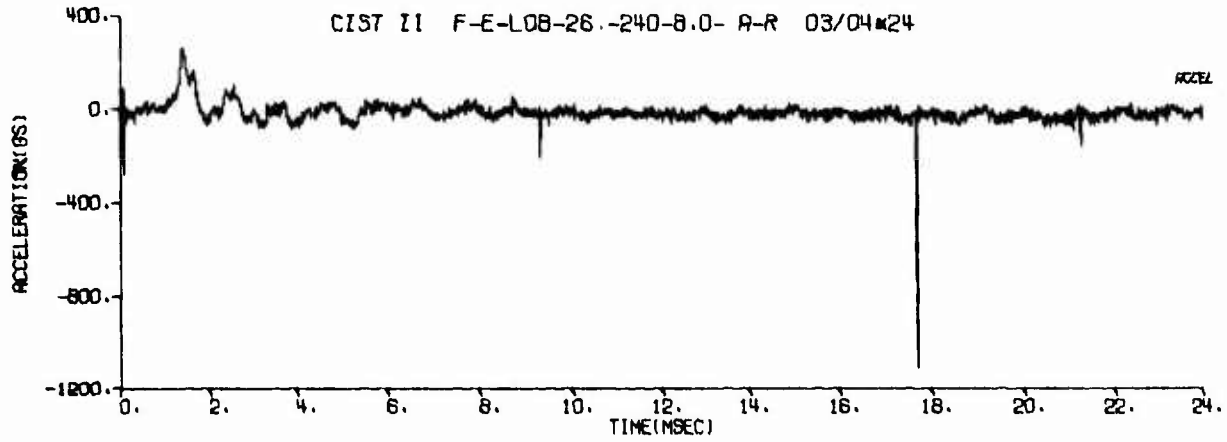


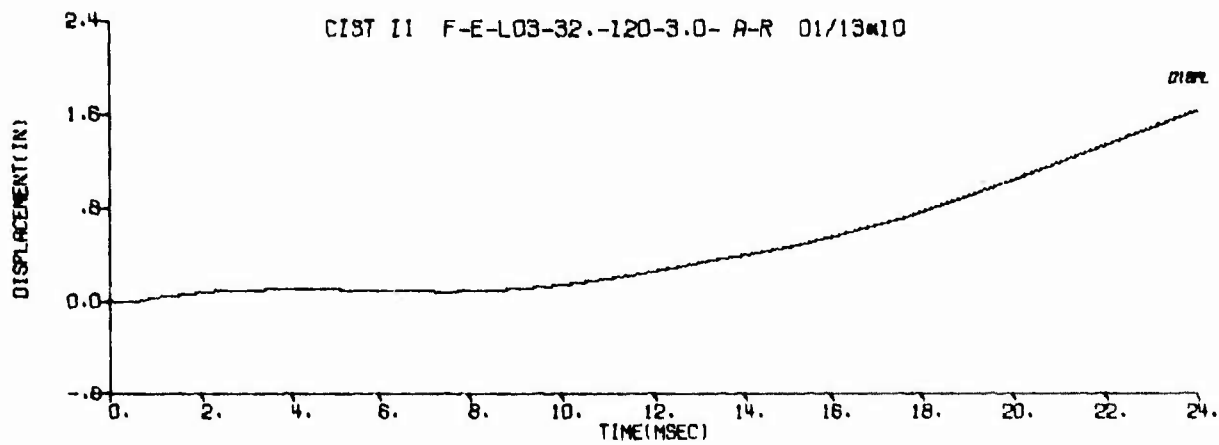
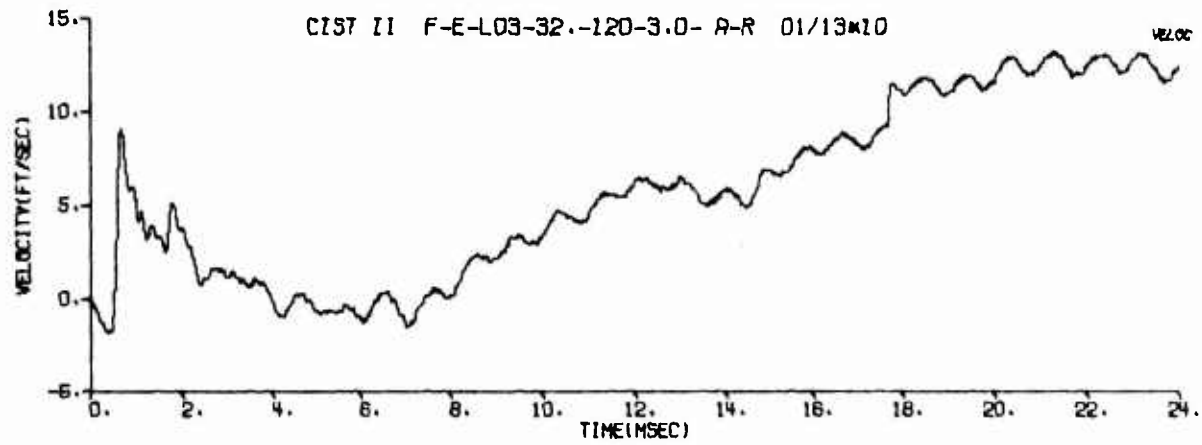
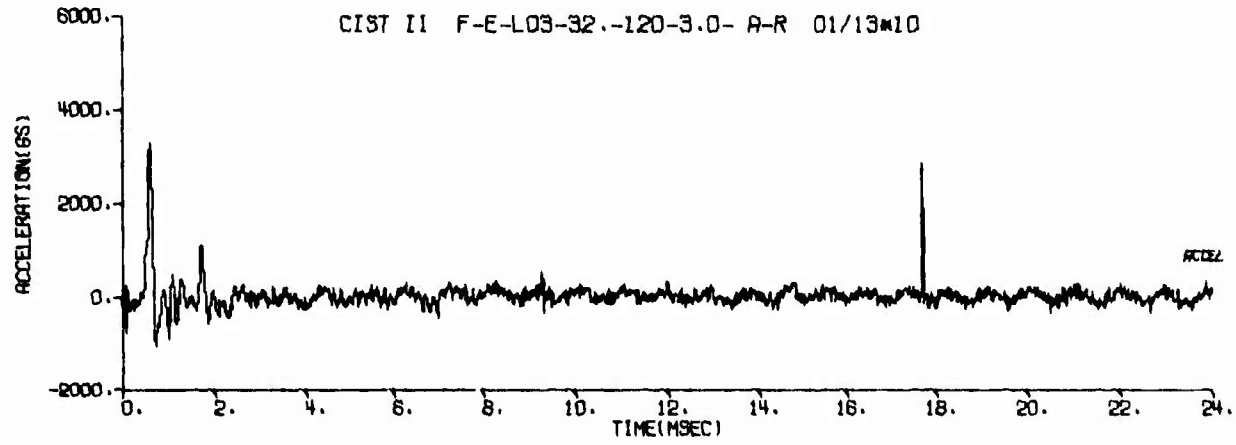


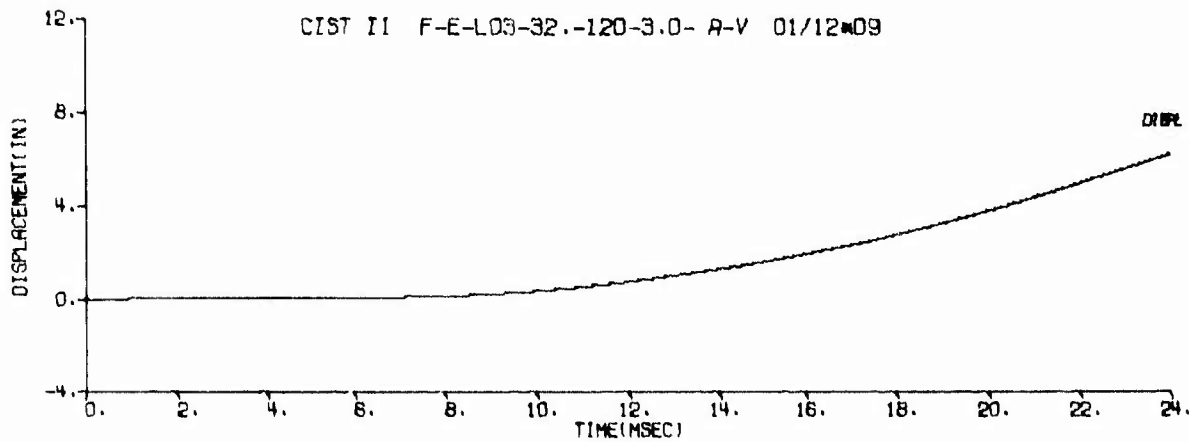
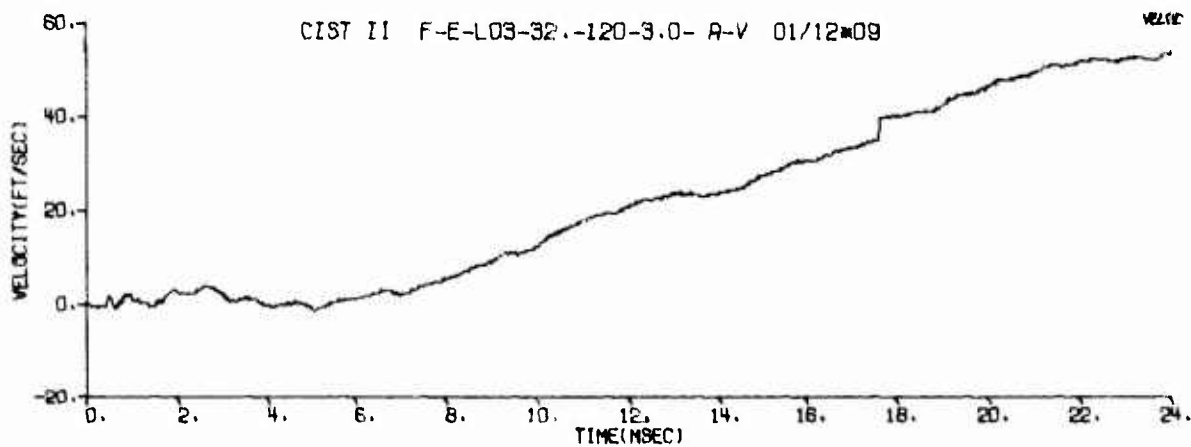
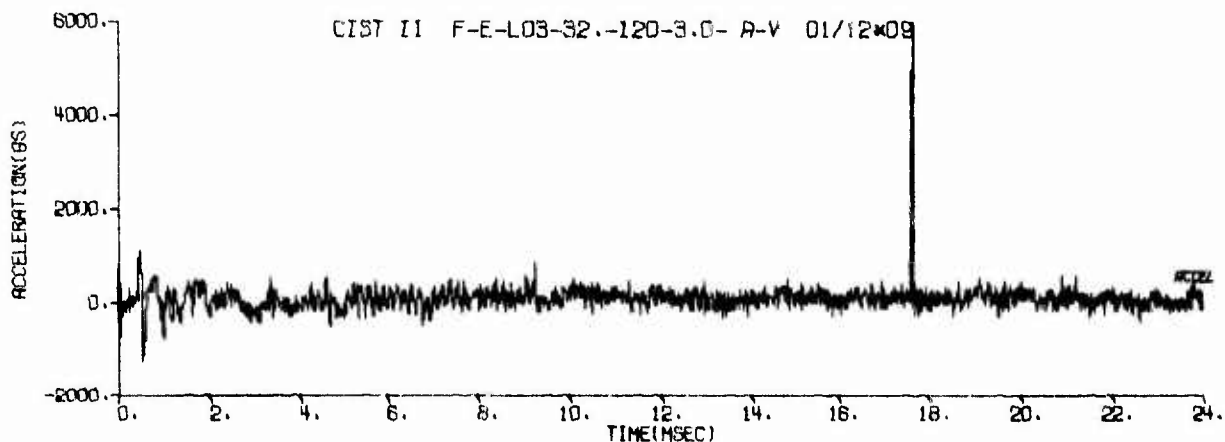


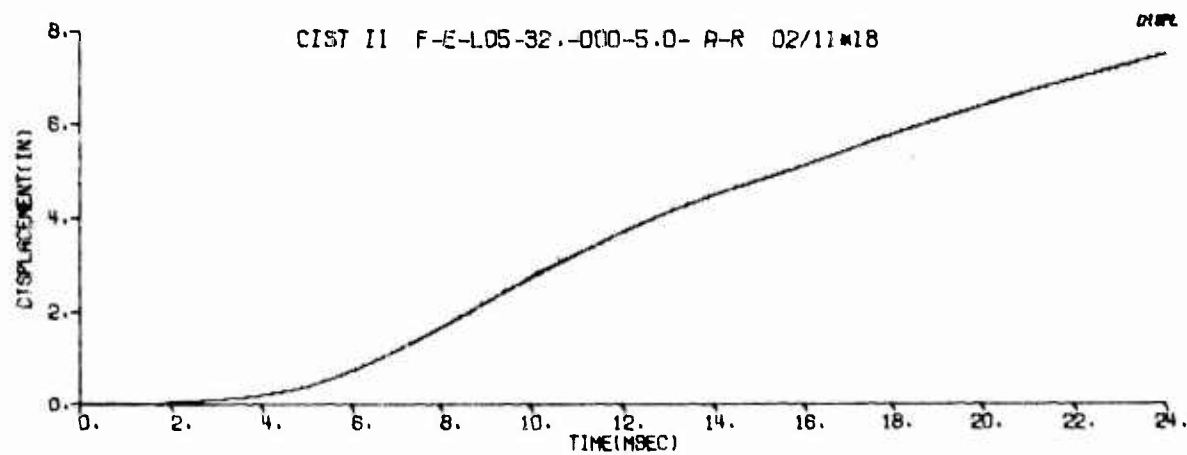
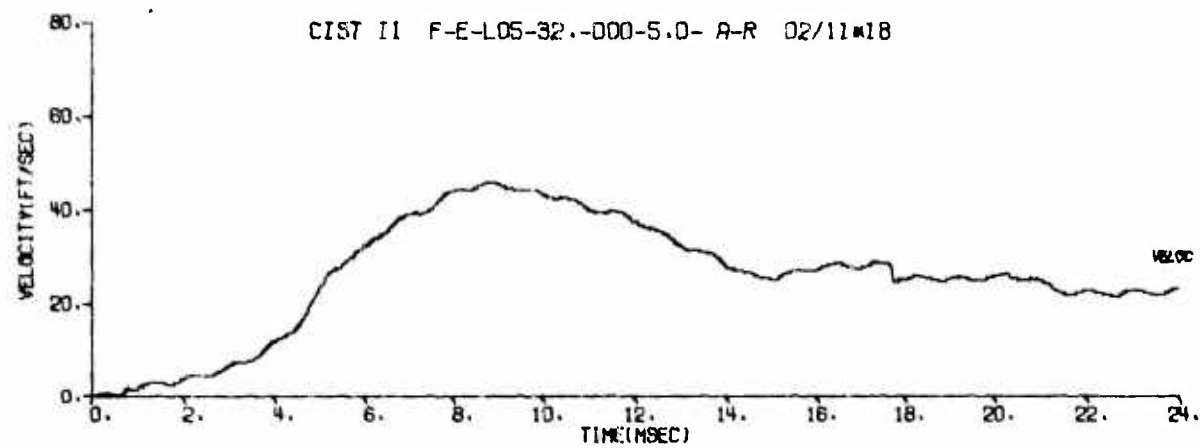
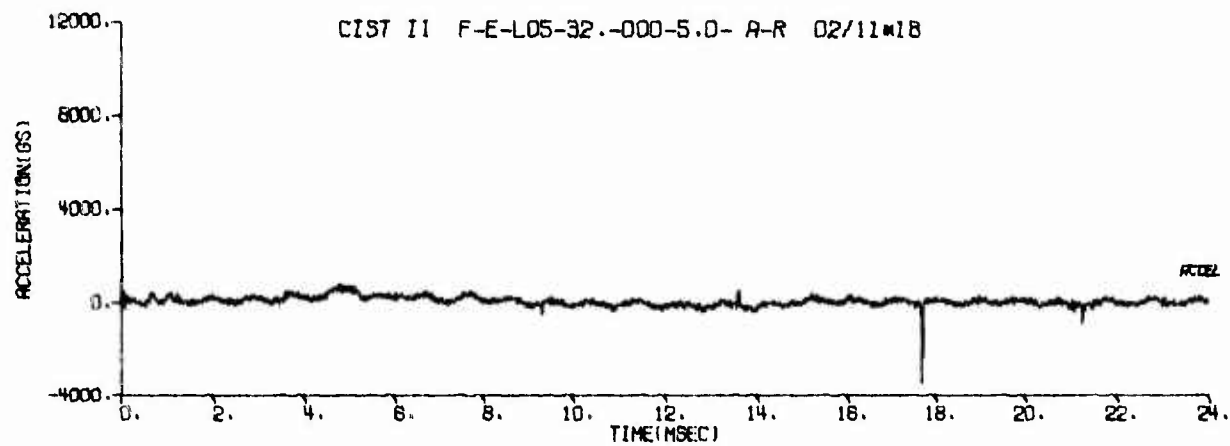


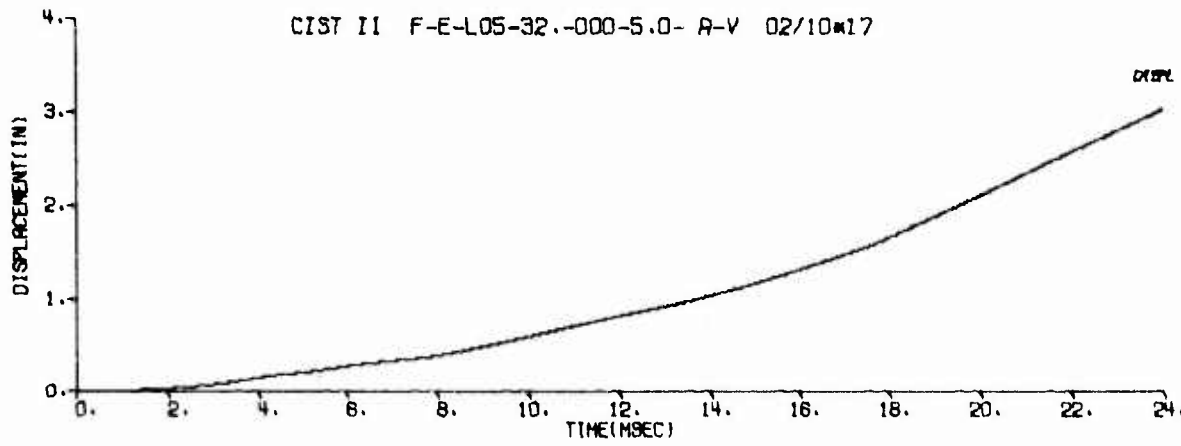
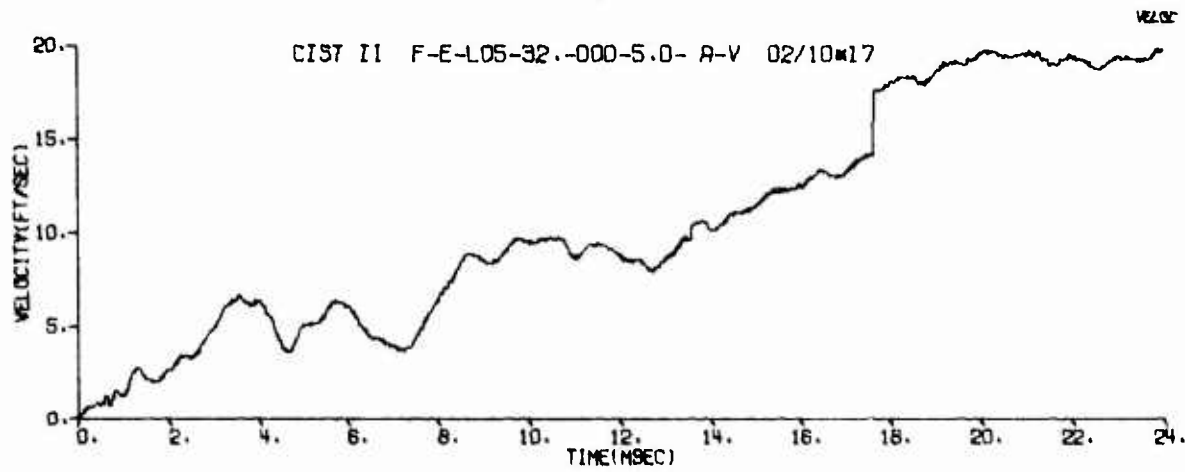
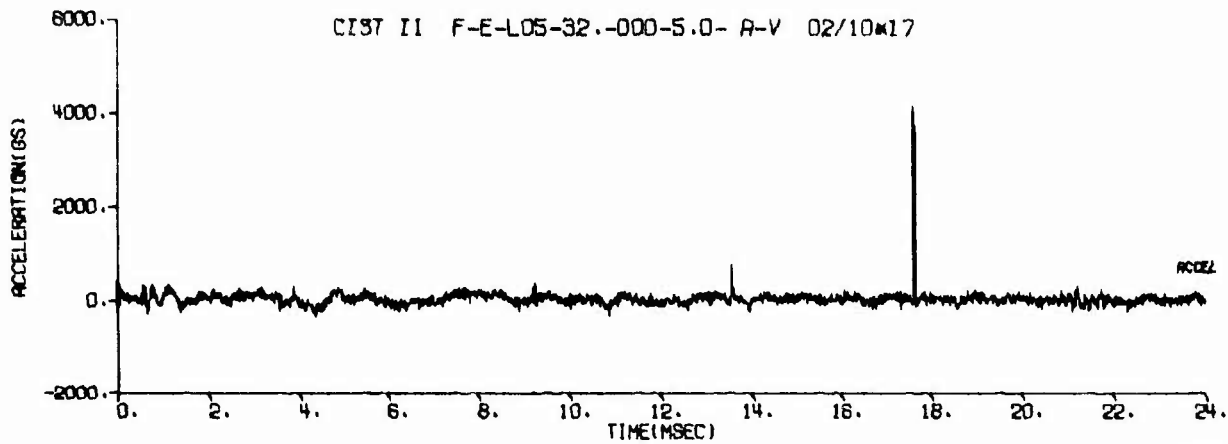


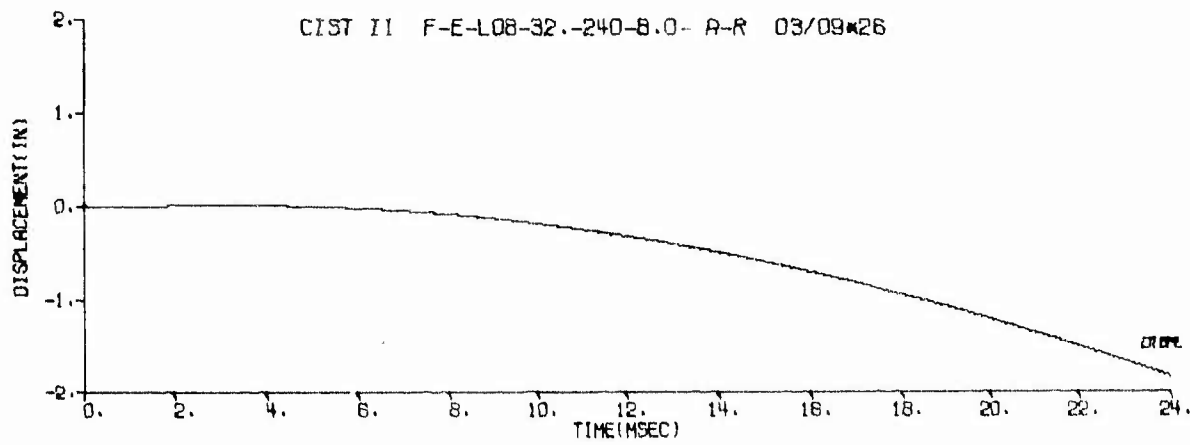
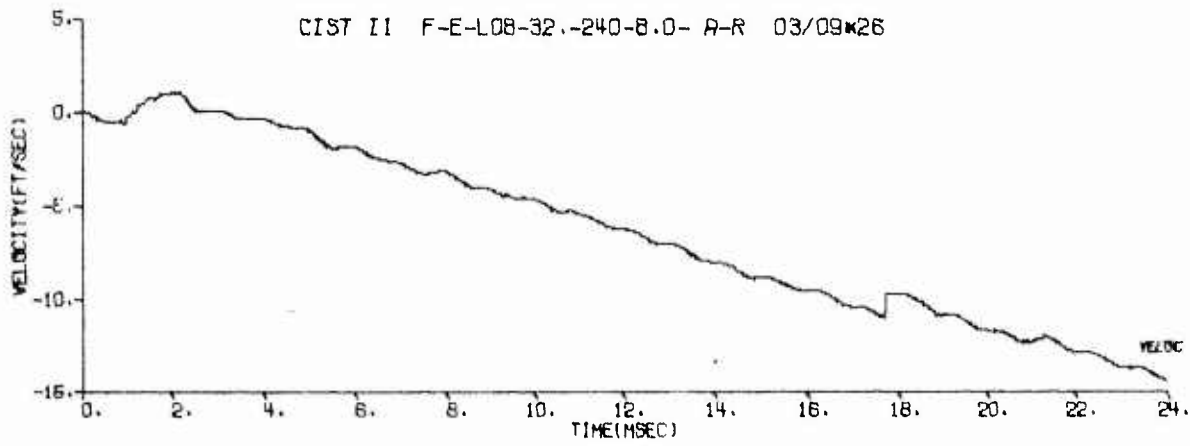
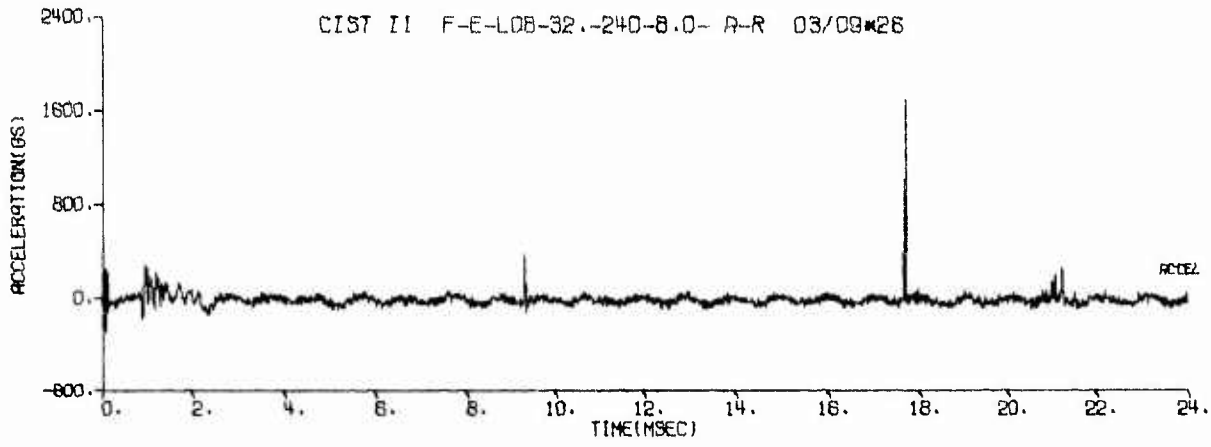


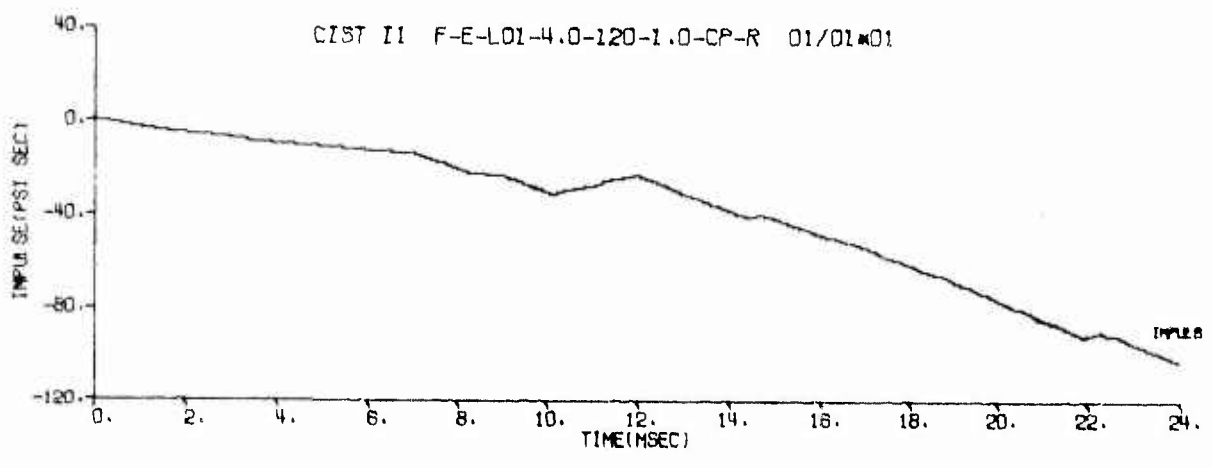
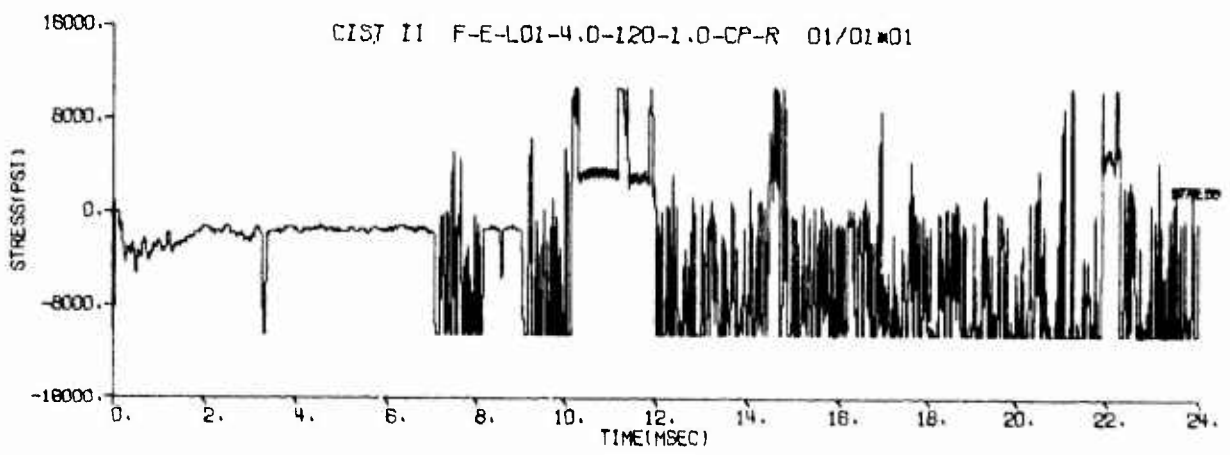


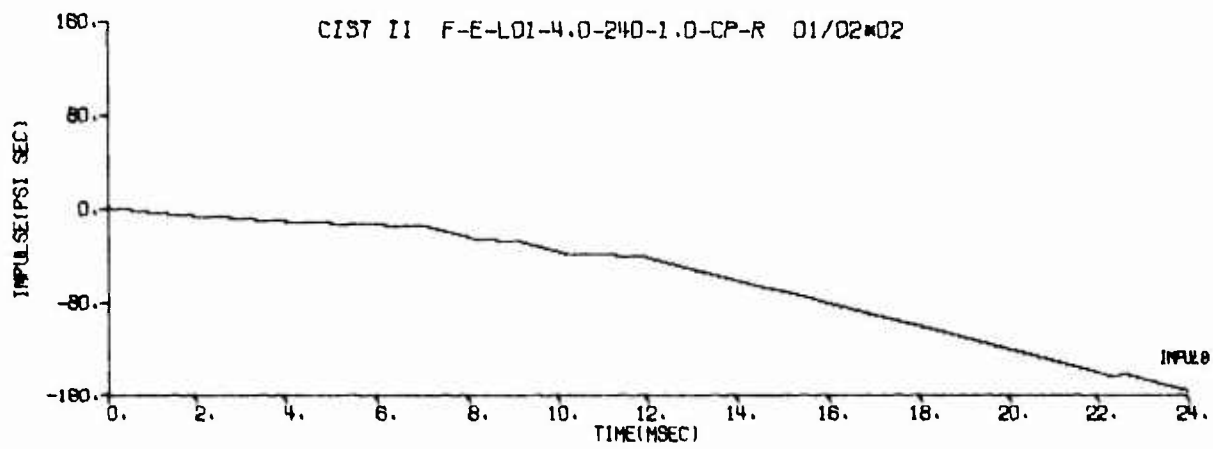
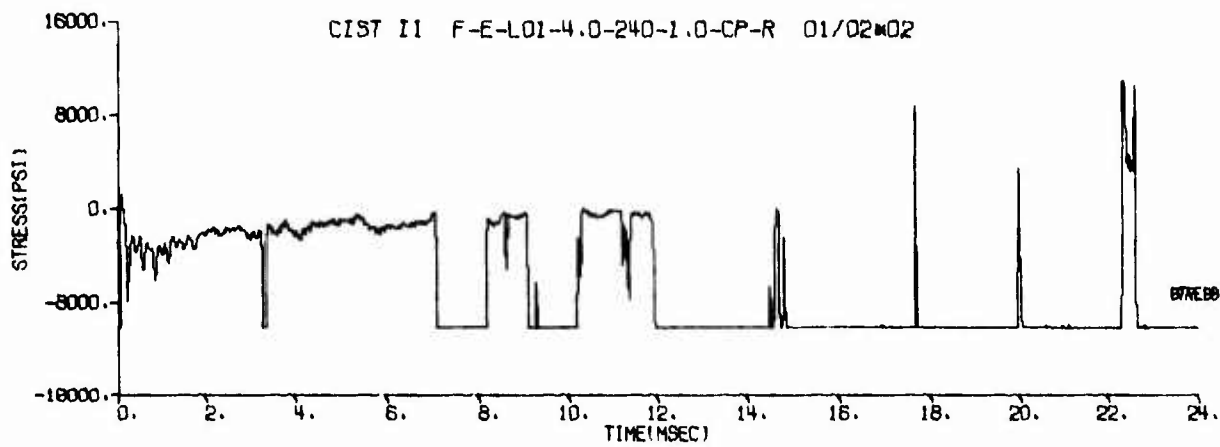


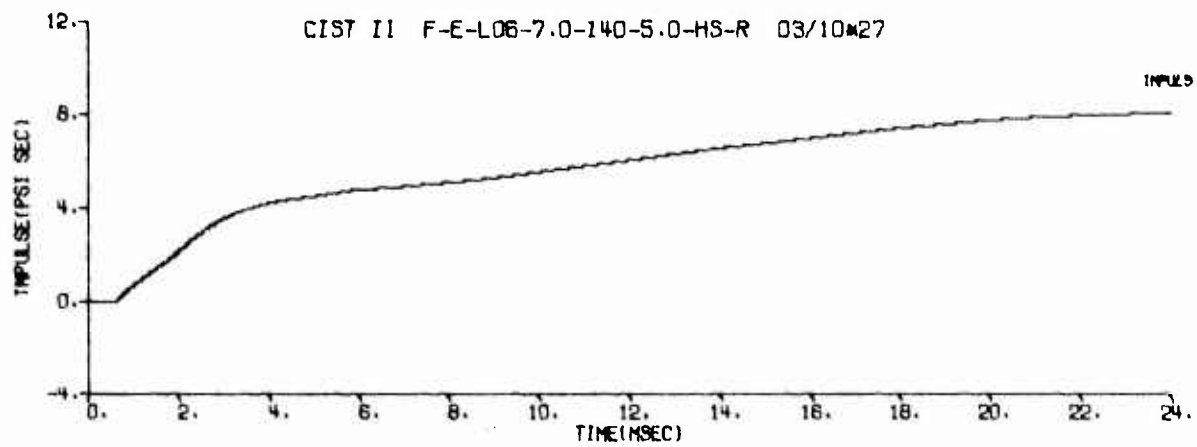
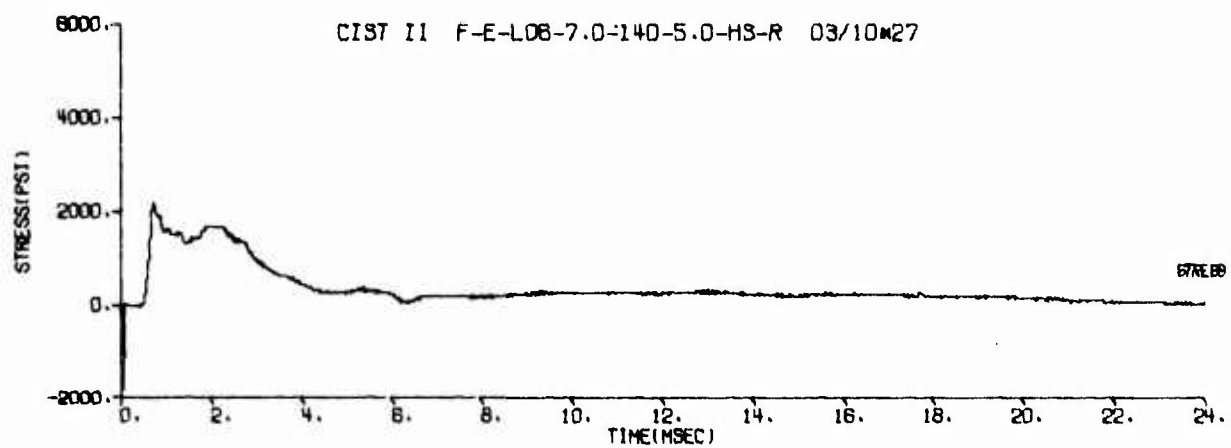


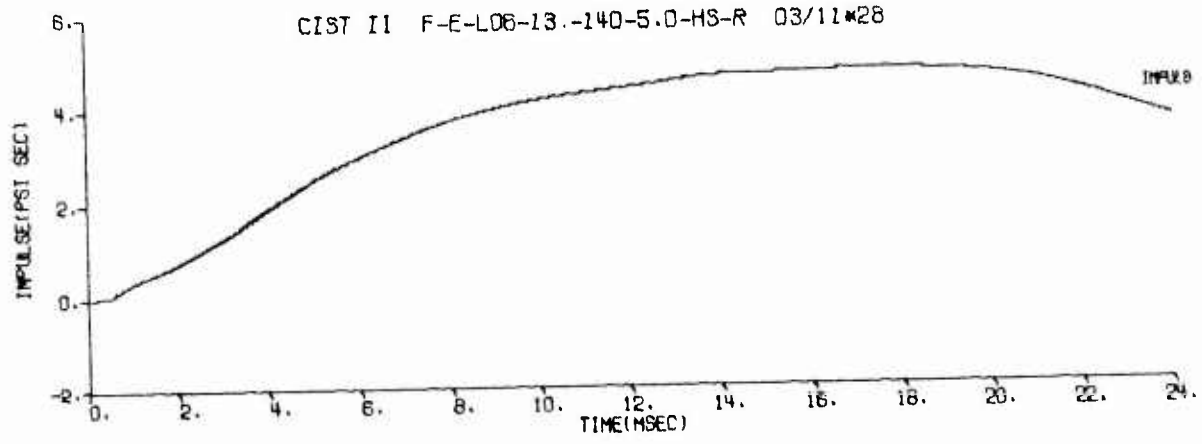
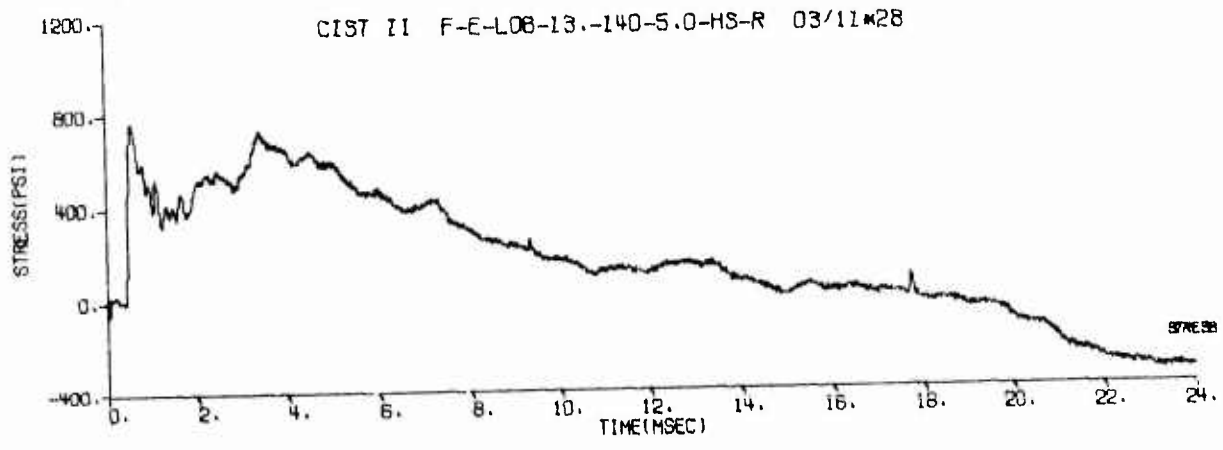


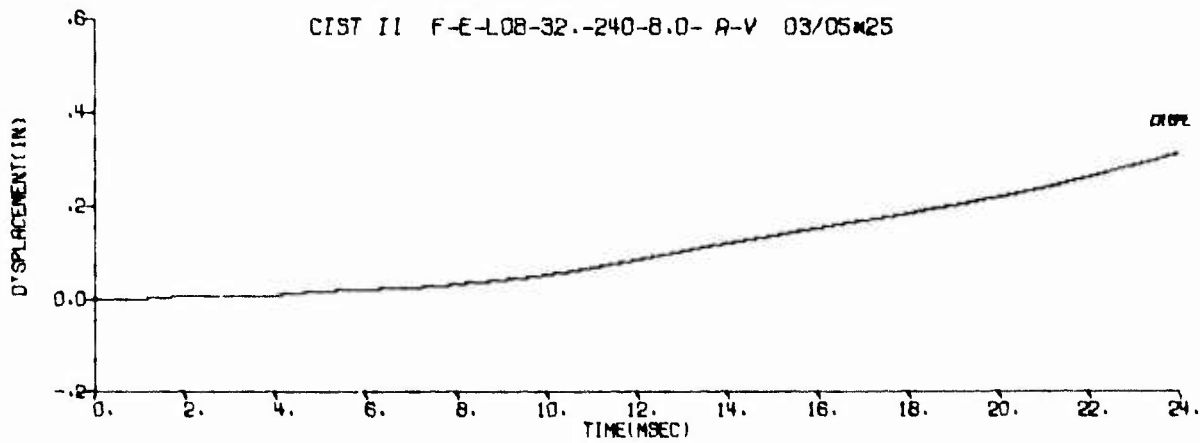
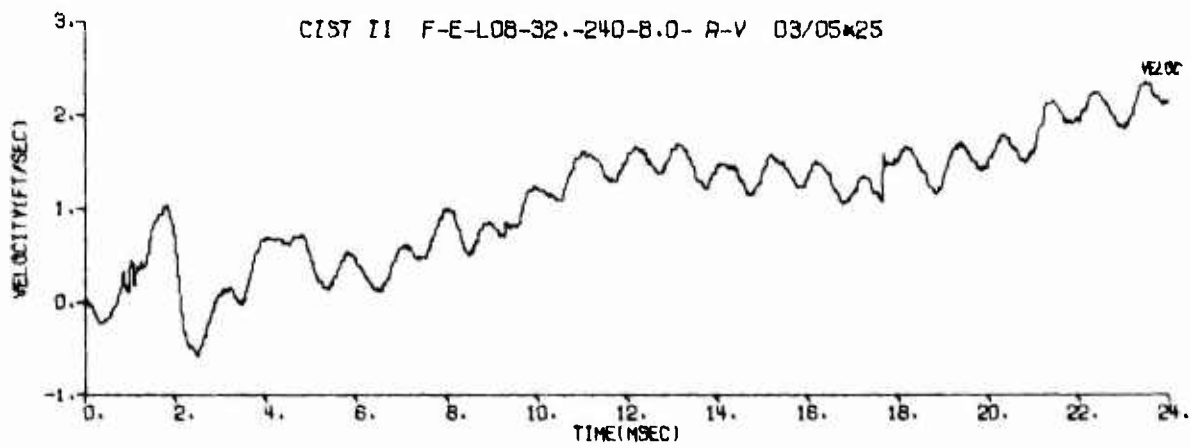
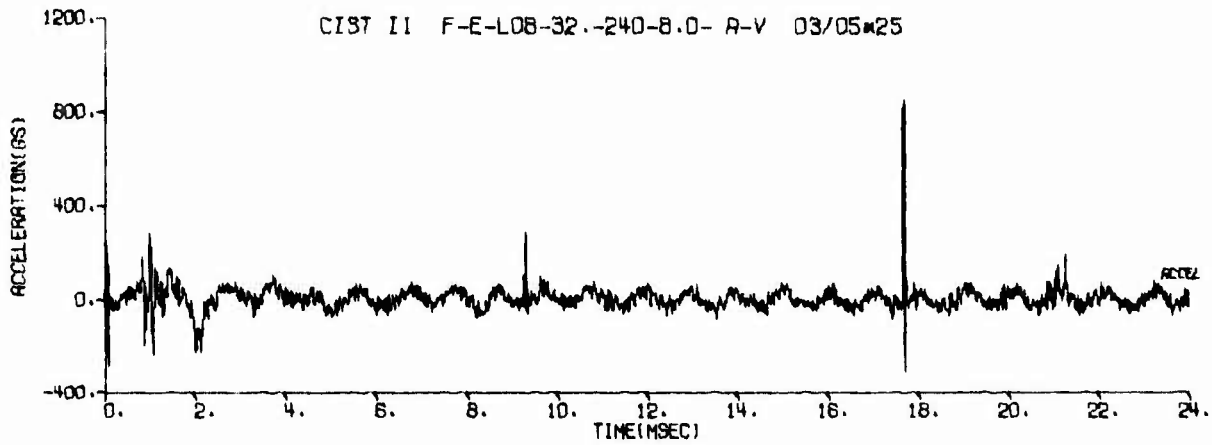








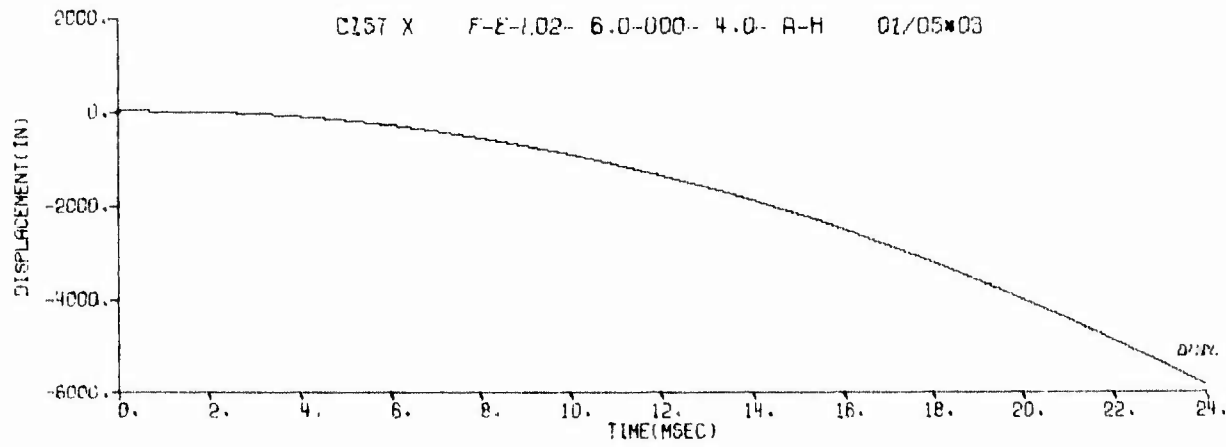
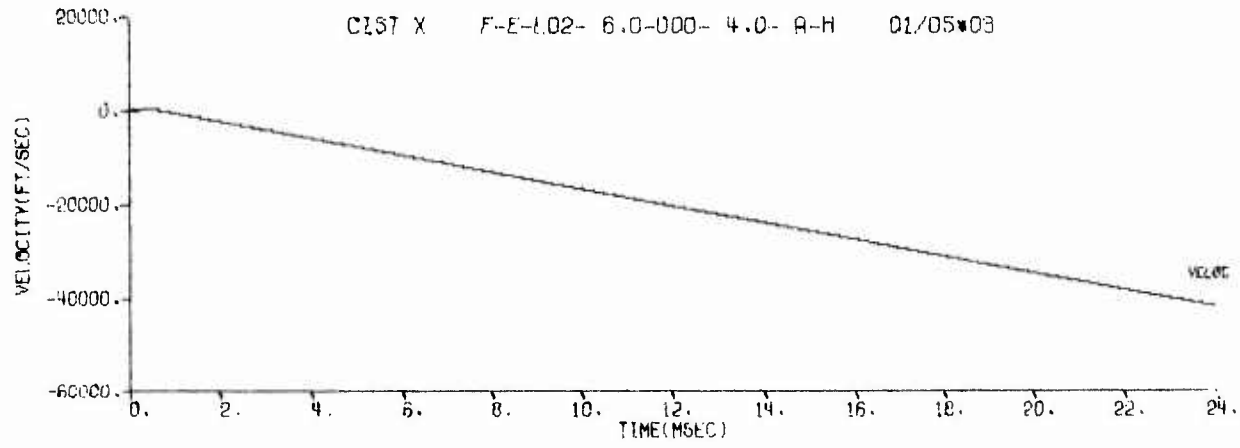
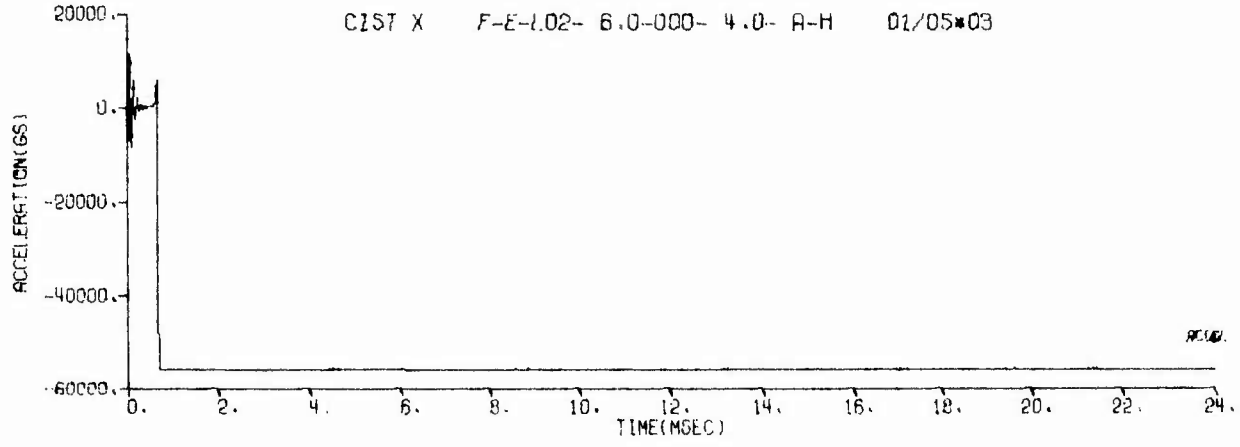


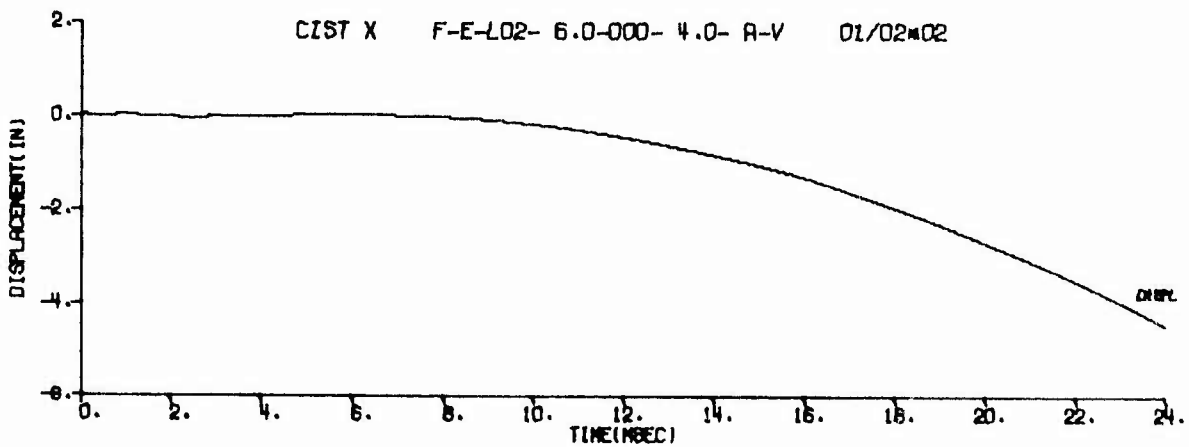
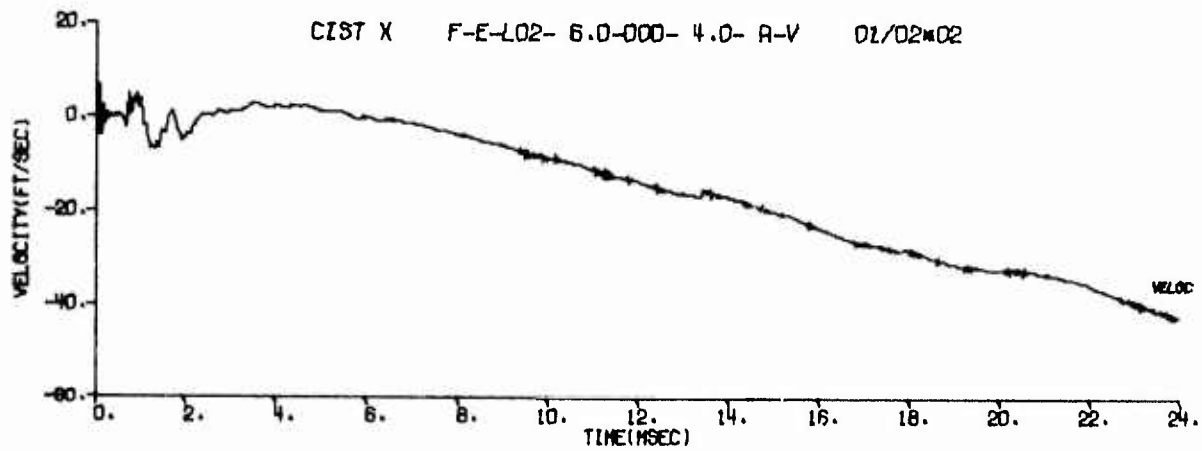
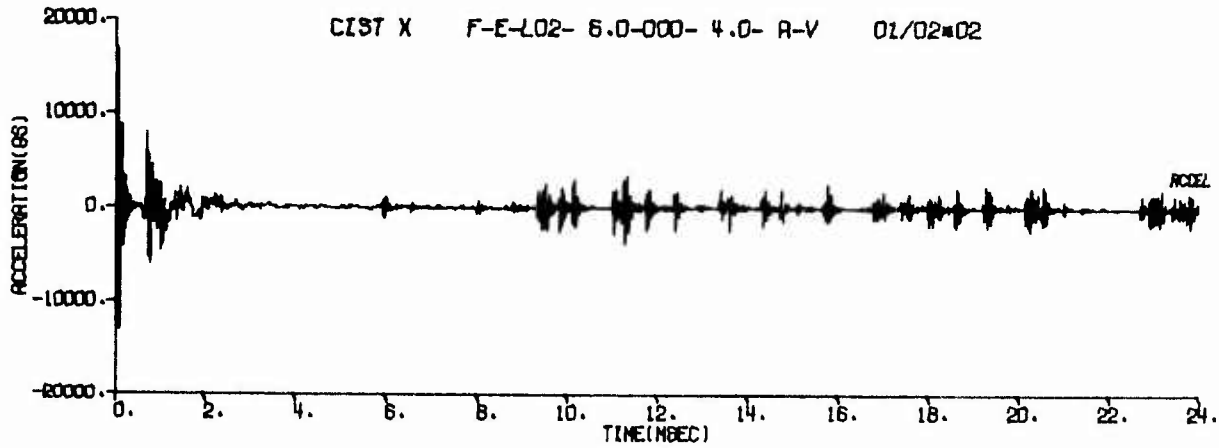


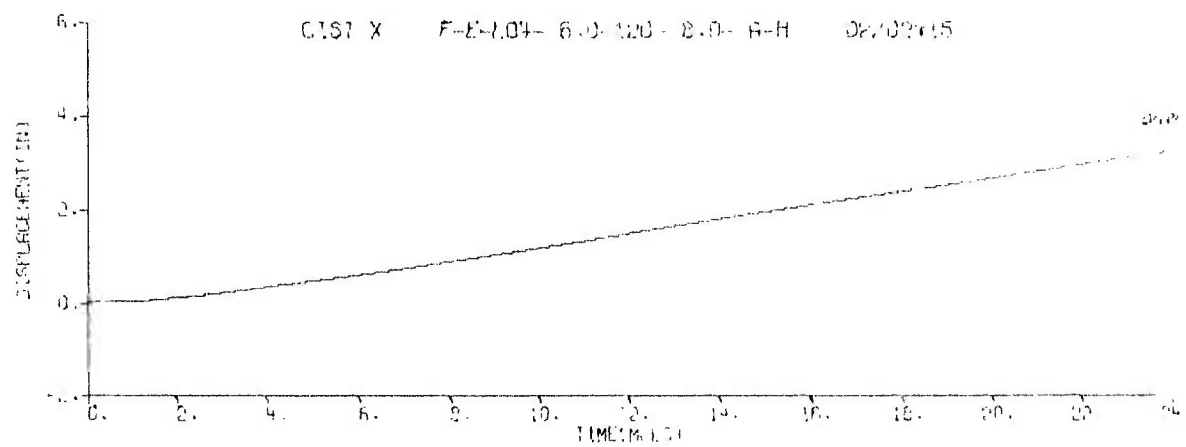
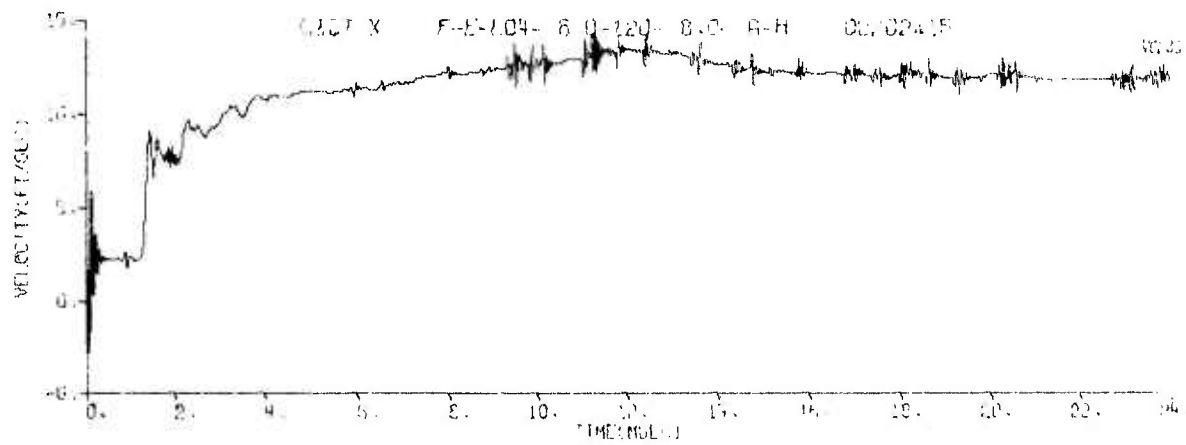
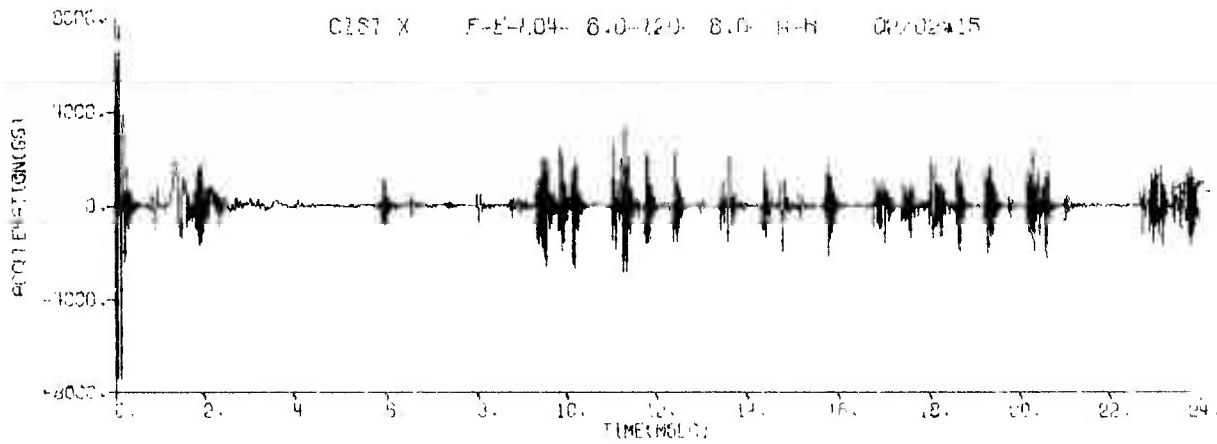
AFWL-TR-76-209

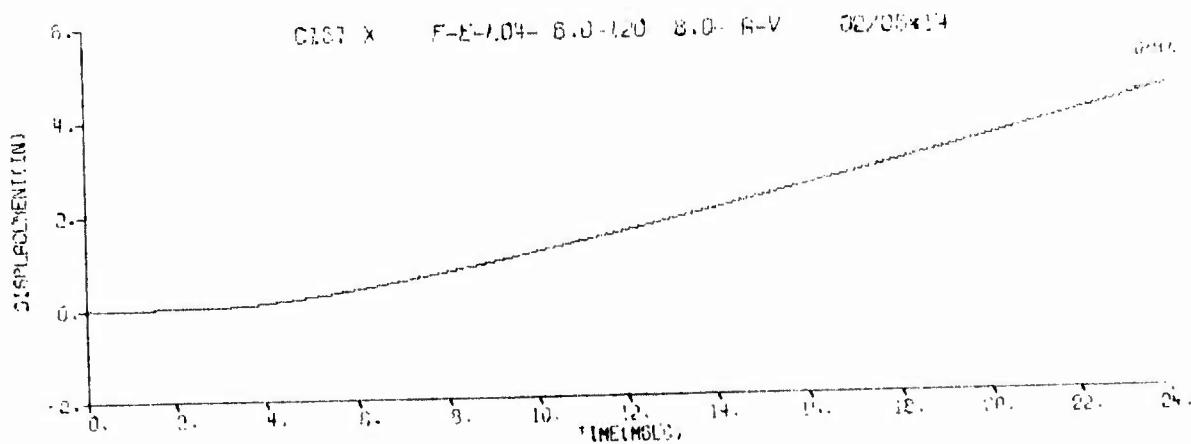
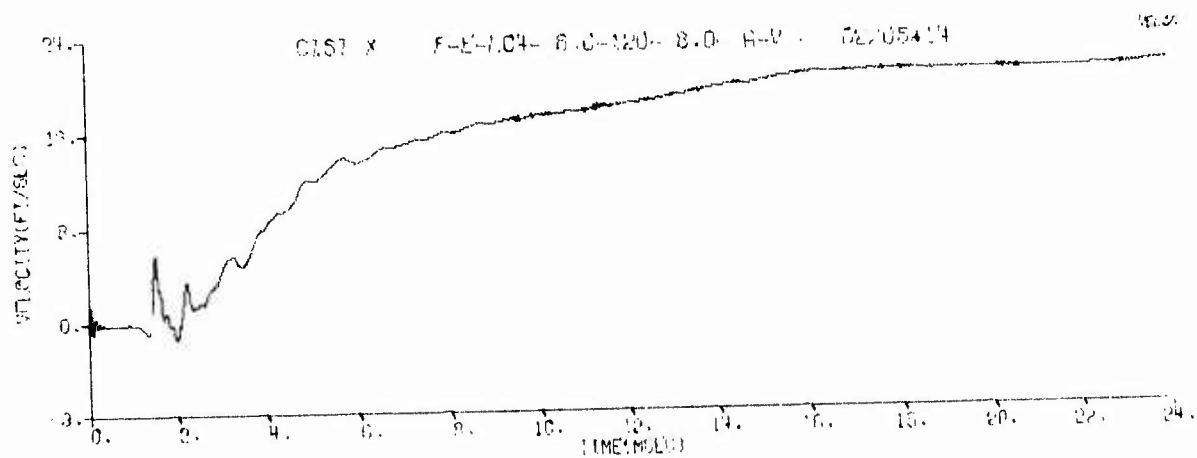
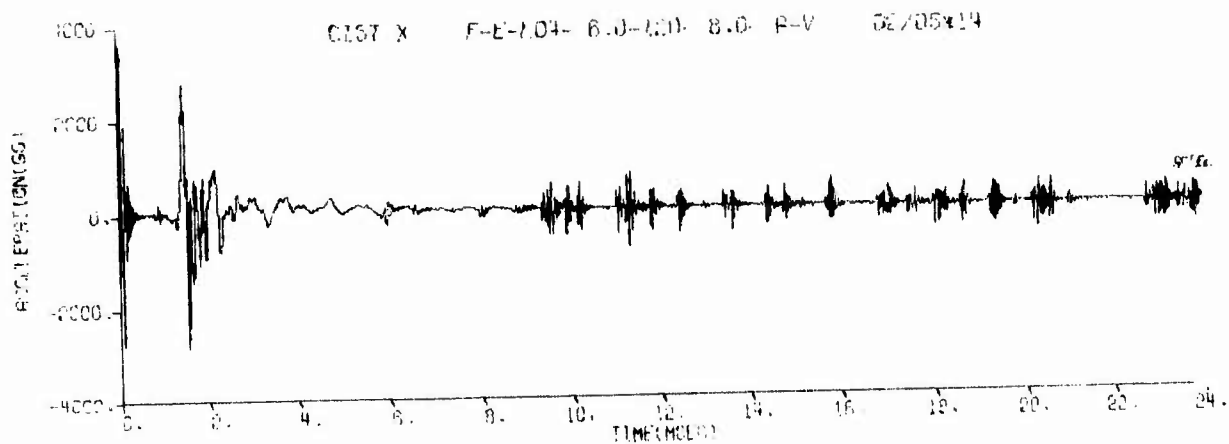
APPENDIX B

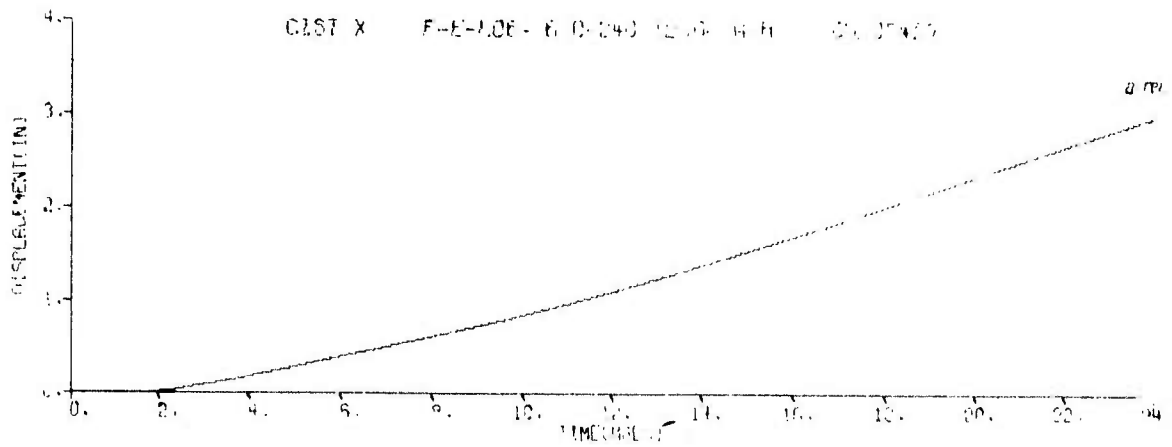
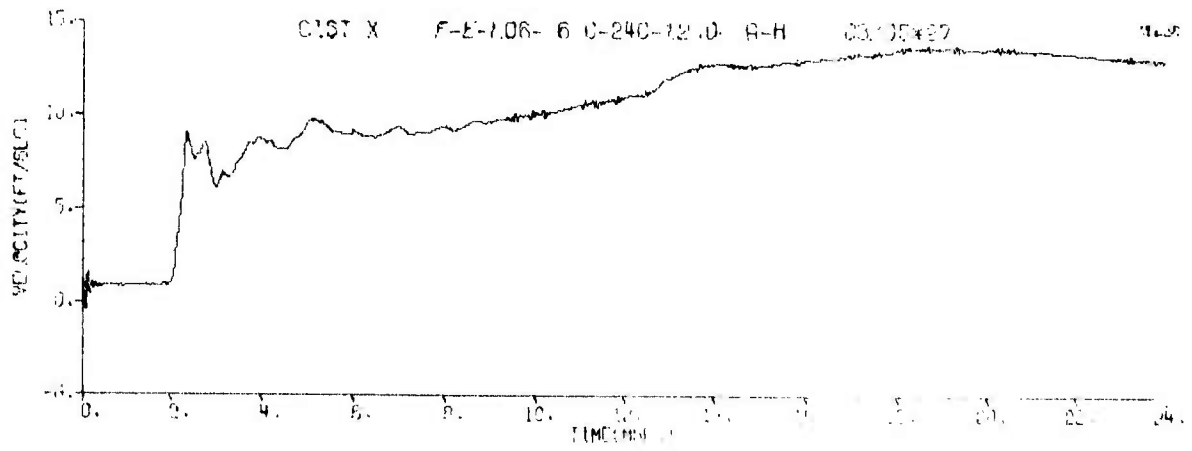
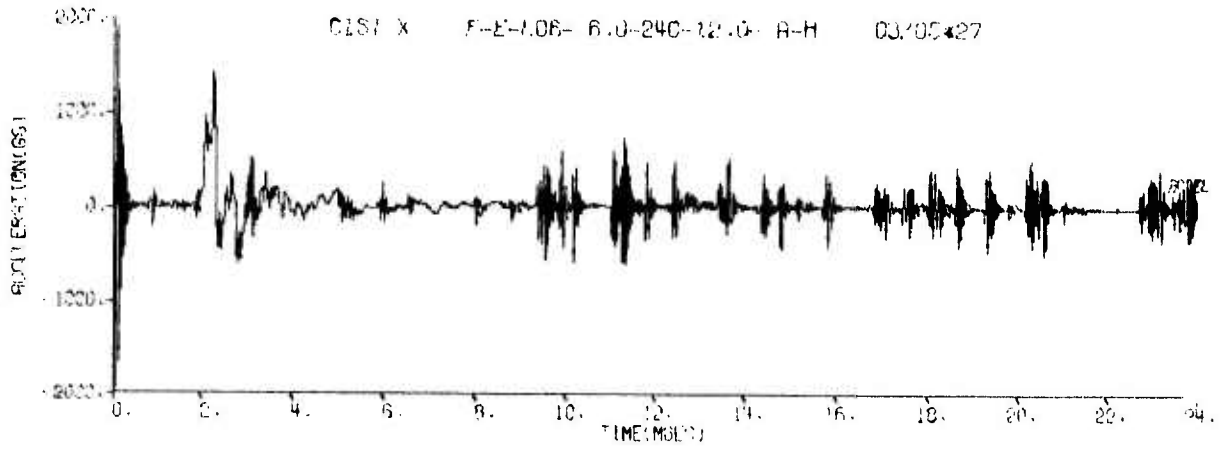
CIST 10 TIME HISTORY PLOTS

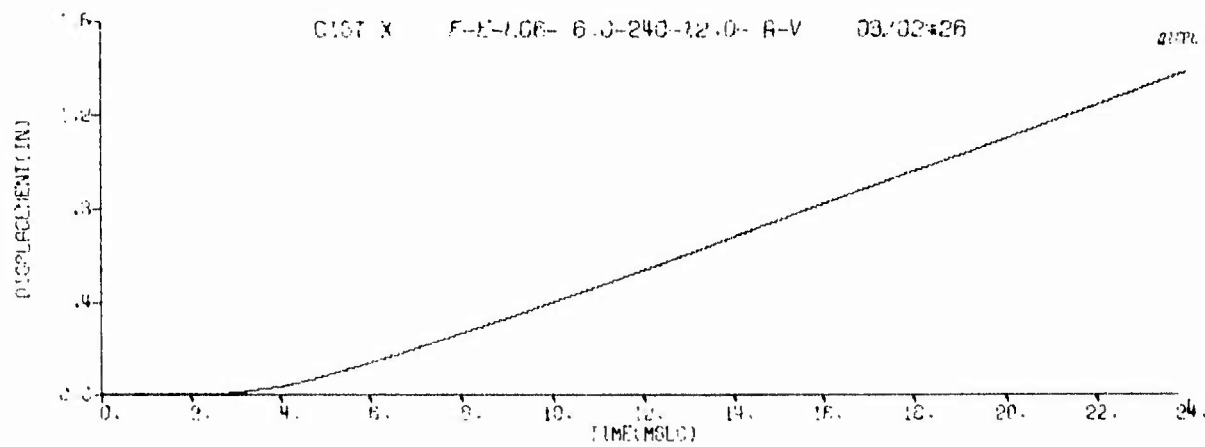
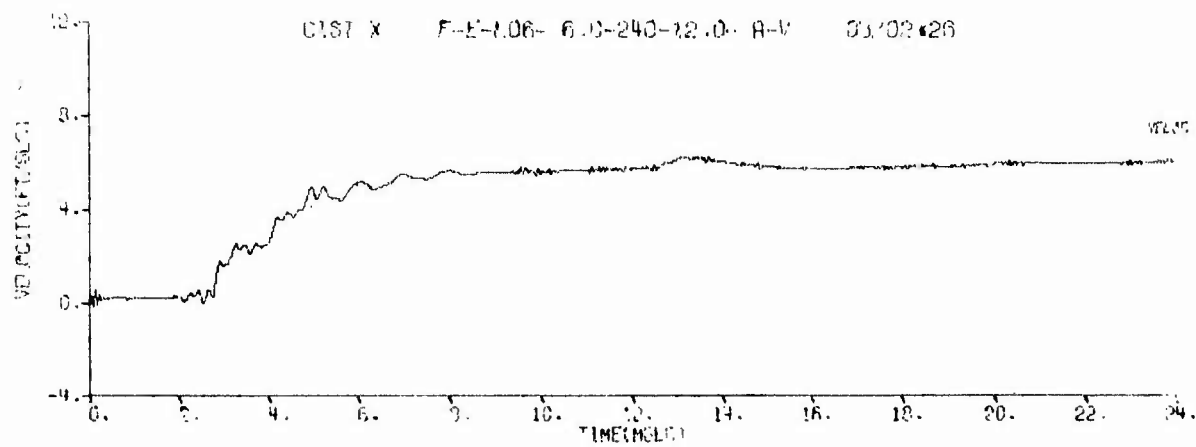
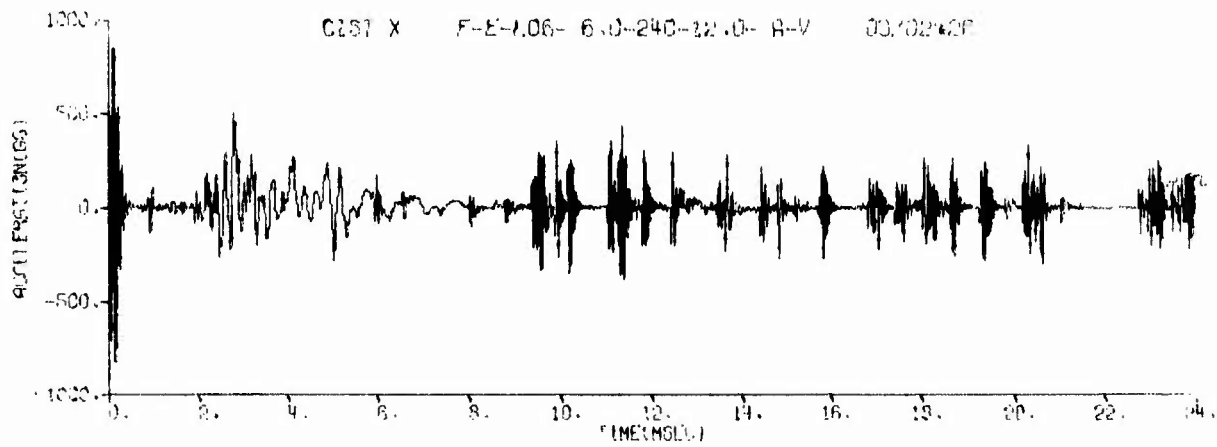


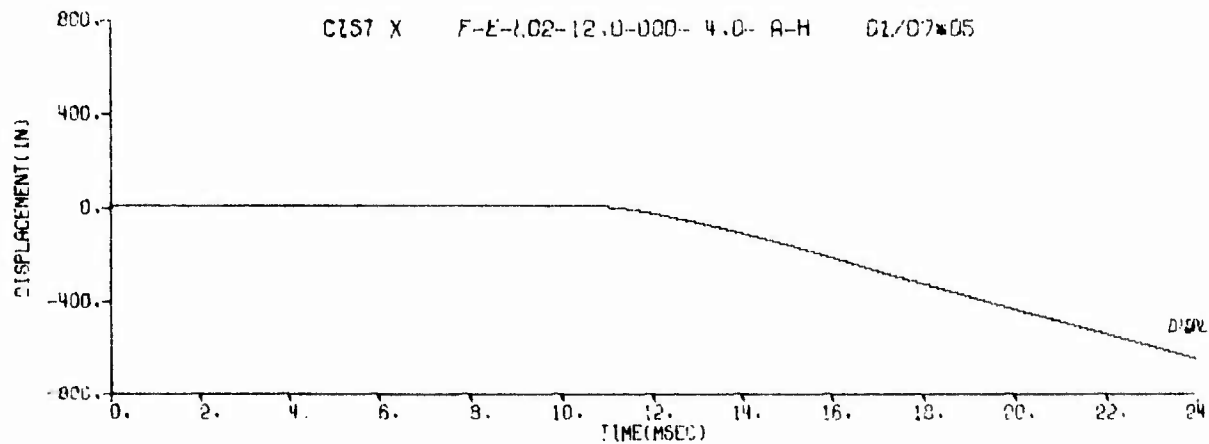
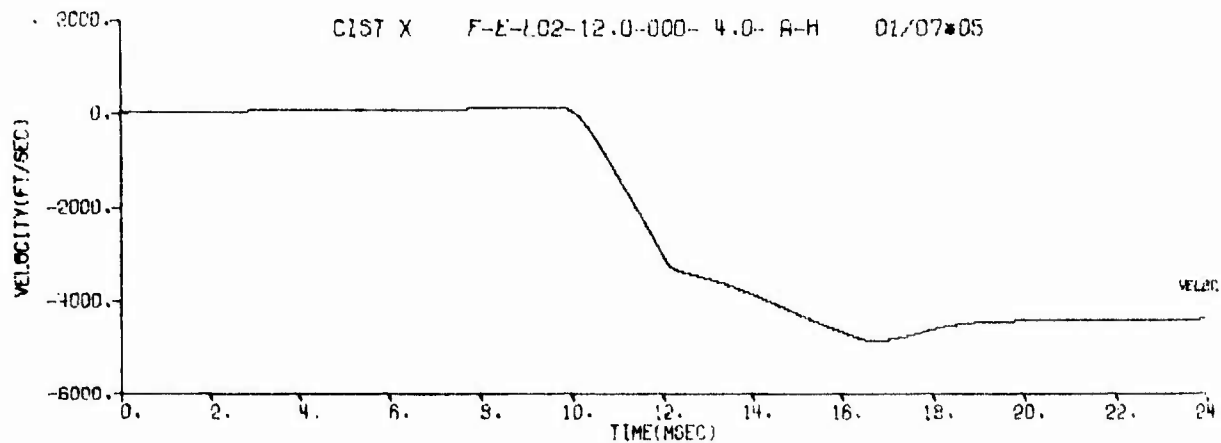
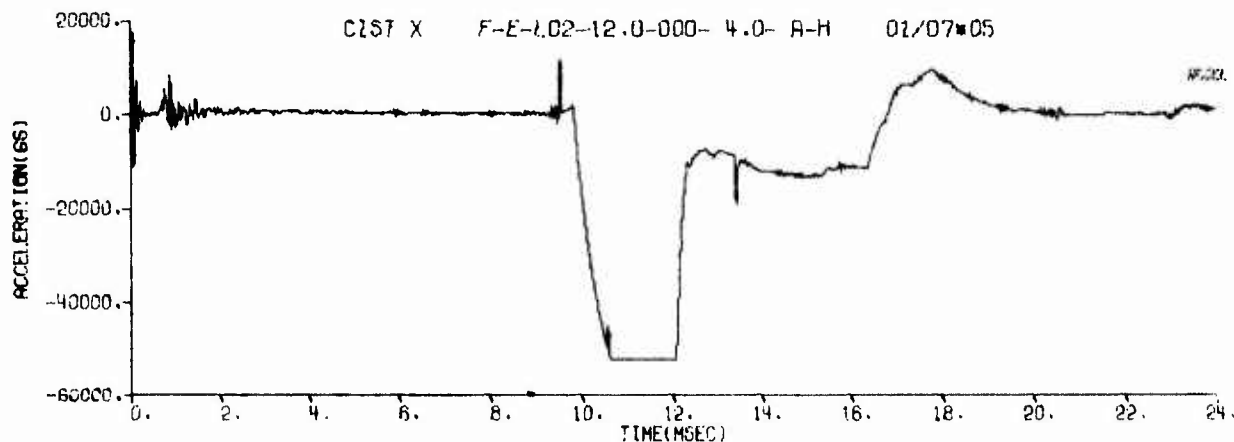


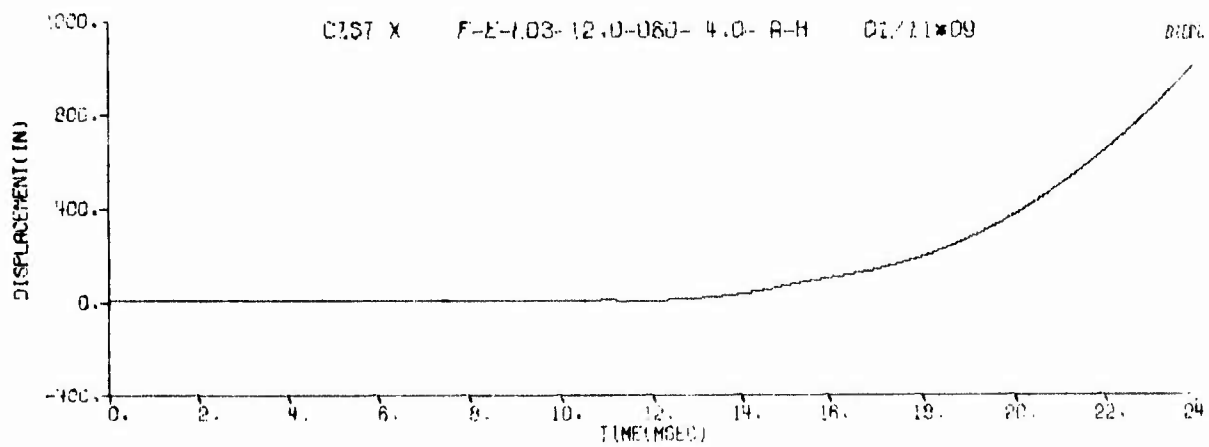
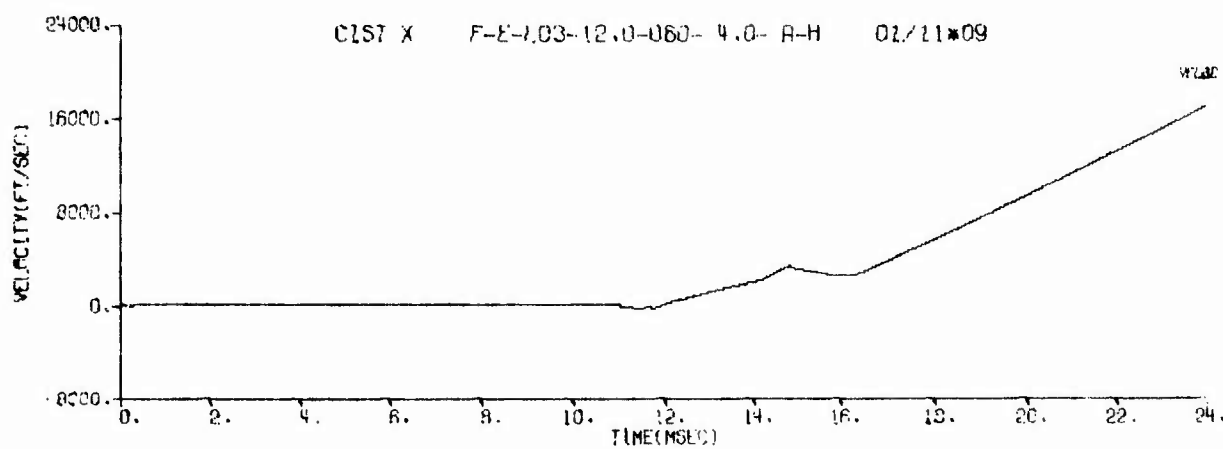
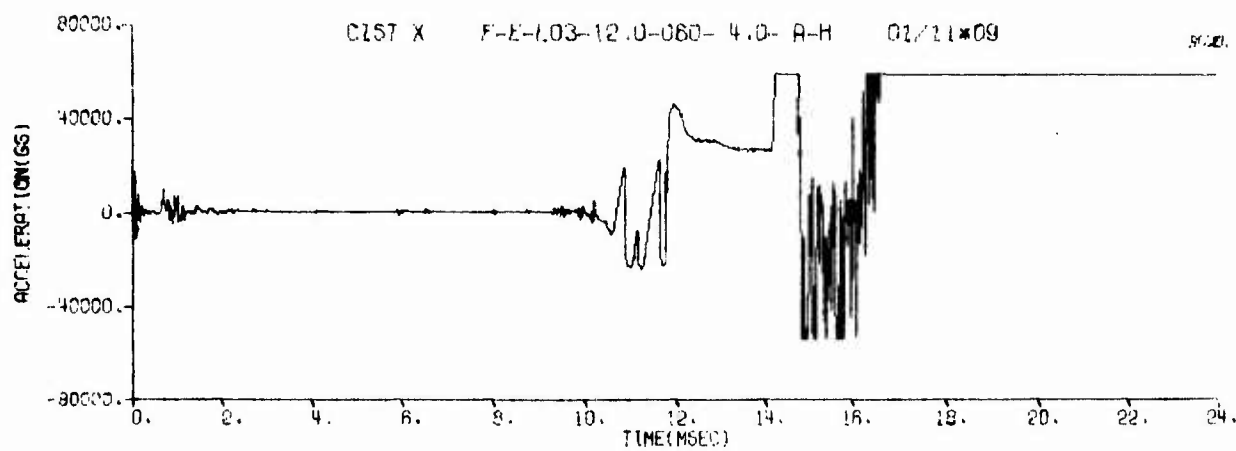


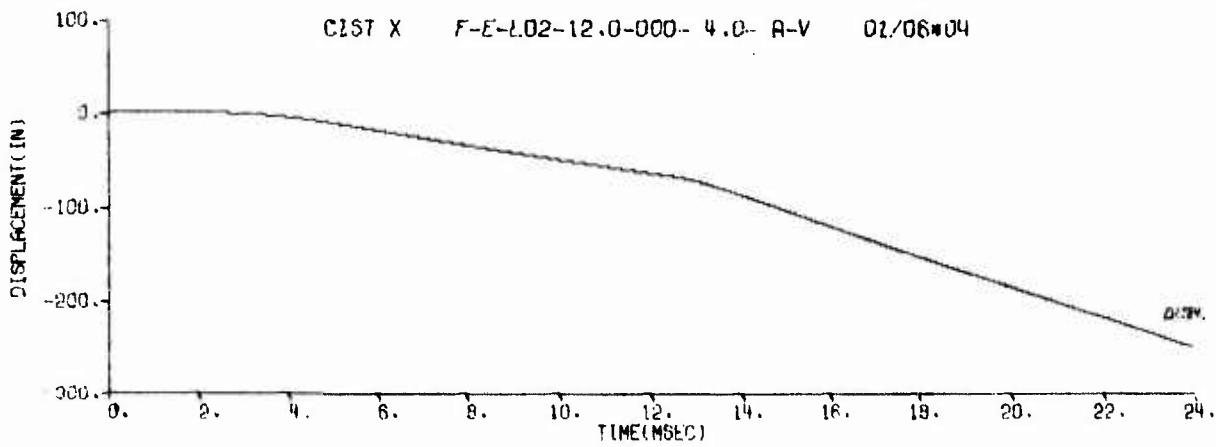
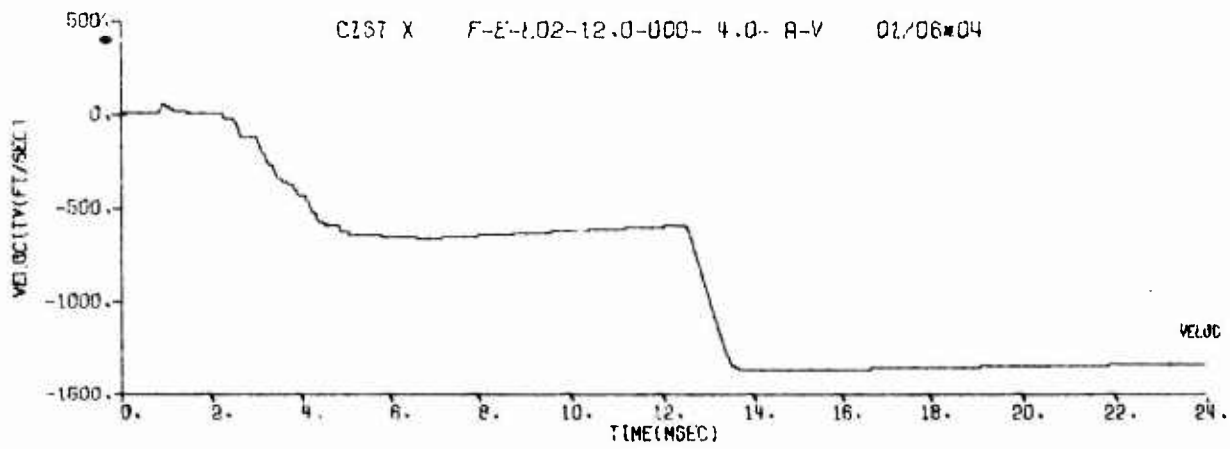
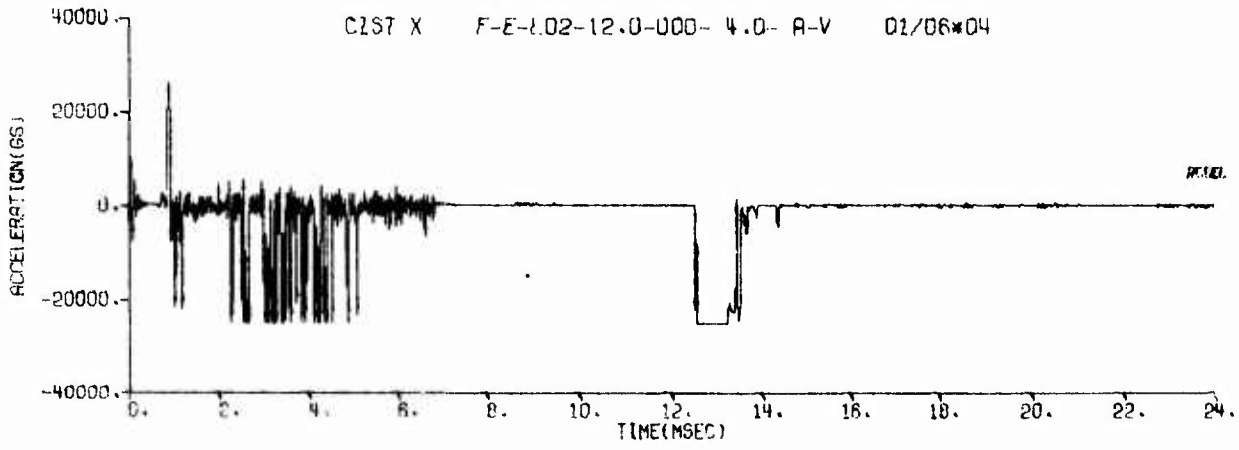


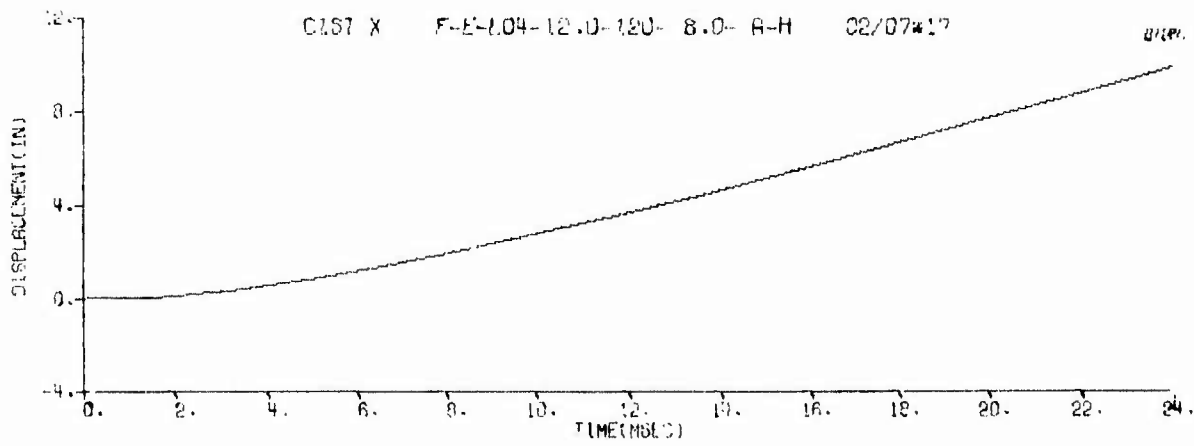
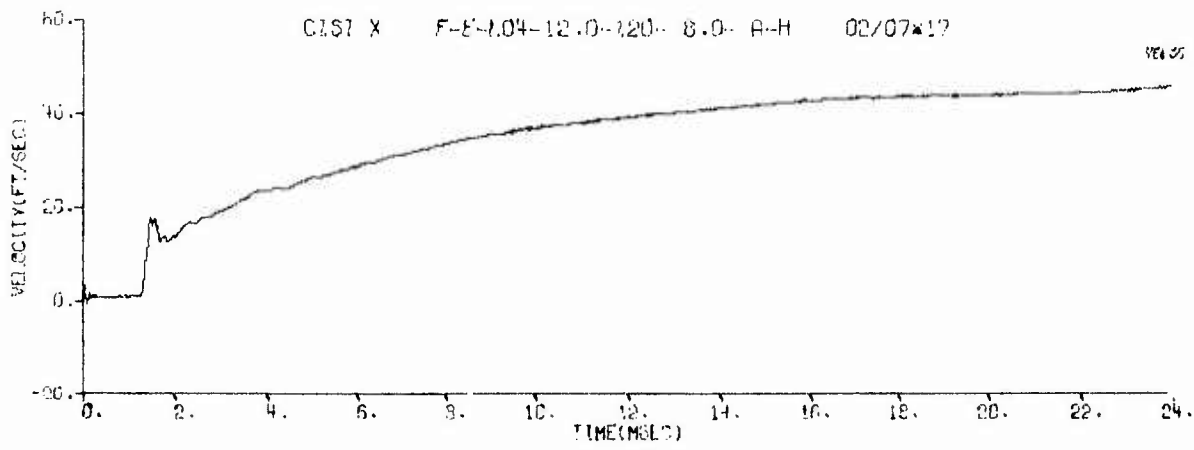
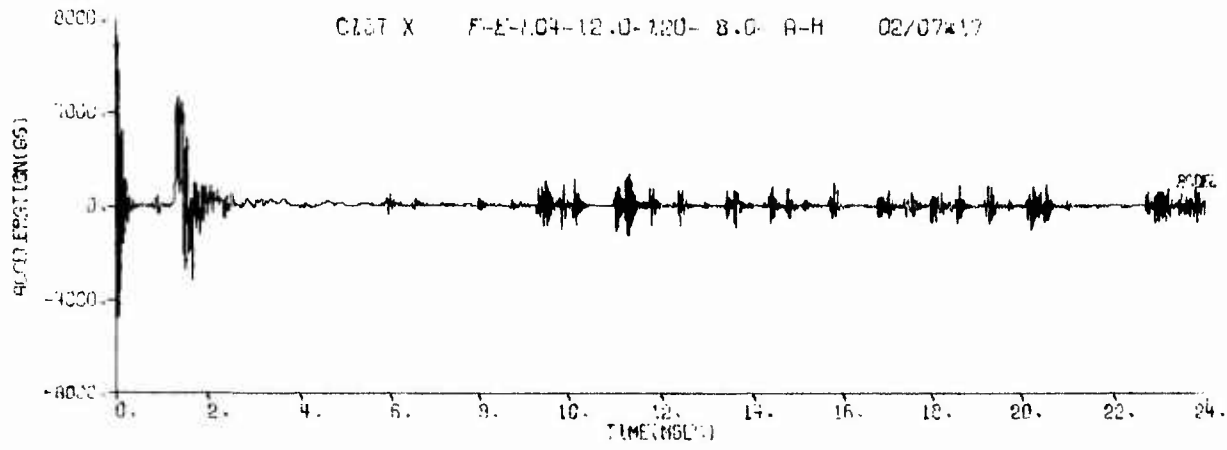








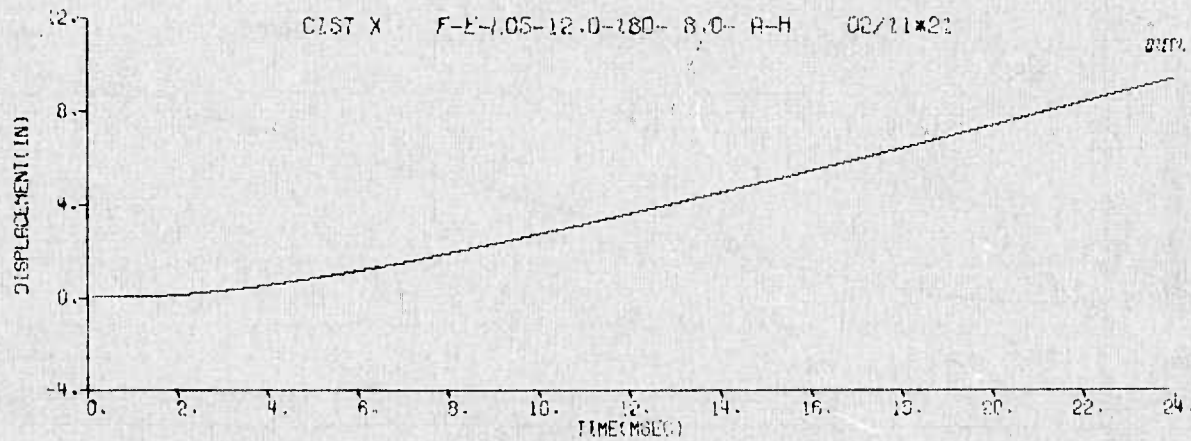
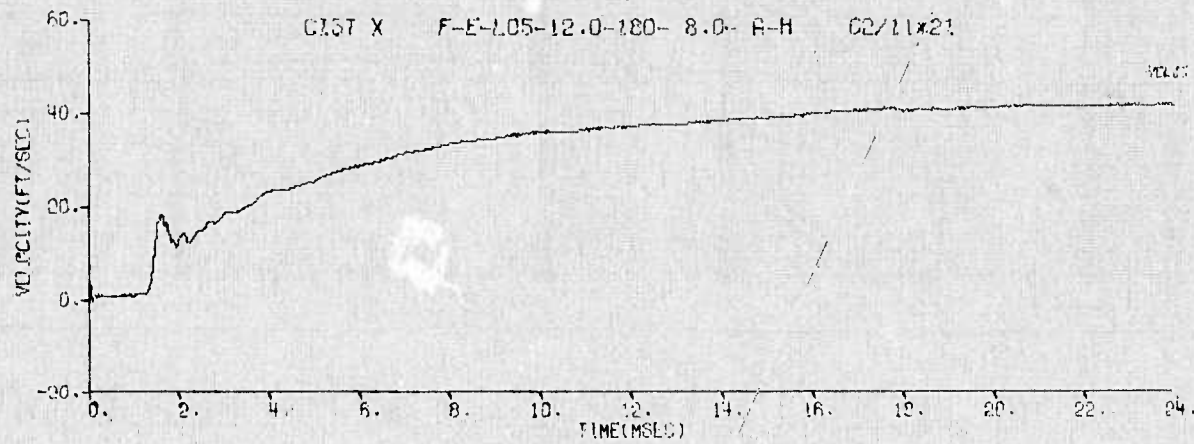
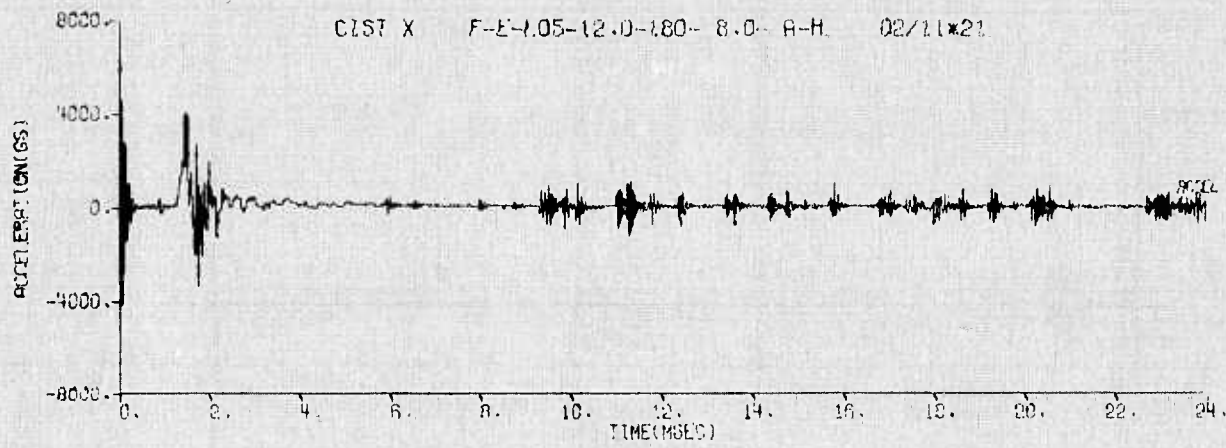


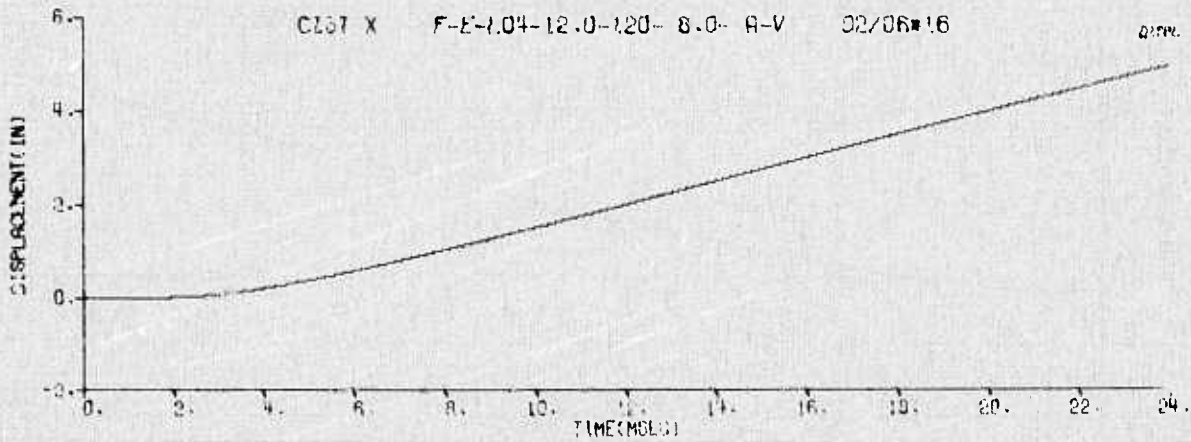
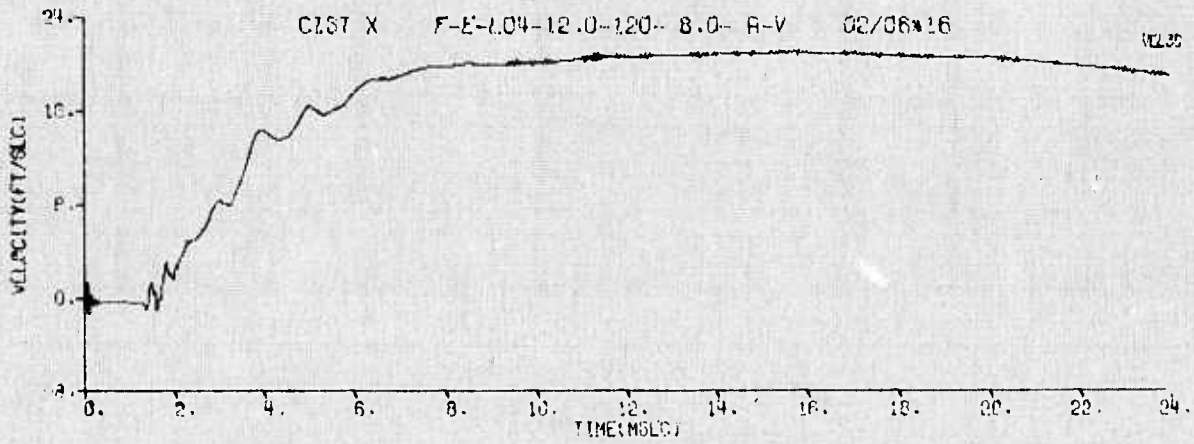
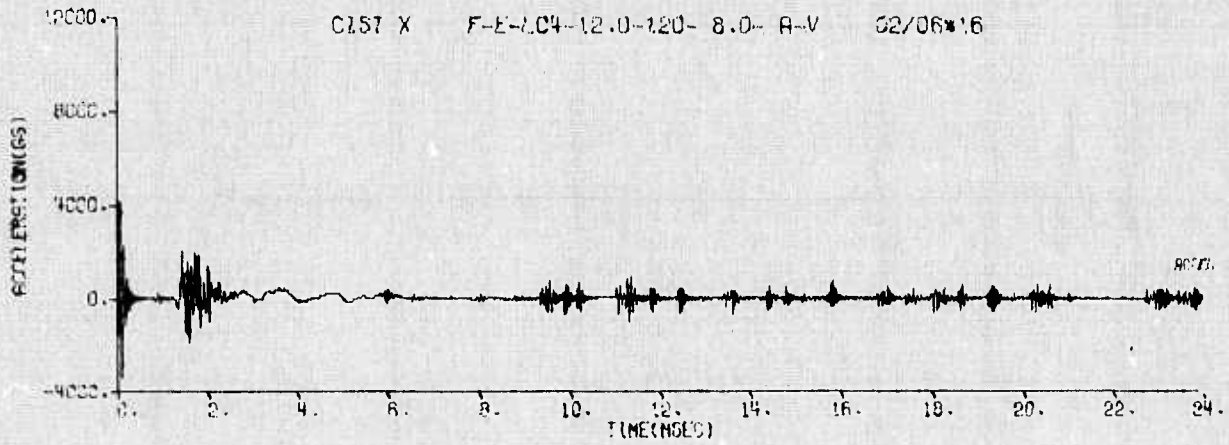


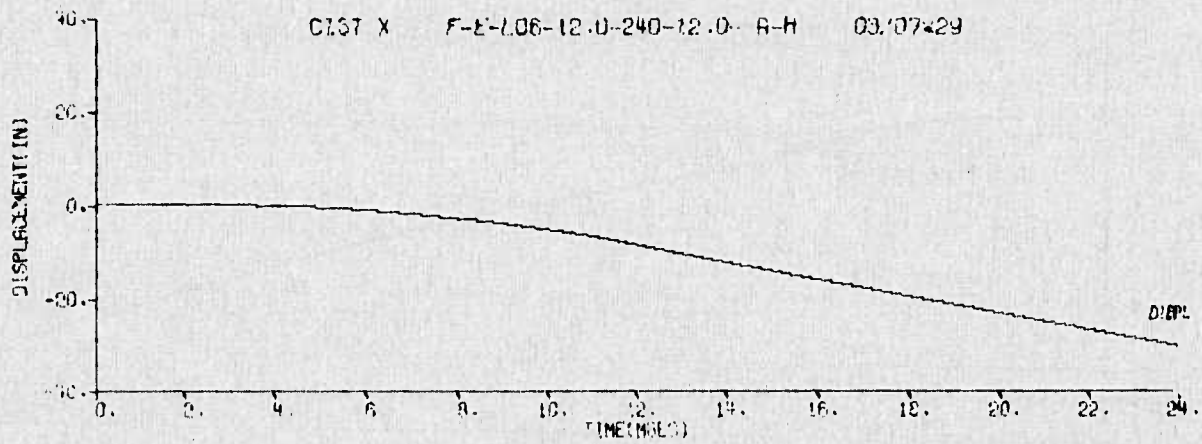
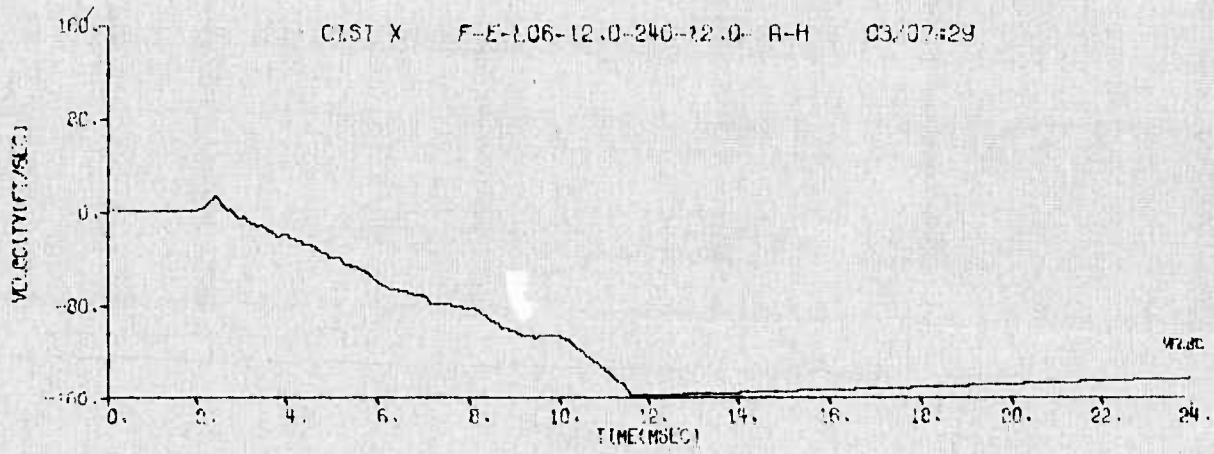
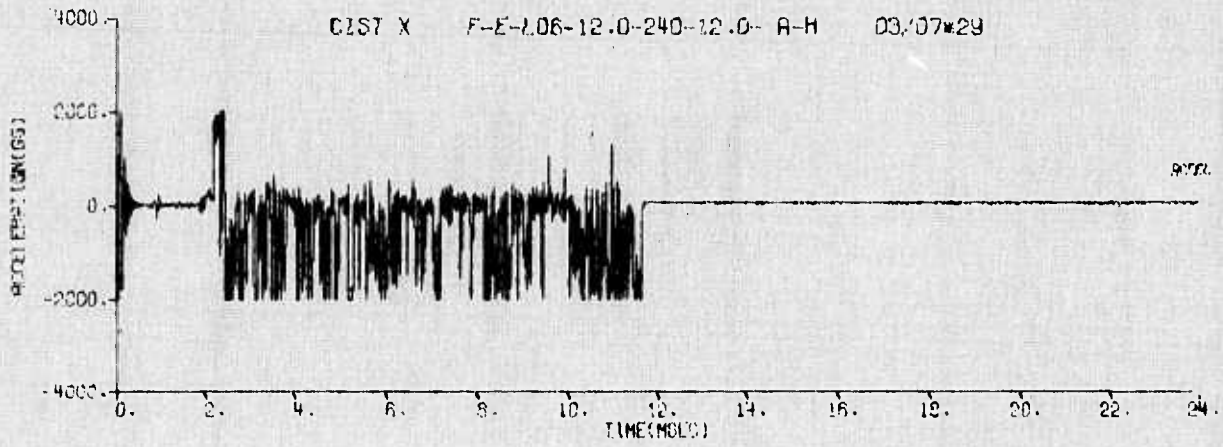
THIS REPORT HAS BEEN DELIMITED
AND CLEARED FOR PUBLIC RELEASE
UNDER DOD DIRECTIVE 5200.20 AND
NO RESTRICTIONS ARE IMPOSED UPON
ITS USE AND DISCLOSURE.

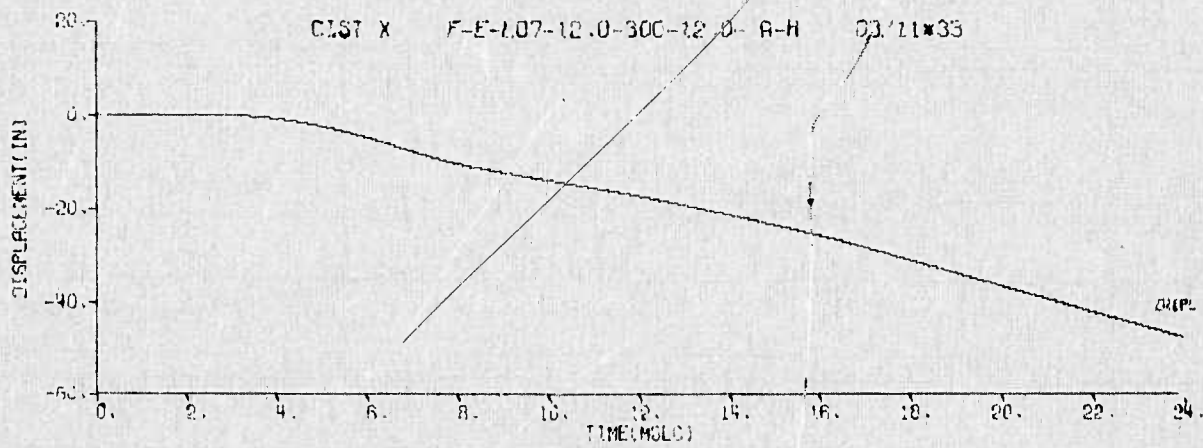
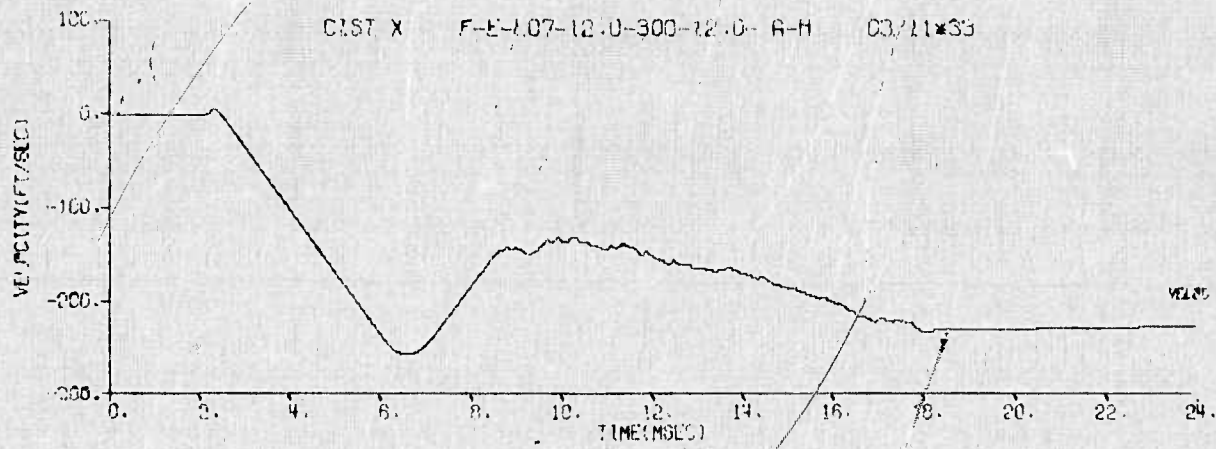
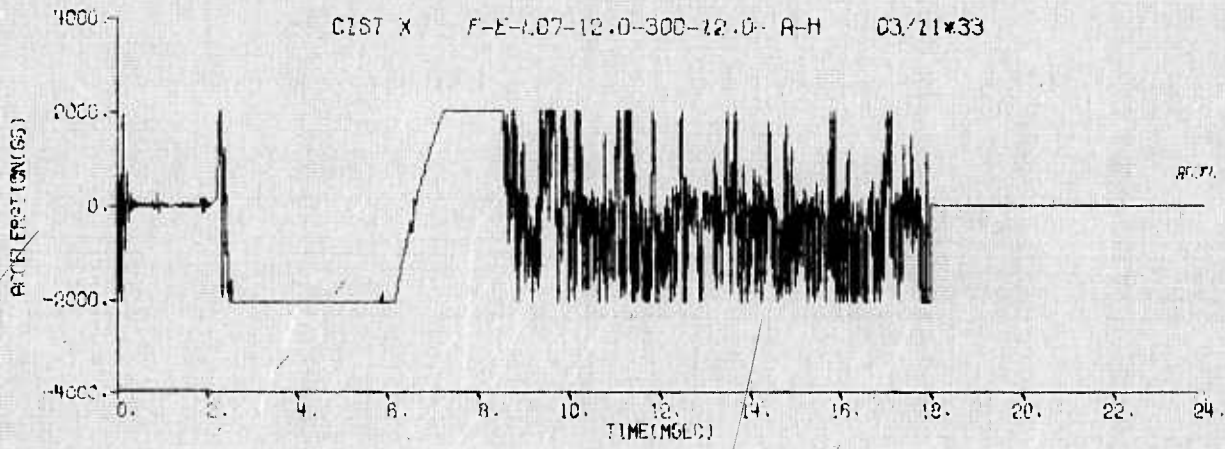
DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT A

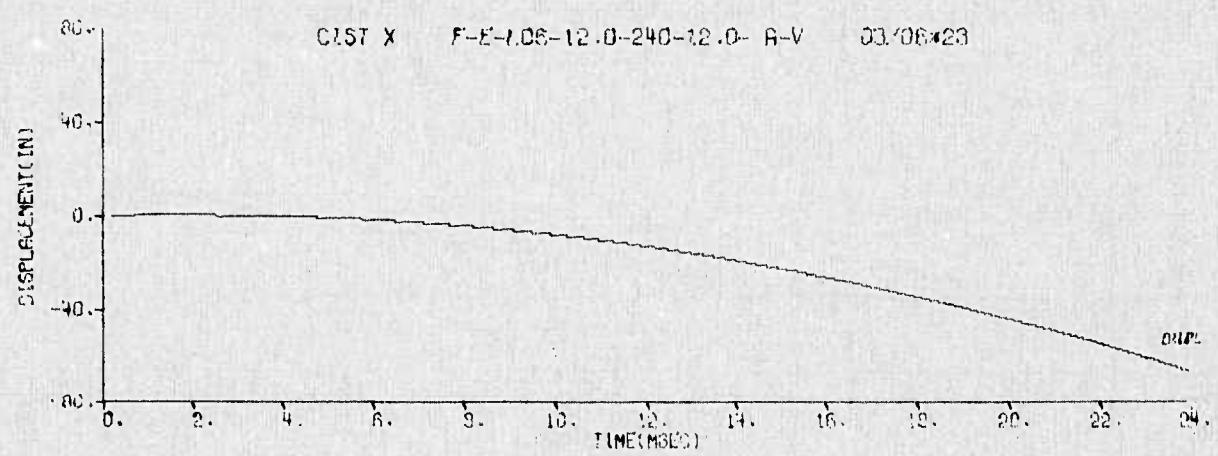
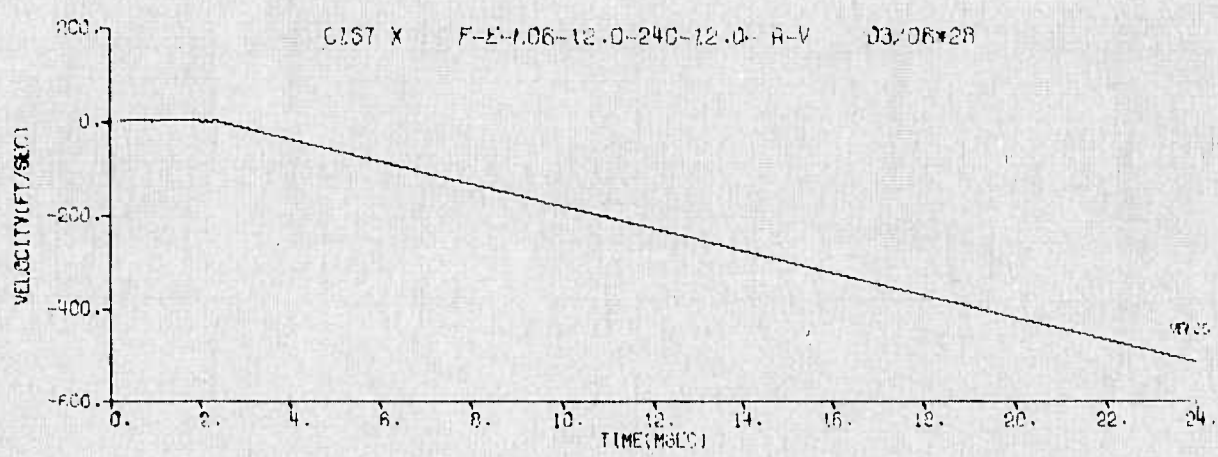
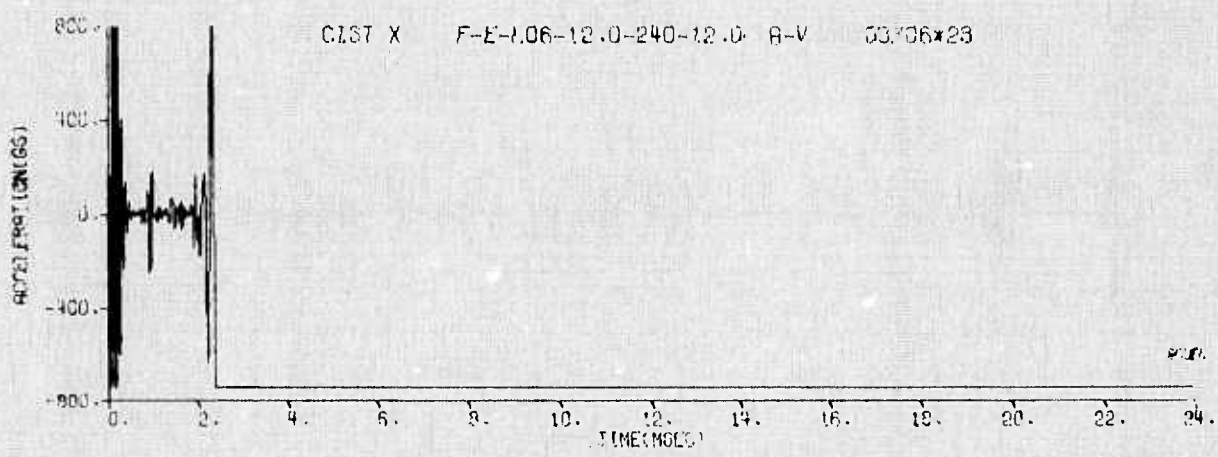
APPROVED FOR PUBLIC RELEASE;
DISTRIBUTION UNLIMITED.

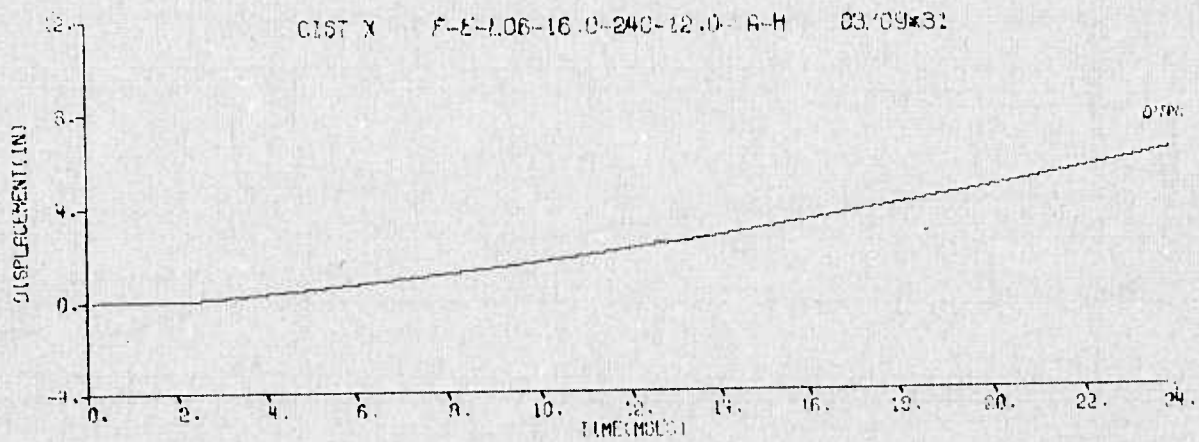
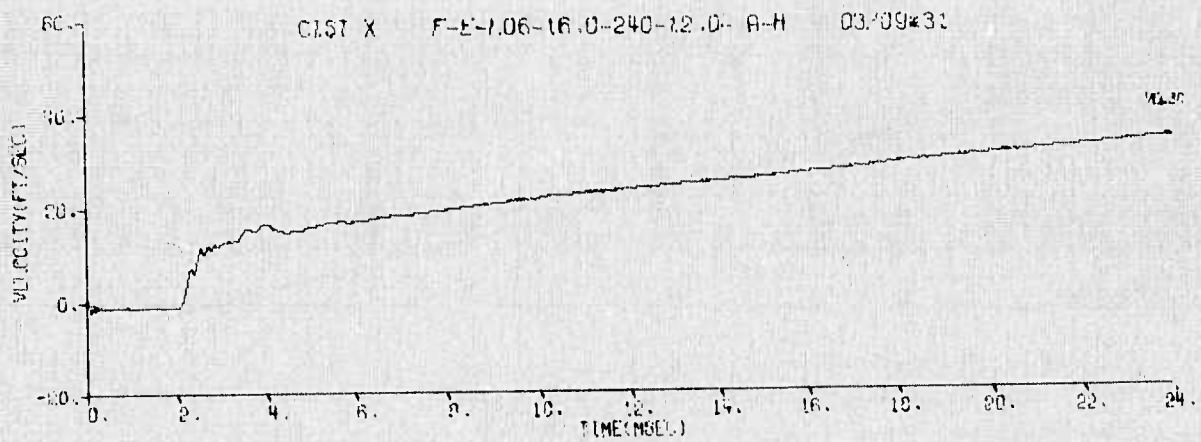
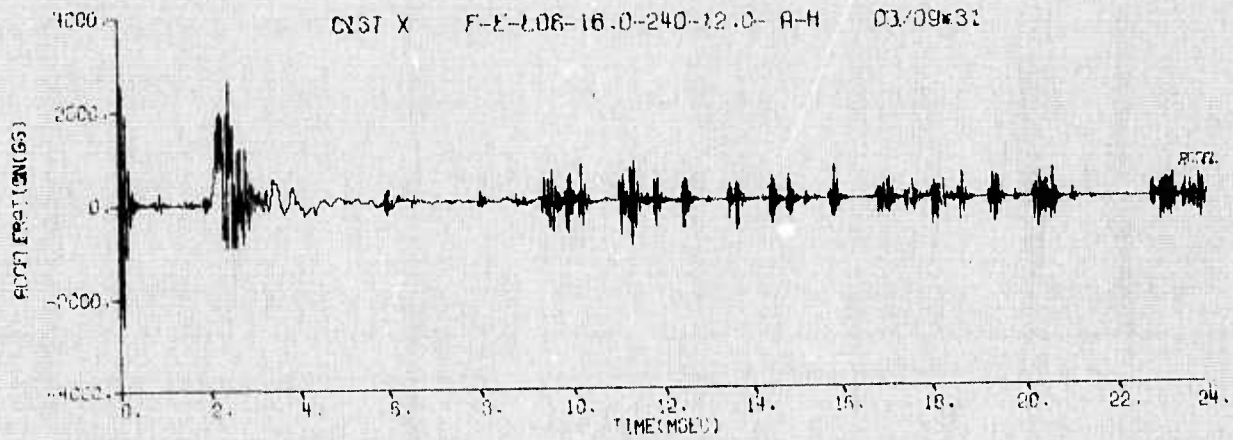


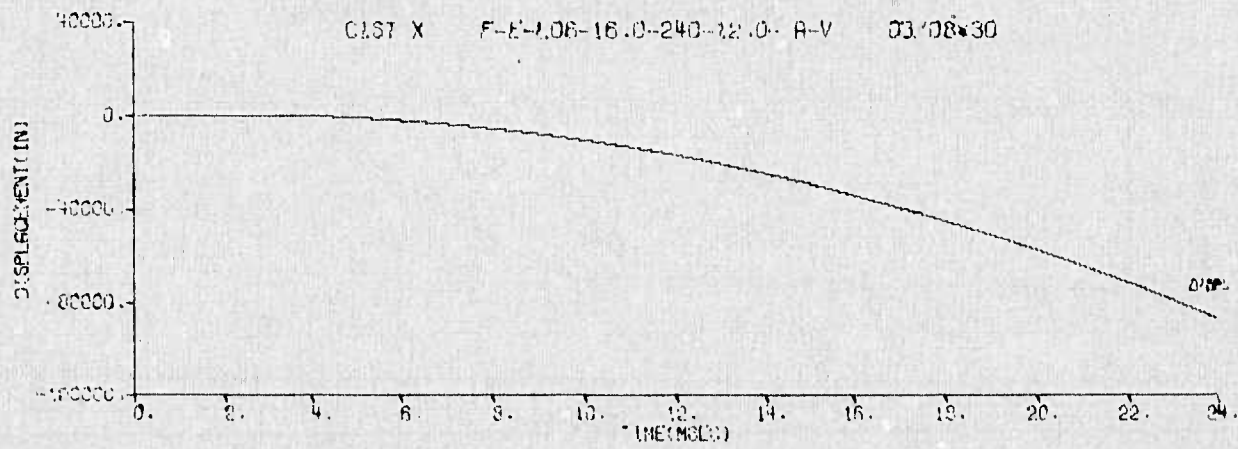
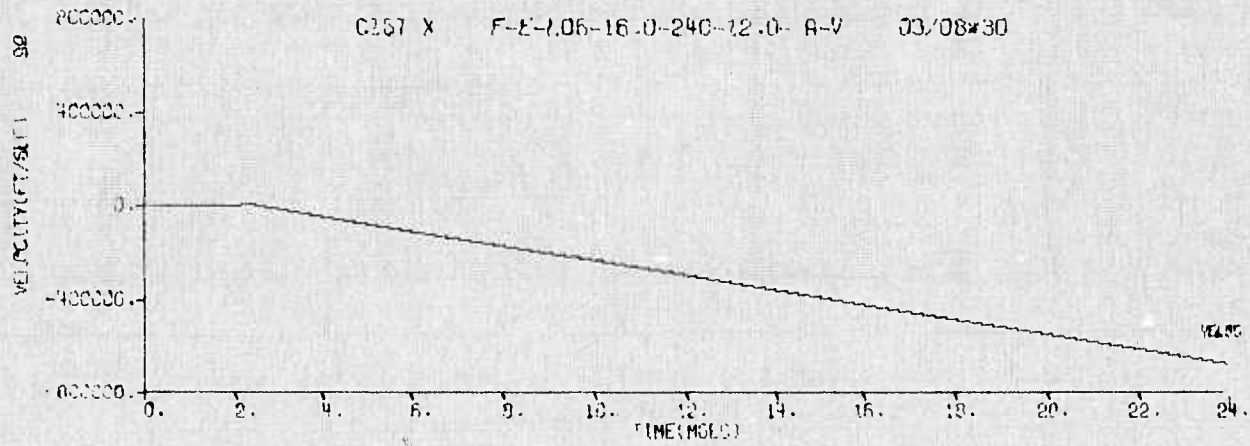
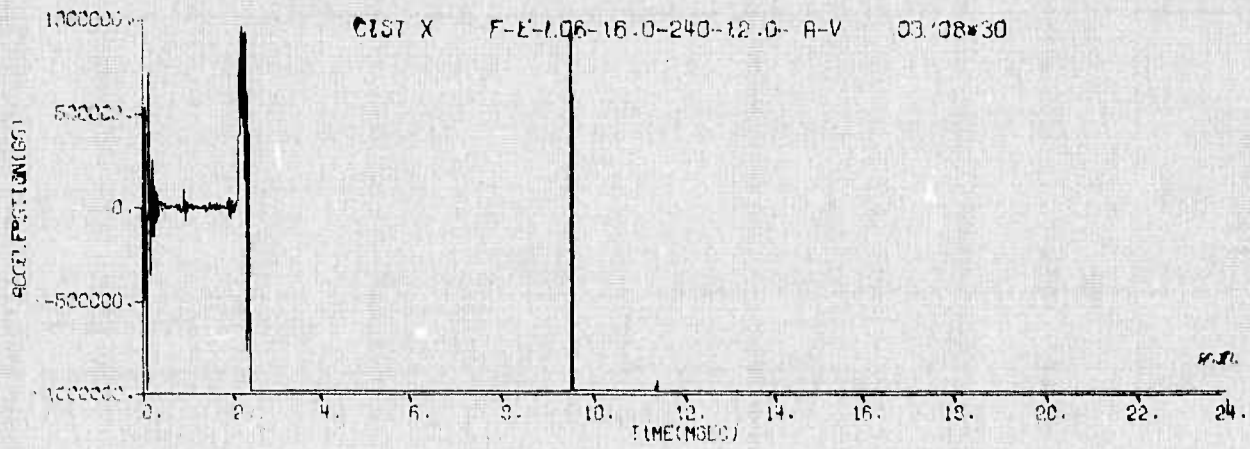


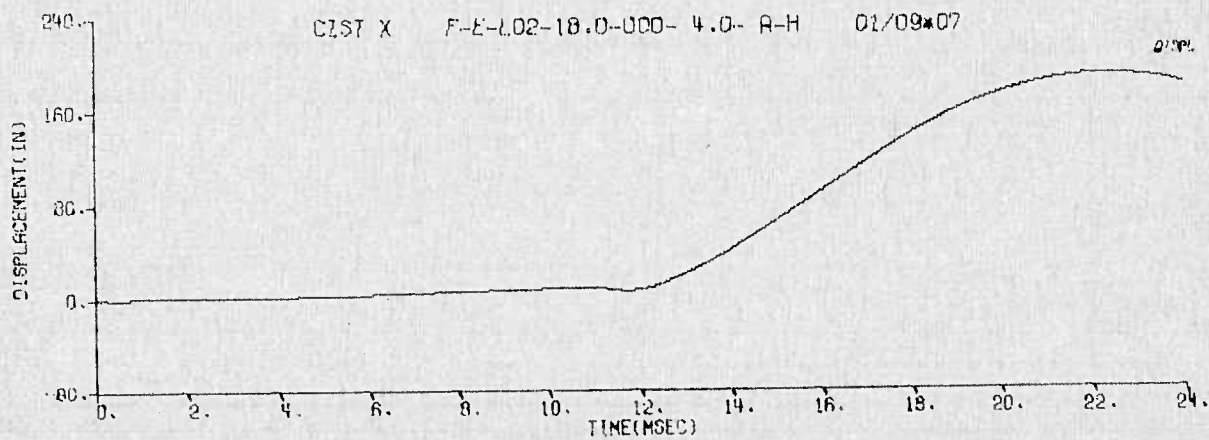
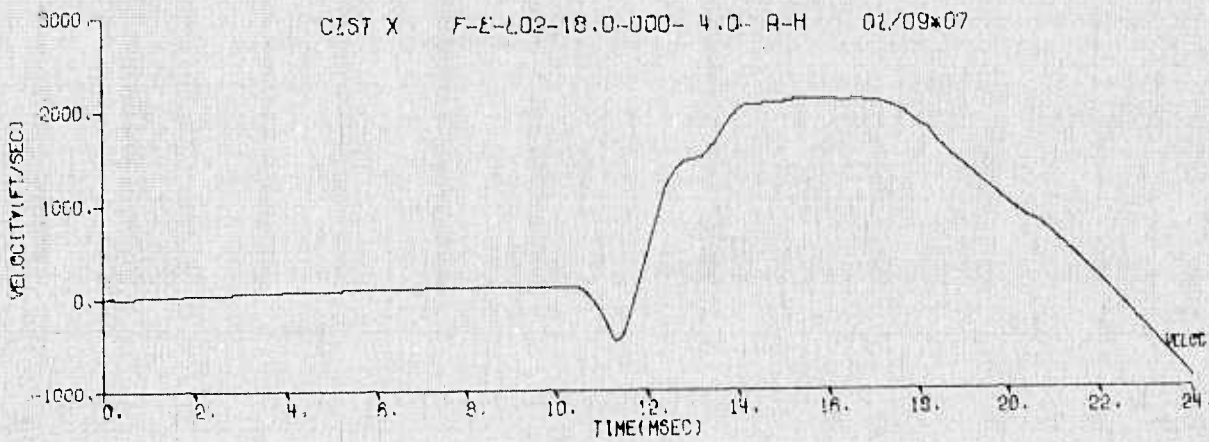
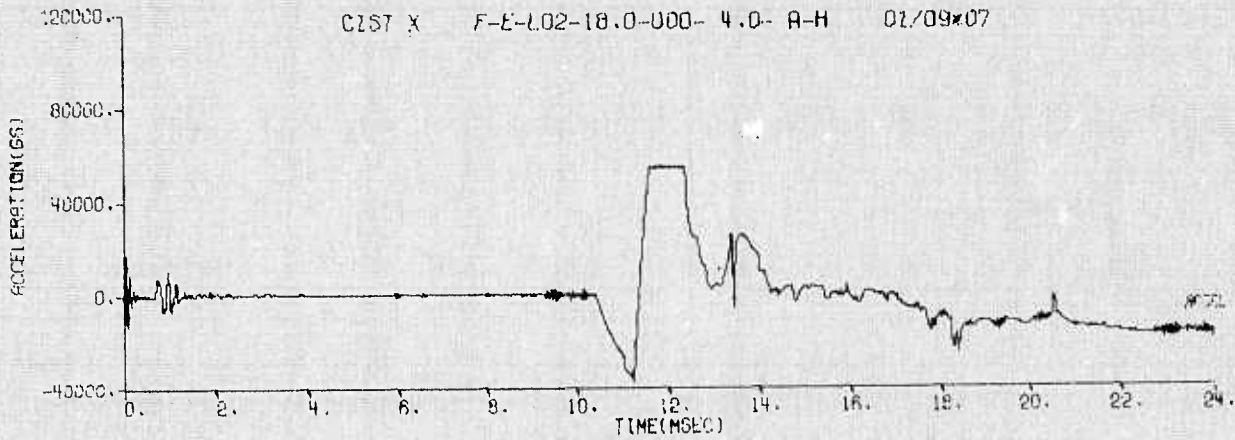


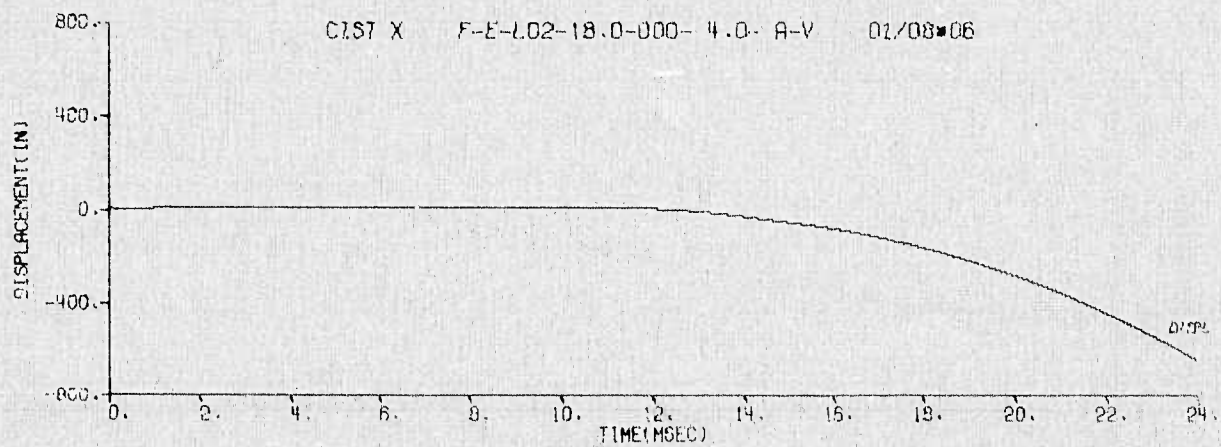
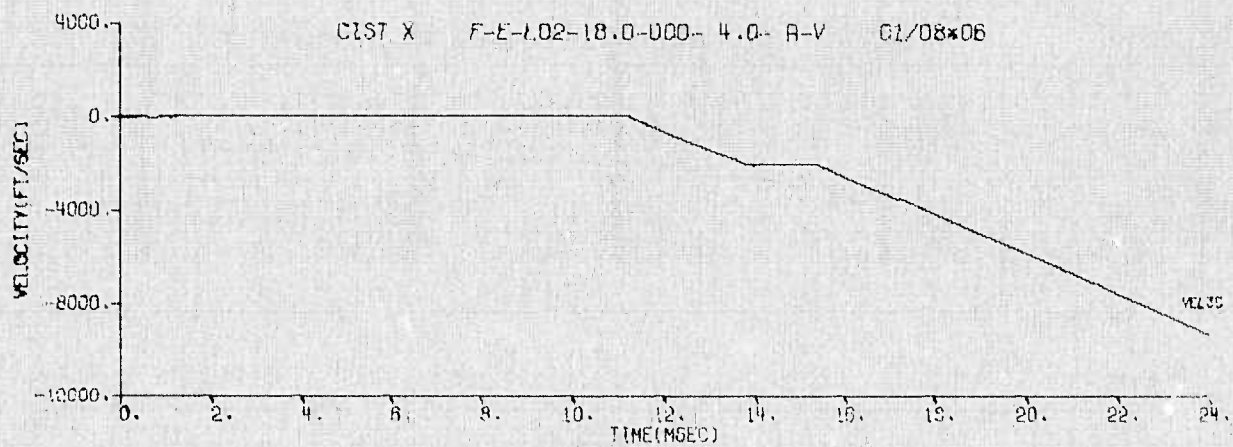
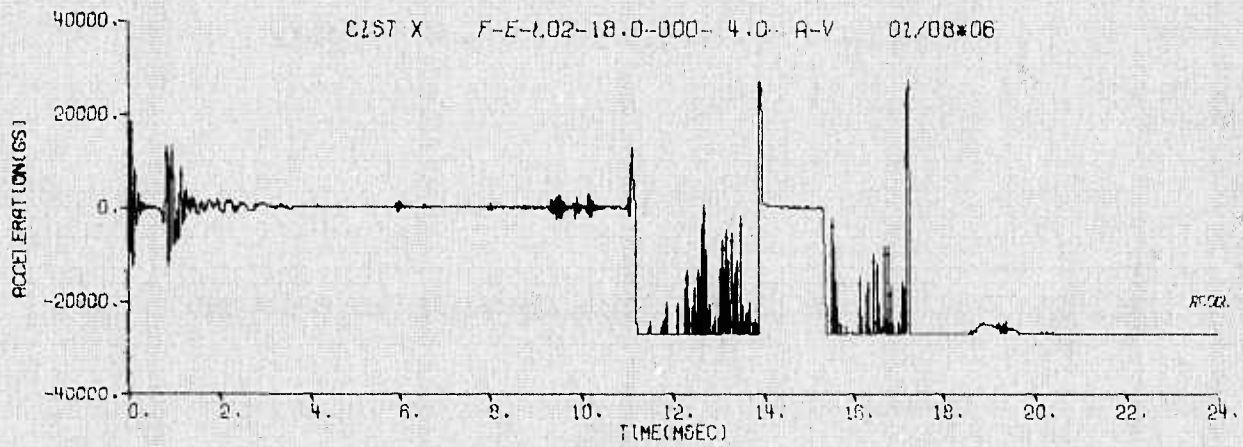


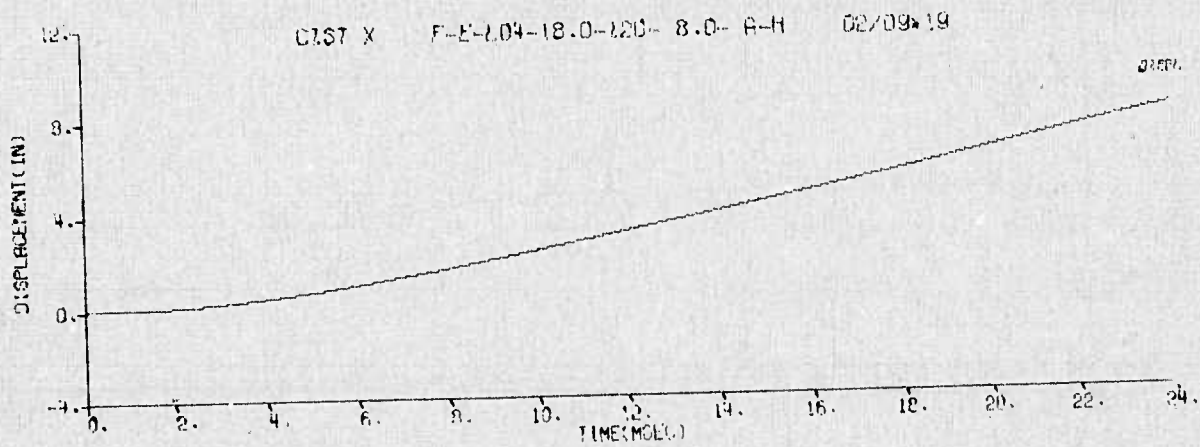
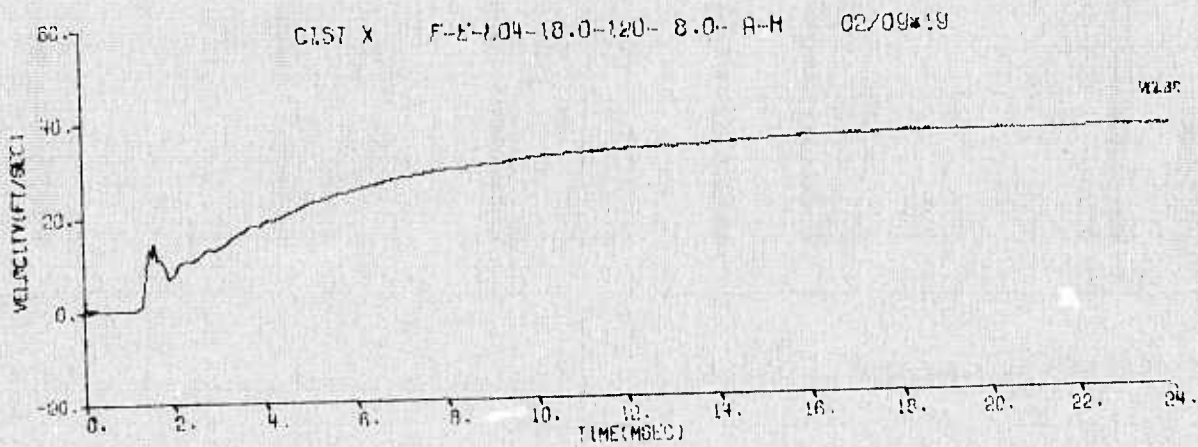
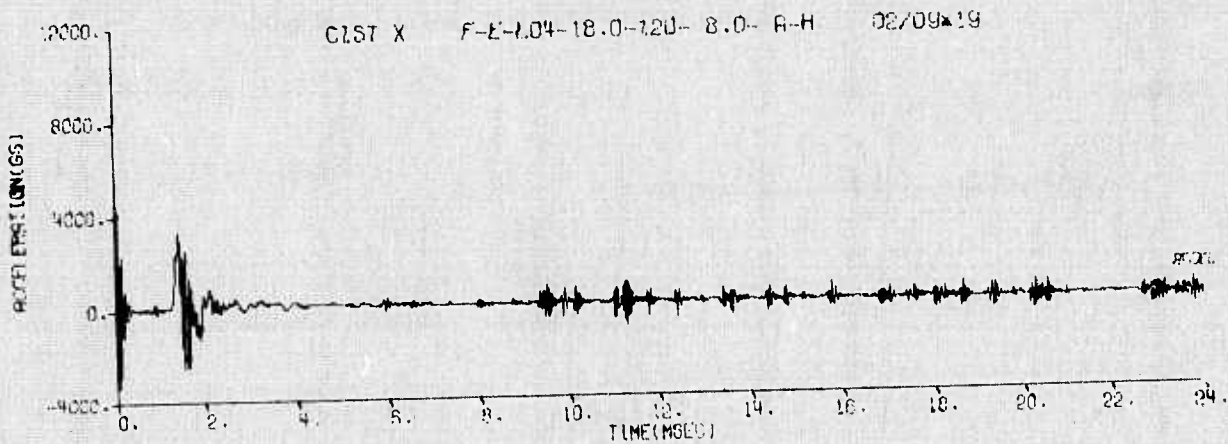


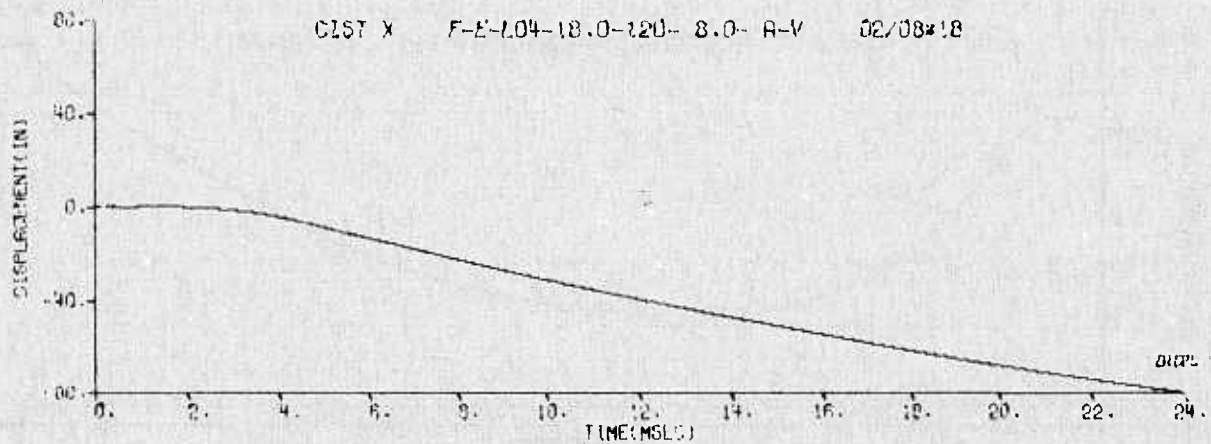
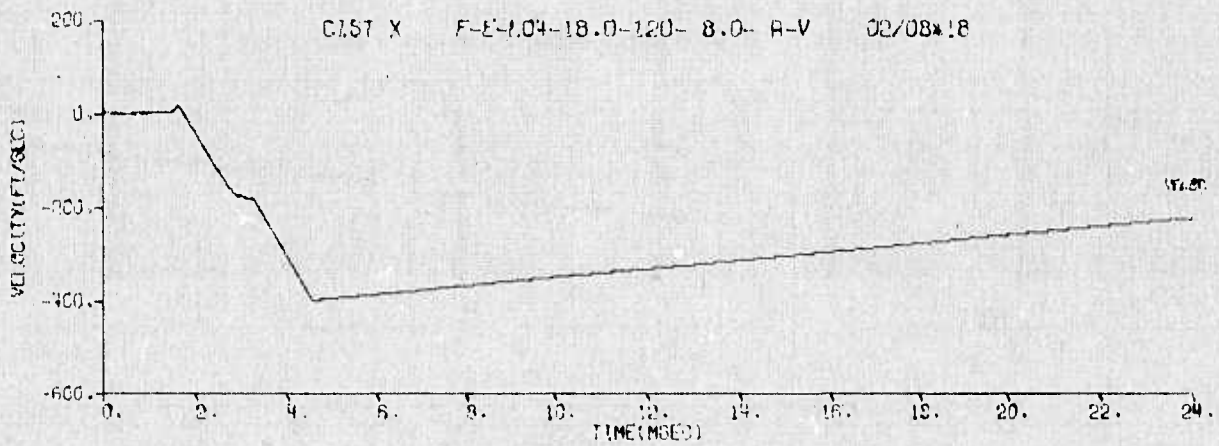
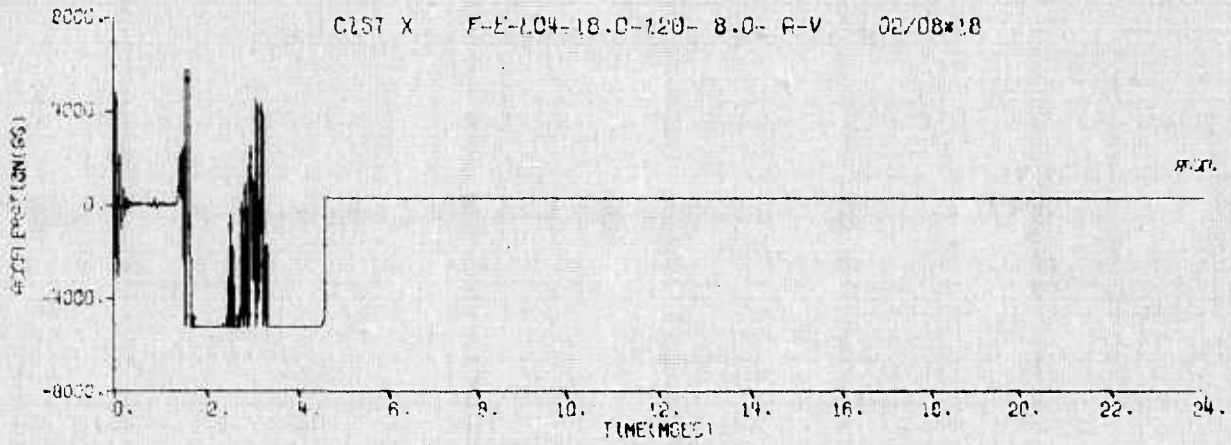


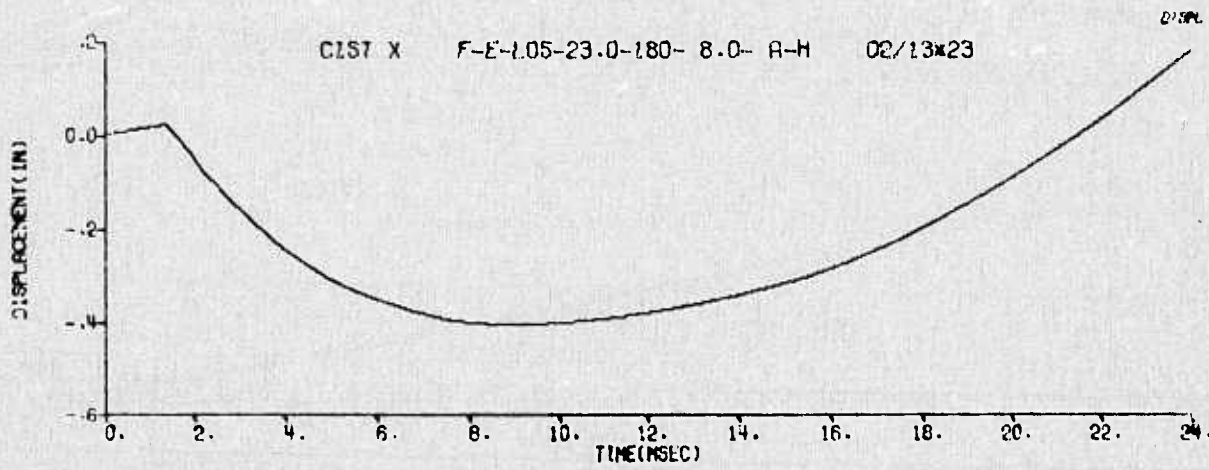
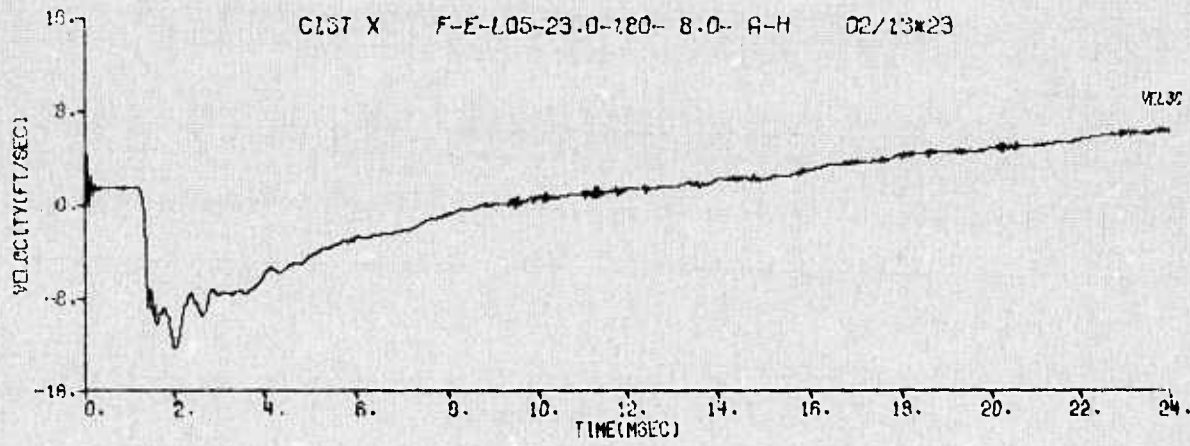
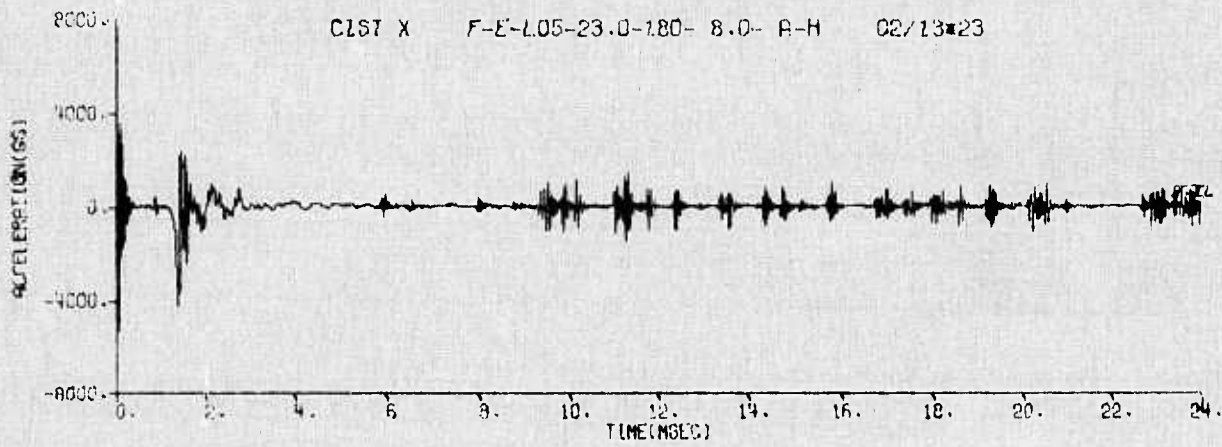


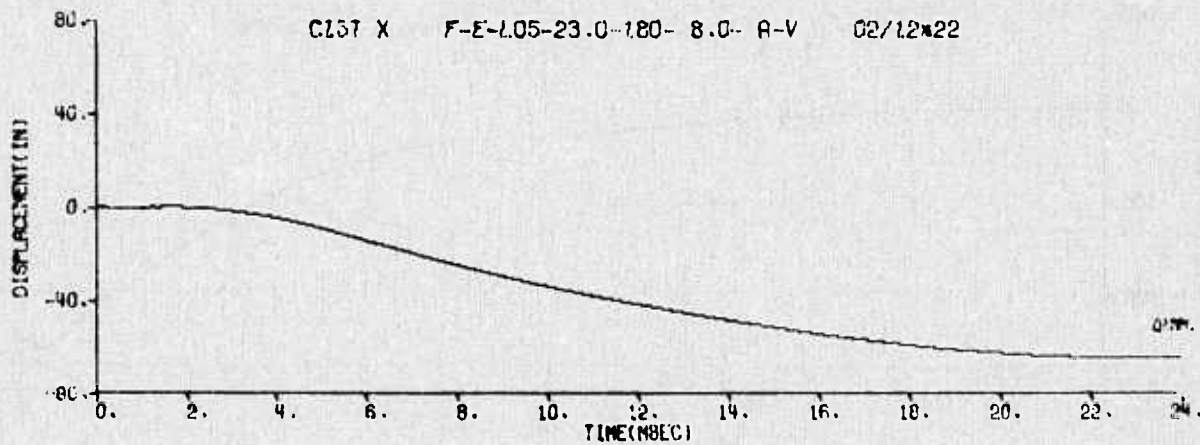
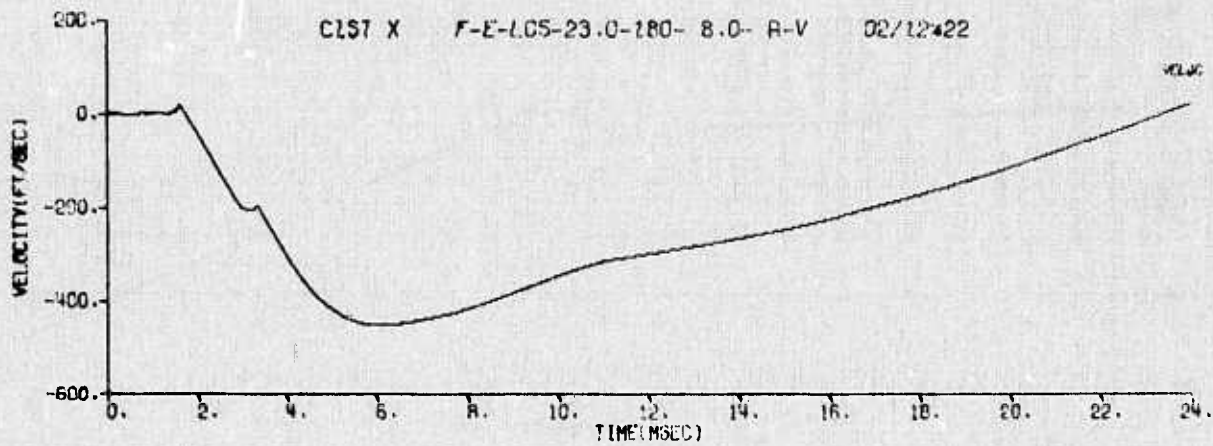
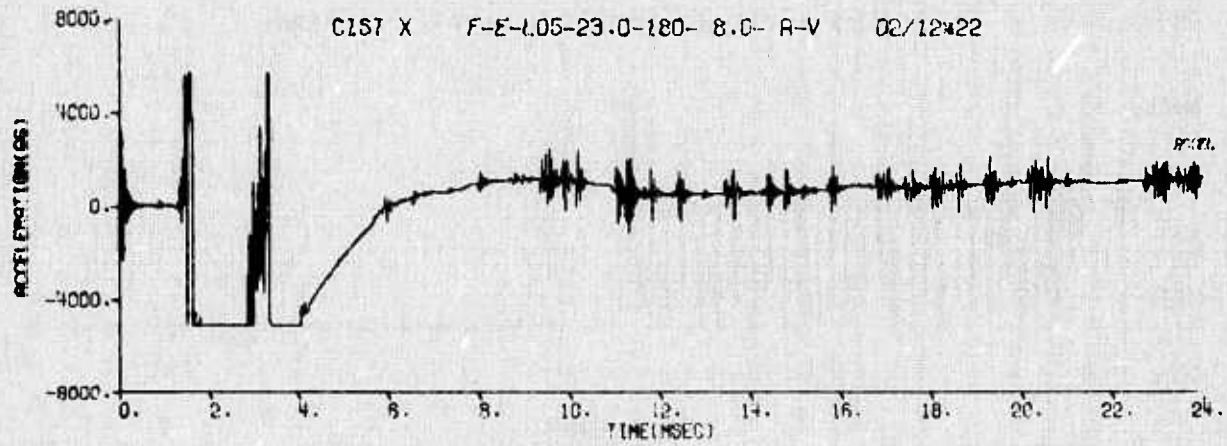


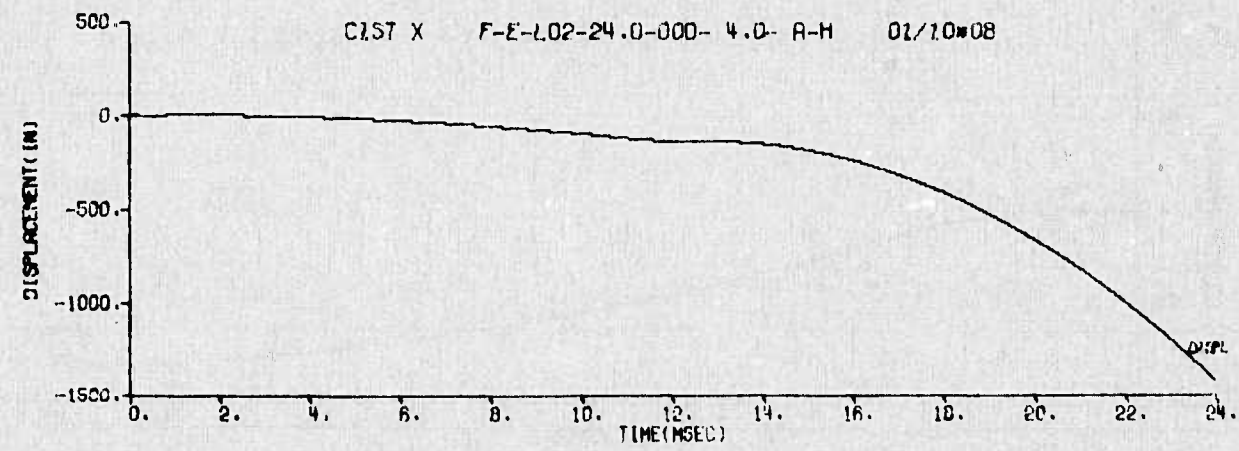
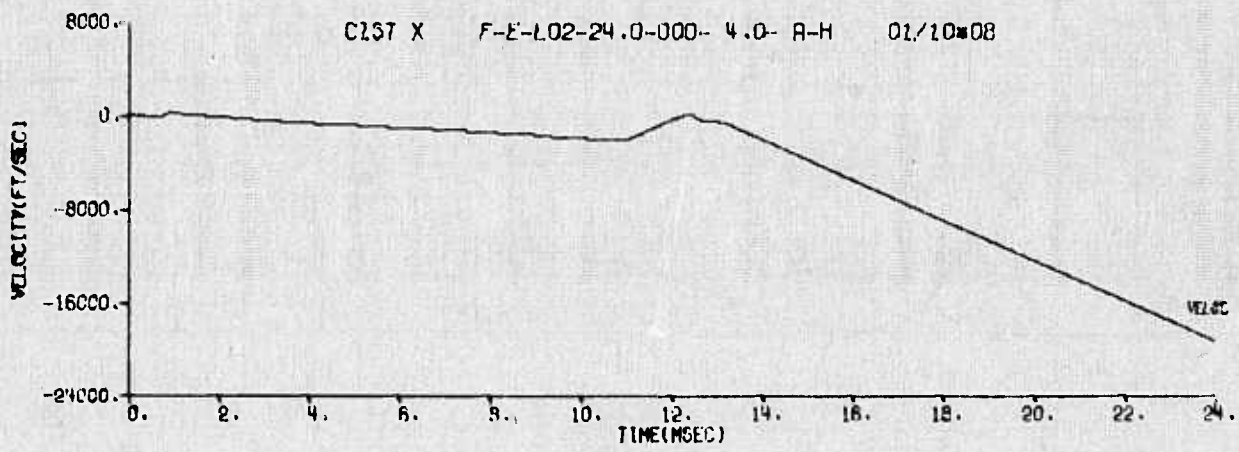
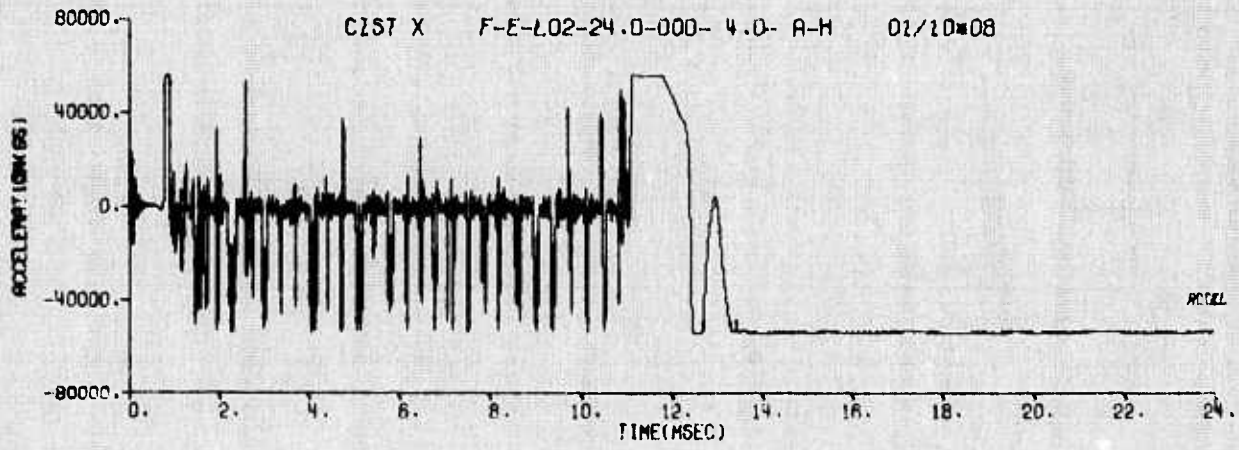


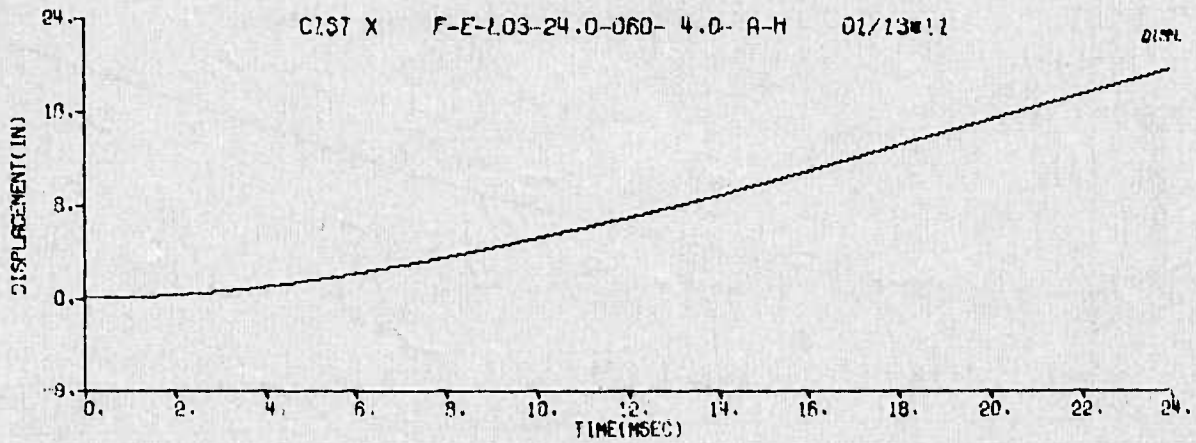
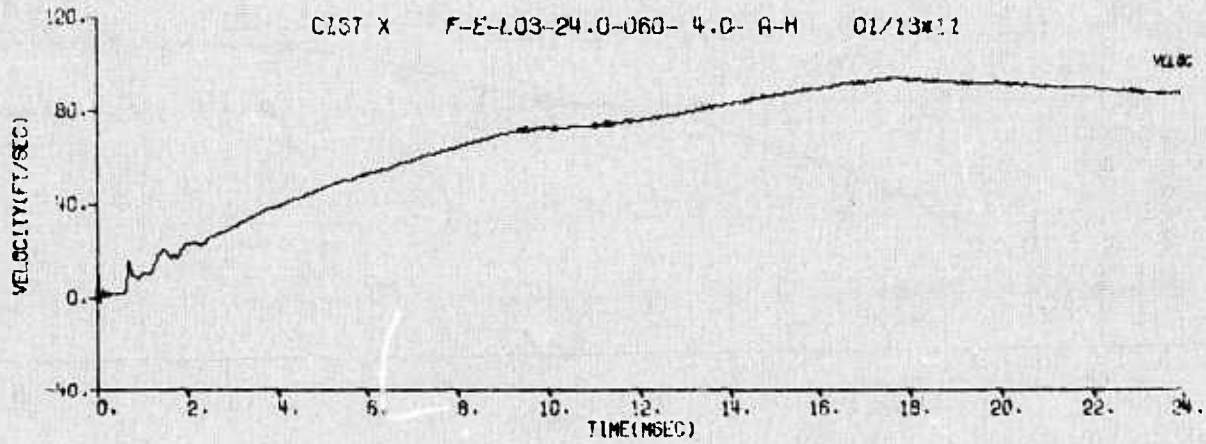
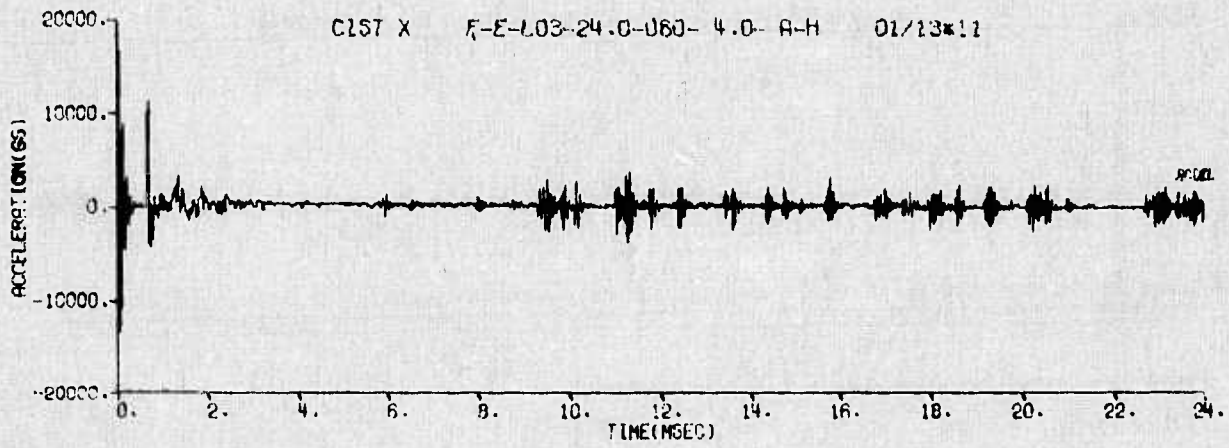


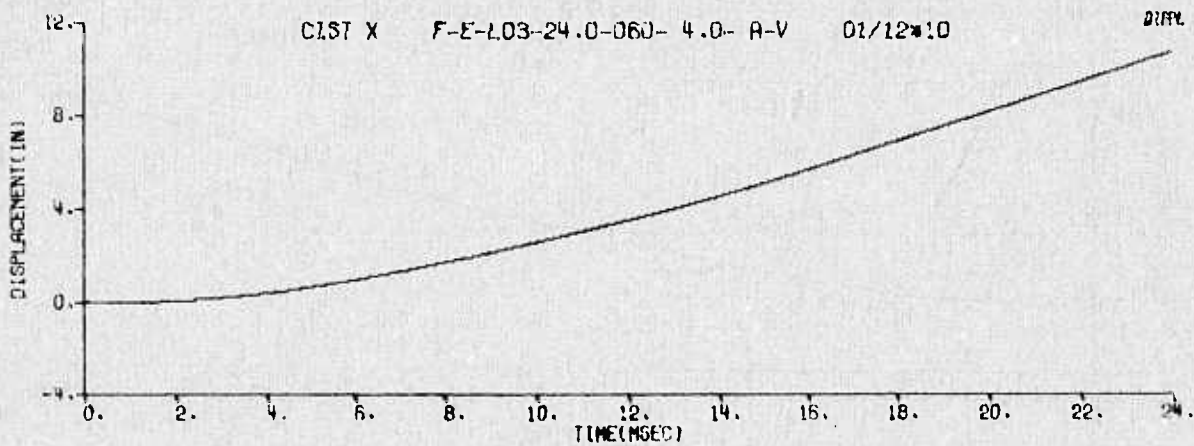
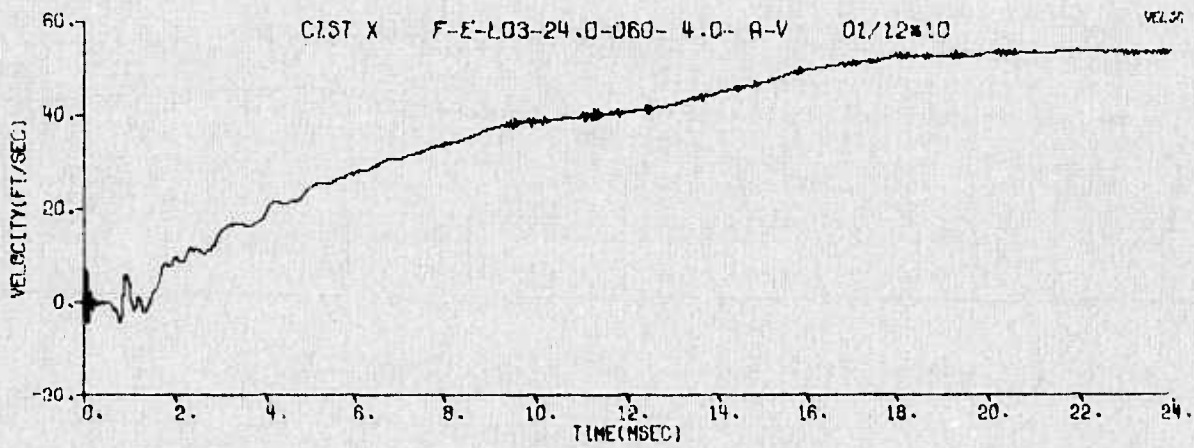
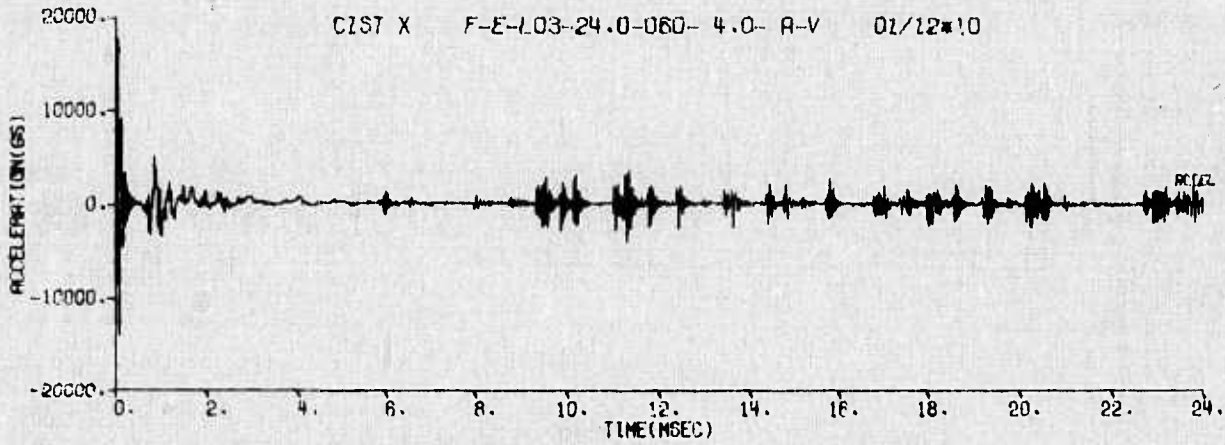


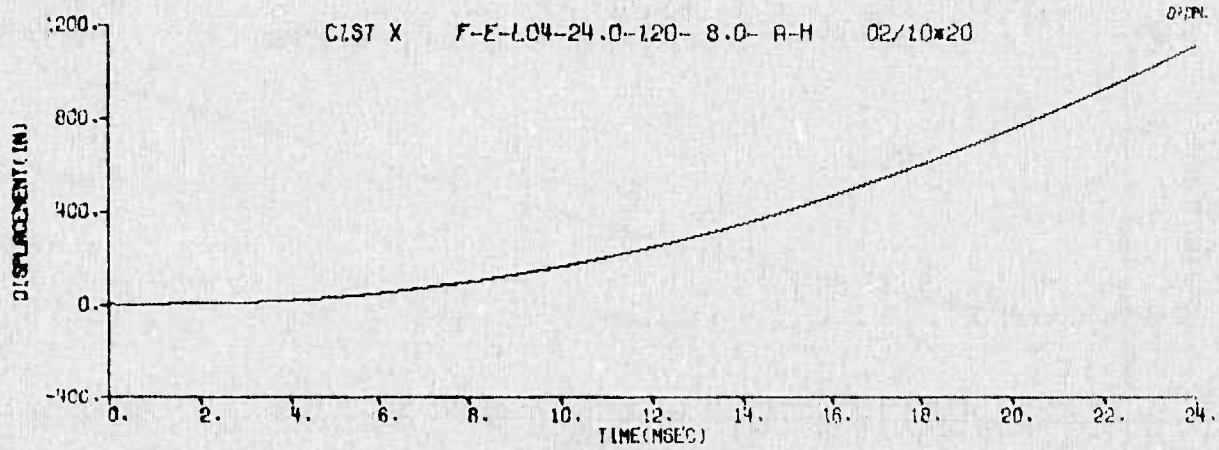
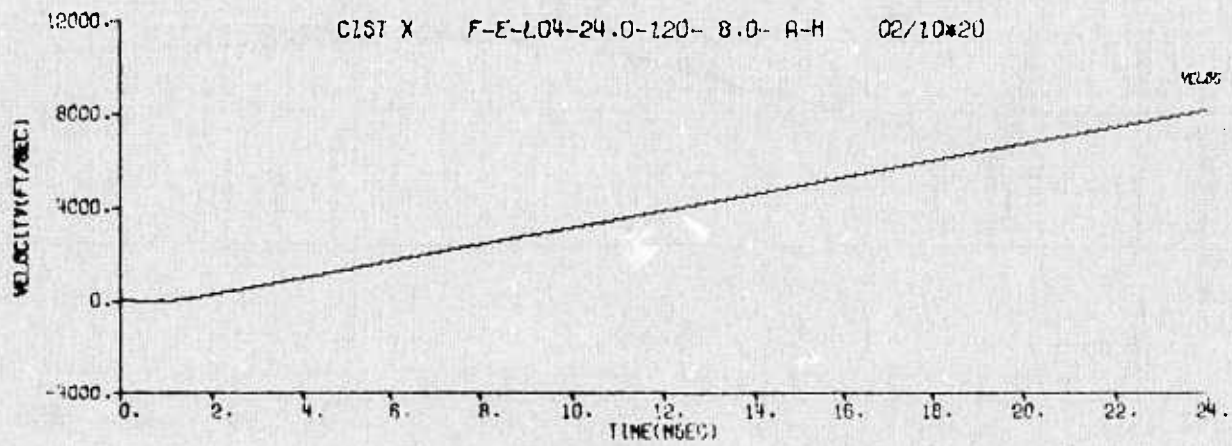
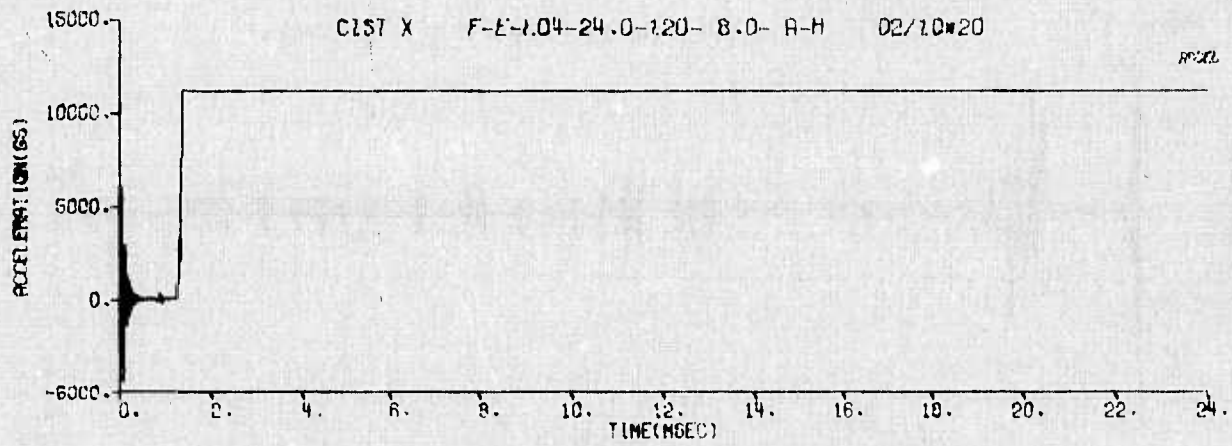


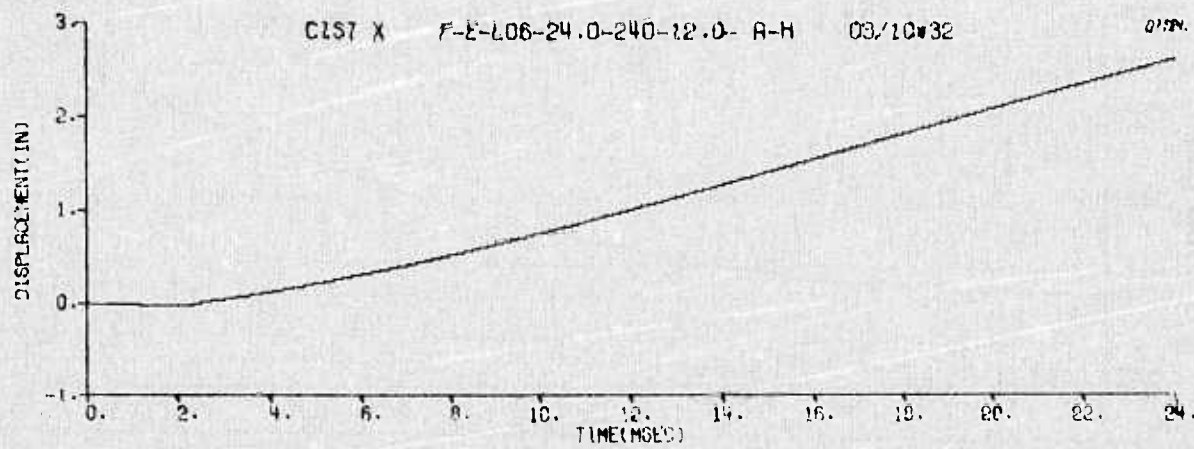
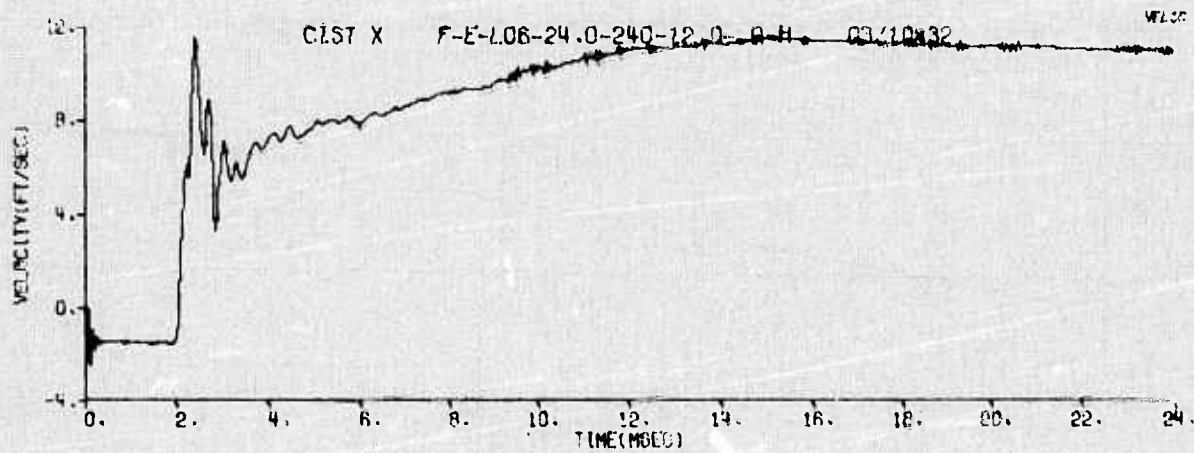
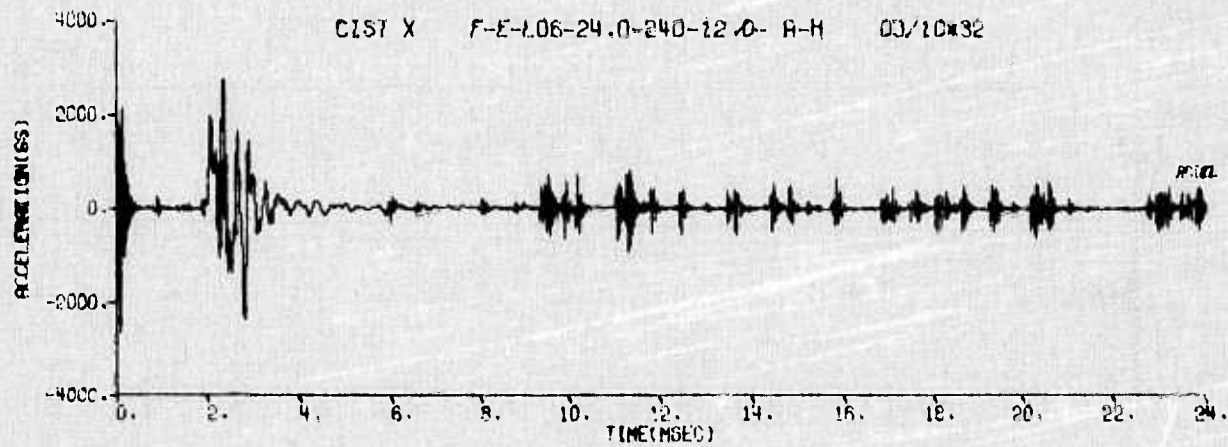


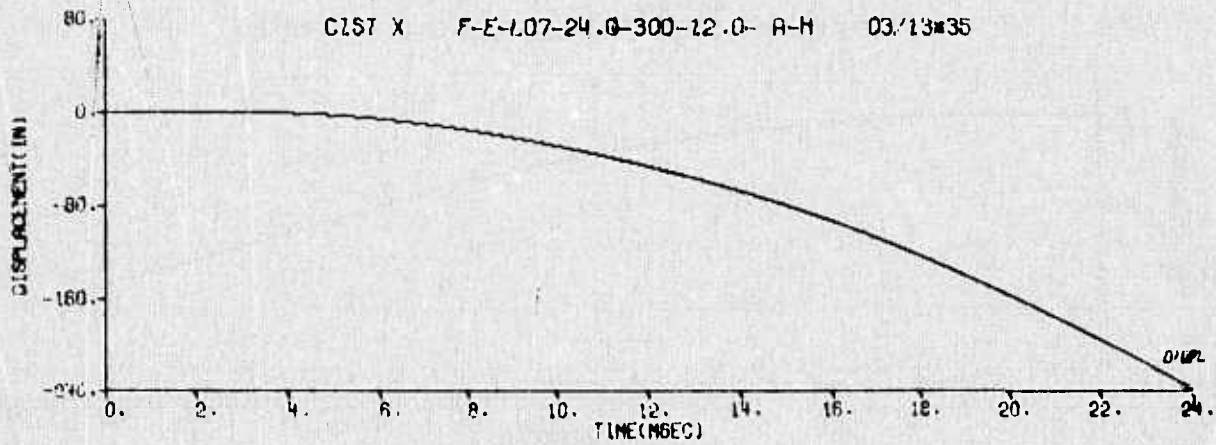
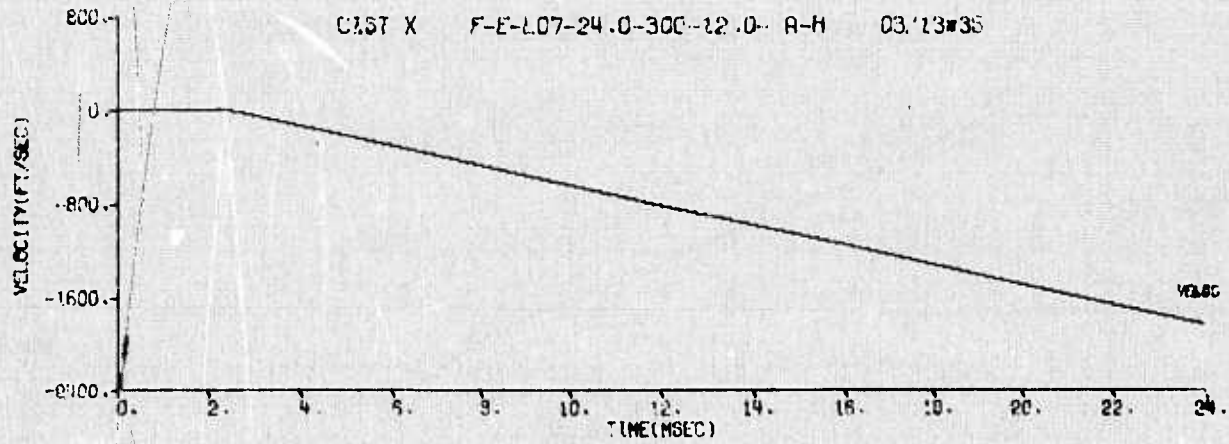
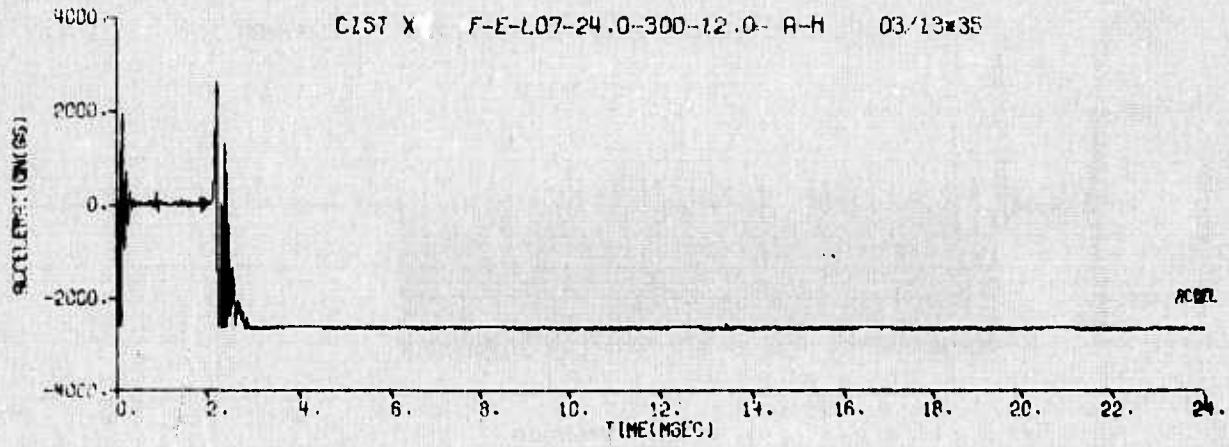


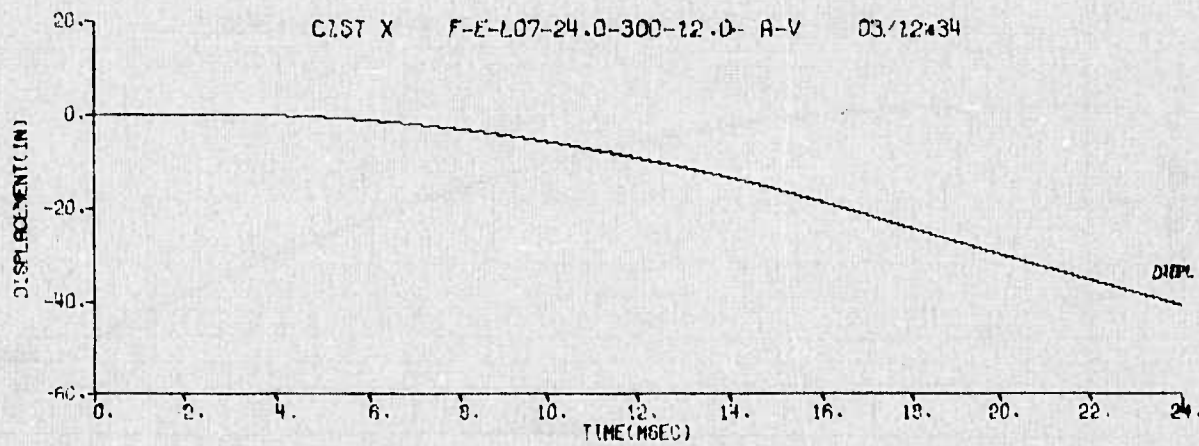
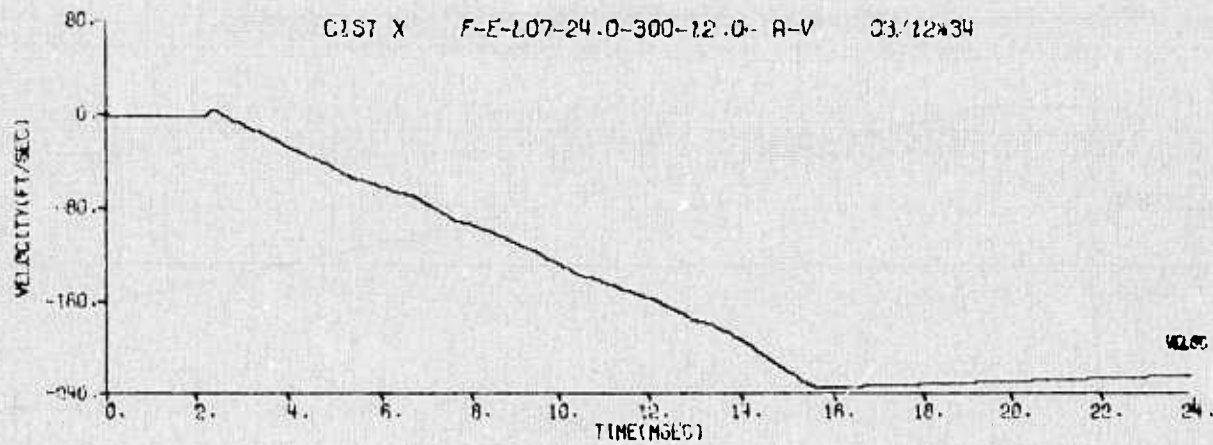
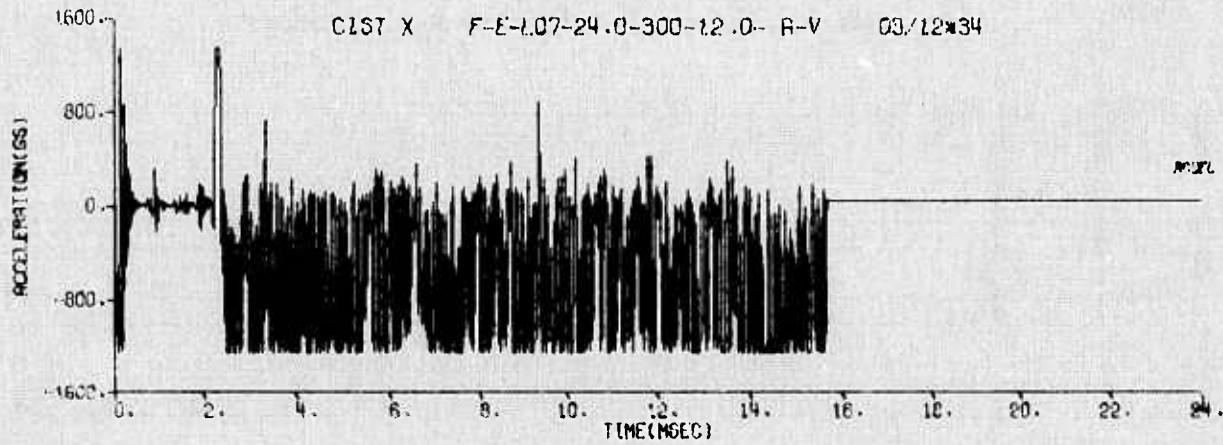


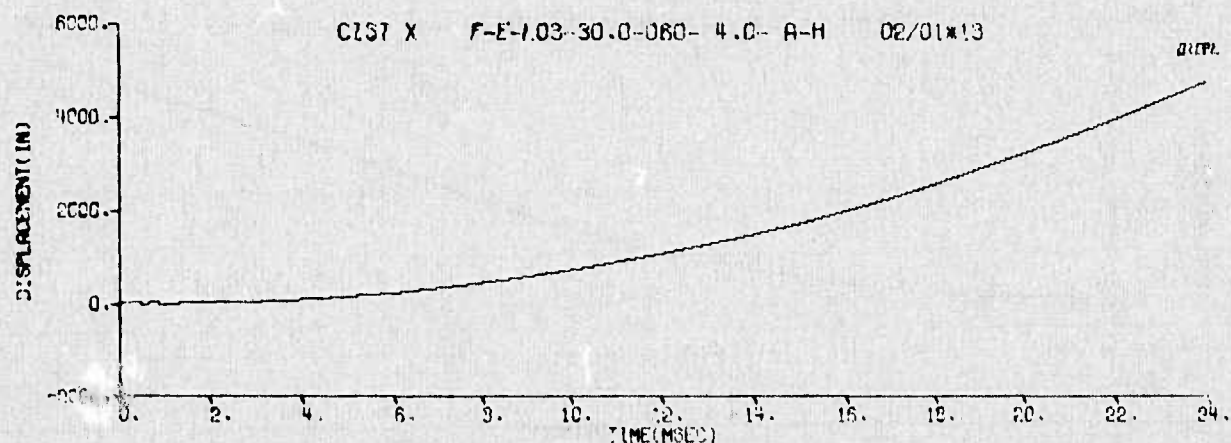
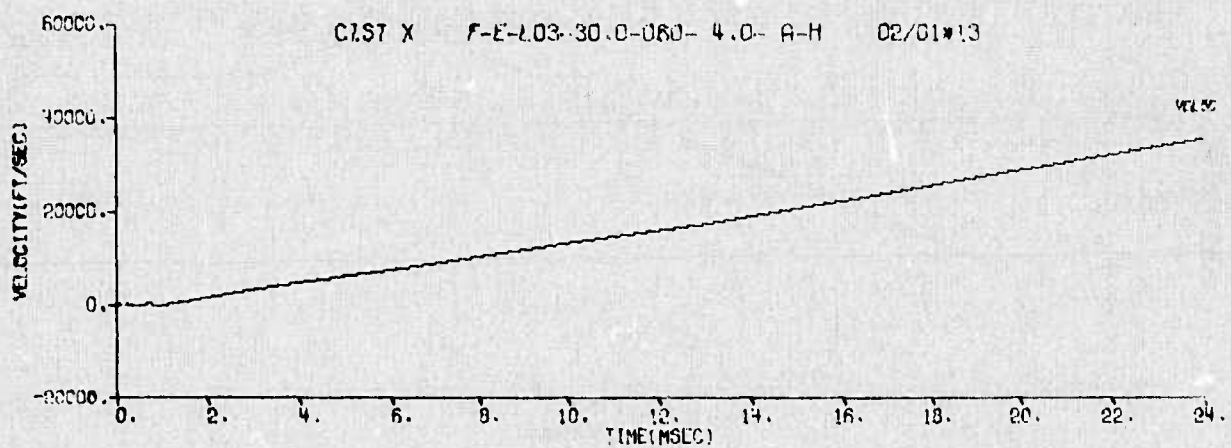
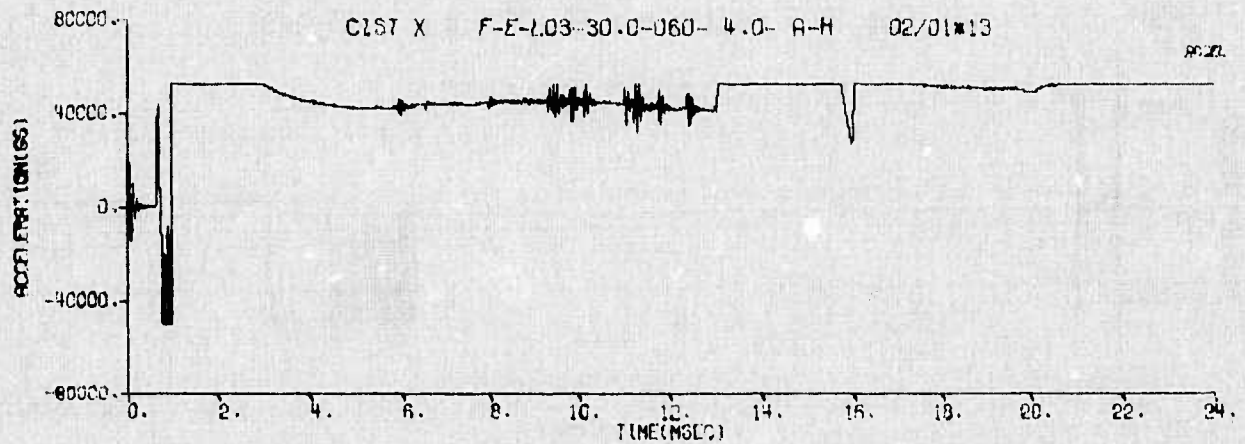


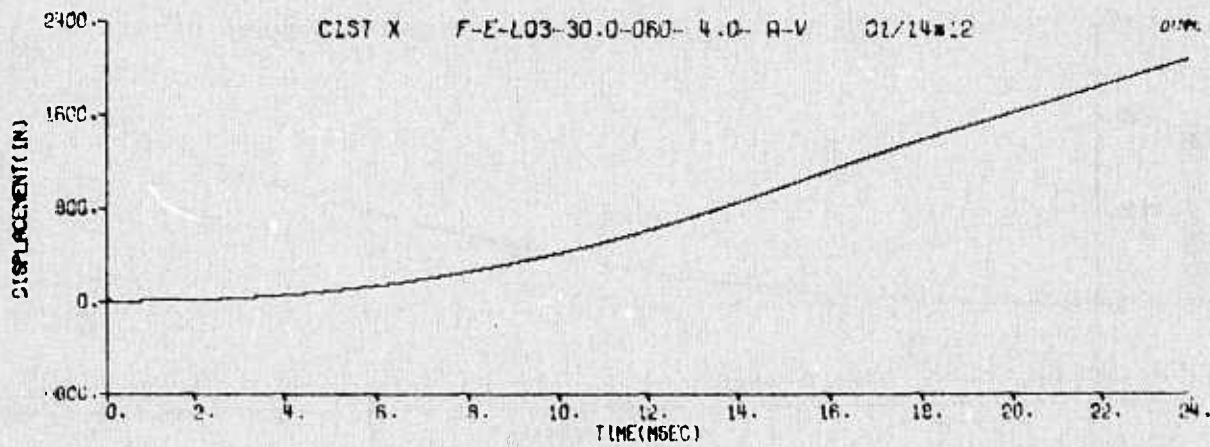
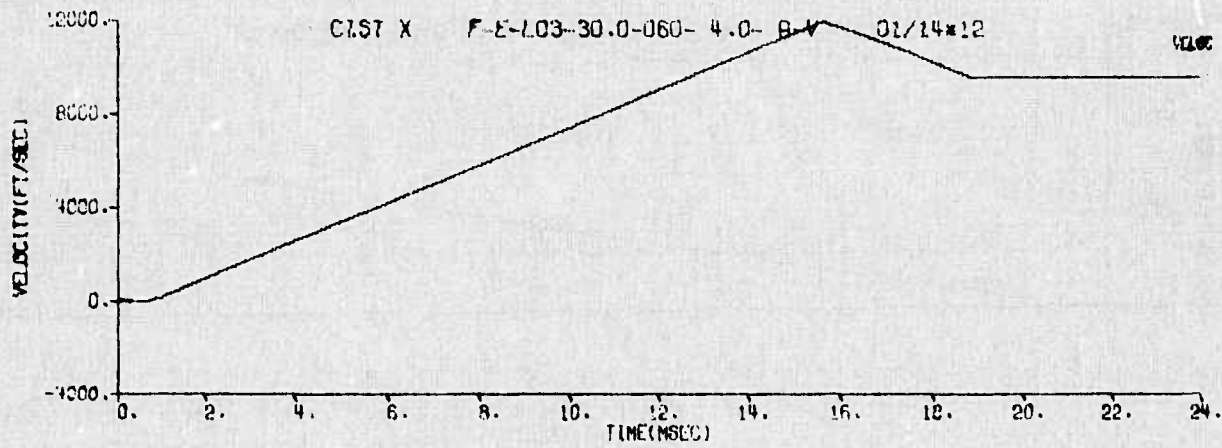
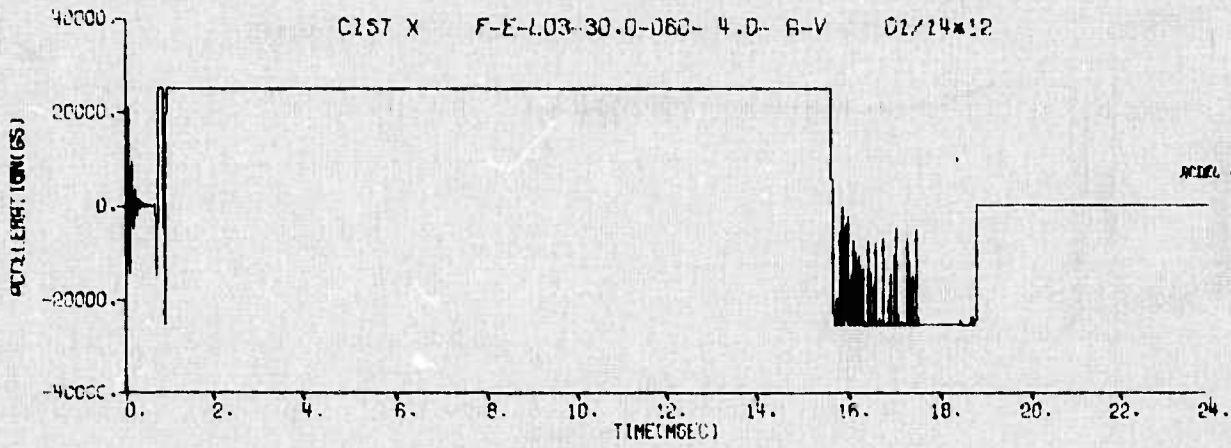


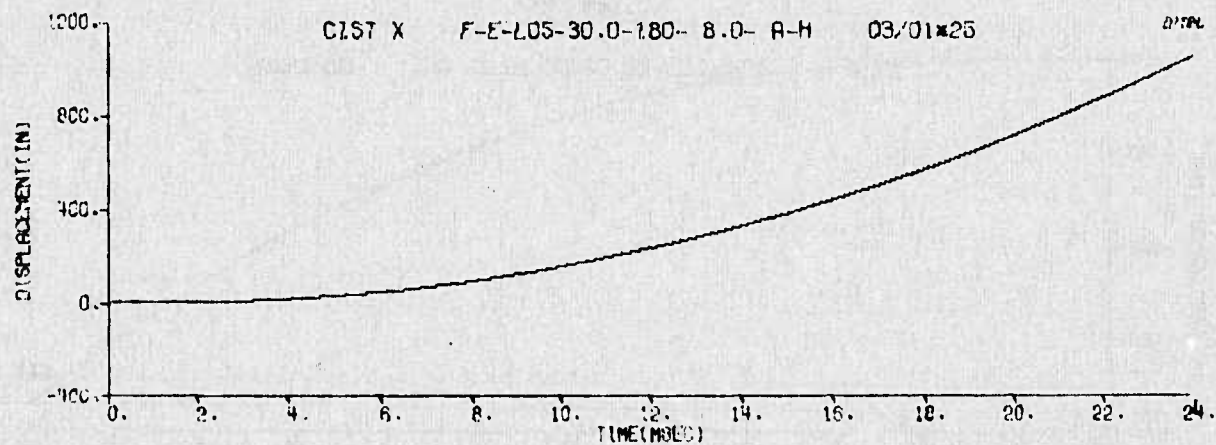
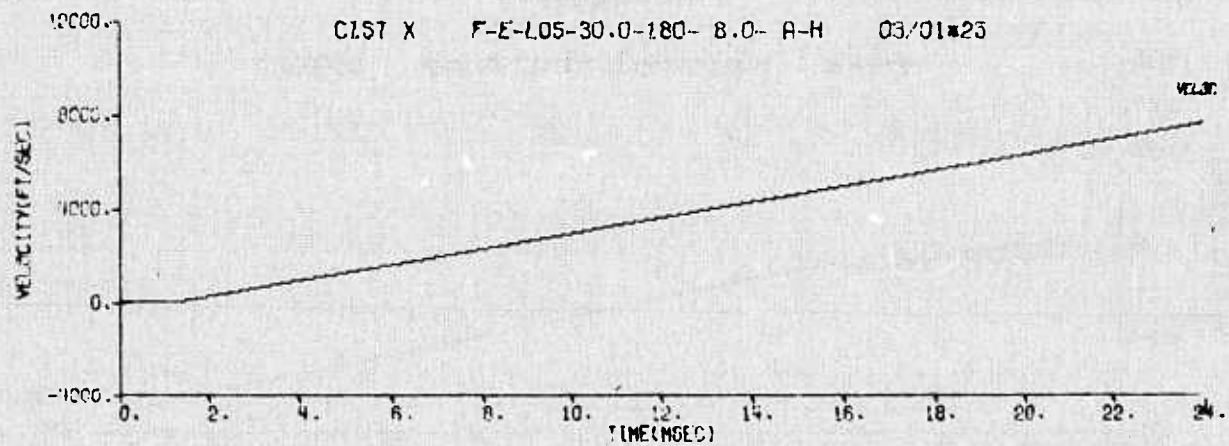
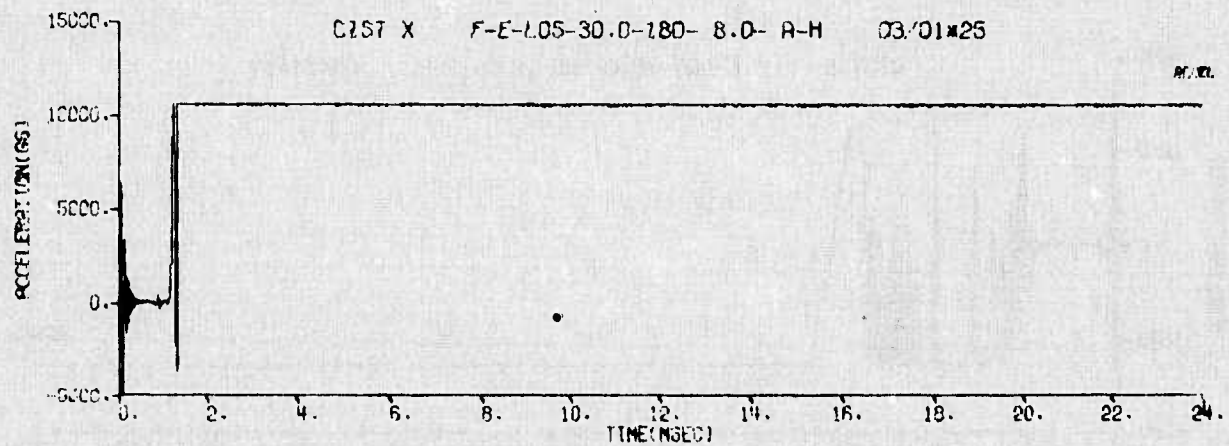


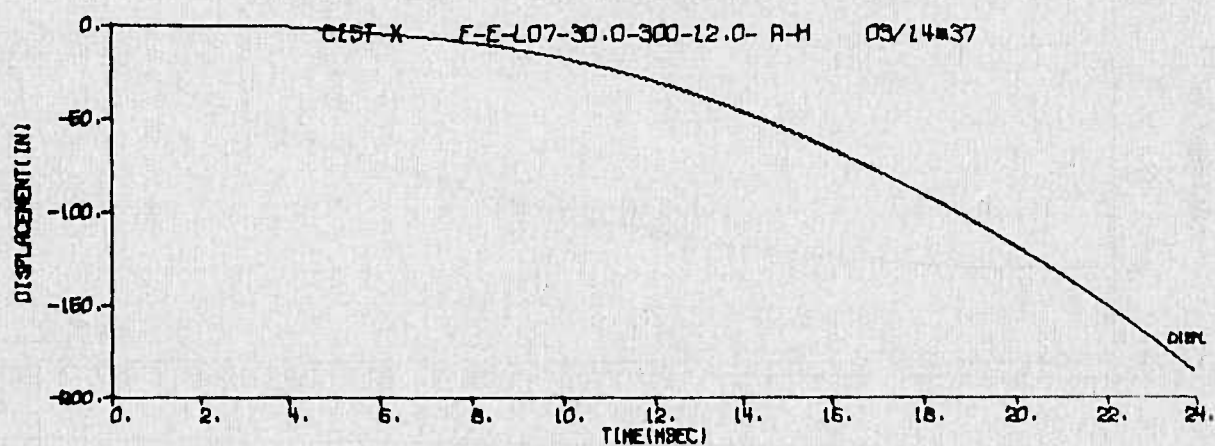
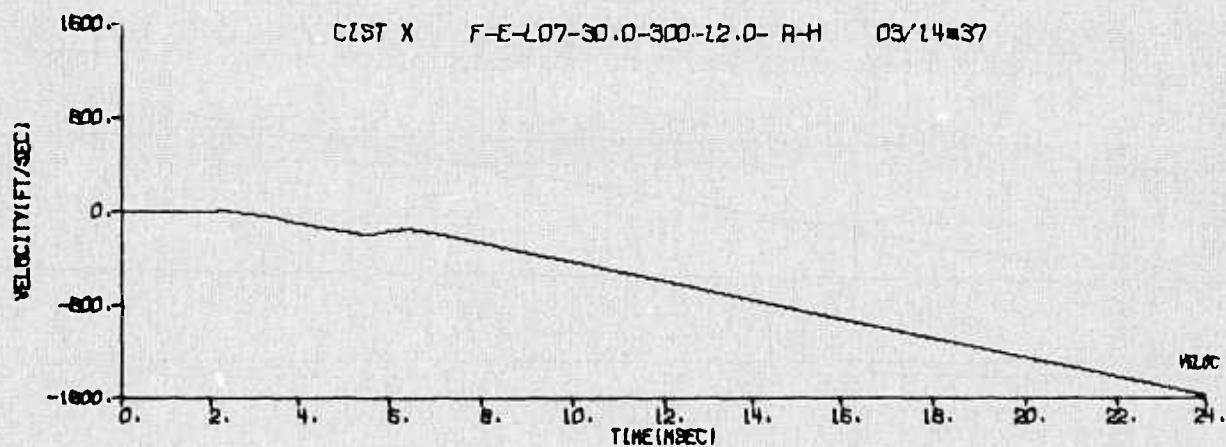
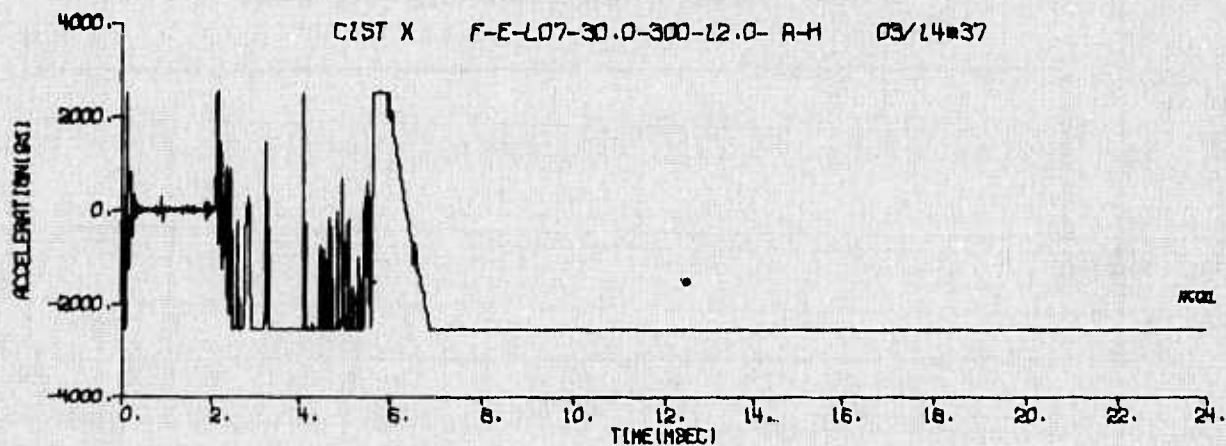


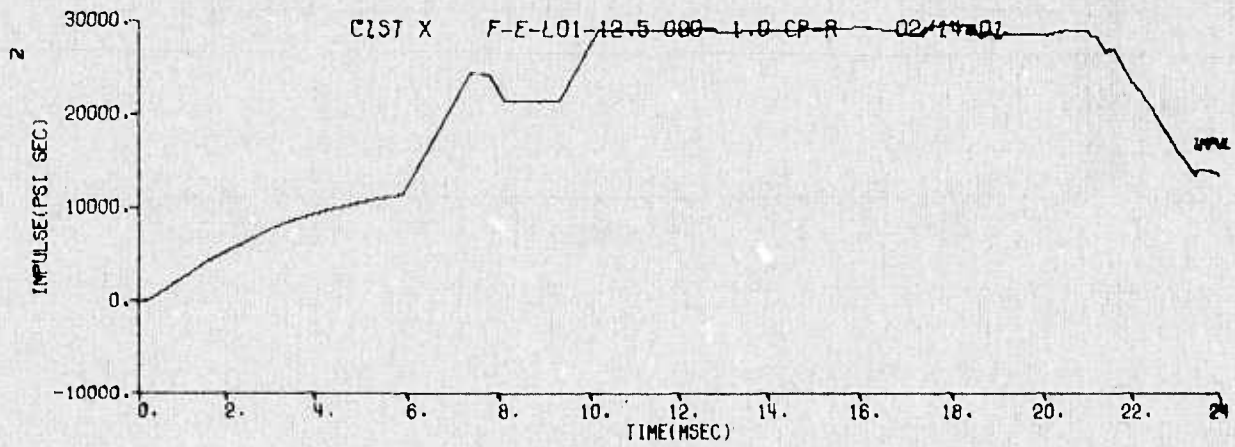
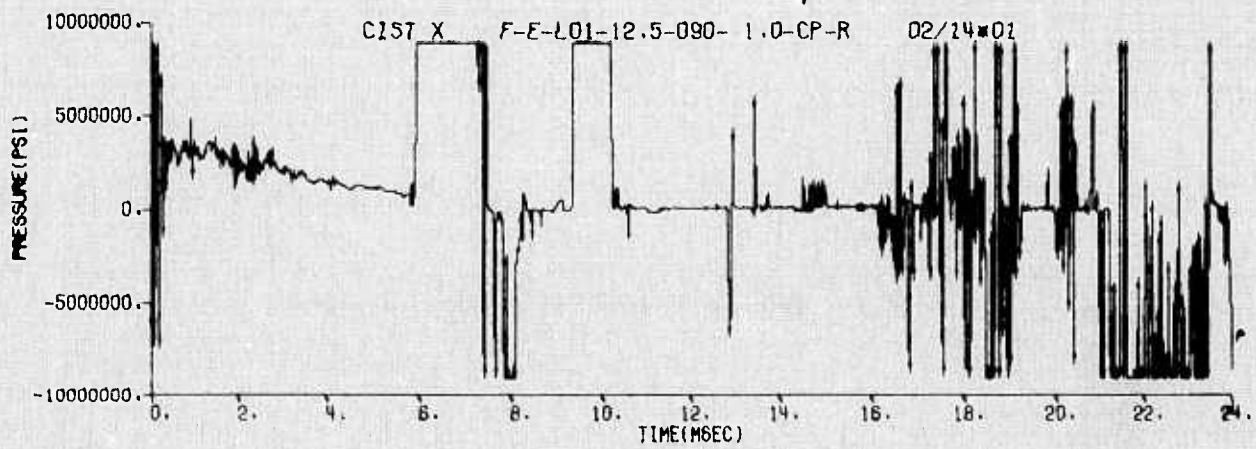


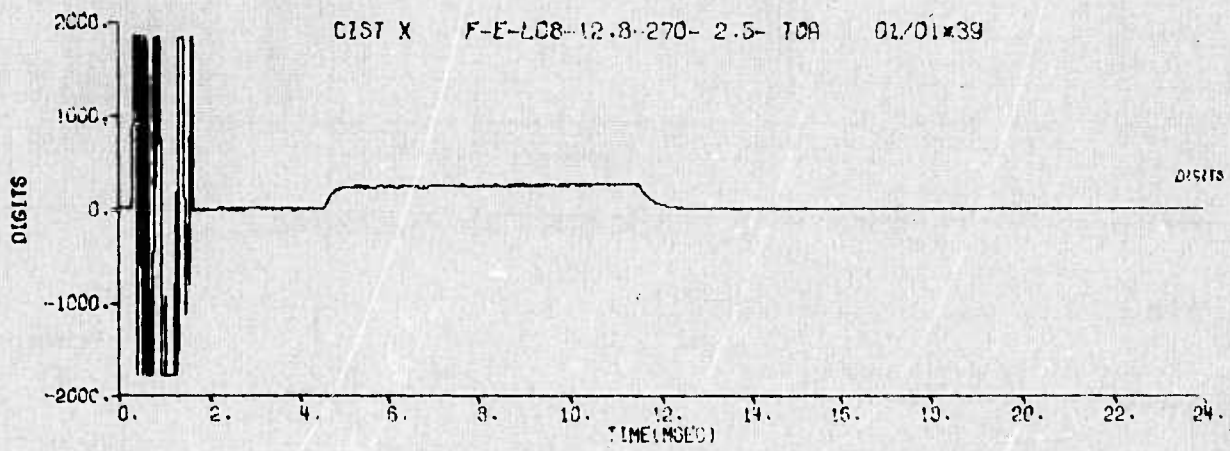








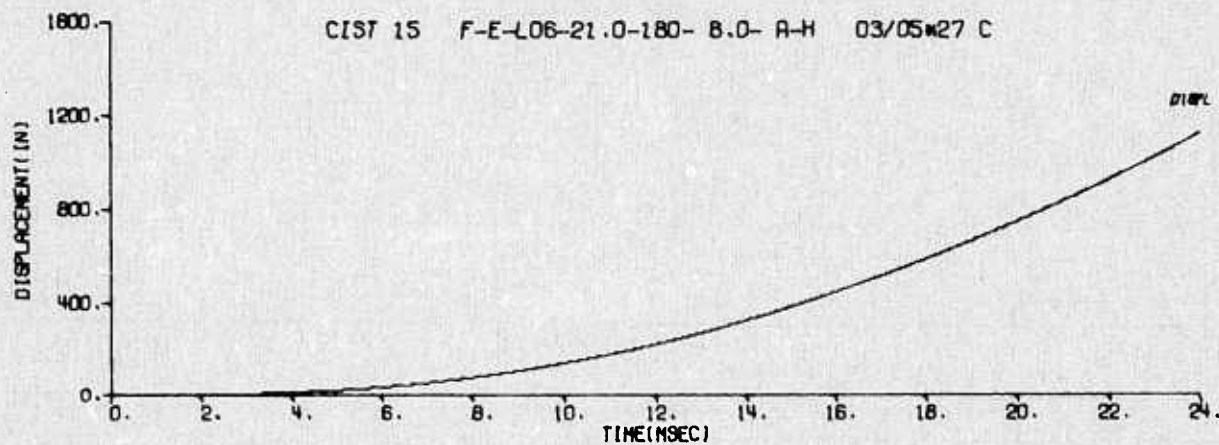
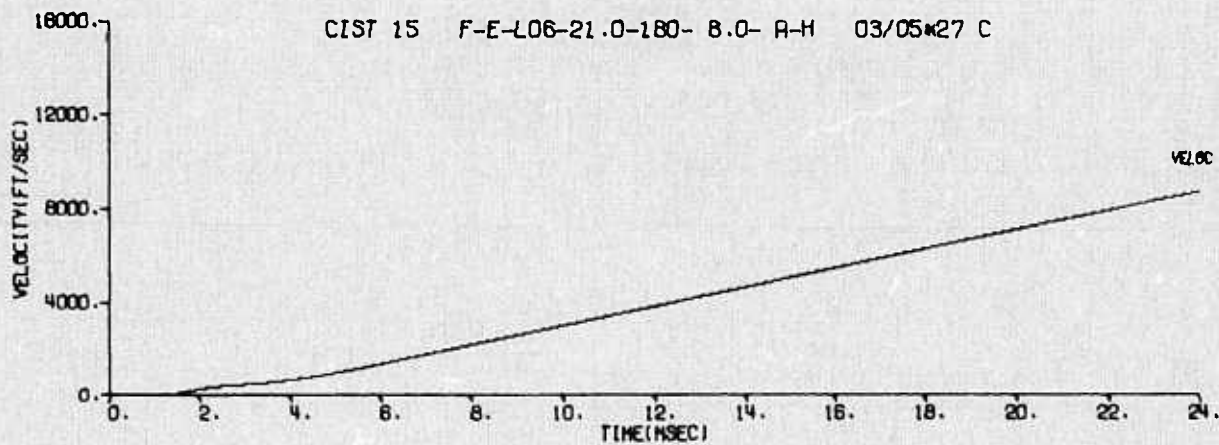
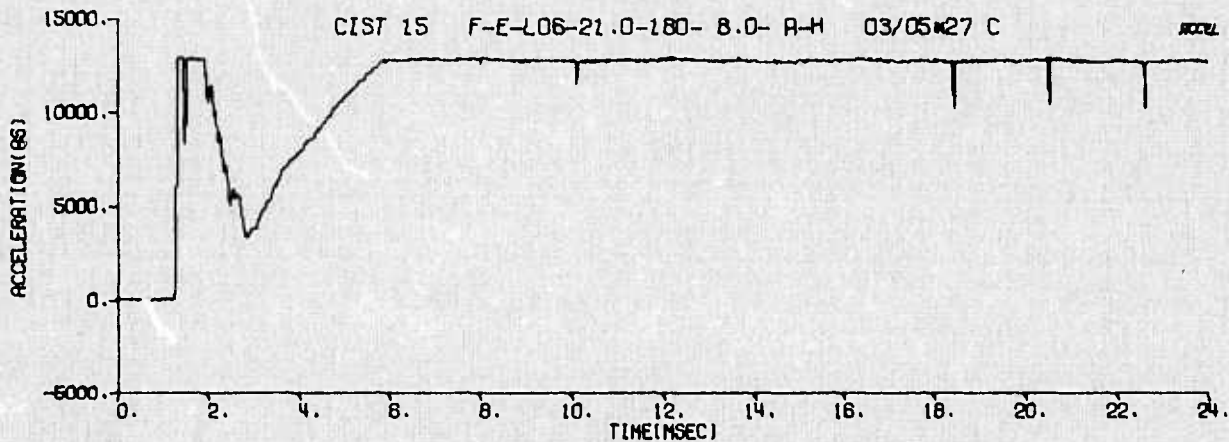


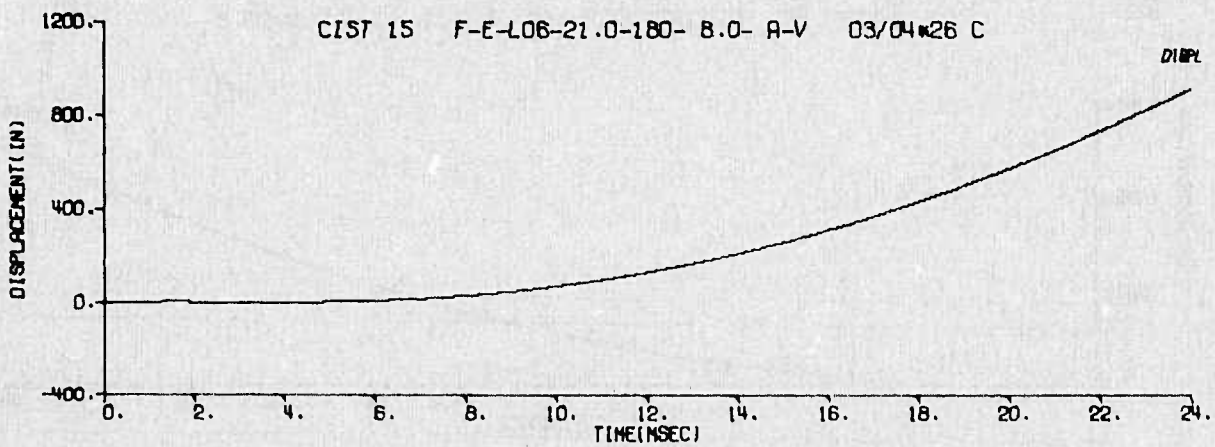
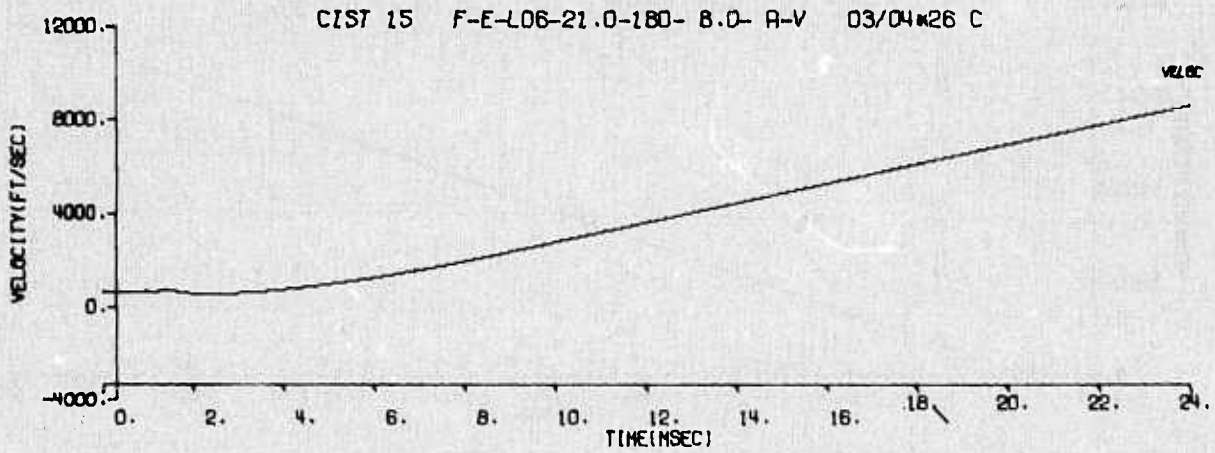
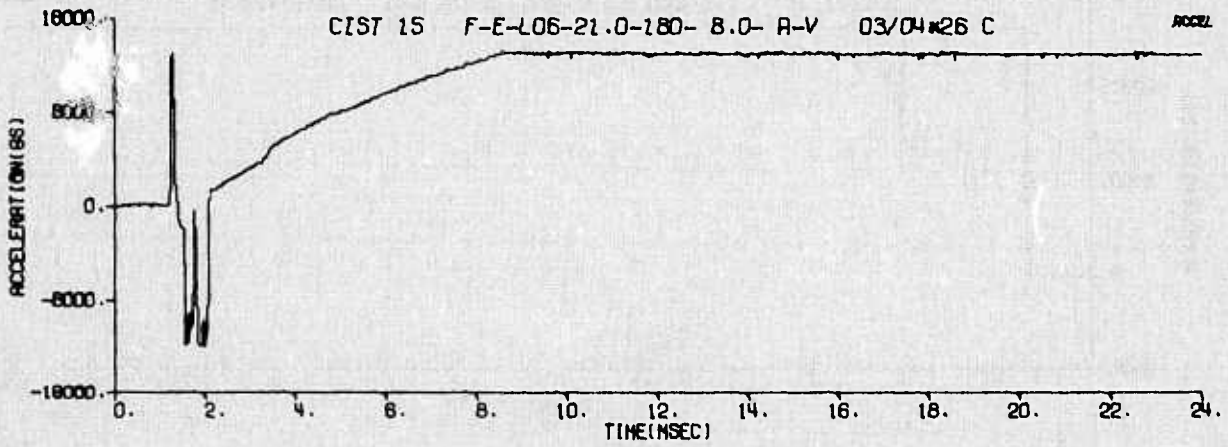


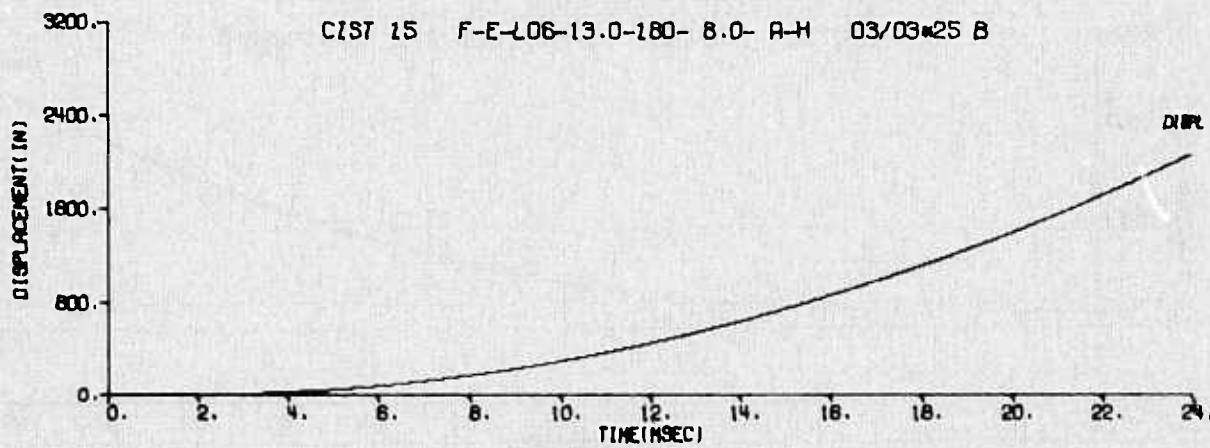
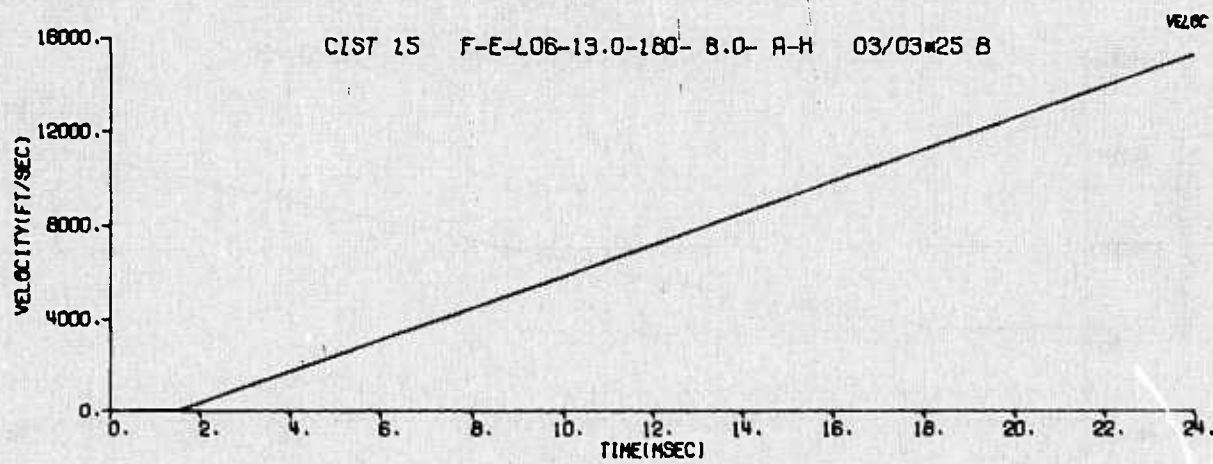
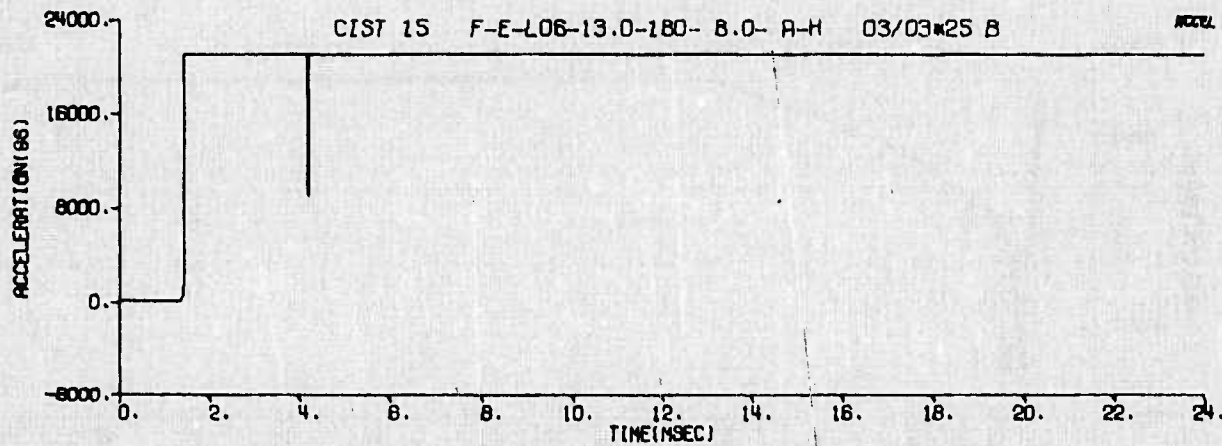
AFWL-TR-76-209

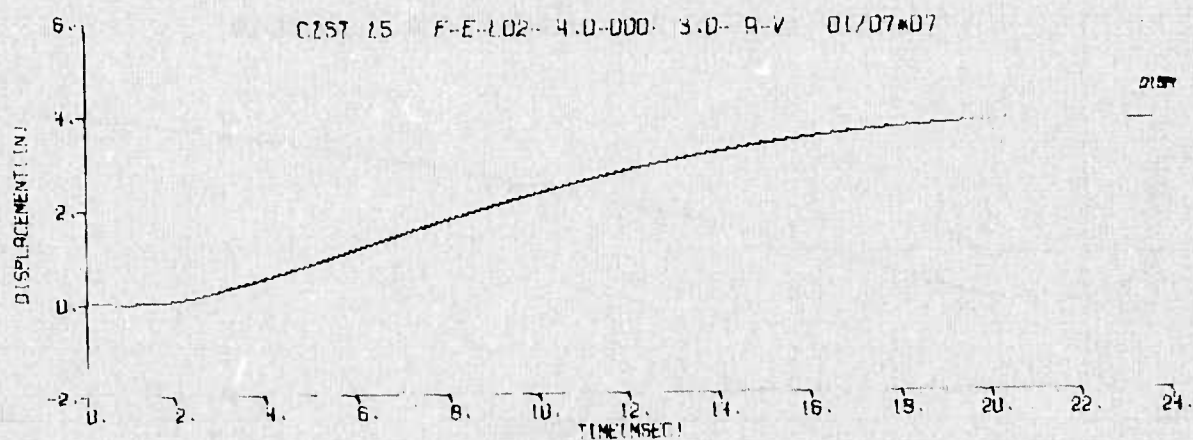
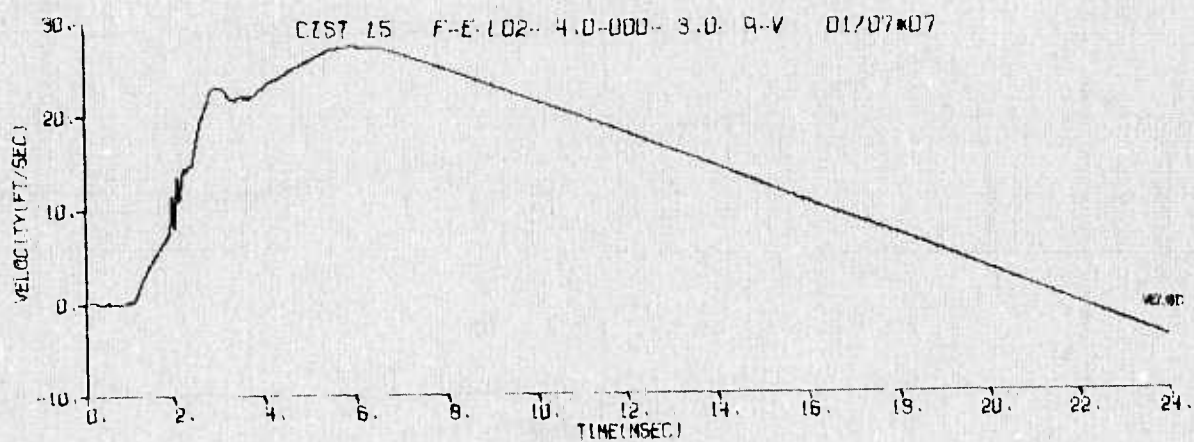
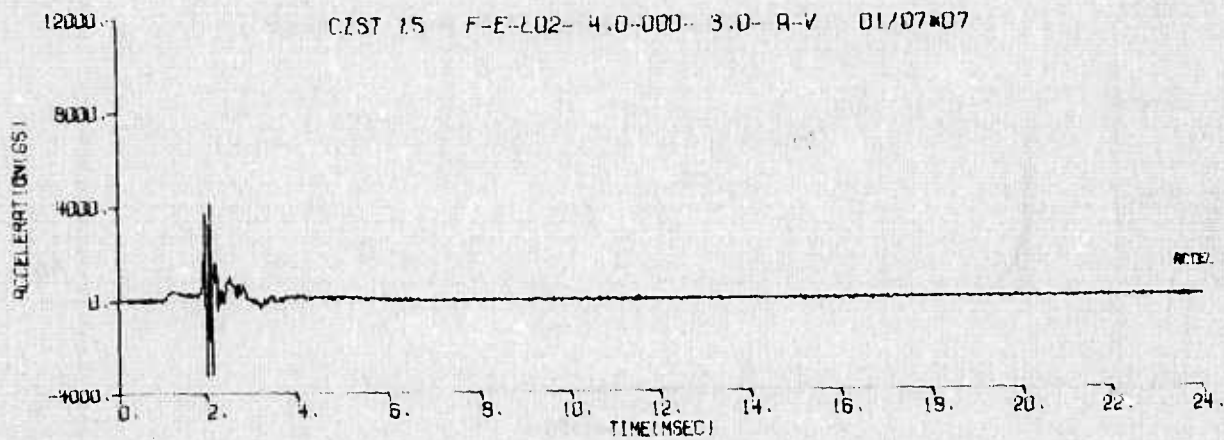
APPENDIX C

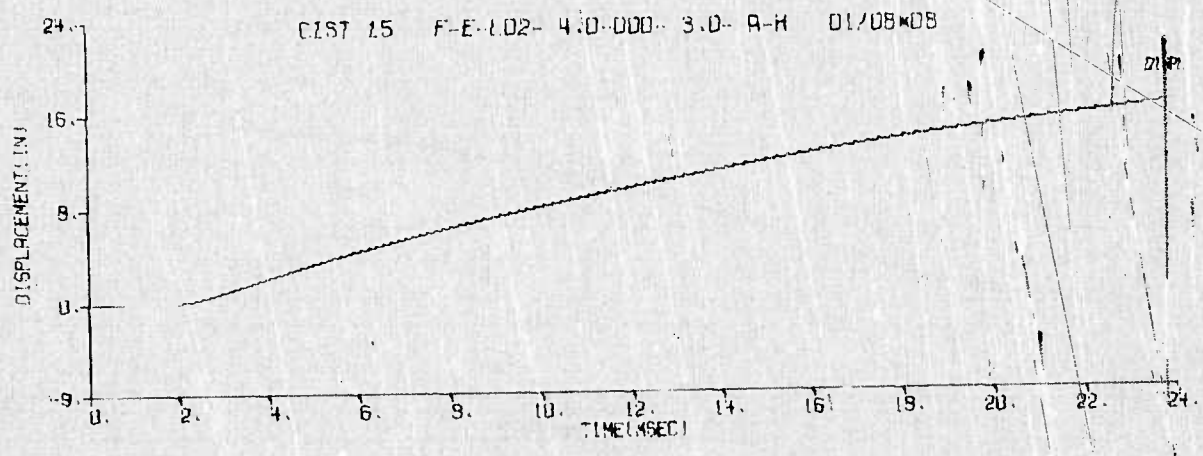
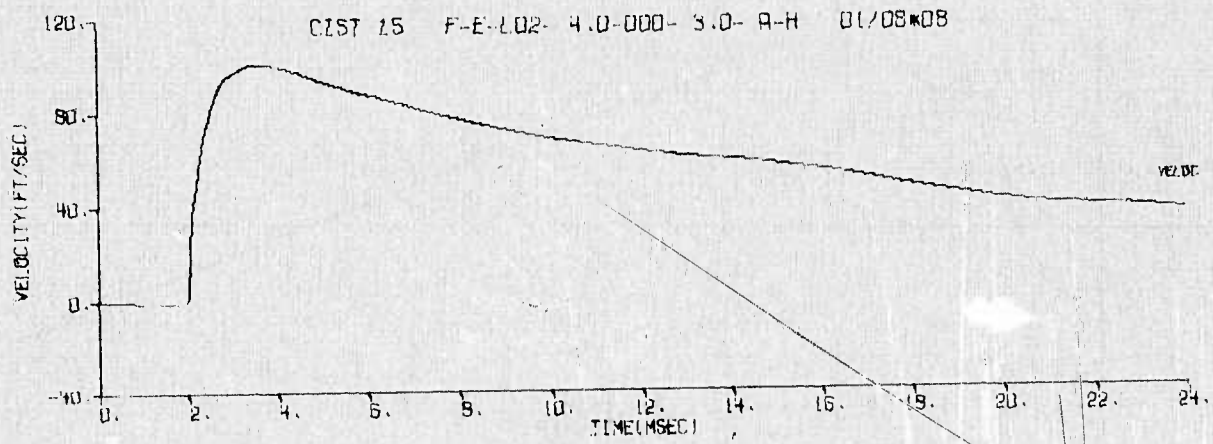
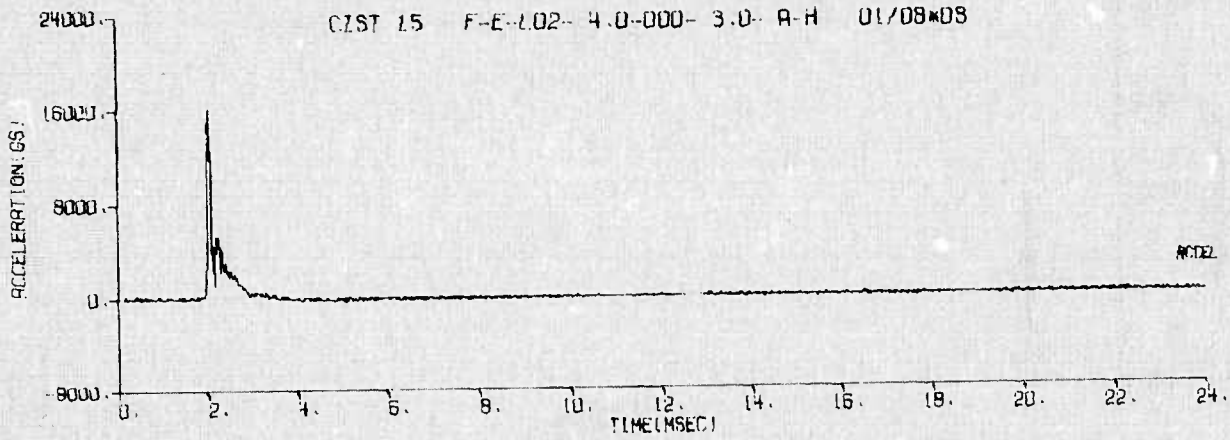
CIST 15 TIME HISTORY PLOTS

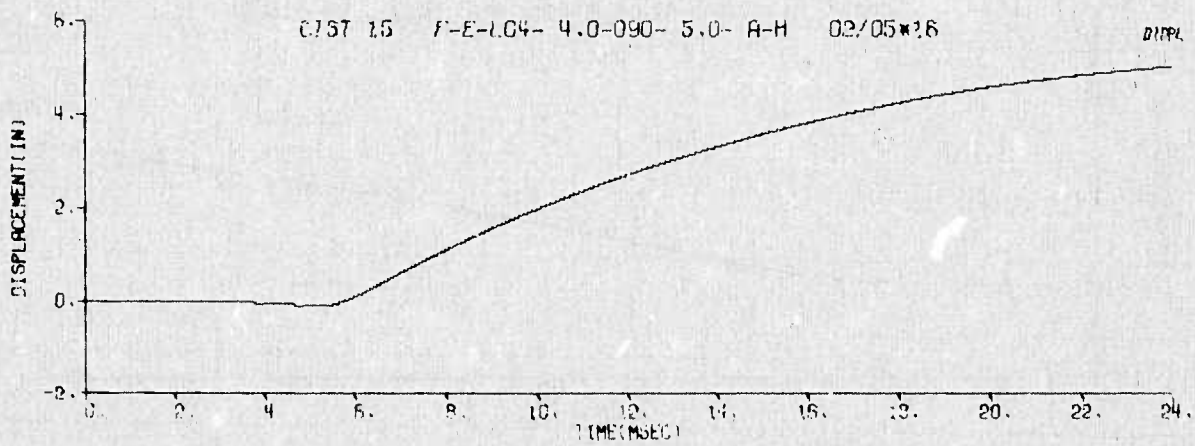
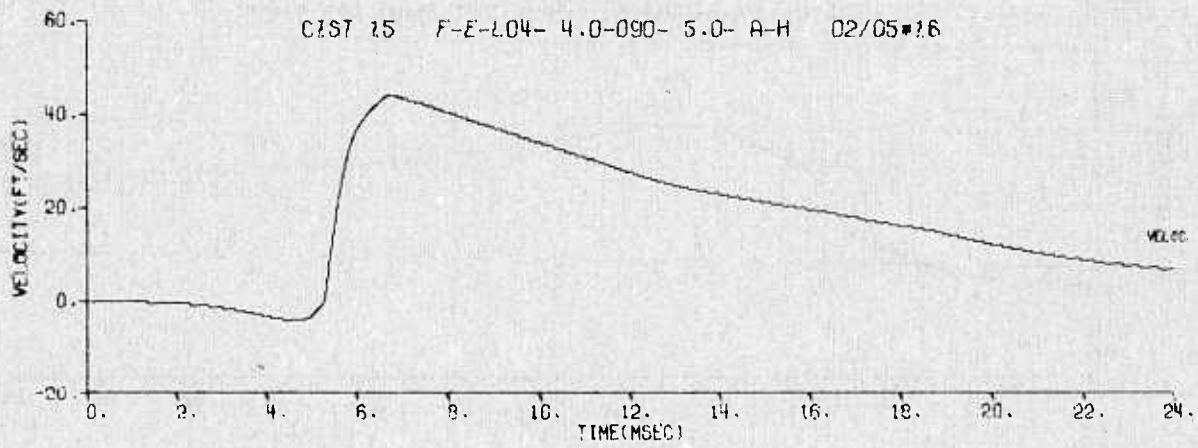
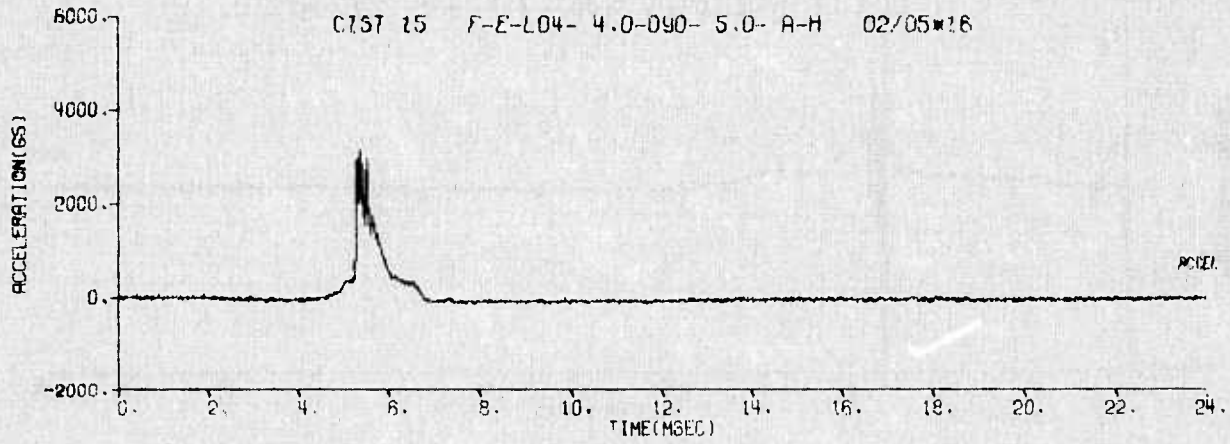


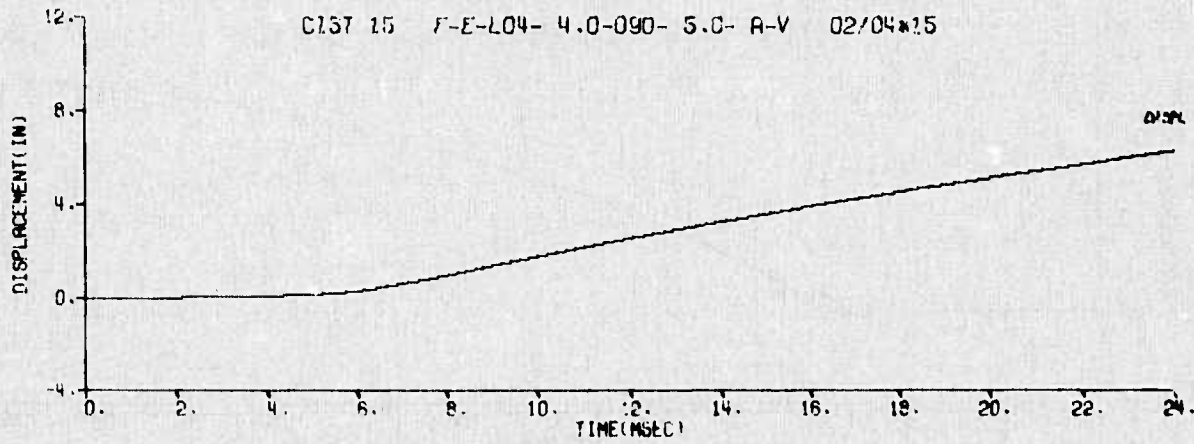
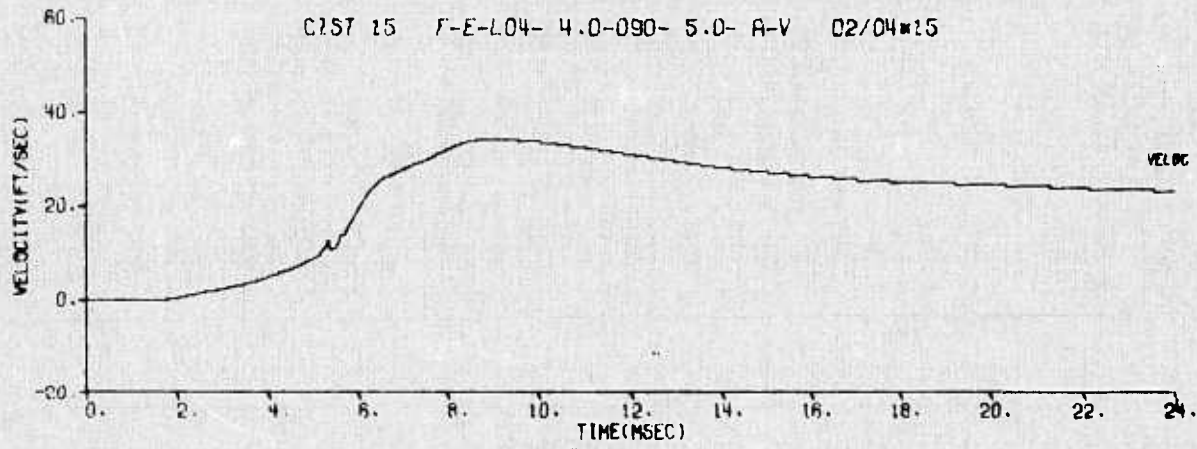
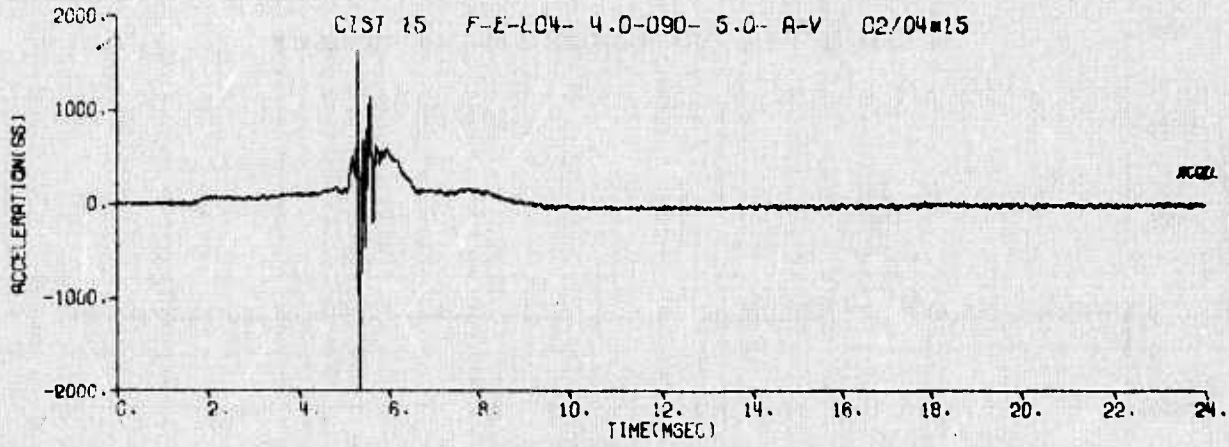


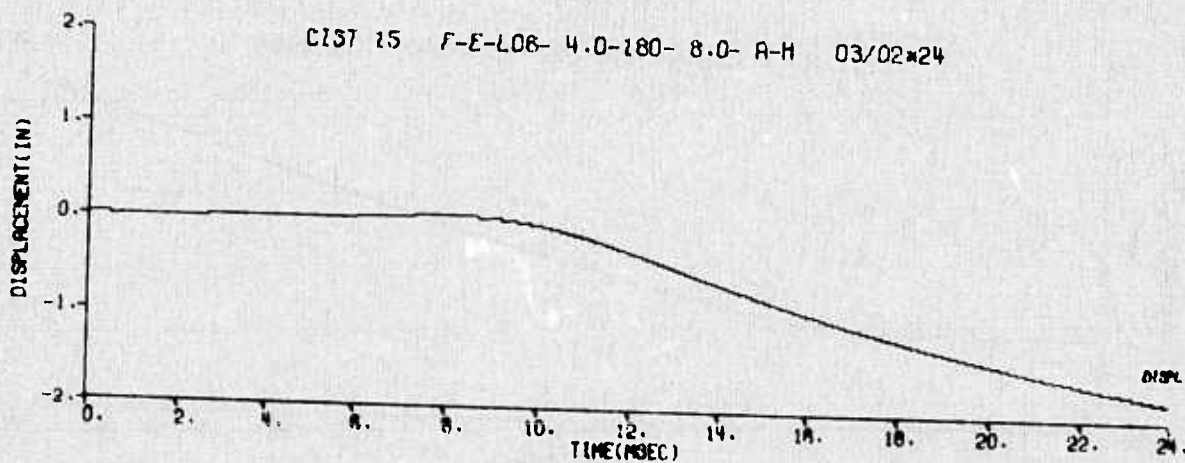
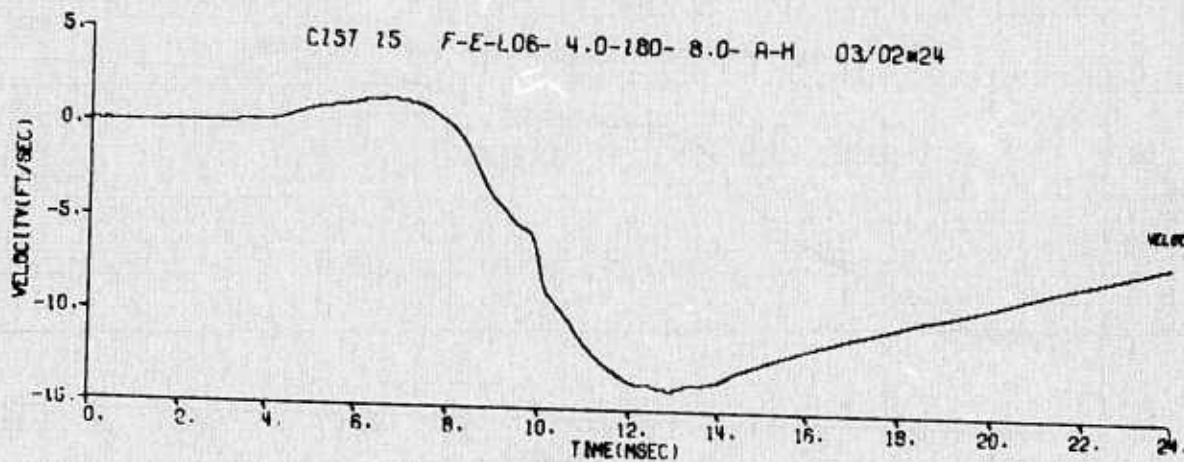
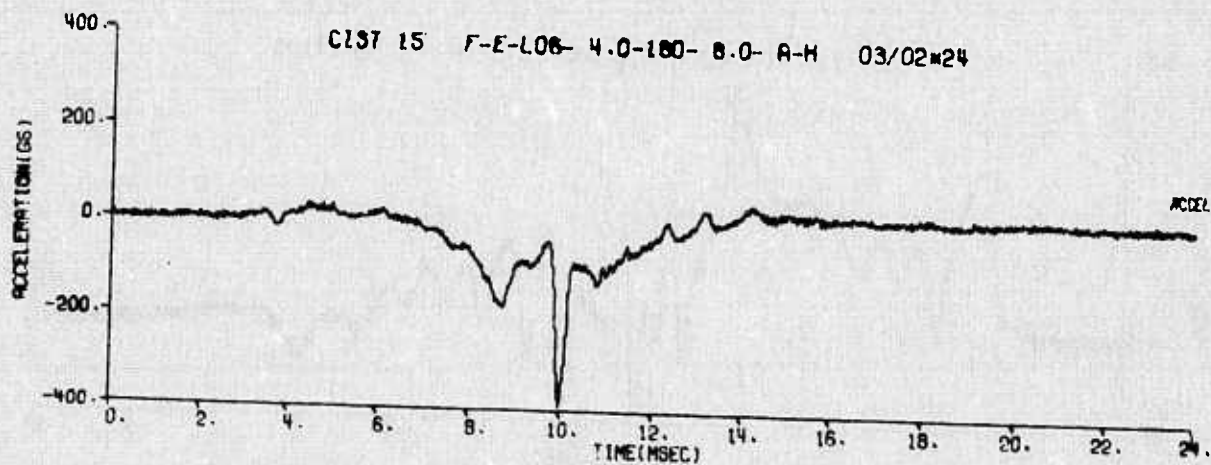


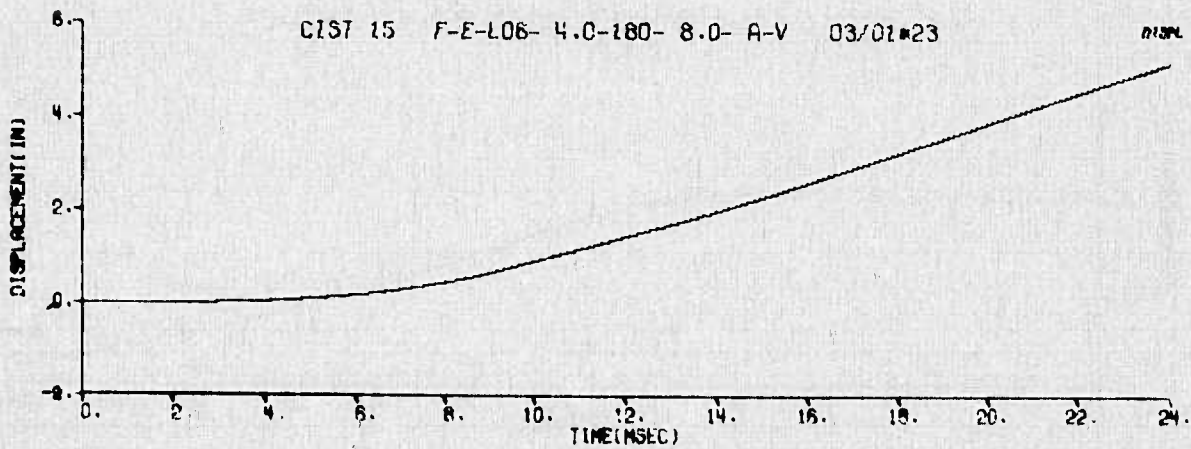
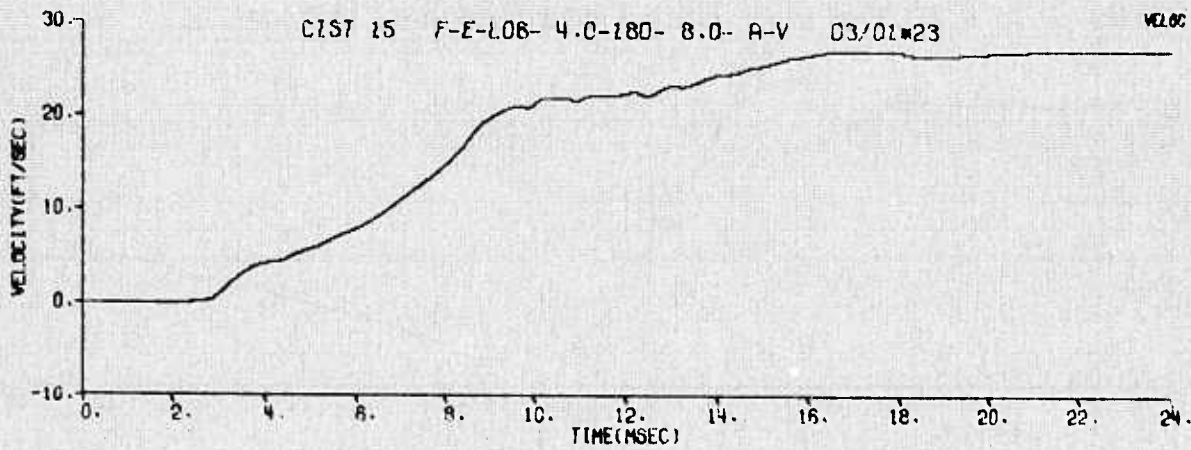
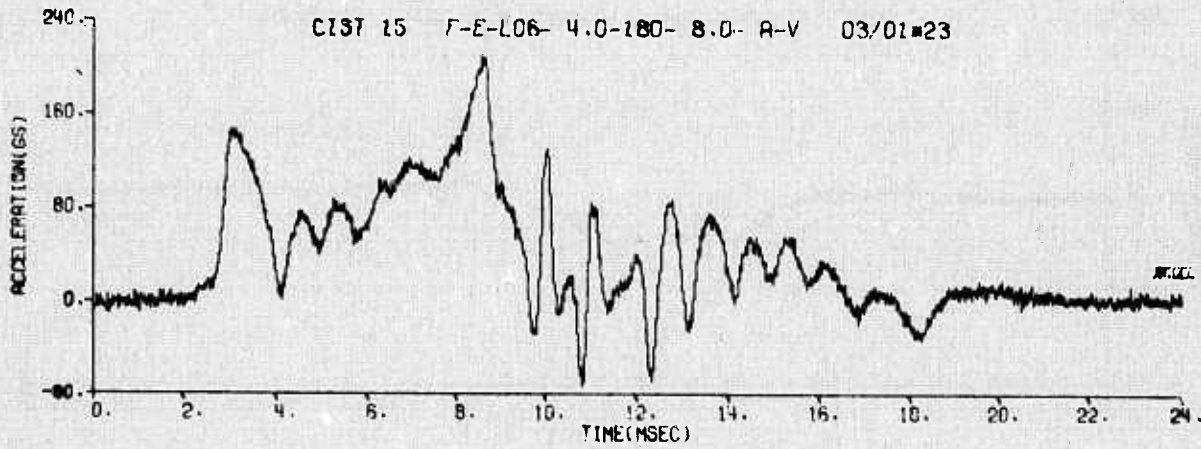


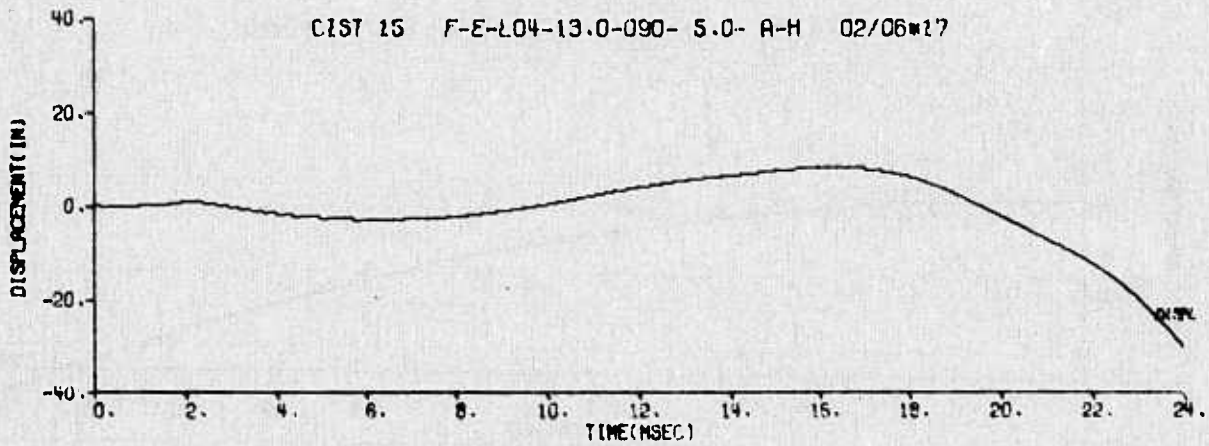
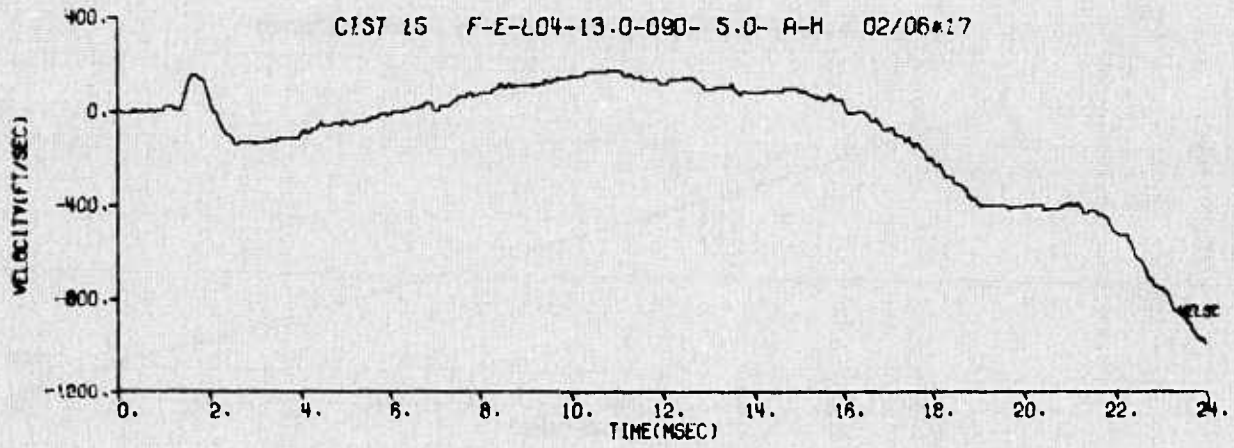
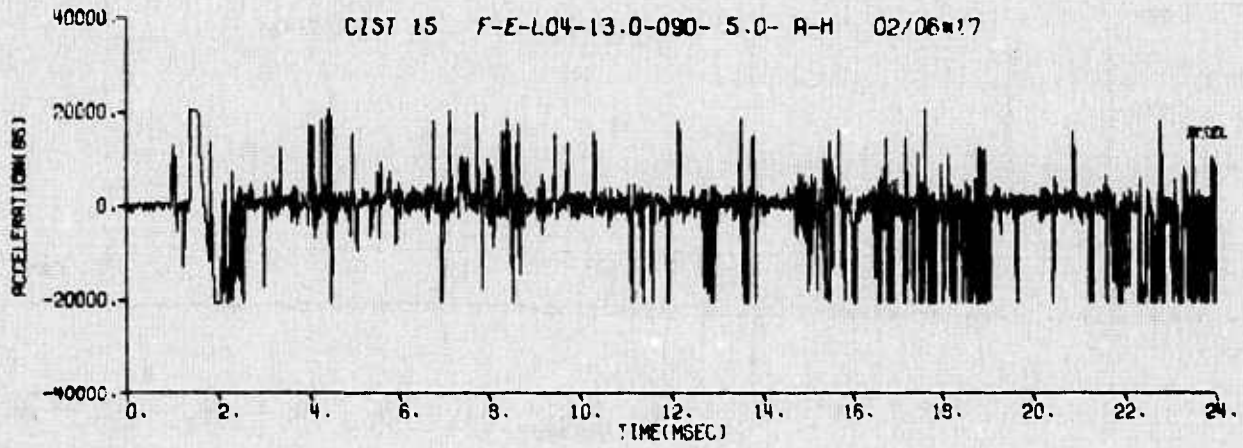


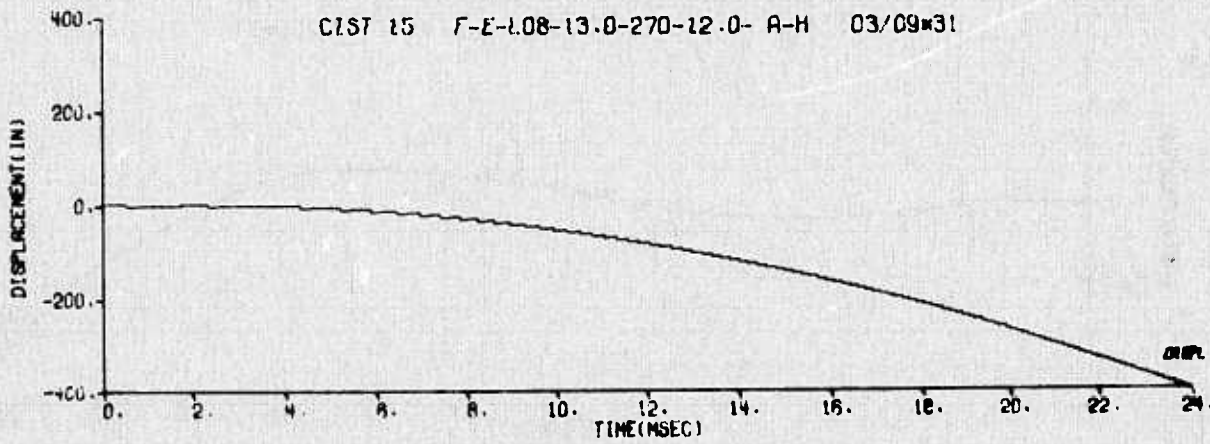
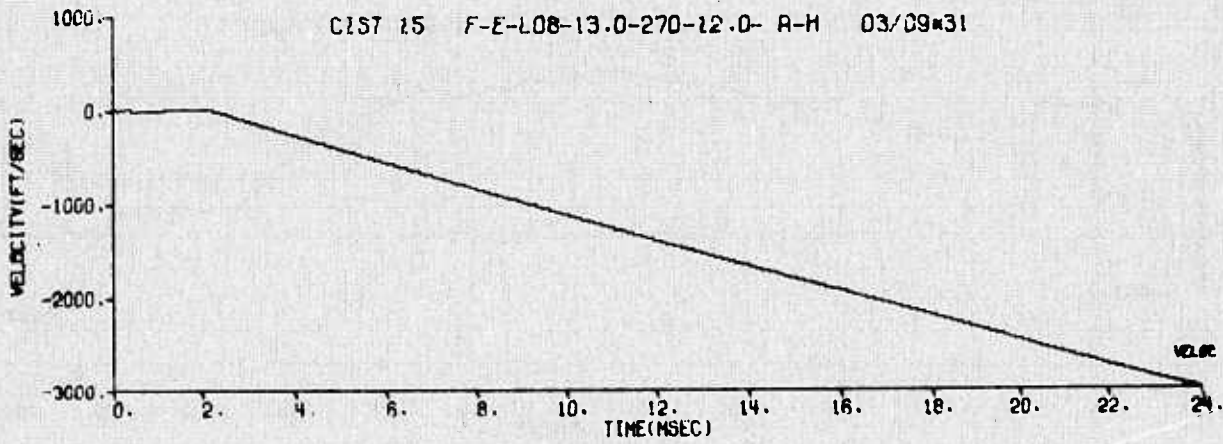
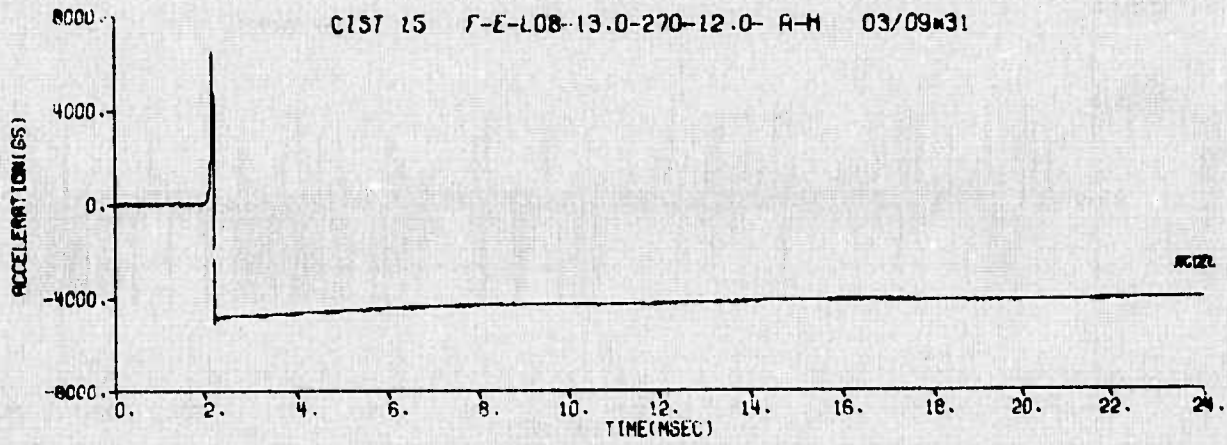


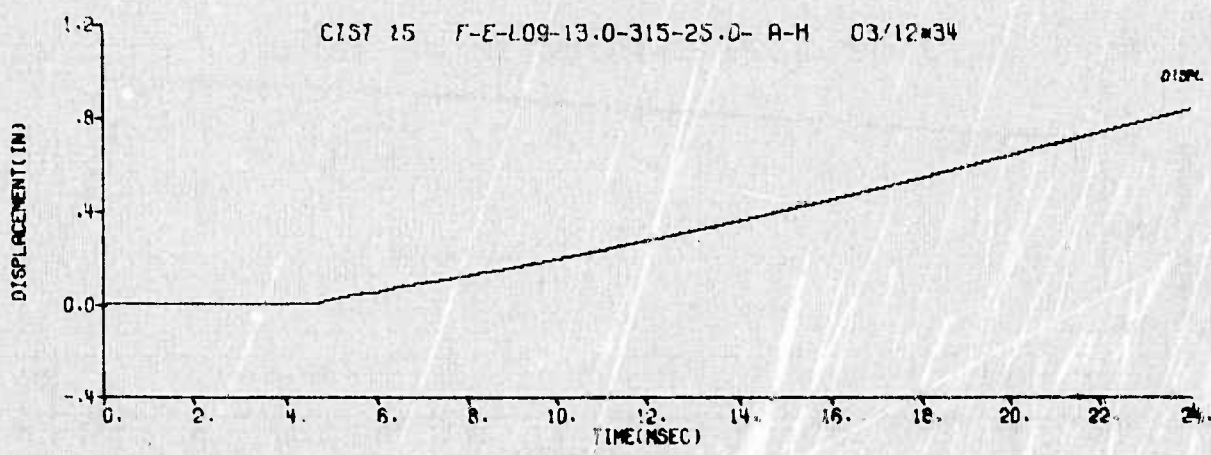
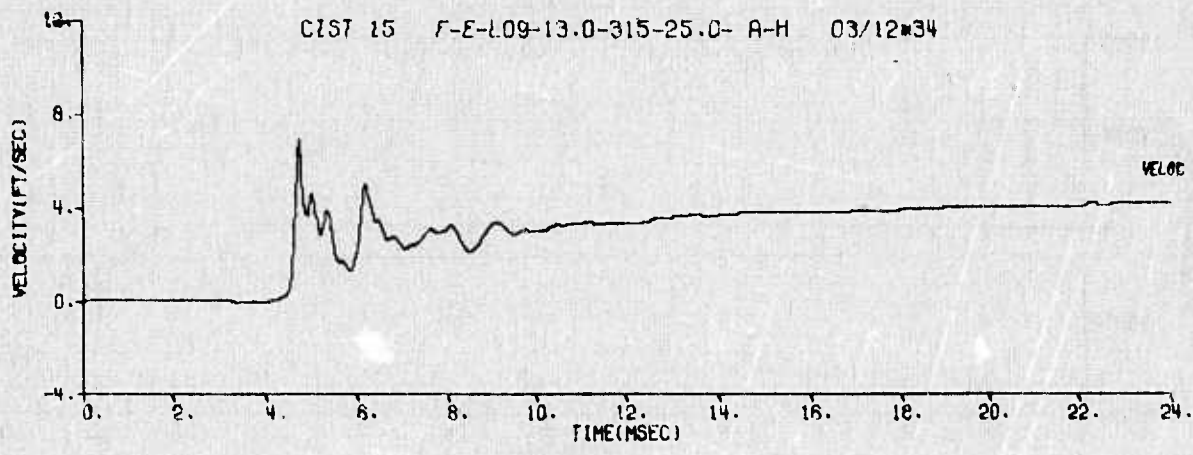
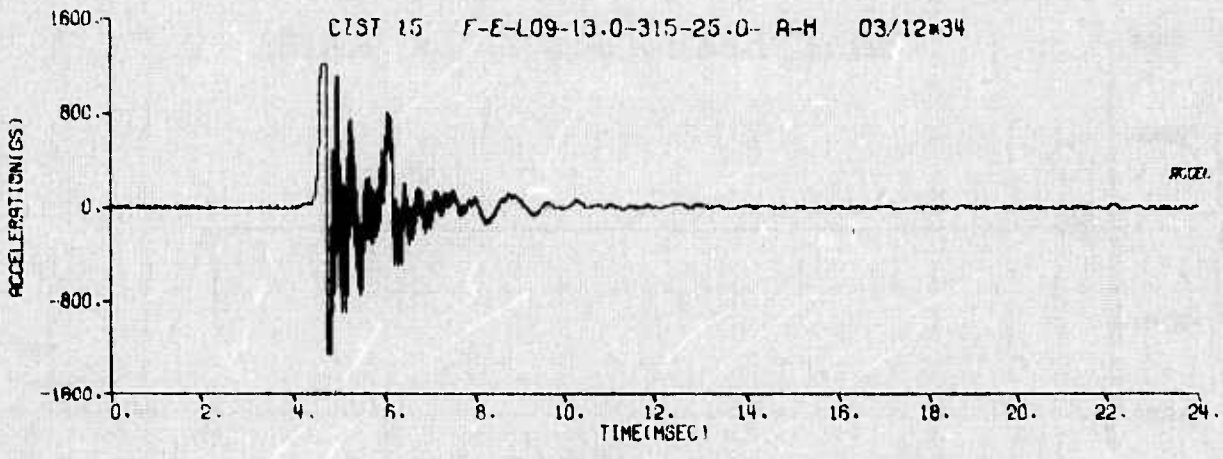


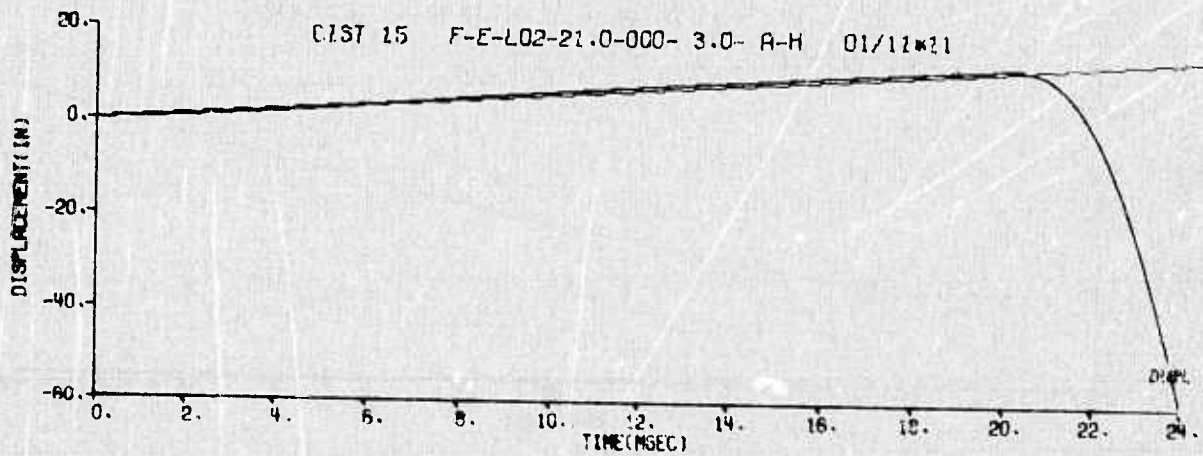
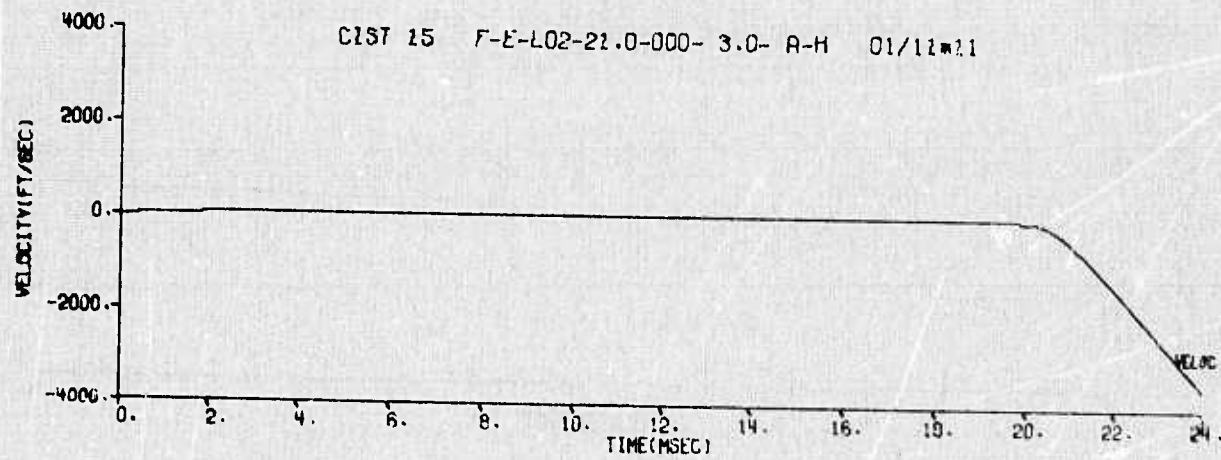
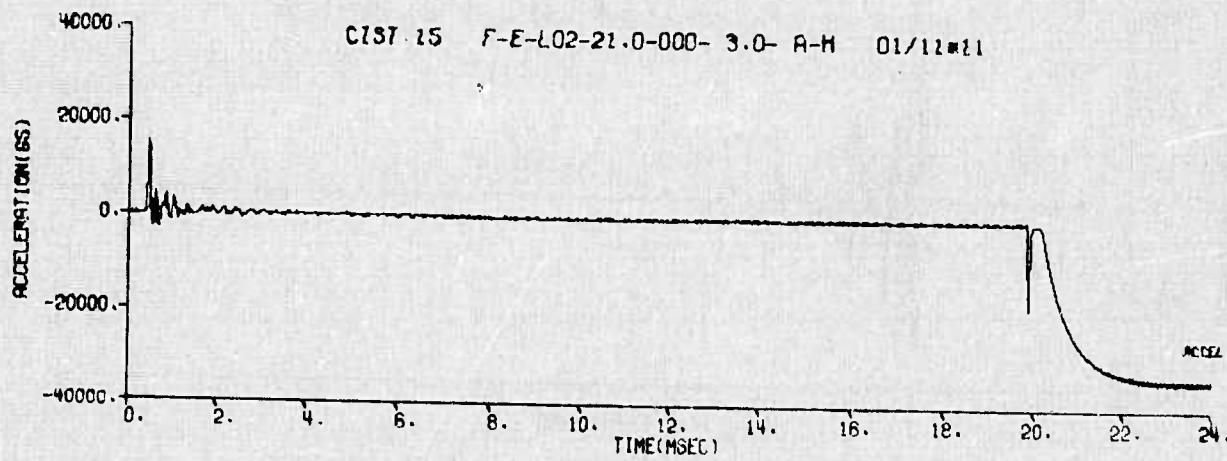


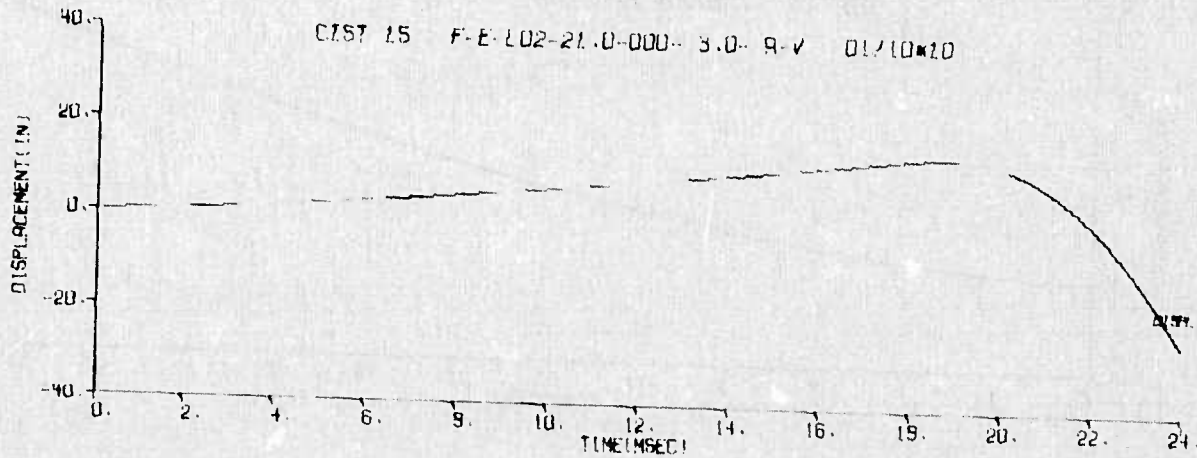
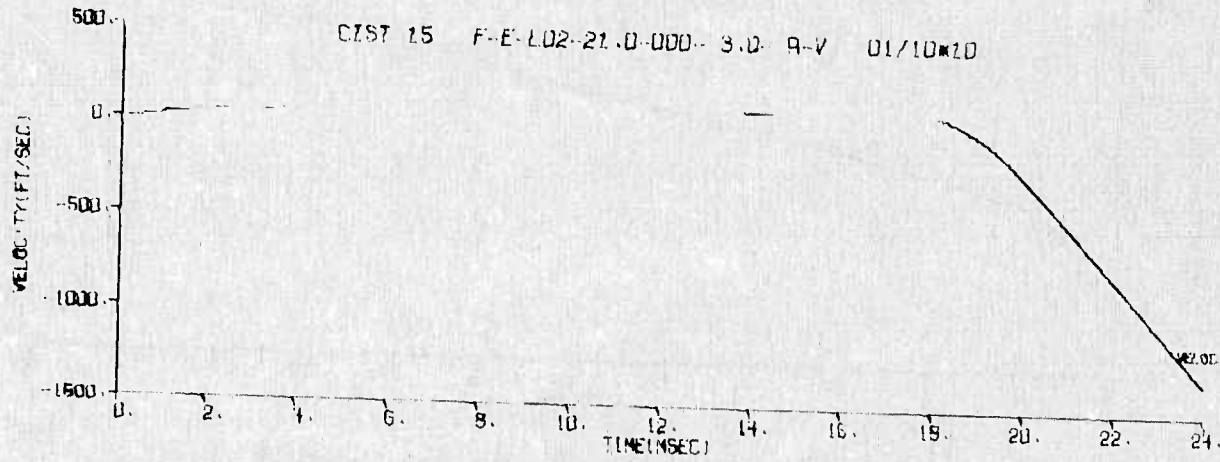
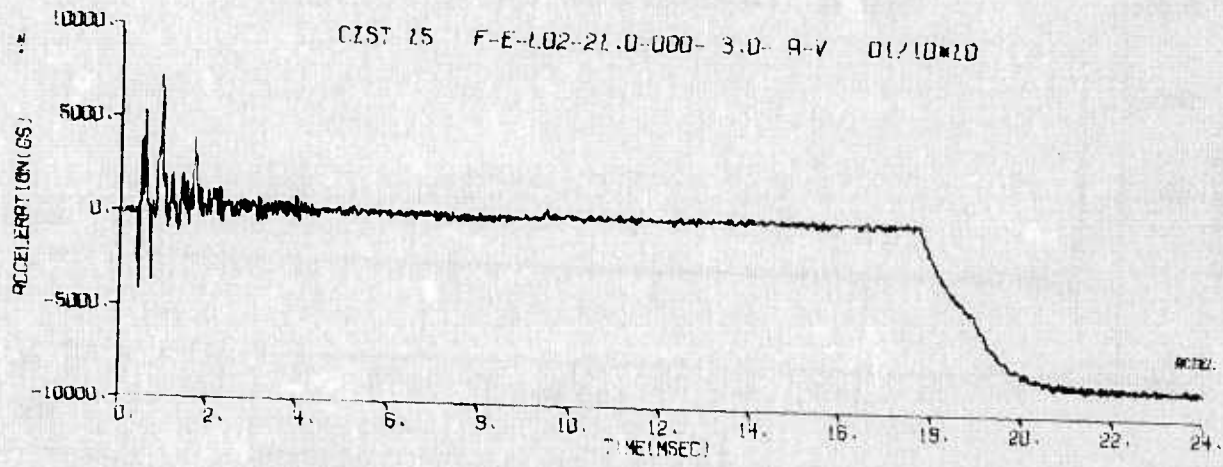


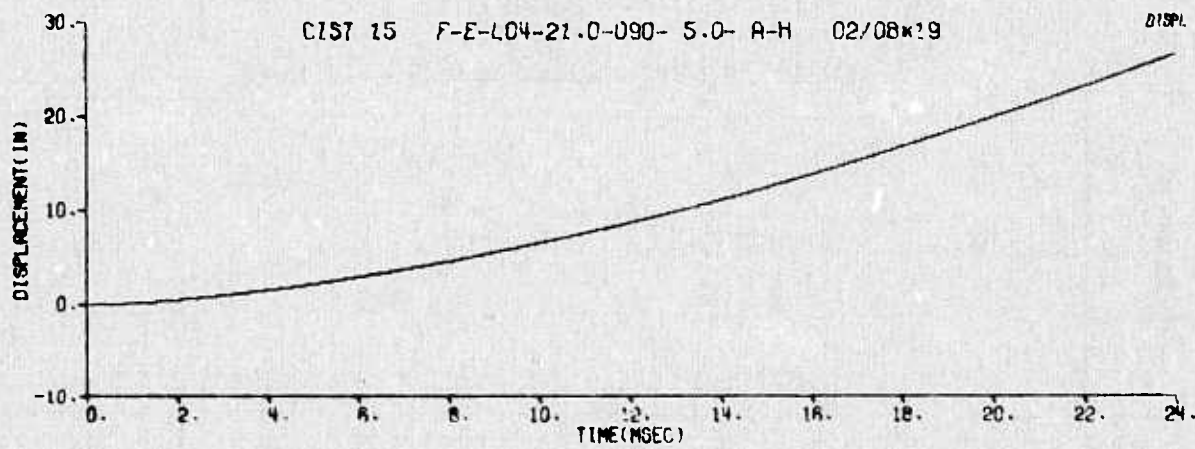
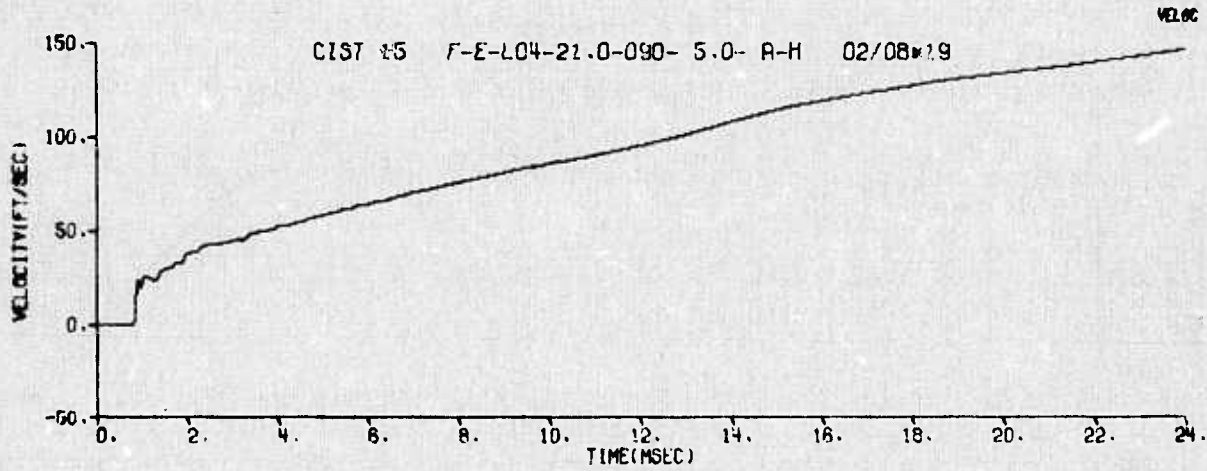
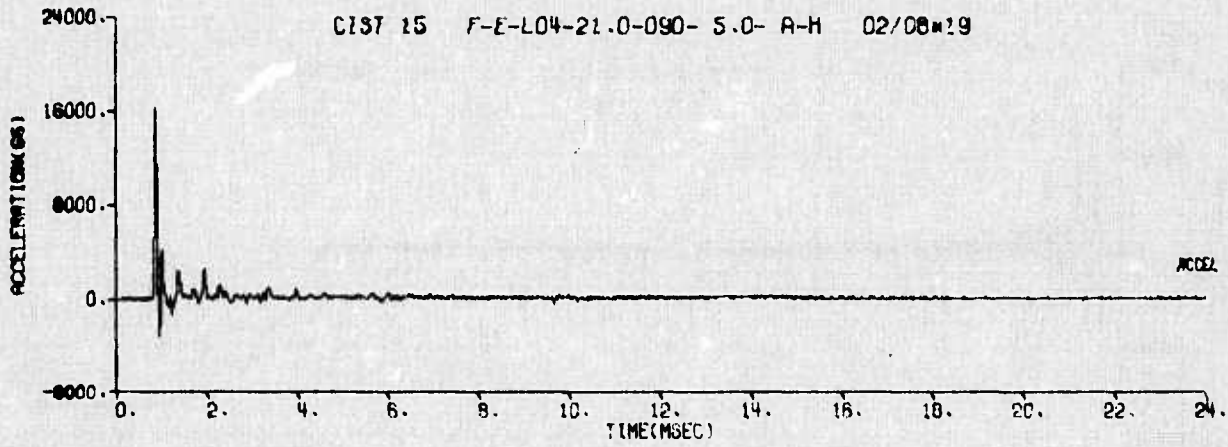


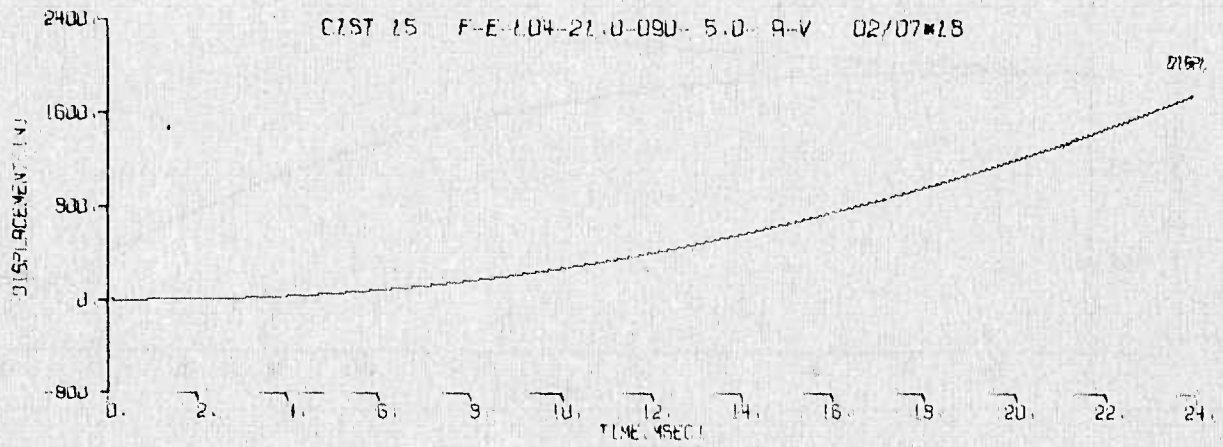
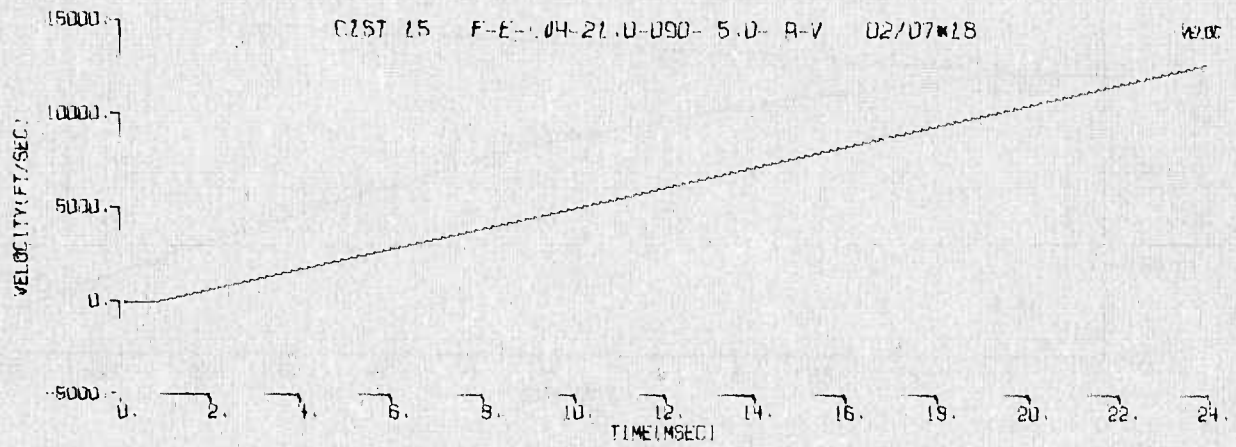
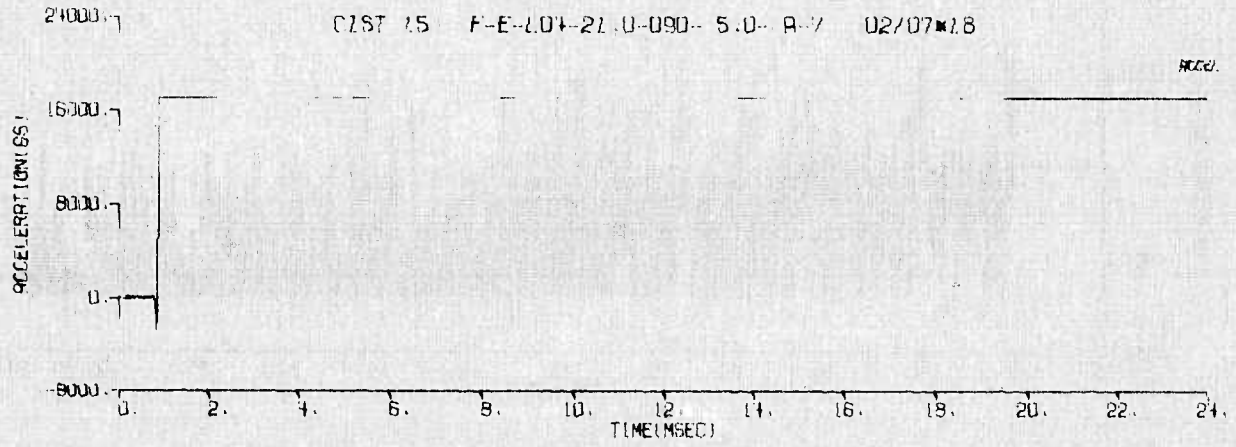


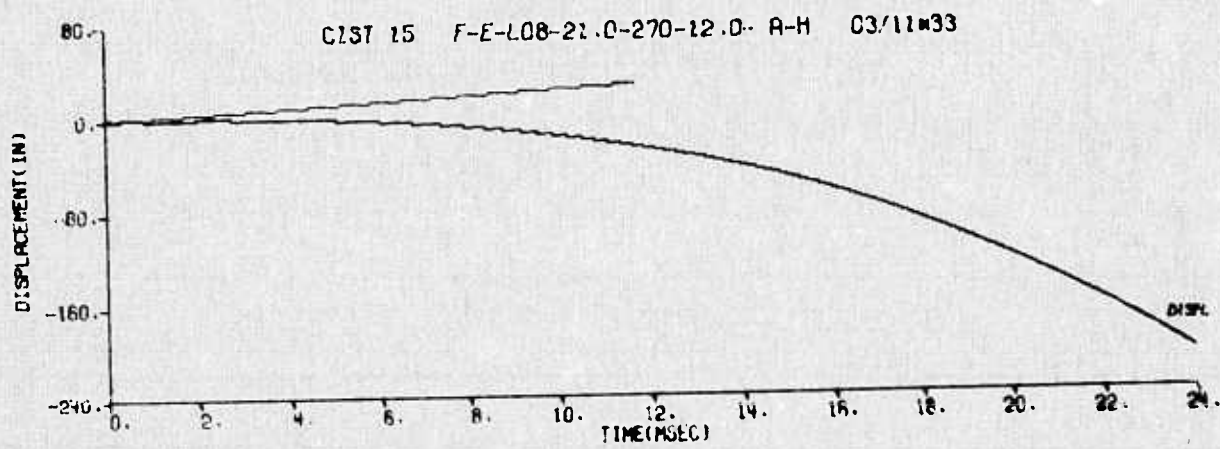
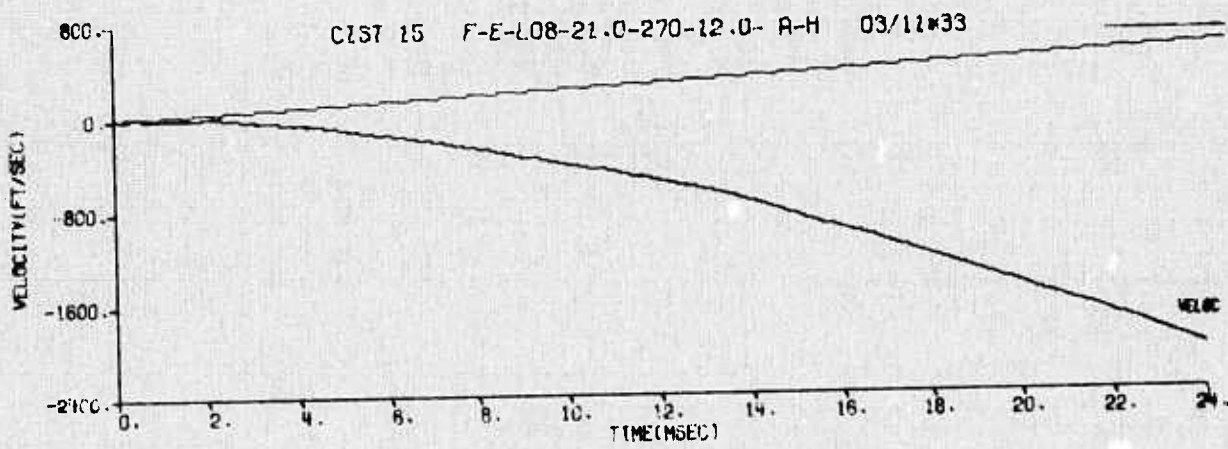
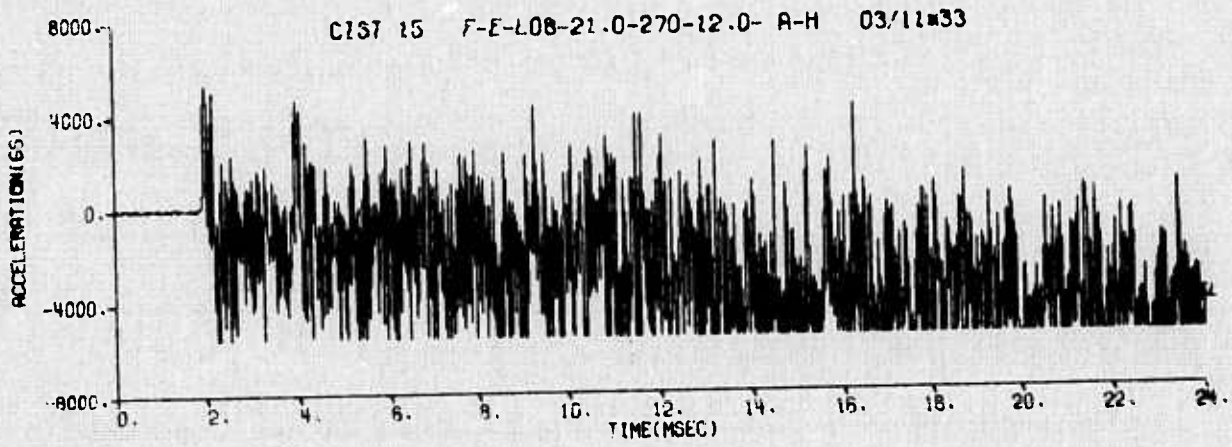


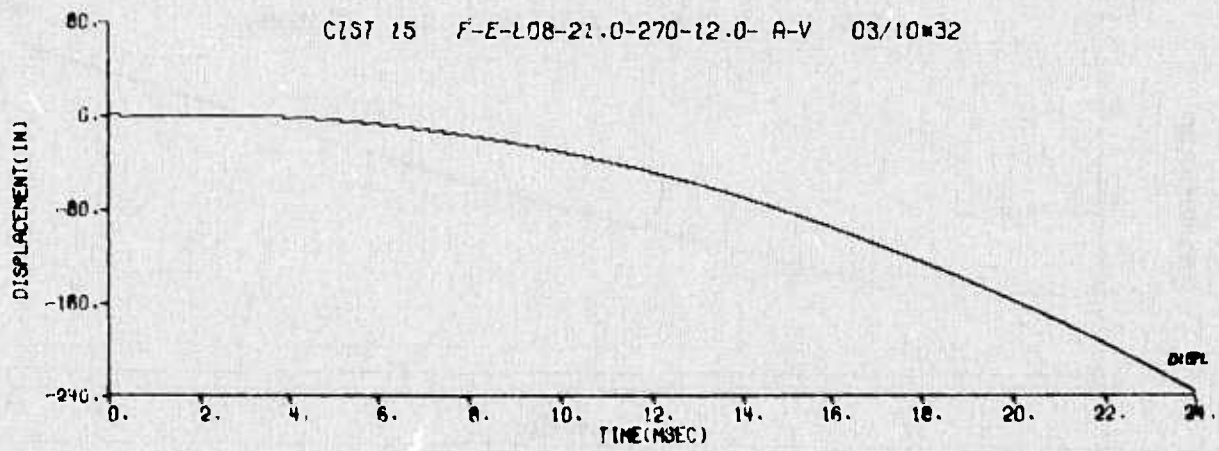
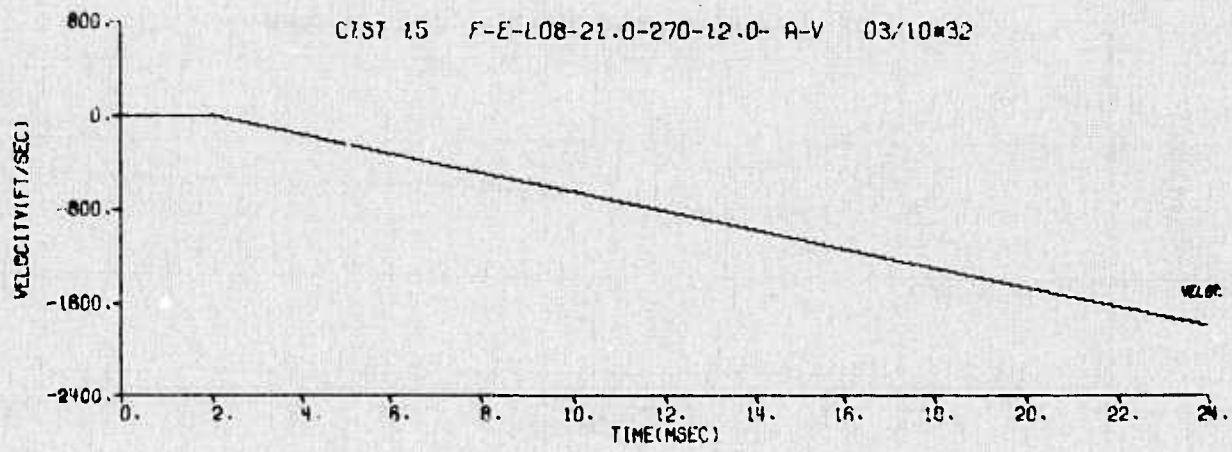
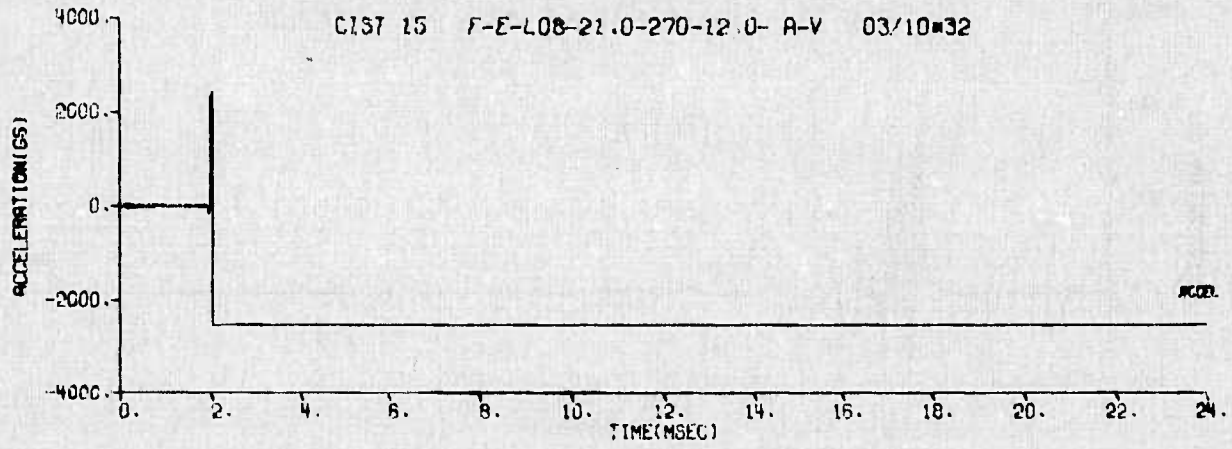


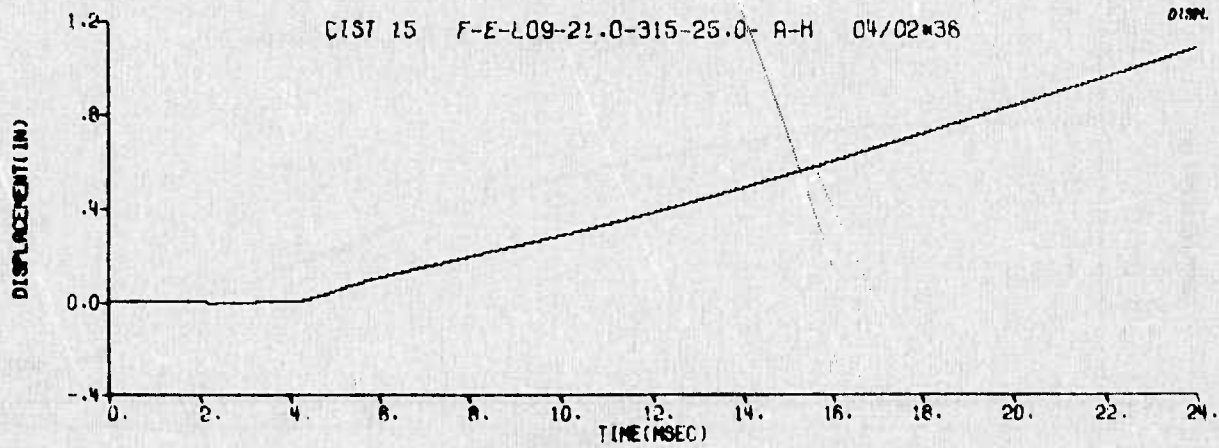
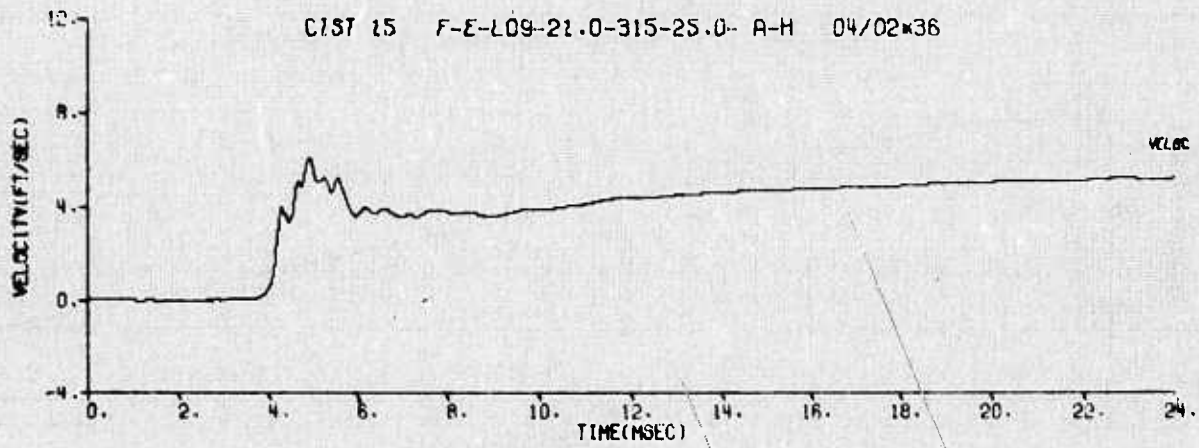
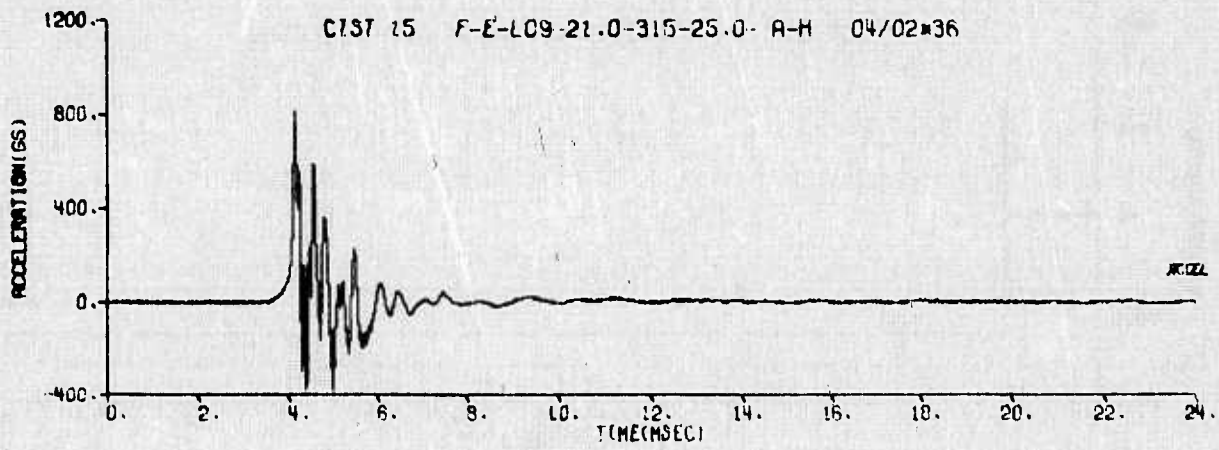


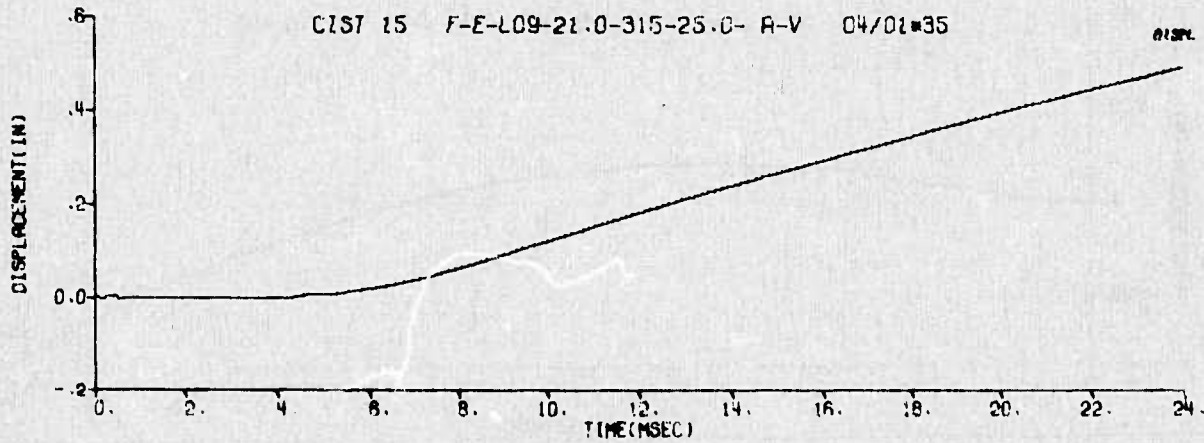
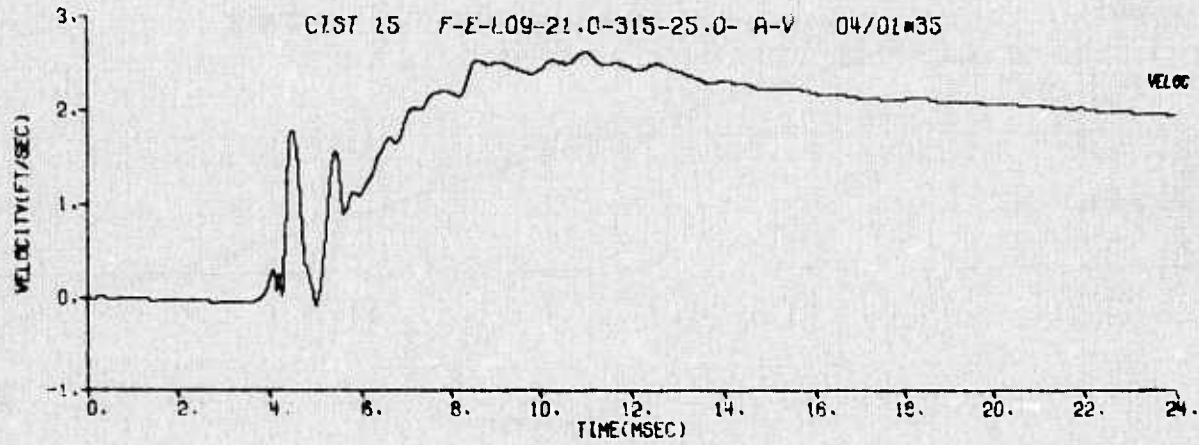
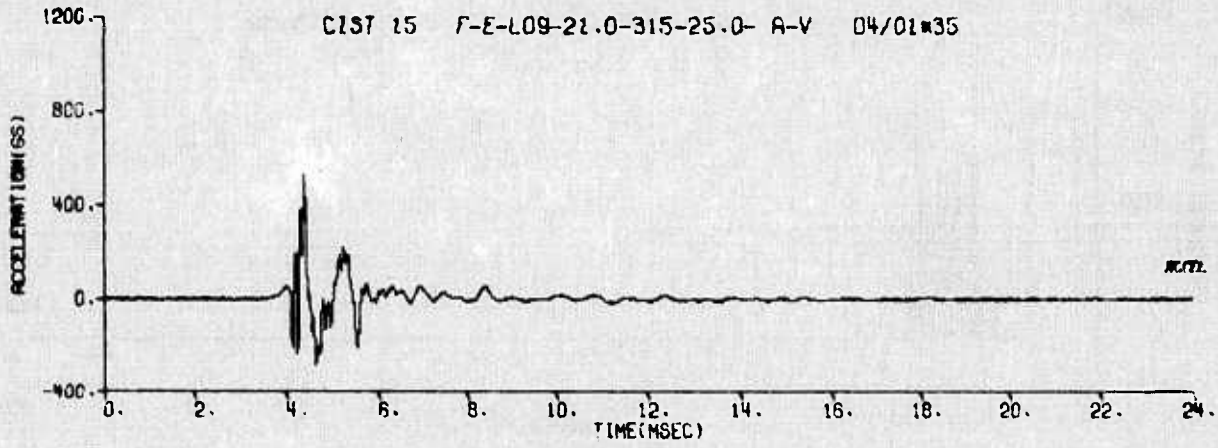


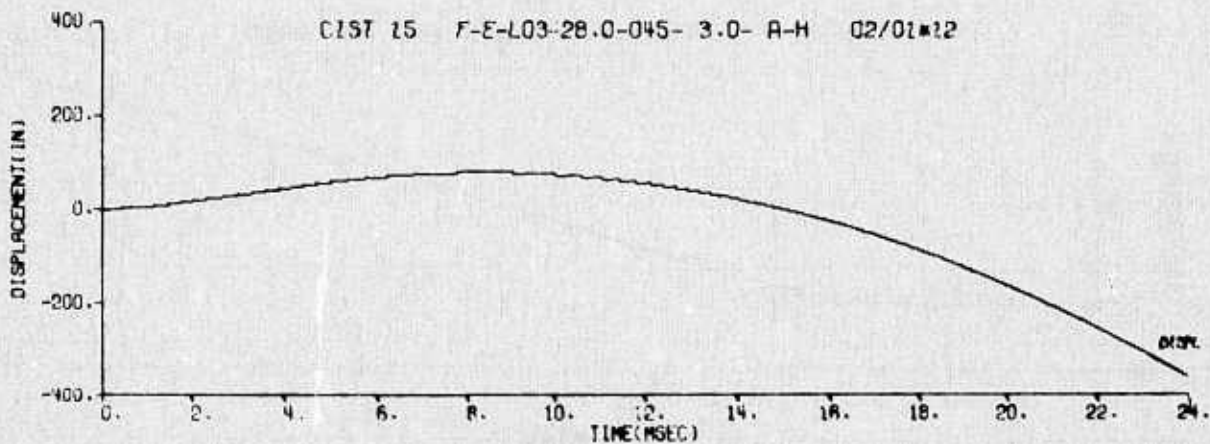
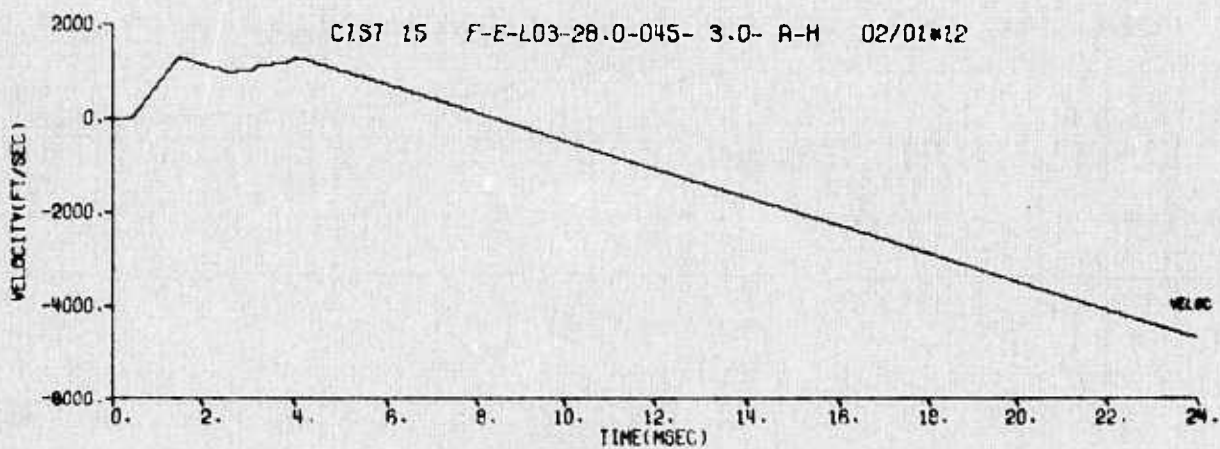
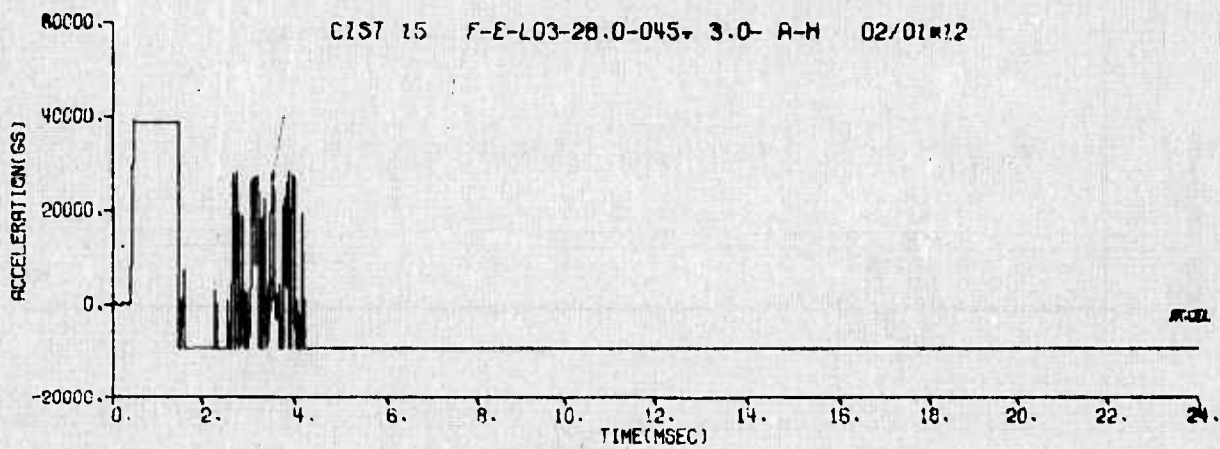


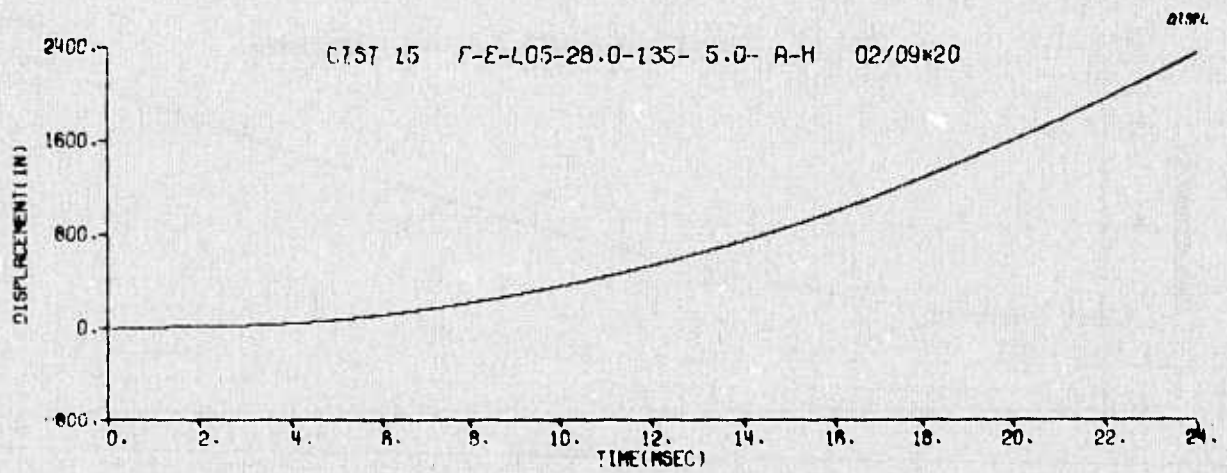
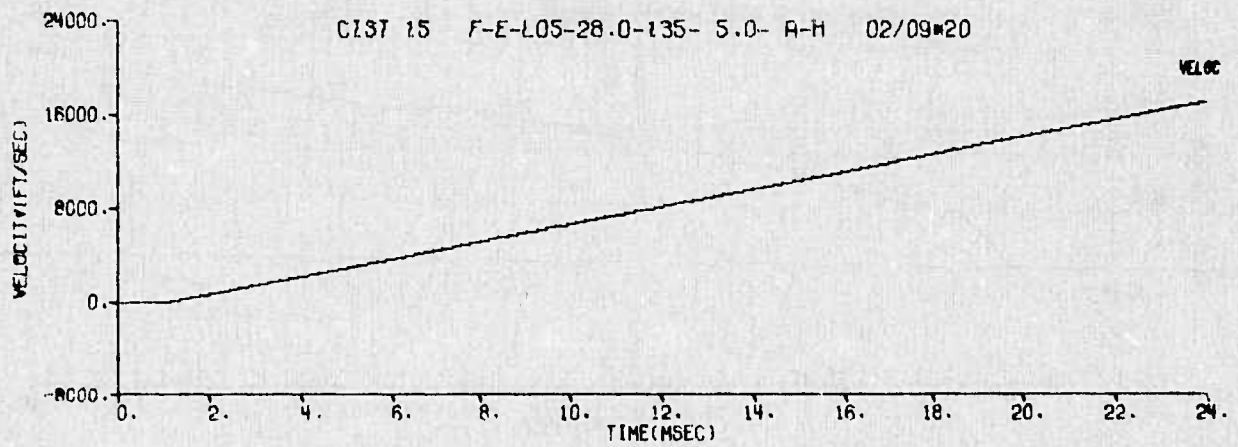
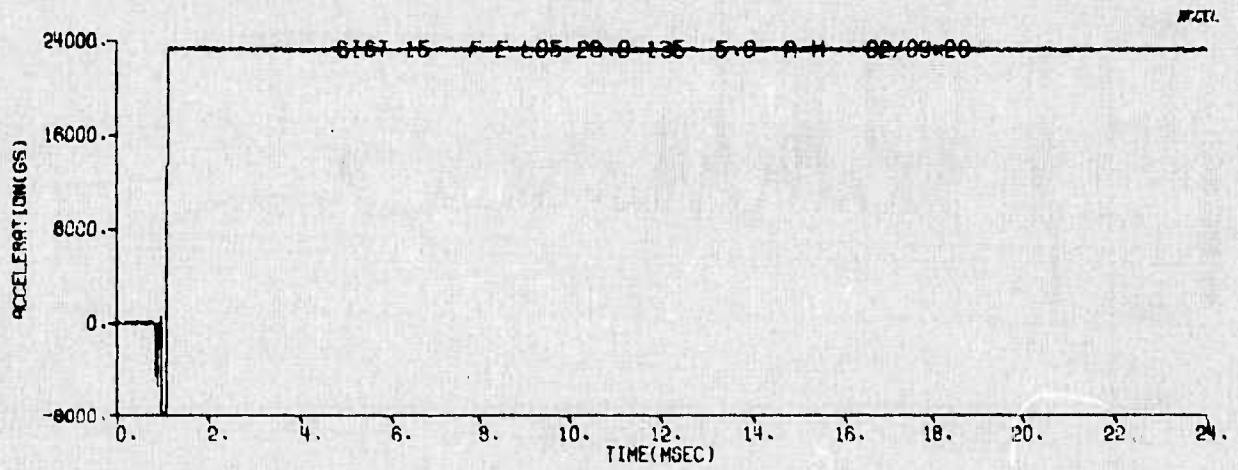


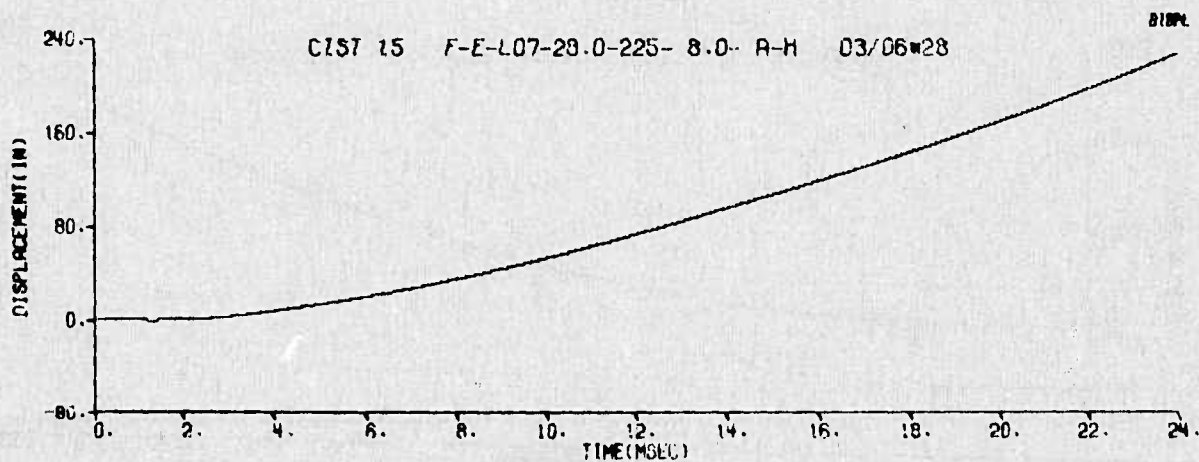
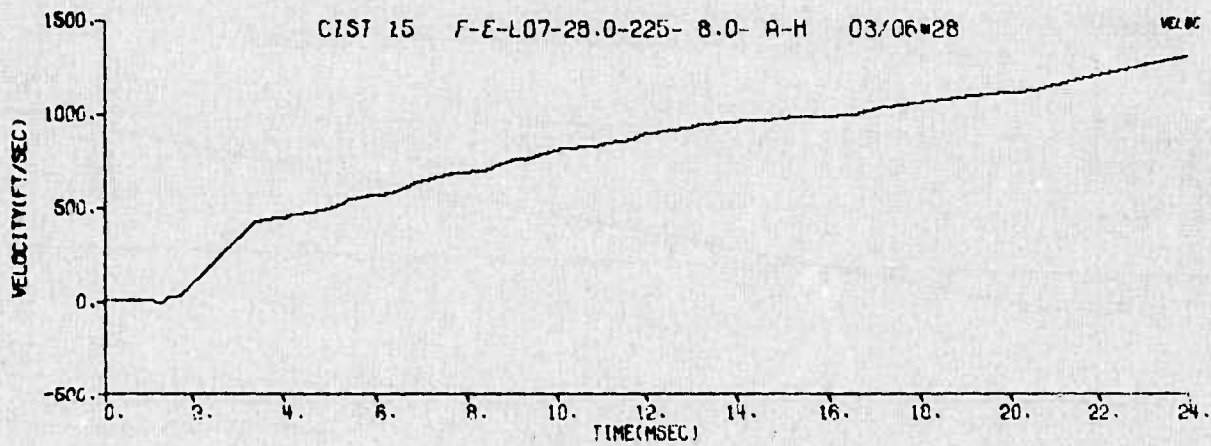
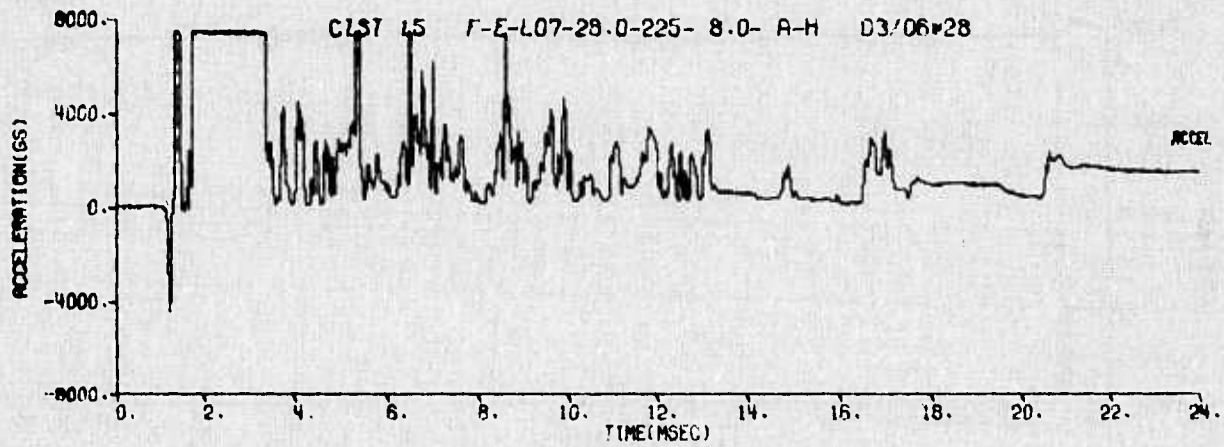


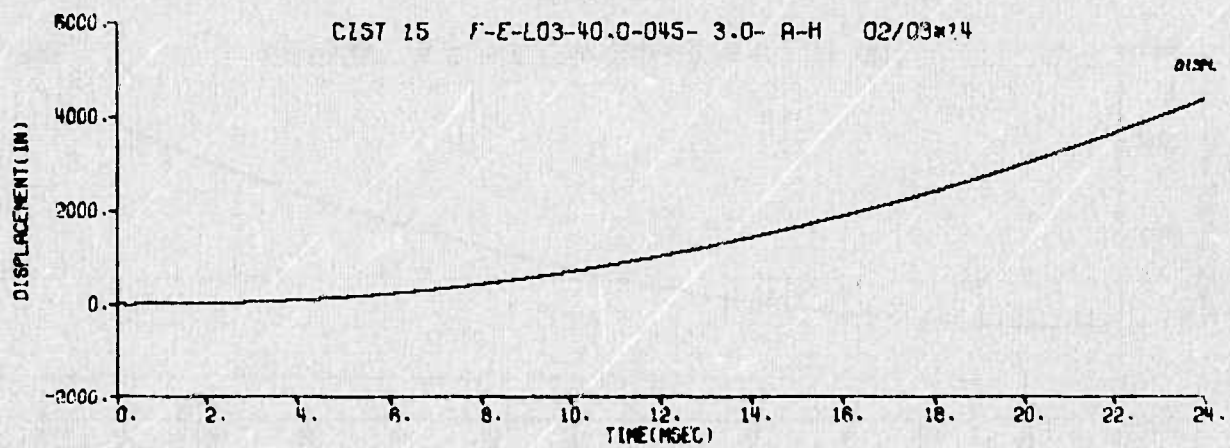
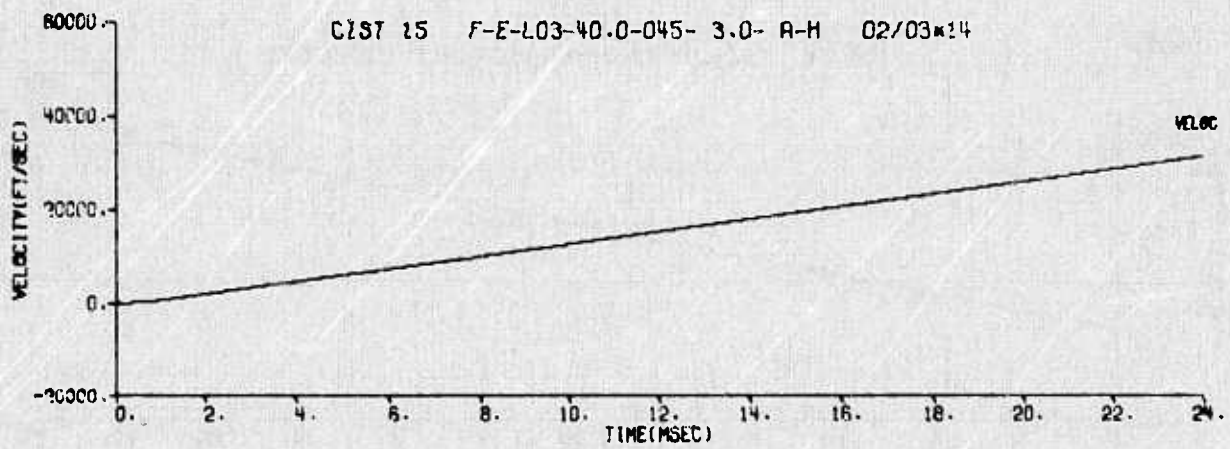
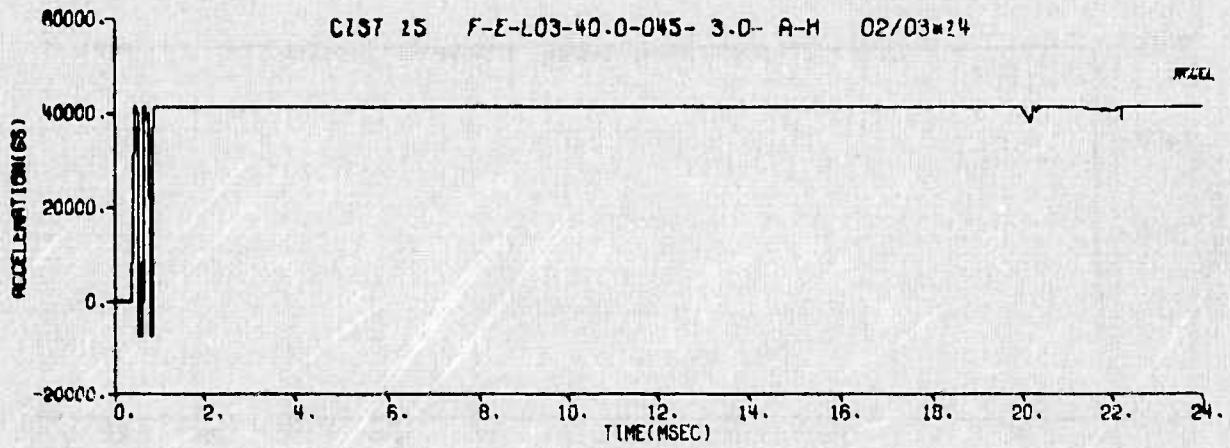


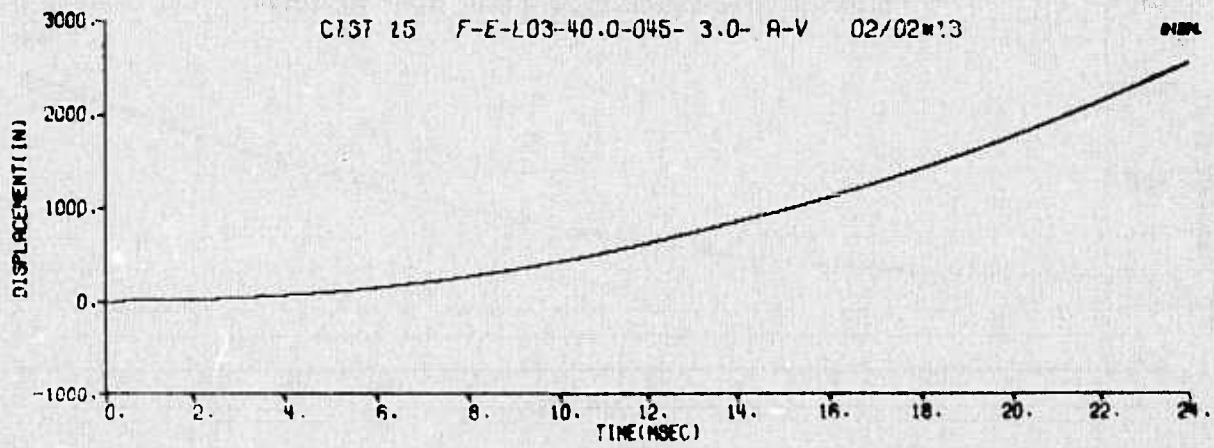
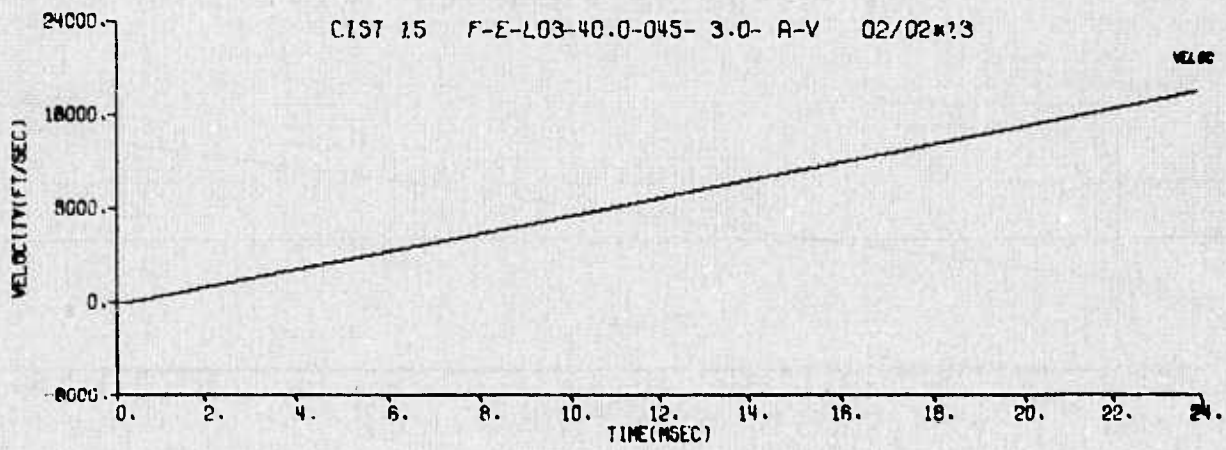
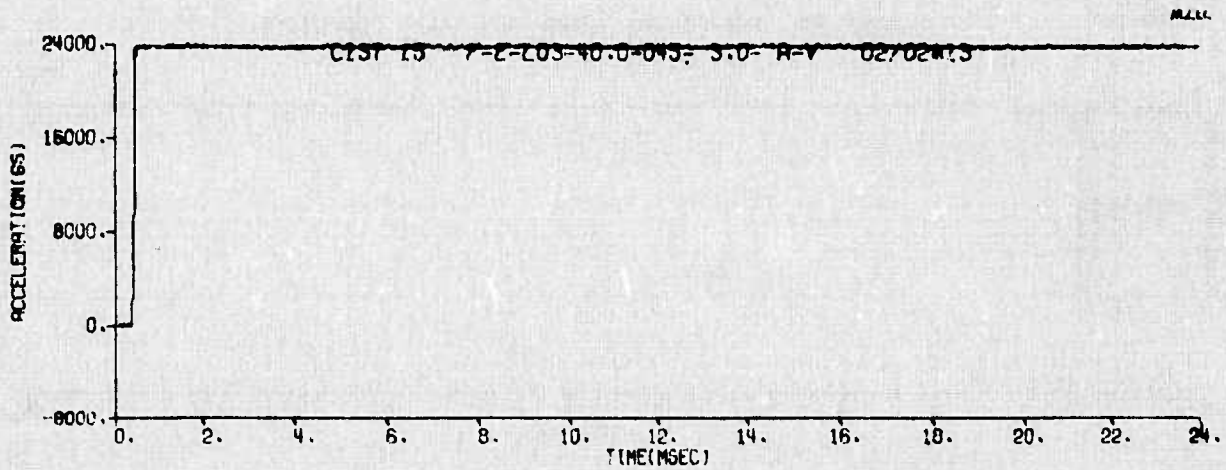


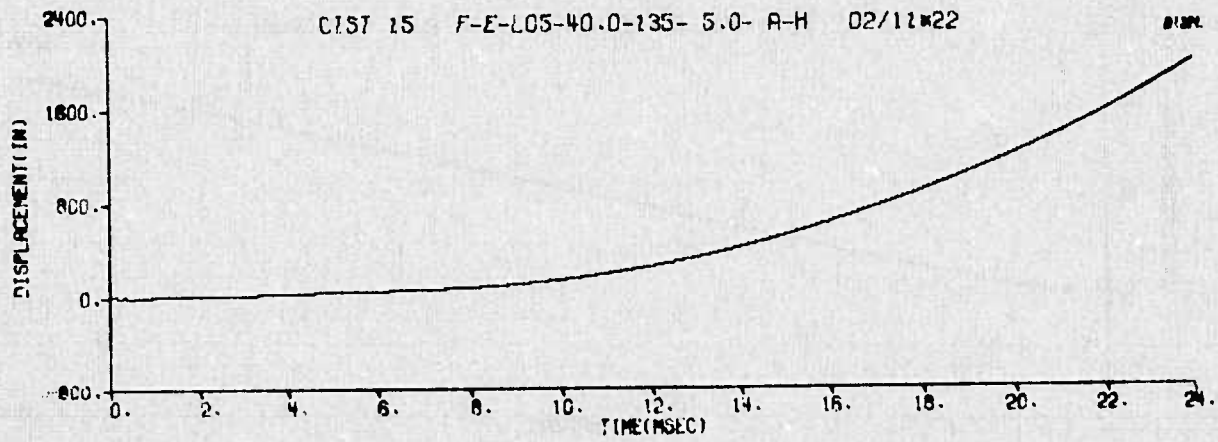
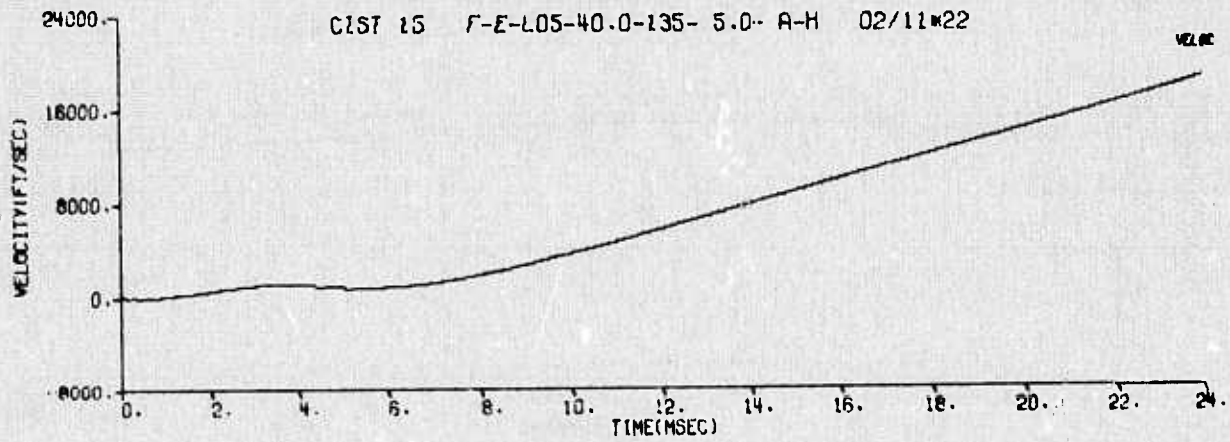
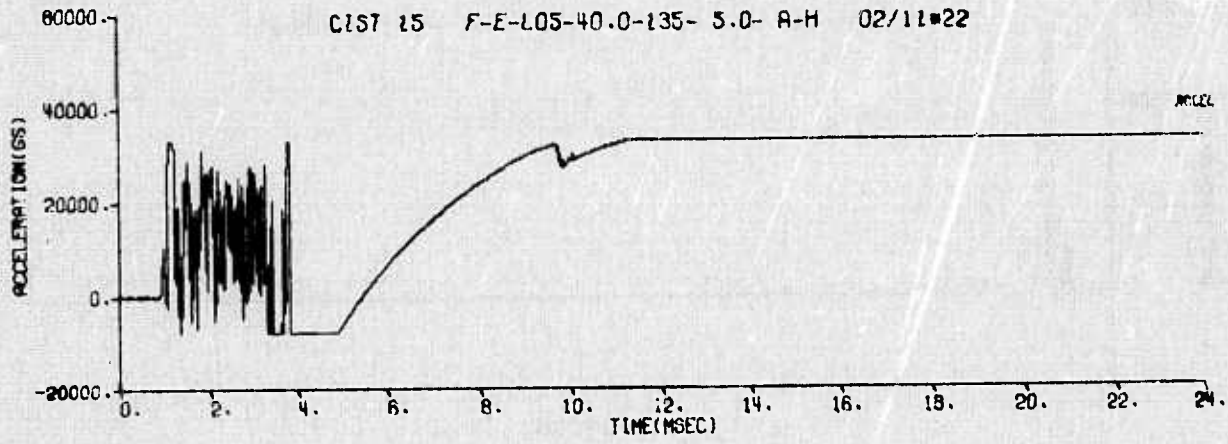


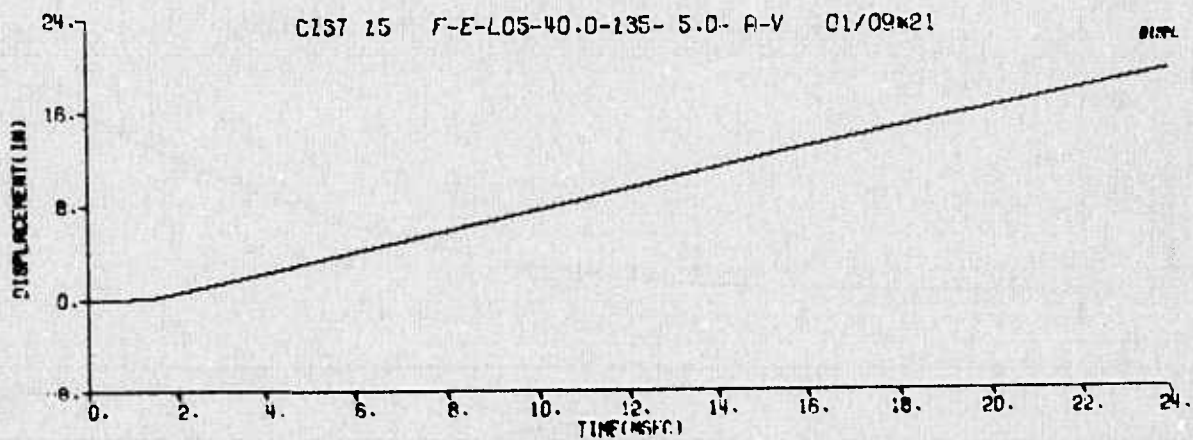
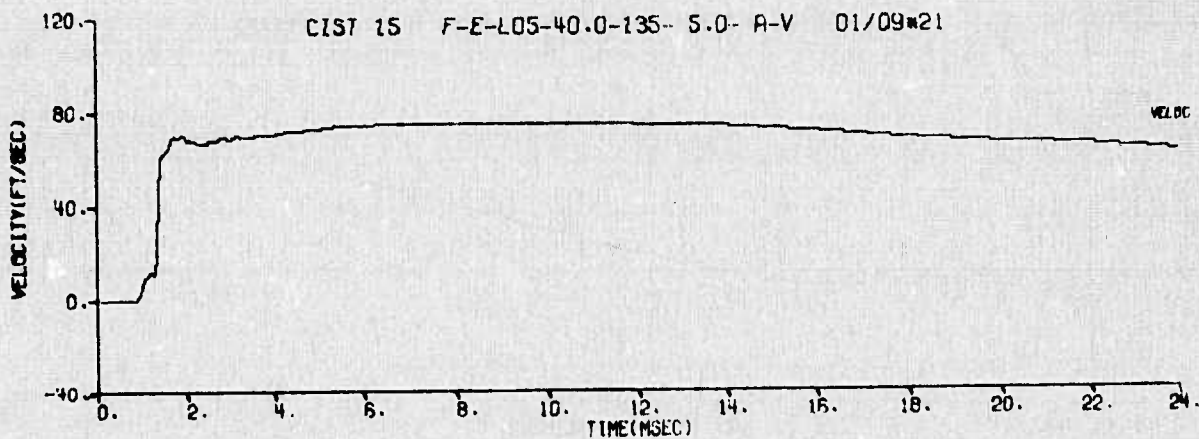
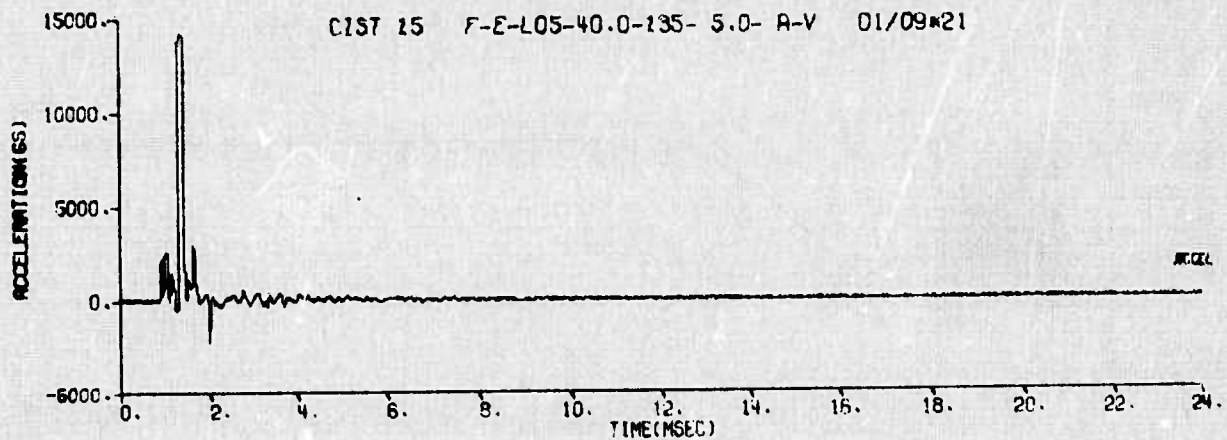


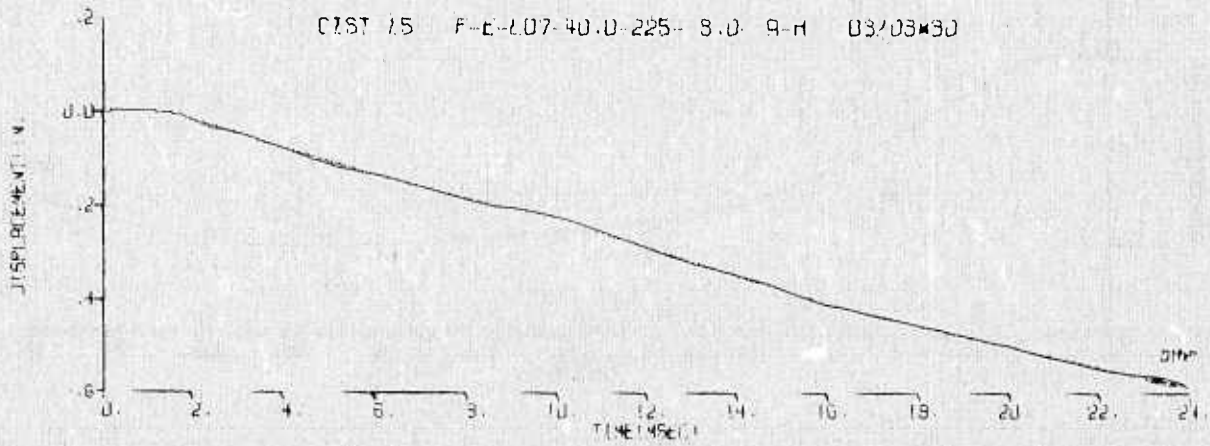
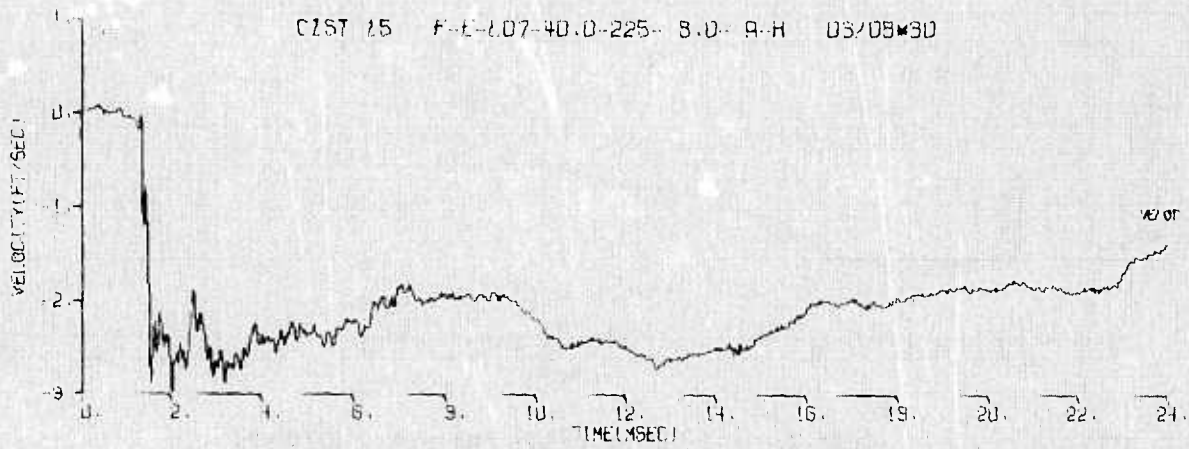
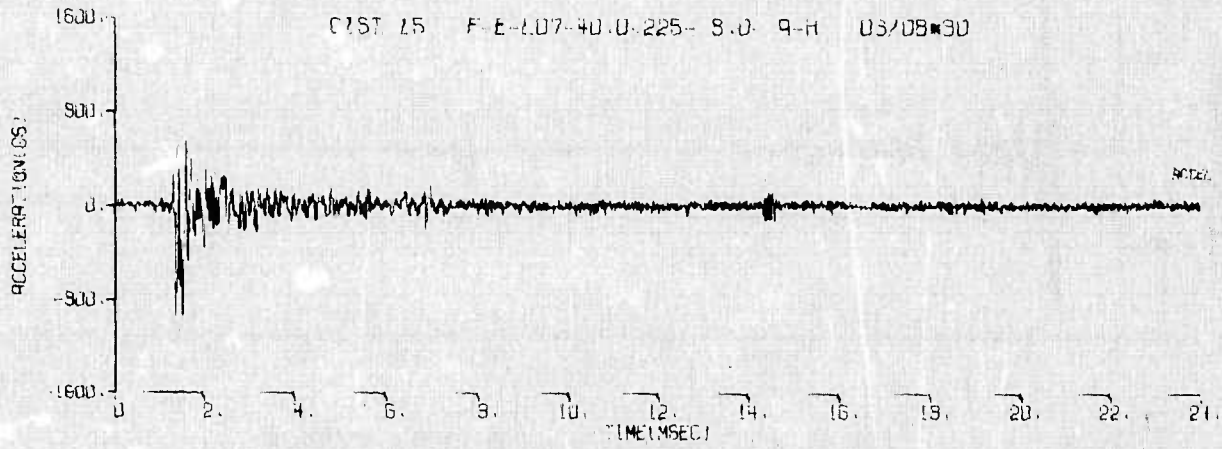


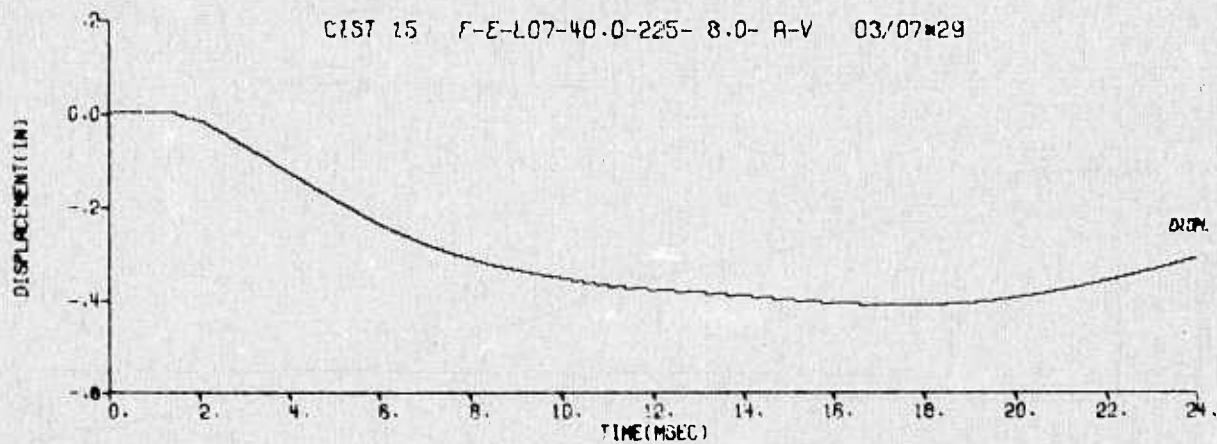
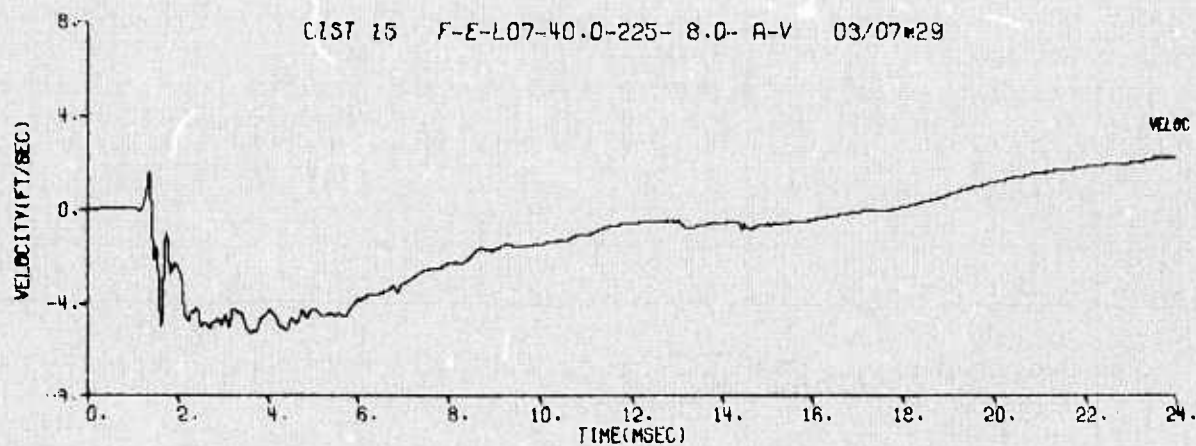
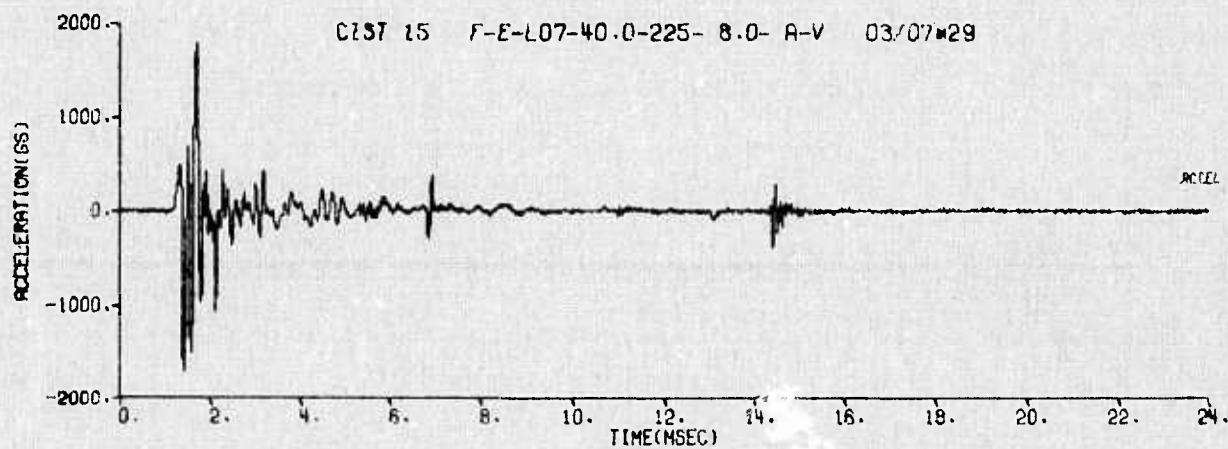


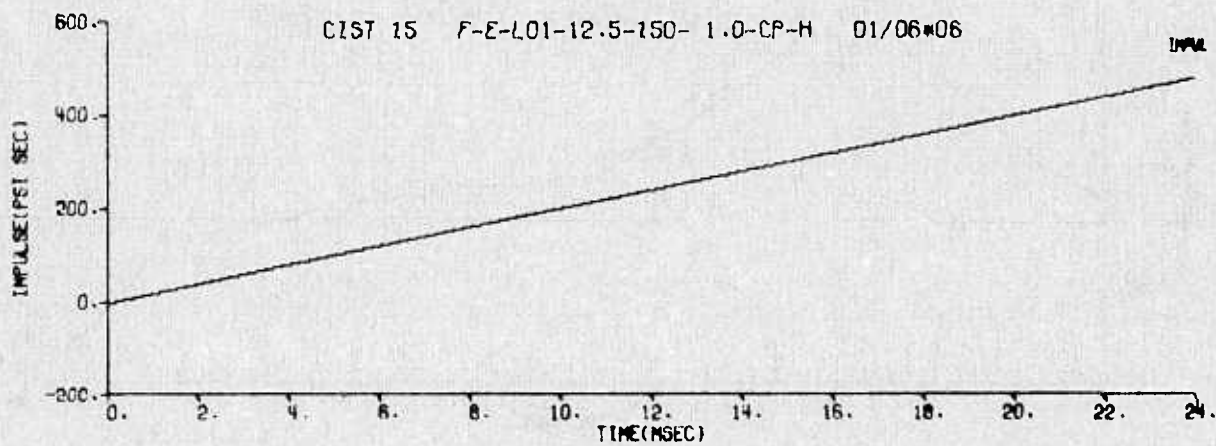
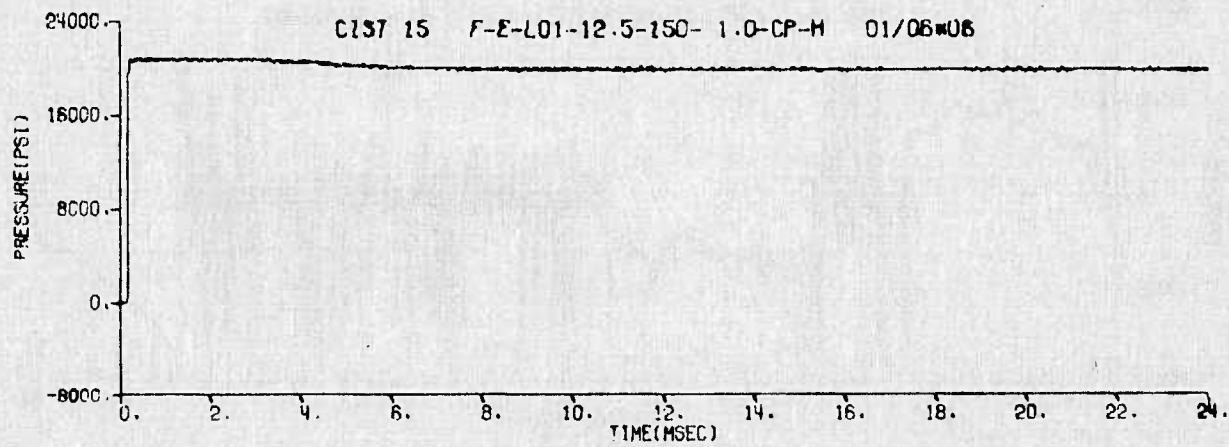


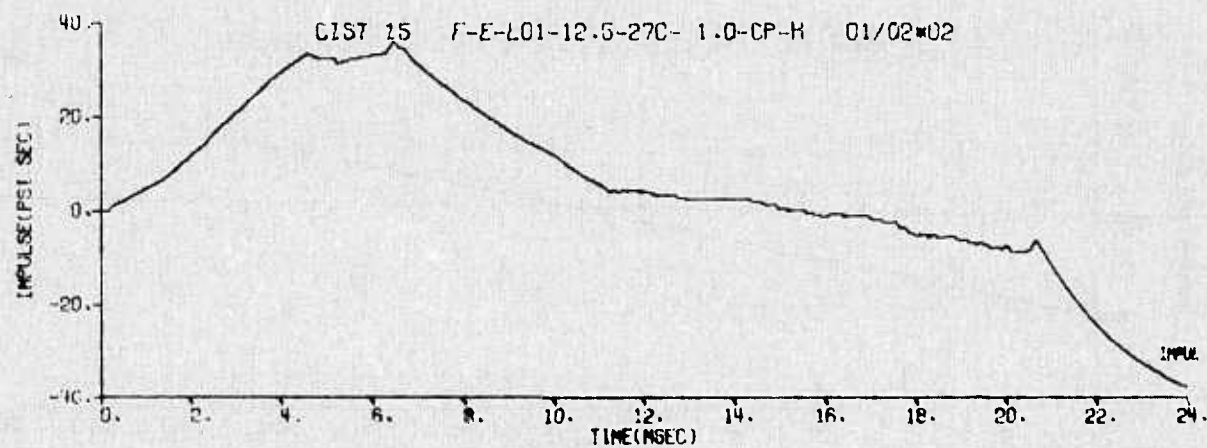
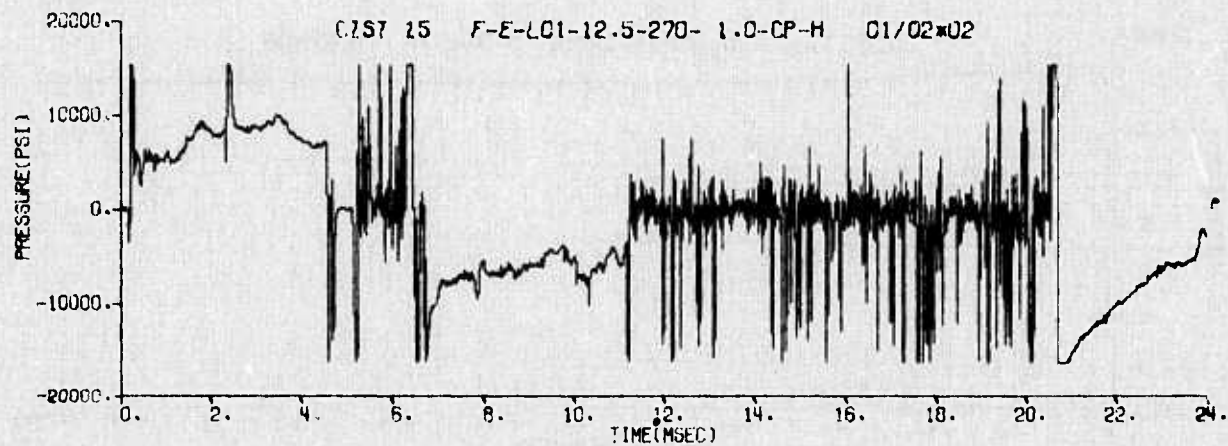


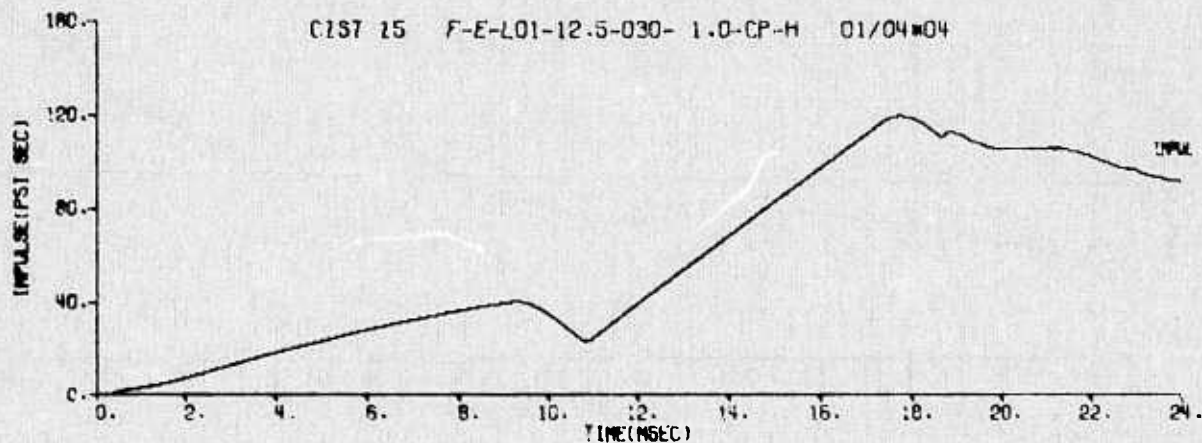
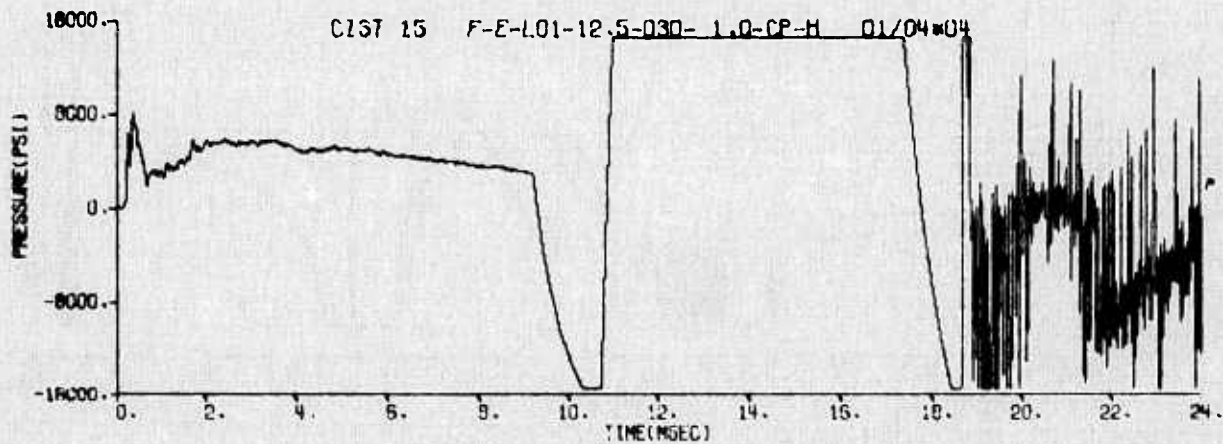


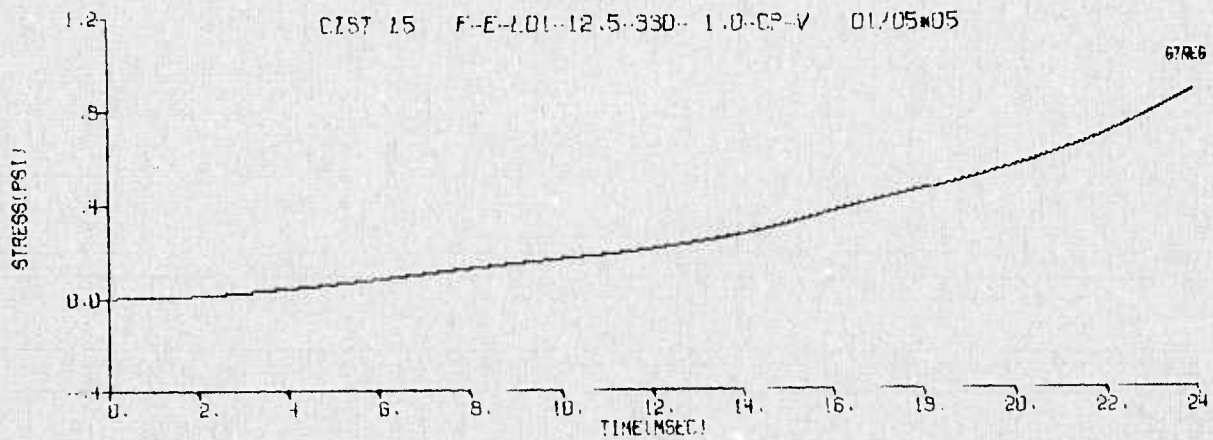
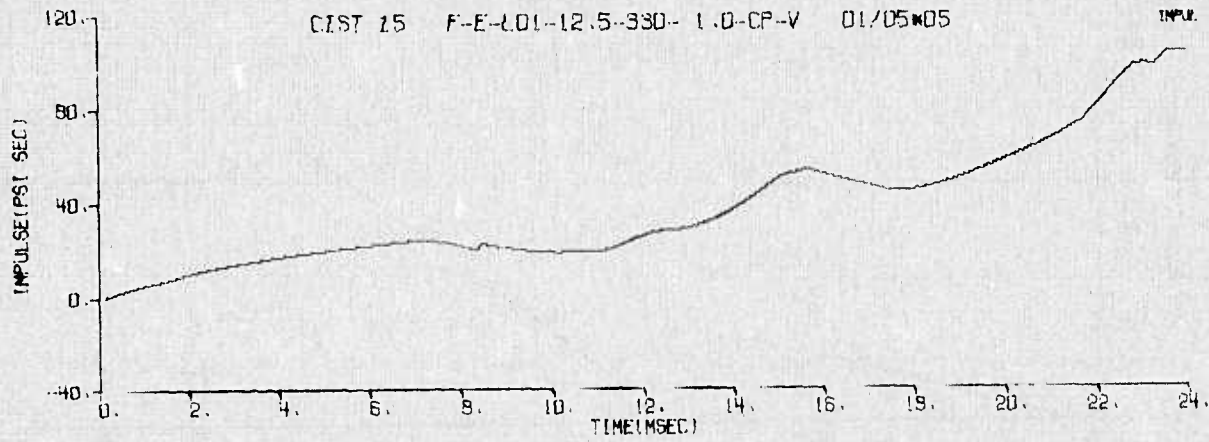
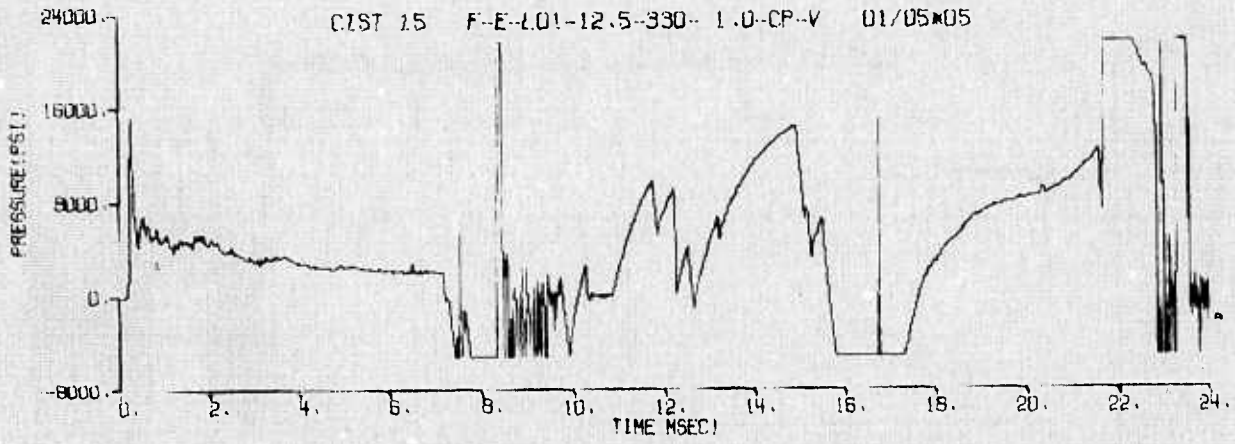


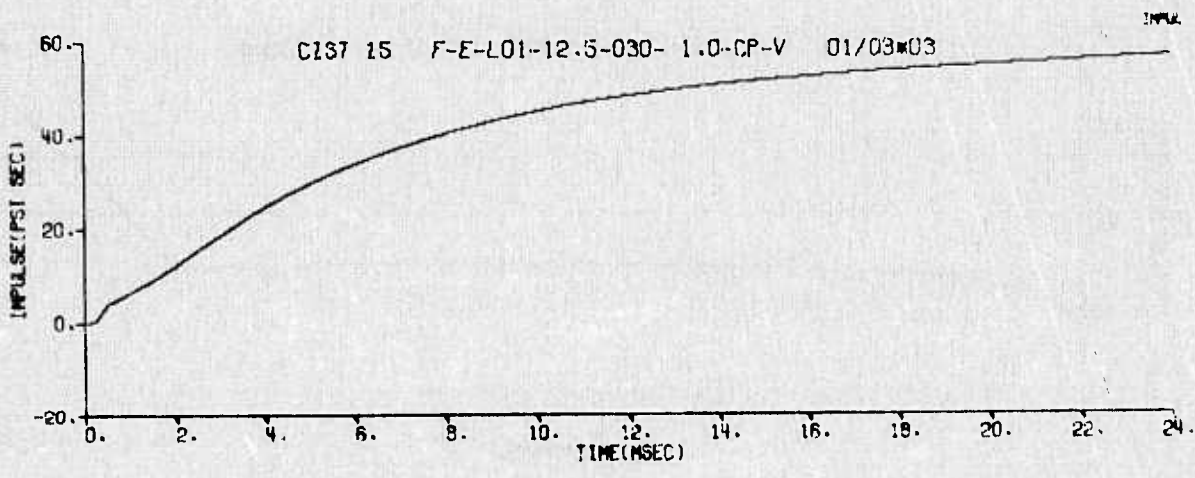
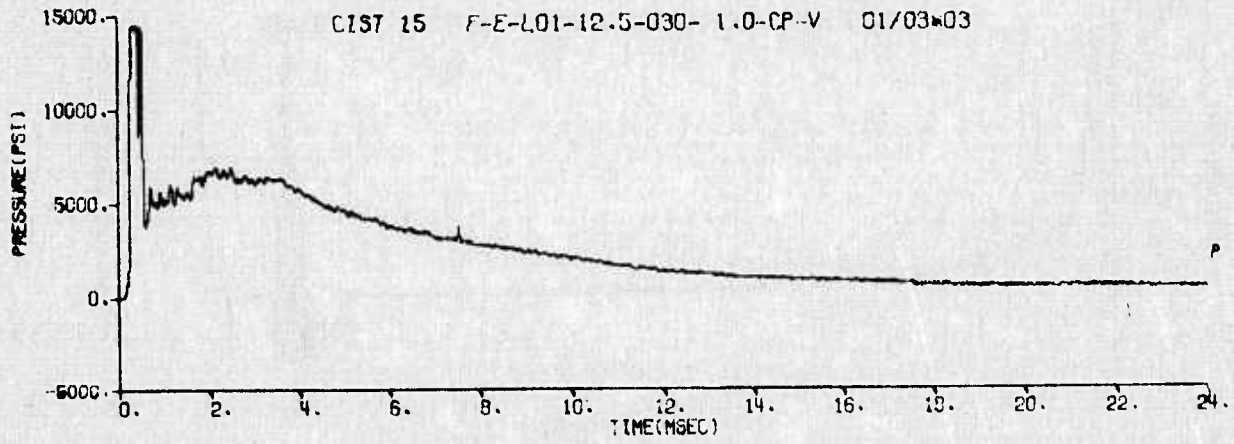


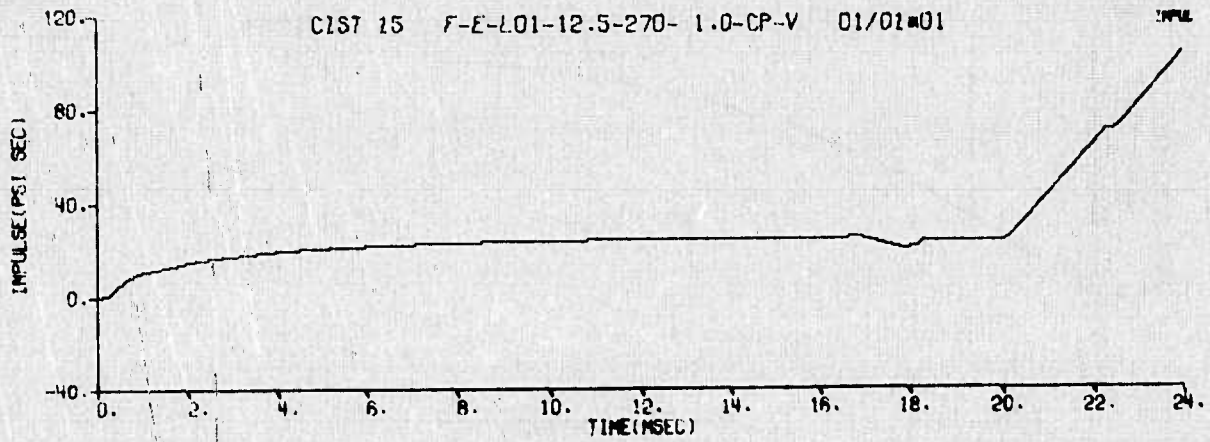
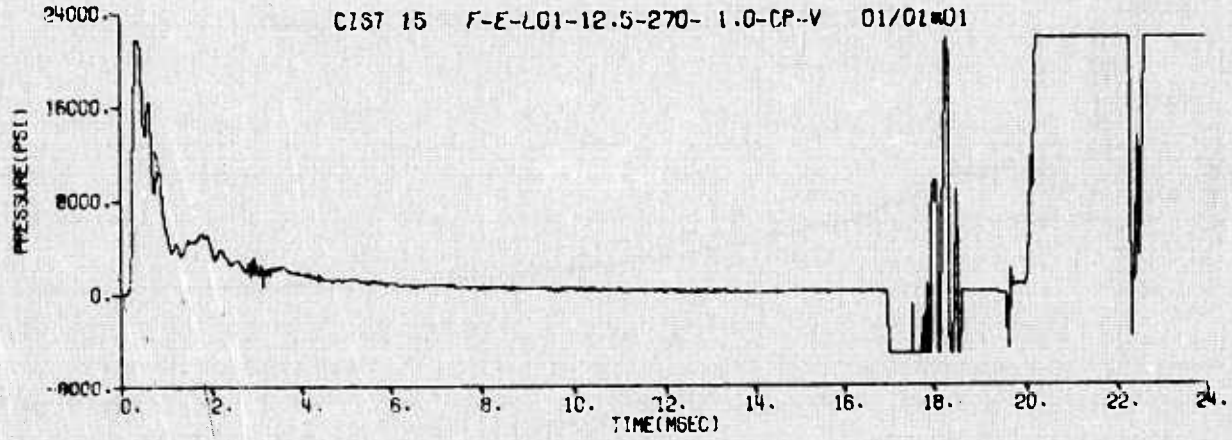


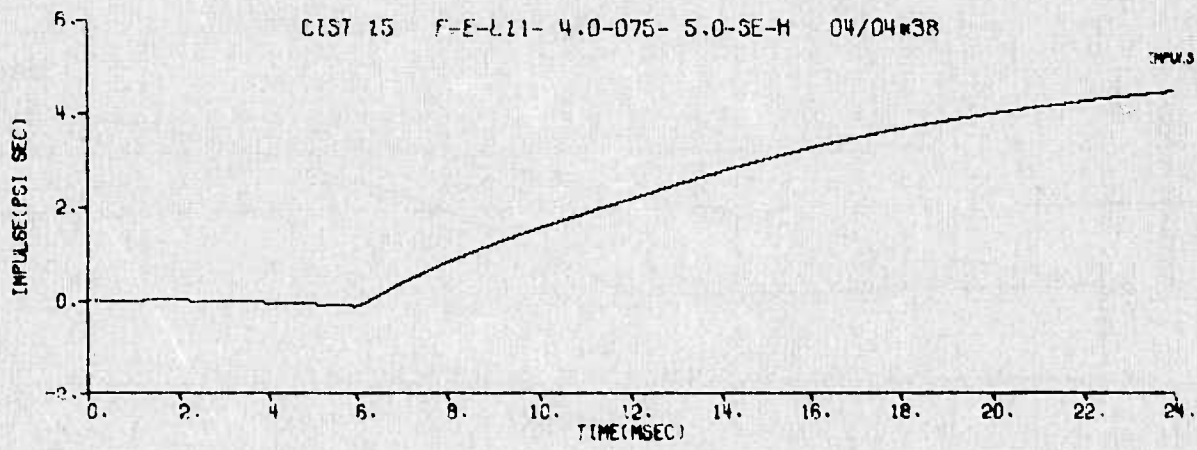
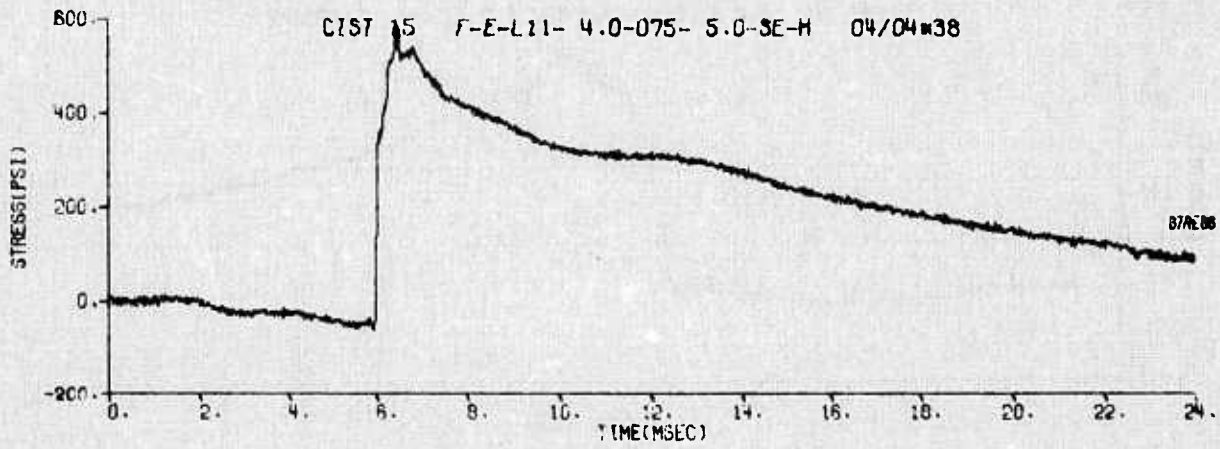


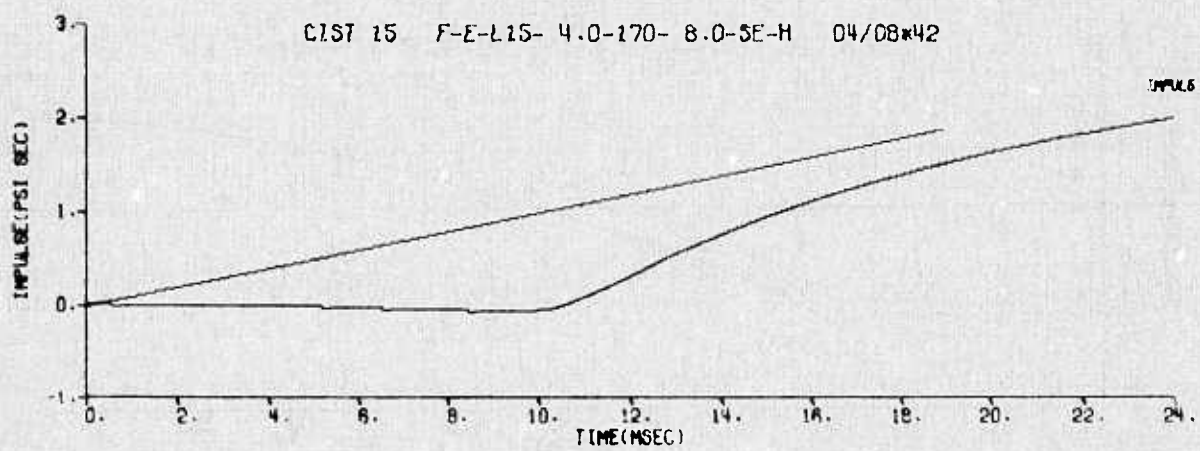
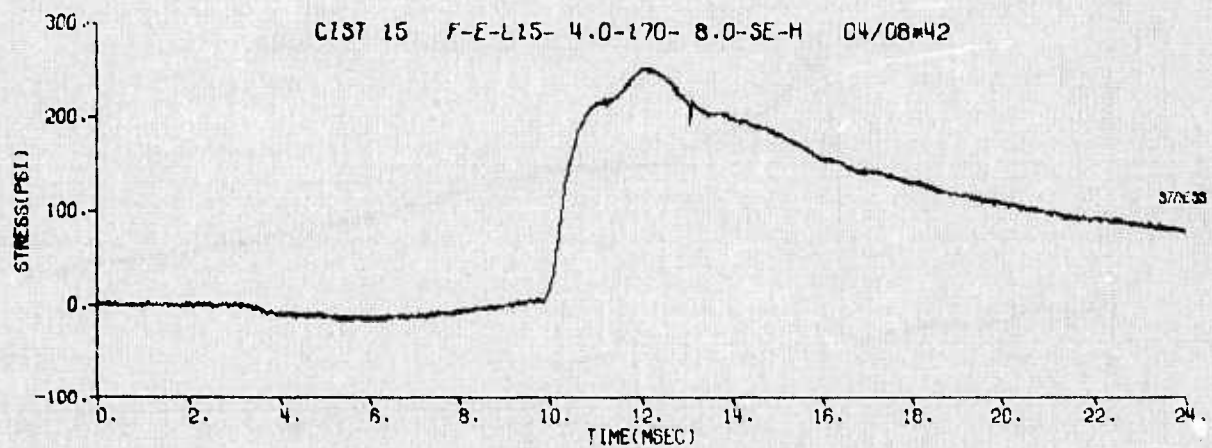


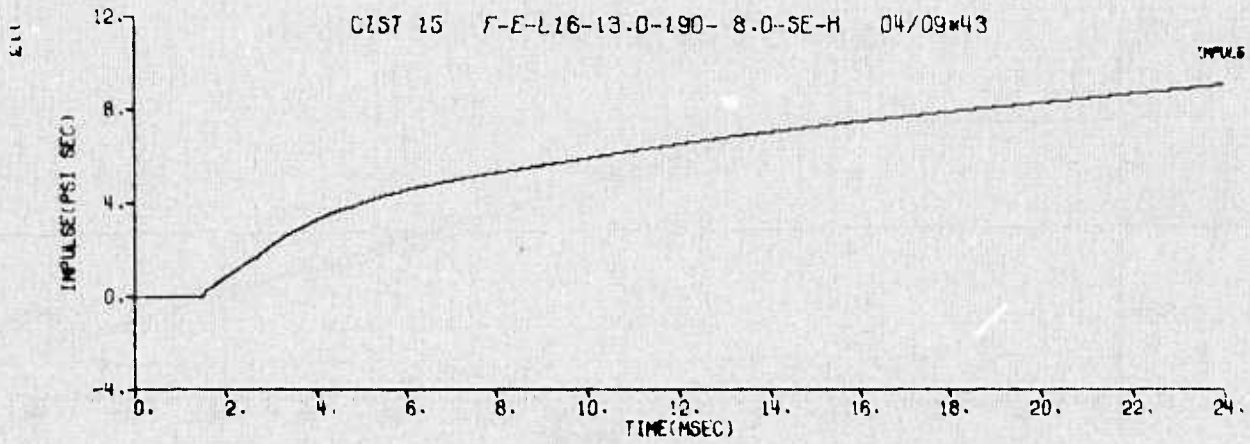
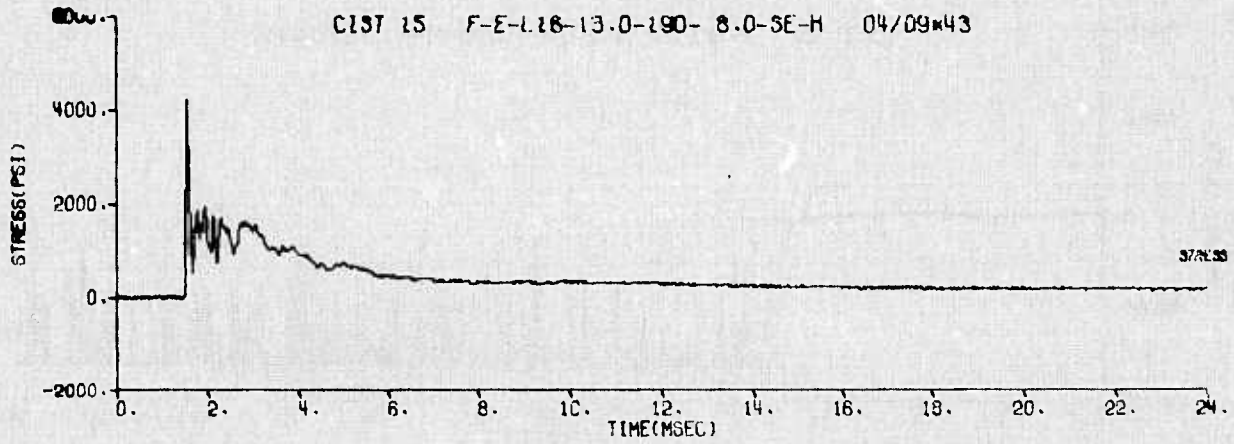


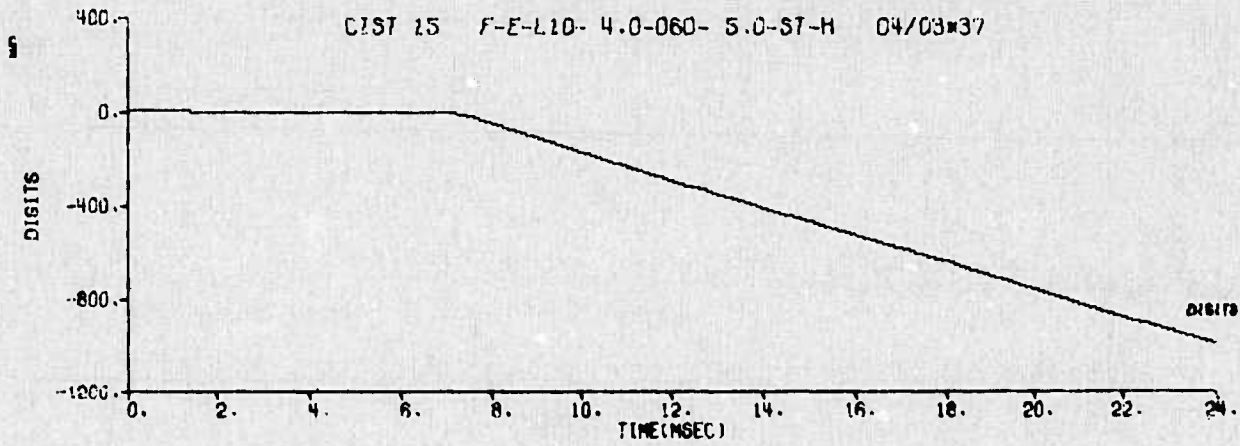
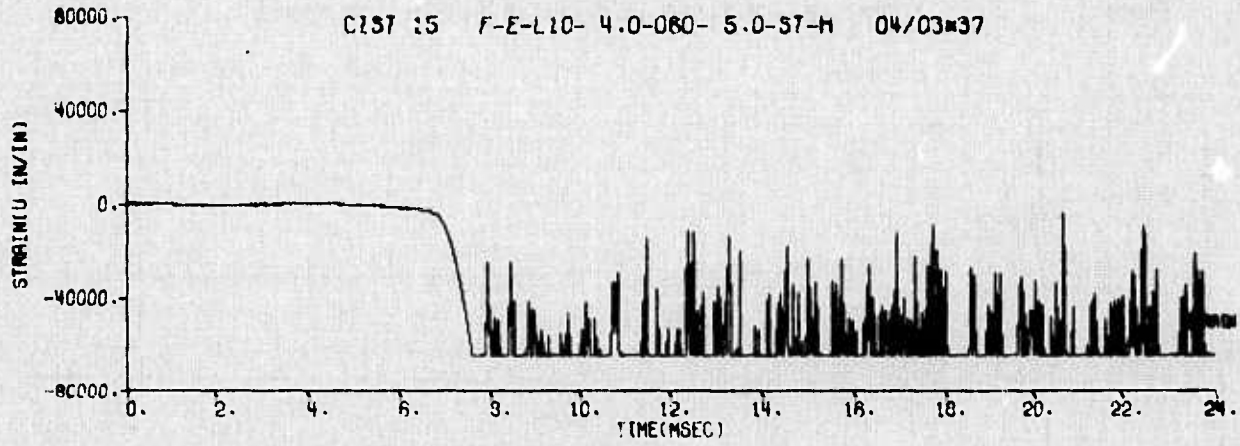


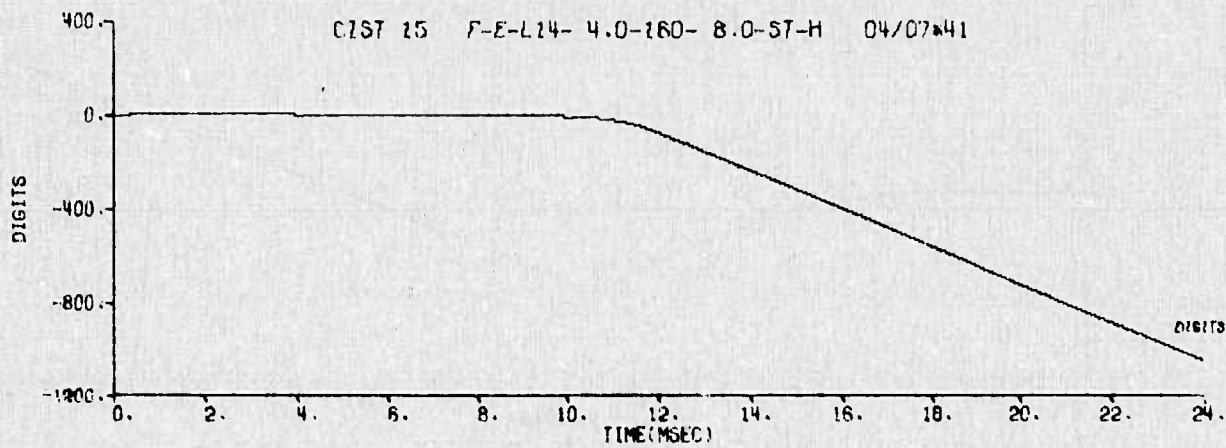
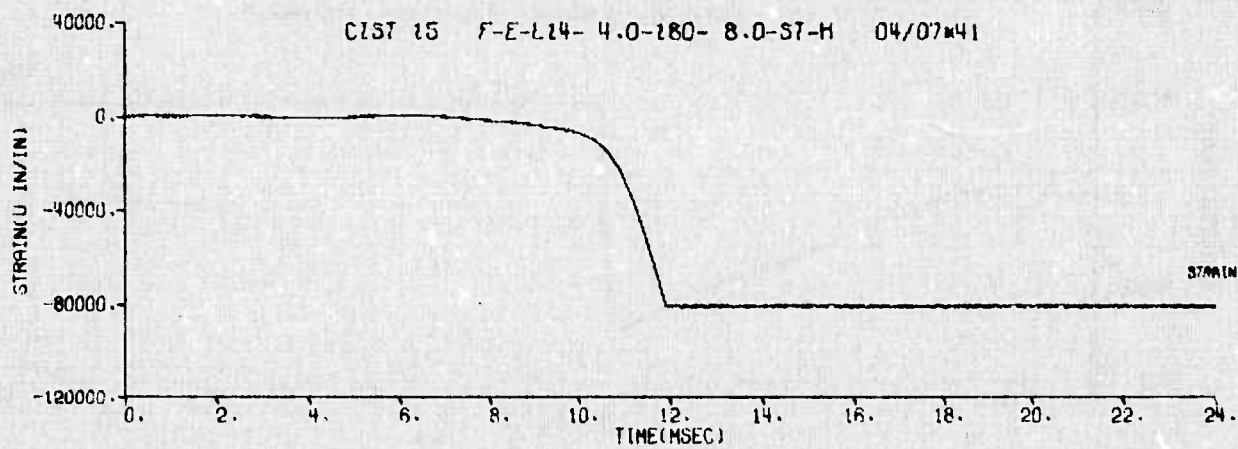


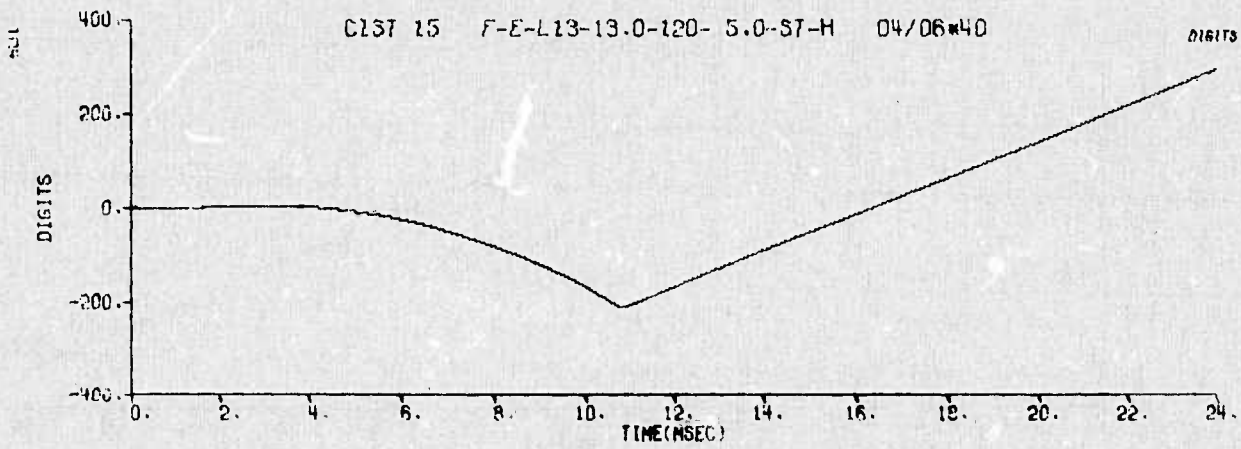
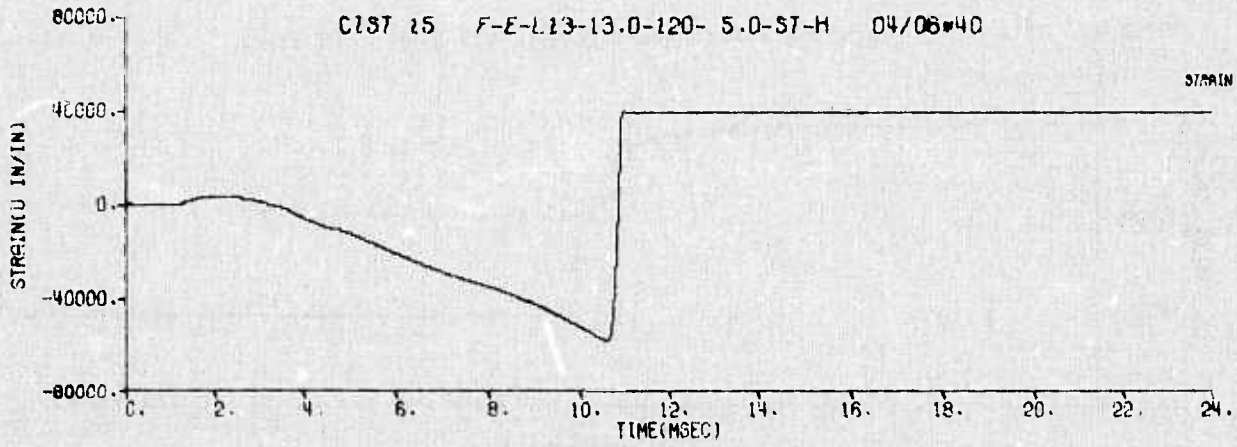


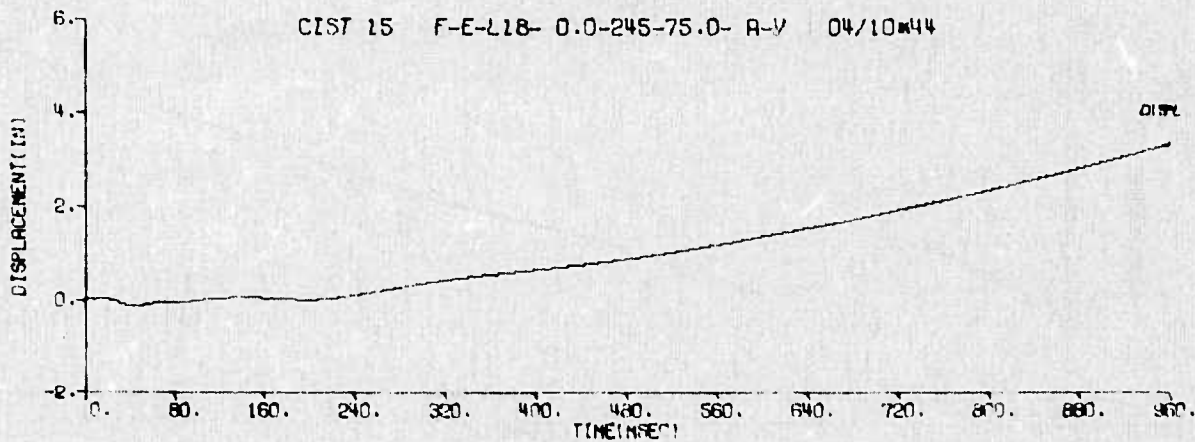
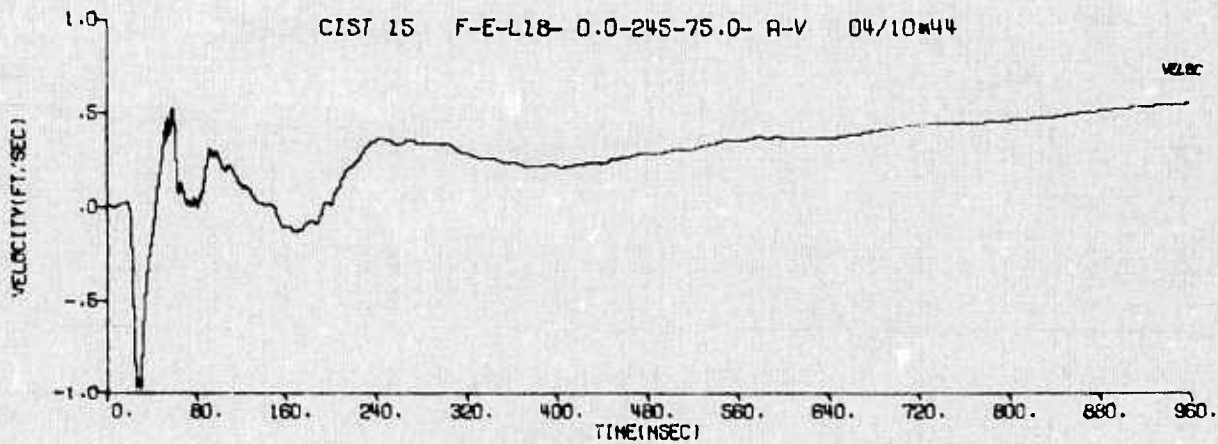
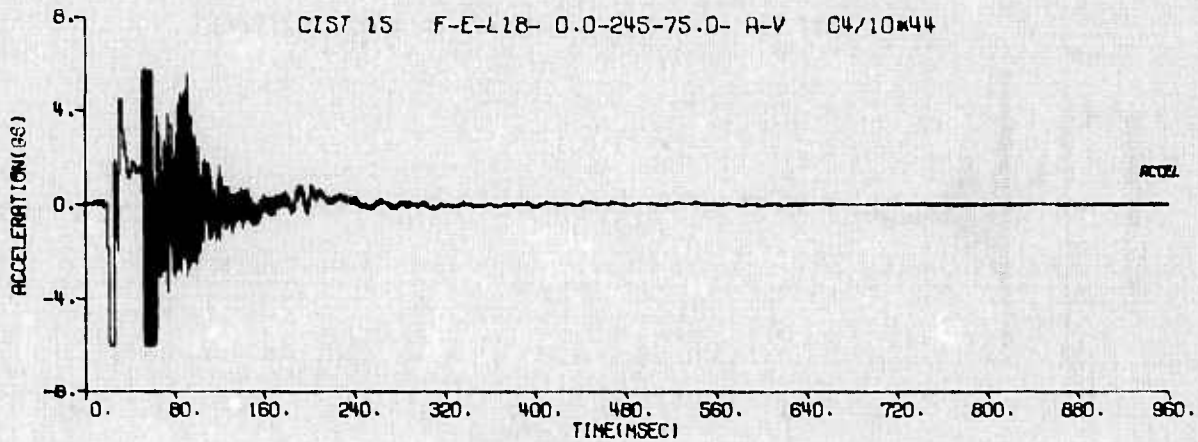


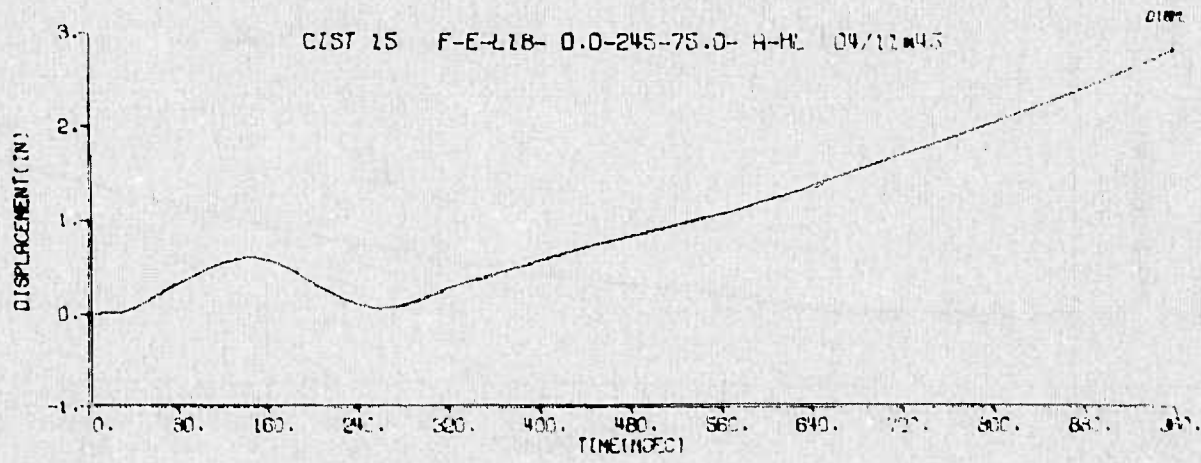
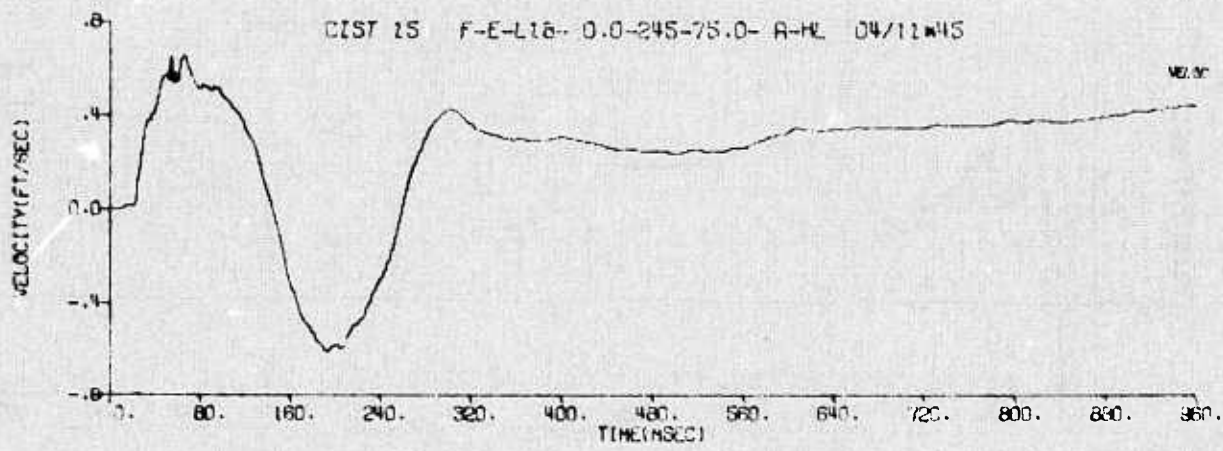
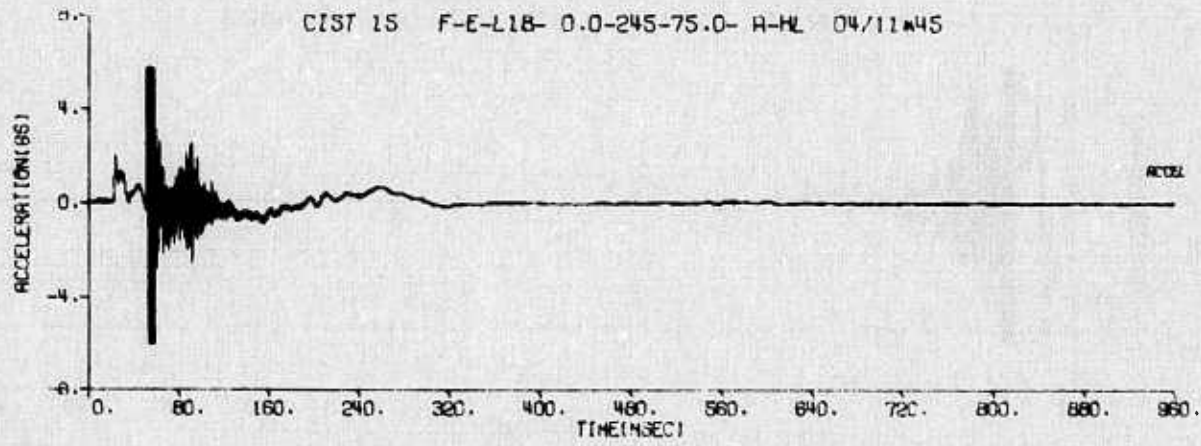


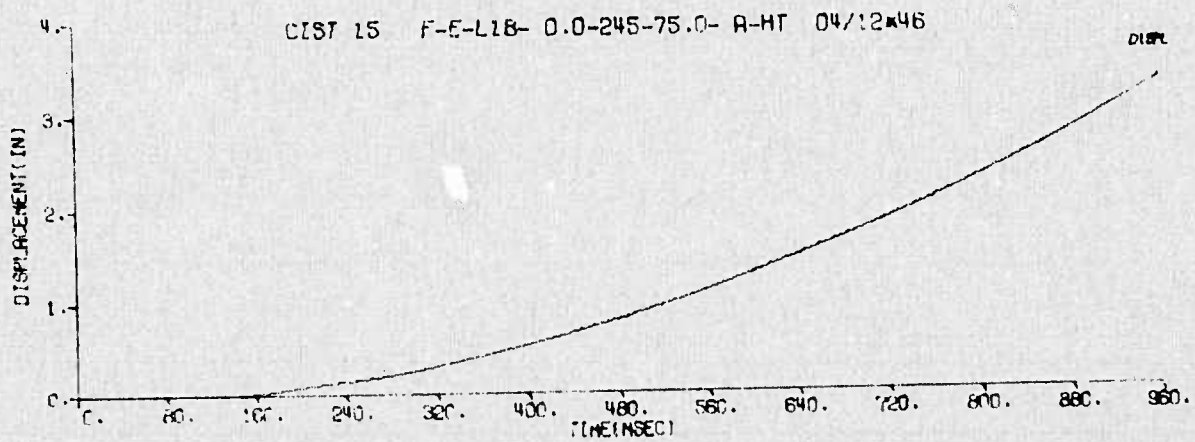
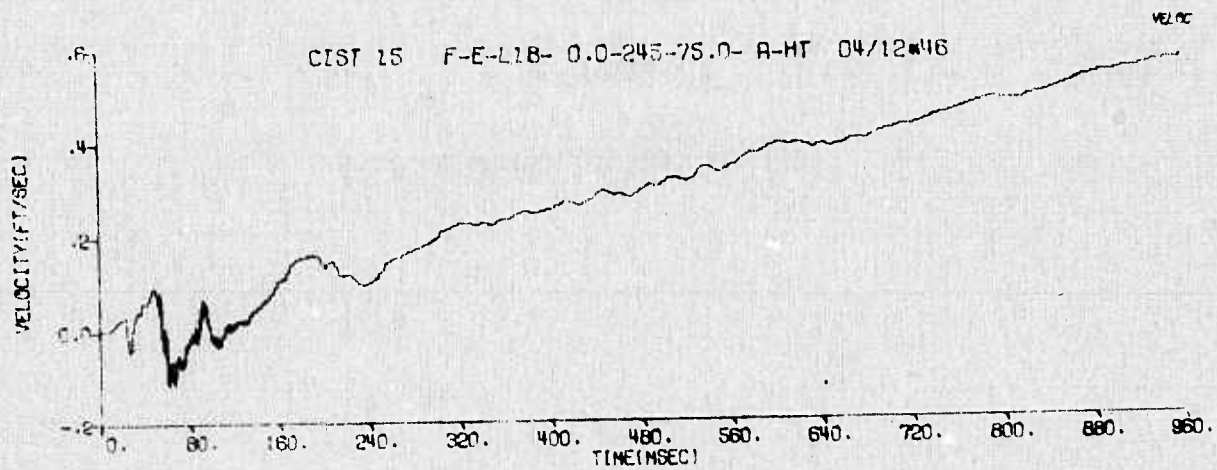
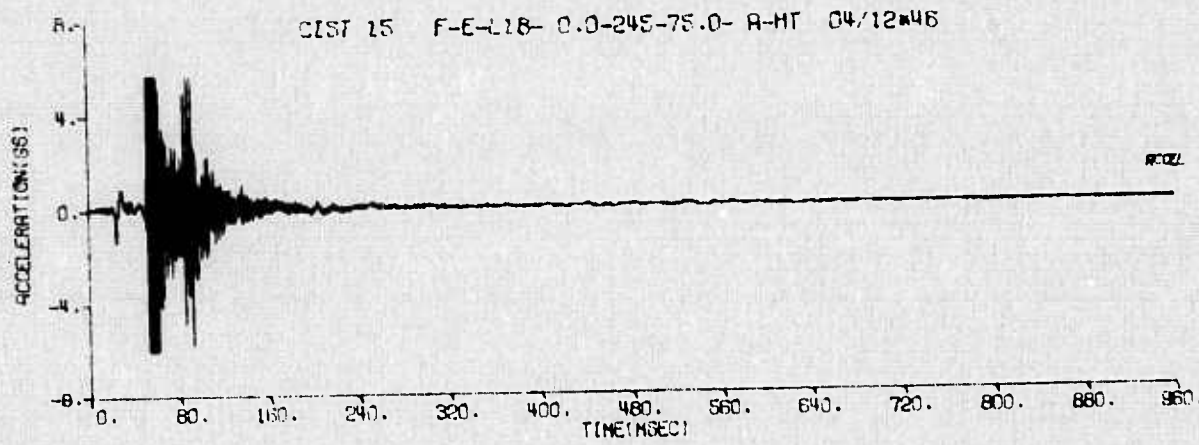








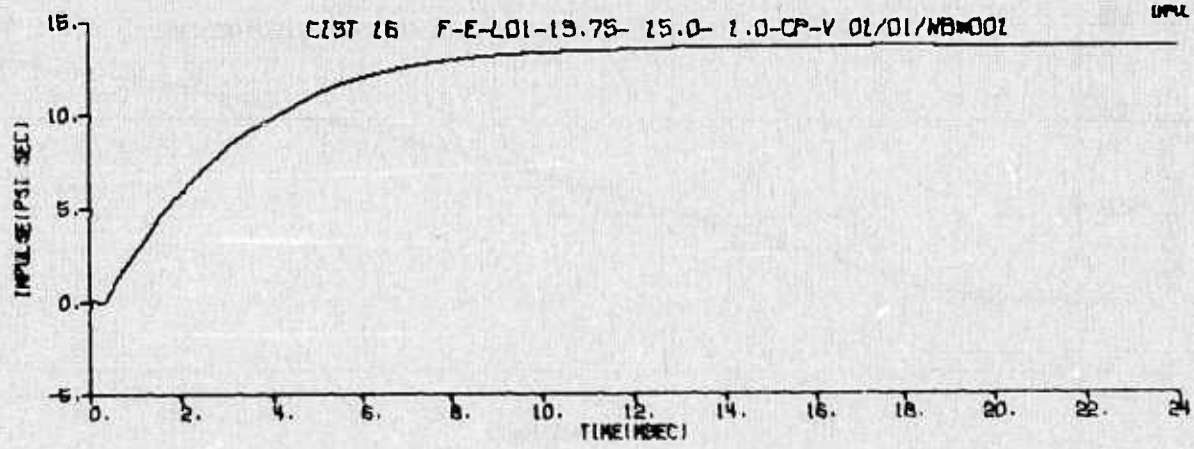
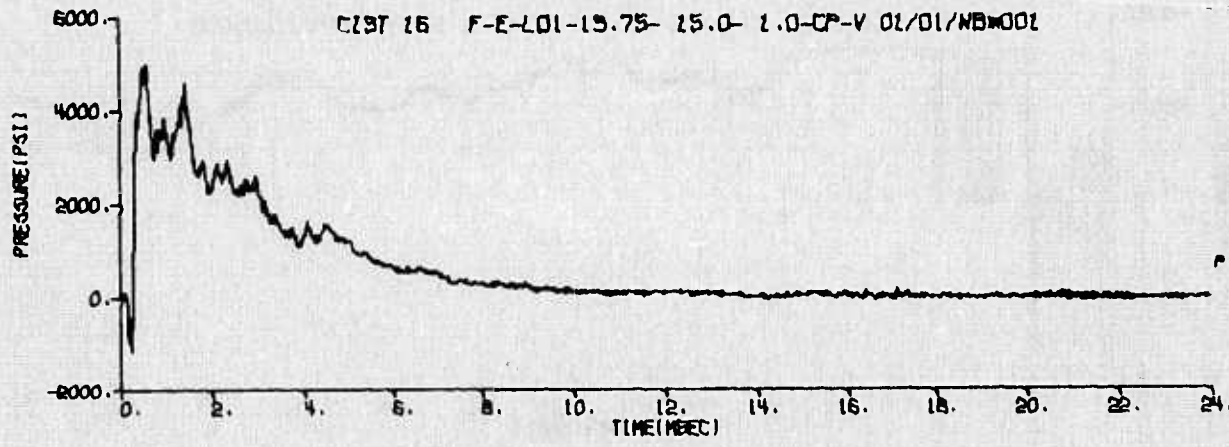


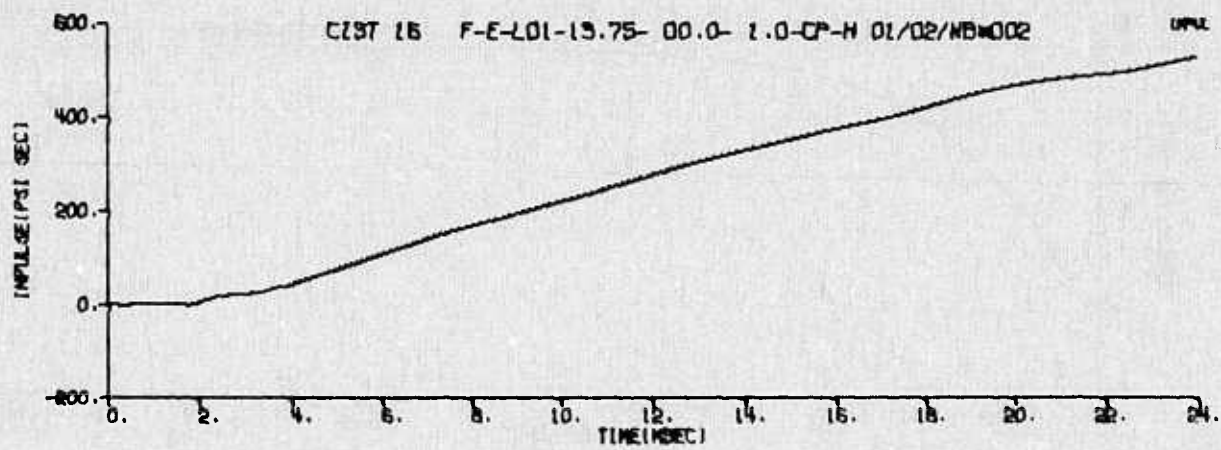
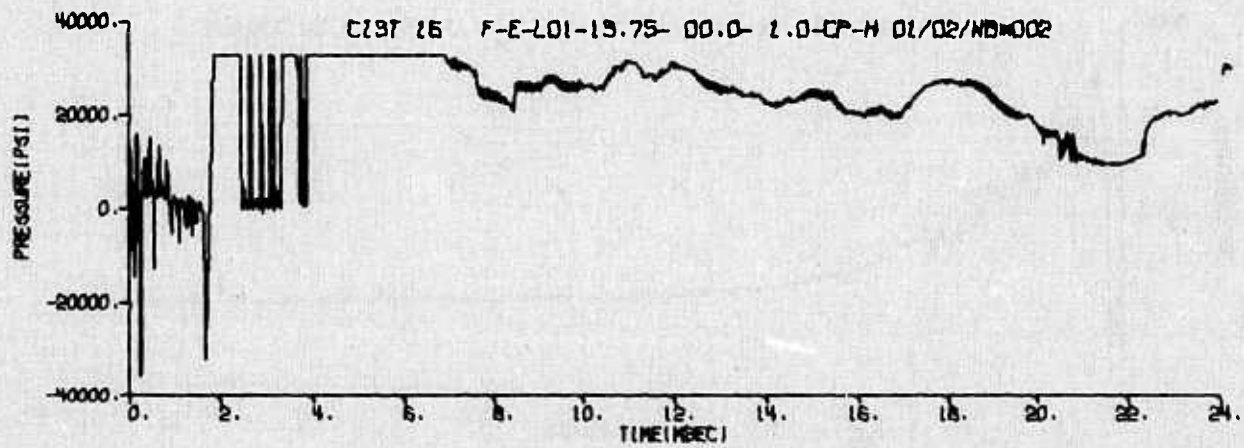


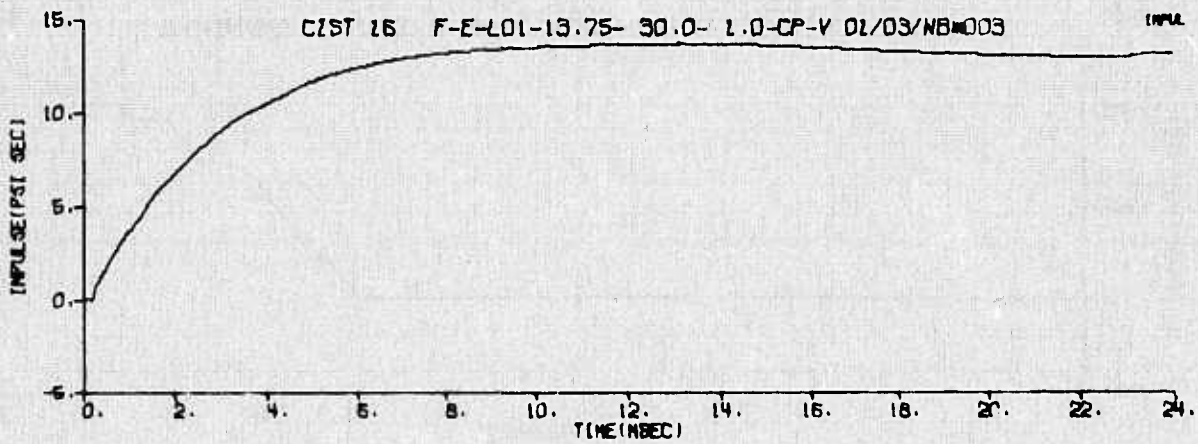
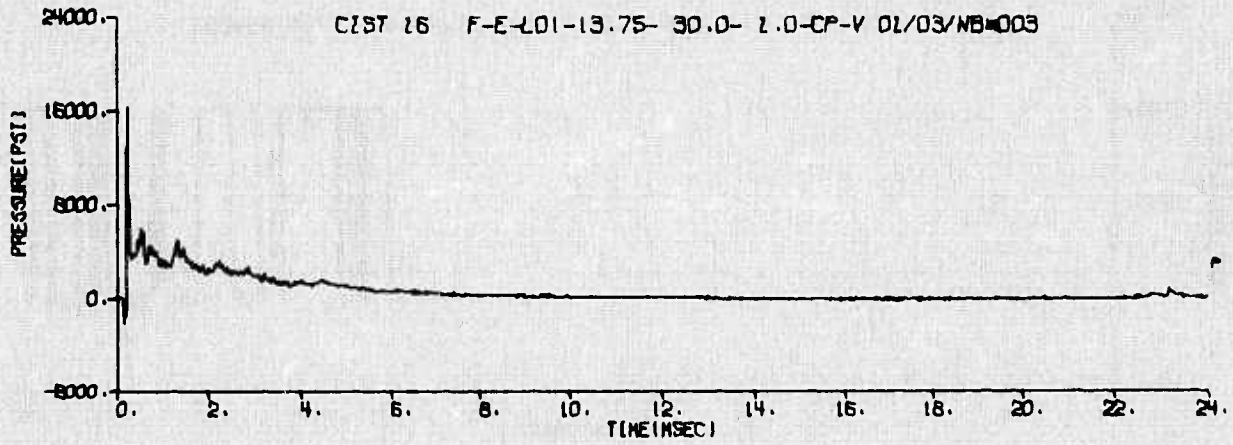
AFWL-TR-76-209

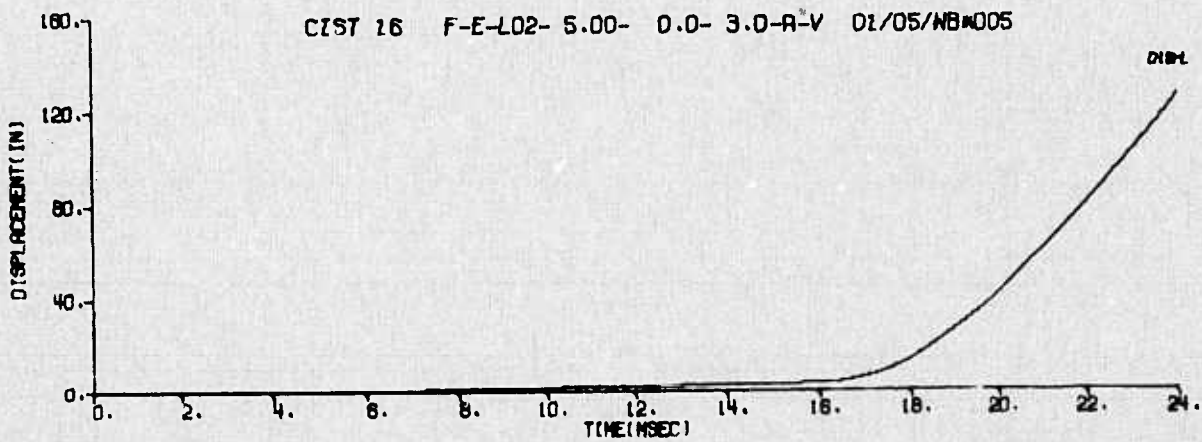
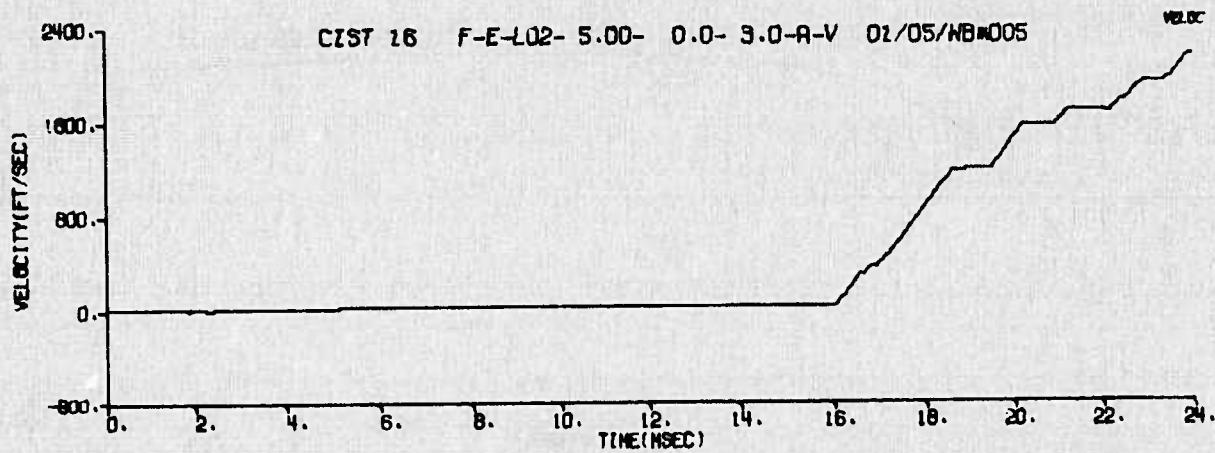
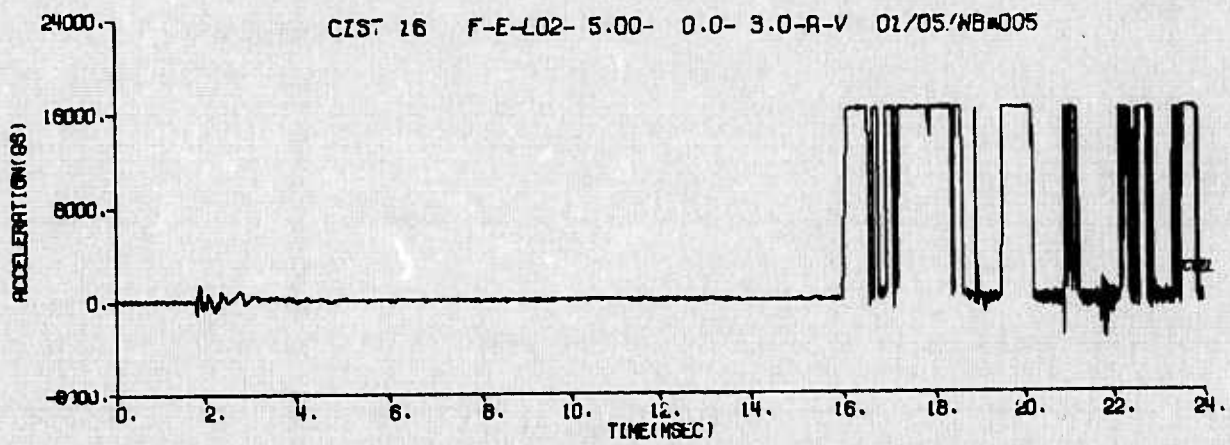
APPENDIX D

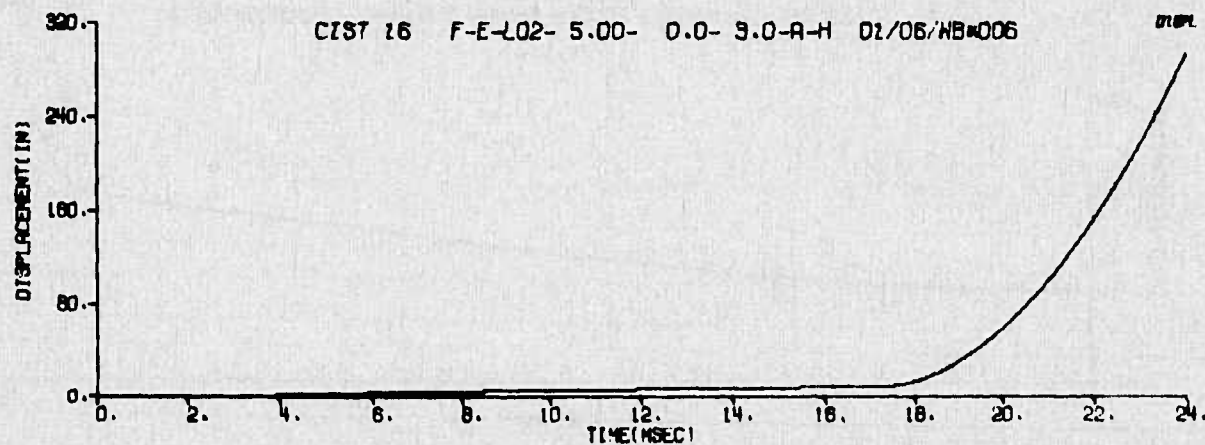
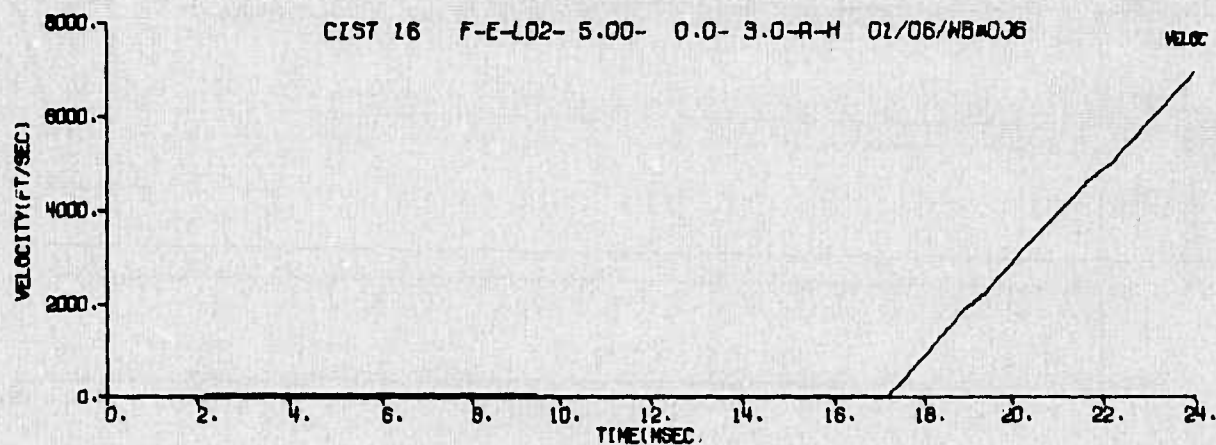
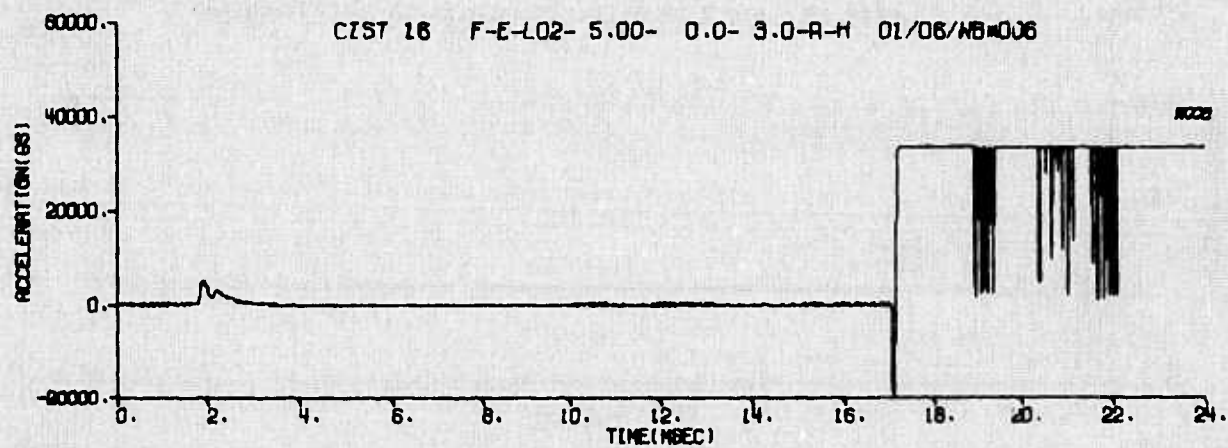
CIST 16 TIME HISTORY PLOTS

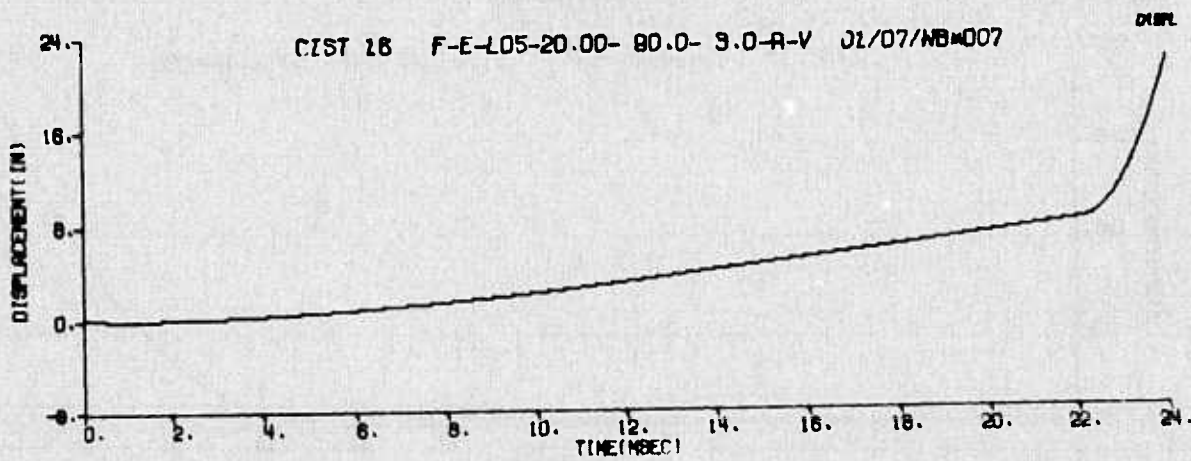
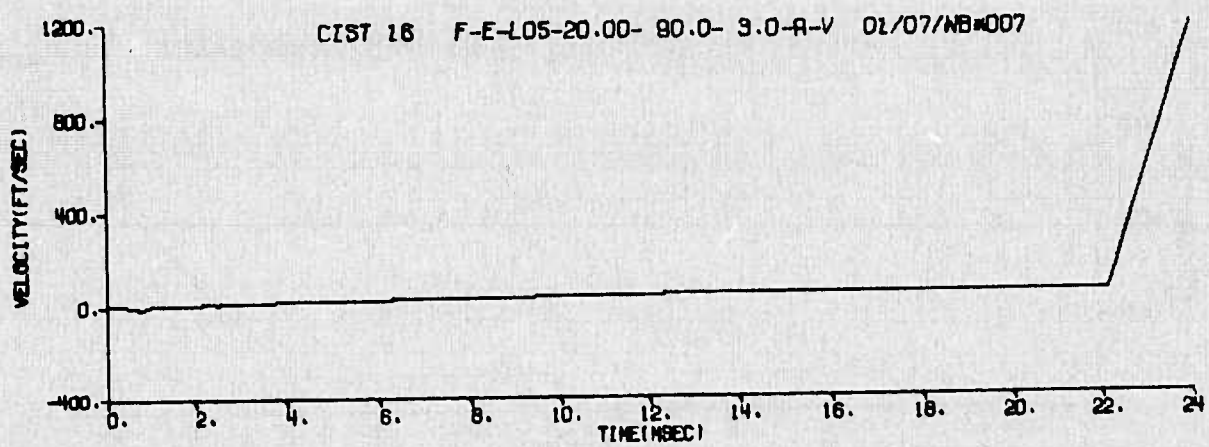
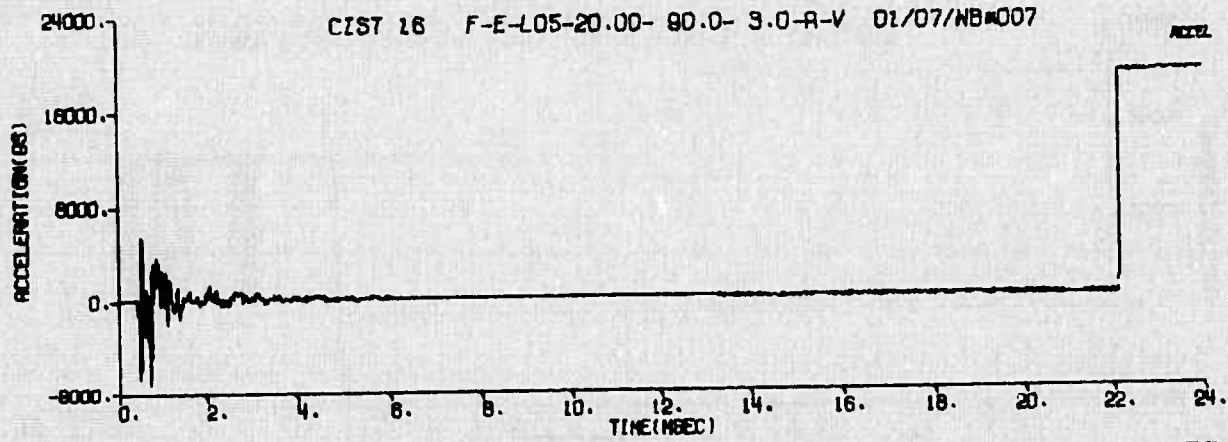


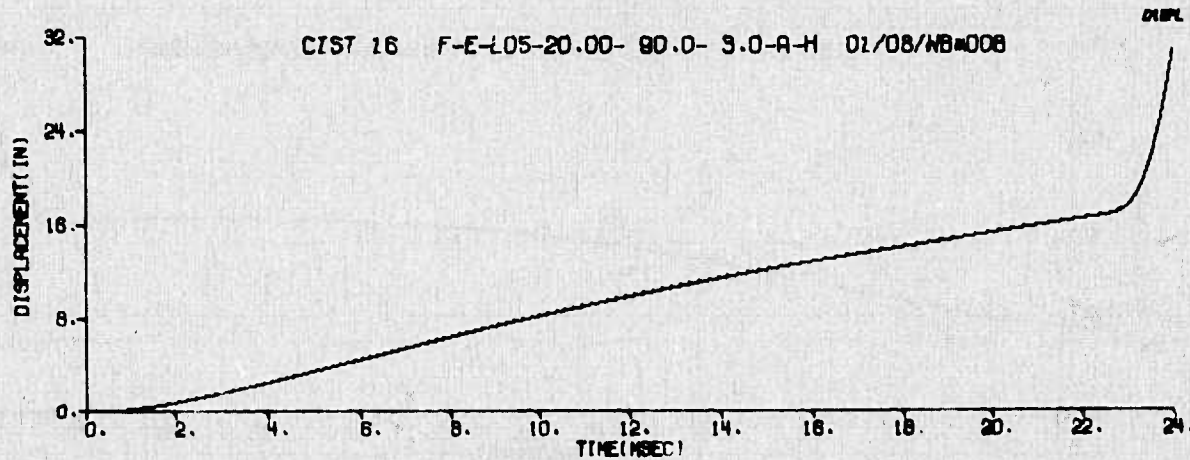
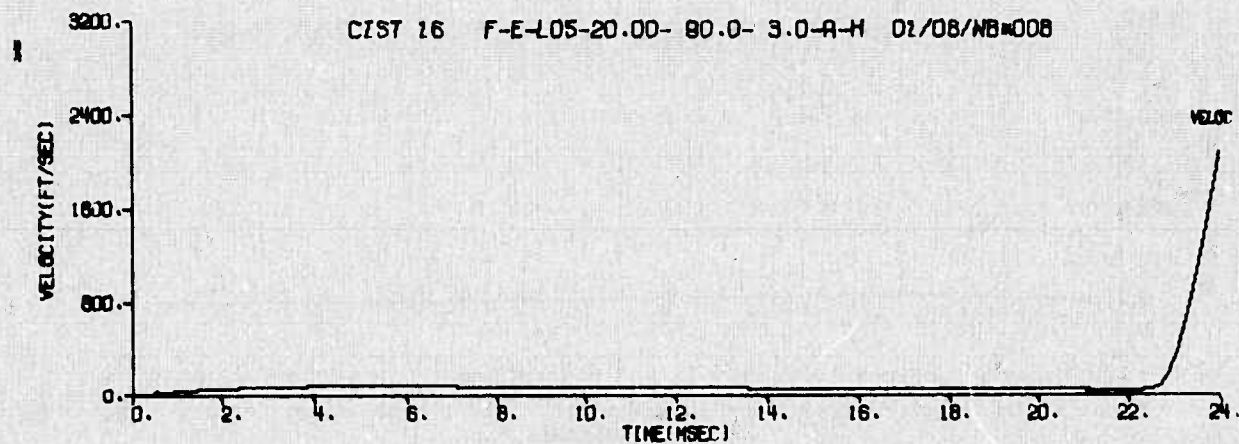
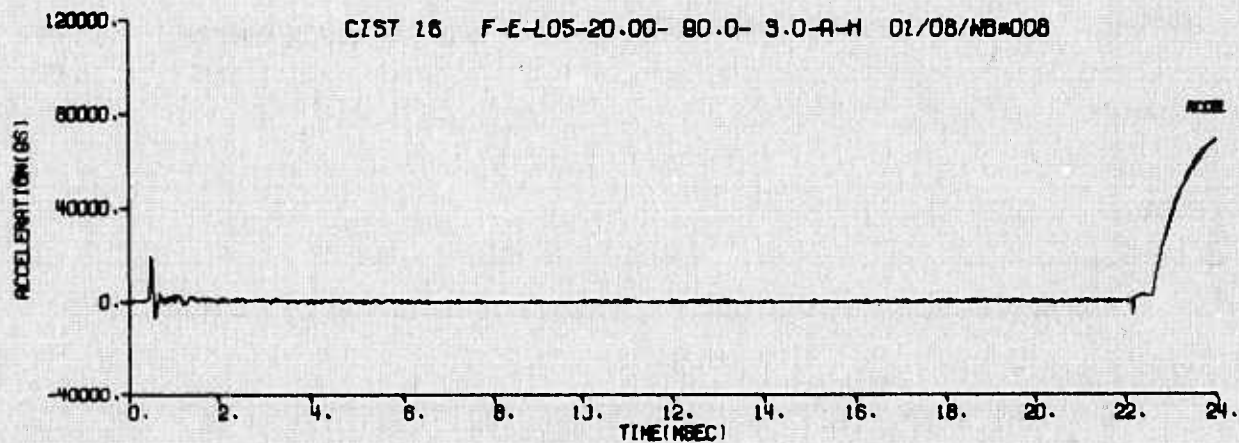


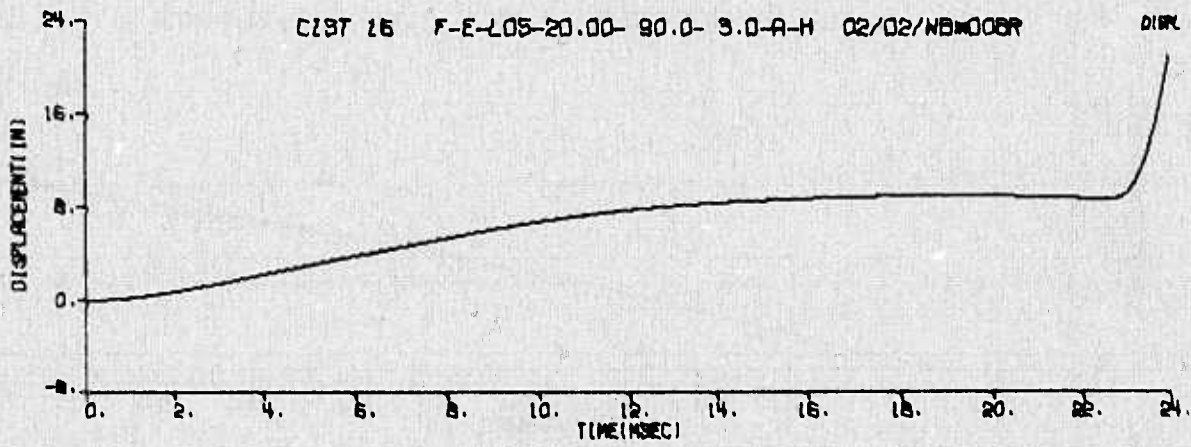
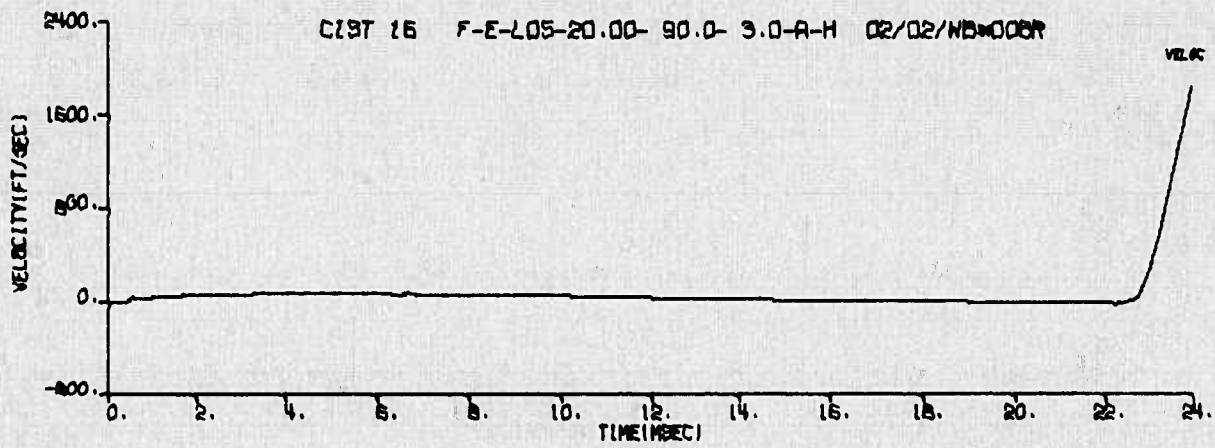
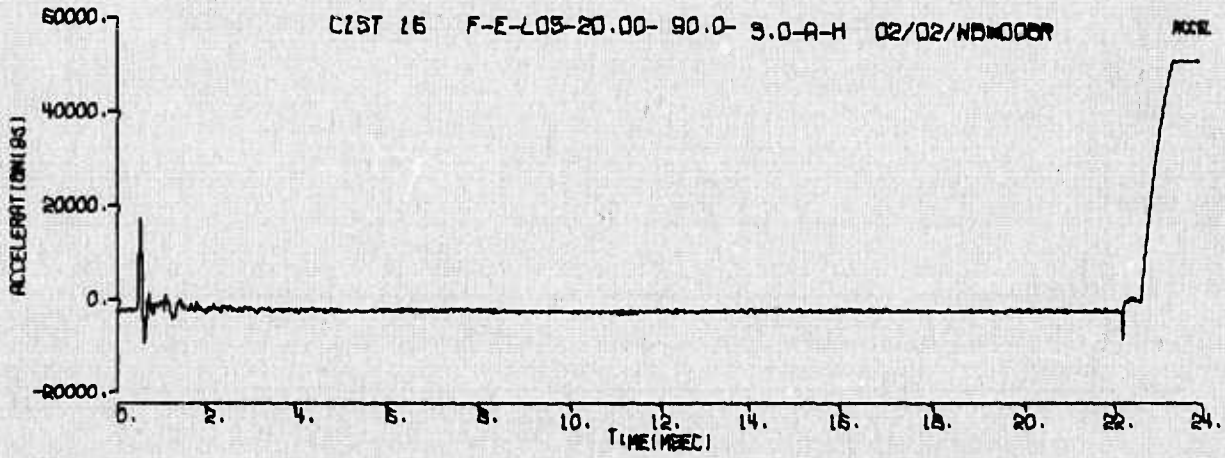


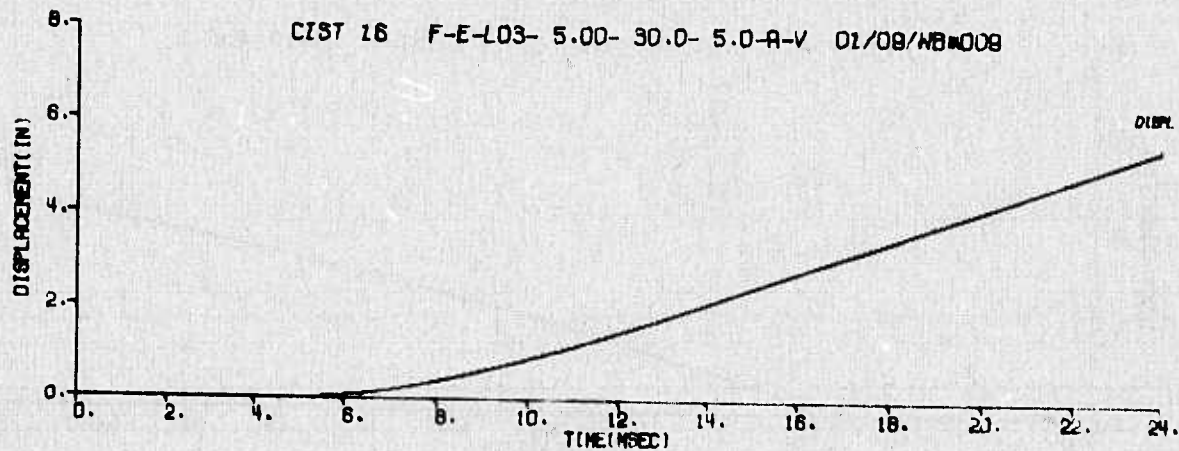
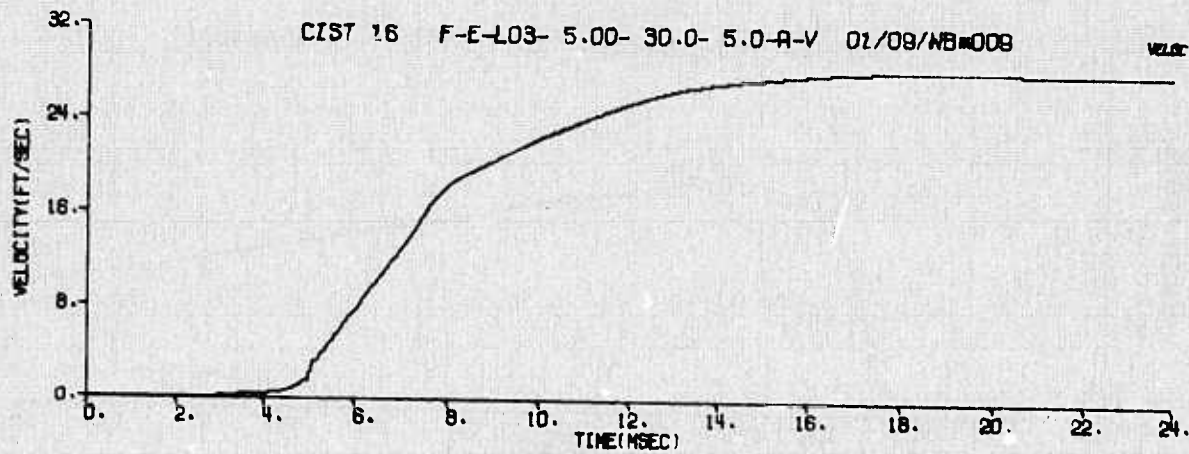
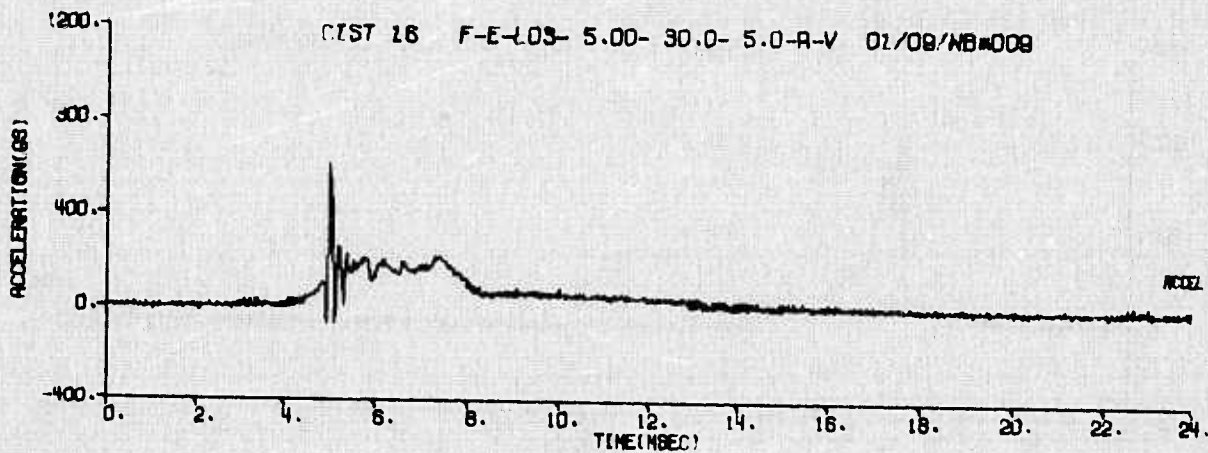


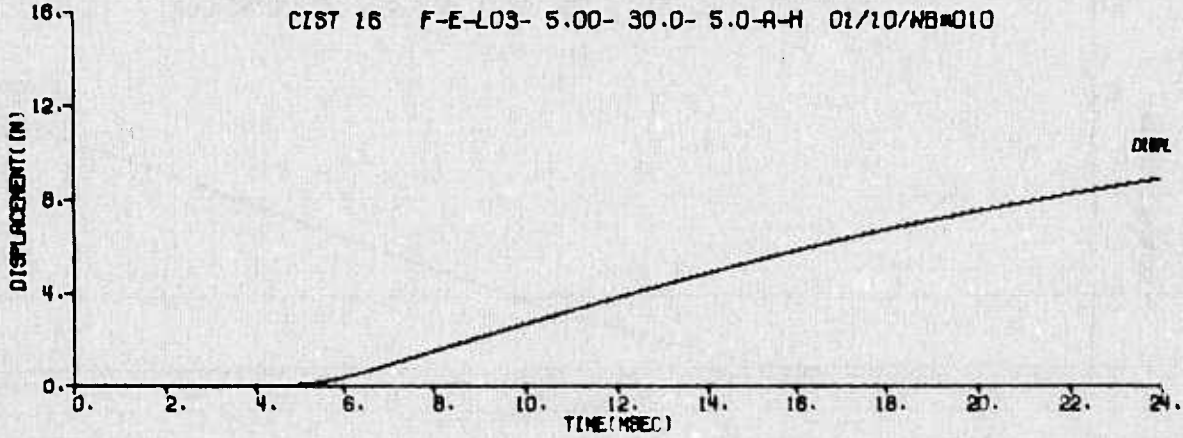
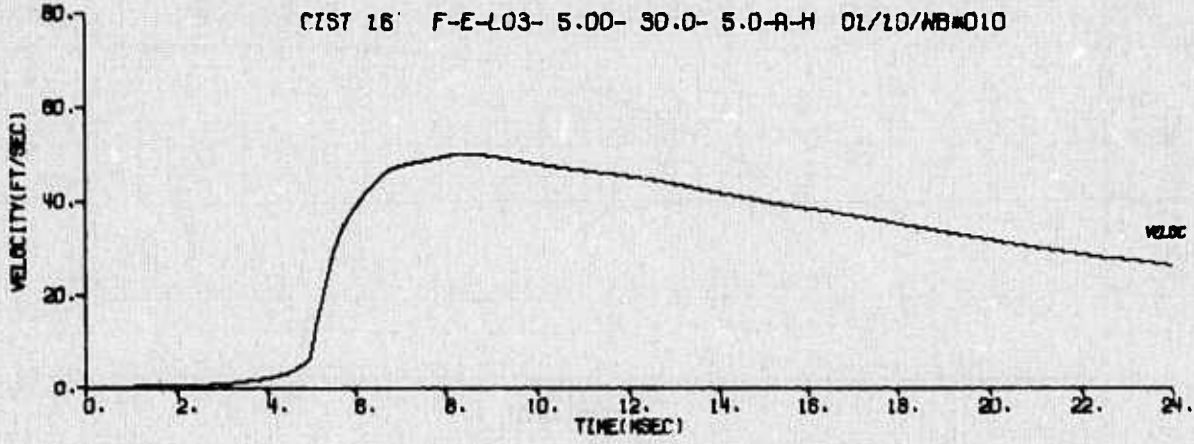
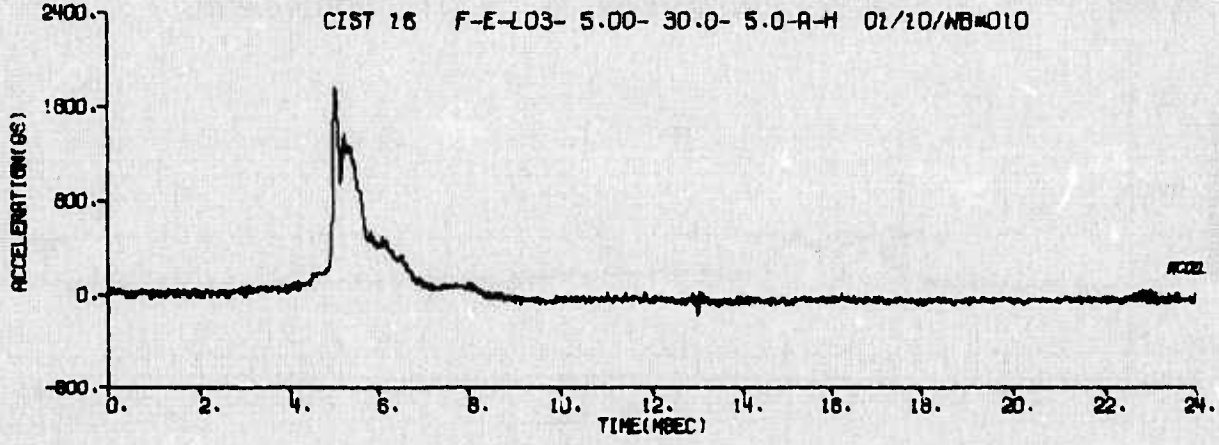


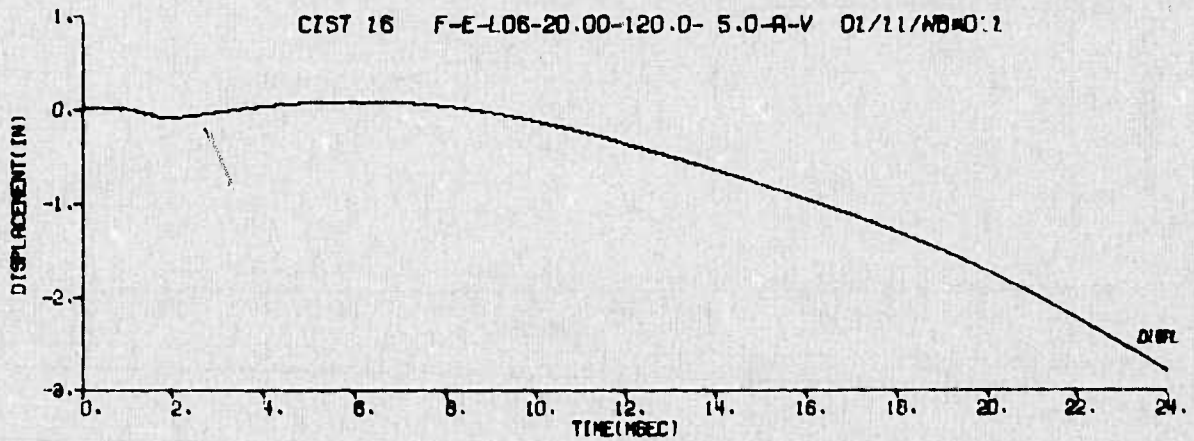
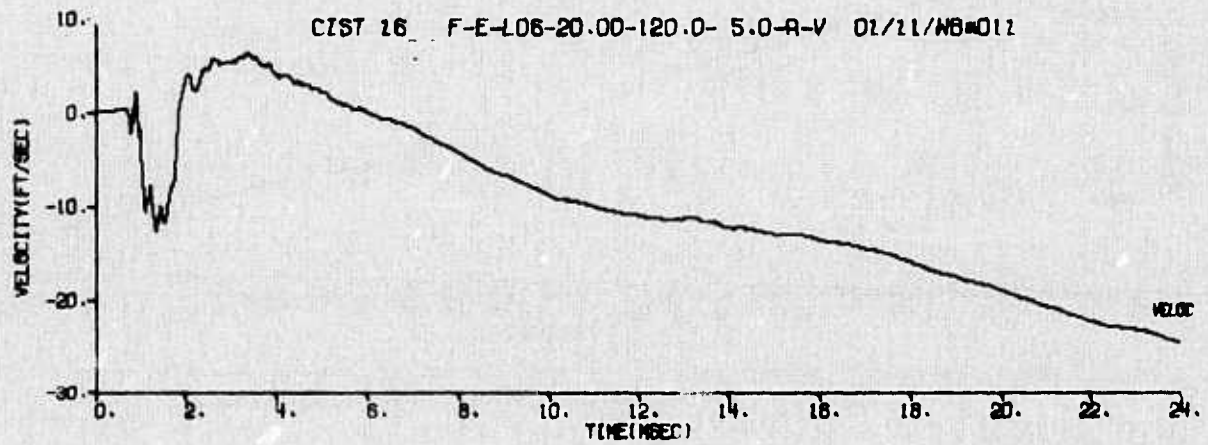
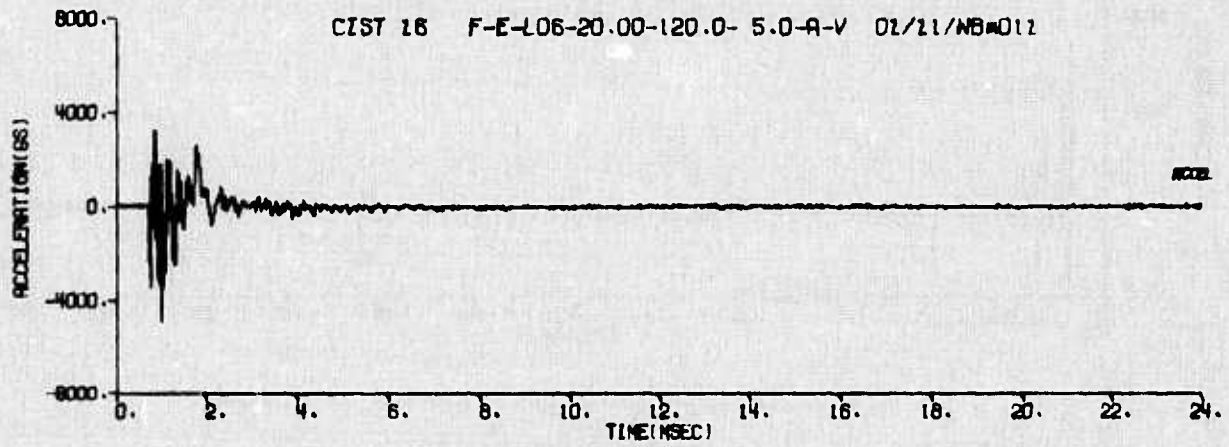


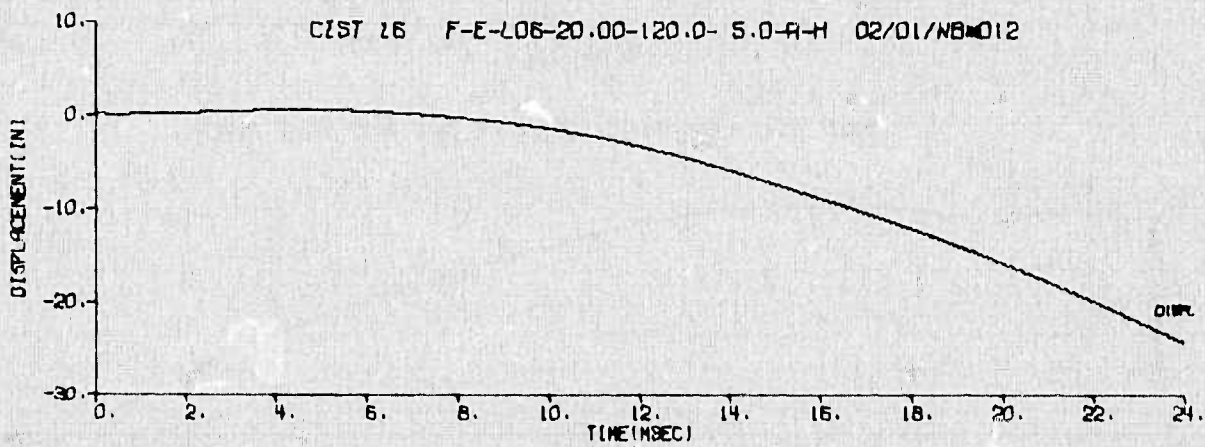
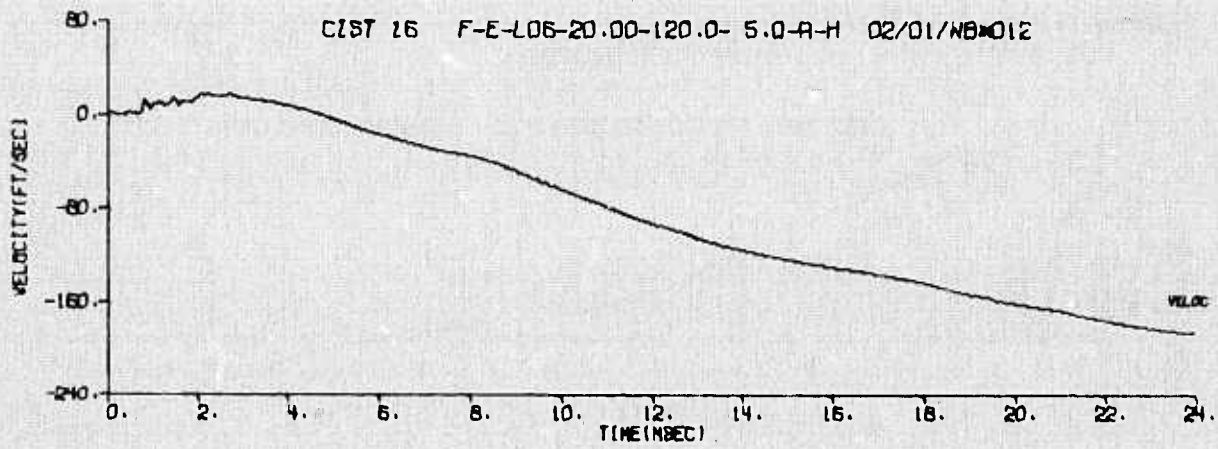
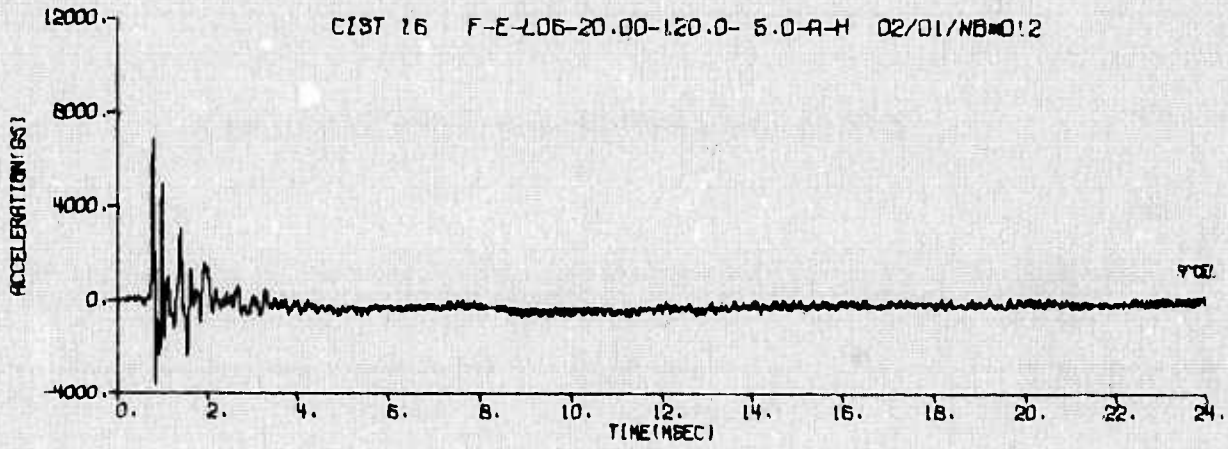


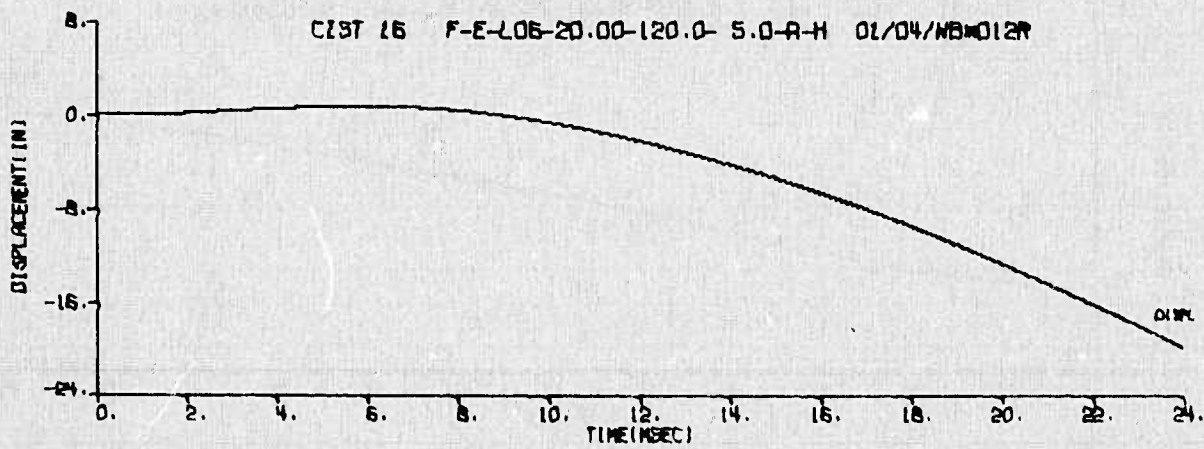
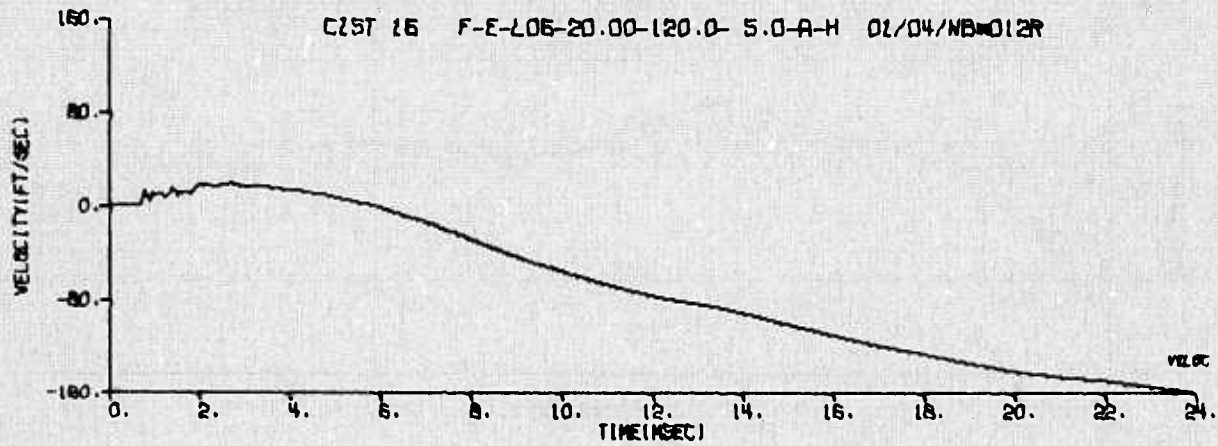
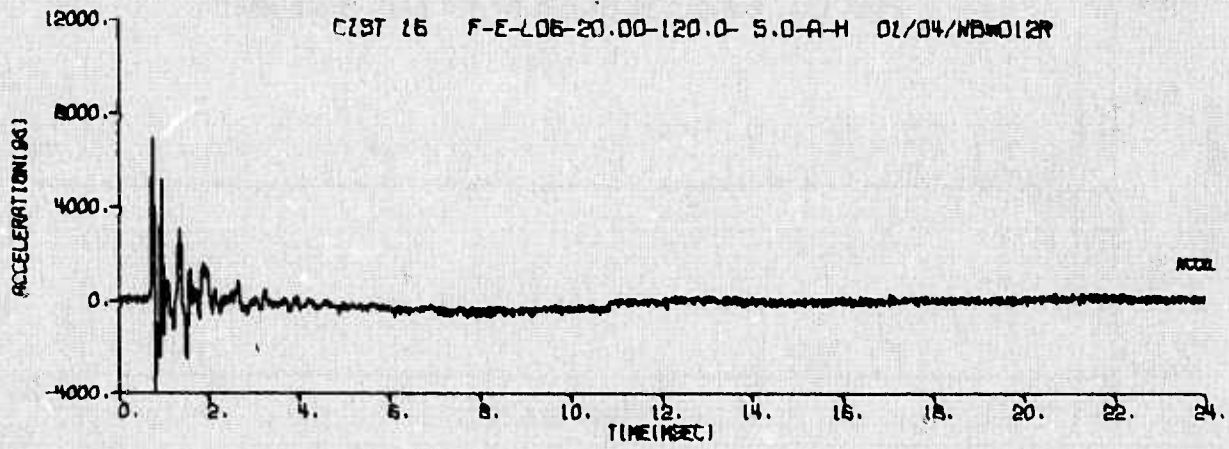


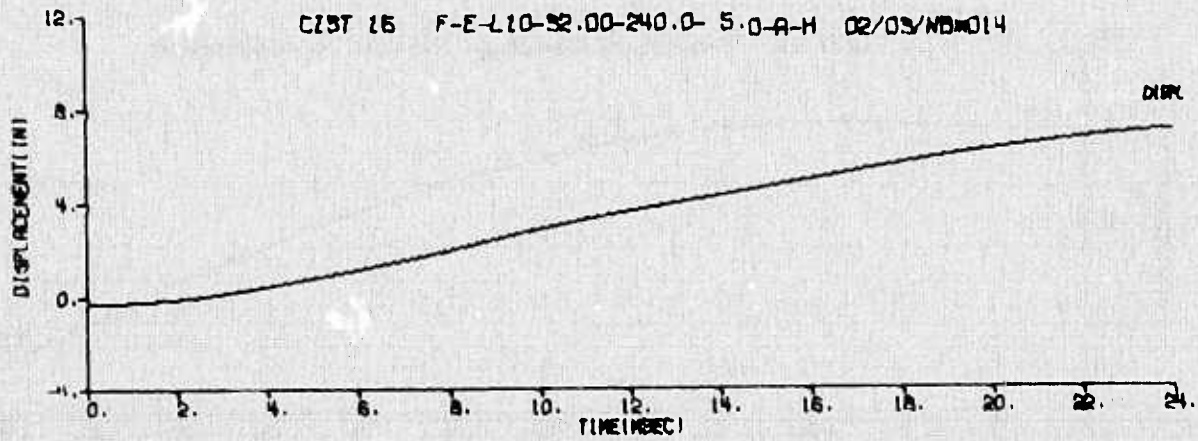
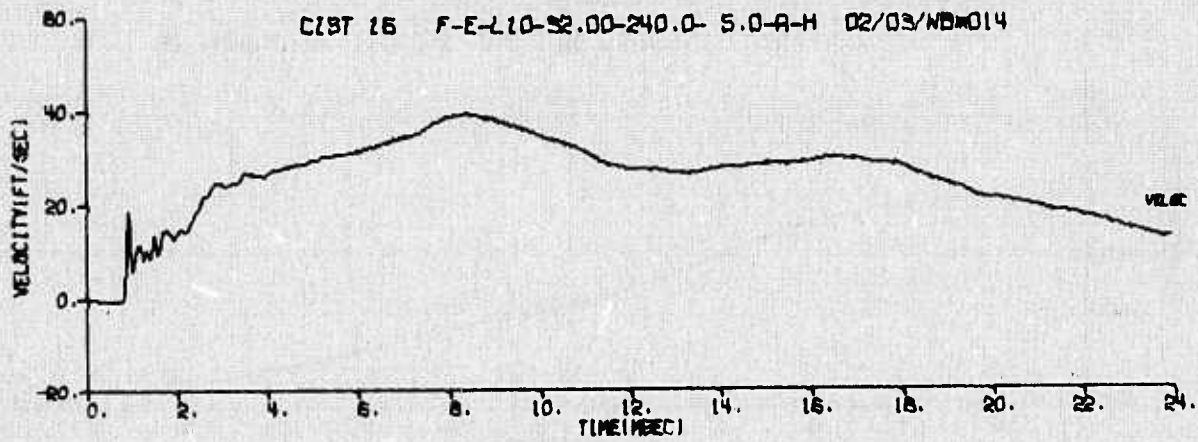
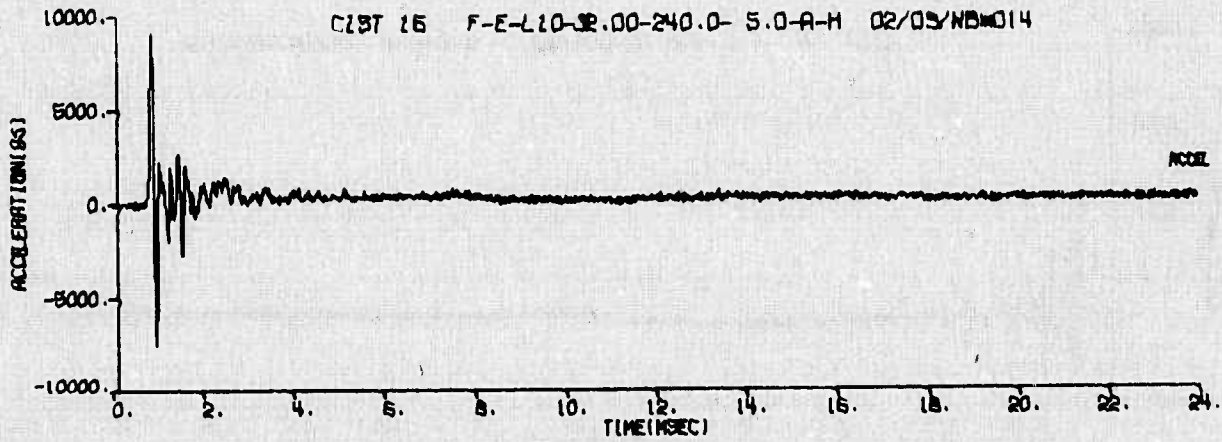


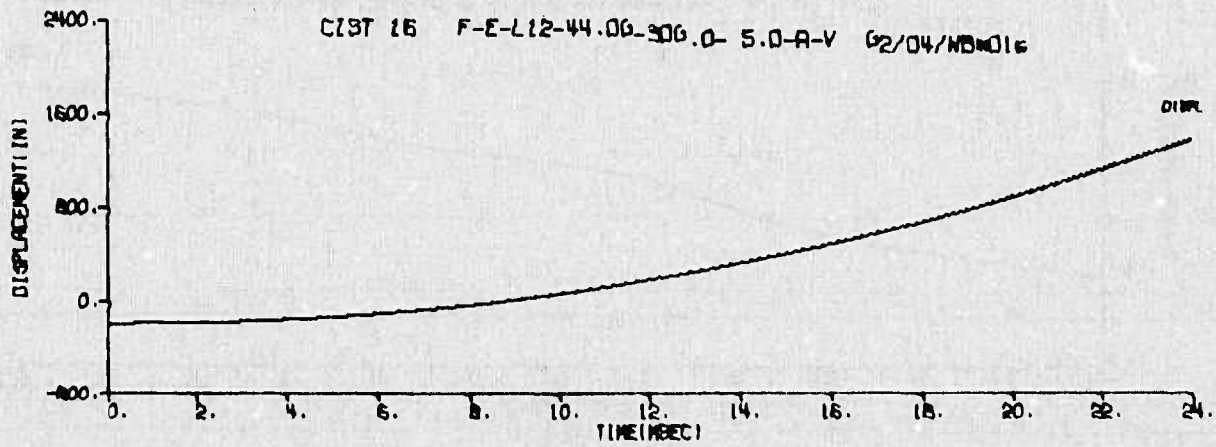
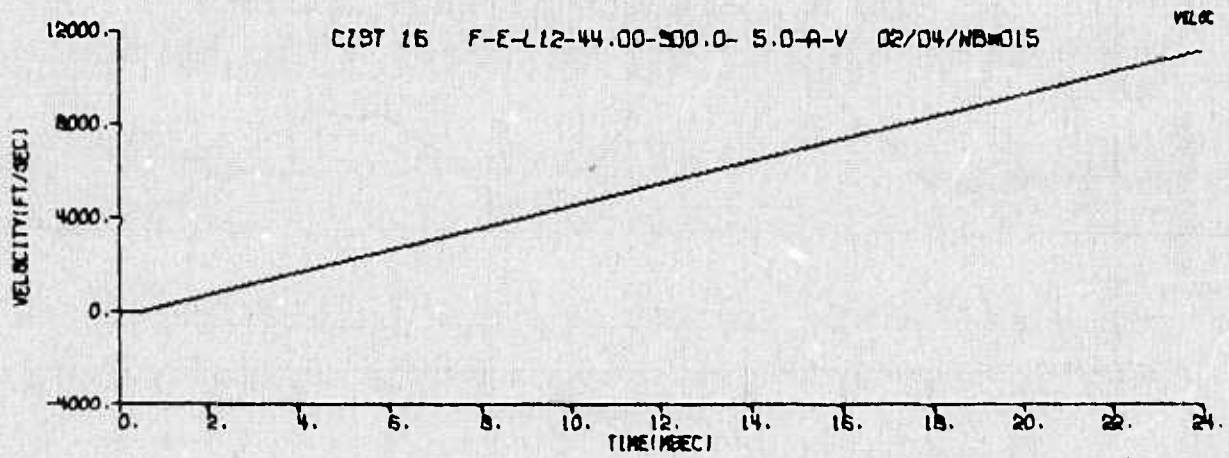
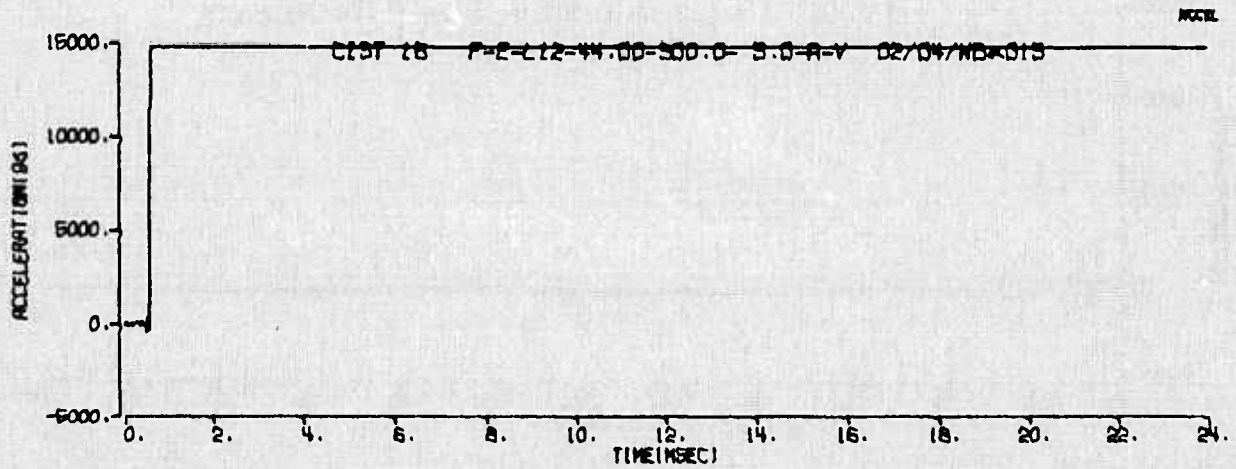


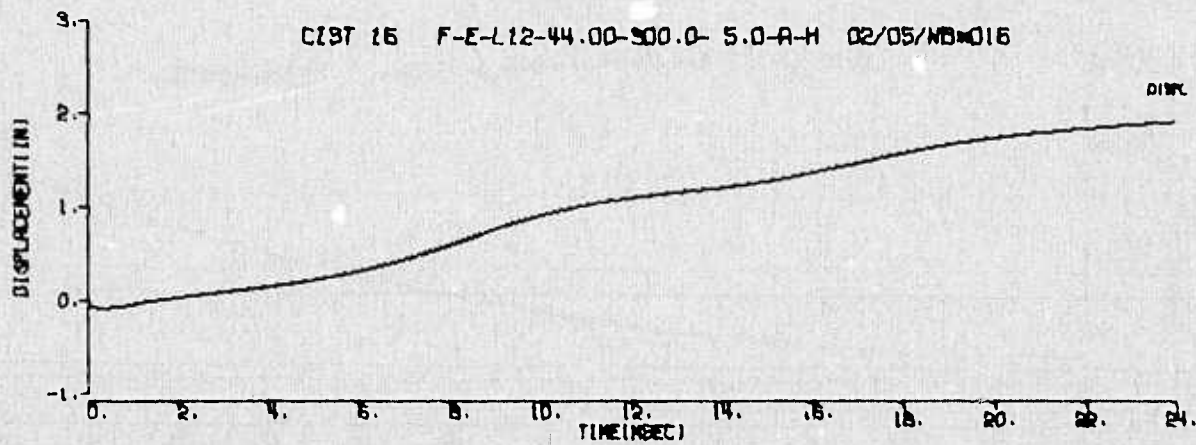
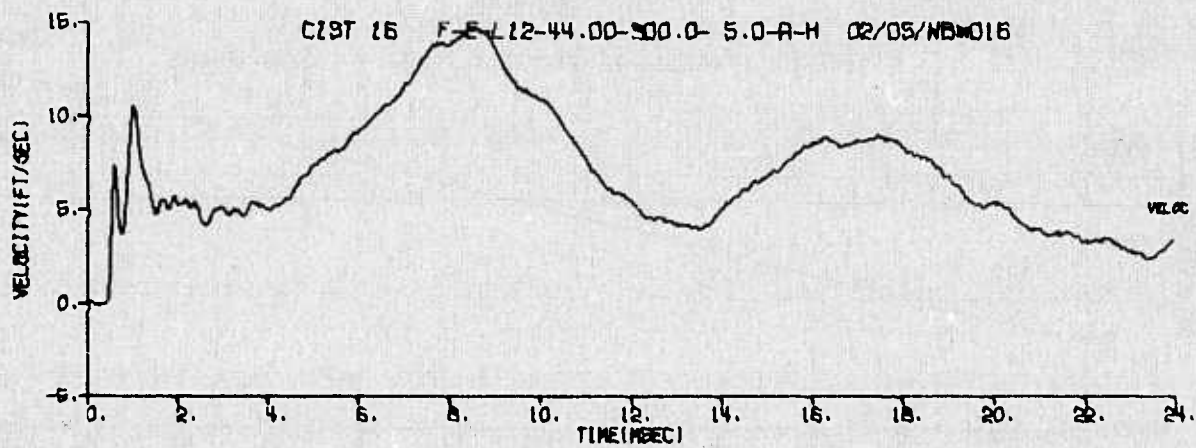
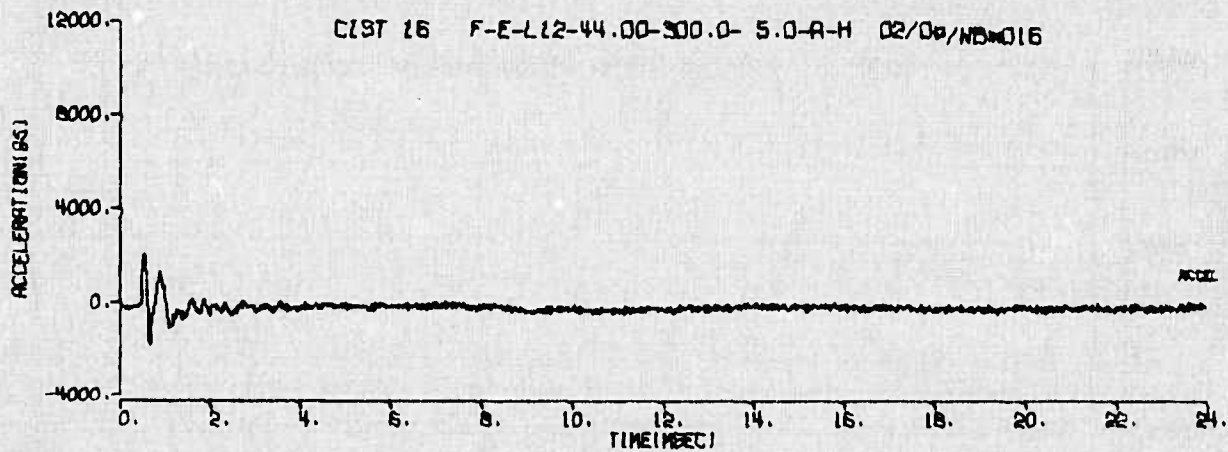


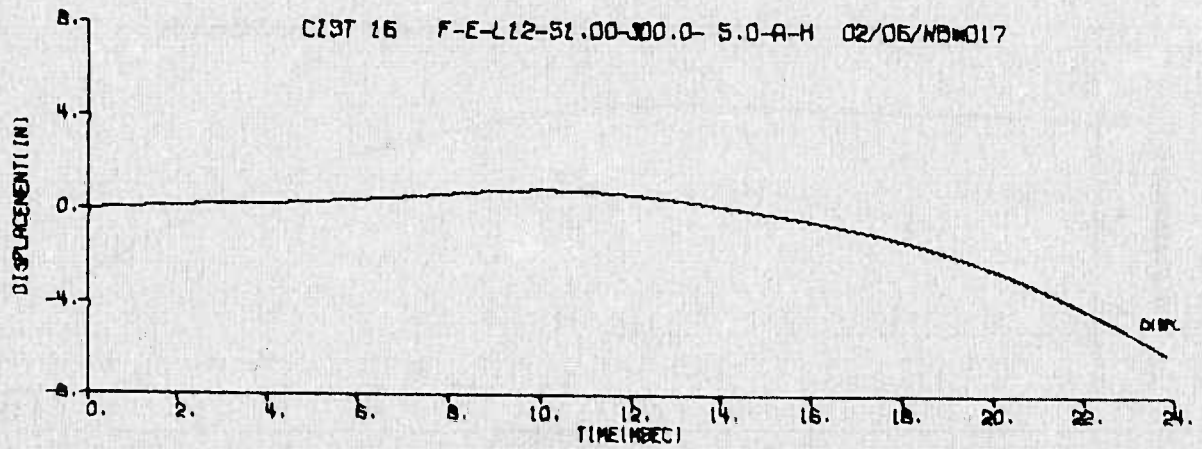
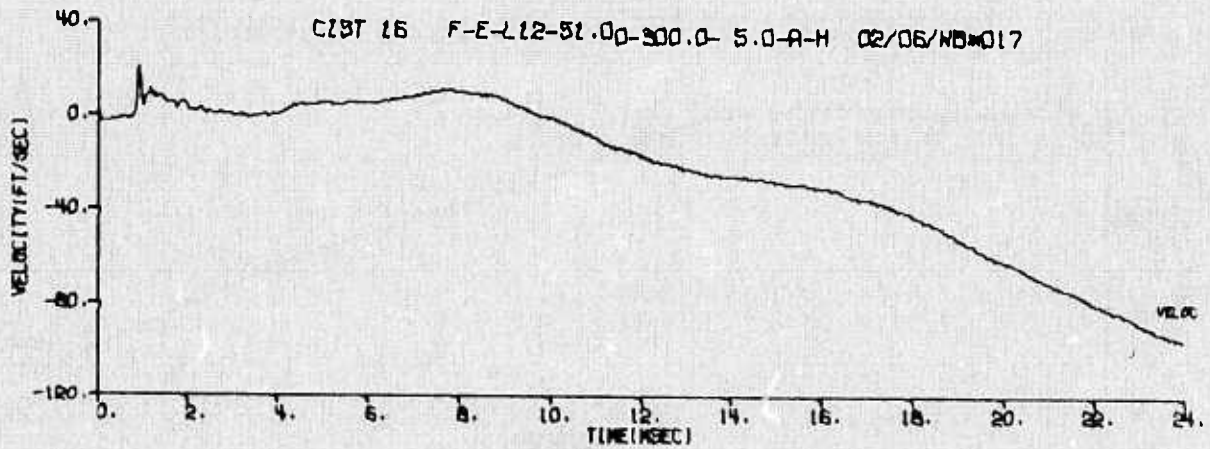
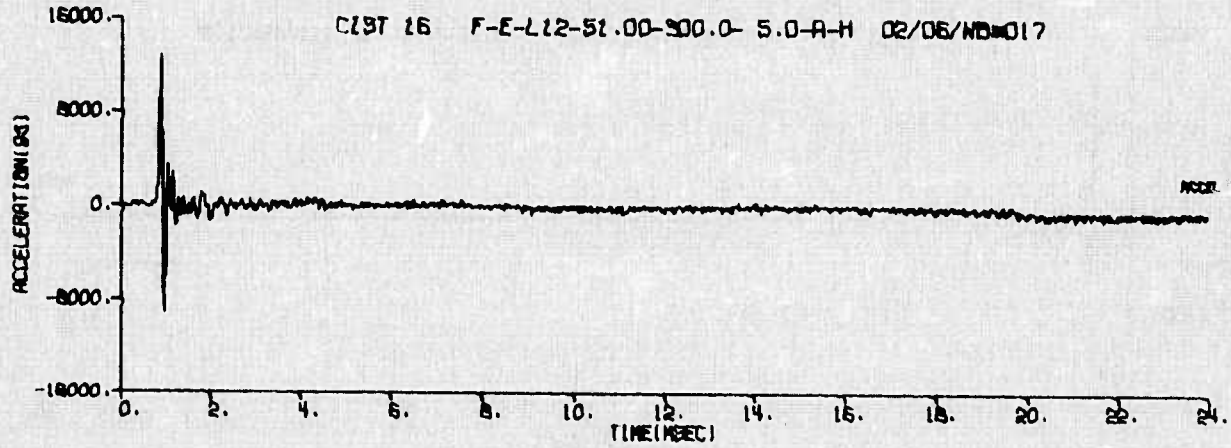


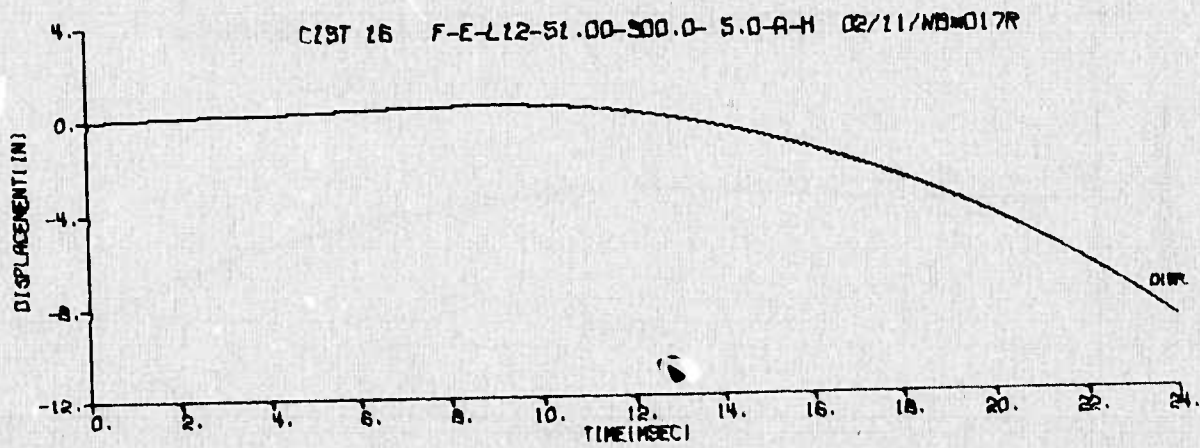
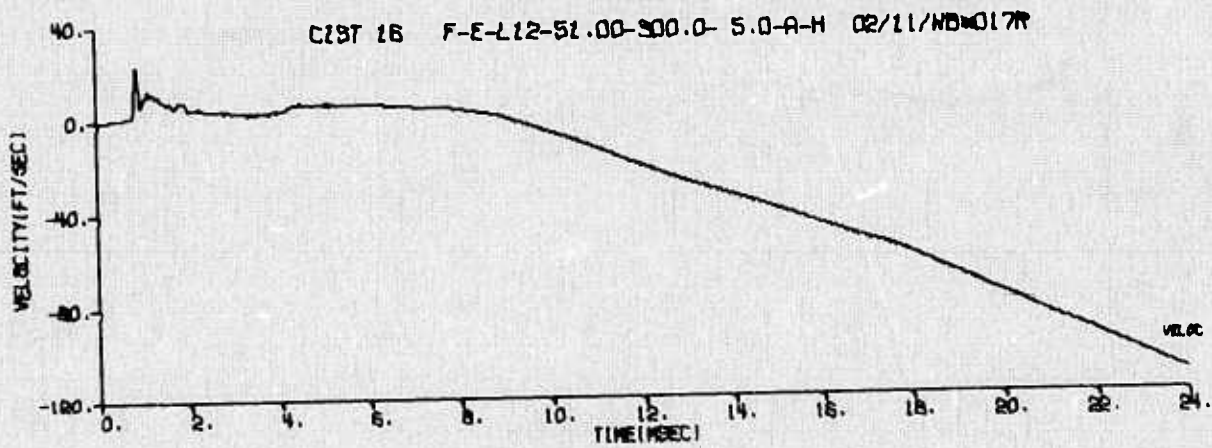
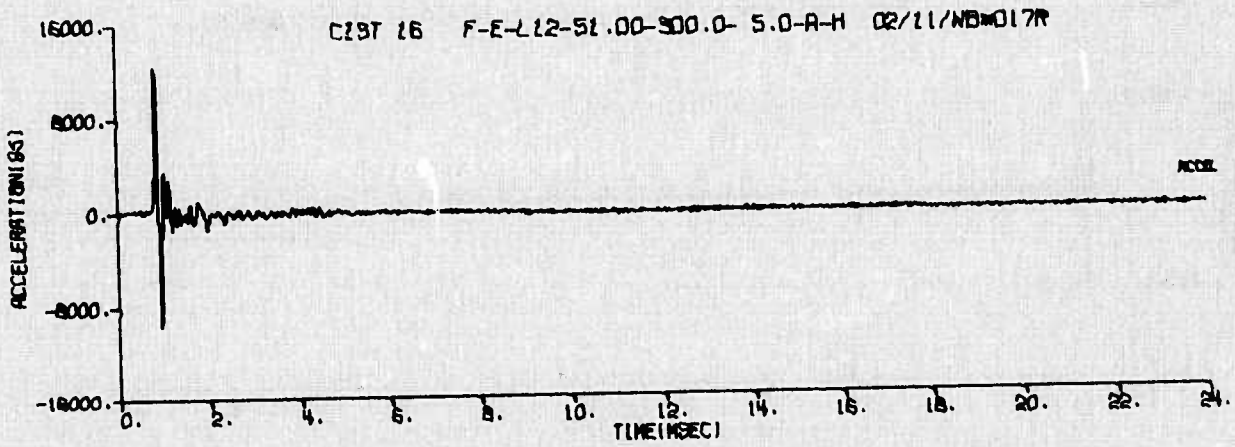


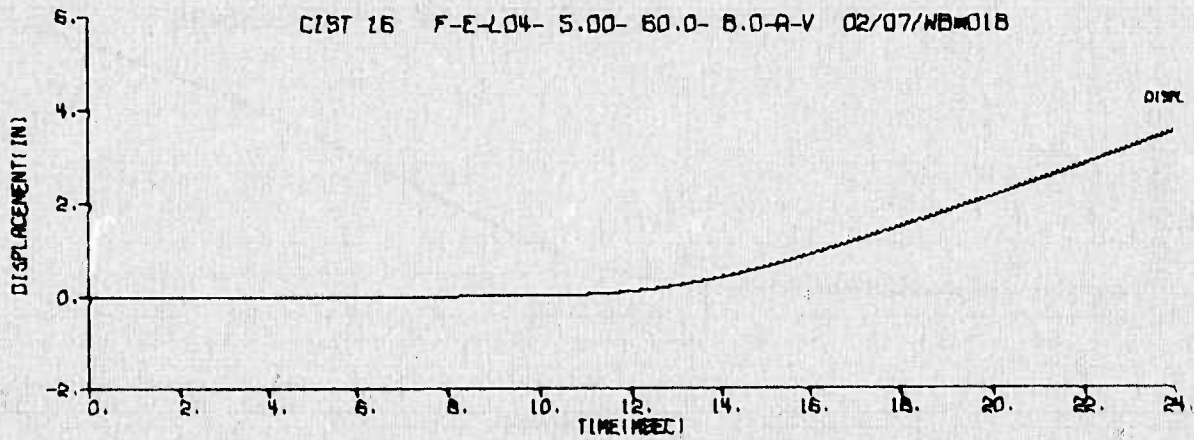
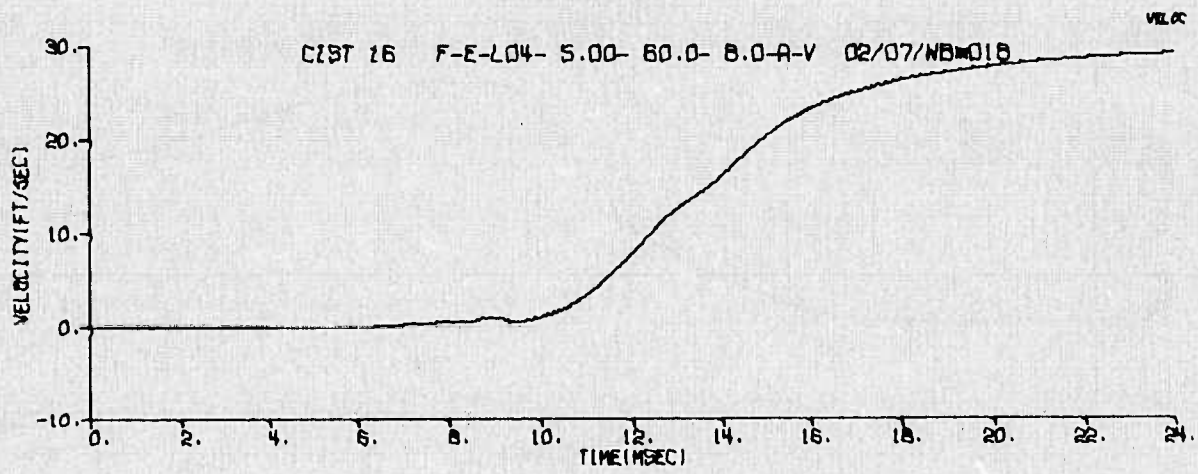
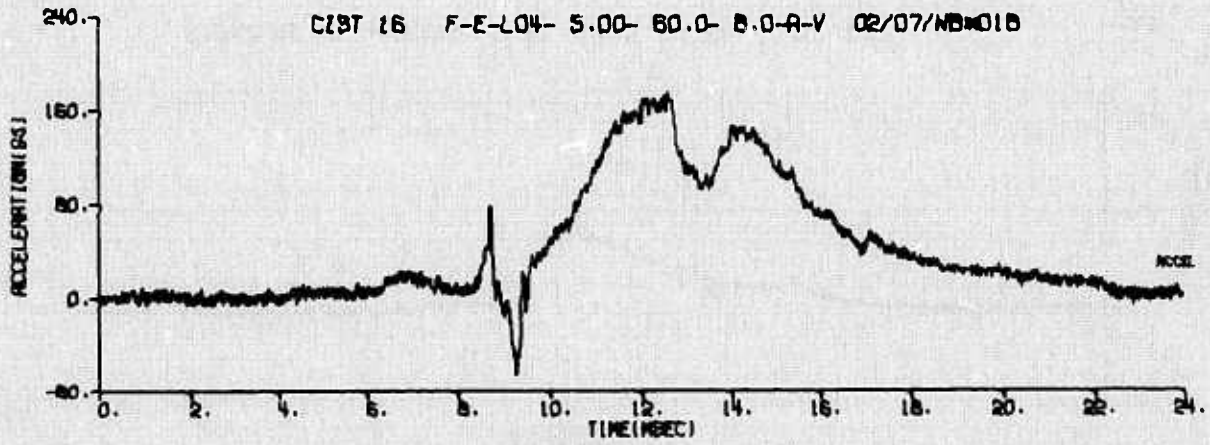


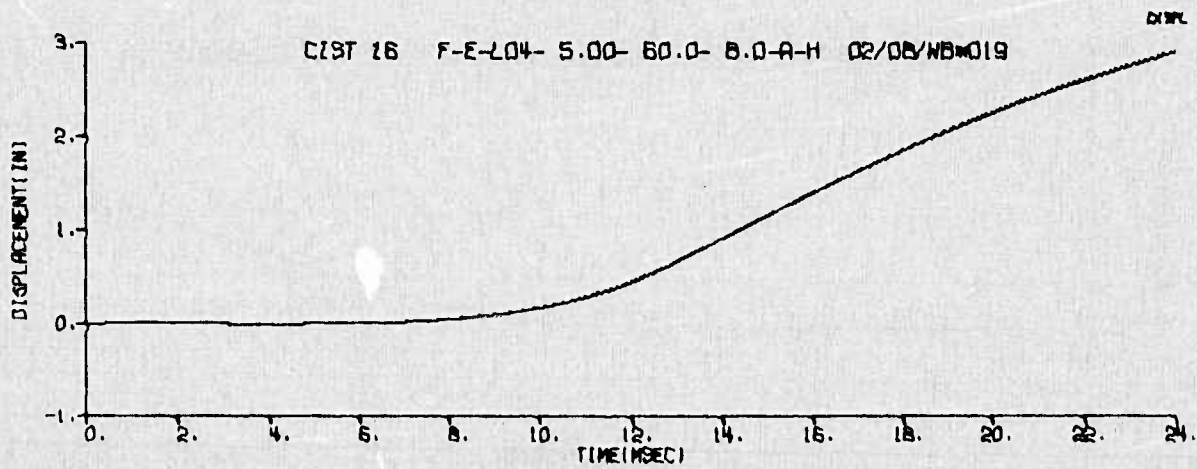
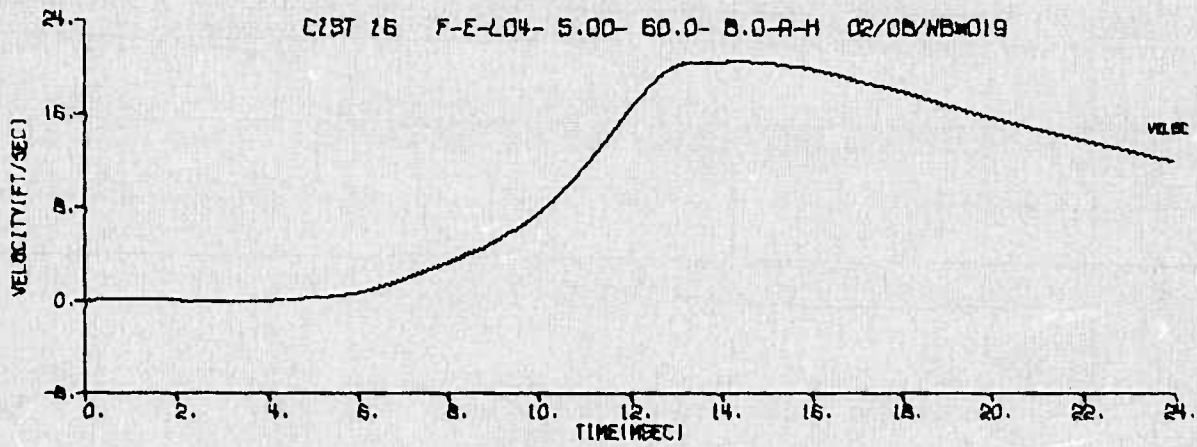
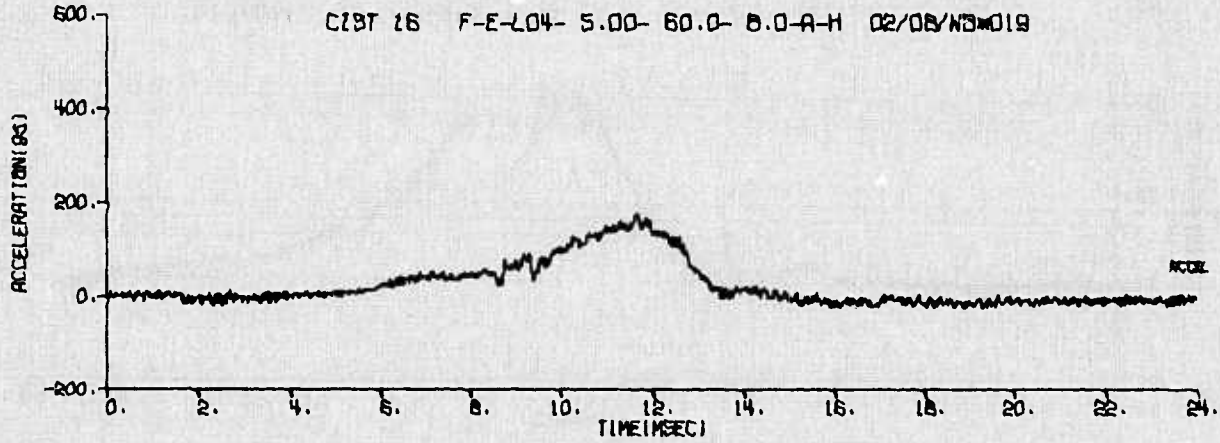


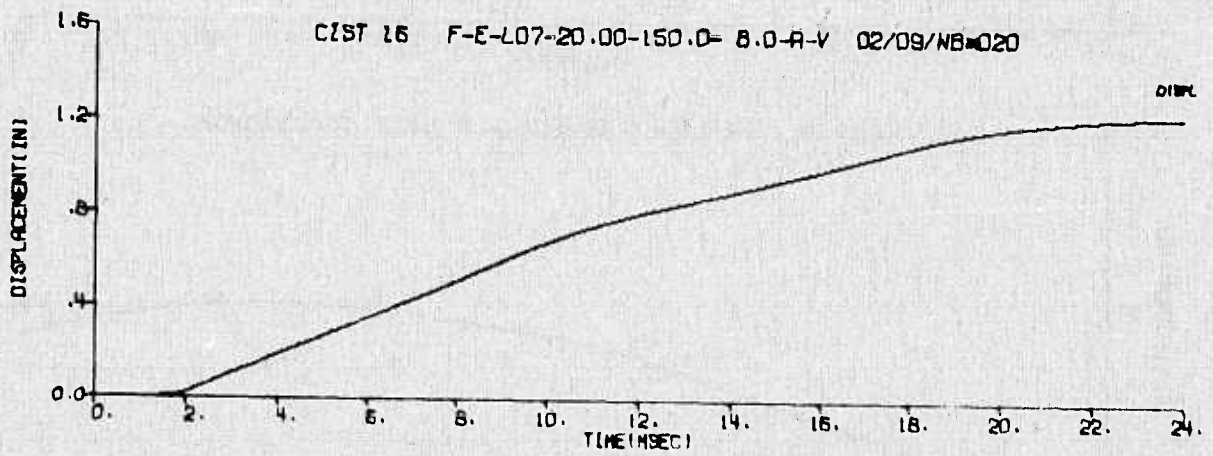
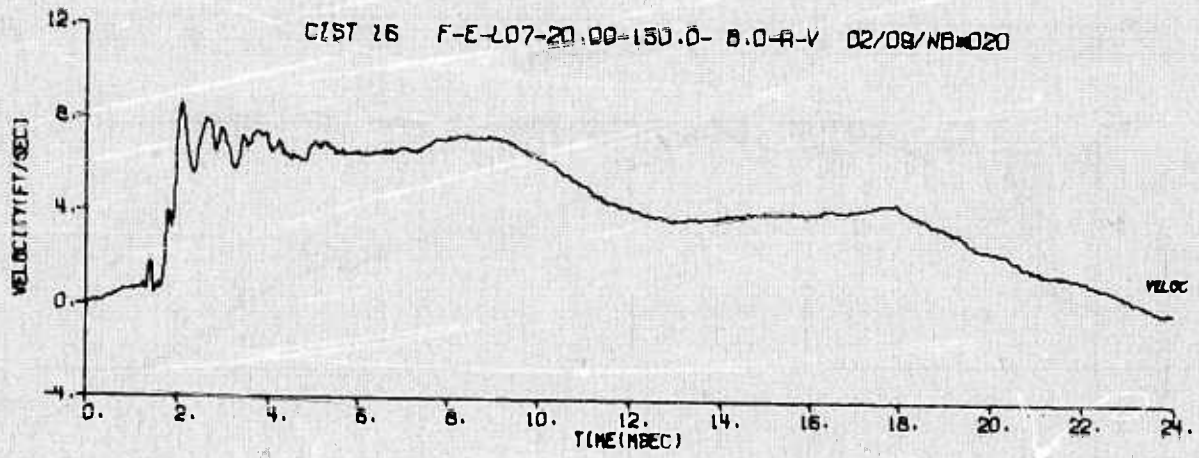
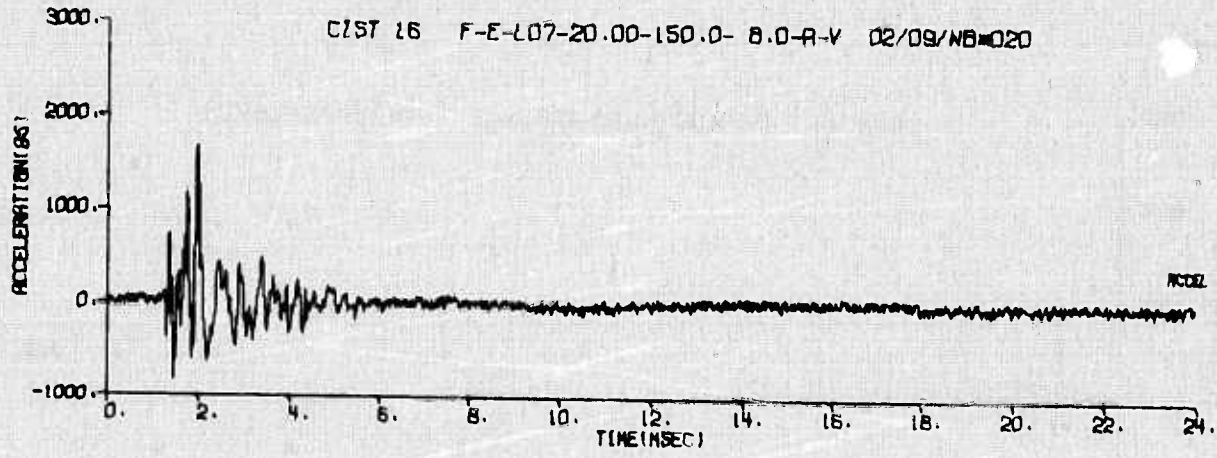


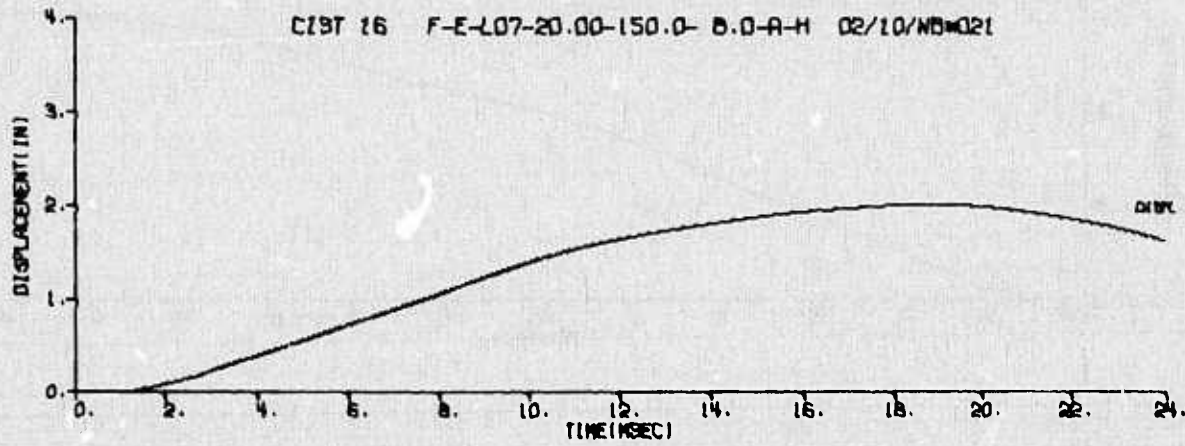
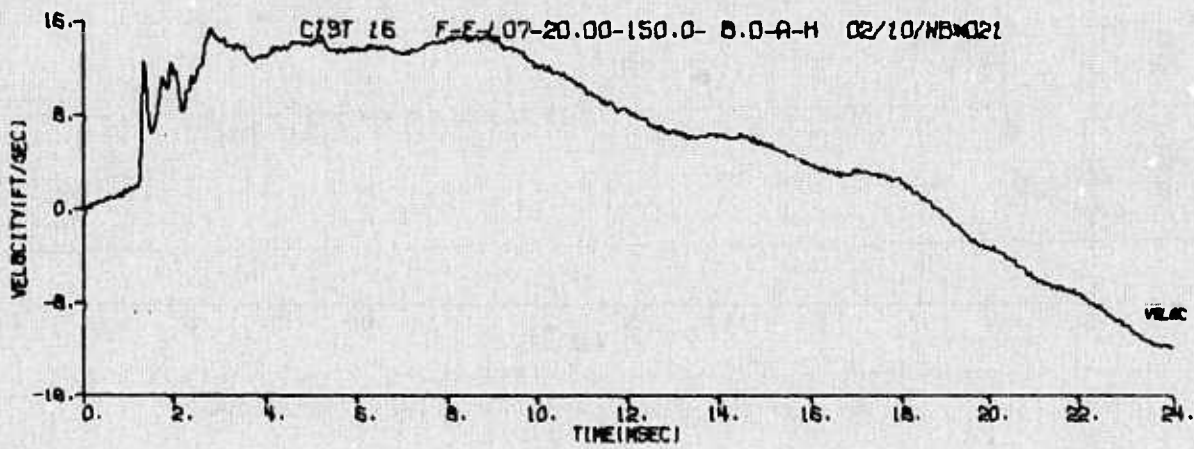
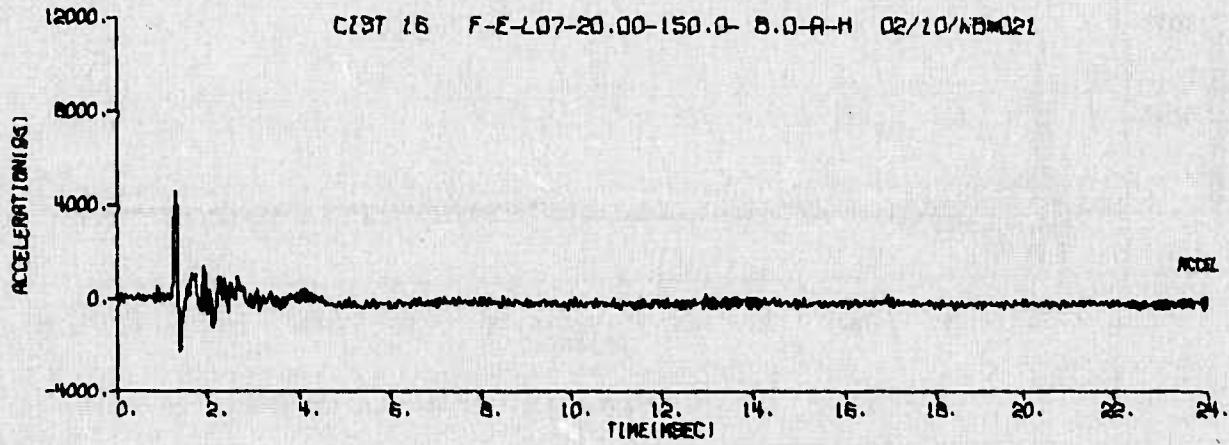


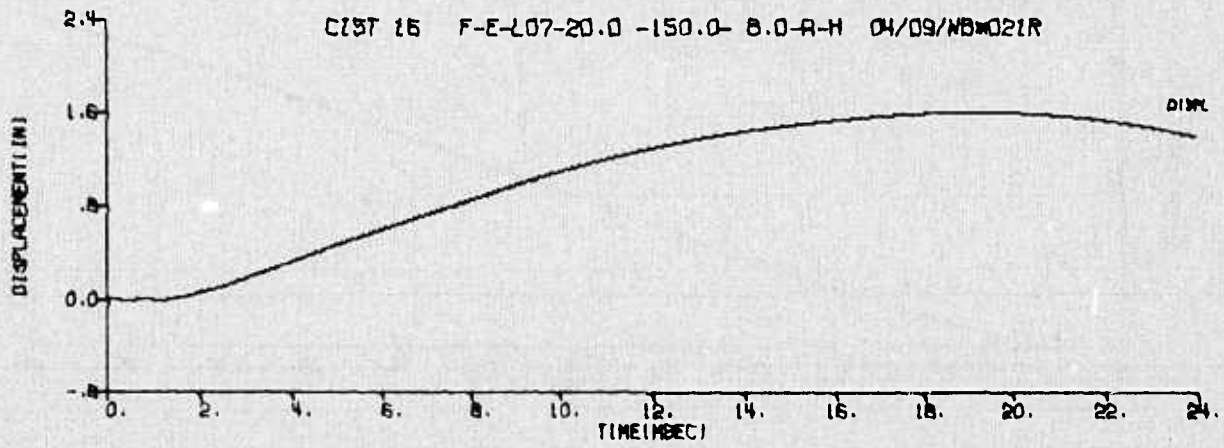
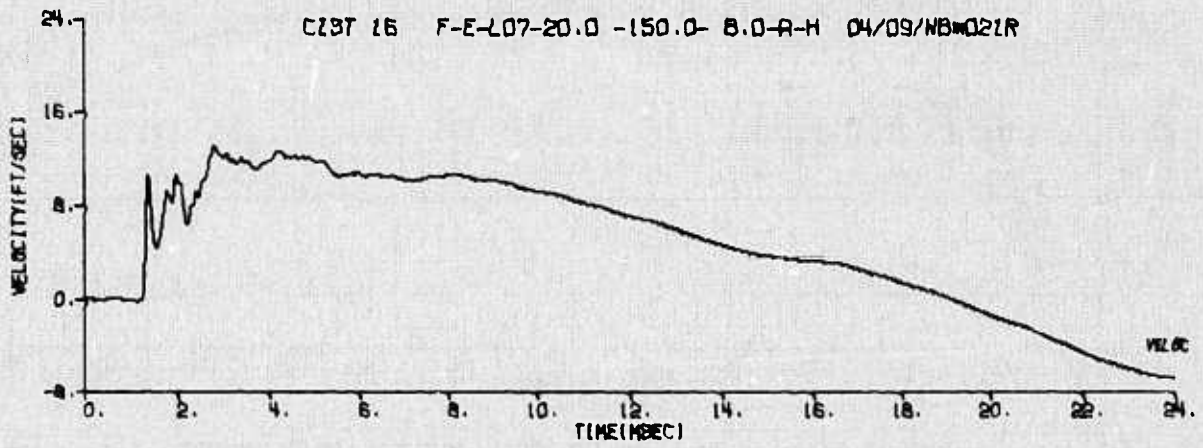
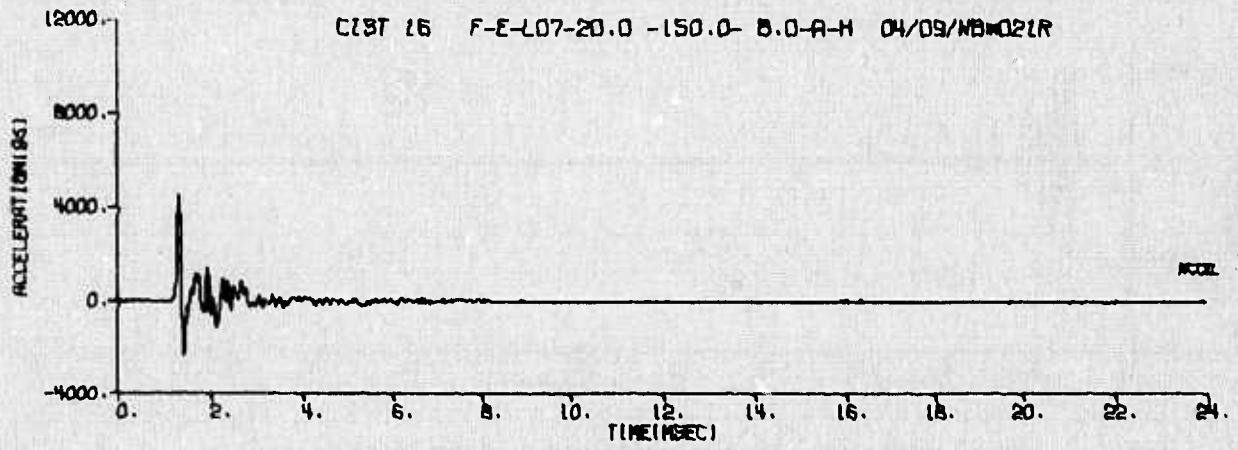


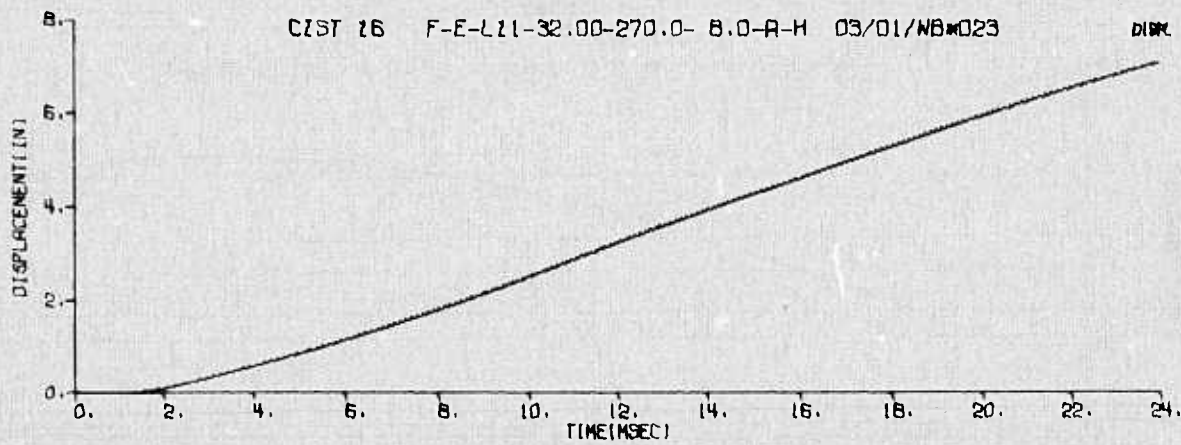
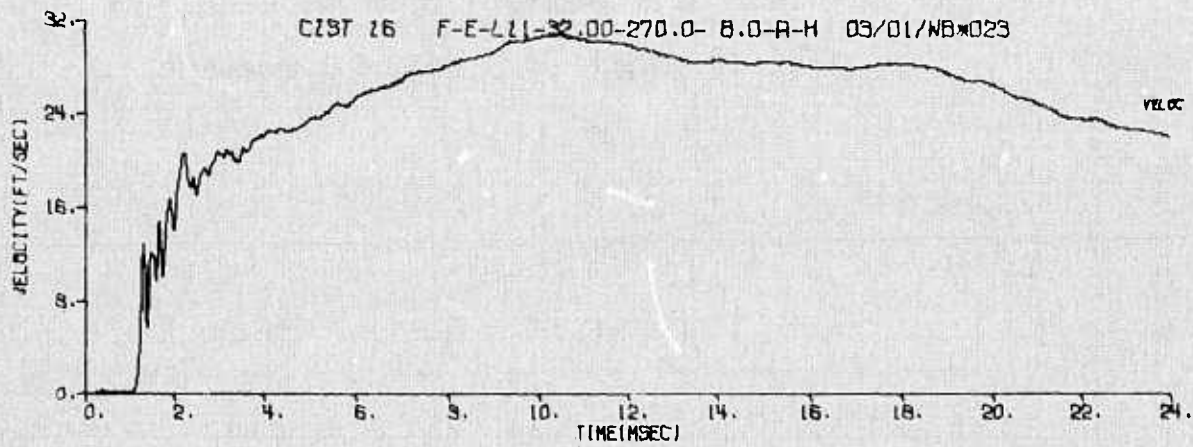
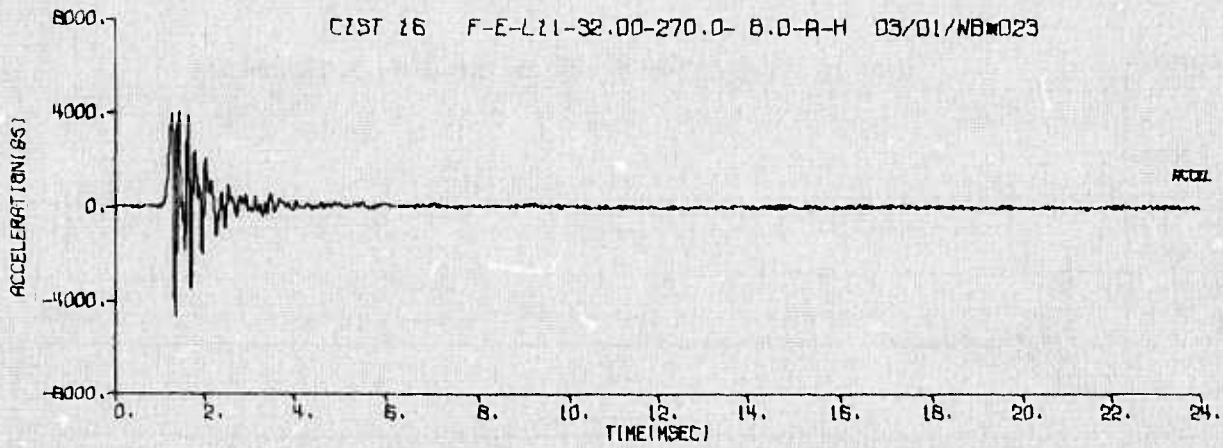


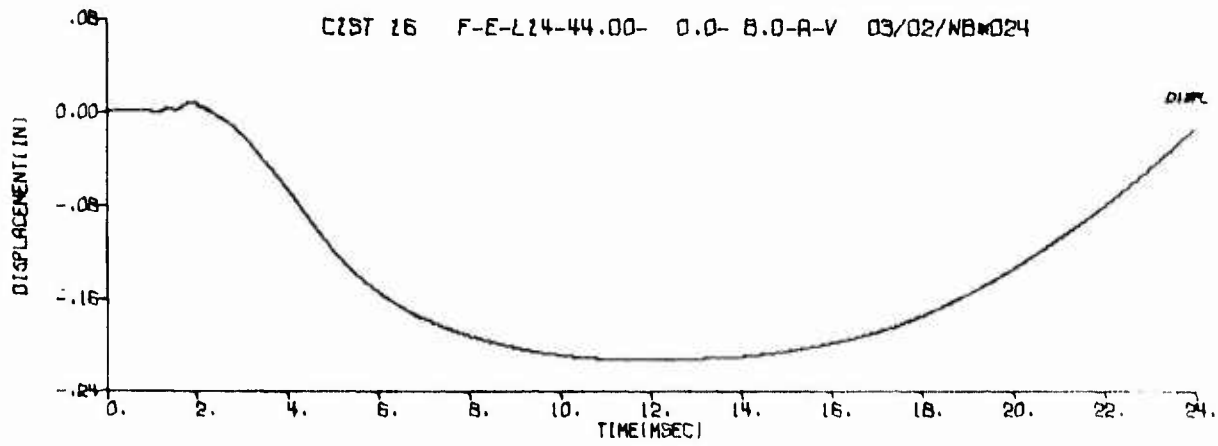
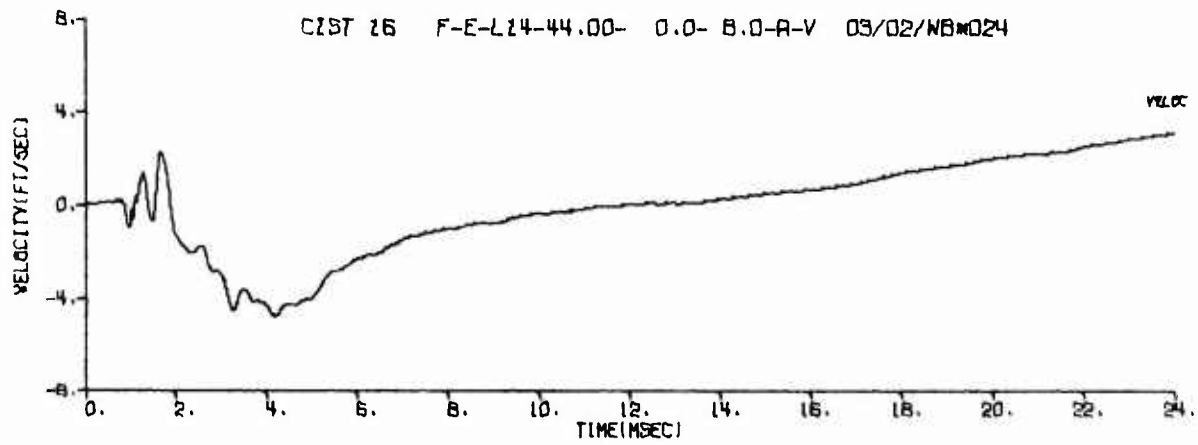
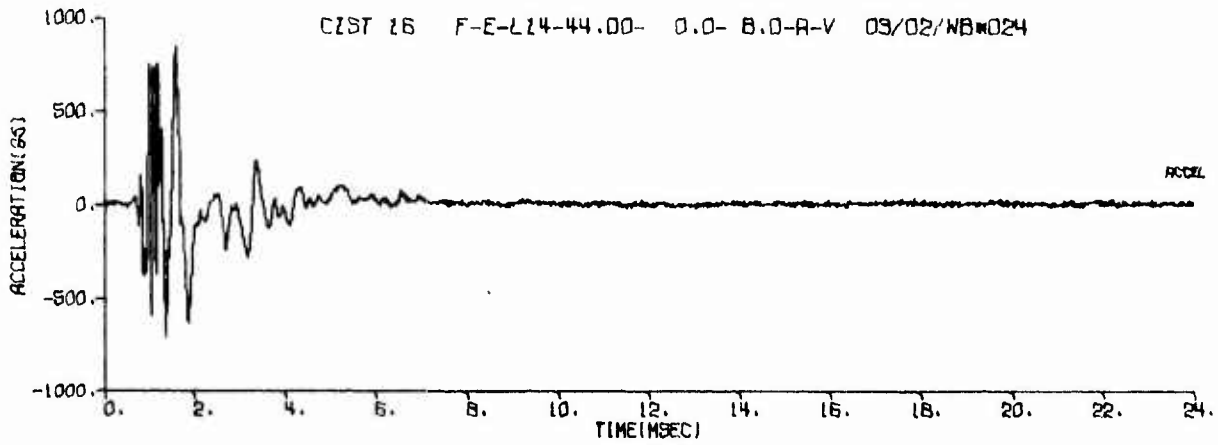


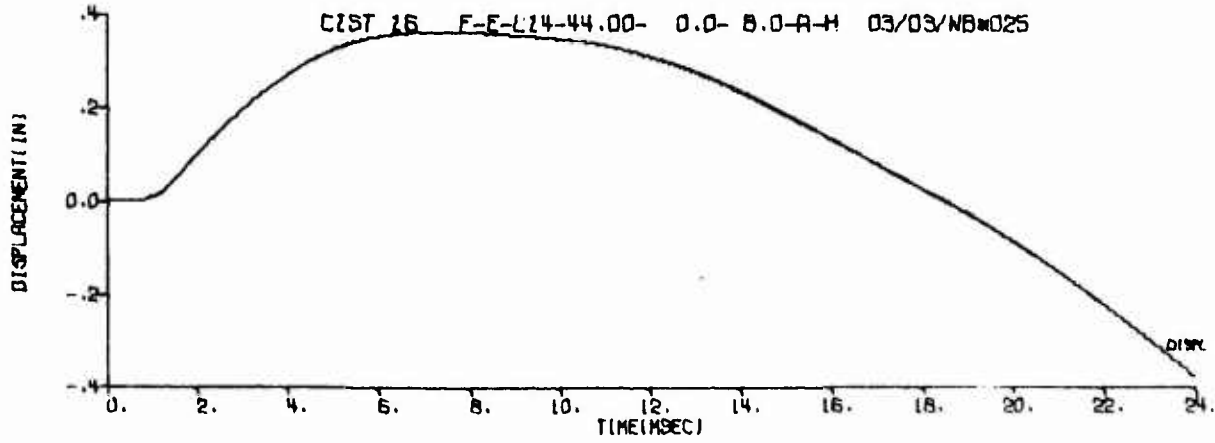
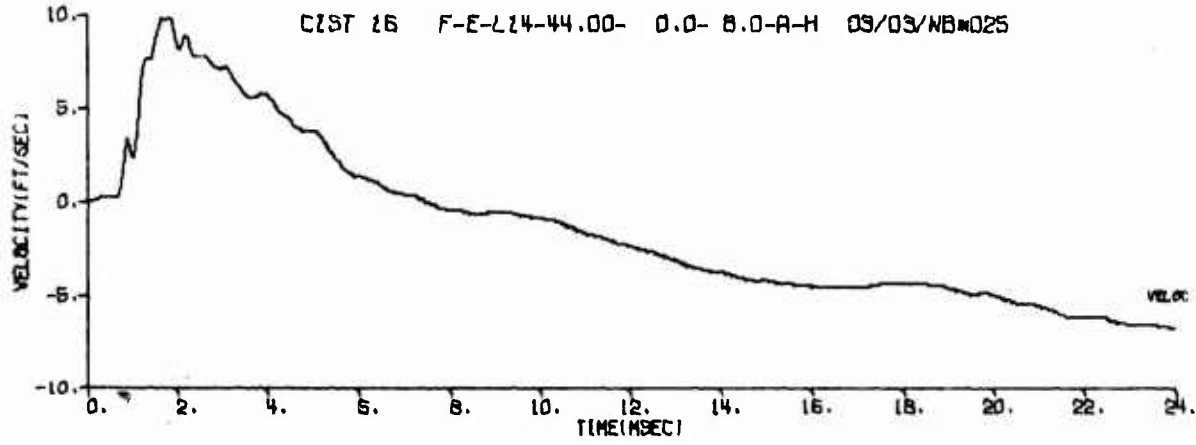
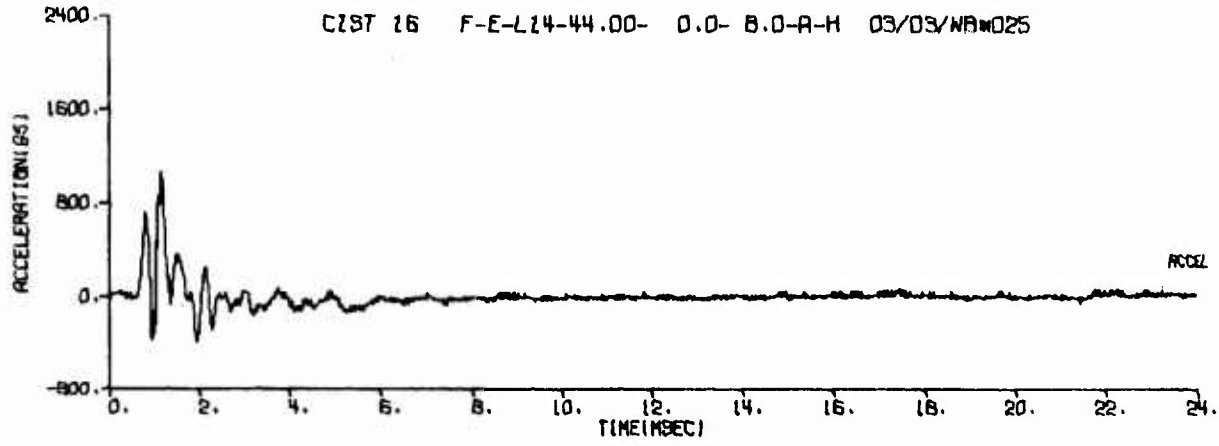


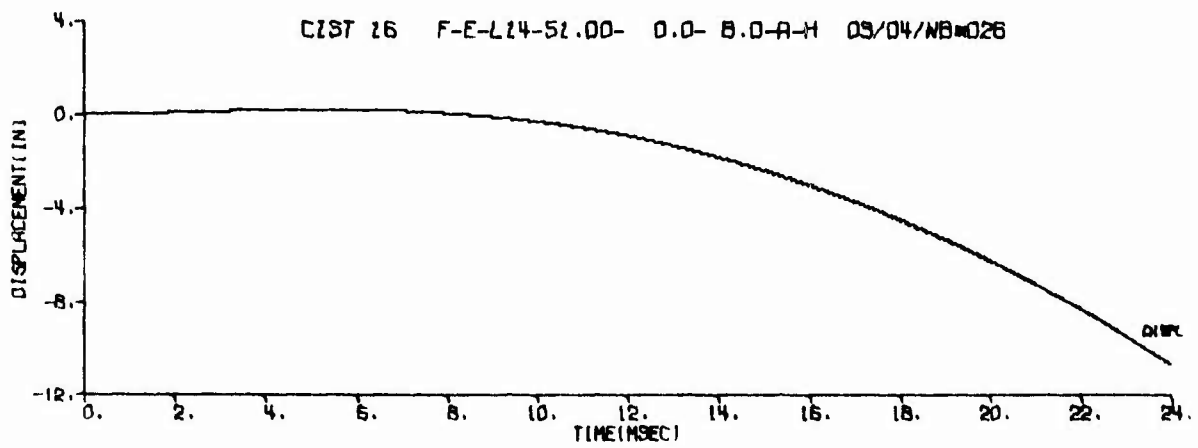
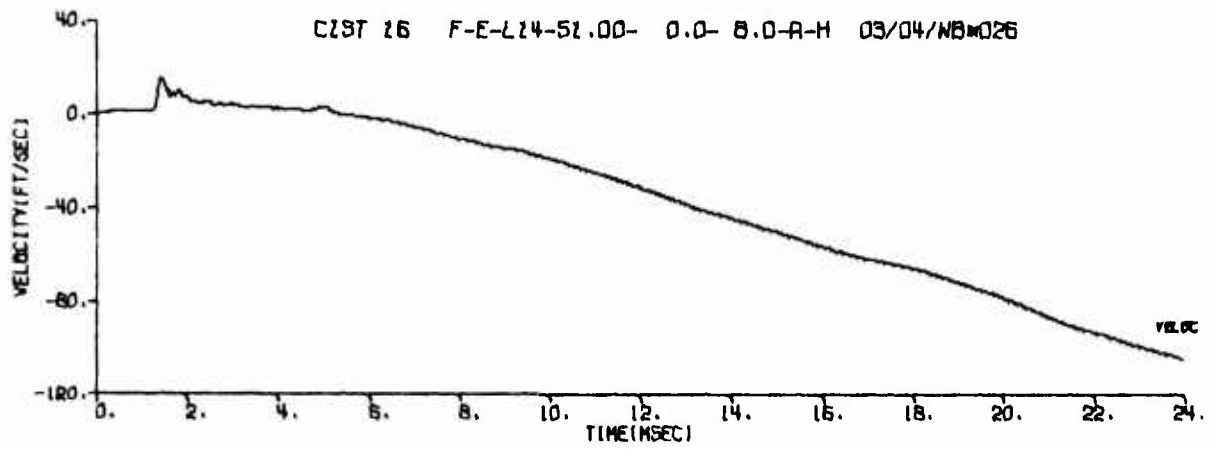
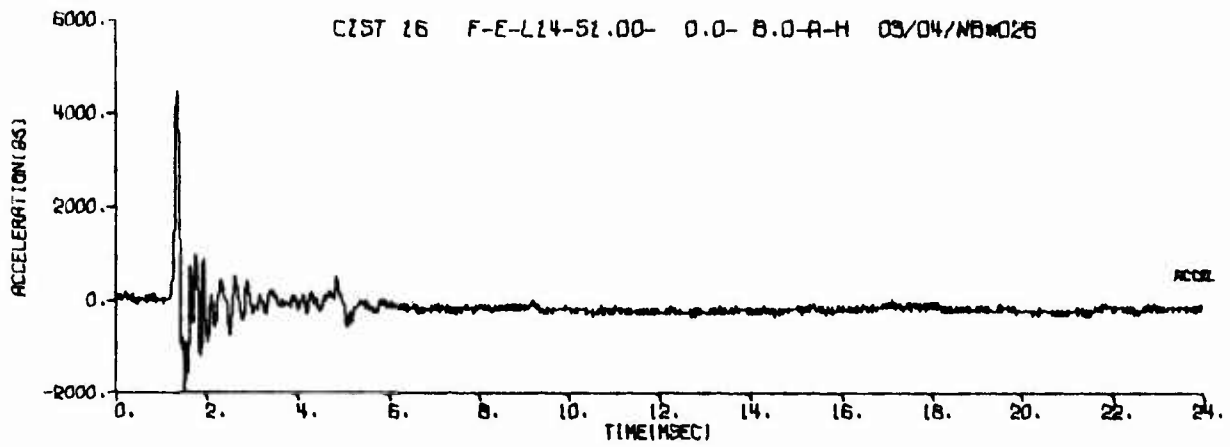


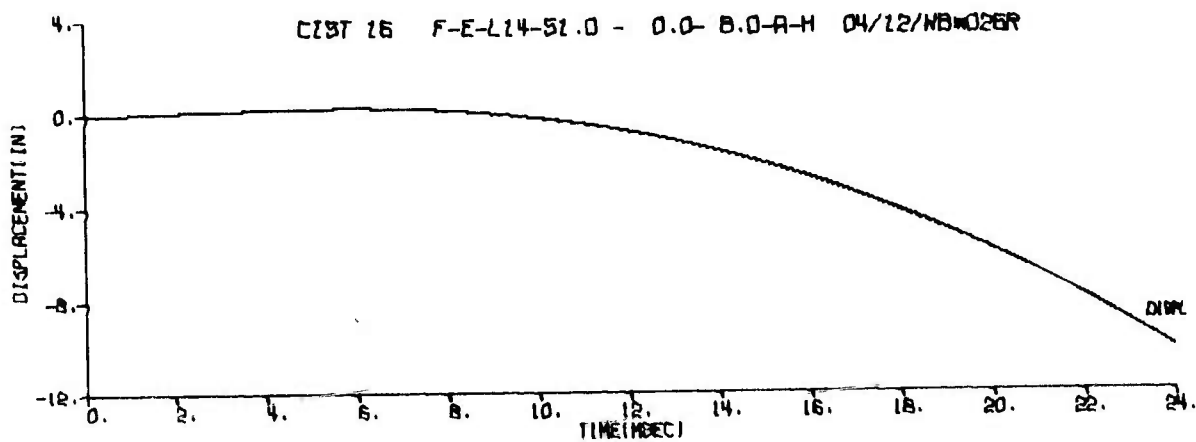
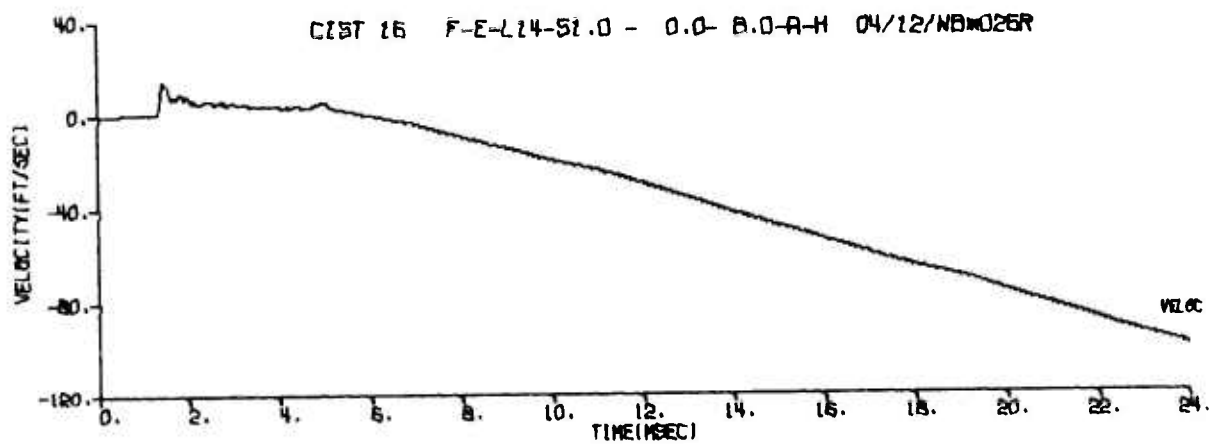
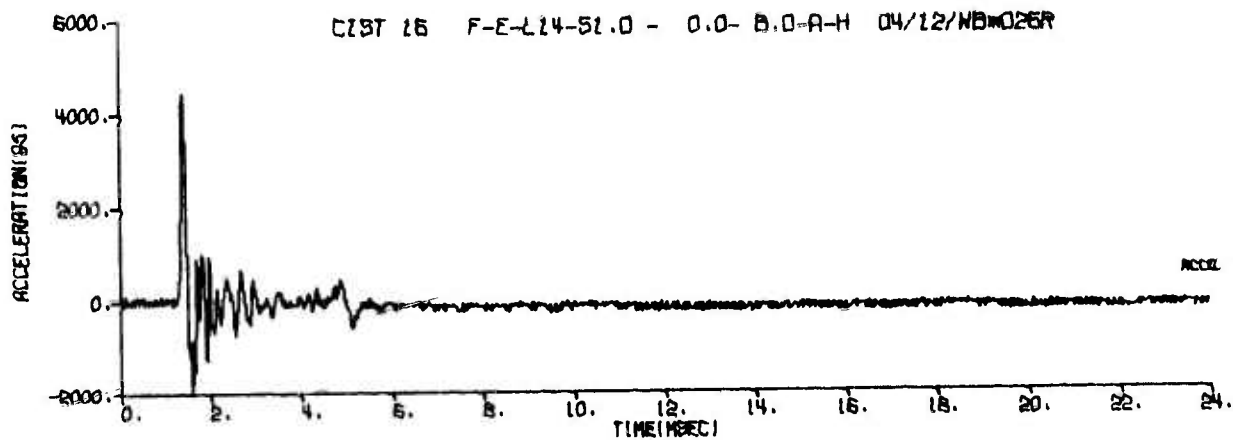


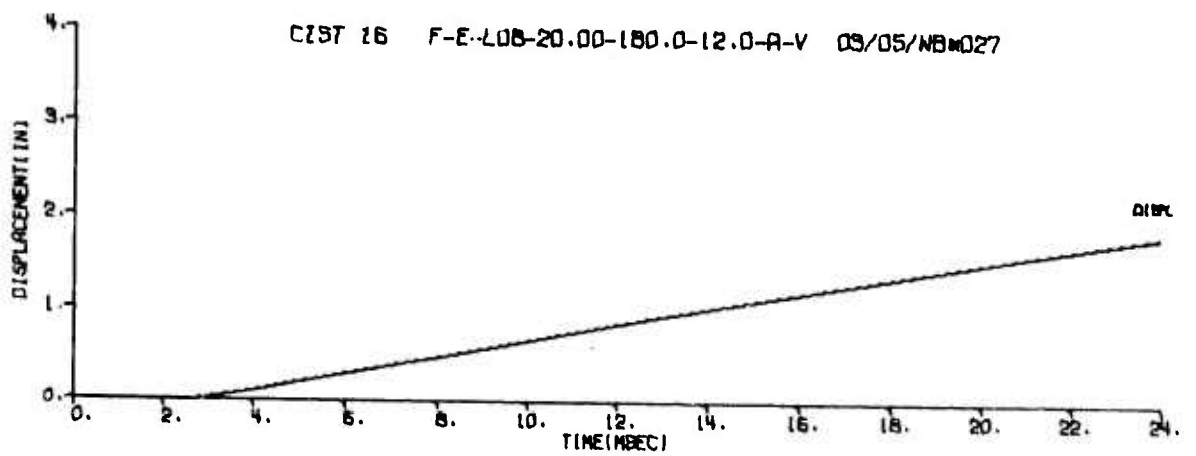
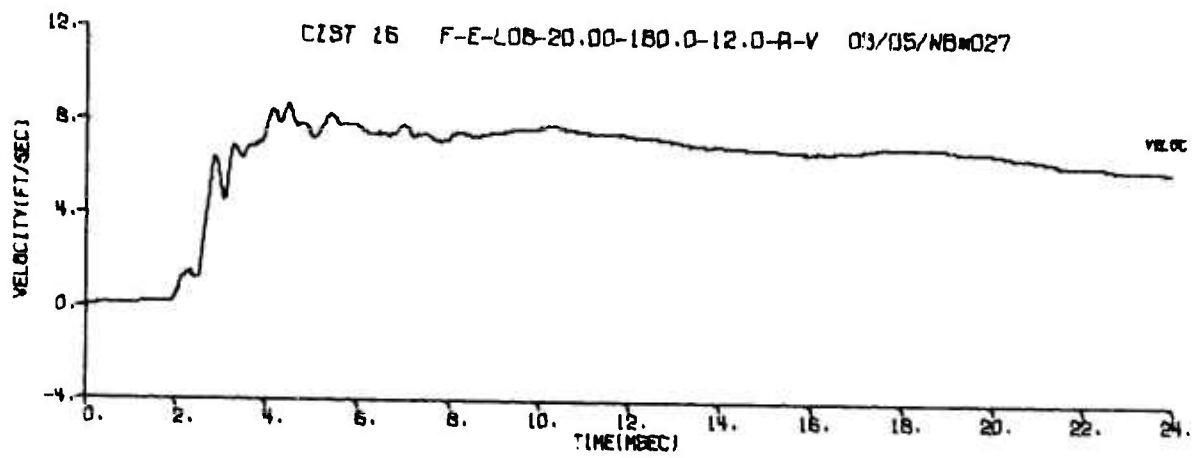
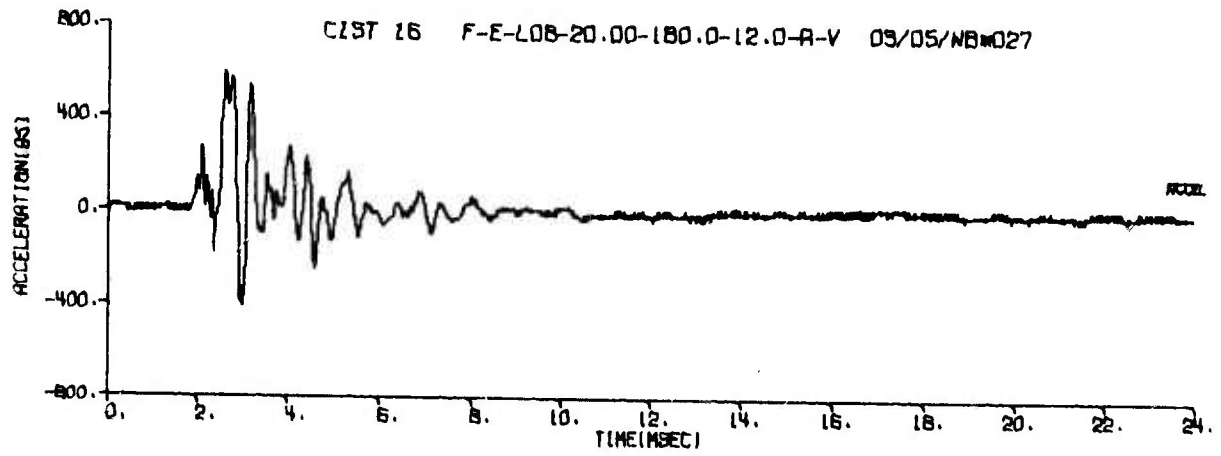


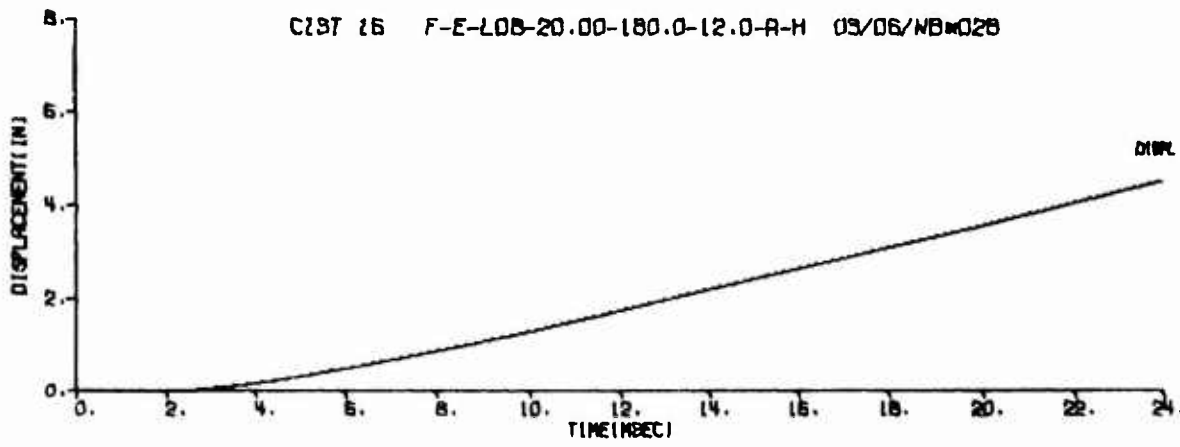
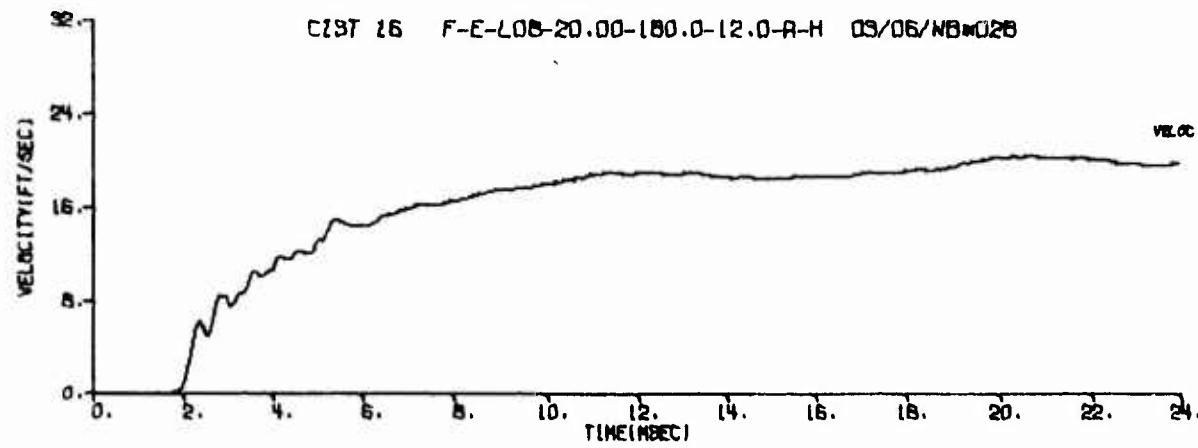
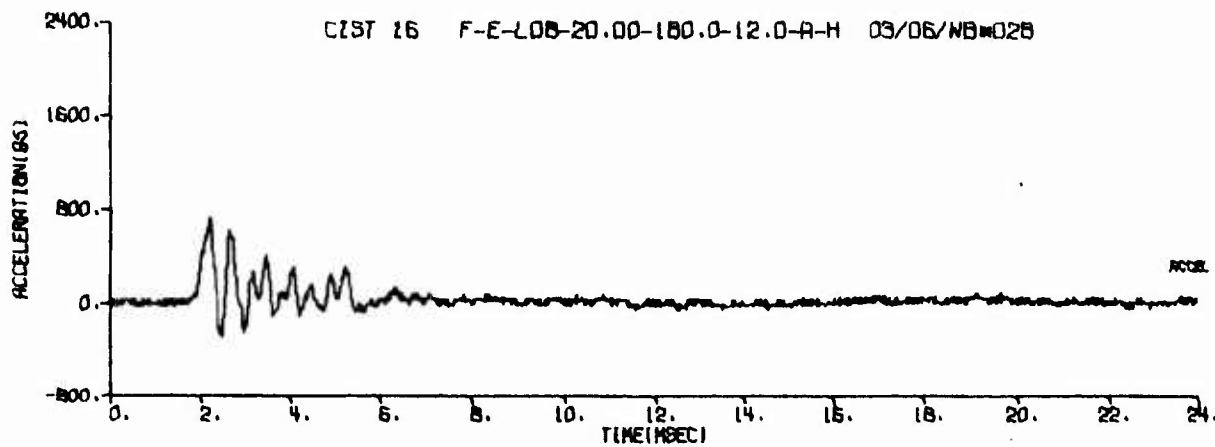


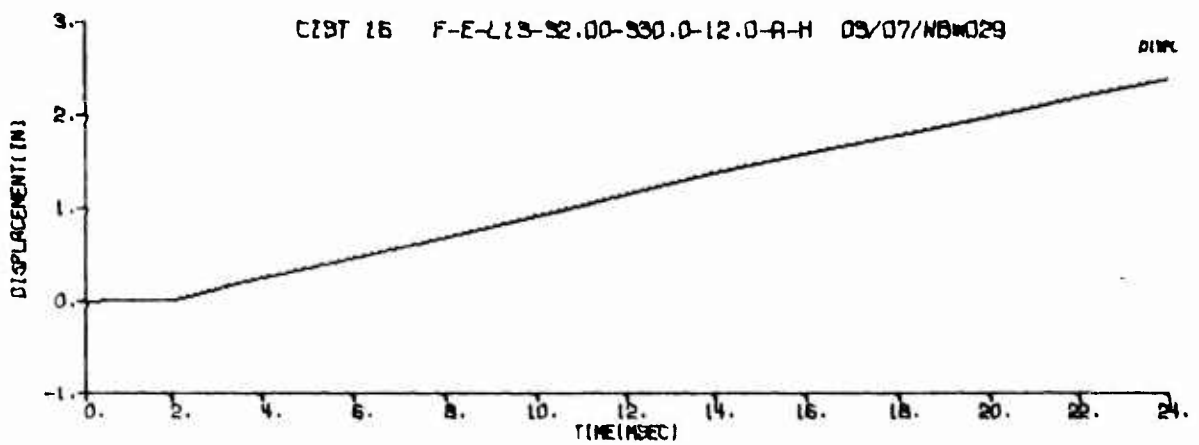
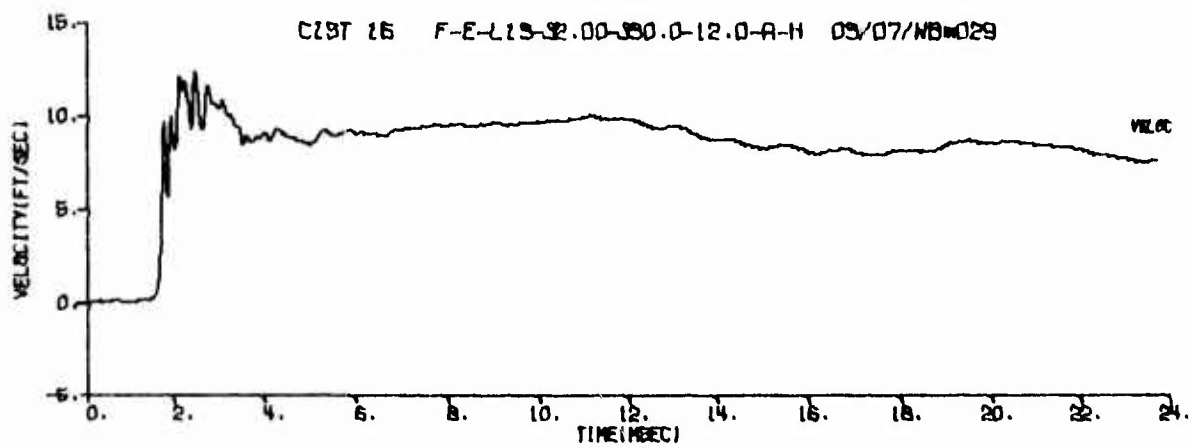
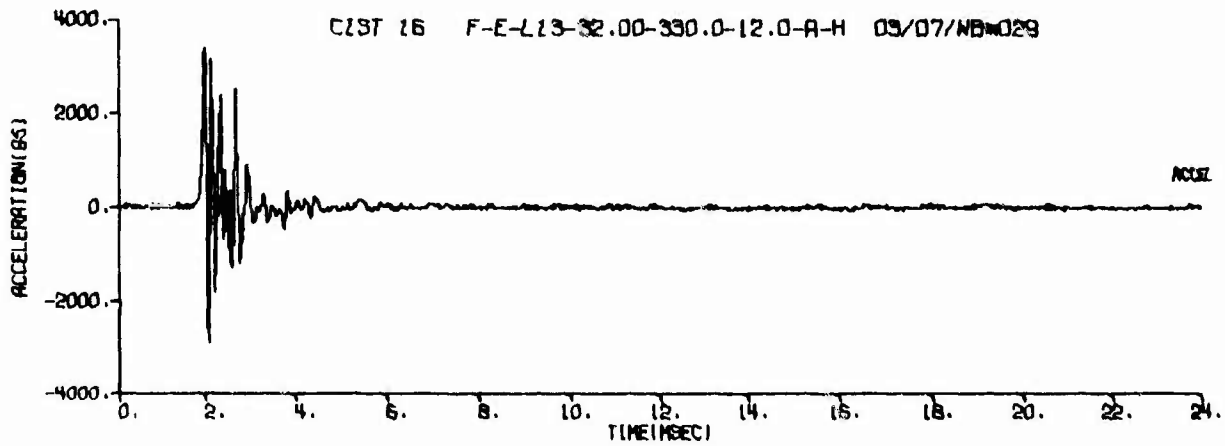


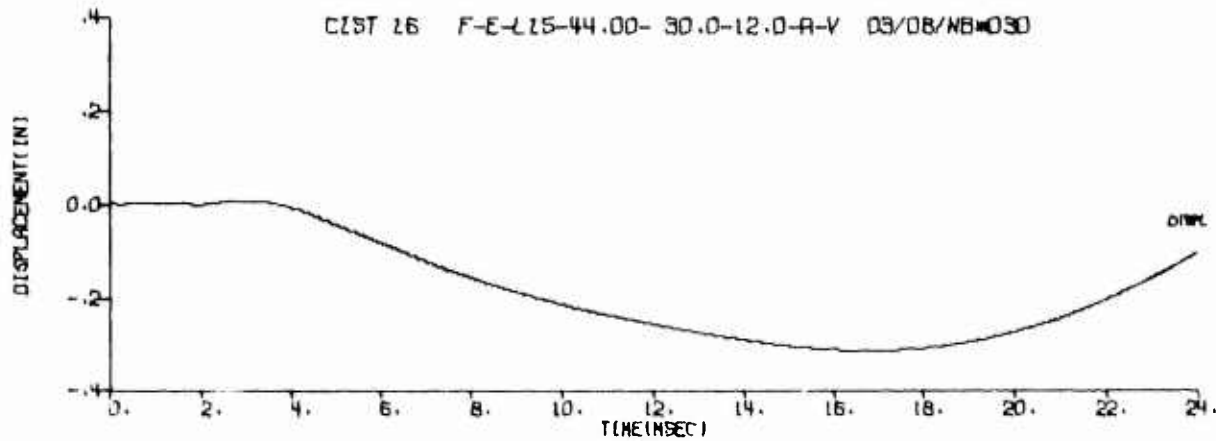
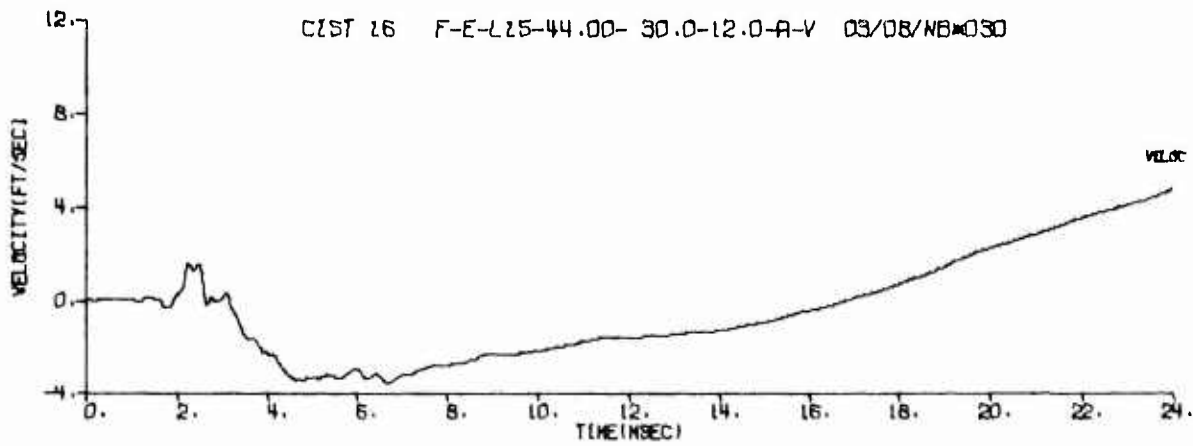
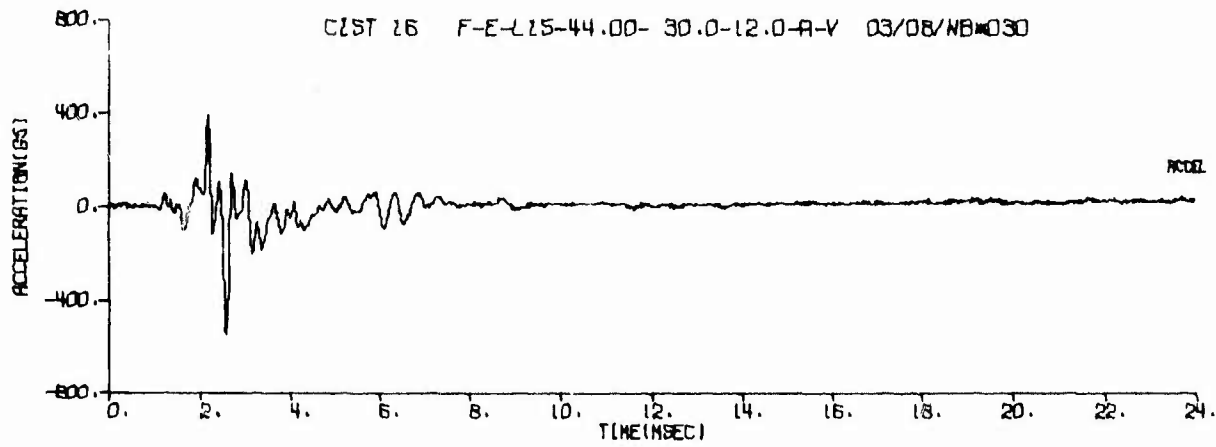


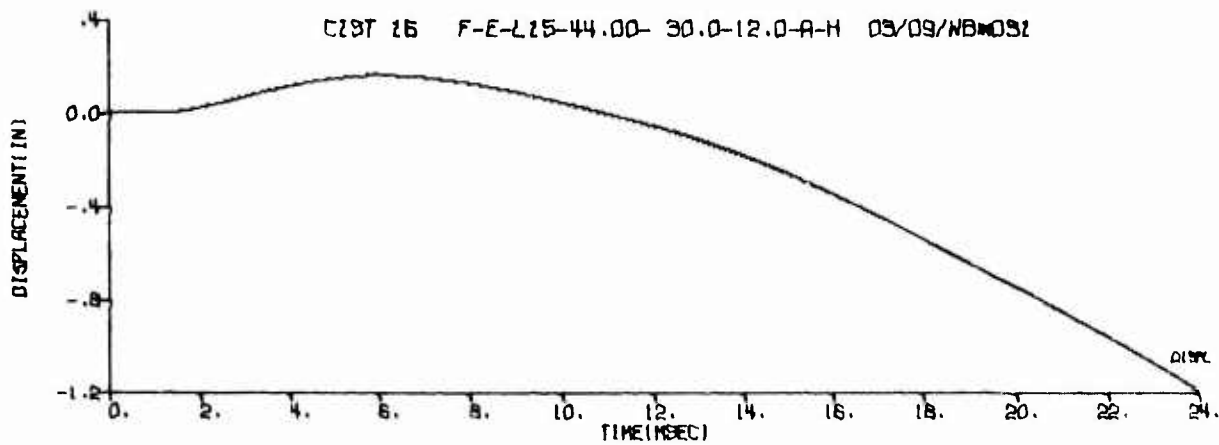
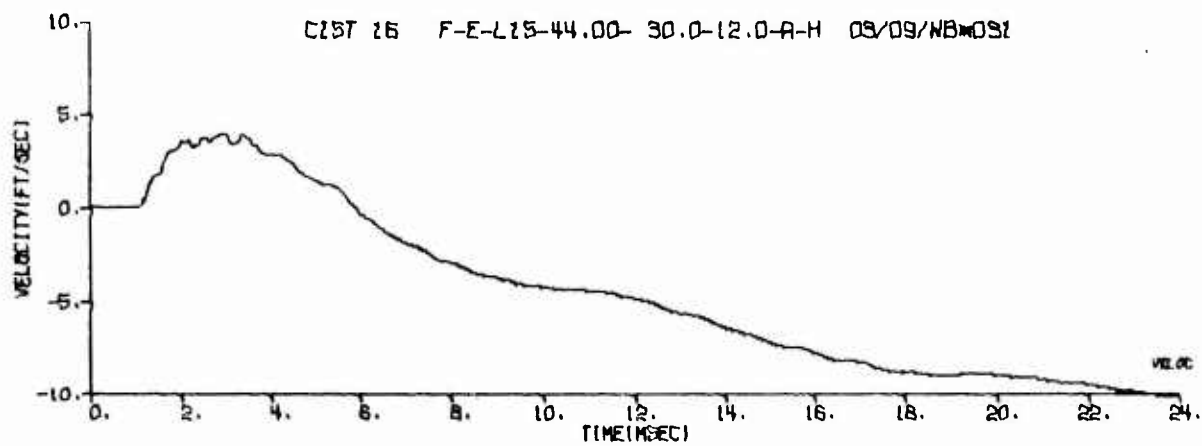
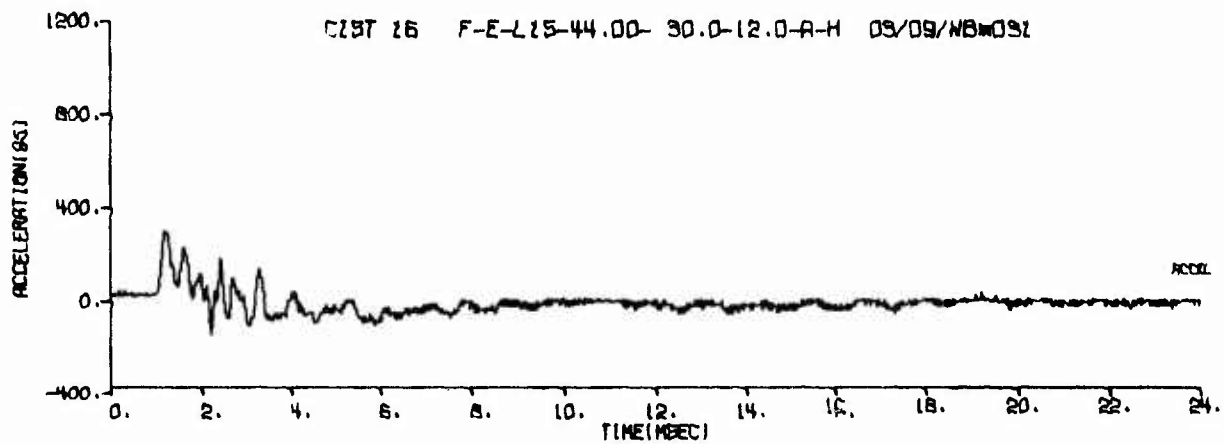


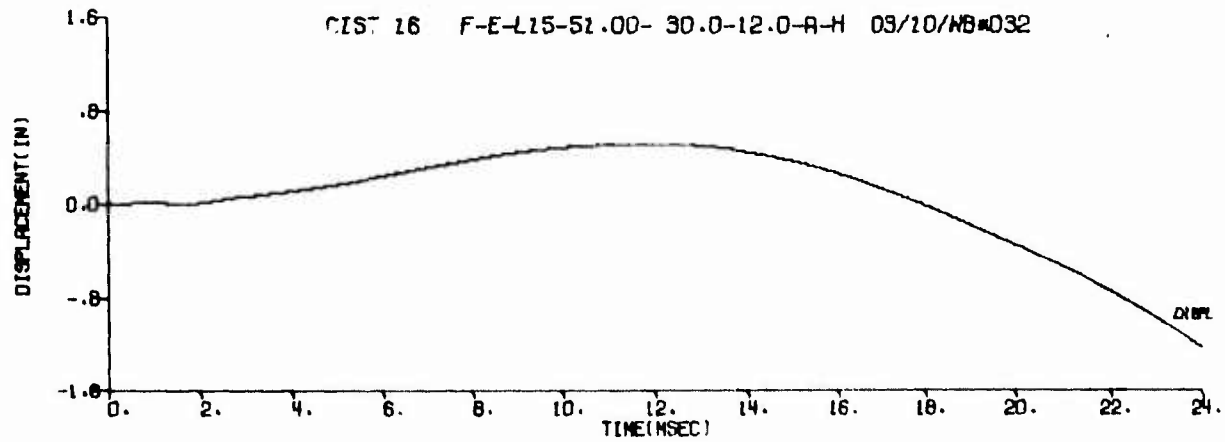
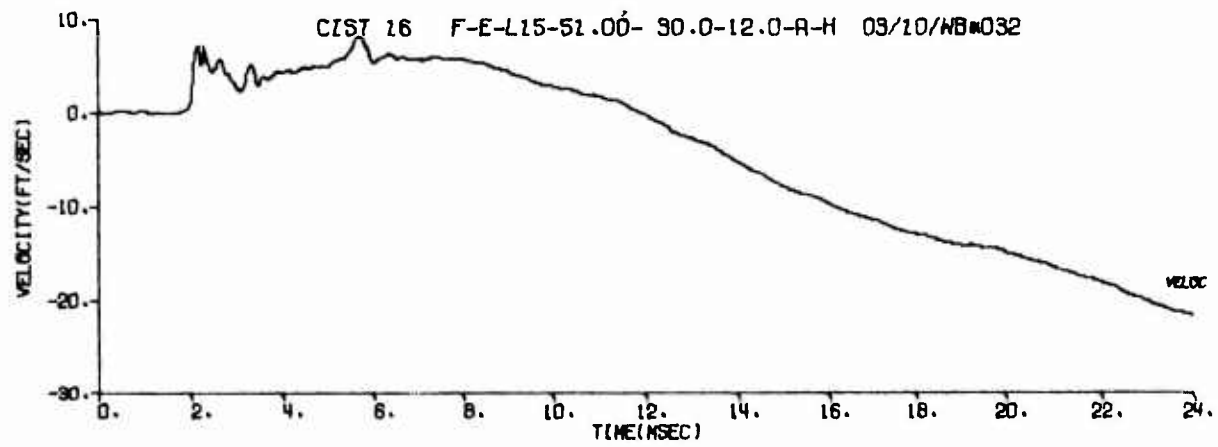
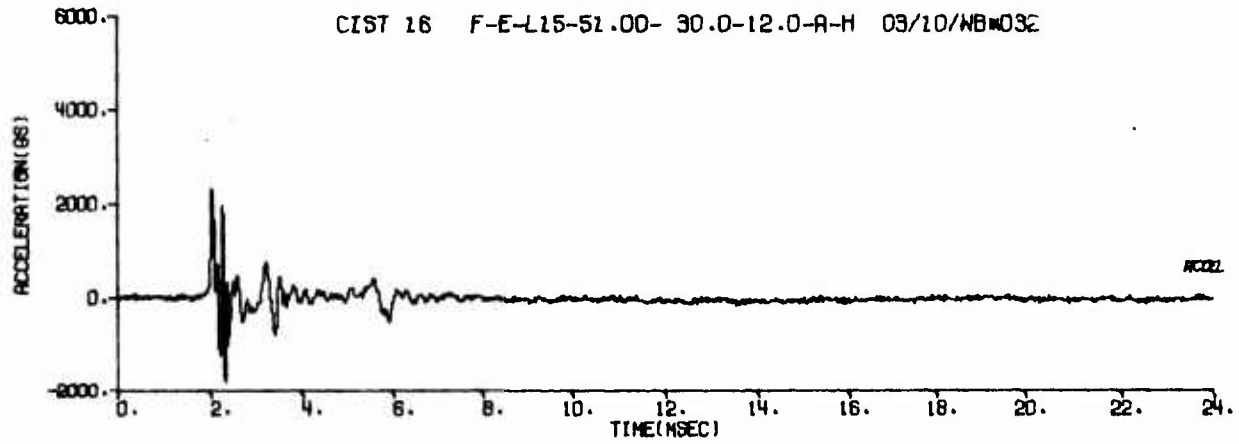


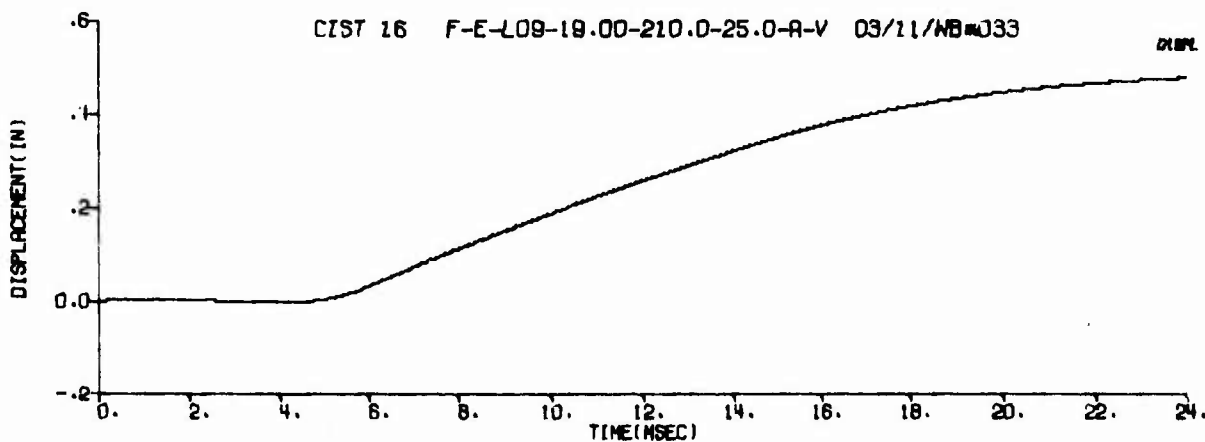
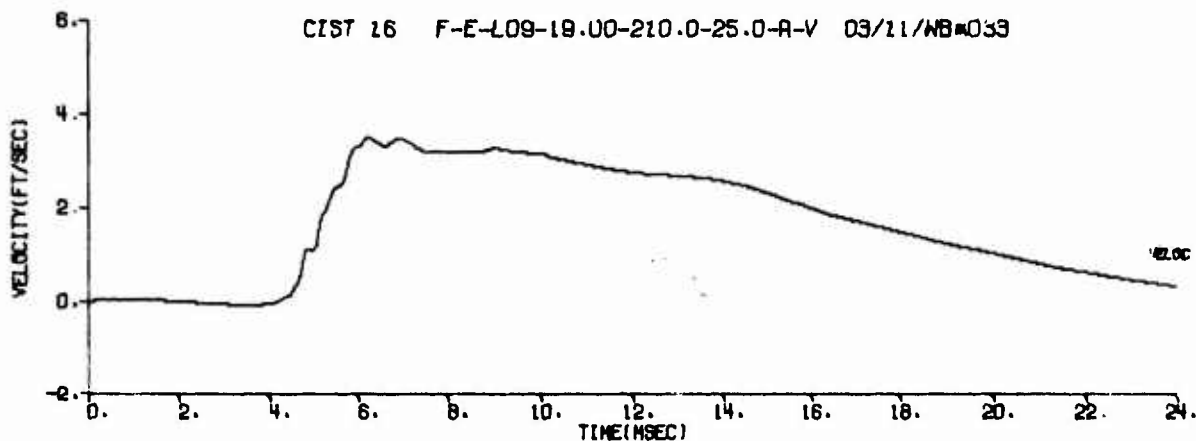
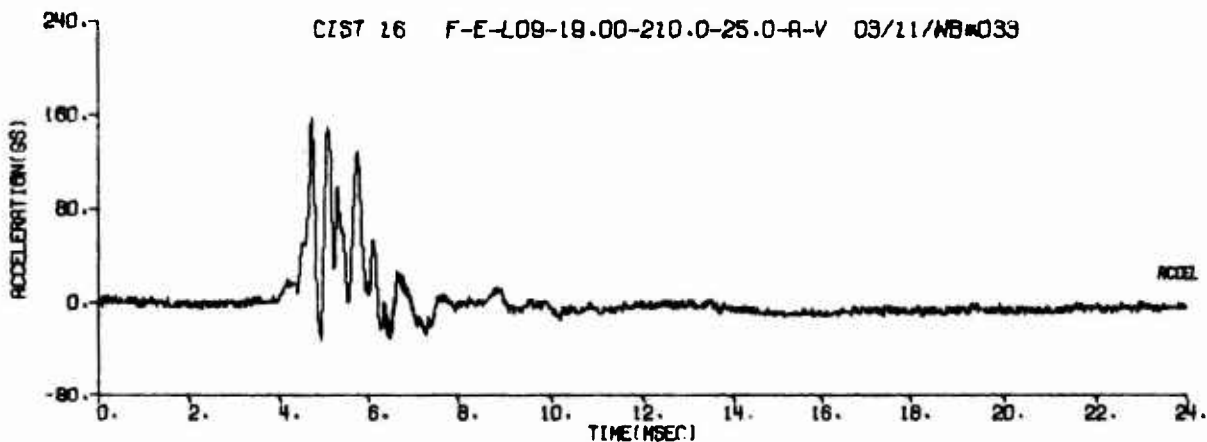


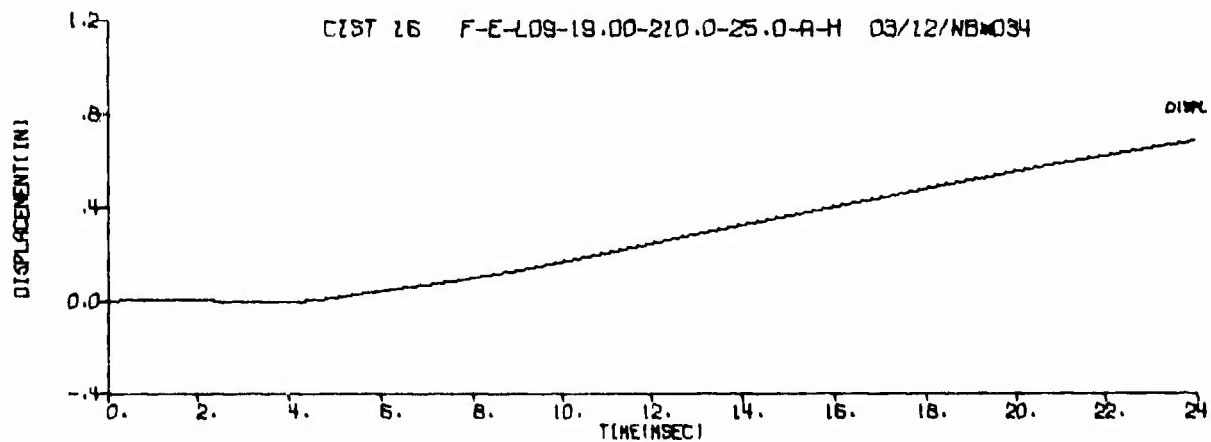
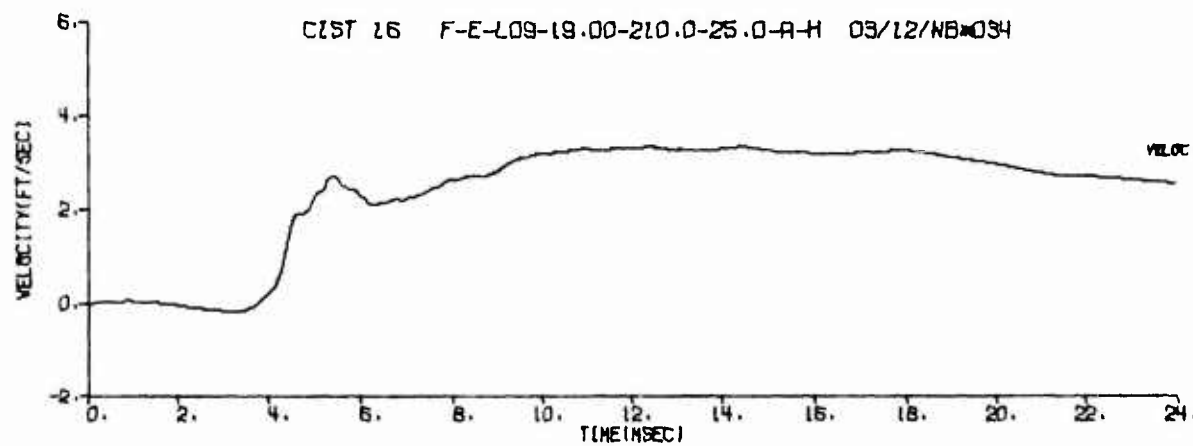
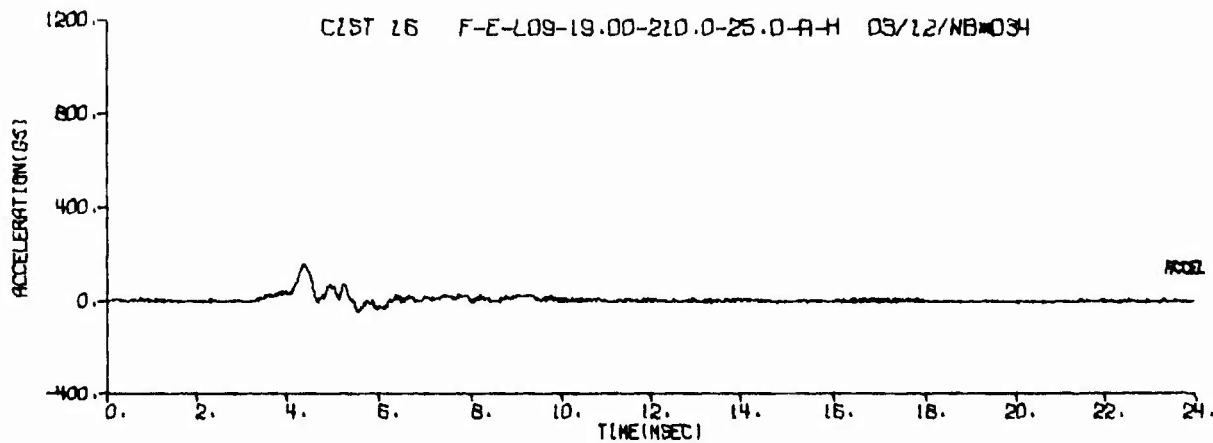


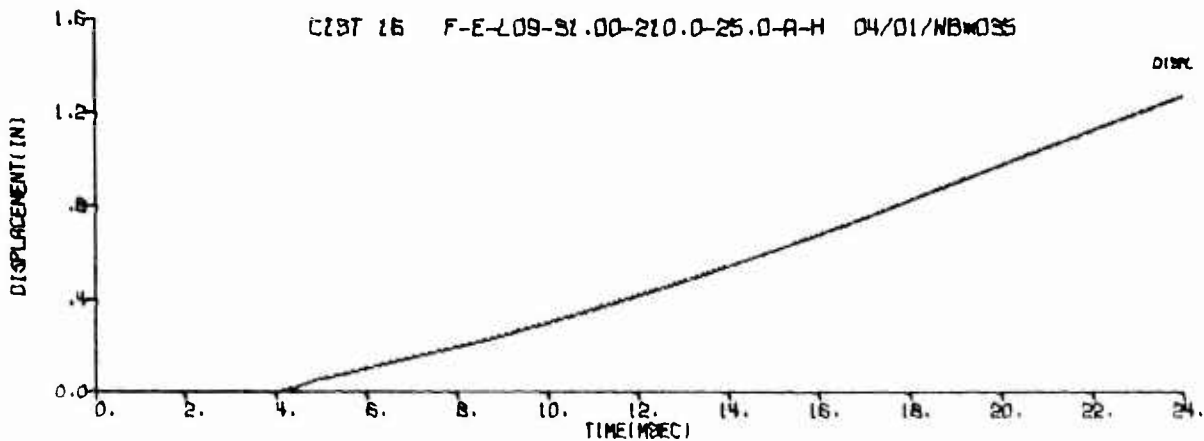
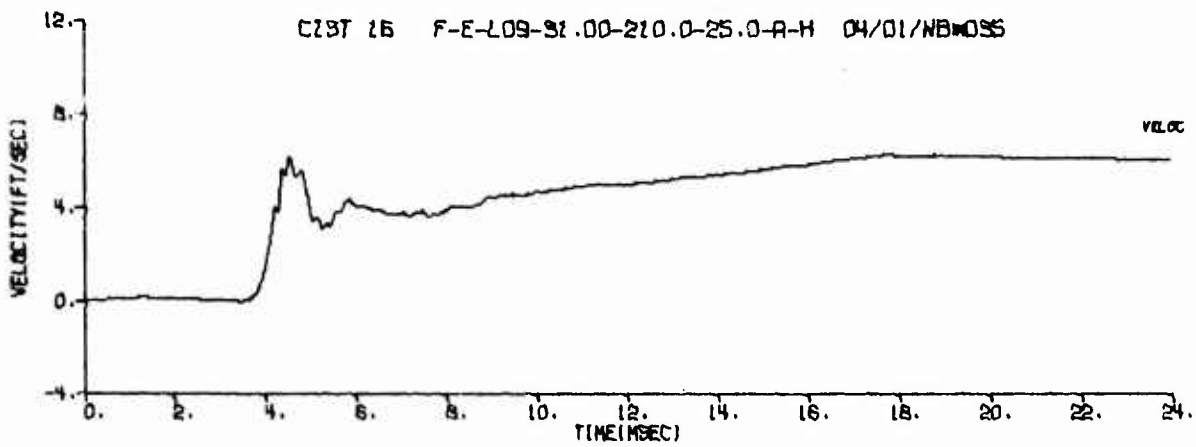
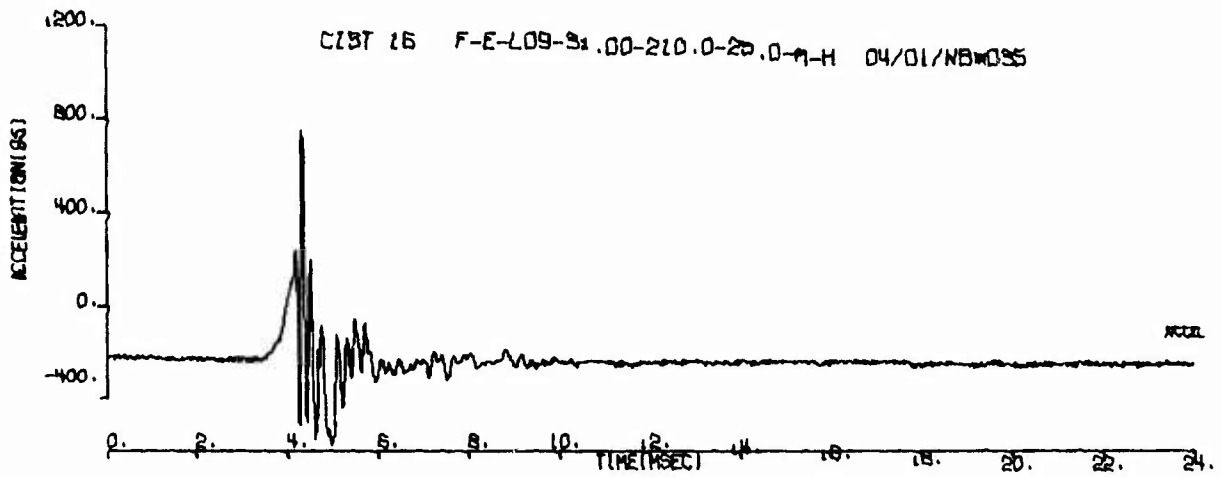


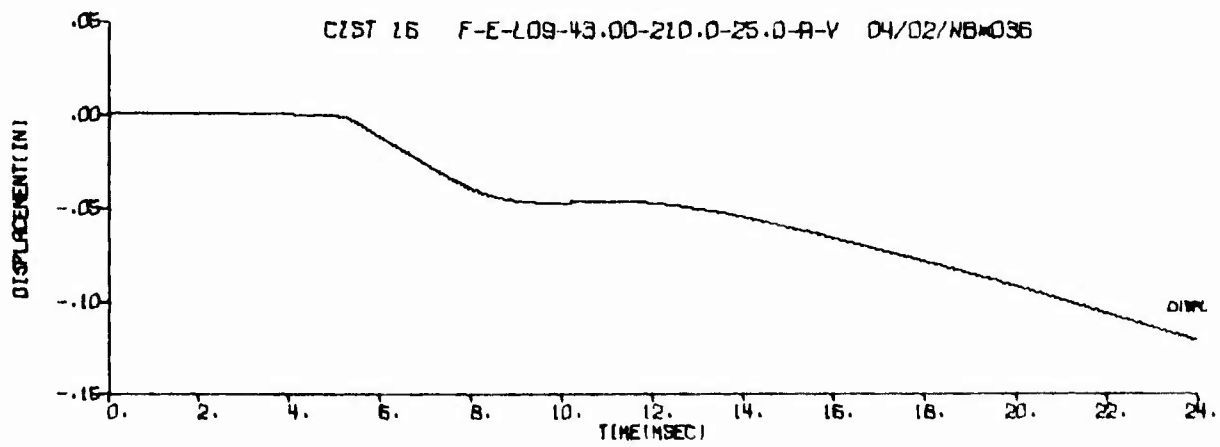
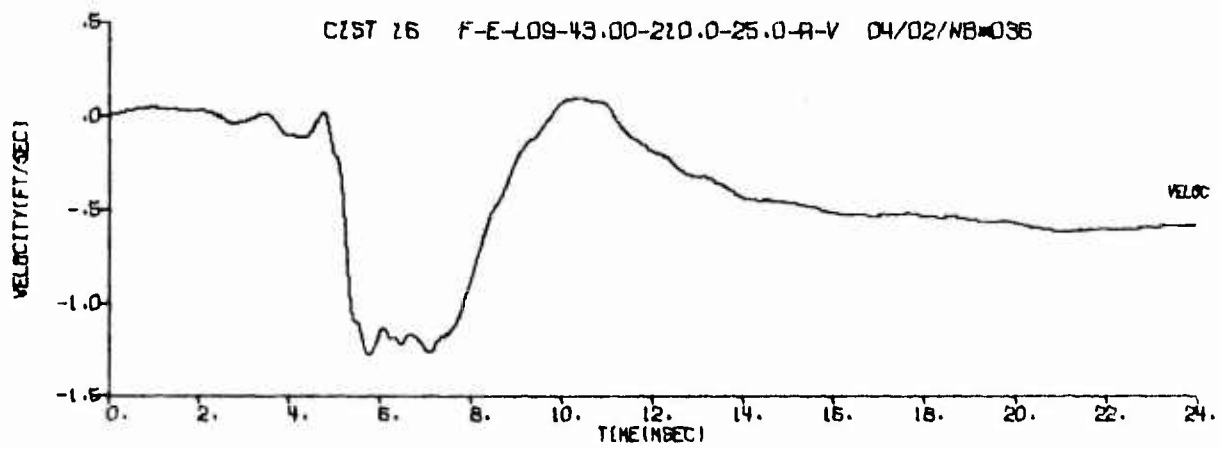
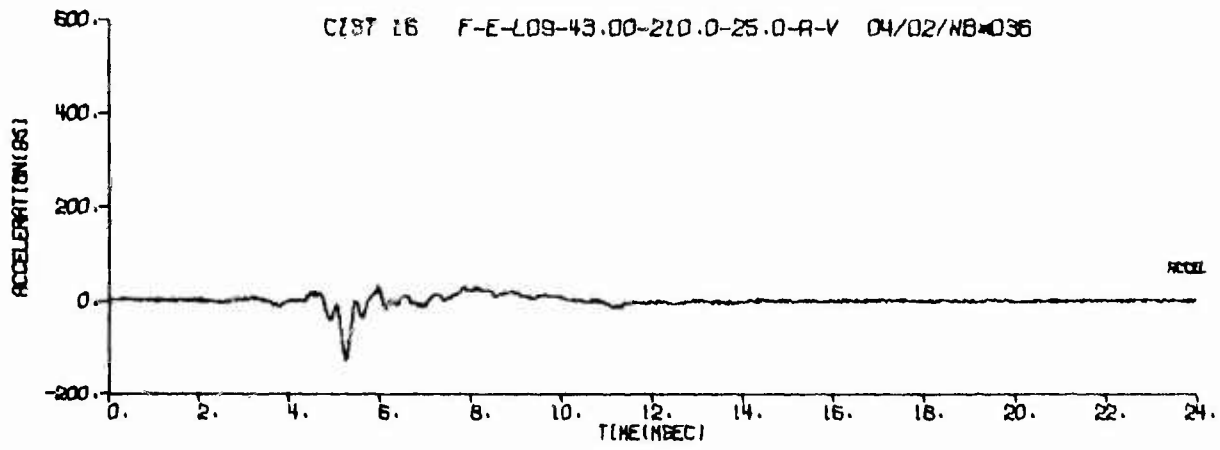


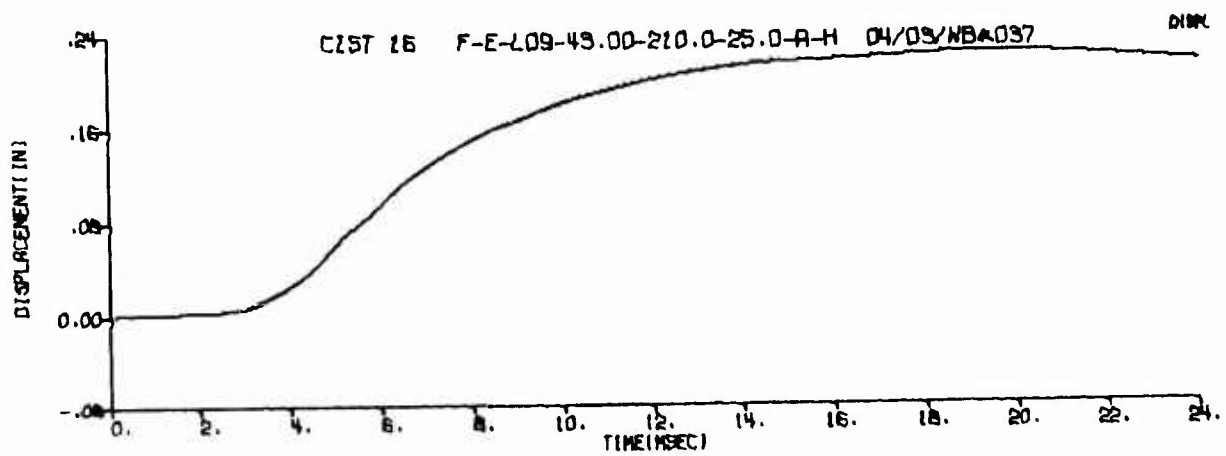
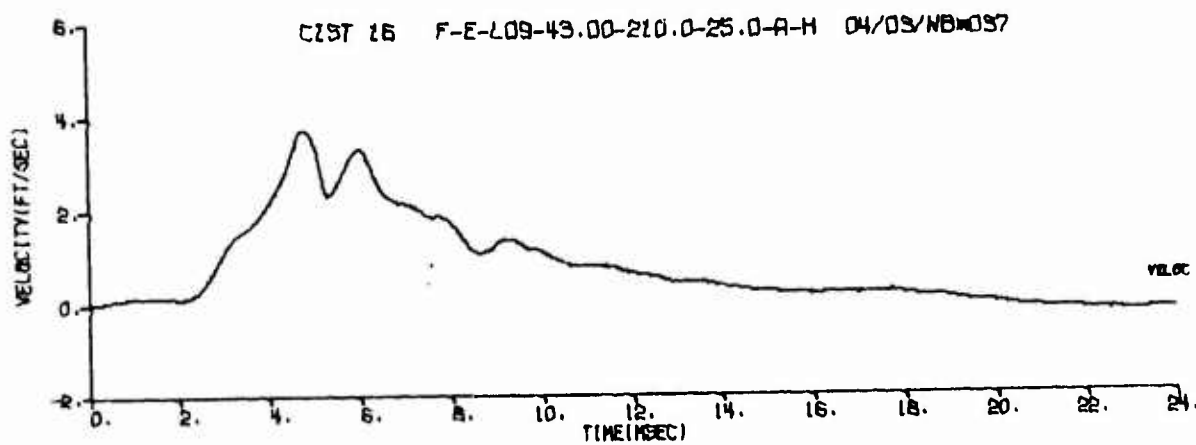
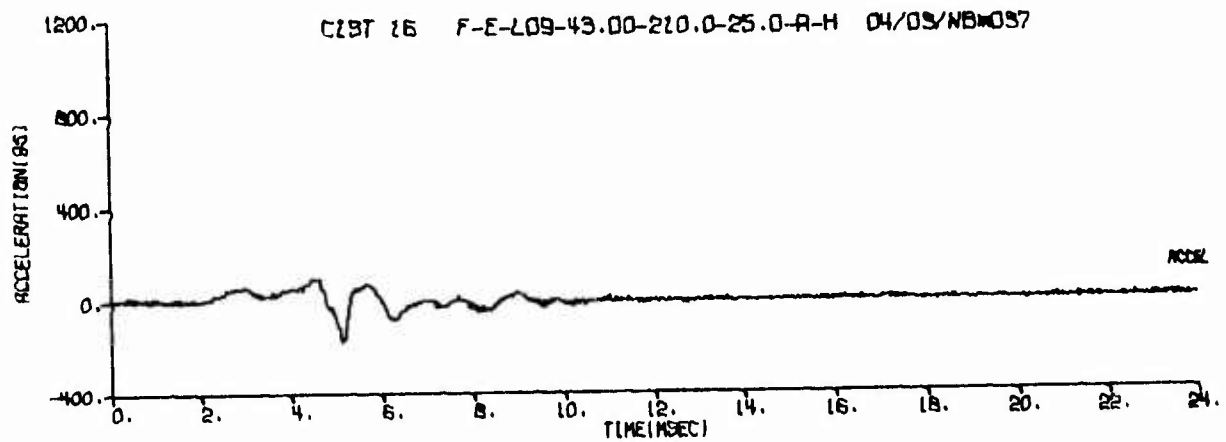


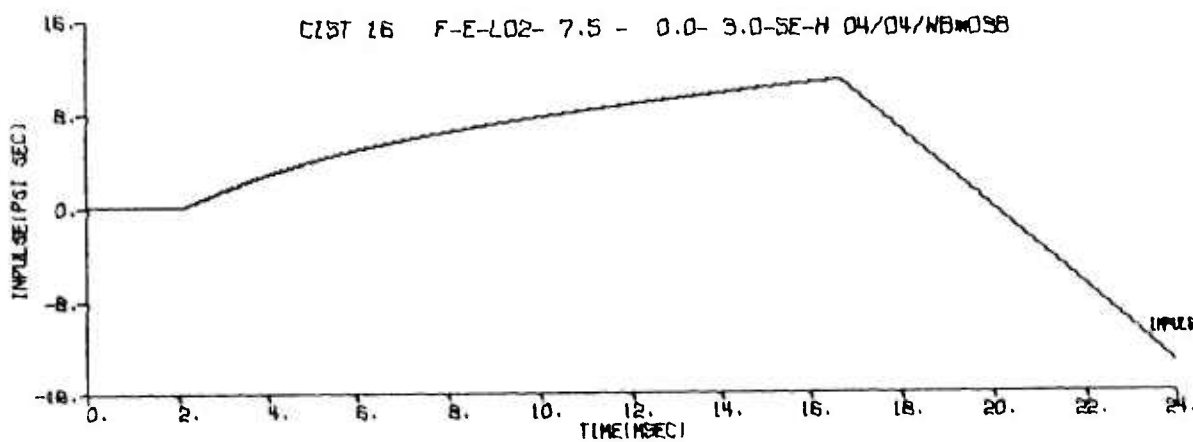
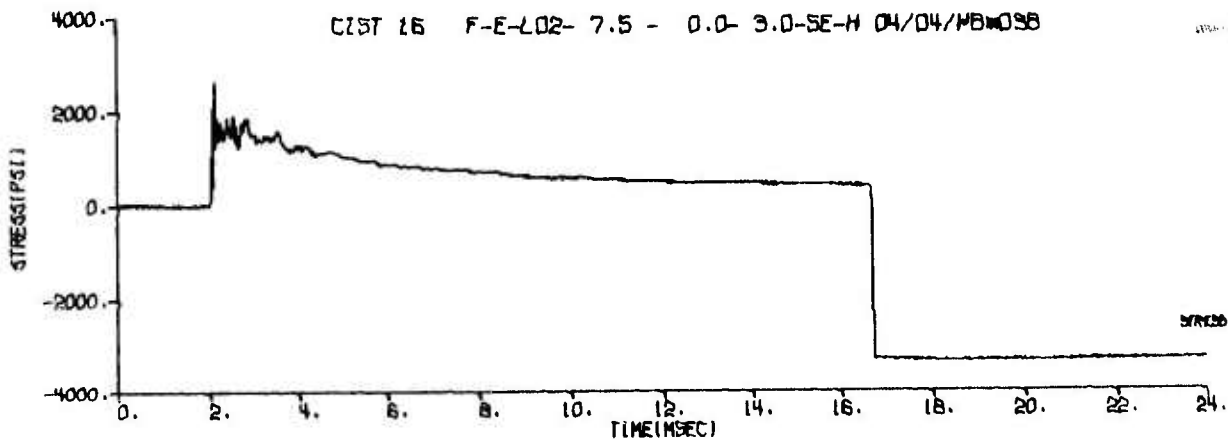


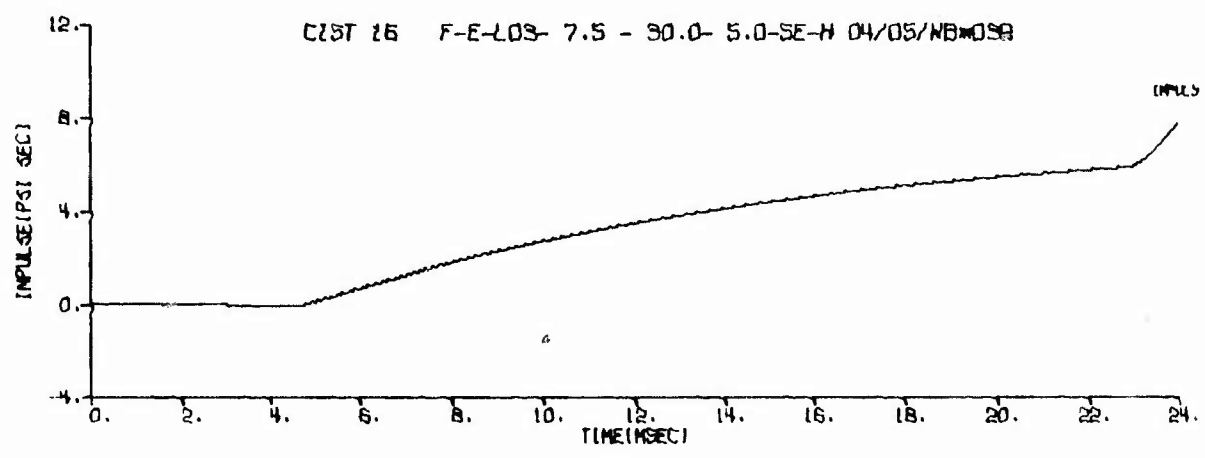
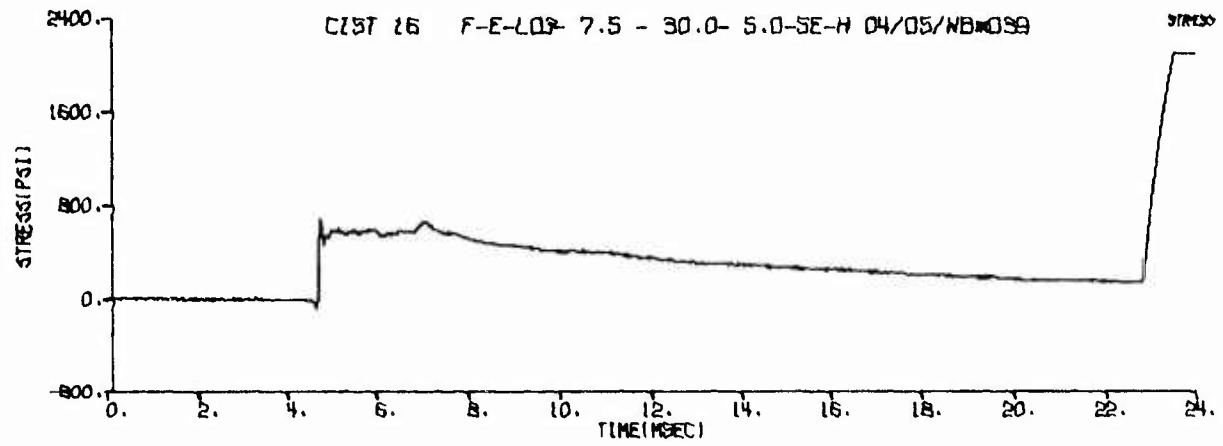


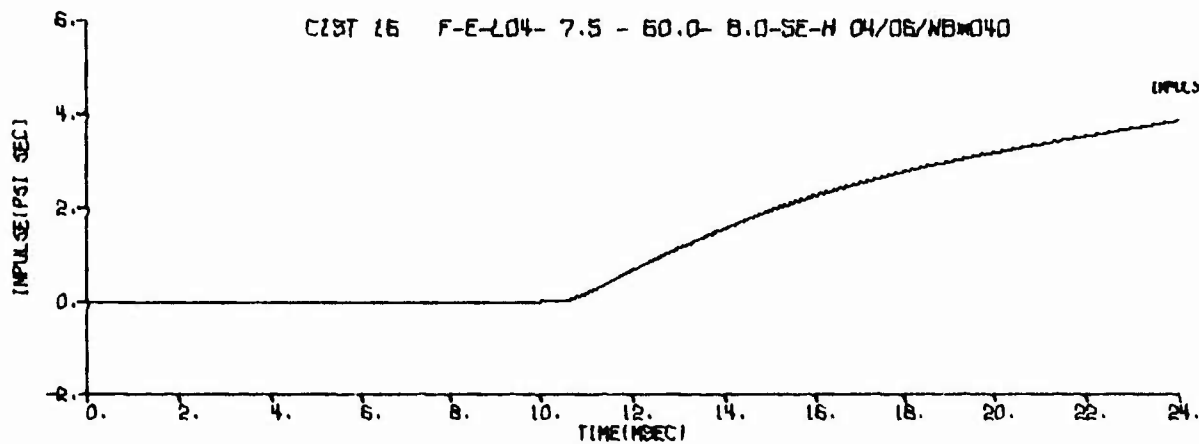
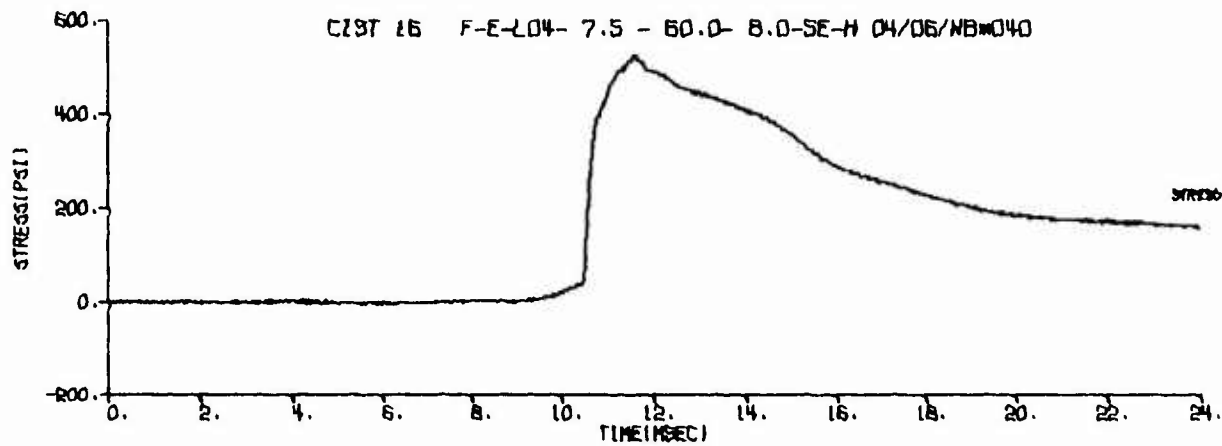


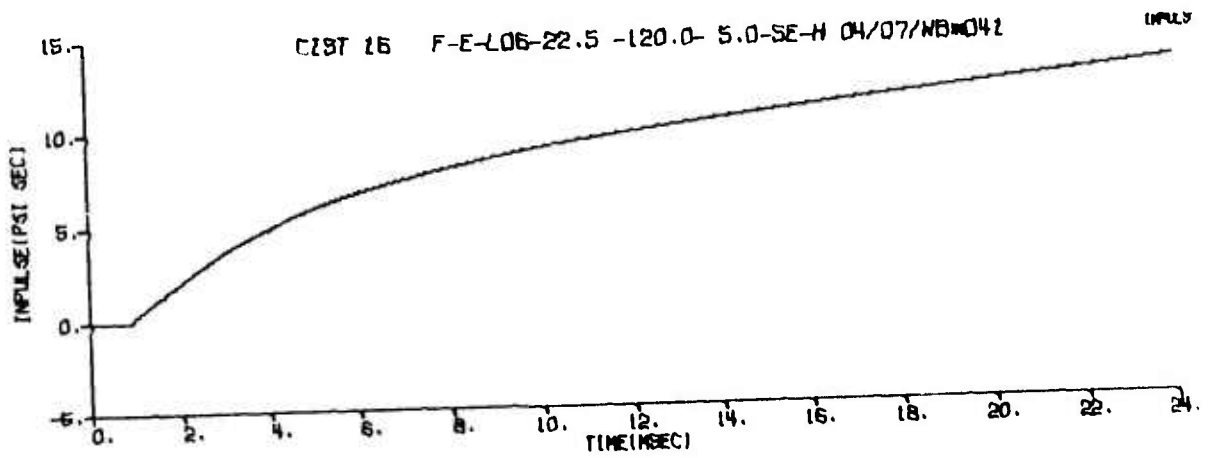
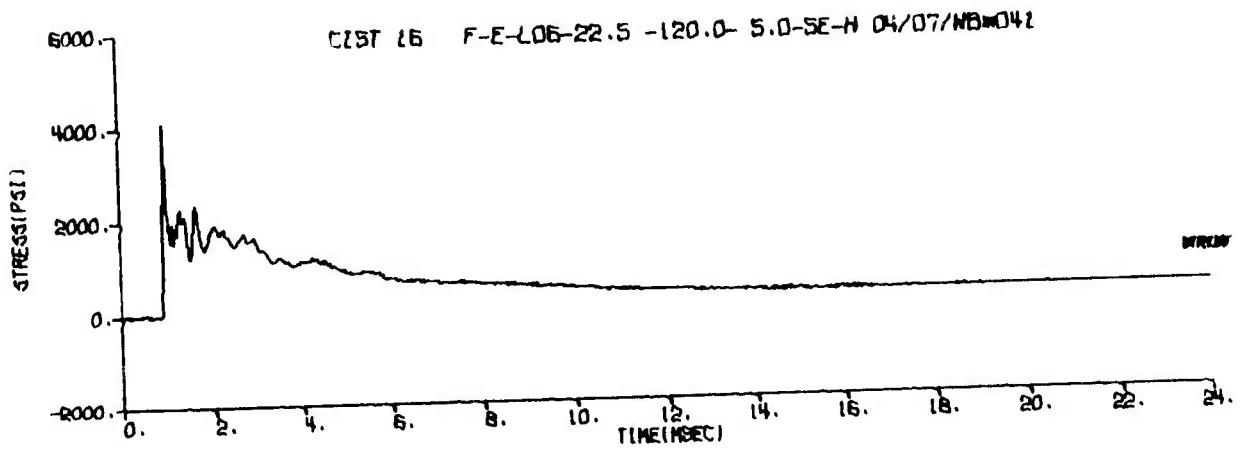


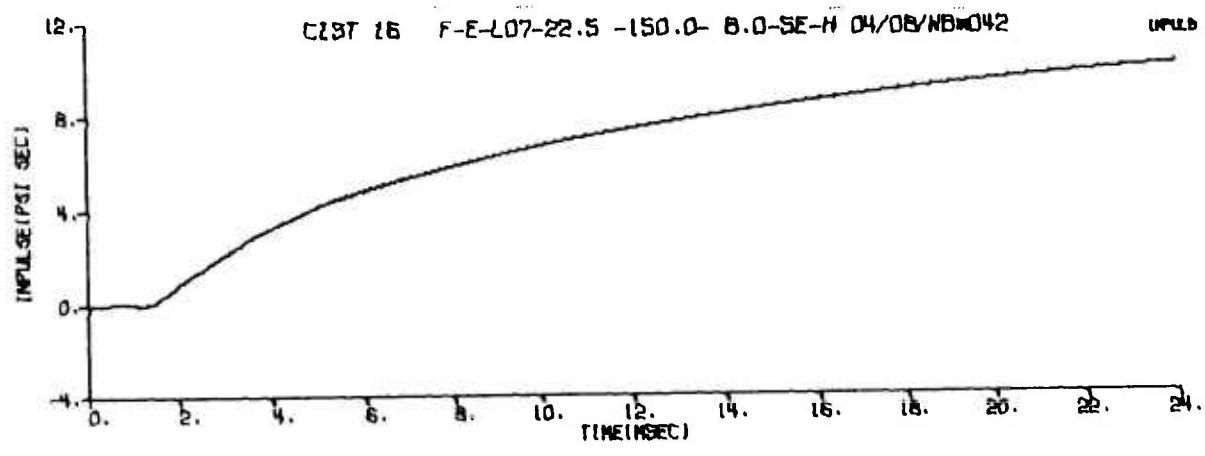
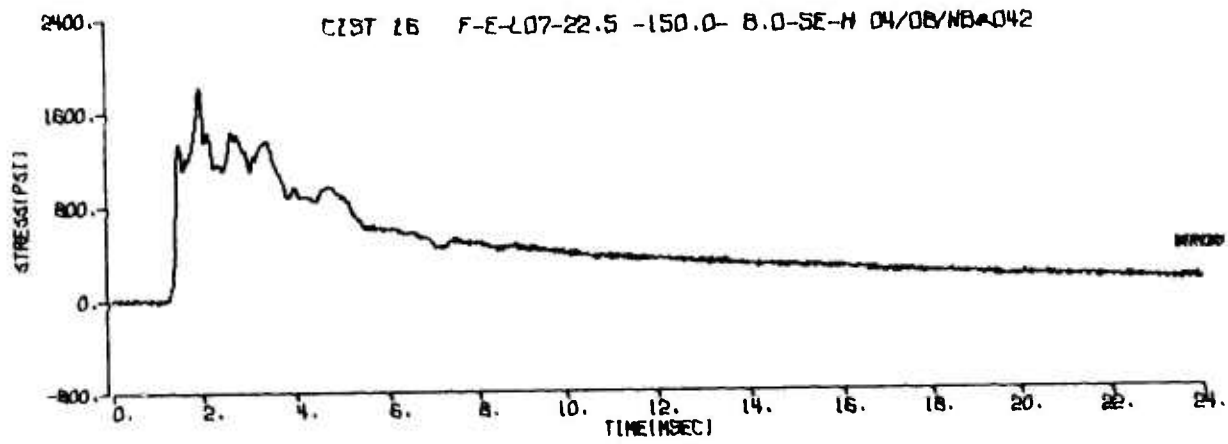


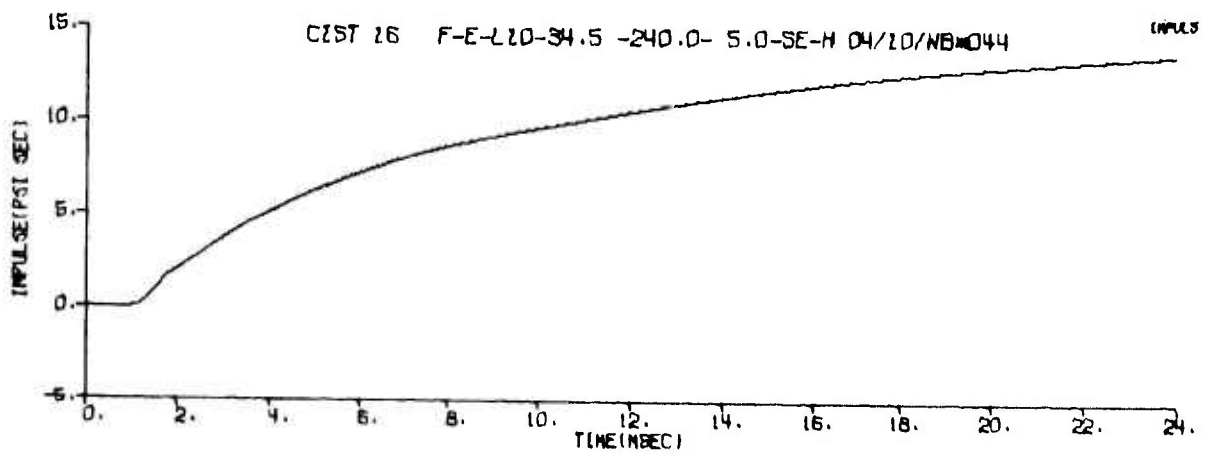
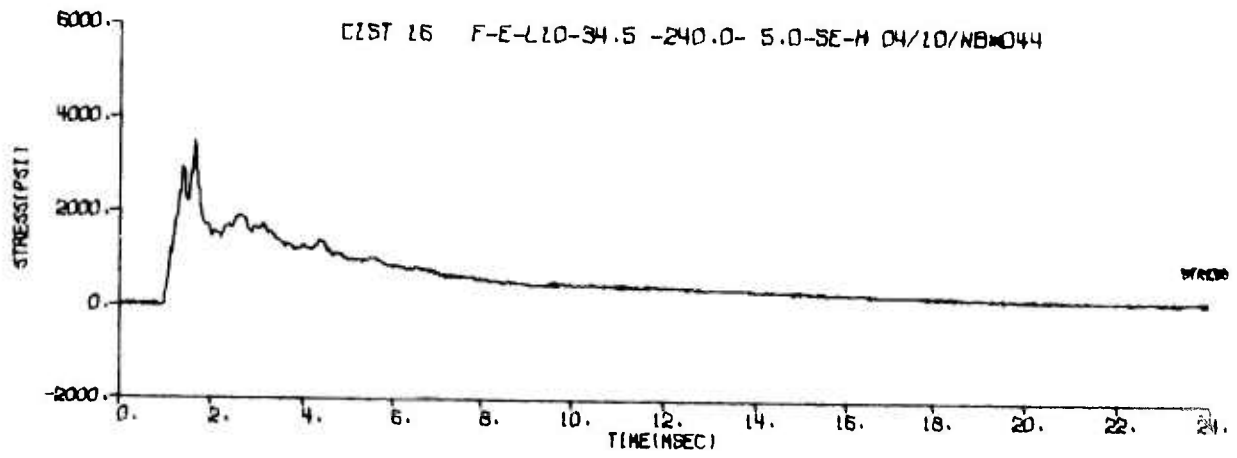


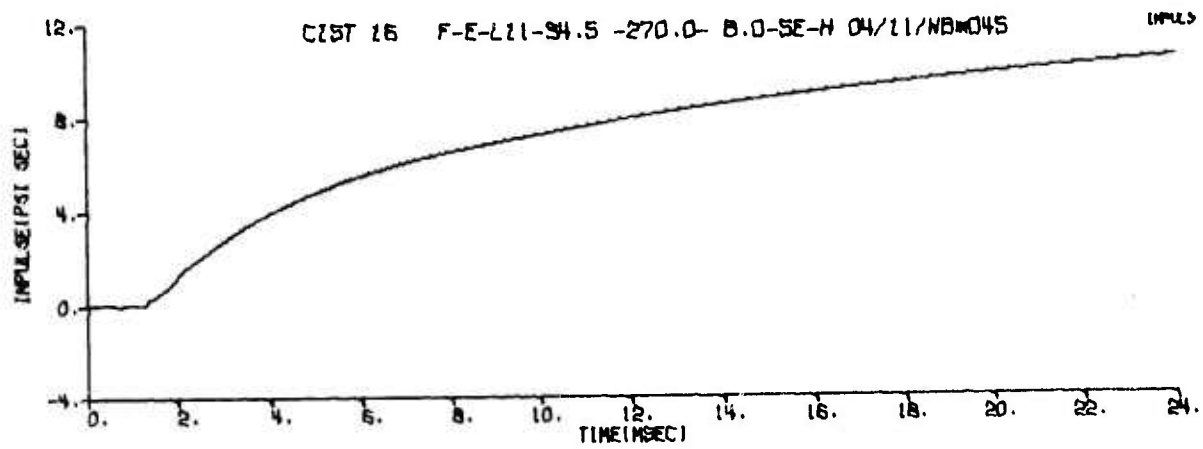
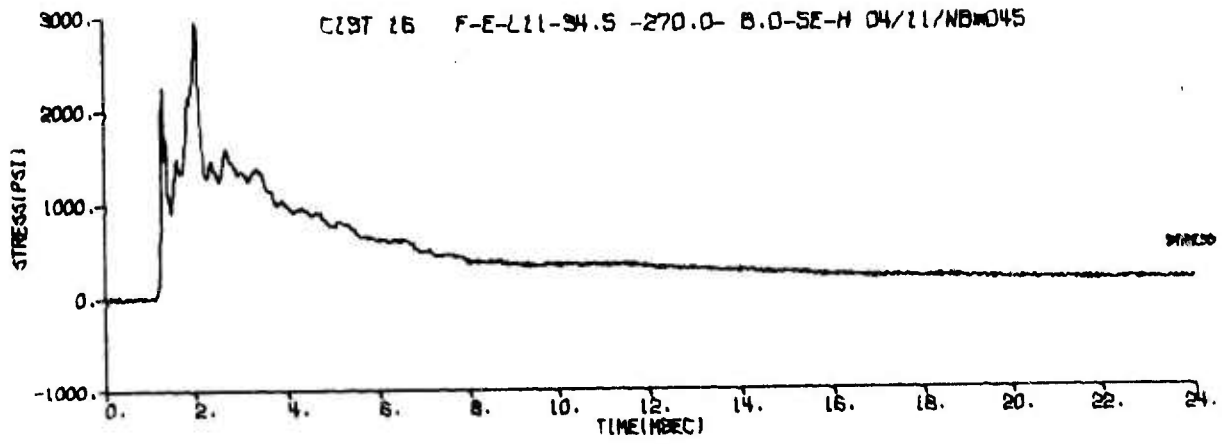


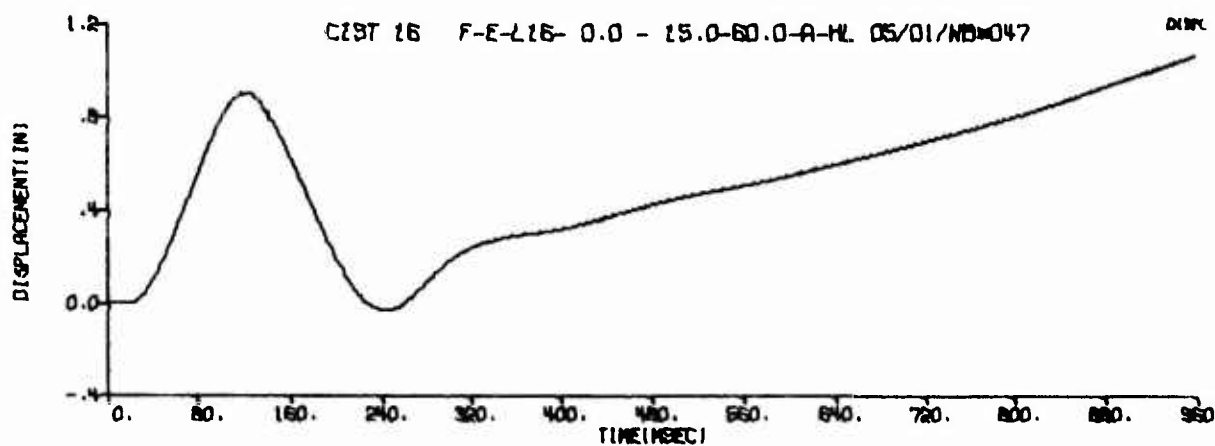
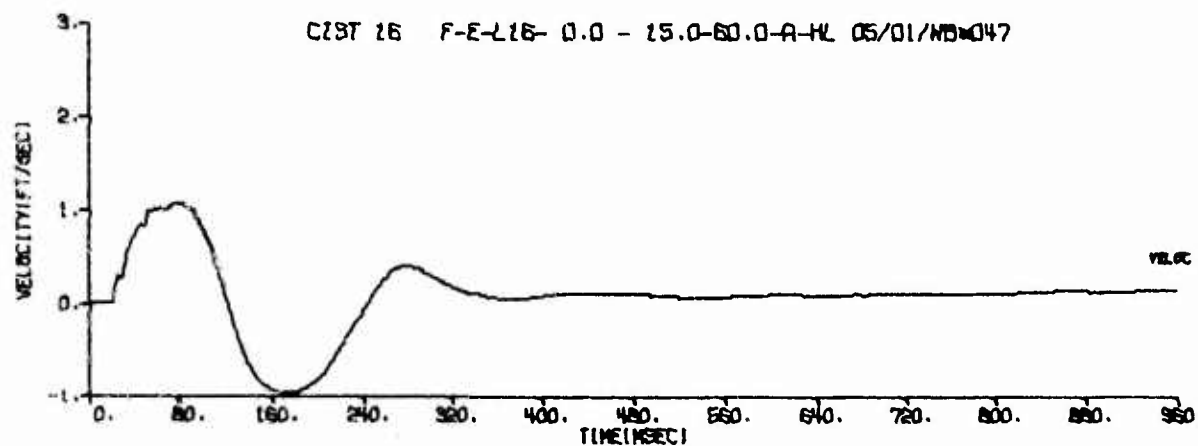
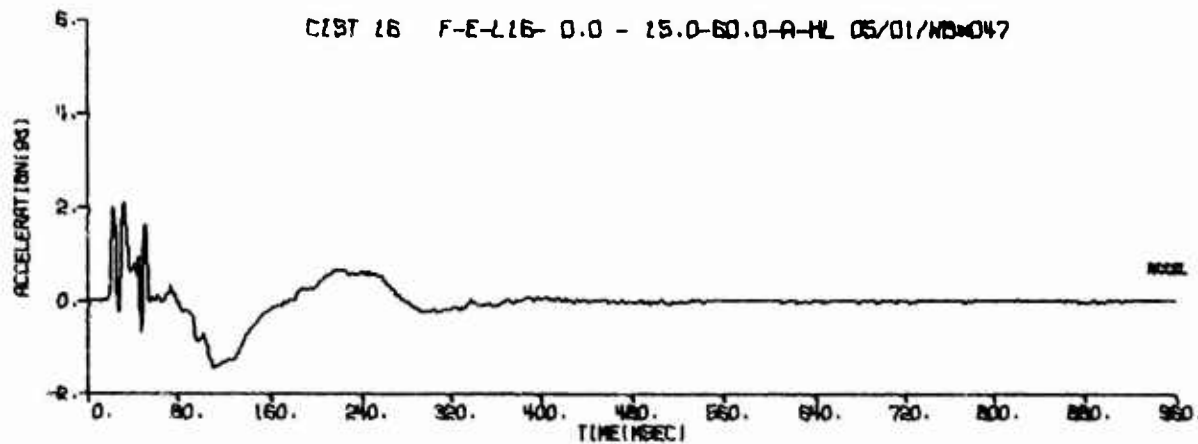


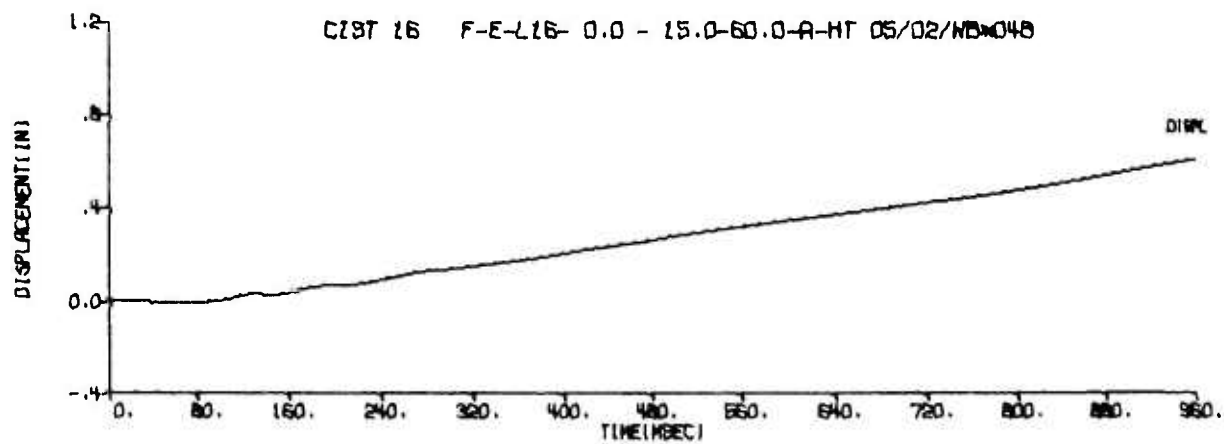
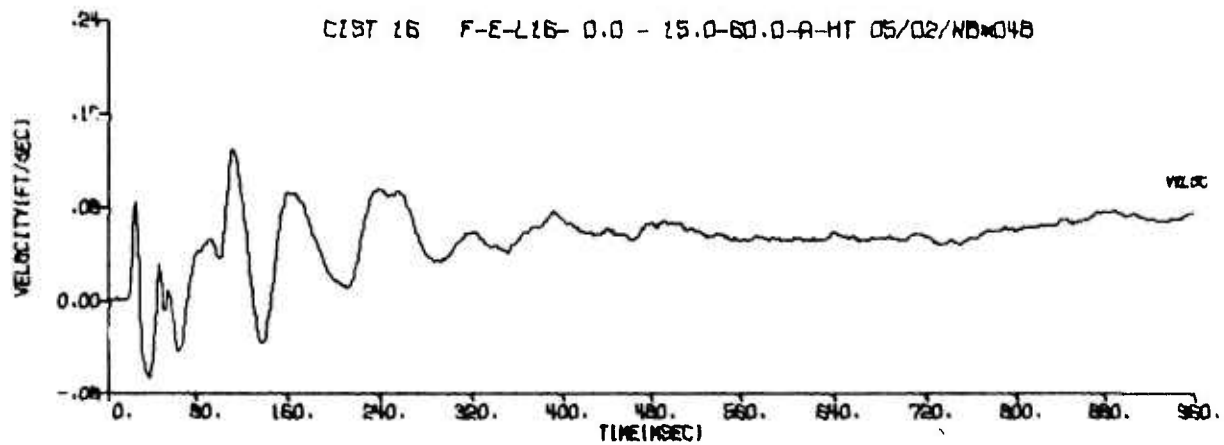
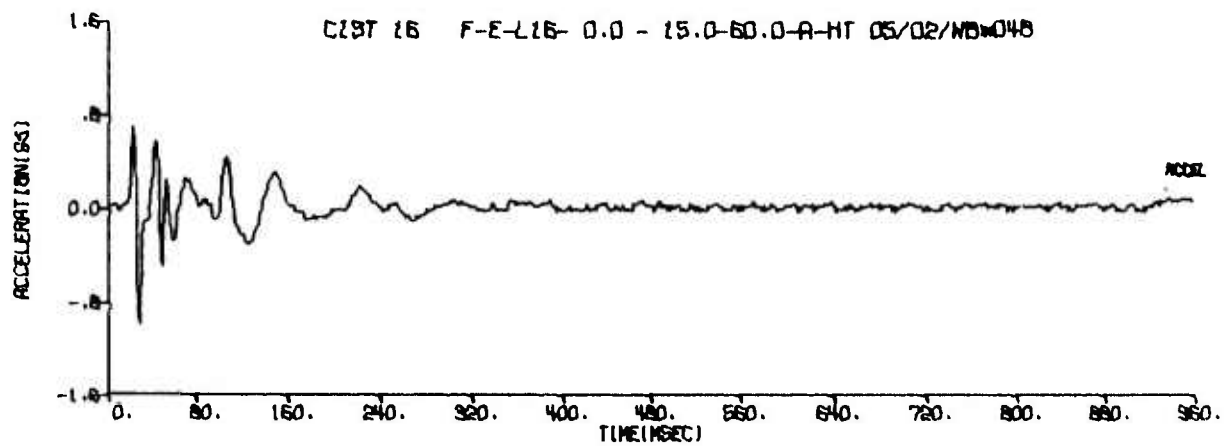


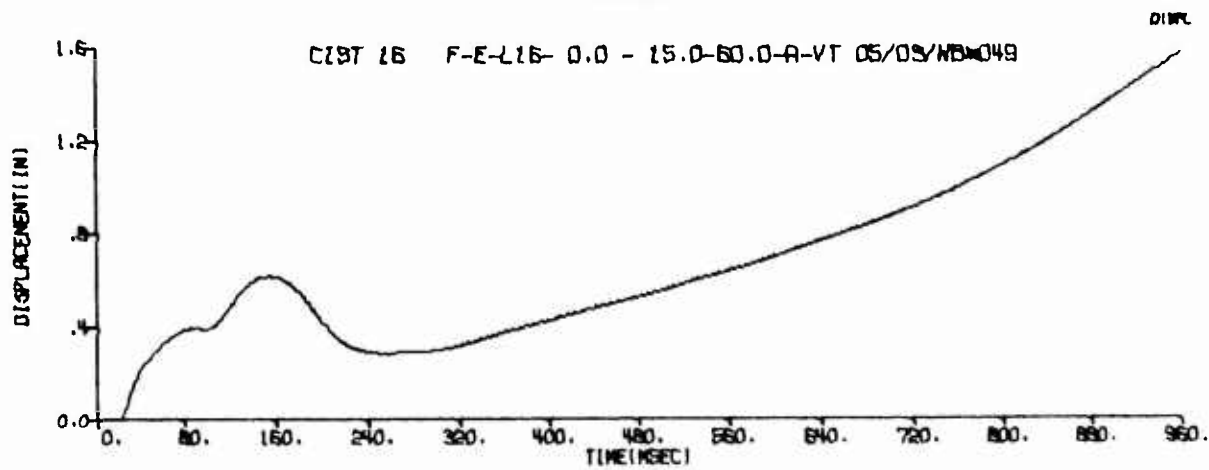
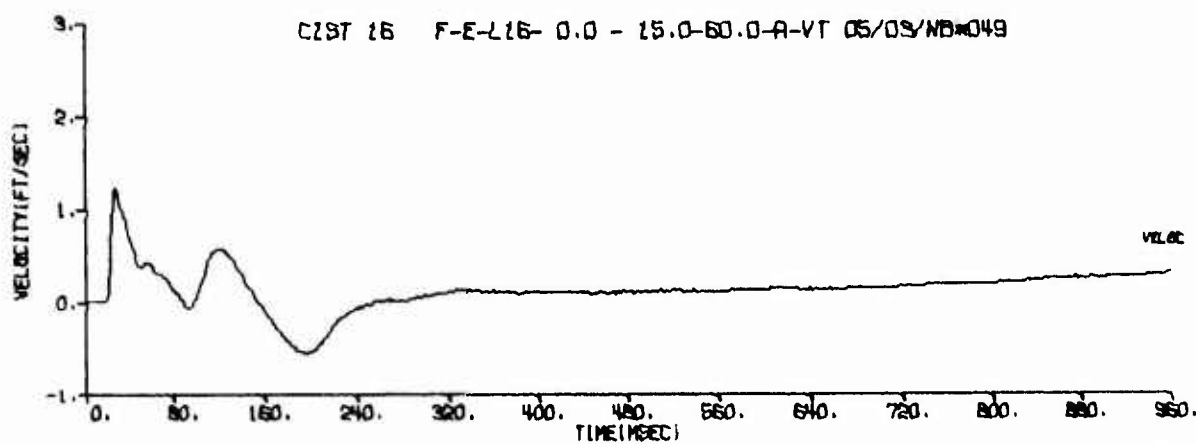
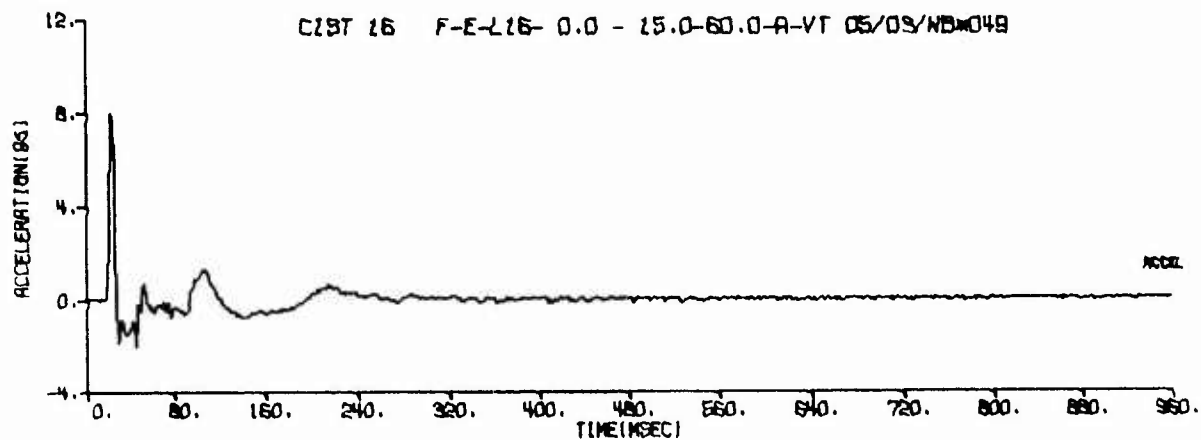


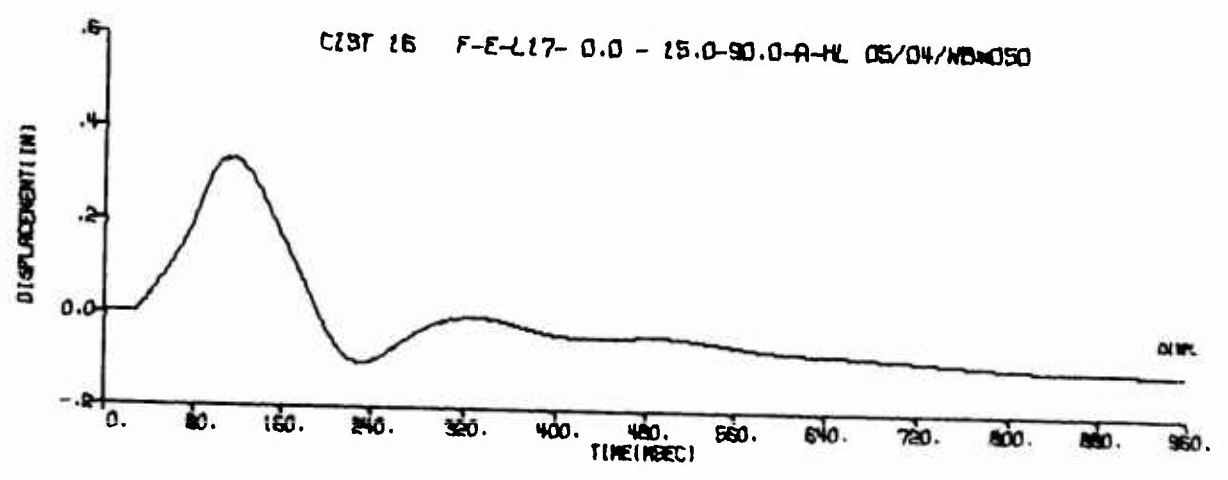
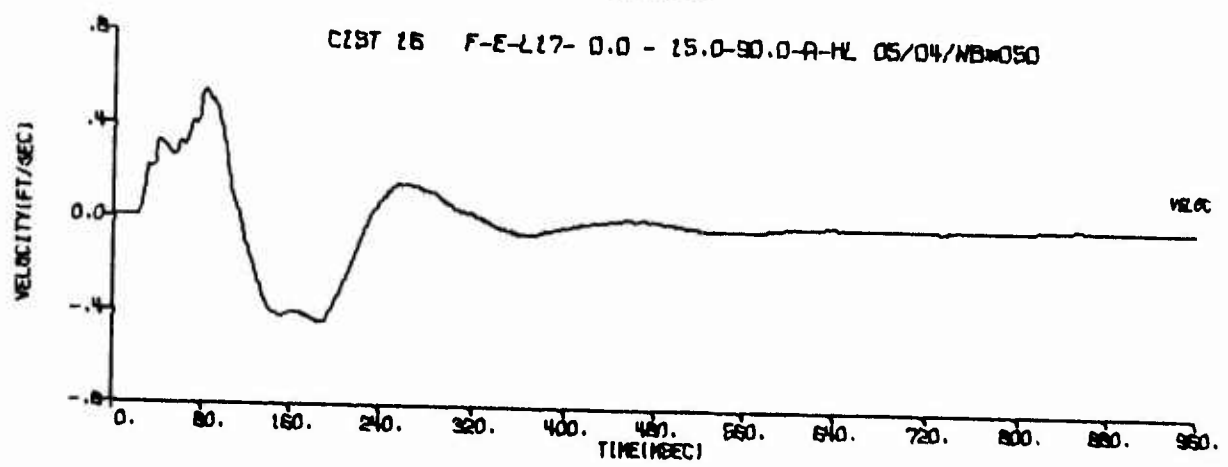
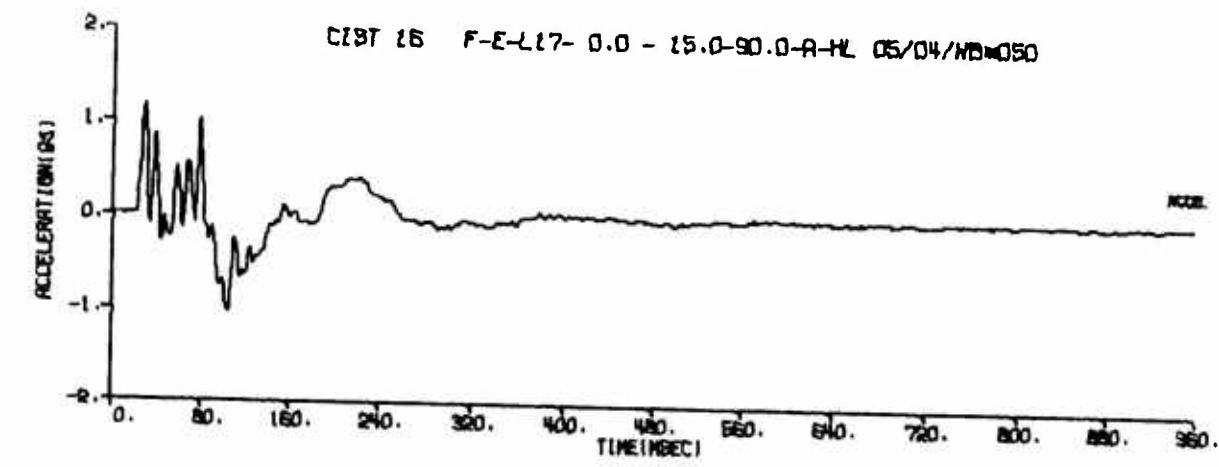


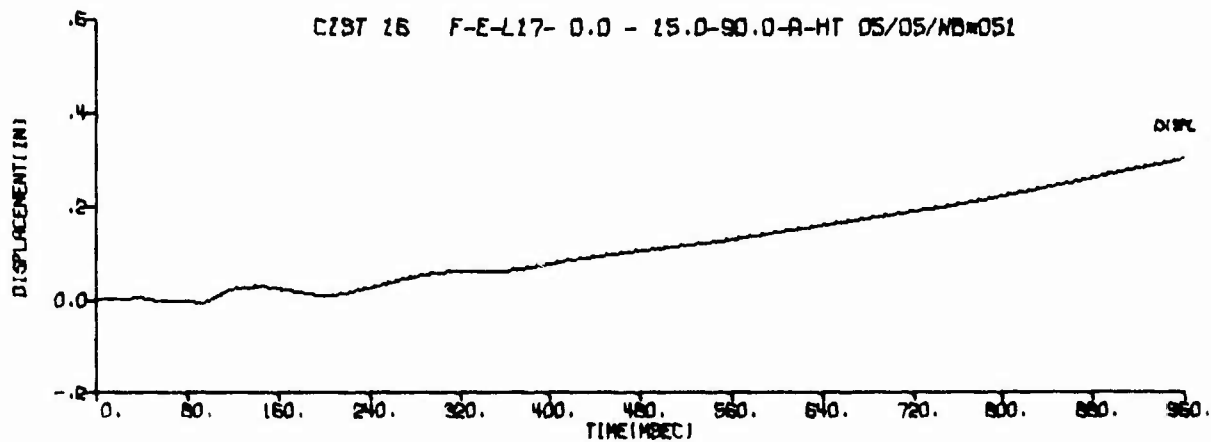
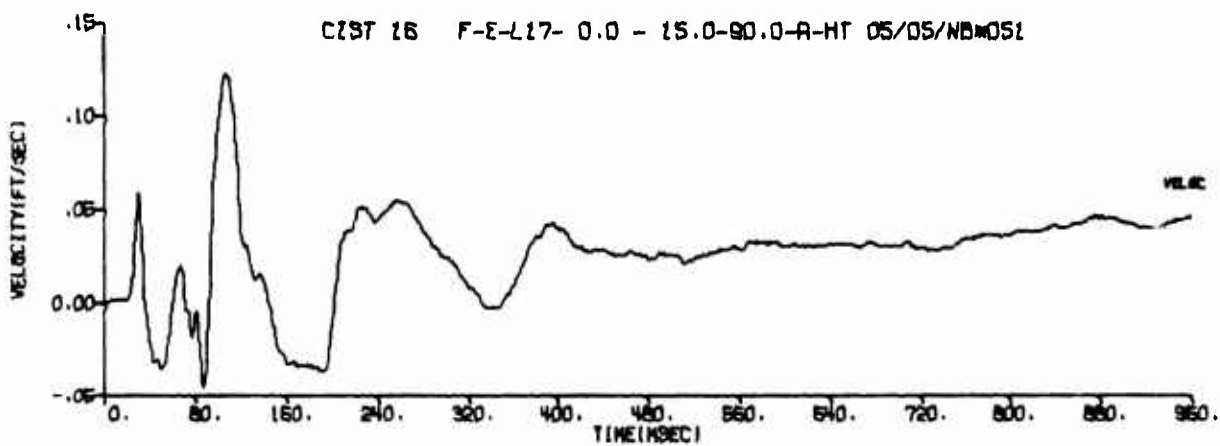
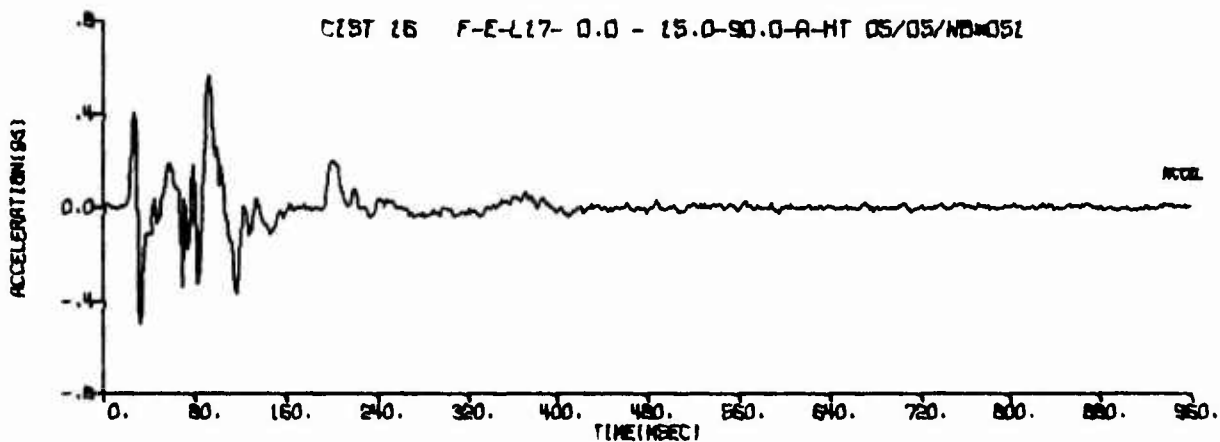


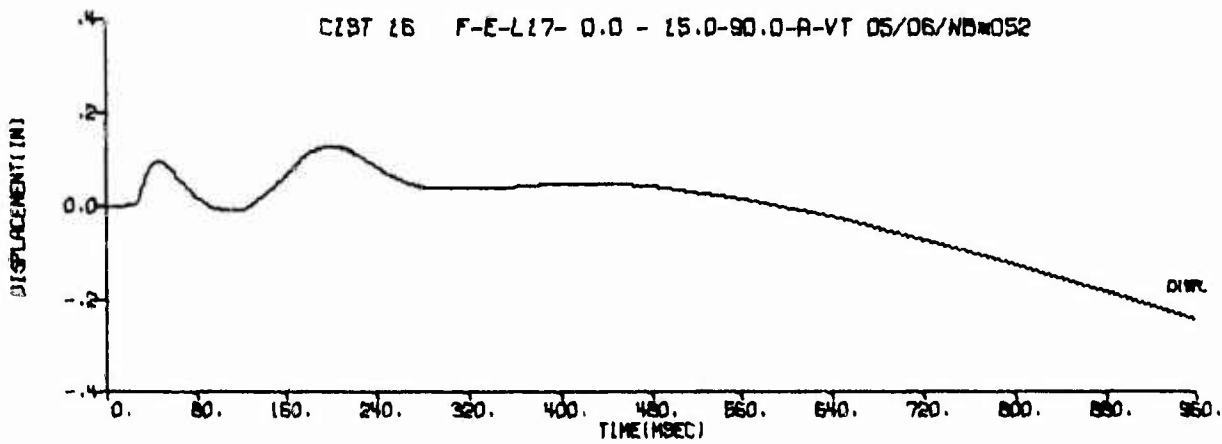
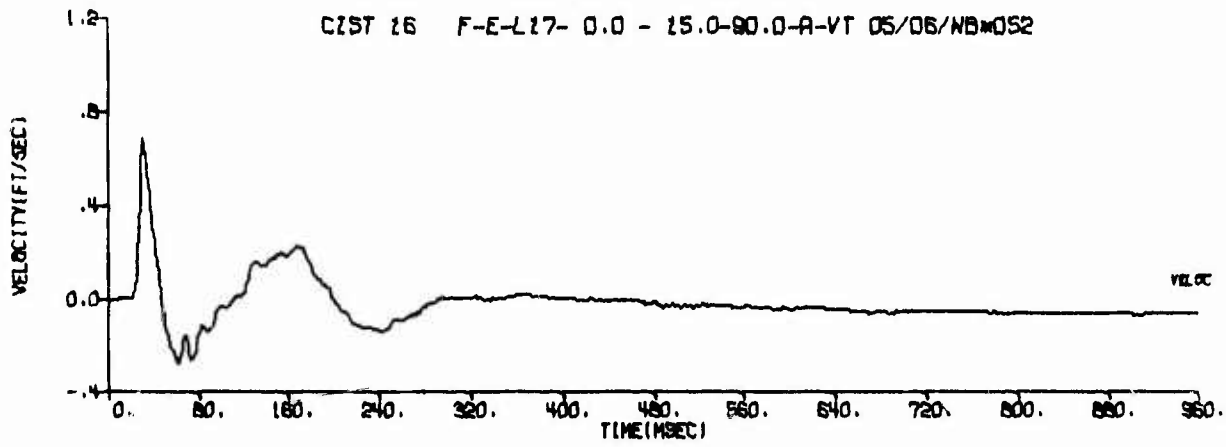
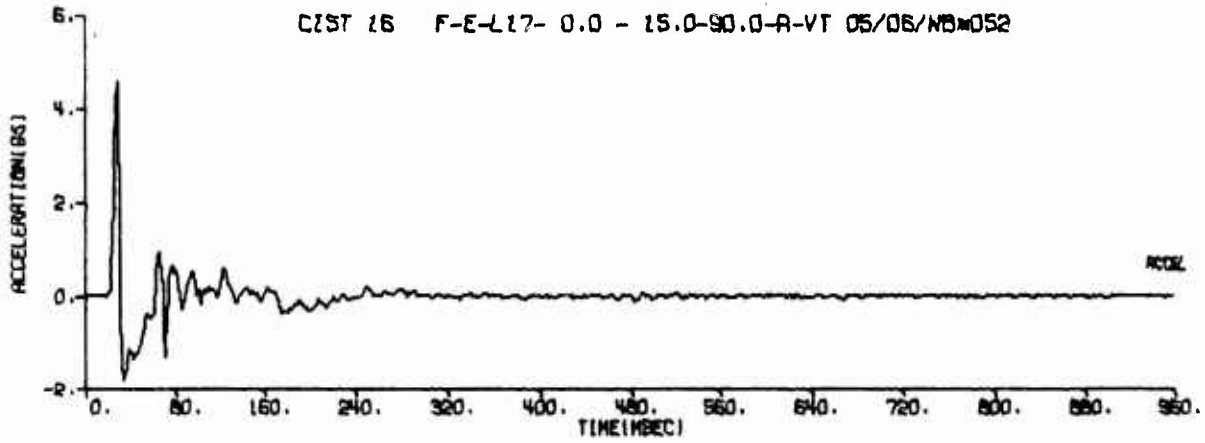


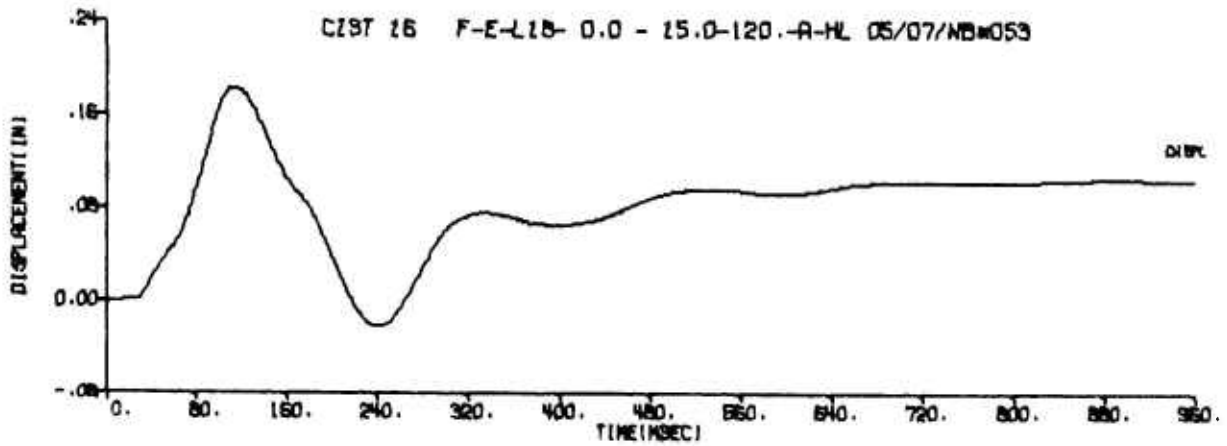
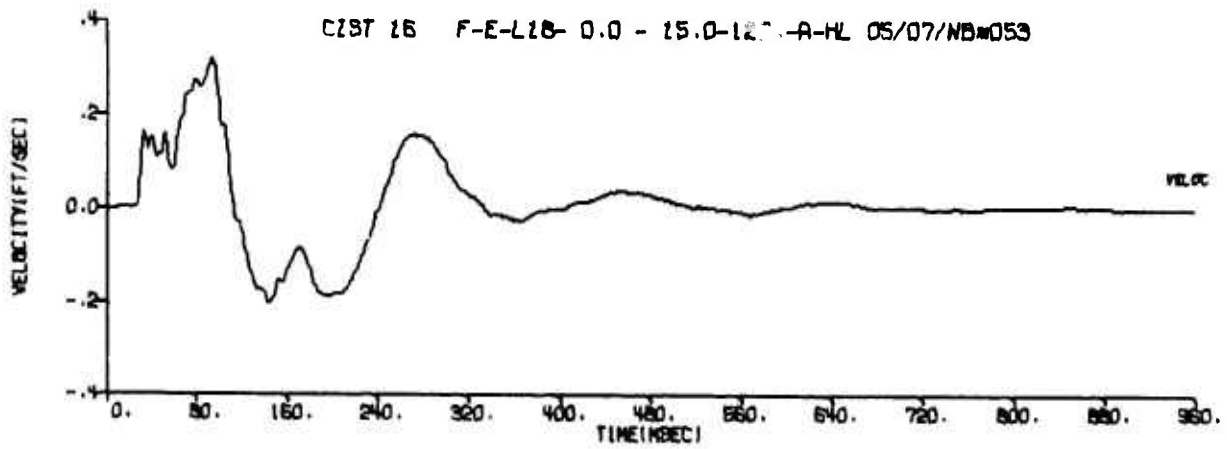
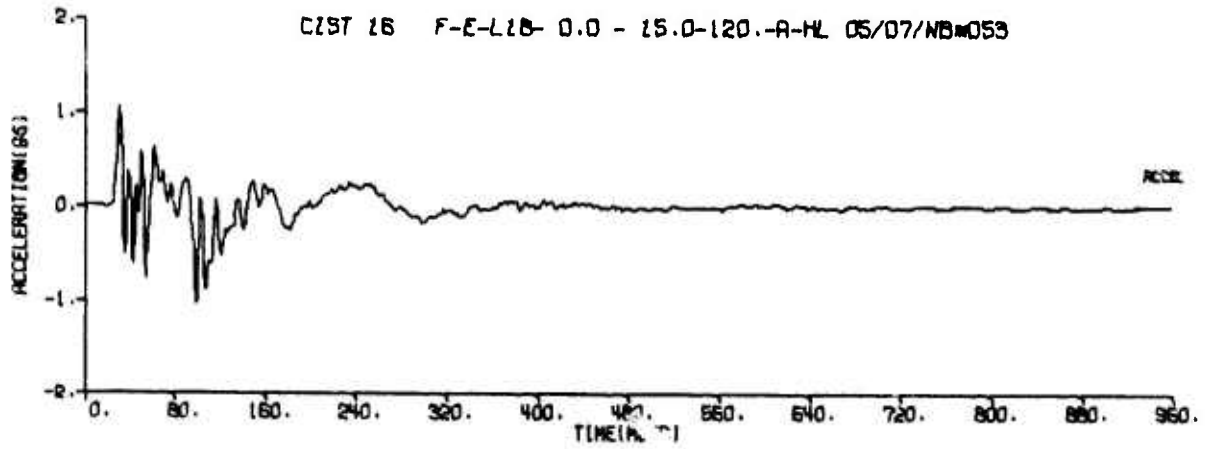




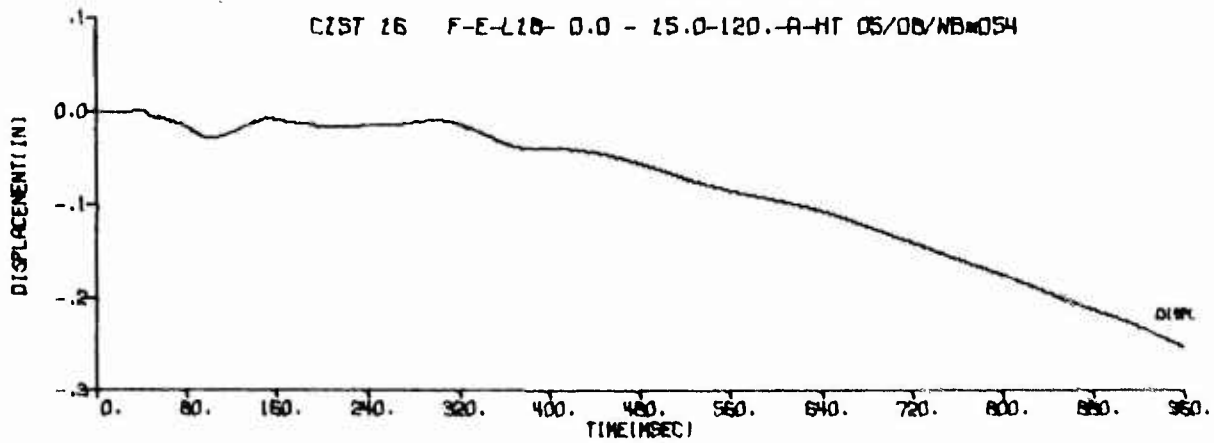
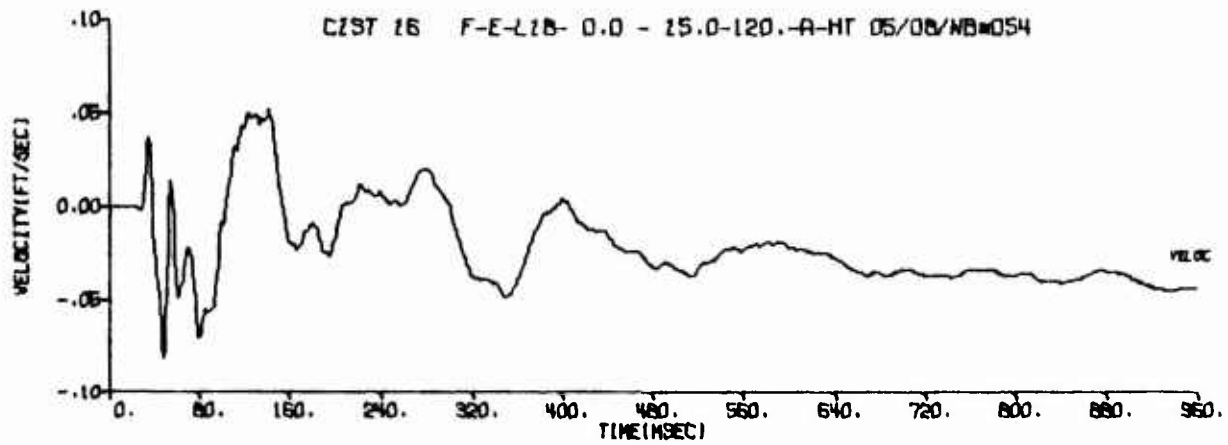
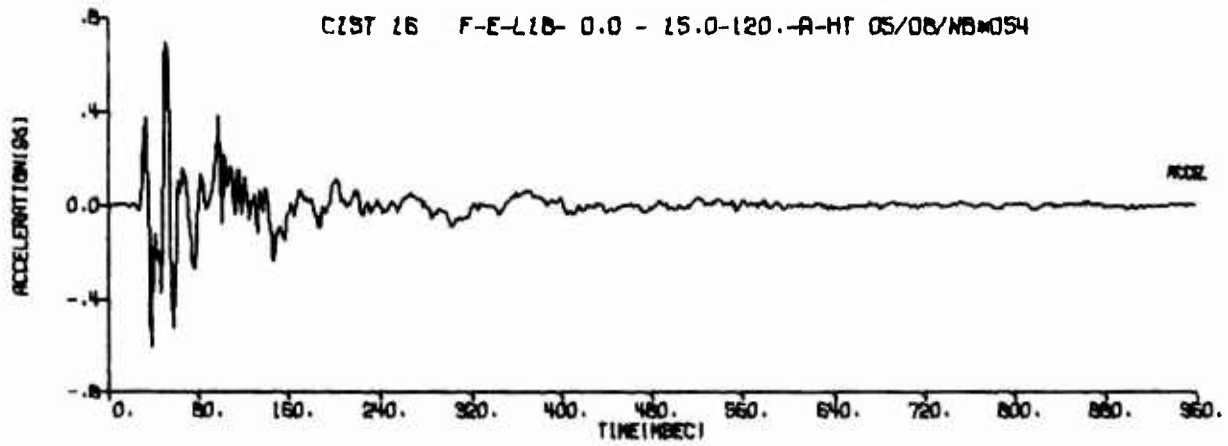


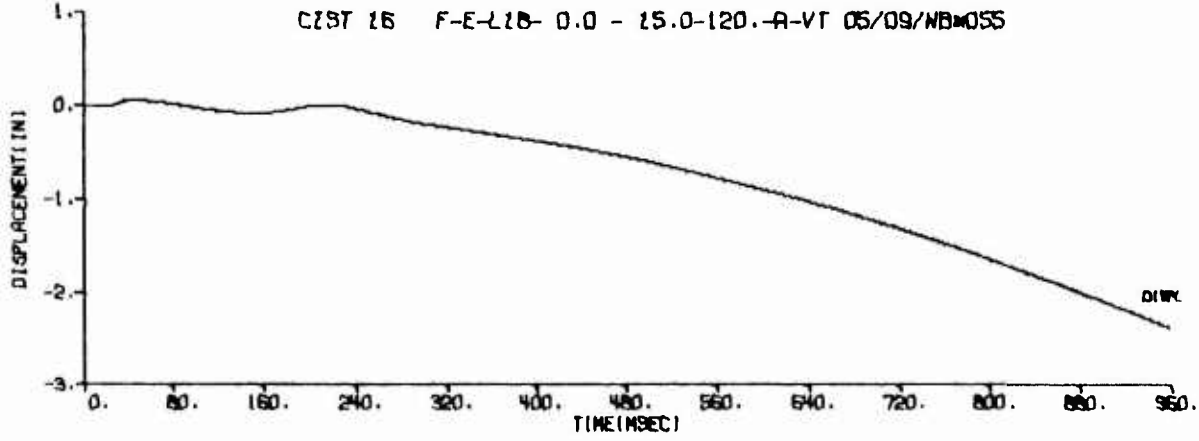
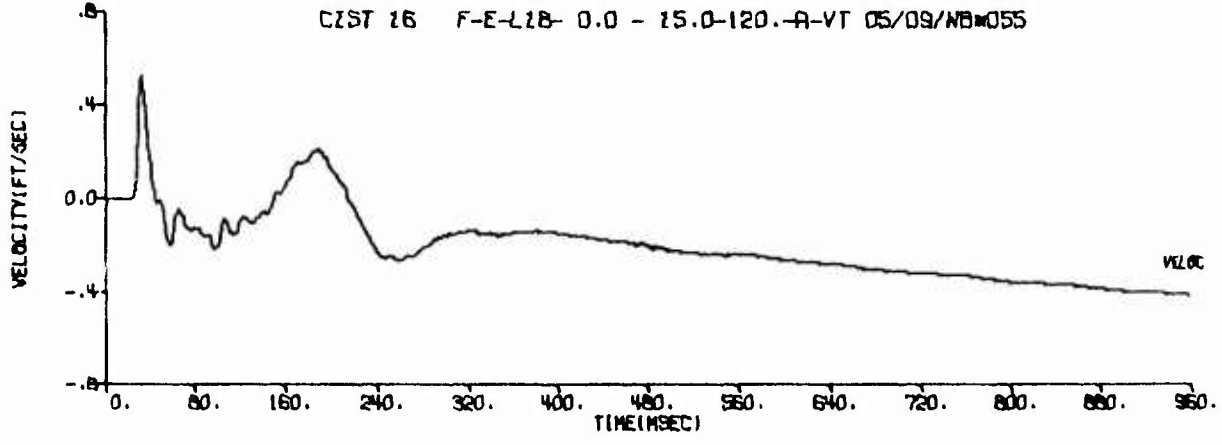
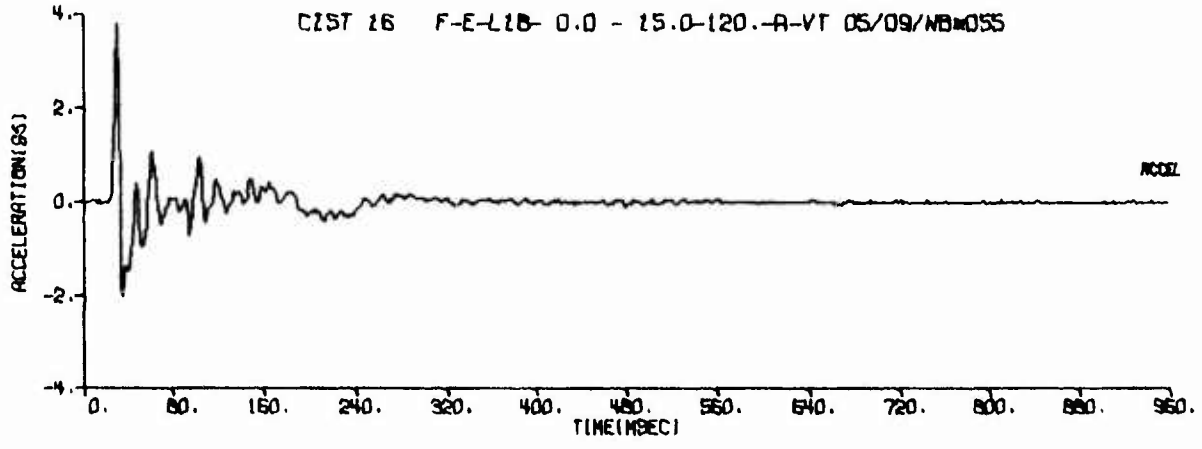






28





DISTRIBUTION

No. of Cys

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

1 Asst Scy Def, AE (DOC CONT), Washington DC 20301
2 DDC (TCA), Cameron Station, Alexandria VA 22314
DDR&E, Washington DC 20301
1 Asst Dir, Strat Wpns
DIR, DIA, Washington DC 20305
1 Lt Col Paul Cavanaugh
1 DIAAP-8B
1 DIAST-3
Diamond Lab (Lib), Washington DC 20438
1 Commanding Officer
DIR, DNA, Washington DC 20305
3 STTL
2 SPSS
2 STSI
1 DDST
1 Commander, FCDNA (FCSD-A4), Kirtland AFB NM 87117
OSD, ARPA (NMR), 1400 Wilson Blvd, Arlington VA 22209
1 DIR, Wpn Sys Eval Gp (DOC CONT), Washington DC 20305

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

ADC, Ent AFB CO 80912
1 (DOA)
Air Force Cambridge Research Labs, Hanscom AFB,
Bedford MA 01730
1 Dr. Tom Rooney

DISTRIBUTION (cont'd)

No. of Cys

	AFIT, Wright-Patterson AFB OH 46433
1	Tech Lib, Bldg 640, Area B
1	DAPD
	AFLC, Wright-Patterson AFB OH 45433
1	(DEE)
	AFML, Wright-Patterson AFB OH 45433
1	Tech Lib
	AFSC, Andrews AFB, Washington DC 20331
	(DLSP)
	AFWL, Kirtland AFB NM 87117
1	HO
2	SUL
1	DE
2	DEP
20	DES
1	DY
1	DYC
1	DYP
1	DYE
2	DYM
	AU, Maxwell AFB AL 36112
1	AUL/(LDE)
1	ED, Dir, Civil Engrg
	HQ USAF, Washington DC 20330
1	(RDQSM, 1D425)
	(RDQ 5)
	RADC, Griffis AFB NY 13440
1	Doc Lib

DISTRIBUTION (cont'd)

No. of Cys

SAMSO, Norton AFB CA 92409

1 (MNNH) Capt John Kaiser
 1 (MNNH) Maj D. Gage

USAF Academy CO 80840

1 DFSLB
 1 FJSRL, CC
 1 DFCE

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

Dir, USA Eng WW Exp Station, P.O. Box 631
 Vicksburg MS 39181

1 WESRL
 1 WESS
 1 Dr. J. Zelasko
 1 Dr. J. G. Jackson, Jr
 1 Mr. Don Day
 1 Mr. Leo Ingram
 1 Tech Library
 1 Mr. Paul Hadala
 1 Mr. Jim Drake

Dept Army NIKE-X Fld Ofc, Bell Tel Lab Whippany NJ 07981

1 (AMCPM-NXE-FB)

1 Dept Army Ohio River Div Lab, Corps Eng (ORDLBVR)
 5851 Mariemont Ave, Cincinnati OH 45227

Dept Army, Washington DC 20315

1 Chief of Eng (ENGMC-EM)

US Army CRREL, Hanover NH 03755 (Scott Blouin)

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

NCEL, Port Hueneme CA 93041

1 Mr. Jay Algood

DISTRIBUTION (cont'd)

No. of Cys

- Dept Navy, Washington DC 20350
- 1 Ofc Chief Navy Ops
- Dept Navy (Code 418), Washington DC 20360
- 1 Ofc Navy Rsch
- Cmdr, NOL (Code 730), White Oak, Silver Spring, MD 20910
- 1 Naval Research Laboratory, Technical Library
- NRL (Code 2027), Washington DC 20390
- 1 Director
- NWO (Code 753), China Lake CA 93557
- 1 Commander

OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

- National Aeronautics and Space Administration
- AMES Research Center, Moffett Field CA 94035
- 1 ATTN: N245-5 Dr. Verne Oberbeck
- 1 ATTN: N245-11 Dr. Donald E. Gault
- Center of Astrogeology, US Geological Survey
- 601 East Cedar Avenue, Flagstaff AZ 86001
- 1 R.E. Eggleton
- 1 H. Masursky
- 1 J.F. McCauley
- 1 D.J. Roddy
- Department of the Interior, US Geological Survey
- 345 Middlefield Rd, Menlo Park CA 94025
- 1 Daniel J. Milton
- 1 Richard J. Pike, Jr.
- 1 Don E. Wilhelms
- 1 Howard G. Wilshire
- 1 Cecil B. Raleigh, Earthquake Res Ctr
- 1 John H. Healy

DISTRIBUTION (cont'd)

No. of Cys

Dept of Interior, Bureau of Mines, Bldg 20
Denver Federal Center, Denver CO 80225

1 Dr. Leonard A. Obert

Bureau of Mines, Twin Cities Research Center
P.O. Box 1660, Minneapolis MN 55111

1 Dr. T.C. Atchison

US Geological Survey, GSA Bldg, Rm G-26
18th and F Streets NW, Washington DC 20244

1 Edward C.T. Chao

1 Sandia Lab, P.O. Box 969, Livermore CA 94550

Sandia Lab, Kirtland AFB NM 87117

1 Info Dist Div
1 Dr. M.L. Merritt
1 Mr. Carter Broyles
1 Mr. Walt Herrman
1 Mr. Wendel Weart
1 Mr. Al Chabi

OTHERS

Aerospace Corp, P.O. Box 92957, Los Angeles CA 90009

1 Dr. Phem Mather

Aerospace Corp, P.O. Box 5866, San Bernardino CA 92408

1 Mr. Warren Pfefferle
1 Dr. Mason B. Watson

Agabian Associates, 8939 South Sepulveda Blvd,
Los Angeles CA 90045

1 Dr. Mike Agabian

Analytic Services, Inc., 5613 Leesburg Pike,
Falls Church VA 22041

1 George Hesselbacher

DISTRIBUTION (cont'd)

No. of Cys

Applied Theory, Inc., 1010 Westwood Blvd,
Los Angeles CA 90024

1 Dr. J. Trulio

The Boeing Company, P.O. Box 3707, Seattle WA 98124

1 Mr. Ron Carlson
1 Mr. Bob Pyrdahl

California Institute of Technology, 1201 E California Blvd,
Pasadena CA 91109

1 Dr. Thomas J. Ahrens
1 Dr. Leon T. Silver

California Research and Technology, Inc.
6269 Variel Ave, Suite 200
Woodland Hills CA 91364

1 M. Rosenblatt
1 K. Kreyenhagen

Civil Nuclear Systems, Inc., 1200 University Blvd
Albuquerque NM 87106

1 Dr. Robert Crawford

Computer Sciences Corporation, P.O. Box 530,
Falls Church VA 22046

1 Mr. O.A. Israelsen

Consulting and Special Engineering Services, Inc.,
P.O. Drawer 1206, Redlands CA 92373

1 J.L. Merritt

General American Transportation Corp,
General American Research Division,
7449 N. Natchez Ave, Niles IL 60648

1 Dr. G.L. Neidhardt, Manager of Engineering
1 Dr. Marion J. Balcerzak, Technical Director

DISTRIBUTION (cont'd)

No. of Cys

IIT Research Institute, 10 West 35th Street, Chicago IL 60616

1 Tech Lib
1 Peter J. Huck

Institute of Defense Analyses, 400 Army-Navy Drive,
Arlington VA 22202

1 Technical Information Office

Institute of Geophysics and Planetary Physics,
UCLA, Los Angeles CA 90024

1 Orson J. Anderson

1 LLL (LIB), Bldg 50, Rm 134, Berkeley CA 94720

Dir Ofc, LLL, P.O. Box 808, Livermore CA 94550

1 Mr. Douglas Stephens
1 Mr. Robert Schock
1 Mark Wilkins

Dir, LASL, P.O. Box 1663, Los Alamos NM 87554

1 Rpt Lib

Q-51 Los Alamos Scientific Lab, University of California,
Los Alamos NM 87544

1 Thomas R. McGetchin

Lockheed Missiles and Space Company, 3251 Hanover Street,
Palo Alto CA 94304

1 Dr. Ronald E. Meyerott, Dept 50-01, Bldg 201

Massachusetts Institute of Technology,
77 Massachusetts Avenue, Rm 24-120, Cambridge MA 02139

1 Prof William F. Brace
Prof Eugene Simmons

McDonald-Douglas, 5301 Bolsa Ave, Huntington Beach CA 92649

1 Mr. Ken McClymonds
1 Dr. Joe Logan

DISTRIBUTION (cont'd)

No. of Cys

Occidental College, Dept of Geology,
1600 Campus Rd, Los Angeles, CA 90041

1 David Cummings

Pacifica Technology, P.O. Box 148, Del Mar CA 92014

1 Dr. R.T. Allen
1 Dr. R. L. Bjork

R&D Associates, 4640 Admiralty Way, P.O. Box 9695,
Marina del Ray CA 90291

1 Dr. Albert Latter
1 Dr. Henry Cooper
1 Dr. Harold L. Brode
1 Mr. Robert Port
1 Mr. John Levesque

Physics International Company, 2700 Merced Street,
San Leandro CA 94577

Document Control for:

1 Dr. Charles Godfrey
1 Mr. Fred M. Sauer
1 Dr. Robert Swift
1 Mr. Dennis Orphal

Purdue University, Lafayette IN 47907

1 Mr. William R. Judd

Rand Corp, 1700 Main St, Santa Monica CA 90401

1 Dr. C.C. Mow

Research Analysis Corp, McLean VA 22101

1 Documents Library

Science Applications, Inc., P.O. Box 2351, La Jolla CA 92038

1 Dr. W. Coleman

DISTRIBUTION (cont'd)

No. of Cys

Science Applications, Inc., Suite 908, 1701 North Fort Myer Dr,
Arlington VA 22209

1 Bill Layson

Science Applications, Inc., 8201 Capwell Drive, Oakland CA 94621

1 Dr. D. Maxwell

Shannon & Wilson, Inc., 1105 North 38th Street, Seattle WA 98103

1 Mr. Earl Sibley

Southwest Research Institute, P.O. Drawer 28510,
San Antonio TX 78284

1 A. B. Wenzel

Stanford Research Institute, 333 Ravenswood Ave,
Menlo Park CA 94025

1 Mr. George Abrahamson

Systems, Science, and Software, P.O. Box 1620, La Jolla CA 92037

1 Dr. Ted Cherry

1 Dr. Ronald R. Grine

1 Dr. D. Riney

1 Document Control

Teledyne, Brown Engineering (SETAC), 300 Sparkman Drive NW,
Research Park, Huntsville AL 35807

1 Mr. Manu Patel

Terra Tek, Inc., 420 Wakara Way, Salt Lake City UT 84108

1 Dr. H.R. Pratt

TRW Systems Group, San Bernardino Operations,
P.O. Box 1310, San Bernardino CA 92402

1 Mr. Bing Fay

1 Mr. Greg Hulcher

DISTRIBUTION (cont'd)

No. of Cys

TRW Systems Group, One Space Park, Redondo Beach CA 90278

- 1 Mr. Norm Lipner
- 1 Dr. Peter K. Dai, R1/2178
- 1 Dr. Benjamin Sussholtz

University of Illinois, 133 Davenport House,
807 South Wright Street, Champaign IL 61820

- 1 Dr. Nathan M. Newmark
- 1 Dr. Skip Hendron
- 1 Dr. Bill Hall

University of Oklahoma, Dept of Info & Computing Science,
905 Asp, Norman OK 73069

- 1 Dr. John Thompson

University of New Mexico, Civil Engineering Research Facility,
Albuquerque NM 87106

- 1 Mr. Del Calhoun
- 1 Mr. D. J. Higgins
- 1 Mr. Joe Fedock

University of Texas, Dept of Geological Sciences,
Austin TX 78712

- 1 William R. Muehlberger

Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Dept of Civil Engineering,
Blacksburg VA 24061

- 1 Dr C.S. Desai

Weidlinger, Paul, Consulting Engineer,
110 East 59th Street, New York NY 10022

- 1 Dr. Melvin L. Baron
- 1 Ivan Sandler

Weidlinger Associates, 2710 Sand Hill Rd, Menlo Park CA 94025

- 1 Dr. J. Isenberg

DISTRIBUTION (cont'd)

No. of Cys

J.H. Wiggins Co, 1650 Pacific Coast Hwy,
Redondo Beach CA 90277

2 Dr. Jon Collins

Official Record Copy, DES-G

1 Lt J. Amend