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THE 1988-89 PASSCAL BASIN AND RANGE PASSIVE-SOURCE SEISMIC EXPERIMENT PART I: Large Aperture Array Data

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for the
Project Science Team

PASSCAL Data Report 90-001



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Data Report
for
The 1988-89 PASSCAL Basin and Range
Passive-Source Seismic Experiment
Part I: Large Aperture Array Data

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ABSTRACT

This report describes the data from the 1988-89 PASSCAL Basin and Range Passive Source Seismic Experiment, collected by the triggered large aperture array consisting of 7 prototype PASSCAL recorders with 3-component intermediate period seismometers. A total of 214 seismic events with known locations, and many smaller local events without locations are included in this data distribution. Data formats, auxiliary information, calibration information, and organization of the distribution data tape are discussed.

1. Introduction

The 1988-89 PASSCAL Basin and Range Passive Source Seismic Experiment consisted of two deployments. The Large Aperture Array of 7 PASSCAL data recorders was deployed from August 17, 1988 until April 29, 1989. The Large Aperture Array used 3-component mid-period sensors, and each site operated independently in a triggered mode. A Small Aperture Array, consisting of the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory (LLNL) Configurable Seismic Monitoring System (CSMS), was deployed from August 1988 through October 1988. The Small Aperture Array used 3-component short-period sensors, and operated in a continuous recording mode with digital telemetry to a central recording site.

The study area was in the region of the Stillwater Range in Nevada (see Figures 1 and 2), and was chosen to coincide with the center of the crossing refraction profiles of the 1986 PASSCAL Basin and Range Lithospheric Experiment. This location was chosen so that a comparison of lithospheric modeling techniques, principally receiver function modeling, and refraction and reflection modeling, could be compared in a coincident study area.

The experiment team consisted of a field crew, and project scientists. The field crew, Randy Kuehnel and Thom Morin, deserve a great deal of credit for the success of the field operation. Their consistent dedication and effort made both array deployments operate as smoothly as possible, and aided greatly in the preliminary data processing. The project scientists consisted of T.J. Owens, D. McNamara (University of Missouri, now at University of South Carolina), G.E. Randall, K.F. Priestley (both at University of Nevada-Reno), and G. Zandt (at the LLNL Institute for Geophysics and Planetary Physics).

The instrumentation for the Large Aperture Array consisted of 7 prototype PASSCAL data recorders, with 3-component mid-period (Kinematics SV-1 and SH-1) seismometers. Sites were constructed with separate insulated buried vaults for recorders and seismometers, and were powered with batteries recharged with solar panels. Most sites (SUN, NYC, GRN, SHP, CHB, ADR) were placed in locations either directly on or slightly above hardrock. The other sites (FNC, ANT) were chosen based on spatial constraints only. Brief site descriptions are given in Appendix A. Johnson (1977) provides a more detailed summary of the geology of this region. Site locations are given in Table 1.

This was the first major experiment to make use of the PASSCAL recorder, and the recording parameters varied often for test purposes. Typically, each recorder operated in a triggered mode, with some units occasionally operating with an additional low sample rate continuous data stream. The triggered data streams were recorded with sampling rates typically of 20 samples per second, although occasionally 50 and 100 samples per second were recorded. The triggers were STA (Short-term average) to LTA (Long-term average) ratios with the LTA window of 100 seconds, and the STA window 6 seconds. The STA/LTA ratio was initially 2.5, but was increased to 2.8 which successfully lowered the false trigger rate during the winter months and preserved the data triggering. The triggered data streams typically had pre-event buffers of 30 seconds and an overall record length of 150 seconds. Most of the recording was done in 16 bit mode, although some data was recorded with the 32 bit mode.

During the course of the experiment GOES clocks were used at the sites. Clock lock problems existed early in the project but were fixed by mid-December. Table 2 summarizes the dates when GOES clocks were added to each site. Prior to these dates, clocks were set manually to GMT during service visits if clock lock appeared to be a problem. Therefore, data recorded prior to the dates in Table 2 are suitable for single station studies, but are not reliable enough for detailed array analysis. In addition, from Julian Day 097 to 109 and from Days 114 - 119, the clock antenna at Chocolate Butte was uprooted by cattle and therefore the clock was not locked in these time periods. A similar problem occurred twice at Anderson Ranch somewhere between Days 080 and 119. It was temporarily corrected once on Day 094, but users are warned to be wary of the timing at Anderson Ranch during this period.

The instrumentation for the Small Aperture Array consisted of the LLNL CSMS system, with 13 continuously recorded digitally telemetered stations. One station was co-located with a station from the large aperture array (FNC), and operated with mid-period (Kinematics SV-1 and SH-1) seismometers. The remaining 12 stations used short period (Geotech S-13) 3 component seismometers. Time information was derived from an OMEGA clock at the central recording site, and rebroadcast to synchronize the field sites. The field sites used digital telemetry via radio links to pass the 100 sample per second data to the central recording site, where data was continuously recorded onto either optical disk or 8 mm tape for later demultiplexing and analysis.

This data report summarizes the data available from the Large Aperture Array. The data from the Small

Aperture Array is not yet ready for distribution and will be summarized in Part II of this report at a later date. The standard distribution tape for this experiment is trace data for located seismic events. Supplementary raw data for unlocated events is also available to interested researchers.

2. Description of Data Distribution

The Large-Aperture Array data has been provided to IRIS in three subsets, each of which is a UNIX file structure. The contents of the subsets is described below. The entire data distribution totals just over 207 Mbytes in size.

All of the trace data in this data distribution is in SAC format. SAC is an acronym for "Seismic Analysis Code", a general purpose software package for the manipulation of seismic data developed at Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory (LLNL). It is available through IRIS or LLNL. In this data distribution, we have separated out seismic events from spurious or culturally-induced triggers. Due to our limited duration recording window, we also eliminated triggers due to teleseismic surface waves that occasionally triggered the stations. After this initial culling of the data, we searched the Quick Determination of Epicenters (QDE) listings obtained through the toll-free modem number of the National Earthquake Information Center (NEIC). Local and regional events not found in the QDEs were often found in the Nevada Regional Catalog distributed by the Seismological Laboratory of the University of Nevada-Reno.

We were able to identify most seismic triggers using this method, however many smaller local events or mine blasts could not be assigned a location from either catalog. These were retained and are distributed in two subsets as part of the "Raw Data Distribution" described below. All events with known locations were assigned an event number and trace data from these events make up the third, and primary, subset of this distribution. This data is termed the "Numbered Event Data" and is described in the next section.

2.1. Numbered Event Data

A total of 214 separate seismic events with known locations make up the numbered event data. These events are listed in Table 3. Our numbering scheme was as follows:

001-299	P-wave triggers
701-999	Teleseismic S-wave Triggers
301-599	Other Teleseismic Body Wave Triggers

In the cases of an S-wave trigger, the event number assigned was the P-wave trigger number plus 700 and for the other teleseismic triggers, the event numbers assigned were the P-wave trigger number plus 300. For example the Fiji Island event of 4/16/89 triggered some sites on the P-wave, PP-wave, and S-wave. These were assigned event numbers 181, 481, and 881 respectively.

The numbered event trace data is distributed using the following file naming convention:

EX.EVT.STA.C

where *EX* is the 2-letter experiment identification code. In this case, the code used was "lv" for Lovelock, the nearest town to the array, was used; *EVT* is the assigned event number, column 1 in Table 3; *STA* is the 3-letter station abbreviation, column 1 in Table 1; *C* is the component identifier, *z* for Vertical component (positive up), *n* for North component (positive north), or *e* for East component (positive east).

The trace data amplitudes are given in units of microvolts. The event and station latitude, longitude, and depth or elevation as well as the proper component orientations have been entered into the proper SAC header fields. The numbered event data distribution is organized in the following UNIX directory structure:

Directory Name	Size (Mb)	Description of Contents
NV8889_LAA/	72.9	Main Directory
/calb	8.9	Calibration Traces
/tele	22.1	Teleseismic events
/others	21.5	Local and Regional Events
/tele.std	19.3	Standardized teleseismic data
/general_info	0.1	all non-trace data files
/data_report	1.0	text and figures of this report

2.1.1. Teleseismic Data

The geographic distribution of teleseismic data is shown in Figure 3. A typical event that triggered for both P- and S-waves is plotted in Figure 4a and b. The NV8889_LAA/tele.std directory contains the teleseismic traces standardized to a sampling rate of 20 samples/sec and a record length of 150 sec. In tele.std, the mean of each trace has been removed and a Hanning taper applied to the first and last 7.5 sec of each trace. Also, for each event, the traces at all stations recording the event have been synchronized to a common reference time to allow for more accurate array analysis. Some low signal-to-noise ratio traces and events with other quality control problems have been discarded from this directory. This directory contains the data used in the research portion of this study. The NV8889_LAA/tele directory contains teleseismic events saved at their original sampling

rate and record length. Some data in NV8889_LAA/tele may be found to suffer from the Picket Fence sampling problem described in the next section.

2.1.2. Local/Regional Data

The NV8889_LAA/others directory contains all of the trace data for non-teleseismic events recorded by the Large-Aperture Array. Figures 5 and 6 show typical regional and local events. Each trace has the original sampling rate and record length. Since we have not used this data in our research to date, we have not made thorough attempts to cull low signal-to-noise ratio events or other events with data quality problems from this data set. One correctable data quality problem that occurred with some regularity during the experiment was that the PASSCAL data logger occasionally became hung in a mode where it stored a constant of 10 digital counts between every other data point. In these cases, users need only to remove these points from the data trace. The resulting record is half the normal length, but the actual data has not been corrupted. In SAC, the "decimate 2 filter off" function fixes this problem, if users redefine the sampling interval to the original value after decimation. This problem became known as the "Picket Fence" mode. It was eventually corrected via hardware/software upgrades.

2.2. Calibration

The Kinometrics SV-1 and SH-1 seismometers were carefully calibrated in the laboratory prior to deployment. The SV-1/SH-1 sensors are moving-coil electromagnetic seismometers with a nominal natural period of 5 seconds. Damping resistors were added to the seismometer circuit to obtain a nominal damping of 0.7 critical. After the initial installation and debugging period, a routine calibration procedure was established and applied at each site during the service visits. Each calibration was assigned a number and the file named in the same manner as in Section 2.1, except that the experiment identifier is "lvc" to distinguish it as a calibration pulse from the Lovelock data set.

Our calibration procedure used a battery, cable, and resistor network to inject a step of current equally into the calibration coils of all three seismometers simultaneously. The current was equal for each of the three coils, but unknown, so true amplitude calibration is not available. Kinometrics documentation lists a nominal calibration coil force constant of 0.12 Newtons/ampere for the SV-1 and 0.08 Newtons/ampere for the SH-1. We

obtained the effective mass of 1.36 Kg for the SV-1 and 1.1 kg for the SH-1 from Kinometrics by phone. The tabulated observed relative amplitudes in Table 4 should be corrected by multiplication by 1.213 $([1.1/0.08]/[1.36/0.12])$ to account for the different coils and effective masses of the SV-1 and SH-1 seismometers, which accelerate the SV-1 more than the SH-1 for the same calibration current.

Calibration pulses were repeated manually for sufficient duration to fill at least one trigger window (150 seconds), and provided multiple calibration pulses per calibration file. A single calibration pulse was cut from each calibration file for analysis. An unpublished code of D.B. Harris of LLNL was used to fit synthetic calibration pulses to the observed pulses. The code uses a grid search followed by a conjugate gradient least squares optimization to find a best fit to the observed calibration pulse's free period, fraction of critical damping, amplitude, and bias. Tabulated calibration information consists of free period, fraction of critical damping, and observed amplitude relative to the vertical for each horizontal component. Some calibrations are not reported because the station had excessive noise which degraded the parameter estimation. A few calibrations were discarded because we identified instrumental or recording problems with the calibration. The calibration information for each available calibration is given in Table 4. The parameters did not normally vary significantly at each site unless a seismometer was changed.

The calibration data is provided in SAC format in the NV8889-LAA/calb directory. It is sorted into station subdirectories, e.g. all of the Anderson Ranch calibrations are in NV8889_LAA/calb/ADR. Some calibration traces in these directories suffer from the Picket Fence problem described in Section 2.1.2 of this report.

3. Raw Data Distribution

Since events for which no catalogued location exists may still be of interest to other researchers, we have included supplementary data distributions of our raw data. Two subsets are available: 1988 data and 1989 data. The 1988 subset totals 95 Mb and the 1989 data totals 40 Mb. The data is organized in day directories as follows:

RXXX/events	Seismic event traces
RXXX/calb	Calibration traces
RXXX/inst	Potential instrument problems

where XXX is the Julian Day. If no triggers of a certain type occurred on a given day, that subdirectory will not exist. If all three subdirectories are empty, the RXXX directory will not exist. Within each subdirectory, the

The data in the RXXX subdirectories give amplitudes in counts. To convert counts to volts, use the formula:

$$V = \frac{\text{counts} * S * DGF}{PAG}$$

where *PAG* is the preamp gain, *DGF* is the Damping Gain Factor required due to the manner in which damping resistance was added to the seismometer circuit, and the scale factor *S* is given by

$$S = \frac{3.75}{32768} \quad (\text{for 16 bit data})$$

and

$$S = \frac{3.75}{32768^2} \quad (\text{for 32 bit data})$$

4. Data Report Format

We have included in the directory NV8889_LAA/data_report a complete version of the text in UNIX troff format and the figures in PostScript format. On our Sun Microsystems workstations, the data report may be printed using:

```
eqn nv8889_laa.txt | tbl | ptroff -ms
```

The Figures may be printed on a PostScript printer using:

```
lpr figure*.ps
```

trace data naming convention is:

sHR.MN.SC.UNIT.DS.C

where *HR* is the hour of the first data point in the trace, *MN* is the minute of the first data point, *SC* is the second of the first data point, *UNIT* is the PASSCAL recorder serial number, *DS* is the Data Stream that recorded the trace, and *C* is the Channel number, either 1, 2, or 3.

Each subdirectory also contains a tab-delimited file (called *event.lst*, *calb.lst*, *inst.lst* respectively) consisting of 4 fields: Field 1 - Channel 1 trace filename; Field 2 - trigger type indicator; Field 3 - Event number, if applicable, null field otherwise; Field 4 - Pertinent comments by the field crew. Field 2 may include: tele - teleseismic event; loco - local event; regi - regional event; nuke - known underground nuclear explosion; calb - calibration trigger; inst - potential instrument problem; eqke - general undifferentiated seismic event. Some traces in the Raw Data Distribution may suffer from the Picket Fence sampling problem described in Section 2.1.2.

For convenience, all of the *event.lst* files have been combined into two files, *eventlists.1988* and *eventlists.1989*, in the directory *NV8889_LAA/general_info* distributed with the numbered event data. In addition, we have included files *calblists.1988* and *calblists.1989* in this directory to allow correlation of calibration triggers with the numbered calibrations distributed with the numbered event distribution. Also in the *general_info* directory are database files containing information by site that will allow users to correlate instrument serial numbers to a specific site. A sample entry is:

STATION NO: 07 STATION NAME: Anderson Ranch AKA: adr
STATION LATITUDE: 39.972 LONGITUDE: -118.094 ELEVATION: 1520.000
CHANGES:

DATE: 09/28/88 TIME: 22:00
INSTRUMENT TYPE: ref SERIAL #: 0027
STATUS: u LTA: 100. STA: 6. STA/LTA: 2.8
PRE-EVENT MEMORY: 30. EVENT RECORD LENGTH: 150. DATA FORMAT: 32
COMMENTS: No GOES clock; usual 20 Hz, 3 channel trigger but no 1 Hz continuous stream.

CHANNEL 01: COMPONENT: z SERIAL #: sv-170 +-DIRECTION: u
 PRE-AMP GAIN: 512 DAMP GAIN FACTOR: 1.00
CHANNEL 02: COMPONENT: n SERIAL #: sh-252 +-DIRECTION: n
 PRE-AMP GAIN: 512 DAMP GAIN FACTOR: 1.00
CHANNEL 03: COMPONENT: e SERIAL #: sh-260 +-DIRECTION: e
 PRE-AMP GAIN: 512 DAMP GAIN FACTOR: 1.00

5. Acknowledgements

This project could not have been completed without the expertise, enthusiasm, and endless efforts of Jim Fowler, PASSCAL Project Engineer. Technical, logistical and administrative assistance by Tim Ahern, Richard Boaz, Diane DePolo, Wally Nicks, Glen Offield, Sally Owens, Bill Prothero, and Austin Wilson was valuable. This project was supported by IRIS grants to the University of Missouri-Columbia, the University of South Carolina, and the University of Nevada-Reno. T.J. Owens was also supported by the UMC Research Council during the Fall of 1988.

6. References

Johnson, M., Geology and mineral deposits of Pershing County, Nevada, Bulletin 89, Nev. Bur. Mines & Geology, 1977.

7. Data Distribution

The Data referenced in this report may be obtained through:

IRIS Data Management Center
8701 Mopac Blvd., Suite 205
Austin, TX 78759
Telephone: (512) 471-0403, 0404, or 0405

8. Appendix A - Large Aperture Array Site Descriptions

ADR. Located on the western flank of the Stillwater Range on basalt and andesite flow units of Pliocene age.

CHB. Located in the Buena Vista Hills in an area underlain by a gabbroic complex of Jurassic age.

FNC. Located on the eastern side of the Buena Vista Valley on a westward dipping alluvial fan of Quaternary age. This deposit is characterized by poorly sorted, unconsolidated sands, silts and gravels derived from the adjacent Stillwater Range. Bedrock was estimated to be at a depth of less than 30 meters.

GRN. Located in the northeastern portion of the array on the western flanks of the Stillwater Range along vertical pinnacles of highly weathered and fractured, Late Oligocene to Late Miocene, rhyolite. Local rhyolite accumulations occur as thick flows and shallow intrusives associated with plug domes.

NYC. Located on the western slope of the Stillwater Range on highly mylonitized phyllite of the upper Triassic Auld Lang Syne Group.

SHP. Located on the eastern slope of the Humbolt Range, on a plug of Tertiary basalt. Some seismometer instability due to frost heaving and lack of insulation occurred. This was the only site that was not buried completely.

SUN. Located along the eastern slope of the Humbolt Range in a mine that penetrated into thickly bedded upper Triassic limestone and dolomite of the Dun Glenn formation.

ANT. This site was chosen because the array needed a central site to increase wavenumber resolution across the array. We found that the data were of poor quality due to higher frequency reverberations within the thick Quaternary alluvium of the Buena Vista Valley floor. The site was removed in November of 1988 because of low data quality.

TABLE 1

Large Aperture Array Station Locations				
Station ID	Latitude (Deg. N)	Longitude (Deg. W)	Elevation (meters)	Station Name
ADR	39.972	118.094	1520.0	Anderson Ranch
ANT	40.113	117.974	1241.7	Antelope
CHB	40.032	118.133	1347.0	Chocolate Butte
FNC	40.096	117.885	1487.0	Fencemaker Flat
GRN	40.218	117.878	1317.0	Granite Hills
NYC	40.051	118.007	1475.0	New York Canyon
SHP	40.217	118.058	1341.0	Shiprock
SUN	40.139	118.099	1335.0	Sunnyside

TABLE 2

Large Aperture Array Installation Date of Upgraded GOES Clock	
Station ID	Date
ADR	12/13/88
ANT	
CHB	01/12/89
FNC	12/03/88
GRN	12/03/88
NYC	12/03/88
SHP	12/20/88
SUN	12/06/88

TABLE 3

Event Locations

Evt ID	Date	Origin Time	Latitude (Deg)	Longitude (Deg)	Depth (Km)	Mb	Region
001	08/17/88	015911.1	7.658S	107.264E	58	6.0	JAVA.
002	08/17/88	113452.4	26.912S	70.855W	39	5.6	NEAR COAST OF NORTHERN CHILE
003	08/17/88	123813.7	27.208S	70.812W	37	5.3	NEAR COAST OF NORTHERN CHILE
007	08/17/88	170000.0	37.297N	116.307W	0	5.4	SOUTHERN NEVADA. "KEARSARGE"
004	08/20/88	230910.3	26.663N	86.620E	70	6.5	NEPAL-INDIA BORDER REGION.
005	08/21/88	111548.8	23.293N	108.346W	10	4.9	GULF OF CALIFORNIA
006	08/21/88	135143.4	42.795S	85.877W	10	5.8	WEST CHILE RISE
008	08/26/88	215323.1	38.810N	118.069W	20		Near Lovelock, NV
009	08/27/88	012517.7	11.303N	141.455E	33	5.2	WEST CAROLINE ISLANDS
010	08/27/88	163017.6	15.838S	172.144W	33	6.0	SAMOA ISLANDS REGION
011	08/30/88	122824.9	37.540N	118.353W	5		CALIFORNIA-NEVADA BORDER REGION.
012	08/30/88	180000.1	37.086N	116.069W	0	5.0	SOUTHERN NEVADA. "BULLFROG"
013	08/30/88	190345.0	37.086N	116.069W	0		BULLFROG COLLAPSE? OT/Location estimated
014	08/31/88	164516.0	31.789N	115.796W	5	4.9	BAJA CALIFORNIA. ML 5.1 (PAS).
015	09/01/88	165252.3	17.065N	99.265W	33	5.0	GUERRERO, MEXICO
016	09/02/88	102748.5	54.030N	161.491E	47	5.1	NEAR EAST COAST OF KAMCHATKA
017	09/05/88	061318.7	18.532N	70.391W	33	5.5	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC REGION.
018	09/07/88	115325.4	30.336N	137.364E	499	6.0	SOUTH OF HONSHU, JAPAN
718	09/07/88	115325.4	30.336N	137.364E	499	6.0	SOUTH OF HONSHU, JAPAN *** S-WAVE
019	09/13/88	005845.9	29.806N	138.364E	447	5.8	SOUTH OF HONSHU, JAPAN
020	09/14/88	035957.4	49.801N	78.791E	0	6.1	EASTERN KAZAKH SSR
021	09/14/88	221407.6	23.387S	67.945W	124	5.8	CHILE-ARGENTINA BORDER REGION
022	09/15/88	184803.2	1.404S	77.896W	189	5.8	ECUADOR.
722	09/15/88	184803.2	1.404S	77.896W	189	5.8	ECUADOR. *** S-wave
023	09/16/88	000652.9	22.952S	175.413W	33	4.9	TONGA ISLANDS REGION
024	09/16/88	021614.9	20.362S	178.364W	500	5.2	FIJI ISLANDS REGION
025	09/16/88	024535.8	20.170S	177.770W	500	4.7	FIJI ISLANDS REGION
026	09/16/88	062729.0	17.785S	169.065E	33	4.9	VANUATU ISLANDS
027	09/17/88	062014.6	29.900N	114.100W	10	4.4	BAJA, CA from NEIC via phone
028	09/17/88	152353.7	44.910N	152.945E	43	5.3	KURIL ISLANDS REGION
029	09/19/88	025630.7	38.432N	118.320W	5	4.5	CALIFORNIA-NEVADA BORDER REGION.
030	09/19/88	032215.8	38.461N	118.341W	5		CALIFORNIA-NEVADA BORDER REGION.
031	09/19/88	114619.8	38.450N	118.349W	7	2.5	Hawthorne, NV aftershock
032	09/19/88	185837.7	23.003S	175.508W	33	5.4	TONGA ISLANDS REGION
033	09/19/88	210145.8	38.478N	118.111W	5		CALIFORNIA-NEVADA BORDER REGION.
034	09/20/88	001609.1	38.937N	118.063W	5		CALIFORNIA-NEVADA BORDER REGION.
035	09/21/88	095851.8	46.129N	152.142E	38	5.9	KURIL ISLANDS
036	09/21/88	144334.9	41.790N	118.847W	22	2.8	Local near Denio, NV.
037	09/21/88	182955.7	38.460N	118.340W	9	3.2	Local near Hawthorne, NV
038	09/21/88	235926.7	16.073S	173.481W	33	5.5	TONGA ISLANDS
039	09/22/88	105255.0	38.462N	118.340W	12	3.0	Local near Hawthorne, NV
040	09/22/88	222836.3	23.030N	167.860W	10	5.5	HAWAII REGION
041	09/23/88	154855.6	38.957N	118.171W	0	3.5	California/Nevada border
117	09/24/88	043759.8	38.459N	118.343W	0	2.3	California/Nevada border
042	09/26/88	082321.4	35.402N	140.864E	45	5.9	NEAR E COAST OF HONSHU, JAPAN
043	09/28/88	143847.9	38.462N	118.353W	11	2.3	California/Nevada border
044	09/28/88	164810.0	38.898N	117.830W	14	2.5	North of Hawthorne Nevada

092	11/07/88	035002.8	22.179S	175.008E	33	5.6	SOUTH OF FIJI ISLANDS
093	11/09/88	201459.7	36.987N	116.009W	5		CALIFORNIA-NEVADA BORDER REGION
094	11/10/88	050800.1	37.357N	121.868W	5	4.7	CENTRAL CALIFORNIA
096	11/20/88	053926.8	33.461N	118.145W	5	5.1	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.
796	11/20/88	053926.8	33.461N	118.145W	5	5.1	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA. *** S-wave
097	11/21/88	230131.69	40.257N	118.162W	0	1.7	Local mine blast
098	11/22/88	075739.2	37.396N	118.515W	5		CALIFORNIA-NEVADA BORDER REGION
099	11/22/88	145445.76	39.358N	118.466W	0	2.4	Local mine blast
100	11/23/88	201122.6	38.568N	117.738W	5		11 NEVADA. ML 2.8 (NEIC)
101	11/25/88	234602.9	48.124N	71.246W	20	5.9	SOUTHERN QUEBEC
102	12/03/88	113825.0	34.151N	118.139W	10	4.5	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA
103	12/04/88	123358.9	39.319N	118.162W	0	3.0	Near Fallon Nevada
104	12/05/88	160531.4	15.320S	173.400W	33	6.1	TONGA ISLANDS
105	12/07/88	074124.2	40.949N	44.293E	10	6.2	TURKEY-USSR BORDER REGION
106	12/07/88	074544.2	41.056N	44.481E	10	5.8	WESTERN CAUCASUS
107	12/07/88	225359.58	41.085N	119.120W	0	2.6	West of Winnemucca NV.
108	12/08/88	121720.00	40.246N	117.751W	0	2.1	Local mine blast
109	12/08/88	125859.8	6.876N	82.827W	10	5.7	SOUTH OF PANAMA
809	12/08/88	125859.8	6.876N	82.827W	10	5.7	SOUTH OF PANAMA *** S-wave
110	12/09/88	190909.64	38.090N	118.861W	0	2.9	Local mine blast
111	12/10/88	203000.0	37.199N	116.209W	0	5.1	SOUTHERN NEVADA. "MISTY ECHO"
112	12/13/88	040138.9	71.067N	7.775W	10	5.7	JAN MAYEN ISLAND REGION
114	12/16/88	055303.5	33.984N	116.695W	5	4.9	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA
115	12/16/88	095717.4	29.670S	178.000W	33	6.2	KERMADEC ISLANDS
116	12/30/88	174136.95	37.532N	118.403W	0	3.0	Local mine blast
118	12/24/88	042657.5	23.386S	66.392W	223	5.9	JuJuy Province, Argentina
119	01/02/89	015210.4	18.326S	174.548W	122	6.0	TONGA ISLANDS
819	01/02/89	015210.4	18.326S	174.548W	122	6.0	TONGA ISLANDS S-wave
120	01/03/89	044111.2	29.526N	131.454E	33	5.7	RYUKYU ISLANDS REGION
121	01/09/89	050821.0	36.311N	115.115W	5		CALIFORNIA-NEVADA BORDER REGION.
122	01/09/89	134237.2	46.794N	153.733E	33	5.9	KURIL ISLANDS
822	01/09/89	134237.2	46.794N	153.733E	33	5.9	KURIL ISLANDS, S-wave
123	01/11/89	122332.1	44.577N	129.723W	10	4.7	OFF COAST OF OREGON
124	01/11/89	155202.5	44.554N	129.653W	10	4.7	OFF COAST OF OREGON
125	01/12/89	194740.5	46.694N	153.981E	33	5.6	KURIL ISLANDS
126	01/13/89	180156.2	46.497N	153.662E	33	5.6	KURIL ISLANDS
127	01/14/89	231326.43	39.716N	117.339W	0		Local mine blast
128	01/19/89	065328.0	33.922N	118.629W	10	5.2	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.
129	01/20/89	121041.56	39.288N	119.672W	0		Local Mine Blast
130	01/22/89	222018.8	41.742N	144.359E	33	6.0	HOKKAIDO, JAPAN REGION.
131	01/25/89	093056.93	38.459N	118.328W	0		Local Mine Blast
132	01/27/89	083451.9	56.188N	164.440E	33	5.8	KOMANDORSKY ISLANDS REGION
133	01/30/89	040621.0	38.900N	111.600W	10	5.4	UTAH
134	01/31/89	173925.3	22.292N	107.179W	10	5.2	OFF COAST OF CENTRAL MEXICO
135	02/04/89	192411.2	5.929N	82.808W	33	5.8	SOUTH OF PANAMA
136	02/07/89	040300.5	21.852S	66.931W	179	5.4	SOUTHERN BOLIVIA
137	02/10/89	111526.7	3.03N	126.92E	33	6.0	TALAUD ISLANDS.
437	02/10/89	111526.7	3.0300N	126.920E	33	6.0	TALAUD ISLANDS.
138	02/10/89	200559.2	37.064N	115.976W	0	5.1	SOUTHERN NEVADA.
162	02/10/89		37.064N	115.976W	0		Collapse from Evt 138 explosion?
139	02/13/89	145124.4	57.460N	33.107W	10	5.2	NORTH ATLANTIC OCEAN
140	02/13/89	151447.4	57.409N	33.279W	10	5.2	NORTH ATLANTIC OCEAN
141	02/14/89	062026.9	10.434S	161.283E	78	6.1	SOLOMON ISLANDS
841	02/14/89	062026.9	10.434S	161.283E	78	6.1	SOLOMON ISLANDS *** S-wave

142	02/14/89	154353.7	35.067N	119.145W	10		CENTRAL CALIFORNIA.
143	02/15/89	053136.3	39.273N	117.331W	5		NEVADA.
144	02/16/89	215037.8	45.327N	151.785E	95	5.7	KURIL ISLANDS
210	02/17/89	012316.2	39.312N	117.428W	0	2.6	Regional
145	02/18/89	071704.0	34.017N	117.733W	6		SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.
211	02/18/89	140245.0	39.226N	117.333W	10	3.3	Nevada Regional
197	02/19/89	120041.9	39.309N	115.939W	10	3.4	Nevada Regional
198	02/20/89	073211.3	39.244N	117.375W	10	2.4	Nevada Regional
199	02/22/89	092859.0	39.256N	117.401W	4	2.9	Nevada Regional
200	02/22/89	094944.6	39.230N	117.338W	0	3.5	Nevada Regional
146	02/22/89	102541.4	56.217N	153.629W	7	5.7	KODIAK ISLAND REGION
147	02/24/89	161500.0	37.128N	116.122W	0	4.4	SOUTHERN NEVADA."KAWICH,"
148	02/25/89	112637.7	29.759S	177.918W	47	6.4	KERMADEC ISLANDS
848	02/25/89	112637.7	29.759S	177.918W	47	6.4	KERMADEC ISLANDS *** S-wave
149	02/27/89	151307.0	38.915N	111.674W	10	3.4	UTAH.
150	02/28/89	130157.9	23.086S	61.585W	575	5.5	PARAGUAY
151	03/01/89	024202.2	43.769N	148.985E	44	5.7	KURIL ISLANDS REGION
152	03/02/89	071345.6	18.413N	68.676W	129	5.4	MONA PASSAGE.
153	03/06/89	143942.0	35.800N	140.400E	33	5.7	NEAR EAST COAST OF HONSHU, JAPAN
154	03/06/89	221646.0	33.000N	115.600W	10	4.4	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA
463	03/09/89	023700.5	13.743S	34.298E	33	5.7	MALAWI Triggered on PKP
155	03/09/89	140500.0	37.143N	116.067W	0	5.0	SOUTHERN NEVADA "INGOT,"
464	03/10/89	214946.1	13.781S	34.226E	33	6.1	MALAWI Triggered on PKP
156	03/11/89	050454.3	17.723S	174.798W	175	6.3	TONGA ISLANDS
856	03/11/89	050454.3	17.723S	174.798W	175	6.3	TONGA ISLANDS *** S-wave
157	03/11/89	122145.0	37.881N	116.018W	5		SOUTHERN NEVADA
201	03/12/89	133133.4	40.285N	117.766W	7	2.5	Nevada Regional
202	03/12/89	225659.9	39.860N	119.381W	3	2.2	Nevada Regional
158	03/15/89	233410.7	38.376N	119.353W	5		CALIFORNIA-NEVADA BORDER REGION
203	03/15/89	234207.8	38.404N	119.404W	7	3.4	Nevada Regional
159	03/16/89	093400.5	29.992S	178.119W	57	5.7	KERMADEC ISLANDS
160	03/17/89	193306.9	34.350S	178.650W	44	5.9	SOUTH OF KERMADEC ISLANDS
204	03/19/89	031918.8	39.356N	120.003W	9	2.5	Nevada Regional
161	03/20/89	010633.1	59.927N	153.718W	127	5.0	SOUTHERN ALASKA.
205	03/25/89	073529.7	39.924N	117.837W	6	2.6	Nevada Regional
206	03/25/89	133530.2	39.236N	117.373W	0	2.7	Nevada Regional
165	03/26/89	180336.3	38.752N	122.595W	5		N CALIF
214	03/30/89	203929.6	19.371S	176.052W	229	5.5	FIJI ISL REGION
166	04/03/89	174631.3	37.350N	121.868W	5	4.5	CENTRAL CALIFORNIA
167	04/05/89	234748.3	21.135S	69.211W	114	5.8	NORTHERN CHILE
867	04/06/89	234748.3	21.135S	69.211W	114	5.8	NORTHERN CHILE S-wave
168	04/06/89	080540.0	19.602S	169.467E	33	6.3	VANUATU ISLANDS
868	04/06/89	080540.0	19.602S	169.467E	33	6.3	VANUATU ISLANDS S-wave
169	04/07/89	133211.6	51.337N	30.008W	10	5.1	NORTH ATLANTIC RIDGE
170	04/07/89	200728.2	33.540N	118.006W	5	4.5	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA
171	04/08/89	012220.5	57.251N	143.615W	10	4.9	GULF OF ALASKA
172	04/08/89	030601.4	15.680S	173.004W	33	5.5	TONGA ISLANDS
173	04/09/89	050750.3	51.533N	178.440W	32	5.2	ANDREANOF ISLANDS, ALEUTIAN IS
174	04/11/89	035638.8	49.387N	159.259E	33	6.3	KURIL ISLANDS REGION
874	04/11/89	035638.8	49.387N	159.259E	33	6.3	KURIL ISLANDS REGION S-wave
175	04/13/89	004311.2	39.488S	75.081W	33	5.9	OFF COAST OF CENTRAL CHILE
875	04/13/89	004311.2	39.488S	75.081W	33	5.9	OFF COAST OF CENTRAL CHILE S-wave
176	04/14/89	125209.2	19.200N	144.860E	33	5.8	MARIANA ISLANDS
177	04/14/89	130247.8	18.052S	178.423W	571	5.4	FIJI ISLANDS REGION

877	04/14/89	130247.8	18.052S	178.423W	571	5.4	FIJI ISLANDS REGION S-wave
207	04/15/89	061407.4	38.155N	117.864W	10	2.9	Local mine blast
178	04/15/89	142641.6	8.430N	61.070W	25	5.8	VENEZUELA. Felt in southern
179	04/15/89	203411.5	30.021N	99.321E	33	6.2	SICHUAN PROVINCE, CHINA
479	04/15/89	203411.5	30.021N	99.321E	33	6.2	SICHUAN PROVINCE, CHINA *** PP Phase
180	04/16/89	105116.6	4.735N	32.671W	10	5.4	CENTRAL MID-ATLANTIC RIDGE
181	04/16/89	194814.9	20.989S	179.034W	611	5.6	FIJI ISLANDS REGION
881	04/16/89	194814.9	20.989S	179.034W	611	5.6	FIJI ISLANDS REGION S-wave
481	04/16/89	194814.9	20.989S	179.034W	611	5.6	FIJI ISLANDS REGION *** PP phase
182	04/18/89	123353.6	23.718S	179.914E	536	5.8	SOUTH OF FIJI ISLANDS
882	04/18/89	123353.6	23.718S	179.914E	536	5.8	SOUTH OF FIJI ISLANDS S-wave
196	04/19/89	000822.9	31.323S	177.906W	33	5.8	KERMADEC ISLANDS REGION
183	04/19/89	144856.0	17.859N	105.303W	10	5.1	OFF COAST OF JALISCO, MEXICO
184	04/19/89	223929.0	37.263N	115.100W	5		SOUTHERN NEVADA
185	04/20/89	080851.5	9.170S	79.034W	64	5.7	OFF COAST OF NORTHERN PERU
186	04/20/89	124552.7	38.489N	117.831W	5	4.3	NEVADA
187	04/20/89	225954.9	57.123N	121.950E	33	6.0	EASTERN USSR
887	04/20/89	225954.9	57.123N	121.950E	33	6.0	EASTERN USSR S-wave
188	04/22/89	151545.4	38.165N	117.805W	5		NEV. ML 3.2
189	04/22/89	152312.9	38.162N	117.806W	5		NEV. ML 2.9
190	04/23/89	192110.0	66.918N	156.241W	33	5.7	ALASKA
191	04/25/89	021324.5	30.042N	99.477E	33	6.1	SICHUAN PROV CHINA
491	04/25/89	021324.4	30.042N	99.477E	33	6.1	SICHUAN PROV CHINA *** PP phase
192	04/25/89	142901.1	16.874N	99.411W	23	6.4	NEAR COAST OF GUERRERO, MEX.
193	04/25/89	171837.9	35.890N	140.414E	71	5.4	NEAR E COAST OF HONSHU, JAPAN.
194	04/27/89	022005.8	30.694N	140.734E	93	6.0	S OF HONSHU, JAPAN.
894	04/27/89	022005.8	30.694N	140.734E	93	6.0	S OF HONSHU, JAPAN. S-wave
208	04/26/89	204316.2	38.517N	119.268W	10	2.8	Local mine Blast
209	04/26/89	210108.7	38.514N	119.271W	13	2.6	Local Mine Blast
212	04/28/89	074816.0	13.100N	89.700W	33		El Salvador
213	04/28/89	023425.0	17.800N	105.200W	33		Jalisco, Mexico

TABLE 4

Large Aperture Array
Seismometer Calibration Parameters

Sta Cal ID	Date	Vertical Component		East Component			North Component		
		Free Period (sec)	Fraction Critical Damping	Free Period (sec)	Fraction Critical Damping	Relative Ampl.	Free Period (sec)	Fraction Critical Damping	Relative Ampl.
ADR 003	10/18/88	4.92	0.71	4.23	0.64	0.606	4.23	0.66	0.586
ADR 011	10/25/88	4.91	0.71	4.20	0.63	0.593	4.23	0.64	0.572
ADR 018	11/02/88	4.91	0.71	4.23	0.63	0.595	4.21	0.63	0.566
ADR 042	11/17/88	4.99	0.71	4.15	0.61	0.598	4.14	0.63	0.574
ADR 043	11/17/88	5.00	0.71	4.16	0.59	0.587	4.14	0.62	0.577
ADR 058	12/02/88	5.01	0.75	4.23	0.60	0.567	3.99	0.63	0.587
ADR 074	12/06/88	4.85	0.71	4.08	0.62	0.577	4.08	0.63	0.565
ADR 075	12/13/88	5.09	0.70	4.06	0.61	0.619	3.98	0.61	0.616
ADR 093	01/04/89	5.00	0.71	3.98	0.60	0.595	3.92	0.62	0.593
ADR 094	01/04/89	5.00	0.71	3.98	0.60	0.594	3.92	0.62	0.592
ADR 105	01/13/89	5.08	0.70	4.12	0.58	0.573	4.03	0.57	0.577
ADR 106	01/13/89	5.08	0.70	4.12	0.58	0.574	4.06	0.55	0.551
ADR 109	02/07/89	5.14	0.72	4.05	0.59	0.582	3.98	0.61	0.587
ADR 110	02/07/89	4.99	0.71	3.97	0.59	0.583	3.91	0.60	0.591
ADR 117	02/15/89	4.91	0.72	3.99	0.56	0.541	3.92	0.59	0.543
ADR 130	03/01/89	5.00	0.68	4.06	0.59	0.584	4.07	0.60	0.567
ADR 131	03/09/89	5.07	0.70	3.98	0.58	0.606	3.99	0.61	0.586
ADR 138	03/21/89	5.08	0.71	4.07	0.59	0.587	4.07	0.60	0.575
ADR 146	04/04/89	4.85	0.71	3.98	0.60	0.574	3.97	0.63	0.563
ADR 168	04/29/89	4.92	0.71	4.06	0.61	0.585	4.06	0.63	0.575
ADR 169	04/29/89	5.00	0.69	4.14	0.60	0.578	4.14	0.61	0.555
ANT 016	10/26/88	5.47	0.80	4.21	0.64	0.412	4.15	0.62	0.549
ANT 021	11/02/88	5.15	0.81	3.84	0.72	0.401	3.81	0.37	0.465
ANT 031	11/08/88	5.61	0.76	3.82	0.69	0.549	3.69	0.66	0.654
CHB 004	10/18/88	4.61	0.70	4.59	0.59	0.547	4.76	0.63	0.559
CHB 012	10/26/88	4.68	0.70	4.70	0.59	0.573	4.76	0.64	0.589
CHB 019	11/02/88	4.60	0.72	4.47	0.61	0.589	4.61	0.64	0.577
CHB 025	11/08/88	4.60	0.69	4.53	0.59	0.571	4.54	0.63	0.588
CHB 051	11/20/88	4.53	0.73	4.28	0.58	0.563	4.45	0.61	0.566
CHB 107	01/13/89	4.54	0.68	4.14	0.57	0.611	4.06	0.53	0.553
CHB 132	03/09/89	4.37	0.90	4.15	0.58	0.639	4.11	0.57	0.599
CHB 139	03/21/89	4.54	0.82	4.22	0.59	0.677	4.22	0.58	0.667
CHB 147	04/04/89	4.76	0.81	4.29	0.60	0.713	4.21	0.58	0.711
CHB 148	04/04/89	4.62	0.83	4.31	0.59	0.680	4.24	0.59	0.668
CHB 156	04/19/89	4.61	0.82	4.52	0.59	0.652	4.52	0.57	0.627
CHB 167	04/29/89	4.60	0.81	4.37	0.60	0.684	4.44	0.58	0.648
FNC 032	11/08/88	5.15	0.73	4.38	0.61	0.664	4.06	0.74	0.737
FNC 040	11/12/88	5.01	0.77	4.44	0.60	0.582	4.14	0.70	0.628
FNC 055	11/29/88	5.00	0.73	4.27	0.58	0.640	4.14	0.69	0.633
FNC 061	12/03/88	4.92	0.71	4.12	0.59	0.657	4.05	0.67	0.645

FNC 062	12/03/88	4.92	0.72	4.15	0.62	0.672	4.05	0.63	0.627
FNC 067	12/06/88	5.00	0.72	4.13	0.60	0.664	4.00	0.67	0.654
FNC 068	12/06/88	4.99	0.70	4.04	0.58	0.683	3.99	0.68	0.668
FNC 078	12/13/88	4.91	0.75	3.99	0.59	0.669	4.13	0.63	0.577
FNC 079	12/13/88	5.14	0.71	4.13	0.58	0.688	4.14	0.65	0.643
FNC 090	12/20/88	5.07	0.73	4.13	0.58	0.667	4.05	0.62	0.621
FNC 096	01/04/89	5.07	0.76	4.05	0.59	0.658	3.91	0.67	0.663
FNC 100	01/13/89	5.07	0.72	4.05	0.56	0.655	3.93	0.64	0.649
FNC 101	01/13/89	5.08	0.70	4.05	0.58	0.679	4.05	0.61	0.627
FNC 120	02/15/89	4.99	0.71	3.98	0.57	0.654	3.88	0.66	0.656
FNC 126	02/23/89	4.93	0.71	4.07	0.65	0.724	3.92	0.64	0.643
FNC 127	03/01/89	4.93	0.68	4.08	0.53	0.630	3.92	0.69	0.668
FNC 135	03/09/89	5.06	0.67	4.19	0.55	0.649	4.13	0.63	0.644
FNC 144	03/21/89	4.93	0.71	4.16	0.59	0.645	4.05	0.63	0.627
FNC 153	04/04/89	4.84	0.72	4.07	0.61	0.656	4.00	0.66	0.637

GRN 002	10/15/88	4.76	0.71	3.82	0.54	0.452	4.45	0.61	0.466
GRN 009	10/19/88	4.78	0.72	3.81	0.54	0.452	4.47	0.62	0.468
GRN 017	10/26/88	4.78	0.72	3.99	0.57	0.447	4.61	0.63	0.464
GRN 020	11/02/88	4.69	0.71	3.77	0.57	0.463	4.30	0.62	0.490
GRN 033	11/08/88	4.84	0.76	3.74	0.62	0.491	4.52	0.69	0.484
GRN 034	11/08/88	4.70	0.68	3.67	0.55	0.486	4.29	0.60	0.494
GRN 041	11/13/88	4.62	0.64	3.69	0.54	0.461	4.30	0.59	0.472
GRN 044	11/17/88	4.83	0.69	3.50	0.50	0.482	4.14	0.59	0.504
GRN 056	11/30/88	4.67	0.69	3.50	0.51	0.475	3.96	0.58	0.507
GRN 057	11/30/88	4.71	0.64	3.45	0.50	0.476	4.03	0.57	0.505
GRN 064	12/03/88	4.76	0.70	3.38	0.49	0.483	4.06	0.59	0.492
GRN 069	12/06/88	4.69	0.69	3.51	0.50	0.449	4.06	0.59	0.476
GRN 070	12/06/88	4.91	0.68	3.37	0.53	0.526	4.07	0.57	0.510
GRN 076	12/13/88	4.70	0.69	3.52	0.51	0.460	3.92	0.55	0.489
GRN 077	12/13/88	4.69	0.68	3.51	0.49	0.453	3.98	0.54	0.479
GRN 088	12/20/88	4.83	0.71	3.43	0.51	0.484	4.13	0.58	0.484
GRN 089	12/20/88	4.76	0.69	3.44	0.47	0.462	4.13	0.58	0.472
GRN 095	01/04/89	4.70	0.65	3.42	0.52	0.484	4.00	0.63	0.501
GRN 099	01/13/89	4.77	0.73	3.29	0.48	0.463	3.84	0.57	0.498
GRN 113	02/07/89	4.77	0.72	3.37	0.51	0.468	3.98	0.59	0.489
GRN 114	02/07/89	4.75	0.71	3.35	0.49	0.463	3.92	0.59	0.501
GRN 118	02/15/89	4.68	0.72	3.28	0.49	0.459	3.92	0.59	0.493
GRN 119	02/15/89	4.68	0.72	3.28	0.49	0.459	3.92	0.59	0.493
GRN 137	03/14/89	4.70	0.73	3.53	0.54	0.470	4.07	0.61	0.497
GRN 142	03/21/89	4.78	0.72	3.52	0.50	0.454	4.20	0.59	0.467
GRN 143	03/21/89	4.76	0.71	3.51	0.48	0.450	4.20	0.58	0.479
GRN 151	04/04/89	4.92	0.75	3.51	0.48	0.450	4.15	0.59	0.485
GRN 152	04/04/89	4.62	0.75	3.44	0.51	0.450	4.13	0.61	0.461
GRN 158	04/19/89	4.62	0.68	3.61	0.53	0.475	4.07	0.54	0.479
GRN 163	04/29/89	4.61	0.67	3.49	0.49	0.467	4.15	0.60	0.509

NYC 007	10/18/88	5.48	0.75	4.47	0.64	0.627	4.39	0.63	0.669
NYC 015	10/26/88	5.61	0.75	4.11	0.73	0.756	4.31	0.62	0.701
NYC 022	11/03/88	5.55	0.74	4.31	0.64	0.666	4.22	0.62	0.711
NYC 029	11/08/88	5.70	0.72	4.31	0.61	0.676	4.13	0.63	0.759
NYC 030	11/08/88	5.70	0.73	4.30	0.62	0.684	4.23	0.62	0.727
NYC 038	11/12/88	5.45	0.75	4.23	0.62	0.637	4.22	0.59	0.676
NYC 045	11/18/88	5.85	0.72	4.28	0.61	0.699	4.07	0.59	0.756
NYC 046	11/18/88	5.63	0.74	4.13	0.61	0.664	4.13	0.60	0.692

NYC 065	12/06/88	5.60	0.75	4.06	0.59	0.657	3.91	0.59	0.701
NYC 066	12/06/88	5.64	0.67	4.07	0.54	0.669	3.91	0.52	0.702
NYC 080	12/13/88	5.39	0.76	3.91	0.54	0.631	3.83	0.59	0.697
NYC 091	12/20/88	5.38	0.76	3.92	0.58	0.643	3.75	0.58	0.689
NYC 092	12/20/88	5.78	0.68	4.07	0.58	0.727	3.90	0.59	0.753
NYC 097	01/04/89	5.63	0.71	4.00	0.55	0.669	3.77	0.54	0.709
NYC 102	01/13/89	5.31	0.75	3.90	0.55	0.621	3.68	0.52	0.663
NYC 121	02/15/89	5.39	0.77	3.75	0.53	0.631	3.76	0.55	0.650
NYC 124	02/22/89	5.40	0.68	3.90	0.53	0.648	3.68	0.56	0.731
NYC 125	02/22/89	5.78	0.80	4.14	0.59	0.645	4.08	0.59	0.665
NYC 145	03/21/89	5.78	0.76	4.05	0.59	0.658	3.81	0.55	0.686
NYC 154	04/04/89	5.62	0.60	4.14	0.58	0.740	3.90	0.57	0.782
NYC 155	04/04/89	5.63	0.60	4.14	0.58	0.736	3.90	0.57	0.777
NYC 160	04/19/89	5.29	0.53	4.30	0.60	0.751	4.00	0.59	0.810
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SHP 001	10/14/88	5.16	0.76	4.61	0.68	0.512	4.29	0.60	0.515
SHP 005	10/18/88	5.08	0.78	4.70	0.64	0.478	4.39	0.60	0.482
SHP 013	10/26/88	5.31	0.76	4.69	0.66	0.505	4.37	0.59	0.507
SHP 035	11/12/88	5.30	0.73	4.52	0.63	0.510	4.22	0.58	0.536
SHP 047	11/18/88	5.15	0.73	4.38	0.63	0.510	4.15	0.59	0.524
SHP 048	11/18/88	5.24	0.71	4.39	0.62	0.528	4.20	0.58	0.531
SHP 054	11/29/88	5.24	0.74	4.16	0.64	0.549	3.97	0.58	0.551
SHP 059	12/03/88	5.25	0.73	4.23	0.66	0.559	3.99	0.55	0.520
SHP 071	12/06/88	5.31	0.71	4.22	0.63	0.573	3.91	0.59	0.580
SHP 081	12/14/88	5.08	0.75	4.21	0.62	0.512	3.91	0.59	0.528
SHP 136	03/13/89	5.08	0.72	4.38	0.63	0.540	4.00	0.55	0.523
SHP 140	03/21/89	5.08	0.69	4.38	0.61	0.538	4.17	0.56	0.521
SHP 149	04/04/89	4.92	0.62	4.47	0.62	0.545	4.23	0.58	0.541
SHP 161	04/19/89	4.61	0.54	4.68	0.67	0.585	4.38	0.56	0.544
SHP 165	04/29/89	4.94	0.68	4.53	0.63	0.527	4.23	0.58	0.532
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SUN 006	10/18/88	4.92	0.65	4.23	0.65	0.656	4.07	0.62	0.528
SUN 014	10/26/88	4.93	0.65	4.23	0.64	0.653	4.08	0.63	0.531
SUN 023	11/03/88	5.01	0.68	4.20	0.66	0.676	3.99	0.64	0.556
SUN 024	11/03/88	4.92	0.64	4.29	0.63	0.646	3.92	0.64	0.571
SUN 028	11/08/88	4.68	0.72	4.15	0.70	0.616	3.84	0.68	0.544
SUN 036	11/12/88	4.84	0.66	4.13	0.67	0.658	3.92	0.64	0.542
SUN 037	11/12/88	4.82	0.67	4.15	0.66	0.636	3.99	0.64	0.518
SUN 049	11/18/88	4.93	0.64	4.07	0.65	0.666	4.07	0.65	0.666
SUN 050	11/18/88	4.84	0.68	4.15	0.64	0.624	4.15	0.64	0.624
SUN 052	11/29/88	4.75	0.66	4.07	0.66	0.639	3.99	0.63	0.522
SUN 053	11/29/88	4.92	0.65	4.13	0.63	0.650	3.91	0.61	0.543
SUN 060	12/03/88	4.93	0.65	4.13	0.63	0.644	3.92	0.65	0.548
SUN 072	12/06/88	4.93	0.65	4.00	0.66	0.691	4.06	0.62	0.511
SUN 073	12/06/88	4.82	0.63	4.07	0.65	0.651	3.92	0.63	0.551
SUN 082	12/14/88	4.83	0.67	4.07	0.60	0.634	3.98	0.63	0.536
SUN 083	12/14/88	4.84	0.67	4.07	0.60	0.632	3.99	0.63	0.529
SUN 098	01/05/89	4.99	0.63	3.91	0.61	0.696	4.04	0.58	0.499
SUN 103	01/13/89	5.08	0.62	4.00	0.56	0.645	3.75	0.65	0.611
SUN 104	01/13/89	5.00	0.62	3.84	0.59	0.674	3.84	0.64	0.577
SUN 111	02/07/89	5.01	0.65	3.68	0.57	0.678	3.90	0.61	0.536
SUN 112	02/07/89	4.84	0.67	3.74	0.57	0.618	3.75	0.62	0.530
SUN 122	02/15/89	4.83	0.64	3.82	0.57	0.621	3.81	0.61	0.526
SUN 123	02/15/89	4.85	0.66	3.84	0.57	0.617	3.82	0.60	0.529
SUN 128	03/01/89	4.84	0.64	3.85	0.60	0.652	3.90	0.63	0.532

SUN 129	03/01/89	4.78	0.66	3.92	0.59	0.613	3.91	0.60	0.515
SUN 133	03/09/89	5.01	0.67	4.04	0.58	0.624	3.99	0.60	0.524
SUN 134	03/09/89	4.92	0.65	4.00	0.61	0.638	3.91	0.60	0.538
SUN 141	03/21/89	5.06	0.63	3.84	0.63	0.727	3.75	0.64	0.603
SUN 150	04/04/89	4.92	0.66	3.99	0.59	0.633	3.84	0.63	0.552
SUN 162	04/19/89	4.91	0.65	3.98	0.60	0.637	3.89	0.62	0.548
SUN 166	04/29/89	4.94	0.65	3.89	0.59	0.646	3.92	0.64	0.550

9. Figure Captions

Figure 1. Basemap of Nevada. Heavy lines show the locations of the 1986 PASSCAL Basin and Range Active-Source Seismic Experiment. The 1988-89 Passive-Source Experiment was located in an area with a radius of 20 km around the intersection of the 1986 lines.

Figure 2. Expanded map of stations locations. Boxes are the stations of the Large Aperture Array, diamonds are the stations of the Small Aperture Array, and small triangles are the sites of the 1986 Active Source Experiment.

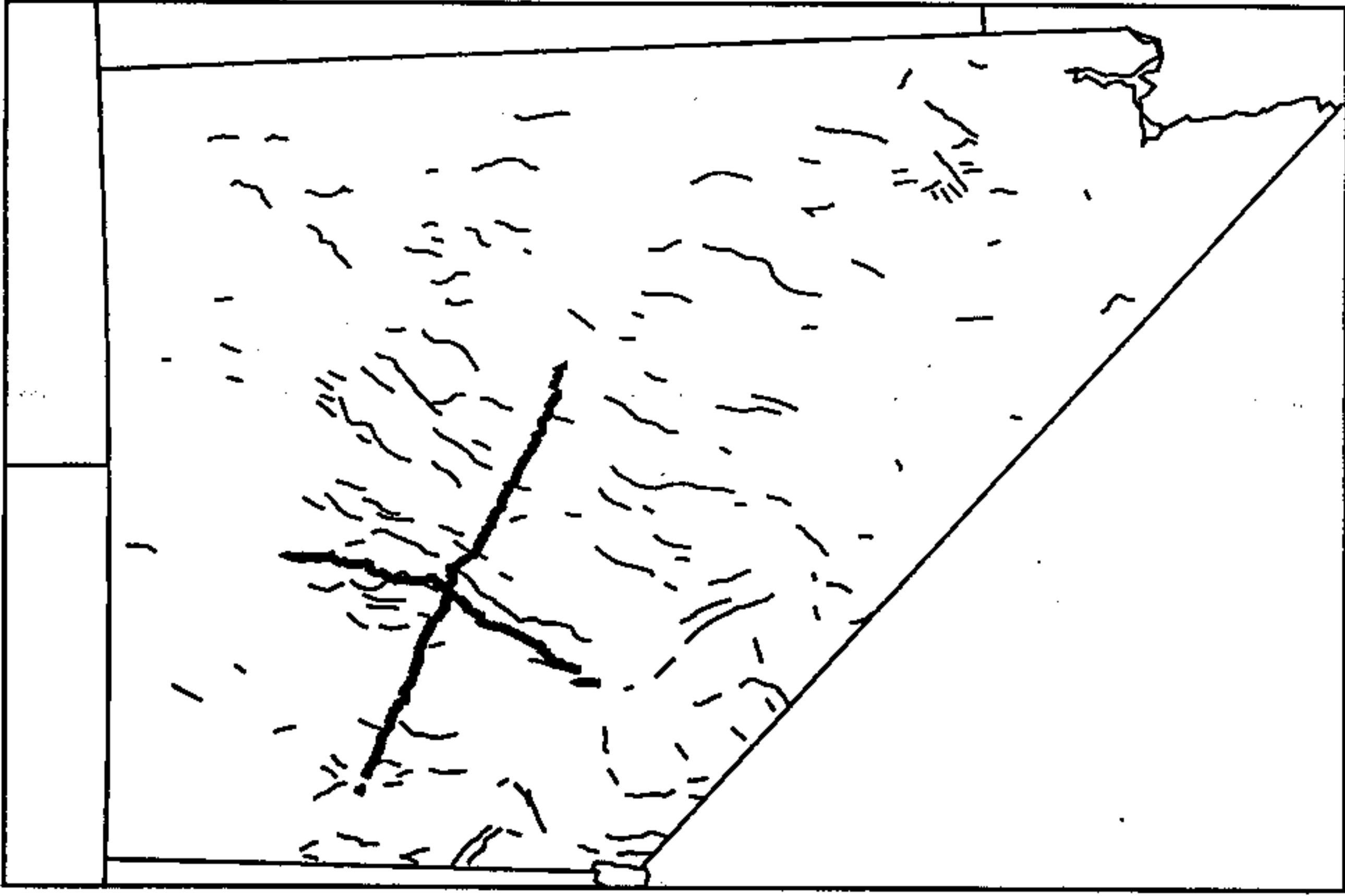
Figure 3. Distribution of Teleseismic Events recorded by the Large Aperture Array. Distance increases radially outward, back azimuth increases clockwise.

Figure 4A. P-wave trigger for Event 156 recorded by the Large Aperture Array.

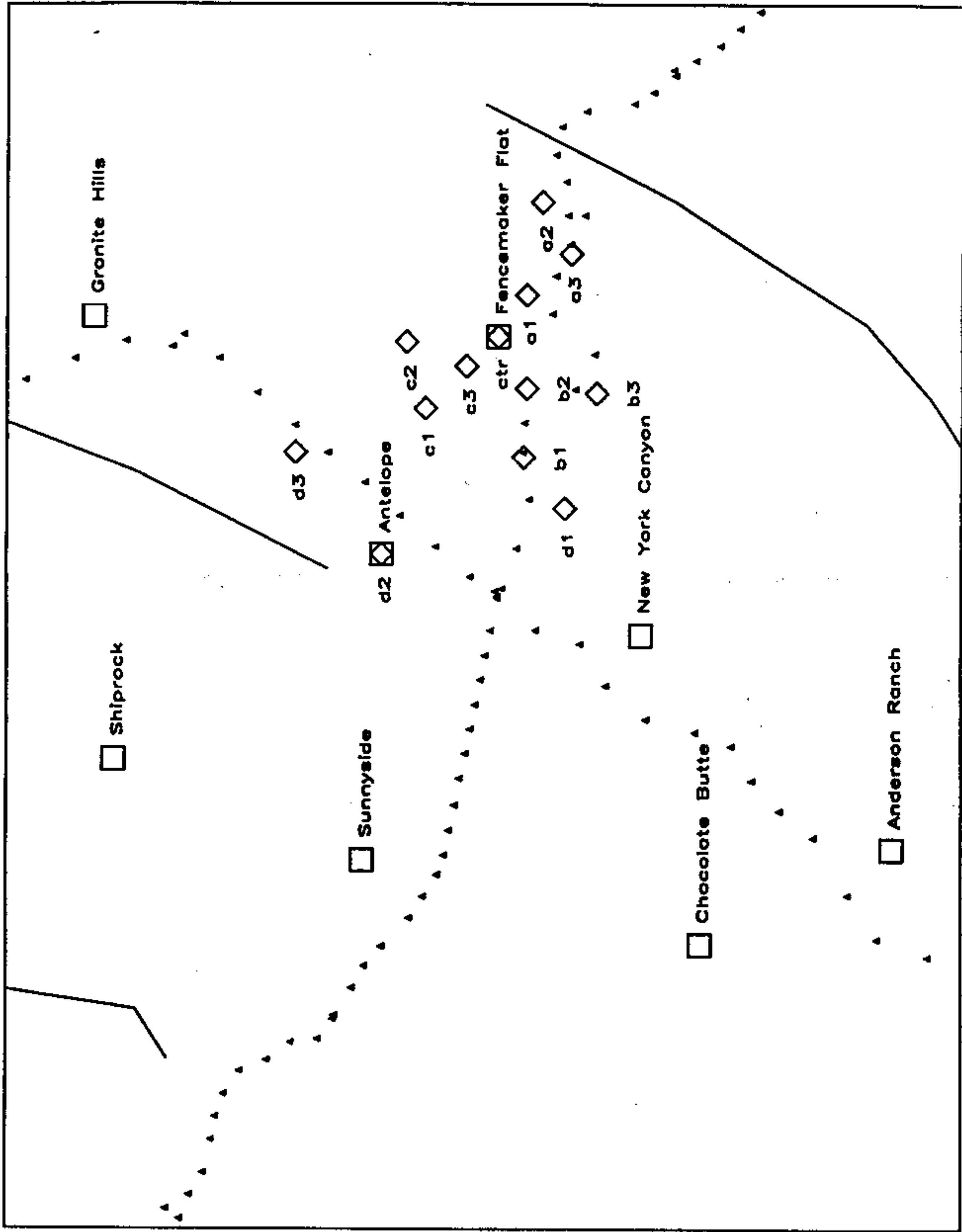
Figure 4B. S-wave trigger for Event 156 recorded by the Large Aperture Array. Using our numbering scheme, this is event number 856. Trigger occurred 9 minutes, 41 seconds after the P-wave trigger shown in Figure 4A.

Figure 5. Trigger for Event 155, NTS shot "INGOT", recorded by the Large Aperture Array.

Figure 6. Trigger for Event 208, a Nevada mine blast, recorded by the Large Aperture Array.

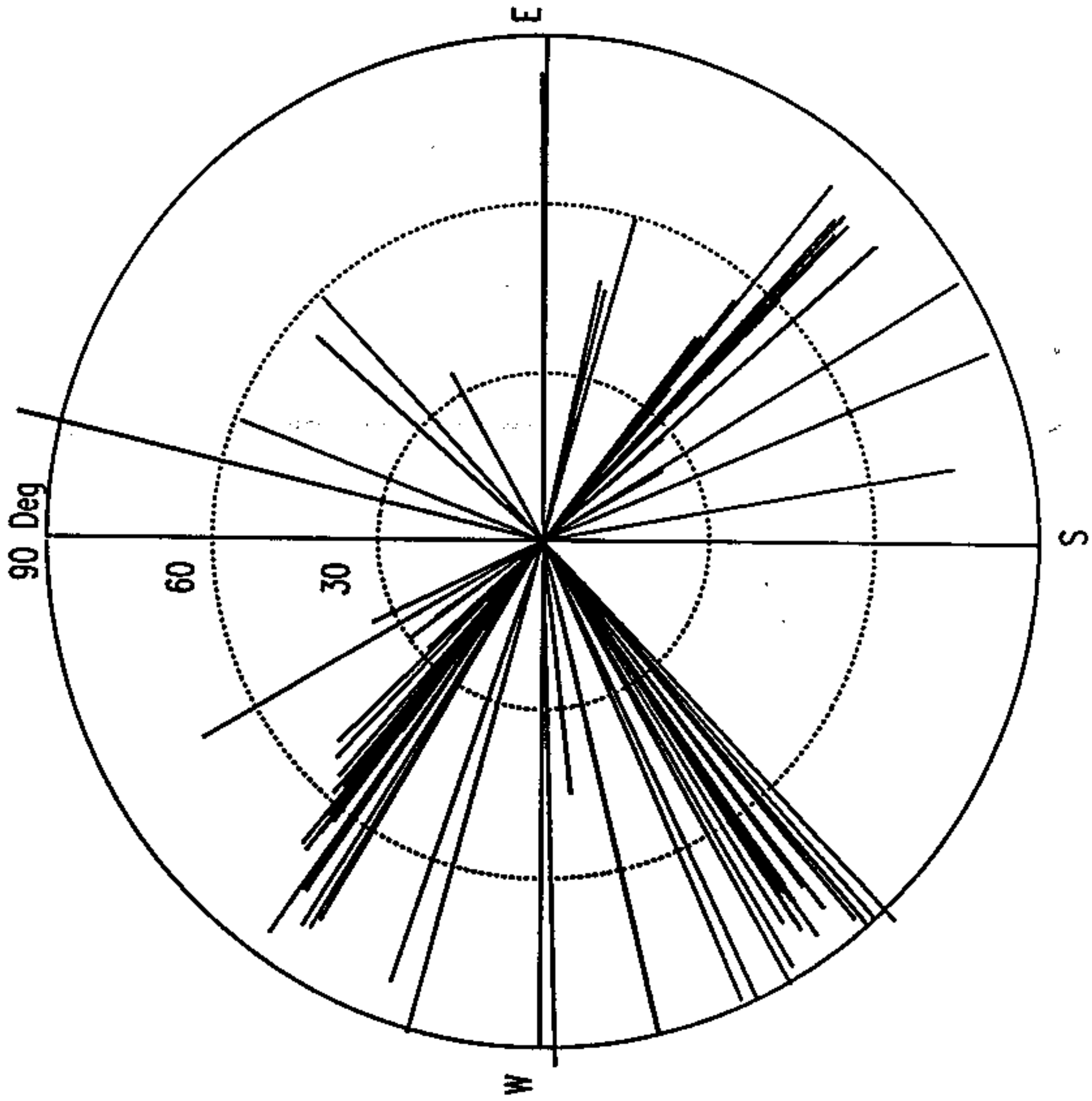


PROJECTION ORTHOGRA; POLE 40.00 -118.00 0.00
WINDOW CORNERS 35.0000 -120.0000 42.5000 -113.5000

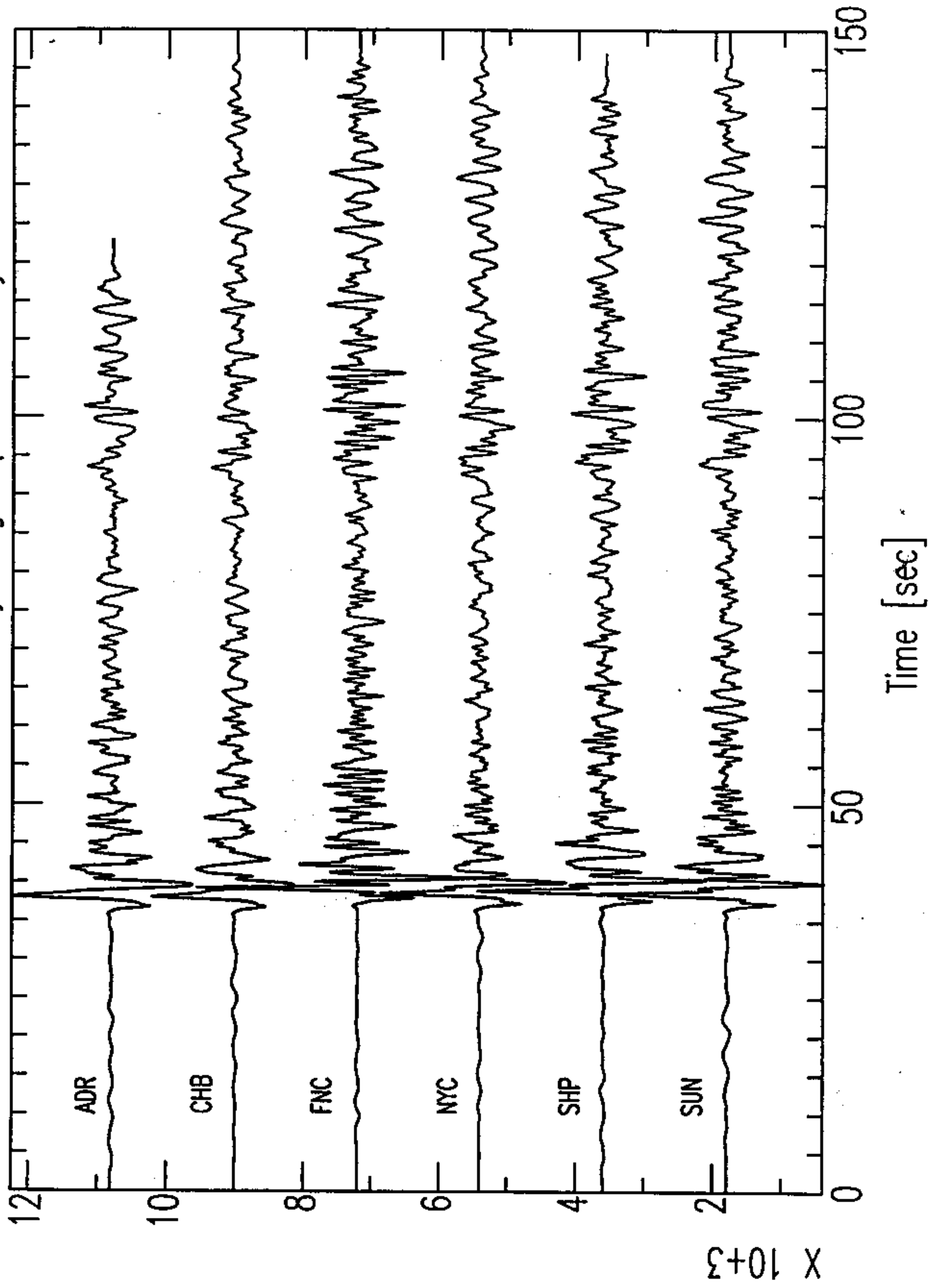


PROJECTION ORTHOGRA; POLE 40.00 -118.00 0.00
 WINDOW CORNERS 40.2500 -118.2500 39.9500 -117.7500

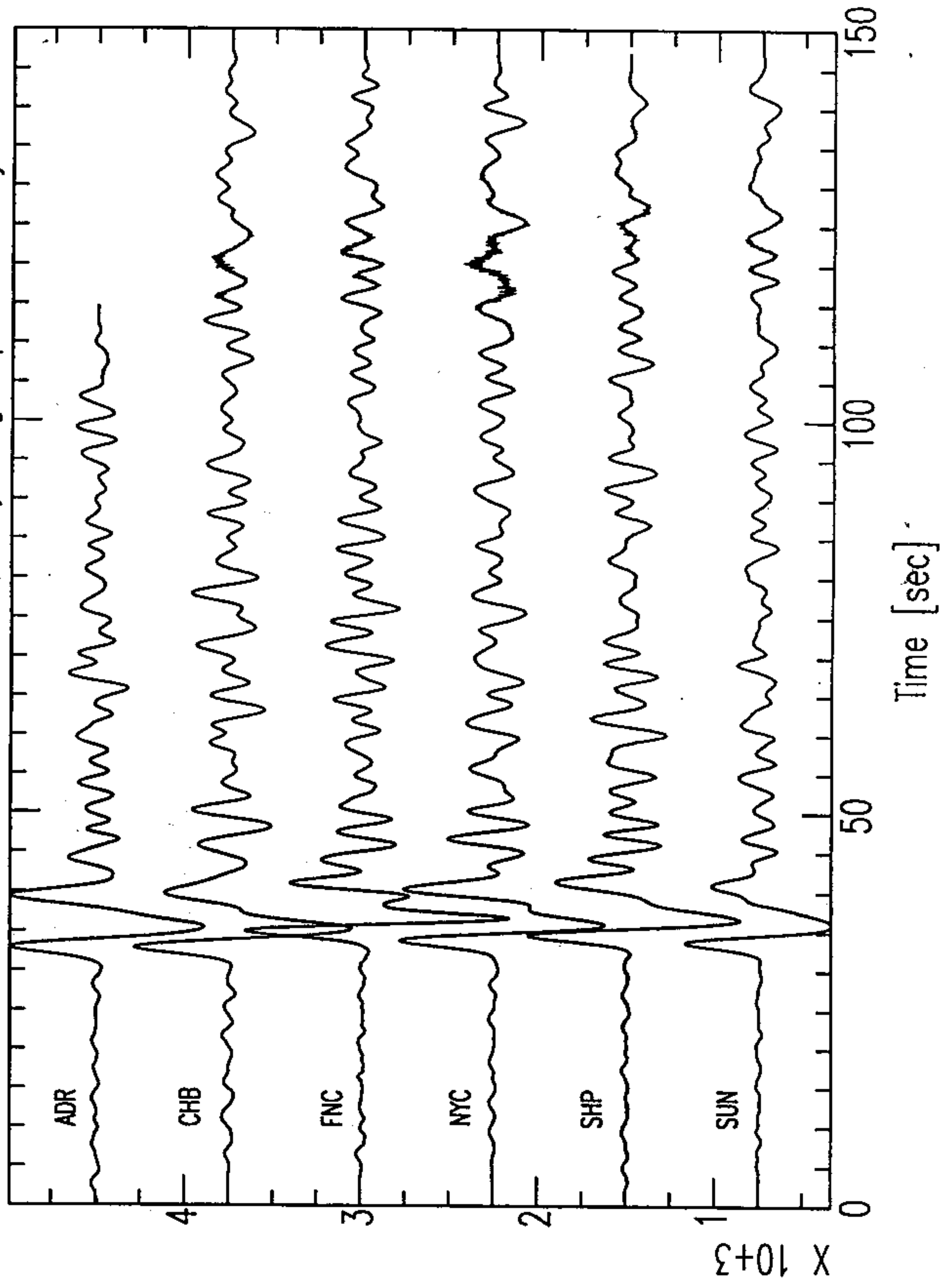
Azimuthal Distribution of Teleseismic Events



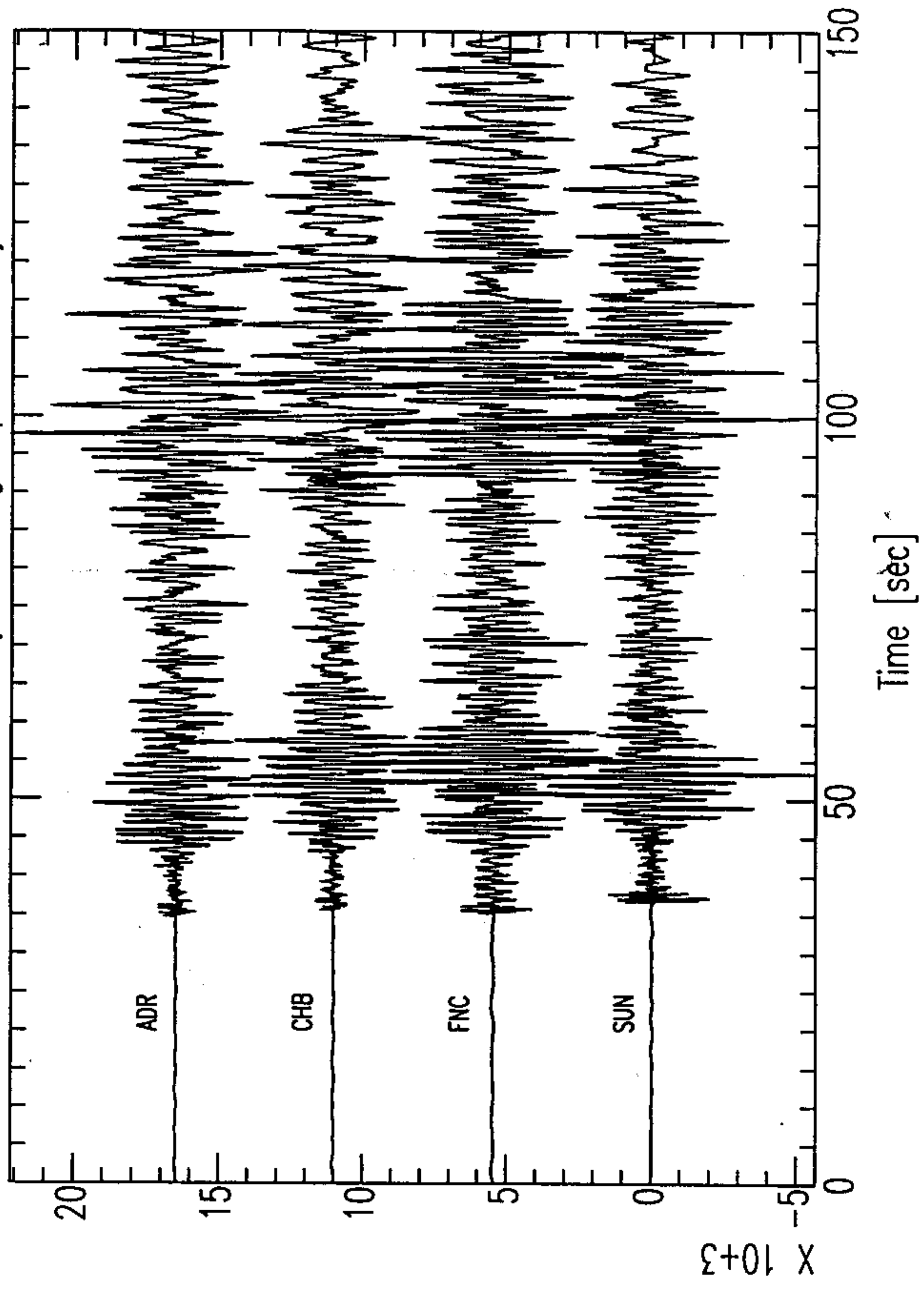
Event 156 Recorded by Large Aperture Array



S-wave from Event 156 Recorded by Large Aperture Array



Event 155 Recorded by the Large Aperture Array



Local Event 208 Recorded by Large Aperture Array

