

22. *Earthquake Magnitude Determination in relation to Regional Variations of P wave Amplitudes* *Part 1.*

By Megumi MIZOUE,

Earthquake Research Institute.

(Read June 27, 1967.—Received March 30, 1968.)

Abstract

Body wave magnitude m_{pz} in EDR (Earthquake Data Report) of USCGS for earthquakes with shallow focal depth ($H \leq 50$ km) determined at near and regional epicentral distances ($5^\circ \leq \Delta < 30^\circ$) deviates significantly from the magnitude of the same events determined at teleseismic distances ($\Delta \geq 30^\circ$). Overestimation of magnitude by as much as 0.5 to 1.5 magnitude units in the epicentral distance ranging between 5° and 13° relative to the magnitude at teleseismic distances shows that the zone of low amplitude signals predicted by Gutenberg and Richter (1956) in that distance range does not exist as a worldwide phenomenon. Available distance range of the calibrating function $Q(\Delta)$ provided by Gutenberg and Richter as a worldwide standard should be limited to the distance range of more than 20° .

Regional correction factor as a function of epicentral distance subtractive from the calibrating function $Q(\Delta)$ are calculated for the five reference stations, College/Alaska, Tonto Forest/Arizona, Caracas/Venezuela, Port Moresby/New Guinea and Rabaul/New Britain Island.

1. Introduction

There are two independent estimations of the calibrating functions for body waves, i.e. the Q -functions of Gutenberg-Richter (1956) and the β -functions of Vaněk-Stelzner (1960). Comparison of the β function with the Q -function for PZ component shows fairly good agreement between the two in the epicentral distance range between 20° and 100° in spite of the fact that the Q -function was constructed as a worldwide standard and β -function as a European standard (Fig. 1).

Recently, Carpenter et al. (1967) computed an amplitude-distance curve by using a least-squares program for short-period P waves at

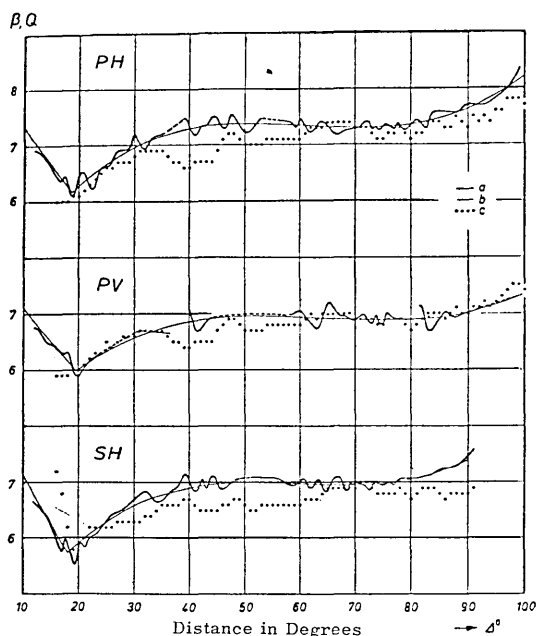


Fig. 1. Comparison of β -functions with Gutenberg-Richter's Q -functions for PH, PV and SH (a-3rd approximation of β -functions, b-1st approximation of β -functions, c- Q -functions) (After Vaněk, J. et al., 1960)

amplitude of the first peaks. Nevertheless, comparing the Cleary's curve with the Gutenberg-Richter's curve, it is worth noticing that the agreement between the two is very good for the broad distance range, though the values calculated by the least-squares program show much less fluctuation in amplitude between 30° and 80° (Fig. 3).

The circumstances mentioned above suggest that the Q -function for PZ component is available as a worldwide standard calibrating function for magnitude determination in the epicentral distance range between 30° and 100° , when we ignore the small partial departures from the amplitude-distance curves derived by the different authors with different source recordings and analytical procedures. Thus, in the following analysis, we select the five reference stations (Table 1) and re-evaluate the magnitudes of the earthquakes around them (Table 2) by use of the amplitude data at the stations between 30° and 90° based on the Gutenberg-Richter's magnitude determination system to see the regional deviation of magnitude values.

distances between 30° and 120° from nuclear explosion data (Fig. 2). Cleary (1967) analyzed P wave amplitudes at LRSM stations using the least-squares program devised by Carpenter from the same set of earthquake data used by Cleary and Hales (1966) in their study of P times. When the input amplitude data are expressed as logarithms of half the maximum peak to trough ground motion of P in microns, the source amplitude term gives a direct estimate of magnitudes of the events, based on Gutenberg and Richter's unified magnitude scale. This is not applicable to the case of Cleary's analysis, since Cleary measured the ampli-

2. Material Used

Preliminary Determination of Epicenter (PDE) or Earthquake Data Report (EDR) of USCGS is used, which includes both magnitudes for the individual stations calculated from the maximum amplitude A of the initial P wave group and its period and the average of them usually noted as "USCGS magnitude" m_{CSG} . Shallow earthquakes ($H \leq 50$ km) with epicentral distances less than 30° from the following five reference stations in Table 1 are selected from EDR for the period of 1965–1967

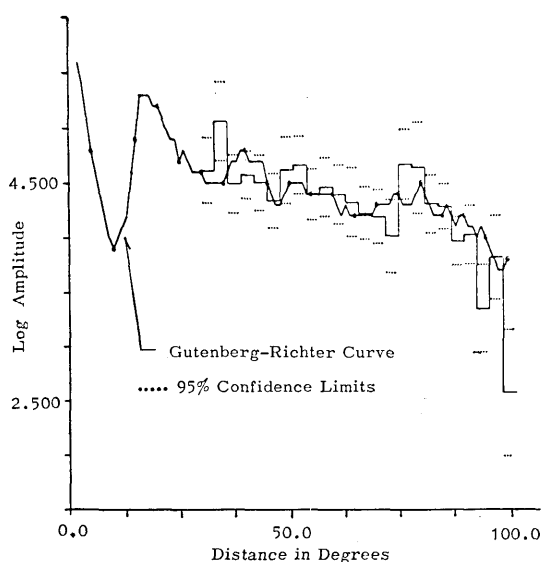


Fig. 2. Amplitude-distance curve with confidence limits from least-squares analysis compared with Gutenberg and Richter's curve for surface focus (after Carpenter et al., 1967)

and tabulated in Table 2 in order of their epicentral distances. In Table 2, the following items are included, i. e. (A) Year, (B) Month, (C) Day, (D) Origin time, (E) Depth in km (ND: probably shallow, ND*: Automatically restricted to 33 km), (F) Epicentral distance Δ in degrees, (G) Azimuth measured from north clockwise from the epicenter to the station, (H) Jefferys-Bullen travel time residual in sec., observed minus computed, (I) USCGS magnitude: m_{CSG} , (J) Reference station magnitude: m_r , (K) Averaged magnitude of the stations at

Table 1. Location of the reference stations

No.	Station Name	Abbreviation	Latitude	Longitude	Height
1	College, Alaska	COL	$64^\circ 54' 00''.0$ N	$147^\circ 47' 36''.0$ W	183 m
2	Tonto Forest, Arizona	TFO	$34^\circ 17' 12''.0$ N	$111^\circ 16' 03''.0$ W	1609 m
3	Caracas, Venezuela	CAR	$10^\circ 30' 24''.0$ N	$66^\circ 55' 39''.5$ W	1035 m
4	Port Moresby, New Guinea	PMG	$9^\circ 24' 33''.0$ S	$147^\circ 09' 14''.0$ E	70 m
5	Rabaul, New Britain	RAB	$4^\circ 11' 33''.0$ S	$152^\circ 10' 16''.0$ E	184 m

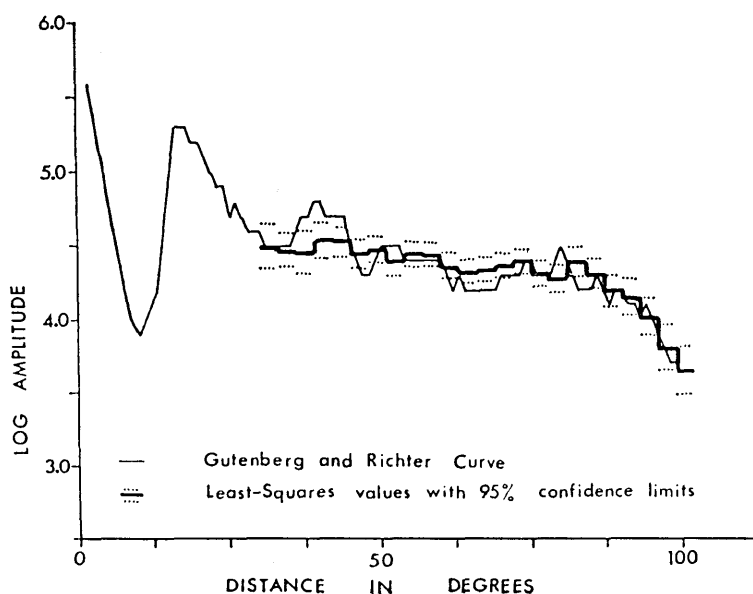


Fig. 3. Amplitude-distance curve with confidence limits from least-squares analysis compared with the Gutenberg and Richter's curve for surface focus (after Cleary, J., 1967)

the distance of $30^\circ \leq \Delta < 90^\circ$: m_i , (L) $\delta m = m_r - m_i$ (M) EDR No. and Page and (N) Region name abbreviation.

3. Regional Magnitude Deviations

The amplitude-distance curves derived by different authors including the Gutenberg-Richter's Q -function for PZ component show fairly good agreement between them for epicentral distance ranging from 30° to 90° or up to 100° as described previously. This circumstance permits us to use the Q -function as a worldwide standard calibrating function for the magnitude determination at teleseismic distance from 30° to 90° in order to re-evaluate independently of the USCGS magnitude m_{CGS} in EDR taking the average value of the individual station magnitude m_i at the epicentral distance of $30^\circ \leq \Delta < 90^\circ$. The effect of regional variations of amplitude on magnitude values caused by the regional difference of the vertical velocity structure in the crust and upper mantle will be largely removed by this procedure.

Regional magnitude deviation factor $\delta m(\Delta)$ is introduced to see the

Table 2. List of earthquakes

1. Earthquakes around COL ($\Delta < 30^\circ$)

A	B	C	D h m s	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
66	DEC	23	164007.6	ND*	5.5	348.5	-0.8	4.5	5.1	4.3	0.8	91P16	G F A L
66	JAN	15	160802.3	33	5.7	346.9	0.0	4.4	4.9	4.0	0.9	04P12	G F A L
66	JUN	03	112206.8	14	5.7	2.1	0.5	3.7	5.0	3.7	1.3	46P02	K N P N
66	SEP	13	053001.4	ND*	6.8	24.2	-0.2	4.3	5.5	4.1	1.4	65P30	A L P N
66	MAR	23	071507.5	ND*	7.1	6.2	-0.7		5.1	3.9	1.2	17P35	G F A L
66	MAR	19	061047.0	02	7.6	16.9	-0.6	4.6	5.0	4.3	0.7	18P24	K O D I
66	JAN	01	084151.9	32	8.1	19.4	0.0	4.4	4.7	4.1	0.6	01P02	K O D I
66	APR	11	182611.8	ND*	8.2	17.1	-1.4	4.9	5.3	4.9	0.4	20P42	K O D I
66	APR	08	091909.6	ND*	8.3	12.4	-1.7	4.7	5.5	4.4	1.1	22P17	K O D I
66	APR	22	101550.6	ND*	8.3	11.9	-1.0	4.9	5.5	4.6	0.9	24P29	K O D I
66	MAR	07	202133.0	ND*	8.3	10.5	-0.8	5.0	5.2	4.5	0.7	16P12	K O D I
66	APR	13	003158.2	ND*	8.3	11.9	-2.2	4.8	5.0	4.2	0.8	23P17	K O D I
66	MAR	04	141930.5	ND	8.4	16.6	-2.4	4.8	5.2	4.6	0.6	15P12	K O D I
66	APR	16	044044.9	ND*	8.4	17.3	-1.2	4.5	4.7	4.4	0.3	22P30	K O D I
66	APR	16	012715.3	ND*	8.4	17.0	-2.3	5.7	6.2	5.6	0.6	22P28	K O D I
66	APR	08	221059.3	ND*	8.4	12.1	-1.9	5.1	5.4	4.9	0.5	20P36	K O D I
66	APR	09	200838.6	ND*	8.5	12.3	-1.2	5.5	5.7	5.2	0.5	22P22	K O D I
66	APR	22	072347.6	09	8.5	12.3	-0.3	4.7	5.0	4.2	0.8	23P15	K O D I
66	APR	11	230024.0	ND*	8.5	12.1	-2.4	5.4	5.9	5.2	0.7	21P30	K O D I
66	APR	09	201744.5	ND	8.6	12.7	-1.1	5.1	5.3	4.8	0.7	22P22	K O D I
66	NOV	19	163903.2	ND*	8.6	17.9	-1.2	4.5	5.1	4.4	0.7	83P14	K O D I
66	APR	09	084815.2	ND*	8.6	13.3	-0.6	4.4	4.8	4.1	0.7	22P21	K O D I
66	APR	06	222838.7	ND*	8.9	18.6	-1.4	5.5	5.8	4.8	1.0	20P34	K O D I
66	JAN	08	203014.3	ND*	9.2	23.9	-1.1	4.4	4.6	4.2	0.4	02P10	A L P N
66	OCT	10	211734.5	ND*	9.4	328.2	-3.1	4.8	5.4	5.0	0.4	75P12	S A L S
66	JAN	22	142707.9	ND*	9.4	15.5	-3.4	5.8	6.3	5.5	0.8	08P11	S A L S
66	MAR	25	215926.4	22	10.3	329.1	-3.8	4.7	4.9	4.6	0.3	19P20	S A L S
66	APR	29	014642.6	ND*	12.2	20.5	-7.5	5.2	5.4	5.2	0.2	25P21	S A L S
66	JAN	10	001726.8	ND*	12.6	27.8	-0.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	0.0	04P05	A L P N
66	MAY	19	070626.8	28	13.5	30.7	-0.4	5.8	5.6	5.5	0.1	32P19	U N M I
66	MAY	19	091834.7	35	13.5	30.0	-0.1	4.4	4.6	4.2	0.4	34P14	U N M I
66	SEP	16	171039.0	34	13.6	28.7	-0.2	4.9	5.0	4.7	0.3	65P32	U N M I
66	AUG	22	111012.8	35	13.7	29.6	-3.9	4.5	4.8	4.4	0.4	62P21	U N M I
66	APR	13	111750.9	ND*	14.3	33.1	-0.3	3.9	3.8	3.9	-0.1	25P05	F O X I
66	MAR	29	225715.5	ND	14.3	32.0	-0.2	4.3	4.1	4.2	-0.1	20P15	F O X I
66	APR	28	064116.7	ND*	14.4	32.2	-0.1	5.0	4.0	4.4	-0.4	29P11	F O X I

(to be continued)

Table 2.

(continued)

A	B	C	D h m s	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
66	JUN	23	130625.5	16	15.1	33.6	0.1	4.2	4.0	4.1	-0.1	45P17	FOX I
66	MAY	07	032646.3	45	15.1	33.5	0.0	4.9	4.3	4.9	-0.6	30P16	FOX I
66	MAY	15	043410.9	ND	15.3	33.6	1.0	4.7	4.3	4.6	-0.3	32P15	FOX I
66	JUN	11	142543.7	ND	15.3	33.1	1.8	4.1	4.0	4.1	-0.1	44P07	FOX I
66	JUN	16	152951.7	ND	15.3	33.0	1.6	4.1	4.0	4.1	-0.1	45P10	FOX I
66	MAY	16	231634.8	15	15.4	33.5	0.3	4.6	4.5	4.6	-0.1	35P05	FOX I
66	MAY	05	073958.2	ND	15.4	33.7	-0.2	4.3	3.8	4.3	-0.5	30P10	FOX I
66	MAY	05	075115.6	ND	15.4	34.0	0.2	4.1	3.5	4.1	-0.6	30P11	FOX I
66	MAY	14	093358.7	ND	15.5	33.6	0.4	4.1	3.9	4.1	-0.2	32P13	FOX I
66	MAY	04	202533.0	25	15.6	34.2	0.2	4.3	4.2	4.4	-0.2	30P09	FOX I
66	MAY	16	133946.4	ND	15.6	33.6	-0.6	4.0	3.5	4.0	-0.5	33P15	FOX I
66	MAY	05	002227.3	25	15.6	34.3	0.4	4.7	4.7	4.7	0.0	28P15	FOX I
66	MAY	13	171653.9	ND	15.6	33.5	-0.2	4.0	3.7	3.8	-0.1	32P12	FOX I
66	MAY	06	091042.6	25	15.9	33.6	0.5	4.1	3.6	4.0	-0.4	30P15	FOX I
66	APR	23	180512.6	ND*	15.9	32.3	-0.7	4.8	4.5	4.5	0.0	24P31	FOX I
66	APR	25	074811.4	ND	16.2	32.9	0.5	4.8	3.4	4.3	-0.9	27P11	FOX I
66	SEP	02	221450.9	ND	16.3	34.7	-1.6	4.9	4.4	4.9	-0.5	68P06	FOX I
66	NOV	16	231609.1	ND	16.6	35.5	1.9	4.9	4.2	4.9	-0.7	81P16	FOX I
66	OCT	04	043239.1	35	16.6	32.9	0.7	4.3	3.5	4.3	-0.8	73P11	FOX I
66	NOV	11	153104.2	38	16.7	32.6	-1.0	5.4	5.3	5.8	-0.5	79P30	FOX I
66	FEB	16	115814.2	47	16.8	33.3	-0.2	4.8	4.2	4.8	-0.6	09P44	FOX I
66	JAN	20	163219.9	19	16.8	33.2	-0.4	5.3	4.2	4.8	-0.6	05P16	FOX I
66	JAN	14	215549.6	ND*	17.4	31.0	-2.5	4.4	3.9	4.4	-0.5	05P10	FOX I
66	JAN	31	192018.6	ND*	17.9	32.8	-1.2	4.6	4.1	4.6	-0.5	09P14	FOX I
66	MAY	04	070936.9	ND*	17.9	32.2	-0.5	3.9	3.7	4.0	-0.3	31P07	FOX I
66	MAY	25	165856.5	ND	18.1	32.7	0.1	4.1	3.8	4.1	-0.3	39P05	FOX I
66	FEB	04	083520.0	ND	18.1	36.0	0.0	3.7	3.5	3.8	-0.3	12P09	AND I
66	DEC	29	080706.1	ND	18.2	36.1	0.6	4.1	3.7	4.2	-0.5	96P09	AND I
66	MAY	25	215621.7	ND	19.2	36.2	-0.5	4.6	4.2	4.5	-0.3	39P05	AND I
66	MAY	03	120653.8	20	20.0	37.2	-1.3	4.9	4.3	4.7	-0.4	32P05	AND I
66	NOV	17	214555.9	ND	20.0	36.1	-0.9	4.1	4.1	4.2	-0.1	84P15	AND I
66	NOV	15	161907.4	48	20.2	36.5	-2.0	5.0	4.8	5.0	-0.2	80P29	AND I
66	APR	19	105956.8	ND	20.3	36.9	-0.4	4.3	4.2	4.2	0.0	25P10	AND I
66	SEP	23	215022.8	39	20.4	37.1	0.4	4.6	4.1	4.5	-0.4	68P23	AND I
66	MAY	28	215012.2	ND	20.6	38.0	0.0	5.2	4.6	5.0	-0.4	35P24	AND I
66	MAY	15	144606.5	31	20.7	37.9	0.5	5.8	5.2	5.8	-0.6	31P18	AND I

(to be continued)

Table 2.

(continued)

A	B	C	D h m s	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
66	MAY	03	025208.8	30	20.8	37.9	0.4	5.1	4.0	4.8	-0.8	32P05	AND I
66	JAN	05	070157.5	ND*	20.8	37.3	0.4	5.0	4.7	4.6	0.1	04P03	AND I
66	JUN	20	012412.9	34	20.8	38.0	0.8	5.1	4.7	5.1	-0.4	41P17	AND I
66	NOV	08	035008.2	41	20.9	37.4	0.7	4.7	4.4	4.6	-0.2	80P18	AND I
66	MAY	17	091150.7	15	20.9	37.4	0.4	4.4	4.2	4.3	-0.1	33P17	AND I
66	DEC	18	133315.5	38	20.9	37.9	0.5	4.5	4.0	4.5	-0.5	91P11	AND I
66	MAR	25	125455.7	ND	21.2	38.5	0.0	4.9	4.4	4.8	-0.4	20P11	AND I
66	NOV	21	022232.5	ND	21.3	39.2	0.6	4.6	4.8	4.6	0.2	89P04	RAT I
66	NOV	15	000807.1	43	21.4	38.5	-0.6	5.0	4.8	5.0	-0.2	80P28	AND I
66	APR	18	150733.5	ND	21.5	38.1	-0.7	4.5	3.8	4.4	-0.6	25P09	AND I
66	JUL	03	152127.9	15	21.6	39.1	-0.4	4.5	4.5	4.4	0.1	46P14	RAT I
66	JUL	03	013258.1	ND	21.7	39.0	0.9	4.3	4.4	4.2	0.2	49P12	RAT I
66	APR	11	234516.4	ND*	21.7	38.2	-0.6	4.3	3.9	4.3	-0.4	27P02	RAT I
66	JUL	01	045326.0	20	21.7	39.2	-0.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	0.0	49P10	RAT I
66	OCT	12	021229.1	42	21.8	39.1	2.0	4.4	4.2	4.5	-0.3	74P12	RAT I
66	JAN	21	180330.6	48	21.8	38.6	0.6	4.7	3.9	4.4	-0.5	13P02	RAT I
66	FEB	20	082757.8	48	21.8	38.4	0.0	4.0	3.9	4.0	-0.1	14P14	RAT I
66	APR	20	075705.4	10	22.1	37.9	-0.1	4.7	3.8	4.3	-0.5	30P05	RAT I
66	JAN	27	193904.5	41	22.3	38.9	-0.5	5.4	5.0	5.3	-0.3	05P24	RAT I
66	SEP	02	005440.7	14	22.5	38.9	0.0	5.2	4.7	5.0	-0.3	62P37	RAT I
66	DEC	25	230322.8	47	22.6	40.8	0.6	4.8	4.8	4.8	0.0	91P21	RAT I
66	OCT	09	033228.9	47	22.6	40.5	-0.1	3.8	3.9	3.8	0.1	75P12	RAT I
66	JUN	01	023356.3	15	22.8	40.3	1.0	5.1	4.5	4.8	-0.3	35P26	RAT I
66	DEC	11	071459.5	ND*	22.9	40.8	0.3	4.2	4.2	4.2	0.0	89P12	RAT I
66	JUN	10	042514.3	ND	22.9	41.5	1.0	4.9	4.7	4.8	-0.1	42P14	NEA I
66	MAY	02	232123.8	25	23.0	41.2	1.1	4.3	4.3	4.2	0.1	27P18	RAT I
66	APR	07	220846.8	ND*	23.0	42.2	-0.5	4.2	4.2	4.2	0.0	22P16	NEA I
66	JUN	10	191117.1	45	23.1	42.6	2.3	4.9	4.9	4.6	0.3	44P06	NEA I
66	JUN	02	032753.3	41	23.2	39.7	-0.9	6.0	5.5	5.8	-0.3	35P27	RAT I
66	MAY	13	075442.1	ND	23.2	39.5	0.6	4.8	4.3	4.5	-0.2	35P03	RAT I
66	APR	08	234650.8	45	23.3	42.4	1.1	4.9	4.6	4.8	-0.2	21P27	NEA I
66	MAR	26	133647.9	44	23.4	39.4	-0.6	4.5	4.2	4.4	-0.2	21P09	RAT I
66	APR	11	160541.6	29	23.4	42.8	0.9	5.2	4.9	4.8	0.1	21P29	NEA I
66	NOV	08	113557.0	41	23.4	42.7	1.0	4.9	5.1	4.9	0.2	80P18	NEA I
66	DEC	09	164357.7	21	23.4	41.0	1.5	5.2	4.8	5.2	-0.4	88P13	NEA I
66	DEC	09	171207.3	17	23.5	40.9	0.5	4.7	4.3	4.8	-0.5	88P14	NEA I

(to be continued)

Table 2.

(continued)

A	B	C	D h m s	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
66	JAN	20	144606.2	29	23.5	43.8	0.8	5.4	5.4	5.2	0.2	05P15	NEAI
66	SEP	20	061348.0	21	23.6	42.3	0.6	4.8	4.5	4.5	0.0	66P23	NEAI
66	JAN	16	091150.0	25	23.6	43.6	0.5	5.7	5.5	5.4	0.1	05P10	NEAI
66	JUN	25	213211.6	ND	23.6	44.5	-0.5	4.6	4.5	4.5	0.0	49P05	NEAI
66	MAR	02	115120.7	40	23.7	42.8	0.8	5.3	5.1	5.0	0.1	11P30	NEAI
66	FEB	25	224955.8	ND	23.8	43.1	0.9	4.3	4.1	4.3	-0.2	11P21	NEAI
66	MAR	08	232640.3	18	23.9	44.7	0.6	4.7	4.9	4.5	0.4	14P31	NEAI
66	NOV	13	211004.2	ND*	24.1	45.3	0.5	4.7	4.7	4.7	0.0	85P08	KOMI
66	JUN	12	064908.9	ND	24.3	43.8	-0.8	4.5	4.9	4.2	0.7	42P18	NEAI
66	JUN	06	145932.9	ND	24.5	49.5	1.5	4.3	4.2	4.3	-0.1	40P11	KOMI
66	MAY	20	114428.8	46	24.7	47.7	-0.2	5.3	5.2	5.1	0.1	33P20	KOMI
66	OCT	24	135344.5	ND	24.7	47.6	0.3	4.9	5.1	4.9	0.2	83P03	KOMI
66	DEC	23	234927.3	28	26.2	47.4	-0.2	4.9	4.7	4.9	-0.2	91P18	NEKM
66	DEC	23	235609.0	ND*	26.5	47.0	-1.0	4.6	4.4	4.7	-0.3	91P18	NEKM
66	FEB	05	012532.1	17	27.6	44.9	-0.4	4.5	4.4	4.5	-0.1	11P06	OEKM
66	FEB	20	055809.6	44	28.6	45.0	-1.1	4.9	4.4	4.9	-0.5	12P23	NEKM
66	FEB	05	142445.0	44	29.2	44.6	0.1	5.2	4.6	5.1	-0.5	07P34	NEKM

2. Earthquakes around TFO ($\Delta < 30^\circ$)

A	B	C	D h m s	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
66	MAY	10	011555.7	ND	5.8	4.5	-2.0	4.4	4.0	4.3	-0.3	31P12	GLCL
67	MAY	10	175933.4	ND	7.5	3.6	-0.3	4.3	4.6	4.8	-0.2	31P38	GLCL
67	APR	10	190025.6	05	7.6	224.7	-1.1	4.8	4.5	4.9	-0.4	27P20	CLRD
66	MAR	17	114748.7	38	7.8	179.0	-0.4	4.5	4.1	4.4	-0.3	16P20	UTAH
66	JUN	29	195324.1	05	7.8	98.9	-2.1	4.9	4.8	5.0	-0.2	45P29	CRCL
66	JUN	28	040854.7	05	7.8	98.8	-2.2	5.0	5.1	5.0	0.1	45P27	CRCL
66	JUN	28	042612.4	04	7.8	99.3	-2.9	5.3	5.2	5.2	0.0	45P28	CRCL
66	SEP	12	164101.7	08	8.7	122.9	1.7	5.4	5.6	5.3	0.3	67P16	NCAL
67	APR	14	100417.3	ND	8.8	350.7	-1.0	4.1	4.5	4.2	0.3	27P32	GLCL
66	APR	13	130735.6	ND	8.9	349.5	-3.5	4.3	4.2	4.3	-0.1	23P17	GLCL
66	MAY	18	032077.3	ND	9.4	348.7	-2.0	5.3	5.0	5.3	-0.3	33P18	GLCL
66	MAY	24	034952.8	2	10.1	119.3	-0.4	4.5	4.5	4.3	0.2	37P07	NCAL

(to be continued)

(continued)

A	B	C	D h m s	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
67	APR	24	044517.5	ND	10.3	345.2	0.9	4.3	4.8	4.7	0.1	29P31	GLCL
66	MAY	24	054906.3	01	12.5	109.9	3.1	5.2	5.2	4.7	0.5	43P03	OCNC
66	NOV	26	043057.9	ND	12.8	113.6	4.3	4.6	5.6	4.7	0.9	83P20	OCNC
66	DEC	17	151630.5	ND*	12.9	113.3	3.8	4.6	5.1	4.2	0.9	90P18	OCNC
67	JAN	26	060433.9	ND	13.0	351.3	1.1	5.3	5.9	5.2	0.7	08P26	RGDI
66	FEB	06	202112.3	ND	13.3	112.5	4.3	4.6	5.0	4.0	1.0	12P11	OCNC
66	MAY	22	092922.7	48	13.3	350.8	0.4	5.2	5.7	5.0	0.7	33P23	RGDI
66	MAY	22	060630.3	28	13.4	351.5	-0.2	4.7	5.1	4.3	0.8	35P10	RGDI
66	FEB	06	101617.6	ND*	14.1	109.9	3.2	4.8	5.1	4.4	0.7	14P05	OCNC
66	AUG	11	144704.4	ND	14.5	352.5	0.4	4.5	4.5	4.9	-0.4	59P20	RGDI
67	JAN	23	212413.0	ND	14.5	353.6	1.1	4.4	5.0	5.0	0.0	07P25	RGDI
66	AUG	11	132537.3	ND	14.6	352.1	0.7	4.6	4.9	4.6	0.3	59P20	RGDI
67	JAN	30	024421.1	ND	14.7	352.1	0.7	4.4	4.6	4.7	-0.1	09P37	RGDI
67	JAN	18	053434.8	ND	14.7	351.5	0.3	4.3	4.3	4.9	-0.6	07P14	RGDI
66	JAN	24	052304.7	ND	14.8	113.8	-4.8	4.6	3.7	4.4	-0.7	08P16	OCNC
66	JAN	14	055940.7	ND	14.9	114.8	-0.8	4.6	4.1	4.4	-0.3	07P14	OCNC
66	NOV	09	031827.7	ND	14.9	352.7	0.9	4.2	4.4	4.7	-0.3	80P19	RGDI
67	FEB	11	122944.0	ND	15.1	349.7	0.9	4.3	4.4	5.1	-0.7	12P20	RGDI
66	JUL	24	085239.3	ND	15.1	350.7	0.3	4.8	4.4	5.3	-0.9	54P15	RGDI
67	MAY	03	003145.8	ND	15.1	350.3	1.3	4.3	4.4	4.8	-0.4	31P25	RGDI
66	JUN	11	023738.7	45	15.2	350.1	0.4	5.3	4.5	5.3	-0.8	41P09	RGDI
66	AUG	08	080245.8	ND	15.2	350.0	1.8	5.4	5.2	5.4	-0.2	56P18	RGDI
66	FEB	07	074022.4	ND	15.4	350.8	0.6	4.9	4.5	5.0	-0.5	09P28	RGDI
66	JAN	28	101506.6	ND*	15.5	121.8	1.8	5.2	4.0	4.6	-0.6	06P22	OCOR
66	APR	28	223005.1	18	16.0	121.6	1.0	5.0	4.4	5.1	-0.7	24P33	OCOR
66	DEC	20	075538.6	ND	16.0	345.0	0.3	4.6	4.4	5.0	-0.6	90P21	OCJM
66	APR	05	060813.2	ND	16.0	350.9	-1.6	4.0	3.4	4.6	-1.2	20P30	RGDI
66	DEC	20	014501.5	ND	16.0	344.8	0.1	4.2	3.7	4.8	-1.1	90P20	OCJM
66	DEC	20	022703.4	ND	16.1	345.7	0.2	4.4	4.3	5.3	-1.0	90P21	OCJM
66	JAN	04	023048.0	ND*	16.1	351.9	-2.0	4.4	3.5	4.8	-1.3	02P04	RGDI
67	APR	04	181801.9	ND	16.7	341.0	-0.6	4.5	4.4	4.9	-0.5	27P13	NCJM
67	JAN	17	005007.9	ND*	16.7	120.5	1.6	4.0	3.4	4.1	-0.7	06P09	OCOR
66	SEP	04	012822.8	ND	16.8	121.4	-0.5	3.9	3.5	4.4	-0.9	68P07	OCOR
66	MAR	19	012336.8	ND	17.0	119.6	4.1	4.6	3.4	4.0	-0.6	16P21	OCOR
66	OCT	24	110534.0	ND*	17.0	120.7	1.6	4.2	3.8	4.1	-0.3	77P17	OCOR
67	JAN	25	234947.5	ND	17.4	120.0	3.3	3.8	3.6	4.3	-0.7	09P21	OCOR
67	JAN	26	082628.9	ND	18.4	117.7	3.4	4.1	4.0	4.2	-0.2	10P14	OCOR

(to be continued)

(continued)

A	B	C	D h m s	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
66	JUN	16	085937.7	ND	19.0	341.7	1.3	3.9	3.8	4.3	-0.5	48P02	OCMM
66	OCT	13	023755.1	ND	19.9	346.7	0.8	4.2	3.8	4.3	-0.5	79P06	OCMX
66	APR	06	130245.2	15	20.1	331.1	1.3	4.1	3.9	4.3	-0.4	23P09	GRMX
66	FEB	20	185957.1	ND	20.1	331.6	0.1	4.4	4.1	4.7	-0.6	15P05	NCGM
67	FEB	17	202319.1	47	20.6	329.0	-0.4	4.6	4.5	4.8	-0.3	17P06	GRMX
66	OCT	12	190404.6	ND	20.8	311.1	1.4	4.0	4.0	4.0	0.0	80P03	NCGM
66	OCT	12	185527.9	25	20.8	329.7	0.0	4.6	4.6	4.5	0.1	77P06	NCGM
66	JUN	17	130538.5	ND*	21.2	331.1	0.0	3.8	3.6	3.7	-0.1	44P14	NCGM
67	FEB	11	044805.3	34	21.2	329.7	0.4	4.6	4.5	4.5	0.0	12P17	NCGM
67	FEB	11	042546.8	38	21.2	329.8	0.6	4.7	4.6	4.9	-0.3	09P47	NCGM
67	FEB	19	114639.8	25	21.4	329.7	0.1	4.8	4.8	4.9	-0.1	13P22	NCGM
66	NOV	01	145531.2	ND	22.0	327.8	1.1	4.6	4.7	4.5	0.2	78P27	OXXM
66	JUN	25	231706.1	40	22.5	326.6	-0.1	4.8	4.5	4.9	-0.4	43P38	OXXM
66	JUN	15	021947.8	43	22.5	322.2	2.1	4.3	4.1	4.3	-0.2	47P04	CHPM
66	JAN	26	044508.4	36	22.9	324.5	1.2	3.7	3.3	3.7	-0.4	09P11	OXXM
66	JAN	23	005721.8	32	23.2	323.6	0.7	4.6	4.8	4.6	0.2	05P21	OXXM
67	FEB	08	193914.2	46	23.3	327.3	1.4	4.7	4.4	4.8	-0.4	09P47	OXXM
66	AUG	03	102438.9	ND*	23.8	318.2	1.3	3.9	4.1	3.7	0.4	58P08	CHPM
66	FEB	19	020043.9	43	24.3	323.8	0.6	4.8	5.0	4.7	0.3	09P45	NCOX
66	SEP	30	070322.4	46	24.4	323.5	1.5	4.7	4.6	4.4	0.2	71P16	NCOX
66	NOV	26	105559.9	44	24.6	324.1	1.1	4.2	4.3	4.2	0.1	83P21	NCOX
67	APR	12	143239.1	ND	24.6	323.8	1.2	4.7	4.6	4.9	-0.3	24P33	NCOX
67	APR	30	132103.3	ND	24.9	345.3	0.0	4.4	4.3	4.5	-0.2	30P17	OCMX
66	SEP	03	162420.7	47	24.9	346.6	-0.6	5.3	4.7	5.1	-0.4	63P27	OCMX
67	APR	02	115829.7	45	25.3	322.6	1.4	4.5	4.4	4.7	-0.3	27P08	NCCM
66	NOV	04	063636.4	35	25.7	323.9	1.1	4.8	4.7	4.8	-0.1	79P21	NCCM
67	JAN	18	074813.0	ND*	25.8	321.9	0.7	3.9	4.2	4.4	-0.2	07P15	NCCM
67	JAN	28	134300.9	ND	25.8	322.9	1.0	4.3	4.2	4.4	-0.2	09P27	NCCM
67	FEB	10	223230.3	50	26.1	322.6	0.5	4.0	3.9	4.1	-0.2	12P17	NCCM
66	DEC	14	065234.1	26	26.2	322.7	-1.0	4.4	4.1	4.4	-0.3	90P14	NCCM
66	DEC	10	141020.1	ND*	26.3	322.4	0.9	4.2	3.9	4.3	-0.4	91P06	NCCM
67	FEB	07	090234.5	ND*	26.3	322.6	1.7	4.2	3.8	4.3	-0.5	09P45	NCCM
67	APR	14	042504.3	ND*	26.5	322.5	1.0	4.1	3.8	4.3	-0.5	28P23	NCCM
66	DEC	10	145627.9	ND	26.6	322.4	-1.4	3.9	3.6	4.0	-0.4	91P06	NCCM
67	MAR	05	213632.5	ND	26.6	346.0	-0.1	4.3	3.9	4.4	-0.5	16P19	OCMX
66	JUN	23	133337.6	40	26.6	319.7	-0.1	4.2	4.0	4.2	-0.2	46P14	GTML
66	DEC	11	065926.4	09	26.7	322.8	0.3	4.5	4.3	4.5	-0.2	89P12	OCXM

(to be continued)

(continued)

A	B	C	D h m s	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
67	JAN	03	062527.8	ND	26.8	346.3	-0.6	4.1	3.9	4.2	-0.3	02P13	OCMX
66	OCT	25	010840.2	ND	26.8	344.9	-0.8	4.5	4.1	4.6	-0.5	78P14	OCMX
66	OCT	21	103323.7	31	27.0	321.3	0.5	4.6	4.5	4.7	-0.2	76P22	GTML
66	OCT	21	103616.7	46	27.1	320.5	0.3	4.7	4.6	4.7	-0.1	76P22	GTML
66	JUL	14	232813.7	48	27.3	321.7	0.3	4.1	3.9	4.0	-0.1	48P24	NCGM
66	JUL	17	204427.1	ND*	27.6	322.3	1.1	4.1	4.0	4.2	-0.2	57P04	NCGM
66	AUG	29	173524.8	ND	27.8	321.5	1.5	3.9	3.9	3.8	0.1	62P32	NCGM
66	NOV	26	053837.2	ND	27.9	344.9	-0.8	4.2	4.0	4.4	-0.4	85P20	OCMX

3. Earthquakes around CAR ($\Delta < 30^\circ$)

A	B	C	D h m s	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
66	MAR	06	210418.8	46	5.7	53.8	2.4	5.0	5.8	4.2	1.6	13P26	VNZL
65	SEP	11	221514.8	14	5.9	53.9	2.1	6.0	6.1	4.2	1.9	72P31	VNZL
66	FEB	24	173446.2	47	7.1	58.3	-0.1	4.5	5.5	4.0	1.5	13P14	NCLB
67	MAY	08	080627.1	29	7.4	59.6	2.0	4.4	6.3	4.4	1.9	31P33	NCLB
65	SEP	06	045941.0	ND	8.2	176.4	-0.4	5.7	5.6	4.0	1.6	71P35	MNPS
67	FEB	21	041621.1	44	8.7	173.7	0.4	4.8	5.8	4.8	1.0	13P26	MNPS
67	FEB	18	125122.8	22	8.7	173.9	-1.4	4.2	5.5	4.2	1.3	14P13	MNPS
66	SEP	27	063433.2	24	8.7	225.2	-1.4	4.6	5.8	4.6	1.2	67P35	LWDI
66	JAN	13	103051.1	41	8.8	194.5	0.4	5.0	5.7	4.9	0.8	03P14	VRGI
66	SEP	10	215846.8	28	8.8	173.5	-0.5	4.7	5.8	4.6	1.2	65P27	MNPS
67	FEB	21	062939.8	34	8.8	173.5	-0.1	4.2	5.5	4.3	1.2	13P27	MNPS
66	JAN	15	063558.5	ND*	8.9	190.0	0.9	4.1	5.2	4.2	1.0	08P04	PTRC
67	MAY	06	140041.4	39	9.2	161.0	4.0	5.3	6.2	5.3	0.9	31P30	DMRB
65	DEC	12	093652.1	ND	9.7	54.6	0.1	4.2	5.4	4.2	1.2	97P07	CLMB
67	MAY	22	062329.5	33	9.8	185.7	-0.6	4.4	5.5	4.4	1.1	37P27	NATO
67	FEB	13	135321.0	45	10.8	37.0	-2.1	4.7	5.5	4.6	0.9	13P14	CLMB
67	AUG	03	082844.9	40	10.9	45.0	0.2	4.1	5.4	4.0	1.4	50P32	CLMB
66	FEB	26	003043.9	35	11.2	67.6	-0.1	4.5	5.6	4.3	1.3	14P17	NWCL
65	AUG	02	191747.7	35	11.4	77.9	0.1	4.1	5.8	4.1	1.7	64P53	PNMA
66	JUL	26	161705.3	ND*	11.4	66.7	1.1	4.1	5.3	4.0	1.3	55P11	NWCC
65	AUG	16	121649.9	15	11.7	62.7	-1.7	5.1	6.3	5.0	1.3	66P35	NWCC
65	AUG	02	204330.6	ND	11.7	74.5	-1.9	4.7	5.9	4.6	1.3	64P53	PNMA

(to be continued)

(continued)

A	B	C	D h m s	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
65	AUG	02	184422.8	ND*	11.7	75.4	-1.4	5.0	5.6	4.5	1.1	64P51	PNMA
65	AUG	03	195613.2	ND	11.7	76.0	-1.2	4.5	5.9	4.4	1.5	66P13	PNMA
65	AUG	02	130456.3	ND*	11.8	74.6	-1.8	4.8	5.9	4.8	1.1	67P08	PNMA
65	AUG	02	164330.9	02	12.0	74.2	-4.5	5.4	6.3	5.2	1.1	64P50	PNMA
67	JUL	14	073807.3	46	12.4	72.1	0.5	4.3	5.5	4.2	1.3	45P46	SPNM
67	MAR	25	142913.6	35	13.0	75.3	-0.7	4.7	5.6	4.6	1.0	21P33	SPNM
66	FEB	04	161556.2	ND	15.6	74.5	-0.1	4.4	4.6	4.3	0.3	08P23	SPNM
65	OCT	04	062304.5	38	15.7	82.9	-1.3	4.6	4.8	4.4	0.4	77P34	PCBR
67	APR	22	144321.4	40	15.8	80.8	0.5	5.0	4.9	5.0	-0.1	28P27	PNCT
66	APR	02	083427.6	ND	16.2	71.3	0.9	4.6	4.7	4.3	0.4	20P23	SPNM
66	APR	15	064259.7	ND	16.3	69.4	-0.3	4.8	4.6	4.8	-0.2	22P28	SPNM
66	SEP	16	122824.6	ND*	16.3	70.1	0.7	4.5	4.4	4.4	0.0	72P06	SPNM
66	APR	01	151951.8	39	16.4	69.7	0.6	4.8	4.7	4.6	0.1	20P21	SPNM
65	OCT	16	142255.5	50	16.4	83.3	-0.5	5.0	5.0	4.9	0.1	79P36	CSRC
67	JUN	22	134948.7	ND	16.6	39.5	2.8	4.8	4.8	4.9	-0.1	45P08	PBBR
66	AUG	09	111239.4	35	16.7	84.6	1.0	5.0	4.8	4.3	0.5	56P19	CSRC
66	APR	09	023423.0	40	17.0	85.0	-1.0	5.3	5.0	5.2	-0.2	20P37	CSRC
65	DEC	28	220452.0	14	17.0	36.0	-0.7	5.5	5.1	5.5	-0.4	96P18	PEBR
65	DEC	29	040824.1	24	17.1	37.0	-0.2	4.7	4.3	4.6	-0.3	96P18	PEBR
65	SEP	06	211330.5	21	17.7	76.2	-0.1	5.1	5.3	5.0	0.3	70P58	OCCA
67	APR	19	062657.9	47	18.0	50.0	-0.1	4.5	4.4	4.4	0.0	29P20	NCEC
66	MAR	23	051132.5	DN*	19.5	106.2	-1.3	5.3	4.8	5.2	-0.4	17P34	CRBS
67	AUG	09	071408.1	46	20.1	20.1	0.5	5.0	5.1	4.9	0.2	49P54	PBBR
65	AUG	13	005442.7	34	20.3	43.5	-1.6	5.1	5.2	4.8	0.4	65P35	PEBR
65	OCT	18	161740.6	ND	20.3	63.1	-0.2	4.7	4.9	4.5	0.4	81P23	OCEC
67	JUN	10	180439.6	ND	20.6	256.0	-2.5	4.9	5.2	4.8	0.4	41P19	NATR
67	JUN	12	000506.5	ND	20.6	225.5	1.9	5.1	5.1	5.1	0.0	40P35	NATR
66	JUL	22	194740.8	48	21.6	40.1	-1.5	4.9	4.9	4.9	0.0	56P03	NCNP
65	DEC	10	025915.9	30	21.8	39.5	0.0	4.6	4.7	4.5	0.2	91P23	NCNP
66	MAR	03	101223.2	34	22.7	248.1	2.8	4.7	4.7	4.6	0.1	13P22	NATR
66	OCT	20	222248.9	46	22.9	12.2	0.4	4.5	4.7	4.5	0.2	77P12	PERU
66	OCT	21	103616.7	46	23.6	96.6	0.4	4.7	4.9	4.7	0.2	76P22	GTML
66	OCT	17	230422.1	39	23.9	29.4	0.5	5.2	4.8	5.2	-0.4	76P13	NCPR
66	OCT	17	233237.7	ND	24.1	29.8	-0.1	5.0	4.9	4.9	0.0	73P23	NCPR
66	OCT	17	214156.3	38	24.1	29.4	1.6	6.3	6.6	6.4	0.2	73P21	NCPR
66	OCT	20	235053.0	27	24.2	30.3	2.3	4.7	4.8	4.5	0.3	77P12	OCPR
66	APR	03	091726.7	22	24.2	31.8	1.2	4.7	4.7	4.6	0.1	20P25	OCPR

(to be continued)

(continued)

A	B	C	D h m s	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
66	OCT	18	010342.8	ND	24.3	29.8	0.9	4.5	4.4	4.3	0.1	75P20	NCPR
66	OCT	23	153254.2	44	24.3	29.8	0.3	5.0	4.7	5.0	-0.3	76P29	NCPR
66	OCT	18	082607.7	30	24.4	31.3	0.2	4.9	4.8	5.0	-0.2	77P10	OCPR
66	OCT	18	110203.8	ND	24.4	30.2	0.4	4.6	4.8	4.5	0.3	76P14	OCPR
66	OCT	18	125214.6	ND*	24.5	30.2	0.1	4.7	4.8	4.6	0.2	76P15	OCRP
65	JUL	16	124713.2	ND	25.2	67.5	1.0	5.1	5.0	4.9	0.1	64P13	GLDI
66	JUN	10	081325.8	22	26.7	20.3	1.9	5.0	5.1	5.0	0.1	42P15	WCPR
66	JUN	19	154047.6	29	26.7	20.0	-1.6	5.1	4.9	5.0	-0.1	41P17	WCPR
66	JUN	07	005946.4	48	26.8	19.8	-0.5	4.8	5.1	5.5	-0.4	36P37	NCPR
66	JUL	06	000551.0	07	27.0	18.8	0.5	5.1	4.9	5.0	-0.1	46P30	NCPR
66	JUN	07	032417.2	42	27.0	19.7	-1.1	4.9	4.8	4.8	0.0	36P38	NCPR
66	SEP	04	053749.7	08	29.0	14.4	-0.5	5.1	5.2	5.1	0.1	64P22	OCPR

4. Earthquakes around PMG ($\Delta < 30^\circ$)

A	B	C	D h m s	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
67	FEB	18	023919.4	41	6.9	239.3	-0.6	5.4	6.7	5.3	1.4	11P32	NIRL
66	NOV	02	200011.3	34	7.1	243.1	-1.3	4.6	6.1	5.0	1.1	79P19	NWBR
67	APR	10	231307.7	ND*	7.2	146.7	-1.2	5.5	6.2	5.0	1.2	26P29	NNCN
66	JAN	18	080005.7	49	7.4	236.3	-0.6	***	6.3	5.1	1.2	06P08	NIRL
66	NOV	28	081710.1	13	7.8	254.5	-0.9	5.0	6.6	5.4	1.2	85P25	SOLI
66	JUL	06	034445.6	27	7.9	141.6	-1.0	4.8	5.6	4.8	0.8	50P11	NNCN
66	DEC	25	202153.9	48	8.1	201.1	3.6	4.7	6.2	5.2	1.0	95P14	NIRL
66	OCT	23	091548.2	34	8.5	249.4	0.3	5.0	6.4	5.4	1.0	77P15	SOLI
67	APR	12	145149.4	21	8.7	256.4	0.7	5.3	6.3	5.4	0.9	24P33	SOLI
67	APR	12	134605.0	49	8.7	256.6	-0.5	5.1	5.6	5.1	0.5	25P29	SOLI
66	OCT	06	111604.9	34	9.0	127.5	-0.9	5.2	5.4	5.1	0.3	76P06	WNWG
66	MAR	21	160021.7	16	9.6	134.8	-0.4	5.5	5.8	5.4	0.4	19P15	NNCW
66	NOV	12	090001.4	28	10.6	129.7	-1.0	5.4	5.8	4.9	0.9	90P04	WNWG
66	SEP	04	094123.8	39	10.8	129.8	0.7	6.0	6.3	5.4	0.9	63P28	WNWG
66	OCT	05	203233.5	17	11.0	130.0	-0.7	4.7	5.8	4.7	1.1	81P02	WNWG
66	FEB	28	210345.1	ND*	11.9	132.8	-1.0	4.7	5.6	4.7	0.9	81P02	WNWG
66	JUN	16	094658.1	27	13.6	272.7	9.7	5.0	5.1	5.0	0.1	44P12	SOLI
66	JUN	17	114738.7	ND	13.6	273.5	3.8	5.1	5.2	5.0	0.2	42P26	SOLI
66	JUN	17	222604.1	ND	13.7	271.9	2.3	5.6	5.9	5.6	0.3	45P11	SOLI

(to be continued)

(continued)

A	B	C	D h m s	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	M
67	JAN	13	134811.7	32	14.0	273.7	1.4	5.7	6.0	5.9	0.1	02P29	SOLI
66	JUN	15	195900.6	ND	14.1	273.3	-0.4	5.4	5.2	5.6	-0.4	43P25	SOLI
66	DEC	18	094822.9	50	14.1	273.1	1.7	5.3	5.5	5.1	0.4	91P10	SOLI
66	MAR	30	012634.8	40	14.2	272.2	1.1	5.2	5.2	5.4	-0.2	21P13	SOLI
66	SEP	16	075039.7	21	14.9	120.9	5.1	5.4	5.3	5.5	-0.2	67P24	WNWG
66	OCT	12	075659.4	41	15.0	274.8	0.3	5.0	5.1	5.3	-0.2	37P10	SOLI
66	DEC	21	112505.4	32	15.4	272.5	2.7	4.5	4.2	4.7	-0.5	96P06	SOLI
66	JUL	26	114047.4	43	16.4	121.4	-0.1	4.8	4.4	5.1	-0.7	53P14	WNWG
66	AUG	08	072413.8	16	17.0	272.0	-0.2	5.3	5.2	5.4	-0.2	56P17	SCRI
67	JAN	03	104325.1	ND	18.0	273.2	1.6	4.8	4.4	5.0	-0.6	02P13	SCRI
67	JAN	02	202051.8	ND	18.1	274.3	0.0	4.5	4.2	4.7	-0.5	08P06	SCRI
67	MAR	21	190630.3	39	18.2	274.7	0.8	4.9	4.5	5.2	-0.7	20P29	SCRI
67	JAN	16	160222.7	38	18.2	274.3	0.3	5.1	4.8	5.4	-0.6	05P11	SCRI
67	JAN	16	142622.9	06	18.3	273.9	1.1	5.3	5.2	5.5	-0.3	09P08	SCRI
67	JAN	16	144849.3	ND	18.4	274.3	-0.6	5.1	4.8	5.3	-0.5	08P14	SCRI
67	JAN	01	125329.9	ND	18.6	275.1	0.6	4.7	4.7	5.0	-0.3	07P02	SCRI
67	JAN	07	164103.0	ND	18.7	275.7	0.3	5.1	5.2	5.3	-0.1	02P23	SCRI
67	JAN	03	212321.8	ND	19.1	277.0	-0.2	5.0	5.3	5.5	-0.2	02P17	SCRI
66	NOV	16	080814.0	50	19.3	278.9	1.3	5.1	5.2	5.4	-0.2	83P11	NWHI
66	JUN	01	101443.2	48	19.6	280.8	0.9	5.5	4.8	5.5	-0.7	37P12	NWHI
66	JUN	29	214654.5	35	19.6	280.6	0.9	6.2	5.2	5.6	-0.4	50P08	NWHI
66	APR	09	144922.8	47	19.7	281.4	1.2	5.4	5.3	5.6	-0.3	23P23	NWHI
66	JUN	06	014545.5	37	20.9	282.7	-0.5	5.5	5.0	5.5	-0.5	41P05	NWHI
66	DEC	07	165929.2	ND	21.7	167.9	-1.7	5.1	5.5	5.3	0.2	85P32	SMRN
66	SEP	14	200042.8	ND*	21.8	112.1	6.1	5.0	4.6	5.0	-0.4	69P13	MLCS
66	NOV	16	005432.1	18	22.2	290.6	1.0	5.0	5.0	5.1	-0.1	86P13	NWHI
67	JAN	31	095747.0	ND	22.6	109.8	2.4	5.0	4.7	5.0	-0.3	11P17	MLCS
66	OCT	12	031626.8	ND*	23.3	178.6	4.2	4.8	4.7	4.8	-0.1	74P13	MRAN
66	OCT	18	174316.2	ND*	24.4	181.9	0.3	4.7	4.9	5.0	-0.1	74P23	DRAN
67	JAN	30	141923.8	ND	25.1	123.3	0.6	5.2	5.3	5.2	0.1	11P15	TLDI
66	MAY	06	070027.9	ND	25.6	105.7	-1.2	5.2	5.1	5.0	0.1	31P08	CLBS
66	SEP	13	005042.8	28	26.2	297.3	3.5	5.0	5.0	5.1	-0.1	69P11	LYTI
66	MAR	13	161434.7	ND*	27.4	93.3	1.1	5.2	4.8	5.1	-0.3	17P15	FLRI
66	JUN	30	122741.9	44	27.8	132.2	-0.9	5.4	5.1	5.2	-0.1	45P31	MNDN
66	JUN	06	230730.4	45	27.9	132.4	2.8	5.3	5.0	5.2	-0.2	44P04	MDPH
66	JUN	06	231633.3	45	27.9	131.8	1.9	5.2	5.0	4.9	0.1	44P04	MDPH
67	JAN	16	143909.0	42	28.0	122.5	-1.0	5.2	5.5	5.3	0.2	05P10	MDPH
66	APR	20	140126.2	28	28.1	179.5	2.8	5.2	5.1	4.9	0.2	24P23	MRAN
66	APR	20	060039.4	ND*	28.2	179.2	0.8	5.1	5.0	5.0	0.0	24P22	MRAN

5. Earthquakes around RAB ($\Delta < 30^\circ$)

A	B	C	D h m s	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
65	DEC	17	063536.9	ND*	5.1	101.1	-0.1	4.8	5.6	4.8	0.8	10P63	BSMS
67	MAY	04	133242.3	39	5.7	72.5	0.2	5.1	5.5	4.9	0.6	33P13	ENWG
67	MAY	04	162200.9	49	5.8	72.0	-1.1	5.2	5.4	5.2	0.2	33P14	ENWG
66	JAN	01	122430.1	ND*	6.1	335.0	-2.9	5.6	5.9	5.4	0.5	03P02	DNT I
66	NOV	25	205756.7	14	6.1	46.9	0.2	***	5.6	5.2	0.4	87P09	ENWG
67	MAR	26	223901.5	14	6.2	35.5	-0.9	5.3	6.1	5.7	0.4	33P22	ENWG
66	SEP	23	045148.3	39	6.8	311.2	0.0	4.9	5.3	5.2	0.1	77P02	SOLI
66	JUN	21	133248.8	42	7.7	82.8	1.0	5.5	5.6	5.3	0.3	46P13	NWGN
66	OCT	28	014119.1	32	9.3	305.2	6.4	5.5	5.6	5.6	0.0	77P20	SOLI
66	AUG	07	030716.2	48	10.9	305.4	6.1	5.5	6.0	5.3	0.7	57P20	SOLI
66	JUN	16	000348.5	34	11.1	305.4	1.3	4.9	6.1	5.1	1.0	43P26	SOLI
66	DEC	18	094822.9	50	11.1	303.5	4.1	5.3	5.8	5.1	0.7	91P10	SOLI
66	JUN	16	120022.0	ND*	11.2	305.0	2.7	5.4	5.7	4.8	0.9	47P09	SOLI
66	NOV	12	090001.4	28	13.3	97.1	0.4	5.4	5.4	4.9	0.5	90P04	WNWG
67	MAR	04	224114.5	20	13.3	153.4	0.1	5.1	6.0	5.3	0.7	19P06	CRLI
66	SEP	04	094123.8	39	13.5	97.6	0.2	6.0	5.9	5.4	0.5	63P28	WNWG
66	AUG	08	072413.8	16	13.6	296.4	-1.4	5.3	5.5	5.4	0.1	56P17	SCRI
66	DEC	26	171636.6	37	13.7	298.9	0.4	5.2	5.3	5.3	0.0	91P22	SCRI
66	APR	04	233222.3	37	13.7	297.8	0.4	5.3	5.7	5.2	0.5	21P19	SCRI
66	DEC	31	221514.0	ND	14.4	298.3	-0.1	5.2	5.2	5.3	-0.1	97P16	SCRI
66	JUN	21	004313.5	25	14.6	296.1	1.4	5.3	5.4	5.1	0.3	44P18	SCRI
67	JAN	03	104325.1	ND	14.7	296.1	1.0	4.8	5.1	5.0	0.1	02P13	SCRI
67	JAN	03	123209.2	ND	14.7	296.8	2.7	5.2	5.0	5.4	-0.4	06P04	SCRI
67	JAN	03	113134.4	ND	14.8	296.9	0.6	5.1	4.8	5.3	-0.5	02P15	SCRI
67	JAN	01	215857.8	ND	14.9	296.6	2.6	5.4	4.9	5.5	-0.6	02P05	SCRI
67	JAN	03	110515.4	ND	14.9	296.8	1.5	5.3	4.9	5.4	-0.5	02P14	SCRI
67	MAR	21	190630.3	39	15.1	297.5	0.2	4.9	4.6	5.2	-0.6	20P29	SCRI
67	JAN	16	142622.9	06	15.1	296.5	0.0	5.3	4.9	5.5	-0.6	09P08	SCRI
67	JAN	16	160222.7	38	15.1	297.0	0.9	5.1	4.8	5.4	-0.6	05P11	SCRI
67	JAN	16	044427.3	ND	15.1	296.8	2.1	5.3	5.1	5.4	-0.3	03P17	SCRI
67	JAN	16	144849.3	ND	15.2	296.9	1.4	5.1	4.8	5.3	-0.5	08P14	SCRI
67	JAN	01	141851.4	ND	15.7	300.0	1.8	5.0	4.7	5.1	-0.4	03P02	SCRI
67	JAN	07	164103.0	ND	15.7	297.9	0.2	5.1	4.7	5.3	-0.6	02P23	SCRI
67	FEB	20	224144.6	22	15.9	297.4	-3.8	4.7	4.7	5.1	-0.4	12P40	SCRI
67	JAN	01	002106.6	ND	16.0	298.2	1.2	4.9	4.8	5.1	-0.3	04P02	SCRI
66	OCT	17	134854.3	ND*	16.1	294.6	0.8	4.8	4.6	4.9	-0.3	77P09	SCRI
67	JAN	03	212321.8	ND	16.2	298.9	0.5	5.0	4.6	5.5	-0.9	02P17	SCRI

(to be continued)

(continued)

A	B	C	D h m s	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	M
66	NOV	16	080814.0	50	16.7	300.8	3.2	5.1	4.5	5.4	-0.9	83P11	NWH I
66	APR	09	144922.8	47	17.3	303.0	2.9	5.4	5.0	5.6	-0.6	23P13	NWH I
66	NOV	23	021913.8	48	18.0	304.9	1.2	5.6	4.8	5.7	-0.9	88P06	NWH I
66	MAY	03	184332.9	30	18.2	144.9	1.7	5.6	4.6	5.0	-0.4	33P04	WCR I
66	DEC	29	145442.2	41	18.7	159.6	-2.5	4.6	4.6	4.7	-0.1	91P26	MRAN
66	OCT	04	072254.6	47	18.9	147.4	1.4	5.2	4.9	5.2	-0.3	71P19	SMRN
66	JUL	26	114047.4	43	19.4	100.0	-0.8	4.8	4.6	5.1	-0.5	53P14	WNWG
66	AUG	09	222542.3	ND*	19.9	309.0	-0.5	5.2	4.8	5.4	-0.6	63P28	NHBI
66	NOV	19	140934.2	ND	20.1	155.9	1.4	4.7	5.1	5.4	-0.3	85P12	MRAN
66	APR	12	231529.6	30	20.6	309.5	-0.1	5.3	5.2	5.3	-0.1	25P04	NHBI
66	SEP	14	200048.5	ND*	25.6	96.8	-0.9	5.0	5.1	5.0	0.1	69P13	MLCS
66	SEP	13	005042.8	28	25.9	313.7	0.9	5.0	5.1	5.1	0.0	69P11	LYTI
67	MAR	01	142426.5	49	26.3	102.6	0.4	5.3	5.4	5.3	0.1	17P14	MLCS
67	JAN	31	095747.0	ND	26.6	95.4	-1.5	5.0	5.1	5.0	0.1	11P17	MLCS
66	OCT	27	142104.8	29	26.9	166.0	-0.8	6.0	5.8	6.0	-0.2	76P32	NPCO

regional variation of magnitude at the epicentral distance range of $5^\circ \leq \Delta < 30^\circ$ as a function of Δ . The definition of $\delta m(\Delta)$ is given by the following equation.

$$\delta m(\Delta) = m_r(\Delta) - m_i \quad (5^\circ \leq \Delta < 30^\circ)$$

where $m_r(\Delta)$ is the magnitude at a reference station located at the epicentral distance between 5° and 30° and m_i is the averaged magnitude of the stations for $30^\circ \leq \Delta < 90^\circ$. Regional magnitude deviation factor $\delta m(\Delta)$ are calculated for the five reference stations listed in Table 1. The average of $\delta m(\Delta)$ for the each intervals of the epicentral distance of 1° represented as $\delta \bar{m}(\Delta)$ are tabulated in Table 3.

4. Results and Interpretations

Epicenters of earthquakes given in Table 2 are illustrated in Figs. 4 to 8. Regional magnitude deviation factor $\delta \bar{m}(\Delta)$ introduced in the previous section is characterized by its patterns as revealed in the next three different epicentral distance ranges around the stations: (1) near ($5^\circ \leq \Delta < 13^\circ$), (2) near-regional ($13^\circ \leq \Delta < 20^\circ$) and (3) regional ($20^\circ \leq \Delta < 30^\circ$) (Fig. 9).

Table 3. Regional magnitude deviation factor $\delta\bar{m}(\Delta)$ with standard deviations (in magnitude units)

Interpolated values are parenthesized and the values associated with only one source data are shown without standard deviation.

St. Δ	COL	TFO	CAR	PMG	RAB
5°	—	-0.30±	—	—	0.80±
6	1.00±0.22	(-0.25)	1.75±0.15	—	0.42±0.14
7	1.30±0.10	(-0.21)	1.70±0.20	1.23±0.11	0.10±
8	0.65±0.22	-0.17±0.18	1.60±	1.00±0.20	0.30±
9	0.67±0.18	0.05±0.26	1.08±0.16	0.68±0.22	0.00±
10	0.30±	0.15±0.05	1.15±0.05	0.40±	(0.42)
11	(0.25)	(0.36)	1.32±0.26	0.97±0.10	0.83±0.13
12	0.20±	(0.57)	1.24±0.14	0.90±	(0.72)
13	0.00±	0.79±0.32	1.00±	(0.49)	0.60±0.10
14	0.09±0.28	0.70±	(0.71)	0.07±0.27	0.20±0.26
15	-0.30±0.22	-0.40±0.32	(0.42)	-0.30±0.15	-0.38±0.29
16	-0.31±0.28	-0.93±0.21	0.13±0.21	-0.70±	-0.48±0.21
17	-0.62±0.11	-0.61±0.19	-0.10±0.32	-0.20±	-0.75±0.15
18	-0.38±0.10	-0.20±	0.15±0.15	-0.57±0.15	-0.65±0.25
19	-0.30±	-0.50±	(0.15)	-0.20±0.08	-0.30±0.16
20	-0.22±0.17	-0.50±0.09	0.15±0.33	-0.47±0.17	-0.45±0.15
21	-0.30±0.28	-0.10±0.15	0.20±0.20	-0.50±	-0.10±
22	-0.24±0.24	0.20±	0.10±0.10	-0.10±0.25	(-0.07)
23	-0.08±0.20	-0.24±0.24	0.15±0.05	-0.20±0.10	(-0.03)
24	0.08±0.31	0.30±0.09	0.03±0.24	-0.10±	(0.00)
25	0.07±0.31	-0.22±0.18	0.15±0.05	0.10±	(0.04)
26	-0.20±	-0.27±0.13	-0.10±0.17	0.00±0.10	0.07±0.05
27	-0.30±	-0.30±0.16	(-0.03)	-0.30±	-0.05±0.15
28	-0.10±	-0.17±0.21	(0.03)	0.03±0.15	—
29	-0.50±	—	0.10±	—	—

In the near epicentral distance ($5^\circ \leq \Delta < 13^\circ$), $\delta\bar{m}(\Delta)$ decreases with increase of Δ for the cases of COL and CAR, while it increases with increase of Δ for the case of TFO. $\delta\bar{m}(\Delta)$ for PMG and RAB show more complicated patterns with a small minimum in that epicentral distance range. According to the Jefferys' earth model (1962), the ray paths of P waves observed at 5° and 13° have their deepest points at depths of about 48 km and 155 km respectively in case of a surface focus event. Therefore, the remarkable differences in the patterns of $\delta\bar{m}(\Delta)$ around

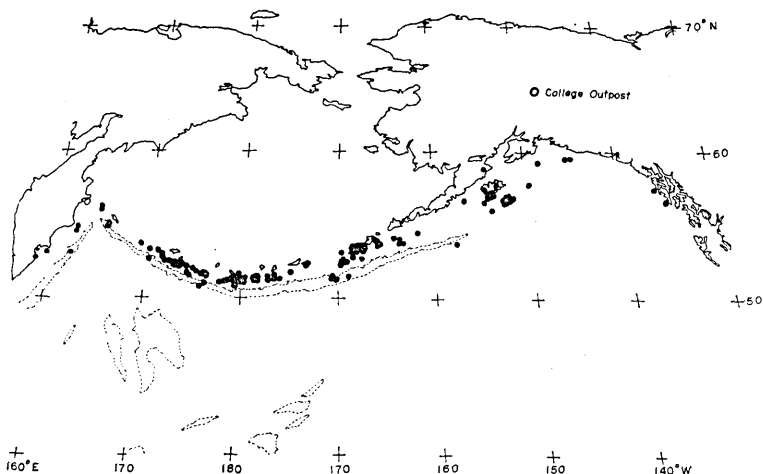


Fig. 4. Epicentral distribution of the earthquakes used within 30° from College, Alaska.

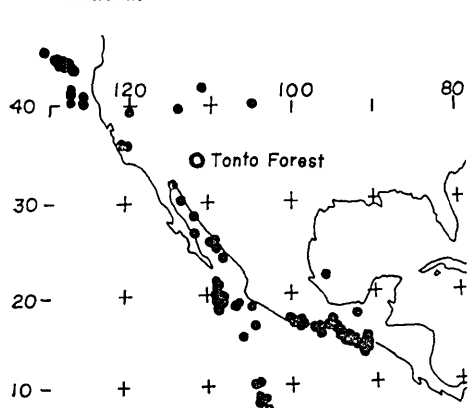


Fig. 5. Epicentral distribution of the earthquakes used within 30° from Tonto Forest, Arizona.

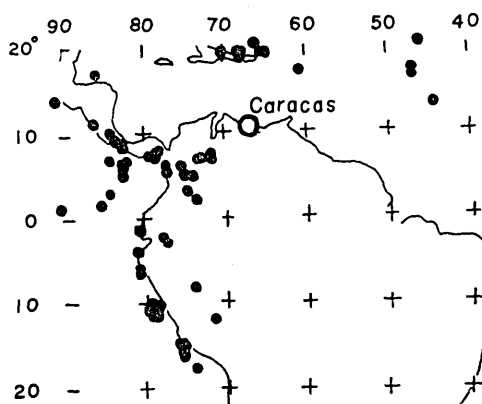


Fig. 6. Epicentral distribution of the earthquakes used within 30° from Caracas, Venezuela.

the stations considered are presumably caused by the differences of vertical velocity structure in the crust and upper mantle down to 150 km or so. A distance range giving minimum value of $\delta\bar{m}(\Delta)$ commonly found for the five stations in case of the near regional distance ($13^\circ \leq \Delta < 20^\circ$) is followed by the regional distance range ($20^\circ \leq \Delta < 30^\circ$) characterized by the small fluctuation of $\delta\bar{m}(\Delta)$. Such patterns of $\delta\bar{m}(\Delta)$ as described above lead us to conclude that the available distance range of the Q -function as a worldwide standard calibrating function should be limited to the range of $\Delta \geq 20^\circ$. Magnitude deviation factor $\delta\bar{m}(\Delta)$ consists of the following two terms as given by

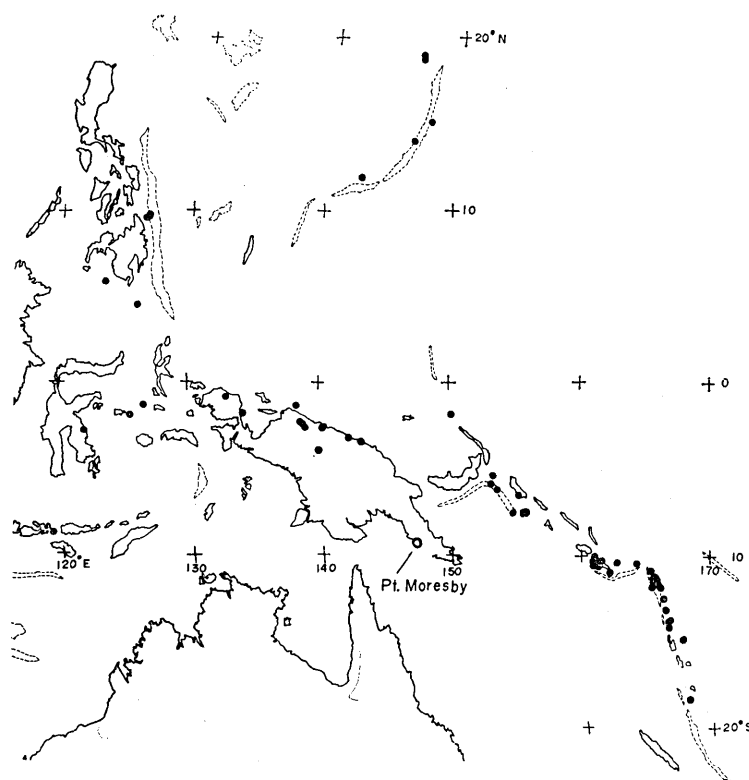


Fig. 7. Epicentral distribution of the earthquakes used within 30° from Port Moresby, New Guinea.

$$\delta \bar{m}(\Delta) = C(\Delta) + C_s \quad (5^\circ \leq \Delta < 30^\circ)$$

where the first term $C(\Delta)$ is the correction term depending on Δ and the second term C_s is the constant term in regard to a specified station. To the station correction usually used in magnitude computations is given by $-C_s$. We calculate C_s for the five reference stations assuming that C_s is given by the average deviation of $\delta \bar{m}(\Delta)$ from zero level in the regional distance ($20^\circ \leq \Delta < 30^\circ$). The results are given in Table 4.

Amplitude/Period (A/T) versus Distance (Δ) curve can be calculated from the equations as given by

$$\begin{aligned} \delta \bar{m}(\Delta) &= m_r(\Delta) - \bar{m}_t \\ &= \log_{10} \frac{A}{T}(\Delta) + Q(\Delta) - \bar{m}_t + C_s \end{aligned}$$

and then, $\log_{10} \frac{A}{T}(\Delta) = \delta \bar{m}(\Delta) - Q(\Delta) + \bar{m}_t - C_s$.

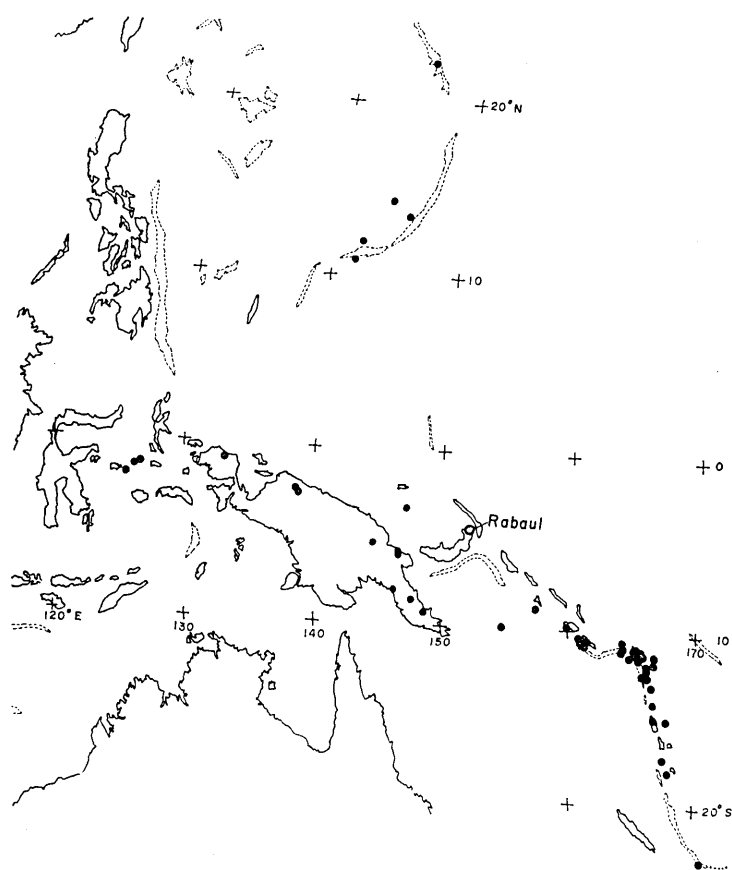


Fig. 8. Epicentral distribution of the earthquakes used within 30° from Rabaul, New Britain Island.

Table 4. Station correction factor C_s (in magnitude units) with standard deviations
Station correction ordinarily used in magnitude computation is given by $-C_s$

St.	COL	TFO	CAR	PMG	RAB
C_s	-0.19 ± 0.16	-0.13 ± 0.24	0.08 ± 0.10	-0.17 ± 0.21	-0.07 ± 0.16

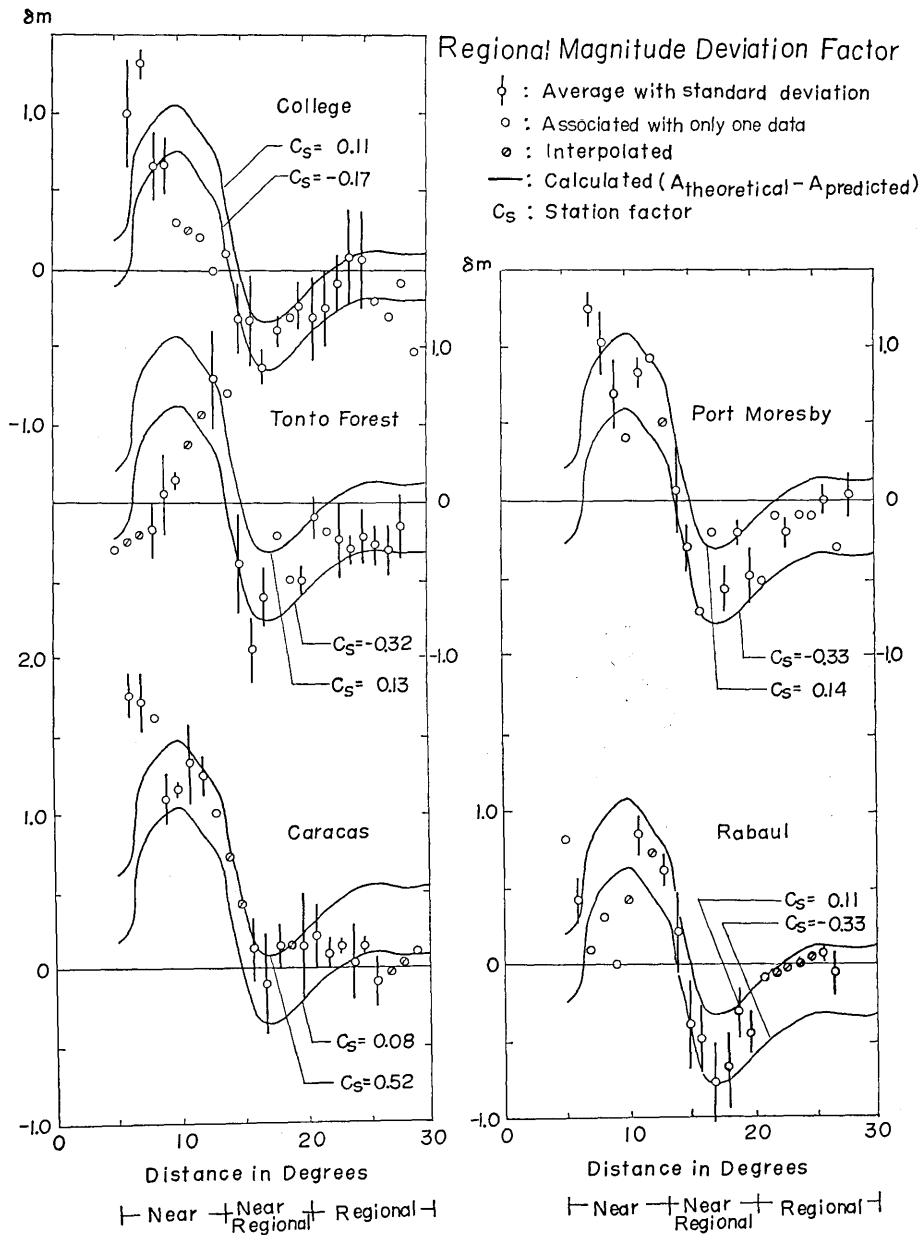


Fig. 9. Regional magnitude deviation factor $\delta m(\Delta)$ for COL, TFO, CAR, PMG and RAB with illustration of magnitude deviation calculated from the theoretical amplitude basing on the Jefferys' earth model and the Q function.

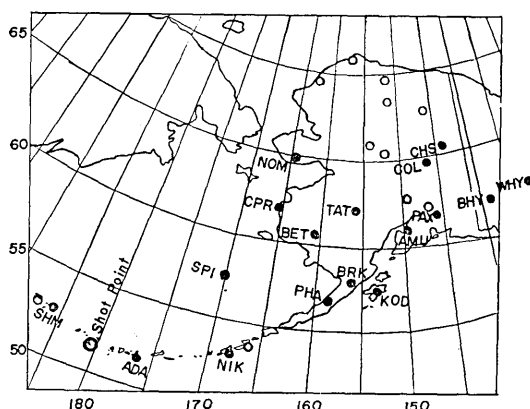


Fig. 10. Shot point (Amchitka Island $51^{\circ} 26' 17.0''$ N, $179^{\circ} 10' 57.0''$ E, Depth 700 m) and the station distributions (open circle: arrival time readings only, solid circle: both arrival time and amplitude readings) of the LONGSHOT experiment

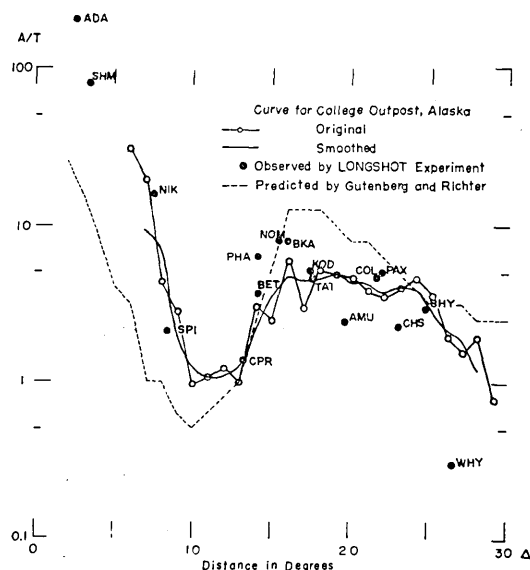


Fig. 11. Comparison of Amplitude/Period (A/T) versus distance Δ curve obtained from the magnitude analysis for COL (solid line) with LONGSHOT data (solid circle) and the predicted curve of the Q-function (dotted line)

The curve of A/T for COL calculated by the method represented above is compared with the result of the LONGSHOT experiment (Carder et al. 1967). The shot point at Amchitka Island and observation stations are shown in Fig. 10. Plots of A/T values show fairly good agreement with the curve obtained by using our method, excluding an extraordinarily small value of A/T at White Horse (WHY, $\Delta=26.6^{\circ}$), as illustrated in Fig. 11. Fig. 11 indicates that our curve for COL can be used as the calibrating function for the region of Alaska and Aleutian Islands. Large deviations of the Q-function from the actual A/T curve of the LONGSHOT suggest that the Q-function is not easily available for $\Delta < 13^{\circ}$ for this region. Comparison of A/T versus Δ curves obtained by use of the above method with Gutenberg-Richter's curve are illustrated in Fig. 12.

Theoretical amplitude of the ground motions of the free surface of the earth based on geometrical ray theory can be expressed as follows:

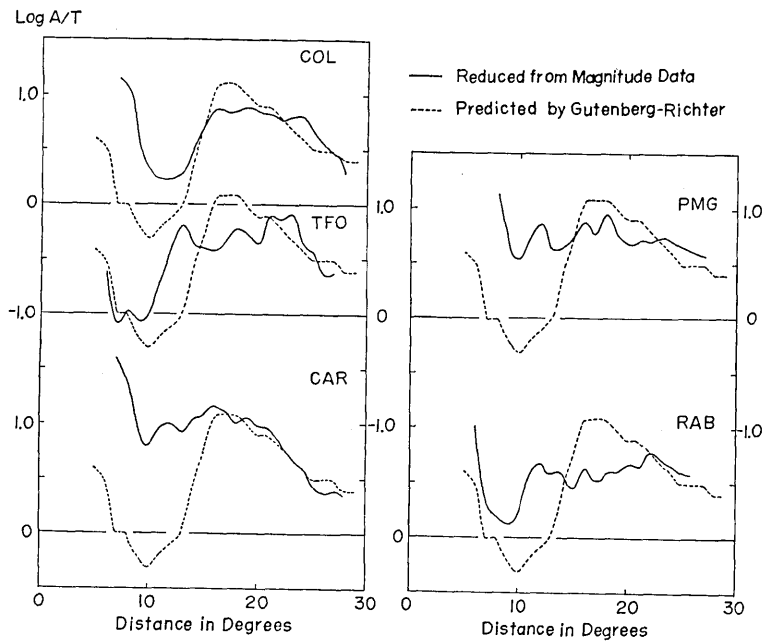


Fig. 12. Comparison of Amplitude/Period (A/T) versus distance curve reduced from the magnitude data with the curve predicted by Gutenberg and Richter.

$$A_v^2(\Delta) = \frac{I \tan^2 e \sec^2 e (1 + 3 \tan^2 e)^2}{\eta_1 \sin \Delta (\eta^2 \tan^2 e - \eta_0^2 \sin^2 e)^{1/2} \{4 \tan e \tan f + (1 + 3 \tan^2 e)^2\}^2} \left| \frac{dT}{d\Delta} \right|$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} \eta_1 \cos e_1 &= \eta_0 \cos e = dT/d\Delta, \\ \cos^2 e &= 3 \cos^2 f, \end{aligned}$$

and $A_v(\Delta)$ is the amplitude of the vertical component of the P waves, I denotes the energy in this type emitted per unit solid angle from focus and e_1 is the angle which any ray leaving the focus makes with the surface of the earth through the focus (see Bullen, 1963). Knowing the ray parameter $dT/d\Delta$ as a function of the angle of emergence e with use of the above equations, it would be theoretically possible to estimate A_v as a function of Δ for a given earth model. We calculate A_v in case of surface focus for Jeffreys' earth model (1962) which has no asthenosphere low velocity layer. Discontinuous and very erratic behavior of the calculated amplitude curve is caused by some very slight irregularities produced by approximating the earth model with shells in

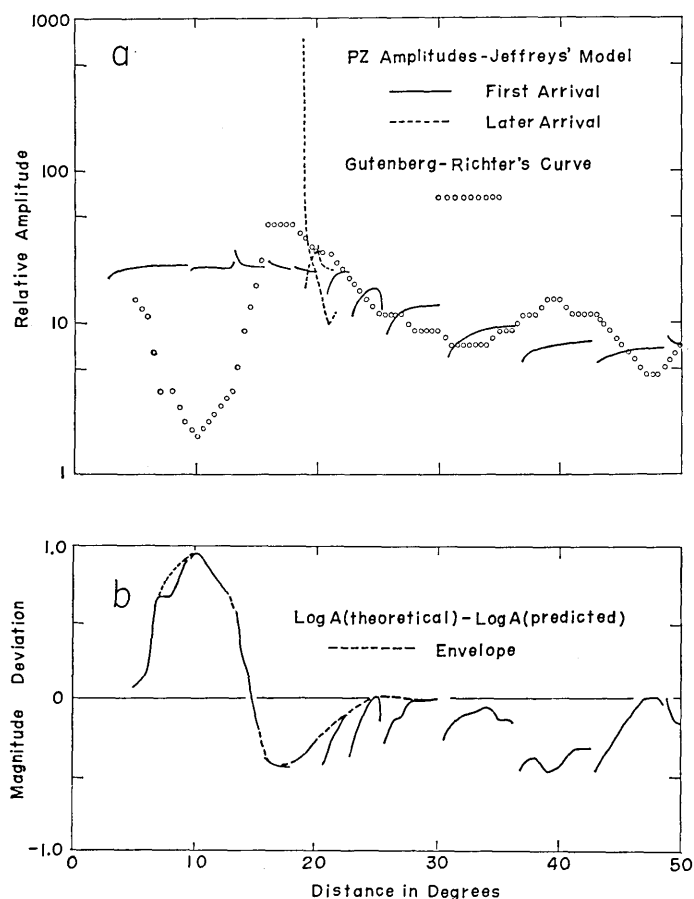


Fig. 13. (a) Vertical component of P wave amplitude theoretically reduced basing on the Jefferys' earth model in comparison to the Q -function. (b) Magnitude deviation calculated from the theoretical and predicted (the Q -function) amplitudes.

which the velocity is given by linear functions of depth. The theoretical curve is smoothed taking its envelop as illustrated in Fig. 13.

Magnitude deviations produced when we assume the theoretical amplitude patterns are actual ones can be given as $\delta m(\Delta) = A_v(\Delta) + Q(\Delta)$, which show large positive values between 5° and 13° corresponding to the low amplitude at the same distance range of Q -function. This pattern of magnitude deviation derived by subtracting the predicted values (Q -function) from the calculated values basing on the Jefferys' model

explains observed magnitude deviation factor $\delta\bar{m}(\Delta)$ for CAR at the distance of more than 9° , for PMG and RAB more than 11° and for COL and TFO more than 13° (Fig. 9). This indicates that in the region around CAR the amplitude versus distance curve can be well approximated by the Jefferys' earth model having no asthenosphere low velocity layer. As a conclusion, the information of the vertical velocity structure in the crust and upper mantle is quite important to construct the calibrating function in the near and regional distances.

5. Critical Remarks on USCGS Magnitude Determination

The USCGS magnitude is an average of the individual station magnitudes. Prior to October 31, 1966 the magnitude was the logarithm of the average of the $A/T \times 10^Q$ values where Q is the distance-depth factor as defined by Gutenberg and Richter, A is the P wave amplitude in microns, and T is the period in seconds. Values which deviate from the average by the equivalent of 0.7 unit of magnitude at any point in the computation, or which are associated with P readings having time residuals greater than 10 seconds, are not used in the average and are marked with an asterisk.

The magnitude computation system adopted by USCGS seems to provide reasonable magnitude values without any notable discrepancies in the data processing so long as it is applied to the data report of stations located at the epicentral distance of more than 20° . However, we frequently encounter such cases as the individual station magnitudes determined at $\Delta < 20^\circ$ deviate from those for $\Delta \geq 20^\circ$ by as much as 0.7 magnitude units or more as mentioned in the previous section. The typical examples of such cases showing notable discrepancy in magnitude computation by USCGS are found for earthquakes located at $\Delta < 20^\circ$ from CAR. Overestimation of magnitudes by USCGS as exemplified in Table 3 and Fig. 14 is due to (1) the application of the Gutenberg-Richter Q -function for the distance of $\Delta < 20^\circ$ in the calculation of individual station magnitudes and (2) improper setting of criterion for the data selection in taking an average of the individual station magnitudes. Thus, the USCGS magnitude will be improved by (1) taking an average of individual station magnitudes after correcting the regional deviation of the individual station magnitudes for $\Delta < 20^\circ$ or (2) taking an average of individual station magnitudes for distance of $\Delta \geq 20^\circ$. The latter

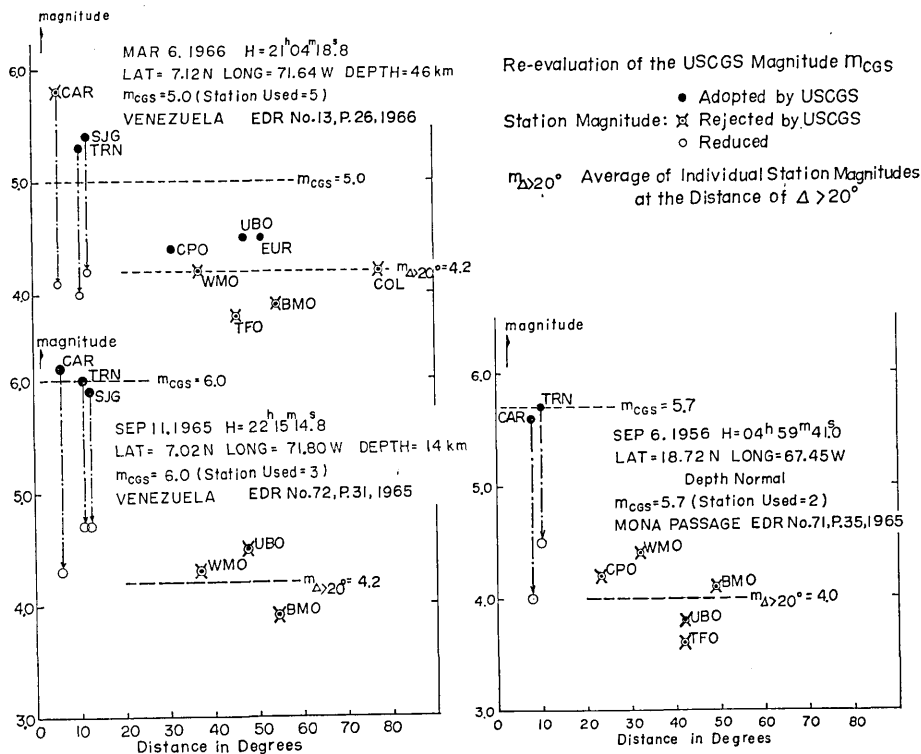


Fig. 14. Examples of re-evaluation of the USCGS magnitude Reduced values (open circle) for CAR, TRN and SJG are calculated by use of the magnitude deviation factor $\delta \bar{m}(\Delta)$ for CAR Station Name Abbreviations CAR: Caracas, Venezuela/TRN: Trinidad, West Indies/SJG: San Juan, Puerto Rico/CPO: Cumberland Plateau, Tennessee/WMO: Wichita Mountains, Oklahoma/UBO: Uinta Basin, Utah/TFO: Tonto Forest, Arizona/EUR: Eureka, Nevada/BMO: Blue Mountains, Oregon/COL: College Outpost, Alaska.

method can be proposed as a practical data processing in the magnitude determination.

Conclusion

(1) Available distance range of the calibrating function $Q(\Delta)$ provided by Gutenberg and Richter as a worldwide standard should be limited to the distance range of more than 20° .

(2) Overestimation of magnitude by as much as 0.5 to 1.5 magnitude units in the epicentral distance between 5° and 13° relative to the magnitude at teleseismic distances of more than 20° shows that the

zone of low amplitude signals predicted by Gutenberg and Richter in the distance range around 10° does not exist as a worldwide phenomenon.

(3) Jefferys' earth's model provides a fairly good approximation of the amplitude patterns at the distance of more than 13° for all stations considered.

(4) The information of vertical velocity structure in the crust and upper mantle is quite important to construct calibrating function for the magnitude determinations at near and regional epicentral distances ($\Delta < 30^\circ$).

(5) Re-evaluation of the USCGS magnitudes by rejecting the individual station magnitudes at the distance of $\Delta < 20^\circ$ will provide more reliable sets of magnitude data for the study of regional and worldwide seismicity.

Acknowledgements

The author would like to express his sincere thanks to Prof. S. Miyamura for his valuable advice and guidance. We are also indebted to Dr. H. Kanamori for the use of his computer program for calculations of the travel times and ray parameters of seismic signals.

References

- BULLEN, K. E., An Introduction to the Theory of Seismology. 3rd ed., Cambridge University Press, 1963.
- CARDER, D. S., Don TOCHER, Charles BUFE, S. W. Stewart, Joseph EISLER and Eduard BERG, Seismic wave arrivals from Longshot, 0° to 27° , *Bull. Seismol. Soc. Am.*, **57**, 573-590, 1967.
- CARPENTER, E. W., P. D. MARSHALL, and A. DOUGLAS, The amplitude-distance curve for short period teleseismic *P* waves, *Geophys. J.*, **12**, in press, 1967.
- CLEARY, J., Analysis of the amplitudes of short-period *P* waves recorded by long range seismic measurements stations range 30° to 102° , *J. Geophys. Res.* **72**, 4705-4712, 1967.
- GUTENBERG, B. and C. F. RICHTER, Magnitude and energy of earthquakes, *Ann. di Geofis.*, **9**, 1-15, 1956.
- JEFFREYS, H., The Earth, 4th Edition, Cambridge University Press, 1962.
- VANEK, J. and J. STELZNER, The problem of magnitude calibrating functions for body waves. *Ann. di Geofis.* **13**, 393-407, 1960.
-

22. P波の振巾の地域性とマグニチュードの決定について (I)

地震研究所 溝 上 恵

Gutenberg-Richter (1956) によってあたえられた Q -function が震央距離 $\Delta \geq 30^\circ$ の P 波の振巾と Δ との関係にあたえるよい近似関数であることは観測および理論からたしかめられている。しかしあさい震源 ($H \leq 50$ km) をもつ地震のマグニチュード m_{pz} が $\Delta \geq 30^\circ$ できめられたものと $\Delta < 30^\circ$ できめられたものとは顕著な相違を示す場合がある。これは Q -function が $\Delta < 30^\circ$ ではかならずしも P 波の振巾と Δ との関係にあたえるよい近似関数ではないことをしめしている。特に地域によって $5^\circ \leq \Delta < 13^\circ$ できめられた m_{pz} が $\Delta \geq 30^\circ$ できめられた m_{pz} と比較して、0.5 ないし 1.5 程度おきくみつめられる傾向があるという事実は、 Q -function によってあたえられる $\Delta = 10^\circ$ 近傍の P 波の振巾が極度にちいさくみつめられすぎていることに対応する。

COL, TFO, CAR, PMG, RAB の各観測点の周辺 ($\Delta = 30^\circ$) におきた地震 ($H \leq 50$ km) について、USCGS の EDR に報告されている初動 P 波の垂直成分の最大振巾、その周期 (1 sec 前後) およびこれらからもとめられたマグニチュード m_{pz} をつかって、これらの観測点の周辺の地域での P 波の振巾の Δ による変化およびそれがマグニチュードの数値におよぼす影響について考察した。その結果つぎのような結論をえた。

- (1) Gutenberg-Richter の Q -function がマグニチュード決定のための世界全体に対する標準関数として使える震央距離の範囲は $\Delta \geq 20^\circ$ である。
- (2) $5^\circ \leq \Delta < 13^\circ$ できめられたマグニチュード m_{pz} が $\Delta \geq 20^\circ$ できめられたマグニチュード m_{pz} に対して、地域によって 0.5 ないし 1.5 程度おきくなる。これは Q -function によってあたえられているような $\Delta = 10^\circ$ 近傍で P 波の振巾が極度にちいさくなるような現象が世界各地で共通にみとめられるようなものではないことをしめしている。
- (3) マントル上部におけるいわゆる“低速度層”をもたない Jefferys (1962) の地球モデルにもとずいて計算された P 波の振巾はマグニチュード決定のためのかかなりよい標準関数にあたえるものであり、すくなくとも $\Delta \geq 13^\circ$ に対しては世界全体に対する標準関数として使用することができるとおもわれる。
- (4) マグニチュード m_{pz} を地域によるひずみがないように決定するためには地殻および上部マントルでの P 波の速度分布の地域性によって生ずる振巾の地域性を考慮にいれる必要がある。
- (5) 以上のことから世界全体のサイスミニティを比較するためには、各地震について USCGS によってきめられている観測点別の m_{pz} から $\Delta \geq 20^\circ$ の観測点での m_{pz} だけをえらび、それらを平均してその地震のマグニチュードとすることがもっとも実際的な方法であるとおもわれる。