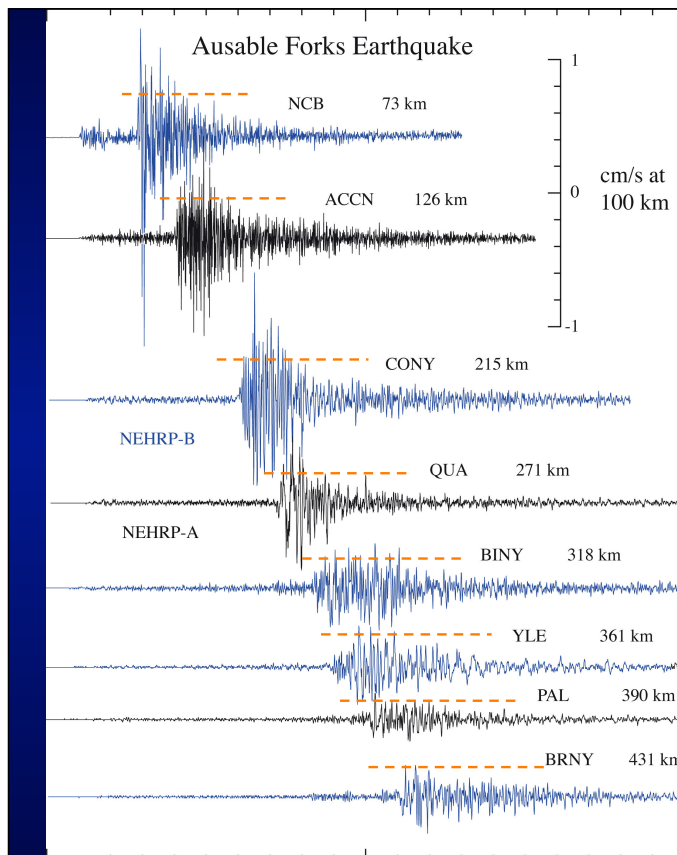


# Regional Spectral Analysis of Moderate Earthquakes in Northeastern North America

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We analyzed the Virginia earthquake using the same technique that we used for the Canadian earthquakes, considering stations  $r < 600$  km

- ✧ We analyzed spectra from many new stations. The Mid-Atlantic broadband and accelerograph stations are generally sited on stiff rock instead of hard rock and can be somewhat quirky
- ✧ We had to consider directivity, which had not been necessary for the Canadian earthquakes



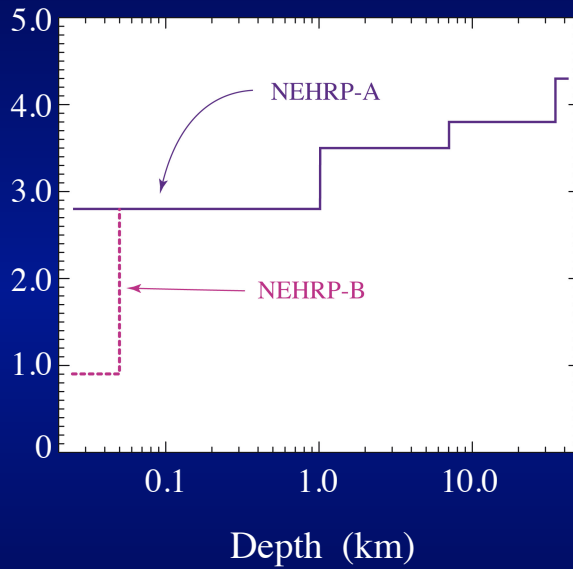
“Record Section” EW-  
Component  
Seismograms

Amplitudes  
Normalized for  
Distance as  $r^{1/2}$

Hard Rock  
(NEHRP-A)  
& Soft Rock  
(NEHRP-B)

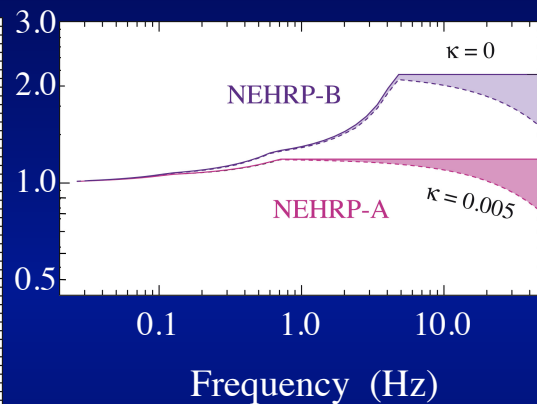
Avoid resonant sites  
(sediment on rock)

## S-Wave Velocity (km/s)



There are approximately twice as many NEHRP-A as B sites.

## Site Amplification $S_I(f)$



Using only NEHRP-A and B stations greatly reduces the site variability. NEHRP-B sites can exhibit resonances.

$$|\dot{u}(r, f)| = \frac{\bar{F} F^s S(f)}{g(r, r_o)} \exp(-\pi f r / \beta Q) \frac{\dot{M}_o(f)}{4 \pi \rho_o \beta_o^3}$$

$\bar{F} F^s$  - free surface amplification and average radiation pattern

$S(f)$  - site amplification computed using average impedance from Boore and Joyner (1997)

$$g(r, r_o) = \begin{cases} r & r \leq r_o \\ (r_o r)^{1/2} & r > r_o \end{cases} \quad \text{- geometrical spreading from Street et al. (1975) with } r_o = 50 \text{ km}$$

$Q = Q_o f^q$  - anelastic attenuation form of Aki and Chouet (1975)

$\rho_o \beta_o$  - density and S-wave velocity at the source depth

