

THE 1998 ANNUAL SUMMARY OF THE ISC BULLETIN

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Abstract



Conclusions

- 1.** The 1998 ISC Bulletin remains the most comprehensive global source of seismic parametric data. The overall mb completeness threshold is found to be as low as 4.0, although the ISC mb values are negatively biased comparing to those of NEIC.
- 2.** 75% of the ISC events above completeness threshold are located based on station readings from at least two networks.
- 3.** The ISC Bulletin events generally have smaller station azimuthal gap than those of NEIC or EIDC (GSETT-3).
- 4.** The use of phases other than P is needed to improve locations of some events above the completeness threshold.
- 5.** NEIC, EIDC, China and Nepal contribute about 95% of all body wave amplitudes. The ISC would benefit from other agencies contributing amplitudes more often.
- 6.** The number of events discovered by the ISC, based on unassociated station reports, declines as more comprehensive local reports are received.
- 7.** The ISC would benefit from station reports contributed as associated to known hypocentres, if at all possible.

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[Poster](#)

The ISC finished analysing 1998 data in December 2000. The Bulletin is available from <http://www.isc.ac.uk> as well as on the ISC CD Volume 9. This poster presentation is the first of its kind. It is intended to give a brief overview of the data published in the Bulletin. It includes the map of Institutions and types of parametric data they have provided for 1998, including the new data sources. Regional seismicity maps together with magnitude frequency plots and estimates of completeness are discussed. A statistics of reported phase arrival times and amplitudes are presented. The most frequently contributing stations with characteristics of their reporting patterns are shown. Overall completeness, statistics of station reports and azimuthal coverage are compared with those of largest international data centres. The parameters of new events found by the ISC during the year are given. A content of the ISC unassociated data stream is discussed. A map of the ISC events, for which digital waveforms are currently available online from other sources is shown. A map of all known artificial events is also exhibited.