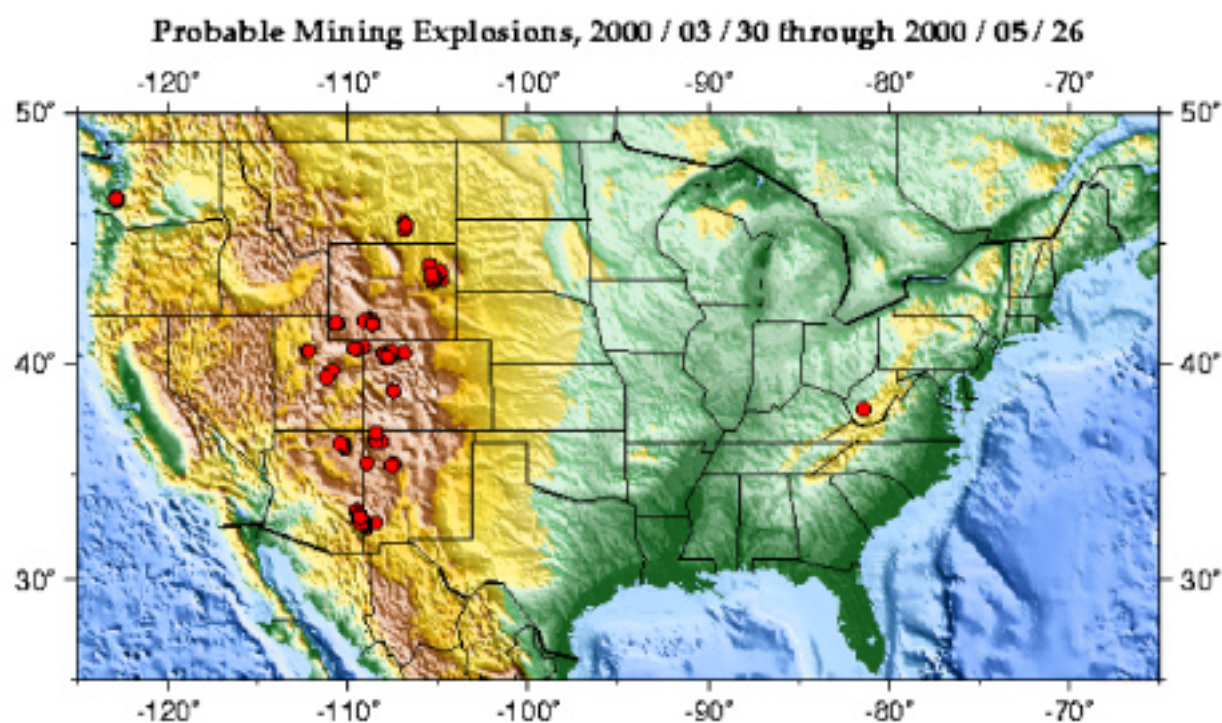




IMPROVED IDENTIFICATION OF MINING EXPLOSION SIGNALS

*Utilization of Calibration Explosions,
Ground Truth and Infrasound*

THE ROLE OF GROUND TRUTH IN IMPROVED IDENTIFICATION OF MINING EXPLOSION SIGNALS



USGS National Earthquake Information Center



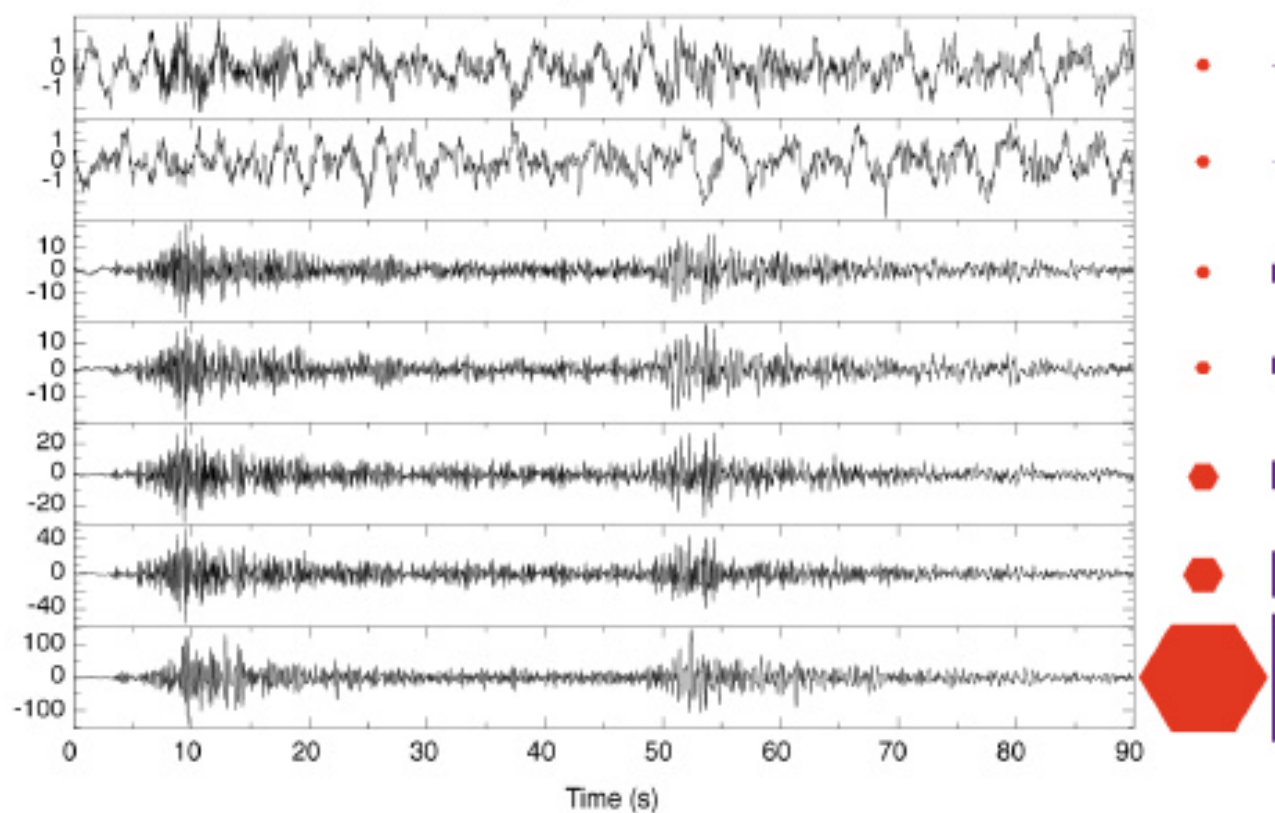
OVERVIEW

- Calibration Explosions for Identification
- Utilization of Array Measurements
- Empirical Ground Truth
- Seismo-Acoustic Array Results



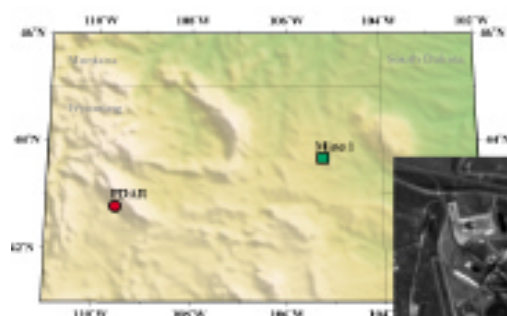
CALIBRATION SHOTS FOR IDENTIFICATION

Single Shots, 5500 to 50000 lbs





CALIBRATION SHOTS FOR IDENTIFICATION





CALIBRATION SHOTS FOR IDENTIFICATION

SINGLE-FIRED EXPLOSIONS

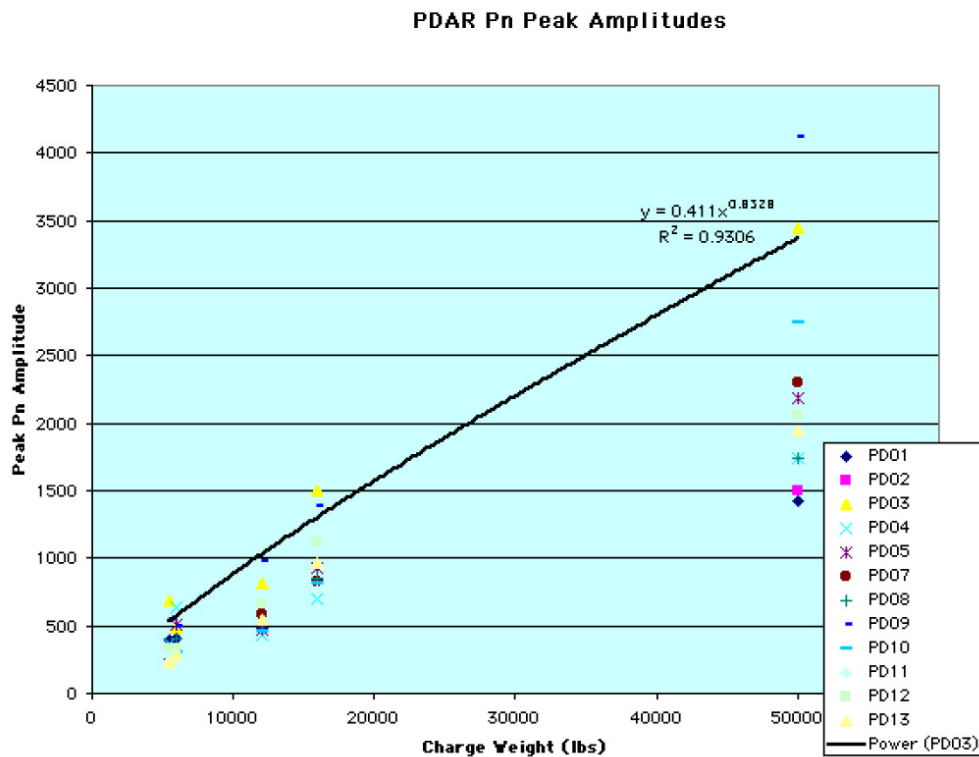
SHOT	SIZE	# BOREHOLES	DISTANCE TO S1
S1	5500 lb	1	-
S2	5500	1	30 m
S3	5500	1	70
S4	6000	1	90
S5	12000	3	390
S6	16000	4	420
24Aug	50000	10	3820



CALIBRATION SHOTS FOR IDENTIFICATION

$$\text{Amplitude} = A W^b$$

$$P_n: \quad b = 0.84 \pm 0.14$$

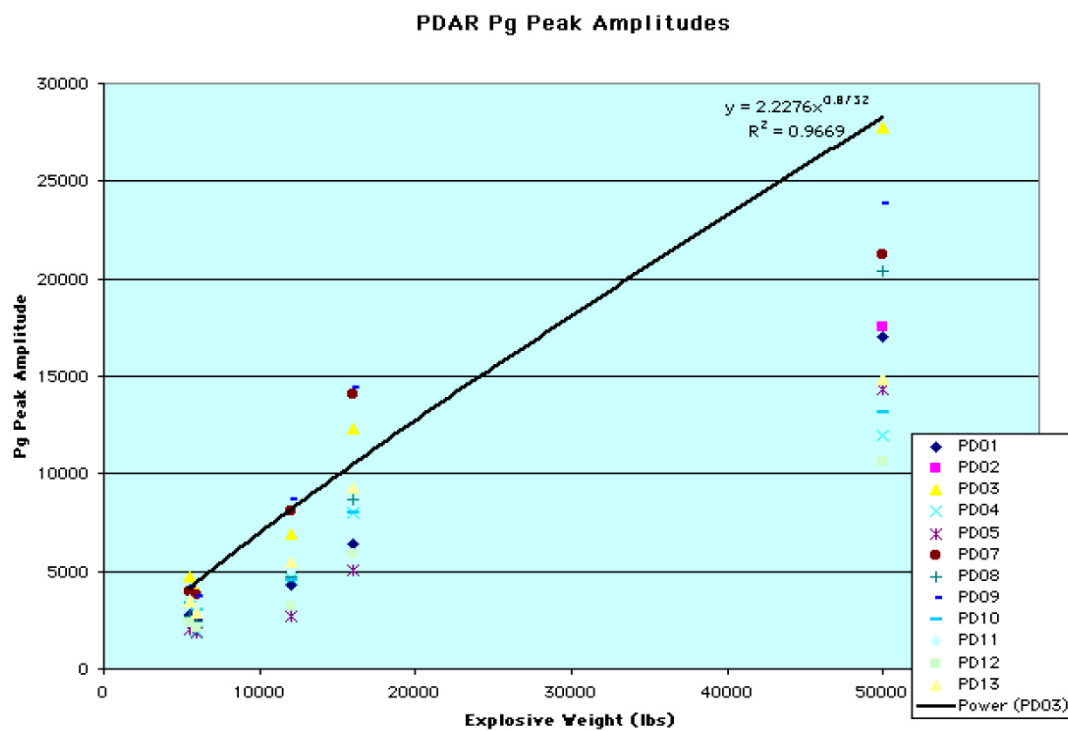




CALIBRATION SHOTS FOR IDENTIFICATION

$$\text{Amplitude} = A W^b$$

$$\text{Pg: } b = 0.84 \pm 0.09$$

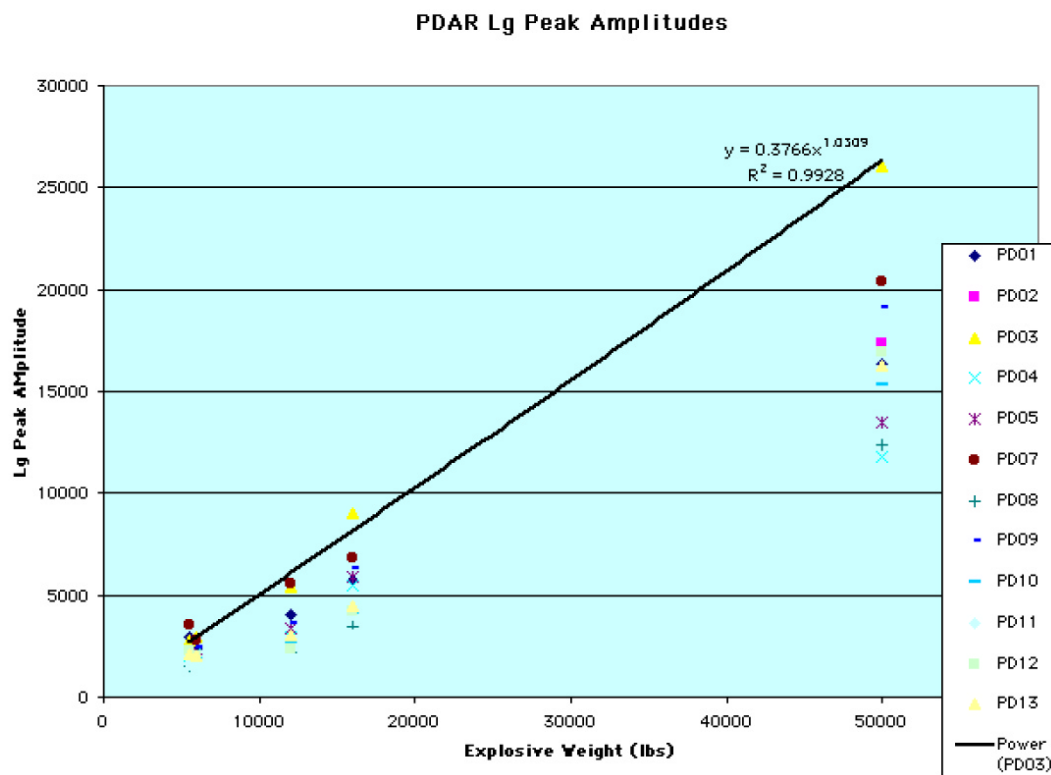




CALIBRATION SHOTS FOR IDENTIFICATION

$$\text{Amplitude} = A W^b$$

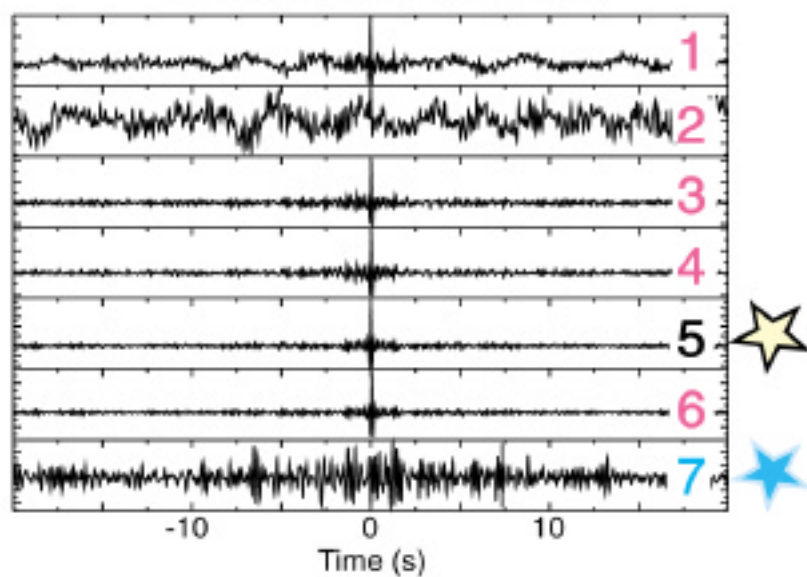
$$\text{Lg: } b = 0.91 \pm 0.08$$





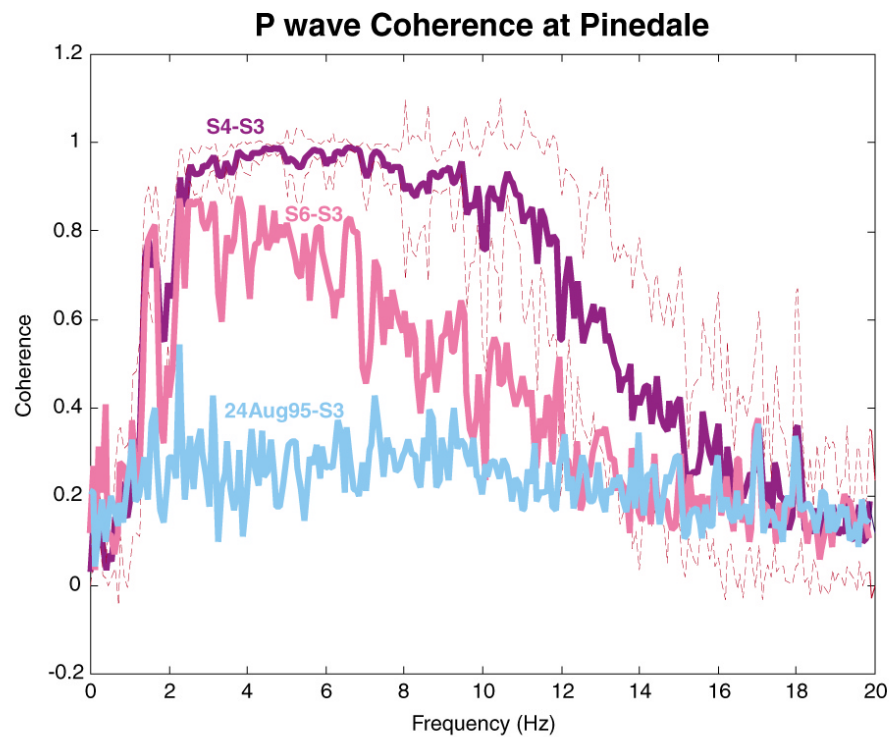
CALIBRATION SHOTS FOR IDENTIFICATION

Cross-Correlation (with s5)



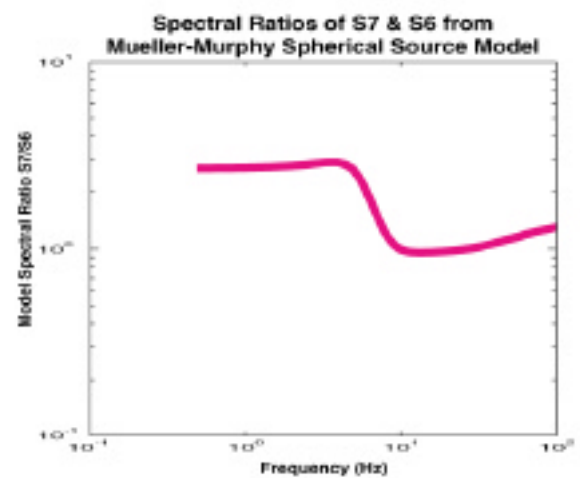
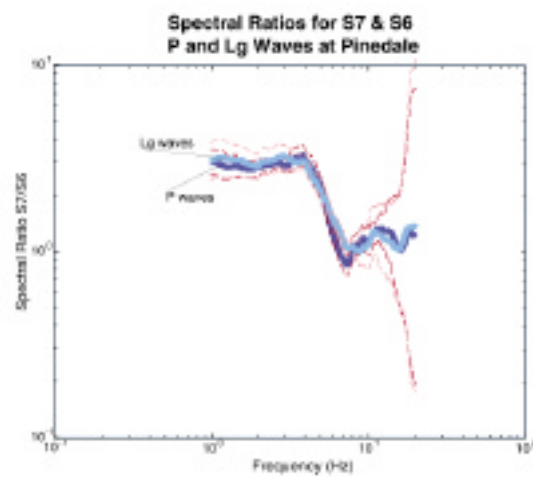


CALIBRATION SHOTS FOR IDENTIFICATION





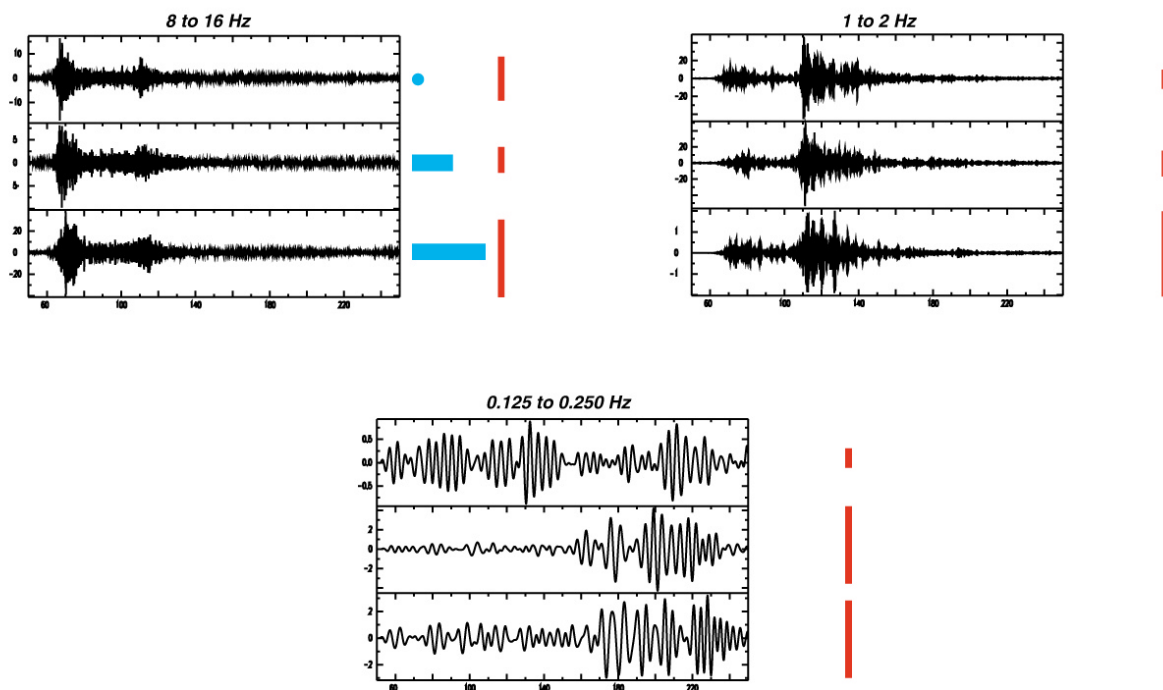
CALIBRATION SHOTS FOR IDENTIFICATION

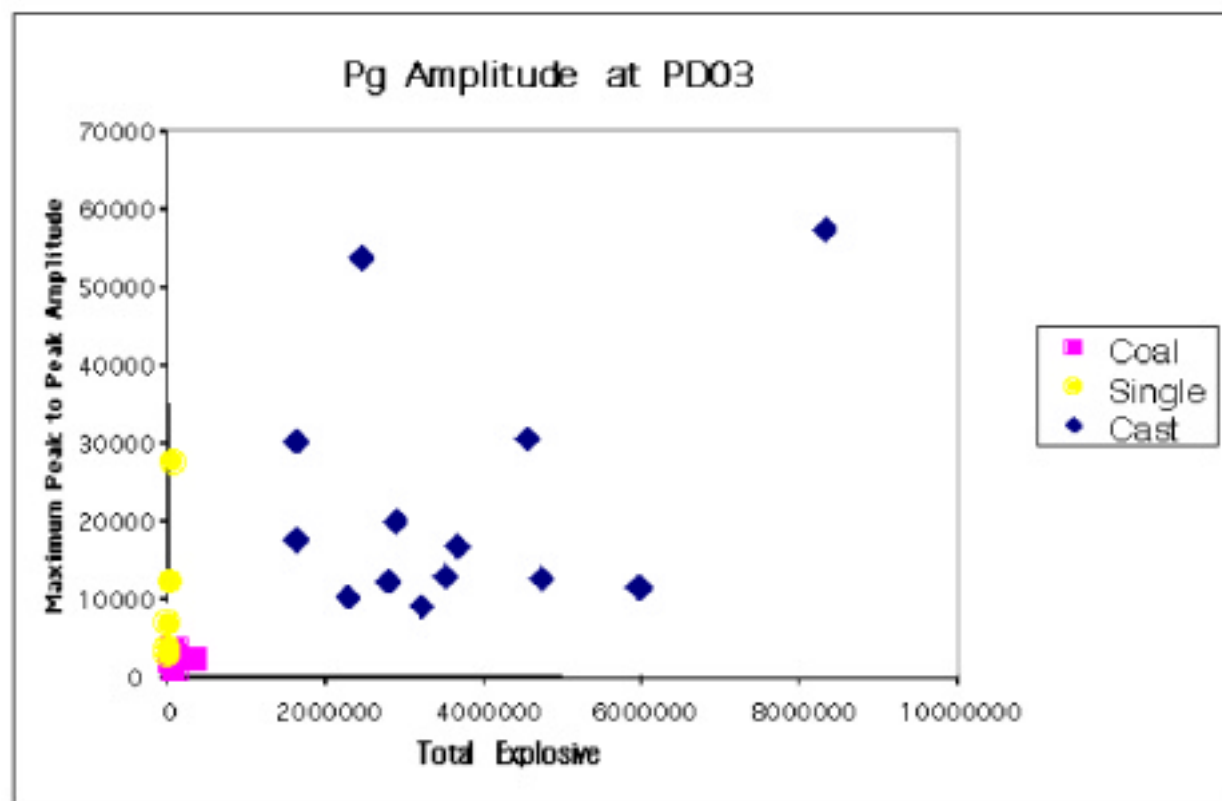




CALIBRATION SHOTS FOR IDENTIFICATION

Single Shot and Cast Shots Comparison Mine 1 at 360 km







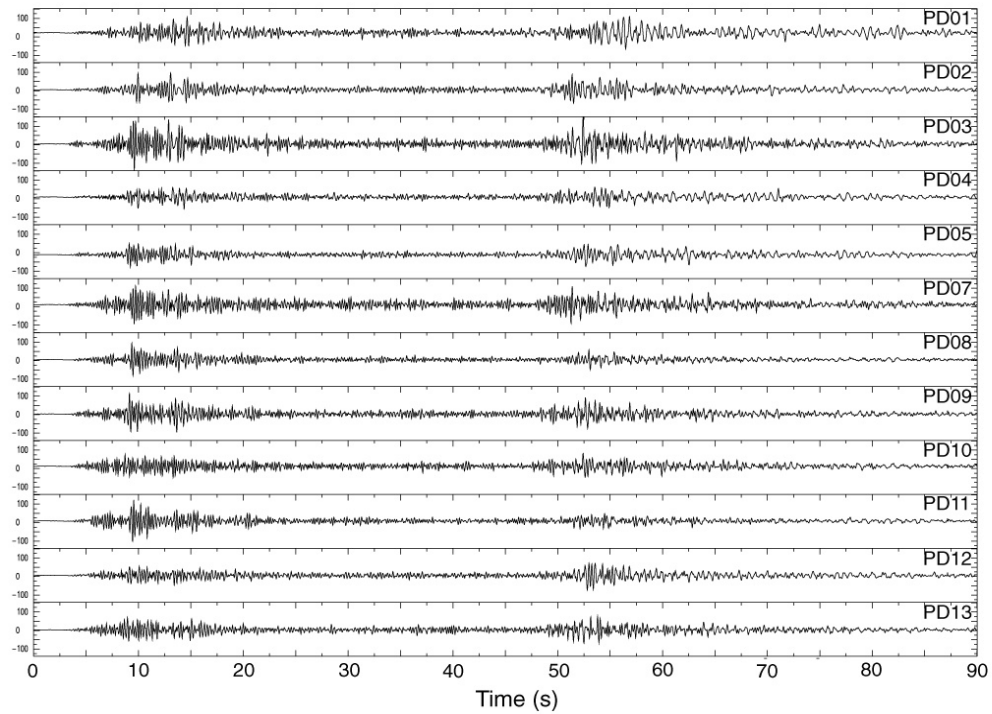
CALIBRATION SHOTS FOR IDENTIFICATION

- Regional amplitude scaling for contained, single-fired explosions follows power law
- Waveform coherence decays with source separation
- Empirical spectral ratios matched with a Mueller-Murphy source model
- Significant waveform shape and amplitude variations observed across the regional array



ARRAY MEASUREMENTS

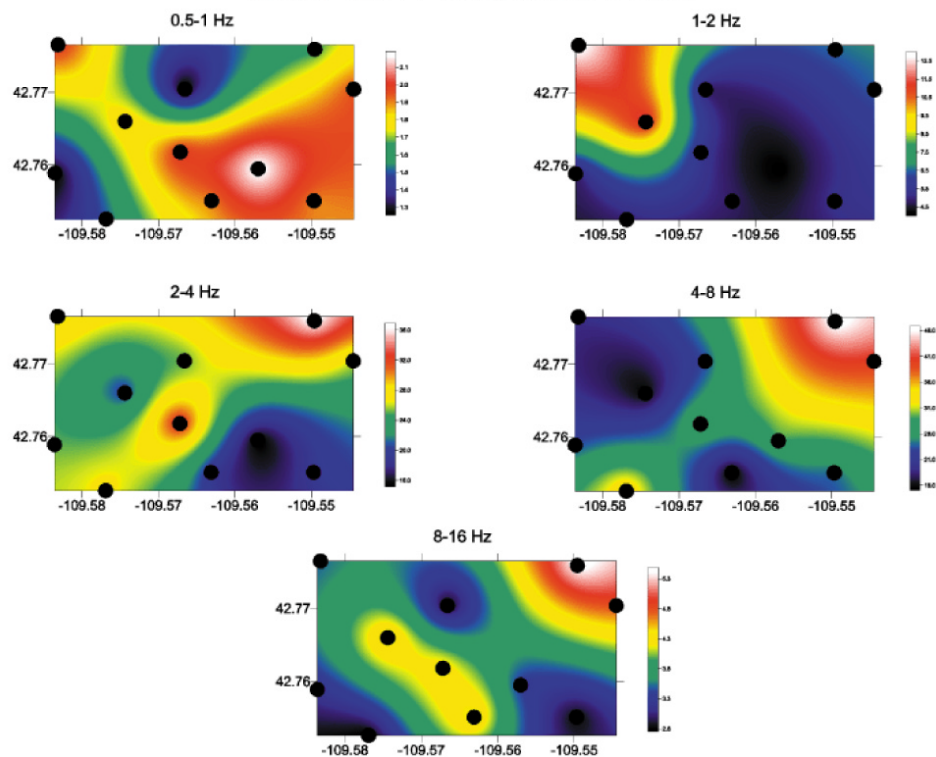
PDAR S7





ARRAY MEASUREMENTS

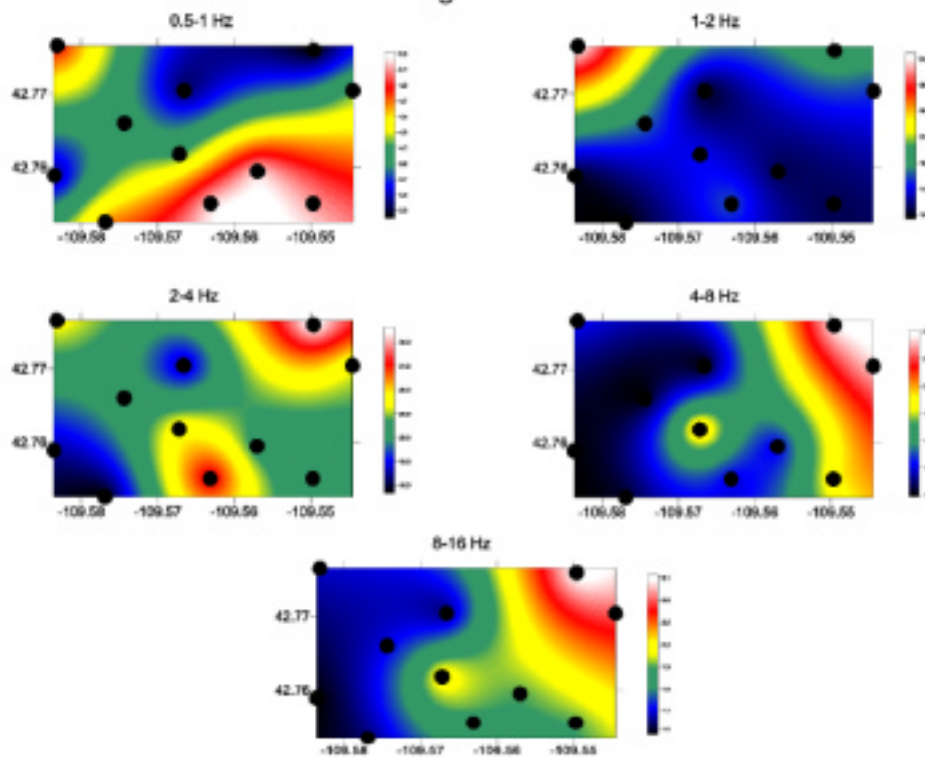
50000 CAL P MAXIMUM PDAR





ARRAY MEASUREMENTS

50000 CAL Lg MAXIMUM PDAR

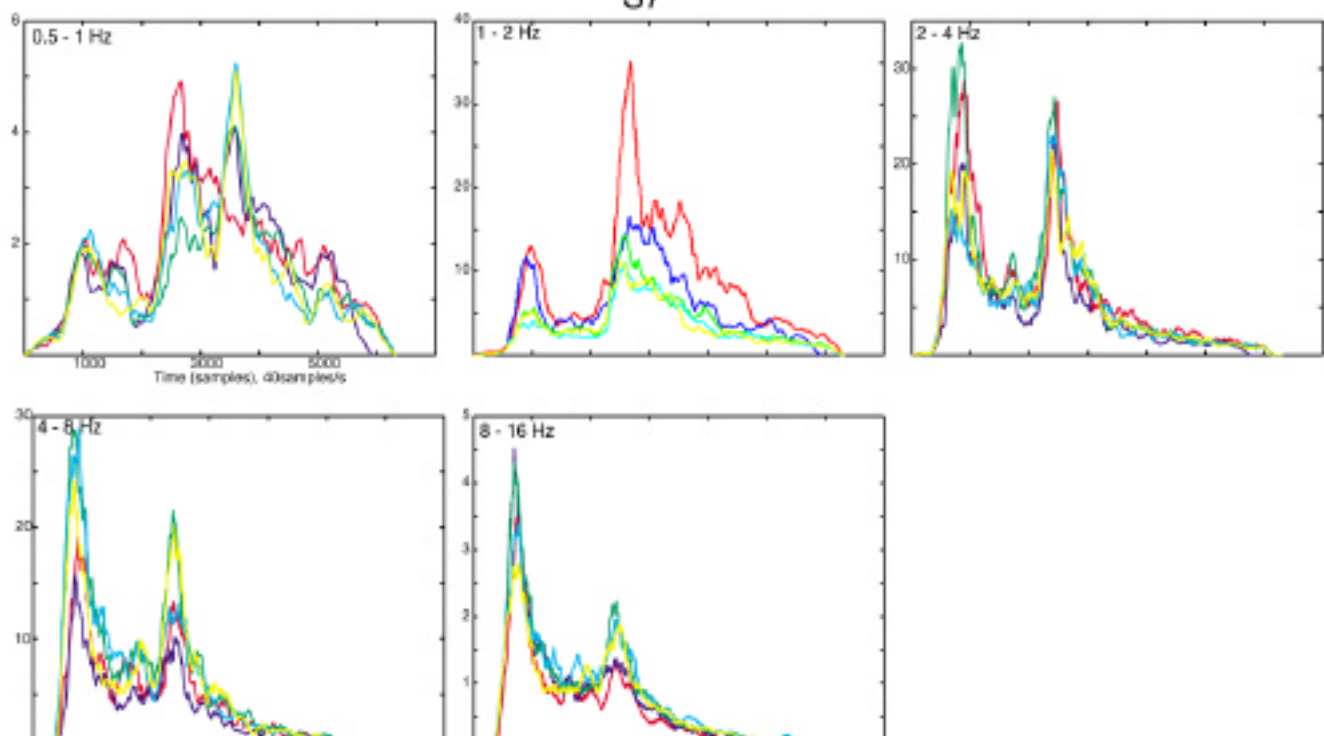




ARRAY MEASUREMENTS

PD01(red), PD04(blue), PD09(green), PD10(cyan), PD13 (yellow)

S7

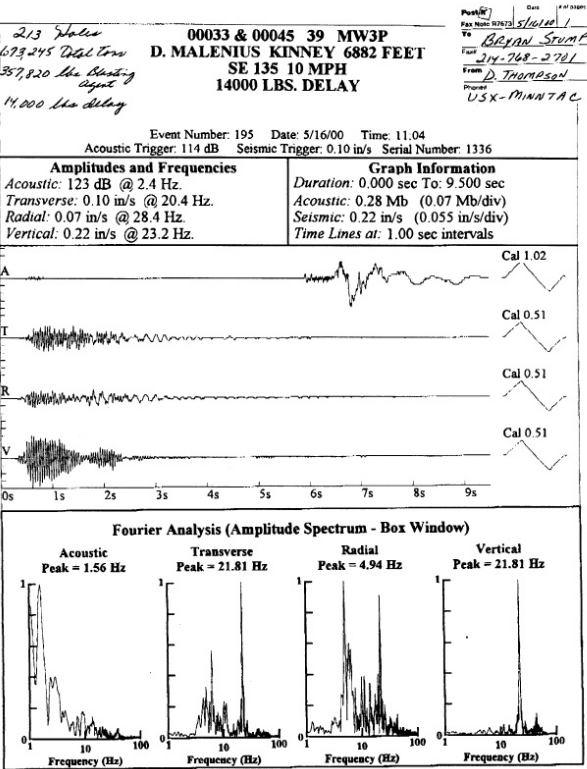




ARRAY MEASUREMENTS

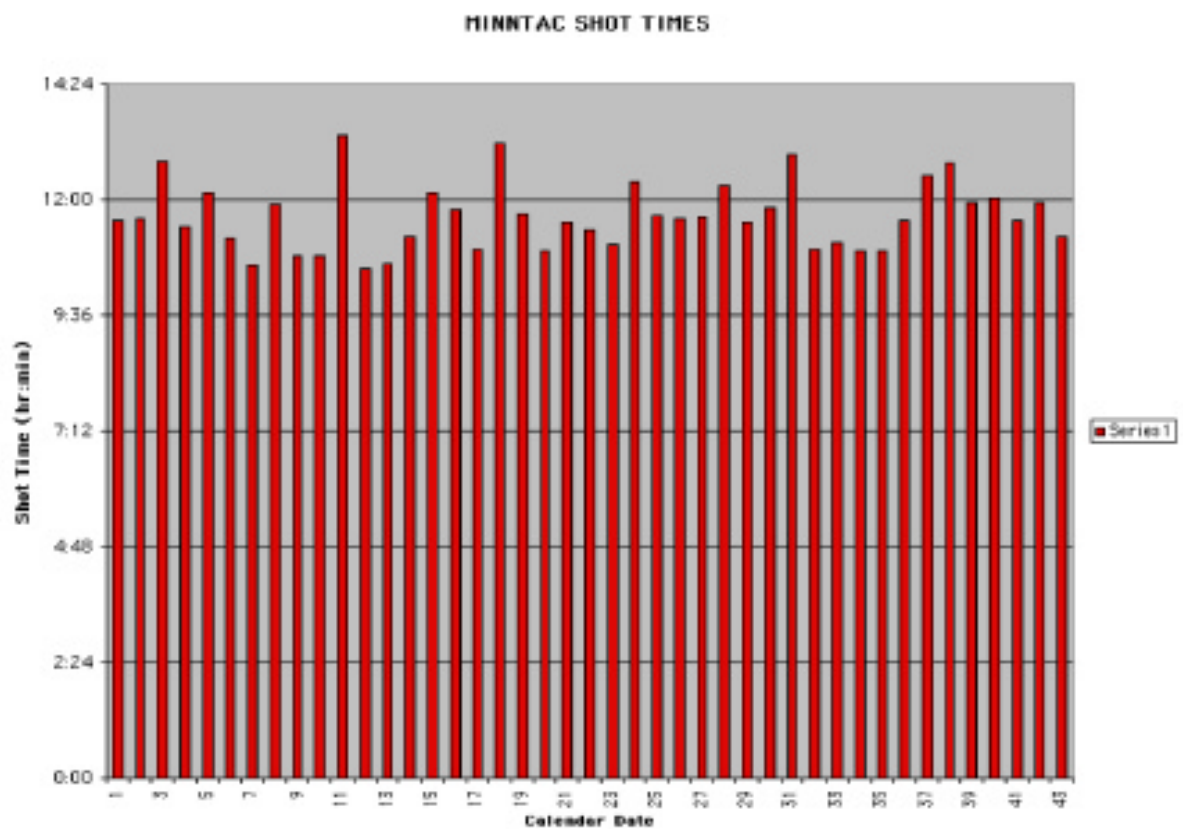
- Frequency dependent amplitude variations quantified for regional arrays
- Spatial patterns of variation similar for Pn, Pg and Lg
- Variation appears to correlate with shallow geology

EMPIRICAL GROUND TRUTH



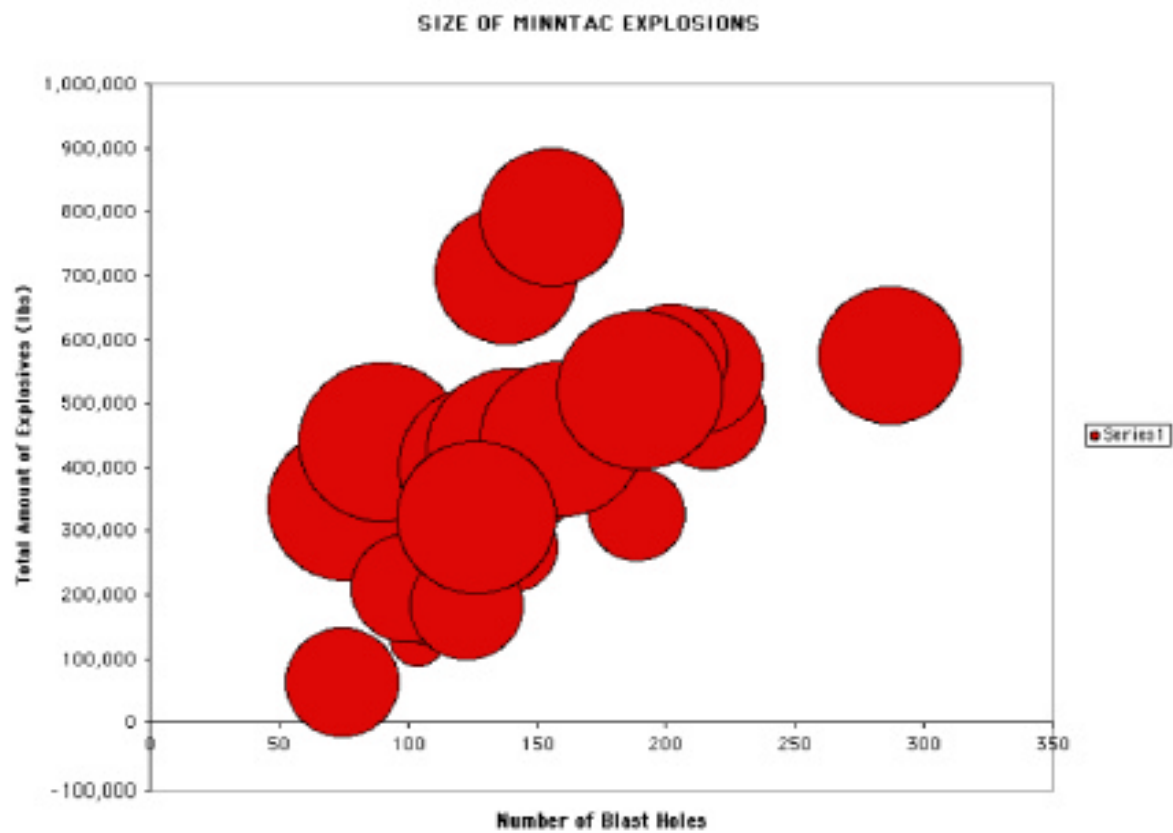


EMPIRICAL GROUND TRUTH





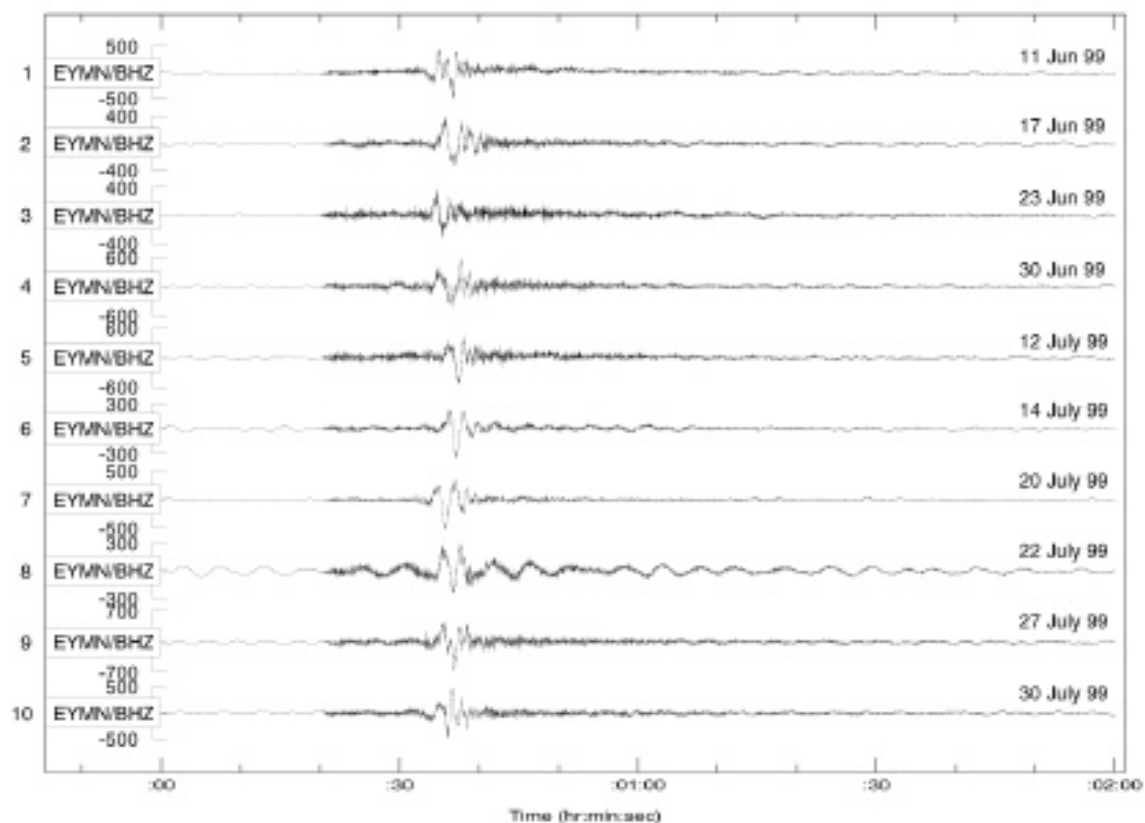
EMPIRICAL GROUND TRUTH





EMPIRICAL GROUND TRUTH

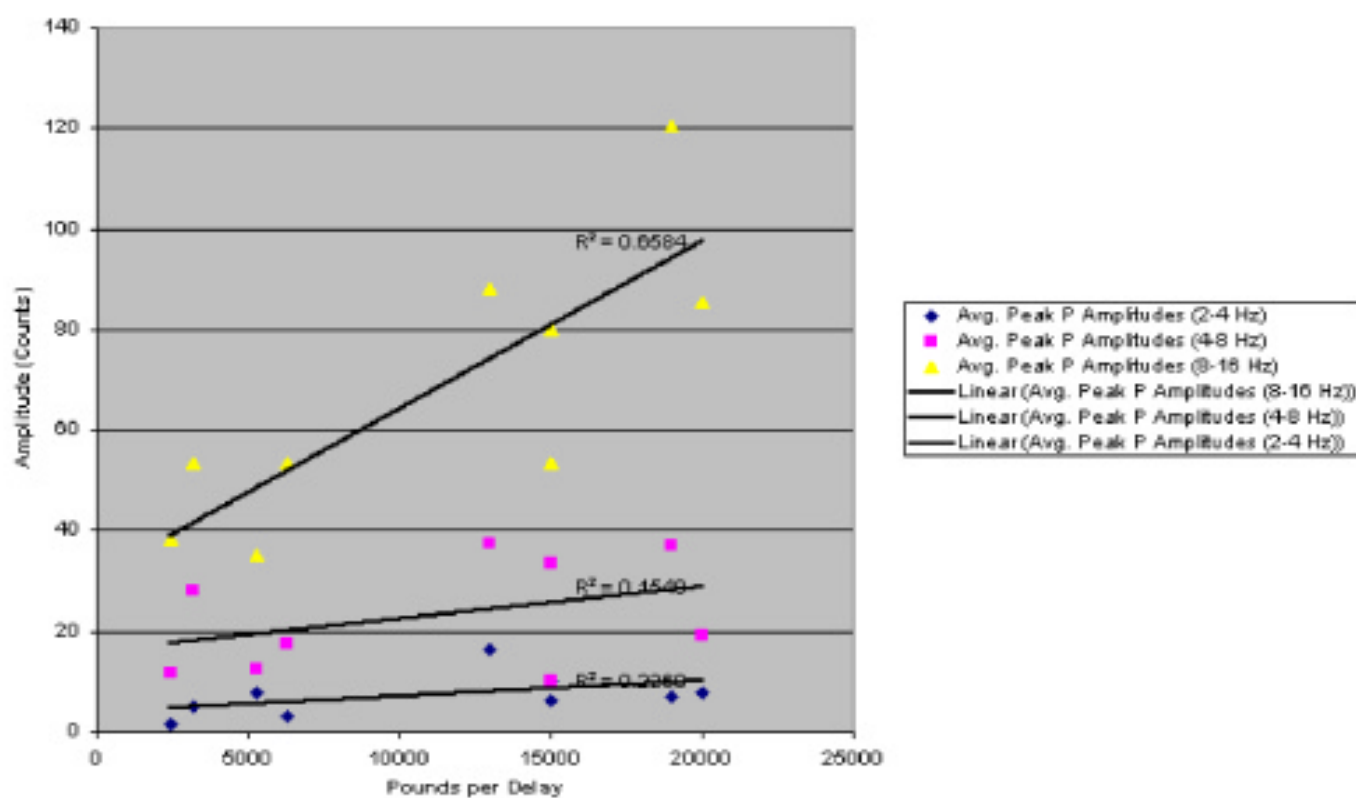
USSteel MINTAC Shots





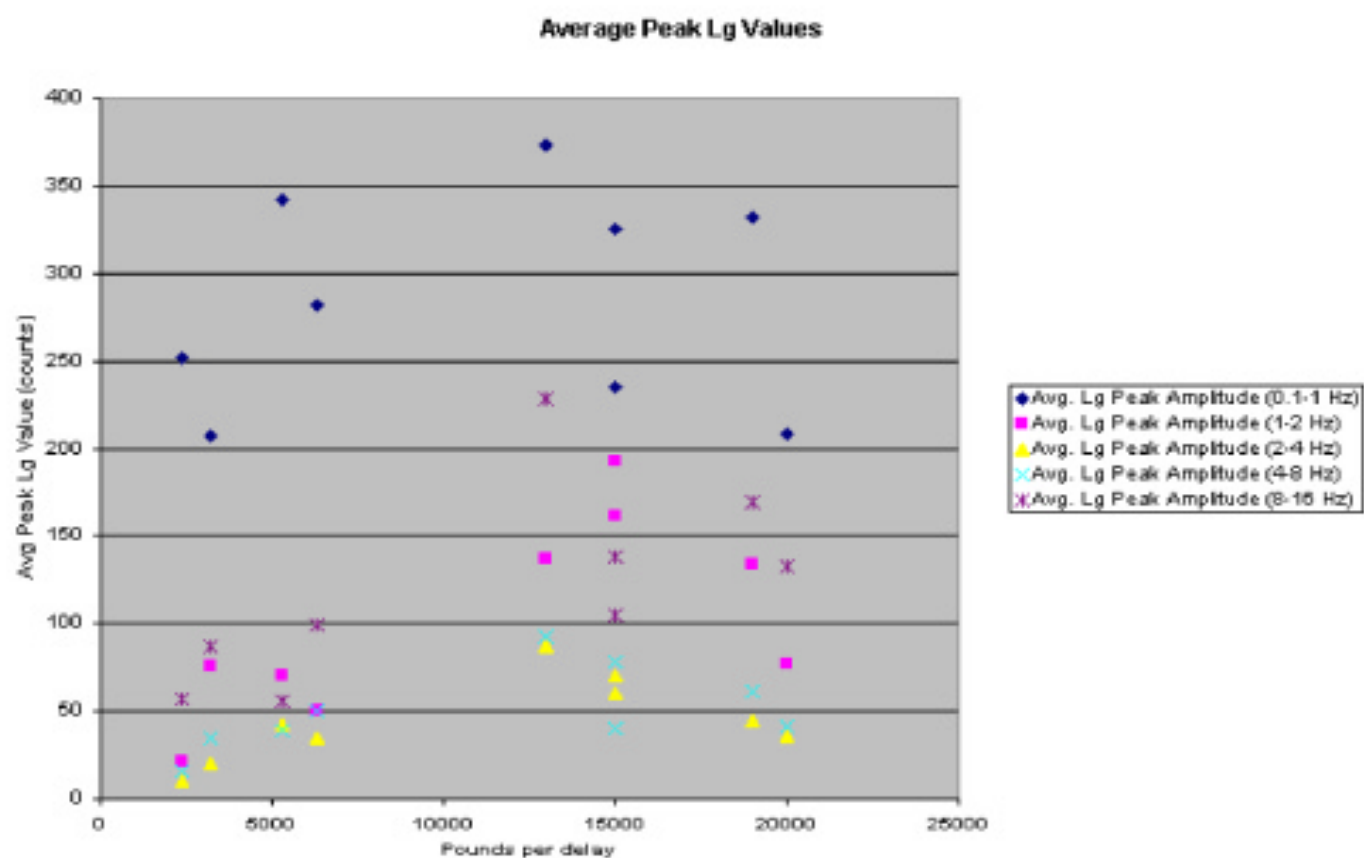
EMPIRICAL GROUND TRUTH

Average P Peak Amplitudes





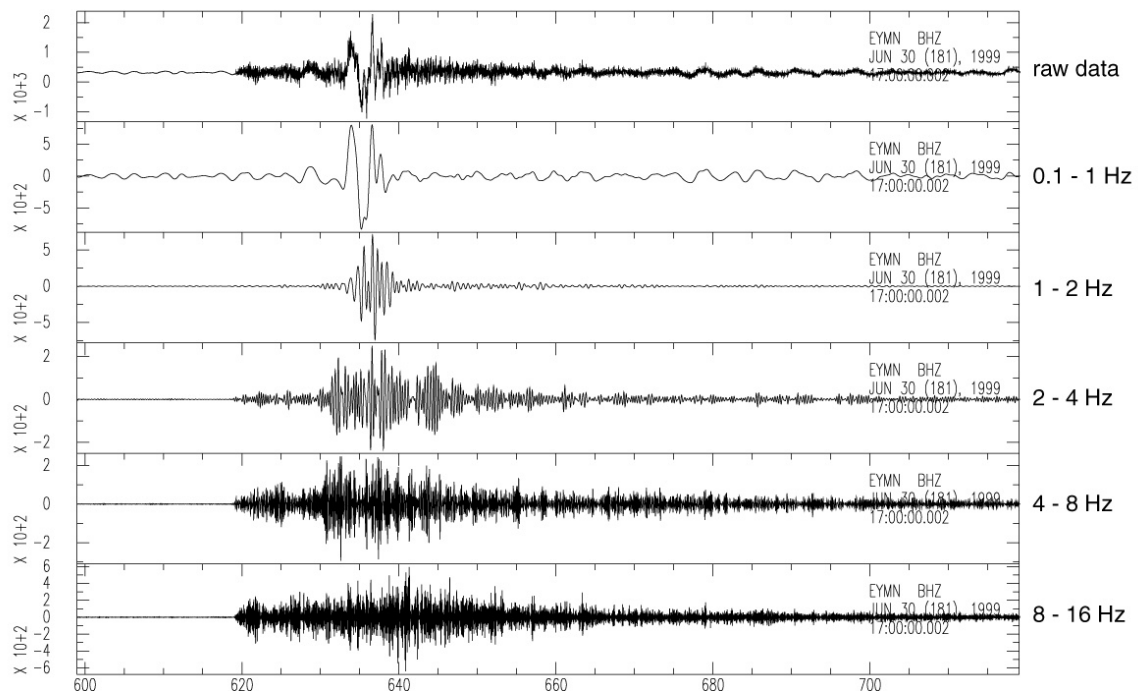
EMPIRICAL GROUND TRUTH





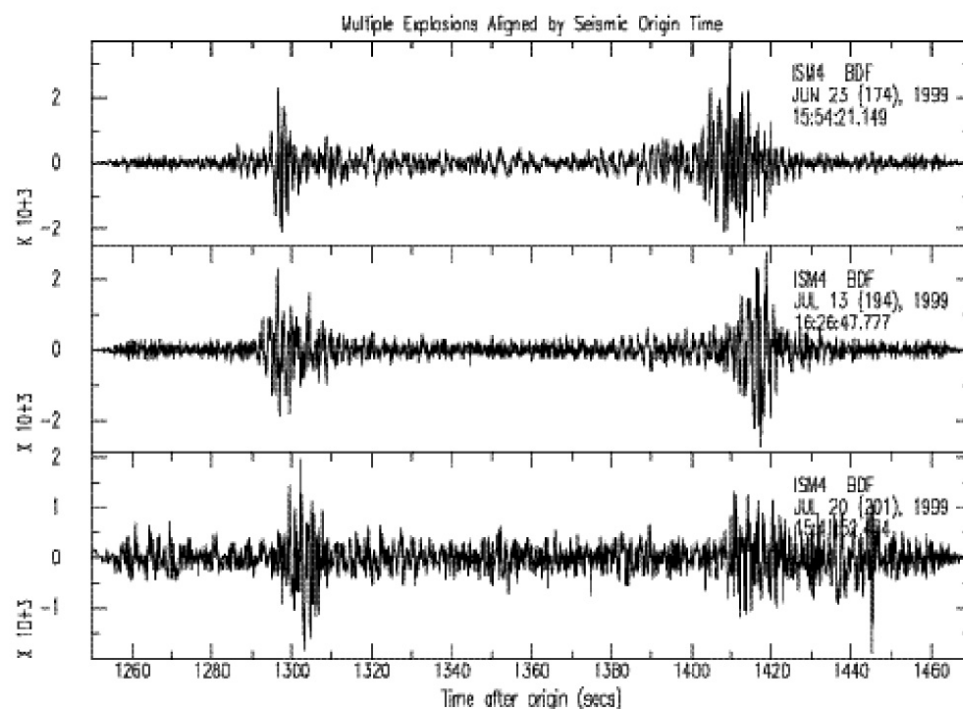
EMPIRICAL GROUND TRUTH

US Steel MINTAC Shot 30 June 1999





EMPIRICAL GROUND TRUTH



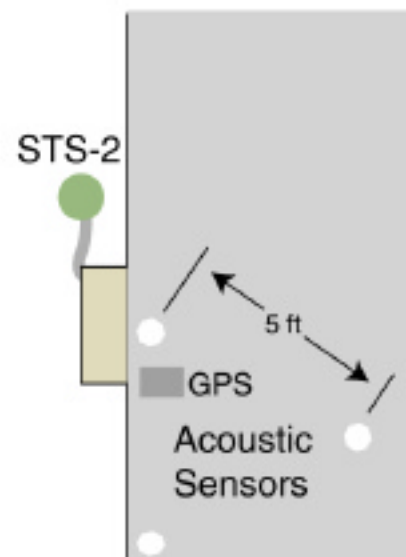
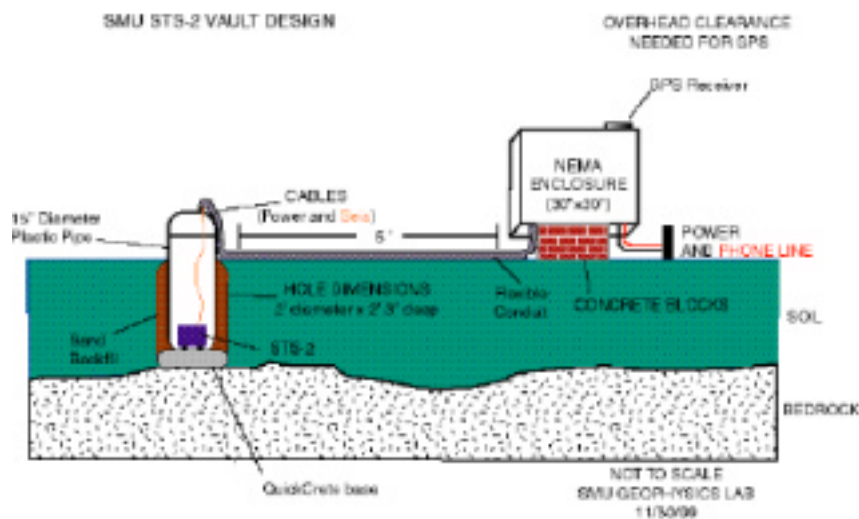


EMPIRICAL GROUND TRUTH





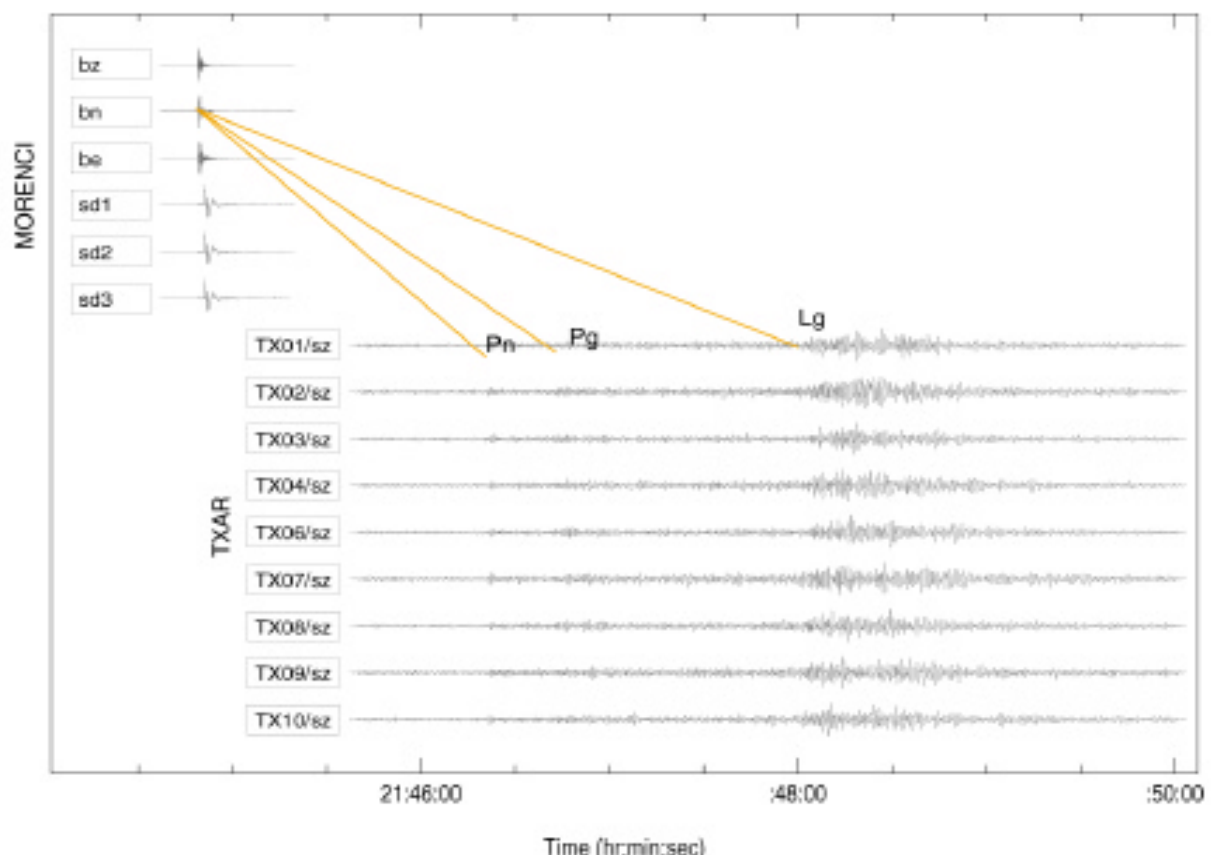
EMPIRICAL GROUND TRUTH





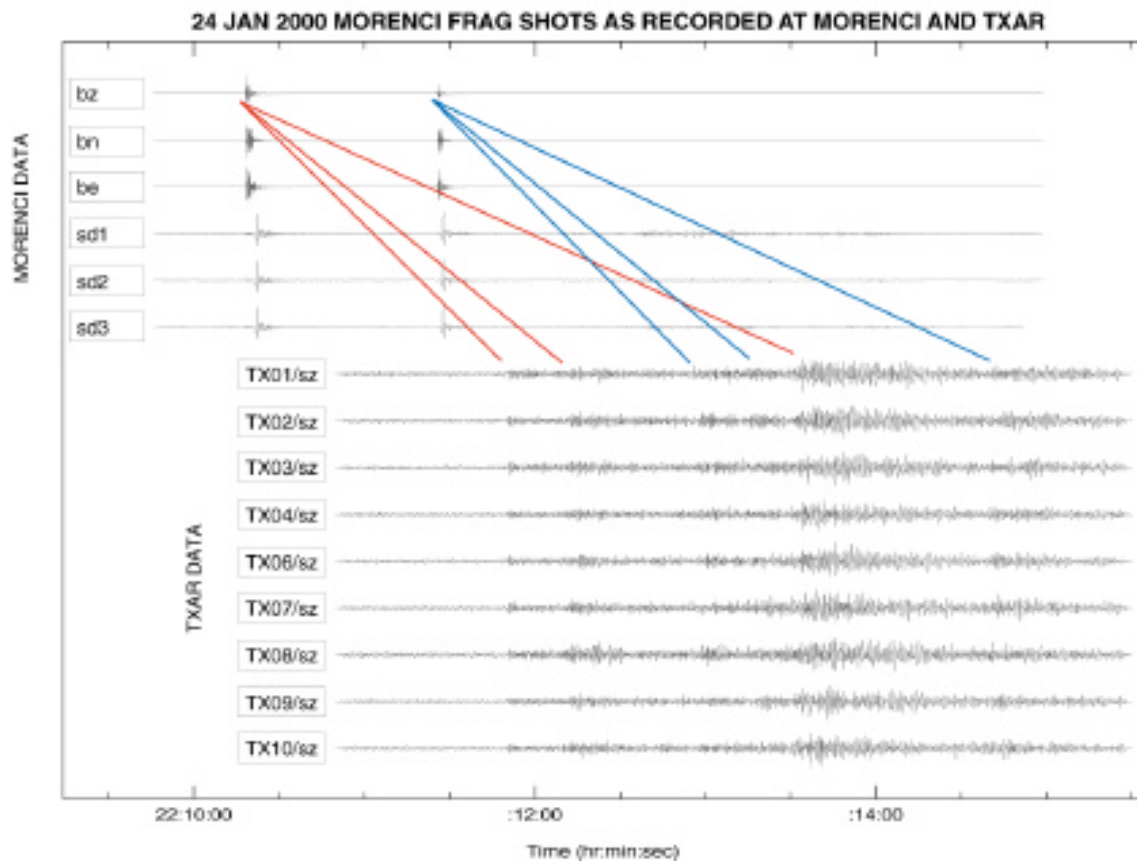
EMPIRICAL GROUND TRUTH

25 JAN 2000 MORENCI FRAGMENTATION SHOT AS RECORDED AT MORENCI AND TXAR



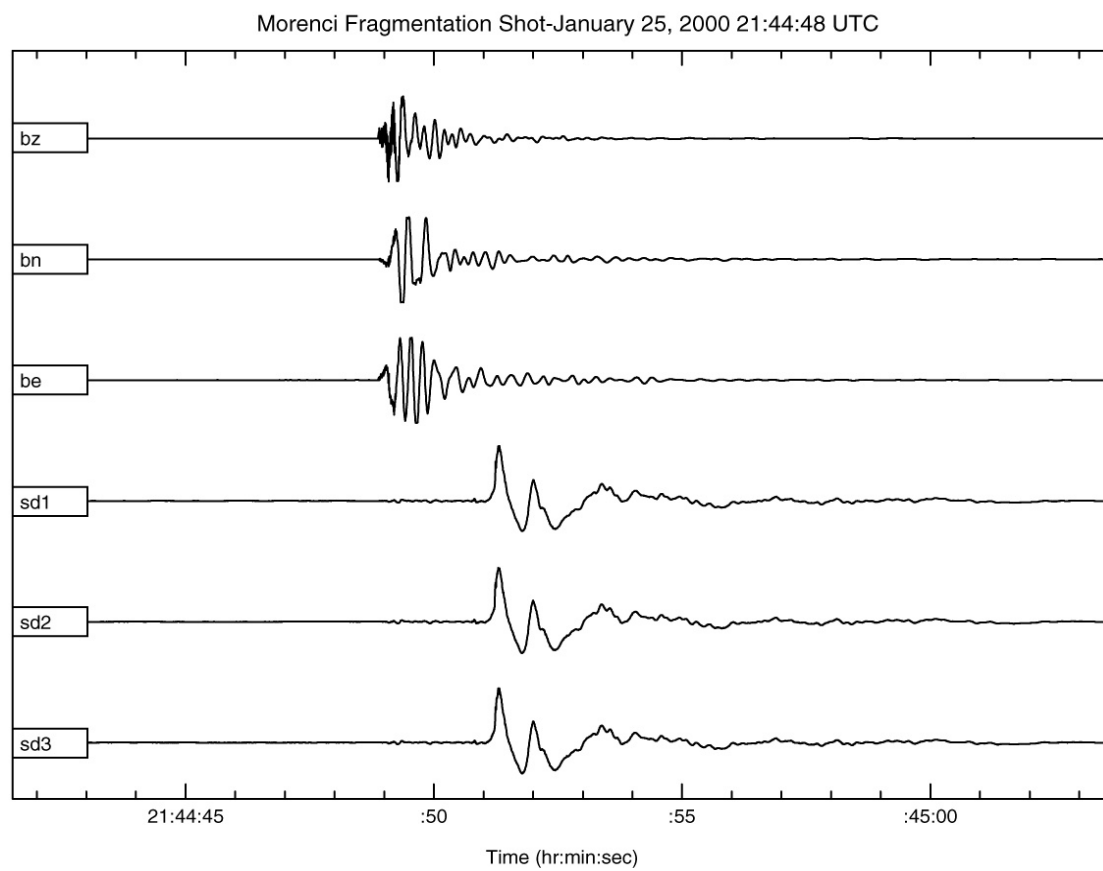


EMPIRICAL GROUND TRUTH



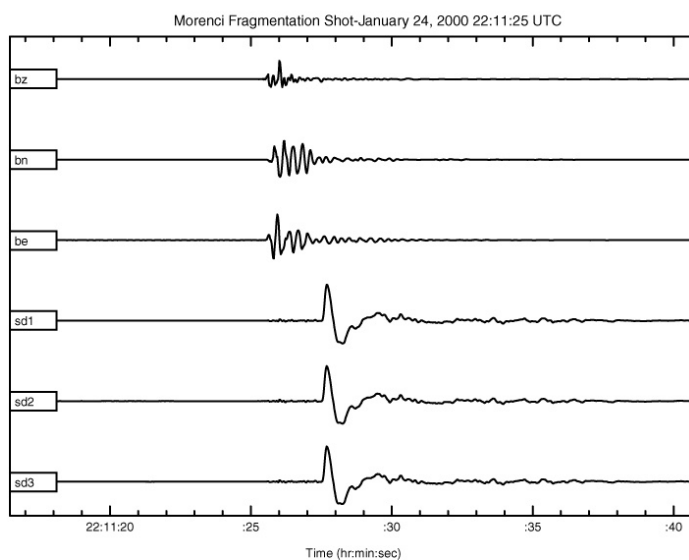
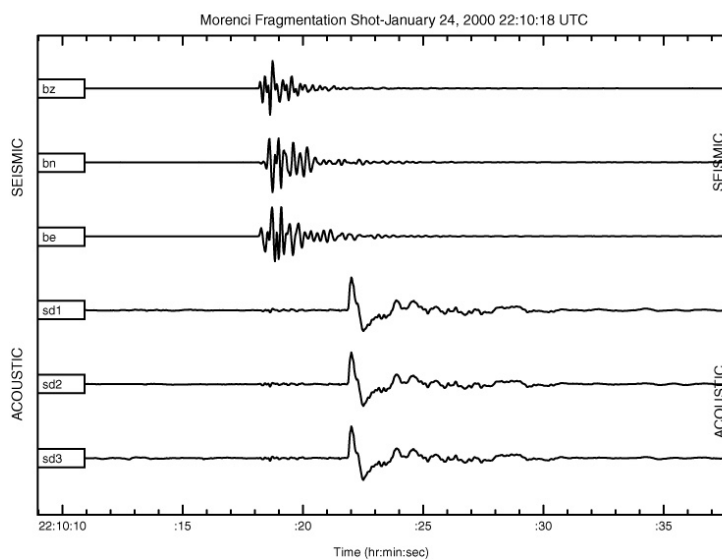


EMPIRICAL GROUND TRUTH



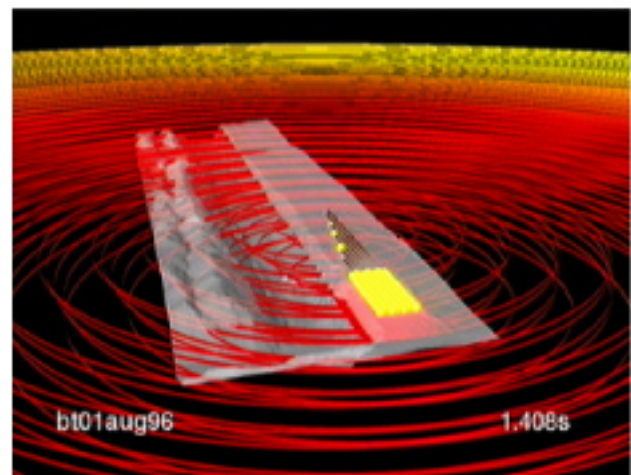


EMPIRICAL GROUND TRUTH





EMPIRICAL GROUND TRUTH





EMPIRICAL GROUND TRUTH

- Rapid availability of mine blasting records allows construction of database for regional analysis
- In-mine monitoring is useful in quantifying blasting anomalies
- In-mine seismic and acoustic observations provide additional constraints on regional data interpretation

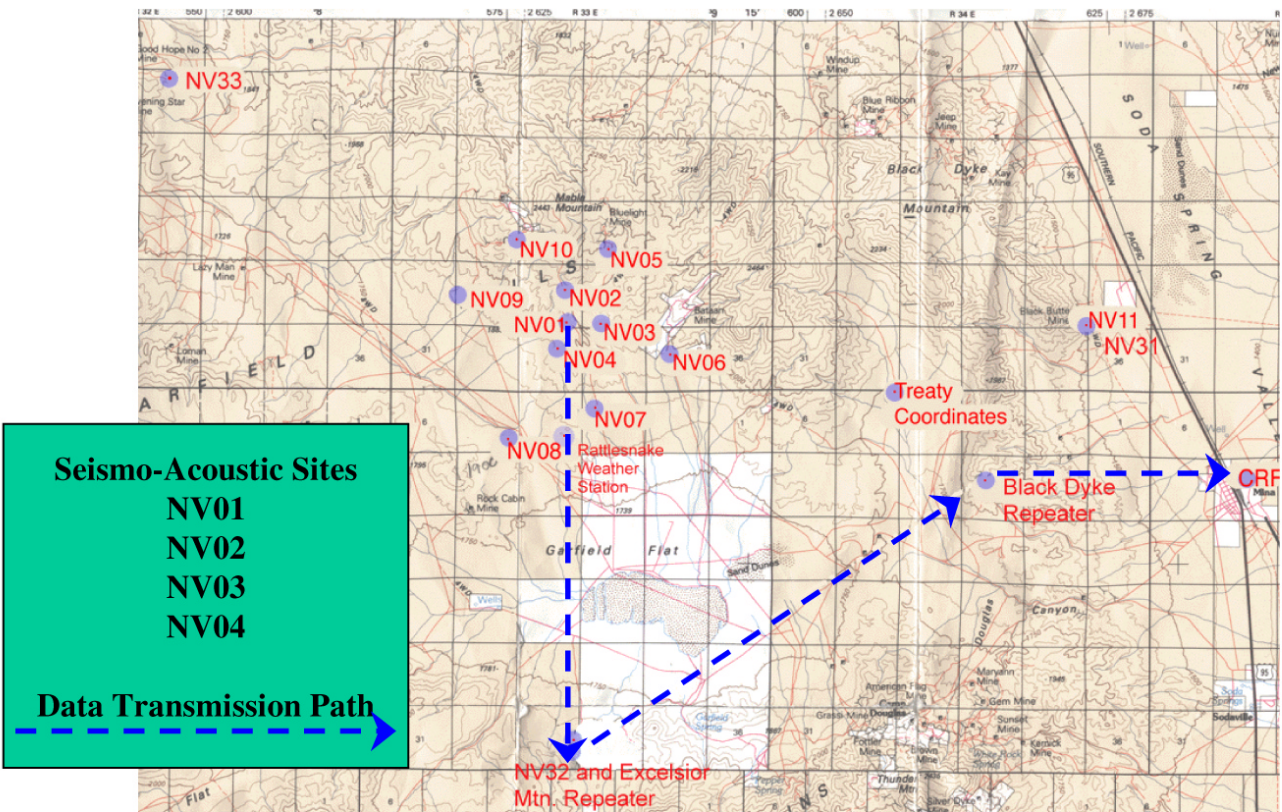


SEISMO-ACOUSTIC ARRAY

- **SENSOR**
Validyn Model DP45 equivalent pressure sensor
SMU CH5 Design
- **SPECIFICATIONS**
Flat to sound pressure from 0.5 sec to
50 sec period
Sensitivity: 4400 microbars/volt
Dynamic range: 90 dB
- **DATA ACQUISITION**
40 samples/sec
24 bit format
19 bit resolution



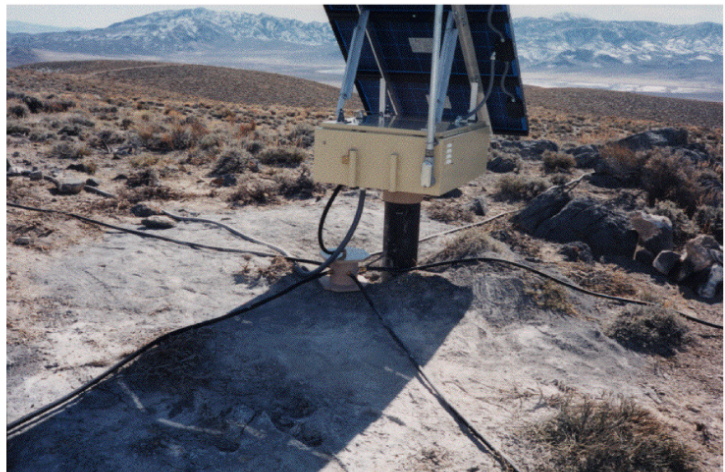
SEISMO-ACOUSTIC ARRAY





SEISMO-ACOUSTIC ARRAY

- **Solid Hoses**
Five (5) 9m rubber hoses into summing volume
- **Porous Hoses**
Five (5) 15m soaker hoses connected to solid hoses





SEISMO-ACOUSTIC ARRAY

EVENT FORMED

Determine:
P arrival time
P BAZ
P Phase Vel
mb
Lg arrival time
MLg
Epicentral distance
(Lg-P)
Origin (Lat,Long)
Origin Time

SEISMO-ACOUSTIC WINDOW

$T_{min} = (0.45 \text{ km/sec})^{-1} * \text{epicentral distance}$
 $T_{max} = (0.25 \text{ km/sec})^{-1} * \text{epicentral distance}$

SEISMO-ACOUSTIC EVENT FORMED

Window searched for seismo-acoustic arrivals
BAZ seismo-acoustic compared with BAZ seismic
Associations made when BAZ seismo-acoustic = BAZ seismic

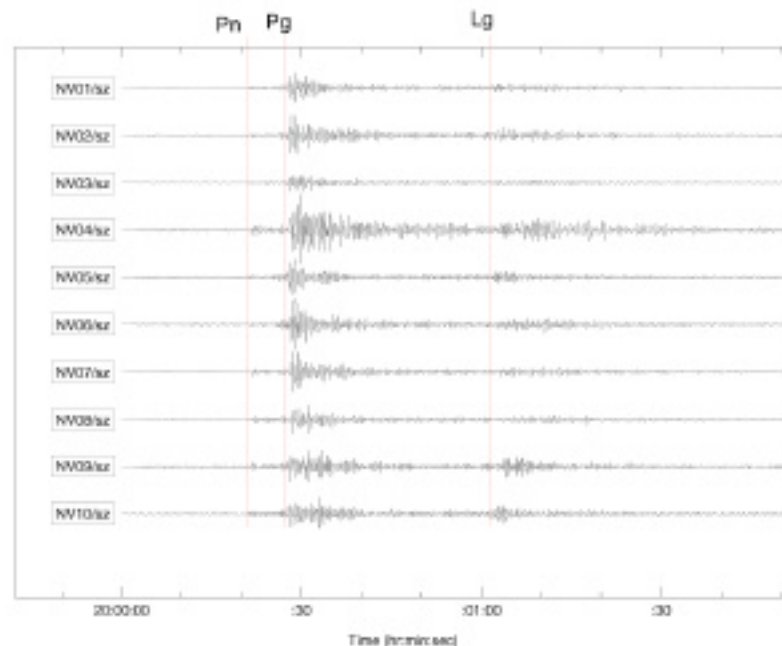
GTDB Database
Development



SEISMO-ACOUSTIC ARRAY

EVENT CHARACTERISTICS

Pn 20:00:21.7
Pn phase vel: 8.1
Pn BAZ 18.5 deg.
Pg 20:00:28.2
Pg phase vel: 6.5
Pg BAZ 15.1 deg.
Lg 20:01:03.2
Lg-Pn=41.5
mb Pn=2.5
mb Pg=3.1
mLg = 2.3
Epic. dist=295 km
Lat: 41.01
Long: -117.2
Origin time: 19:59:39



BP 0.6 4.5 Hz

ACOUSTIC WINDOW

MIN $19:59:39 + ((0.45 \text{ km/sec})^{-1} * 296) = 20:11:36$
MAX $19:59:39 + ((0.25 \text{ km/sec})^{-1} * 296) = 20:20:21$



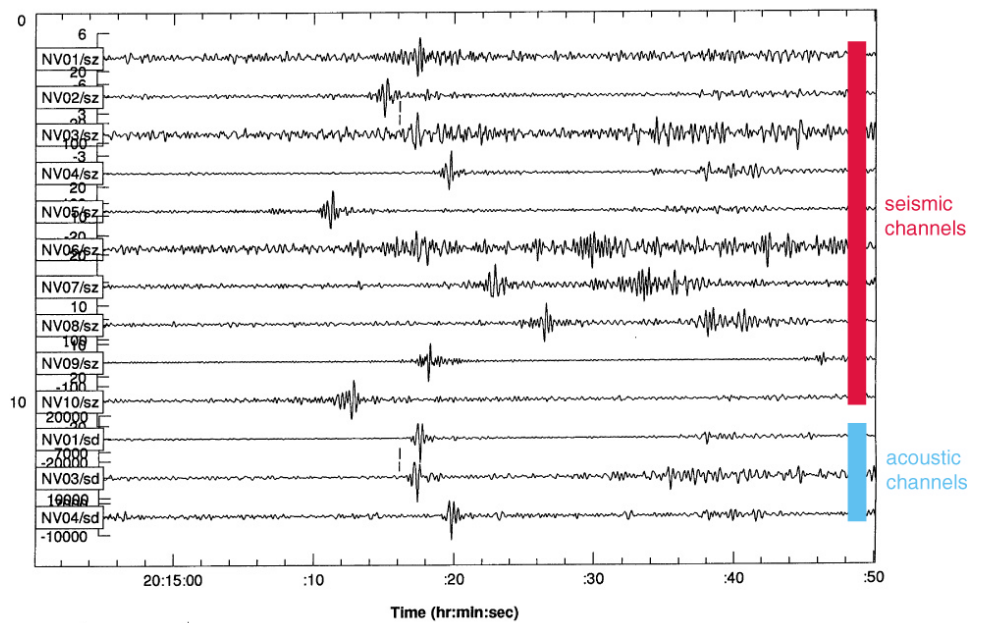
SEISMO-ACOUSTIC ARRAY

SEISMO-ACOUSTIC CHARACTERISTICS

Phase Vel: 347 m/s
Group Vel: 270 m/s
Back Az: 17 degrees

Location of seismic event
near Battle Mountain Gold
Mining Complex

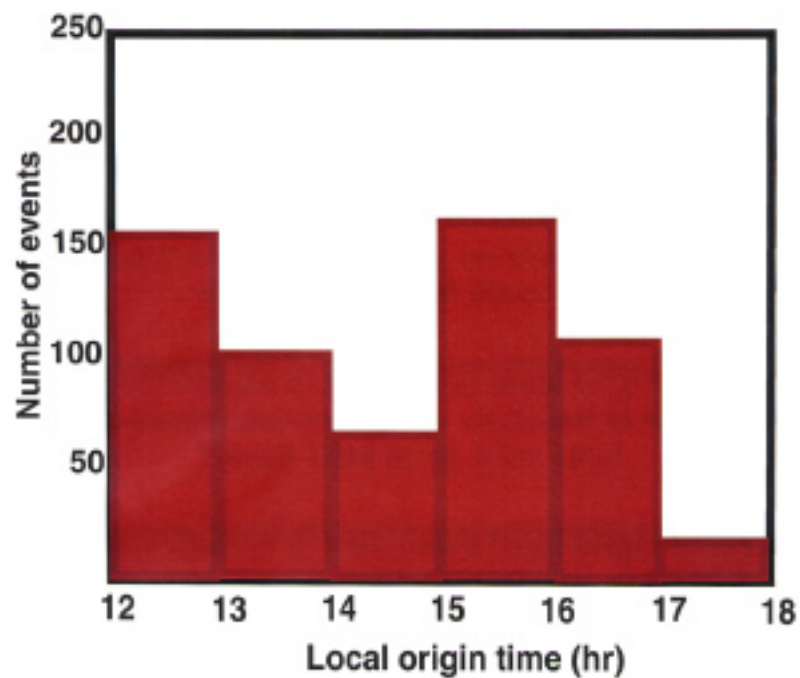
Good cross coupling
from acoustic to seismic
channels at some array sites.





SEISMO-ACOUSTIC ARRAY

Distribution of calculated local origin times of regional seismic events recorded at NVAR from 1 April 1999 to 30 June 1999

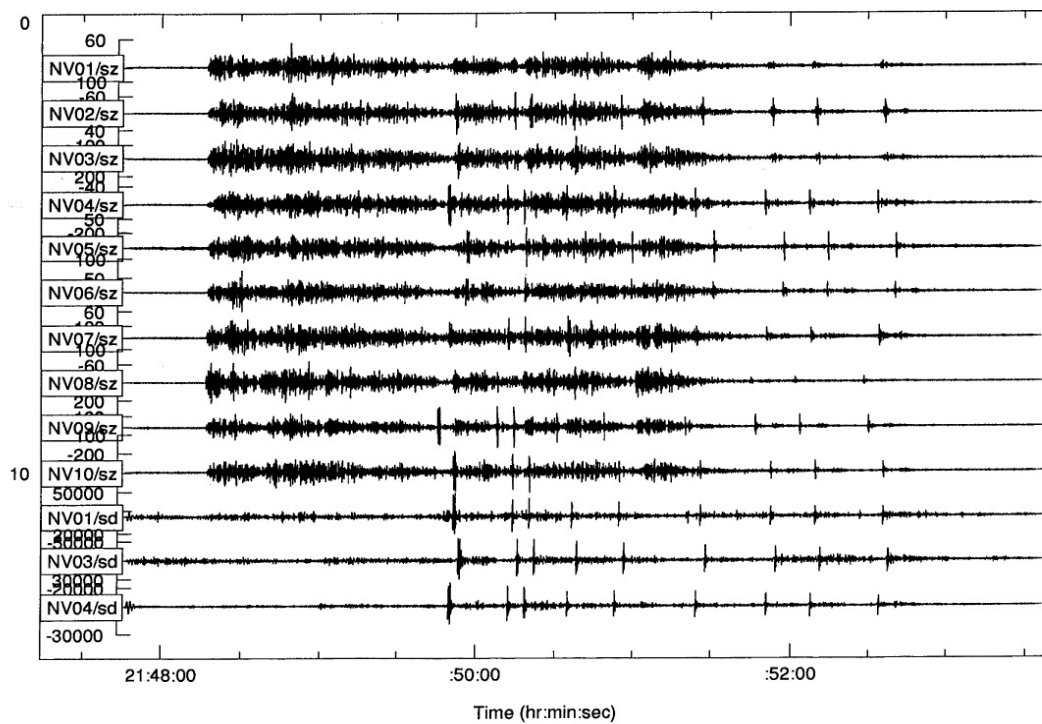




SEISMO-ACOUSTIC ARRAY

Acoustic Signals Observed in the 50-200 km Range

NVAR repetitive seismic-acoustic event sequence 15 June 1999

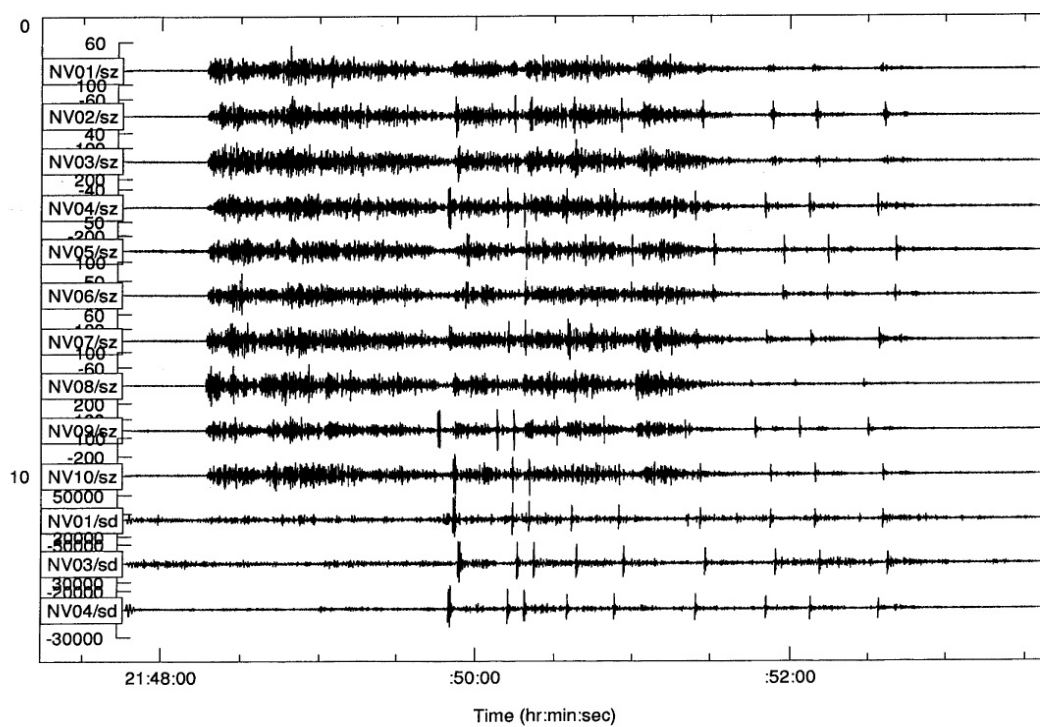




SEISMO-ACOUSTIC ARRAY

Acoustic Signals Observed in the 50-200 km Range

NVAR repetitive seismic-acoustic event sequence 15 June 1999

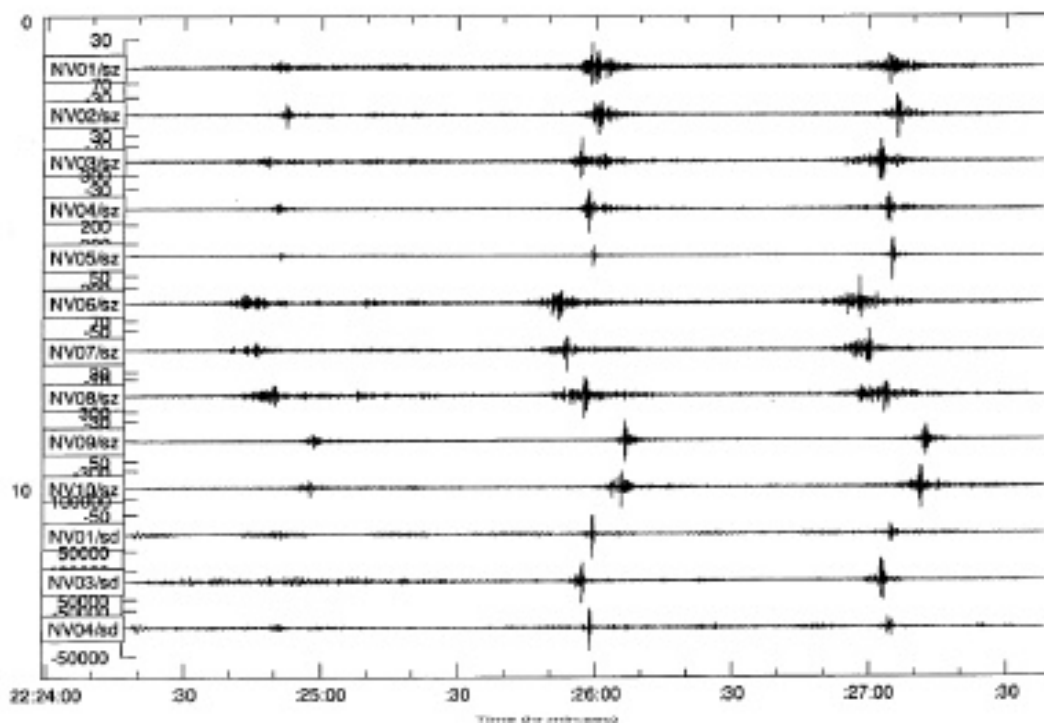




SEISMO-ACOUSTIC ARRAY

Many Unassociated Acoustic Signals

NVAR unassociated infrasonic arrivals 17 June 1999 127 deg 0.360 km/s





SEISMO-ACOUSTIC ARRAY

- Many unassociated acoustic signals
- Some acoustic signals observed in the 50-200 km
- Seasonal variations identified and under study
- Cross-coupling from acoustic to seismic channels observed for some geologic materials



SEISMO-ACOUSTIC ARRAY

- Co-located seismo-acoustic array is useful in event identification
- A few percent to a quarter of seismic signals have associated acoustic signals
- Regional event clusters identified
- Seismic waveform similarity within groups
- More variation in acoustic waveforms

