COMPARATIVE DESCRIPTION OF SEISMIC WAVES TRAVEL-TIMES FOR THE KAZAKHSTAN TERRITORY AS DERIVED FROM U.S.-KAZAKHSTAN OMEGA-SERIES EXPERIMENTS (1997-2000)

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The Defense Threat Reduction Agency [DTRA], U.S.A., and the National Nuclear Center [NNC], Republic of Kazakhstan, jointly conducted a series of large chemical explosions between 1997 and 2000 at the former Semipalatinsk Test Site in the Eastern Kazakhstan. The U.S. Department of State also sponsored, via DTRA, a deployment of temporary seismographs along a profile between Semipalatinsk and Makanchi during the Omega-3 experiment.

These joint experiments provide an invaluable suite of Ground-Truth "Zero" (GT0) data for calibration of regional seismographs in Central Asia with a variety of possible applications: improved mapping of seismicity for earthquake hazards reduction, fundamental research in seismology, and monitoring and verification of nuclear tests. Region-specific, piecewise linear travel-time (TT) curves have been published by the U.S./DTRA-DOS and Kazakhstan/NNC/IGR teams:

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TT (Pn) = Δ / 7.97 + 7.94 (for 200km ≤ Δ ≤ 600km, NNC/IGR)
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 $TT (Pn) = \Δ /7.94 + 7.56 (for 300km \≤ \Δ \≤ 500km, DTRA-DOS)$

 $TT (Pn) = \Δ / 8.19 + 8.92 (for 600km \≤ \Δ \≤ 1500km, NNC/IGR)$

 $TT (Pn) = \Δ / 8.13 + 8.79 (for 500km \≤ \Δ \≤ 1000km, DTRA-DOS)$

 $TT (Pn) = \Δ / 8.24 + 9.55 (for 200km \≤ \Δ \≤ 1500km, NNC/IGR)$

TT (Pg) = & #916; / 5.55 + 0.12 (for 0km & #8804; & #916; & #8804; 30km, NNC/IGR)

 $TT (Pg) = \Δ /6.13 + 0.57 (for 30km \≤ \Δ \≤ 1050km, NNC/IGR)$

TT (Pg) = & #916; / 6.02 + 0.20 (for 0km & #8804; & #916; & #8804; 900km, DTRA-DOS)

 $TT (Sn) = \Δ /4.59 + 14.13 (for 200km \≤ \Δ \≤ 1500km, NNC/IGR)$

 $TT(Sn) = \Δ /4.69 + 14.98$ (for 0km $\≤ \Δ \≤ 900km, DTRA-DOS)$

 $TT (Lg) = \Δ / 3.20 + 0.09 (for 0km \≤ \Δ \≤ 30km, NNC/IGR)$

 $TT (Lg) = \Δ / 3.55 + 0.31 (for 30km \≤ \Δ \≤ 1500km, NNC/IGR)$

 $TT (Lg) = \Δ / 3.51 + 0.03 (for 0km \≤ \Δ \≤ 1000km, DTRA-DOS)$

Though independently derived, these two sets of TT curves are remarkably consistent; which is very significant and encouraging. More importantly, deriving region-specific piecewise linear TT curves (for later operational use) with a handful, well-designed, well-recorded GT0 events, is shown to be a cost-efficient, quick pay-off approach for seismic calibration. The region-specific TT curves – or the equivalent 1-dimensional velocity models they represent – can then be used as the base