

No. 21.

1932.

Geodætisk Institut

Proviantgaarden, Copenhagen, Denmark.

Bulletin

of the seismological station

KØBENHAVN

$\varphi = 55^{\circ}41' N.$ $\lambda = 12^{\circ}27' E.$ $h = 13 m.$

Lithologic foundation: chalk.

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Instruments:

Galitzin pendulums with galvanometric registration.

Constants:

Component	l	T_1	A_1	μ^2	T	k
	cm	sec	cm		sec	
<i>N</i>	12.5	12.62	100	0.0	12.4	105
<i>E</i>	12.5	12.62	100	0.0	11.9	102
<i>Z</i>	14.4	11.56	100	-0.1	10	95

Wiechert 1000 kg. horizontal seismograph.

Wiechert 1300 kg. vertical seismograph.

Constants:

Component	T	ν	ρ	V
	sec		mm	
<i>N</i>	9.6	4.4	0.6	220
<i>E</i>	9.3	4.0	0.7	195
<i>Z</i>	5.3	4	0.2	170

Milne-Shaw seismographs, *N* and *E* components, with the approximate constants $T = 12^s$ $\nu = 20$ $V = 300$.

Wood-Anderson seismograph, *E* component, $T = 2^s.7$.

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No.	Date	Hour	Forerunners				L	Un-defined	△	Remarks
			P	S						
			m s	m s	h m s	m s	h m	h m	°	
45	1932 March 26	10			11.0	17.4				Strong microseisms. Disturbed.
46	27	9					.3			
47	28	1			.0					
48	30	16					.1			

København.

NOTES

- No. 4. Jan. 9. 10^h. New Guinea; $\Delta = \text{ca. } 120^\circ$. P' , 39^m57^s, on Z only. e_z 41^m20^s; PP 41^m36^s. e_E 43^m.9. PS 51^m.6; e_z 52^m16^s. SS 57^m.5, large.
- No. 17. Febr. 11. 16^h. Felt in Sweden. Recorded on Wood-Anderson seismograph only. i 33^m29^s, followed by movement of quite short period; preceded by a faint movement discernible from about 9 sec. earlier.
- No. 44. March 26. 0^h. Alaska. The beginning of P small, i 8^m53^s. PP 11^m.0, PPP 12^m.7. S small, the beginning not certain, 17^m.4 or somewhat earlier. SS 21^m.0.

Seismometric readings: Notation

P — normal first preliminary tremors, longitudinal waves.

$PP...$ — longitudinal waves reflected at the earth's surface.

S — normal second preliminary tremors, transverse waves.

$SS...$ — transverse waves reflected at the earth's surface.

$PS; PPS; ...$ — waves reflected at the earth's surface which travel partly as longitudinal, partly as transverse waves.

$S_c P_c S$ — waves which traverse the mantle as transverse waves but are refracted through the core with longitudinal oscillation.

$P_c P_c S$ — waves which pass the mantle on one side of the core as longitudinal waves, on the other side as transverse waves and are refracted through the core with longitudinal oscillation.

$S_c P_c P_c S$ — waves which traverse the mantle as transverse waves, are refracted through the core with longitudinal vibration and are reflected on its inner boundary.

L — long, or surface, waves; main phase.

M — waves of greatest amplitude in the surface waves.

i — sharply defined beginning of a phase.

e — gradual beginning of a phase.

Δ — arcual distance from the station to the epicentre.

*) affixed to time of phase indicates that the beginning is in a time-mark.

*) affixed to number and date refers to Notes.