

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING

PROGRAM EQRISK: A COMPUTER PROGRAM FOR FINDING
UNIFORM RISK SPECTRA OF STRONG EARTHQUAKE GROUND MOTION

by

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PREFACE TO THE READERS

Program EQRISK has been written as a portion of the on-going effort at the University of Southern California to accurately describe the hazard posed by earthquakes. The complete effort includes many aspects of strong motion seismology: installation and maintenance of strong motion accelerographs to expand the present data base, processing of strong motion accelerograms, interpretation of strong ground motion to understand the earthquake mechanism, scaling of strong motion characteristics in terms of simplified parameters which describe the earthquake source, detailed studies on the distribution of seismic events, seismic risk analysis, interaction of seismic waves with man-made structures and natural topography, and earthquake resistant design.

Program EQRISK deals with the portion of our effort to estimate the seismic risk. It was written when we realized that the output of our effort to describe the scaling of strong ground motion in terms of earthquake source parameters allowed significant improvement in the state of the art of seismic risk analysis. This is accomplished by independent scaling of spectral amplitudes in several frequency bands, rather than scaling in terms of a single parameter (e.g., peak acceleration). McGuire (1974) had previously suggested this improvement, and with our development of the frequency dependent scaling relations, it became possible to implement the improved method.

The fundamental procedure for the seismic risk analysis has been described by Cornell (1968). Anderson and Trifunac (1977a, 1978) developed a number of improvements and generalizations, and the computer code EQRISK is based on their formulation. This formulation is equally adaptable to regions where the seismicity is based on magnitude or on Modified Mercalli Intensity statistics. Anderson (1978a) presents the details of the formulation when intensities must be used to describe the seismic activity rates.

The program requires certain "input," or data supplied by the user before computations can begin, and in the course of computations produces certain "output," or results. Part of the input, which describes the scaling of strong ground motion with earthquake source parameters, is provided as a part of this program package. The user must furnish a description of the seismicity, which is defined as a description of the geometry of seismic source zones and the occurrence rate of events of different sizes [magnitude (M) or epicentral Modified Mercalli Intensity (I_0)] within each source zone. A source zone is a fault or region with the property that when an earthquake occurs, the epicenter has an equal probability of occurring anyplace in the zone.

From the first cases which we ran (Anderson and Trifunac, 1977), it became evident that the output of this program is sensitive to the input

seismicity. The program accepts the usual method of describing seismicity by a $\log N = a - bM$ or $\log N = a - b I_0$ relationship, where N is the occurrence rate of events with size M or I_0 . The program also accepts a table of occurrence rates per year. Finally, it allows the seismicity to be input from a parameter which describes the slip rates on a fault, using the procedure suggested by Anderson (1978b). Before any single risk estimate output is accepted, for whatever method of input of the seismicity, a thorough sensitivity study should be undertaken to see how the risk depends on the entire range of possible seismicity models.

The output of this program is spectral amplitudes at eleven different periods which all have the same probability of being exceeded in strong earthquake shaking. These constitute an estimate for the uniform risk spectrum appropriate to the site.

It is worth reiterating the comments of Anderson and Trifunac (1978), that a uniform risk spectrum is a physically (probabilistically) well defined functional. A seismic risk analysis hopes to estimate this functional as accurately as possible, from information that is always less complete and less accurate than what is needed.

We hope that this computer code will be a useful tool for those who are faced with the problems of defining the seismic risk. We believe that it will be, allowing the user to concentrate on the definition of the seismicity, and eliminating considerable bother with the details of procedure in going from the seismicity estimate to the risk estimate.

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Introduction

Most of this report consists of a listing of the computer program EQRISK for computing uniform risk spectra (URS) of strong ground motion. As described by Anderson and Trifunac (1977a, 1978), URS are found by computing the probability functions independently in several frequency bands. From these functions, then, a complete spectrum may be found for which the probability of it being exceeded in the selected time interval is independent of frequency.

The computer listing contains a thorough description of the input parameters. This section follows that listing, and expands on the theory behind some of the options where needed, or describes which reference gives further details.

Explanation of Options: Input Part 1

MTY, MRS, MAL:

The correlation functions are described in the references in Table I. Additional references to these correlations are found in Trifunac (1977a,b) and Trifunac and Anderson (1978c). The attenuation functions of Modified Mercalli Intensity in the eastern and western United States are from Anderson (1978a). Basic procedures for use of the magnitude correlations are given in Anderson and Trifunac (1977a, 1978a), while these are expanded to the intensity correlations by Anderson (1978b).

ILTL:

The program generally assumes that the seismicity rates which are input are the mean rates of a Poisson distribution function. However, the program can also treat these rates as certain future events, as one may wish in

TABLE I

Spectrum	Units ¹	Earthquake Size Description	Site Condition Description	Reference
Fourier Spectrum (FS)	cm/sec	M	s ²	Trifunac (1976)
FS	cm/sec	MMI	s	Trifunac (1978a)
FS	cm/sec	M,MMI	h ³	Trifunac & Lee (1978)
Absolute Acceleration (SA)	g	M,MMI	s	Trifunac & Anderson (1977a)
Pseudo Relative Velocity (PSV)	cm/sec	M,MMI	s	Trifunac & Anderson (1978a)
PSV	cm/sec	M,MMI	h	Trifunac & Lee (1979)
Relative Velocity (SV)	cm/sec	M,MMI	s	Trifunac & Anderson (1978b)

¹Units used in output of computer program. These may differ from units used by the reference.

²s Represents simplified geologic site characterization into s=0, 1 or 2 (Trifunac & Brady 1975)

³h Represents the depth of sedimentary deposits beneath the station

the case of an earthquake prediction. This procedure is described by Anderson and Trifunac (1977a), and controlled by parameter ILTL.

MRL:

Relationships between the magnitude and rupture length of an earthquake have proliferated rapidly in recent years, but it is not clear how reliable any of them are since there is a large scatter in the data. I often use the option MRL = 6, but do not pretend that it is better than any of the others. The program treats earthquakes occurring at a point source or in the diffuse zone (described in detail below) as having the rupture length according to the selected relationship and as being unilateral straight ruptures (epi-center is at one end of the rupture) with any direction equally probable.

IPPC:

After the seismic source regions are read into the computer and broken down to a set of small elements for integration, these elements are grouped according to distance. By various procedures which depend on the source region, each integration element is assigned an expected number of earthquakes at each magnitude or intensity in which faulting occurs in the element and is closest to the site. When these elements are grouped according to distance, the result is a table giving the expected number of earthquakes with each combination of distance and magnitude (or intensity) that may occur.

INPUT Part 2:

This section deals with the scaling laws for strong ground motion. References for these have been given in Table I. The user does not normally need to modify this section at all. If changes should ever be needed, the documentation within the program should be adequate.

Note, however, that since the program is organized for a time sharing computer with input from disk, it does not generally read all the data in this input section. Thus, some minor modification would be needed to run this program using cards for input.

Note also that all of these scaling laws are derived from data in California, which has primarily shallow focus events (<15 km) and fairly high attenuation. Thus, application outside of California always involves some extrapolation.

INPUT Part 3:

This section deals with the seismicity model. The model consists of point, line, diffuse, and dipping planar faults. Added sophistication could be implemented in the future, but for calculations which we have done to date the present setup is adequate. Each source zone requires (1) a description of the geometry of the zone, and (2) a description of the rate of earthquake occurrence within the zone.

The point source allows the epicenters to occur at only one spot, as described by input. When an extended rupture is used, one end of the earthquake occurs at the point, and the fault is allowed to propagate for one rupture length with all directions being equally probable. For the diffuse zone, the epicenter is assumed to occur anywhere within the region defined by the geometry of input. When extended ruptures are allowed, each elemental area of the diffuse zone is treated like a point source. Rupture is allowed to extend outside of the diffuse region.

For a dipping planar source, epicenters are allowed to occur anywhere on the plane, but extended rupture is not treated. The scaling relationships do not account for earthquakes with depth of focus greater than about 15 km, since they were developed from California data. As a result, the greater depth is handled in an arbitrary manner. The distance from the site to the hypocenter is used in place of the distance from the site to the epicenter or nearest point on the extended fault rupture.

Line sources automatically use extended ruptures (although the choice

MRL = 1 effectively makes that rupture length negligible for all events). In this case, since the geometrical relationships are simple, it is possible to eliminate any assumption about the rupture being either "unilateral," "bilateral," or otherwise. Rather, the program automatically considers all the ways that a rupture with length specified (by MRL and the magnitude) can be fit onto the fault.

The occurrence rates of earthquakes can be input in any of four ways. The first two (ISI = 1,2) apply when a relationship

$$N(M) = 10^{a-bM}, \text{ or}$$

$$N(I) = 10^{a-bI}$$

is known. In the first case (ISI = 1), $N(M)$ [or $N(I)$] is treated as the number of earthquakes which occur with magnitude, M [or intensity, I] greater than or equal to M [or I]. The input includes the maximum size of earthquakes which may occur, as well as the numerical coefficients a, b . The second case (ISI = 2) uses the same relationships, but $N(M)$ or $N(I)$ is interpreted to give the number of earthquakes in the incremental range $[M - 0.25, M + 0.24]$ or $[I - 0.5, I + 0.49]$.

The option ISI = 3 for input of seismicity uses a procedure suggested by Anderson (1978c). This procedure finds an occurrence rate of earthquakes which is consistent with the geological slip rate on the fault. As for the two previous methods, the user is required to specify the b -value and the maximum magnitude. In addition, the user specifies \dot{M}_0 , the geological average rate at which seismic moment is accumulated and released. \dot{M}_0 is easily found from the slip rate s by

$$\dot{M}_0 = \mu A s$$

A is the cross-sectional area of the fault; in California, a reasonable

procedure to find it is to multiply the length of the fault by 15 km width. The term μ is the shear modulus of the region; in California, it is reasonable to assign $\mu = 3 \times 10^{11}$ dyne/cm². \dot{M}_0 should have units of dyne-cm/yr. For example, if the Garlock Fault (length 255 km) is assumed to have a slip rate of 8 mm/year, $\dot{M}_0 = 9.2 \times 10^{24}$ dyne-cm/year. This information is input by setting AZTM=9.2 and AZTP=24.0. The minimum magnitude is used to avoid calculations based on smaller earthquakes, but does not affect the rate of larger events.

The final procedure (ISI=4) for seismicity input is to input the rates directly. This can be used for checking, or when rates are desired which differ from the exponential relationship of other options.

The program is written assuming input is from disk data files, and the OPEN statements are appropriate for a PDP system. The internal documentation is extensive, and thus understanding the program or modifying it to other computers does not require more detailed explanations here.

Following the listing of the program is a listing of the file SPEC.DAT which contains the numerical constants for the scaling relationships (Input Part 2). These are followed by a sample input and output.

Listing of the Computer Program EQRISK
and all of its Subroutines

```

C C PROGRAM EQRISK
C C THIS PROGRAM IS TO DETERMINE THE RISK AT AN ARBITRARY POINT.
C C THE METHOD IS ONE DEVELOPED BY J.G.ANDERSON AND M.D.TRIFUNAC
C C *****
C C REVISION HISTORY *****
C C DATE CHANGE
C C AUG. 01,1978 VERSION PUBLISHED IN REPORT C.E.78-11.
C C *****EQRISK*****
C C DIMENSION WS(12)
C C WS IS THE TOTAL SEISMICITY OF A REGION, BEFORE IT IS DIVIDED
C C AMONG SEVERAL POINTS IN THE ARRAY SA.
C C WS IS THE NUMBER OF EARTHQUAKES EXPECTED TO OCCUR
C C IN THE REGION IN THE TIME PERIOD OF INTEREST.
C C DIMENSION NSITE(20) NSATE(9) NSBTE(20)
C C NSITE IS THE NAME OF THE POINT WHERE RISK IS CALCULATED.
C C THIS POINT HAS LATITUDE SLAT AND LONGITUDE SLONG
C C NORTH LONGITUDE AND WEST LATITUDE IS TREATED AS
C C POSITIVE
C C DIMENSION XL(100),YL(100),XR(100)
C C XL,YL IS A SEQUENCE OF LONGITUDES AND LATITUDES ON A FAULT.
C C CONNECTING THEM IN ORDER WILL GIVE A GOOD APPROXIMATION TO THE
C C TRACE OF THE FAULT.
C C FOR A DIFFUSE SOURCE, YL IS A LATITUDE THROUGH THE SOURCE
C C REGION. XL AND XR ARE THE LONGITUDES WHERE YL INTERSECTS THE
C C LEFT (WEST) AND RIGHT (EAST) BOUNDARIES OF THE REGION.
C C DIMENSION PDPL(7)
C C PDPL GIVES INFORMATION TO CHARACTERIZE A DIPPING PLANAR SOURCE.
C C THE SEVEN MEMBERS ARE (X1,Y1),(X2,Y2),(X3,Y3,H). THESE POINTS
C C DETERMINE THE PLANE. (X1,Y1) AND (X2,Y2) ARE ON THE SURFACE
C C TRACE. (X3,Y3,H) GIVES THE DEPTH OF ONE POINT.
C C (X1,Y1) ARE INPUT AS (LONGITUDE,LATITUDE) AND
C C LATER CONVERTED TO KILOMETERS.
C C DIMENSION RC(10),AC(10)
C C RC,AC GIVE A SERIES OF DISTANCE-AREA CRITERIA FOR INTEGRATION
C C OVER THE REGIONS OF DIFFUSE SEISMIC ACTIVITY. SPECIFICALLY,
C C IF PART OF A RECTANGULAR ELEMENT OF INTEGRATION IS AT DISTANCE
C C LESS THAN RC FROM THE CENTRAL POINT, THE AREA OF THAT ELEMENT
C C MUST BE LESS THAN AC.
C C DIMENSION SL(100),PL(100),EL(100),PS(11,100),ES(11,100)
C C DIMENSION PLD(100) PPA(11,100)
C C PL IS A TRIAL SPECTRAL LEVEL
C C SL IS THE PROBABILITY THAT SL WILL NOT BE EXCEEDED
C C EL IS THE EXPECTED NUMBER OF TIMES THAT SL WILL BE EXCEEDED.
C C PS,ES JUST STORE PL,EL
C C PP STOKES THE POISSON PROBABILITY OF EXCEEDANCE.
C C DIMENSION A(11),B(11),C(11),D(11),E(11),F(11),G(11),PER(11)
C C DIMENSION AMN(11) SDEV(11),ALP(11),BET(11),NXP(11)
C C A TO G ARE THE PARAMETERS MDT HAS DERIVED. THEY ARE FOR THE
C C PERIODS GIVEN IN PER. AMN AND SDEV GIVE THE PROBABILITY OF A
C C SPECTRAL LEVEL RELATIVE TO THE LINEAR PROBABILITY GIVEN BY MDT.
C C DIMENSION PE(24)
C C THESE ARE UP TO TWENTY-FOUR PROBABILITIES OF EXCEEDANCE
C C FOR CALCULATING SPECTRA FROM THE
C C AMPLITUDE - PROBABILITY CURVE.
C C DIMENSION SPL(11)
C C SPL IS A UNIFORM RISK SPECTRAL AMPLITUDE.

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COMMON/AMPLT/ALAK(200)
ALAK IS THE DISTANCE CORRECTION FACTOR ADDED TO LOG(AMPLITUDE)
TO OBTAIN MAGNITUDE. IT GIVES THE FALLOFF OF AMPLITUDE WITH
DISTANCE. RATHER THAN REPEATEDLY CALCULATE IT (OLD METHOD)
IT IS CALCULATED JUST ONCE AND STORED.
COMMON/MP/PT,AA,BB,CC,DD,EE,FF,GG,AAU,SD,ALPH,BETA,NEXP,AMIN,AMAX
COMMON/SITE/SLONG,SLAT,HIS,IV
COMMON/B1/ NKO,XO(100),YO(100)
XO, YO GOVE THE AMPLITUDE - DISTANCE CURVE FOR A REGION.
COMMON/SEISM/NA,SA(1000,12),RA(1000)
SA IS THE SEISMICITY AT POINT I , AT 12 MAGNITUDE LEVELS
RA IS THE DISTANCE FROM POINT I TO THE POINT WHERE RISK IS
DETERMINED.
NA IS THE LENGTH OF THE ARRAYS SA, RA.
COMMON/CSEIS/NRC,RX(200),PC(200,12),EC(200,12),IFC(200)
FOR A DESCRIPTION OF THIS BLOCK /CSEIS/, SEE SRT. COMPH
COMMON/RINGS/ NRB,RB(200)
FOR A DESCRIPTION OF THIS BLOCK /RINGS/ SEE SRT. CSEIS
COMMON/MAGS/AM(12),ML,MX
COMMON/MMPRM/RMU(12),RSTG(12),PKS(200,12)
RMU,RSIG ARE THE MEAN AND STANDARD DEVIATION FOR
LOCATION (LOG R) OF ISOSEISMAL LINE I1. RMU(J) APPLIES
TO J=IO-I1+1.
IT WOULD BE MORE APPROPRIATE TO READ IN RMU(IO,I1)
AND RSTG(IO,I1), BUT THE DATA ARE NOT GOOD ENOUGH
TO DEFINE THESE PARAMETERS.
PKS(200,12) GIVES PROBABILITIES FOR EACH OF
THE DISTANCES IN CSEIS AND THE 12 ISOSEISMAL DIFFERENCES.
COMMON/IONUM/MIS,MIN,MOUT,MPUN,LSSUP,YRS
THIS BLOCK CONTAINS THOSE CONTROL PARAMETERS WHICH MAY BE
NEEDED BY SUBROUTINES.
MIS,MIN,MOUT,MPUN ARE INPUT*2,OUTPUT AND PUNCH UNITS.
LSSUP IS OCCASIONALLY USED TO SUPPRESS OUTPUT FROM SUBROUTINES.
901 FORMAT ('THE FREQUENCY DEPENDENT SEISMIC RISK')
902 FORMAT(/,5X, THIS PROGRAM USES A METHOD DEVELOPED BY J.G.ANDERSON
1 AND M.D.TRIFUNAC')
903 FORMAT(/,5X, THE RISK IS FOUND FOR THE SITE',/,5X,20A2,
1 5X, SITE NO.', I5,/,
2 F15.5, DEG WEST LONGITUDE',/,F15.5, DEG NORTH LATITUDE')
904 FORMAT(2F10.5,15,F5.0,2I5,20A2)
905 FORMAT(4I5,10X,I10)
906 FORMAT(/,5X, THE SEISMICITY IS REGARDED AS A SUPERPOSITION OF',/,
1 I10, POINT SOURCES',/,I10, LINE SOURCES (FAULTS)',/,
2 I10, REGIONS OF DIFFUSE SEISMICITY',
3 /,I10, DIPPING PLANES)
907 FORMAT(/,5X, THE DISTANCE AND SEISMICITY ARRAYS FOLLOW')
908 FORMAT (15,F8.1,12F8.4)
910 FORMAT(I1,F9.1,7F10.1)
911 FORMAT(15,9A1,11F6.3)
912 FORMAT(10F6.3)
913 FORMAT(15,10A2)
914 FORMAT(5X, AMPLITUDE - DISTANCE CURVE FOR ',10A2, GIVEN AT',
1 I5, POINTS')
915 FORMAT(5F8.1,F7.3)
916 FORMAT(/,5X, PROBABILITIES FOR LOG(PER) =',F9.3, IV =',I3, I
15 =',I3,/,5X, LOG(SPECTRAL VALUE),PROBABILITY, AND EXPECTED NUMBE

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2 R OF OCCURENCES '
917 FORMAT(3F12.3,F9.5,F12.5)
918 FORMAT(/,5X,LOG PERIOD AND LOG SPECTRUM FOR ',F10.5, ' PROBABILITY
1 OF EXCEEDANCE',/,11F8.3)
919 FORMAT(/,5X,ML,MX,1215)
920 FORMAT(/,5X,FOLLOWING SPECTRA ASSUME NUMBER OF EARTHQUAKES EXACT
1LY AS INPUT')
921 FORMAT(/,5X,FOLLOWING SPECTRA ASSUME EARTHQUAKES ARE POISSON, WI
1TH MEAN AS INPUT')
922 FORMAT(4I1,I3,I4,I2,IX,11F6.3)
923 FORMAT( MODEL OF SEISMICITY NO. (MOSN) . . . ,I5,5X,20A2)
924 FORMAT(/,5X,MOSN=,I5,5X,SITE NO.=,I5,5X,SPECTRUM NO.,I5)
925 FORMAT(1 LITERAL PROBABILITY OF EXCEEDANCE --- IV = ,I3, HIS
1 = ,F6.3,/)
926 FORMAT(1 LOG10(EXPECTED NUMBER OF EXCEEDANCES) --- IV = ,I3,
1 HIS = ,F6.3,/)
927 FORMAT( LOG(SL),40X,LOG(PER)')
928 FORMAT(10X,11F9.5)
929 FORMAT(F8.2,2X,11F9.5)
930 FORMAT(I5,9A1,11I6)
931 FORMAT(11F8.4)
932 FORMAT(5X,IV = ,I5,/,4X,HIS = ,F6.3)
933 FORMAT(5X,RISK FOUND FOR ,I5, ' PROBABILITIES OF EXCEEDANCE
1 --- ,6(/,5F10.5))
934 FORMAT(16F5.4)
935 FORMAT( INTENSITY ATTENUATION MODEL FOR ',10A2,/,
1 5X, I0-I1 ,6X, MEAN ,4X, ST DEV')
936 FORMAT(I10,2F10.3)
937 FORMAT(/,5X, 'CALCULATIONS ARE BASED ON INTENSITY STATISTICS')
938 FORMAT(8F10.3)
939 FORMAT(16I5)
940 FORMAT(I8, = TOO MANY PROBABILITIES - ERROR EXIT')
941 FORMAT( ATTENUATION MODEL PARAMETERS NOT FOUND FOR
1 MTY,MRS,MAL = ,315,/, ' ERROR EXIT')
942 FORMAT(1X)
943 FORMAT( DEBUG - LOCATION NUMBER ',I5)
944 FORMAT(12I2,F6.2)
945 FORMAT(1 PROB. DENSITY FUNCTION FOR LOG(T) = ,F9.5)
946 FORMAT(1H1,5X, 'THE FOLLOWING SOURCES TREATED AS POISSON')
947 FORMAT(1H1,5X, 'THE FOLLOWING SOURCES TREATED AS LITERAL')
948 FORMAT(1 POISSON PROBABILITY OF EXCEEDANCE --- IV = ,
1 I3, HIS = ,F6.3)
949 FORMAT(/,5X, 'FOLLOWING SPECTRA USE BOTH LITERAL AND ',
1 'POISSON EARTHQUAKES')
950 FORMAT(/,5X, 'CONTROL PARAMETERS',/, MTY MRS MAL
1 ILTL IPPL INRAC MRL IPPC LSSUP IDL1 IDL2 IDL3)
951 FORMAT(12I6)
952 FORMAT(5X, 'SEE PROGRAM LISTING FOR EXPLANATION',/)
953 FORMAT(1H1,5X, 'THE FOLLOWING SOURCES TREATED AS BOTH
1 'POISSON AND LITERAL')
954 FORMAT(5X, 'YRS = ,F10.3,/,5X, 'INPUT SEISMICITY RATES ARE ',
1 'MULTIPLIED BY YRS FOR RISK CALCULATIONS',/)
C
C
C INITIALIZATIONS
MIS=4
MIN=5
MOUT=6
MPUN=7
OPEN(UNIT=MOUT,FILE='FSOUT.DAT',ACCESS='SEQUOIT',
1 DEVICE='DSK',DIRECTORY='3000,560')
OPEN(UNIT=MPUN,FILE='FSUN.DAT',ACCESS='SEQUOIT',
1 DEVICE='DSK',DIRECTORY='3000,560')
ALLEN=ALOG(10.0)
NA=0
ML=12
MX=1
WRITE(MOUT,901)
WRITE(MOUT,902)
C
C INPUT PART 1 MODEL IDENTIFICATION, SITE PARAMETERS
CARD 1 944(12I2,F6.2) MTY,MRS,MAL,ILTL,IPPL,INRAC,MRL,IPPC,
*****
LSSUP,IDL1,IDL2,IDL3,YRS
MTY = 0
TERMINATE PROGRAM
FOURIER SPECTRUM; SEISMICITY MODEL USES
MAGNITUDE STATISTICS; S=0,1,2 SITE CONDITIONS
ALL RESPONSE SPECTRA; SEISMICITY MODEL USES
MAGNITUDE STATISTICS; S=0,1,2 SITE CONDITIONS
FOURIER SPECTRUM; SEISMICITY MODEL USES
INTENSITY STATISTICS; S=0,1,2 SITE CONDITIONS
ALL RESPONSE SPECTRA; SEISMICITY MODEL USES
INTENSITY STATISTICS; S=0,1,2 SITE CONDITIONS
FOURIER SPECTRUM; MAGNITUDE STATISTICS;
SITE CONDITION IS DEPTH TO BASEMENT H
RESPONSE SPECTRUM,PSV ONLY; MAGNITUDE STATISTICS
FOURIER SPECTRUM; INTENSITY STATISTICS;
SITE CONDITION IS DEPTH TO BASEMENT H
RESPONSE SPECTRUM,PSV ONLY; INTENSITY STATISTICS
SITE CONDITION IS DEPTH TO BASEMENT H.
MRS = 0
FOURIER SPECTRUM
1 SA 0 PERCENT DAMPING
2 SA 2 PERCENT
3 SA 5 PERCENT
4 SA 10 PERCENT
5 SA 20 PERCENT
6 PSV 0 PERCENT
7 PSV 2 PERCENT
8 PSV 5 PERCENT
9 PSV 10 PERCENT
10 PSV 20 PERCENT
11 SV 0 PERCENT
12 SV 2 PERCENT
13 SV 5 PERCENT
14 SV 10 PERCENT
15 SV 20 PERCENT
MAL - IDENTIFIES THE ATTENUATION LAW
FOR MTY=1,2
MAL=1 RICHTER CURVE FOR SO. CALIFORNIA (ONLY OPTION)
FOR MTY=3,4
MAL=1
MAL=2
ANDERSON PARAMETERS FOR WEST USA INTENSITY DECAY
ANDERSON PARAMETERS FOR EAST USA INTENSITY DECAY
1 INCLUDES ALL 'LITERAL' CALCULATIONS.
2 SOME SOURCES ARE 'LITERAL' AND 'POISSON' OUTPUT
IN THIS CASE, THE ENTIRE PART 3 OF THE INPUT
IS REPEATED TWICE. THE FIRST TIME THROUGH,
IT READS THE POISSON SOURCES. THE SECOND
C
C
C

```


C C C TIME IT READS THE LITERAL SOURCES. COMPUTE
 C C C TIME MAY BE DOUBLED.
 C C C
 C C C IPPL = 0 NORMAL VALUE
 C C C -1 PRODUCES PRINTER PLOT OF DERIVATIVE OF P(S(T))
 C C C AT ALL PERIODS CALCULATED IN THE SPECTRUM
 C C C PRODUCES PRINTER PLOT OF DERIVATIVE OF P(S(T))
 C C C AT THE PERIOD 1-11 CORRESPONDING TO INPUT.
 C C C
 C C C IMRAC = 0 NORMAL VALUE
 C C C 1 READS ADDITIONAL CARD TO MODIFY DEFAULT DISTANCE-
 C C C AREA CRITERIA FOR DIFFUSE SEISMICITY ZONES.
 C C C MRL = 0 OR 1 DIFFUSE SOURCES ARE TREATED AS POINT SOURCES.
 C C C 2-10 MAGNITUDE - RUPTURE LENGTH RELATION AS FOLLOWS
 C C C FLNG= 10**(A*M-B)
 C C C SOURCE
 C C C MRL A B
 C C C 1 0.0 0.4
 C C C 2 0.6 2.7 APPROX. PRESS
 C C C 3 0.67 2.23 THATCHER & HANKS 1.7 BARS
 C C C 4 0.67 1.41 THATCHER & HANKS 0.1 BARS
 C C C 5 0.67 3.41 THATCHER & HANKS 100 BARS
 C C C 6 0.53 1.47 WYSS & BRUNE
 C C C 7 1.02 5.77 TOCHER
 C C C 8 1.32 7.99 OKAMOTO
 C C C 9 0.395 1.454 HOUSNER M.L.T.6.4
 C C C 0.900 4.673 HOUSNER M.GE.6.4
 C C C 10 1.596 7.56 DER-KIUREGHIAN
 C C C USES EXP(.), NOT 10**(.)
 C C C
 C C C IPPC = 0 NORMAL VALUE
 C C C 1 PRINTS FINAL DISTANCE AND SEISMICITY ARRAY. THIS
 C C C CAN BE HELPFUL IN LEARNING THE SOURCE DISTRIBUTION,
 C C C AND THUS IN UNDERSTANDING THE RESULTS.
 C C C
 C C C LSSUP = 0 NORMAL VALUE
 C C C 1 SUPPRESSES LISTING OF SEISMICITY MODEL.
 C C C
 C C C IDL1 = STARTING PERIOD NUMBER FOR DO LOOPS OVER PERIODS
 C C C DEFAULT IDL1=1.
 C C C
 C C C IDL2 = ENDING PERIOD NUMBER FOR DO LOOPS OVER PERIODS
 C C C DEFAULT IDL2=11.
 C C C
 C C C IDL3 = SKIP PARAMETER FOR DO LOOPS OVER PERIODS.
 C C C DEFAULT IDL3=1.
 C C C
 C C C BY DEFAULT, THE PROGRAM FINDS SPECTRA AT 11 PERIODS.
 C C C IF THESE ARE NOT ALL NEEDED, THEN IDL1,IDL2,IDL3 ALLOW
 C C C A FLEXIBLE WAY TO SELECT JUST THOSE THAT ARE NEEDED.
 C C C
 C C C YRS = MULTIPLICATION FACTOR FOR SEISMICITY - DEFAULT = 1.0
 C C C
 C C C
 C C C CARD 2 90H(2F10.5,I5,F5.0,2I5,20A2) SLONG,SLAT,IV,HIS,NPEX,MUST,
 C C C *****
 C C C (NSITE(20))
 C C C
 C C C SLONG = WEST LONGITUDE OF SITE
 C C C SLAT = NORTH LATITUDE OF SITE
 C C C IV = 0 HORIZONTAL
 C C C 1 VERTICAL
 C C C HIS = 0 SOFT ALLUVIAL SITE, FOR MTY=1,2,3,4
 C C C 1 INTERMEDIATE SITE, FOR MTY=1,2,3,4
 C C C 2 HARD SITE, FOR MTY=1,2,3,4
 C C C
 C C C NPEX = DEPTH TO GEOLOGIC BASEMENT (KM.) FOR MTY=5,6,7,8
 C C C = NUMBER OF PROBABILITIES OF EXCEEDANCE FOR WHICH SPECTRA
 C C C WILL BE CALCULATED (LIMIT 24)
 C C C
 C C C MUST = SITE NUMBER
 C C C NSITE = ALPHANUMERIC SITE NAME
 C C C CARD 3 938(8F10.3) (PE(I),I=1,NPEX)
 C C C *****

C C C PE(I) = EXCEEDANCE PROBABILITIES FOR THE SPECTRA. USE ONLY AS
 C C C MANY CARDS AS NEEDED.
 C C C CARD 4 (WHEN IMRAC=1) CONTROLS THE INTEGRATION OF DIFFUSE SOURCES.
 C C C *****
 C C C CARD 4 910(I1,F9.1,7F10.1) NC,(RC(I),AC(I),I=1,NC)
 C C C NC = 1 TO 4
 C C C RC, AC --- NC PAIRS OF DISTANCE - AREA CRITERIA. MUST HAVE
 C C C RC(I) LESS THAN RC(I-1) AND AC(I) LT AC(I-1).
 C C C WITH A DIFFUSE SOURCE, NONE OF THE ELEMENTS OF
 C C C AREA WITH A DISTANCE LESS THAN RC(I) FROM THE SITE
 C C C WILL HAVE AN AREA GREATER THAN AC(I) IN THE
 C C C INTEGRATION.
 C C C THIS CARD IS READ ONLY WHEN IMRAC=1.
 C C C OTHERWISE, REASONABLE DEFAULT VALUES ARE ASSIGNED.
 C C C
 C C C OPEN(UNIT=MIS,FILE='SITES.DAT',ACCESS='SEQIN',
 C C C DEVICE='DSK',DIRECTORY='3000,560')
 C C C 1 READ(MIS,944) MTY,MRS,MAL,ILTL,IPPL,IMRAC,MRL,IPPC
 C C C 701
 C C C 1 LSSUP,IDL1,IDL2,IDL3,YRS
 C C C WRITE(MOUT,950)
 C C C 1 LSSUP,IDL1,IDL2,IDL3
 C C C WRITE(MOUT,952)
 C C C IF(IDL1.LE.0) IDL1=1
 C C C IF(IDL2.LE.0) IDL2=11
 C C C IF(IDL3.LE.0) IDL3=1
 C C C IF(YRS.LE.0.0) YRS=1.0
 C C C IF(MTY.LE.0) GO TO 999
 C C C IF(MRL.EQ.0) MRL=1
 C C C READ(MIS,904) SLONG,SLAT,IV,HIS,NPEX,MUST,(NSBTE(I),I=1,20)
 C C C IF(NPEX.GT.24)WRITE(MOUT,940) NPEX
 C C C IF(NPEX.GT.24) GO TO 999
 C C C READ(MIS,938) (PE(I),I=1,NPEX)
 C C C IF(IMRAC.EQ.1) READ(MIS,910)NC,(RC(I),AC(I),I=1,NC)
 C C C WRITE(MOUT,954) YRS
 C C C
 C C C INPUT PART 2 MODEL PARAMETERS
 C C C
 C C C THE REGRESSION PARAMETERS FOR ALL THE SCALING RELATIONS
 C C C ARE STORED IN THE DATA BLOCK 'SPEC.DAT'. THE INPUT
 C C C PARAMETERS 'MTY,MRS,MAL' TELL THE PROGRAM WHICH PARTS
 C C C OF THIS BLOCK TO READ.
 C C C
 C C C THE USER DOES NOT NORMALLY NEED TO DO ANYTHING WITH THIS
 C C C DATA BLOCK, EXCEPT TO MAKE IS AVAILABLE TO THE COMPUTER.
 C C C BUT ITS ORGANIZATION IS LISTED BELOW.
 C C C
 C C C ATTENUATION CURVES
 C C C RICHTER DATA FOR CALIFORNIA (SMOOTHED BY MDT)
 C C C ANDERSON PARAMETERS FOR WESTERN U.S.
 C C C ANDERSON PARAMETERS FOR EASTERN U.S.
 C C C SCALING PARAMETERS
 C C C FOURIER SPECTRUM FROM M,R,S
 C C C RESPONSE SPECTRUM FROM M,R,S (15 CHOICES)
 C C C FOURIER SPECTRUM FROM I,S
 C C C RESPONSE SPECTRUM FROM I,S (15 CHOICES)
 C C C FOURIER SPECTRUM FROM M,R,H
 C C C RESPONSE SPECTRUM FROM M,R,H (5 CHOICES)

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C C FOURIER SPECTRUM FROM I,H
C C RESPONSE SPECTRUM FROM I,H (5 CHOICES)
C C COMMENTS FOLLOW ON SPECIFIC PARTS.
C C RICHTER AMPLITUDE - DISTANCE CURVE.
C C CARD 1 913(I5,10A2) NXO,NAME(10)
C C NXO = NUMBER OF DISTANCES WHERE AMPLITUDE IS DESIGNATED.
C C NAME(10) IDENTIFICATION OF AMPLITUDE - DISTANCE CURVE.
C C CARDS 2 912(10F8.3) (XO(I),YO(I),I=1,NXO)
C C XO(I) = RADIAL DISTANCE FROM EPICENTER.
C C YO(I) = LOG(AMPLITUDE) AT XO(I).
C C THIS CAN BE REPLACED BY CURVES FOR OTHER REGIONS.
C C YO SHOULD BE NORMALIZED LIKE THE LOCAL MAGNITUDE - ATTENUATION
C C CURVE FOR CALIFORNIA. AT XO=0.0, YO=-1.4.
C C SCALING PARAMETERS
C C 911(I5,9A1,11F6.3) NX, ID, X(11)
C C A BLOCK OF RELATED CARDS, ALL ON THE SAME FORMAT.
C C NX = NUMBER OF POINTS IN ARRAY X. SAME ON ALL CARDS.
C C ID IDENTIFICATION OF ARRAY.. FOR USER CHECKING.
C C X ONE OF TEN ARRAYS.
C C PER - LOG(PERIODS) WHOSE SPECTRUM IS CALCULATED.
C C A,B,C,D,E,F,G SEE PAPER BY TRIFUNAC, PRELIMINARY EMPIRICAL
C C MODEL FOR SCALING FOURIER AMPLITUDE SPECTRA...
C C AMN,SDEV MEAN AND STANDARD DEVIATION OF GAUSSIAN CURVE FIT TO
C C FIG. 11 OF ABOVE PAPER.
C C
C C OPEN(UNIT=MIN,FILE='SPEC.DAT',ACCESS='SEQIN',
C C 1 DEVICE='DSK',DIRECTORY='3000,571')
C C
C C PART 2, BLOCK 1
C C
C C MYA=MTY
C C IF(MYA.GT.4) MYA=MYA-4
C C GO TO (610,640,620,620), MYA
C C 605 WRITE(MOUT,941) MTY,MRS,MAL
C C GO TO 999
C C 610 READ(MIN,939) MTYM,MRS,M,MALM,NCDS
C C READ(MIN,913) NXO,(NSITE(I),I=1,10)
C C READ(MIN,912) (XO(I),YO(I),I=1,NXO)
C C WRITE(MOUT,914) (NSITE(I),I=1,10), NXO
C C DO 612 J=1,2
C C WRITE(MOUT,915) (XO(I),YO(I),I=1,NXO)
C C READ(MIN,939) MTYM,MRS,M,MALM,NCDS
C C DO 611 I=1,NCDS
C C 611 READ(MIN,942)
C C 612 CONTINUE
C C GO TO 635
C C 620 READ(MIN,939)MTYM,MRS,M,MALM,NCDS
C C DO 621 I=1,NCDS
C C 621 READ(MIN,942)
C C DO 630 IJ=1,2
C C READ(MIN,939)MTYM,MRS,M,MALM,NCDS
C C IF(MALM.EQ.MAL)GO TO 625
C C DO 622 II=1,NCDS
C C 622 READ(MIN,942)
C C GO TO 630
C C 625 READ(MIN,913)NXO,(NSITE(I),I=1,9)
C C READ(MIN,934)(RMU(I),I=1,NXO)
C C READ(MIN,934)(RSIG(I),I=1,NXO)
C C WRITE(MOUT,935)(NSITE(I),I=1,10)
C C
C C PART 2, BLOCK 2
C C
C C DO 627 I=1,NXO
C C J=I-1
C C 627 WRITE(MOUT,936)J,RMU(I),RSIG(I)
C C 630 CONTINUE
C C
C C PART 2, BLOCK 2
C C
C C DO 635 DO 699 J=1,44
C C THE USER HAS A CHOICE OF 44 SCALING RELATIONS.
C C DEPENDING ON THE APPLICATION AND THE SEISMICITY
C C MODEL.
C C READ(MIN,939)MTYM,MRS,M,MALM,NCDS
C C IF(MTYM.NE.MTY)GO TO 640
C C IF(MRSM.NE.MRS)GO TO 640
C C GO TO 650
C C 640 DO 641 I=1,NCDS
C C 641 READ(MIN,942)
C C GO TO 699
C C 650 READ(MIN,911) NPER,(NSITE(I),I=1,9),( PER(I),I=1,NPER)
C C WRITE(MOUT,911) NPER,(NSITE(I),I=1,9),( PER(I),I=1,NPER)
C C READ(MIN,911) NWX,(NSATE(I),I=1,9),( A(I),I=1,NPER)
C C WRITE(MOUT,911) NWX,(NSATE(I),I=1,9),( A(I),I=1,NPER)
C C READ(MIN,911) NWX,(NSATE(I),I=1,9),( B(I),I=1,NPER)
C C WRITE(MOUT,911) NWX,(NSATE(I),I=1,9),( B(I),I=1,NPER)
C C READ(MIN,911) NWX,(NSITE(I),I=1,9),( C(I),I=1,NPER)
C C WRITE(MOUT,911) NWX,(NSITE(I),I=1,9),( C(I),I=1,NPER)
C C READ(MIN,911) NWX,(NSITE(I),I=1,9),( D(I),I=1,NPER)
C C WRITE(MOUT,911) NWX,(NSITE(I),I=1,9),( D(I),I=1,NPER)
C C READ(MIN,911) NWX,(NSITE(I),I=1,9),( E(I),I=1,NPER)
C C WRITE(MOUT,911) NWX,(NSITE(I),I=1,9),( E(I),I=1,NPER)
C C IF(MTYA.EQ.3)GO TO 660
C C IF(MTYA.EQ.4)GO TO 660
C C READ(MIN,911) NWX,(NSITE(I),I=1,9),( F(I),I=1,NPER)
C C WRITE(MOUT,911) NWX,(NSITE(I),I=1,9),( F(I),I=1,NPER)
C C READ(MIN,911) NWX,(NSITE(I),I=1,9),( G(I),I=1,NPER)
C C WRITE(MOUT,911) NWX,(NSITE(I),I=1,9),( G(I),I=1,NPER)
C C 660 GO TO (670,680,670,680), MYA
C C 670 READ(MIN,911) NWX,(NSITE(I),I=1,9),( AMN(I),I=1,NPER)
C C WRITE(MOUT,911) NWX,(NSITE(I),I=1,9),( AMN(I),I=1,NPER)
C C READ(MIN,911) NWX,(NSITE(I),I=1,9),( SDEV(I),I=1,NPER)
C C WRITE(MOUT,911) NWX,(NSITE(I),I=1,9),( SDEV(I),I=1,NPER)
C C GO TO 700
C C 680 READ(MIN,911) NWX,(NSITE(I),I=1,9),(ALP(I),I=1,NPER)
C C WRITE(MOUT,911)NWX,(NSITE(I),I=1,9),(ALP(I),I=1,NPER)
C C READ(MIN,911) NWX,(NSITE(I),I=1,9),(BET(I),I=1,NPER)
C C WRITE(MOUT,911)NWX,(NSITE(I),I=1,9),(BET(I),I=1,NPER)
C C READ(MIN,930) NWX,(NSITE(I),I=1,9),(NXP(I),I=1,NPER)
C C WRITE(MOUT,930)NWX,(NSITE(I),I=1,9),(NXP(I),I=1,NPER)
C C GO TO 700
C C 699 CONTINUE
C C WRITE(MOUT,941) MTY,MRS,MAL
C C GO TO 999
C C 700 CLOSE(UNIT=MIN,FILE='SPEC.DAT',ACCESS='SEQIN',
C C 1 DEVICE='DSK',DIRECTORY='3000,571')
C C
C C INPUT PART 3 MODEL OF SEISMICITY
C C
C C NOTE: FOR ILTL=2, THIS BLOCK IS REPEATED TWICE.
C C
C C CARD 1 905(4I5,10X,I10) NPONT,NLINE,NDFUS,NPLNE,MOSN

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C THE SEISMICITY IS INPUT AS THE SUPERPOSITION OF FOUR KINDS
C OF SOURCES -- POINT, LINE, DIFFUSE, AND DIPPING PLANE.
C NPONT = NUMBER OF POINT SOURCES (SEISMIC HOT SPOTS)
C NLINE = NUMBER OF LINE SOURCES (MAJOR FAULTS)
C NDFUS = NUMBER OF REGIONS OF DIFFUSE SEISMICITY. THE EPICENTER
C HAS UNIFORM PROBABILITY OF OCCURRING ANYPLACE IN THE
C REGION.
C
C NPLNE = NUMBER OF DIPPING PLANAR SOURCES. THE EPICENTER
C HAS UNIFORM PROBABILITY OF OCCURRING ANYPLACE ON
C THE DIPPING PLANE.
C
C HOSN = MODEL OF SEISMICITY NUMBER
C
C NEXT THERE ARE BLOCKS OF CARDS FOR EACH POINT, LINE,
C DIFFUSE, AND DIPPING PLANE SOURCE. INPUT IS BY SUBROUTINE.
C
C POINT SOURCE. SUBROUTINE PSIN.
C CARD P1 S901(312,F2.0,I2,35A2) ISI,IPOL,JST,SL,NL,NAME
C *****
C ISI = SAME AS L1 FOR LINE SOURCE - EXPLAINED BELOW.
C IPOL = SAME AS L1 (NOT USED).
C JST = 1 SOURCE IS A POINT
C 2 EQ'S ARE UNILATERAL RUPTURE, RANDOM DIRECTION.
C 3 RUPTURE LENGTH GIVEN BY HRL IN BLOCK 1,CARD 1.
C
C SL = NOT USED
C NL = NOT USED
C
C NAME = ALPHANUMERIC IDENTIFICATION OF THE SOURCE.
C CARD P2A OR P2B -- SAME AS L2A OR L2B FOR LINE SOURCE - SEE BELOW
C *****
C CARD P3 S903(2F10.5) XS,YS
C *****
C XS = WEST LONGITUDE OF SOURCE (IN DECIMAL DEGREES).
C YS = NORTH LATITUDE OF SOURCE (IN DECIMAL DEGREES).
C SUBROUTINE LSIN.
C LINE SOURCE.
C CARD L1 S901(312,F2.0,I2,35A2) ISI,IPOL,JST,SL,NL,NAME(35)
C *****
C ISI = GIVES THE MEANS OF INPUTTING THE SEISMICITY.
C = 1 USES LOG N=A-BM, MMIN.LE.M.LE.MMAX (CUMULATIVE)
C N = NO. OF EVENTS GREATER THAN OR EQUAL TO M.
C = 2 USES LOG N=A-B*H, MMIN.LE.N.LE.MMAX (INCREMENTAL)
C N = NO OF EVENTS WITH MAGNITUDE OF M+-DM.
C DM=0.25 FOR MAG. STATISTICS
C DN=0.5 FOR INTENSITY STATISTICS.
C = 3 USES ANNUAL MOMENT, B, MMAX TO DERIVE LOG N
C RELATIONSHIP.
C = 4 N(M) IS INPUT DIRECTLY.
C
C IPOL = 0 POISSON
C 1 LITERAL
C
C JST = 0-10 DESCRIBES THE MAGNITUDE - RUPTURE LENGTH RELATION.
C SAME CHOICE AS FOR 'HRS' IN INPUT PART 1.
C
C SL = STEP LENGTH (KM) FOR REPRESENTING THE LINE SOURCE.
C DEFAULT = 5.0.
C
C NL = NUMBER OF CARDS TO INPUT SOURCE.
C NAME = ALPHANUMERIC IDENTIFICATION OF FAULT.
C CARD L2A (IF ISI=1,2,OR 3) (8F10.2) AAL,BBL,AMH,AMX,AZTM,AZTP
C *****
C AAL = COEFFICIENT 'A' IN LOG(N)=A-B*H (ISI=1,2)
C BBL = COEFFICIENT 'B' IN LOG(N)=A-B*H (ISI=1,2,3)
C AMH = MINIMUM MAGNITUDE (ISI=1,2,3; DEFAULT ALWAYS AVAILABLE);
*****
C AMX = MAXIMUM MAGNITUDE. (ISI=1,2,3; DEFAULT ALWAYS AVAILABLE)
C AZTM = USED TO DEFINE MOMENT RATE. (ISI=3)
C AZTP = USED TO DEFINE MOMENT RATE. (ISI=3)
C
C CARD L2B (IF ISI=4) (8F10.2) WS(12)
C *****
C WS(12) = SEISMICITY RATE ON THE FAULT.
C REQUIRES TWO CARDS WITH 12 VALUES.
C BOTH MUST BE PRESENT EVEN IF ONE IS BLANK.
C IF MAGNITUDE, RATE IS FOR M=3.0,3.5,4.0,.....,8.0,8.5
C IF INTENSITY, RATE IS FOR I=I,II,III,IV,.....,X,XI,XII
C
C CARDS L3 S902 (2F10.5) XL(I),YL(I) --NL CARDS--
C *****
C XL(I) = WEST LONGITUDE (DECIMAL DEGREES)
C YL(I) = NORTH LATITUDE (DECIMAL DEGREES)
C FOR I FROM 1 TO NL, GIVE THE COORDINATES
C OF SUCCESSIVE POINTS ON THE FAULT.
C
C DIFFUSE SOURCE. SUBROUTINE DSIN.
C CARD D1 - SAME FORMAT AND VARIABLE NAMES AS L1 FOR LINE SOURCE.
C *****
C
C - USAGE OF FOLLOWING VARIABLES DIFFERS:
C JST = 1 THE SOURCE RUPTURE LENGTHS ARE ZERO
C = 2 THE SOURCES ARE ASSUMED TO BE UNILATERAL RUPTURE,
C WITH THE EPICENTER HAVING EQUAL PROBABILITY TO BE
C ANYPLACE IN THE ZONE. THE DIRECTION OF RUPTURE
C IS RANDOM. THIS IS THE DEFAULT VALUE.
C RUPTURE LENGTH GIVEN BY HRL IN BLOCK 1, CARD 1.
C
C SL = NOT USED.
C NL = NUMBER OF LONGITUDES USED TO DEFINE REGION.
C CARD D2A OR D2B -- SAME AS L2A OR L2B FOR LINE SOURCE
C *****
C CARDS D3 S902(3F10.5) YC(I),XL(I),XR(I) --NL CARDS--
C *****
C ON EACH CARD, A NORTH LATITUDE 'YC(I)', AND THE
C LONGITUDE AT WHICH IT INTERSECTS THE WEST 'XL(I)' AND
C EAST 'XR(I)', BOUNDARY OF THE REGION.
C 'YC(I)' MUST INCREASE WITH SUCCESSIVE CARDS.
C THE FIRST VALUE OF 'YC(I)' IS THE SOUTHERN BOUNDARY OF THE
C REGION, AND THE LAST VALUE IS THE NORTHERN BOUNDARY.
C
C DIPPING PLANAR SOURCE. SUBROUTINE DSIN.
C AT PRESENT, EXTENDED SOURCES CANNOT BE USED (ISI=1, ONLY)
C THE ROUTINE DOES NOT WORK FOR A VERTICAL FAULT.
C THE SCALING RELATIONS ARE FOR EPICENTRAL DISTANCE. FOR
C THIS SOURCE, EPICENTRAL DISTANCE IS ARBITRARILY REPLACED
C WITH HYPOCENTRAL DISTANCE.
C THERE IS NO WAY TO JUDGE THE QUALITY OF THIS APPROXIMATION.
C CARD DP1 - SAME AS CARD D1
C *****
C CARD DP2 - SAME AS CARD D2
C *****
C CARD DP3 S907(7F10.5) PDPL(I),I=1,7
C *****
C PDPL(1),PDPL(2) LONGITUDE AND LATITUDE OF A SURFACE POINT
C TRACE OF THE DIPPING FAULT.
C PDPL(3),PDPL(4) LONGITUDE AND LATITUDE OF SECOND SURFACE POINT
C ON THE SURFACE TRACE OF THE DIPPING PLANE.
C PDPL(5),PDPL(6),PDPL(7) LONGITUDE, LATITUDE, AND DEPTH(KM) OF
C THIRD POINT ON THE DIPPING FAULT.

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C CARDS DP4 -- SAME AS CARDS D3
C *****
C OPEN(UNIT=MIN,FILE='FSIN.DAT',ACCESS='SEQIN',
1 DEVICE='DSK',DIRECTORY='3000,560')
C 5 WRITE(MOUT,901)
C INITIALIZATIONS
C NA=0
C ML=12
C MX=1
C KST=0
C DO 6 I=1,200
C IFC(I)=0
C DO 6 J=1,12
C PC(I,J)=0.0
C 6 EC(I,J)=0.0
C GO TO (7,7,8,8), MTYA
C 7 AMMM=3.0
C DHMM=0.5
C GO TO 9
C 8 AMMM=1.0
C DHMM=1.0
C WRITE(MOUT,937)
C 9 DO 11 I=1,12
C 11 AH(I)=AMMM*(FLOAT(I)-1.0)*DHMM
C WRITE(MOUT,903) (NSBTE(I),I=1,20), MUST,SLONG,SLAT
C WRITE(MOUT,932)IV,HIS
C WRITE(MOUT,933)NPEX,(PE(I),I=1,NPEX)
C FLAG 'LTLF' = 0 BOTH POISSON AND LITERAL FOR SAME SEISMICITY
C INPUT OF THE SEISMICITY
C READ(MIN,905) NPONT,NLINE,NDFUS,NPLNE,MOSN
C WRITE(MOUT,923)MOSN
C WRITE(MOUT,906) NPONT,NLINE,NDFUS,NPLNE
C 10 IF(NPONT.EQ.0) GO TO 30
C DO 20 I=1,NPONT
C CALL PSIN (XS,YS,WS,JST)
C CALL PSIR(XS,YS,WS)
C IF(JST.EQ.2) KST=1
C CALL COMPR(JST)
C 20 CONTINUE
C 30 IF(NLINE.EQ.0) GO TO 50
C DO 40 I=1,NLINE
C CALL LSIN(XL,YL,NL,WS,SL)
C CALL LSIAR(XL,YL,NL,WS,SL)
C CALL COMPR(1)
C 40 CONTINUE
C 50 IF(NDFUS.EQ.0 .AND. NPLNE.EQ.0) GO TO 100
C IF(IMRAC.EQ.1) GO TO 55
C NC=4
C RC(1)=220.
C AC(1)=10000.
C RC(2)=75.
C AC(2)=1140.
C RC(3)=25.
C AC(3)=130.
C RC(4)=9.
C AC(4)=15.
C 55 IF(NDFUS .EQ. 0) GO TO 70
C IDPL=0
C DO 60 I=1,NDFUS
C CALL DSIN(NL,YL,XL,XR,WS,JST,PDPL,IDPL)
C CALL DSIAR(NL,YL,XL,XR,WS,RC,AC,NC,PDPL,IDPL)
C IF(JST.EQ.2) KST=1
C CALL COMPR(JST)
C 60 CONTINUE
C 70 IF(NPLNE.EQ.0) GO TO 100
C IDPL=1
C DO <OH=1,NPLNE
C CALL DSIN(NL,YL,XL,XR,WS,JST,PDPL,IDPL)
C CALL DSIAR(NL,YL,XL,XR,WS,RC,AC,NC,PDPL,IDPL)
C CALL COMPR(1)
C 80 CONTINUE
C 100 CONTINUE
C IF(ILTLF.EQ.1) GO TO 101
C CLOSE(UNIT=MIN,FILE='FSIN.DAT',ACCESS='SEQIN',
1 DEVICE='DSK',DIRECTORY='3000,560')
C 101 WRITE(MOUT,919) ML,MX
C IF(KST.EQ.1) CALL LTP(MRL)
C CALL COMP2
C GO TO (102,102,103,103),MTY
C 102 CALL FALOF
C GO TO 104
C 103 CALL MMIPR
C 104 CONTINUE
C OPTIONAL OUTPUT OF SEISMICITY ARRAYS
C IF(IPPC.EQ.1)WRITE(MOUT,907)
C IF(IPPC.EQ.1)WRITE(MOUT,908) (I,RX(I),(PC(I,J),J=1,12),I=1,NRC)
C *****
C CHOOSE A SET OF SPECTRAL AMPLITUDES. EVALUATE THE PROBABILITY
C THAT EACH WILL BE EXCEEDED. THIS IS DONE MAINLY IN SUMMER.
C *****
C DO 300 J=IDL1,IDL2,IDL3
C SMUMP=5.0
C DNUMP=0.2

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C *****
C OPEN(UNIT=MIN,FILE='FSIN.DAT',ACCESS='SEQIN',
1 DEVICE='DSK',DIRECTORY='3000,560')
C 5 WRITE(MOUT,901)
C INITIALIZATIONS
C NA=0
C ML=12
C MX=1
C KST=0
C DO 6 I=1,200
C IFC(I)=0
C DO 6 J=1,12
C PC(I,J)=0.0
C 6 EC(I,J)=0.0
C GO TO (7,7,8,8), MTYA
C 7 AMMM=3.0
C DHMM=0.5
C GO TO 9
C 8 AMMM=1.0
C DHMM=1.0
C WRITE(MOUT,937)
C 9 DO 11 I=1,12
C 11 AH(I)=AMMM*(FLOAT(I)-1.0)*DHMM
C WRITE(MOUT,903) (NSBTE(I),I=1,20), MUST,SLONG,SLAT
C WRITE(MOUT,932)IV,HIS
C WRITE(MOUT,933)NPEX,(PE(I),I=1,NPEX)
C FLAG 'LTLF' = 0 BOTH POISSON AND LITERAL FOR SAME SEISMICITY
C INPUT OF THE SEISMICITY
C READ(MIN,905) NPONT,NLINE,NDFUS,NPLNE,MOSN
C WRITE(MOUT,923)MOSN
C WRITE(MOUT,906) NPONT,NLINE,NDFUS,NPLNE
C 10 IF(NPONT.EQ.0) GO TO 30
C DO 20 I=1,NPONT
C CALL PSIN (XS,YS,WS,JST)
C CALL PSIR(XS,YS,WS)
C IF(JST.EQ.2) KST=1
C CALL COMPR(JST)
C 20 CONTINUE
C 30 IF(NLINE.EQ.0) GO TO 50
C DO 40 I=1,NLINE
C CALL LSIN(XL,YL,NL,WS,SL)
C CALL LSIAR(XL,YL,NL,WS,SL)
C CALL COMPR(1)
C 40 CONTINUE
C 50 IF(NDFUS.EQ.0 .AND. NPLNE.EQ.0) GO TO 100
C IF(IMRAC.EQ.1) GO TO 55
C NC=4
C RC(1)=220.
C AC(1)=10000.
C RC(2)=75.
C AC(2)=1140.
C RC(3)=25.
C AC(3)=130.
C RC(4)=9.
C AC(4)=15.
C 55 IF(NDFUS .EQ. 0) GO TO 70
C IDPL=0
C DO 60 I=1,NDFUS
C CALL DSIN(NL,YL,XL,XR,WS,JST,PDPL,IDPL)
C CALL DSIAR(NL,YL,XL,XR,WS,RC,AC,NC,PDPL,IDPL)
C IF(JST.EQ.2) KST=1
C CALL COMPR(JST)
C 60 CONTINUE
C 70 IF(NPLNE.EQ.0) GO TO 100
C IDPL=1
C DO <OH=1,NPLNE
C CALL DSIN(NL,YL,XL,XR,WS,JST,PDPL,IDPL)
C CALL DSIAR(NL,YL,XL,XR,WS,RC,AC,NC,PDPL,IDPL)
C CALL COMPR(1)
C 80 CONTINUE
C 100 CONTINUE
C IF(ILTLF.EQ.1) GO TO 101
C CLOSE(UNIT=MIN,FILE='FSIN.DAT',ACCESS='SEQIN',
1 DEVICE='DSK',DIRECTORY='3000,560')
C 101 WRITE(MOUT,919) ML,MX
C IF(KST.EQ.1) CALL LTP(MRL)
C CALL COMP2
C GO TO (102,102,103,103),MTY
C 102 CALL FALOF
C GO TO 104
C 103 CALL MMIPR
C 104 CONTINUE
C OPTIONAL OUTPUT OF SEISMICITY ARRAYS
C IF(IPPC.EQ.1)WRITE(MOUT,907)
C IF(IPPC.EQ.1)WRITE(MOUT,908) (I,RX(I),(PC(I,J),J=1,12),I=1,NRC)
C *****
C CHOOSE A SET OF SPECTRAL AMPLITUDES. EVALUATE THE PROBABILITY
C THAT EACH WILL BE EXCEEDED. THIS IS DONE MAINLY IN SUMMER.
C *****
C DO 300 J=IDL1,IDL2,IDL3
C SMUMP=5.0
C DNUMP=0.2

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NUMP=51
EPSL=0.1E-7
MFLG=0
PT=PER(J)
AA=A(J)
BB=B(J)
DD=D(J)
IF(MTY.GE.5) DD=DD/100.0
EE=E(J)
GO TO (105,105,115,120),MTYA
105 FF=F(J)/10.0
GG=G(J)/1000.0
AMAX=(1.0-BB)/(2.0*FF)
AMIN=-BB/(2.0*FF)
GO TO (106,108),MTYA
106 AU=AMN(J)
SD=SDEV(J)
107 CC=C(J)-ALOG(2.54)/ALTEN
GO TO 130
108 ALPH=ALP(J)
BETA=BET(J)
NEXP=NXPN(J)
MRSF=1+(MRS-1)/5
GO TO (110,107,107),MRSF
110 CC=C(J)
GO TO 130
115 AU=AMN(J)
SD=SDEV(J)
117 CC=C(J)+ALOG(2.54)/ALTEN
GO TO 130
120 ALPH=ALP(J)
BETA=BET(J)
NEXP=NXPN(J)
MRSF=1+(MRS-1)/5
GO TO (110,117,117),MRSF
130 CONTINUE
DO 200 I=1,NUMP
SL(I)=SHUMP*(I-1)*DNUMP
PL(I)=0.0
EL(I)=0.0
IF(MFLG.EQ.1) GO TO 200
GO TO (140,150,160,170),MTYA
140 CALL SUM1(SL(I),PL(I),EL(I))
GO TO 180
150 CALL SUM2(SL(I),PL(I),EL(I))
GO TO 180
160 CALL SUM3(SL(I),PL(I),EL(I))
GO TO 180
170 CALL SUM4(SL(I),PL(I),EL(I))
GO TO 180
180 CONTINUE
C PL IS THE PROBABILITY THAT SL WILL BE EXCEEDED ASSUMING THE
C SEISMICITY IS EXACTLY AS INPUT. (ASSUMPTION 1).
C EL IS THE EXPECTED NUMBER OF TIMES SL WILL BE EXCEEDED.
IF(PL(I).LT.EPSL .AND. EL(I).LT.EPSL) MFLG=1
C THE REASON FOR THIS TEST IS THAT IF PL AND EL ARE ZERO
C FOR ONE SPECTRAL LEVEL, THEY WILL BE FOR ALL HIGHER SPECTRAL
C LEVELS TOO. SO THIS SHOULD CUT COMPUTING TIME.
C THE CUTOFF EPSL=0.1E-7 IS QUITE ARBITRARY. BUT I THINK IT IS
C SO SMALL THAT PROBABILITY SMALLER THAN EPSL IS NOT MEANINGFUL.
200 CONTINUE
C PL AND EL ARE SAVED FOR LATER USE.
DO 250 I=1,NUMP
PS(J,I)=EL(I)
ES(J,I)=EL(I)
IF(ILTLF-1) 260,260,300
270 PP(J,I)=1.0-EXP(-EL(I))
300 CONTINUE
C*****
C GENERATE PRINTOUT OF NE(S(T)) AND P(S(T)).
C*****
IF(ILTLF.EQ.0) GO TO 320
WRITE(MOUT,925) IV,HIS
WRITE(MOUT,927)
WRITE(MOUT,928) (PER(J),J=IDL1,IDL2,IDL3)
DO 310 I=1,NUMP
310 WRITE(MOUT,929) SL(I),(PS(J,I),J=IDL1,IDL2,IDL3)
320 CONTINUE
WRITE(MOUT,926) IV,HIS
WRITE(MOUT,927)
WRITE(MOUT,928) (PER(J),J=IDL1,IDL2,IDL3)
DO 330 I=1,NUMP
330 WRITE(MOUT,929) SL(I),(EL(J),J=IDL1,IDL2,IDL3)
340 CONTINUE
IF(ILTLF.EQ.2) GO TO 360
WRITE(MOUT,946) IV,HIS
WRITE(MOUT,927)
WRITE(MOUT,928) (PER(J),J=IDL1,IDL2,IDL3)
DO 350 I=1,NUMP
350 WRITE(MOUT,929) SL(I),(PP(J,I),J=IDL1,IDL2,IDL3)
360 CONTINUE
IF(ILTLF.EQ.1) GO TO 12
C*****
C INVERT P(S(T)) TO OBTAIN THE UNIFORM RISK SPECTRA
C*****
C WE CALCULATED THE PROBABILITY OF EXCEEDANCE ASSUMING THE
C SEISMICITY IS A POISSON PROCESS WITH A MEAN VALUE EQUAL TO THE
C INPUT SEISMICITY (ASSUMPTION 2), AND UNDER THE ASSUMPTION THAT
C THE SEISMICITY IS EXACTLY AS INPUT (ASSUMPTION 1).
C UNDER ASSUMPTION 2, THE
C EXPECTED NUMBER OF EXCEEDANCES THE SAME AS UNDER ASSUMPTION 1.
C HOWEVER, THE PROBABILITY OF EXCEEDANCE OF A GIVEN SPECTRAL
C LEVEL IS SMALLER (LESS CONSERVATIVE) THAN BY ASSUMPTION 1.
C NOW INVERT PL (ASSUMPTION 1) FOR A SPECTRUM WITH CONSTANT
C PROBABILITY OF EXCEEDANCE.
NPCH=0
WRITE(MPUN,922) (NSATE(I),I=1,3),NSATE(9)
1 MOSN,NUST,NPCH,(PER(I),I=IDL1,IDL2,IDL3)
IF(ILTL-1) 500,400,710
400 WRITE(MOUT,920)
DO 490 J=1,NPEX
PZ=PE(J)
NPCH=NPCH+1
DO 430 K=IDL1,IDL2,IDL3

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CLOSE(UNIT=MIS,FILE='SITES.DAT',ACCESS='SEQIN',
1  DEVICE= DSK ,DIRECTORY= 3000,560 )
CLOSE(UNIT=MOUT,FILE='FSOUT.DAT',ACCESS='SEQOUT',
1  DEVICE= DSK ,DIRECTORY= 3000,560 )
CLOSE(UNIT=MPUN,FILE='FSPUN.DAT',ACCESS='SEQOUT',
1  DEVICE= DSK ,DIRECTORY= 3000,560 )
END

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```

DO 410 I=1, NUMP
410 PL(I)=PS(K,I)
430 CALL SOFP(PL,SL,NUMP,PZ,SPL(K))
WRITE(MOUT,924) MOSN,MUST,NPCH
WRITE(MOUT,918) PZ,(PER(I),I=IDL1,IDL2,IDL3)
WRITE(MOUT,931) (SPL(I),I=IDL1,IDL2,IDL3)
WRITE(MPUN,922)(NSATE(I),I=1,3),NSATE(9),
1  MOSN,MUST,NPCH,(SPL(I),I=IDL1,IDL2,IDL3)
490 CONTINUE
500 CONTINUE
C NOW INVERT PL (ASSUMPTION 2) FOR A SPECTRUM WITH CONSTANT
C PROBABILITY OF EXCEEDANCE.
WRITE(MOUT,921)
JSET=0
DO 590 J=1,NPEX
ISYM=ISYM+1
PZ=PE(J)
NPCH=NPCH+1
DO 530 K=IDL1,IDL2,IDL3
PL(I)=1.0-EXP(-ES(K,I))
IF(IPL.LT.0) GO TO 515
IF(K=IPPL) 525,515,525
515 IF(JSET.EQ.1) GO TO 525
WRITE(MOUT,945) PER(K)
CALL DUONE(PL,PLD,DNUMP,NUMP)
DO 520 MMH=1,NUMP
520 PLD(MMH)=PLD(MMH)
CALL PPL1(SL,PLD,NUMP)
525 IF(PZ.GE.PL(1)) GO TO 590
530 CALL SOFP(PL,SL,NUMP,PZ,SPL(K))
JSET=1
WRITE(MOUT,924) MOSN,MUST,NPCH
WRITE(MOUT,918) PZ,(PER(I),I=IDL1,IDL2,IDL3)
WRITE(MOUT,931) (SPL(I),I=IDL1,IDL2,IDL3)
WRITE(MPUN,922)(NSATE(I),I=1,3),NSATE(9),
1  MOSN,MUST,NPCH,(SPL(I),I=IDL1,IDL2,IDL3)
590 CONTINUE
710 CONTINUE
IF(ILTL-1) 600,600,710
C THIS SECTION FINDS THE PROBABILITIES OF EXCEEDANCE
C UNDER THE JOINT CONDITION OF SOME LITERAL (ASS. 1)
C SOURCES AND SOME POISSON (ASSUMPTION 2) SOURCES.
WRITE(MOUT,949)
DO 770 J=1,NPEX
PZ=PE(J)
NPCH=NPCH+1
DO 750 K=IDL1,IDL2,IDL3
DO 720 I=1,NUMP
720 PL(I)=1.0-(1.0-PP(K,I))*(1.0-PS(K,I))
750 CALL SOFP (PL,SL,NUMP,PZ,SPL(K))
WRITE(MOUT,924) MOSN,MUST,NPCH
WRITE(MOUT,918) PZ,(PER(I),I=IDL1,IDL2,IDL3)
WRITE(MOUT,931) (SPL(I),I=IDL1,IDL2,IDL3)
WRITE(MPUN,922) (NSATE(I),I=1,3),NSATE(9),
1  MOSN,MUST,NPCH,(SPL(I),I=IDL1,IDL2,IDL3)
770 CONTINUE
600 CONTINUE
GO TO 701
999 CONTINUE

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```

C *****ACOS2*****
C FUNCTION ACOS2(X)
C THIS GIVES THE ARC-COSINE OF X :: -1.0 .LE. X .LE. 0.
C THE VALUE RETURNED IS IN RADIANS AND IN THE SECOND QUADRANT
C ( PI/2 .LT. ACOS2 .LE. PI)
C *****
C REVISION HISTORY
C DATE CHANGE
C AUG. 1,1978 AS IN REPORT CE 78-11.
C *****ACOS2*****
C DATA PI,PI/2/3.14159,1.5707963/
C IF(X.GT. -0.1) GO TO 30
C Y=SQRT(1.0-X*X) / X
C Z=ATAN(Y)
C GO TO 50
C 30 Z=X-PI/2
C 50 ACOS2=Z+PI
C RETURN
C END

```

```

C *****ASIN2*****
C FUNCTION ASIN2(X)
C THIS GIVES THE ARC-SIN OF X. NO PROTECTION IF X MORE THAN 1.0
C IF X POSITIVE, RESULT IS IN THE 2-ND QUADRANT (PI/2-LT.X-LT.PI)
C IT IS WRITTEN FOR A USE WHICH NEVER HAS NEGATIVE VALUES OF X.
C *****
C REVISION HISTORY
C DATE CHANGE
C AUG. 1,1978 AS IN REPORT CE 78-11.
C *****ASIN2*****
C DATA PI,PI/2/3.14159,1.5707963/
C IF(X.GT.0.99) GO TO 30
C Y=X/SQRT(1.0-X*X)
C Z=ATAN(Y)
C GO TO 50
C 30 Y=SQRT(2.0*(1.0-X))
C Z=PI/2-Y
C 50 ASIN2=PI-Z
C RETURN
C END

```

```

C *****COMPR*****
C SUBROUTINE COMPR(JC)
C THIS SUBROUTINE COMPRESSES ARRAYS SA, RA INTO AN ARRAY WHERE
C ALL THE POINTS OF EQUAL DISTANCE ARE CONSOLIDATED.
C *****
C REVISION HISTORY
C DATE CHANGE
C AUG. 1,1978 AS IN REPORT CE 78-11.
C *****COMPR*****
C COMMON/RINGS/ NRB, RB(200)
C COMMON BLOCK /RINGS/ IS INITIALIZED IN A BLOCK DATA STATEMENT
C COMMON/CSEIS/NRC, RC(200), PC(200,12), EC(200,12), IFC(200)
C RB GIVES THE BOUNDARIES OF THE COMPRESSED SEISMICITY RADII,
C RC GIVES THE CENTRAL DISTANCES.
C PC GIVES THE SEISMICITY AT DISTANCES RC THAT IS TO BE
C TREATED AS A POINT SOURCE.
C EC GIVES THE SEISMICITY THAT IS TO BE TREATED AS A LINE SOURCE
C THE RUPTURE MAY BE UNILATERAL IN A RANDOM DIRECTION.
C COMMON/SEISM/NA, SA(1000,12), RA(1000)

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C IF JC=1, THE SEISMICITY IS ADDED TO PC. (POINT)
C IF JC=2, THE SEISMICITY GOES TO EC (EXTENDED)
C AFTER ADDING THE SEISMICITY TO PC OR EC, THE PROGRAM RESETS NA
C SO THAT SA, NA, AND RA CAN BE USED AGAIN.
C PC AND EC ARE ZEROED IN THE MAIN PROGRAM
C *****
C NRC=NRB-1
C DO 10 I=1,NRC
C 10 RC(I)=(RB(I)+RB(I+1))/2.0
C DO 100 K=1,NA
C RW=RA(K)
C DO 20 J=2,NRB
C IF(RW.LE.*RB(J)) GO TO 30
C 20 CONTINUE
C TO REACH THE NEXT STATEMENT, DISTANCE IS HUGE, SO SEISMICITY
C THERE WILL NOT BE INCLUDED IN THE RISK CALCULATION.
C GO TO 100
C 30 IF(JC.EQ.1) GO TO 60
C DO 50 I=1,12
C 50 EC(J-1,I) = EC(J-1,I) + SA(K,I)
C GO TO 90
C 60 DO 70 I=1,12
C 70 PC(J-1,I) = PC(J-1,I) + SA(K,I)
C 90 IFC(J-1) = IFC(J-1) + 1
C 100 CONTINUE
C NA=0
C RETURN
C END

```

```

SUBROUTINE COMP2
  THIS SUBROUTINE COMPRESSES THE ARRAYS PC, EC TO ELIMINATE ANY
  DISTANCES THAT ARE NOT IN USE AT ALL
  *****
  REVISION HISTORY
  C DATE          CHANGE
  C AUG. 1, 1978  AS IN REPORT CE 78-11.
  C *****COMP2*****
  C COMMON/CSEIS/NRC,RC(200),PC(200,12),EC(200,12),IFC(200)
  DATA MOUT/6/
  901 FORMAT(5X,'DATA COMPRESSED TO',I5,' DISTANCES FOR INTEGRATION')
  J=0
  DO 100 K=1,NRC
  IF(IFC(K).LE.0) GO TO 100
  J=J+1
  C NOTE THAT J IS .LE. K
  RC(J)=RC(K)
  DO 20 I=1,12
  PC(J,I) = PC(K,I)
  20 EC(J,I)=EC(K,I)
  100 CONTINUE
  NRC=J
  WRITE(MOUT,901) NRC
  RETURN
  END

SUBROUTINE DEGKM(XDEG,YDEG,XKM,YKM)
  THIS SUBROUTINE CONVERTS A LOCATION IN DEGREES TO
  ONE IN KM. THE KM. COORDINATES HAVE ORIGIN (SLONG,SLAT).
  SLONG IS WEST LONGITUDE, SLAT IS NORTH LATITUDE.
  XKM,YKM MAY BE THE SAME AS XDEG,YDEG IN THE CALLING ROUTINE
  *****
  REVISION HISTORY
  C DATE          CHANGE
  C AUG.01,1978  AS IN REPORT CE 78-11.
  C *****DEGKM*****
  C COMMON /SITE/ SLONG,SLAT
  DATA DR/0.017453293/
  DR GIVES THE NUMBER OF RADIANS IN ONE DEGREE
  DATA A,F/6378.388,0.00367/
  A IS THE RADIUS OF THE EARTH (GEOID) AT THE EQUATOR
  F IS 1./297. THE FLATTENING OF THE EARTH.
  YDEG, THE LATITUDE, IS DETERMINED BY THE LOCAL PERPENDICULAR
  TO THE EARTH. FIRST FIND THE GEOCENTRIC LATITUDE.
  XX=TAN(YDEG*DR)/(1.0+2.0*F)
  THETA=ATAN(XX)
  C NOW FIND THE DISTANCE FROM THE CENTER OF THE EARTH.
  R=A*(1.0-F*SIN(THETA)**2)
  C FIND THE DISTANCE ALONG THE LATITUDE YDEG FROM XDEG TO SLONG.
  XKM=R*DR*(SLONG-XDEG)*COS(THETA)
  C FIND THE AVERAGE LATITUDE.
  PHIB=(YDEG+SLAT)/2.0
  C ... AND THE CORRESPONDING GEOCENTRIC LATITUDE.
  YY=TAN(PHIB*DR)/(1.0+2.0*F)
  THB=ATAN(YY)
  C FINALLY **
  YKM=A*(1.0-2.0*F+3.0*F*SIN(THB)**2)*(YDEG-SLAT)*DR
  C WRITE(6,901) SLONG,SLAT,DR,A,F,XDEG,YDEG,XX,THETA,R,XKM,PHIB,YY,
  C 1 THB,YKM
  C 901 FORMAT (5F15.6)
  RETURN
  END

```



```

60 NR=BL/BW
DL=BL/FLOAT(NB)
DO 90 J=1,NB
L=L+1
BIGWK(1,L)=XL(K)+(FLOAT(J)-0.5)*DL
BIGWK(2,L)=CY
BIGWK(3,L)=DL
BIGWK(4,L)=BW
100 CONTINUE
NREC=L
IF(LSSUP.EQ.0) WRITE(MOUT,904) NREC
C NOW SEE IF ALL THE ELEMENTS SATISFY THE DISTANCE -
C AREA CRITERIA. IF NOT - SUBDIVIDE.
C FIRST, FIND THE LARGEST AREA.
AMAX=BIGWK(3,1)*BIGWK(4,1)
AREA=AMAX
DO 120 I=2,NREC
AREL=BIGWK(3,I)*BIGWK(4,I)
AREA=AREA+AREL
IF(AREL.GT.AMAX) AMAX=AREL
120 CONTINUE
IF(LSSUP.EQ.0) WRITE(MOUT,907) AREA
C THE RECTANGLES WERE CREATED SO THAT THE LENGTH TO
C BE AT MOST TWICE THE WIDTH, BUT AT LEAST EQUAL TO THE WIDTH.
C THIS, AND THE MAXIMUM AREA, IS USED TO ESTIMATE THE MAXIMUM
C DISTANCE FROM CENTER TO CORNER OF ALL THE RECTANGLES.
IF(NC.EQ.0) GO TO 310
IF(LSSUP.EQ.0) WRITE(MOUT,911)
DO 300 MNC=1,NC
RCC=SQRT(0.625*AMAX)
RCT=RC(MNC)+RCC
ACT=AC(MNC)
AMAX=ACT
IF(LSSUP.EQ.0) WRITE(MOUT,905) ACT,RC(MNC),RCT
NNREC=NREC
DO 250 L=1,NREC
DEL=SQRT(BIGWK(1,L)**2+BIGWK(2,L)**2)
IF(DEL.GT.RCT) GO TO 250
AREL=BIGWK(3,L)*BIGWK(4,L)
IF(AREL.LT.ACT) GO TO 250
C REACHING THIS POINT, THE AREA OF ELEMENT L MUST BE DECREASED.
AN=AREL/ACT
NM=SQRT(AN) + 1.0
NTEST=NNREC+NM*NM-1000
IF(NTEST.GT.0)WRITE(MOUT,909)NTEST,MNC
YZ=BIGWK(1,L)-BIGWK(3,L)/2.0
YZ=BIGWK(2,L)-BIGWK(4,L)/2.0
DXH=BIGWK(3,L)/(2.0*FLOAT(MM))
DYH=BIGWK(4,L)/(2.0*FLOAT(MM))
DO 200 J=1,MM
NNREC=NNREC+1
BIGWK(1,NNREC)=YZ+(2.0*FLOAT(K)-1.0)*DXH
BIGWK(2,NNREC)=YZ+(2.0*FLOAT(J)-1.0)*DYH
BIGWK(3,NNREC)=2.0*DXH
BIGWK(4,NNREC)=2.0*DYH
200 CONTINUE
DO 220 I=1,4

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SUBROUTINE DSIAI(NL,YC,XL,XR,WS,RC,AC,NC,PDPL,DPDL)
DIMENSION YC(1),XL(1),XR(1),WS(12),RC(1),AC(1)
DIMENSION BIGWK(4,1000),XX(5),YY(5),PDPL(7)
COMMON/SEISH/NA,SA(1000,12),RA(1000)
COMMON/IONUH/MIS,MIN,MOUT,MPUN,LSSUP,YRS
C THIS TAKES THE INFORMATION OF THE AREA BOUNDARY, AND GENERATES
C A SET OF ROUGHLY SQUARE RECTANGLES. THESE ARE DIVIDED SO
C THAT THEY ARE SMALL ENOUGH ACCORDING TO THE CRITERIA CONTAINED
C IN THE ARRAYS RC,AC. THEN THE SEISMICITY IS DIVIDED AMONG
C THESE AREAS IN PROPORTION TO THE AREA OF EACH ELEMENT.
C *****
C REVISION HISTORY *****
C DATE CHANGE
C AUG. 1, 1978 AS IN REPORT CE 78-11.
C *****DSIAI *****
C FIRST CONVERT THE LOCATIONS IN DEGREES TO KILOMETERS.
901 FORMAT(5X, INPUT GIVES LONGITUDE OF EAST AND WEST BOUN
IDARY AT ,I3, LATITUDES')
902 FORMAT(5X, ARRAY BIGWK - CX,CY,XL,YL,AREA,DISTANCE')
903 FORMAT(15,6F15.5)
904 FORMAT(5X, 'INITIALLY , I5, RECTANGLES')
905 FORMAT(5X, 'AREA, CORNER DISTANCE, CENTER DISTANCE',/,3F15.3)
906 FORMAT(5X, NOW, I5, RECTANGLES')
907 FORMAT(5X, REGION HAS AREA ,F15.1)
908 FORMAT(5X, INSERTED INTO RA,SA ARRAYS IN ELEMENTS ,I5, TO ,I5,
1 /)
909 FORMAT (5X, *****PROGRAM EXCEEDING LIMITS OF ARRAY BIGWK. ADDITION
1AL SPACE NEEDED AT LEAST ,I5,/,5X, WORKING ON RC,AC ELEMENT ,I5)
910 FORMAT(5X, *****PROGRAM EXCEEDING LIMITS OF ARRAYS SA,RA. ADDITIO
1NAL SPACE NEEDED AT LEAST ,I5)
911 FORMAT(5X, BEGINNING AREA-DISTANCE CHECKS')
IF(LSSUP.EQ.0) WRITE(MOUT,901) NL
DO 10 I=1,NL
YSTO=YC(I)
CALL DEGKM(XR(I),YC(I),XR(I),YC(I))
10 CALL DEGKM(XR(I),YSTO,XL(I),YSTO)
C NOW FIND THE BASIC RECTANGLES. THE DATA IS STORED IN BIGWK
C BIGWK(1,N) CENTER IN X DIRECTION
C 2 CENTER IN Y DIRECTION
C 3 LENGTH IN X DIRECTION
C 4 LENGTH IN Y DIRECTION
C K IS THE ELEMENT IN THE ARRAYS XL,XR,YC
C L IS THE ELEMENT IN BIGWK
L=0
DO 100 K=1,NL
BL=XR(K)-XL(K)
IF(K.EQ.1) GO TO 40
IF(K.EQ.NL) GO TO 50
BW=(YC(K+1)-YC(K-1))/2.0
CY=YC(K+1)/4.0+YC(K)/2.0+YC(K-1)/4.0
GO TO 60
40 BW=(YC(2)-YC(1))/2.0
CY=YC(1)+0.5*BW
GO TO 60
50 BW=(YC(NL)-YC(NL-1))/2.0
CY=YC(NL)-0.5*BW

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220 BIGWK(I,I)=BIGWK(I,NNREC)
NNREC=NNREC-1
250 CONTINUE
NREC=NNREC
IF(LSSUP.EQ.0) WRITE(MOUT,906) NREC
AREA=0.0
DO 260 I=1,NREC
260 AREA=AREA+BIGWK(3,I)*BIGWK(4,I)
IF(LSSUP.EQ.0) WRITE(MOUT,907) AREA
300 CONTINUE
C NOW ALL THE RECTANGLES ARE SMALL ENOUGH FOR THE INTEGRATION.
310 CONTINUE
350 CONTINUE
C SEISMICITY IS DIVIDED, AND THE INFORMATION IS STORED IN SA,RA
NA1=NA+1
MAR=NA+NNREC
IF(LSSUP.EQ.0) WRITE(MOUT,908) NA1,MAR
NTEST=MAR-1000
IF(NTEST.GT.0)WRITE(MOUT,910)NTEST
DO 400 I=1,NREC
NA=NA+1
RA(NA)=SQRT(BIGWK(1,I)**2+BIGWK(2,I)**2)
DO 380 J=1,12
380 SA(NA,J)=NS(J)*BIGWK(3,I)*BIGWK(4,I)/AREA
400 CONTINUE
C THE FOLLOWING IS AN OPTION USED FOR A DIPPING PLANE SOURCE.
C WHEN USED, EPICENTRAL DISTANCE IS REPLACED BY THE HYPOCENTRAL
C DISTANCE. THIS IS A CRUDE FIX UP JOB, NOT JUSTIFIED BY DATA.
C IF(IDPL.NE.1) GO TO 500
CALL DEGRM(PDPL(1),PDPL(2),X1,Y1)
CALL DEGRM(PDPL(3),PDPL(4),X2,Y2)
CALL DEGRM(PDPL(5),PDPL(6),X3,Y3)
C FIND A VECTOR ALONG THE SURFACE TRACE - UNIT LENGTH.
SX=X2-X1
SY=Y2-Y1
SM=SQRT(SX*SX+SY*SY)
SX=SX/SM
SY=SY/SM
PX=-SY
PY= SX
C NOW FIND THE PERPENDICULAR DISTANCE TDP FROM THE SURFACE TRACE
C TO THE POINT WHICH HAS DEPTH.
TDP=(X3-X1)*PX + (Y3-Y1)*PY
IF(TDP.LT.0.0) PX=-PX
IF(TDP.LT.0.0) PY=-PY
C FINALLY FIND THE TANGENT OF THE DIP ANGLE.
TANDE=PDPL(7)/ABS(TDP)
C NOW FIND THE DEPTH OF THE CENTER POINT OF EACH ELEMENT IN THE
C ARRAY BIGWK, AND MAKE THE CRUDE ADJUSTMENT.
DO 450 I=1,NREC
J=NA1-1+I
Z=(BIGWK(1,I)-X1)*PX + (BIGWK(2,I)-Y1)*PY
IF(Z.LT.0.0) Z=0.0
H=Z*TANDE
RA(J)=SQRT(RA(J)*RA(J)+H*H)
450 CONTINUE
500 CONTINUE
RETURN
END
SUBROUTINE DSIN(NL,YL,XL,XR,WS,JST,PDPL,IDLPL)
DIMENSION YL(1),XL(1),XR(1)
IN THIS SUBROUTINE YL BECOMES THE LATITUDE OF A LINE RUNNING
EAST-WEST THROUGH A DIFFUSE REGION. XL IS THE
LONGITUDE OF THE LEFT BOUNDARY OF THE REGION, AND XR IS THE
LONGITUDE OF THE RIGHT BOUNDARY AT LATITUDE YL.
NL IS NOW THE NUMBER OF EAST-WEST LINES TO DEFINE THE REGION.
IDLPL=0 FOR A DIPPING ZONE WITH NO DEPTH
1 FOR A DIPPING PLANAR SOURCE
C*****
C REVISION HISTORY *****
C DATE CHANGE *****
C AUG. 1, 1978 AS IN REPORT CE 78-11. *****
C*****DSIN*****
DIMENSION WS(12),NAME(35),PDPL(7)
COMMON/MAGS/AM(12),ML,MX
COMMON/IONUM/MIS,MIN,MOUT,MPUN,LSSUP,YRS
901 FORMAT(3I2,F2.0,I2,35A2)
902 FORMAT(3F10.5)
903 FORMAT(7,5X,'DIPUSE SEISMICITY REGION ',35A2)
904 FORMAT(5X,SEISMICITY - MAGNITUDE AND NUMBER OF EARTHQUAKES',
1 12(/,F10.1,F13.7))
905 FORMAT(5X,'EVENTS ARE ASSUMED TO BE POINT SOURCES')
906 FORMAT(5X,'EVENTS ARE ASSUMED TO BE UNILATERAL RUPTURES')
907 FORMAT(7F10.5)
908 FORMAT(5X,'DIPPING PLANE SOURCE ',9A2)
909 FORMAT(5X,'FOLLOWING THREE POINTS DEFINE THE PLANE',/,10X,'LONGITU
IDE,LATITUDE,DEPTH,3(/,3F15.5)
READ(MIN,901)ISI,IPOL,JST,SL,NL,(NAME(I),I=1,35)
IF(IDPL.EQ.0) WRITE(MOUT,903) (NAME(I),I=1,35)
IF(IDPL.EQ.1) WRITE(MOUT,908) (NAME(I),I=1,35)
CALL WSIN(WS,ISI)
IF(LSSUP.EQ.0) WRITE(MOUT,904) (AM(I),WS(I),I=1,12)
IF(IDPL.EQ.0) GO TO 10
READ(MIN,907) (PDPL(I),I=1,7)
X=0.0
IF(LSSUP.EQ.0) WRITE(MOUT,909) PDPL(1),PDPL(2),X,PDPL(3),PDPL(4),
1 X,(PDPL(I),I=5,7)
10 READ(MIN,902) (YL(I),XL(I),XR(I),I=1,NL)
IF(JST.NE.1) JST=2
IF(LSSUP) M0,20,40
IF(LSSUP) M0,20,40
20 IF(JST.EQ.1) WRITE(MOUT,905)
IF(JST.EQ.2) WRITE(MOUT,906)
C THIS AVOIDS LOOPING OVER SOME MAGNITUDES WITH NO EVENTS
40 DO 50 I=1,12
ML=I
IF(WS(J).GT.0.0) GO TO 60
50 CONTINUE
60 DO 70 I=1,12
J=13-I
MX1=J
IF(WS(J).GT.0.0) GO TO 80
70 CONTINUE
80 IF(ML.GT.MX1) ML=MX1
IF(MX.LT.MX1) MX=MX1
RETURN
END

```

```

C SUBROUTINE DUONE (U, V, DT, N)
C *****
C REVISION HISTORY *****
C DATE CHANGE *****
C AUG. 1, 1978 AS IN REPORT CE 78-11. *****
C *****DUONE*****
C *****
C THIS TAKES THE FIRST DERIVATIVE OF EQUALLY SPACED DATA POINTS.
C U -- ARRAY TO BE DIFFERENTIATED
C V -- THE FIRST DERIVATIVE OF -- UU --.. MAY BE THE SAME
C ARRAY AS -- U -- IN THE CALLING PROGRAM.
C DT -- TIME SPACING OF -- U --..
C N -- NUMBER OF POINTS IN -- U --..
C *****
C *** LIMITATIONS ***
C THIS ROUTINE INTRODUCES A TIME SHIFT OF 0.5*DT, SINCE IT WORKS
C BY FORWARD DIFFERENCES. THE HIGHER TIME RESOLUTION OF THIS
C METHOD IS HERE REGARDED MORE IMPORTANT.
C THUS .. V(T) = (U(T+DT) - U(T)) / DT
C *****
C TO PREVENT ANY IRREGULARITIES, V(N) = V(N - 1)
C *****
C DIMENSION U(2), V(2)
C A = U(1)
C N1 = N - 1
C DO 10 I = 1, N1
C B = U(I+1)
C V(I) = (B - A) / DT
C 10 A = B
C V(N) = V(N1)
C RETURN
C END

```

```

C SUBROUTINE FALOF
C *****
C REVISION HISTORY *****
C DATE CHANGE *****
C AUG. 1, 1978 AS IN REPORT CE 78-11. *****
C *****FALOF*****
C *****
C COMMON/CSEIS/NRC,RC(200),PC(200,12),EC(200,12),IFC(200)
C COMMON/AMPLT/ALAR(200)
C COMMON/B1/NX0,XO(100),YO(100)
C THIS SUBROUTINE FINDS THE FACTOR LOG10(A(R)) = ALAR FOR EACH
C INTEGRATION POINT. ALAR IS THE CORRECTION FOR DISTANCE USED
C IN STANDARD MAGNITUDE FORMULAE.
C *****
C NX01=NX0-1
C DO 100 K=1,NRC
C R=RC(K)
C DO 10 I=1,NX01
C IF(R.LT.XO(I+1) .AND. R.GE.XO(I)) GO TO 20
C 10 CONTINUE
C 20 ALO=YO(I)+((YO(I+1)-YO(I))/(XO(I+1)-XO(I)))*(R-XO(I))
C 30 IF(R.LE.XO(1)) ALO=YO(1)
C 100 ALAR(K)=ALO
C 901 FORMAT(4(I5,2F10.3))
C *****
C MOUT=6
C WRITE(MOUT,901) (I,RA(I),ALAR(I),I=1,NA)
C RETURN
C END

```

```

FUNCTION FLNG(AM,MRL)
  THIS FUNCTION GIVES THE FAULT LENGTH FOR A GIVEN MAGNITUDE.
  THERE IS TREMENDOUS UNCERTAINTY. IT WOULD NOT BE WISE TO
  DELUDE ONESELF BY BELIEVING THE RESULT.
  IN ALL CASES, L IS IN KILOMETERS
  C*****
  C REVISION HISTORY
  C DATE CHANGE
  C AUG. 1,1978 AS IN REPORT CE 78-11.
  C*****FLNG*****
  GO TO (10,20,30,40,50,60,70,80,90,100),MRL
  RETURN
  10
  THIS RESEMBLES THE PRESS RELATIONSHIP. I DIDN'T HAVE HIS
  REFERENCE HANDY WHEN WRITING THIS ROUTINE. THUS THE CONSTANTS
  WERE PICKED OFF A GRAPH.
  C 20 FLNG=10.0**(0.6*AM-2.7)
  RETURN
  C
  C THATCHER AND HANKS -- 1.7 BARS
  FLNG=10.0**(2.0*AM/3.0 - 2.23)
  RETURN
  C 30
  C THATCHER AND HANKS -- 0.1 BAR
  FLNG=10.0**(2.0*AM/3.0 - 1.41)
  RETURN
  C 40
  C THATCHER AND HANKS -- 100 BARS
  FLNG=10.0**(2.0*AM/3.0 - 3.41)
  RETURN
  C 50
  C WYSS AND BRUNE
  FLNG=10.0**(0.53*AM-1.47)
  RETURN
  C 60
  C TOCHER
  FLNG=10.0**(1.02*AM-5.77)
  RETURN
  C 70
  C OKAMOTO
  FLNG=10.0**(1.32*AM-7.99)
  RETURN
  C 80
  C HOUSNER
  IF(AM.GE.6.4) GO TO 91
  FLNG=10.0**(0.395*AM-1.454)
  RETURN
  C 90
  C FLNG=10.0**(0.900*AM-4.673)
  RETURN
  C 91
  C AS USED BY DER-KIUREGHIAN
  FLNG=EXP(1.596*AM-7.56)
  RETURN
  END
  SUBROUTINE LSN(XL,YL,NL,WS,SL)
  DIMENSION XL(100),YL(100),WS(12),NAME(35),FL(12)
  DIMENSION RWRK(500),ZZ(500),ZI(500),PWRK(500)
  COMMON/SEISH/NA,SA(1000,12),RA(1000)
  COMMON/MAGS/AM(12),ML,MX
  COMMON/IONUM/MIS,MIN,MOUT,MPUN,LSSUP,YRS
  THIS SUBROUTINE READS IN DATA ON A LINE SEISMIC SOURCE.
  IT FIRST READS IN THE FAULT NAME, THE CONTROL PARAMETERS,
  AND THE SEISMICITY.
  FOLLOWING CARDS DESCRIBE THE FAULT BY A SEQUENCE OF POINTS.
  C*****
  C REVISION HISTORY
  C DATE CHANGE
  C AUG. 1,1978 VERSION IN REPORT CE 78-11.
  C*****LSN*****
  901 FORMAT(3I2,F2.0,I2,35A2)
  902 FORMAT(2F10.5)
  903 FORMAT(/,5X,LINE SOURCE,35A2)
  904 FORMAT(5X,LOCATIONS OF ENDS ARE,
  1 2(/,F15.5, WEST LONGITUDE',F15.5, NORTH LATITUDE'))
  904 FORMAT(5X,SEISMICITY - MAGNITUDE AND NUMBER OF EARTHQUAKES, ASSU
  1MED FAULT LENGTH, 12(/,F10.1,F13.7,F10.4))
  905 FORMAT(5X,FAULT IS REPRESENTED BY,15, - 1 STRAIGHT LINE SEGME
  1TS')
  906 FORMAT(5X,'ISI=',I3)
  C 907 FORMAT IS OUT OF ORDER.
  READ(MIN,901) ISI,IPOL,JST,SL,NL,(NAME(I),I=1,35)
  IF(JST.EQ.0) JST=2
  WRITE(MOUT,903) (NAME(I),I=1,35)
  DO 1 I=1,12
  1 FL(I)=FLNG(AM(I),JST)
  CALL WSIN(WS,ISI)
  READ(MIN,902) (XL(I),YL(I),I=1,NL)
  IF(LSSUP)4,3,4
  3 WRITE(MOUT,907) XL(1),YL(1),XL(NL),YL(NL)
  WRITE(MOUT,905) NL
  WRITE(MOUT,906) ISI
  WRITE(MOUT,904) (AM(I),WS(I),FL(I),I=1,12)
  C THIS AVOIDS LOOPING OVER SOME MAGNITUDES WITH NO EVENTS
  4 DO 5 I=1,12
  ML=I
  IF(WS(I).GT.0.0) GO TO 6
  5 CONTINUE
  6 DO 7 I=1,12
  J=13-I
  MX1=J
  IF(WS(J).GT.0.0) GO TO 8
  7 CONTINUE
  8 IF(ML.GT.ML1) ML=ML1
  IF(MX.LT.MX1) MX=MX1
  C THIS SECTION TAKES THE DESCRIPTION OF A LINEAR FAULT AS INPUT,
  C AND CONVERTS IT TO A SERIES OF EQUALLY SPACED POINTS ON THE
  C FAULT. THE DISTANCE FROM THESE POINTS TO THE OBSERVATION POINT
  C (SLONG,SLAT) IS CALCULATED. THE RISK IS ASSIGNED TO EACH POINT
  C ACCORDING TO THE PROBABILITY OF BEING THE CLOSEST POINT THAT
  C RUPTURES FOR EACH MAGNITUDE.
  911 FORMAT (5X, THE FAULT IS REPRESENTED BY,15, POINTS AT SPACING 0

```

```

  C *****
  C REVISION HISTORY
  C DATE CHANGE
  C AUG. 1,1978 AS IN REPORT CE 78-11.
  C*****FLNG*****
  GO TO (10,20,30,40,50,60,70,80,90,100),MRL
  RETURN
  10
  THIS RESEMBLES THE PRESS RELATIONSHIP. I DIDN'T HAVE HIS
  REFERENCE HANDY WHEN WRITING THIS ROUTINE. THUS THE CONSTANTS
  WERE PICKED OFF A GRAPH.
  C 20 FLNG=10.0**(0.6*AM-2.7)
  RETURN
  C
  C THATCHER AND HANKS -- 1.7 BARS
  FLNG=10.0**(2.0*AM/3.0 - 2.23)
  RETURN
  C 30
  C THATCHER AND HANKS -- 0.1 BAR
  FLNG=10.0**(2.0*AM/3.0 - 1.41)
  RETURN
  C 40
  C THATCHER AND HANKS -- 100 BARS
  FLNG=10.0**(2.0*AM/3.0 - 3.41)
  RETURN
  C 50
  C WYSS AND BRUNE
  FLNG=10.0**(0.53*AM-1.47)
  RETURN
  C 60
  C TOCHER
  FLNG=10.0**(1.02*AM-5.77)
  RETURN
  C 70
  C OKAMOTO
  FLNG=10.0**(1.32*AM-7.99)
  RETURN
  C 80
  C HOUSNER
  IF(AM.GE.6.4) GO TO 91
  FLNG=10.0**(0.395*AM-1.454)
  RETURN
  C 90
  C FLNG=10.0**(0.900*AM-4.673)
  RETURN
  C 91
  C AS USED BY DER-KIUREGHIAN
  FLNG=EXP(1.596*AM-7.56)
  RETURN
  END

```

```

1F.      F6.2,      KILOMETER )
912 FORMAT (5X, 'THIS GIVES A LENGTH OF ',F8.2, ' KILOMETER ')
913 FORMAT (5X, 'X-Y LOCATIONS AND DISTANCES FOLLOW ')
914 FORMAT (15,3F15.5)
915 FORMAT(8F15.5)
916 FORMAT(5X, 'INSERTED IN DISTANCE AND SEISMICITY ARRAYS IN POSITIONS
1      ,15,      TO ,17,/)
C
C      FIRST CONVERT LONGITUDE AND LATITUDE TO KILOMETERS.
DO 10 I=1,NL
10 CALL DEGKM(XL(I),YL(I),XL(I),YL(I))
C
C      NOW FIND EQUALLY SPACED POINTS.  THE SPACING IS SL KILOMETERS.
I=1
K=1
AXK=XL(K+1)-XL(K)
AYK=YL(K+1)-YL(K)
ALK=SQRT(AXK*AXK+AYK*AYK)
AXK=SL*AXK/ALK
AYK=SL*AYK/ALK
ZXC=XL(I)
ZYC=YL(I)
ZX(I)=ZXC
ZY(I)=ZYC
RWORK(1)=SQRT(ZXC*ZXC+ZYC*ZYC)
20 RTP=SQRT((ZXC-XL(K+1))**2+(ZYC-YL(K+1))**2)
IF(RTP.LT.SL) GO TO 50
30 ZXC=ZXC+AYK
ZYC=ZYC+AYK
ZX(I+1)=ZXC
ZY(I+1)=ZYC
40 RWORK(I+1)=SQRT(ZXC*ZXC+ZYC*ZYC)
GO TO 20
50 K1=K+1
IF(K1.EQ.NL) GO TO 90
60 AXKP=XL(K1+1)-XL(K1)
AYKP=YL(K1+1)-YL(K1)
WRITE(MOUT,915)XL(K1),YL(K1),AXKP,AYKP
ALK=SQRT(AXKP*AXKP+AYKP*AYKP)
AXKP=SL*AXKP/ALK
AYKP=SL*AYKP/ALK
RP=RTP+ALK
IF(RP.LE.SL) GO TO 80
70 ZXC=XL(K1)+(1.0-RTP/SL)*AXKP
ZYC=YL(K1)+(1.0-RTP/SL)*AYKP
ZX(I+1)=ZXC
ZY(I+1)=ZYC
K=K1
AXK=AXKP
AYK=AYKP
GO TO 40
80 RTP=RP
K=K1
GO TO 50
90 SLH=SL/2.0
IF(RTP.LT.SLH) GO TO 110
100 ZXC=ZXC+AXK
ZYC=ZYC+AYK
I=I+1

```

```

ZX(I)=ZXC
ZY(I)=ZYC
RWORK(I)=SQRT(ZXC*ZXC+ZYC*ZYC)
110 LF=I
C      THE FAULT IS REPRESENTED BY LF POINTS.  IT HAS LENGTH SL*(LF-1)
IF(LSSUP)105,102,105
102 WRITE(MOUT,911) LF,SL
FLTH=SL*(FLOAT(LF)-1.0)
WRITE(MOUT,912) FLTH
C      INSERT RWORK INTO RA.  BUT WE'LL STILL NEED RWORK.
105 NA1=NA+1
NAM=NA*LF
DO 120 I=NA1,NAM
120 RA(I)=RWORK(I-NA)
C      NOW CALCULATE PROBABILITIES.
DO 300 M=1,12
DO 200 I=1,LF
200 PWORK(I)=0.0
IF(WS(M).LE.0.0) GO TO 260
210 RUP=FLNG(AM(M),JST)
KK=RUP/SL
KK1=KK+1
IF(KK1.GT.LF) KK=LF-1
230 PEG=WS(M)/(FLOAT(LF)-FLOAT(KK))
KK1=KK+1
DO 250 L=KK1,LF
LR=L
LL=L-KK
JLO=LL
RLO=RWORK(LL)
DO 240 J=LL,LR
IF(RWORK(J).GT.RLO) GO TO 240
RLO=RWORK(J)
JLO=J
240 CONTINUE
250 PWORK(JLO)=PWORK(JLO)+PEG
260 DO 280 I=NA1,NAM
280 SA(I,M)=PWORK(I-NA)
300 CONTINUE
IF(LSSUP.EQ.0)WRITE(MOUT,916) NA1,NAM
NA=NAM
RETURN
END

```

```

SUBROUTINE LTP(MRL)
C THIS TAKES A SET OF POINTS WHERE EPICENTERS OCCUR, AND
C FINDS THE FRACTIONAL EXPECTED NUMBER OF EARTHQUAKES WHICH OCCUR
C WITH CLOSEST POINT IN EACH DISTANCE RANGE DEFINED BY ARRAY
C -- RB --
C IN THIS SUBROUTINE IS CALLED ONLY IF IT IS ASSUMED THAT THE EVENTS
C IN THE DIFFUSE REGIONS HAVE A SPATIAL EXTENT.
C*****
C REVISION HISTORY
C DATE CHANGE
C AUG. 1,1978 AS IN REPORT CE 78-11.
C*****LTP*****
DIMENSION RL(12)
COMMON/CSEIS/NRC,RC(200),PC(200,12),EC(200,12),IFC(200)
COMMON/RINGS/ NR, RB(200)
COMMON/MAGS/ AM(12),ML,MX
DATA MOUT/6/
901 FORMAT( RC,10F10.2)
902 FORMAT( RB,10F10.2)
903 FORMAT( PC,12F8.4)
904 FORMAT( EC,12F8.4)
905 FORMAT(5X,MAGNITUDE-RUPTURE LENGTH NO...,I4,12(/,F10.1,F10.4))
DO 10 I=1,12
10 RL(I)=FLNG(AM(I),MRL)
WRITE(MOUT,905) MRL,(AM(I),RL(I),I=1,12)
DO 300 KR=1,NRC
IF(IFC(KR)-LE-0) GO TO 300
C THE ABOVE TEST IS OK BECAUSE ONLY SHORTER DISTANCES ARE ADDED
C TO THE SEISMICITY ARRAYS, AND THE ROUTINE WORKS FROM
C THE SHORTEST DISTANCES TO THE LONGEST.
C
C SET UP THE LOOP OVER MAGNITUDE.
DO 290 M=ML,MX
FL=FLNG(AM(M),MRL)
C FIND THE CLOSEST POSSIBLE APPROACH OF THE FAULT TO THE STATION.
RMIN=RC(KR)-FL
IF(RMIN-LT-0.0) RMIN=0.0
C FIND WHAT DISTANCE INTERVAL RMIN IS IN.
DO 20 KZ=1,KR
IF(RB(KZ+1) -GT. RMIN) GO TO 30
20 CONTINUE
C IN THE SPECIAL CASE OF KZ=KR, THE FAULT IS TOO SHORT TO RUPTURE
C OUT OF THE RING CONTAINING THE EPICENTER.
PC(KR,M) = PC(KR,M) + EC(KR,M)
GO TO 290
C WHAT REMAINS IS THE POSSIBILITY THAT THE FAULT RUPTURES INTO A
C CLOSER RING TO THE EPICENTER. NOW CONSIDER EACH RING,
C AND FIND THE PROBABILITY THAT THE FAULT HAS ITS CLOSEST POINT
C THERE.
40 CONTINUE
PHI1=3.1415927
RZ=RC(KR)
DO 100 K=KZ,KR
R2=RB(K+1)
PHI2=PHI(R2,RZ,FL)
PRK=(PHI1-PHI2)/3.1415927
PC(K,M) = PC(K,M)+PRK*EC(KR,M)
PHI1=PHI2
IFC(K)=IFC(K)+1
100 CONTINUE
PHI=ASIN2(X)
RETURN
END

```

```

100 CONTINUE
290 CONTINUE
300 CONTINUE
DO 350 J=1,12
DO 350 K=1,200
RETURN
END
350 EC(K,J)=0.0

```

```

FUNCTION PHI(R,RZ,FL)
C FINDS THE ANGLE PHI DEFINED ON P.68 OF MY NOTES IN NOTEBOOK
C RISK ANALYSIS II
C*****
C REVISION HISTORY
C DATE CHANGE
C AUG. 1,1978 AS IN REPORT CE 78-11.
C*****PHI*****
DATA PI,PI2/3.1415927,1.5707963/
PHI=0.0
IF(R-GE-RZ) RETURN
IF(FL-GE-RZ) GO TO 100
X=SQRT(RZ-RZ-FL*FL)
IF(X-LE-R) GO TO 100
X=(R+R-RZ-RZ-FL*FL)/(2.0*FL*RZ)
PHI=ACOS2(X)
RETURN
100 X=R/RZ
PHI=ASIN2(X)
RETURN
END

```

```

C ***** SUBROUTINE PSIN(XS,YS,WS,JST) *****
C REVISION HISTORY
C DATE AUG-01,1978 VERSION IN REPORT CE 78-11.
C *****PSTN*****
C DIMENSION WS(12),NAME(35)
C COMMON/MAGS/AM(12),ML,MX
C COMMON/IONUM/MIS,MIN,MOUT,MPUN,LSSUP,YRS
C COMMON/SEISM/NA,SA(1000,12),RA(1000)
C THIS SUBROUTINE READS IN THE DATA ON A POINT SEISMIC SOURCE.
901 FORMAT(3I2,F2.0,I2,35A2)
902 FORMAT(/,5X,POINT SOURCE , 35A2)
904 FORMAT (5X,SEISMICITY - MAGNITUDE AND NUMBER OF EARTHQUAKES ',
907 FORMAT(8X, LOCATION ',F10.5, WEST LONGITUDE ',/,
1 16X,F10.5, NORTH LATITUDE',
READ(MIN,901) ISI,IPOL,JST,SL,ML,(NAME(I),I=1,35)
CALL WMIN(WS,ISI)
READ(MIN,903) XS,YS
IF(LSSUP.EQ.0) WRITE(MOUT,907) XS,YS
IF(LSSUP.EQ.0) WRITE(MOUT,904) (AM(I),WS(I),I=1,12)
IF(JST.NE.1) JST=2
C THIS AVOIDS LOOPING OVER SOME MAGNITUDES WITH NO EVENTS
DO 50 I=1,12
ML1=I
IF(WS(I).GT.0.0) GO TO 60
50 CONTINUE
60 DO 70 I=1,12
J=13-I
MX1=J
IF(WS(J).GT.0.0) GO TO 80
70 CONTINUE
80 IF(ML.GT.ML1) ML=ML1
IF(MX.LT.MX1) MX=MX1
C THIS SECTION INSERTS THE INFORMATION ON A POINT SOURCE INTO
C THE ARRAYS SA,RA.
905 FORMAT (' INSERTED IN ARRAYS SA,RA IN ELEMENT ',I5)
906 FORMAT (5X, 'X-Y COORDINATES ARE ',2F12.6,/)
NA=NA+1
DO 100 I=1,12
100 SA(NA,I)=WS(I)
CALL DEGRM(XS,YS,XKM,YKM)
R=SQRT(XKM*XKM+YKM*YKM)
RA(NA)=R
IF(LSSUP.EQ.0) WRITE(MOUT,905) NA
IF(LSSUP.EQ.0) WRITE(MOUT,906) XKM,YKM
RETURN
END

```

```

SUBROUTINE MHIPR
C THIS SUBROUTINE ADDED TO CAUSE FASTER EXECUTION FOR
C MMI CASES. IT DOES THIS AT THE EXPENSE OF THE ADDITIONAL
C STORAGE REQUIRED IN ARRAY PKS. THE TIME SAVED IS BECAUSE
C PKS IS COMPUTED ONLY ONCE, RATHER THAN 11(FOR EACH PERIOD)*
C 50(FOR EACH SPECTRAL LEVEL) TIMES. MY INITIAL PREDITION IS
C THAT EXECUTION TIME WILL BE ABOUT HALF THE SPEED WITHOUT
C THIS ROUTINE.
C *****
C REVISION HISTORY
C DATE AUG-01,1978 VERSION IN REPORT CE 78-11
C *****MHIPR*****
C COMMON/CSEIS/NRC,RC(200),PC(200,12),EX(200,12),IFC(200)
C COMMON/MHPRM/RMU(12),RSIG(12),PKS(200,12)
ALLEN=ALOG(10.0)
DO 200 J=1,NRC
R=RC(J)
DO 200 KK=1,12
RMORN=(ALOG(R)/ALLEN-RMU(KK))/RSIG(KK)
200 PKS(J,KK)=1.0-QOFX(RMORN)
RETURN
END

```

```

FUNCTION PACALR(PLIN,ALPHA,BETA,N)
PACALR = P-ACTUAL, CALCULATED RAYLEIGH DISTRIBUTION FUNCTION
C *****
C REVISION HISTORY
C DATE AUG-11,1978 VERSION IN REPORT CE 78-11.
C *****PACALR*****
Q=1.0*EXP(ALPHA*PLIN + BETA)
AN=FLOAT(N)
R=1.0-EXP(Q)
Y=AN*ALOG(R)
PACALR=0.0
IF(Y.GT.-75.0)PACALR=EXP(Y)
C THE DIRECT EXPONENTIAL IN THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT IS
C THEORETICALLY EQUIVALENT TO THE PREVIOUS THREE STEPS.
C BUT IT LEADS TO NUMEROUS UNDERFLOW ERRORS.
C NUMERICALLY, FOR LARGE N (AN), THE ABOVE THREE STEPS
C GIVE A SLIGHTLY DIFFERENT ANSWER (0.01 PERCENT DIFFERENCE
C OR LESS) THAN THE STATEMENT BELOW.
PACALR=R**AN
RETURN
END

```

```

SUBROUTINE PPL1(T,U,N)
  MAKES A PRINTER PLOT
  REVISION HISTORY
  DATE 1,1978 AS IN REPORT CE 78-11.
  AUG. 1,1978 AS IN REPORT CE 78-11.
  DIMENSION I(1),U(1),IARY(101)
  DATA MOUT/6/
  DATA IPW/60,4/
  DATA I1,I1,IS/1H,1H,1H*/
  FORMAT(F10.3,F10.4,60A1)
  CALL S1(U,N,AMAX)
  WRITE(MOUT,901) AMAX
  DO 10 I=1,IPW
  IARY(I)=IB
  F=1.0
  IF(AMAX.GT.0.0) F=33.0/AMAX
  AM1=1.4
  F=FLOAT(IPW-IZ)/AM1
  DO 20 I=1,N
  IARY(IZ)=I
  K=R*U(I)+IZ
  IF(K.GT.IPW)K=1
  IF(K.LE.0) K=1
  IARY(K)=IS
  WRITE(MOUT,902)T(I),U(I),(IARY(J),J=1,IPW)
  IARY(K)=IB
  RETURN
  END
  10
  20
  SUBROUTINE S1(UI,NP,AMAX)
  REVISION HISTORY
  DATE 1,1978 AS IN REPORT CE 78-11.
  AUG. 1,1978 AS IN REPORT CE 78-11.
  DIMENSION UI(NP)
  S1 FINDS THE ABSOLUTE VALUE OF THE LARGEST NUMBER IN AN ARRAY.
  UI --- THE ARRAY, DIMENSION -- NP --
  AMAX -- ABSOLUTE VALUE OF MAX
  AMAX = 0.0
  DO 40 I = 1, NP
  B=ABS(UI(I))
  20 IF (B - AMAX) 40, 40, 30
  30 AMAX = B
  40 CONTINUE
  RETURN
  END

```

```

FUNCTION QOFX(X)
  REVISION HISTORY
  DATE 1,1978 AS IN REPORT CE 78-11.
  AUG. 1,1978 AS IN REPORT CE 78-11.
  QOFX
  DATA P,B1,B2/0.2316419,0.319381530,-0.356563782/
  DATA B3,B4,B5/1.784477937,-1.821255978,1.330274429/
  DATA AN/O.398942280/
  THIS SUBROUTINE EVALUATES EQUATION 26.2.17 IN ABRAMOWITZ
  & STEGUN (P 932). IT GIVES THE PROBABILITY THAT A NORMALLY
  DISTRIBUTED RANDOM VARIABLE, WITH MEAN = ZERO AND STANDARD
  DEVIATION = ONE, IS GREATER THAN -- X --. THIS ROUTINE
  GIVES A RESULT WITH ERROR LESS THAN 7.5E-8.
  EQUATION 26.2.17 IS RESTRICTED TO X POSITIVE OR ZERO.
  FOR NEGATIVE X, Q(-X) = 1. - Q(X)
  Y=ABS(X)
  T=1.0/(1.0+P*Y)
  Z=AN*EXP(-X*X/2.0)
  Q=T*(B1+T*(B2+T*(B3+T*(B4+T*B5))))
  QOFX=Z*Q
  IF(X.LT.0.0) QOFX=1.0-QOFX
  RETURN
  END
  FUNCTION TAN(X)
  TAN=SIN(X)/COS(X)
  RETURN
  END

```



```

SUBROUTINE SOPP(P,S,N,PZ,SZ)
DIMENSION P(N),S(N)
DATA EPS/0.00001/
P IS A DECREASING ARRAY, AND S IS A FUNCTION OF P.
GIVEN ANY VALUE FOR P (PZ), FIND THE CORRESPONDING S (SZ).
REVISION HISTORY
DATE 1.1978 AS IN REPORT CE 78-11.
AUG. 1, 1978 AS IN REPORT CE 78-11.
COMMON/RINGS/ NRB, RB(200)
DATA RB/0, 1, 0, 2, 0, 3, 0, 4, 0, 5, 0, 6, 0, 7, 0, 8, 0, 9, 0, 10, 0, 11, 0, 12, 0,
1 13, 0, 14, 0, 15, 0, 16, 0, 17, 0, 18, 0, 19, 0, 20, 0, 21, 0, 22, 0, 23, 0, 24, 0,
2 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39,
3 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54,
4 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68,
5 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83,
6 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98,
7 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131,
8 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183,
9 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200.
DATA NRB/160/
END

BLOCK DATA
C ***** REVISION HSITORY *****
C ***** DATE ***** CHANGE *****
C ***** BLOCK DATA ***** AS IN REPORT CE 78-11. *****

SUBROUTINE SOPP(P,S,N,PZ,SZ)
DIMENSION P(N),S(N)
DATA EPS/0.00001/
P IS A DECREASING ARRAY, AND S IS A FUNCTION OF P.
GIVEN ANY VALUE FOR P (PZ), FIND THE CORRESPONDING S (SZ).
REVISION HISTORY
DATE 1.1978 AS IN REPORT CE 78-11.
AUG. 1, 1978 AS IN REPORT CE 78-11.
COMMON/RINGS/ NRB, RB(200)
DATA RB/0, 1, 0, 2, 0, 3, 0, 4, 0, 5, 0, 6, 0, 7, 0, 8, 0, 9, 0, 10, 0, 11, 0, 12, 0,
1 13, 0, 14, 0, 15, 0, 16, 0, 17, 0, 18, 0, 19, 0, 20, 0, 21, 0, 22, 0, 23, 0, 24, 0,
2 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39,
3 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54,
4 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68,
5 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83,
6 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98,
7 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131,
8 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183,
9 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200.
DATA NRB/160/
END

FOR THIS USUAL CASE, THE ROUTINE FITS A THIRD ORDER POLYNOMIAL
THROUGH FOUR POINTS - TWO ON EITHER SIDE OF THE POINT TO BE
INTERPOLATED. THEN IT FINDS THE ROOT BY NEWTON'S METHOD.
A0=P(I)
A1=-P(I-1)/3.0-P(I)/2.0+P(I+1)/6.0
A2=P(I-1)/2.0-P(I)+P(I+1)/2.0
A3=-P(I-1)/6.0+P(I)/2.0-P(I+1)/2.0+P(I+2)/6.0
PP=0.5
CHECK FOR A RELATIVE MAXIMUM OR MINIMUM INSIDE THE RANGE
OF THE INTERPOLATION. IF SO, USE THE LINEAR METHOD.
ALTHOUGH I BELIEVE THIS CHECK IS CORRECT, I HAVE NOT
YET SEEN ANY CASES WHERE IT HAS BEEN NEEDED.
DET=A2*A2-3.0*A3*A1
IF (DET.LT.0.0) GO TO 40
WHEN DET IS POSITIVE, THERE IS A REAL MAXIMA AND MINIMA.
X1=(-A2+SQR(DT))/(3.0*A3)
X2=(-A2-SQR(DT))/(3.0*A3)
IF (X1.LT.0.0) GO TO 35
IF (X1.LT.1.0) GO TO 20
35 IF (X2.LT.0.0) GO TO 40
IF (X2.LT.1.0) GO TO 20
40 PSZPP=A0+PP*(A1+PP*(A2+PP*A3))
IF (YTEST.LT.EPS) GO TO 100
SSZPP=A1+PP*(2.0*A2+3.0*A3*PP)
PP=PP*(PZ-PSZPP)/SSZPP
GO TO 40
100 SZ=S(I)+PSZ*(S(I+1)-S(I))
RETURN
END

```

```

SUBROUTINE SUM2(SP,P,E)
C
C   GIVEN A VALUE OF PERIOD AND A SPECTRAL AMPLITUDE THIS
C   SUBROUTINE PERFORMS THE BIG SUM OVER PROBABILITIES.
C   MANY PARAMETERS ARE PASSED THROUGH COMMON BLOCKS WP AND SEISM.
C   THIS ROUTINE ASSUMES SA IS LOG(SPECTRAL AMPLITUDE)
C
C   P AND E MUST BE ZEROED BY THE PROGRAM THAT CALLS SUM2.
C
C*****
C   REVISION HISTORY
C   DATE          CHANGE
C   AUG-01,1978  VERSION AS PUBLISHED IN REPORT C.E. 78-11.
C*****SUM2*****
COMMON/MP/PT,AA,BB,CC,DD,EE,FF,GG,AU,SD,ALPH,BETA,NEXP,AMIN,AMAX
COMMON/HAGS/AM(12),ML,MX
COMMON/CSEIS/NRC,RC(200),PC(200,12),EC(200,12),IFC(200)
COMMON/AMPLT/ALAR(200)
COMMON/SITE/SLONG,SLAT,HIS,IV
DO 200 M=ML,MX
AMAG=AM(H)
AM1=AMAG
IF(AM1.LE.AMIN) AM1=AMIN
IF(AMAG-AMAX)20,20,10
10 AM1=AMAX
20 PSUM=SP-AMAG+BB*AM1+CC+DD*HIS+EE*IV+FF*AM1*AM1
ZIT=PSUM-ALAR(J)+GG*RC(J)
PLIN=-ZIT/AA
PG=PACALR(PLIN,ALPH,BETA,NEXP)
QG=1.0-PG
C   AS PLIN INCREASES, QG DECREASES.
C   THE PROBABILITY P CALCULATED HERE IS THE PROBABILITY THAT THE
C   SPECTRAL AMPLITUDE LEVEL SA WILL NOT BE EXCEEDED.
QL=-200
IF(PG.GT.0.0)QL=ALOG(PG)
P=P+PC(J,M)*QL
E=E+QG*PC(J,M)
PB=1.0
IF(P.GT.-25.0) PB=1.0-EXP(P)
P=PB
RETURN
END

```

```

SUBROUTINE SUM1(SP,P,E)
C
C   GIVEN A VALUE OF PERIOD AND A SPECTRAL AMPLITUDE, THIS
C   SUBROUTINE PERFORMS THE BIG SUM OVER PROBABILITIES.
C   MANY PARAMETERS ARE PASSED THROUGH COMMON BLOCKS WP AND SEISM.
C   THIS ROUTINE ASSUMES SA IS LOG(SPECTRAL AMPLITUDE)
C
C   P AND E MUST BE SET TO ZERO BEFORE THE ROUTINE IS CALLED.
C   IF THEY ARE SET IN THE MAIN PROGRAM, AND ARE NOT SET
C   AGAIN HERE TO SAVE TIME.
C
C*****
C   REVISION HISTORY
C   DATE          CHANGE
C   AUG. 01,1978  VERSION AS PUBLISHED IN REPORT C.E.78-11
C*****SUM1*****
COMMON/MP/PT,AA,BB,CC,DD,EE,FF,GG,AU,SD,ALPH,BETA,NEXP,AMIN,AMAX
COMMON/HAGS/AM(12),ML,MX
COMMON/CSEIS/NRC,RC(200),PC(200,12),EC(200,12),IFC(200)
COMMON/AMPLT/ALAR(200)
COMMON/SITE/SLONG,SLAT,HIS,IV
DO 200 M=ML,MX
AMAG=AM(M)
AM1=AMAG
IF(AM1.LE.AMIN) AM1=AMIN
IF(AMAG-AMAX)20,20,10
10 AM1=AMAX
20 PSUM=SP-AMAG+BB*AM1+CC+DD*HIS+EE*IV+FF*AM1*AM1
ZIT=PSUM-ALAR(J)+GG*RC(J)
PLIN IS P-LINEAR = LINEAR APPROXIMATION TO PROBABILITY
OF NOT EXCEEDING SP.
PG IS P-ACTUAL = ACTUAL PROBABILITY OF NOT EXCEEDING SP.
QG IS PROBABILITY OF EXCEEDING SP = Q(.), AS USED
BY ANDERSON AND TRIFUNAC (1977,1978), AND ANDERSON (1978)
PLIN=-ZIT/AA
PNORM=(PLIN-AU)/SD
QG=QOFX(PNORM)
C   AS PLIN INCREASES, QG DECREASES.
C   THE PROBABILITY P CALCULATED HERE IS THE PROBABILITY THAT THE
C   SPECTRAL AMPLITUDE LEVEL SA WILL NOT BE EXCEEDED.
PG=1.0-QG
QL=-200
IF(PG.GT.0.0)QL=ALOG(PG)
P=P+PC(J,M)*QL
E=E+QG*PC(J,M)
PB=1.0
IF(P.GT.-25.0) PB=1.0-EXP(P)
P=PB
RETURN
END

```

```

SUBROUTINE SUM3(SP,P,E)
  GIVEN A VALUE OF PERIOD AND A SPECTRAL AMPLITUDE, THIS
  SUBROUTINE PERFORMS THE BIG SUM OVER PROBABILITIES.
  MANY PARAMETERS ARE PASSED THROUGH COMMON BLOCKS WP AND SEISM.
  THIS ROUTINE ASSUMES SA IS LOG(SPECTRAL AMPLITUDE)

  THIS SUBROUTINE, AS ADAPTED FOR MMI, IMPLICITLY USES
  THE FACT THAT MMI LEVELS ARE QUANTIZED TO INTEGERS, AND THUS
  THE DO LOOPS OVER M AND KK USE THE DO INDEX RATHER THAN THE
  SUBSTITUTION FOR MMI=(AM(INDEX)), AS THE PROGRAM FOR MAGNITUDE
  DOES.

  P AND E MUST BE SET TO ZERO BY THE PROGRAM THAT CALLS SUM3.

  REVISION HISTORY
  DATE          CHANGE
  AUG-01-1978  VERSION IN REPORT CE 78-11.
  COMMON /WP/PT,AA,BB,CC,DD,EE,FF,GG,AU,SD,ALPH,BETA,NEXP
  COMMON /MAGS/AM(12),ML,MX
  COMMON /CSEIS/NRC,RC(200),PC(200,12),EC(200,12),IFC(200)
  COMMON /MMPRM/RMU(12),RSIG(12),PKS(200,12)
  COMMON /SITE/SLONG,SLAT,HIS,IV
  DO 200 M=ML,MX
  PSUM=SP-CC-DD*HIS-EE*FLOAT(IV)
  DO 200 J=1,NRC
  FIND QG. THIS IS THE TERM Q(I,J) IN THE REPORT
  AND THE PAPER BY ANDERSON & TRIFUNAC ON 'UNIFORM RISK
  FUNCTIONALS...'. IT IS THE PROBABILITY THAT THE
  SPECTRAL AMPLITUDE --SP-- WILL BE EXCEEDED BY AN
  EVENT WITH EPICENTRAL INTENSITY M AT DISTANCE RC(J).

  PK1=1.0
  QG=0.0
  DO 150 KK=1,M
  K=M-KK+1
  PK=PKS(J,KK)
  FIND PLIN = P(LINEAR) ... THE TERM WHOSE
  COEFFICIENT IS A IN THE PAPER BY TRIFUNAC 'A PRELIMINARY
  EMPIRICAL MODEL ...'
  PLIN=(PSUM-BB*FLOAT(K))/AA
  PNORM=(PLIN-AU)/SD
  QG=QG+QOQX(PNORM)*(PK1-PK)
  150 PK1=PK
  AS PLIN INCREASES, QG DECREASES.
  THE PROBABILITY P CALCULATED HERE IS THE PROBABILITY THAT THE
  SPECTRAL AMPLITUDE LEVEL SA WILL NOT BE EXCEEDED.
  PG=1.0-QG
  QL=-200.
  IF(PG.GT.0.0)QL=ALOG(PG)
  P=P+PC(J,M)*QL
  200 E=E+QG*PC(J,M)
  PB=1.0
  IF(P.GT.-25.0) PB=1.0-EXP(P)
  P=PB
  RETURN
  END

SUBROUTINE SUM4(SP,P,E)
  GIVEN A VALUE OF PERIOD AND A SPECTRAL AMPLITUDE, THIS
  SUBROUTINE PERFORMS THE BIG SUM OVER PROBABILITIES.
  MANY PARAMETERS ARE PASSED THROUGH COMMON BLOCKS WP AND SEISM.
  THIS ROUTINE ASSUMES SA IS LOG(SPECTRAL AMPLITUDE)

  THIS SUBROUTINE, AS ADAPTED FOR MMI, IMPLICITLY USES
  THE FACT THAT MMI LEVELS ARE QUANTIZED TO INTEGERS, AND THUS
  THE DO LOOPS OVER M AND KK USE THE DO INDEX RATHER THAN THE
  SUBSTITUTION FOR MMI=(AM(INDEX)), AS THE PROGRAM FOR MAGNITUDE
  DOES.

  P AND E MUST BE SET TO ZERO BY THE PROGRAM THAT CALLS SUM4.

  REVISION HISTORY
  DATE          CHANGE
  AUG-01-1978  VERSION IN REPORT CE 78-11.
  COMMON /WP/PT,AA,BB,CC,DD,EE,FF,GG,AU,SD,ALPH,BETA,NEXP
  COMMON /MAGS/AM(12),ML,MX
  COMMON /CSEIS/NRC,RC(200),PC(200,12),EC(200,12),IFC(200)
  COMMON /MMPRM/RMU(12),RSIG(12),PKS(200,12)
  COMMON /SITE/SLONG,SLAT,HIS,IV
  DO 200 M=ML,MX
  PSUM=SP-CC-DD*HIS-EE*FLOAT(IV)
  DO 200 J=1,NRC
  FIND QG. THIS IS THE TERM Q(I,J) IN THE REPORT
  AND THE PAPER BY ANDERSON & TRIFUNAC ON 'UNIFORM RISK
  FUNCTIONALS...'. IT IS THE PROBABILITY THAT THE
  SPECTRAL AMPLITUDE --SP-- WILL BE EXCEEDED BY AN
  EVENT WITH EPICENTRAL INTENSITY M AT DISTANCE RC(J).

  PK1=1.0
  QG=0.0
  DO 150 KK=1,M
  K=M-KK+1
  PK=PKS(J,KK)
  FIND PLIN = P(LINEAR) ... THE TERM WHOSE
  COEFFICIENT IS A IN THE PAPER BY TRIFUNAC 'A PRELIMINARY
  EMPIRICAL MODEL ...'
  PLIN=(PSUM-BB*FLOAT(K))/AA
  QG=QG+(1.0-PACALR(PLIN,ALPH,BETA,NEXP))*(PK1-PK)
  150 PK1=PK
  AS PLIN INCREASES, QG DECREASES.
  THE PROBABILITY P CALCULATED HERE IS THE PROBABILITY THAT THE
  SPECTRAL AMPLITUDE LEVEL SA WILL NOT BE EXCEEDED.
  PG=1.0-QG
  QL=-200.
  IF(PG.GT.0.0)QL=ALOG(PG)
  P=P+PC(J,M)*QL
  200 E=E+QG*PC(J,M)
  PB=1.0
  IF(P.GT.-25.0) PB=1.0-EXP(P)
  P=PB
  RETURN
  END

```

```

SUBROUTINE WSIN(WS,ISI)
  THIS SUBROUTINE READS IN THE SEISMICITY FOR ALL OF THE
  SOURCE REGIONS.
  C*****
  C REVISION HISTORY
  C DATE AUG. 1, 1978 AS IN REPORT CE 78-11.
  C*****
  DIMENSION WS(12)
  COMMON/HAGS/AM(12),HL,MX
  COMMON/TONUM/MIS,MIN,MOUT,MPUN,LSSUP,YRS
  FORMAT(5X,'SEISMICITY INPUT BY CUMULATIVE N(M) RELATION')
  901
  FORMAT(5X,'SEISMICITY INPUT BY INCREMENTAL N(M) RELATION')
  902
  FORMAT(5X,'SEISMICITY INPUT BY MOMENT RATE (PER YEAR),B, MMAX')
  903
  FORMAT(5X,'N(M) READ DIRECTLY')
  904
  FORMAT(5X,'A,B,M-MIN,M-MAX,MO/YR',/,'4F10.3,E15.5')
  905
  FORMAT(8F10.2)
  906
  FORMAT(5X,'SEISMICITY SCALED UP BY FACTOR OF',F10.3)
  907
  GO TO (20,20,20,60),ISI
  20
  READ(MIN,906) AAL,BBL,AMH,AMX,AZTM,AZTP
  DMH=(AM(2)-AM(1))/2.0
  IF(AMH.LE.0.0)AMR=AM(1)-DMH
  IF(AMX.LE.0.0)AMX=AM(12)+DMH
  AMZY=AZTM*10.0*AZTP
  GO TO (30,40,50),ISI
  30
  DMH=(AM(2)-AM(1))/2.0
  IF(LSSUP.EQ.0) WRITE(MOUT,901)
  AMR=AM(12)+DMH
  IF(AMR.GT.AMX) AMR=AMX
  ANUM=10.0**(AAL-BBL*AMR)
  DO 35 J=1,12
  I=13-J
  BMR=AM(I)-DMH
  IF(BMR.GT.AMX)BMR=AMX
  IF(BMR.LT.AMH) BMR=AMH
  BNUM=10.0**(AAL-BBL*BMR)
  WS(I)=BNUM-ANUM
  35
  ANUM=BNUM
  GO TO 70
  40
  DO 45 I=1,12
  WS(I)=10.0**(AAL-BBL*AM(I))
  IF(AM(I).LT.AMH)WS(I)=0.0
  IF(AM(I).GT.AMX) WS(I)=0.0
  45
  CONTINUE
  IF(LSSUP.EQ.0) WRITE(MOUT,902)
  GO TO 70
  50
  CONTINUE
  THIS SECTION OF PROGRAMMING MODIFIED FROM PROGRAM JGA60.
  C THIS TAKES A FILE WITH MO/YR, MMAX FOR EACH FAULT
  C TOGETHER WITH A B-VALUE AND NUMBER OF YEARS COMMON
  C TO ALL FAULTS, AND FINDS 1.THE A-VALUE AND 2. THE NUMBER OF
  C EVENTS/YR IN SDVERAL MAGNITUDE RANGES.
  C
  IF(LSSUP.EQ.0) WRITE(MOUT,903)
  DM=AM(2)-AM(1)
  D=BBL*2./3.
  UNAX=16.0+1.5*AMX
  C=0.0
  IF(AMZY-1.0) 53,53,52
  C=ALOG(AMZY)/ALOG(10.)-UNAX*(1.--D)+ALOG(2.30258*(1.--D))/
  ALOG(10.)
  AAL=C-16.*D+0.176091
  DO 55 I=1,12
  AMIN=AM(I)-0.5*DM
  AMAX=AM(I)+0.5*DM
  IF(AMIN.GT.AMX)AMIN=AMX
  IF(AMAX.GT.AMX)AMAX=AMX
  IF(AMIN.LT.AMH)AMIN=AMH
  IF(AMAX.LT.AMH)AMAX=AMH
  WS(I)=RCINT(AAL,BBL,AMIN,AMAX)
  GO TO 70
  55
  READ(MIN,906) (WS(I),I=1,12)
  IF(LSSUP.EQ.0) WRITE(MOUT,904)
  GO TO 80
  60
  IF(LSSUP.EQ.0) WRITE(MOUT,905) AAL,BBL,AMH,AMX,AMZY
  DO 90 I=1,12
  WS(I)=WS(I)*YRS
  IF(LSSUP.EQ.0) WRITE(MOUT,907) YRS
  RETURN
  END
  C*****
  C FUNCTION RCINT(A,B,AM,AX)
  C*****
  C REVISION HSITORY CHANGE
  C DATE AUG. 1, 1978 AS IN REPORT CE 78-11.
  C*****
  C RCINT=CF*(CH-CX)
  C
  CF=10.0**A/(2.302585*B)
  CN=10.0**(-B*AM)
  CX=10.0**(-B*AX)
  RCINT=CF*(CH-CX)
  RETURN
  END
  C*****

```

Listing of Part 2 of the Input
for Computer Program EQRISK

This section contains the regression parameters, and
is not normally altered by the user.

0		1		16		0		1																							
0		1		16		0		1																							
0		1		16		0		1																							
11S A PERIOD-1.398-1.171-0.943-0.716-0.489-0.261-0.034	0.193	0.420	0.648	0.875	11S A PERIOD-1.398-1.171-0.943-0.716-0.489-0.261-0.034	0.193	0.420	0.648	0.875																						
11S A	3-1.001-1.054-1.071	-1.064	-1.110	-1.204	-1.255	-1.287	-1.387	-1.528	-1.619																						
11S B	3-1.052-1.128-1.248	-1.347	-1.463	-1.599	-1.755	-1.930	-2.140	-2.400	-2.730																						
11S C	3-1.189-1.480-1.947	-2.541	-3.746	-5.158	-6.848	-8.784	-10.998	-13.548	-16.480																						
11S D	3-0.019-0.053-0.060-0.024	0.043	0.109	0.146	0.165	0.166	0.186	0.203	0.214																						
11S E	3-0.266-0.210-0.207	0.281	0.355	0.368	0.370	0.352	0.302	0.301	0.281																						
11S F	3-1.387-1.470-1.557	-1.640	-1.609	-1.433	-1.478	-1.898	-2.440	-2.775	-2.462																						
11S G	3-0.941-1.001-1.108	-1.104	-0.655-0.332-0.401-0.812-1.145-1.093-0.787	0.420	0.648	0.875	11S A PERIOD-1.398-1.171-0.943-0.716-0.489-0.261-0.034	0.193	0.420	0.648	0.875																				
11S ALPHA	3 0.786 0.853 0.937 1.044 1.283 1.552 1.769 2.089 2.695 3.896 3.955	0.193	0.420	0.648	0.875	11S A	4-0.991-1.028-1.035-1.040-1.089-1.170-1.216-1.244-1.334-1.470-1.566	1.150	1.254	1.352	1.449	1.546	1.643	1.740	1.837	1.934	2.031														
11S BETA	3 1.332 1.195 1.041 0.842 0.613 0.287-0.002-0.451-1.248-2.553-2.556	0.193	0.420	0.648	0.875	11S B	4-1.112-1.197-1.297-1.408-1.414-1.335-1.481-1.937-2.597-3.161-2.859	1.150	1.254	1.352	1.449	1.546	1.643	1.740	1.837	1.934	2.031														
11S NPK	4 162 96 57 33 20 11 7 4 2	0.193	0.420	0.648	0.875	11S C	4-0.013-0.045-0.052-0.020	0.039	0.096	0.131	0.148	0.169	0.190	0.204																	
		0.193	0.420	0.648	0.875	11S D	4-0.278-0.232-0.238-0.301	0.363	0.376	0.380	0.367	0.325	0.317	0.302																	
		0.193	0.420	0.648	0.875	11S E	4-1.348-1.424-1.516	1.596	1.567	1.445	1.504	1.633	1.773	2.030																	
		0.193	0.420	0.648	0.875	11S F	4-0.956-1.026-1.128-0.964-0.579-0.287-0.362-0.754-1.070-0.999-0.691	0.420	0.648	0.875	11S A PERIOD-1.398-1.171-0.943-0.716-0.489-0.261-0.034	0.193	0.420	0.648	0.875																
		0.193	0.420	0.648	0.875	11S G	4-0.782-0.858-0.952-1.044-1.269-1.537-1.755-2.085-2.704-3.941-4.055	0.420	0.648	0.875	11S A	5-0.987-1.016-1.022-1.027-1.068-1.136-1.174-1.188-1.252-1.373-1.402	1.150	1.254	1.352	1.449	1.546	1.643	1.740	1.837	1.934	2.031									
		0.193	0.420	0.648	0.875	11S ALPHA	4 1.339 1.194 1.034 0.832 0.608 0.292 0.003-0.453-1.252-2.566-2.581	0.420	0.648	0.875	11S B	5-1.039-1.183-1.307-1.356-1.341-1.253-1.308-1.732-2.431-2.924-2.612	1.150	1.254	1.352	1.449	1.546	1.643	1.740	1.837	1.934	2.031									
		0.193	0.420	0.648	0.875	11S BETA	4 1.339 1.194 1.034 0.832 0.608 0.292 0.003-0.453-1.252-2.566-2.581	0.420	0.648	0.875	11S C	5-0.014-0.034-0.037-0.012	0.035	0.084	0.116	0.132	0.152	0.166	0.170												
		0.193	0.420	0.648	0.875	11S NPK	4 162 96 57 33 20 11 7 4 2	0.193	0.420	0.648	0.875	11S D	5-0.288-0.252-0.264-0.317	0.368	0.388	0.383	0.374	0.352	0.370	0.356											
		0.193	0.420	0.648	0.875			0.193	0.420	0.648	0.875	11S E	5-0.280-0.413-0.519-0.517	0.504	0.582	0.635	0.689	0.731	0.767	0.790											
		0.193	0.420	0.648	0.875			0.193	0.420	0.648	0.875	11S F	5-0.941-0.974-1.014-0.879-0.575-0.310-0.321-0.609-0.889-0.866-0.601	0.420	0.648	0.875	11S A PERIOD-1.398-1.171-0.943-0.716-0.489-0.261-0.034	0.193	0.420	0.648	0.875										
		0.193	0.420	0.648	0.875			0.193	0.420	0.648	0.875	11S G	5-0.787-0.867-0.968-1.114-1.292-1.539-1.759-2.096-2.772-4.079-4.200	0.420	0.648	0.875	11S A	6-1.248-1.277-1.275-1.228-1.241-1.312-1.361-1.409-1.498-1.603-1.705	1.150	1.254	1.352	1.449	1.546	1.643	1.740	1.837	1.934	2.031			
		0.193	0.420	0.648	0.875			0.193	0.420	0.648	0.875	11S ALPHA	5 1.334 1.191 1.030 0.828 0.604 0.289-0.004-0.458-1.268-2.613-2.673	0.420	0.648	0.875	11S B	6-1.083-1.172-1.304-1.350-1.217-1.148-1.161-1.205-2.065-2.468-2.544-2.083	1.150	1.254	1.352	1.449	1.546	1.643	1.740	1.837	1.934	2.031			
		0.193	0.420	0.648	0.875			0.193	0.420	0.648	0.875	11S C	6-1.149-1.802-2.612-3.423-3.814-3.814-5.636-6.802-9.005-10.572-10.891-9.434	0.420	0.648	0.875	11S D	6-0.366-0.093-0.093-0.013	0.082	0.162	0.205	0.221	0.221	0.207	0.202						
		0.193	0.420	0.648	0.875			0.193	0.420	0.648	0.875	11S E	6-0.222-0.052-0.079-0.232	0.324	0.328	0.333	0.319	0.256	0.246	0.231											
		0.193	0.420	0.648	0.875			0.193	0.420	0.648	0.875	11S F	6-1.144-1.358-1.502-1.477	1.347	1.257	1.458	1.891	2.185	2.276	1.969											
		0.193	0.420	0.648	0.875			0.193	0.420	0.648	0.875	11S G	6-0.900-0.998-1.200-1.097-0.718-0.451-0.527-0.839-1.174-1.279-1.085	0.420	0.648	0.875	11S A PERIOD-1.398-1.171-0.943-0.716-0.489-0.261-0.034	0.193	0.420	0.648	0.875										
		0.193	0.420	0.648	0.875			0.193	0.420	0.648	0.875	11S ALPHA	6 1.340 1.201 1.047 0.846 0.620 0.314 0.042-0.405-1.216-2.548-2.586	0.420	0.648	0.875	11S A	7-1.071-1.084-1.110-1.097-1.135-1.228-1.288-1.334-1.444-1.580-1.661	1.150	1.254	1.352	1.449	1.546	1.643	1.740	1.837	1.934	2.031			
		0.193	0.420	0.648	0.875			0.193	0.420	0.648	0.875	11S BETA	6 1.336 1.201 1.047 0.846 0.620 0.314 0.042-0.405-1.216-2.548-2.586	0.420	0.648	0.875	11S B	7-1.161-1.172-1.317-1.532-1.515-1.327-1.446-2.089-2.768-3.138-2.651	1.150	1.254	1.352	1.449	1.546	1.643	1.740	1.837	1.934	2.031			
		0.193	0.420	0.648	0.875			0.193	0.420	0.648	0.875	11S NPK	6 162 96 57 33 20 11 7 4 2	0.193	0.420	0.648	0.875	11S C	7-2.203-2.226-2.706-3.019-3.038-2.794-2.491-1.203-1.2615-2.0913-1.942	0.420	0.648	0.875	11S D	7-0.017-0.067-0.072-0.025	0.049	0.117	0.159	0.181	0.193	0.194	0.201
		0.193	0.420	0.648	0.875			0.193	0.420	0.648	0.875	11S E	7-0.275-0.179-0.171-0.263	0.343	0.349	0.349	0.349	0.330	0.269	0.225											
		0.193	0.420	0.648	0.875			0.193	0.420	0.648	0.875	11S F	7-1.422-1.484-1.571-1.641	1.556	1.504	1.350	1.430	1.629	1.423	1.255											
		0.193	0.420	0.648	0.875			0.193	0.420	0.648	0.875	11S G	7-0.986-1.030-1.106-1.004-0.676-0.367-0.379-0.737-1.141-1.230-0.991	0.420	0.648	0.875	11S A PERIOD-1.398-1.171-0.943-0.716-0.489-0.261-0.034	0.193	0.420	0.648	0.875										
		0.193	0.420	0.648	0.875			0.193	0.420	0.648	0.875	11S ALPHA	7 1.335 1.201 1.047 0.846 0.617 0.287-0.002-0.445-1.243-2.569-2.635	0.420	0.648	0.875	11S A	8-1.107-1.084-1.110-1.097-1.135-1.228-1.288-1.334-1.444-1.580-1.661	1.150	1.254	1.352	1.449	1.546	1.643	1.740	1.837	1.934	2.031			
		0.193	0.420	0.648	0.875			0.193	0.420	0.648	0.875	11S BETA	7 1.336 1.201 1.047 0.846 0.617 0.287-0.002-0.445-1.243-2.569-2.635	0.420	0.648	0.875	11S B	8-1.217-1.234-1.317-1.532-1.515-1.327-1.446-2.089-2.768-3.138-2.651	1.150	1.254	1.352	1.449	1.546	1.643	1.740	1.837	1.934	2.031			
		0.193	0.420	0.648	0.875			0.193	0.420	0.648	0.875	11S NPK	7 162 96 57 33 20 11 7 4 2	0.193	0.420	0.648	0.875	11S C	8-2.072-0.181-0.174-0.264	0.345	0.352	0.351	0.333	0.277	0.278	0.257					
		0.193	0.420	0.648	0.875			0.193	0.420	0.648	0.875	11S D	8-0.401-0.411-0.527-1.685	1.637	1.428	1.494	1.930	2.439	2.740	2.407											
		0.193	0.420	0.648	0.875			0.193	0.420	0.648	0.875	11S E	8-0.972-1.033-1.222-1.031-0.693-0.360-0.379-0.750-1.123-1.38-0.868	0.420	0.648	0.875	11S F	8-0.781-0.836-0.913-1.065	1.268	1.538	1.754	2.067	2.682	3.885	3.938						
		0.193	0.420	0.648	0.875			0.193	0.420	0.648	0.875	11S G	8-2.072-1.033-1.222-1.031-0.693-0.360-0.379-0.750-1.123-1.38-0.868	0.420	0.648	0.875	11S A PERIOD-1.398-1.171-0.943-0.716-0.489-0.261-0.034	0.193	0.420	0.648	0.875										
		0.193	0.420	0.648	0.875			0.193	0.420	0.648	0.875	11S ALPHA	8 1.336 1.201 1.047 0.846 0.620 0.314 0.042-0.405-1.216-2.548-2.586	0.420	0.648	0.875	11S A	9-1.230-1.263-1.269-1.243-1.312-1.358-1.405-1.501-1.617-1.714	1.150	1.254	1.352	1.449	1.546	1.643	1.740	1.837	1.934	2.031			
		0.193	0.420	0.648	0.875			0.193	0.420	0.648	0.875	11S BETA	8 1.336 1.201 1.047 0.846 0.620 0.314 0.042-0.405-1.216-2.548-2.586	0.420	0.648	0.875	11S B	9-1.354-1.446-1.571-1.713-1.844-2.001-2.181-2.372-2.604-2.884-3.211	1.150	1.254	1.352	1.449	1.546	1.643	1.740	1.837	1.934	2.031			
		0.193	0.420	0.648	0.875			0.193	0.420	0.648	0.875	11S NPK	8 162 96 57 33 20 11 7 4 2	0.193	0.420	0.648	0.875	11S C	9-1.601-1.717-1.913-2.151-2.444-2.813-3.241-3.749-4.341-5.013-5.741-6.513-7.341-8.226	0.420	0.648	0.875	11S D	9-0.223-0.057-0.081-0.231	0.329	0.334	0.321	0.260	0.257	0.243	
		0.193	0.420	0.648	0.875			0.193	0.420	0																					

11HSV	D	4	0.237	0.237	0.174	0.119	0.077	0.048	0.016	0.016	0.021	0.001		
11SVI	E	4	-0.107	-0.087	-0.146	-0.251	-0.328	-0.359	-0.329	-0.297	-0.303	-0.335		
11SVI	ALPHA	4	2.475	2.501	2.552	2.620	2.652	3.797	3.758	3.684	3.569	3.515		
11SVI	BETA	4	1.075	1.111	1.161	1.230	1.208	2.471	2.430	2.429	2.345	2.311		
11SVI	PK4	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		
11SVI	PER	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
11HSV	PER	4	1.398	1.171	0.943	0.716	0.489	0.261	0.034	0.193	0.429	0.688	0.875	
11HSV	A	5	1.274	1.304	1.268	1.148	1.015	0.941	0.931	0.924	0.931	1.008	1.170	
11HSV	B	5	0.322	0.315	0.301	0.287	0.284	0.291	0.306	0.353	0.336	0.340	0.340	
11HSV	C	5	4.139	3.708	3.128	2.567	2.182	2.014	2.008	2.074	2.146	2.217	2.297	
11HSV	D	5	0.226	0.225	0.211	0.173	0.127	0.093	0.068	0.039	0.006	0.004	0.016	
11HSV	E	5	0.118	0.120	0.120	0.177	0.260	0.325	0.360	0.368	0.345	0.314	0.317	0.351
11HSV	ALPHA	5	1.255	2.574	2.634	2.651	3.889	3.800	3.738	3.681	3.586	3.495		
11SVI	BETA	5	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
11SVI	PK4	5	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
11SVI	PER	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
11HSV	PER	5	1.398	1.141	0.883	0.626	0.368	0.111	0.146	0.404	0.661	0.919	1.176	
11HSV	A	5	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	
11HSV	B	5	0.873	0.966	1.060	0.993	0.827	0.801	1.000	1.270	1.330	0.960	0.780	
11HSV	C	5	5.460	5.450	5.450	5.010	4.490	4.590	5.520	6.680	6.940	5.730	5.380	
11HSV	D	5	0.004	0.186	0.062	0.587	2.050	3.270	5.120	7.230	8.070	7.590	6.320	
11HSV	E	5	0.290	0.277	0.294	0.352	0.395	0.402	0.385	0.346	0.288	0.229	0.199	
11HSV	F	5	1.160	1.240	1.320	1.266	1.110	1.040	1.140	1.300	1.370	1.130	1.000	
11HSV	G	5	1.550	1.830	1.910	2.253	3.170	3.630	3.580	3.830	4.350	4.650	4.440	
11HSV	ALPHA	5	1.700	1.600	1.590	1.640	1.640	1.650	1.750	1.660	1.930	2.830	2.860	
11HSV	BETA	5	1.010	1.010	1.000	1.010	1.020	0.964	0.747	0.473	0.030	0.668	0.572	
11HSV	PK4	5	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	
11HSV	PER	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
11HSV	A	5	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	
11HSV	B	5	0.400	0.312	0.278	0.269	0.266	0.276	0.308	0.322	0.277	0.203	0.175	
11HSV	C	5	3.200	2.460	1.490	1.089	0.951	0.930	1.360	1.590	1.400	1.120	1.320	
11HSV	D	5	3.370	2.520	1.980	0.036	0.290	4.230	9.720	10.500	7.460	4.400		
11HSV	E	5	0.039	0.008	0.124	0.281	0.343	0.347	0.287	0.204	0.237	0.226	0.004	
11HSV	F	5	0.069	0.046	0.024	0.020	0.016	0.012	0.002	0.010	0.012	0.010	0.044	
11HSV	G	5	0.581	0.574	0.523	0.442	0.400	0.401	0.426	0.475	0.496	0.467	0.590	
11HSV	ALPHA	5	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	
11HSV	BETA	5	1.349	0.326	0.291	0.271	0.265	0.262	0.318	0.331	0.287	0.229	0.235	
11HSV	PK4	5	2.730	2.210	1.300	0.945	0.806	0.931	1.300	1.560	1.400	1.250	1.670	
11HSV	PER	5	2.530	2.890	2.400	0.955	0.866	0.951	0.931	1.300	1.560	1.400	1.250	
11HSV	A	6	1.340	0.091	0.141	0.282	0.342	0.350	0.306	0.217	0.215	0.229	0.108	
11HSV	B	6	1.910	1.760	1.800	2.170	2.480	3.700	3.320	2.750	2.500	2.660	2.580	
11HSV	C	6	0.230	0.250	0.179	0.175	0.179	0.450	0.491	0.529	0.532	0.475	0.319	
11HSV	D	6	2.205	2.205	2.205	2.205	2.205	2.205	2.205	2.205	2.205	2.205	2.205	
11HSV	E	6	1.141	0.883	0.626	0.368	0.111	0.146	0.404	0.661	0.919	1.176		
11HSV	F	6	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	
11HSV	G	6	0.349	0.326	0.291	0.271	0.265	0.262	0.318	0.331	0.287	0.229	0.235	
11HSV	ALPHA	6	2.730	2.210	1.300	0.945	0.806	0.931	1.300	1.560	1.400	1.250	1.670	
11HSV	BETA	6	2.530	2.890	2.400	0.955	0.866	0.951	0.931	1.300	1.560	1.400	1.250	
11HSV	PK4	6	1.340	0.091	0.141	0.282	0.342	0.350	0.306	0.217	0.215	0.229	0.108	
11HSV	PER	6	1.910	1.760	1.800	2.170	2.480	3.700	3.320	2.750	2.500	2.660	2.580	
11HSV	A	7	0.230	0.250	0.179	0.175	0.179	0.450	0.491	0.529	0.532	0.475	0.319	
11HSV	B	7	2.205	2.205	2.205	2.205	2.205	2.205	2.205	2.205	2.205	2.205	2.205	
11HSV	C	7	1.141	0.883	0.626	0.368	0.111	0.146	0.404	0.661	0.919	1.176		
11HSV	D	7	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	
11HSV	E	7	0.349	0.326	0.291	0.271	0.265	0.262	0.318	0.331	0.287	0.229	0.235	
11HSV	F	7	2.730	2.210	1.300	0.945	0.806	0.931	1.300	1.560	1.400	1.250	1.670	
11HSV	G	7	2.530	2.890	2.400	0.955	0.866	0.951	0.931	1.300	1.560	1.400	1.250	
11HSV	ALPHA	7	1.340	0.091	0.141	0.282	0.342	0.350	0.306	0.217	0.215	0.229	0.108	
11HSV	BETA	7	1.910	1.760	1.800	2.170	2.480	3.700	3.320	2.750	2.500	2.660	2.580	
11HSV	PK4	7	0.230	0.250	0.179	0.175	0.179	0.450	0.491	0.529	0.532	0.475	0.319	
11HSV	PER	7	2.205	2.205	2.205	2.205	2.205	2.205	2.205	2.205	2.205	2.205	2.205	
11HSV	A	8	1.141	0.883	0.626	0.368	0.111	0.146	0.404	0.661	0.919	1.176		
11HSV	B	8	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	
11HSV	C	8	0.349	0.326	0.291	0.271	0.265	0.262	0.318	0.331	0.287	0.229	0.235	
11HSV	D	8	2.730	2.210	1.300	0.945	0.806	0.931	1.300	1.560	1.400	1.250	1.670	
11HSV	E	8	2.530	2.890	2.400	0.955	0.866	0.951	0.931	1.300	1.560	1.400	1.250	
11HSV	F	8	1.340	0.091	0.141	0.282	0.342	0.350	0.306	0.217	0.215	0.229	0.108	
11HSV	G	8	1.910	1.760	1.800	2.170	2.480	3.700	3.320	2.750	2.500	2.660	2.580	
11HSV	ALPHA	8	0.230	0.250	0.179	0.175	0.179	0.450	0.491	0.529	0.532	0.475	0.319	
11HSV	BETA	8	2.205	2.205	2.205	2.205	2.205	2.205	2.205	2.205	2.205	2.205	2.205	
11HSV	PK4	8	1.141	0.883	0.626	0.368	0.111	0.146	0.404	0.661	0.919	1.176		
11HSV	PER	8	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	
11HSV	A	9	0.349	0.326	0.291	0.271	0.265	0.262	0.318	0.331	0.287	0.229	0.235	
11HSV	B	9	2.730	2.210	1.300	0.945	0.806	0.931	1.300	1.560	1.400	1.250	1.670	
11HSV	C	9	2.530	2.890	2.400	0.955	0.866	0.951	0.931	1.300	1.560	1.400	1.250	
11HSV	D	9	1.340	0.091	0.141	0.282	0.342	0.350	0.306	0.217	0.215	0.229	0.108	
11HSV	E	9	1.910	1.760	1.800	2.170	2.480	3.700	3.320	2.750	2.500	2.660	2.580	
11HSV	F	9	0.230	0.250	0.179	0.175	0.179	0.450	0.491	0.529	0.532	0.475	0.319	
11HSV	G	9	2.205	2.205	2.205	2.205	2.205	2.205	2.205	2.205	2.205	2.205	2.205	
11HSV	ALPHA	9	1.141	0.883	0.626	0.368	0.111	0.146	0.404	0.661	0.919	1.176		
11HSV	BETA	9	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	
11HSV	PK4	9	0.349	0.326	0.291	0.271	0.265	0.262	0.318	0.331	0.287	0.229	0.235	
11HSV	PER	9	2.730	2.210	1.300	0.945	0.806	0.931	1.300	1.560	1.400	1.250	1.670	
11HSV	A	10	2.530	2.890	2.400	0.955	0.866	0.951	0.931	1.300	1.560	1.400	1.250	
11HSV	B	10	1.340	0.091	0.141	0.282	0.342	0.350	0.306	0.217	0.215	0.229	0.108	
11HSV	C	10	1.910	1.760	1.800	2.170	2.480	3.700	3.320	2.750	2.500	2.660	2.580	
11HSV	D	10	0.230	0.250	0.179	0.175	0.179	0.450	0.491	0.529	0.532	0.475	0.319	
11HSV	E	10	2.205	2.205	2.205	2.205	2.205	2.205	2.205	2.205	2.205	2.205	2.205	
11HSV	F	10	1.141	0.883	0.626	0.368	0.111	0.146	0.404	0.661	0.919	1.176		
11HSV	G	10	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	
11HSV	ALPHA	10	0.349	0.326	0.291	0.271	0.265	0.262	0.318	0.331	0.287	0.229	0.235	
11HSV	BETA	10	2.730	2.210	1.300	0.945	0.806	0.931	1.300	1.560	1.400	1.250	1.670	
11HSV	PK4	10	2.530	2.890	2.400	0.955	0.866	0.951	0.931	1.300	1.560	1.400	1.250	
11HSV	PER	10	1.340	0.091	0.141	0.282	0.342	0.350	0.306	0.217	0.2			

11IHPSVD 3-0.835-1.520-2.080-1.100 0.686 3.100 5.910 9.18010.600 8.770 5.340
 11IHPSVE 3-0.257-0.223-0.237-0.318-0.362-0.366-0.334-0.269-0.259-0.258-0.175
 11IHPSVALF3 2.410 2.220 2.170 2.430 2.660 3.930 3.560 2.880 2.480 2.600 2.790
 11IHPSVBTA3 0.231 0.217 0.198 0.183 0.183-0.443-0.485-0.527-0.527-0.469-0.358
 11IHPSVNP3 2 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1
 8 9 0
 11IHPSVPER4-1.398-1.141-0.883-0.626-0.368-0.111 0.146 0.404 0.661 0.919 1.176
 11IHPSVA 4 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000
 11IHPSVB 4 0.301 0.294 0.285 0.282 0.286 0.307 0.340 0.357 0.319 0.255 0.253
 11IHPSVC 4-2.560-2.270-1.800-1.470-1.360-1.490-1.780-1.990-1.840-1.610-1.860
 11IHPSVD 4-0.406-1.080-1.870-1.260 0.388 3.040 5.840 8.550 9.830 8.300 4.880
 11IHPSVE 4-0.273-0.250-0.263-0.331-0.369-0.369-0.340-0.281-0.256-0.258-0.250
 11IHPSVALF4 2.440 2.300 2.280 2.510 2.700 3.990 3.620 2.970 2.560 2.630 2.710
 11IHPSVBTA4 0.230 0.220 0.203 0.188 0.185-0.444-0.482-0.529-0.529-0.474-0.380
 11IHPSVNP4 2 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1
 8 10 0
 11IHPSVPER5-1.398-1.141-0.883-0.626-0.368-0.111 0.146 0.404 0.661 0.919 1.176
 11IHPSVA 5 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000
 11IHPSVB 5 0.292 0.289 0.284 0.284 0.291 0.311 0.340 0.356 0.325 0.271 0.266
 11IHPSVC 5-2.500-2.270-1.880-1.600-1.520-1.630-1.880-2.080-1.980-1.810-2.050
 11IHPSVD 5-0.457-0.741-1.370-0.890 0.611 2.620 5.020 7.930 9.390 8.550 6.630
 11IHPSVE 5-0.277-0.270-0.291-0.345-0.377-0.377-0.349-0.295-0.264-0.260-0.223
 11IHPSVALF5 2.480 2.410 2.440 2.590 2.710 3.990 3.660 3.060 2.670 2.670 2.650
 11IHPSVBTA5 0.227 0.220 0.205 0.192 0.192-0.428-0.467-0.520-0.520-0.472-0.407
 11IHPSVNP5 2 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1

Listing of an Example of Part I
of the Input for Computer Program EQRISK

6 8 1 0 1 0 6 0 0 111 1 1.0	20 4179	LA. VICINITY	
117.9	0.2	0.1	0.01
0.9	0.0450	0.0138	0.00711
0.005	0.0001		0.02
0.001025	0.000201		0.00445
			0.00210

Listing of an Example of Part 3
of the Input for Computer Program EQRISK

3	0	2	1	0	8	3.8	24.0
3	0	2	511	0	SIERRA MADRE - CUCAMONGA FAULT ZONE		
	118.	480	0.86	0.86	WEST END - 1971 BREAK	7.5	24.0
	118.	420	34.281	34.281	CENTER, 1971 BREAK		
	118.	294	34.293	34.293	EAST END, 1971 BREAK		
	118.	128	34.266	34.266	ALTADENA		
	118.	000	34.185	34.185	RAYMOND FAULT		
	117.	910	34.158	34.158	AZUSA		
	117.	844	34.144	34.144	GLENDORA		
	117.	735	34.152	34.152	CLAREMONT		
	117.	645	34.118	34.118	ALTA LOMA		
	117.	488	34.163	34.163	RIALTO-COLTON FAULT		
	117.	425	34.165	34.165	SAN JACINTO FAULT - EAST END		
3	0	2	517	0	SAN ANDREAS FAULT - CAJON PASS TO SAN LUIS OBISPO	7.9	25.0
	117.	482	0.86	0.86	CAJON JCT.	8.5	25.0
	117.	627	34.277	34.277	WRIGHTWOOD		
	117.	844	34.345	34.345	VALLERMO		
	118.	285	34.438	34.438	LEONA VALLEY		
	118.	713	34.612	34.612	SANDBERG		
	118.	946	34.759	34.759	FRAZIER PARK		
	119.	008	34.818	34.818	BIG PINE FLT. JCT		
	119.	251	34.816	34.816	BIG BEND		
	119.	364	34.871	34.871	BIG BEND		
	119.	443	34.911	34.911	RT. 166 & 33		
	119.	675	34.963	34.963	SOUTH CARRIZO PLAIN		
	119.	885	35.136	35.136	HWY. 58		
	120.	296	35.329	35.329	CHOLAME		
	120.	337	35.718	35.718	PARKFIELD		
	120.	424	35.806	35.806	"ABOVE S"		
	121.	248	35.889	35.889	SAN JUAN BAUTISTA - S.END, 1906		
	121.	533	36.647	36.647	TRANSVERSE RANGES		
4	0	2	0	2	TRANSVERSE RANGES	0.25	0.073
	33.0		9.6	9.6		0.84	0.022
	35.5		2.8	2.8			.0064
			121.0	121.0			
			117.5	117.5			
			121.0	121.0			
			117.5	117.5			

Listing of the Printer Output Generated by
Computer Program EQRISK for the Preceding Sample Inputs

1 THE FOLLOWING SOURCES TREATED AS POISSON MODEL OF SEISMICITY NO. (MOSN)... 8

THE SEISMICITY IS REGARDED AS A SUPERPOSITION OF 0 POINT SOURCES 2 LINE SOURCES (FAULTS) 1 REGIONS OF DIFFUSE SEISMICITY 0 DIPPING PLANES

LINE SOURCE SIERRA MADRE - CUCAMONGA FAULT ZONE SEISMICITY INPUT BY MOMENT RATE (PER YEAR), B, MMAX A,B,M-MIN,M-MAX,MO/YR 3.948 0.860 2.750 7.500 0.38000E+25 SEISMICITY SCALED UP BY FACTOR OF 1.000

LOCATIONS OF ENDS ARE 118.48000 WEST LONGITUDE 34.28100 NORTH LATITUDE 117.42500 WEST LONGITUDE 34.19600 NORTH LATITUDE FAULT IS REPRESENTED BY 11 - 1 STRAIGHT LINE SEGMENTS

ISI= 3 SEISMICITY - MAGNITUDE AND NUMBER OF EARTHQUAKES, ASSUMED FAULT LENGTH

3-0 12.1547090 0.1259 3-5 4.5159031 0.2512 4-0 1.6778171 0.5012 4-5 0.6233682 1.0000 5-0 0.2316032 1.9953 5-5 0.0860488 3.9811 6-0 0.0319701 7.9433 6-5 0.0118780 15.8489 7-0 0.0044131 31.6228 7-5 0.0010187 63.8957 8-0 0.0000000 129.8926 8-5 0.0000000 251.1887

THE FAULT IS REPRESENTED BY 22 POINTS AT SPACING OF 5.00 KILOMETER THIS GIVES A LENGTH OF 105.00 KILOMETER INSERTED IN DISTANCE AND SEISMICITY ARRAYS IN POSITIONS 1 TO 22

LINE SOURCE SAN ANDREAS FAULT - CAJON PASS TO SAN LUIS OBISPO

SEISMICITY INPUT BY MOMENT RATE (PER YEAR), B, MMAX A,B,M-MIN,M-MAX,MO/YR 4.626 0.860 2.750 8.500 0.79000E+26 SEISMICITY SCALED UP BY FACTOR OF 1.000

LOCATIONS OF ENDS ARE 117.48200 WEST LONGITUDE 34.27700 NORTH LATITUDE 121.53300 WEST LONGITUDE 36.84300 NORTH LATITUDE FAULT IS REPRESENTED BY 17 - 1 STRAIGHT LINE SEGMENTS

ISI= 3 SEISMICITY - MAGNITUDE AND NUMBER OF EARTHQUAKES, ASSUMED FAULT LENGTH 3-0 57.8879360 0.1259 3-5 21.5074090 0.2512 4-0 7.9907603 0.5012 4-5 2.9688489 1.0000 5-0 1.1030320 1.9953 5-5 0.4098152 3.9811 6-0 0.1522608 7.9433 6-5 0.0565702 15.8489 7-0 0.0210178 31.6228

1 THE FREQUENCY DEPENDENT SEISMIC RISK

THIS PROGRAM USES A METHOD DEVELOPED BY J.C.ANDERSON AND M.D.TRIFUNAC

CONTROL PARAMETERS MTY MRS MAL IRTL IPPL IMRAC MRL IPPC LSSUP IDL1 IDL2 IDL3 6 8 1 0 1 0 6 0 0 1 11 1 1 1

SEE PROGRAM LISTING FOR EXPLANATION YRS = 1-000 INPUT SEISMICITY RATES ARE MULTIPLIED BY YRS FOR RISK CALCULATIONS

Table with columns: AMPLITUDE, DISTANCE CURVE FOR CALIFORNIA, GIVEN AT 71 POINTS. Rows include 1HPSV PER3, 1HPSV A, 1HPSV B, 1HPSV C, 1HPSV D, 1HPSV E, 1HPSV F, 1HPSV G, 1HPSV ALF3, 1HPSV BFA3, 1HPSV NPK3.

1 THE FREQUENCY DEPENDENT SEISMIC RISK

THE RISK IS FOUND FOR THE SITE LA. VICINITY 117.90000 DEG WEST LONGITUDE 34.10000 DEG NORTH LATITUDE

SITE NO. 4179

IV = 0 HIS = 2.300 RISK FOUND FOR 20 PROBABILITIES OF EXCEEDANCE --- 0.90000 0.50000 0.30000 0.20000 0.10000 0.05000 0.02000 0.01000 0.00500 0.00200 0.00100 0.00050 0.00020 0.00010 0.00005 0.00002 0.00001

7.5 0.0078089 63.0957
 8.0 0.0029013 125.8926
 8.5 0.0008697 251.1887
 THIS FAULT IS REPRESENTED BY 96 POINTS AT SPACING OF 5.00 KILOMETER
 THIS GIVES A LENGTH OF 475.00 KILOMETER
 INSERTED IN DISTANCE AND SEISMICITY ARRAYS IN POSITIONS 1 TO 96
 DATA COMPRESSED TO 144 DISTANCES FOR INTEGRATION

6.5 94.4061
 7.0 173.7801
 7.5 310.8895
 8.0 588.8437
 8.5 1083.9269

DIFFUSE SEISMICITY REGION TRANSVERSE RANGES
 (M) READ DIRECTLY
 SEISMICITY SCALED UP BY FACTOR OF 1.000
 SEISMICITY - MAGNITUDE AND NUMBER OF EARTHQUAKES

3.0 0.0000000
 3.5 9.6000000
 4.0 2.8000000
 4.5 0.8400000
 5.0 0.2500000
 5.5 0.0730000
 6.0 0.0220000
 6.5 0.0084000
 7.0 0.0000000
 7.5 0.0000000
 8.0 0.0000000
 8.5 0.0000000

EVENTS ARE ASSUMED TO BE UNILATERAL RUPTURES
 INPUT GIVES LONGITUDE OF EAST AND WEST BOUNDARY AT 2 LATITUDES
 INITIALLY 4 RECTANGLES
 REGION HAS AREA 89388.3
 BEGINNING AREA-DISTANCE CHECKS
 AREA, CORNER DISTANCE, CENTER DISTANCE 339.052
 NOW 16 RECTANGLES

REGION HAS AREA 89388.3
 AREA, CORNER DISTANCE, CENTER DISTANCE 154.057
 NOW 80 RECTANGLES 89388.3
 REGION HAS AREA 89388.3
 AREA, CORNER DISTANCE, CENTER DISTANCE 51.693
 NOW 184 RECTANGLES 89388.3
 REGION HAS AREA 89388.3
 AREA, CORNER DISTANCE, CENTER DISTANCE 18.014
 NOW 304 RECTANGLES 89388.3
 REGION HAS AREA 89388.3

INSERTED INTO RA, SA ARRAYS IN ELEMENTS 1 TO 304

HL, MX 1 12
 MAGNITUDE--RUPTURE LENGTH NO... 6
 3.0 1.3183
 3.5 2.4266
 4.0 4.4668
 4.5 8.2224
 5.0 15.1356
 5.5 27.8612
 6.0 51.2861

1 FOLLOWING SPECTRA ASSUME EARTHQUAKES ARE POISSON, WITH MEAN AS INPUT
 PROB. DENSITY FUNCTION FOR LOG(T) = -1.39800
 PEAK VALUE IS 0.88578E+00

-5.000	0.0000	*
-4.800	0.0000	*
-4.600	0.0000	*
-4.400	0.0000	*
-4.200	0.0000	*
-4.000	0.0000	*
-3.800	0.0000	*
-3.600	0.0000	*
-3.400	0.0000	*
-3.200	0.0000	*
-3.000	0.0000	*
-2.800	0.0000	*
-2.600	0.0000	*
-2.400	0.0000	*
-2.200	0.0000	*
-2.000	0.0014	*
-1.800	0.0223	*
-1.600	0.1338	I
-1.400	0.3938	I
-1.200	0.7001	I
-1.000	0.8858	I
-0.800	0.8678	I
-0.600	0.7110	I
-0.400	0.5117	I
-0.200	0.3335	I
0.000	0.2018	I
0.200	0.1149	I
0.400	0.0629	I*
0.600	0.0338	I*
0.800	0.0167	*
1.000	0.0065	*
1.200	0.0017	*
1.400	0.0003	*
1.600	0.0000	*
1.800	0.0000	*
2.000	0.0000	*
2.200	0.0000	*
2.400	0.0000	*
2.600	0.0000	*
2.800	0.0000	*
3.000	0.0000	*
3.200	0.0000	*
3.400	0.0000	*
3.600	0.0000	*
3.800	0.0000	*
4.000	0.0000	*
4.200	0.0000	*
4.400	0.0000	*
4.600	0.0000	*
4.800	0.0000	*
5.000	0.0000	*

MOSN= 8 SITE NO.= 4179 SPECTRUM NO. 1
 LOG PERIOD AND LOG SPECTRUM FOR 0.90000 PROBABILITY OF EXCEEDANCE
 -1.398 -1.141 -0.883 -0.626 -0.368 -0.111 0.146 0.404 0.661 0.919 1.176
 -1.2196 -0.9755 -0.5586 -0.1640 0.0583 0.0449 -0.1195 -0.2384 -0.2296 -0.2040 -0.5537

MOSN= 8 SITE NO.= 4179 SPECTRUM NO. 2
 LOG PERIOD AND LOG SPECTRUM FOR 0.50000 PROBABILITY OF EXCEEDANCE
 -1.398 -1.141 -0.883 -0.626 -0.368 -0.111 0.146 0.404 0.661 0.919 1.176
 -0.7187 -0.4572 -0.0310 0.3481 0.5339 0.5291 0.4188 0.3318 0.3325 0.2706 -0.0922

MOSN= 8 SITE NO.= 4179 SPECTRUM NO. 3
 LOG PERIOD AND LOG SPECTRUM FOR 0.30000 PROBABILITY OF EXCEEDANCE
 -1.398 -1.141 -0.883 -0.626 -0.368 -0.111 0.146 0.404 0.661 0.919 1.176
 -0.4664 -0.1948 0.2372 0.6074 0.7734 0.7735 0.6934 0.6283 0.6225 0.5101 0.1367

MOSN= 8 SITE NO.= 4179 SPECTRUM NO. 4
 LOG PERIOD AND LOG SPECTRUM FOR 0.20000 PROBABILITY OF EXCEEDANCE
 -1.398 -1.141 -0.883 -0.626 -0.368 -0.111 0.146 0.404 0.661 0.919 1.176
 -0.2982 -0.0198 0.4152 0.7804 0.9346 0.9382 0.8771 0.8281 0.8167 0.6700 0.2877

MOSN= 8 SITE NO.= 4179 SPECTRUM NO. 5
 LOG PERIOD AND LOG SPECTRUM FOR 0.10000 PROBABILITY OF EXCEEDANCE
 -1.398 -1.141 -0.883 -0.626 -0.368 -0.111 0.146 0.404 0.661 0.919 1.176
 -0.0446 0.2436 0.6825 1.0410 1.1806 1.1904 1.1569 1.1317 1.1105 0.9123 0.5136

MOSN= 8 SITE NO.= 4179 SPECTRUM NO. 6
 LOG PERIOD AND LOG SPECTRUM FOR 0.05000 PROBABILITY OF EXCEEDANCE
 -1.398 -1.141 -0.883 -0.626 -0.368 -0.111 0.146 0.404 0.661 0.919 1.176
 0.1830 0.4789 0.9197 1.2736 1.4050 1.4234 1.4130 1.4068 1.3748 1.1328 0.7163

MOSN= 8 SITE NO.= 4179 SPECTRUM NO. 7
 LOG PERIOD AND LOG SPECTRUM FOR 0.02000 PROBABILITY OF EXCEEDANCE
 -1.398 -1.141 -0.883 -0.626 -0.368 -0.111 0.146 0.404 0.661 0.919 1.176
 0.4562 0.7603 1.2012 1.5500 1.6759 1.7103 1.7283 1.7415 1.6961 1.4061 0.9650

MOSN= 8 SITE NO.= 4179 SPECTRUM NO. 8
 LOG PERIOD AND LOG SPECTRUM FOR 0.01000 PROBABILITY OF EXCEEDANCE
 -1.398 -1.141 -0.883 -0.626 -0.368 -0.111 0.146 0.404 0.661 0.919 1.176
 0.6414 0.9496 1.3886 1.7348 1.8606 1.9082 1.9467 1.9735 1.9205 1.6014 1.1433

MOSN= 8 SITE NO.= 4179 SPECTRUM NO. 17
 LOG PERIOD AND LOG SPECTRUM FOR 0.00103 PROBABILITY OF EXCEEDANCE
 -1.398 -1.141 -0.883 -0.626 -0.368 -0.111 0.146 0.404 0.661 0.919 1.176
 1.0762 1.4020 1.8363 2.1774 2.3102 2.3980 2.4851 2.5620 2.5051 2.1195 1.6263

MOSN= 8 SITE NO.= 4179 SPECTRUM NO. 18
 LOG PERIOD AND LOG SPECTRUM FOR 0.00040 PROBABILITY OF EXCEEDANCE
 -1.398 -1.141 -0.883 -0.626 -0.368 -0.111 0.146 0.404 0.661 0.919 1.176
 1.1986 1.5285 1.9652 2.3019 2.4391 2.5369 2.6377 2.7328 2.6762 2.2688 1.7640

MOSN= 8 SITE NO.= 4179 SPECTRUM NO. 19
 LOG PERIOD AND LOG SPECTRUM FOR 0.00020 PROBABILITY OF EXCEEDANCE
 -1.398 -1.141 -0.883 -0.626 -0.368 -0.111 0.146 0.404 0.661 0.919 1.176
 1.2718 1.6137 2.0477 2.3869 2.5200 2.6279 2.7340 2.8427 2.7862 2.3621 1.8492

MOSN= 8 SITE NO.= 4179 SPECTRUM NO. 20
 LOG PERIOD AND LOG SPECTRUM FOR 0.00010 PROBABILITY OF EXCEEDANCE
 -1.398 -1.141 -0.883 -0.626 -0.368 -0.111 0.146 0.404 0.661 0.919 1.176
 1.3389 1.6813 2.1187 2.4555 2.6009 2.7040 2.8215 2.9386 2.8795 2.4416 1.9208

Listing of the Card Punch Output Generated by
Computer Program EQRISK for the Preceding Sample Inputs

HPS3	84179	0	-1.398	-1.141	-0.883	-0.626	-0.368	-0.111	0.146	0.404	0.661	0.919	1.176
HPS3	84179	1	-1.220	-0.976	-0.559	-0.164	0.058	0.045	-0.119	-0.238	-0.230	-0.204	-0.554
HPS3	84179	2	-0.719	-0.457	-0.031	0.348	0.534	0.529	0.419	0.332	0.333	0.271	-0.092
HPS3	84179	3	-0.466	-0.195	0.237	0.607	0.773	0.774	0.693	0.628	0.623	0.510	0.137
HPS3	84179	4	-0.298	-0.020	0.415	0.780	0.935	0.938	0.877	0.828	0.817	0.670	0.288
HPS3	84179	5	-0.045	0.244	0.683	1.041	1.181	1.190	1.157	1.132	1.111	0.912	0.514
HPS3	84179	6	0.183	0.479	0.920	1.274	1.405	1.423	1.413	1.407	1.375	1.133	0.716
HPS3	84179	7	0.456	0.760	1.201	1.550	1.676	1.710	1.728	1.741	1.696	1.406	0.965
HPS3	84179	8	0.641	0.950	1.389	1.735	1.861	1.908	1.947	1.974	1.921	1.601	1.143
HPS3	84179	9	0.802	1.114	1.550	1.895	2.023	2.084	2.140	2.182	2.125	1.782	1.311
HPS3	84179	10	0.973	1.293	1.728	2.070	2.202	2.278	2.355	2.417	2.360	1.992	1.506
HPS3	84179	11	1.080	1.406	1.840	2.181	2.314	2.402	2.490	2.567	2.510	2.124	1.630
HPS3	84179	12	0.216	0.513	0.954	1.307	1.437	1.457	1.450	1.447	1.413	1.165	0.746
HPS3	84179	13	0.558	0.864	1.304	1.652	1.778	1.819	1.848	1.868	1.819	1.511	1.061
HPS3	84179	14	0.723	1.034	1.471	1.818	1.943	1.998	2.046	2.079	2.025	1.691	1.228
HPS3	84179	15	0.826	1.139	1.575	1.920	2.048	2.111	2.170	2.215	2.158	1.811	1.338
HPS3	84179	16	0.965	1.284	1.719	2.062	2.194	2.269	2.345	2.406	2.349	1.981	1.496
HPS3	84179	17	1.076	1.402	1.836	2.177	2.310	2.398	2.485	2.562	2.505	2.119	1.626
HPS3	84179	18	1.199	1.529	1.965	2.302	2.439	2.537	2.638	2.733	2.676	2.269	1.764
HPS3	84179	19	1.272	1.614	2.048	2.387	2.520	2.628	2.734	2.843	2.786	2.362	1.849
HPS3	84179	20	1.339	1.681	2.119	2.455	2.601	2.704	2.822	2.939	2.880	2.442	1.921

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