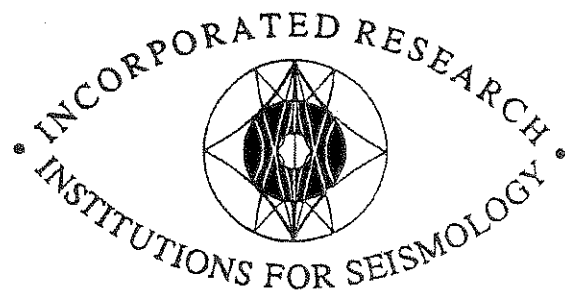


IRIS

NEW S L E T T E R



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IRIS
Suite 1440
1616 N. Ft. Myer Drive
Arlington, VA 22209
USA

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The NARS-Netherlands Project

Hanneke Paulssen, Suzan van der Lee, and Guust Nolet

Dept. of Geophysics, University of Utrecht, The Netherlands

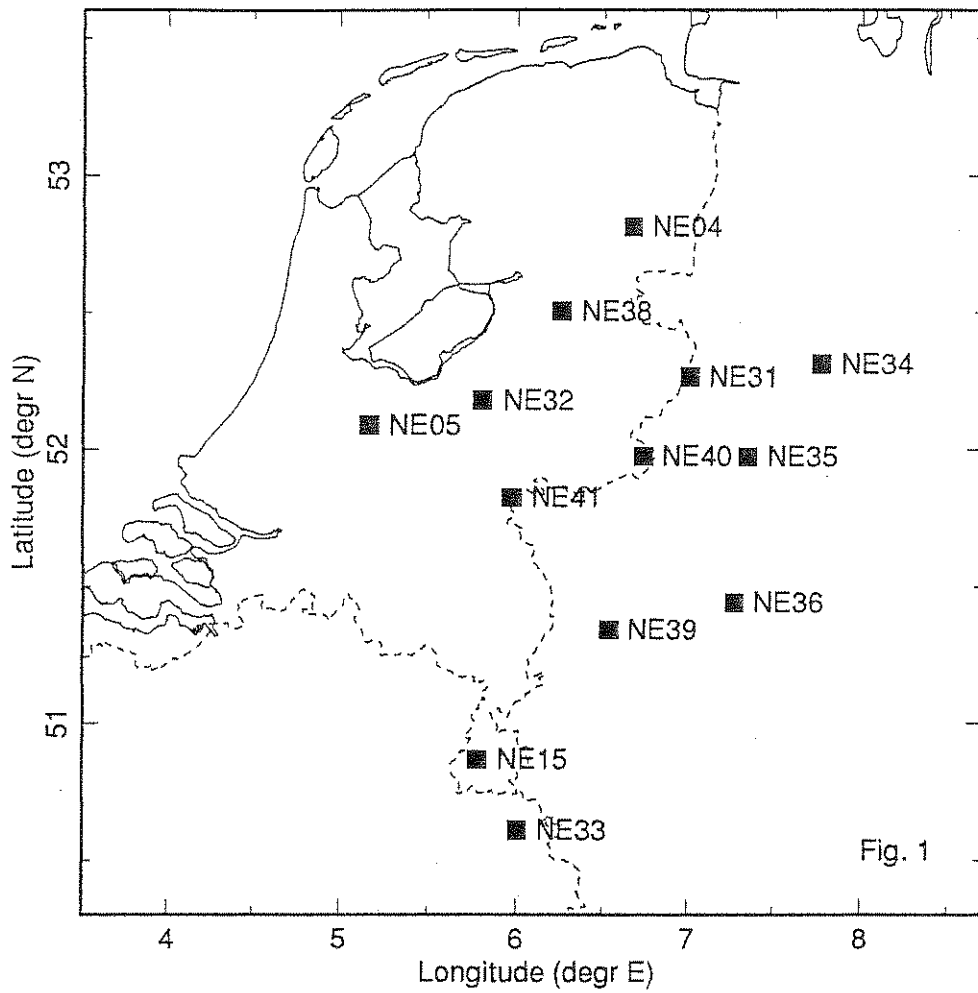
The portable, 3-component, broadband (1 Hz - 100 s) NARS network is since the end of 1989 deployed in The Netherlands, Germany, and Belgium (fig. 1). As its aim is to investigate upper mantle structure, the NARS-Netherlands project can be considered as a (more detailed) follow-up experiment of NARS-Europe (1983-1988).

The direct motivation for installing the stations as a relatively dense network with a station spacing of about 50 km stems from some anomalous observations obtained with NARS-Europe. *P*-to-*S* converted phases from the 670-km discontinuity sometimes show anomalously high amplitudes (Paulssen, 1988). Figure 2 shows an example of such an observation with the direct *P* phase (solid) and its *P*-to-*S* converted phase (dashed) plotted on top of each other. The excellent agreement of the waveforms presents evidence for an at least locally sharp 670-km discontinuity beneath western Europe. The extremely large amplitude of the converted phase can, however, not realistically be explained without invoking focussing mechanisms. Most effective is focussing due to topography of the 670-km discontinuity, but other contributions can not be ruled out completely. Unfortunately, the station spacing of NARS-Europe (ca. 200 km) was too large to be able to correlate the phase from one station to another. With NARS-Netherlands we hope to zoom in on the 670-km discontinuity by investigating the coherence of the phase in an area where previously large *P*-to-*S* conversions have been measured.

In its present configuration the NARS network is also suitable for other types of body wave studies of the upper mantle, such as coda wave analyses, or an investigation of the upper mantle triplications.

The network will be deployed in its current configuration until fall 1991. Data will be available through the ORFEUS Data Center.

Paulssen, H., *JGR*, 93, 10489-10500, 1988.



Event 1984-03-06, NE04

