## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR



## **GEOLOGICAL SURVEY**

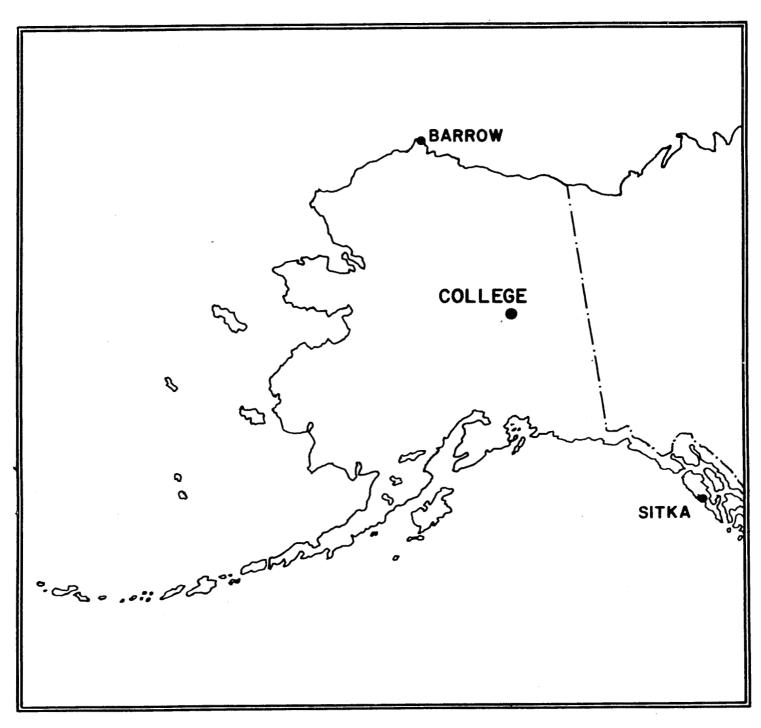
# PRELIMINARY GEOMAGNETIC DATA COLLEGE OBSERVATORY FAIRBANKS, ALASKA



AUGUST 1980

OPEN FILE REPORT

80-300H



## ORDER OF CONTENTS

Explanation of Data & Reports

Magnetic Activity Report

Outstanding Magnetic Effects

Principal Magnetic Storms

Preliminary Calibration Data & Monthly Mean Absolute Values

Magnetogram Hourly Scalings

Sample Format for Normal & Storm Magnetograms

Normal Magnetograms

Storm Magnetograms (When Normal is too disturbed to read)

THIS REPORT WAS PREPARED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF JOHN B. TOWNSHEND, CHIEF OF THE COLLEGE OBSERVATORY WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF OBSERVATORY STAFF MEMBERS J.E. PAPP, E.A. SAUTER, AND S.P. TILTON, AND IN COOPERATION WITH THE GEOPHYSICAL INSTITUTE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA. THE COLLEGE OBSERVATORY IS A PART OF THE BRANCH OF ELECTROMAGNETISM AND GEOMAGNETISM OF THE U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

#### COLLEGE OBSERVATORY PRELIMINARY GEGMAGNETIC DATA

#### INTRODUCTION

The preliminary geomagnetic data included here is made available to scientific personnel and organizations, as part of a cooperative effort and on a data exchange basis because of the early need by some users. To avoid delay, all of the data is copied from original forms processed at the observatory; therefore it should be regarded as preliminary. Inquiries about this report or about the College Observatory should be addressed to:

Chief, College Observatory U.S. Geological Survey Yukon Drive on West Ridge Fairbanks, Alaska 99701

Requests for copies of the magnetograms except for the current month should be addressed to: World Data Center A-NOAA Environmental Data Service Boulder, Colorado 80302

#### GEOMAGNETIC DATA

Normal, Storm, and Rapid Run magnetograms and appropriate calibration data are processed daily at the observatory and are available for analysis or copying. Also available are mean hourly scalings, K-Indices, selected magnetic phenomena reports, and on a real-time basis are recordings from a 3-component fluxgate magnetometer and F-component proton magnetometer.

Magnetic Activity

The K-Index. The K-Index is a logarithmic measurement of the range of the most disturbed component (D or H) of the geomagnetic field for eight intervals beginning 0000-0300, 0300-0600...2100-2400 UT. It is a measure of the difference between the highest and lowest deviation from a smooth curve to be expected for a component on a magnetically quiet day, within a three hour interval.

The Equivalent Daily Amplitude, AK. The K-Index is converted into an equivalent range, ak, which is near the center of the limiting gamma ranges for a given K. The average of the eight values is called equivalent daily amplitude AK. The unit 10 y has been chosen so as notto give the illusion of an accuracy not justified.

The schedule for converting gamma range to K, and

K to ak is as follows:

Gamma Range	K - Index	ak*
0 < 25	0	0
25 < 50	1	3
50 < 100	2	7
100 < 200	3	15
200 < 350	4	27
350 < 600	5	48
600 <1000	6	80
1000 <1650	7	140
1650 <2500	8	240
2500+	9	400 (10 <sub>Y</sub> )

The Magnetic Daily Character Figure, C. To each Universal day a character is assigned on the basis C=O, if it is quiet; C=1 if it is moderately disturbed; C=2 if it is greatly disturbed. The method used to assign characters at the College Observatory is based on AK as follows:

AK Range	<u>C</u>
0 <b>≈</b> 11	ਰ
11 <b>≈</b> 50	1
50+	2

Routine assignment of C was discontinued at College on January 1, 1976.

#### OBSERVATORY LOCATION

The College Observatory, operated by the U.S. Geological Survey, is located at the University of Alaska, Fairbanks, Alaska. It is near the Auroral Zone and the northern limit of the world's greatest earthquake belt, the circum-Pacific Seismic belt. Although the observatory's basic operation is in geomagnetism and seismology, it cooperates with other scientists and organizations in areas where the facility and personnel can be of service.

The observatory is one of three operated by the USGS in Alaska. The others are located at Barrow and Sitka.

Selected Phenomena & Outstanding Magnetic Effects

Prior to January 1, 1976, the Normal & Rapid Run records were reviewed at the observatory for selected magnetic phenomena and the events identified were forwarded to the IUGG Commission on Magnetic Variations and Disturbances. This was discontinued on January 1, 1976, but a report on Cutstanding Magnetic Effects is prepared monthly for this report.

Principal Magnetic Storms

Gradual and sudden commencement magnetic disturbances with at least one K-Index of 5 or greater, which are believed to be part of a world-wide disturbance, are classified as principal magnetic storms. The time of the storm beginning and ending; direction and amplitude of sudden commencements; period of maximum activity; and storm range are reported. Monthly reports of these data are forwarded to the World Data Center A in Boulder, Colorado.

Magnetogram Hourly Scalings

Magnetogram hourly scalings are averages for successive periods of one hour for the D, H, and Z elements. The value in the column headed "Ol" is the average for the hour beginning 0000 and ending 0100. Note that the values on the scaling sheets are in tenths of mm with the decimal point omitted. The user of these scalings should keep in mind that the tabular values are hourly means and if he is interested in the detailed morphology of the magnetic field, he should refer directly to the magnetograms.

Magnetograms

The normal magnetograms in this report are reproduced at about one-third the size of the originals. Pre-liminary base-line values and scale values adopted for use with the original magnetograms are included. For days when the magnetic field is too disturbed for the Normal magnetogram to be readable, Storm magnetograms are reproduced.

Absolutes, Base-lines, and Scale Values

To determine the absolute value of the magnetic field from the hourly means or from point scalings the following equations should be used:

D=BD+d·SD; H=BH+h·SH; Z=BZ+z·SZ where D, H, and Z are absolute values; BD, BH and BZare base-line values; SD, SH and SZ are scale values; and d, h, and z are scalings in millimeters. NOAA FORM 76-133 NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION

OBSERVATORY

COLLEGE, ALASKA

AUGUST 1980

MAGNETIC ACTIVITY

(Greenwich civil time, counted from midnight to midnight)

MONTH AND YEAR

					K-11	NDICE	5			TIME SCALE ON	
DATE	00-03	03-06	60-90	09-12	12-15	81-21	18-21	21-24	SUM	<u>AK</u>	magne tograms . 20 mm/hr
1 2 3 4 5	1 0 4 1	2 1 4 2 1	2 1 6 2 1	1 3 6 3 3	1 2 6 5 4	1 2 3 1 0	0 1 2 1	0 2 1 1	08 12 32 16 12	03 06 40 11 07	SUDDEN COMMENCEMENTS d h m
6 7 8 9	4 2 2 2 3	3 3 2 1 5	1 3 0 0 4	2 5 0 0 5	2 5 0 1	3 1 1 2 1	3 1 0 3 1	2 2 0 2 1	20 · 22 05 11 21	12 18 02 05 19	
11 12 13 14	1 3 2 1 2	2 2 1 1 3	2 1 0 5 1	2 2 1 5 3	1 0 1 2 4	1 0 1 1 3	2 1 0 1 0	2 1 1 0	13 10 07 17 16	06 05 03 15 10	
16 17 18 19 20	1 2 2 3 2	1 1 4 3 1	1 2 6 3 0	3 3 6 4 3	6 4 4 4 4	6 1 2 5 3	4 2 1 2 3	2 2 2 2 2	24 17 27 26 18	27 10 30 20 11	POSSIBLE SOLAR-FLARE EFFECTS BASED ON INSPECTION OF GRAMS ALONE (WITHOUT REFERENCE TO DATA
21 22 23 24 25	3 3 2 1 0	3 2 1 2 1	3 0 1 0	2 5 2 0	1 3 2 0 0	0 2 0 1 1	1 2 0 1 0	1 2 0 0 2	14 22 07 06 04	08 15 03 02 02	BEGIN END
26 27 28 29 30 31	4 2 2 0 2 3	4 3 1 0 2 2	3 5 1 0 1 2	2 6 2 0 2 3	2 6 1 0 2 0	1 4 2 1 3 0	2 3 0 2 1 1	2 1 0 2 1 1	20 30 09 05 14 12	13 34 04 02 07 06	

K SCALE USED:	D	Н	Z	
LOWER LIMIT FOR K = 9	683.8	321.7		(mm)
CURRENT SCALE VALUE	3.75	7.81		(γ/mm)
LOWER LIMIT FOR K = 9	2560	2510		(to nearest 10 $\gamma$ )

SCALINGS AND COMPUTATIONS HAVE BEEN CHECKED.

APPROVED JOHN B. TOWNSHEND, CHIEF, COLLEGE OBSERVATORY

## OUTSTANDING MAGNETIC EFFECTS

OBSERVATORY
COLLEGE, ALASKA
MONTH
AUGUST
1980

				Modesi	1
DATE	TIME U.T.	NATURE OF PHENOMENON 1	RE	MARKS	
	0.1.				
06	8000	ssc*			
13	10XX	pi2			
-					
23	10XX	pi2			
				·	
				•	
				•	
				·	
IDENT	IFIED BY	JEP	VERIFIED E	BY: JBT	

1. NATURE OF PHENOMENON: ssc, ssc\*, si, si\*, b, bp, bs, bps, pcl, pc2 - - - pc5, pg, pi l, pi 2, sfe.

NOAA FORM 86-500 (11/73)

Data from Individual Observatories:

PRINCIPAL MAGNETIC STORMS

COLLEGE OBSERVATORY, COLLEGE, ALASKA

WDC-A FOR SOLAR-TERRESTRIAL PHYSICS ENVIRONMENTAL DATA SERVICE, NOAA BOULDER, COLORADO SOSOZ U.S.A.

1	ſ		0	
	End	hr	19	
	UT End	day hr	03	
		r -		
		Σ(γ)	560	
	80			
,	Ranges	Η(γ)	1120	
	R			
		D(')	156	·
		X	9	
	×			
	- Index K	period)		•
	fnd	eri	2	
		1	4,5	
	hr	hr	3,	
80	Max. 3 hr	(3 hr		
19 80	Мар	day	03	·
			0	
	amplitudes	Σ(γ)	.•	
AUGUST				
11	mp1	Η(γ)	:	
	- a			
	SC	D(')	:	
			•	
		)e		
	ij	type	:	
	Commencement	u.		
	enc	hr min (UI)	20XX	
	O III	hr (	~~	
	O	day	02	•
		P		
	.•		17	
	Geomag.	lat.	0,799 N	
	Geo	٦	64,5	
Ì		-		
	9 qo	Z lefter I AGA code	8	
Ţ	<u></u>			

		NORMAL MAGNETOG	RAPE	•	1 **	
	T PE	RIOD		CALIBR	ATION	
OMPONENT	FROM	TO	SCALE	BASELINE		
	0000 U.T., 8-1-80	2400 U.T., 8-31-80	1.6/mm	3.7 8/mm	27° 47'2 E	
D						
H .	0000 U.T., 8-1-80	2400 U.T., B-31-B0	7.8 ×/mm		127748	
	0000 U.T., B-1-80	2400 U.T., B-31-80	7.3	8/mm	551628	
Z						
		STORM MAGNETOGR	APE			
OMPONENT	FROM	TO TO	SCALE V	CALIBR VALUE	ATION BASELINE	
	0000 U.T., B-1-BO	2400 U.T., 8-31-80	7.8/mm	29.78/mm	23° 46.8 E	
D						
	0000 U.T., 8-1-80	2400 U.T., B-31-80	44.0 8/mm		115398	
H				· .		
z	0000 U.T., 8-1-80	2400 U.T., B-31-80	48.5	58/mm	540328	
		RAPID RUN MAGNETO	GRAPH			
	PEF	RIOD		CALIBRA	ATION	
OMPONENT	FROM	TO		SCALE	VALUE	
D						
:						
Ħ						
z						
	D	MONTHLY MEAN ABSOLUTE H	VALUES*	<del></del>	z	
				<del></del>		

NOAA FORM 76-106 U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE OBSY. YEAR MONTH ELE-NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION MENT MAGNETOGRAM HOURLY SCALINGS (UNIVERSAL TIME) D AUG Values are in tenths of mm. and are averages for successive periods of one hout beginning at midnight, Hour 01 of local day (150W M.T.) is hour 11 of the Same
Shrinkage corrections have been applied. Negative values are in red, with minus signs shown. CO universal day. SUM /39 O1 30B 3/2 -35 -/38° 12 /59 10 126 208<del>\*</del> 224\* 398\* /39 18 //7 19 108 20 103 36<u>9</u> /97 /39 /43 289 316 3/3 3/8 30 /36 31 98 /49 SCALED Preliminary base-line and scale values; PEF. SPT [] Scaling uncertain because MONTHLY SUM ( ) interpolated Interval Base-line Scale of magnetic storm. [ ] Significant portion of CHECKED MONTHLY MEAN Beginning Value Value <> Record off sheet for part JEP. EAS. SPT hour interpolated, or all of hour; if value is DATES WITH GAPS: No record; or no values given, curve was estimated SIGNS REavailable because of JEP or missing part. VIEWED BY faulty record. PUNCHED \* Derived from Storm Maph., converted to Normal Maph. ₩Y

79/

AUG

FORM 74-106

33/ 

DATES WITH GAPS:

Second off sheet for part or all of hour; if value is given, curve was estimated for missing part. [] Scaling uncertain because of magnetic storm,

Mgph., converted to Normal Maph.

Storm

Derived from

No record; or no values available because of faulty record.

[3] Significant portion of hour interpolated.

MONTHLY MEAN MONTHLY BUM

190 291

281 288

302 301 275

30 297

348 342

356 364

292 301

31 305

302 298

EAS, 5PT

CHECKED

SIGNS HE-

PUNCHED

SPT

PEF JER JEP

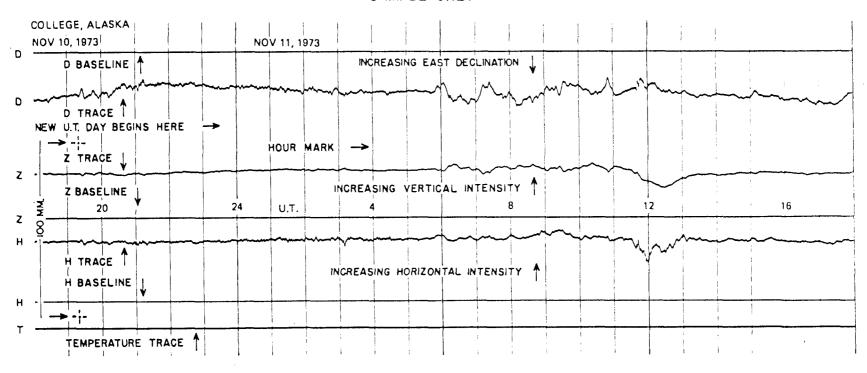
SCALED

Preliminary base-line and scale values; Interval Base-line Beginning Value

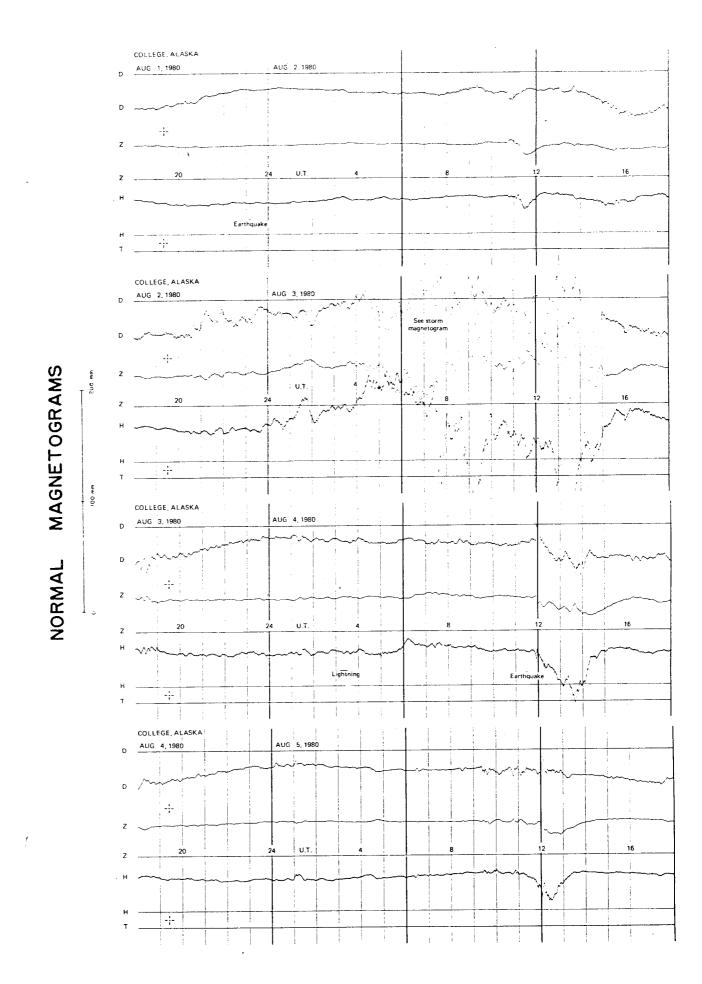
299 283 284

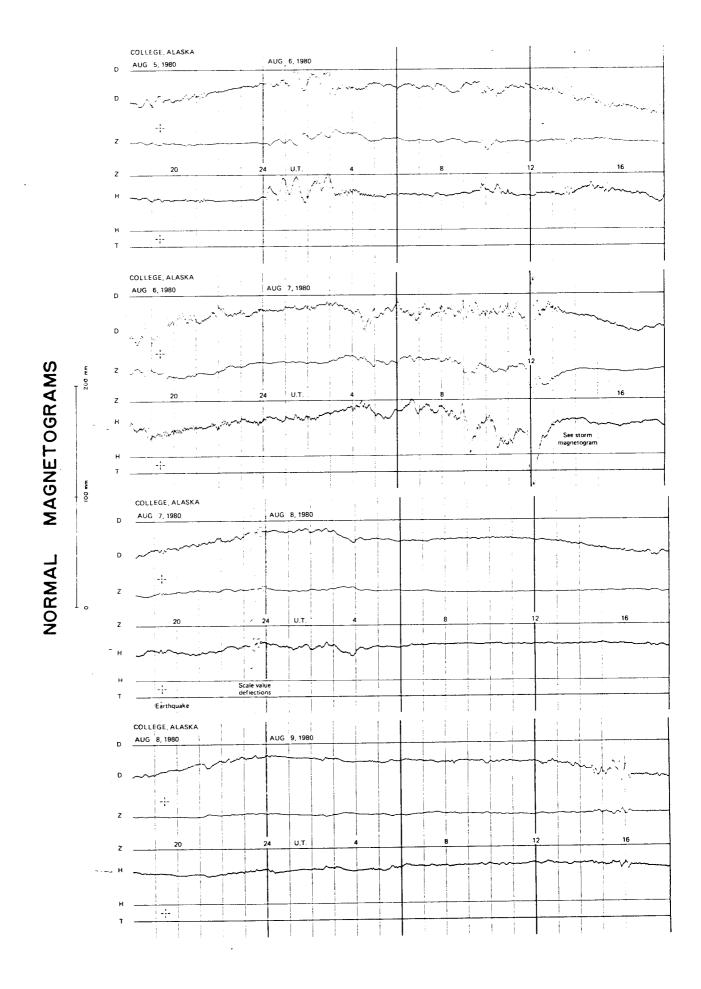
 

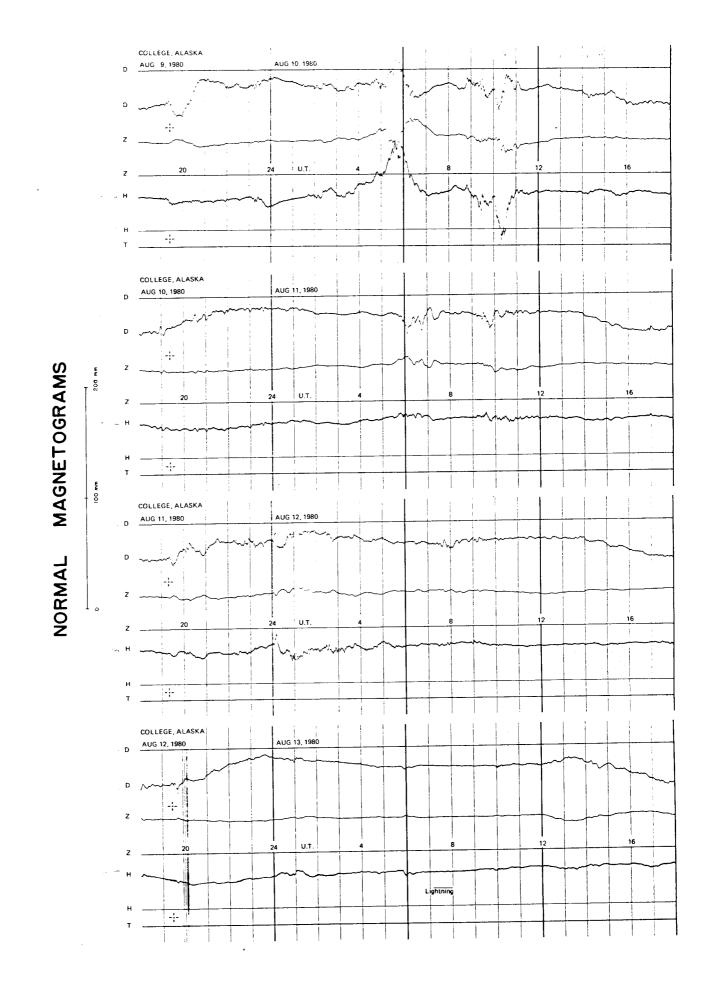
## FORMAT FOR NORMAL & STORM MAGNETOGRAMS (SAMPLE ONLY)

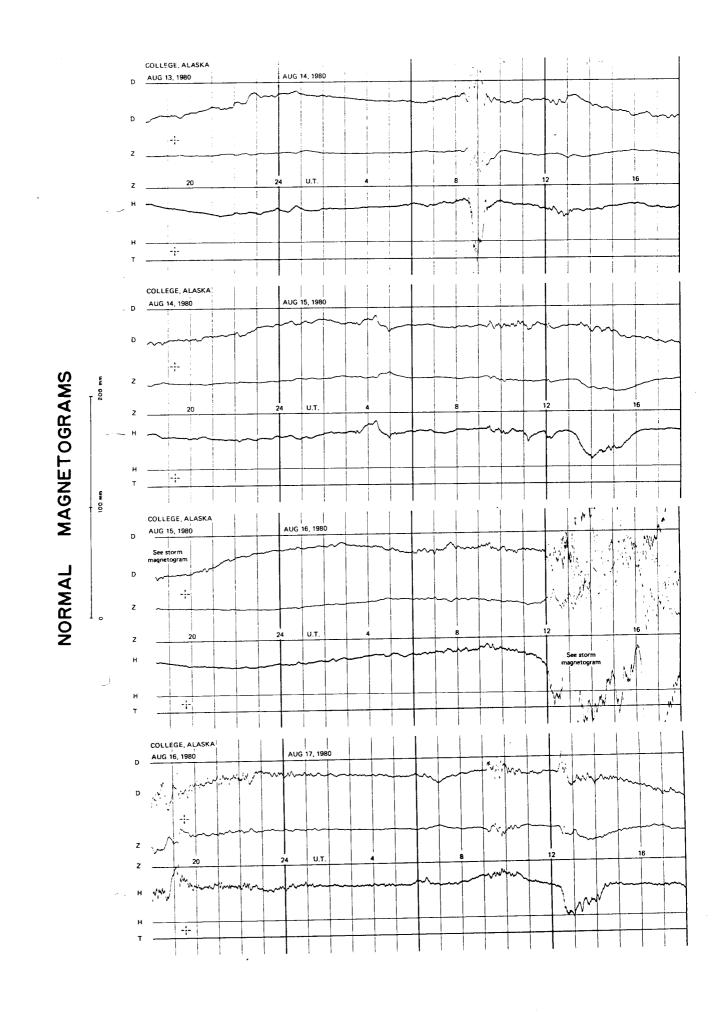


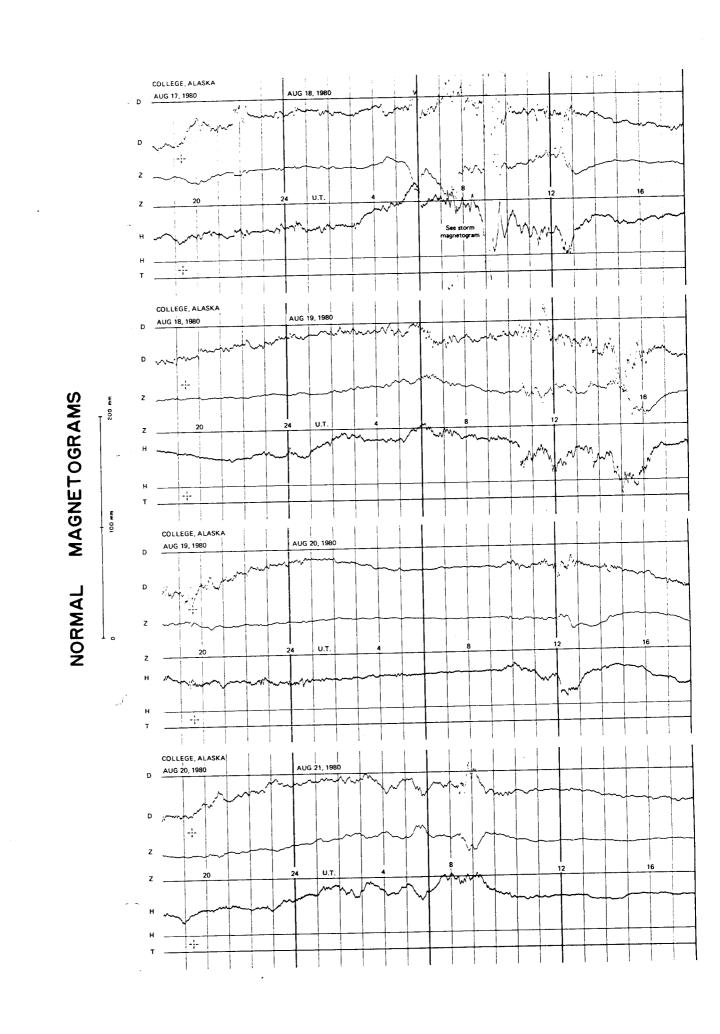
SEE PRELIMINARY CALIBRATION DATA FOR SCALE VALUES & BASELINE VALUES

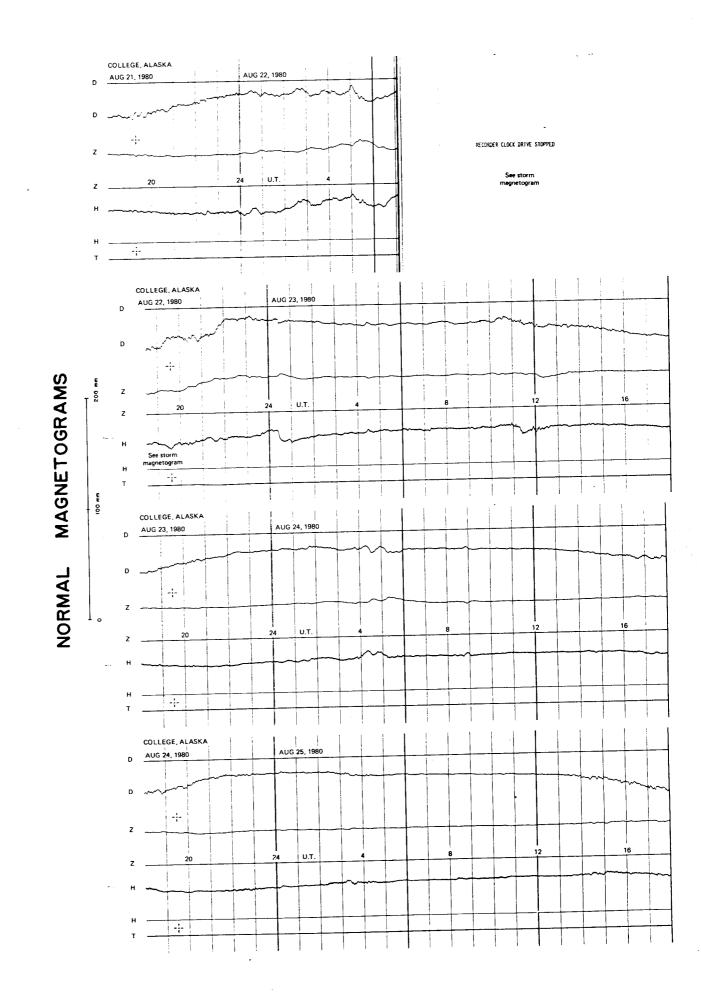


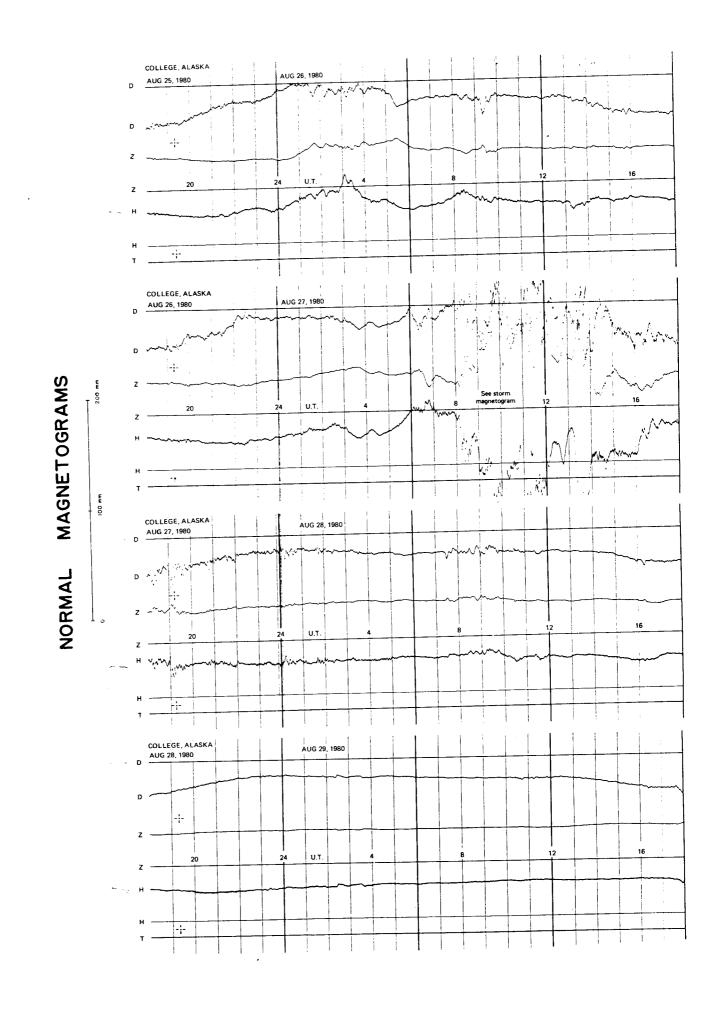


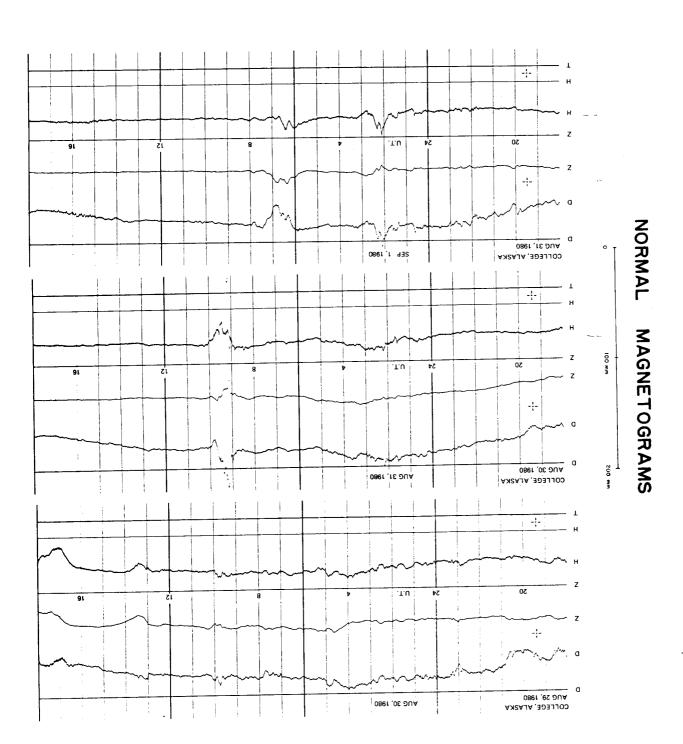


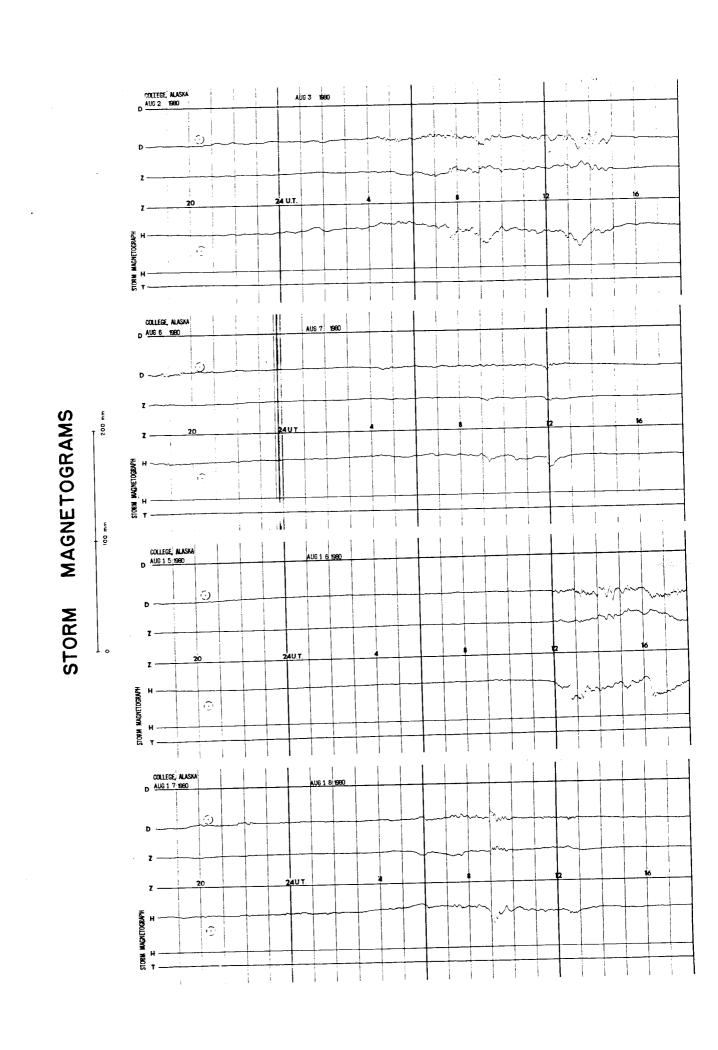


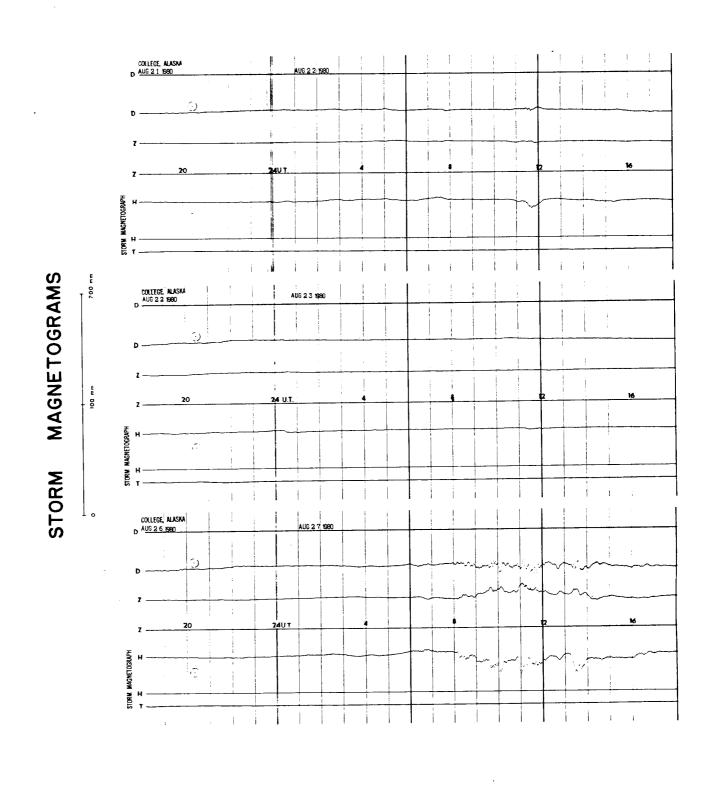












## ALASKAN GEOLOGY BRANCH TECHNICAL DATA FILE

# UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Preliminary Field Geotechnical and Geophysical Logs from a Drill Hole in the Capps Coal Field, Cook Inlet Region, Alaska

Ву

Alan F. Chleborad, Lynn A. Yehle, Henry R. Schmoll, and Cynthia A. Gardner

Open-File Report 80-393

1980

## Illustrations

		Page
Figure 1.	Index map showing the location of the drill site	2
2.	Generalized lithologic log for the vicinity of the	
	drill site	4
3.	Map showing the location of drill site in relation to	
	proposed mining areas (information from Placer Amex,	
	Inc., status report of December 1977) and nearby landslide	
	areas	5
4.	Relationship between hardness and unconfined compressive	
	strength	12
	In pocket	
5.	Preliminary geotechnical log	
6.	Caliper log	
7.	Natural-gamma log	
8.	Gamma-gamma log	
9.	Neutron log	
10.	Temperature log	

## Contents

	Page
Introduction	1
Acknowledgments	
Drilling operation	6
Field geotechnical logging operation	
Summary of geotechnical properties	10
Description of geologic materials	10
Discontinuities	11
Strength properties	11
Geophysical logging	13
Hydrology	15
References	16

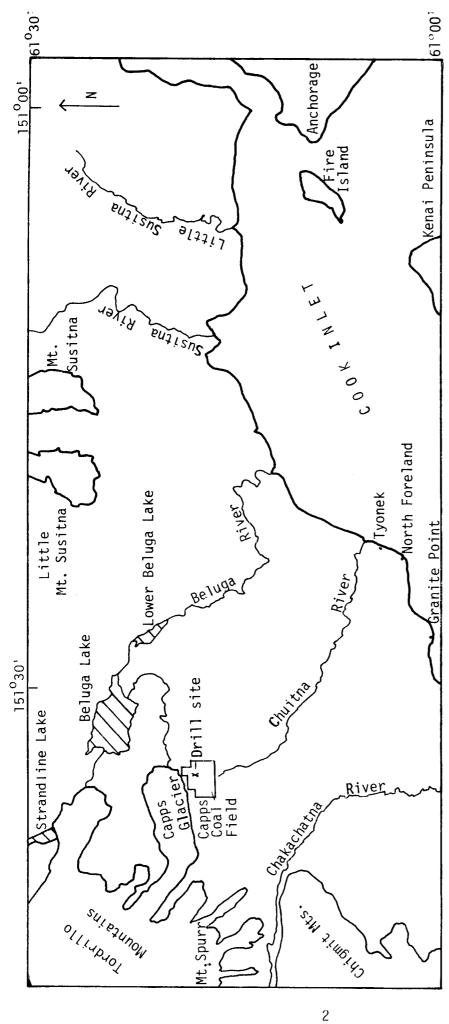
Preliminary Field Geotechnical and Geophysical Logs from
a Drill Hole in the Capps Coal Field, Cook Inlet
Region, Alaska

By Alan F. Chleborad, Lynn A. Yehle, Henry R. Schmoll, and Cynthia A. Gardner

### Introduction

The drilling and logging activity described in this report was undertaken in August 1979, as part of the Energy Lands program of the U.S. Geological Survey. The general objectives of the project, of which this work is a part, are to provide an understanding of the nature, location, and extent of the engineering and environmental concerns in potential coal-development areas of the Cook Inlet region, Alaska. The geotechnical and geophysical logs presented in this report provide some of the basic physical-property and engineering data needed to evaluate geologic hazards, and to predict the response of geologic materials to large-scale coal mining and related development in the Capps coal field of the Beluga coal area. Specifically, the information may be used to help determine such things as natural- and cutslope stability, spoil-pile stability, ground response to seismic activity, blasting effects, excavatability, bulking characteristics, ground-water conditions, and erosion potential.

The drill site (fig. 1) is located on an upland approximately 100 km west of Anchorage, Alaska, and 38 km from Cook Inlet. The drilling and core sampling involved strata of the lower Oligocene to middle Miocene (Wolfe and Tanai, 1980) Tyonek Formation and overlying Quaternary glacial deposits. The geology and coal resources of the Beluga coal area were described by Barnes (1966). Subsequently, the Beluga Coal Company correlated coal beds (Capps and Waterfall beds) and described overburden material in the Capps coal field by



Index map showing the location of the drill site Figure 1.

10 Kilometers Ŋ. 0 ٦

Miles

0

2

0

<u>-</u>ك

detailed drilling on a one-quarter mile grid basis (Patsch, 1975). A generalized log showing lithologies in the vicinity of the drill site is presented in figure 2. The log is based primarily on the drill-hole field log supplemented by outcrop information obtained during the 1978 and 1979 field seasons.

Of the several coal fields in the Cook Inlet region, the Capps coal field appears to be one of the most likely to undergo large-scale development in the foreseeable future. A proposed open-pit mining plan (information from Placer Amex, Inc., status report of December 1977) calls for the sequential mining and reclamation of five areas in the Capps coal field (fig. 3). The drill site, also shown in figure 3, is located in the third proposed mine area where, according to the mining plan, two major coal beds (the Capps and Waterfall beds) and approximately 90 m of spoil material (mined overburden and interburden) would be involved in the mining operation.

Several large landslides near the drill site (fig. 3) involve coalbearing strata stratigraphically equivalent to the material sampled at the drill site. Data provided in the present report and data from laboratory testing of core samples (when available) should be particularly useful in identifying factors involved in the mass movement process and in analyzing natural— and cut-slope stability.