

Topic	Acronyms
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Version 1	November 2011; DOI: 10.2312/GFZ.NMSOP-2_Acronyms

The list below has been compiled by the Editor, with contributions made by several NMSOP authors. It is open for upgrading and corrections. Additional NMSOP-2 related entries or necessary corrections are welcome and should be sent by E-mail to the Editor.

AAL	average annualized loss
AC	alternating current or auto correlation
ACF	Auto Correlation Function
ACH method	Aki-Christofferson-Husebye method
ADC	analog-to-digital converter; a device that converts data from analog to digital form (see Chapter 6)
AFTAC	United States Air Force Technical Applications Center (http://www.aftac.gov/)
AGU	American Geophysical Union (http://www.agu.org/).
AH	ad hoc format
AIC	Akaike Information Criterion (see Chapter 16)
ANSS	Advanced National Seismic System (USA) (http://www.anss.org/)
APA	average peak amplitude
AR	auto regression (coefficient; model; power; process)(see Chapter 16)
ARAME	automatic radionuclide air monitoring equipment (see Chapter 17)
ARCES	code for a small aperture array in northern Norway, originally: ARCESS – Arctic Experimental Seismic System(http://www.norsardata.no/NDC/stations/ARC)
ARF	array response function (Chapters 9 and 14)
ASC	Asian Seismological Commission (http://www.asc1996.com).
ASL	Albuquerque Seismological Laboratory (http://earthquake.usgs.gov/regional/asl/)
ASNR	amplitude-based signal-to-noise ratio
ASP	analog signal preparation
ASRO	Abbreviated Seismic Research Observatories (seismograph network, also known as the Modified High Gain Long Period Seismograph Network)
ASTM	American Society for Testing and Materials (http://www.astm.org/)
AutoDRM	Automatic Data Request Manager (http://seismo.ethz.ch/autodrm/)
AZI	azimuth
AZM	azimuth
BAZ	backazimuth
BB	broadband
BBN	Bayesian belief networks
BCIS	Bureau Central International de Séismologie
BDSN	local format in standard analysis software; in use at individual stations and networks (Chapter 10)
BER	bit error rate

Acronyms

BFM	beam-forming method (Chapters 9 and 14)
BGR	Federal Institute for Geosciences and Natural Resources (Hannover, Germany; http://www.bgr.bund.de/ ; for seismology topics see http://www.seismologie.bgr.de)
BGS	British Geological Survey (see http://www.bgs.ac.uk and the BGS seismology website http://www.earthquakes.bgs.ac.uk)
BFM	beam-forming method
BP	band pass
BSSA	Bulletin of the Seismological Society of America (http://www.seismosoc.org/publications/bssa.html)
CALTECH	California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, California (http://www.caltech.edu)
CANDIS	Canadian Digital Seismograph Network
CAP	software developed within the framework of the SESAME project
CAV	cumulative absolute velocity
CC	cross-correlation coefficient (see Chapter 9)
CERESIS	Centro Regional de Sismología para América del Sur (Lima, Peru)
CD	compact disk or continuous data
CD-ROM	compact disk-read only memory
CDSN	China Digital Seismograph Network
CEB	calibration event bulletin (of the PIDC)
CF	characteristic function (non-linear transformation of the seismogram, used in automatic picking; Chapter 16)
CGPS	continuously operating GPS receivers and networks
CSEM	Centre Sismologique Euro-Méditerranéen (see EMSC)
CLVD	compensated linear vector dipole
CMB	core-mantle boundary
CMR	former Center for Monitoring Research (USA)
CMT	centroid moment tensor
COSMOS	Consortium of Organizations for Strong Motion Observation Systems (http://www.cosmos-eq.org/)
CoP	former IASPEI Commission on Practice
CoSOI	current IASPEI Commission on Seismological Observation and Interpretation (http://www.iaspei.org/commissions/CSOI.html)
CPU	Central processing unit (in a computer)
CRC	cyclic redundancy check
CSM	cross spectral matrix (see Chapter 9)
CSS	The former Center for Seismic Studies (USA)
CSS 3.0	tabulated CSS waveform and database format
CTBT	Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty
CTBTO	Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (see PTS) with headquarters in Vienna, Austria (http://www.ctbto.org/)
CUBE	An acronym for the Caltech-US Geological Survey Broadcast of Earthquakes, a program to develop and distribute real-time earthquake information in southern California
CVFK	conventional semblance-based frequency-wavenumber method after Kvaerna and Ringdahl (1986)
DAC	digital-to-analog converter; a device which takes a digital value and outputs a voltage which is proportional to the input value
dB	acronym for <i>decibel</i> , in acoustics a calibrated measure of signal strength.

DBMS	database management system
DC	direct current
DCF	long-period time signal, which can be received in large parts of Europe
DFX	detection and feature extraction (see Chapter 17)
DDL	data description language
DLESE	digital libraries for Earth science education (USA)
D-GPS	differential GPS interferometry
D-INSAR	differential INSAR
DMC	data management center
DOY	day of the year
DP	detection processing
DQC	data quality control (see Chapter 17)
DRM	data request manager
DS	acronym for datasheets in NMSOP
DSHA	deterministic seismic hazard assessment
DSP	digital signal processor (see Chapter 6)
DTED	digital terrain elevation data
DTM	digital terrain model
DTRA	Defense Threat Reduction Agency (http://www.dtra.mil/Home.aspx)
DVD	digital versatile disc
DWWSSN	Digital World-Wide Standard Seismograph Network
EAAE	European Association for Earthquake Engineering
ECOSOC	Economic and Social Council of the United Nations (http://www.un.org/esa/coordination/ecosoc/)
EDM	electronic distance meter
EEFIT	earthquake engineering field investigation team (http://www.cen.bris.ac.uk/civil/research/eerc/links/eefit.htm)
EERI	Earthquake Engineering Research Institute (http://www.eeri.org)
EEWS	Earthquake early warning system
EDUSEIS	EDUcational SEISmological European Network (http://www.eduseis.com)
EHV	spectral ratio of horizontal-to-vertical component earthquake records
EKA	station code for the UKAEA array in Eskdalemuir in Scotland
EMI	electromagnetic interference
EMS	electromagnetic seismograph
EMS-98	European Macroseismic Scale 1998(http://www.gfz-potsdam.de/portal/gfz/Struktur/Departments/Department+2/sec26/resources/Images/EMS-98-eng)
EMSC	European-Mediterranean Seismological Centre (http://www.emsc-csem.org/)
EOS	Earth Observing System (centerpiece of ESE) (http://eospsso.gsfc.nasa.gov/)
EP	event processing
EQ	earthquake
ESAC	extended spatial auto-correlation (see Chapter 14)
ESC	European Seismological Commission of IASPEI (http://www.esc-web.org/)
ESE	Earth's Science Enterprise (of NASA) (http://www.earth.nasa.gov/)
ESPAC	extended spatial auto-correlation method (see Ohori et al., 2002)
ESSTF	European Standard Seismic Tape Format
ETAS	epidemic-type of aftershock sequences

Acronyms

ETS	episodic tremor and slip
EX	acronym for exercises in NMSOP
FARM	technique for data exchange
FBA	force-balance accelerometer
FDSN	Federation of Digital Broad-Band Seismograph Networks (http://www.fdsn.org/)
FEC	forward error-correction
FEIS	fast earthquake information system (see Chapter 9)
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency (USA) (http://www.fema.gov)
FFT	fast Fourier transformation
FINES	code for a small aperture array in southern Finland, originally: FINESA: Finnish Experimental Seismic Array; later: FINESS – Finnish Experimental Seismic System
FITESC	field investigation team of the ESC
FIR	finite impulse response filter, also named acausal- or zero-phase filter
f-k	frequency-wavenumber (analysis)
FM	frequency modulated
FOCMEC	program for the determination of focal mechanisms (Chapter 3)
PPFIT	program for the determination of fault-plane solutions (Chapter 3)
FRF	frequency response function
FSNR	frequency-based signal-to-noise-ratio
FTAN	Frequency-time analysis (Chapter 14)
FTP	fast transfer protocol
FUNIMAR	fast invariate case of the minimum Aikaike information criterion (see AIC and Chapter 16)
FZ	fault zone
GA	genetic algorithm
GBF	generalized beam forming location algorithm developed at NORSAR (see Chapter 9)
GCF	Guralp compressed format
GCI	Global Communication Infrastructure (see Chapter 17))
GDSN	Global Digital Seismographic Network (see GSN)
GEM	Global Earthquake Model (http://www.globalquakemodel.org/)
GEOFON	GeoForschungsNetz (of broadband seismographs; run by the GFZ; http://geofon.gfz-potsdam.de)
GEOSCOPE	French program and station network for global seismological investigations (http://geoscope.ipgp.fr/)
GERES	Code for a small aperture array in southern Germany, originally: GERESS - German Experimental Seismic System (for weblink see GRSN)
GFZ	GeoForschungsZentrum Potsdam (Germany) (http://www.gfz-potsdam.de/)
GIS	geographical information system
GIT	generalized inversion technique (Chapter 14)
GLONAS	Russian global (satellite-based) navigation system (as GPS)
GPS	US (satellite-based) global positioning system (http://www.colorado.edu/geography/gcraft/notes/gps/gps_f.html)
G-R	Gutenberg-Richter (magnitude-frequency relationship)
GRF	station code for the broadband array near Gräfenberg, Germany; see weblink GRSN with array outlay and http://www.szgrf.bgr.de/

GRFO	Former Gräfenberg Observatory, also code for the SRO station co-located with site GRA1 of the GRF array
GRSN	German Regional Seismic Network (http://www.bgr.bund.de/DE/Themen/Erdbeben-Gefaehrdungsanalysen/Seismologie/Seismologie/Seismometer_Stationen/Stationsnetze/d_stationsnetz_node.html)
GSE	Group of Scientific Experts of the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva (meetings 1976 – 1996)
GSE (format)	formats designed for seismic data exchange and archiving by the GSE (e.g., GSE1.0, GSE2.1, GSE2.X)
GSETT	Group of Scientific Experts Technical Test
GSETT-3	Group of Scientific Experts Third Technical Test January 1995 – March 2000
GSHAP	Global Seismic Hazard Assessment Programme
GSN	Global Seismographic Network (of IRIS and the FDSN) (http://www.iris.edu/hq/programs/gsn)
GT	ground truth
GUI	graphical user interface
HF	high-frequency
HGLP	high-gain long period system
HHM	hidden Markov model (applied in speech recognition techniques)
HP	high pass
HRFK	high resolution frequency-wavenumber (K) method (see Chapter 9)
HRVD	Harvard University, USA (http://www.harvard.edu/)
H/V	amplitude ratio between horizontal and vertical component observations of seismic noise, used to investigate site effects
IAEE	International Association for Earthquake Engineering (http://www.iaee.or.jp/)
IAGA	International Association of Geomagnetism and Aeronomy (http://www.iugg.org/)
IASP91	IASPEI seismic travel-time model (see DS 2.1)
IASPEI	International Association of Seismology and Physics of the Earth's Interior (of the IUGG) (http://www.iaspei.org/)
IDP	intensity data point (see Chapter 12)
ICB	inner core boundary
IDA	International Deployment of Accelerometers (http://ida.ucsd.edu/index.html)
IDC	international data center (specifically that of the CTBTO)
IDE	integrated drive electronics
IDNDR	United Nations International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction (by United Nations General Assembly resolution 44/236 of December 22, 1989, designated decade of the 1990s)
IERRS	Istanbul Earthquake Rapid Response System
IGS	international GPS Service; an organization responsible for worldwide coordination of continuous GPS measurements
IIR	infinite impulse response filter, also named causal filter; all analog filters are of this type
IISEE	International Institute of Seismology and Earthquake Engineering, Tsukuba, Japan (http://iisee.kenken.go.jp/)
IMS	International Monitoring System (of PTS/CTBTO); (see Chapter 17 and http://www.ieer.org/sdfiles/vol_8/8-2/ver-ctbt.html)

Acronyms

IMS1.0	format for the exchange of parameter data adopted by the IMS
INGV	Istituto Nazionale di Geofisica e Vulcanologia, Rome, Italy (http://www.ingv.it/)
INSAR	interferometric (analysis of) synthetic aperture radar (images)
IP	Internet protocol; combination of numbers which is associated with a computer in the Internet, for explicit identification of a computer
IPGP	Institut de Physique du Globe de Paris (http://www.ipgp.fr/index2.php?Largeur=1280)
IRIS	Incorporated Research Institutions for Seismology (USA) (http://www.iris.edu/hq/)
ISAM	indexed sequential access method
ISC	International Seismological Centre (Thatcham, UK) (http://www.isc.ac.uk/)
ISN	independent sub-network of the IMS (see Chapter 17)
ISS	International Seismological Summary (see Chapters 4, 41, and 88 in Lee et al., 2002).
ISDN	Integrated Services Digital Network
ISF	IASPEI Seismic Format (Chapter 10); http://www.isc.ac.uk/standards/isf
ISOP	International Seismic Observing Period (important international project proposed by IASPEI in the 1990s; only partially realized)
ITRF	International Terrestrial Reference Frame (defined by a combination of VLBI, SLR, DORIS and GPS currently used to represent absolute coordinates for sub-centimeter geodetic measurements)
IUGG	International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics (http://www.iugg.org/)
JB	Joyner-Boore, JB distance is the distance to the nearest point on the surface projection of a fault rupture
J-B	Jeffrey-Bullen (travel-time curves or Earth model)
JMA	Japanese Meteorological Agency (http://www.jma.go.jp/jma/indexe.html)
JPL	Jet Propulsion Laboratory at Pasadena, California.
KAPG	former Commission of the Academies of Sciences of Socialistic Countries for Planetary Geophysical Research
KNMI	The Royal Netherlands Meteorological Institute (for Research Seismology Division see: http://www.knmi.nl/research/seismology/)
LAB	lithosphere-asthenosphere boundary
LASA	Large Aperture Seismic Array (Montana, USA, in operation from 1965 to 1978)
LF	low frequency
LFE	low-frequency earthquakes
LDEO	Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory, Palisades, N.Y., USA, formerly LDGO (see http://www.ldeo.columbia.edu),
LDGO	Lamont-Doherty Geological Observatory, Palisades, N.Y. USA
LP	stands for either low pass (filter) or long-period (seismographs)
LTA	long-term average (of noise and/or signal amplitudes) (Chapter 9 and IS 8.1)
LTI	Linear time-invariant
LVZ	low-velocity zone
Ma	Mega annum; an abbreviation for million years ago

M_0	scalar seismic moment
mb	seismic body-wave magnitude; determined from short-period P wave amplitude and period measurements
mB	seismic body-wave magnitude; determined from amplitude and period measurements on medium-period or broadband records of P, PP and S waves
MCS	Mercalli-Cancani-Sieberg seismic intensity scale.
MCSP	multi-channel seismic profiling
MDA	multiple discriminant analysis (Chapter 16)
MDP	macroseismic data point
Me	energy magnitude
MEDNET	MEDiterranean NETwork (http://www.mednet.ingrm.it/)
MEMS	micro-electromechanical systems
miniSEED	SEED format without any of the associated control header information
Ml or ML	local magnitude (according to the original definition by Richter (1935))
MLM	maximum-likelihood method
Mm	magnitude derived from observation of mantle surface waves
MMI	modified Mercalli intensity
MM56	Modified Mercalli Scale of 1956
Mmax	maximum magnitude
M_{ms}	magnitude derived from macroseismic intensity observation
MOHO (Moho)	abbreviation for the Mohorovičić-discontinuity (boundary between the Earth's crust and mantle)
MP events	multi-phase events (observed at volcanoes)
MPX	program for automated phase picking
Ms	surface-wave magnitude
MSB	most significant bit
MSEED	mini-SEED (data format)
MSK	macroseismic intensity scale according to Medvedev, Sponheuer and Karnik
MSOP	Manual of Seismological Observatory Practice (1979 edition) (see http://www.iaspei.org/projects/NMSOP.html)
MSPAC	modified SPAC method (see SPAC and Bettig et al., 2001)
M_t	tsunami magnitude
MUSIC	multiple signal classification (see Chapter 9)
Mw	seismic moment magnitude according to Kanamori (1977)
NASA	National Aeronautics and Space Administration (USA) (http://www.nasa.gov/)
NCSN	Northern California Seismic Network (USA) (http://quake.geo.berkeley.edu/ncsn/ncsn.overview.html)
NDC	national data centers (in the framework of the PTS/CTBTO)
NDPC	NORSAR data processing center
NEHRP	National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program of the United States
NEIC	National Earthquake Information Center of the USGS; acts as WDC for earthquake data (http://neic.usgs.gov/)
NEIS	U.S. Geological Survey National Earthquake Information Service (no longer used abbreviation)
NERC	Natural Environment Research Council (USA) (http://www.nerc.ac.uk/)
NERIES	Network of Research Infrastructures for European Seismology

Acronyms

NEWS	NORSAR's earthquake warning system (see Chapter 9)
NetDC	Networked Data Center Protocol (see Chapter 10) (http://www.iris.washington.edu/manuals/netdc/netdcuser.htm)
NGA	next generation attenuation
NGNM	New Global Noise Model (see section 4.1.2)
NHNM	New High-Noise Model (see section 4.1.2)
NHV	seismic noise spectral ratio between horizontal-to-vertical component (Chapter 14)
NMSOP	New Manual of Seismological Observatory Practice (2002, 2009 and 2011-12 editions; see http://nmsop.gfz-potsdam.de)
NNSN	Norwegian National Seismic Network (http://www.geo.uib.no/seismo/naar-jorden- skjelver/index.php?topic=nnsn&lang=es)
NOA	since 1978 station code for the large aperture NORSAR array (http://www.norsardata.no/NDC/stations/NOA/)
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (USA) (http://www.noaa.gov/)
NORES	station code of a small aperture array in southern Norway, originally NORESS – Norwegian Experimental Seismic Station (http://www.norsardata.no/NDC/stations/NRS/)
NORSAR	Norwegian seismological institute, originally used for the large aperture seismic array in southern Norway (from NORwegian Seismic ARray) (http://www.norsar.no/)
NPEF	noise prediction-error filter
NSF	National Science Foundation (USA)
NTS	Nevada Test Site (http://www.nv.doe.gov/main.aspx)
OBS	ocean-bottom seismograph (see sub-chapter 7.5 of Chapter 7)
OBH	ocean-bottom hydrophone
ODC	ORFEUS Data Center (De Bilt, Netherlands)
ODP	Ocean Drilling Program (1983-2003)
ORFEUS	Observatories and Research Facilities for European Seismology (De Bilt, Netherlands; http://www.orfeus-eu.org/)
OSI	on-site inspection capabilities (of the PTS/CTBTO)
OT	origin time
PACF	partial auto-correlation function
PASSCAL	Program for Array Seismic Studies of the Continental Lithosphere (see: http://www.passcal.nmt.edu/content/usarray)
PCEQ	pulse-coded earthquake data format (Chapter 10)
PD	program descriptions in NMSOP
PDE	preliminary determination of epicenters (NEIC event data reports)
PDF	probability density function
PDR-2	local format in use at individual stations and networks
PGA	peak ground acceleration
PGD	peak ground displacement
PGV	peak ground velocity
PIDC	the former Prototype International Data Center (USA); many PIDC products are still available at the DTRA Verification Data Base (http://www.rdss.info/)
PITSA	programmable interactive toolbox for seismological analysis
PMCC	progressive multichannel cross-correlation method
PML	probable maximum loss

POSEIDON	Pacific Orient Seismic Digital Observation Network (Japanese seismic network for global seismological studies which includes OBS sites)
PREM	Preliminary Reference Earth Model (see DS 2.1)
PREPROC	program for preprocessing of digital seismic data
PSA	pseudo-spectral acceleration
PSD	power spectral density
PSHA	probabilistic seismic hazard assessment
PSRV	pseudo relative velocity response spectrum
PTS	Preparatory Technical Secretary of the Preparation Commission of the CTBTO in Vienna, Austria; organization running the IMS and IDC before the CTBT is coming into force
PVC	Poly-Vinyl-Chloride
QED	quick epicenter determinations (NEIC event data reports)
Q	quality factor; Q is inverse proportional to the attenuation of seismic waves, i.e., to the relative loss of energy per wave cycle
RASA	radionuclide aerosol sampler/analyzer (see Chapter 17)
RBW	relative bandwidth
RC	resistivity-capacity (electric circuit, filter, element etc.)
RDBMS	relational data base management system (see Chapter 17)
rdseed	SEED-reading program
RDSS	former Research and Development Support System (at the CMR, USA), now integrated in the DTRA Verification Data Base (http://www.rdss.info/)
REB	reviewed event bulletin
REDB	reference event data base (of the IDC)
Reftek	Refraction Technology Inc. (http://www.reftek.com/products/accelerometers-147-01.html)
RF	radio frequency or Rossi-Forel intensity scale
RMS or rms	root mean square
ROSINE	resolution of site response issues in the Northridge earthquake
ROV	remotely operated vehicle (see <i>Glossary</i> for reference)
RSAM	real-time seismic amplitude measurement
RSM	reference site method (Chapter 14)
RSTN	remote seismic telemetered network
SA	sSpectral acceleration
SAC	seismic analysis code (format used in standard analysis software)
SAP	signal attribute processing (s. Chapter 9, section 9.13.3)
SAR	successive approximation register Also: synthetic aperture radar (see <i>Glossary</i> for reference)
SAR-ADC	Successive approximation analog-to-digital converter
SASCs	slowness and azimuth station corrections (see Chapter 17)
SCEC	Southern California Earthquake Center (http://www.scec.org/)
SCRs	stable continental regions
SCSI	small computer system interface
SCSN	Southern California Seismic Network (http://www.trinet.org/scsn/scsn.html)
SEB	standard event bulletin (of the PIDC)
SEED	standard for the exchange of earthquake data (format designed for data exchange and archiving (for download the SEED manual see: http://www.iris.edu/manuals/SEED_chpt1.htm)

Acronyms

SEEDlink	program package to exchange SEED data via Internet
SEGY	data format
SEISAN	Seismogram Analysis Software (manual and software can be downloaded from ftp://ftp.geo.uib.no/pub/seismo/SOFTWARE/SEISAN/)
SEL3	standard event list 3; the final fully automatic bulletin of the IDC (PTS/CTBTO)
SESAME	Site Effects uSing AMBient Excitations; a European Union project (also the name of a project producing a unified hazard model for the Euro-Mediterranean region: http://www.ija.csic.es/gt/earthquakes/)
SGM	strong ground motion
SH	Seismic Handler (data analysis program), command-line version
SHI	seismic hydroacoustic and infrasonic (data products see IS 10.3)
SHM	Seismic Handler (data analysis program), motif version (see http://seismic-handler.org/portal)
SI	Système International d'Unités (international system of standard units)
SKD	classical medium- to long-period (in Russian: Dlinnoperiodnij) displacement-proportional seismograph constructed by D. P. Kirnos
SNR or S/N ratio	signal-to-noise ratio (see sub-chapters 4.4 and 9.6)
SOFAR	sound fixing and ranging
SP	short-period
SPAC	spatial auto-correlation method, after Aki (1957) (Chapter 14)
SPITS	code for a small aperture array on Spitsbergen (Svalbard Archipelago)
SPT	split-barrel sampling; also acronym for the Semipalatinsk test site in Kazakhstan
SRL	satellite laser ranging
SRO	Seismic Research Observatory (in a global USA network) using very specific 20 s bandpass and 6 s noise notch filtered LP records. For data and links see NMSOP-2 <i>Glossary</i> , Chapter 11, DS 11.2 and 11.3
SS-1/SSR-1	Kinematics "Ranger" seismometer and data logger, respectively
SSA	Seismological Society of America (http://www.seismosoc.org/)
SSAM	spectral seismic amplitude measurement
SSR	standard spectral ratio method (Chapter 14)
SSSC	source specific station correction (see Chapter 17)
SSZ	seismic source zone
STA	Short-term average (in a trigger algorithm) (see Chapter 9 and IS 8.1)
STA/LTA	ratio of short-term to long-term average (trigger algorithm) (see IS 8.1 and Chapters 8 and 9)
STA2	sStation line in parameter data format (Chapter 10)
StaPro	station processing (see Chapter 17)
STEIM1 or 2	Algorithms proposed by J. M. Steim for data compression
STS1 or STS2	Streckeisen seismometers, type 1 and 2, resp. (see DS 5.1)
SUDS	seismic unified data system (format designed for database systems)
SZGRF	Seismological Central Observatory GRF (Gräfenberg, Germany; see http://www.szgrf.bgr.de/)
TCP	transmission control protocol
TCP/IP	transmission control protocol over Internet protocol
TERRAScope	very broadband seismographic network in Southern California
TF	telegraphic format
THR	SNR threshold used to define a detection
TR	transient response

UHF	ultra high-frequency range (around 450 MHz)
UHS	uniform hazard spectrum
ULF	ultra low frequency (volcanic events with $f < 0.01$ Hz)
ULP	ultra long period
UNE	underground nuclear explosion
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UPS	unbreakable power supply
URL	uniform resource locator; it is the address for locating a Web site, and consists of the protocol and the Internet address.
URS	uniform risk spectrum (actually the same as UHS)
USESN	United States Educational Seismology Network (http://www.indiana.edu)
USCGS	United States Coast and Geodetic Survey
USGS	United States Geological Survey (http://www.usgs.gov/)
USNSN	United States National Seismograph Network
UT	universal time
UTC	universal time coordinated; a time scale defined by the International Time Bureau and agreed upon by international convention.
VBB	very broadband
VEI	volcanic explosivity index
VELEST	program to derive 1-D seismic velocity models
VESPA	velocity spectrum analysis
VHF	very-high frequency range (160-200 MHz)
VLBI	very long baseline interferometry; uses radar frequencies around 9 GHz with wavelengths around 3 cm.
VLF	very low frequency (volcanic events with $f \sim 0.01 - 1$ Hz)
VLP	very long period; in reference to the 27-second to 600-second band of seismic signals recorded by a modern GSN station.
v_p	P-wave velocity
v_s	S-wave velocity
VSAT	very small aperture terminals
VT-A	deep volcanic-tectonic events
VT-B	shallow volcanic-tectonic events
WA	Wood-Anderson torsion seismometer
WAN	wide area network
WDC	world data center
WIDC	waveform identification line
WWSSN	World-Wide Standard Seismograph Network
WWSSN-LP	long-period seismographs of the WWSSN
WWSSN-SP	short-period seismographs of the WWSSN
YBP	years before present
YKA	Yellowknife array (Canada)