

THAT'S THE WAY THE RASPBERRY SHAKES:

2022 UPDATE ON THE INTRIGUING VARIETY OF THINGS WE RECORD WITH SHAKES AND BOOMS

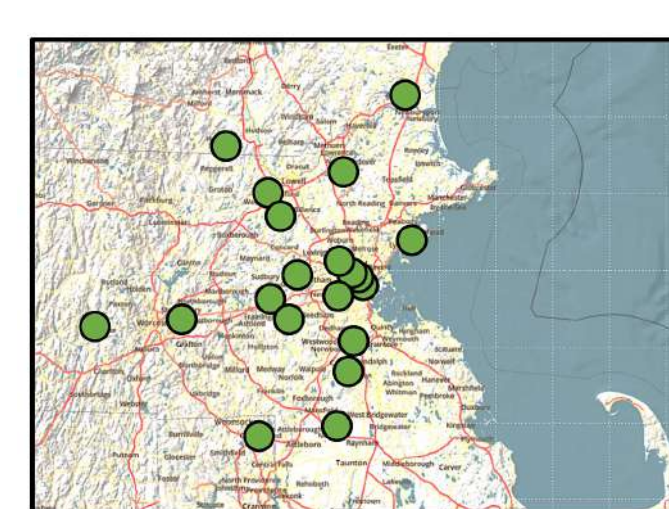
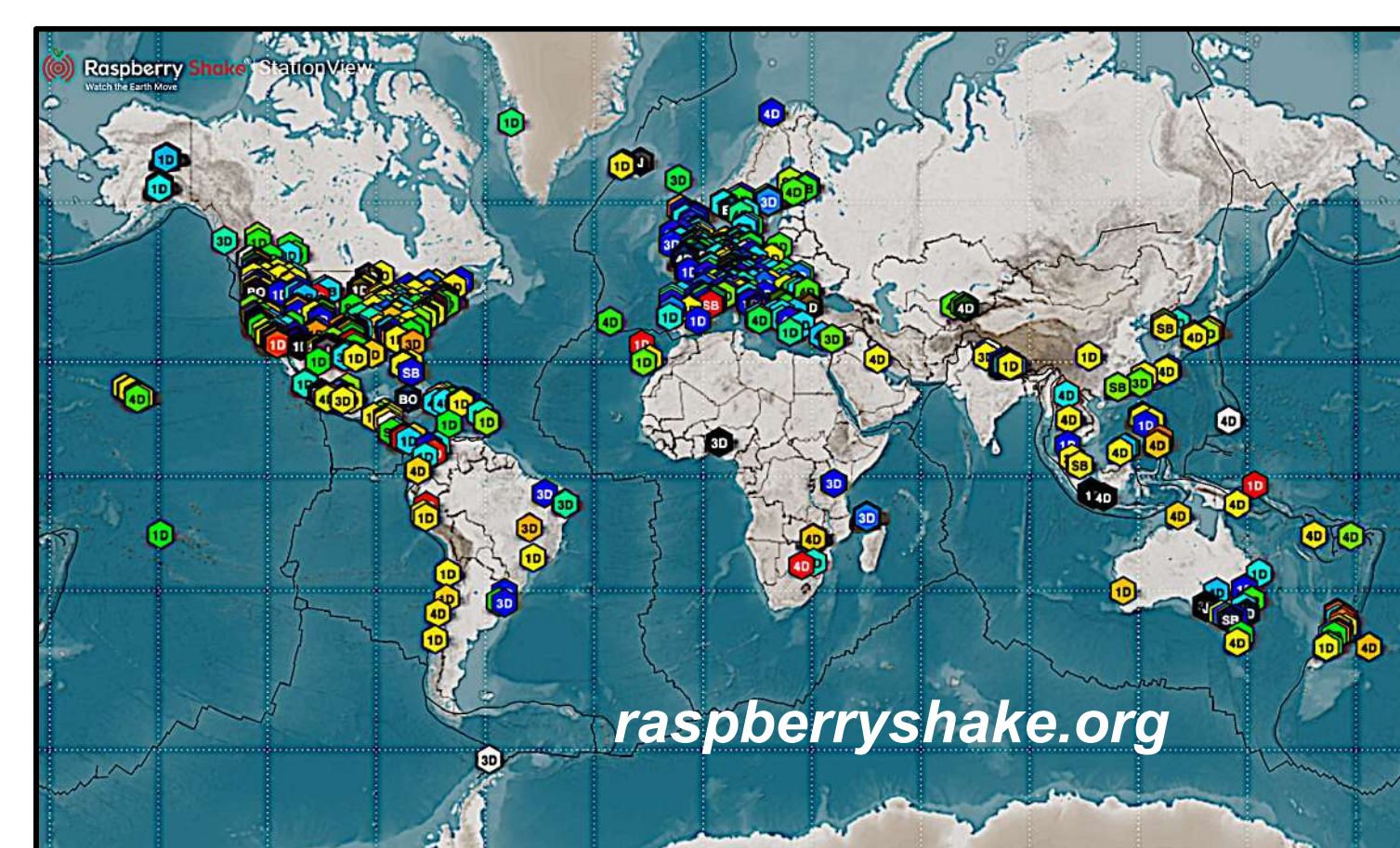
A.L. Kafka (Weston Observatory, Earth and Environmental Sciences, Boston College), J.J. Pulli (Raytheon BBN Technologies), K.R. Fink (Texas Educational Seismic Project), C. Stapels (MathWorks), K. Cannon (Weston Observatory, Earth and Environmental Sciences, Boston College), D. McCasland (Blue Hill Observatory Science Center), K. McLaughlin (Leidos Dynetics-LInC), R. Block (Snow Star Farm), Stephen R. McNutt (University of South Florida), J.N. Kafka (WeirdHat.com), and M. Sharkey (Boston College).

2022 Eastern Section Meeting Seismological Society of America

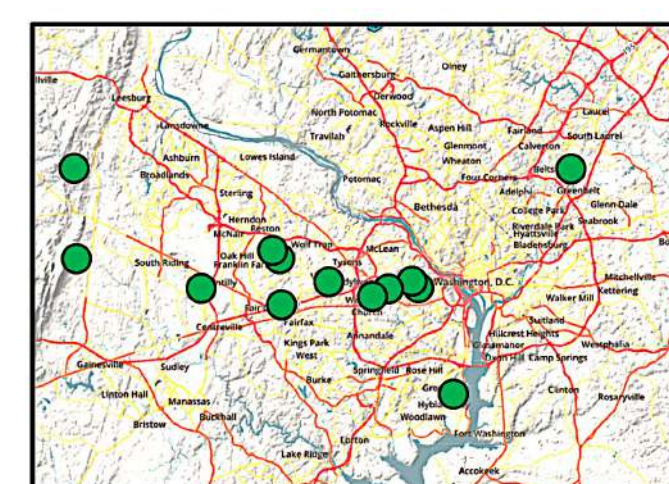
People usually think of seismographs as recording earthquakes, which of course they do, but they also record lots of other things that “shake”, such as activities of people and vehicle traffic. Seismologists install research seismographs in quiet places so that earthquake signals won't be obscured by non-earthquake noise. Educational and community seismographs, by contrast, are often purposely installed near human cultural noise sources so that they can be near where the people are, enabling people to interact with them. That can be a problem for monitoring earthquakes, but it's not always bad for other aspects of seismology, and can sometimes (with appropriate filtering) be less of a problem for earthquakes than might be expected. For the past several years, our group of professional and community seismologists has been exploring what the affordable Raspberry Shakes (seismic) and Booms (infrasound) are recording. Here we present a 2022 update on the intriguing variety of things we record with our Raspberry Shakes and Booms (RSBs). These RSBs, built with a high-frequency geophone integrated with a Raspberry Pi computer, often record earthquakes better than might be expected, and also record a lot of other interesting seismic events, such as: storms, snowplows, wind turbines, street traffic, aircraft, construction sites, thunder, washing machines, volcanoes, and more. We find that RSBs are surprisingly good for recording local and regional earthquakes and that they also record some large, distant earthquakes better than might be expected. Often urban and suburban areas are poorly represented with seismographs, and RSBs can fill in such locations for more uniform spatial monitoring. The growing database of RSB seismograms of earthquakes and an intriguing variety of other types of seismic sources highlights opportunities for community scientists, educators, and research scientists to collaborate in monitoring our active planet.



Raspberry Shake Stations

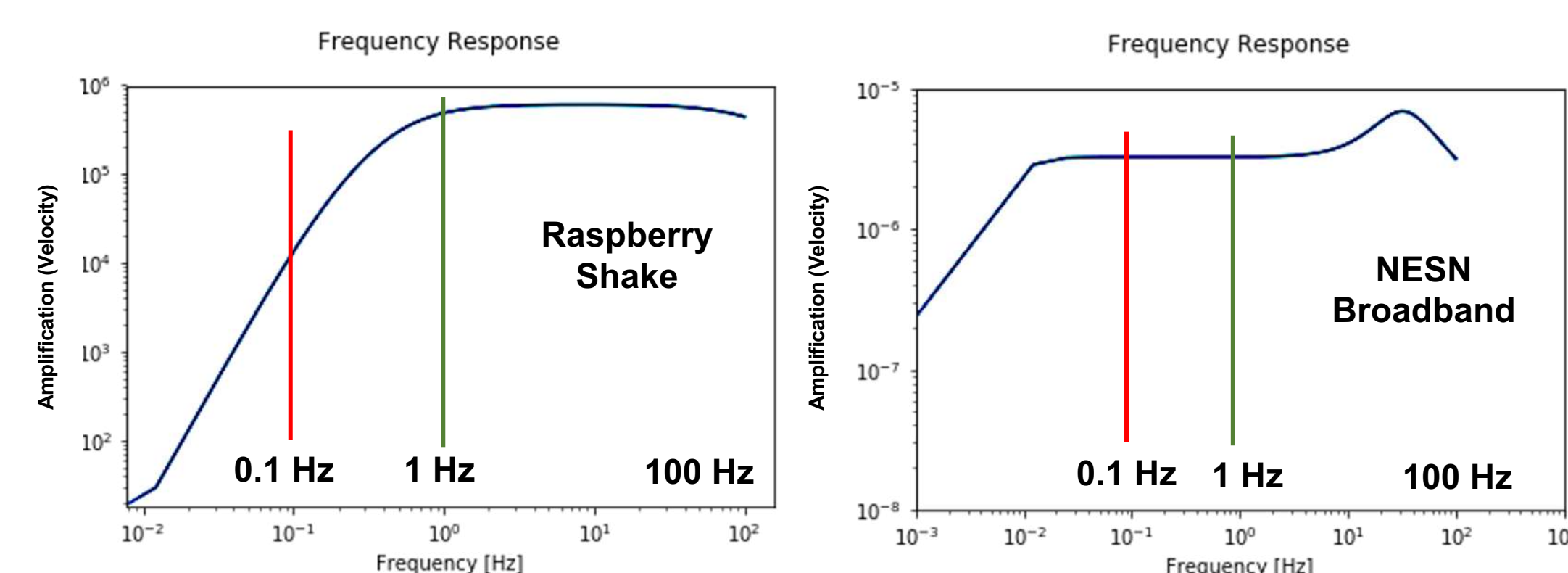


Boston Area Stations

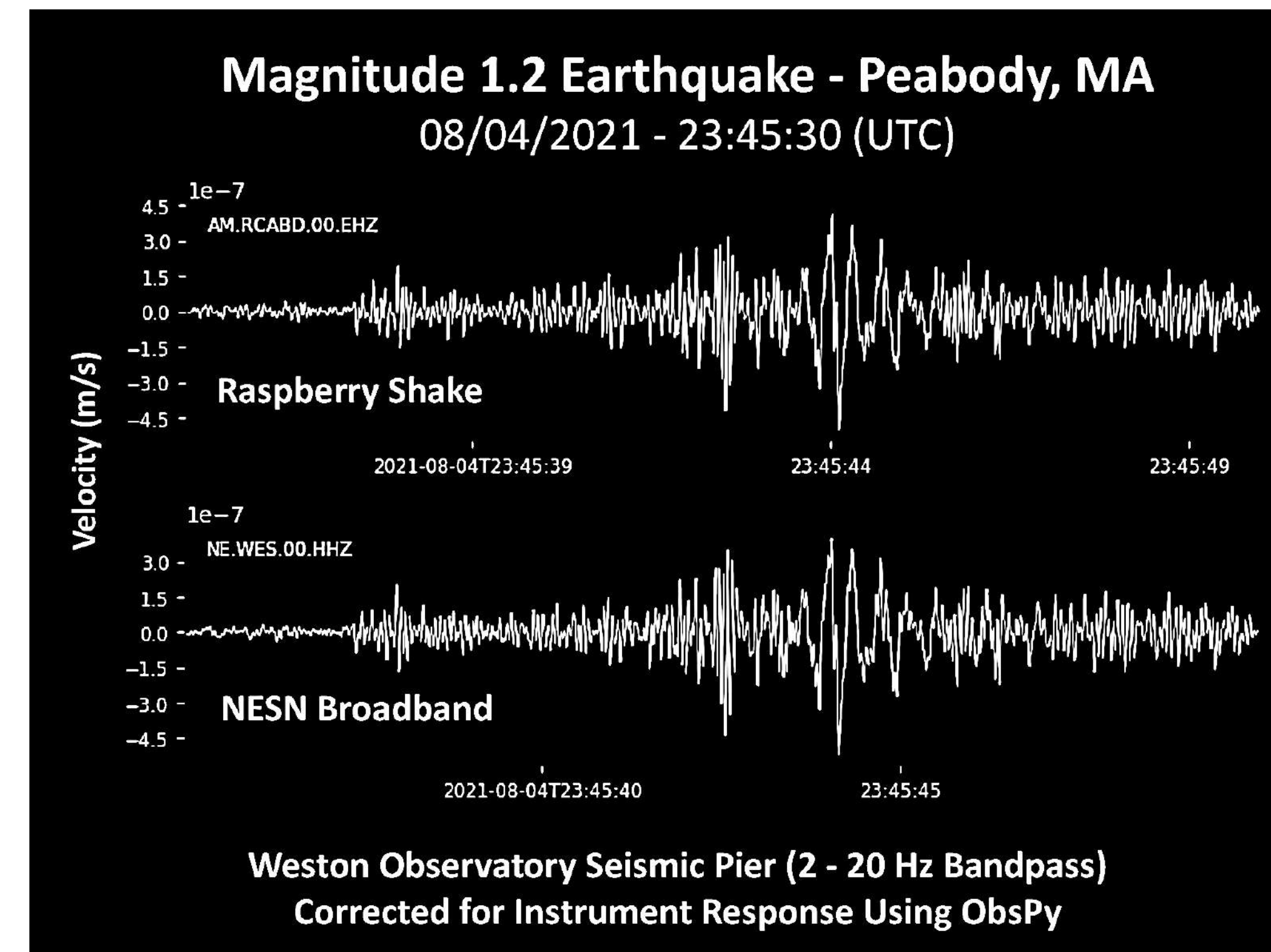


DC Area Stations

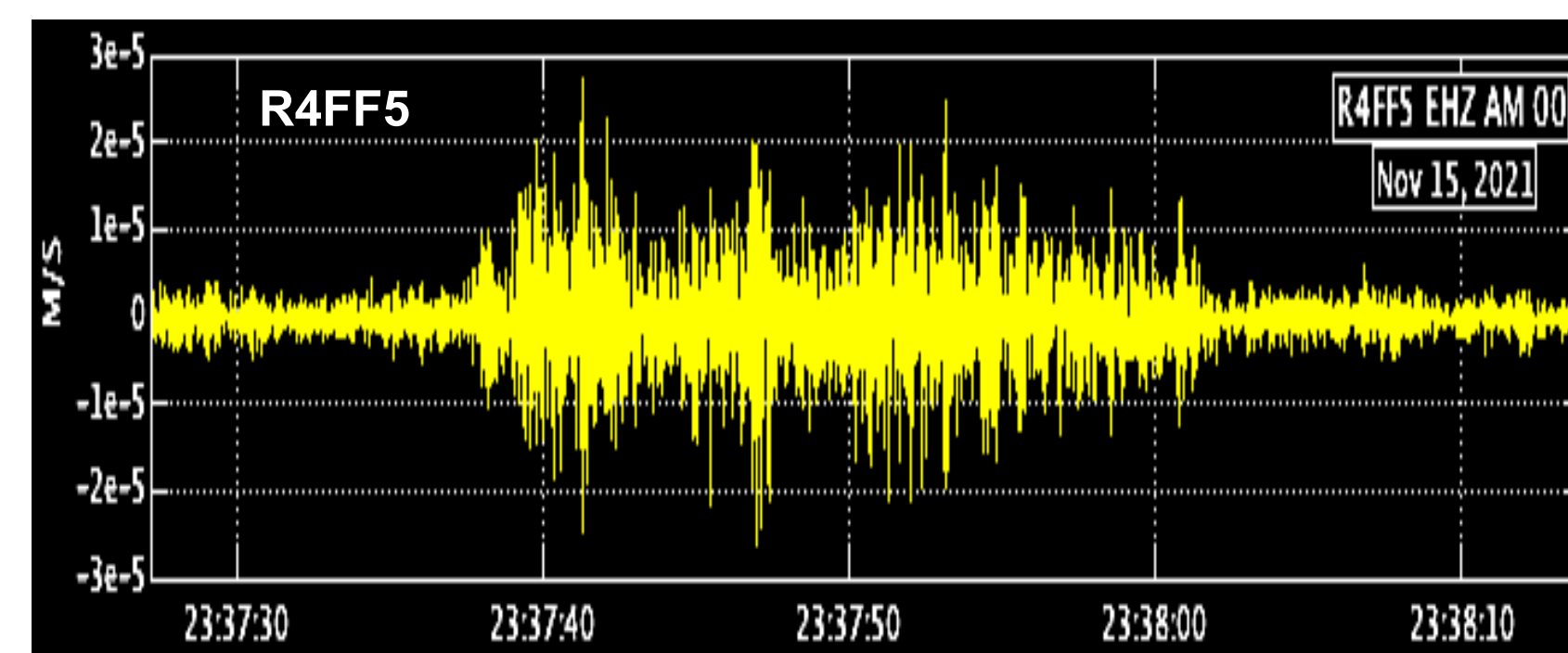
Instrument Response



Community Seismology: Recording all kinds of shaking, in all kinds of places, for all kinds of research, education, and public good.



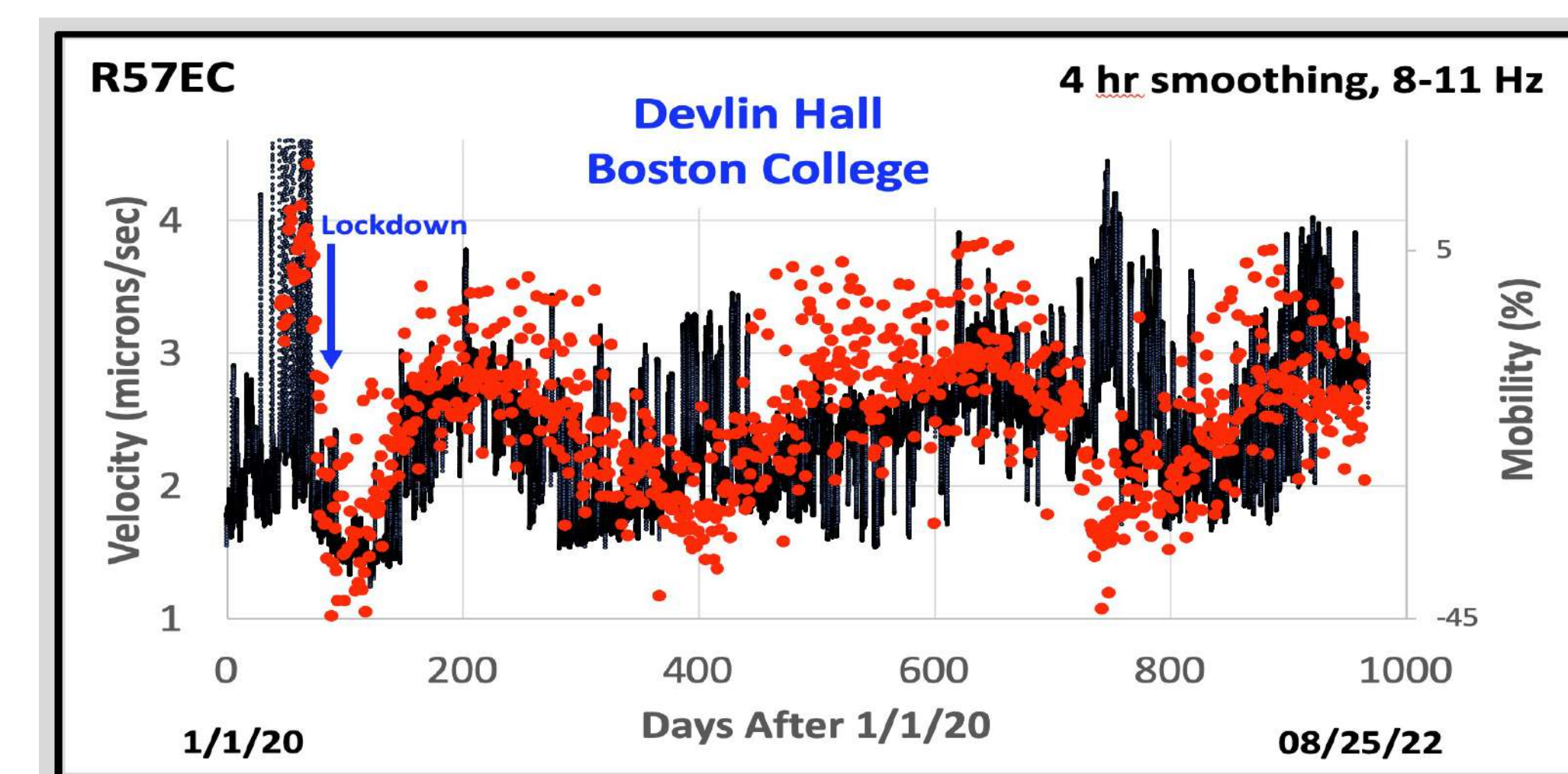
Comparing waveforms: Shake vs. Broadband



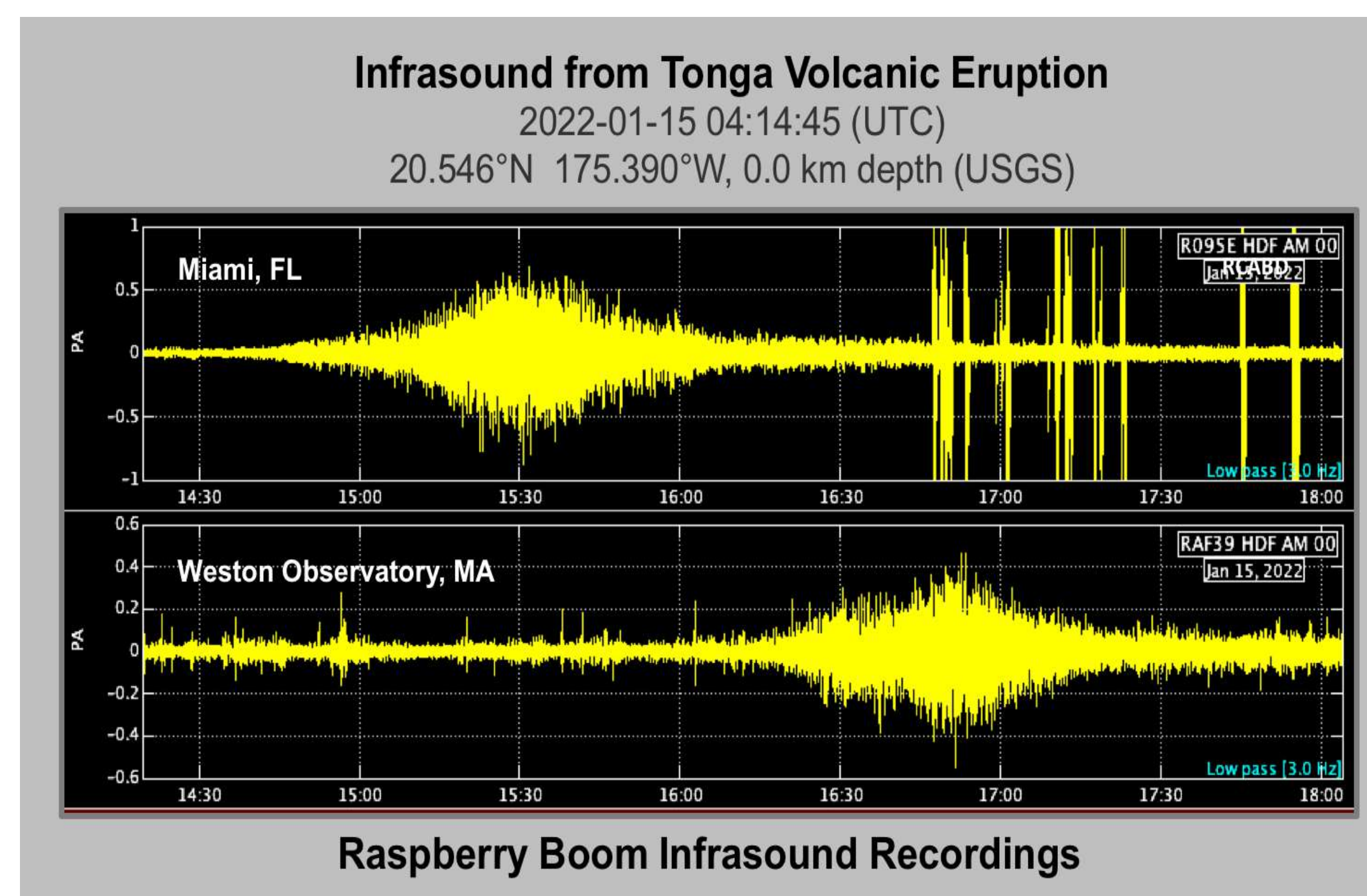
Fire Truck, Near R4FF5,
North Tampa Bay, FL



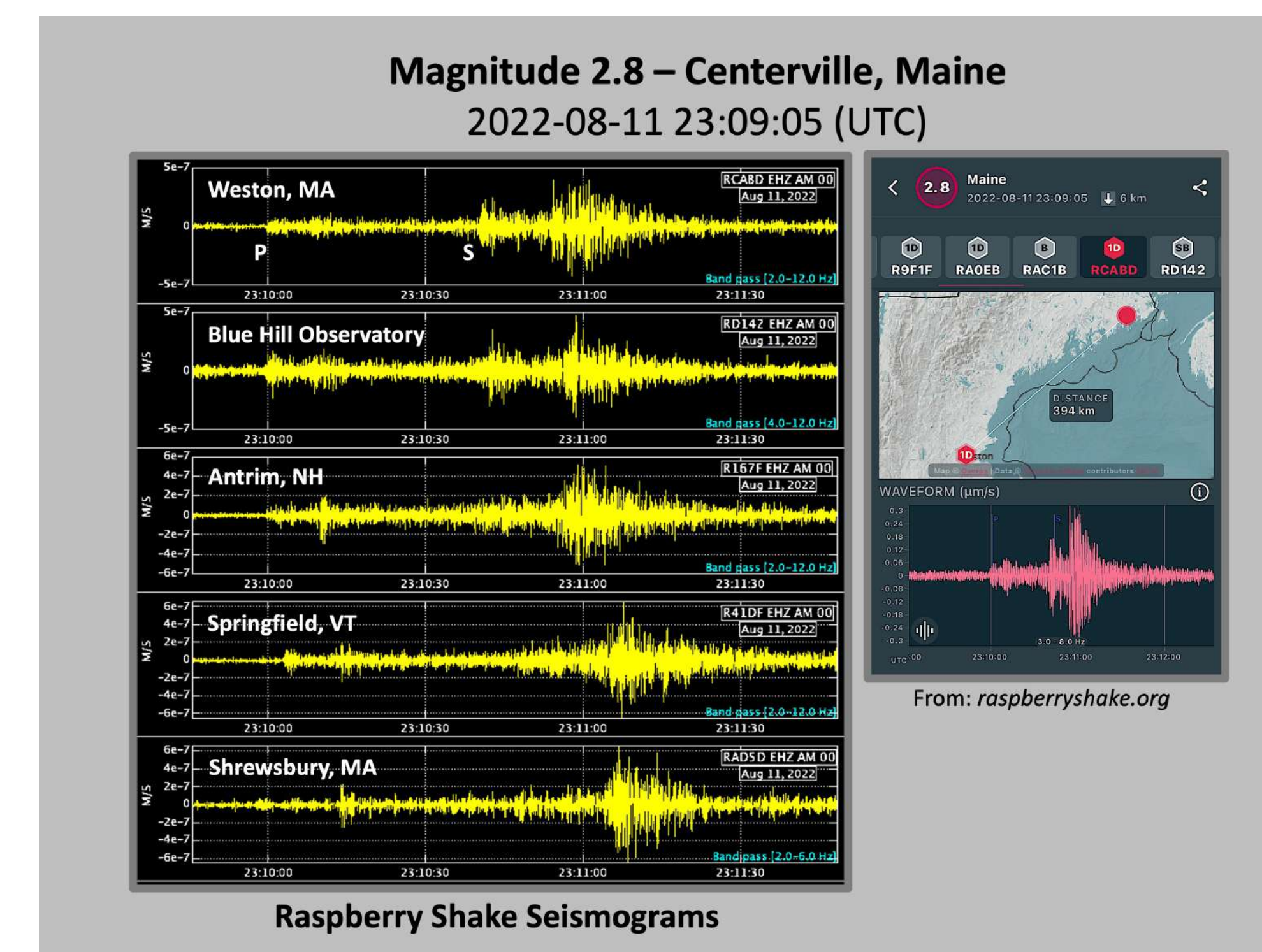
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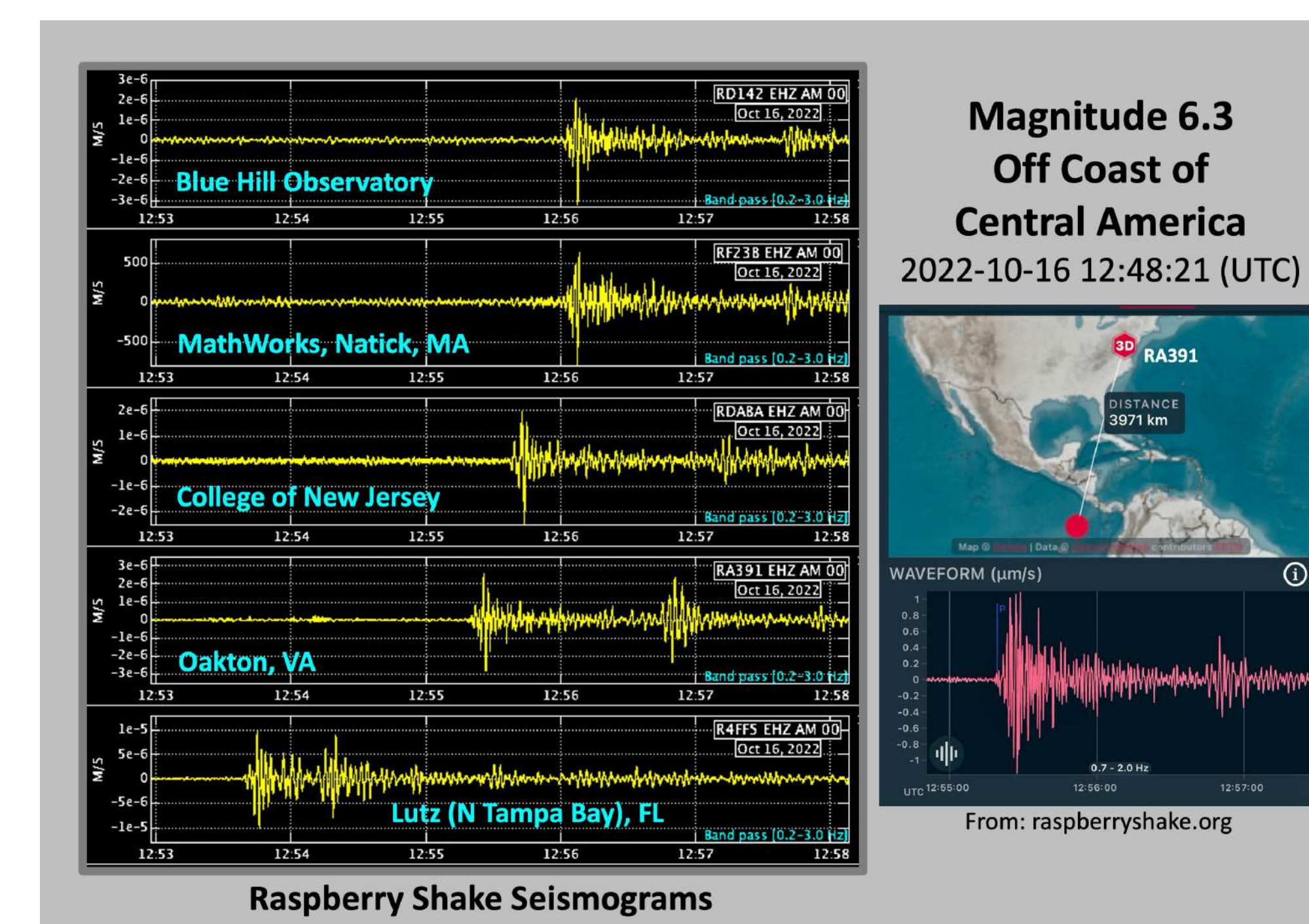
Seismic Noise and COVID-19 Lockdown



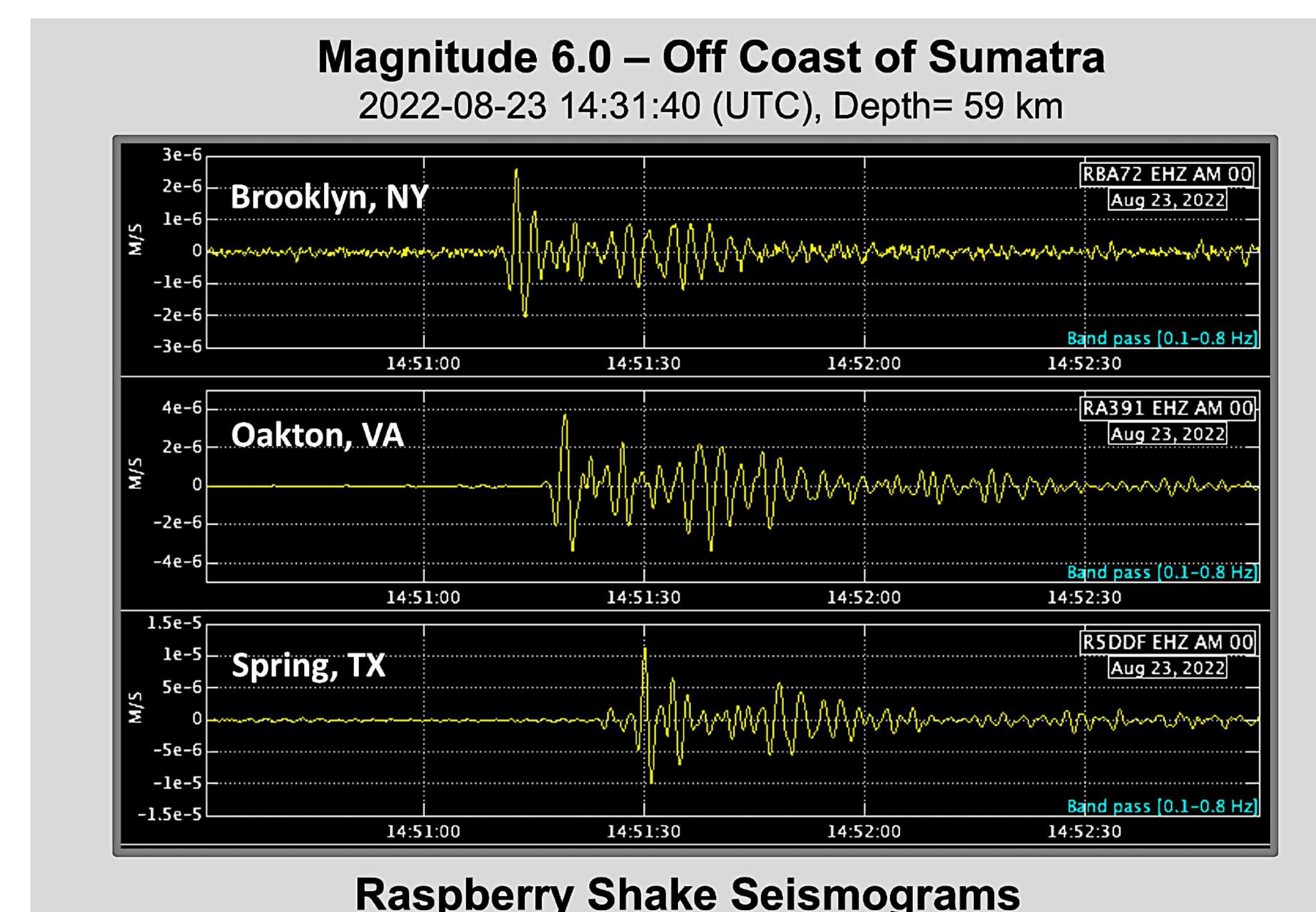
Infrasound from Tonga Eruption



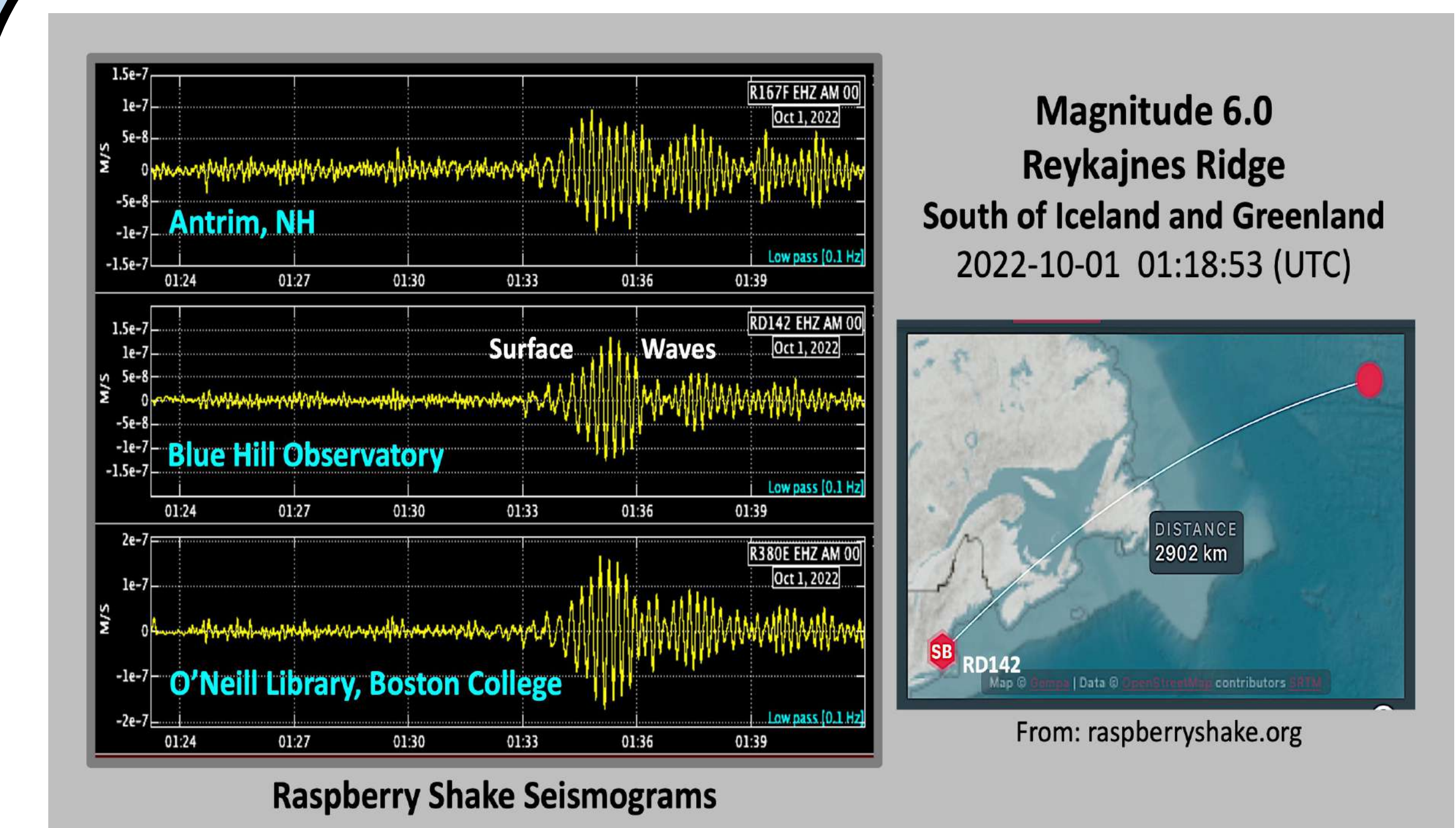
Magnitude 2.8 – Centerville, ME



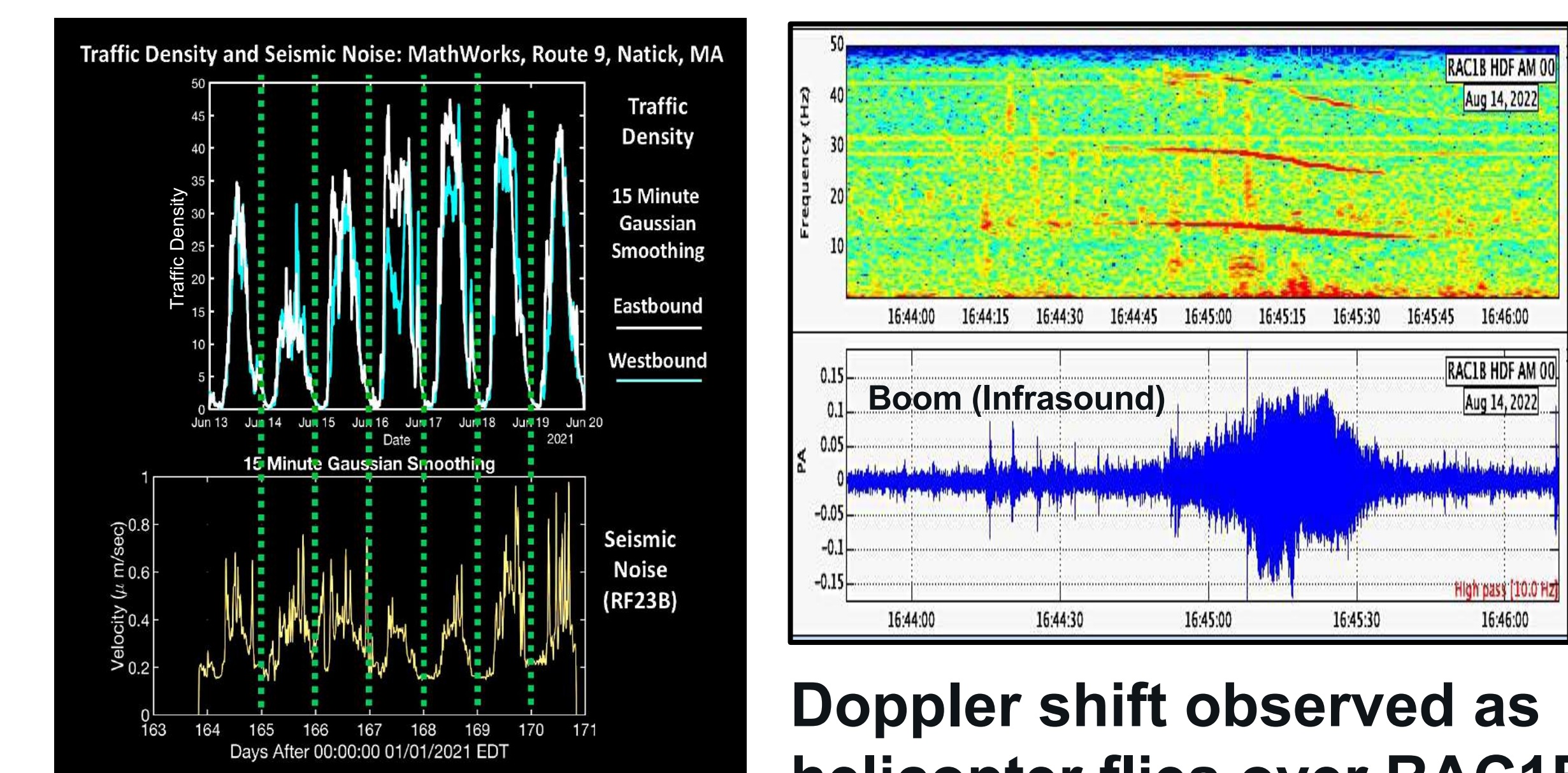
Magnitude 6.3 – Off Coast of Central America



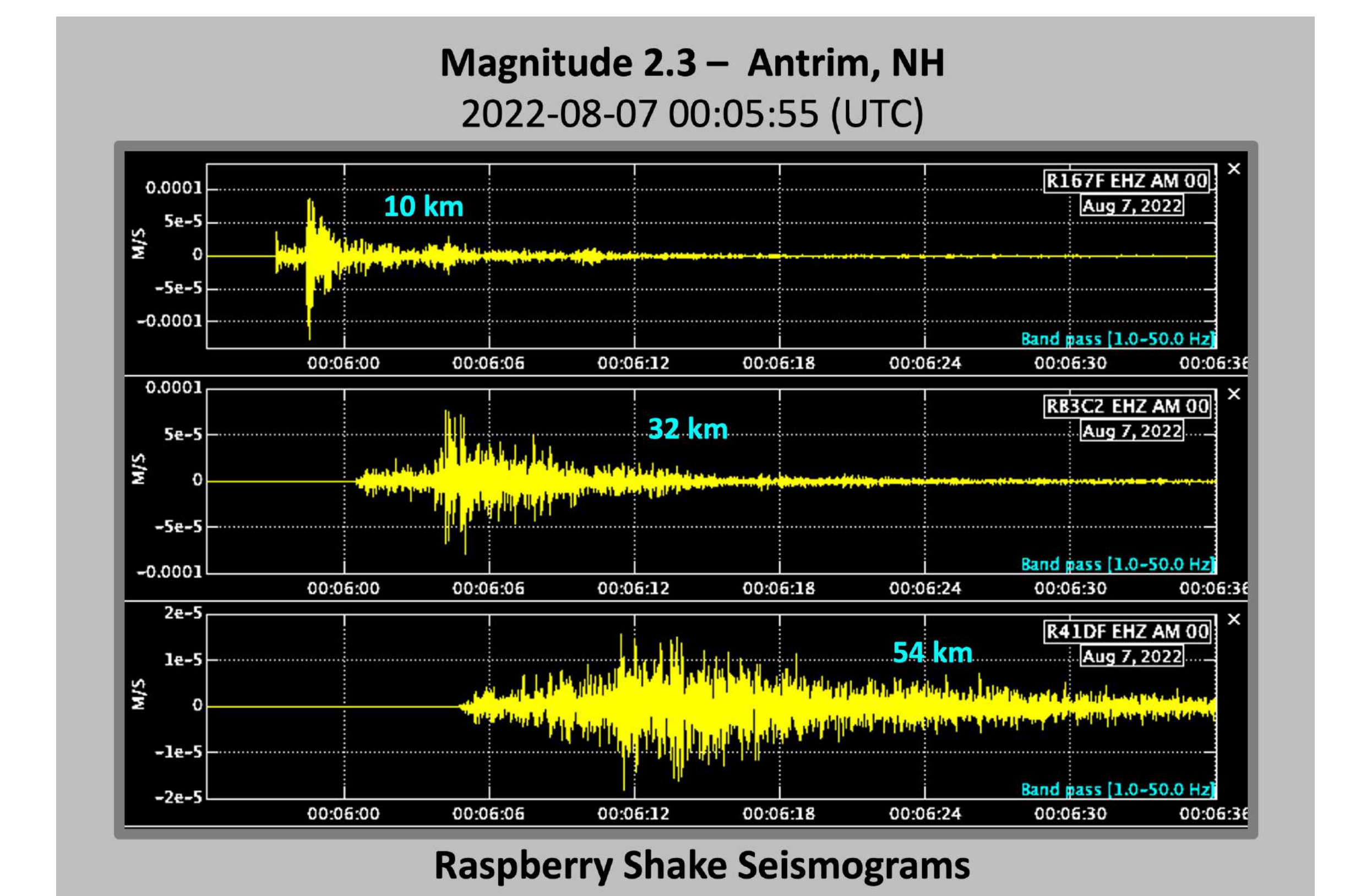
A Raspberry Shakes in Brooklyn:
And, in Virginia and Texas, too...



Magnitude 6.0 – Reykjanes Ridge



Traffic on Route 9
Doppler shift observed as helicopter flies over RAC1B in Stoughton, MA



Magnitude 2.3 Earthquake
10 km East of R167F (Antrim, NH)

**More on how the Raspberry Shakes,
at: [Twitter.com/Weston_Quakes](https://twitter.com/Weston_Quakes)**