



Empirical relations converting M_p (magnitude used in Bulgarian Seismological Network) to ML (Richter magnitude)

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Abstract: Earthquakes range broadly in size. Magnitude is a measure of the energy released by the earthquake. Magnitude is the source parameter most often used to specify the strength of an earthquake, based on records of local ground motion. This reflects the original concept of the magnitude scale-that earthquakes releasing the same amount of seismic energy should be assigned the same magnitude. Since Richter first introduced the concept of earthquake magnitude, a number of different magnitude scales have been developed - generally to overcome deficiencies of earlier scales. In the present study empirical relations converting magnitude M_p (used in Bulgarian Seismological Network) to Richter magnitude (ML) are developed.

