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Examples and Analysis of Adaptive Self-Tuning of a Seismic Signal Detector

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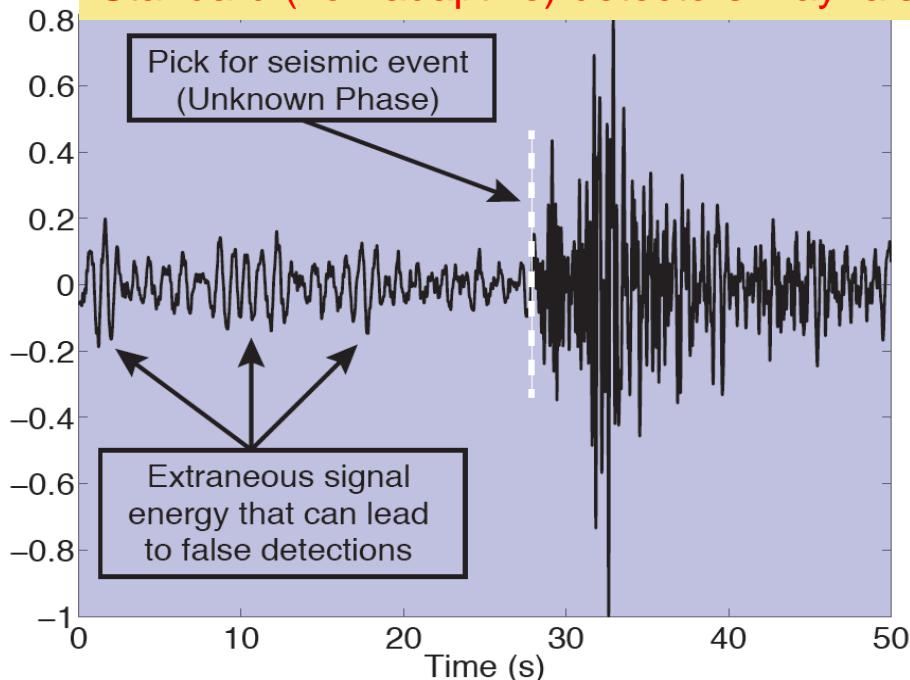
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Problem: Too Many False, Missed Detections

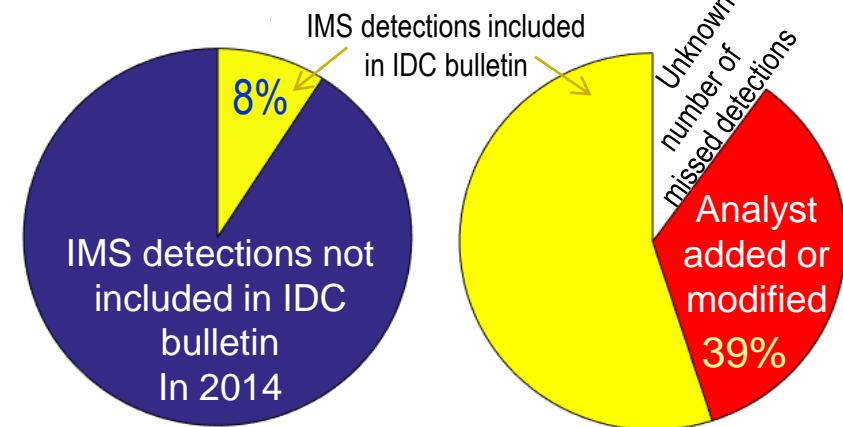


- **Goal: Adaptive self-tuning of sensor parameters**
 - Superior automatic detection of signals is closely related to parameter settings, but
 - Manual identification of effective parameters is painstaking.
- **Parameters are often chosen to minimize the number of missed signals, resulting in many false signal detections**

Standard (non-adaptive) detectors may falsely trigger on extraneous signal energy

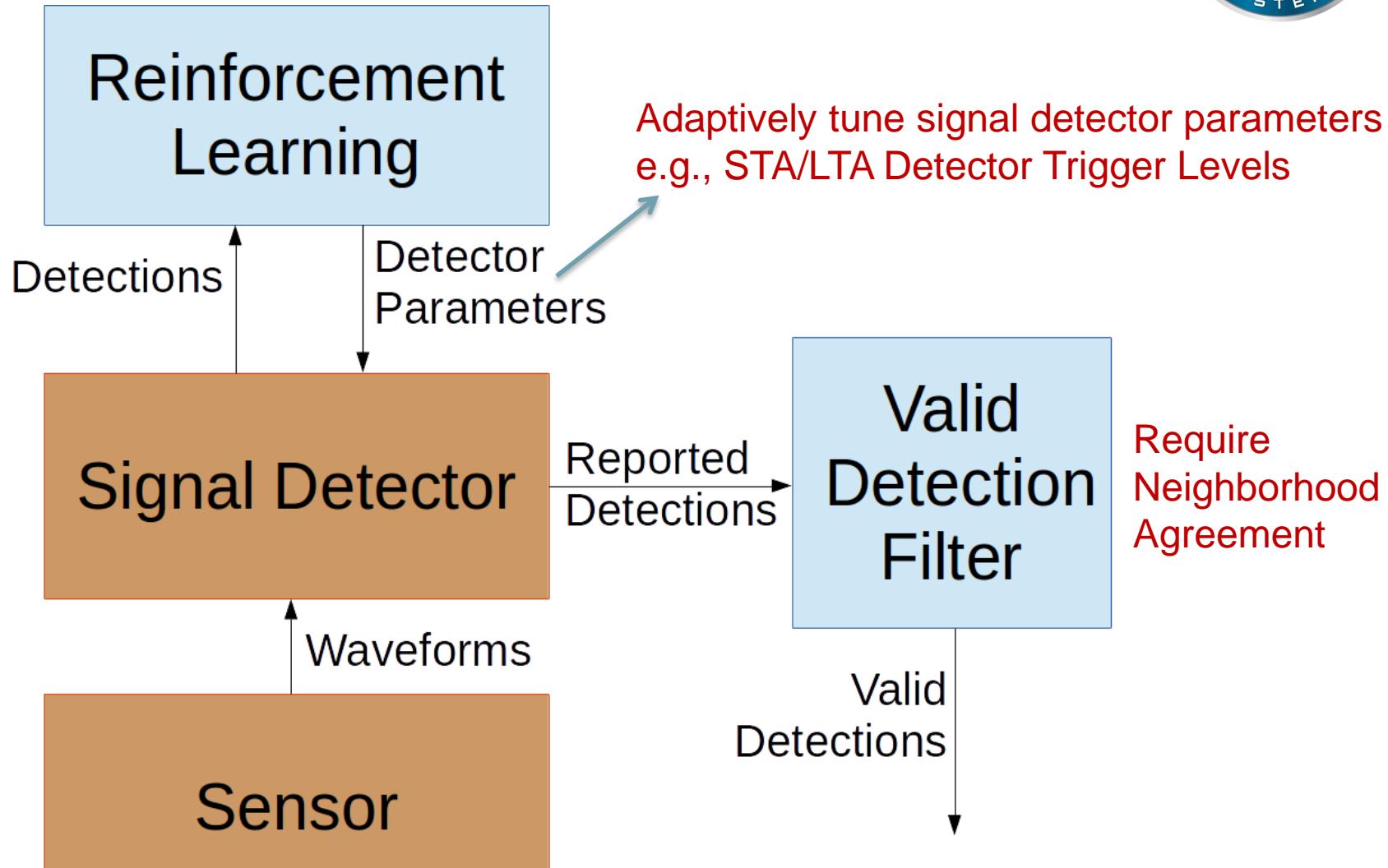


Only 8% of 5,575,923 International Monitoring System seismic station detections were included in the International Data Center (IDC) analyst-reviewed bulletin for 2014.



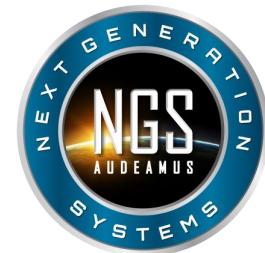
39% of IDC bulletin detections are found or modified by human analysts

Our Approach: Adaptive Sensor Tuning (AST) with Neighborhood Agreement

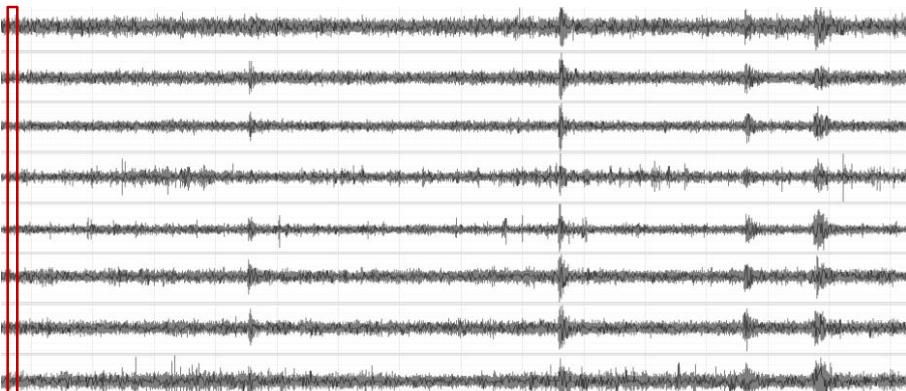


Majority Rules AST Algorithm

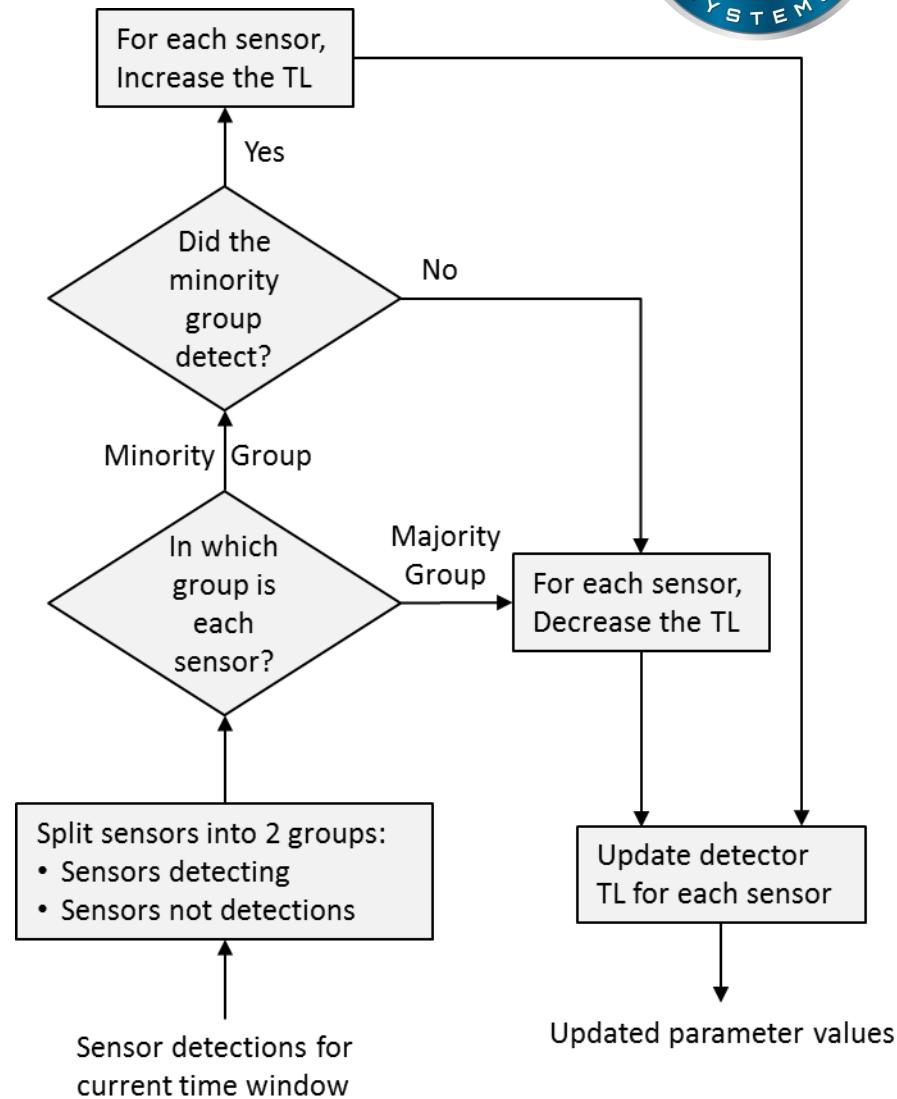
Dynamically adjust STA/LTA Trigger Levels



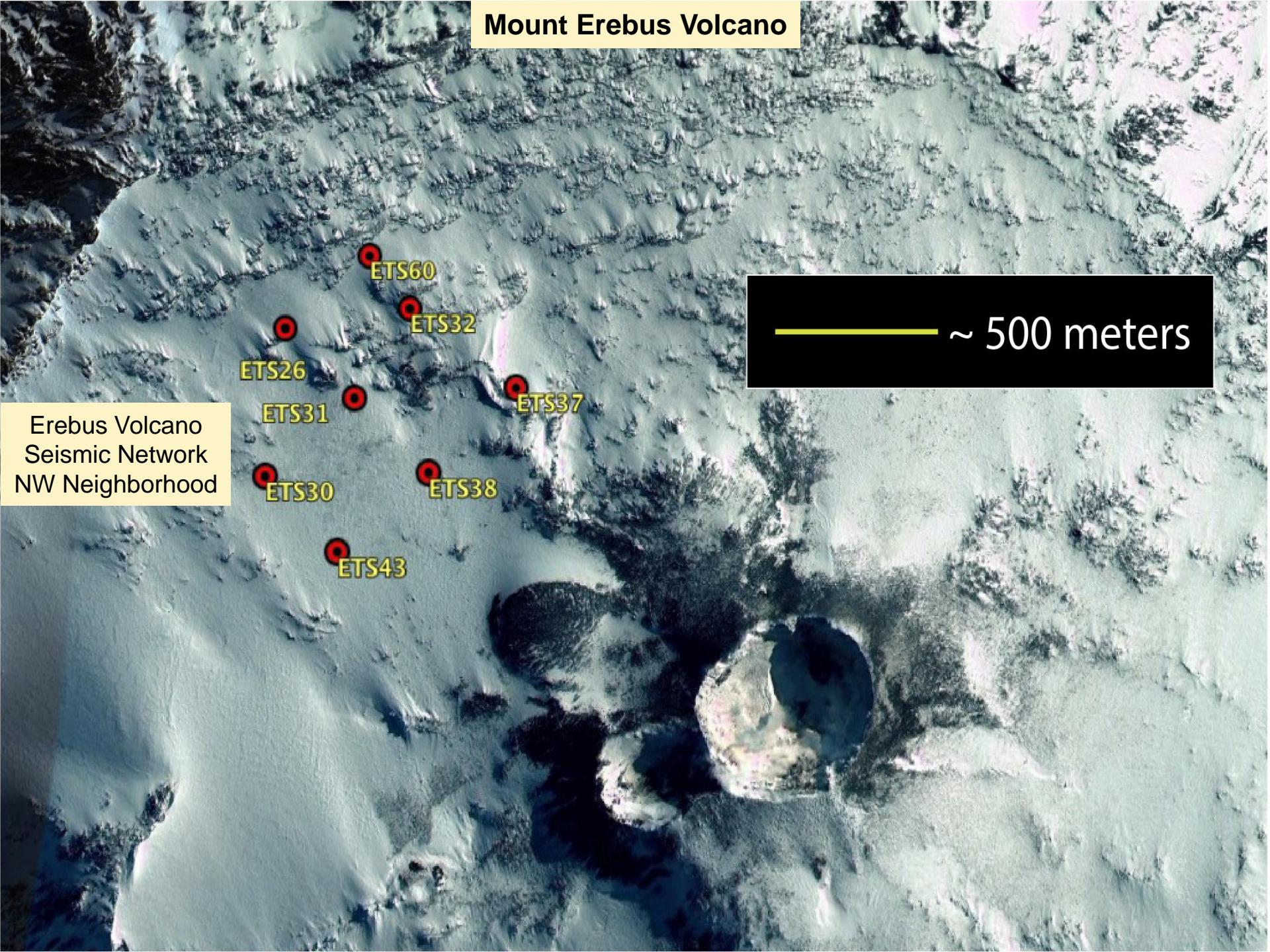
- The detector looks for signals in a small time window sliding across waveforms.

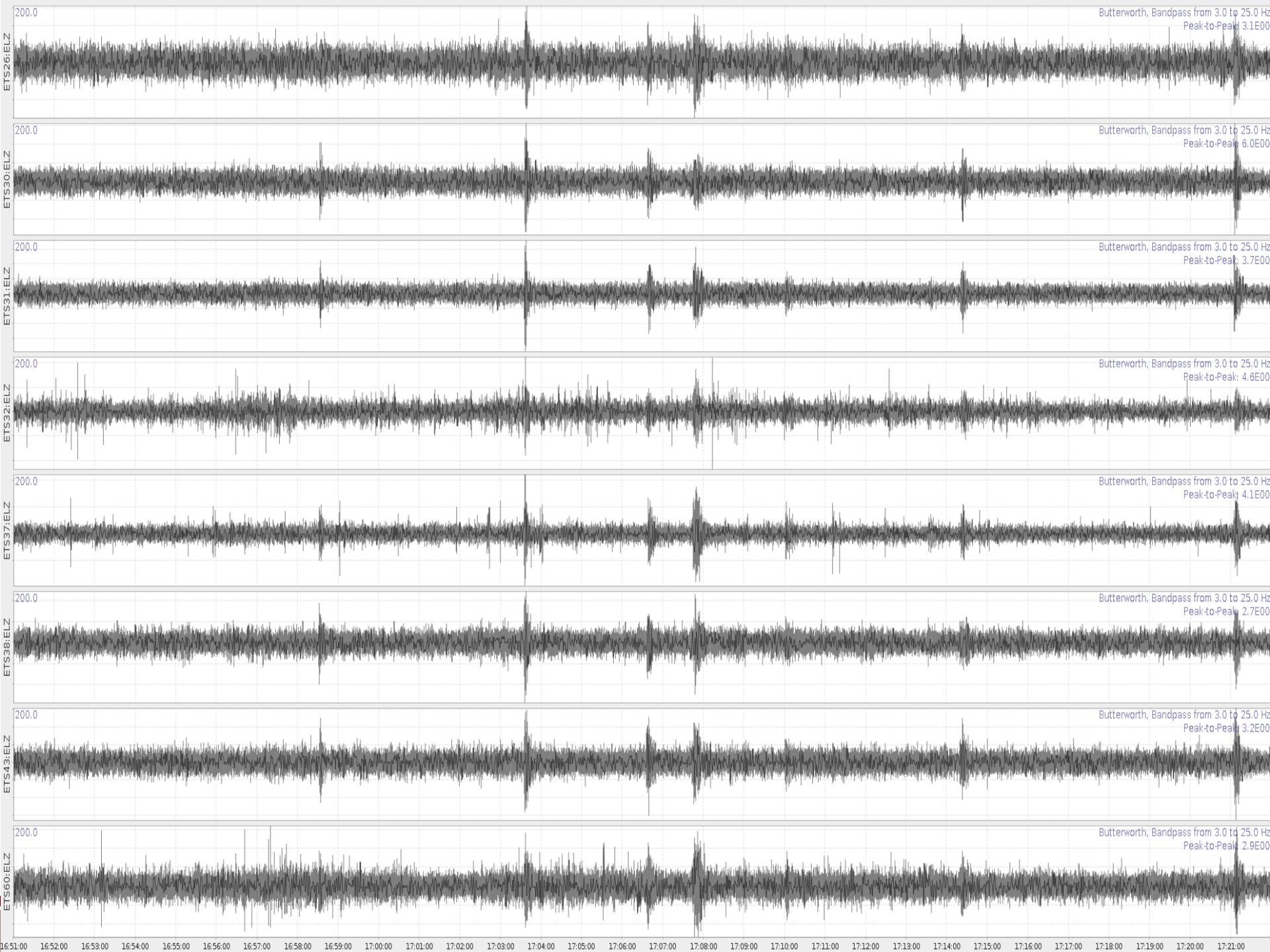


- At each time step, all sensors in each neighborhood are split into two groups
 - Those detecting a signal
 - Those not detecting a signal
- Sensors in the majority group
 - Decrease their TLs
- Sensors in the minority group
 - Decrease TLs if they didn't detect
 - Increase TLs if they did detect



Mount Erebus Volcano





Static TL = 2.3

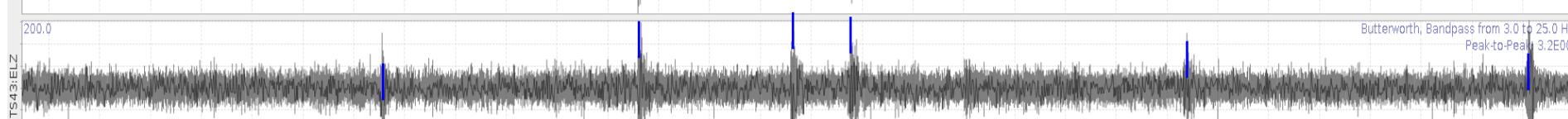
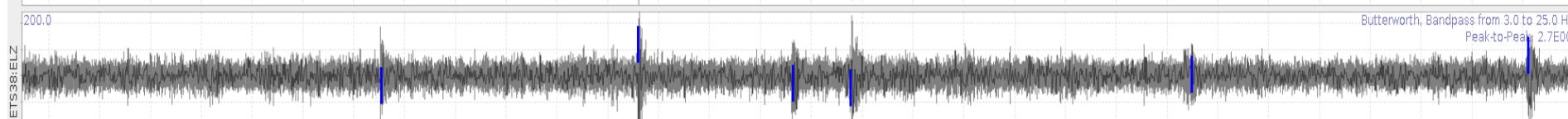
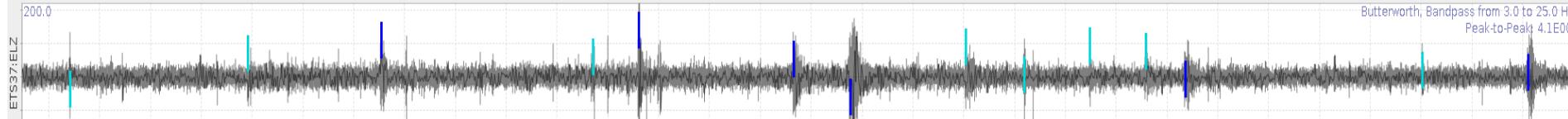
Butterworth, Bandpass from 3.0 to 25.0 Hz
Peak-to-Peak 3.1E00

Detection with sufficient consensus

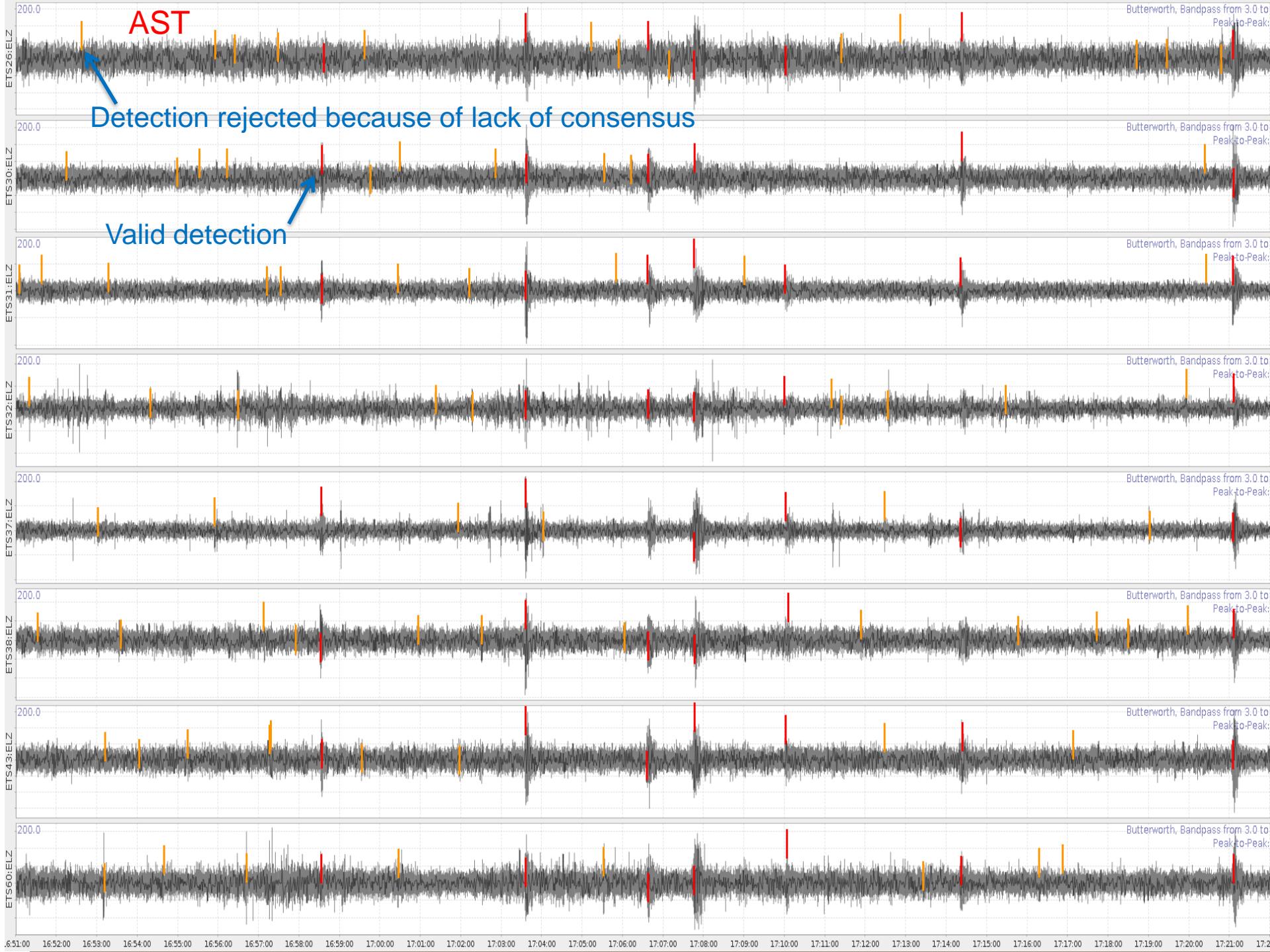
Butterworth, Bandpass from 3.0 to 25.0 Hz
Peak-to-Peak 6.0E00

Detection with insufficient consensus

Butterworth, Bandpass from 3.0 to 25.0 Hz
Peak-to-Peak 4.6E00

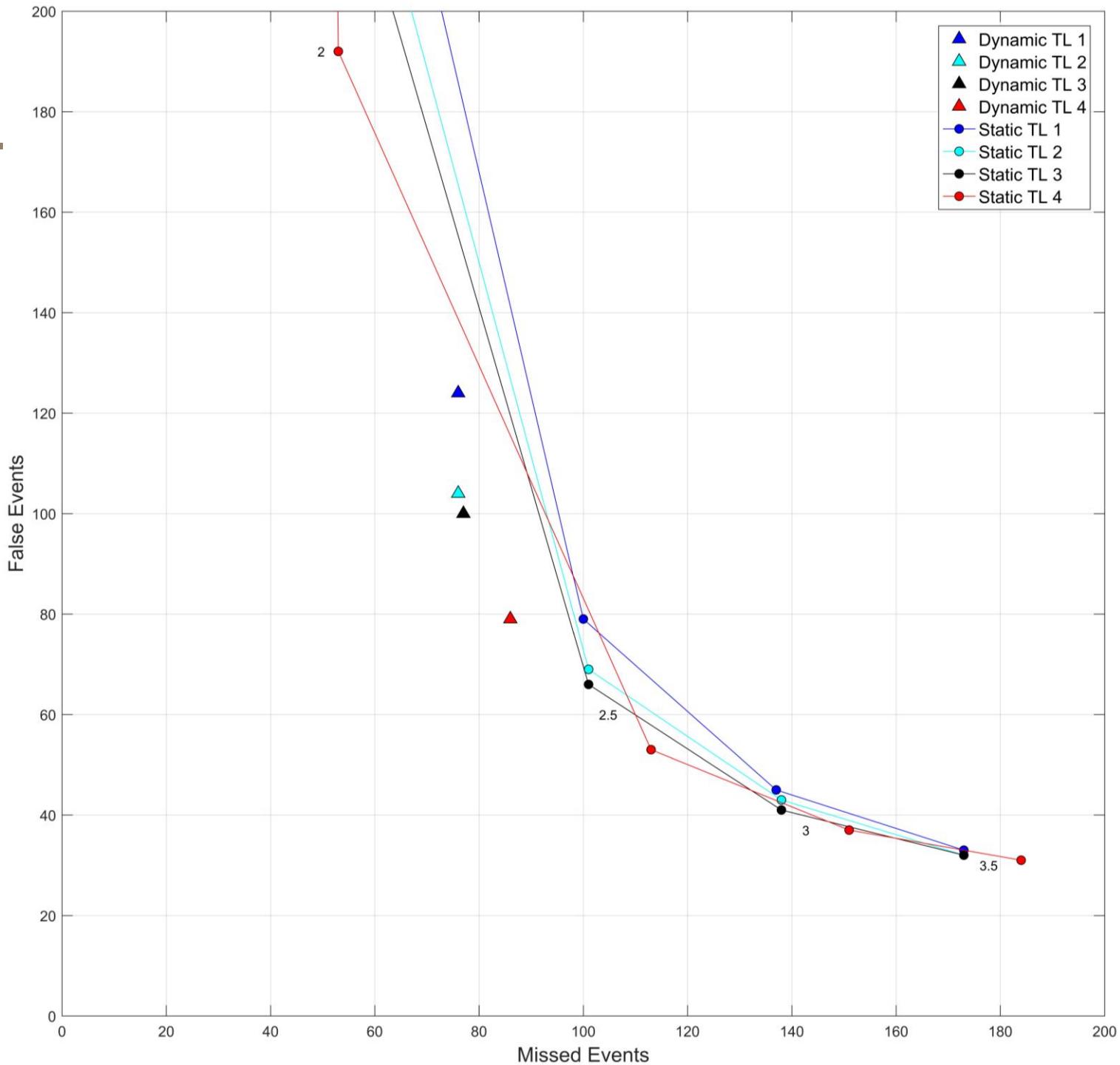


16:52:00 16:53:00 16:54:00 16:55:00 16:56:00 16:57:00 16:58:00 16:59:00 17:00:00 17:01:00 17:02:00 17:03:00 17:04:00 17:05:00 17:06:00 17:07:00 17:08:00 17:09:00 17:10:00 17:11:00 17:12:00 17:13:00 17:14:00 17:15:00 17:16:00 17:17:00 17:18:00 17:19:00 17:20:00 17:21:00



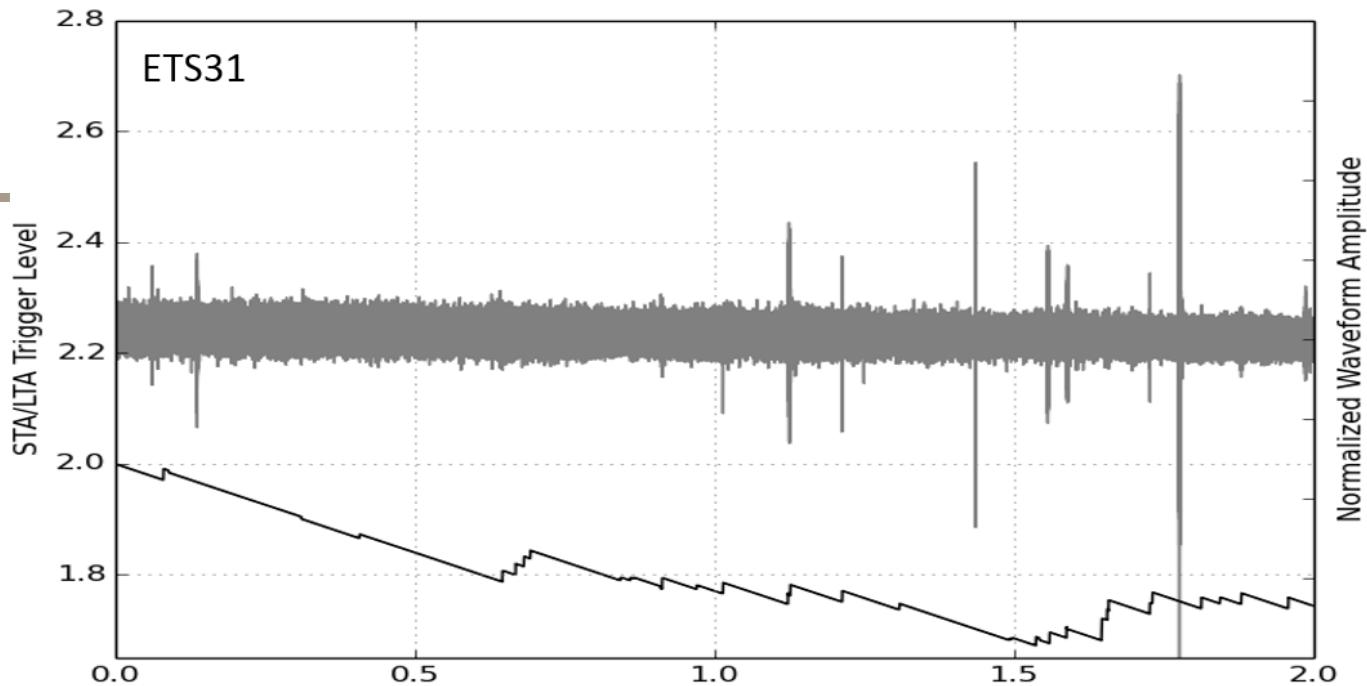
False vs. Missed Plots

Cumulative
statistics over
a 22-hour
scoring period

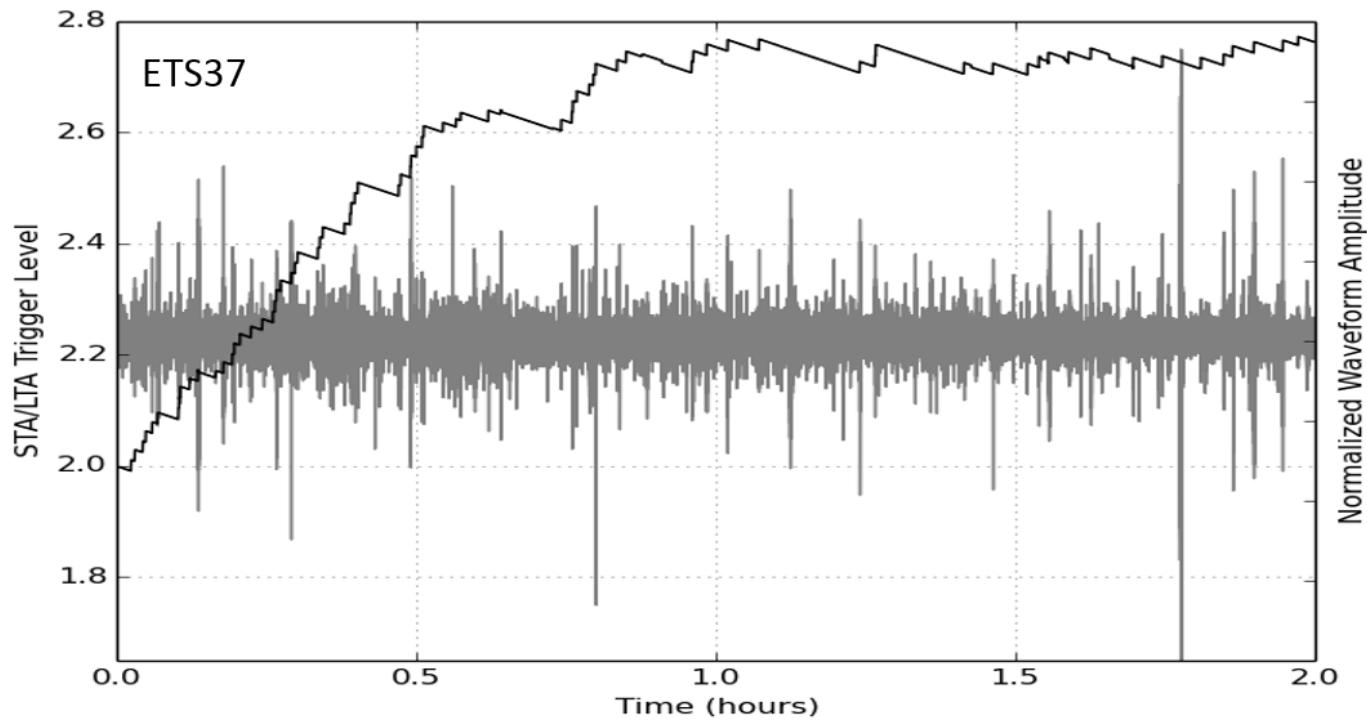


AST Trigger Level Dynamics

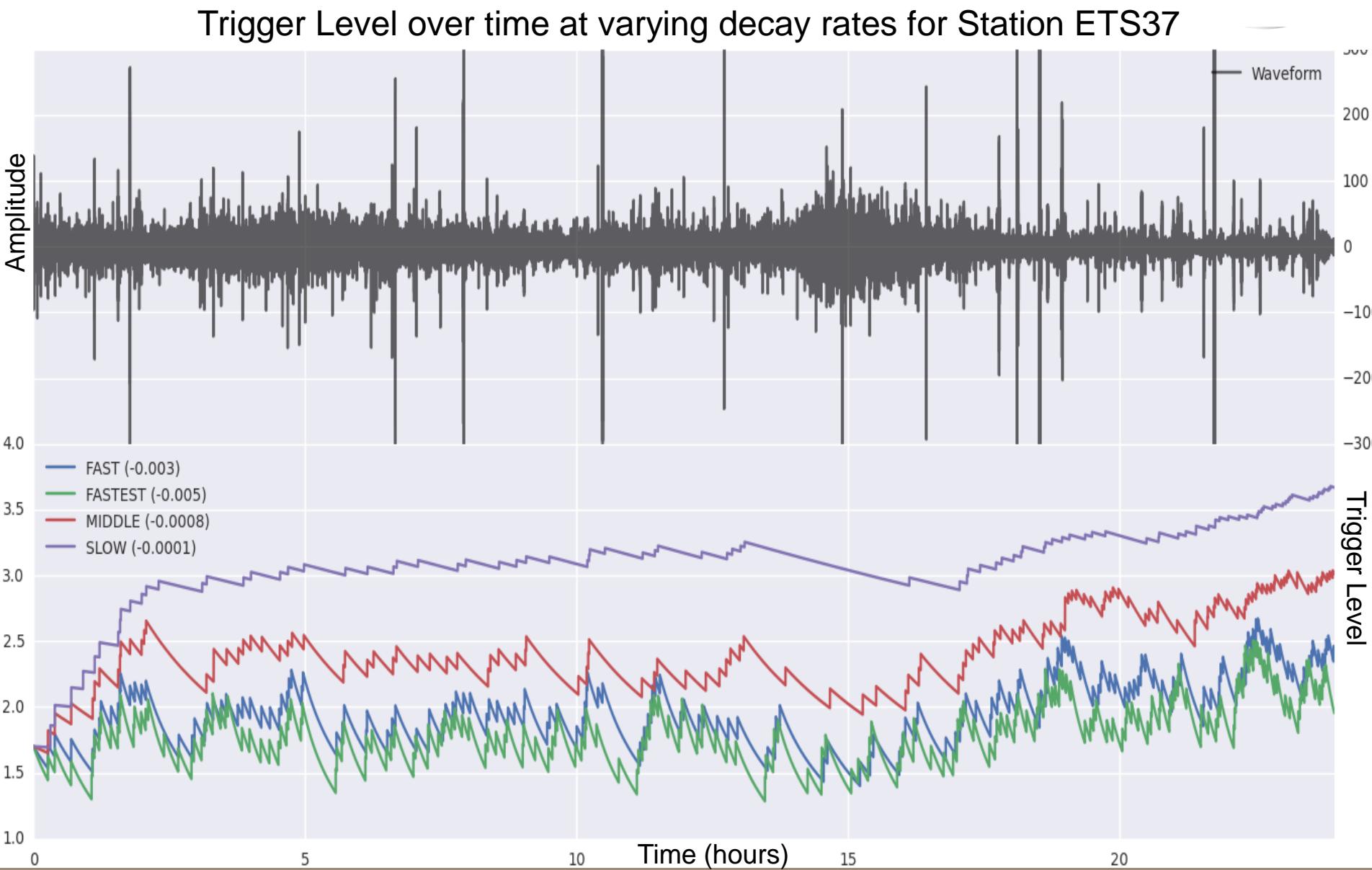
AST pushes TL low on a station with few “false alarms”



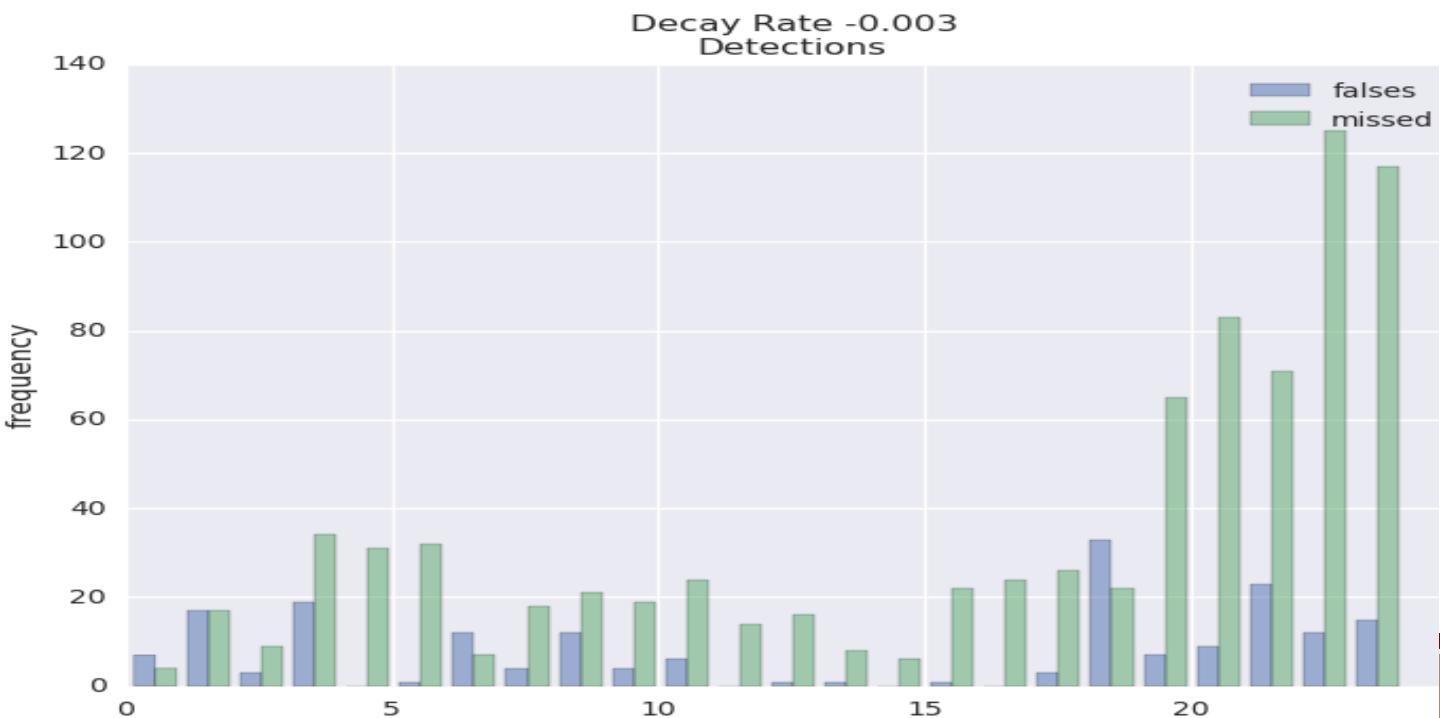
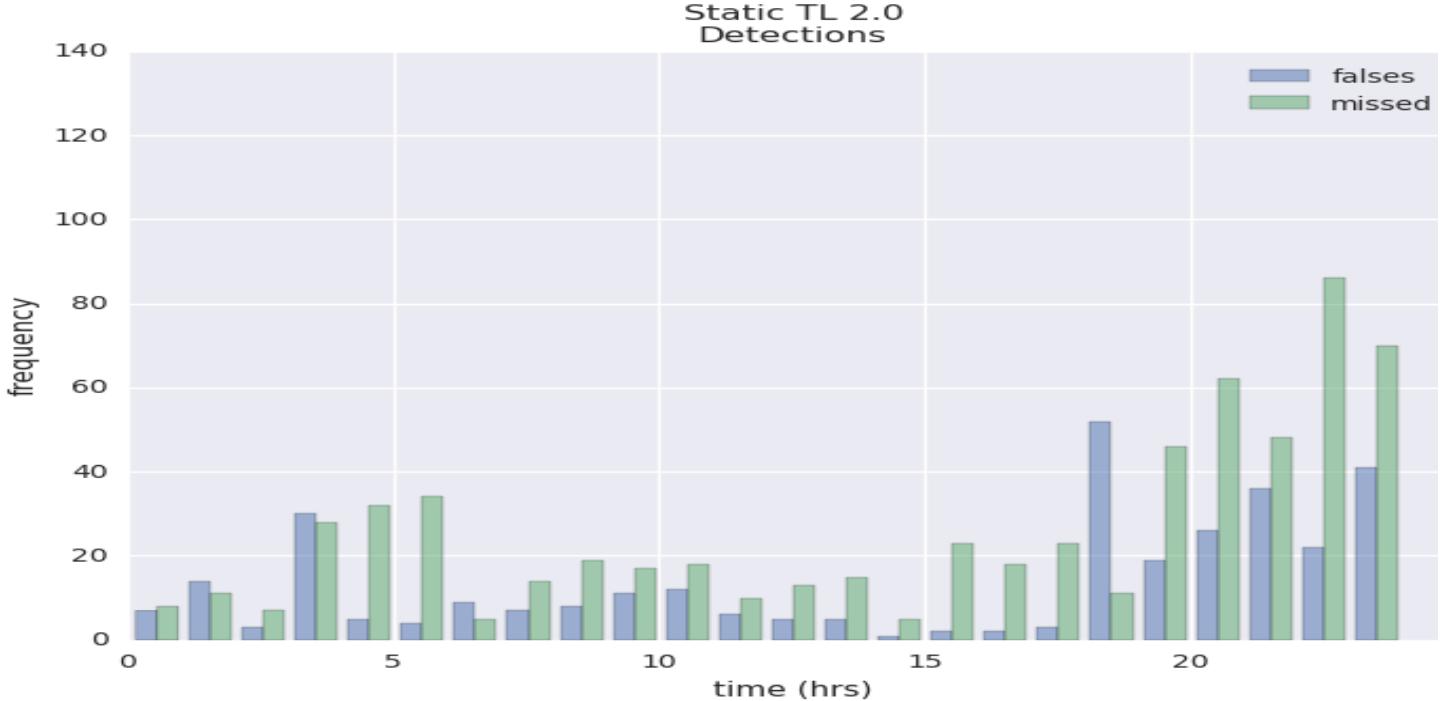
AST tries to push TL low, but each “false alarm” pushes it higher



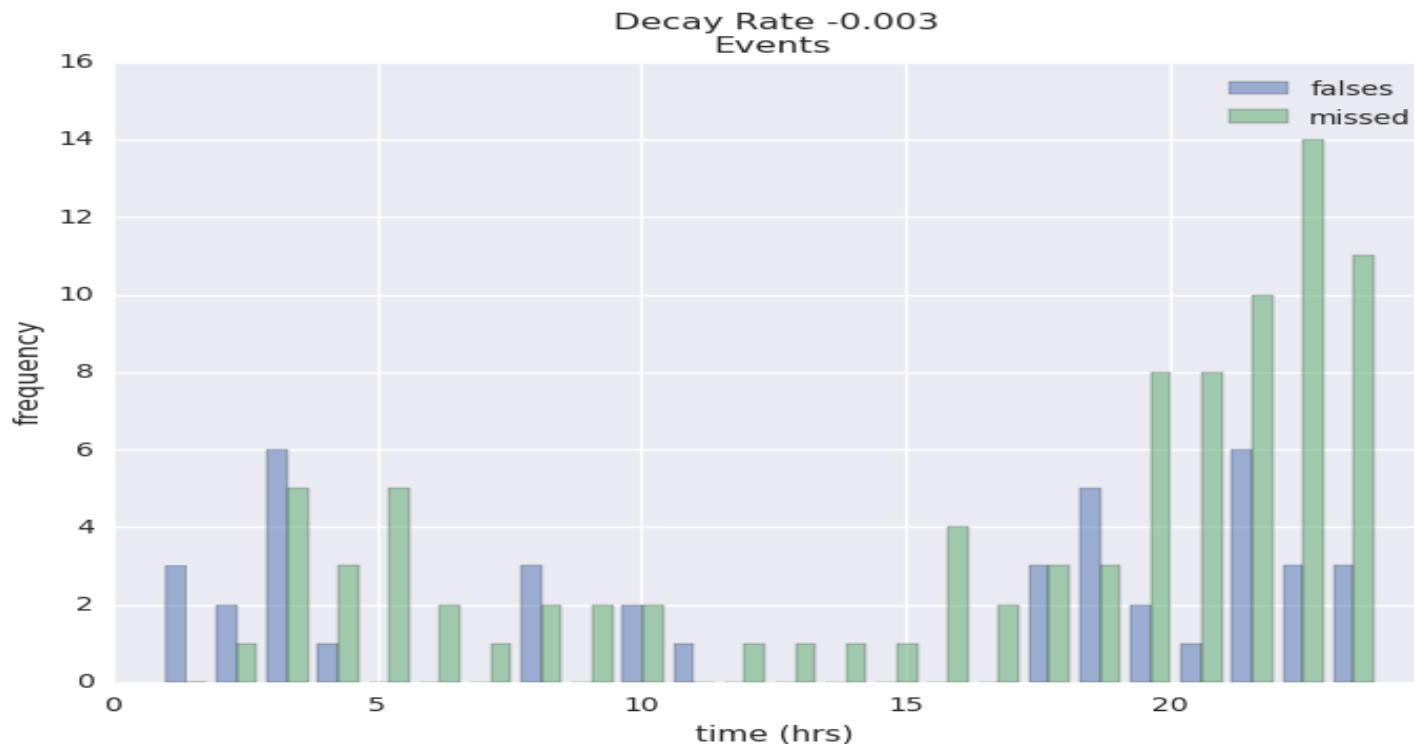
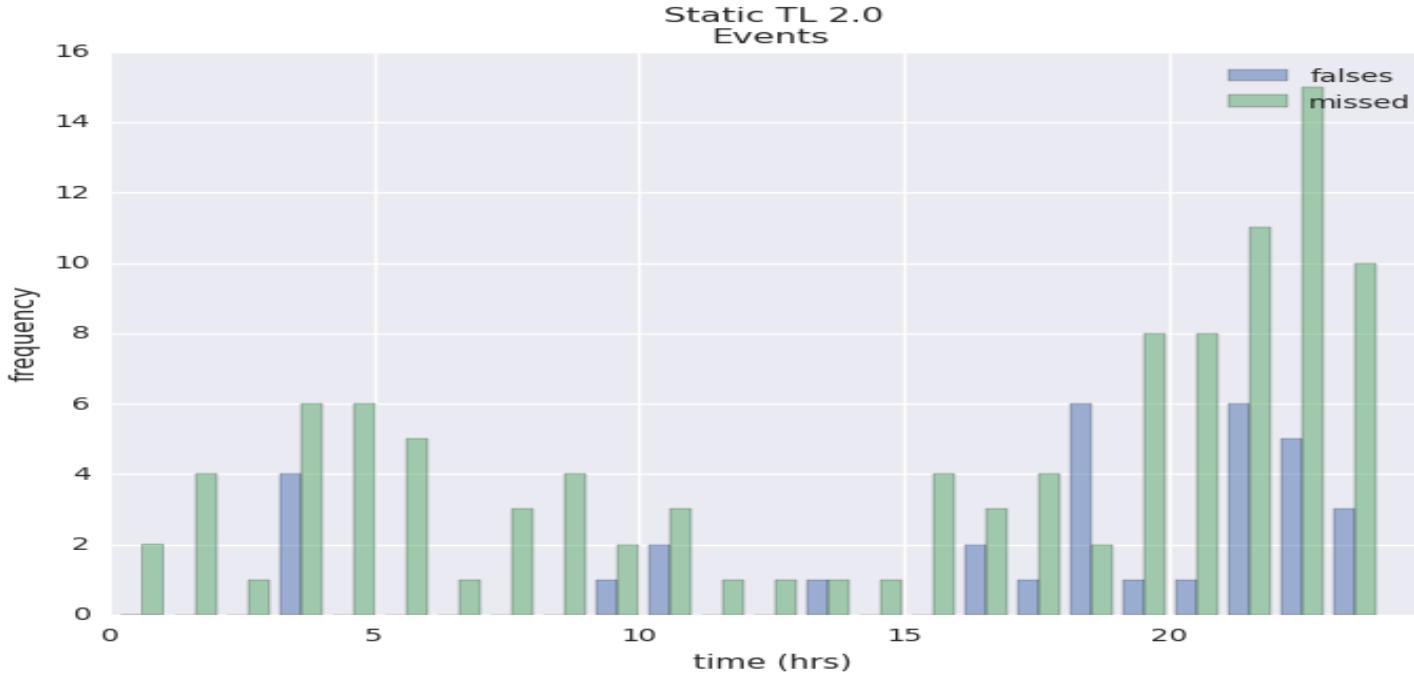
AST Trigger Level Dynamics at Different Decay Rates



Detections Comparison (Static vs. Dynamic) TL over Time



Events Comparison (Static vs. Dynamic) TL over Time





Summary

- Conclusions
 - Can improve detection performance of systems with **tunable parameters** and multiple **sensors with overlapping coverage**
 1. Majority Rules parameter adjustment
 2. Event-driven detection filtering
 - AST Algorithm can be tuned to favor less missed or false detections/events
 - Provides stable performance in unknown environments
- Future R&D
 - Tune multiple parameters simultaneously
 - Other STA/LTA parameters, Filtering parameters, etc.
- Explore new applications
 - Nuclear explosion, induced seismicity monitoring
 - Chemical concentration, Surveillance