Unsupervised detection and clustering of seismic sources with scattering network

Léonard Seydoux¹, Piero Poli¹, Maarten de Hoop² and Michel Campillo¹

1: Institut des sciences de la Terre, Université Grenoble-Alpes, UMR 7534, Grenoble, France 2: Department of Computational & Applied Mathematics, Rice University, Houston, TX, 77005, USA

leonard.seydoux@univ-grenoble-alpes.fr



THE 2017 LANDSLIDE OF NUUGAASTIAQ, GREENLAND



TSUNAMI WAVES GENERATED BY THE ROCKFALL



BAND-LIMITED SEISMIC PRECURSORS REVEALED BY FOURIER SPECTROGRAM



BAND-LIMITED SEISMIC PRECURSORS REVEALED BY FOURIER SPECTROGRAM



COMPLEX SPECTRAL SHAPE PREVENTS CLUSTERING

THE "SUPERVISED" WAY: TEMPLATE MATCHING DETECTIONS



THE "SUPERVISED" WAY: TEMPLATE MATCHING DETECTIONS



COULD WE RETRIEVE THIS RESULT WITH UNSUPERVISED STRATEGY?



CLUSTERING OF SEISMIC SIGNALS WITH SCATTERING TRANSFORM FEATURES





Lowpass filter

5



Lowpass filter

5



STABLE TO SMALL SIGNAL DEFORMATIONS

FINE SCALE INFORMATION REMOVED





SCATTERING NETWORK DESIGN IS STRAIGHTFORWARD

Filter bank #1 Time scale: 2 second



"ACCURACY"

Filter bank #2 Time scale: 8 seconds

Filter bank #3 Time scale: 32 seconds

Wavelet filter

Lowpass filter



Andén & Mallat IEEE (2014)



SCATTERING NETWORK: AN ANALYTICAL CONVOLUTIONAL NEURAL NETWORK





 \clubsuit Wavelet bank ψ_i





Modulus

Scattering coefficients (features)

SCATTERING NETWORK Neural network architecture No learning Straightforward design **Stable to small deformations** Multi time scales

STABLE DESCRIPTION OF Frequency content Envelope duration Envelope shape

GOOD CANDIDATE FOR SEISMIC SIGNAL FEATURES



EXAMPLE OF SCATTERING COEFFICIENTS







SCATTERING FEATURES EXTRACTION



TIME SCATTERING VECTORS

CLUSTER ANALYSIS OVER THE FULL DAY

OPTIMAL NUMBER OF CLUSTERS = 3

Cluster 1 (94.3%) Cluster 3 (0.7%)

CLUSTER ANALYSIS OVER THE FULL DAY

OPTIMAL NUMBER OF CLUSTERS = 3 TWO TYPES OF SEISMICITY REVEALED

CLUSTER ANALYSIS WITH HIGHER NUMBER OF CLUSTERS

OPTIMAL NUMBER OF CLUSTERS = 3 TWO TYPES OF SEISMICITY REVEALED

LOOKING FOR MORE CLUSTERS ONLY SPLITS THE NOISE CLUSTER

Noise #1 Noise #2 Seismicity #1 Seismicity #2

BACKGROUND NOISE CLUSTER

SHORT-DURATION LOCAL SEISMICITY

SEISMICITY #1: LONG-DURATION SEISMIC REPEATORS

HIGH SIMILARITY

PRECURSORY SIGNAL DETECTIONS COMPARISON

"SUPERVISED" TEMPLATE MATCHING DETECTIONS

WHAT WE NEED: FREQUENCY BAND WAVEFORM HISTORY

UNSUPERVISED SCATTERING TRANSFORM DETECTIONS

WHAT WE LEARN: FREQUENCY BAND WAVEFORM HISTORY

CONCLUSIONS

- - provides stable features of seismic waveforms
 - describes frequency content, envelope duration and shape
 - architecture is straightforward
- - Background noise cluster
 - Long-duration seismicity including previous template matching detections
 - Short-duration local seismicity

PERSPECTIVES & ONGOING WORK

- Move to array scattering transform (belief propagation)
- Application to other kind of seismic activity (e.g. tremors, LFE, ...)

• Scattering network

• Unsupervised detections and clustering revealed

THANK YOU!

PRINCIPAL COMPONENT VIEW OF THE CLUSTERS

CLUSTER ANALYSIS OVER THE FULL DAY

"PARENT" NORMALIZATION OF THE SCATTERING COEFFICIENTS

HIGH-AMPLITUDE SIGNAL DOMINATES

1st-order Scattering coefficients of absolute signal

SIGNALS DESCRIBED WITHOUT AMPLITUDE

Siffre et al. (2014)

