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## Unsupervised learning for identification of seismic signals

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We present a framework for deep learning and identification of seismic signals. This framework is based on: (1) interpretability of the deep neural networks and physics-based architectures, (2) intervention in interior properties of deep neural networks, and (3) selective learning, that is, learning of key structures only. We connect spatially distributed sensors through belief propagation in feature space. We include a learnable deep scattering network, autoencoders, and generative adversarial networks, autoencoders, and generative adversarial network, autoencoders, and generative adversarial network, autoencoders, and generative adversarial network, autoencoders, and generative adversarial networks, and illustrate performance adapting various clustering approaches.