

Automatic transient signal detection and volcanic tremor extraction using music information retrieval strategies

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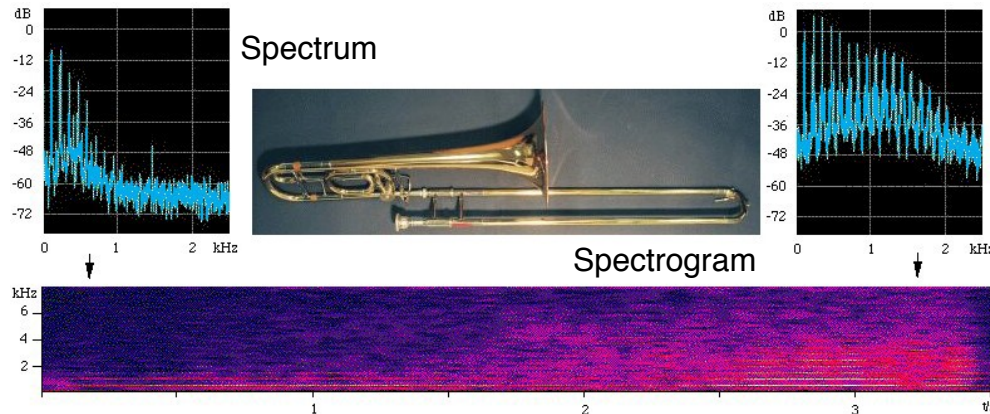
Fabrice Cotton

General purpose and outcome

Inspired by music information retrieval strategies, we introduce an algorithm to **1- extract (volcanic/non-volcanic) tremor signal** from seismic waveform and **2- detect transient signal arrivals**.

The second application could be a new method to detect and time earthquakes; especially low SNR seismic events in volcanic areas.

Similarity of harmonic sound in a music instrument and volcanic tremor in a volcano



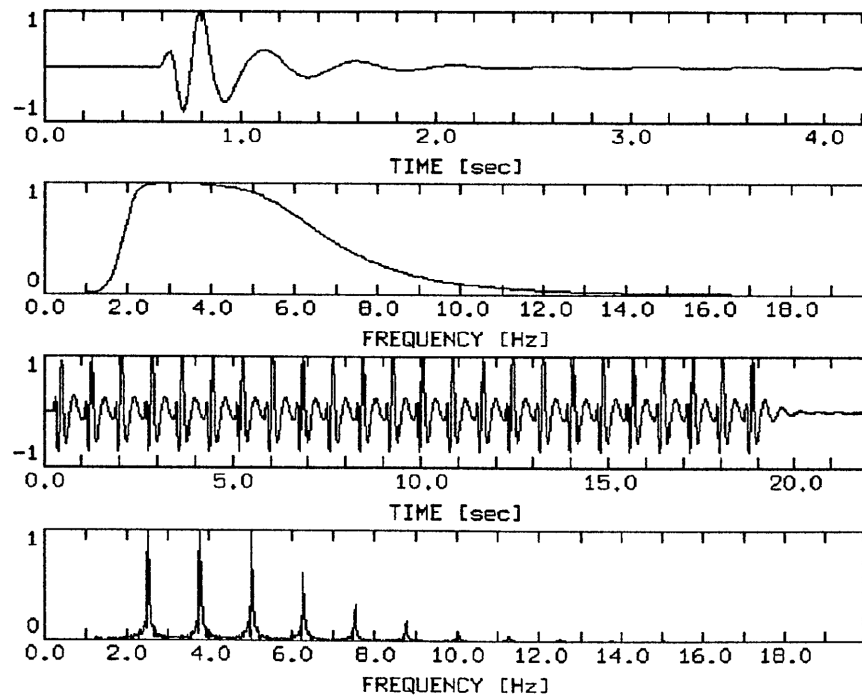
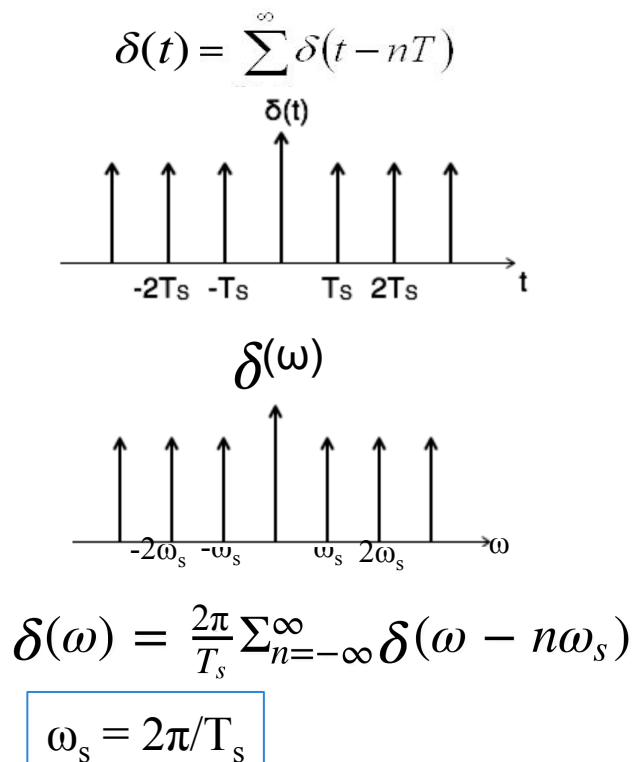
A trumpet exhibits natural resonant frequencies which follow a harmonic sequence



A volcano may exhibit a highly periodic ground vibration during unrest periods. In the figure we see harmonic tremor of Lascar Volcano (April 1994).

Harmonicity in frequency domain = periodicity in time domain

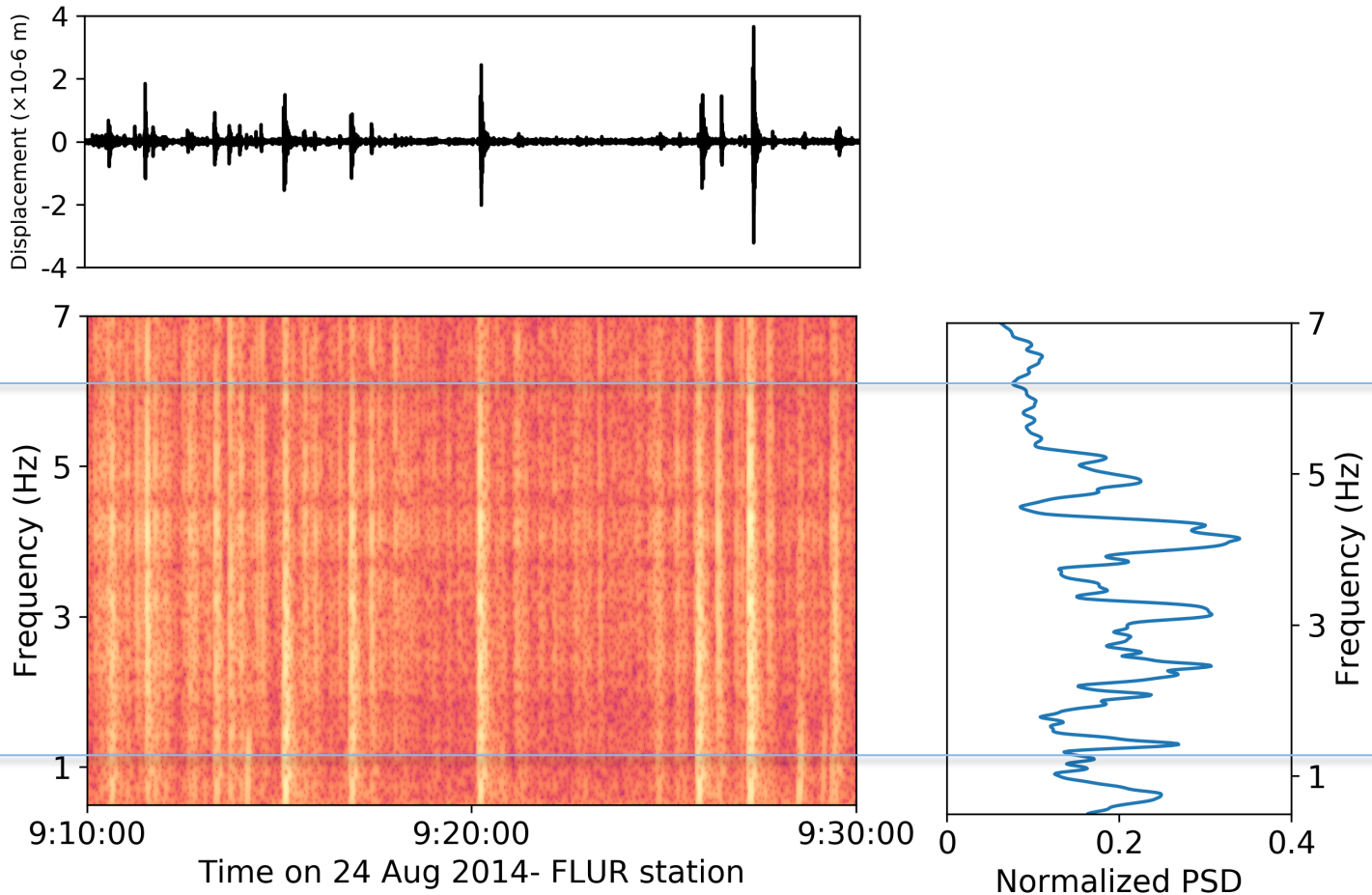
Every periodic signal in time domain has a harmonic spectrum in frequency domain.



Schlindwein et al. (1995)

2014–2015 eruption of Bárðarbunga

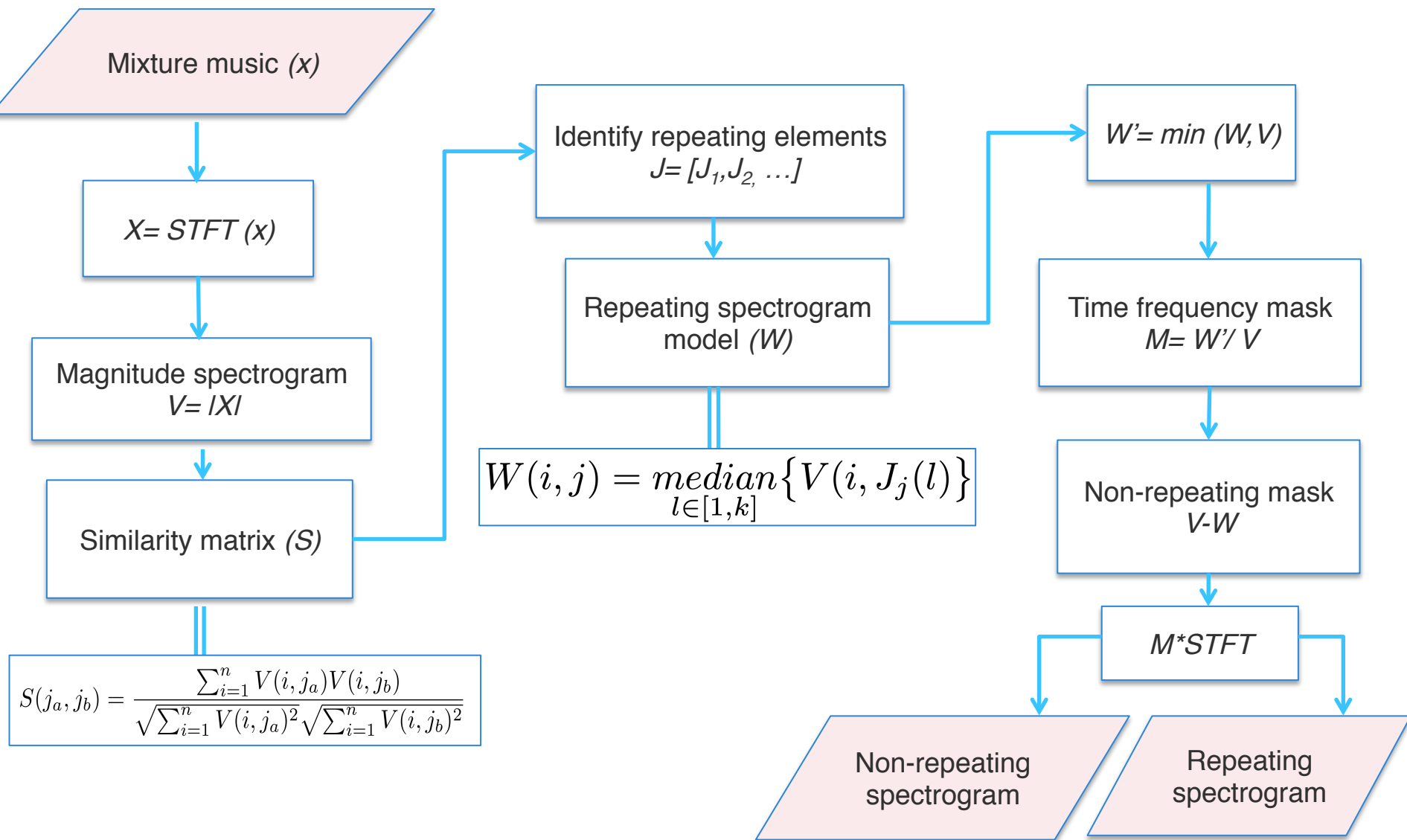
Large number of earthquakes mixed with volcanic tremor



Music/ Voice separation algorithm based on similarity

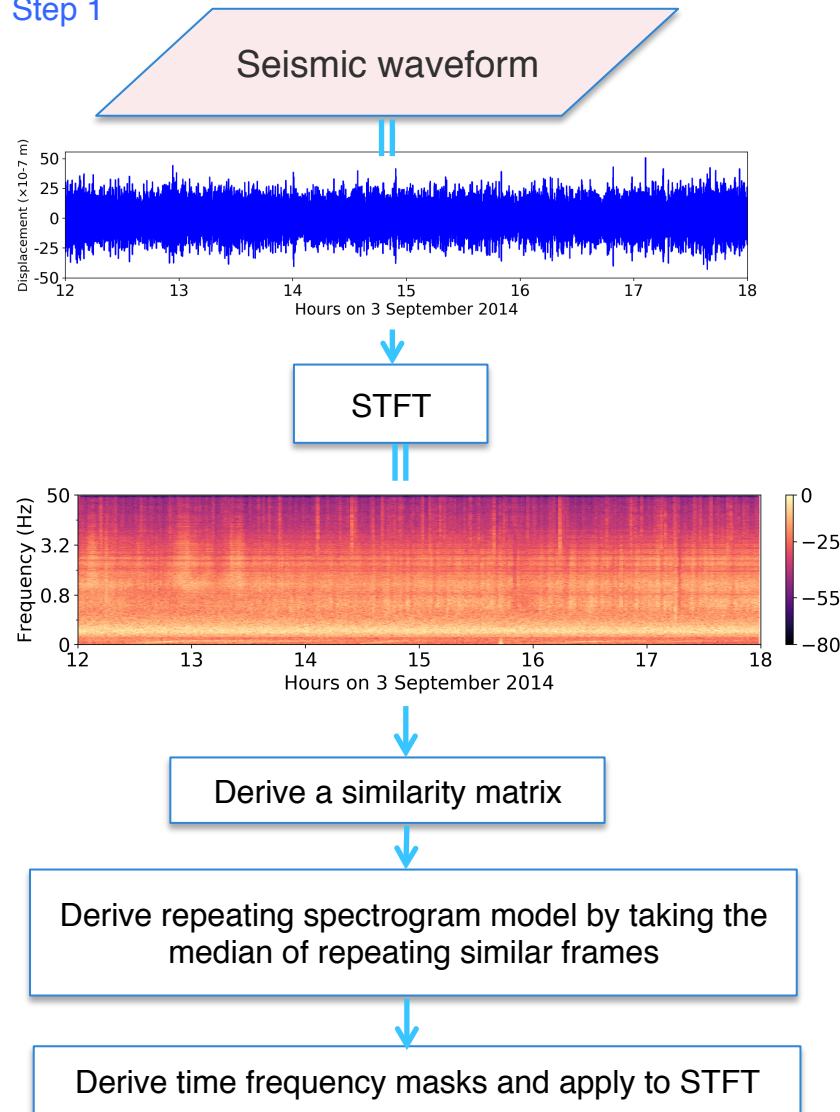
Identify repeating elements through looking for similarities, by means of a similarity matrix

Flowchart of Music/ Voice separation algorithm based on similarity



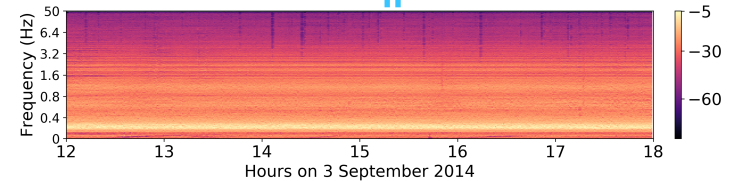
Flowchart of proposed method for harmonic tremor extraction and earthquakes detection

Step 1

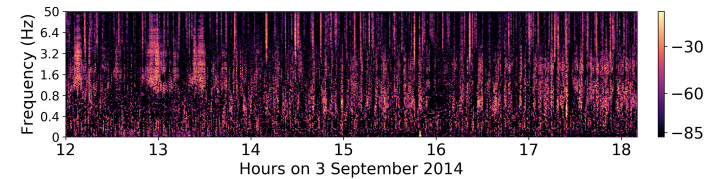


Step 2

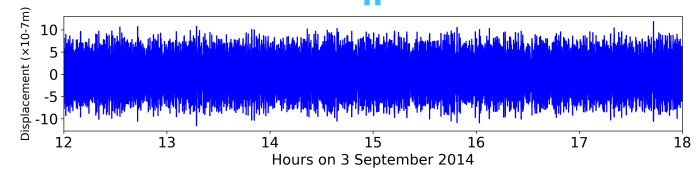
Horizontal median filtering on tremor spectrogram



Vertical median filtering on percussive spectrogram

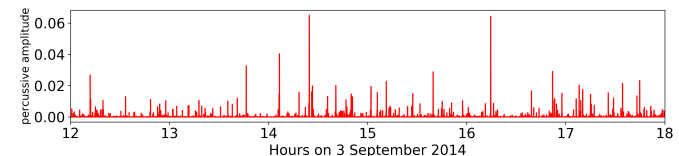


Reconstruct signal by adding phase to tremor spectrogram and ISTFT

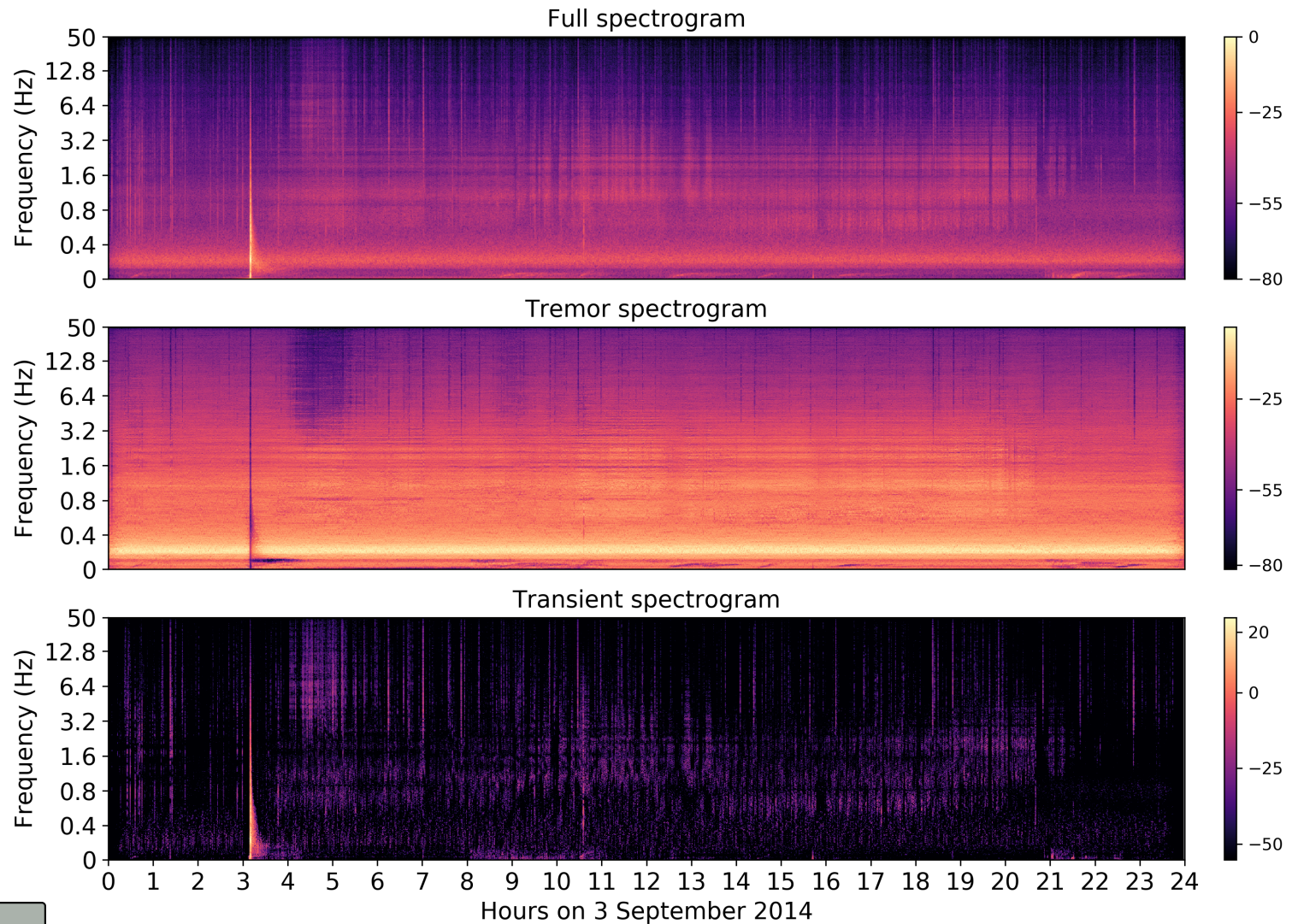


Step 3

Extract the values of percussive spectrogram. Peaks show events



One day spectrogram, extracted tremor spectrogram and earthquakes spectrogram



Extracted tremor matches the original seismic signal

Displacement ($\times 10^{-6}$ m)

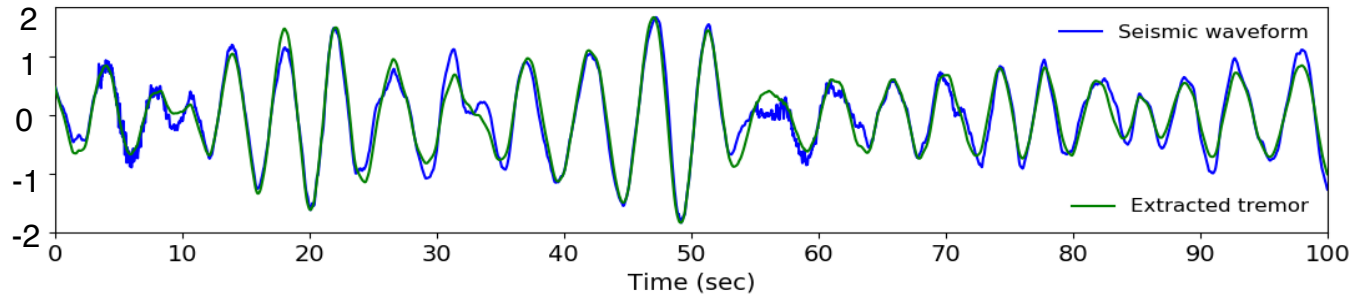


Fig.1. Seismic waveform and extracted tremor signal

Based on synthetic tests, the method is able to extract tremor from a signal with minimum SNR = 0.1 (harmonic to noise ratio)

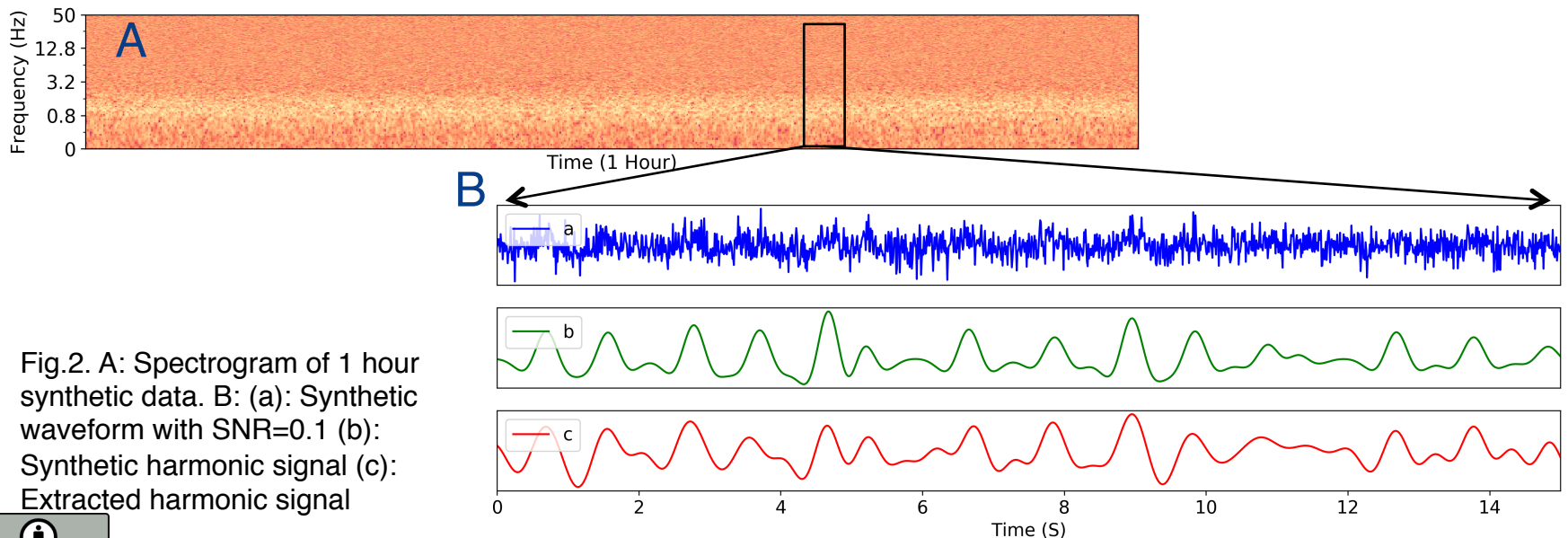


Fig.2. A: Spectrogram of 1 hour synthetic data. B: (a): Synthetic waveform with SNR=0.1 (b): Synthetic harmonic signal (c): Extracted harmonic signal

Seismic waveform



Extracted tremor

Extracted transients (earthquakes)

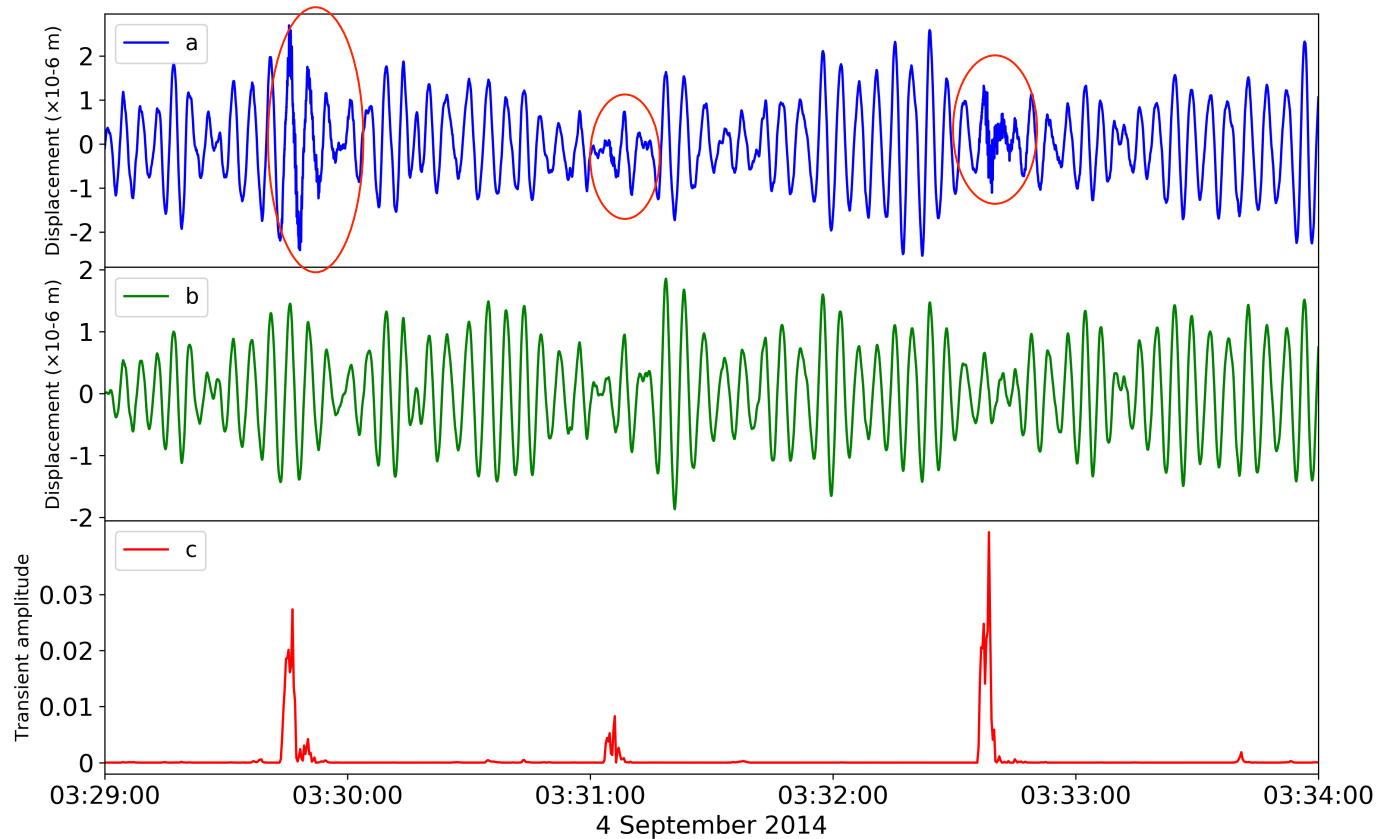
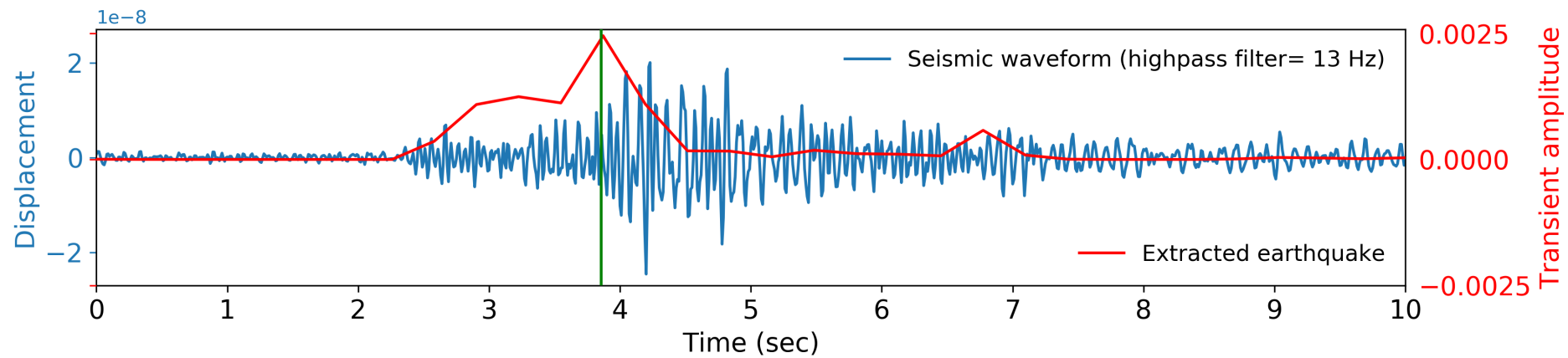


Fig.1. (a): Seismic waveform (b): Extracted tremor (c): Extracted characteristic function for detecting transient events.

Earthquakes (transient signal) detection

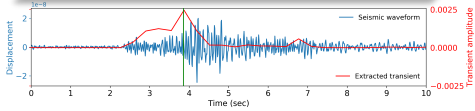


We detected an earthquake by finding the peak (green line) in the extracted characteristic function.

Now how can we find P arrival time here?

Flowchart of proposed method for finding P arrival time

Find peak = $x(i)$



Select a period of 6 seconds before each peak = [start, end]

$x(i) < \text{threshold}$

Yes

$x = 0$

No

$x(i) = x(i-1) = x(i-2) = x(i-3) = 0$
and
 $x(i+1) > 0$

Yes

Start = i

No

$x(i-1) < x(i) > x(i+1)$

Yes

End = min (i)

No

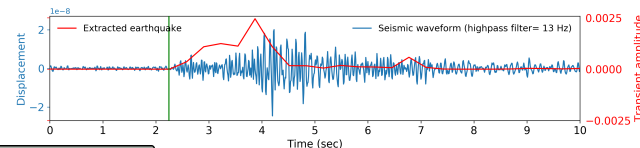
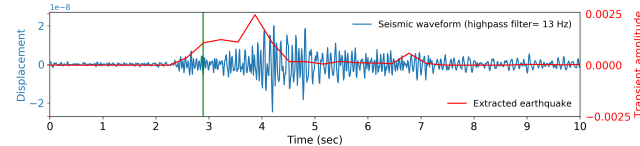
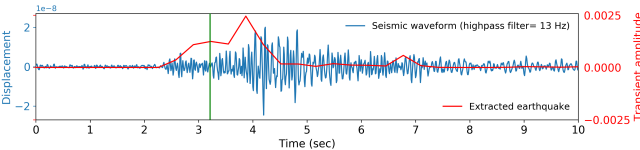
$x(i) - x(i-1) > x(i+1) - x(i)$

Yes

End = min (i)

slope = $\frac{x(i+1) - x(i)}{x(i) - x(i-1)}$

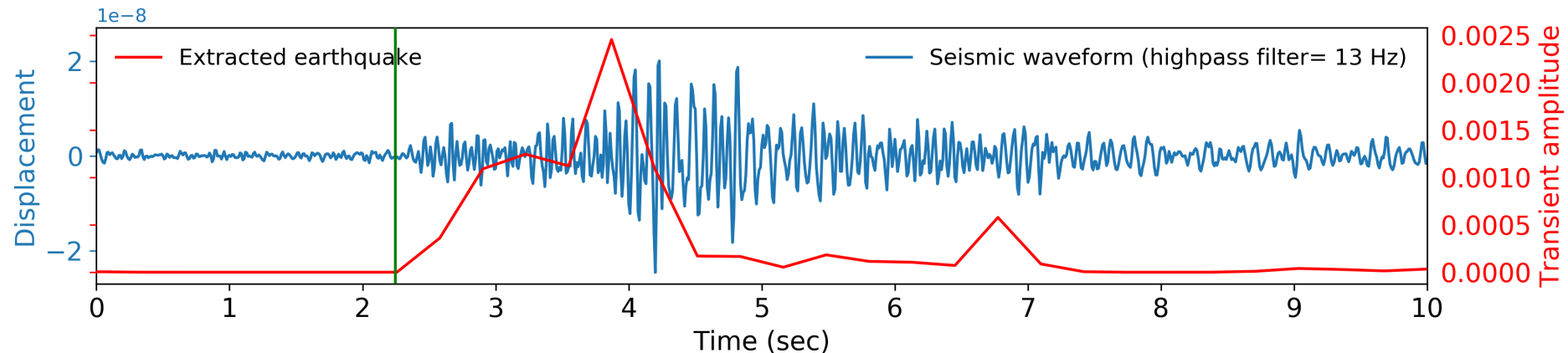
Index of the maximum slope



P arrival time uncertainty

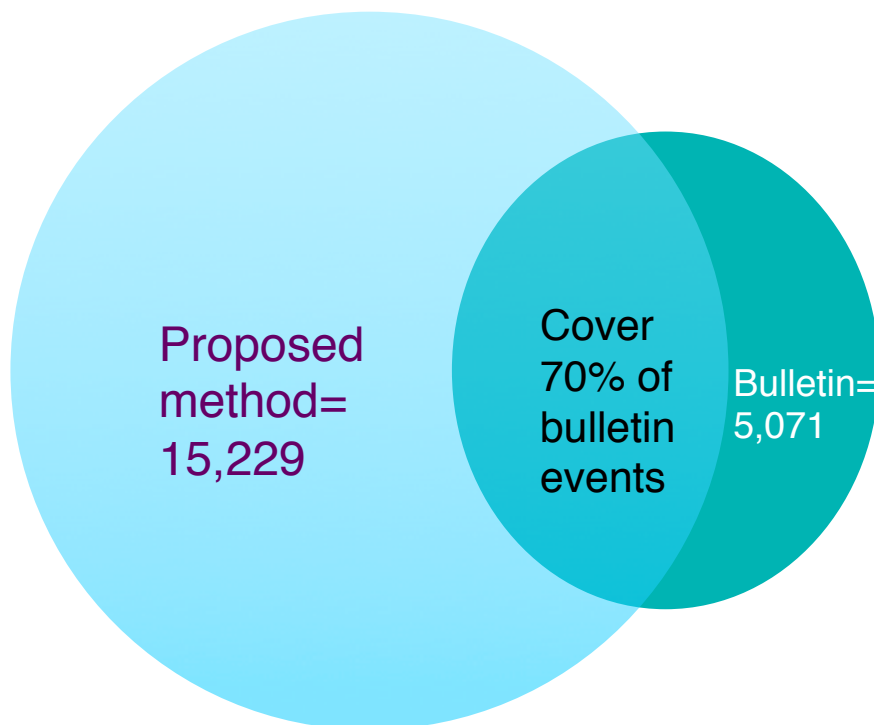
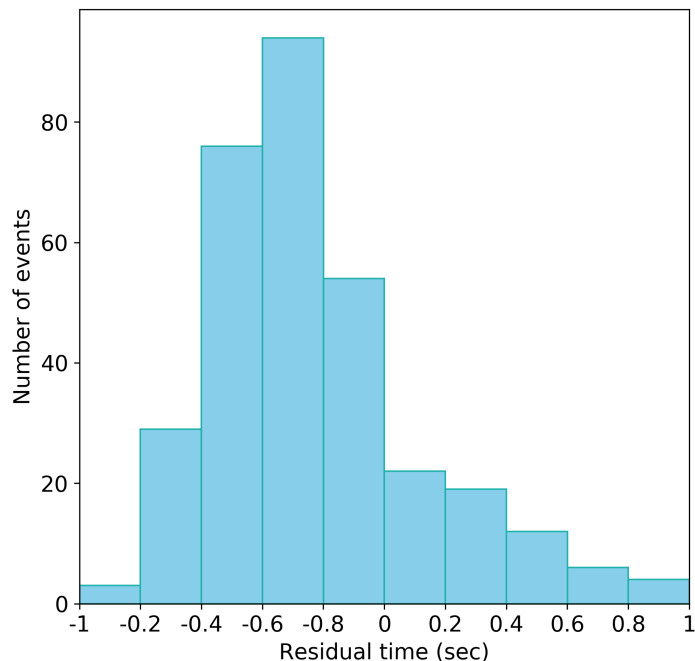
Uncertainty in this example = 0.1 second

Uncertainty in this method = size of hop length = 0.32 seconds



Green line shows detected P arrival time

Compare number of detected earthquakes through one station and one component for 1 month with a presented bulletin in Woods et al., 2018.



P arrival time residuals for 1 day;
proposed method and bulletin

Further synthetic tests are on-going to determine limitations and applications.

Acknowledgments

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- We thank Prof. Eva Eibl for helpful discussions and comments.

Bibliography

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