# A comparative study of robust algorithms for rapid, automatic earthquake location

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## INTRODUCTION Methodology Data Results

Conclusions

Synthetic example

Realistic station distribution

GAP: 78 deg nobs: 17

synthetic travel times plus two outliers













#### INTRODUCTION

#### Methodology

Results

Conclusions

#### Synthetic example

Relocation using EDT misfit function

GAP: 78 deg nobs: 17

RMS: 0.55 s mislocation: dx=0.1 km, dy=0.1 km







Data

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Non-linear Probabilistic Earthquake location (NonLinLoc)

Probability Density Function (PDF) (Tarantola and Valette, 1982)

$$pdf(\mathbf{x}) = f(misfit(\mathbf{x}))$$

L2 misfit function

satisfies all observations

$$pdf(\mathbf{x},t_0) \propto e^{-\frac{1}{2} \sum_{abs_i} Tobs_i(\mathbf{x}) - Tcalc_i(\mathbf{x})]^2}$$

Equal Differential Time (EDT) misfit function

satisfies the most pairs of observations

$$pdf(\mathbf{x}) \propto \sum_{obs_a o s_b} e^{\frac{\{Tobs_a(\mathbf{x}) - Tobs_b(\mathbf{x})\} - [TTcalc_a(\mathbf{x}) - TTcalc_b(\mathbf{x})]^N}{\sigma^2}}$$

coded into NonLinLoc software: <u>www.alomax.net/nlloc</u>





	Introduction	METHODOL	LOGY	Data	Results	Conclusions		
	Network Beamforming (NB) (Pinsky, 2006)					T <sub>k</sub> : arrival time TT <sub>k</sub> (xyz): predicted travel time σ: empirical scaling factor		
	origin time $T_{0k}$ for station k: $T_{0k} = T_k - TT_k(xyz)$				)			
	expressed by means of complex exponents: $exp(iT_{0k}/\sigma) = exp(iT_{0k}/\sigma)$				{i [T <sub>k</sub> -T	T <sub>k</sub> (X,Y,Z)]/σ}		
	L2 solution of this set of		S(X, Y, Z) = max(IΣ exp (iT <sub>0k</sub> /σ) I) /N					
	equations.		maximum of the absolute value of the average of complex exponents					
	The use of complex exponents allows easier separation of outliers!							
						MWW		

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Data

#### Graphical interpretation

#### NonLinLoc + EDT



Inconsistent pairs of observations form local minimum in the PDF.





Average of a set of radius vectors, which becomes the longest, when the set is the most dense.

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DATA

**Results** 

Conclusions

Data set for comparison

127 earthquakes 2004 - 2007



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#### Different sets of arrival times

#### TRIGGER

Based on simple STA/LTA

#### AUTOPICK

Based on Baer & Kradolfer (1992) automatic picker

#### MANUPICK

Manually reviewed by experienced analyst







#### Testing procedure

- Locate events using different sets of arrival times (AUTOPICK & TRIGGER) and each locator (NonLinLoc & NB).
- Compare locations (mislocation in epicenter) against reference locations computed using MANUPICK and NonLinLoc-EDT.
- All locations are computed using the same minimum 1D model velocity model.





#### EDT vs L2 (AUTOPICK)

Difference relative to locations with MANUPICK and EDT misfit function

Data





L2: 38% of events within 4 km radius of reference location

EDT: 83% of events within 4 km radius of reference location

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#### NB vs NonLinLoc (AUTOPICK)

Difference relative to locations with MANUPICK and EDT misfit function





### NB vs NonLinLoc (TRIGGER)

Difference relative to locations with MANUPICK and EDT misfit function





#### Conclusions

- The Equal Differential Time misfit function (EDT) and Network Beamforming (NB) can provide stable epicenter locations in the presence of outliers in the data.
- Arrival times of better quality (AUTOPICK) yield more reliable results then arrival times of lower quality (TRIGGER).
- Rapid earthquake locations, as needed in early earthquake warning, can be improved using robust earthquake location techniques such as NonLinLoc-EDT or NB.



Data

Results

#### Outlook



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