



# *Creating a Portable Seismic Network & Alerting System*

*Taimi Mulder*

*Quanterra/Antelope User Group Meeting  
Praha, Czech Republic  
2010 March 22-24*

*AFTER the stations are  
installed...*

*A Strategic Approach*

- I. Dataflow
- II. Meta-data (dbmaster)
- III. Travel-time grids
- IV. Automatic solutions
- V. Alerting module
- VI. "To Do" List

# I. Dataflow

- 3 new stations installed around Port au Prince, Haiti.
- Earthquakes near Port au Prince and also from further away show up on the 3 temporary seismic stations. For locating regional earthquakes, decide which regional stations to bring in – GSN stations.



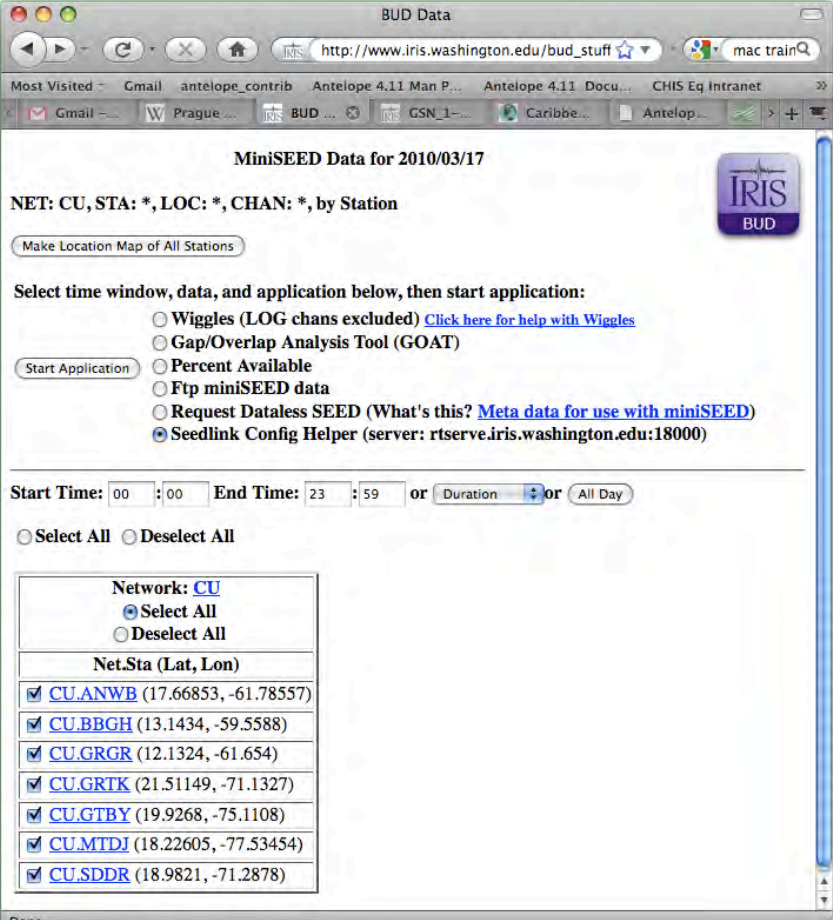


## II. Metadata (dbmaster)

- Existing dbmaster for 3 installed stations.  
Database: CN\_haiti

- Find metadata (dataless SEED) for Caribbean stations.

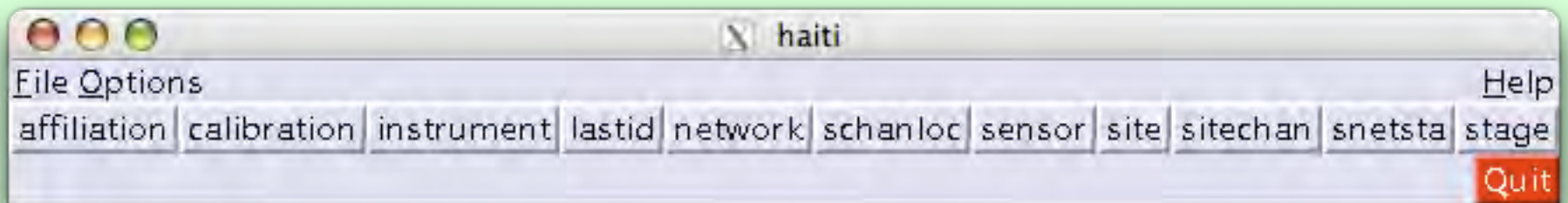
Request CU network data from IRIS BUD website and ftp requested file 'CU.dataless' to my computer



The screenshot shows a web browser window titled "BUD Data" with the URL "http://www.iris.washington.edu/bud\_stuff". The page displays "MiniSEED Data for 2010/03/17" and "NET: CU, STA: \*, LOC: \*, CHAN: \*, by Station". There is a "Make Location Map of All Stations" button. Below, it says "Select time window, data, and application below, then start application:". The "Start Application" section has radio buttons for: "Wiggles (LOG chans excluded) [Click here for help with Wiggles](#)", "Gap/Overlap Analysis Tool (GOAT)", "Percent Available", "Ftp miniSEED data", "Request Dataless SEED (What's this? [Meta data for use with miniSEED](#))", and "Seedlink Config Helper (server: rtserve.iris.washington.edu:18000)". The "Start Time" is set to 00:00 and "End Time" to 23:59, with a "Duration" dropdown set to "All Day". There are "Select All" and "Deselect All" buttons. A table shows the selected network "CU" and a list of stations with their coordinates, all of which are checked.

Net.Sta (Lat, Lon)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <a href="#">CU.ANWB</a> (17.66853, -61.78557)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <a href="#">CU.BBGH</a> (13.1434, -59.5588)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <a href="#">CU.GRGR</a> (12.1324, -61.654)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <a href="#">CU.GRTK</a> (21.51149, -71.1327)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <a href="#">CU.GTBY</a> (19.9268, -75.1108)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <a href="#">CU.MTDJ</a> (18.22605, -77.53454)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <a href="#">CU.SDDR</a> (18.9821, -71.2878)

- Convert dataless SEED to database.  
% seed2db -v CU.dataless haiti
- Merge databases.  
% dbmerge CN\_haiti haiti



sensor table → join → instrument table  
View → sort → sta, unique

The screenshot shows a window titled 'haiti View98' displaying a table of instrument data. The table has the following columns: sta, chan, time, inid, insname, band, digital, samprate, ncalper, and rsptype. The data is as follows:

sta	chan	time	inid	insname	band	digital	samprate	ncalper	rsptype
ANWB	BH1_00	2/10/2010 (041) 18:35:00.00000	1	Streckeisen STS-2 Standard-gain	b	d	40.0000000	20.000000	V
BBGH	BH1_00	2/10/2010 (041) 18:27:42.00000	4	Streckeisen STS-2 Standard-gain	b	d	40.0000000	20.000000	V
GRGR	BH1_00	2/10/2010 (041) 18:40:00.00000	4	Streckeisen STS-2 Standard-gain	b	d	40.0000000	20.000000	V
GRTK	BH1_00	2/09/2010 (040) 17:00:00.00000	4	Streckeisen STS-2 Standard-gain	b	d	40.0000000	20.000000	V
GTBY	BH1_00	2/10/2010 (041) 18:40:00.00000	4	Streckeisen STS-2 Standard-gain	b	d	40.0000000	20.000000	V
JAKH	HHE	2/16/2010 (047) 13:22:00.00000	490	120p TRD 100s/s, H, ncalper=1.00, ncalib=0.3315728	b	d	100.0000000	1.000000	V
LGNH	HHE	2/14/2010 (045) 18:20:00.00000	490	120p TRD 100s/s, H, ncalper=1.00, ncalib=0.3315728	b	d	100.0000000	1.000000	V
MTDJ	BH1_00	2/10/2010 (041) 18:40:00.00000	4	Streckeisen STS-2 Standard-gain	b	d	40.0000000	20.000000	V
PAPH	HHE	2/11/2010 (042) 21:40:00.00000	490	120p TRD 100s/s, H, ncalper=1.00, ncalib=0.3315728	b	d	100.0000000	1.000000	V
SDDR	BH1_00	2/10/2010 (041) 18:28:49.00000	4	Streckeisen STS-2 Standard-gain	b	d	40.0000000	20.000000	V

Instruments: STS-2, Trillium 50hz-120sec

### III. Travel time

Directory: rtsystem/haiti

\$ pfcf ttgrid .

Configure ttgrids for the

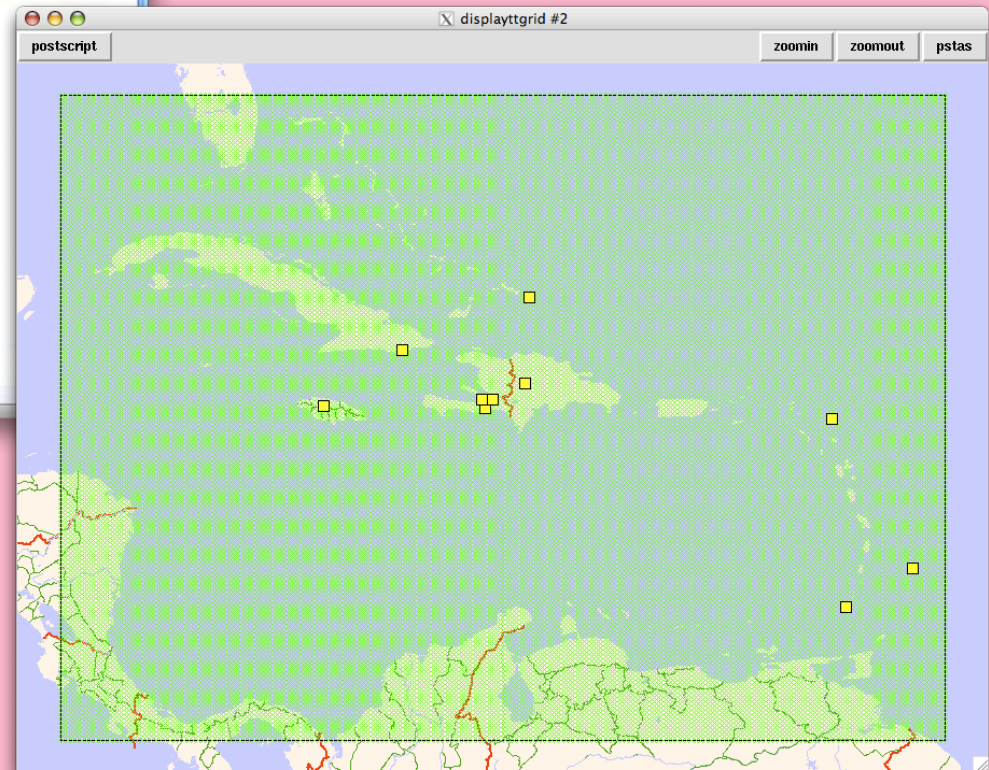
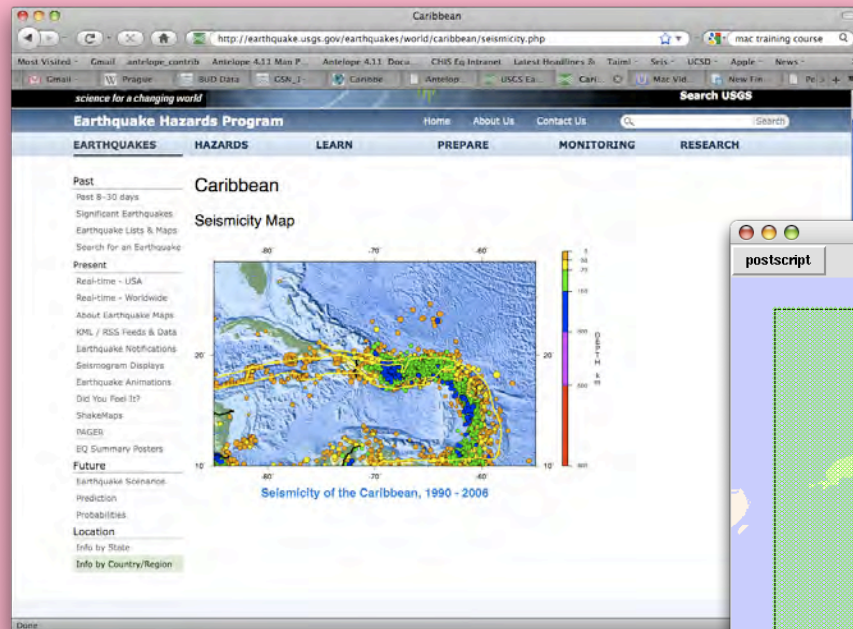
- haiti (Port au Prince)
- regional caribbean
- teleseismic grid

% ttgrid -pf ttgrid.pf ../.

```
rt@taimi:/taimi-0/users/rt/rtsystems/haiti/pf/ttgrid
# parameter file for ttgrid
grids &Arr{
  haiti &Arr{
    mode          edp      # defines an equal-distance projection regular 3-D mesh
    latr          18.6     # reference latitude (origin of grid)
    lonr          -72.2    # reference longitude (origin of grid)
    nx            121     # Number of X-axis distance grid nodes
    ny            91      # Number of Y-axis distance grid nodes
    xmin          -1.0    # Minimum value of X-axis distance grid in degrees
    xmax          1.0     # Maximum value of X-axis distance grid in degrees
    ymin          -0.7    # Minimum value of Y-axis distance grid in degrees
    ymax          0.7     # Maximum value of Y-axis distance grid in degrees
    strike        90.0    # Angle from north clockwise in degrees to the X-axis
    compute_P     yes     # yes = Compute P travel times
    compute_S     yes     # yes = Compute S travel times
    method        tttaup  # method for computing travel times
    model         iasp91  # model for computing travel times
    depths &Tbl{
      1.0
      2.0
      4.0
      6.0
      8.0
      10.0
      12.0
      14.0
      16.0
      18.0
      20.0
      22.0
      24.0
      26.0
      28.0
      30.0
    }
  }
  caribbean &Arr{
    mode          edp      # defines an equal-distance projection regular 3-D mesh
    latr          18.0     # reference latitude (origin of grid)
    lonr          -72.0    # reference longitude (origin of grid)
    nx            191     # Number of X-axis distance grid nodes
    ny            151     # Number of Y-axis distance grid nodes
    xmin          -13.0   # Minimum value of X-axis distance grid in degrees
    xmax          9.5     # Maximum value of X-axis distance grid in degrees
    ymin          -9.5    # Minimum value of Y-axis distance grid in degrees
    ymax          9.5     # Maximum value of Y-axis distance grid in degrees
    strike        90.0    # Angle from north clockwise in degrees to the X-axis
    compute_P     yes     # yes = Compute P travel times
    compute_S     yes     # yes = Compute S travel times
    method        tttaup  # method for computing travel times
    model         iasp91  # model for computing travel times
    depths &Tbl{
      1.0
      10.0
      20.0
      30.0
      50.0
      100.0
      150.0
      200.0
      250.0
      300.0
    }
  }
}
```

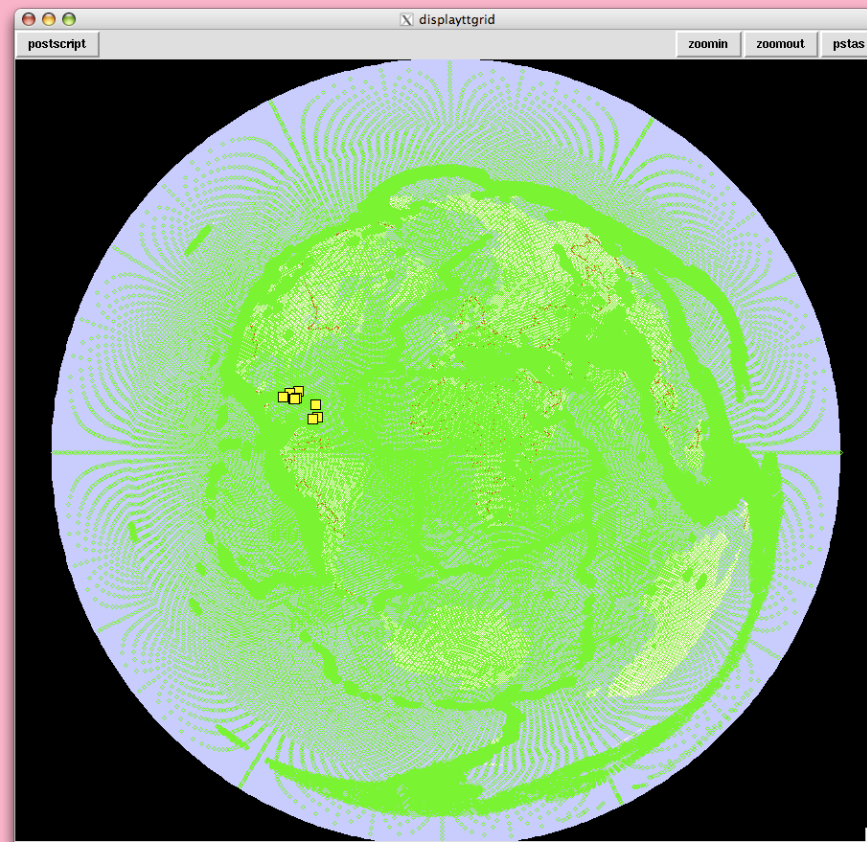


# regional “caribbean” grid





# teleseismic “tele\_uni” grid







## V. Alerting module

In rtextec add orb\_quake\_alarm:

```
orb_quake_alarm orb_quake_alarm -S state/orb_quake_alarm  
-d db/quakes -V $ORB
```

Configure orb\_quake\_alarm.pf to

- Send msg to cell phones.
- Send email notice to distribution list.

when desired conditions are met.

## VI. “To Do” List

- Change orb2db to cdorb2db
- Remove “haiti” grid, use regional “caribbean” and “tele-uni” instead.
- Add Mwp to orbevproc.
- Collect bulletins

# V. Tutorial

*(with Danny Harvey)*

Set up a new directory “tune” in which the automatic locations will be tuned (**make this into a script**), include a local db descriptor file.

- `mkdir tune`
- `cp -r dbmaster/haiti.* tune/.`
- `cp db/haiti.wfdisc tune/.`
- `cp -r pf/ttgrid/* .`
- `cd tune`
- `ln -s ../dbmaster/response .`
- `ln -s ../db/2010 .`

1. Run dbdetect on db and examine output in dbpick

```
% dbpick haiti
```

```
> sc .*:[BH]HZ.*
```

Try out several different filters, such as:

1 Hz HP

5 Hz HP

0.3-10 BP

1-5 BP

0.8-3           # For teleseisms

And one lower LP for detecting very large events.

[put these in .dbpickrc, show example here.](#)

Pick the filter that emphasizes the local/regional P arrivals on several (10-ish) events. Omit teleseisms from this exercise, at this time.

Edit dbdetect.pf to duplicate these filters, assign each filter its own iphase (e.g. l, t)

Edit dbgrassoc.pf and ttgrid/ttgrid.pf to have the same iphase and grids as orbassoc.pf

Rerun ttgrid, if necessary.



Now run dbdetect and after this, examine wf picks in dbpick.

```
% dbdetect -v -tstart 2010081:00:00 -twin 86400 -onlypicks haiti  
haiti
```

```
% dbpick haiti
```

```
> y
```

```
> sd on # show detections
```

```
> sw off # show waveforms off
```

```
> swd # show only all traces with detections
```

2. Fit all wf traces to window: put cursor over vertical wf plot scroll bar, right click, select fit.

3. Fit all time to window (both axis): put cursor over wfs and on keyboard select

4. Find an area with “too many” picks and zoom in on it (1-3 min window)

```
> sw on
```

In this example the station data had an excess of data spikes and will need to be removed from the rtprocessing stream.

```
> quit
```

Remove bad station by adding bad station into reject table in dbdetect.pf

Rerun dbdetect on db

```
dbdetect -v -tstart 2010081:00:00 -twin 86400 -onlypicks haiti haiti
```

```
Dbgrassoc .....
```

If you get events, the look at results in dbevents.

Goto event map, place cursor over largest event, press keyboard "I", repeatedly the event to zoom in. Show waveforms to see how good the arrivals are.