Outline

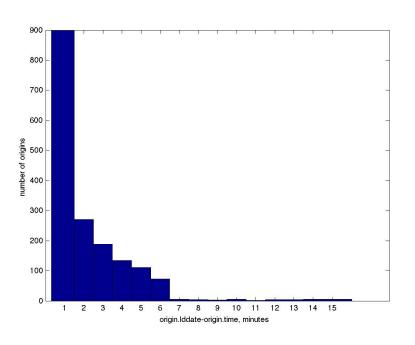
- 1. Automatic detections
- 2. Analyst review
- 3. Catalog compilations

Automatic earthquake detections with Antelope - Positives

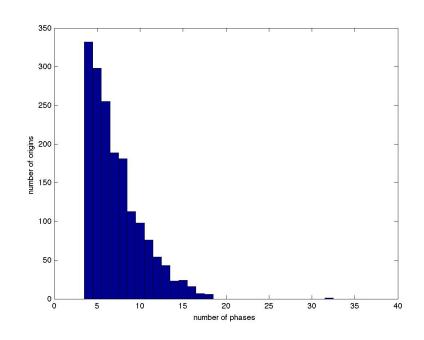
- 1. Ability to associate on multiple grids, including teleseismic
- 2. Overlapping events are handled mostly well
- 3. Aftershock sequences are handled satisfactory
- 4. Ability to relocate after the grid solution

1st automatic origin

37% within 1 min 61% within 2 min 74% within 3 min 83% within 4 min

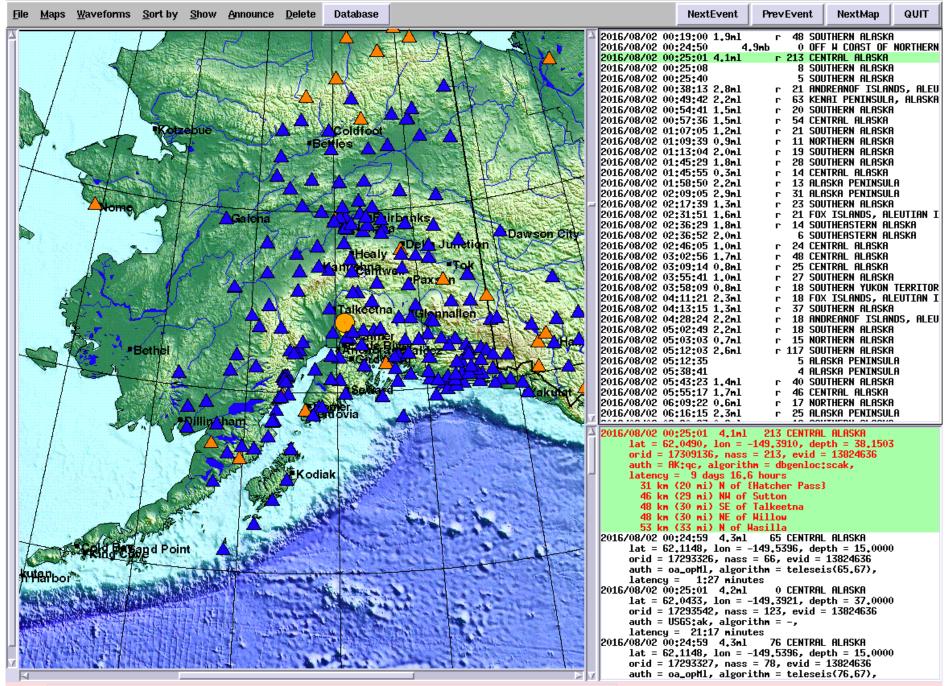


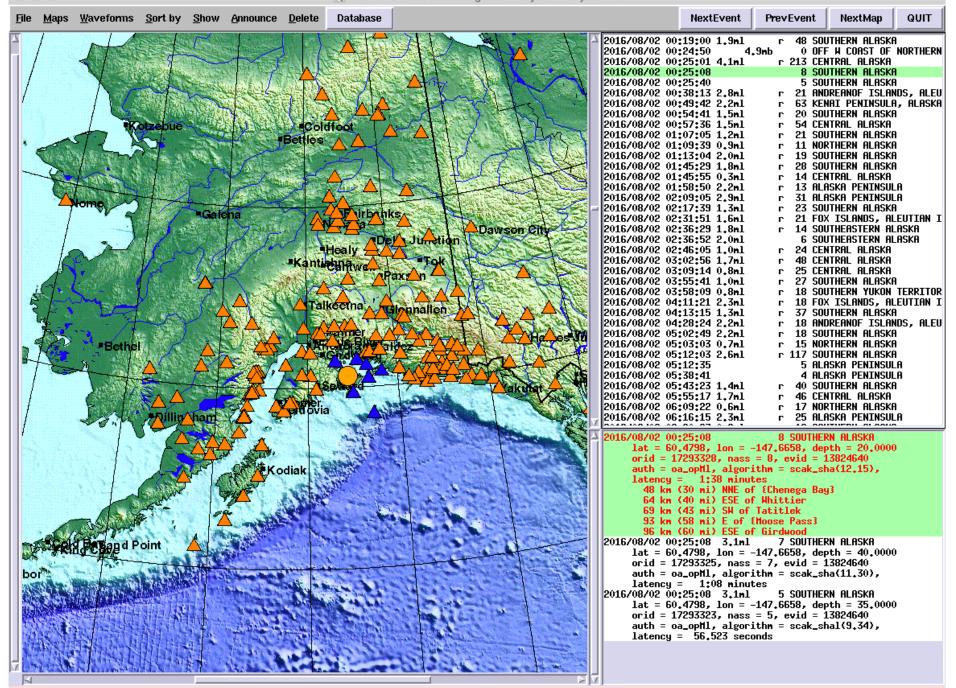


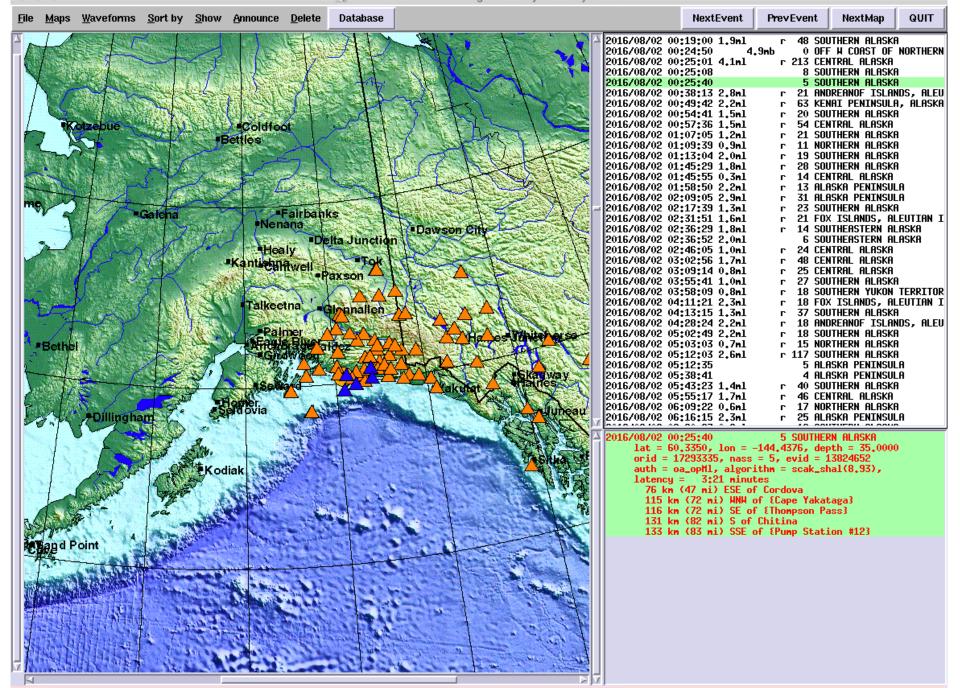


Automatic detections - issues

- 1. Orbassoc occasionally produces duplicate events when imported solutions are available
- Orbassoc splits large events when those propagate across different grids or even within a single grid – a balance between orbassoc parameters tuned to produce minimal amount of mis-associations and bogus events
- 3. Delays in magnitude calculations

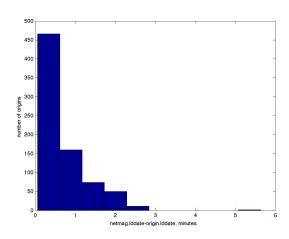


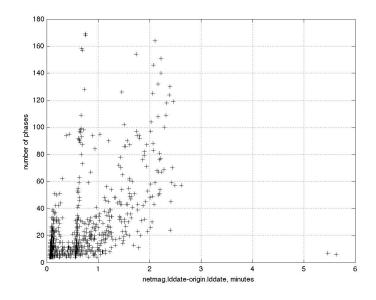


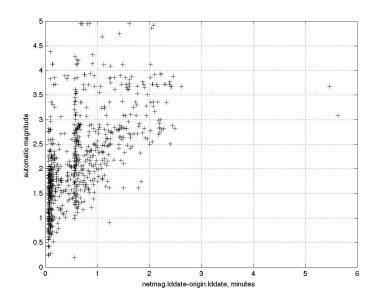


1st automatic MI

47% within 0.5 min 77% within 1 min 94% within 2 min







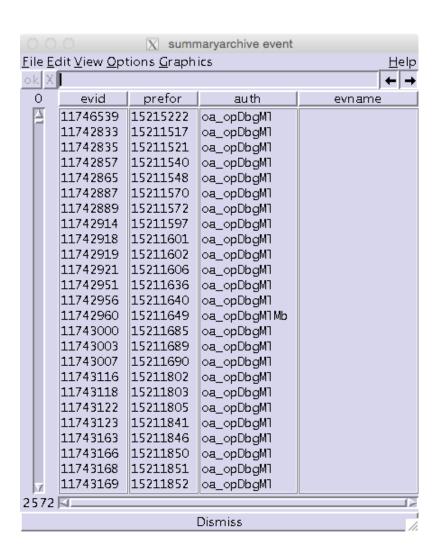
Analyst review

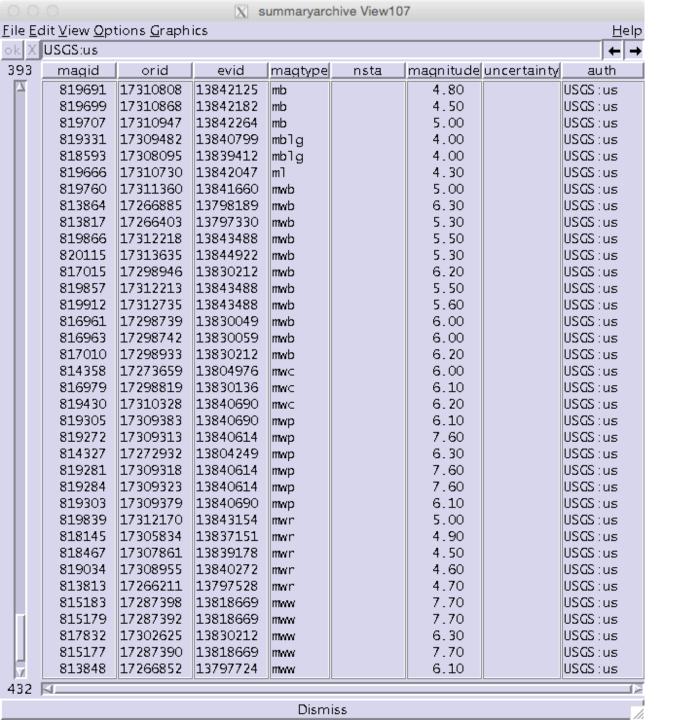
- 1. Define some standards:
 - regional velocity models
 - minimum magnitude/number of phases
 - maximum location errors/RMS
 - quality of picks (all picks vs all "Clear" picks)
- Define data flow and distribute work load (e.g., working on real time database vs local copy, daily data volumes and other)
- 3. ??

Catalog compilations

- 1. Event names/ids, important for submissions into ComCat, for event-specific webpages; it is non-trivial to maintain the same evid across different processing stages (automatic, analyst review, seismologist QC, final catalog)
- 2. Dealing with different magnitude types
- 3. Merging solutions from **different sources** into a single database

evname vs evid – Pros? Cons?





Navigating multitude of magnitude values: Important for event distributions to the public, stakeholders, researchers