# Earthquake Monitoring in Artificial Intelligence Era

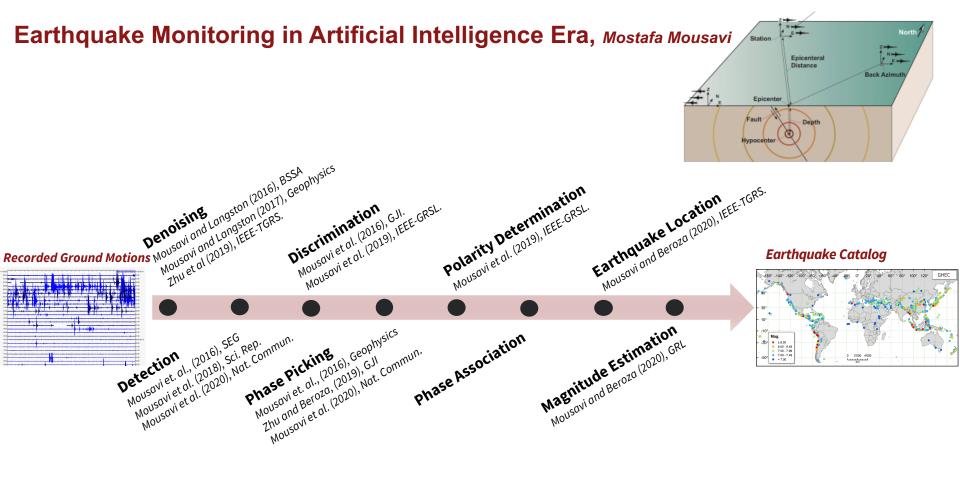
s.  ${\rm mostafa\ mousavi^1}$  and seyed mostafa  ${\rm mousavi^2}$ 

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#### Abstract

Diverse algorithms have been developed for efficient earthquake signal processing and characterization. These algorithms are becoming increasingly important as seismologists strive to extract as much insight as possible from exponentially increasing volumes of continuous seismic data. Deep neural networks have been shown to be promising tools for this. We have developed a number of deep learning tools for more efficient processing and characterizing of earthquake signals. In my presentation, I demonstrate the performance of some of these tools applied to seismic data. AI-based techniques have the potential to improve our monitoring ability and as a result understanding of earthquake processes and hazards.

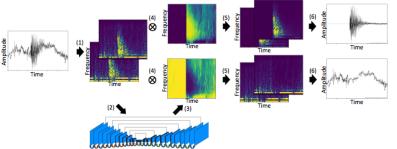


### **Dnoising** (DeepDenoiser)

**Detection** (CRED)

Mousavi, Zhu, Sheng & Beroza, (2018),

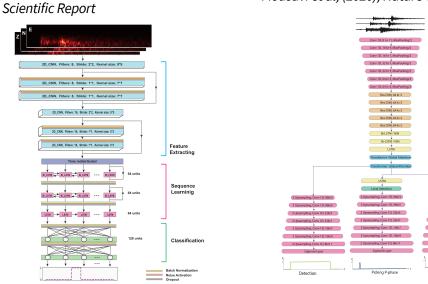
Zhu, Mousavi, & Beroza, (2018), IEEE-TGRS.



**Detection & Picking** (EQTransformer)

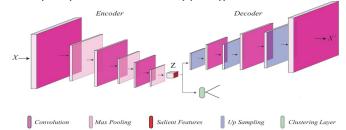
Picking S-phase

Mousavi et al, (2020), Nature Communication



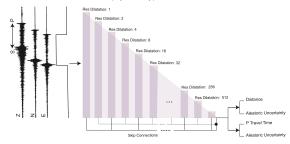
#### **Event Discrimination & Polarity Determination**

Mousavi, Zhu, Ellsworth & Beroza, (2019), IEEE-GRSL.



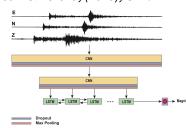
## **Single-Station Location**

Mousavi & Beroza, (2020), IEEE-TGRS.



## **Magnitude Estimation** (MagNet)

Mousavi & Beroza, (2019), GRL.

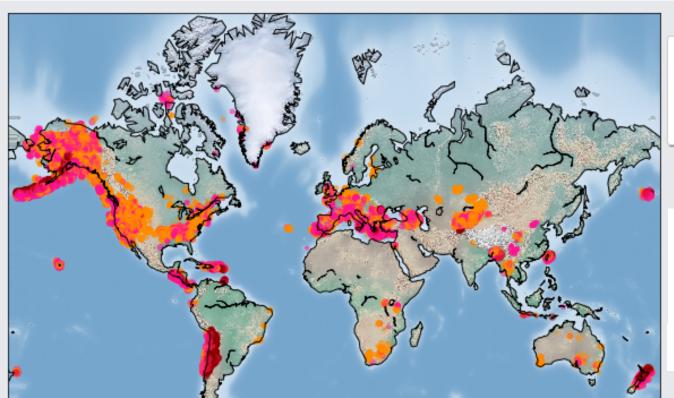


**Stanford** Geophysics

# **STanford EArthquake Dataset** (STEAD)

Mousavi et al, (2019), IEEE-Access.

1.3 M Labeled Waveform. 450 k Earthquakes. 19,000 Hours of Data. 2613 Stations.



#### Depth

- Depth <= 10 km</p>
- 10 < Depth <= 50 km</p>
- 50 < Depth <= 100 km</p>
- 100 < Depth</li>



smousavi05