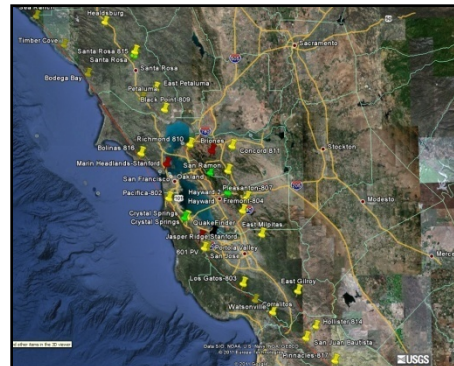
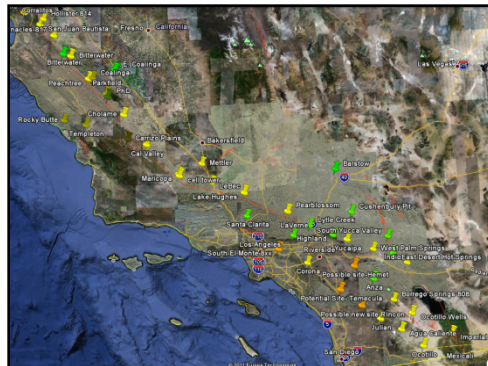




QuakeFinder: 2011

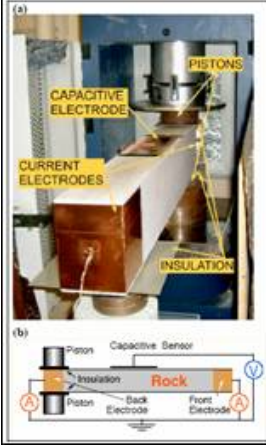
Multiple Electromagnetic Pre-Earthquake Indicators



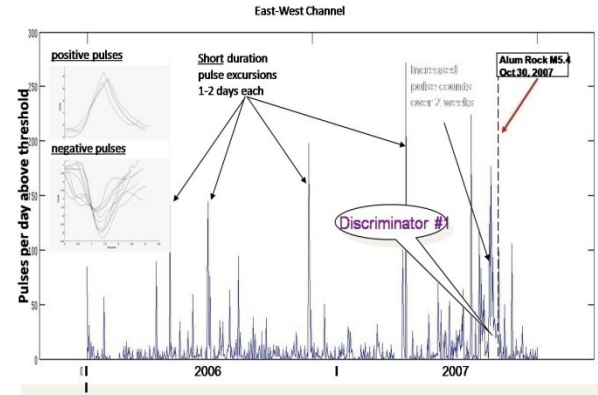
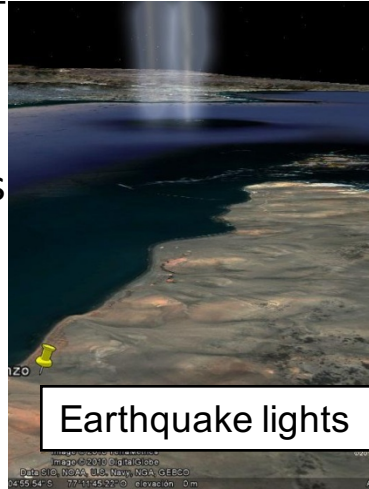
Tom Bleier
tbleier@quakefinder.com
(650) 473-9870

Reasonable Hypothesis to Explain EM Signals?

Data



Small Currents
IR
Air Conduct.

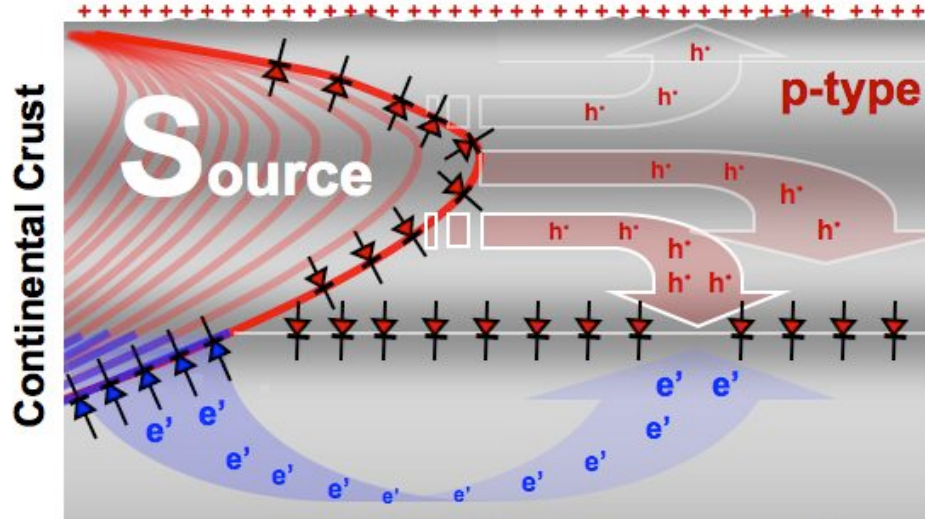


ULF Magnetic Pulses

Instrumentation

Air Conductivity Sensor

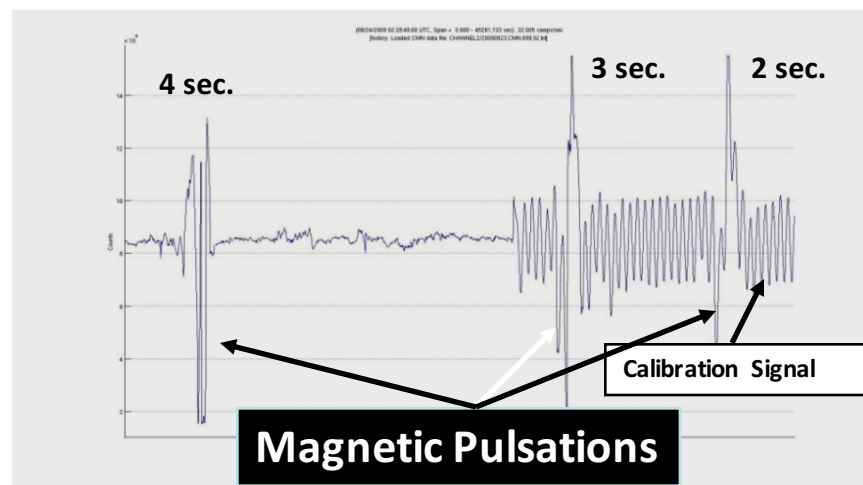
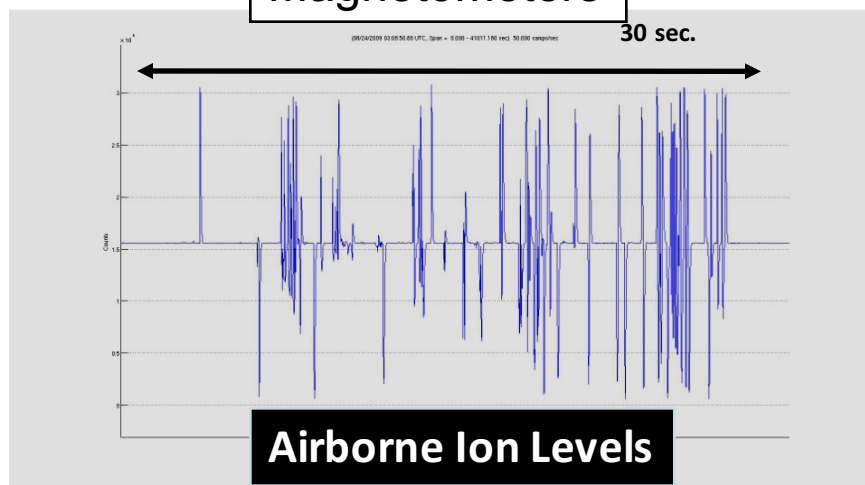
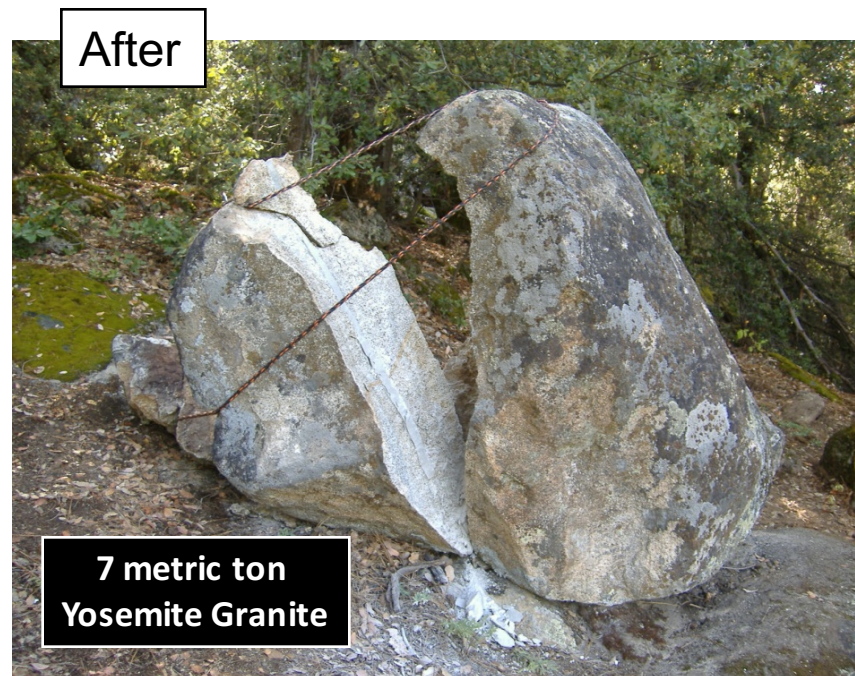
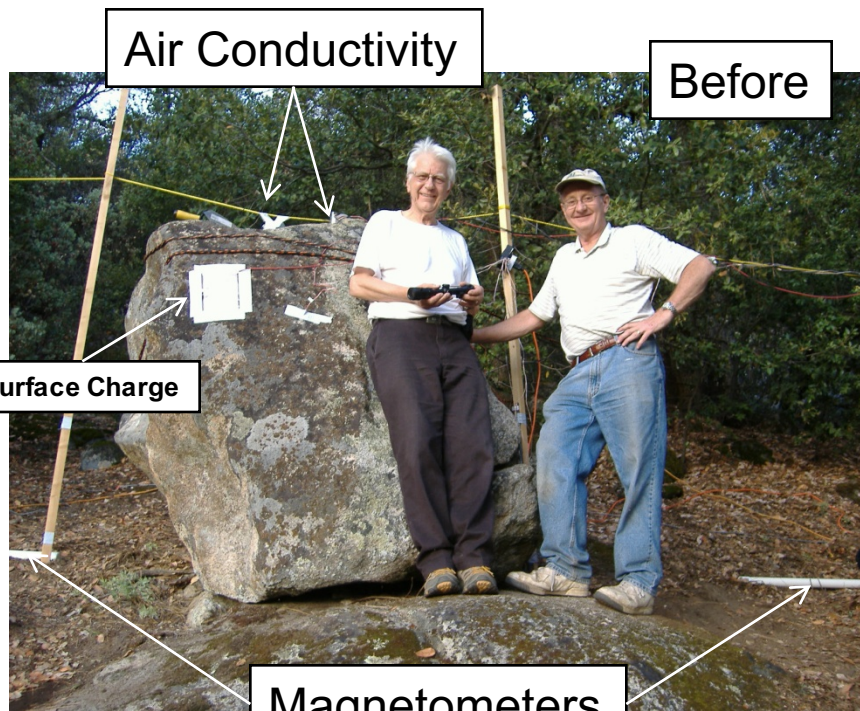
ULF magnetometers



Defect Electron Migration
P-Hole Carriers

Hypothesis

Evidence used to support or reject these hypotheses

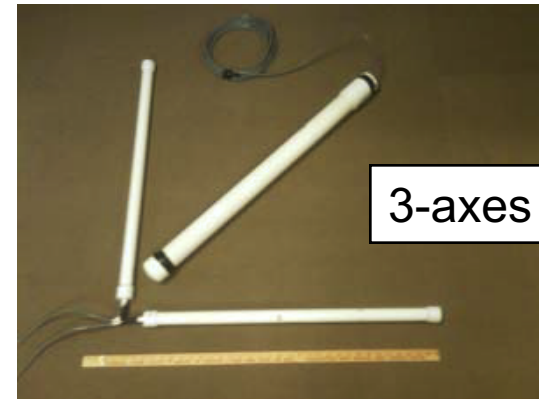


QF Magnetometer Instrument Description

QF-2010 Magnetometer Instrument Specifications 3/8/11

Magnetometers: (3)

Type: Search Coil-Induction Magnetometers
 Length: 76.2 cm (30 In.)
 Width: 3.8 cm (1.5 In.)
 Weight: 0.927 kg. (2lb. 0.7 oz)
 Frequency Range: 0.01 to 12 Hz (low pass filter @12 Hz)
 Sensitivity @1Hz: 1.0 Volt per nT
 Noise Level: **0.1pT per root Hz @1 Hz; 0.02pT per root Hz@10Hz**
 Sampling Rate: **50 sps**
 Analog Filters: 100db for 60 Hz suppression
 Output range: +/- 40 V (differential coupled)



Air Conductivity Sensors: (2) 1 positive ions; 1 negative ions

Type: "Gerdien Tube", with a fan which draws air at a calibrated rate
 Unit is enclosed in a static-shielded, PVC tube with cover for rain
 Air Ion Counter -10°C to 50°C, Wind Speeds < 15 km/hr (9mph)
 Range/Resolution: 1 million (ions per cc per sec)/500 ions/cc/sec
 Accuracy: +/- 25% of reading
 Noise: 10 ions/cc (2 second averaging)



Communications:

Raven XE Cell Modem

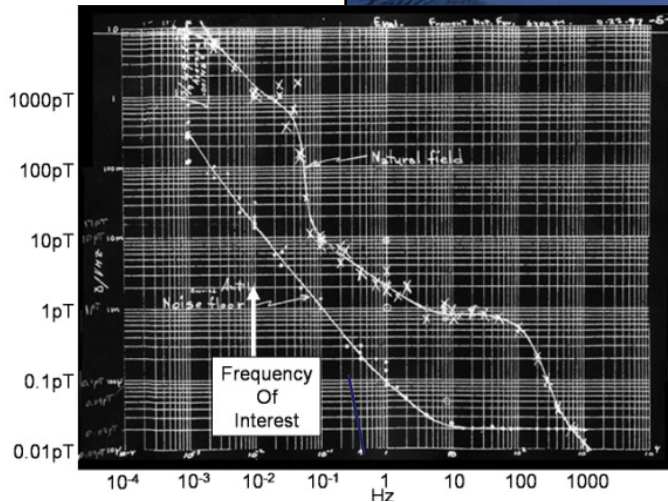
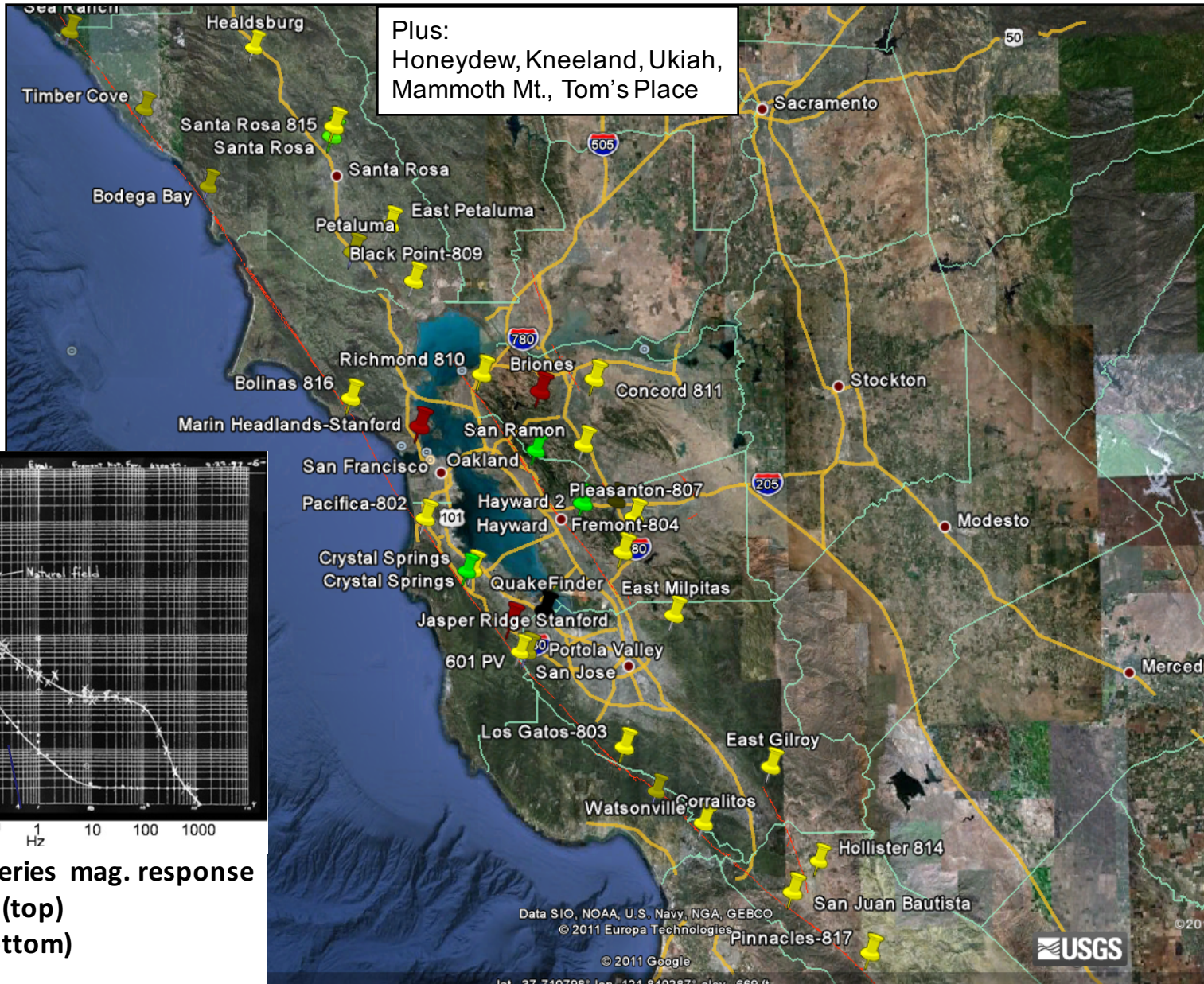
Heartbeat: 1 per 15 sec.: Data File 30 MB per day per site (1+ MB per Hr.)

What data are used?

- **What is the spatial and temporal extent of the data?**
 - Instruments approx every 30 km along major faults
 - 45 upgraded sites, 21 old sites (RMS data w/ local raw storage)
- **How often are there gaps in the data?**
 - None, if working (Model 100 & 300 replaced with 600, 700, 800)
- **What uncertainties exist in the data?**
 - Pulses verified with 2 separate sites/different designs, 100m apart
 - Spatial: Beyond 30km
 - Spectral: Sample rates 32 and 50 sps (low pass filter @13 Hz)
- **Are there authoritative data sources, openly available?**
 - 600, 700, 800 sites use science quality magnetometers
 - Calibrated magnetometers on all, Daily calibration signals @ midnight/noon
 - Calibrated ion detectors on 800 series only
 - All site data plotted on web each day www.quakefinder.com
 - RMS, some raw, 13 spectrograms, pulse counts, azimuth clusters, inter-site coherence, geophone, humidity, inside and outside temps.





Northern California Magnetometer Networks Spatial Extent

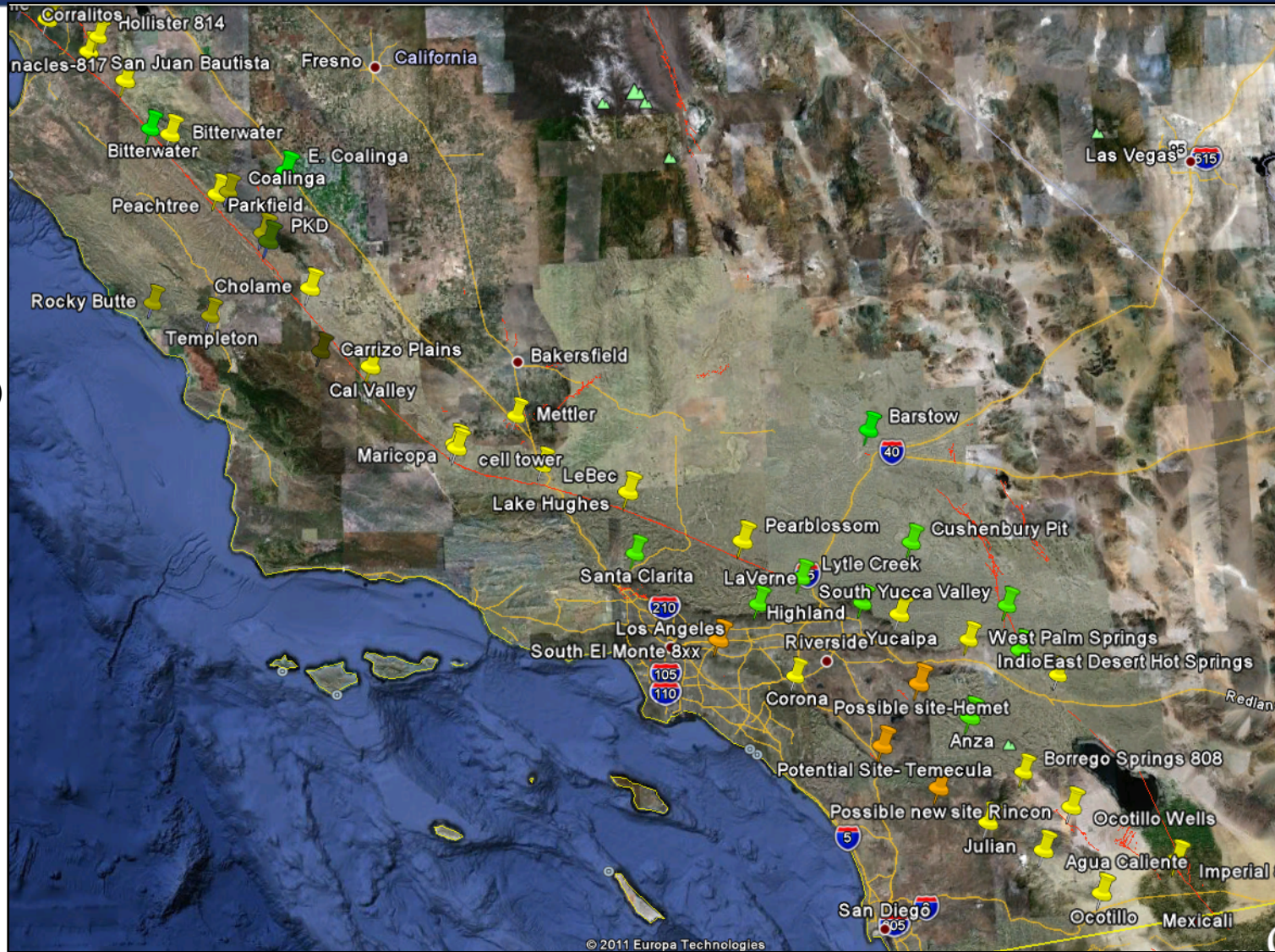
- QuakeFinder (QF) new 600, 700, 800 series (sends daily raw data)
- QF 100 series (old) (sends daily RMS data)
- Stanford/USGS Sites (sends daily raw data)
- QF Data Center Palo Alto, CA



600, 700, 800 Series mag. response
Ambient signal (top)
Noise floor, (bottom)

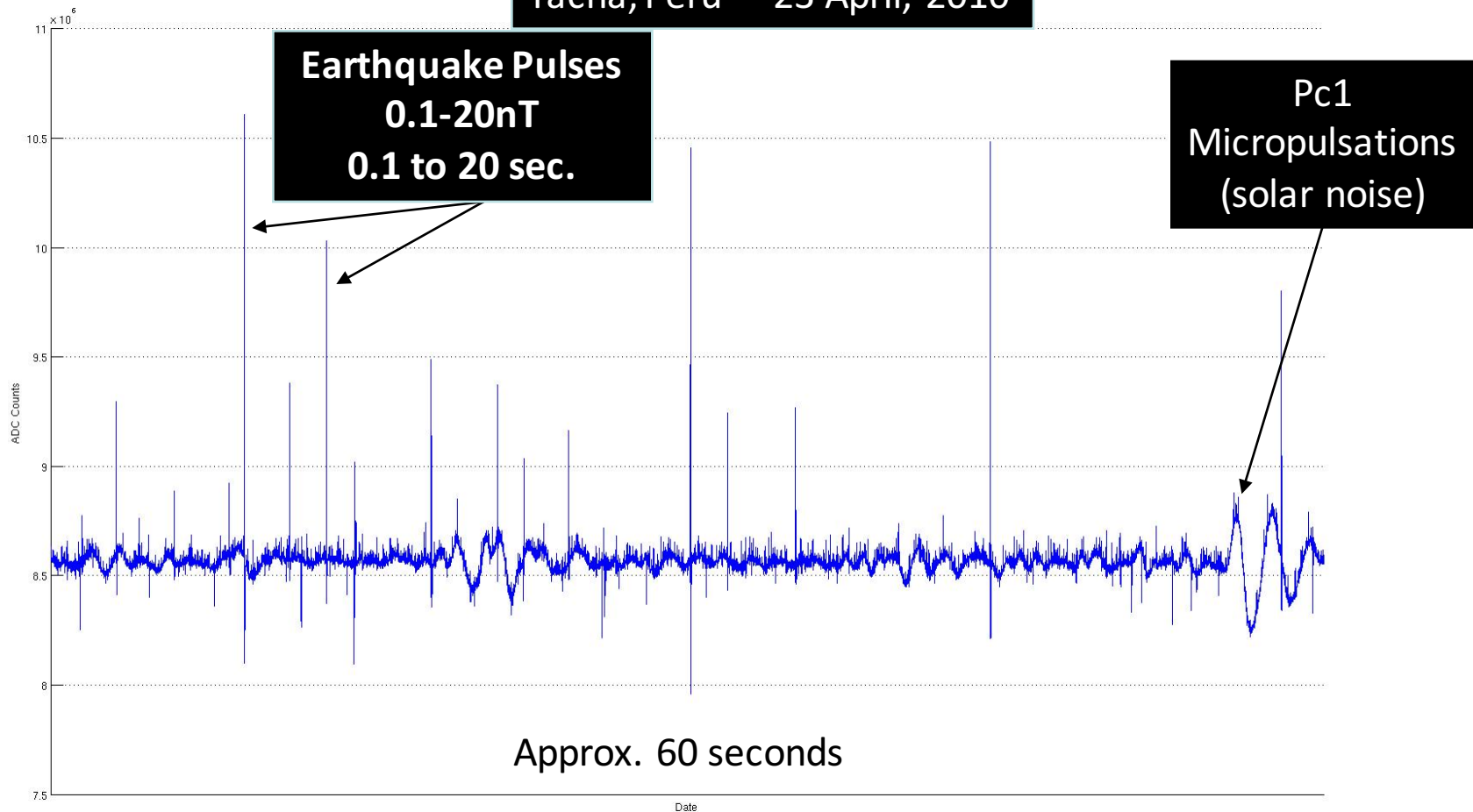
Central/Southern California Magnetometer Networks

-  QuakeFinder (QF) new 600, 700, 800 series (sends daily raw data)
-  QF 100 series (old) (sends daily RMS data)
-  QF Future sites
-  Berkeley site (Parkfield)

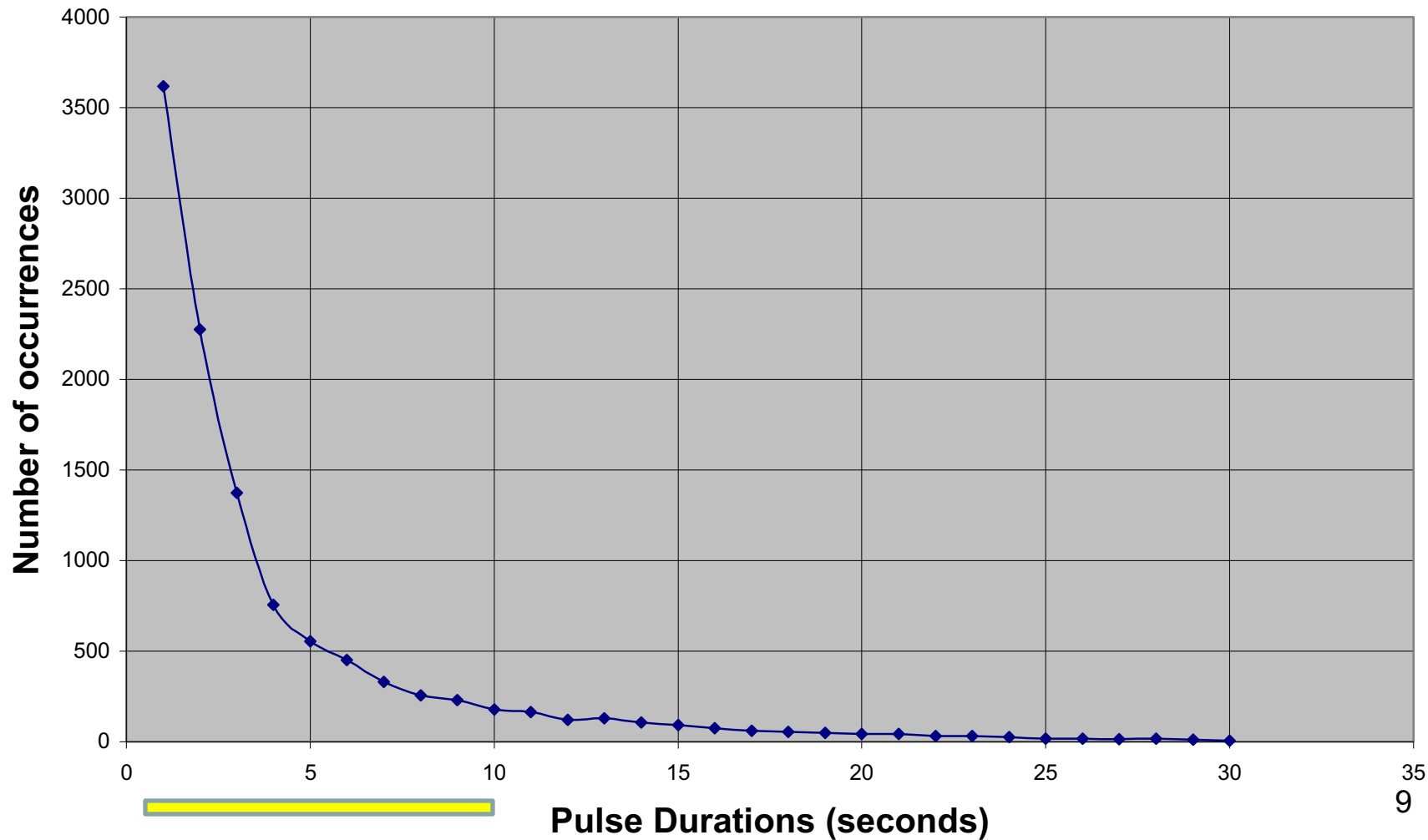


“Uni-polar Magnetic Pulses”

Tacna, Peru 23 April, 2010

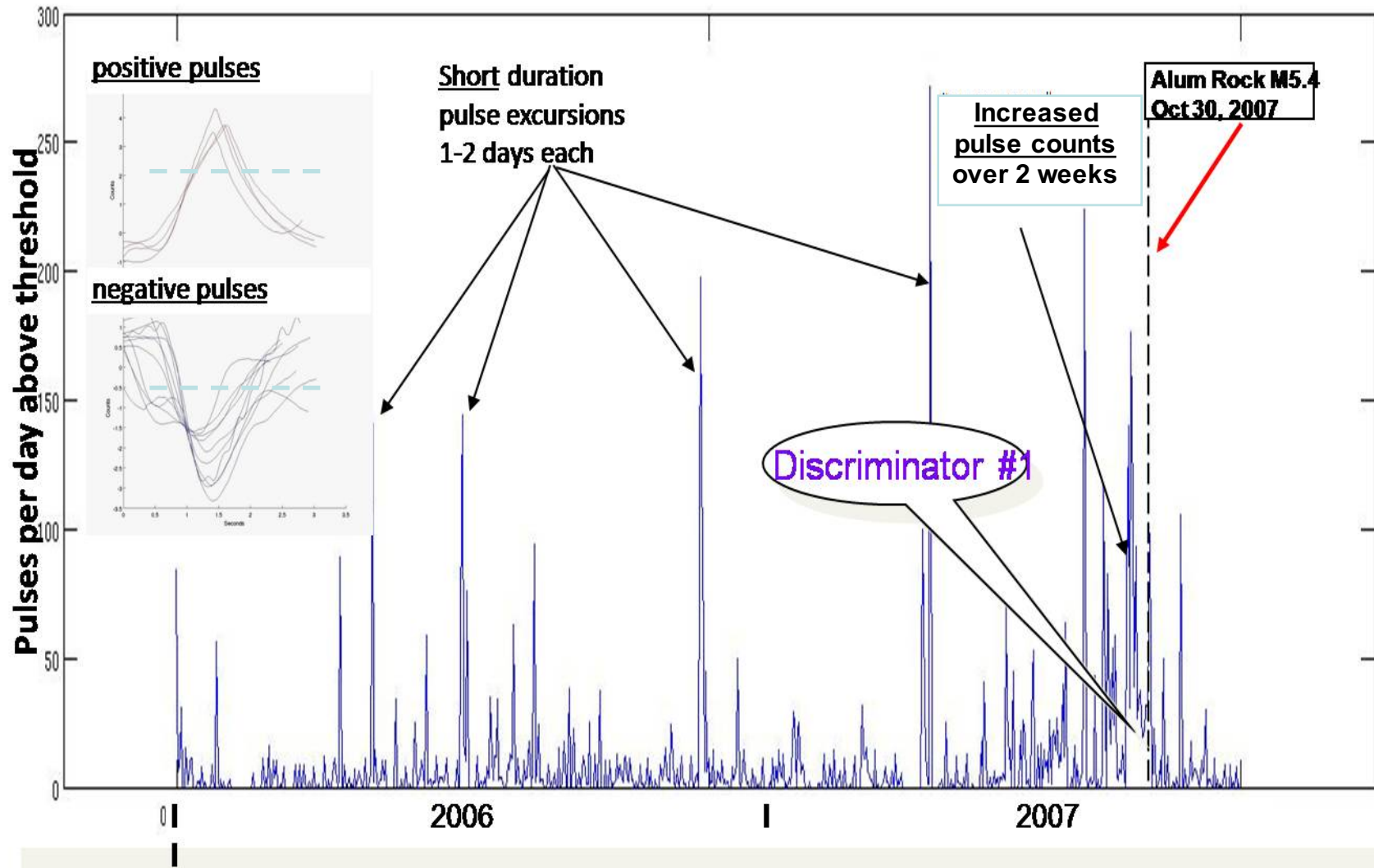


Distribution of Pulse Durations



Ultra Low Frequency (ULF) Magnetic Pulses (Alum Rock, CA)

East-West Channel

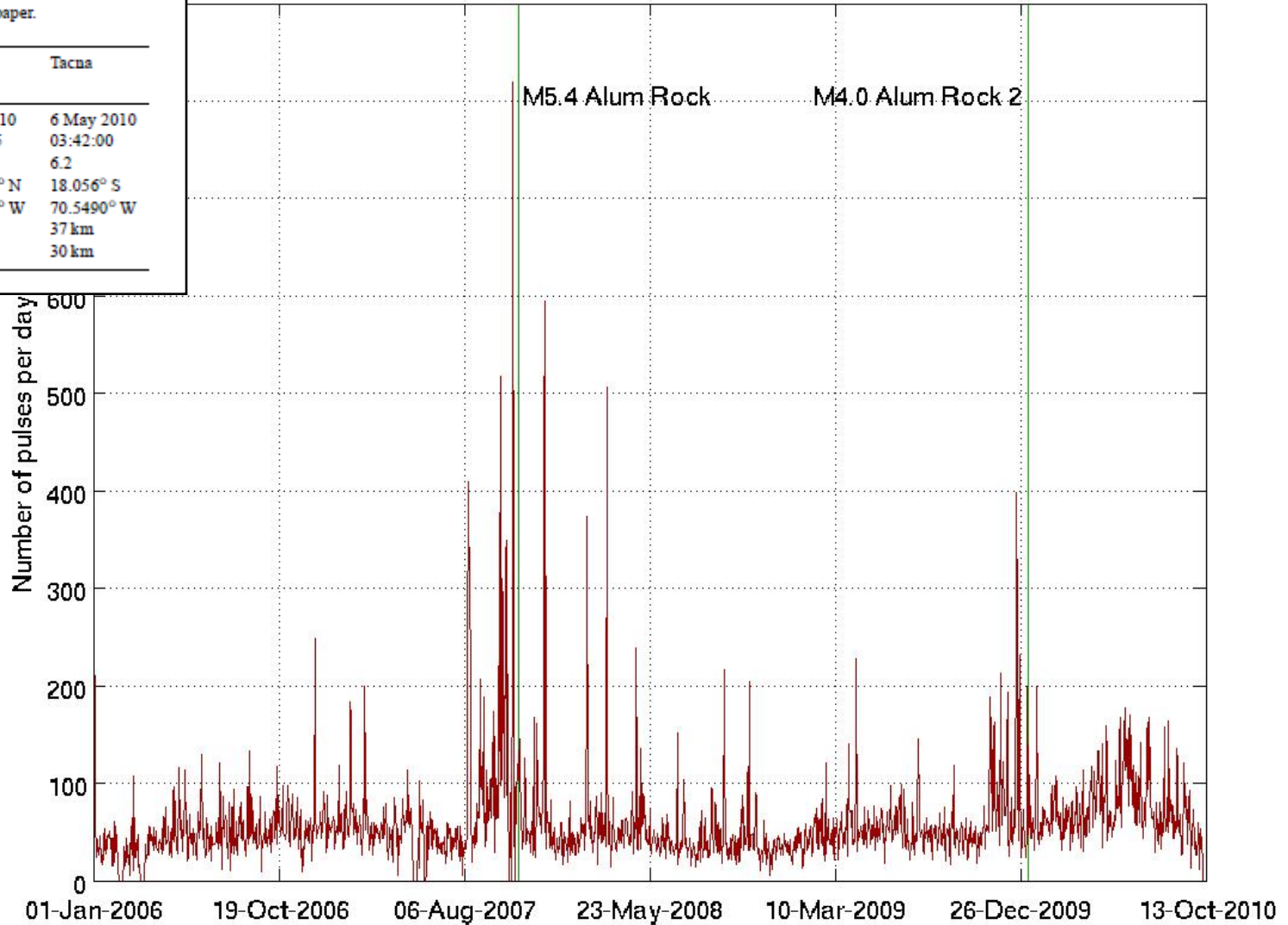


Second quake near Alum Rock

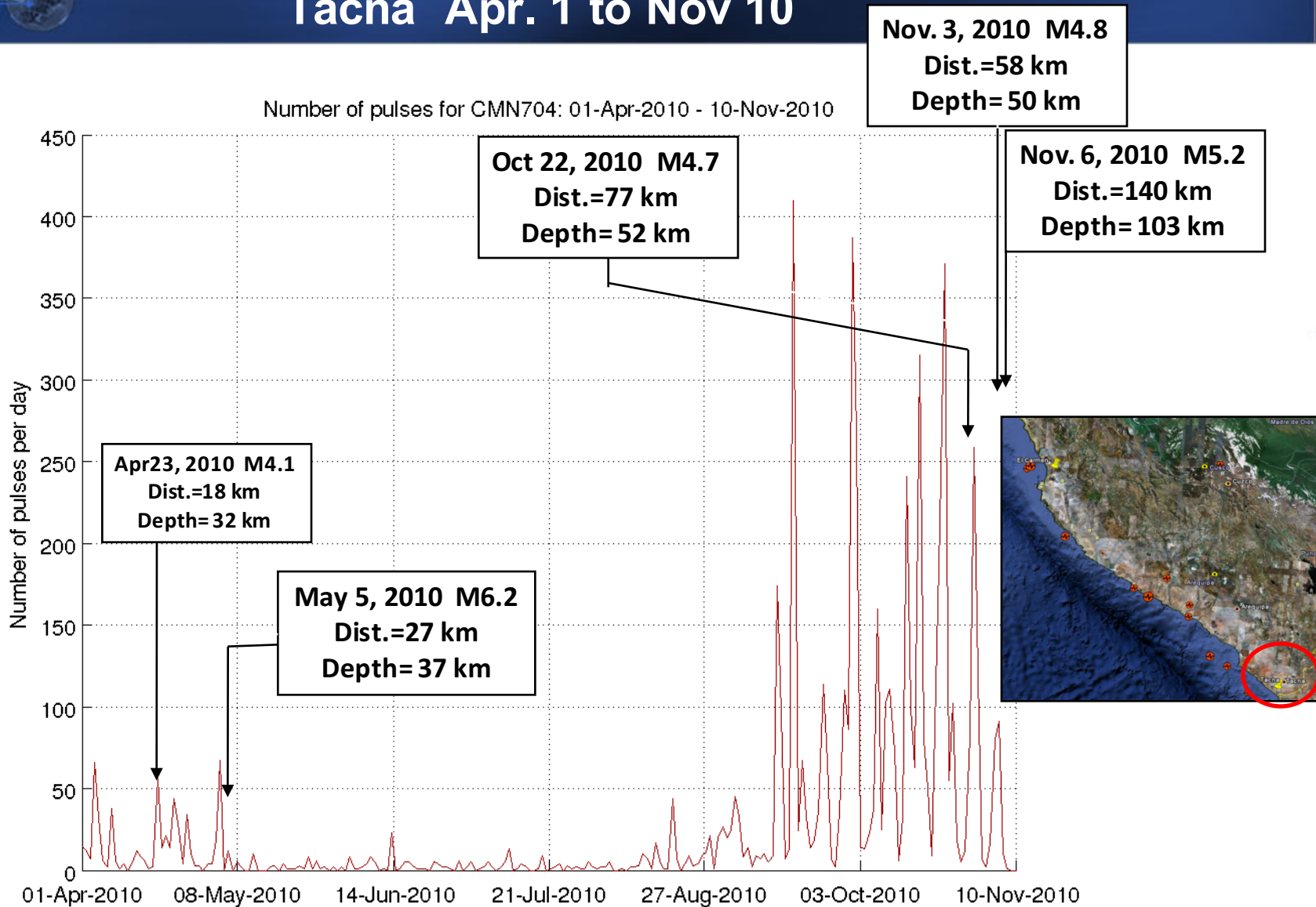
CMN609 Channel2 Detector exp5: Number of Pulses for 01-Jan-2006 - 13-Oct-2010

Table 5. Earthquakes discussed in this paper.

	Alum Rock 1	Alum Rock 2	Tacna
Date	31 Oct 2007	7 Jan 2010	6 May 2010
UTC	03:04:54	18:09:35	03:42:00
Mag	5.4	4.02	6.2
Lat	37.432° N	37.4765° N	18.056° S
Lon	121.776° W	121.797° W	70.5490° W
Dpth	9.2 km	8.98 km	37 km
Dist	2 km	6.93 km	30 km



Pulse and Quake Activity: Tacna Apr. 1 to Nov 10



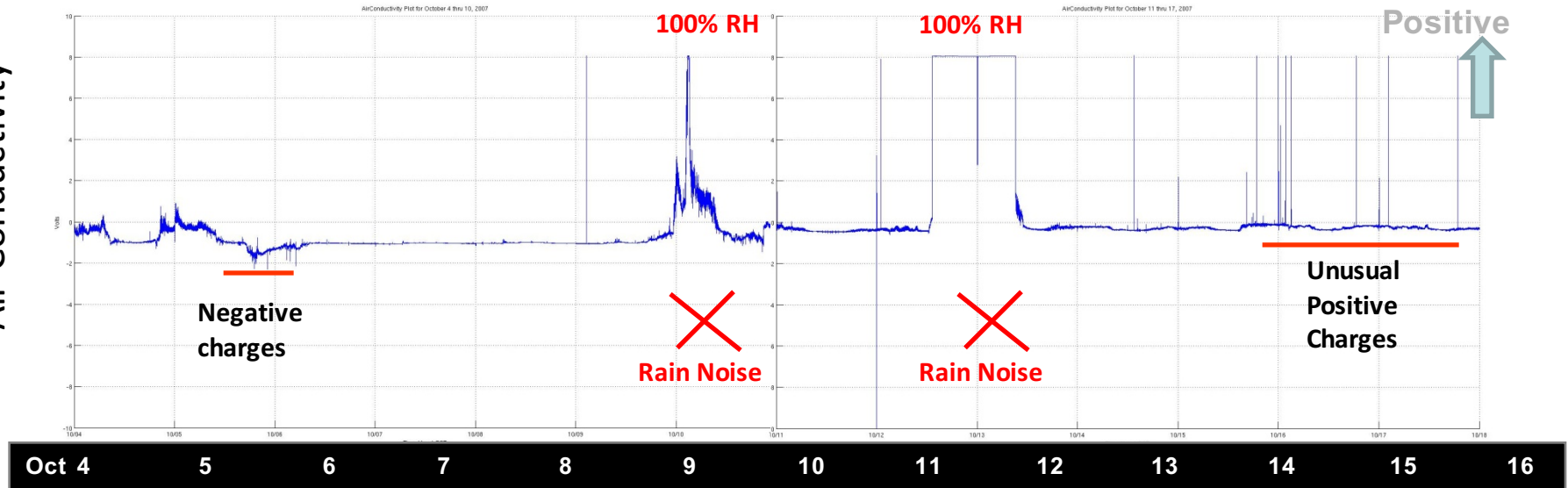
Air Conductivity at Alum Rock

Air Conductivity

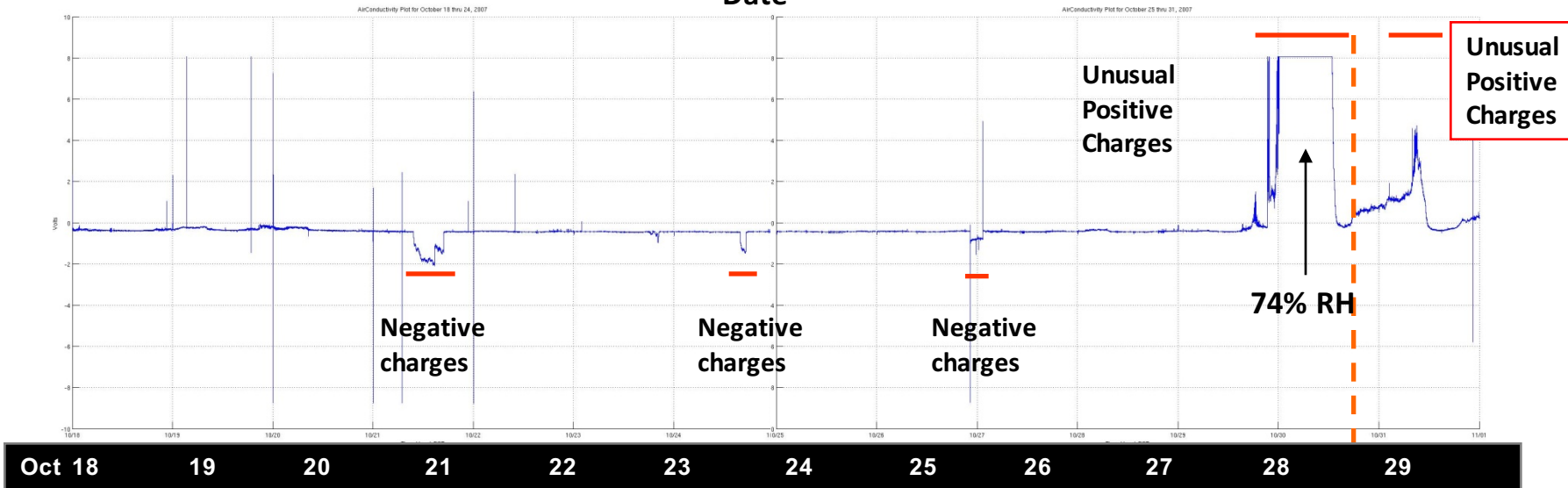
13.5 mm rain:
100% RH

26.2 mm rain
100% RH

Positive



Date



Date

M5.4
20:04

14

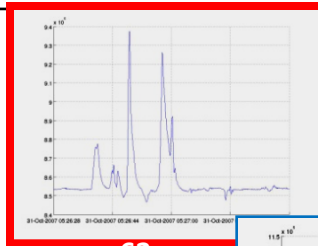
How is “noise” treated in the analysis process?

Noise source:

Example

Suppression

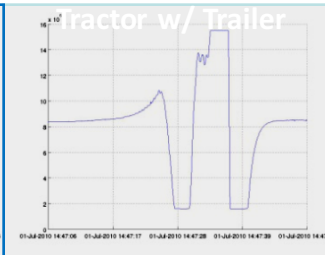
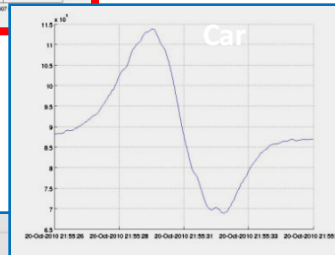
- **Quake Signal**



Uni-Polar

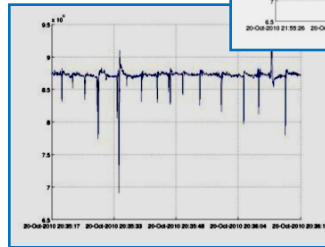
N/A

- **Vehicles**



Pattern (bi-polar)*

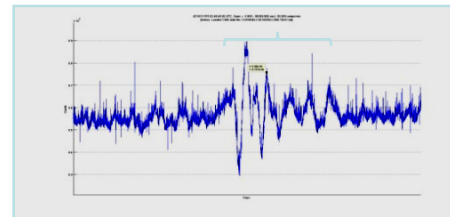
- **Lightning**



Pattern (fast rise)*
Weather Reports

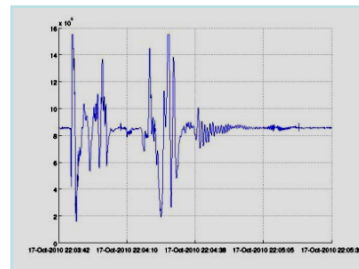
- **Pc1 and Pc3 (solar)**

Pc1 and Pc3 are solar-generated noise



High Pass Filter

- **Man-made**



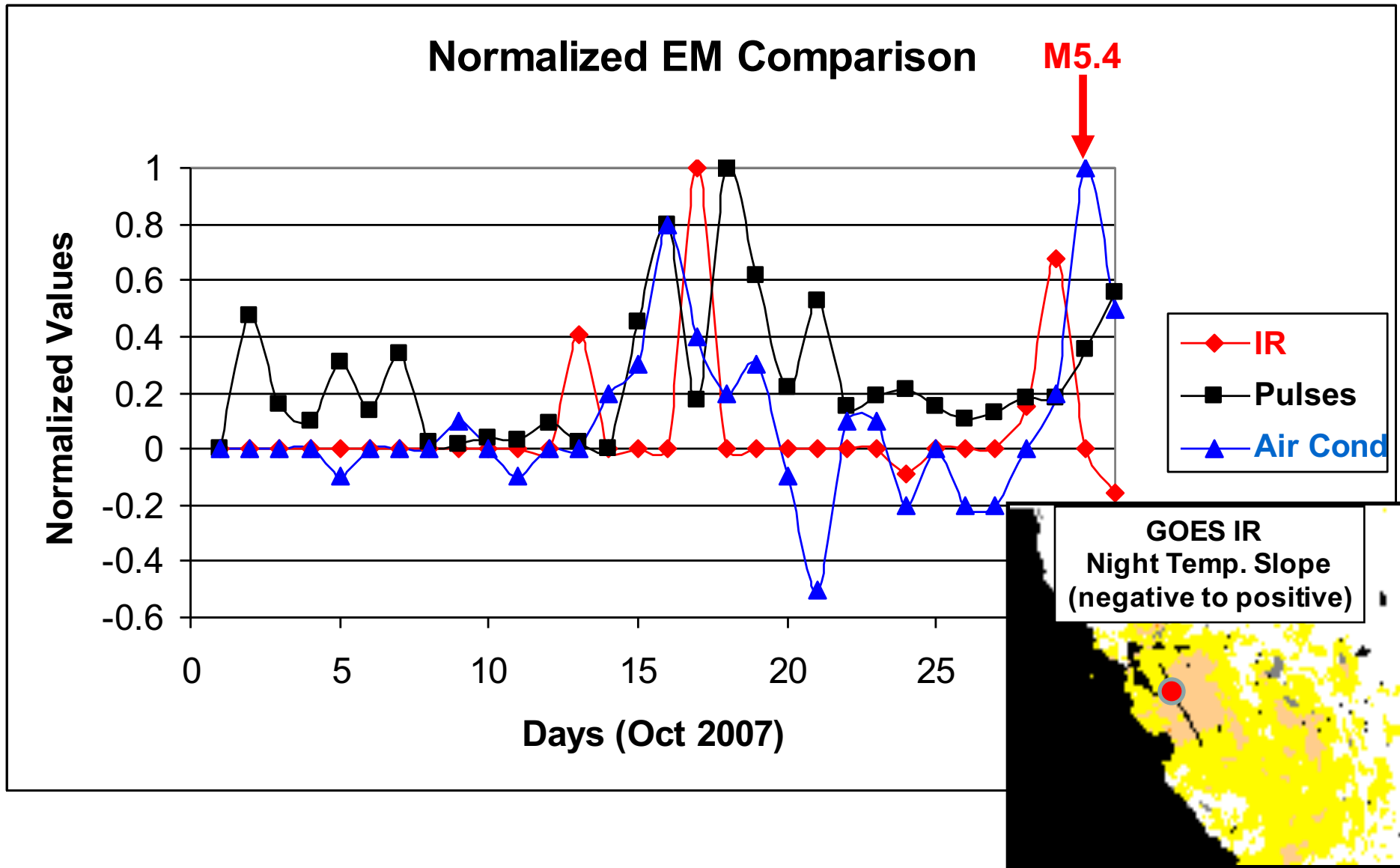
Multiple Wave Classifier*

* Under development

- **Is the model under development or ready for retrospective or prospective testing?**
 - “Patterns” rather than “Model”
 - Searching for of quake signature –based on lab experiments
 - Modeling noise (“false” signals) e.g. lightning
- **Retrospective testing:** 6 quakes with positive results
 - Quake must be >M5 and within 20 km of instrument site (Size?)
- **Prospective Testing:** 1 quake (not really) Tacna, Peru
 - End of 2011 starting semi-automated testing—always reviewed
 - Need more sites; adding 50 new sites in 2011 *****
 - Stellar Solutions-funded
 - Soliciting NASA and DHS to speed network expansion
- **Are these “Models” automated such that they could be submitted for independent evaluation?**
 - Not ready yet; Still collecting examples and refining algorithms

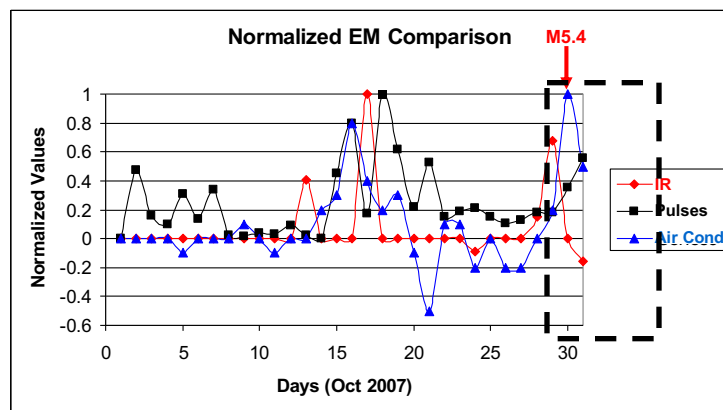
Corroborating evidence within a forecast?

3 independent, correlating indicators with Alum Rock quake



- **Failures (retrospective): 1 Parkfield?**
 - Effects of high conductivity? (Unsworth report re Parkfield)
 - There were pulses, but very short, and appeared in Hollister too
- **False Alarm/False Positive (prospective): 1**
 - Dec. 2011 Sent alert to PUCP in Peru (document alert)
 - Actual: Cluster of small quakes in zone, 1 distant quake

- **Proposed (being tested)**
 - **Time:** Within 7 day window (tbd)
 - **Location:** Within 20 km radius of a site (tbd)
 - **Magnitude:** Within $X \pm 1$ on Richter Scale, e.g. M5.5 to M7.5 (tbd: pulse counts, magnitude, sites)
 - **Depth:** NAC (Not a Clue)--honestly
 - **Probability:** Start low and work up with successes



- **Get More Examples (More data)**
 - California: Upgrade 20, add 10 = ~70 sites
 - International: Add 20 (4 in each of 5 countries) =24
- **California needs around 200 sites total**
 - Cover major faults
 - Need calibrated instruments with daily raw data
- **Add GOES IR processing** (Multiple Indicators)
 - Collaborate with other IR and TEC researchers
 - Keep looking for new signals in the lab experiments
- **Refine Algorithms**
 - Pulses, Air Conductivity, Azimuth clustering, multiple sites
 - Characterize and eliminate noise

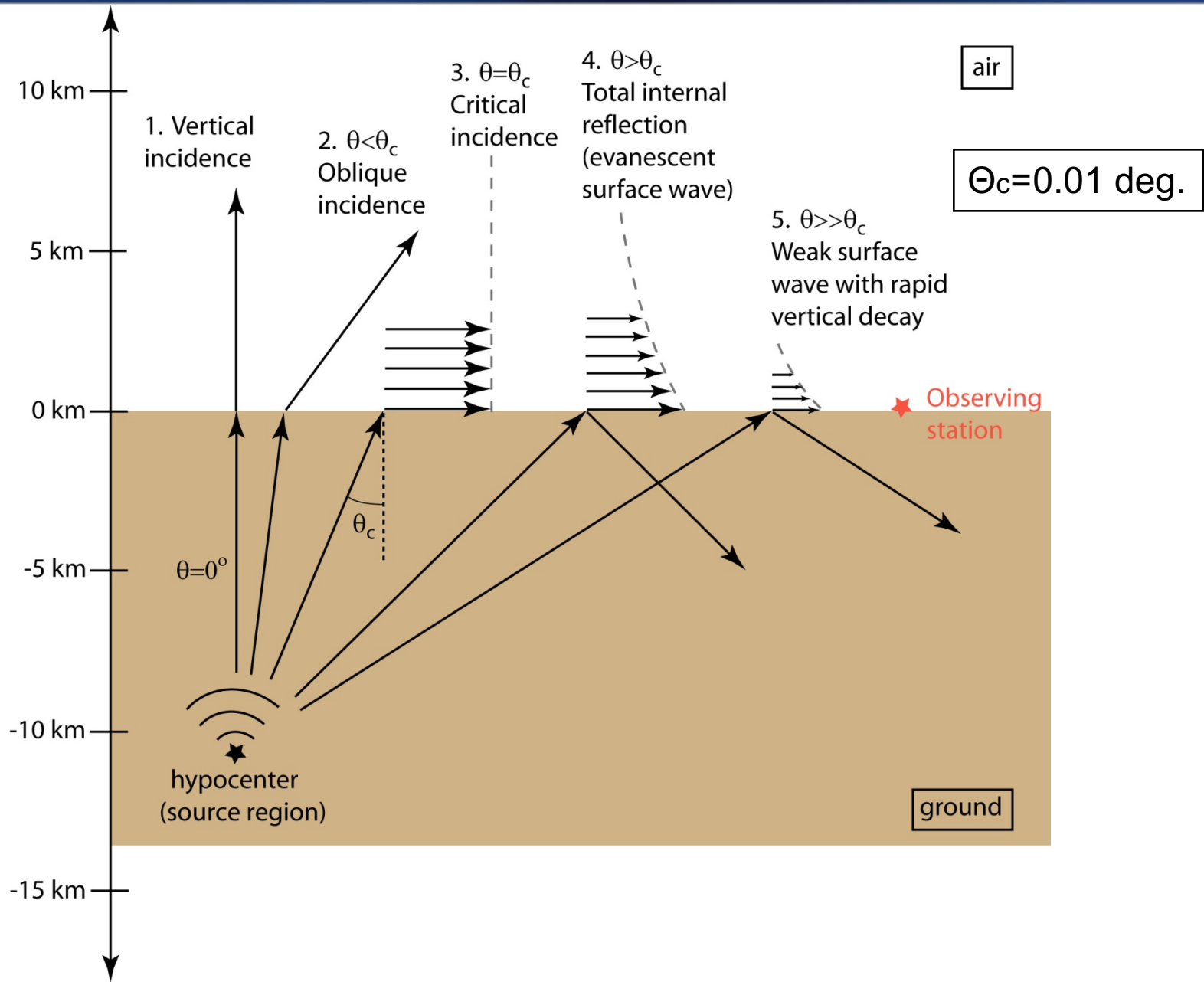


Next steps for improving our Understanding of the Physical Hypotheses

- **Follow lab experiments → look same indicators in field**
 - Pulses, air cond., IR (spectrum?), Radar reflection changes
- **Investigate signal propagation distance/direction**
 - Azimuth clustering
 - Look at multiple sites
 - Noise: Identify and remove BART pulses that happen at the same time in different stations
- **Consider quick deployment of temporary instruments**
 - After initial pattern detected (1-2 week lead time)
 - Placed near area where pulses detected (more complete network)
- **Look for New Correlations?**
 - Episodic tremors/"Slow" Earthquakes?
 - Earthquake Lights, Animal Behavior, Other??

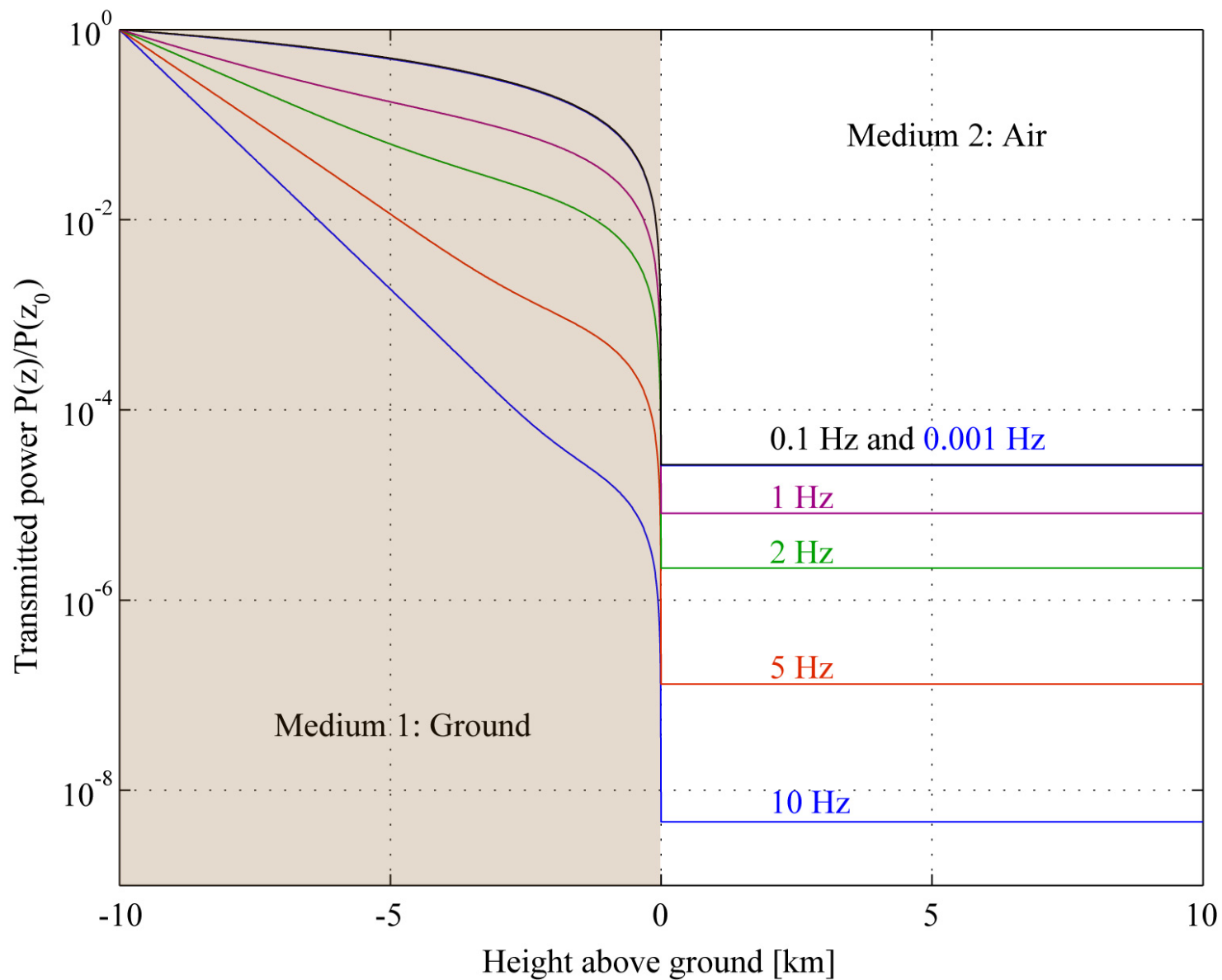
Thank You

Signal Refraction





Attenuation by Frequency (ELF-VLF) for Below Ground to Air





Attenuation by Frequency (ELF-VLF) for Ground to Satellite Propagation

