



Barometric Pressure Measurements and Corrections for Low[®] Frequency Seismology

IRIS Seismic Instrumentation Technology Symposium

Nov 10, 2009

Palm Springs, CA

Joseph M. Steim

QUANTERRA

QUANTERRA

®

US 4866442

Japan 2787445

EPO 0293780

Germany P3883081.7-08

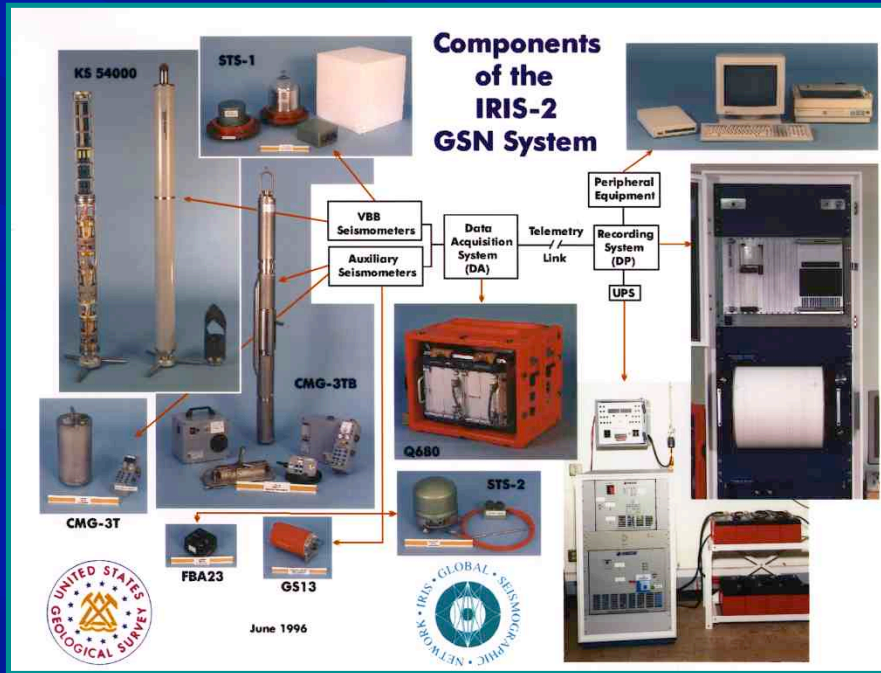
France 0,293,780

UK 0 293 780

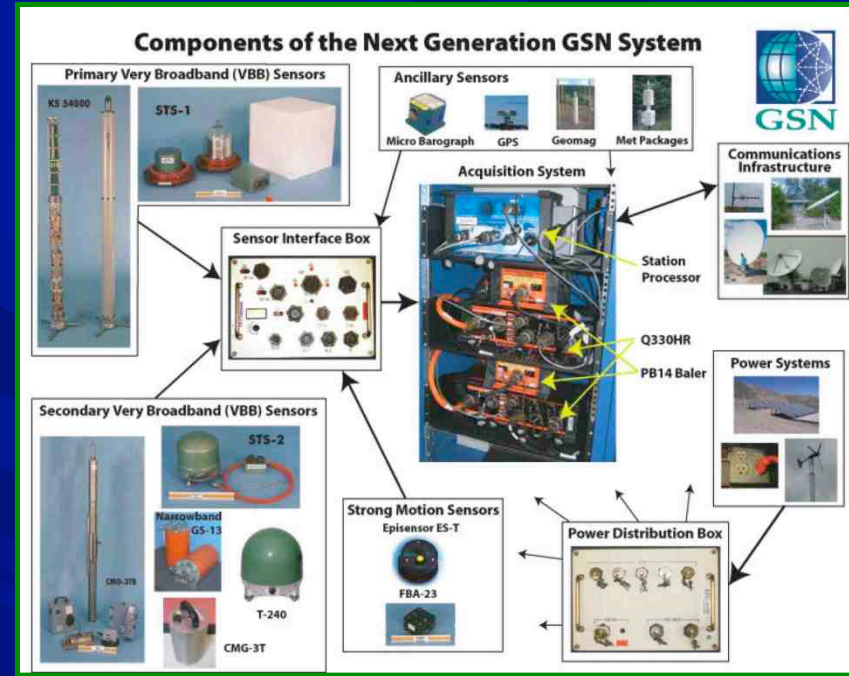
Singapore P9790690

Jun 15, 1987

1990



2009



Q330HR The IRIS-GSN data system

25+ year R&D effort in VBB instrumentation

Performance: Noise, Dynamic Range, Bandwidth
Data Completeness [...“continuous” digital data stream...]
Time Accuracy
Operational Longevity and Reliability
Minimum Power to enable science-driven siting
Survivability, Physical Size, and Robustness
Environmental Ingress protection
Consistency
Communications, Monitoring, Control, and Calibration
Cost

VBB Technology Objective:

Acquire and record as faithfully as possible in a single continuous digital data stream the teleseismic spectrum encompassing ~ 5 decades in frequency and ~ 140 dB dynamic range. Do this for years in challenging environments with minimal maintenance and cost to enable wide usage.

VBB technology is a powerful instrumentation technique,
but what's the target?

Faithful measurement of minimum ambient seismic noise, and large
signals over a wide frequency range.

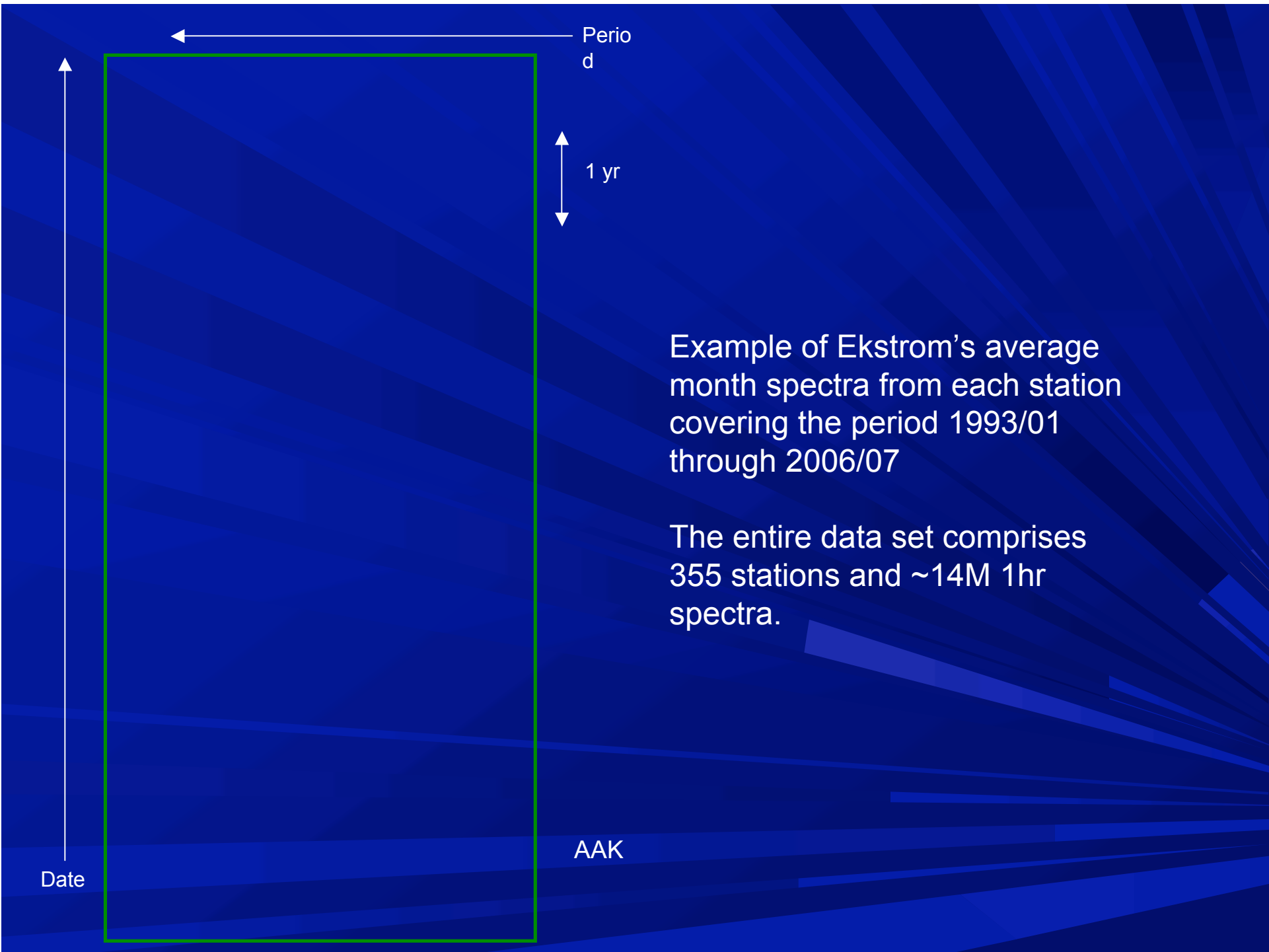
Is the goal achieved in present instrument networks, and what can
be done to improve data quality?

Noise & Networks

2-weeks in the life of the GSN
2006-05-17 - 2006/05/31

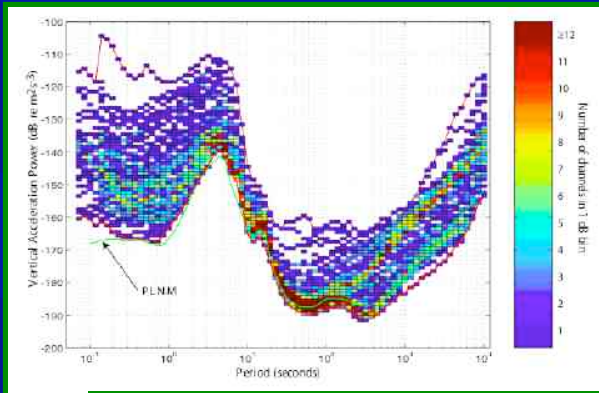
HRV #2 in the GSN?

...hmmm



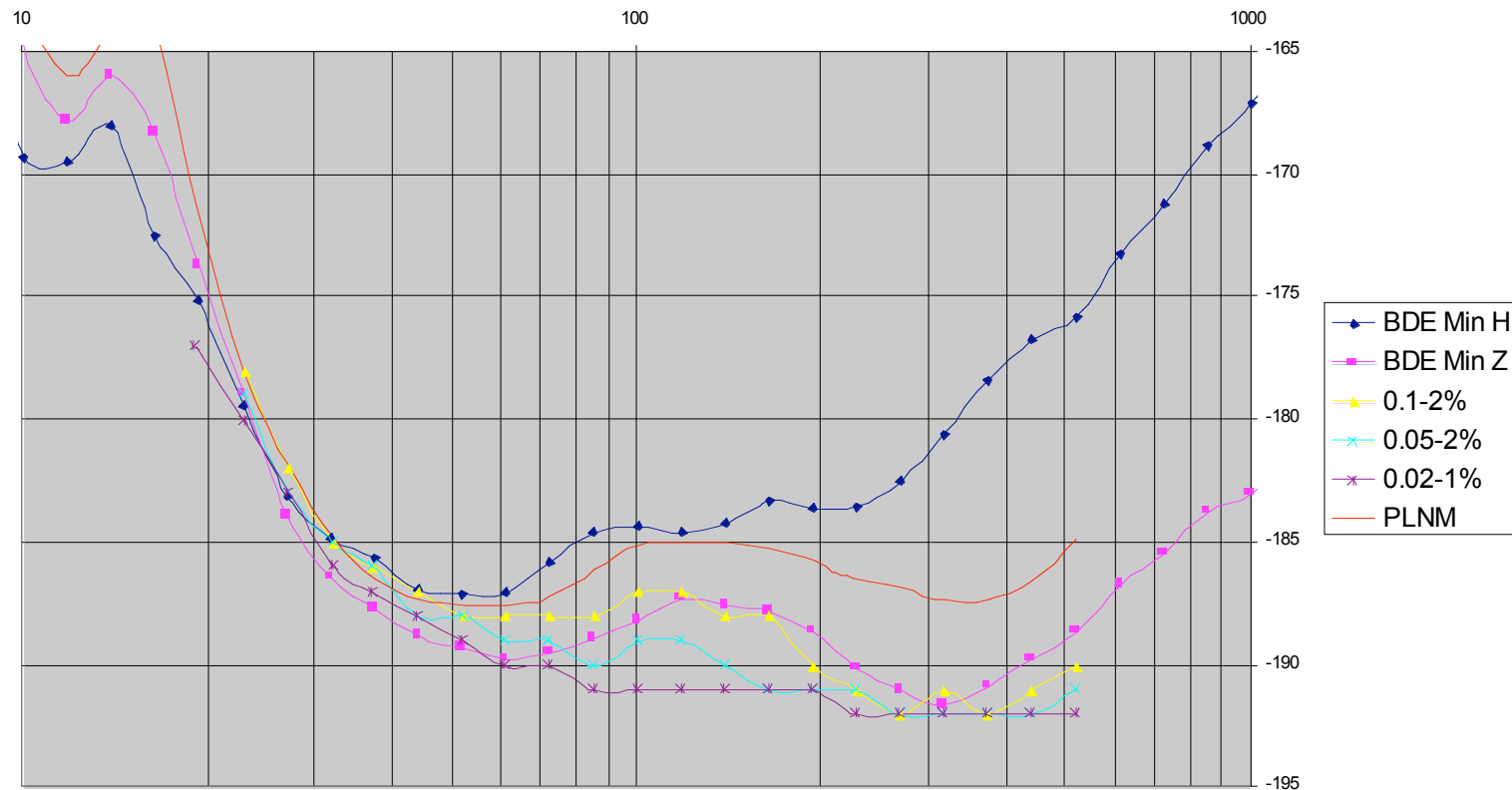
Example of Ekstrom's average month spectra from each station covering the period 1993/01 through 2006/07

The entire data set comprises 355 stations and ~14M 1hr spectra.

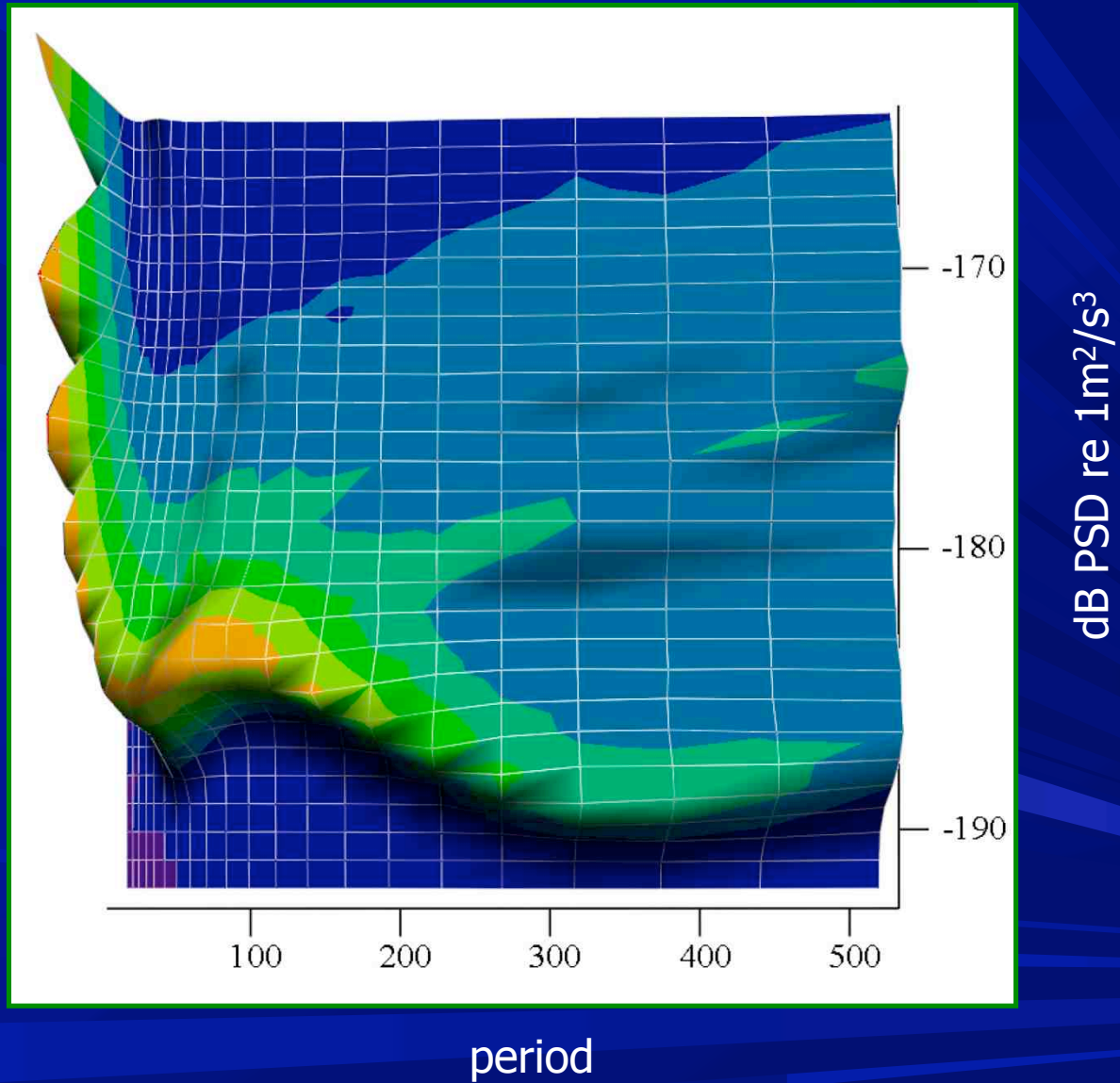


Does this data set reproduce the newest LNM?

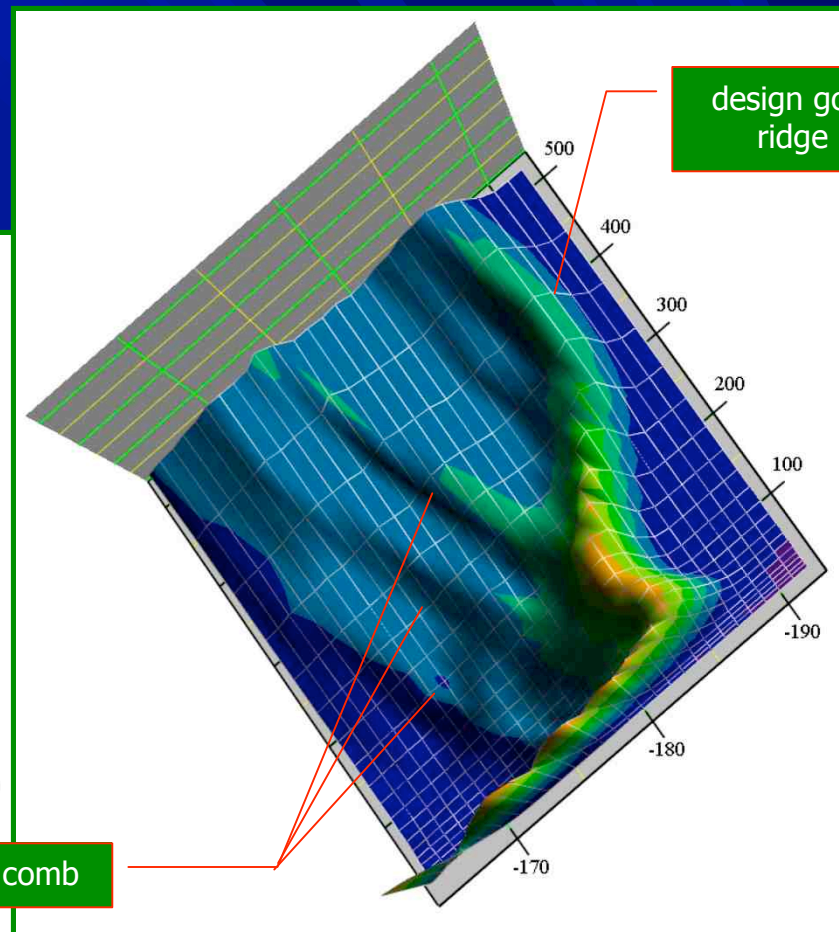
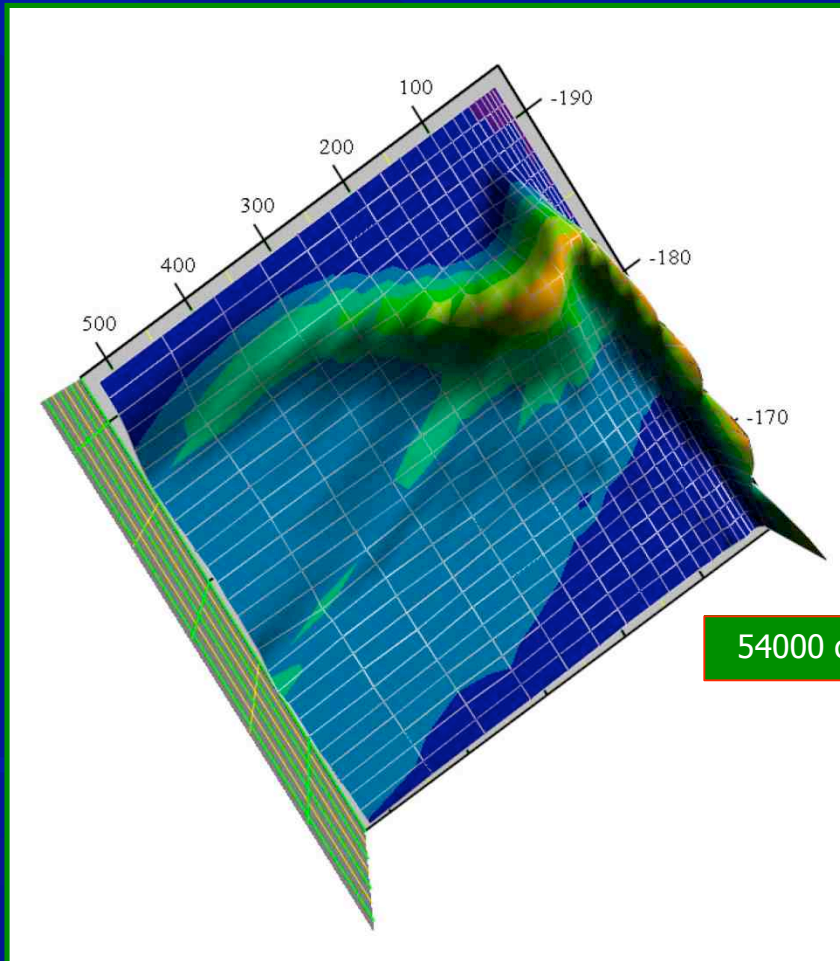
Berger, Davis, Ekstrom LNM compared with various minimum vertical noise observations, all networks, 13941674 total observations



IRIS/GSN NOISE SURFACE – 1993-present



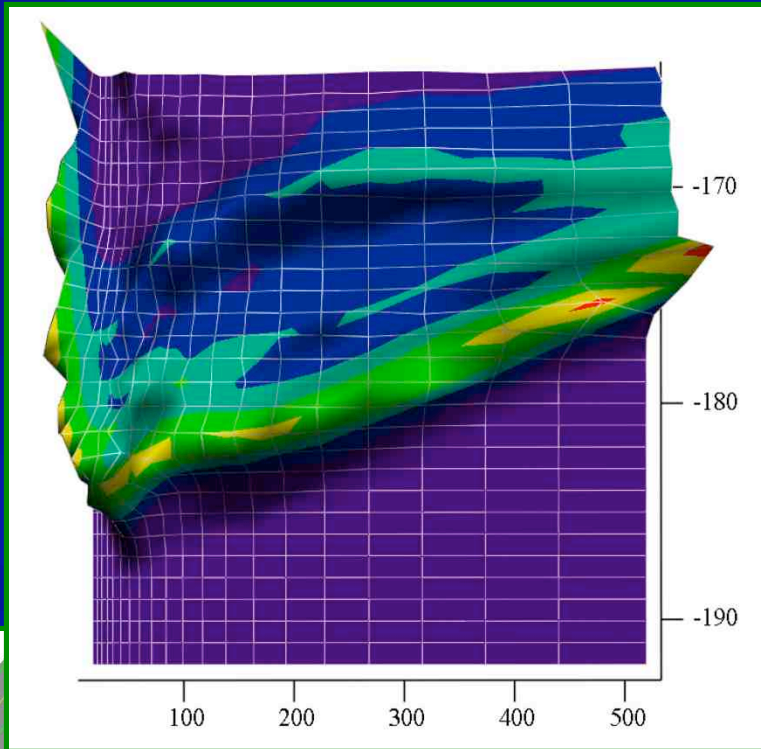
IRIS/GSN NOISE SURFACE 1993-present



54000 comb

design goal ridge

KS-54000



GE & US SELECT STS-2

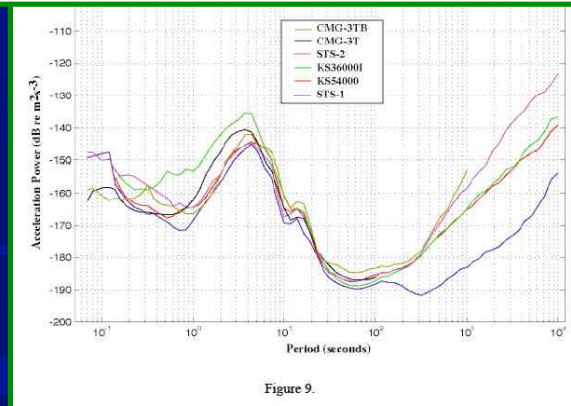
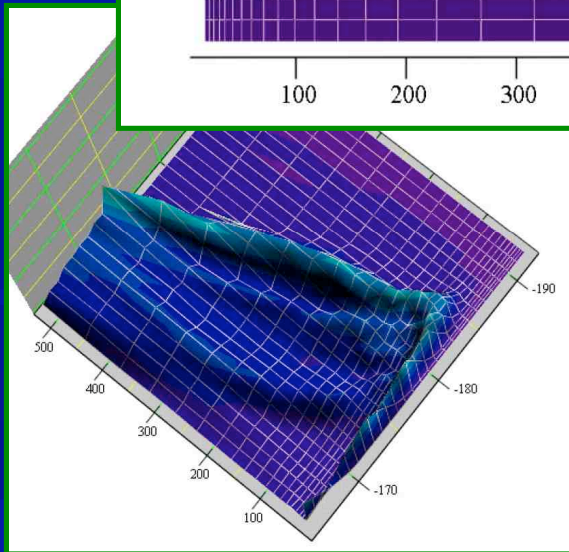
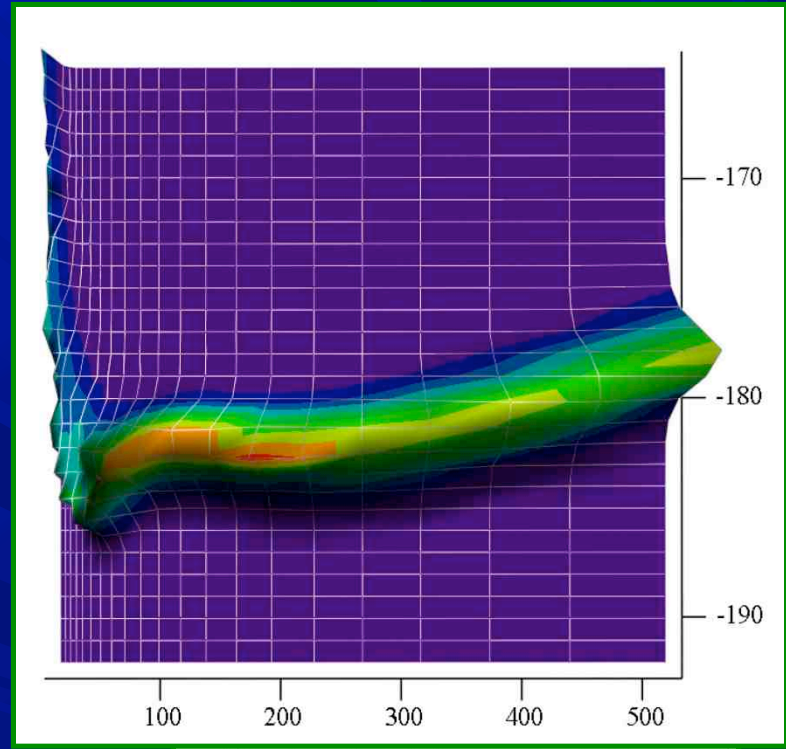
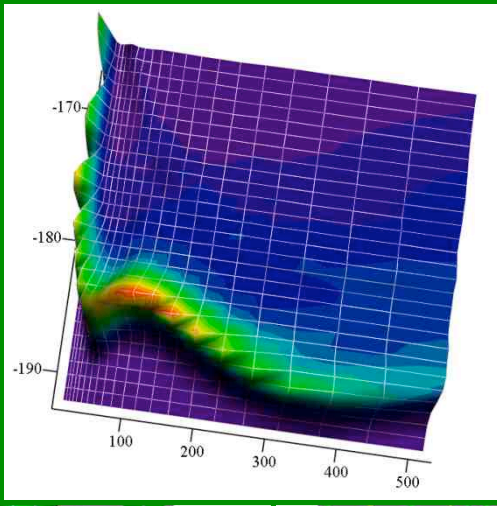
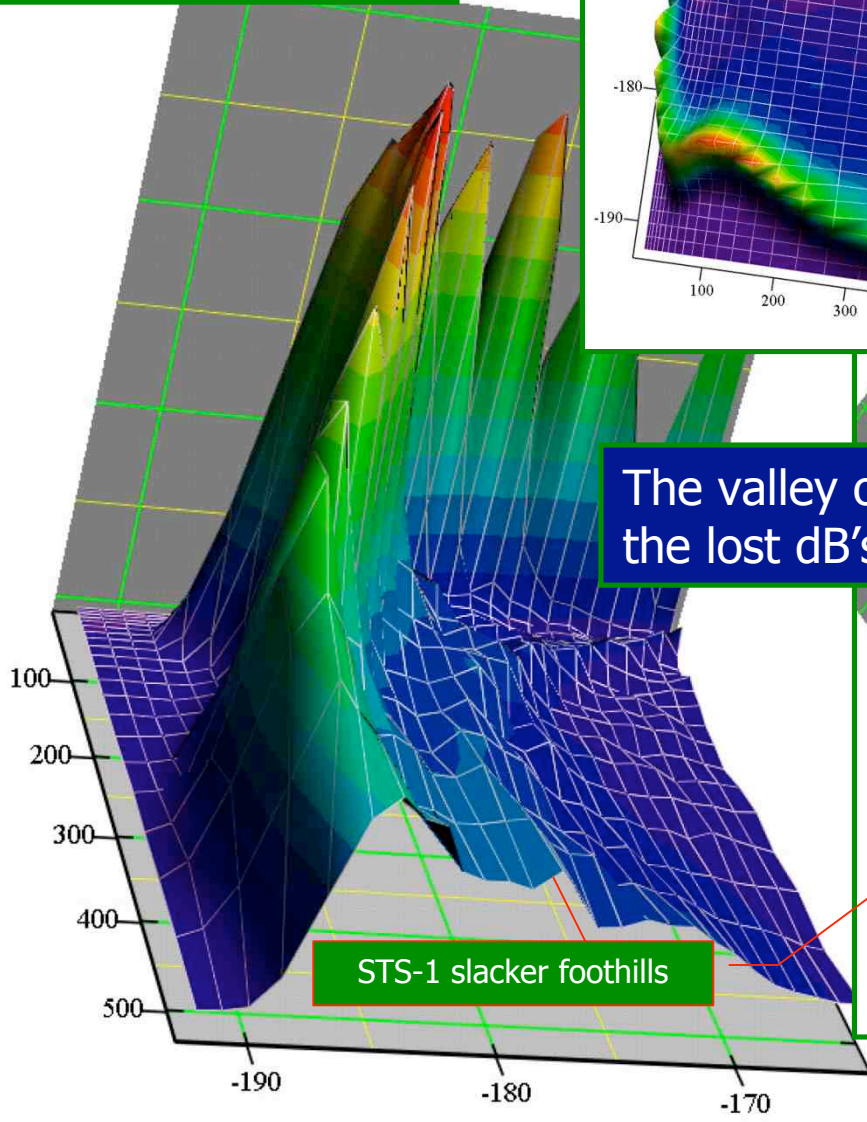
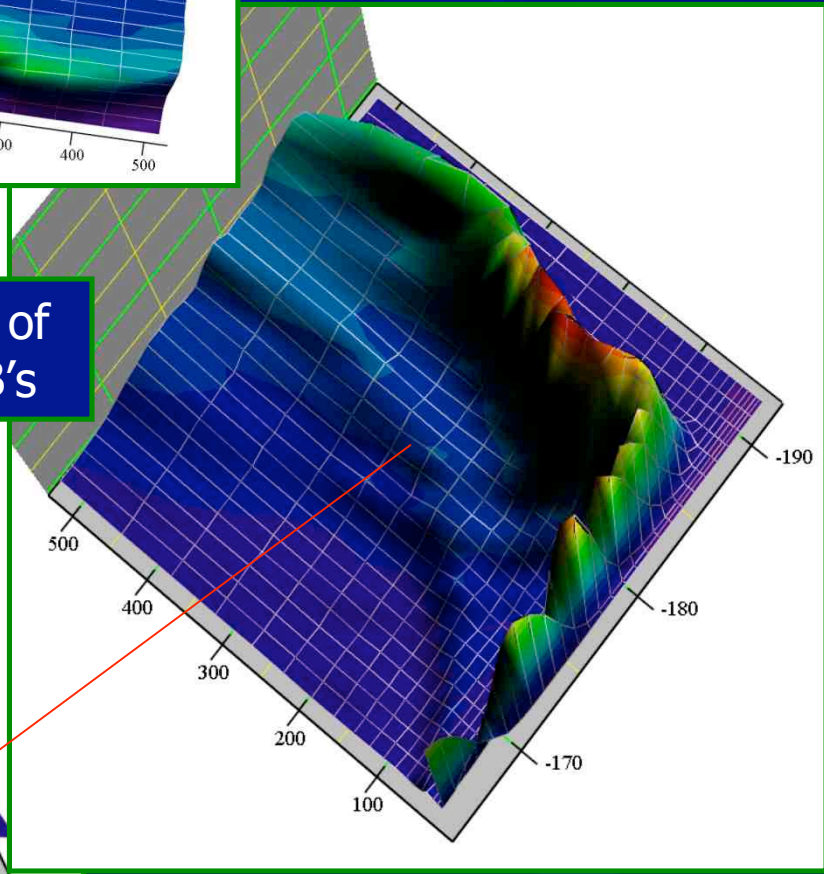


Figure 9.

ALL GSN STS-1



The valley of the lost dB's



Is higher noise associated with particular stations, or is it randomly present across the entire station population?

Net	Station	Sensor	hrs <-178	hrs >-178	% BETTER
IU	MAJO	STS-1	108700		100%
IU	TUC	STS-1	105859		100%
IU	CCM	STS-1	96094		100%
II	BFO	STS-1	84445		100%
IU	HKT	STS-1	77988		100%
...					
II	PALK	54000	28488		100%
...					
IU	SAML	54000	15531		100%
IU	CTAO	STS-1	105159	724	99%
IU	KEV	STS-1	92080	717	99%
...					
IU	ANMO	54000	95497	18911	83%
II	NNA	STS-1	71075	15648	82%
IU	FURI	STS-1	39340	8940	81%
...					
IU	PMSA	STS-1	9519	100146	9%
IU	SDV	STS-1	6202	74392	8%
IU	GUMO	54000	4148	104551	4%
...					
IU	BILL	STS-1	1838	71108	3%
IU	FUNA	STS-1		5529	0%
...					
IU	RAO	STS-1		14302	0%
IU	TRIS	STS-1		14786	0%
II	NRIL	STS-1		14819	0%
IU	RAIO	CMG3-T		15244	0%

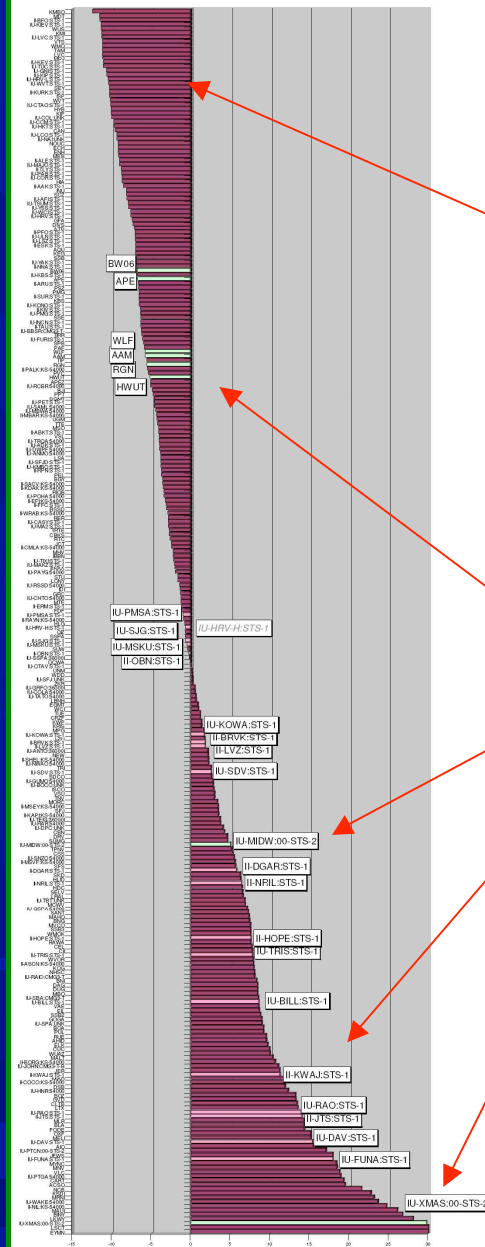
Method:

Consider average PSD in 11 1/14 decade bands 518-100s. Rank stations by fraction better than a target: -178dB. The results do not depend strongly on the particular band, or the particular "cutoff" of -178dB. We'll see why -178dB is a reasonable figure.

partial table of GSN stations

All nets ranked 518-100s PSD relative to -175 dB.
 Candidate STS-1's and select STS-2's highlighted
 288 stations, 12478973 hrs total observations

↑ Better
 ↓ Worse
 -187dB
 -175dB
 -145 dB



All-network ranking:

HRV

288 stations comprising IU & II GSN, GE, US, MN, G, CD stacked by mean PSD 518-100s.

GE, US STS-2's

IU-MIDW (STS-2)

10 GSN STS-1 with high mean PSD

XMAS

IU

Station	Sensor	Total obs	518		518-100	
			<-175	<-178	<-175	<-178
BBSR	CMG3-T-B	34212	100%	100%		
CCM	STS-1	96094	100%	100%		
COL	UNK	27327	100%	100%		
GNI	STS-1	59827	100%	100%		
HKT	STS-1	77988	100%	100%		
KIEV	STS-1	57950	98%	100%		
LCO	STS-1	35604	100%	100%		
LVC	STS-1	36554	100%	100%		
MAJO	STS-1	108700	96%	100%		
NAI	UNK	5315	100%	100%		
SAML	54000	15531	SAML	31%	100%	
TRQA	54000	43059	TRQA	27%	100%	
TSUM	STS-1	76079	96%	100%		
TUC	STS-1	105859	100%	100%		
WVT	STS-1	45526	99%	100%		
CTAO	STS-1	105883	99%	99%		
KEV	STS-1	92797	99%	99%		
KIP	STS-1	97015	98%	98%		
RCBR	54000	49789	85%	97%		
LSZ	STS-1	48718	88%	96%		
MBWA	54000	17481	68%	96%		
ULN	STS-1	77310	87%	96%		
AFI	STS-1	58277	97%	95%		
COR	STS-1	94461	96%	95%		
DWPF	54000	60532	DWPF	7%	95%	
PMG	STS-1	95408	62%	95%		
PAB	STS-1	87604	92%	94%		
KBS	STS-1	88863	89%	93%		
YAK	STS-1	94106	84%	88%		
INCN	STS-1	75782	67%	87%		
KMBO	STS-1	60782	86%	86%		
KONO	STS-1	108408	81%	86%		
YSS	STS-1	107708	84%	86%		
ANMO	54000	114408	49%	83%		
FURI	STS-1	48280	81%	81%		
SFJD	STS-1	10587	SFJD	7%	80%	
HRV	STS-1	98287	81%	77%		
WCI	STS-1	41290	76%	76%		
ADK	STS-1	69383	41%	75%		
CASY	STS-1	58021	93%	73%		
MAKZ	STS-1	44315	61%	69%		
TIXI	STS-1	62768	42%	69%		
PET	STS-1	96642	65%	68%		

Station	Sensor	Total obs	518		518-100	
			<-175	<-178	<-175	<-178
POHA	54000	47611	POHA	20%	67%	
MA2	STS-1	83218		54%	58%	
MEAN	IU-MEAN	5189544	MEAN	49%	56%	
OTAV	STS-1	30472	OTAV	32%	46%	
NWAO	54000	99752		37%	39%	
TATO	54000	103345	TATO	26%	38%	
MSKU	STS-1	8141	MSKU	30%	37%	
SJG	STS-1	105924	SJG	2%	34%	
KOWA	STS-1	1898	KOWA	30%	30%	
RSSD	54000	51155	RSSD	4%	19%	
SFJ	UNK	58386	SFJ	1%	18%	
MIDW	00-STS-2	39598	MIDW	7%	16%	
TBT	UNK	15596	TBT	15%	15%	
PAYG	54000	61146	PAYG	0%	9%	
PMSA	STS-1	109665	PMSA	15%	9%	
SDV	STS-1	80594	SDV	5%	8%	
CHTO	54000	86055	CHTO	0%	7%	
GUMO	54000	108699	GUMO	1%	4%	
SPA	UNK	87258	SPA	1%	4%	
BILL	STS-1	72946	BILL	1%	3%	
ANTO	36000I	56524	ANTO	0%	0%	
BOCO	UNK	13924	BOCO	0%	0%	
COLA	54000	78607	COLA	0%	0%	
DAV	STS-1	75506	DAV	0%	0%	
DPC	UNK	743	DPC	0%	0%	
FUNA	STS-1	5529	FUNA	0%	0%	
GRFO	36000I	76719	GRFO	0%	0%	
HNR	54000	72314	HNR	0%	0%	
JOHN	CMG3-T-B	42938	JOHN	0%	0%	
PTCN	00-STS-2	65811	PTCN	0%	0%	
PTGA	54000	27739	PTGA	0%	0%	
QSPA	54000	25232	QSPA	0%	0%	
RAIO	CMG3-T	15244	RAIO	0%	0%	
RAO	STS-1	14302	RAO	0%	0%	
RAR	54000	97601	RAR	0%	0%	
SBA	CMG3-T	63018	SBA	0%	0%	
SNZO	54000	98885	SNZO	0%	0%	
SSPA	36000I	70522	SSPA	0%	0%	
TEIG	36000I	31490	TEIG	0%	0%	
TRIS	STS-1	14786	TRIS	4%	0%	
WAKE	54000	71314	WAKE	0%	0%	
XMAS	00-STS-2	28807	XMAS	0%	0%	

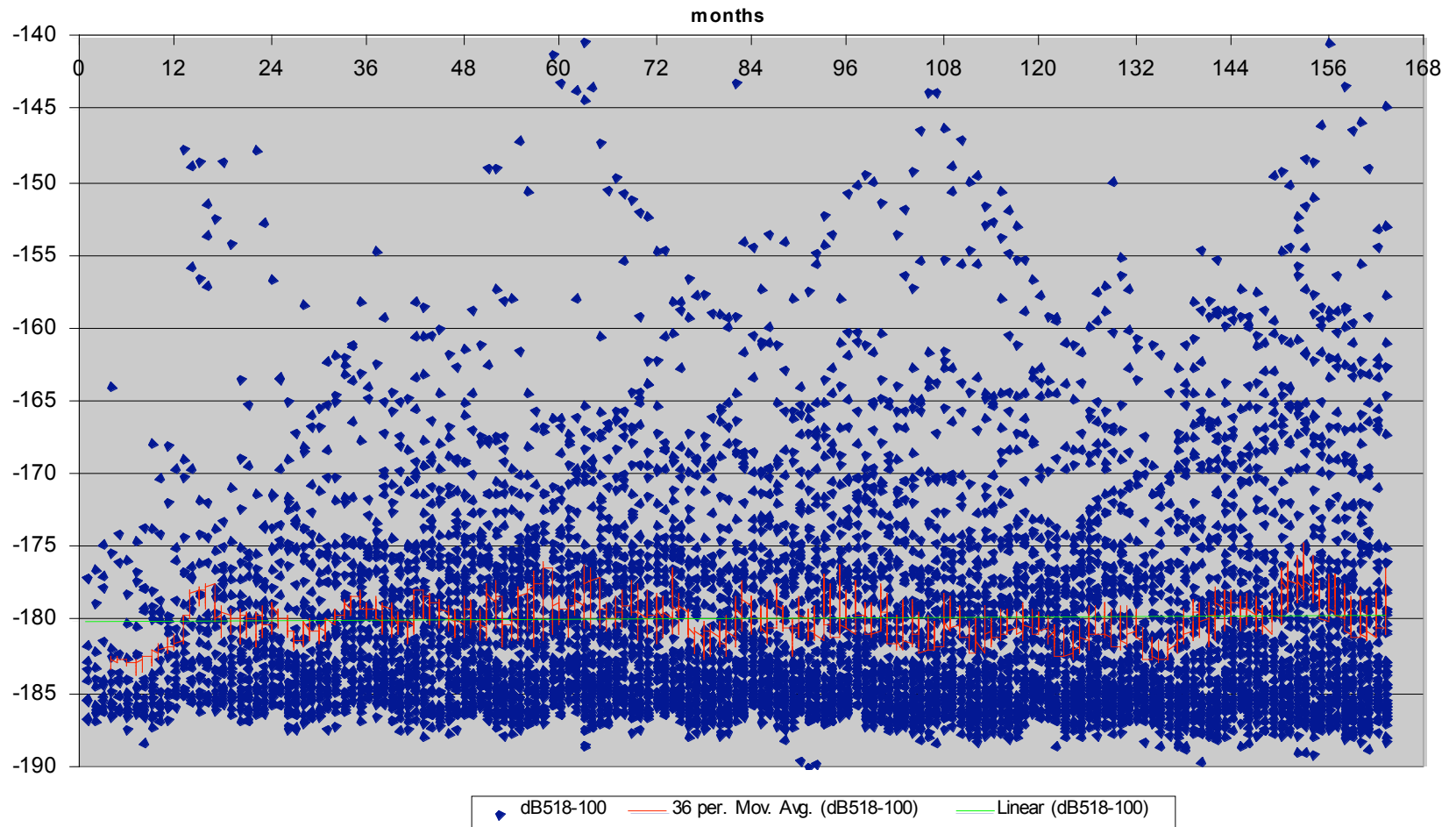
II

SENSOR	Total obs	518s		518-100s	
		<-175	<-178	<-175	<-178
ALE	STS-1	46488	100%	100%	
BFO	STS-1	84445	100%	100%	
KURK	STS-1	64540	100%	100%	
PALK	KS-54000	28488	76%	100%	
MBAR	KS-54000	29147	43%	98%	
AAK	STS-1	65206		89%	93%
SACV	KS-54000	19991	SACV	26%	93%
TLY	STS-1	56179		88%	88%
PFO	STS-1	67523		94%	86%
NNA	STS-1	86723		100%	82%
EFI	KS-54000	69845	EFI	25%	80%
KIV	STS-1	84292		80%	80%
KDAK	KS-54000	60580	KDAK	25%	79%
RPN	STS-1	44995		76%	78%
ARU	STS-1	80000		73%	77%
SUR	STS-1	80550		100%	77%
TAU	STS-1	97774		100%	77%
ABKT	STS-1	33037		60%	76%
WRAB	KS-54000	95525	WRAB	5%	71%
ESK	STS-1	102564		100%	60%
RAYN	KS-54000	49586	RAYN	0%	59%
CMLA	KS-54000	47058	CMLA	9%	56%
FFC	STS-1	95721		68%	56%
II-MEAN	II-MEAN	2377285	MEAN	47%	53%
BRVK	STS-1	76814	BRVK	27%	31%
ERM	STS-1	68444	ERM	32%	30%
LVZ	STS-1	70661	LVZ	15%	19%
OBN	STS-1	87203	OBN	12%	10%
NIL	KS-54000	33051	NIL	3%	7%
ASCN	KS-54000	70909	ASCN	0%	0%
BORG	KS-54000	81652	BORG	0%	0%
COCO	KS-54000	59156	COCO	0%	0%
DGAR	STS-1	20139	DGAR	3%	0%
HOPE	STS-1	56060	HOPE	1%	0%
JTS	STS-1	50303	JTS	0%	0%
KAPI	KS-54000	14164	KAPI	0%	0%
KWAJ	STS-1	42497	KWAJ	0%	0%
MSEY	KS-54000	53611	MSEY	0%	0%
MSVF	KS-54000	26862	MSVF	0%	0%
NRIL	STS-1	14819	NRIL	0%	0%
SHEL	KS-54000	60683	SHEL	0%	0%

Consider the STS-1's in pink

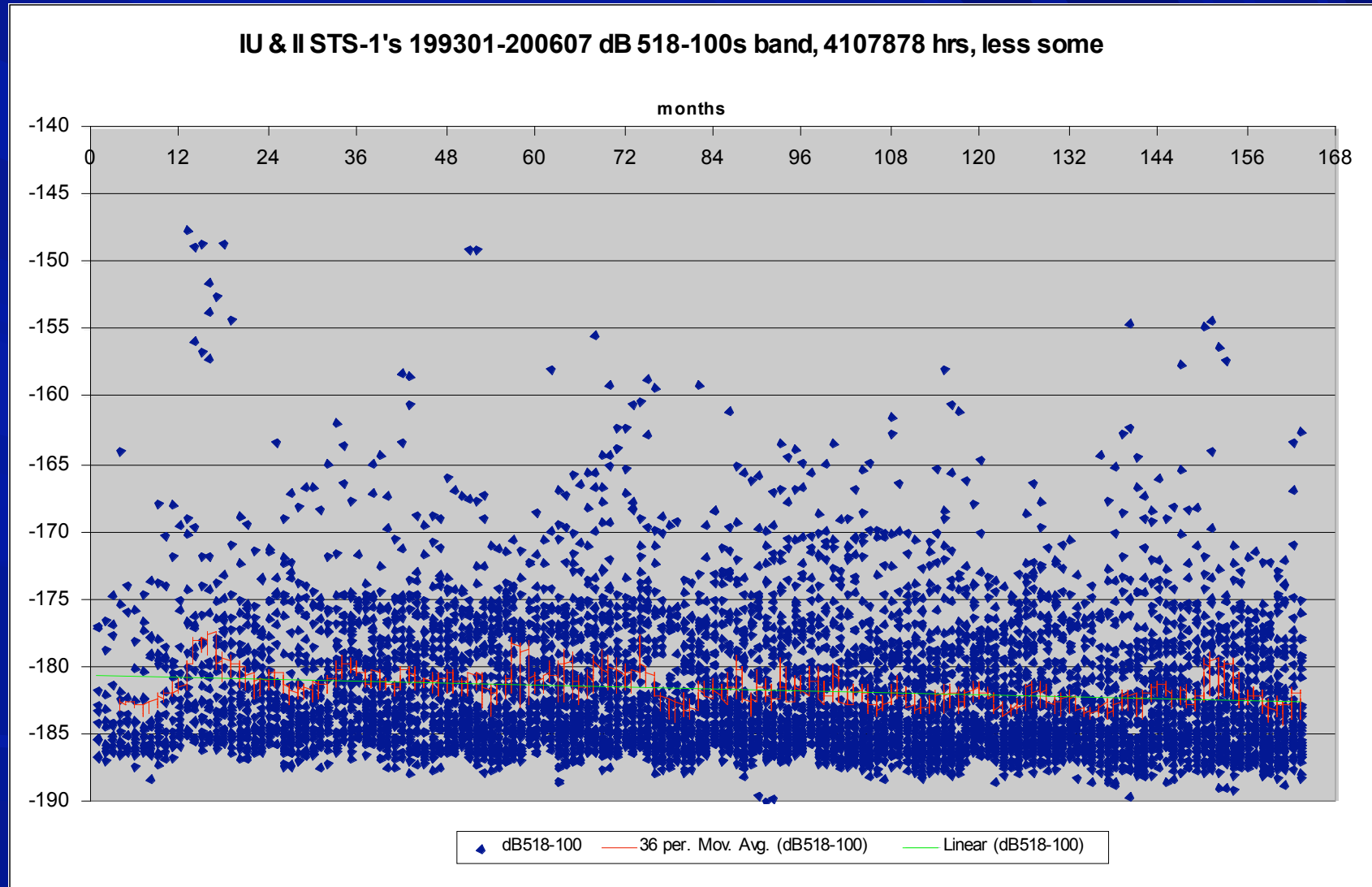
Is the STS-1 "fleet" performance deteriorating?

IU & II STS-1's 199301-200607 dB 518-100s band, 4702834 hrs



Mean -180.0

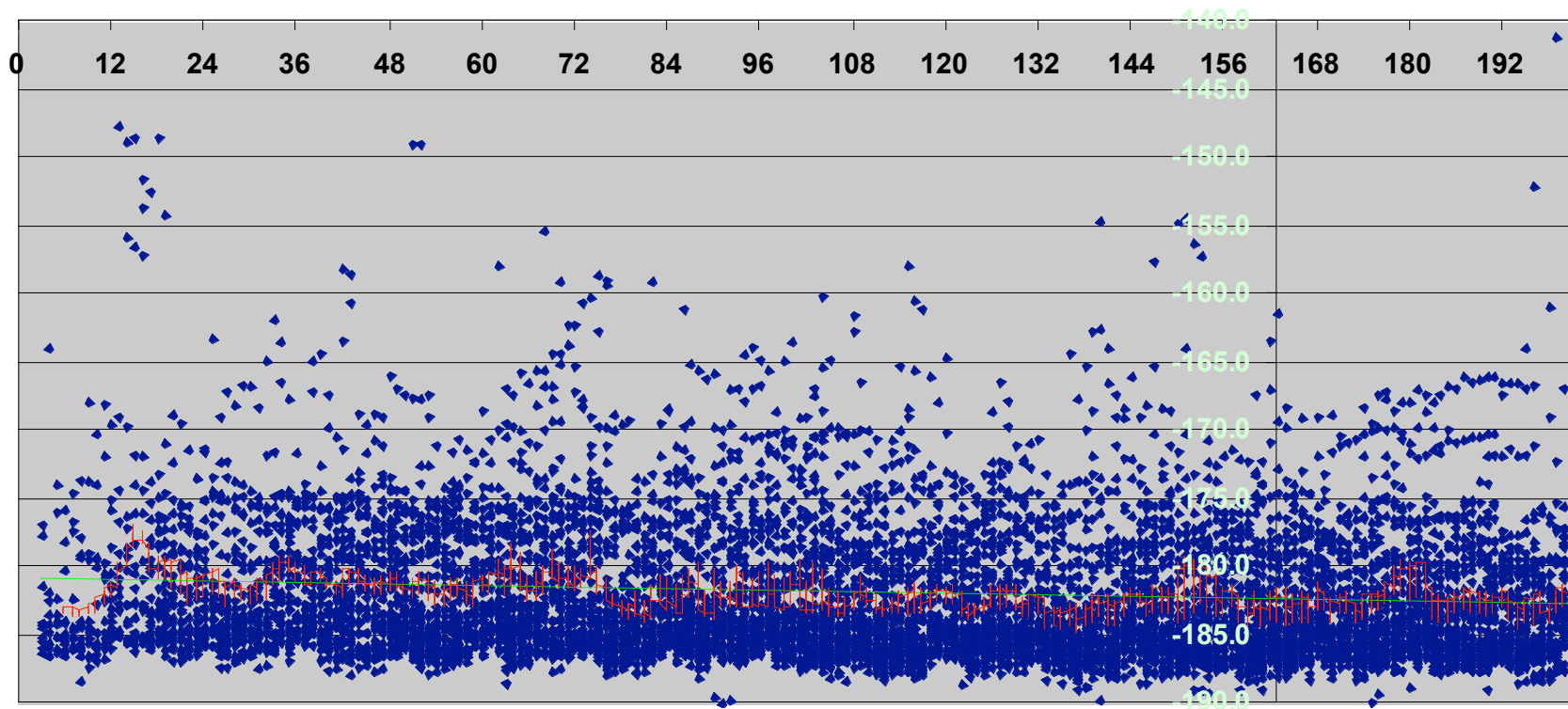
If it ain't broke, don't fix it.



Mean -181.8

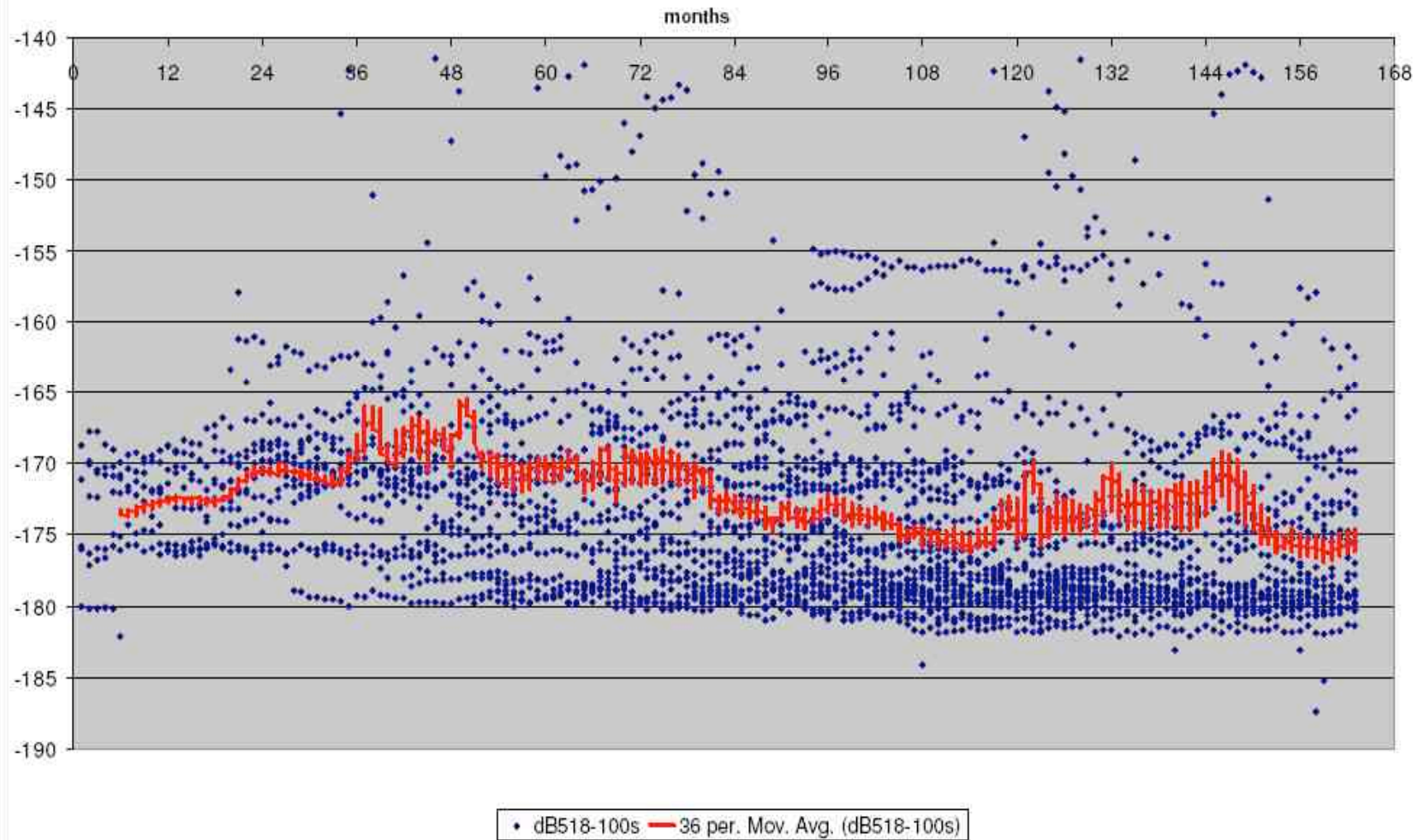
IU & II STS-1's 199301-200909 dB 518-100s band, 5.74M hrs, less some

months



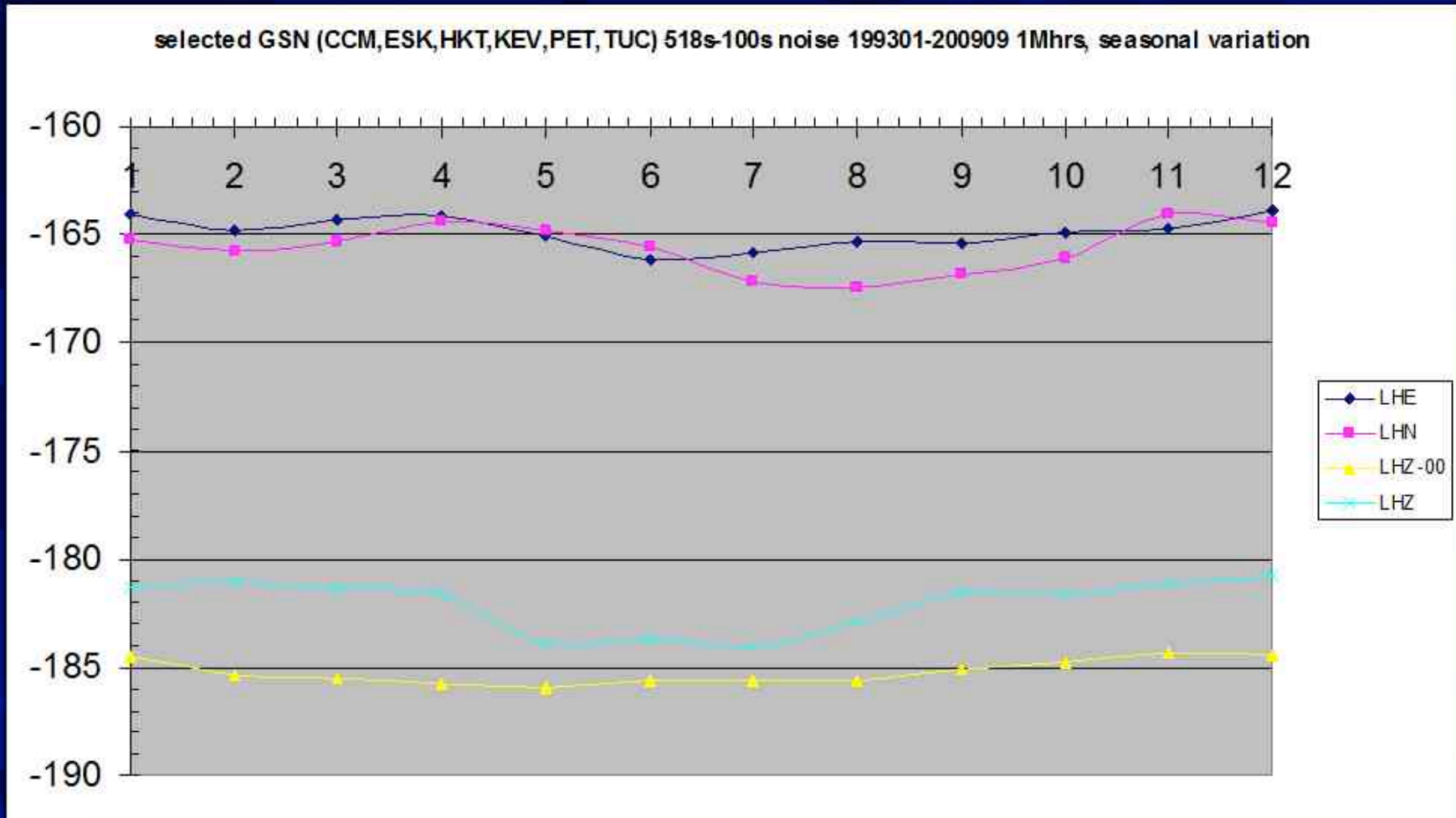
◆ dB — Linear (dB) — 36 per. Mov. Avg. (dB)

IU & II KS-54000's Over Time 199301-200607 dB 518-100s band, 2130563 hrs



Mean -172.5

High-Quality GSN stations, seasonal variation

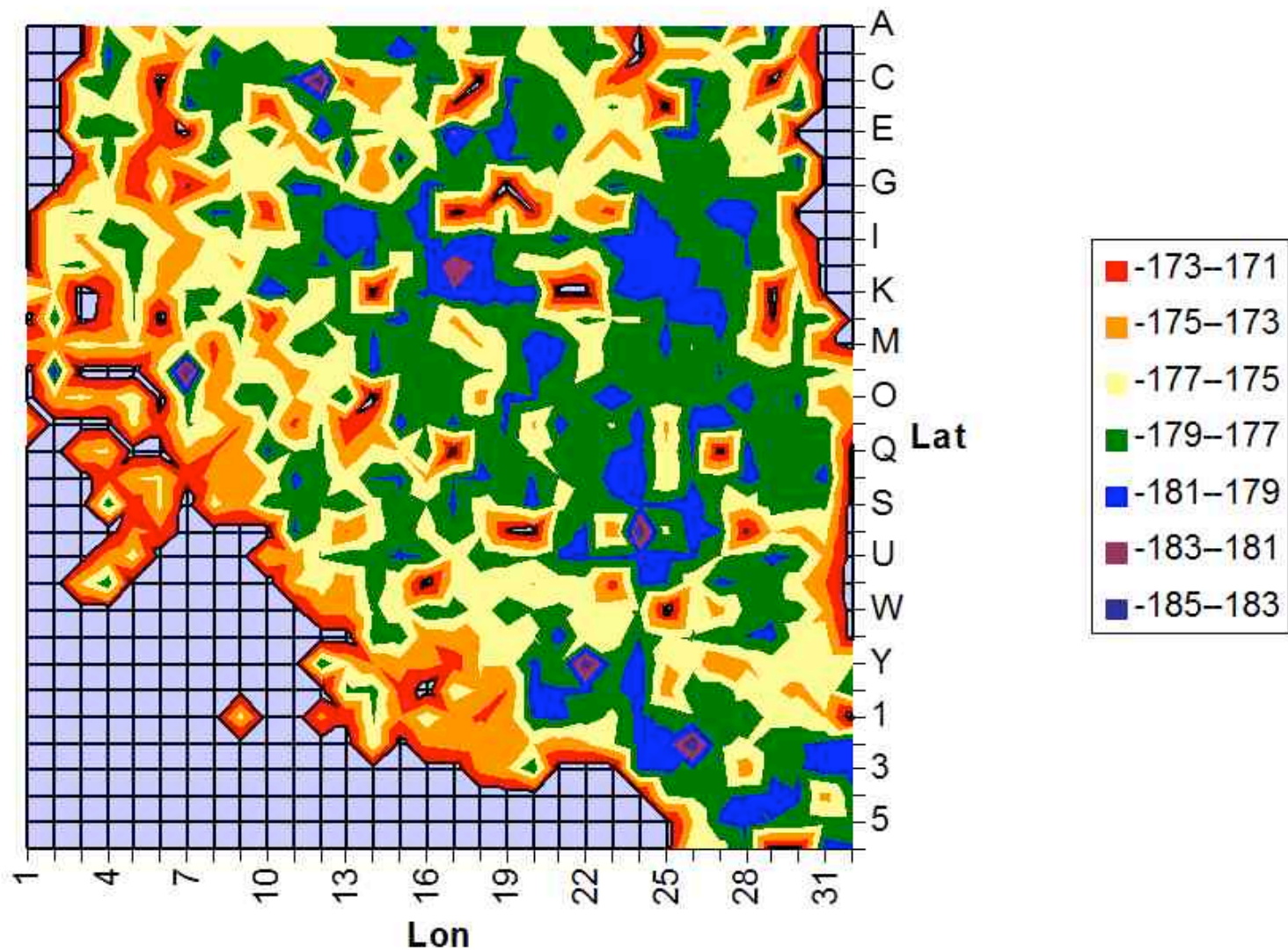


month stack (1993-2009)

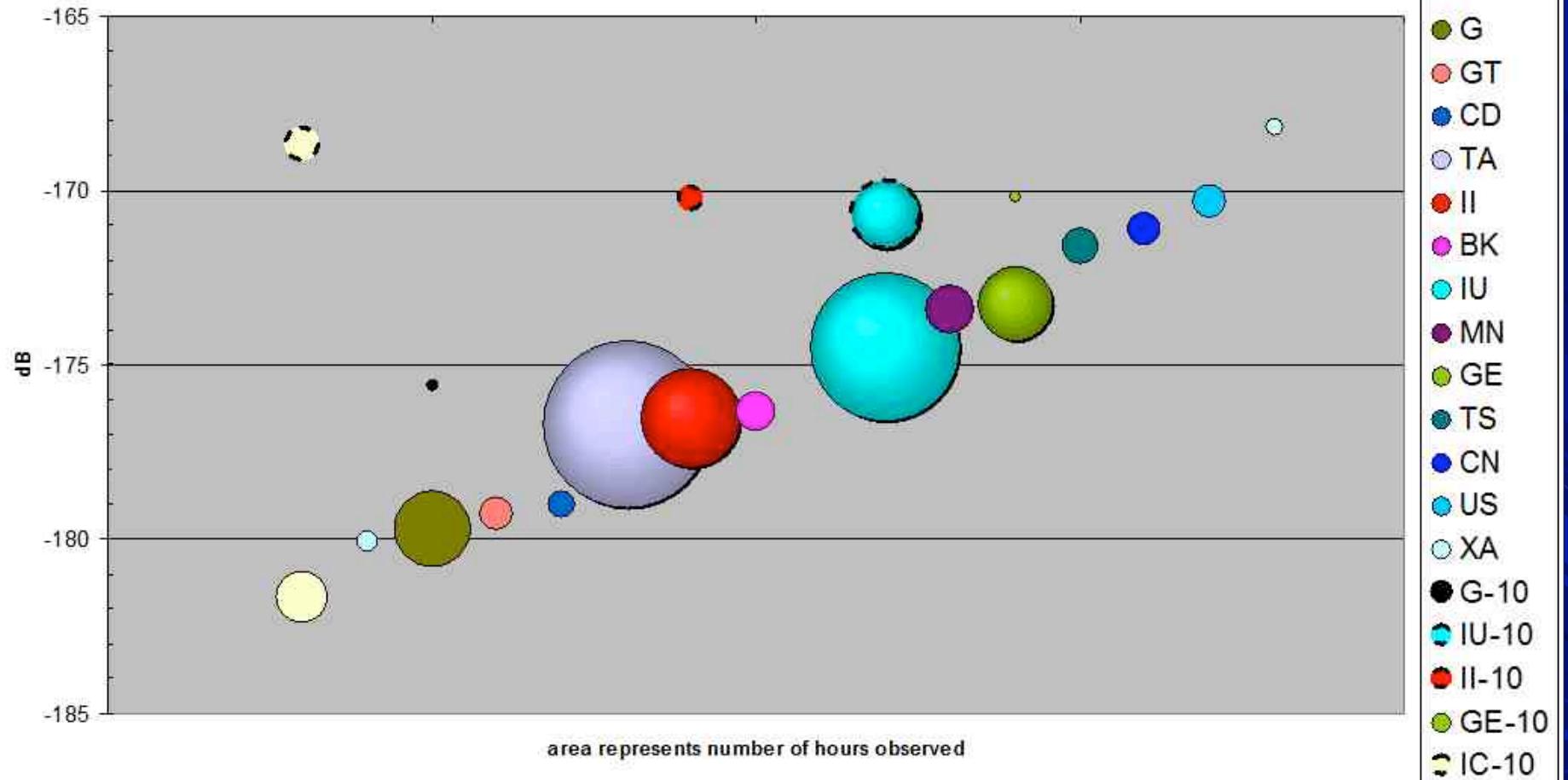
USArray TA Oct 2009



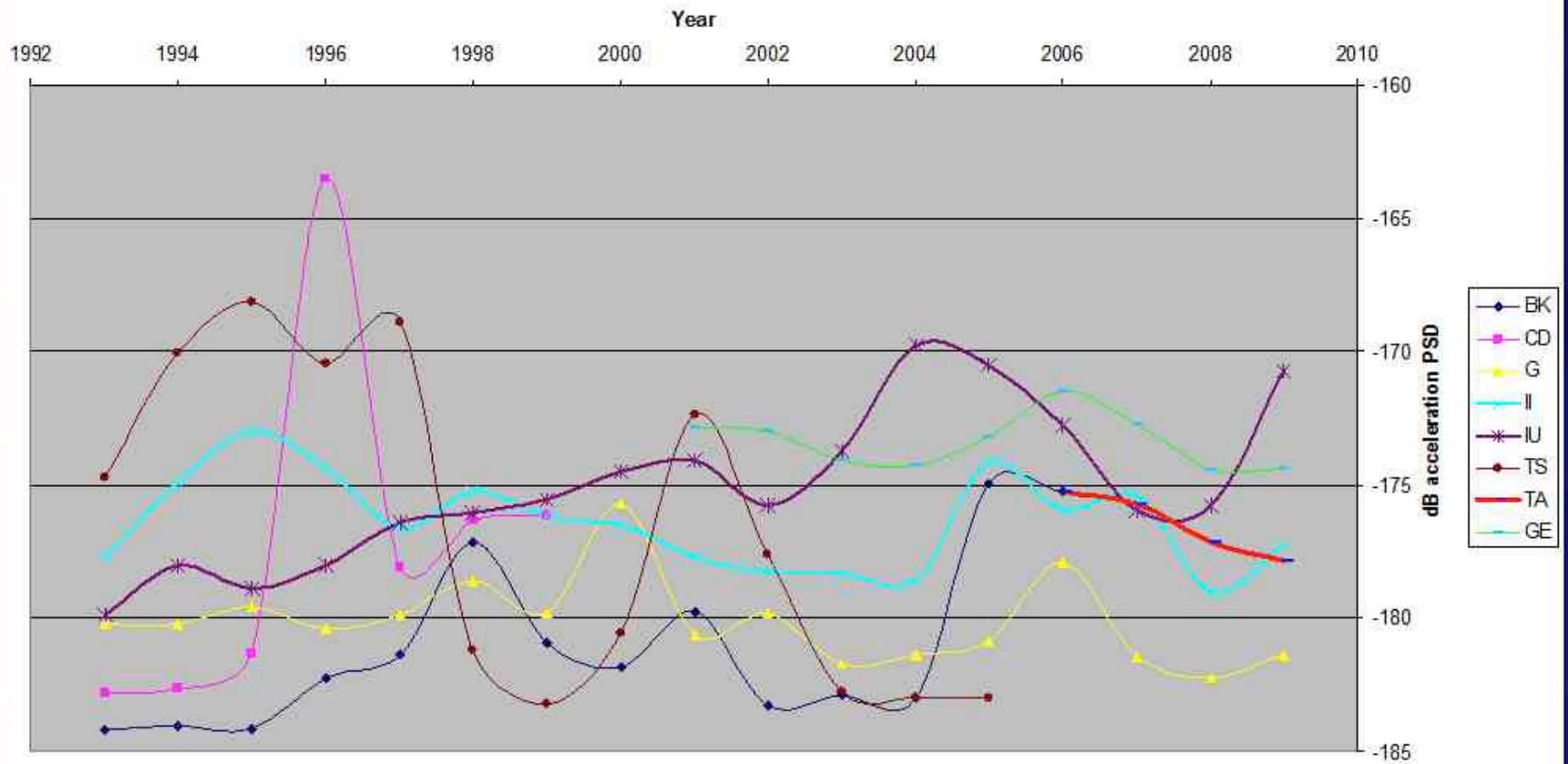
TA weighted LHZ noise 200601-200909 (9.2 million hrs) vs. location



LHZ Network weighted mean noise 268-100s 1993-2009, 28.5 million hrs



LHZ Noise 268-100s, by Network, 1993-2009, 25million hrs

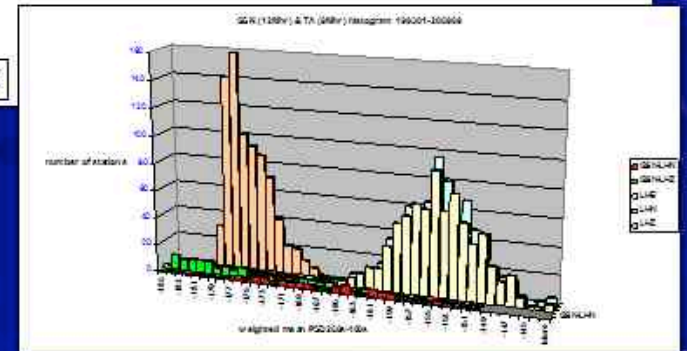
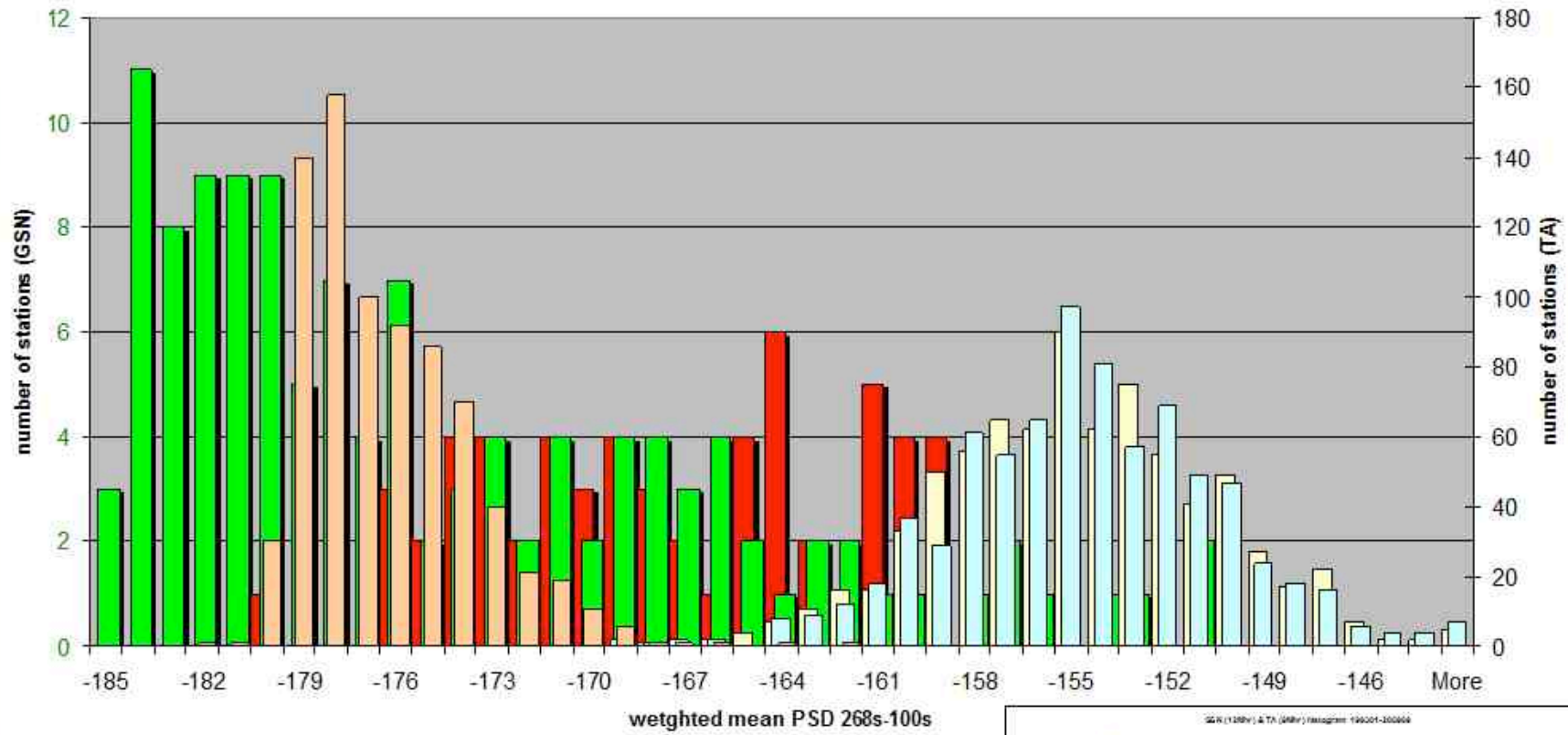


Horizontal Noise, by network



(month stack 1993-2009)

GSN (12Mhr) & TA (9Mhr) histogram 199301-200909



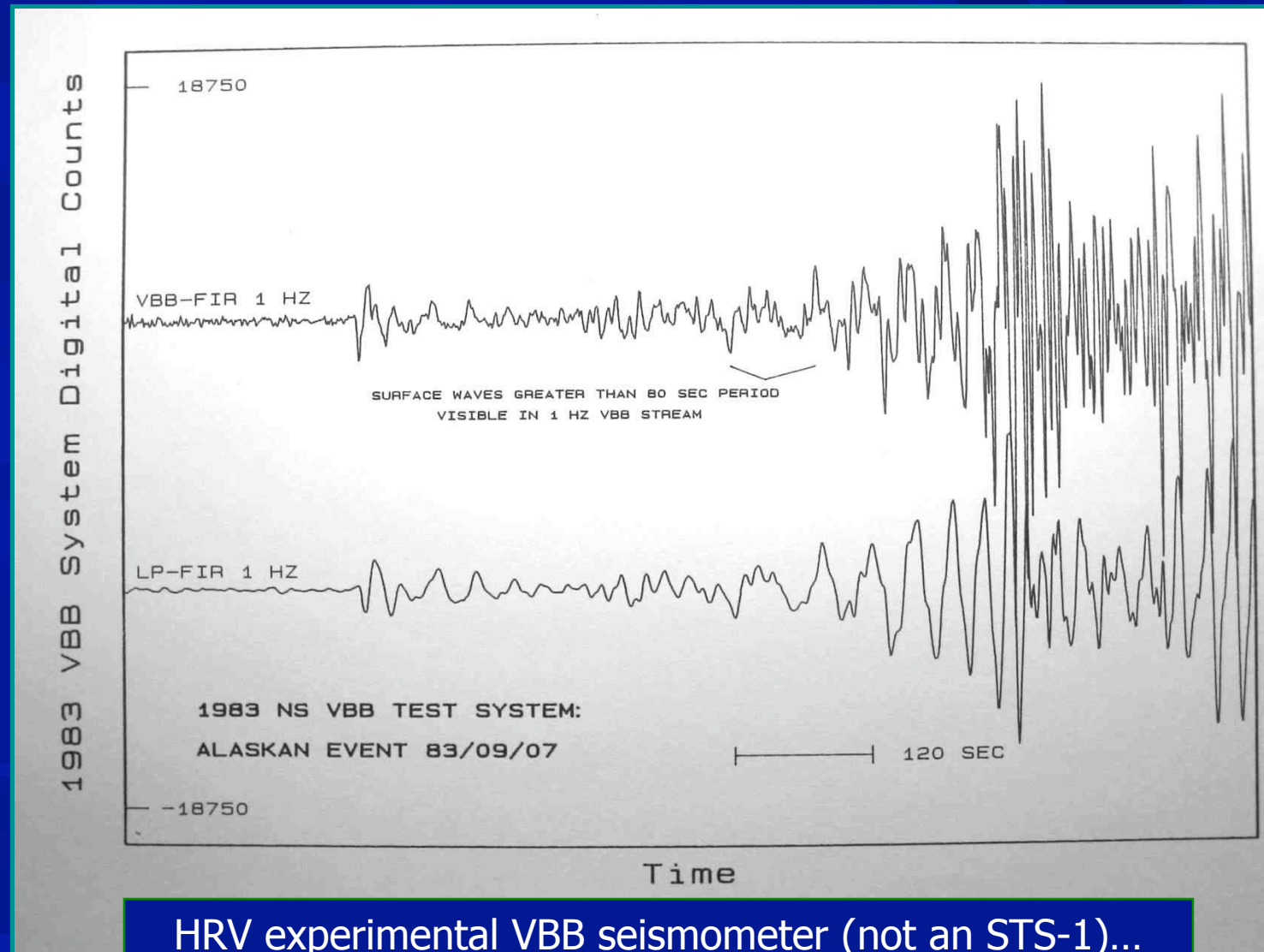
The background is a solid blue color with a pattern of diagonal lines in various shades of blue, creating a sense of depth and movement. The lines are most prominent on the right side, where they appear to radiate from a point, and become more horizontal towards the left.

Pressure

Harvard University HRV GSN station and development facility Adam M. Dziewonski Observatory

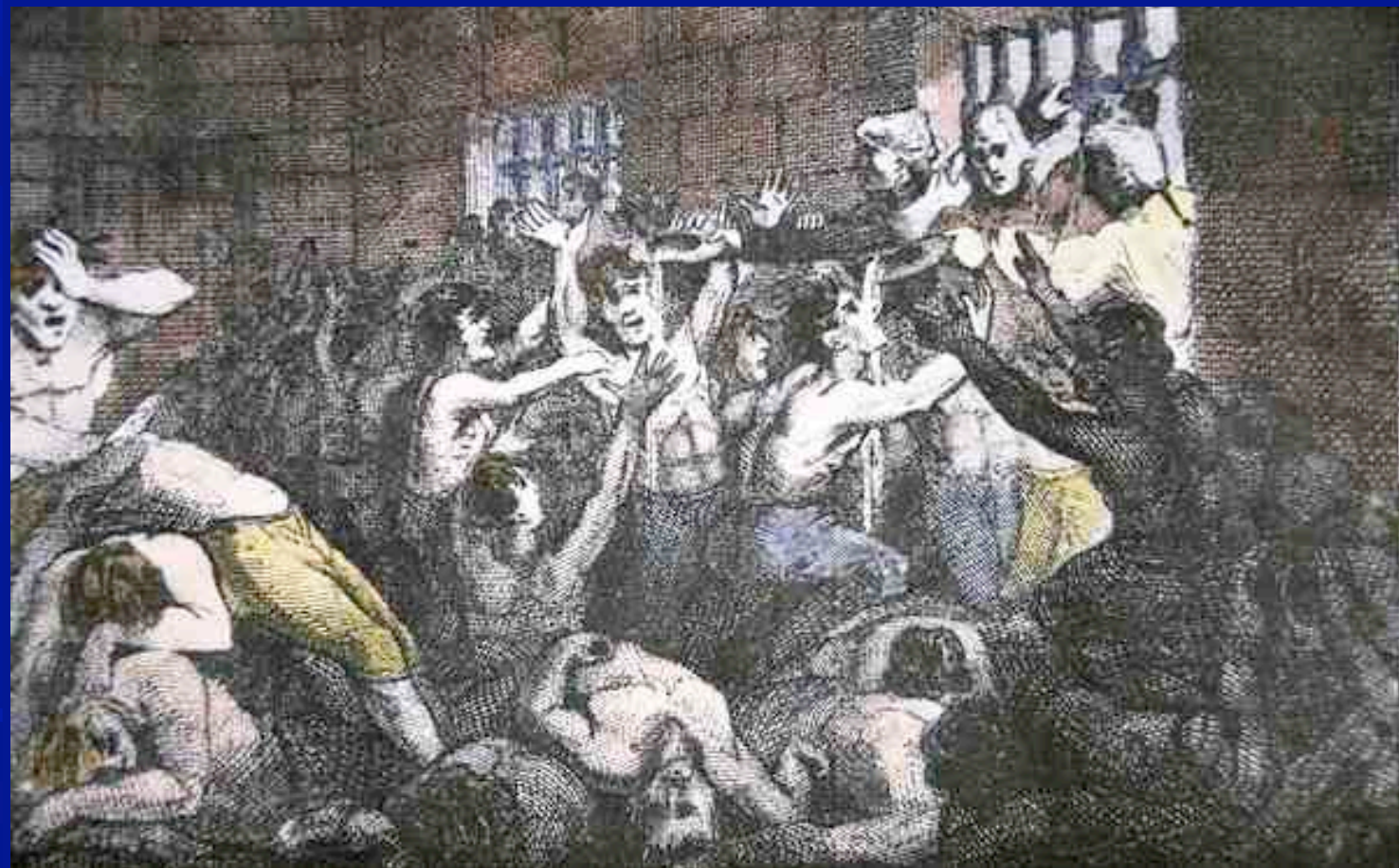


World's first digital VBB seismogram



HRV experimental VBB seismometer (not an STS-1)...
...this was revolutionary stuff!

former HRV vault - site visit



HRV GSN station and development facility



Major Effects on low-frequency vertical instruments:

Thermal, Thermal, Thermal

Pressure

gravitation of atmosphere

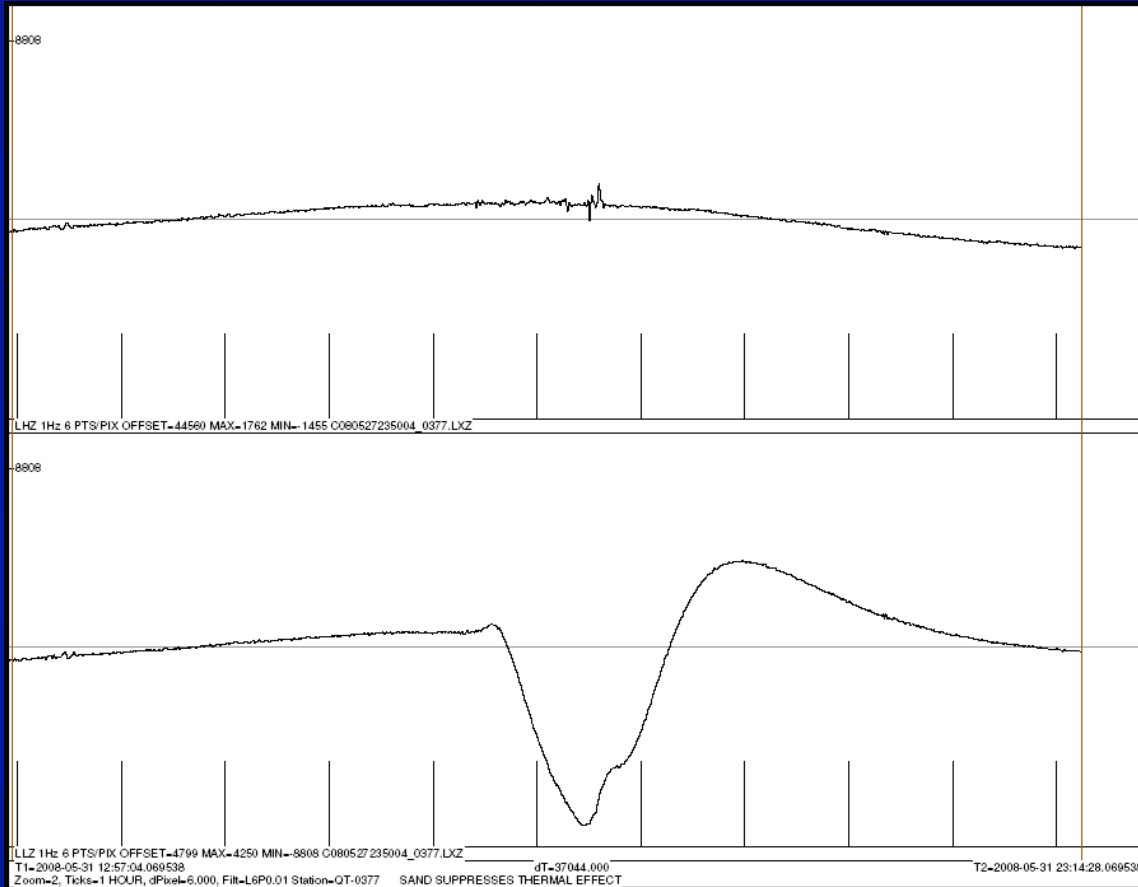
deformation of surface

deformation of instrument housing

adiabatic temperature changes

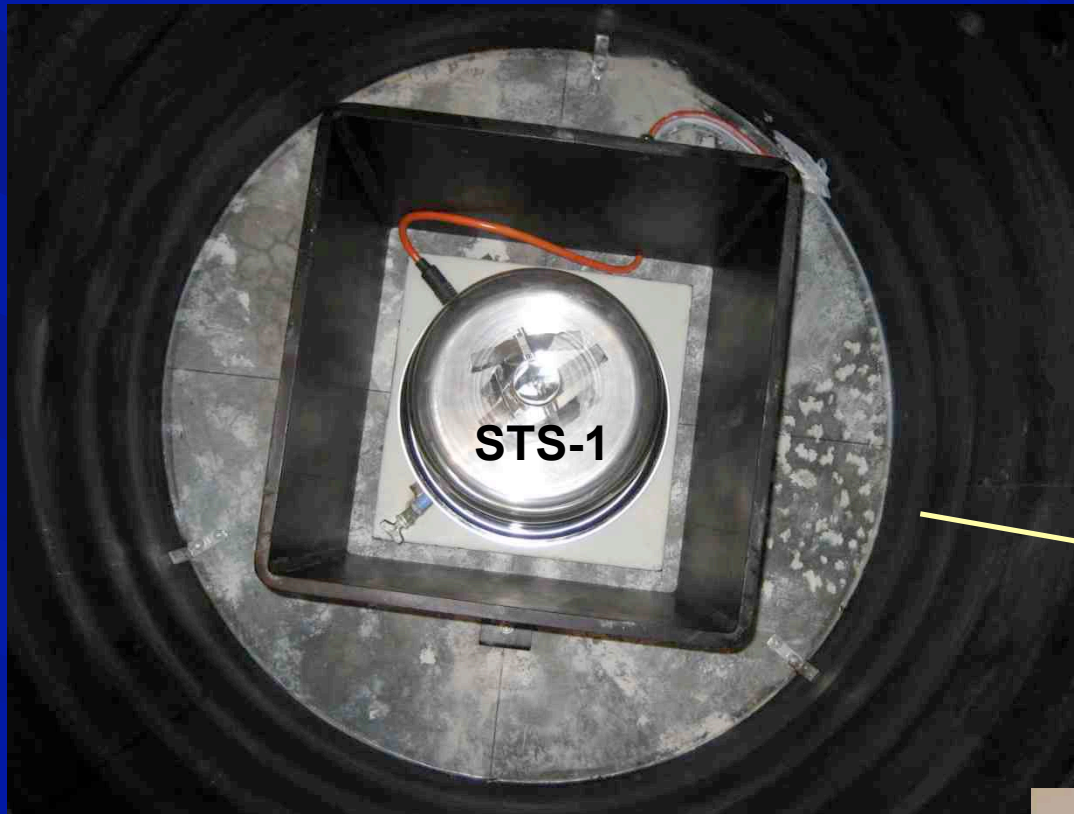
buoyancy

Thermal Time Constant

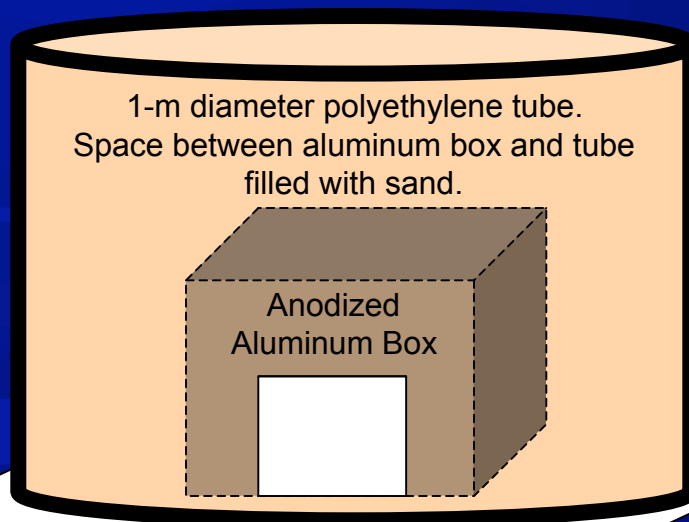


With this isolation, previously large thermal disturbances such as caused by opening the vault door are not visible in the very long period records. The figure below shows the effect of a similar installation on an STS-2. In the top panel, the low-frequency data from an STS-2 installed inside a similar 1-m sand-filled tube is shown. On the bottom panel, an STS-2 is installed in a more typical manner inside a Styrofoam box with 3-in thick walls. The tick marks are hours. The thermal effect of walking in the vault room and working for about 2 hours in the vault, although not directly on these seismometers, is clearly seen as a mainly thermally-induced pulse on the no-sand STS-2. This behavior seen on STS-2's suggested that an STS-1 may also benefit from the thermal mass of a large volume of sand isolating the sensor from ambient temperature changes.

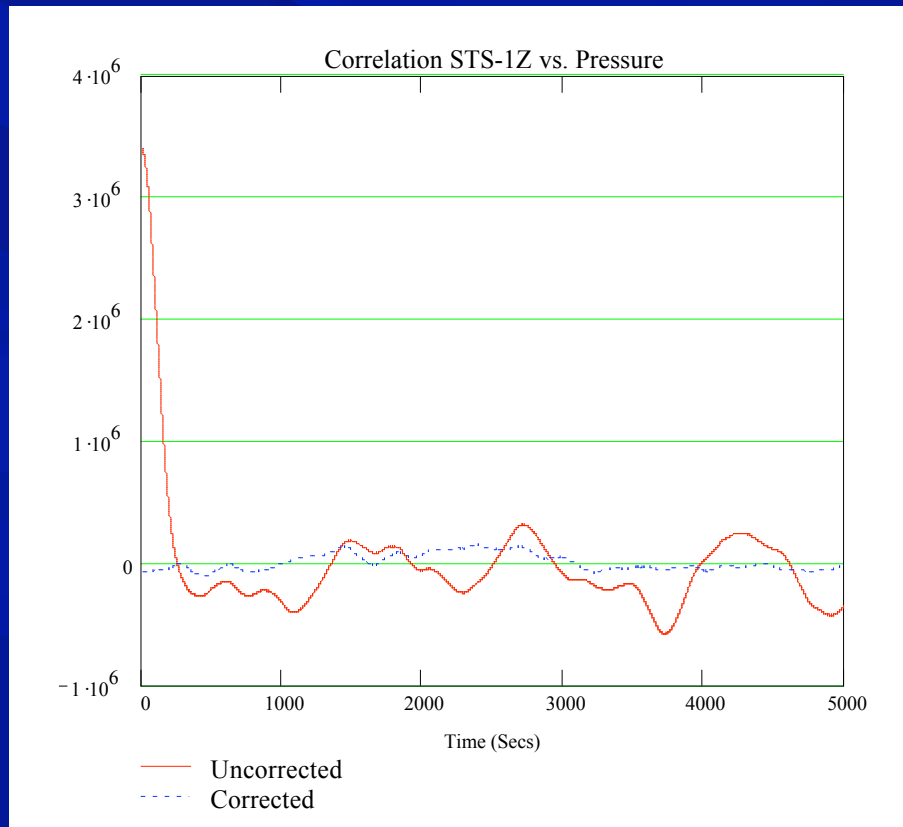
Thermal Mass



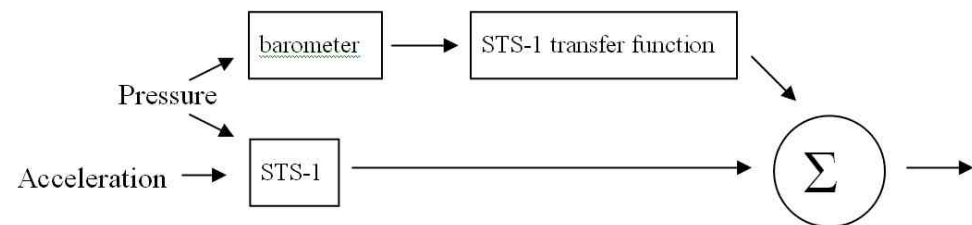
SAND FILLS
THIS SPACE



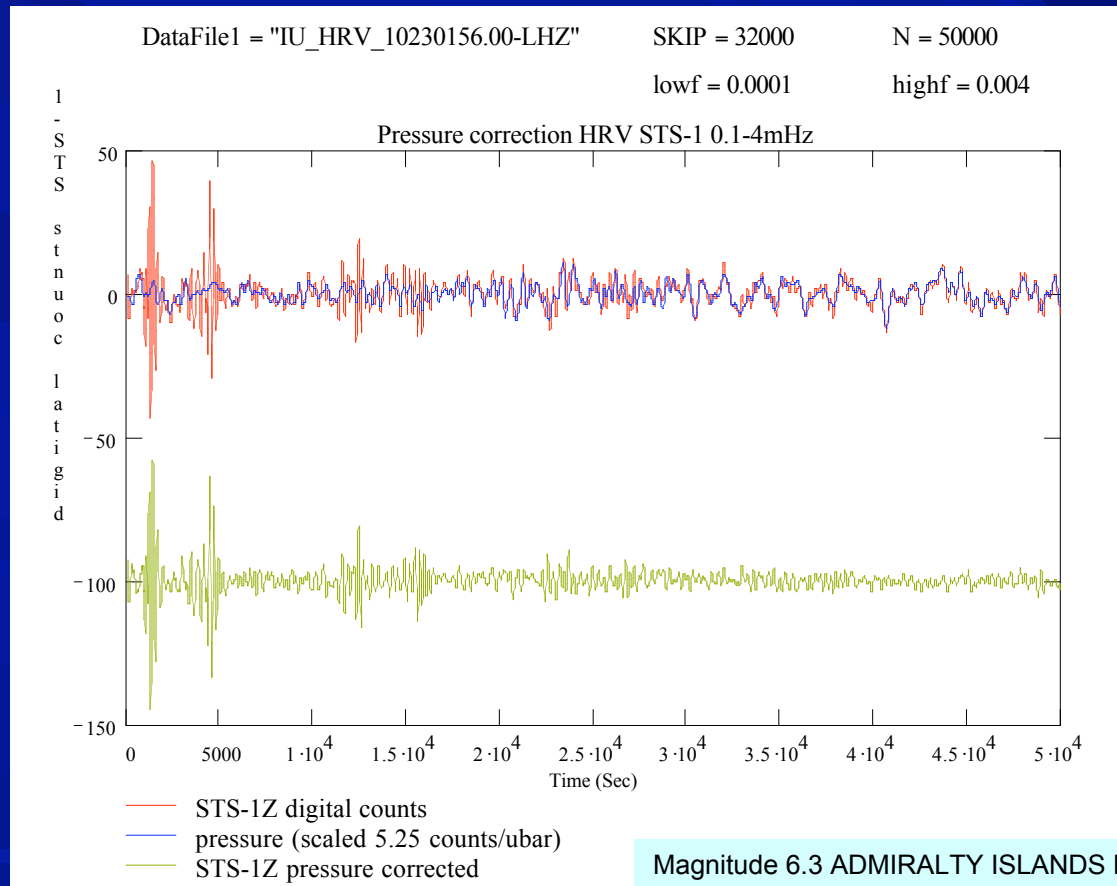
Vertical Correlation w/ Pressure seen on STS-1



These results are consistent with results, e.g. shown by Zürn and E. Wielandt, *Geophys. J. Int.*, **142**, 2006 for correction of the predominant air-mass gravitational effect. The present results perhaps show greater improvement in the corrected data.

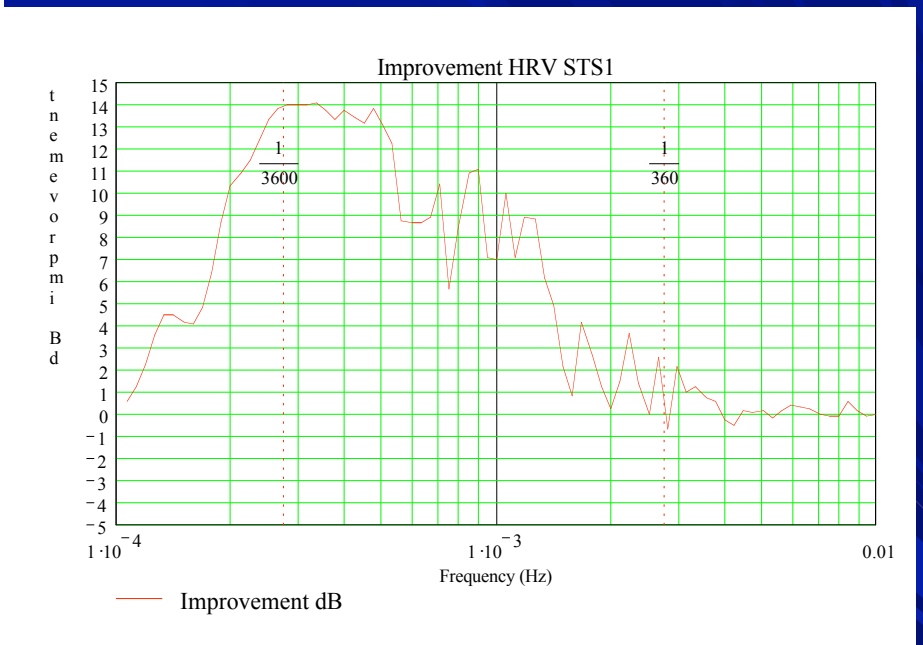
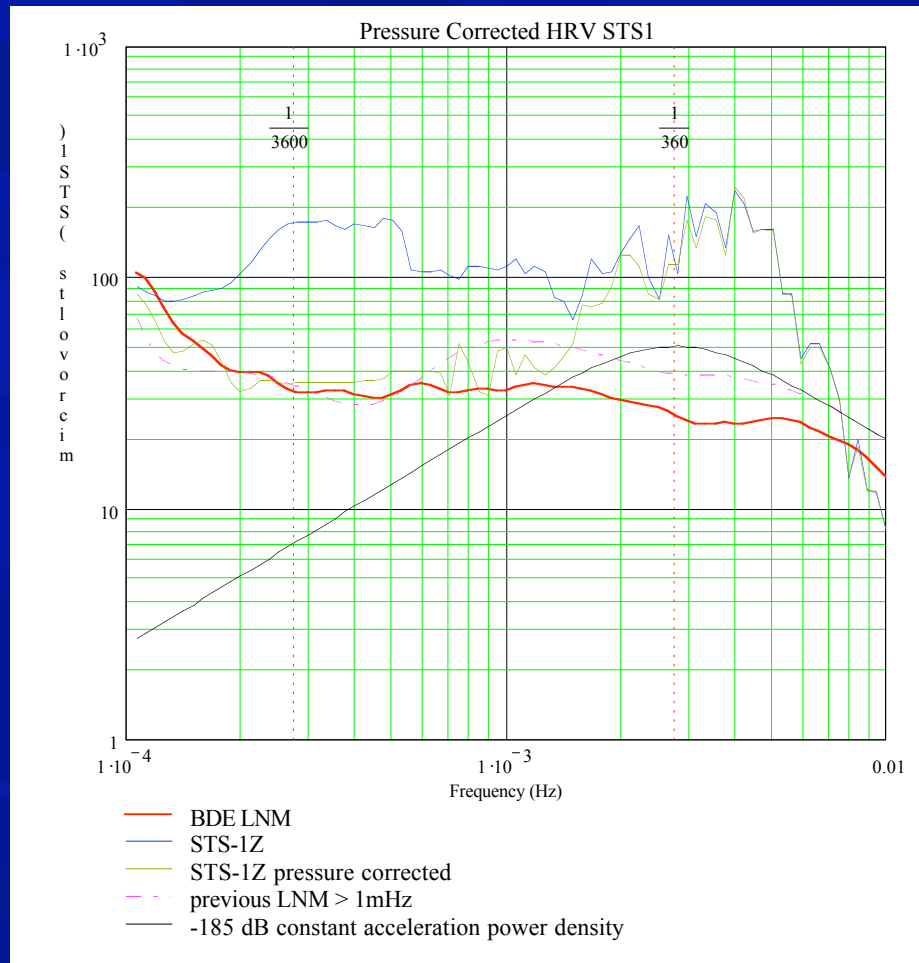


Pressure Corrected



The vertical scale is digital counts on a Q330 24-bit digitizer (~1.1 nm/count in the flat-velocity response region of the sensor from 0.3mHz to the limit of the bandpass filter in this example, 33 mHz). The pressure is scaled at 5.25 counts/ μ bar, equivalent to 5.25 nm/s²/hPa. The pressure data are corrected with a recursive digital filter, an approach that may be adapted to continuous real-time correction in a data acquisition system.

Pressure Corrected STS-1 HRV GSN station



Pressure Corrected STS-1 HRV

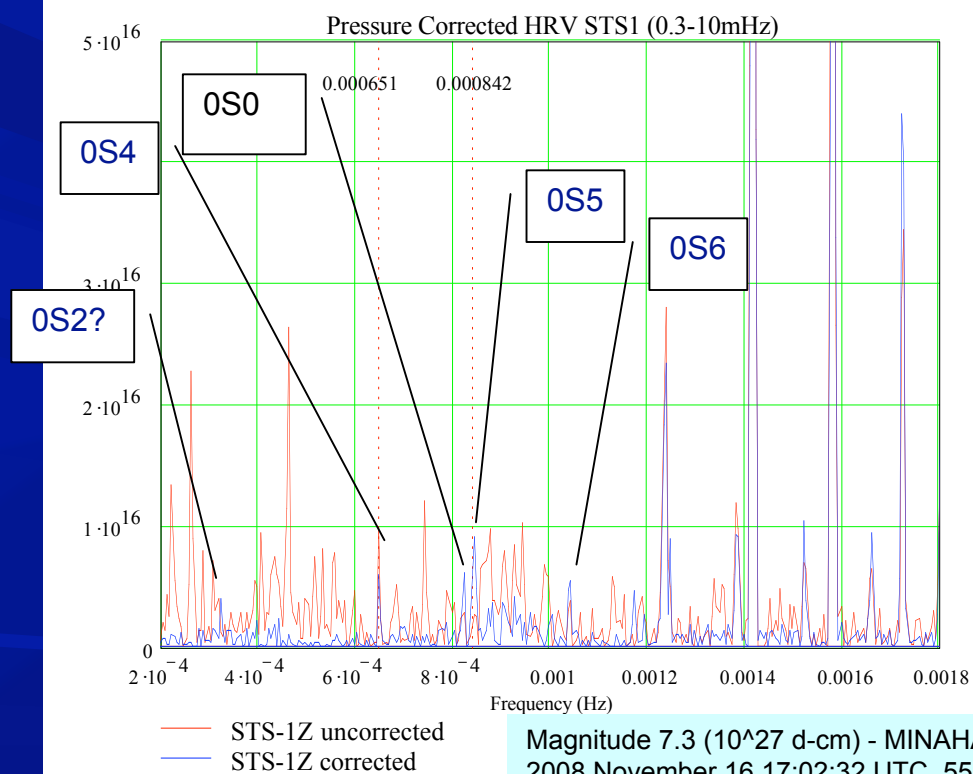
DataFile1 = "IU_HRV_11160514.00-LHZ"

SKIP = 45000

N = 200000

lowf = 0.0001

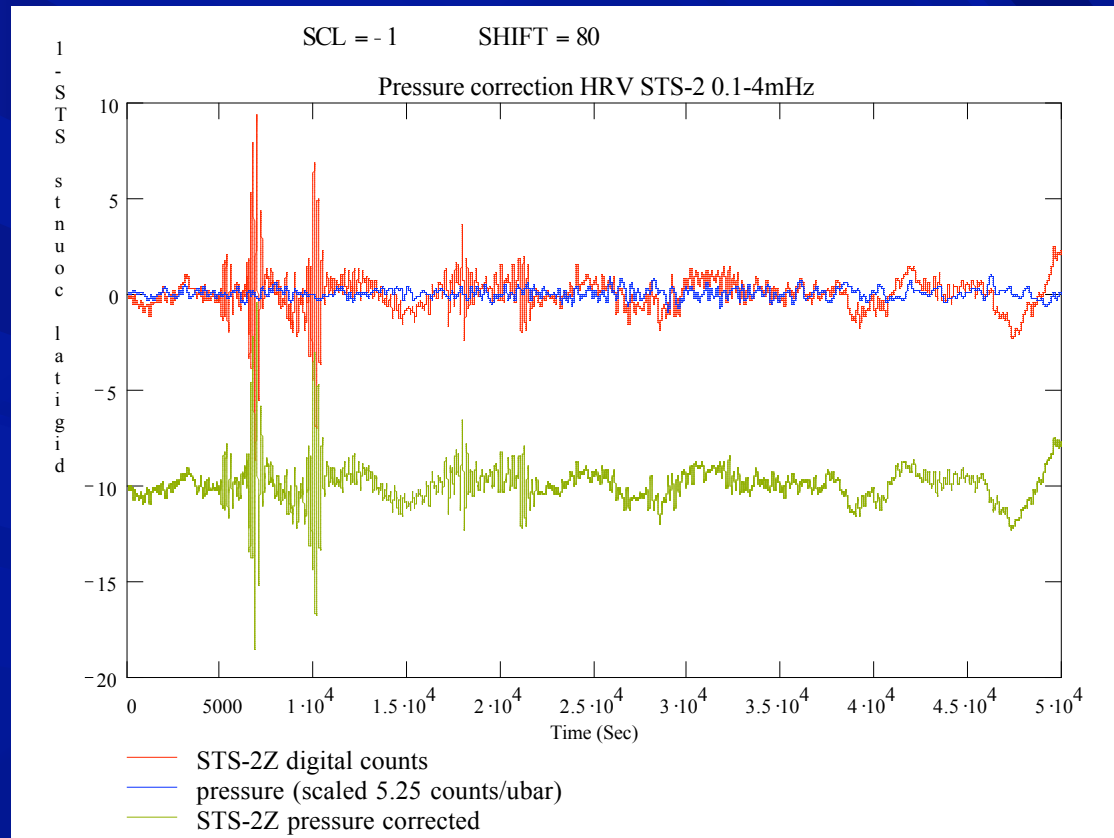
highf = 0.01



Magnitude 7.3 (10²⁷ d-cm) - MINAHASA, SULAWESI, INDONESIA
2008 November 16 17:02:32 UTC. 55HRS DATA

text

STS-2 vertical



The method effective on the highly-isolated STS-1 vertical was applied to a quiet STS-2 operating without external pressure shielding. This STS-2 is installed in a typical way, using a styrofoam box placed on the pier in the HRV vault. The same event is shown in the STS-1 data above.

The simple zero-phase correlation with pressure is now absent. A correlation is seen with an 80s phase shift, and negative sign. Further low-frequency correlation persists however. There are likely thermal, possible adiabatic, effects and direct distortion of the STS-2 pressure case. Effective usage of the pressure data therefore requires external physical isolation of thermal and pressure effects on the STS-2.

Pressure Instruments

what do you need to do this
at home?

VTI SCP1000 MEMS



Few ubar resolution below 4mHz. Size ~ 5mm x 5mm

Bare sensor cost ~ \$10, Cost ~\$100 with a pressure port

Setra 270 Precision Analog



~ 1 to a few uPa resolution up to some Hz . Size ~ 2.5in diameter

Cost <\$1000 - convenient if analog sampling already available

Quanterra “Environmental Processor”



- Digital MEMS barometer
- Phase lock to Q330
- Sampling of Analog barometers
- Being deployed in TA

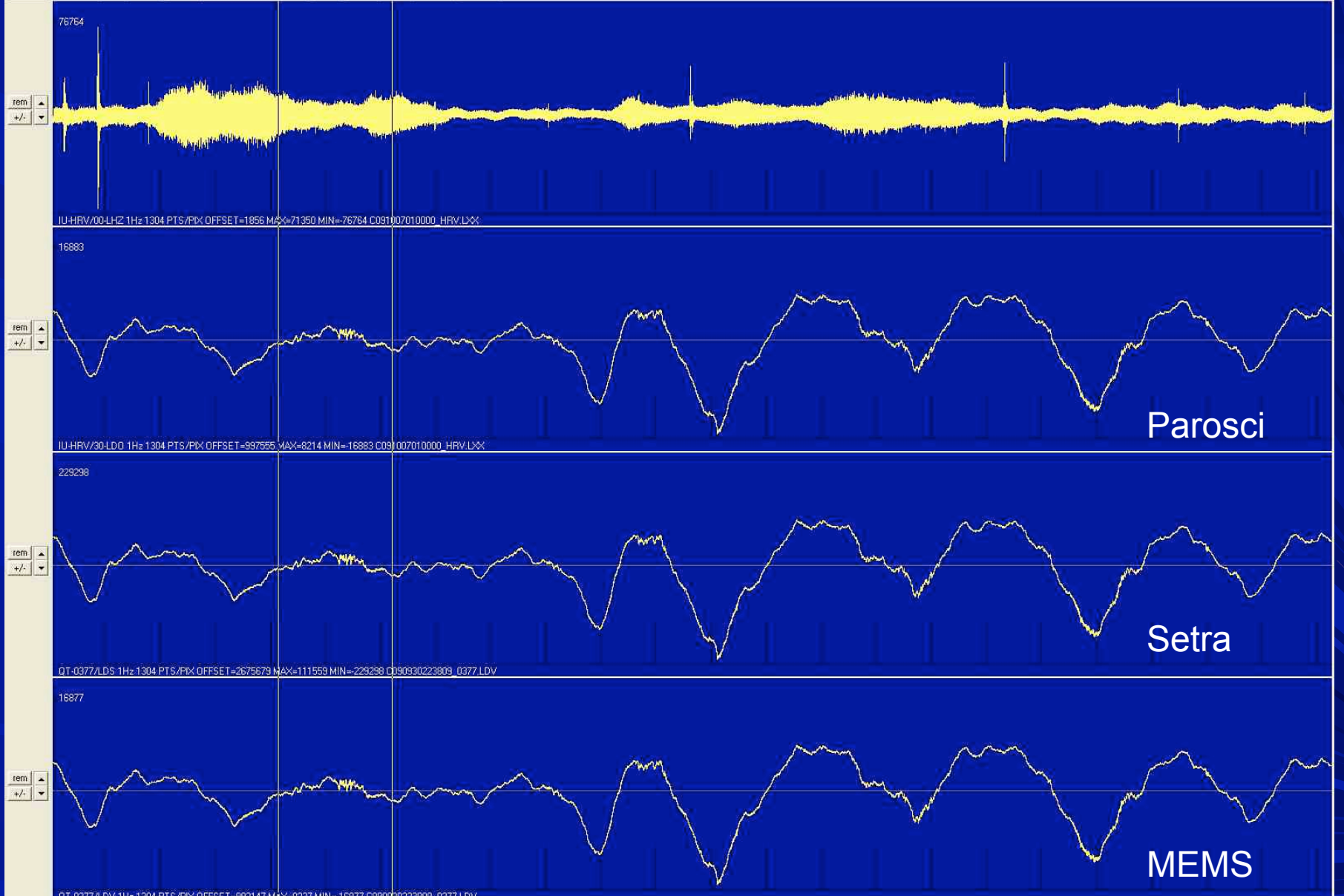
MEMS
barometer with
port

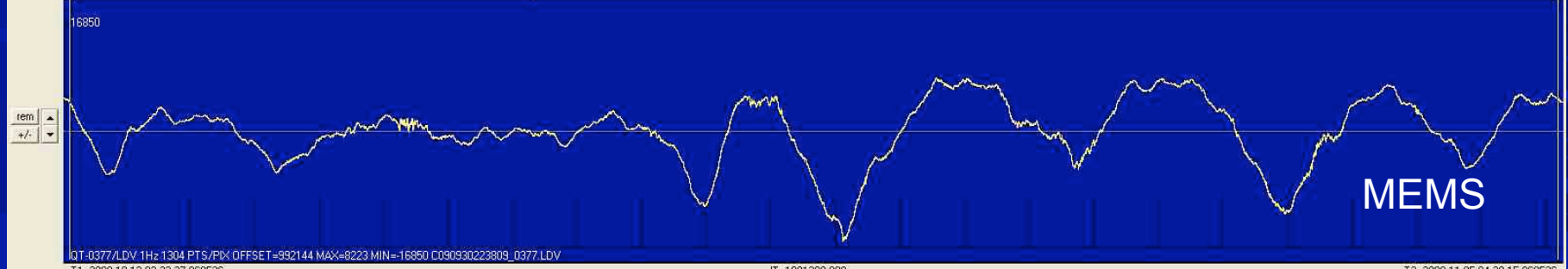
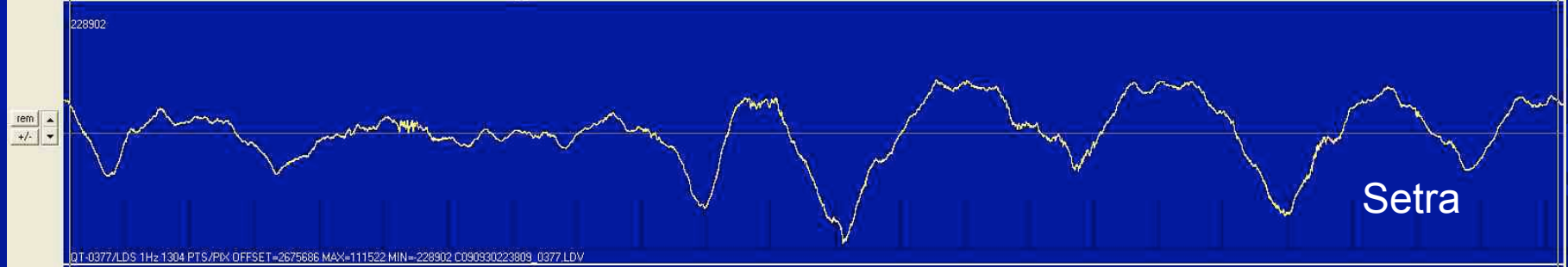
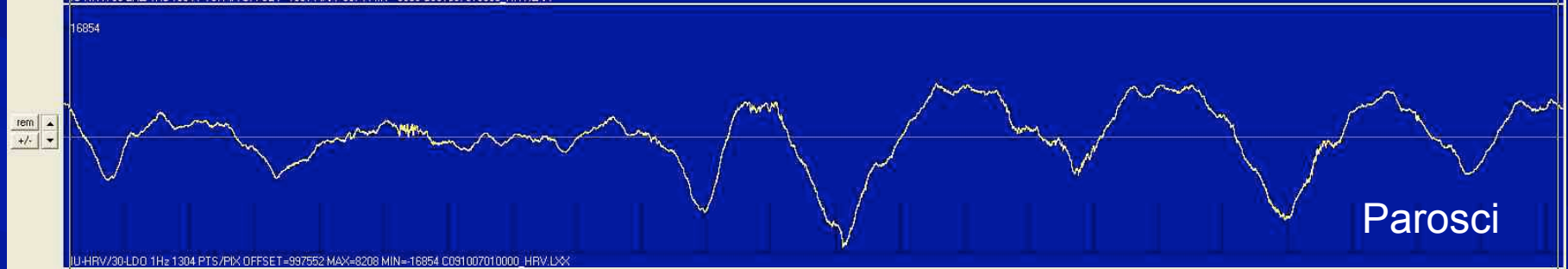
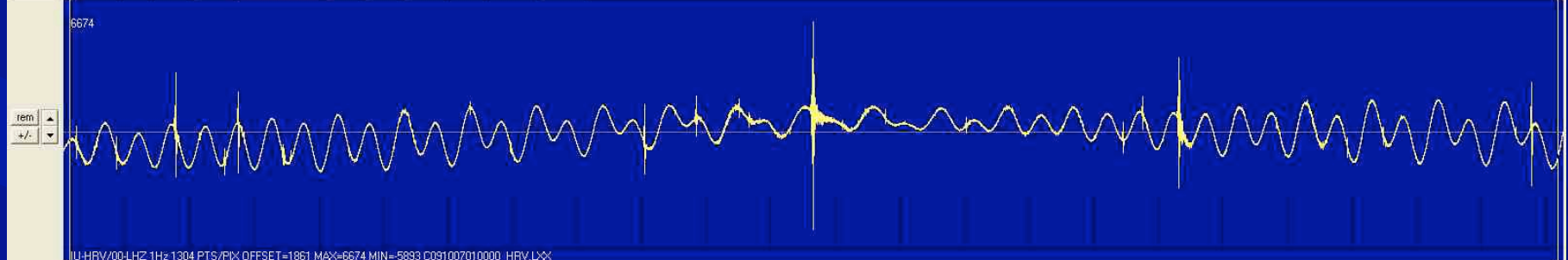
Paroscientific

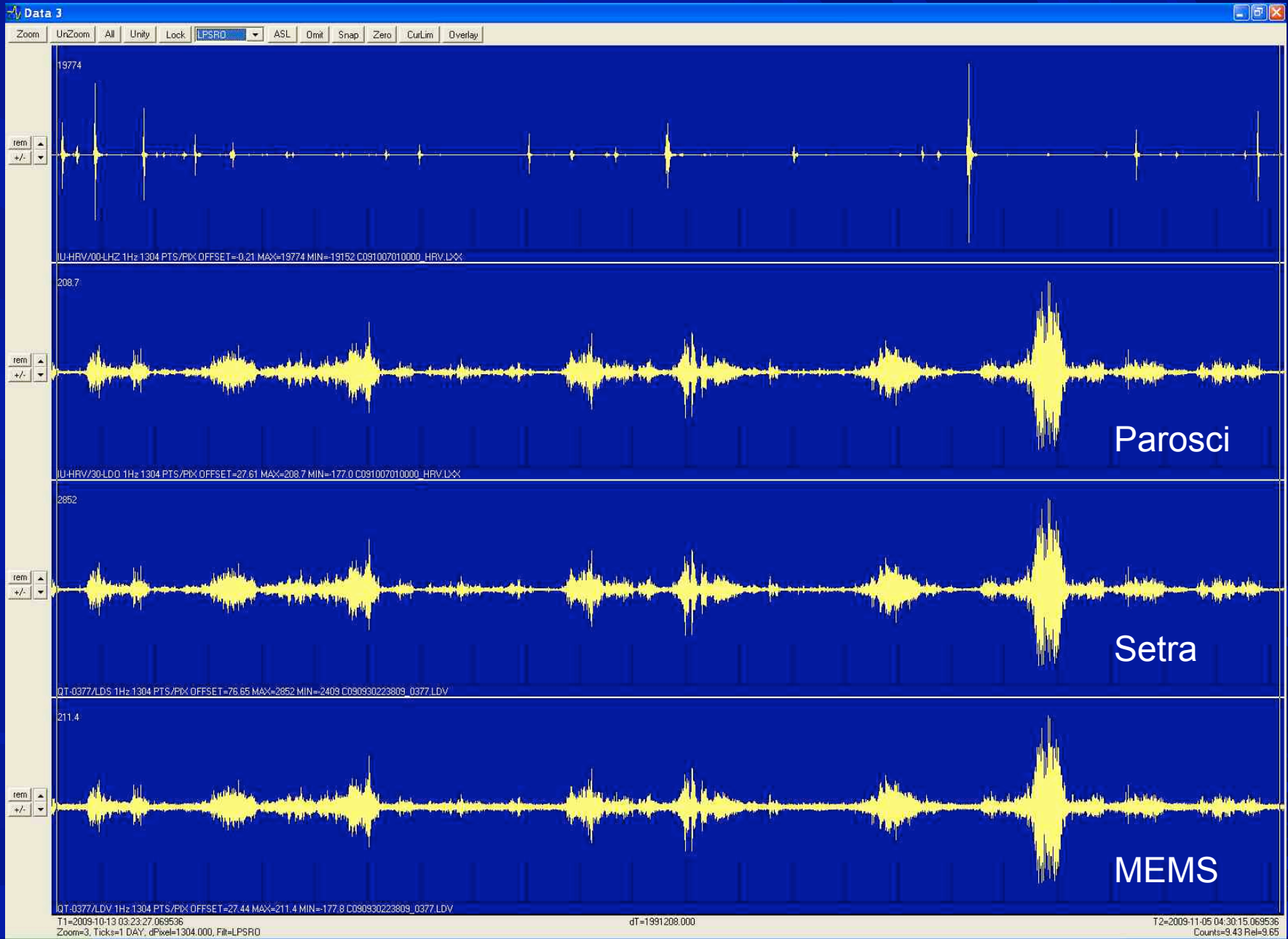


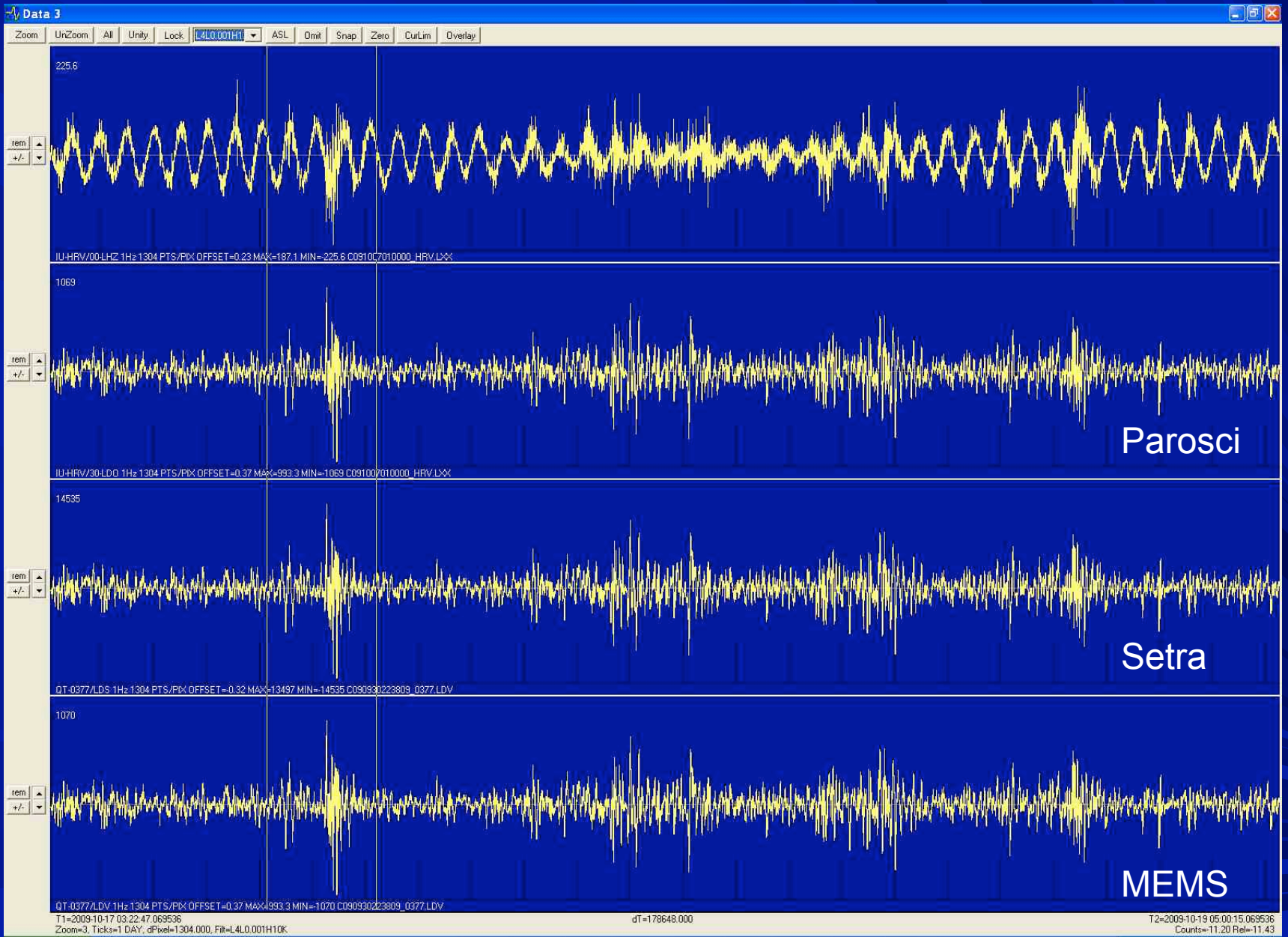
< 1 ubar resolution up to ~ 0.5 Hz . Size ~ 2.5in cube

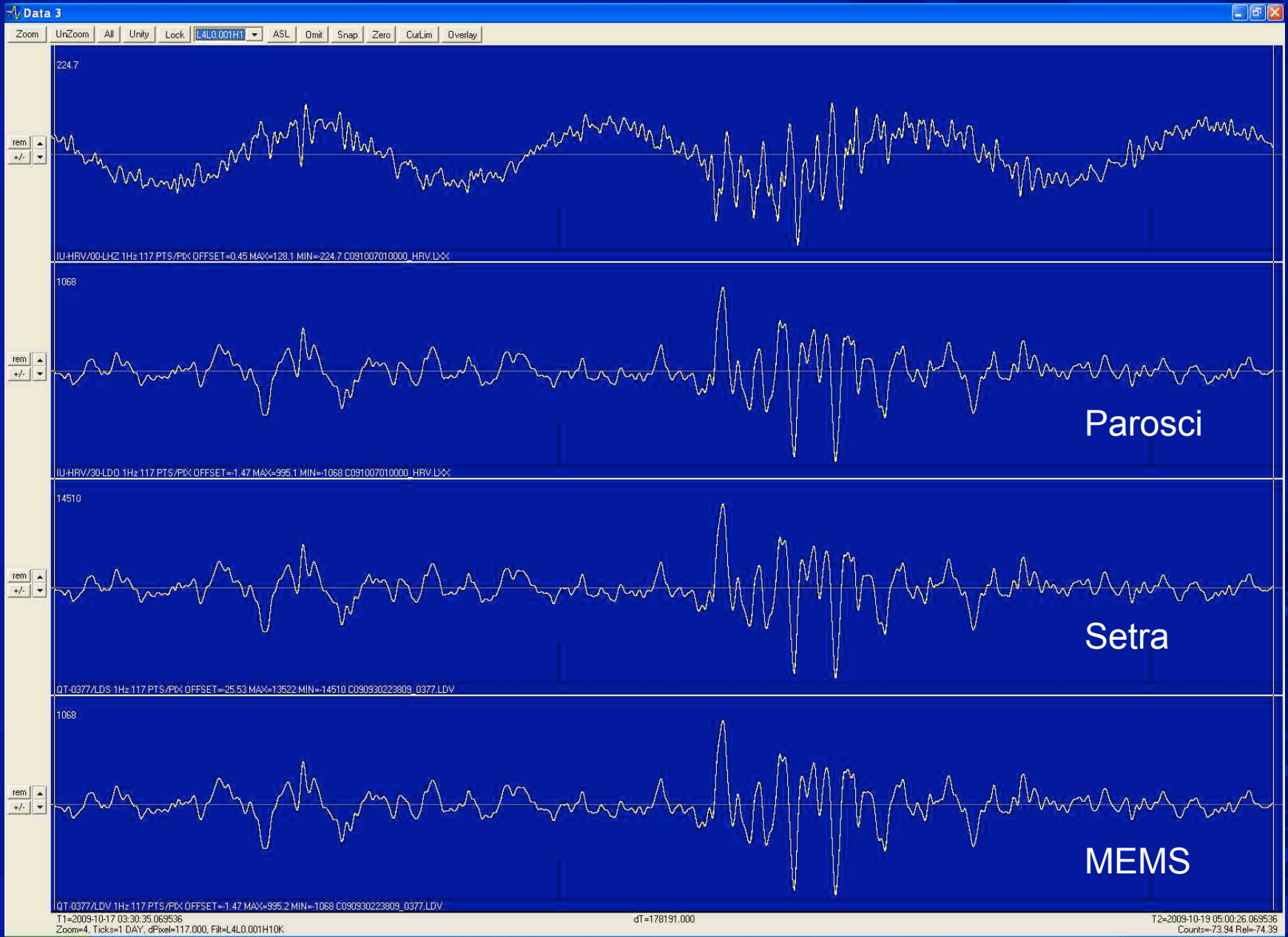
Cost ~\$5000 - digital sampling non-trivial to time align,
resolution diminishes as sample interval decreases





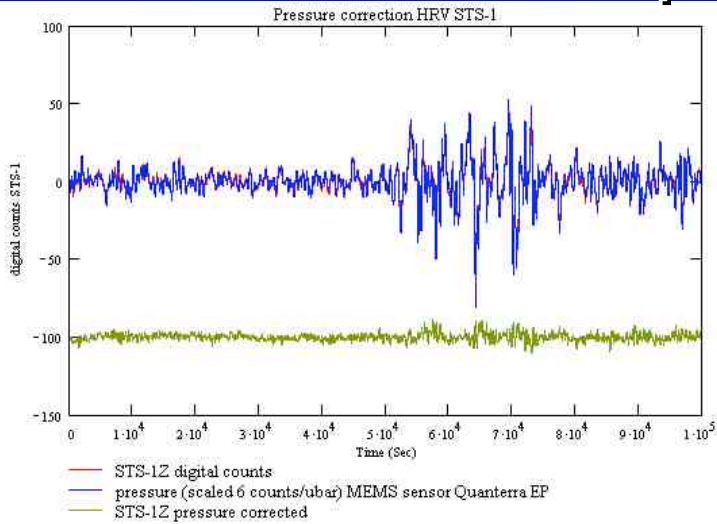




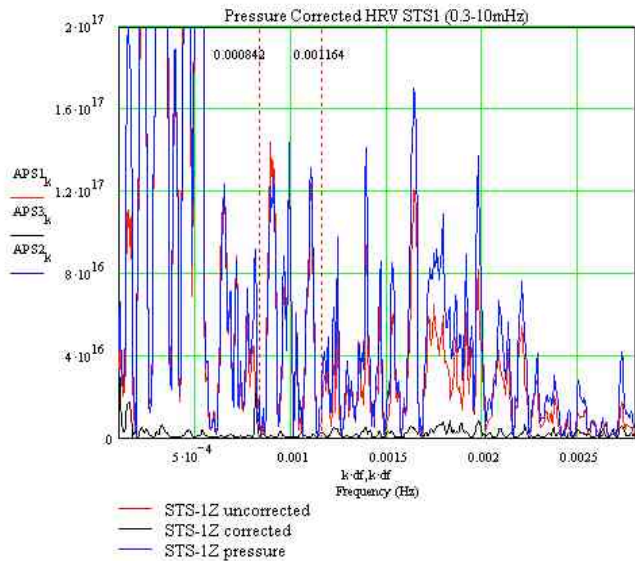


STS-1 pressure removal

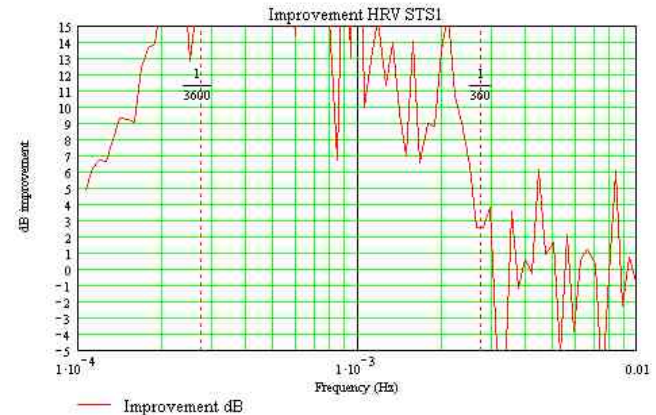
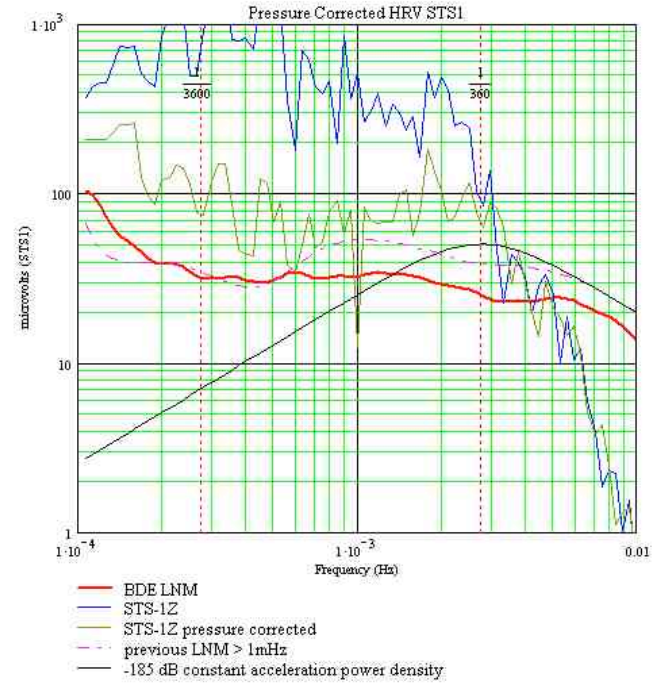
10170330



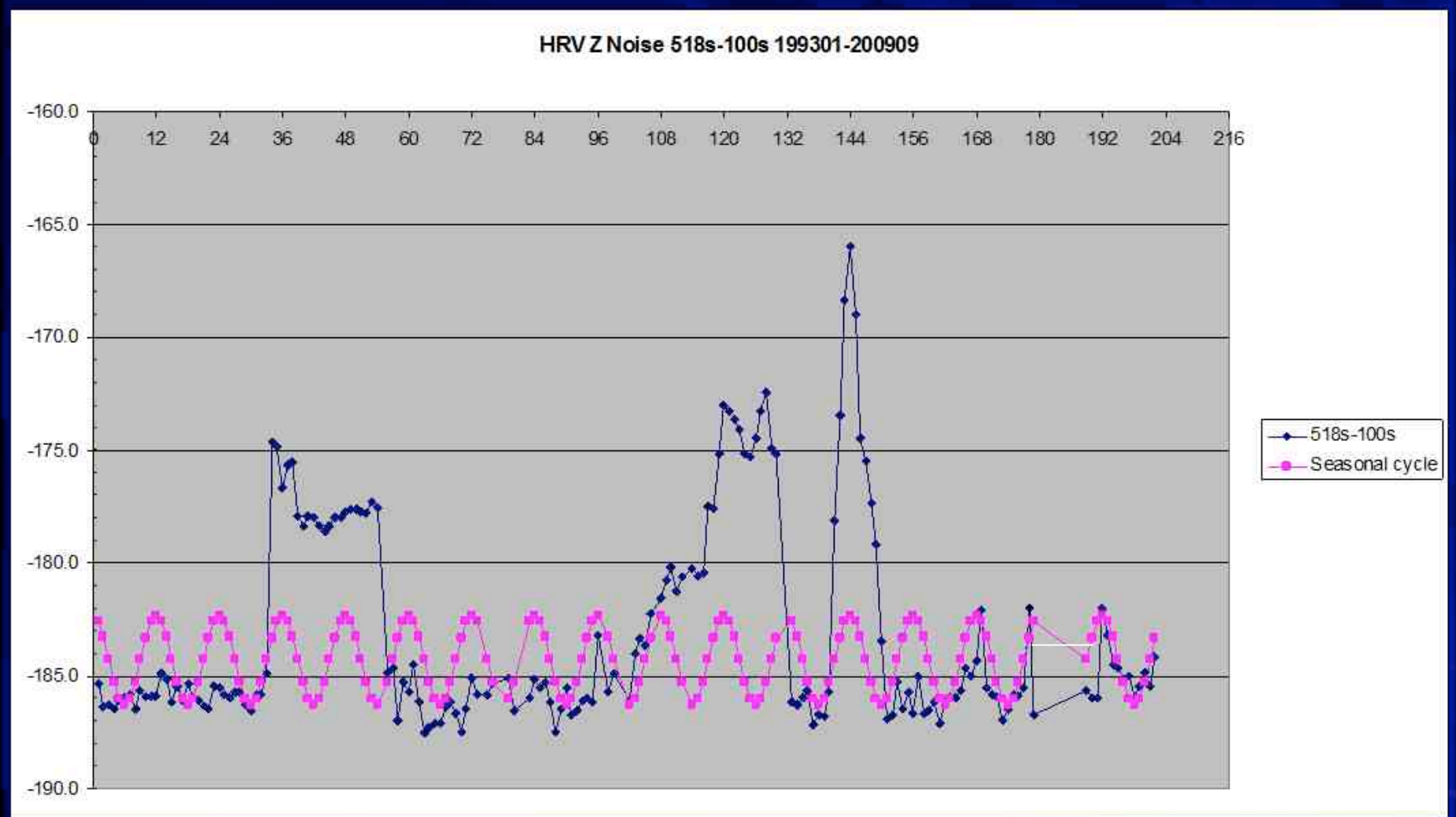
DataFile1 = "IU_HRV_10170330.00-LHZ" SKIP = 44000 N = 200000 $\Phi = 0$
 DataFile2 = "QT_0377_10170330.LDV" lowf = 0.0001 highf = 0.004



DataFile1 = "IU_HRV_10170330.00-LHZ" SKIP = 44000 N = 200000
 lowf = 0.0001 highf = 0.004



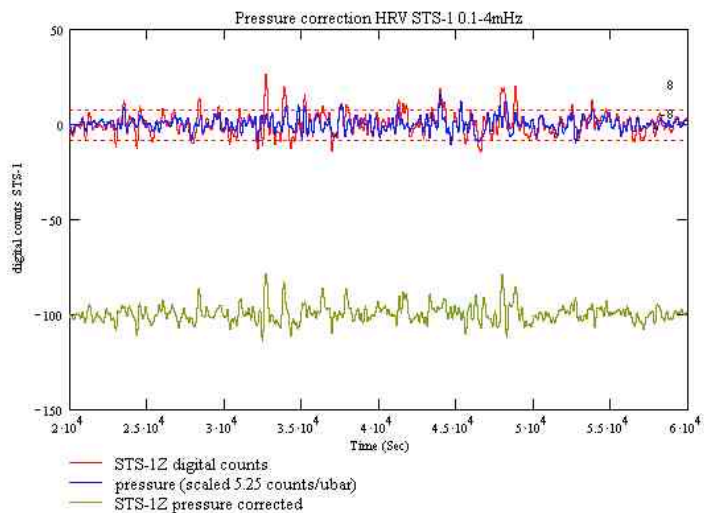
HRV performance 1993-present. "good" and "bad" intervals.
A number of stations show similar patterns



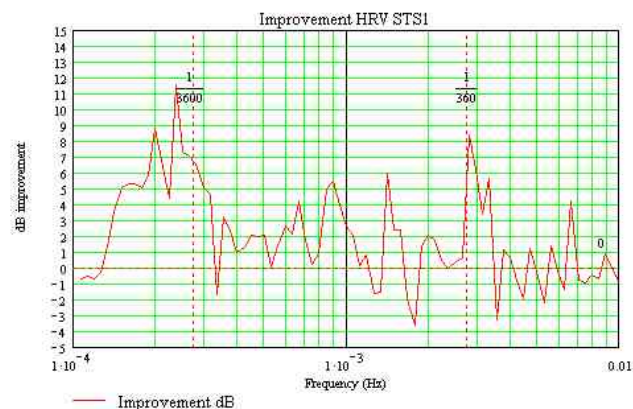
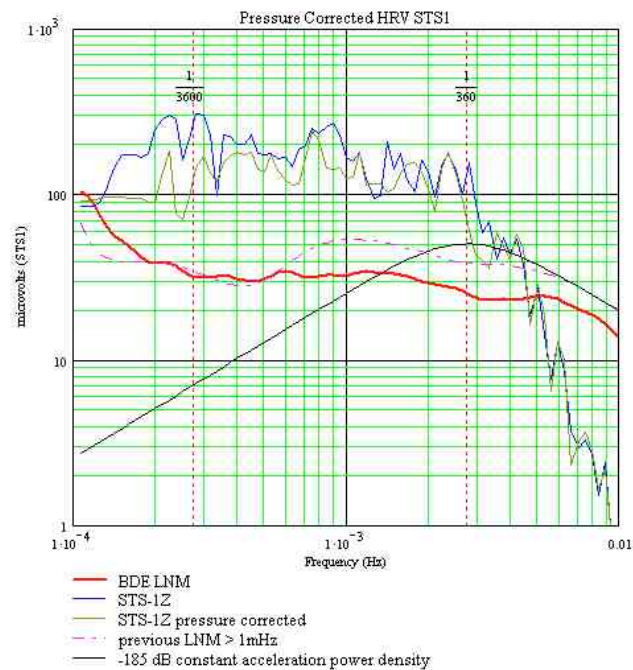
STS-1 winter chill down

01250216

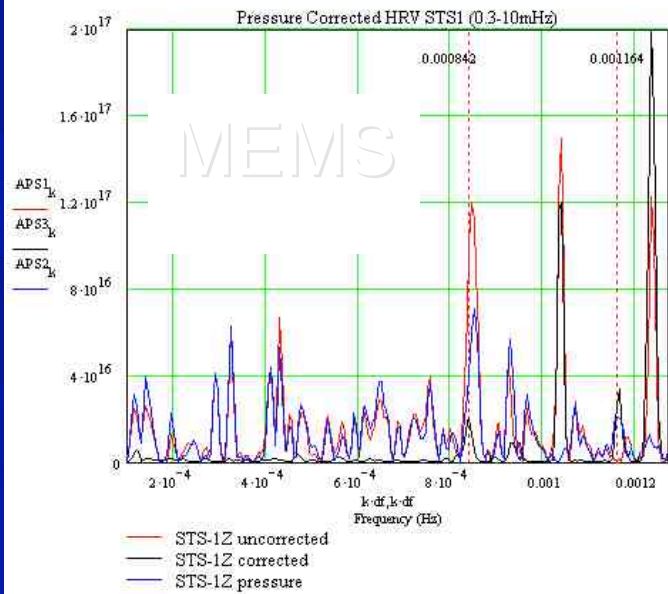
DataFile1 = "IU_HRV_01250216.00-LHZ" SKIP = 25000 N = 80000
lowf = 0.0001 highf = 0.004



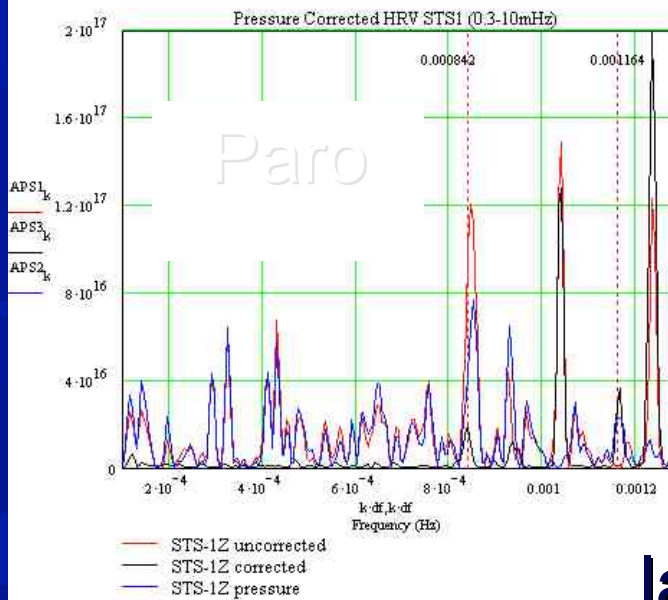
DataFile1 = "IU_HRV_01250216.00-LHZ" SKIP = 25000 N = 80000
lowf = 0.0001 highf = 0.004



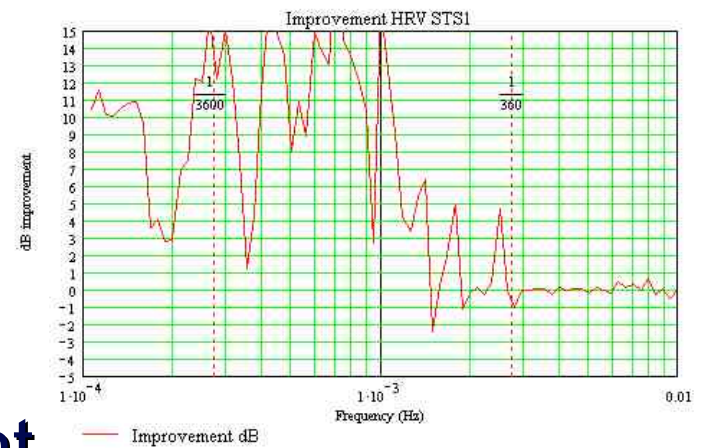
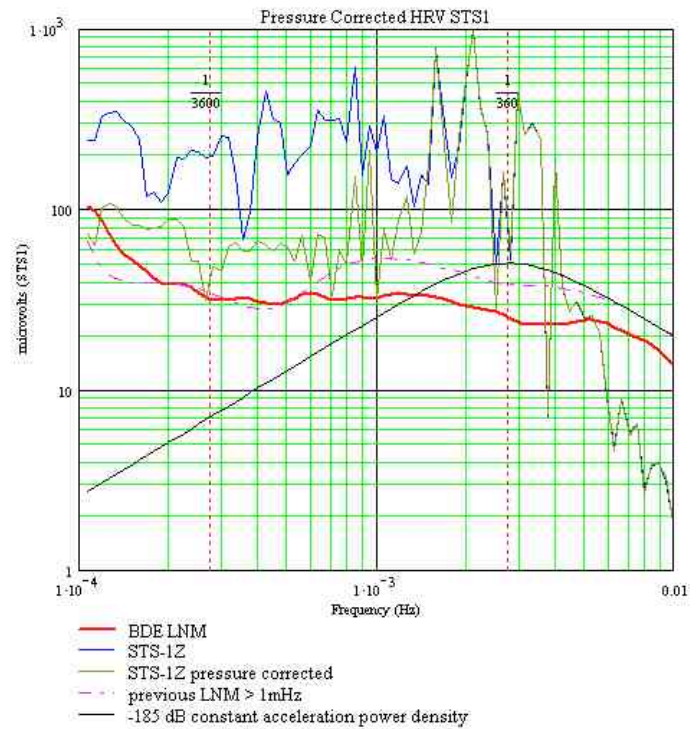
DataFile2 = "QT_0377_08100805.LDV" lowf = 0.0001 highf = 0.001818



DataFile1 = "IU_HRV_08100803.00-LHZ" SKIP = 44000 N = 200000
 DataFile2 = "IU_HRV_08100803.30-LDO" lowf = 0.0001 highf = 0.001818



DataFile1 = "IU_HRV_08100803.00-LHZ" SKIP = 44000 N = 200000
 lowf = 0.0001 highf = 0.001818

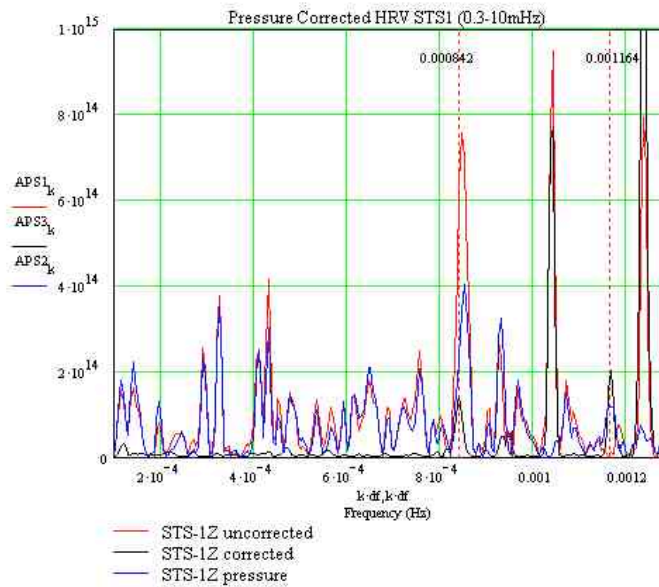


08100803

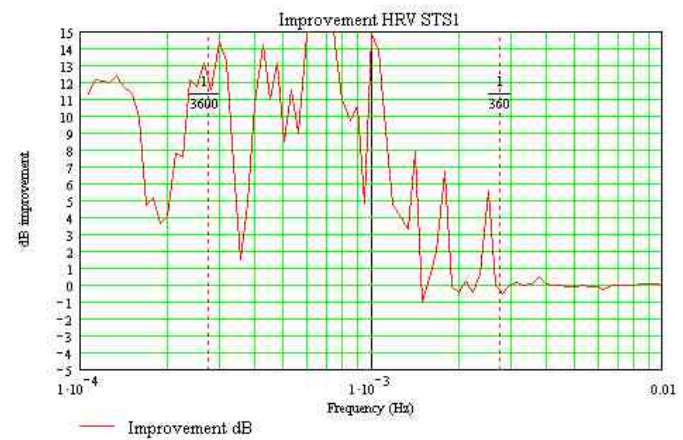
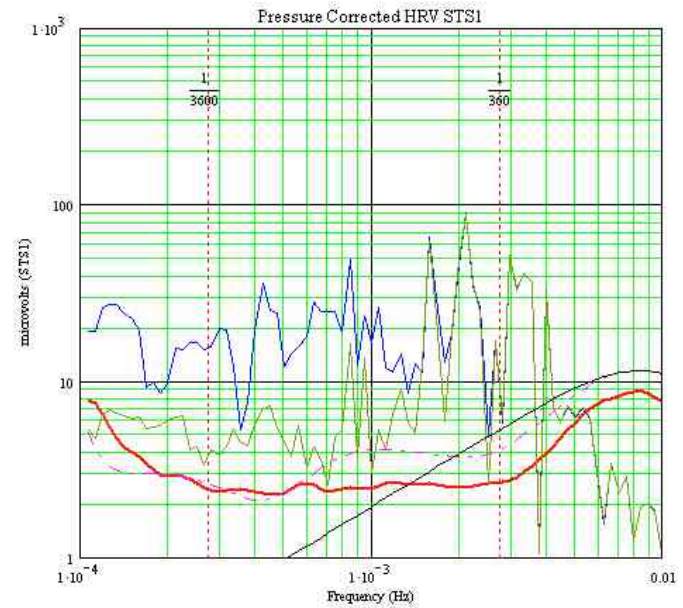
large event

STS-1

DataFile1 = "IU_HRV_08100805.00-LHZ" SKIP = 44000 N = 200000 Φ = 24
 DataFile2 = "QT_0377_08100805.LDV" lowf = 0.0001 highf = 0.001818



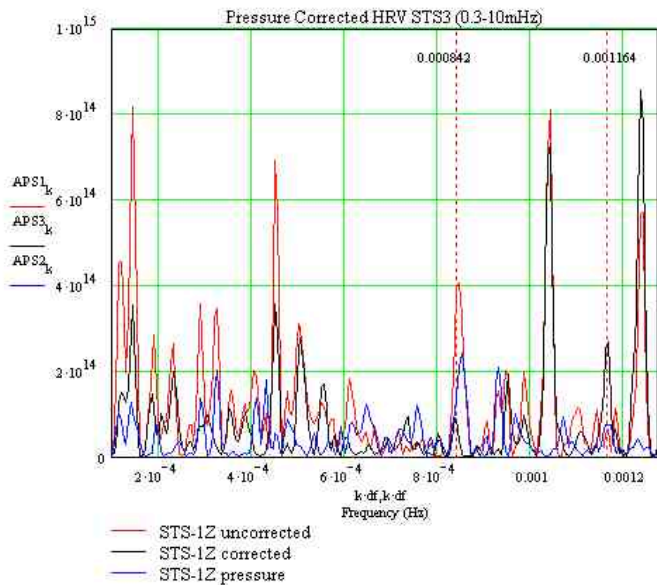
DataFile1 = "IU_HRV_08100805.00-LHZ" SKIP = 44000 N = 200000
 lowf = 0.0001 highf = 0.001818



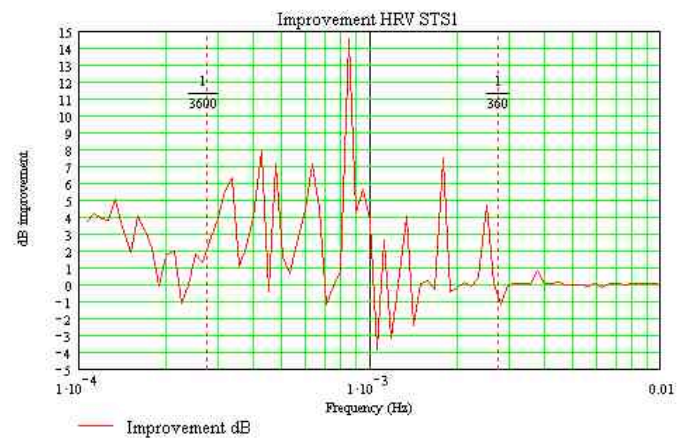
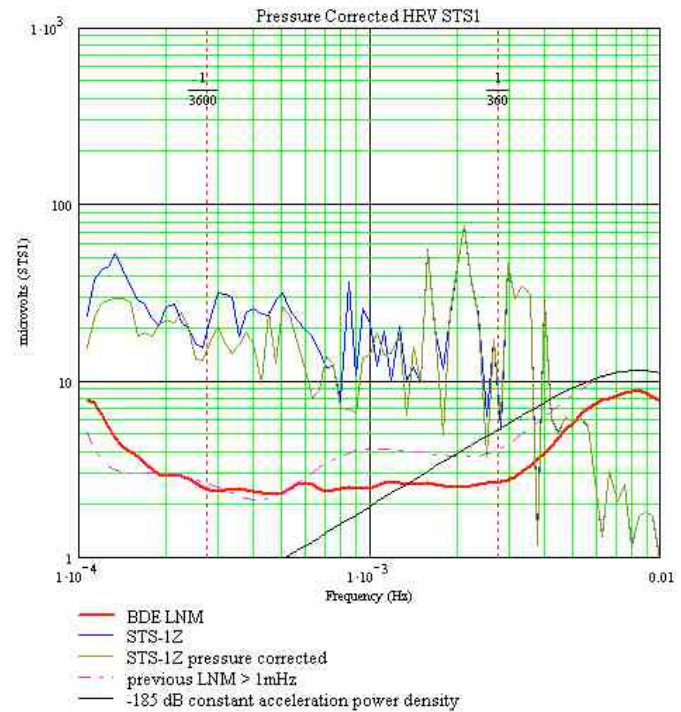
STS-3

(prototype with pressure-sensitive case)

DataFile1 = "QT_HRV_08100805.LHZ" SKIP = 44000 N = 200000 $\Phi = 0$
 DataFile2 = "IU_HRV_08100805.30-LDO" lowf = 0.0001 highf = 0.001818

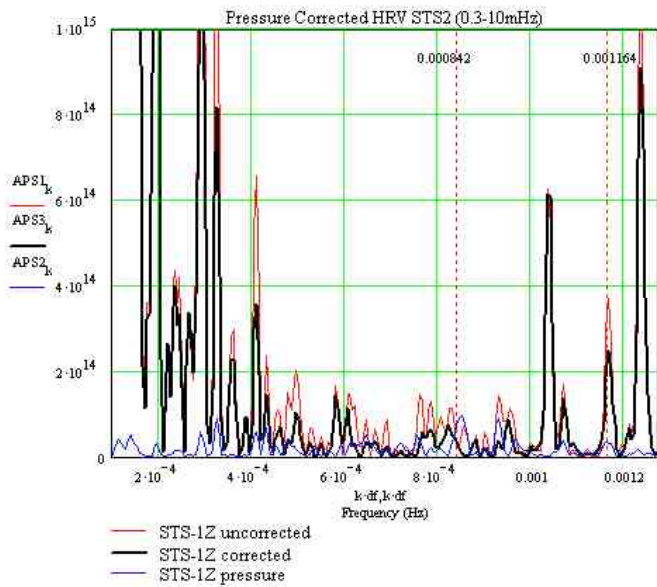


DataFile1 = "QT_HRV_08100805.LHZ" SKIP = 44000 N = 200000
 lowf = 0.0001 highf = 0.001818

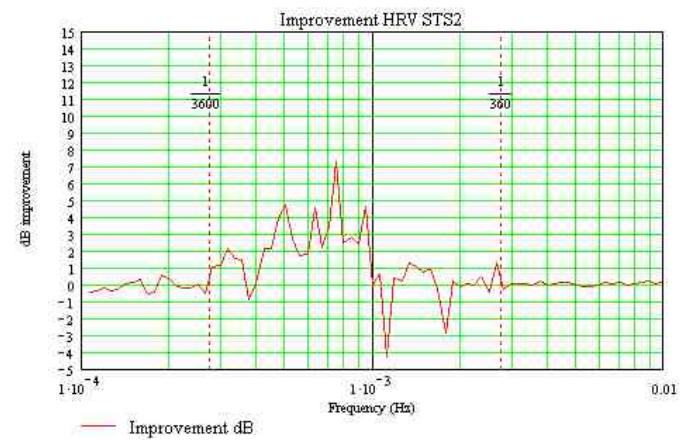
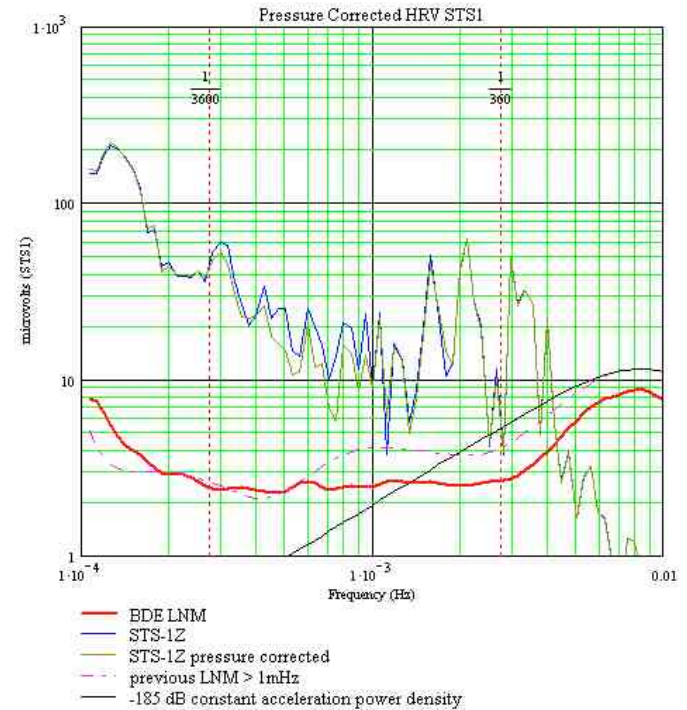


STS-2

DataFile1 = "QT_0377_08100805.LLZ" SKIP = 47000 N = 200000 $\Phi = 0$
 DataFile2 = "IU_HRV_08100805.30-LDO" lowf = 0.0001 highf = 0.001818 $\Phi 1 = 80$

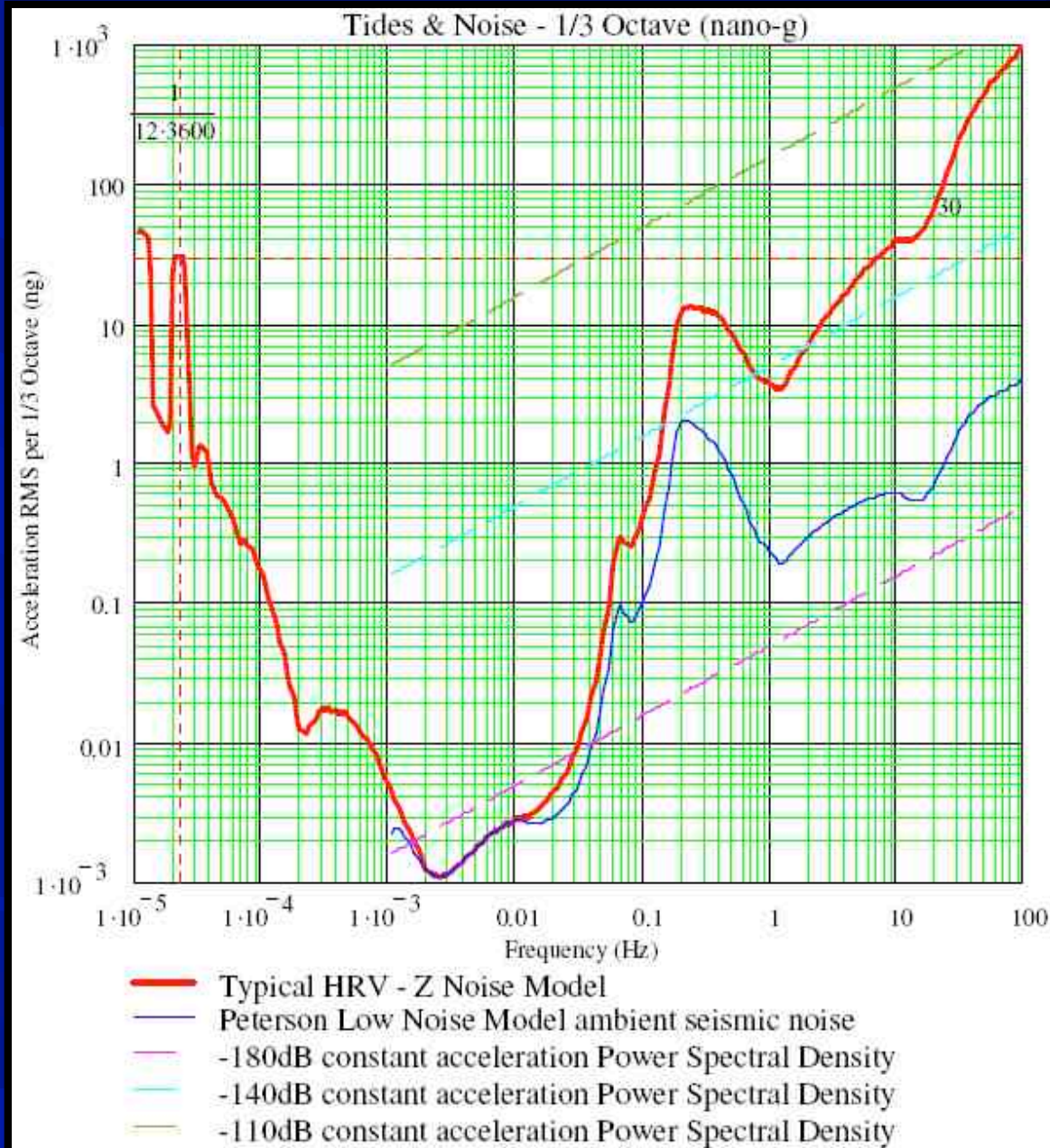


DataFile1 = "QT_0377_08100805.LLZ" SKIP = 47000 N = 200000
 SCL = -0.5 lowf = 0.0001 highf = 0.001818



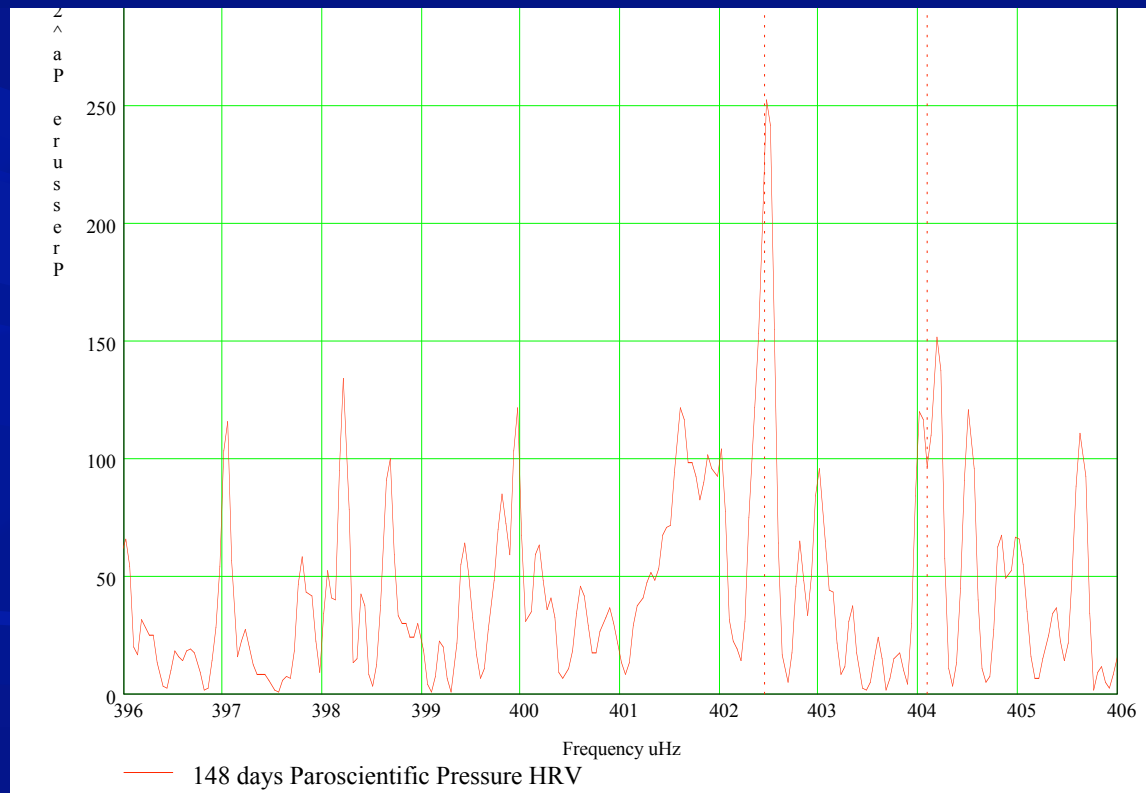
Barometric Noise Spectrum

bigger picture



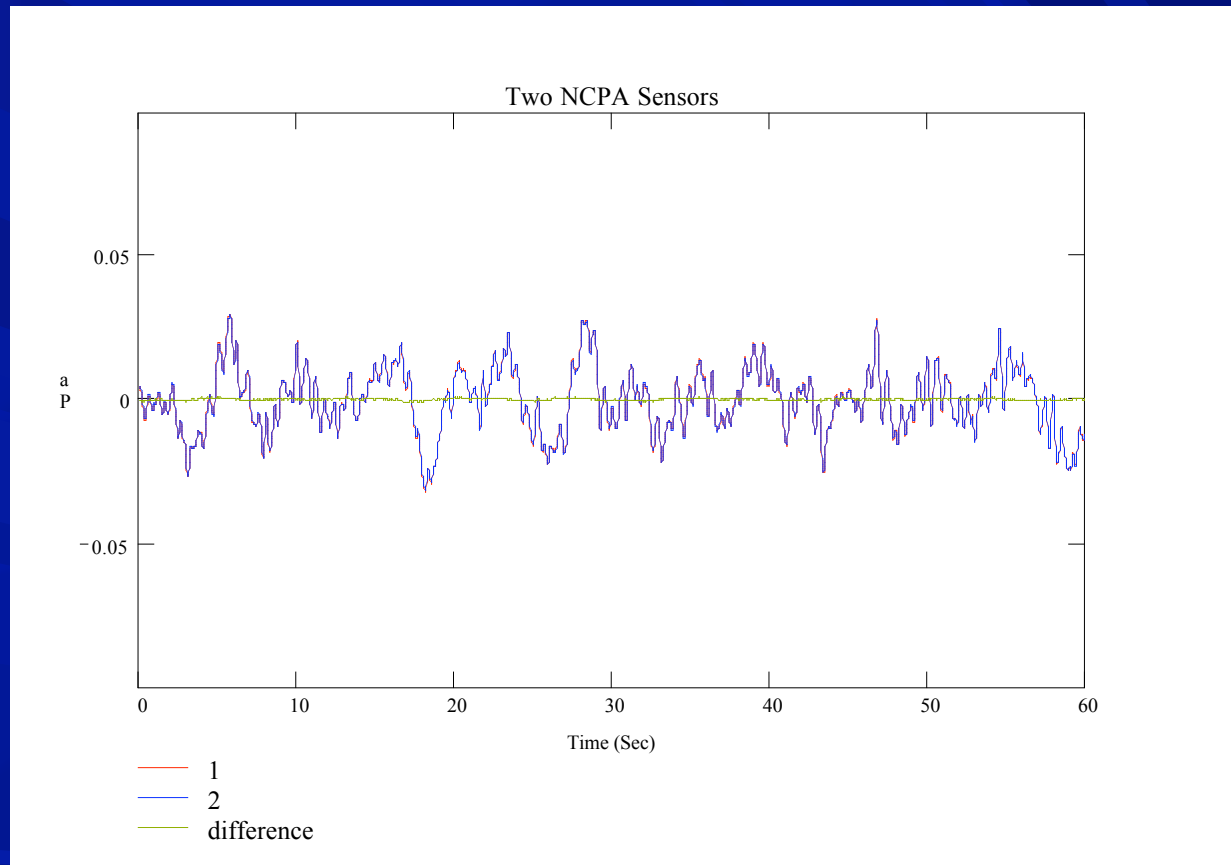
Wideband view of
seismic noise

An application of long-duration barometric observations



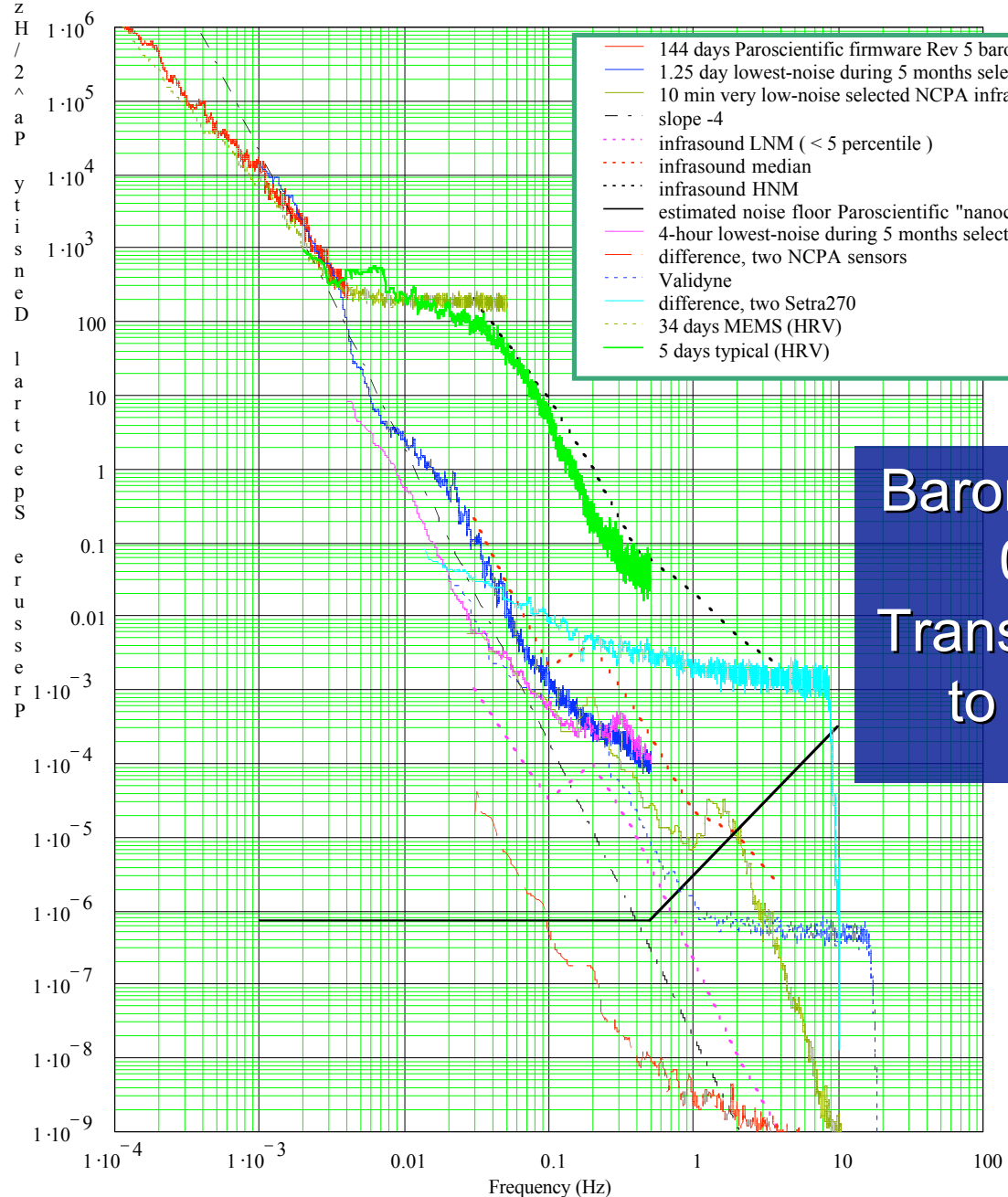
Possible Solar mode

see Thomson, Lanzerotti et al., *IEEE Proceedings*, No. 5, May 2007,
(don't put too much stock in the vertical scale in this figure)



Microbaroms observed on NCPA sensors (bandpass filtered 0.1-16Hz)

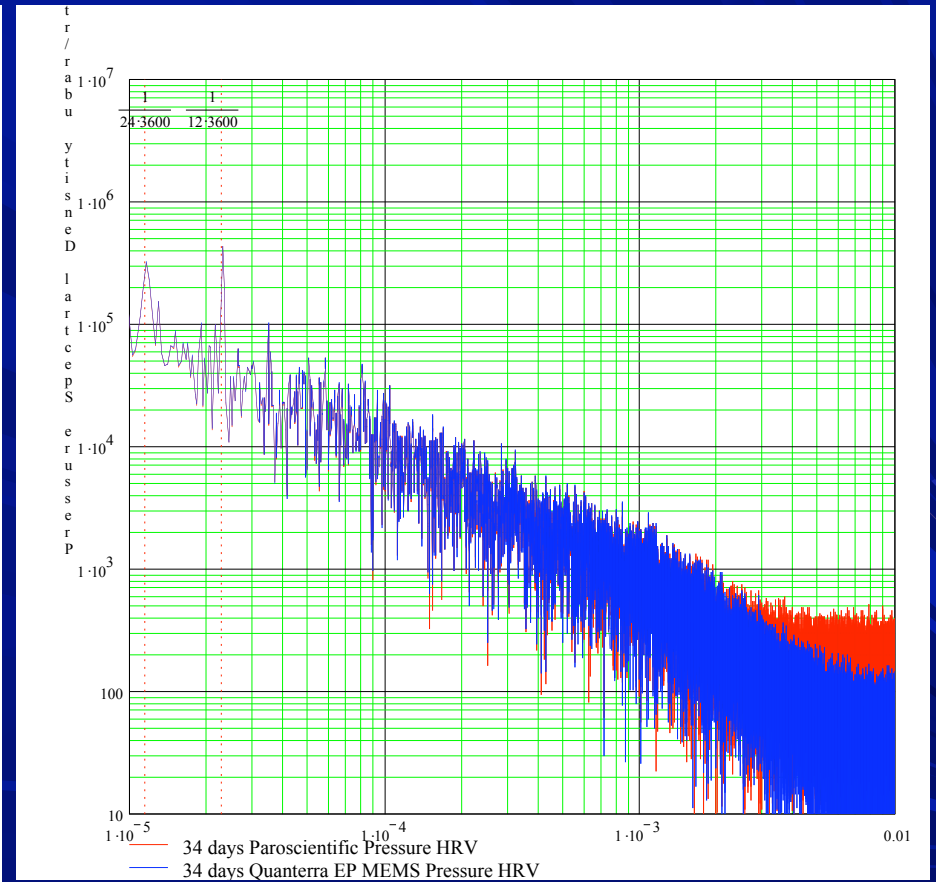
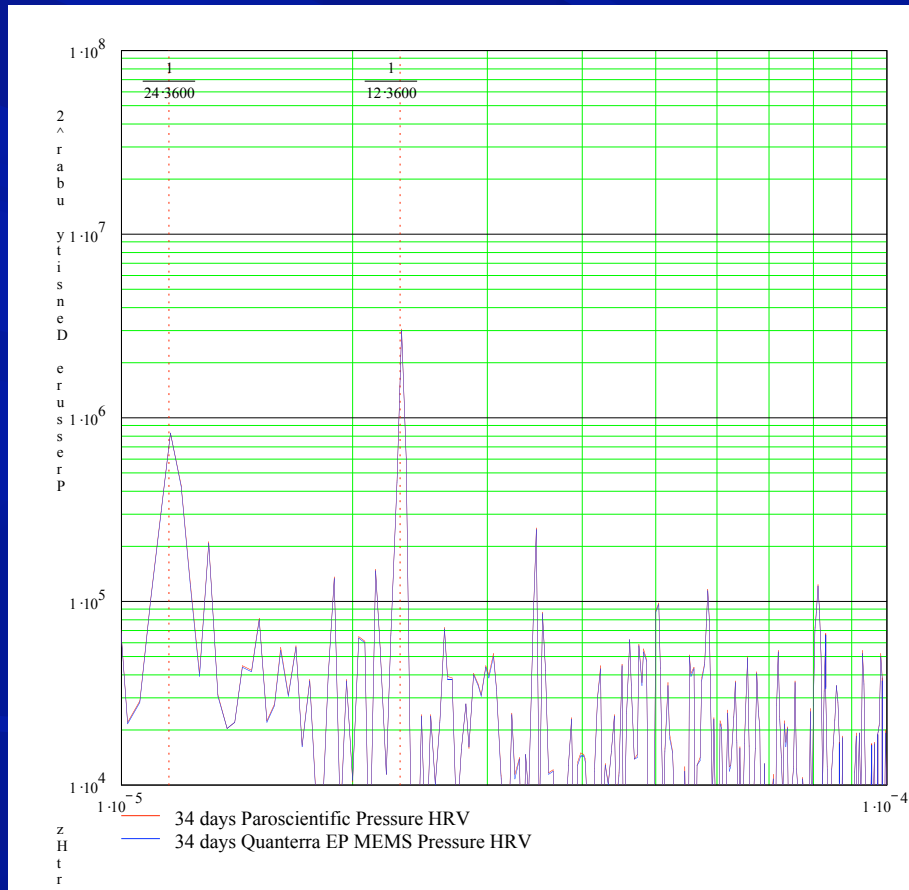
z
H
/
2
^
a
P
y
t
i
s
n
e
D
l
a
r
t
c
e
p
S
e
r
u
s
s
e
r
P



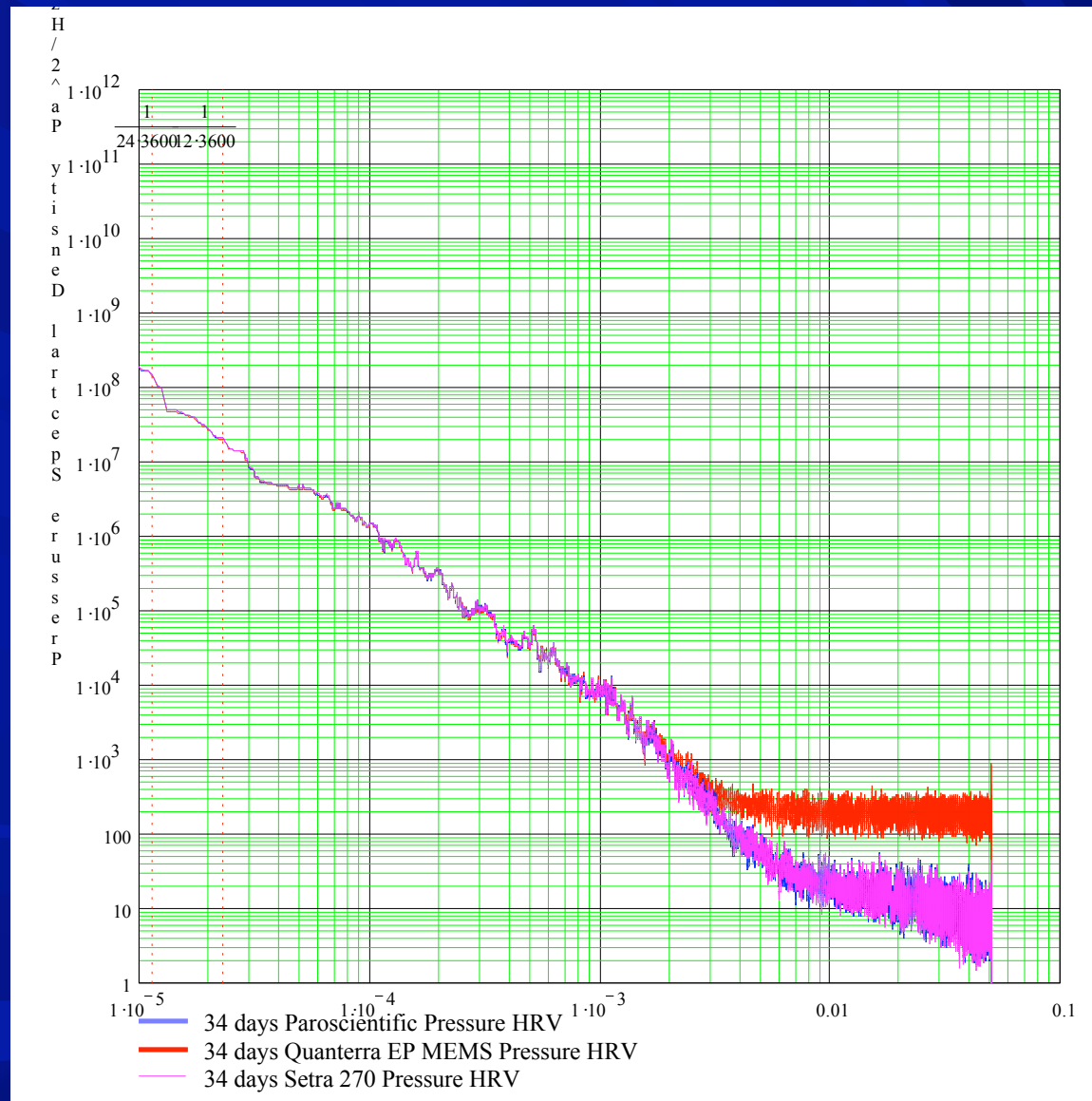
- 144 days Paroscientific firmware Rev 5 barometer HRV Jan-Jun 09
- 1.25 day lowest-noise during 5 months selected (HRV)
- 10 min very low-noise selected NCPA infrasound sensor (HRV)
- slope -4
- infrasound LNM (< 5 percentile)
- infrasound median
- infrasound HNM
- estimated noise floor Paroscientific "nanocounting" barometer
- 4-hour lowest-noise during 5 months selected (HRV)
- difference, two NCPA sensors
- Validyne
- difference, two Setra270
- 34 days MEMS (HRV)
- 5 days typical (HRV)

Barometric noise spectrum
0.1mHz - ~10 Hz.
Transition from barometers
to infrasound sensors

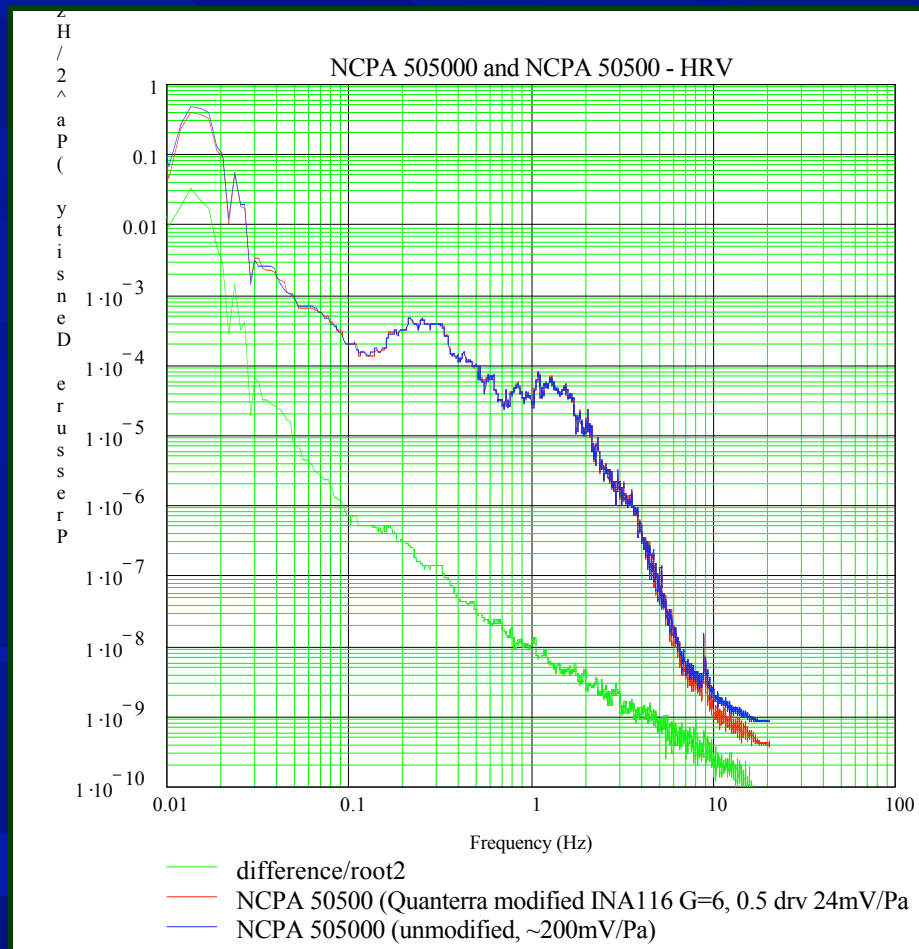
MEMS & Paroscientific



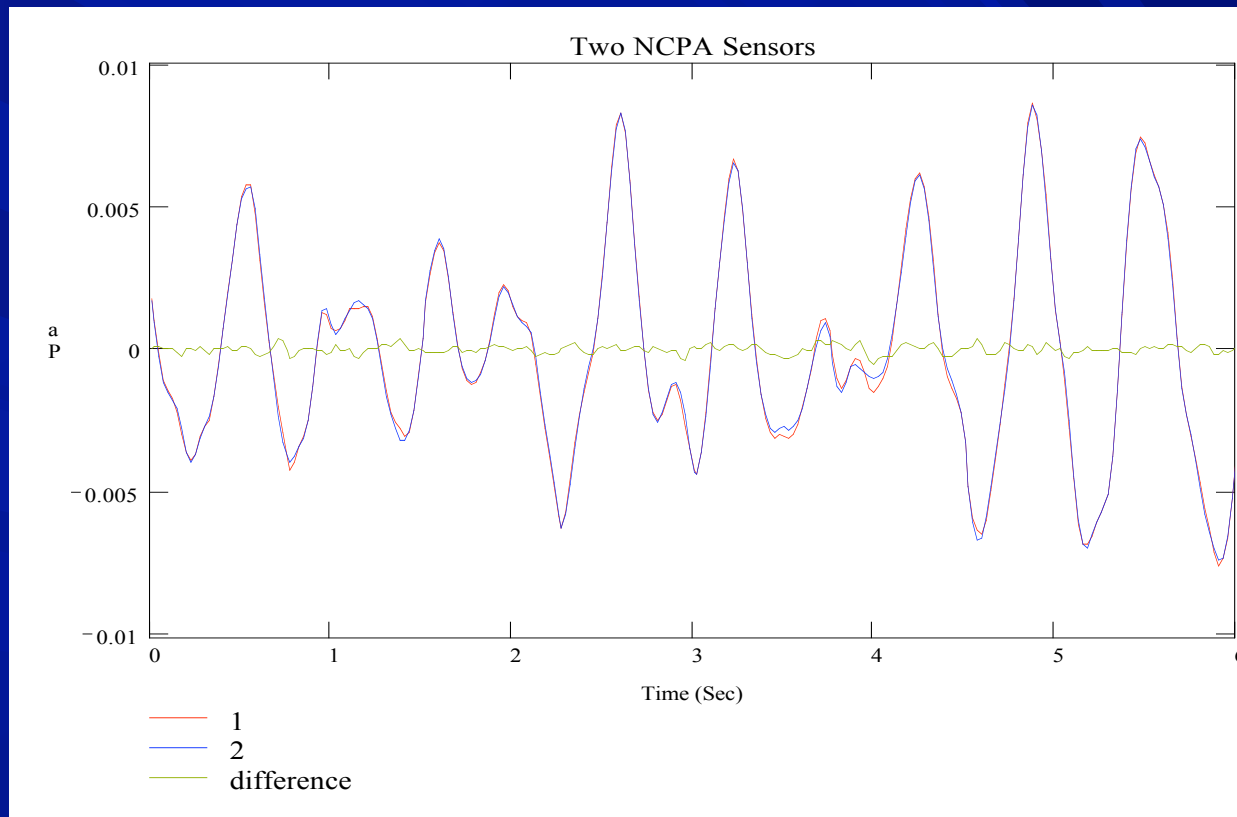
Setra 270, MEMS, & Paroscientific



Modification of NCPA sensor for low power, direct digitization



Power required for
modified version
~40mW vs ~750mW



Two NCPA sensors bandpass filtered 1-16Hz.
Amplitude of difference = 1mPa = 10nbar rms

Noise levels (PSD) in decibels

Station	Channel	# obs.	518s	439s	373s	316s	268s	228s	193s	164s	139s	118s	100s	85s	72s	61s	52s	44s	37s	32s	27s	23s	19s	16s	14s	12s	10s	
ENH-IC	LHZ-00	315	-184	-181	-180	-180	-180	-181	-181	-181	-181	-181	-181	-181	-181	-184	-184	-182	-180	-176	-171	-165	-159	-156	-157	-154		
KIEV-IU	LHZ-00	340	-181	-181	-181	-180	-180	-181	-181	-181	-181	-181	-181	-181	-181	-181	-181	-183	-181	-180	-176	-172	-164	-160	-156	-155	-154	
SPB-G	LHZ-00	332	-181	-181	-181	-180	-180	-181	-181	-181	-181	-181	-181	-181	-181	-181	-181	-181	-181	-182	-178	-172	-163	-156	-153	-153	-150	
KEV-IU	LHZ-00	343	-181	-181	-181	-180	-180	-181	-181	-181	-181	-181	-181	-181	-181	-181	-181	-181	-183	-181	-179	-176	-171	-165	-160	-156	-156	-154
TAM-G	LHZ-00	328	-181	-181	-181	-180	-180	-181	-181	-181	-181	-181	-181	-181	-181	-181	-181	-181	-184	-183	-181	-176	-173	-164	-157	-155	-156	-152
BFO-II	LHZ-00	350	-181	-181	-181	-180	-180	-181	-181	-181	-181	-181	-181	-181	-181	-181	-184	-183	-183	-181	-178	-172	-164	-157	-152	-152	-150	
NNA-II	LHZ-00	140	-181	-181	-181	-180	-180	-181	-181	-181	-181	-181	-181	-181	-181	-181	-181	-181	-181	-181	-181	-173	-167	-160	-159	-158	-159	
LSZ-IU	LHZ-00	337	-181	-181	-181	-180	-180	-181	-181	-181	-181	-181	-181	-181	-181	-181	-181	-181	-184	-182	-180	-175	-170	-162	-156	-153	-152	-149
TUC-IU	LHZ-00	344	-181	-181	-181	-180	-180	-181	-181	-181	-181	-181	-181	-181	-181	-181	-181	-181	-184	-183	-181	-176	-171	-162	-155	-153	-152	-149
MDJ-IC	LHZ-00	316	-181	-181	-181	-180	-180	-181	-181	-181	-181	-181	-181	-181	-181	-184	-184	-183	-182	-180	-177	-171	-164	-160	-157	-157	-153	
ESK-II	LHZ-00	351	-181	-181	-181	-180	-180	-181	-181	-181	-181	-181	-181	-181	-181	-184	-185	-184	-183	-181	-179	-176	-170	-162	-155	-150	-149	-147
KONO-IU	LHZ-00	344	-181	-181	-181	-180	-180	-181	-181	-181	-181	-181	-181	-181	-181	-181	-181	-181	-183	-181	-179	-175	-171	-163	-157	-153	-152	-151
TSUM-IU	LHZ-00	323	-179	-181	-183	-184	-184	-181	-181	-181	-181	-181	-184	-184	-181	-181	-181	-181	-183	-181	-178	-172	-163	-157	-156	-156	-150	
AAK-II	LHZ-00	351	-181	-181	-181	-180	-180	-181	-181	-181	-181	-181	-181	-181	-184	-184	-184	-182	-180	-179	-177	-173	-165	-160	-158	-157	-157	
ARU-II	LHZ-00	240	-181	-181	-181	-180	-180	-181	-181	-181	-181	-181	-181	-181	-181	-184	-184	-184	-183	-181	-179	-176	-171	-163	-159	-155	-154	-154
WVT-IU	LHZ	348	-181	-181	-181	-180	-180	-181	-181	-181	-181	-181	-181	-181	-181	-185	-184	-182	-180	-178	-175	-170	-162	-156	-153	-151	-149	
CAN-G	LHZ-00	334	-181	-181	-181	-180	-180	-181	-181	-181	-181	-181	-181	-181	-183	-184	-184	-184	-183	-182	-181	-177	-171	-162	-154	-151	-152	-150
HRV-IU	LHZ-00	343	-181	-181	-181	-180	-181	-181	-181	-181	-181	-181	-181	-181	-181	-184	-184	-183	-181	-179	-176	-170	-161	-154	-151	-149	-146	
KIP-IU	LHZ-00	343	-181	-181	-181	-180	-180	-181	-181	-181	-181	-181	-181	-181	-181	-181	-181	-181	-181	-181	-181	-173	-163	-157	-158	-155	-140	

Is the correlation with pressure, and resulting noise level, at HRV unusual?

http://www.ideo.columbia.edu/~ekstrom/Research/Noise/RADB_network_spectrum.html

Conclusions:

High-quality, thermally stable installations may be candidates for improvement of vertical data with barometric corrections.

Modest barometric resolution is required for corrections up to 3-4mHz, where correlation with seismic data diminishes sharply.

Large "improvement" ($>15\text{dB}$) is apparently possible in some cases.

Horizontal data shows little correlation with single-station pressure. Work on-going.

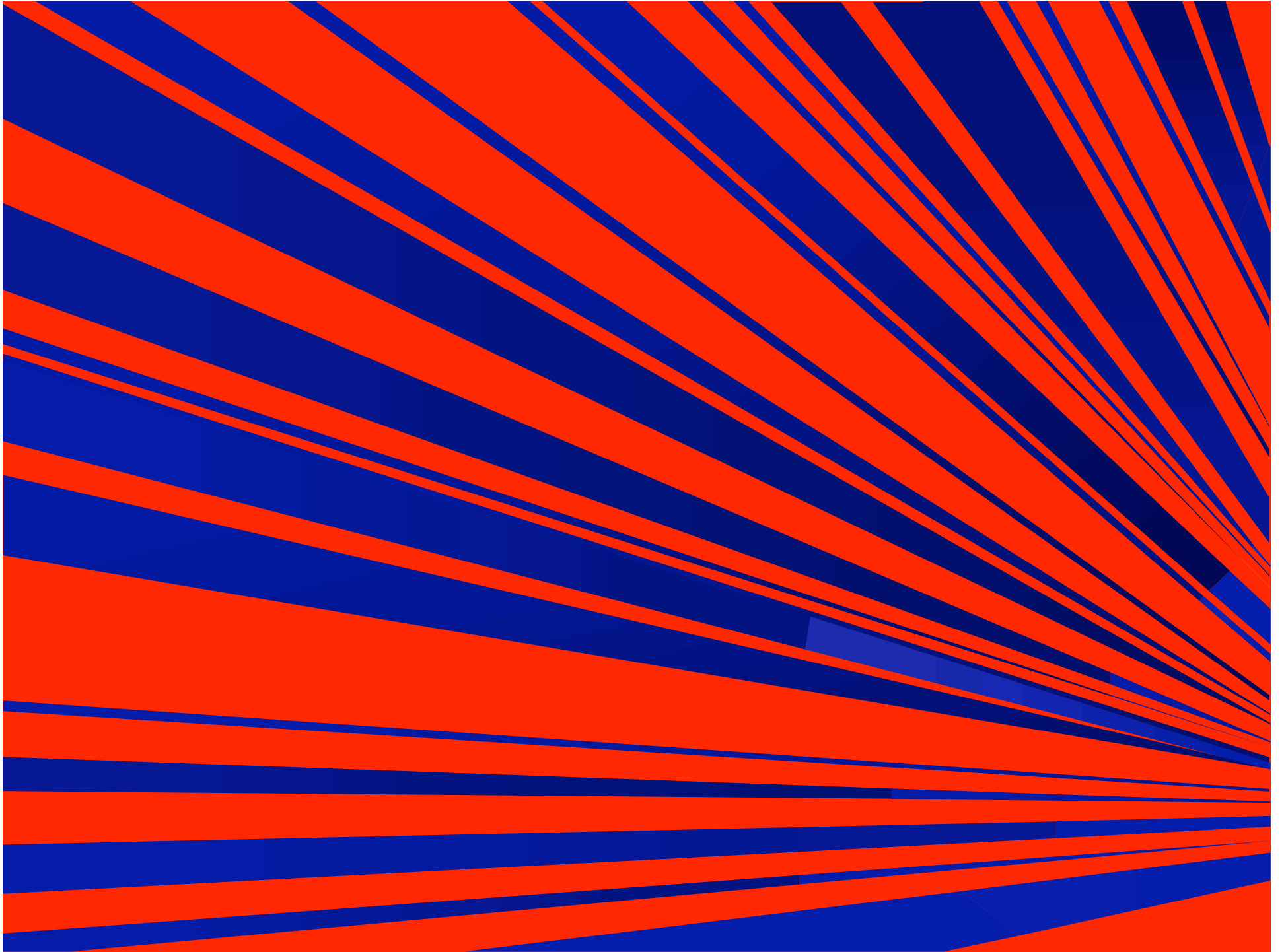
General-purpose BB sensors (STS-2 and similar class) show pressure effects, but not a simple relation

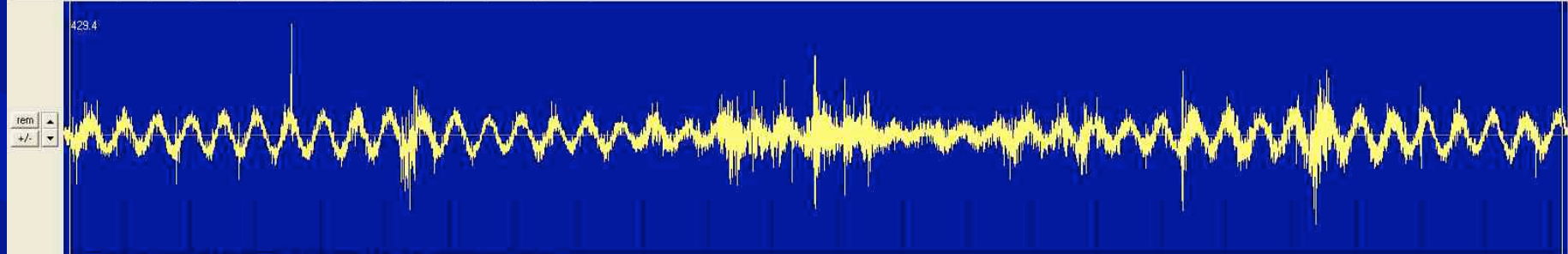
Effectiveness of pressure correction may vary seasonally at some sites.

The logo for QUANTERRA is displayed in a bold, red, sans-serif font. The letters are contained within a light green rectangular box with rounded corners and a thin black border. A small registered trademark symbol (®) is positioned to the upper right of the box. The background of the entire slide is a dark blue gradient with a pattern of diagonal lines radiating from the right side.

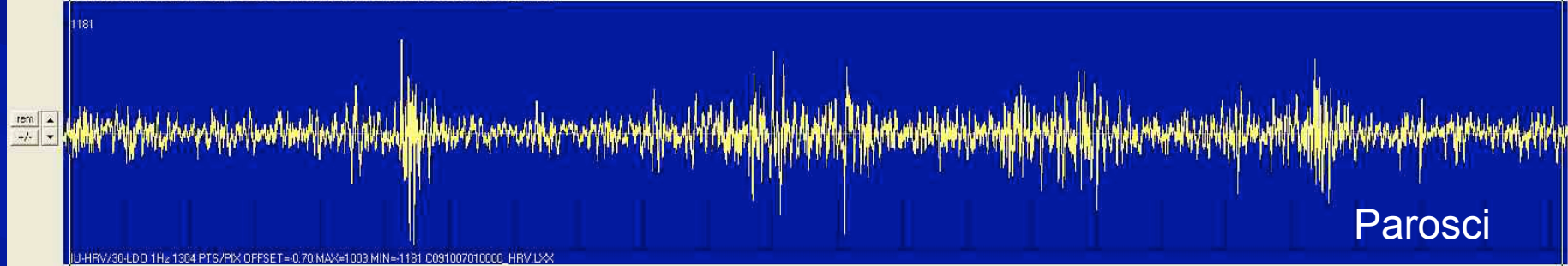
QUANTERRA®

Thanks for the first 22 years!



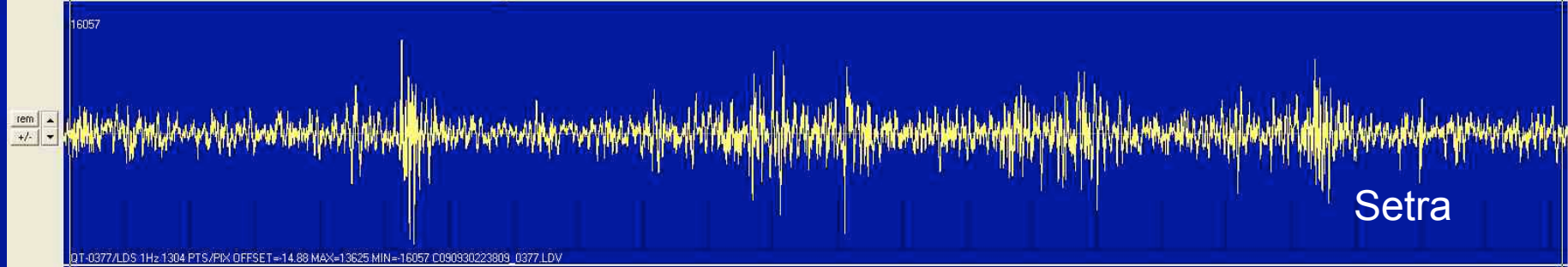


IU-HRV/00-LHZ 1Hz 1304 PTS/PIX OFFSET=-0.26 MAX=429.4 MIN=-345.6 C091007010000_HRV.LXX



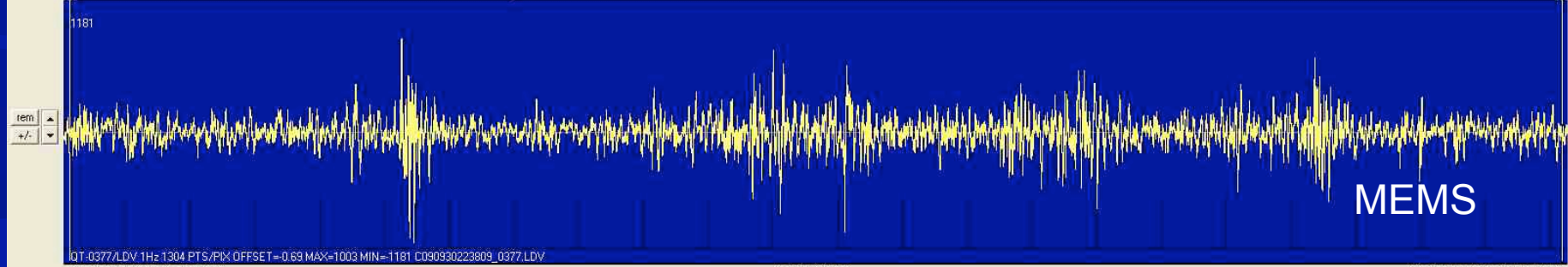
IU-HRV/30-LD0 1Hz 1304 PTS/PIX OFFSET=-0.70 MAX=1003 MIN=-1181 C091007010000_HRV.LXX

Parosci



QT-0377/LDS 1Hz 1304 PTS/PIX OFFSET=-14.88 MAX=13625 MIN=-16057 C090930223809_0377.LDV

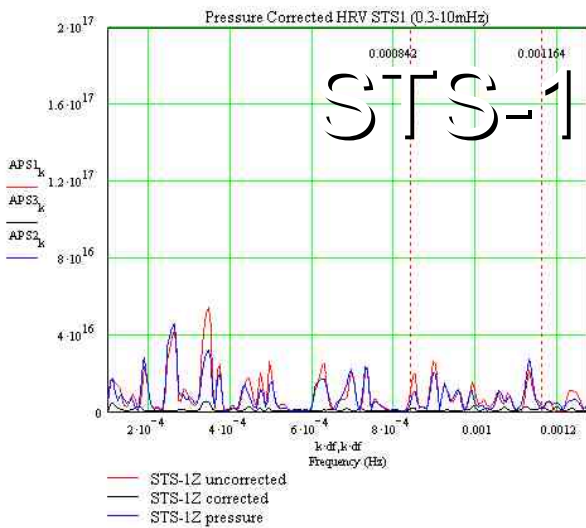
Setra



QT-0377/LDV 1Hz 1304 PTS/PIX OFFSET=-0.69 MAX=1003 MIN=-1181 C090930223809_0377.LDV

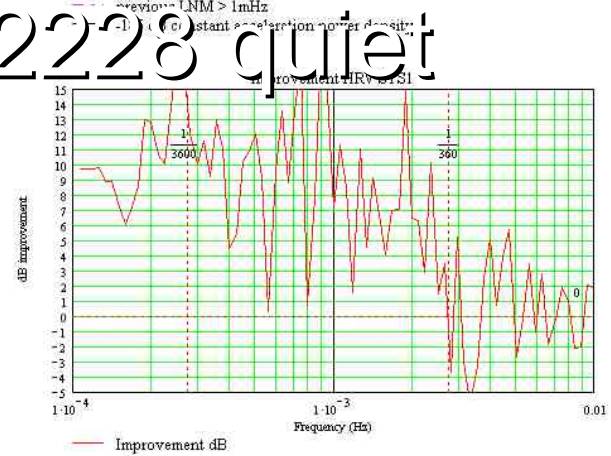
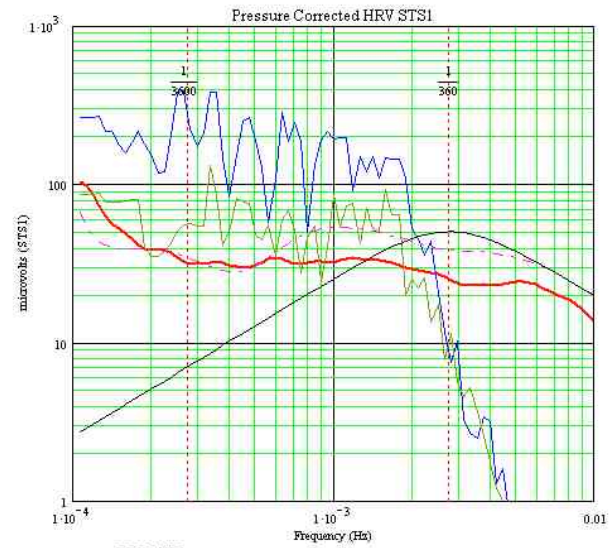
MEMS

DataFile1 = "IU_HRV_08062228.00-LHZ" SKIP = 25000 N = 180000 $\Phi = 0$
 DataFile2 = "IU_HRV_08062228.30-LDO" lowf = 0.0001 highf = 0.001818



STS-1 08062228 quiet

DataFile1 = "IU_HRV_08062228.00-LHZ" SKIP = 25000 N = 180000
 lowf = 0.0001 highf = 0.001818



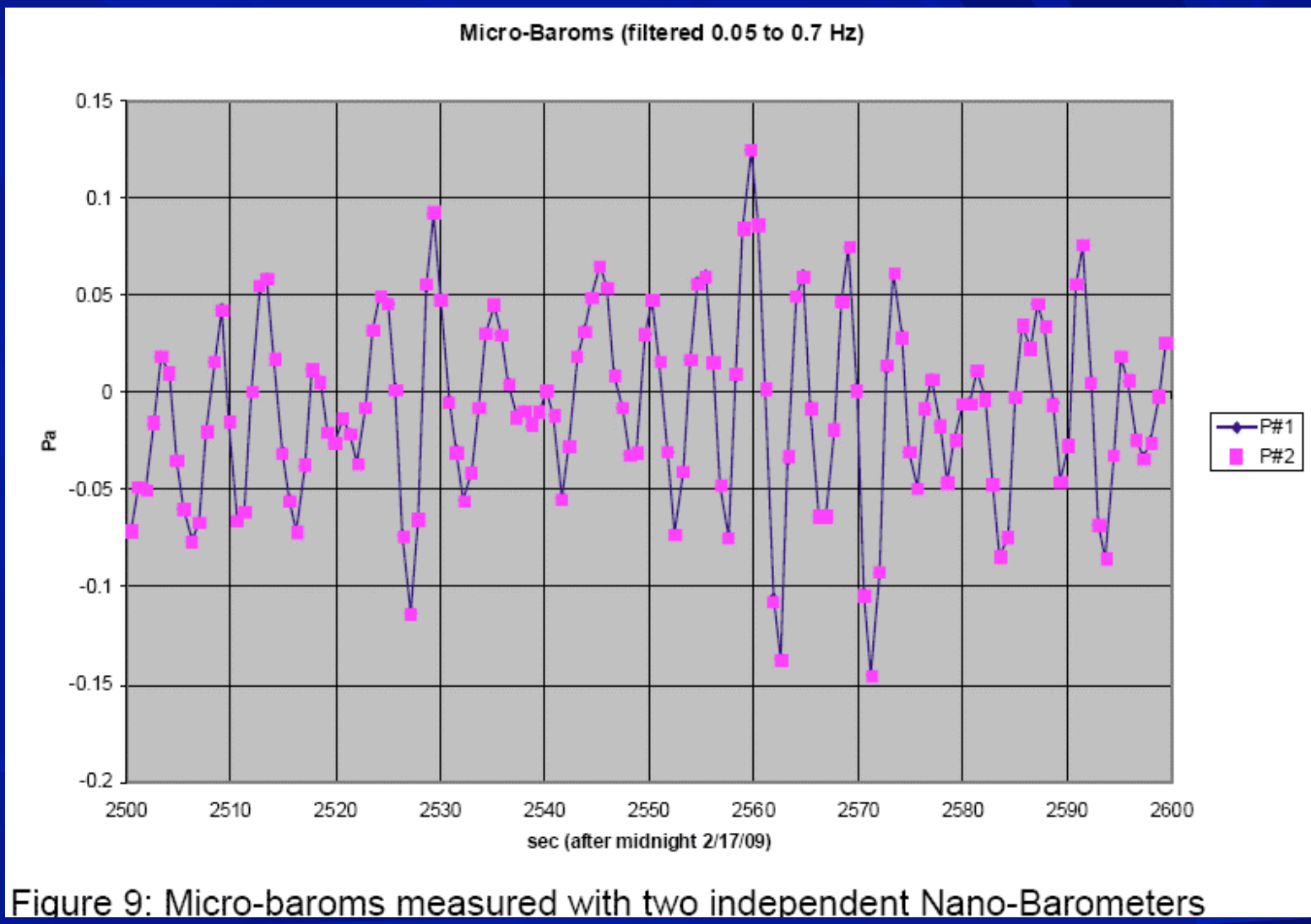


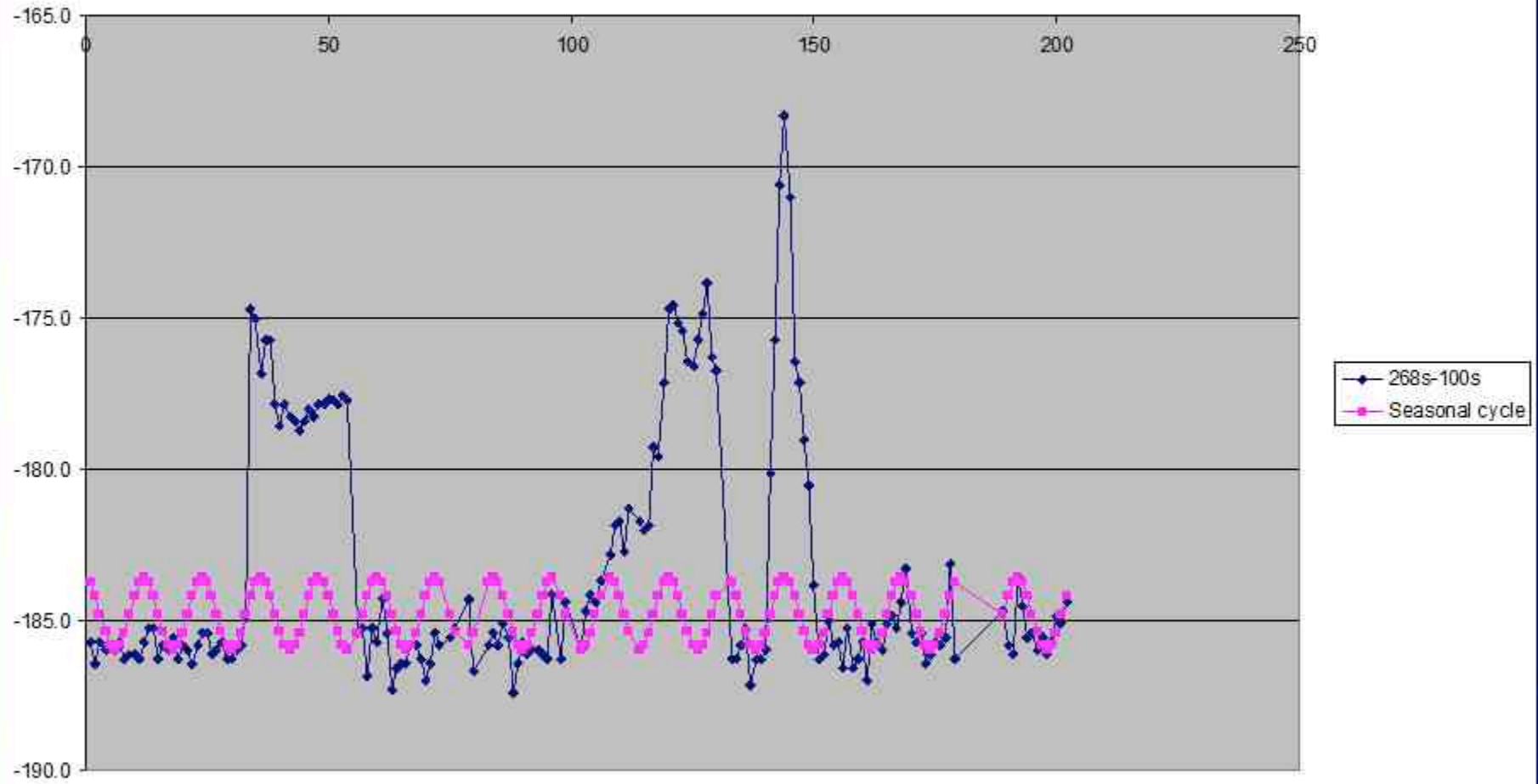
Figure 9: Micro-baroms measured with two independent Nano-Barometers

Network Averages 518s-100s

Total observations better than -178 dB 518-100s				Network Mean	
Net	Stations	Total Obs	Hrs < -178 dB per station	dB	Stations
CD	8	701164	87645.5	-182.2	10
G	17	1060311	62371.2	-180.3	30
GE	13	282619	21739.9	-173.6	50
II	20	1298088	64904.4	-177.3	40
IU	42	2841976	67635.0	-178.1	84
MN	11	232206	21109.6	-177.7	25
US	7	98124	14017.7	-171.6	47
	118	6514488			
					11908688 total obs

The value -178dB average 518-100s turns out to be the GSN network mean, as well as somewhat worse than the capability of an STS-2

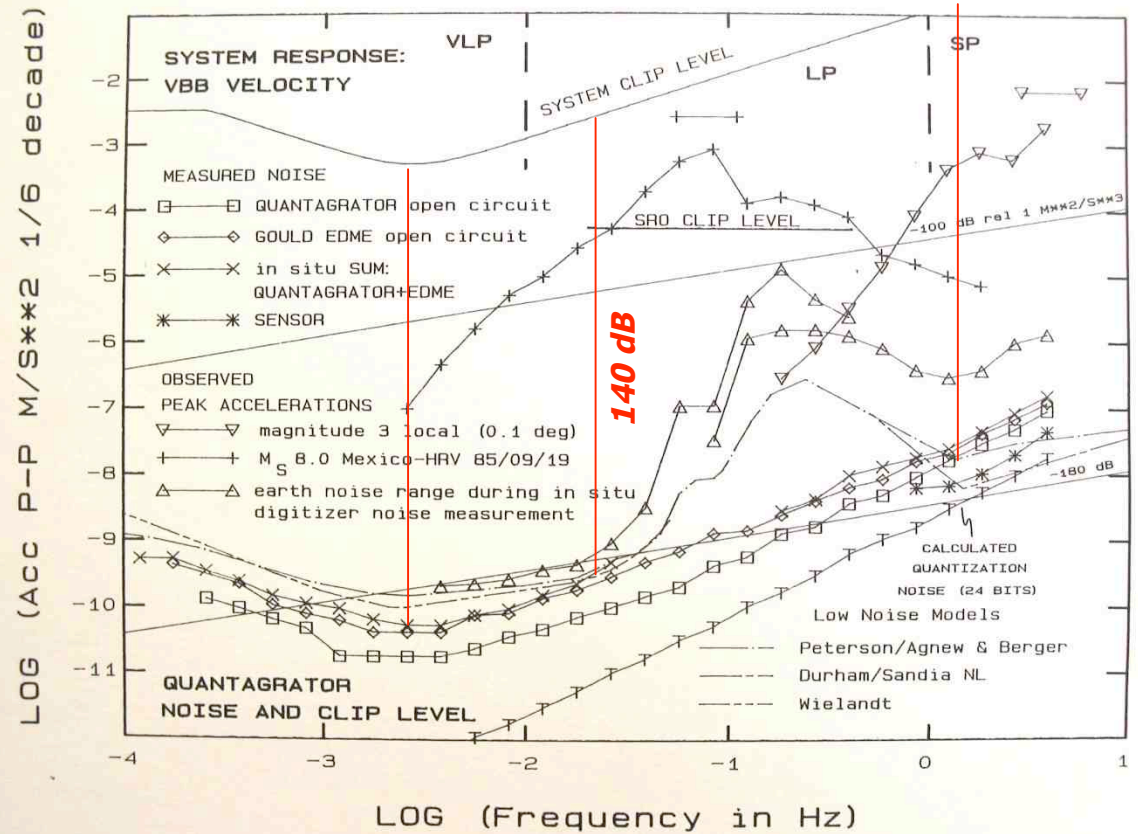
HRVZ Noise 268s-100s 199301-200909



VBB System Design Document

Q: Could this performance goal be widely reproduced?

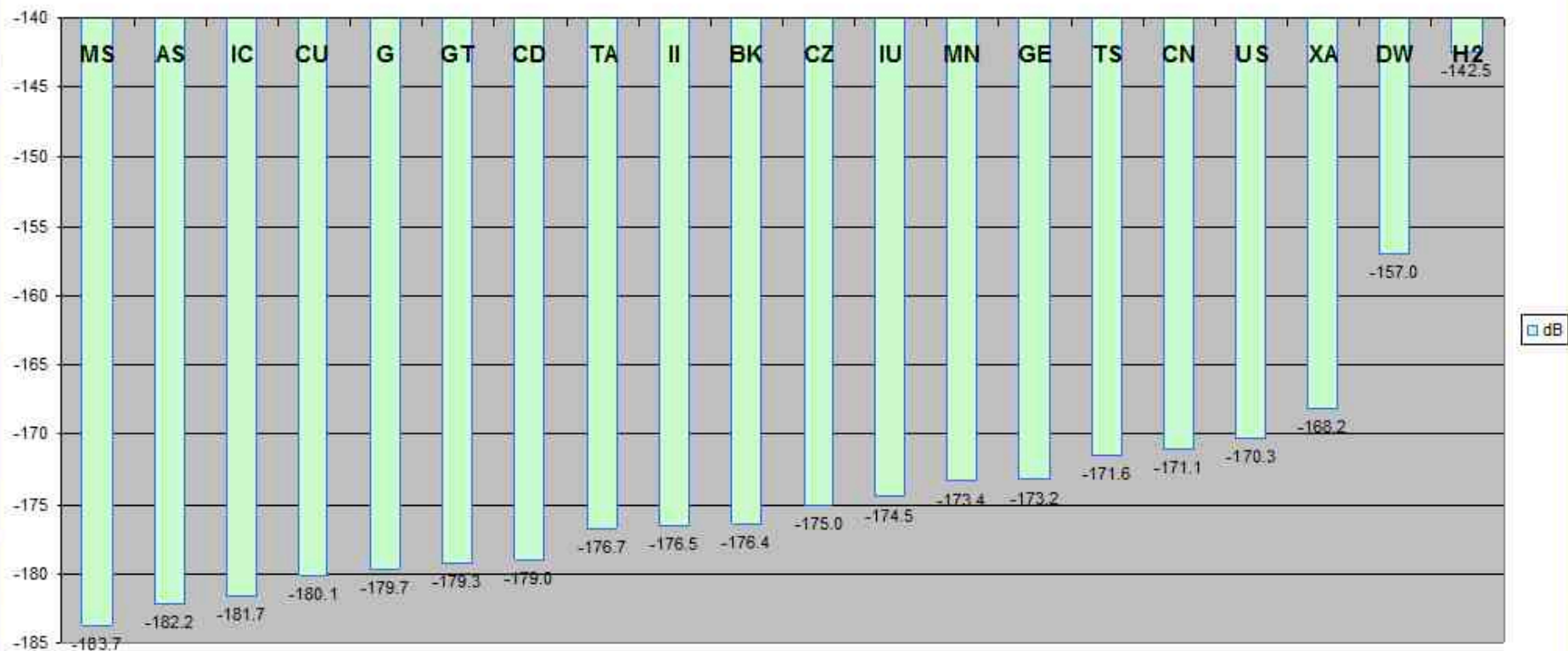
Q: How well does the GSN uniformly achieve this goal?



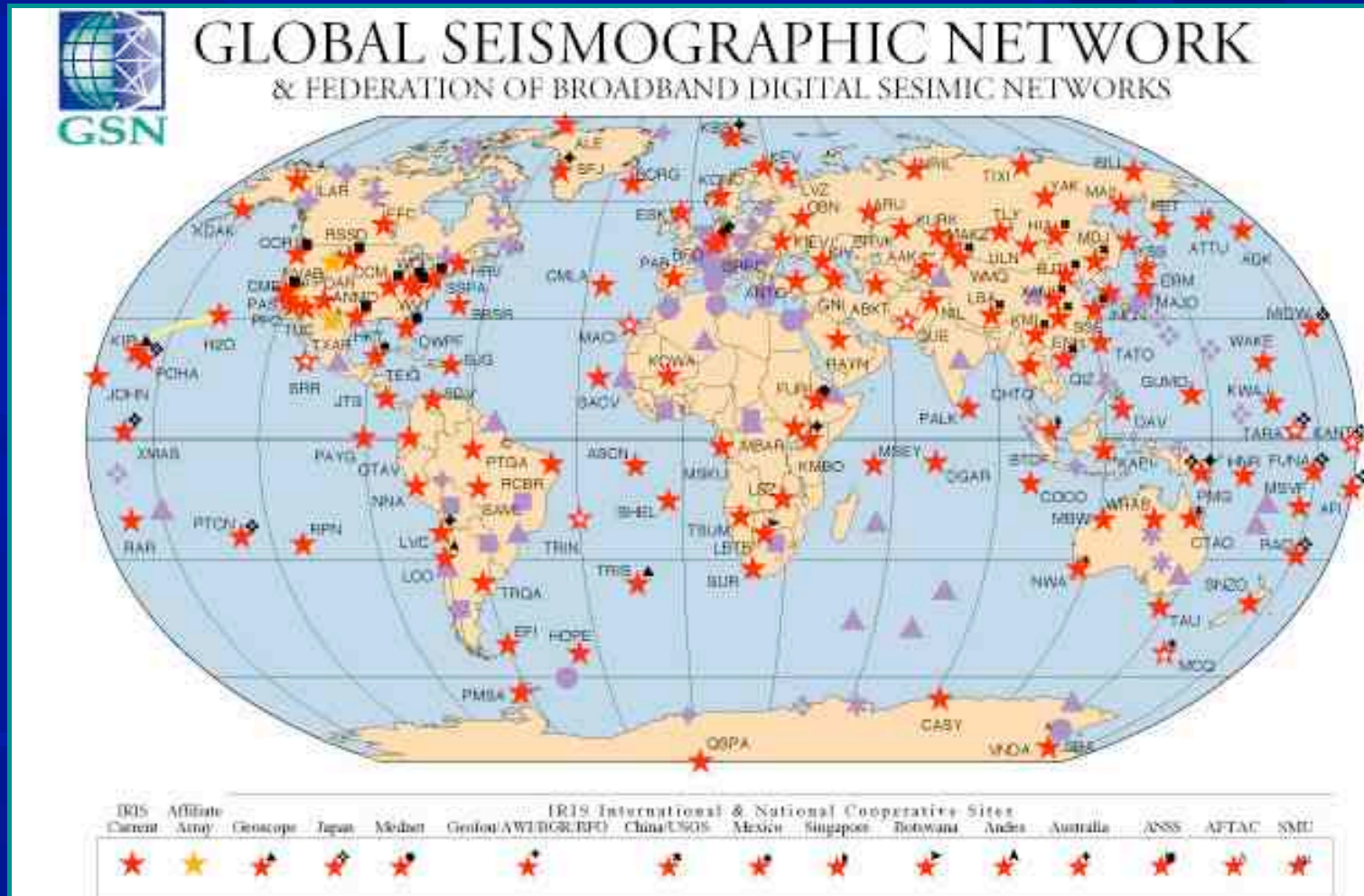
Steim, 1986

Berger, after Clinton, Heaton 2002

LHZ Network weighted mean noise 268-100s, 28.7 million hrs

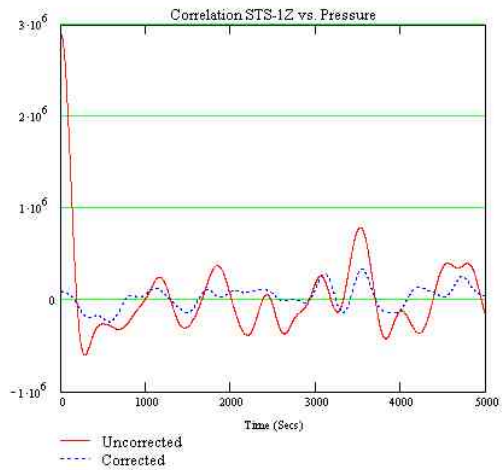


Global Networks Today

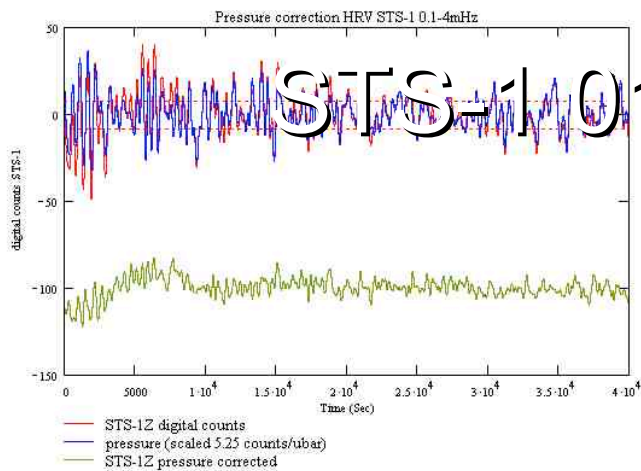


VBB digital stations 1984

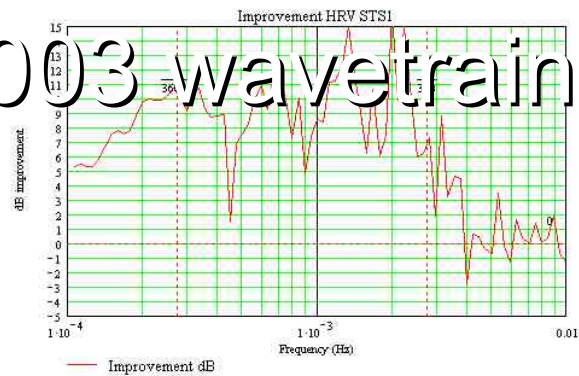
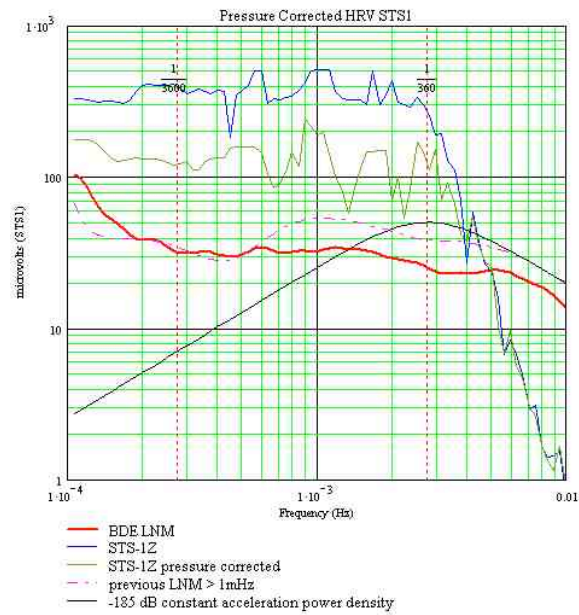




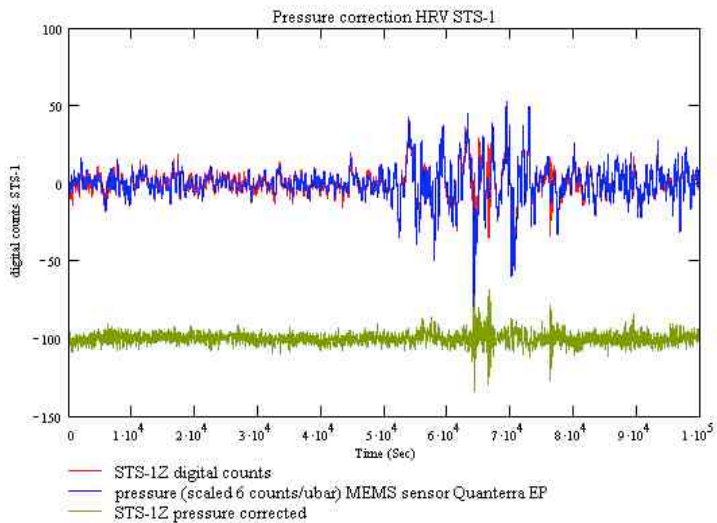
DataFile1 = "IU_HRV_01280003.00-LHZ" SKIP = 10000 N = 40000
lowf = 0.0001 highf = 0.004



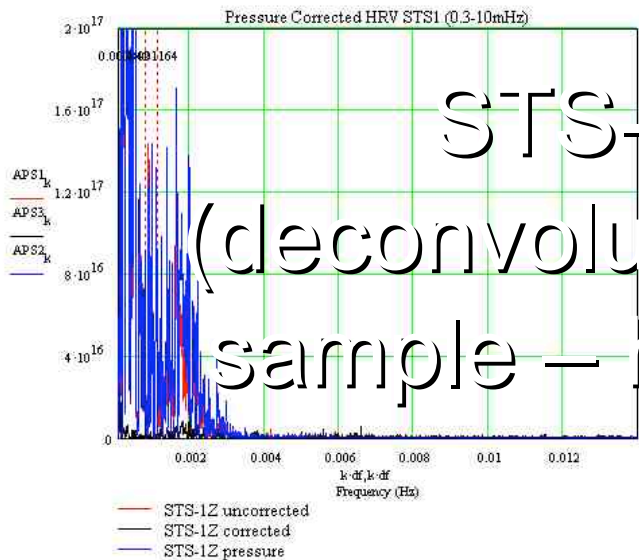
DataFile1 = "IU_HRV_01280003.00-LHZ" SKIP = 10000 N = 40000
lowf = 0.0001 highf = 0.004



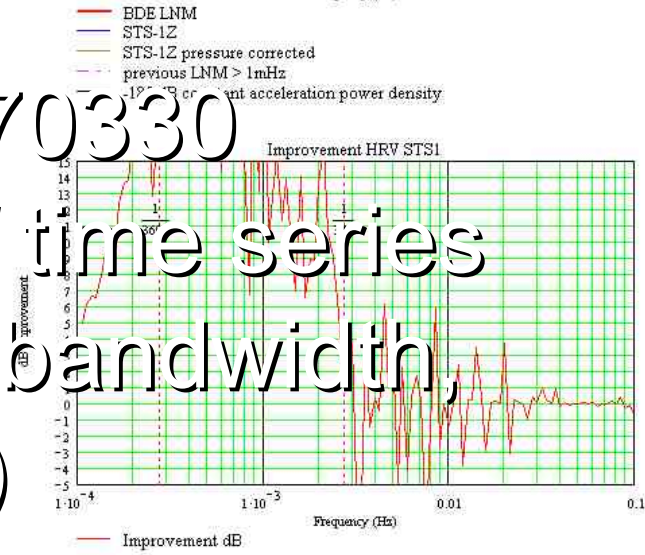
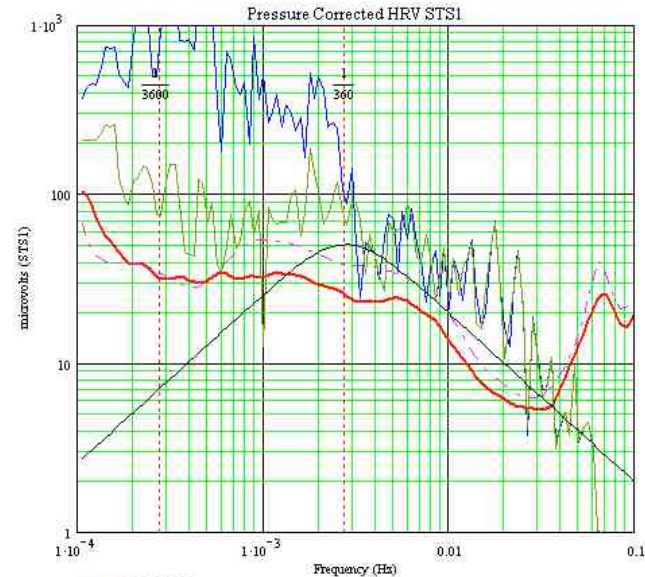
STS-1 01280003 wavetrain



DataFile1 = "IU_HRV_10170330.00-LHZ" SKIP = 44000 N = 200000 $\Phi = 0$
 DataFile2 = "QT_0377_10170330.LDV" lowf = 0.0001 highf = 0.02



DataFile1 = "IU_HRV_10170330.00-LHZ" SKIP = 44000 N = 200000
 lowf = 0.0001 highf = 0.02



STS-1 10170330
 (deconvolution of time series
 sample – higher bandwidth,
 event)