

# Faltung, Korrelation, Filtern

- Wie beschreibe ich **lineare Systeme** (z.B. Seismometer) -> **Faltung, Konvolution, Dekonvolution?**
- Wie quantifiziere ich die Ähnlichkeit von Zeitreihen (-> **Korrelation**)
- Wie quantifiziere ich zeitliche Versätze (z.B. Laufzeitunterschiede) -> **Korrelation**
- Wie unterdrücke ich bestimmte Frequenzbereiche (-> **Filtern**)

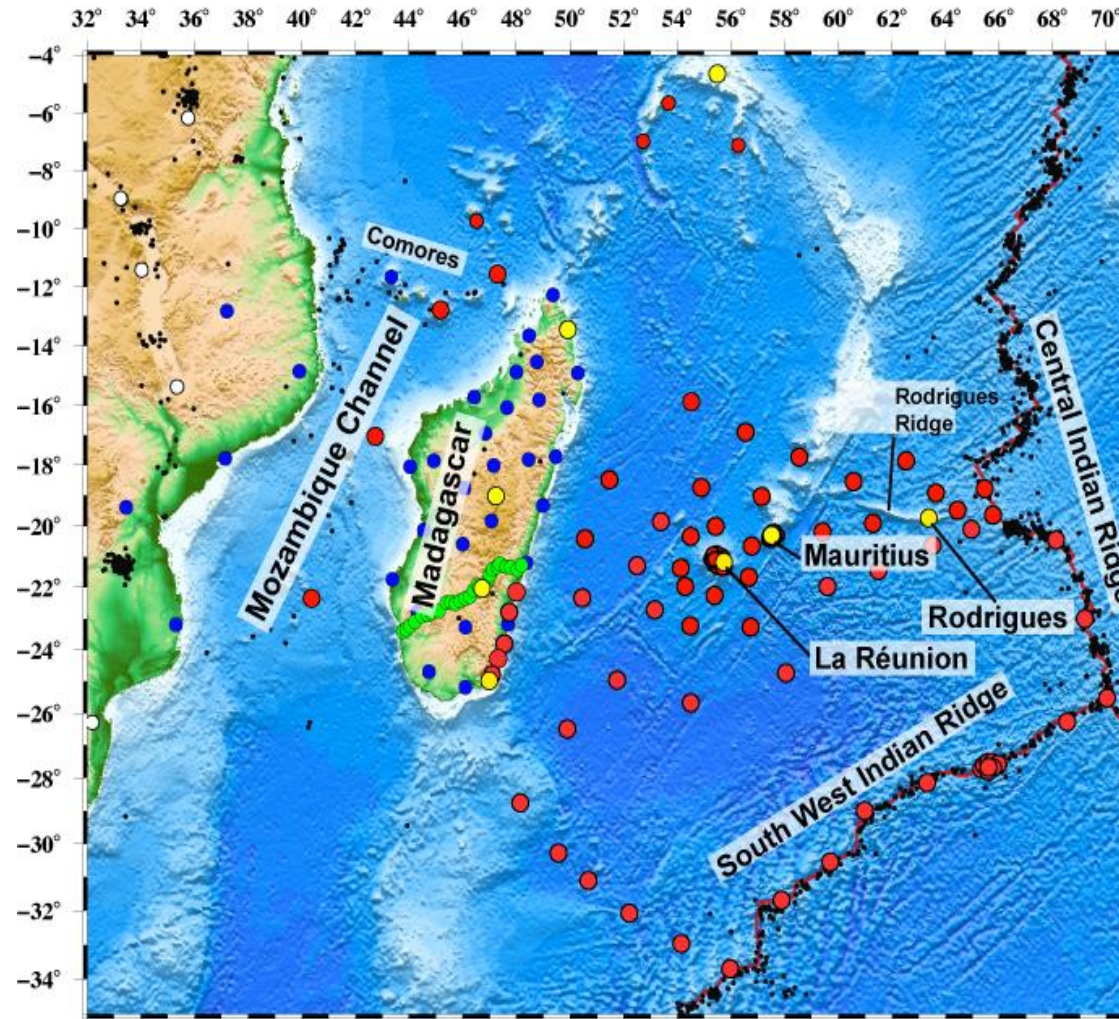
Shearer: Chapter 11, Instruments and Appendix E (Time series and Fourier transforms)

Kearey et al: Chapter 2.4, 2.5

Mussett and Khan: Chapter 3.2, 3.3

# Motivation

# Aktuelles Beispiel: OBS Experiment RHUM-RUM



## Projet RHUM-RUM

- OBS DEPAS + Stations Seychelles+Maurice+Réunion + Iles Eparses+ Stations Madagascar
- Stations permanentes
- Stations MACOMO (projet US, PI M. Wyssession)
- Stations GFZ (PI F. Tillmann)
- Séismes (M>4, 1990-2010)



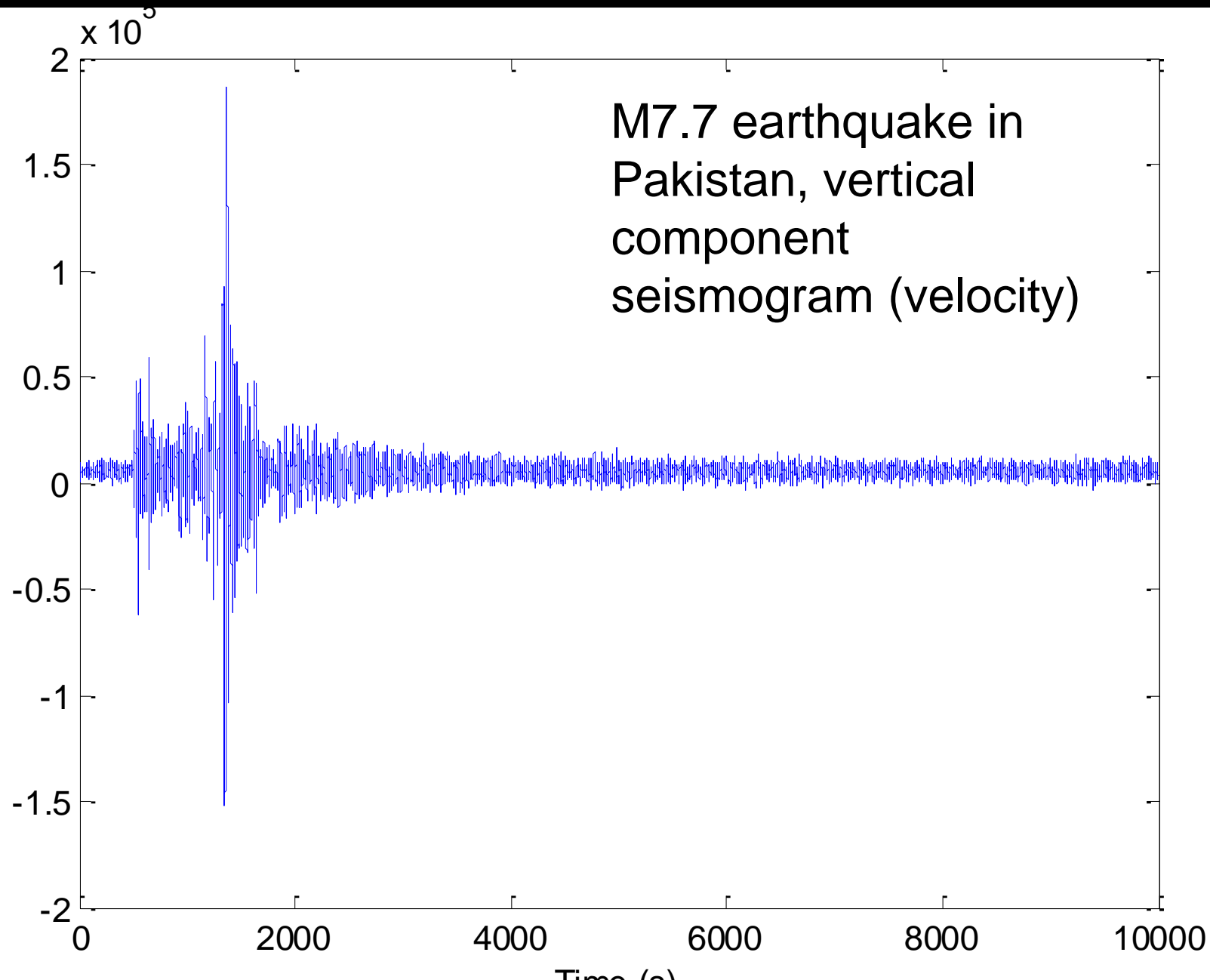
# Aktuelles Beispiel: OBS Experiment RHUM-RUM



# Aktuelles Beispiel: OBS Experiment RHUM-RUM

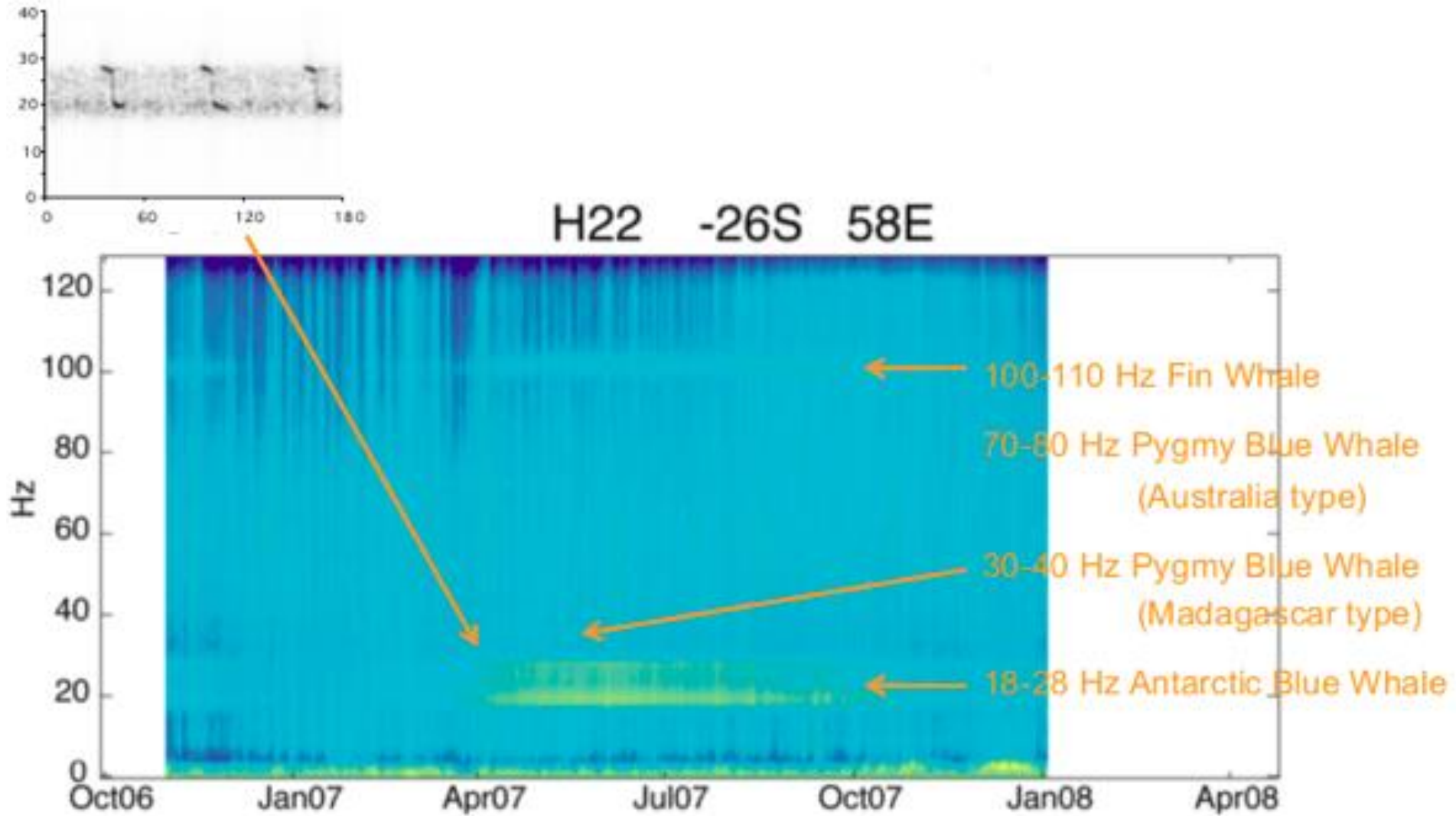


# Aktuelles Beispiel: OBS Experiment RHUM-RUM

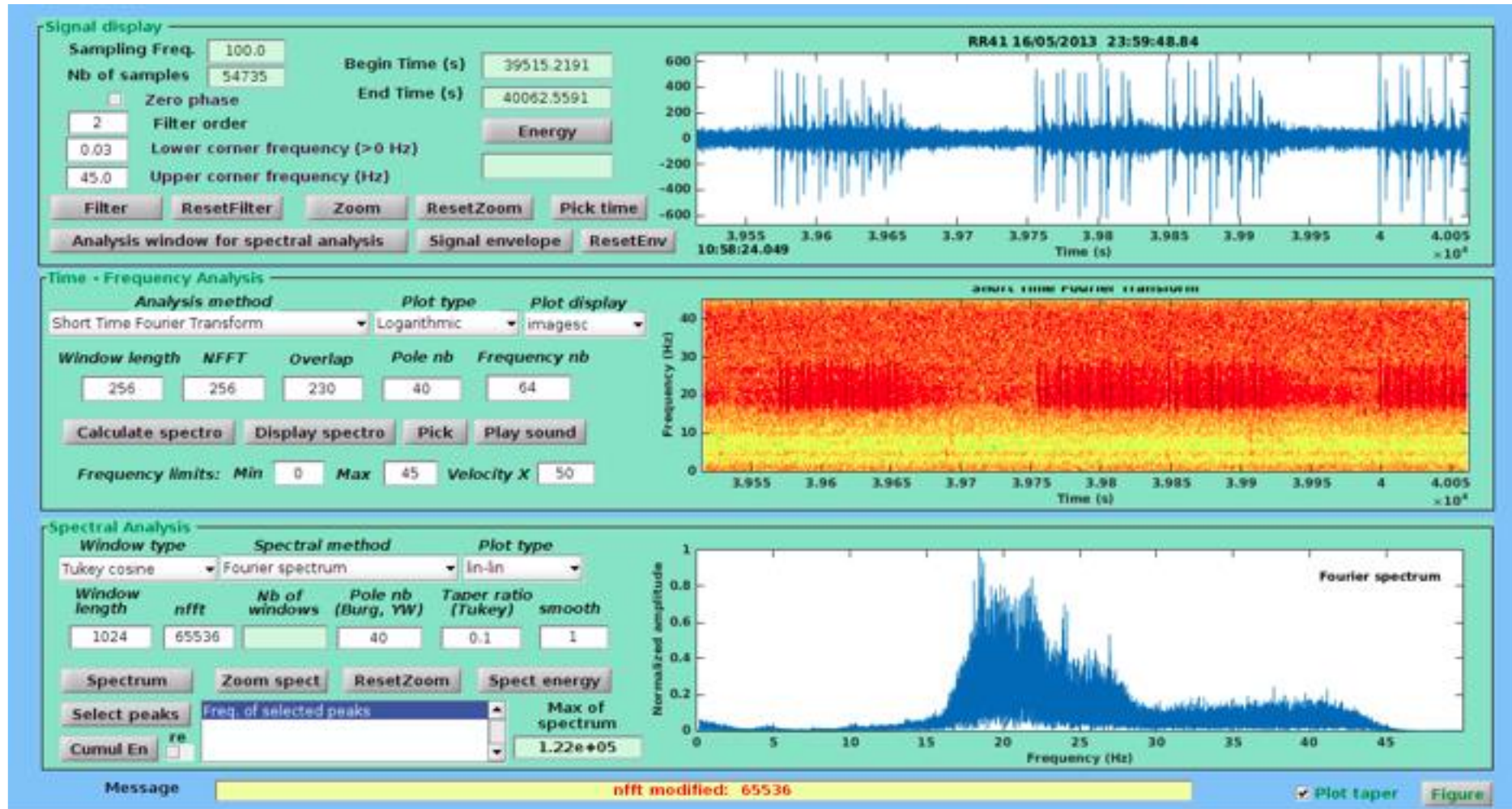




# Whales

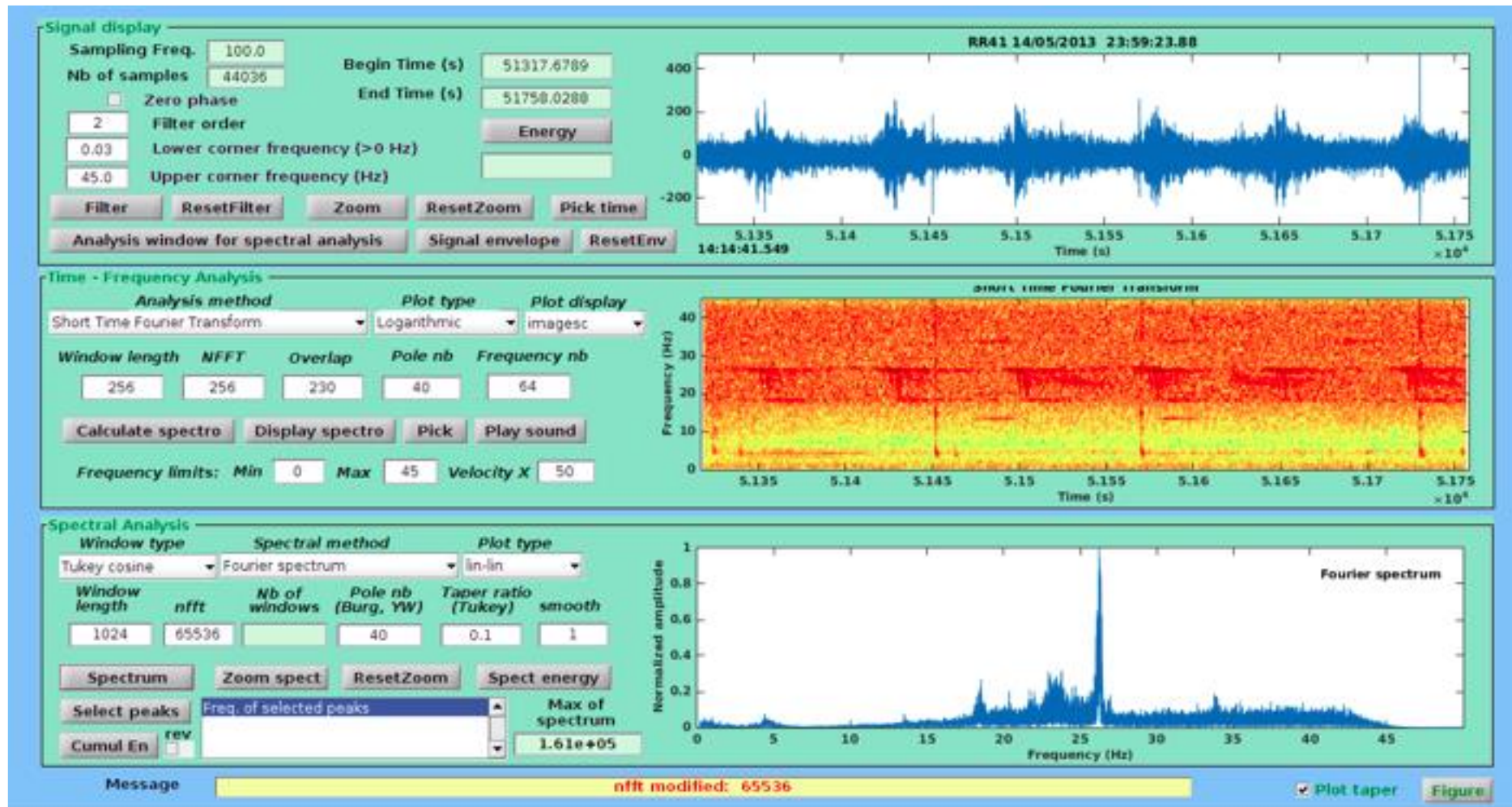


# Fin Whale





# Blue Whale



# ToDo List

- Instrument correction (de-convolution)
- Noise suppression (filtering)
- Travel time analysis (correlation – time delay)
- Timing corrections (correlation, phase differences)
- Signal detection (cross-correlation)

These processing steps require understanding of spectral analysis using *convolution/deconvolution, correlation, filtering*

# Linear Systems

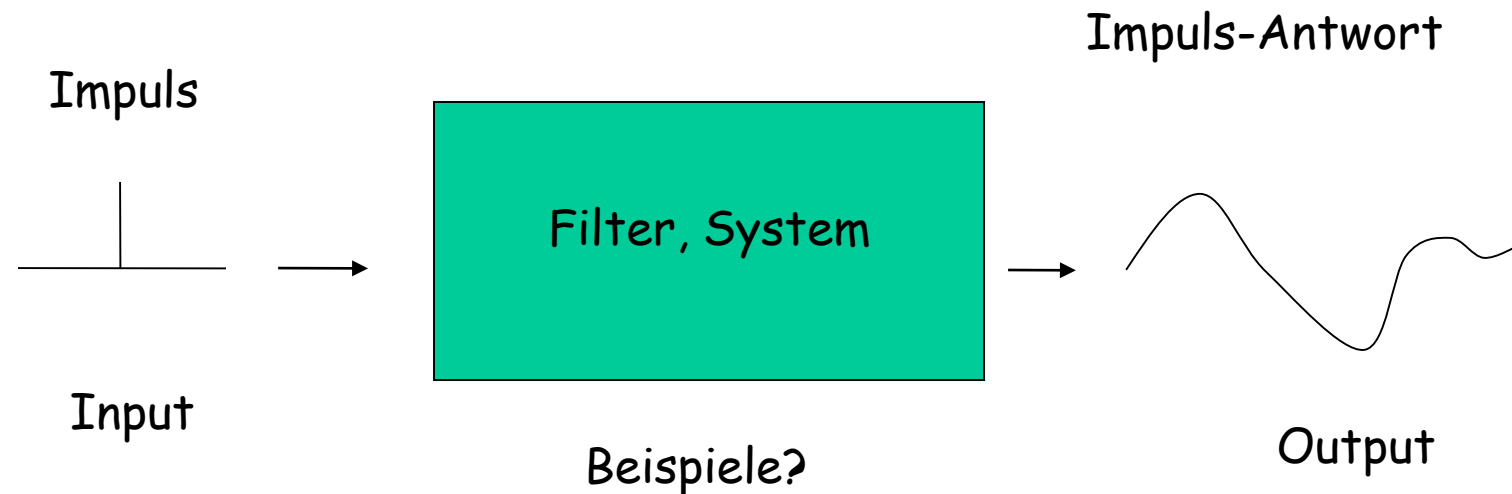
Convolution – Deconvolution  
*Faltung - Dekonvolution*



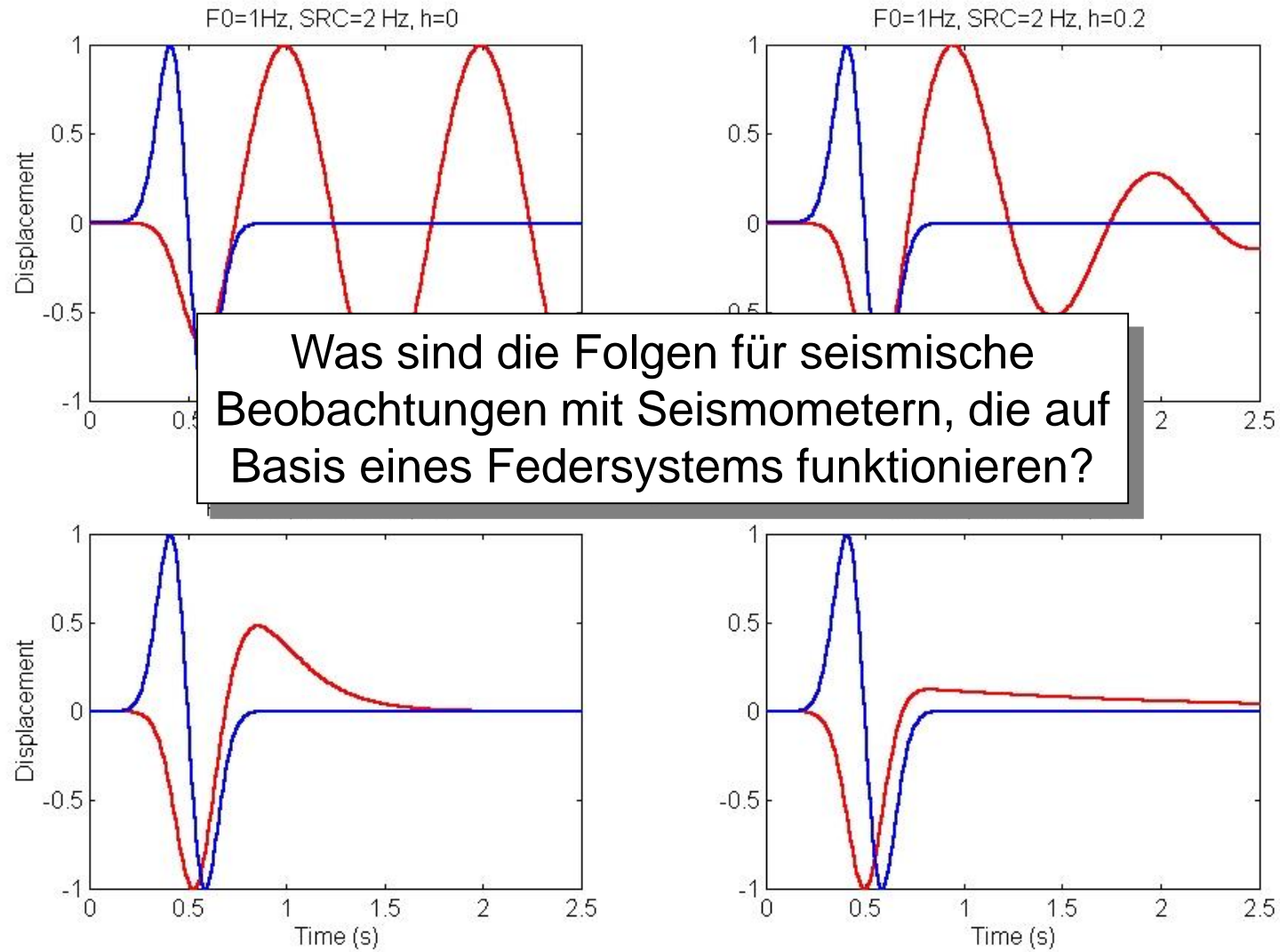
# Bearbeiten von Wellenformen – Lineare Systeme

Wie müssen wir unsere digitalisierten Daten behandeln, um Information zu entnehmen? Diese Frage führt uns direkt zu den Konzepten der (De-) Konvolution (Faltung), (Auto-, Kreuz-) Korrelation und Filterung.

Das zentrale Konzept ist die Ausgabe eines Systems auf einen eingegebenen Impuls. Die Impuls-Antwort



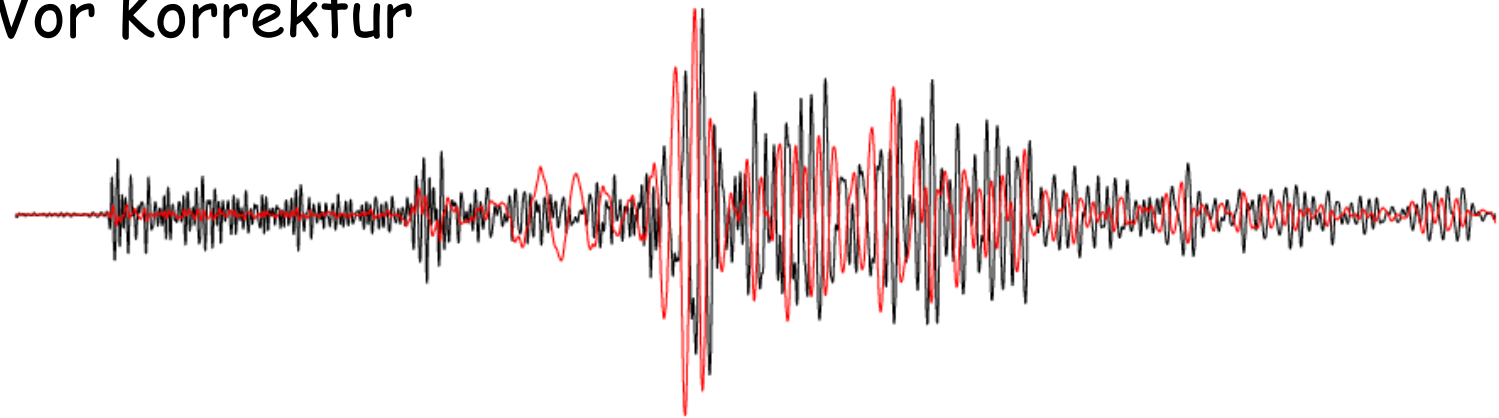
# Beispiel: Impuls-Antwort eines Seismometers



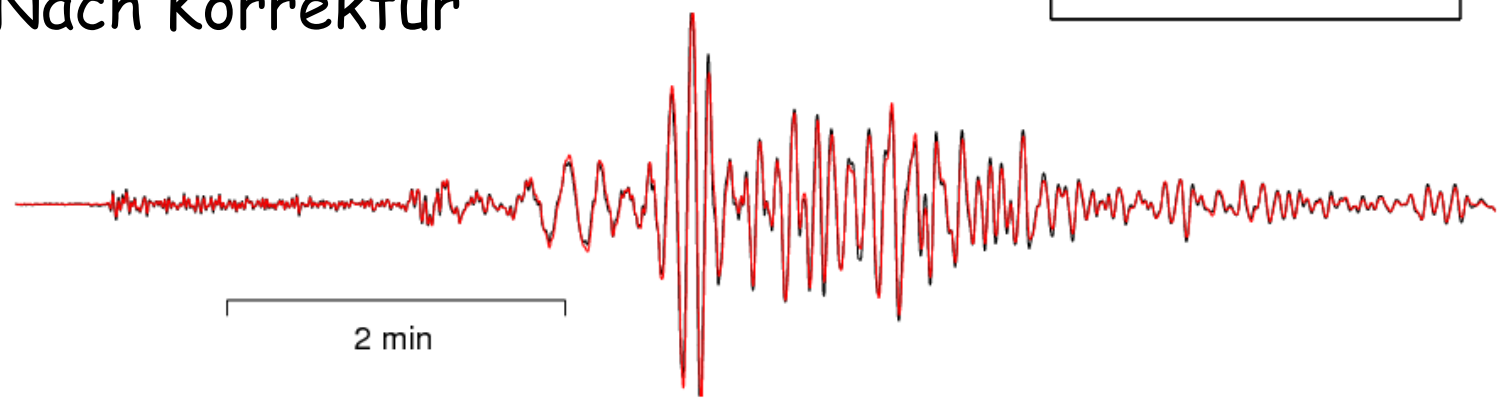
Was sind die Folgen für seismische Beobachtungen mit Seismometern, die auf Basis eines Federsystems funktionieren?

# Beispiel: Instrumentkorrektur

Vor Korrektur



Nach Korrektur





# Diskrete Konvolution (Faltung)

**Konvolution (Faltung)** ist die mathematische Beschreibung der Änderung der Form eines Eingangssignals nach dem Durchlaufen eines Filters (Filtersystem, lineares System)

Es gibt ein eigenes mathematisches Symbol für Konvolution:

$$y(t) = g(t) * f(t)$$

Hier ist die Impuls-Antwort Funktion  $g$  gefaltet mit dem Eingangssignal  $f$ .  $g$  wird auch „Greensche Funktion“ genannt.

$$y_k = \sum_{i=0}^m g_i f_{k-i} \quad g_i \quad i=0,1,2,\dots,m$$

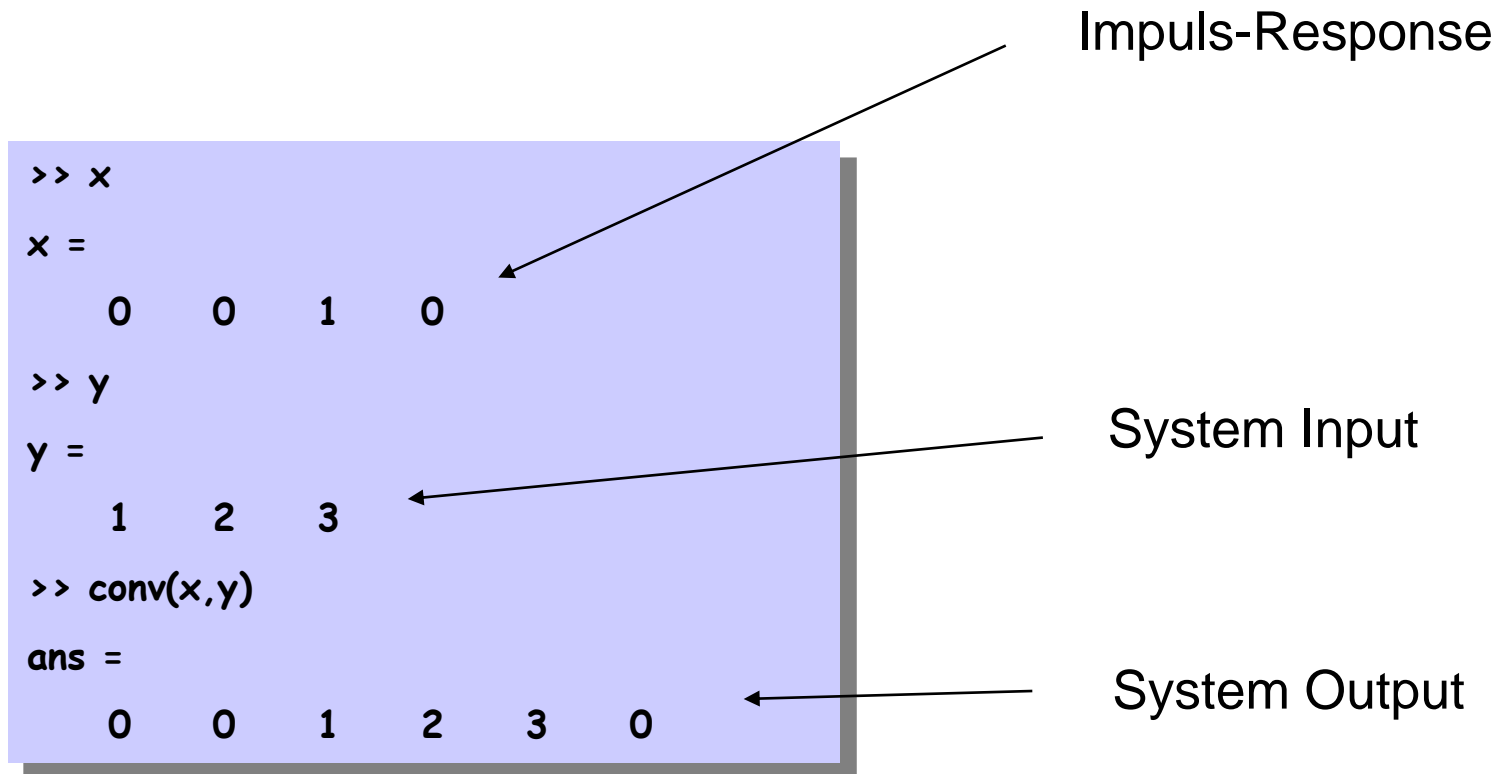
$$k = 0,1,2,\dots,m+n \quad f_j \quad j=0,1,2,\dots,n$$

# Faltung Beispiel (Matlab)

```
>> x
x =
    0    0    1    0

>> y
y =
    1    2    3

>> conv(x,y)
ans =
    0    0    1    2    3    0
```



Impuls-Response

System Input

System Output

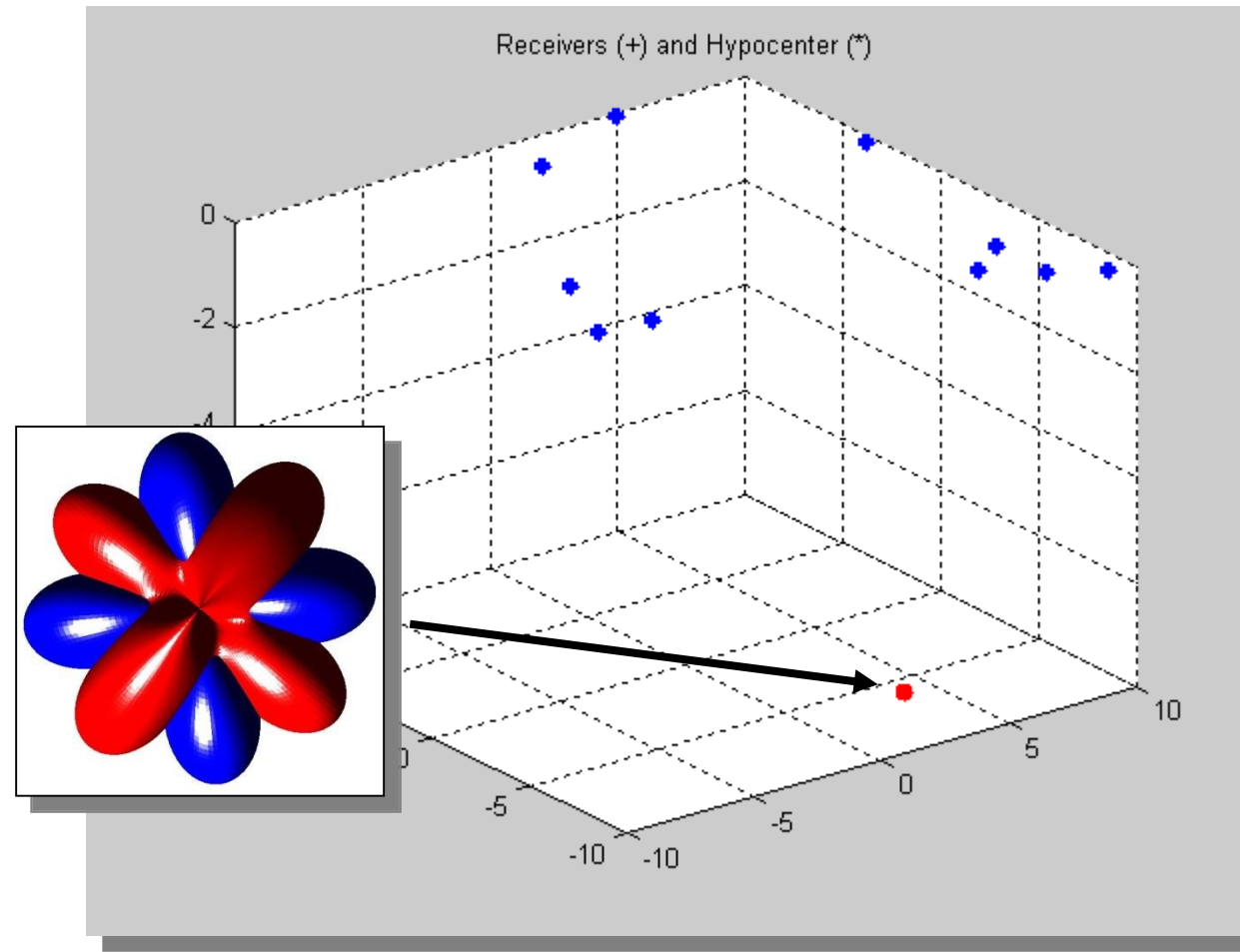
The diagram illustrates the convolution process in MATLAB. It shows three lines of code and their corresponding outputs. The first line defines the impulse response  $x$  as  $[0, 0, 1, 0]$ . The second line defines the system input  $y$  as  $[1, 2, 3]$ . The third line uses the `conv` function to calculate the system output, which is  $[0, 0, 1, 2, 3, 0]$ . Three arrows point from labels on the right to the corresponding values in the output: 'Impuls-Response' points to the '1' in the  $x$  vector, 'System Input' points to the '3' in the  $y$  vector, and 'System Output' points to the final '0' in the  $ans$  vector.

# Faltung Beispiel

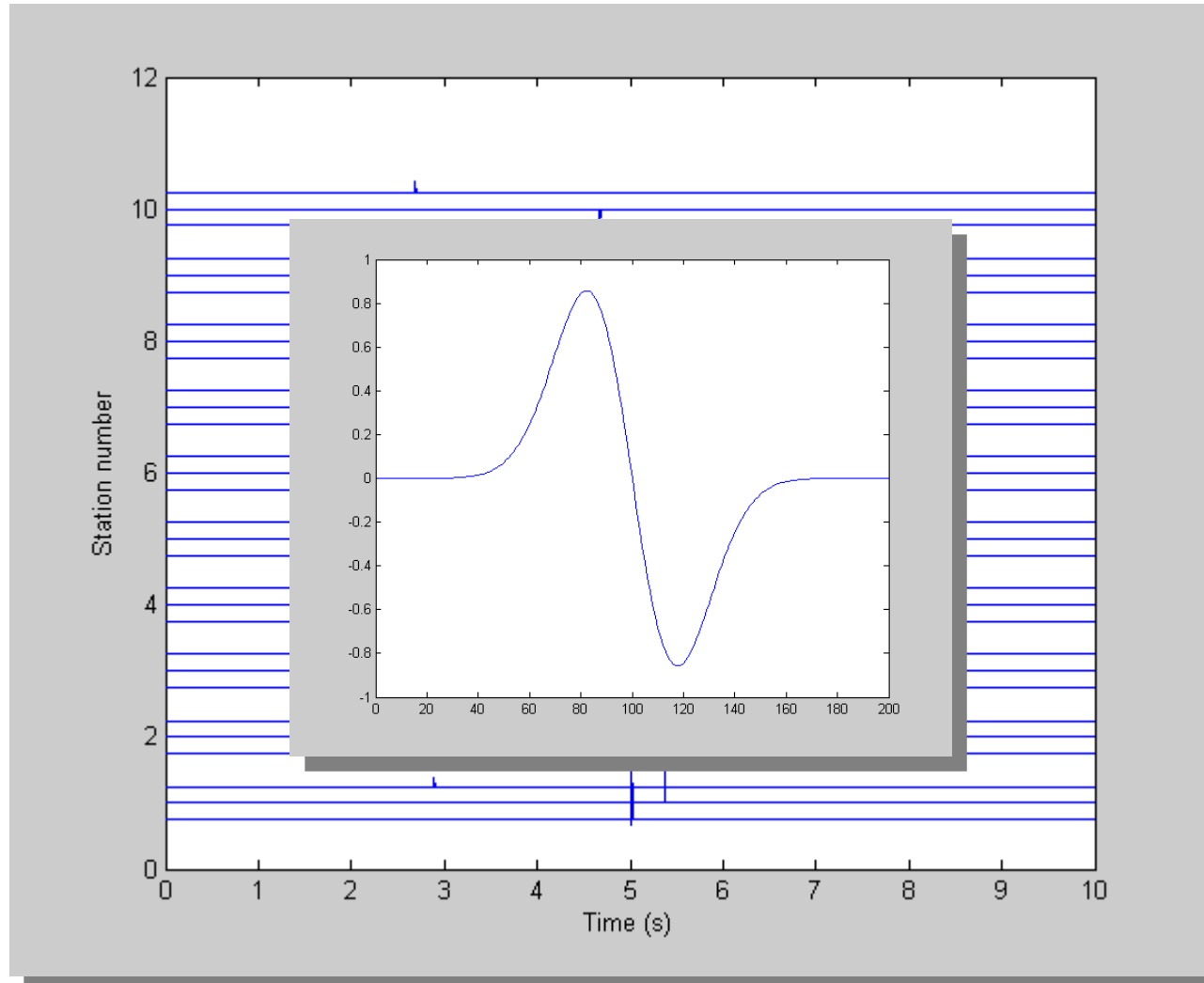
x	„Faltung“	y	x*y									
	<table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr> </table>	0	1	0	0			1	2	3		0
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		1	2	3								
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1	2	3										



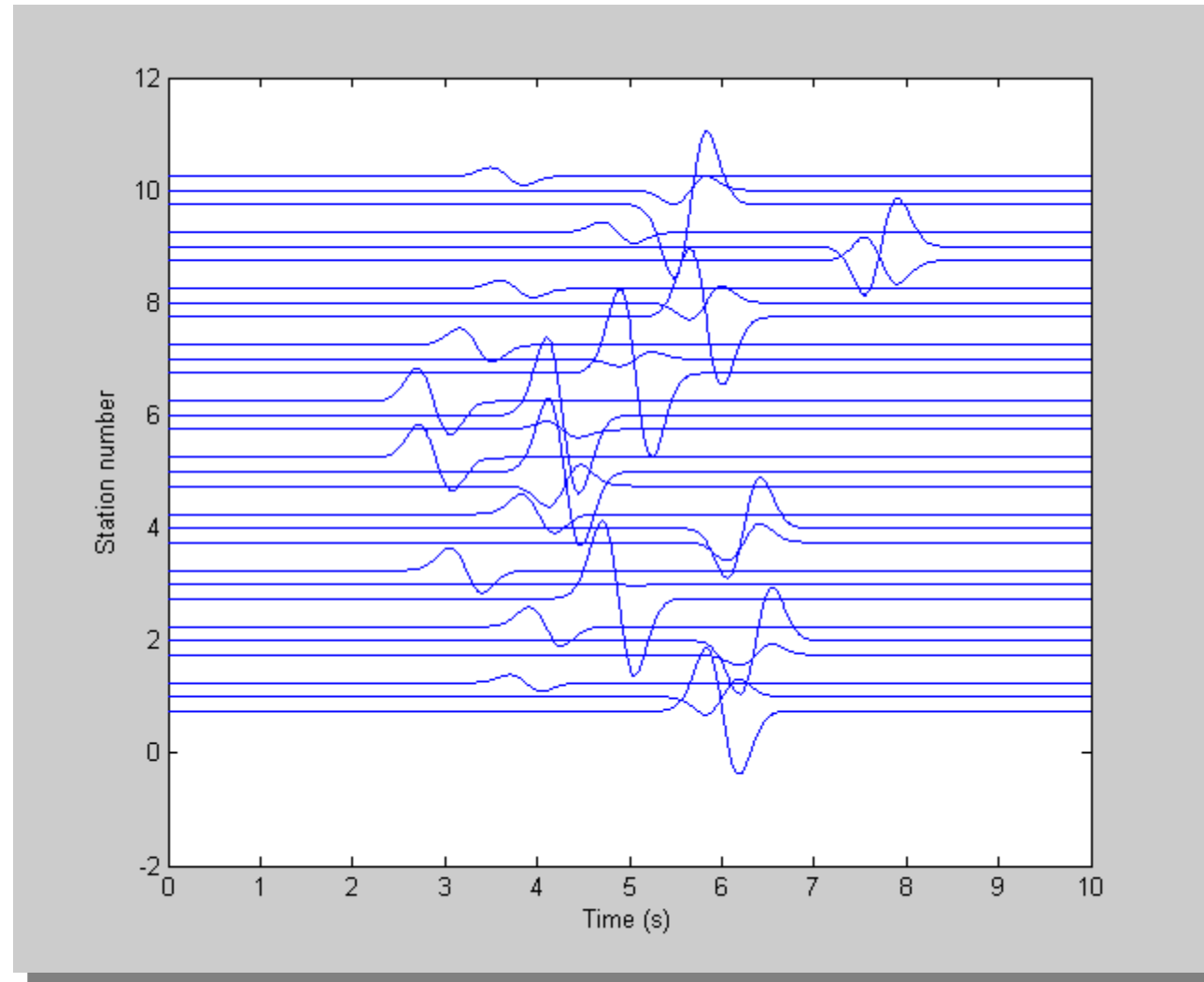
# Konvolutionsmodell: *Seismogramme*



# Die seismische *Impuls-Antwort*



# Die gefilterte (gefaltete) Antwort

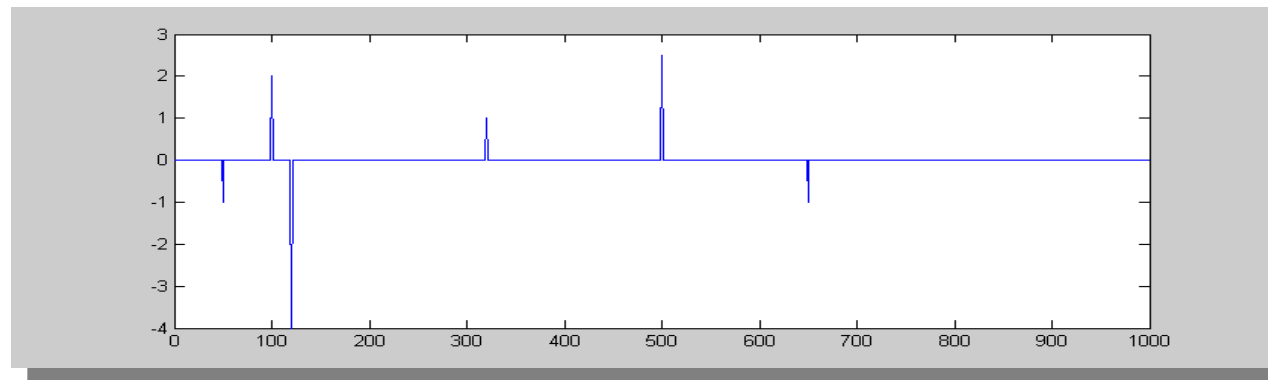
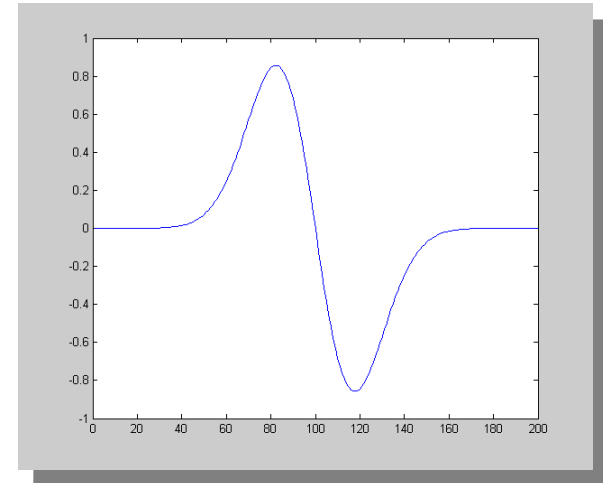


# 1D Konvolutionsmodell einer seismischen Spur

Das Seismogramm eines geschichteten Mediums kann ebenso mit einem Konvolutionsmodell berechnet werden ...

$$u(t) = s(t) * r(t) + n(t)$$

$u(t)$  Seismogramm  
 $s(t)$  Quellfunktion (Anregungsfunktion)  
 $n(t)$  Rauschen  
 $r(t)$  Reflektivität



# Übung

## III Faltung, Konvolution: diskrete Form

$$y_k = \sum_{i=0}^m g_i f_{k-i}$$

$$k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, m+n$$

$$g_i \quad i = 0, 1, 2, \dots, m$$

$$f_j \quad j = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n$$

Berechnen Sie (mit Hand!) die Faltung  $y_k$  der beiden Vektoren  $g=\{0 \ 1 \ 2 \ 3\}$  und  $f=\{1 \ 2 \ 1\}$ .  
Machen Sie zuerst eine Tabelle mit Index und Wert der Vektoren. Für welche Prozesse in der Seismik/Seismologie ist die Faltung von Bedeutung?

**Tip:** Machen Sie erst Tabelle

Was ist  $m$ ?

Was ist  $n$ ?

Was ist  $m+n$ ?

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
g	0	1	2	3			
f	1	2	1				
y							

# Der Faltungssatz (Convolution theorem)

FT -> Fourier Transform

$$F(\omega) = FT[f(t)]$$

$$G(\omega) = FT[g(t)]$$

$$Y(\omega) = FT[y(t)]$$

**Eine Faltung in der Zeit entspricht einer Multiplikation im Frequenzbereich (und umgekehrt)!**

Zeitbereich

Spektralraum

$$y(t) = g(t) * f(t)$$

$$Y(\omega) = G(\omega)F(\omega)$$

$$y(t) = g(t)f(t)$$

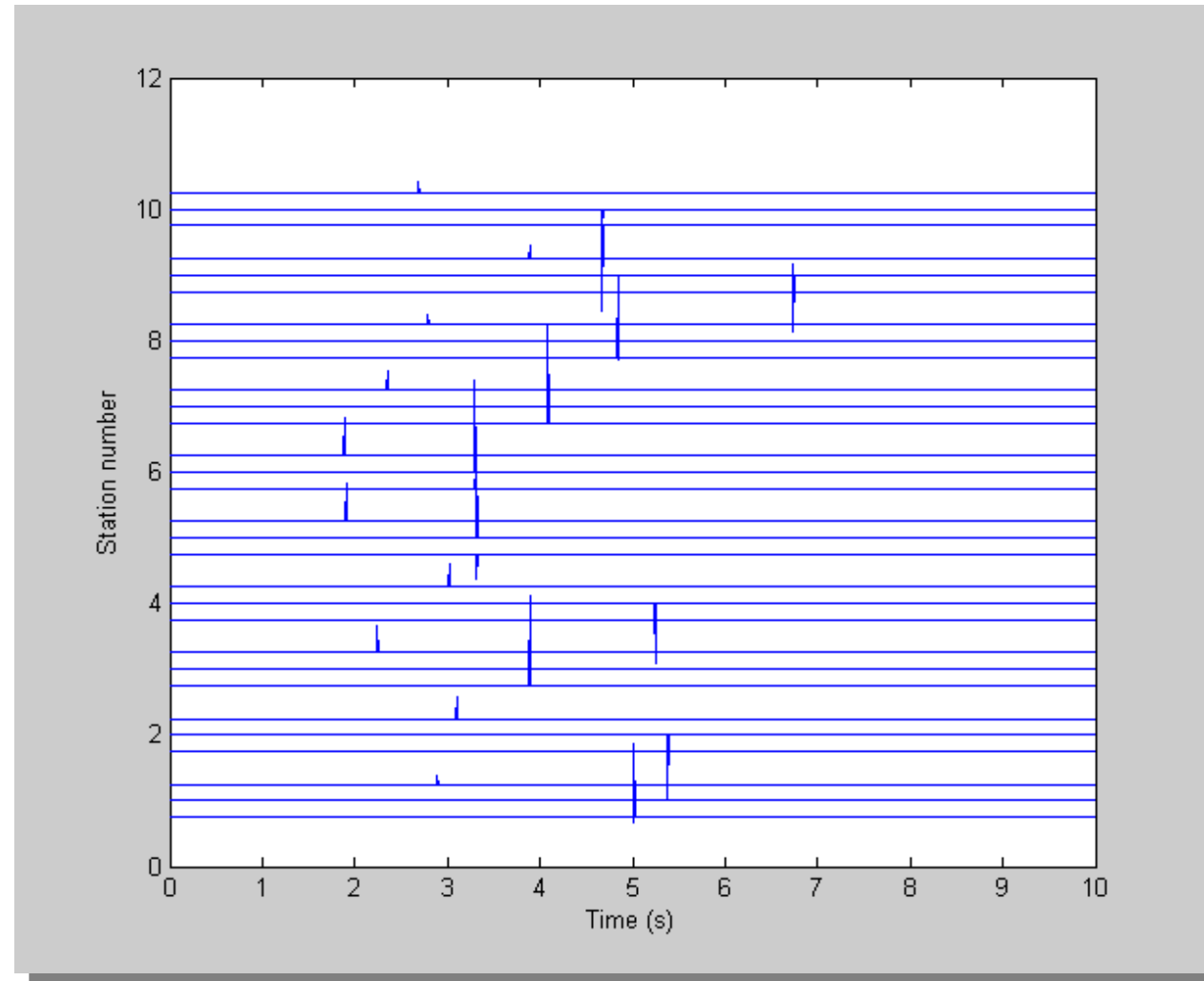
$$Y(\omega) = G(\omega) * F(\omega)$$

Dieser Satz spielt für die Praxis der Zeitreihenanalyse eine wichtige Rolle!  
Beispiele an der Tafel.



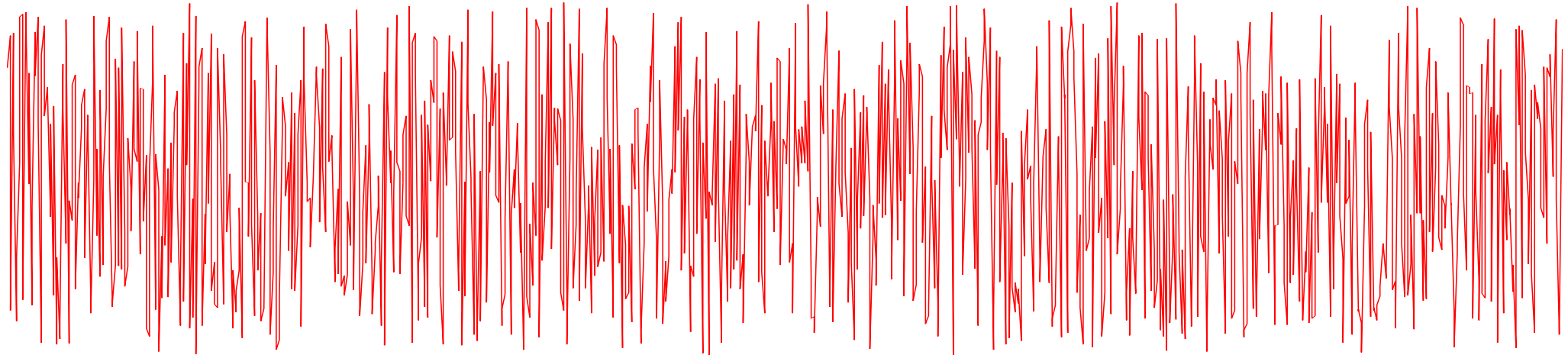
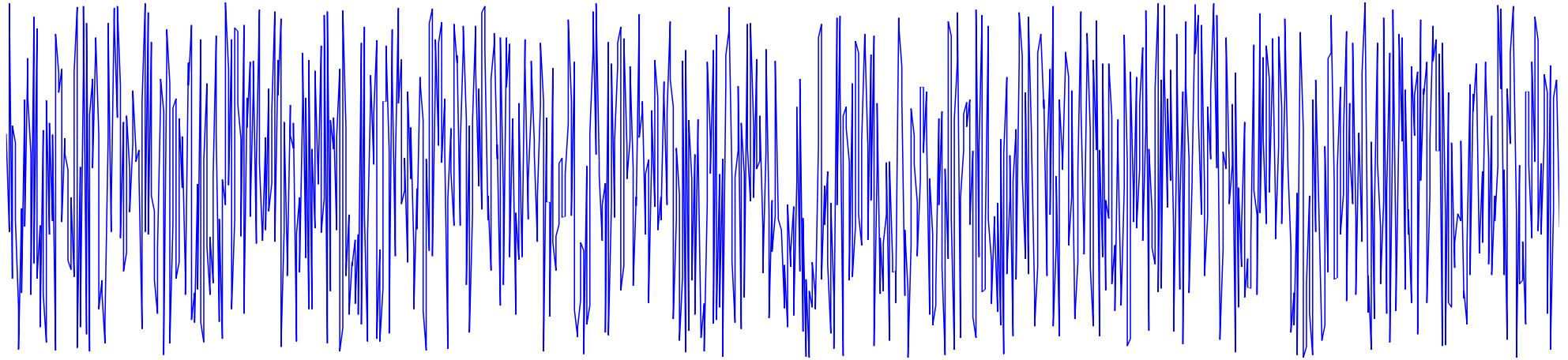
# Dekonvolution

**Dekonvolution** ist die Inversion der **Konvolution**.  
Wann ist eine **Dekonvolution** nützlich?

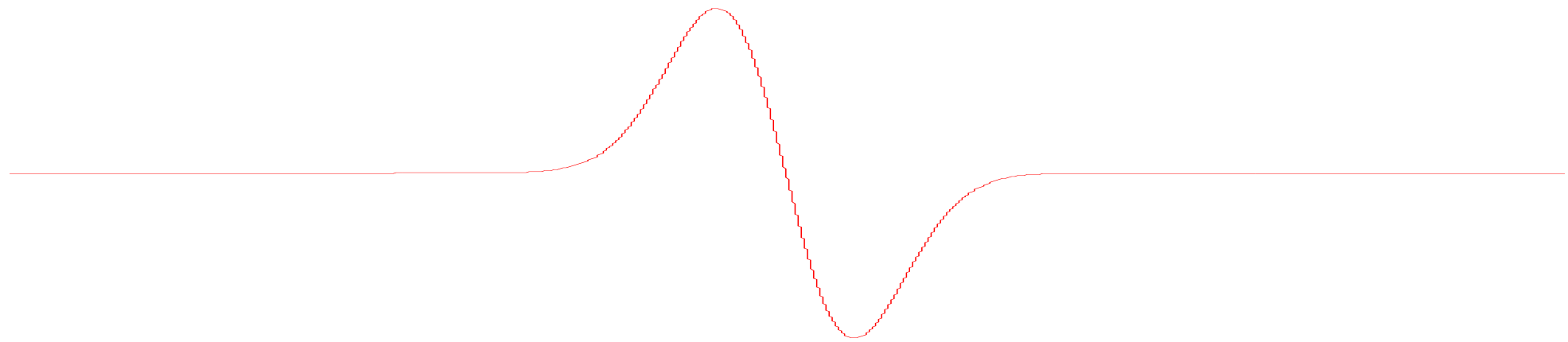
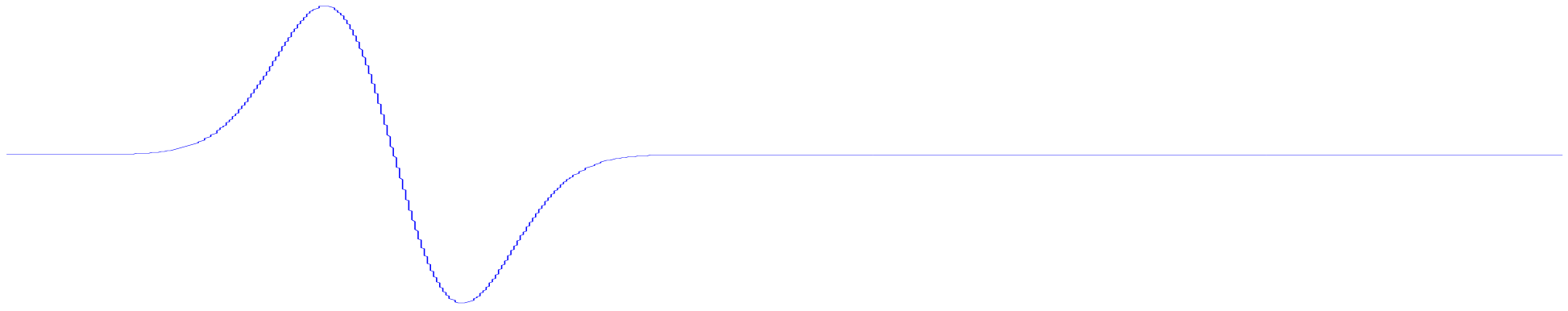


Correlation  
*Korrelation*

Ähnlich?



Verschoben?



# Korrelation

Korrelation spielt eine zentrale Rolle bei der Studie von Zeitreihen. Normalerweise gibt die Korrelation eine **quantitative Abschätzung der Ähnlichkeit zweier Funktionen** und den **zeitlichen/räumlichen Versatz** zwischen ihnen an. Die Korrelation zwischen den Vektoren  $g$  und  $f$  (beide mit  $n$  Elementen) ist definiert durch:

$$r_k = \sum_{i=1}^n f_{k+i} g_i$$

$$k = -m, \dots, 0, \dots, m$$

$$m = n - 1$$

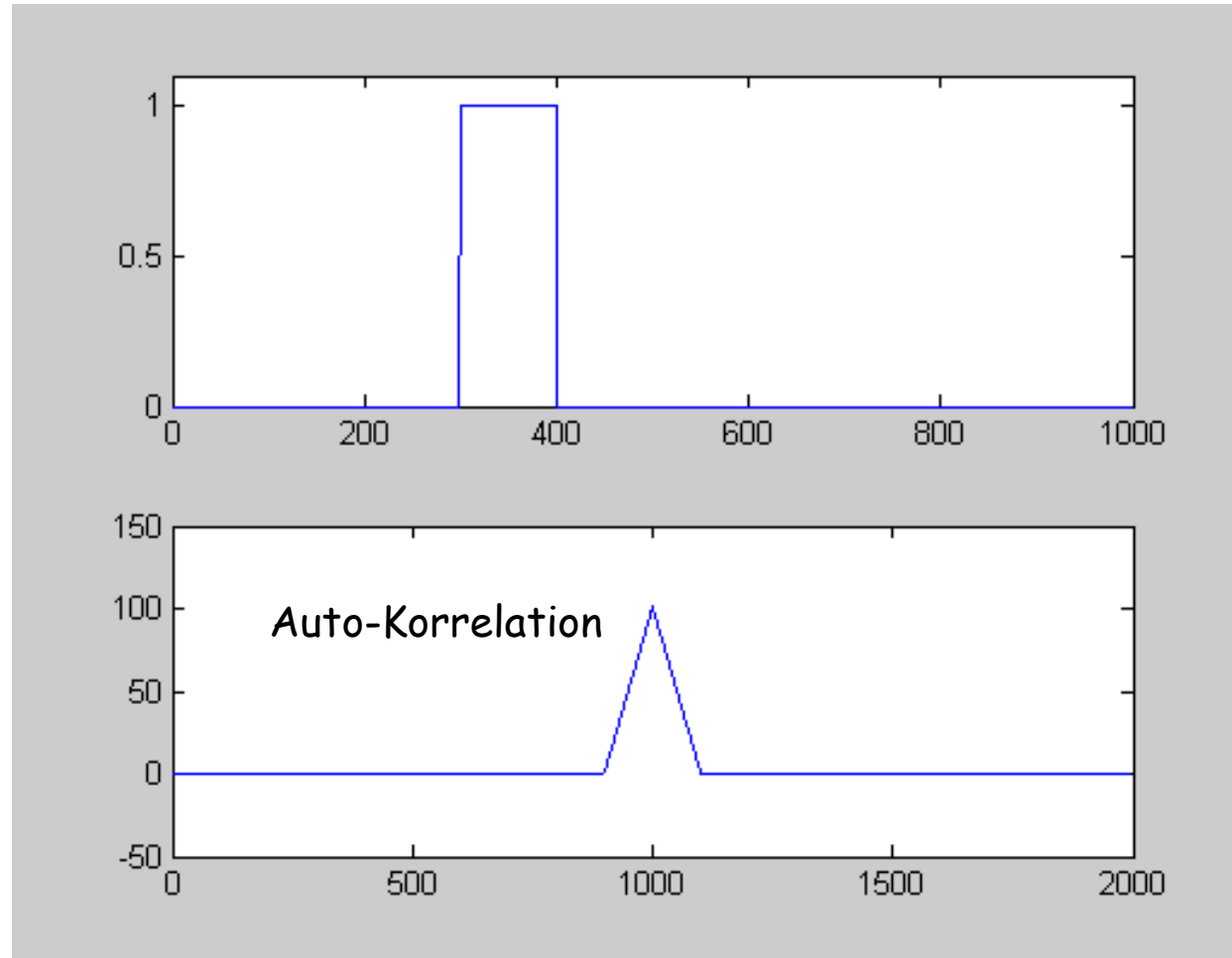
$m$  nennt man auch **max lag (Verzögerung)**

# Beispiel (Matlab)

```
>> x=[1 3 2]
x =
     1     3     2
>> y=[1 2 1]
y =
     1     2     1
>> xcorr(x,y)
ans =
     1.0000     5.0000     9.0000     7.0000     2.0000
>>
```

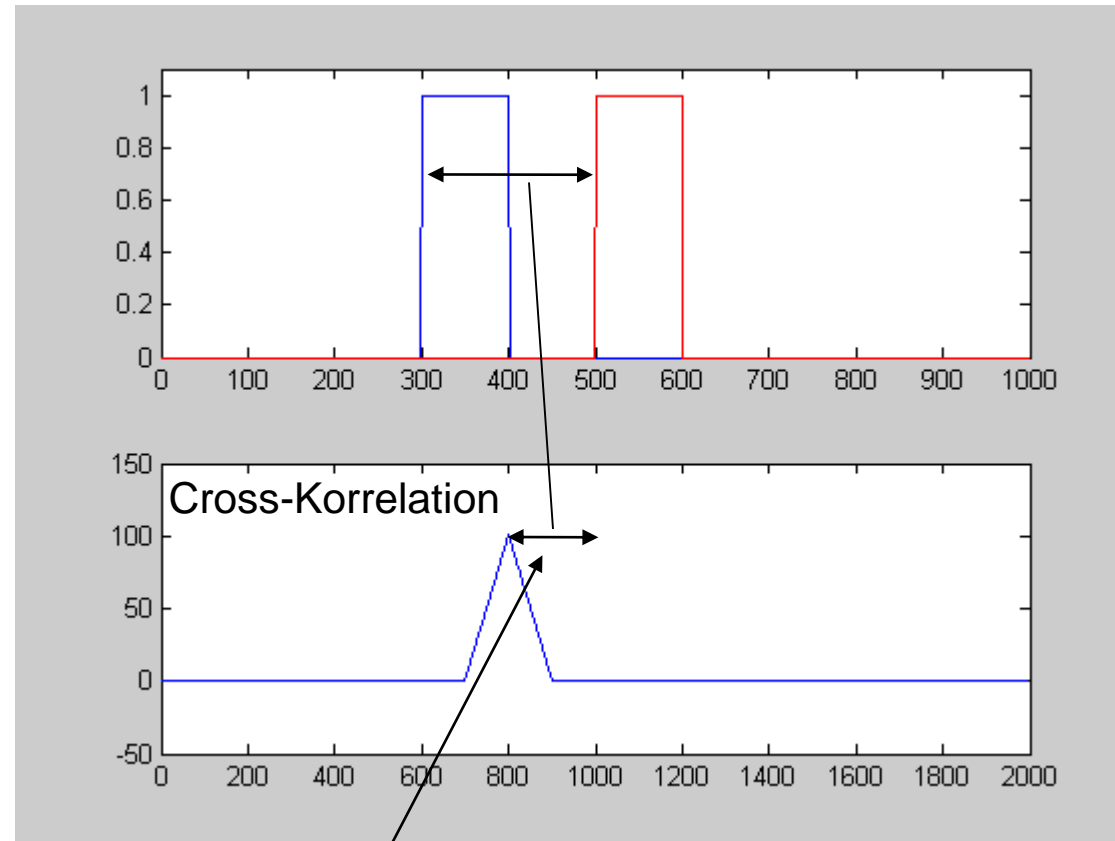


# Auto-Korrelation



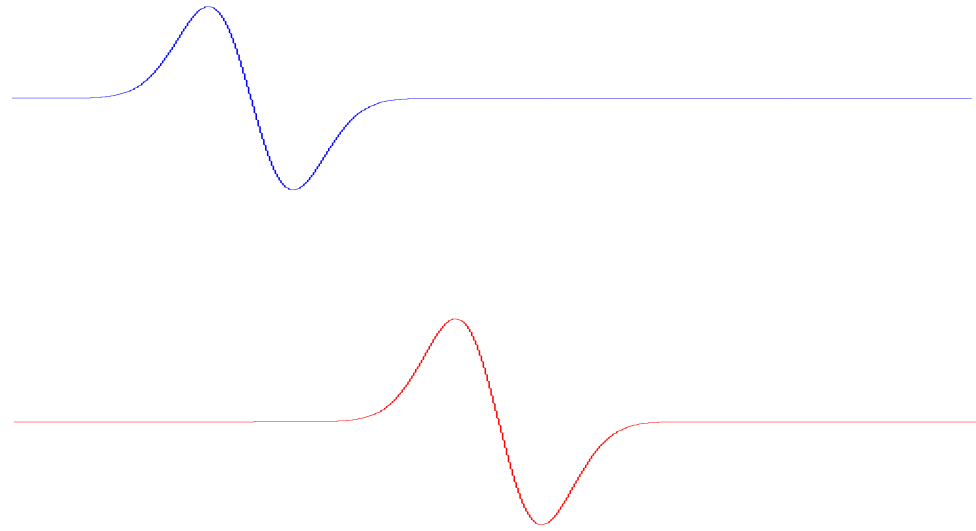
Für einen Vektor der Länge  $n$  hat die Korrelation die Länge  $2n-1$ . Bei der Autokorrelation ist das Maximum bei  $n$  (perfekte Übereinstimmung)

# Kreuz-Korrelation

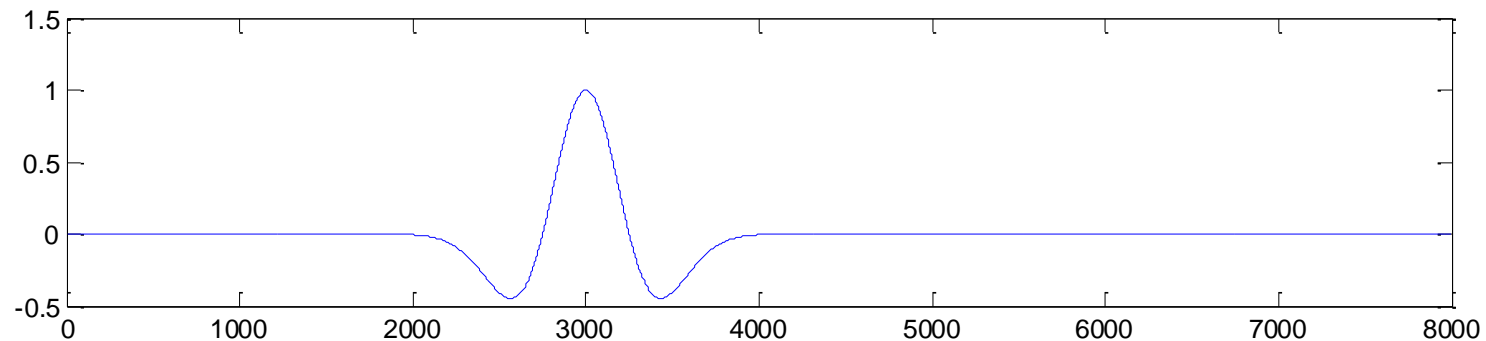


Lag (in diesem Fall 200) zwischen zwei Funktionen

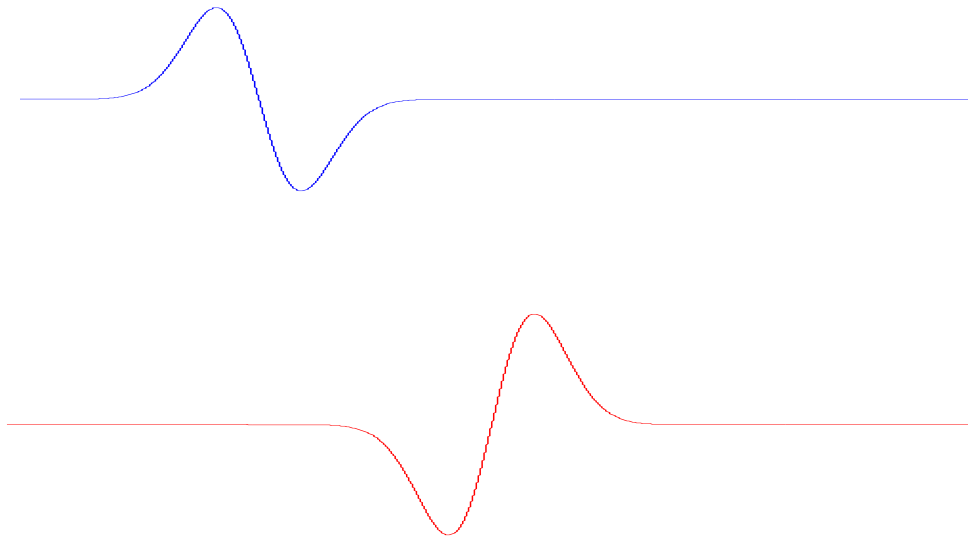
# Seismogrammbeispiel



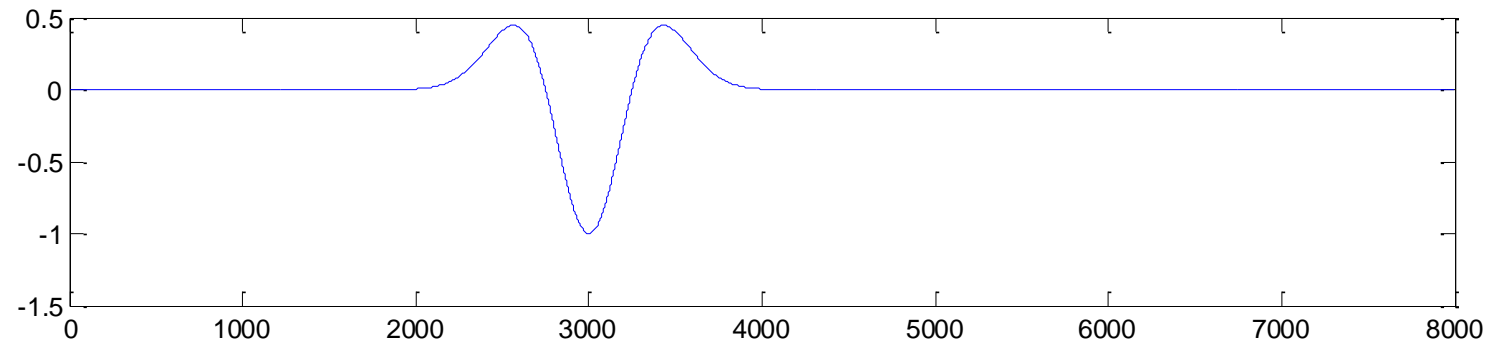
Kreuzkorrelation der roten und blauen Zeitreihe (Länge 4000 samples).  
-> Automatisierte Bestimmung von Laufzeitdifferenzen



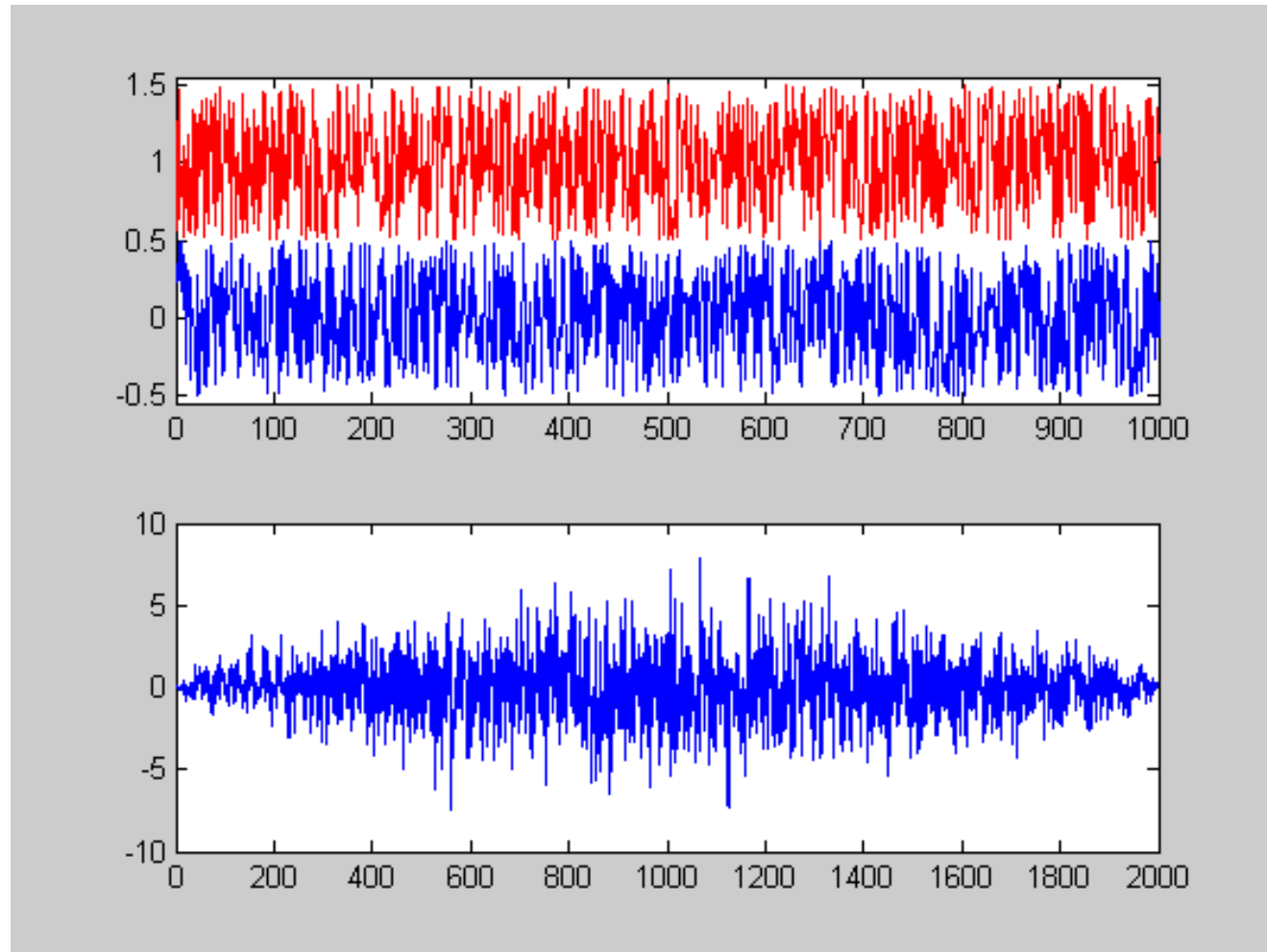
# Seismogrammbeispiel - Antikorrelation



Kreuzkorrelation der roten und blauen Zeitreihe (Länge 4000 samples).  
-> Antikorrelation (Beispiele?)

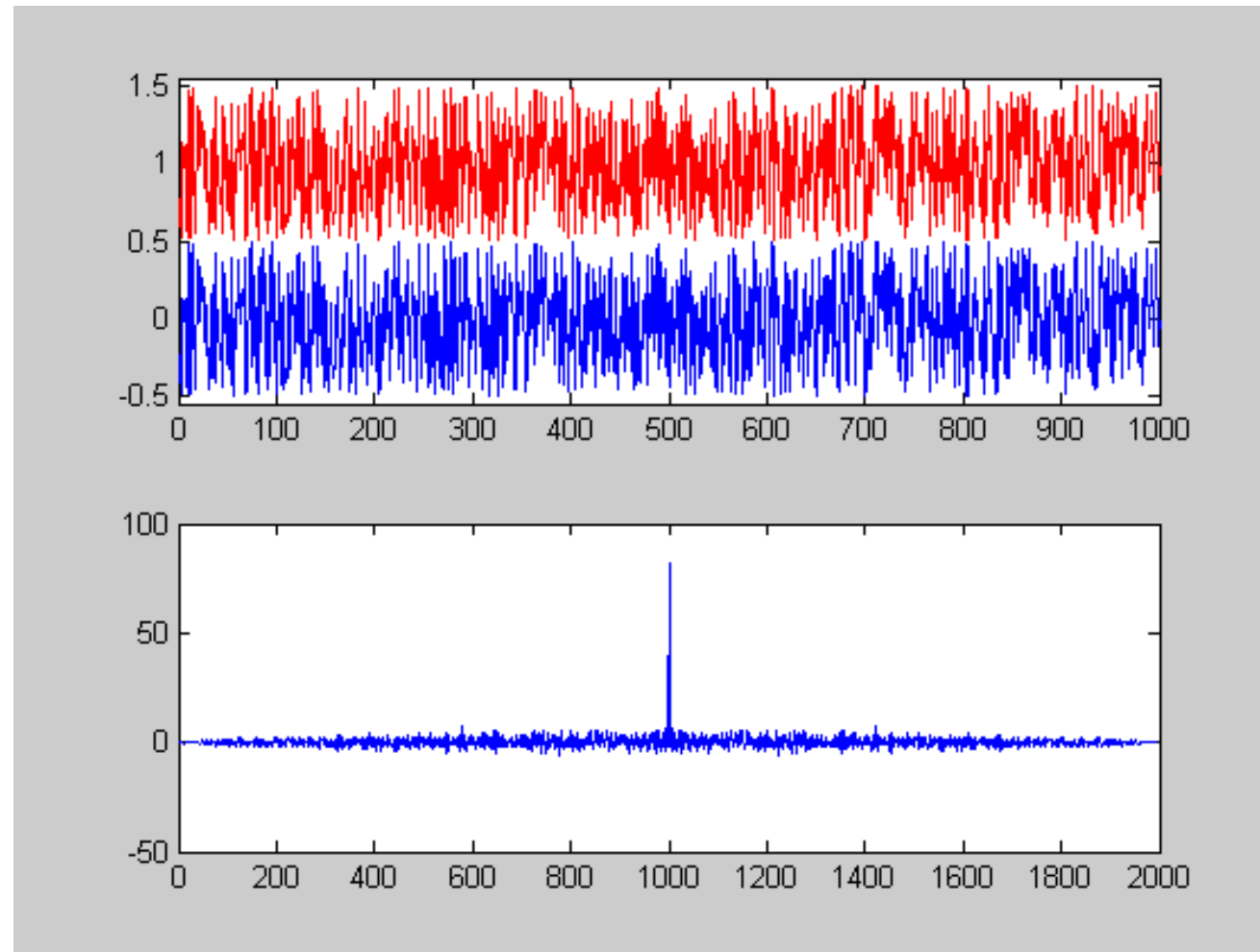


# Kreuz-Korrelation Zufallsfunktionen



Korrelation zwei verschiedener Zufallszeitreihen

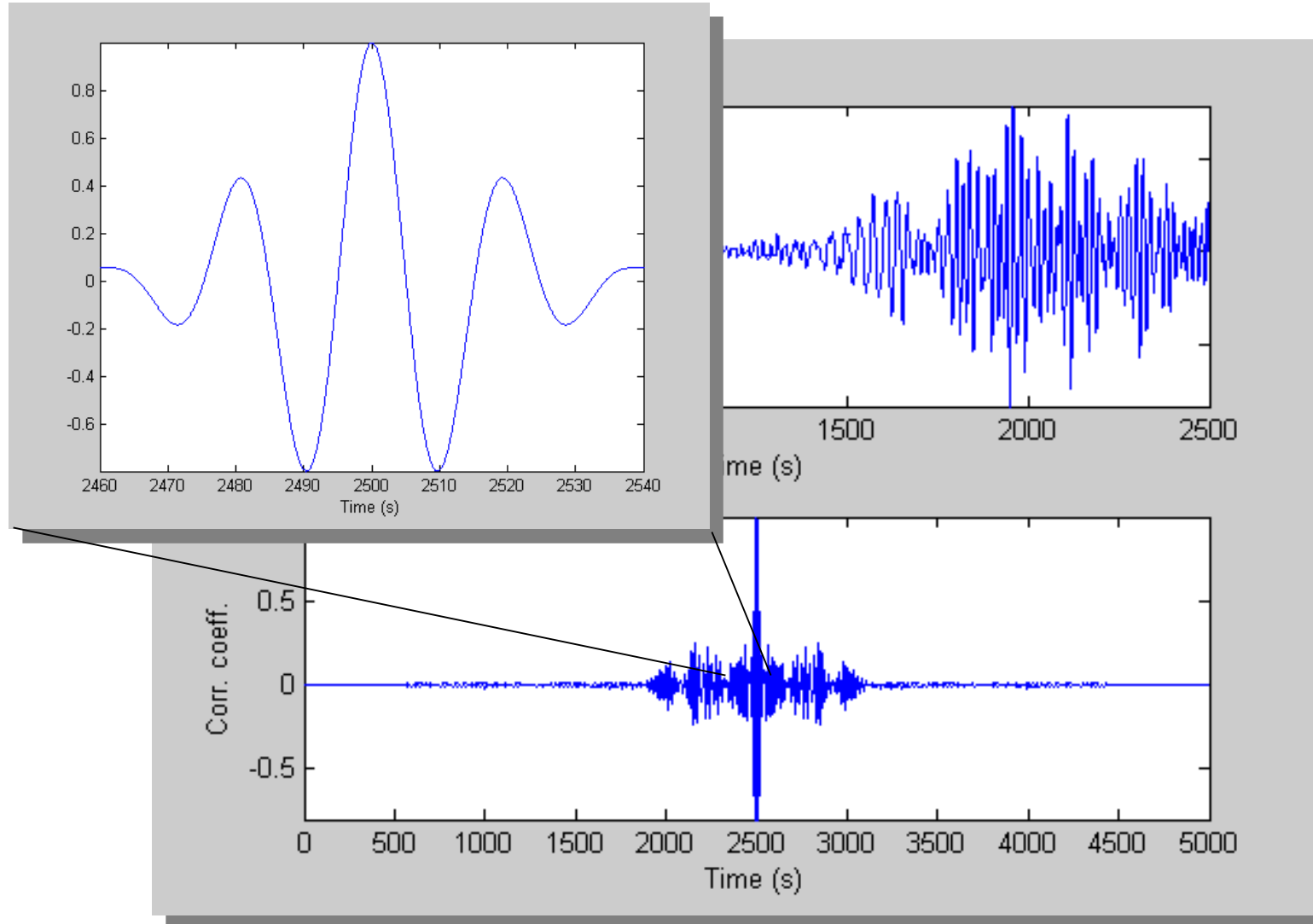
# Auto-Korrelation Zufallsfunktion



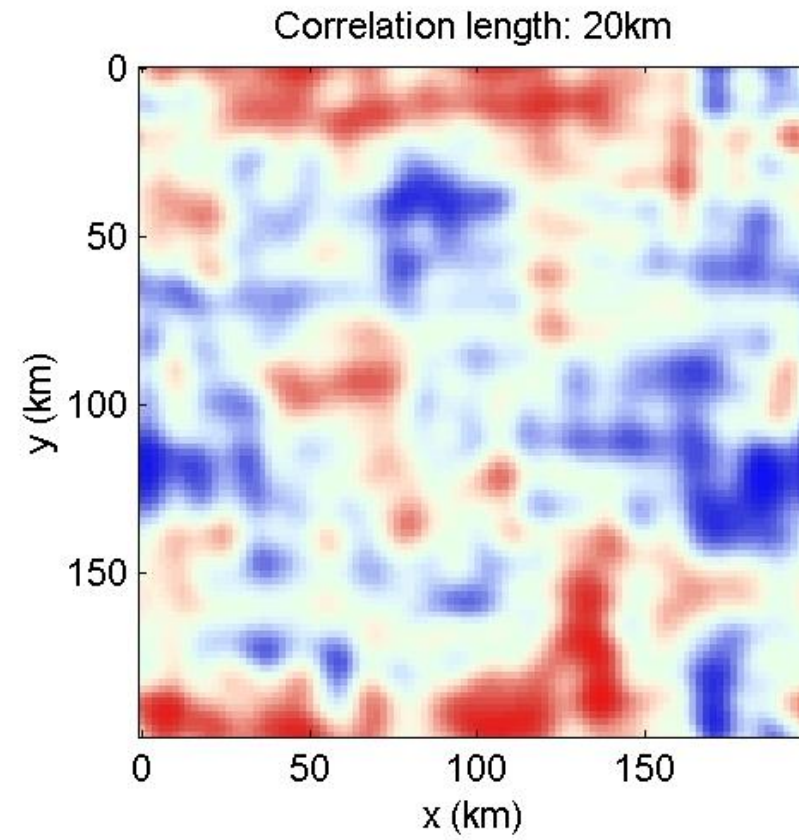
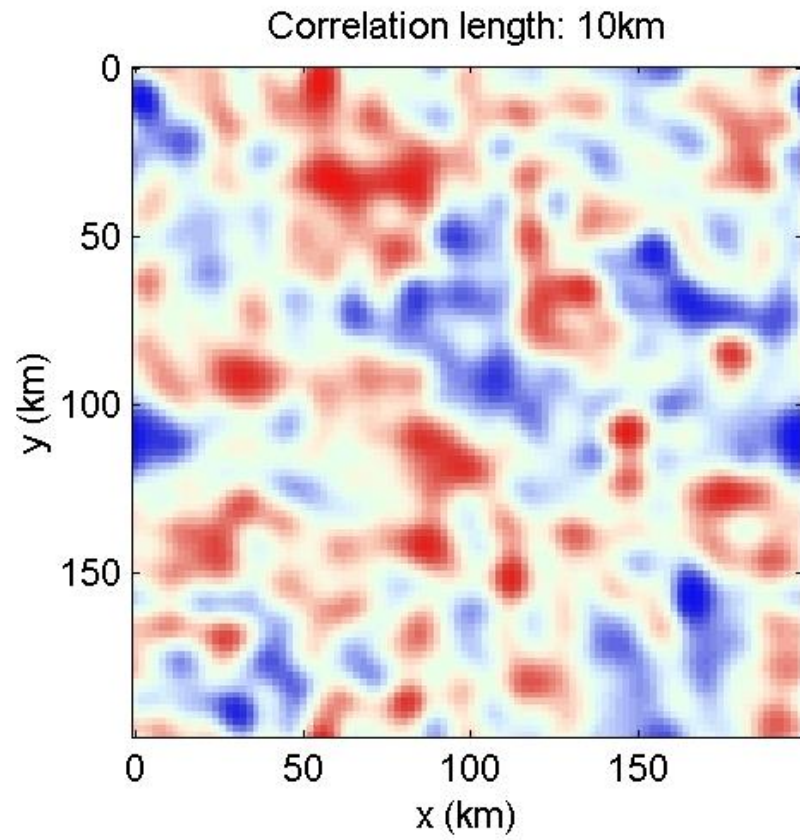
Korrelation zwei gleicher Zufallszeitreihen -> „Deltafunktion“



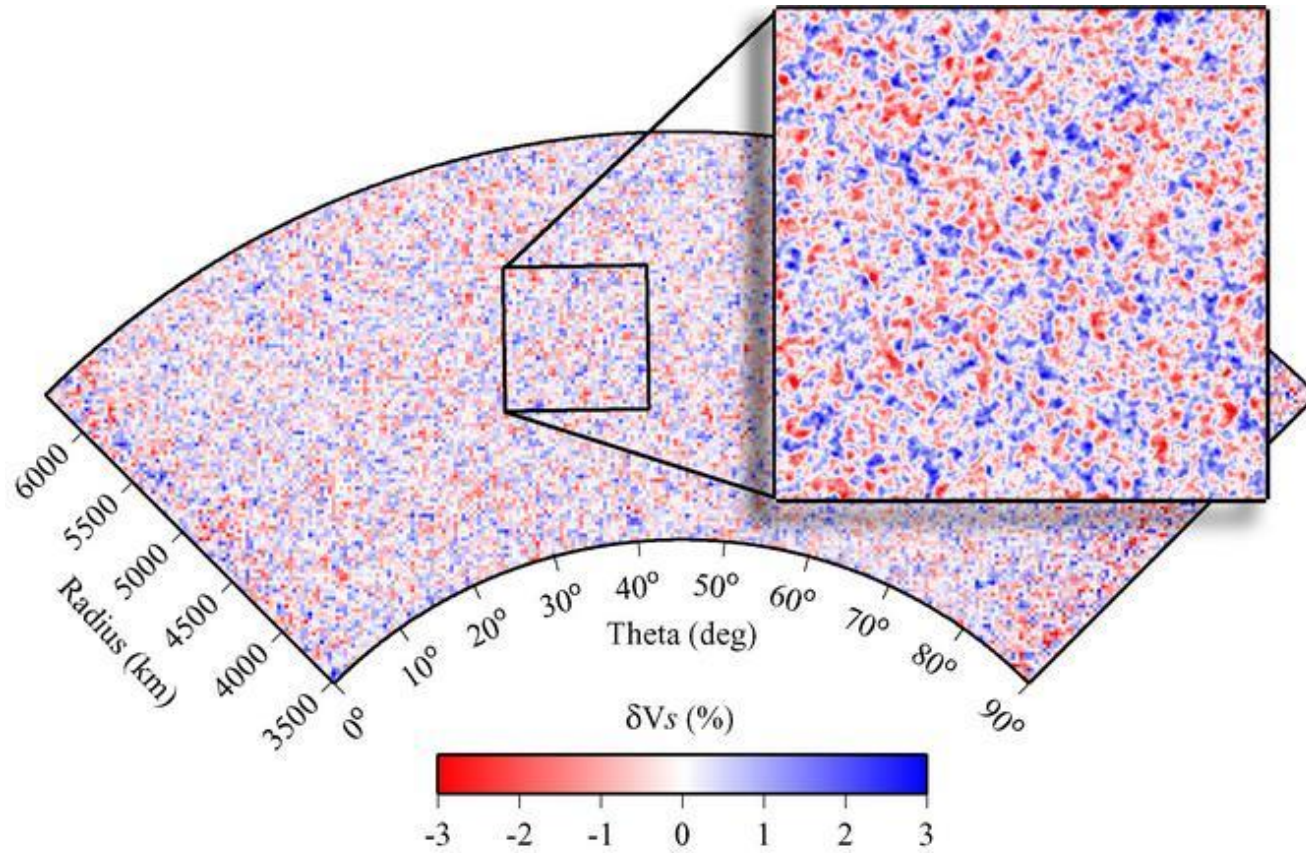
# Auto-Korrelation Seismisches Signal



# Korrelationslänge „Zufallsmedium“

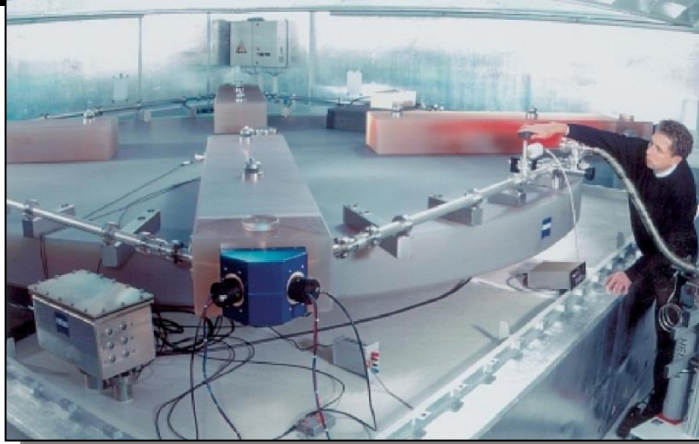


# Korrelationslänge „Zufallsmedium“



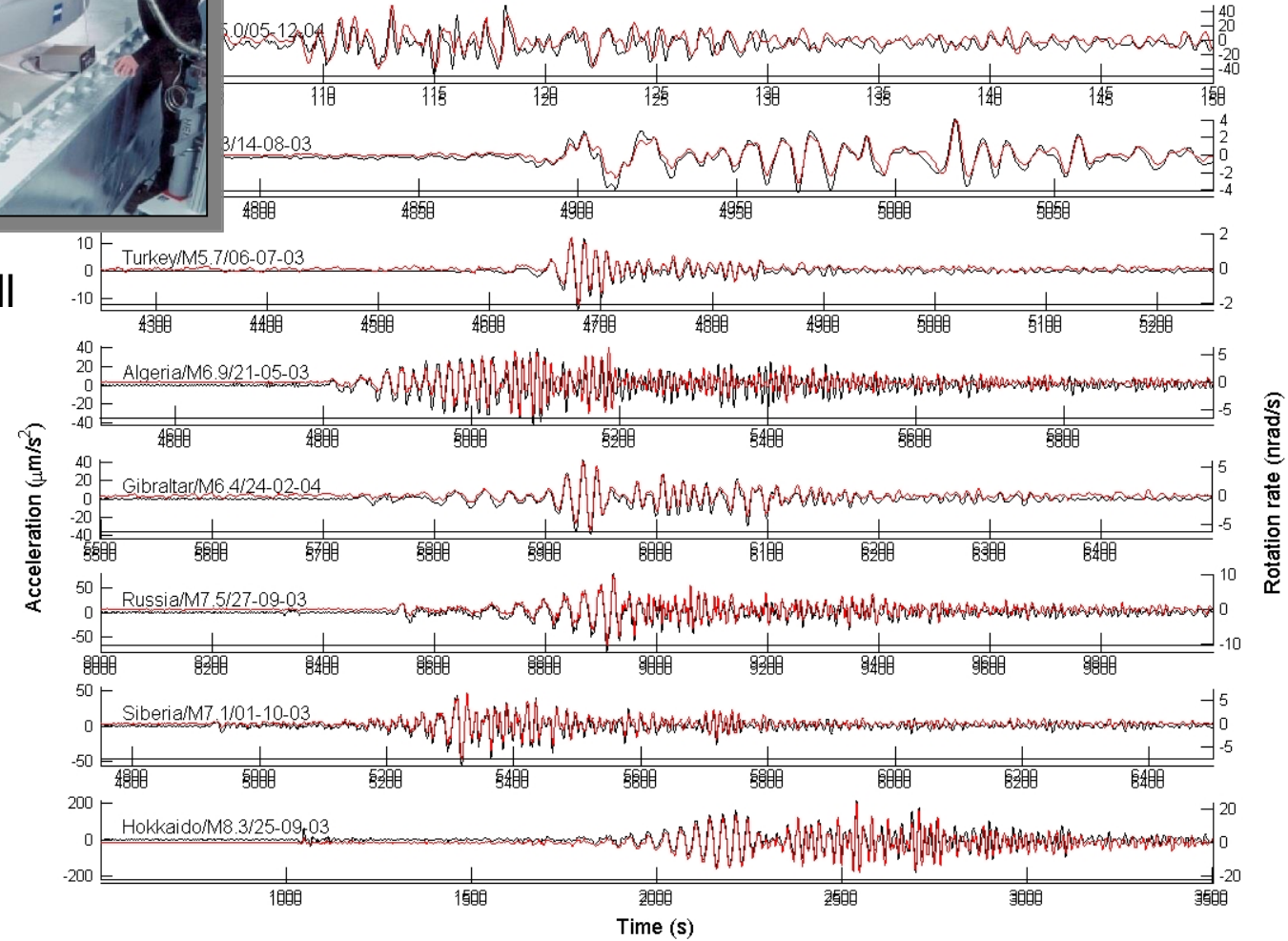
Exponential autocorrelation function. autocorrelation wavelength 32 km.  
RMS S-wave velocity perturbation 1%.

# Ähnlichkeit Rotationsrate und transversale Beschleunigung



Ring laser in Wettzell

## Ringlaser Rotation – Seismogramm Beschleunigung



# Berechnung des Korrelationskoeffizienten

$$r_{xy} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y})}{\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2 \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \bar{y})^2}}$$

Zeigen Sie, wenn  $y_i = x_i$  dann ist  $r_{xy} = 1$   
(positive Korrelation)

Zeigen Sie, wenn  $y_i = -x_i$  dann ist  $r_{xy} = -1$   
(negative Korrelation)

# Der Korrelationskoeffizient

Der **Korrelationskoeffizient**  $\text{Kor}(X,Y)$  ist eine Zahl zwischen -1 und 1, welche die Ähnlichkeit zweier Funktionen X und Y beschreibt.

Es gilt zum Beispiel:

Für beliebiges X

$$\text{Kor}(X,X) = 1$$

$$\text{Kor}(X,-X) = -1 \quad (\text{Anti-korrelation})$$

$\text{Kor}(X,Y) \ll 1$  wenn X,Y unabhängige Zufallsfunktionen sind

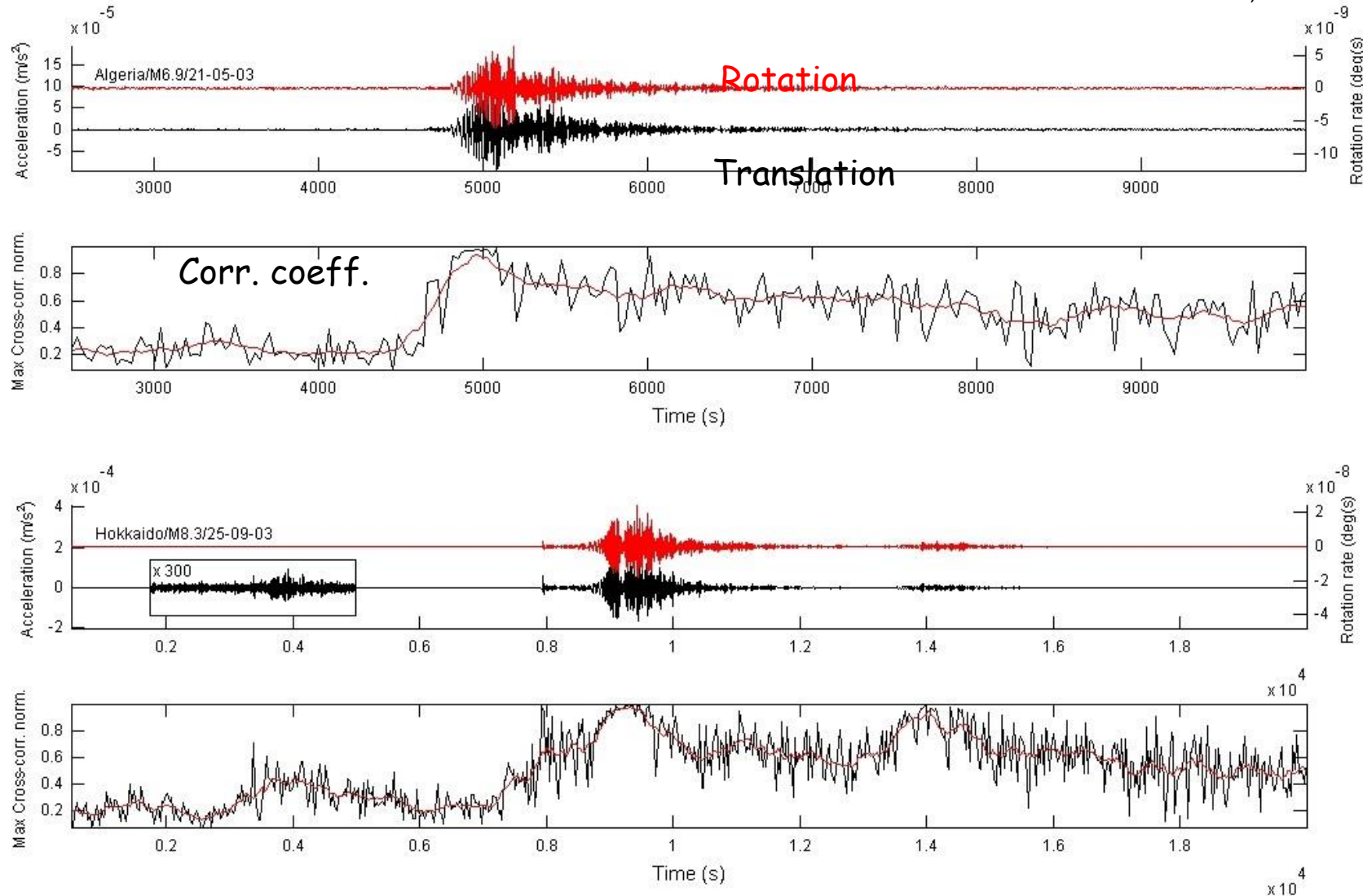
$\text{Korr}(X,Y) = 1$  wenn X und Y identisch

Ein Kor nahe 1 KANN einen kausalen Zusammenhang zwischen Phänomenen bedeuten (z.B. Regen -> Grundwasserspiegel; Regen -> Erdbeben; Sonnenflecken -> Klima)



# Kreuz-Korrelation ein Beispiel – “Ähnlichkeit”

Der Korrelationskoeffizient ist in einem Zeitfenster entlang der Zeitreihe (ca  $2T_{\text{dominant}}$ ) berechnet



# Correlation: Solar forcing of climate?



Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Journal of  
Atmospheric and Solar-Terrestrial Physics

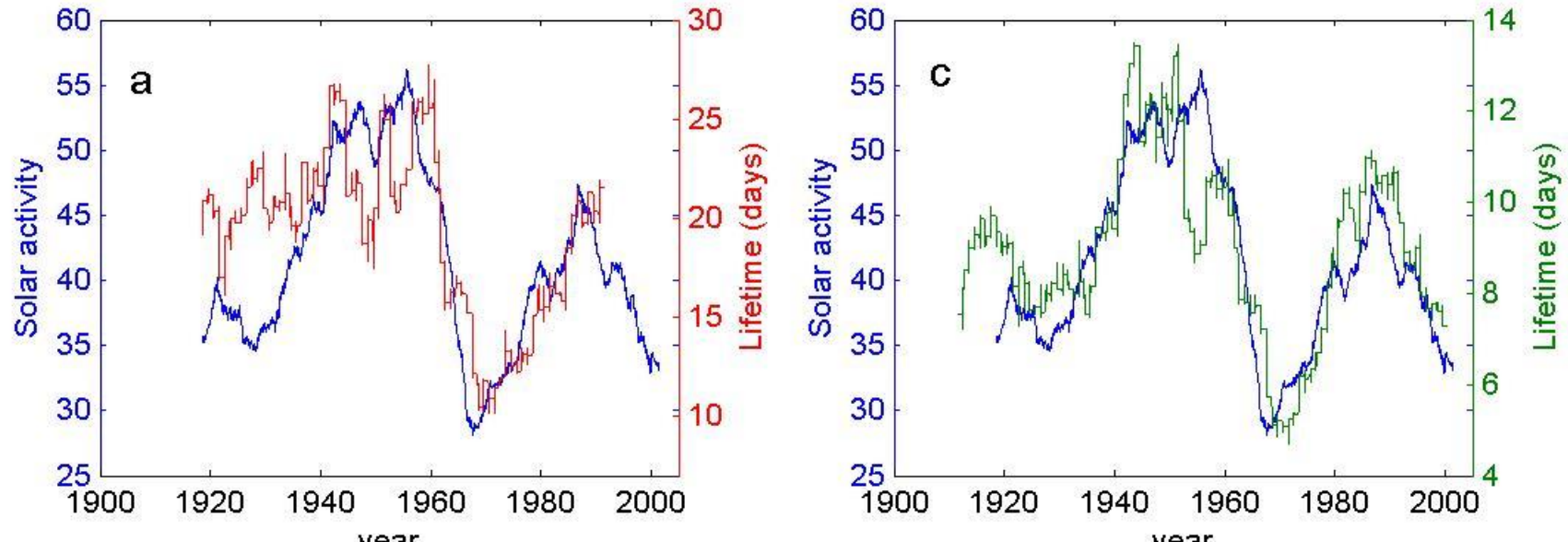
journal homepage: [www.elsevier.com/locate/jastp](http://www.elsevier.com/locate/jastp)

## Evidence for solar forcing in variability of temperatures and pressures in Europe

Jean-Louis Le Mouél<sup>a</sup>, Elena Blanter<sup>a,b</sup>, Mikhail Shnirman<sup>a,b</sup>, Vincent Courtillot<sup>a,\*</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Institut de Physique du Globe de Paris, Place Jussieu, Paris, France

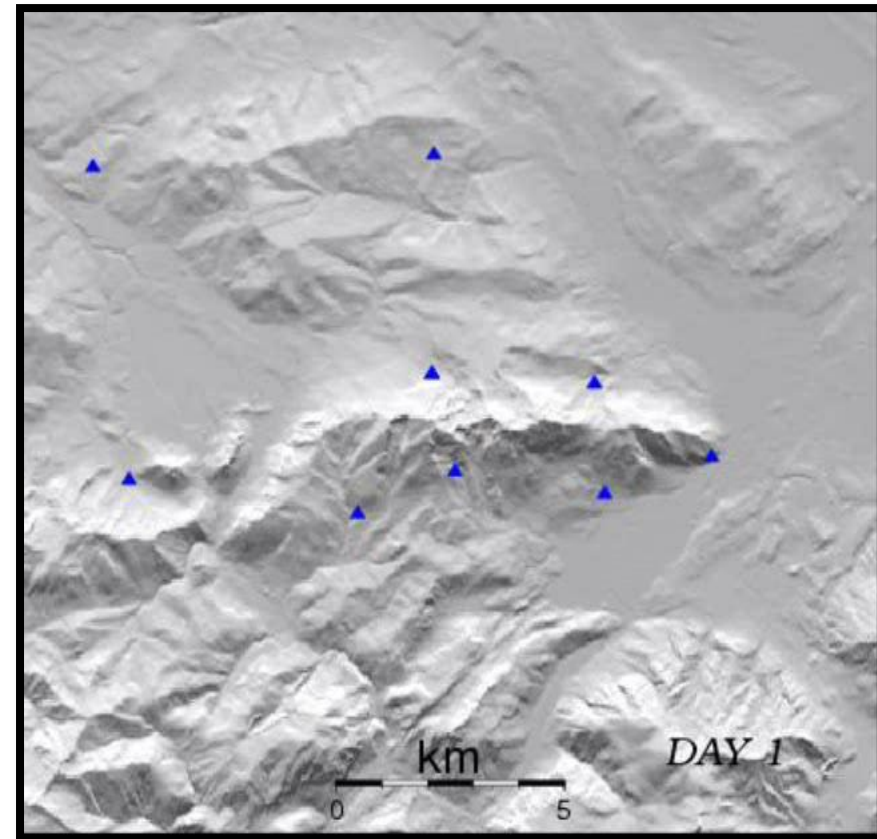
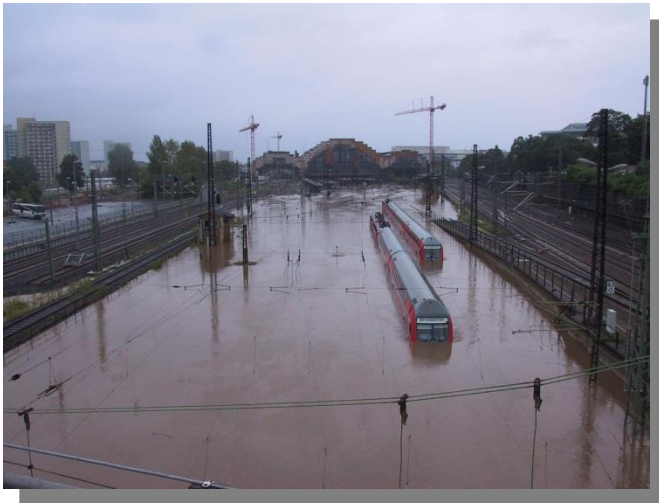
<sup>b</sup> International Institute of Earthquake Prediction Theory and Mathematical Geophysics, Moscow, Russia



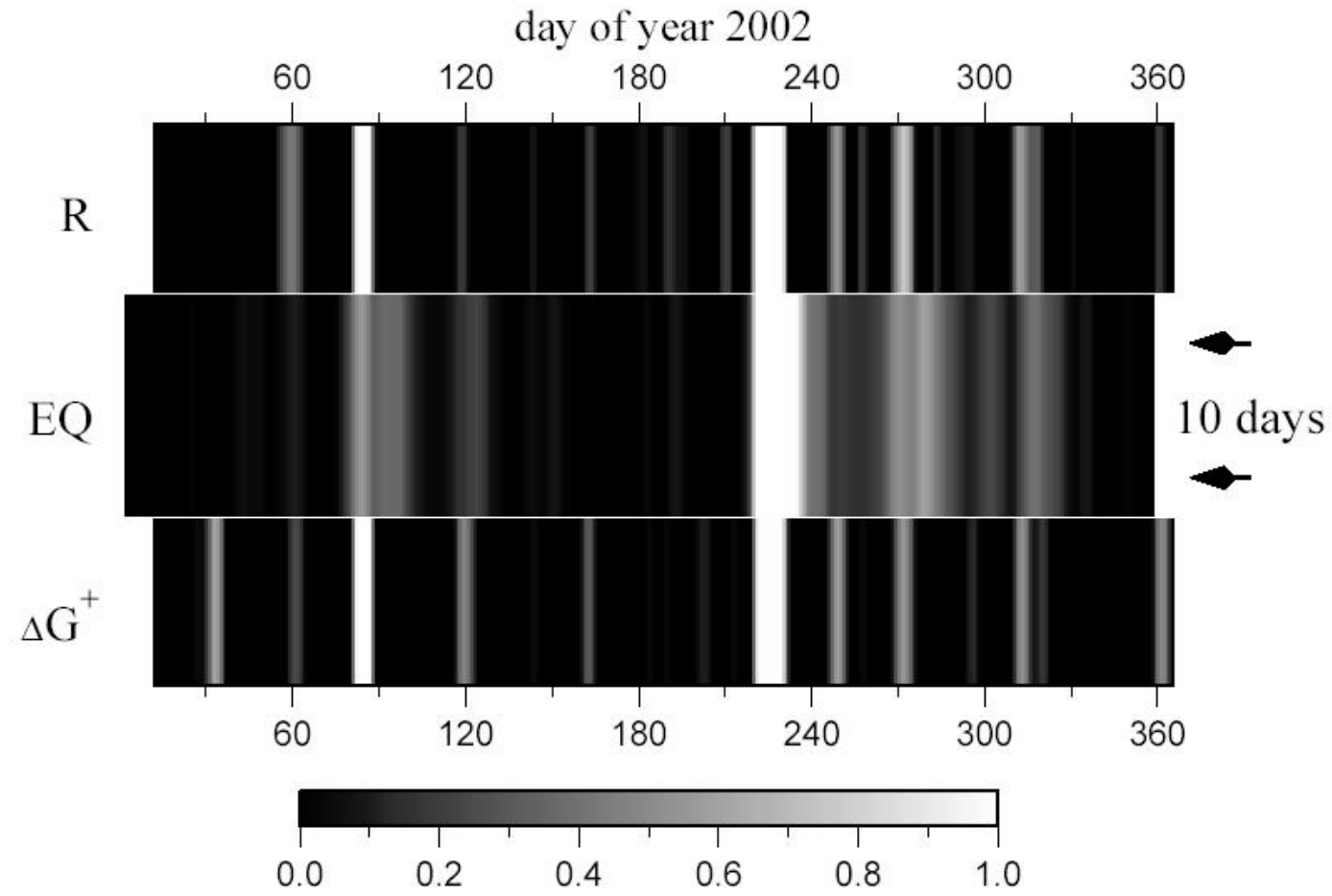


# Seismizität 2002

... Die Regenfälle, die im August zum Hochwasser führten, hatten ihren Höhepunkt am Tag 218 ...



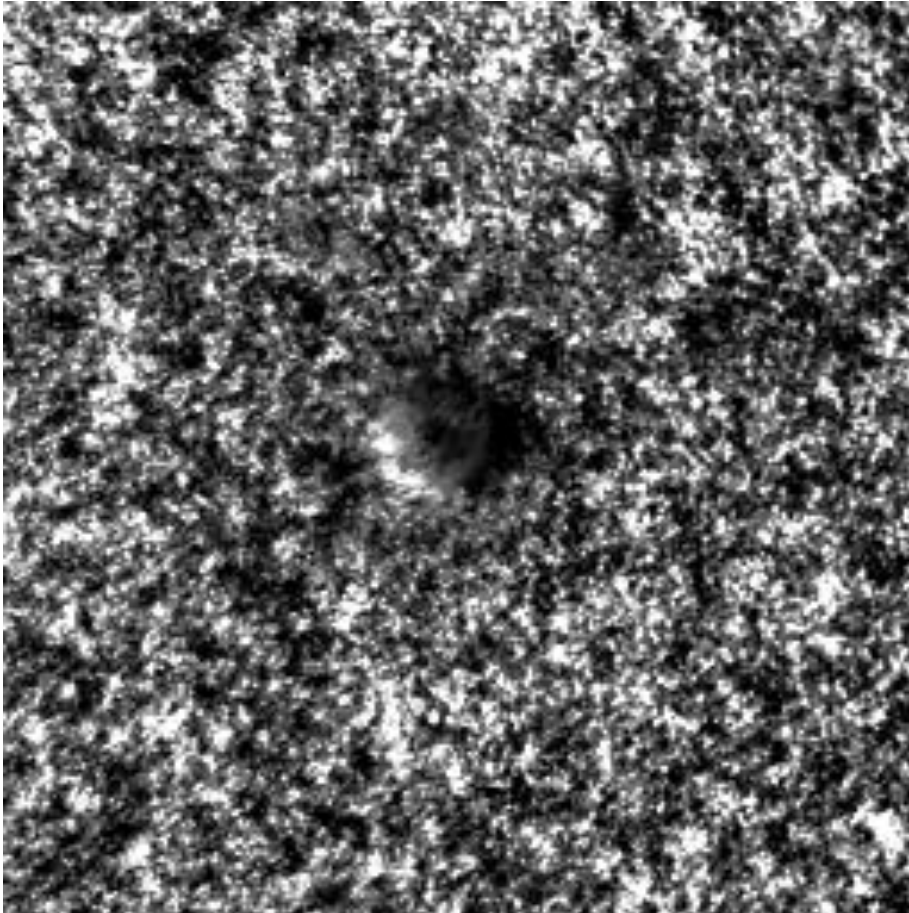
# Externer Einfluss auf Erdbeben?



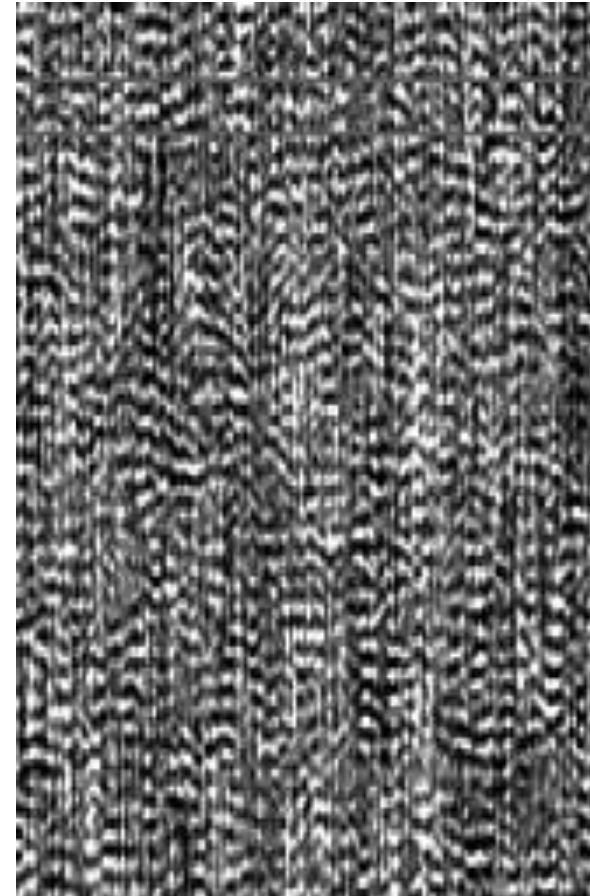
# Correlating Seismic Noise

# Die Power der Korrelationsanalyse: Helioseismologie

Sonnenflecken Helligkeit

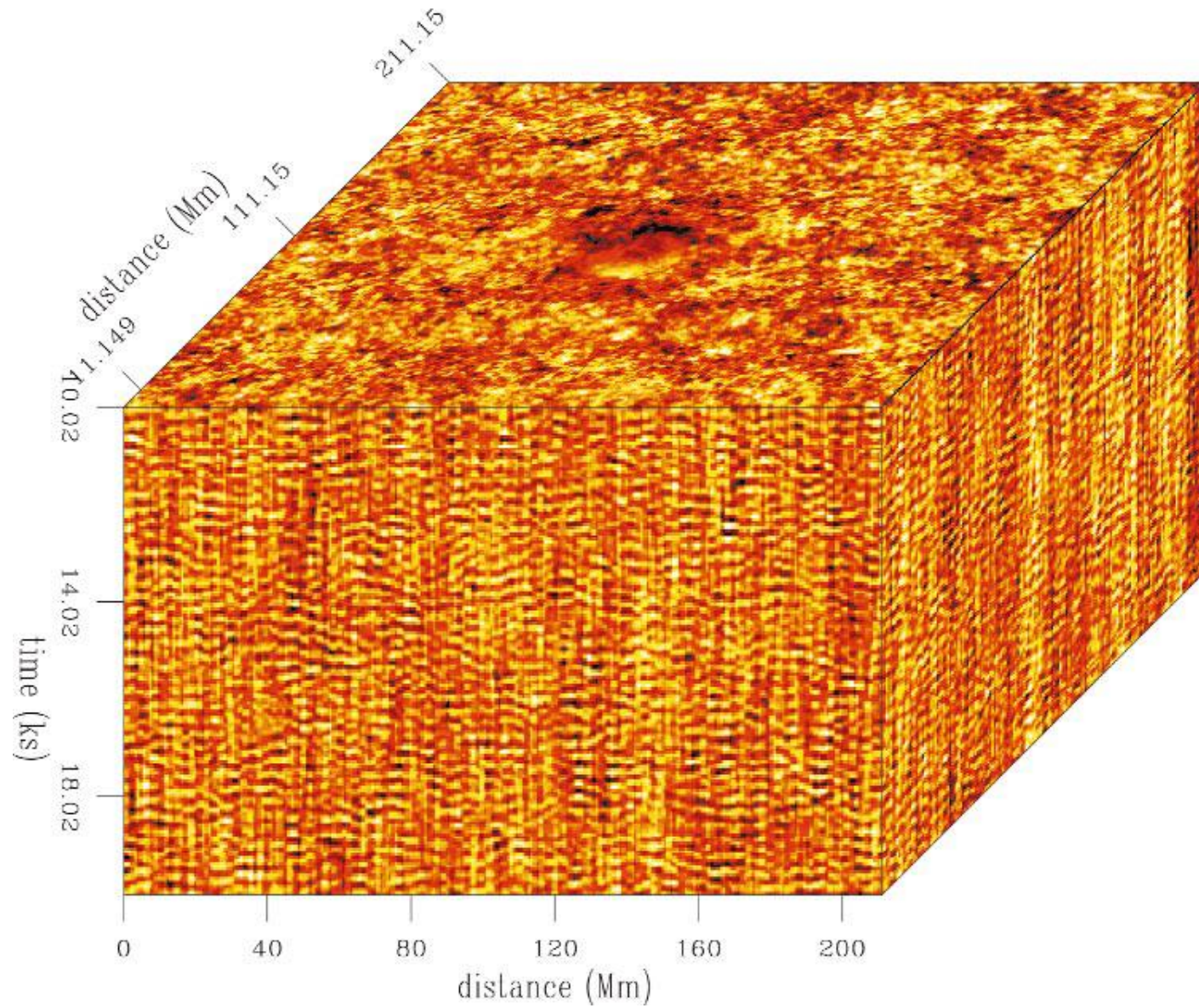


Helligkeitszeitreihen

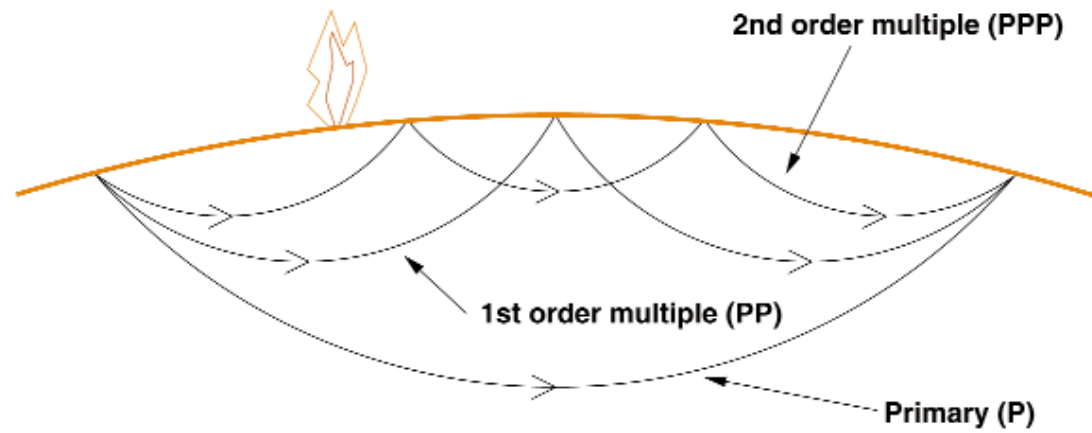
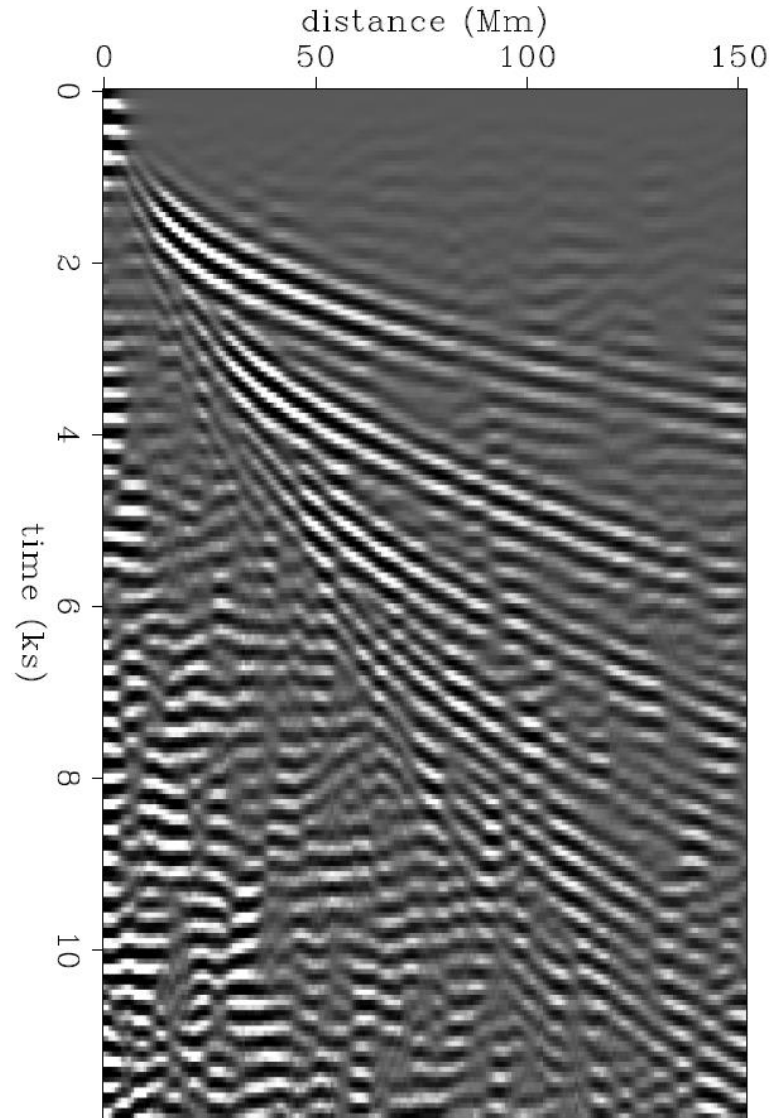




# 2-D + Zeit Helligkeitsdaten



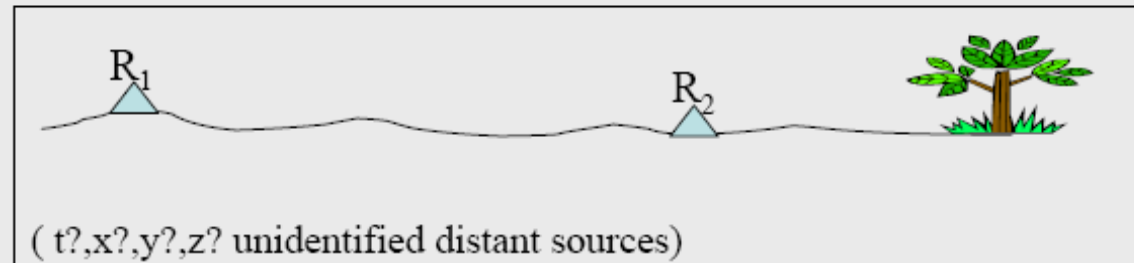
# Sonnenseismogramme aus Rausch-Korrelationen



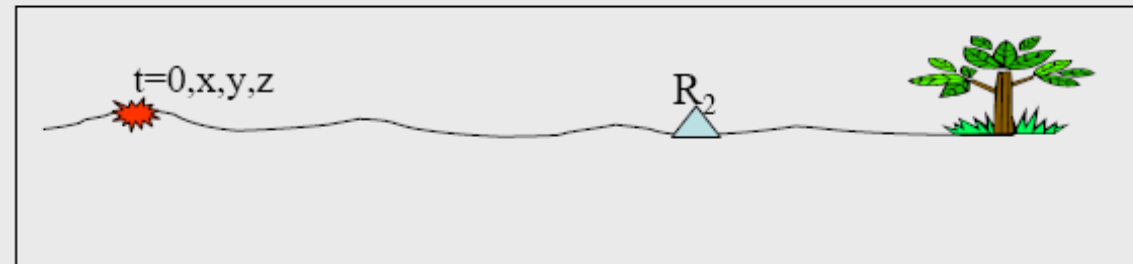
# Principle of noise correlations

Taking advantage of the correlation properties of diffuse fields towards the empirical reconstruction of seismograms without source

With this (real) passive experiment:



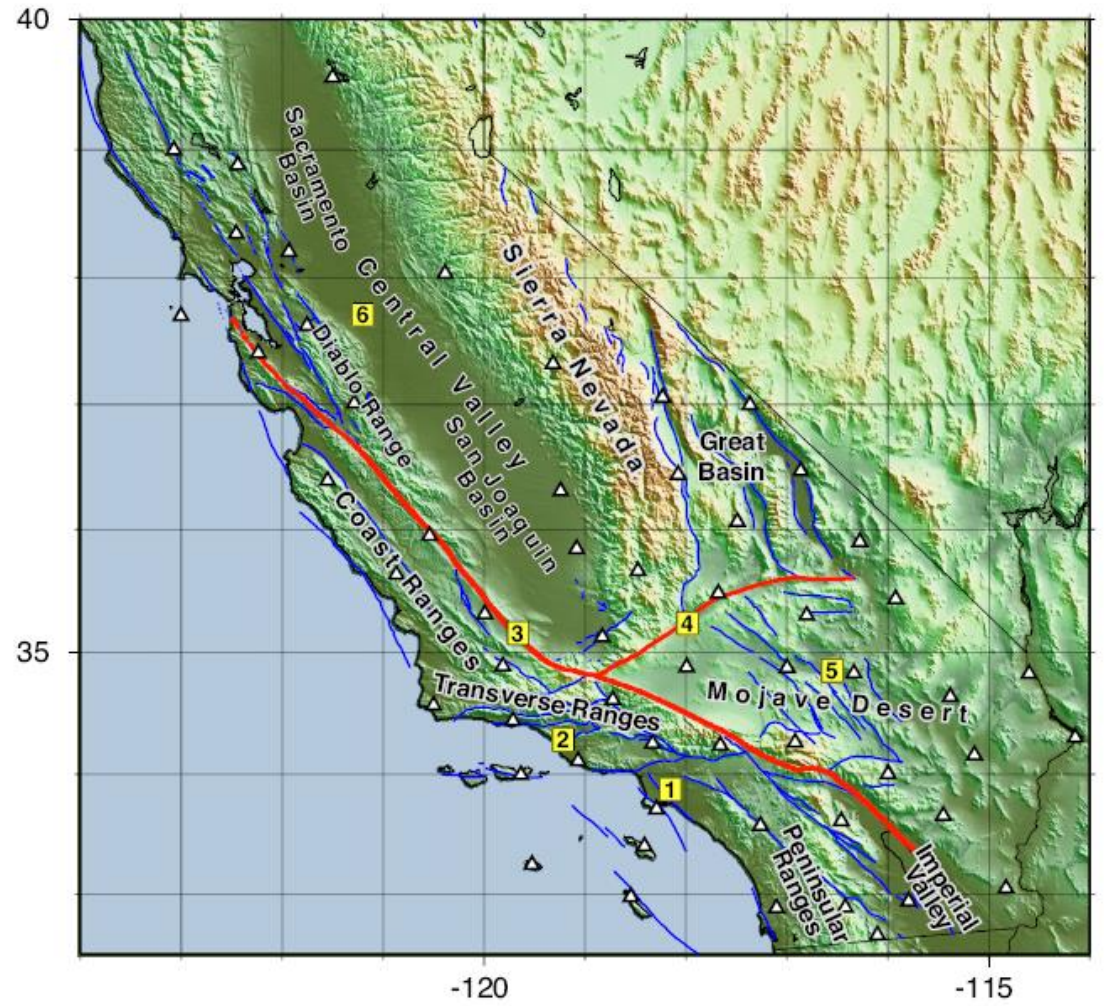
we want to find the result of that (ideal) active one



Limitations of the technique?

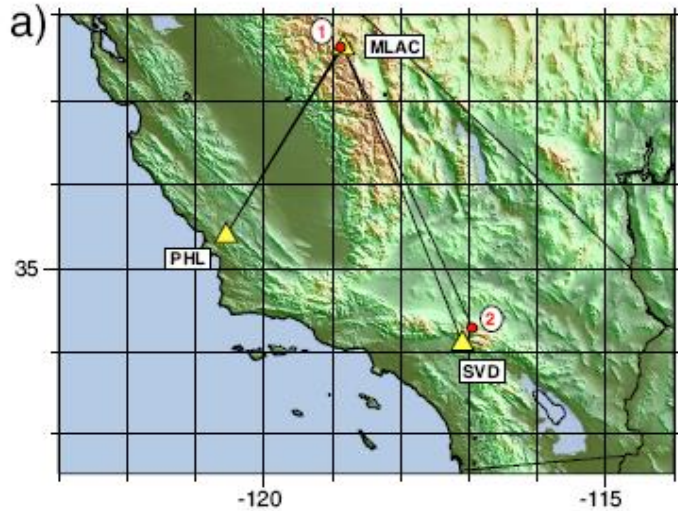


# Tomografie mit Kreuzkorrelation



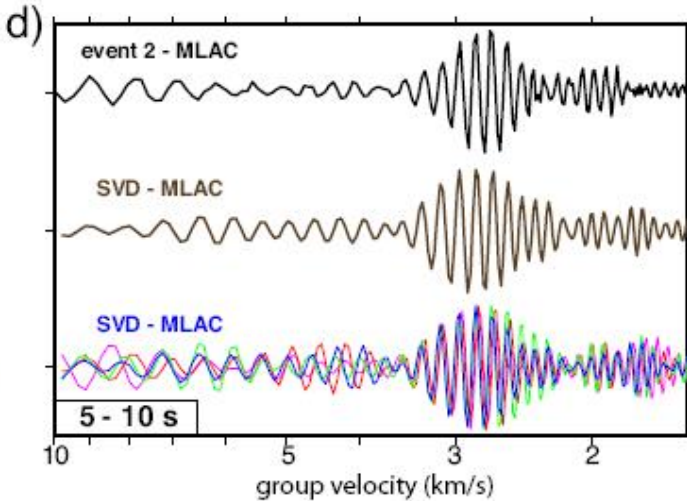
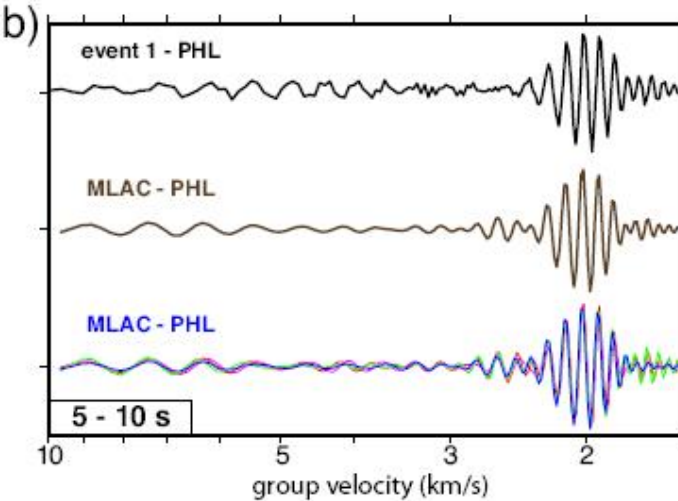


# Green's Funktionen aus 1 Jahr „Rauschen“: Vergleich mit Erdbeben (Shapiro et al., Science, 2005)



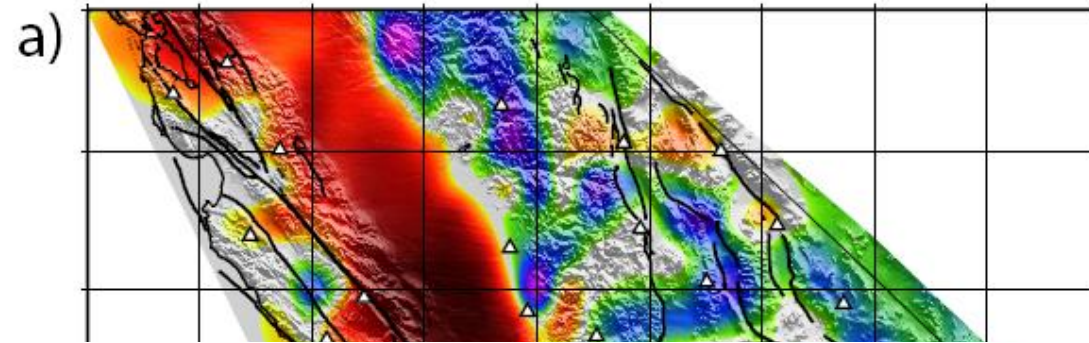
event 1 12/31/1997 20:36:47 M = 4.8  
event 2 02/10/2001 21:05:05 M = 5.3

- signal from earthquake
- one-year cross-correlation (2002)
- one-month cross-correlation (January, 2002)
- one-month cross-correlation (April, 2002)
- one-month cross-correlation (July, 2002)
- one-month cross-correlation (October, 2002)

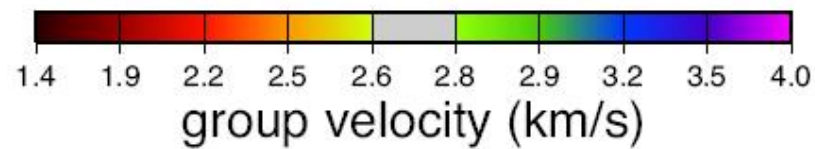
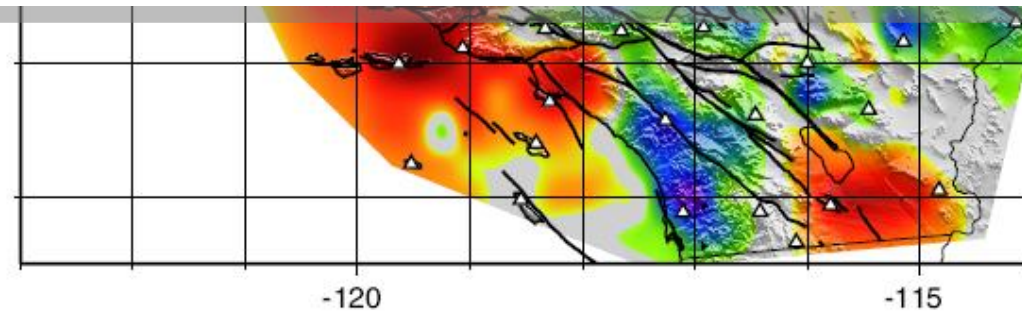


# Tomografie von Kalifornien

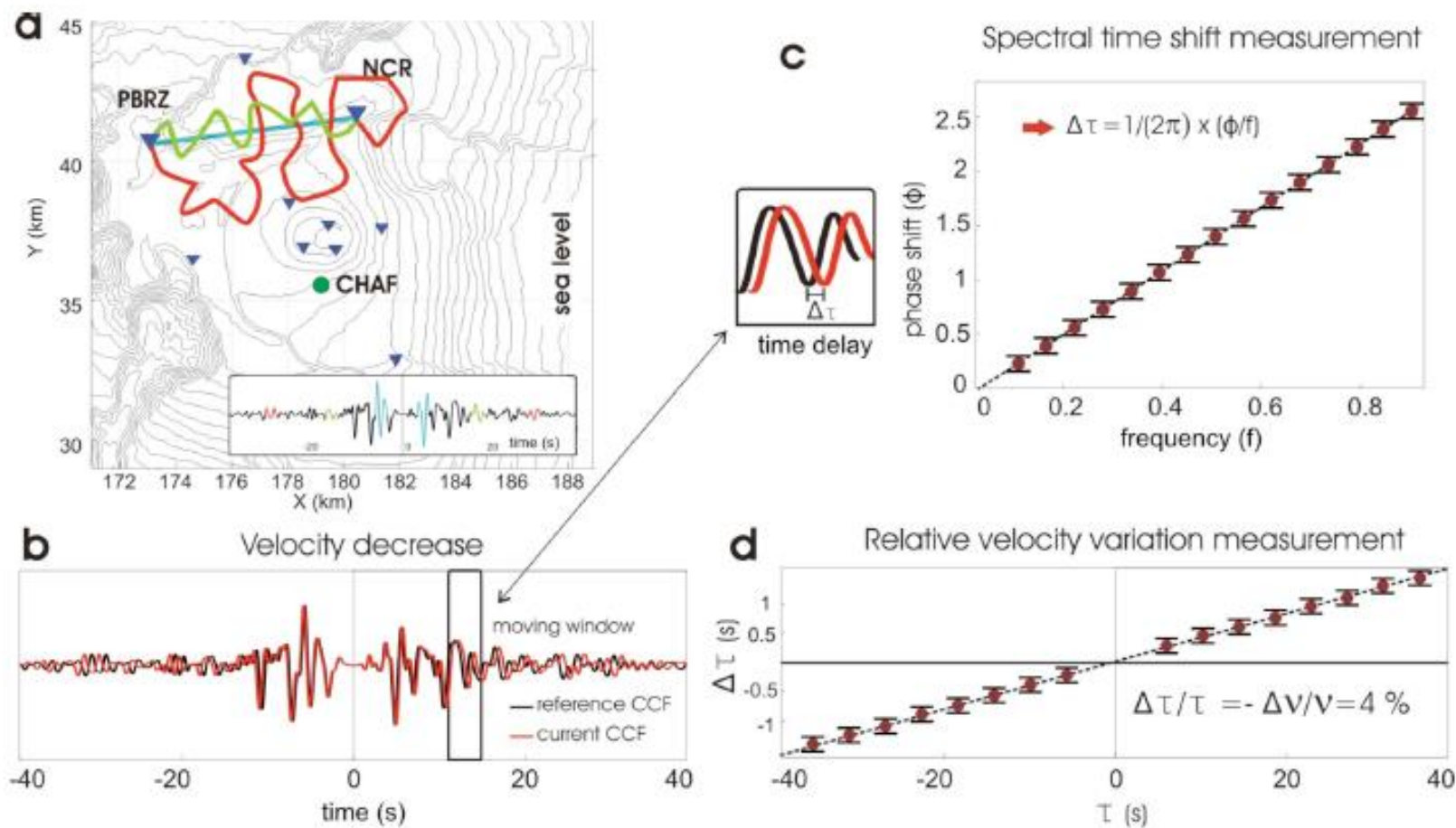
## 7.5 s Rayleigh Wellen



Yeah! All das mit **Kreuzkorrelationen!**  
... und ohne Erdbeben ...

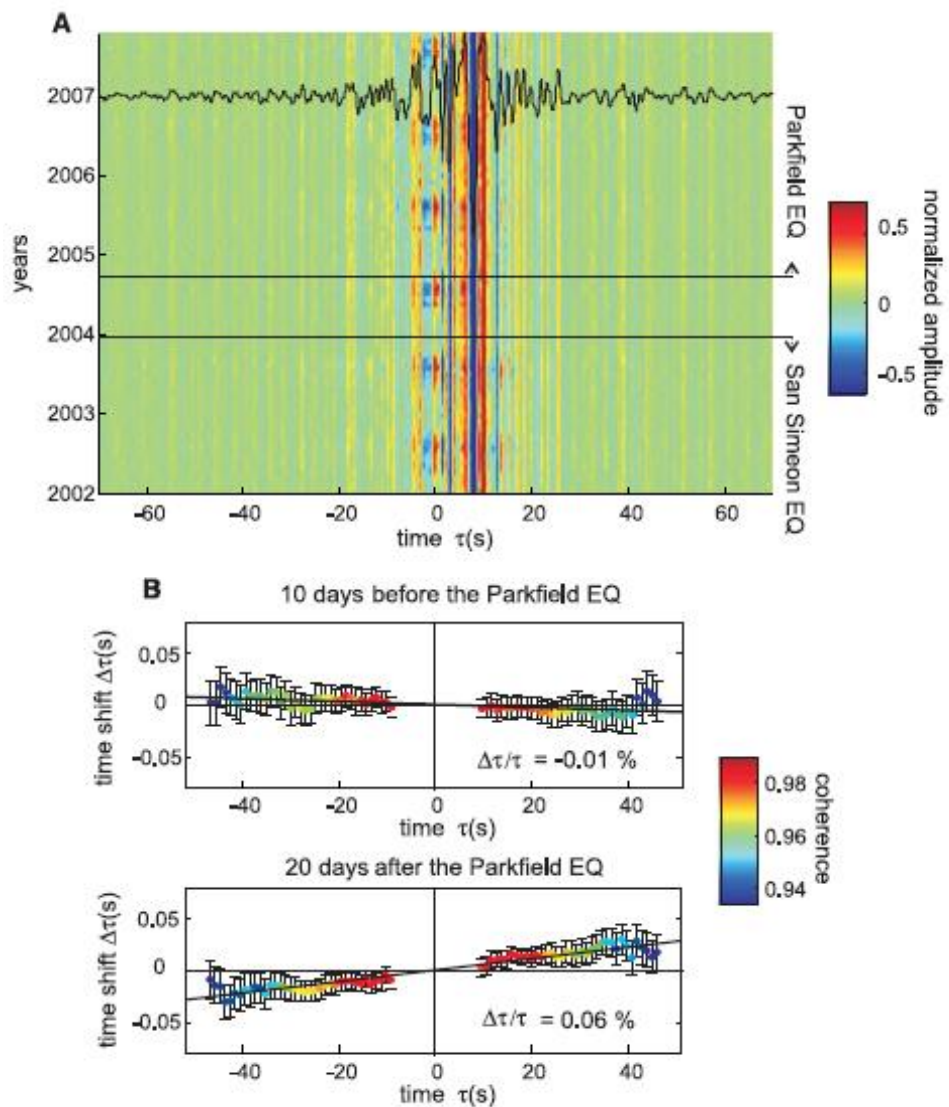
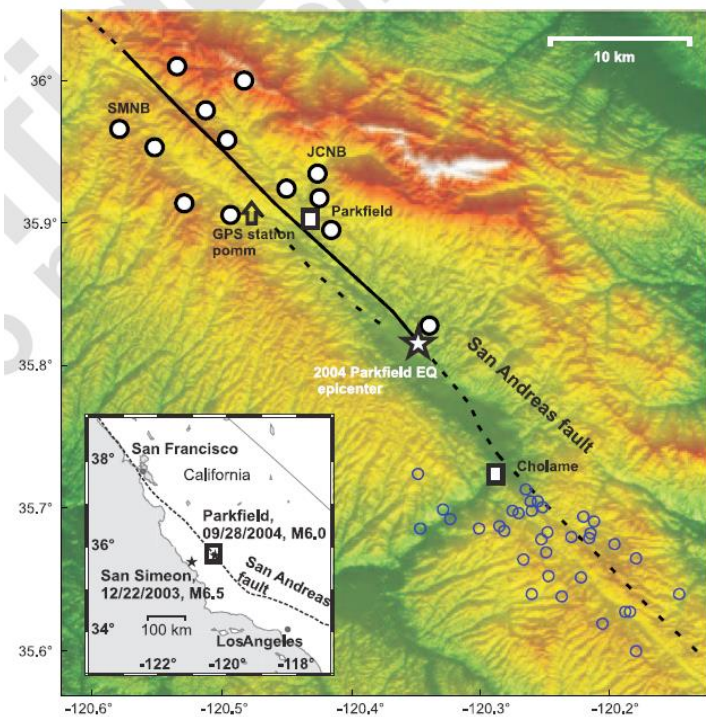


# Time dependent changes in seismic velocity

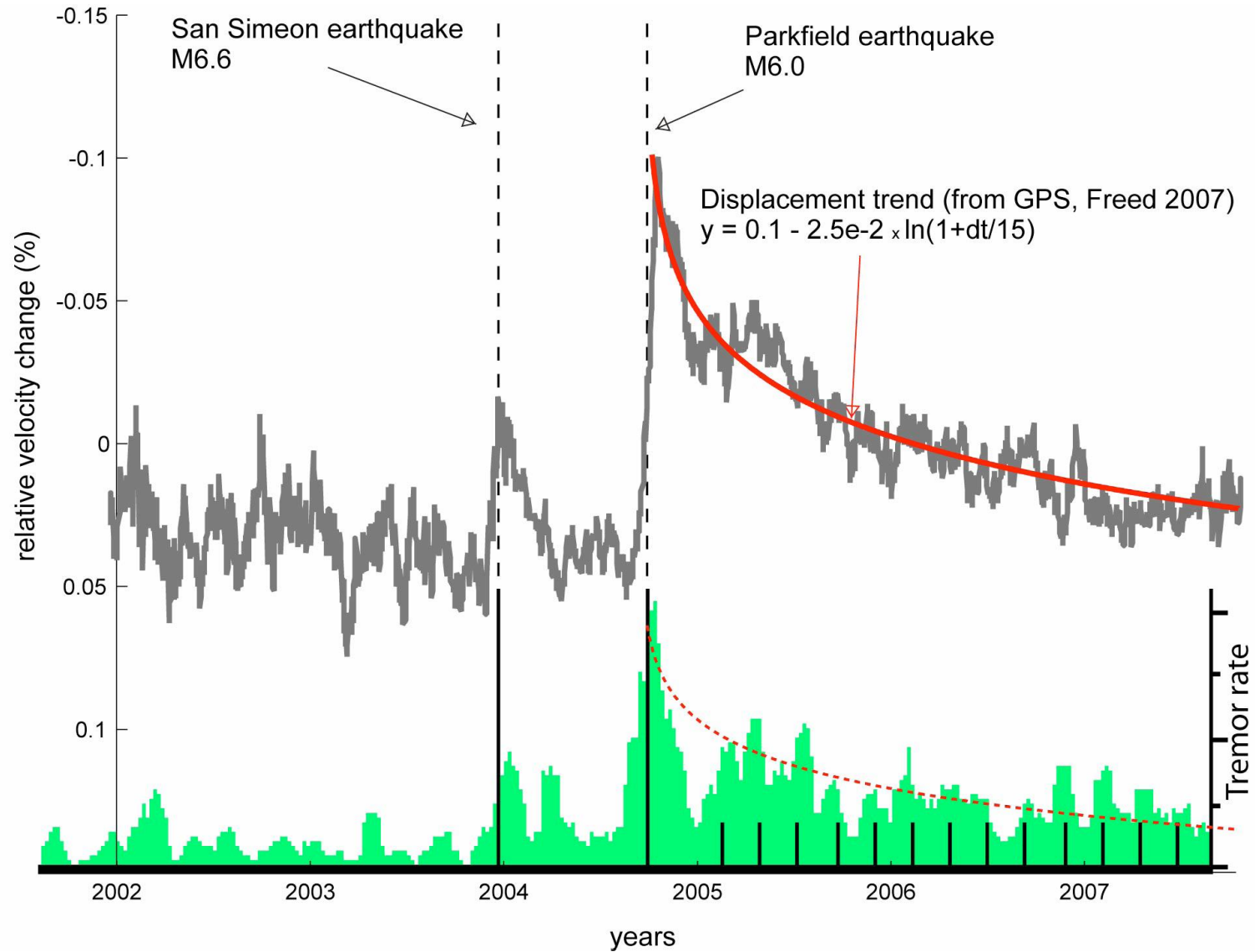




# Time dependent changes in seismic velocity



# Time-dependent changes



# Chinese network



## Western Sichuan Movable Seismic Array

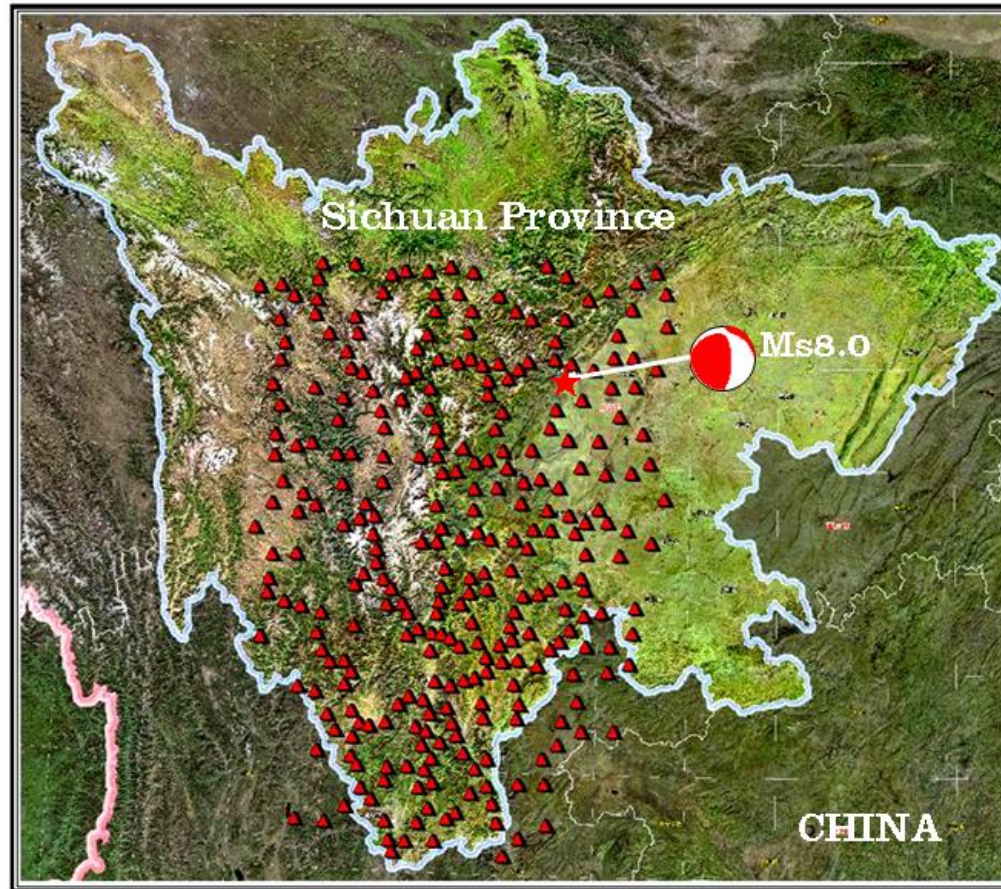
Data Recorder  
REFTEK-130B

Seismometer  
CMG-3ESPC

Solar Panel  
Power Supply

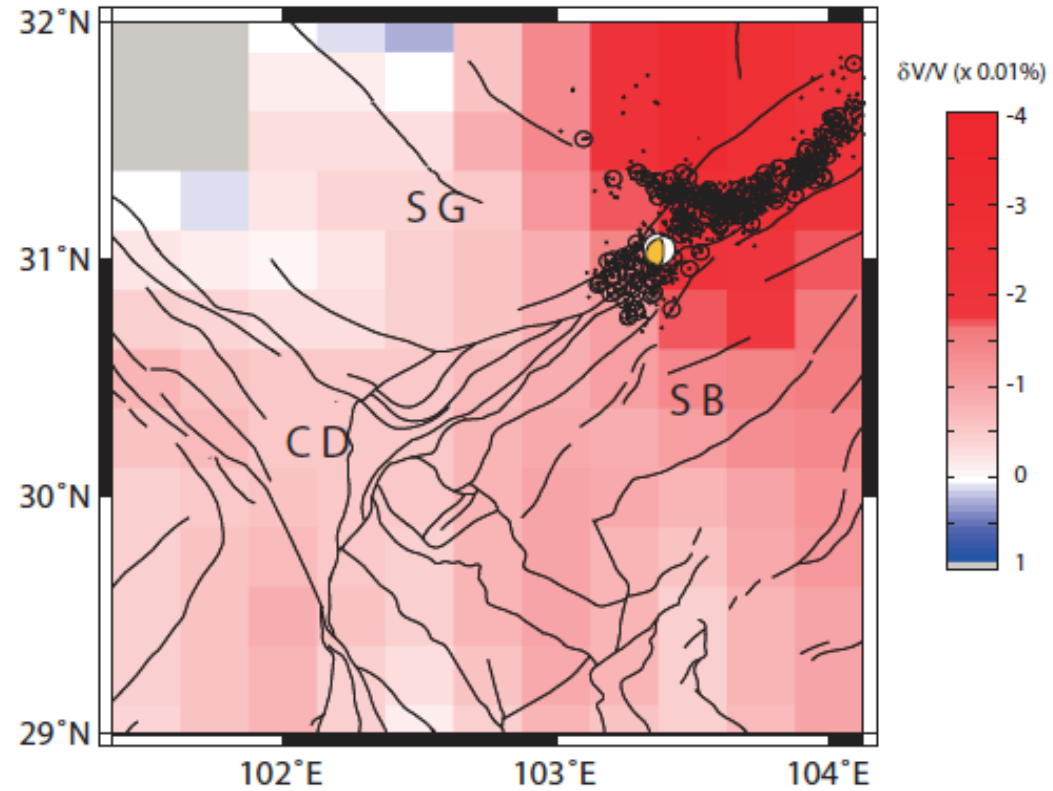
297 stations

Operated since  
October, 2006





# Changes due to earthquake



Velocity changes in 1-3s period band

*Chen, Froment, Liu and Campillo 2010*

# Korrelation von (Ozean-erzeugtem) Rauschen

- Kreuzkorrelation von Seismogrammen der Stationen A und B über längere Zeiträume erlaubt eine Abschätzung der Green'schen Funktion zwischen A und B
- Die Green'sche Funktion enthält **alle** Information über die Eigenschaften des Systems (hier: die Erde), also kann man damit Tomographie machen (ohne Erdbeben!!!)
- Nicht nur das: man kann minimale Änderungen der Erdeigenschaften über die Zeit feststellen (time-dependent seismology)
- Diese Analyse (seit ca. 2005) revolutioniert die Seismologie



# Digitales Filtern

Oftmals beinhaltet ein aufgezeichnetes Signal eine Fülle von Informationen, an denen wir nicht interessiert sind (Rauschen, Störsignale). Um uns des Rauschens zu entledigen fügen wir einen **Filter im Frequenzraum** hinzu.

Die wichtigsten Filter sind:

- **Hochpass:** schneidet niedrige Frequenzen ab
- **Tiefpass:** schneidet hohe Frequenzen ab
- **Bandpass:** schneidet hohe und tiefe Frequenzen heraus, und hinterlässt ein Band von mittleren Frequenzen
- **Bandfilter:** schneidet bestimmte Frequenzen heraus und hinterlässt alle anderen Frequenzen

# Cutoff Frequency (Eckfrequenz)

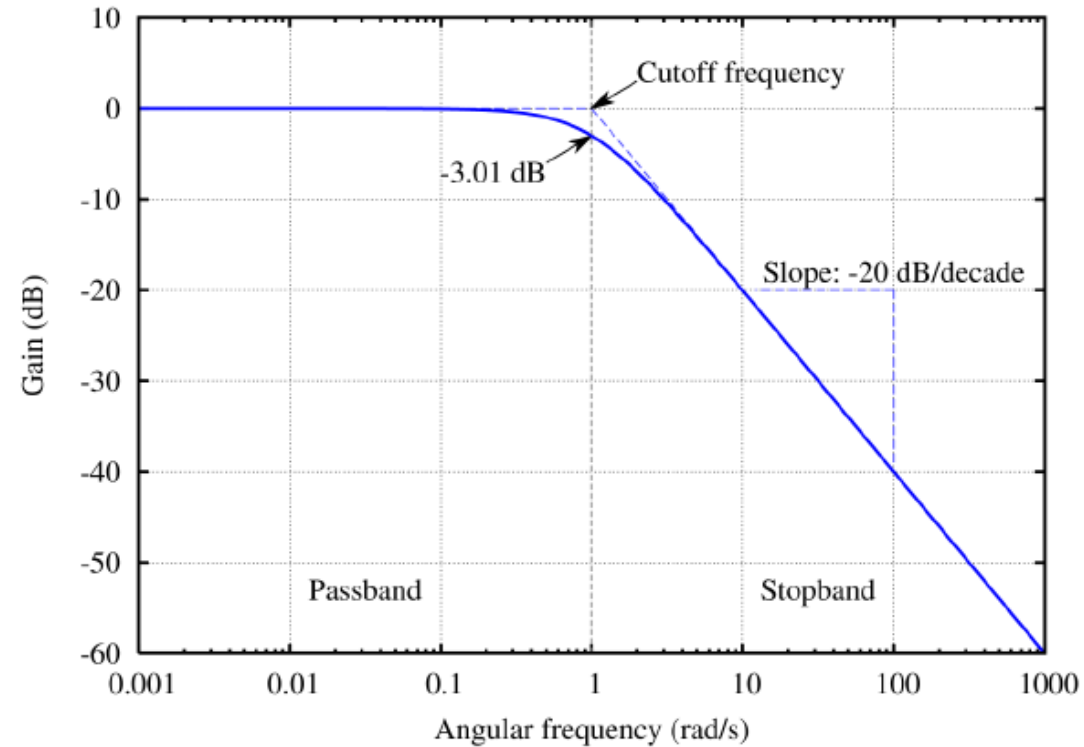
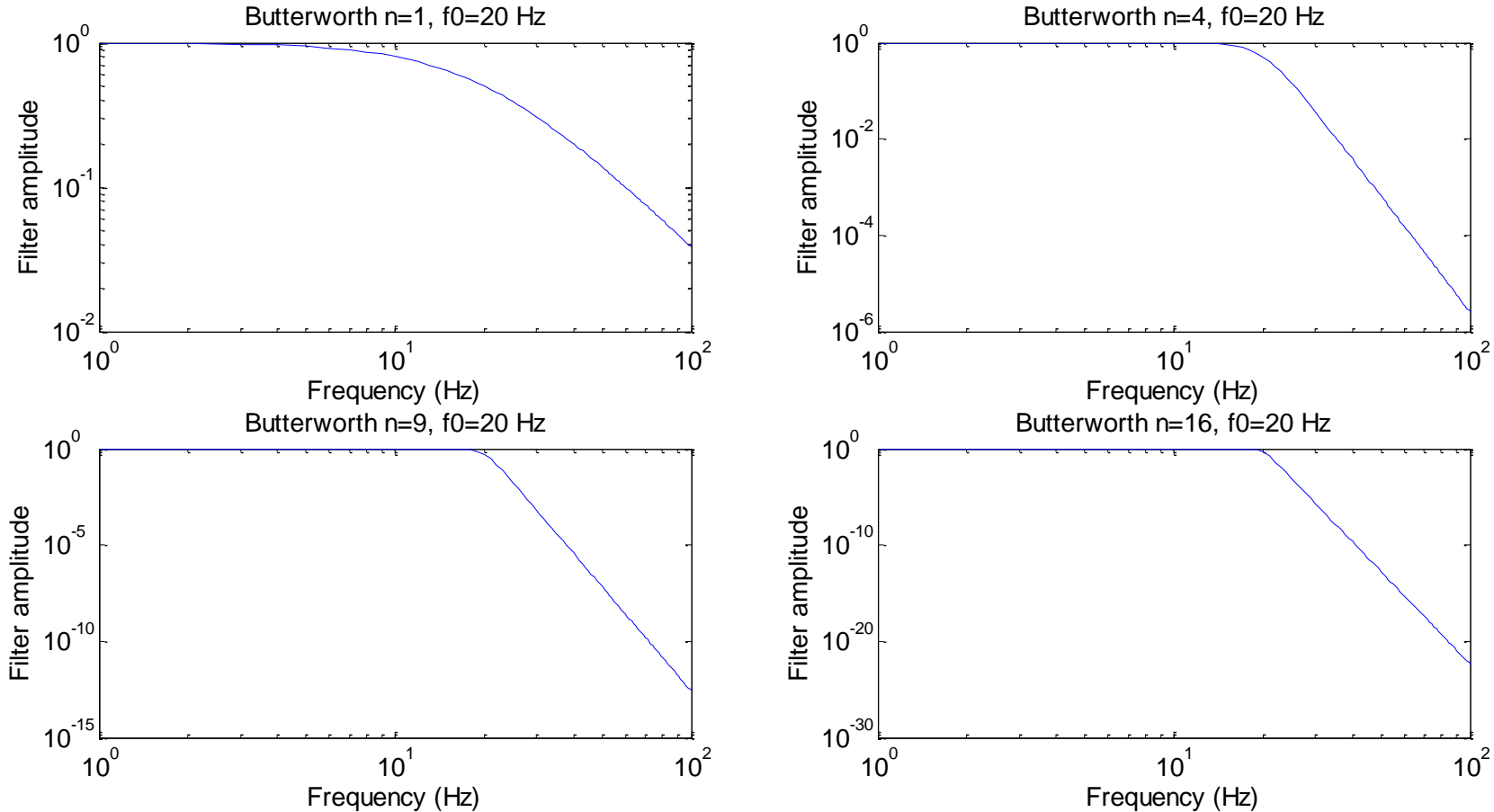


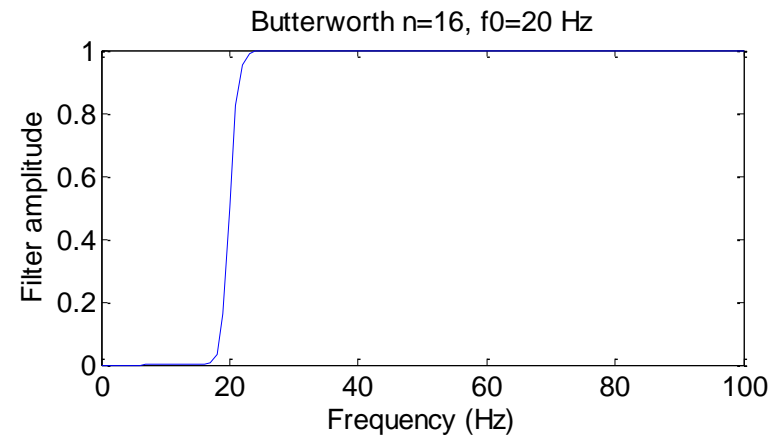
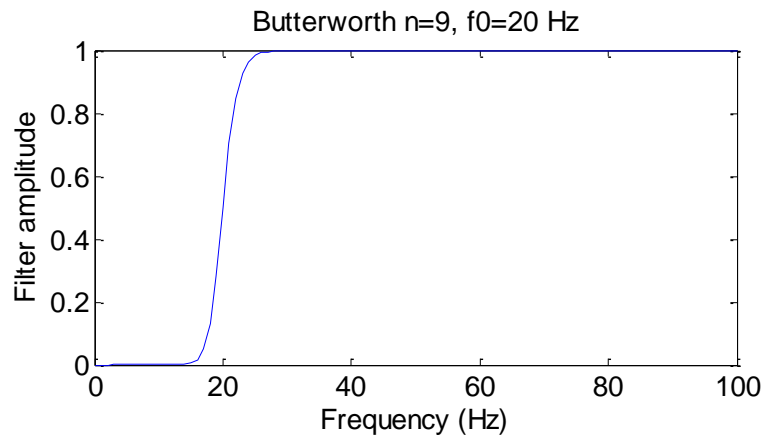
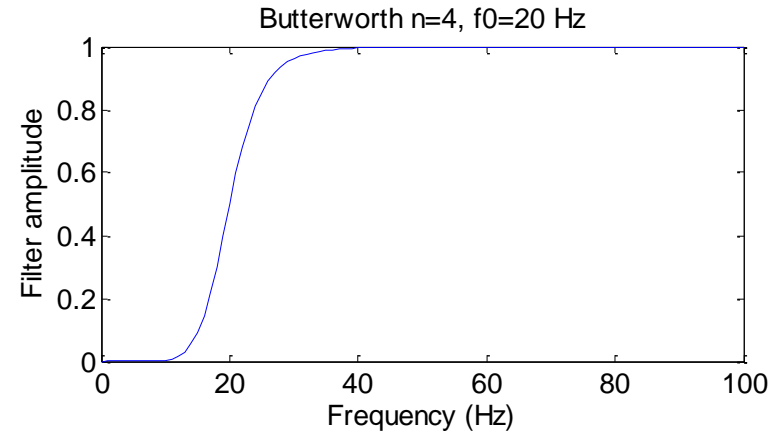
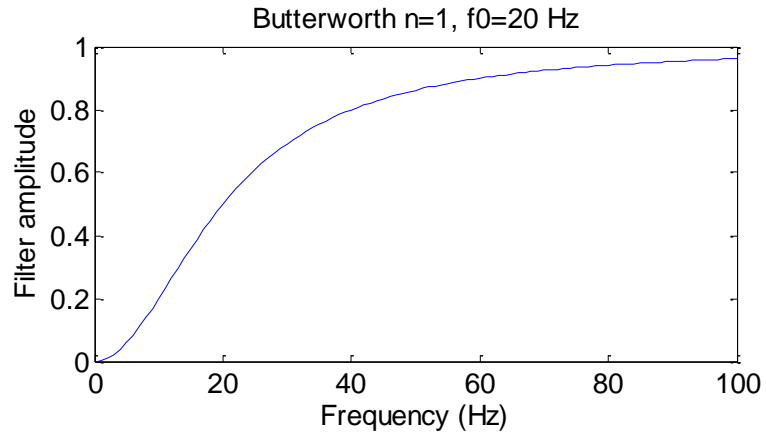
Figure 5.2: Amplitude response of a highpass Butterworth filter, showing the passband, stopband and the cutoff frequency. (The slope  $-20dB$  per decade is the same as  $-6dB$  per octave, equivalent to a slope of  $-s^1$  [as one order of magnitude in amplitude is equal to  $20db$ ].)

# Typischer Tiefpassfilter (Butterworth)

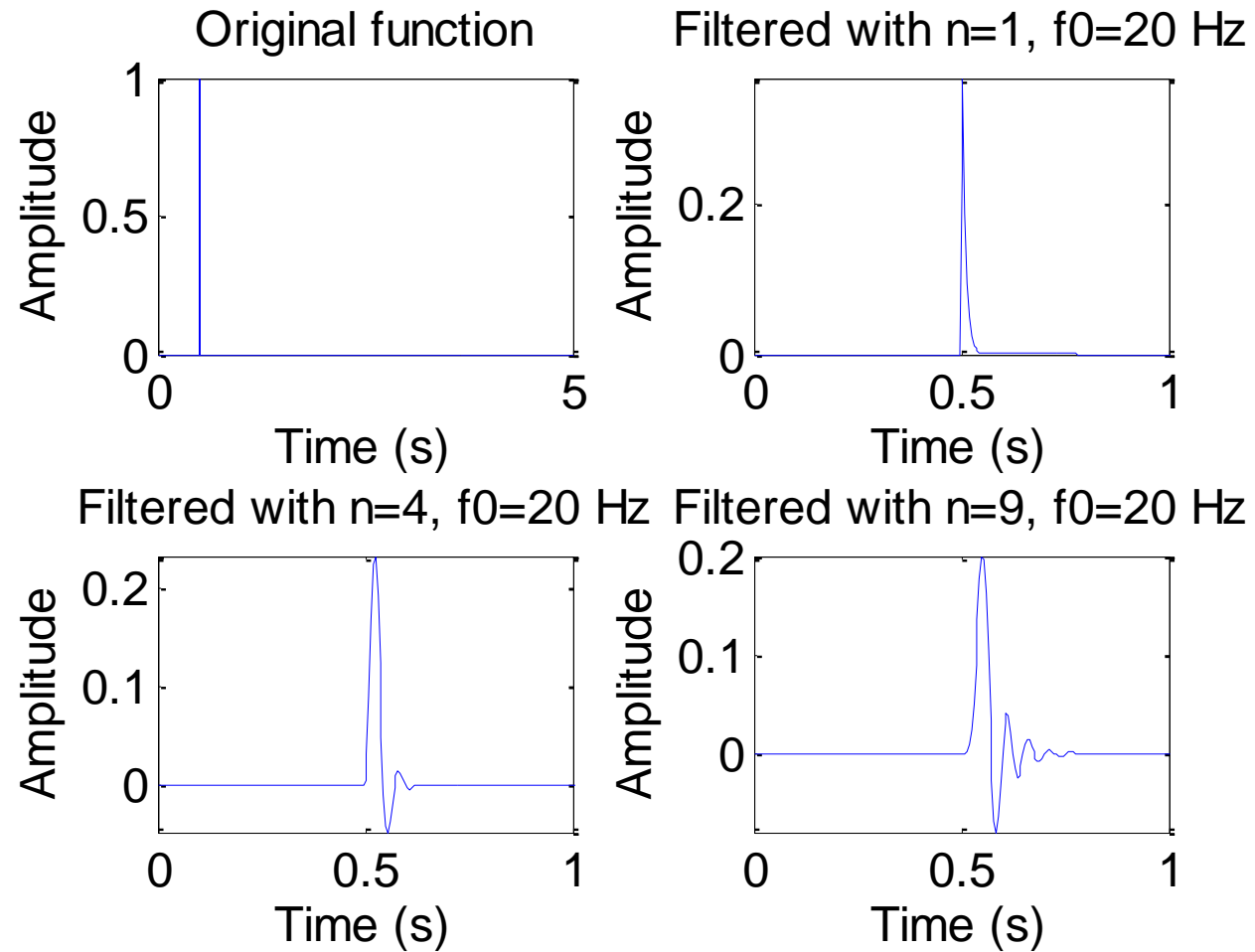


Die Krümmung der Filterfunktion (-> Ordnung des Butterworth Filters) an der Eckfrequenz beeinflusst den Effekt auf die Zeitreihe maßgeblich!

# Typischer Hochpassfilter (Butterworth)

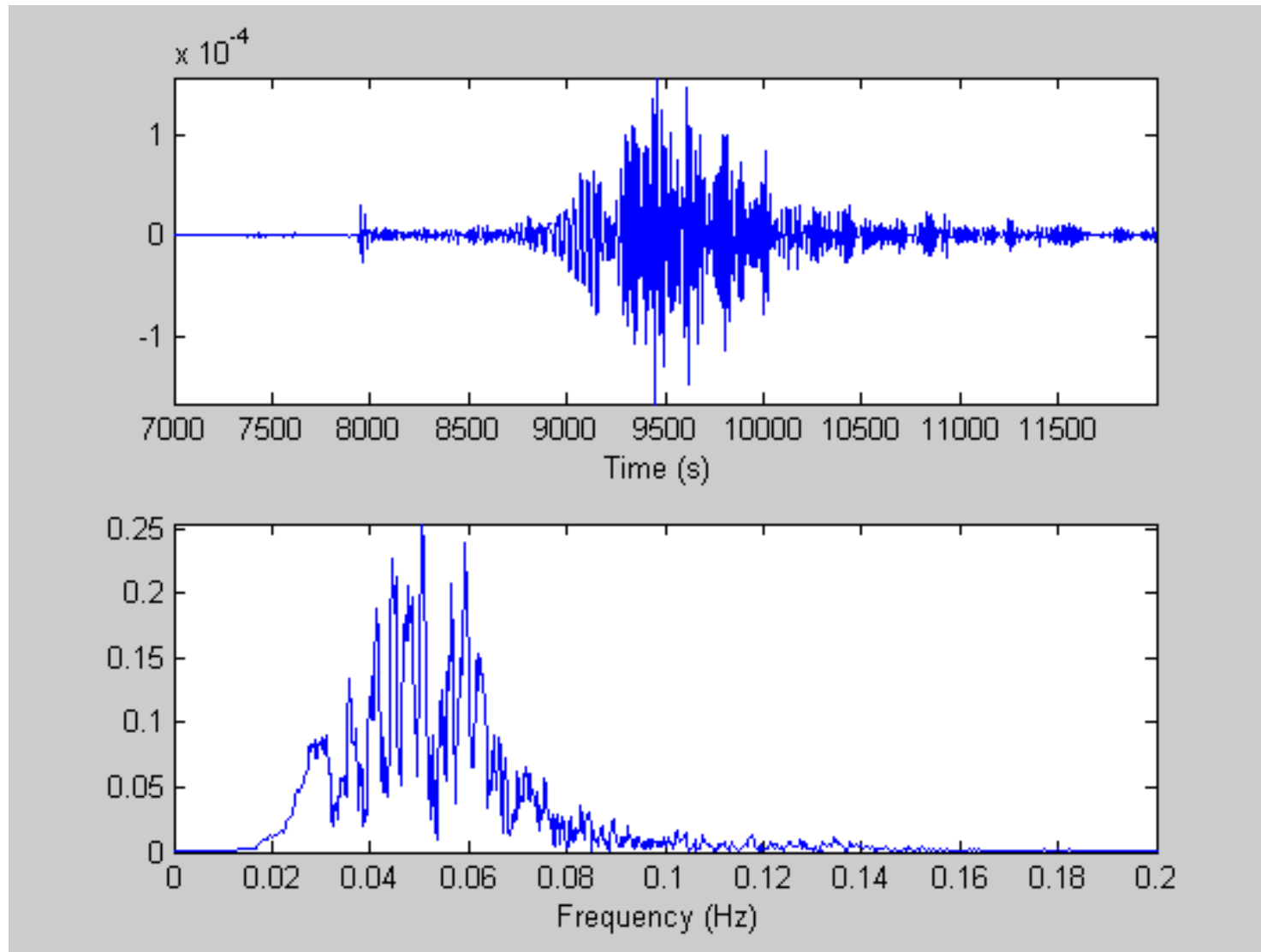


# Beispiel: kausaler Filter (Tiefpass 20Hz)

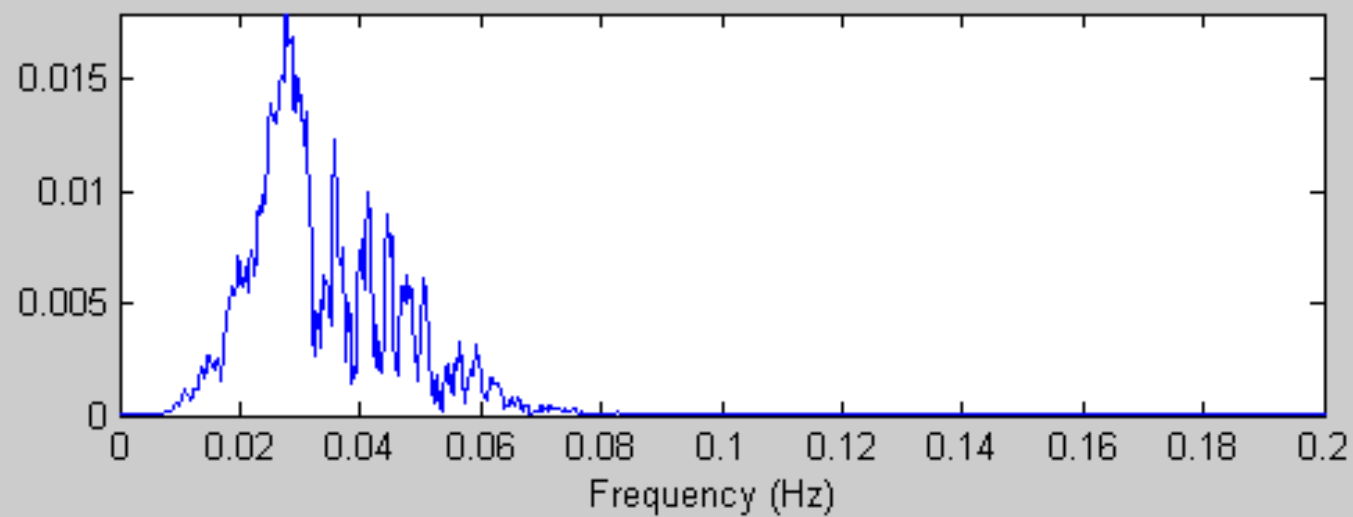
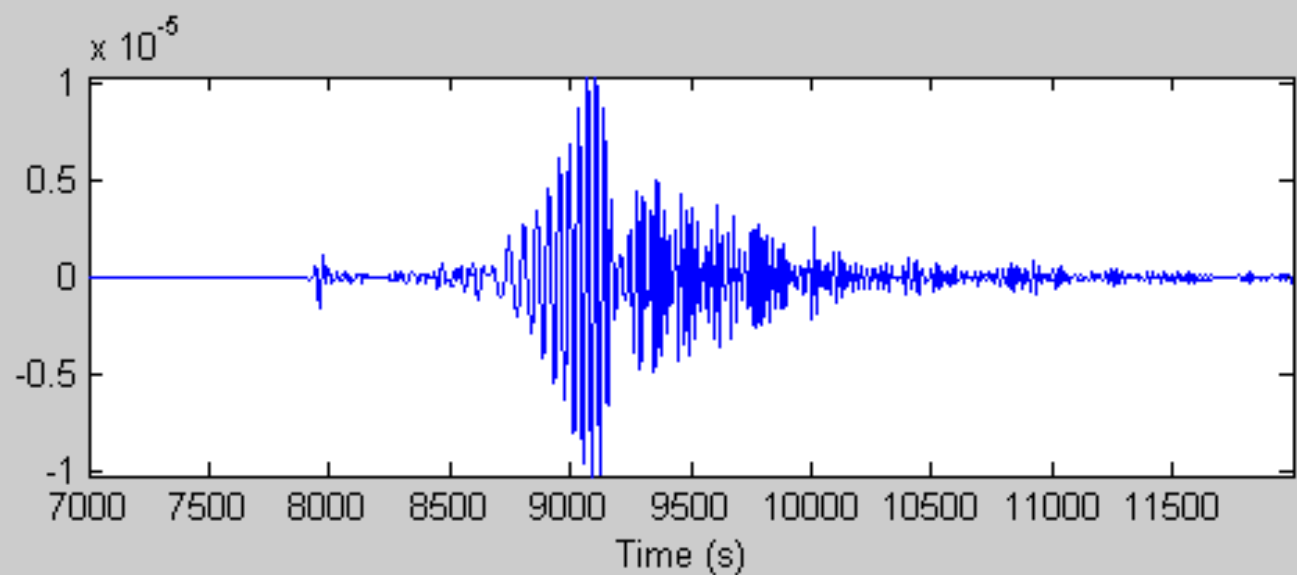


Warum kausal? Z.B. seismische Laufzeiten („Ersteinsätze“) bleiben erhalten.

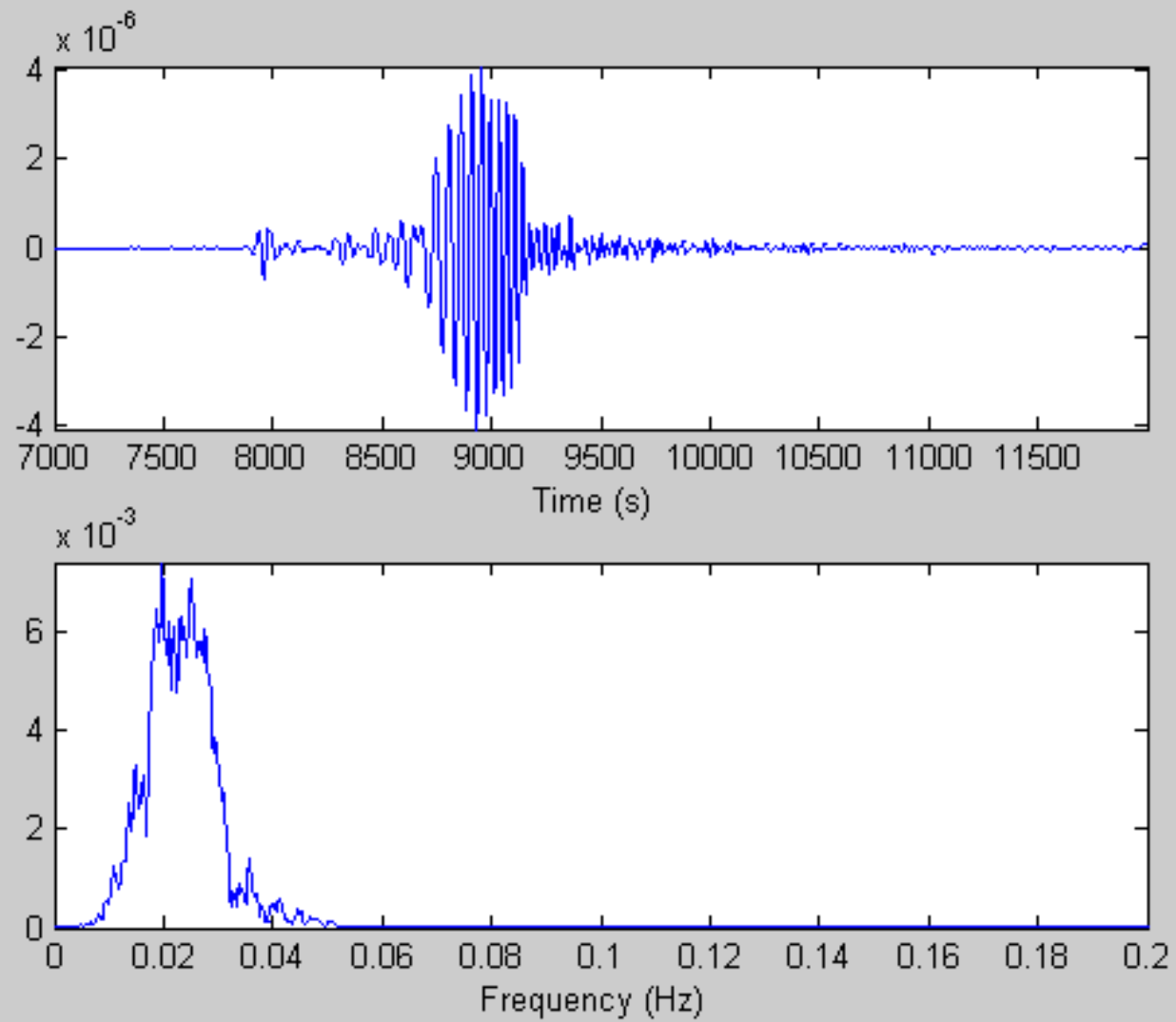
# Digitales Filtern – Originales Seismogramm



# Tiefpass Filterung

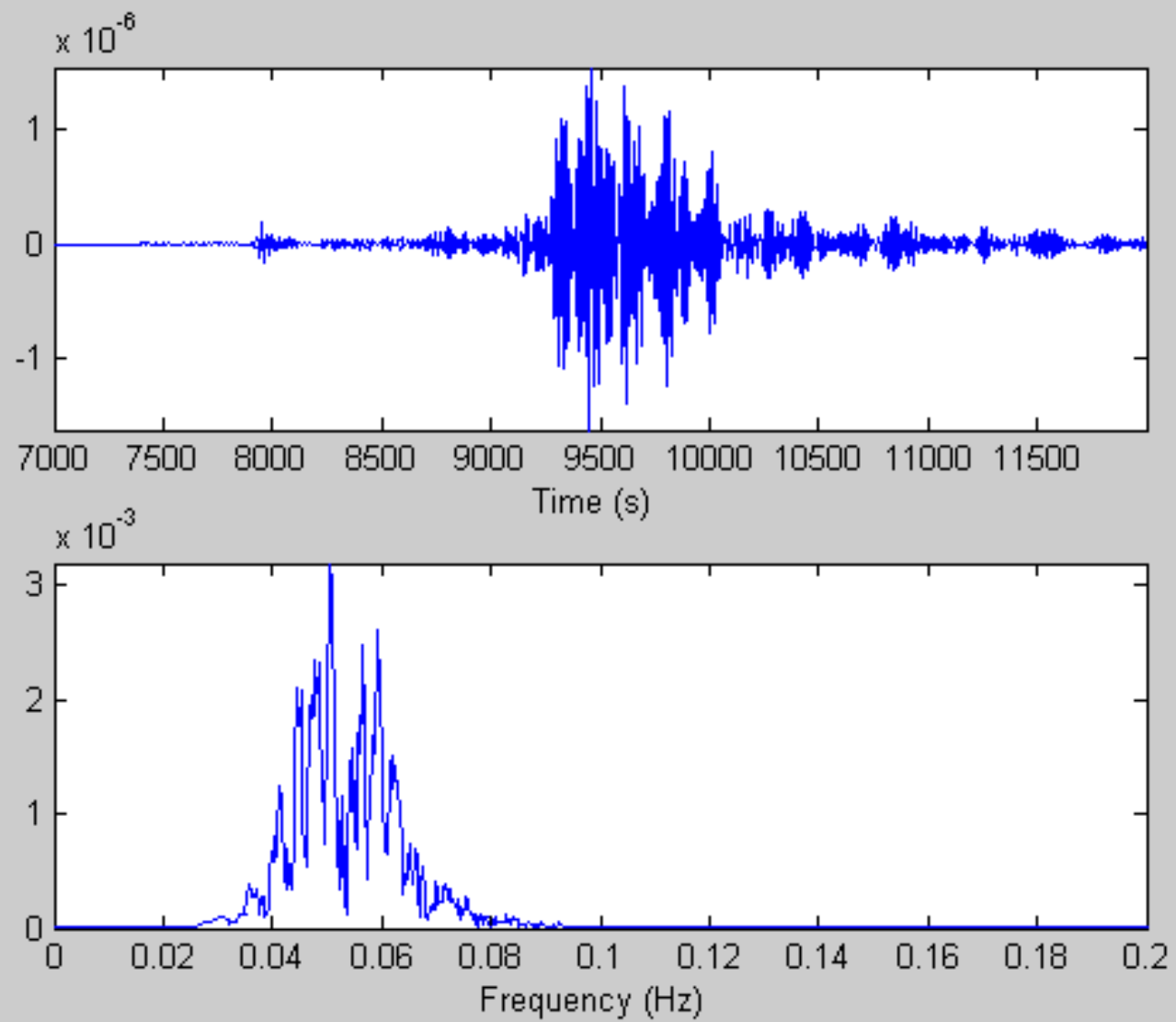


# Tiefpass Filterung

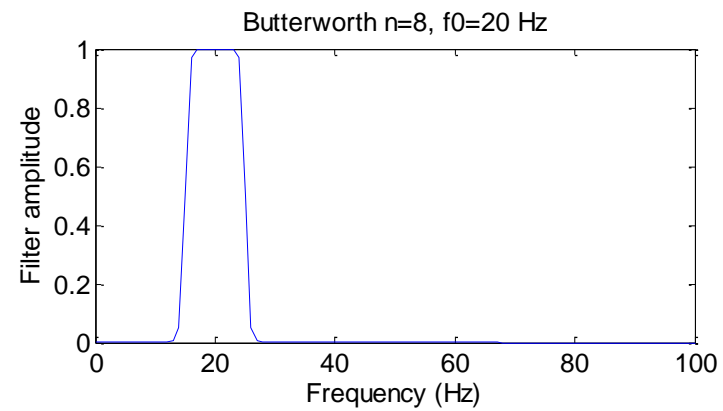
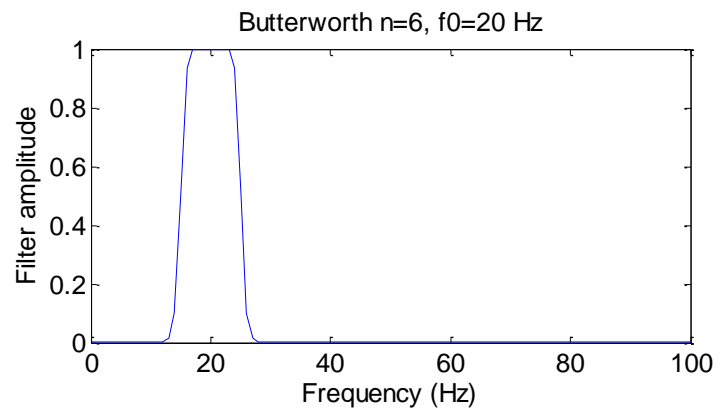
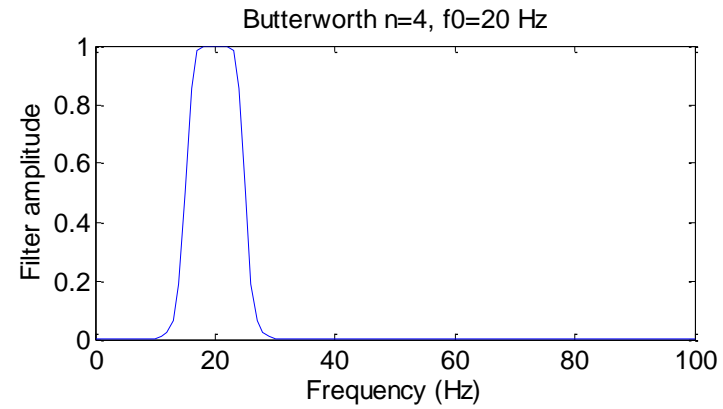
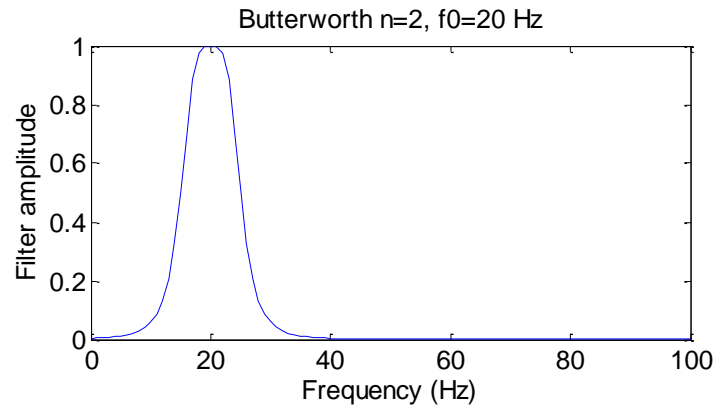




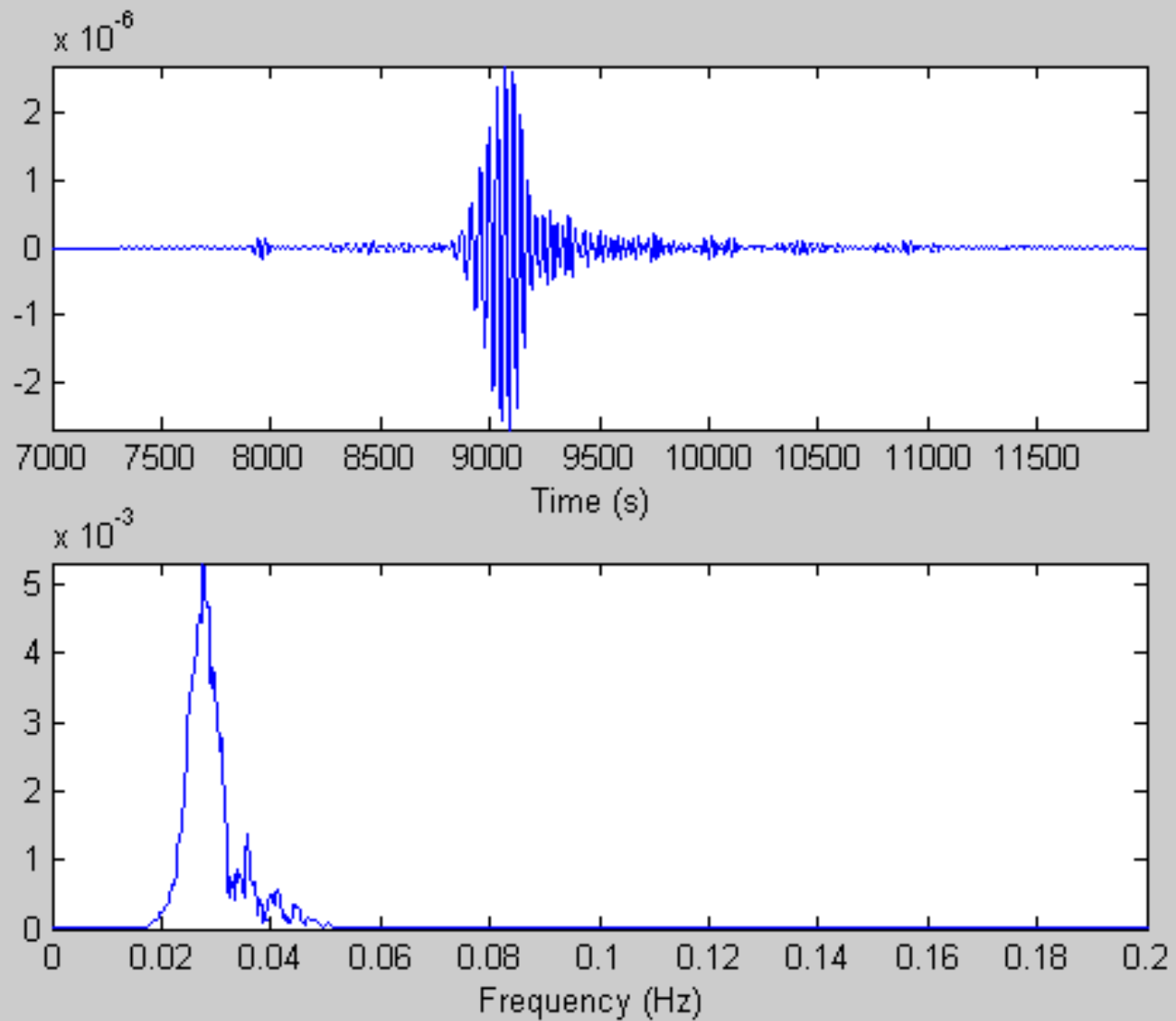
# Hochpass Filter



# Bandpass (Butterworth)

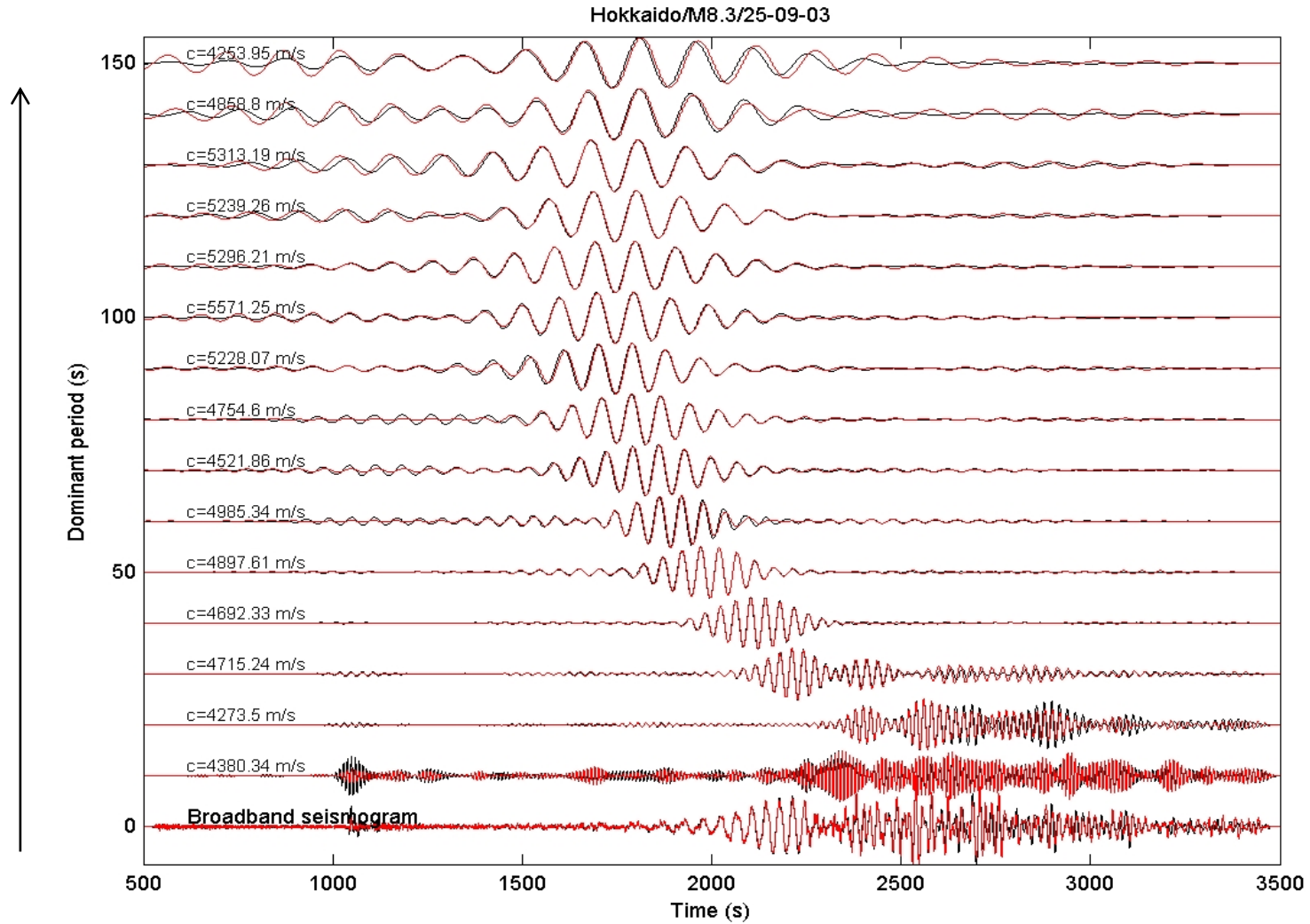


# Bandpass Filter



# Bandpass Filter

Eckfrequenz wird kleiner, Anteil hoher Frequenzen nimmt ab



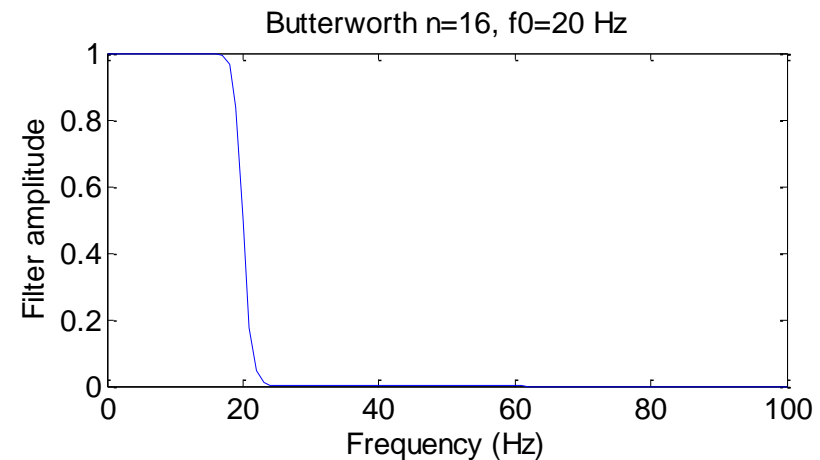
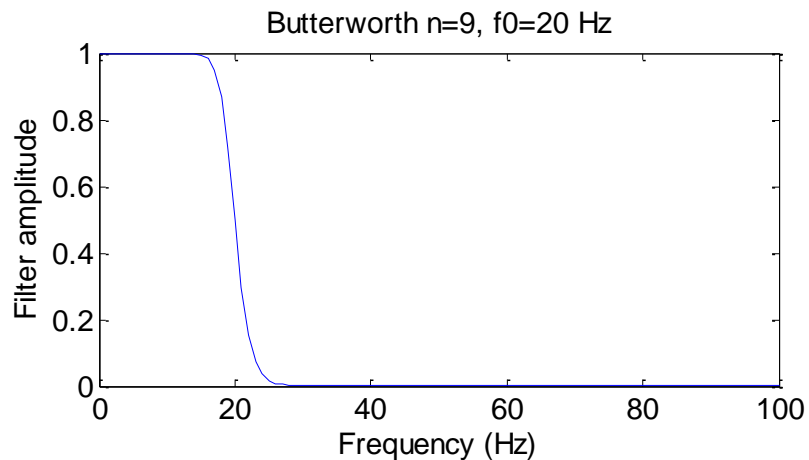
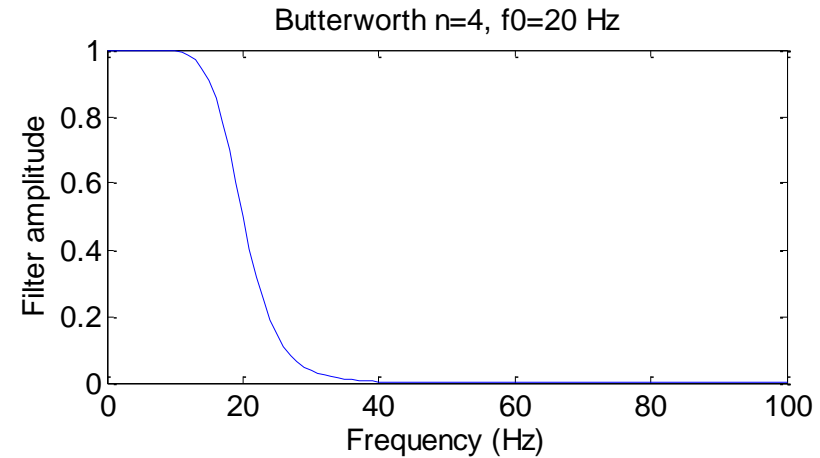
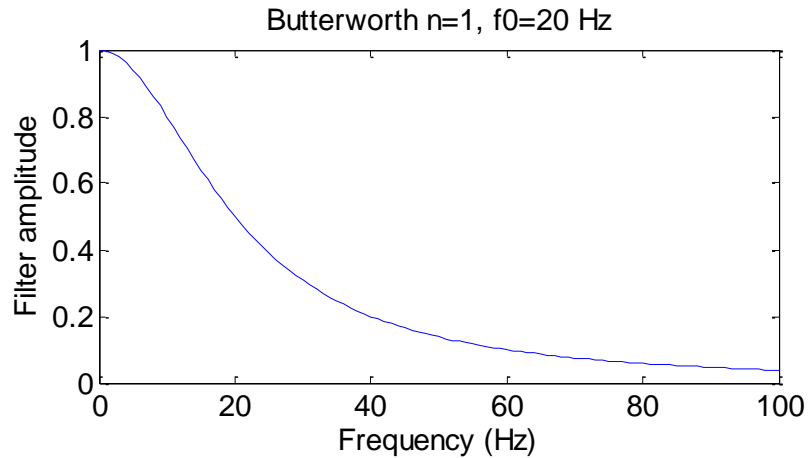
# Zero phase and causal filters - Examples

Zero phase filters can be realised by

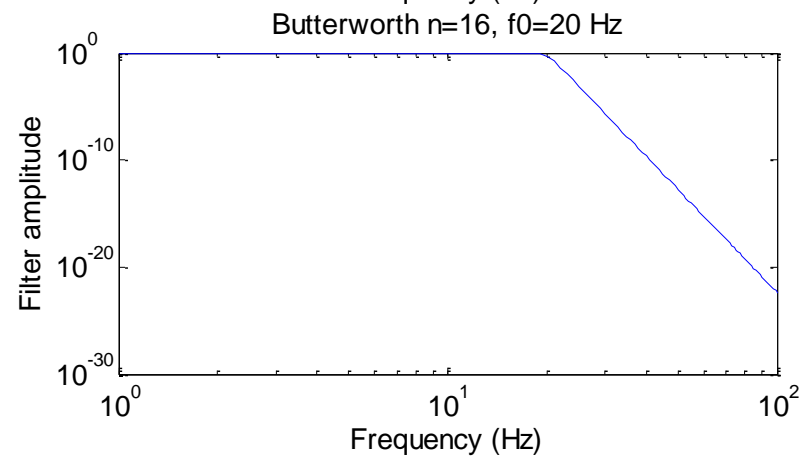
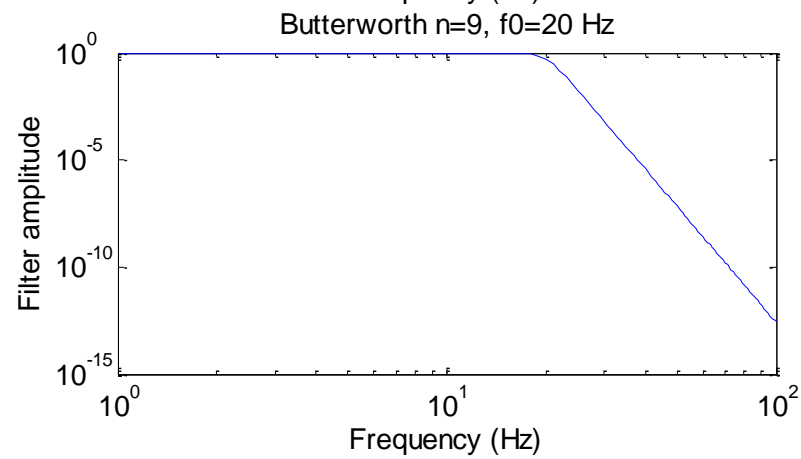
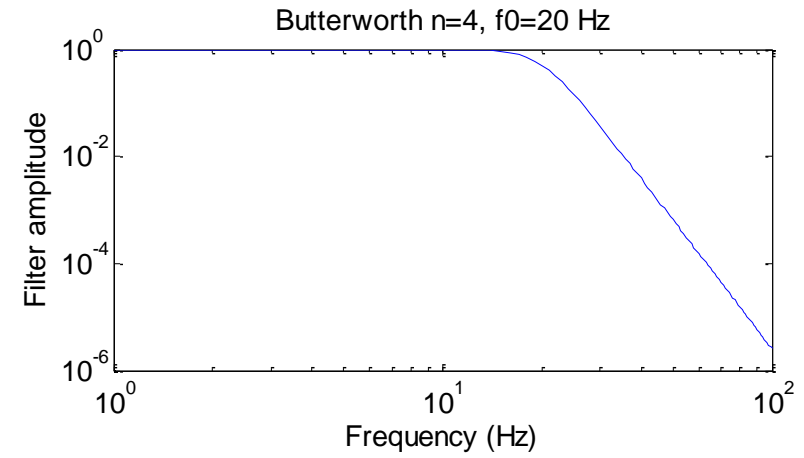
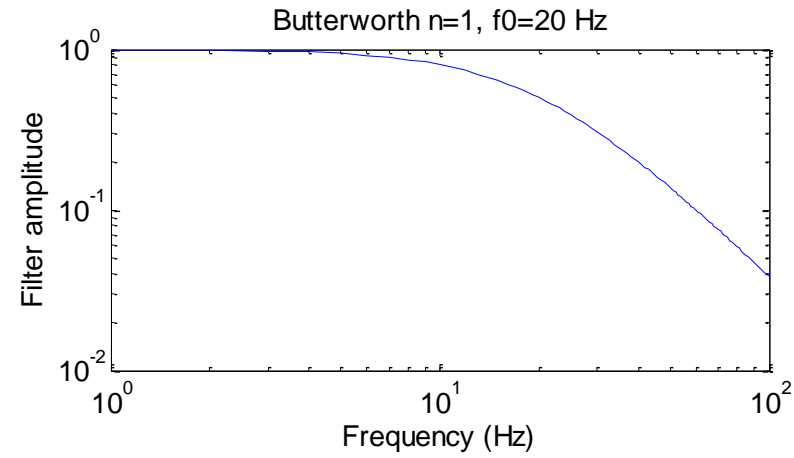
- Convolve first with a chosen filter
- Time reverse the original filter and convolve again
- First operation multiplies by  $F(\omega)$ , the 2nd operation is a multiplication by  $F^*(\omega)$
- The net multiplication is thus  $|F(\omega)|^2$
- These are also called two-pass filters

# The Butterworth Filter (Low-pass, 0-phase)

$$|F_L(\omega)| = \frac{1}{1 + (\omega / \omega_c)^{2n}}$$

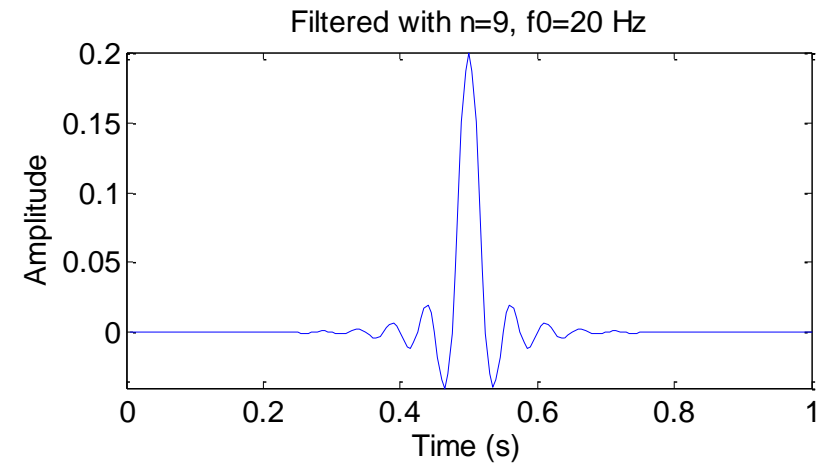
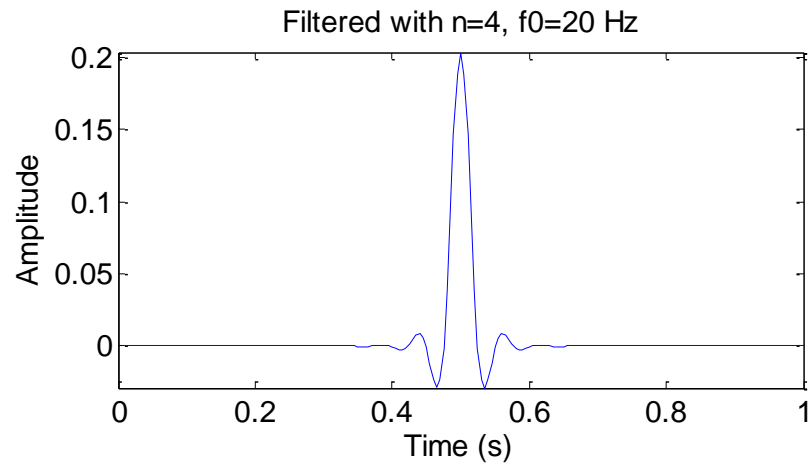
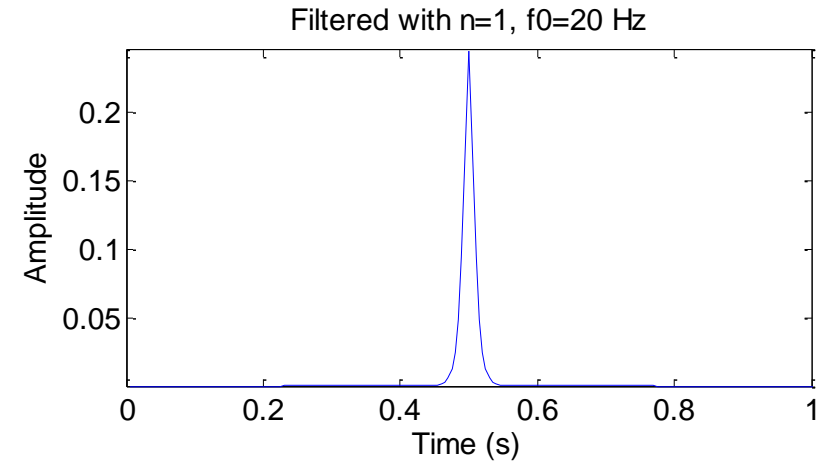
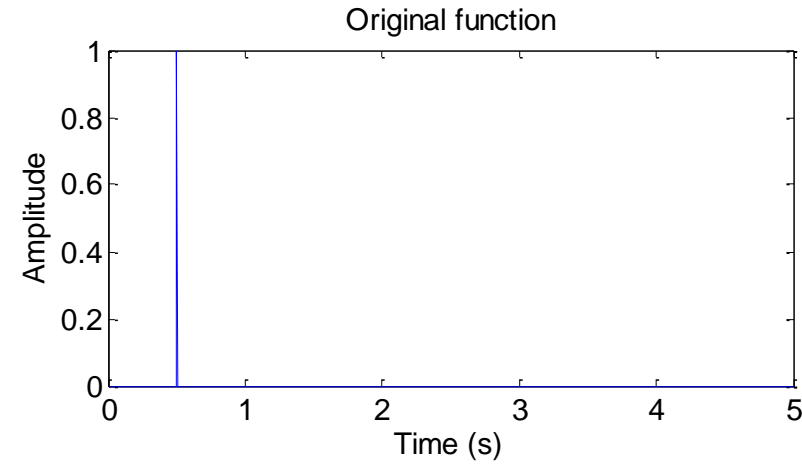


# In log-log scale ...



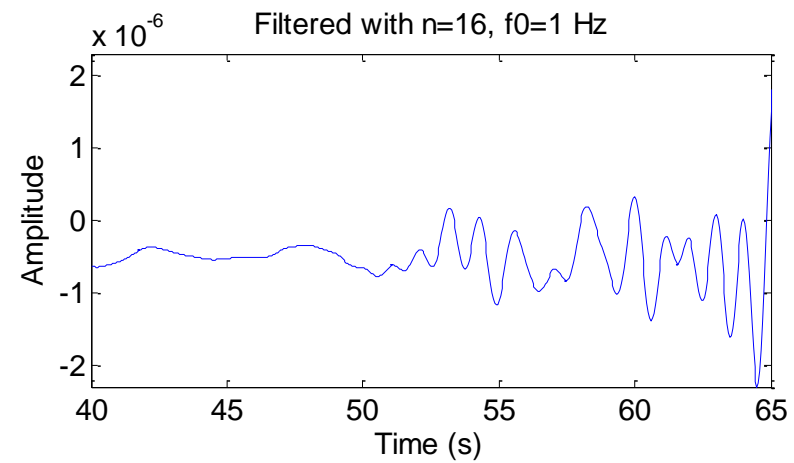
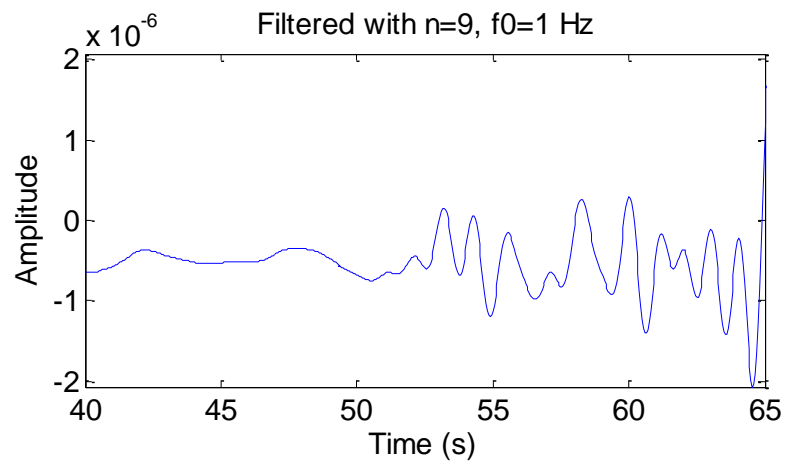
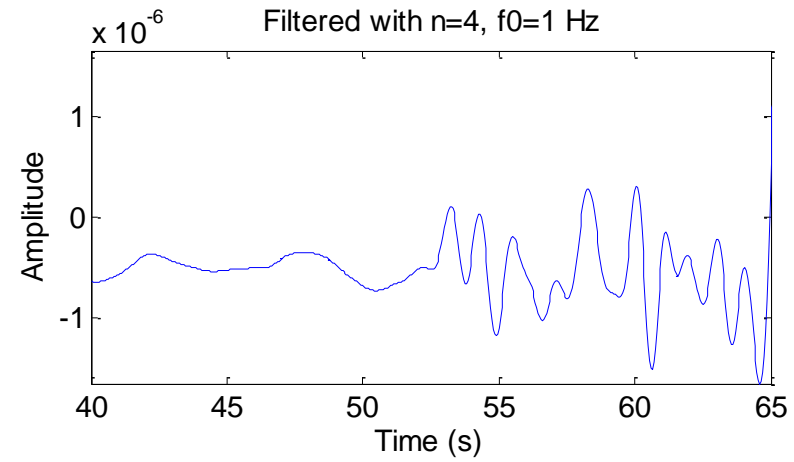
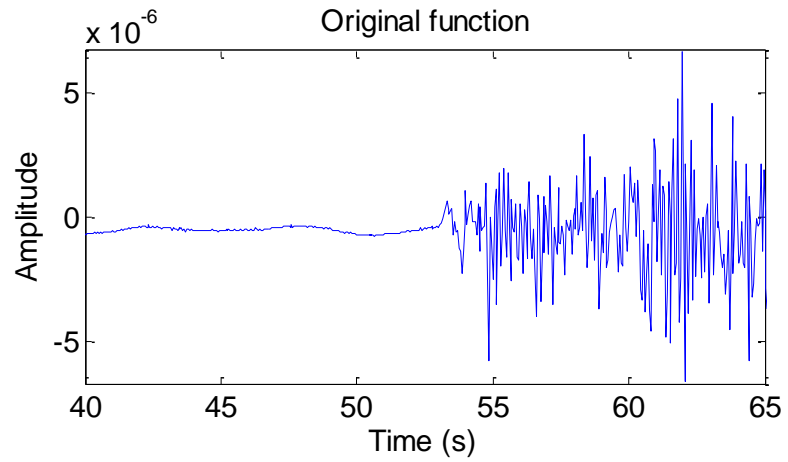


# ... effect on a spike ...



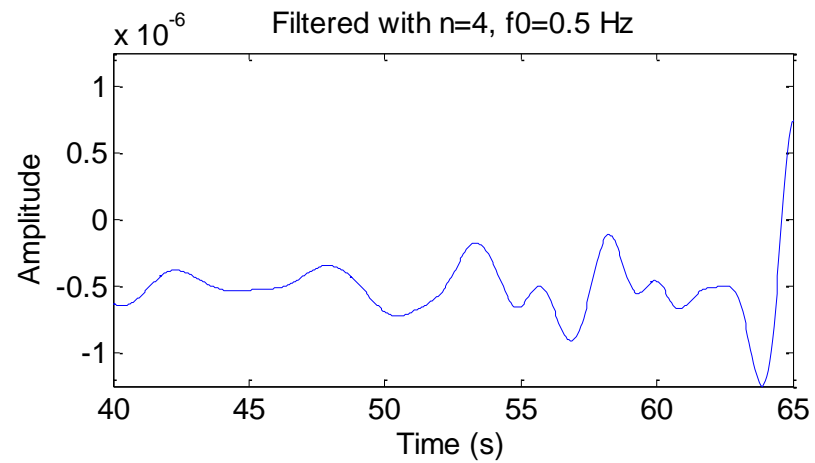
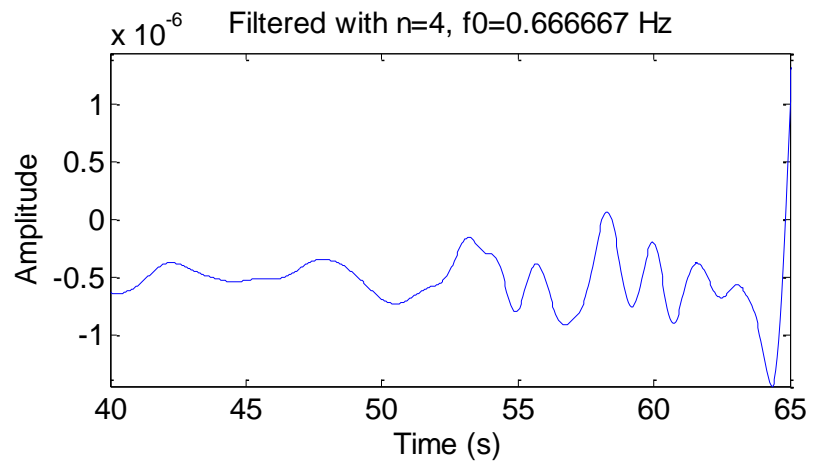
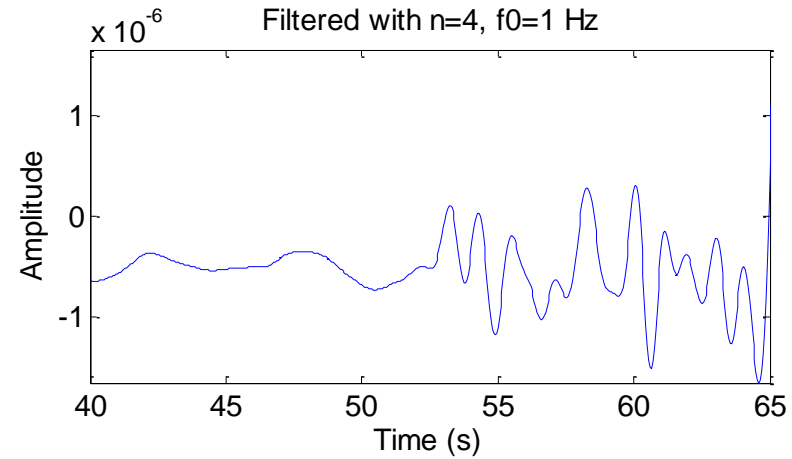
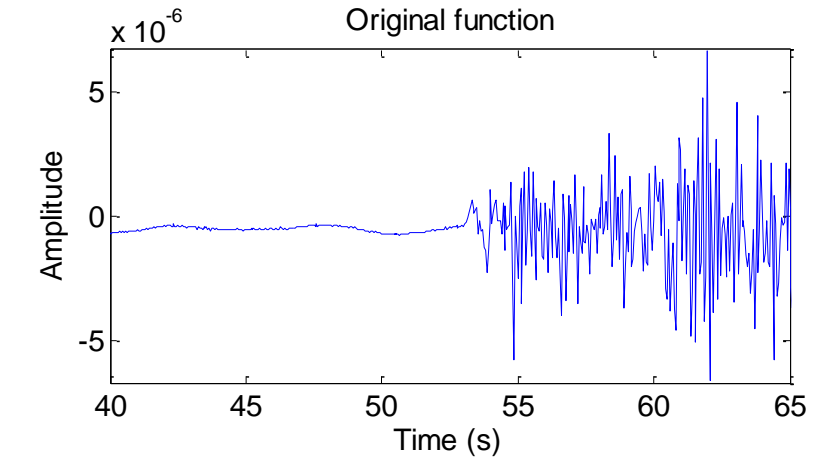
# ... on a seismogram ...

... varying the order ...



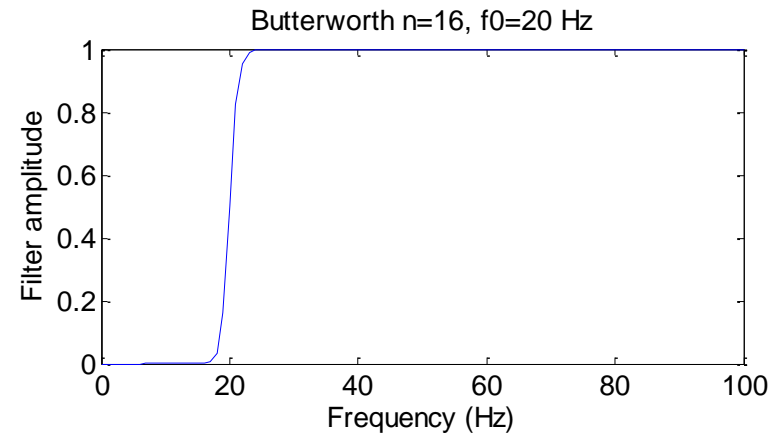
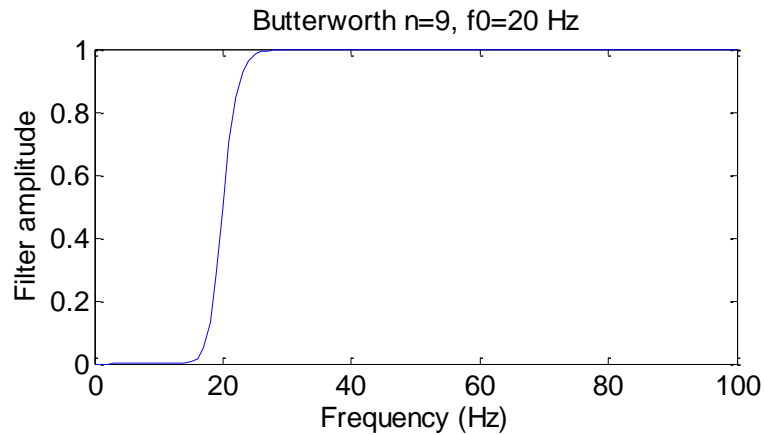
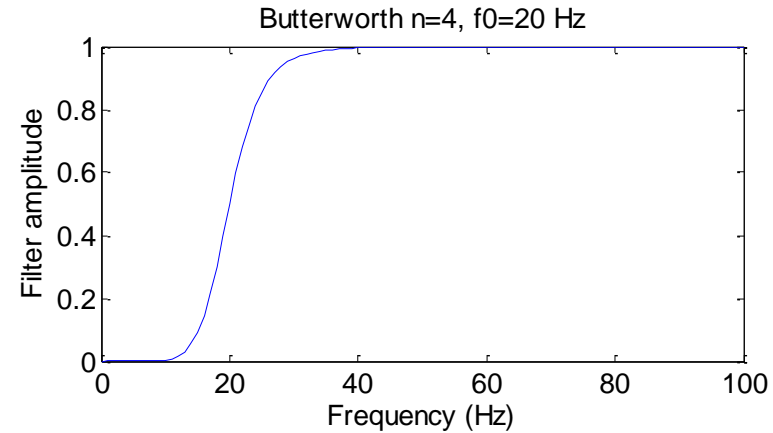
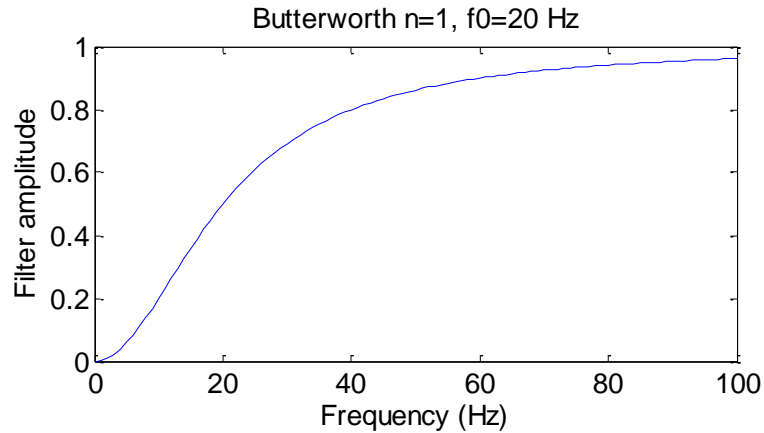
# ... on a seismogram ...

... varying the cut-off frequency...

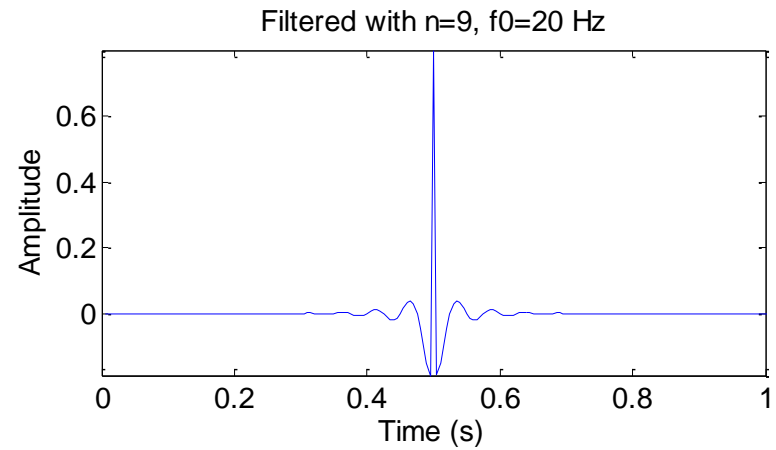
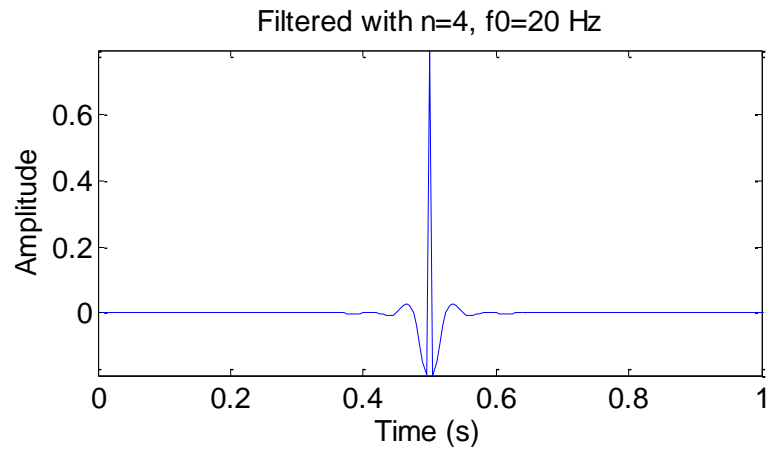
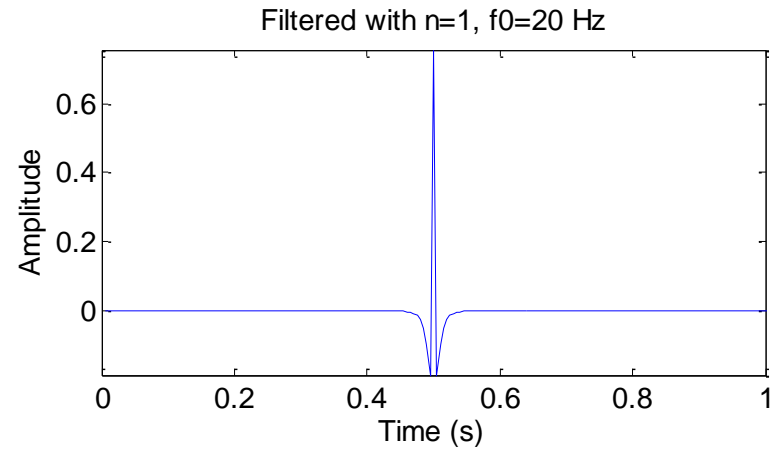
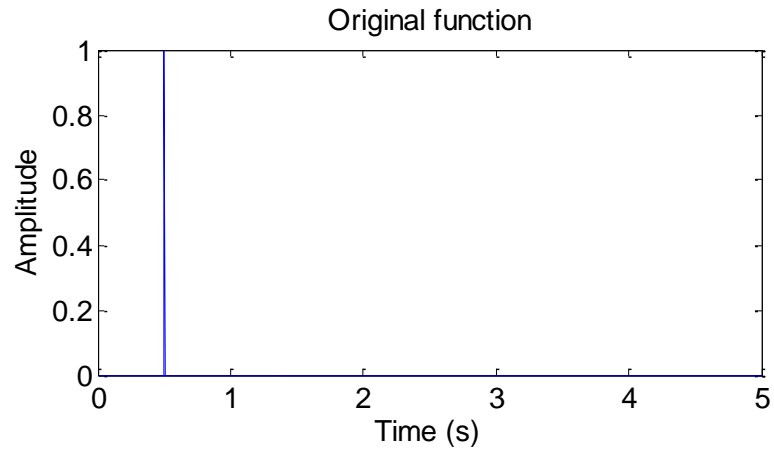


# The Butterworth Filter (High-Pass)

$$|F_H(\omega)| = 1 - \frac{1}{1 + (\omega / \omega_c)^{2n}}$$

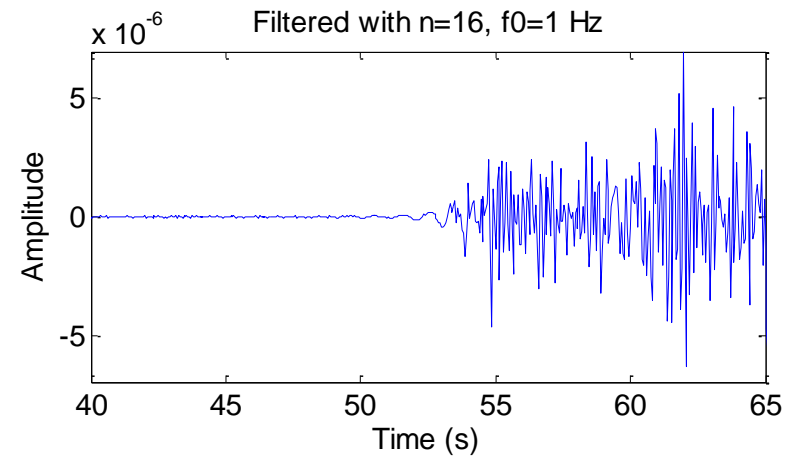
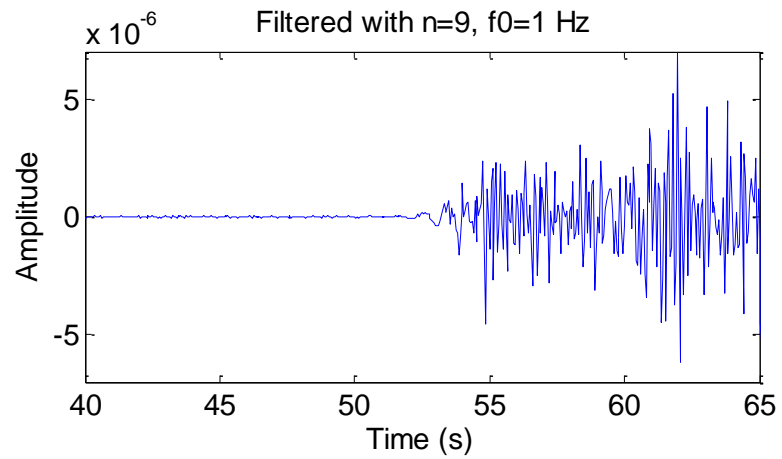
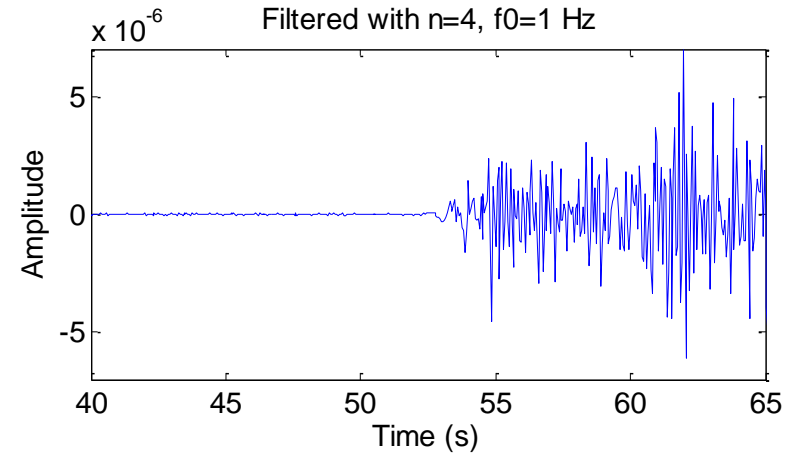
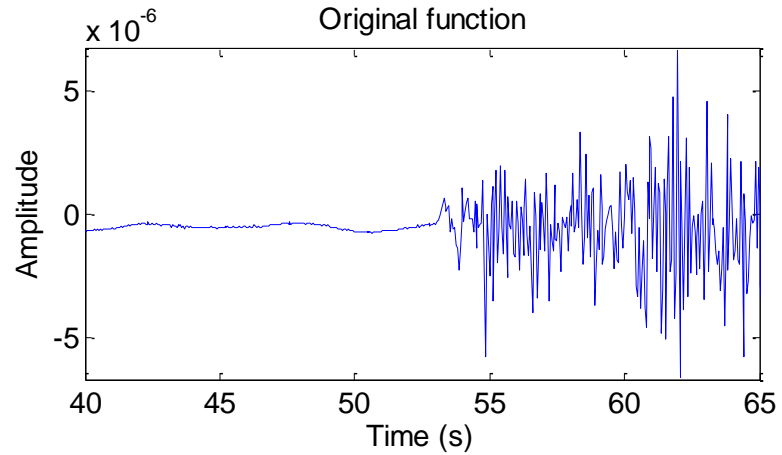


# ... effect on a spike ...



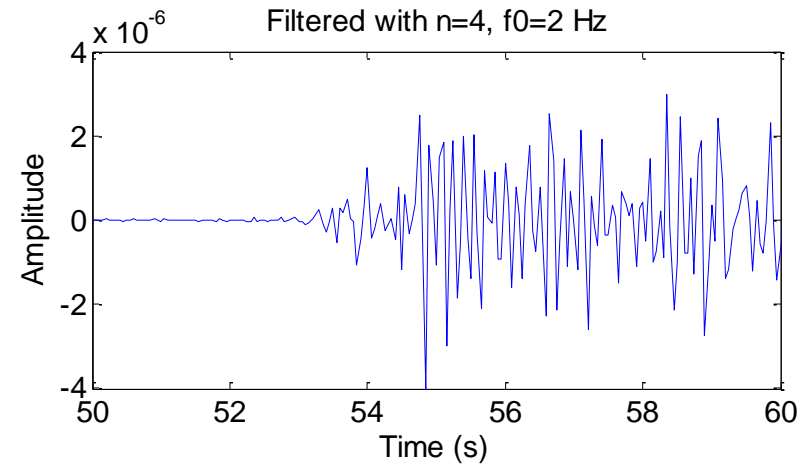
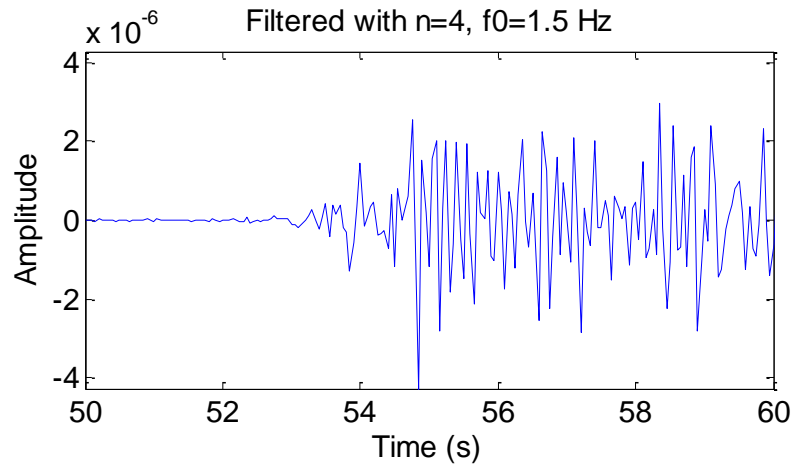
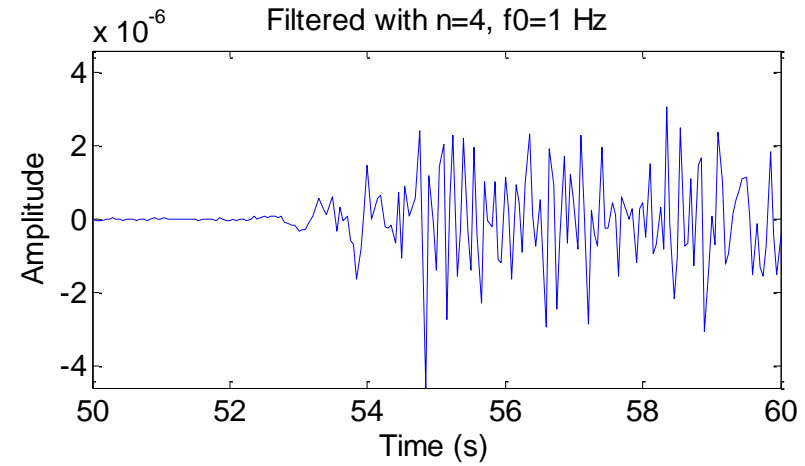
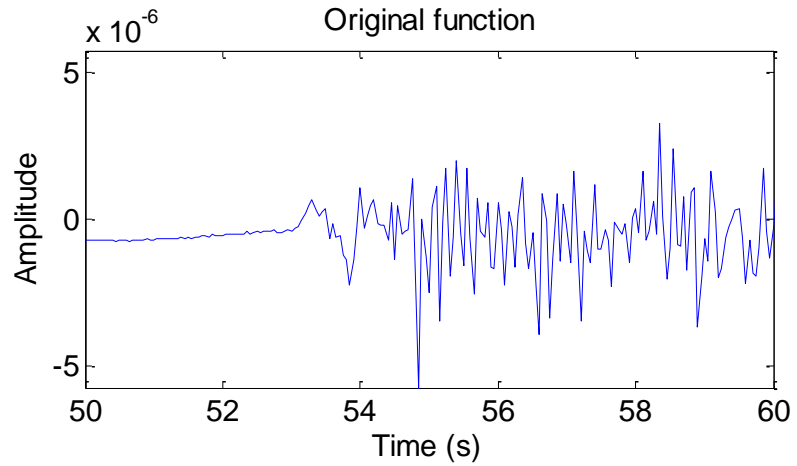
# ... on a seismogram ...

... varying the order ...



# ... on a seismogram ...

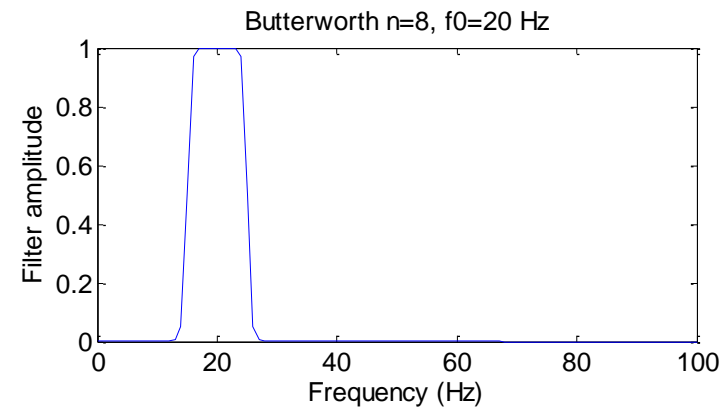
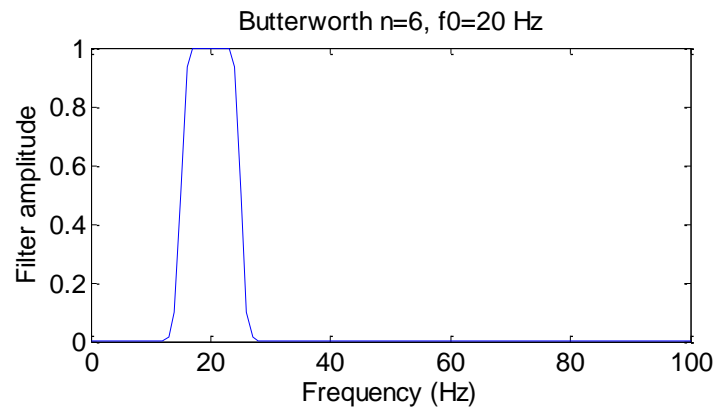
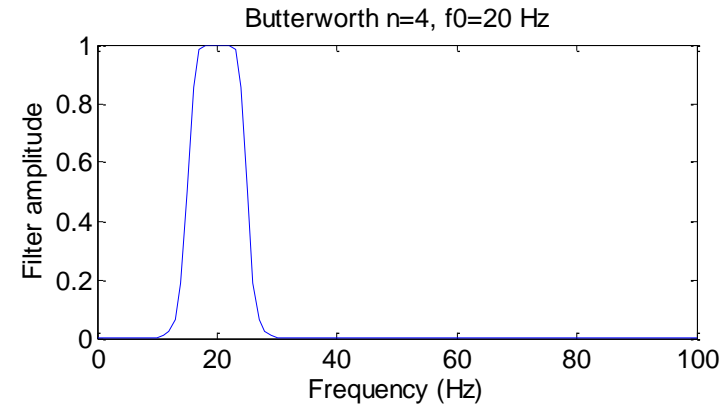
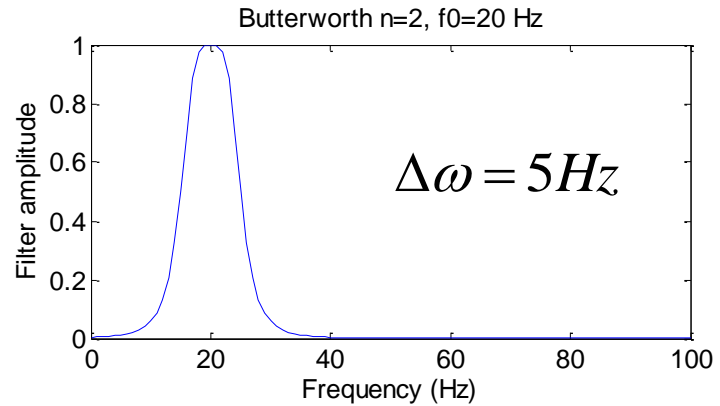
... varying the cut-off frequency...



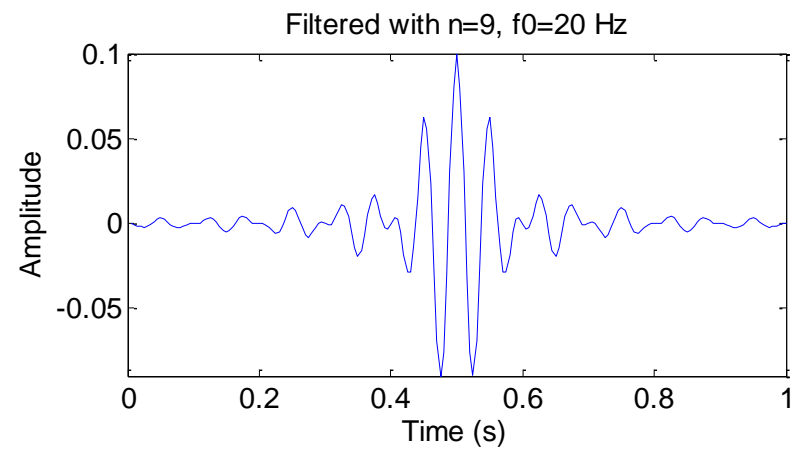
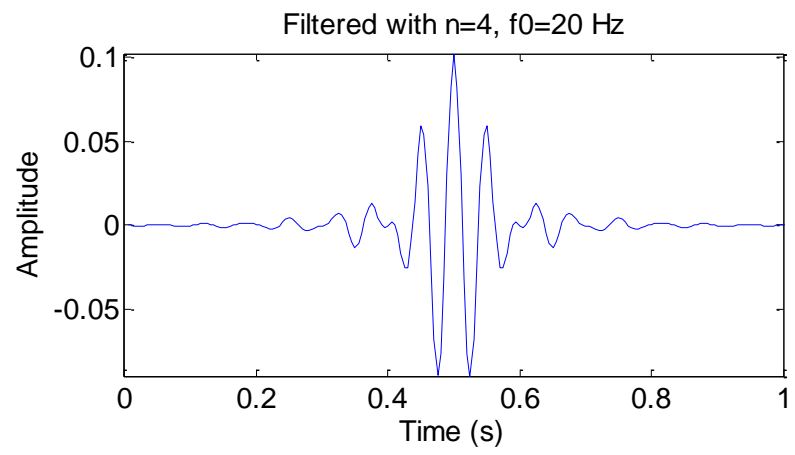
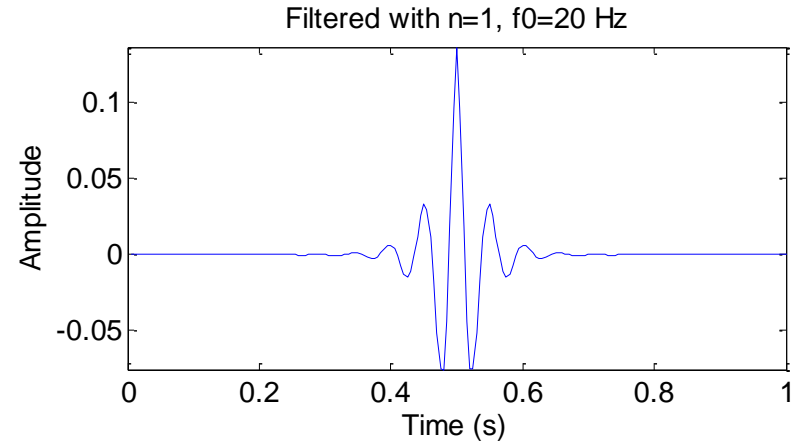
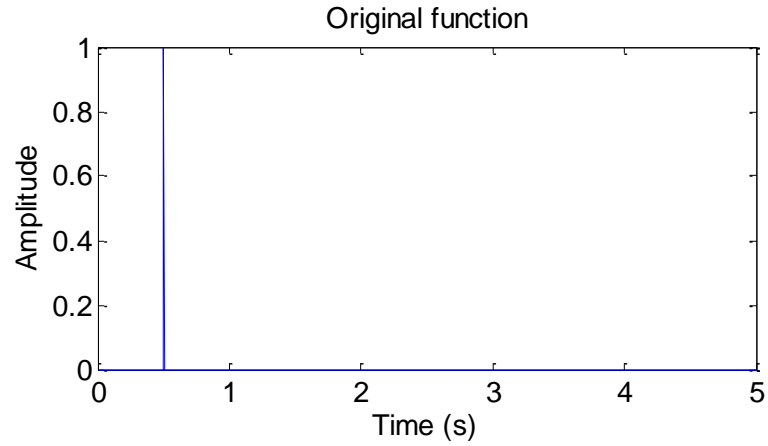


# The Butterworth Filter (Band-Pass)

$$|F_{BP}(\omega)| = 1 - \frac{1}{1 + [(\omega - \omega_b) / \Delta\omega]^{2n}}$$

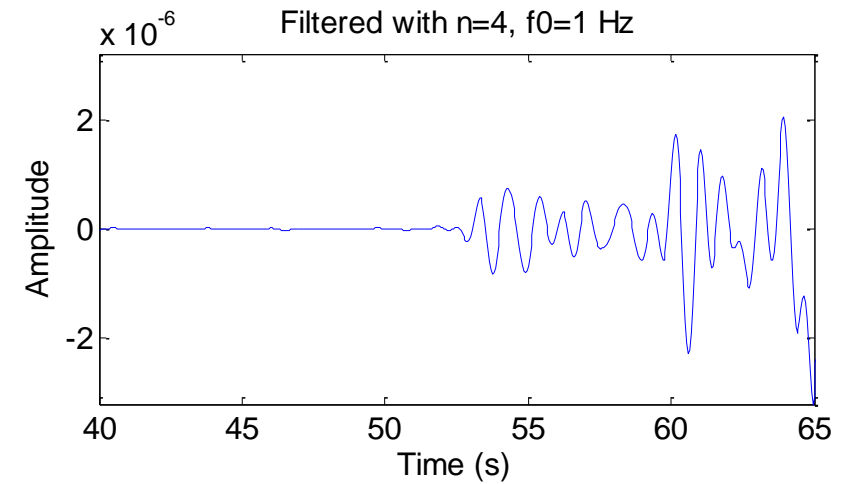
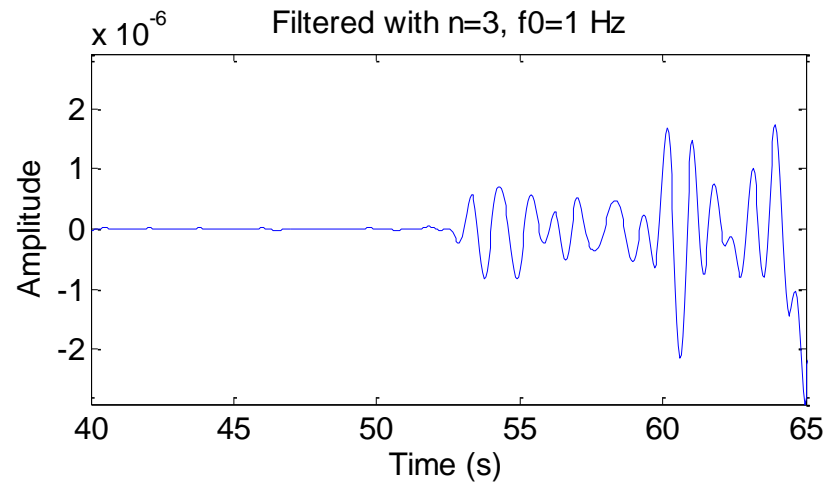
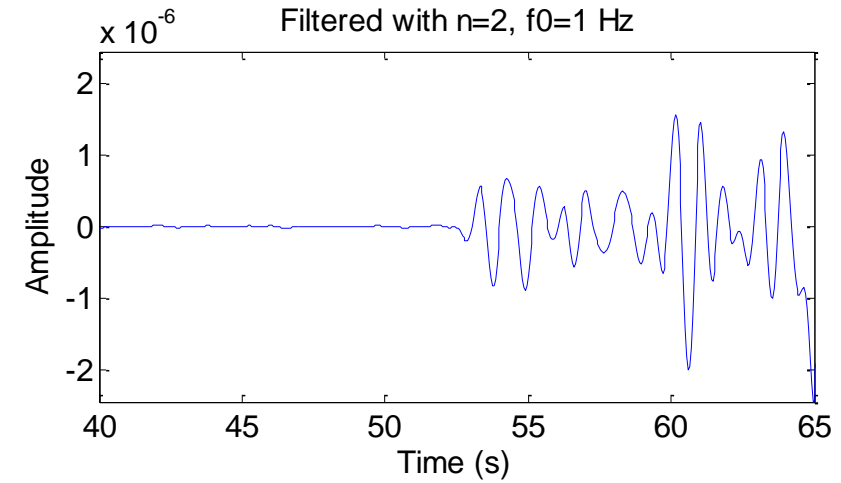
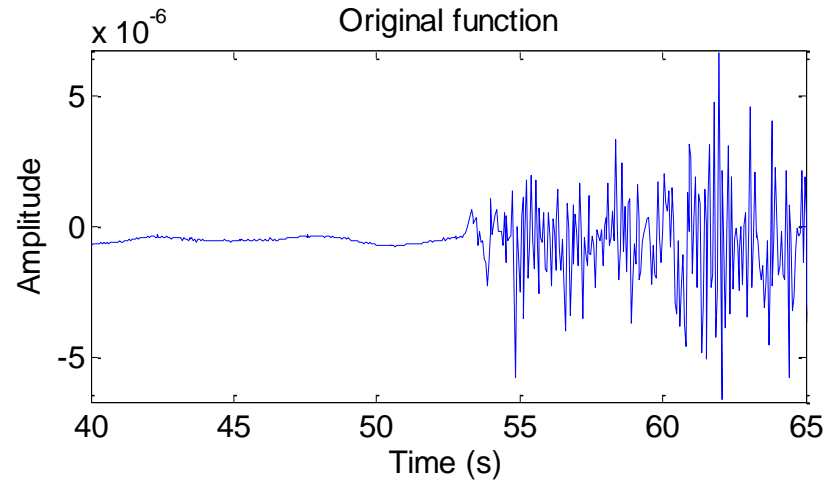


# ... effect on a spike ...



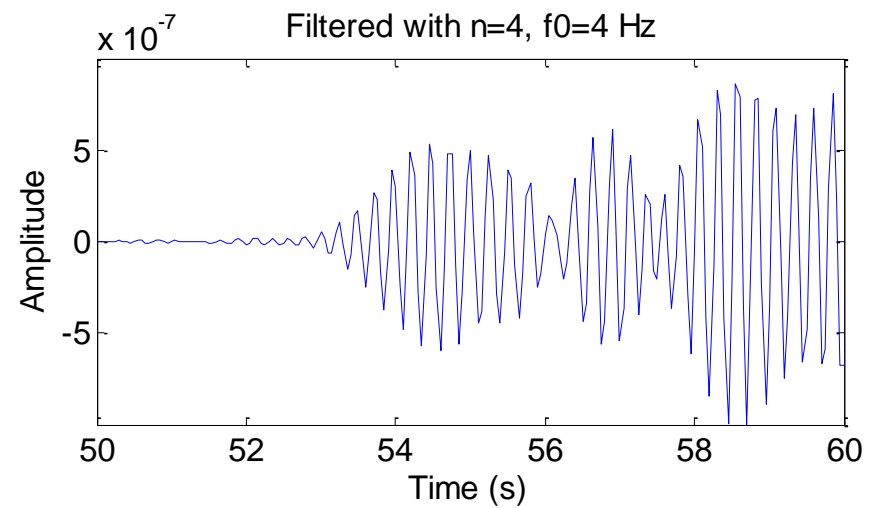
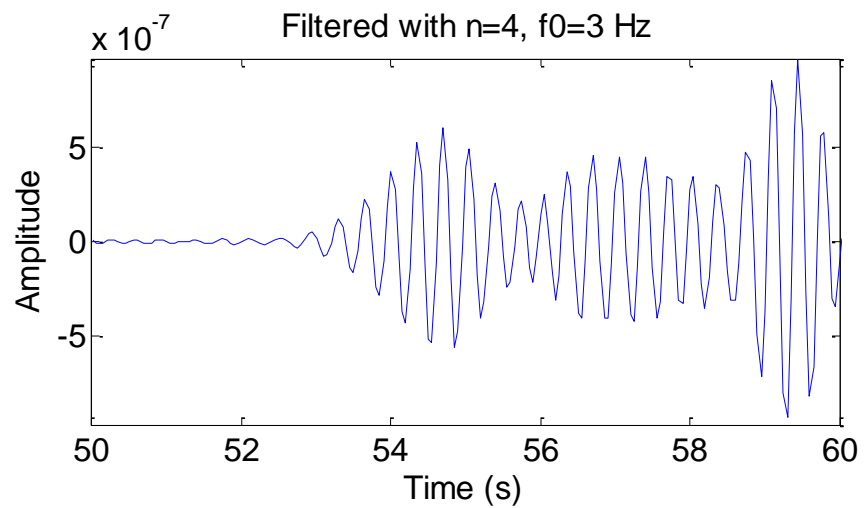
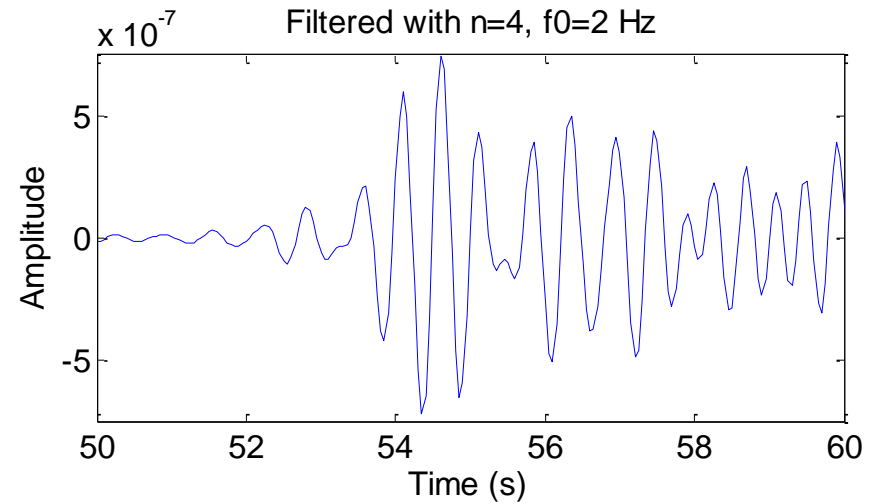
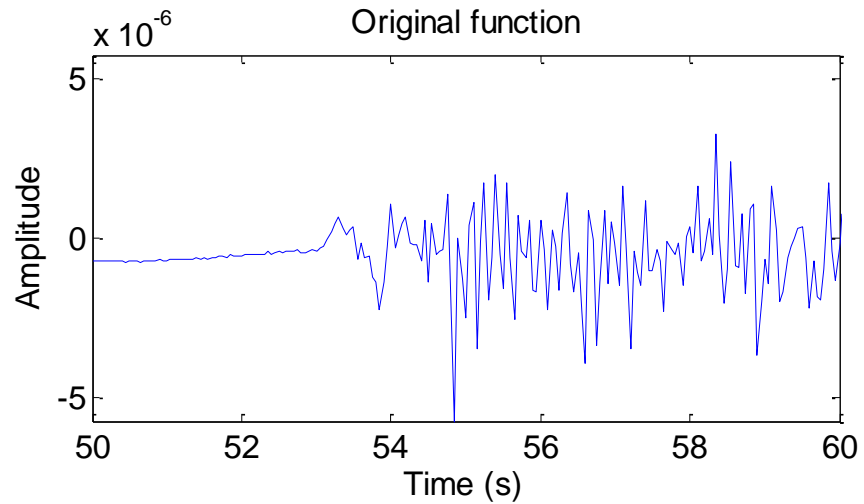
# ... on a seismogram ...

... varying the order ...

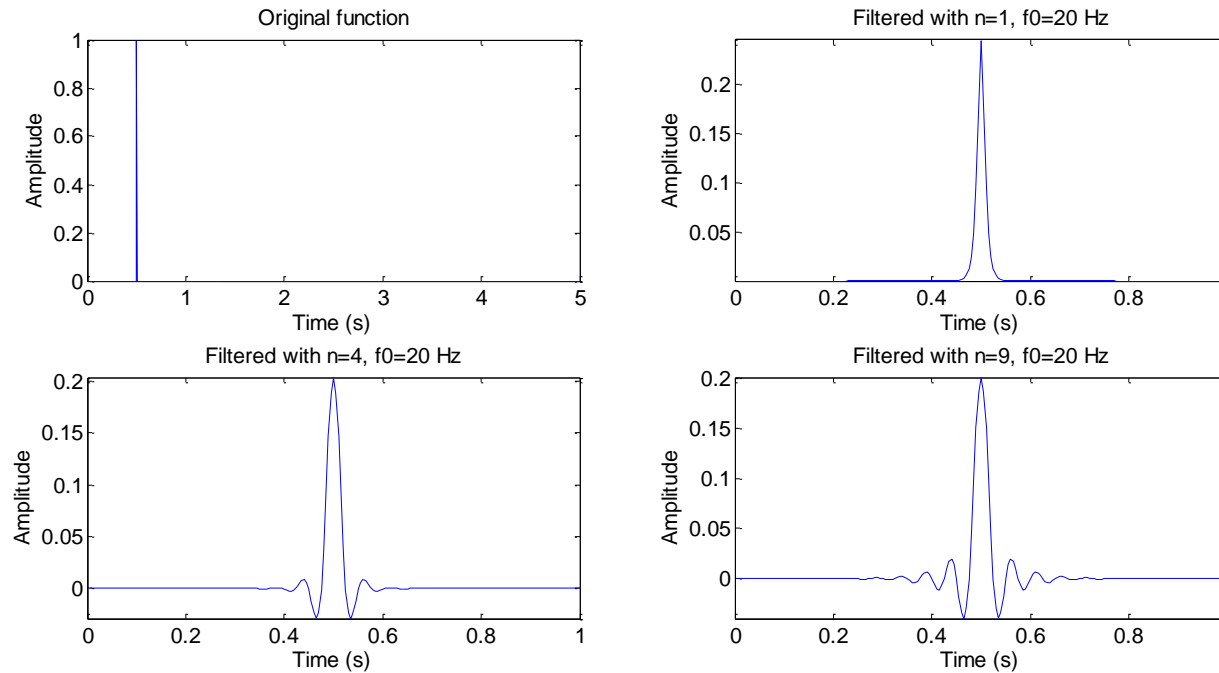


# ... on a seismogram ...

... varying the cut-off frequency...



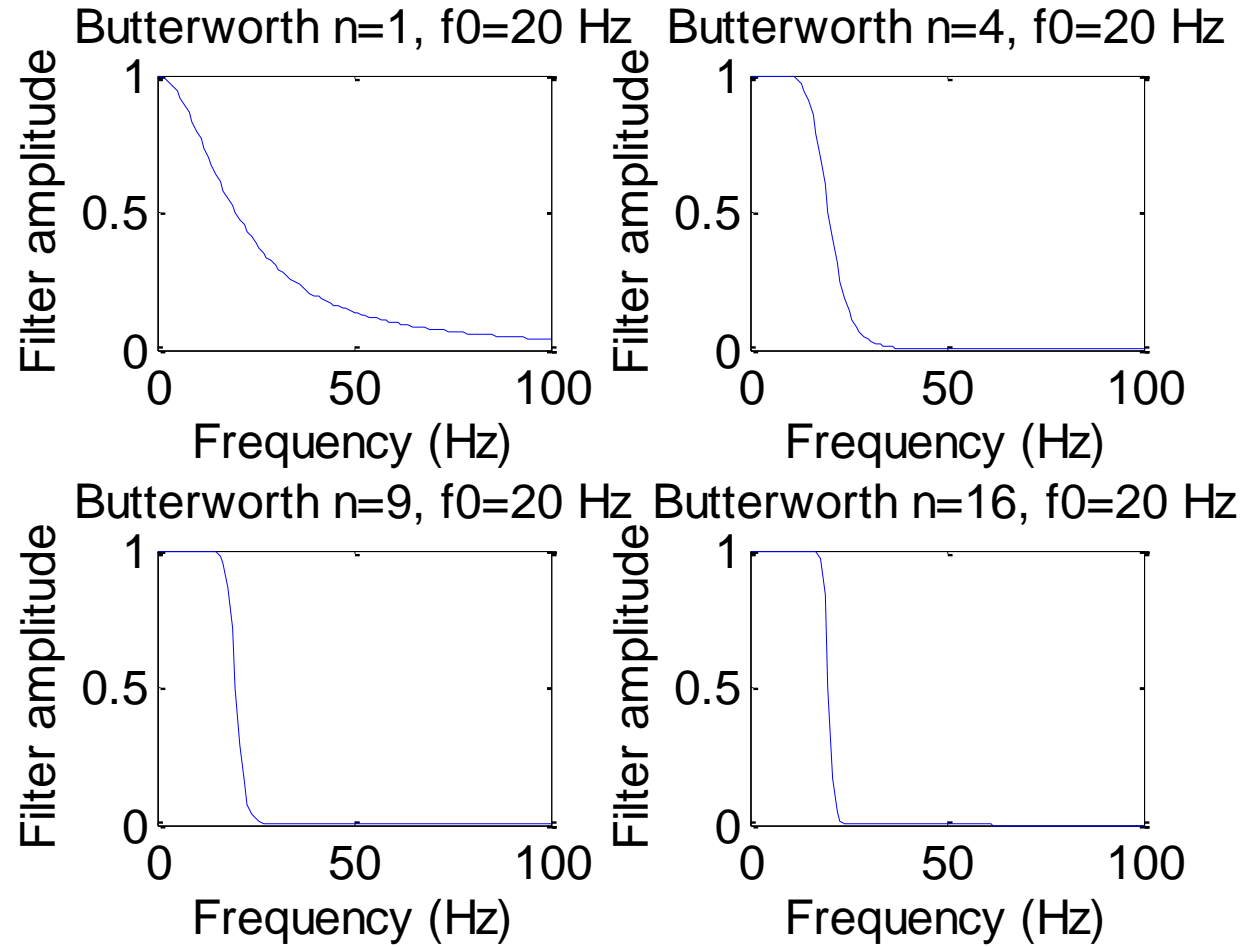
# Zero phase and causal filters



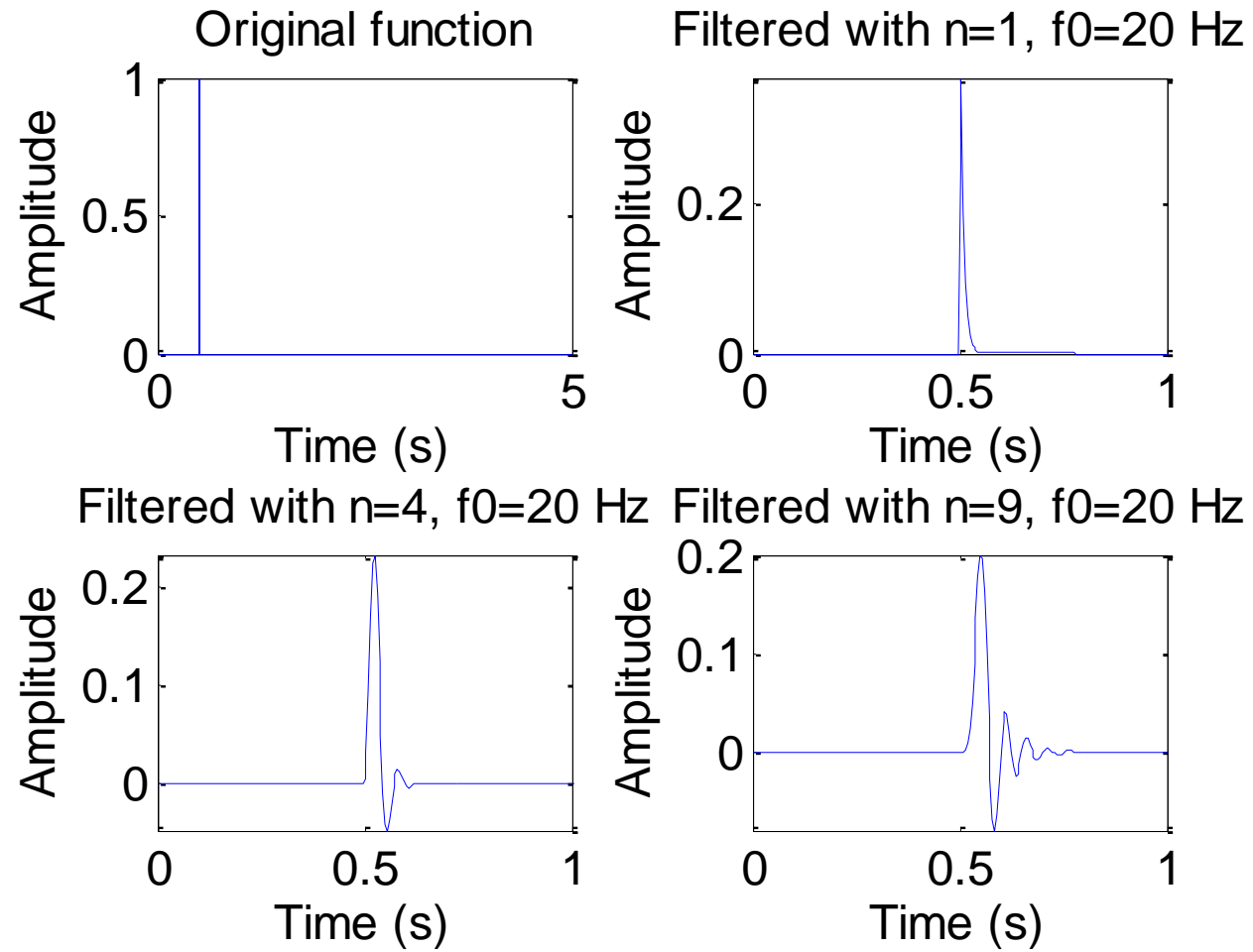
When the phase of a filter is set to zero (and simply the amplitude spectrum is inverted) we obtain a **zero-phase filter**. It means a peak will not be shifted.

Such a filter is **acausal**. Why?

# Butterworth Low-pass (20 Hz) on spike

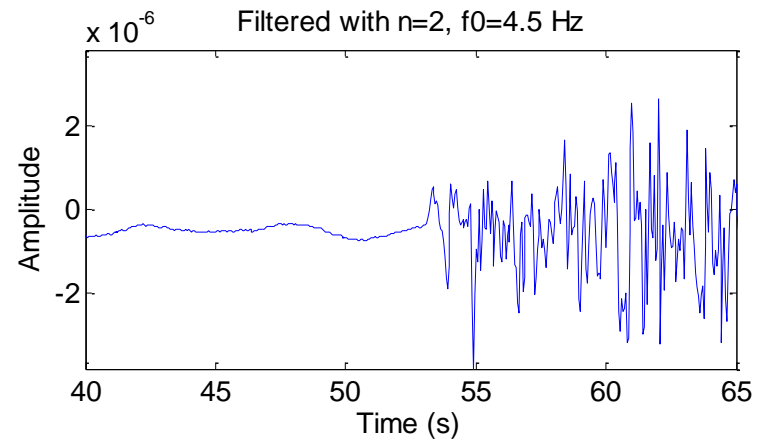
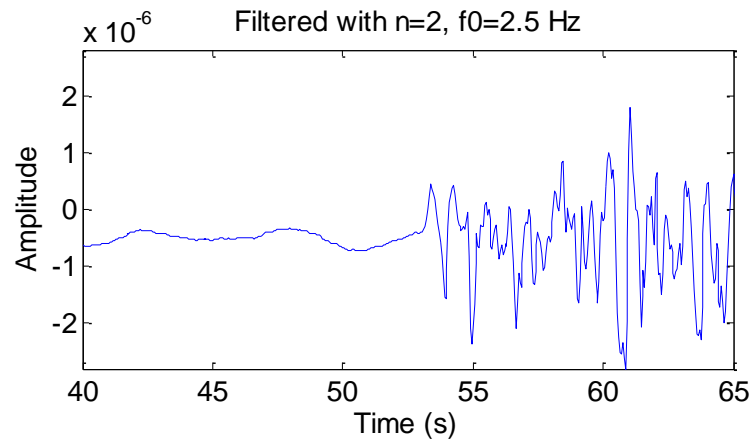
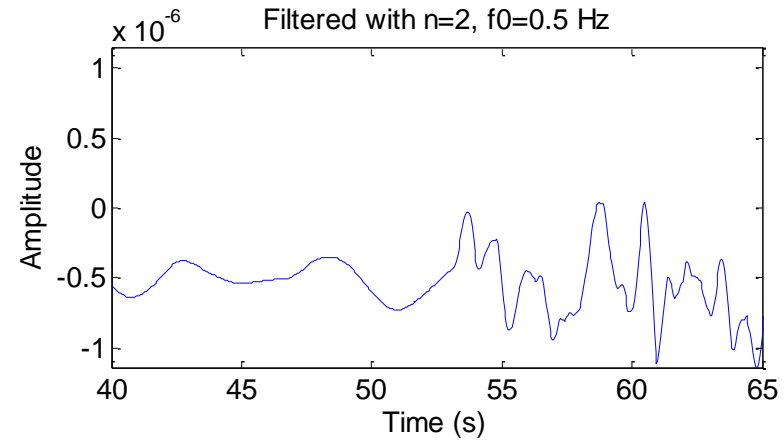
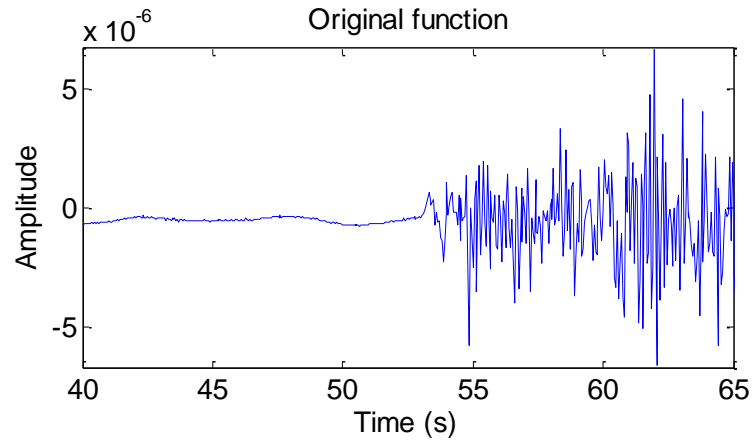


# (causal) Butterworth Low-pass (20 Hz) on spike





# Butterworth Low-pass (20 Hz) on data



# Zusammenfassung

Spektralanalyse ist die Basis der Dateninterpretation in der Seismologie

Die Konzepte sind:

**(De-) Konvolution** → um die Response eines Systems auf einen bestimmte Eingabe zu erhalten (oder umgekehrt)

**Korrelation** → um Signale nach ihrer **Ähnlichkeit** zu vergleichen und ihre **Verschiebungen** festzustellen. (Phasen Delays)  
Tomografie mit Korrelation von ozeanerzeugtem Rauschen

**Fourier Transformation – Spektren - Filterung** → um bestimmte Frequenzen herauszuschneiden, und die interessanten Signale hervorzuheben, Rauschen zu unterdrücken.