

Analyse intensive de données sismiques

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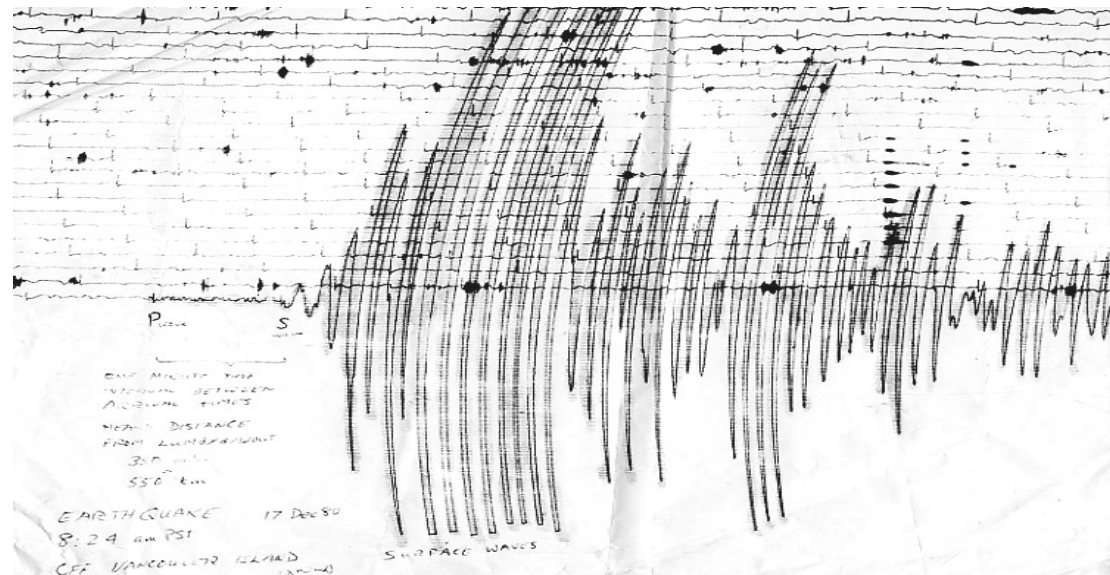
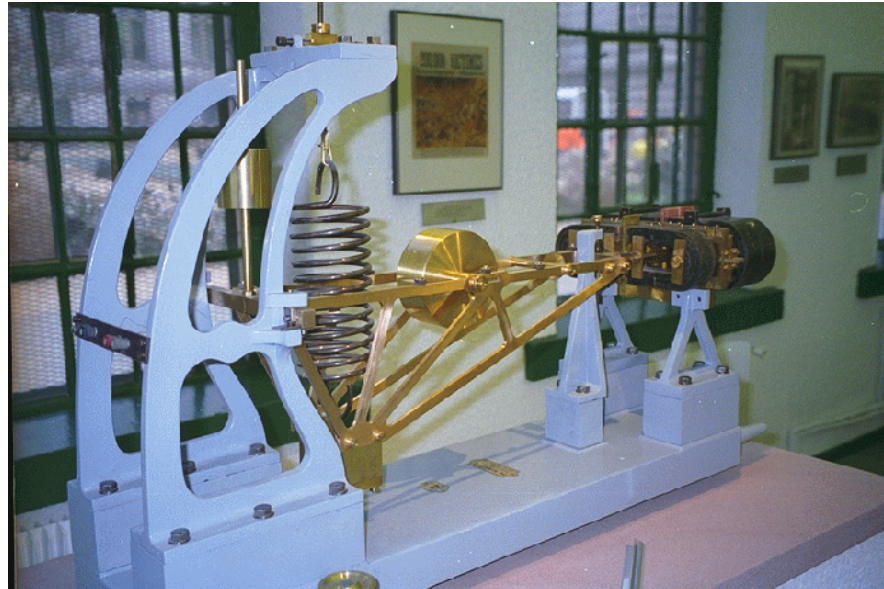
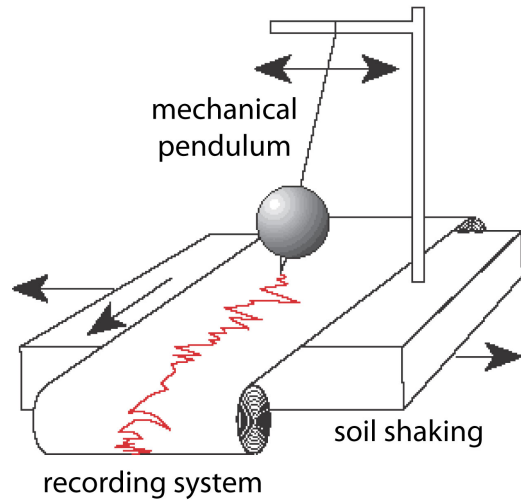
Diane Rivet (Geoazur, Nice)

Alexey Romanenko (Novosibirsk State University)

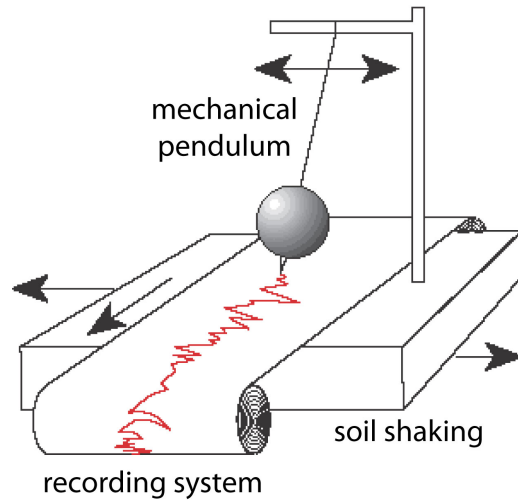
Geneviève Moguilny (IPGP)



Seismic data: records of the motion of the Earth's surface



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Seismology

- **Monitoring and mitigation of natural hazards (earthquake, tsunamis, and volcanoes)**
- **Studies of the Earth's interior and dynamics**

**Universities and government
funded research agencies**

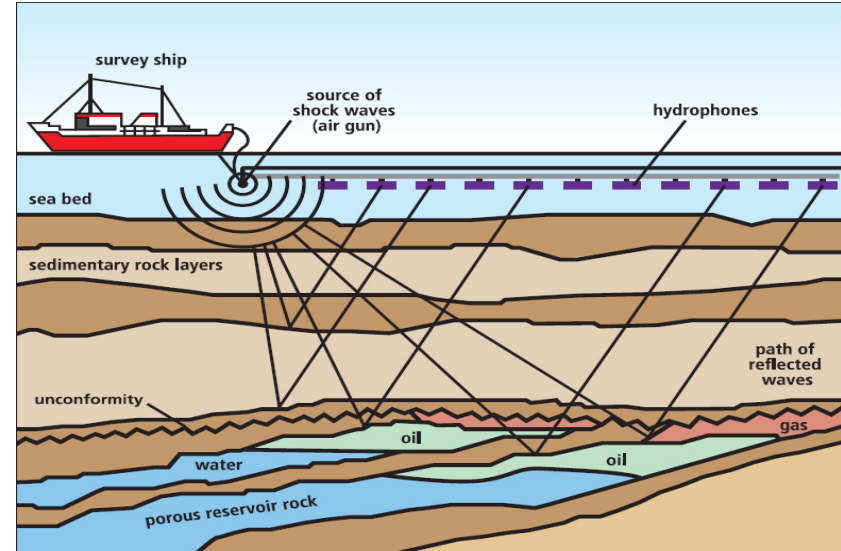
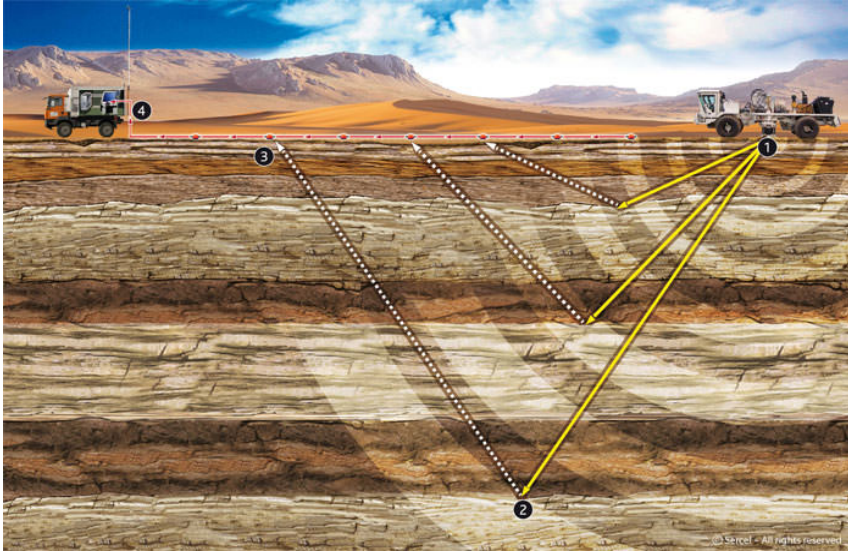
Exploration geophysics

- **Exploration of natural resources (mainly oil and gas)**

**Oil and gas and geophysics
service companies**

Exploration geophysics

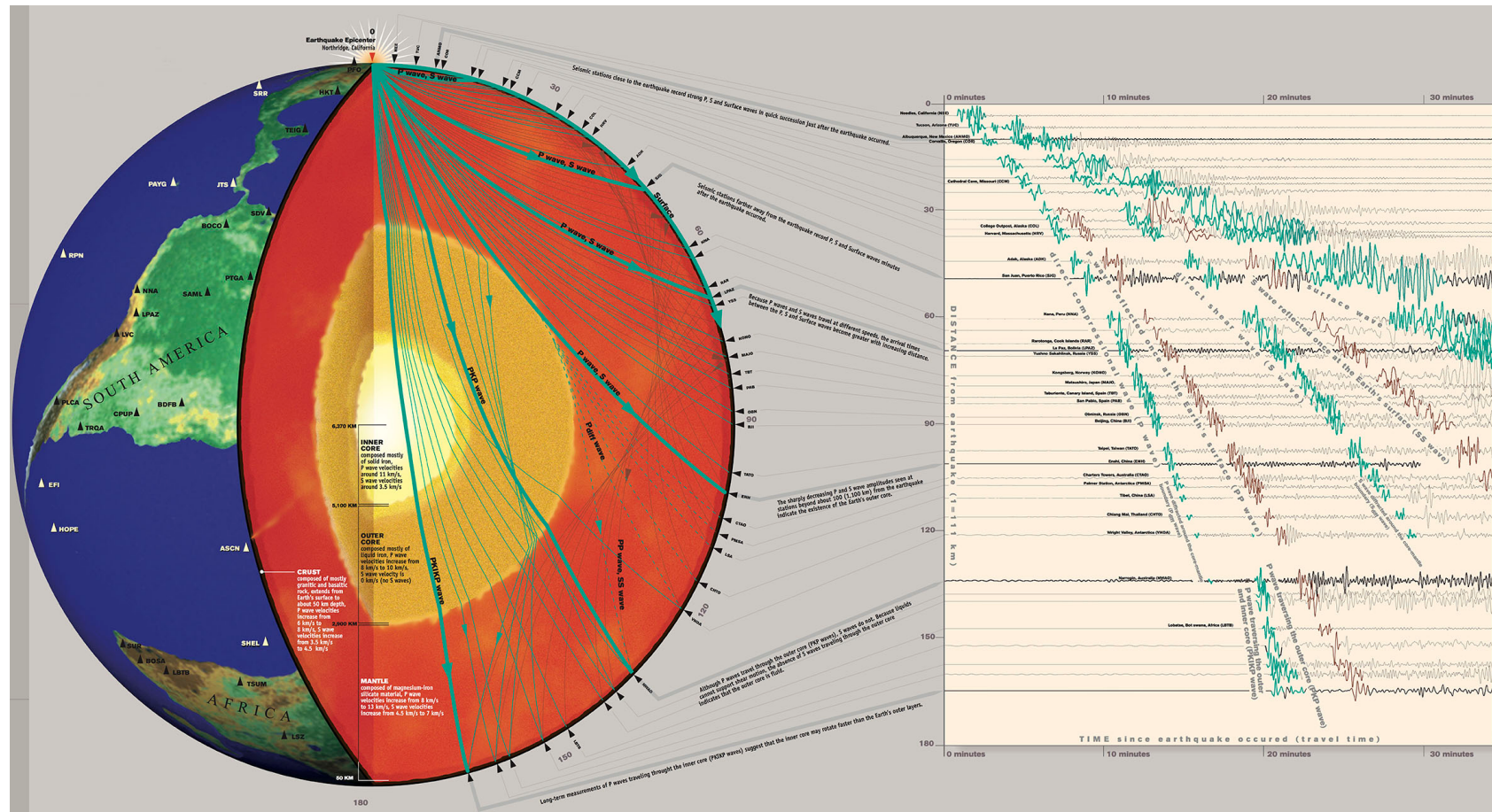
Methods based on active sources (explosions, vibroseis, air guns)



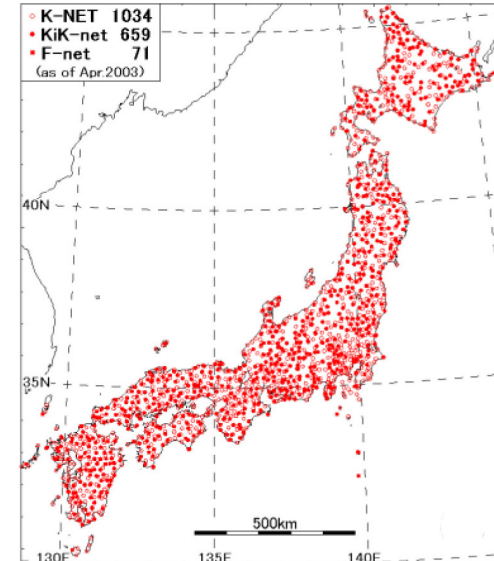
- Experiments with many thousands of receivers
- 4-component records
- ~250 samples per seconds
- Raw datasets up to many Pb

Seismology

“Passive” methods based on natural seismic sources (earthquakes)

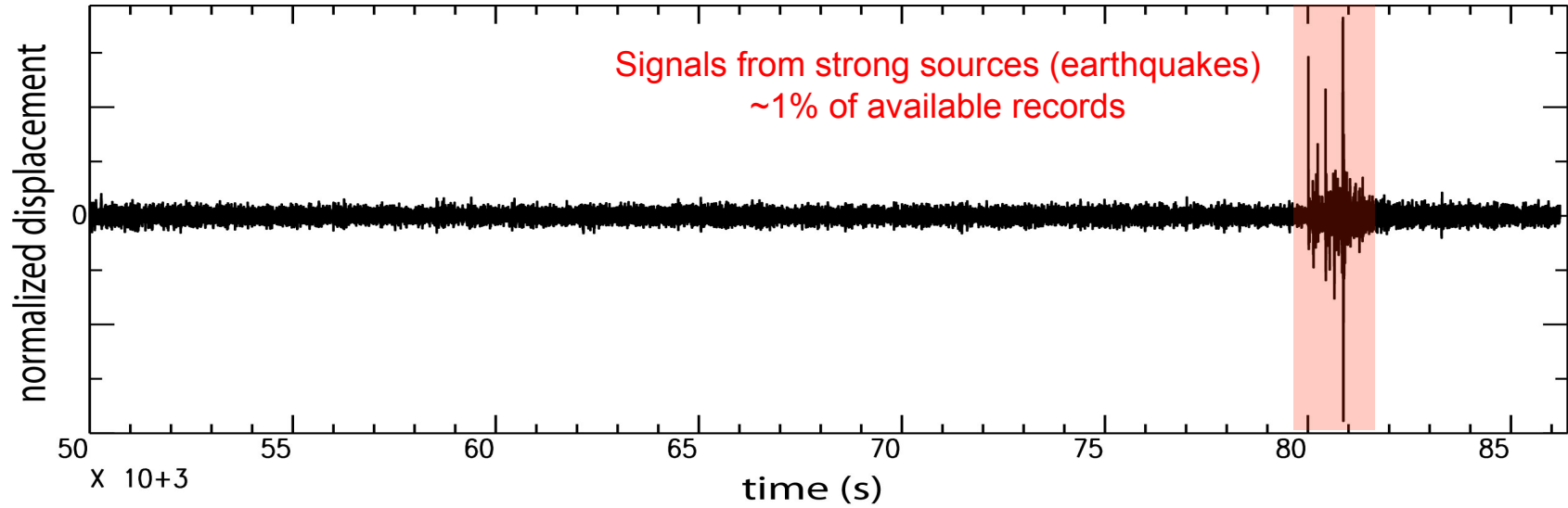


4/2010

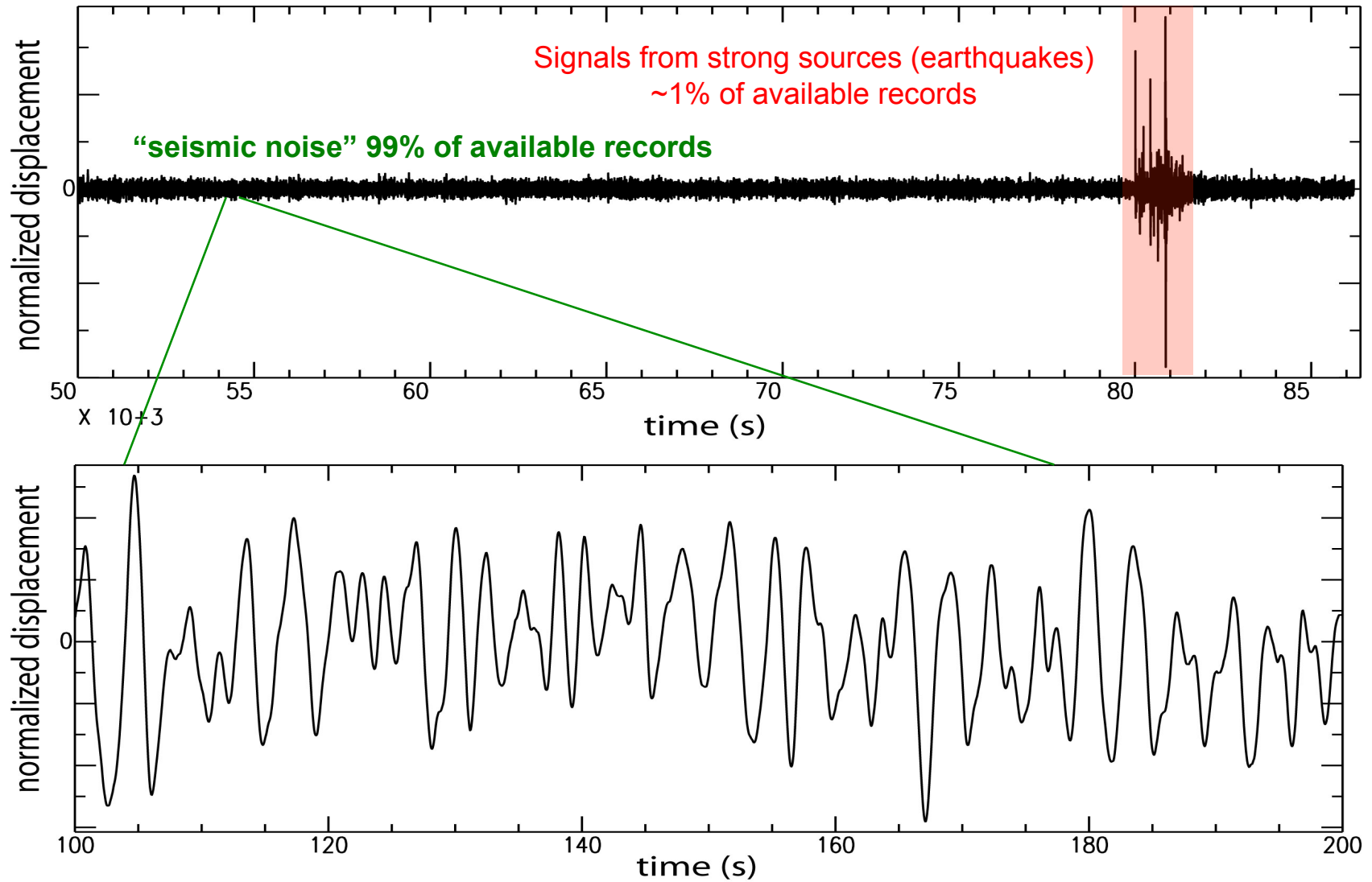


- **thousands of digital seismographs recording continuously**
- **3-component record**
- **~50 samples per second**
- **raw datasets of ~10 or ~100 Tb**

New paradigm in seismology: using full continuous records



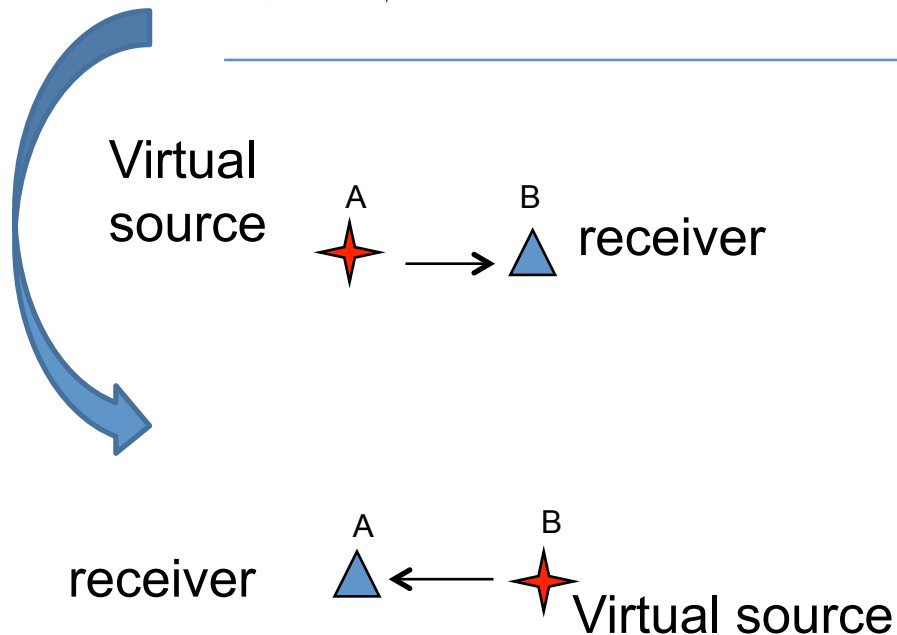
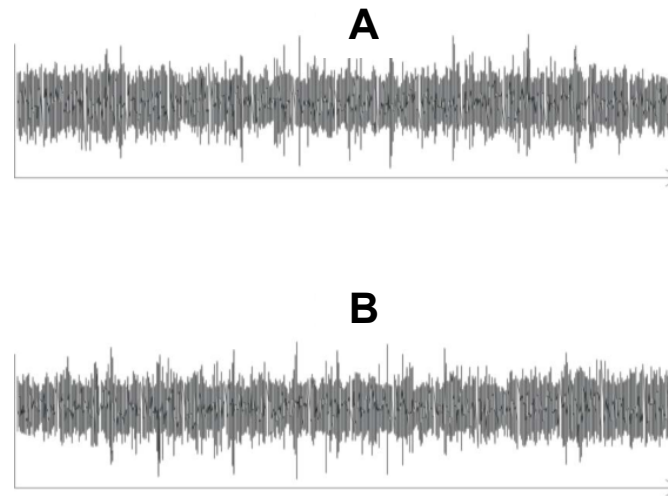
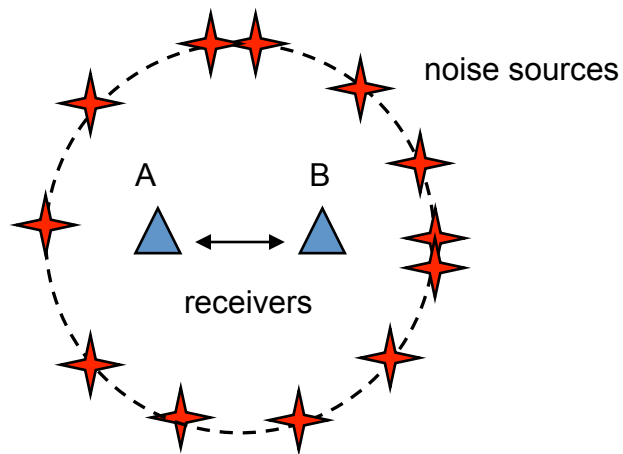
New paradigm in seismology: using full continuous records



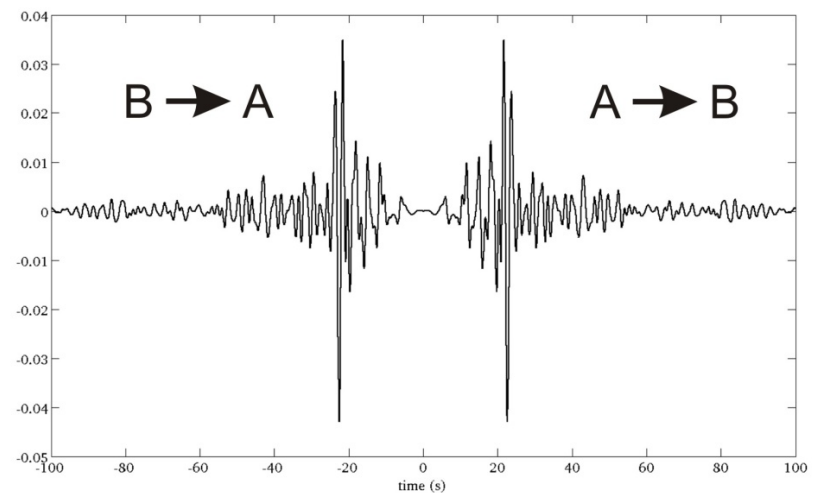
Using continuous seismic records for imaging and monitoring

Main idea:

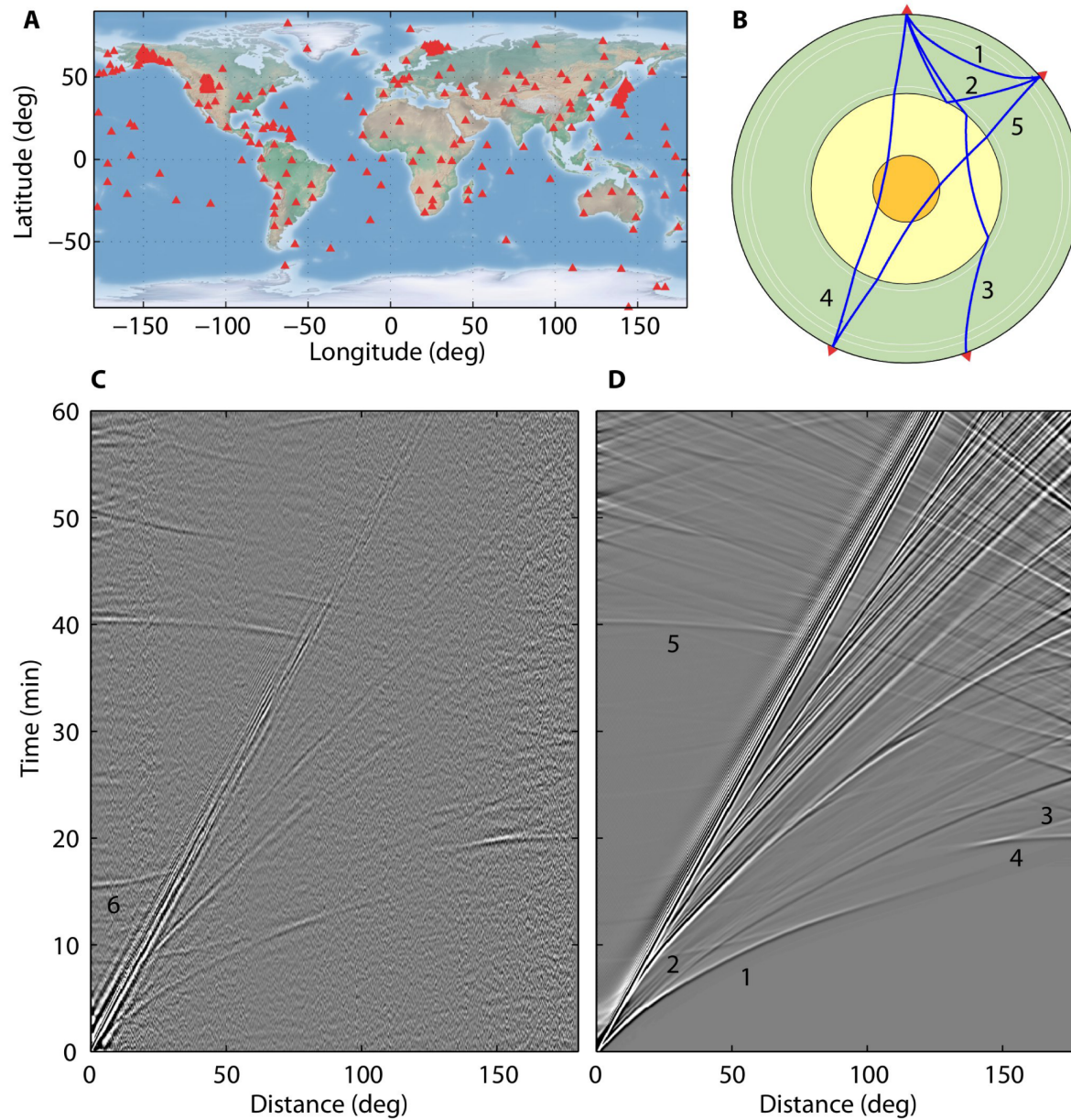
reconstructing impulsive response of the media from noise cross-correlations



Correlation function = Green's function



Noise-based “virtual seismograms” from the global seismic network

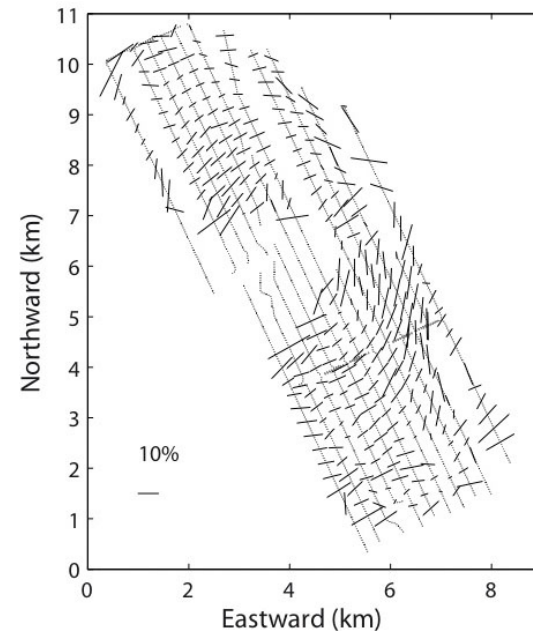
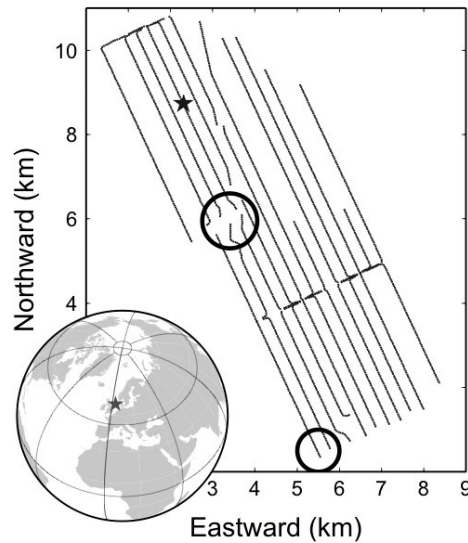


Boué et al.,
2013

Noise based imaging with the industrial data

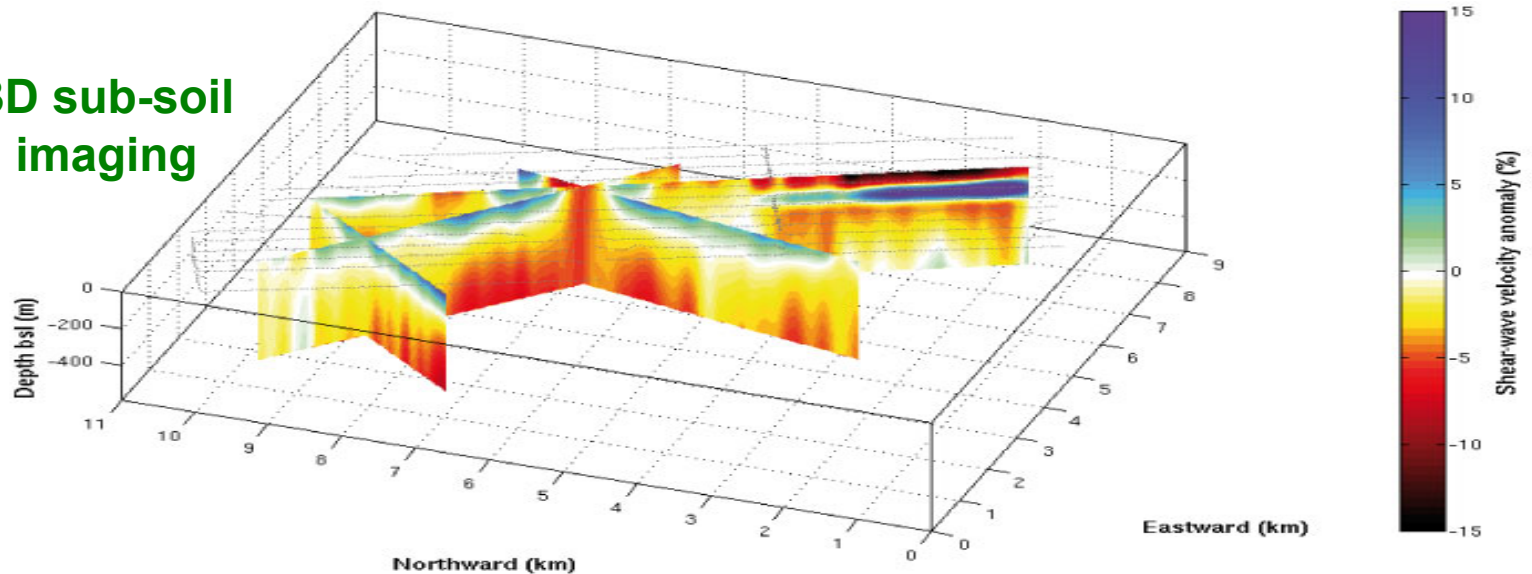
Valhall
Network
2400 receivers

6 hours of
passive records



Seismic
anisotropy

3D sub-soil
imaging



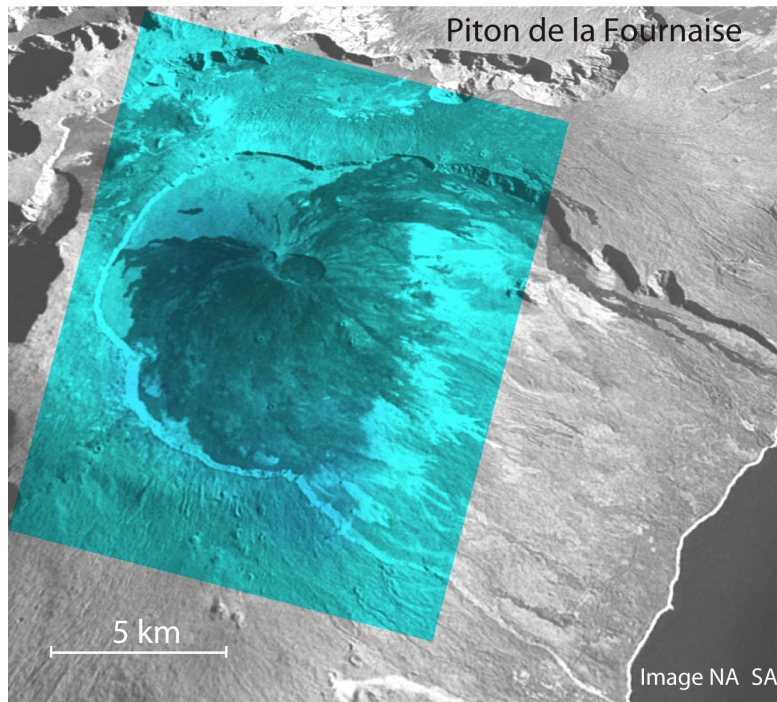
Mordret et al., 2013, 2014, 2015

Noise-based seismic monitoring

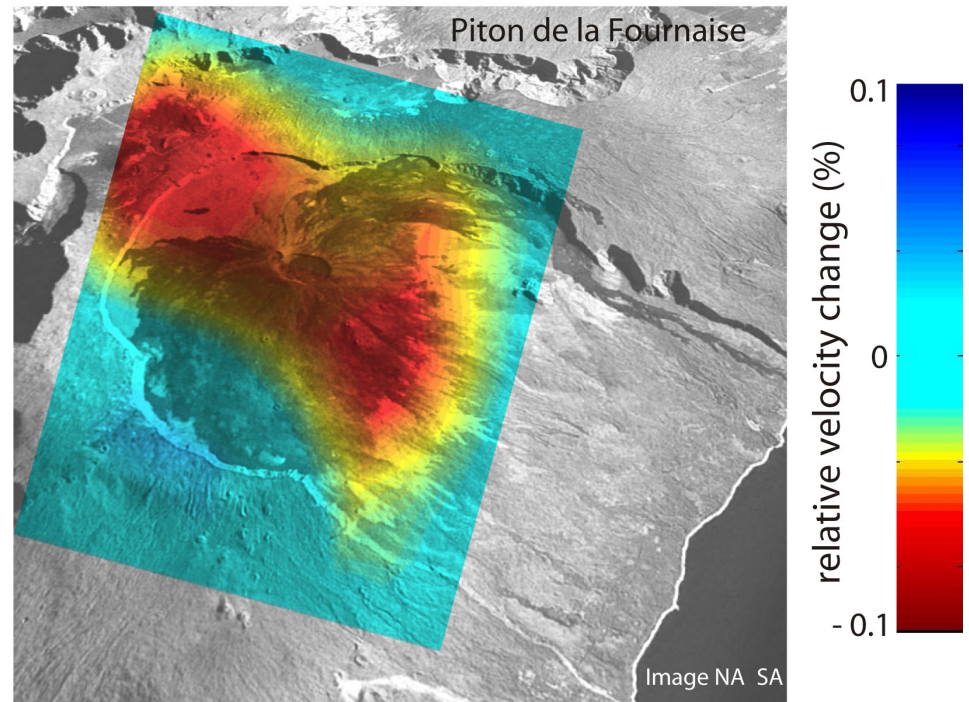
- computing cross-correlation of seismic noise between two stations from long enough records is equivalent to an experiment when a source is acting at location of one of stations and recorded at another
- repetitive computations of noise cross-correlations are equivalent to using repetitive seismic sources and can be used to detect changes in the medium

Monitoring of the Piton de la Fournaise volcano at La Réunion Island

9 days before eruption of June 2000



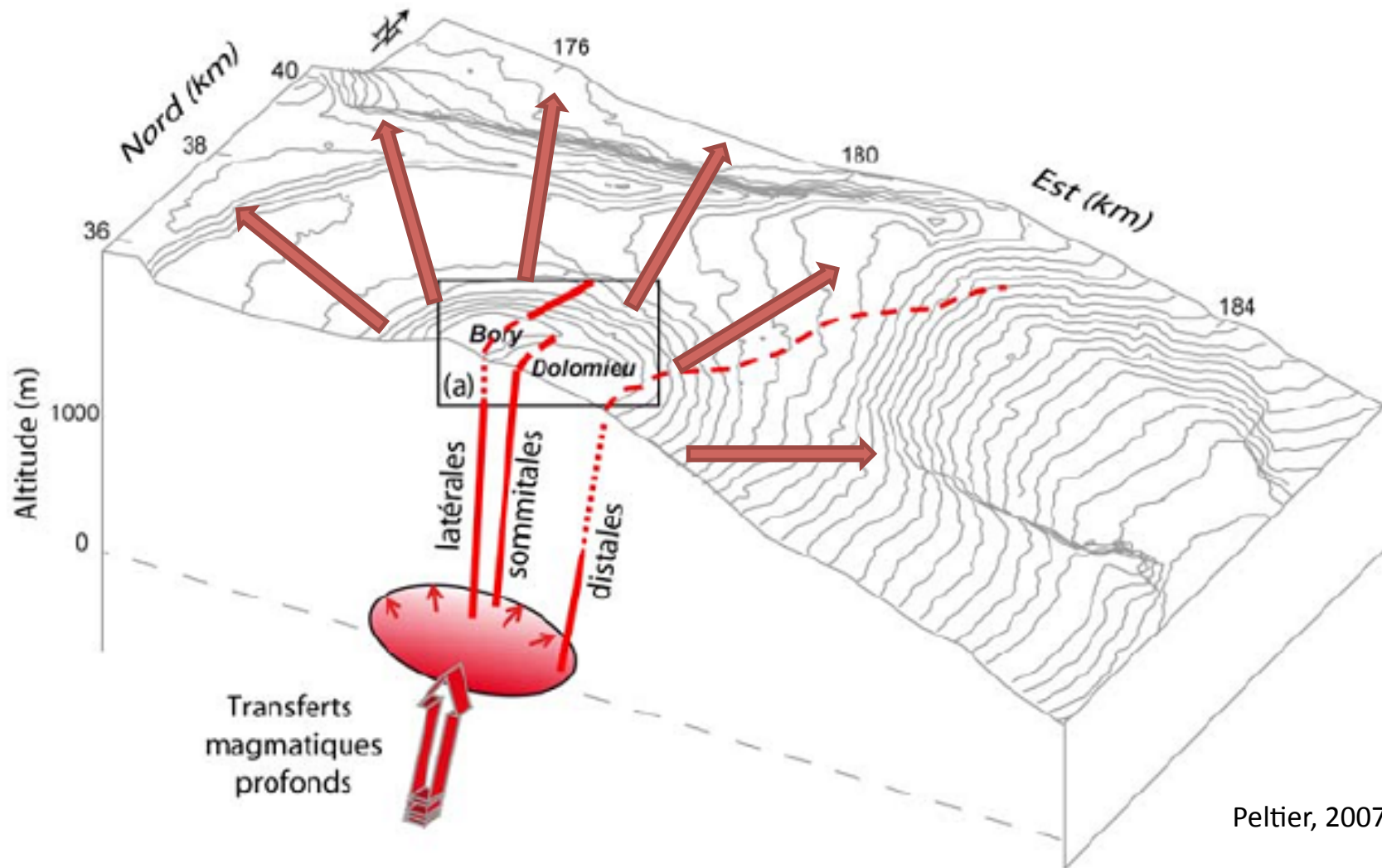
4 days before eruption of June 2000



Detected velocity variations are localized in the vicinity of the main crater:
consistent with a shallow source of deformation

Brenguier et al., Nature Geoscience, 2008

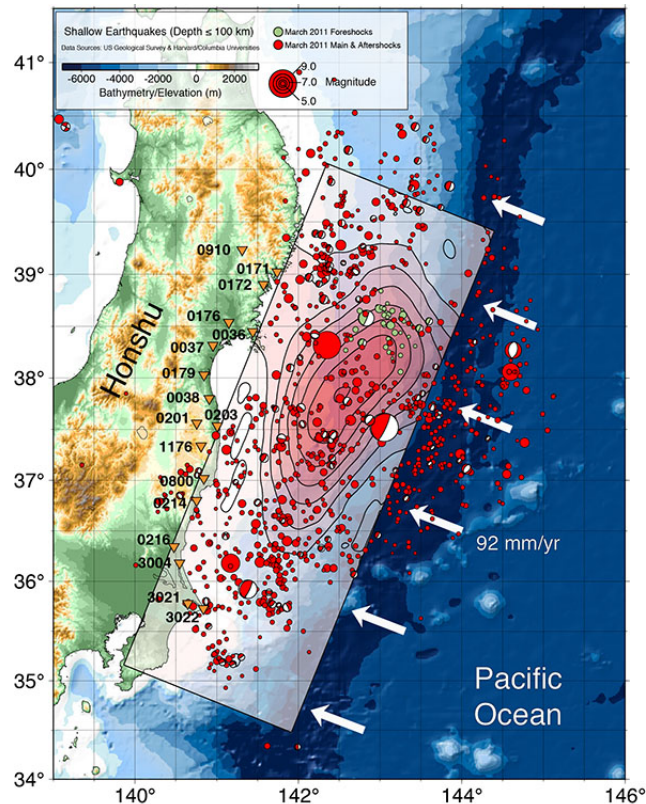
Stress build-up within the reservoir
“dilates” the edifice and opens cracks



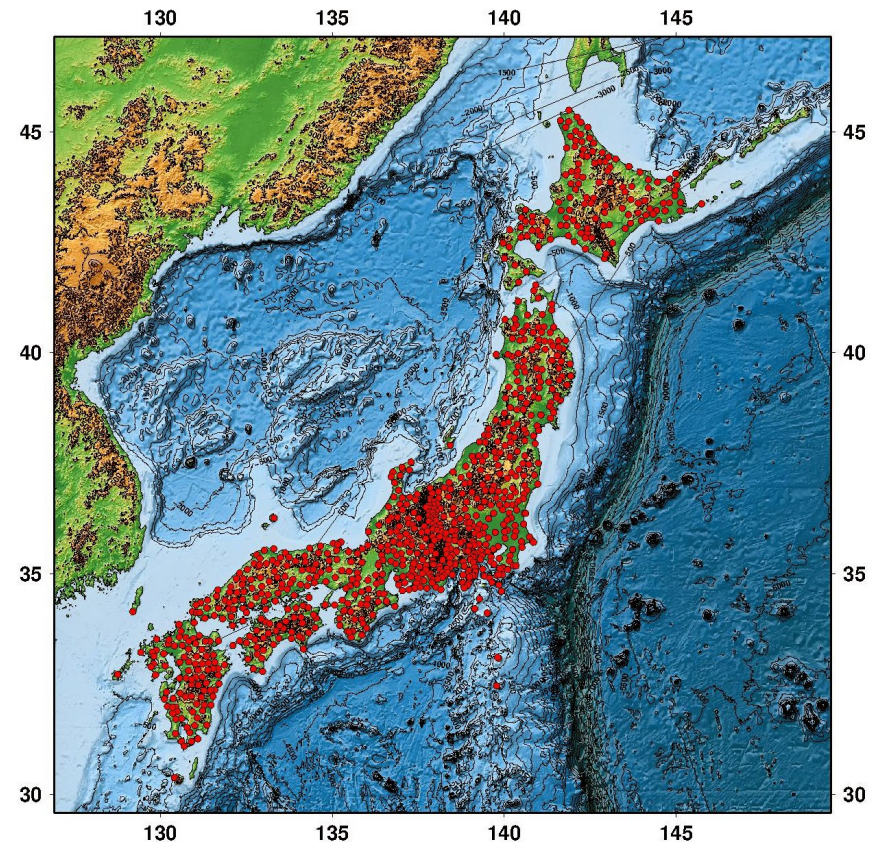
Peltier, 2007

Crustal velocity changes during the 2011 Tohoku earthquake in Japan

Tohoku earthquake



Hi-net seismic network

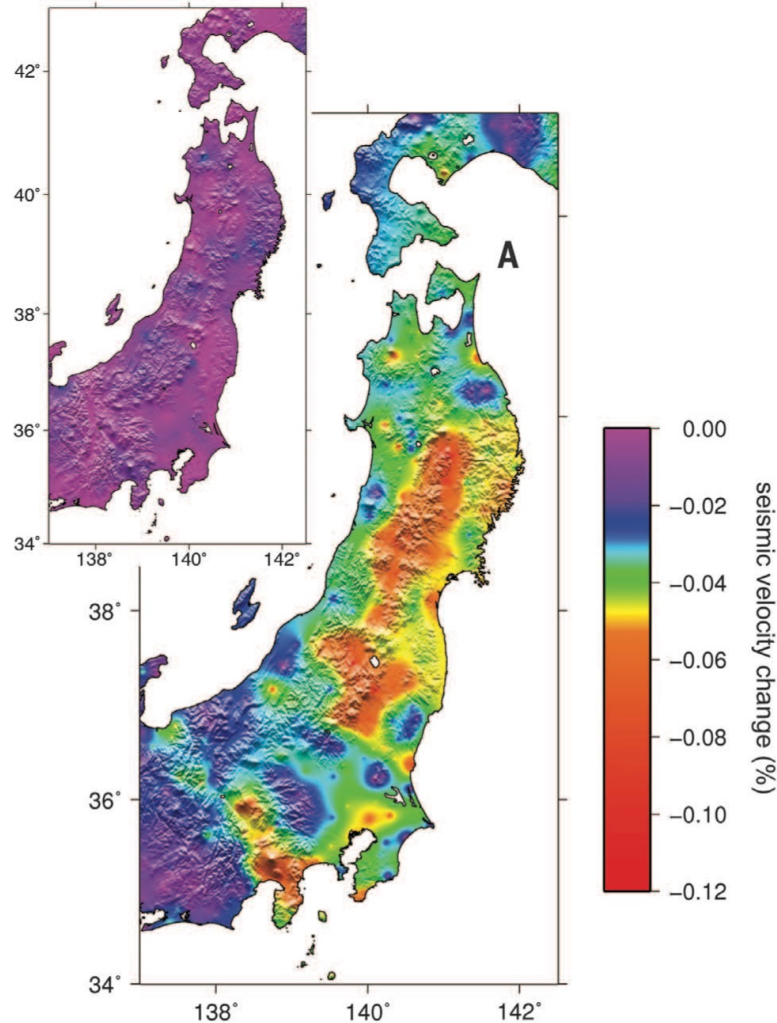


~100 Tb of raw data

Analysis made with the CIMENT MesoCentre at Grenoble

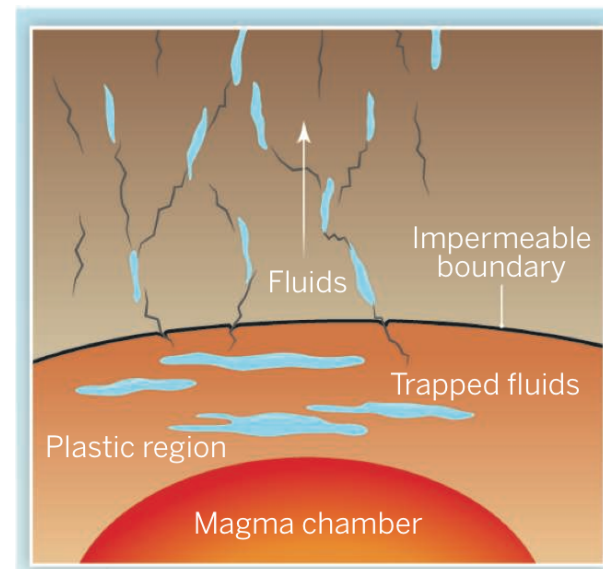
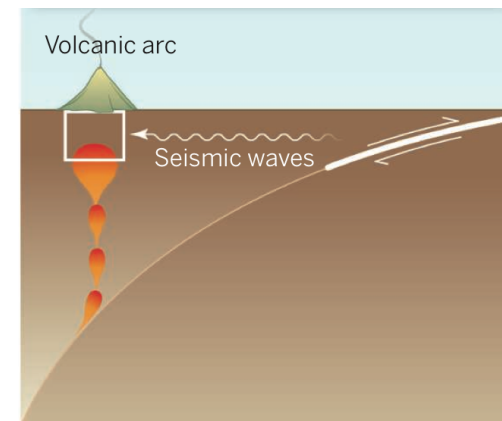
Regionalized crustal velocity changes during the 2011 Tohoku earthquake

5 days before
the earthquake



5 days after
the earthquake

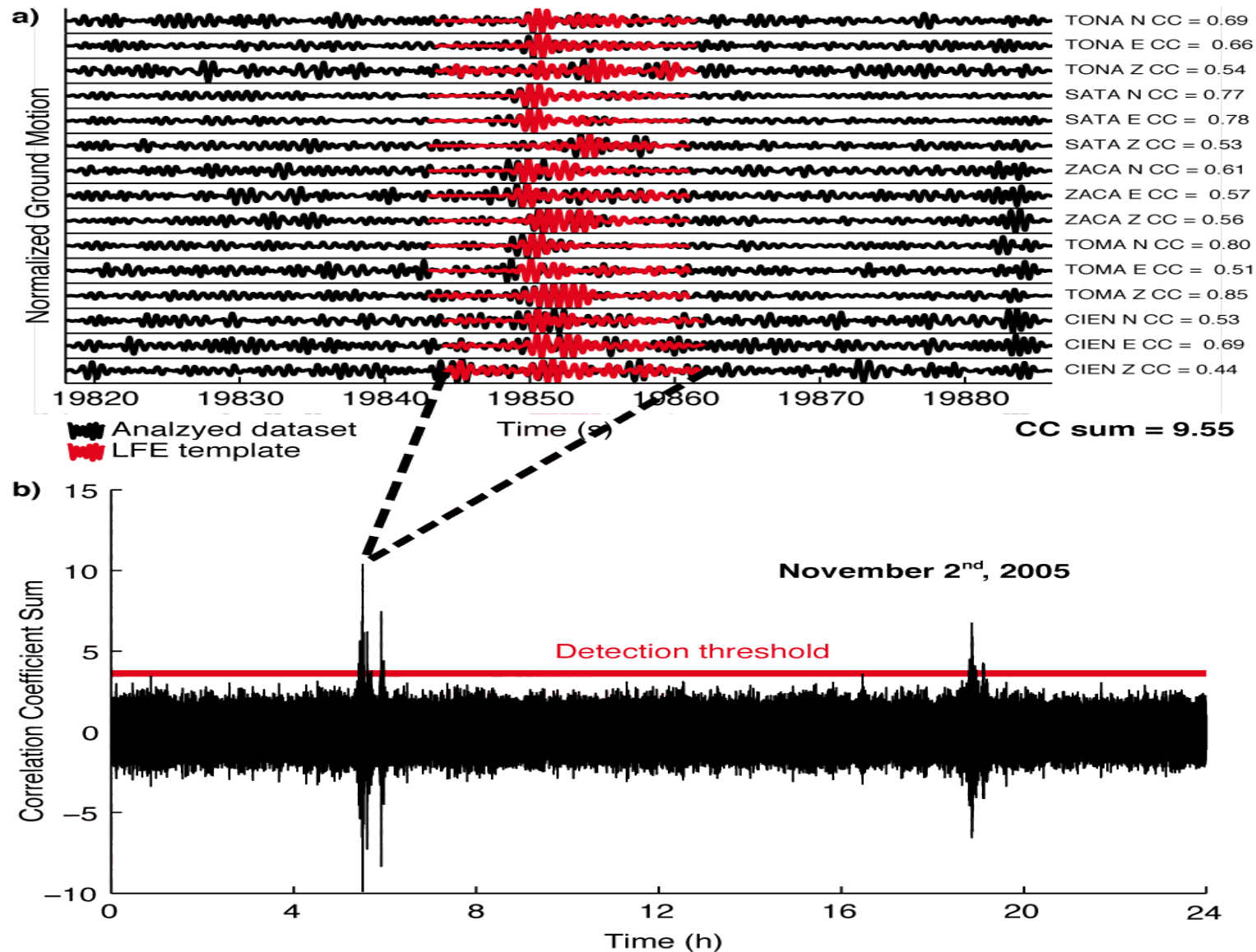
**Perturbation of widespread
hydrothermal fluids in volcanic areas**



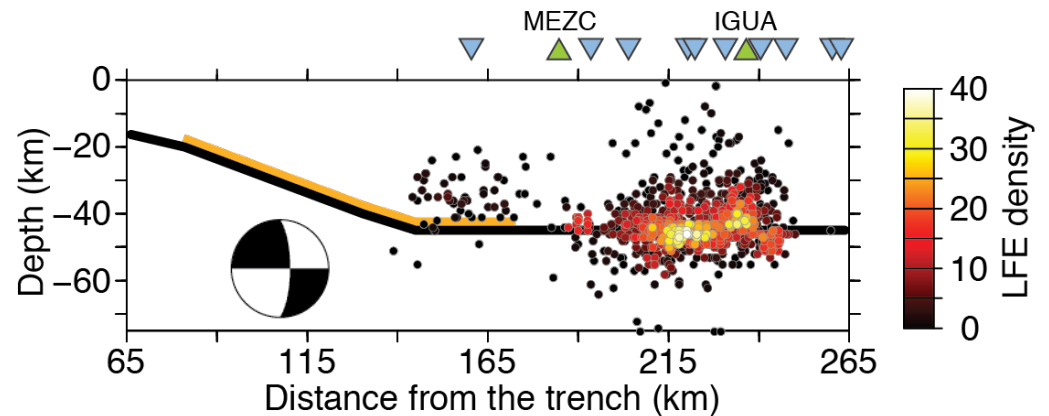
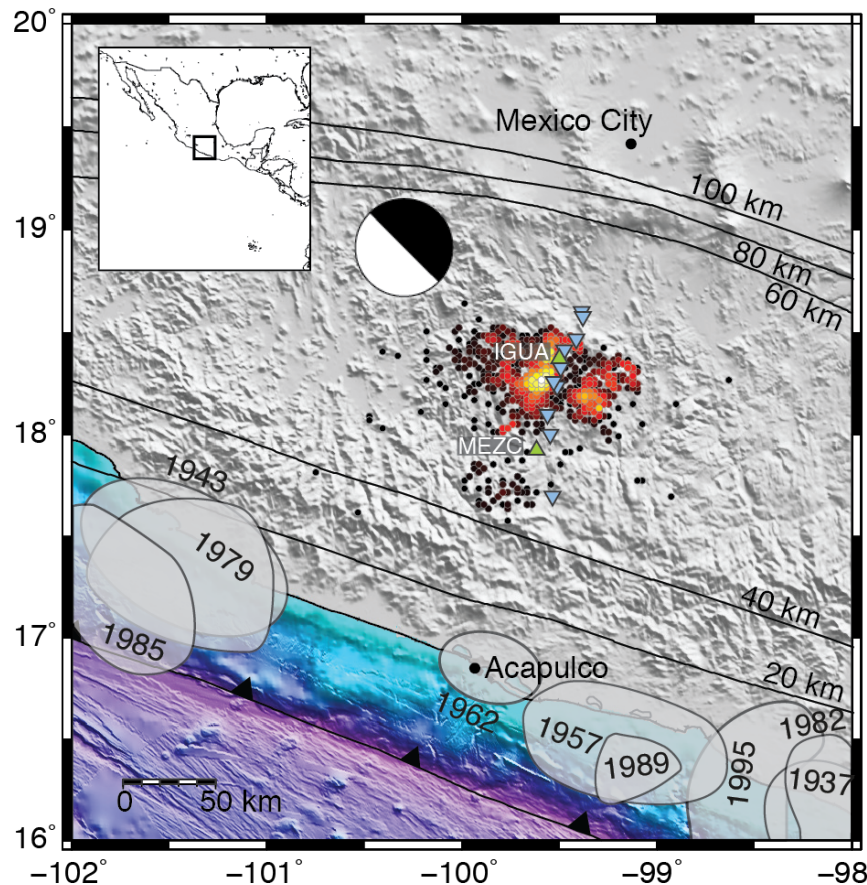
Brenguier et al., Science 2014

Discovery of weak seismic signals associated with slow deformation

Detecting template multiplets: Multi-station multi-component correlation

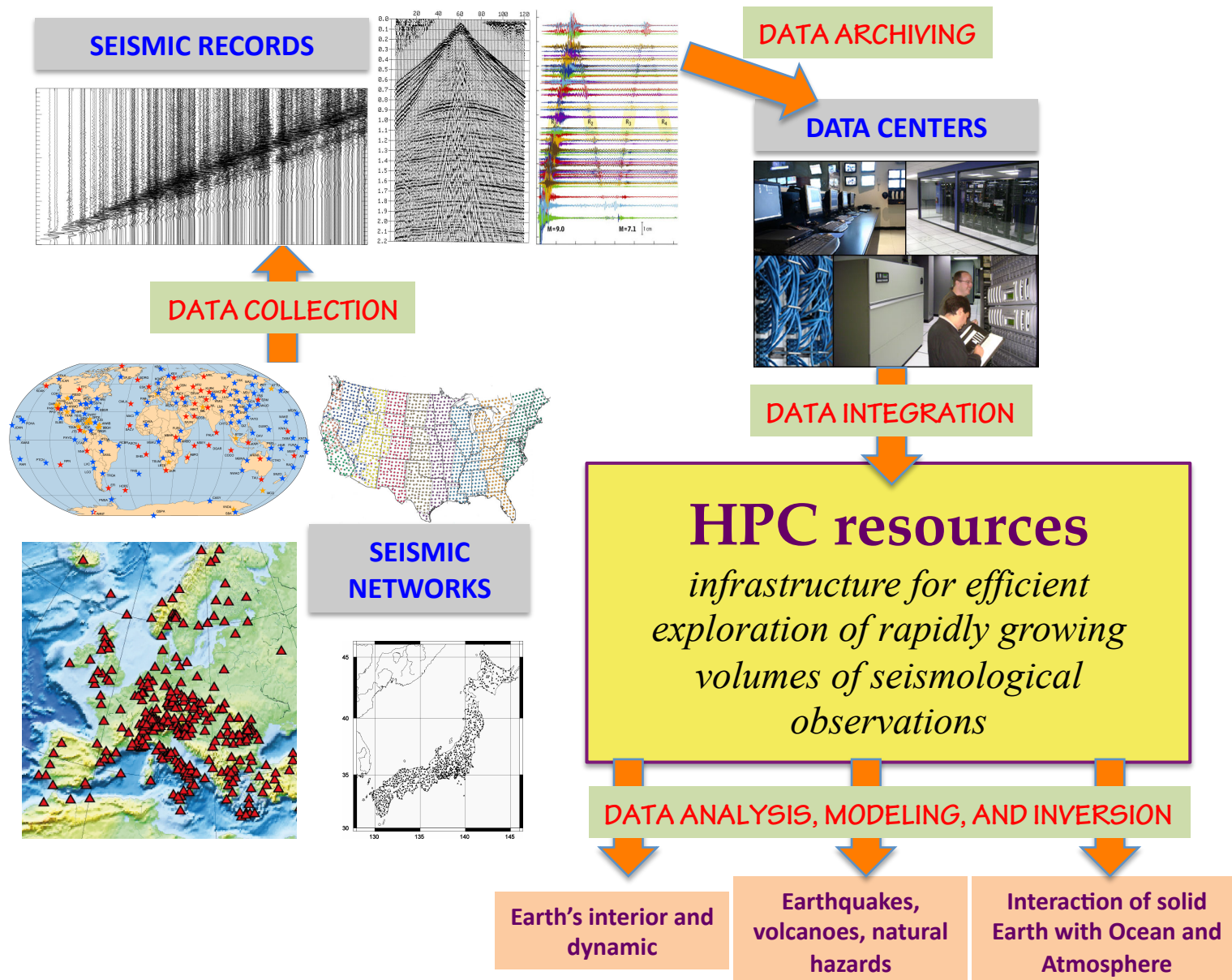


Application in Mexico: largest catalog of seismic events (low-frequency earthquakes, LFE)



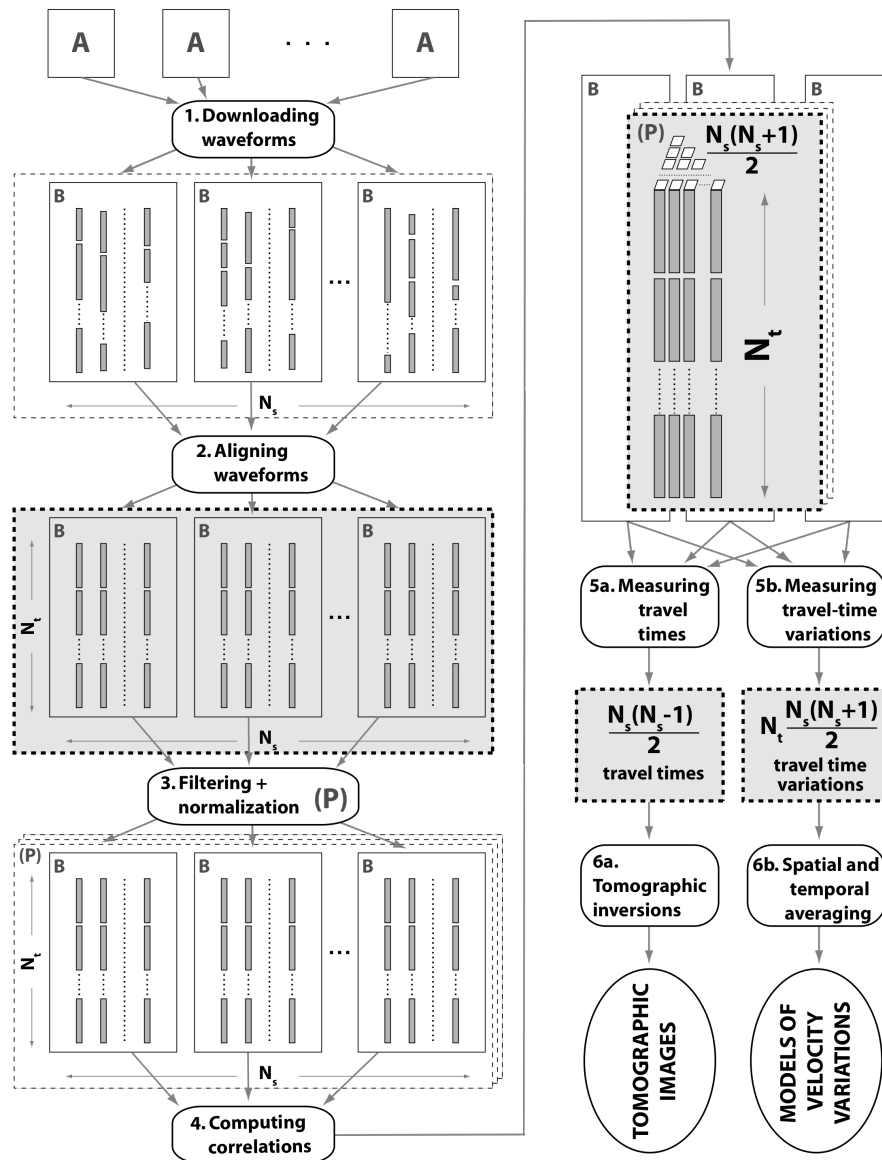
Frank et al., JGR, 2014 and Frank et al., GRL, 2013

- 1,849,486 LFEs detected over 2.5 years
- ▶ 1120 unique sources (800 more than next biggest catalog)
- ▶ >2000 LFEs per day on average



Analysis of continuous seismic data

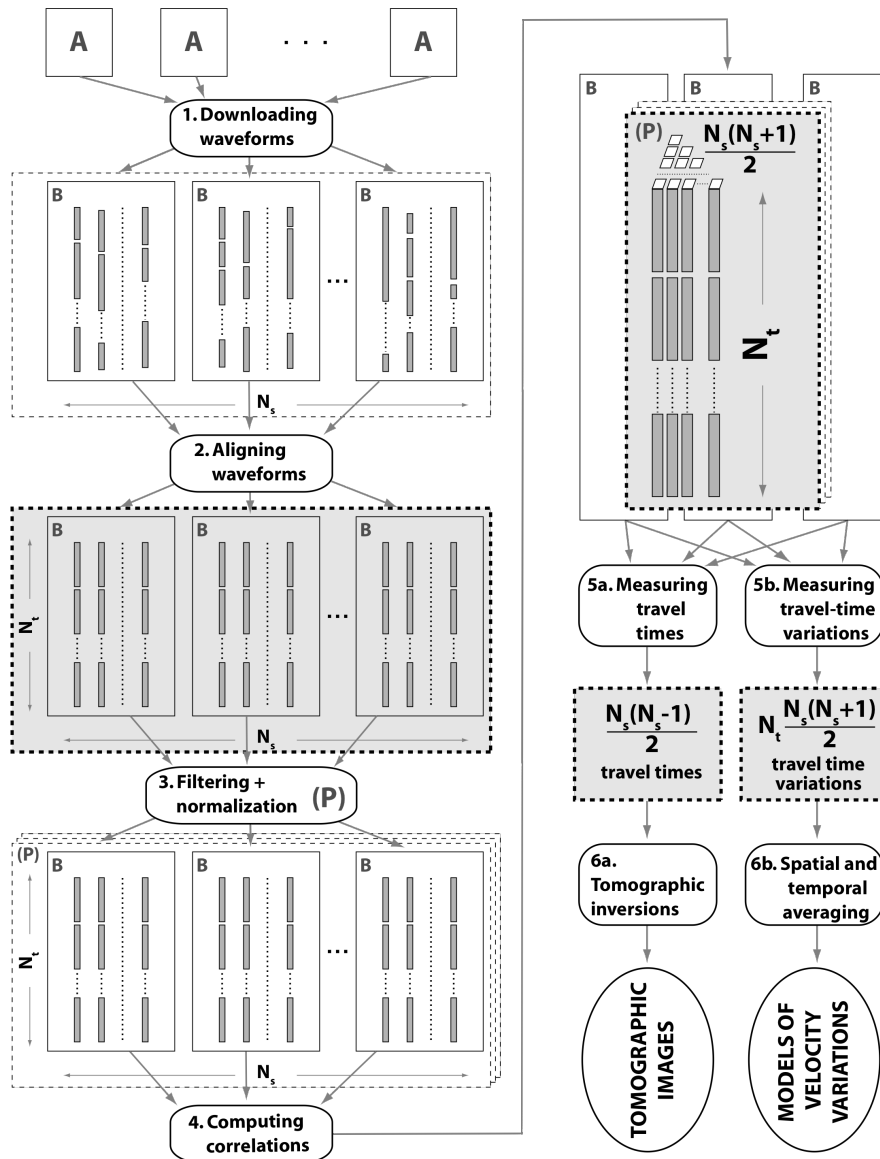
(A) seismological datacenters (B) data processing platforms



- Large volumes of input raw data
- Analysis: sequences of **very large number of simple operations**: (digital filters, Fourier transforms, dot-products, ...)
- Huge number of output files (N input $\rightarrow$ **$N(N-1)/2$** output)
- Repeating analyses

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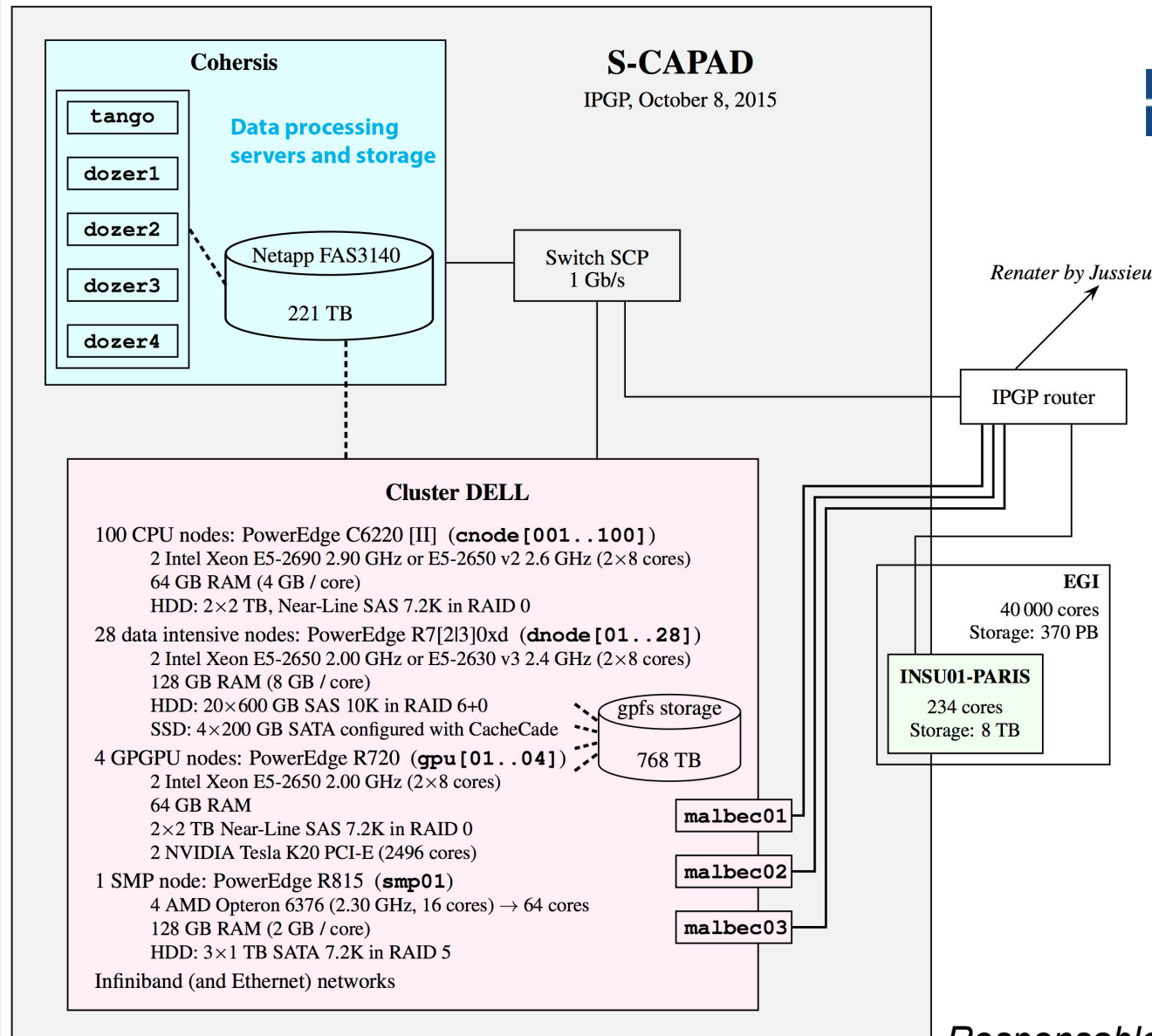
Constraints on the computing resources

- Long-term storage of large volumes of input and output data
- Parallelization
- Optimization of the data transfer and access

MesoCentre S-CAPAD (IPGP): architecture dedicated to intensive data analysis



Responsable technique: G. Moguilny



MesoCentre S-CAPAD (IPGP): architecture dedicated to intensive data analysis

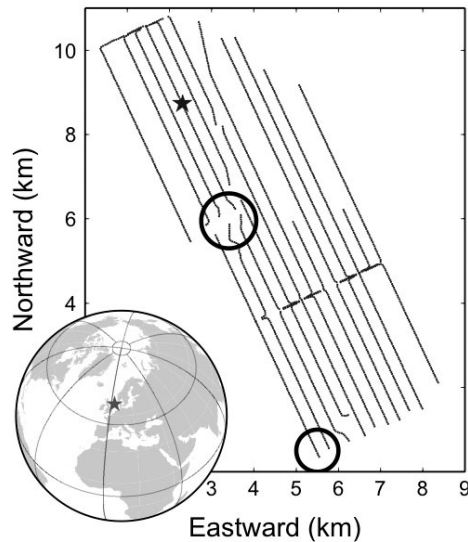
- ~ 1 Pb of parallel file storage: efficient solution for processing large volumes of data with simultaneous computing at many nodes
- Computing power: CPU + GPU
- Parallel programming
- Stimulating environment to learn advanced computing approaches



Responsable technique: G. Moguilny

Example 1: noise based tomography at Valhall

(A. Mordret, D. Weissenbach, M. Landes, A. Romanenko)



6 hours of continuous records

4 components

250 samples per second

~110 Gb

> 26 millions cross-correlations

~2.2 Tb

GRID

**3 month of computation on the
European Grid Infrastructure**

300 parallel jobs

MesoCentre S-CAPAD

**2 days of computation on 8
NVIDIA Tesla GPU**

GPU optimized code with CUDA

Example 2: Massive event detection in Mexico

(W. Frank and A. Romanenko)

Main operation: dot product repeated billions of times

~ 5 Tb of input data

Sequential algorithm

29 templates with ~10000 total
detections

months of computations

Parallel, GPU-accelerated at S-CAPAD

~ 5000 templates with many millions of
detections

~20 days of computation on 8 NVIDIA
Tesla GPU

GPU optimized code with CUDA

end