EARLY EARTHQUAKE WARNING USING MACHINE LEARNING

[1]Rikesh Bhakta

[1]Masters in Information Technology, Parul University, Varodara, Gujarat, India

[1]17bmiit054@gmail.com

Abstract: Any abrupt trembling of the bottom engendered by energy ephemeral complete Earth's stalwarts is referred to as earthquakes. This waves are formed after energy-held throughout the crust of the earth is discharged instantaneously, commonly when quantities of rock-straining only alongside another crack and slip. Geotechnical faults, narrow intervals where material properties move in proportion to one another, are the most important centres for earthquakes. In anticipation of the damaging supplementary waves, earthquakes advance notice systems can monitor the non-destructive primary waves (P-waves) that move quickly through the continental mantle (S-waves). The quantity of advanced warning that may be given is obtained by determining between both the arrival of P-waves and S-waves. This dissertation will focus on the different algorithms to learn for the quick estimation of earthquake, ground movement, and probable implications in the future. The author also discusses the limits of current applied methodology, with a focus upon that absence of technology metrics currently working to assist judgement call related to alert triggering through various end consumers.

Keywords: earthquake initial warning, engineering associated danger forecast, choice creation under uncertainty, flexibility elevation, risk communication

1. INTRODUCTION

Early Earthquake Warning (EEW) systems are expected to identify and define earthquakes as their happen, delivering alerts well before deformation reaches critical locations, permitting for precautionary actions to just be performed. So instead of identifying the earthquake's exact measurements, essential installations should be removed or closed. Due to a documented overloading situation caused by their responsiveness to earthquake to distinguish and characterise the frequency of the ground movement, seismometers, which also have long been the foundation of earthquake engineering for detecting events, are straining properly cope with huge earthquakes. As a consequence, earthquakes with order of magnitude larger than 7.5 are frequently misinterpreted [1]. To just provide real-time notifications, the earthquake monitoring technology must be built in conjunction with specialists in cloud services and cyber infrastructure. The tsunami early warning system (EEW) was programmed to conduct the two objectives.

1.1. Rapid Detection of Earthquakes:

Installing scientific instruments far away from the action (for examples, in a city) is the simplest method to buy adequate time to flee. The differential in speed across communications (300,000 km/s) and seismic activity (8 km/s) generates the delay. Even when the technology is able to determine P waves and calculate the earthquake's dimensions or evaluate the likelihood of displacement, because time period is prolonged.

1.2. Automatic-management:

All primary threatening and alert procedures should be supported out mechanically as human assessment can take couple of time and cause errors in assessment.

1.3. Training and Education:

It is imperative to educate the people about the relevance of the warning system system's knowledge or alarm. It's also important to educate the employees on how to operate in the case of an advanced indicator, as well as planning has been completed for the government to encourage responses. The likelihood of wrongful convictions and information problems must be acknowledged by the organization implementing the alarm system, because then there's always the possibility of a near miss being triggered. Naturally, they should undertake every effort to limit the possibility of wrongful convictions.

- *Application areas earthquake engineering:*

Earthquake management is a mathematical research which includes with lowering seismic risk to economically disadvantaged acceptable standards in order to preserve population, the global ecosystems, and the person eco system from earthquakes.

- *Pattern Recognition and Machine Learning:*

After that, a retraining mechanism builds a scenario that attempts to accomplish two potentially contradictory goals: Function as well as practicable on the learning algorithm, and generalization to additional knowledge as much as necessary.

- *Data analysis and seismogram interpretation:*

The examination of seismic sections yields understanding of the earth's kinematic architecture and the distinct sorts of earthquake events. Primary data collection methods are a sophisticated admixture of source radioactive substances such spectral composition and relative intensity of various secondary water waves.

- *Seismology(Earth-Structure):*

Seismologists employ changes to the way seismologists caused by earthquakes or eruptions travel through to the Earth's divisions to study your planet's structural properties.

- *Engineering-geology:*

The architectural geologist's specialist subject is planet's surface relationships, or the investigation of how and why the earth and its movements affect person constructions and anthropogenic factors.

- *Geophysics:*

Solid earth technologies, Earth's structure, electromagnetic and geomagnetic fields, internal chemical components, dynamics especially their superficial interpretations in geological processes, magma extraction, pyroclastic, and columnar basalt are all characteristics of meteorology.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

According to the researcher Yutaka Nakamura et al. [2] in “UrEDAS, the Earthquake Warning System” is explain the immediate earthquake detection and providing the best possible, which is the world's first authentic P-wave alarm system working. It can process digital pulses in a step-by-step approach without uploading the file. System fail mode to overload will not occur since its quantity of computing does not alter not just whether earthquakes occurred. This system detects the earthquake in real-time using a P-wave; it detects the following earthquake in the world.

- The 1994 Northridge earthquake
- The 1995-96 Kobe earthquake.
- The 2003-04 Miyagikenoki earthquake
- The 2004-05 Niigata Ken Chuetsu earthquake

The main UrEDAS responsibilities are amplitude and placement estimate, vulnerability scans, and warning inside a few of initiating P-wave movements as in sending the alarms given the absence of Computer Science, and correctness is still a worry. UrEDAS, unlike conventional autonomous geophysical analysis tools and techniques, doesn't somehow require actual observed amplitude to be sent in timely manner to a distant treatment or controlling system, allowing the organization to be drastically shortened. It is useful for estimating earthquake variables and issuing an alarm within about two seconds. This research lays a framework for monitoring earthquakes, but it is constrained by the fact that it would be sluggish.

Shan-Hsiang Shen et al. describe in their researcher paper “Acquire to Identify: Enlightening the Exactness of Earthquake Recognition” is Because false warnings can create unneeded fear and severe economic damage, consistency is amongst the most essential concerns for Emergency notification systems. Measurement results are frequently manipulated with by disturbance. Certain oscillations might be misconstrued as earthquakes by simple detection systems. However, since the setting of thresholds is strongly influenced by emotional endeavors, wrong anxieties may still happen after time-to-time. The researcher talks about various models of earth- quakes using different combinations to measure the accuracy of earthquakes. Machine learning is a technology that uses extracted information from previous data to make a range of conclusions regarding observations. Learning-based approaches are secondhand to distinguish the existence of upheavals in this article. The classifier for earthquakes detection is trained employing properties of shock waves obtained from the previous events. The K-Nearest-neighbor (KNN), arrangement algorithm, and SVM are three continuing to learn approaches created in this research to accomplish seismic event verification. The continuing to learn methods beat the conventional criterion-based approaches in terms of detection performance, according to the trials. If learning-based systems are used, it is possible that the effectiveness of earthquakes detection will be greatly improved. More investigation into the fusion among local forecasts is essential.

Putu Edy Suardiyana Putra et al. [3] demonstrate that this research looked into the possibility of using smartphones sensing devices to detect earthquake. A smartphone's magnetometer has become a permanent equipment. Experiments are really being conducted to understand the configuration of an earthquakes signal collected by that of the accelerometer on something like a smartphone. There have been many proposals for earthquake early warning systems. The most newer models employ the use of a mobile phone to detect an earthquake. Computer software has long been used to interpret the output of a smart phone accelerometer. The magnetometer signal was handled and classified to use several methods in this article. This research discusses the techniques they presented when applying data mining techniques to the sequence is an ordered list from a smartphones magnetometer. This research demonstrates that the techniques employed can differentiate between movement generated by an earthquakes and movements caused by other factors including such walking, for examples. They came to the realization that they experienced three obstacles in monitoring earthquakes: multiple types of detectors, insufficient evidence, and bandwidth restrictions. The final difficulty, bandwidth restrictions, implies that perhaps the detection will fail if somehow the packet is not downloaded in its entirety by the server. Because communication breakdown is additional maintenance in emergency situations, they addressed this point as the primary worry throughout their investigation.

In the research paper "Earthquakes Advanced Indicator Using a Multidisciplinary Multi-Sensor Machine Learning Technique" the researcher Kevin Fauve et al. describes the concurrent detection of both medium and large earthquakes using a cyberinfrastructure Machine learning are used to support the main idea. Their research is intended to use computer vision to validate the performance of Earthquake Advance Detection (EEW) systems. Extreme sensitivity to earthquake ground velocity, conventional EEW approaches are created on accelerometers useless to accurately recognize big earthquake. Due to their tendency for creating data redundancy, the newly invented high-precision Global positioning systems, on the other extreme, are inefficient in identifying moderate earthquakes. Additionally, GPS sensors and seismic activity may be placed in enormous numbers throughout many places, culminating in a huge amounts of data, reducing EEW equipment' reaction speed and durability. They present the DMSEEW technology in this exertion, a revolutionary machine continuing to learn technique that detects large and medium earthquake by integrating information from both sensing devices (GPS stations and seismometers). They demonstrate that the DMSEEW methodology is more reliable than either the standard and non-conventional methodologies, and that it can anticipate all earth quakes with a 97 percent precision. So instead relying on highly centralised sensor data processing, they genuinely think that using distributed storage processing based on geographically dispersed ict infrastructure will substantially reduce the amount of data transmission in the network while still meeting the authentic requirement and continuing to increase EEW Reliability of the system.

3. METHODOLOGY

The Propagation model (Seismometers and GPS station) to detect early earthquake warning an earthquake occurs due to the Seismic waves create earthquake on the Ground atmosphere. There seem to be two types of seismic waves: original sample and shear wave.

3.1. Design:

However, original sample travel 1.7 S-waves propagate through to the Earth's interior at a rate that seems to be thousands of times greater. Furthermore, only S-waves are to responsible for the serious damage. Because the longitudinally nature (they go sideways), P-waves generate mild trembling, however S-waves represent slanting breakers. As a result, an Earthquakes Early Detection structure relies here on recognition of the P-wave well before S-wave reaches in order to deliver an indication before the repercussions reach sensitive regions. Primary effects are typically recognized with inertial accelerometers. While the chassis and cylinder movement for capture waves, the stationary mass is designed to stay stable following bringing about a change. Seismic activity velocity, on the other extreme, causes the elastic mass to just be shifted far beyond permitted span during big earthquake. This is known as overloading, and the authorized distributor non - linear and non-earthquakes early trying to crawl (DMSEEW) mechanism can be seen in Figure 1. As a result, aftershocks with a Magnitude size greater than 7.5 are frequently misunderstood. GPS satellites can also be used to fix this problem because they are not impacted by earthquake, so a GPS-receiver unit on Earth will be castoff to evaluate major earthquakes (above 7.5 on Richter Scale) [4]. However, although GPS is prone to a number of noise-sources, majority of which are in the sky, it would be unable to define medium earthquake. So, and used the generative model, the author must aggregate both of these instruments to determine the P-wave entrance rate on separately instrument (seismo-meters and GPS-stations) based on its distances from the earthquake.

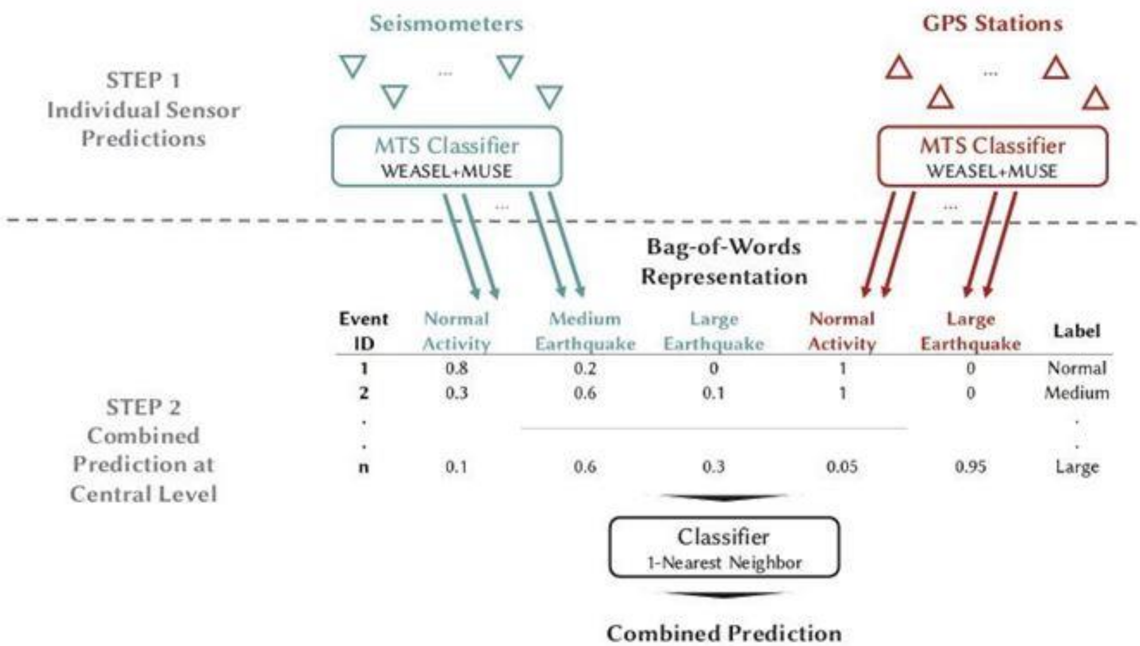

Figure 1: This Figure Shows the Distributer Multi-Sensor Earthquake Early Worming (DMSEEW) Algorithm [5]**.**

3.2. Instrument:

In this section the author describes about different type of instruments which are uses is this research and Table 1; shows all the instruments with its capacity.

Table 1: This Table Shows the Instrument Description for the Research

Sr. No.	**Instrument Description**	**Capacity**
1.	PC's Hard Disk	250 Gb or More
2.	PC's RAM	8GB or More
3.	PC's Processer	i7 or More
4.	Seismometers	--
5.	Alarms or Sirens	--
6.	GPS Station	--
7.	Battery / Enclosure	--
8.	Solar Panel	--

- *PC with Higher Performance:*

In order to detect earthquakes as early as possible we require a stronger base at the hardware side that will give instant alarms to people to make immediate actions. So, a PC with 250 GB of hard disk capacity, minimum 8 GB of RAM, and with processor of Intel i7 [6] and above is required for better performance to give instant alarms whenever it detects casualties.

- *Seismometers:*

Seismometers are the most important sensors which will help us to detect the P-wave, which in the end is the base to detect earthquakes.

- *GPS Station:*

The limitation of seismometers is that they cannot detect large earthquakes because of saturation. So, In order to detect a large earthquake the GPS is required [7].

- *Battery Enclosure:*

Battery Enclosure is used to keep the seismometers charged up to date [8].

- *Alarms/Sirens:*

Whenever the system detects an earthquake, the system should warn the people by turning on the alarms or sirens so they can take the protective measures.

- *Solar Panel:*

We can't rely on one source of energy when it comes to detection of earthquakes so we need constant energy so use of solar energy is always a good idea.

- *Targeting a Distributed Cyber Infrastructure:*

The set of physical and logical computer networks in which a science application is installed is referred to that as a computer networks. Cyber architecture must facilitate the interpretation of massive volumes of data produced by geographically dispersed seismic detectors like GPS stations and monitoring stations in the framework of EEW. The sensor levels and the centralized ledger are the two basic layers of network infrastructure. Smart objects with low processing ability (such as GPS stations and seismograph) make up the sensing level. The middle level is made up of well-equipped computer networks that can handle big amounts of information.

- *Machine Learning Solutions:*

There are a couple of studies [9] using machine learning methods to describe earthquakes methods for the detection of P-waves (EEW). Unfortunately, none of them incorporated GPS and measurement device data, leaving the entire range of disasters with devastating potential unattended for.

3.3. Data Collection:

DMSEEW [10] is a decentralized machine learning technique to earthquakes early warning that system develops form of analysis (major earthquake) depend on the information collected by each active device. It then employs a bag-of-words representation to composite those sensor-level testing technique to come up with a perfect forecast for the earthquake subcategory.

Step 1: MTS Category Prediction at the Sensor: There are two types of things: GPS stations and seismographs, and for each different sensors, we develop one MTS classifier. The classifier was trained using a dataset that comprises a three-dimensional characteristic (east-west, north-south, and up-down) along with glued duration of time (60 seconds). Figure 1 shows the author's preferences for presenting this opening there in upper half of our technique. We employ the WEASEL+MUSE (Schafer and Leser 2017) MTS classifier to estimate earthquakes class at the active sensor level. As a conclusion, WEASEL+MUSE are a perfect match for our approach:

i. Its representation removes noise first from dataset (associated to GPS and seismological instruments).
ii. Its phase independent, which means that the patterns it generates might not have to show at the same period through MTS.
iii. It sustains the interrelationship of perspectives since WEASEL+MUSE properties include the dimension's identification, allowing the characterization of founder of events across different dimensions.

Step 2 – Integrating Sensor-level Prediction to Detect Earthquakes:

We have a predisposition to gather subcategory predictions from various devices and express them as a equipments. So separately sensorpredicted classification is treated as a syllable, and the probability vector of the syllables from each earthquakes is used to categories the subcategory. To derive the conditional probability vector, this frequencies vector is normalized by that of the number of incidents. The next procedure is to combine the information from Monitoring stations and seismograph to describe the comprehensive set of earthquakes with destructive power. The author chooses to depict the second stage of our approach in the bottom section of Figure 2.

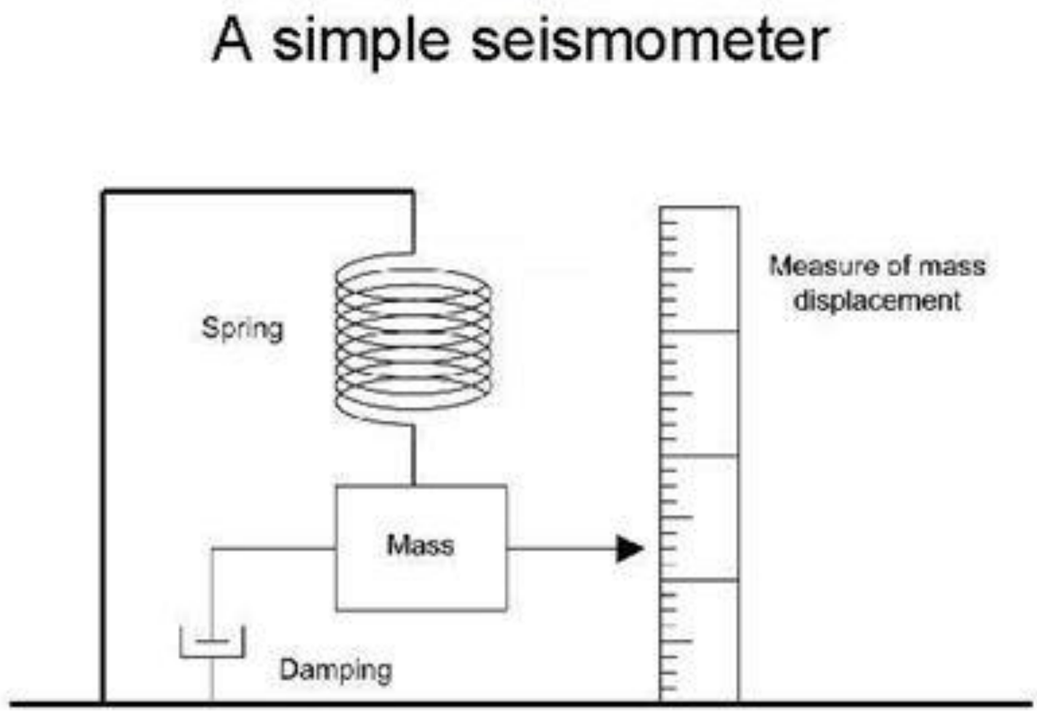

Figure 2: This Figure Shows That Principle behind the Initial Seismometer.

The computation initial approach is carried out at the device level of the infrastructure. In order to just provide sensor levels testing technique established on information supplied according to respectively sensor (GPS stations and seismometers), an MTS-classifier is operating on respectively active device.

The information of the MTS classifier from every sensor is then sent through to the network to the cyberinfrastructure's ministry of finance. The second portion of the procedure is then conducted, in which a machine learning method is used to merge all of the three that from GPS stations and seismic activity into a final classification purpose [9].

Since most of the figures given by a sensor is unconnected to an earth quake, it may be filtered away, this technique drastically reduces the quantities of information sent over the connection. Furthermore, because a device prediction is essentially a data collection and data, it aids in the minimization of data supplied to centralized information centers.

Step 3: *Machine Learning Algorithms:*

We use a distributed machine learning approach for earth- quake early warning (DMSEEW) to detect moderate to severe earthquakes. The reason to use a distributed approach is because seismometers cannot detect large earthquakes (above 7.5 Richter scale). So, whenever, Seismometer's mass exceeds the scale, the algorithm automatically triggers the GPS station. A DMSEEW uses data from the selected sensors (GPS stations and seismometers) to provide sensor-level testing technique (normal activity, moderate earthquake, or huge earthquake). Then add these sensor-level predictions using multi-word representation to compute the final prediction for the earthquake type. By using large datasets of data, the algorithm itself becomes accurate and can detect both medium and large earthquakes at almost 97% accuracy.

3.4. Data Analysis:

If a sequence of multidimensional measurements is provided, a time - series data is multivariate. According with potential harm from ground shaking, multivariate time series managed to obtain from GPS stations and seismic activity were indeed divided into three classrooms: normal activity, medium natural disasters, and large natural disasters. As a result, trembling uncovering may be characterized as an MTS-classification-problem. There are three main types of MTS classification models:

- Based on Similarity
- Based on Feature
- Methods of Deep learning

➢ *Methods based on similarity:*

To compare the two MTS, this methodology use similarity characteristics (e.g., Euclidean distance). The strongest similarity metric that employ with k-Nearest Neighbors has already been demonstrated to be Principal Component analysis (pca Warping (DTW) (kNN). For MTS, there seem to be two variants of kNN-DTW: dependent (DTWD) and independent (DTWI) (DTWI). Neither one should have the upper hand. DTWI compute the total distances of all values represented individually under DTW. With a single-dimensional time series, DTWD provides a similar calculations, taking account the sharpened Euclidean accumulate aloofness over the numerous components.

➢ *Method-Feature-Based:*

Skintight and bag-of-words models represent examples of just this strategy. Irregularly shaped acting as a role model shapeless to reduce the number of features of the original dataset, making it easier to categories. They reduce the time required to identify racially discriminatory shapeless across several dimensional (shape let discovery) by picking early stage of the design at random. WEASEL+MUSE, from the other hand, converts moving average into a bag of discontinuous phrases and does classifications using a spectrum of language models.

➢ Deep-Learning-Methods:

To identify latent information, this suitable methodology Long-Short Term Memory and Deep neural networks.

4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

In seismology, the based on machine learning approaches is still very much in infancy. Earthquakes early warning , or the characterisation of an earthquakes before it impacts vulnerable regions, is one area of research and development where it has showed beneficial result. Current state-of-the-art seismometer-based techniques may have shown utility for medium earthquake. GPS-based approaches, from the other hand, are only appropriate for big earthquakes detection. By integrating GPS and seismographic data, the article suggested DMSEEW, a revolutionary stacking ensemble method for defining so this whole continuum of earthquake with catastrophic capacity. Our overview of the proposed distributed trying to stack ensemble classifier on a material ecosphere dataset was collected with sphere knowledge shows that this really improves the discovery of both large and medium earthquakes because once compare to traditional seismometer only methodology and the consolidated sensor systems benchmark attitude that utilizes the rule of relation importance. DMSEEW already has a 100% overall accuracy in detecting big tremors. Rather than completely centralized sensor data acquisition, this assumption means dispersed processing of data based on such a geographically dispersed cyber infrastructure. This structure decreases the amount of information transferred over through the network, satisfies scope of what needs, and optimizes the EEW system's resilience.

➢ *Current / Latest R&D works in the field:*

Research on seismic assessment has never produced good results that are persuasive enough even to put it above of other methodologies when it relates to discussing the problem of earthquake defense. The following major improvements are most expected to take place in the field of terrestrial ecosystem of constructions in the upcoming decades:

- In accordance with the performance requirements and hazard levels, the acceptable level of risk criteria for simulation purpose shall be created.
- For base-isolation, passively energy absorption, and proper control systems, novel architectural devices and components will continually evolve, as will the spread of non-traditional civil engineering methods and materials.

Analytical technologies for trustworthy structural re- sponge forecasting (crucial tools in achievement design procedures) will continue developing and be updated from time to time to incorporate new electronics and composites.

- *Innovating with AI:*

Conv-Net-Quake is the first multilayer perceptron built to recognize and pinpoint earthquakes and tsunamis, according with team. The specialised software can analyse equations to describe to identify the weather tectonic activity is "noise" or an earthquake. Conv-Net-Quake, however, though superior to conventional earthquakes detection techniques, can only identify aftershocks. It will be unable to foresee them. In furthermore, reinforcement learning on information examination might be a game-changer in the coming years for more accurate and practical landslide detection. The enlargement of Mechanism Culture procedures can be enhanced with a deeper study related to seismic data and datasets. The following can be breakthrough in the future in terms of technology related to earthquakes.

5. CONCLUSION

Investigating a solitary structure with an extremely long history of records, then, at that point, every one of the information for the steel-built up substantial structures lastly the whole Japanese dataset, we show that the preparation and the testing set have a similar sort of changeability and ML models perform preferred all the time over least square relapse. Specifically, ML models result more effective in managing the non-linearity of the issue, possible since they can get additional data from highlights joining them together. Additionally, the outcomes demonstrate that the expanding of the time window generally works on the forecasts. This outcome is most likely likewise connected with the huge size and great nature of the dataset.

The outcomes for the steel-supported substantial structures dataset show that we can recover solid models likewise gathering information from comparative structures. Having a great deal of information from more structures can assist with beating the issues of a couple of information from a solitary structure, however at the cost of a diminishing in the precision of the expectations. To be sure, we noticed a further decrease in precision when we utilized the whole Japanese dataset. In this way expanding in change-ability of the dataset lead to display to accuracy of the expectations issues that ought to be thought about precisely. To all the more likely comprehend this issue, we utilized models recovered on the whole dataset to investigate the residuals relationship with structures, kinds of development, greatness, and distance. This examination has shown that the expectation residuals are firmly reliant from structures and greatness. Specifically, we have observed that a few structures are not all around depicted by the models. This impact can be considered as site-impacts, which is in this application because of impacts of many joined variables. Such last option impact is the more stressing for EEW applications and it is logical because of both the absence of information here of bigger size, and to the time window length of 3s that doesn't contain sufficient data about the source size.

The specialist have applied the Japanese models to anticipate the in U.S. structures, and we have observed that for this situation the forecasts are one-sided driving being misjudged. A significant admonition from our review is that EEW models for float forecast are not straightforwardly exportable. This predisposition might be for the most part because of topographical and seismological contrasts among Japan and California. An examination of residuals disintegrated for various elements has shown a solid reliance from site-impacts and greatness. The analyst proposed a strategy to address the forecast inclination coming about because of trading Earthquake Early Warning (EEW) model to different districts from those of alignment. We showed that by applying an extent subordinate amendment terms to the forecasts the inclinations can be taken out. Consequently, we showed that by the proposed technique, the expectations become solid once more. At long last, a fascinating outcome is that, in the specific instance of sending out models to another locale, the straight models perform better compared to AI. This outcome, in spite of isn't extremely is business as usual since it is notable that the non-straight models are less ready to extrapolate forecasts outside the highlights' space of the preparation set, can be a helpful admonition for the EEWS people group drawing nearer to Machine Learning repressors. Future examinations will investigate the application procuring the proposed system considering dataset from various districts. For those areas portrayed by exceptionally huge tremors, as Japan or Chile, we will investigate the utilization of bigger P-wave time-windows. We accept that this study can invigorate uses of non-straight ML models in the on location EEW structure. For sure, future investigations can involve comparable methodologies for the calculation of ground movement boundaries, as well as of other designing interest boundaries.

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