

An approach to radionuclide time series reconstruction based on autoregressive analysis. CTBTO SnT2017



MINISTERIO DE ECONOMÍA, INDUSTRIA Cierrofe Centro de Investigaciones Energéticas, Medioambientale

v Tecnológicas

G. Benito, J.C. Sáez, J. Blázquez, J. Quiñones

gonzalo.benito@ciemat.es

INDEX & OBJECTIVES

Introduction

- Reconstruction of the time series: AR model.
- Advanced analysis techniques: Hilbert's Transform & Cross correlations

Conclusions

MAIN OBJECTIVES

- Defragmentation the time series.
- Developing the ability to apply advanced mathematical methodology.
- Improving information about the data the IDC offers.

Introduction

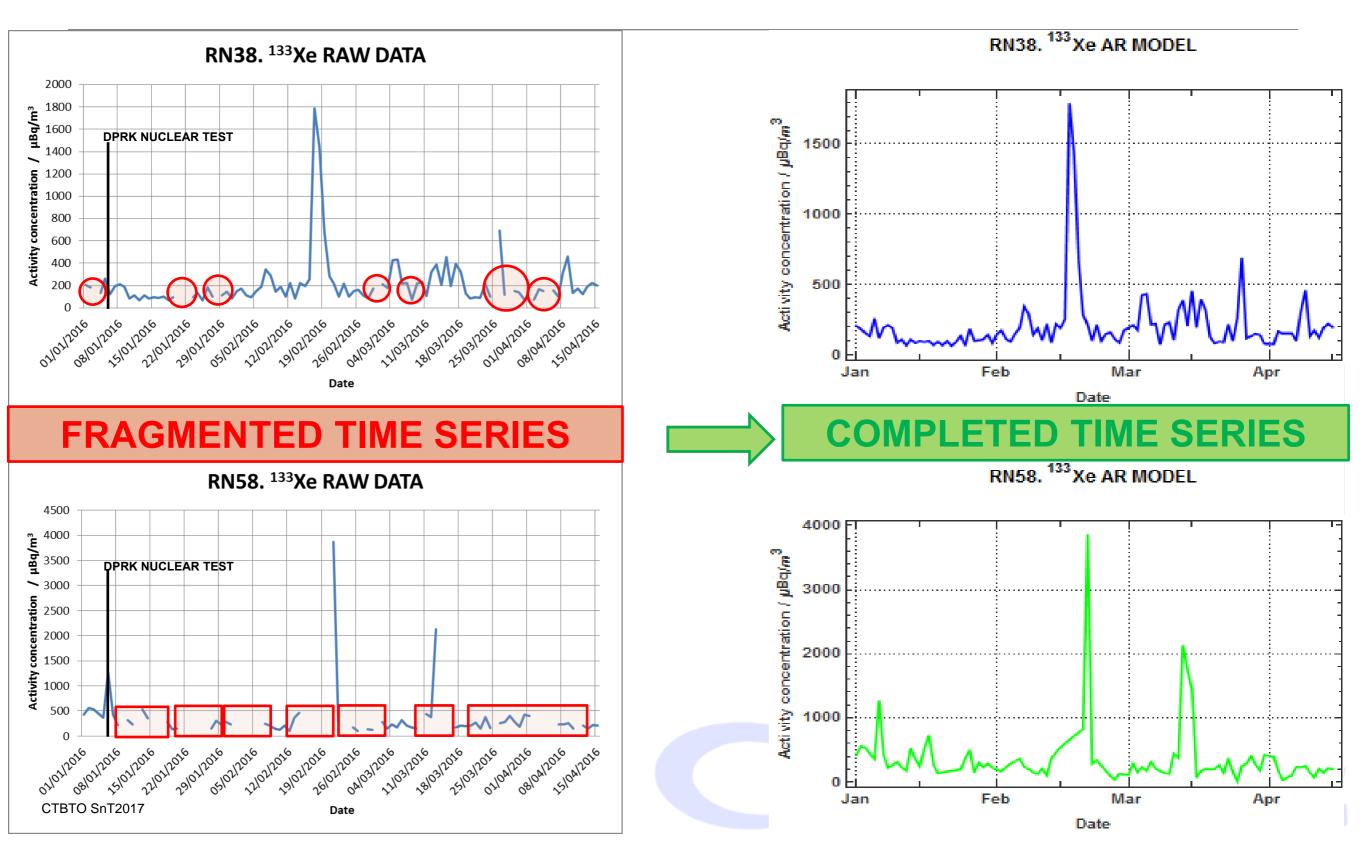
Article IV: VERIFICATION B. The International Monitoring System

16. The International Monitoring System shall comprise facilities for seismological monitoring, radionuclide monitoring including certified laboratories, hydroacoustic monitoring, infrasound monitoring, and respective means of communication, and shall be supported by the International Data Centre of the Technical Secretariat.

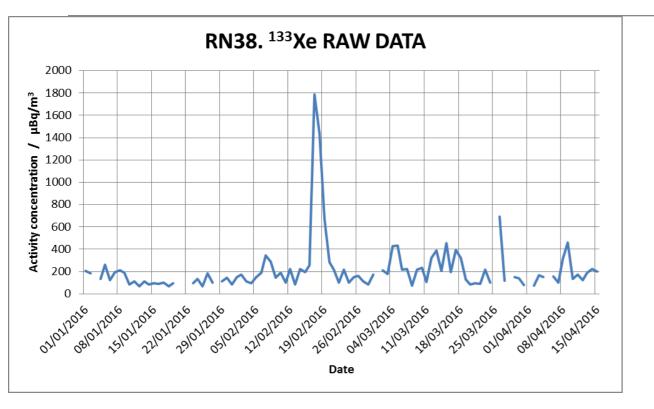
17. The International Monitoring System shall be placed under the authority of the Technical Secretariat. All monitoring facilities of the International Monitoring System shall be owned and operated by the States hosting or otherwise taking responsibility for them in accordance with the Protocol.

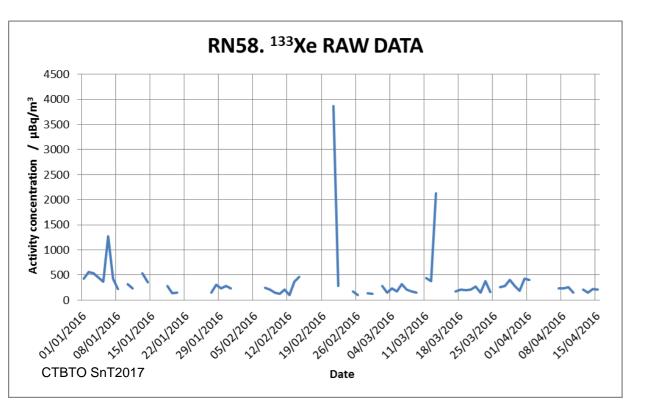


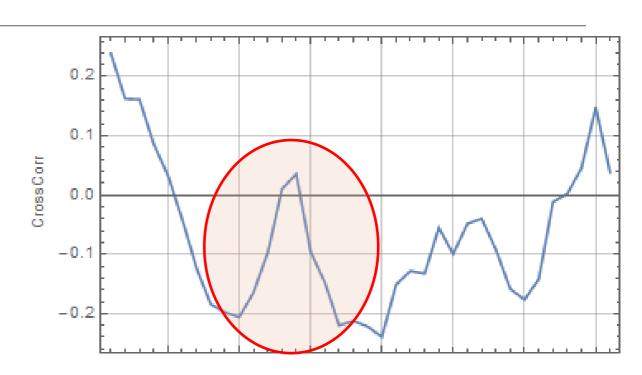
Reconstruction of the time series: AR model.



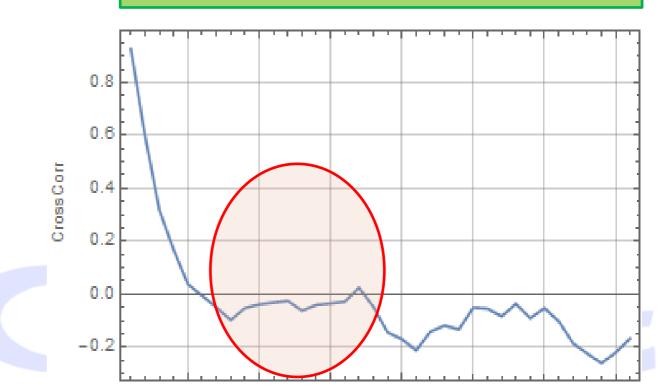
Advanced analysis techniques: Hilbert's Transform & Cross correlations







CROSS CORRELATION



Conclusions

- The time series is properly reconstructed by the AR model.
 - It preserves the basic statistical descriptors: the average and the standard deviation.
 - The reconstruction provides a continuous series with a significant number of data, allowing the use of more advanced analysis techniques.
- The Hilbert's transform allows to highlight the most significant peaks of the time series.
 - It does not lose information as it does with the use of a signal filter.
- Cross-correlations reveal a possible common causality between time series measured at two stations.
 - It improves the surveillance of the IMS and consequently the compliance with the CTBT.
 - This technique linked to the Hilbert transform leads a more obvious resolution of results.

Acknowledgements

This work has been performed under the Collaboration Agreement signed between the Spanish Foreign Affairs Ministry and CIEMAT.

The authors would like to recognise to Subdirectorate of Non Proliferation and Disarming of the Spanish Foreign Affairs Ministry and Spanish Embassy for International Organisations in Vienna.

