Using Social Media to Aid in the Refinement and Understanding of Seismic and Acoustic Ground Truth Information

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Outline

- Motivation
- Initial findings
- Integration of social media with seismic and infrasound data
- Example data sets
- Conclusions
- Future work



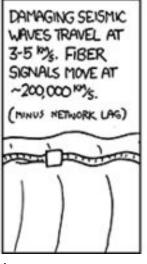
Motivation

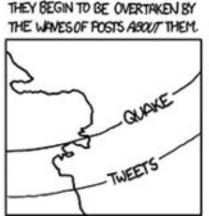
- Investigate validity of social media applications as an information source for non-earthquake seismic occurrences
 - Location (Lat./Lon.)
 - Approximate time of Event
 - Type of event? (i.e. explosion, meteor, bomb, etc...)

THIS MEANS WHEN THE SEISMIC

WAVES ARE ABOUT 100 KM OUT.











Initial Findings

- Only about 1 2% of social media users allow application to use location
- Users provide important information in regard to origin time, location and give clues about what the event is
 - Reliability?
- Many users repost to emphasize an event
 - Social media posts can drastically increase in a short amount of time
 - Photographs & news reports are often reposted
 - Multiple, repeated posts are not helpful for this purpose



Anatomy of a Social Media Posting

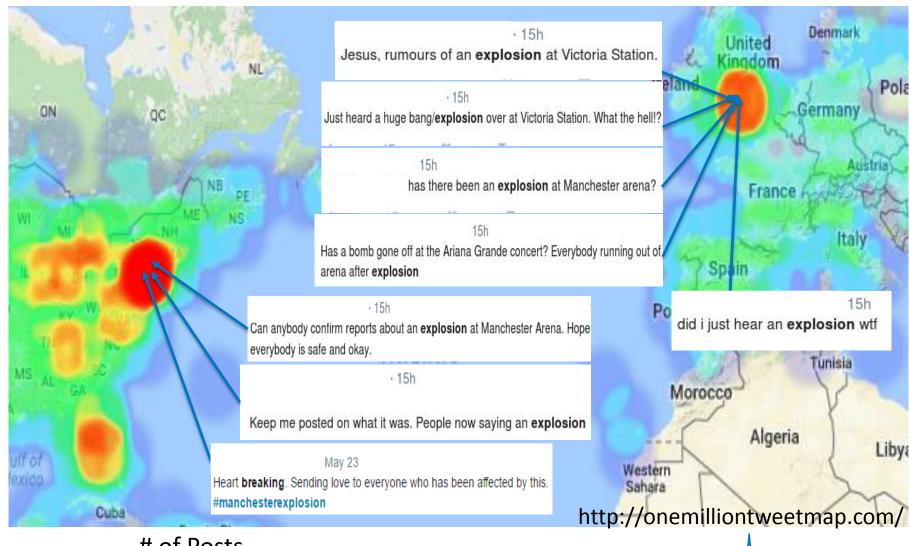
```
{"created at": "Tue May 23 12:20:09 +0000 2017",
"id":866992143965061133,
"text": "Manchester Arena: police raid flat and arrest 23-year-old man over arena
bombing that killed"
"user":{
"location": "Madrid",
"description": "Reading!",
  "followers count":155,
  "location": "Madrid",
  "favourites count":14,
 "created_at": "Mon Oct 17 20:21:17 +0000 2011", media sites have similar
  "utc offset":7200,
  "time zone": "Madrid",
"geo enabled":false,
  "lang": "en",
"geo":null,
"coordinates":null,
"place":null,
"contributors":null,
"is quote status":false,
"retweet count":0,
"place":null, lse,
"retweeted": false,
"is quote status":false,
"retweeted":false,
```

CTBTO SnT2017

- Twitter used as an example, other social construction of postings
- Considerable amount of information contained in a single posting
- What information can we extract from a message?



Geographic Distribution – Heat Map



of Posts

0-12 TO SnT2017

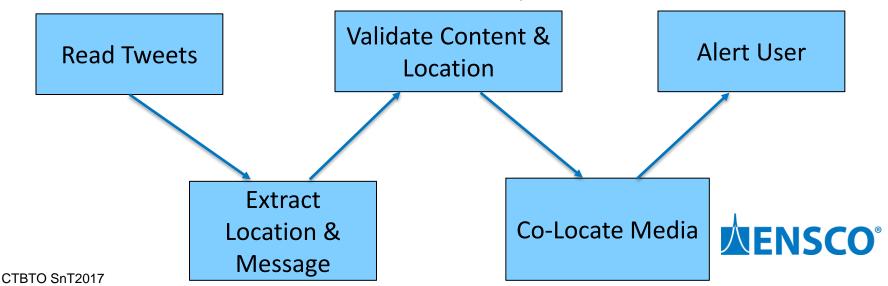
5-6





Evaluation of Messages to Extract Key Data

- Multiple parameters, in various languages, are varied to create the optimum query
 - Explosion, Bomb, Bolide, Meteor, etc...
- Test that location is within 1 degree and time < 4 hours determine an event has occurred
 - Co-locating media posts using location and place names
- Reposts/empty posts/ favorited posts/ blocked users rejected
- Message text scanned for associated terms and blocked terms rejected
- Generate bulletin of relevant events and notify users



Processing Flow

- Adjudication of media information can be complex because of reposting & favorites
- Identification of location is key, utilize geocoding and entity extraction when necessary
- Once criteria are met, initiate data gathering on public published interfaces

Social media data mining with qualifiers

Seismic/acoustic meta data used to query for waveforms

Extract Lat/Lon/Time & possibly source

Further Visual Confirmation

Visual confirmation to determine seismic eyent, may not be available



Terrorist Bomb Explosion Kabul Afghanistan May 31, 2017

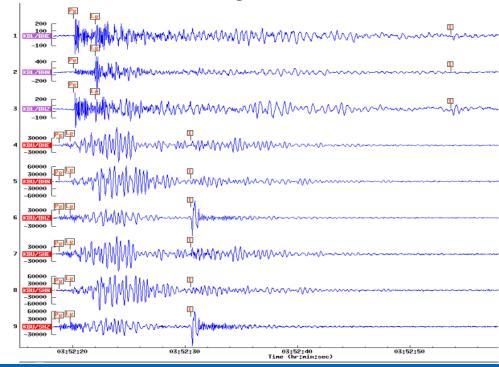
{"latitude":29.377472,"longitude":60.478443,"time":"Wed May 31 03:54:19 +0000 2017","location":"Kabul, Afghanistan","msg":"Breaking: huge #explosion heard in #Kabul. Stay safe."}

{"created_at":"Wed May 31 03:55:23 +0000 2017","text":"Massive **explosion** just shattered all the windows and glass in our bureau #Kabul,"location":"Afghanistan"}}

{"created_at":"Wed May 31 03:56:47 +0000 2017","id":869507879715438592,"id_str":"869507879715438592","text":"#Break #Explosion in Kabul PD11","location":"Kabul Afghanistan"}}

- Obtained messages relating to a possible explosion on May 31st in Kabul
- Incorporated social media meta-data to seismic datacenter query
- Seismic data were retrieved in minutes

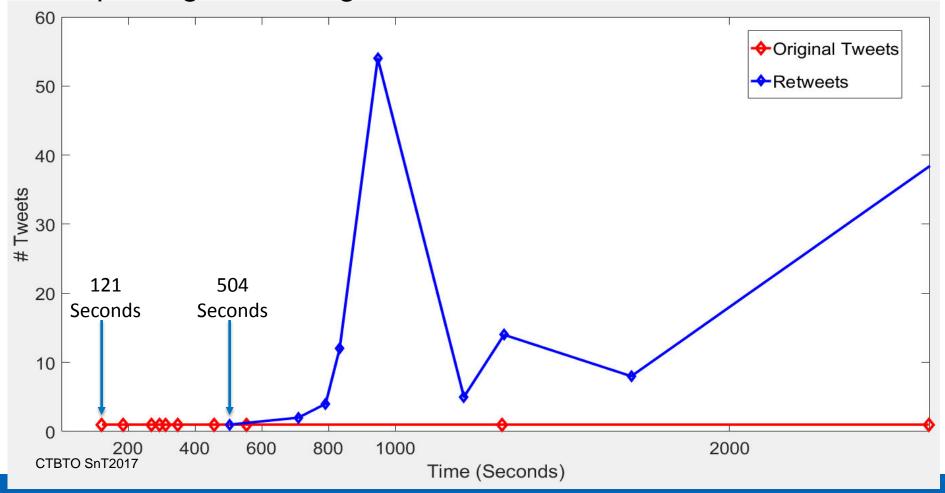
Located Event Origin time: 03:52:18 GMT



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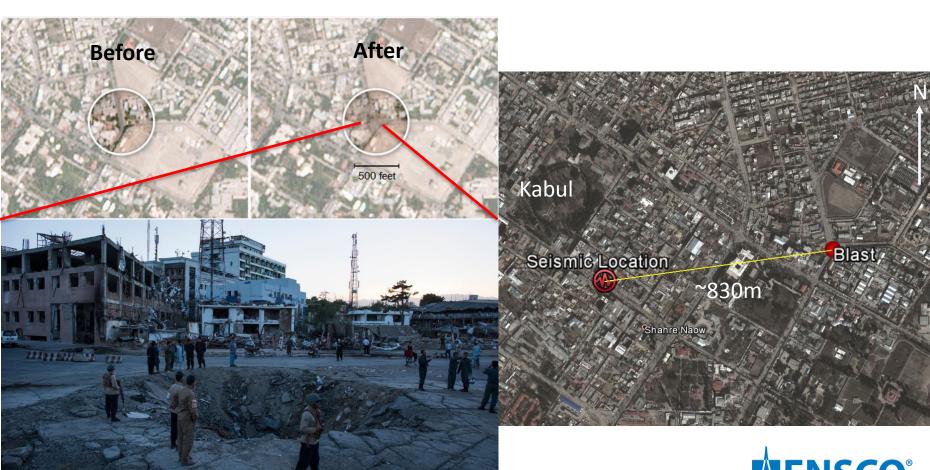
Kabul May 31, 2017 Continued

- Original messages occurring within ~ 2 minutes of determined origin time
- Reposting of messages commences at ~8 minutes



Using News Media for Visual Confirmation

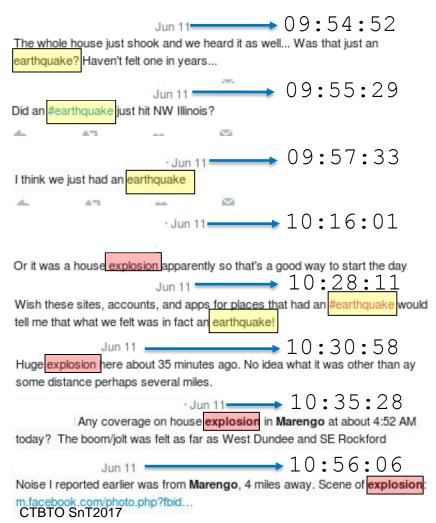
 Use media sources in conjunction with seismic data to confirm location and type of event



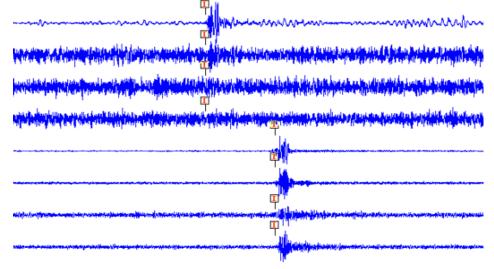
https://www.nytimes.com/2017/05/31/world/asia/kabul-bombing-photos-afghanistan.html?r=1

Gas Explosion Marengo, Illinois, USA June 11, 2017

Mixed reports of Earthquake versus Explosion



- Explosion terminology came in secondary to Earthquake references
- Only acoustic arrival ('I' phase) recognized
- Indication of non-coupled source



Extracting Supplemental Information

Imagery obtained from news media aids in the discovery of the source location





Using acoustic travel time of 300m/s get origin time of \sim 09:49:06 GMT $\Delta \sim$ 5.75 min from first

post



Conclusions

- Added value of using social media data sets
 - Can provide independent information about a seismoacoustic event
 - Location Refinement
- Ability to tailor queries to seismo-acoustic event of interest (Explosions, Bombs, Bolides etc...)
- Approach was successful in constraining origin time for:
 - Kabul Afghanistan, May 31, 2017 explosion
 - Marengo, IL, USA, June 11, 2017 gas explosion
- Take advantage of search capabilities to retroactively query for terms such as earthquake or shaking
- Process can be applied to various social media outlets



Future work

- Integrate geocoding and entity extraction from social media text to better constrain location
- Using social media posts to prompt automatic retrieval of waveforms
- Incorporate user interface for visual representation of the social media data for each event
- Use suspected origin time from social media to populate seismo-acoustic data with respective arrivals





Questions?