

SPECTER Phase 4: Methodological Review and Corrections

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January 2026

Abstract

Community critique of SPECTER Phases 1-3 prompted comprehensive reanalysis of the earthquake precursor hypothesis. This paper addresses five major methodological concerns: inappropriate magnitude threshold ($M \geq 1.0$), population density confounding, multiple testing violations, inconsistent skepticism across regions, and lack of temporal validation. Our reanalysis reveals that the precursor hypothesis fails at the $M \geq 4.0$ threshold, with the signal inverting from 8.32x to 0.62x elevation. However, the magnetic-geology correlation ($\rho = -0.497$) survives all statistical corrections. This paper represents an honest correction of prior claims.

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1. Introduction

The SPECTER (Seismic Piezoelectric Effect Correlation Tracker Evidence Research) project investigated correlations between UFO/UAP reports and seismic activity, hypothesizing that piezoelectric effects in quartz-bearing geology might explain some anomalous aerial phenomena.

Phases 1-3 reported an 8.32x elevation in San Francisco Bay Area UFO reports during seismically active periods ($p < 0.0001$), with reports clustering in low-magnetic anomaly zones consistent with piezoelectric terrain. These findings generated significant community interest alongside legitimate methodological criticism.

This paper is a correction, not a defense. We subjected our original claims to rigorous reanalysis and found that several do not survive scrutiny.

2. Background: Original SPECTER Claims

2.1 Phase 1 Findings

- SF Bay Area UFO reports showed 8.32x elevation during seismically active periods
- Franciscan/serpentinite formations (quartz-bearing, piezoelectric) overlapped with UFO hotspots
- Low magnetic anomaly (<100 nT) correlated with report clustering ($\rho = -0.497$)

2.2 Phase 2 Findings

- Precursor window: Reports elevated 0-72 hours before M3.0+ earthquakes
- Shape classification: Orbs/lights/spheres predominated in piezoelectric zones
- Physical effects: Keywords like “earthquake,” “static,” “tingling” appeared in descriptions

2.3 Phase 3 Findings

- “Smoking gun”: Two SF Bay reports on October 17, 1989 (exact day of M6.9 Loma Prieta)
- Portland comparison: Lower seismic-UFO correlation (3.44x vs 8.32x) in high-magnetic terrain
- Mechanism hypothesis: Piezoelectric discharge creating plasma luminosities

2.4 Headline Claims

Claim	Original Value	Reported P-value
SF elevation ratio	8.32x	<0.0001
Magnetic correlation	rho=-0.497	<0.0001
Precursor window	72 hours	p=0.001
Shape-geology link	Orbs in low-mag	p=0.002

3. Methodological Critique

Community reviewers raised five major concerns, which we address systematically.

3.1 Criticism 1: $M \geq 1.0$ Threshold Inappropriate

Concern: Using $M \geq 1.0$ earthquakes creates near-continuous “active” windows in the seismically active Bay Area, artificially inflating any temporal correlation.

Validity: This criticism is **valid**.

The Bay Area experiences approximately 10,000+ $M \geq 1.0$ earthquakes annually. With 72-hour windows around each event, this creates overlapping windows covering most of the calendar year, rendering the “active vs. inactive” distinction meaningless.

A proper test requires using rare earthquakes ($M \geq 4.0$) that create genuinely discrete windows.

3.2 Criticism 2: Population Density Confound

Concern: UFO report density correlates with population density. SF Bay’s high report count may simply reflect its large population, not seismic activity.

Validity: **Partially valid.**

Per-capita analysis reveals:

Region	Population	Reports	Per 100K
SF Bay Area	2.3M	490	21.3
Portland Metro	650K	398	61.2

Surprise finding: Portland has 2.9x MORE reports per capita than SF Bay, despite lower seismic-UFO correlation. This partially supports the SPECTER hypothesis—if population alone drove reports, Portland should show similar seismic correlation.

However, fine-grained population density at the hotspot level was not controlled.

3.3 Criticism 3: Multiple Testing Problem

Concern: SPECTER tested numerous hypotheses without correcting for multiple comparisons, inflating false positive risk.

Validity: **Valid concern.**

We conducted approximately 10 statistical tests across Phases 1-3. Without correction: - Alpha = 0.05 - Expected false positives = 0.5 tests

With Bonferroni correction (alpha = 0.005):

Test	Original p	Survives Bonferroni
Magnetic-UFO correlation	<0.0001	YES
SF seismic correlation	<0.0001	YES
Precursor window ($M \geq 1.0$)	0.001	YES
Shape-geology association	0.002	YES
Orb clustering	0.003	YES
Precursor window ($M \geq 4.0$)	0.0076	NO
Loma Prieta spike	0.01	NO
Portland seismic correlation	0.12	NO

Five of ten tests survive Bonferroni correction. Critically, the $M \geq 4.0$ precursor test—the most important validation—does NOT survive.

3.4 Criticism 4: Portland Skepticism Should Apply to SF

Concern: If we dismiss Portland's weaker correlation as observational noise, we should apply the same skepticism to SF.

Validity: Mixed.

Observation opportunity factors:

Factor	SF Bay	Portland
Clear sky days/year	260	140
Per-capita reports	21.3	61.2
Seismic-UFO ratio	8.32x	3.44x

SF has **better** observation conditions (1.9x more clear days) but **lower** per-capita reporting, yet shows **higher** seismic correlation. This pattern is inconsistent with pure observer bias—if bias drove the correlation, SF's better visibility should elevate baseline reporting without specifically enhancing the seismic ratio.

However, the $M \geq 4.0$ failure significantly undermines this argument.

3.5 Criticism 5: No Temporal Holdout Validation

Concern: Patterns identified in historical data should be validated on held-out future data.

Validity: Valid, but inconclusive.

We attempted holdout validation on post-2015 data: - Post-2015 SF $M \geq 4.0$ earthquakes: Limited sample - Replication could not be conclusively determined due to data limitations

This remains an open methodological gap.

4. Reanalysis Results

4.1 The Critical Test: $M \geq 4.0$ Threshold

We reran the precursor analysis using only $M \geq 4.0$ earthquakes (events felt by humans, occurring ~monthly rather than hourly).

Results:

Threshold	Events	Elevation Ratio	P-value	Signal
$M \geq 1.0$	~10,000/yr	8.32x	<0.0001	Strong
$M \geq 4.0$	~30/yr	0.62x	0.0076	INVERTED

At the $M \geq 4.0$ threshold, we observe **FEWER** UFO reports before earthquakes than expected by chance. The ratio inverts from 8.32x elevation to 0.62x depression.

Interpretation: The original 8.32x finding was an artifact of the low magnitude threshold creating continuous “active” windows. When tested with genuinely discrete rare events, the precursor signal disappears entirely and inverts.

This is a critical failure of the earthquake precursor hypothesis.

4.2 What Survives: Magnetic-Geology Correlation

Despite the precursor hypothesis failure, the magnetic anomaly correlation remains robust:

- Spearman’s rho = -0.497 ($p < 0.0001$)
- Low magnetic zones (< 100 nT) show higher UFO report density
- Association survives Bonferroni correction
- Not dependent on earthquake timing

This suggests a genuine geographic correlation between geology type and report clustering, independent of any seismic precursor mechanism.

4.3 What Survives: Shape-Geology Association

Orb/sphere/light-type reports cluster preferentially in low-magnetic zones:

- Chi-square test: $p = 0.002$ (survives Bonferroni)
- 67% of low-magnetic zone reports describe orb/light shapes
- 41% of high-magnetic zone reports describe orb/light shapes

This pattern is consistent with (but does not prove) the piezoelectric plasma hypothesis.

4.4 What Fails: Precursor Timing

- 72-hour precursor window: NOT validated at $M \geq 4.0$
- Loma Prieta “smoking gun”: Does not survive multiple testing correction
- Temporal elevation: Artifact of methodology, not evidence

5. Corrected Conclusions

5.1 Original Claims vs. Corrected Claims

Claim	Original	Corrected
SF elevation ratio	8.32x	0.62x (inverted) at $M>=4.0$
P-value	<0.0001	0.0076 (fails Bonferroni)
Precursor mechanism	“Strong evidence”	Not supported
Magnetic correlation	$\rho=-0.497$	$\rho=-0.497$ (survives)
Effect interpretation	“Earthquake lights”	Geology correlation only

5.2 What SPECTER Actually Shows

With appropriate statistical rigor, the SPECTER analysis demonstrates:

1. **UFO reports cluster in low-magnetic-anomaly terrain** ($\rho=-0.497$, $p<0.0001$)
 - This correlation is robust and survives all corrections
 - It is consistent with piezoelectric geology but does not prove causation
2. **Orb/light shapes are overrepresented in low-magnetic zones**
 - Shape-geology association survives Bonferroni ($p=0.002$)
 - Consistent with plasma phenomena but alternative explanations exist
3. **The earthquake precursor hypothesis is NOT supported**
 - At $M>=4.0$, the signal inverts (0.62x ratio)
 - The 8.32x claim was methodological artifact
 - 72-hour prediction windows have no statistical basis

5.3 Appropriate Confidence Levels

Finding	Confidence	Basis
Magnetic-UFO correlation exists	High	Survives Bonferroni, large effect size
Correlation implies causation	Low	Observational data, confounders possible
Piezoelectric mechanism	Speculative	No direct evidence, plausible hypothesis
Earthquake precursor lights	Not supported	Critical test failed
Prediction capability	None	Cannot predict earthquakes from UFO reports

6. Methodological Lessons

6.1 For This Research

1. **Use stringent thresholds for rare events:** $M>=1.0$ created continuous windows; $M>=4.0$ was appropriate

2. **Report corrected p-values:** All findings should include Bonferroni or FDR adjustment
3. **Per-capita normalization:** Essential for geographic comparisons
4. **Temporal holdout:** Future research should reserve held-out validation periods
5. **Pre-registration:** Hypotheses should be registered before analysis

6.2 For Anomalous Phenomena Research

1. **Extraordinary claims require extraordinary rigor:** Higher scrutiny standards for unusual findings
2. **Null hypothesis framing matters:** Choosing appropriate comparison windows is critical
3. **Effect size over p-values:** The 8.32x ratio was impressive but fragile
4. **Community criticism is valuable:** This correction exists because critics identified real problems

7. Implications

7.1 For the Piezoelectric Hypothesis

The piezoelectric hypothesis is **not disproven**, but the earthquake timing component is unsupported. What remains:

- UFO reports correlate with geology type (low magnetic anomaly)
- This could reflect:
 - Persistent electromagnetic effects from quartz-bearing terrain
 - Observer/reporting biases we haven't identified
 - Genuine anomalous phenomena unrelated to earthquake timing
 - Coincidence requiring replication

7.2 For Earthquake Prediction

SPECTER cannot predict earthquakes. Any suggestion to the contrary in prior publications should be disregarded. The precursor hypothesis failed its critical validation test.

7.3 For Future Research

Recommended follow-up:

1. **Replicate magnetic correlation** in non-California geologies
2. **Instrument low-magnetic sites** for electromagnetic monitoring
3. **Survey reporter characteristics** to assess observation biases
4. **Analyze radar/sensor data** that doesn't depend on human reporters

8. Conclusion

The SPECTER project identified a genuine correlation between UFO report geography and magnetic anomaly signatures. This finding survives rigorous statistical correction and merits follow-up research.

However, the headline finding—that UFO reports precede earthquakes at 8.32x the baseline rate—was a methodological artifact. When tested with appropriate earthquake thresholds ($M \geq 4.0$), the signal inverts. The earthquake precursor hypothesis is not supported by the data.

This correction represents our commitment to honest science. We overstated our findings in Phases 1-3. The magnetic-geology correlation remains interesting, but the precursor claim should be retracted.

Final Assessment: - Creative hypothesis: A - Data collection: A - Statistical rigor (original): D - Statistical rigor (corrected): B - Replicability: Partial (geology correlation replicates; precursor does not) - Overall grade: C

Acknowledgments

We thank the community critics who identified these methodological issues. Science advances through scrutiny, and this correction would not exist without their engagement.

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This paper is published on OSF (Open Science Framework) as a correction to SPECTER Phases 1-3.

Corresponding data and analysis code available at: github.com/0100001001101111/specter-watch