

# Seismological Software Developments at LMU Munich

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# Table of Contents

- SeisHub
- ObsPy
- Scientific Applications
  - BayernNetz
  - Exupéry VFRS



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  - BayernNetz
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# SeisHub

Native, document-centric XML database

- RESTful Web service (HTTP, HTTPS),
- Standard relational database as back-end
- Both worlds: SQL for querying and manipulating data and any standard connected to XML, e.g. XSLT or XSD
- Not restricted to seismology at all

Extended to a “classical” seismic database

- Index of local, file-based waveform archive (MiniSEED, GSE2, SAC, ...)
  - Meta Data: Gaps, overlaps, quality and timing information
  - Waveform previews (30s)
- XML resource types for handling inventory data (XML-SEED) and events (QuakeML based)
- Remote waveforms access (ArcLink)

## SeisHub: Technical Details

- Python-based, standalone web service
- Platform independent, open source (GPL)
- Implementation of various web protocols, like HTTP, SSH, SFTP
- Plug-in architecture: Dynamic discovering and loading of modules and support for Python .egg files
- Development remarks:
  - Test-driven development proven software, so far → ca. 250 test cases
  - Well-documented source code
  - Subversion
  - Trac: ticket system and project wiki

# SeisHub: Database Design

- Indexing
  - Generated using a XPath expression, type and additional options
  - Simple creation + reindexing via web interface
  - Various build-in types (datetime, bool, numeric, double, float, etc..)
  - ProcessorIndex: custom processing
- Searching
  - XPath-like query on XML catalog object (restricted to indexes)
  - SQL on database object
- Mapper: predefined queries & output format bound to an fixed URL
- FileSystemResource: integrates a file system directory (read only)

# SeisHub: Database Design

## Data storage

- Primary data → file system
  - Continuous waveform archive (MiniSEED, GSE2, SAC ...)
  - Other data via (GeoTIFF, GPS time series, etc.) file system
- Meta Data → Web service on top of a XML/relational database hybrid
  - Data is packed into a XML document → Data structure is within the document, no need for a predefined database schema
  - XML resources are archived into a BLOB field
  - Only searchable values are indexed
  - Pointers to primary data

# SeisHub: Database Design

## Data access

- HTTP/HTTPS: REST web service
  - XML documents have a fixed resource identifier (URL's)
  - Data transformation via XML Style Sheets on request (?output=...)
  - Data validation via Schema (XML Schema, RelaxNG, Schematron) on resource upload
  - Document properties like related meta data or indexes
- SFTP: XML documents mapped into a virtual file system



# SeisHub: Advantages

## Technical:

- Sharing data over the network, but no firewall problems (HTTP / HTTPS)
- License free, open source, internet standards
- Platform independent, most basic client is a standard browser
- XML:
  - Data validation on upload (XML schemas)
  - Data transformation on request (XML stylesheets)
- Querying: SQL or XPath

## Scientist:

- May modify there data provided as XML document at any time without corrupting the underlying database
- May dynamically add or delete search indexes, schemas and stylesheets

## SeisHub: Disadvantages

### Technical:

- Slower than “common” solutions
  - XML parsing during validation and indexing
  - Data overhead (XML verbosity)
- Infrastructure

### Scientist:

- Seismologist != IT nerds

# Table of Contents

- SeisHub
- ObsPy
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  - BayernNetz
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# ObsPy

- Python toolbox for seismologists
- Modular architecture
  - Waveform data: GSE2, MiniSEED, SAC, WAV, Q/ASCII
  - Inventory data: Dataless SEED, XML-SEED, RESP
  - Data request clients: ArcLink/WebDC, DHI/Fissures, SeisHub
  - Various pickers, filters and plot routines
  - Waveform indexer
  - [ToDo] Orfeus Web service client (Events, Waveforms)

# ObsPy

- Open source (LGPL or GPL)
- 6 core developers
- Platform independent (Win, Mac, Linux) and tested
- Test-driven development (TDD), currently 308 unit tests (<http://tests.obspy.org>)
- Reliance of well-known third-party libraries (numpy, scipy, matplotlib)
- Reusing well established code, e.g. libmseed, GSE UTI
- Automatic generated API documentation
- Binary distributions: Python Package Index (PyPI), Windows Installer & Debian packages
- Source code & community webpage containing tutorials, installation instructions, ticket system

**<http://www.obspy.org>**

# SeisHub & ObsPy: Demonstration





# Table of Contents

- SeisHub
- ObsPy
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  - BayernNetz
  - Exupéry VFRS

## BayernNetz

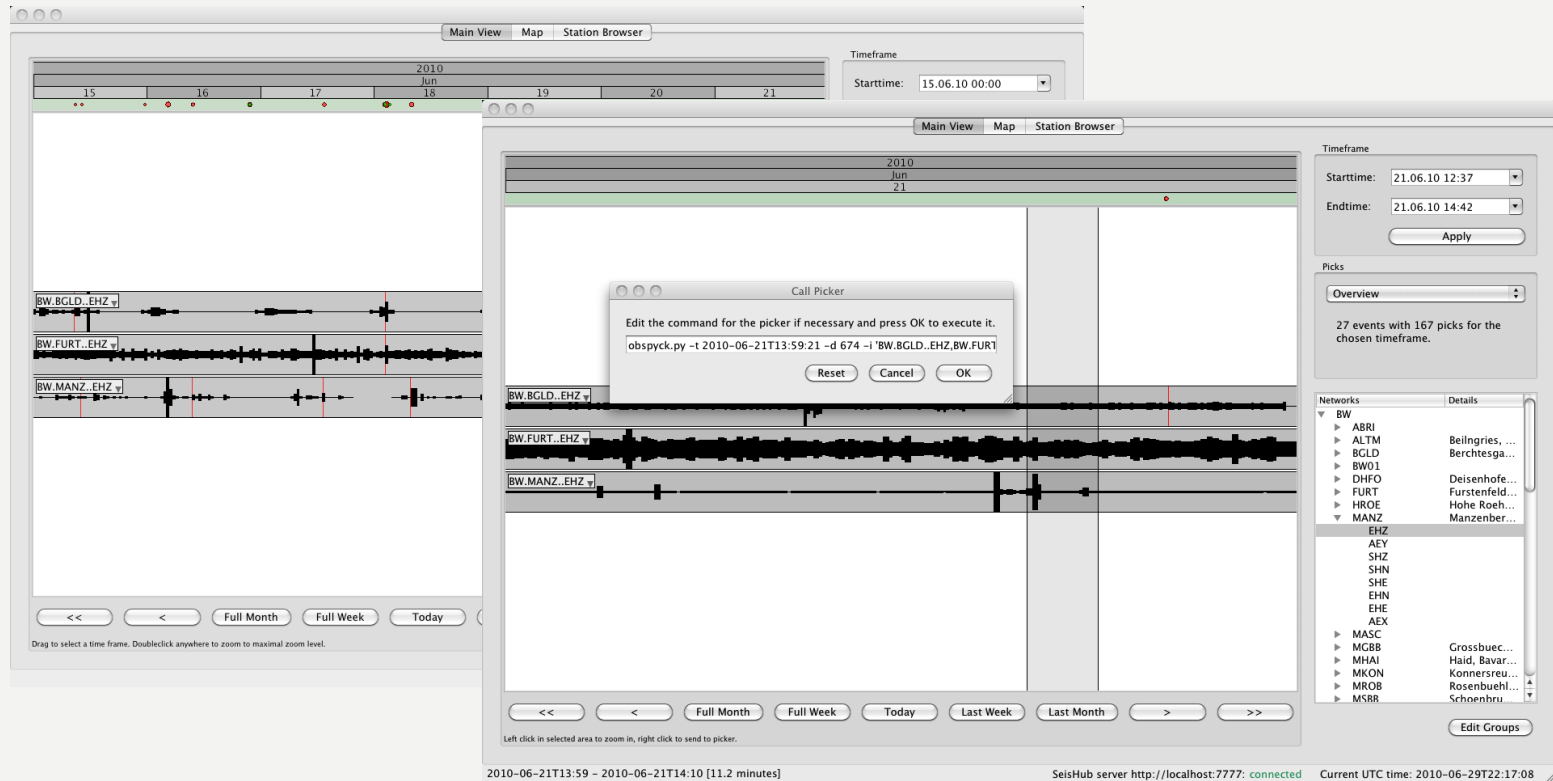
- Seismological network of the Bavarian Seismological Service (Erdbebendienst Bayern)
- Designed for monitoring local seismic activity in Bavaria and bordering regions for events of  $M_L \geq 2.0$
- Data is collected, archived and analyzed at the Geophysical Observatory in Fürstenfeldbruck
- Currently 23 SP + 3 BB + 2 BB (GRSN) stations
- Waveform data received from BB stations are transmitted in real time to ORFEUS, GEOFON and BGR
- Neighboring networks may also access data directly



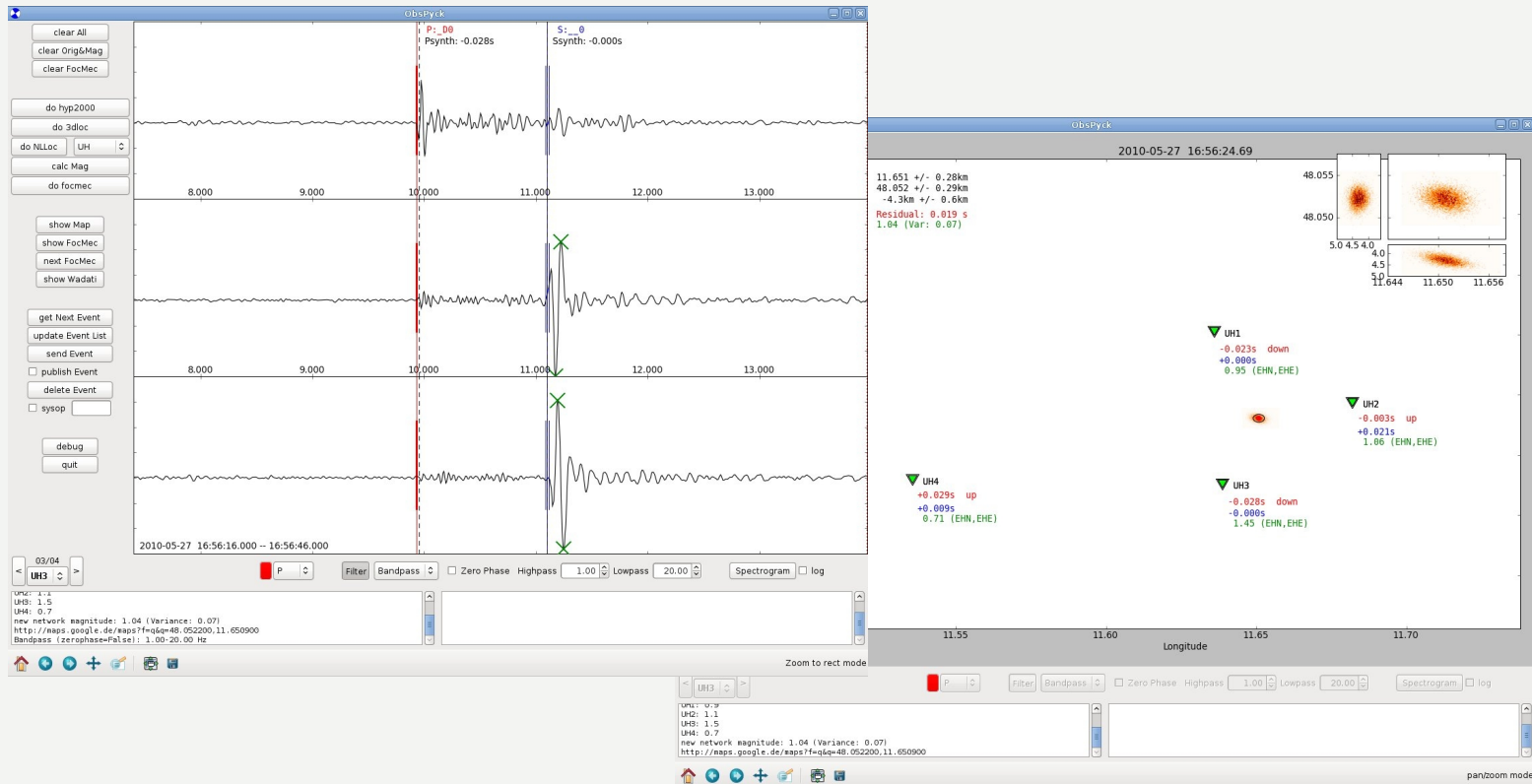
## BayernNetz: SeisHub & ObsPy

- SeisHub (experimental)
  - parallel to the GIANT database since spring 2009
  - Events retrieved from Earthworm (real time system) and Pitsa (manually) are automatically stored into SeisHub in QuakeML based format
  - Automated indexing of the MiniSEED waveform archive
  - Stations available in XML-SEED
- ObsPy: seismological Python library and SeisHub client
- Current Tasks
  - Adaption of existing programs and scripts
  - Development of a suitable graphical applications using SeisHub as a data back-end

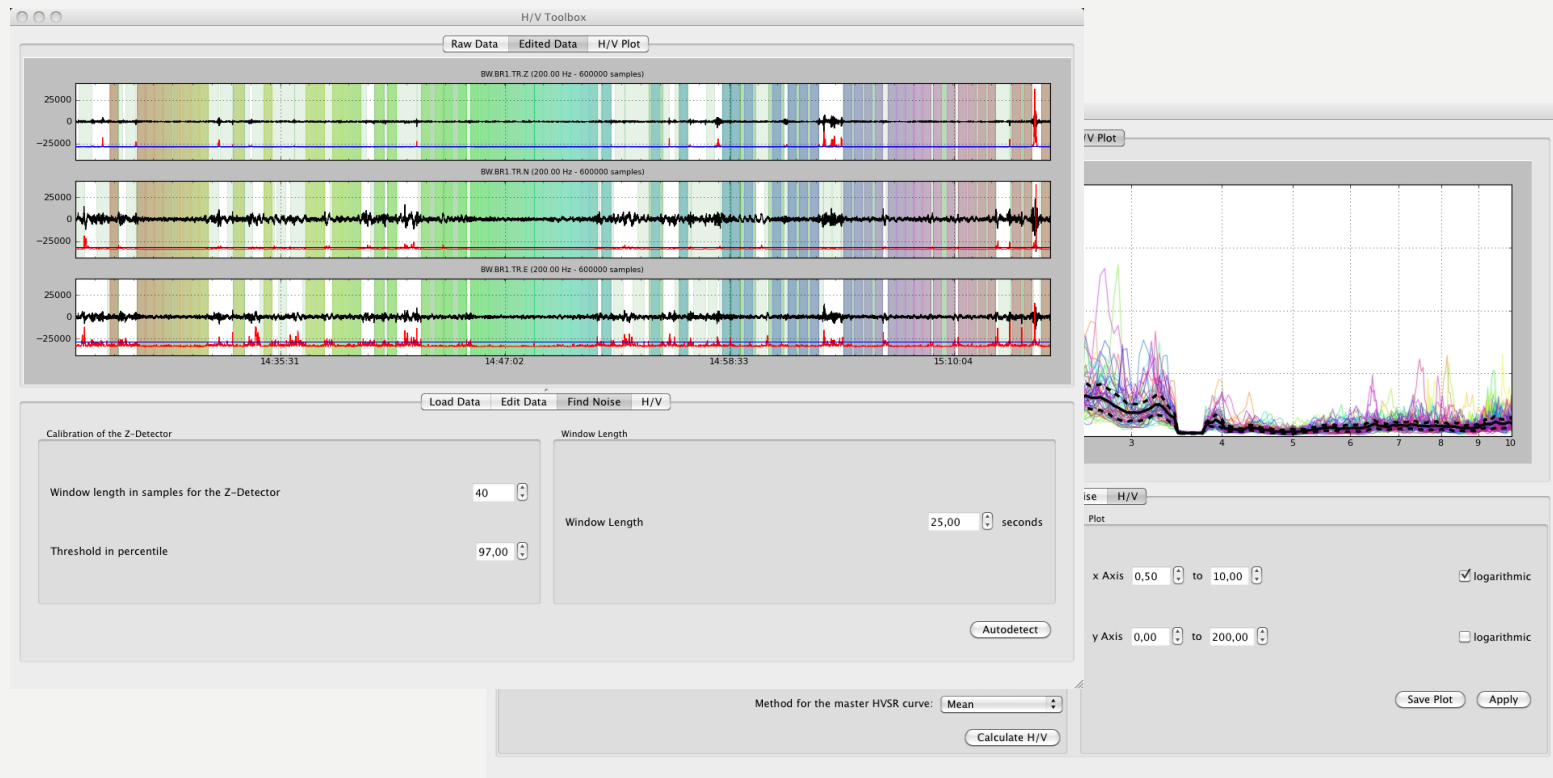
# SeisHub Viewer



# ObsPyck



# H / V Toolbox



## Exupéry VFRS

- Volcano Fast Response System (VFRS): mobile monitoring system in case of a volcanic crisis or volcanic unrest
- funded by the German Ministry for Education and Research (BMBF) within the “Geotechnologien” project
- Involves nine different research institutions all over Germany
- Primary goals
  - stable communication basis for stations in the field
  - expert system allowing scientists and local authorities to assess the data through a web-based GIS interface on top of a single centralized database
- Perfect demonstrator for the flexibility of SeisHub as geophysical database:
  - event-based and continuous data,
  - ground-based measurements and satellite data
  - time series (1D), images (2D), and models (3D)

## Exupéry VFRS: Database Test Setups

- Prototype at BGR / Hannover since spring 2009
  - Satellite data automatically fetched from the respective data providers and included into the database
  - Ground-based data only tested with sample data
- Second Exupéry prototype setup tested under field conditions at the Azores from 04/2009 – 09/2009
  - over 20 seismic stations (only 4 triggered events)
  - ground measurements of deformation and gas flux
  - only ground-based data collected due to limited Internet bandwidth
  - data synchronized at daily base with the BGR setup



# Exupéry VFRS: Demonstration



# Thank You!