

Details of the Test

Consistency Tests

- Check if the forecast is consistent with the observation
- Based on Log Likelihood
- Check if different "Tests"
- Consistency Test
- Consistency Test
- Consistency Test

Power of the Tests

Question: Do the consistency tests work with the forecast?

How do we know whether the forecast is better than the observation? (in the sense of the test)

Check if the forecast is better than the observation

The "power" of the test is a measure of the test's ability to detect a difference between the forecast and the observation

Power of the Test

Power of the Test

Power of the Test

Comparison Tests

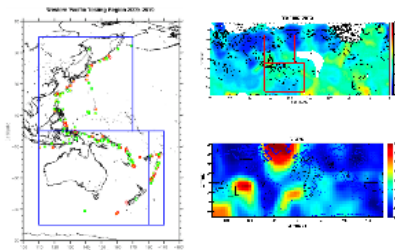
Compare forecasts and observations

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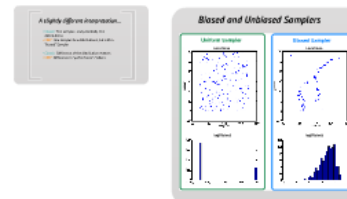
Compare forecasts and observations

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Bonus Tracks



Bonus Tracks



Unfinished Business

CSEP West Pacific

- 2 years of data are not enough, addition 1 year periods will be added
- 3 models are a start but not enough
- Magnitudes bins are missing and successor test regions, like the global test region should consider them.

Accounting for Uncertainties

- The effect on the test outcome is dependent on the forecast and the location of the earthquakes
- Can help to evaluate the robustness of forecast for a certain test region and time period
- Uncertainty estimation is a valuable addition to the test procedure

West Pacific Testing Region

Setup

- Two sub-regions for testing WIP and SW Pacific
- Current 2 one-year periods are used (2009 and 2010)
- Physically based forecasts from 3 Models:
 - DSM: Double Branching Model by Marano and Lauerer
 - MS: Kagan and Jackson Smoother Seismicity Model
 - IPM: Simple Smoother Seismicity Model by Zecher and Jordan
- Location uncertainties: CMT: 10km
- MO uncertainty: CMT: 0.2943

Test Results

Single Tests

Test Summary

Uncertainties in RELM

Setup

- Revers of the RELM experiment with uncertainty estimation
- 5 Forecast models:
 - Bliz & Liu
 - Ebel et al.
 - Heister et al.
 - Kagan et al.
 - Shaw et al.
- Used catalog uncertainties:
 - Location uncertainties: ± 10
 - Magnitude uncertainties: Laplace distributed with $\sigma = 0.2$ and 0.1
- The ARSS Catalog did change between the first evaluation and this network

Test Results

Comparison

Comparison

Original vs. Mean

Testing of Forecasts

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Comparison Tests

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Uncertainty estimation

- Symmetric uncertainties in MO - asymmetric uncertainties in M_w
- Because of Gutenberg-Richter Law there are more earthquakes below the magnitude threshold
- BUT**, no higher probability for more earthquake in the test regions was observed

Motivation:

- Estimation of the uncertainties of the tests
- Measure the stability of the forecast models

Accounting for catalog uncertainties: Western Pacific and RELM

Accounting for catalog uncertainties: Western Pacific and RELM

David Eberhard

SED ETH Zurich

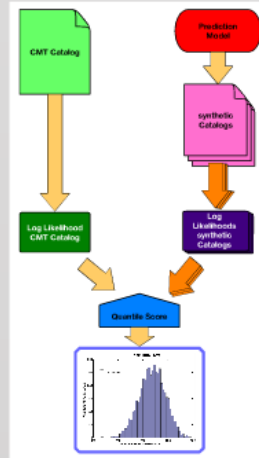
Motivation:

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Testing of Forecasts

Consistency Tests

- Check if the forecast is consistent with the observation
- Come in different "flavors"
 - L(ikelihood)-test
 - S(patial)-test
 - M(agnitude)-test
 - N(umber)-test



Power of the Tests

"Test of the Tests":

Question: Do the comparison tests work with these data?

Error Type I

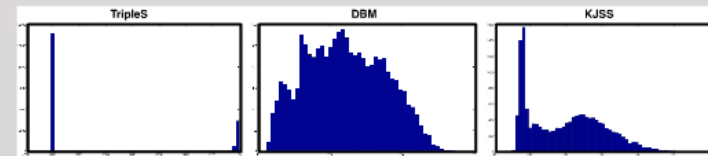
- Pick two random samples from the same forecast.
- Use the W-test and the T-test to determine if the samples are from the same forecast
- Do this several times to do some statistics

Error Type II

- Similar but use two "different" forecasts

Two "samplers" were used, a random and a "biased" one

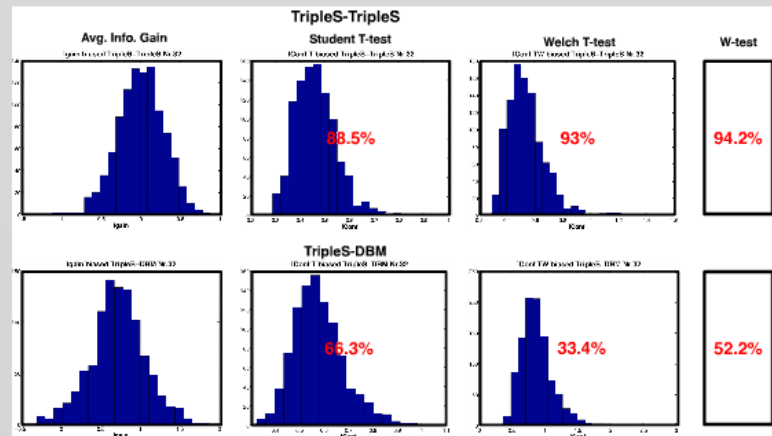
Typical forecast distributions



Example of log(A) distribution (NW Pacific 2009)

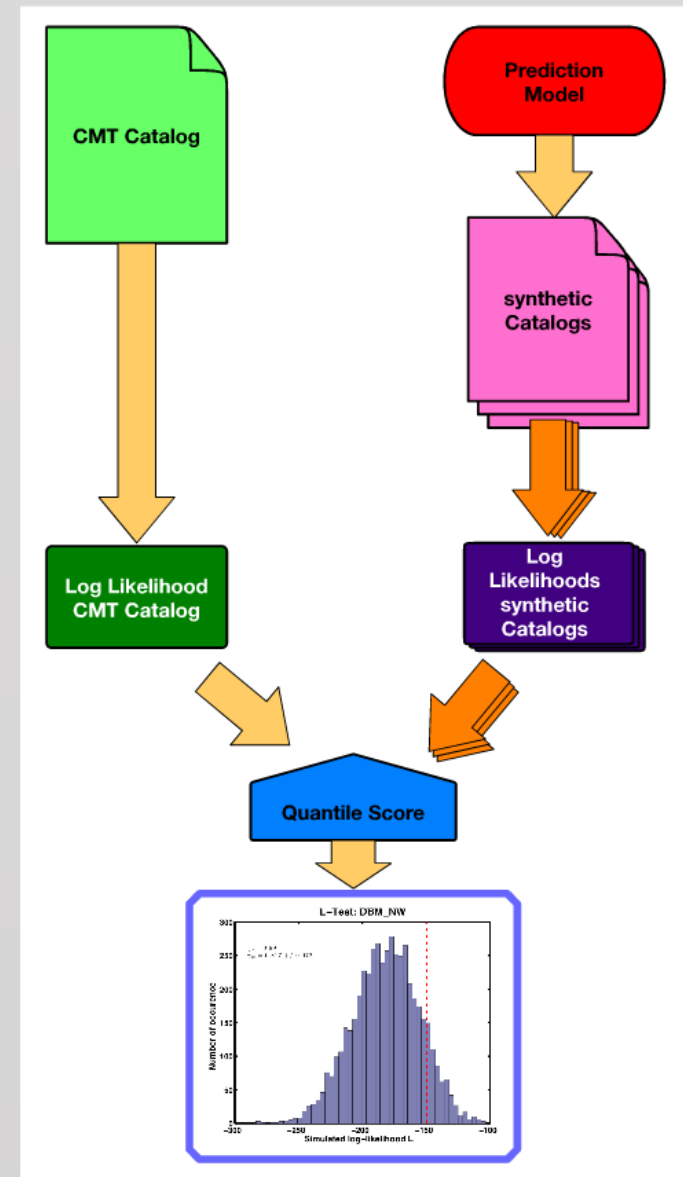
Comparison Tests

- Compare forecasts and decide which performs better
- Based on rate-corrected average information gain per earthquake
- Two versions used:
 - Student's T-test (T-test)
 - Wilcoxon signed rank test (W-test)



Consistency Tests

- Check if the forecast is consistent with the observation
- Come in different "flavors"
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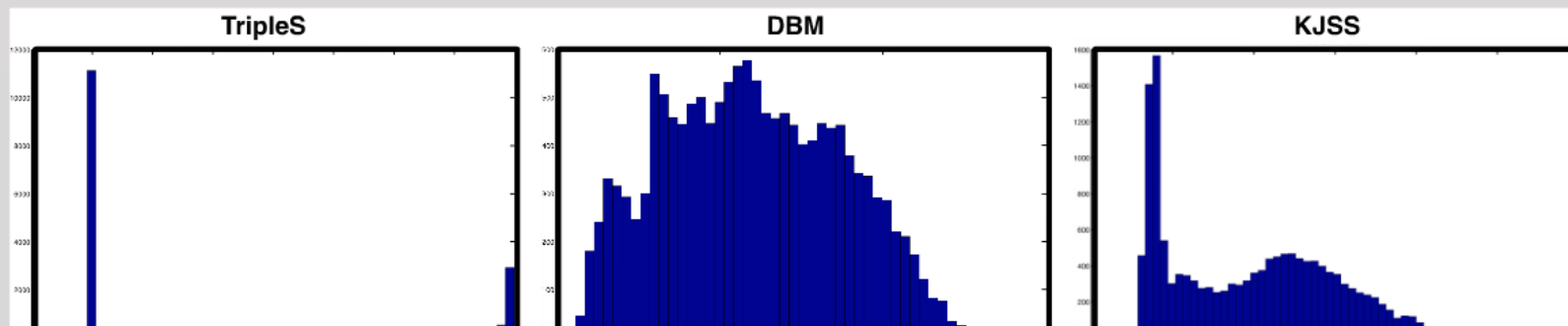
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Typical forecast distributions

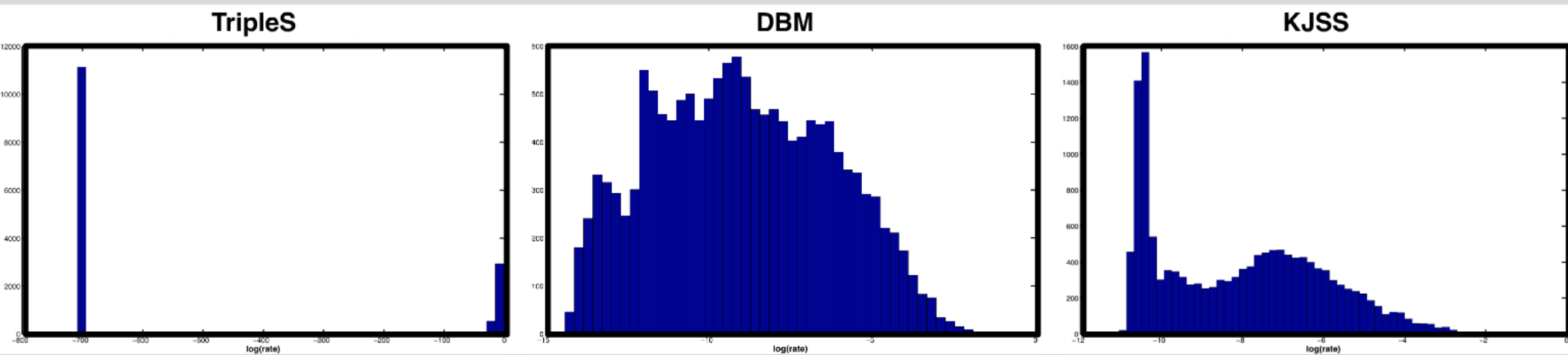


Error Type II

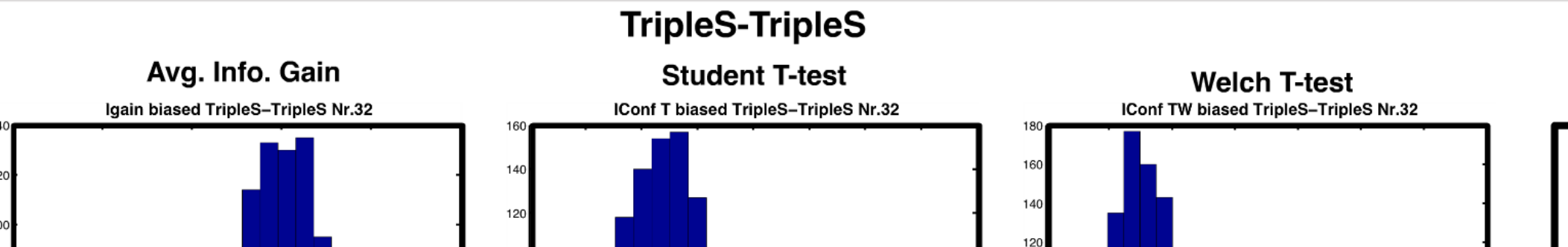
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Typical forecast distributions



Example of $\log(A)$ distribution (NW Pacific 2009)

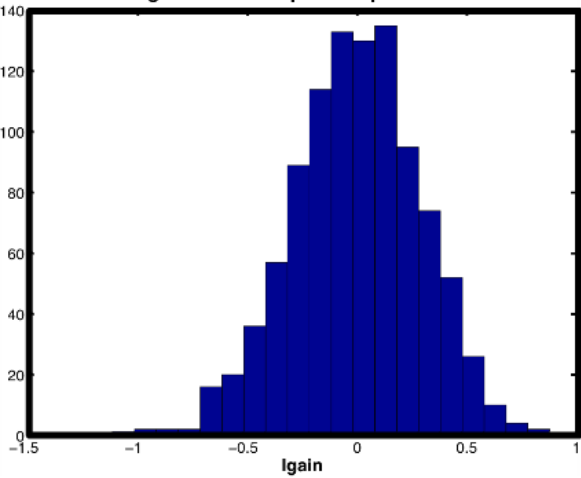


Example of log(A) distribution (NW Pacific 2009)

TripleS-TripleS

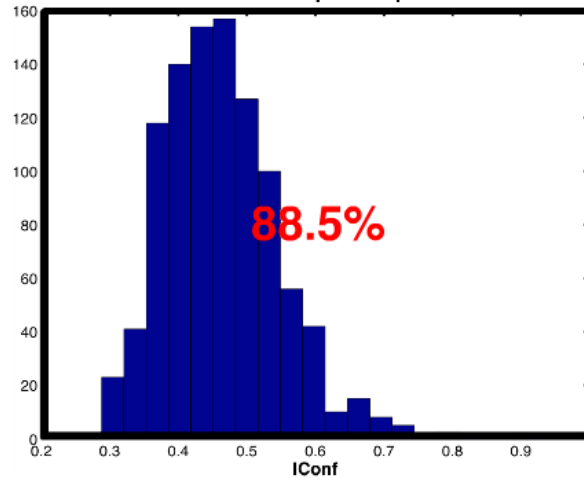
Avg. Info. Gain

Igain biased TripleS-TripleS Nr.32



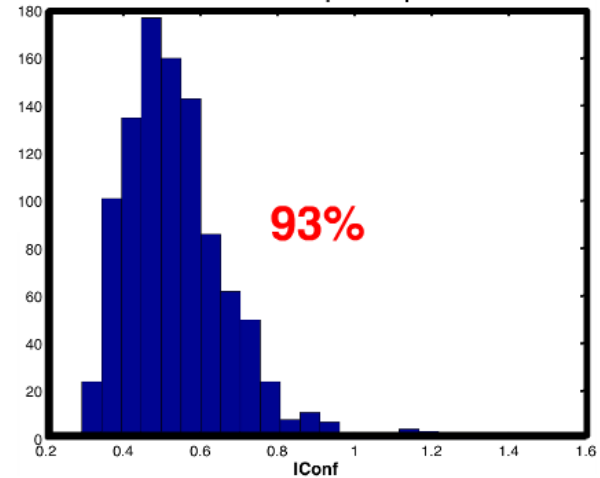
Student T-test

IConf T biased TripleS-TripleS Nr.32



Welch T-test

IConf TW biased TripleS-TripleS Nr.32



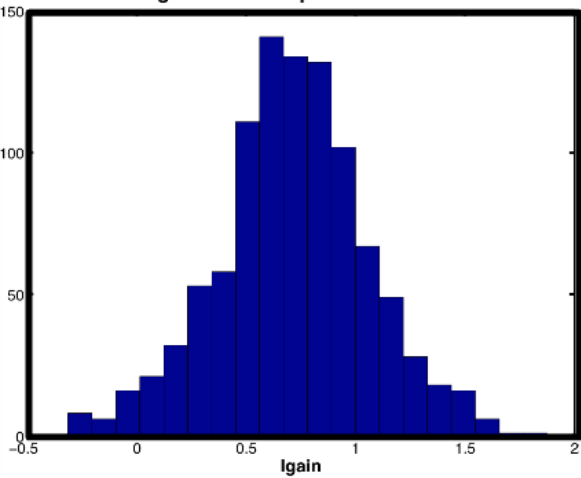
W-test



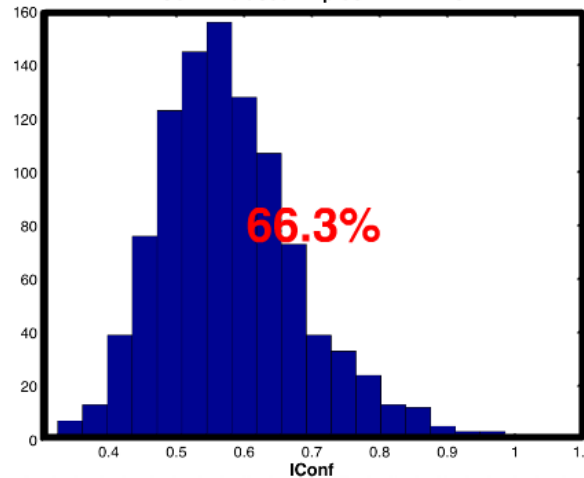
94.2%

TripleS-DBM

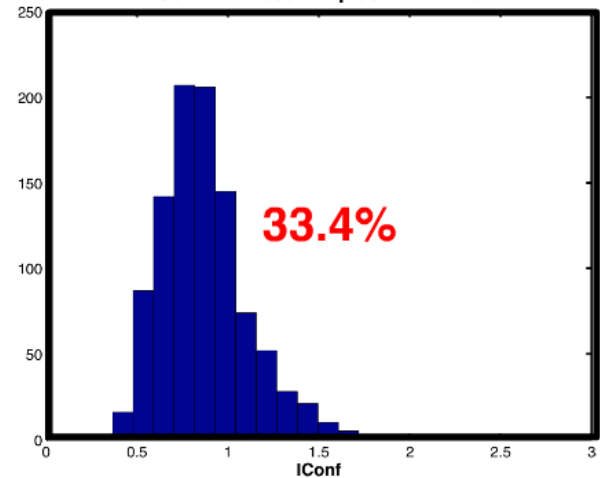
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IConf T biased TripleS-DBM Nr.32

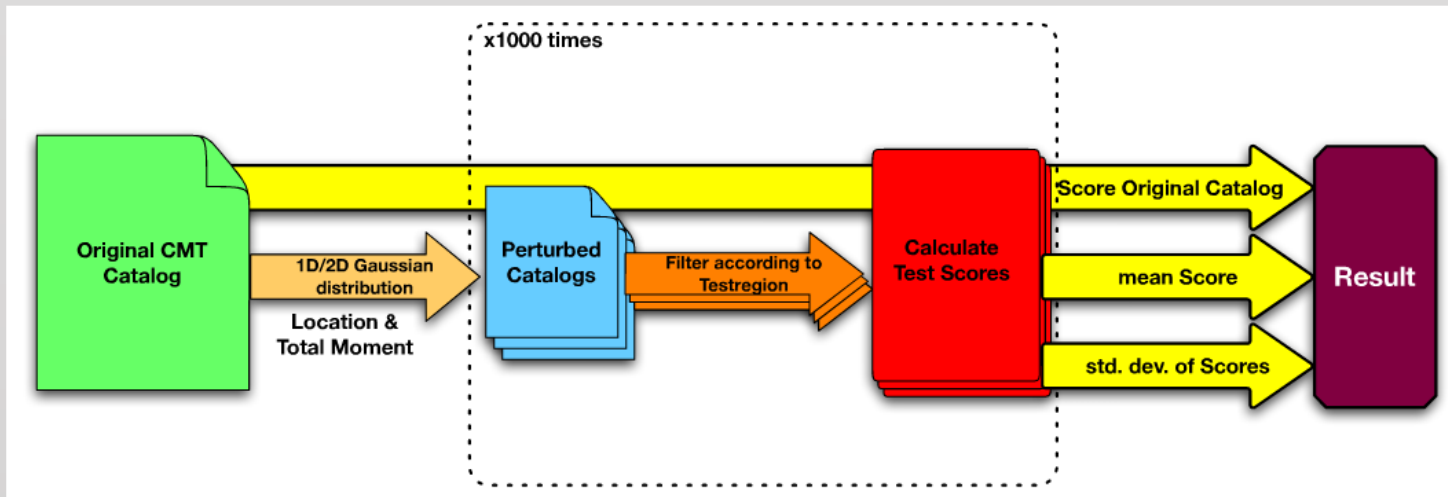


IConf TW biased TripleS-DBM Nr.32

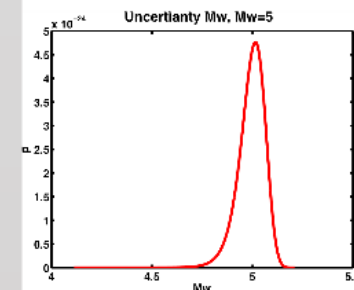
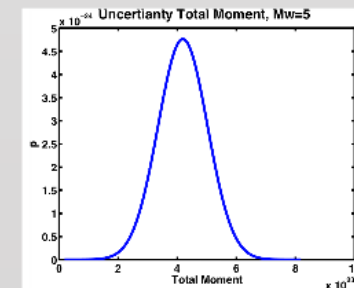


52.2%

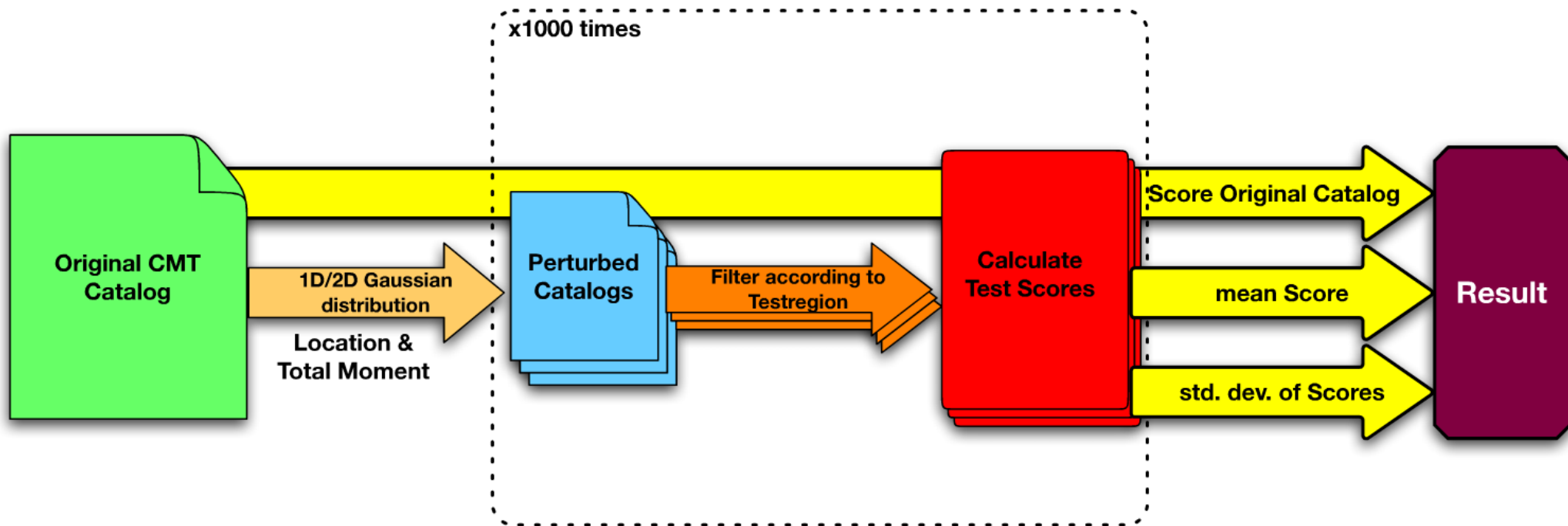
Uncertainty estimation



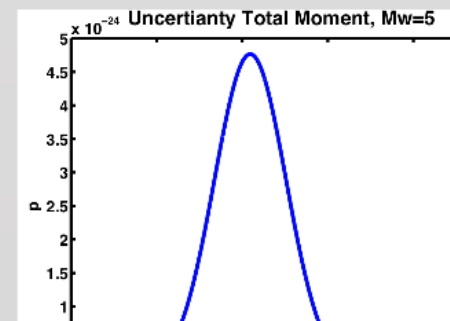
- Symmetric uncertainties in M_0 - asymmetric uncertainties in M_w
- Because of Gutenberg-Richter Law there are more earthquakes below the magnitude threshold
- **BUT**, no higher probability for more earthquake in the test regions was observed



Uncertainty estimation



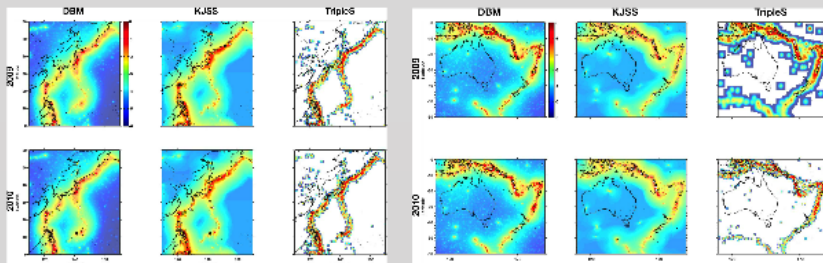
Asymmetric uncertainties in M_0 - asymmetric
uncertainties in M_w



West Pacific Testing Region

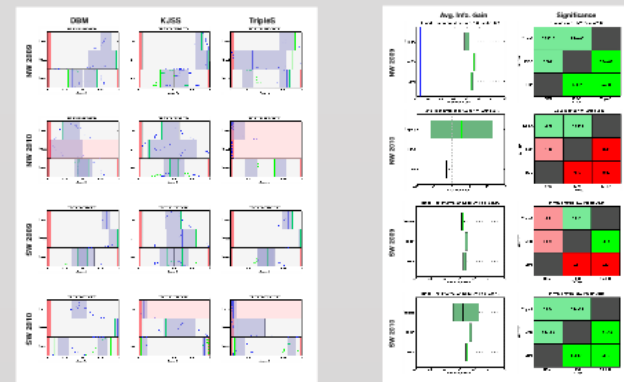
Setup

- Two sub-regions for testing: NW and SW Pacific
- Current 2 one-year periods are used (2009 and 2010)
- Poisson rate forecasts from 3 Models:
 - **DBM**: Double-Branching Model by Marzocchi and Lombardi
 - **KJSS**: Kagan and Jackson Smoothed Seismicity Model
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- Location uncertainties CMT: 30km
- M_0 uncertainty CMT: $0.2 * M_0$

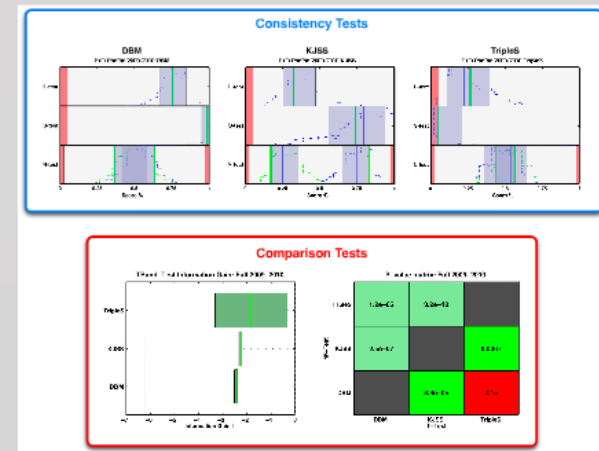


Test Results

"Single" Tests



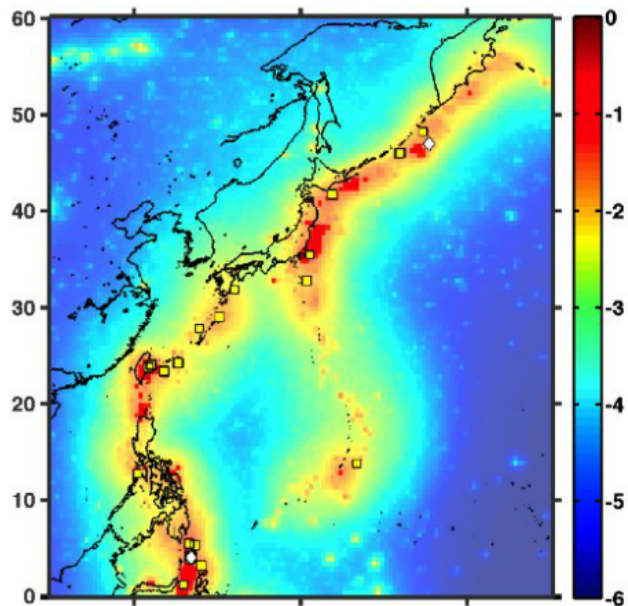
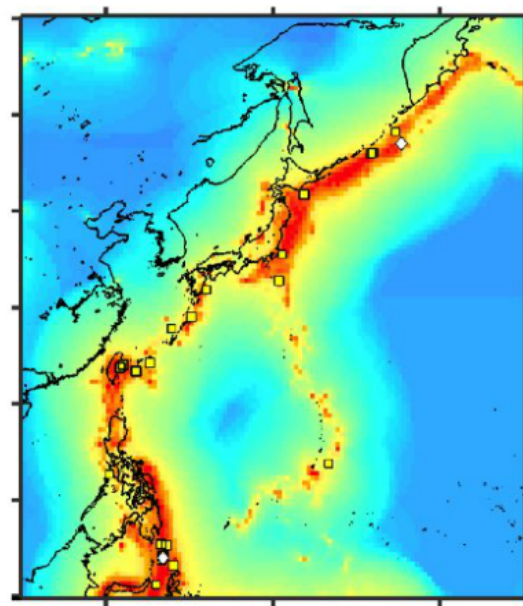
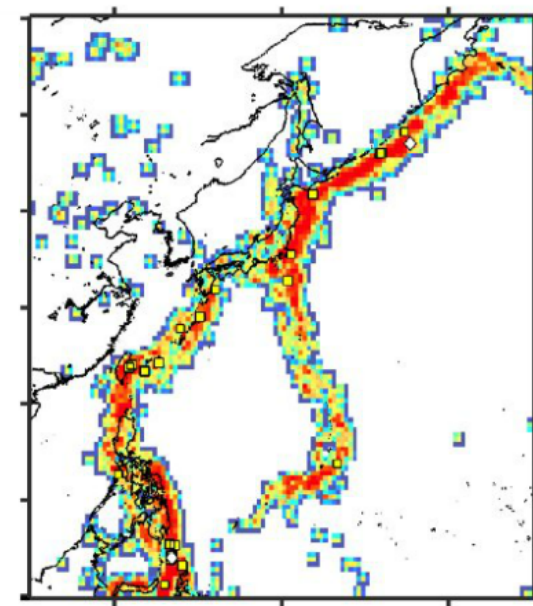
Test Summary



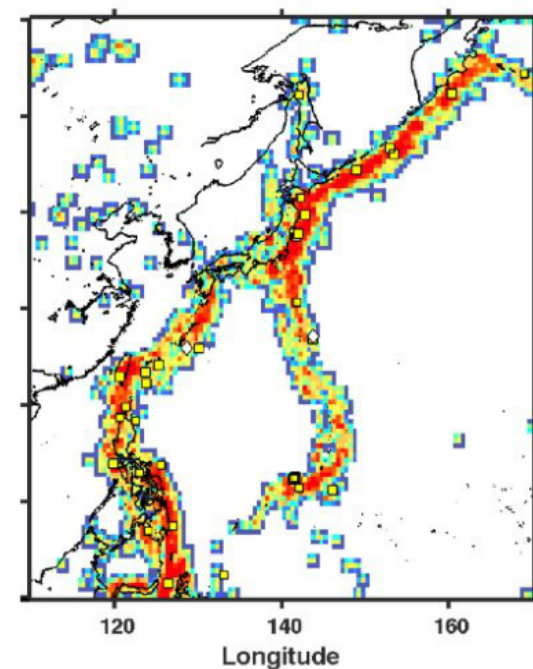
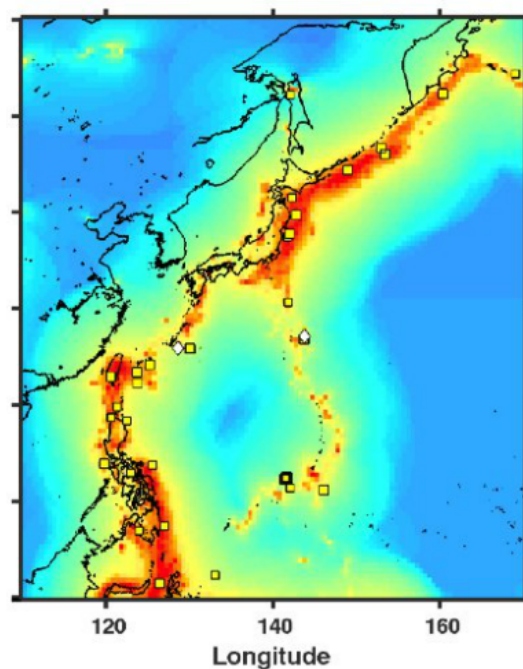
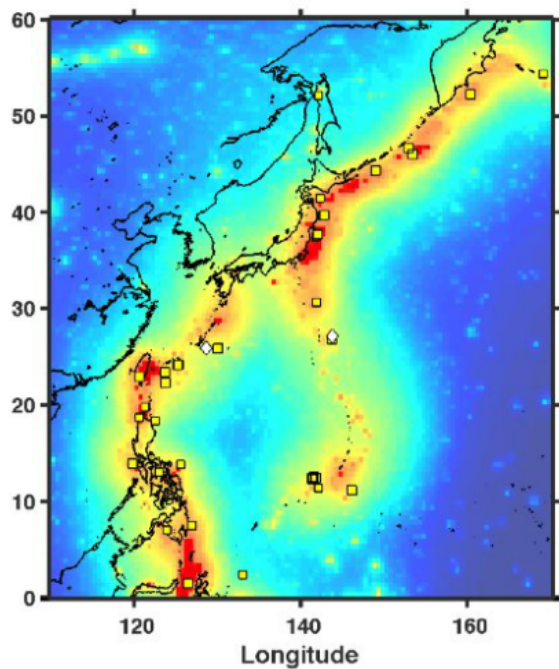
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DBM**KJSS****TripleS****2009**

Latitude

**2010**

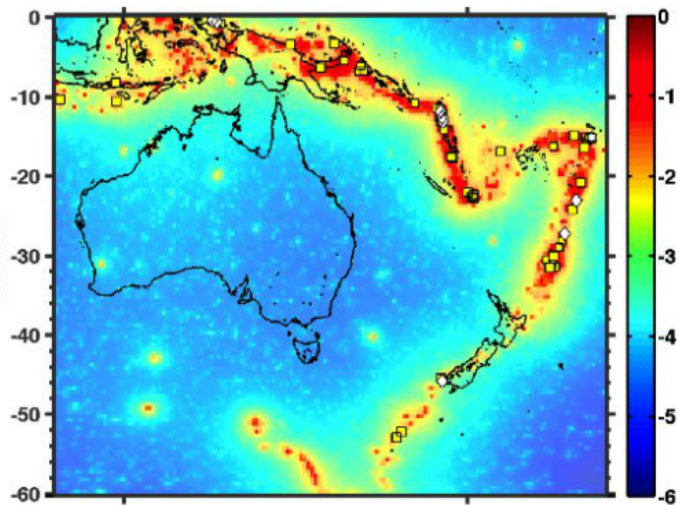
Latitude

Longitude

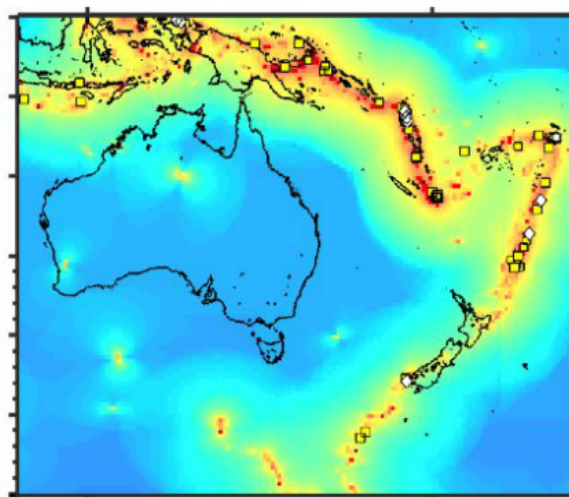
Longitude

Longitude

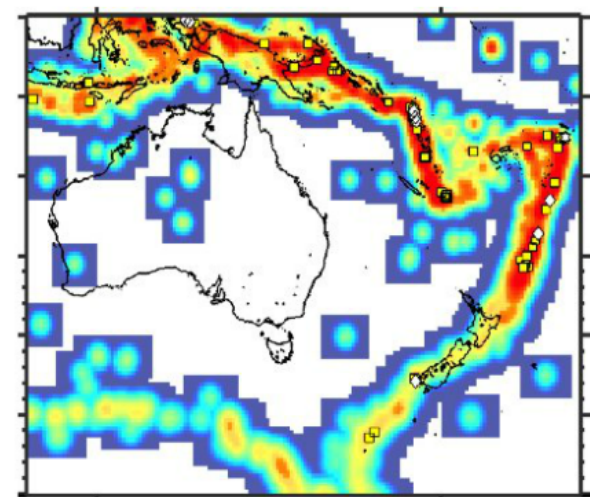
DBM



KJSS



TripleS



2009

Latitude

0
-10
-20
-30
-40
-50
-60



2010

Latitude

0
-10
-20
-30
-40
-50
-60

120 170

Longitude

120 170

Longitude

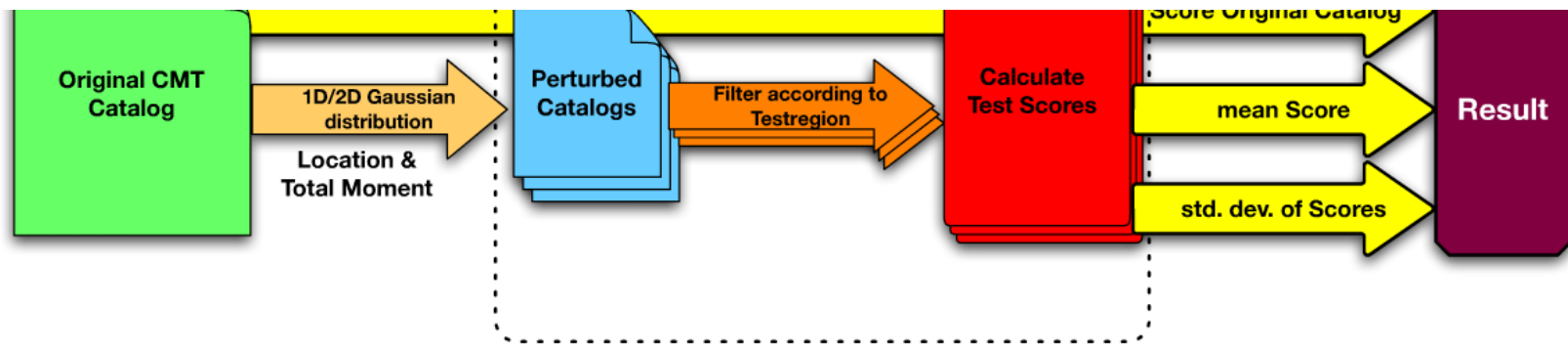
120 170

Longitude

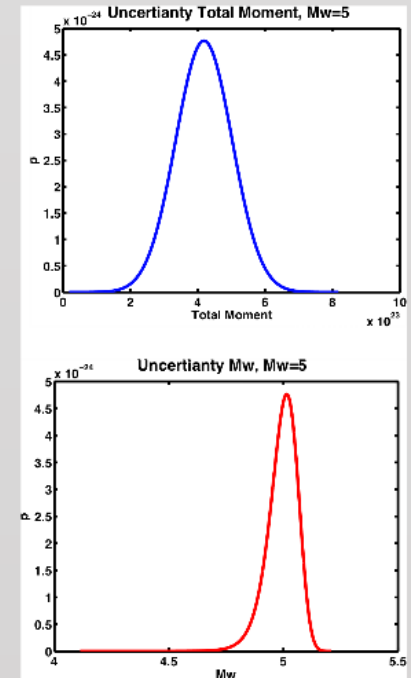
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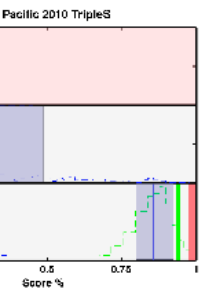
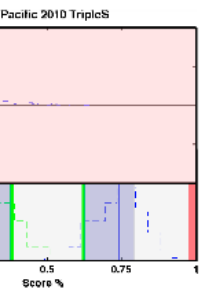




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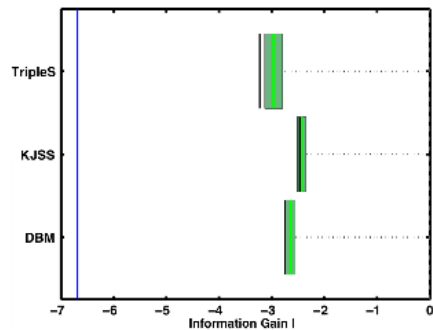
TripleS



NW 2009

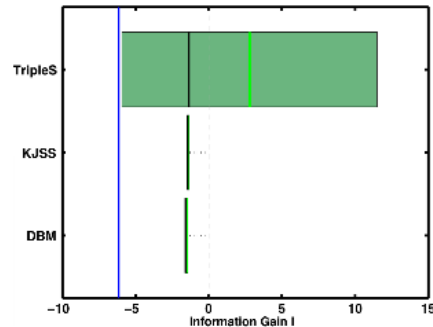
Avg. Info. Gain

TRand-Test Information Gain: NW Pacific 2009



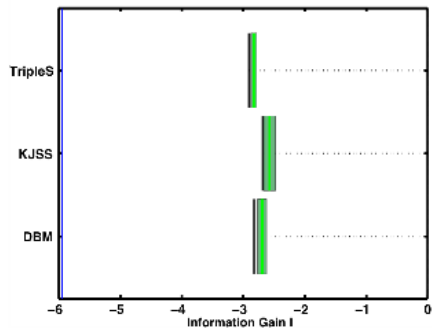
NW 2010

TRand-Test Information Gain: NW Pacific 2010



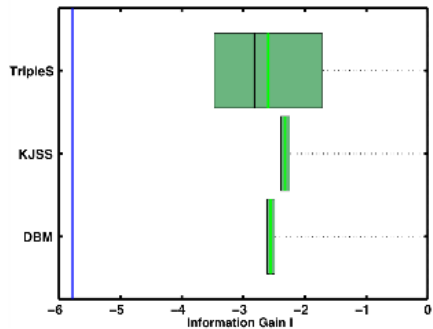
SW 2009

TRand-Test Information Gain: SW Pacific 2009



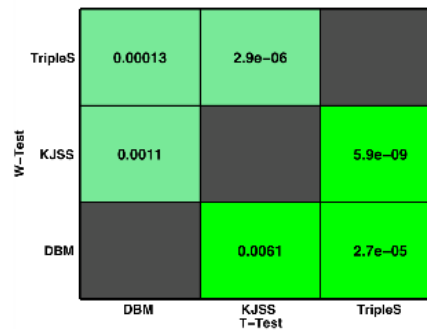
SW 2010

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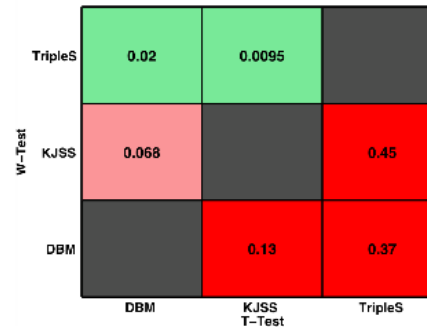


Significance

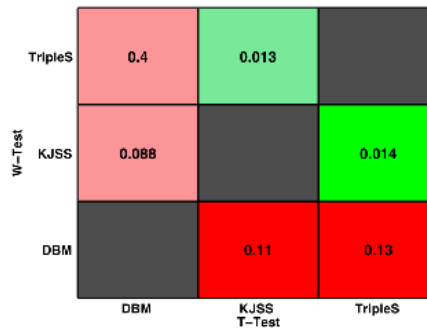
P-value matrix: NW Pacific 2009



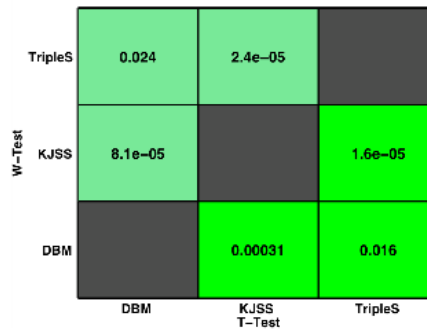
P-value matrix: NW Pacific 2010



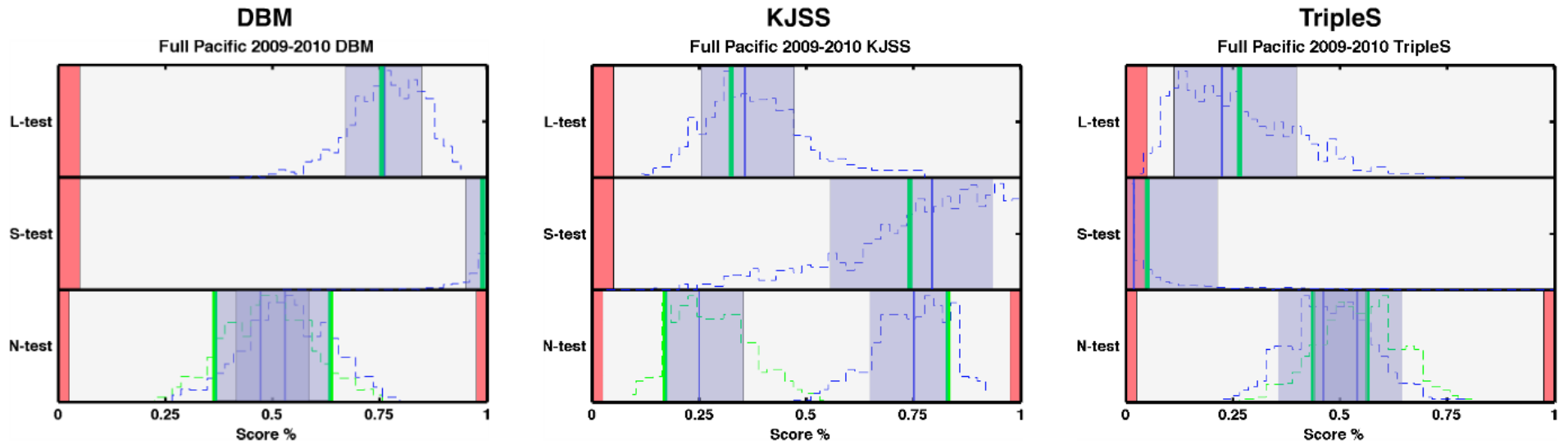
P-value matrix: SW Pacific 2009



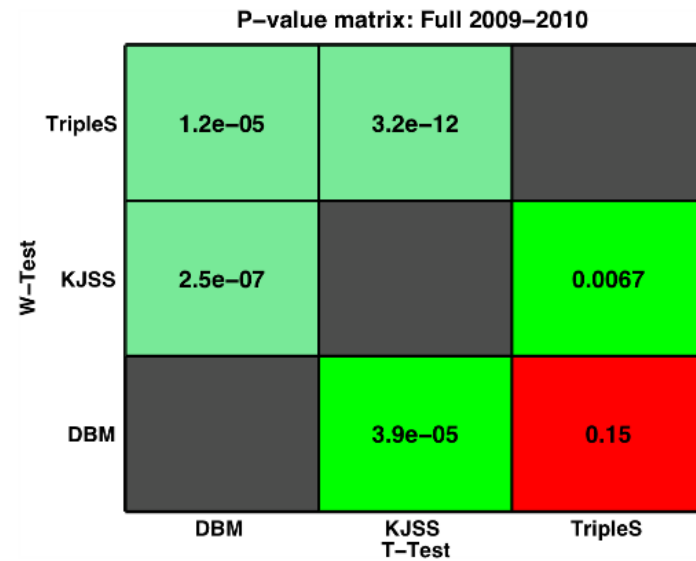
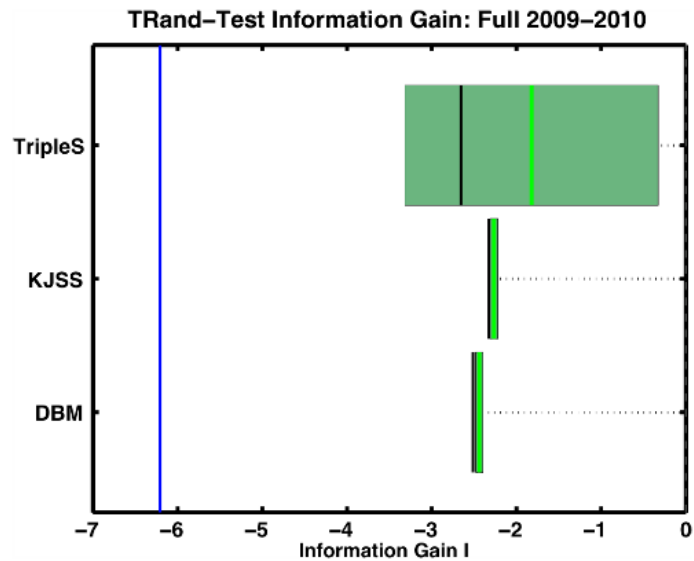
P-value matrix: SW Pacific 2010



Consistency Tests



Comparison Tests



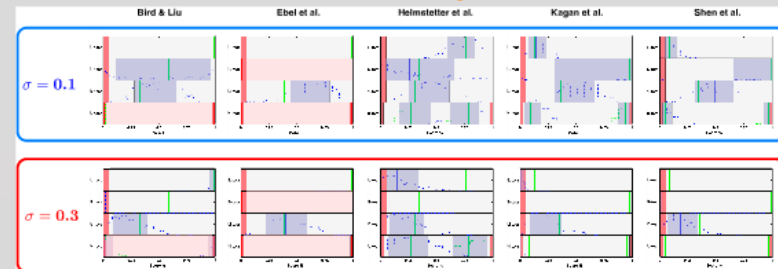
Uncertainties in RELM

Setup

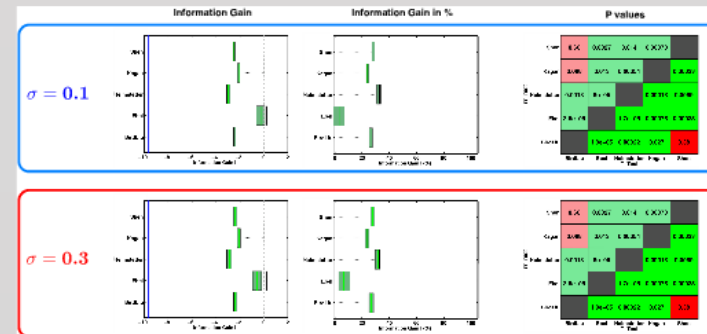
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- 5 forecast models
 - Bird & Liu
 - Ebel et al.
 - Helmstetter et al.
 - Kagan et al.
 - Shen et al.
- Used catalog uncertainties
 - Location uncertainties: 5 km
 - Magnitude uncertainties: Laplace distributed with sigma = 0.1 and 0.3
- The ANSS Catalog did change between the first evaluation and this rework

Test Results

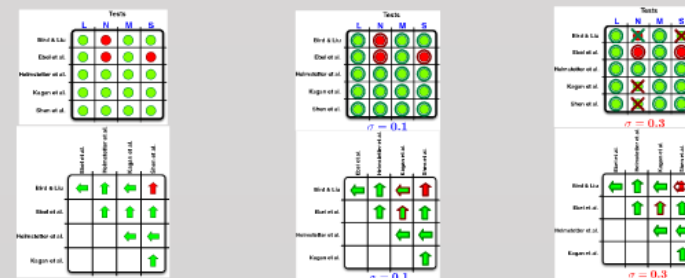
Consistency



Comparison



"Original" vs Mean



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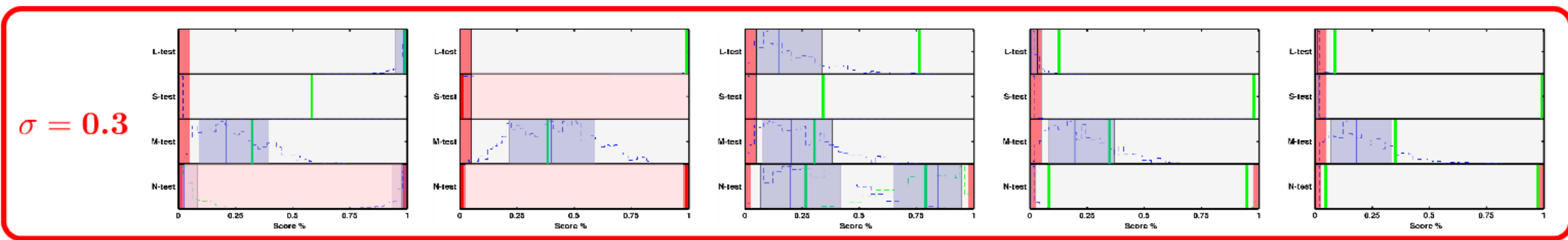
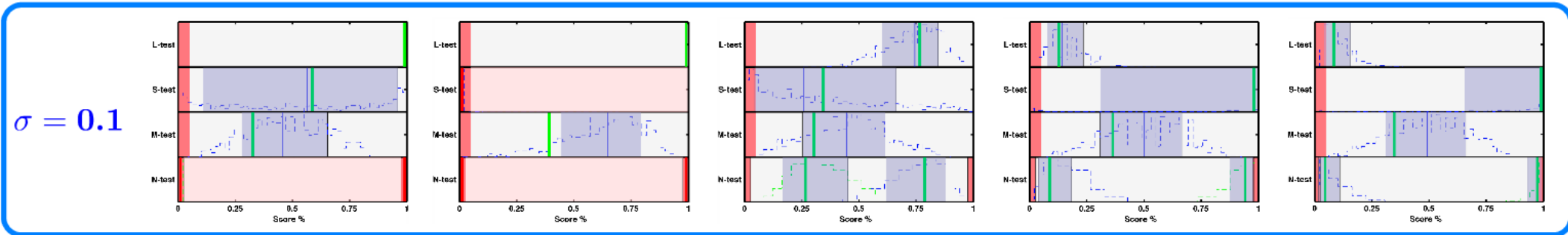
Bird & Liu

Ebel et al.

Helmstetter et al.

Kagan et al.

Shen et al.

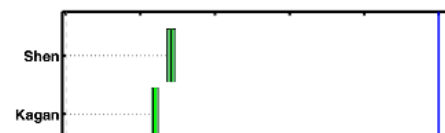
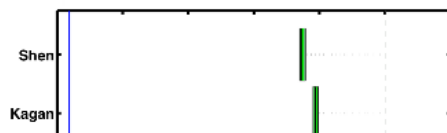


Comparison

Information Gain

Information Gain in %

P values



Shen	0.66	0.0027	0.014	0.00078
Kagan	0.088	0.013	0.00054	0.00033

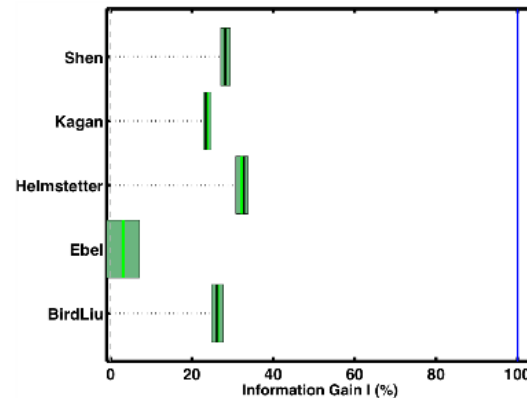
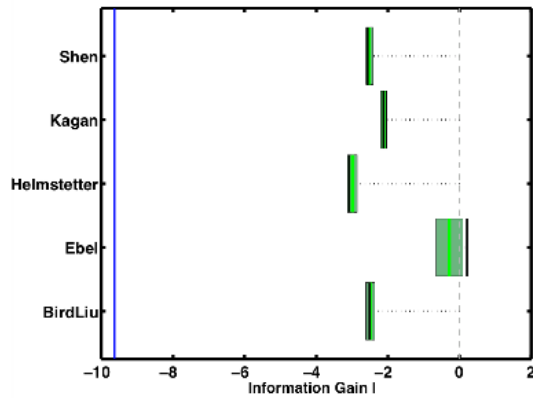
Comparison

Information Gain

Information Gain in %

P values

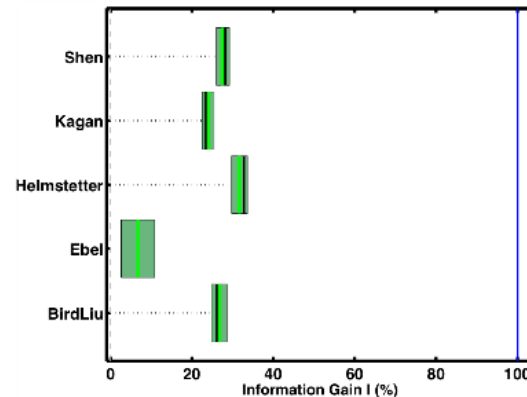
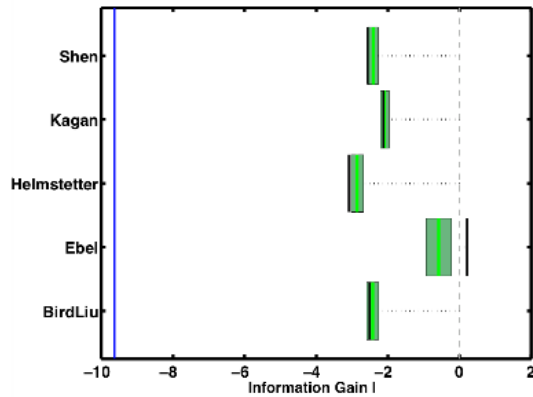
$\sigma = 0.1$



W-Test	BirdLiu	Ebel	Helmstetter	Kagan	Shen
Shen	0.66	0.0027	0.014	0.00078	
Kagan	0.088	0.013	0.00054		0.00033
Helmstetter	0.0013	6e-05		0.00013	0.0089
Ebel	3.8e-05		1.7e-05	0.00075	0.00035
BirdLiu		1.9e-05	0.00022	0.027	0.38

T-Test

$\sigma = 0.3$



W-Test	BirdLiu	Ebel	Helmstetter	Kagan	Shen
Shen	0.66	0.0027	0.014	0.00078	
Kagan	0.088	0.013	0.00054		0.00033
Helmstetter	0.0013	6e-05		0.00013	0.0089
Ebel	3.8e-05		1.7e-05	0.00075	0.00035
BirdLiu		1.9e-05	0.00022	0.027	0.38

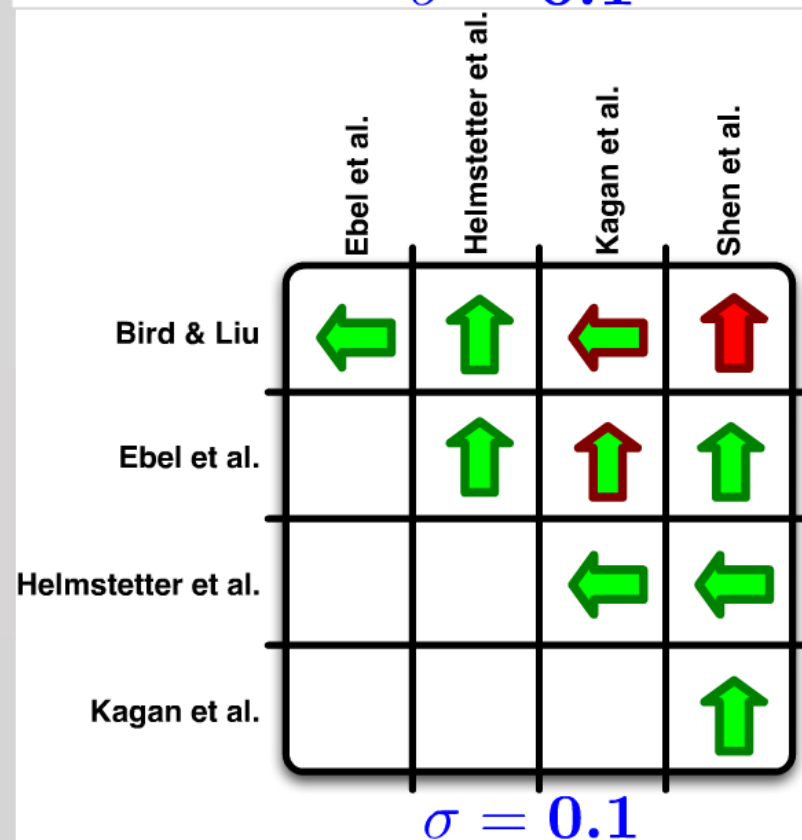
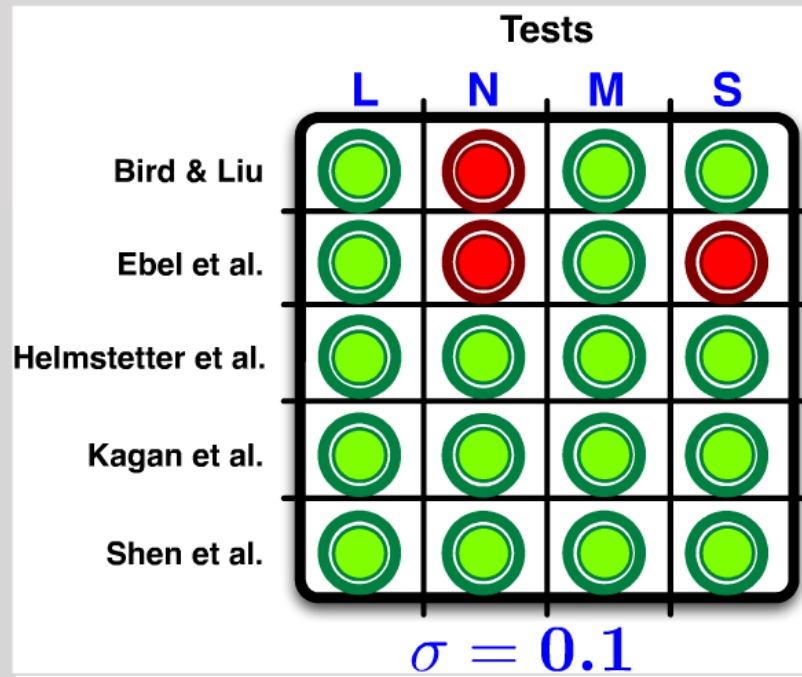
T-Test

"Original" vs Mean

Tests

	L	N	M	S
Bird & Liu	●	●	●	●
Ebel et al.	●	●	●	●
Helmstetter et al.	●	●	●	●
Kagan et al.	●	●	●	●
Shen et al.	●	●	●	●

	Ebel et al.	Helmstetter et al.	Kagan et al.	Shen et al.
Bird & Liu	←	↑	←	↑
Ebel et al.		↑	↑	↑
Helmstetter et al.			←	←
Kagan et al.				↑



Tests

	L	N	M	S
Bird & Liu				
Ebel et al.				
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Kagan et al.				
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$\sigma = 0.3$

	Ebel et al.	Helmstetter et al.	Kagan et al.	Shen et al.
Bird & Liu				
Ebel et al.				
Helmstetter et al.				
Kagan et al.				

$\sigma = 0.3$

Unfinished Business

CSEP West Pacific

- 2 years of data are not enough, addition 1 year periods will be added
- 3 models are a start but not enough
- Magnitudes bins are missing and successor test regions like the global test region should consider them.

Accounting for Uncertainties

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- Can help to evaluate the robustness of forecast for a certain test region and time period
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