

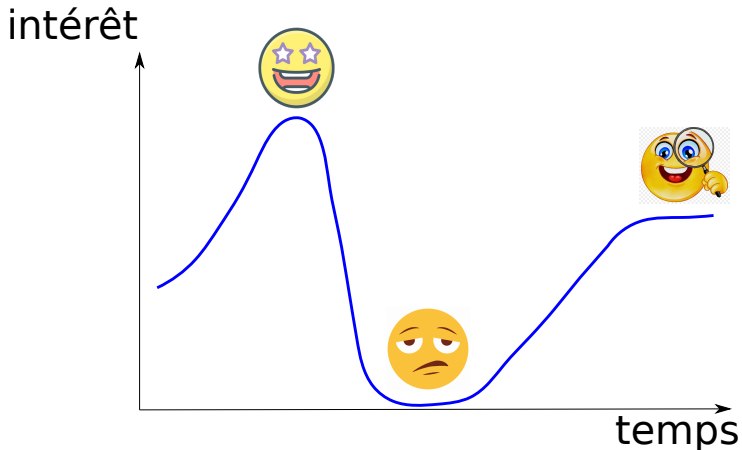
# Comment développer des outils d'apprentissage automatique pour les géosciences ?

Un aperçu de différents usages de réseaux de neurones convolutifs.

Sophie Giffard-Roisin

Chargée de Recherche IRD, ISTerre (Grenoble)  
sophie.giffard@univ-grenoble-alpes.fr

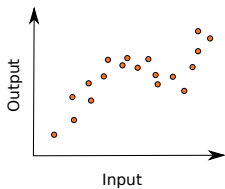
# Intérêt des géoscientifiques pour l'IA / machine learning



# Machine learning: what is it?

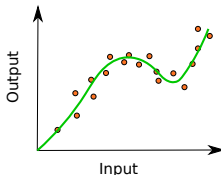
## 1) *database collection*

Use information from existing examples ...



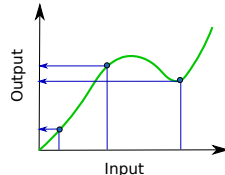
## 2) *training*

... to learn from them patterns or relations ...

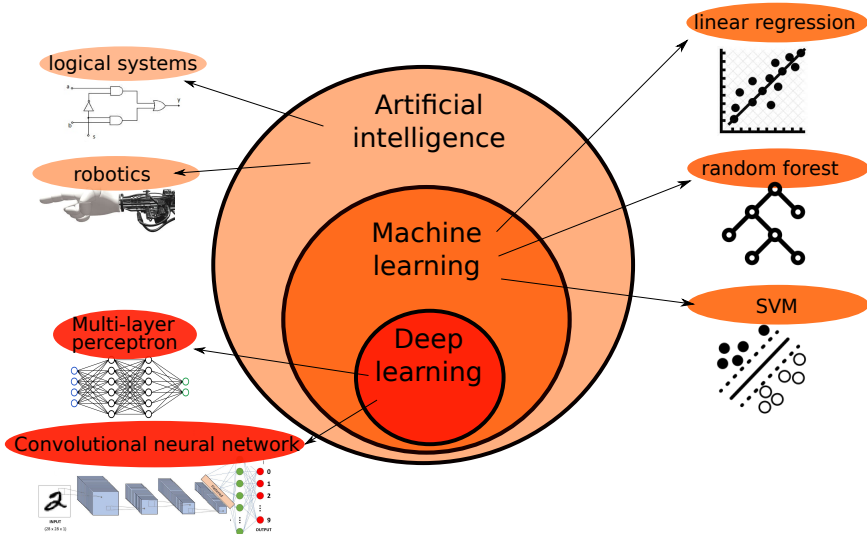


## 3) *prediction*

... that can then be applied to new examples



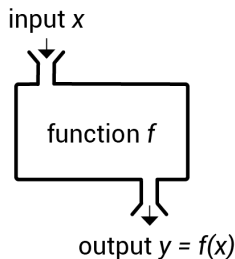
# Artificial Intelligence and Machine learning



# Machine learning: what for?

- *Big data*: data is often easy to collect
- But we don't always know the relations between variables (ex. physics)
- ML = algorithm that will learn from the data directly

Machine learning model = function approximation

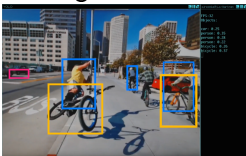


# Where is it used today?

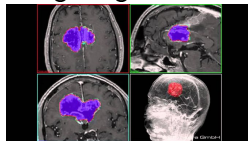
## Natural language processing: translation



## Image detection



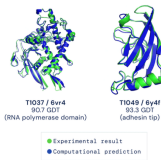
## Image segmentation



## Personalised advertising

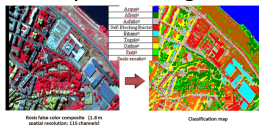


## Protein unfolding

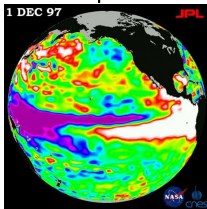


# And in geosciences?

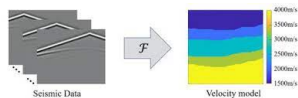
## Remote sensing processing



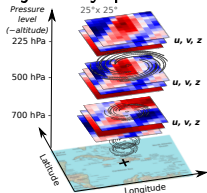
## El nino prediction



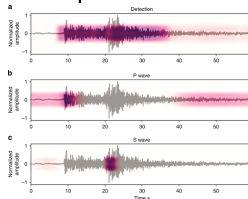
## Seismic inversion



## Tropical cyclone trajectory prediction



## Earthquake detection



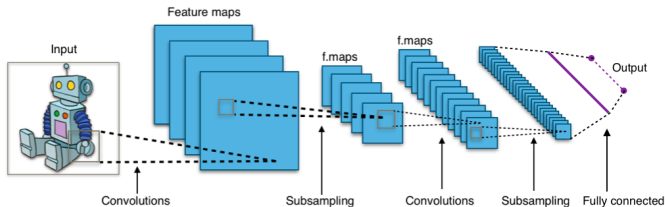
# Outline

- 1 Introduction to Machine Learning
- 2 Convolutional Neural Networks**
- 3 GPS time series for characterizing earthquakes (and SSEs)



# Convolutional neural network

$$f_{\theta}(img) = output$$



- Suited for image-like data
- Non-linear/complex relationships

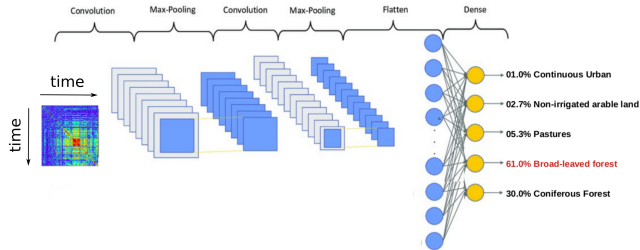
## Temporal coherence

### InSAR matrix classification

*Marie-Pierre Doin,*

*Salah-Eddine Boudaour*

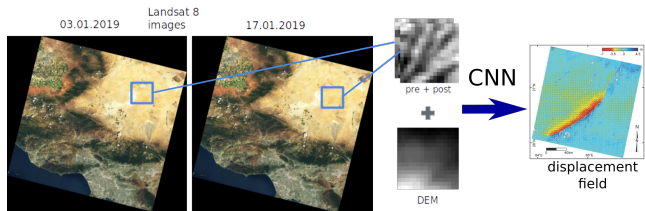
(M2)



## Optical image correlation for deformation estimation

*James Hollingsworth,*

*Tristan Montagnon*

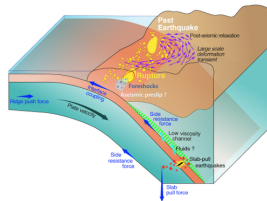


# Outline

- 1 Introduction to Machine Learning
- 2 Convolutional Neural Networks
- 3 GPS time series for characterizing earthquakes (and SSEs)

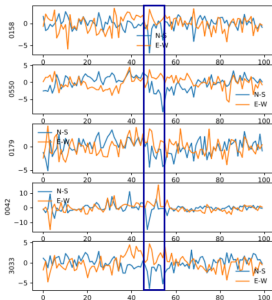
# GPS time series for characterizing earthquakes (and SSEs)

## ERC Deep-Trigger - Anne Socquet

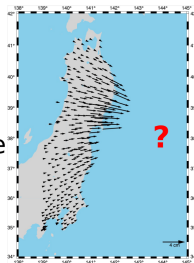


Giuseppe Costantino (PhD)

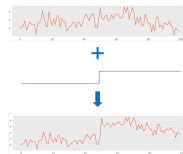
# GPS time series for characterizing earthquakes (and SSEs)



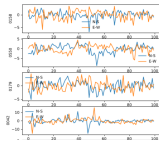
➔ - location  
- magnitude



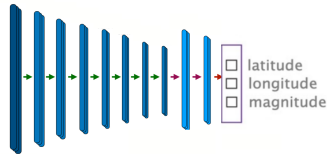
- Learn from synthetic database (20 K samples)
- Okada dislocation model + realistic noise



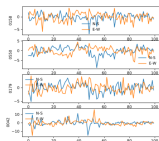
Data: list of time series



→ 1D convolutional n. network



Data: list of time series

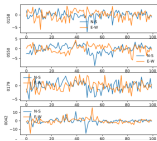


→ 1D convolutional n. network



*adapted from Van der Ende & Ampuero, 2020*

Data: list of time series

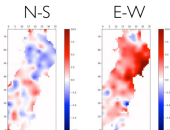


→ 1D convolutional n. network

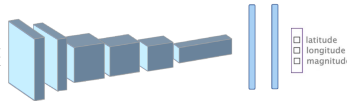


*adapted from Van der Ende & Ampuero, 2020*

interpolated images

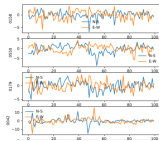


→ 2D convolutional n. network





Data: list of time series



→ 1D convolutional n. network



*adapted from Van der Ende & Ampuero, 2020*

interpolated images

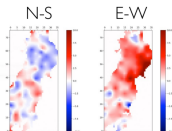
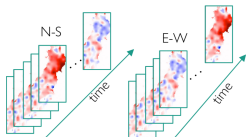
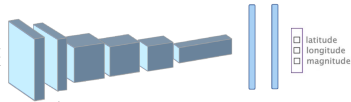


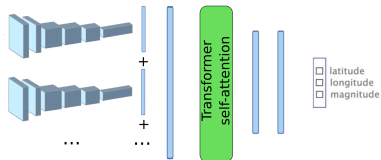
image time series



→ 2D convolutional n. network



→ 2D CNN + transformer



## Suite de la session:

- Introduction et machine learning pour problèmes 2D
- **Détection de séismes (1D CNN) et interprétabilité**

*Josipa Majstorović*



- **Détection de signaux sismologiques précoces par IA**

*Kevin Juhel*





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