Supporting Information for "PickBlue: Seismic phase picking for ocean bottom seismometers with deep learning"

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List of Tables

S1	Number of traces with different combinations of channels per dataset	2
S2	Misclassification matrix for PickBlue models	3

List of Figures

S1	Close-up views of OBS networks	4
S2	Trace length and magnitude distribution	5
S3	P residuals for individual experiments for BlueEQTransformers (left panel) and	
	BluePhaseNet (right panel) pickers, showing full range	6
S4	S residuals for individual experiments for BlueEQTransformers (left panel) and	
	BluePhaseNet (right panel) pickers, showing full range	7
S5	Waveform examples of mis-classified BluePhaseNet S picks.	8
$\mathbf{S6}$	Waveform examples of mis-classified BlueEQTransformer S picks	8
S7	Waveform examples of mis-classified BluePhaseNet P picks.	8
$\mathbf{S8}$	Waveform examples of mis-classified BlueEQTransformer P picks	9
$\mathbf{S9}$	P residuals, pre-trained on STEAD and without pre-training, showing full range.	10
S10	S residuals, pre-trained on STEAD	11
S11	S residuals of models trained on OBS data without pre-training	12
S12	P residuals for individual experiments, pre-trained on STEAD	13
S13	S residuals for individual experiments, pre-trained on STEAD	14
S14	P residuals per experiment trained on OBS data without pre-training	15
S15	S residuals per individual experiment, trained on OBS data without pre-training.	16
S16	P residuals for three-component models, showing full range	17
S17	S residuals for three-component models, trained only on land data (INSTANCE	
	and STEAD)	18
S18	S residuals for three-component models, pre-trained on INSTANCE and then	
	trained on OBS dataset	19
S19	P residuals per experiment for three-component models, pre-trained on INSTANCE	
	and then trained on OBS dataset	20
S20	S residuals per experiment for three-component models, pre-trained on INSTANCE	
	and then trained on OBS dataset	21
S21	As Fig. S19 but showing full range to ± 10 s in order to highlight outliers	22
S22	As Fig. S20 but showing full range to ± 10 s in order to highlight outliers	23

Total OBS	38,419	35,654	9,953	1,633	3,844	809	632	31	18,187	27	21	109,210	2 are the
TIPTEQ	3,909	455	1,290	0	383	151	128	0	1,963	1	0	8,280	s 1 and
VWUS	2,210	0	258	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,468	channel
SPOC	169	5	10	105	8	0	0	1	1,041	0	0	1,339	ent and
SEACAUSE	7,922	234	2,372	1,485	780	96	45	30	3,200	0	13	16,177	compon
LOGATCHEV	0	0	0	0	2,160	0	0	0	9,267	0	0	11,427	e vertical
IQUIQUE	4,365	192	1,692	ъ	62	168	395	0	13	23	0	6,915	cates th
HORSESHOE	132	0	484	0	H	37	2	0	40	0	0	969	Z indi
CORRINGE	253	85	42	11	2	Ц	10	0	0	0	0	404	dataset.
CERSHWIN	0	2	38	0	0	16	2	0	765	33	×	834	els per
NAMARD	1,919	83	246	0	30	6	11	0	4	0	0	2,302	of chann
BLANCO	1,878	0	995	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	2,882	lations o
ALBORAN2009	0	0	0	0	358	0	0	0	1,894	0	0	2,252	t combir
B_{M}	172	0	51	27	19	IJ	0	0	0	0	0	274	ifferen
V7V	158	61	58	0	0	0	38	0	0	0	0	315	with d
AACSE	15,332	34,537	2,417	0	41	317	1	0	0	0	0	52,645	of traces .
Slətttedo	Z 1 2 H	Z 1 2 -	Z 1 - H	- 1 2 H	- 1 - H	H Z	Z 1	- 1 2 -	H	Z	- - -	SUM	1: Number (
¥cµønnels	4	3			2				1				Table S

horizontal components (with unknown orientations). H denotes the hydrophone channel.

True	Prediction							
Phase Label	P_{EQT}	S_{EQT}	P_{PN}	S_{PN}				
Р	4298	16	4315	20				
\mathbf{S}	6	5001	11	4939				
Misclassification Rate	0.14%	0.32%	0.25%	0.4%				

Table S2: Number of correctly and falsely classified P and S picks. Roman letter denotes the target (true) phase label. Italic letter stands for predicted phase. EQT: EQTransformer, PN: PhaseNet. The misclassification rate equals $\frac{M}{M+C}$, where M denotes misclassified and C correctly classified picks of the corresponding column. If the pick is closer to the wrong label than the wanted pick, we consider it as being misclassified. Note that PhaseNet classifies more picks correctly than EQTransformer which is due to the fact that only picks with a confidence $\geq 10\%$ are considered for both pickers while the absolute amount of picks differs. With regard to the misclassification rate, PhaseNet performs much poorlier than EQTransformer for both classification tasks.



Figure S1: Close-up views for the OBS networks used in this study. Blue circles indicate events and red triangles indicate OBS stations.



Figure S2: Trace length and magnitude distribution. Panel a: Histogram showing the trace lengths for the complete dataset. The peak at 150 s results as this is the window length for the AACSE deployment, the largest in the collection. Panel b: Histogram showing the distribution of the event magnitudes (For 8% of the events, we do not have magnitude estimations.)



Figure S3: P residuals for individual experiments for BlueEQTransformers (left panel) and BluePhaseNet (right panel) pickers,, showing full range. 90% confidence intervals are marked with the yellow vertical lines. The models used for prediction were pre-trained on INSTANCE and then trained on the OBS dataset. The distribution is the same as that shown in Fig. 5 but with the range ± 10 s.



Figure S4: S residuals for individual experiments for BlueEQTransformers (left panel) and BluePhaseNet (right panel) pickers, showing full range. 90% confidence intervals are marked with the yellow vertical lines. The models used for prediction were pre-trained on INSTANCE and then trained on the OBS dataset. The distribution is the same as that shown in Fig. 6 but with the range ± 10 s.



Figure S5: Waveform examples of mis-classified BluePhaseNet S picks close to manual P pick. For each example there are two plots: The first one shows the full trace while the second one zooms into the range that is marked out by the black bars in the first plot. Solid vertical lines mark predictions, while dashed lines mark the ground truth.



Figure S6: Waveform examples of mis-classified BlueEQTransformer S picks.



Figure S7: Waveform examples of mis-classified BluePhaseNet P picks.



Figure S8: Waveform examples of mis-classified BlueEQTransformer P picks.



Figure S9: P residuals, pre-trained on STEAD (a,b) and without pre-training (c,d). As Fig. 9 but showing the full range to ± 10 s in order to highlight outliers.



Figure S10: S residuals, pre-trained on STEAD.



Figure S11: S residuals of models trained on OBS data without pre-training.



Figure S12: P residuals for individual experiments, pre-trained on STEAD



Figure S13: S residuals for individual experiments, pre-trained on STEAD



Figure S14: P residuals per experiment trained on OBS data without pre-training.



Figure S15: S residuals per individual experiment, trained on OBS data without pre-training.



Figure S16: P residuals for three-component models. (a-d) trained only on land data using models trained on INSTANCE (a,b) and STEAD (c,d). (e-f) shows the result of training three-component models on the OBS dataset, but omitting the hydrophones, with pre-training on INSTANCE. As Fig. 10 but showing full range to ± 10 s in order to highlight outliers.



Figure S17: S residuals for three-component models, trained only on land data. (a) Range to ± 1 s, (b) Range to ± 10 s. Within each sub-figure: top–INSTANCE, bottom–STEAD). Hydrophone components were ignored.



Figure S18: S residuals for three-component models, pre-trained on INSTANCE and then trained on OBS dataset. Figure is similar to Fig. 10a-b, but shows S residuals (instead of P residuals). Hydrophone components were ignored.



Figure S19: P residuals per experiment for three-component models, pre-trained on INSTANCE and then trained on OBS dataset. Hydrophone components were ignored.



Figure S20: S residuals per experiment for three-component models, pre-trained on INSTANCE and then trained on OBS dataset. Hydrophone components were ignored.



Figure S21: As Fig. S19 but showing full range to ± 10 s in order to highlight outliers.



Figure S22: As Fig. S20 but showing full range to ± 10 s in order to highlight outliers.