# Digital Filters for Data Decimation

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#### Motivations

- Mobile (or at least OBS) data are usually only provided at one sampling rate, it would be useful to have a standard process to decimate them.
- OBS dataloggers may use commercial A/Ds that are not optimized for seismology data acquistion: does this have an effect on the recorded data?

## Goals

- Determine the effect of common decimation methods
  - Datalogger filters
  - SAC filters
  - Obspy
  - ???
- This effect may be more important when cutting off microseism energy, which may be as high as 130 dB (acceleration) or 60-70dB (velocity) above the low frequency noise floor

### Tasks

- Calculate the broadband noise floor of existing digital filters (Krishner and Crawford)
- Compare noise floor to expected signal dynamic range
- Compare spectra of decimated and original data

## Frequency responses of each stage (CS5322)



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- If the broadband noise is higher than the difference betweens high and low noise levels, a<sub>6 bits</sub>
  high noise level at high frequencies could distort 32 bits
- For an acceleration sensor (shown), the signal dynamic range is ~130dB. For a velocity sensor, it would be ~60-70 dB

## Frequency & impulse/step responses (CS5322)



## Digital filters

- Cirrus 5322 (SIO LCHEAPO and INSU)
- SEND MCS (old German OBSs)

• TI ADS1281 (new INSU)

• Guralp DM24



## Digital filters

de (db)

Magn

• TI ADS1281

• Taurus (100)

Frequency response -50 -100 -150 -200 0 10 15 20 25 30 Frequency response 0 -50 itude (db) -100 Magr -150 -200 50 100 150 200 250 300

• Q330HR (100)

• SAC (dec4)



### To Do

- Add collaborators?
- Determine acceptable limits
  - Using both theory and comparision of spectra
- Evaluate common decimation programs
  - Obspy, SAC, ...?
- Make recommendations