

On the infrasound array monitoring in Romania: reprocessing of the data recorded by the national infrasound network

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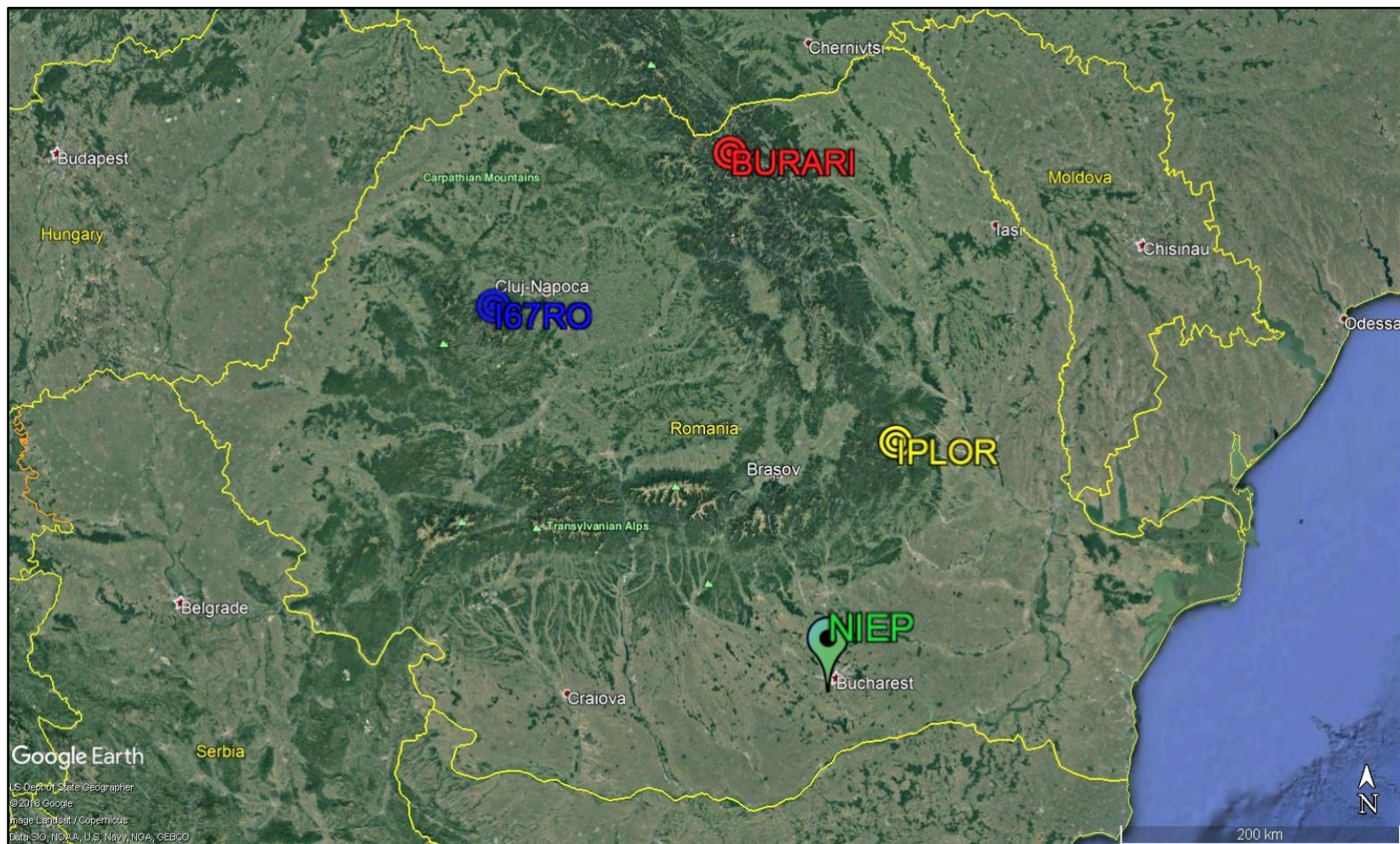
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Overview

- We present the results of the reprocessing a 10-year archive of waveform data recorded with the Romanian infrasound network, by using PMCC signal detector
- Starting with 2009, three infrasound stations have been deployed on the Romanian territory by the National Institute for Earth Physics (NIEP): IPLOR, BURARI (under cooperation with Air Force Technical Application Center AFTAC (USA), and I67RO (within a collaboration project with PTS/CTBTO)
- Infrasound data are processed and analysed on routinely basis at NIEP by using a duo of infrasound detection-oriented software – DTK-GPMCC and DTK-DIVA – packaged into CTBTO NDC-in-a-Box
- Since October 2019, a new implementation of PMCC algorithm is available at NIEP, enabling the characterization of the coherent infrasound field in log-spaced frequency with one-third octave bands from 0.1 to 6 Hz.
- The array monitoring performance resulted after the data reprocessing is investigated

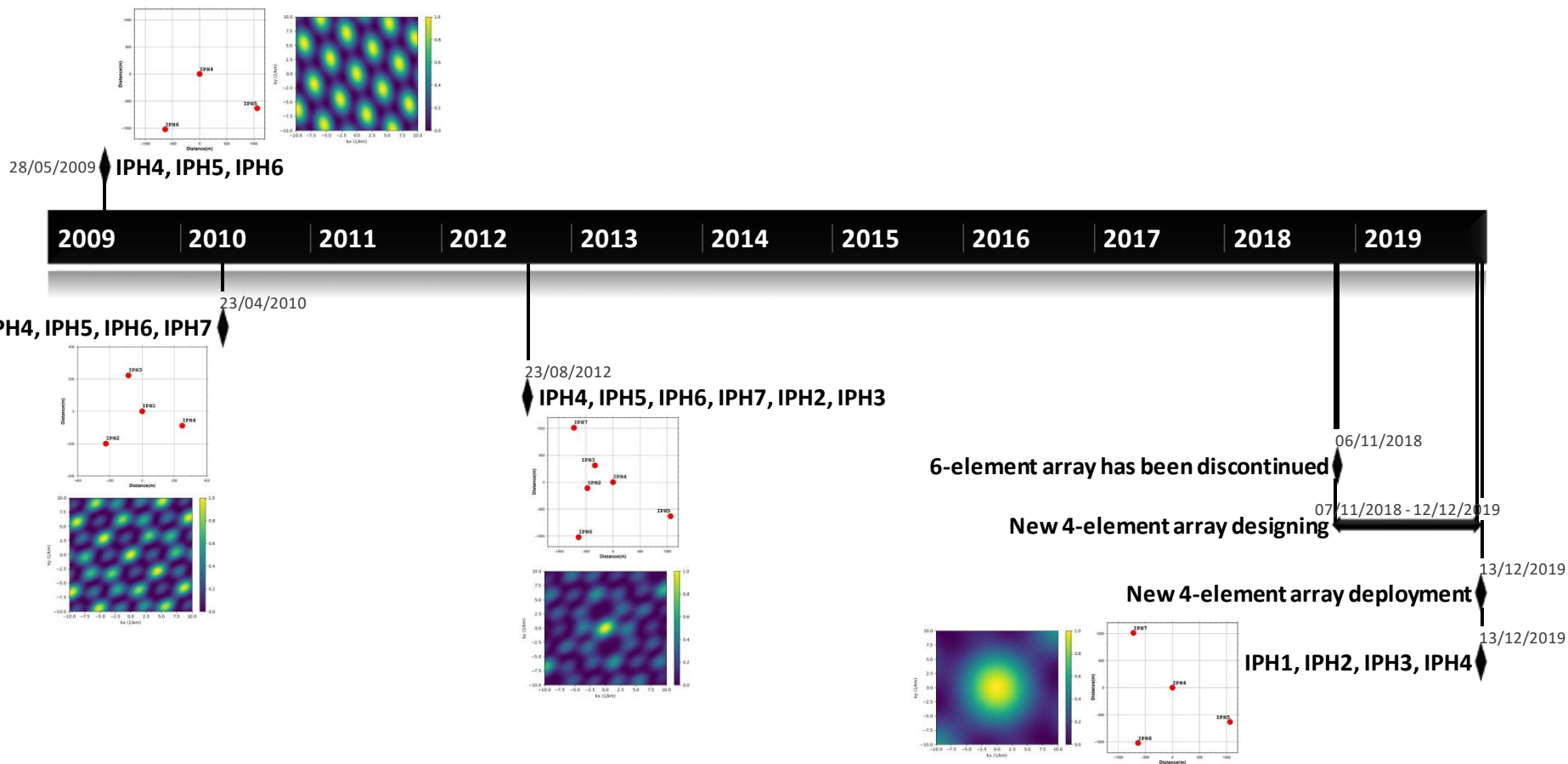
Infrasound stations in Romania



Code	Location	No. of elements	Aperture (km)	Operation period	Status
IPLOR	Plostina, Vrancea County	6	2.5	May 2009 – November 2018	Permanent
		4	0.6	December 2019 – Now	
BURARI	Benea, Suceava County	4	1.2	July 2016 – September 2019	Temporary
		6	0.7	September 2019 – Now	Permanent
I67RO	Marisel, Cluj County	4	0.9	September 2016 – October 2018	Temporary

IPLOR infrasound array

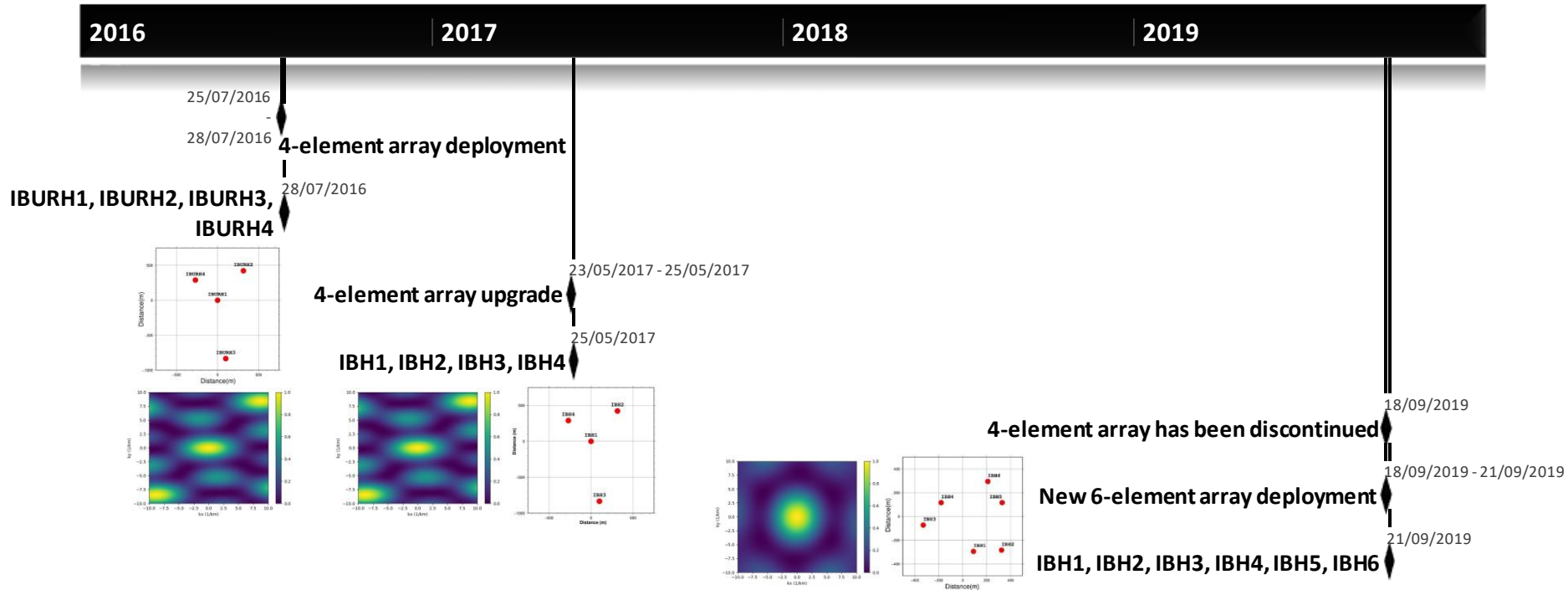
Deployed by NIEP



- Chaparral Physics model 25 microbarometers
- Quanterra Q330 digitizers
- WNRS: rosette pipe array design
- Collocated with seismic array

BURARI infrasound research array

Deployed under a joint effort of AFTAC (USA) and NIEP



- Chaparral Physics model 21 microbarometers (until September 2019)
- Hyperion 5113 microbarometers (since September 2019)
- Digitizers: Reftek RT 130 (until May 2017) & Quanterra Q330HR (since May 2017)
- WNRS: porous hoses, 32-air inlets star WNRS with flexible hoses (to be installed in 2020)
- Collocated with seismic array

I67RO PTS portable infrasound array

Deployed within a collaboration project between NIEP and PTS/CTBTO

2016

2017

2018

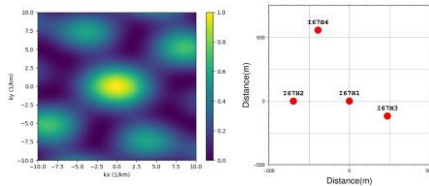
26/09/2016

28/09/2016

4-element array deployment

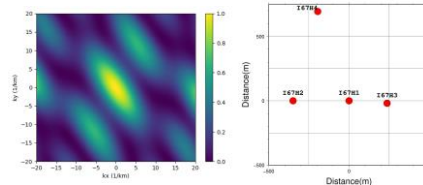
28/09/2016

I67H1, I67H2, I67H3, I67H4



Relocation of I67H1 element

15/06/2017



4-element array removal from the site

17/10/2018

- MB2005 (CEA/DAM) microbarometers
- Reftek 130 RT digitizers
- WNRS: porous hoses

Array data processing & analysis

NDC-in-a-Box Virtual Machine (Centos release 6.10)

Two detection-oriented software – **DTK-GPMCC 6.3.0** and **DTK-DIVA 3.4.3** – developed by CEA/DASE and packaged into the **CTBTO NDC-in-a-box** – are routinely used at NIEP:

Data Processing

Run DTK-PMCC in automatic mode from command line
(Python scripts)

- detection lists (one-day bulletins)
- results (one-day NetCDF4 files)

Results Analysis

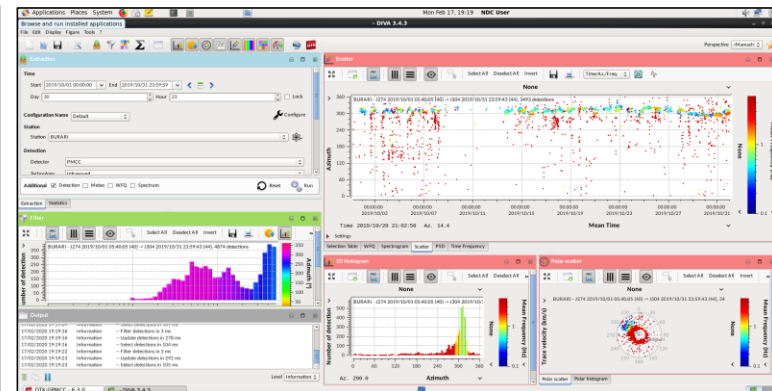
DTK-GPMCC 6.3.0 visualize the detections in results file

- Interactively display/check results



DTK-DIVA3.4.3 visualize the detections in bulletin files

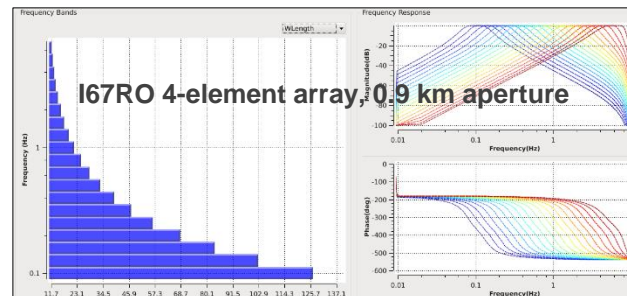
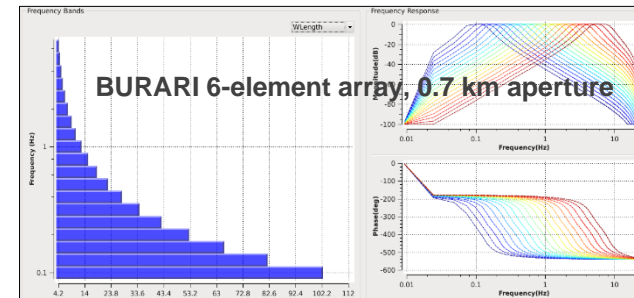
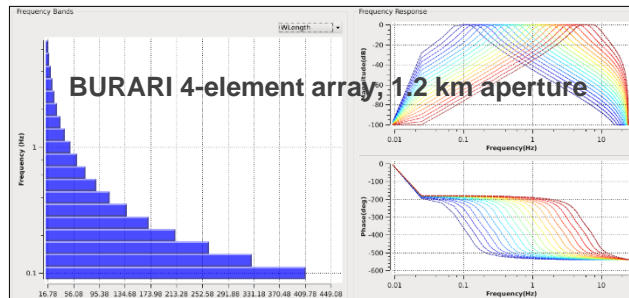
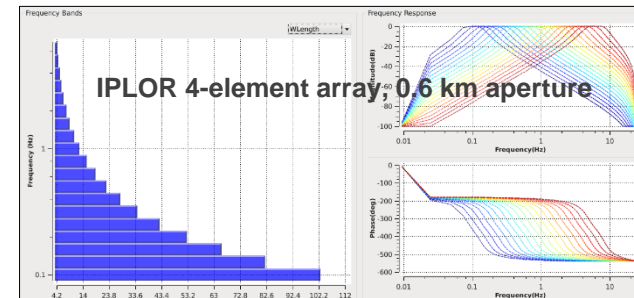
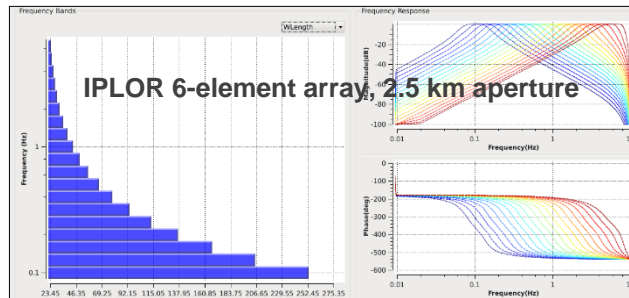
- Identify and characterize sources of coherent noise/typical sources (station detection background): microbaroms, industrial noise, craft activity etc.
- Identify detections of interest, i.e., special infrasound source/occasionally detected at station: accidental explosions, exploding meteorites, volcanic eruptions etc.
- Recognize station detection patterns (diurnal, weekly, seasonal)



Array data processing & analysis

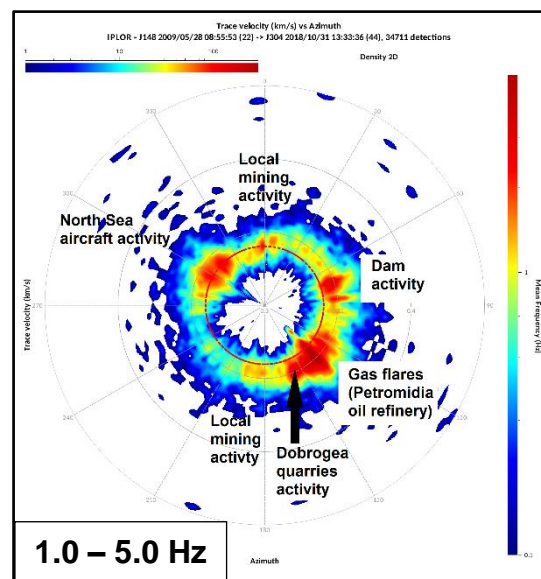
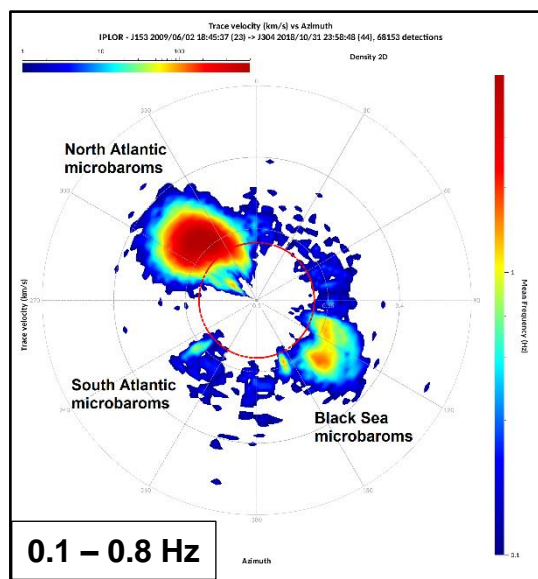
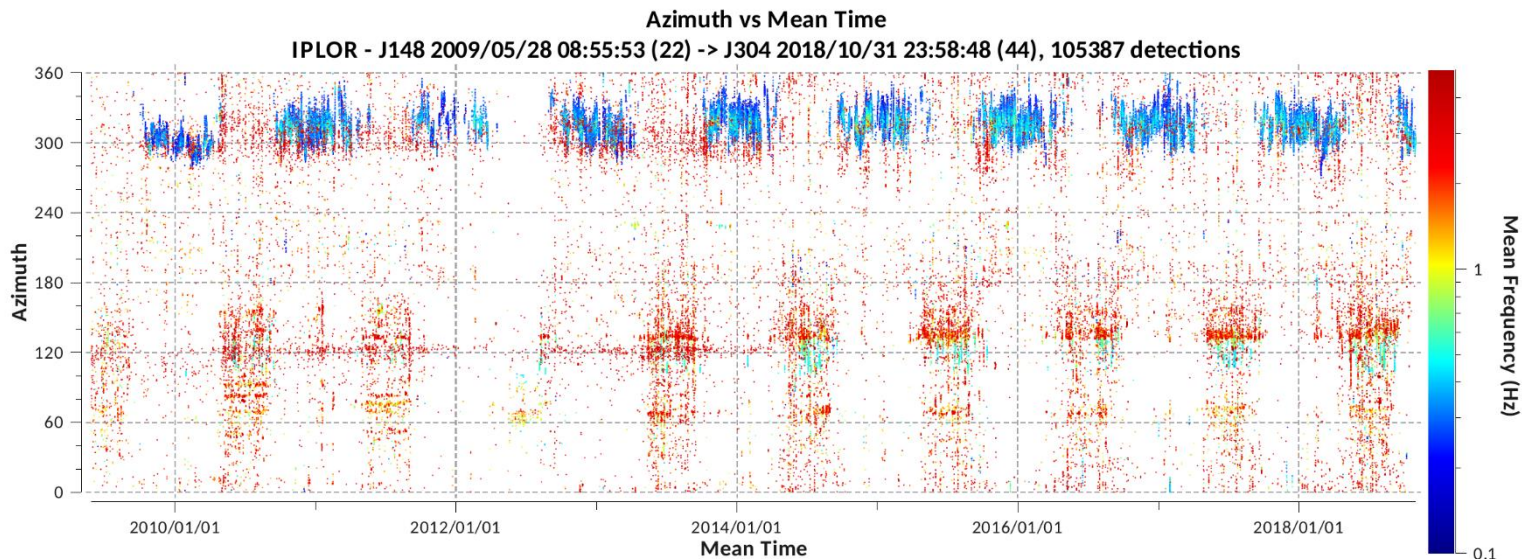
Automatic configuration of the PMCC detector

- Data recorded by the infrasound stations deployed in Romania have been reprocessed using the **third octave band configuration**
- 19 frequency bands between 0.1 Hz (Fmin) and 6.0 Hz (Fmax)
- Bandwidths vary logarithmically with the frequency
- Frequency schema is dependent on station: time window lengths vary proportionally with aperture



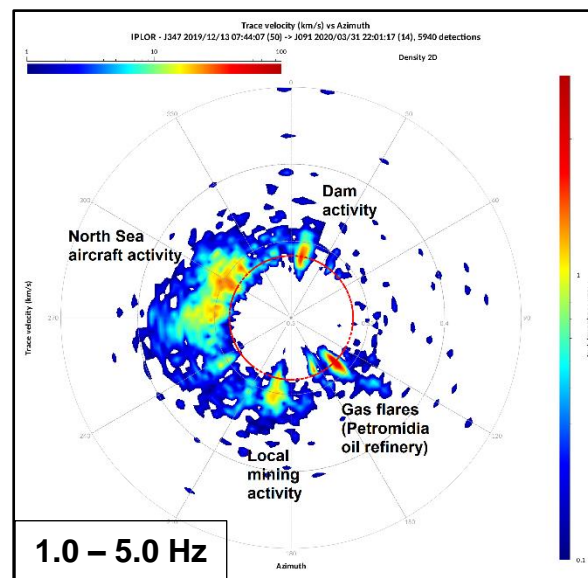
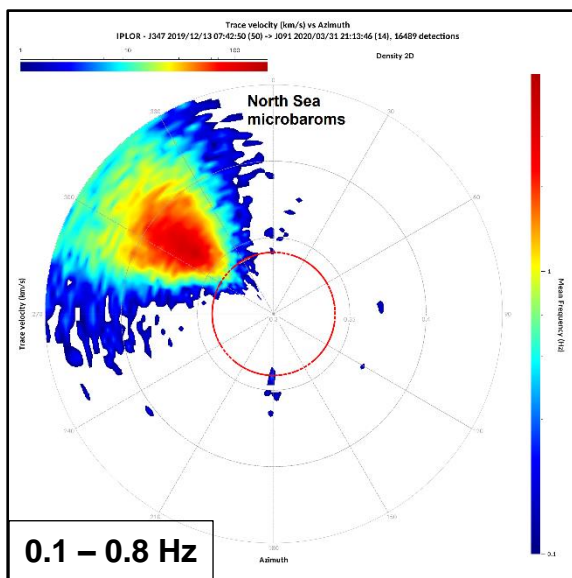
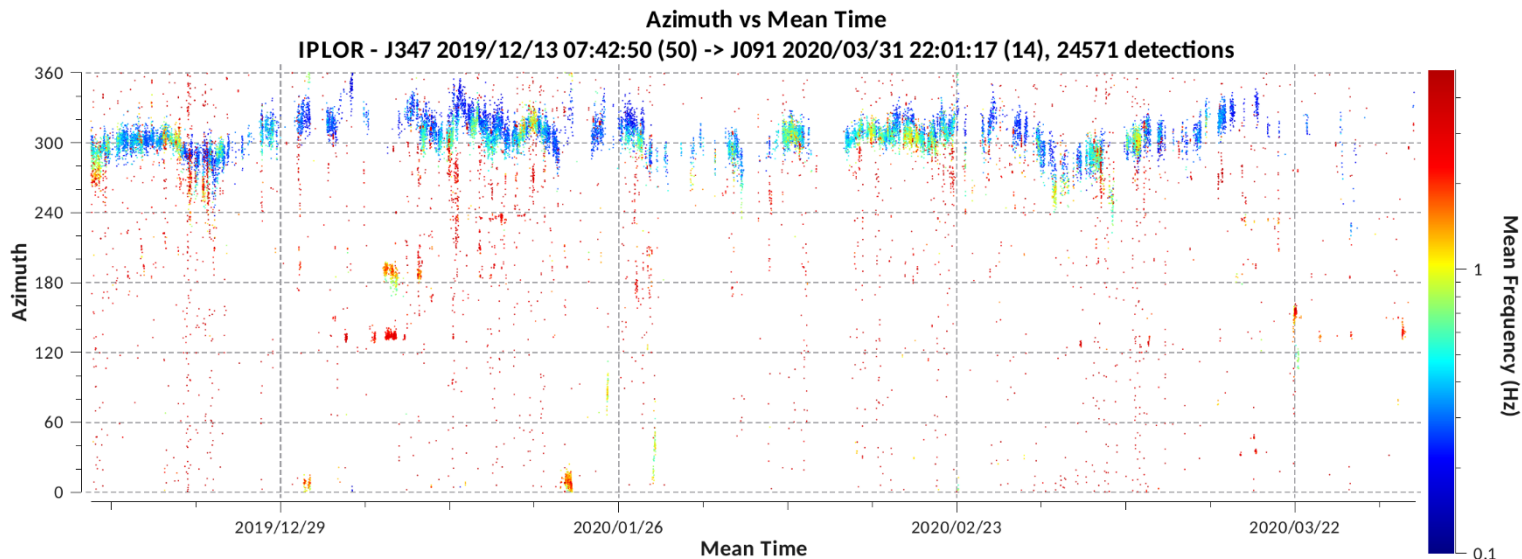
Array data processing & analysis

Results – IPLOR 6-element array



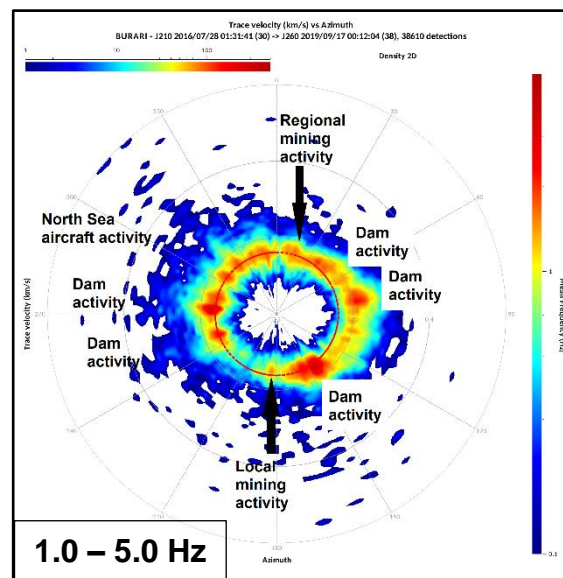
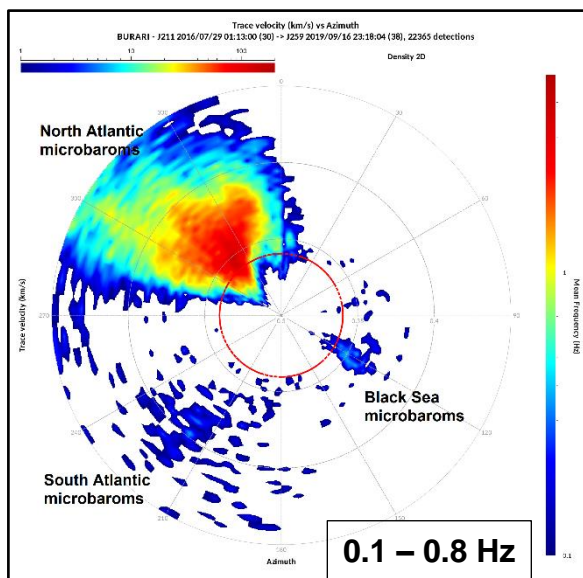
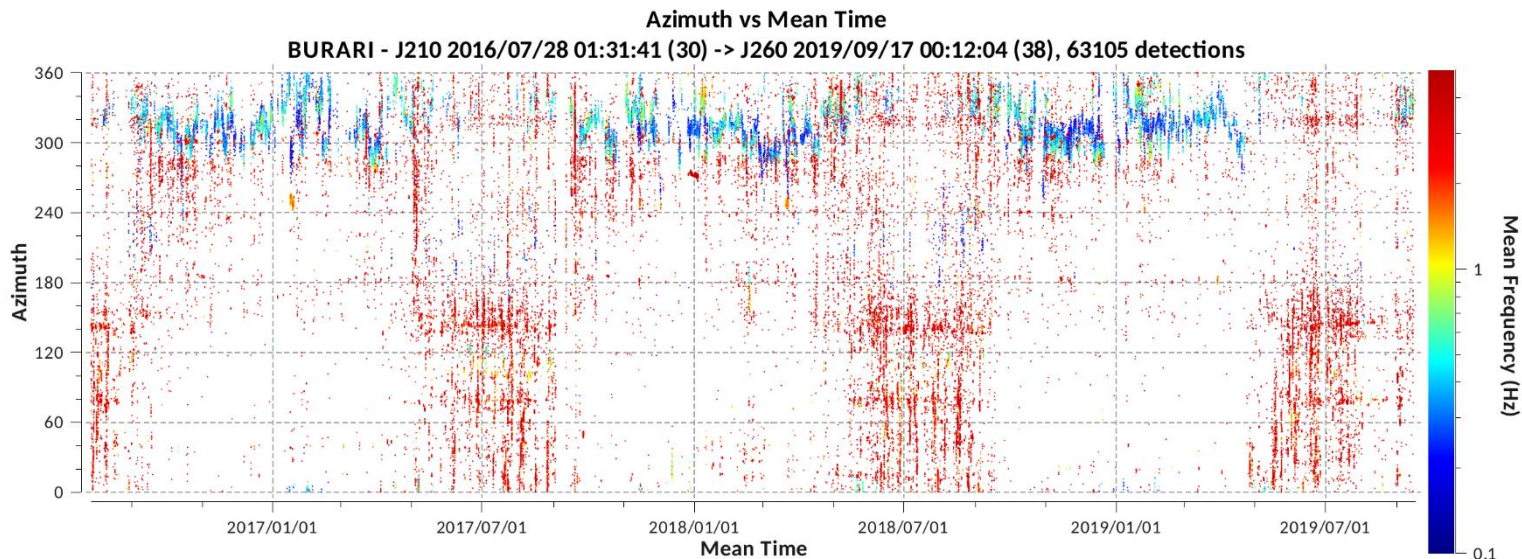
Array data processing & analysis

Results – IPLOR 4-element array



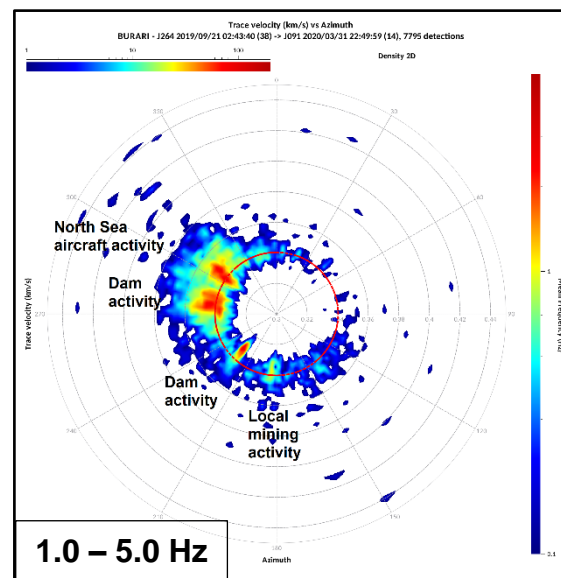
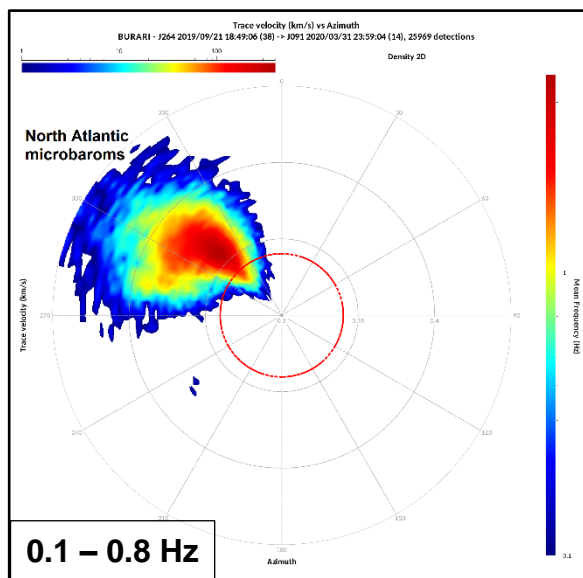
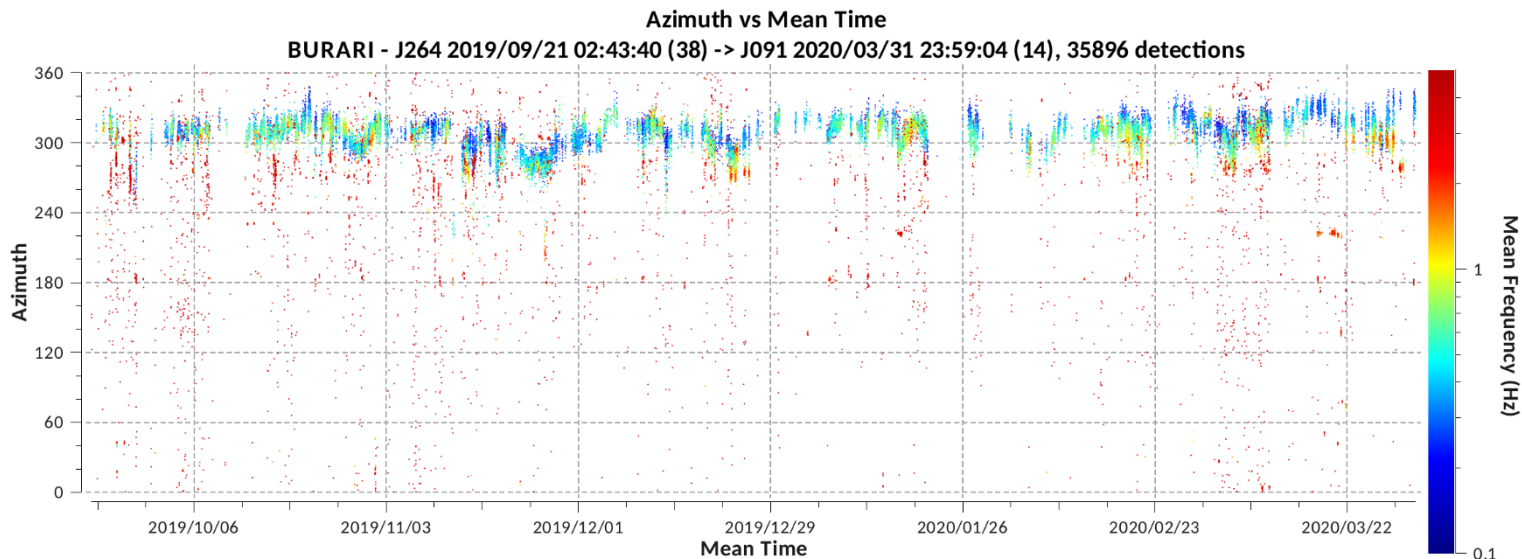
Array data processing & analysis

Results – BURARI 4-element array



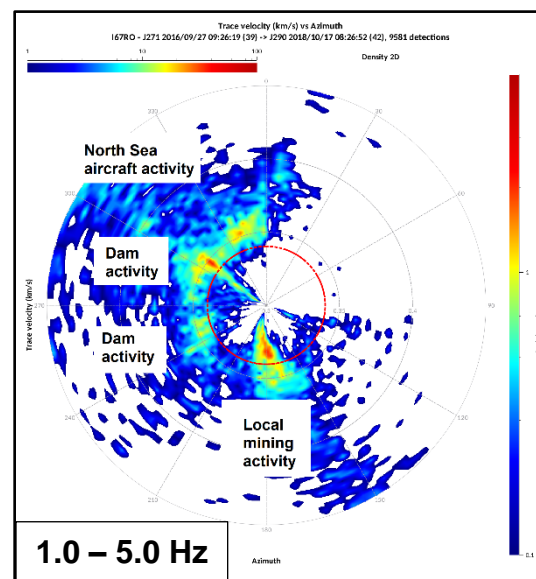
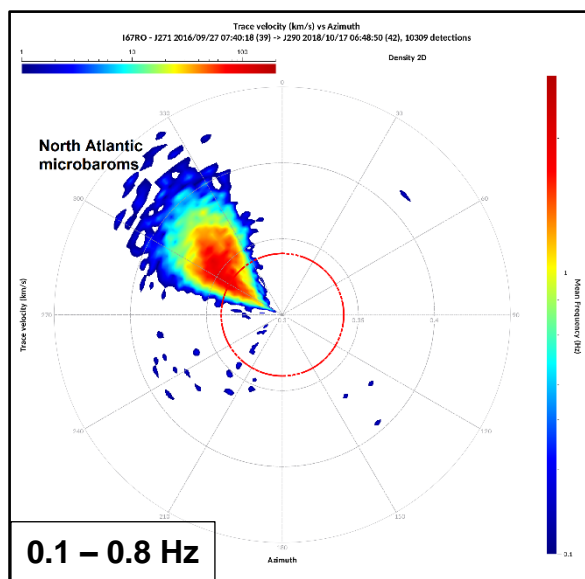
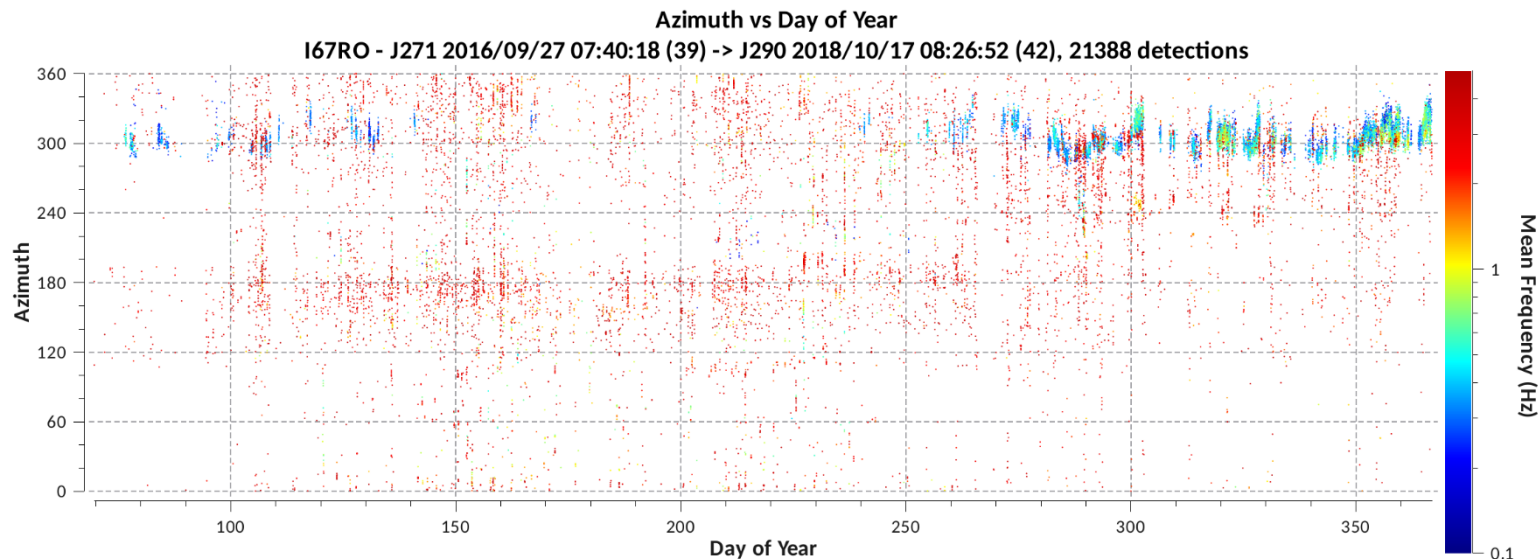
Array data processing & analysis

Results – BURARI 6-element array



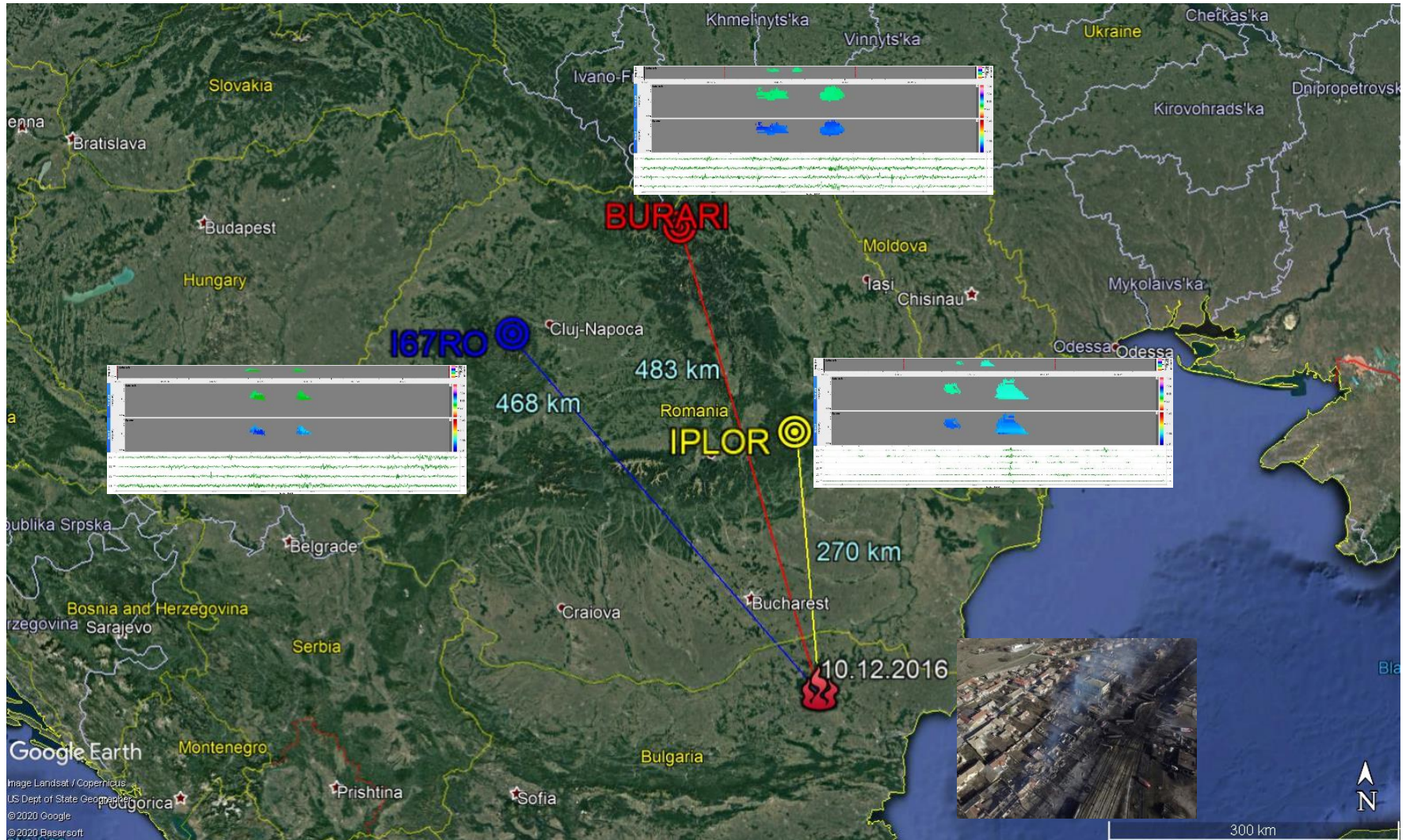
Array data processing & analysis

Results – I67RO 4-element array



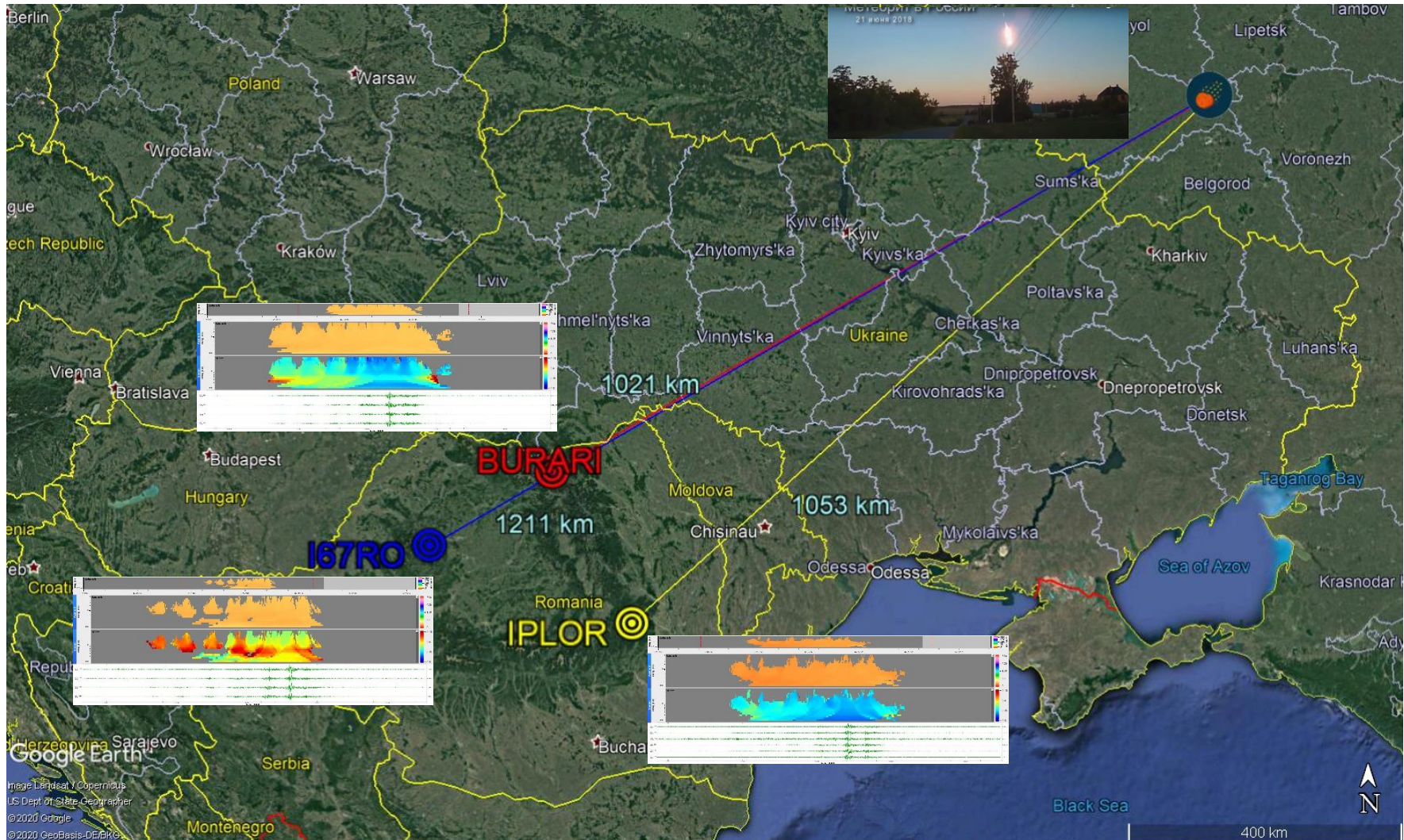
Infrasound sources observed

Hitrino (Bulgaria) gas tank transporter train explosion / 10.12.2016



Infrasound sources observed

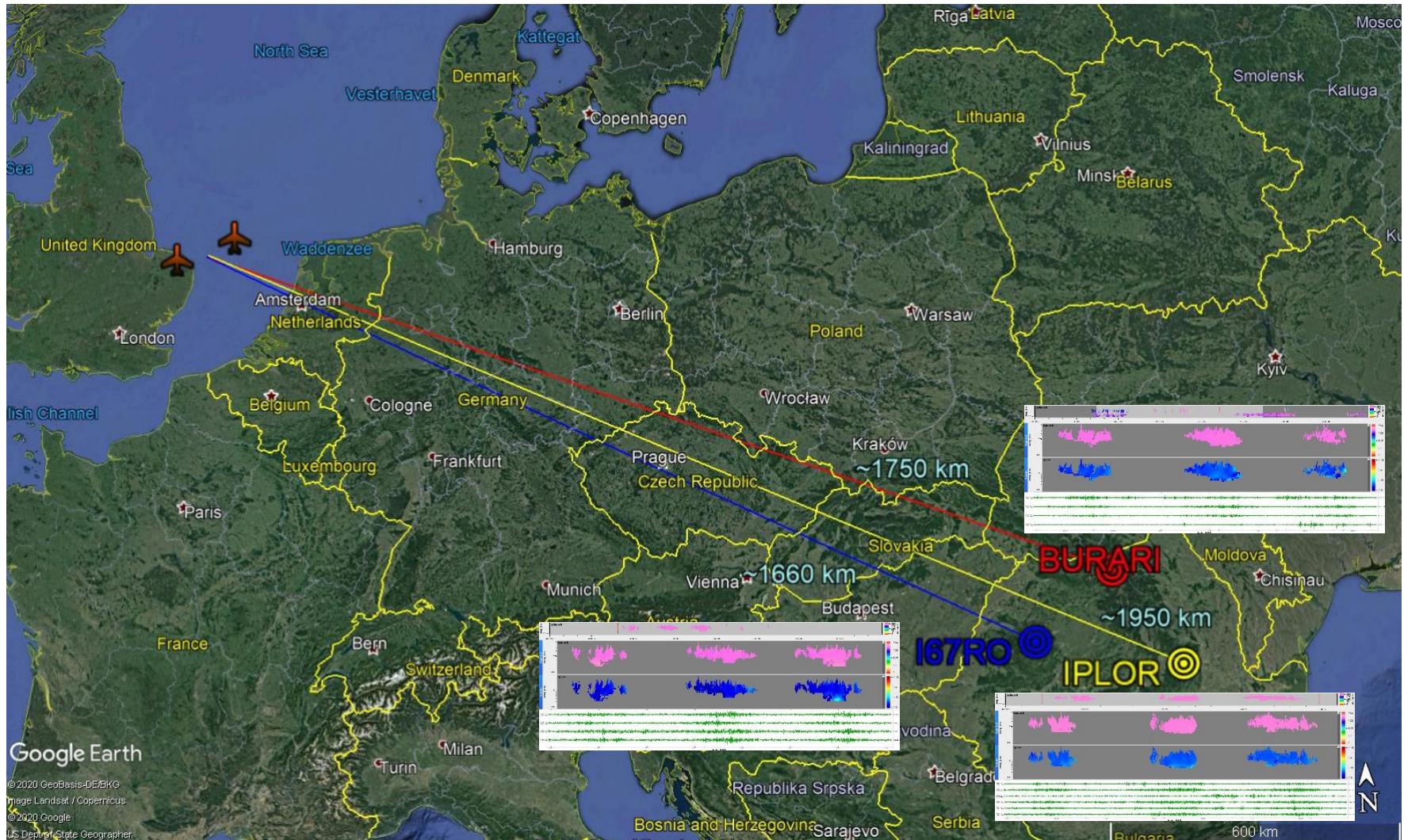
Large bolide over Russia (near city of Lipetsk) / 21.06.2018



The map displays the Balkan region of Europe, highlighting the locations of two observatories: BURARI in Romania and IPLOR in Serbia. Two distances are marked between the observatories: 712 km and 784 km. Two inset images are included: one showing a meteor trail in a dark sky, and another showing a satellite image of the meteor event. The map also shows various countries and cities in the region, including Austria, Slovakia, Hungary, Croatia, Slovenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, Montenegro, Bulgaria, Romania, and Ukraine. A scale bar indicates 300 km, and a north arrow is present in the bottom right corner.

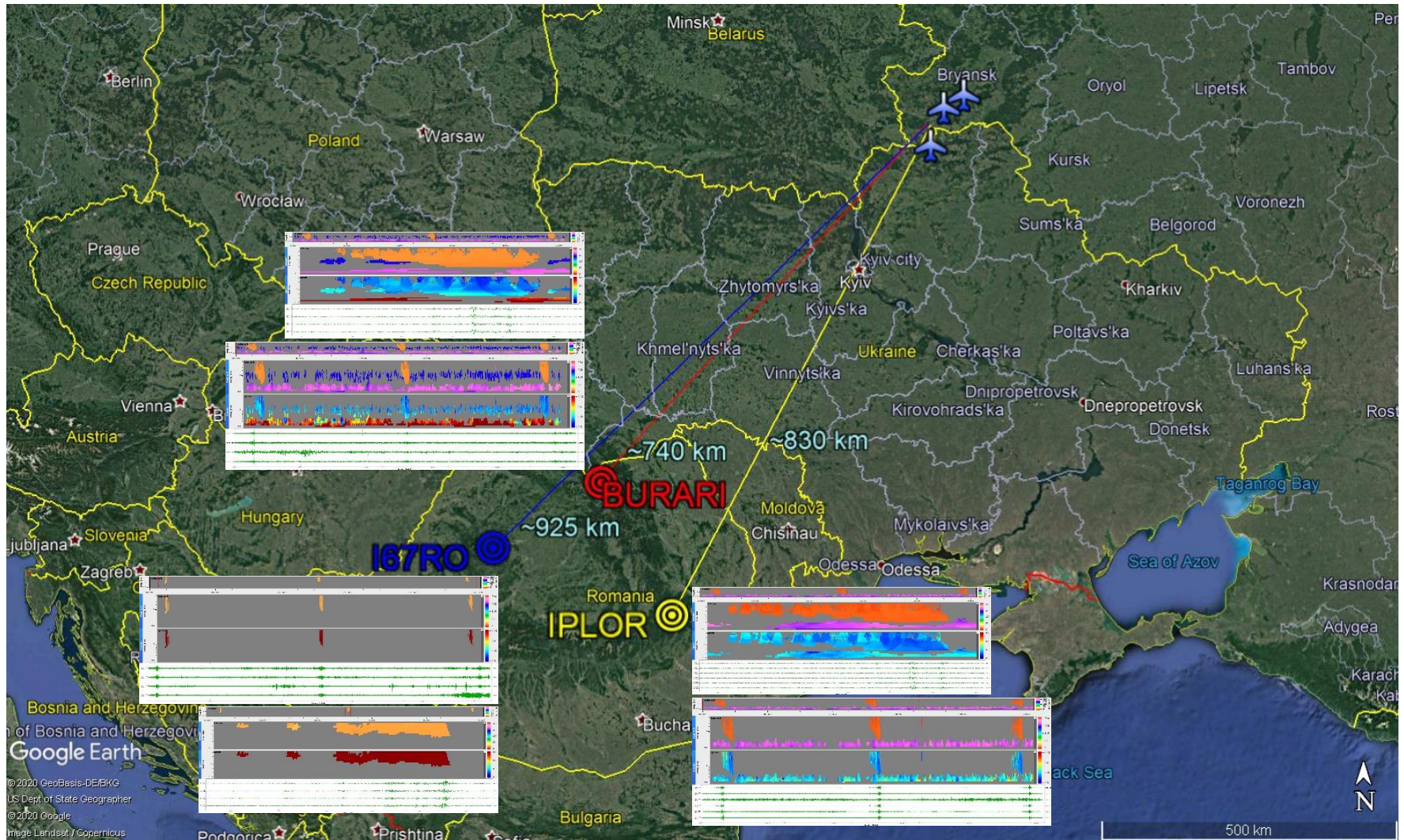
Infrasound sources observed

Supersonic flights over the North Sea region / 21.03.2018



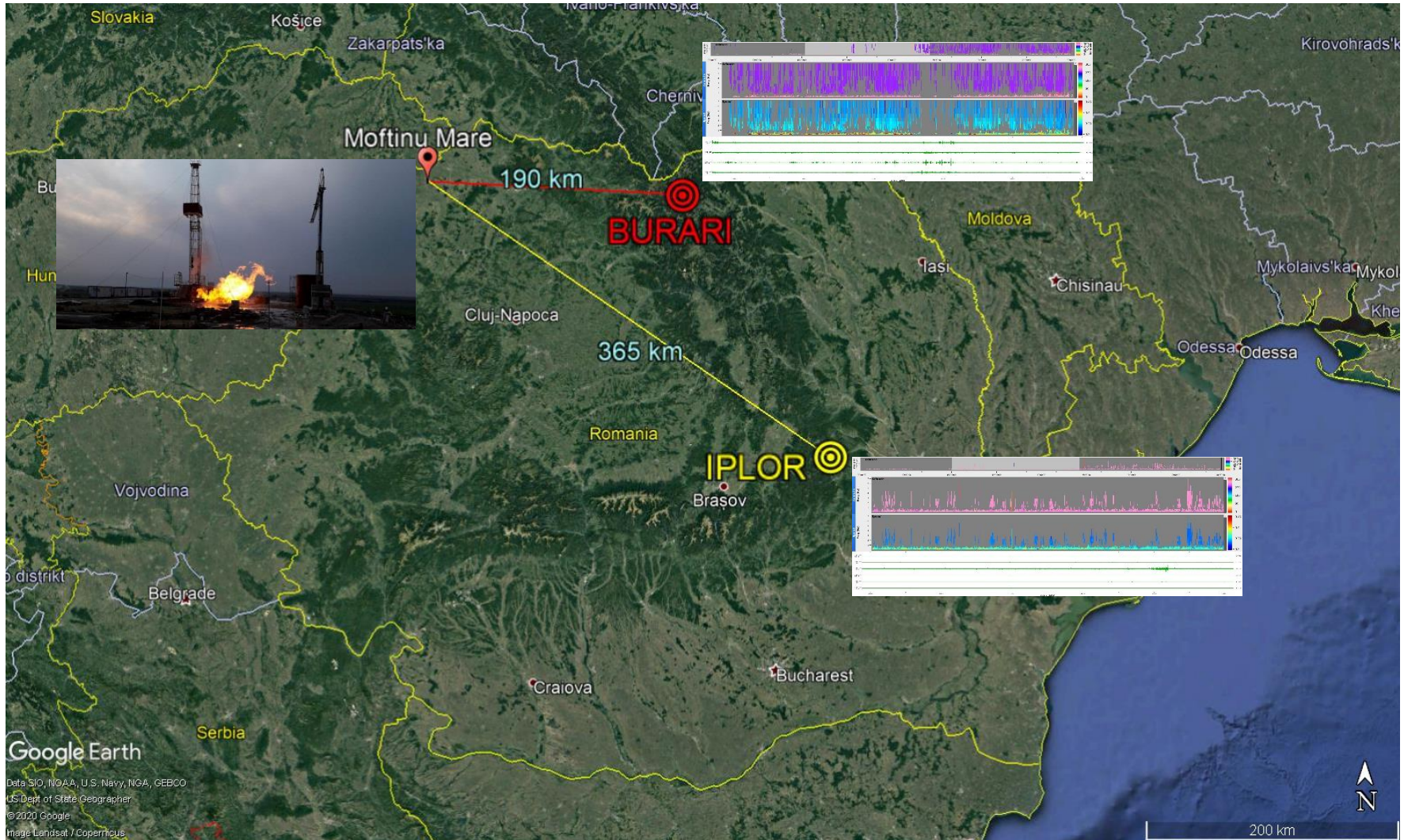
Infrasound sources observed

Anthropogenic events (possible supersonic flights) in Ukraine/Russia region / 16.01.2017



Infrasound sources observed

Gas flares at Moftinu Mare (accidental explosion)
- December 2017 to January 2018 -

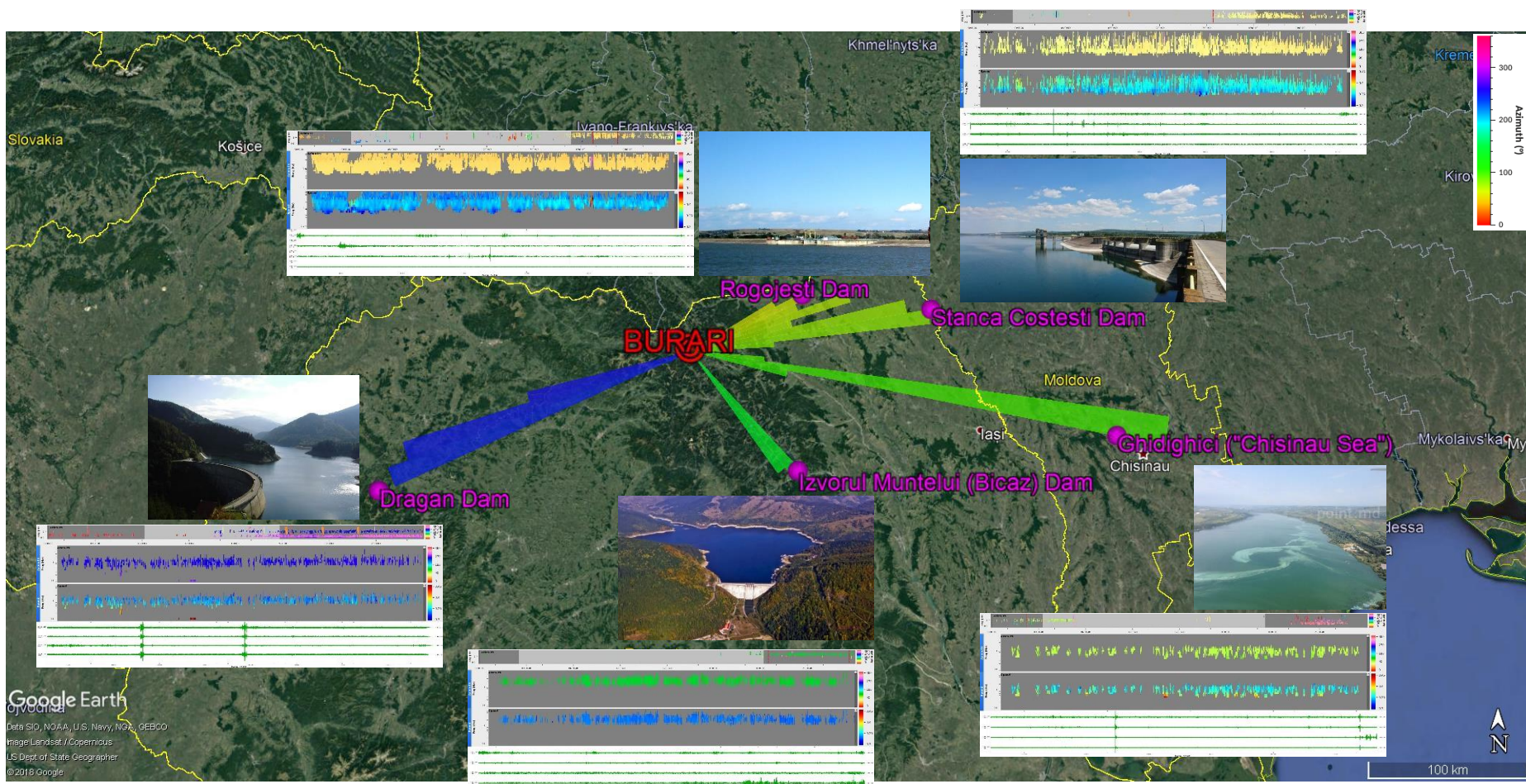


Google Earth

Data SIO, NOAA, U.S. Navy, NGA, GEBCO
 US Dept of State Geographer
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 Image Landsat / Copernicus

Infrasound sources observed

Dam monitoring (BURARI array)



Conclusions

- The monitoring performance of the infrasound stations deployed on the Romania's territory are presented as a result of the reprocessing the 10-year archive of waveform data recorded
- Detection capability assessment, types of sources observed, as well the capacity of fusing the detections into support of understanding various infragenic sources are shown
- A good characterization of the detected signals in the frequency-azimuth space or frequency trace-velocity space is clearly observed
- Infrasonic signals generated by several relevant sources detected with the three arrays deployed on the Romanian territory were presented

Acknowledgements

- The data processed in this paper are recorded by Romanian infrasound network and owned by National Institute for Earth Physics
- Part of the results obtained in this study will be included in the research carried out inside the Project: “Multidisciplinary research to characterize seismic and acoustic events using specific analysis techniques” included in the Nucleu-Programme MULTIRISC supported by the Ministry of Education and Research
- We would like to acknowledge the CTBTO Technical Assistance which consisted of:
 - NDC-in-a-Box SHI Software Package
 - Training courses: Intermediate Level Infrasound Data Analysis Training (15 to 19 July 2019, Bucharest, Romania) and NDC Advanced Training on Infrasound Data Analysis (14 to 18 October 2019, Bruyères-le-Châtel, France)