

T2.3-P10. Identification and analysis of infrasound signal from earthquake in Romania using Ukrainian NDC seismo-acoustic network on 22 November 2014

An earthquake M5.5 occurred in the Vrancea region (Romania) 22 November 2014. IMS seismic array PS45 and two Ukrainian NDC infrasound arrays recorded signal at distances of 330 and 570 kilometers. NDC array MAAG-2 recorded two classic components for this type of infrasound signal: the first - formed by the motion of the ground surface in the placement of the array and the second - is formed in the epicenter of the earthquake and came by atmospheric channels. The arrival time of the first type of infrasound wave coincides with the arrival of seismic P- type waves and the second type of infrasound waves comes with a delay that is proportional to the distance to the epicenter. It is noteworthy, that the epicenter of the earthquake and both Ukrainian NDC infrasound arrays are almost in a straight line from south to north. Vrancea seismic region is very close to the border with Ukraine and is the object of increased interest for research.

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Track Classification: 2. Events and their characterization