



Listening to the Earth using infrasound

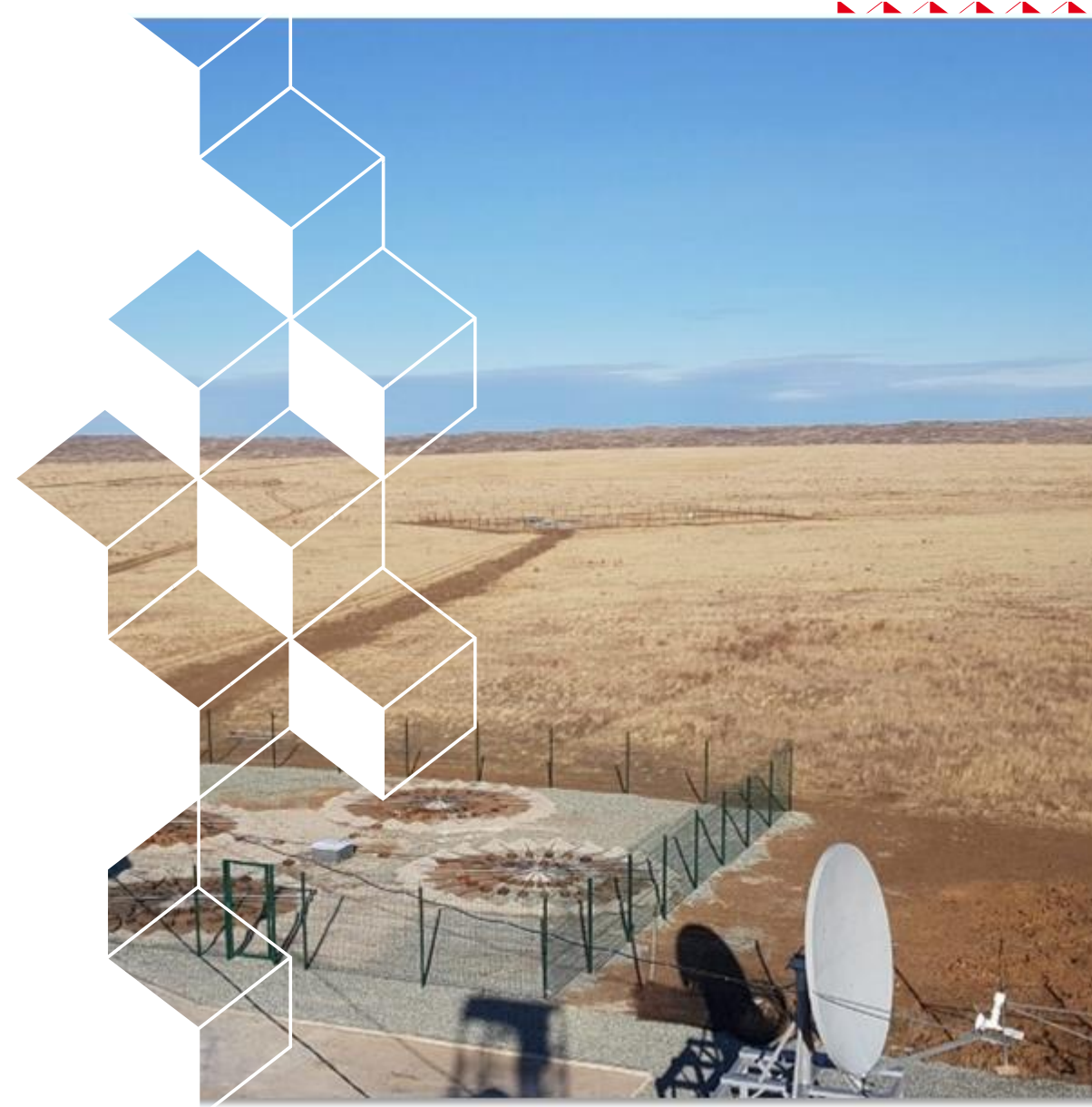
Alexis LE PICHON, Julien VERGOZ, Constantino LISTOWSKI

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alexis.le-pichon@cea.fr



Outline

1. Historical overview
2. Infrasound propagation
3. Network performance modeling
4. From global to regional



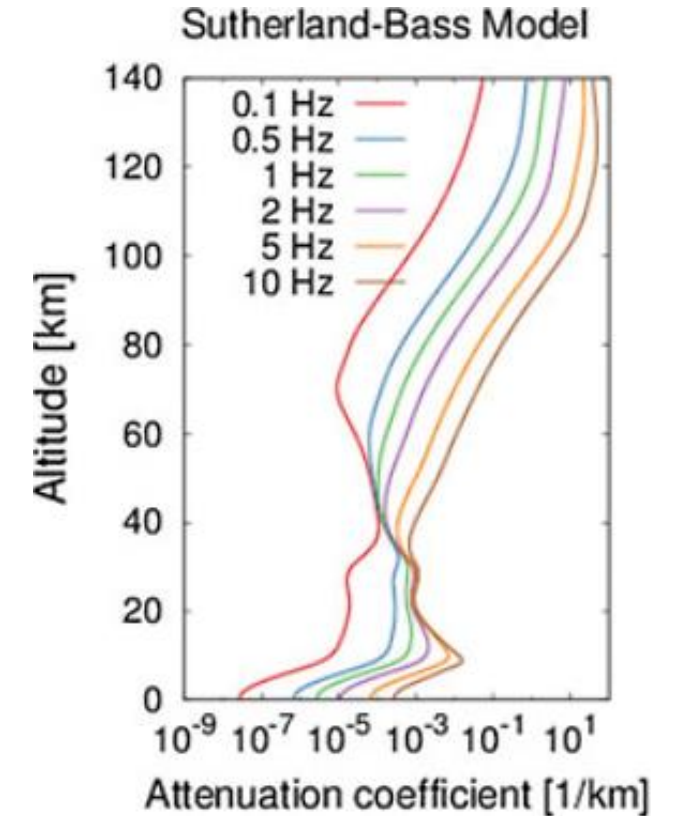
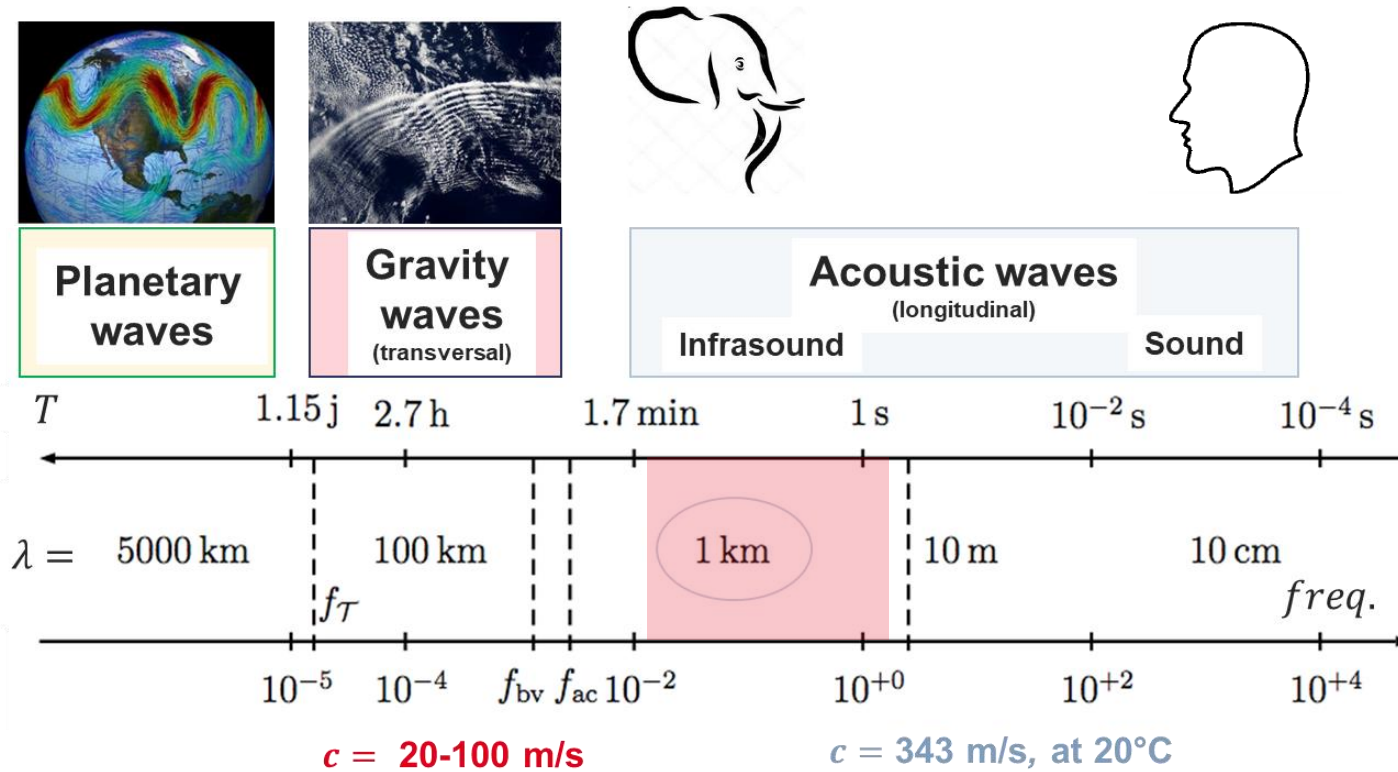
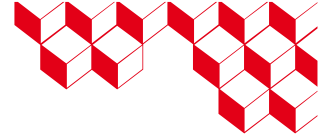
I31KZ

1 ■ Historical overview



@ Shana ParkeHarrison

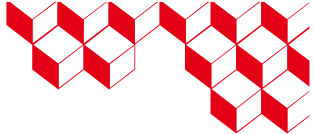
Infrasound, and waves among other atmospheric waves



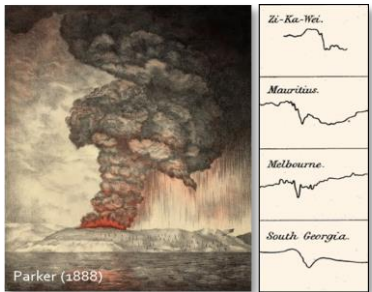
■ Attenuation at 1,000 km:

- / 10^7 at 3 Hz
- / 1,000 at 0,01 Hz

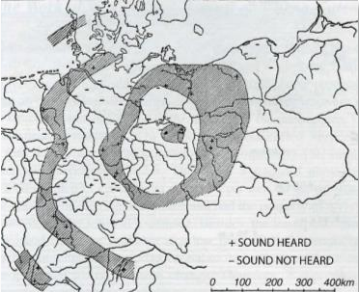
Historical context...



Krakatoa, 1883



Accident, 1925



Ac. locator, 1940



Pr. Rocard, 1956



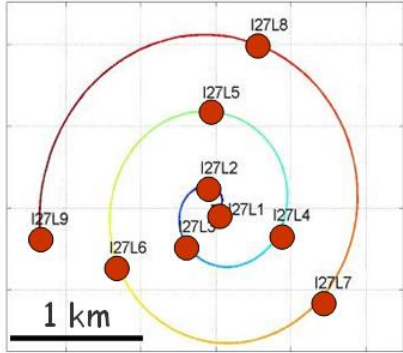
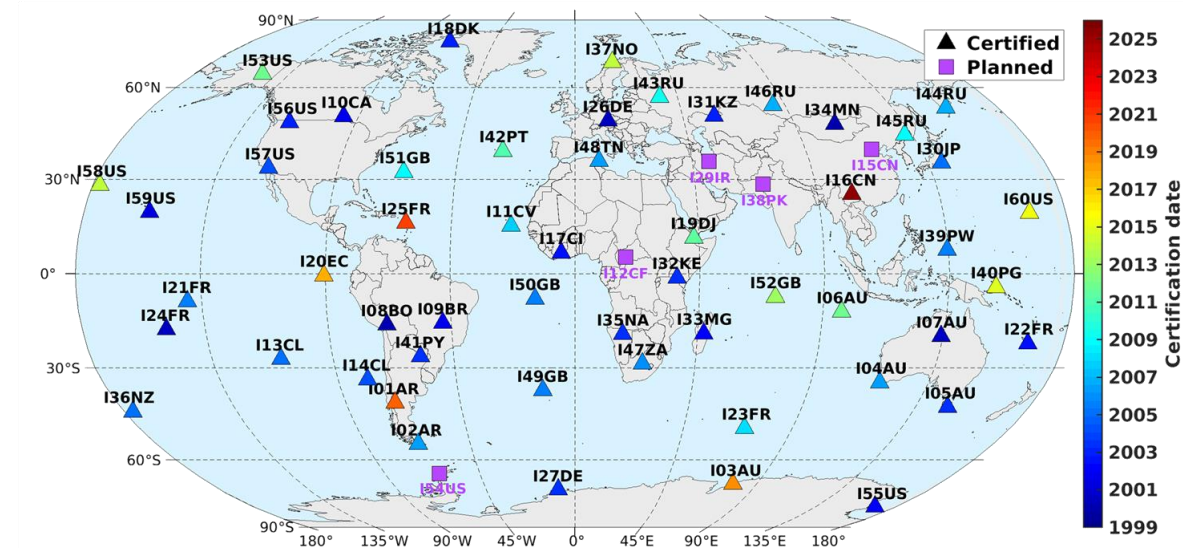
MB3



Tonga, 2022

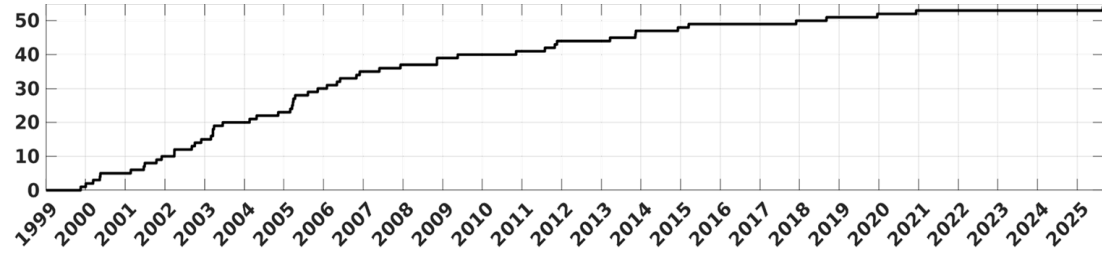


International Monitoring System (IMS)



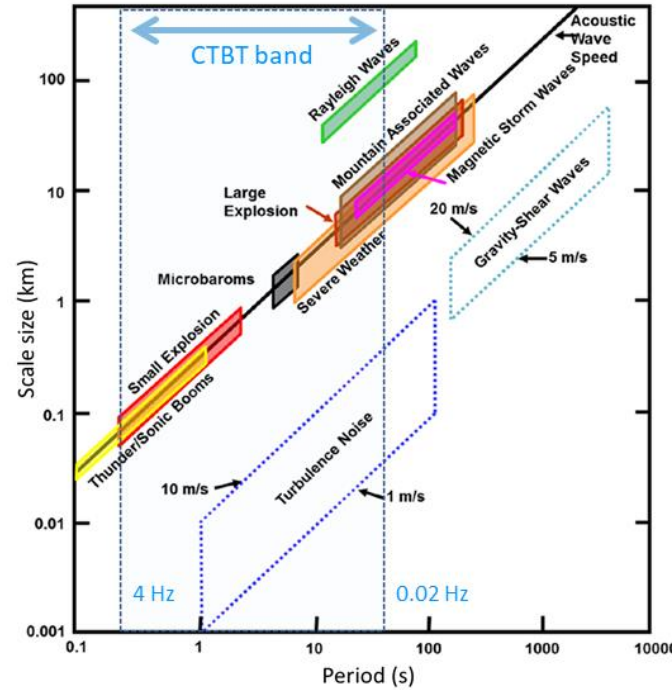
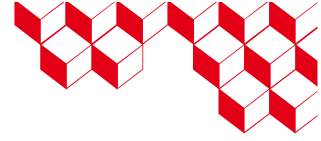
- **Detection threshold < 1 kt**
- 60 infrasound arrays
- ~90% operating stations
- Array configuration:
 - 4-20 elements
 - ~1 km aperture

Number of certified stations





A zoo of overlapping sources (0.05-5 Hz)

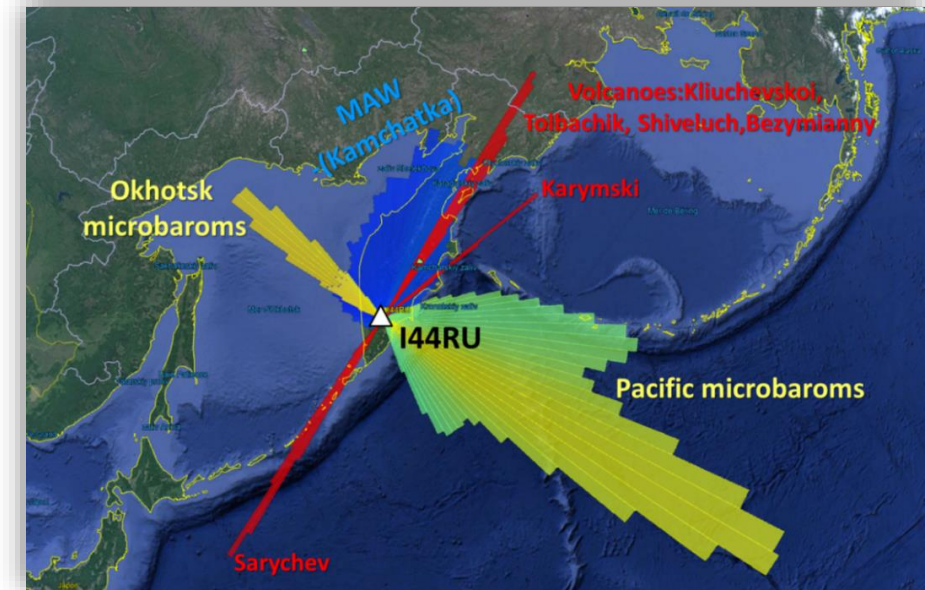
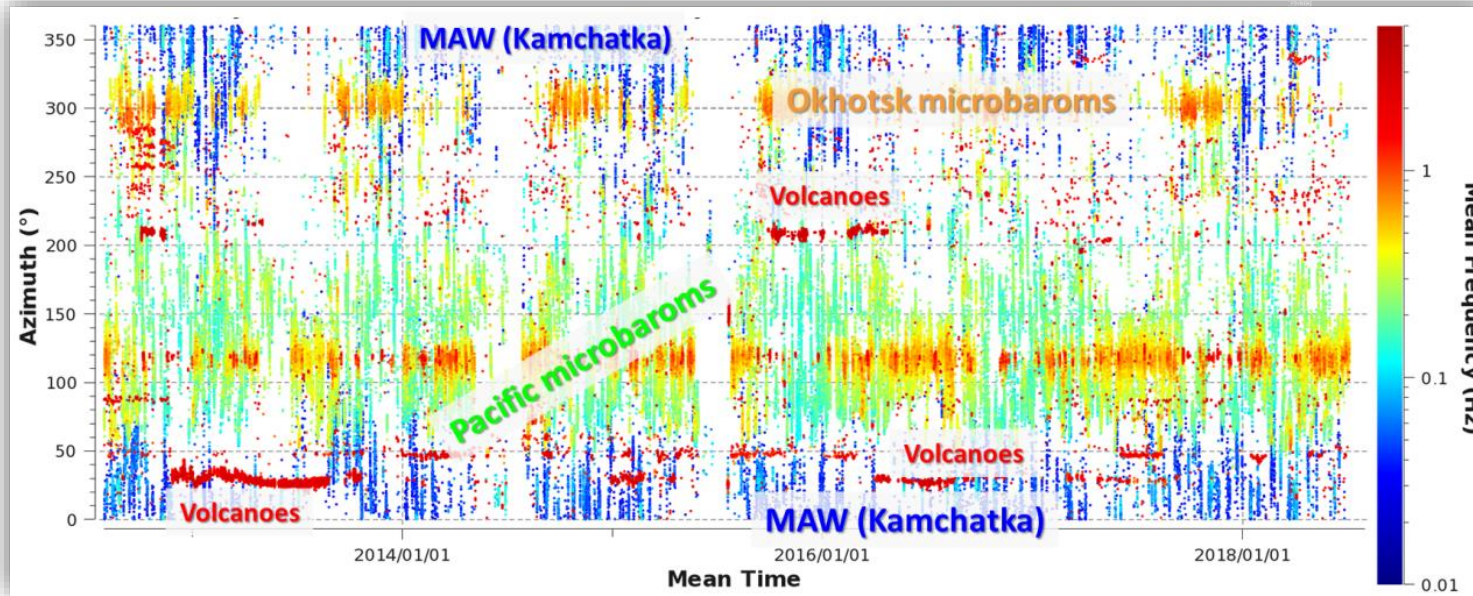


- Correlation / maximum likelihood methods (Cansi 1995, Poste 2023)
- Bandwidths logarithmically scaled
- Discriminate overlapping signals
- An opportunity to calibrate the network and promote civil and scientific applications



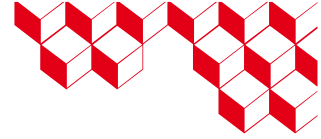
A zoo of overlapping sources (0.05-5 Hz)

- Challenge: stations blinded by environmental coherent noise
- A real-time processing
- From detection to localization



Rich observations from regional networks

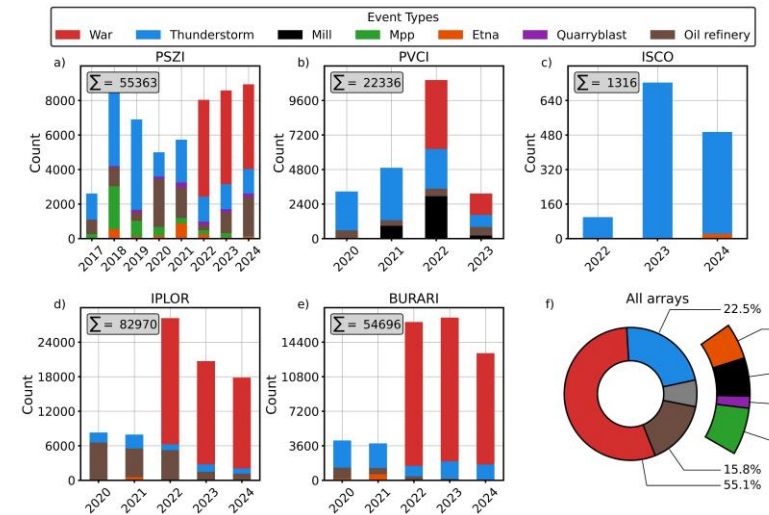
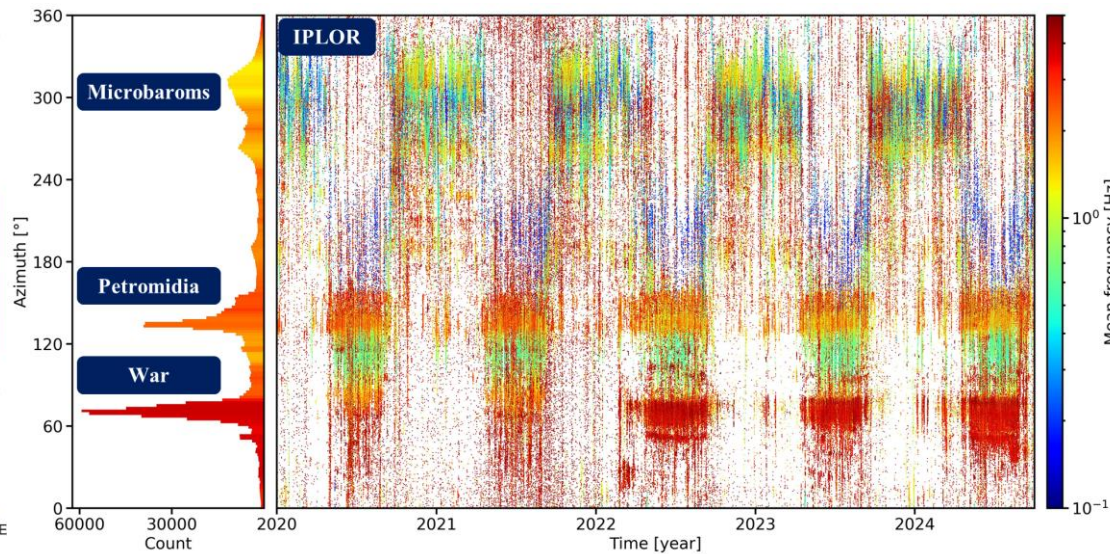
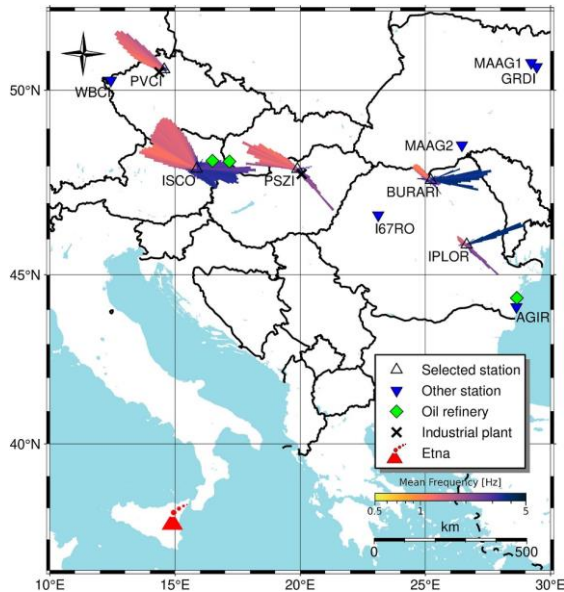
Automatic discrimination using machine learning



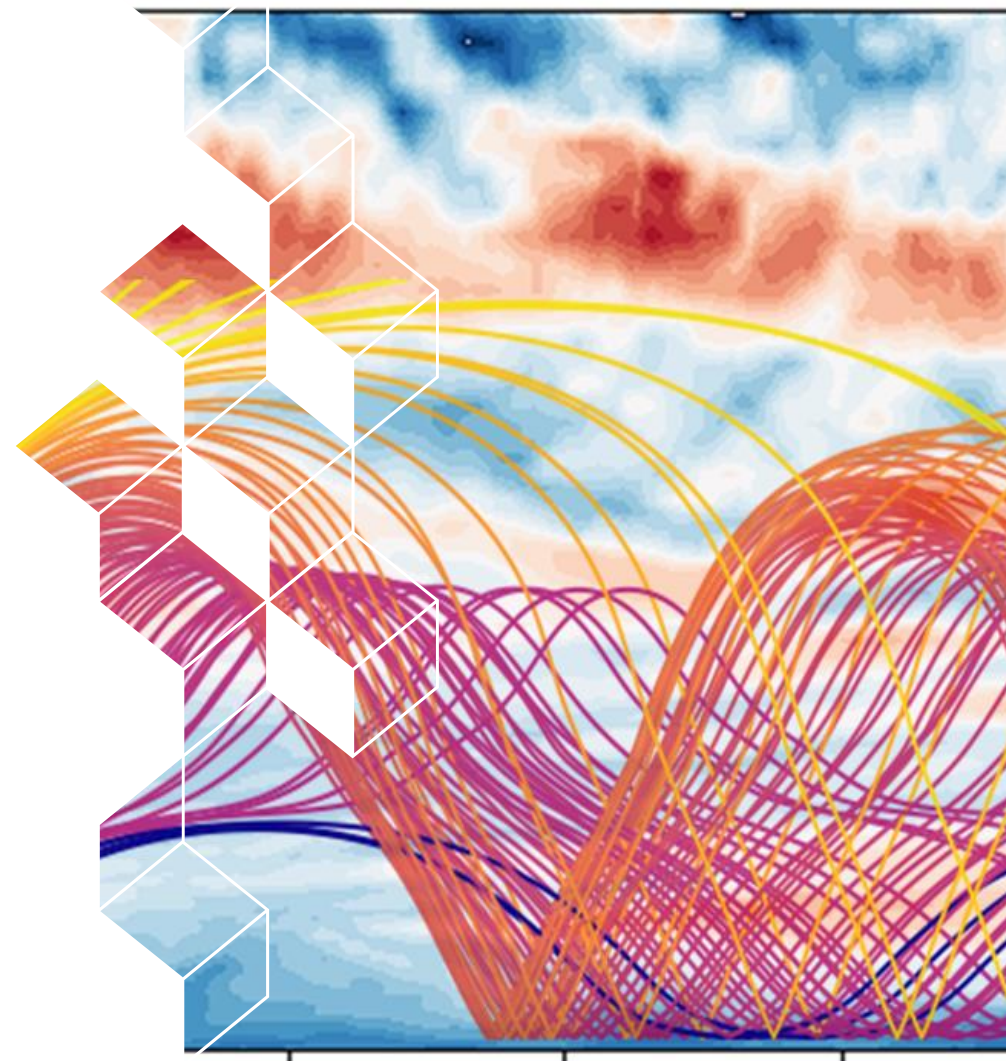
- Features:
 - Tabular detection parameters fed into Random Forests
 - Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) trained on spectrograms (0.5–8 Hz)
- Ensemble classifier: 4 arrays used for training, validation and testing
 - 1 array used for transfer learning
 - Model accuracy (F1 score: 0.88)

Ensemble F1 macro: 0.8775

Etna	490	26	64	0	28	33	8
MPP	14	1396	20	0	58	40	14
Oil refinery	9	15	3047	1	66	69	34
Quarry blast	2	1	0	362	20	22	15
Thunderstorm	29	58	128	23	5111	206	523
Unkown	38	61	71	50	285	5192	182
War	9	16	57	9	380	78	4214
	Etna	MPP	Oil refinery	Quarry blast	Thunderstorm	Unkown	War

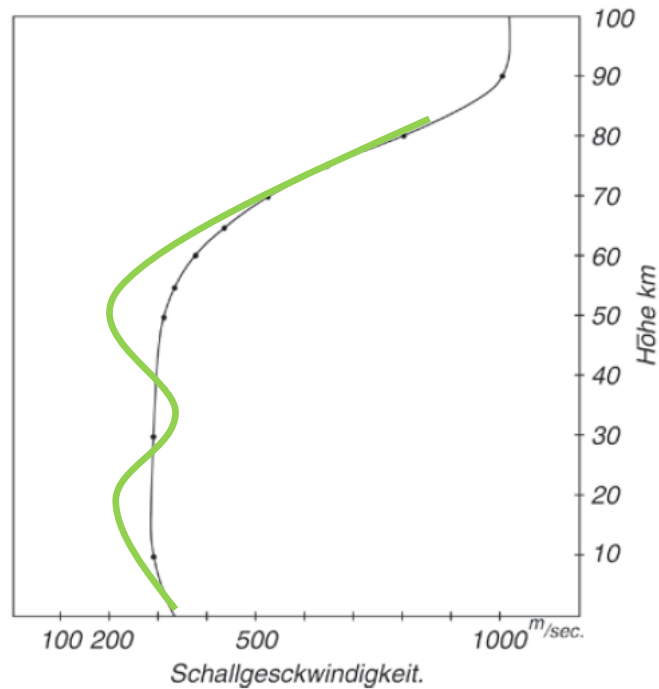


2 ■ Infrasound propagation



The siege of Antwerp (Anvers)

October 1914: anomalous sound propagation



- First acoustic velocity profiles (Von dem Borne, 1910)
- Wind explains zones of silences (Lindemann 1922; Whipple 1923)

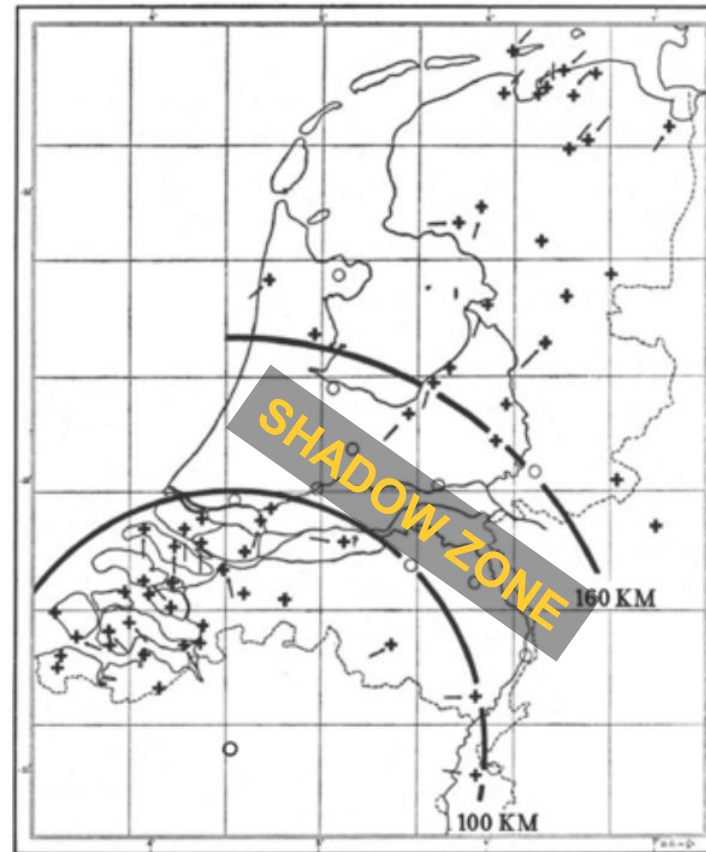
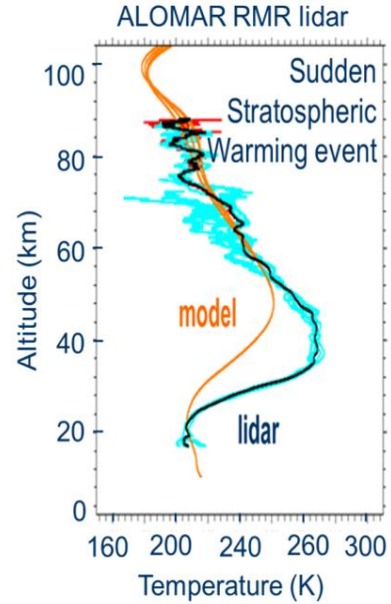
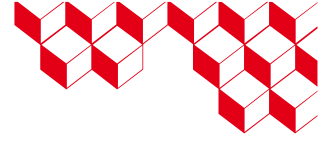


Fig. 1.11 Observations (*crosses*) from canon fires from the siege of Antwerp (*circle*) in the Netherlands (*left*) (Van Everdingen 1914) and Germany (*right frame*) (Meinardus 1915)

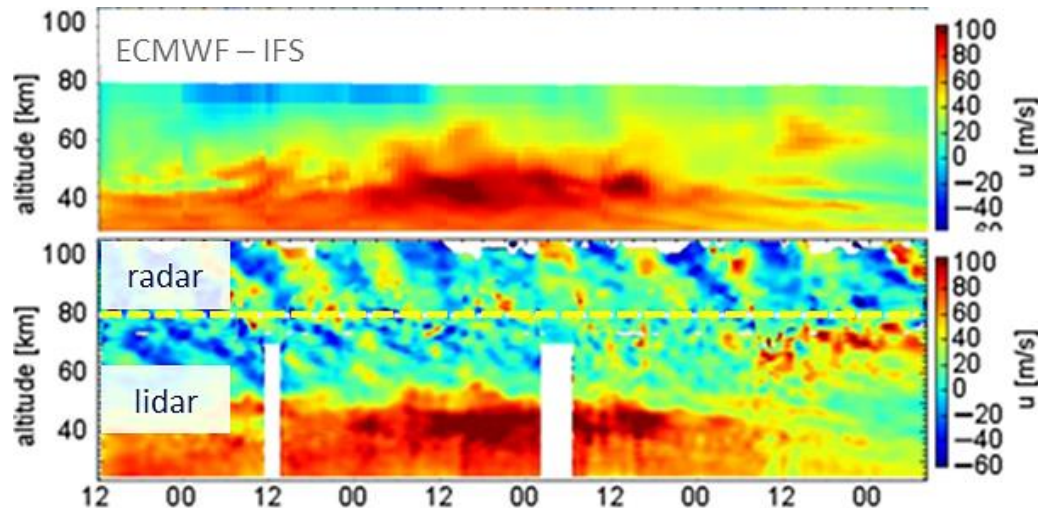
Towards an improved description of the atmosphere



Models	Vertical resolution	Horizontal resolution	Temporal resolution
Von dem Borne (~1880)	2-3 points – up to the stratosphere (balloons)	Local, single profiles	Ponctuals
HWM/MSIS (1970–1990)	~50 levels – up to the thermosphere	5°×5° (≈ 500 km)	Climatological (season/year)
IFS – ECMWF 2000–	91→137 levels 0-80 km	~9 km (TCO1279)	1-6 h
ICON 2020–	120 levels	~13 km	1-6 h
AIFS single/ensemble 2025–	Variable, from ERA5	0.25° (~25 km)	Minutes – 1 h



Aurora, FourCastNet, GraphCast, Pangu-Weather...



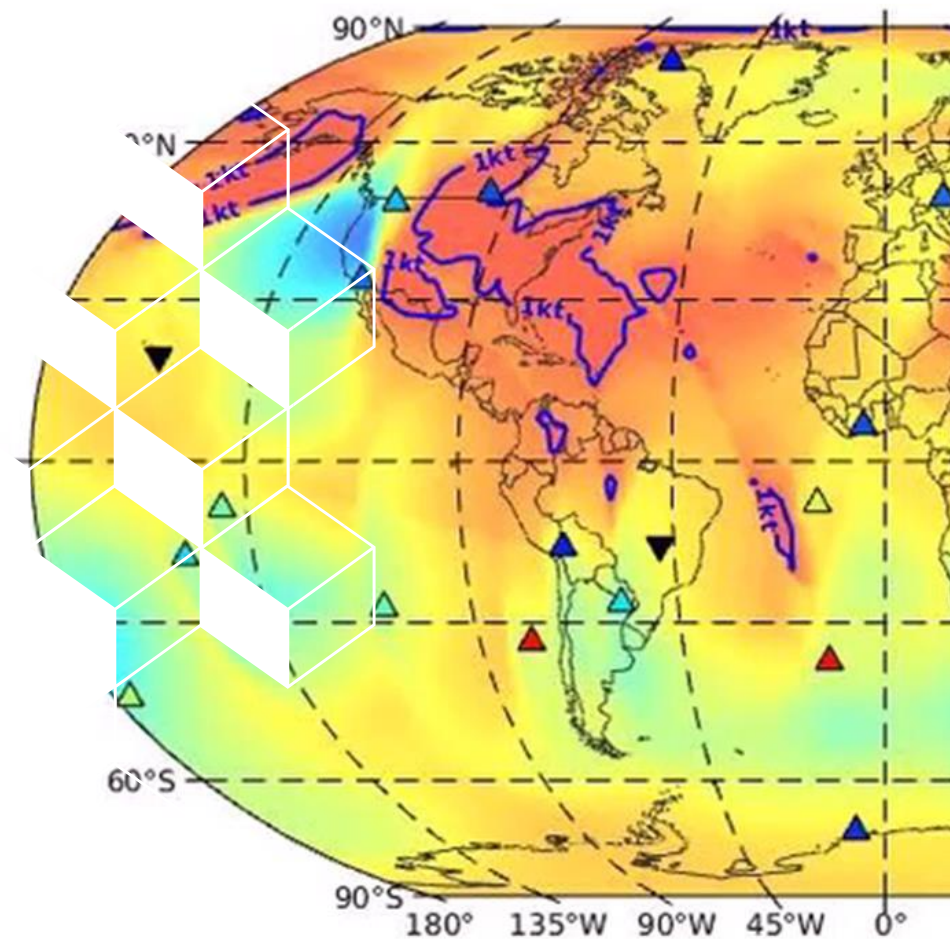
- Isolated sounding
- Climatology (HWM/MSIS)
- Operational products (ECMWF, IFS)
- High-top model (ICON NWP, MPIM/DWD)

→ Still poorly resolved above ~40 km

3

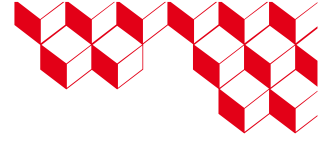


Network performance modeling



Network performance modeling

From empirical to statistical models

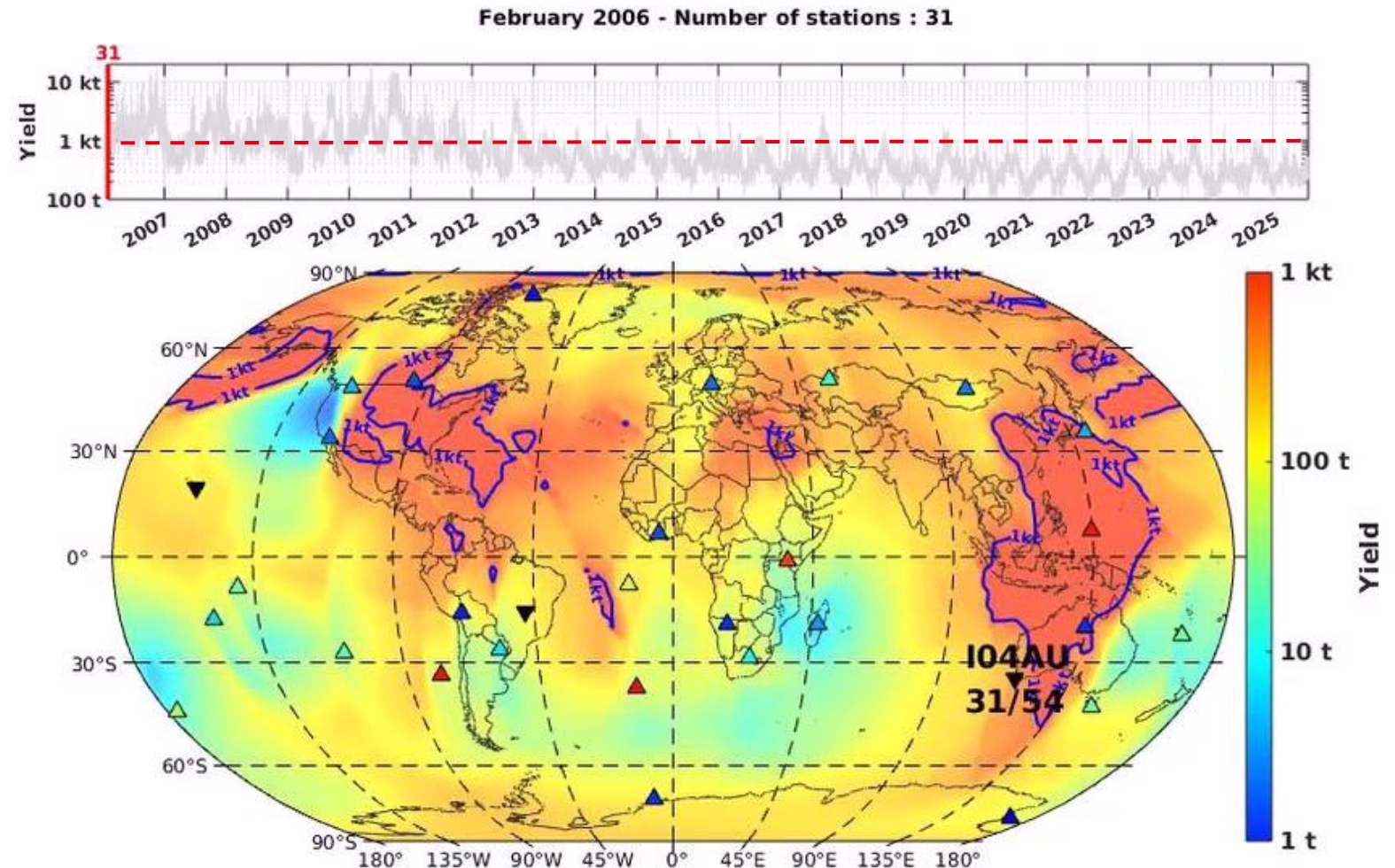


- Measured station noise
- Propagation-based probability distribution
- Attenuation relation accounting for geometrical spreading, dissipation and scattering
- Non-linear curve-fitting of simulated TLs [ceff x f]
- Tabulated parameters: α , a_s , d_s , R_s , β vs. effective sound speed ratio and frequency
- For [f x r x ceff]: μ_{TL} and σ_{TL}

➔ Seuil à 3 stations <1 kt

1 map = $\sim 5 \times 10^7$ TL calculations!

From two decades to 45 s... (3 station coverage, 1h time step)

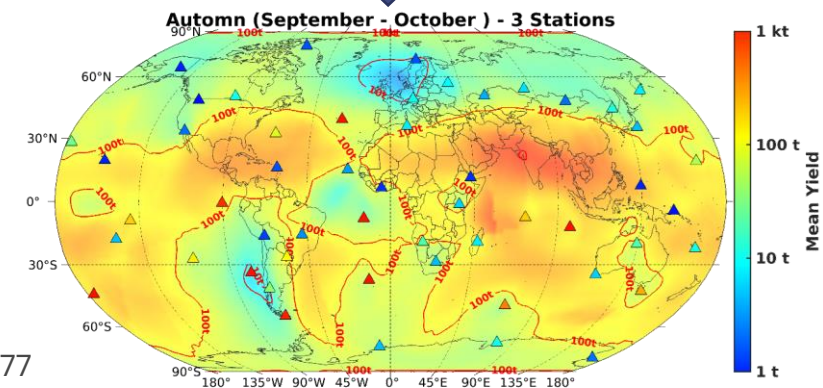
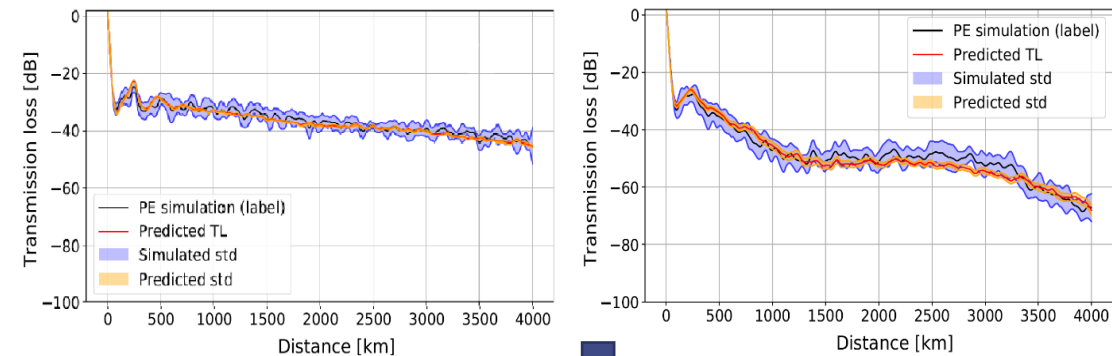
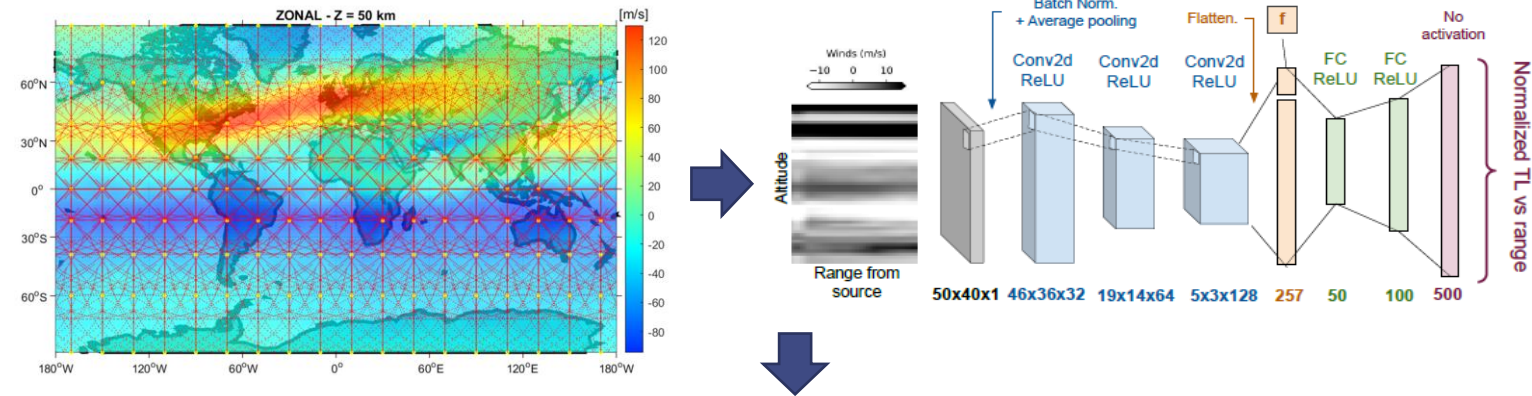


Network performance modeling

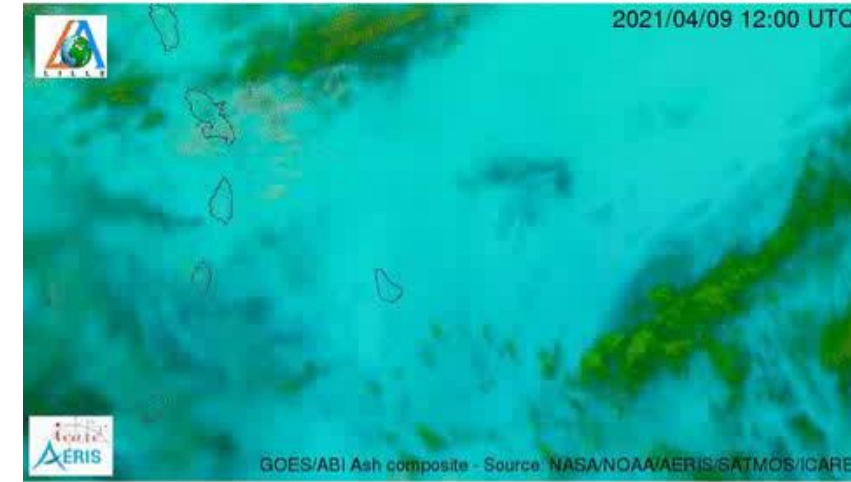
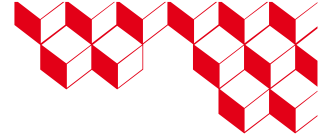
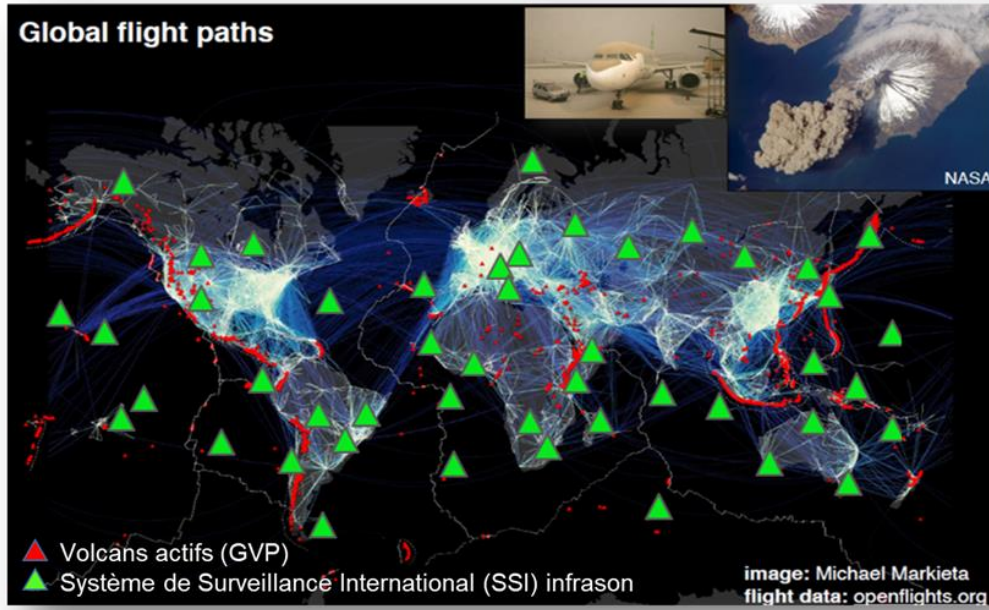
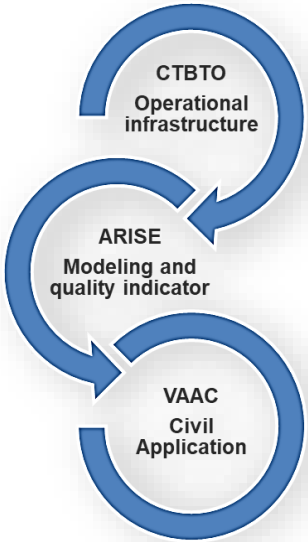
Deep learning surrogate model for near real-time application

- Inputs: 2D realistic atmospheric slices
 - Whole Atmosphere Community Climate Model ([Gettelman et al., 2019](#))
 - Massive simulations using parabolic equation solver ([Waxler et al., 2021](#))
- Supervised Convolutional Recurrent Neural Network
 - Capture range-dependent features
 - Epistemic + data uncertainties ([Gawlikowski et al., 2023](#))
- Outputs: ground-level transmission losses
 - Testing: ~ 5% average error
 - Generalization: ~ 10% average error

⇒ **Computation time reduction by 5 orders of magnitude**



Automatic detection, location, and characterization of volcanic eruption



Source: NASA/NOAA/AERIS/SATMOS/ICARE

Marie Boichu, Jacques Descloitre (Univ. Lille, LOA / AERIS / ICARE - marie.boichu@univ-lille.fr).

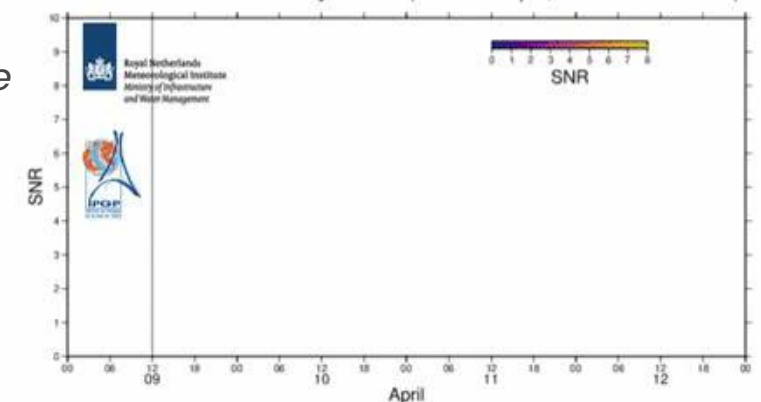
From prototype to real-time system

- ARISE (2012–2018): Volcanic Information System (VIS)
- Geo-Inquire (2022–2026): *European Catalogues for Geohazard Analysis Infrastructure*
 - Post-doc 2024–25 OPGC-LMV/CNRS (Research Fellowship, UCA)
 - August 2025 — VIS Workshop, Univ. of Firenze, Italy / UCA, France
 - Web service: HOTVOLC, SNOV/EPOS-France
 - Integration in the EPOS ERIC VOLC-TCS portal



Rencontres Epos-France, Sète – 18-21 novembre 2025

Infrasound SNR at array I25FR (Guadeloupe, 313 km distance)



4 ■ From global to regional



ThW Pfaffenhofen, www.paf-kick.com

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Transportable Array Installation

Beginning 2014

Legend:

- seismic station (2007)
- seismic station (2008)
- ▲ infrasound array
- ★ possible repeating source

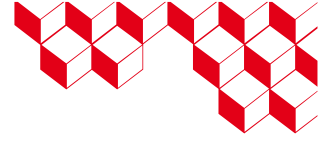
Color bar: log (events)

Years: 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013

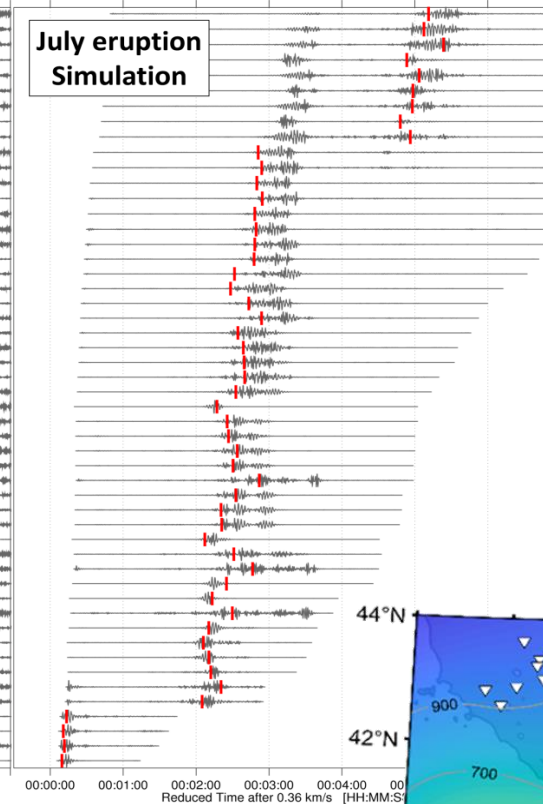
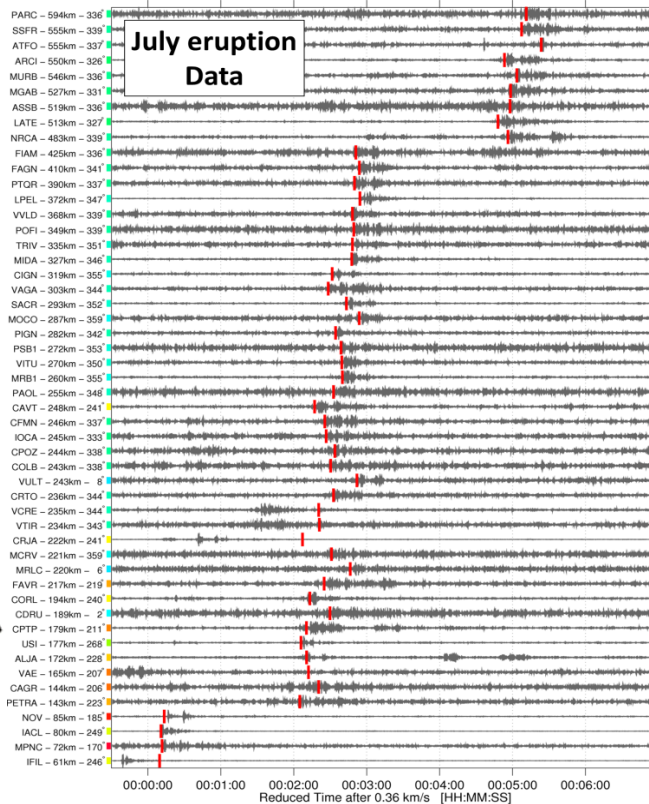
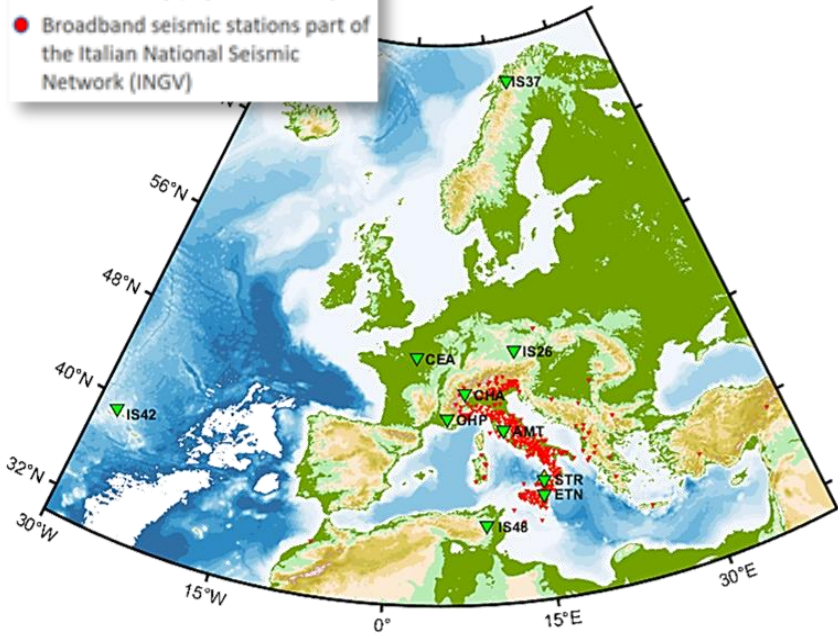
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Rich observations from regional networks

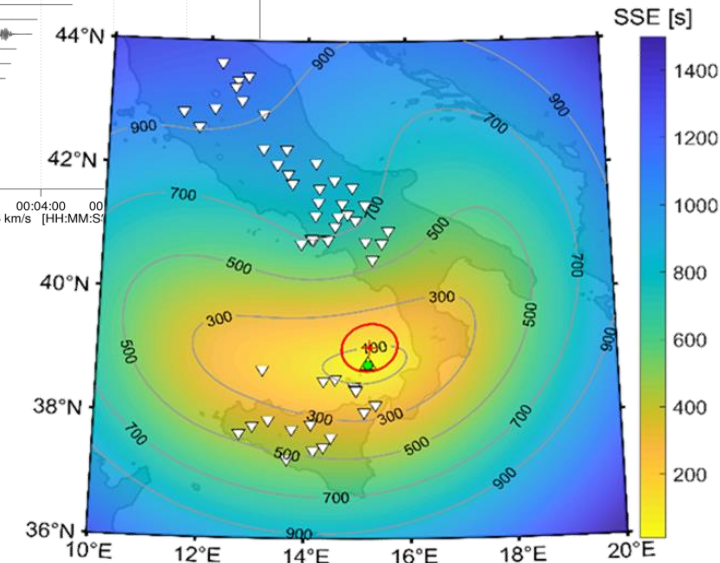
2019 paroxysmal Stromboli eruptions



- ▼ Infrasound stations (4 IMS + national arrays, up to 3700 km)
- Broadband seismic stations part of the Italian National Seismic Network (INGV)

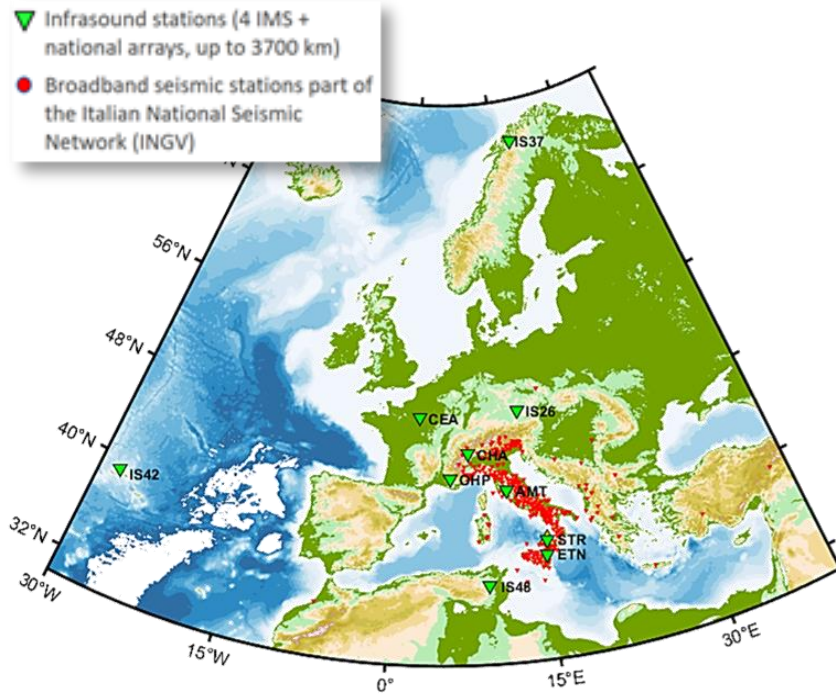
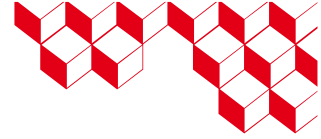


- Normal mode simulations (0.5–2 Hz)
- Atmospheric model: ECMWF IFS
- Location error: ~ 1.5 km with INGV stations (~ 30 km with 6 IMS stations)
- Origin time: $\Delta t < 3$ s

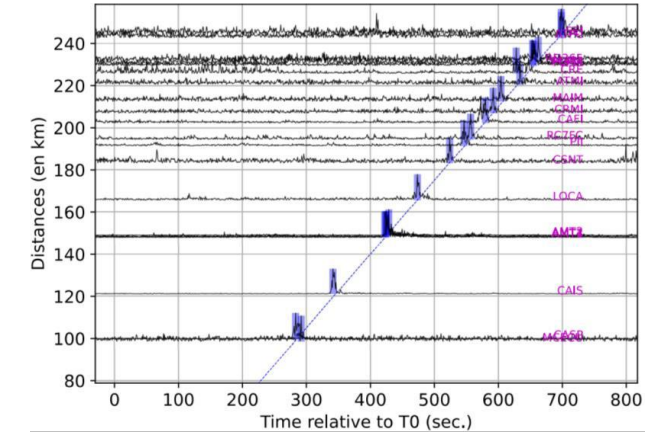
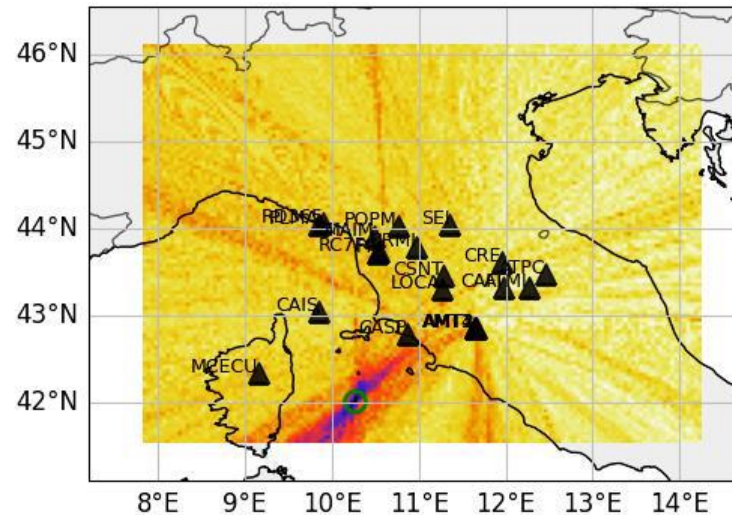


Rich observations from regional networks

2019 paroxysmal Stromboli eruptions



Meteor entry: South of Elba island 20/06/2024



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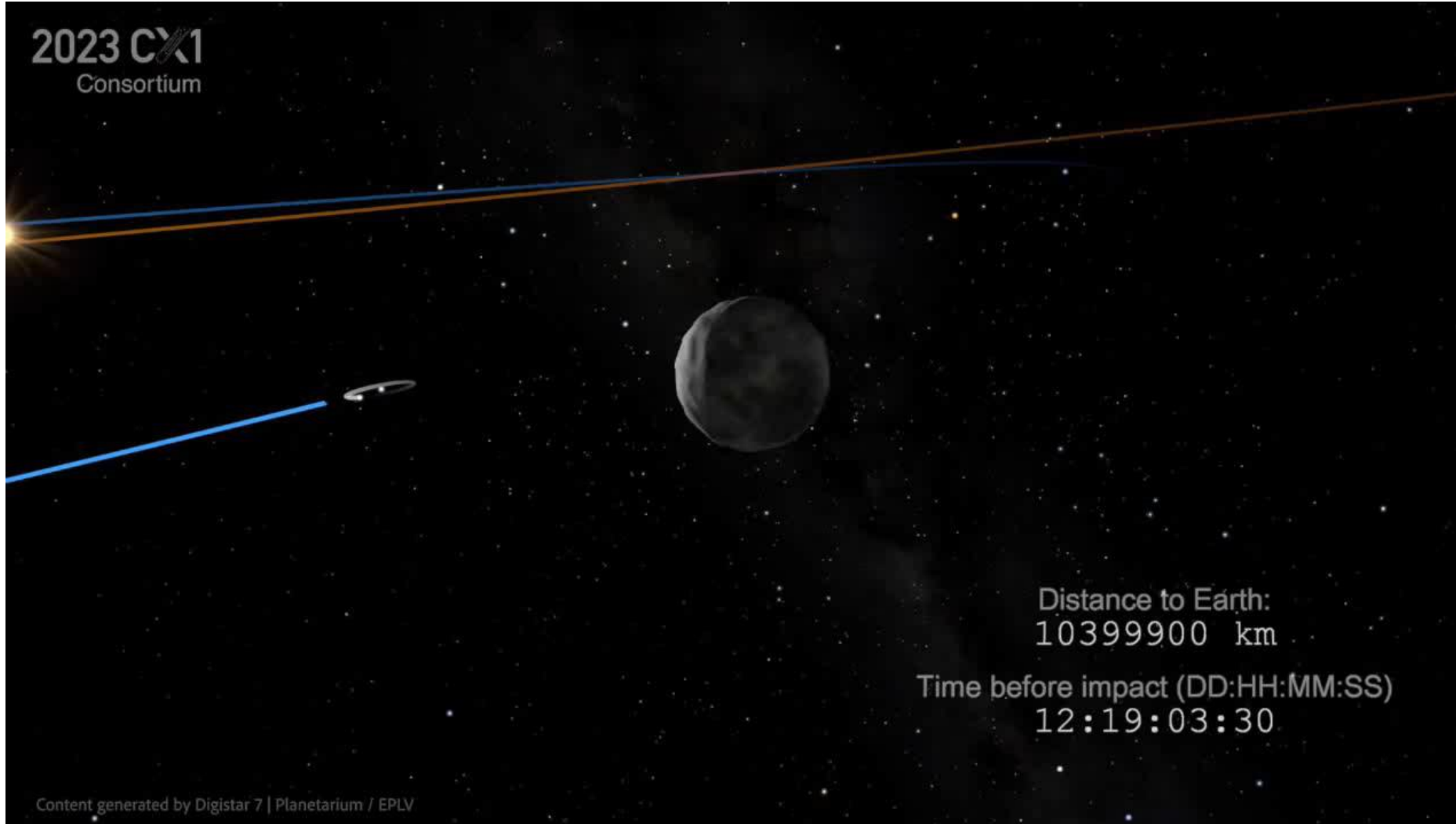
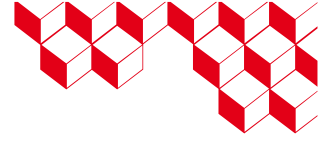
Score Q (dB), p.r.a. max local.



POSTER – « Identification et localisation de phénomènes atmosphériques grâce à un réseau sismique dense »
G. Mazet-Roux et al.

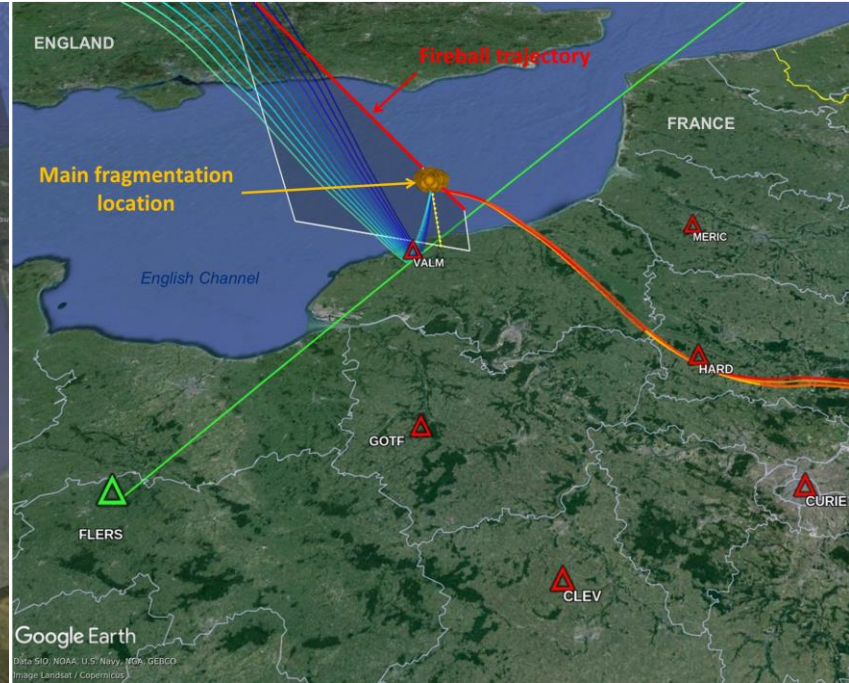
Rich observations from regional networks

Eyes and ears to listen to the sky

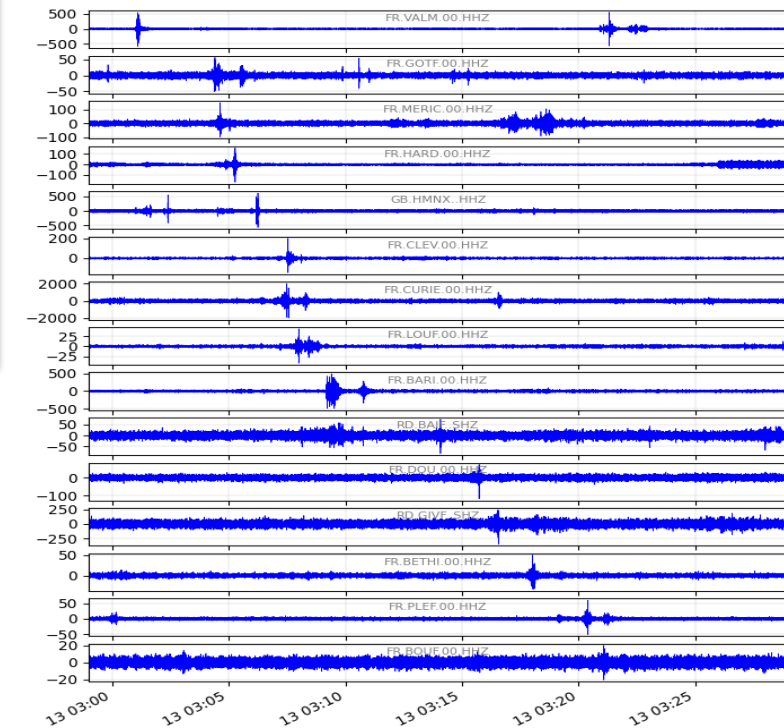


Characterization of asteroid 2023 CX1

A unique case study for planetary defense



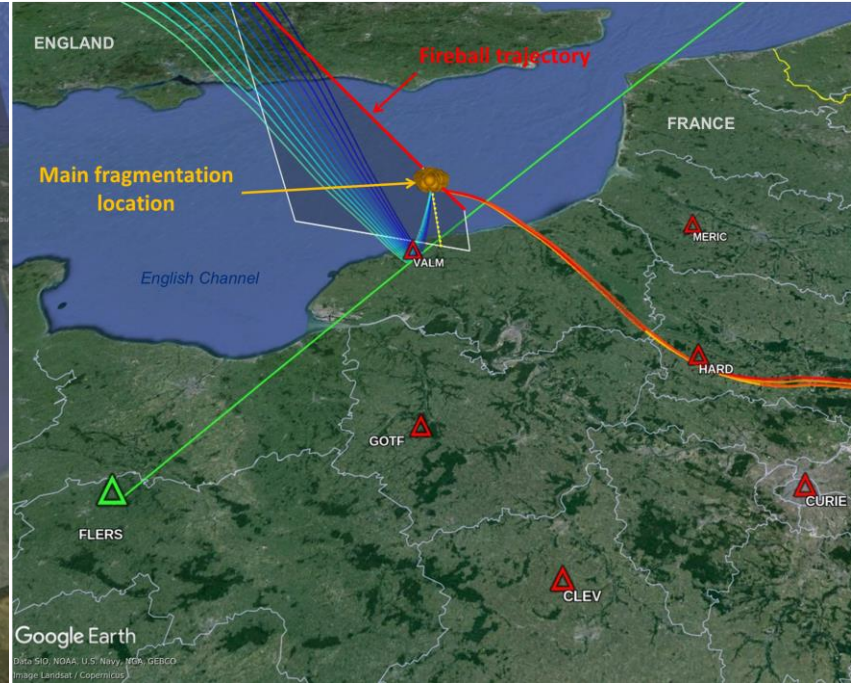
- 7th asteroid ever detected prior to impact (ESA and NASA)
- FRIPON/Vigie-Ciel network mobilized the public
- An orbit with unmatched precision
- 98% of kinetic energy deposited as a point source at ~28 km altitude



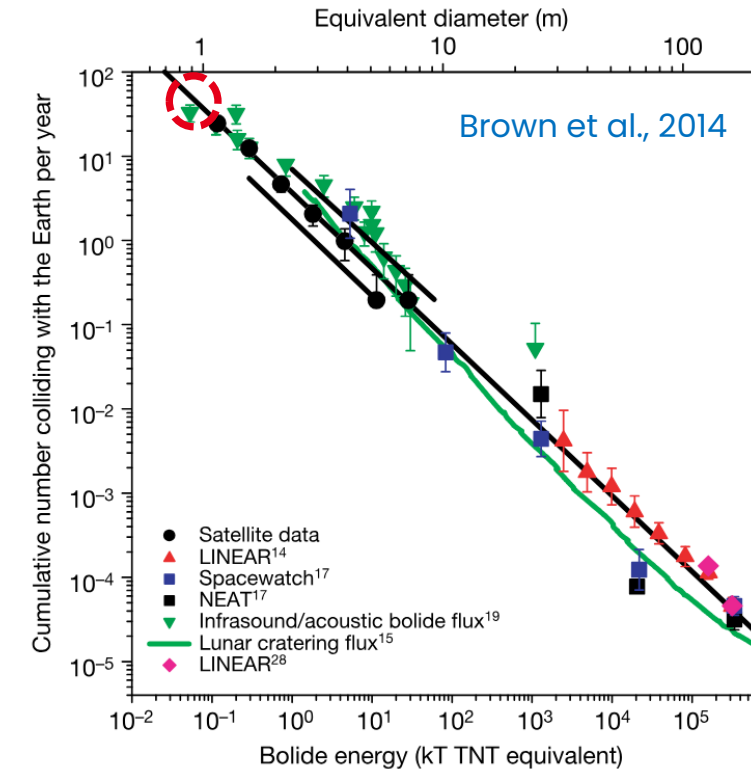
Courtesy of J. Vergne

Characterization of asteroid 2023 CX1

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Summary

A global coverage of infrasound

- Larger and much more sensitive than any previously operated network
- Benchmark to assess/optimize operational procedures

Advances in operational monitoring methods

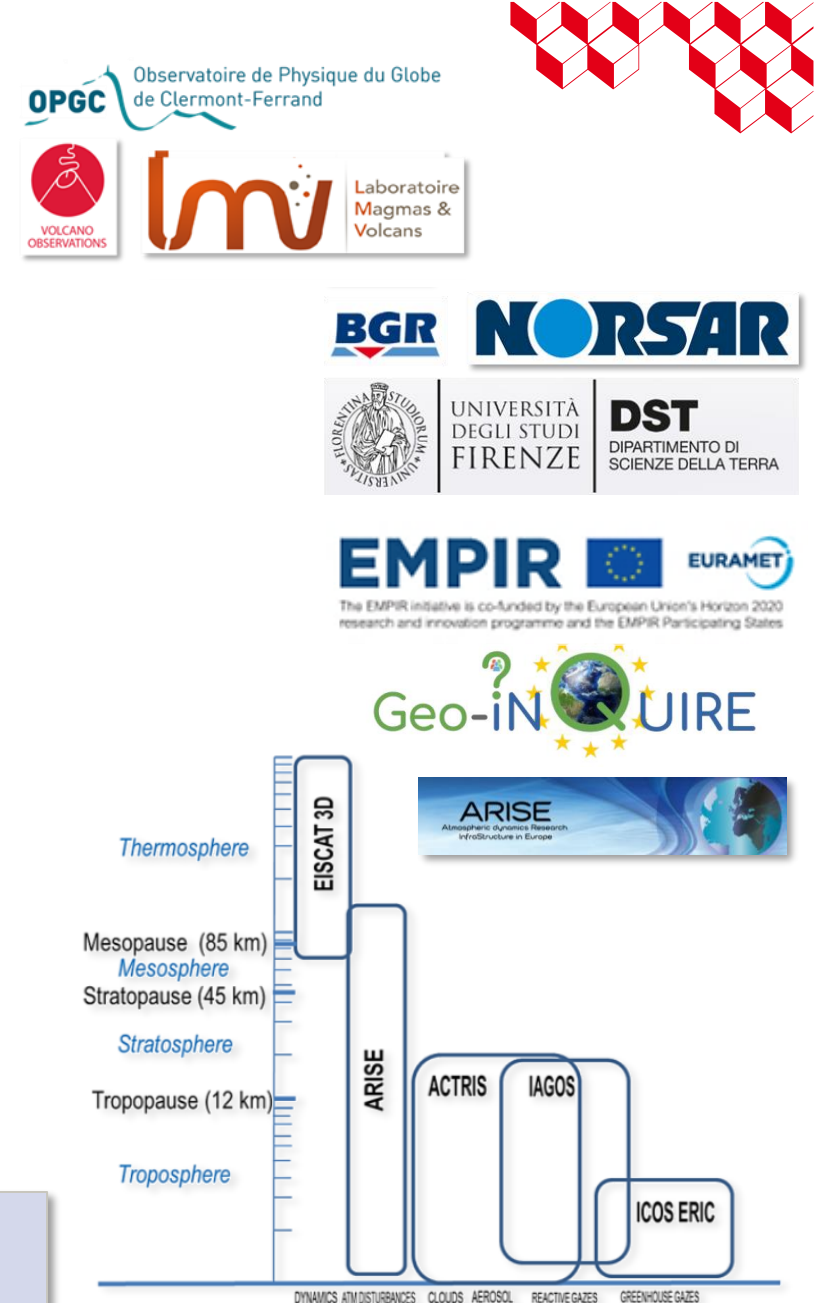
- Confidence in the quality of the measurements
- Methods for high-resolution processing and numerical modeling
- Advances in Bayesian approaches and machine learning methods for propagation modeling and discrimination

Developing multi-disciplinary approaches

- Additional observational constraints of the middle atmosphere dynamics
- Reliable information for volcanic hazard warning systems
- Assessing meteor impact hazard
- Seismo-acoustic synergy being explored (RLBP – M. Bonnin ; H. Iacobucci)...

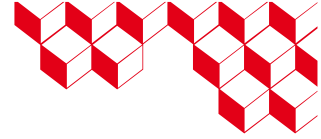


POSTER – « Révéler l'in audible :
apport des mesures infrasons sur les
sites multi-instrumentés du RLBP »
H. Iacobucci et al.

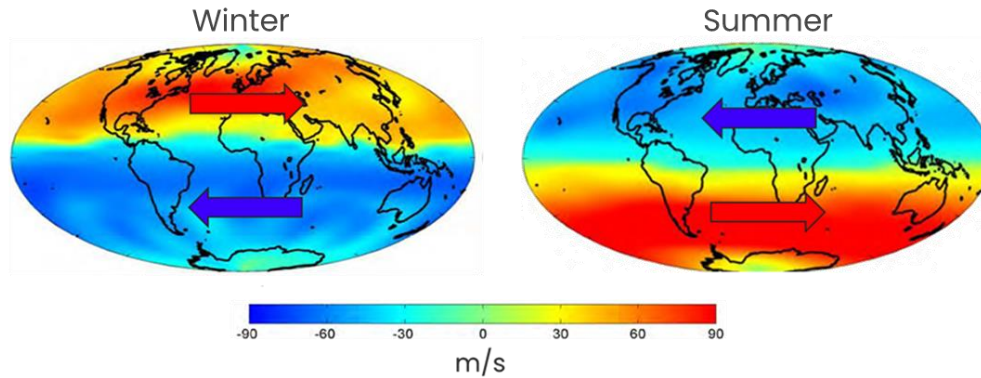




Infrasound waveguides in the middle atmosphere

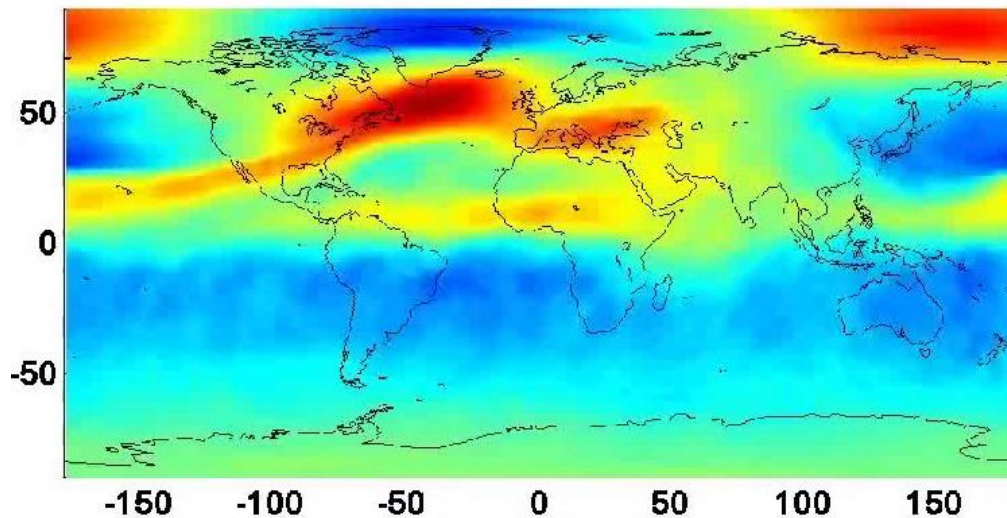


Zonal wind at 50 km

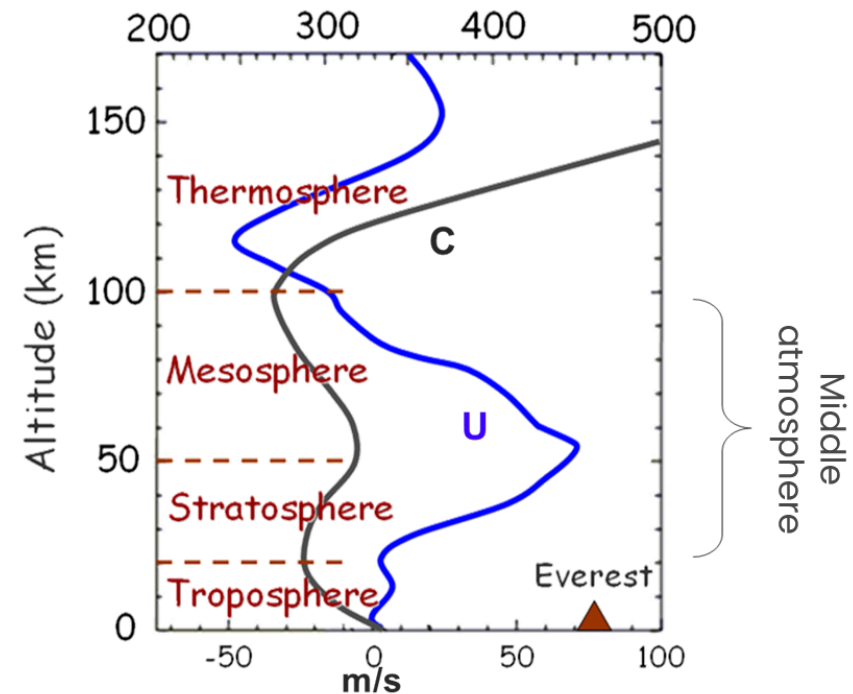


HWM93
MSIS90

ECMWF 2023, zonal wind @50 km

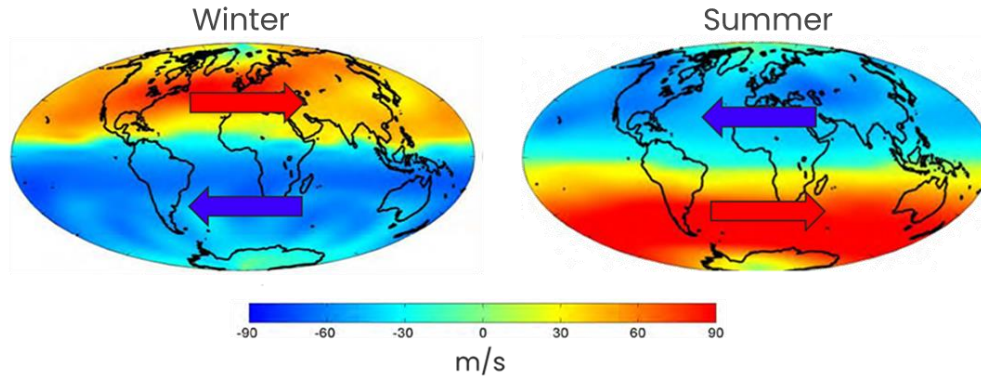


ECMWF
IFS 2023

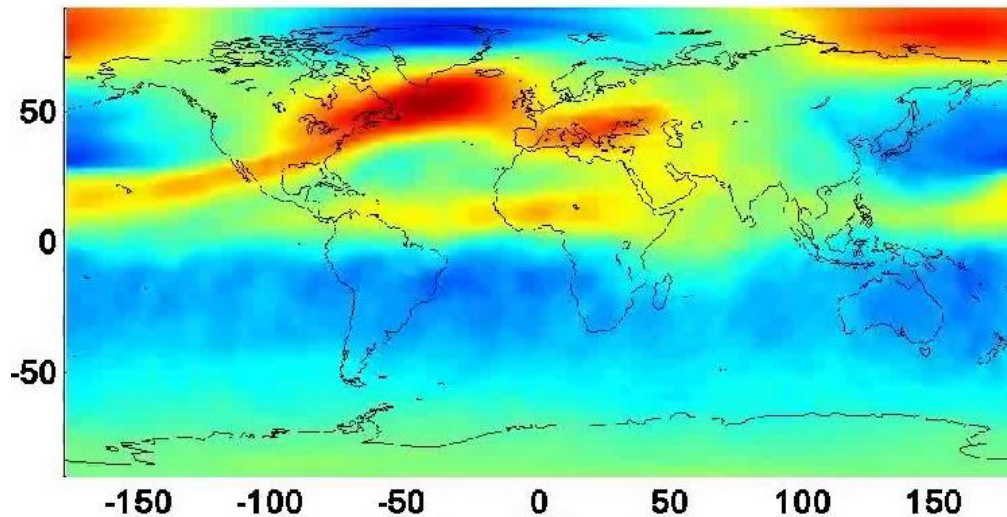


Infrasound waveguides in the middle atmosphere

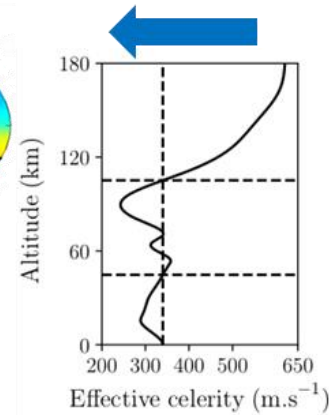
Zonal wind at 50 km



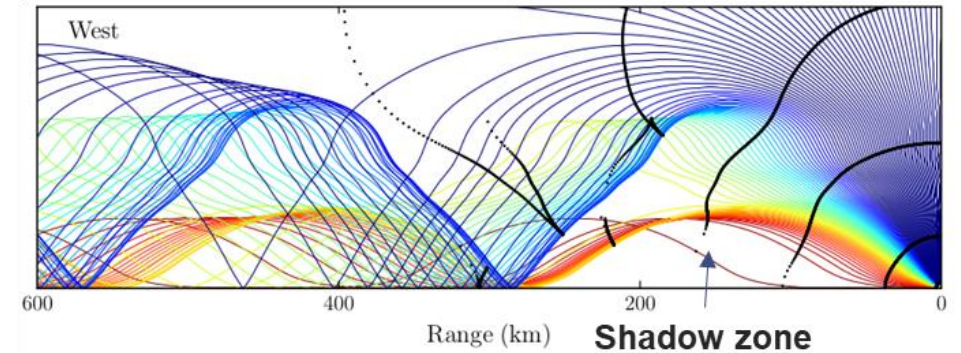
ECMWF 2023, zonal wind @50 km



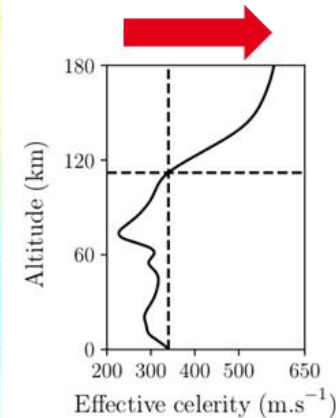
Westward



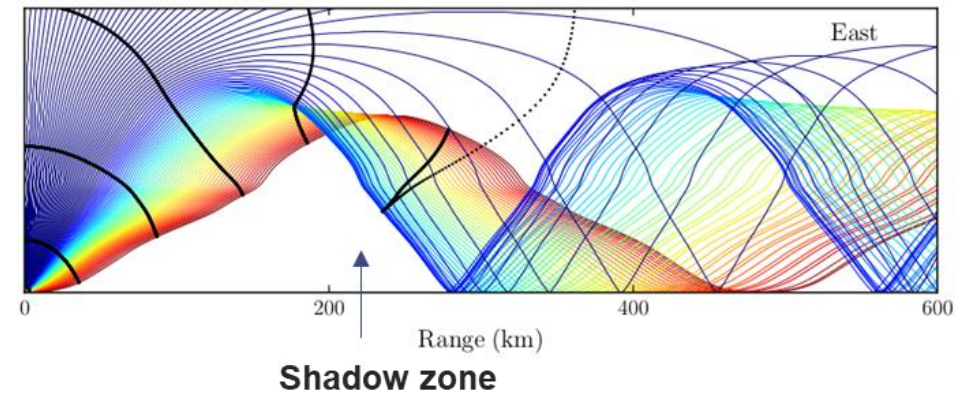
Stratospheric waveguide
Thermospheric waveguide



Eastward

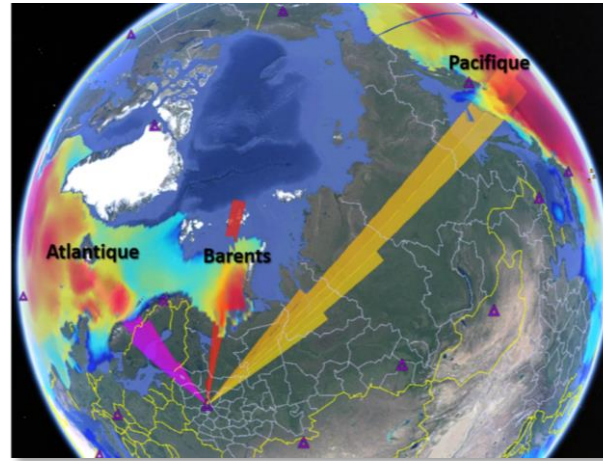
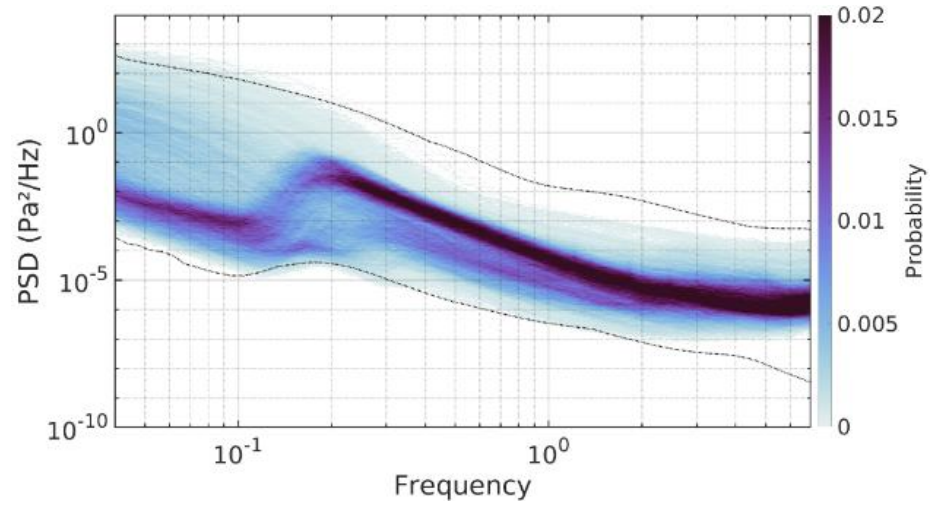
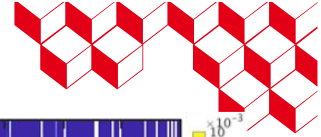


Thermospheric waveguide only



Improving atmospheric model

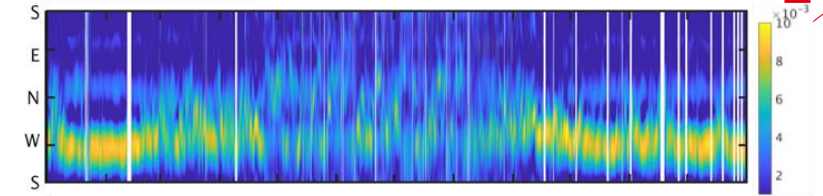
Ocean noise as a calibration source



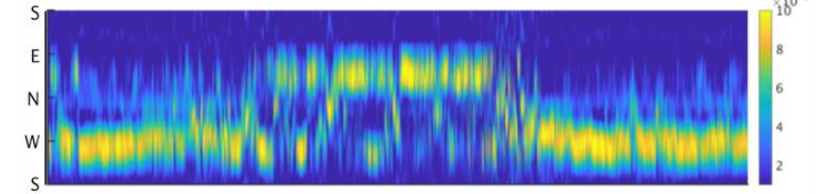
ARROW, DOI: 10.13155/99652
<https://sextant.ifremer.fr/Donnees/Catalogue#>

- Microbaroms: a continuous and global source of coherent noise (5–6 s)
- Characterizing the oceanic noise as recorded by dense seismo-acoustic network (Smirnov, 2021)
- Operational global source model (De Carlo, 2021)
- Towards a proof of concept for microbarom assimilation
 - Implementation of a ML meta model (CRNN) for infrasound propagation (Cameijo et al., 2025)
 - Auto-differentiation of the observation operator
 - Gradient based sensitivity studies

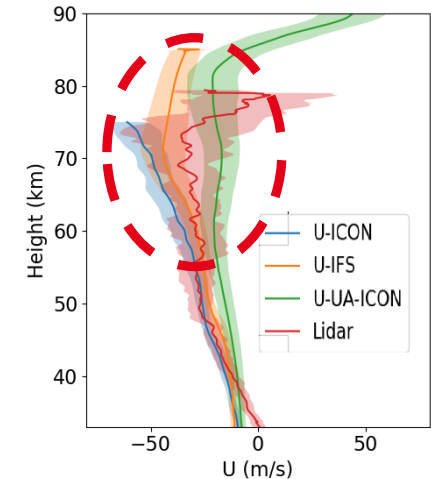
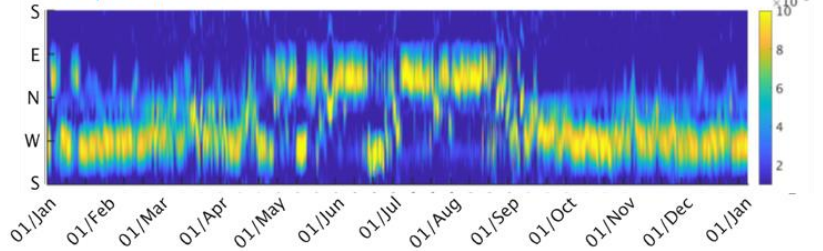
Observations



Full simulation: ARROW + WACCM (0.2–0.3 Hz)



ML prediction



Network performance modeling

From empirical to statistical models

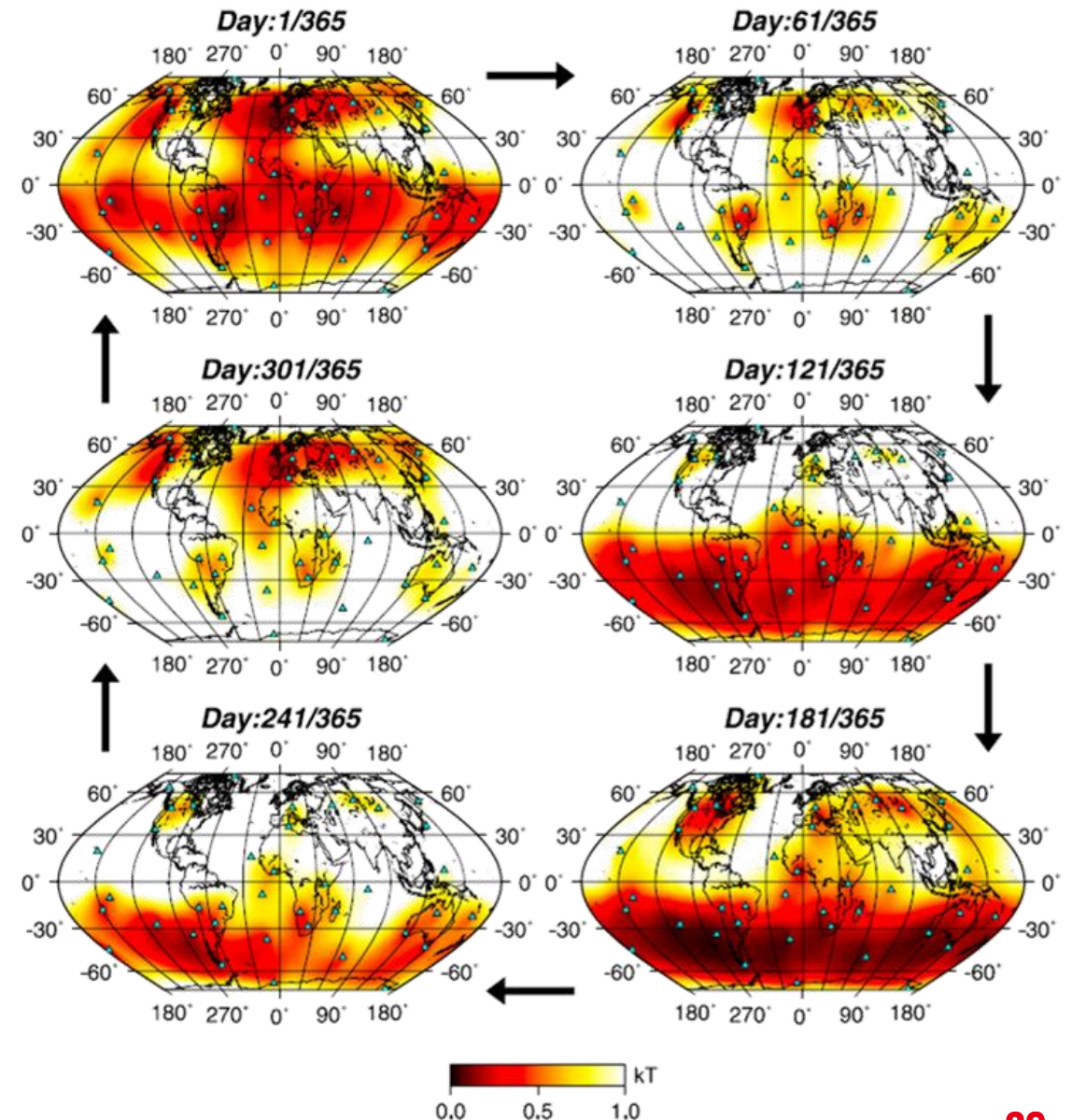
■ Context

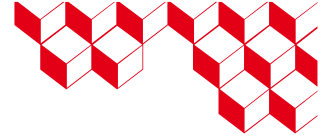
- Highly variable detection capability
- Empirical yield-scaling relation (Green, 2010)
 - Frequency dependent, up to 1,000 km
 - Idealized atmospheric scenarios (climatology)
 - Uniform background noise

■ Challenge

- Incorporate realistic atmospheric specifications
- Realistic station noise
- Simulation based attenuation relation

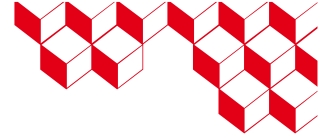
➔ Near-real time assessment of the spatio-temporal variability of the network performance





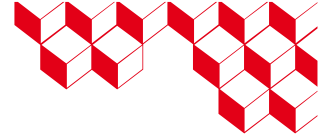
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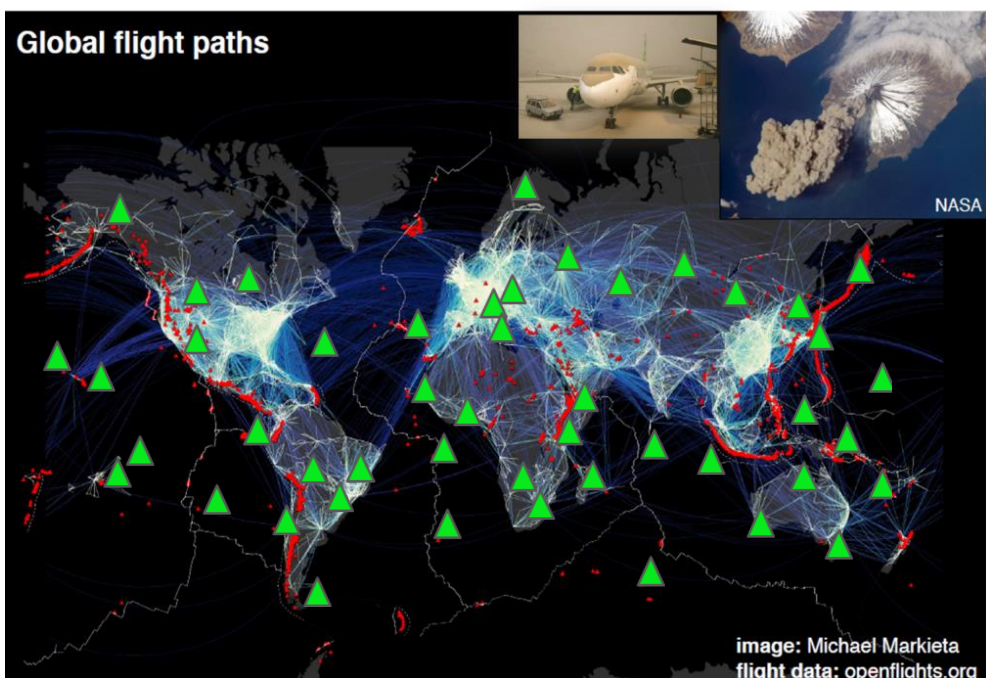
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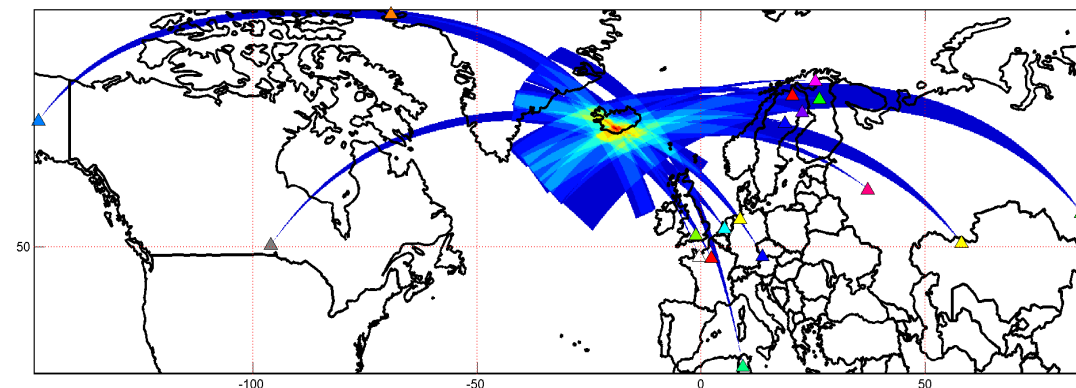


Remote infrasound monitoring of volcanic eruptions

- Serious hazards to aircraft in flight near to the ash plume
- Volcanic source terms are critical to model the ash dispersion
- Many of the world's volcanoes lack dedicated monitoring instruments; detection relies on satellite imagery (cloud coverage)
- Infrasound may supplement other monitoring techniques (volcanic and seismological observatories, pilot report, remote sensing)



Eyjafjallajökull eruption, Island, 2010

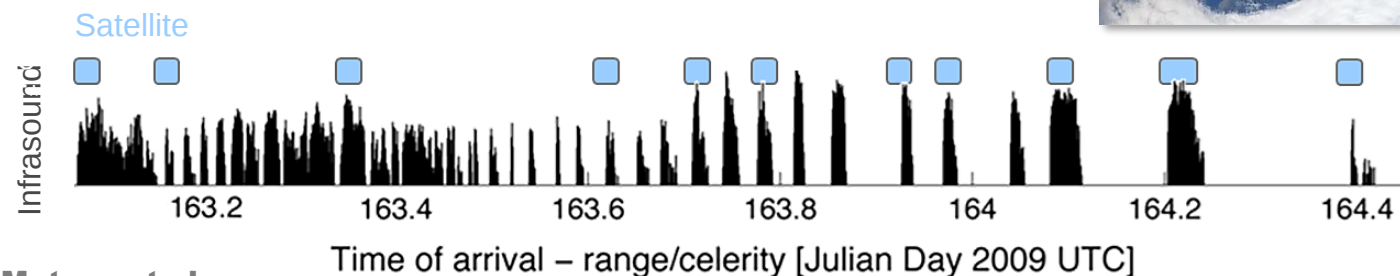


Matoza et al.,
2012

IMS infrasound network:

- ✓ ~90% complete, global coverage
- ✓ multi-year continuous high-quality recordings,
- ✓ median distance from any volcano to the nearest array: 980 km

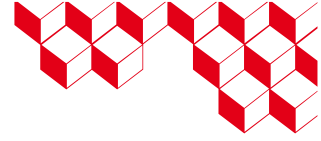
Sarychev Peak eruption, Kuril Islands, 2009



Matoza et al.,
2011

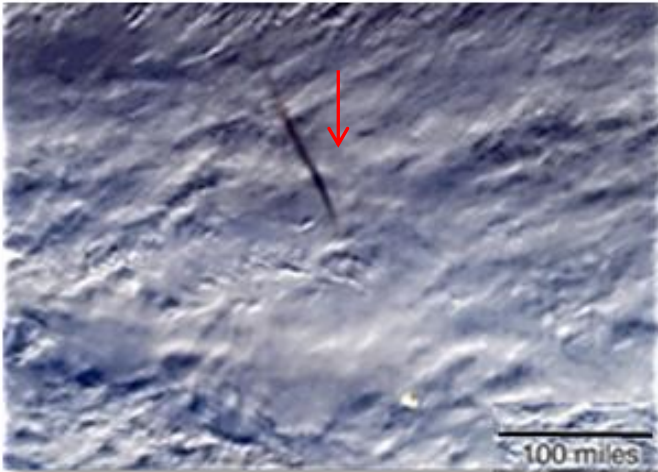
A high-performance global monitoring network

Long-range detection of meteorite

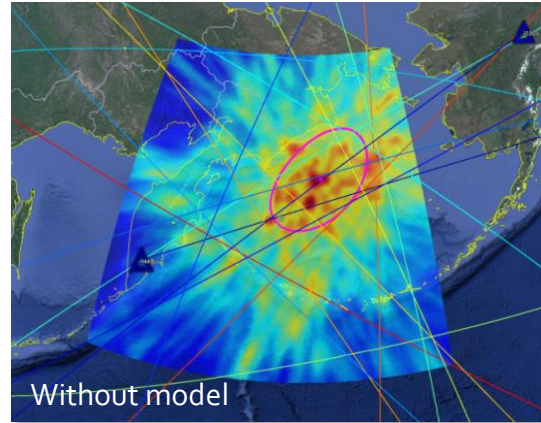


- Bering bolide, 18 december 2018
- Energy: 173 kt (NASA fireball report)
- Detections on 18 IMS stations (15,000 km)
- Incorporating unresolved small scale structures in the atmospheric model
- Propagation simulations (celerity models, azimuthal deviation)

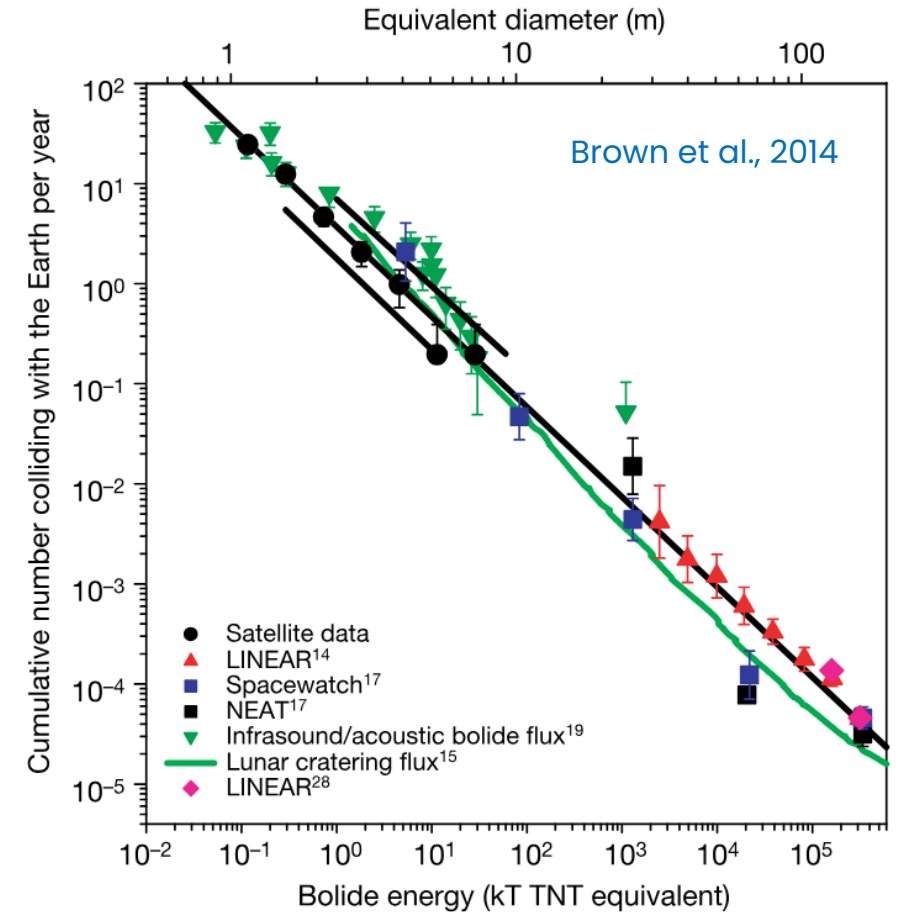
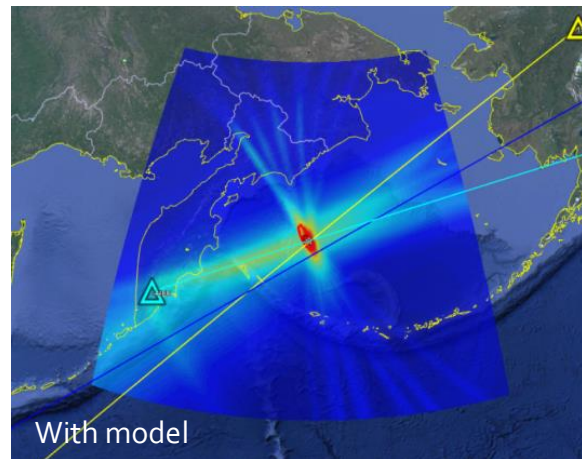
©MISR Images



Errors 380 km / 24 min

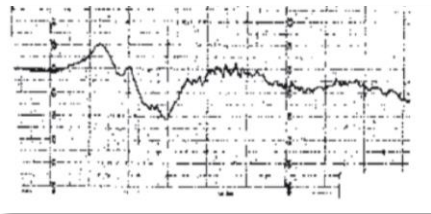


Errors: 20 km / 20 s





Bolt, 1964

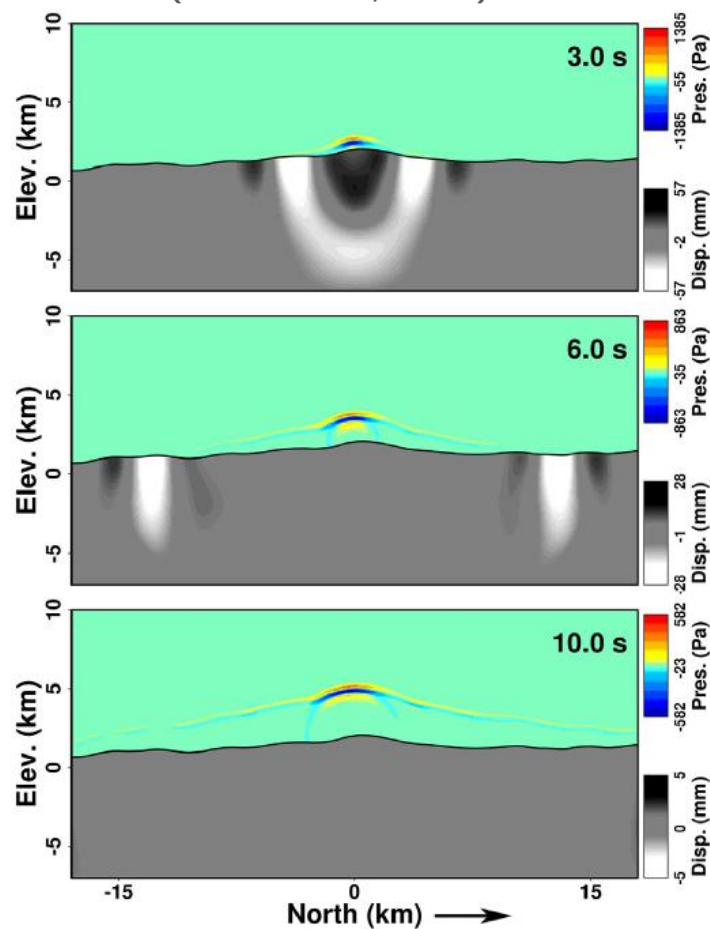


Seismo-acoustic coupling

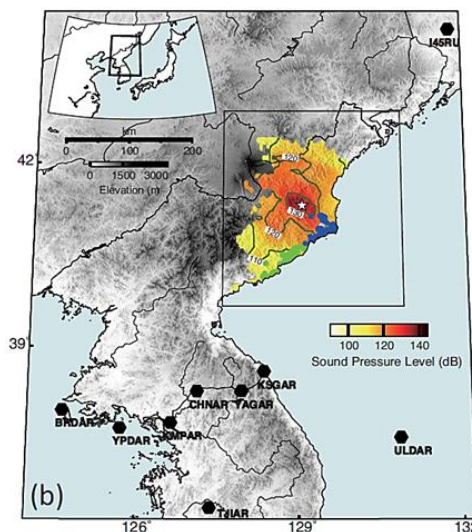
North Korean nuclear test: 3 sept. 2017

Che et al. (2021)

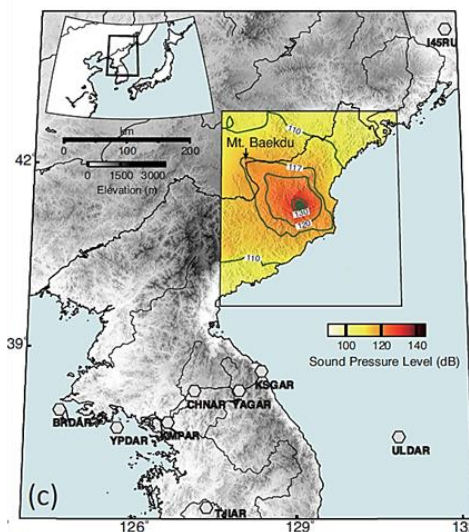
ELAc (Petersson, 2018)



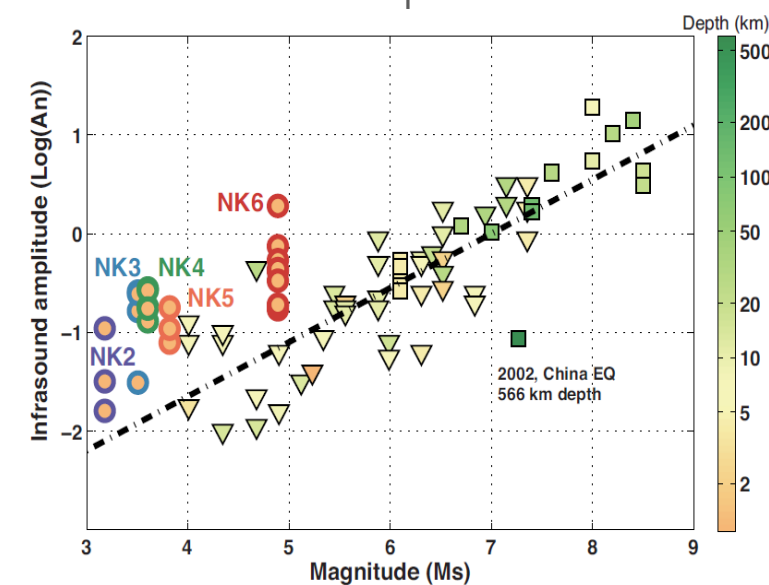
IS back-propagation



ELAc (Petersson, 2018)



Tests NK vs. earthquakes

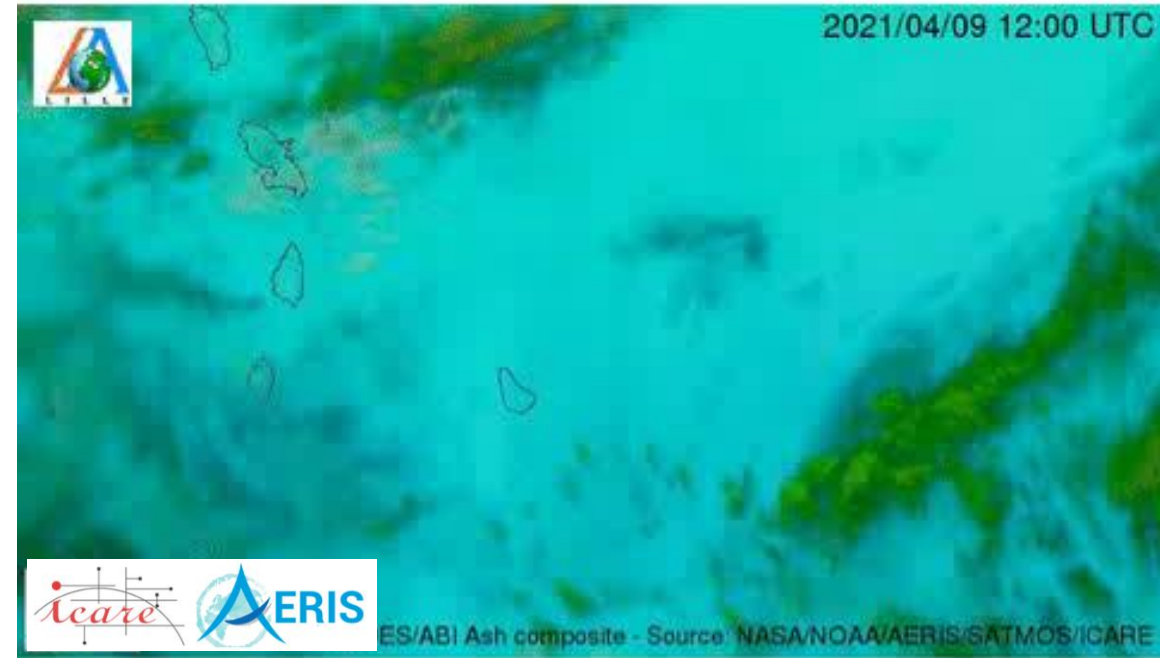


- Full 3-D seismo-acoustic simulations predict the propagation of acoustic waves in a heterogeneous medium.
- Back-projecting infrasound records yields locations of the ground-to-air coupling areas surrounding the epicentre.
- Simulations capture the excitation of epicentral and diffracted acoustic phases.
- New quantitative constraints to enhance confidence in source discrimination for nuclear monitoring research.

Monitoring volcanic eruptions

April 2021: La Soufrière St Vincent Island

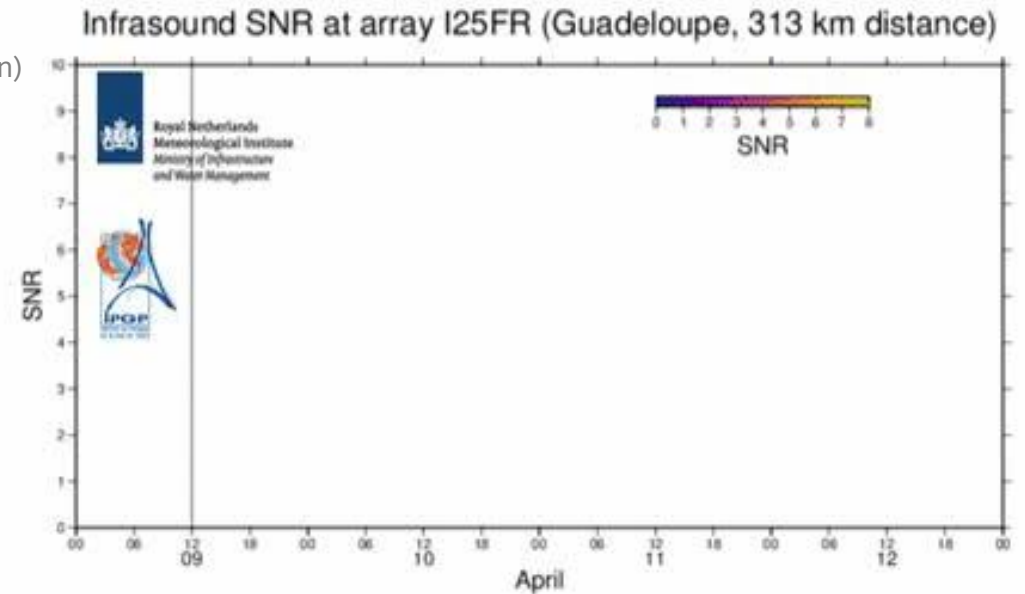
- Pyroclastic flows and heavy ash in the lower stratosphere
- Infrasound detections at IS25 (Guadeloupe, 313 km)
- Good correlation between IS and satellite data
- IS detection provides the time sequence of the puffs



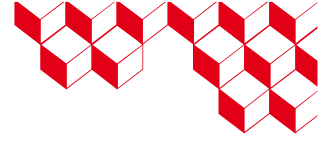
Source: NASA/NOAA/AERIS/SATMOS/ICARE

Marie Boichu, Jacques Desclaire (Univ. Lille, LOA / AERIS / ICARE – marie.boichu@univ-lille.fr).

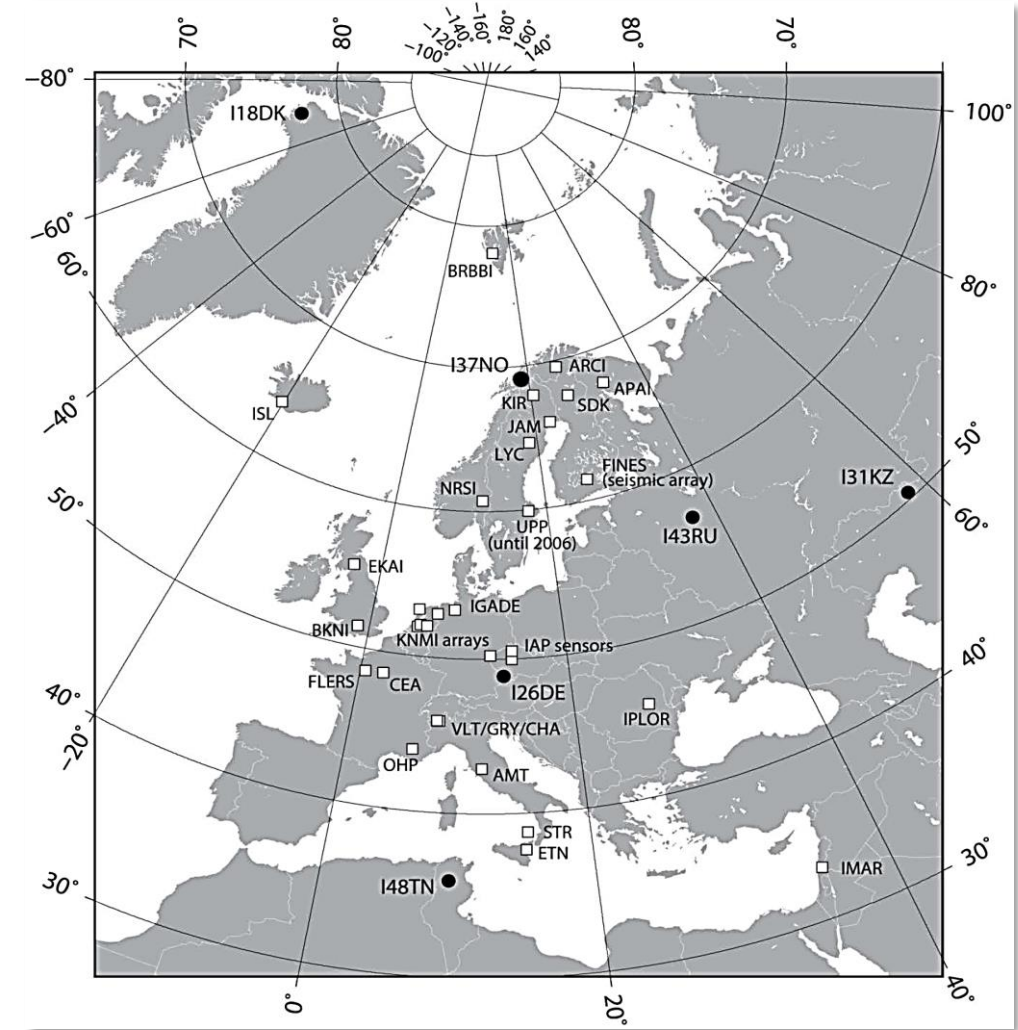
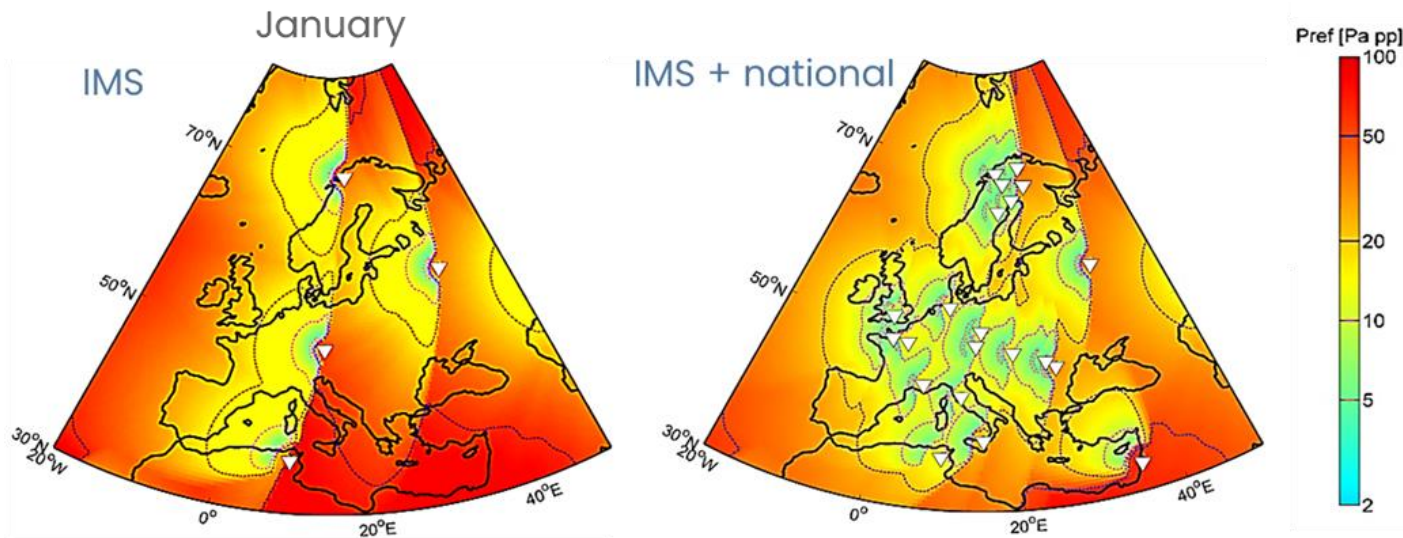
Source, IPGP (R. Grandin)
KNMI (J. Assink),
LOA/ICARE (M. Boichu)



Rich observations from regional networks



- Since 2012: significant improvement in network detection capability:
 - ➔ 24 stations; decrease of the detection threshold by one order of magnitude
- The European Arctic: a unique observatory for seismo-acoustic studies ([Pilger, 2018](#))
- Characterization of the environmental coherent noise (open-pit mines, military activity...)



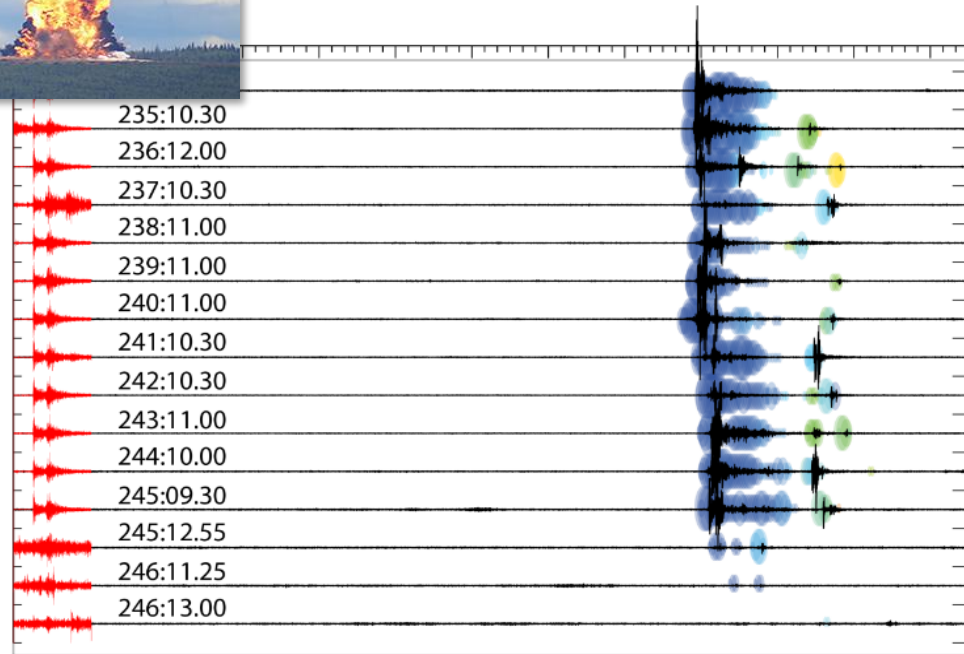
1 - Rich observations from regional network

Probing gravity waves in the middle atmosphere

- The European Arctic: a unique observatory for seismo-acoustic studies
- Characterization of the environmental coherent noise (open-pit mines, military activity...)
- Probing the atmosphere
Vorobeva, JGR 2023, DOI: 10.1029/2023JD038725



ARCES 180 km



Rencontres Epos-France, Sète 12-18-21 novembre 2025
Time after origin (minutes)

