

# Assessing energy estimation methods for bolides in atmospheric monitoring

Elizabeth A. Silber<sup>1</sup>, Christoph Pilger<sup>2</sup>, Iyare Oseghae<sup>3,\*</sup>, Miro Ronac Giannone<sup>1</sup>, Patrick Hupe<sup>2</sup>, Vedant Sawal<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Sandia National Laboratories, Albuquerque, NM, 87123; <sup>2</sup>Federal Institute for Geosciences and Natural Resources (BGR), Hannover, Germany; <sup>3</sup>University of Texas at San Antonio, San Antonio, Texas, 78249, USA



## INTRODUCTION AND MAIN RESULTS

Infrasound signals generated by bolides can be used to estimate their energy deposition. Using 362 high-quality infrasound detections from 138 events, we derived new empirical period–yield relations, explicitly accounting for entry geometry and fragmentation processes. These refinements improve yield estimation accuracy, bolide characterization, and atmospheric monitoring.

\*work performed during summer internship at Sandia

SNL is managed and operated by NTESS under DOE NNSA contract DE-NA0003525. The views expressed here do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the United States Government, the United States Department of Energy, or NTESS. SAND2025-11112C