

Effect of atmospheric entry angle on uncertainties in the observed infrasound signal back-azimuths

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INTRODUCTION AND MAIN RESULTS

Infrasound signals from energetic moving events often deviate from predicted directions. Modeling reveals shallow-entry events ($\sim 10^\circ$) yield azimuth deviations up to $\sim 46^\circ$ within 1000 km, whereas steep entries ($\geq 60^\circ$) show minimal deviations ($< 5^\circ$ at 1000 km, $< 1^\circ$ at 5000 km), redefining geolocation uncertainty and aiding planetary defense applications.