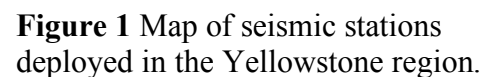




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The seismic data would then be useful in assessing the effects of climate change on the ice phenology of those lakes. In this work, we analyze continuous seismic data recorded by the 39 seismic stations around Yellowstone Lake for the years of 2002 to 2017. We generate power spectral density for each station to observe the time dependence of this 1-s seismic noise. We calculate the spectral density at 1 s from every processed hour (Fig 2) and compare it to direct measurements of the dates of ice-out and freeze-in at Yellowstone National Park. We examine how accurate the seismic data are for freezing and melting of Yellowstone Lake, and how the number of stations used. We also examine how sensitive the results are to the periods that are analyzed.



Yellowstone Lake for the years of 2002 to 2017. We generate probability distribution functions of power spectral density for each station to observe the broad elevation of energy near a period of 1 s. The time dependence of this 1-s seismic noise energy is analyzed by extracting the power spectral density at 1 s from every processed hour (Fig 2). The seismic observations are compared to direct measurements of the dates of ice-out and freeze-up as reported by rangers at Yellowstone National Park. We examine how accurate the seismic data are in recording the freezing and melting of Yellowstone Lake, and how the accuracy changes as a function of the number of stations used. We also examine how sensitive the results are to the particular range of periods that are analyzed.

