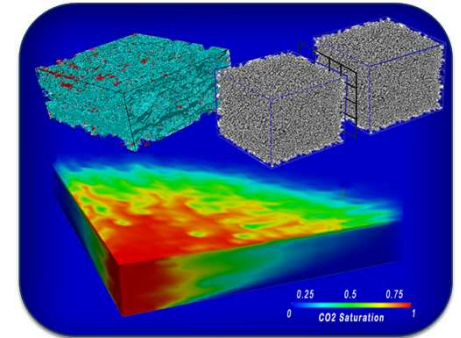
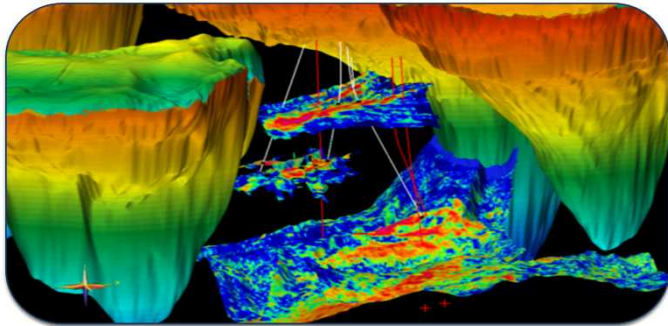


Exceptional service in the national interest



Geophysics Capabilities Brief

Leiph Preston

Robert Abbott, David Aldridge, Nedra Bonal,
Hunter Knox, Chester Weiss

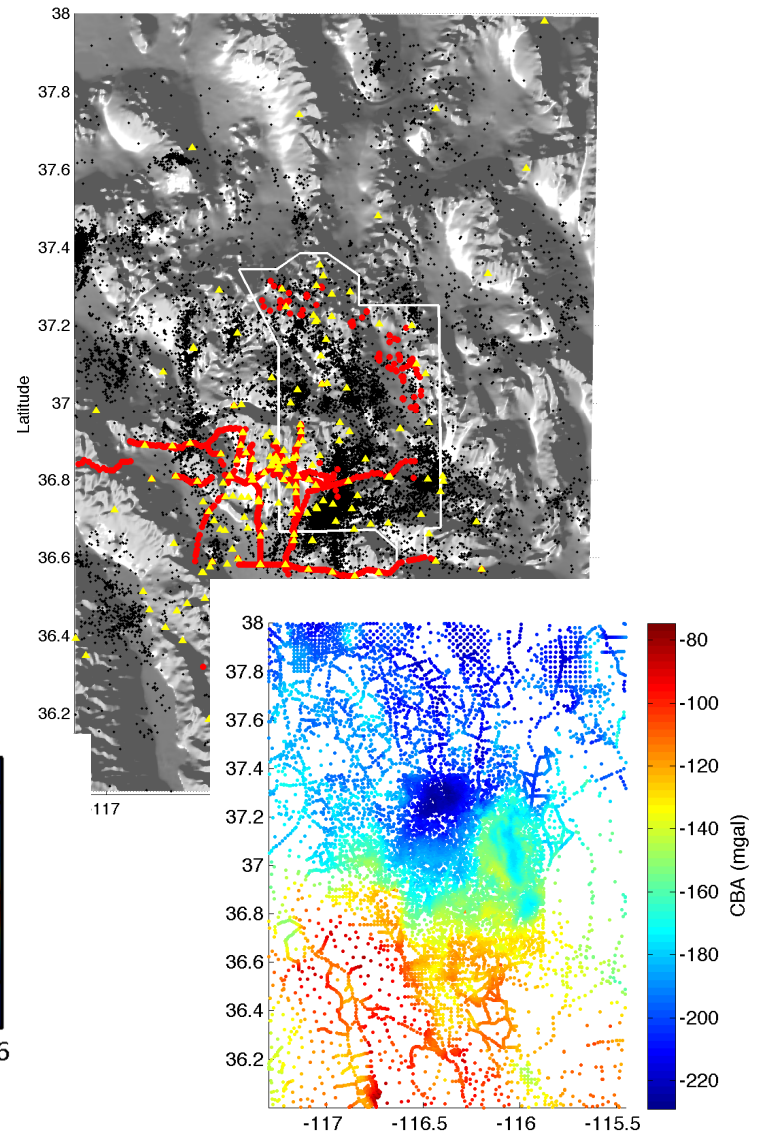
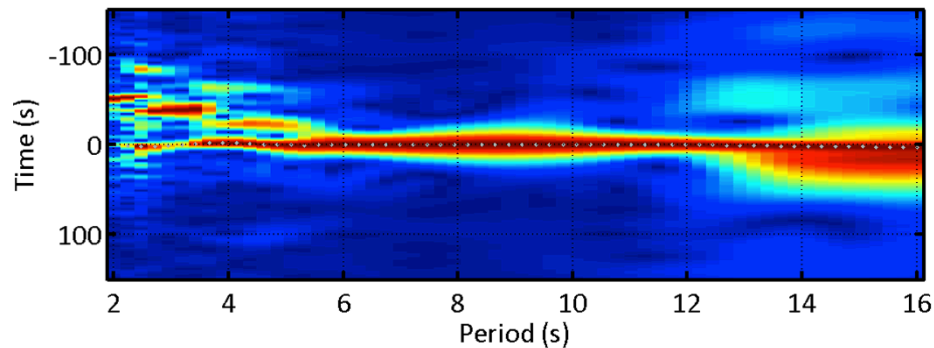
Geophysics Department

Capabilities Summary

- Field data collections for active and passive seismic, acoustic, electromagnetic deployments
- Long- to short-term passive monitoring, array design, measurement tool development, and data processing
- Earth material characterization in complex, real-world environments including underground structures
- Source inversion, characterization, and localization
- Modeling and simulation tools for seismic, acoustic, electromagnetic, and hydroacoustic physics in realistic 3-D environments using massively parallel design

Geophysical Characterization for SPE

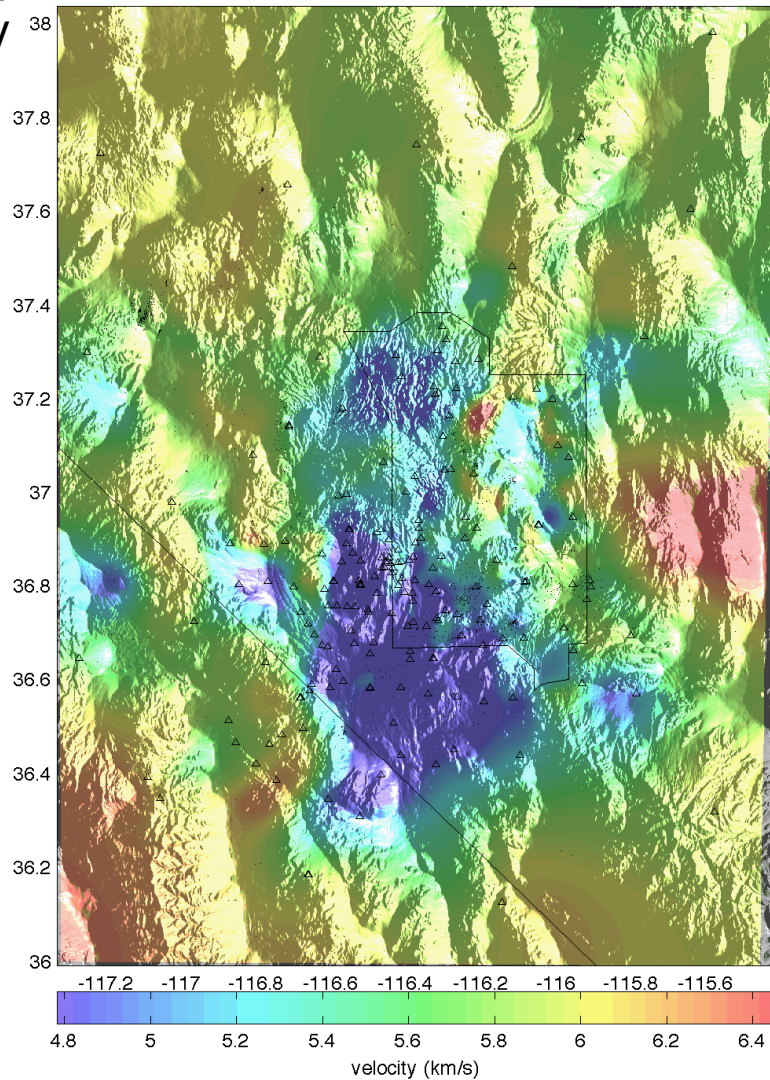
- P- and S-wave travel times from earthquakes and active sources
- Surface wave dispersion curves
- Surface observations of gravity



Effect of Gravity and Surface Waves

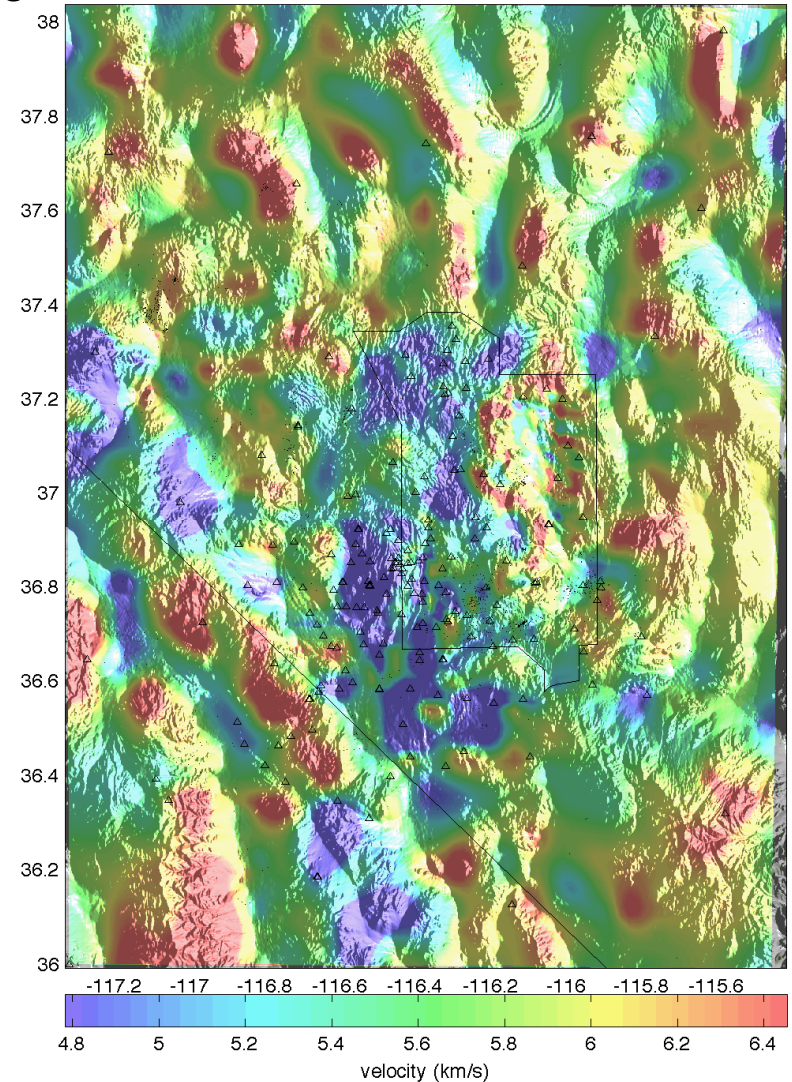
Body Waves Only

Depth Section: 0km

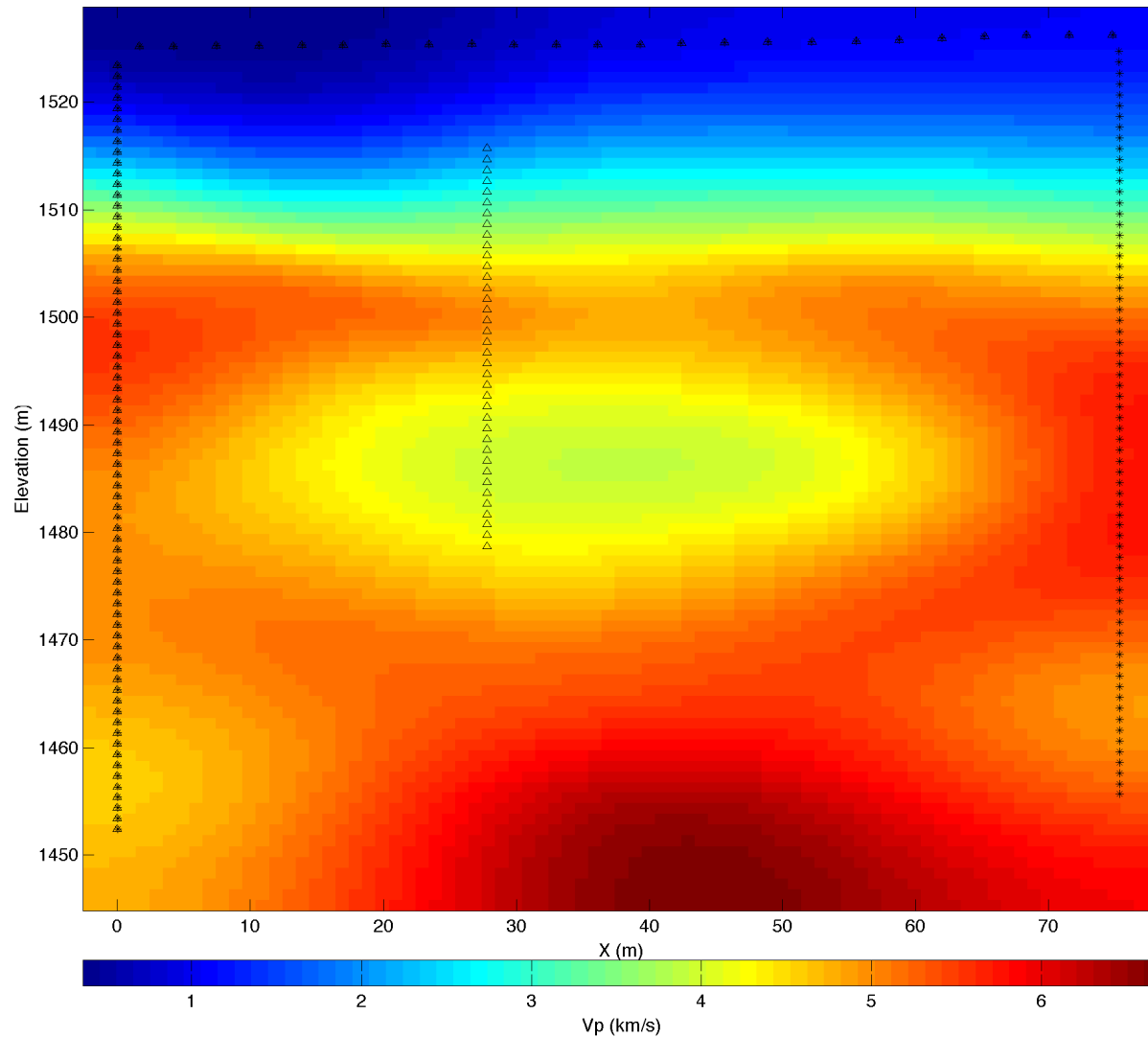


Augmented

Depth Section: 0km

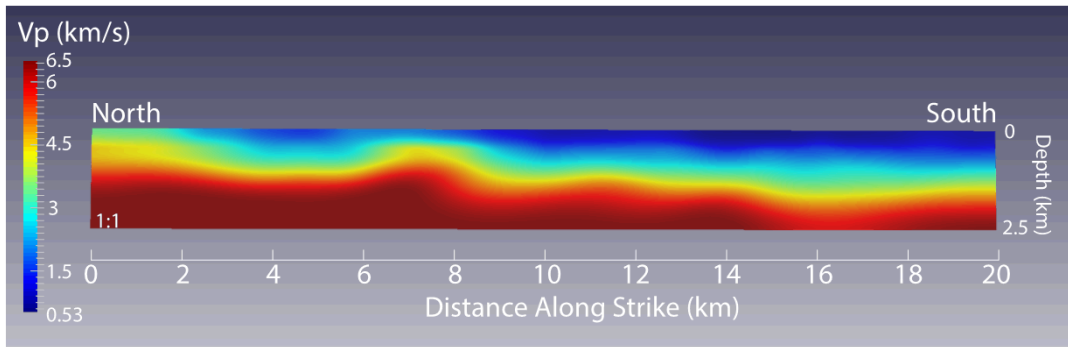


Cross-Borehole Tomography



Unique Seismic Sources

- Seismic Hammer™
 - Prototype weight-drop seismic source
 - 13,000 kg drop mass
 - 191,000 Joules of potential energy
 - Suitable for deep tunnel detection
 - Stackable for excellent signal-to-noise ratio
 - Deployed on surface, no drilling
 - Wide energy band, excellent low frequency generation

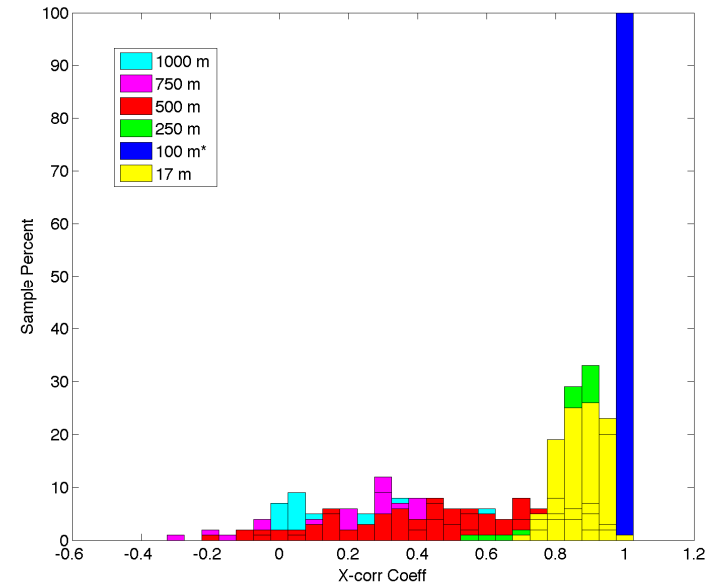
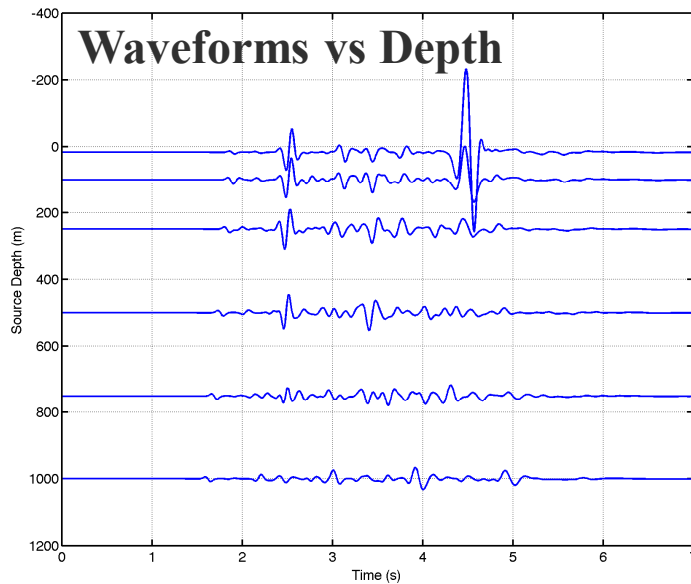
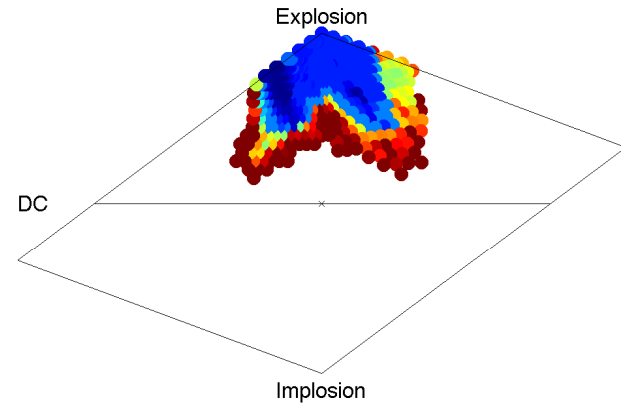
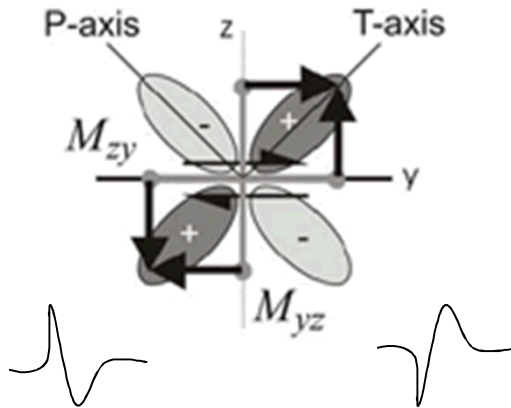


Yucca Flat Nevada



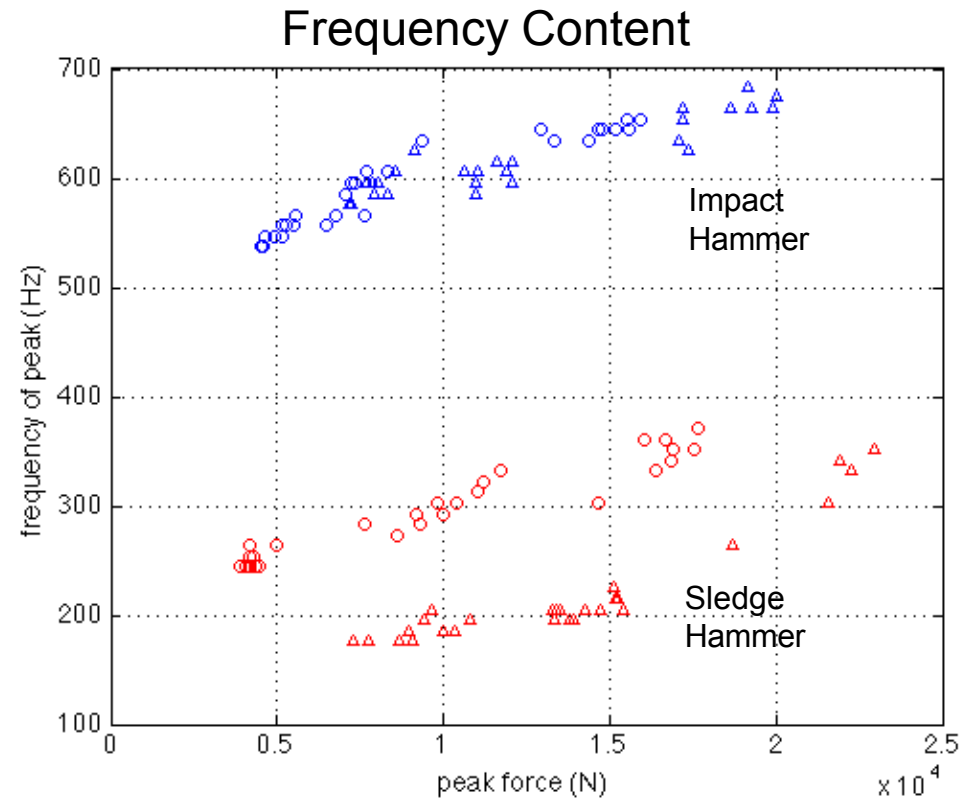
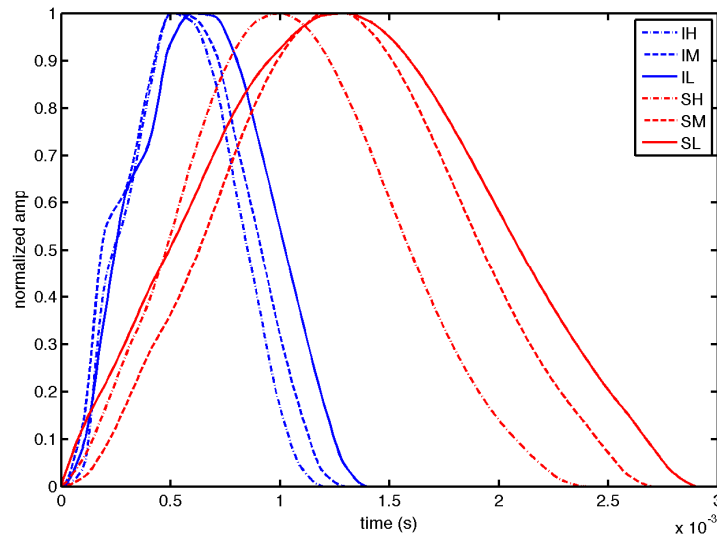
Seismic Hammer™ in Nevada

Seismic Source Inversion



Tunnel Source Investigations

- Study frequency content and source time functions of common hand-held tools in tunnel excavations as a function of impact force



Source Time
Functions

Geophysics Modeling Codes

Describe the business and sponsor:

What is the capability?

- **3-D seismic wave propagation**
 - **ORTHORHOMBI** – orthorhombic elastic media (up to 9 elastic moduli).
 - **PRELASTI** – isotropic elastic medium subject to an ambient tectonic stress field.
 - **ELASTI-ACUSTI** – Simultaneous elastic-acoustic wave propagation simulation in 3D mixed solid-fluid models (i.e., atmosphere overlying earth, or ocean overlying solid seabed).

Demonstrate customer driver to facility need:

What are the past/present/future NNSA mission applications?

- **Application to physics-based modeling and analysis of Source Physics Experiment (SPE) seismic data supporting global nuclear explosion monitoring, treaty verification, and nuclear nonproliferation efforts.**

Demonstrate value of facility to customer program:

What are the major mission challenges this capability addresses; what is unique about the capability?

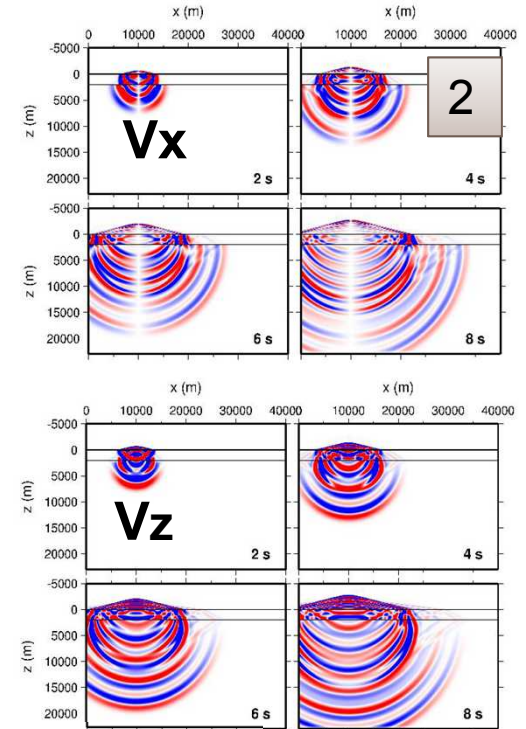
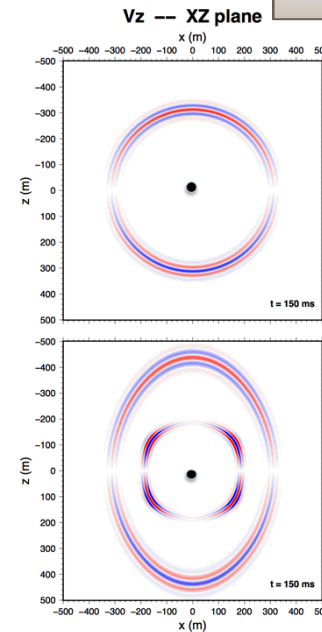
- **ORTHORHOMBI & PRELASTI** - Provides a partial answer to fundamental SPE question “Why do buried nuclear explosions generate so much shear wave energy?”
- **ELASTI-ACUSTI** – Fully coupled elastic-acoustic wave propagation within a two-phase medium is achieved with high accuracy and efficiency.

Describe link to NNSA

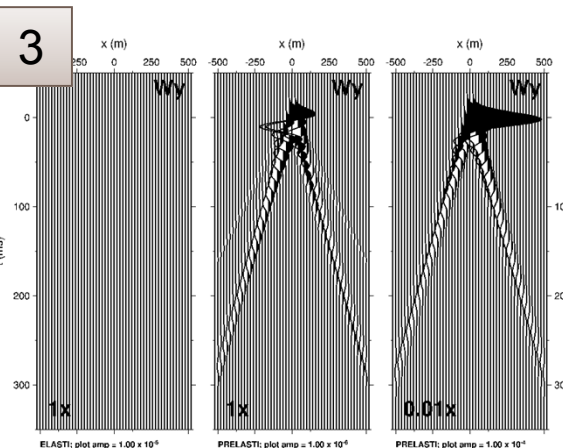
What specific NNSA past/present/future missions?

- **Links to past/present/ future SPE projects and improved physics-based models for characterizing underground nuclear explosions, in general.**

1



Horizontal Receiver Array – Wy Traces



Rotation rate
receivers
particularly
effective at
detecting S
waves.

Parelasti

Describe the business and sponsor

- 3-D massively parallel full waveform elastic and anelastic finite-difference simulation (multiple sponsors including NNSA, DTRA, industry, etc.)

Demonstrate customer driver to facility need

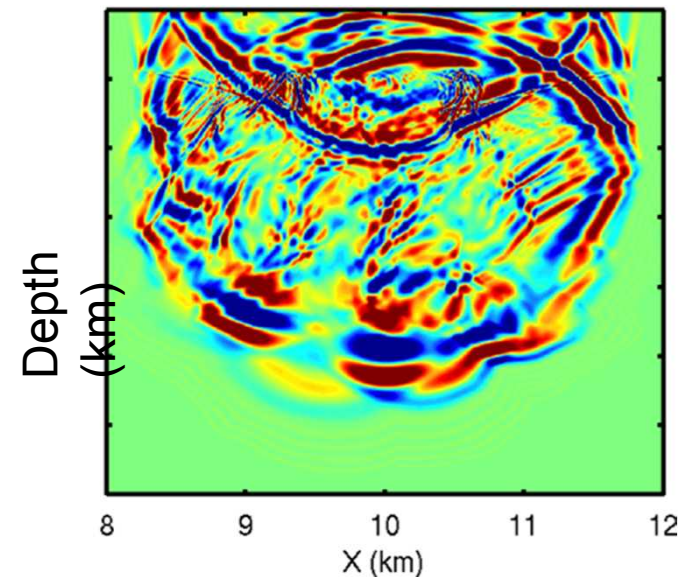
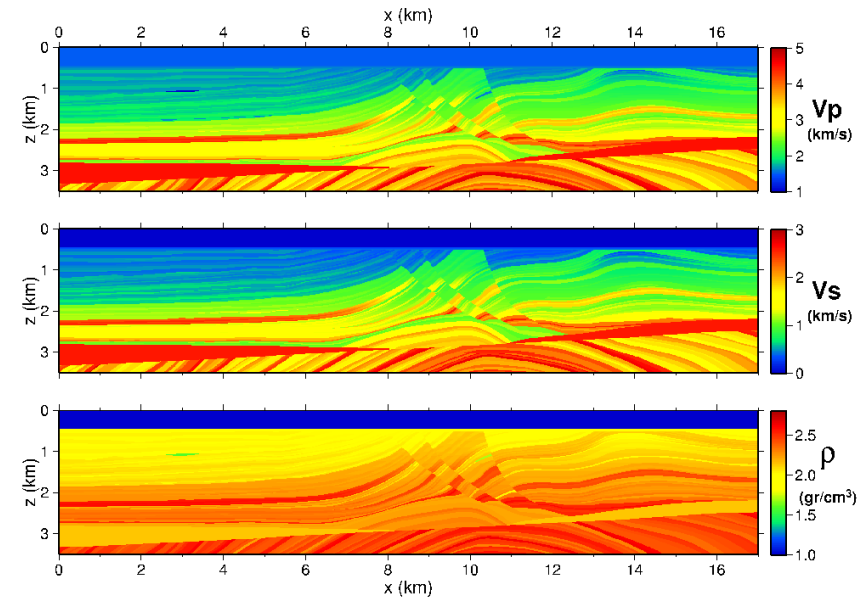
- Seismic source characterization, scenario modeling, subsurface characterization (e.g., for non-proliferation purposes)

Demonstrate value of facility to customer program

- Seismic signal analysis for source characterization/identification forensics and predictions. Can utilize complex 3-D realistic geophysical models including underground voids.

Describe link to NNSA

- Past, present, and future uses for NNSA include non-proliferation scenario modeling, seismic signal prediction, and geophysical characterization of sources and underground structure.



Describe the business and sponsor

- 3-D massively parallel full waveform acoustic, infrasound and hydroacoustic finite-difference simulation (multiple sponsors including DTRA, NNSA, DOE renewable energy, etc.)

Demonstrate customer driver to facility need

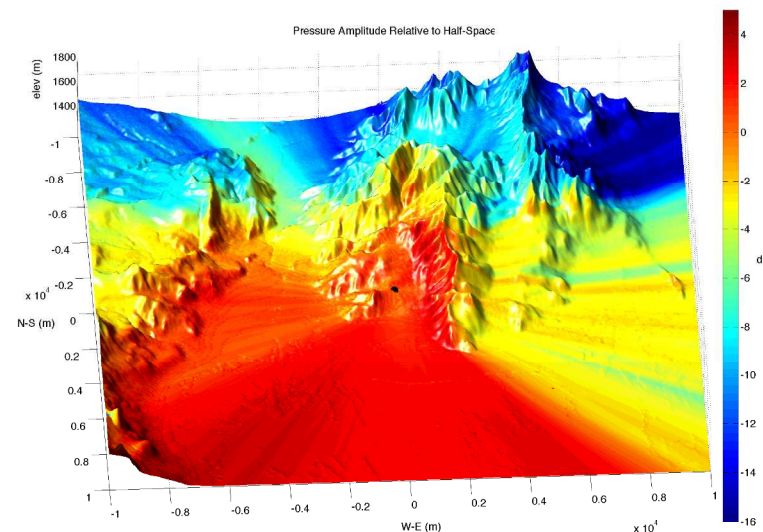
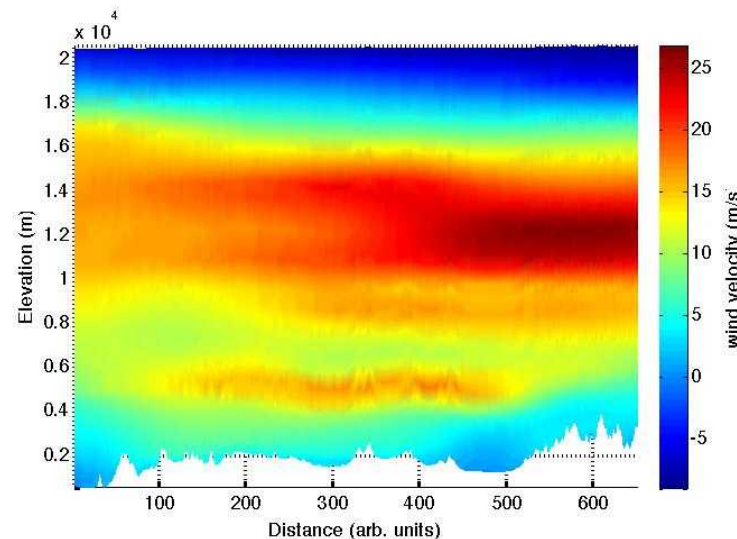
- Acoustic source characterization, scenario modeling in the moving atmosphere and oceans (e.g., for non-proliferation purposes)

Demonstrate value of facility to customer program

- Acoustic signal analysis for source characterization/identification forensics and predictions. Can utilize complex 3-D realistic atmospheric models including winds.

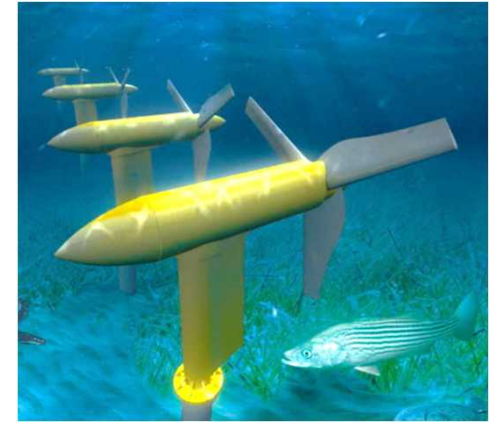
Describe link to NNSA

- Past, present, and future uses for NNSA include non-proliferation scenario modeling, acoustic signal prediction, and source inversion.

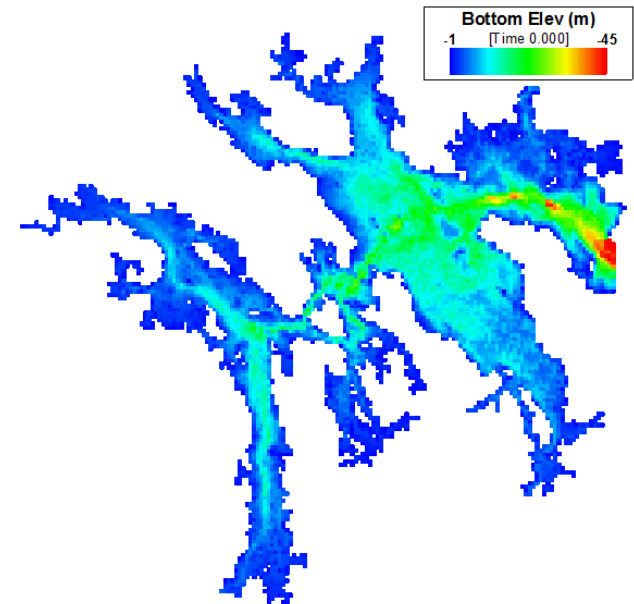


Hydroacoustic

- MHK- renewable source of energy from waves tides and currents
- 3-D models are needed for predicting noise generation and propagation of MHK devices
- Wide range of possible locations
 - Shallow-Deep Water
 - Complex bathymetries and domains
 - Varying salinity, temperature, sound speed, etc.
- Complex and wide spectra of noise
 - Low to high frequencies (<3 kHz)
 - Monopole, dipole, quadrapole contributions
 - Device and operation condition dependent
- Validation of the fixed acoustic algorithm is the first stage



www.verdantpower.com



Summary

- Our toolset covers a wide variety of geophysical observables including seismic, acoustic, electromagnetic, hydroacoustic, and particle physics
- We provide capability from network planning, deployment, and data processing to modeling and simulation, source characterization and localization, and earth characterization
- We have experience in underground structure detection and characterization
- Current development activities include improving physics and computational efficiency for simulation algorithms, utilizing unique sources for geo-characterization, multi-physics data fusion, and data analysis in noisy environments