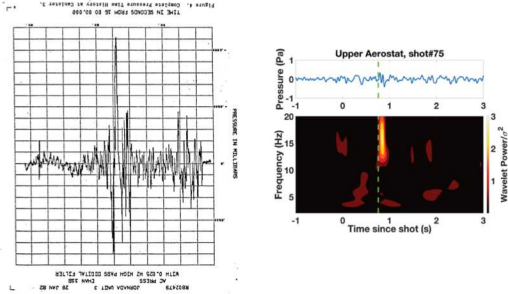


Infrasound from DAG-4 recorded on a stratospheric balloon

Background/State of the Art Approach, Metrics and Outcomes

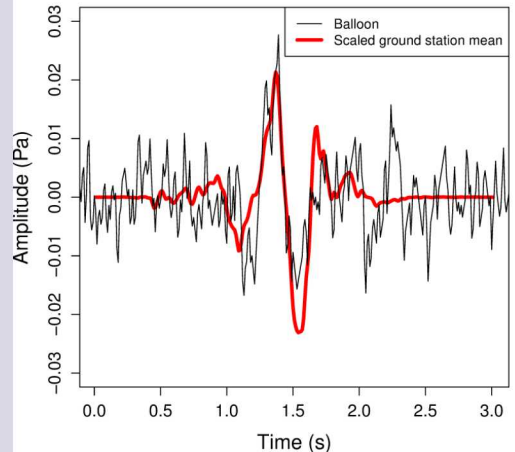
Impact



MAIN ACHIEVEMENT

- DAG-4 signal recorded in the lower stratosphere

Balloon at 56 km range and 22 km altitude



- Locations of interest can be observed using balloon borne microbarometers
 - Trajectory modeling constrains time of overflight
 - Acoustic propagation modeling delineates target region
- Near-source signal characteristics can be transmitted to 50+ km range and 20+ km altitude
 - This is seldom possible on the ground
- Propagation modeling is reliable in this regime

Ground motion signals recorded from the air
Studied at local ranges and low altitudes
Radiation pattern is unknown
Detection range is unknown

Innovation



Capture infrasound from the stratosphere using a Heliotrope balloon

- Target the DAG series

HOW IT WORKS

- Gem microbarometer on Heliotrope balloon
- Launch into opposing winds to allow overflight of target
- Recover payload and download data

RESULTS

- Demonstrated the first recording of a direct arrival from ground point source at stratospheric elevations
- Showed that the waveform preserves features proximal to the source
- Proved that geometric ray tracing techniques successfully predict detection range and pressure amplitude

Goals/Action Plan

- Search for signal from seismic waves passing beneath balloon
 - LLNL to provide simulations
- Publish results of overflight
 - JASA Express Letters or similar
- Continue to collaborate with NASA JPL to capture infrasound from earthquakes via balloons
 - JPL is analyzing results of Ridgecrest overflight

Team

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