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# Distributed acoustic sensing of seasonally variable environmental processes in the Beaufort Sea, Alaska



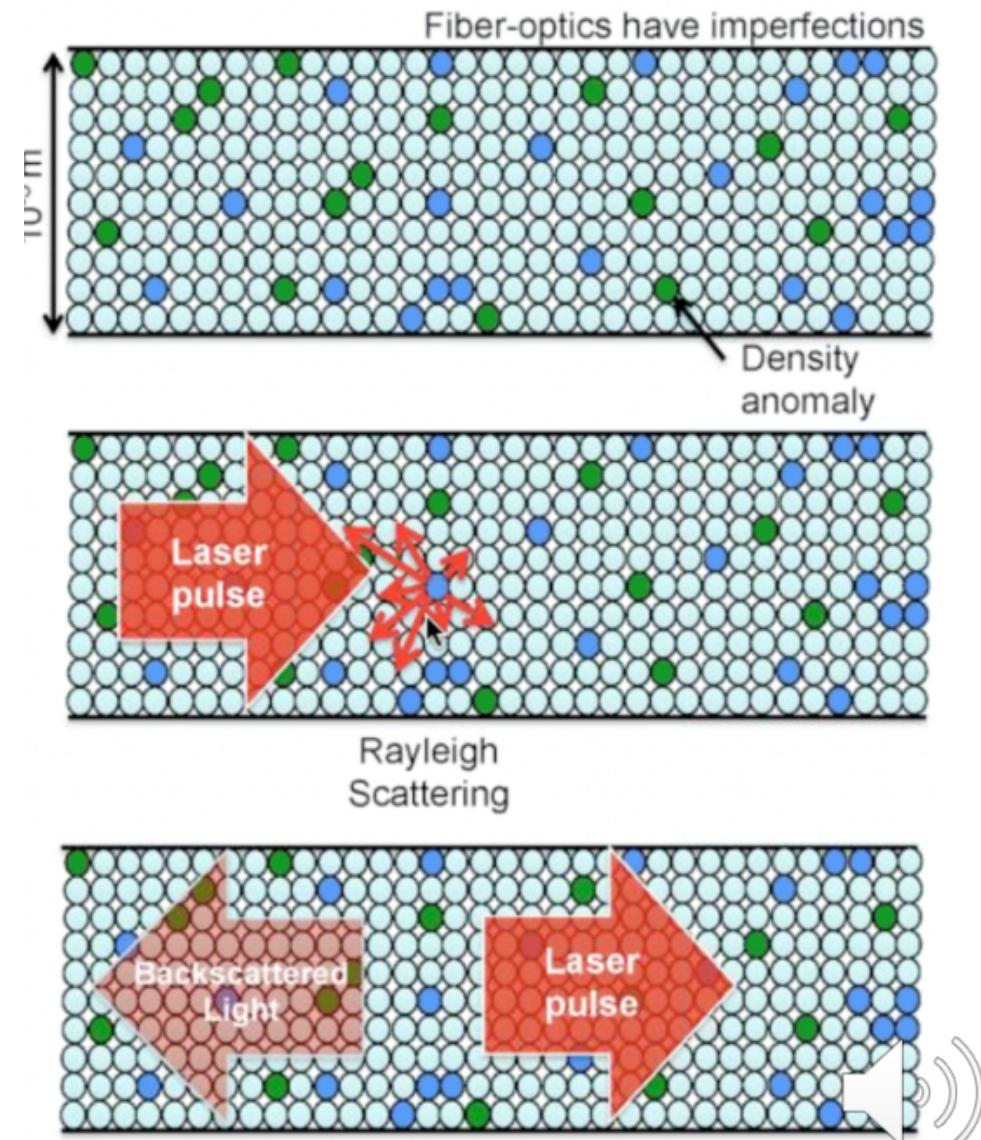
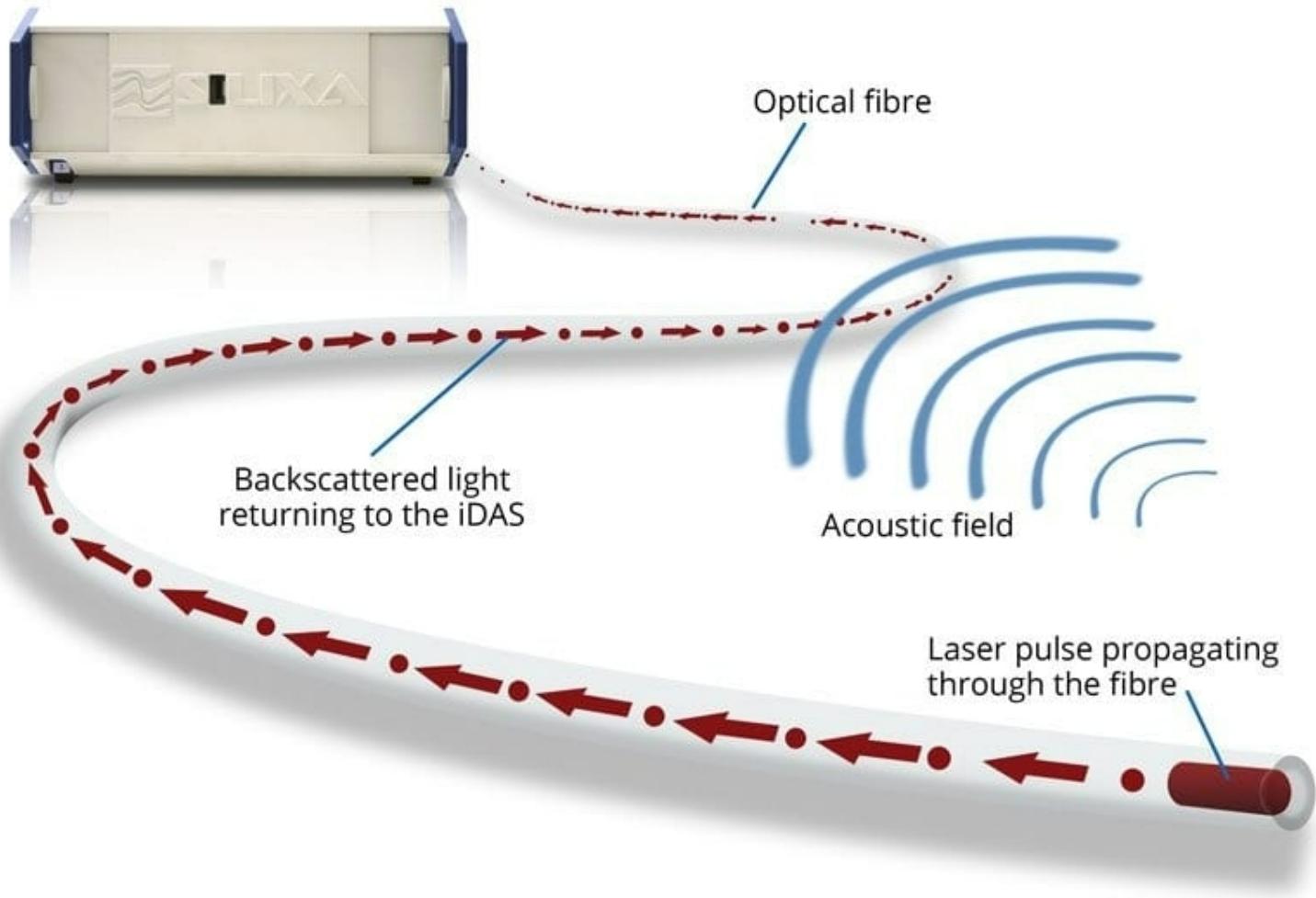
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# Distributed Acoustic Sensing (Briefly)



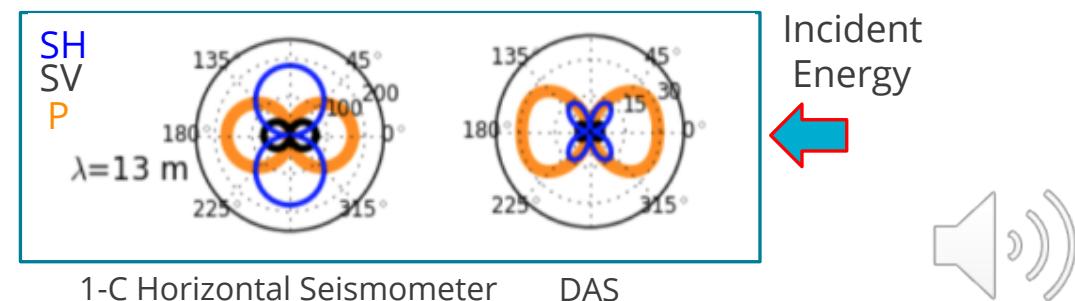
# Distributed Acoustic Sensing (Briefly)

## Pros

- High spatial resolution : 1 – 10 m typical for seismology
- Large bandwidth : 0.01 Hz – 100 kHz
- Large aperture : up to ~50 km
- Works with *ad hoc* networks or existing telecom "dark" fiber infrastructure
- Robust against environmental hazards
- Low degree of error for channel position and bearing (compared to OBS)
- Logistically simple, since only the fiber termination needs to be accessible

## Cons

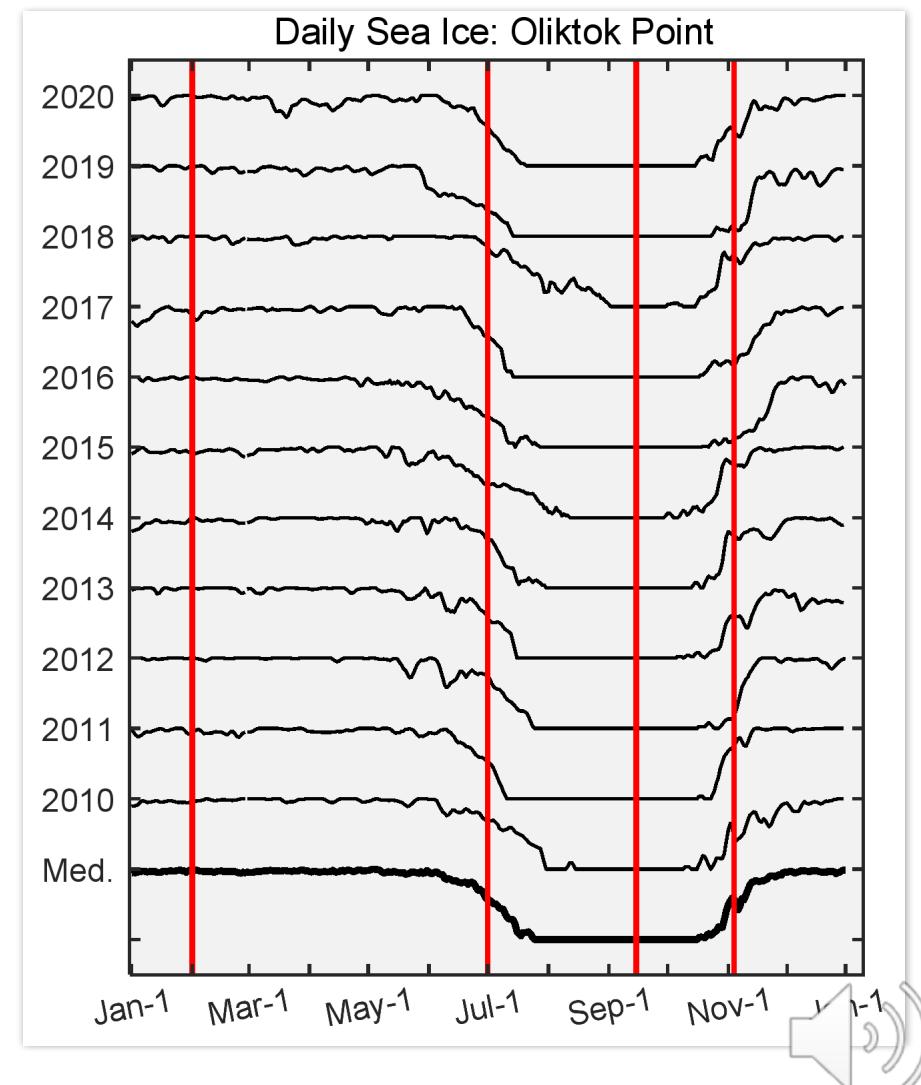
- Sensitive only to axial strain  
i.e., functions as an array of 1-D seismometers
- Wave-type-dependent sensitivity nodes
- Power hungry : ~200 W
- Storage hungry : ~3.2 TB/day
- Confined to within 50 km of coast
- DAS unit cost : \$100k or more



# CODAS : Cryosphere/Ocean Distributed Acoustic Sensing

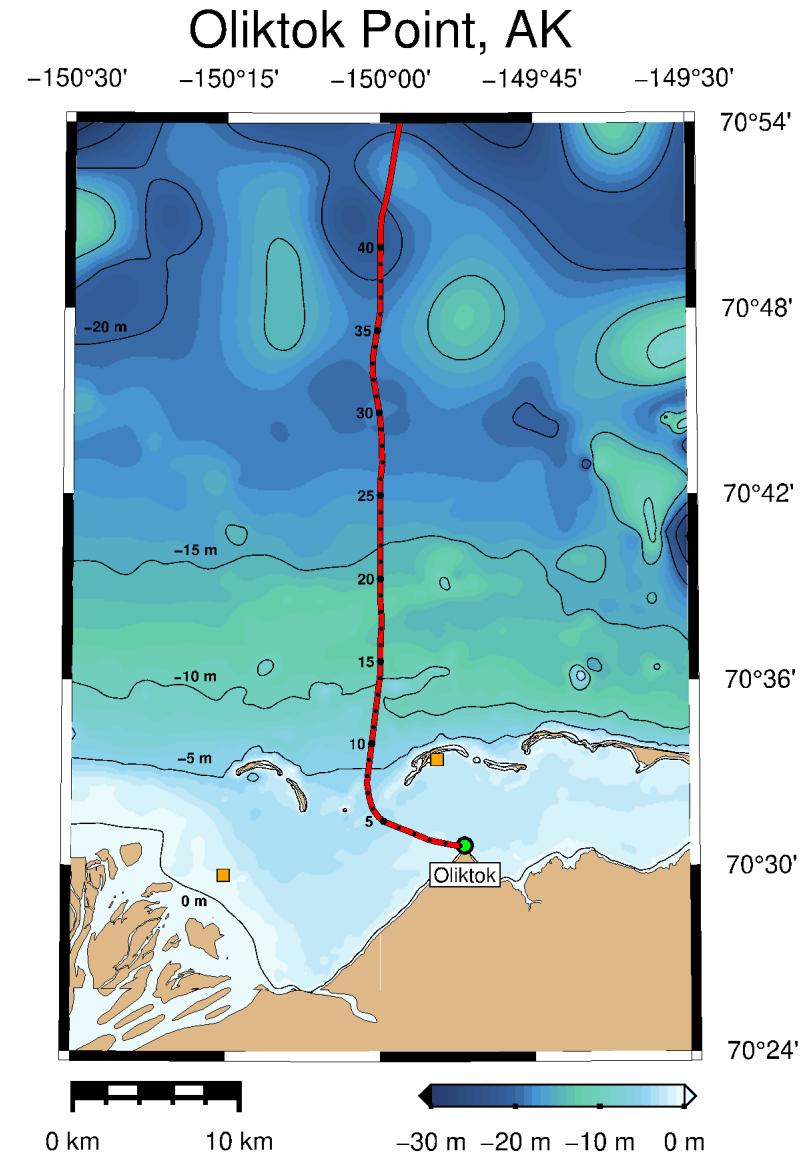


- **Goal** : Observe & characterize a plethora of seismoacoustic signals touching on environmental processes and national security goals in the Arctic
  - Sea ice extent/formation/breakup/thickness
  - Wave height, current intensity, storm intensity
  - Anthropomorphic signals like ships, machinery, etc.
  - Biogenic signals like whale and seal vocalizations
- First ever **seafloor** deployment of DAS to a polar coastal environment
- First ever **multi-seasonal** deployment of seafloor DAS to any coastal environment
  - CODAS : Eight 1-week-long data collects in each of the Arctic “seasons.”
- Unprecedented spatial and temporal resolutions for environmental seismoacoustics
  - 40 km array aperture
  - 2 m “sensor” spacing
  - 1000 Hz sampling rate
  - Long period limit >300 s

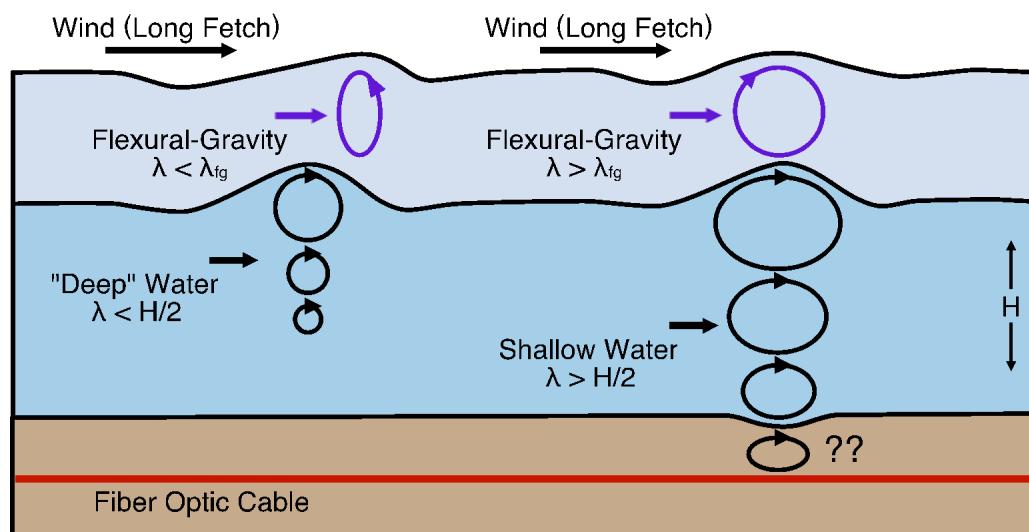
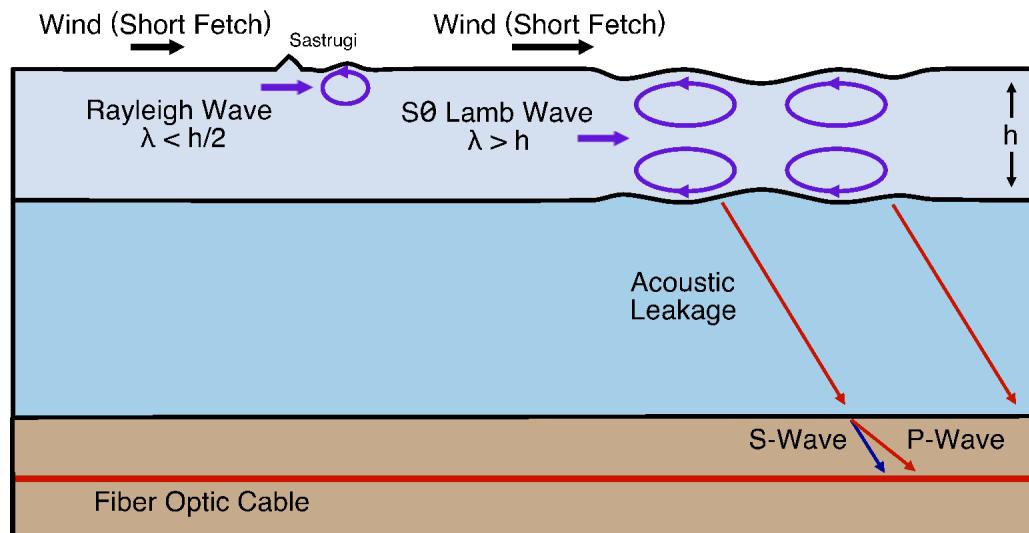




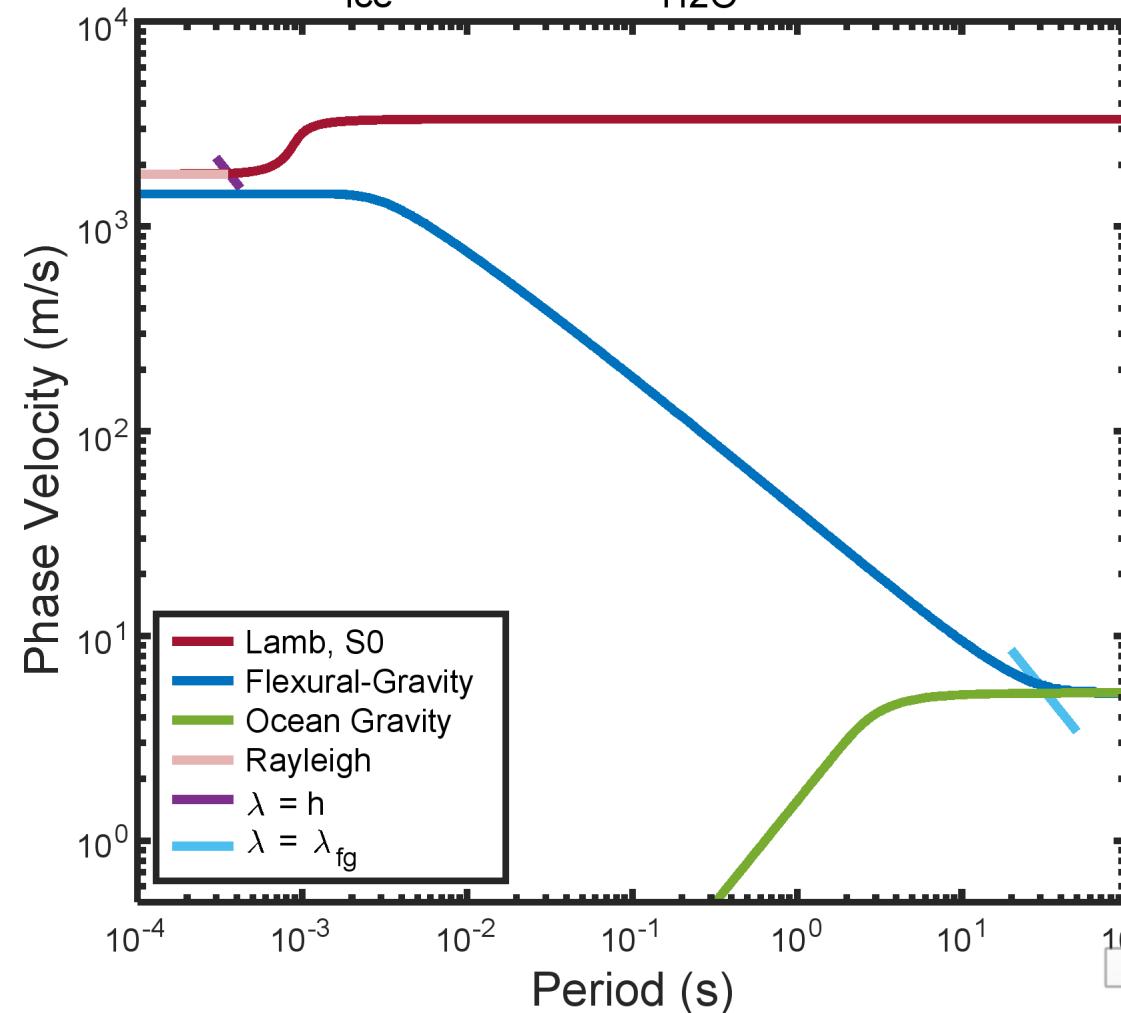
- Dark Fiber section is only a small part of a 2,500 km network owned by Quintillion (eventually London to Tokyo)
- An optical amplifier at 42 km from shore is the maximum distance for this DAS deployment
- This 42 km stretch is best described as a shallow shelf (0-20 m depth)



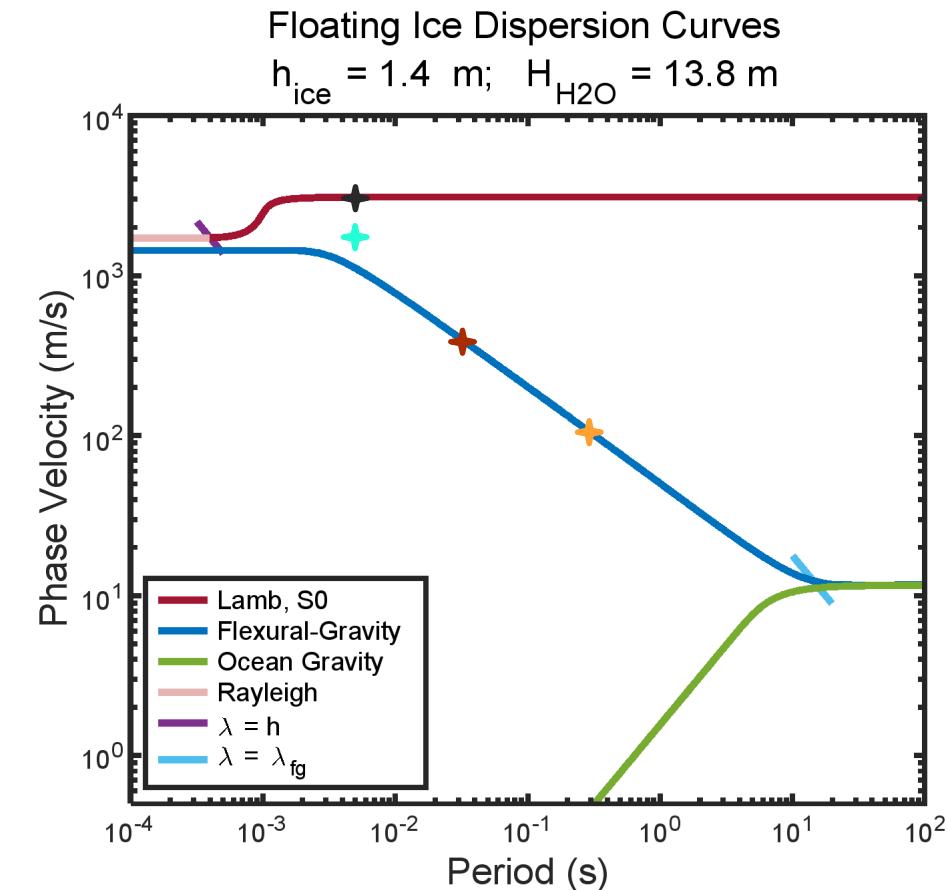
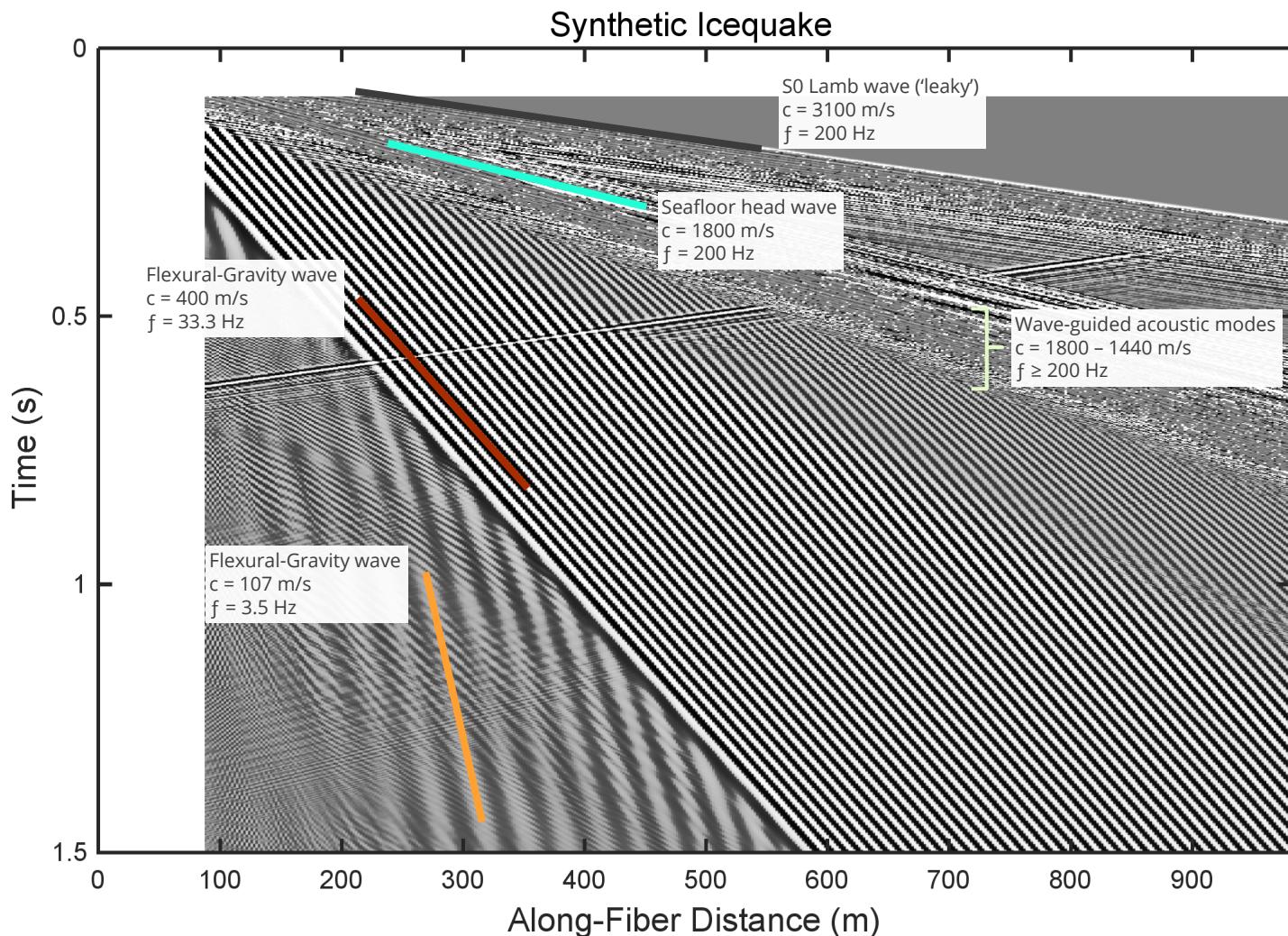
# Waves in Floating Ice (Briefly)



Floating Ice Dispersion Curves  
 $h_{ice} = 1.3 \text{ m}; H_{H2O} = 2.83 \text{ m}$



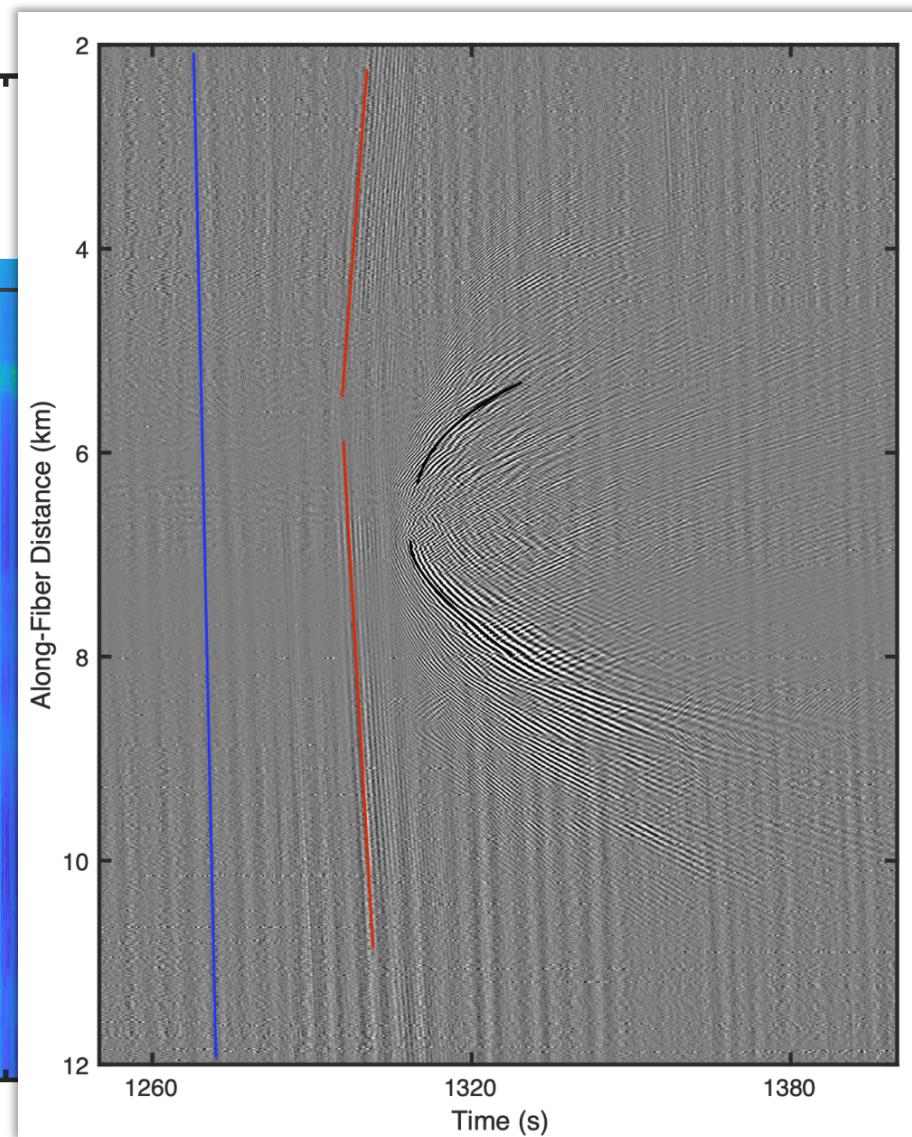
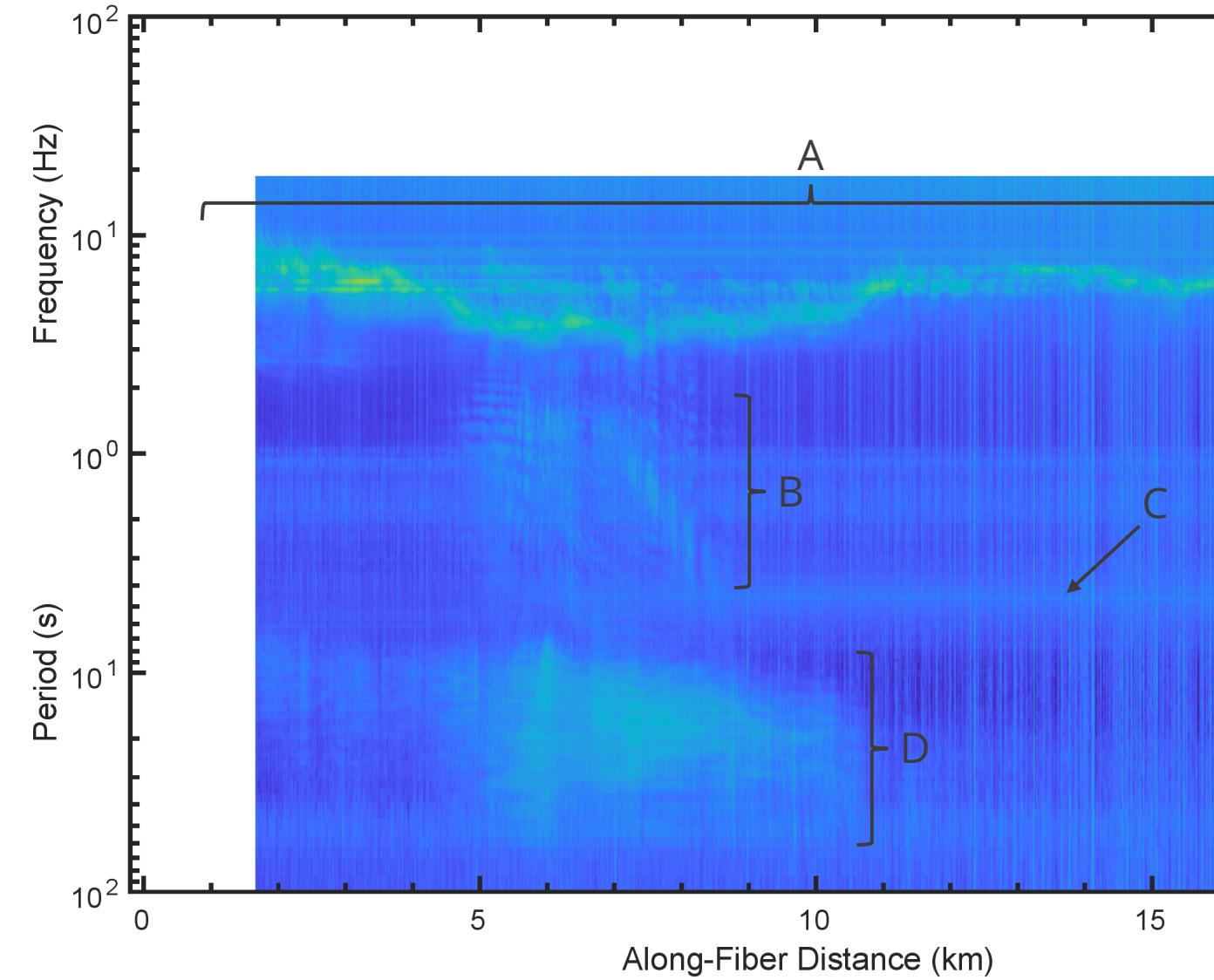
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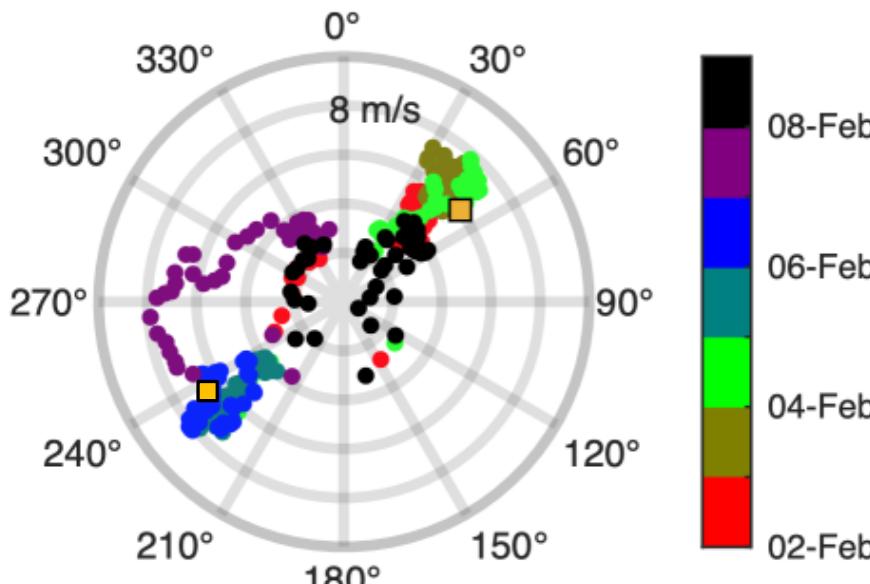
Inversion of floating flexural plate dispersion curves may yield ice & water layer thicknesses



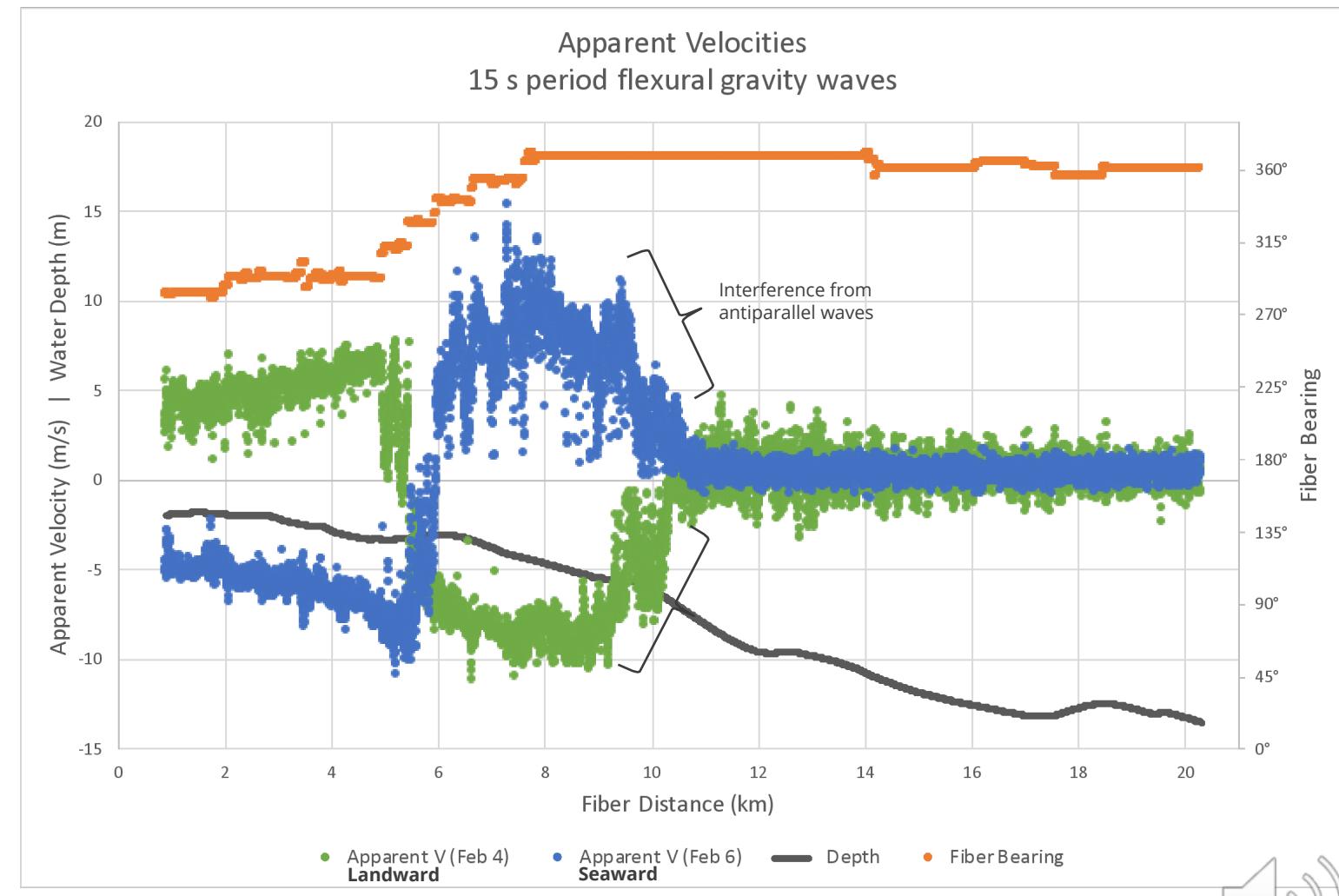
## Environmental Signals – Winter, 2021



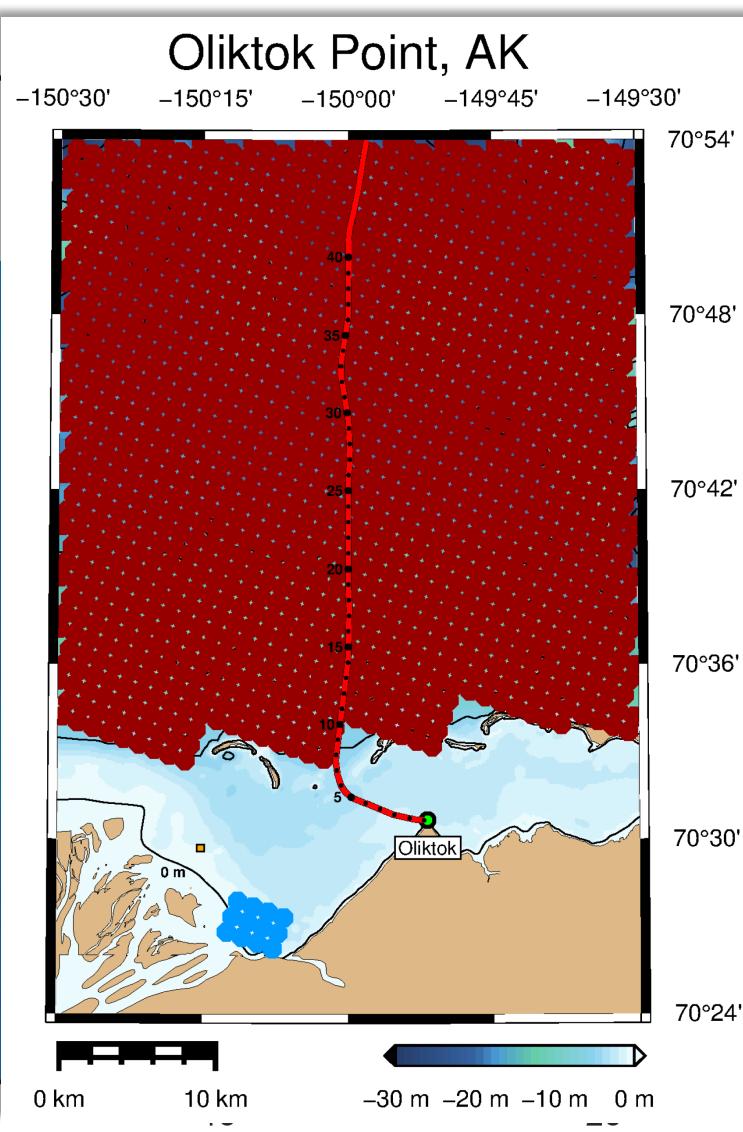
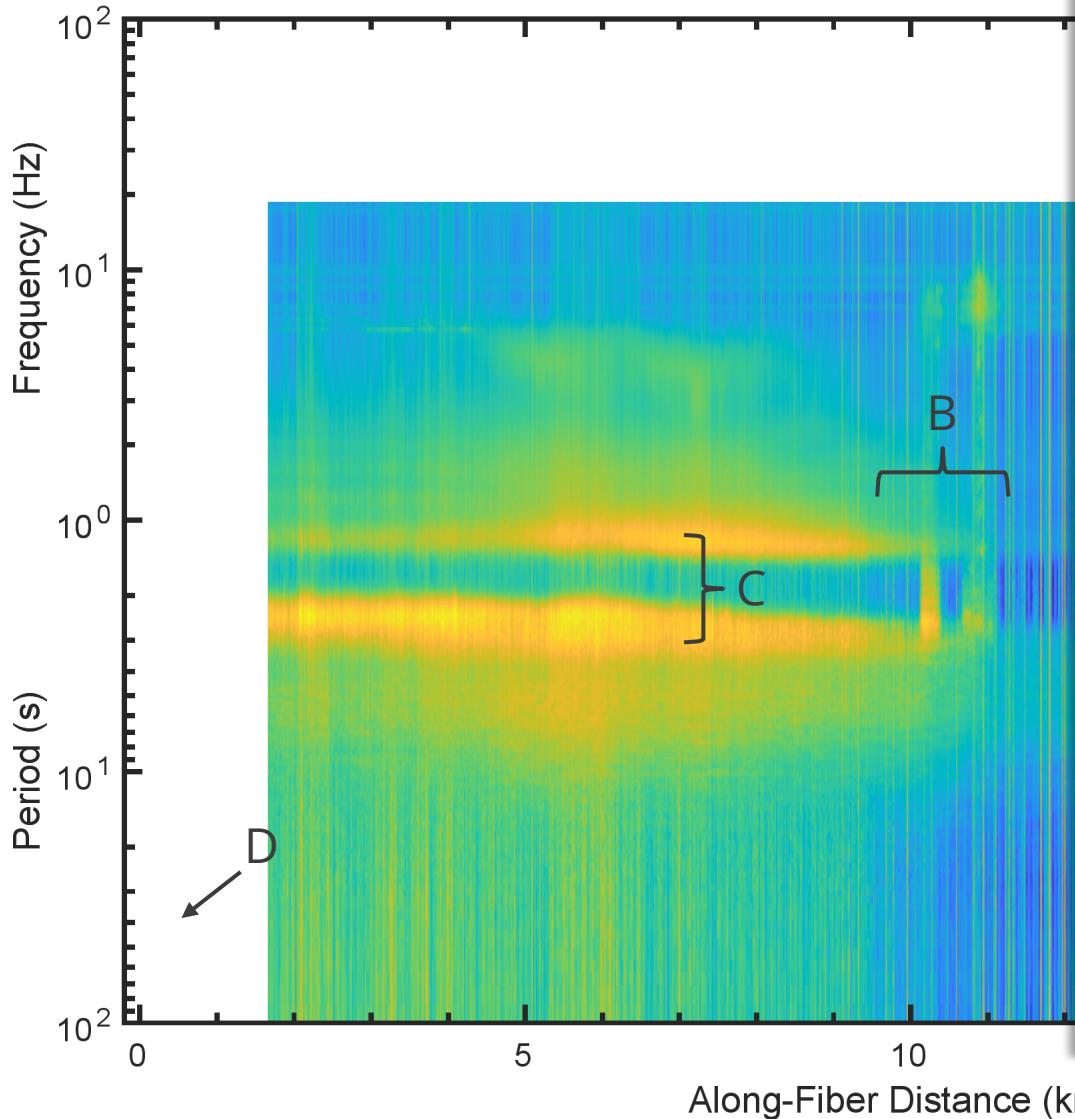
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- Sustained winds generate parallel-propagating flexural-gravity wave energy.
- Coherent F-G waves not observed beyond 10 km fiber distance, i.e., beyond barrier islands. Cause yet unknown!



# Environmental Signals – Spring, 2021



July 9, 2021  
0800-0900 UTC

- A) Persistent signal, unknown nature
- B) Sea ice edge (~10 km), ice-ice, ice-water noise
- C) Peaks: 1.2 & 2.4 s, Possible shallow-water microseisms
- D) HDD conduit exit, poor fiber coupling



# Acknowledgements

- CODAS Team Members:
  - Robert E. Abbott (Principle Investigator)
  - Kyle Jones (Project Manager (and Photographer))
  - Michael G. Baker
  - William T. O'Rourke
  - Leigh A. Preston
- CODAS is funded by SNL's Lab-Directed Research and Development (LDRD)



- All CODAS data collected with a (SNL-owned) Silixa iDAS™.



- CODAS fiber access provided by Quintillion, LLC



A wide-angle photograph of a snowy, icy landscape, likely a tundra or polar region. The foreground is dominated by dark, undulating hills of snow and ice. In the middle ground, a flat expanse of snow stretches to the horizon. The sky is filled with large, billowing clouds that are illuminated from behind by a low sun, casting a warm, orange glow across the scene. The overall atmosphere is cold and serene.

Questions?

