

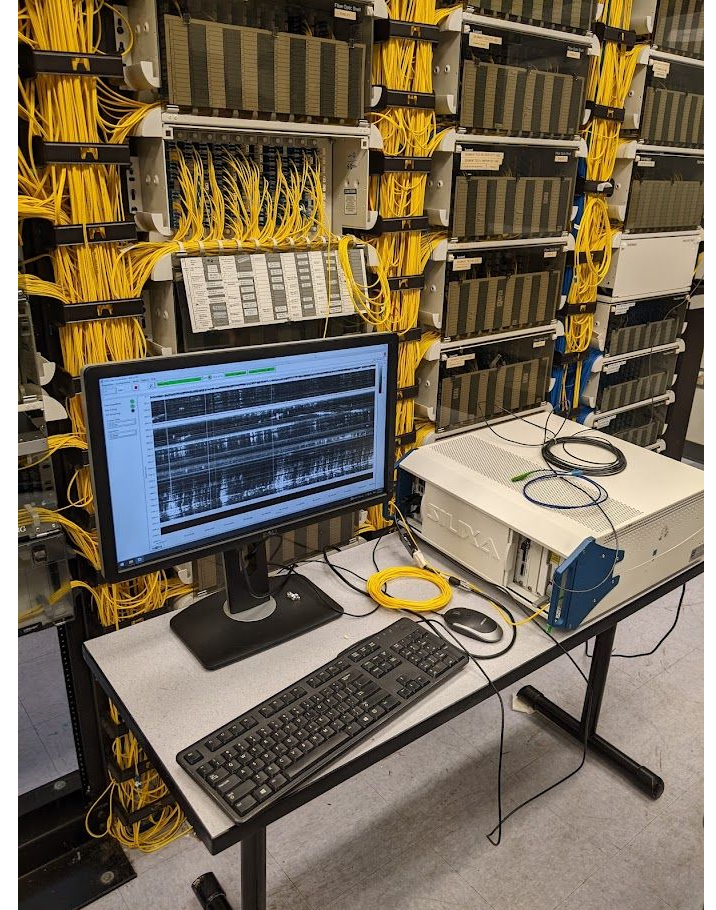
The DAS experiment using MIT telecommunication dark fibers

Hilary Chang

PhD Candidate, EAPS

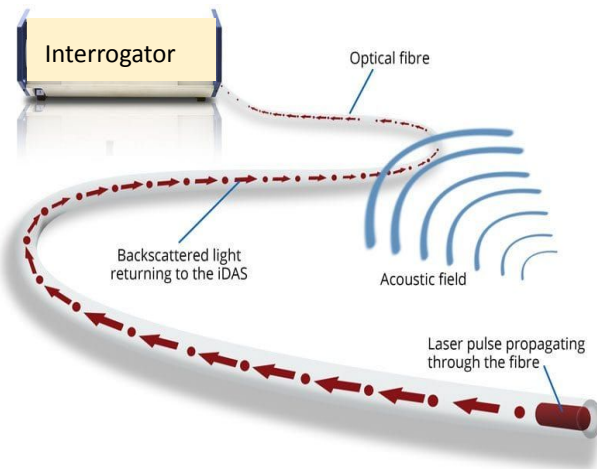
In collaboration with Nori Nakata

May 25, 2022

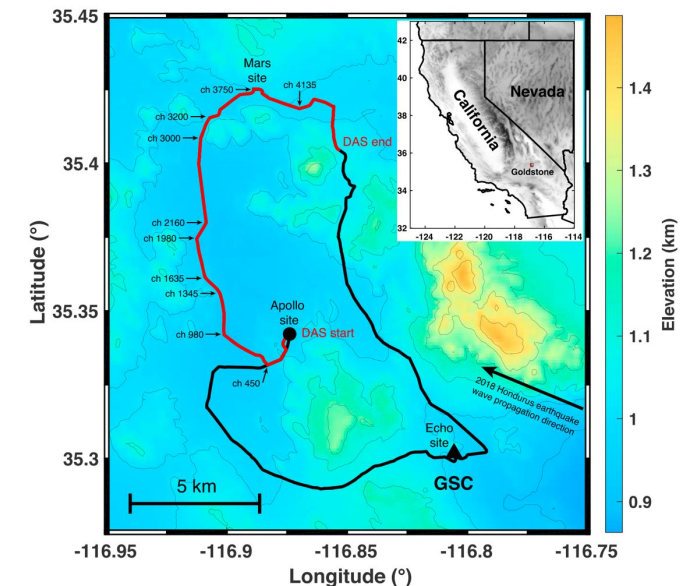


Telecom cable as seismic antenna

- With Distributed Acoustic Sensing (DAS): Measuring strain rate.
- Applications
 - Traffic monitoring
 - Shallow/deep structure
 - Subsurface properties changes monitoring



Stanford (Lindsey et al., 2020)

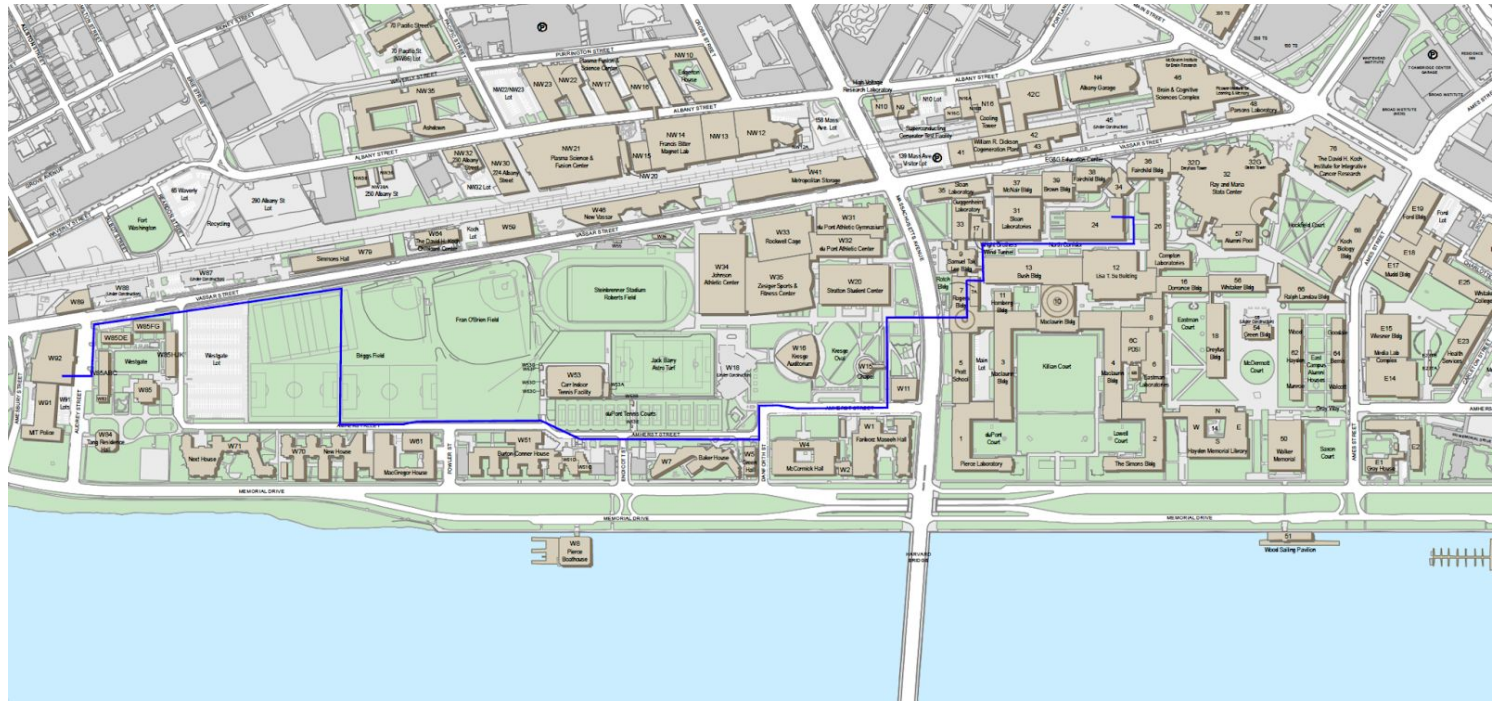


Goldstone (Yu et al., 2019)

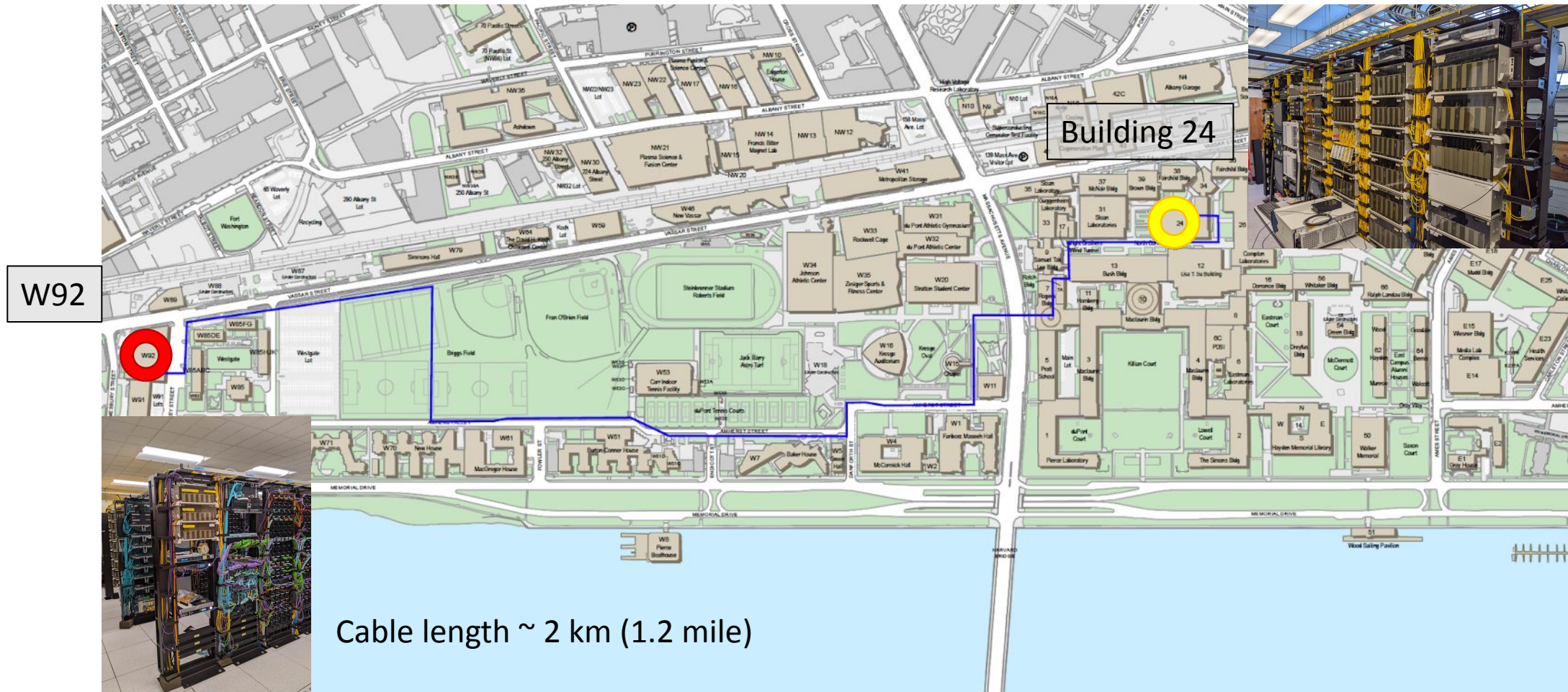


Content

- The DAS experiment overview
- What is in the data?
- Bonus:
 - Collocated active geophone survey
- Analysis in progress



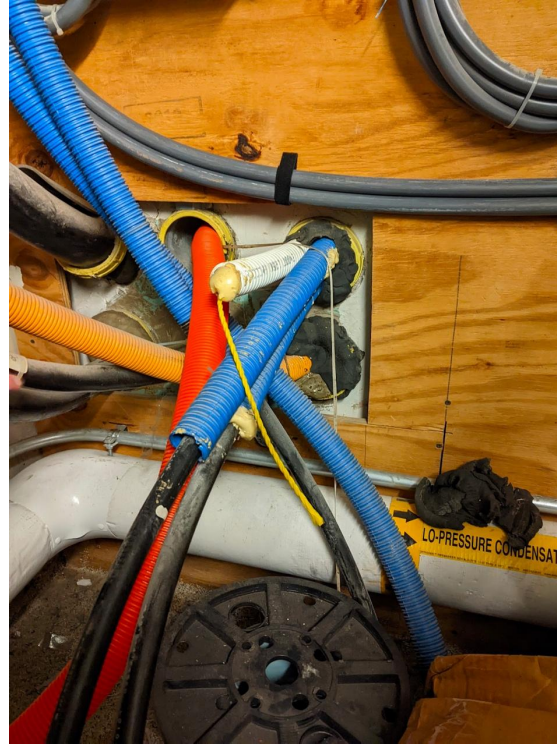
The dark-fiber underlying the MIT campus



The dark-fiber underlying the MIT campus



Buried at 2—5 ft depth underground



Bundled in layers of polyethylene and plastic tubing.

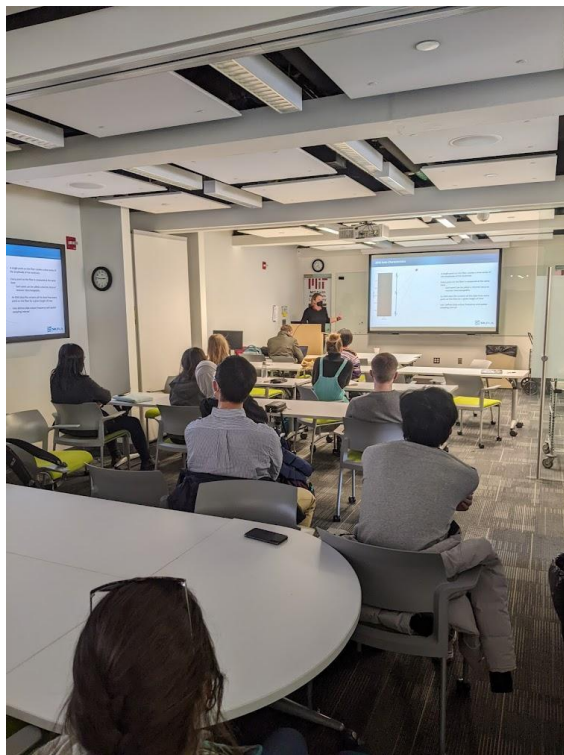


Suspended when passing main buildings.

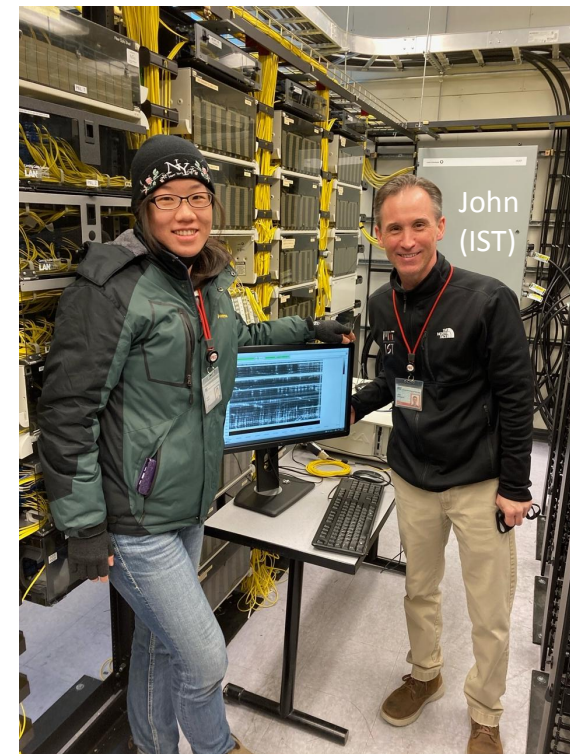


On-campus DAS demonstration with Silixa

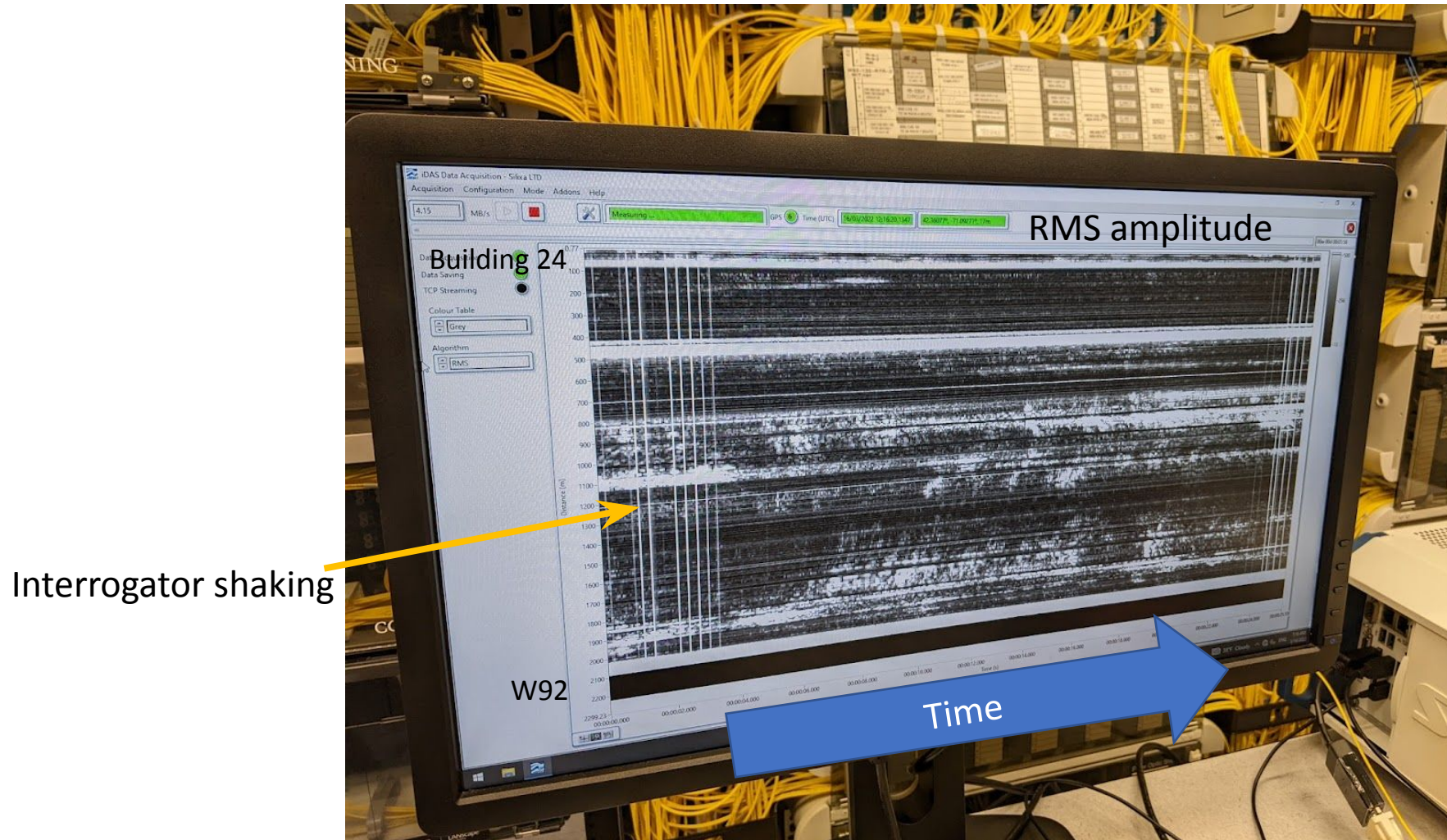
1. Tutorial in the classroom.



2. Setting up in the telecommunication cable hub at Building 24.



Real-time monitoring

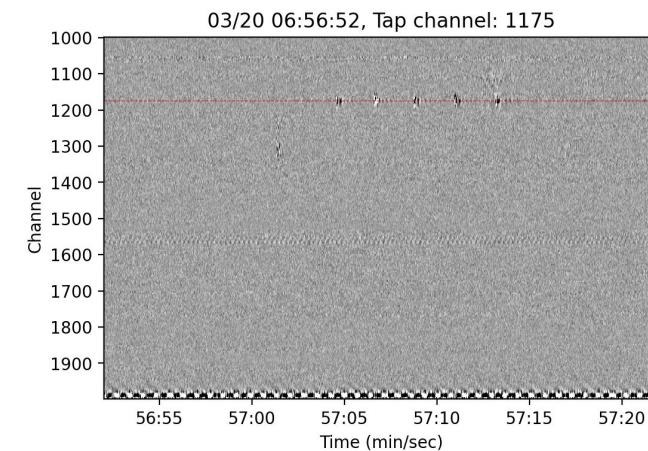
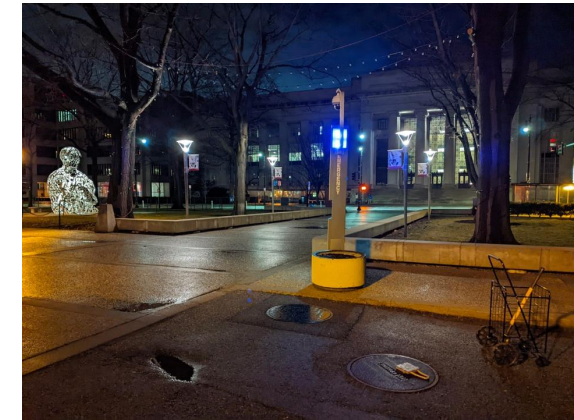


https://drive.google.com/file/d/1L8ZcDbf9SHfFfHENTtMm_K92NNT7gVhZ/view



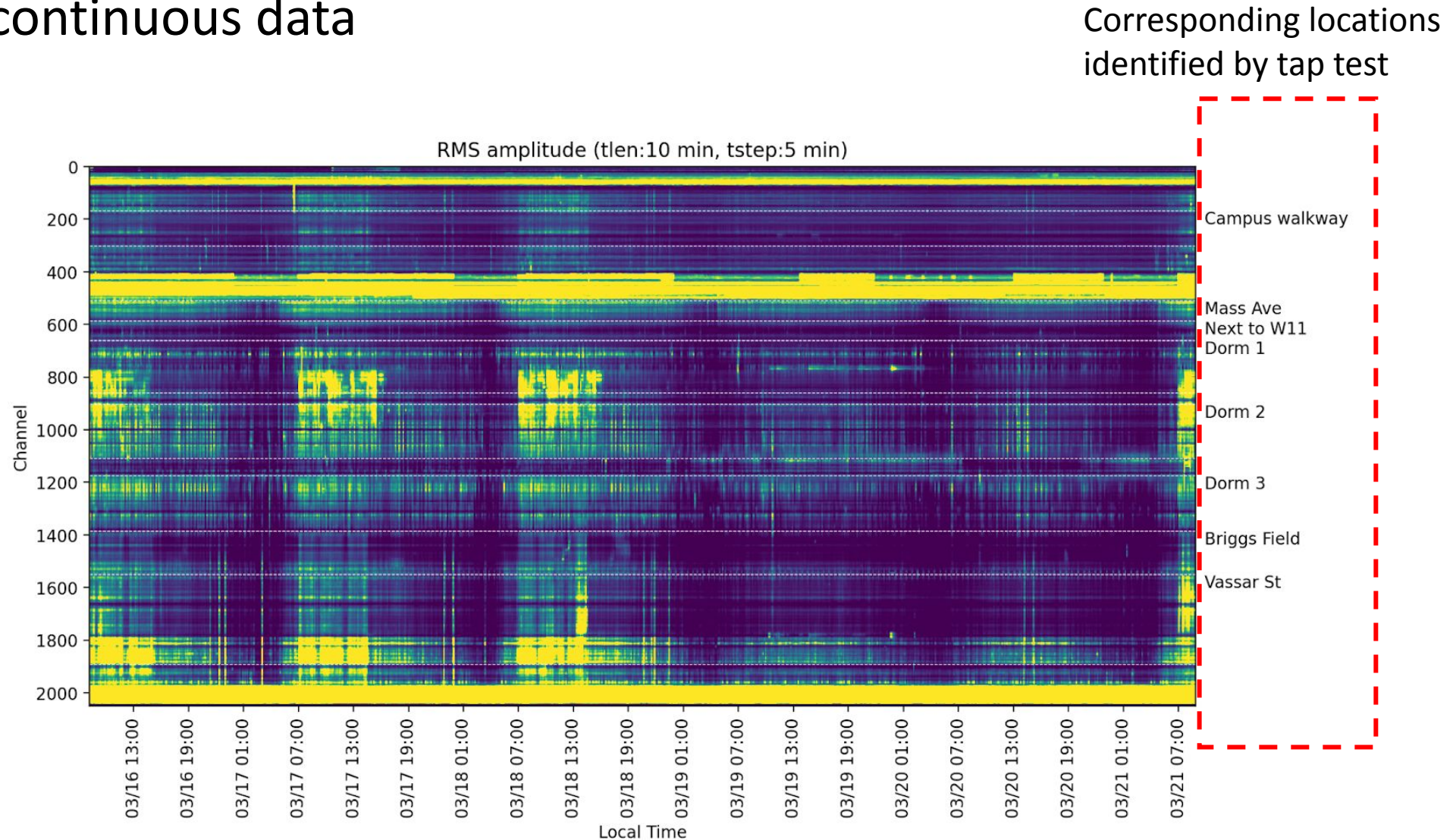
Locate the DAS channels on the map

- Using tap test during quite time



What is in the data?

- 5 days of continuous data



What is in the data?

- 5 days of continuous data



Dominant frequency band 0.1–30 Hz

- Evolution of spectra (strain rate)

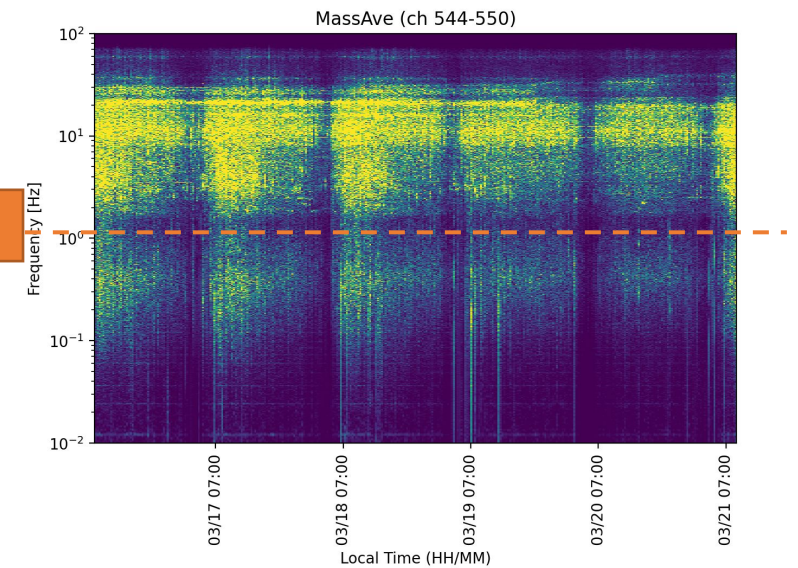
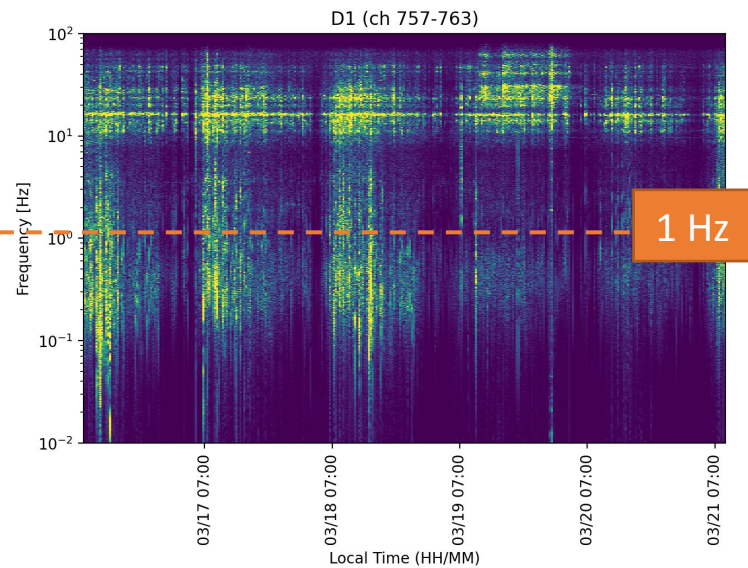
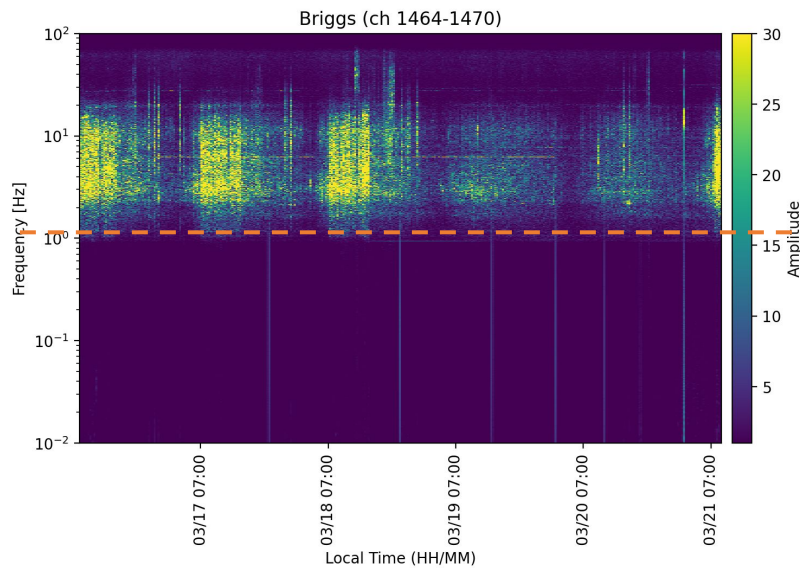
The Briggs Field



The Kresge construction site

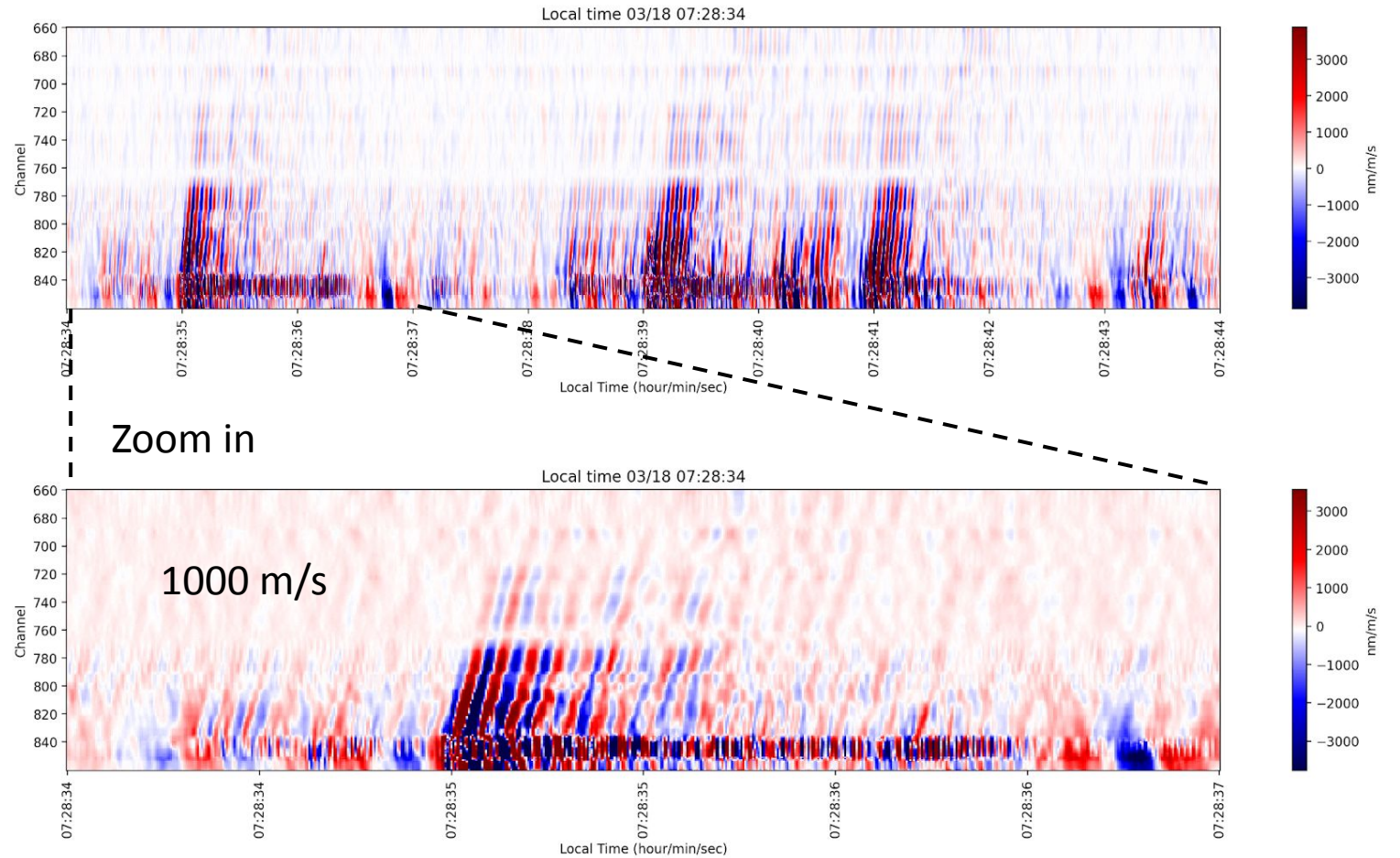
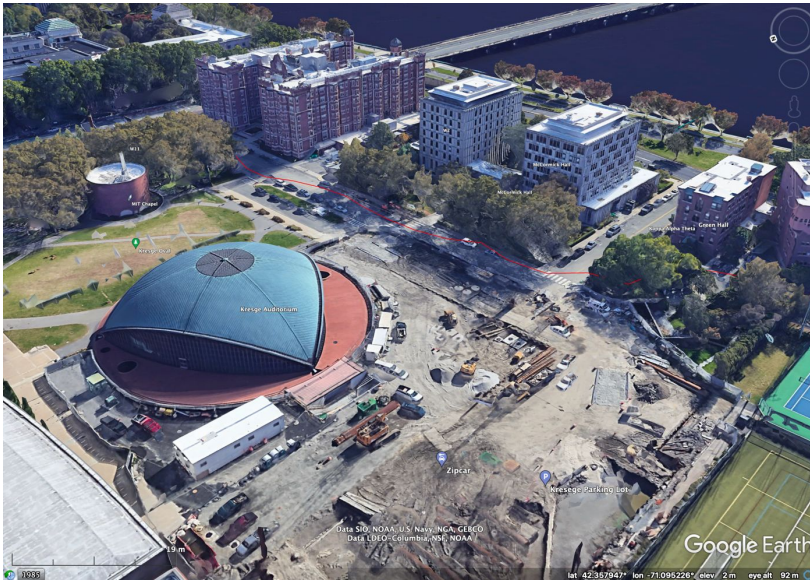


Mass Ave



Construction operations

The Kresge construction site

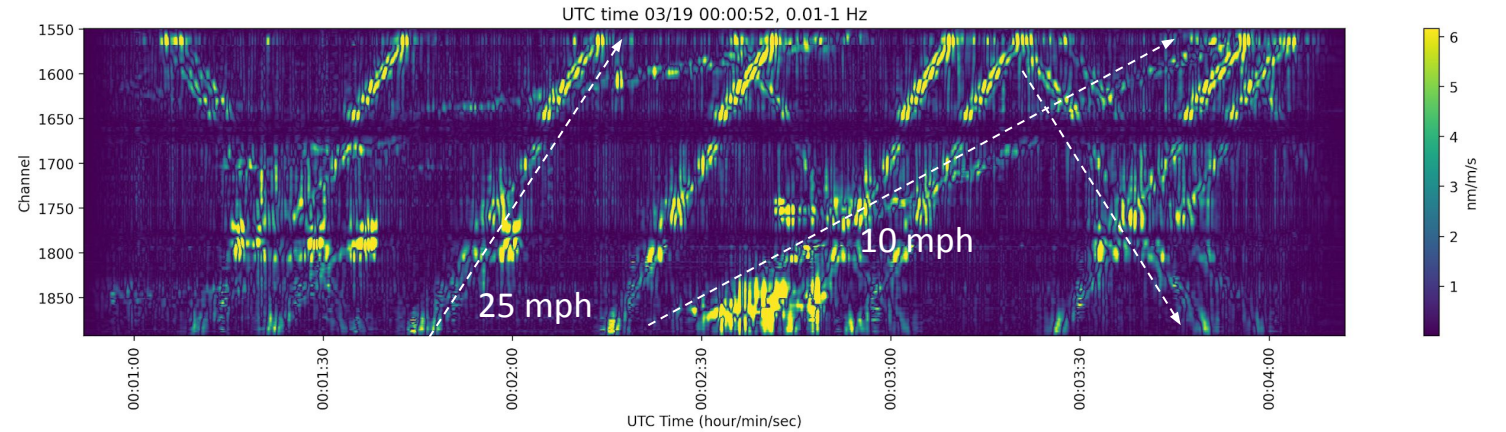


Traffic and train tracks

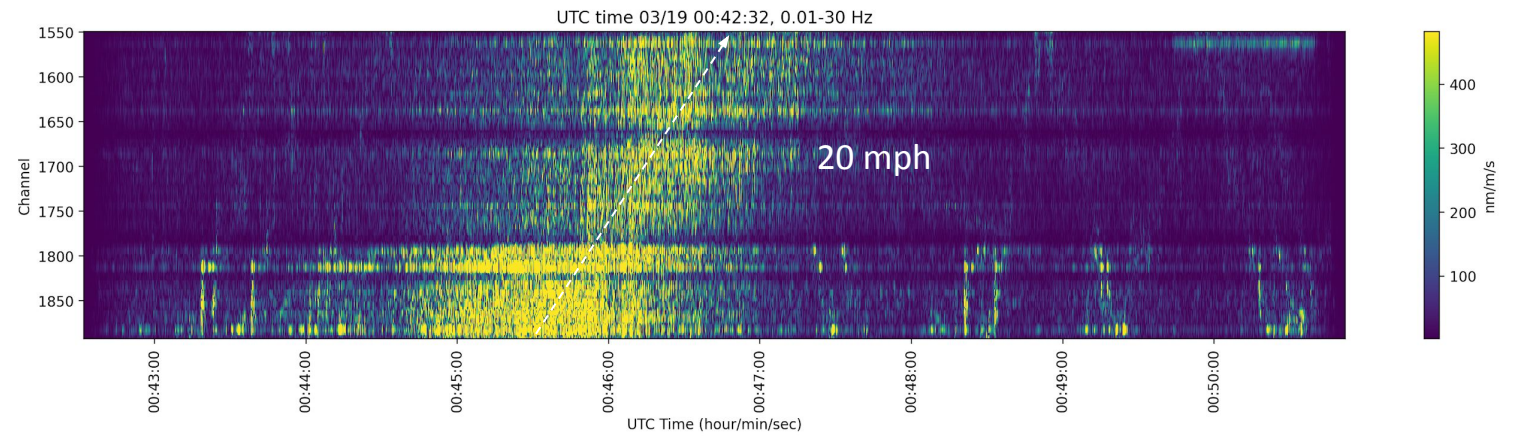
Vassar Street



Vehicles along Vassar street



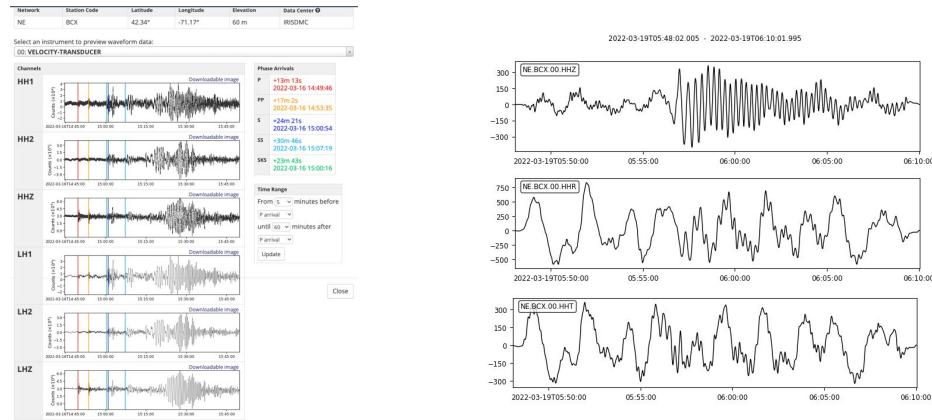
Small train passing



Target teleseismic earthquakes in the 5 days.



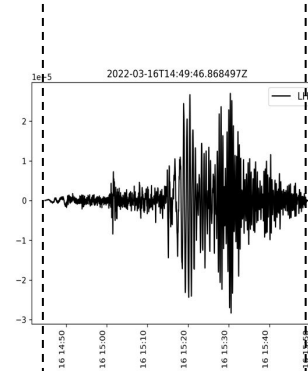
BCX seismic station recordings



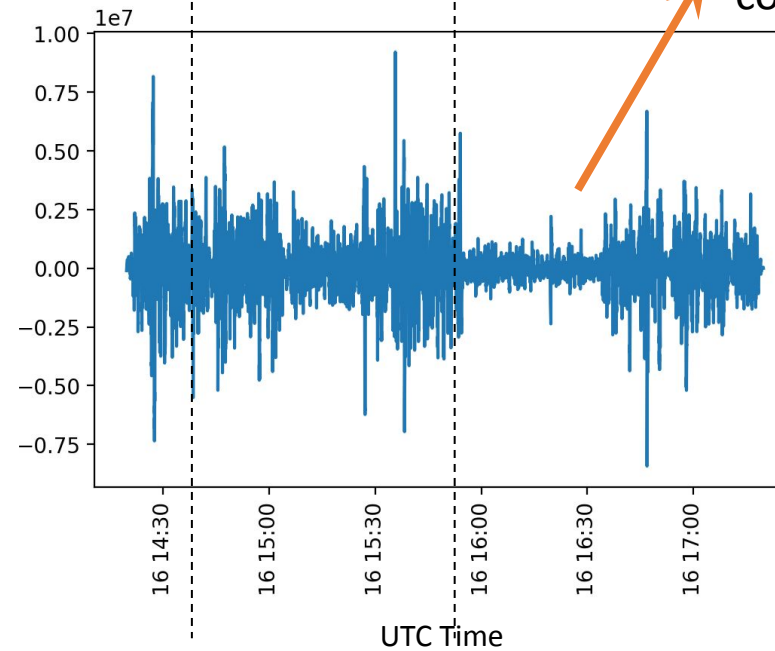
Earthquake arrived at busy time is buried behind local noises.

- M 7.3 in Japan

BCX station
Particle Velocity



DAS strain
Stacked along Vassar street
(~300 channels)



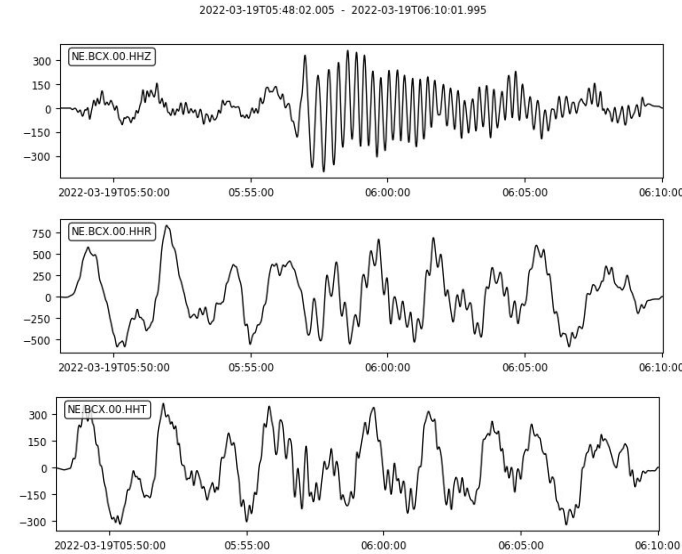
Lunch time of nearby
construction site



Earthquake arrived at quite time have better chance to be identified.

- M5.0 Mid-Atlantic

BCX station Particle Velocity

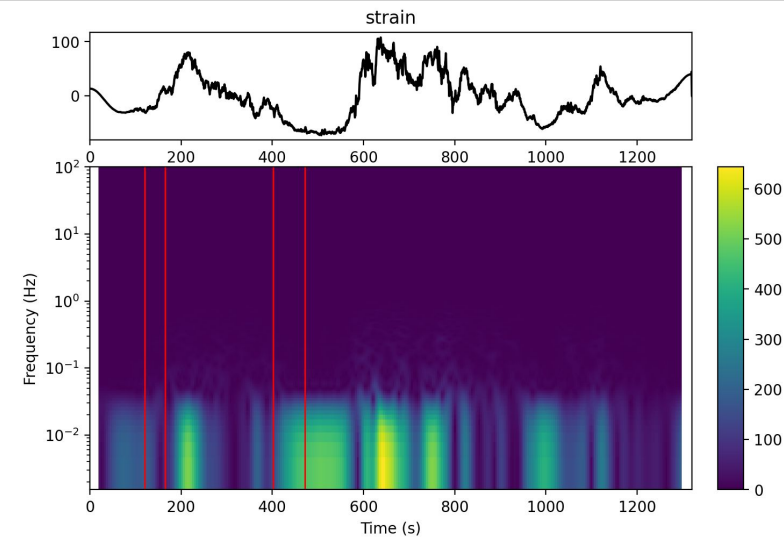


DAS strain

Stacked all NE-SW oriented
cable sections
(~1400 channels)

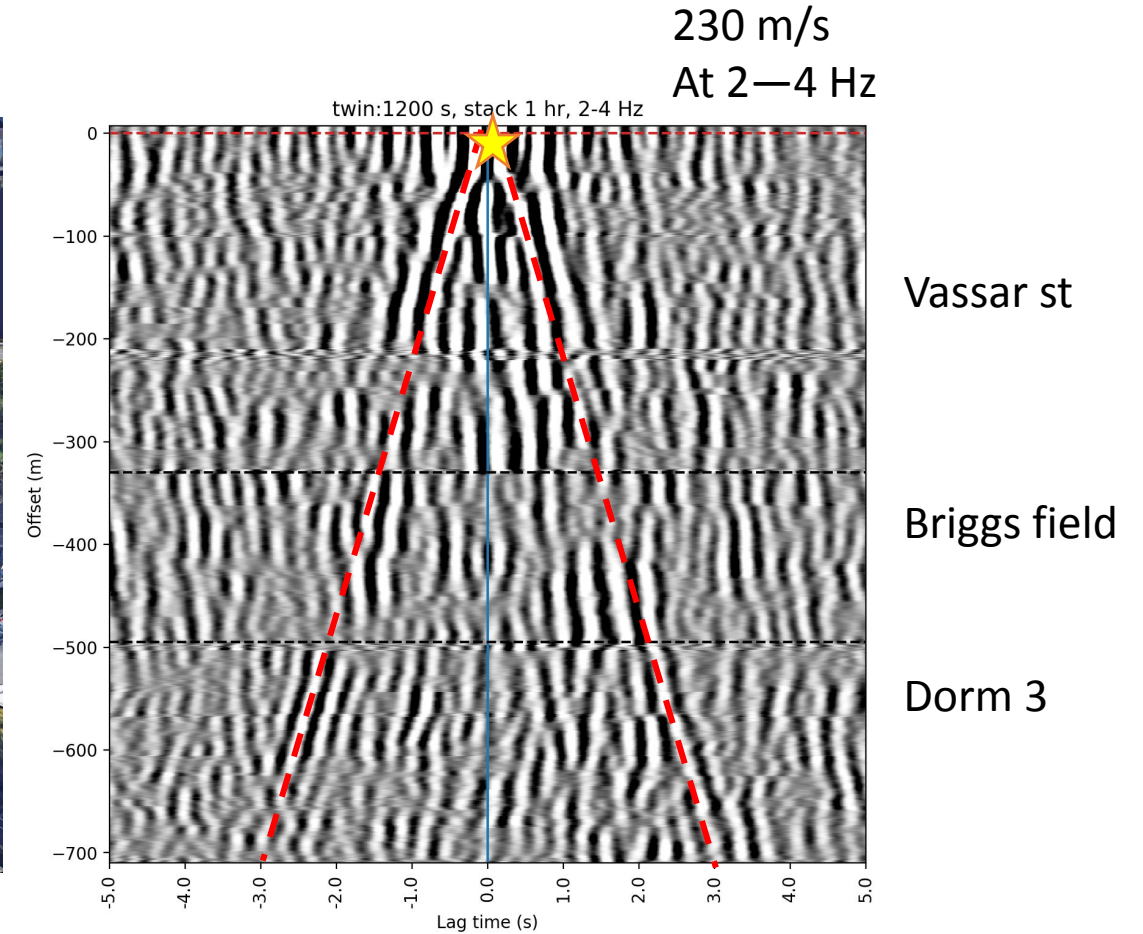
Phase-weighted
stacking

$$s(t) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{j=1}^N x(t)_j c(t)^\nu$$



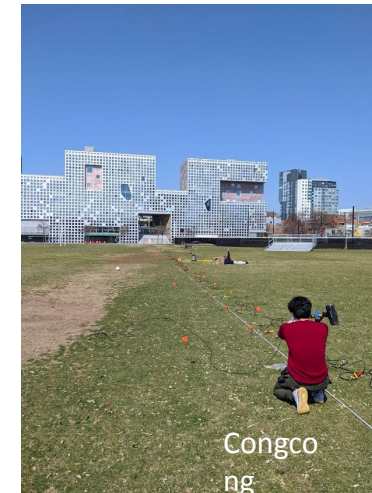
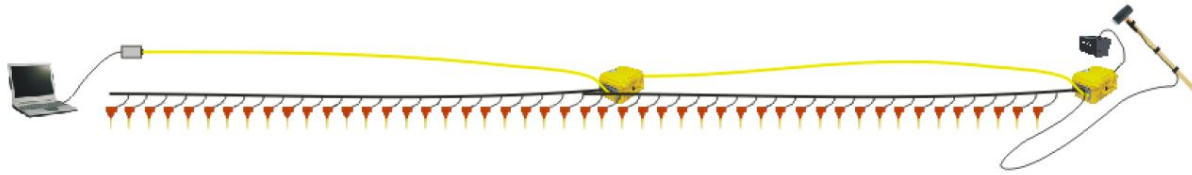
Potential for subsurface monitoring

- Using interferometry to extract signals.

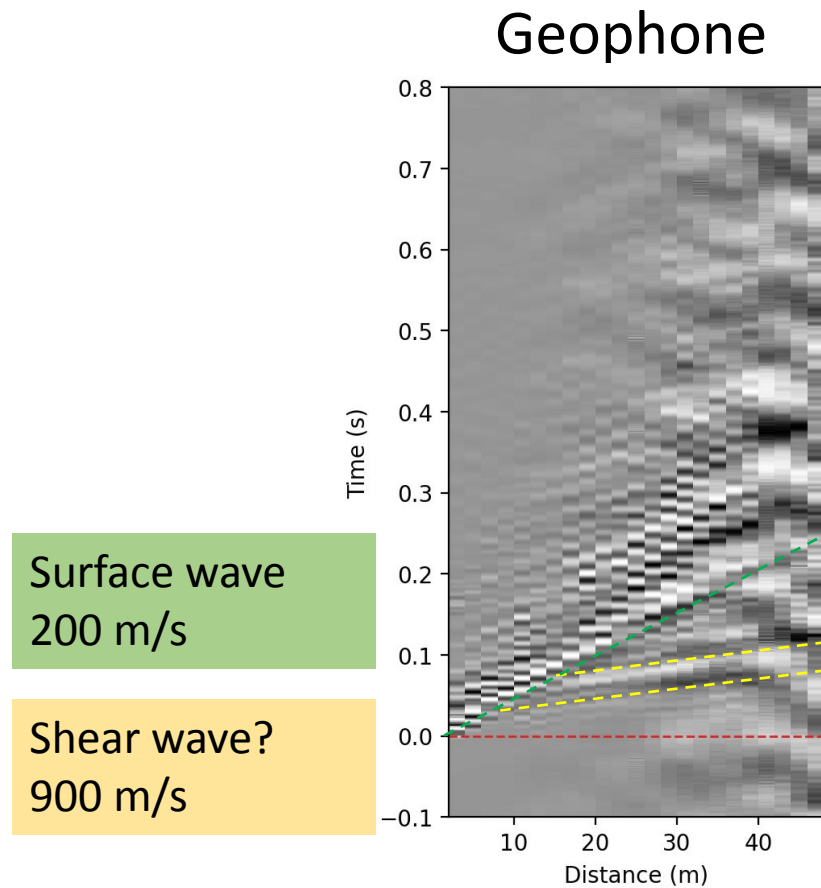


Collect co-located active geophone data

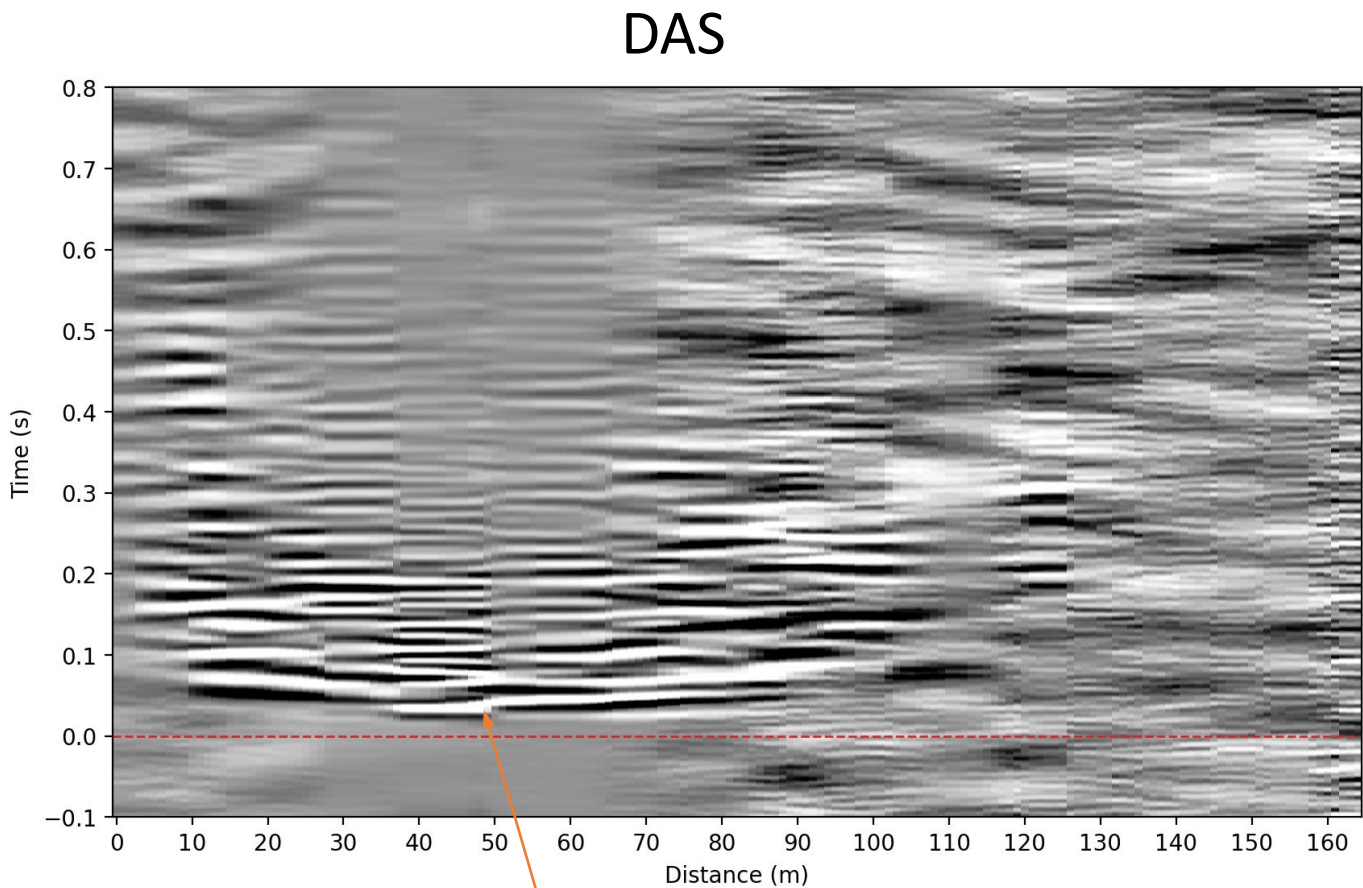
- Hammer source



Geophone data can be used as constraints



Agree with previous DAS observations.



Analysis in progress

- Receiver functions
 - Explore different processing strategy to enhance teleseismic signal.
- Subsurface properties analyzing/monitoring
 - Using local sources (source distributions?).
 - Compare with geophone data.
- Traffic monitoring.



Acknowledgements to

- **John Morgante** for selecting cable, providing map, and showing me the exact cable locations; also **Errol Morrison** for accessing the cable.
- **Agatha Podrasky** and **Thomas Coleman** for experiment demonstration.
- **Josh Kastorf** for helping with funding, contracting, equipment handling, and other administration details.
- **Nori Nakata, Douglas Miller, Laurent Demanet, William Frank, and Yunyue Elita Li** for providing useful suggestions.
- **Denzel Segbefia, Congcong Yuan, Jared Bryan** for participating in the active field survey.
- **Ulrich Mok, Matej Pec, and Tom Herring** for letting me borrow their equipment.
- **Ekaterina Bolotskaya** for teaching me how to use the geophone.
- SEG student chapter members (**Aarti Dwivedi, Sarah Greer, Ekaterina Bolotskaya**) for providing feedback to the plan.
- All the participants at the tutorial.

