

# ONR Seabed Characterization Workshop

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# Geo-acoustic inversion results in SW06

Paper/Author	Location	Water Depth	Range	$f$	Inverted results
Knobles <i>et. al.</i> JASA-EL 124(3)	(39° 12'N, 72° 57.97'W) (39° 3.6'N, 73° 7.90'W)	~ 75m	4.7km 15-20km	50Hz-3000Hz	Sediment speed/attenuation Layer thickness
Balard <i>et. al.</i> JASA-EL 124(3)	39.0209N, 73.0497W	~ 85m	1.5-6.5km	125, 175Hz	Sediment speed
Balard <i>et. al.</i> IEEE JOE 35(1)	39.0209N, 73.0497W	~85m	Up to 6.5km	125Hz	Sediment speed, Layer thickness
Stotts et al. IEEE JOE 35(1)	(39° 12'N, 72° 57.97'W)	~ 70m	~7km	Up to 150Hz	Sediment speed Layer thickness
Potty et. al. JASA-EL 124(3)	39.09195N, 73.09303W	65-110m	~21km	20-200Hz	Sediment speed Layer thickness

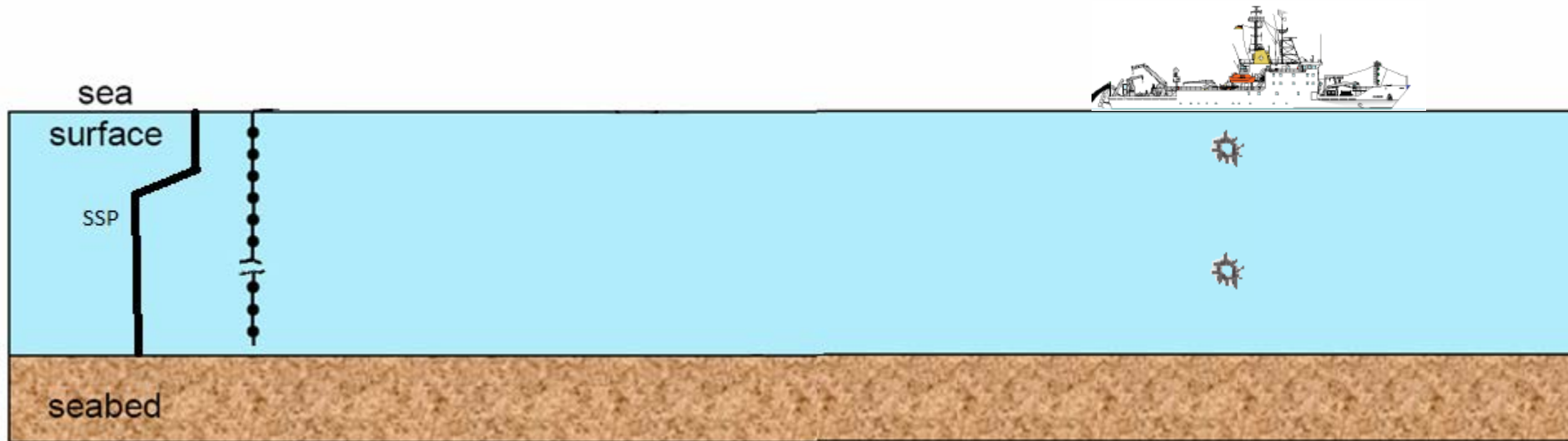
# Geo-acoustic inversion results in SW06

Paper/Author	Location	Water Depth	Range	$f$	Inverted results
Jiang & Chapman JASA-EL 123(6) JASA 125(5)	39.02462N, 73.03765W	~ 80m	1,3,5km	53-703Hz	SSP, Sediment speed/attenuation Layer thickness
Jiang <i>et al.</i> JASA-EL 124(3) JASA-EL 125(4) IEEE JOE 35(1)	39.02462N, 73.03765W	~ 80m	230m	1.75kHz- 3.15kHz	Sediment speed/attenuation Layer thickness
Bonnel & Chapman JASA-EL 130(2)	39.02462N, 73.03765W	~80m	~7km	Up to 200Hz	Sediment speed /density
Park <i>et al.</i> IEEE JOE 35(4)	39.02462N, 73.03765W	~ 80m	Circle:230m, Straight: <600m	100Hz-900Hz	Sediment speed/density Layer thickness
Yardim <i>et al.</i> JASA 131(2)	39.02462N, 73.03765W	I. ~ 80m II. 82~130m	I. 1.5-3.5km II. 5-18km	I. 303-953Hz II. 53-253Hz	SSP, Sediment speed/ Layer thickness
Huang <i>et al.</i> JASA-EL 123(6)	39.02462N, 73.03765W	~ 80m	1 km	53-703Hz	SSP, Sediment speed Layer thickness
Choi <i>et al.</i> JASA-EL 124(3)	39.02462N, 73.03765W	~80m	200m and 300m	1kHz-20kHz	Sediment speed/attenuation Layer thickness



# Geo-acoustic inversion using long range broadband acoustic measurements

>20km



CSS source

# Geo-acoustic Inversion method

## a. Seabed sound speed inversion

- (1) normal mode depth functions
- (2) modal arriving times

## b. Seabed sound attenuation inversion

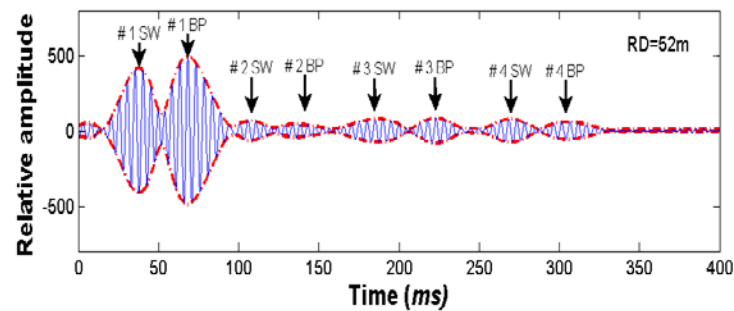
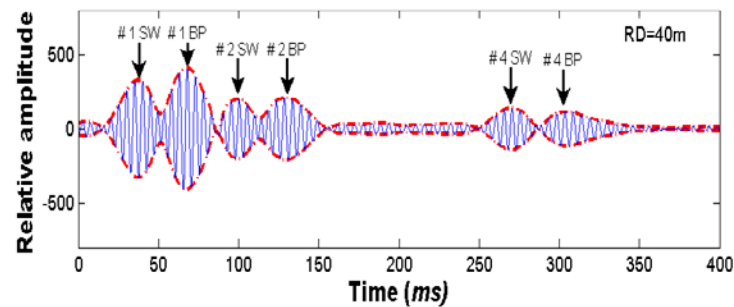
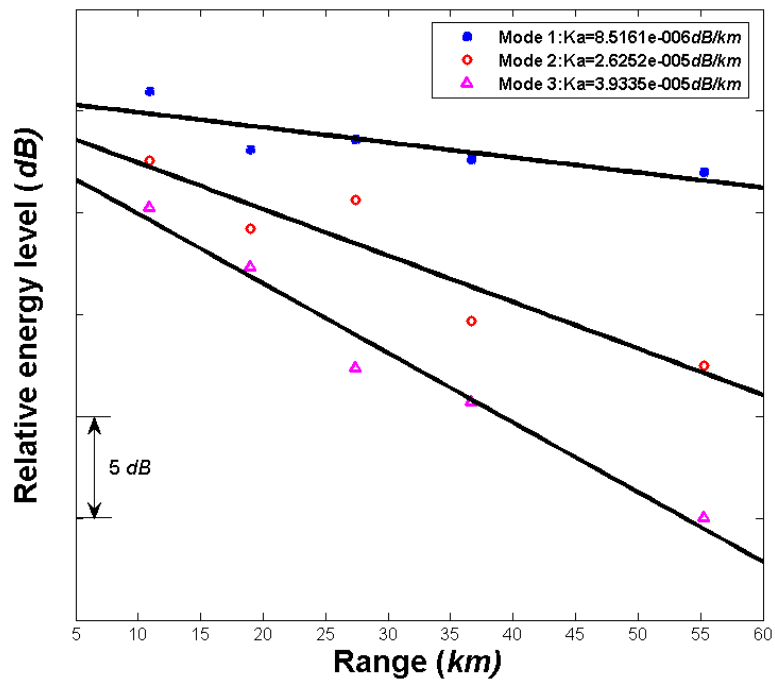
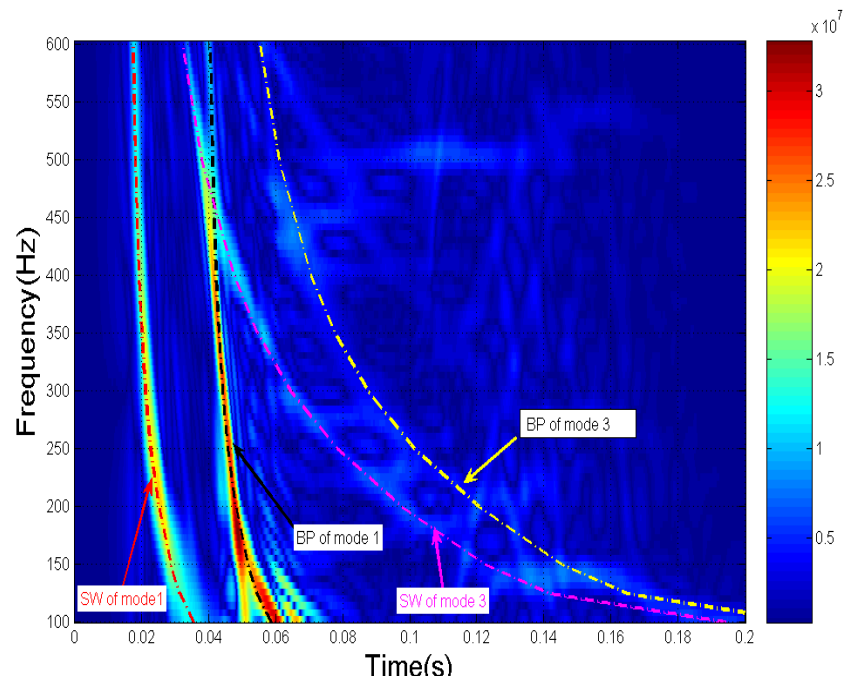
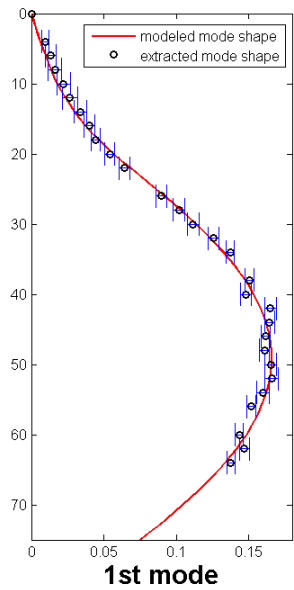
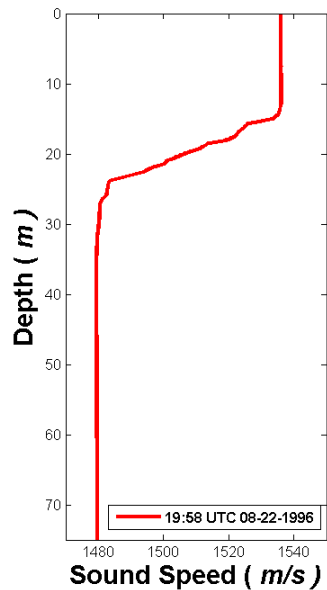
- (1) modal attenuation coefficient
- (2) modal amplitude ratio of higher mode to the first mode
- (3) sound transmission loss
- (4) vertical/horizontal longitudinal coherence of sound propagation

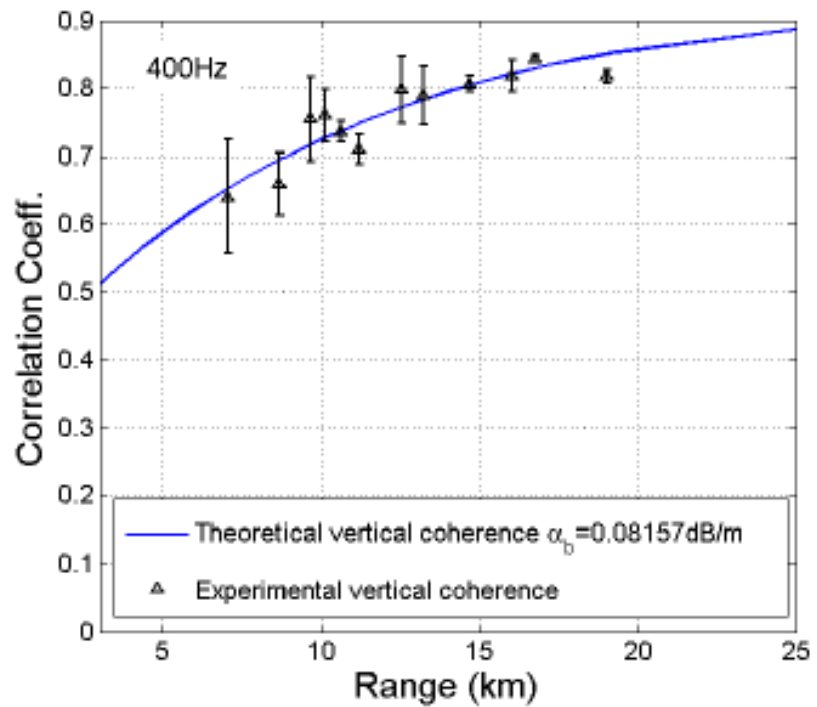
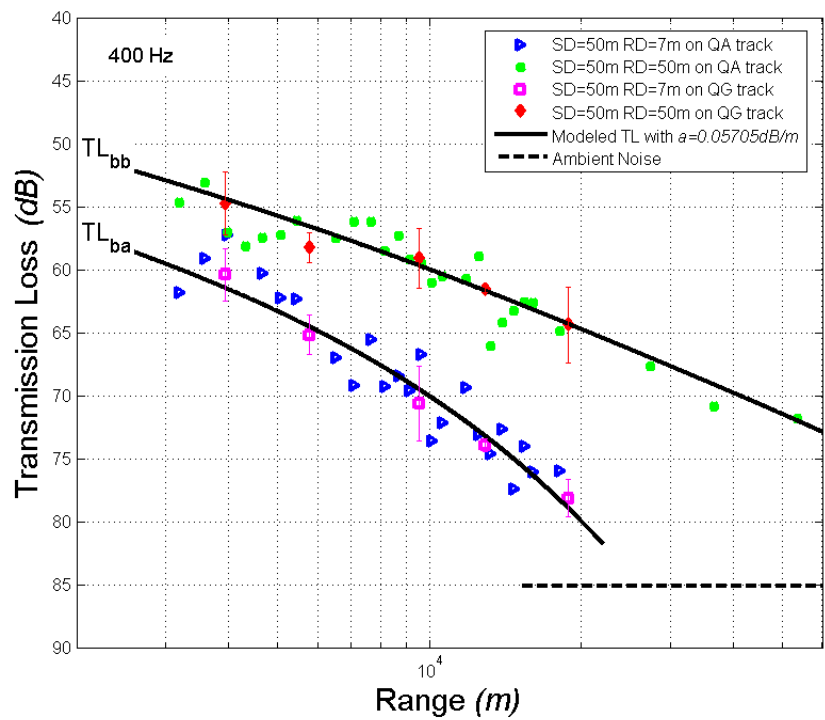
a(1), a(2), b(1), b(2) and b(3) have been successfully utilized.

(Wan, Zhou, and Rogers, 2010, JASA)

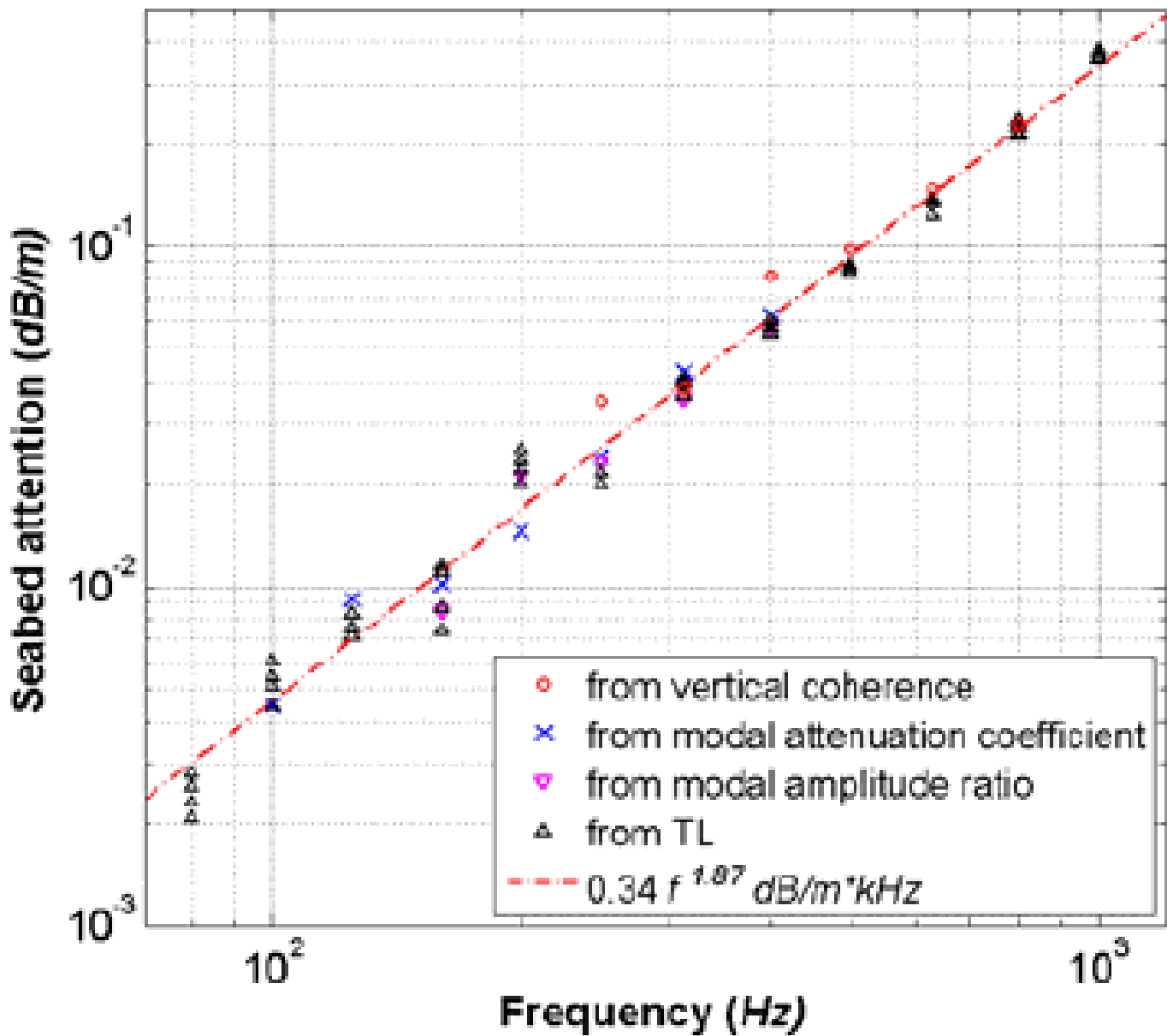
b(4) has been used to analyze the Yellow Sea data.

(Wan, Zhou, and Rogers, 2010, SWAC09)









# Acoustic Source at UDel

- Air gun (5 in<sup>3</sup> [also available 20 in<sup>3</sup>]):

Source Level 165 to 175 dB/micro Pa

Calibration Hydrophone @ 1m

Frequency band 30 Hz to 300 Hz

## Advantages:

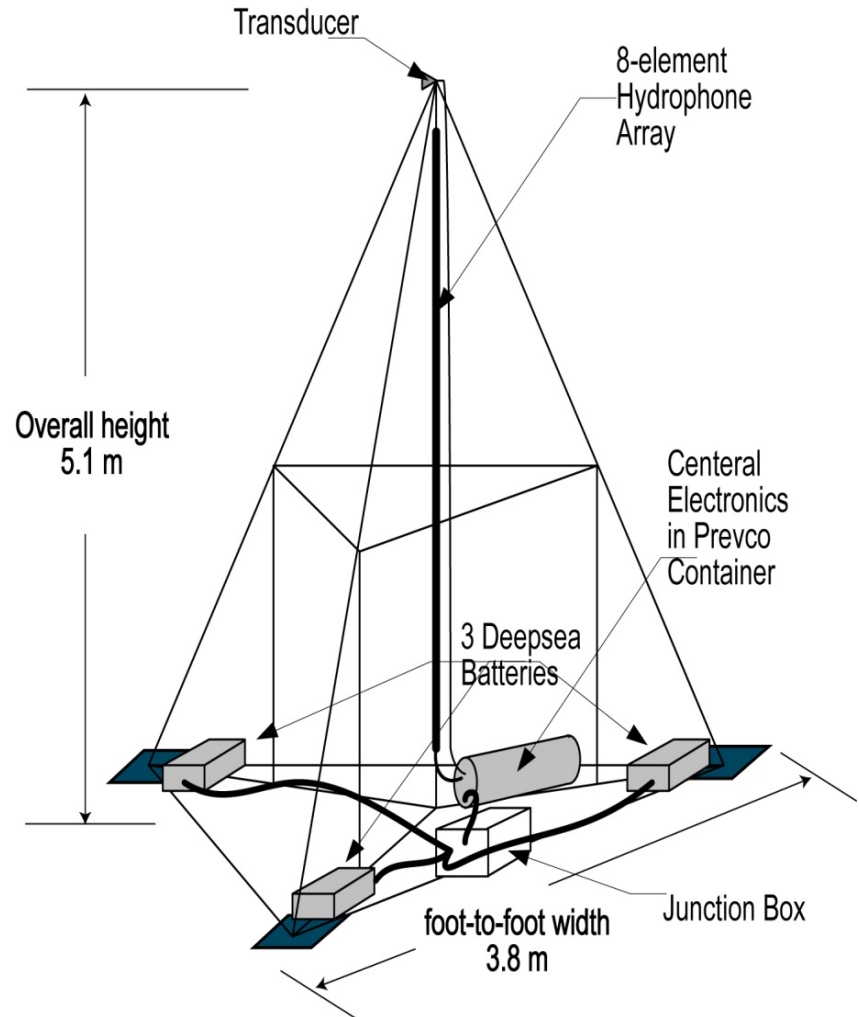
- a) Very sharp pulse, provide a very good source for modal analysis
- b) Compact to use, mobile, easy to use
- c) Available and calibrated already

## Disadvantage:

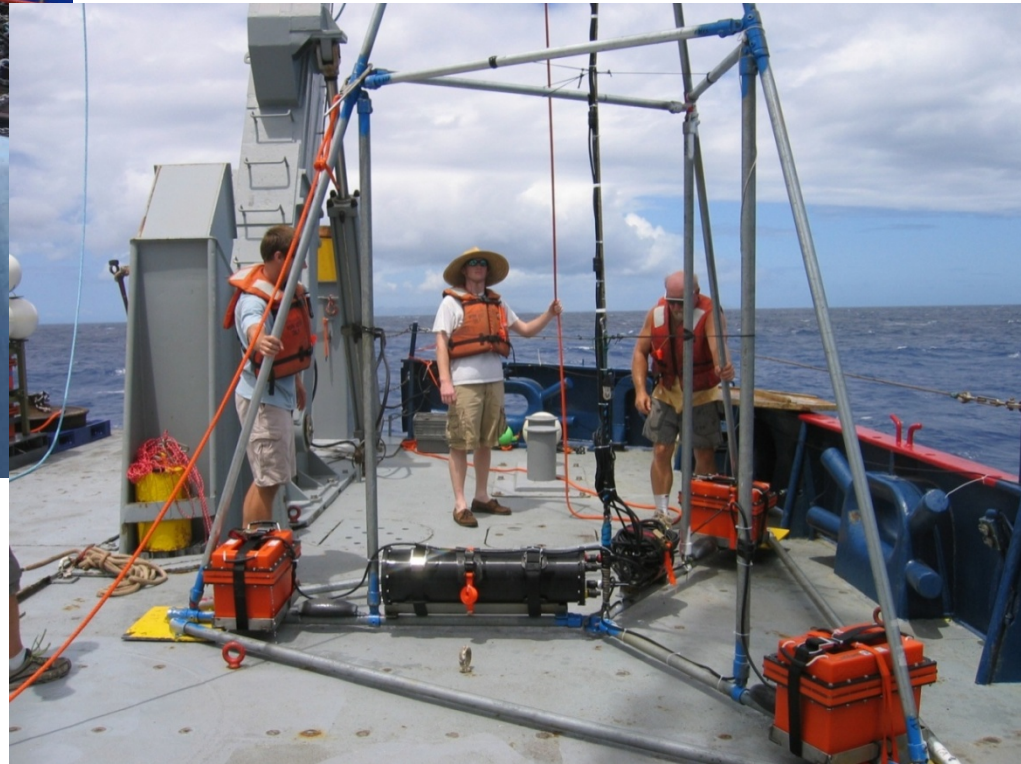
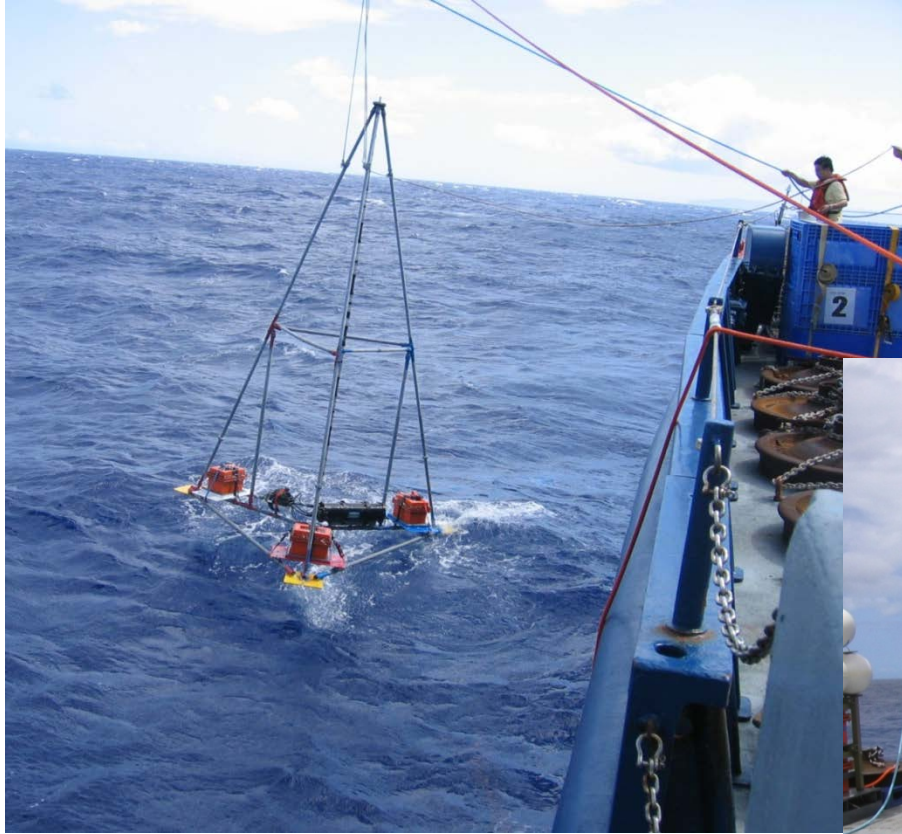
- a) Need to apply for permit “soon” in advance to the experiment.

# Tripod Acoustic Systems

- Tripod VLA:
  - Eight receiving elements
  - 80 kHz sampling frequency
  - ~50 hours of underwater lifetime
- Single Source
  - ITC3013 source near the top (~4 m from the sea floor)



# Tripod operations during KAM08



# VLA and HLA

