



Distributed Acoustic Sensing (DAS) for high resolution and high scale geophysical imaging

Fibre optics basics - DAS principles

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IR0000032 – ITINERIS, Italian Integrated Environmental Research Infrastructures System

(D.D. n. 130/2022 - CUP B53C22002150006) Funded by EU - Next Generation EU PNRR-Mission 4 “Education and Research” - Component 2: “From research to business” - Investment 3.1: “Fund for the realisation of an integrated system of research and innovation infrastructures”



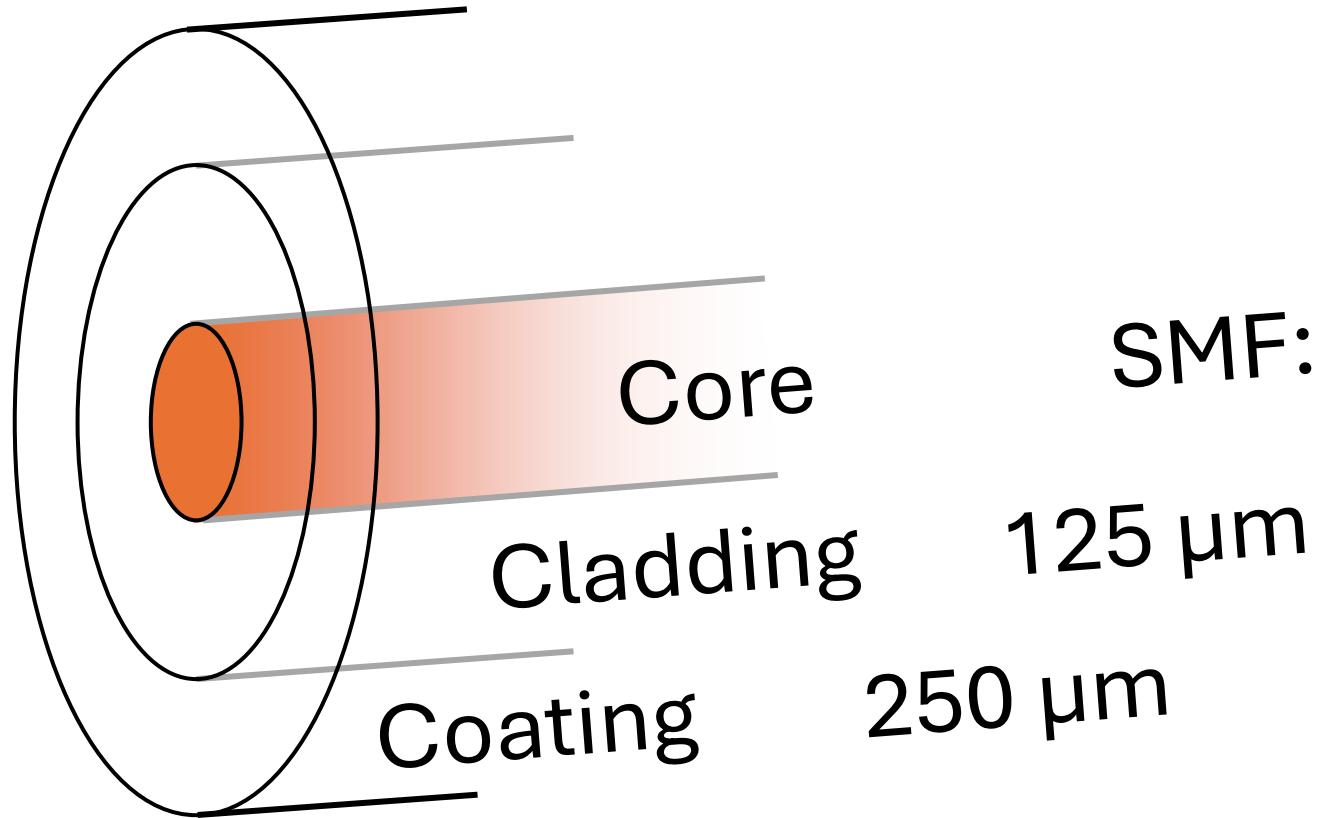
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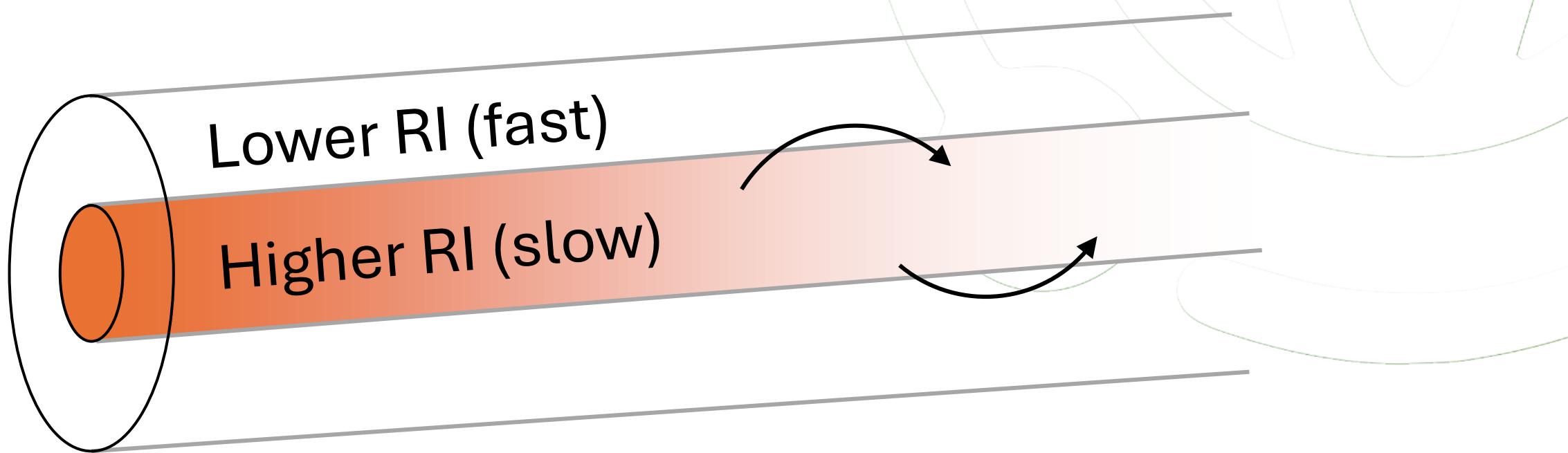


Optical fibre structure



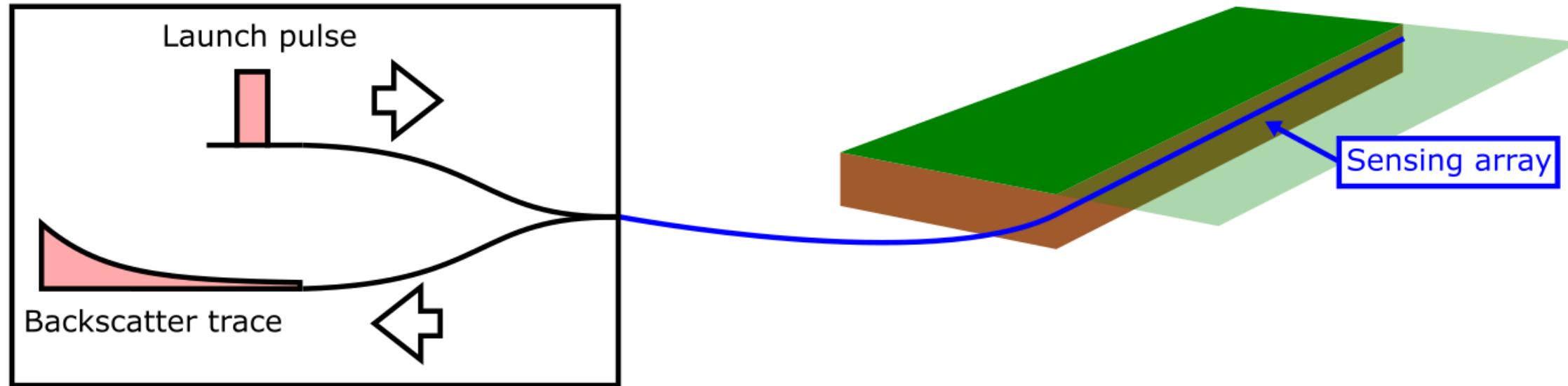
SMF: 10 μm , MMF: 50 μm

Waveguide effect confines light to core

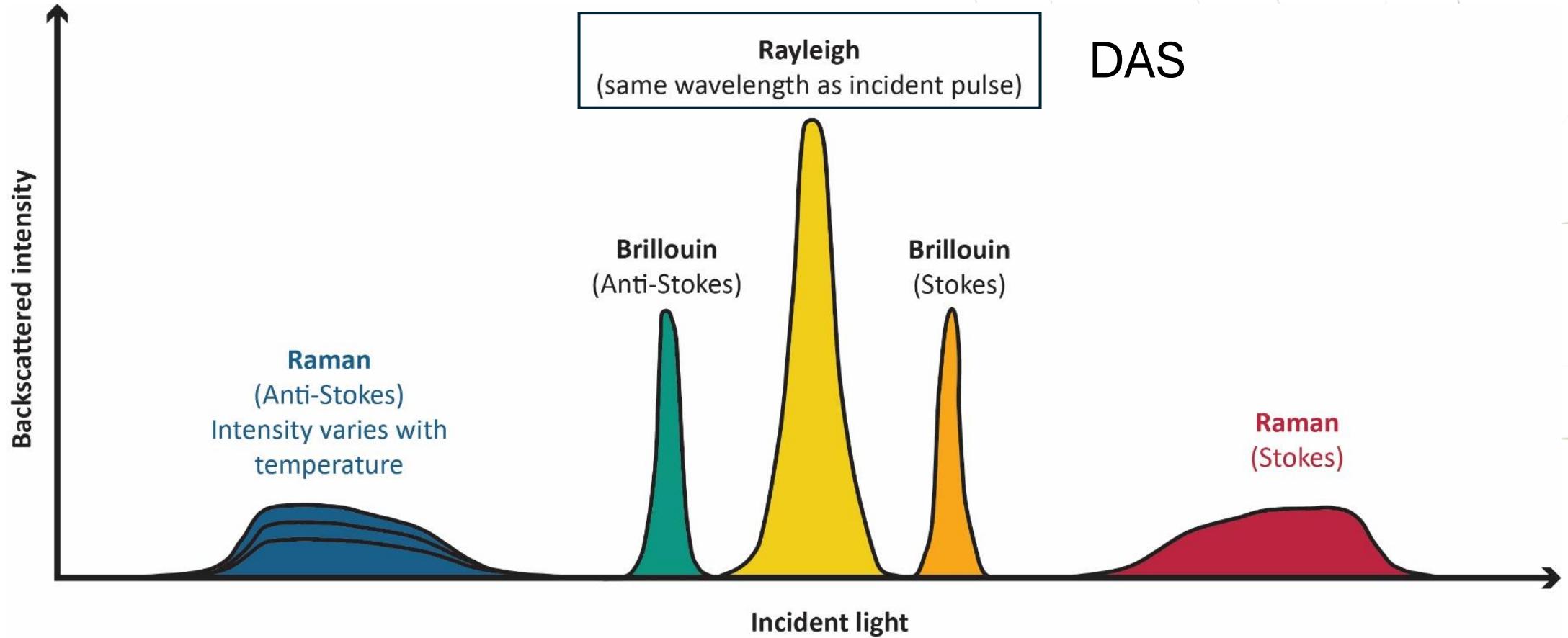


Typical propagation RI (group index) = 1.46
Rule of thumb: Speed of light $\approx 2 \times 10^8$ m/s

Optical pulse



Bacskatered light

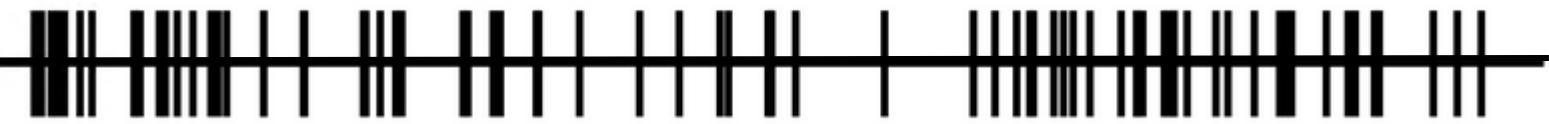


What DAS measures

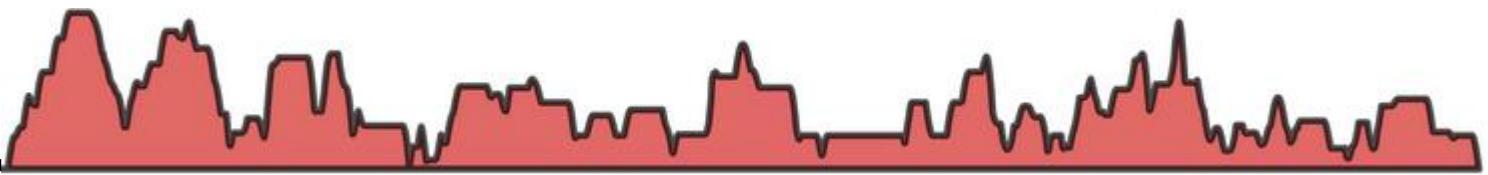
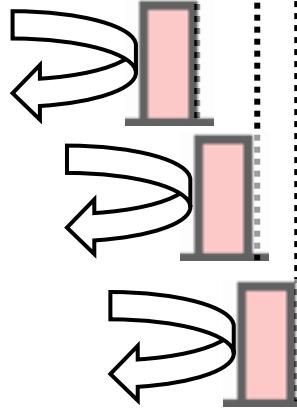
Launch pulse



RI fluctuations / “scattering centres”

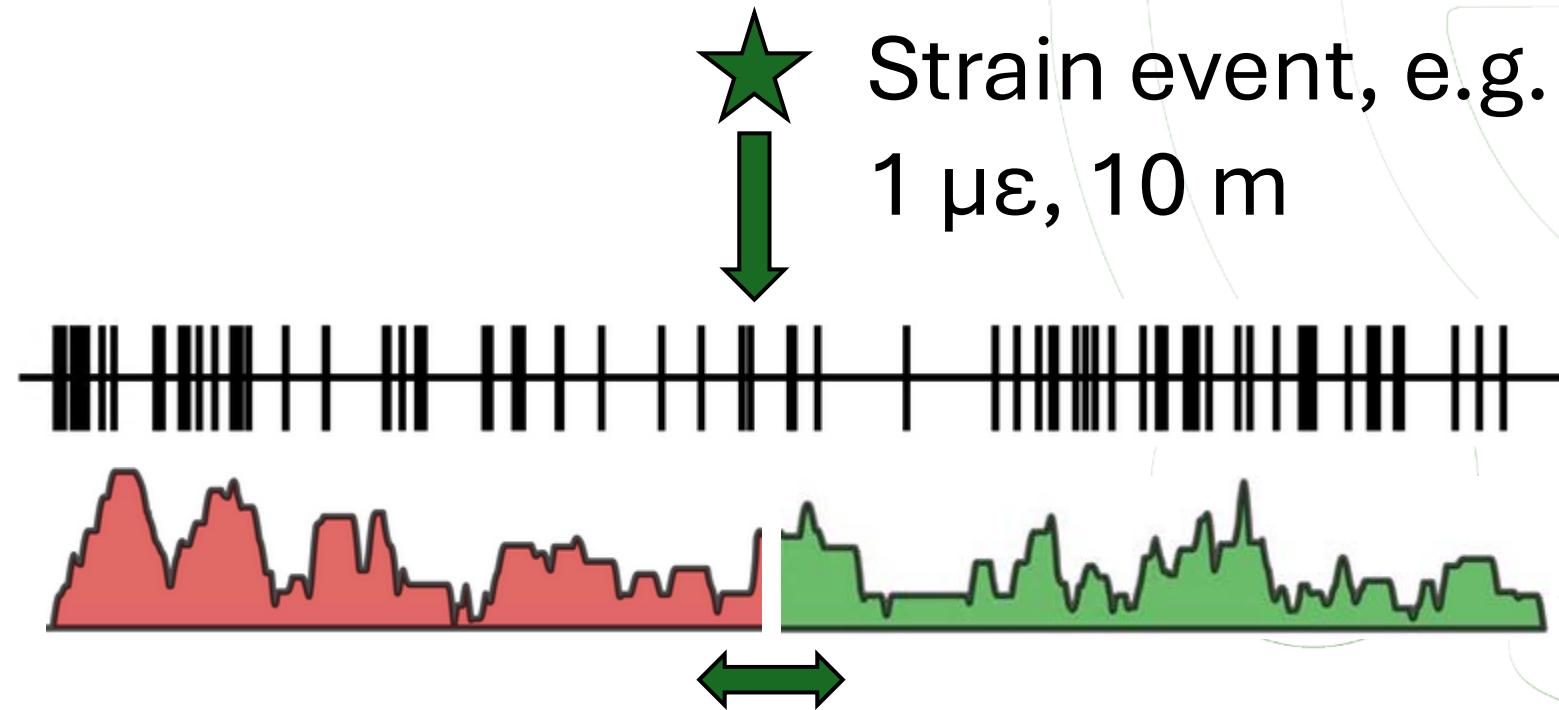


Partial reflections



Backscatter field

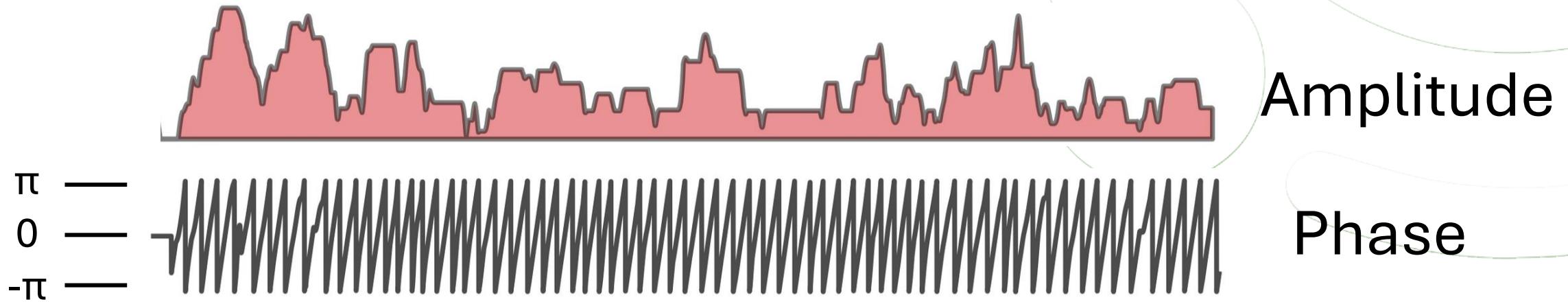
What DAS measures



Optical path delay, e.g. $\sim 10 \mu\text{m}$

(Acquisition systems sample at $>0.1 \text{ m}$ spacing)

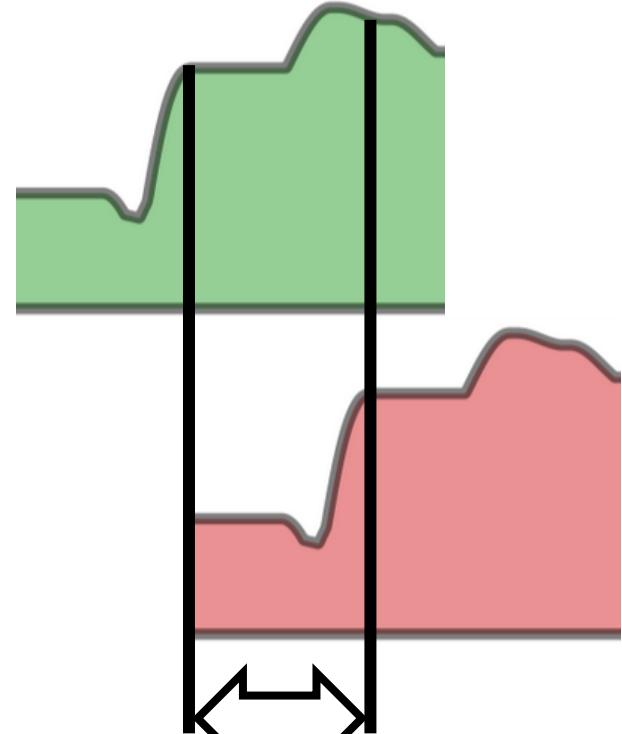
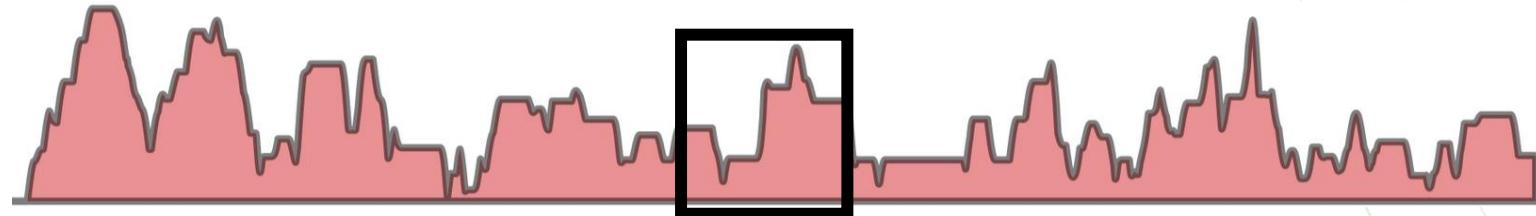
Interferometric detection



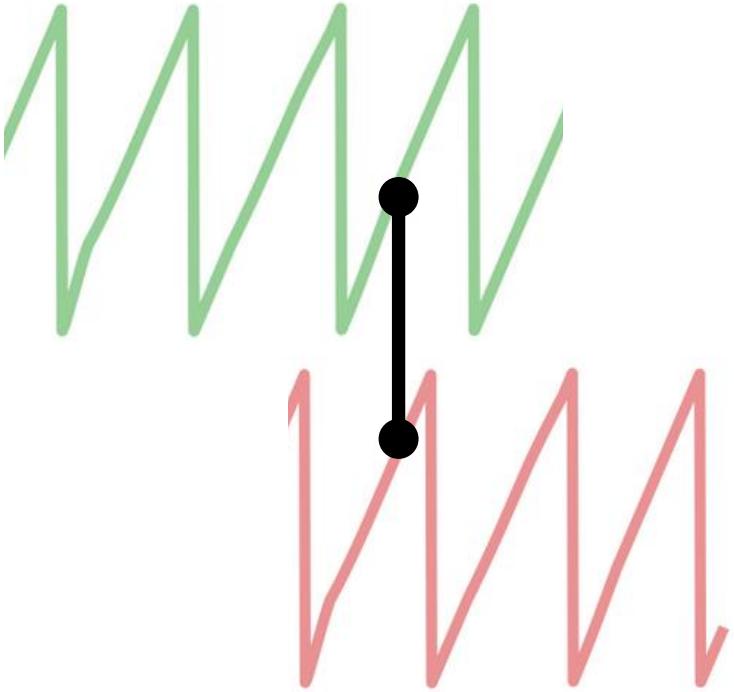
350 nm path delay $\rightarrow \pi$ phase change

What DAS measures

Gauge length shift and comparison



1 gauge length shift

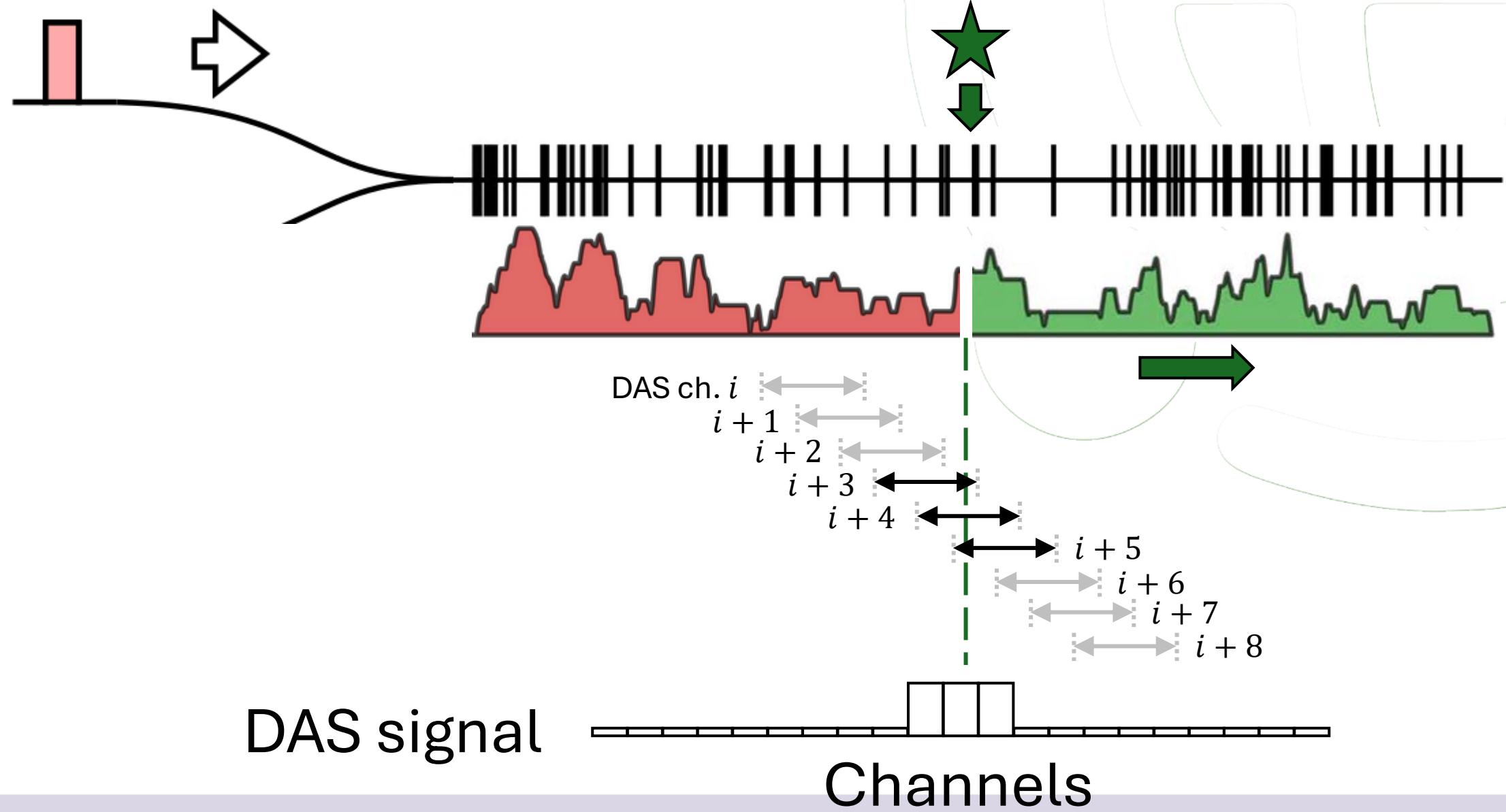


DAS = phase
difference time
evolution $\delta\varphi$

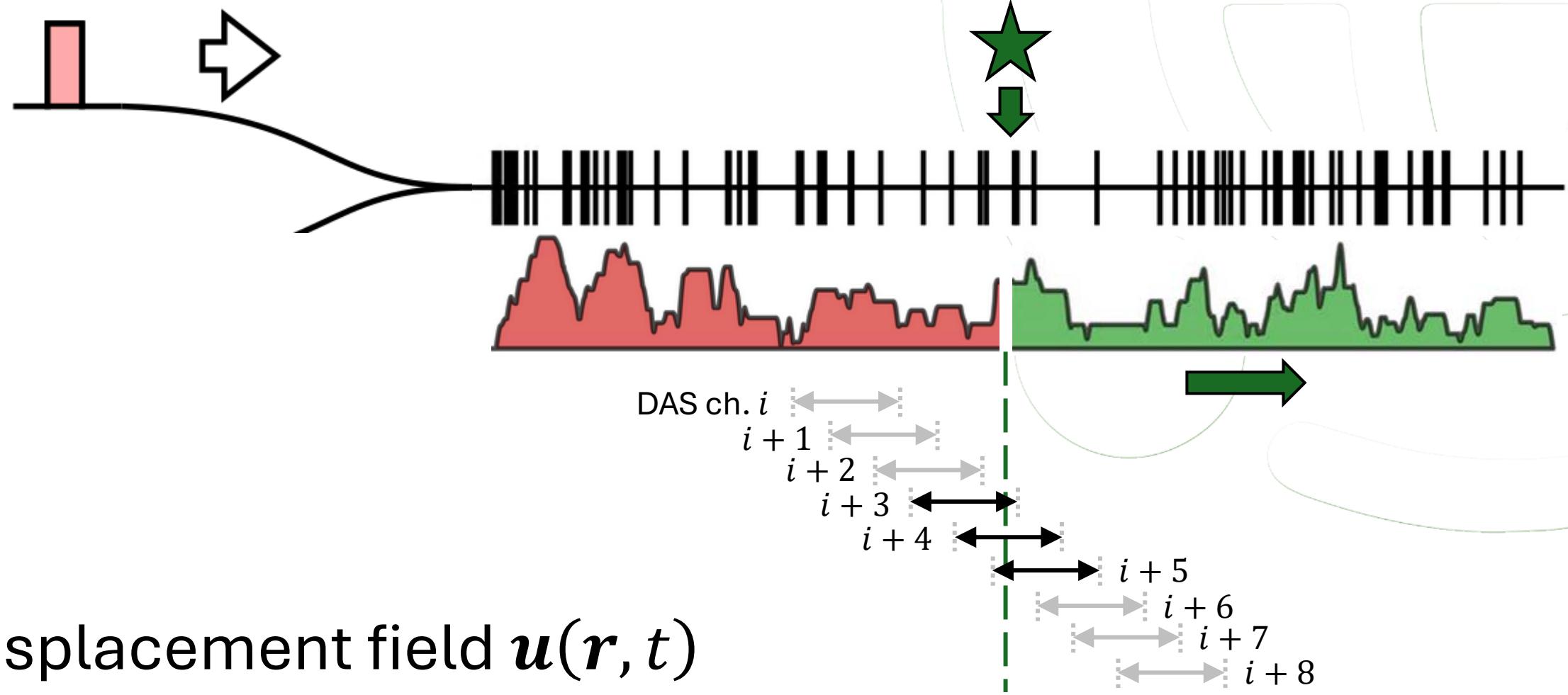
$$\dot{\varepsilon} = \frac{\alpha f_s}{L_G} \delta\varphi$$

$\alpha = 116\text{nm/rad}$
 $f_s = \text{Sampling frequency}$
 $L_G = \text{Gauge length}$

What DAS measures



What DAS measures

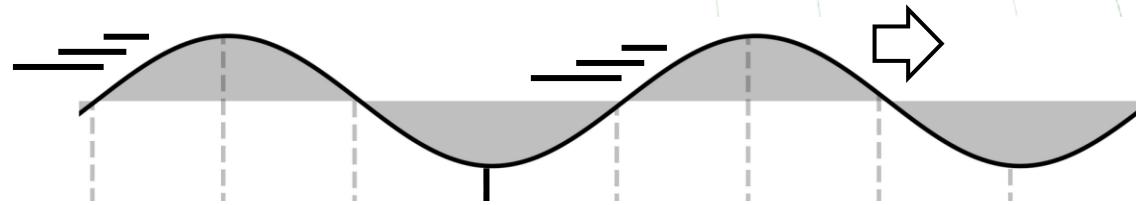


Displacement field $u(r, t)$

$$\text{DAS signal} \propto \frac{d^2 u_x}{dx dt}$$

DAS as particle velocity, spatial derivative

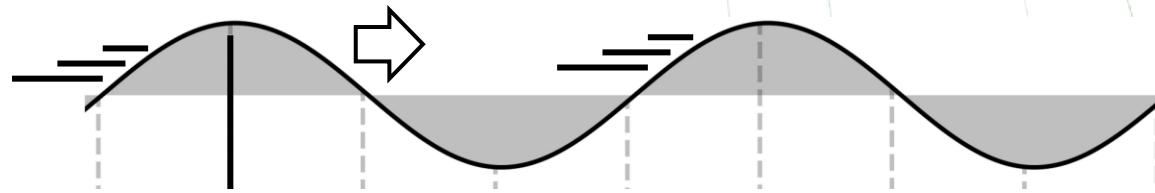
Displacement u_x



Travelling wave

DAS as strain-rate, window-averaged

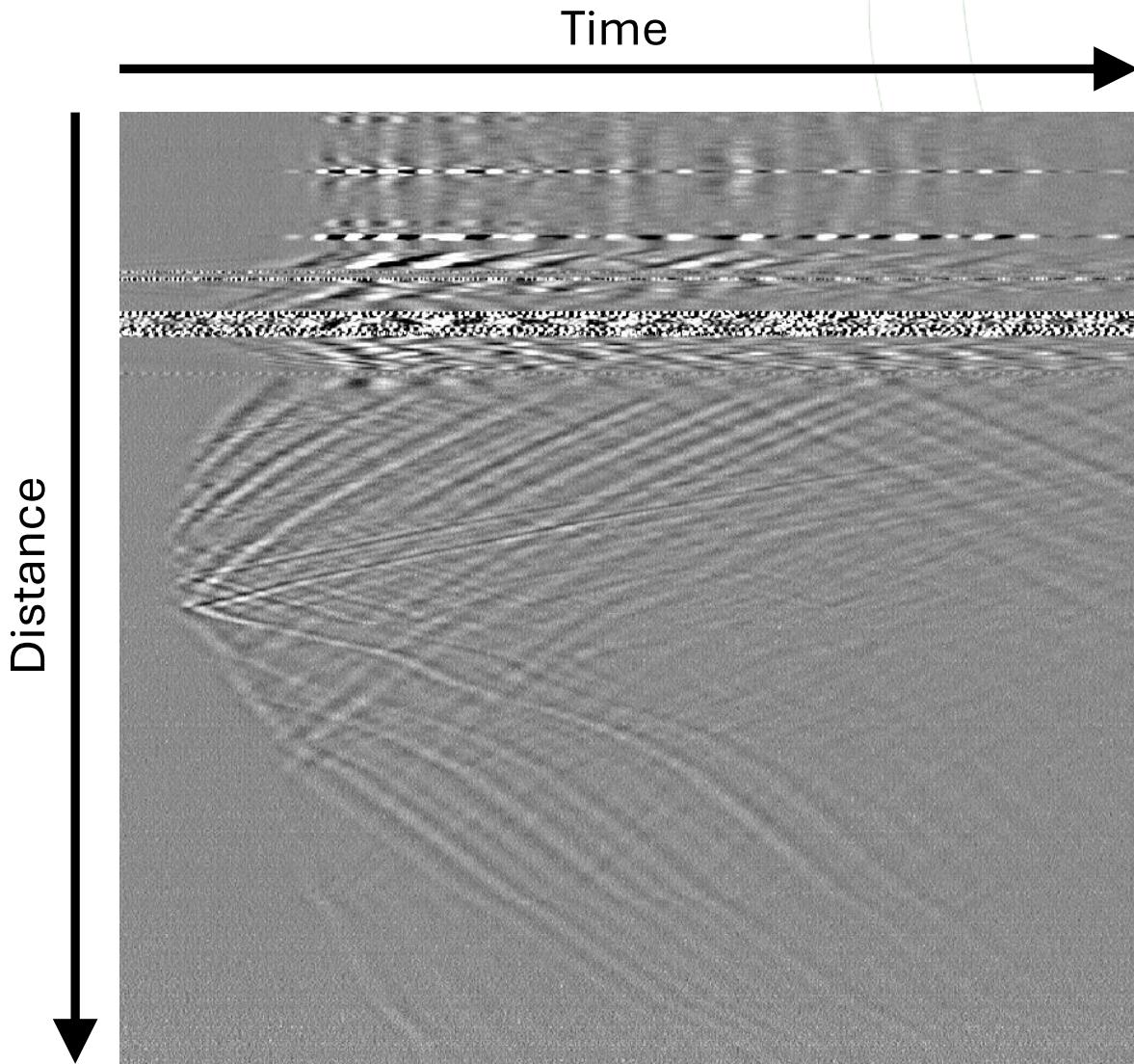
Displacement u_x

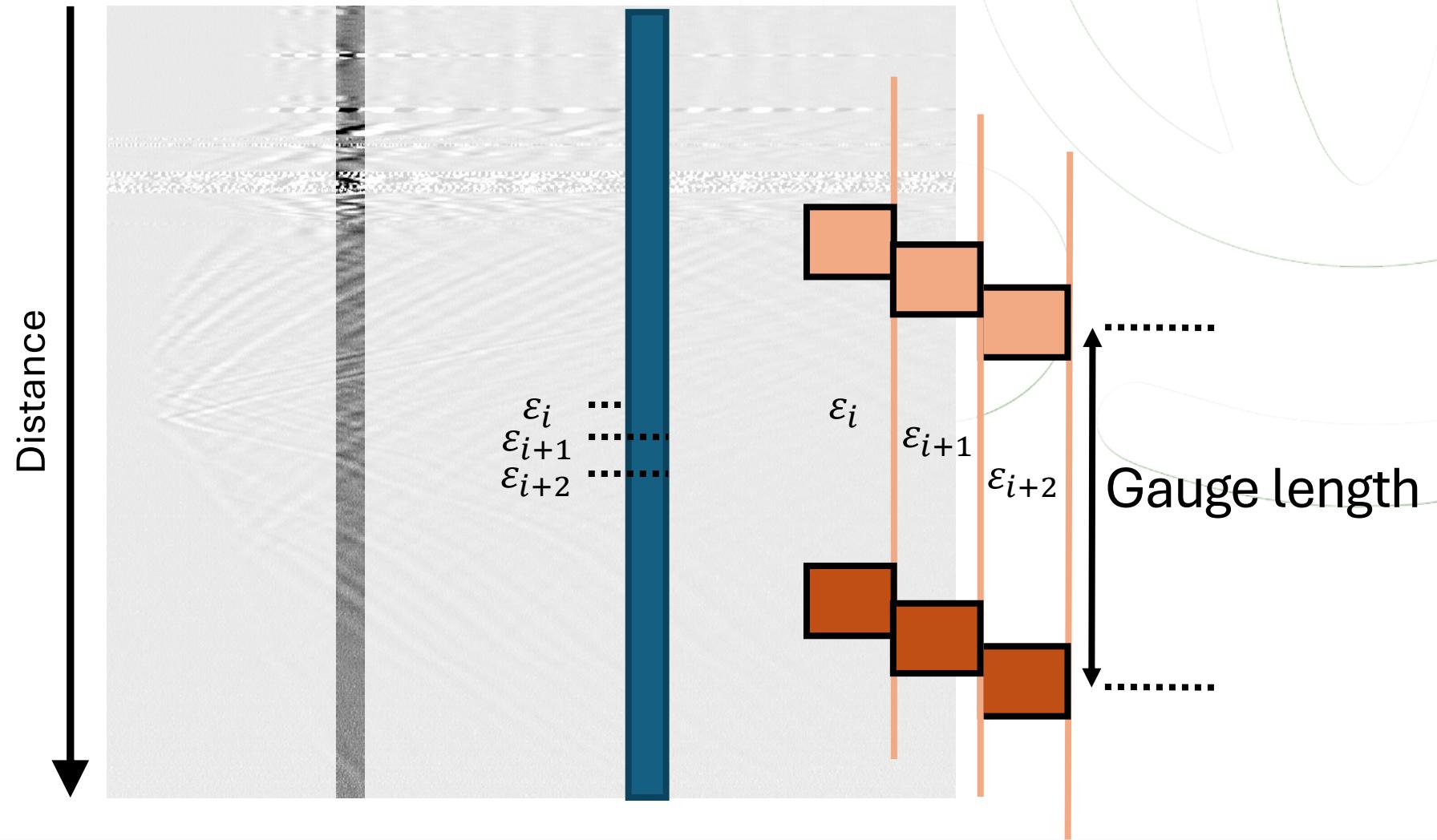


Strain-rate $\dot{\varepsilon}_x = \frac{d^2 u_x}{dx dt}$ -

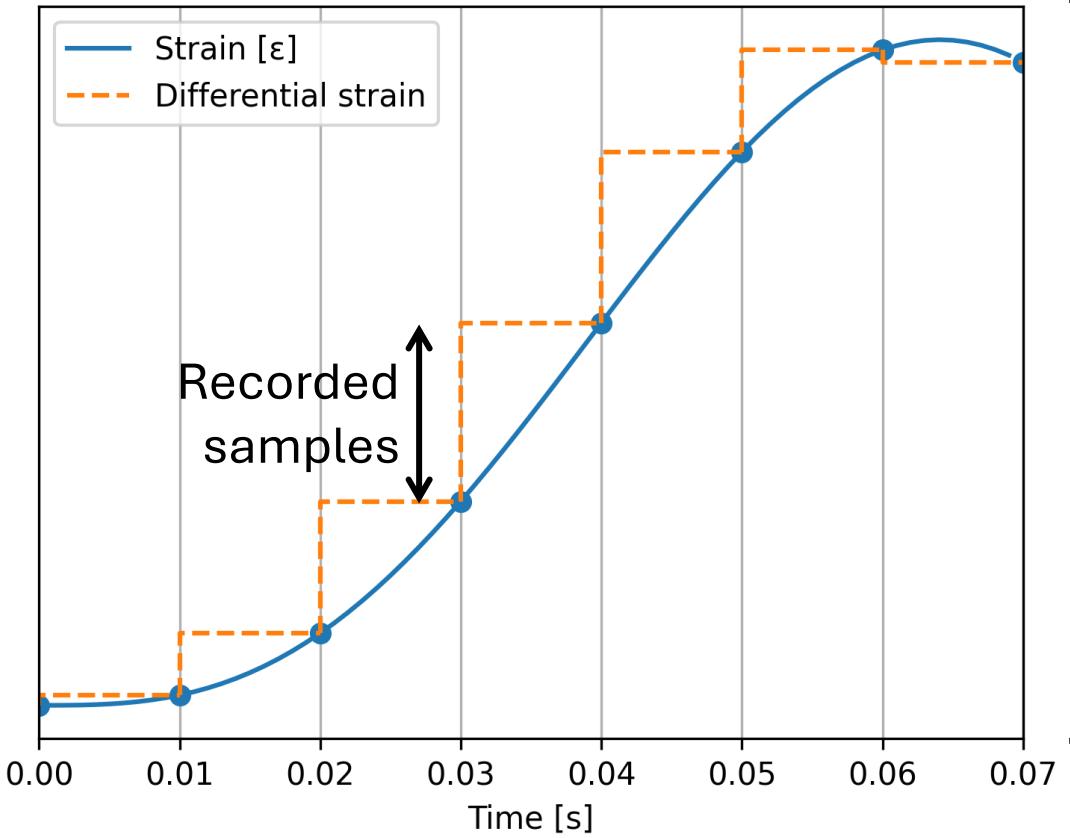
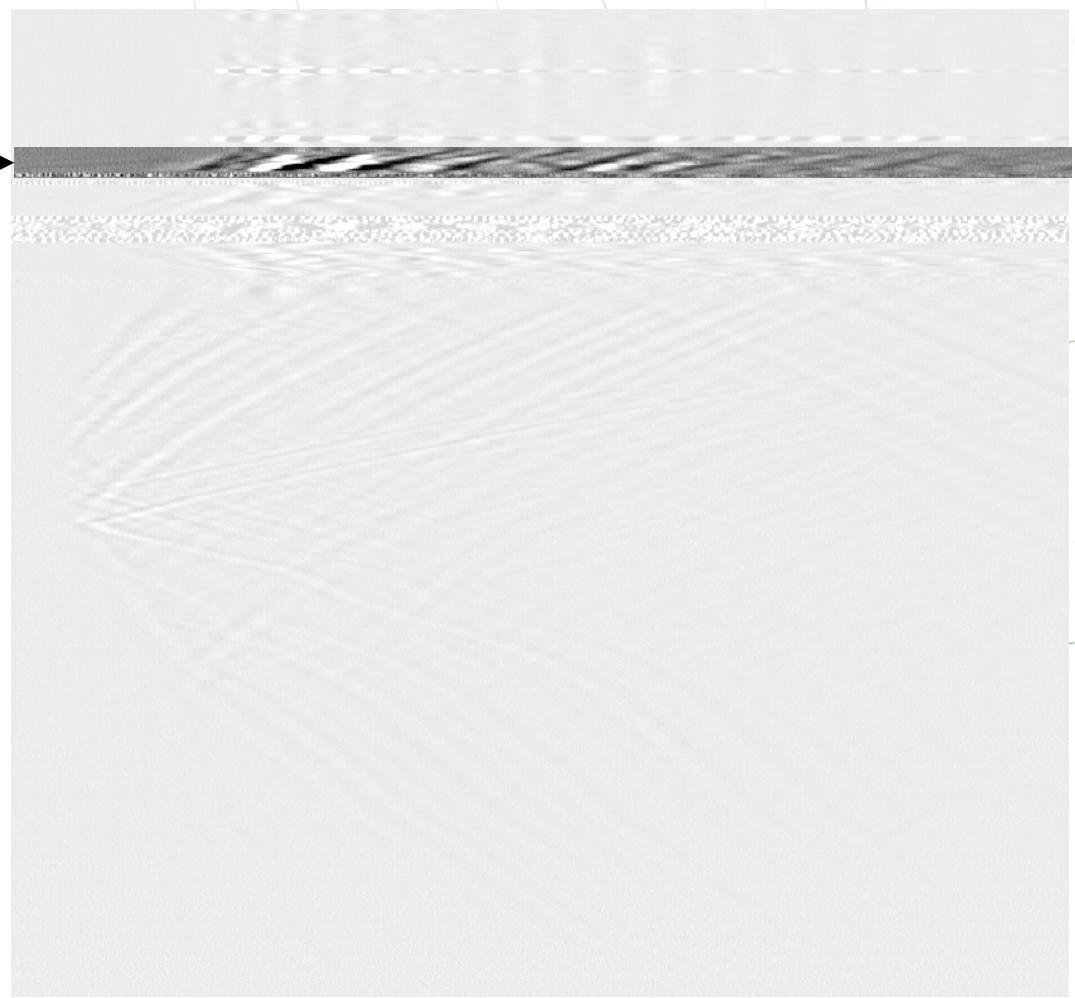
DAS
 $\dot{\varepsilon}_x * \Pi(x/L_G)$ -

Output

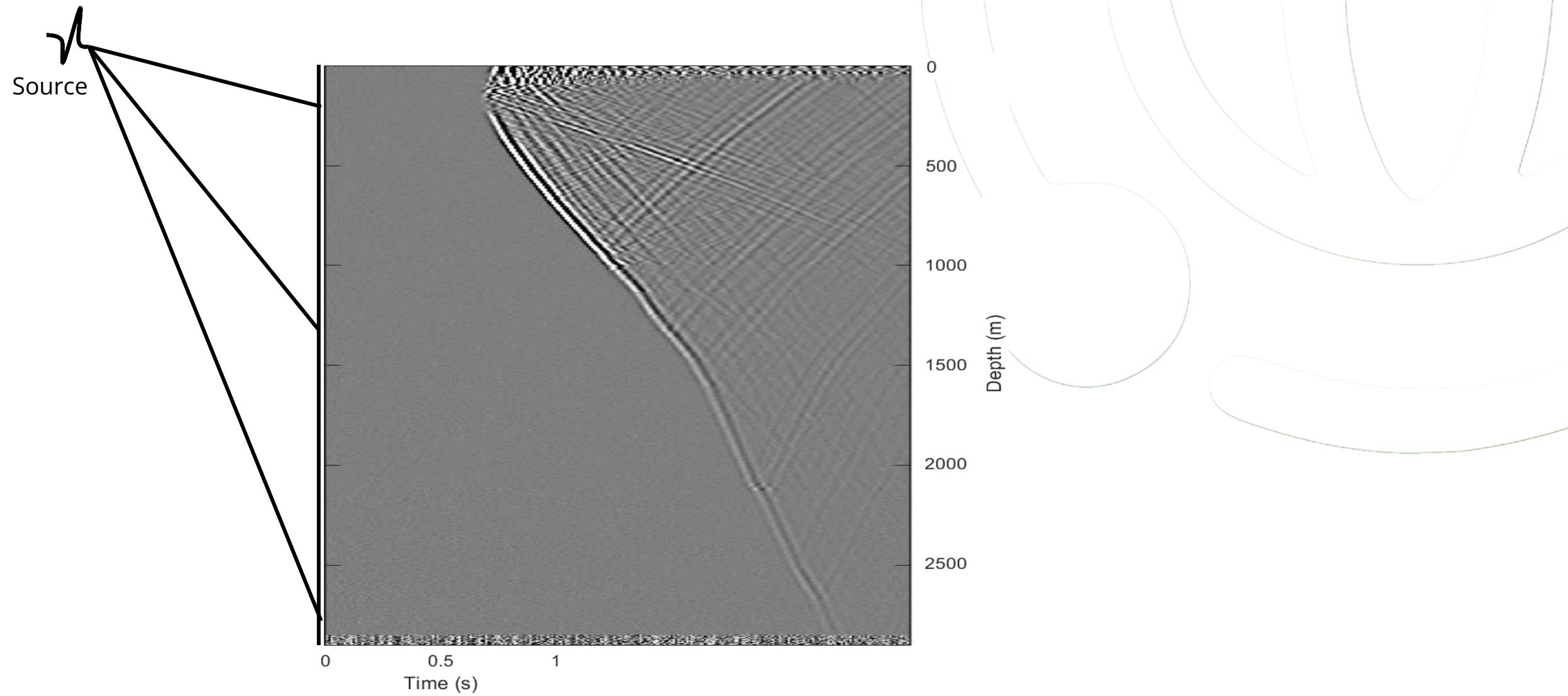




Time



Active seismic



iDAS MG example

- Optimised for **high sensitivity, high dynamic range** acoustic detection
- Designed for **standard fibre**
- Single optical channel
- < 1 mHz – 50 kHz detection bandwidth
- Single-gauge model:
 - 10 m GL
 - 45 km range
- Multi-gauge (MG) model:
 - 3, 5, 10, 30 m GL
 - 30 - 50 km ranges respectively



Carina Example

- Optimised for **ultra-high sensitivity, high dynamic range** acoustic detection
- Designed for **Constellation fibre**, situated near or far from the interrogator
- Provides greater sensitivity on standard fibre than iDAS, at greater range.
- Single optical channel
- < 1 mHz – 50 kHz detection bandwidth
- Four gauge lengths as standard:
 - 25 cm (15 km)
 - 2 m (30 km)
 - 10 m (50 km)
 - 30 m (60 km)





THANKS!

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