

Prezentacja naukowa

na bazie
wystąpienia autorskiego:

3rd I3S, 9-11.05.2019 Neapol

19th OFTA-2020, 27-31.01.2020 Białowieża

SEIA-2021, 22-24.09.2021 Mallorca

50th WSWQA ISO'2022, 18.02-4.03 2022 Szczyrk



FOSREM - difficulties about solution transfer from laboratory to field applications

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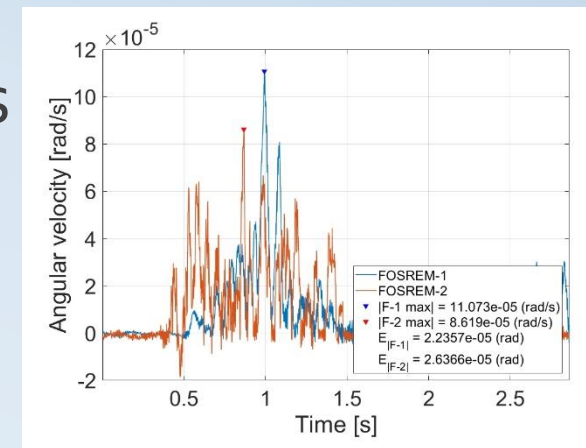
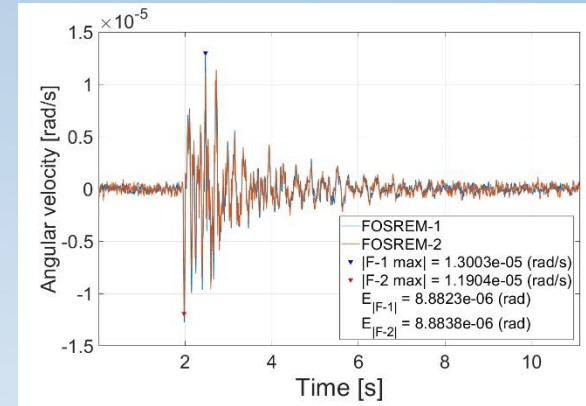
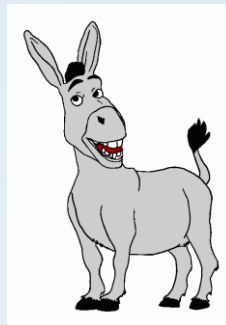
- Area of interest
- Review of existing solutions
- FOSREM - innovative idea
- FOSREM - realisation and applications

but

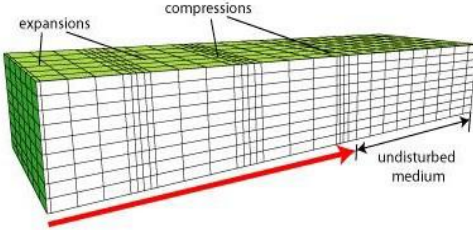
If - FOSREM is innovative solution

why I am so stupid???

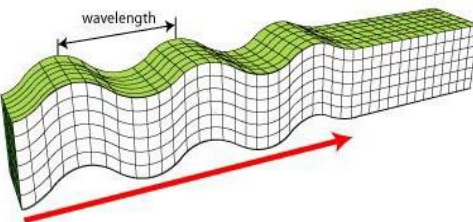
Agenda



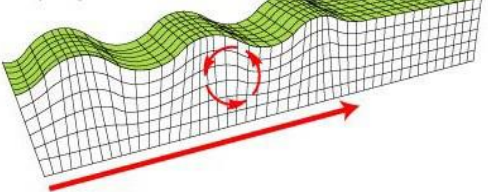
P Wave



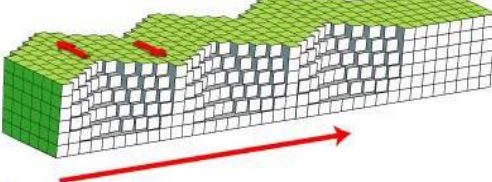
S Wave



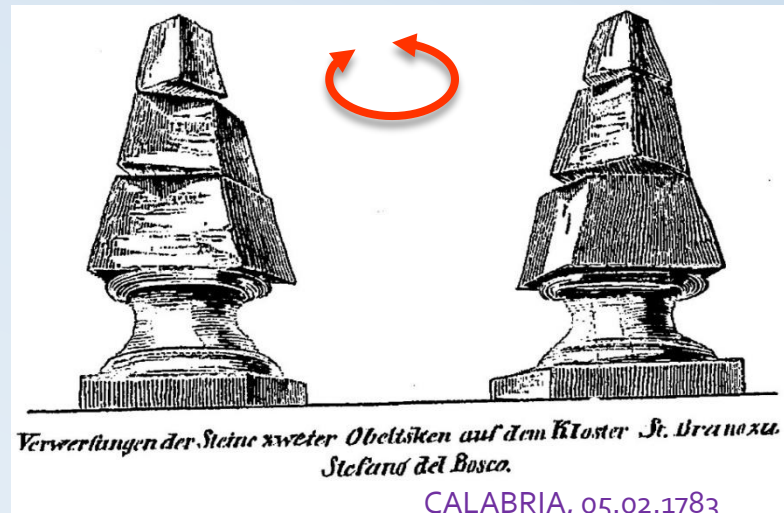
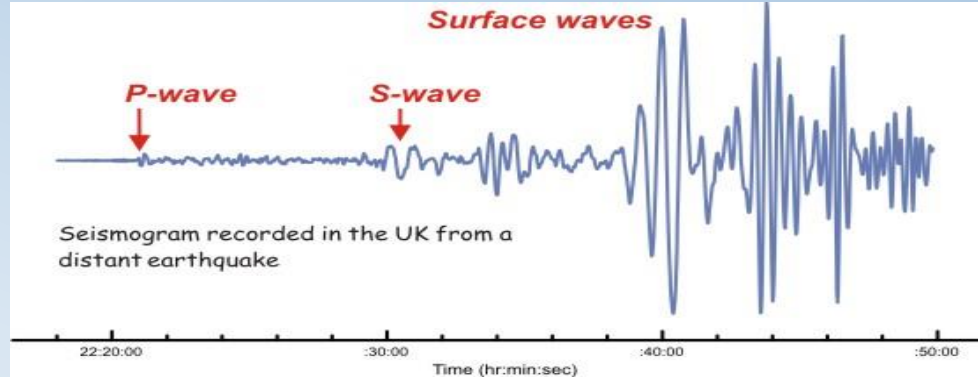
Rayleigh Wave



Love Wave

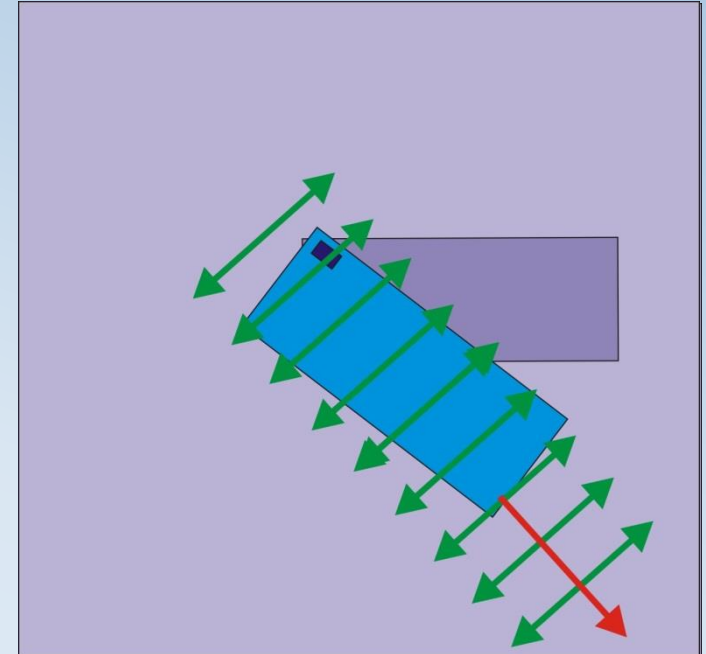
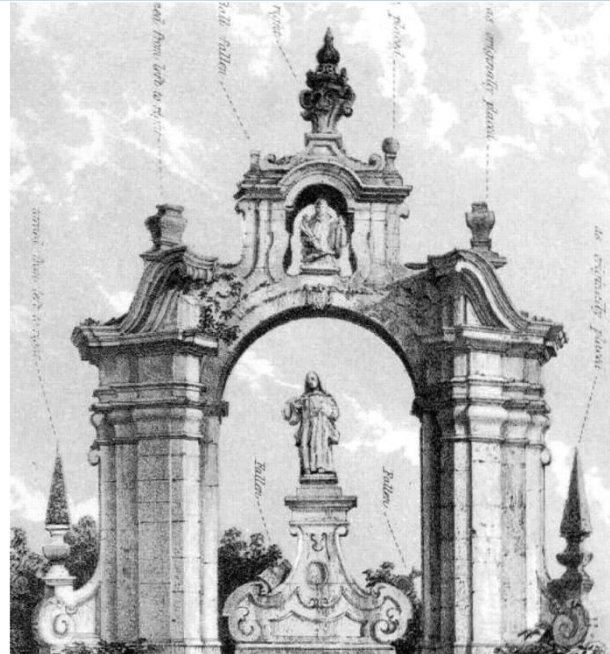
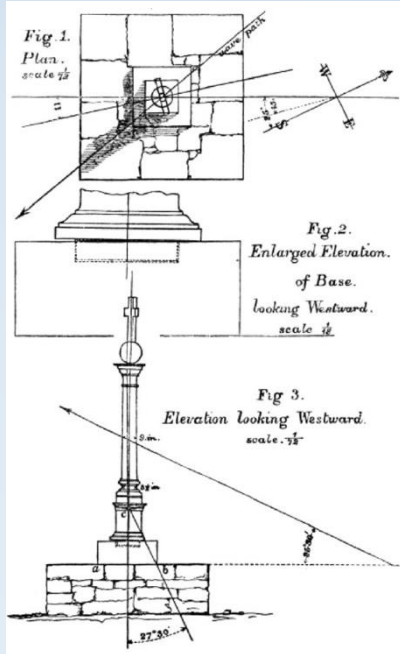


Surface waves



[Gordon et al., BSSA, 60, 953-971, 1970]

Seismological investigation of rotation effects



[Rotational effects after Eartquake at 1857 in Basilicata: Mallet (1862)]

Now development in seismology theories indicates that for rocks with some microstructure [A. C. Eringen - 1999], defects [R. Teisseyre, W. Boratynski, 2002], even without inner structure [R. Teisseyre, M. Biłatecki, M. Górski – 2005; R. Teisseyre, M. Górski – 2009]:

exist in grainy rocks **seismic rotational events** as rotational motions even as rotational seismic waves [Z. Droste, R. Teisseyre - 1997]

[doctor honoris causa AGH lecture: R. Teisseyre, 2005]

Seismological aspects of rotation effects

Seismological application [Lee et al., *Seis. Res. Let.*, **80**(3), (2009), 479-489]

wide range of geophysical disciplines:

- broadband seismology [Igel et al., *Geophys. J. Int.*, **168**(1), (2006), 182-197],
- strong-motion seismology [Anderson, *The International Handbook of Earthquake and Engineering Seismology*, 2003, Chap. 57, 937-965],
- earthquake physics [Teisseyre et al., Springer, 2006; Teisseyre i inni, Springer, 2008],
- seismic hazards [McGuire, *Earthq. Eng. Struct. D.*, **37**, (2008), 329-338],
- seismotectonics [www.geophysik.uni-muenchen.de/~igel/Lectures/Sedi/sedi_tectonics.ppt],
- geodesy [Carey, *Expanding Earth Symposium*, (1983), 365-372],
- physicists using Earth-based observatories for detecting gravitational waves [Ju et al., *Rep. Prog. Phys.*, **63**, (2000), 1317-1427; Lantz et al., *BSSA*, **99**, (2009), 980-989]

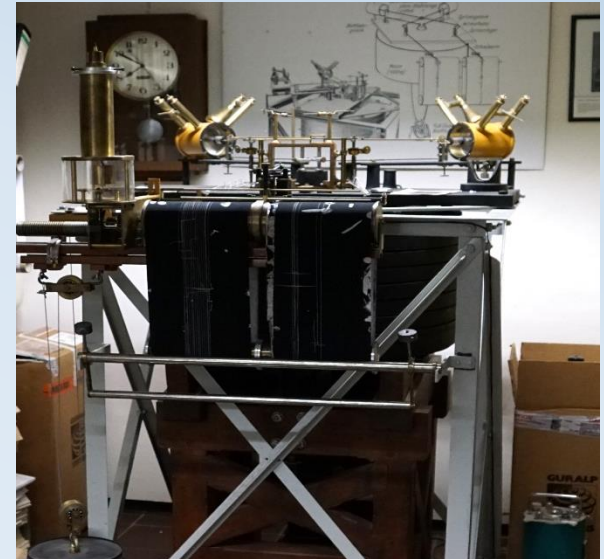
Rotational Seismology

A new, emerging field for the study of all aspects of rotational ground motion induced by earthquakes, explosions, and ambient vibrations [Lee et al., *BSSA*, **99**, (2009), 945-957]

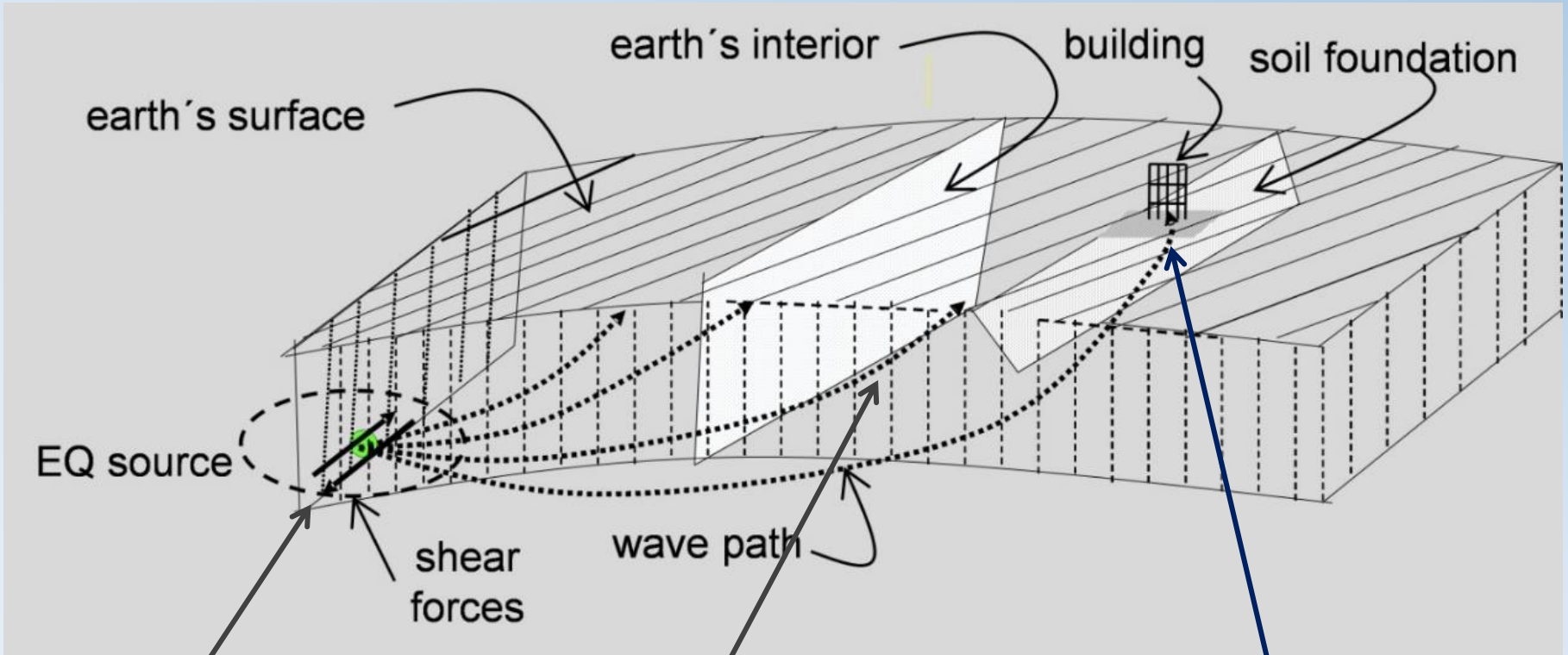
Engineering application

seismic behaviour of irregular and complex civil structures

[Trifunac, *BSSA*, **99**, (2009), 968-97; Mustafa, InTech, 2015]



[<https://www.outlookindia.com/website/story/major-quake-of-magnitude-8-likely-to-hit-north-india-says-chief-of-seismology-ce/304704>]



Finite size
as near field effects

(Hypothetic) rotational wave (R. Teisseyre)
"anti-Richter"

Reflection & interference „rotation
of geological blocks"

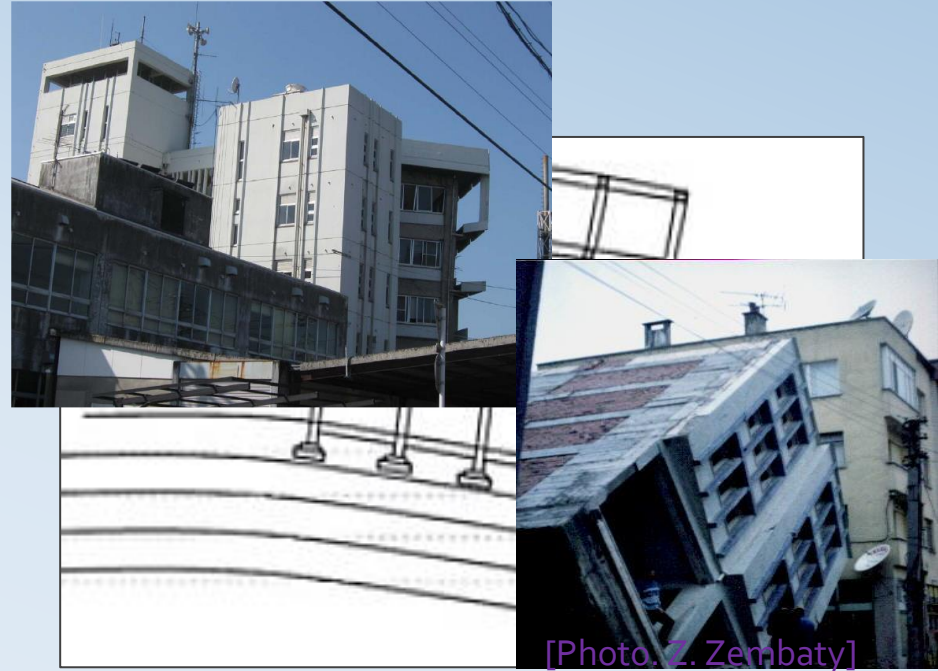
[prof. Z. Zembaty lecture, SMOiO KM PAS 14.10.2016]

Seismological aspects of rotation effects



High frequency content

- Local vibration of beams and columns
- Meaningless motion of the building center of mass

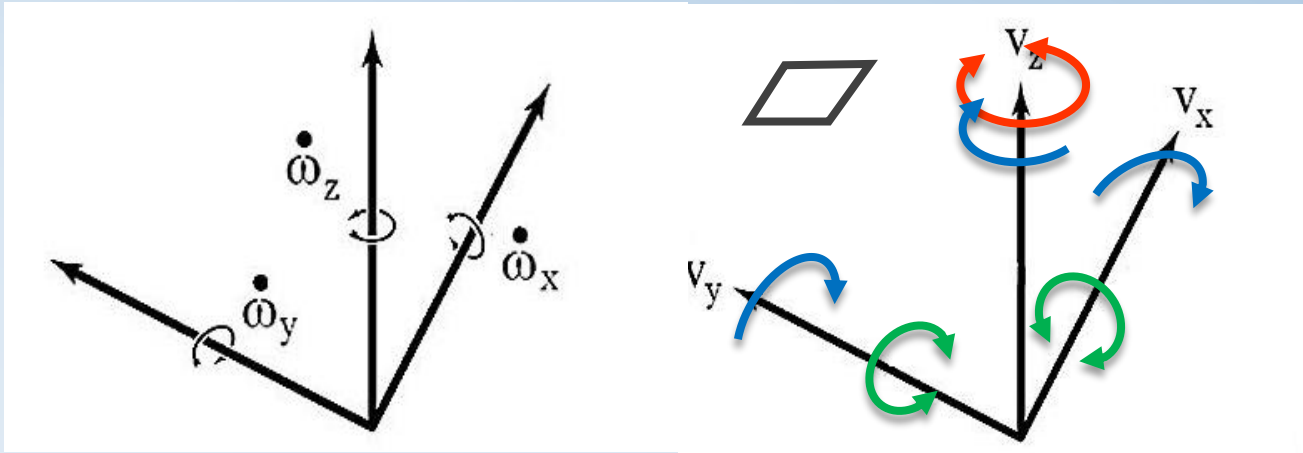


Low frequency content

- Higher stress in structural element
- **Overtuning moment**
- Horizontal displacement of the center of mass

[Castellani, 2nd IWGoRS workshop, Masaryk's College Prague, 2010]

Effect of rotation motion on engineering structures



Torsion - rotations or strains about the vertical axis of a structure

Tilt - mean long-period rotations about a horizontal or vertical axis / only static rotations / rotations at any frequency

Rocking - rotation about horizontal axis or, as often used by engineers, of a whole structure about a horizontal axis

Twist - a shear deformation caused by torsional moment

Spin - a term that is unclear at present; in physics, it is used for rotational velocity; in continuum mechanics, it is the antisymmetric part of the velocity gradient tensor and may be also used for the proper kinetic moment of particles

A Short Glossary for Rotational Seismology

[Lee et al., BSSA, 99, (2009), 945-957]

1. „Seismological” applications

[Bernauer et al, *J. Seismol.*, **16**, (2012), 595-602]

1. effectively insensitive to linear motion, or at any time, independent measurement of linear and rotational motions must be possible,
2. small (mobile) and stable with respect to ambient conditions, including changes of temperature,
3. the electrical power supply should be easily managed using batteries, at least combination with solar panels or fuel cells,
4. be able to measure amplitudes on the order of 10^{-8} rad/s at frequency range 0.01 Hz - 0.1 Hz.

2. „Engineering” applications

[Jaroszewicz et al, *Sensors*, **16**, (2016), 2161]

1. effectively insensitive to linear motion, or at any time, independent measurement of linear and rotational motions must be possible,
2. small (mobile) and stable with respect to ambient conditions, including changes of temperature,
3. the electrical power supply should be easily managed using batteries, at least in combination with solar panels or fuel cells,
4. be able to measure amplitudes up to a few rad/s at frequency range 0.01 Hz - 100 Hz.

Rotational sensor → ROTATIONAL SEISMOMETER (1-, 2- or 3- Axes)

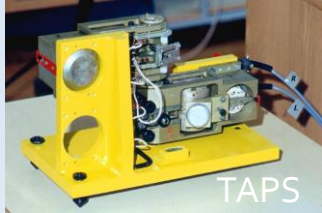
field application → ROTATIONAL SEISMOGRAPH

network of seismometers + precise time source + recording device + network

Instrumental requirements

1. Mechanical type (nondirect based on velocity or accelerometer type seismometer)

Limited: frequency range, max. detectable rotation rate



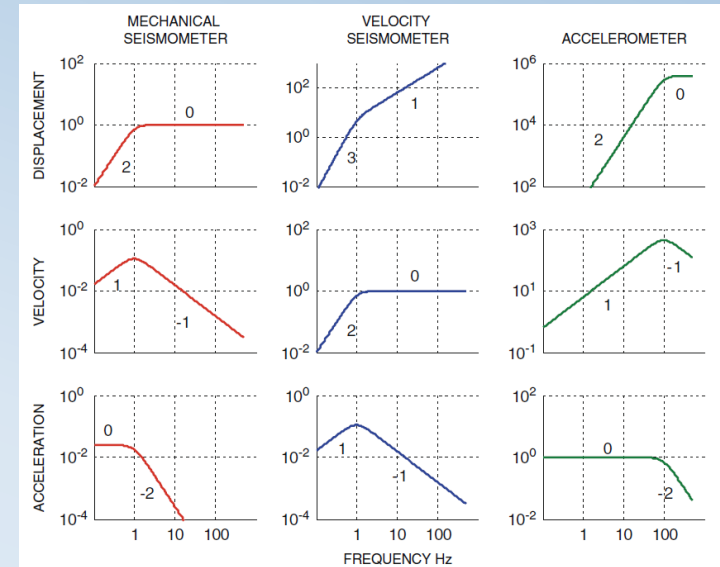
TAPS



Rothaphone



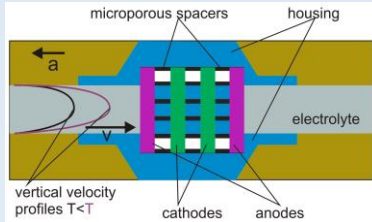
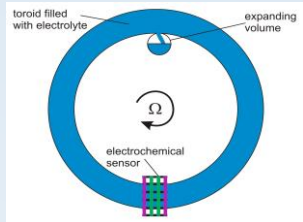
MEMS



[Havskov, Alguacil, *Instrumentation in Earthquake Seismology*. Springer, 2016]

2. Electro-chemical type (direct based on liquid inertia)

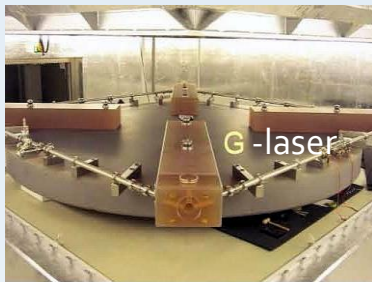
high thermal instability, problem with electrolyte inertia



R-1

3. Optical type (direct based on Sagnac-von Laue effect)

optimal for seismological applications, but stationary system



G-laser



C-II



GEO Sensor

Specialized system based on FOG



μ-FOG-1



LCG-demonstrator

Review of existing solutions

[Jaroszewicz et al, *Sensors*, 16, (2016), 2161]



Sagnac (1913)/von Laue (1911) is a result of a difference between two beams propagating around closed optical path, in opposite direction. The Sagnac phase shift induced by rotational rate Ω perpendicular to plane of sensor is equal to:

$$\Delta\varphi = \frac{4\pi RL}{\lambda c} \Omega = \frac{1}{S_0} \Omega$$

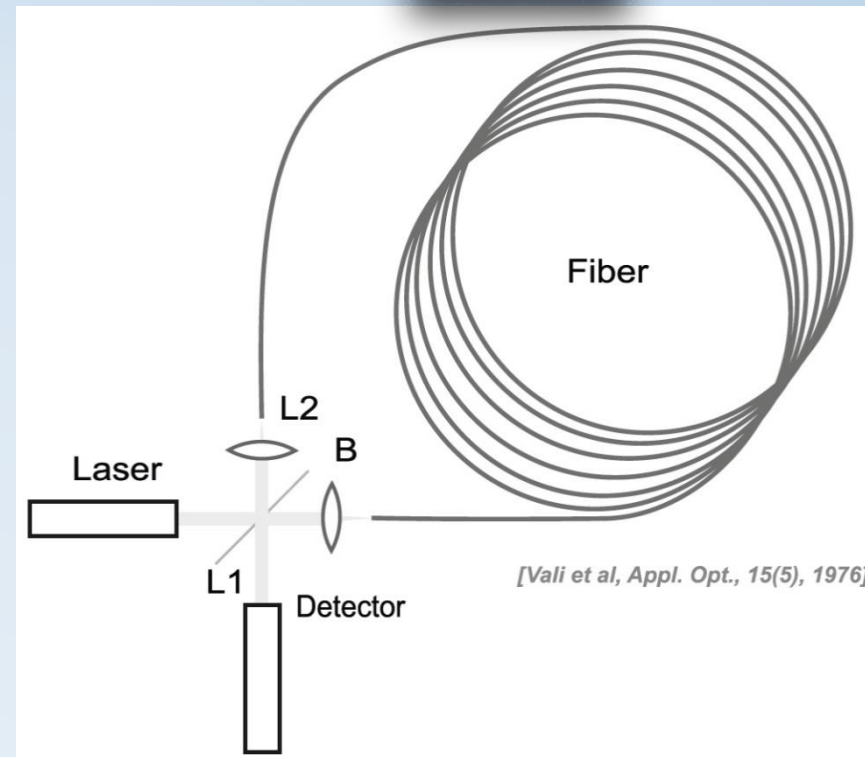
where:

L – length of the fiber in the sensor loop

λ – wavelength

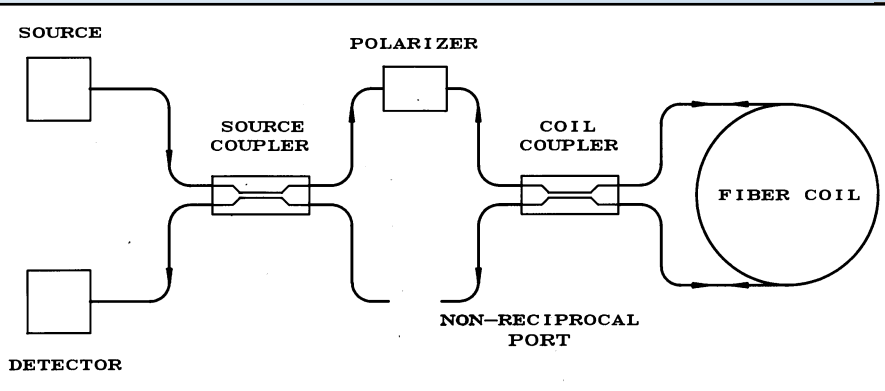
c – velocity of the light in vacuum

S_0 – the optical constant of interferometer



Theoretical background

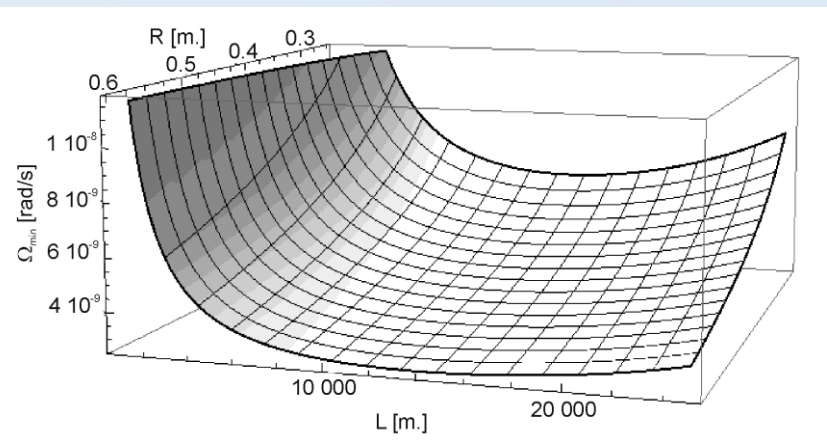
Minimum configuration → FORS system optimization for rotation rate (not angle) detection



[private photo -1999]



[private photo -1999]



AFORS optimization of optical head (gain FOG):

- $L = 15\ 000$ [m], 15 layers, quadrapole-bifilar winding,
- $\alpha = 0.436$ [dB/km],
- **loop $R = 0.34$ [m]** with permalloy particles,
- **$\sigma = 13.16$ [dB]**,
- cascade polarizers (46 and 55 [dB]),
- depolarizer with $P = 0.002$
- $\Delta\lambda = 31.2$ [nm], $\lambda = 1326.9$ [nm], $P_L = 20$ [mW],
- $S = 0.99$ [A/W], $I_A = 0.06$ [nA], $R_0 = 163$ [kΩ].

- applied depolarized light for cost minimization and open-loop architecture with detection Ω as:

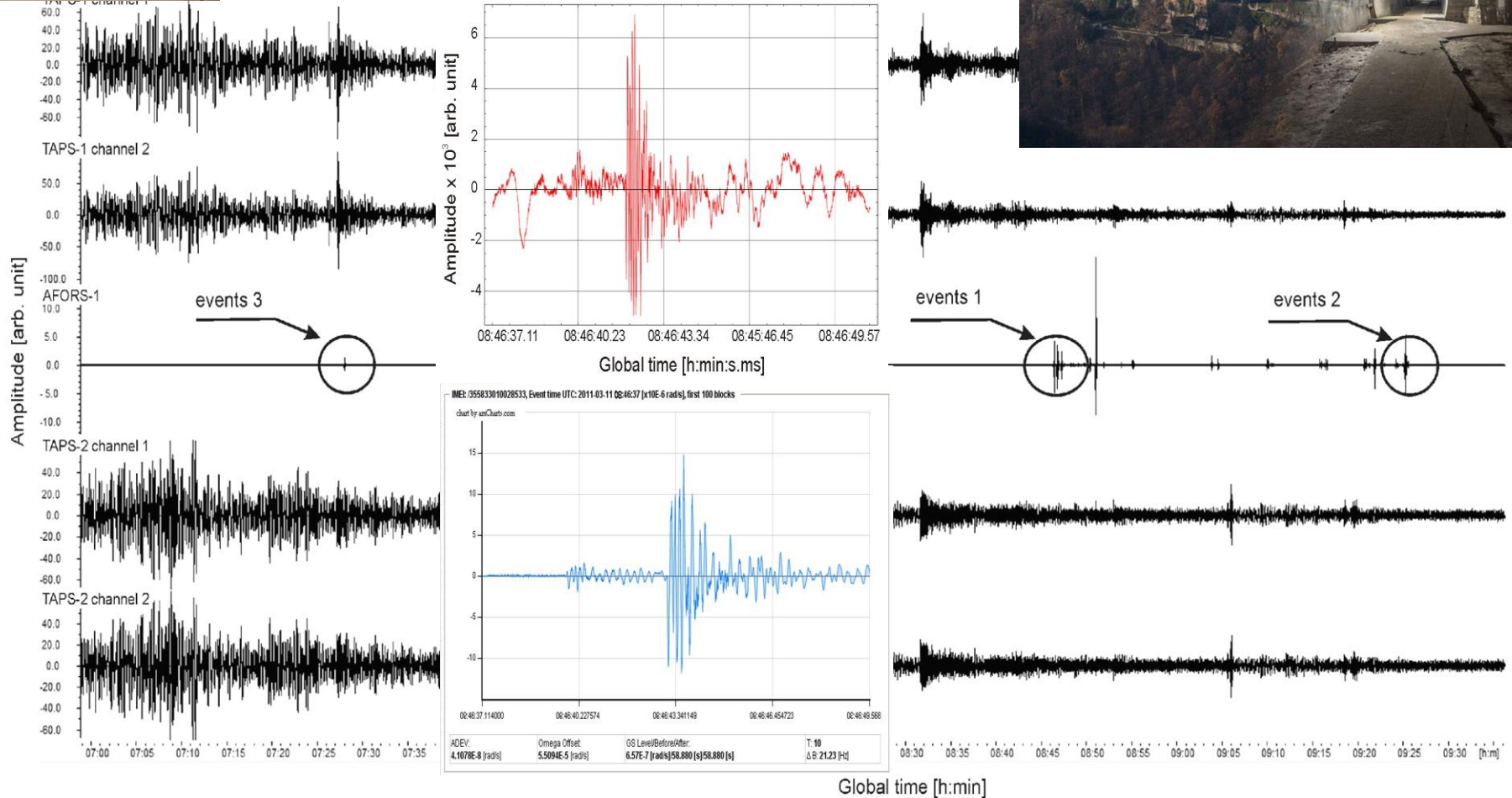
FORS - innovative idea

$$\Omega = S_o \tan^{-1} \left[\frac{u(t)}{S_e} \right], \quad u(t) = \frac{A_{1\omega}}{A_{2\omega}}$$

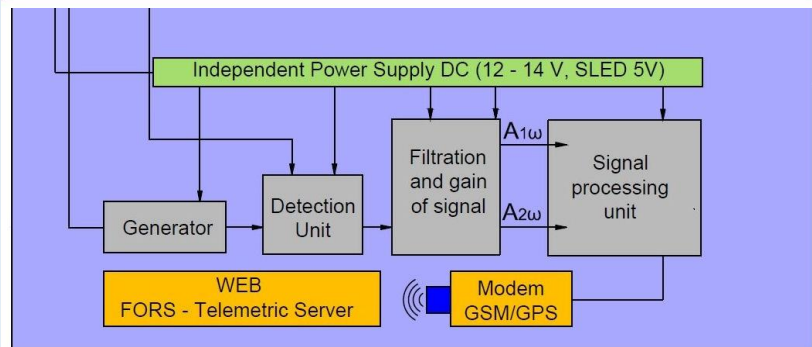
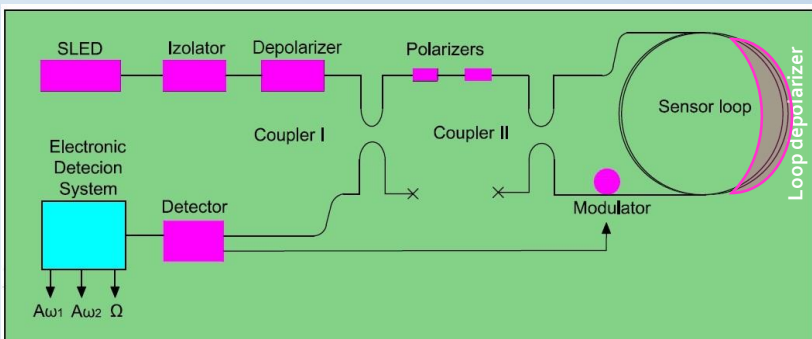
$\Omega_{\min} = 1.93 \cdot 10^{-9}$ [rad/sHz^{1/2}]



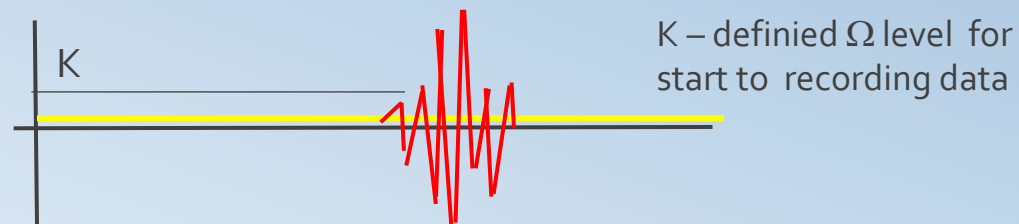
Seismogram recorded in Książ from Honshu earthquake (M=9.0) at 6:58, 11-03-2011



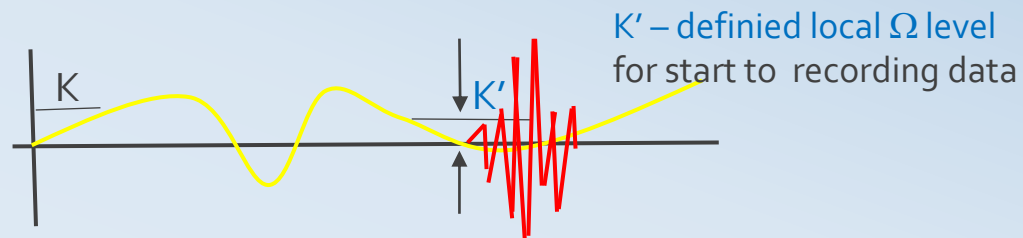
[Jaroszewicz et al, *J. Seismol.*, **16**, (2012), 573-586]



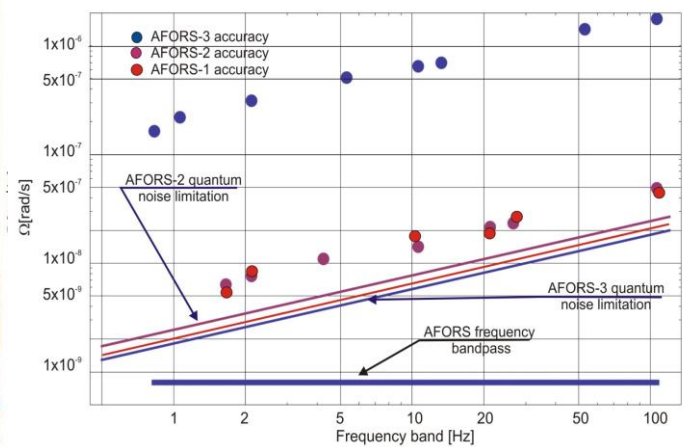
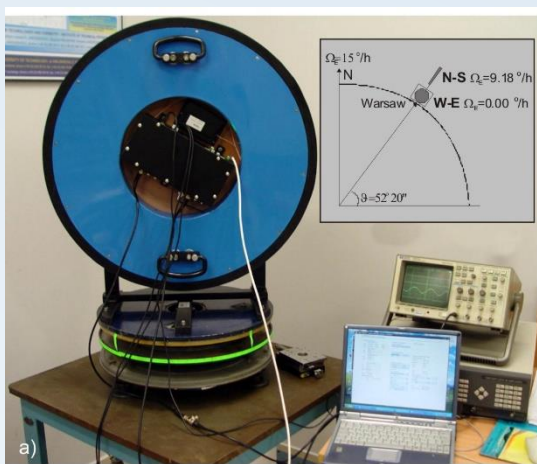
Numerical approach to Ω detection on „drifting signal”



Ideal approach (without drift - no bias phenomena)



Real situation 'drifting signal' (bias exist)



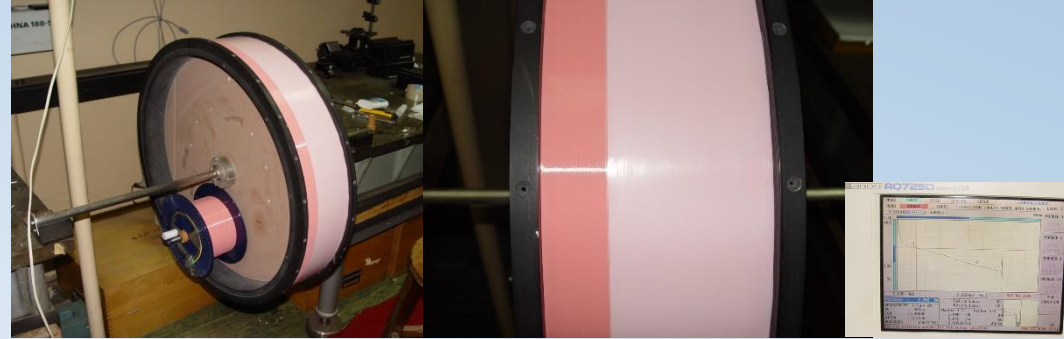


1. Large loop:

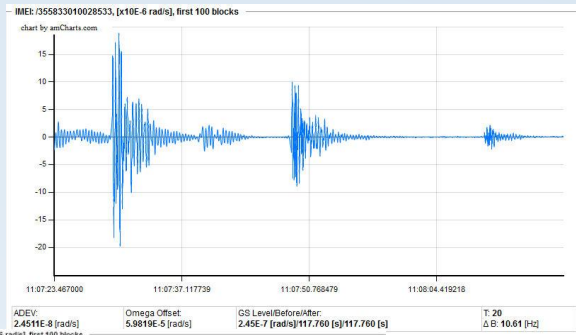
- large moment of inertia
 - hand made in long time,
 - expensive device,
- Limited number of devices**



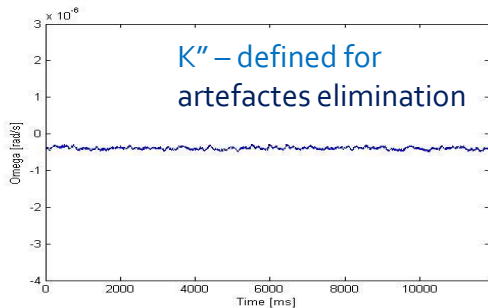
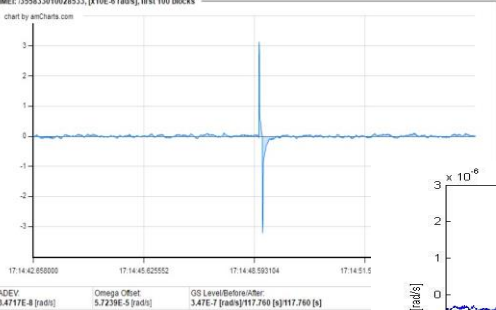
2. Dust problem – microbending sensor



4. ADC – limited accuracy

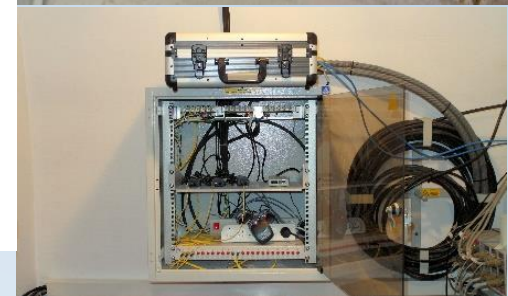
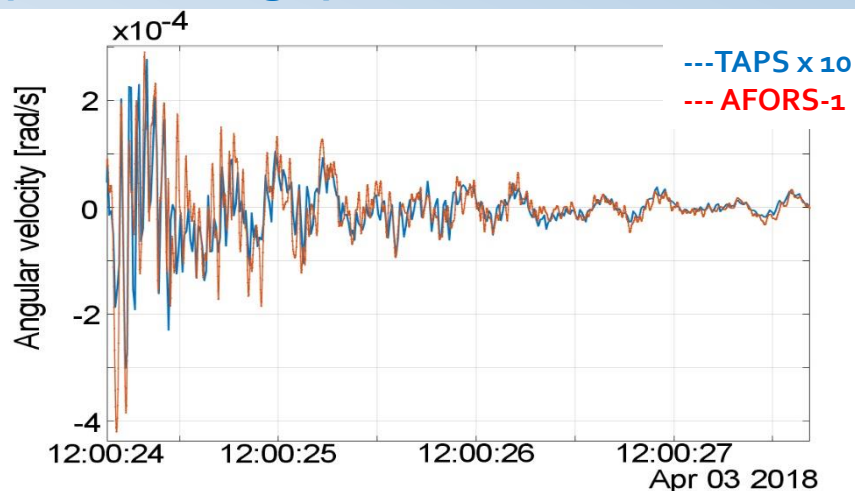


3. GPS/GSM antenna – connection problem

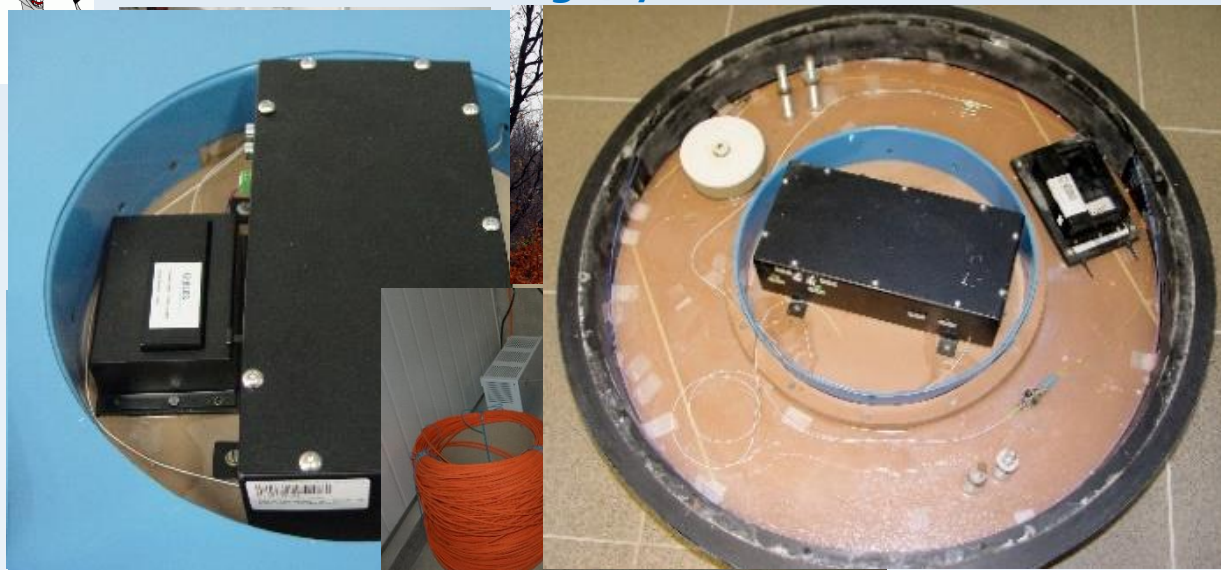




5. Non-compatibility of recording system



6. SLED fantastic long (7 years work) but rats



7. Long fiber:

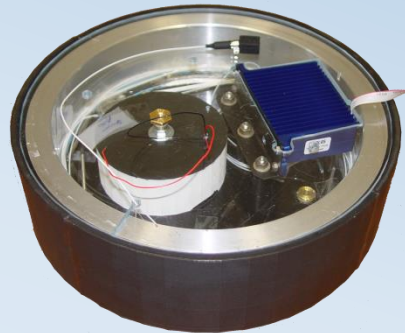
- too low max. Ω
(only 0.006 rad/s),
- too big low frequency
(only 0.83 Hz)



FOSREM-SS

[Kurzych et al, *Opto-Electron.Rev.*, 24, (2016), 134-143]

Optical module



Electronic module



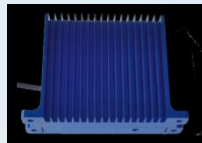
FOSREM-BB



Analog & ADC



DSP & μ-computer



Laser



Power supply

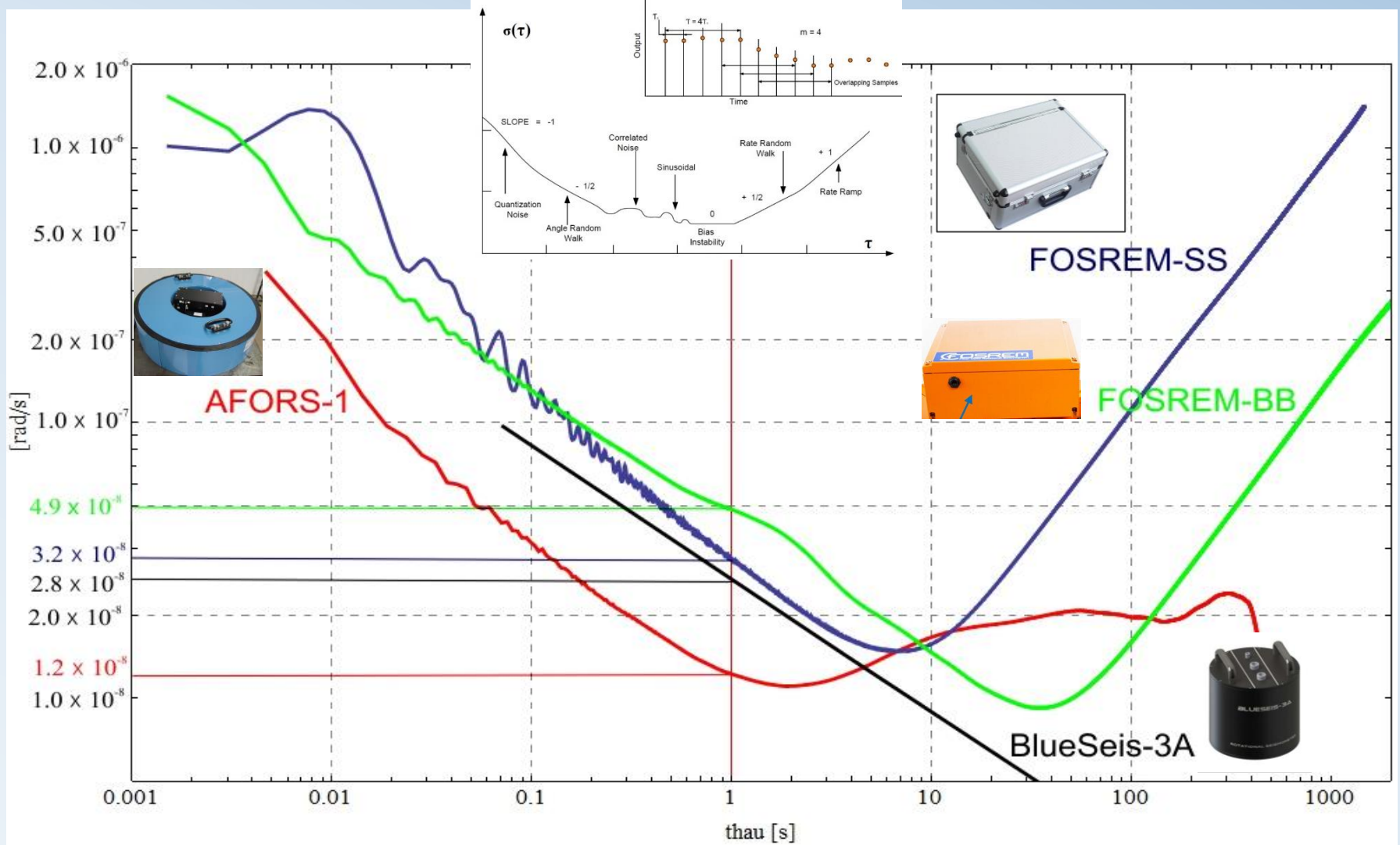
FOSREM[®] advantages:

- Optimised optical head (**5 km** SMF-28, **diameter 0,25 m**);
- 3D printing structure – low cost;
- Long-life source (SLED);
- **Theoretical sensitivity $2 \cdot 10^{-8}$ rad/s/Hz^{1/2}**;
- Open-loop, digital processing
- Passband from **DC** to discrete value from 2.56 - **328.12 Hz**;
- **Max. rotation rate a few rad/s**;
- **Mobility** (36x 36x16 cm, **weight: 10 kg**);
- Remote control via internet;
- Power supply: 230AC PCU, PoE 48V from PCU (3 seismometers)



FOSREM[®] - towards final success

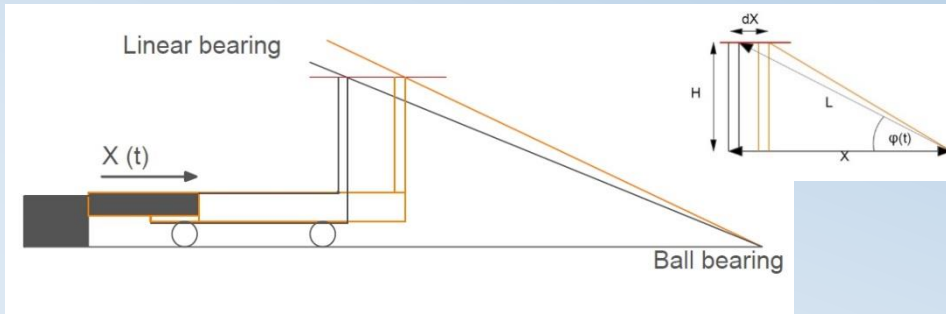
Fibre-Optic System for Rotational Events & Phenomena Monitoring



Allan variance

(method of analyzing a sequence of data in the time domain – oscillator frequency stability measurement)

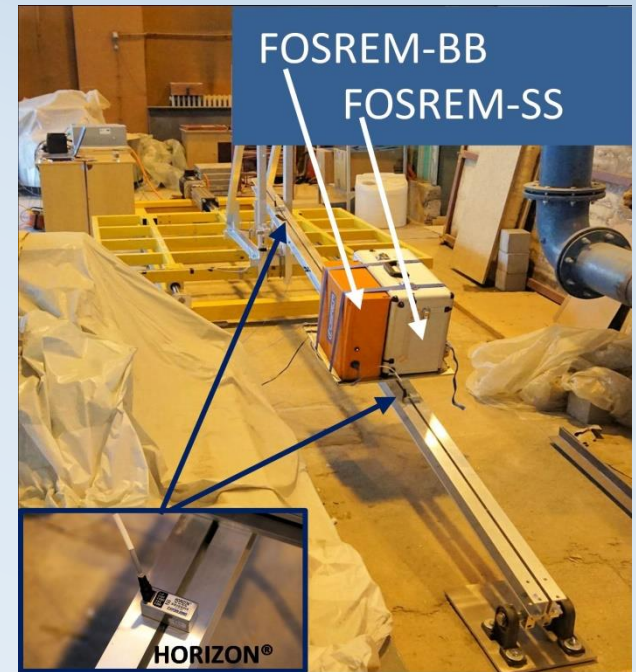
[Kurzych et al., *J. Lightwave Techn.*, 36(4), (2017)]



$$\varphi(t) = \text{arcctg} \left[\frac{X - dX}{H} \right]$$

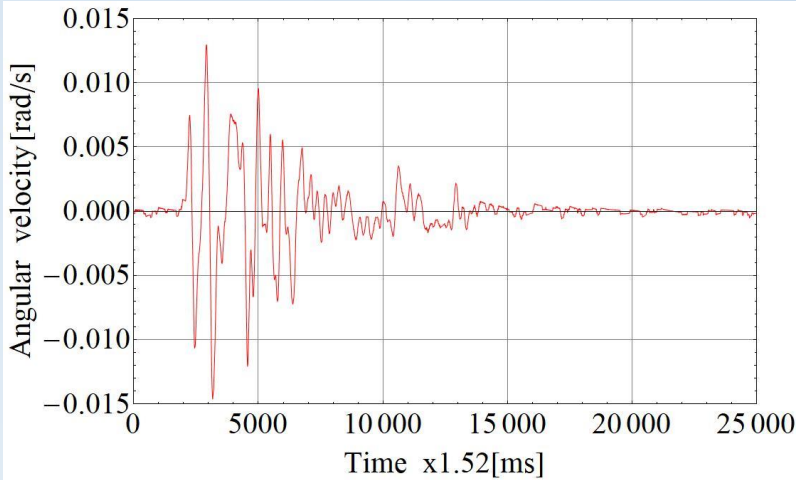
$$\Omega(t) = \frac{d\varphi(t)}{dt} = 0.0356V(t)$$

v(t) from digitalized data of Earthquakes

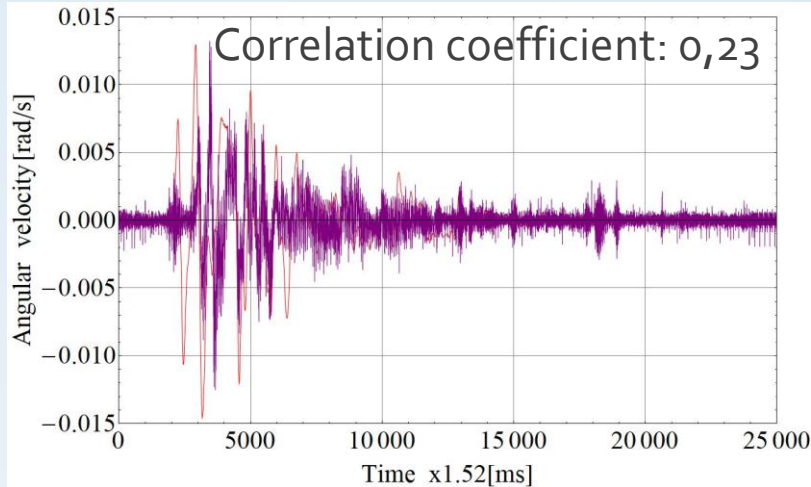


Testing with Earthquakes simulation

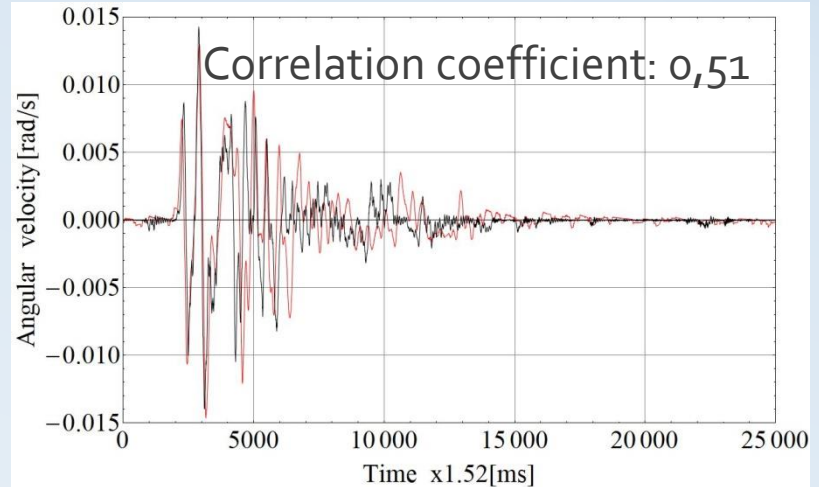
Calculation from formule (1) for Kobe earthquake , January 17th, 1995



Data from Horizon HZ1-100-100



Data from FOSREM-SS





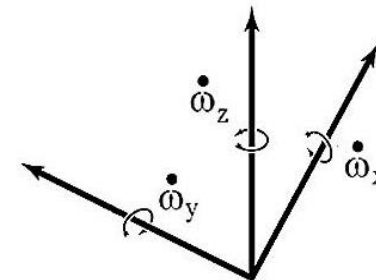
FOSREM – Książ observatory

[W.H.K. Lee, *BSSA*, 99, (2009), 1082–1090]



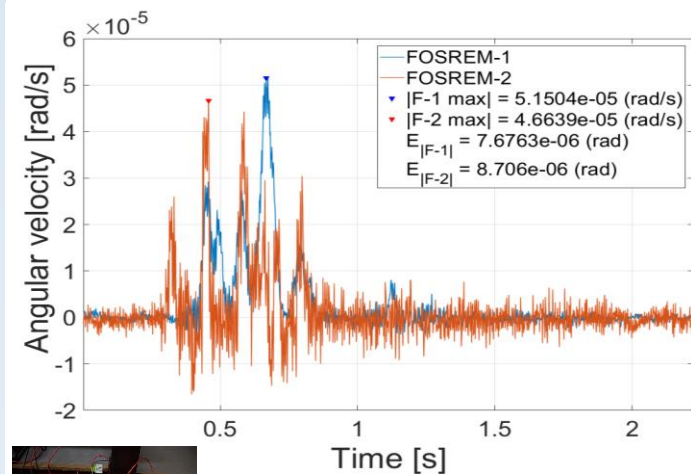
Recordings of tilt

Recordings of torsion

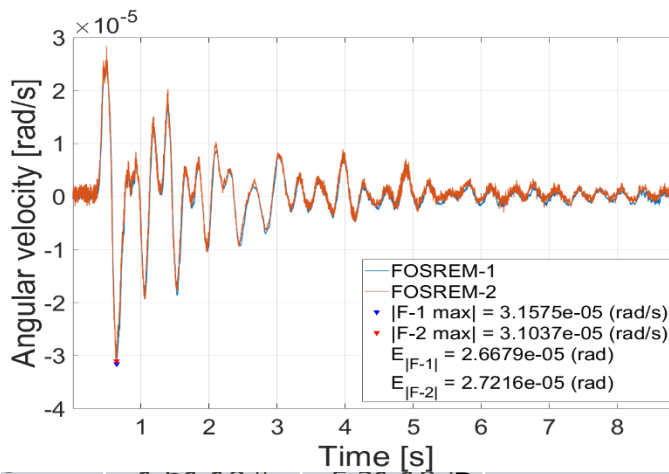


Torsion - rotations or strains about the vertical axis of a structure

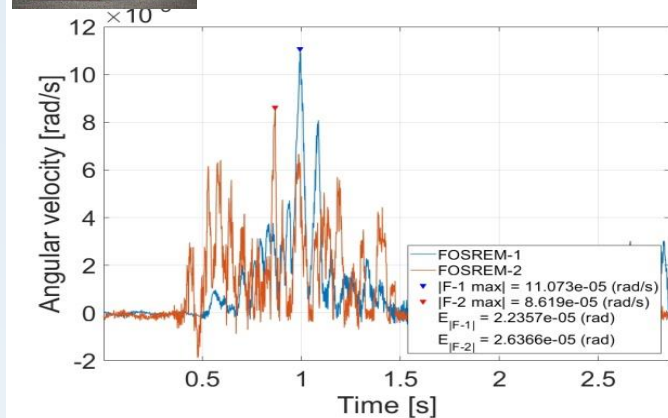
Tilt - long-period rotations about a vertical axis (only static rotations) rotations at any frequency



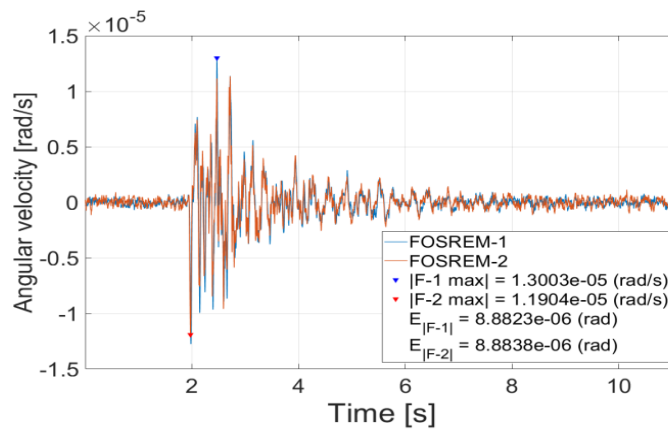
$P_c = 0.65 \pm 0.05$



$P_c = 0.91 \pm 0.02$



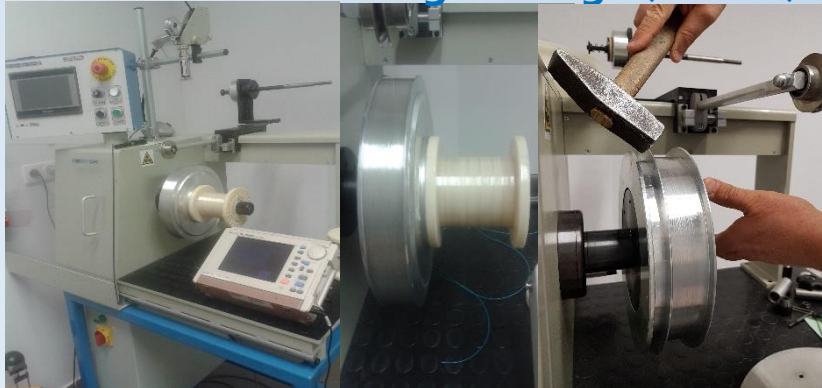
$P_c = 0.63 \pm 0.06$



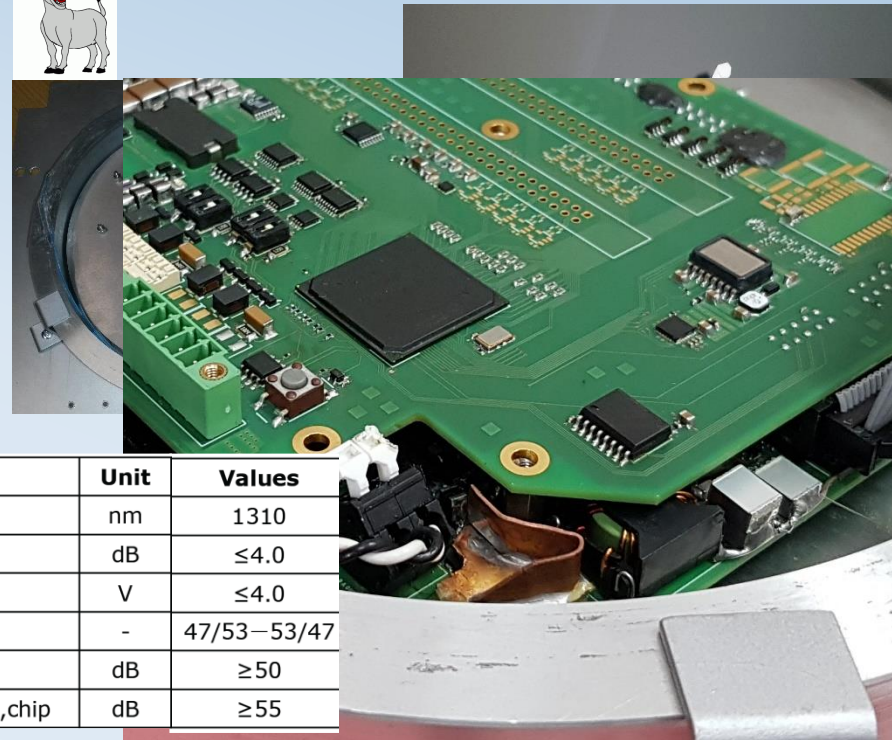
$P_c = 0.96 \pm 0.03$



8. Automatic winding – wedge (hamel)



9. Accuracy of hole preparation

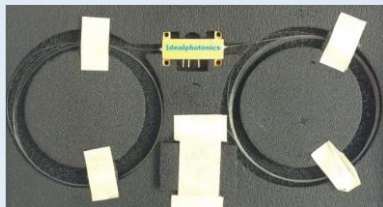


10. MIOC – large attenuation!

14.06 dB



19.63 dB

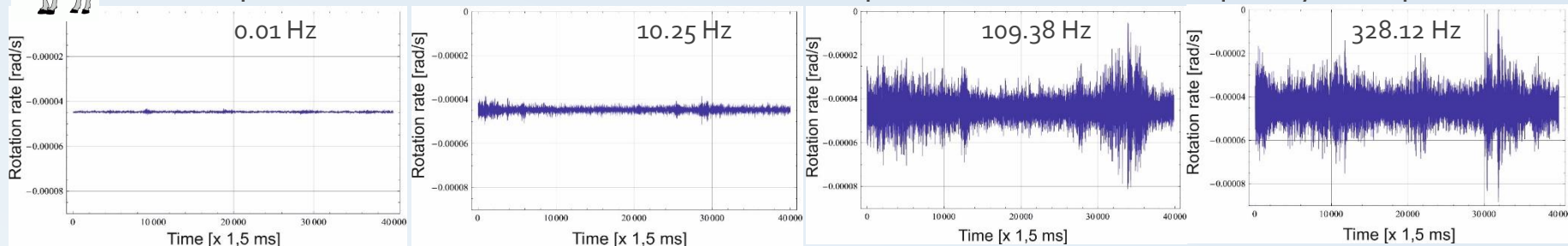


Parameter	Unit	Values
Wavelength	nm	1310
Insertion	dB	≤4.0
Half wave Voltage	V	≤4.0
Splitting Beam Ratio	-	47/53 – 53/47
Optical Return	dB	≥50
Polarization extinction ,chip	dB	≥55



11. Urban noise - 1

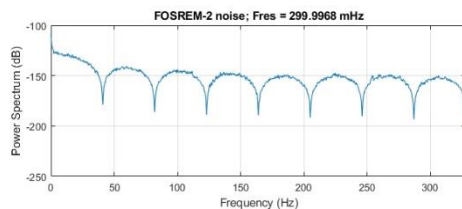
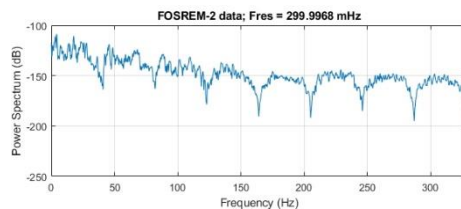
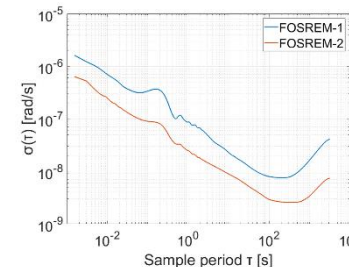
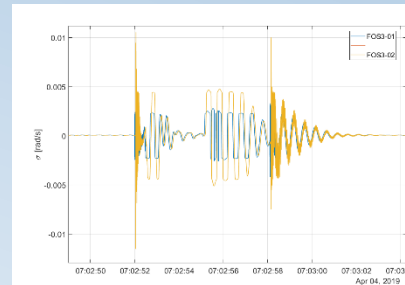
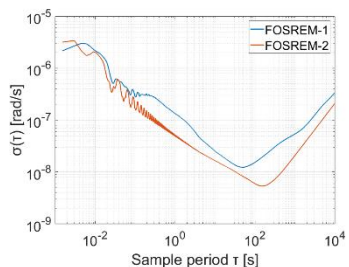
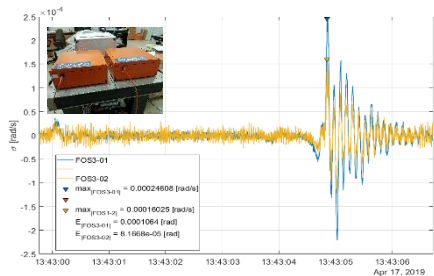
Example of measured Earth's rotation rate component at a various frequency bandpass:



[Kurzych et al., *Proc. SPIE*, 9916, (2016), 99100K]



11. Urban noise - 2

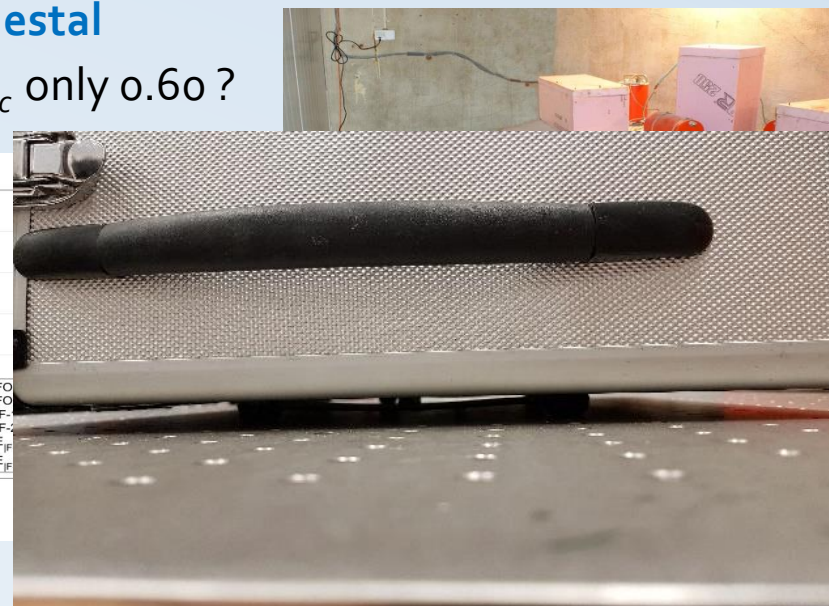
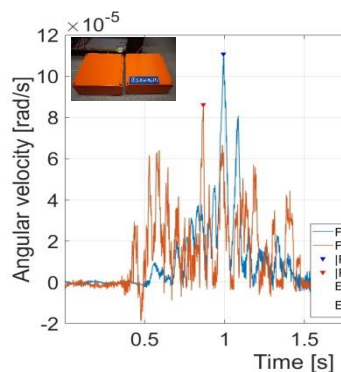
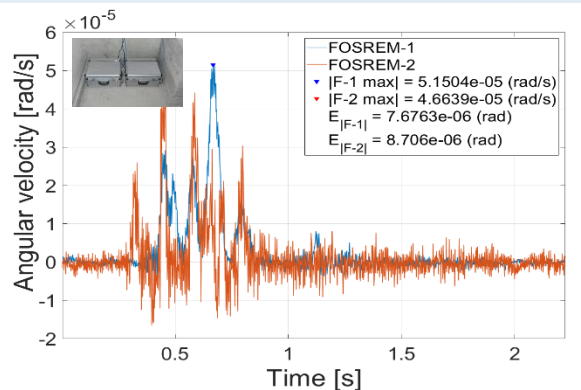


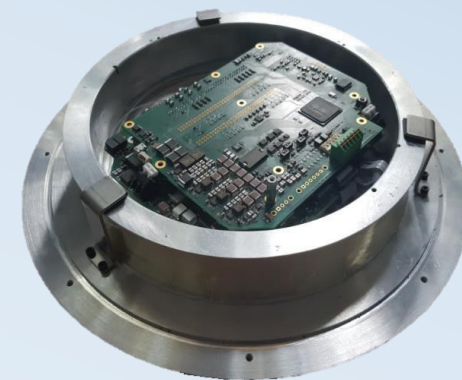
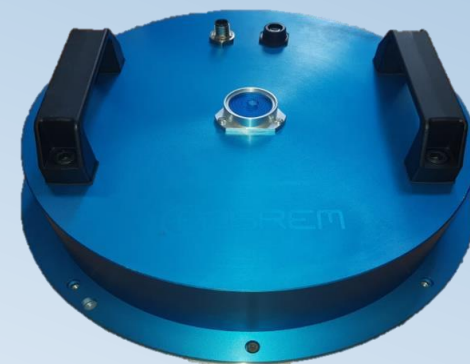
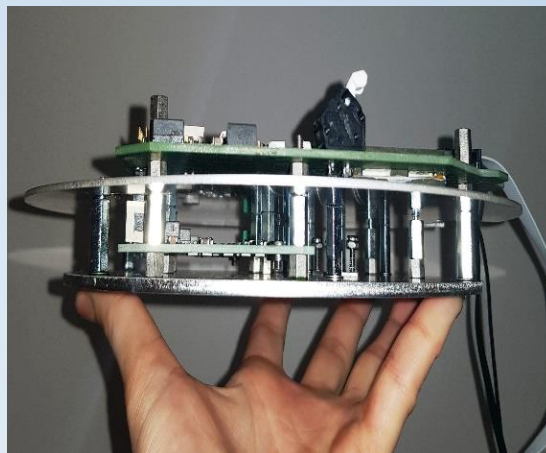
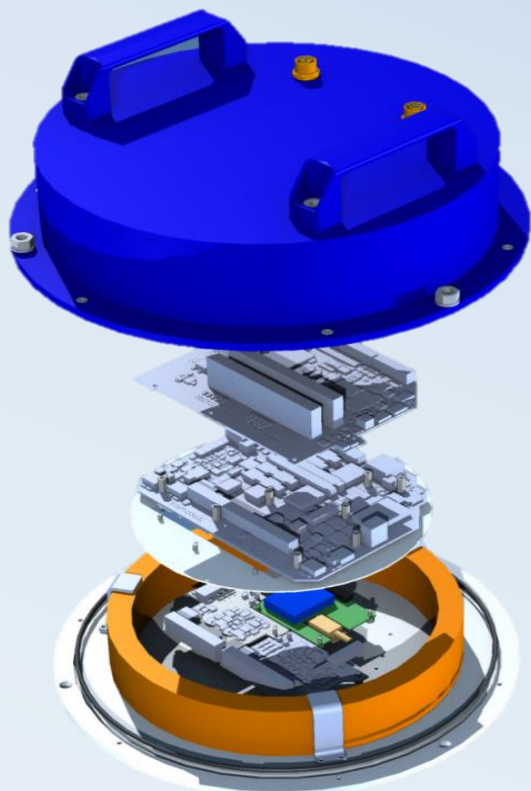
	Sturdy flat floor		Active optical table	
	ARW	BI	ARW	BI
	[rad/ \sqrt{s}]	[rad/s]	[rad/ \sqrt{s}]	[rad/s]
FOSREM-1	$1.33 \cdot 10^{-7}$	$1.81 \cdot 10^{-8}$	$8.66 \cdot 10^{-8}$	$1.13 \cdot 10^{-8}$
FOSREM-2	$5.26 \cdot 10^{-8}$	$8.08 \cdot 10^{-9}$	$2.45 \cdot 10^{-8}$	$3.91 \cdot 10^{-9}$



12. Tilt – proper stick on seismologic pedestal

If torsion has P_c above 0.90 why tilt has P_c only 0.60?





The latest FOS₅ fiber-optic rotational seismometer is designed to continue operation in hard working conditions.

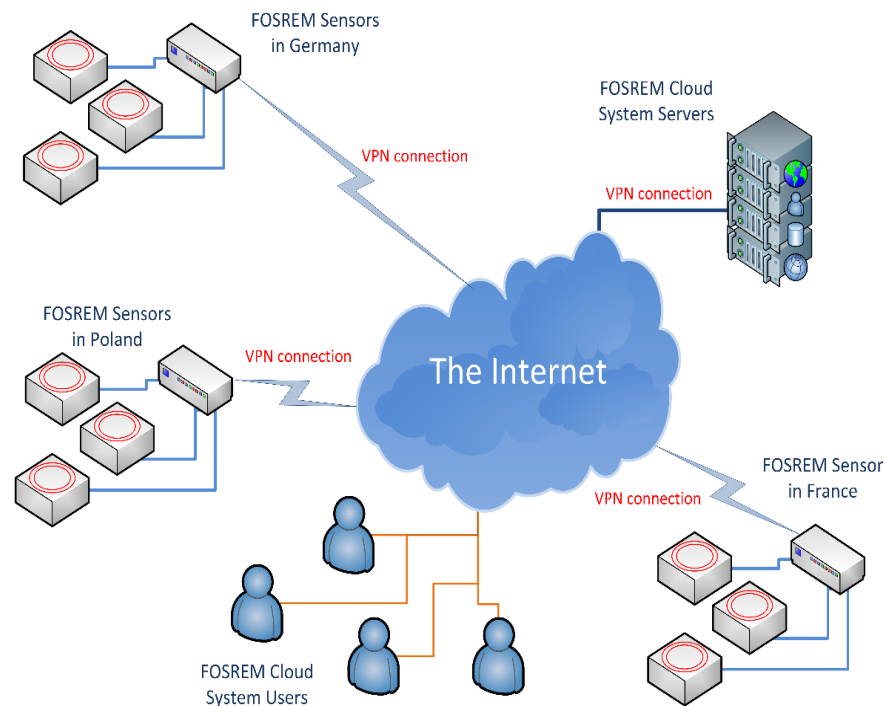
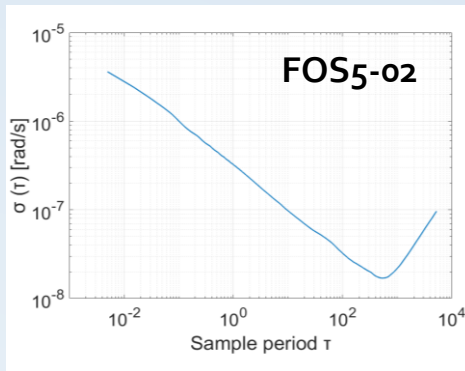
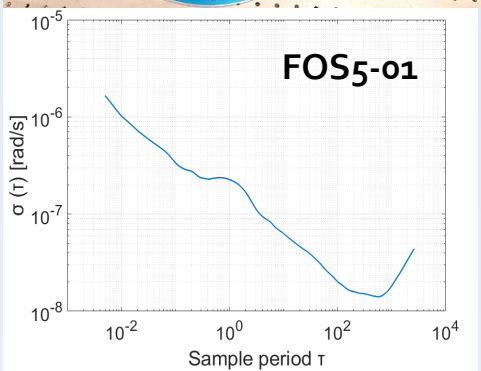
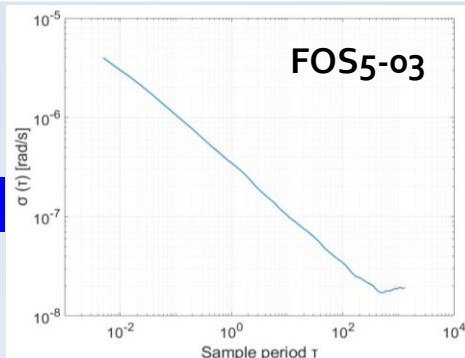
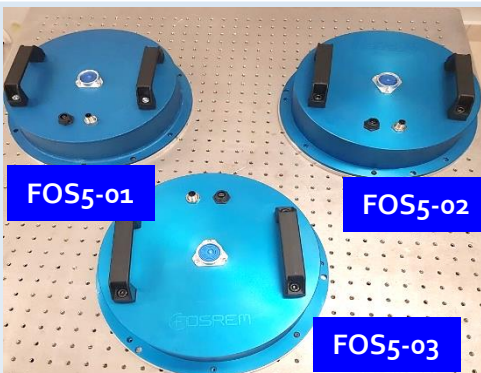
FOS₅ – the youngest close-loop our children

How long from final success we still are?

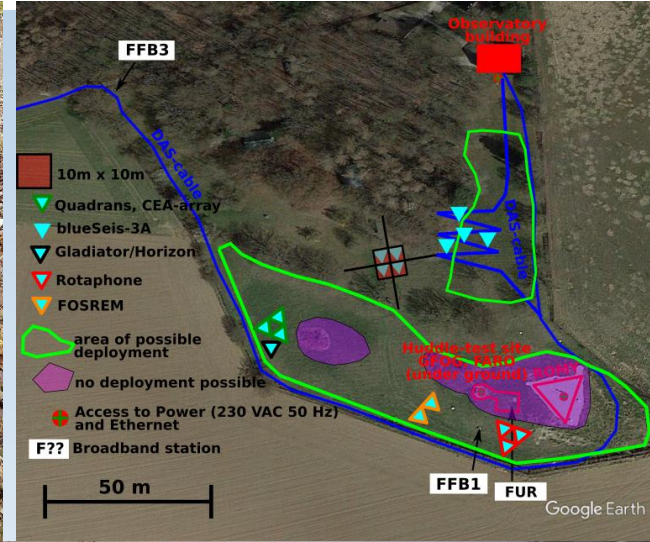
Maximum rotational rate: **10 rad/s**
 Sensitivity: **$2.18 \cdot 10^{-9}$ rad/s/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$**
 ARW (AV investigation): **20 nrad/s**
 BI (AV investigation): **8 nrad/s**
 Pass band: **from DC to 100 Hz**
 Configuration: **closed-loop with digital processing**

Interfaces
FOS-5: 2xRS-485, USB2.0
PCU: 1Gbps RJ-45, 5G LTE (PCU)
 Data storage: **128 GB SSD (up to 14 days of measurement data)**
 Management: **Local and remote management and**

data acquisition over Internet
 Power Supply: **24VDC/20W, 85-240VAC (via PCU)**
 Ingress protection: **IP67**
 Dimensions
FOS-5: 320 x 120 mm
PCU: 240 x 88 x 65 mm



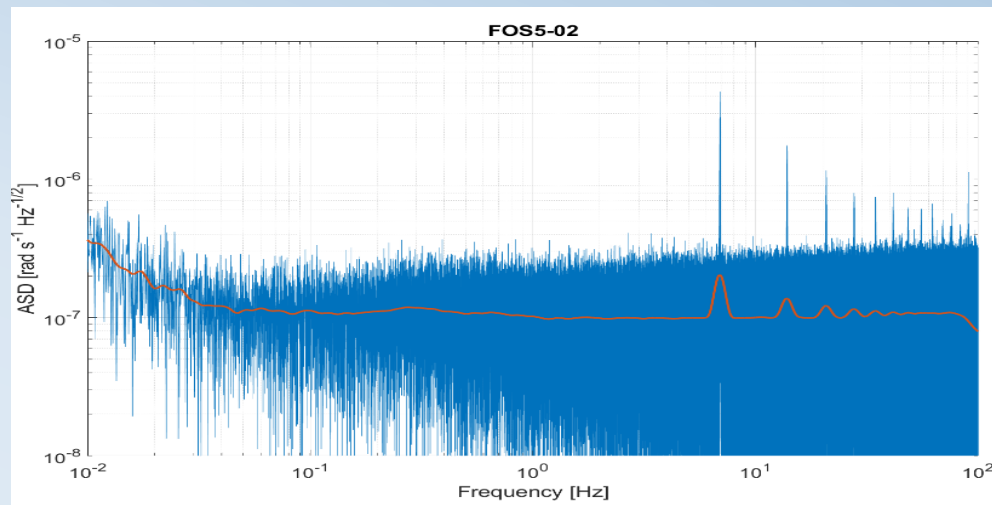
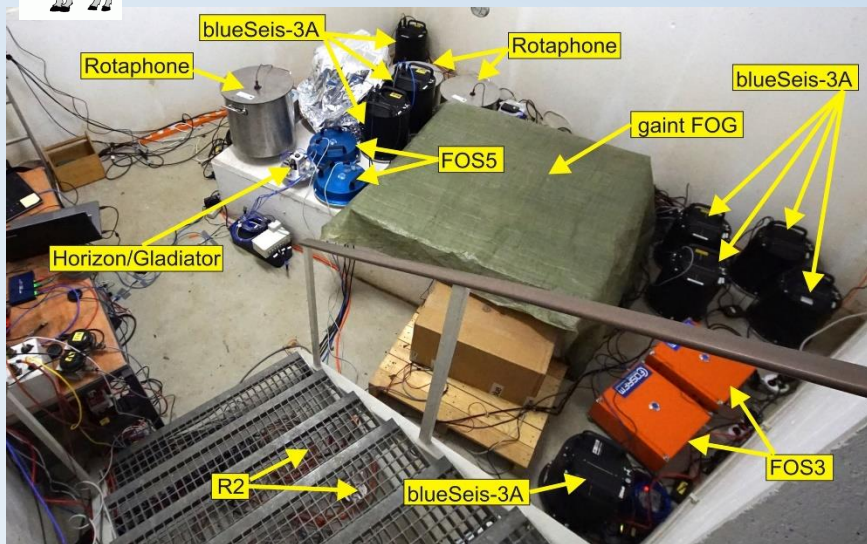
FOS5-01		FOS5-02		FOS5-03	
ARW [rad/ \sqrt{s}]	BI [rad/s]	ARW [rad/ \sqrt{s}]	BI [rad/s]	ARW [rad/ \sqrt{s}]	BI [rad/s]
$2.16 \cdot 10^{-7}$	$2.28 \cdot 10^{-8}$	$3.24 \cdot 10^{-7}$	$2.55 \cdot 10^{-8}$	$3.47 \cdot 10^{-7}$	$2.83 \cdot 10^{-8}$



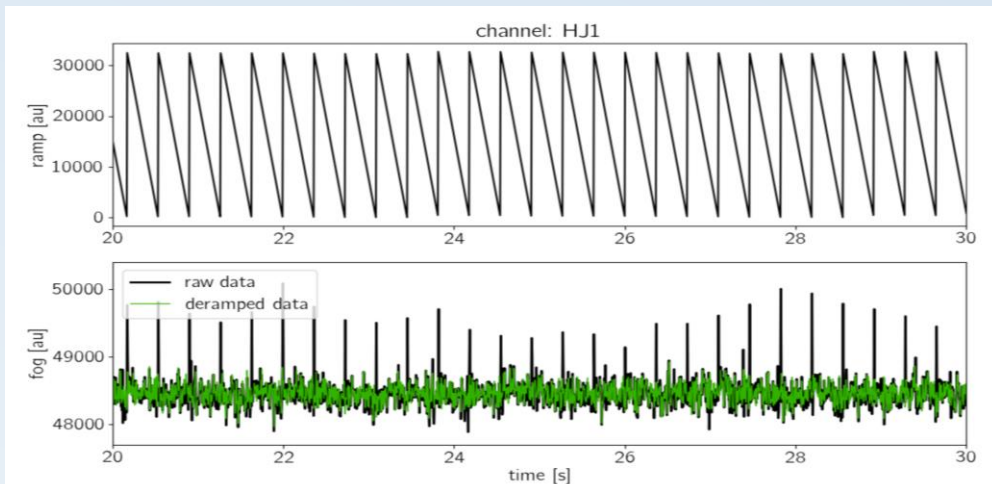
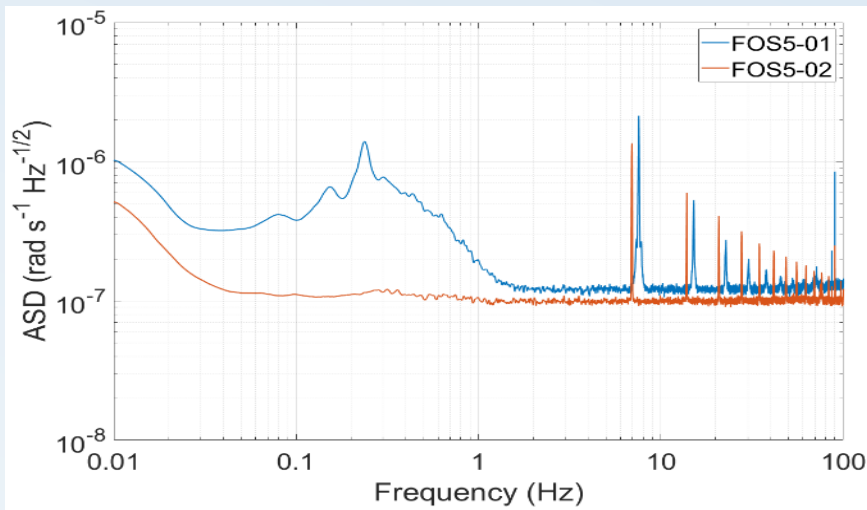
Rotation and strain in Seismology: A comparative Sensor Test Fürstenfeldbruck 19-22.11.2019



13. FOS5 – derramping needs for high frequency spikes elimination

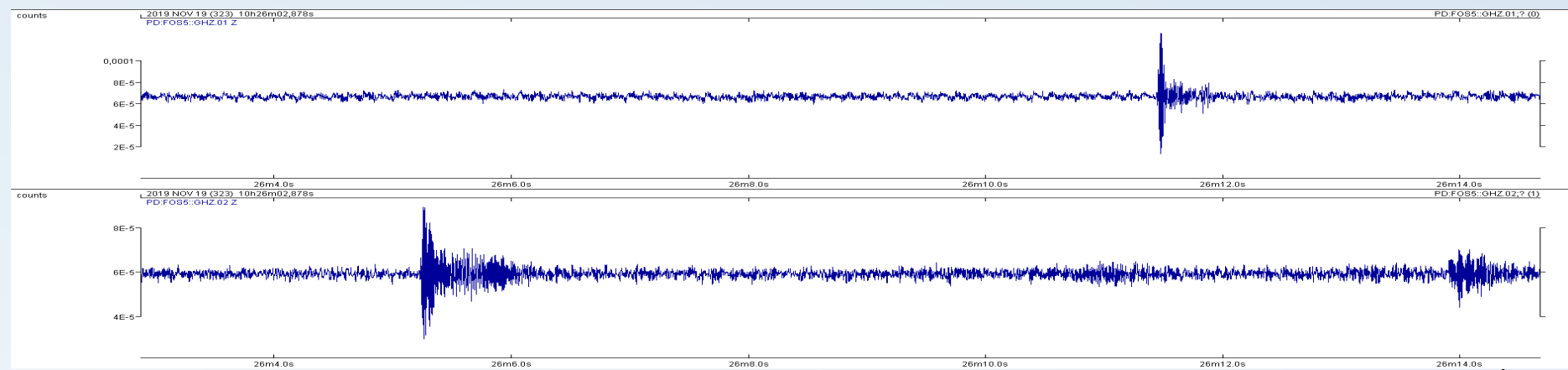
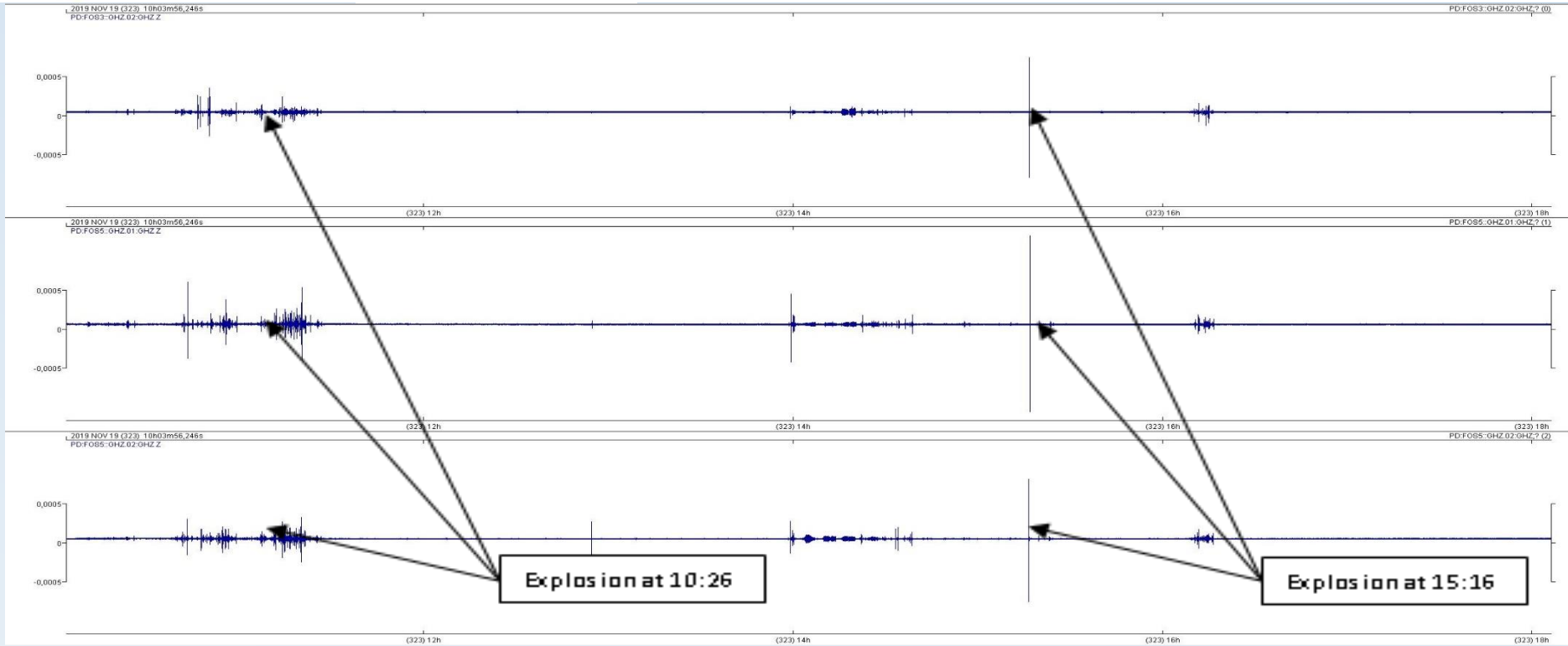


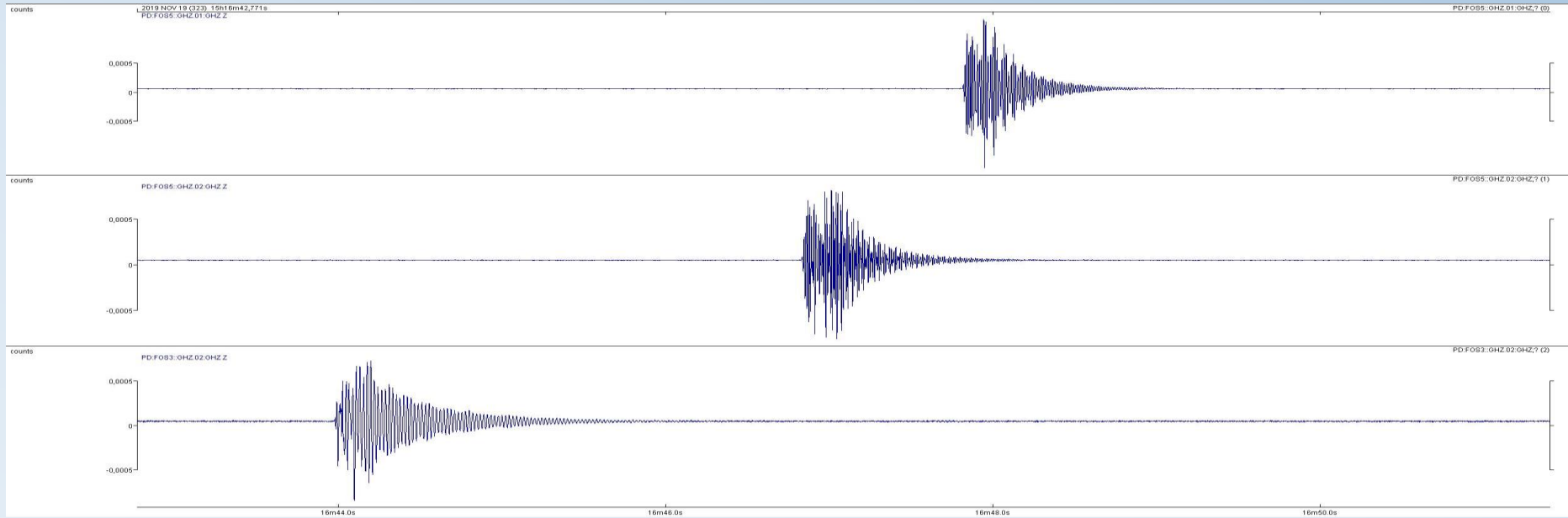
blue – raw data, red – Konno-Ohmachi filter with a smoothing coefficient 40.



[A. T. Kurzych, et al. „Towards uniformity of rotational events recording...”, *Opto-Electron. Rev.*, **29** (2021), 39]

[https://github.com/fbernauer/blueseis_sandbox – thanks Felix Bernauer]





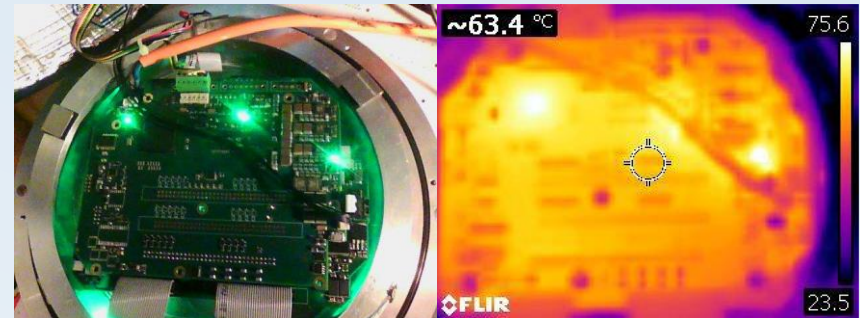
14. FOS₅ – data reliability (amplitude, frequency and precise time recording)



15. FOS₅ – still spikes

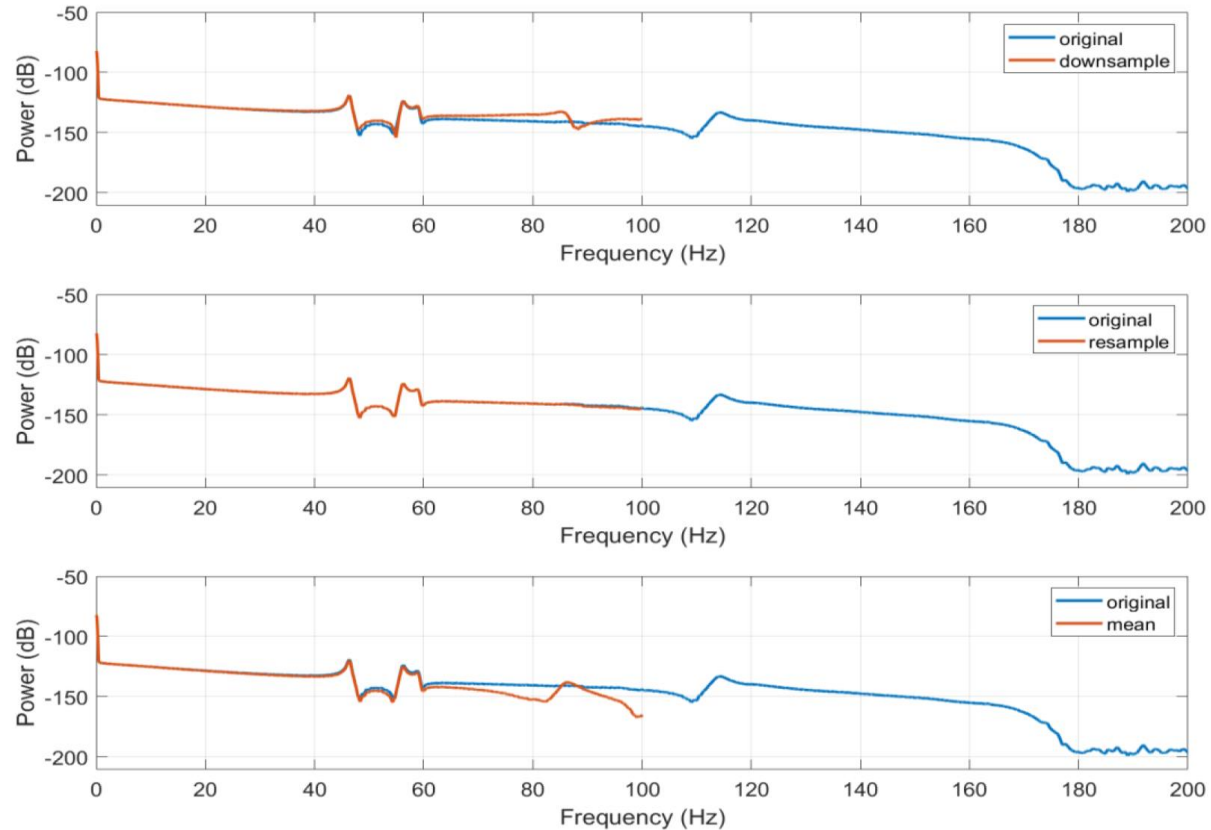
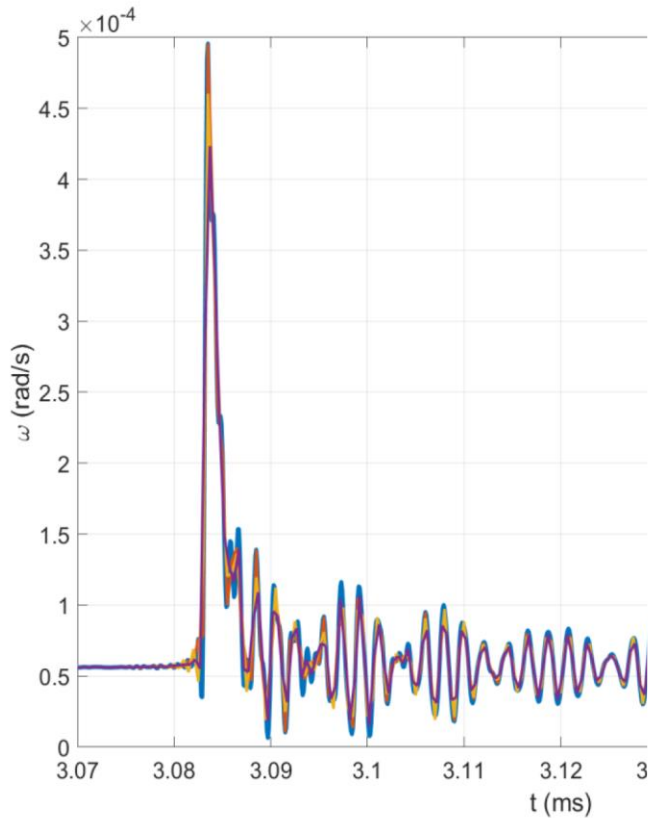


16. FOS₅ – heating problem





1000 Hz -> miniSEED about 115 MB/h/channel => 24h miniSEED ~ 8.2 GB
 ☹️☹️☹️ SeisGram2K needs to 80-100 MB – 17. resampling to 200 Hz.



Final REMARK:

my friend is physical scientist and he always known how something should work,
 I'm only technical physicist and try to known how something works...

belive me it is gigantic difference



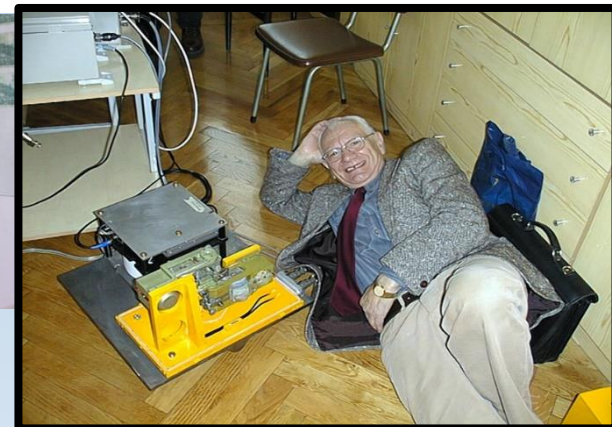
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Inst. of Geophysics PAS



Michał Dudek
Dr Eng.



Anna Kurzych
D.Sc., Eng.



Prof. Roman Teisseyre PhD, D.Sc.
Inst. of Geophysics PAS

Thank you for attention



Zbigniew Krajewski
D.Sc. Eng.

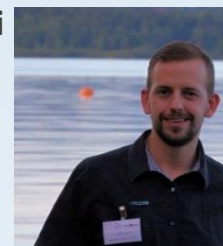


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