# Advanced Computational & Engineering Services

#### Computational Modeling of Wave Propagation in a Geophysical Domain

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# Overview

• Objective:

Demonstrate the capability of COMSOL Multiphysics to accurately solve wave propagation problems in geophysics

• Motivation:

Reduce reliance on custom software and supercomputers by obtaining solution using commercially available software on high-end desktop computer

- Approach:
  - Develop closed-form solutions for
    - Point source in an infinite body
    - Point source on the surface of a semi-infinite body (Lamb's problem)
  - Develop using solid mechanics module w/ COMSOL
    - Same formulation as acoustics module
    - Three-dimensional
    - Axisymmetric
    - Plane strain
  - Comparison w/ experimental data
    - Hammer blow on surface

## **Closed Form Solution - Displacement**

• Elastic Wave in an Infinite Body

$$4\pi\rho \quad u_{ij}\left(\mathbf{x},t\right) = \frac{\left(3\gamma_{i}\gamma_{j}-\delta_{ij}\right)}{r^{3}} \quad \int_{r/\alpha}^{r/\beta} \tau \quad f_{0}\left(t-\tau\right)d\tau + \frac{\gamma_{i}\gamma_{j}}{\alpha^{2}r}f_{0}\left(t-\frac{r}{\alpha}\right) - \frac{\left(\gamma_{i}\gamma_{j}-\delta_{ij}\right)}{\beta^{2}r}f_{0}\left(t-\frac{r}{\beta}\right)$$

 Semi-Infinite Body (Lamb's Problem- Fixed Poisson ratio )

$$\begin{cases} w(t) \\ u(t) \end{cases} = \frac{\sigma_{33}}{\pi^2 \mu r} \left(\frac{\alpha}{\beta}\right)^2 \frac{r}{\beta} \int_{-\infty}^{\tau} \frac{df}{dt} \bigg|_{t=r\tau'/\beta} \begin{cases} G(\tau-\tau') \\ R(\tau-\tau') \end{cases} d\tau'$$

(0 - 1/8)

$$G(\tau) = \begin{cases} 0, \quad \tau < 1/\delta \\ -\frac{\pi}{96} \left[ 6 - \frac{(3\sqrt{3} + 5)^{1/2}}{(\gamma^2 - \tau^2)^{1/2}} + \frac{(3\sqrt{3} - 5)^{1/2}}{(\tau^2 + \sqrt{3}/4 - 3/4)^{1/2}} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{(\tau^2 - 1/4)^{1/2}} \right], \quad 1/\delta < \tau < 1 \\ -\frac{\pi}{48} \left[ 6 - \frac{(3\sqrt{3} + 5)^{1/2}}{(\gamma^2 - \tau^2)^{1/2}} \right], \quad 1 < \tau < \gamma \\ -\pi/8, \quad \tau > \gamma \end{cases}, \quad R(\tau) = \begin{cases} 0, \quad \tau < 1/\delta \\ \frac{\tau}{16\sqrt{6}} \left\{ 6K(k) - 18\Pi(8k^2, k) + (6 - 4\sqrt{3})\Pi[(20 - 12\sqrt{3})k^2, k]] \right\}, \quad 1/\delta < \tau < 1 \\ \frac{\tau}{16\sqrt{6}} \left\{ 6K(\frac{1}{k}) - 18\Pi(8k^2, k) + (6 - 4\sqrt{3})\Pi[(20 - 12\sqrt{3})k^2, k]] \right\}, \quad 1/\delta < \tau < 1 \\ \frac{\tau}{16\sqrt{6}} \left\{ 6K(\frac{1}{k}) - 18\Pi(8k^2, k) + (6 - 4\sqrt{3})\Pi[(20 - 12\sqrt{3})k^2, k] \right\}, \quad 1/\delta < \tau < 1 \\ \frac{\tau}{16\sqrt{6}} \left\{ 6K(\frac{1}{k}) - 18\Pi(8k^2, k) + (6 - 4\sqrt{3})\Pi[(20 - 12\sqrt{3})k^2, k] \right\}, \quad 1 < \tau < \gamma \\ + (6 + 4\sqrt{3})\Pi[(20 + 12\sqrt{3})k^2, k] \right\}, \quad 1 < \tau < \gamma \\ + (6 + 4\sqrt{3})\Pi[(20 + 12\sqrt{3})k^2, k] \right\}, \quad 1 < \tau < \gamma \\ + (6 + 4\sqrt{3})\Pi[(20 + 12\sqrt{3})k^2, k] \right\}, \quad 1 < \tau < \gamma \\ + (6 + 4\sqrt{3})\Pi[(20 + 12\sqrt{3})k^2, k] \right\}, \quad 1 < \tau < \gamma \\ + (6 + 4\sqrt{3})\Pi[(20 + 12\sqrt{3})k^2, k] \right\}, \quad 1 < \tau < \gamma \\ + (6 + 4\sqrt{3})\Pi[(20 + 12\sqrt{3})k^2, k] \right\}, \quad 1 < \tau < \gamma \\ + (6 + 4\sqrt{3})\Pi[(20 + 12\sqrt{3})k^2, k] \right\}, \quad 1 < \tau < \gamma \\ + (6 + 4\sqrt{3})\Pi[(20 + 12\sqrt{3})k^2, k] \right\}, \quad 1 < \tau < \gamma \\ + (6 + 4\sqrt{3})\Pi[(20 + 12\sqrt{3})k^2, k] \right\}, \quad 1 < \tau < \gamma \\ + (6 + 4\sqrt{3})\Pi[(20 + 12\sqrt{3})k^2, k] \right\}, \quad 1 < \tau < \gamma \\ + (6 + 4\sqrt{3})\Pi[(20 + 12\sqrt{3})k^2, k] \right\}, \quad 1 < \tau < \gamma \\ + (6 + 4\sqrt{3})\Pi[(20 + 12\sqrt{3})k^2, k] \right\}, \quad 1 < \tau < \gamma \\ + (6 + 4\sqrt{3})\Pi[(20 + 12\sqrt{3})k^2, k] \right\}, \quad 1 < \tau < \gamma \\ + (6 + 4\sqrt{3})\Pi[(20 + 12\sqrt{3})k^2, k] \right\}, \quad 1 < \tau < \gamma \\ + (6 + 4\sqrt{3})\Pi[(20 + 12\sqrt{3})k^2, k] \right\}, \quad 1 < \tau < \gamma \\ + (6 + 4\sqrt{3})\Pi[(20 + 12\sqrt{3})k^2, k] \right\}, \quad 1 < \tau < \gamma \\ + (6 + 4\sqrt{3})\Pi[(20 + 12\sqrt{3})k^2, k] \right\}, \quad 1 < \tau < \gamma \\ + (6 + 4\sqrt{3})\Pi[(20 + 12\sqrt{3})k^2, k] \right\}, \quad 1 < \tau < \gamma \\ + (6 + 4\sqrt{3})\Pi[(20 + 12\sqrt{3})k^2, k] \right\}, \quad 1 < \tau < \gamma \\ + (6 + 4\sqrt{3})\Pi[(20 + 12\sqrt{3})k^2, k] \right\}, \quad 1 < \tau < \gamma \\ + (6 + 4\sqrt{3})\Pi[(20 + 12\sqrt{3})k^2, k] \right\}, \quad 1 < \tau < \gamma \\ + (6 + 4\sqrt{3})\Pi[(20 + 12\sqrt{3})k^2, k] \right\}, \quad 1 < \tau < \gamma \\ + (6 + 4\sqrt{3})\Pi[(20 + 12\sqrt{3})k^2, k] \right\}, \quad 1 < \tau < \gamma \\ + (6 + 4\sqrt{3})\Pi[(20 + 12\sqrt{3})k^2, k]$$

# Point Force Solution – 3D



## Comparison to Analytical Solution – 3D



# Point Force Solution – 2D



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## **Comparison of 3D and Axisymmetric**



#### **Comparison to Analytical Solution - Axisymmetric**



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## **Comparison of 3D and Plane Strain**



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# Surface Wave Problem





### Surface Wave Problem – Vertical Velocity



# Hammer Data



# Comparison w/ Exp Data



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# Summary

- Closed-form solution developed for
  - Elastic wave in infinite media
  - Elastic wave in semi-infinite media
- Computation models developed using Solid Mechanics Module
  - Three-dimensional
  - Two-dimensional
    - Axisymmetric
    - Plane Strain not sufficiently accurate for point source
- Comparison with analytical solutions and experimental data
  - Agreement with arrival time, and frequency content

# Conclusions

- COMSOL Multiphysics provides a sufficient level of accuracy for the problems of interest
- COMSOL Multiphysics provides a commercially available tool that can solve wave propagation problems on desktop computing resources