

## Introduction

A set of explosions were collected at Idaho National Laboratory (INL) to compare explosion signatures recorded on smartphones to those from a legacy B&K infrasound microphone.

# **Mission Relevance**

Utilizing smartphones as a ubiquitous sensors network adding to the arsenal of non-proliferation monitoring.



# **Technical Approach**

A smartphone (Samsung Galaxy S22) using the RedVox application along with a B&K infrasound microphone was used to record an explosion 860 m from the source.

The acoustic waveforms are compared in time, frequency, and time-frequency domains using Welch's method, the Short Time Fourier Transform (STFT), and the Stockwell Transform (ST).

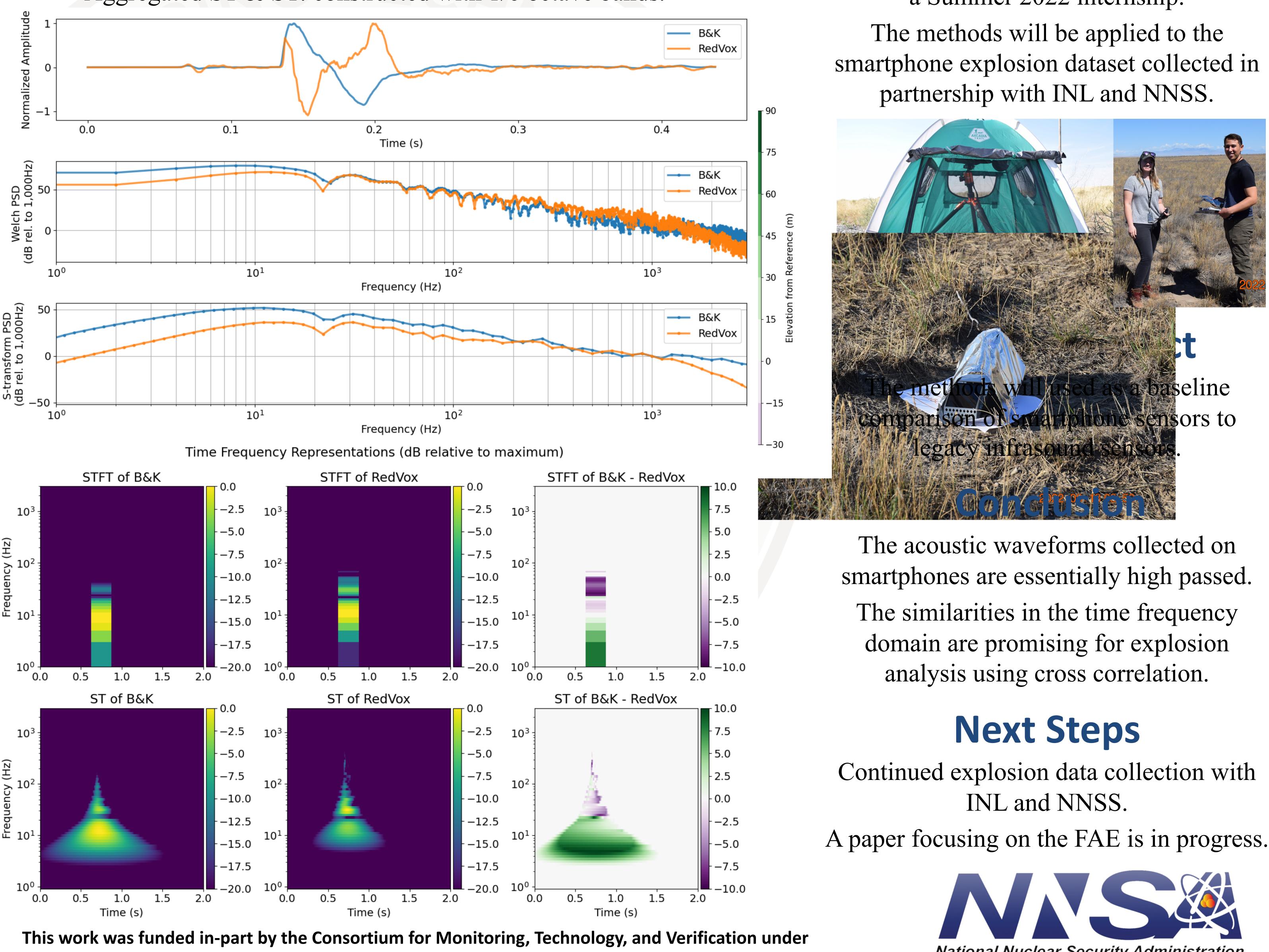


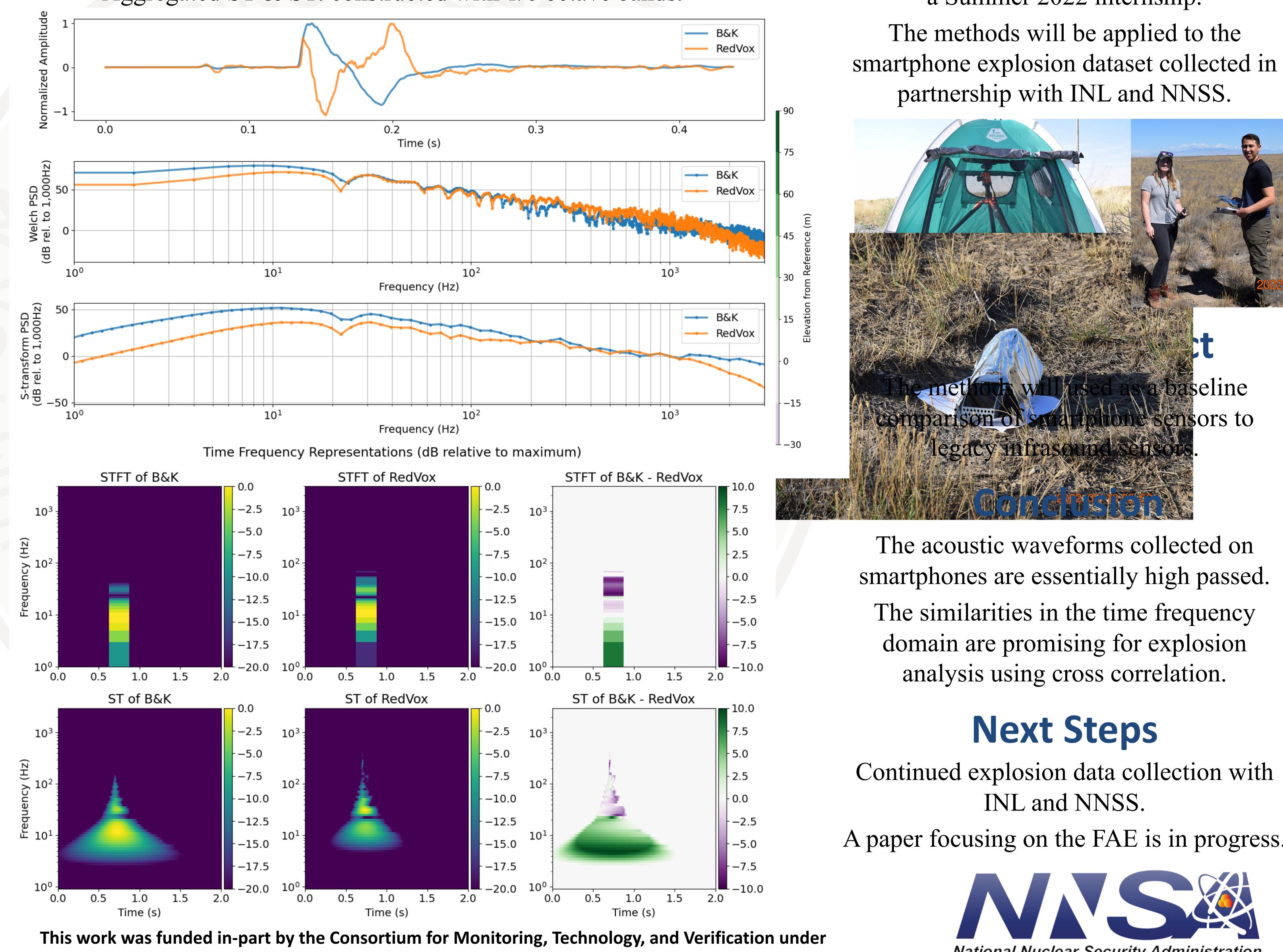


### Temporal and Spectral Comparisons of Explosions recorded on Smartphones and Infrasound Microphones Samuel Kei Takazawa Graduate Student, University of Hawai'i at Mānoa Sarah Popenhagen<sup>1</sup>, Milton Garces<sup>1</sup>, Luis Ocampo Giraldo<sup>2</sup>, Jay Hix<sup>2</sup> <sup>1</sup>University of Hawai'i at Mānoa, <sup>2</sup>Idaho National Laboratory

# Results

Fuel Air Explosive (FAE): Effective Yield of 12.7 kg Welch's method & STFT: window size of 0.5 s with 50% overlap Aggregated ST & ST: constructed with 1/6 octave bands.





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The data collection and research was conducted in collaboration with INL during a Summer 2022 internship.



## **MTV Impact**

National Nuclear Security Administration