

Measuring the scattering mean free path in heterogeneous media

Anne Obermann, Éric Larose, Vincent Rossetto, Ludovic Margerin

ÔPÜÜÊW, ã^!•ã.Á. •^] @ [~!ã!ÊÖ!^} [à|^

Measuring the scattering mean free path in heterogeneous media

Anne Obermann, Éric Larose, Vincent Rossetto, Ludovic Margerin

Goal:
Study the phase statistics in coda waves and determine the scattering mean free path ℓ from spatial phase decoherence.

1) Field experiment on a volcano in Auvergne

- 96 receivers in total
- 48 receivers with 0.6 m spacing
- 18 explosives + 17 hammer sledges

2) Raw data + Processing steps

Processing steps

- Bandpassfilter: 30 Hz \pm 5%
- Select time window
- Hilbert transformation
- Spatial phase unwrapping

$$\Psi(\vec{r}, t) = A(\vec{r}, t) \exp(i\Phi(\vec{r}, t))$$

3) Gaussian statistics

Criteria for signals that obey circular gaussian statistics:

- The real and imaginary part of the field follow a Gaussian distribution
- The amplitude distribution follows a Rayleigh distribution
- The probability distribution of the phase is uniform
- The amplitude decays exponentially

4) Field correlation

$$C(r) = J_0(kr) \exp\left(-\frac{r}{\ell}\right)$$

$g = C(\Delta r) = 0.935$ $\ell = (3 \pm 1) \text{ m}$

Correlation coefficient between adjacent receivers Scattering mean free path

5) Phase difference distributions

First phase derivative distribution

Wrapped phase Φ Unwrapped phase Φ_u

$$P(\Delta\Phi) = \frac{2\pi - |\Delta\Phi|}{4\pi^2} \left[\frac{1-g^2}{1-F^2} \right] \left[1 + \frac{F \cos^{-1}(-F)}{\sqrt{1-F^2}} \right]$$

$$P(\Delta\Phi_u) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[\frac{1-g^2}{1-F^2} \right] \left[1 + \frac{F \cos^{-1}(-F)}{\sqrt{1-F^2}} \right]$$

$$F = g_1 \cos(\Delta\Phi) \quad F = g_1 \cos(\Delta\Phi_u)$$

$$P(\Phi') = \frac{1}{2} \frac{Q}{[Q + \Phi'^2]^{3/2}} \quad \rightarrow \quad Q = -C''(0) \approx \frac{1}{2} k^2$$

Higher order phase derivative distributions

$Q = 0.155 \quad \rightarrow \quad \lambda = (6 \pm 2) \text{ m} \quad g = 0.935$

6) Phase difference correlation

$C_{\Phi'}(r > \lambda) \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} [(C')^2 - C''C] = (k/\pi r) \exp(-r/l)$

$6 \text{ m} = \lambda$

Comparison to numerical simulation:

48 receivers **267 receivers**

$\ell = (4 \pm 1) \text{ m}$ traceability of ℓ : $5 \text{ m} \approx 3/4 \lambda$