

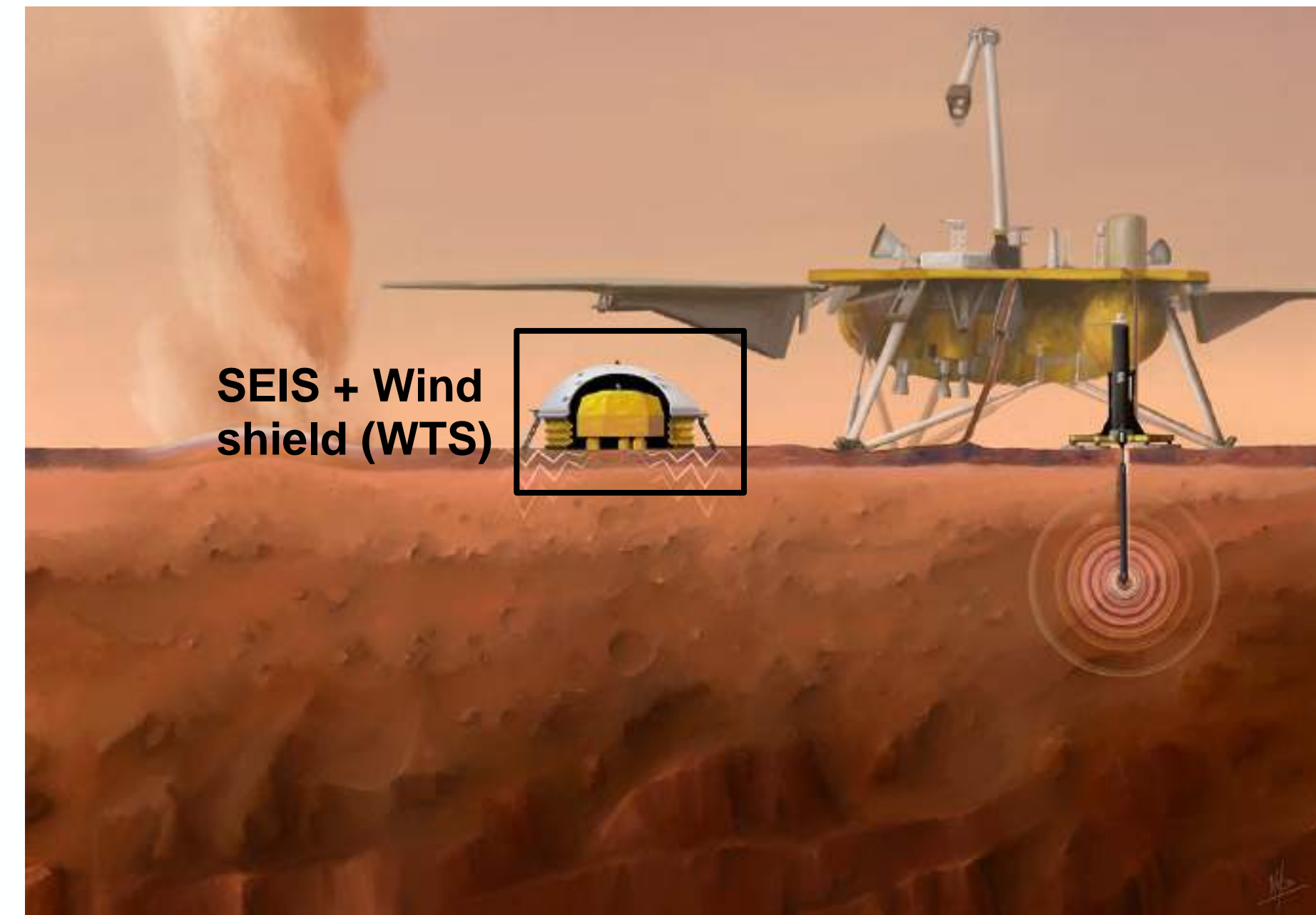
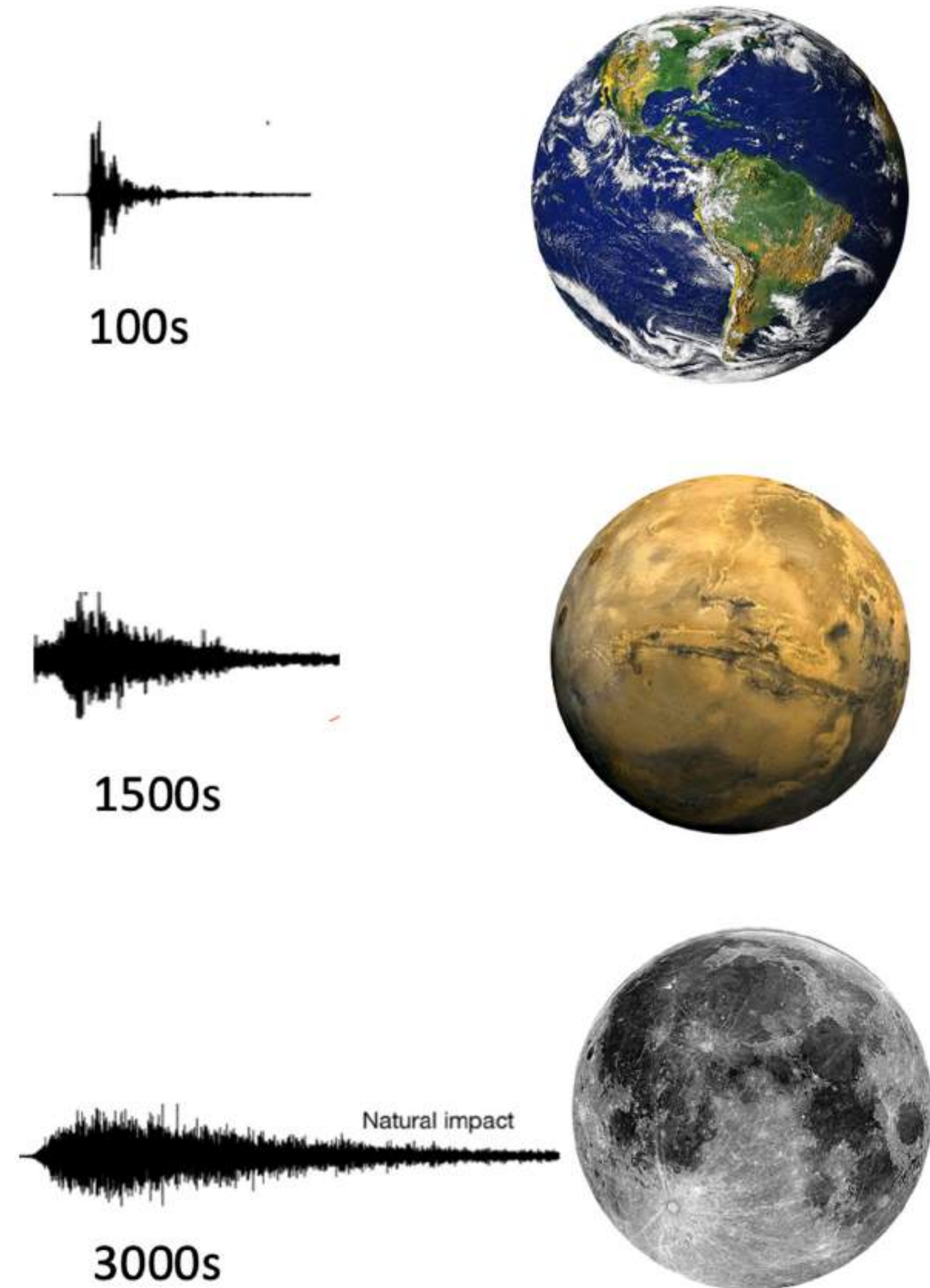
Transport Models for Seismic Scattering

Second SPIN Workshop, Carcans, France

L. Margerin,

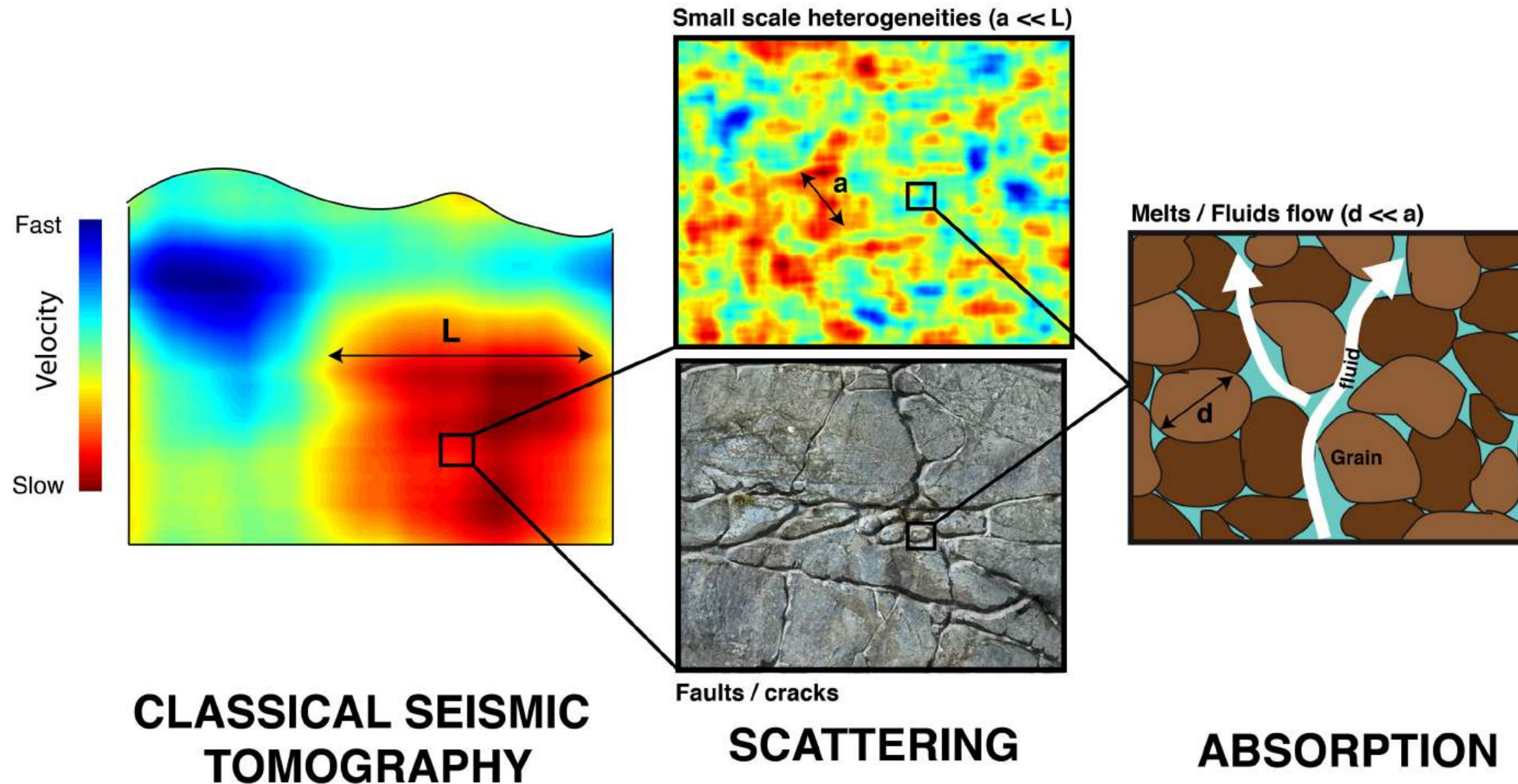
S. Menina, N. Compaire, M. Celorio, A. Barajas, A. Delsuc, J. Marti,
R. Garcia, M. Calvet, E. Chaljub, M. Campillo, T. Kawamura P. Lognonné, ...

Planetary Seismology: a variety of propagation regimes

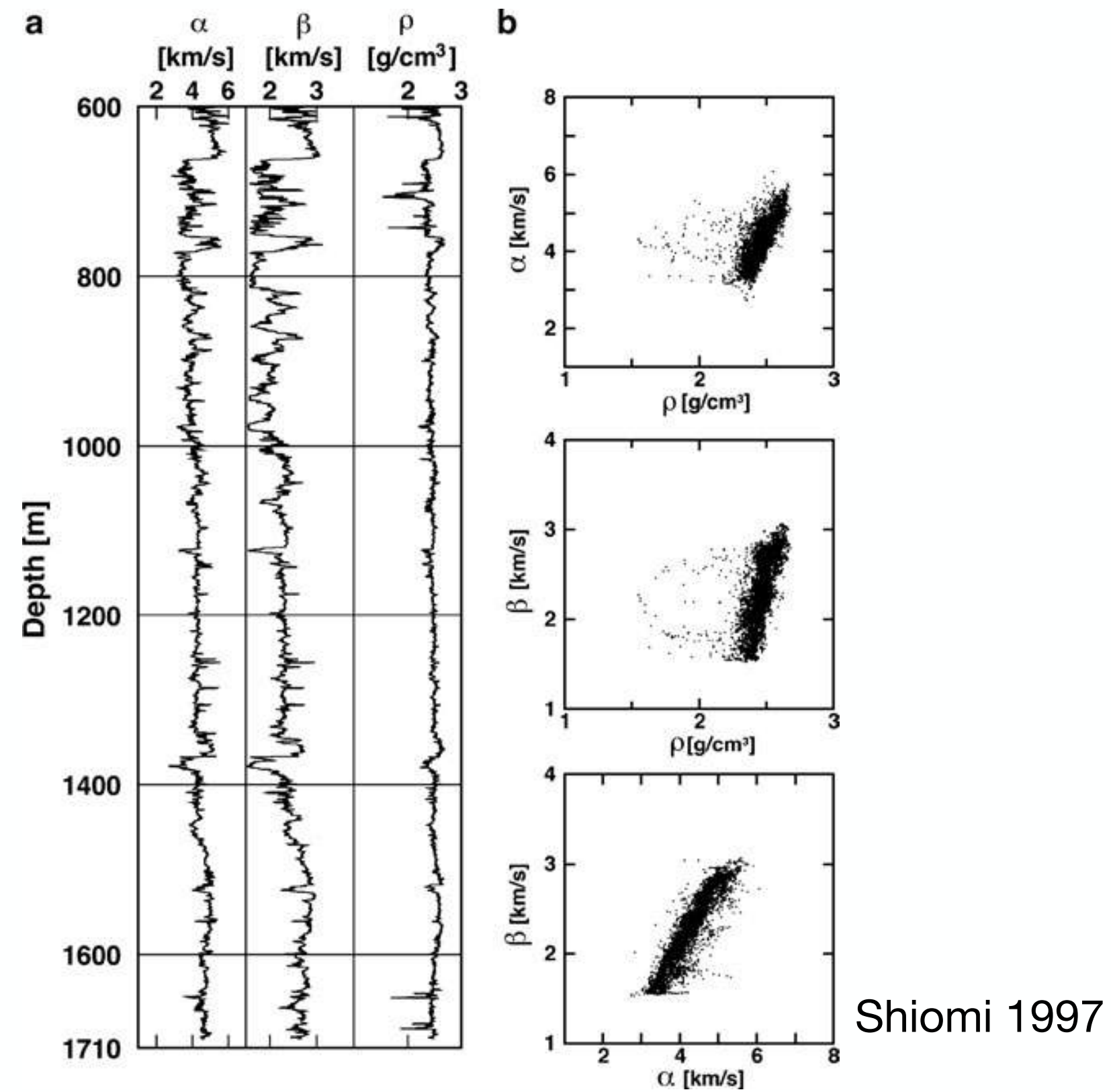


Seismic Attenuation

$$\text{Attenuation } Q^{-1} = \text{Scattering } Q_{sc}^{-1} + \text{Absorption } Q_i^{-1}$$



Heterogeneity

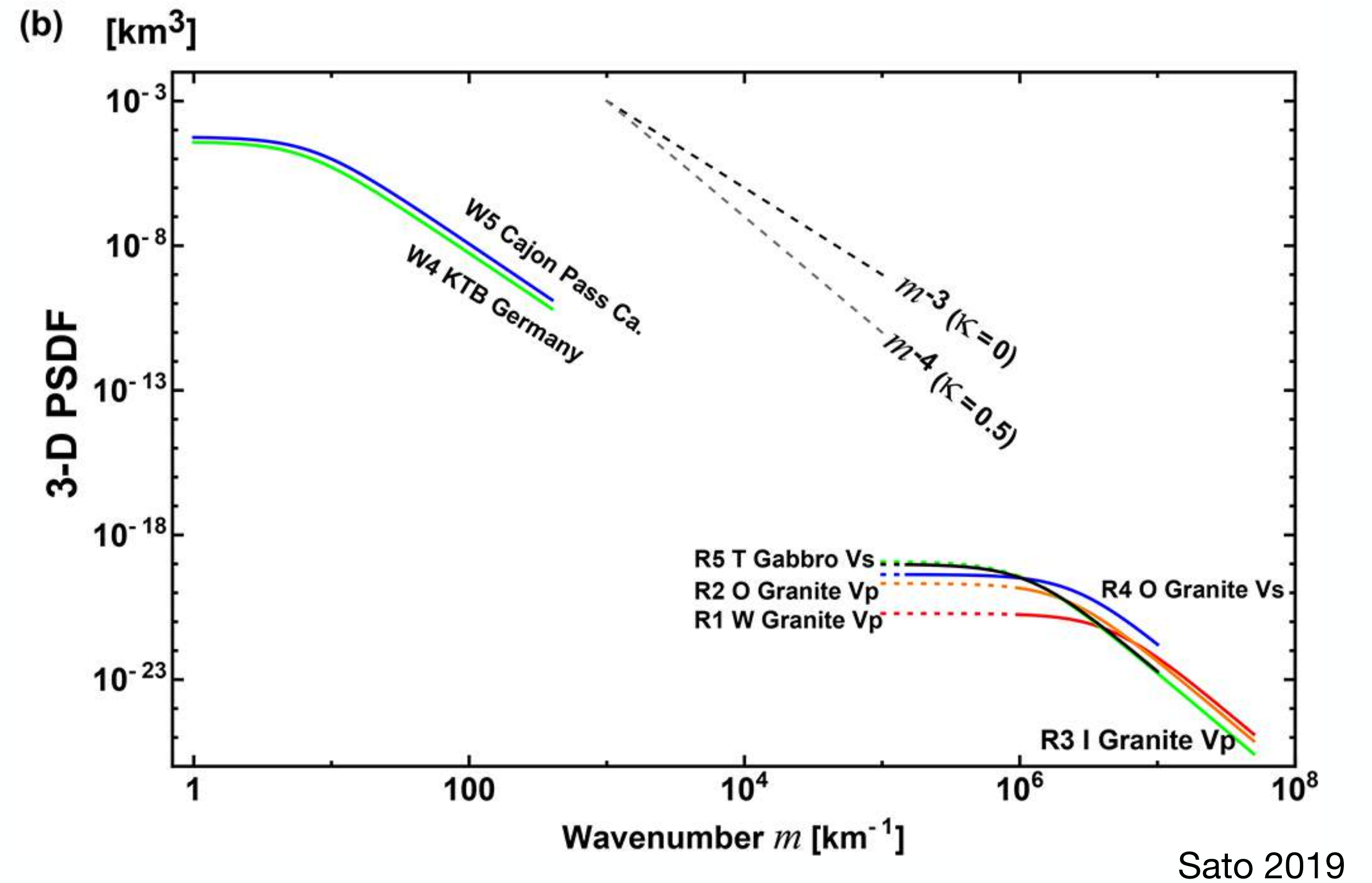
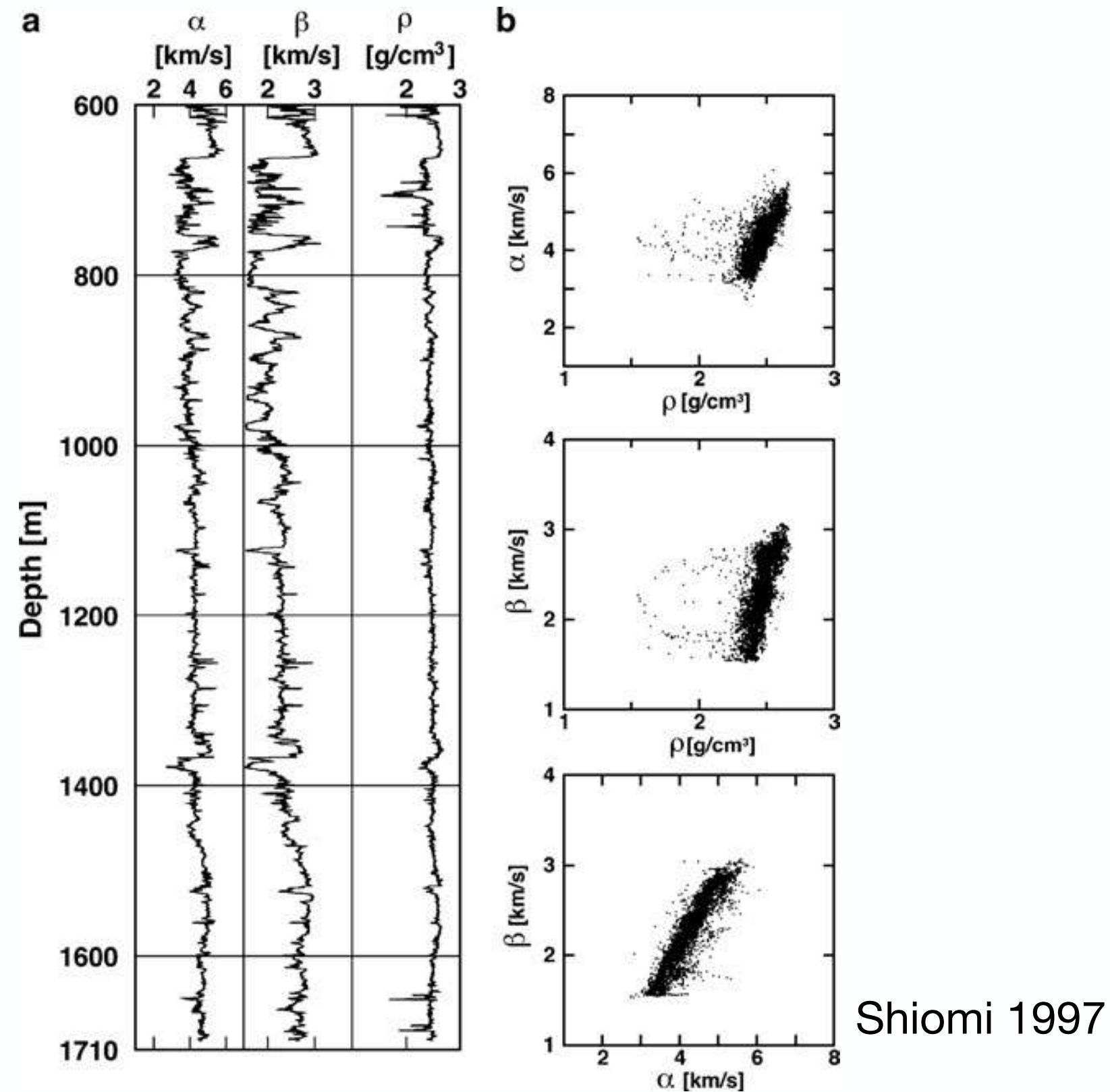


Correlation Function

$$C(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{1}{\langle v \rangle^2} \langle \delta v(\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{r}/2) \delta v(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{r}/2) \rangle$$

$$\frac{\delta \rho}{\rho} = \nu \frac{\delta v}{v} \quad \longleftarrow \text{Birch Law}$$

Heterogeneity



Correlation Function

$$C(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{1}{\langle v \rangle^2} \langle \delta v(\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{r}/2) \delta v(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{r}/2) \rangle$$

$$\frac{\delta \rho}{\rho} = \nu \frac{\delta v}{v} \quad \leftarrow \text{Birch Law}$$

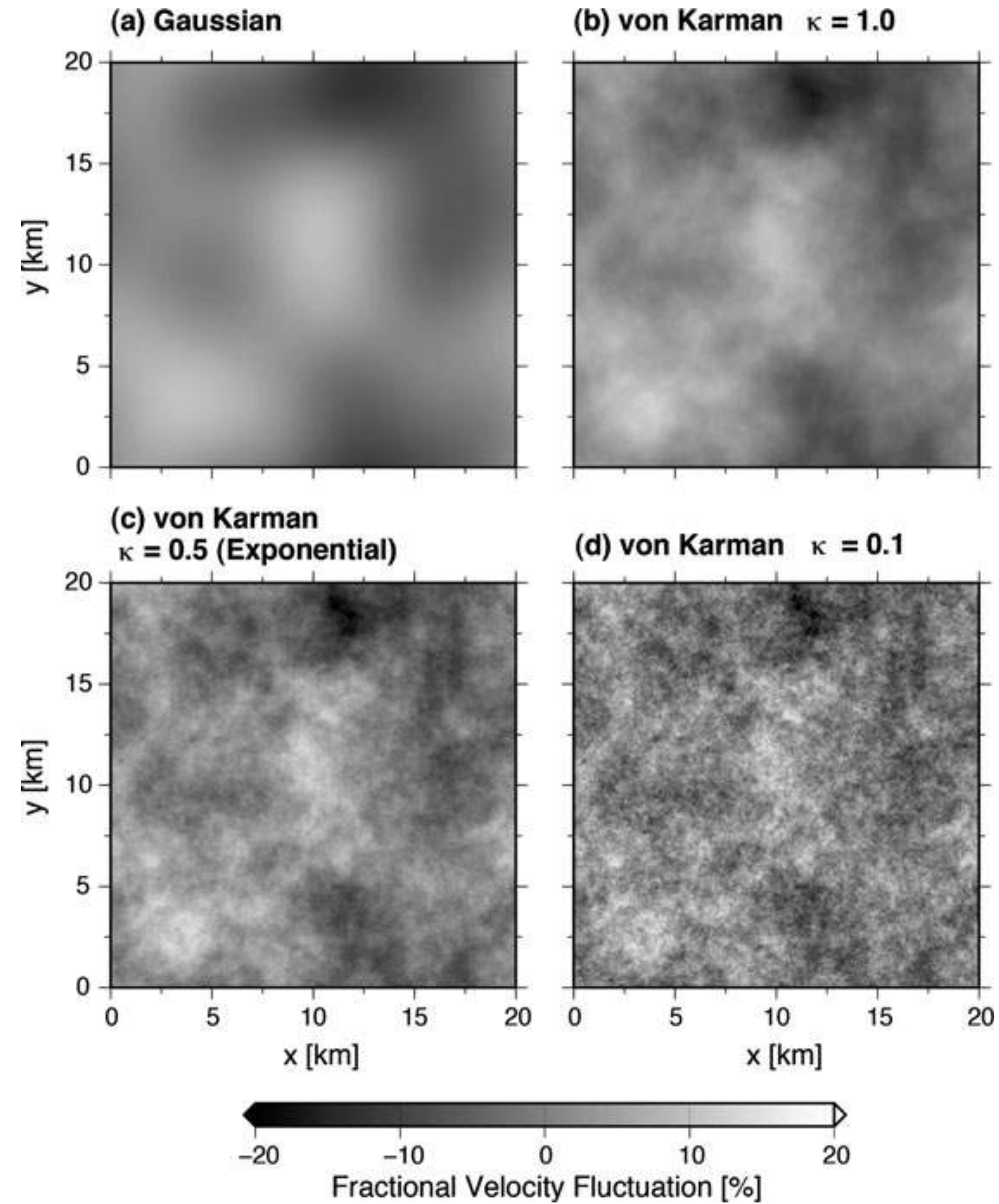
Power Spectrum

$$\Phi(\mathbf{m}) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} C(\mathbf{r}) e^{i\mathbf{m} \cdot \mathbf{r}} d\mathbf{r}$$

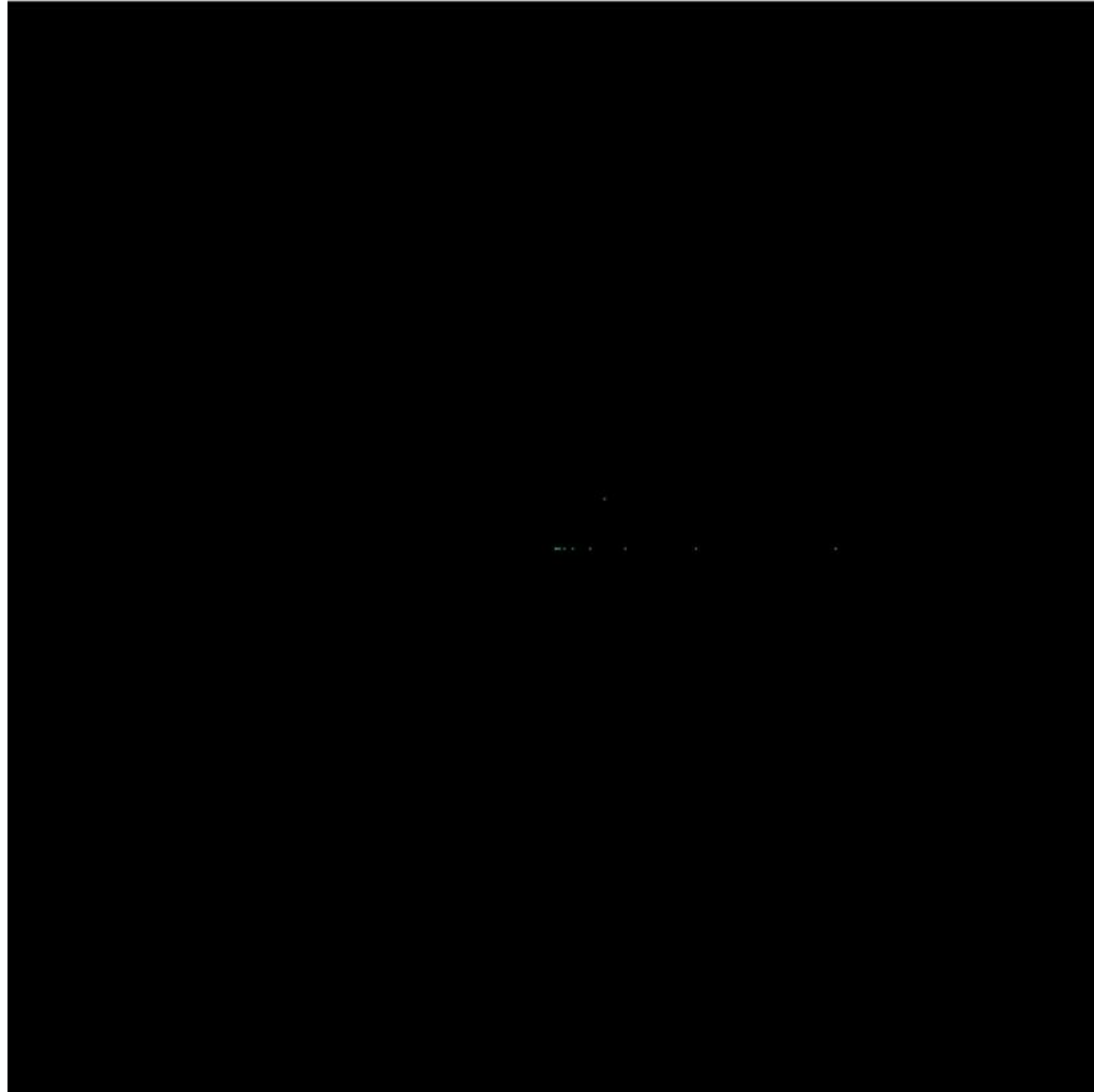
$$\propto \frac{\epsilon^2 a^3}{(1 + m^2 a^2)^{\kappa+3/2}}$$

Hurst Exponent

Heterogeneity



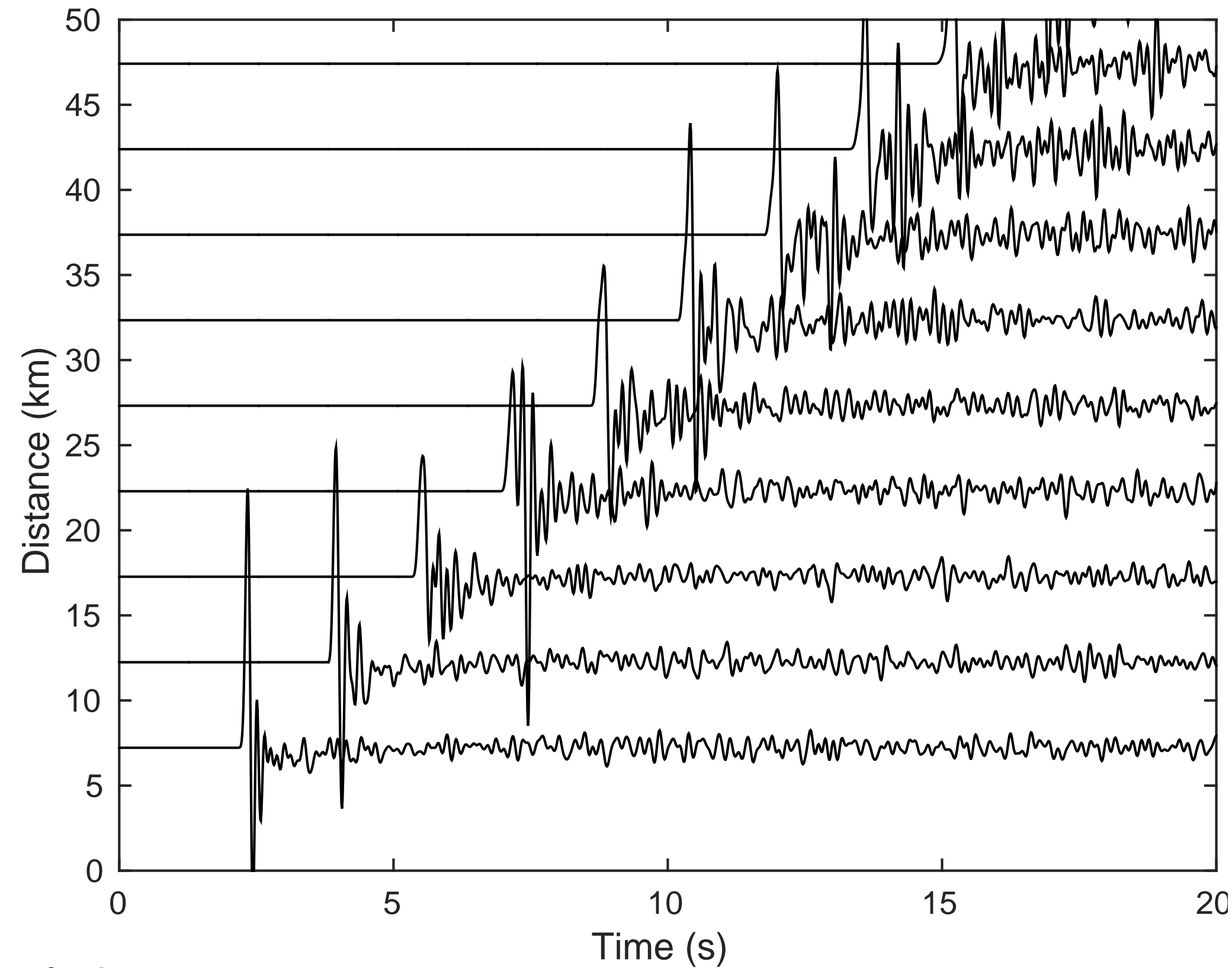
Multiple Scattering



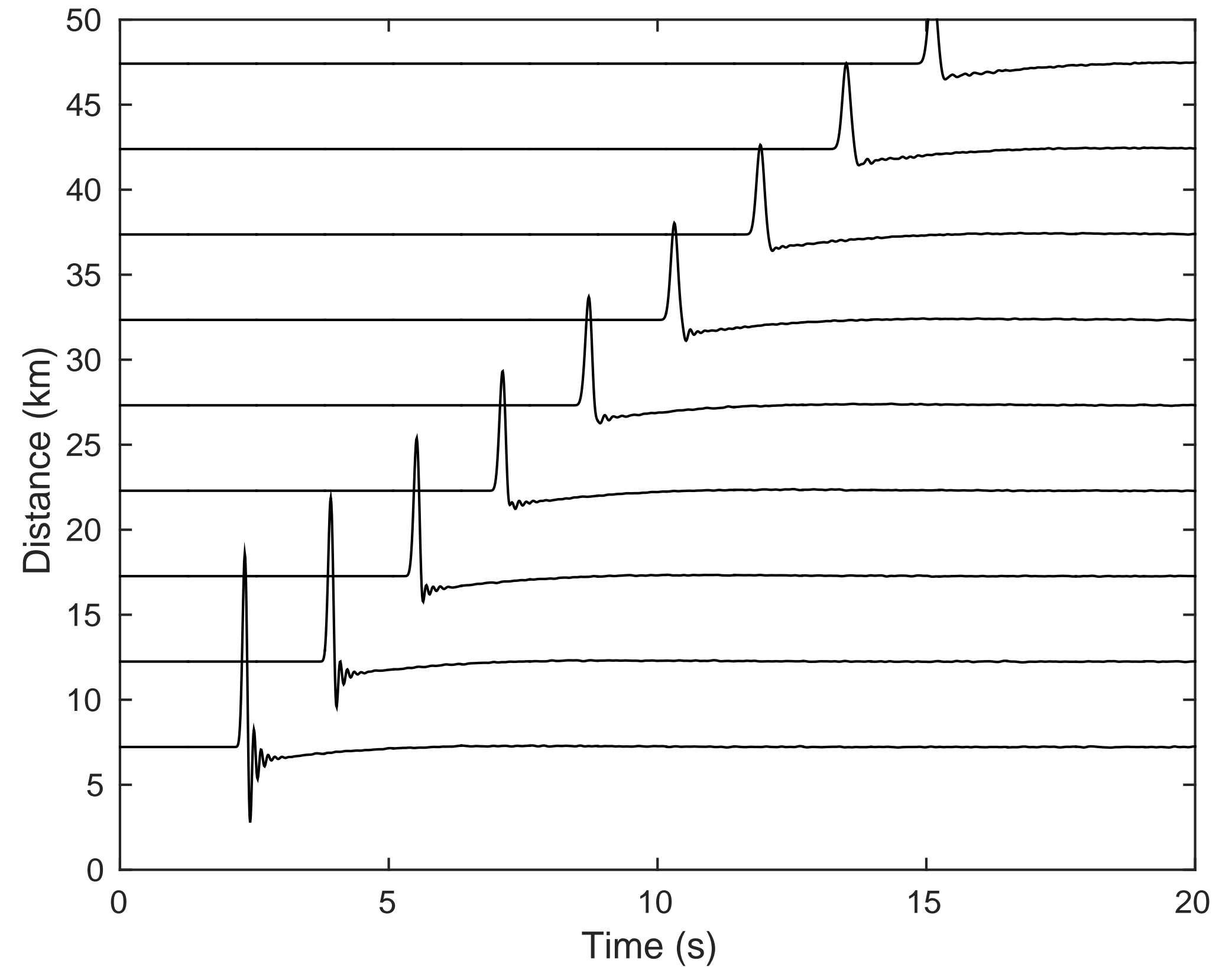
- 2-D anti-plane geometry (SH)
- Slab of random material with exponential correlation
- Correlated fluctuations of density and velocity
- Periodic Boundary Conditions on the sides
- Absorbing Boundary Conditions at Top and Bottom
- Numerical Solution with SpecFem2D

Coherent Field

Single Realisation



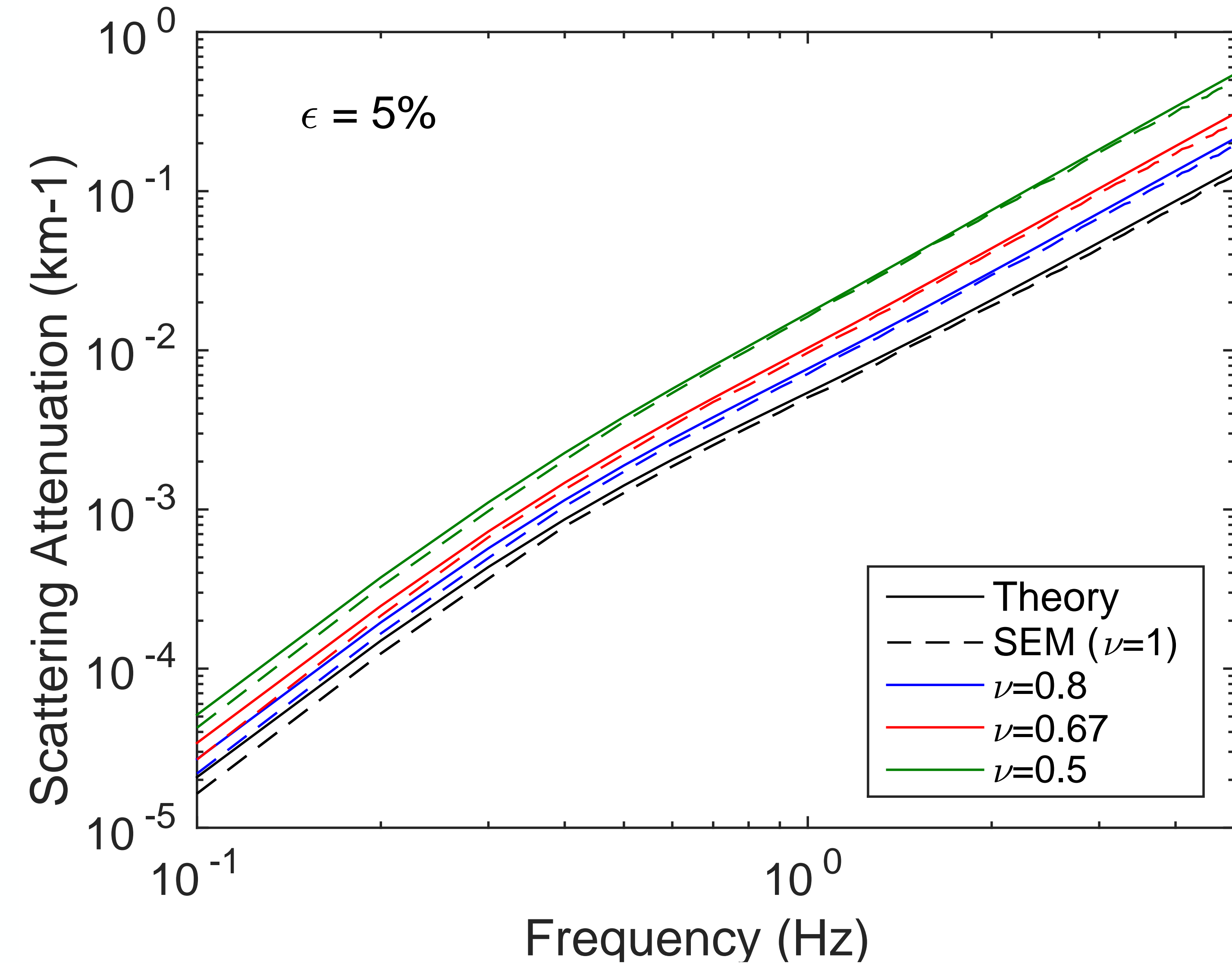
Ensemble Average



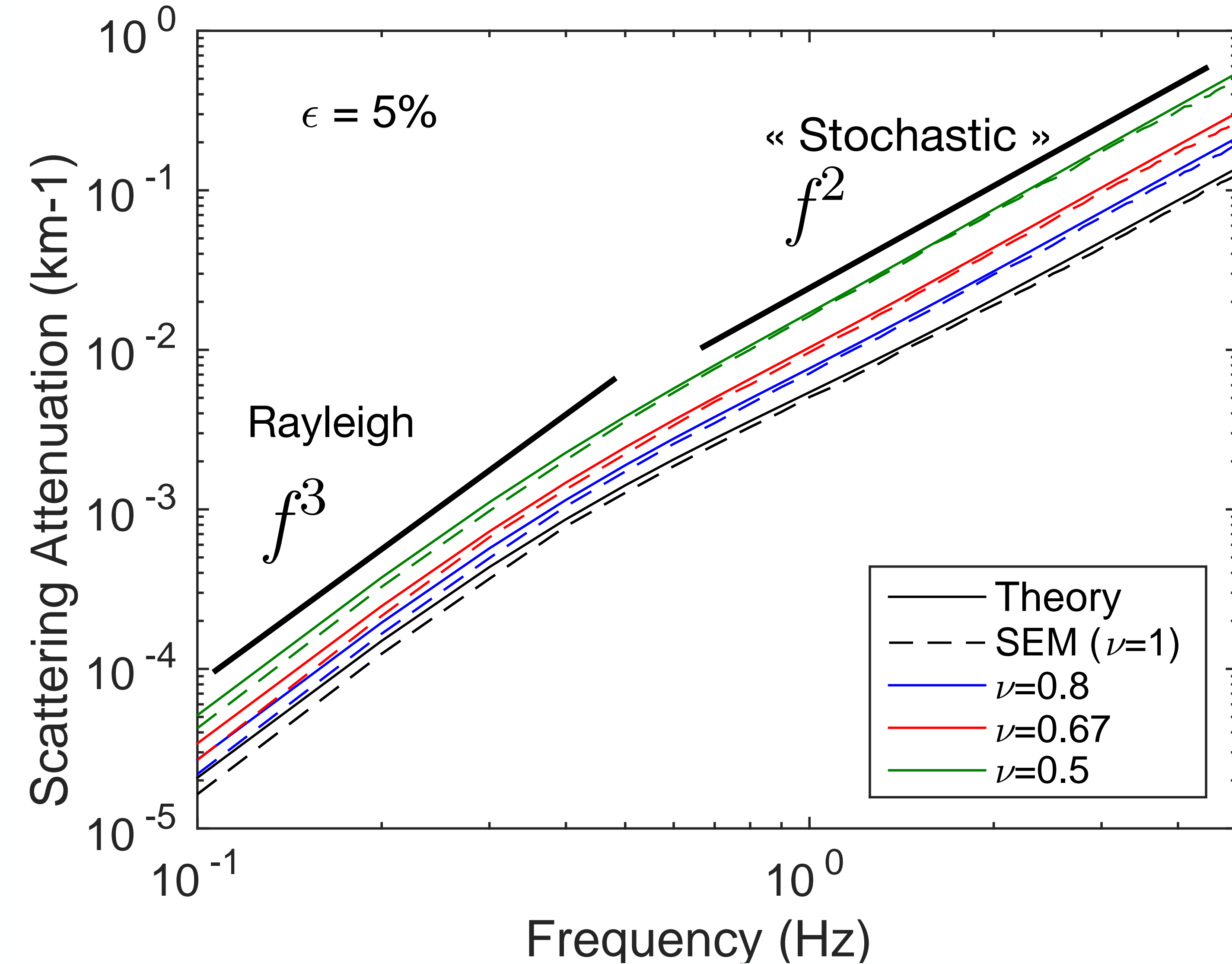
Celorio et al., in prep.

$$\langle u \rangle \propto e^{-r/l} \quad l : \text{scattering mean free path}$$

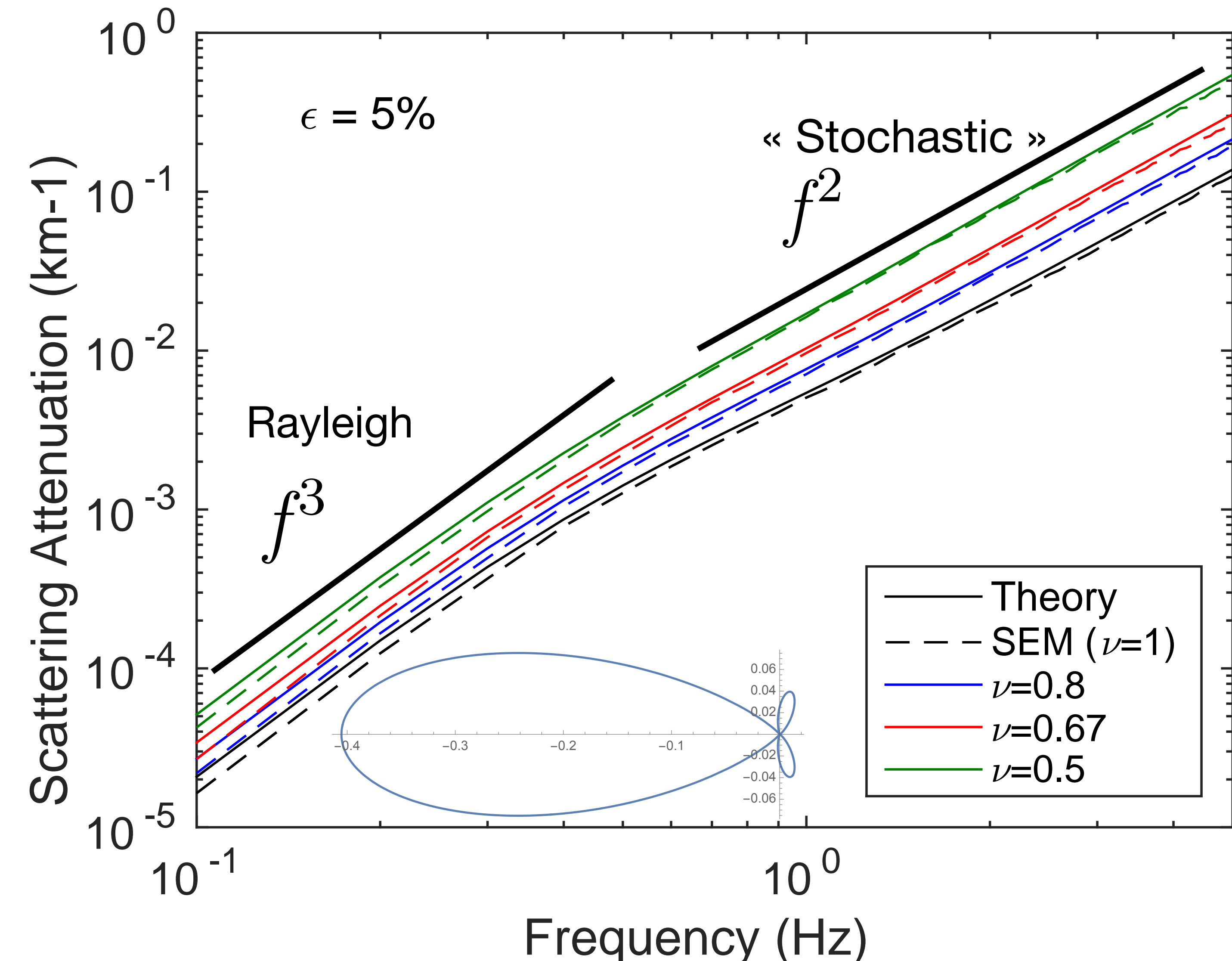
Frequency Regimes



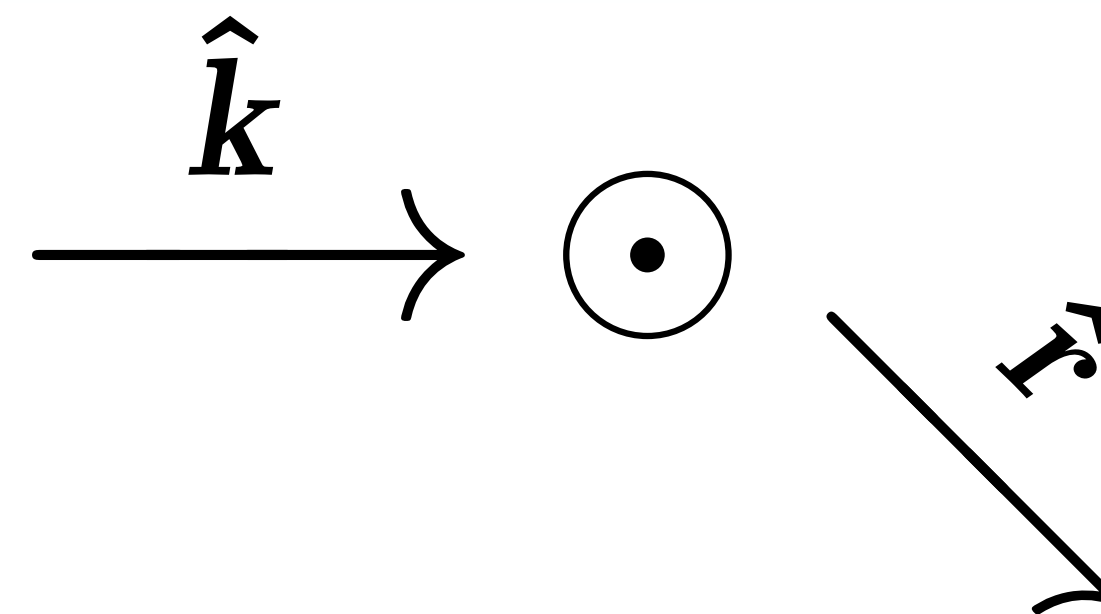
Frequency Regimes



Frequency Regimes



Scattering Anisotropy

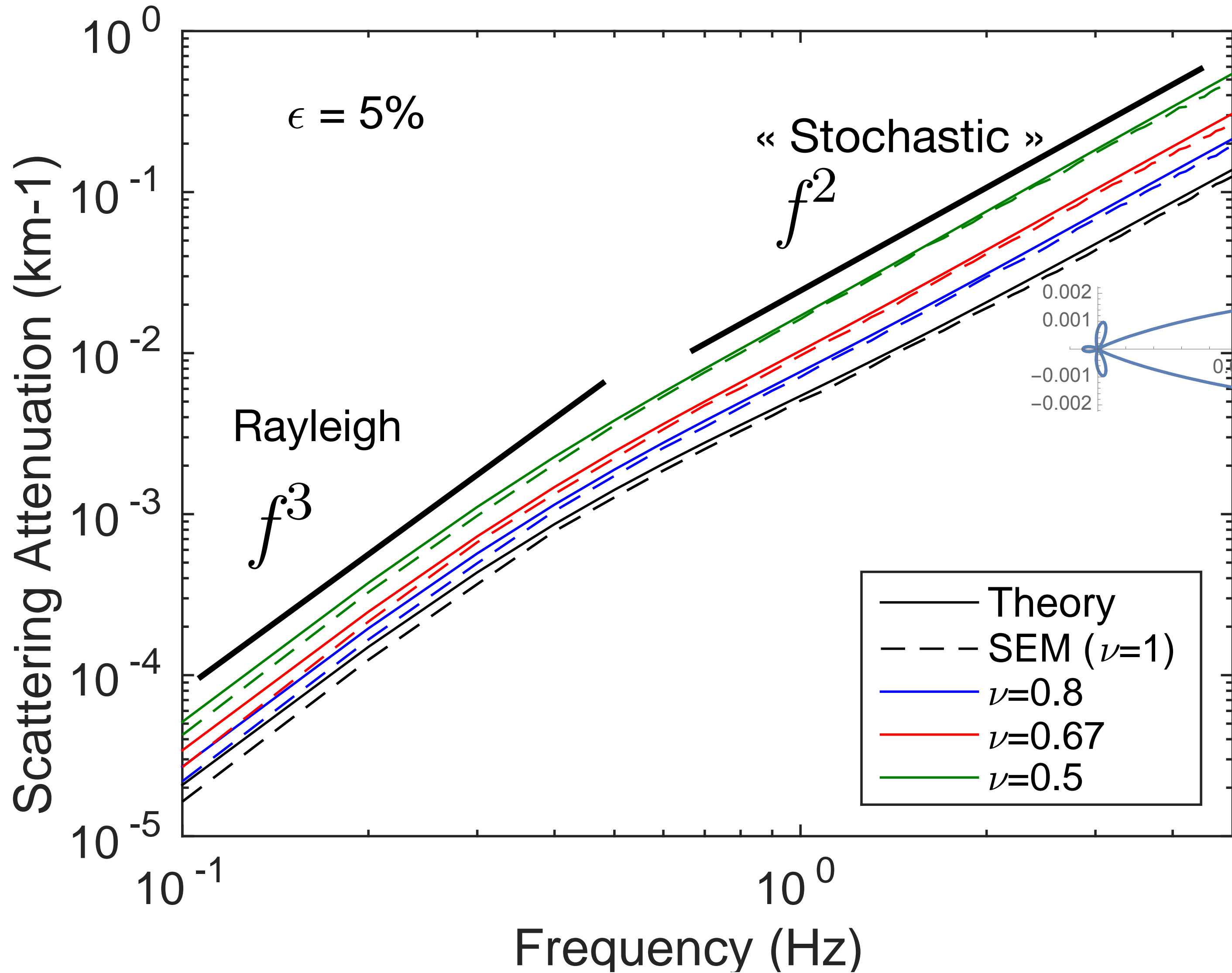


Rayleigh Regime

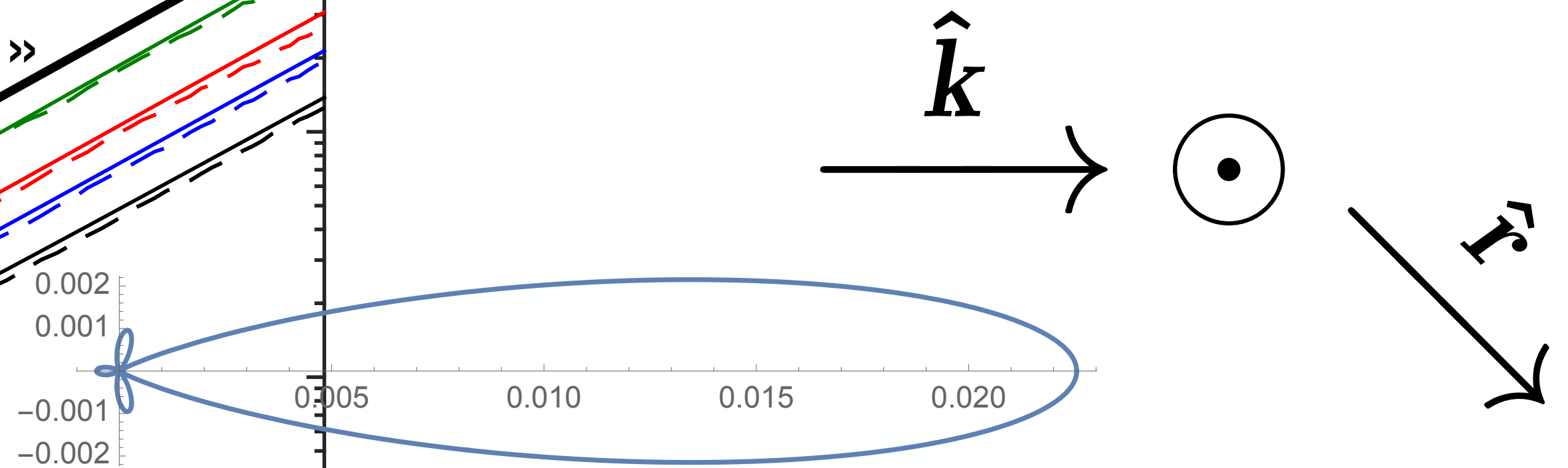
$$p(\hat{\mathbf{k}}, \hat{\mathbf{r}}) = F\left(\delta(\rho c), \delta c, \hat{\mathbf{k}} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{r}}\right)$$

Impedance Fluctuations

Frequency Regimes



Scattering Anisotropy



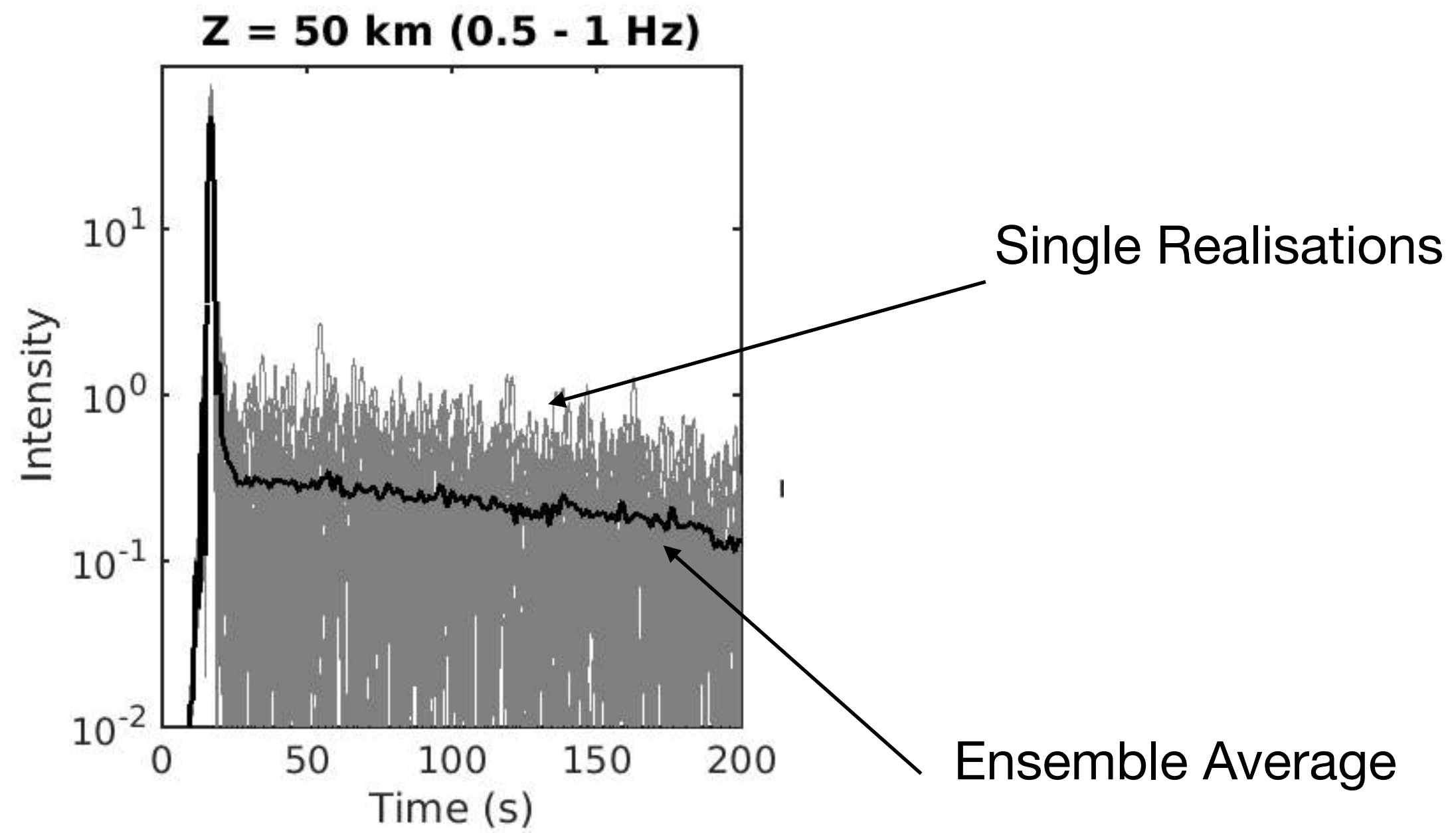
Stochastic Regime

$$p(\hat{\mathbf{k}}, \hat{\mathbf{r}}) = F\left(\delta(\rho c), \delta c, \hat{\mathbf{k}} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{r}}\right) \Phi(\hat{\mathbf{k}} - \hat{\mathbf{r}})$$

Power Spectrum of Fluctuations

Celorio et al., in prep.

Mean Intensity $I = \langle u^2 \rangle$



Mean Intensity $I = \langle u^2 \rangle$

Coherent Propagation

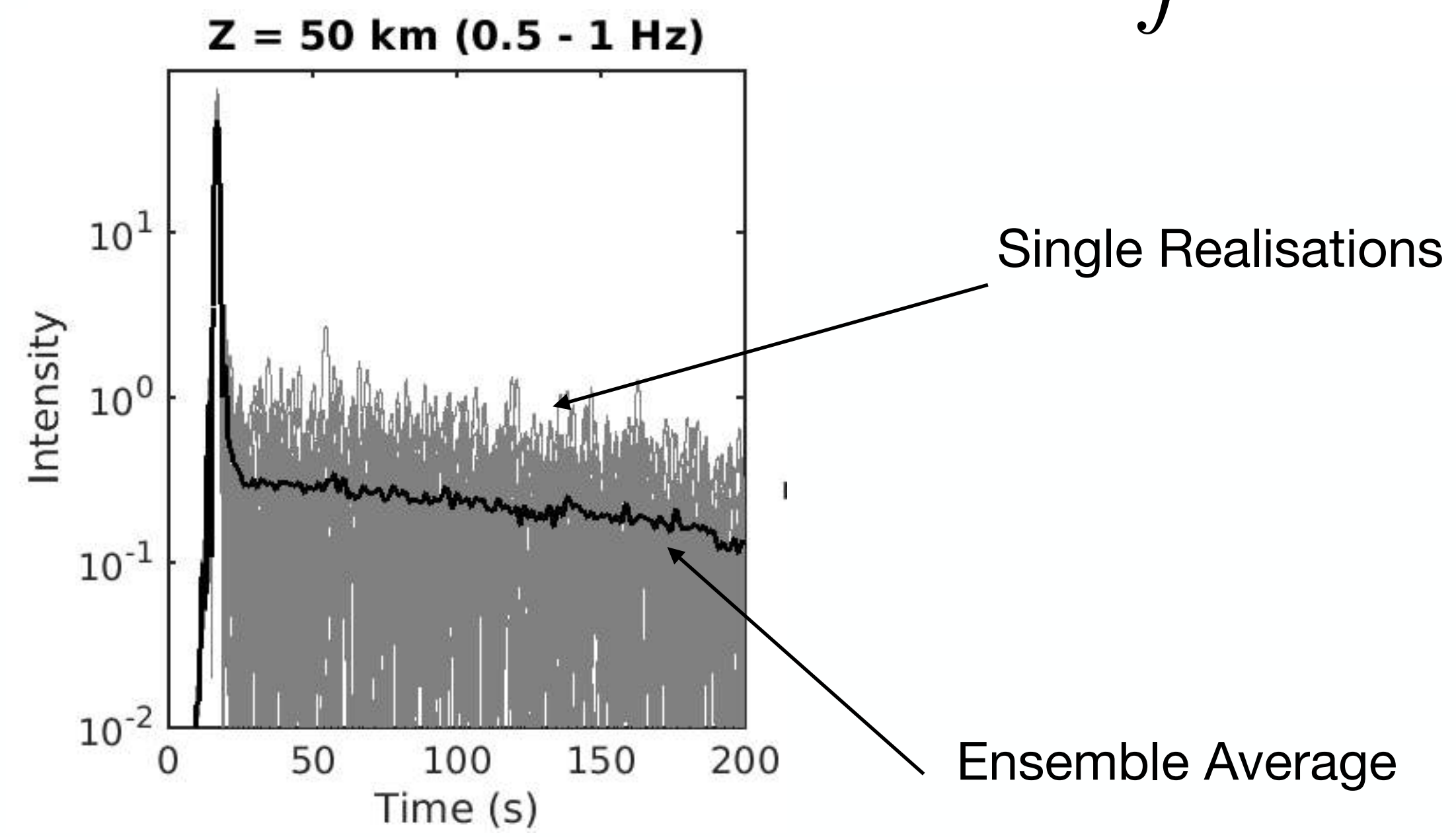
$$\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + c \hat{\mathbf{k}} \cdot \nabla_{\mathbf{X}} + \omega (Q_{sc}^{-1} + Q_i^{-1}) \right) I(\mathbf{X}, \hat{\mathbf{k}}, t) =$$

$$Q_{sc} = \frac{\omega l}{c}$$

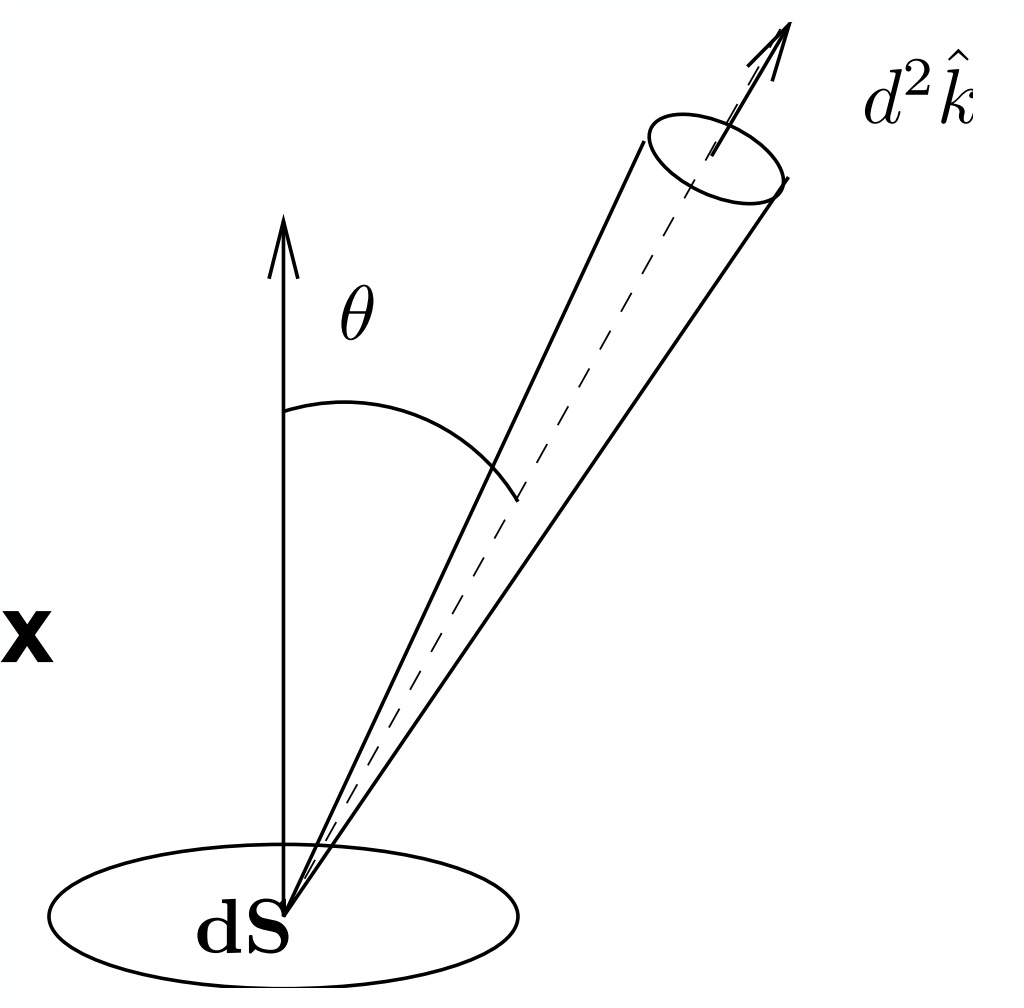
$$Q_i = \frac{\omega l_a}{c}$$

Multiple Scattering Term

$$\omega Q_{sc}^{-1} \int \underbrace{p(\hat{\mathbf{k}}, \hat{\mathbf{k}}')}_{\text{Scattering anisotropy}} I(\mathbf{X}, \hat{\mathbf{k}}', t) d^2 \hat{k}' + \underbrace{S(\mathbf{X}, \hat{\mathbf{k}}, t)}_{\text{Source term}}$$



« **Specific Intensity** »
= **Angularly Resolved Energy Flux**



Mean Intensity $I = \langle u^2 \rangle$

Coherent Propagation

$$\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + c \hat{\mathbf{k}} \cdot \nabla_{\mathbf{X}} + \omega (Q_{sc}^{-1} + Q_i^{-1}) \right) I(\mathbf{X}, \hat{\mathbf{k}}, t) =$$

$$Q_{sc} = \frac{\omega l}{c}$$

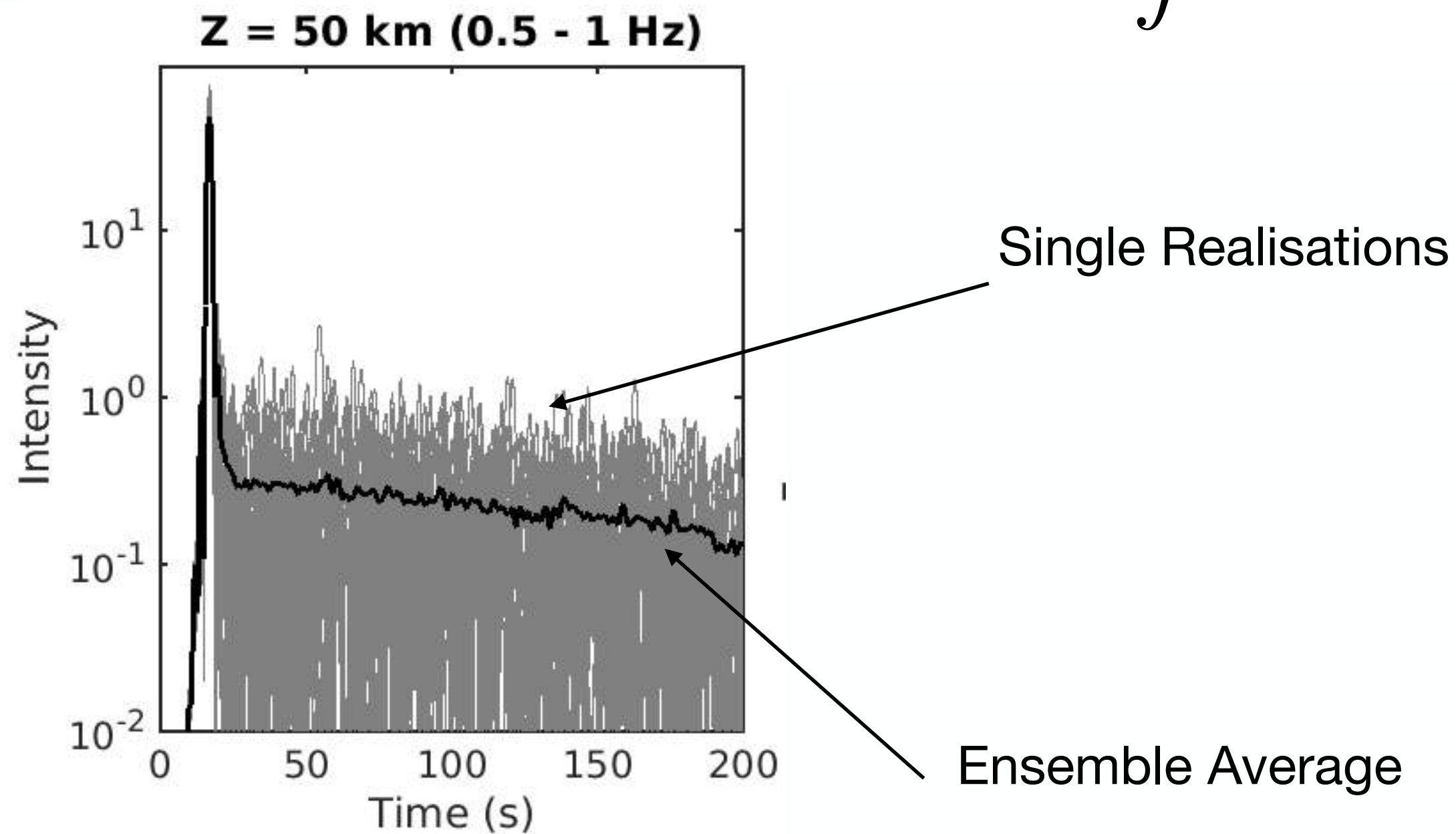
$$Q_i = \frac{\omega l_a}{c}$$

Multiple Scattering Term

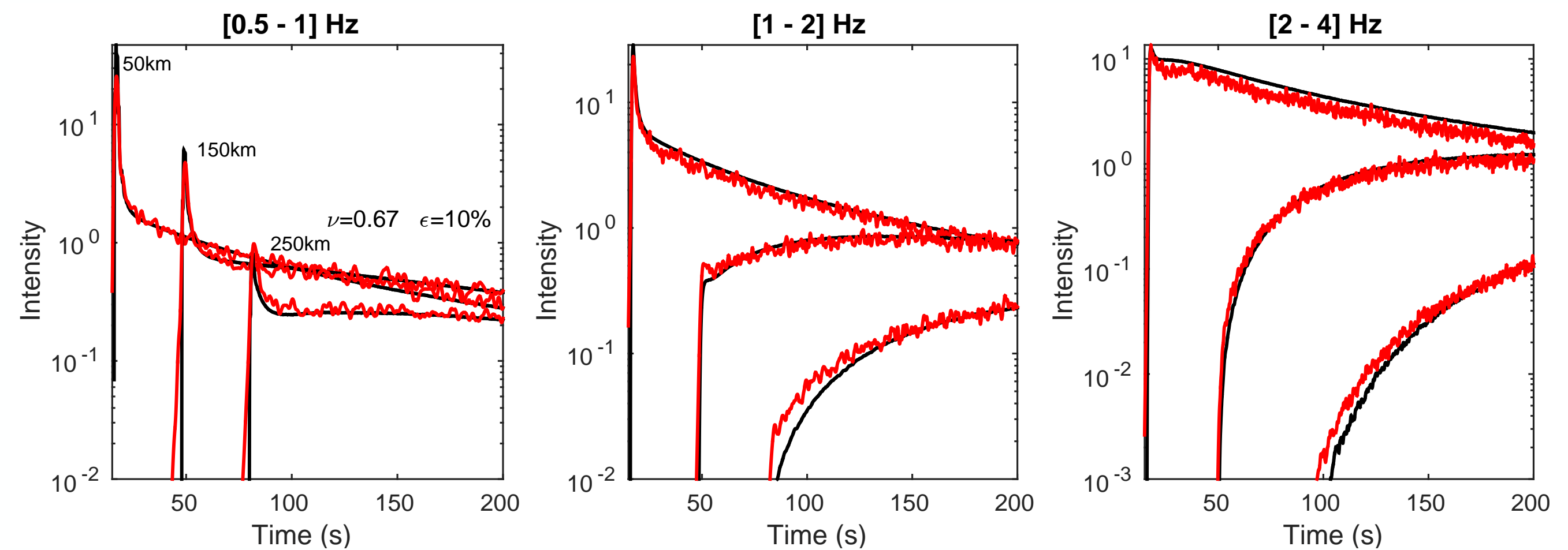
$$\omega Q_{sc}^{-1} \int p(\hat{\mathbf{k}}, \hat{\mathbf{k}}') I(\mathbf{X}, \hat{\mathbf{k}}', t) d^2 \hat{\mathbf{k}}' + S(\mathbf{X}, \hat{\mathbf{k}}, t)$$

Scattering anisotropy

Source term

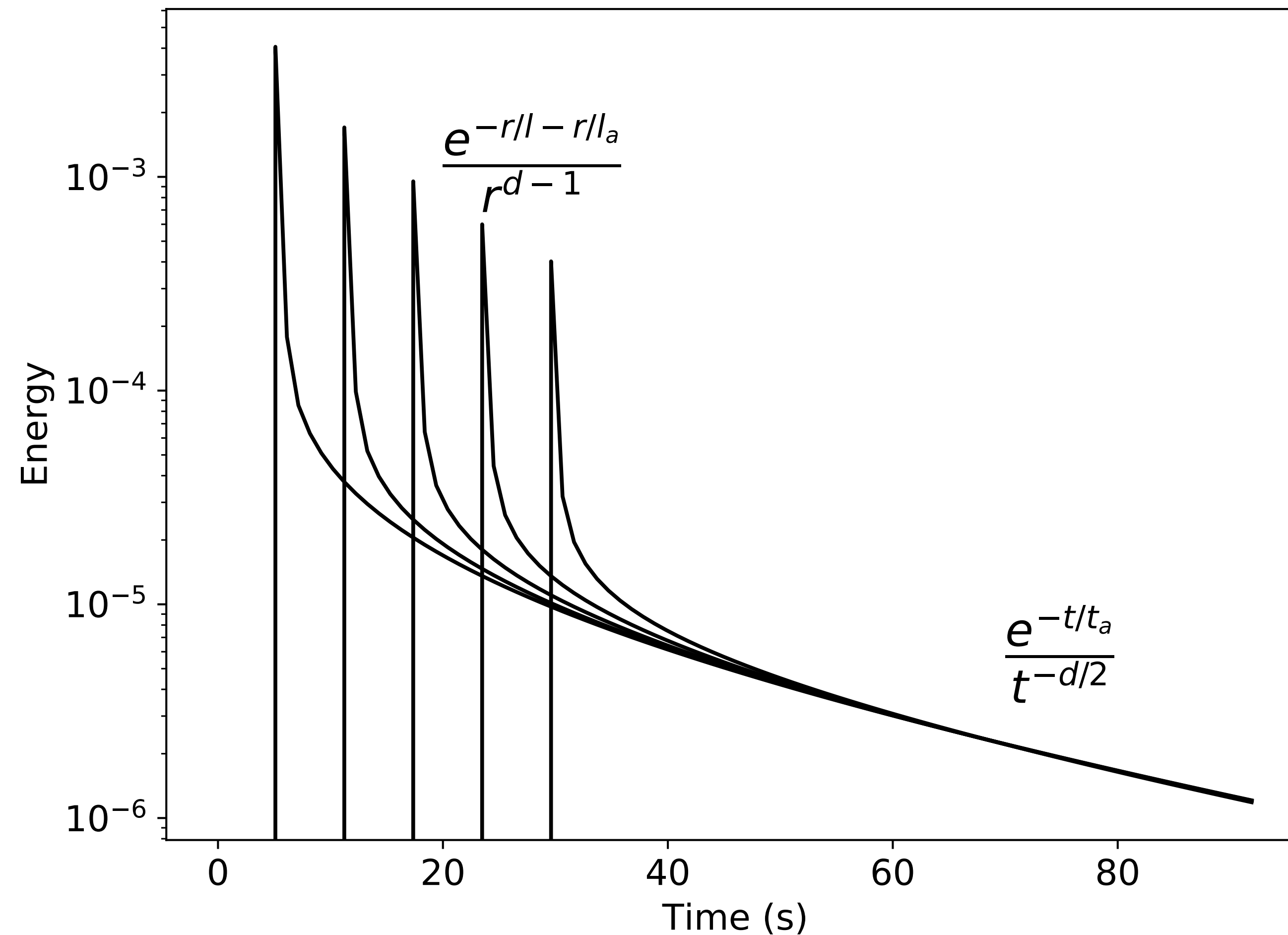


SEM / Radiative Transfer



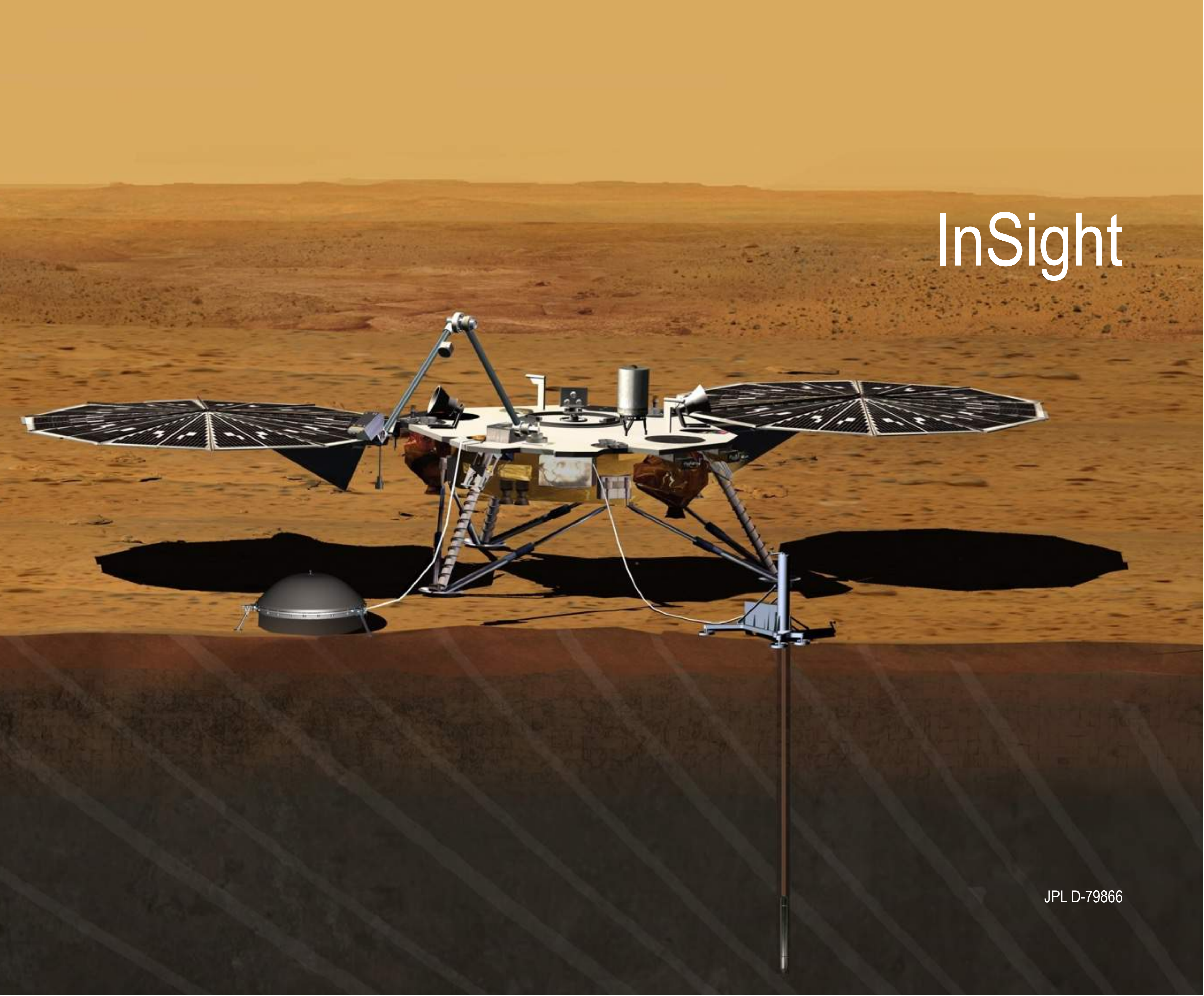
Separation of Scattering and Absorption

Different scaling for coherent and incoherent intensity

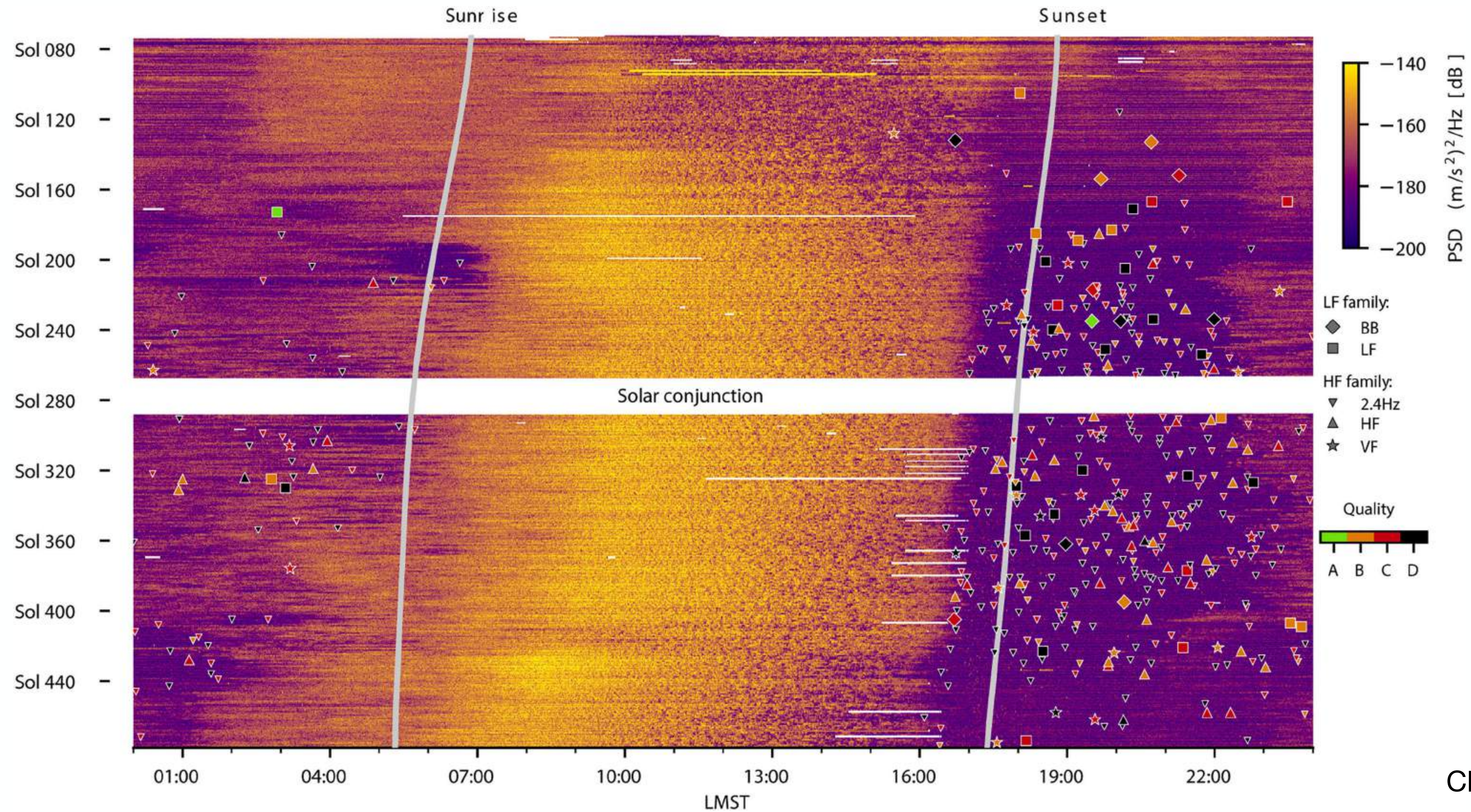


Spatial decay rate of ballistic peak
->Total attenuation
Temporal decay rate of the coda:
->Absorption

« Multiple Lapse-Time Window
Analysis » of Sato, Fehler and Hoshihara
(1992, 1993)

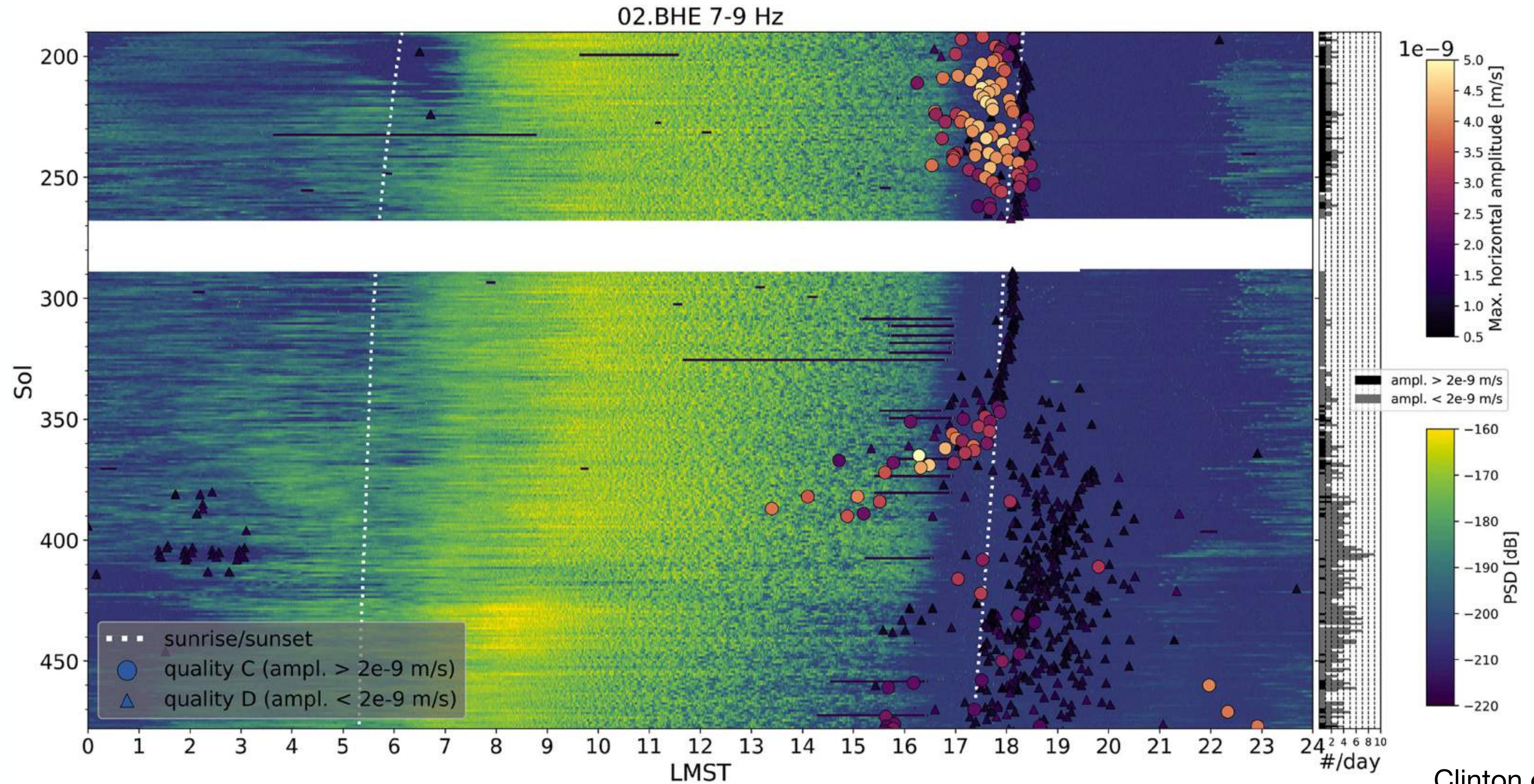


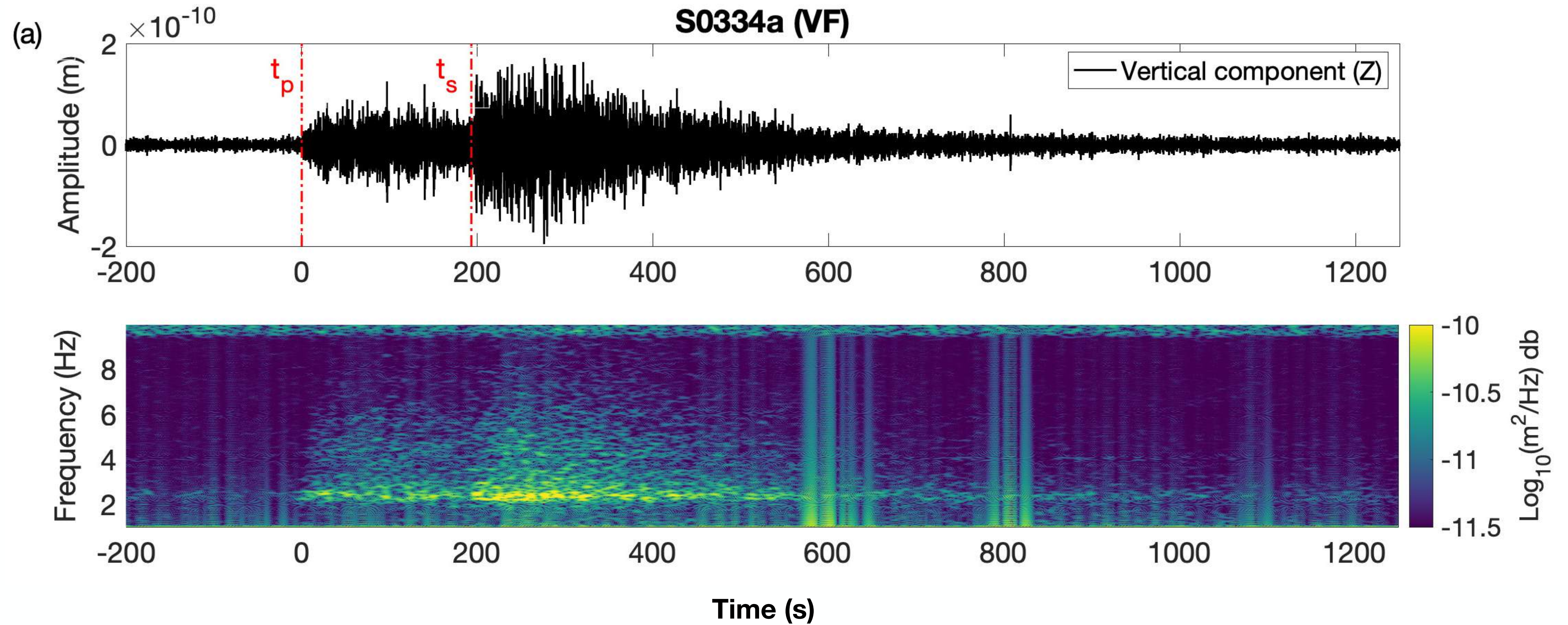
InSight



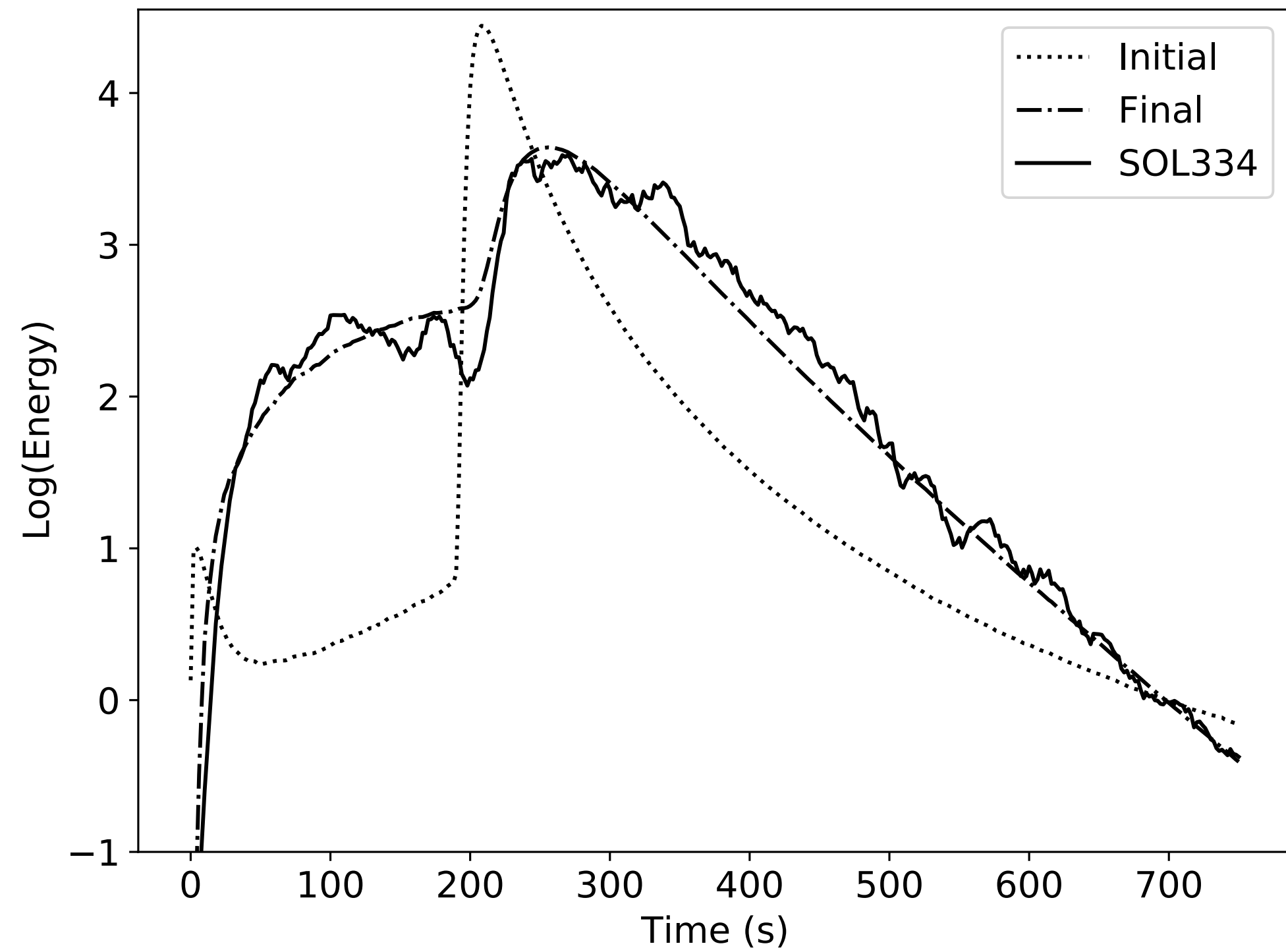


Seismic Events Reported by Mars Quake Service

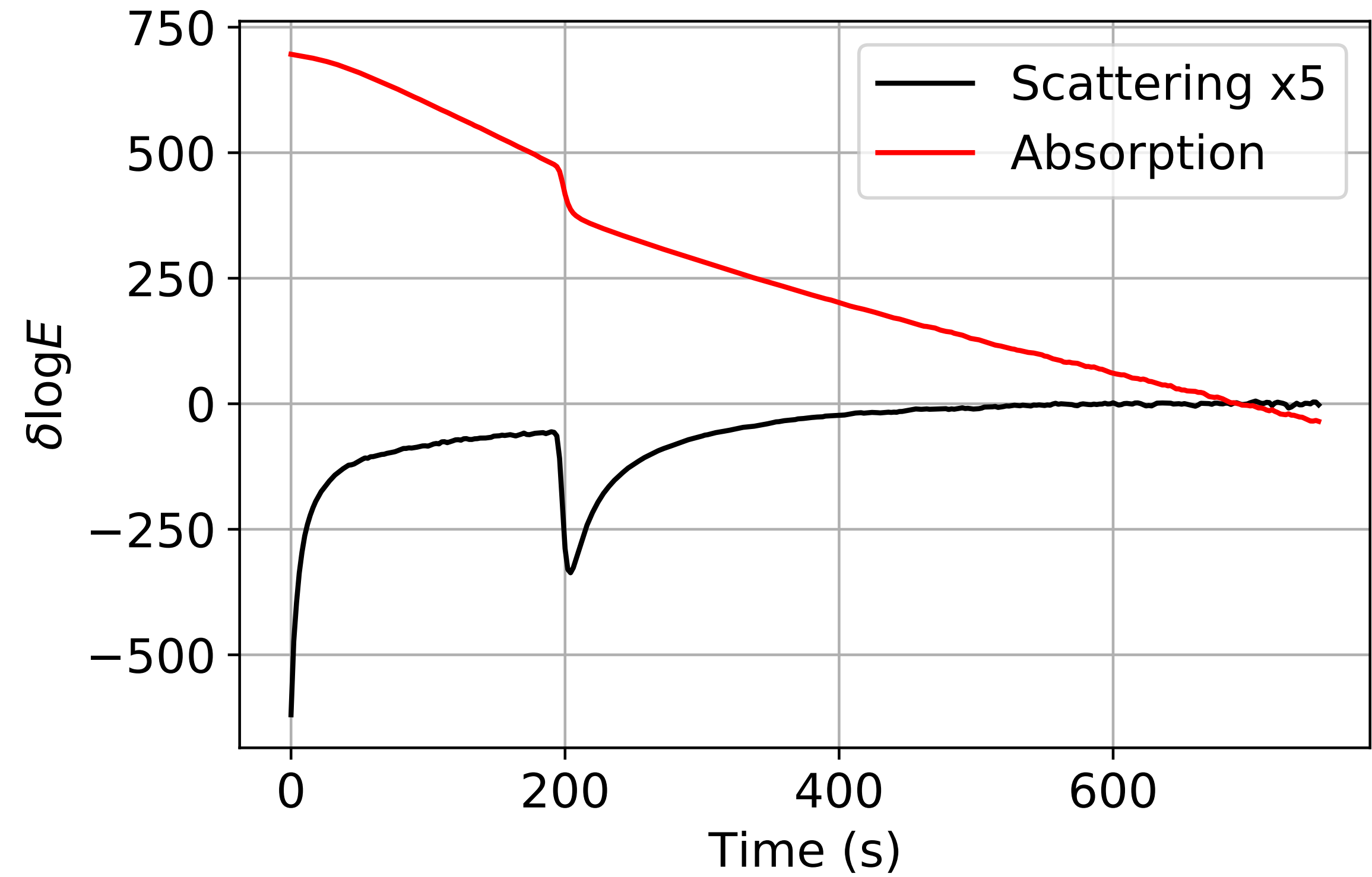


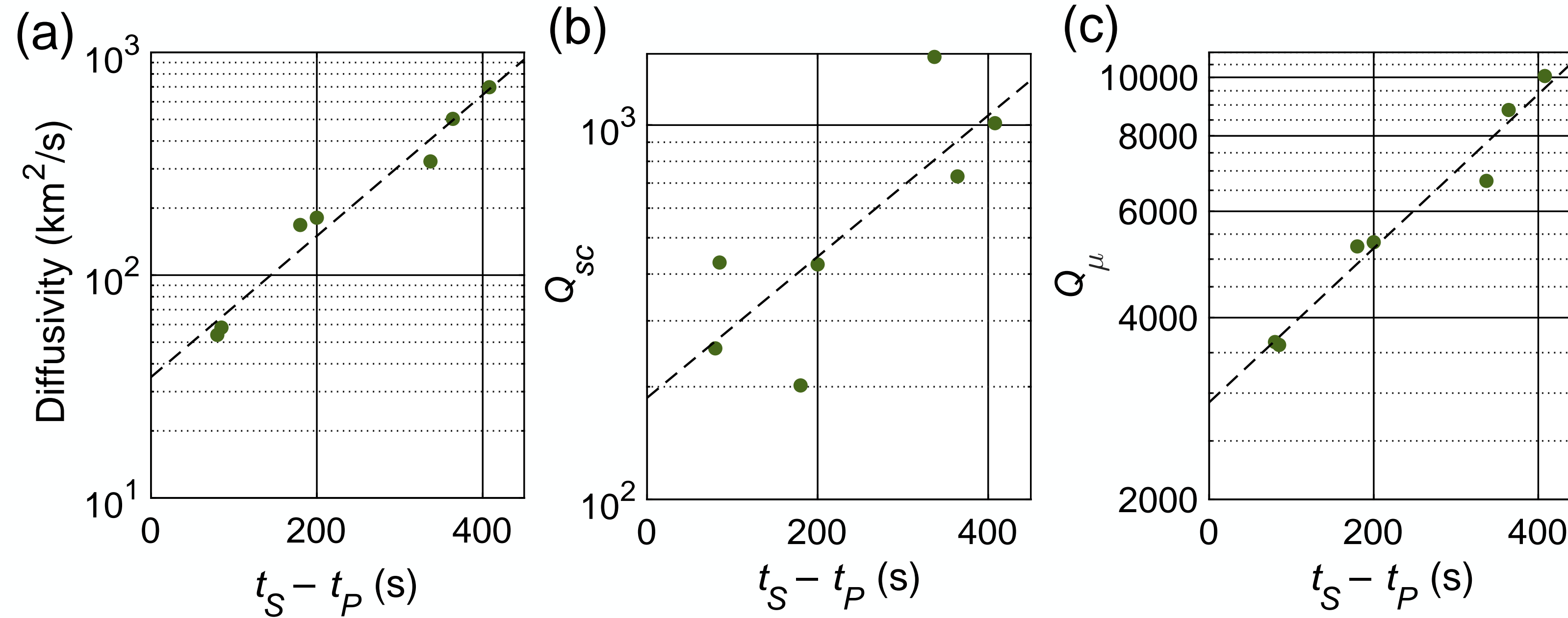


Iterative Linearised Inversion



Partial Derivatives of Envelopes



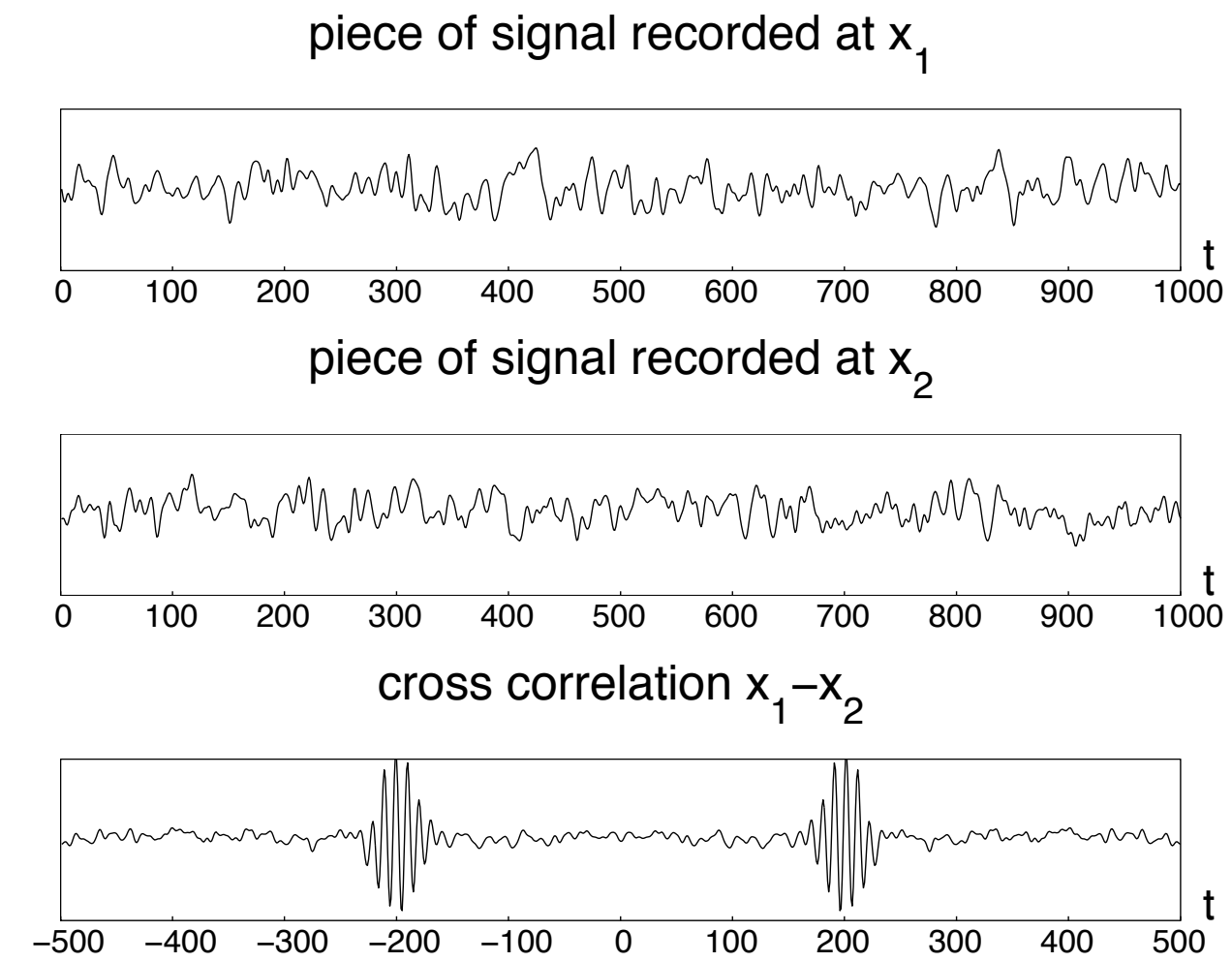
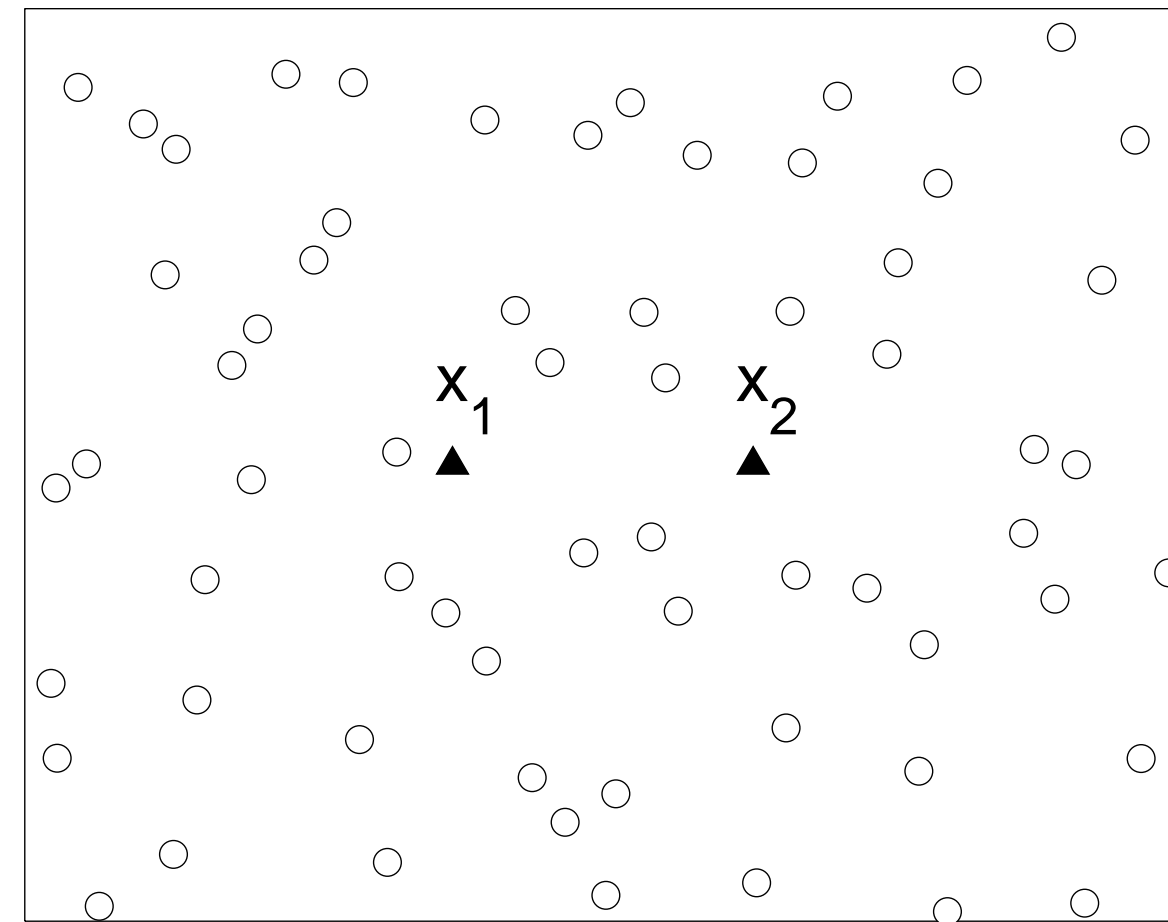


Very High Q suggests propagation in a dry medium

Apparent attenuation decreases with hypocentral distance

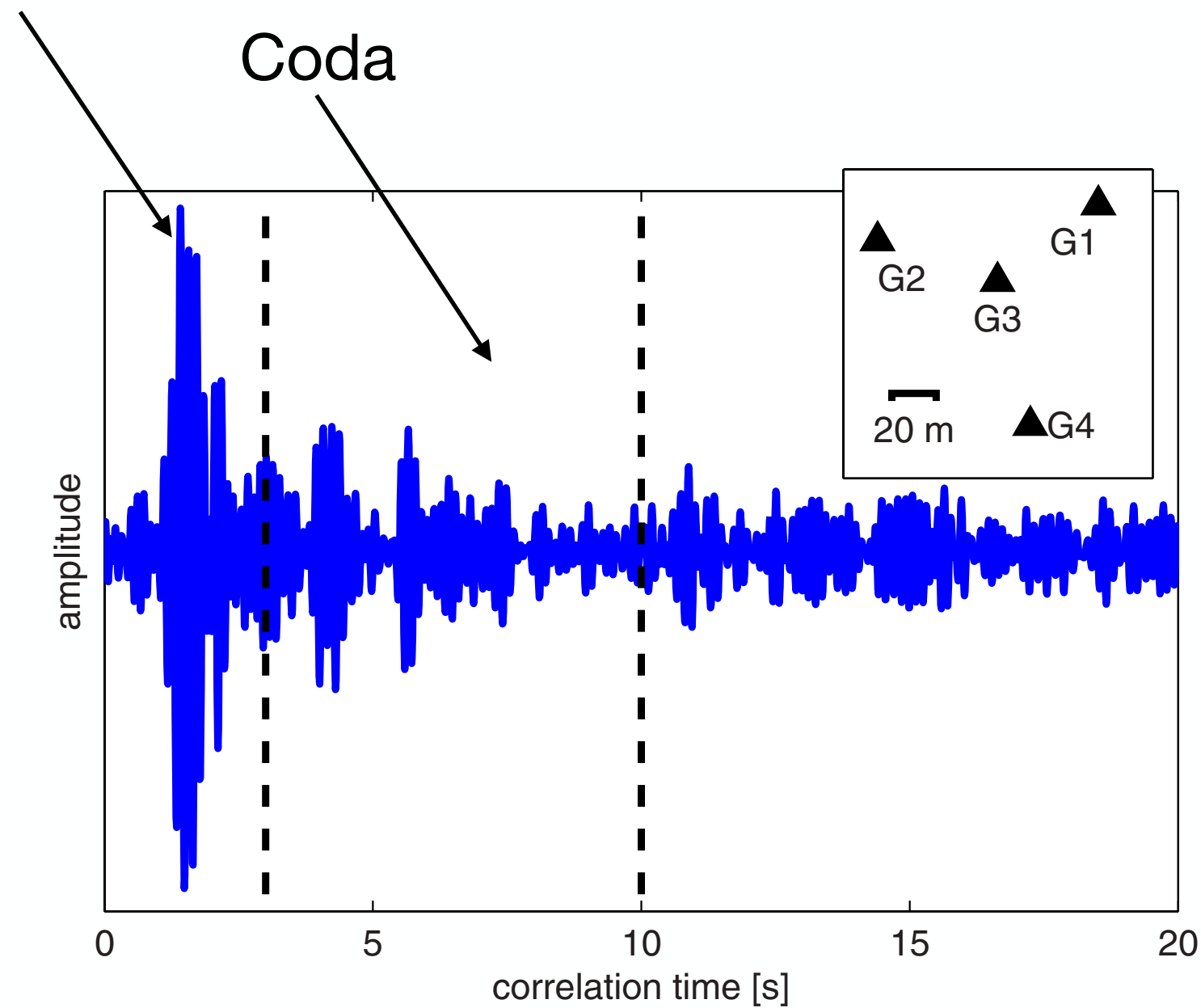
-> Stratified Models

Green's Function Reconstruction from Ambient Vibrations

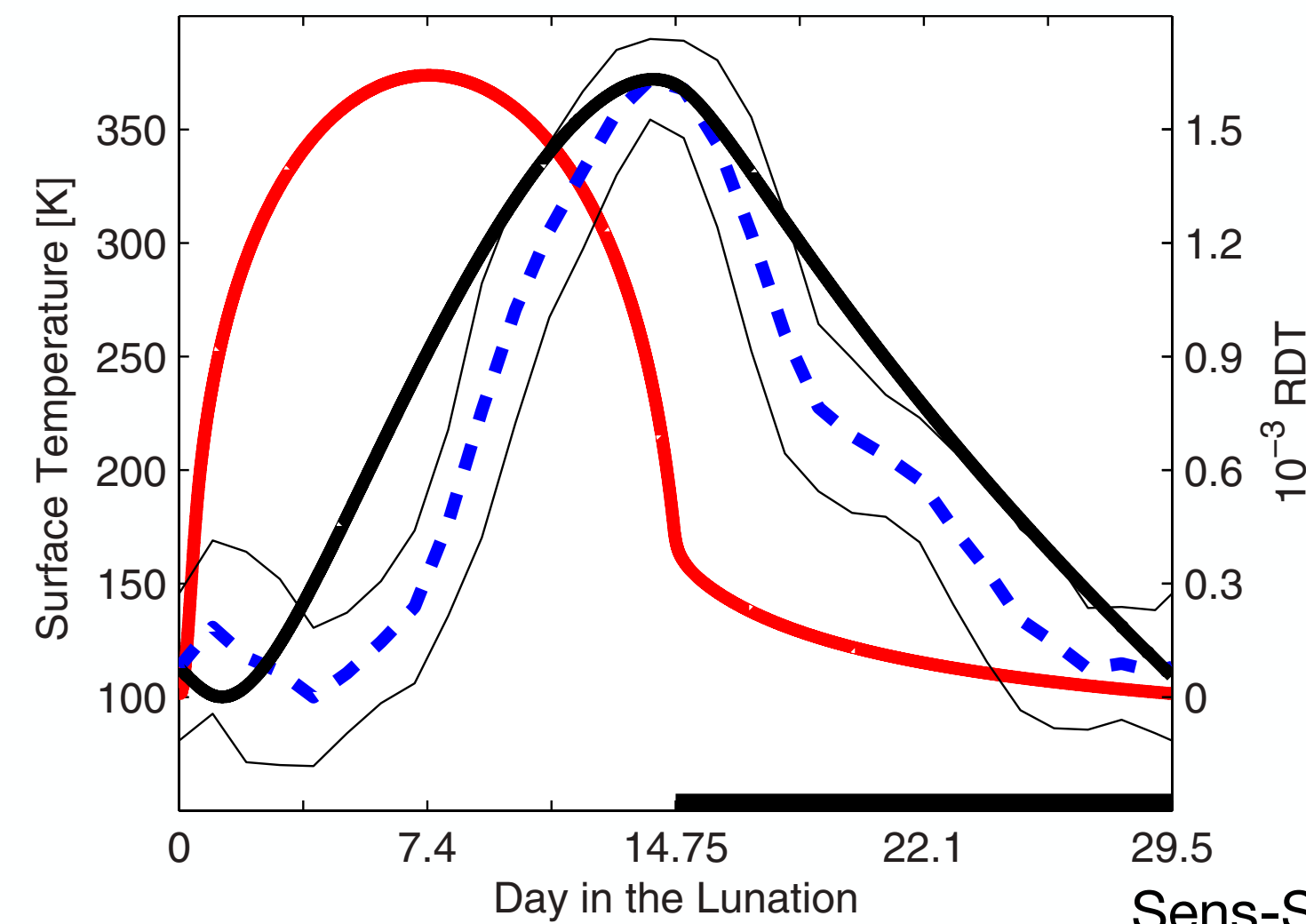


Stehly, PhD thesis

Ballistic Rayleigh Wave

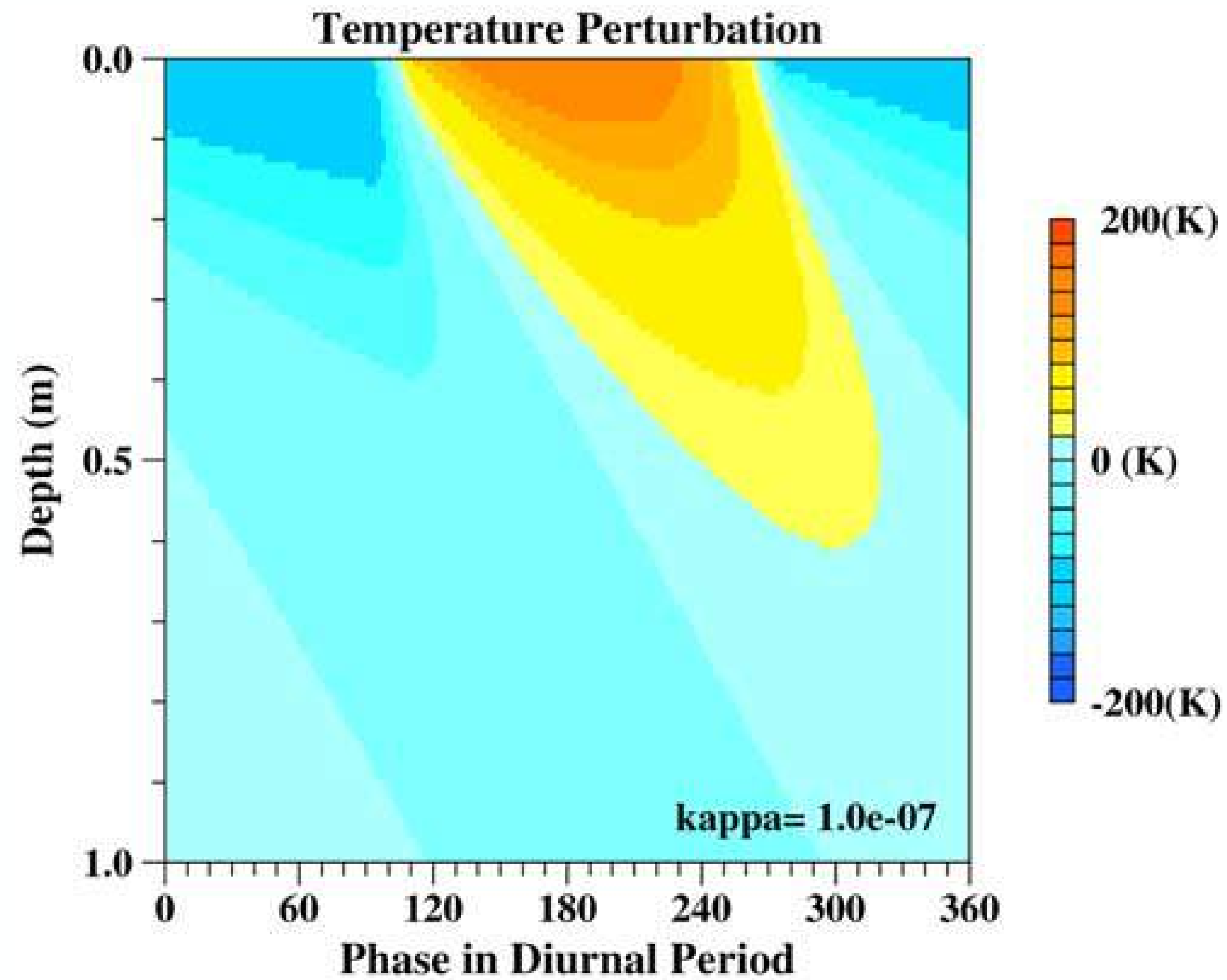


Apollo Data

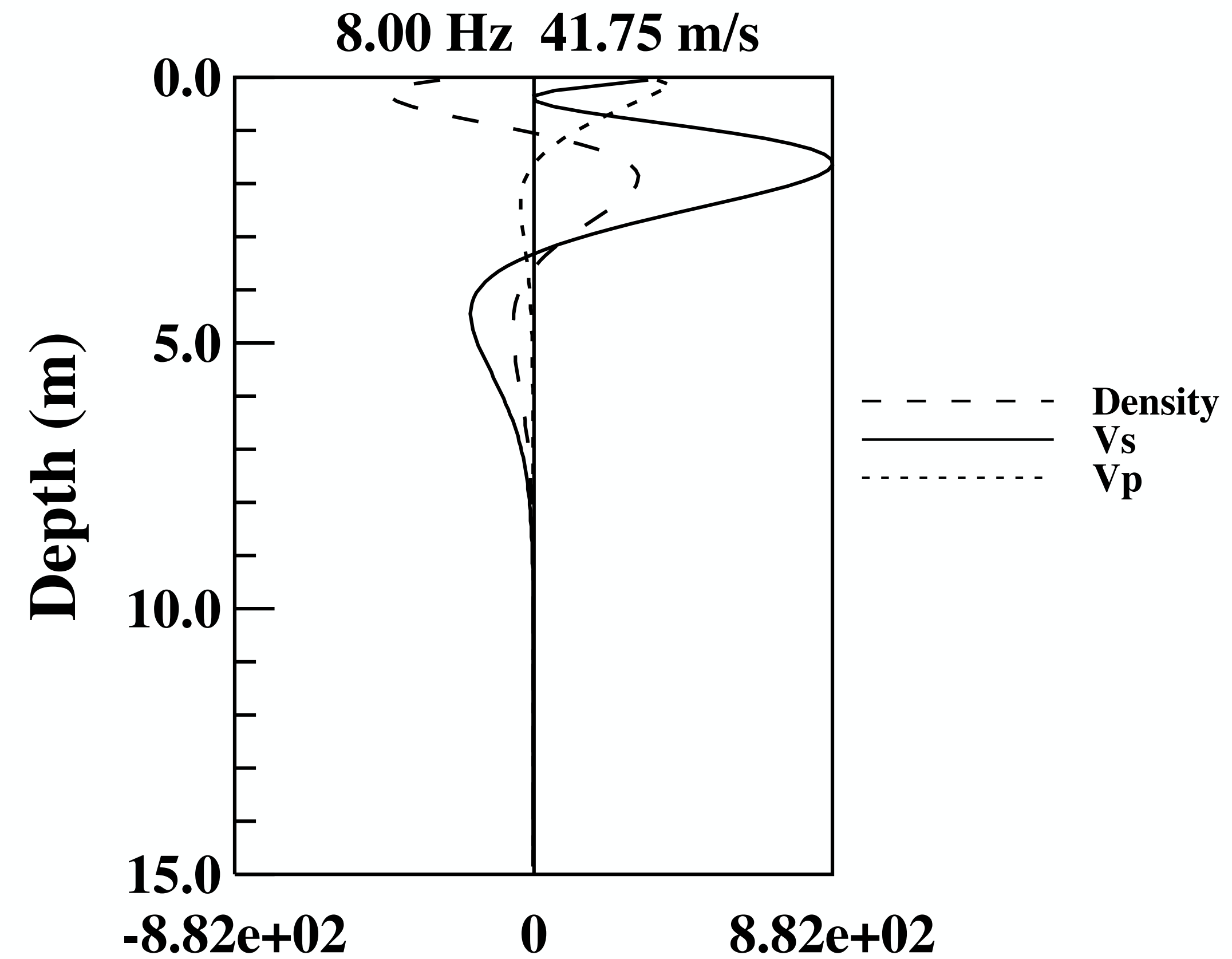


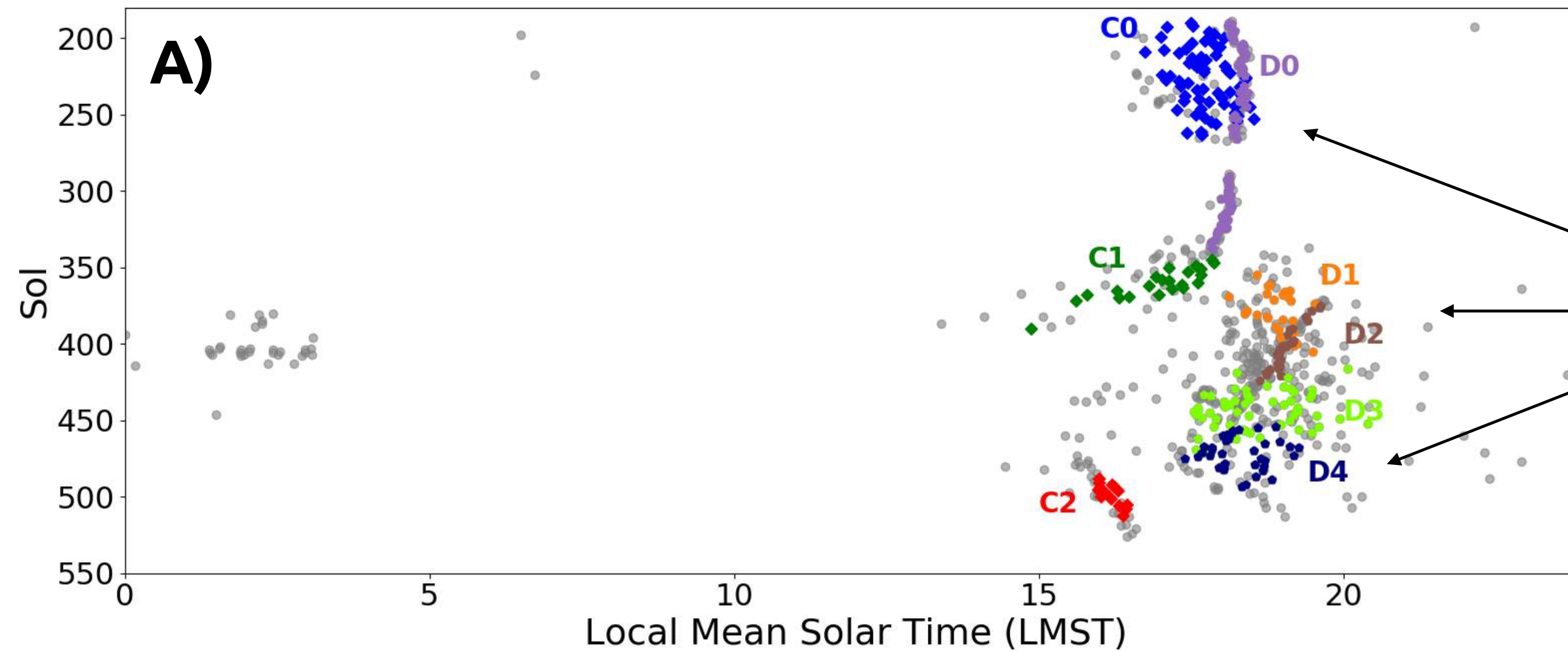
Coda Relative Delay Time

Diffusion of Temperature in the Regolith

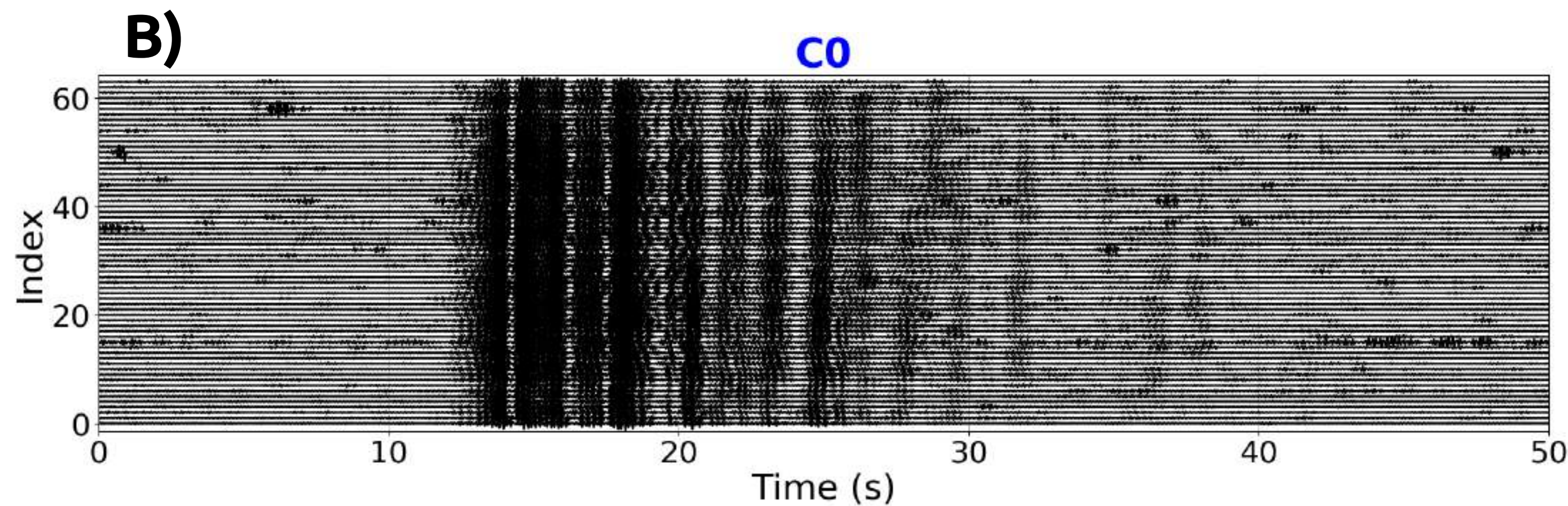


Rayleigh Wave Sensitivity Kernels



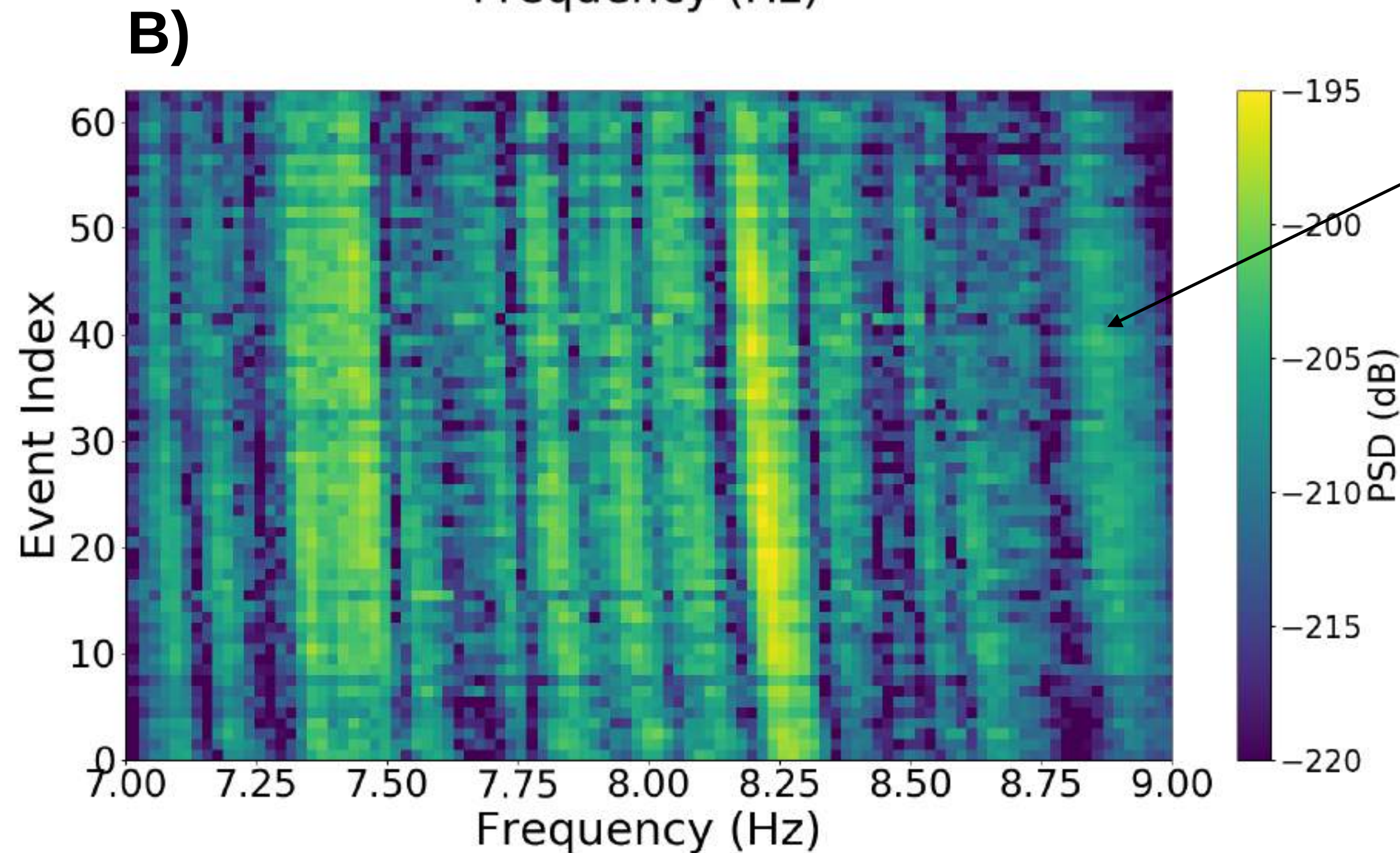
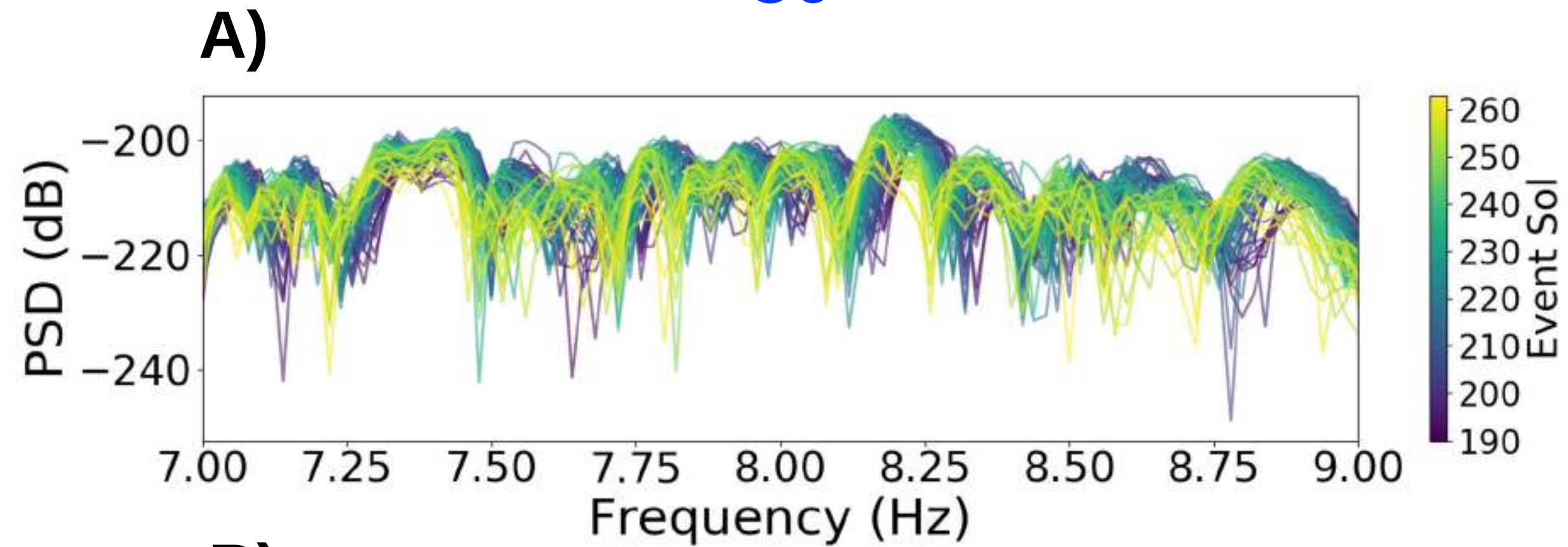


Different clusters of repeating events

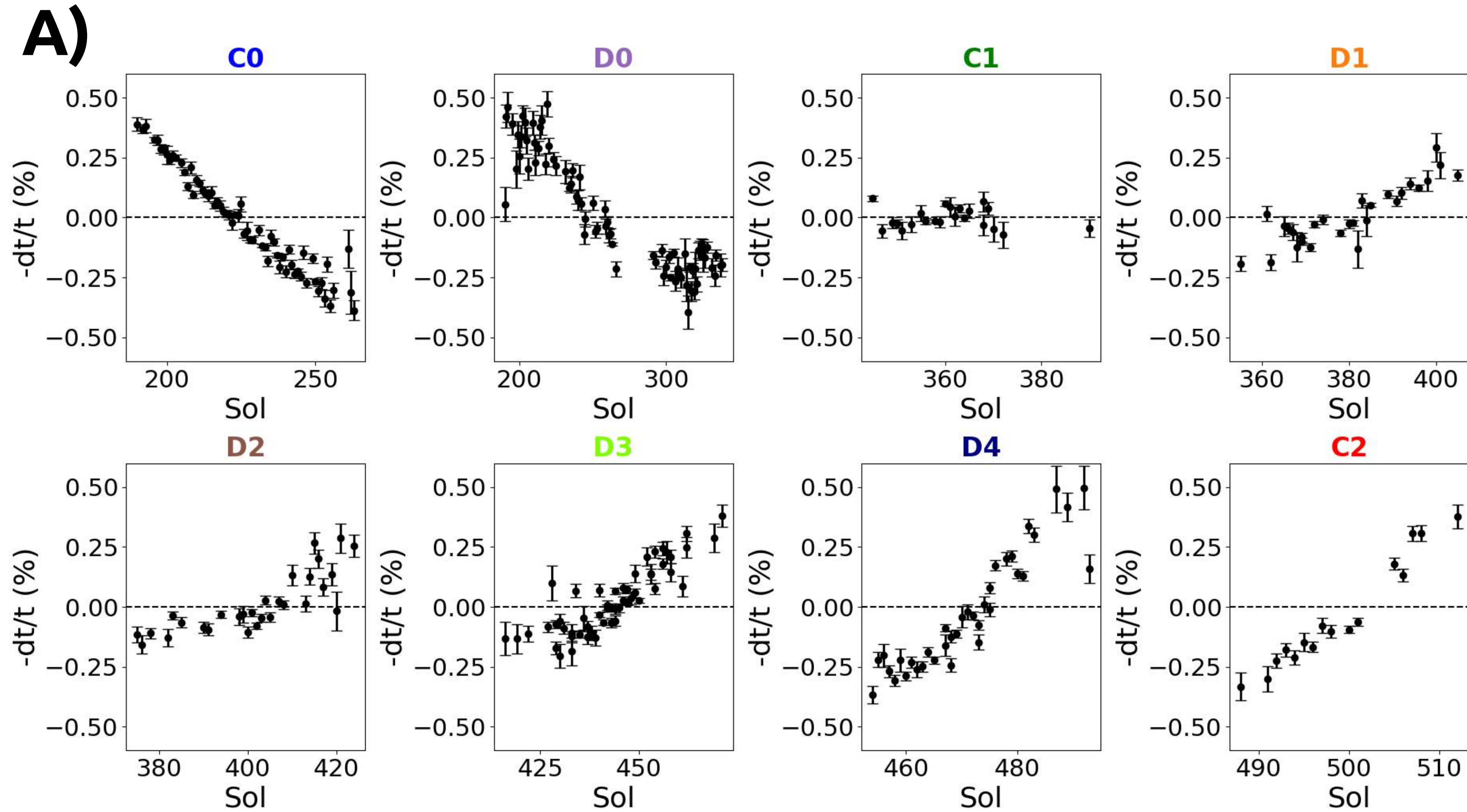


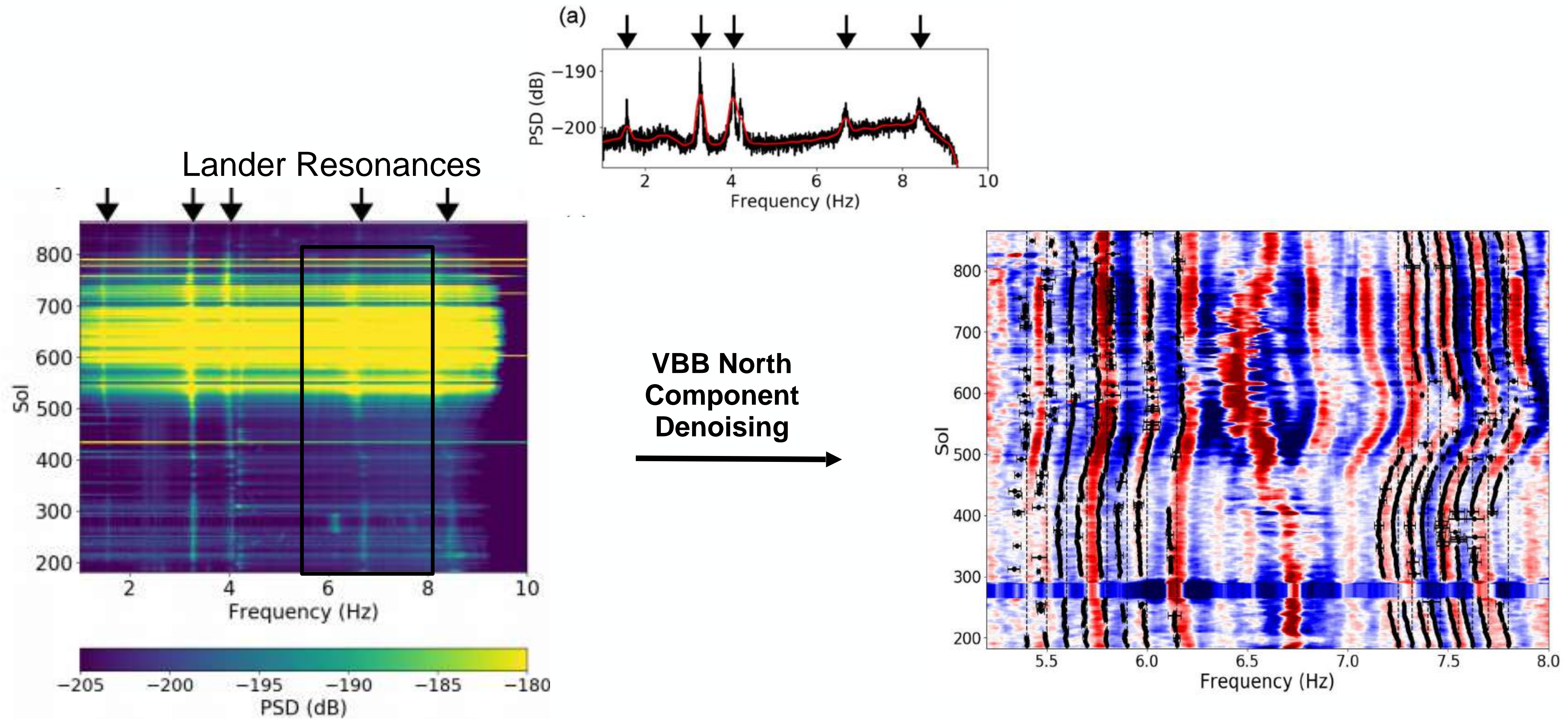
Stretching of the waveforms is apparent

C0



- Stretching in time domain gives compression in frequency domain
- 'Frequency Band Structure'





Lander modes prohibit the use of the time-domain cross-correlation method

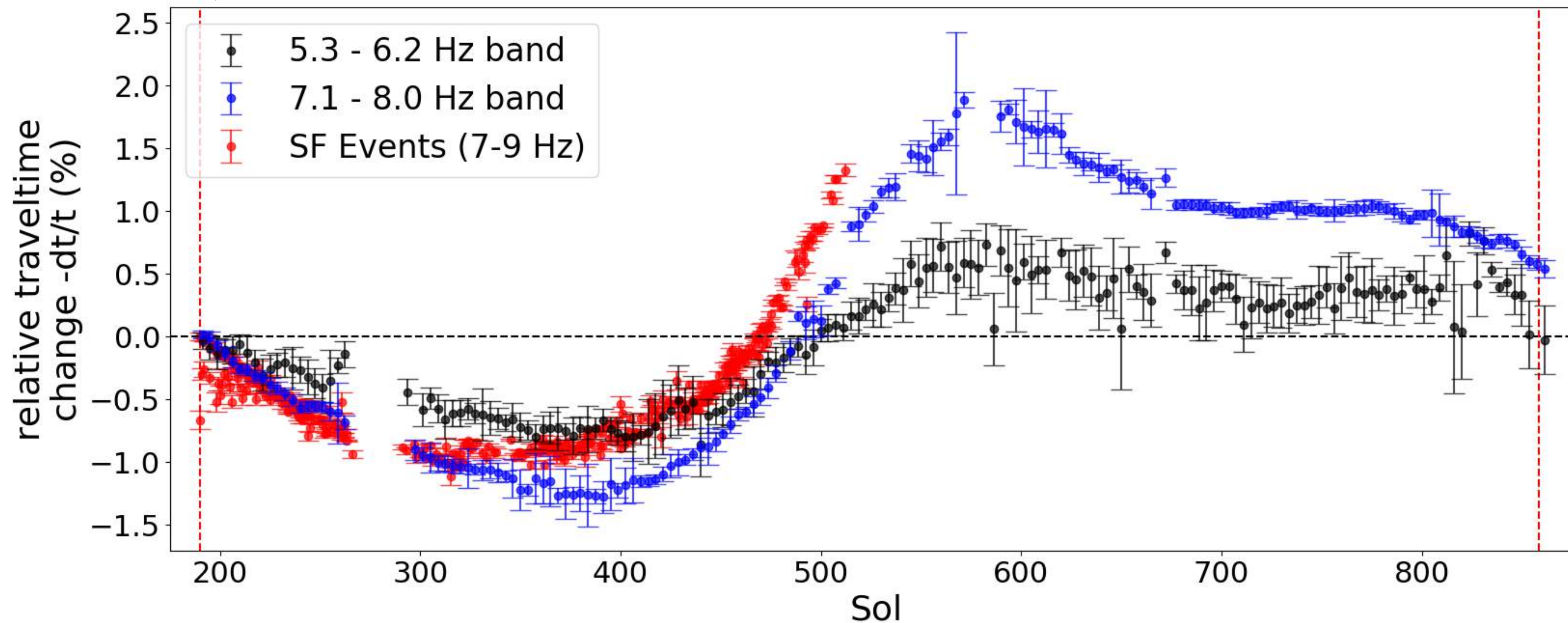
We track the 'band structure' in the frequency domain



One year of velocity variations observed by Mars InSight

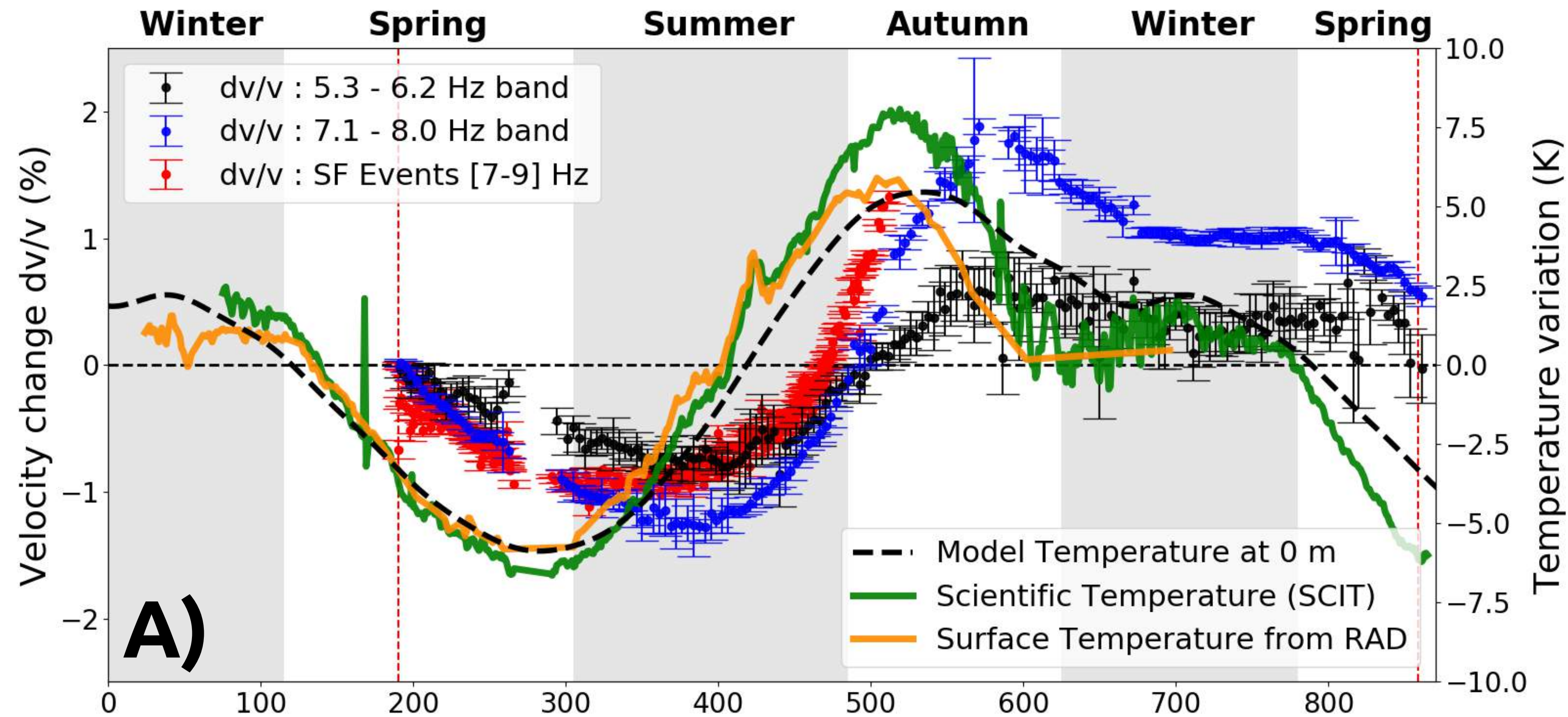
Consistent pattern between SF events and ambient noise

The velocity change increases with frequency



!!! Positive !!! correlation between temperature and velocity

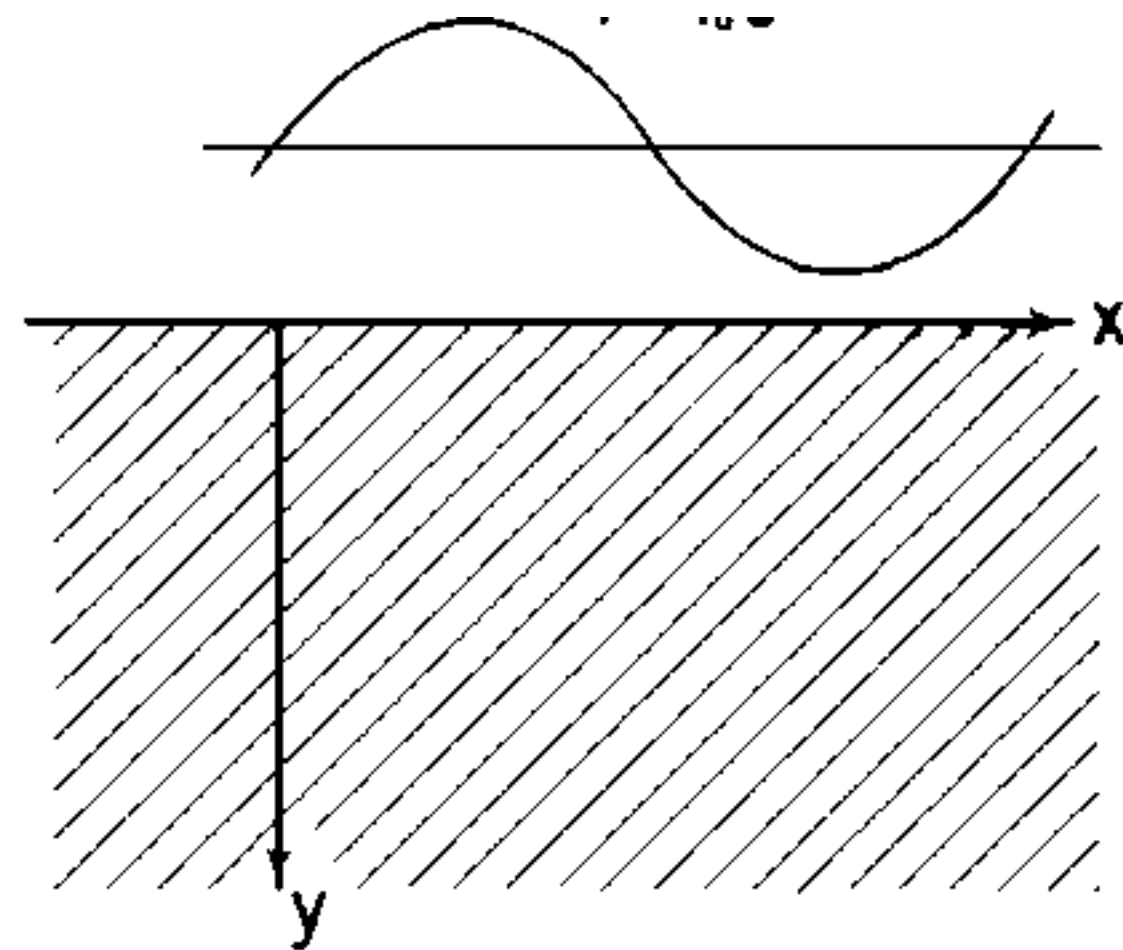
Delay is typically 100 days



A Note on Thermoelastic Strains and Tilts

JON BERGER

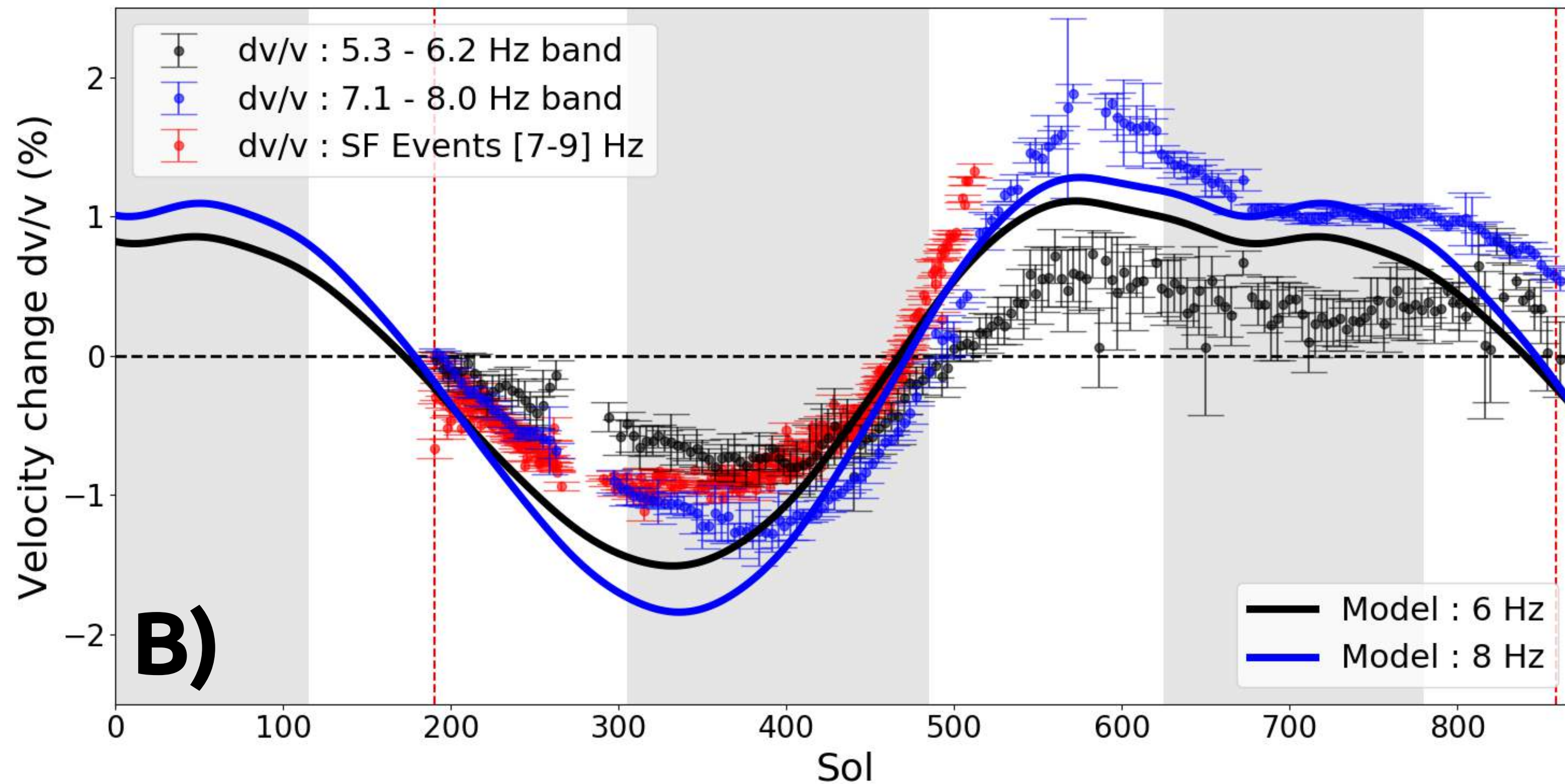
*Institute of Geophysics and Planetary Physics, University of California, San Diego
La Jolla, California 92037*



$$\frac{\Delta v}{v}(x, z, t) = -2\alpha b \frac{\partial \rho v^2}{\partial \sigma} \sum_{\omega} T_{\omega} \cos(k_x x) \left[\cos(\omega t + \phi_{\omega} - \gamma z) e^{-\gamma z} - \frac{(1 + \nu)}{\sqrt{2\gamma^2 + 2\gamma k_x + k_x^2}} \cos(\omega t + \phi_{\omega} - \psi) k_x e^{-k_x z} \right],$$

$$\tan \psi = \frac{\gamma}{\gamma + k_x} \quad \text{with } \psi \in [0, \pi/2[$$

To make the link with seismic observations we assume the signal of SF events is dominated by Rayleigh waves with $C_s=100\text{m/s}$ and $\nu=0.2$



Compaire et al., 2022

- Delay with surface temperature is a bit too small
- General asymmetry is well reproduced
- Sharp contrast with lunar observations
- Frequency dependence not OK

->Body wave/ surface wave partition?

Phenomenological Transport Model for coupled surface/body waves in a half-space

$$\begin{aligned}
 (\partial_t + v_g \hat{\mathbf{n}} \cdot \nabla) e_s(t, \mathbf{r}, z, \hat{\mathbf{n}}) = & - \frac{e_s(t, \mathbf{r}, z, \hat{\mathbf{n}})}{\tau^s} + \frac{1}{\tau^{s \rightarrow s}} \int_{2\pi} p^{s \rightarrow s}(\hat{\mathbf{n}}, \hat{\mathbf{n}}') e_s(t, \mathbf{r}, z, \hat{\mathbf{n}}') d\hat{\mathbf{n}}' \\
 & + \frac{1}{\tau^{b \rightarrow s}(z)} \int_{4\pi} p^{b \rightarrow s}(\hat{\mathbf{n}}, \hat{\mathbf{k}}') e_b(t, \mathbf{r}, z, \hat{\mathbf{k}}') d\hat{\mathbf{k}}' + s_s(t, \mathbf{r}, z, \hat{\mathbf{n}})
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (\partial_t + c \hat{\mathbf{k}} \cdot \nabla) e_b(t, \mathbf{r}, z, \hat{\mathbf{k}}) = & - \frac{e_b(t, \mathbf{r}, z, \hat{\mathbf{k}})}{\tau^b(z)} + \frac{1}{\tau^{b \rightarrow b}} \int_{4\pi} p^{b \rightarrow b}(\hat{\mathbf{k}}, \hat{\mathbf{k}}') e_b(t, \mathbf{r}, z, \hat{\mathbf{k}}') d\hat{\mathbf{k}}' \\
 & + \frac{1}{\tau^{s \rightarrow b}} \int_{2\pi} p^{s \rightarrow b}(\hat{\mathbf{k}}, \hat{\mathbf{n}}') e_s(t, \mathbf{r}, z, \hat{\mathbf{n}}') d\hat{\mathbf{n}}' + s_b(t, \mathbf{r}, z, \hat{\mathbf{n}})
 \end{aligned}$$

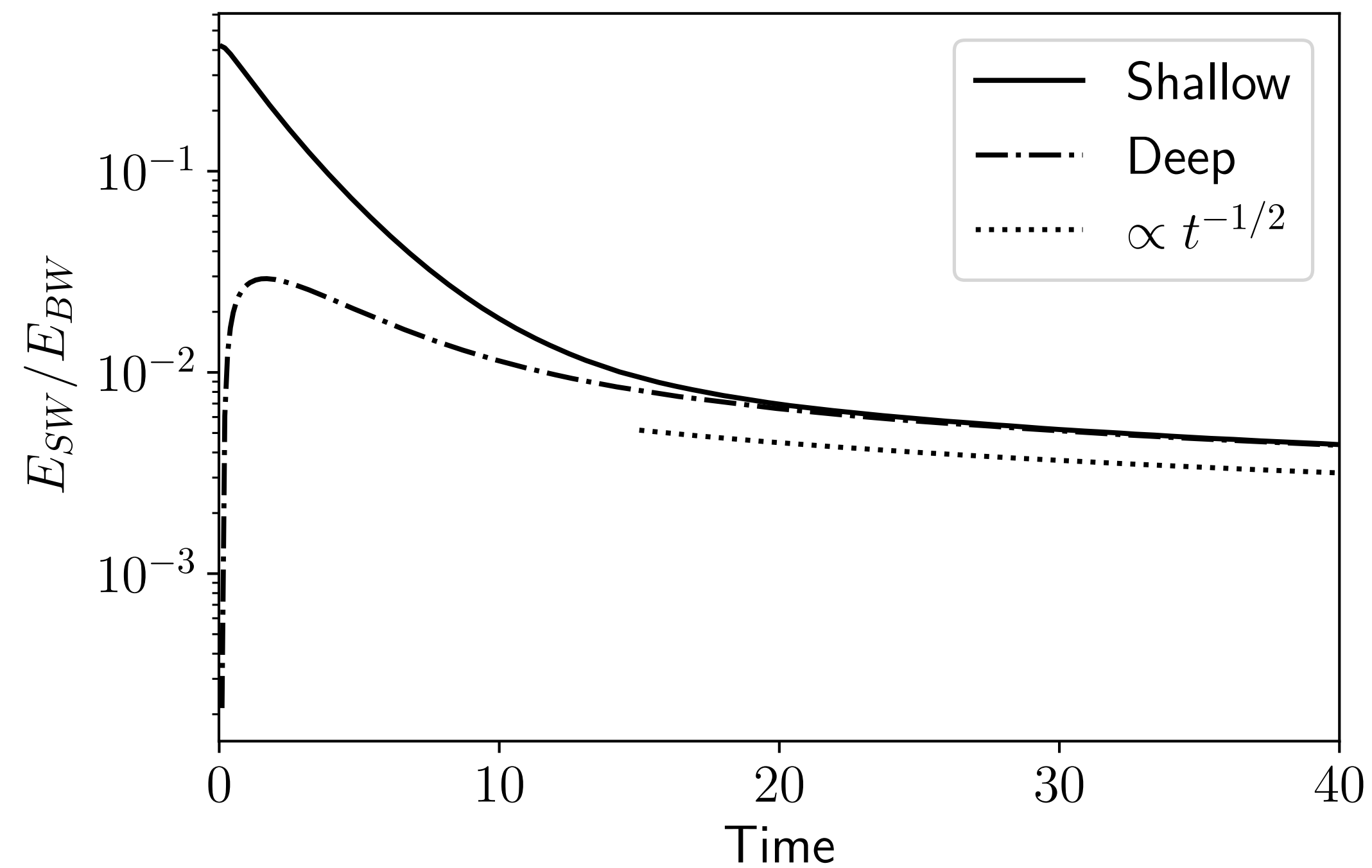
$$\text{B.C. : } e_b(t, \mathbf{r}, 0, \hat{\mathbf{k}}_i) = e_b(t, \mathbf{r}, 0, \hat{\mathbf{k}}_r)$$

Equipartition between Surface and Body Waves

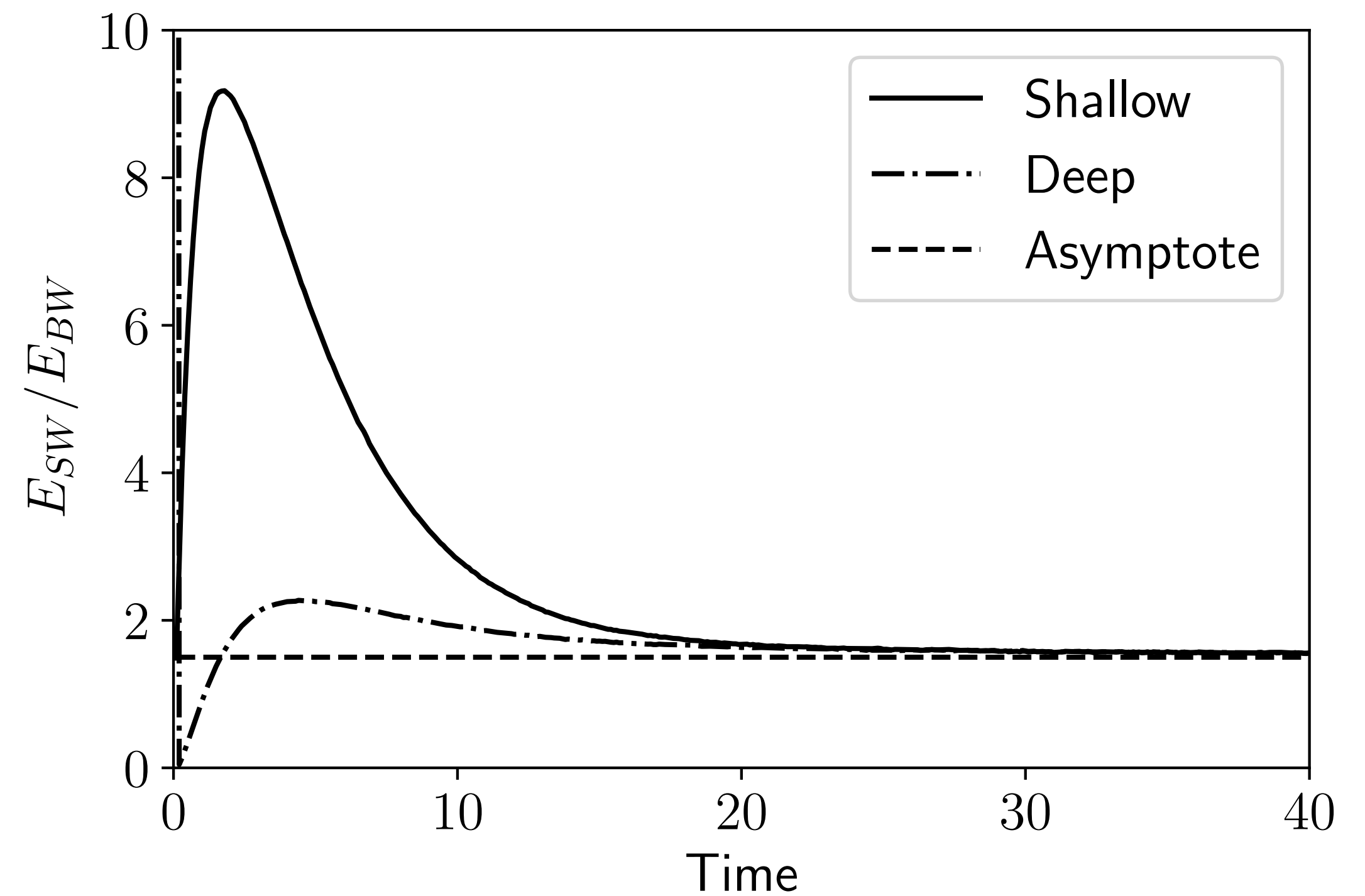
Uniformly scattering half-space

- Monte-Carlo Simulations

Global

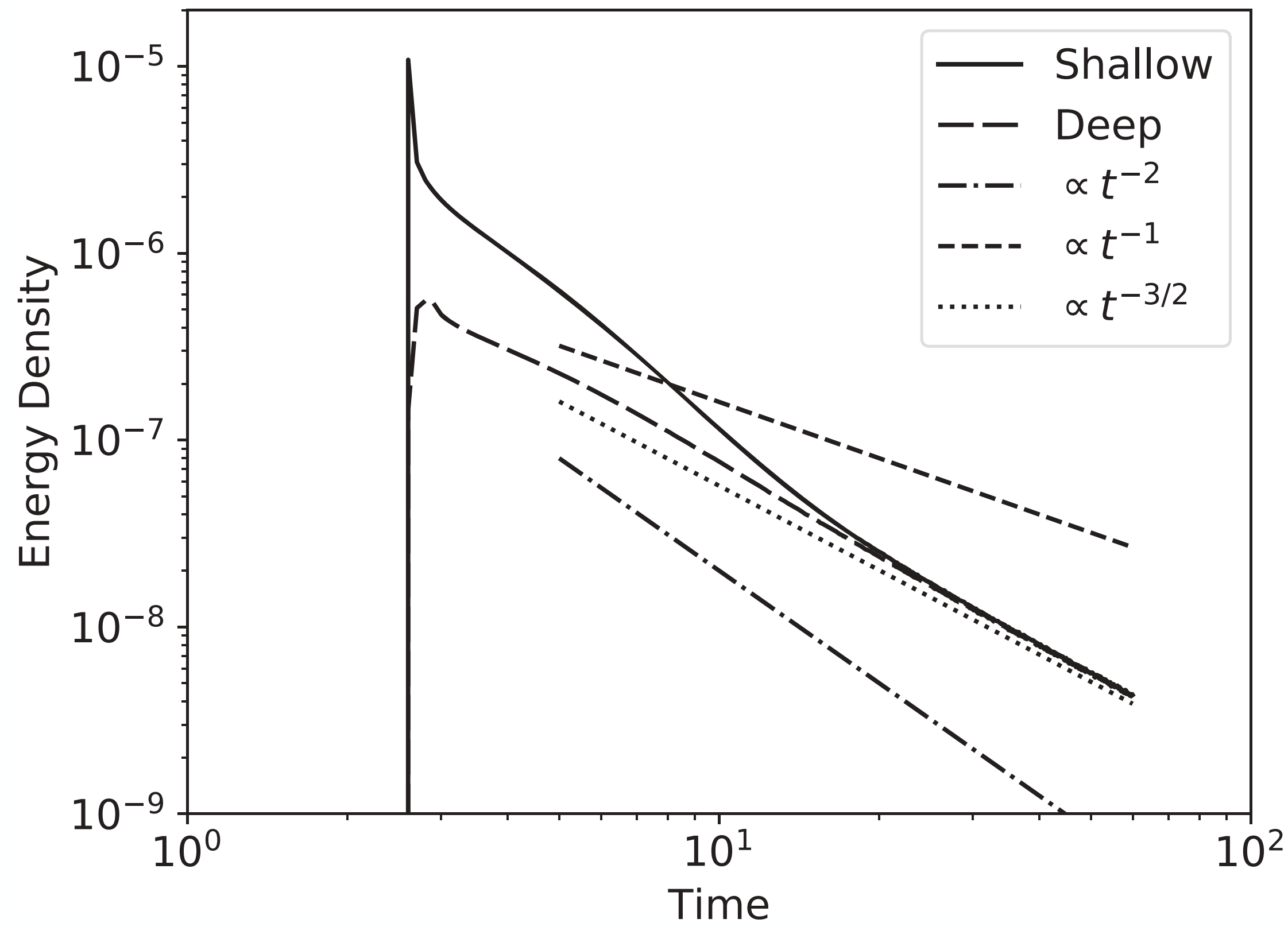


Local ($z = 0$)

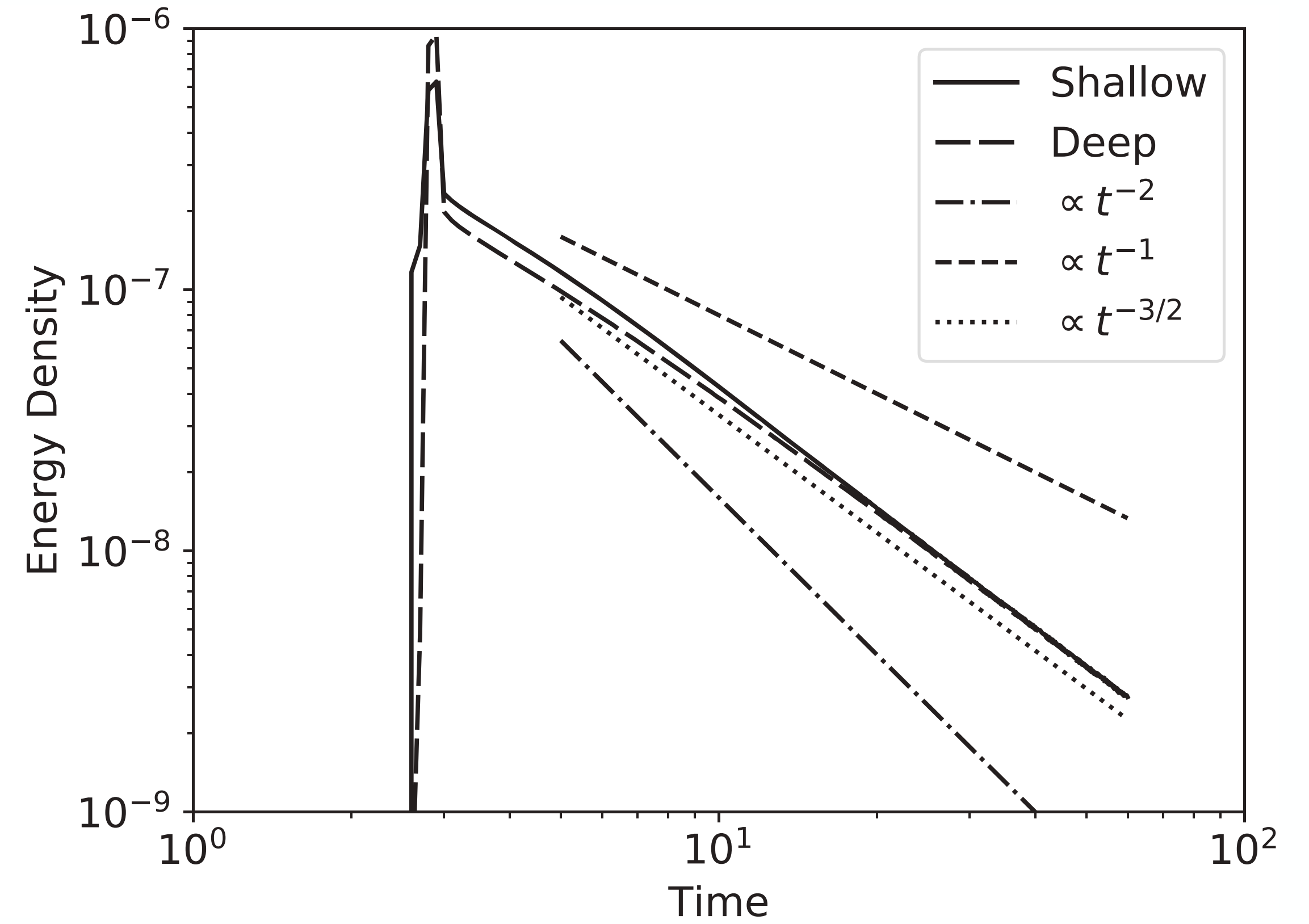


Energy Envelopes in Time Domain

Surface Waves



Body Waves



Delay Time Sensitivity Kernels

