

Introduction to Ambient Noise Correlations

Céline Hadziioannou

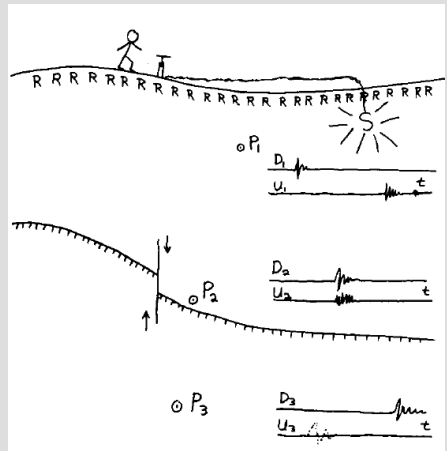
LMU München



History: the early days

1957: Aki, SPAC

1968: Claerbout



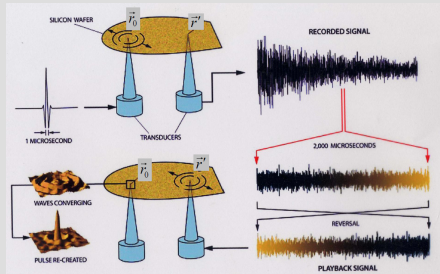
History

early 90s: acoustics
(Fink)

1993: helioseismology
(Duvall)

≥ 2000 : ultrasonics
(Weaver & Lobkis)

2003: seismology
(Campillo & Paul)



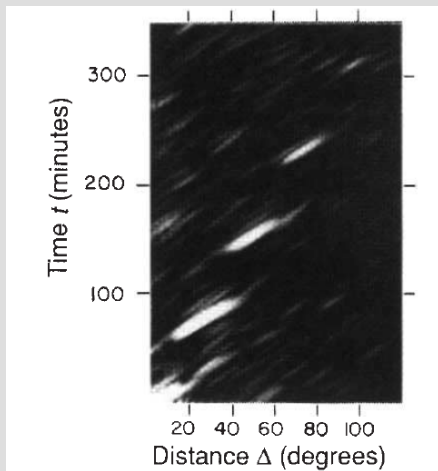
History

early 90s: acoustics
(Fink)

1993: helioseismology
(Duvall)

≥ 2000 : ultrasonics
(Weaver & Lobkis)

2003: seismology
(Campillo & Paul)



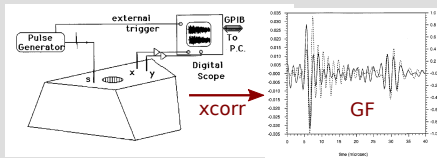
History

early 90s: acoustics
(Fink)

1993: helioseismology
(Duvall)

≥ 2000 : ultrasonics
(Weaver & Lobkis)

2003: seismology
(Campillo & Paul)



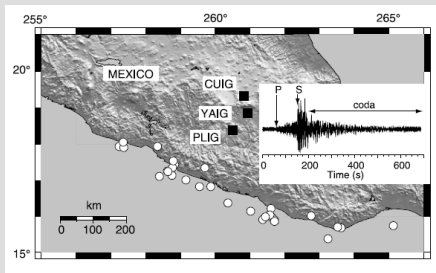
History

early 90s: acoustics
(Fink)

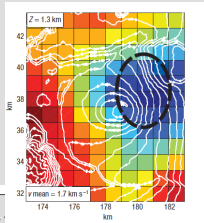
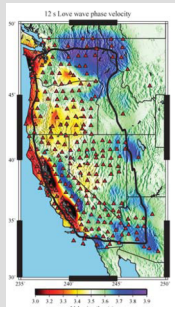
1993: helioseismology
(Duvall)

≥ 2000 : ultrasonics
(Weaver & Lobkis)

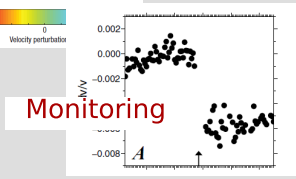
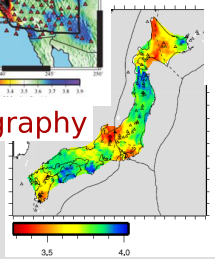
2003: seismology
(Campillo & Paul)



Applications



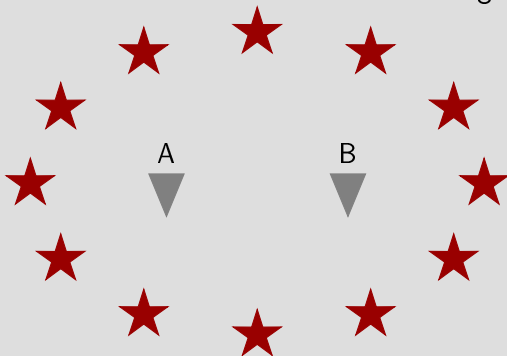
Tomography



Monitoring

Generating signals from noise

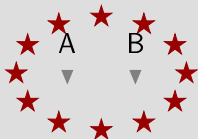
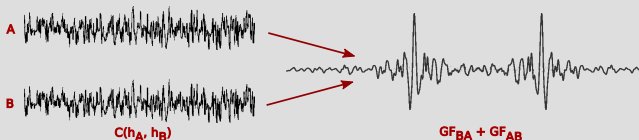
ideal case: noise is a random field + average over long time



Noise sources surround the receivers

Generating signals from noise

ideal case: noise is a random field + average over long time

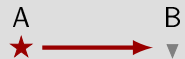


correlation of field in A and B
=
Green's function between A and B

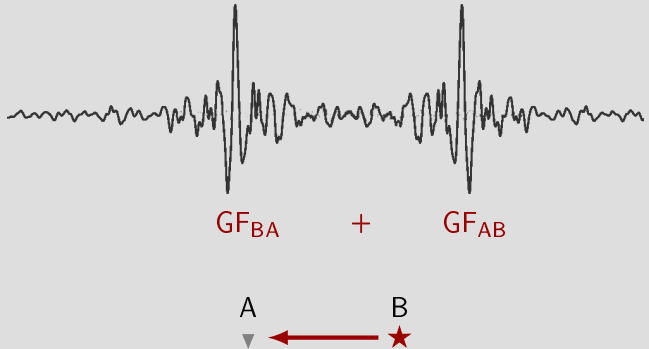
Generating signals from noise



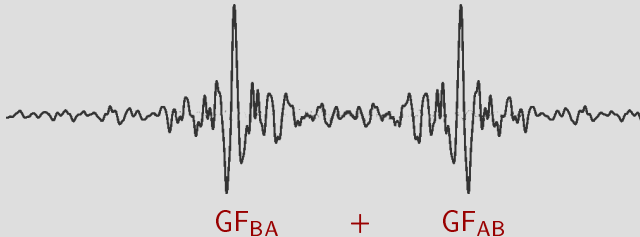
GF_{AB}



Generating signals from noise



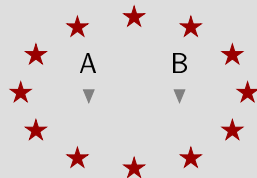
Generating signals from noise



advantages:

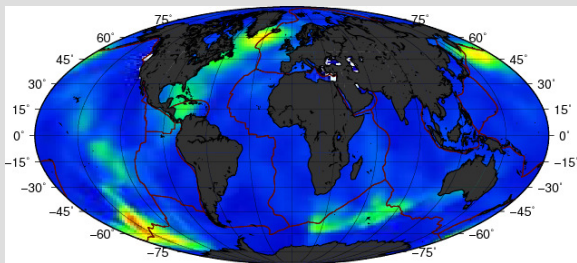
Green's function *anywhere*

Green's function *anytime*



What does the future hold?

Oceanic noise sources



Gualtieri: Modeling seismic noise by normal mode summation

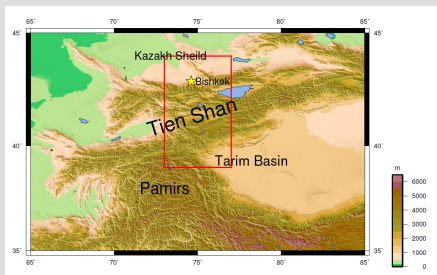
Imaging Improvements

Tien Shan:

Rayleigh wave group
velocities

Receiver functions

→ Joint inversion

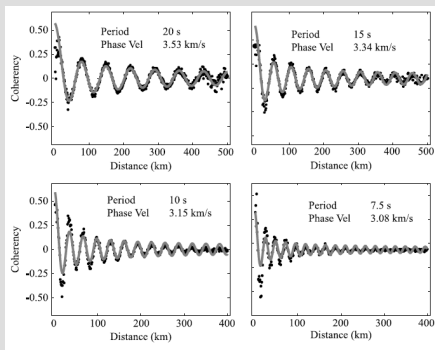


Amy Gilligan: *Imaging the structure of the Tien Shan using receiver functions and seismic ambient noise*

Amplitude & Attenuation

Amplitude information in correlation

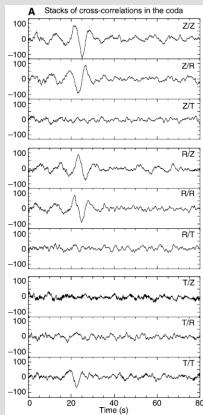
Invert for attenuation



Kees Weemstra: Constraining seismic attenuation from the ambient seismic field

Use all 3 components!

9-C Green Tensor
Use crossterms to
improve accuracy



Dylan Mikesell: Investigating the accuracy of Green's function estimates from Z-Z and Z-R correlations

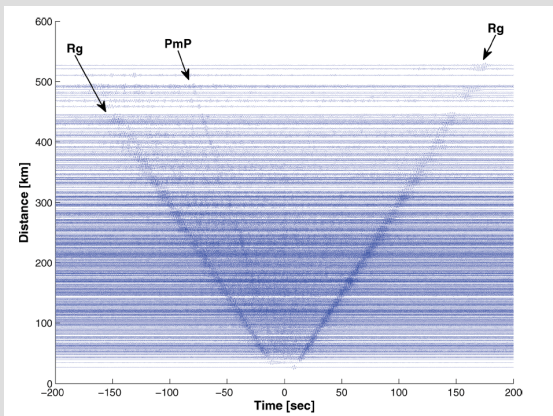
Body waves

Body waves in
correlations

Confirm with:

Synthetic seismograms,
polarization,

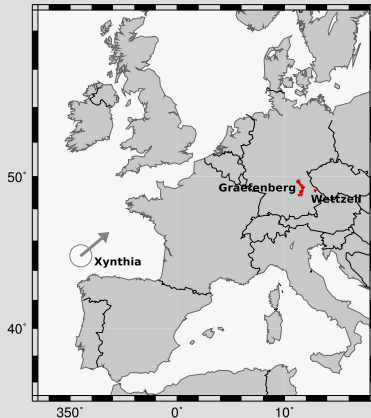
Earthquake records



Piero Poli: Application of seismic noise correlation: surface waves imaging and body waves emergence

Rotational Motion

Can we observe the oceanic microseism with the Wettzell Ringlaser?



Noise characterization

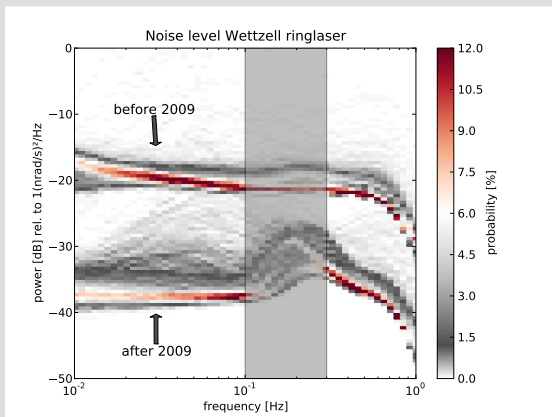
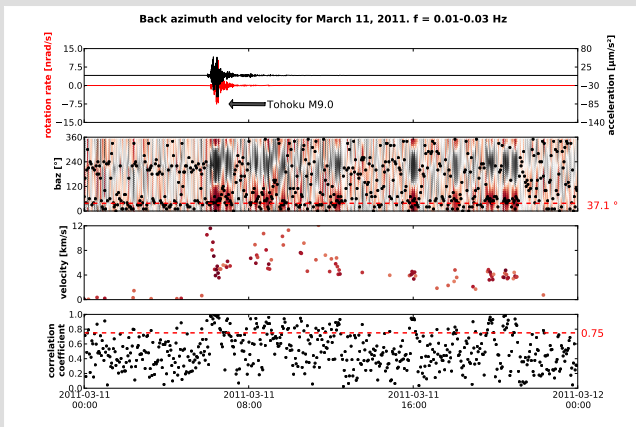


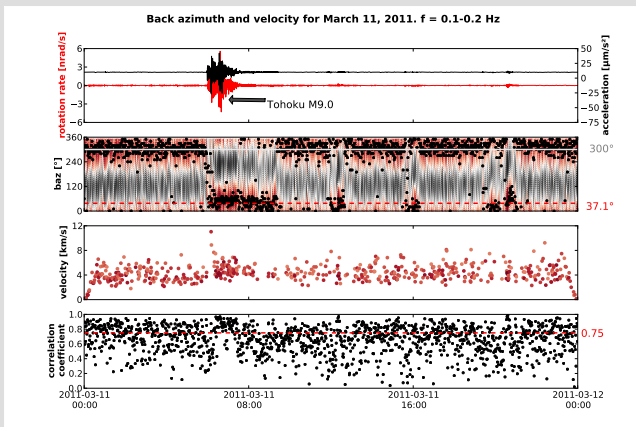
Figure: Wettzell Ringlaser noise level *before* and *after* 2009 mirror change. After McNamara & Buland 2004.

Source Direction from colocated ω_z and a_T measurements



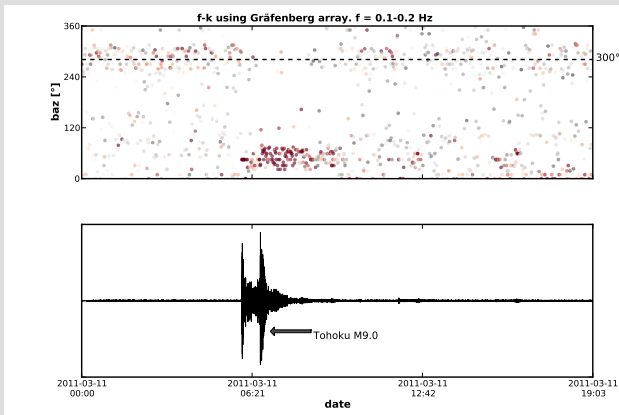
Excluding microseismic frequencies (0.01 – 0.03 Hz)

Source Direction from colocated ω_z and a_T measurements



.. and including them! (0.1 – 0.2 Hz)

f-k analysis on the Gräfenberg array



Summary

Rotational motions detectable in ambient oceanic noise

Sensitive to secondary microseism (0.1 – 0.2 Hz)

Can determine source backazimuth & phase velocity from 2 measurements

Backazimuth from $\frac{\omega_z}{a_T}$ in agreement with array beamforming

Conclusion

Noise source distribution and their effect

Further improvement of noise based imaging

Use the information available!

- Amplitude

- 3 components

- Body waves

- New observables?

Conclusion

Noise source distribution and their effect
Further improvement of noise based imaging
Use the information available!
Amplitude
3 components
Body waves
New observables?

Thank you!