

An overview of the use of laser ultrasonics to estimate the elastic properties of solid materials

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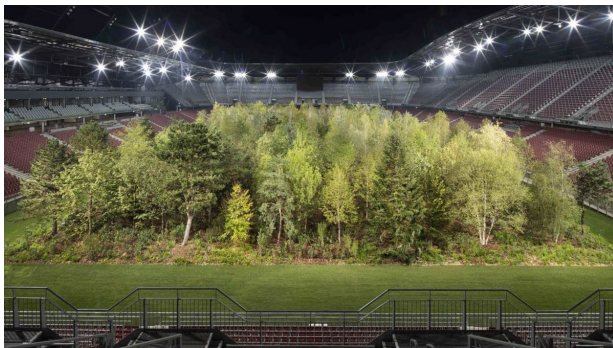
From Cargese and FIFA 2002....

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<u>Pos</u>	<u>Team</u>	<u>[V·T·E]</u>	<u>Pld</u>	<u>W</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>L</u>	<u>GF</u>	<u>GA</u>	<u>GD</u>	<u>Pts</u>	<u>Qualification</u>
1	 Denmark		3	2	1	0	5	2	+3	7	Advance to knockout stage
2	 Senegal		3	1	2	0	5	4	+1	5	
3	 Uruguay		3	0	2	1	4	5	-1	2	
4	 France		3	0	1	2	0	3	-3	1	

From Cargese and FIFA 2002....

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(Klauss Littmann, 2019)

Applications

imaging/monitoring

Auckland Volcanic Field

reservoir characterisation

ice physics

fruit/timber characterization

medical imaging

Methods

surface and
body wave
tomography

acoustics

full waveform
sonic logging

laser ultrasound

Resonant
Ultrasound
Spectroscopy

photo-
acoustics

10^{-1}

10^0

10^1

10^2

10^3

10^4

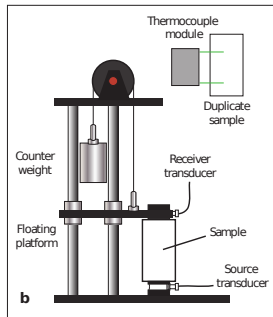
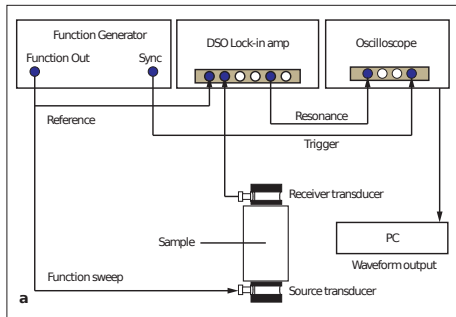
10^5

10^6

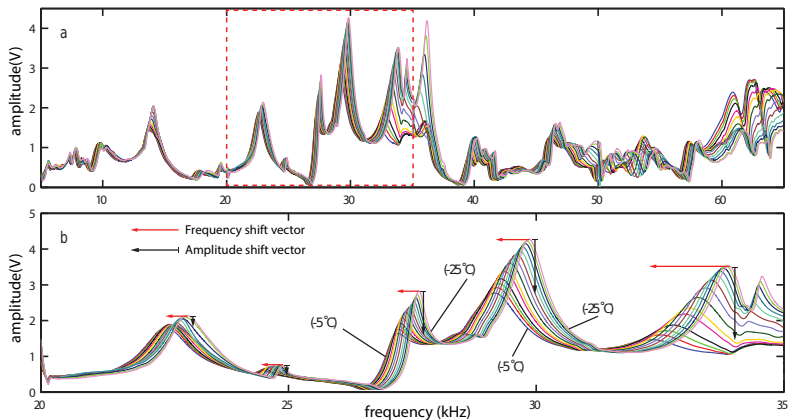
frequency (Hz)

Resonance on ice (with contacting transducers)

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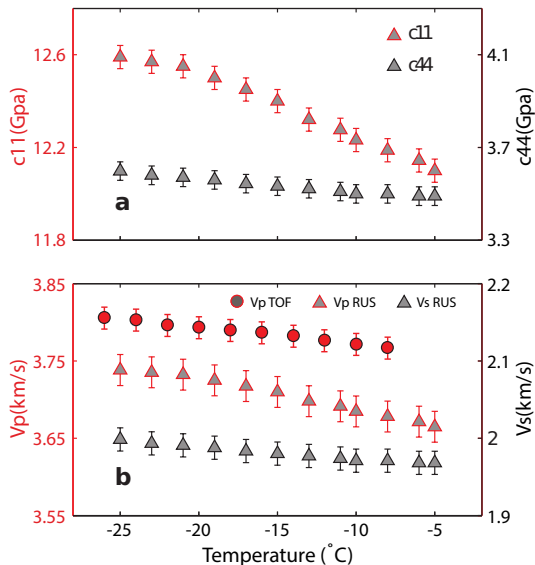


Detecting small changes in (man-made poly-crystalline) ice

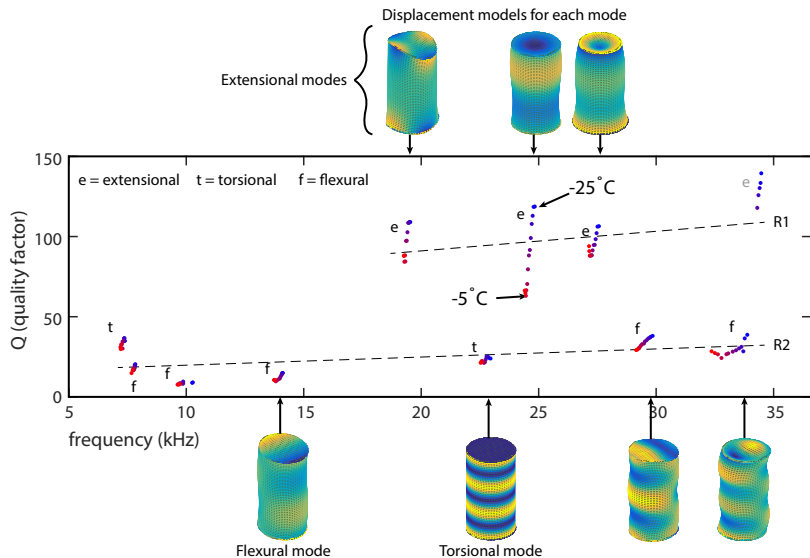


Vaughan et al. (The Cryosphere, 2016)

Elastic constants of ice



Attenuation in ice

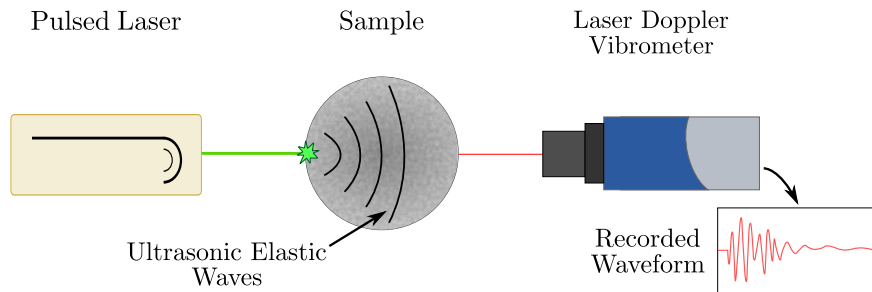


Monitoring the temperature in ice

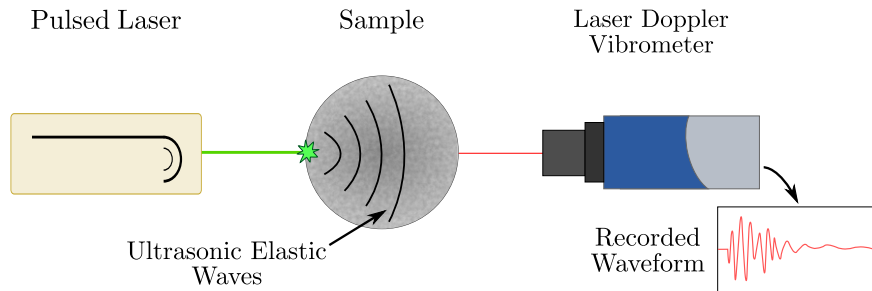
- ▶ From -20 to -5 Celsius, we see *partial melt* in the pores
- ▶ This partial melt:
 - ▶ has an effect on the elastic parameters, particularly c_{11} (v_p),
 - ▶ an even bigger effect on *attenuation* (mostly Q_p)
- ▶ The quality factor Q is notoriously hard to estimate with seismic data, but has real potential for monitoring (fluids)

Non-contacting ultrasound with lasers

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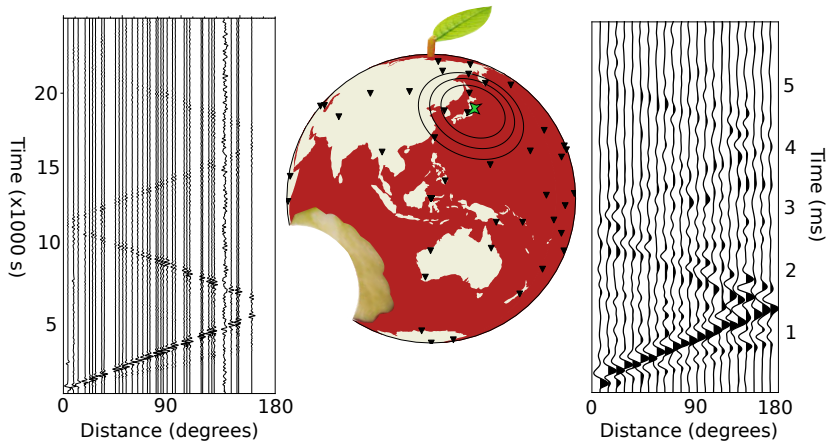


Non-contacting ultrasound with lasers



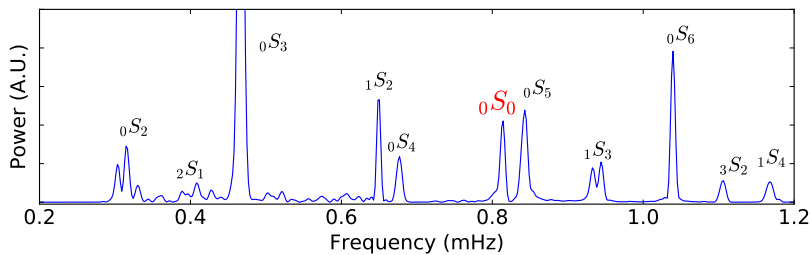
Rotation and translation under computer control for source, receiver, and the sample

Waves in two (approximate) spheres

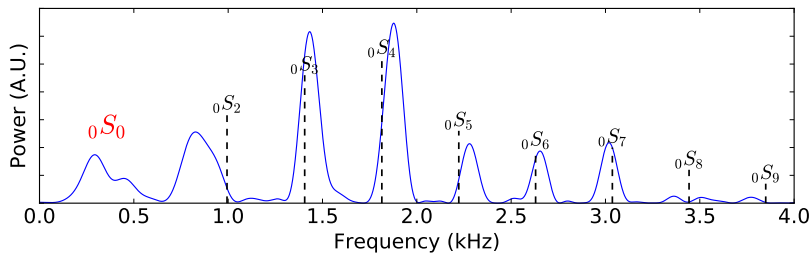
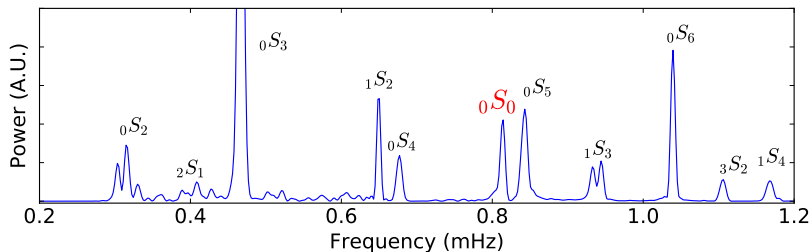


Physics Today, October 2017

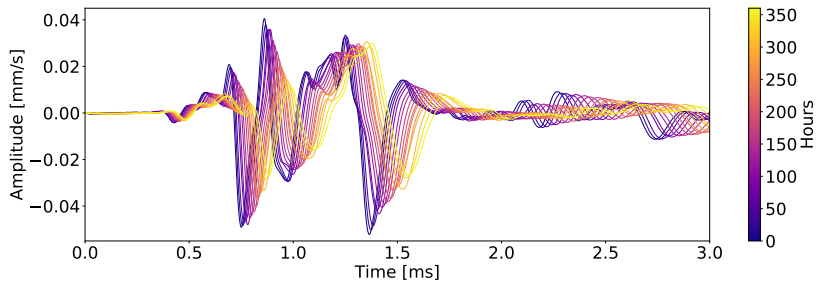
The modes of a sphere



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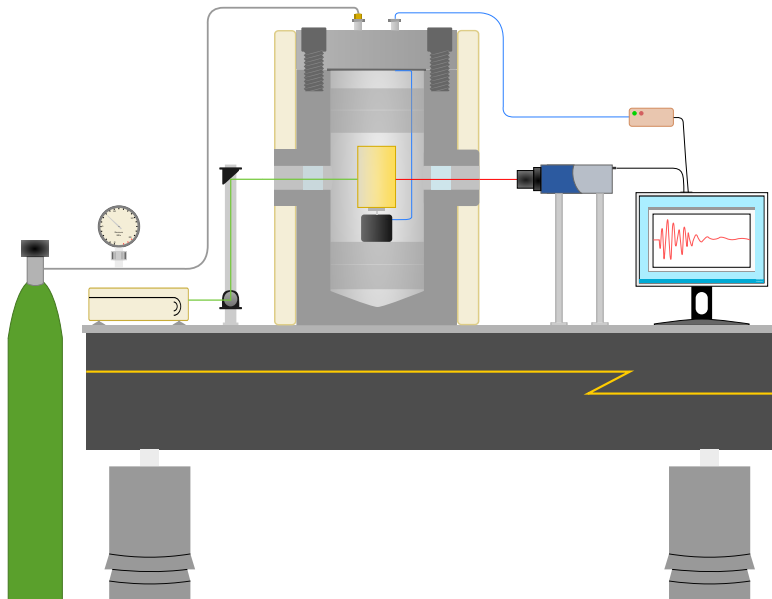


Apple-watching for 15 days



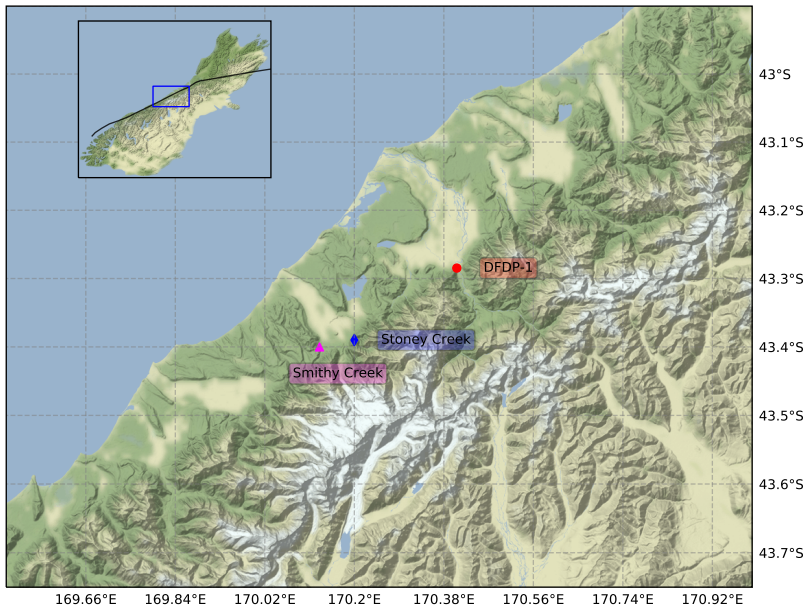
Postharvest Biology and Technology, 2016

Laser Ultrasound, controlling pressure and temperature

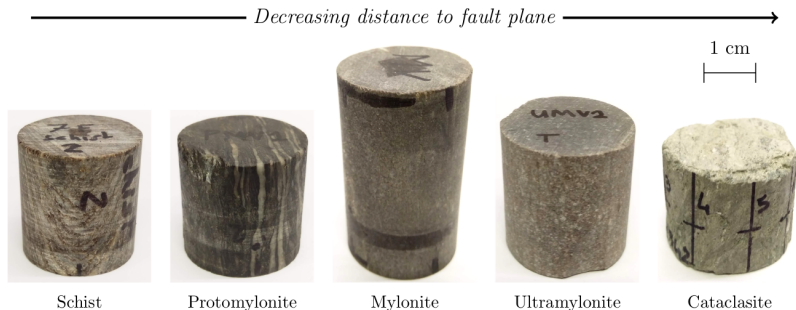


The Alpine Fault, New Zealand

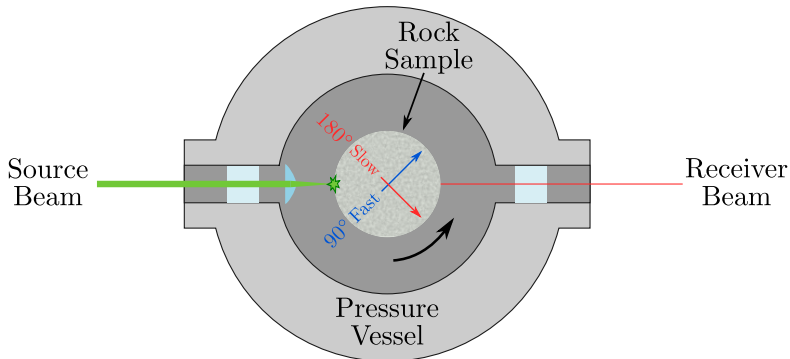
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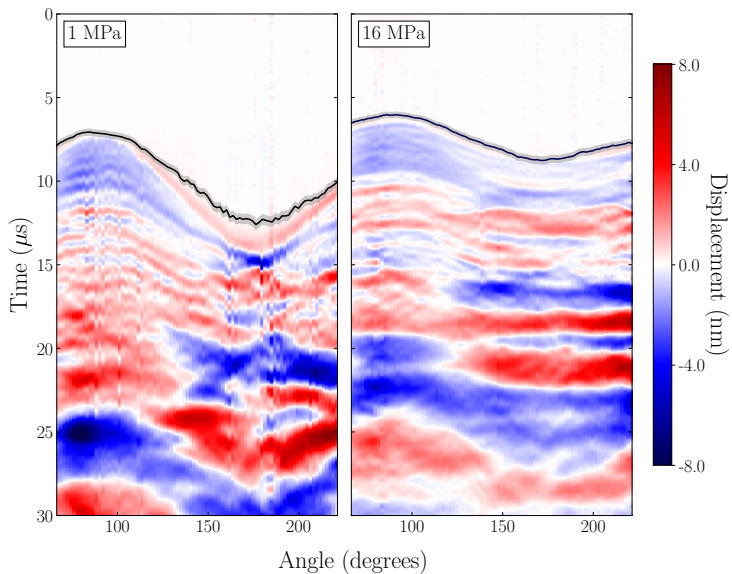
Alpine Fault rocks



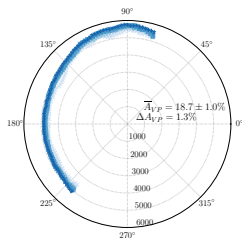
Rotational scan under pressure



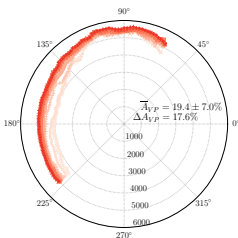
Pressure dependence



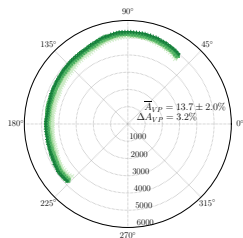
Rose diagrams



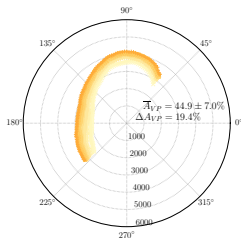
(a) Schist



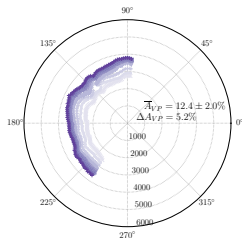
(b) Protomylonite



(c) Mylonite

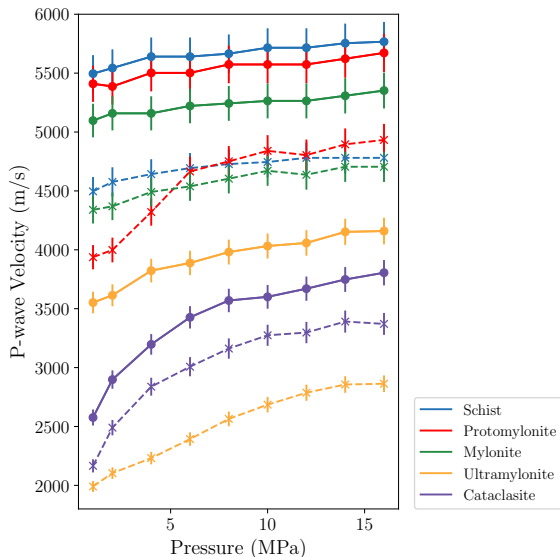


(d) Ultramylonite

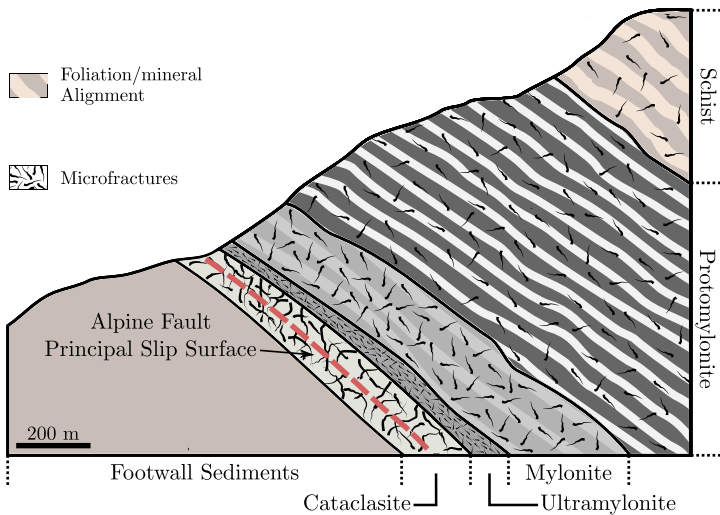


(e) Cataclasite

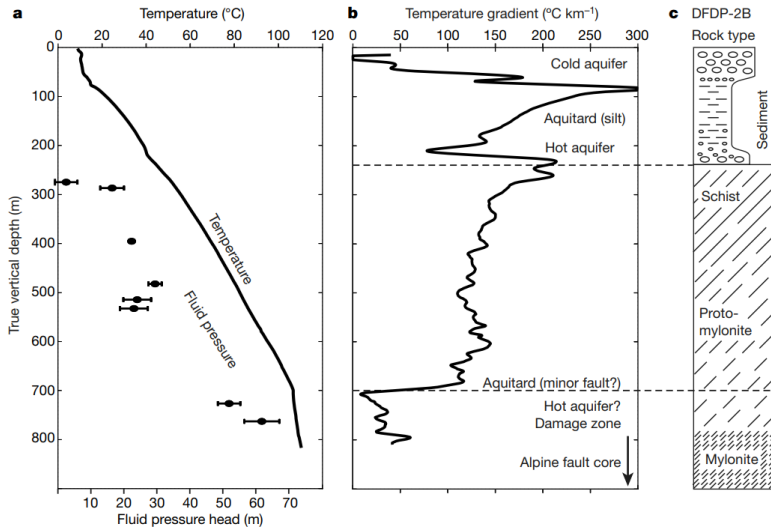
Anisotropy as a function of distance to the Alpine Fault



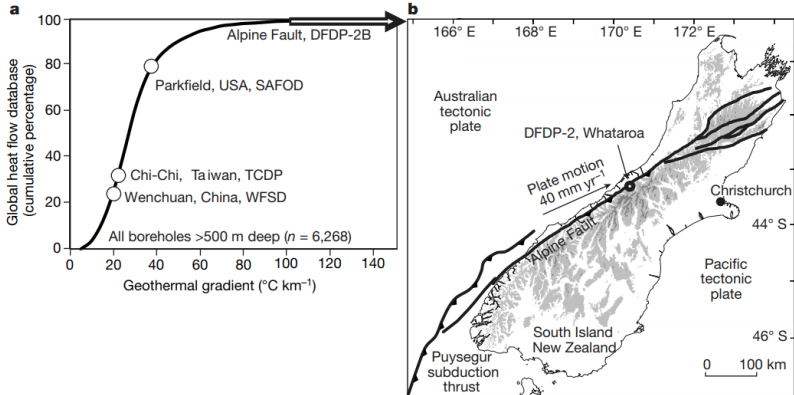
Conceptual cross-section of the Alpine Fault



The geothermal gradient of the Alpine Fault

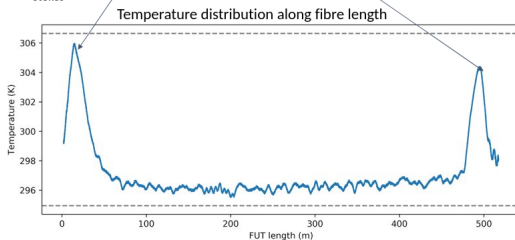
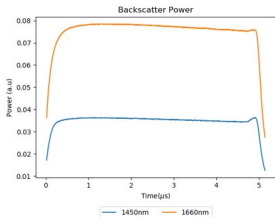
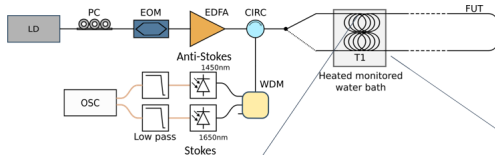


Geothermal gradient in fault zones

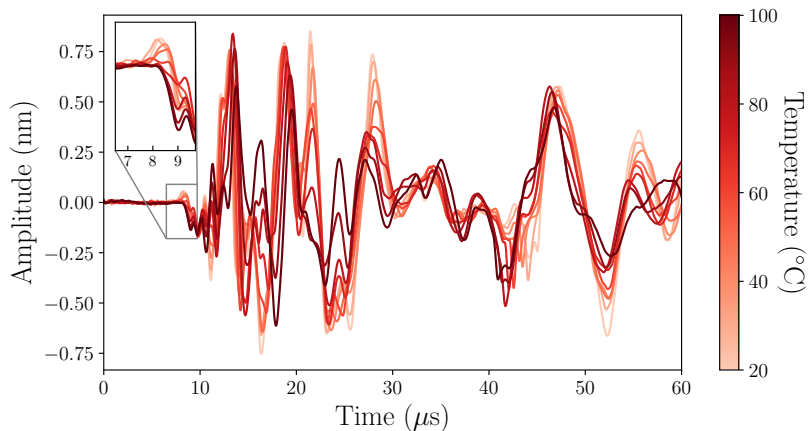


Fibre-optic temperature (and strain) sensing

Experimental Sensor



Temperature dependence of elastic wave speed



Implications for the Alpine Fault

- ▶ Estimates of $v_p(P, T)$ in Alpine Fault rocks show the importance of fractures and the geothermal gradient.
- ▶ Furthermore, this information can be used to
 1. Seismic imaging
 2. Fault strength

Outlook of (laboratory) wave propagation research

- ▶ Elastic waves are sensitive probes of the physical properties of many solids:
 - ▶ Earth
 - ▶ timber
 - ▶ fruit
 - ▶ ice
 - ▶ the human body, others ...
- and

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With laser ultrasound, we are poised to learn more about how each of these parameters control (seismic waves in and near) faults