Source		Page pdf
Coda Q in	Coda waves constitute the end of the seismic signal for	1
Different	the local and the regional events and the coda waves start	
Tectonic Areas,	after	
Influence of	the S waves. Coda waves are composed of incoherent waves	
Processing	scattered by inhomogeneities and their amplitude is thought to	
Parameters	decrease only due to attenuation (including scattering) and geometrical spreading.	
Jens Havskov,		
Mathilde B.		
Sørensen, Dina		
Vales, Mehmet		
Özyazıcıoğlu,		
Gerardo		
Sánchez, and Bin		
Li		
Ibid	The most important parameter in coda Q estimation is the	2
	lapse time (defined as the time lapsed after the origin time to	
	where the coda Q analysis starts). Rautian and Khalturin	
	(1978) observed amplitudes of band-pass-filtered	
	seismograms	
	for many different lapse times and found that coda amplitudes	
	decay have a common shape at all the stations for	
	windows starting mostly after about two times and <u>always</u>	
	after three times the S-wave travel time. Therefore, most	
	coda	
	Q studies use a lapse time of at least twice the S-wave travel	
	time.	
Ibid	(a) 2 times S-time Lapse time	6
	Origin time PS — Coda window — YMG BHN	
	2009 0301 16:37 20 40 00	
	(b) (C) In(A(f,t)+βIn(t))	
	Coda window, unfiltered Slope=-0.0432	
	Center frequency 8 Hz Coda window filtered 4-16 Hz Signal to noise ratio = 43	
	30 40 50 60 30 40 50 60 Time from origin time(s) Time from origin time(s)	