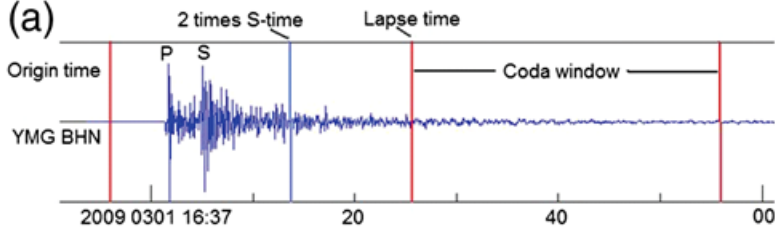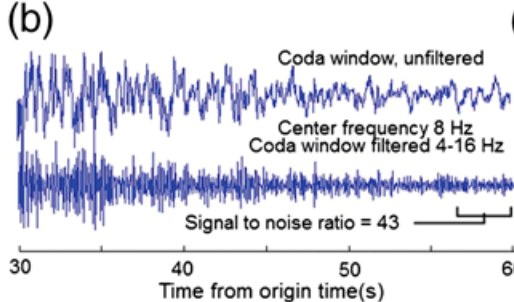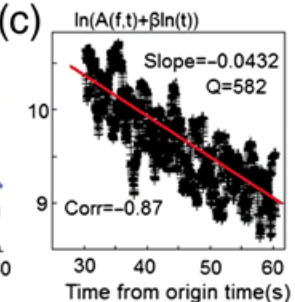| Source		Page pdf
Coda Q in Different Tectonic Areas, Influence of Processing Parameters Jens Havskov, Mathilde B. Sørensen, Dina Vales, Mehmet Özyazıcıoğlu, Gerardo Sánchez, and Bin Li	Coda waves constitute the end of the seismic signal for the local and the regional events and the coda waves start after the S waves. Coda waves are composed of incoherent waves scattered by inhomogeneities and their amplitude is thought to decrease only due to attenuation (including scattering) and geometrical spreading.	1
Ibid	The most important parameter in coda Q estimation is the **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.	2
Ibid		6