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| *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 always**  **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 |
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