FDTD Underwater Acoustic Propagation

Application to localization using interval analysis

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Research laboratory

• ENSTA Bretagne

Projects

- DGA RAPID PROTEUS:
 Underwater acoustic propagation simulation using Finite Difference Time Domain (FDTD)
- DGA ROBOTIX: Underwater acoustic source localization using interval analysis



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- Pressure
- Particle velocity

Scope of the simulation

- Rectilinear Grid support for fields
- Linear acoustic approximation
- · Viscoelastic modeling of materials







Figure 1: Jean Le Rond d'Alembert

Wave equation

$$\left(\nabla^2 - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2}\right) \phi(\mathbf{r}, t) = f(\mathbf{r}, t)$$
 (1)

• r: position

• *t*: time

ullet ϕ : field

• c: celerity





- Pressure p(t, x)
- Particle Velocity u(t, x)

Numeric scheme

- 2^{nd} order in time $\mathcal{O}(\Delta t^2)$ [1]
- 4^{th} order in space $\mathcal{O}(\Delta x^4)$ [1]

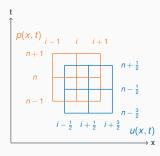


Figure 2: Staggered pressure and particle velocity fields





- Pressure p(t, x)
- Particle Velocity u(t, x)

Numeric scheme

- 2^{nd} order in time $\mathcal{O}(\Delta t^2)$ [1]
- 4^{th} order in space $\mathcal{O}(\Delta x^4)$ [1]

Staggered scheme

$$\nabla p|_{i+\frac{1}{2}}^{n} = \frac{p|_{i+1}^{n} - p|_{i}^{n}}{\Delta x}$$
 (2)

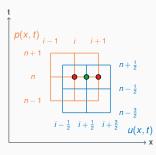


Figure 2: Staggered pressure and particle velocity fields





- Pressure p(t, x)
- Particle Velocity u(t, x)

Numeric scheme

- 2^{nd} order in time $\mathcal{O}(\Delta t^2)$ [1]
- 4^{th} order in space $\mathcal{O}(\Delta x^4)$ [1]

Staggered scheme

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t}\Big|_{i+\frac{1}{2}}^{n} = \frac{u\Big|_{i+\frac{1}{2}}^{n+\frac{1}{2}} - u\Big|_{i+\frac{1}{2}}^{n-\frac{1}{2}}}{\Delta t}$$
(2)

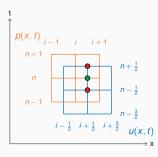


Figure 2: Staggered pressure and particle velocity fields





- Pressure p(t, x)
- Particle Velocity u(t, x)

Numeric scheme

- 2^{nd} order in time $\mathcal{O}(\Delta t^2)$ [1]
- 4^{th} order in space $\mathcal{O}(\Delta x^4)$ [1]

Staggered scheme

$$\nabla p|_{i+\frac{1}{2}}^{n} = \rho \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}|_{i+\frac{1}{2}}^{n} \tag{2}$$

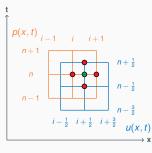


Figure 2: Staggered pressure and particle velocity fields







Figure 3: James Clerk Maxwell

Standard Linear Solid model

- Viscoelastic material modeling
- Springs
- Dashpots

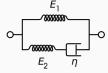


Figure 4: Standard Linear Solid model, Maxwell representation





Q modeling

$$Q^{-1}(\omega) \approx \sum_{l=1}^{L} \frac{\omega \tau_{\sigma l} \tau}{1 + \omega^2 \tau_{\sigma l}^2}$$
 (3)

- Q: Desired quality factor
- ω Pulsation
- L: Number of SLS
- $\tau_{\sigma l}$: Relaxation constraint
- \bullet τ : Computed constant for material

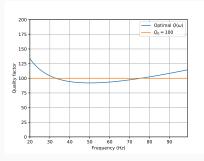
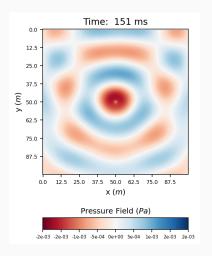


Figure 5: Optimal quality factor over a frequency range

Results Pulsing sphere







Pulsing sphere

- (100, 100) *m* scene
- Emitter at (50, 50) m
- Reflection at the top





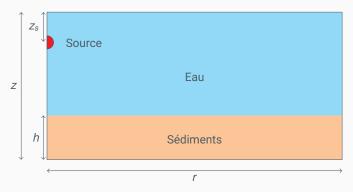


Figure 6: Scène utilisée dans la comparaison





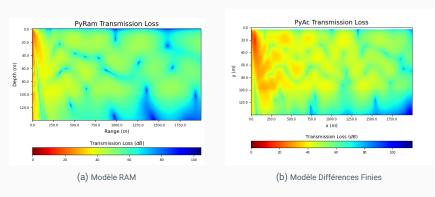


Figure 7: Comparaison des Transmission Loss simulées pour les deux modèles

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Méthodes ensemblistes

- Basées sur les ensembles
- Renvoie l'ensemble des possibilités
- · Calcul garanti

Caractéristiques

- Post-traitement
- Ensemble de solutions compatibles
- Domaine non-linéaires

Méthodes Probabilistes

- Basées sur les probabilités
- Renvoie une position possible
- Calcul probable

Caractéristiques

- Traitement temps réel
- · Point avec covariance
- Domaine linéaire





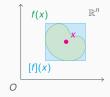


Figure 8: Méthodes ensemblistes

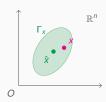


Figure 9: Méthodes probabilistes

Example

- Intervalles
- Zonotopes
- Polytopes

Example

- Filtre de Kalman
- Filtre de Bayes
- Méthodes de Monte-Carlo





Réciprocité

- Récepteurs → Émetteurs
- Carte de niveau acoustique perçus par rapport à un récepteur
- Résoudre problème d'inversion

Réciprocité Acoustique

- Cadre de l'acoustique linéaire [2]
- Valable en avec modélisation visco-élastique des matériaux

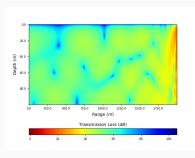
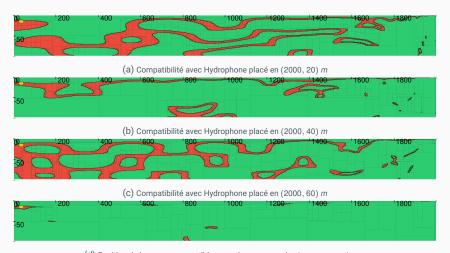


Figure 10: Carte de niveaux acoustiques pour un récepteur placé en $(2000, 20) \ m$

Problème d'inversion







(d) Position de la source compatibles avec les mesures de niveaux acoustiques

Figure 11: Localisation ensembliste de la source acoustique





Améliorations

- Modélisation du bruit
- Passage de la 2D à la 3D
- Passage du Python au C++
- Validation en milieu naturel

Localisation ensembliste

- Émetteur/Récepteur en mouvement
- Simulation à plusieurs fréquences
- Navigation dans données sonar
- SLAM acoustique



Figure 12: SeaBot - Thomas Le Mézo





- [1] J. O. Robertsson, J. O. Blanch, and W. W. Symes, "Viscoelastic finite-difference modeling," *Geophysics*, vol. 59, no. 9, pp. 1444–1456, 1994.
- [2] J. W. S. B. Rayleigh, The theory of sound, vol. 2. Macmillan, 1896.

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