# Polynomial chaos expansion for acoustic propagation

Séminaire des doctorants du CMLA

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#### **CONTEXT**

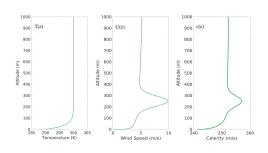
- ► The verification regime of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) is designed to detect any nuclear explosion conducted on Earth underground, underwater or in the atmosphere.
- ▶ Infrasound monitoring is one of the four technologies used by the International Monitoring System (IMS) to verify compliance with the CTBT.





- ▶ Infrasound has the ability to cover long distances with little dissipation.
- ▶ Infrasound signals can be severly distorted by the propagation in the atmosphere.

#### PLANETARY BOUNDARY LAYER

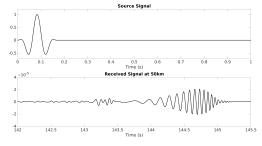


#### Wave celerity:

$$c(z) = \sqrt{\gamma RT(z)} + U(z)$$

#### where:

- $\blacksquare$  T(z) is the temperature profile
- $\blacksquare$  U(z) the wind profile.
- ▶ The celerity profile characterizes the medium for the propagation.



# NORMAL MODES (1/2)

 $(k_i(\omega), \Psi_i(\omega, z))$  eigenvalues and eigenfunctions of H:

$$H\Psi = \frac{\partial^2 \Psi}{\partial z^2} + \frac{\omega^2}{c(z)^2} \Psi = k\Psi$$

Green function:

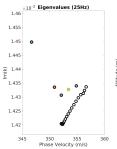
$$G(\omega) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} G_i(\omega) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha \frac{\Psi_i(\omega, 0)^2}{\sqrt{k_i(\omega)R}} e^{ik_i(\omega)R}$$

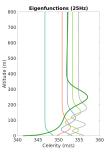
with 
$$\alpha = \frac{e^{-i\pi/4}}{\sqrt{8\pi}}$$

R: distance source-receiver.

Signal:

$$p(t) = \mathcal{F}^{-1}[G(\omega)s(\omega)](t)$$

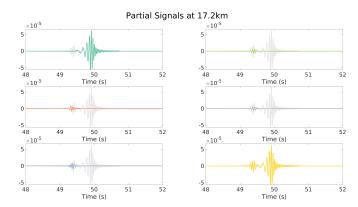




# NORMAL MODES (2/2)

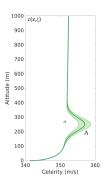
Signal reconstructed with only one mode:

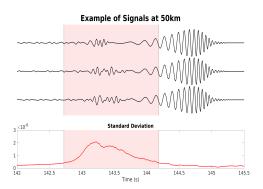
$$p_i(t) = \mathcal{F}^{-1}[G_i(\omega)s(\omega)](t)$$



# RANDOM JET

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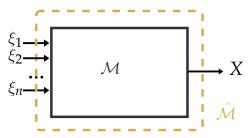


Impact of the uncertainties on the medium on the acoustic signal received at the ground?

▶ Metamodel of **the eigenpairs of the propagation operator** able to generate such signals.

## POLYNOMIAL CHAOS DECOMPOSITION (1/2)

Build a metamodel of  $X = \mathcal{M}(\boldsymbol{\xi})$  where  $\boldsymbol{\xi} \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \mathbb{I}_n)$ :



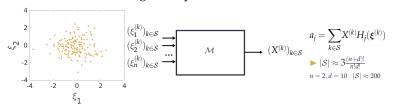
Polynomial chaos decomposition:

- $(H_j)_{j\in J}$  set of orthonormal polynomials for  $\langle f,g\rangle=\mathbb{E}[fg]$
- $X(\xi) = \sum_{j \in J} a_j H_j(\xi)$  where  $a_j = \langle X, H_j \rangle$
- taking polynomials up to degree d,  $|J| = \frac{(n+d)!}{n!d!}$

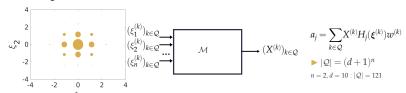
## POLYNOMIAL CHAOS DECOMPOSITION (2/2)

#### Coefficients $(a_i)_{i \in I}$ can be computed:

 $\blacksquare$  with Monte-Carlo using a sample S:



#### with a quadrature Q:



#### GPC DECOMPOSITION OF THE ACOUSTIC MODES

gPC decomposition of each eigenvalue and eigenvector at the ground

$$\widehat{k_i}(\omega, \boldsymbol{\xi}) = \sum_{j \in J} a_j^{k_i}(\omega) H_j(\boldsymbol{\xi}) \text{ and } \widehat{\Psi_i}(\omega, \boldsymbol{\xi}) = \sum_{j \in J} a_j^{\Psi_i}(\omega) H_j(\boldsymbol{\xi})$$

Reconstruction of the Green function

$$\widehat{G}(\omega, \boldsymbol{\xi}) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \widehat{G}_{i}(\omega, \boldsymbol{\xi}) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha \frac{\widehat{\Psi}_{i}(\omega, \boldsymbol{\xi})^{2}}{\sqrt{\widehat{k}_{i}(\omega, \boldsymbol{\xi})R}} e^{i\widehat{k}_{i}(\omega, \boldsymbol{\xi})R}$$

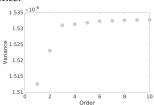
■ Simulation of signals using the metamodel:

$$p(t, \boldsymbol{\xi}) = \mathcal{F}^{-1}[\widehat{G}(\omega, \boldsymbol{\xi})s(\omega)](t)$$

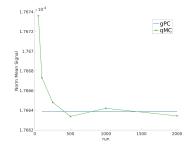
#### CONVERGENCE

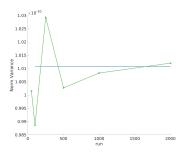
■ Variance can be used to control the convergence:

$$Var[k_5] = \sum_{j \in J \setminus \{0\}} (a_j^{k_5})^2$$



Statistics on the signals can be compared with those obtained by Monte-Carlo simulations:





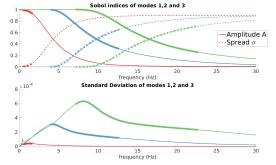
#### SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS

Sobol index  $S_j(k_i)$  gives a measure of the sensibility of mode  $k_i$  to the parameters  $\xi_i$ :

$$S_j(k_i) = \frac{Var(\mathbb{E}[k_i|\xi_j])}{Var(k_i)}$$

■ The gPC decomposition allows a quick computation of the Sobol indices:

$$S_j(k_i) = \sum_{i \in J'} (a_j^{k_i})^2$$
 where  $J' = \{k \in J^* | \exists Q \in \mathbb{R}[X], P_k(\xi) = Q(\xi_j)\}$ 



#### Conclusion:

- gPC representation of the acoustic modes
- Metamodel able to give statistics on the signals
- Sensitivity analysis on the modes

#### Perspectives:

- Use model reduction to select modes with high acoustical contribution and great sensitivity to the uncertainties.
- Develop an eigenvalue tracking method to generalize to a realistic atmosphere.

