Ocean Acoustics Modelling

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Contents

Chapter 1

Infinite Domain Modelling

1.1 Attenuation

1.1.1 Units

TODO: Re-express all ocean parameters (except frequency) as complex. Julia implementation shows such.

We see from [Jensen et al., 2011] that the sound speed is often treated as a complex-valued parameter. However, Jensen is quite unclear as to how to define said parameter, regarding which other acoustic parameters are complex-valued and which are not.

From Jensen we take the normalized sound speed solution for plane wave attenuation

$$\exp\left(\frac{i\omega x}{c}\right)$$

with $c \in \mathbb{C}$, and from [Buckingham, 1997] we take the same normalized solution (with variables translated) to obtain

$$\exp\left(-\frac{i\omega x + \beta\omega x}{c^{(p)}}\right)$$

and equate the (principle) arguments so

$$
\begin{aligned}
& & \frac{i\omega x}{c} &= -\frac{i\omega x + \delta\omega x}{c^{(p)}} \\
&\Rightarrow & \frac{c}{i} &= -\frac{c^{(p)}}{i+\delta} \\
&\Rightarrow & c &= -\frac{ic_p}{i+\delta} \\
&\Rightarrow & c &= -\frac{-c^{(p)}}{-1+i\delta} \\
&\Rightarrow & c &= \frac{c^{(p)}}{1-i\delta} \\
&\Rightarrow & c &= c^{(p)}\frac{1+i\delta}{1+\delta^2}
\end{aligned}
$$

It is of interest to note that the sound speed retains its magnitude, $|c| = c^{(p)}$

From [Jensen et al., 2011] we have the relationship of the loss tangent as

$$
\begin{aligned}
& & ikx\,(1+i\delta) &= ikx - \alpha x \\
&\Rightarrow & 1+i\delta &= 1 - \frac{\alpha}{ik} \\
&\Rightarrow & i\delta &= \frac{i\alpha}{k} \\
&\Rightarrow & \delta &= \frac{\alpha}{k}
\end{aligned}
$$

where since the loss tangent δ and attenuation α are real, k must also be real here. Note that here, the units of α are nepers/m.

For $\alpha^{(\lambda)}$ which is in dB/λ,

$$\alpha^{(\lambda)} = \alpha\lambda 20\log_{10}(e)$$

so

$$
\begin{aligned}
\delta &= \frac{\alpha}{k} \\
&= \frac{\alpha^{(\lambda)}}{k\lambda 20\log_{10}(e)} \\
&= \frac{\alpha^{(\lambda)}}{40\pi\log_{10}(e)}
\end{aligned}
$$

Chapter 2

Bounded Domain Modelling

2.1 Bottom Loss

$$
\begin{aligned}
&\mathcal{Z}_1 = \frac{\rho_1 \varsigma_1}{\sin(\theta_1)}\\
&\mathcal{Z}_p = \frac{\rho_2 \varsigma_p}{\sin(\theta_p)}\\
&\mathcal{Z}_s = \frac{\rho_2 \varsigma_s}{\sin(\theta_s)}\\
&k_p \cos(\theta_p) = k_s \cos(\theta_s) = k_1 \cos(\theta_1)\\
&\mathcal{Z}_{\text{tot}} = \mathcal{Z}_p \cos^2(2\theta_s) + \mathcal{Z}_s \sin^2(2\theta_s)\\
&\mathcal{R} = \frac{\mathcal{Z}_{\text{tot}} - \mathcal{Z}_1}{\mathcal{Z}_{\text{tot}} + \mathcal{Z}_1}\\
&\text{BL} = -10 \log_{10} |\mathcal{R}|^2
\end{aligned}
$$

Bibliography

[Buckingham, 1997] Buckingham, M. J. (1997). Theory of acoustic attenuation, dispersion, and pulse propagation in unconsolidated granular materials including marine sediments. *The Journal of the Acoustical Society of America*, 102(5):2579–2596.

[Jensen et al., 2011] Jensen, F. B., Kuperman, W. A., Porter, M. B., and Schmidt, H. (2011). *Computational ocean acoustics*. Springer Science & Business Media.