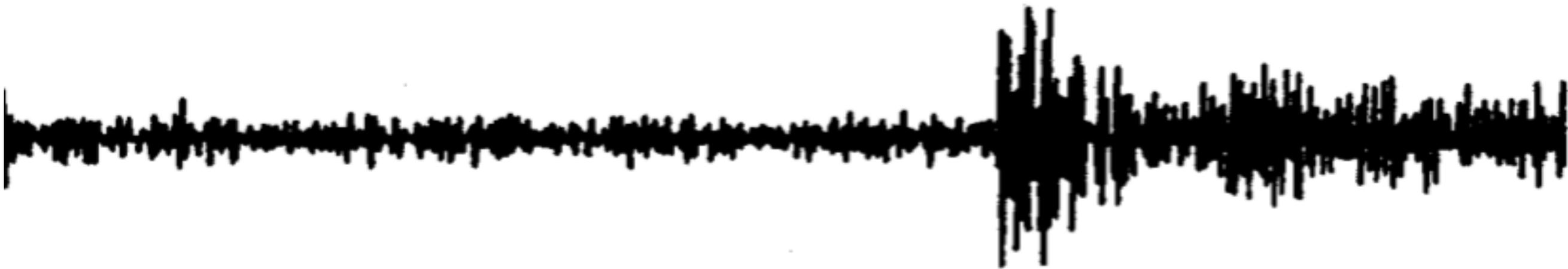
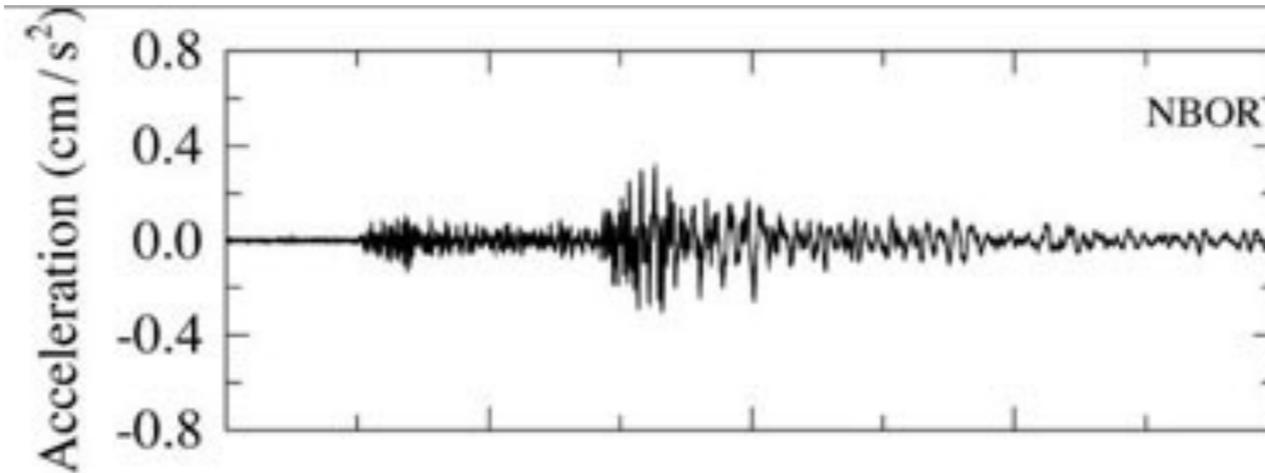


TRAITEMENT DU SIGNAL



Signal?



Définition : séparer le message d'un bruit

- Quel est le message recherché?
- Quel est le bruit à éliminer?

==> Considérations à priori sur la problématique / la question pour un traitement des données efficaces et pertinents

Signal?



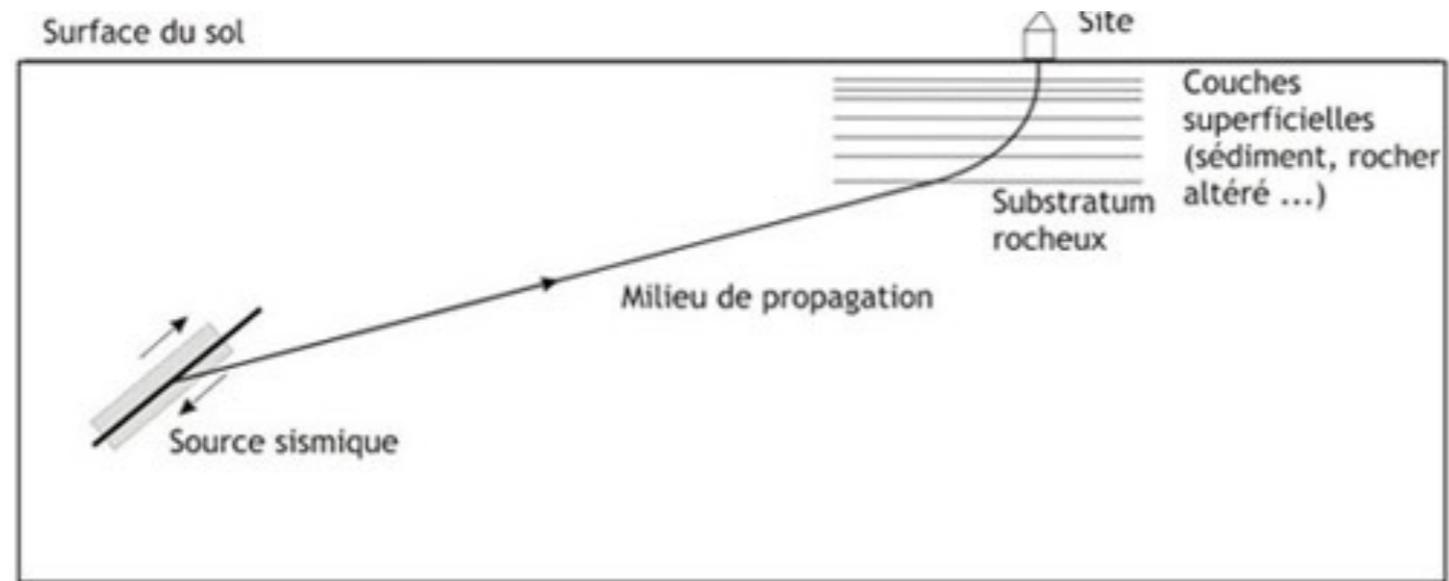
Définition : séparer le message d'un bruit

Quel est le message recherché? ROUTES/FAILLES

==> Avoir la **méthode de traitement du signal adaptée** pour faire ressortir l'information plus clairement

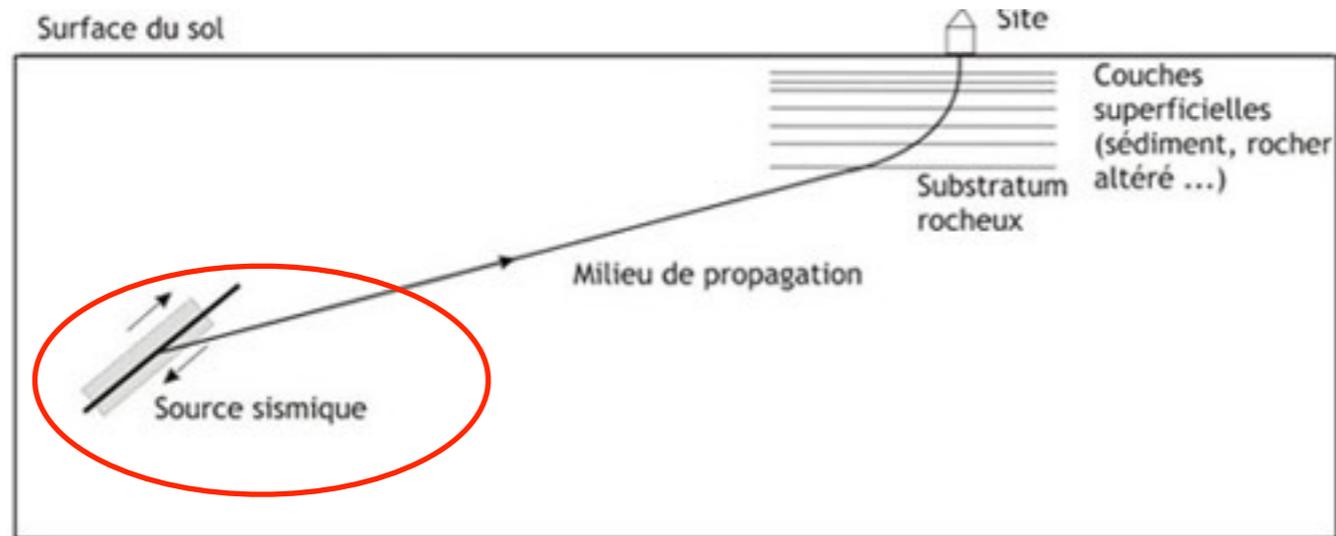
« Trouver les lunettes adaptées » pour visualiser, quantifier et caractériser

Signal?



Le signal contient une ou plusieurs information.

Signal?



Effet de la source sismique.

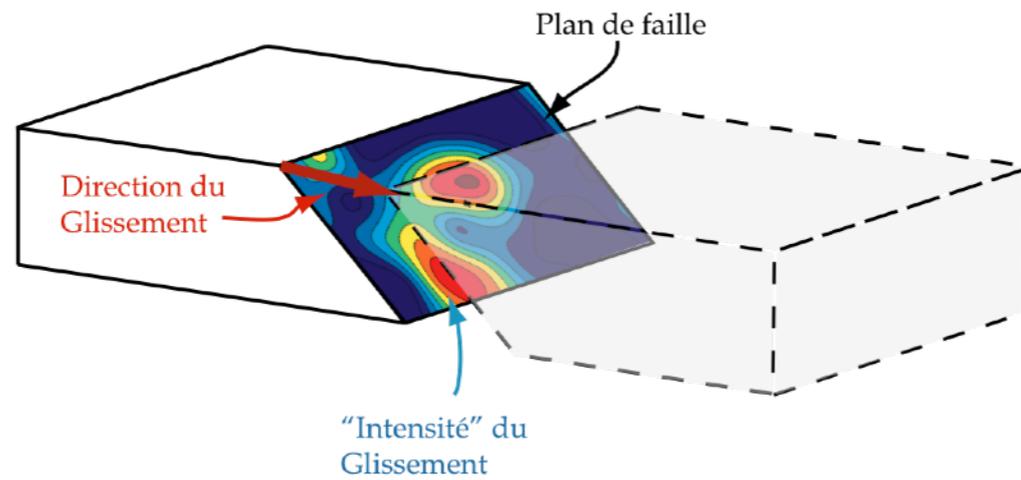
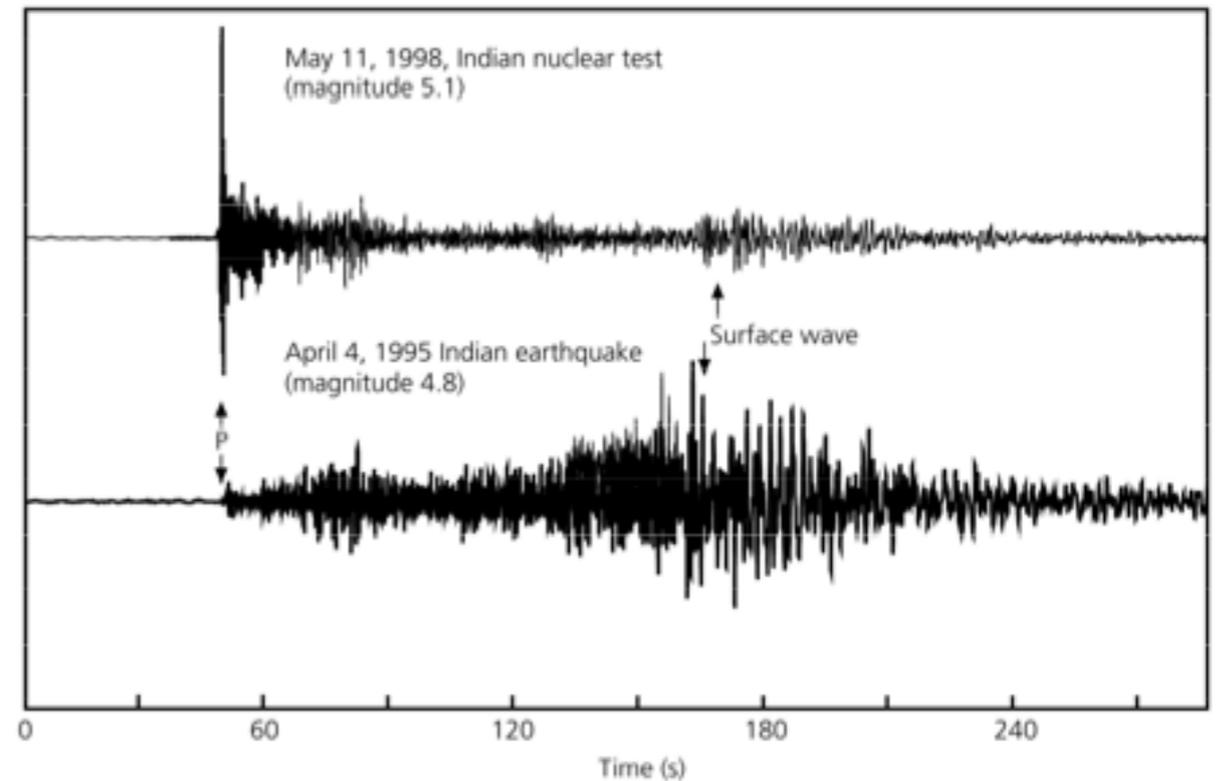
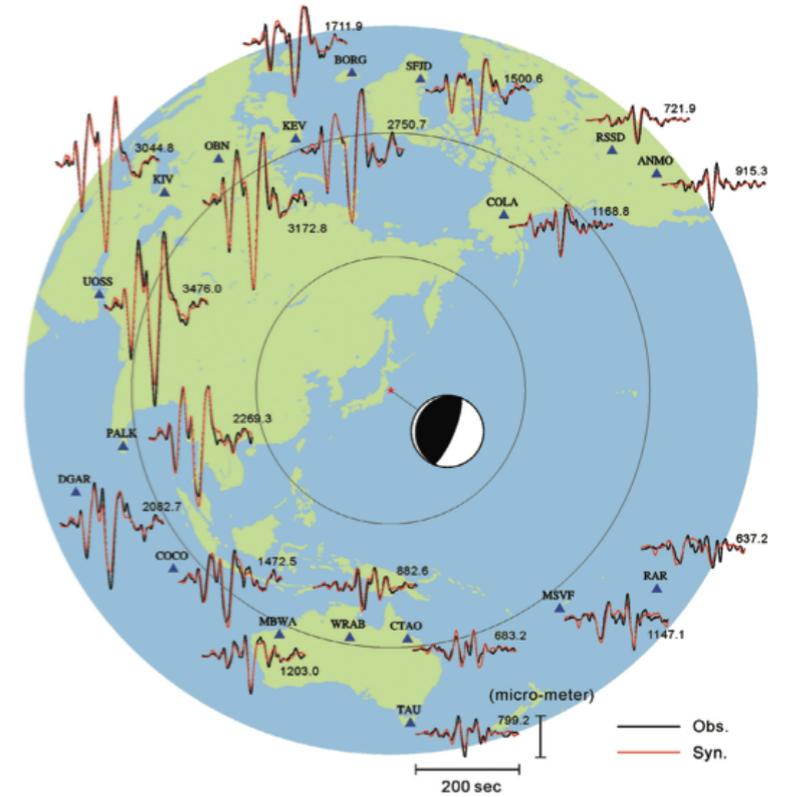
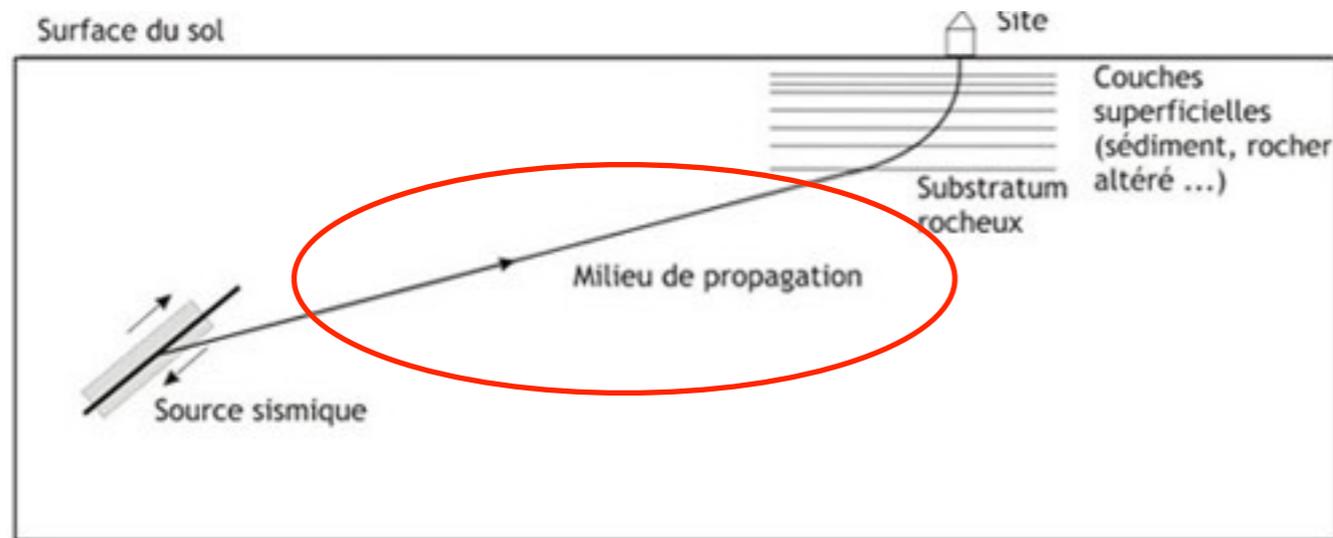


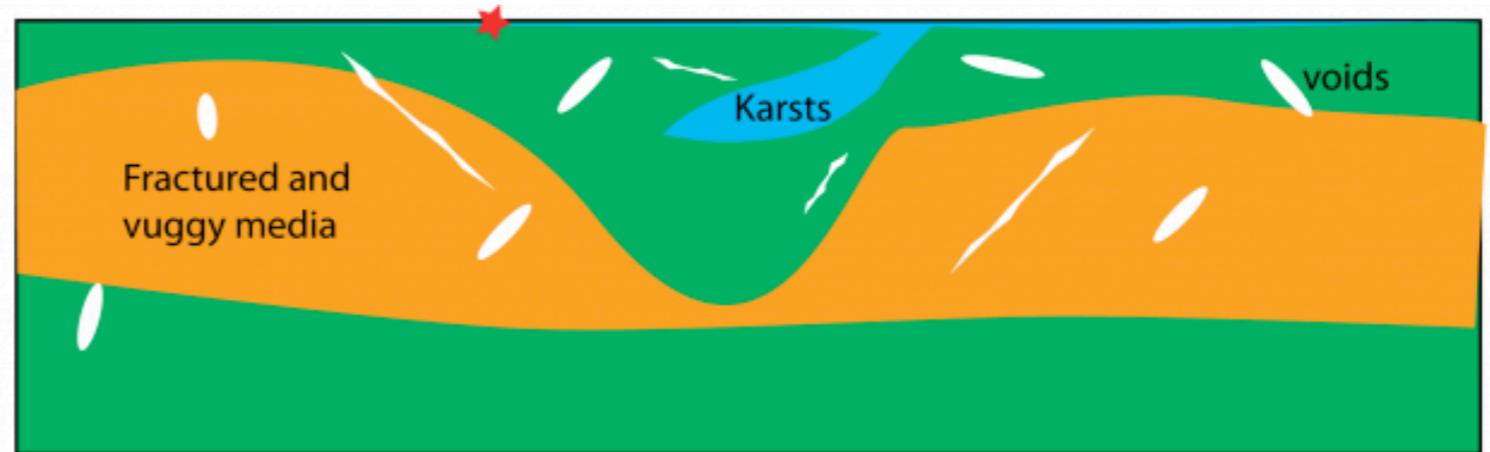
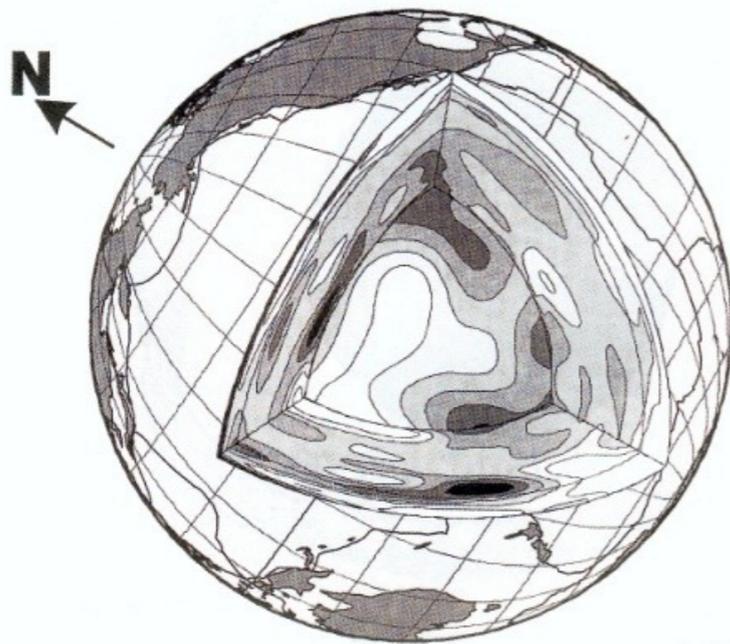
Figure 1.2-19: Differences in seismic waves from an earthquake and explosion.



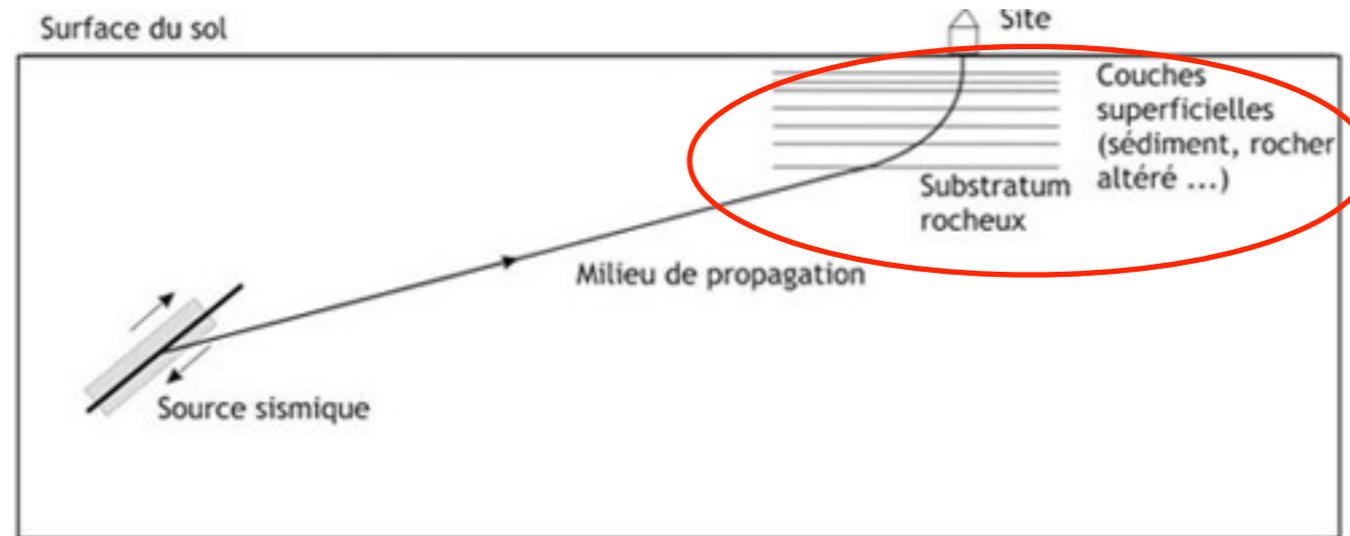
Signal?



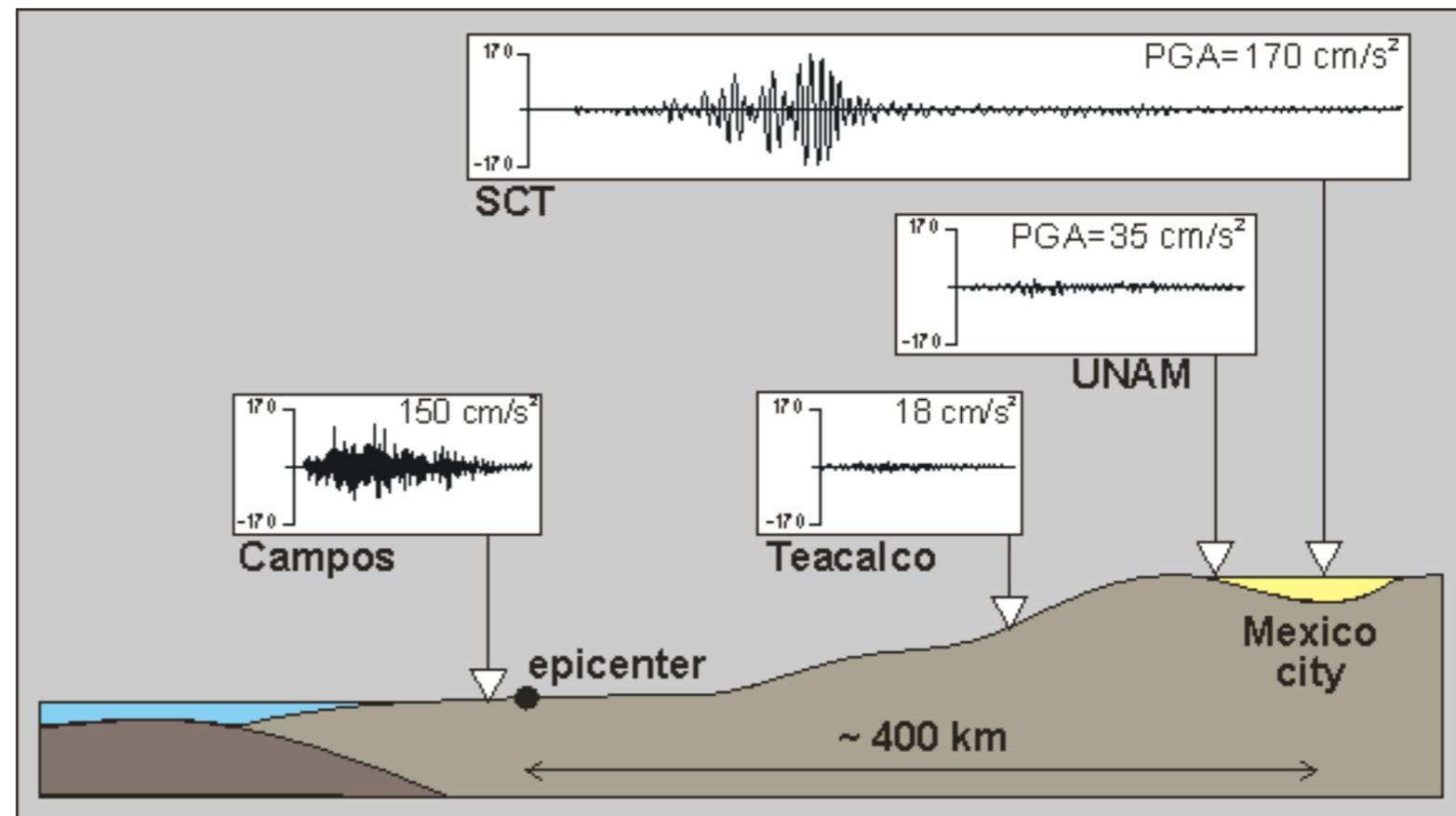
Effet du milieu de propagation.



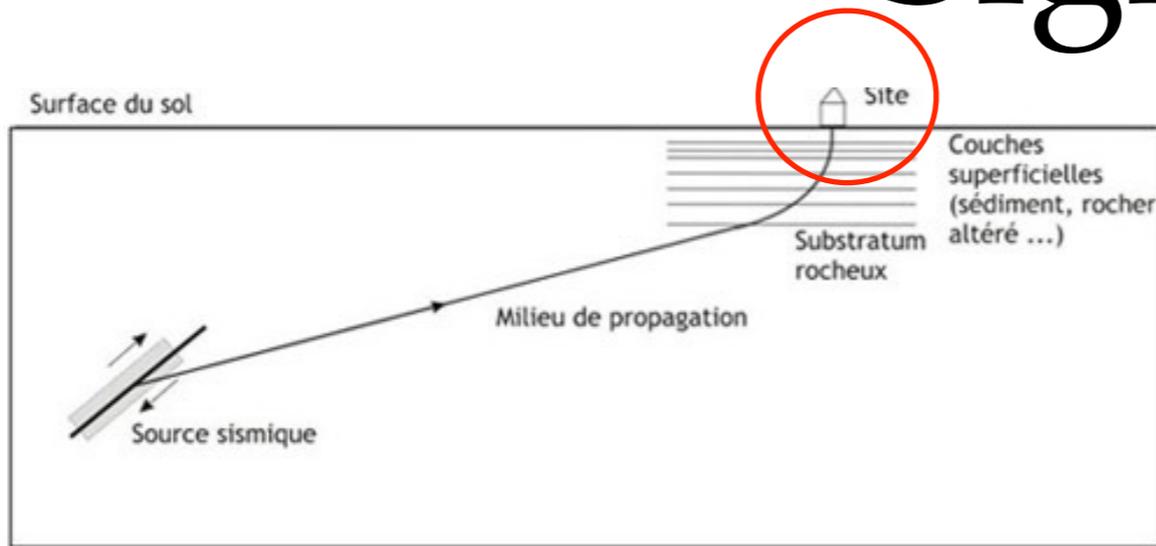
Signal?



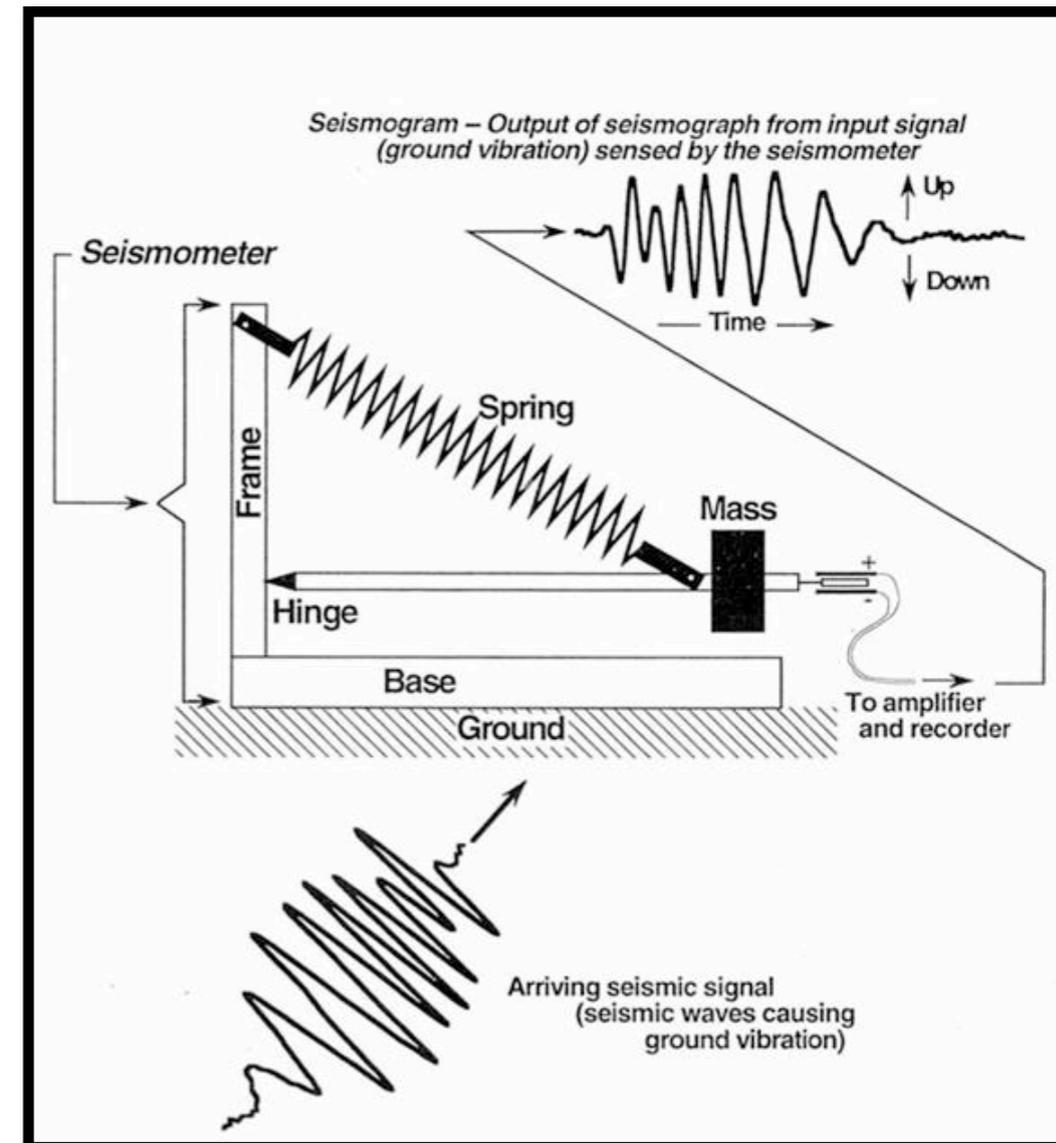
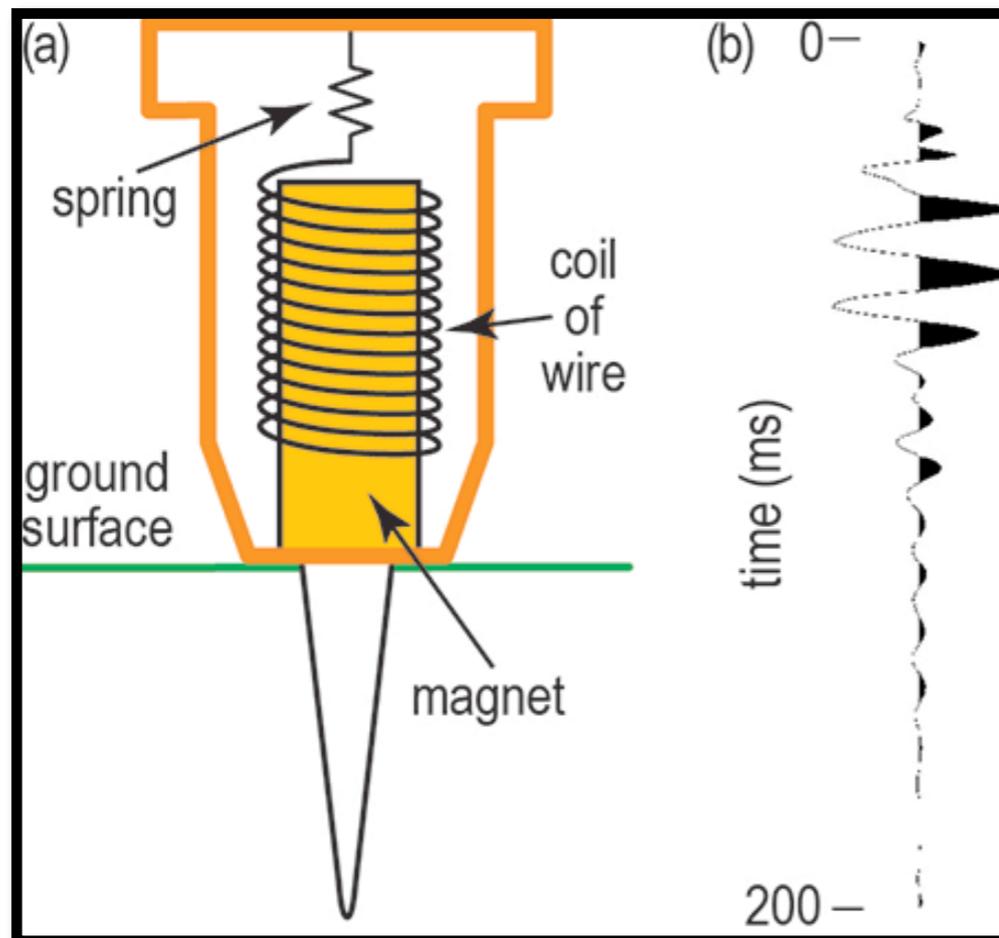
Effets de site.



Signal?



Effets de l'appareil de mesure.



Signal?

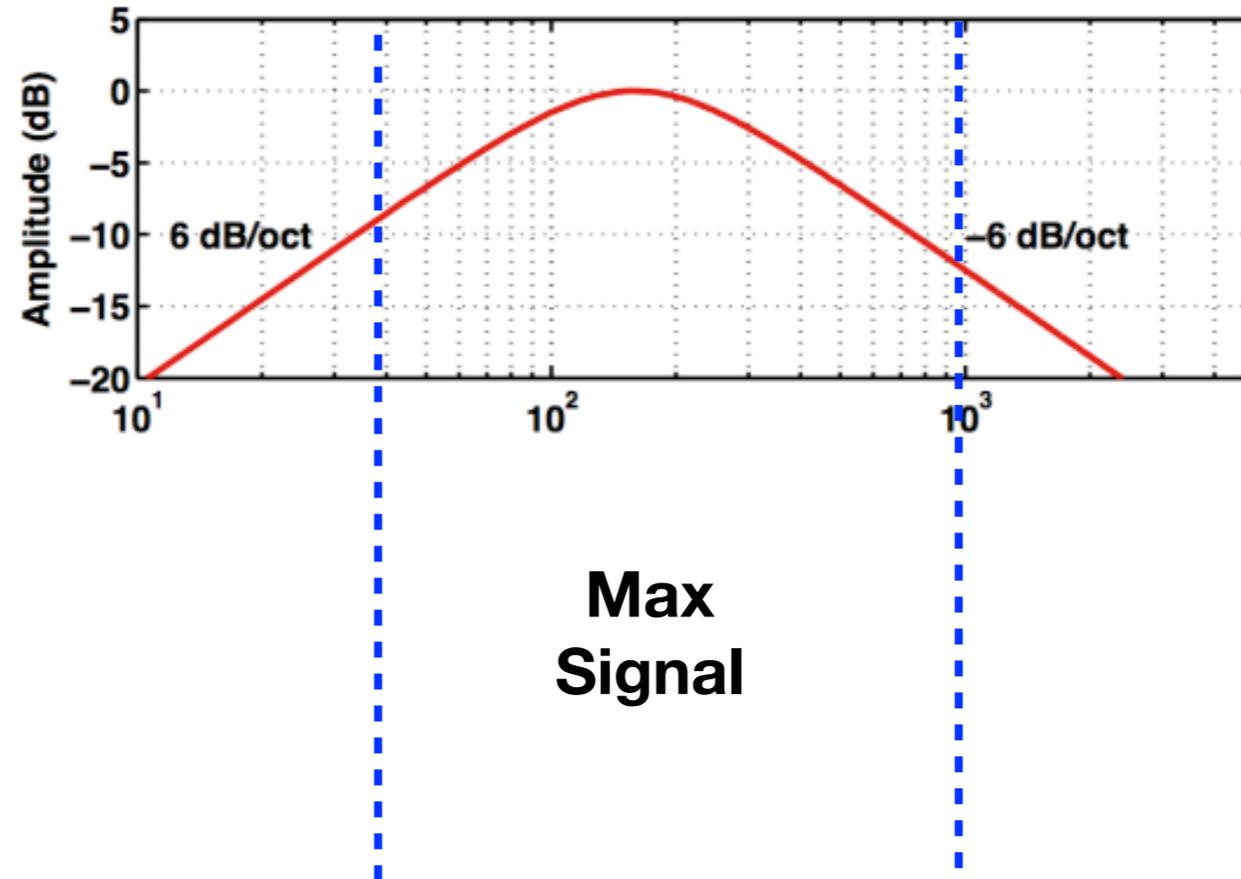
Effets de l'appareil de mesure
= Fonction de transfert.



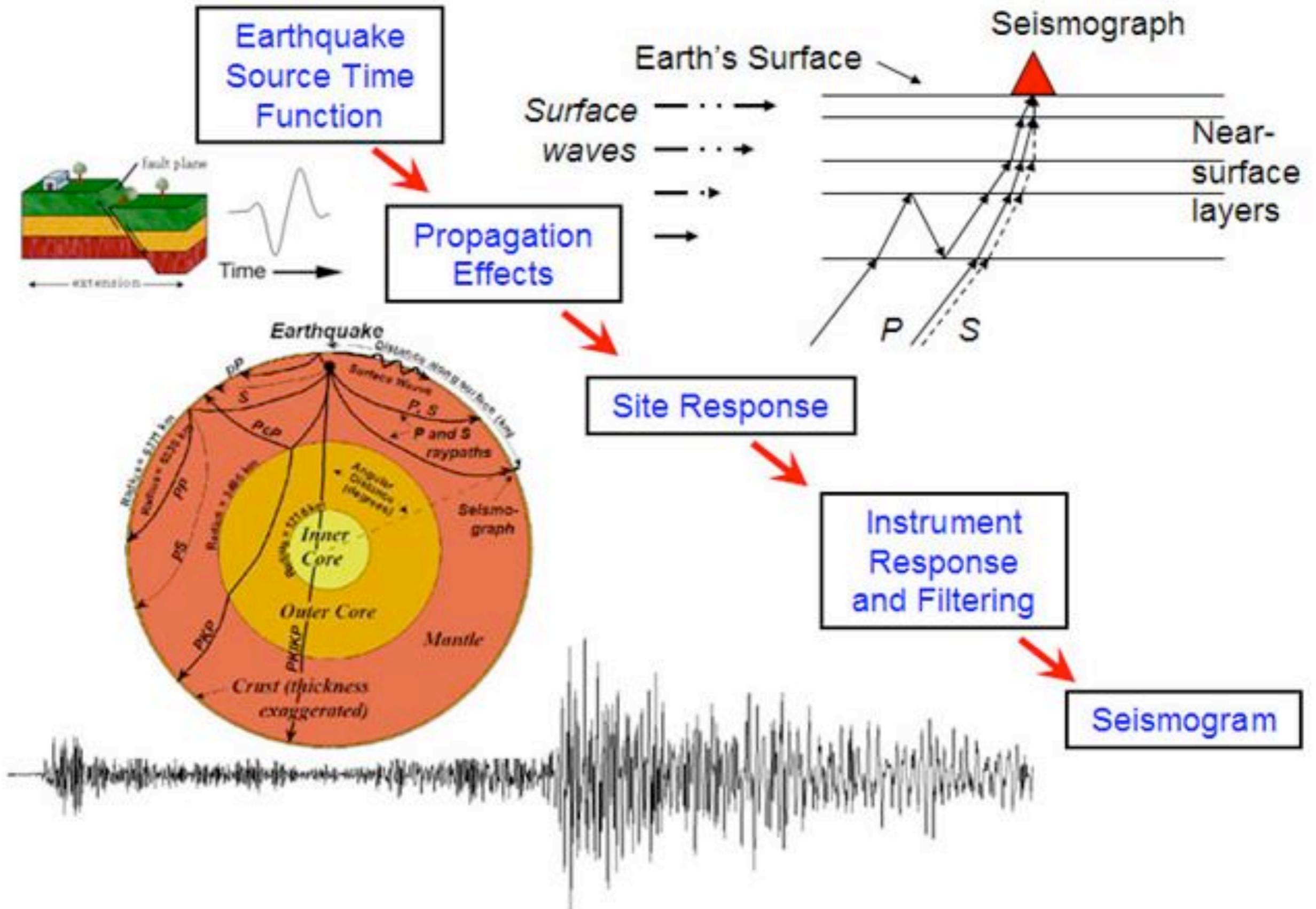


Signal?

Effets de l'appareil de mesure
= Fonction de transfert
Bande passante de l'appareil



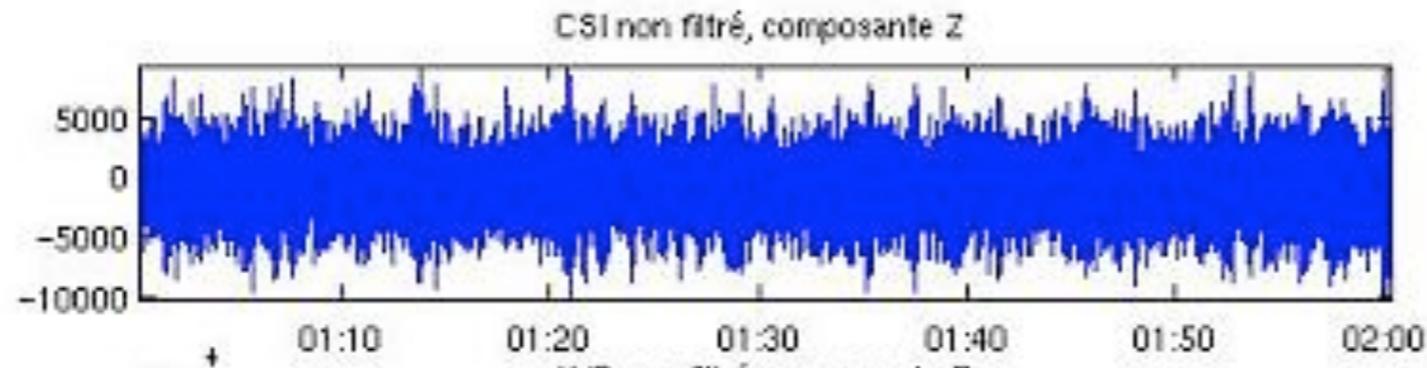
Le signal contient une ou plusieurs informations.



Notion de bruit

Définition: Tout phénomène perturbateur pouvant gêner la perception ou l'interprétation du signal numérique.

Bruit sismique	Mouvement magmatique Vent, marée...	Bruit «culturel»: circulation de véhicules, machines...
----------------	--	--



Le signal contient une ou plusieurs informations.

**SOURCE
SISMIQUE**

PROPAGATION

BRUITS

DONNÉES GÉOPHYSIQUES:
Sismologique
Géodésique
Electromagnétique
Mesure de Gravité
Photo Aérienne
Image Satellite
....

Signal physique

SISMOMETRE



**Signal numérique/digital
Données sismologiques**

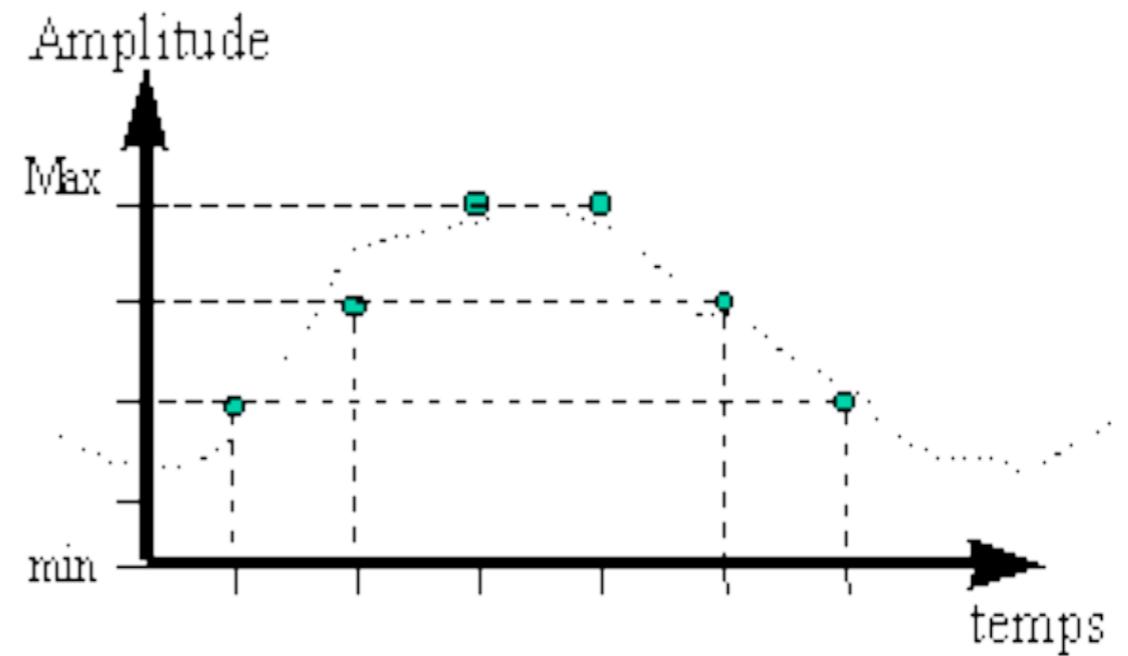
Notion de signal physique / signal digital

Signal physique



Domaine continu

Signal enregistré



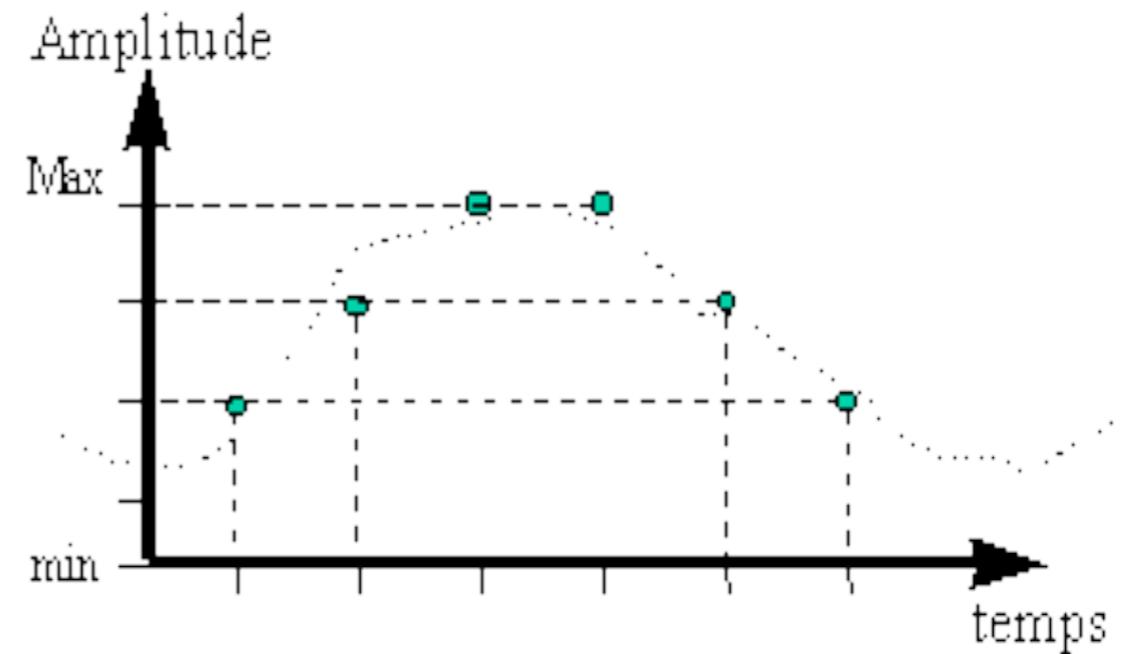
Domaine discret

Notion de signal physique / signal digital

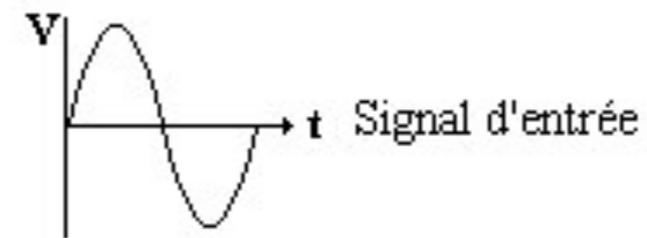
Signal physique



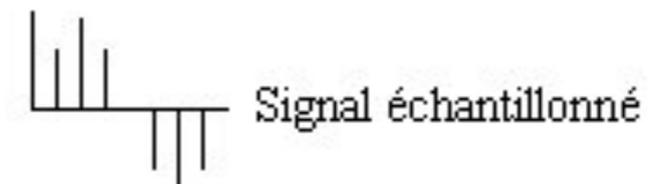
Signal enregistré



Temps = échantillonnage



T = Période d'échantillonnage

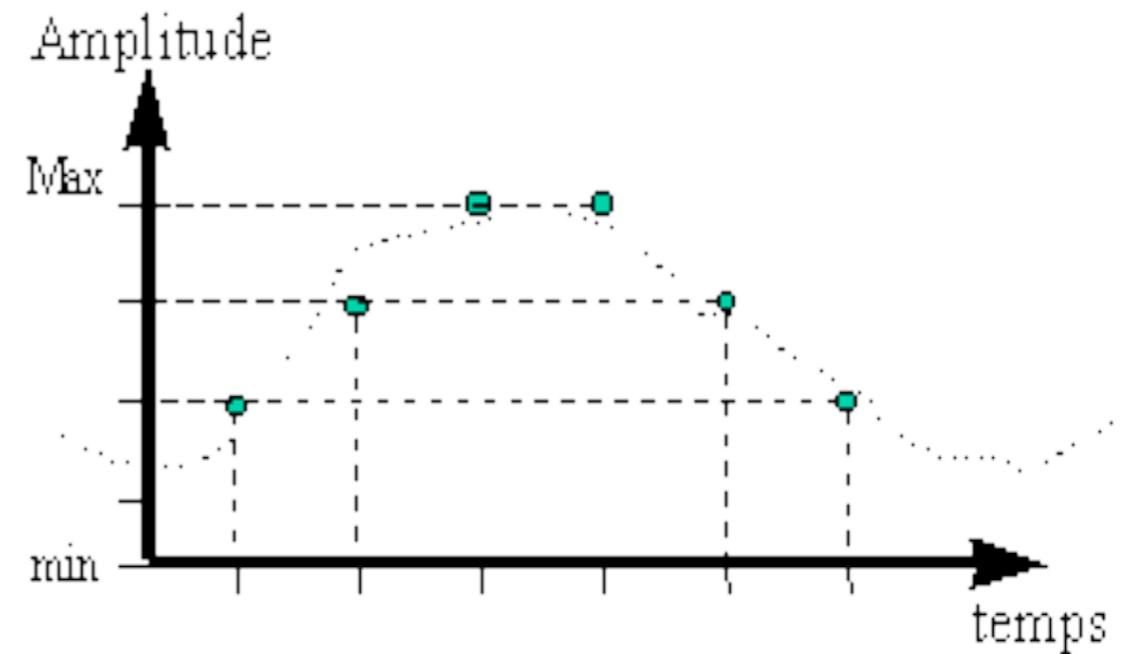


Notion de signal physique / signal digital

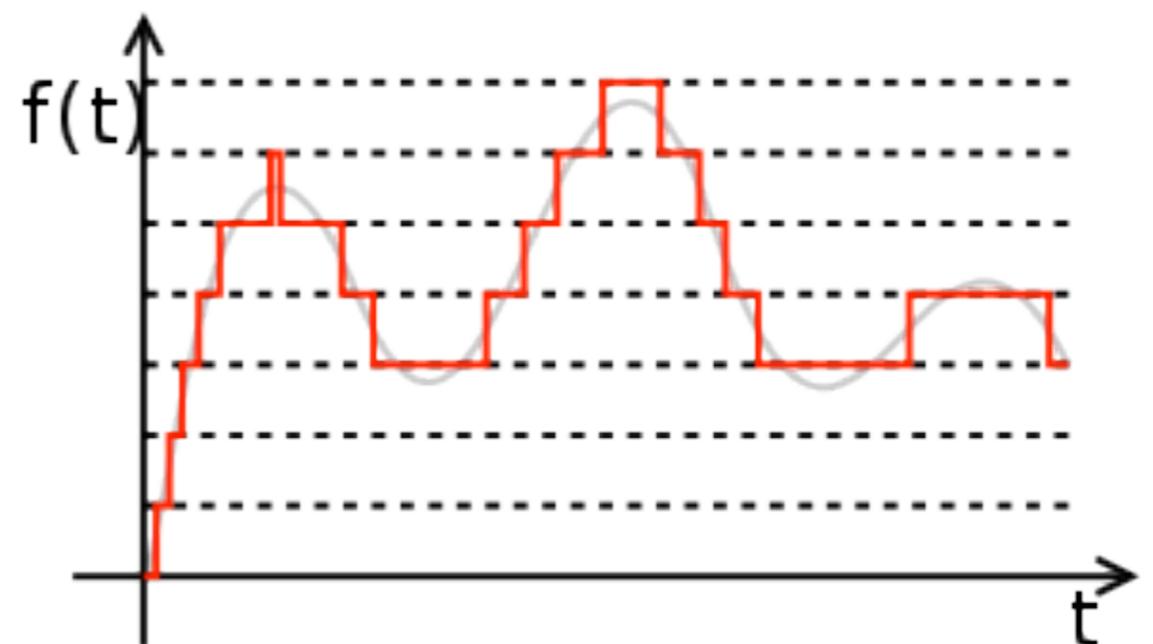
Signal physique



Signal enregistré

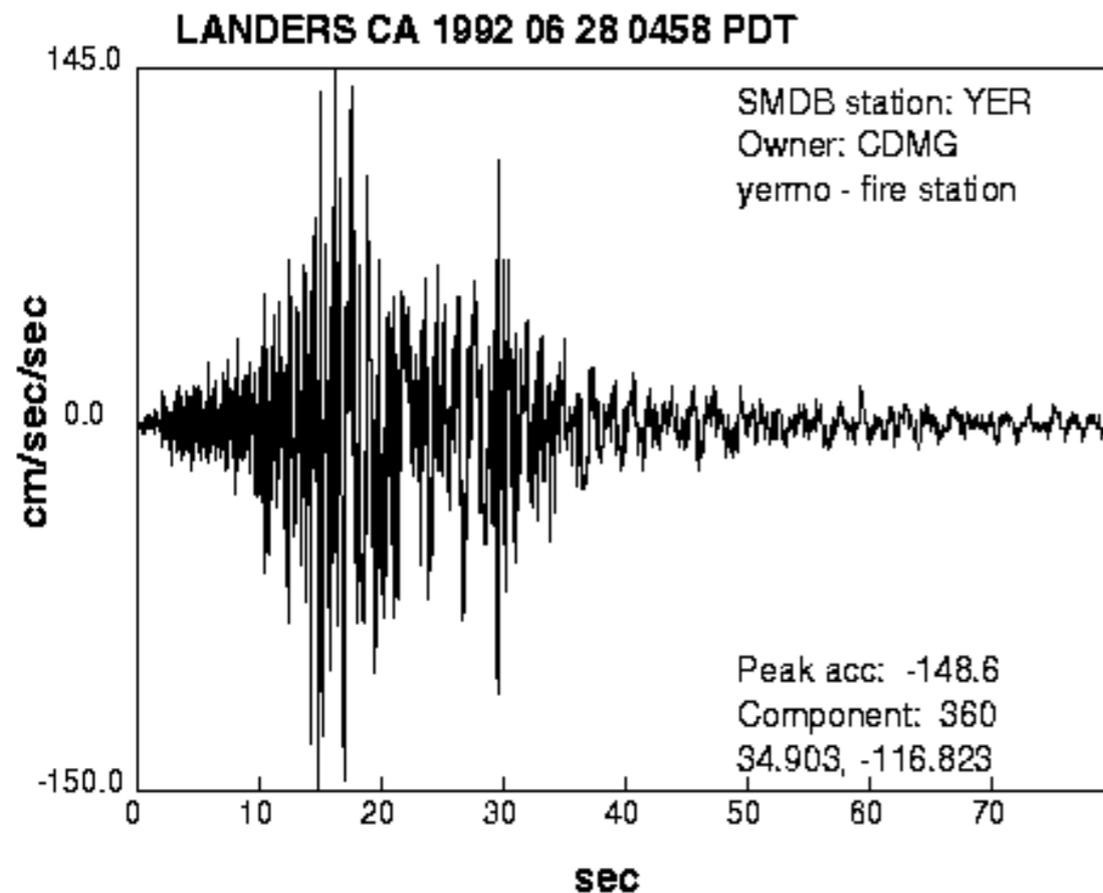


Quantification=amplitudes



SISMOGRAMMES :

Enregistrements des vibrations du sol au passage des ondes sismiques



SIGNAL ENREGISTRÉ $u(t)$:

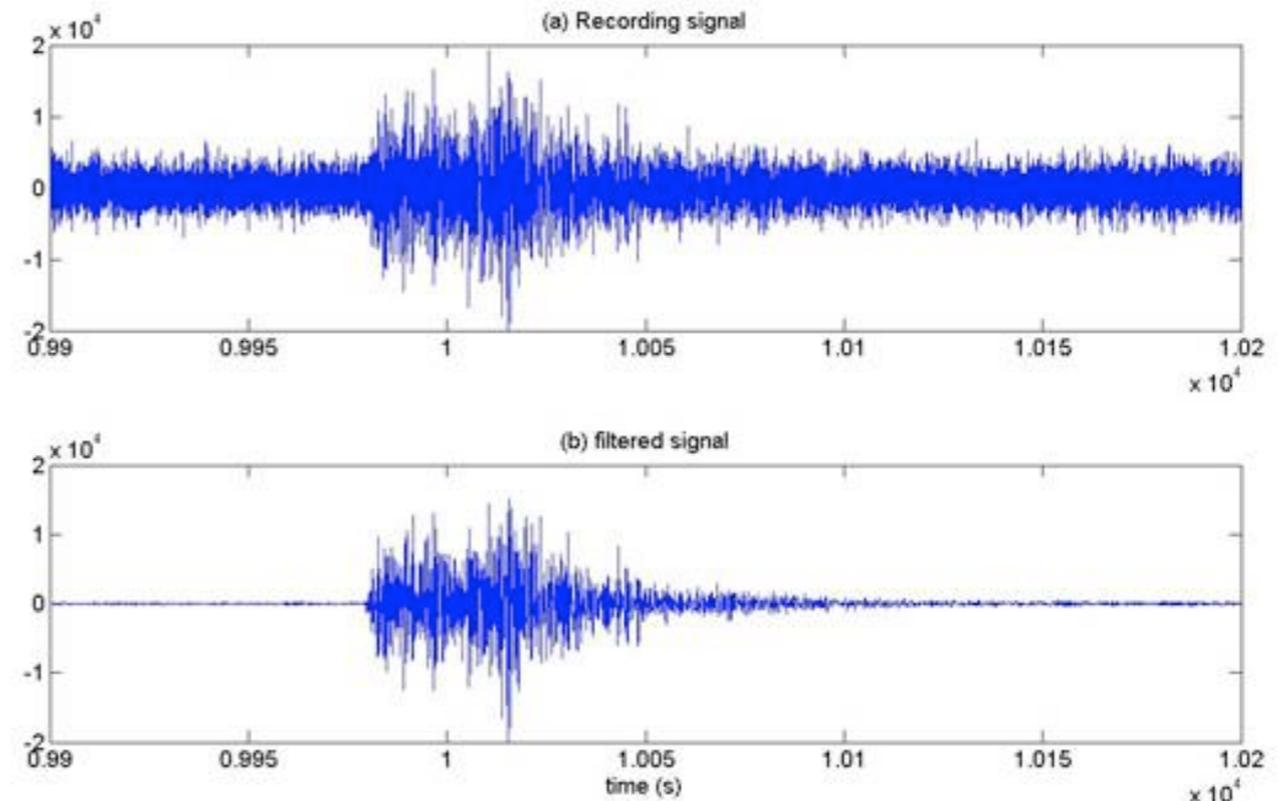
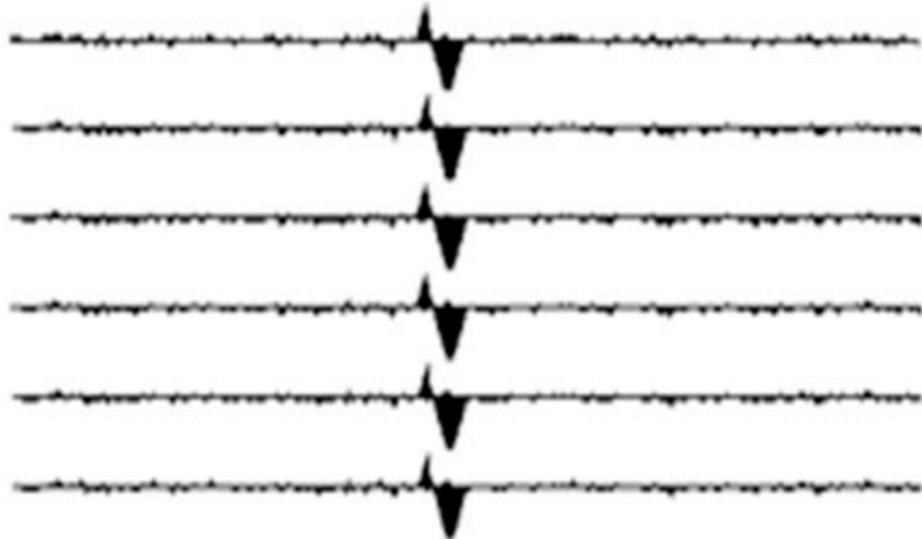
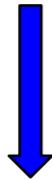
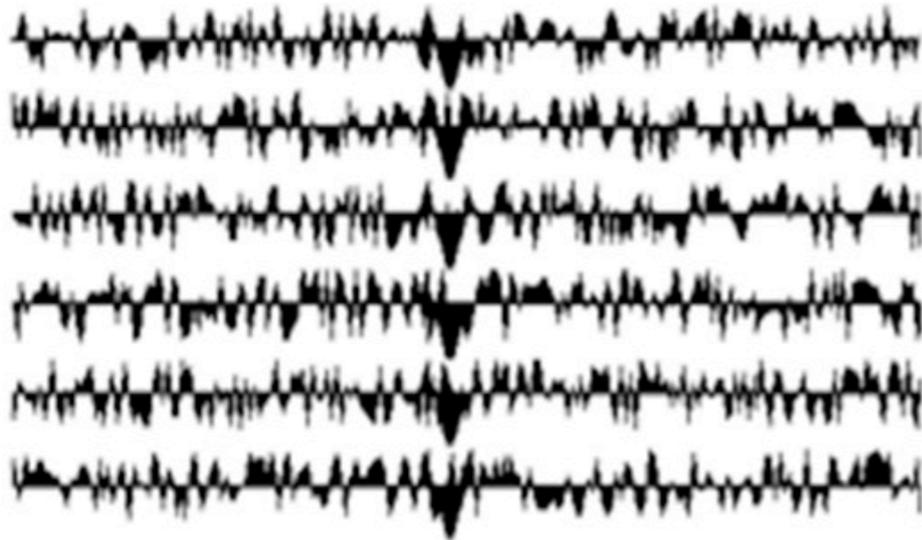
$$u(t) = s(t) * g(t) * i(t) + b(t)$$

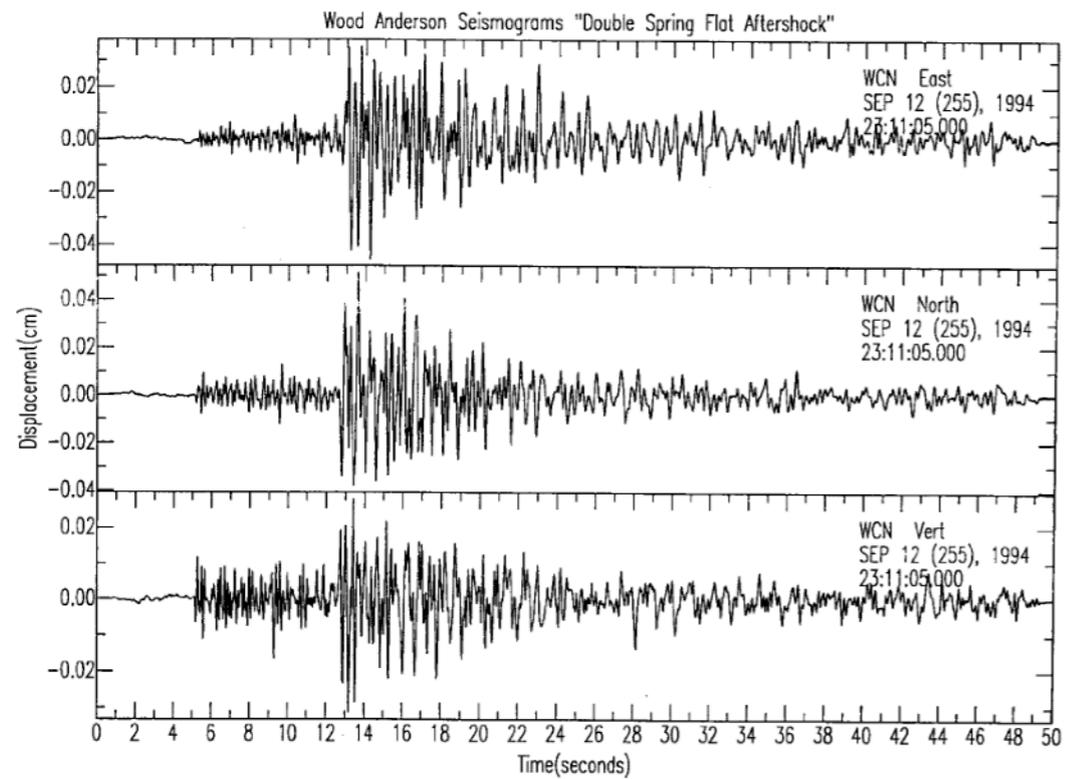
- AVEC :
- $s(t)$ LA SOURCE
 - $g(t)$ LA PROPAGATION
 - $i(t)$ L'INSTRUMENT

TRAITEMENT DU SIGNAL

Ensemble de techniques permettant d'analyser et de transformer les signaux en vue de leur exploitation

1. Extraire le signal du bruit.
2. Isoler les informations utiles d'un signal complexe.

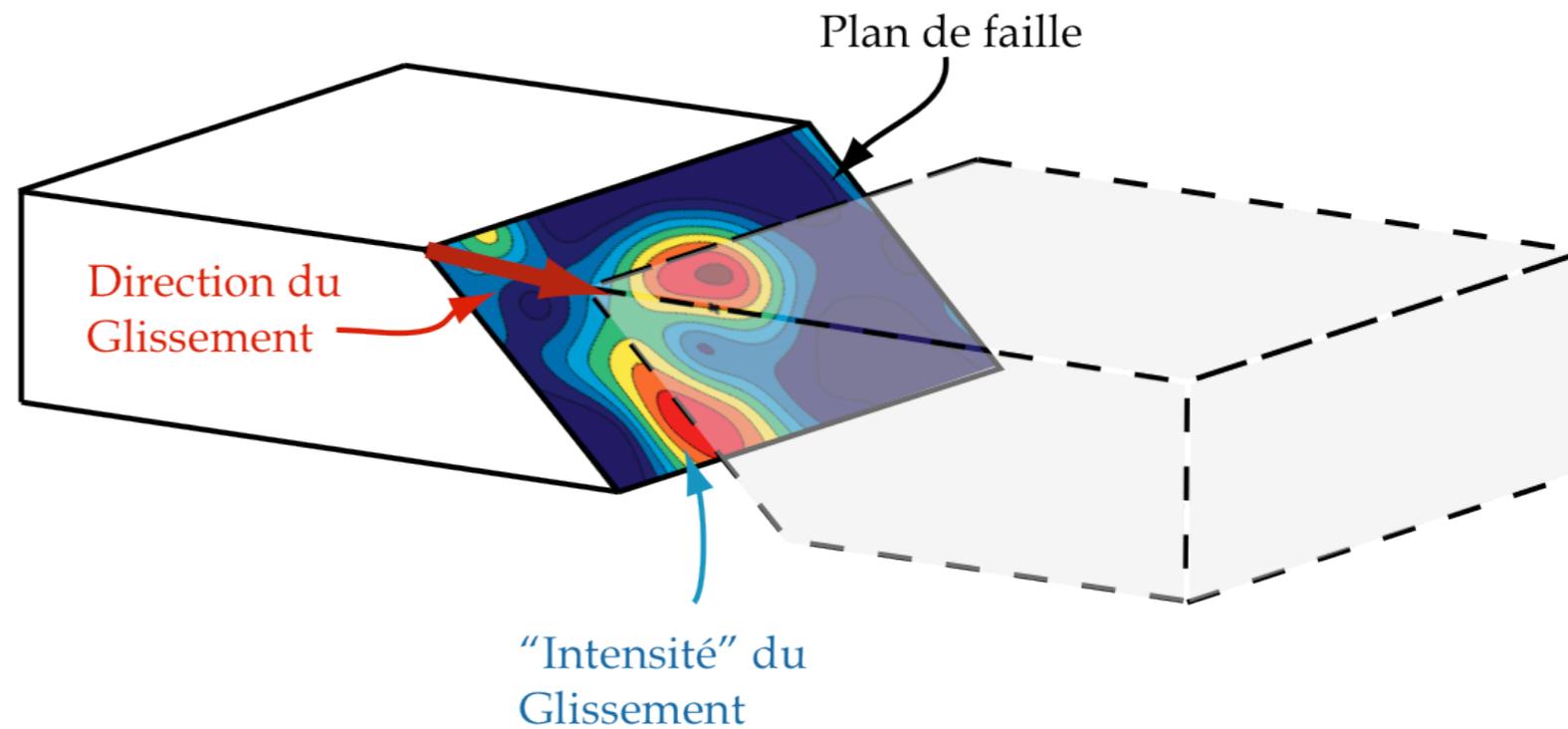


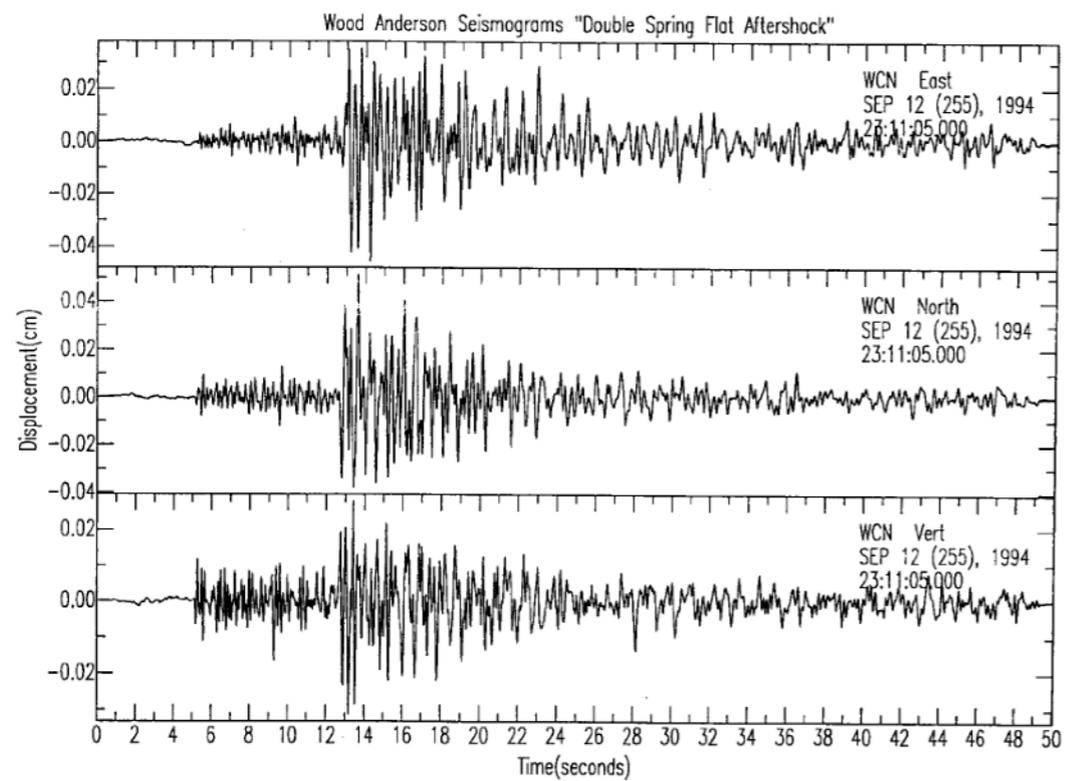


$$u(t) = s(t) * g(t) * i(t)$$

RETIRER EFFET DE LA PROPAGATION,
DE L'INSTRUMENT
ET DU BRUITS.

$$u(t) = s(t)$$

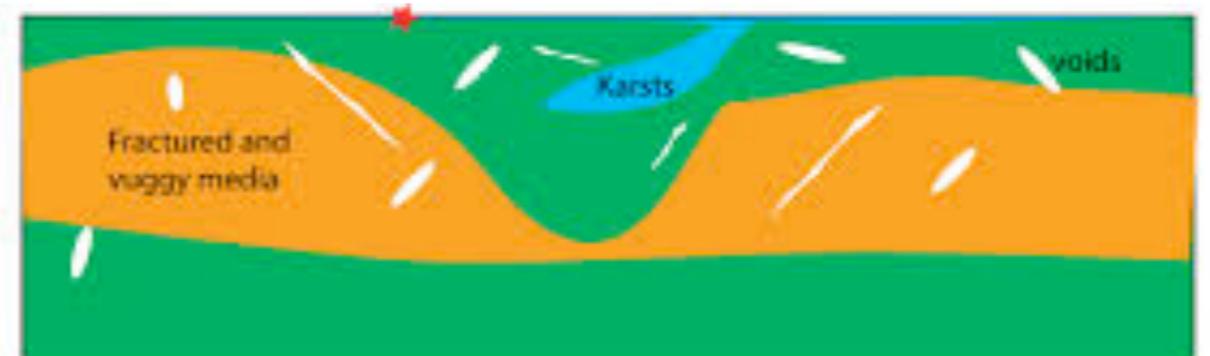




$$u(t) = s(t) * g(t) * i(t)$$

RETIRER EFFET DE LA SOURCE,
DE L'INSTRUMENT
ET DU BRUITS.

$$u(t) = g(t)$$



Convolution

$$f * g = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(\tau)g(t-\tau) d\tau$$

Réponse d'un système $f(t)$ à un signal d'entrée $g(t)$.



Voix= $g(t)$

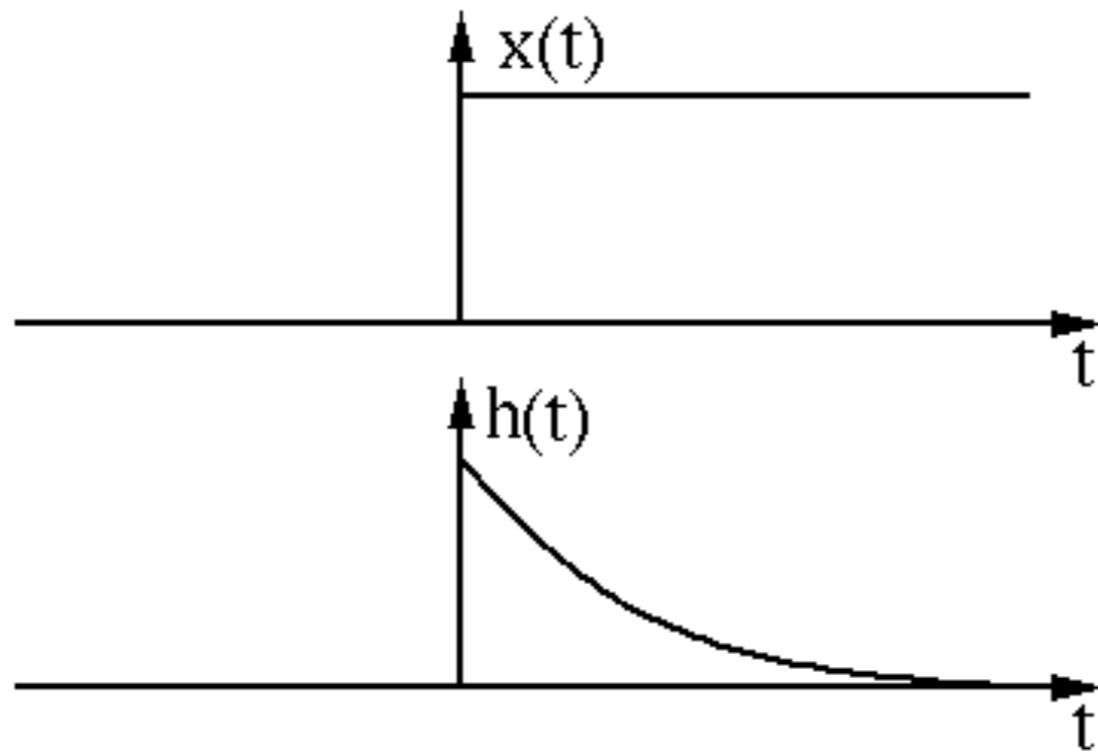


Micro= $f(t)$



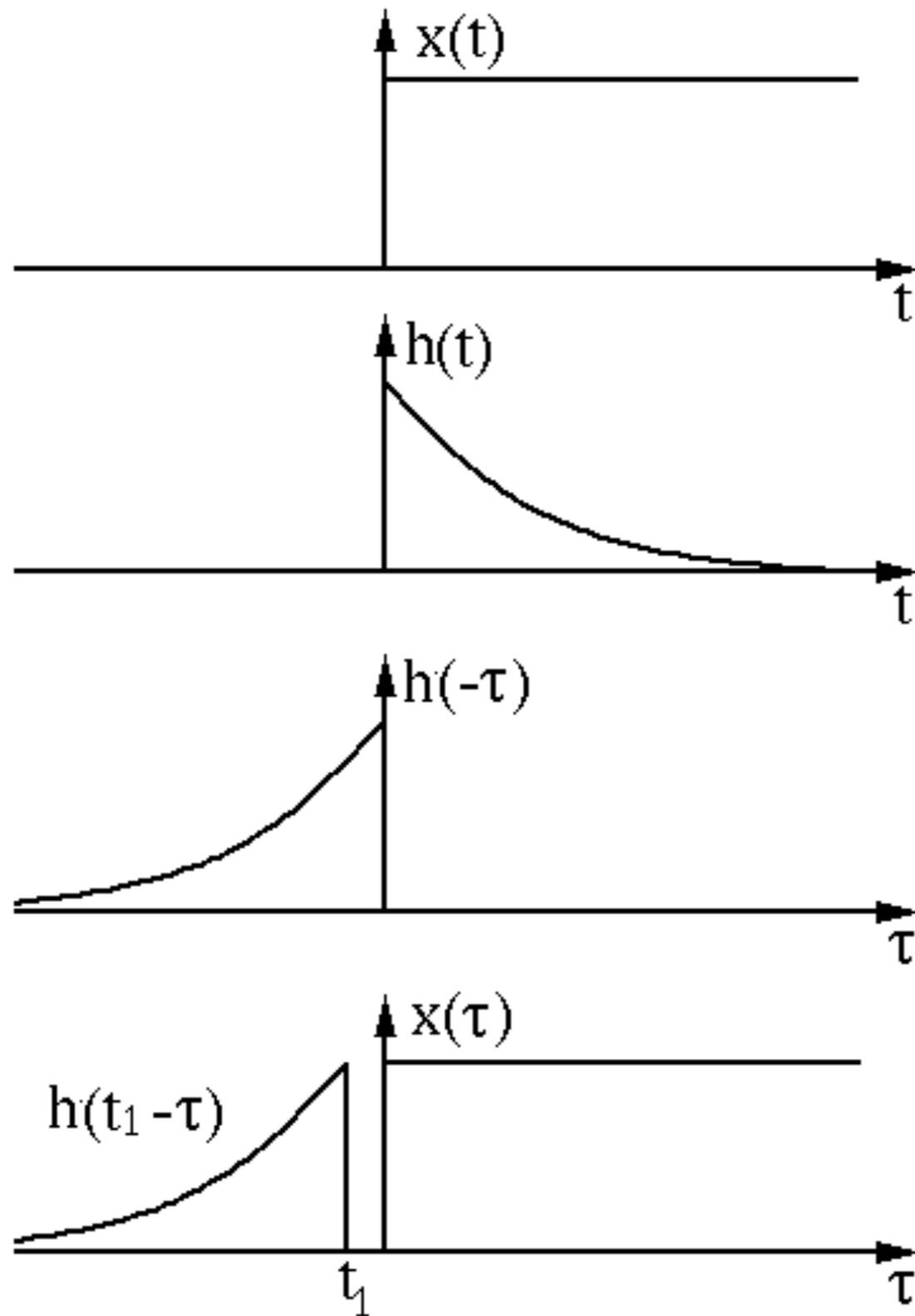
Réponse= $f * g$

Convolution



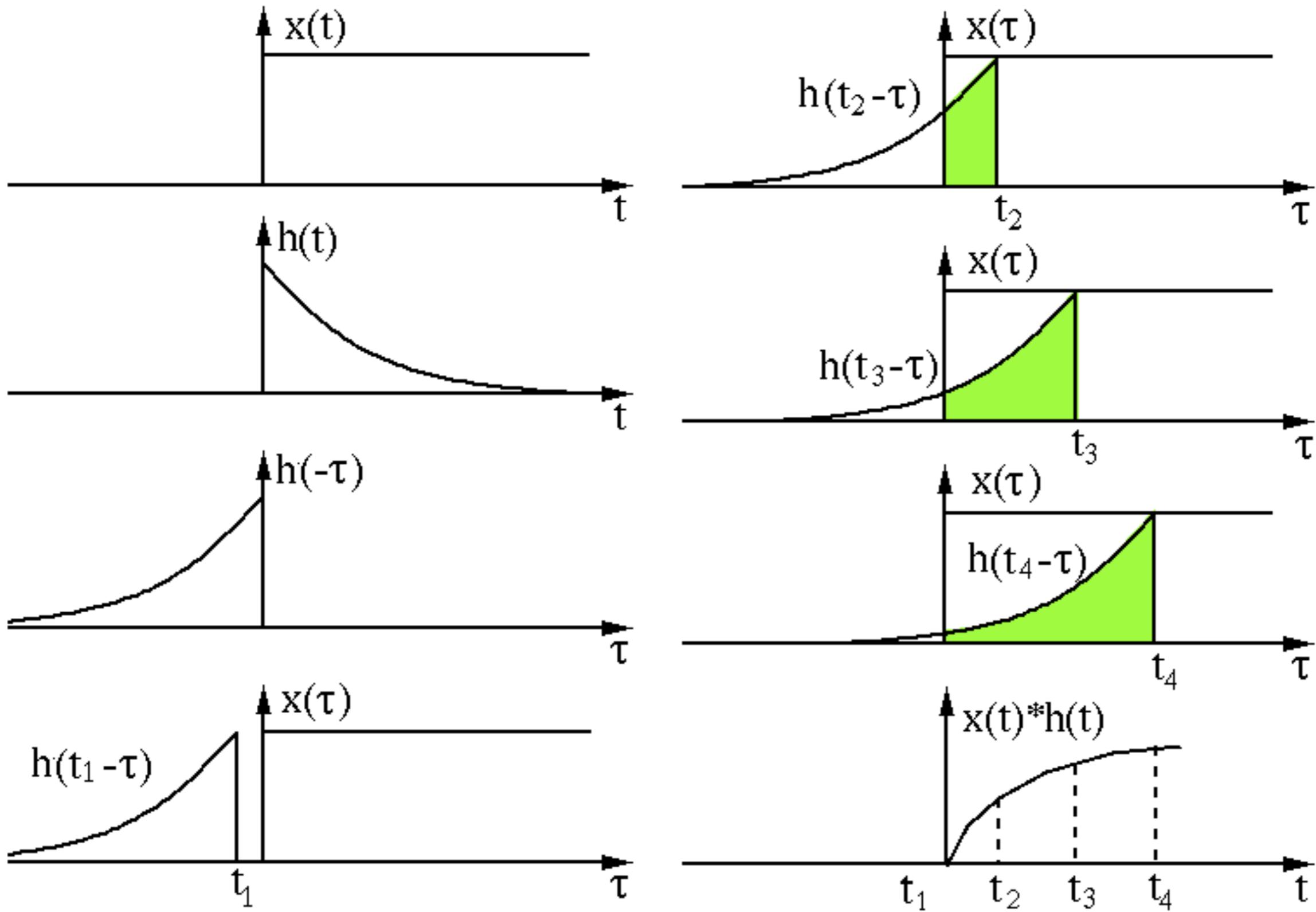
$$f * g = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(\tau)g(t - \tau) d\tau$$

Convolution



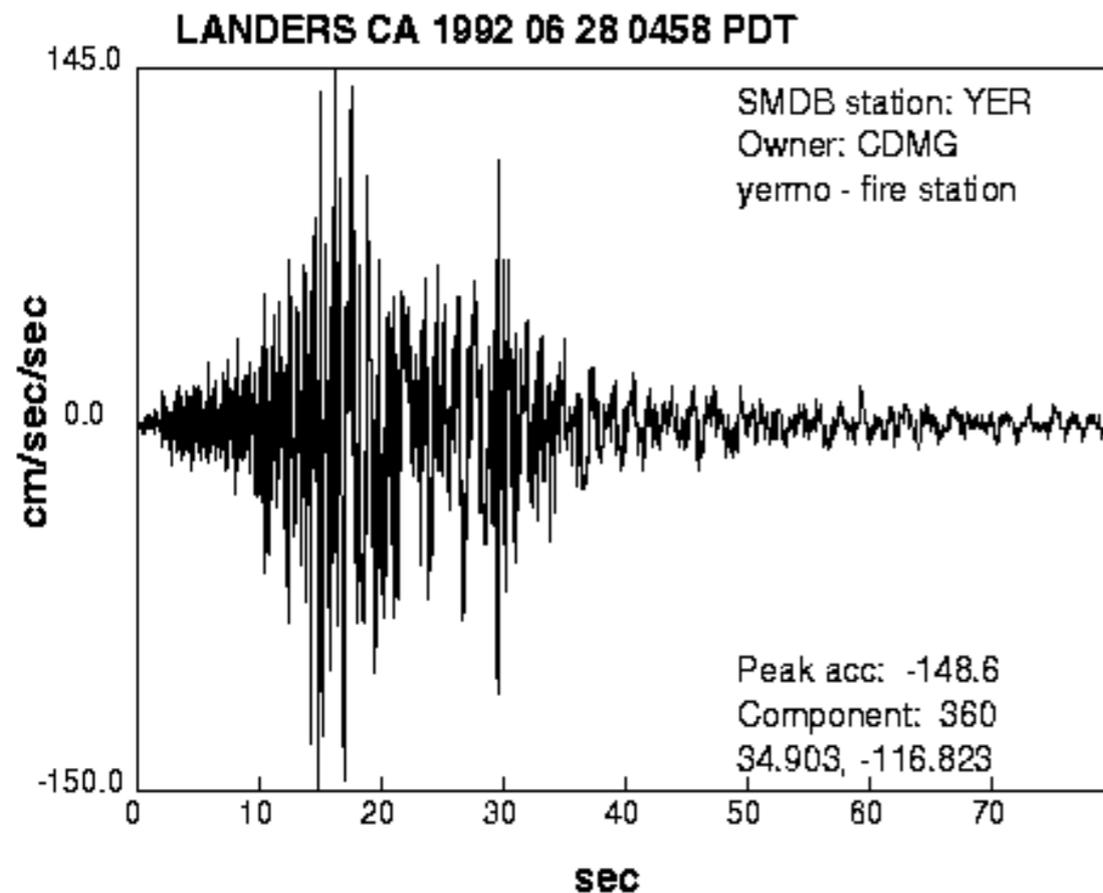
$$f * g = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(\tau)g(t - \tau) d\tau$$

Convolution



SISMOGRAMMES :

Enregistrements des vibrations du sol au passage des ondes sismiques



SIGNAL ENREGISTRÉ $u(t)$:

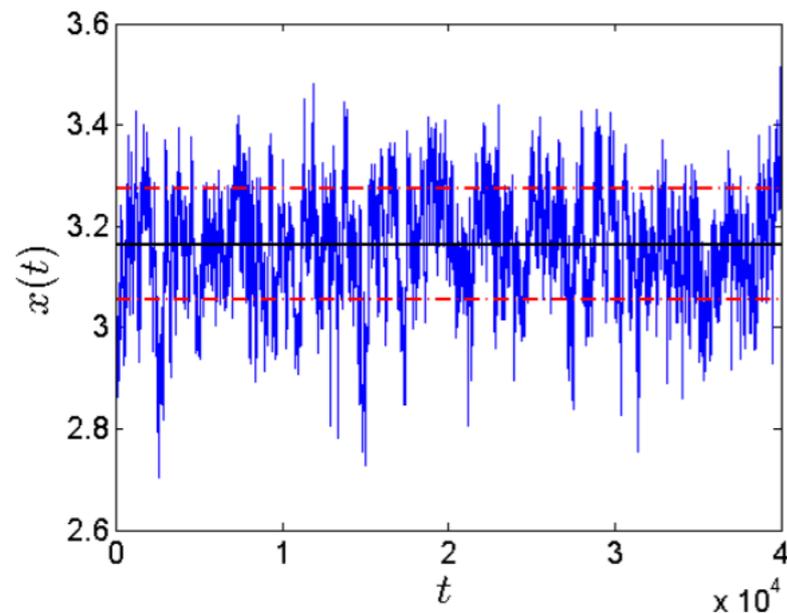
$$u(t) = s(t) * g(t) * i(t) + b(t)$$

- AVEC :
- $s(t)$ LA SOURCE
 - $g(t)$ LA PROPAGATION
 - $i(t)$ L'INSTRUMENT

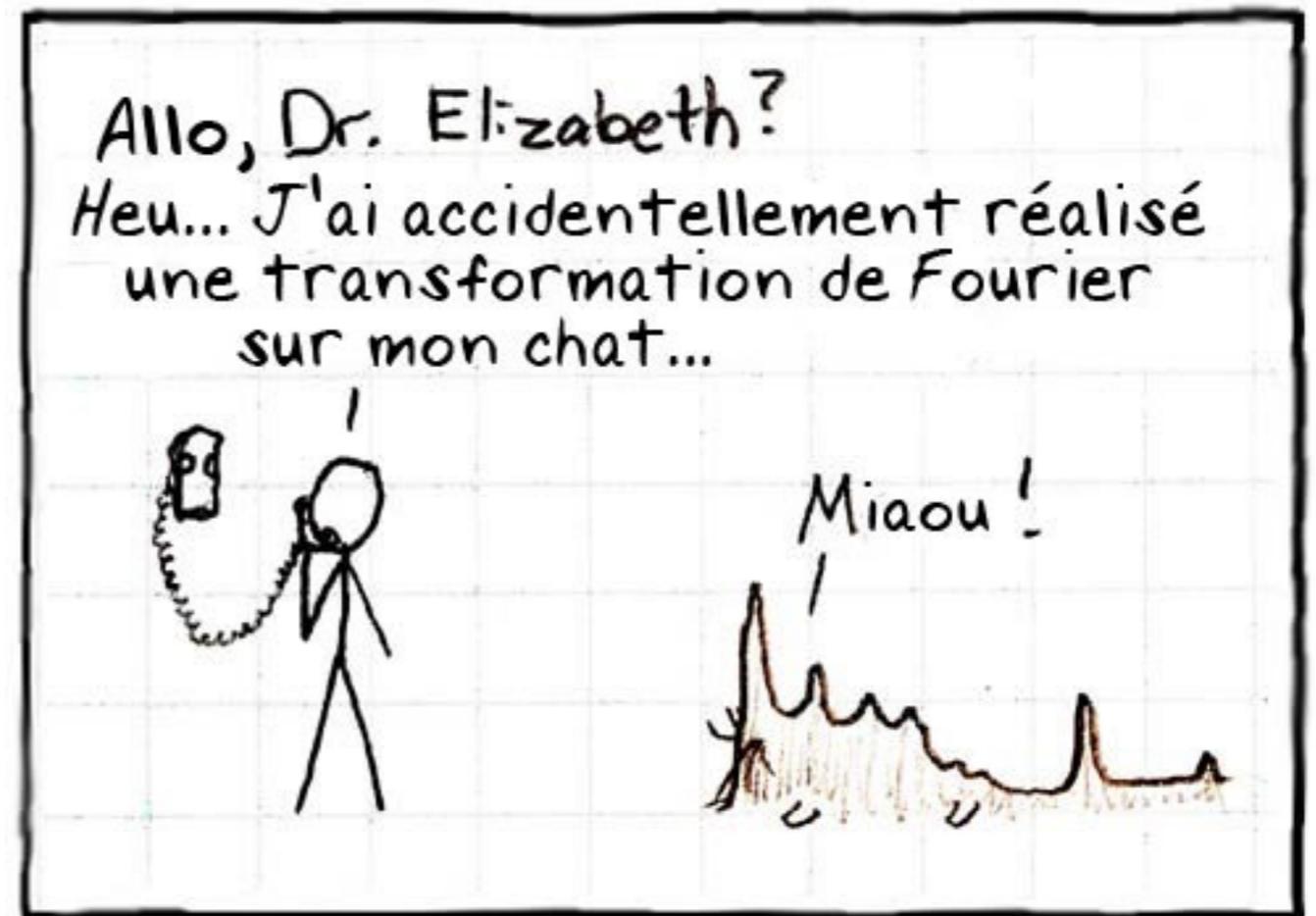
Signal à analyser...

Ou transporter le signal dans un autre monde où l'information apparaît plus clairement...

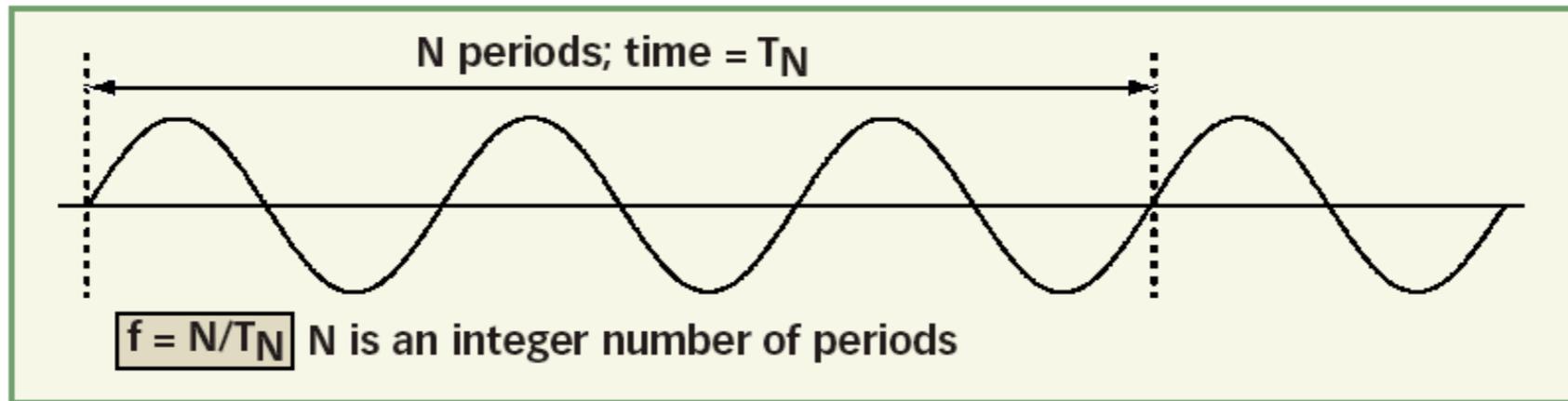
Bienvenus dans la 4ème dimension!!!



**Outils d'analyse statistique:
Exemple = valeur moyenne**



Amplitude / fréquence

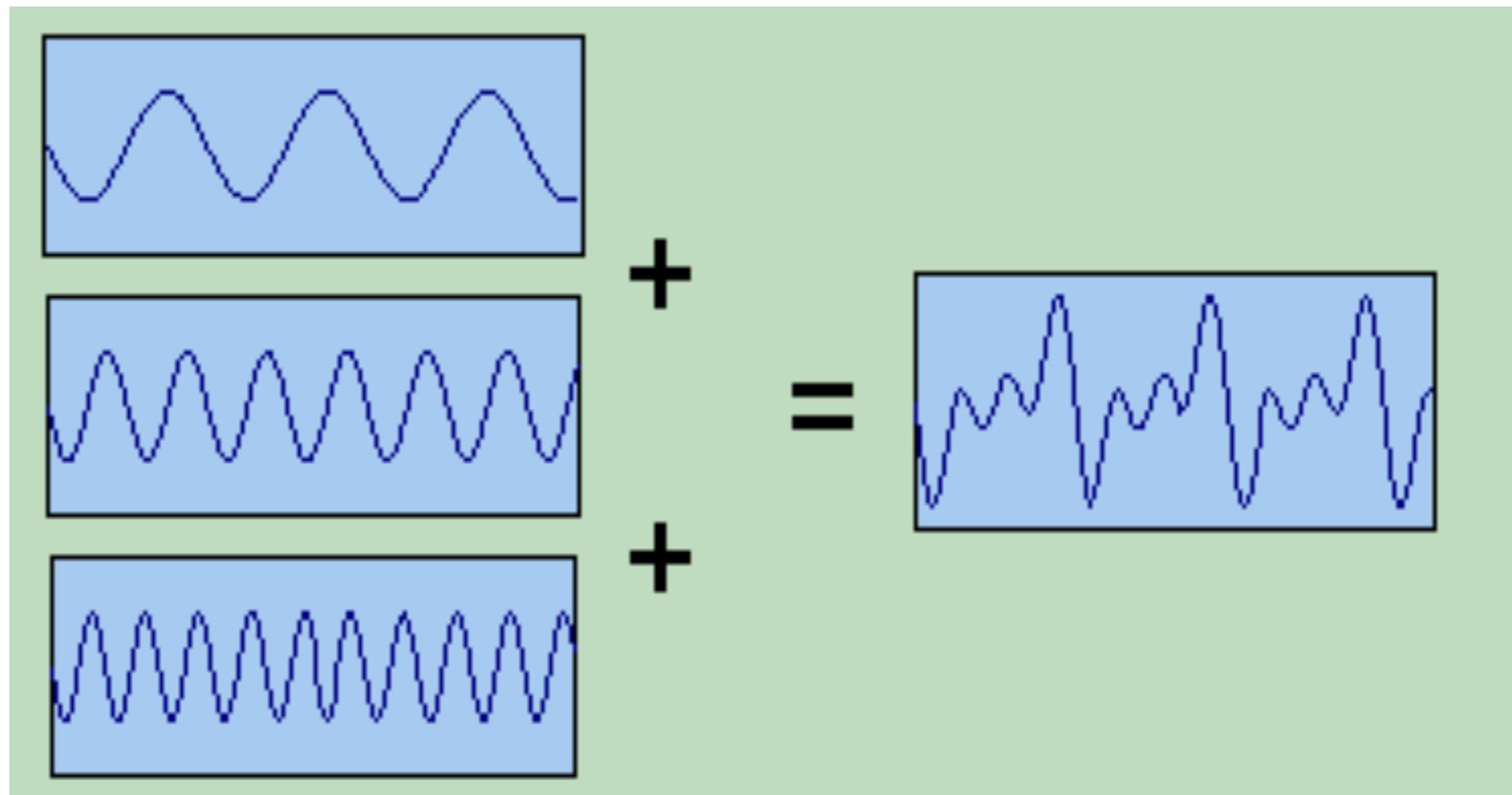


1. This graphical representation shows how a counter calculates frequency from a measurement of period time.

- PÉRIODE : temps entre deux crêtes (ou deux creux) consécutives.
- Equivalence spatiale: longueur d'onde est la distance parcourue par l'onde au cours d'une période $\lambda = c T$
- FRÉQUENCE (exprimée en Hertz - Hz -) : nombre de cycles par seconde.

Signal à analyser...

Un signal peut se décrire comme une addition de signaux élémentaires.

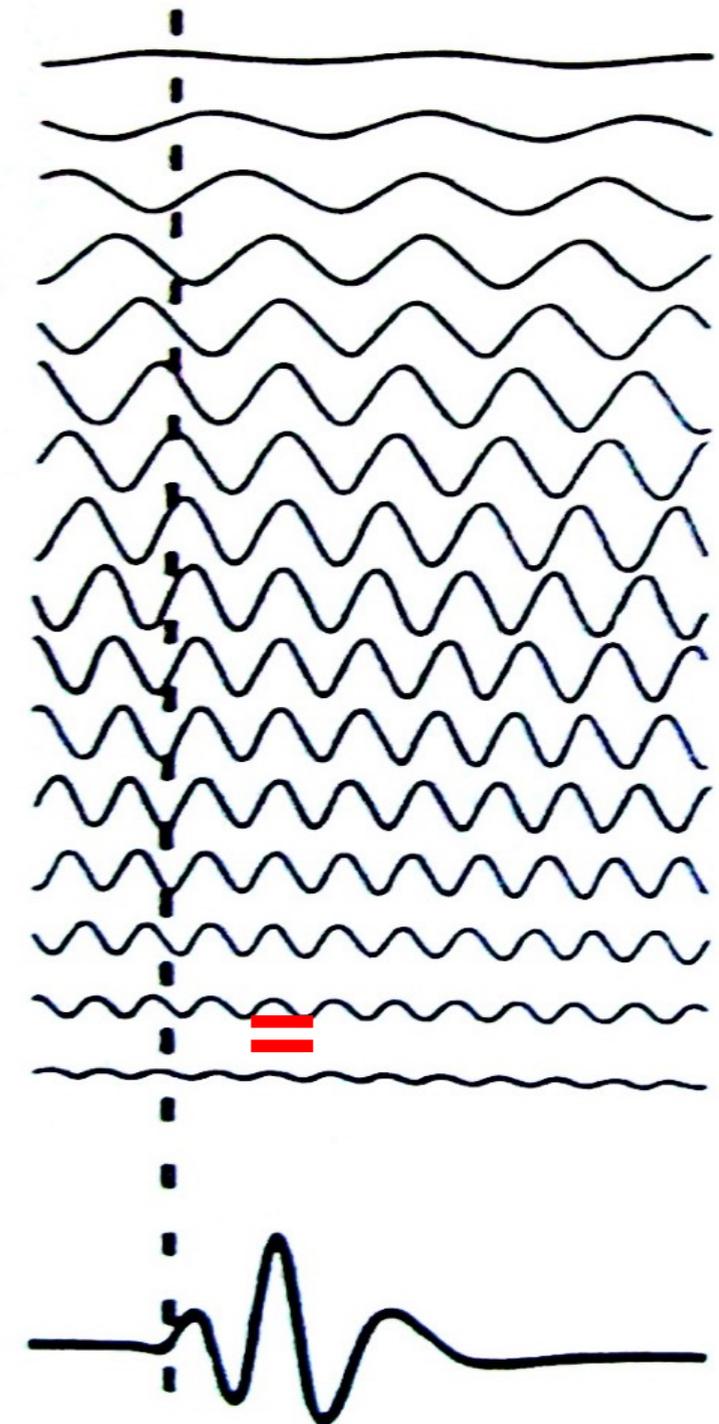


Signal?

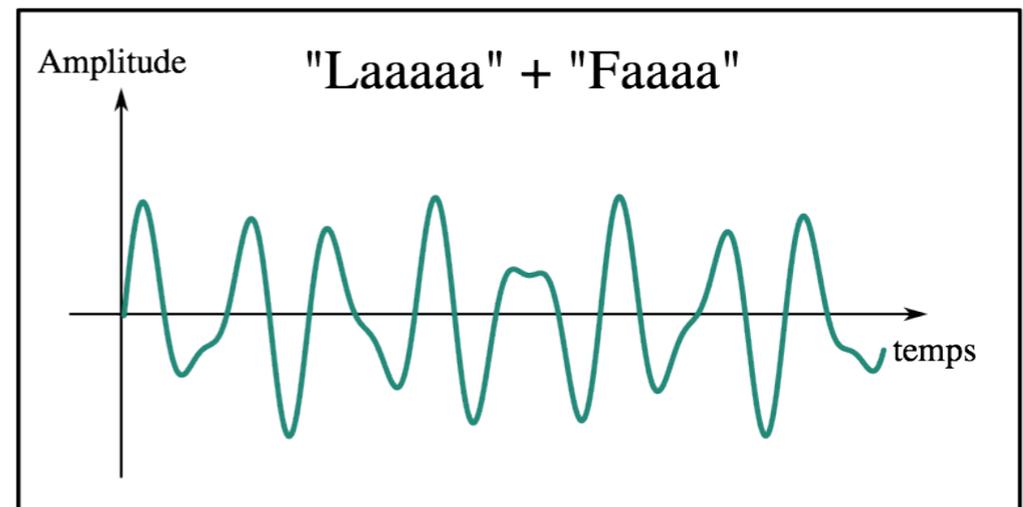
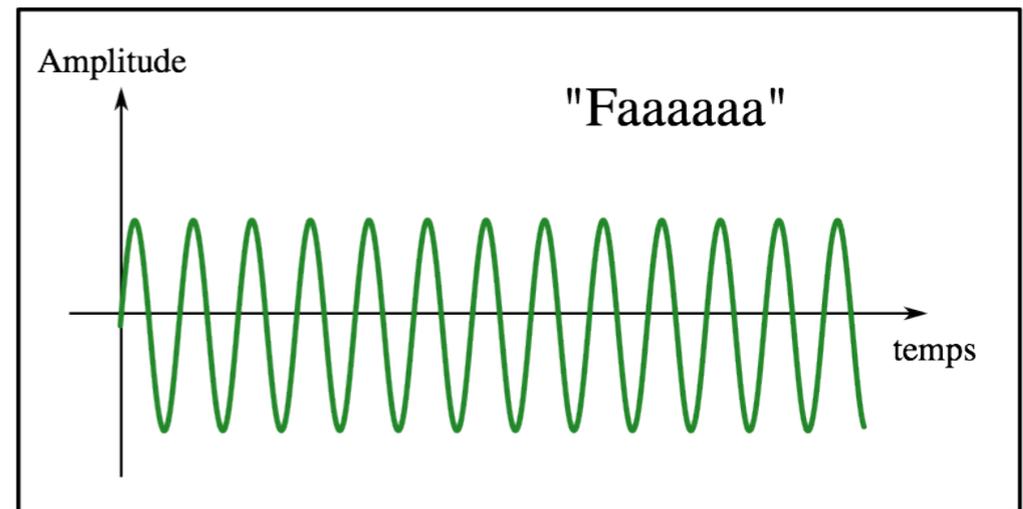
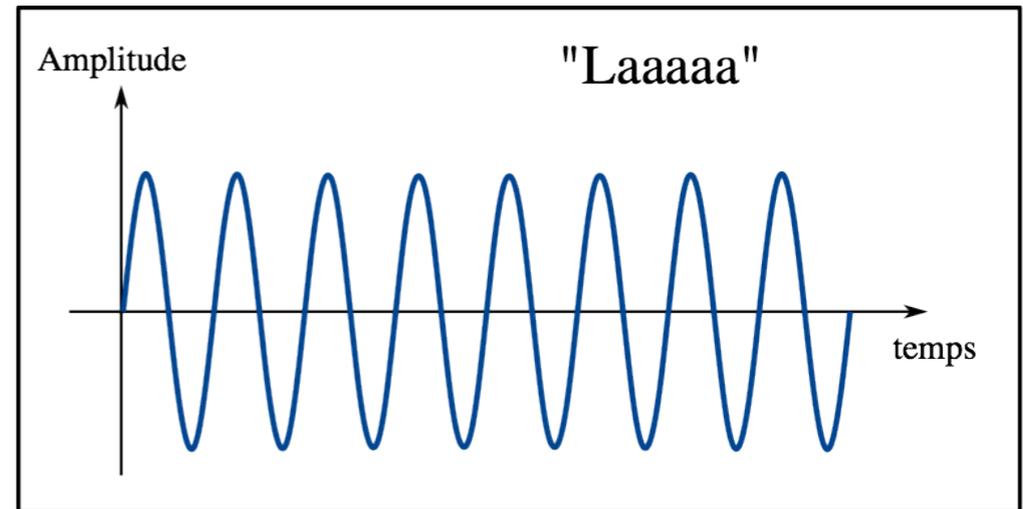
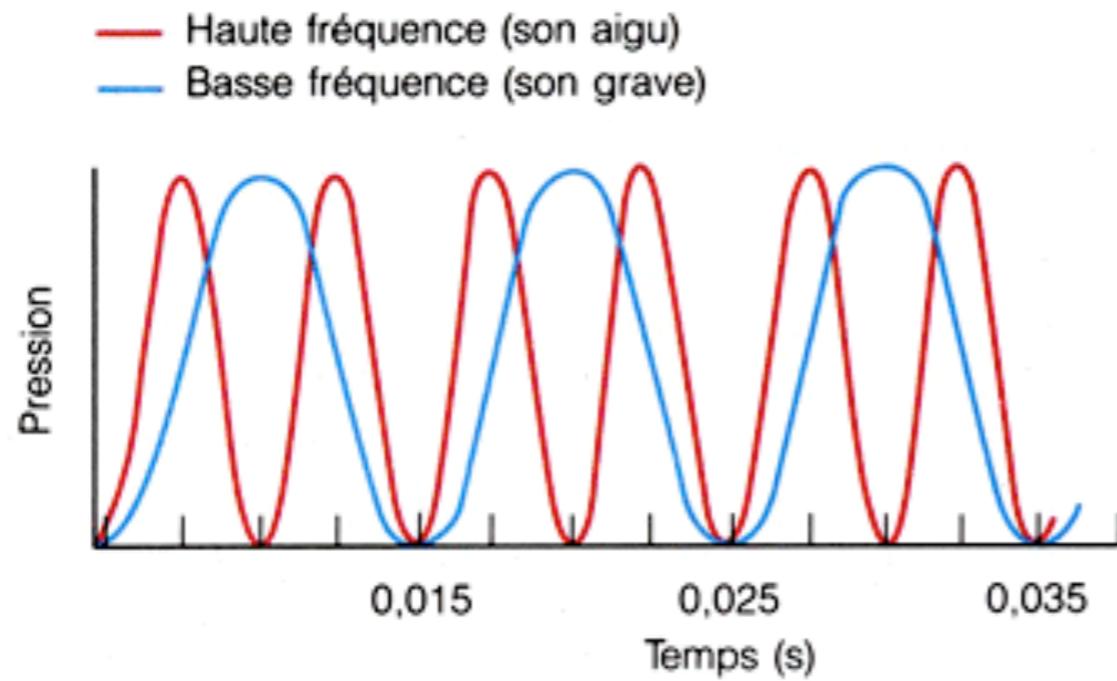
Un signal peut se décrire comme une
addition de signaux élémentaires
périodiques.

=

Somme infinie de sinus et cosinus

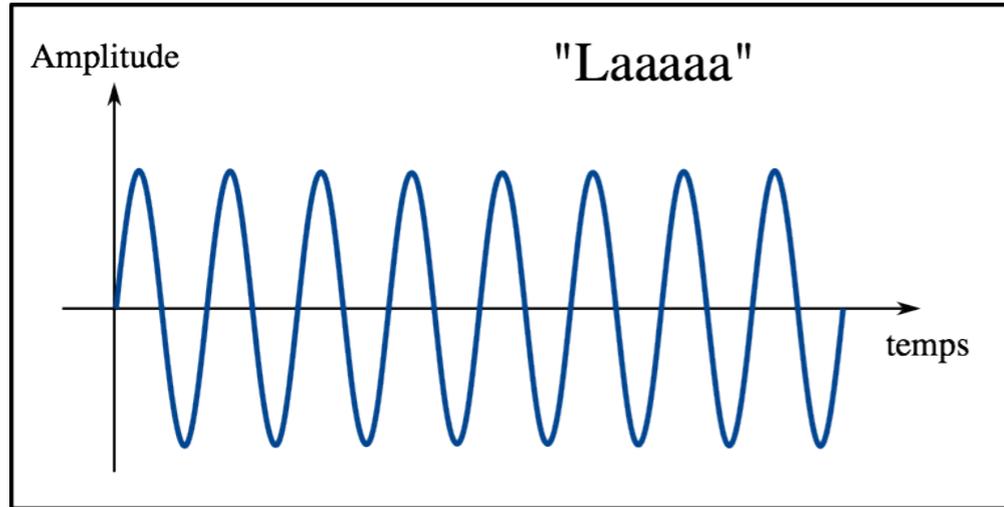


Exemple du son:

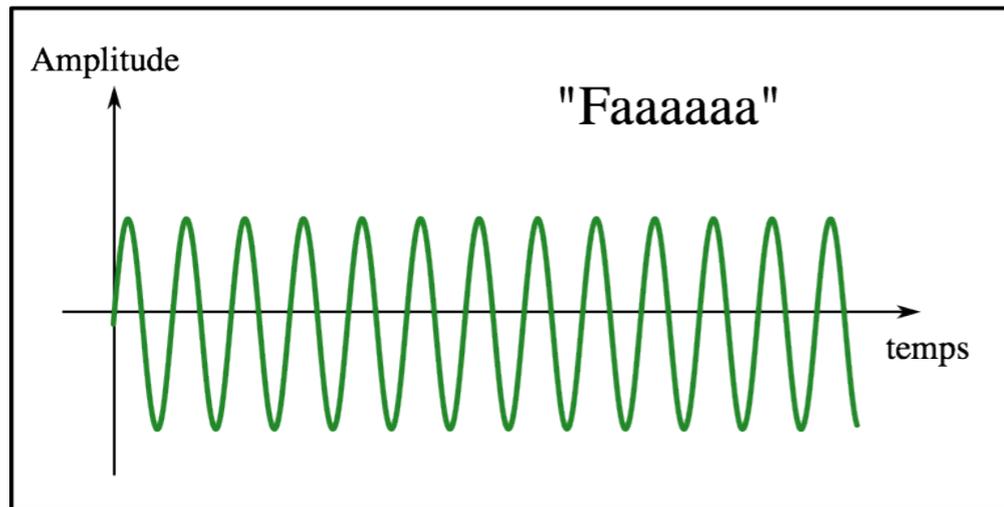
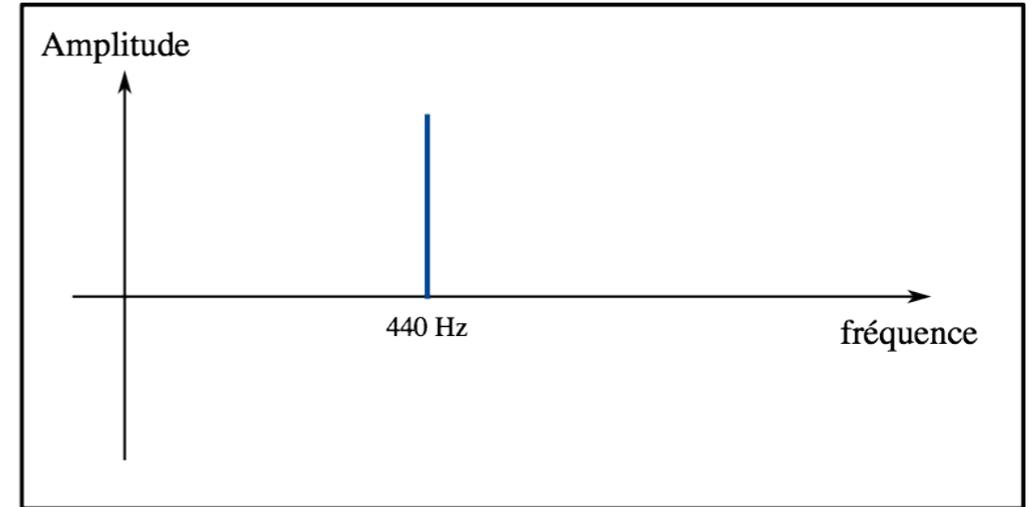


Temps: périodes

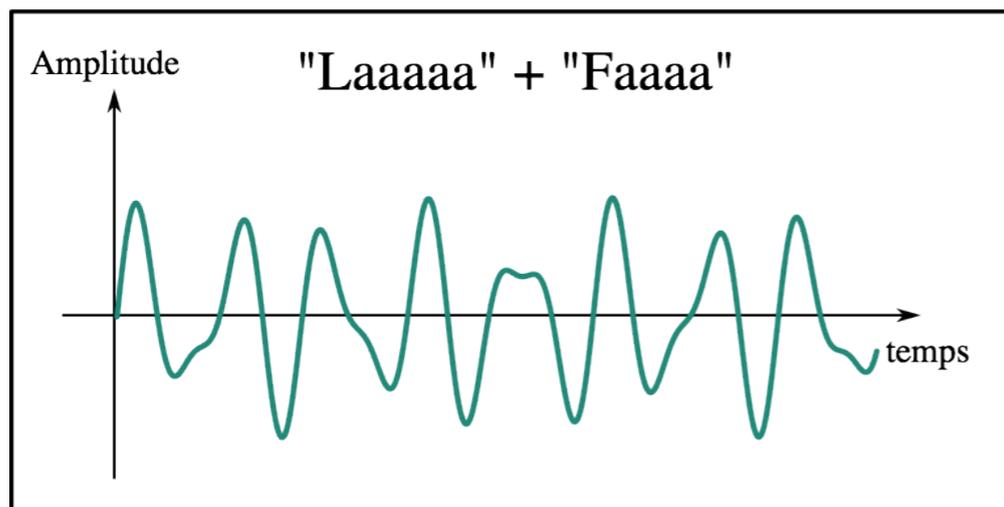
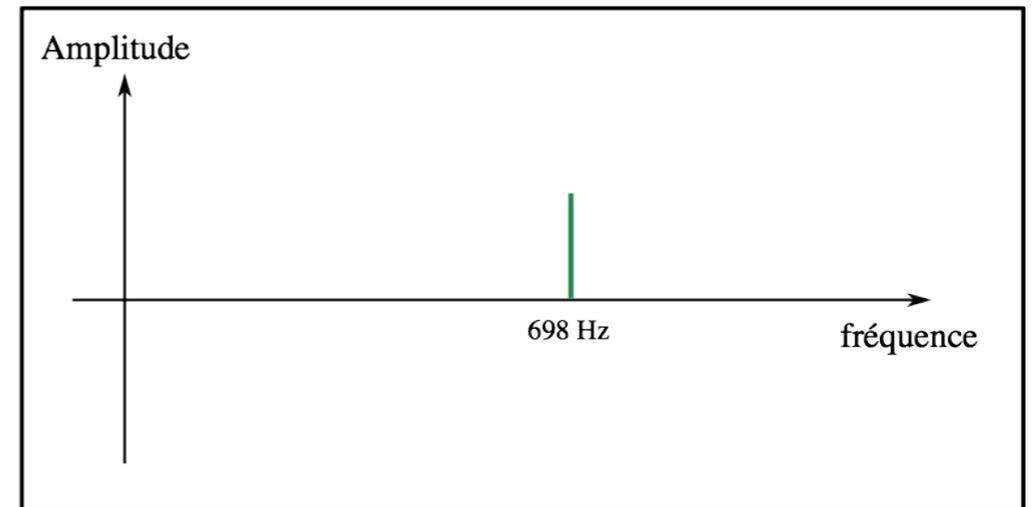
Fréquence caractéristique



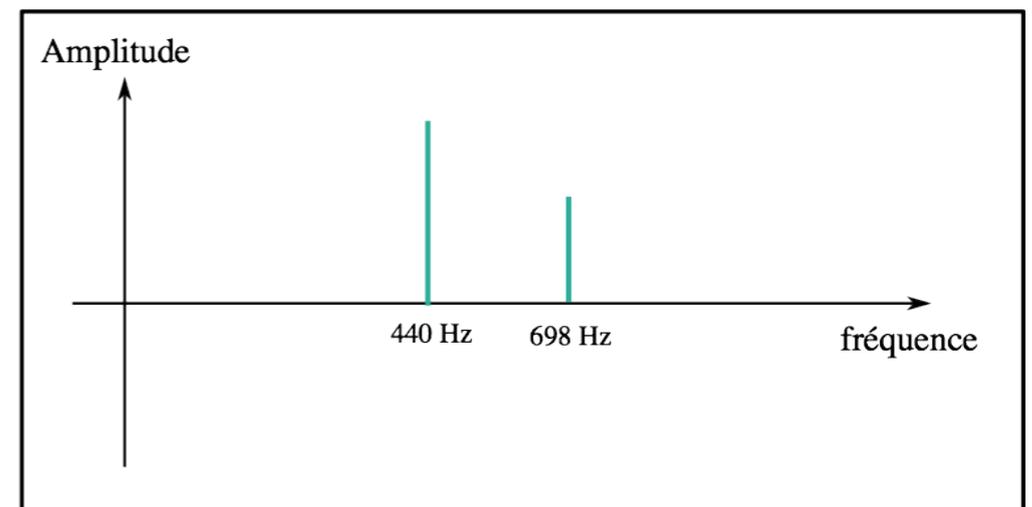
Transformée de Fourier



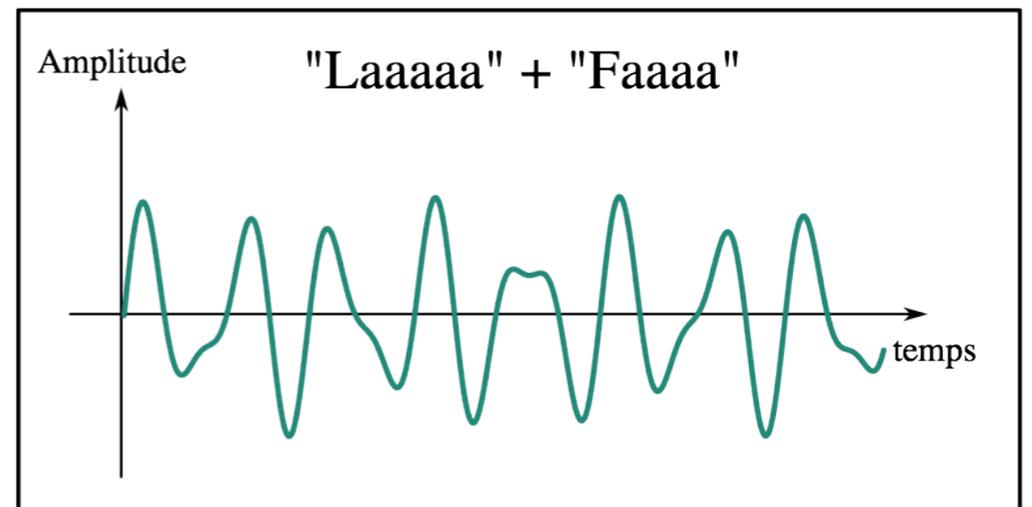
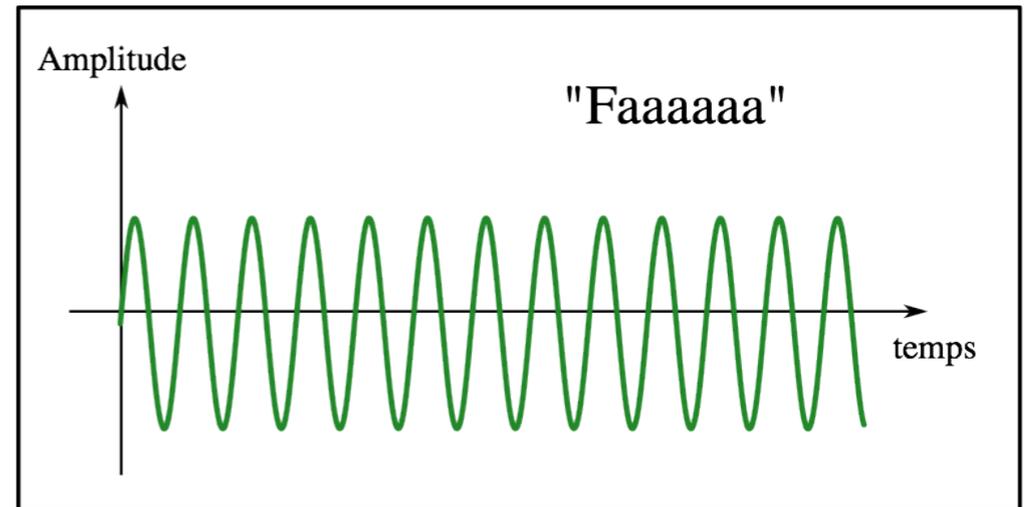
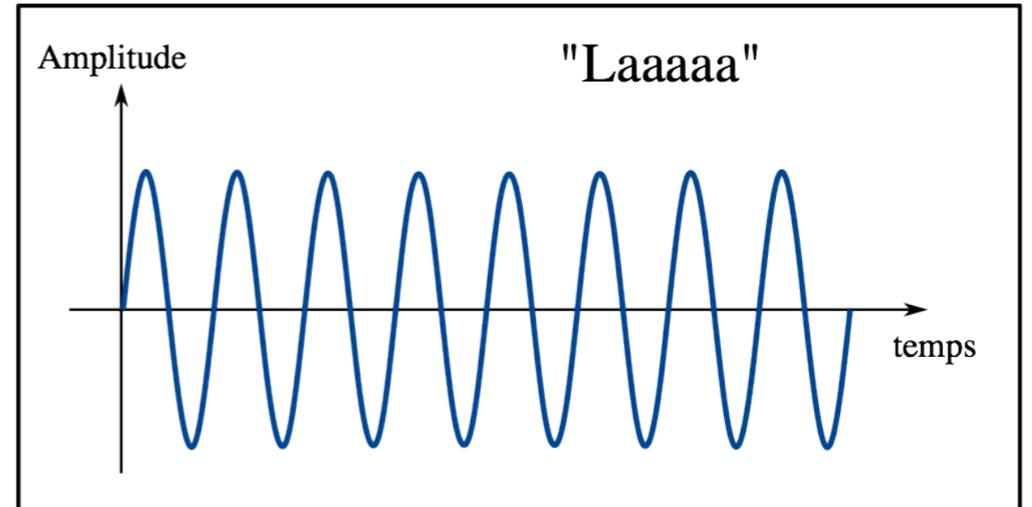
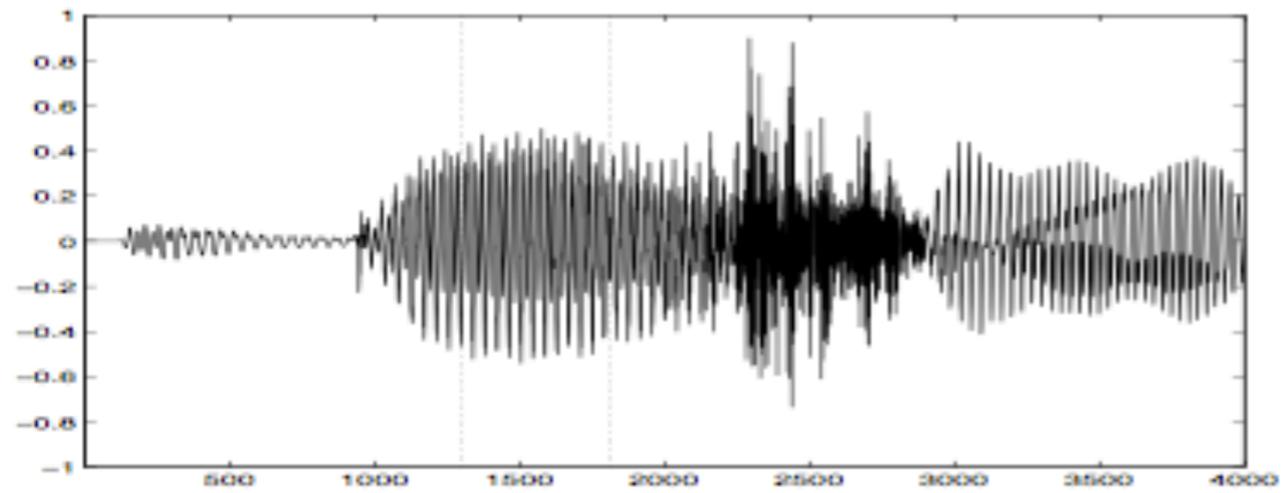
Transformée de Fourier



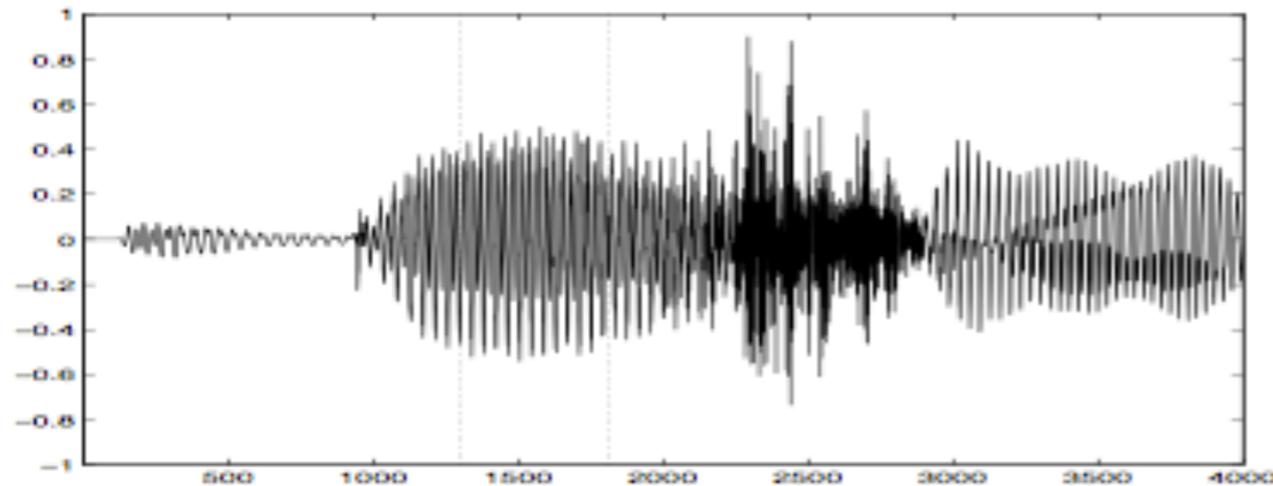
Transformée de Fourier



Exemple de la voix:



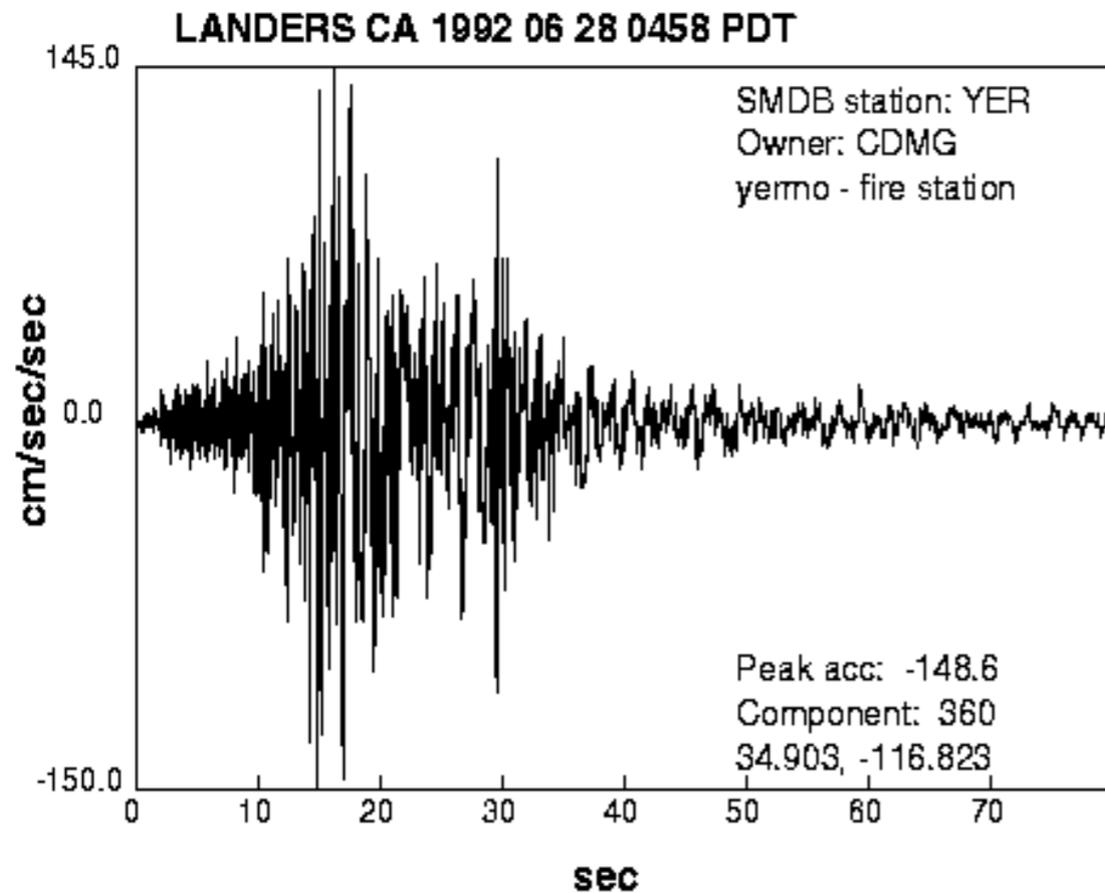
Signal?



Signal = somme sinus et cosinus

Plusieurs périodes
Plusieurs fréquences

Amplitudes varient / modulées



SIGNAL?

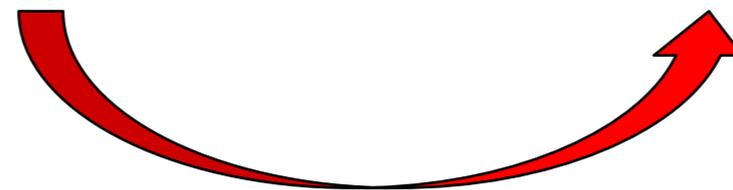
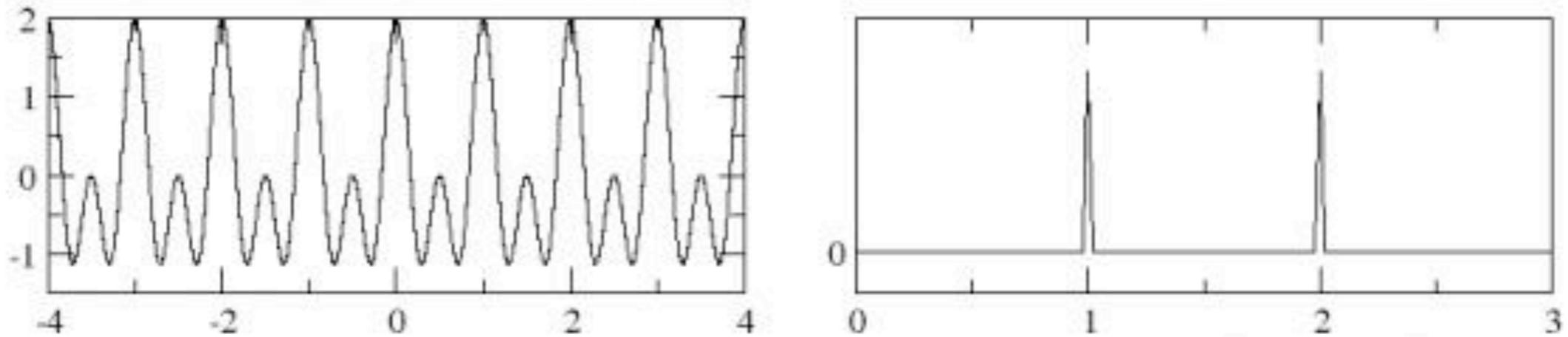
Caractéristiques inhérentes ==> Fréquences et Amplitudes

- Dans le domaine temporel, il est difficile de séparer les différentes périodes (différents signaux).
- Dans le domaine fréquentiel, il est plus facile d'extraire l'information pertinente en séparant les fréquences.

DONC?

Il est utile de **représenter un signal temporel par son équivalent dans le domaine fréquentiel.**

SIGNAL?



TRANSFORMÉE DE FOURIER

Transport du signal domaine
temporel aux domaines des
fréquences

Question: je veux isoler le signal haute fréquence?
Très difficile à faire dans le domaine temporel...
Donc Transformée de Fourier!

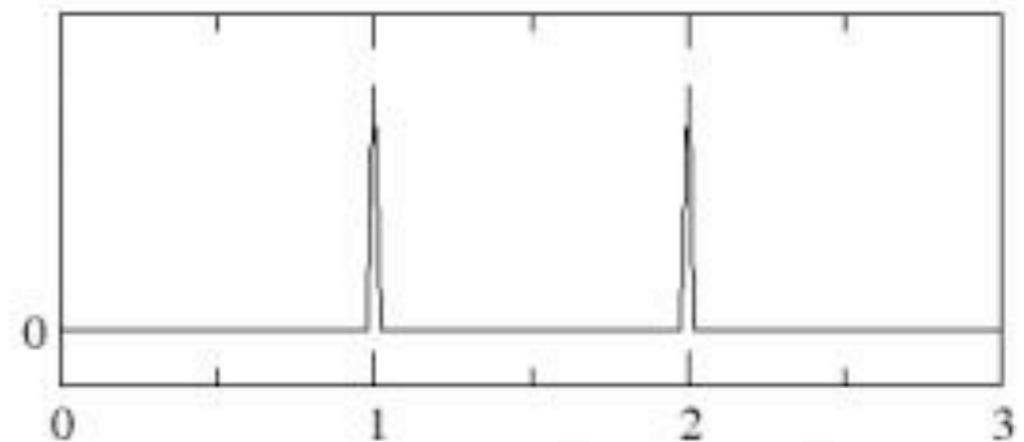
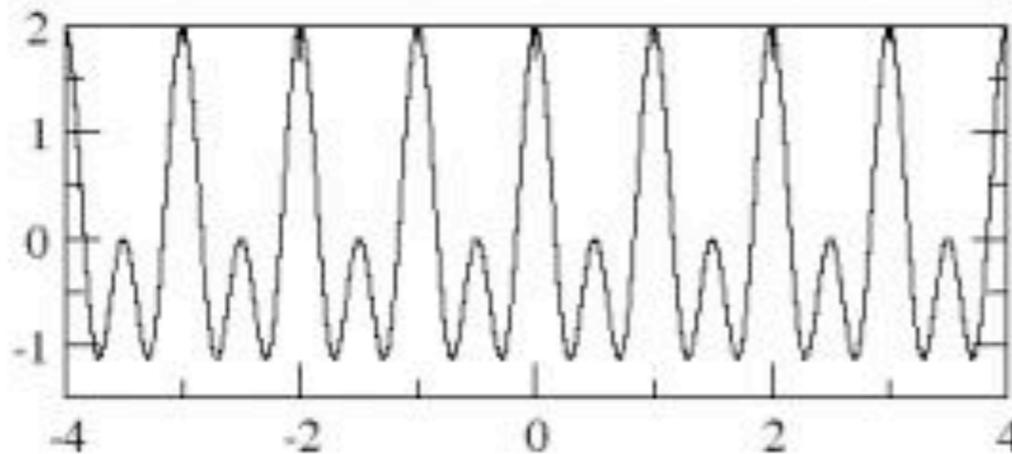
TF



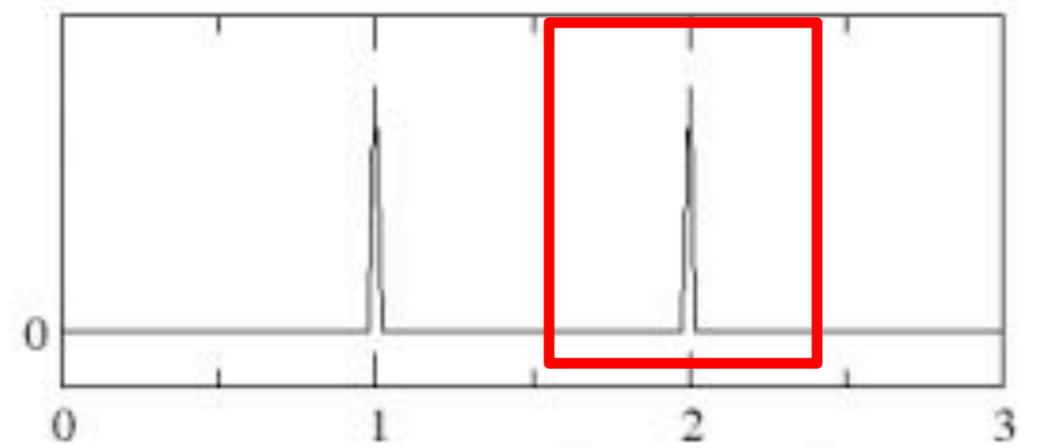
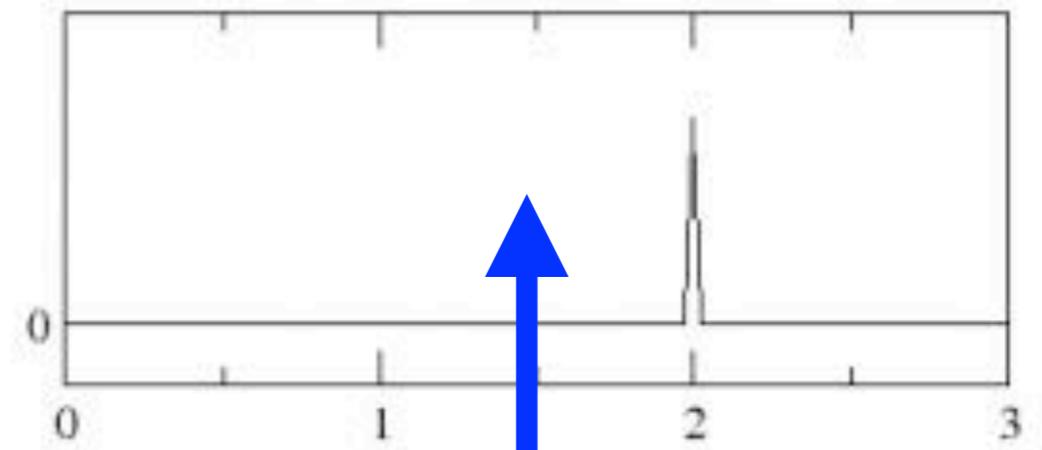
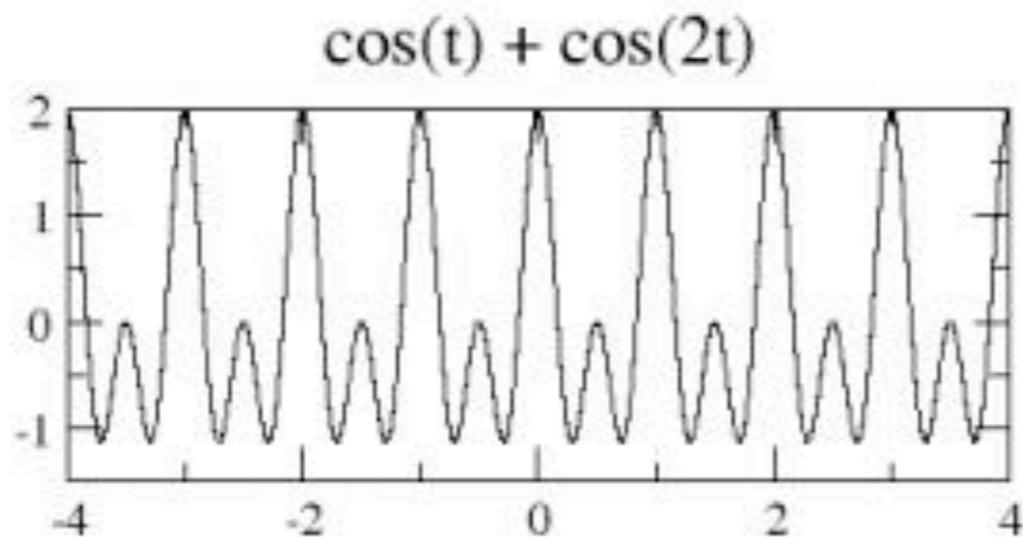
2 périodes différentes

2 fréquences identifiées

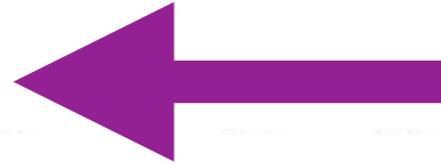
$$\cos(t) + \cos(2t)$$



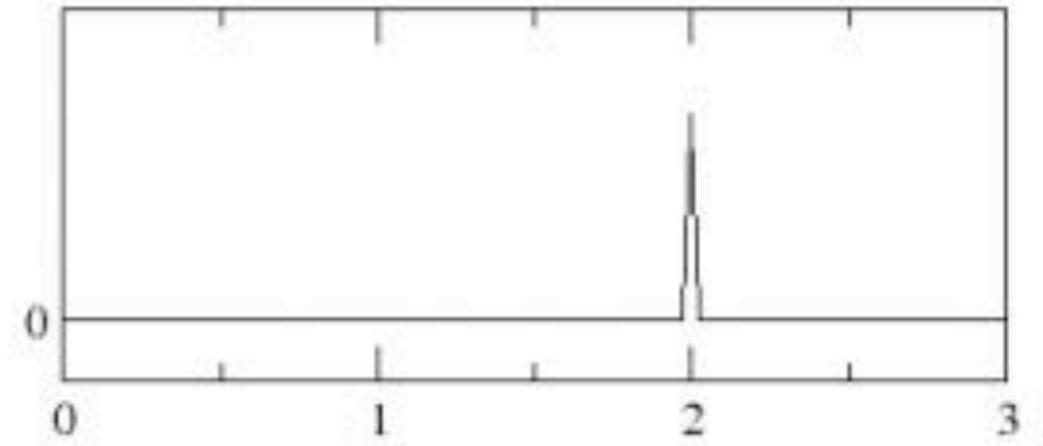
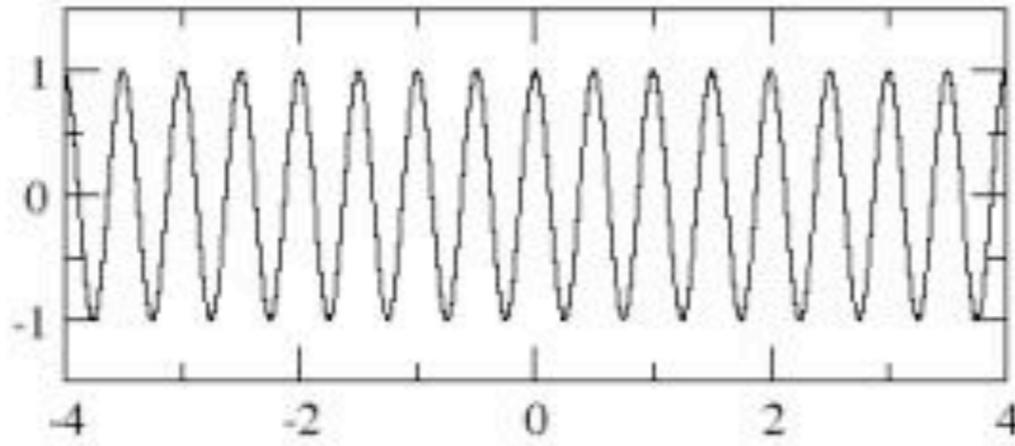
Transformée de Fourier



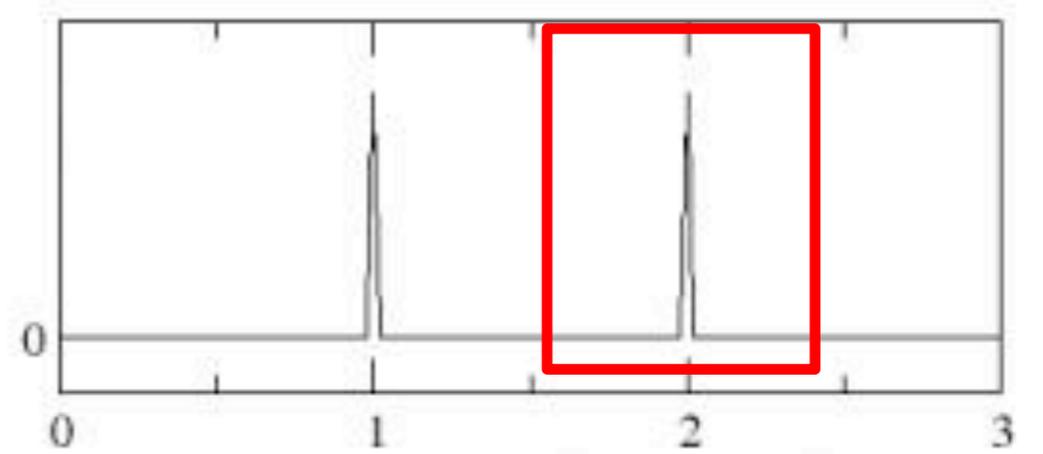
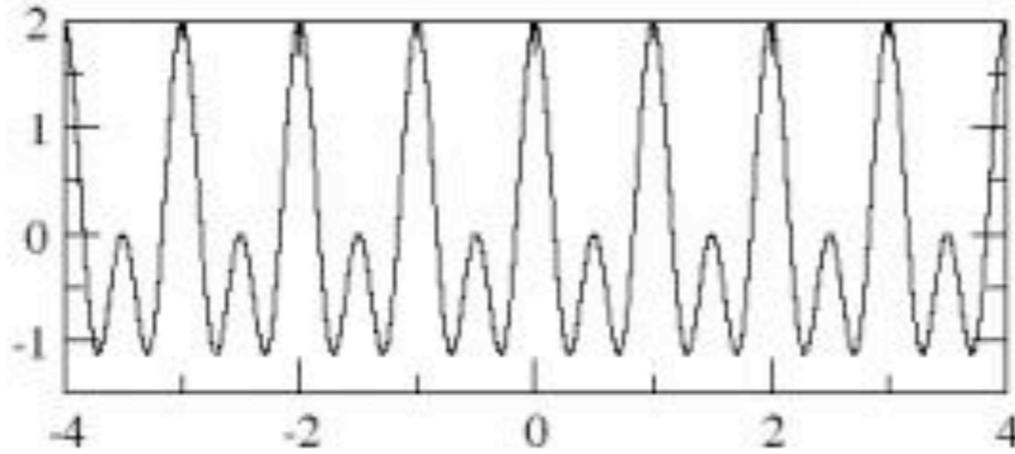
TF inverse



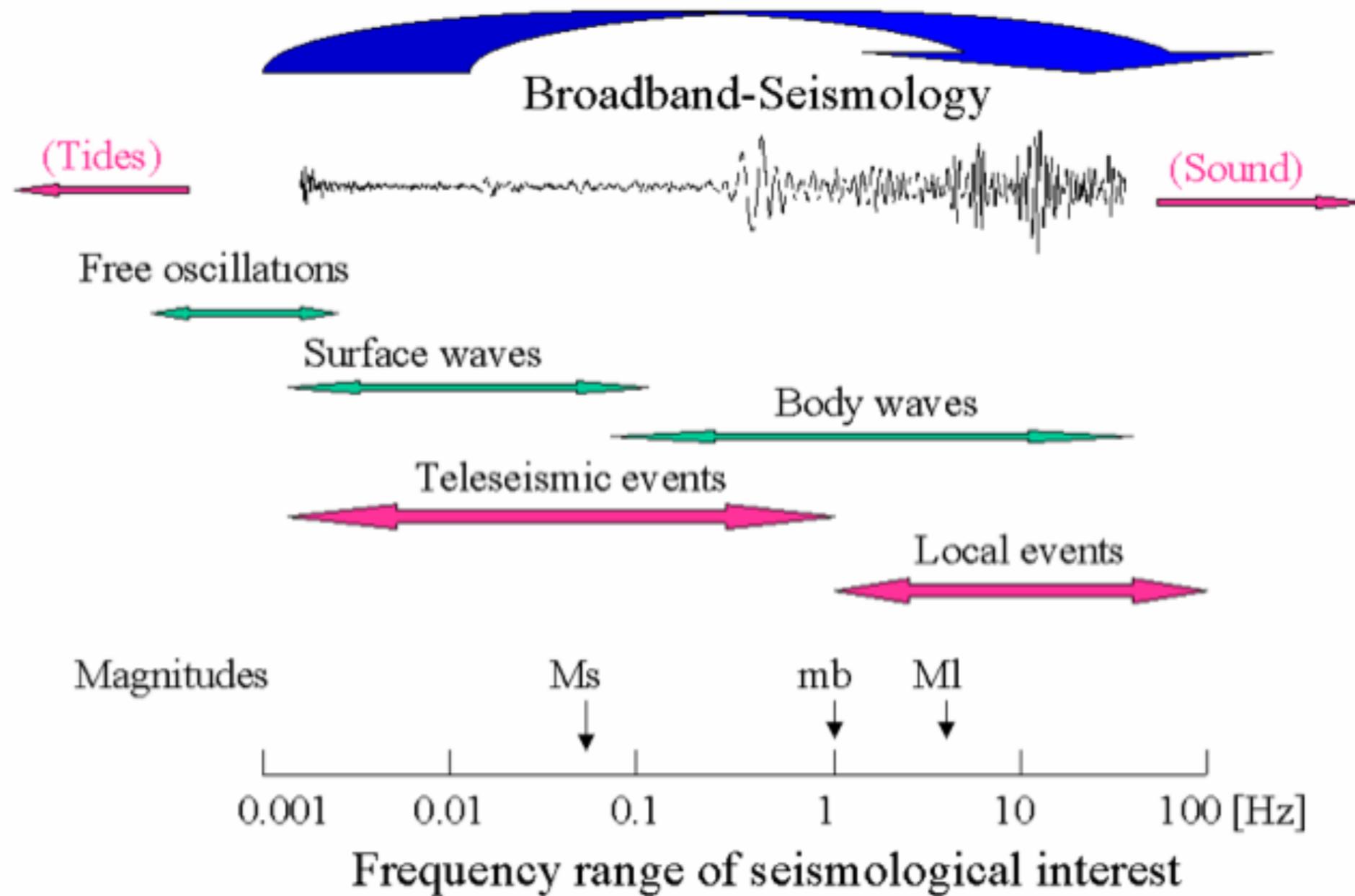
$\cos(2t)$



$\cos(t) + \cos(2t)$



FRÉQUENCES DES ONDES ENREGISTRÉES

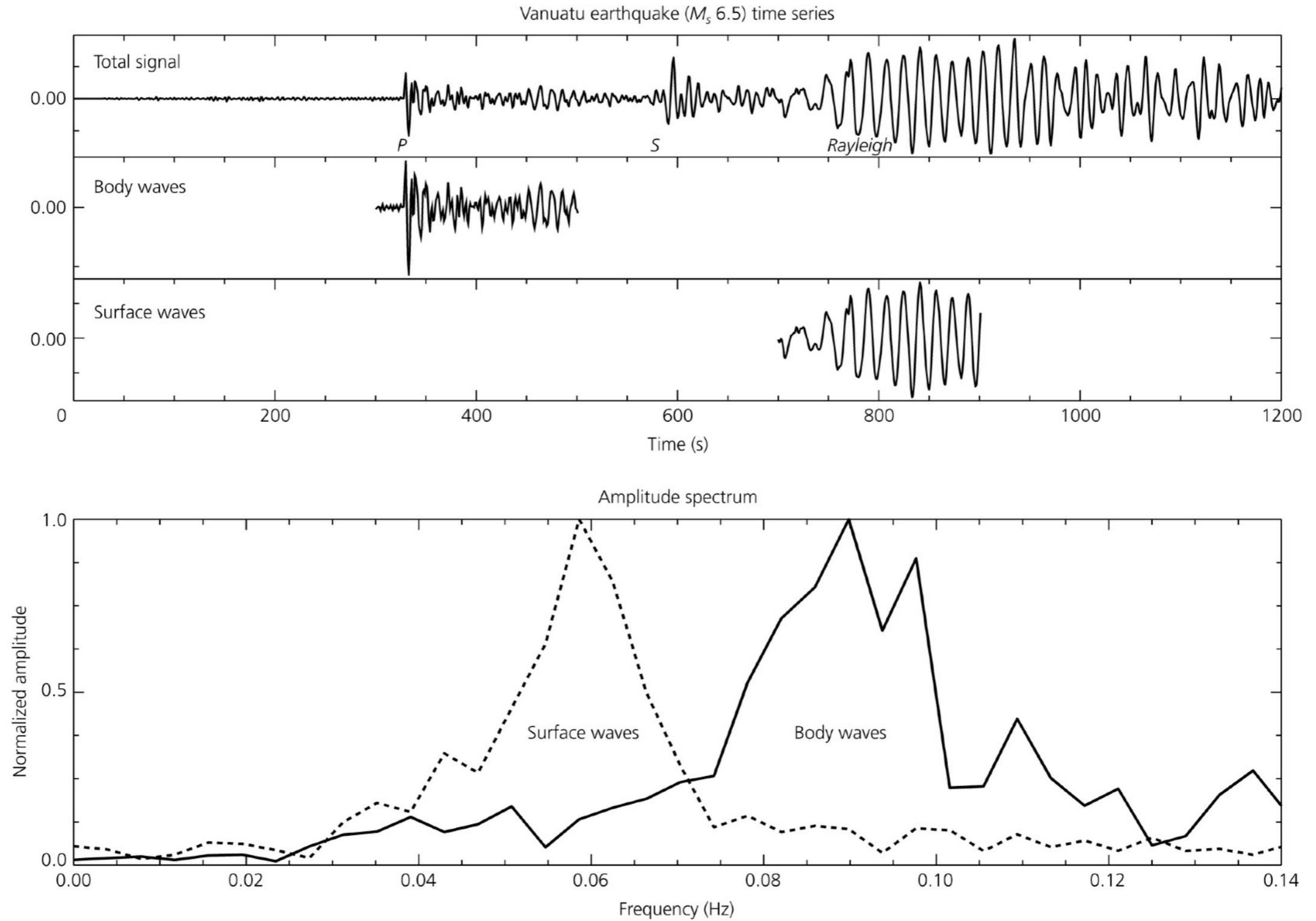


F = 100 Hz : Industrial vibrations

F = 10 Hz : Near explosions

F = 1 Hz : Distant explosions

Figure 6.2-3: Amplitude spectra for the body and surface wave segments from a large earthquake.



Comment passe-t-on du domaine temporel
au domaine fréquentiel ?

TRANSFORMÉE DE FOURIER

$$G(u) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} g(t) e^{-2i\pi ut} dt$$

Cette fonction représente le spectre du signal $g(t)$

Transformée de Fourier Continue

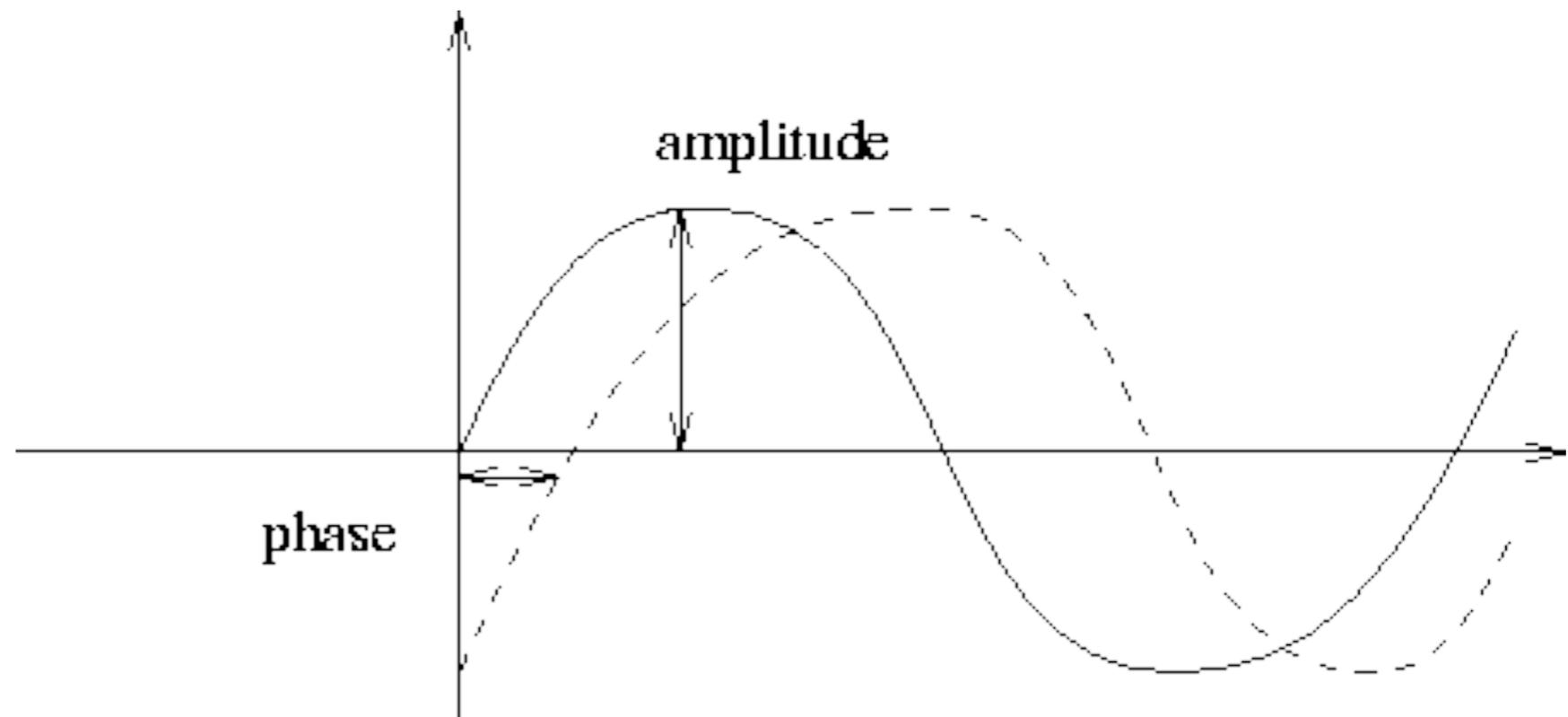
$$G(u) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} g(t) e^{-2i\pi ut} dt$$

$$G(u) = A(u) \cdot e^{j\Phi(u)}$$

u fréquence

$A(u)$ Amplitude

$\Phi(u)$ la Phase



Transformée de Fourier Continue

$$G(u) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} g(t) e^{-2i\pi ut} dt$$

$$G(u) = A(u) \cdot e^{j\Phi(u)}$$

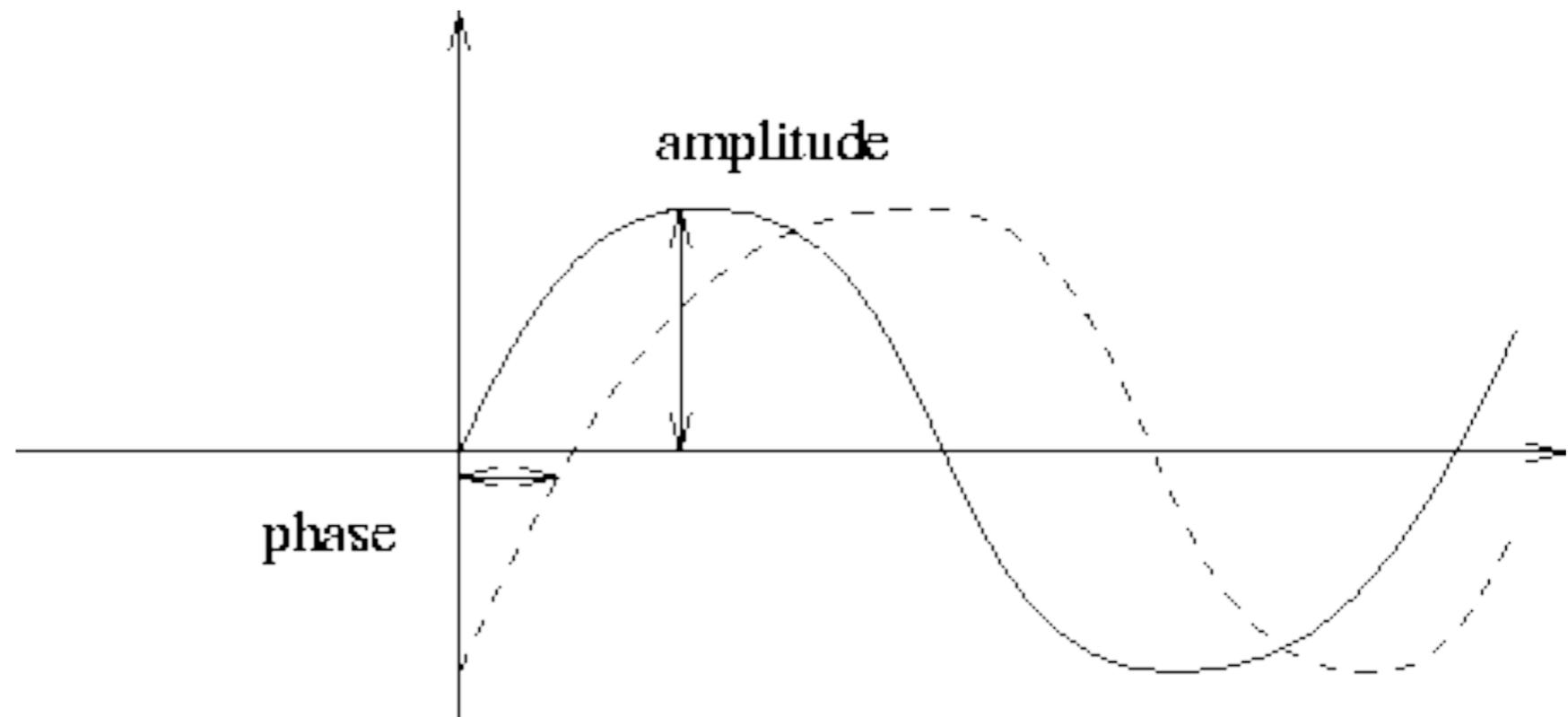
u fréquence

$A(u)$ Amplitude

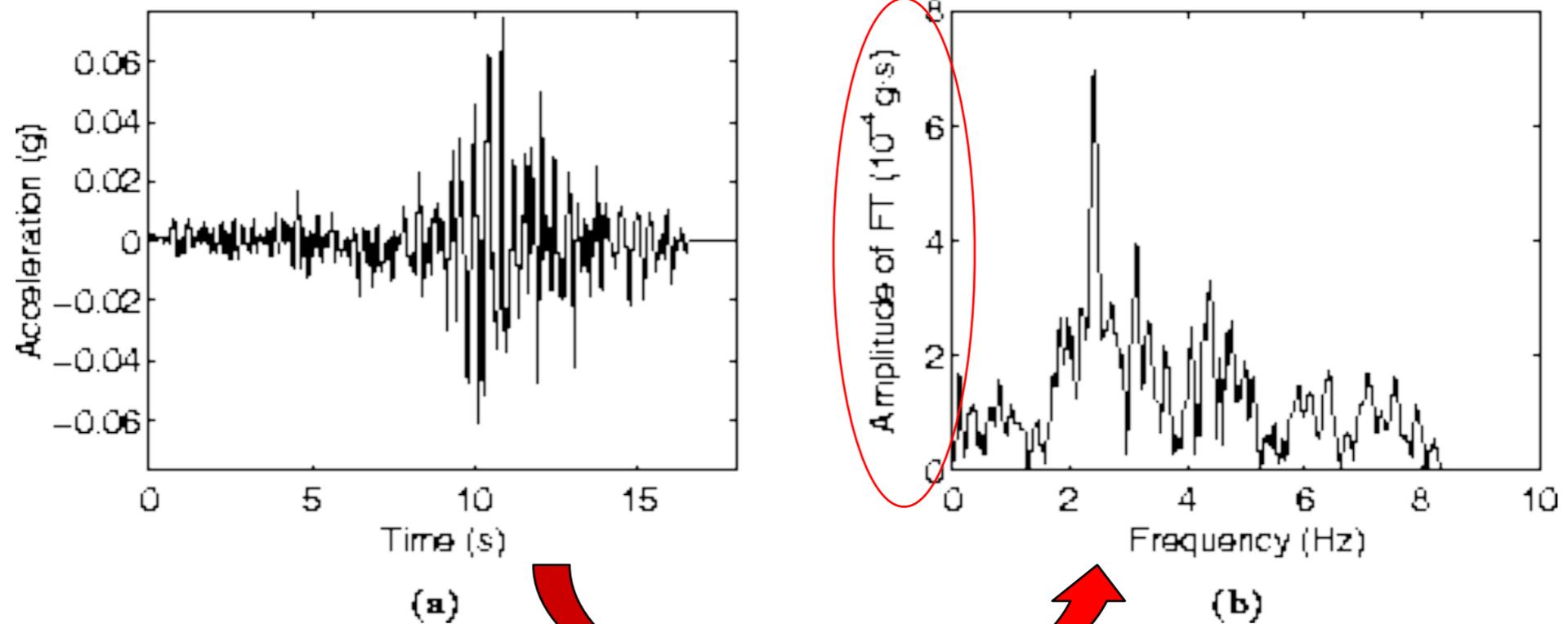
$\Phi(u)$ la Phase

$$\text{Amp} = |G(u)| = A(u)$$

$$\text{Phase} = \arg(G(u)) = \Phi(u)$$



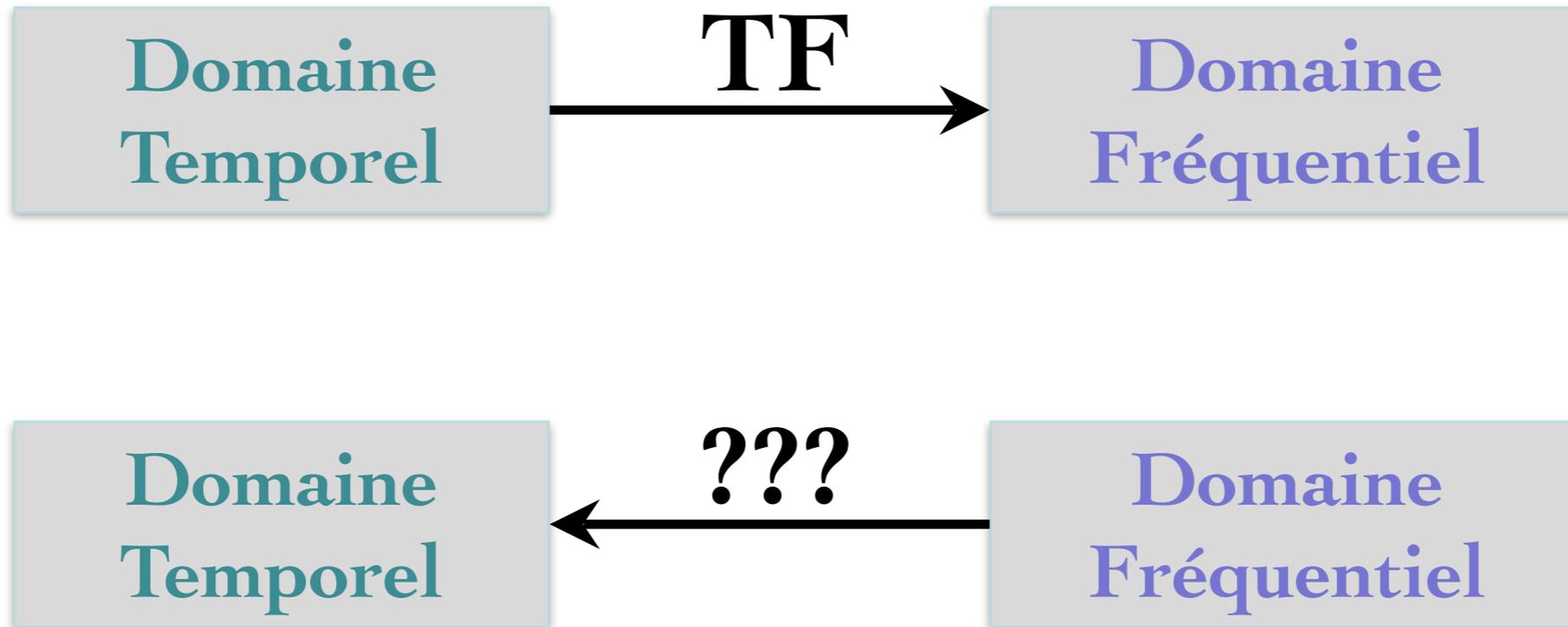
SIGNAL?



TRANSFORMÉE DE FOURIER

$$\text{Amp} = |G(u)| = A(u)$$

TF : temps \rightarrow fréquence : je représente la valeur absolue de la TF
TF inverse : fréquence \rightarrow temps : je représente la partie réelle de la TF inverse

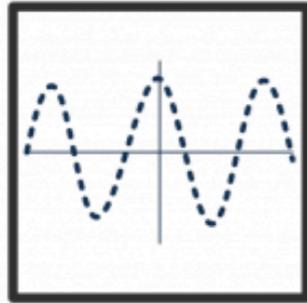


Transformée de Fourier Inverse:

$$g(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} G(u) e^{+2i\pi ut} du$$

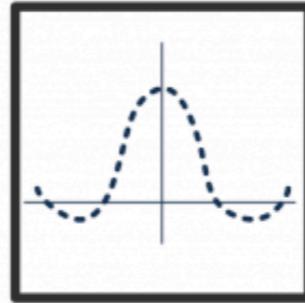
Théorème de Plancherel

Time Domain



$x[n]$

*



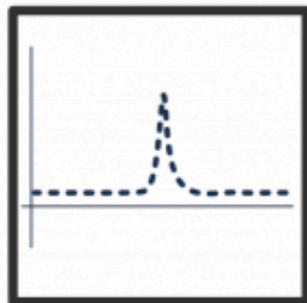
$h[k]$

=



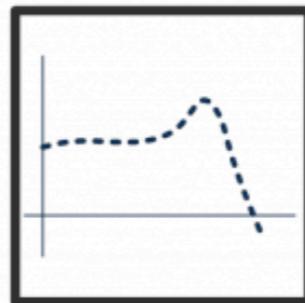
$y[n]$

Frequency Domain



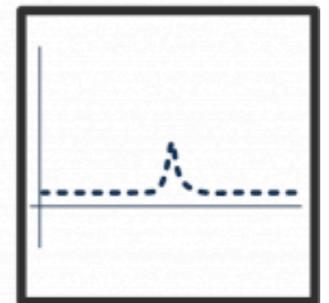
$X[n]$

■



$H[k]$

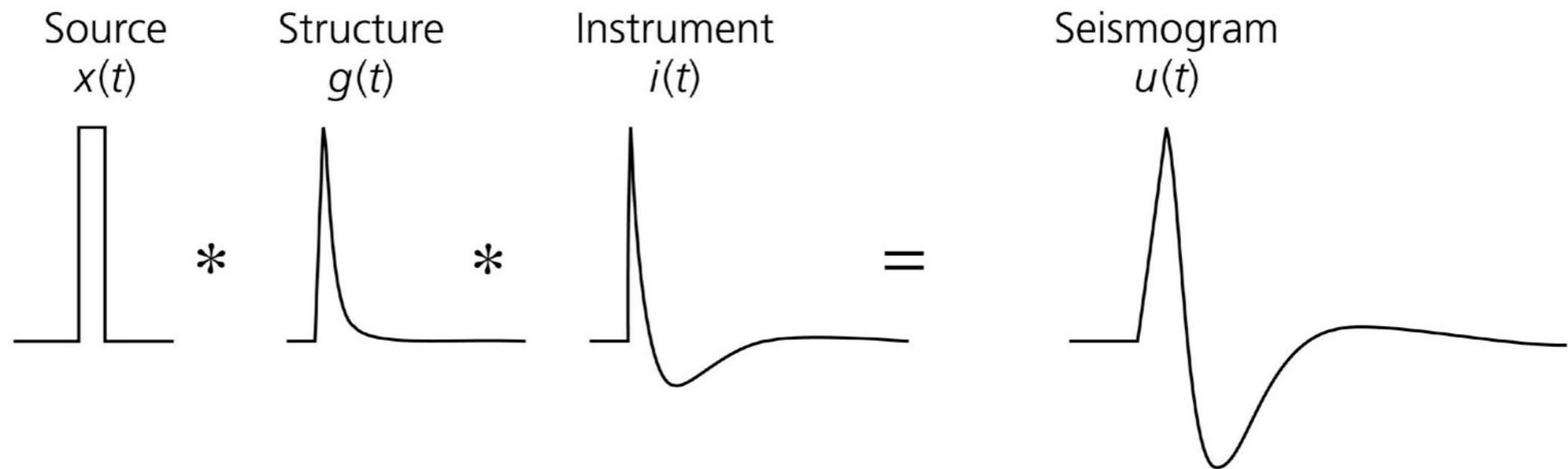
=



$Y[n]$

Convolution

Figure 6.3-5: Seismogram as the convolution of the source, structure, and instrument signals.



$$u(t) = s(t) * g(t) * i(t) + b(t)$$

Filtre

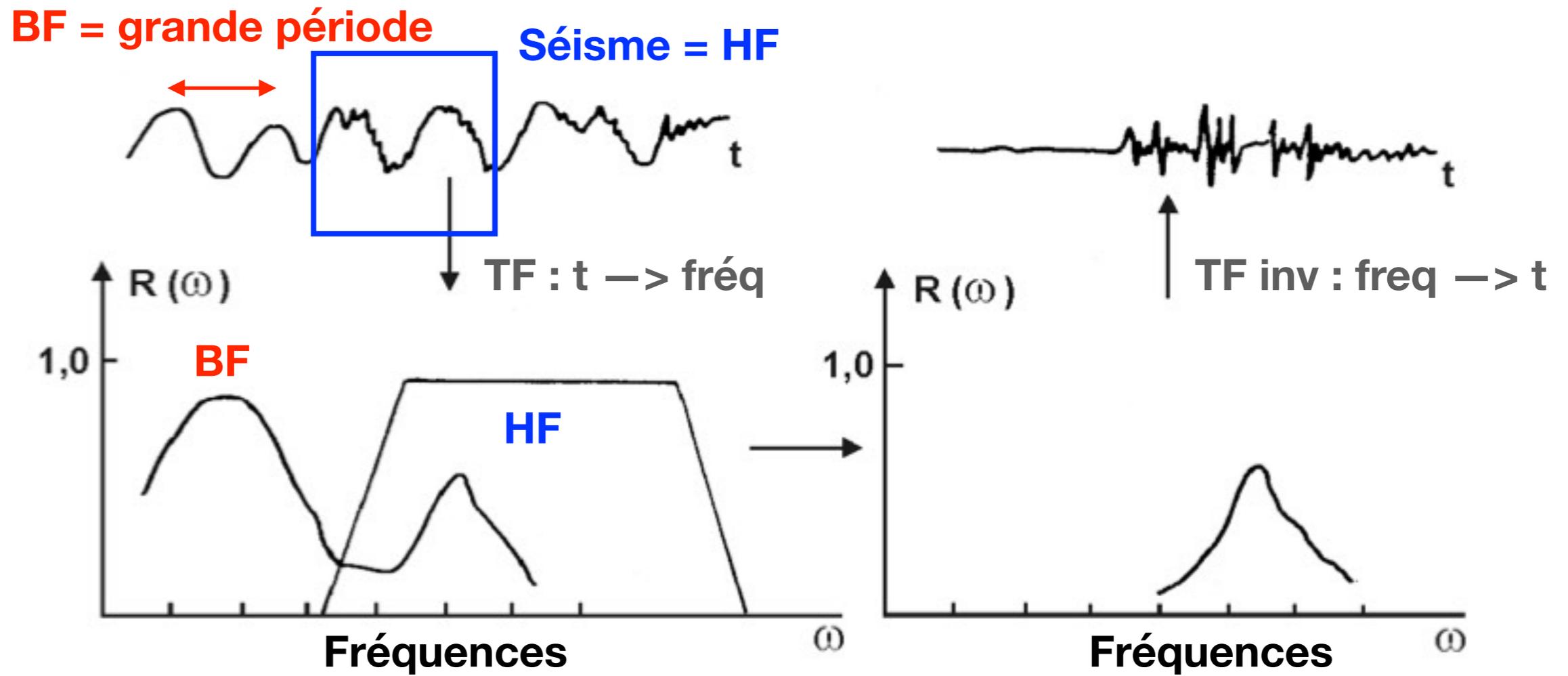


Fig. 4.26 Principle of FOURIER transform and bandpass filtering of a seismic record.