

# Time reversal of ultrasound in granular media\*

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## Context

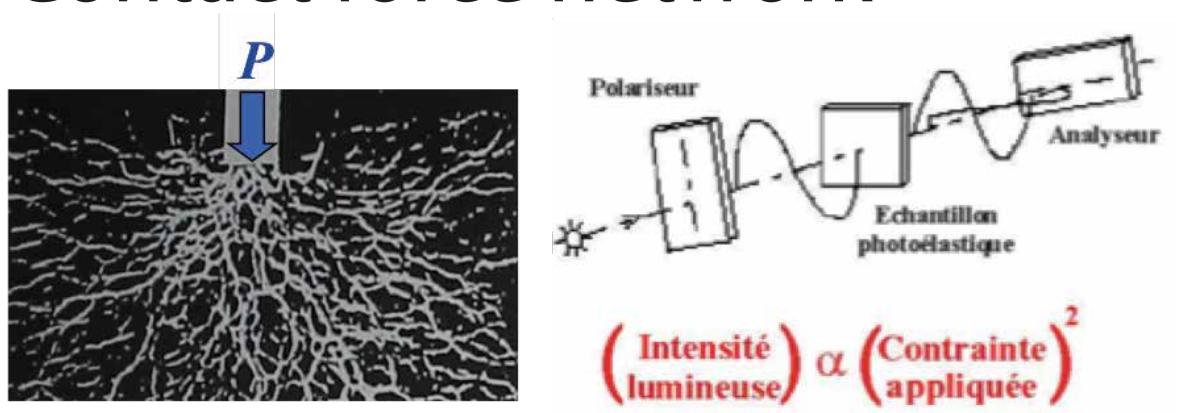
### Granular media

Natural athermal media



Grain size : from 1µm (powders) to 100m (geological media)

### Contact force network

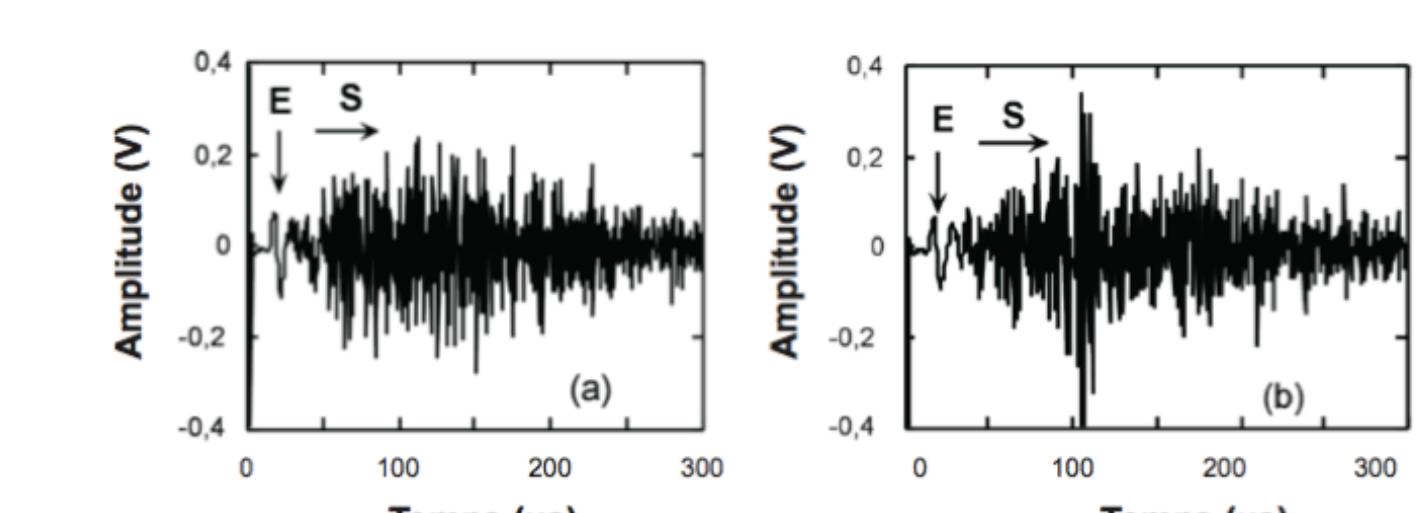


P. Dantu, Ann. des Ponts et Chaussés 4 (1957)

### Waves in granular media

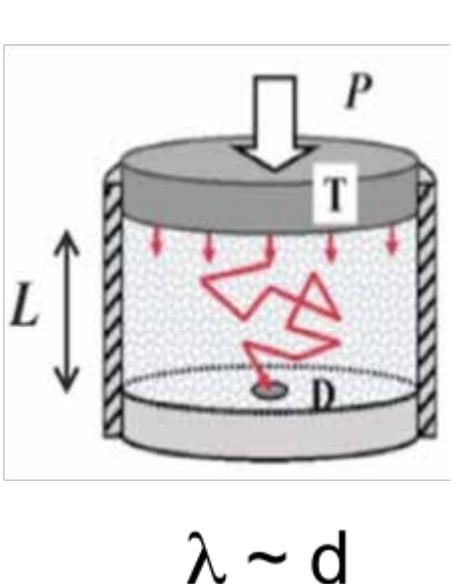
C-h. Liu & S. Nagel, PRL 68 (1992)  
X. Jia, C. Caroli, and B. Velicky, PRL 82 (1999)  
X. Jia, PRL 93 (2004)

#### Transmitted waves

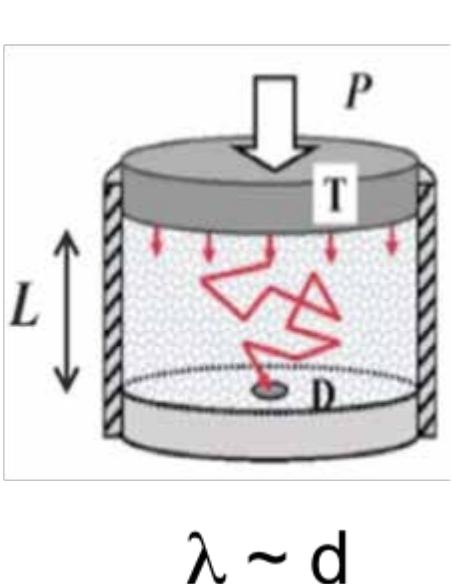


#### Coherent wave

Very robust to configuration changes  
 $\lambda > 10d$

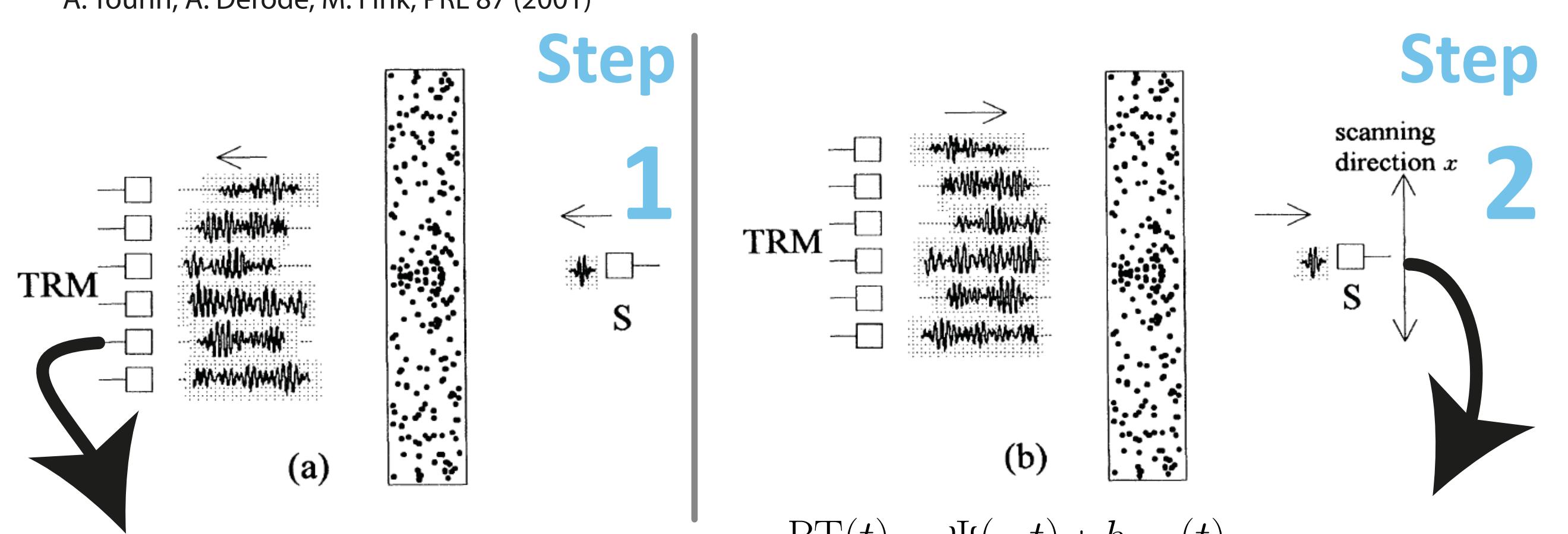


Scattered wave  
Highly dependent on configuration changes  
 $\lambda \sim d$



### Time reversal

M. Fink, Physics Today 50 (1997)  
A. Derode, P. Roux, M. Fink, PRL 75 (1994)  
A. Tourin, A. Derode, M. Fink, PRL 87 (2001)



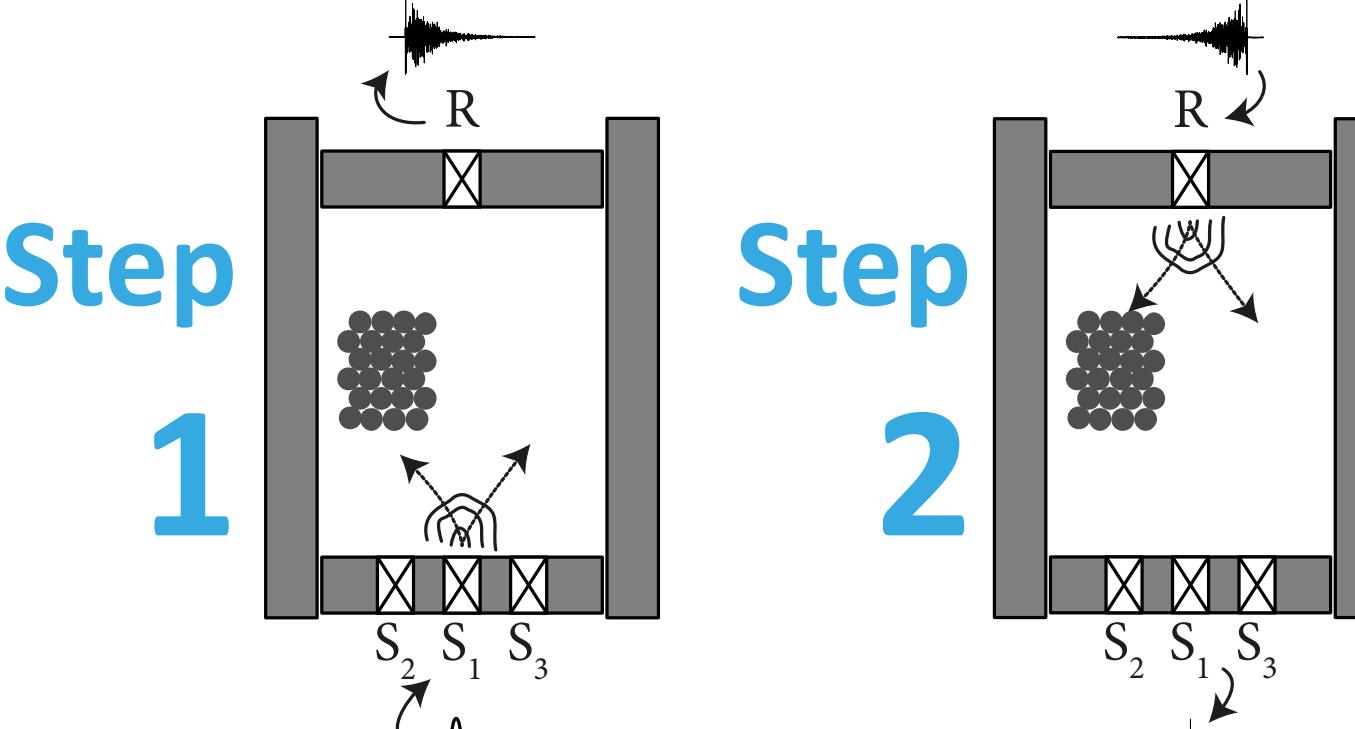
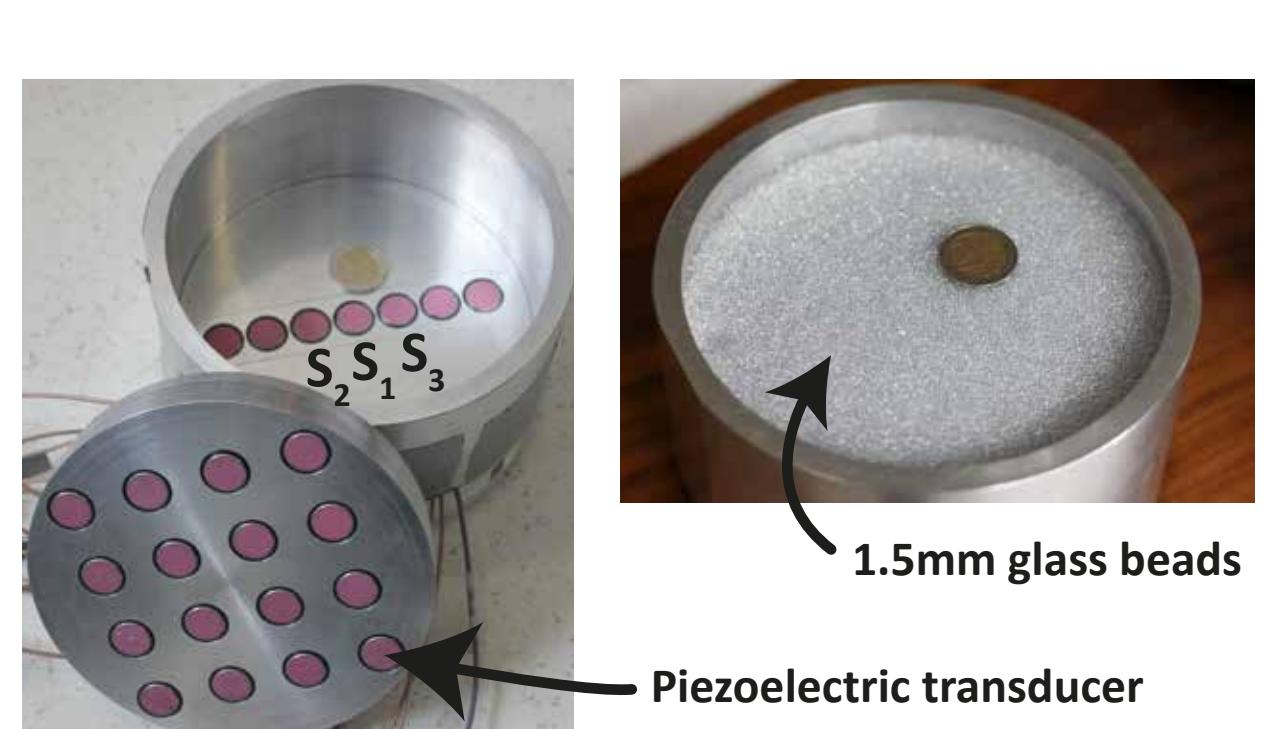
$$\Psi(t) = \delta(t) * h_{ST}(t)$$

Recompressed signal is maximal at t=0

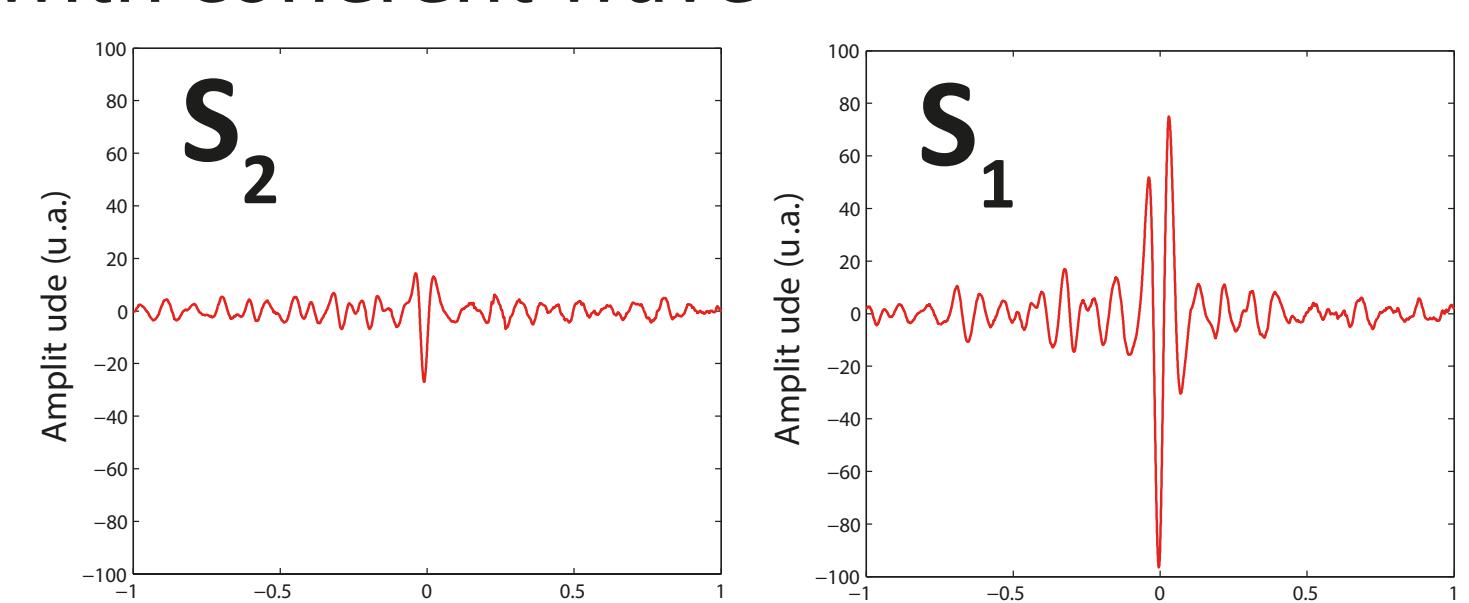
Based on spatial reciprocity:  $h_{ST}(t) = h_{TS}(t)$

## Experiments

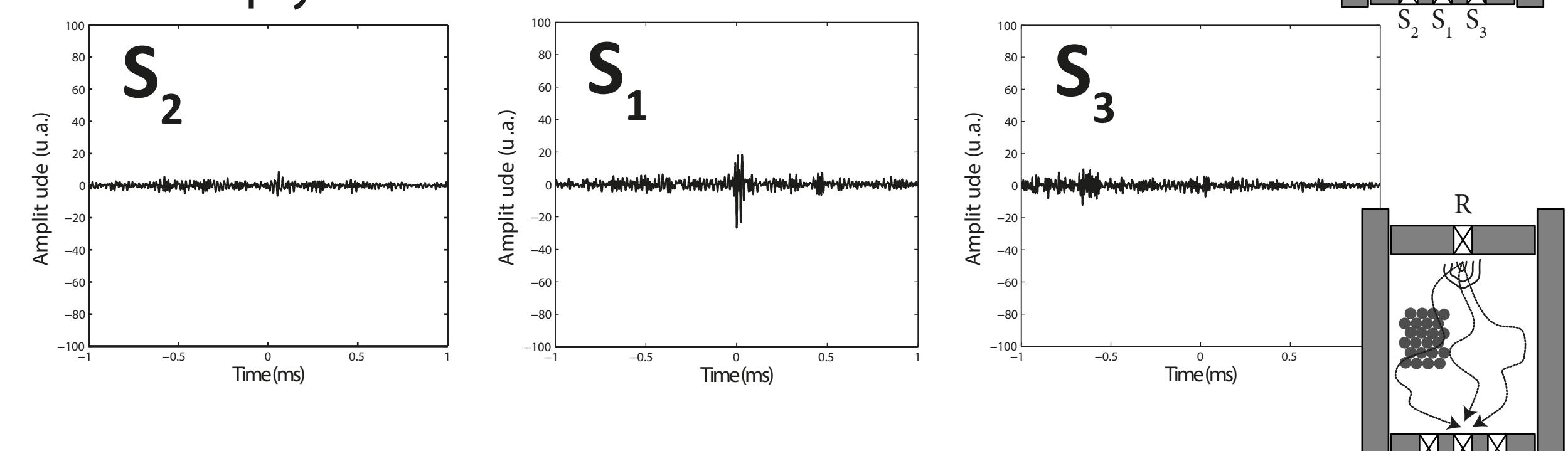
### Linear time reversal



#### TR with coherent wave

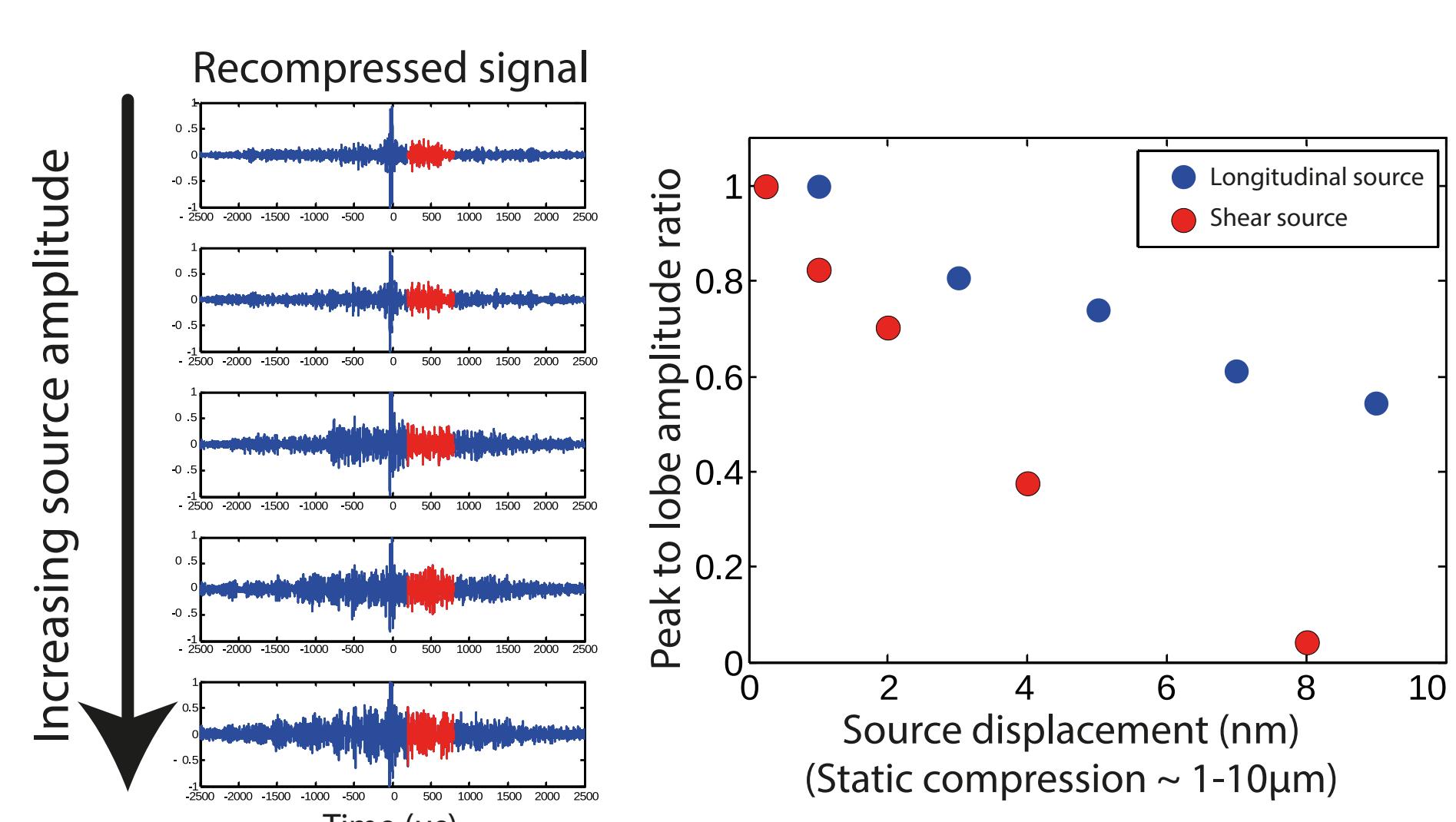


#### TR with multiply scattered wave



Linear time reversal works and focal spot is smaller with multiply scattered wave

### Non-linear time reversal

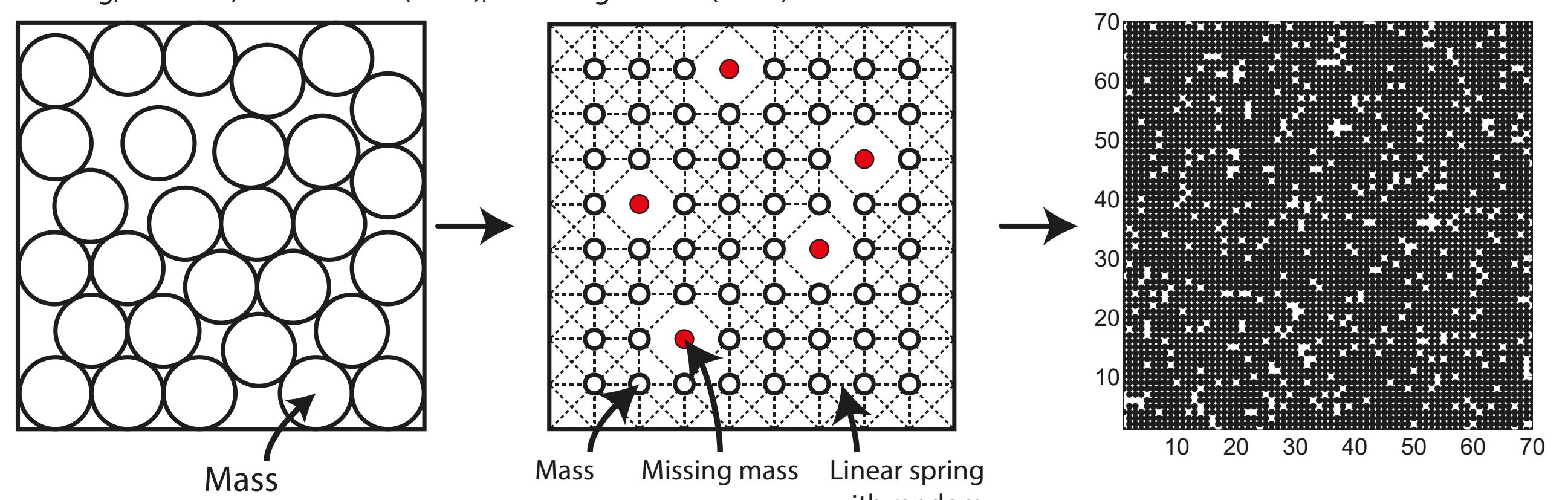


Failure of time reversal at high amplitudes due to rearrangements in the network of contacts!

## Simulations

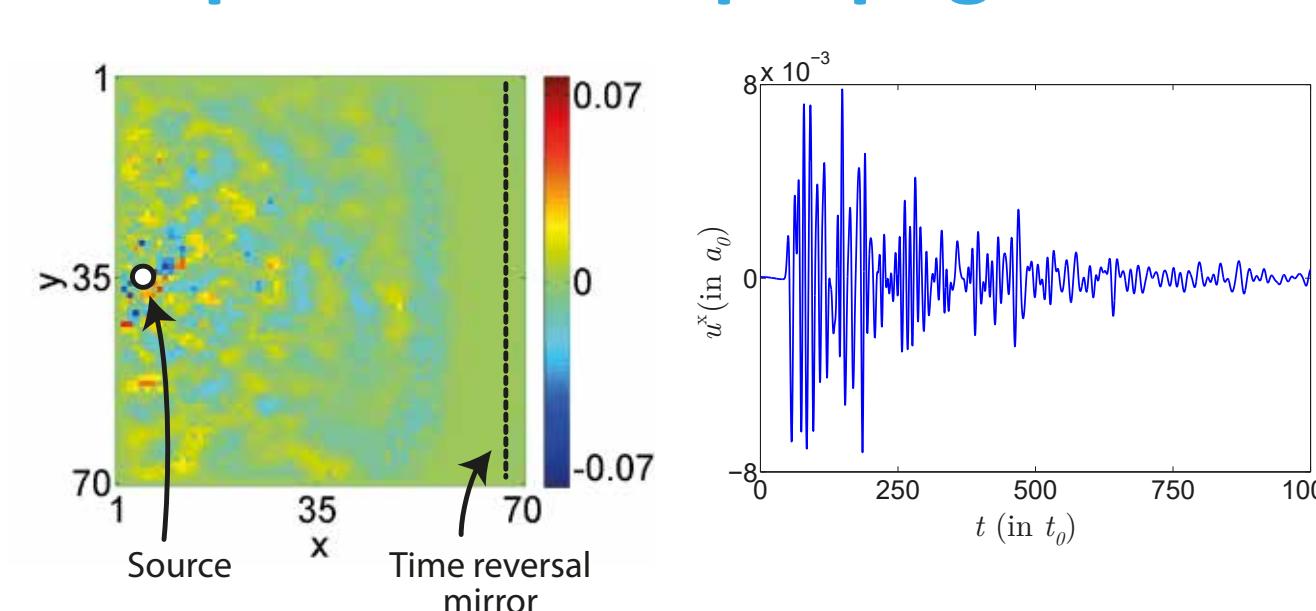
### Model: amorphous network

P. Sheng, M. Zhou, Science 253 (1991); M. Leibig PRE 49 (1994)

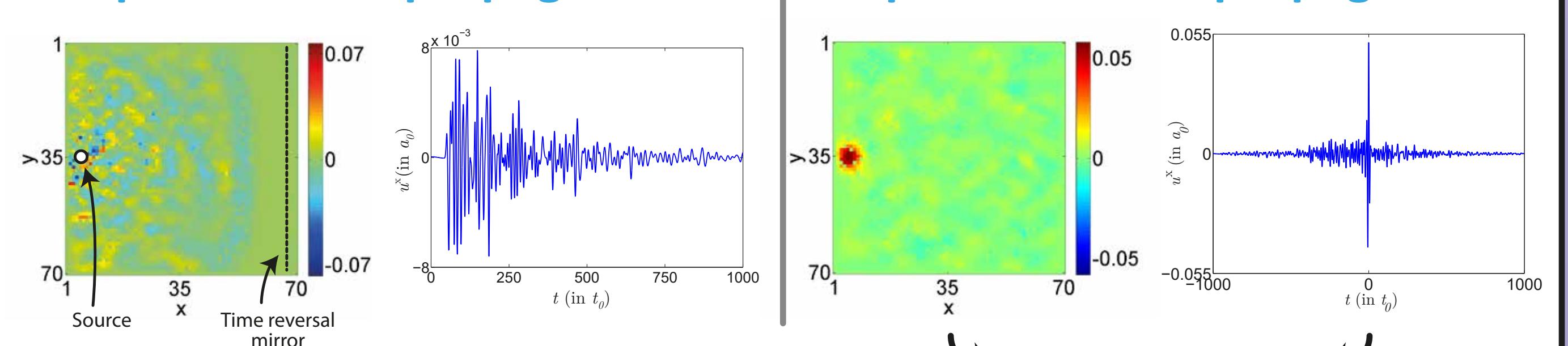


### Linear time reversal

#### Step 1: forward propagation



#### Step 2: backward propagation



It works!

### Non-linear time reversal

Our model for the rearrangements

- A rearrangement is a new random picking in the distribution of the stiffnesses
- Rearrangements occur only if vibrational displacement exceeds 2% of static displacement

Maximum vibrational displacement (% of static strain)

Logarithmic scale

70  
60  
50  
40  
30  
20  
10

70 1 35 70 1 35 70 1 35

x

Time reversal mirror

70 1 35 70 1 35 70 1 35

x

t (in  $t_0$ )

70 1 35 70 1 35 70 1 35

x

t (in  $t_0$ )

70 1 35 70 1 35 70 1 35

x

t (in  $t_0$ )

70 1 35 70 1 35 70 1 35

x

t (in  $t_0$ )

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x

t (in  $t_0$ )

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x

t (in  $t_0$ )

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t (in  $t_0$ )

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x

t (in  $t_0$ )

70 1 35 70 1 35 70 1 35

x