Beam foucusing using only slope parameter fitting, detail

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ABSTRACT

Beam-focusing using only moveout parameter (slope).

INTRODUCTION

The background is referred to (Biondi, 2010).

THEORY

First define the correlation panel after the beam(local window) decomposition:

$$C(h,\tau;x_s,x_g,v)=\int dt\,P_{cal}(h,t-\tau,x_s,x_g,v)\,P_{obs}(h,t;x_s,x_g). \tag{1}$$

Assume the move out function has the form

$$\theta_{x_s,x_g}(b,h)=bh=bg(h), \tag{2}$$

in which h is the local offset, $g(h)=h$.

The local maximization objective function that measure the flatness is

$$J_{FL}(x_s,x_g)=\int\int dh\,d\tau\,C(h,\tau+\theta(b);x_s,x_g,v_0)C(h,\tau;x_s,x_g,v(x)). \tag{3}$$

Keep in mind that b in the context of the paper is always a function of x_s,x_g, i.e. $b(x_s,x_g)$.

Because b maximize J_{FL}, then we have

$$\frac{\partial J_{FL}}{\partial b}=0 \tag{4}$$

To find out the relation between b and $v(x)$, differentiate the equation (4) with b and v. we have

$$\frac{\partial^2 J_{FL}}{\partial b^2}\frac{\partial b}{\partial v}=-\frac{\partial J_{FL}}{\partial b\partial v} \tag{5}$$

in which we can find

$$\frac{\partial J_{FL}}{\partial b} = \int\int dh\, d\tau \dot{C}(h, \tau + \theta; v_0) g(h) C(h, \tau, v) = 0$$

($\dot{C}, \ddot{C}$ indicate the first and second derviate on time axis.) and let

$$\frac{\partial^2 J_{FL}}{\partial b^2} = \int\int dh\, d\tau\, \ddot{C}(h, \tau + \theta; v_0) g^2(h) C(h, \tau; v) = E_{22}.$$

Then we have

$$E_{22} \frac{\partial b}{\partial v} = -\frac{\partial J_{FL}}{\partial b \partial v} \tag{6}$$

Then the right hand side

$$\frac{\partial J_{FL}}{\partial b \partial v} = \int\int dh\, d\tau\, \dot{C}(h, \tau + \theta; v_0) g(h) \frac{\partial C(h, \tau; v)}{\partial v}$$

and from Tarantola (1984) the waveform inversion theory, we have

$$\frac{\partial C(h, \tau; v)}{\partial v} = \frac{1}{v^3} \int dt\, P_{obs}(h, t + \tau; x_s, x_g) \dot{G}(x, t; x_g, h, 0) * \dot{P}_{cal}(x, t; x_s), \tag{7}$$

in which G stands for Green's function for wavefield propagation. $\dot{G}, \dot{P}$ stands for first derivative over time as well, $*$ stands for convolution along time axis.

On the other side, the objective function we want to maximize is

$$\mathbf{J} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{x_s} \sum_{x_g} \int d\tau \left[\int dh\, C(h, \tau + \theta(b, h); x_s, x_g, v_0) \right]^2$$

To calculate the gradient, (To give a concise notation, $C(h, \tau + \theta(b, h); x_s, x_g, v_0)$ is simply denoted as $C(h, \tau + \theta; v_0)$)

$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial v} = \sum_{x_s} \sum_{x_g} \int d\tau \int dh\, C(h, \tau + \theta; v_0) \left[\int dh\, \dot{C}(h, \tau + \theta; v_0)(g(h) \frac{\partial b}{\partial v}) \right]$$

notice that $\frac{\partial b}{\partial v}$ is independent of τ and h, so they can be taken out of the integral, denote

$$A(\tau, a, b; x_s, x_g, v_0) = \int dh\, C(h, \tau + \theta; x_s, x_g, v_0) \tag{8}$$

$$B_1(\tau, a, b; x_s, x_g, v_0) = \int dh\, \dot{C}(h, \tau + \theta; x_s, x_g, v) g(h) \tag{9}$$

Then

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial J}{\partial v(x)} &= \sum_{x_s}\sum_{x_g}\int d\tau\, A(\tau;v_0)\left(B_1(\tau;v)\frac{\partial b}{\partial v}\right)\\ &= \sum_{x_s}\sum_{x_g}\int d\tau\,(A(\tau;v_0)B_1(\tau;v))\frac{\partial b}{\partial v}\end{aligned}$$

Let

$$\int d\tau\, A(\tau;v_0)B_1(\tau;v) = B_2(v_0,v)$$

, then

$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial v(x)} = \sum_{x_s}\sum_{x_g} B_2(v_0;v)\frac{\partial b}{\partial v} \tag{10}$$

from (6) and (7), we have

$$\tfrac{\partial b}{\partial v} = -\frac{1}{E_{22}}\left(\ \int\int dh\, d\tau\, \dot{C}(h,\tau+\theta;v_0)g(h)\tfrac{\partial C}{\partial v}\ \right), \tag{11}$$

Let

$$\frac{B_2}{E_{22}} = H.$$

Then plug eq (11) into (10), we have

$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial v} = H\int\int dh\, d\tau\, \dot{C}(h,\tau+\theta;v_0)g(h)\frac{\partial C}{\partial v} \tag{12}$$

$$= \int\int dh\, d\tau\, \dot{C}(h,\tau+\theta;v_0)(Hg(h))\frac{\partial C}{\partial v} \tag{13}$$

Plug eq (7) in, we have

$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial v} = -\frac{2}{v^3}\sum_{x_s}\sum_{x_g}\{\int\int dh\, d\tau\, \dot{C}(h,\tau+\theta;v_0)(Hg(h))\int dt\, P_{obs}(h,t+\tau;x_s,x_g)\dot{G}(x,t;x_g,h,0)*\dot{P}_{cal}(x,t;x_s)\} \tag{14}$$

Manipulate the internal triple integration in simlary way as in Tarantola (1984), we have

$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial v} = -\frac{2}{v^3}\sum_{x_s}\sum_{x_g}\int dt\, \dot{P}_{cal}(x,t;x_s)\int dh\, \dot{G}(x,-t;x_g,h,0)*S(t,h,\theta;x_s,x_g,v_0), \tag{15}$$

in which

$$S(t,h,\theta;x_s,x_g,v_0) = H(x_g,x_s)g(h)\int d\tau[\dot{C}(h,\tau+\theta;v_0,x_g,x_s)P_{obs}(h,t+\tau,x_s,x_g)] \tag{16}$$

We can further simplify it by changing the integration varibles. Let $x_r = x_g + h$, replace the integration variable x_g, then we have

$$\begin{aligned}\sum_{x_g} \int dh\, \dot{G}(x,-t;x_g,h,0) *_t\ Hg(h) \int d\tau [\dot{C}(h,\tau+\theta;v_0,x_g,x_s)P_{obs}(h,t+\tau,x_s,x_g)] = \\ \sum_{x_r} \dot{G}(x,-t;x_r,0) *_t \left(\int d\tau \dot{C}(\tau+\theta;v_0,x_r)P_{obs}(x_r,t+\tau) \int dh H(x_r-h)g(h) \right)\end{aligned} \tag{17}$$

Then if we evaluate $\frac{\partial J}{\partial v}$ at $v = v_0$, then $\theta = 0$. and the equation (15) & (16) illustrates us how to implement the gradient calculation on computers.

PRELIMINARY RESULTS

Here I implemented a simple scenario where we have constant velocity error. The velocity grid has a grid size of 10m by 10m, 130 grid points in depth and 552 grid points in width. One shot is placed on the center top of the domain, receivers down the bottom, spacing is also 10m. The true velocity is 3000m/s, and the initial velocity is 3300m/s. The beam size is 15 grid pts, i.e 140m width.

Figure 1 shows the gradient calculated from two methods: the Traveltime Tomography method and the method presented in this report. In the following I am showing the calculation procedure provided by the **T**heory section step by step.

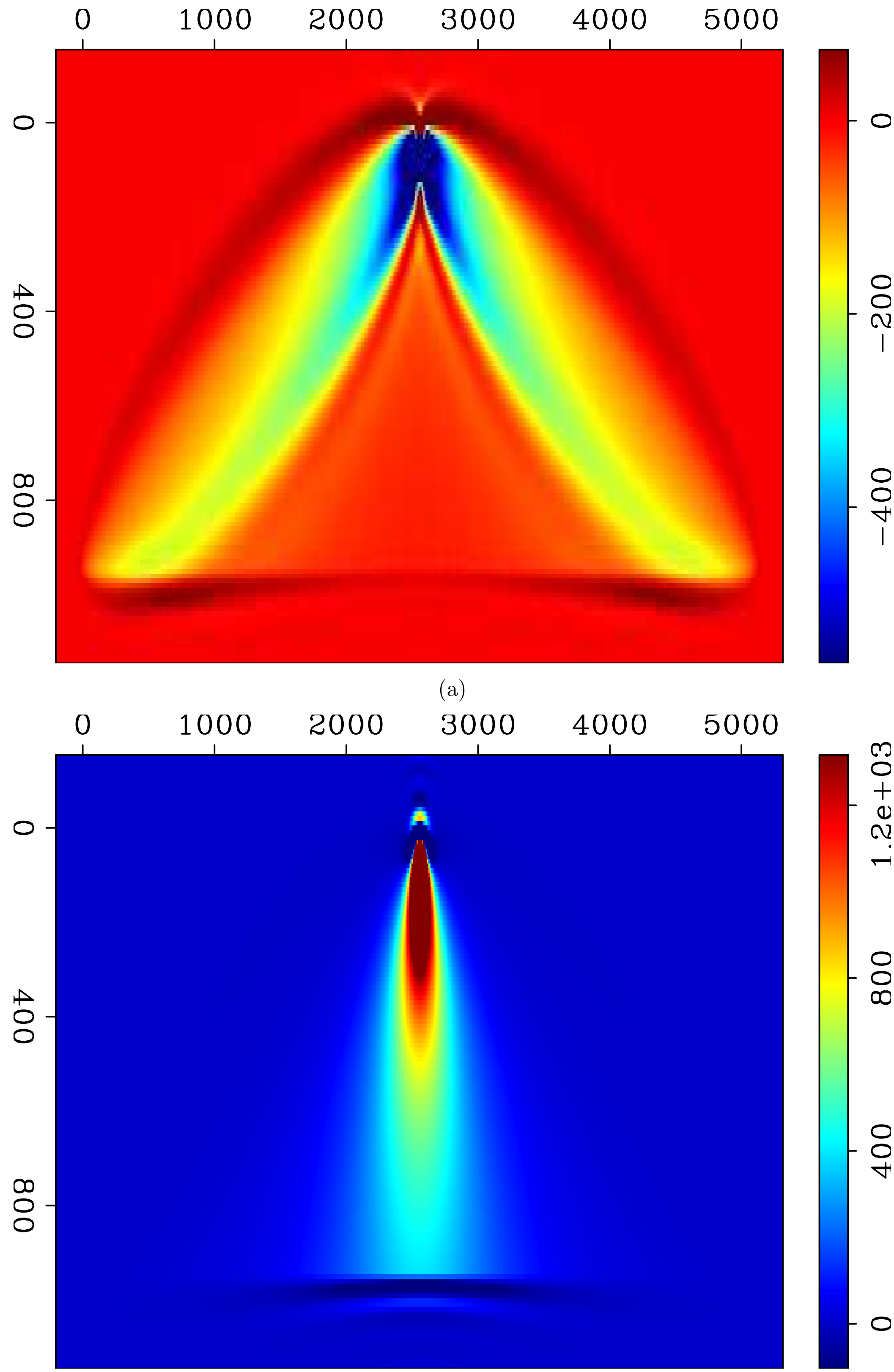
FUTURE WORK

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

REFERENCES

Biondi, B., 2010, Wave-equation tomography by beam focusing: SEP-Report, **140**, 23–38.

Tarantola, A., 1984, Inversion of seismic reflection data in the acoustic approximation: Geophysics, **49**, 1259–1266.



(a)

(b)

Figure 1: (a) Velocity Gradient obtained by YiLuo's Traveltime Tomography method; (b) Velocity Gradient obtained by this method.

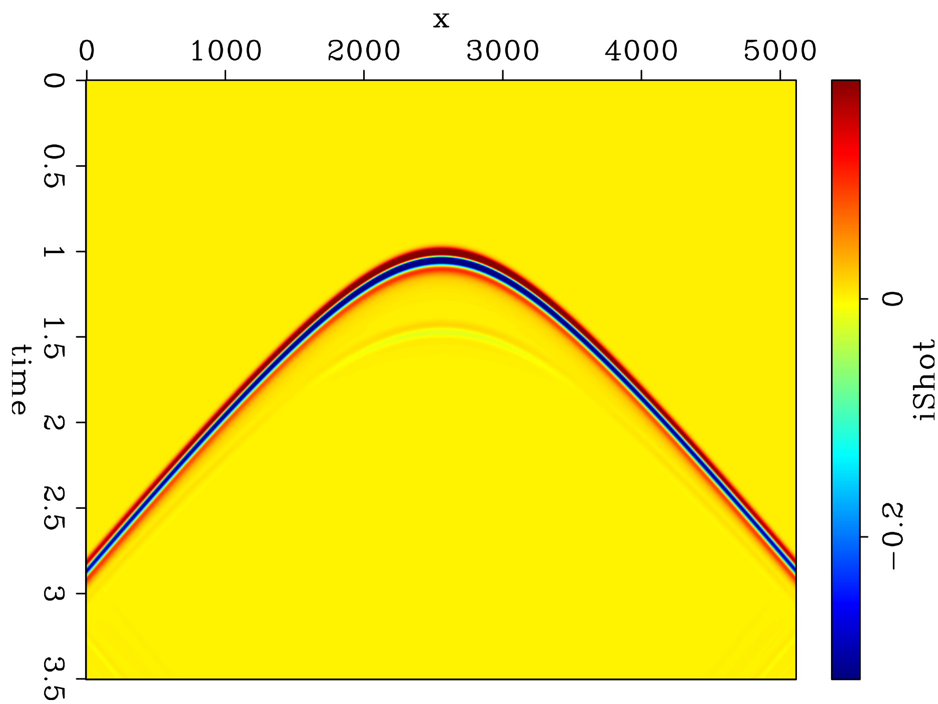


Figure 2: The observed data.

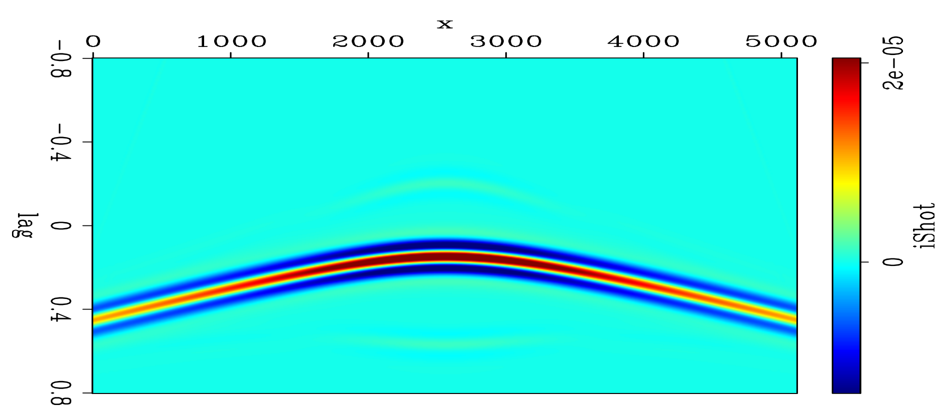
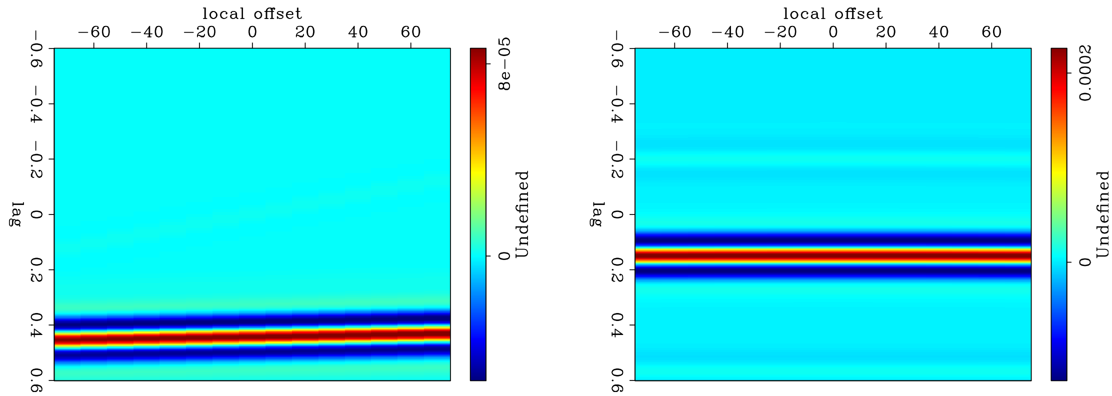
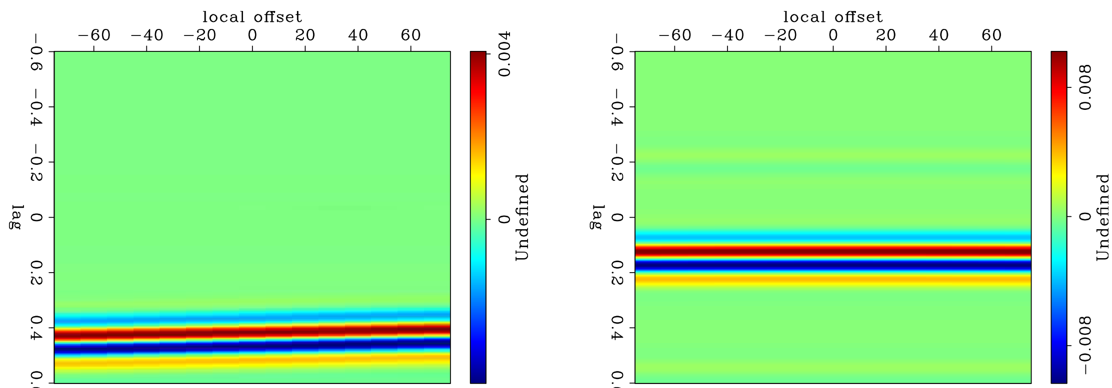


Figure 3: The correlation between d_{obs} and d_{cal}.



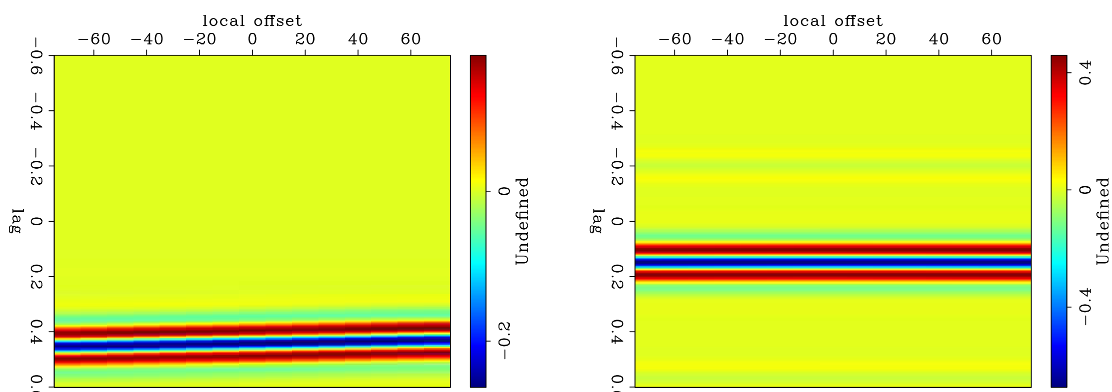
(a) (b)

Figure 4: the correlation $C(h, \tau)$ for the local beam at $x_g = 100m$ and $x_g = 2560m$ respectively; In plot (a) the event is slightly tilted.



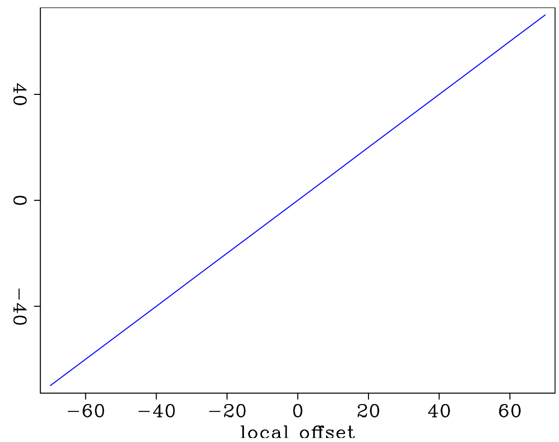
(a) (b)

Figure 5: the first derivative of correlation $\dot{C}(h, \tau)$ for the local beam at $x_g = 100m$ and $x_g = 2560m$ respectively.



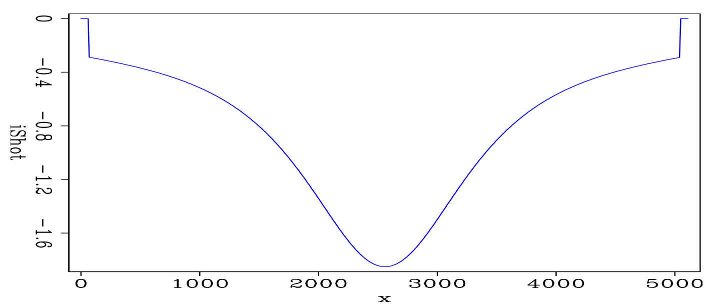
(a) (b)

Figure 6: the first derivative of correlation $\ddot{C}(h, \tau)$ for the local beam at $x_g = 100m$ and $x_g = 2560m$ respectively.



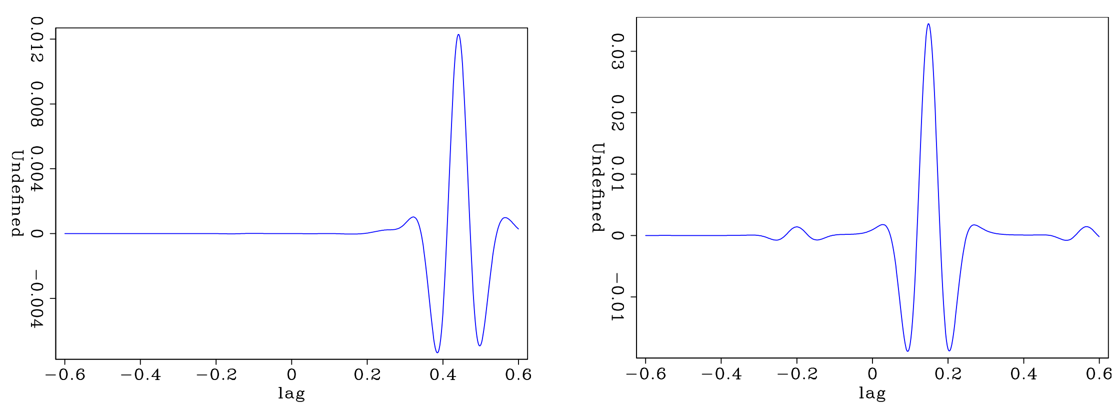
(a)

Figure 7: the local moveout function $g(h) = h$.



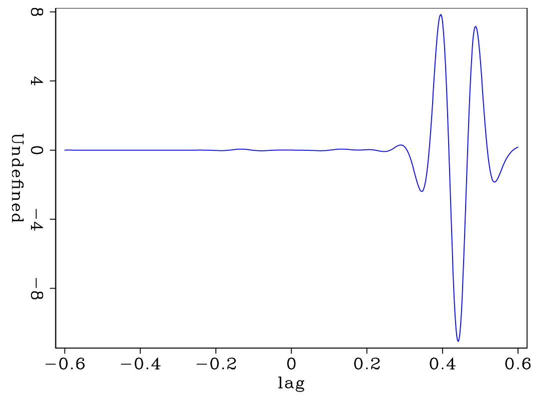
(a)

Figure 8: the E_{22} term for each beam location x_g.

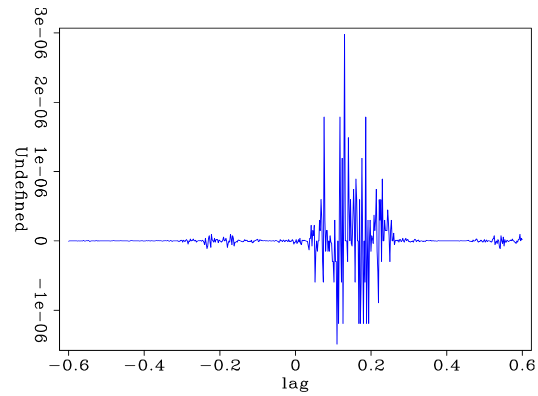


(a) (b)

Figure 9: The trace $A(\tau)$ for the local beam at $x_g = 100m$ and $x_g = 2560m$ respectively.

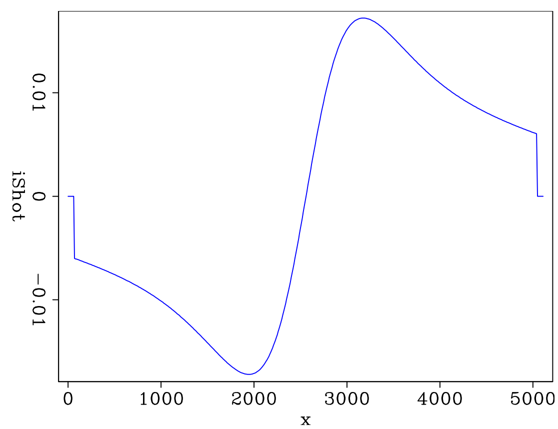


(a)



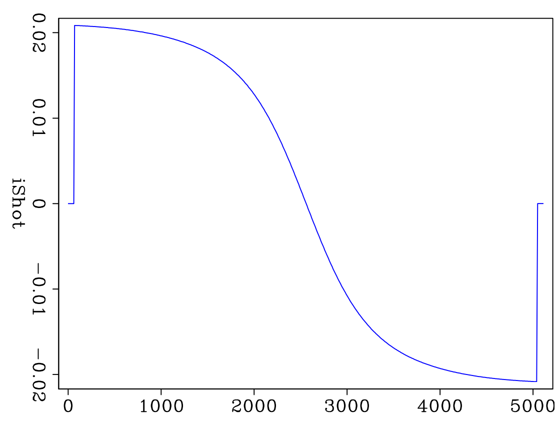
(b)

Figure 10: The trace $B1(\tau)$ for the local beam at $x_g = 100m$ and $x_g = 2560m$ respectively.



(a)

Figure 11: The $B2$ (i.e. $\frac{\partial J}{\partial b}$) for each beam location. Notice that (a) plot has negative values on the edge.



(a)

Figure 12: The H term for each beam location.

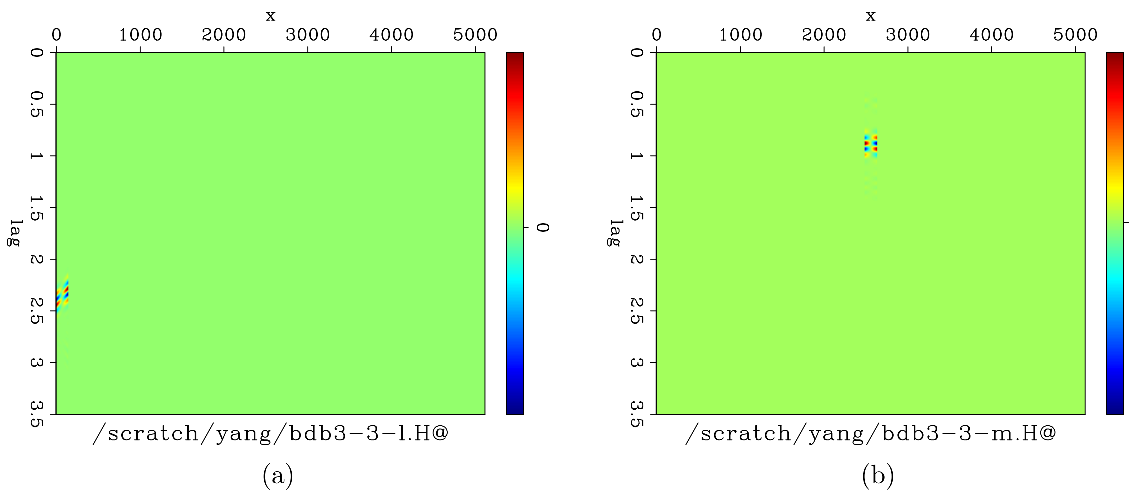


Figure 13: The data to be back projected, contributed by the beam at $x_g = 100m$ and $x_g = 2560m$ respectively.

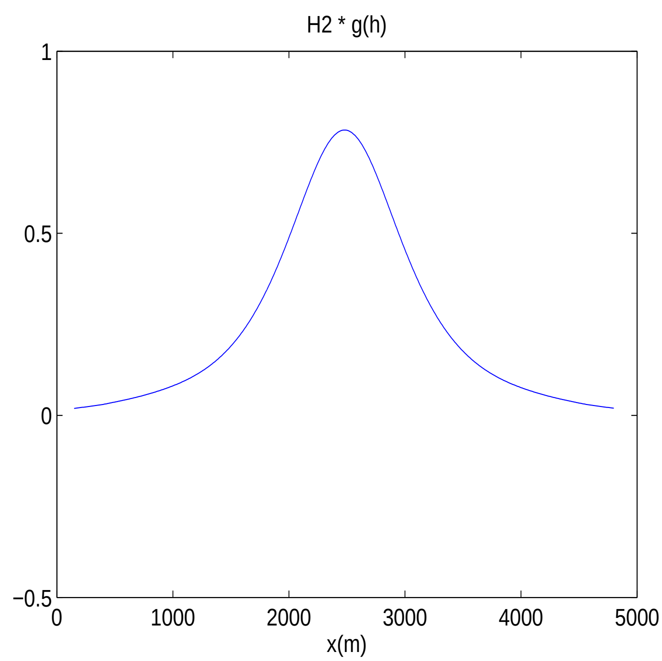
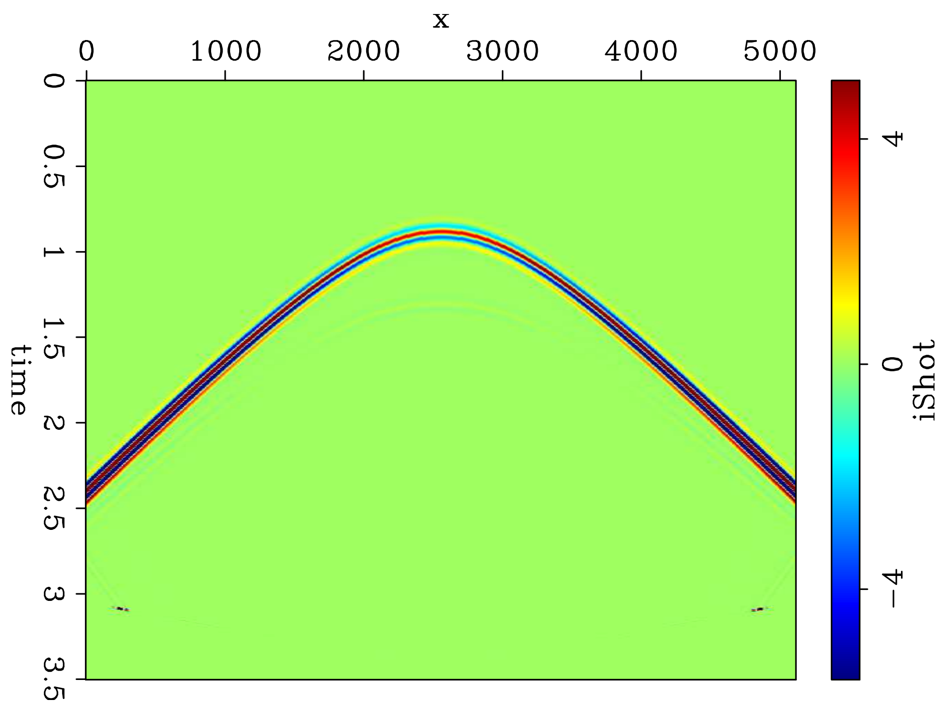
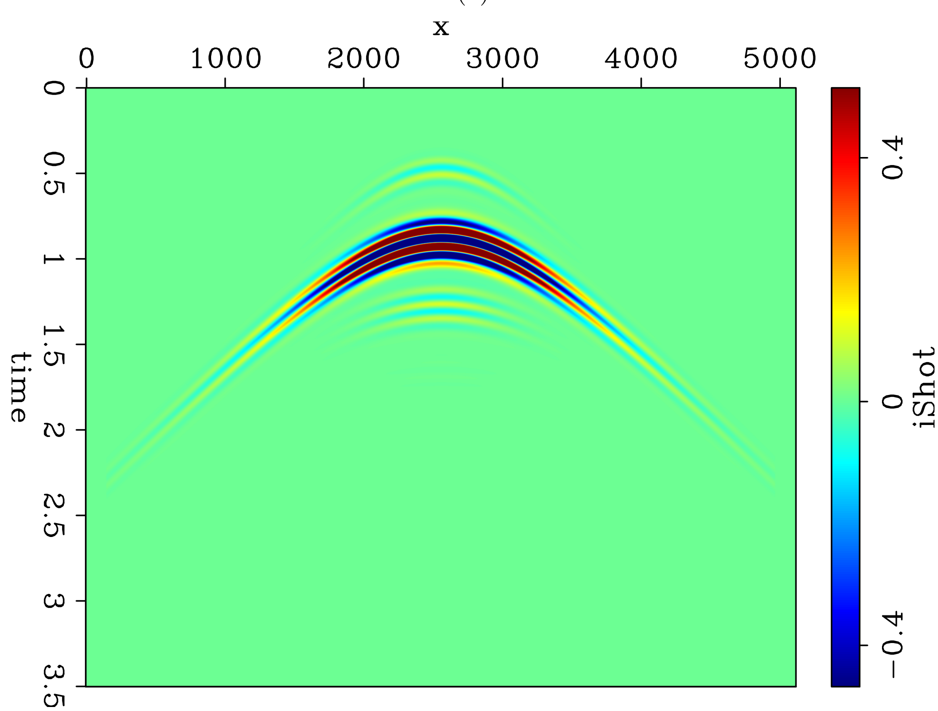


Figure 14: Convolution of H2 and g; see eq (17).



(a)



(b)

Figure 15: (a) Back projected data by YiLuo's Traveltime Tomography method; (b) Back projected data obtained by this method. (The secondary weak events in (b) is the modeling artifact from the imperfect absorbing boundaries.