Iterative multiparameter elastic waveform inversion using prestack Kirchhoff approximation

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Outline

• Theory of inversion

- Philosophy of Full Waveform Inversion (FWI)
- Born approximation
- Kirchhoff approximation

Numerical implementation

- Synthetic data
- Real data

• Future Applications

3D seismic data

Conclusions

Background



Philosophy of FWI method

Moving from direct inversion to iterative inversion (Tarantola, 1984 & 1986)

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{model Data} \\ \hline \\ GM = d \end{array} \xrightarrow{} M = (G^T G)^{-1} G^T d \\ \hline \\ \hline \\ Forward modeling operator \end{array} \qquad Problem: How accurate is G ? \\ \hline \\ FWI: Initial guess \qquad M_i \longrightarrow G_i \longrightarrow \Delta M_i \\ \hline \\ G_i \Delta M_i = \Delta d_i \qquad \Longrightarrow \qquad \Delta M_i = (G_i^T G_i)^{-1} G_i^T \Delta d \end{array}$$

$$M_{i+1} = M_i + \Delta M_i$$

Model Perturbation in Born approximation

(e.g., Beylkin, 1984, 1990)



Theory of elasticity and scattering potentials

(e.g., Beylkin, 1985, 1990)



Kirchhoff approximations

(Bleistein, 1984 & 1986)



Model perturbation

(e.g., Bleistein vs Beylkin)



Tarantola's FWI method, elastic properties and gradient estimation



See e.g., Innanen (2011) for analytical expression of gradient functions in FWI

Numerical examples

P-P and P-S radiation pattern



P-P and P-S radiation pattern



P-P and P-S radiation pattern



Effects of accurate model for AVO inversion



Synthetic example (well log from NEBC) P-to-P and P-to-S wavefield



AVO and common image gather



Synthetic multiparameter inversion





Initial model result



Updated model result 0.5 0.5 0.5 _-True (∆ v_ກ) ___True (∆ v ٍ) **True (**Δ ρ) Inverted ($\Delta \rho$) 0.6 Inverted (Δv_{p}) 0.6 اnverted (∆ v ٍ) 0.6 0.7 0.7 0.7 0.8 0.8 0.8 Time (s) 0.9 0.9 0.9 1.1 1.1 1.1 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.3 1.3 1.3 0.5 -0.5 0 0.5 0.5 -0.5 0 1 -0.5 0 1 Normalized amplitude Normalized amplitude Normalized amplitude

Initial vs updated model result



Real data: Multiparameter inversion P-to-P and P-to-S wavefield (Limited offset)





- P- wave Velocity inversion using P-P data for the frequency of **1-5 Hz** (left image)
- S- wave velocity inversion using P-Sv data for the frequency of **1-5 Hz** (right image)



- P- wave Velocity inversion using P-P data for the frequency of **1-9 Hz** (left image)
- S- wave velocity inversion using P-Sv data for the frequency of **1-9 Hz** (right image)



- P- wave Velocity inversion using P-P data for the frequency of 1-13 Hz (left image)
- S- wave velocity inversion using P-Sv data for the frequency of 1-13 Hz (right image)



- P- wave Velocity inversion using P-P data for the frequency of **1-13 Hz** (left image)
- S- wave velocity inversion using P-Sv data for the frequency of **1-13 Hz** (right image)



Future work: 3D data inversion



Conclusions...



Conclusions

A standard method is developed to perform
FWI method in various types of problems

 The gradient function is provided by conventional AVO inversion methods

✓ Fast and practical

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