# Effects of attenuation and anisotropy on AVO and FWI sensitivities

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#### Outline

#### >Introduction and motivation

Viscoelastic VTI(Vertically Transversely Isotropic) media

- Stiffness tensor
- Model parameterization
- Viscoelastic waves
- ➢Volume scattering vs low contrast reflection
- Scattering potentials and AVO equations
- Numerical examples: FWI sensitivities

Conclusion





### Introduction and motivation

- Study the effects of both attenuation and anisotropy on linearized reflection coefficients
- Taking into account the inhomogeneity of the incident wave on the AVO equations
- Choosing a suitable set of parameters to describe the model and designing an effective inversion strategy
- Establish a framework for viscoelastic full wave form inversion





#### Viscoelastic VTI media: stiffness tensor







#### Viscoelastic VTI media: model parameterization

Model 3	
$V_P$	Q <sub>P</sub>
$V_S$	Qs
Е	ε <sub>Q</sub>
δ	$\delta_{\mathrm{Q}}$
γ	γ <sub>Q</sub>
-	$\frac{V_P}{V_S}$

Thomsen, 1983

Yaping & Tsvankin 2006





#### Viscoelastic VTI media: viscoelastic waves



Borcherdt, 2009





#### Viscoelastic VTI media: viscoelastic waves



Borcherdt, R. D., 2009. Viscoelastic waves in layered media, Cambridge University Press





#### Born approximation







#### Volume scattering vs low contrast reflection

Volume scattering(Born approximation)





#### Volume scattering vs low contrast reflection

Low contrast reflection(Zoeppritz equation)







- Isotropic Elastic (IE): sensitive to the changes in density P-and S-wave velocity. This terms
  is the scattering potential for scattering of seismic wave in an isotropic elastic reference
  media (Aki & Richards).
- Anisotropic Elastic (AE): sensitive to the changes in Thomsen parameters. (IE+AE)-term is the scattering potential for scattering of elastic wave in an anisotropic-elastic reference medium (Thomsen 1986; Rüger, 1997; Shaw & Sen, 2004).
- Isotropic Viscoelastic (IV): sensitive to the changes in density, P-and S-wave velocities and P- and S-wave quality factors. (IE+IV)-term is the scattering potential for scattering of viscoelastic wave in an isotropic viscoelastic reference media (Moradi & Inannen, 2015).
- Anisotropic Viscoelastic (AV): sensitive to the changes in Q-dependent Thomsen parameters. In the case that media is either isotropic or elastic this term is zero.







Viscoelastic VTI model

#### Viscoelastic Orthorhombic





 $[PP] = [PP]_{IE} + [PP]_{AE} + i [PP]_{IV} + i [PP]_{AV}$ 

**Isotropic Elastic**  $[PP]_{IE} = ([PP]_{IE}^{\rho}) \frac{\Delta \rho}{\rho} + ([PP]_{IE}^{Vp}) \frac{\Delta V_P}{V_{\rho}} + ([PP]_{IE}^{Vs}) \frac{\Delta V_S}{V_S}$ **Anisotropic Elastic**  $[PP]_{AE} = ([PP]_{AE}^{\varepsilon})\Delta\varepsilon + ([PP]_{AE}^{\delta})\Delta\delta$ **Isotropic Viscoelastic**  $[PP]_{IV} = (PP]_{IV}^{\rho} \frac{\Delta \rho}{\rho} + (PP]_{IV}^{Vs} \frac{\Delta V_S}{V_C} + (PP]_{IV}^{Qp} \frac{\Delta Q_P}{Q_P} + (PP]_{IV}^{Qs} \frac{\Delta Q_S}{Q_S}$ **Anisotropic Viscoelastic** 

 $([PP]_{AV}^{\varepsilon}\Delta\varepsilon + ([PP]_{AV}^{\delta}\Delta\delta + ([PP]_{AV}^{\varepsilon_{Q}}\Delta\varepsilon_{Q} + ([PP]_{AV}^{\delta_{Q}}\Delta\delta_{Q}$  $\left[\mathrm{PP}\right]_{\mathrm{AV}} =$ 









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$$\begin{split} \mathbf{R}_{\mathrm{PP}} = & \hat{\mathbf{A}}_{\mathrm{PP}} + \hat{\mathbf{B}}_{\mathrm{PP}} \sin^2 \theta_{\mathrm{P}} + \hat{\mathbf{C}}_{\mathrm{PP}} \sin^2 \theta_{\mathrm{P}} \tan^2 \theta_{\mathrm{P}} \\ & \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\Delta \rho}{\rho} + \frac{\Delta V_P}{V_P} \right) - \frac{i}{4} Q_{\mathrm{P0}}^{-1} \frac{\Delta Q_{\mathrm{P0}}}{Q_{\mathrm{P0}}} \\ & \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{\Delta V_P}{V_P} + \Delta \varepsilon \right] - \frac{i}{4} Q_{\mathrm{P0}}^{-1} \frac{\Delta Q_P}{Q_P} + \frac{i}{4} Q_{\mathrm{P0}}^{-1} \Delta \varepsilon_Q \\ & \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{\Delta V_P}{V_P} - 4V_{\mathrm{SP}}^2 \left( \frac{\Delta \rho}{\rho} + 2\frac{\Delta V_S}{V_S} \right) + \Delta \delta \right] - i \left[ \frac{1}{4} Q_{\mathrm{P0}}^{-1} \frac{\Delta Q_P}{Q_P} - 2V_{\mathrm{SP}}^2 Q_{\mathrm{S0}}^{-1} \frac{\Delta Q_S}{Q_S} \right] \\ & - i \left[ 2V_{\mathrm{SP}}^2 (Q_{\mathrm{S0}}^{-1} - Q_{\mathrm{P0}}^{-1}) \left( \frac{\Delta \rho}{\rho} + 2\frac{\Delta V_S}{V_S} \right) - \frac{1}{4} Q_{\mathrm{P0}}^{-1} \Delta \delta_Q \right] \end{split}$$











#### **PP-wave(density scatter point)**









#### **PP-wave(P-wave velocity scatter point)**









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#### **PP-wave(S-wave velocity scatter point)**









#### **PP-wave(Qp scatter point)**



#### **PP-wave(Qs scatter point)**







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- Scattering potentials and linearized reflection confidents are derived in anisotropic viscoelastic media
- Inhomogeneity of the wave does not have any influence on the reflection coefficient for vertically incident waves.
- The consistency of our theoretical/scattering treatment with the numerical results obtained is a significant step towards the development of several processing and inversion applications for data with nonneglible P and S wave attenuation and anisotropy.





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