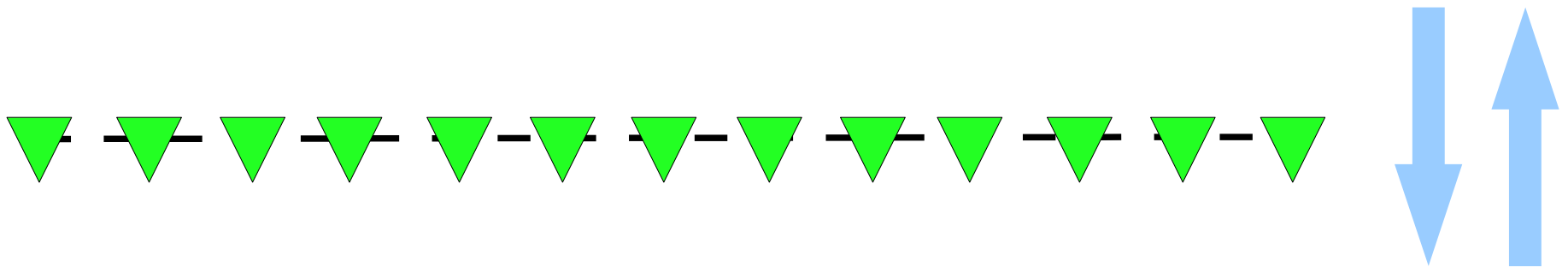
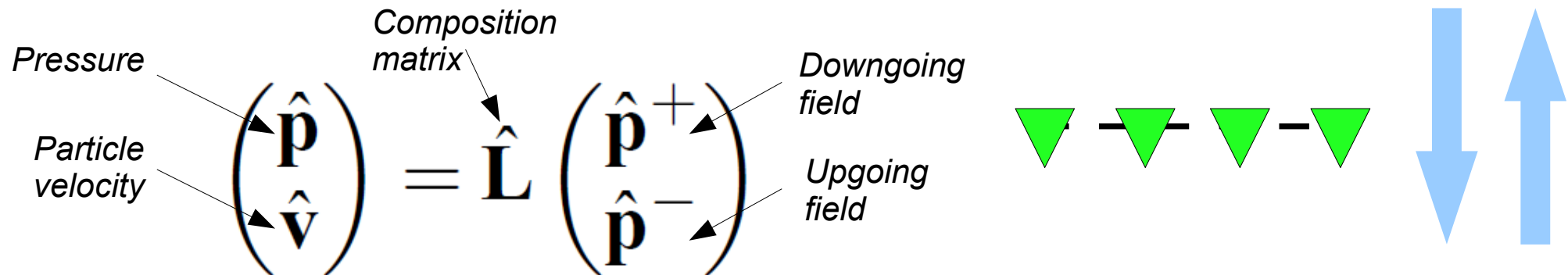


Up / down wavefield decomposition by sparse inversion



Joost van der Neut (*Delft University of Technology*)
Felix Herrmann (*University of British Columbia*)

The forward problem



Flux-normalized composition matrix
(Wapenaar, 1998):

$$\hat{\mathbf{L}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} (\omega \varrho)^{\frac{1}{2}} \hat{\mathcal{H}}_1^{-\frac{1}{2}} & (\omega \varrho)^{\frac{1}{2}} \hat{\mathcal{H}}_1^{-\frac{1}{2}} \\ (\omega \varrho)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \hat{\mathcal{H}}_1^{\frac{1}{2}} & -(\omega \varrho)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \hat{\mathcal{H}}_1^{\frac{1}{2}} \end{pmatrix}$$

Angular frequency

Density

Square-root of the Helmholtz operator: $\hat{H}_1 \hat{H}_1 = \hat{H}_2$

$$\hat{H}_2 = \left(\frac{\omega}{c} \right)^2 + \varrho \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{1}{\varrho} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \cdot \right)$$

Velocity

Spatial derivatives along receiver array

Numerical computation of the square-root operator

Computation of the Helmholtz operator at each frequency:

$$\hat{H}_2 = \left(\frac{\omega}{c}\right)^2 + \rho \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \cdot \right)$$

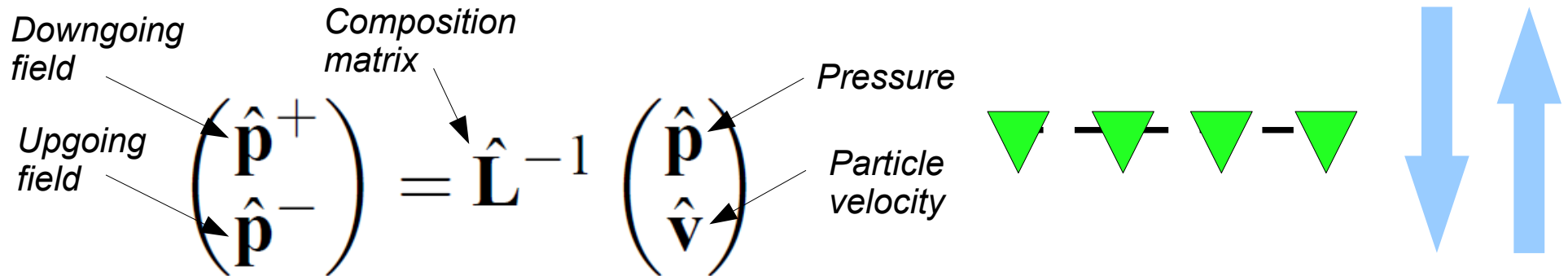
The diagram illustrates the numerical computation of the Helmholtz operator \hat{H}_2 . It shows the operator as a sum of two terms: $\left(\frac{\omega}{c}\right)^2$ and $\rho \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \cdot \right)$. The first term is represented by a diagonal matrix with a blue-to-purple gradient. The second term is represented by a sequence of operations: a diagonal matrix with a red-to-white gradient, followed by a dot product with a diagonal matrix with a blue-to-red gradient, followed by another dot product with a diagonal matrix with a red-to-white gradient, and finally a dot product with a diagonal matrix with a blue-to-red gradient. The matrices are connected by plus and dot operators.

Eigenvalue decomposition
(Grimbergen et al., 1998):

$$\hat{H}_2^{\frac{1}{n}} = \hat{L} \hat{\Lambda}^{\frac{1}{n}} \hat{L}^{-1}$$

\uparrow
n-th root

Inversion



Flux-normalized inverse composition matrix
(Wapenaar, 1998):

$$\hat{\mathbf{L}}^{-1} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} \hat{\mathcal{H}}_1^{\frac{1}{2}} (\omega \varrho)^{-\frac{1}{2}} & \hat{\mathcal{H}}_1^{-\frac{1}{2}} (\omega \varrho)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ \hat{\mathcal{H}}_1^{\frac{1}{2}} (\omega \varrho)^{-\frac{1}{2}} & -\hat{\mathcal{H}}_1^{-\frac{1}{2}} (\omega \varrho)^{\frac{1}{2}} \end{pmatrix}$$

Angular frequency
Density

Square-root of the Helmholtz operator: $\hat{H}_1 \hat{H}_1 = \hat{H}_2$

$$\hat{H}_2 = \left(\frac{\omega}{c} \right)^2 + \varrho \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{1}{\varrho} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \cdot \right)$$

Velocity

Spatial derivatives along receiver array

Problems

1. Noise

$$\begin{pmatrix} \hat{\mathbf{p}}^+ \\ \hat{\mathbf{p}}^- \end{pmatrix} = \hat{\mathbf{L}}^{-1} \left[\begin{pmatrix} \hat{\mathbf{p}}_{signal} \\ \hat{\mathbf{v}}_{signal} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \hat{\mathbf{p}}_{noise} \\ \hat{\mathbf{v}}_{noise} \end{pmatrix} \right]$$

2. Singularities

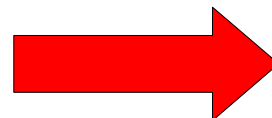
In fk -domain: $\tilde{\mathbf{L}}^{-1} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{\frac{k_z}{\omega \varrho}} & \sqrt{\frac{\omega \varrho}{k_z}} \\ \sqrt{\frac{k_z}{\omega \varrho}} & -\sqrt{\frac{\omega \varrho}{k_z}} \end{pmatrix}$

Vertical wavenumber:

$$k_z = \sqrt{\frac{\omega^2}{c^2} - k_x^2}$$

Horizontal wavenumber

At critical angles: $\frac{\omega^2}{c^2} = k_x^2$



Numerical instability

Sparsity promotion

- Sparsity promotion: Candès et al. (2006), Donoho (2006)
- Applications in geophysics: Herrmann et al. (2008)
- The solution is assumed to be sparse in a transform domain:

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \text{Solution} \\
 \downarrow \\
 \mathbf{p}^{\pm} = \mathbf{S}^* \mathbf{x}^{\pm} \\
 \uparrow \\
 \text{Coefficients}
 \end{array}
 \quad
 \begin{array}{c}
 \text{2D Curvelet} \\
 \text{Transform} \\
 \downarrow \\
 \mathbf{S} = \mathbf{C}_2 \otimes \mathbf{W} \\
 \uparrow \\
 \text{Kronecker} \\
 \text{Product}
 \end{array}
 \quad
 \begin{array}{c}
 \text{Discrete} \\
 \text{Wavelet} \\
 \text{Transform} \\
 \downarrow \\
 \mathbf{W}
 \end{array}$$

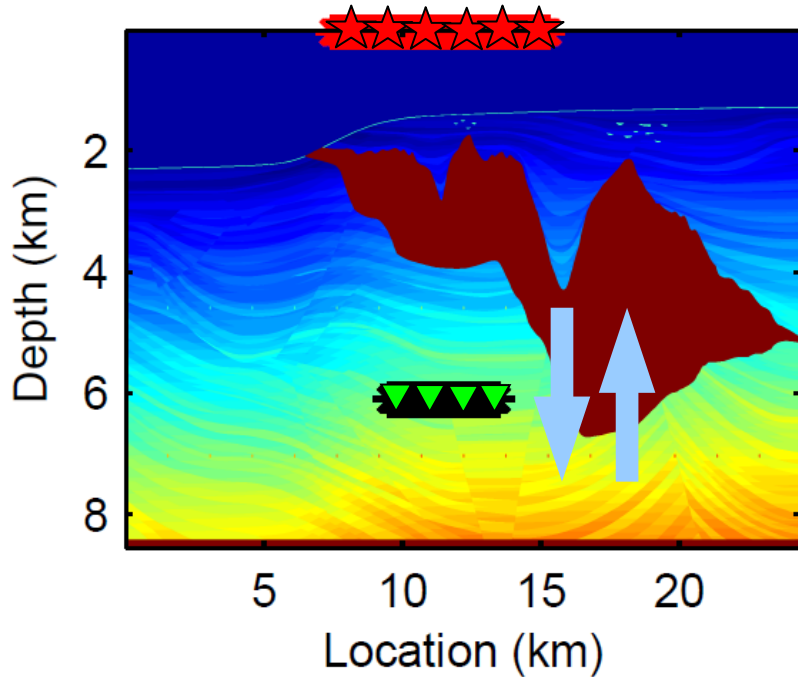
$$\text{minimize}_{\mathbf{x}^+, \mathbf{x}^-} \left\| \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{x}^+ \\ \mathbf{x}^- \end{pmatrix} \right\|_1 \quad \text{subject to} \quad \left\| \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{p} \\ \mathbf{v} \end{pmatrix} - \mathbf{L} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{S}^* & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{S} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{x}^+ \\ \mathbf{x}^- \end{pmatrix} \right\|_2 \leq \sigma$$

Coefficients length
L1
Residual
L2
Noise level

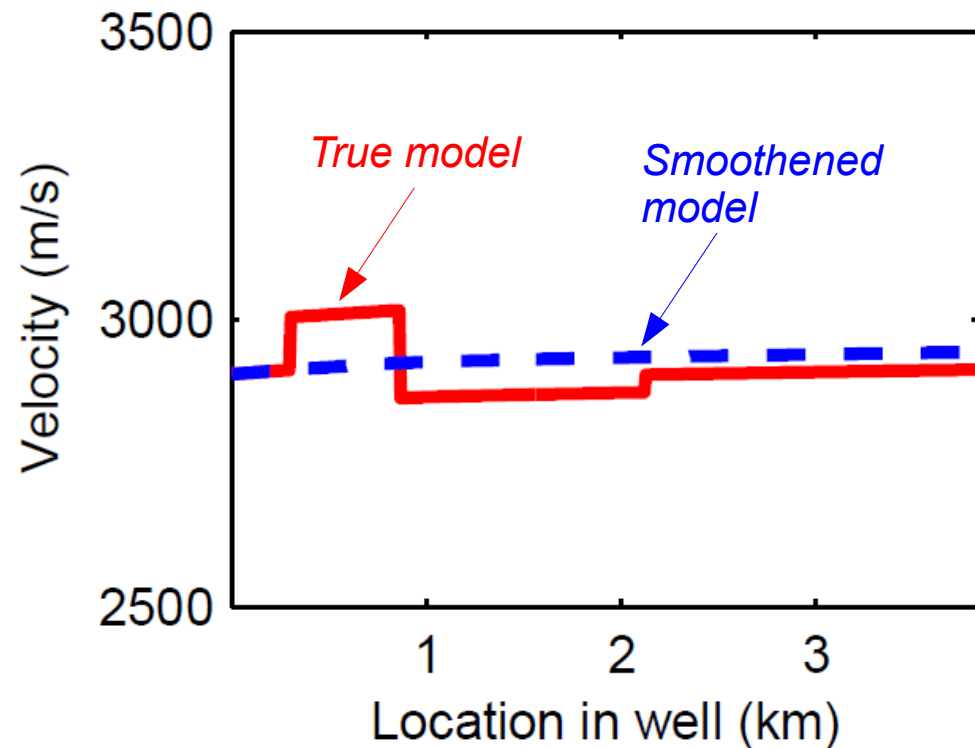
- spgl1 (Van den Berg and Friedlander, 2008)

Example

Velocity model:

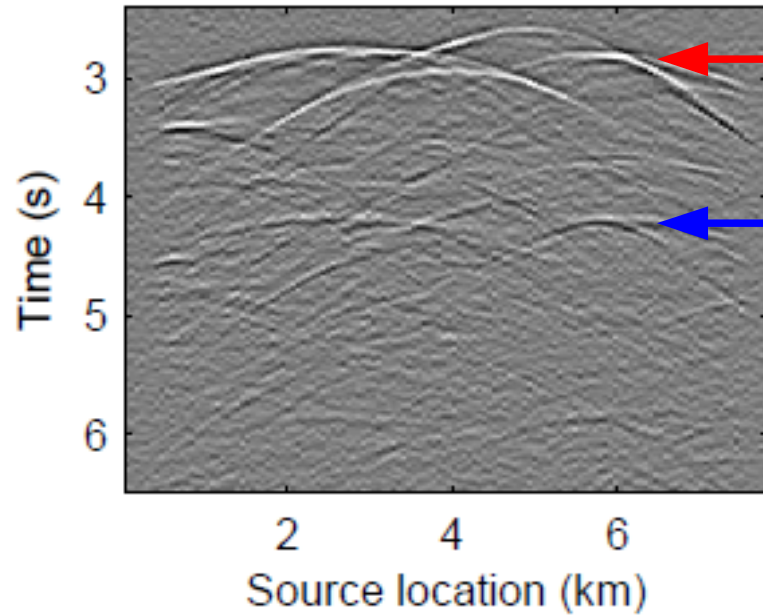


- 128 sources
- 128 receivers
- Noise added (SNR=5)



Pressure data

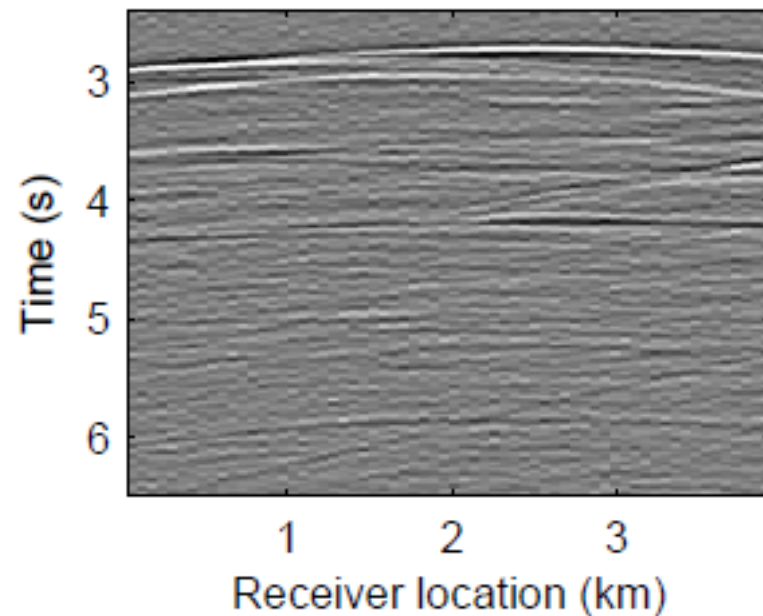
Common Receiver Gather



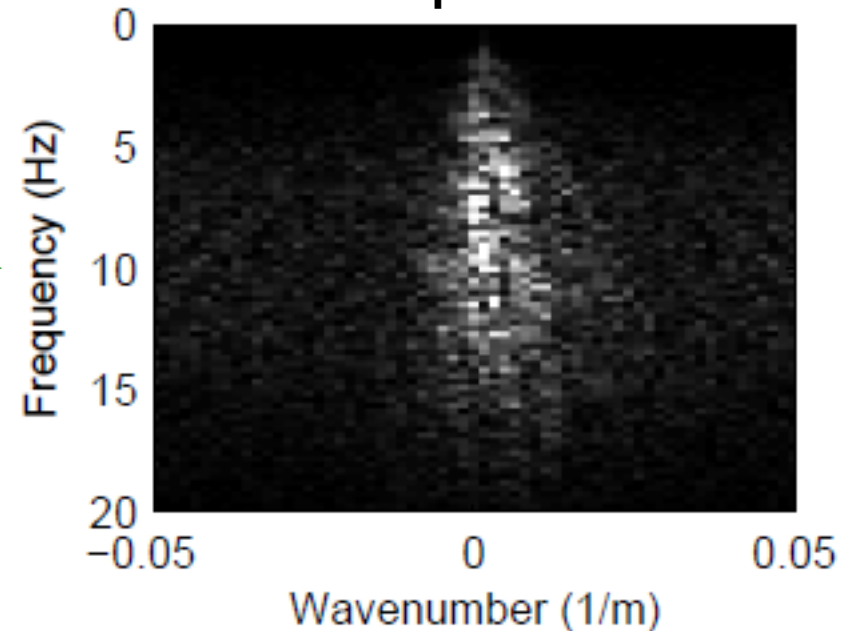
Downgoing field
(not changing polarity)

Upgoing field
(changing polarity)

Common Source Gather

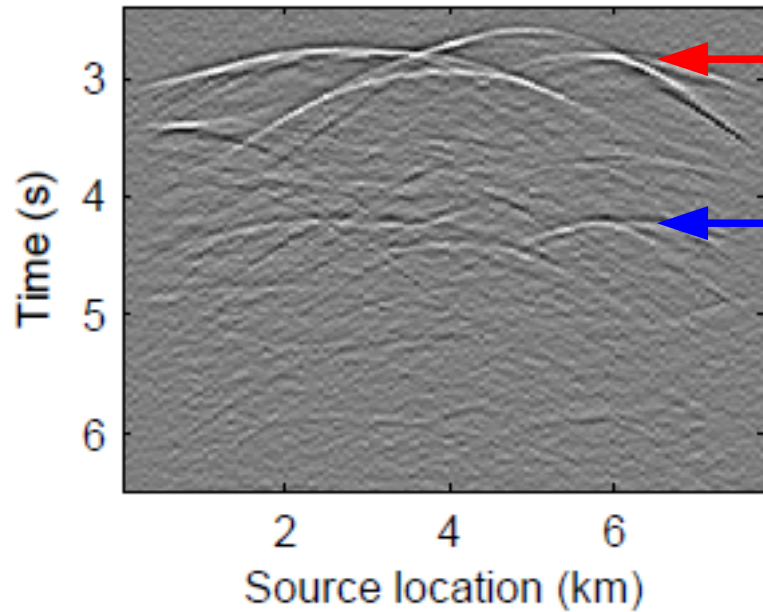


FK spectrum



Particle velocity data

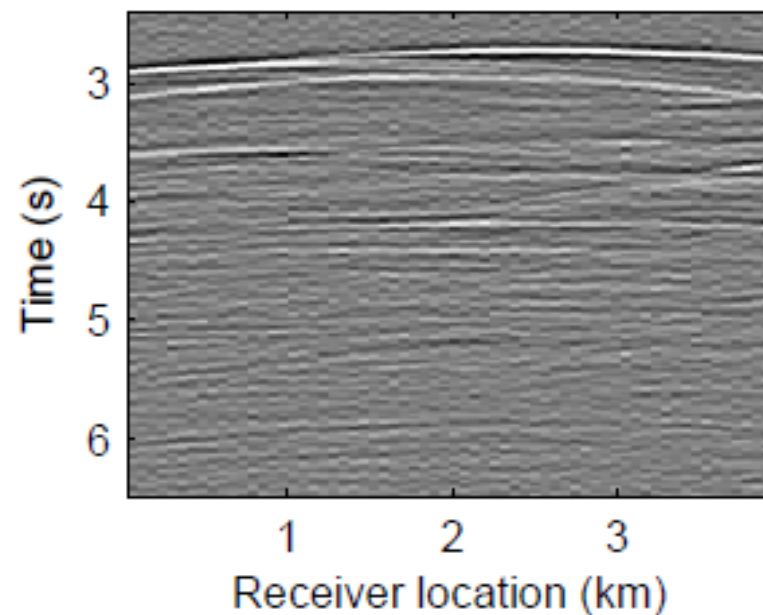
Common Receiver Gather



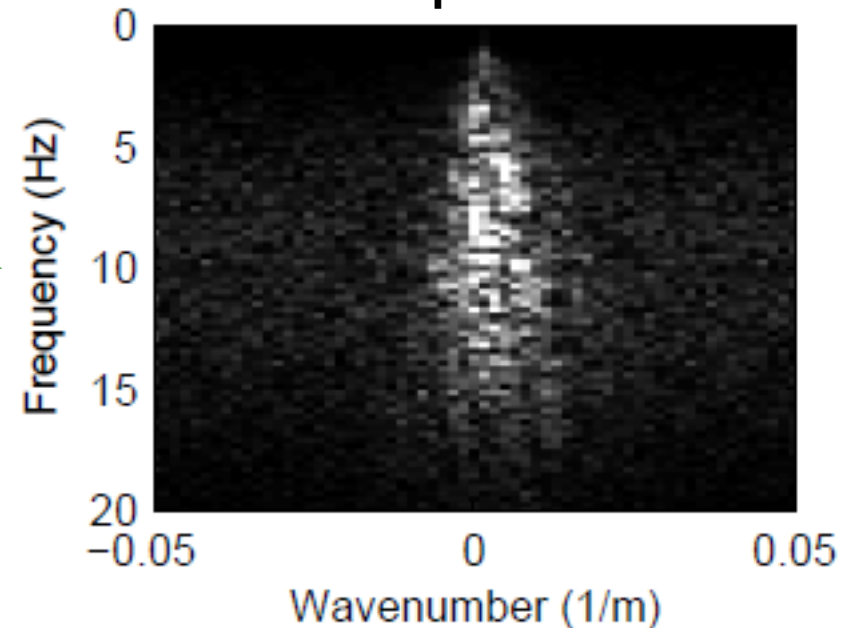
Downgoing field
(not changing polarity)

Upgoing field
(changing polarity)

Common Source Gather

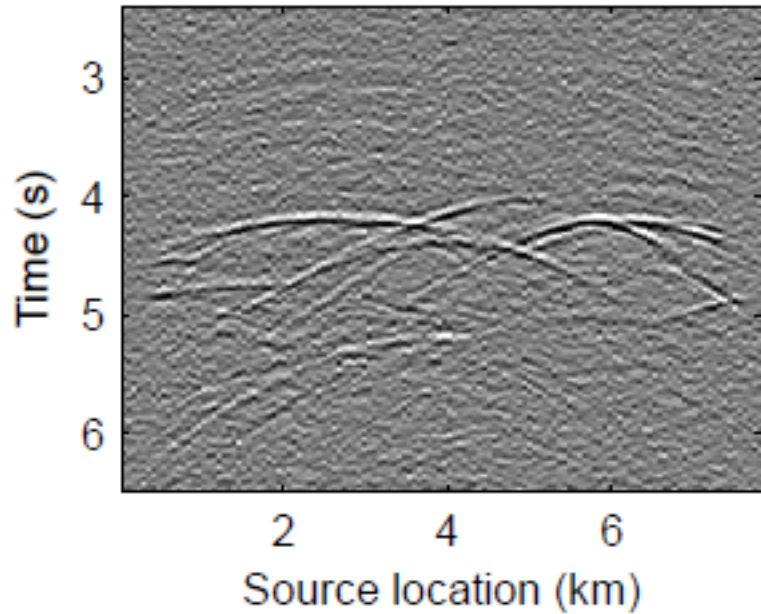


FK spectrum



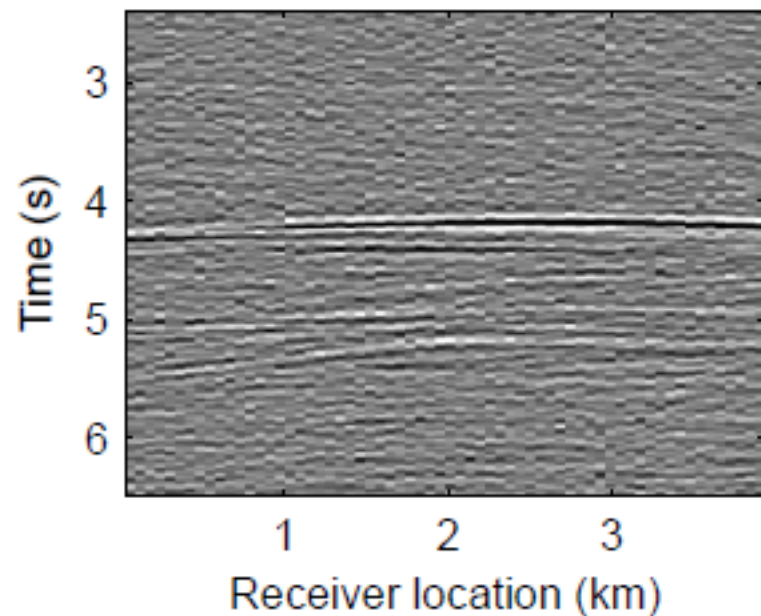
Upgoing field retrieved by exact inversion

Common Receiver Gather

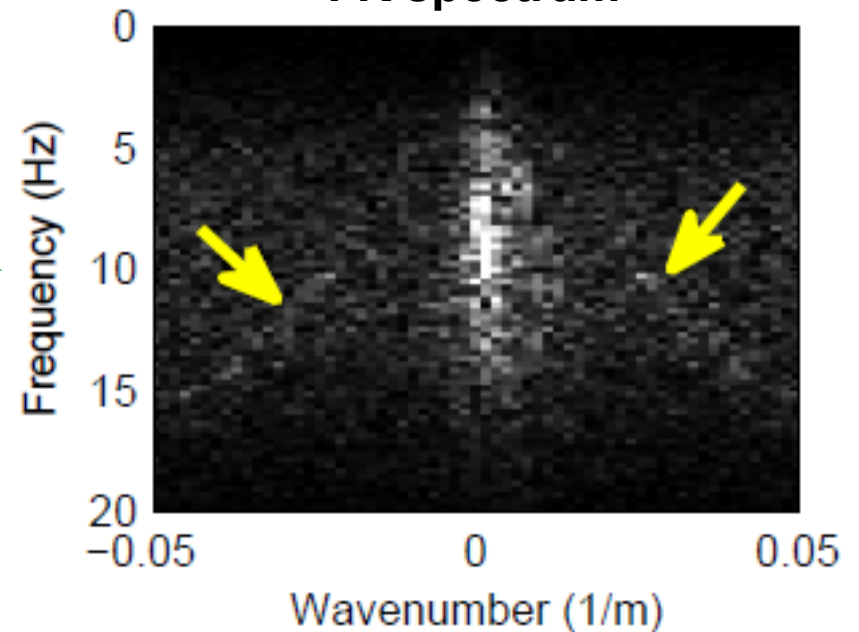


- Results are noisy
- Instabilities at singularities

Common Source Gather

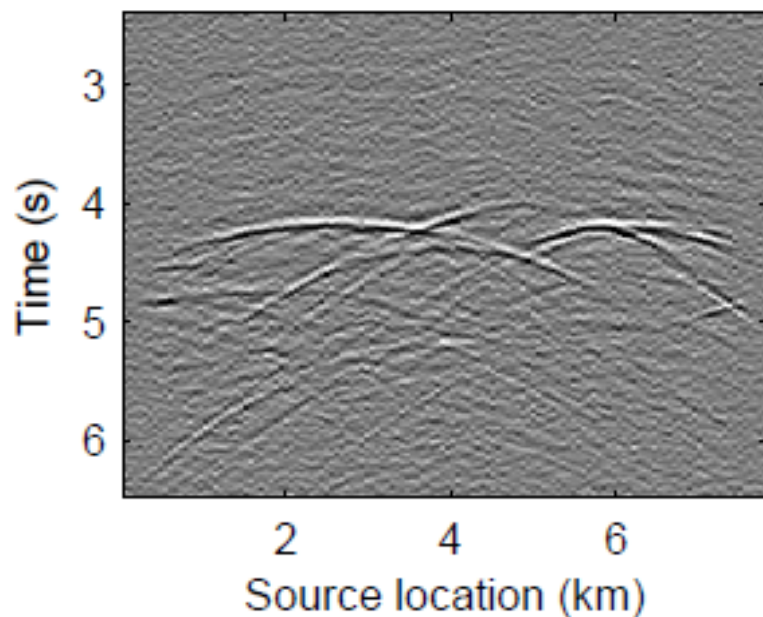


FK spectrum



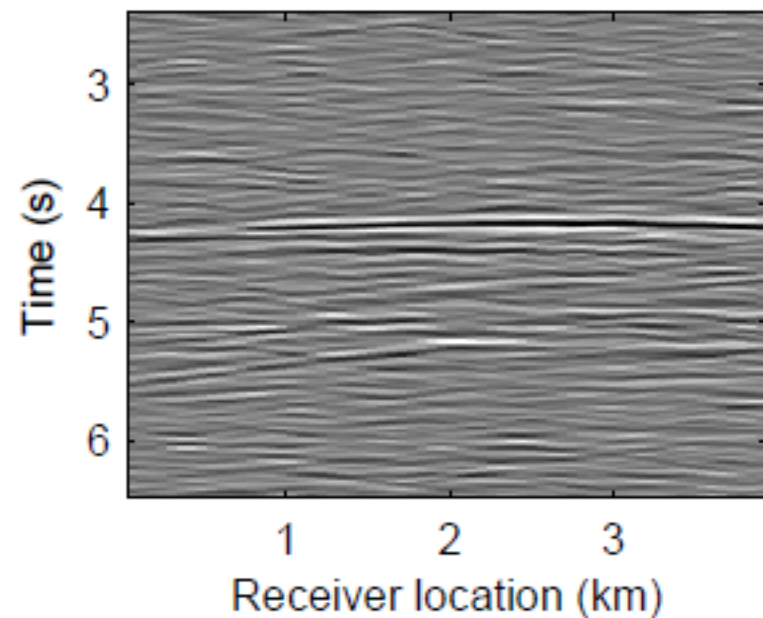
Upgoing field retrieved by exact inversion

Common Receiver Gather

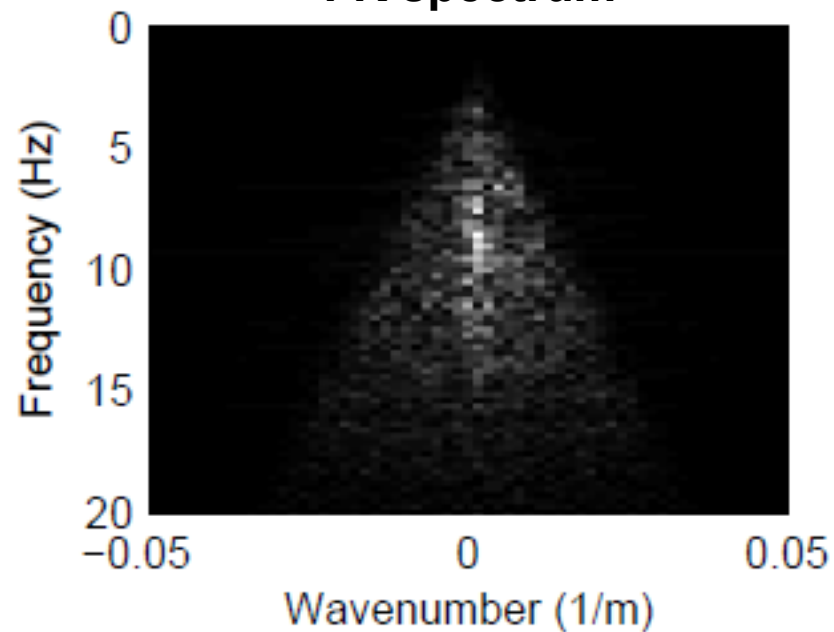


– After FK-filtering

Common Source Gather

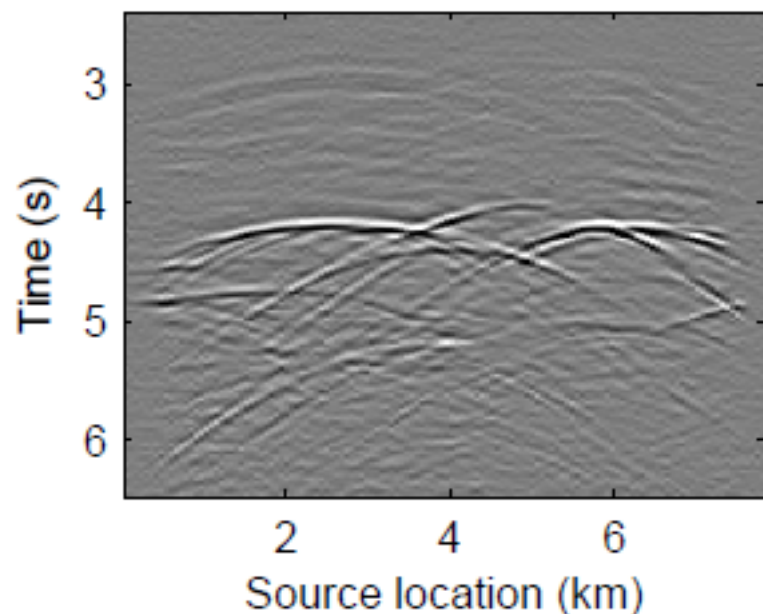


FK spectrum



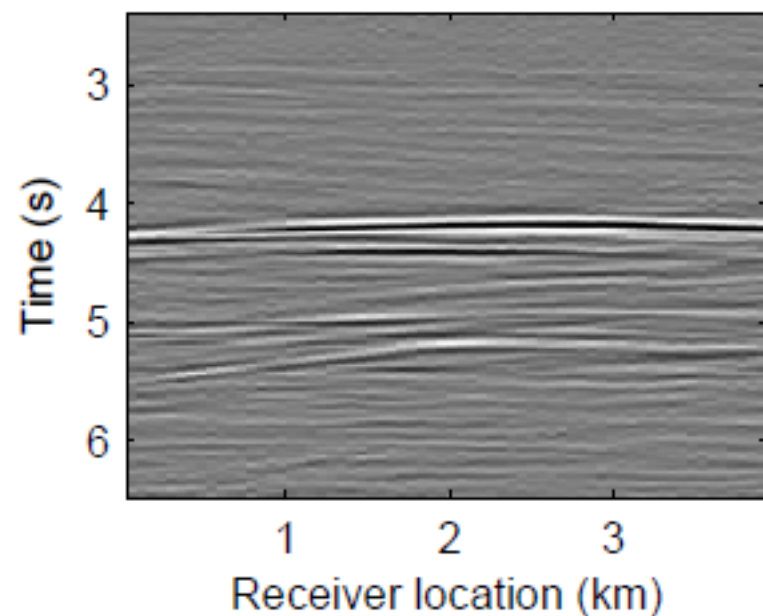
Upgoing field retrieved by sparse inversion

Common Receiver Gather

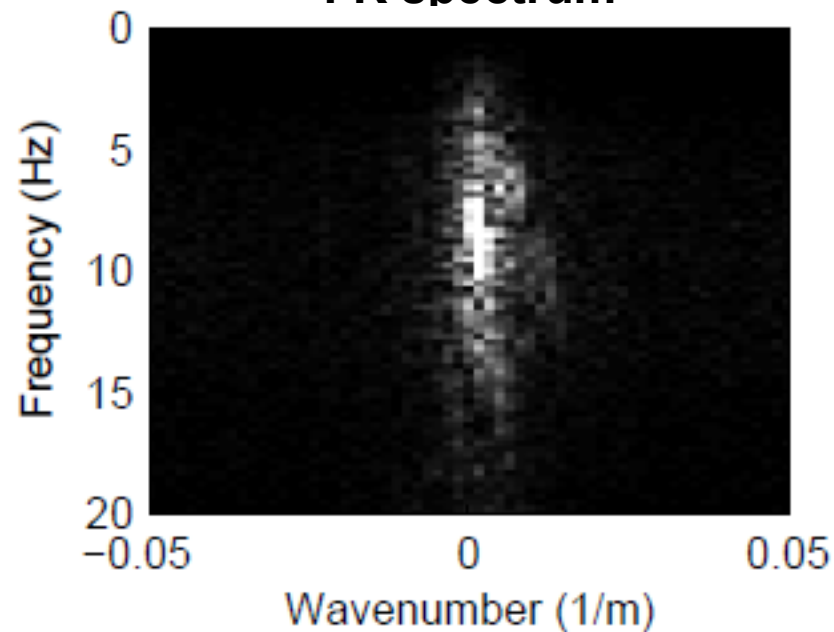


- Result less noisy
- No instabilities at singularities

Common Source Gather

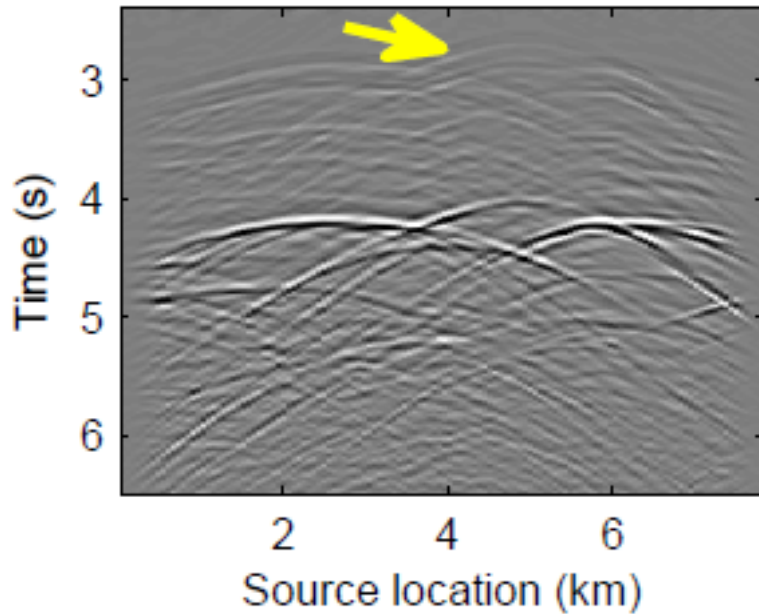


FK spectrum



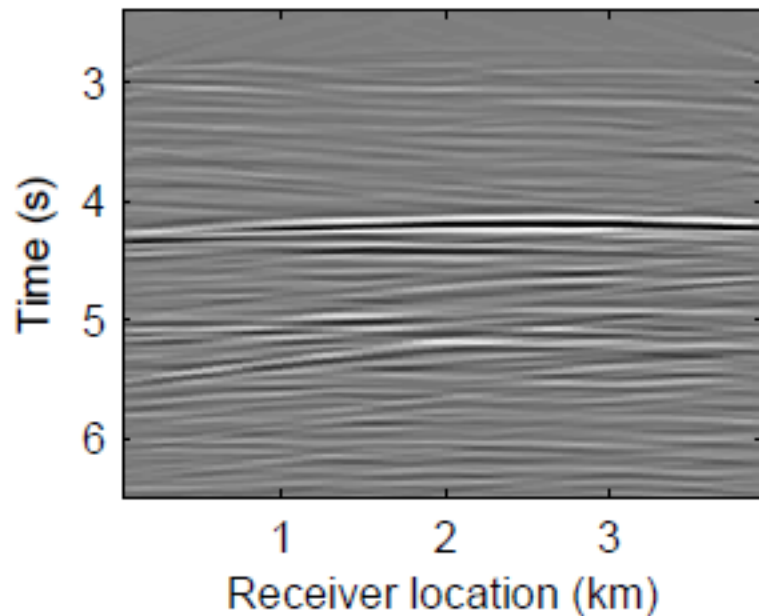
Upgoing field retrieved without noise

Common Receiver Gather

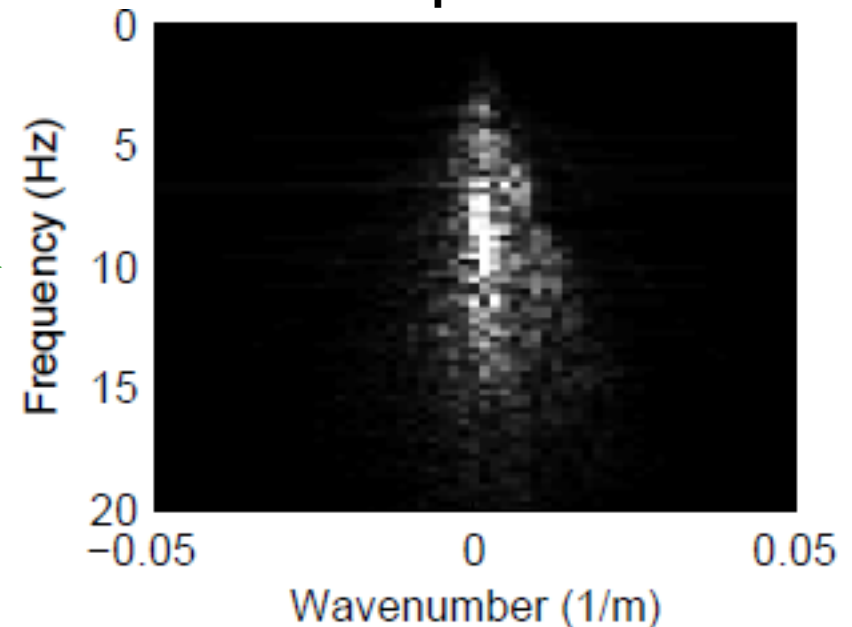


- Detailed information can be lost if noise level σ is set too high
- Instabilities can occur if noise level σ is set too low

Common Source Gather



FK spectrum



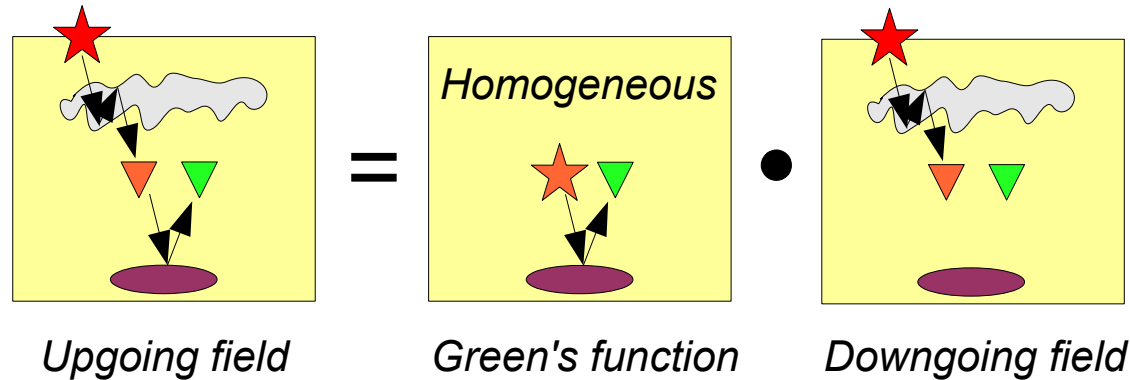
Extension to elastic media

$$\begin{pmatrix}
 \text{Shear traction} \\
 \text{Shear traction} \\
 \text{Normal traction} \\
 \text{Horizontal particle velocity} \\
 \text{Horizontal particle velocity} \\
 \text{Vertical particle velocity}
 \end{pmatrix}
 \begin{pmatrix}
 -\hat{\tau}_{xz} \\
 -\hat{\tau}_{yz} \\
 -\hat{\tau}_{zz} \\
 +\hat{v}_x \\
 +\hat{v}_y \\
 +\hat{v}_z
 \end{pmatrix}
 = \hat{\mathbf{L}}
 \begin{pmatrix}
 \hat{p}_P^+ \\
 \hat{p}_{Sv}^+ \\
 \hat{p}_{Sh}^+ \\
 \hat{p}_P^- \\
 \hat{p}_{Sv}^- \\
 \hat{p}_{Sh}^-
 \end{pmatrix}
 \begin{pmatrix}
 \text{Downgoing P-wave field} \\
 \text{Downgoing Sv-wave field} \\
 \text{Downgoing Sh-wave field} \\
 \text{Upgoing P-wave field} \\
 \text{Upgoing Sv-wave field} \\
 \text{Upgoing Sh-wave field}
 \end{pmatrix}$$

– Composition matrix – Wapenaar et al. (2008)

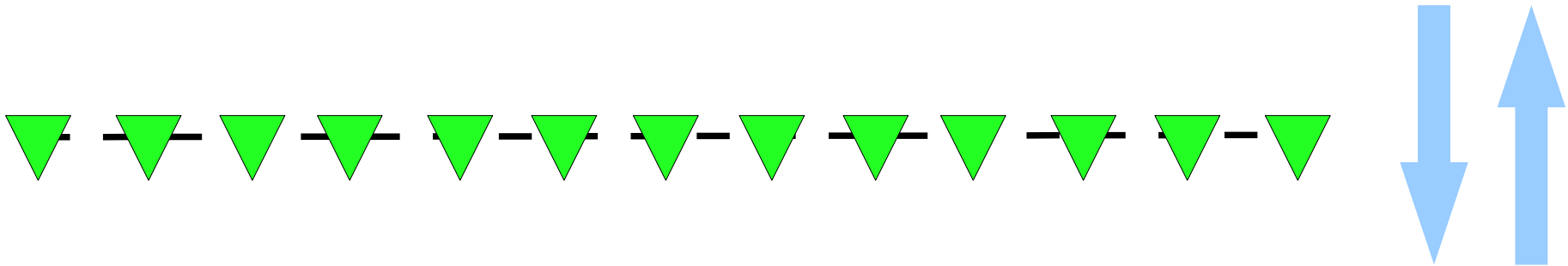
– Potential application: OBC (Ocean Bottom Cable) decomposition (Schalkwijk et al., 2003)

Application: Up / down deconvolution



- OBC data (Amundsen, 2001)
 - Free-surface multiple elimination
- Streamer data (Majdanski et al., 2011)
 - Free-surface multiple elimination
- Downhole receivers (Wapenaar et al., 2008)
 - Interferometric redatuming / virtual source method


Conclusion



* Instabilities caused by singularities of the square-root operator and noise are avoided by sparse inversion

* Applications: dual-sensor streamer data, OBC data, downhole receivers (virtual source method)

Acknowledgements & References

- We would like to thank Tristan van Leeuwen, Tim Lin, Ning Tu , Xiang Li and Ian Hanlon (University of British Columbia) for helping with implementations and for discussions.
 - This work was supported by the Dutch Technology Foundation STW () , applied science division of NWO and the Technology Program of the Ministry of Economic Affairs (grant DCB.7913).
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