

APPROXIMATE MESSAGE PASSING MEETS EXPLORATION SEISMOLOGY

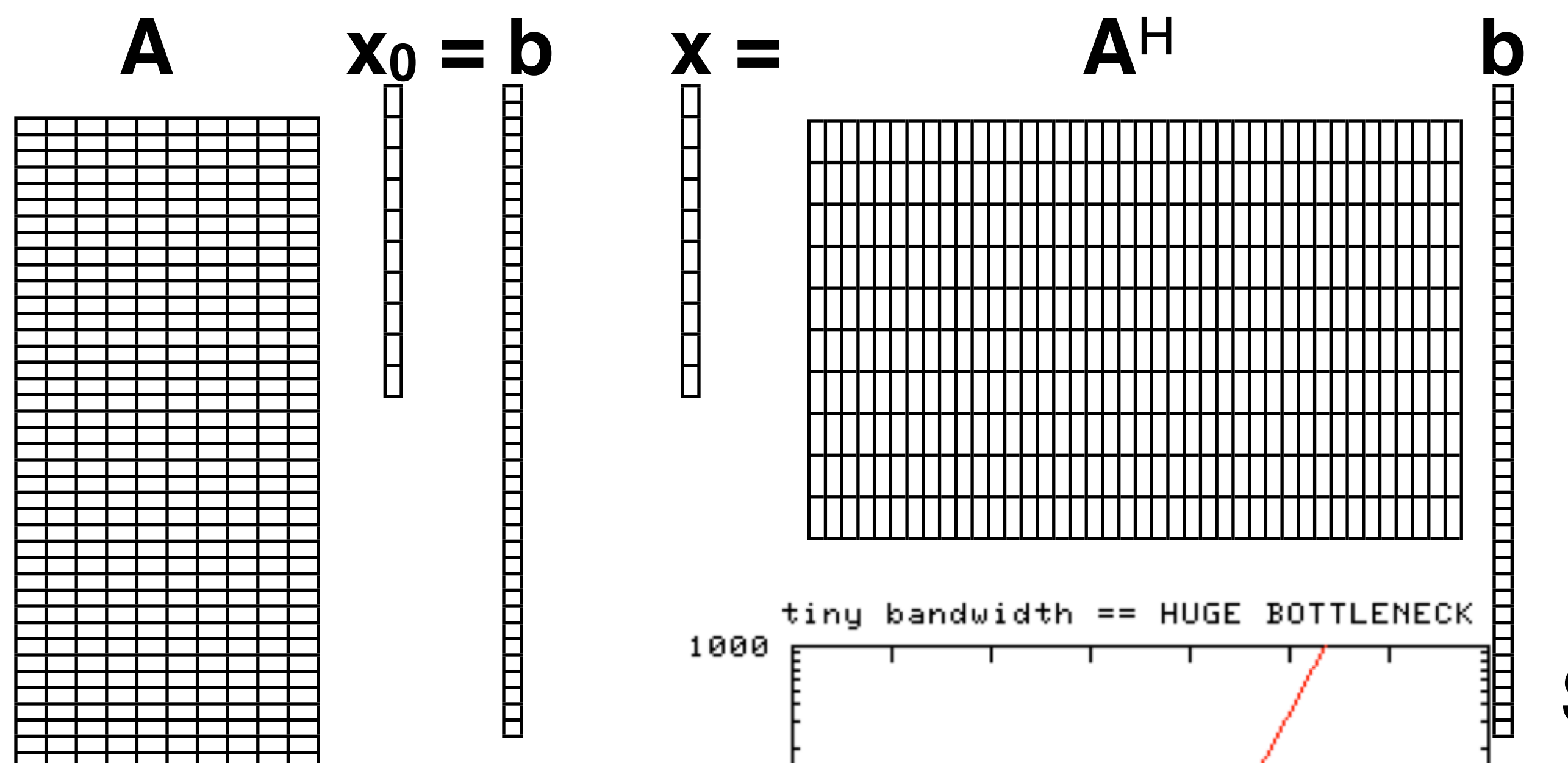
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Abstract: Seismic imaging hinges on large-scale sparsity promoting solvers to remove artifacts caused by efforts to reduce (computational) costs. Including “Onsager’s message term” improves convergence by canceling correlations between model iterates and linearized forward models. Unfortunately, the asymptotic arguments of approximate message passing are often violated in practice. By using Montanari’s heuristic argument of “statistical equivalence”, we break correlations by selecting independent experiments via randomized subsampling.

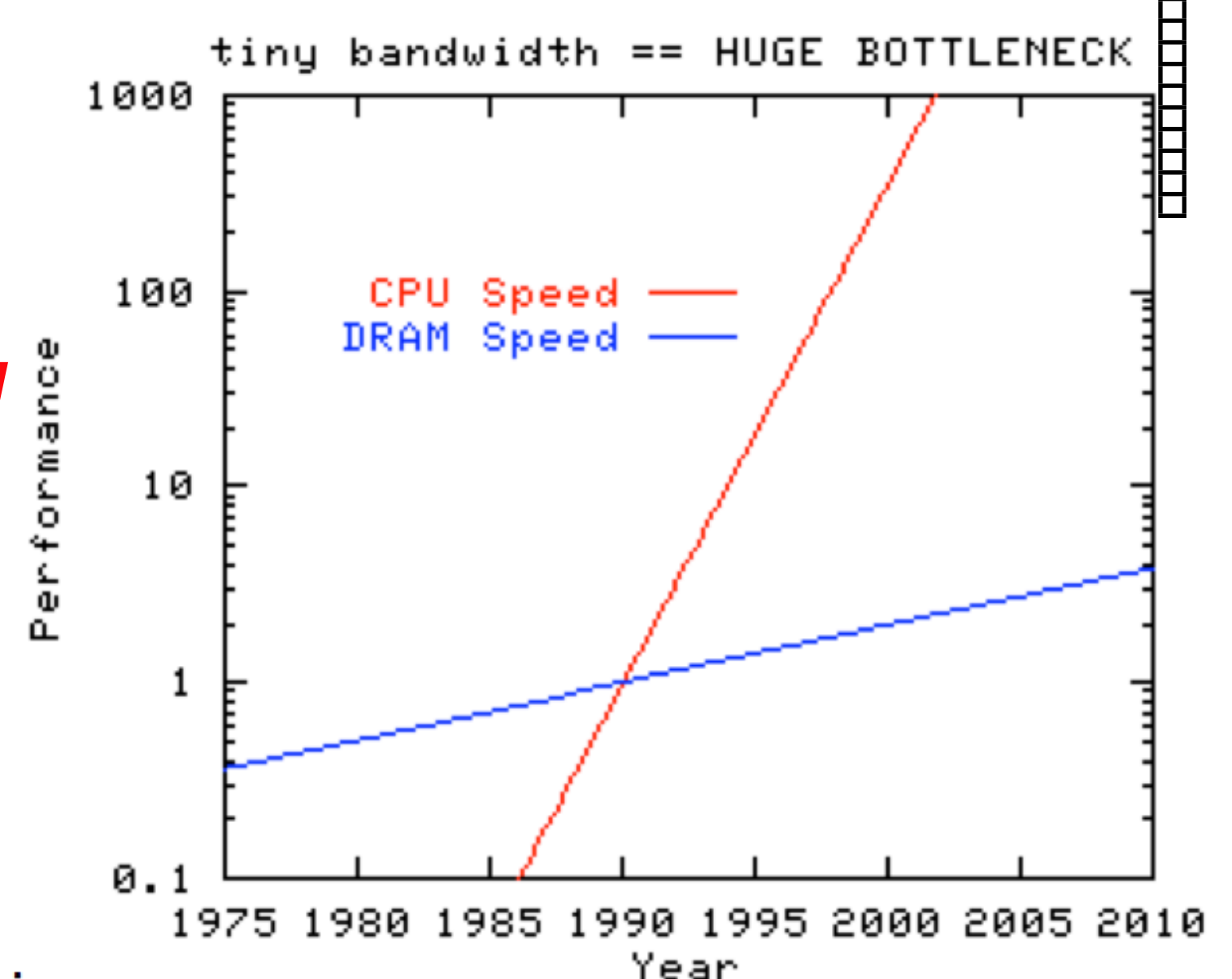
Current imaging paradigm

Linear forward model: Imaging:



Challenge of big data...

Credit to John McCaplin, University of Texas, HPC.



IO bottle neck of seismic imaging caused by insisting on touching all data.

Data deluge

Seismic imaging calls for:

- large data volumes (peta bytes)
- inversion instead of “matched” filtering
- more sophisticated physics
- multiple passes through all data

Exposes:

- IO bottlenecks
- lack of growth in sequential processing
- pressures on parallelization

Our solution:

- work on small randomized subsets of data
- go from data– to model–space parallelism

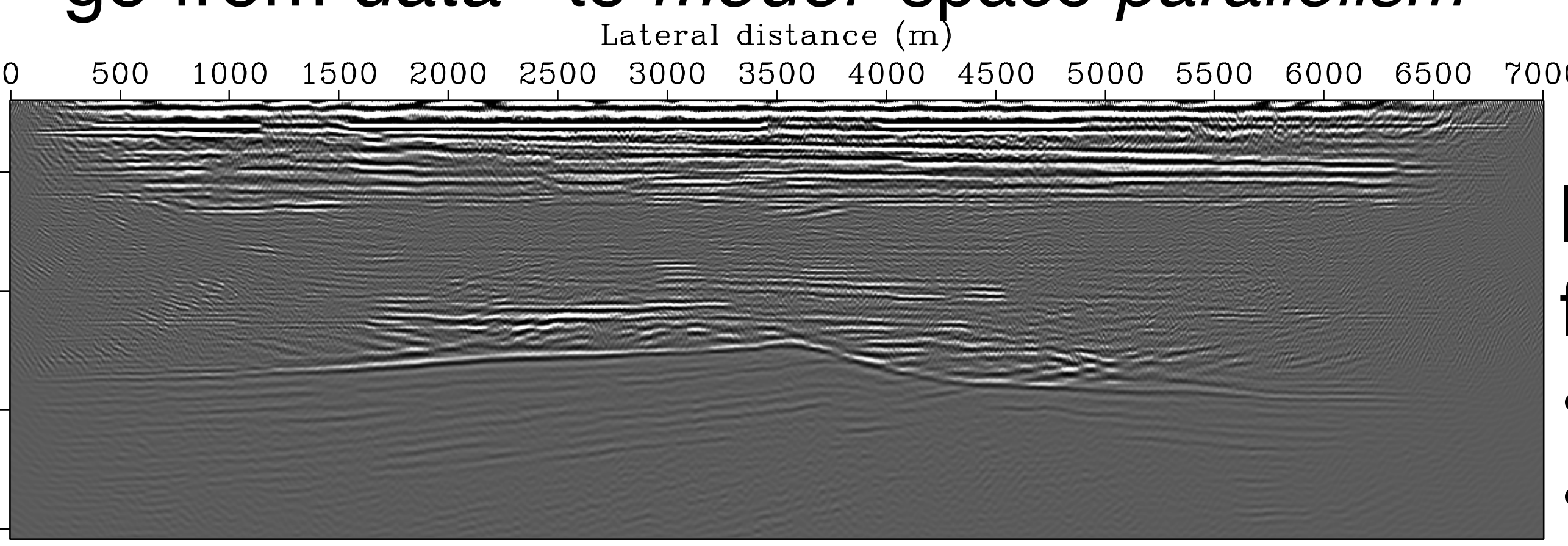
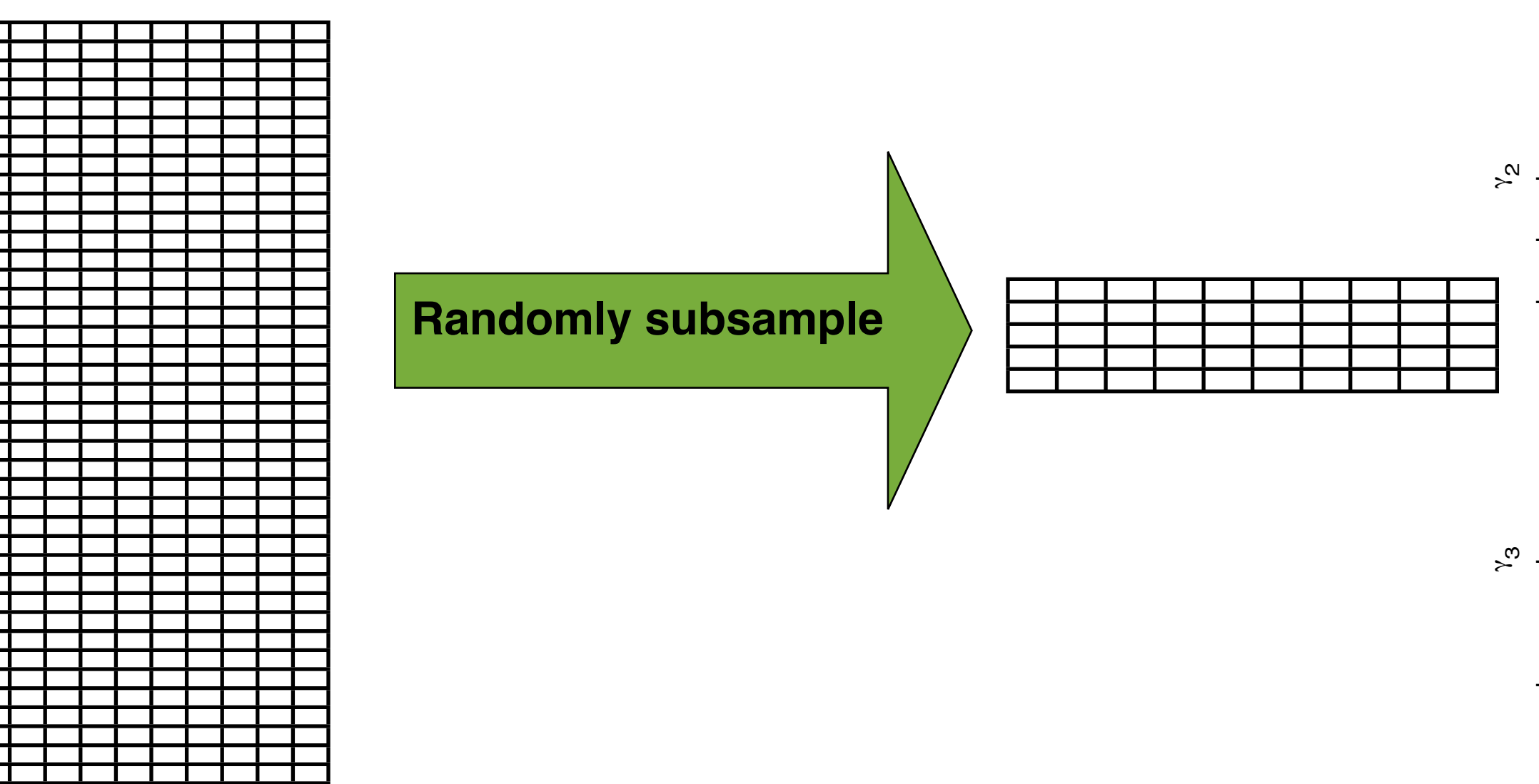


Image by touching all 350 source experiments once with “matched” filter.

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New paradigm

Tall “overdetermined” system → Wide underdetermined system



Dimensionality reduction with CS

- ability to exploit model-space structure
- reduces size data volumes
- reduces wave simulation costs
- at the price of introducing interference

Convex optimization with cooling

Solve

$$\text{minimize}_{\mathbf{x}} \|\mathbf{x}\|_1 \quad \text{subject to} \quad \mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}$$

via a series of LASSO subproblems

$$\text{minimize}_{\mathbf{x}} \frac{1}{2} \|\mathbf{b} - \mathbf{A}\mathbf{x}\|_2 \quad \text{subject to} \quad \|\mathbf{x}\|_1 \leq \tau$$

for appropriately chosen increasing τ 's.

- uses Pareto trade-off curve [v.d. Berg & Friedlander, '08]
- suffers from harmful correlation buildup
- solvers need too many matvecs

Approximate Message passing

Add “Onsager”-term to iterative thresholding

$$\mathbf{x}^{t+1} = \eta_t (\mathbf{A}^* \mathbf{r}^t + \mathbf{x}^t)$$

$$\mathbf{r}^t = \mathbf{b} - \mathbf{A}\mathbf{x}^t + \frac{\|\mathbf{x}^{t+1}\|_0}{n} \mathbf{r}^{t-1}$$

for $\mathbf{A}^{n \times N} \in n^{-1/2} N(0, 1)$ and $N \rightarrow \infty$
 Statistically equivalent to [Montanari, '12]

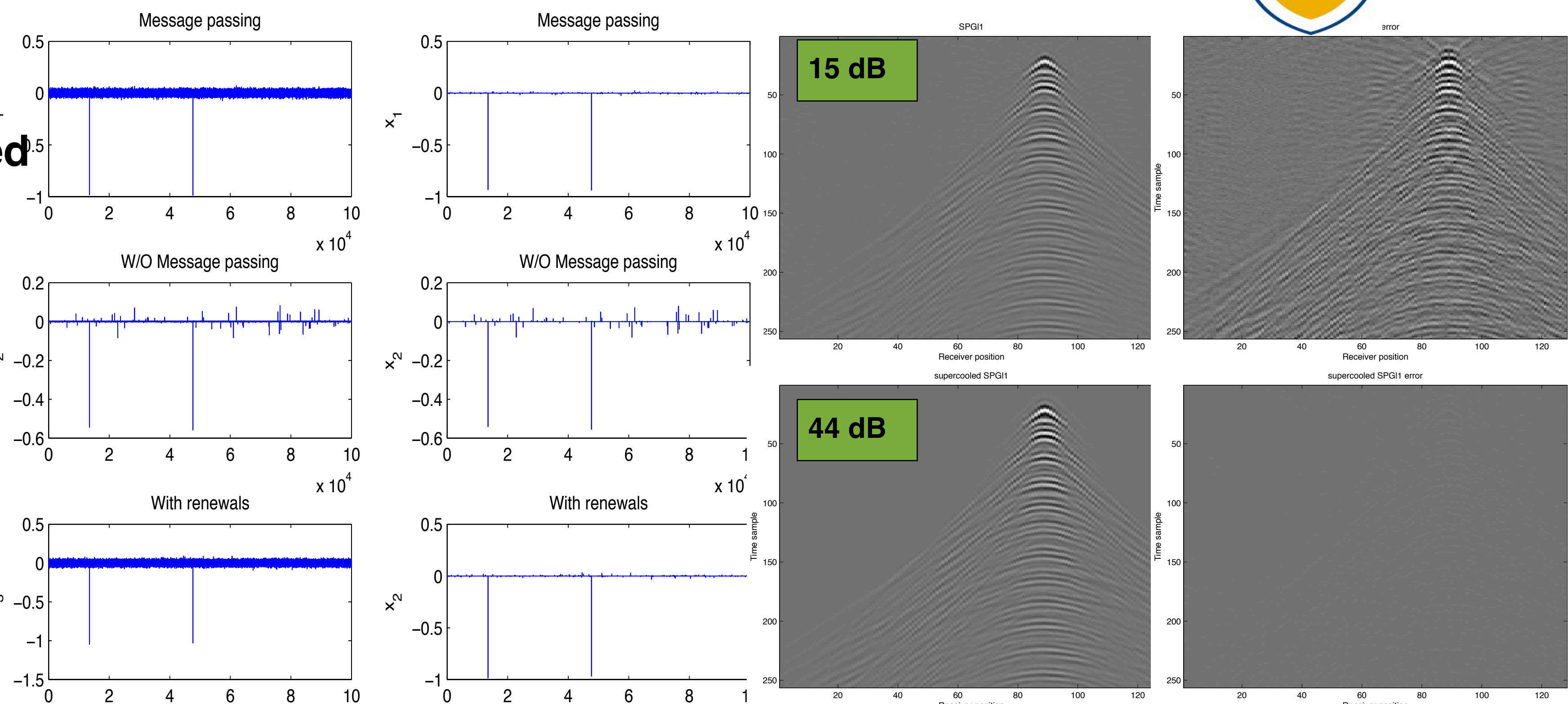
$$\mathbf{x}^{t+1} = \eta_t (\mathbf{A}_t^* \mathbf{r}^t + \mathbf{x}^t)$$

$$\mathbf{r}^t = \mathbf{b}_t - \mathbf{A}_t \mathbf{x}^t$$

by drawing new independent $\{\mathbf{b}_t, \mathbf{A}_t\}$ for each iteration.

- Onsager term cancels harmful correlations
- renewals yield similar decorrelation
- improves convergence data-rich problems

Possibility to better & speedup imaging...



Model iterates ($t=4$) before (left) and after (right) soft thresholding. Top: with Onsager; Middle: without Onsager; Bottom: with renewals. Recovery ($t=500$) of curvelet vector from CS with Gaussian matrix with $N=248759$ and $\delta = n/N = 0.13$. Top: recovery & error without renewals. Bottom with.

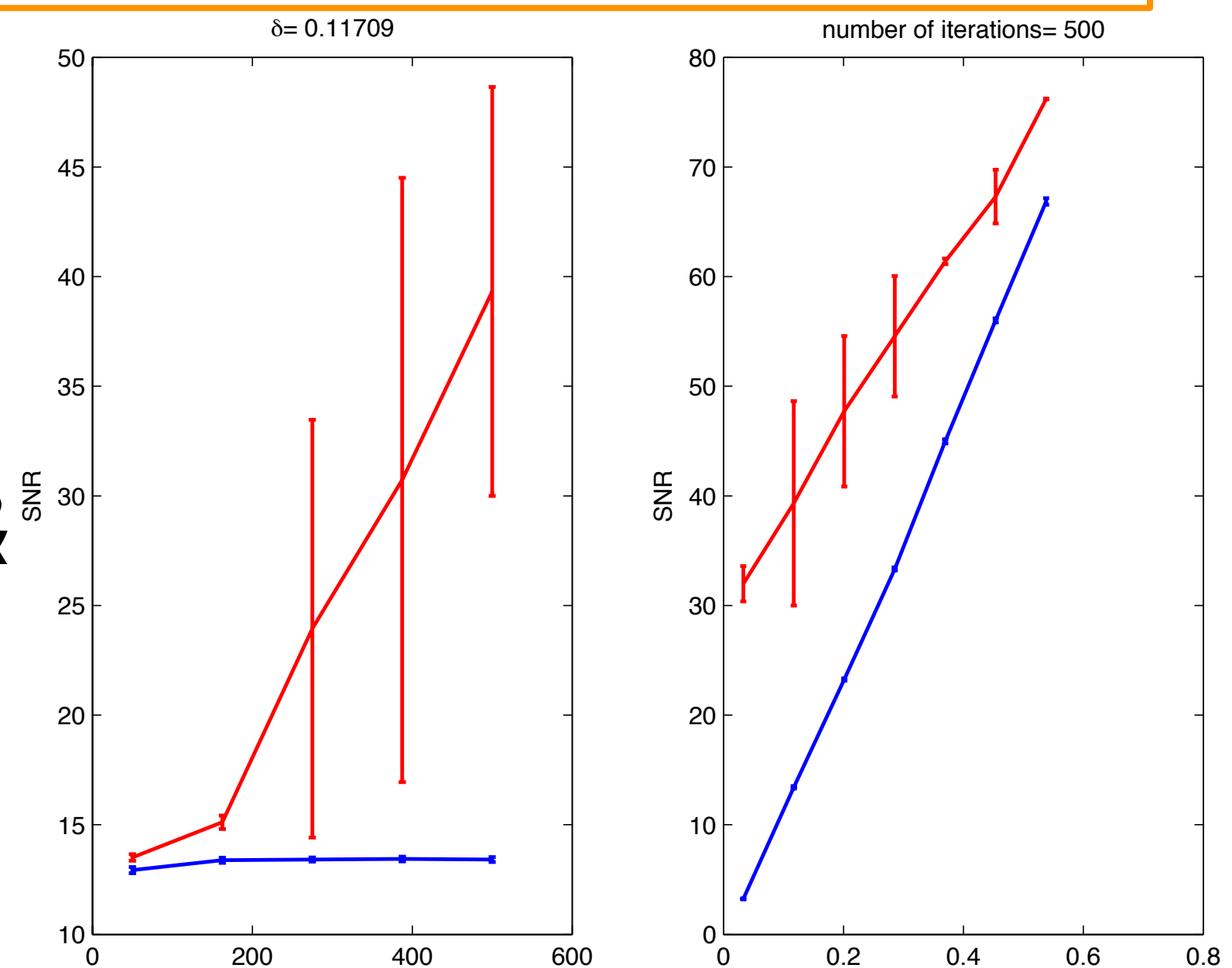
Supercooled convex optimization

LASSO's for $\{\mathbf{b}_t, \mathbf{A}_t\}$ with τ_t from previous solution

$$\text{minimize}_{\mathbf{x}} \frac{1}{2} \|\mathbf{b}_t - \mathbf{A}_t \mathbf{x}\|_2 \quad \text{subject to} \quad \|\mathbf{x}\|_1 \leq \tau_t$$

MCC recovery experiments

- 25 runs with & without renewals
- different subsampling ratios & number of iterations (t)
- renewals improve results dramatically



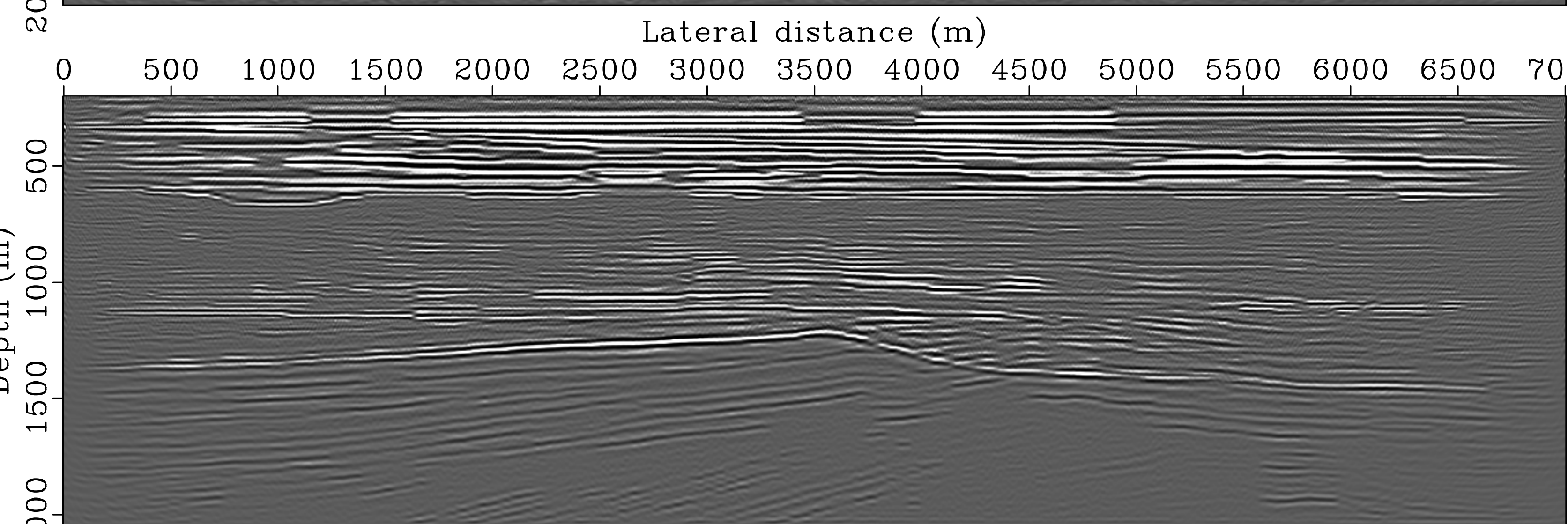
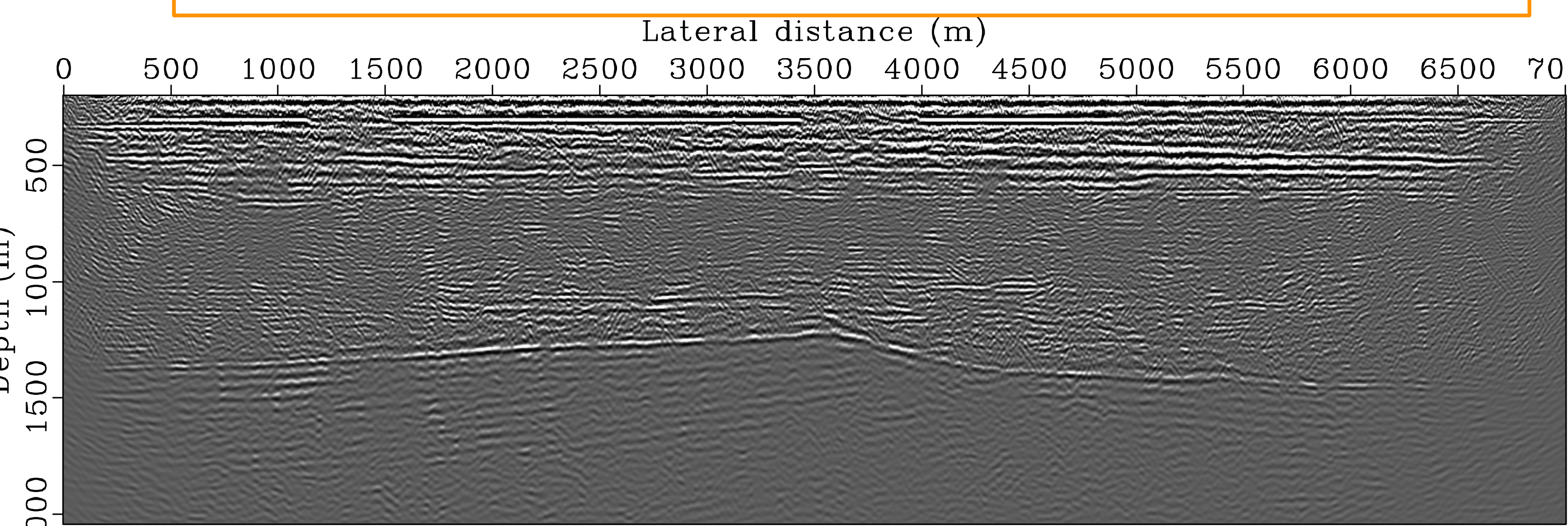
Recovery with (red) and without renewals.

New imaging paradigm

- reduces number of PDE solves.
- improves convergence
- possible because seismic imaging is “data rich”...

Set

- \mathbf{b}_t = Independent dimensionality reduced data
- \mathbf{A}_t = Lin. Born scattering operator
- τ_t = ℓ_1 -norm solution previous LASSO subproblem



Curvelet-based recovery of seismic images from seismic experiments with 3 simultaneous sources opposed to 350 sequential sources. Top: inverted image by sparsity promotion without renewals. Bottom: the same but with renewals. Computational cost is the same for both.