

Differential operators

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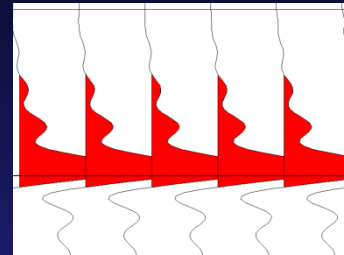
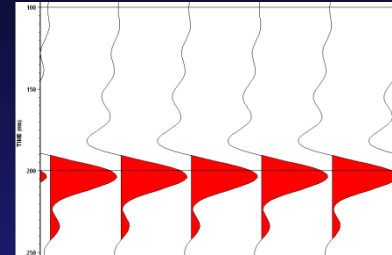
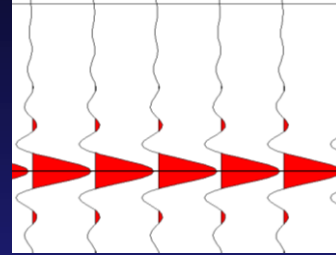


Consortium for Research in
Elastic Wave Exploration Seismology

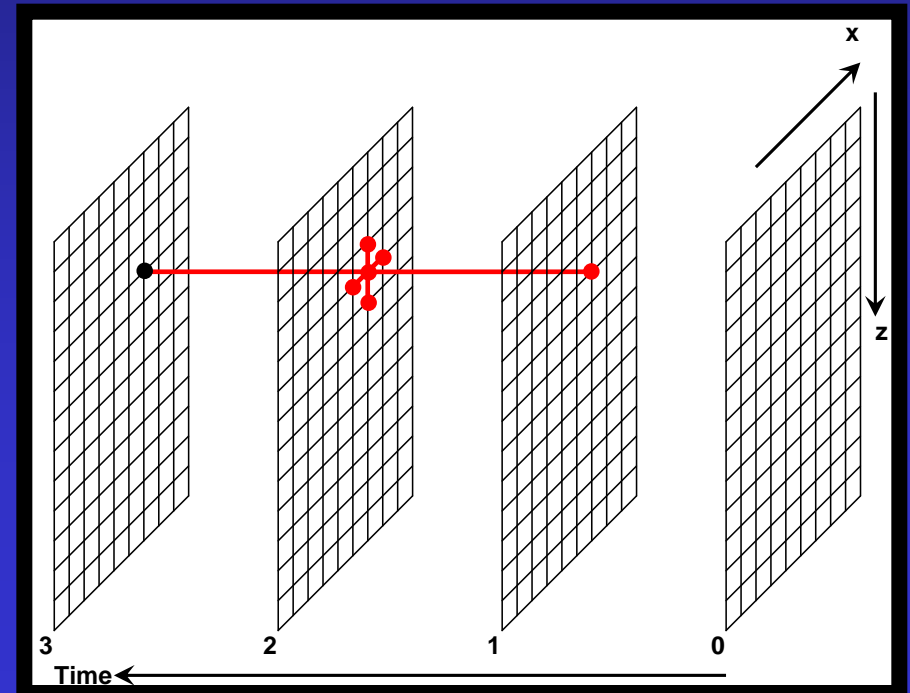
N SERC

Motivation:

- Modelling and migration

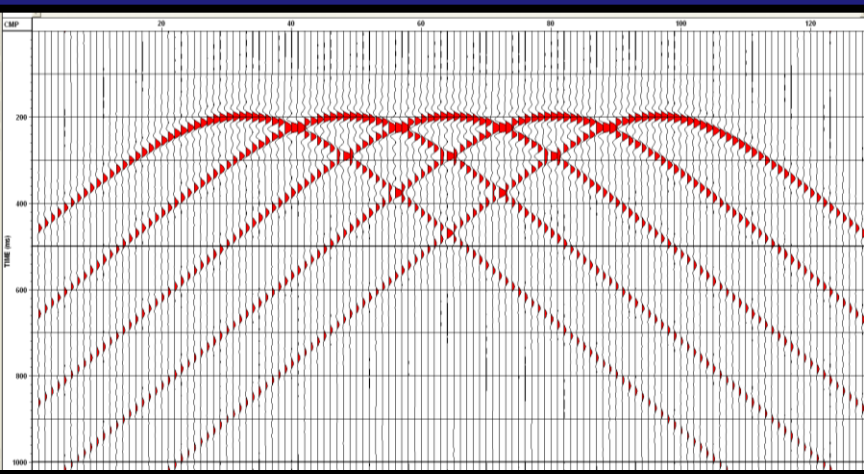


- Solving the wave-equation



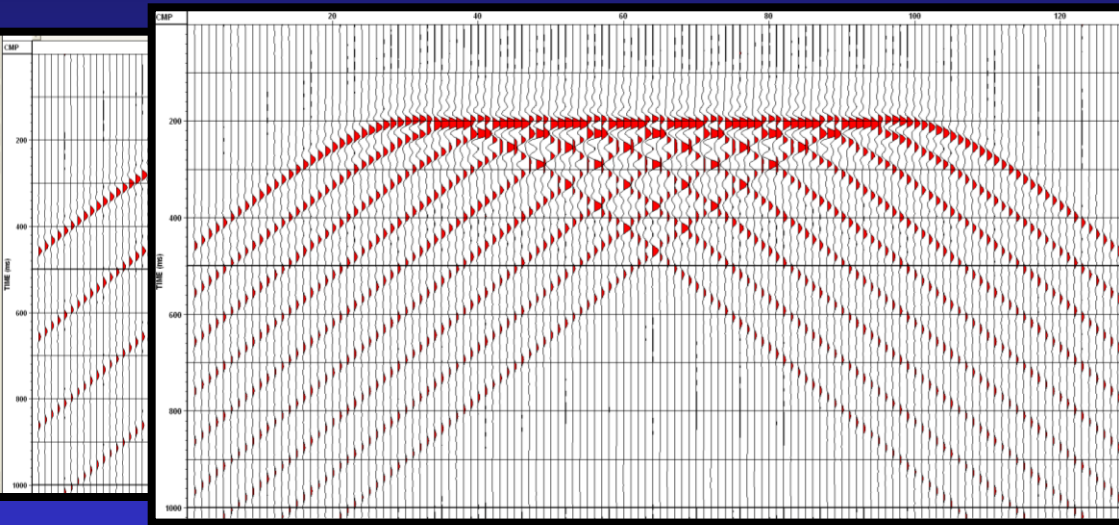
Modelling wavelet

- Start with a diffraction and zero-phase wavelet
- Build a reflection



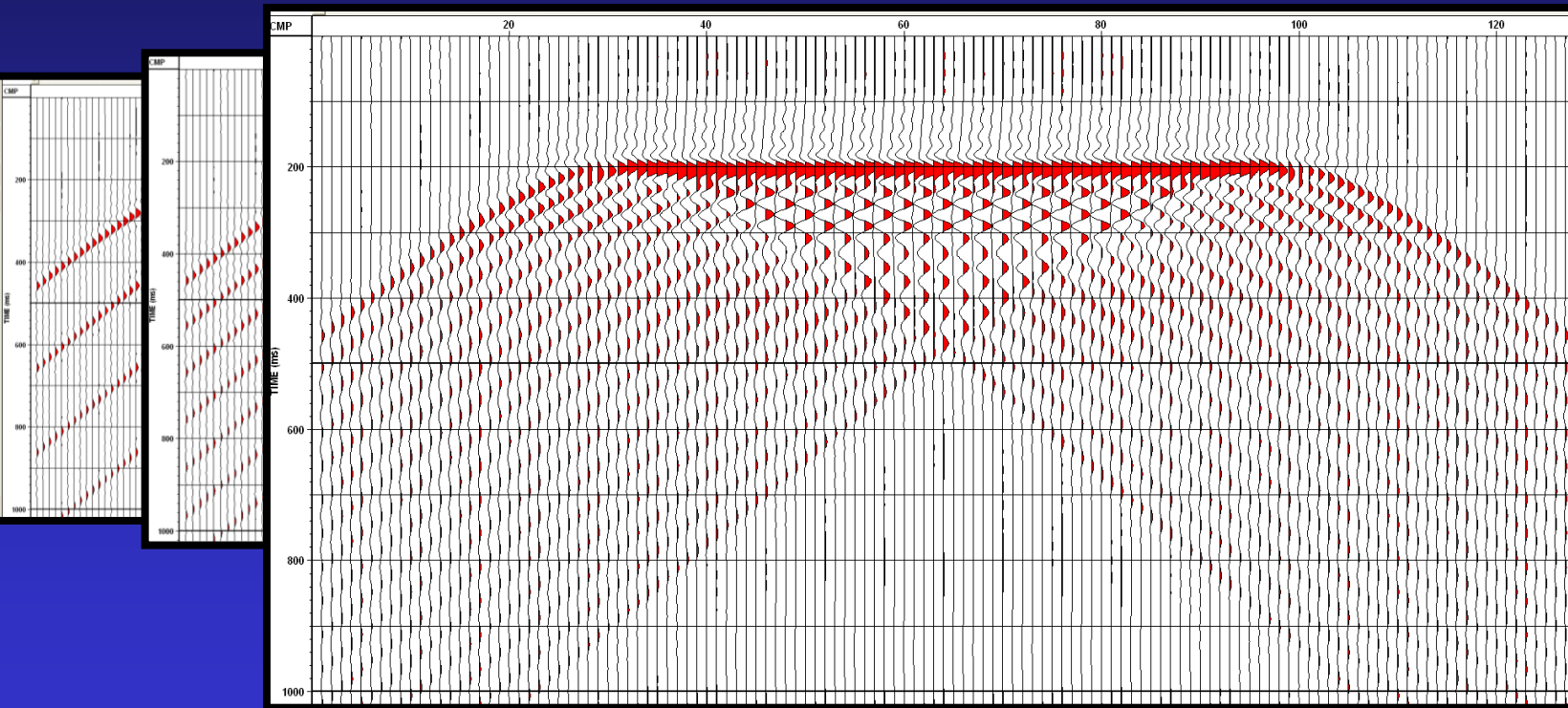
Modelling wavelet

- Start with a diffraction and zero-phase wavelet
- Build a reflection



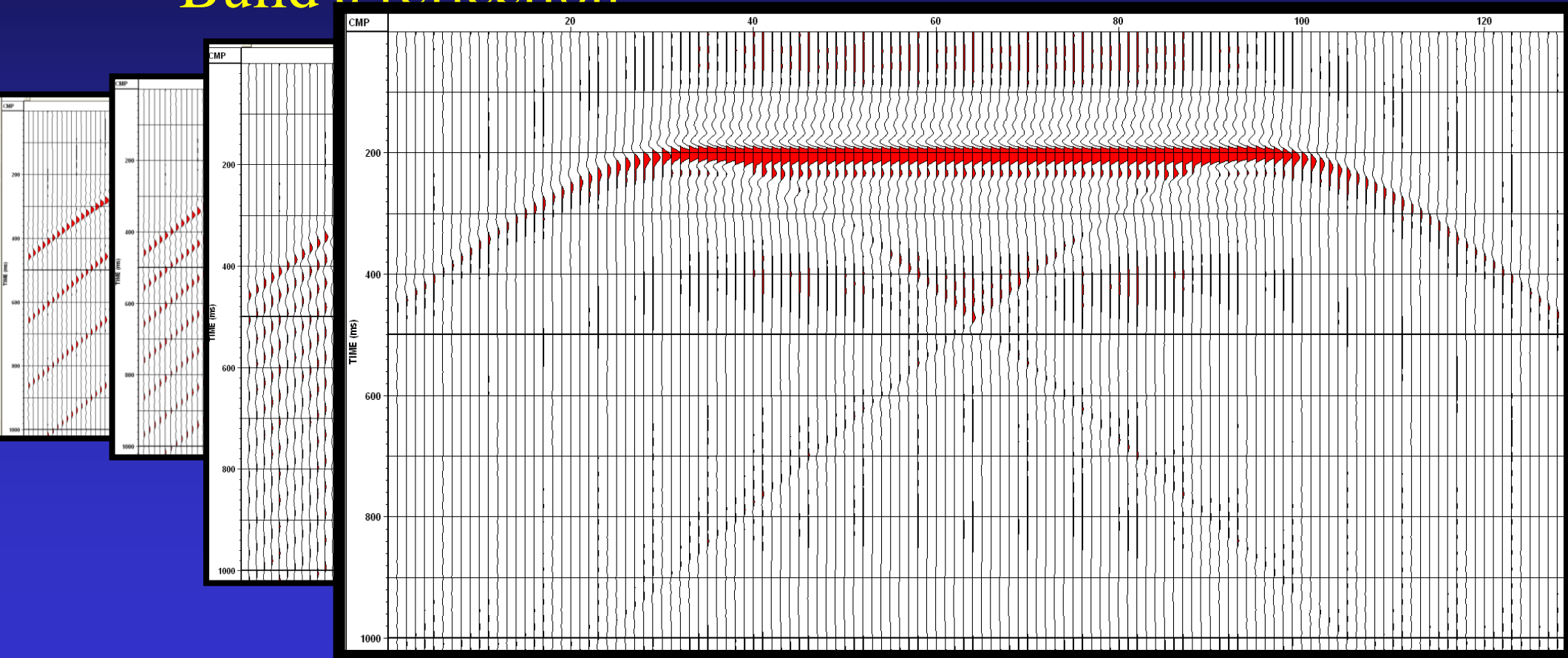
Modelling wavelet

- Start with a diffraction and zero-phase wavelet
- Build a reflection



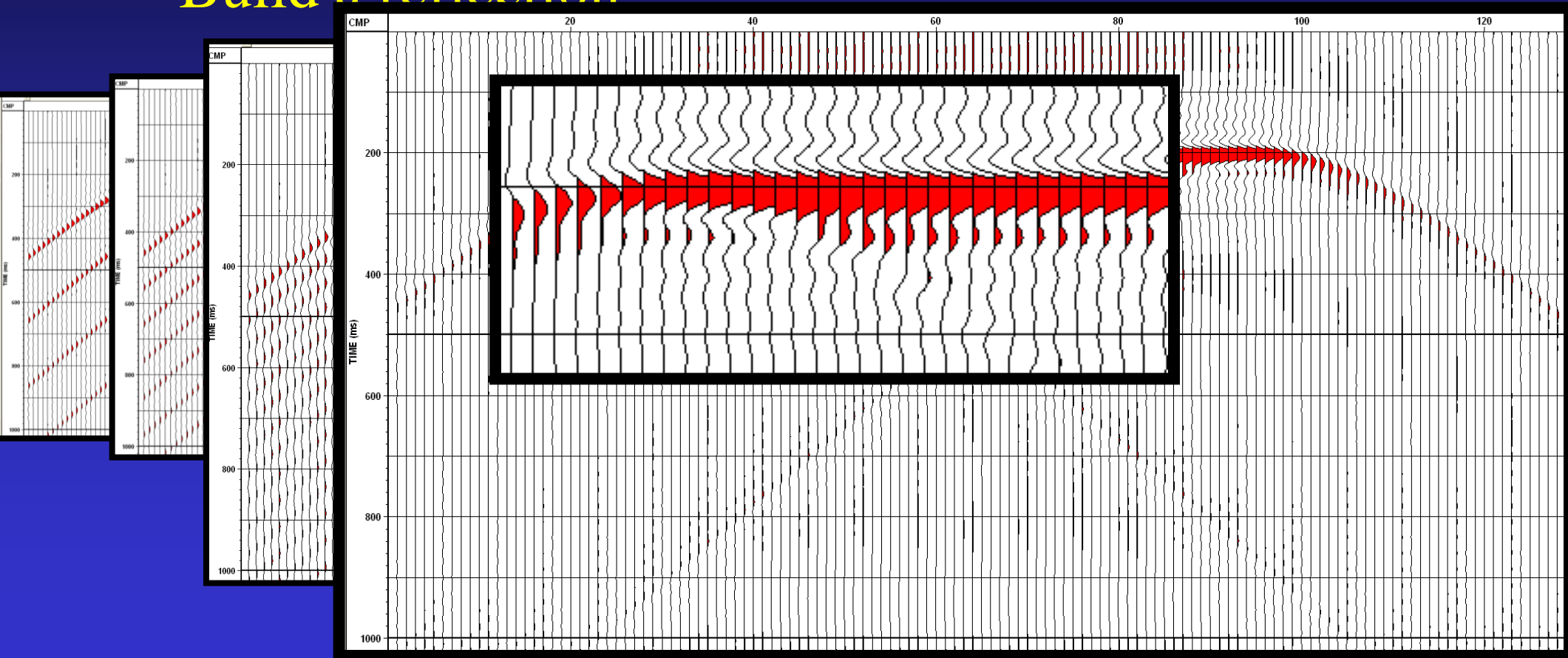
Modelling wavelet

- Start with a diffraction and zero-phase wavelet
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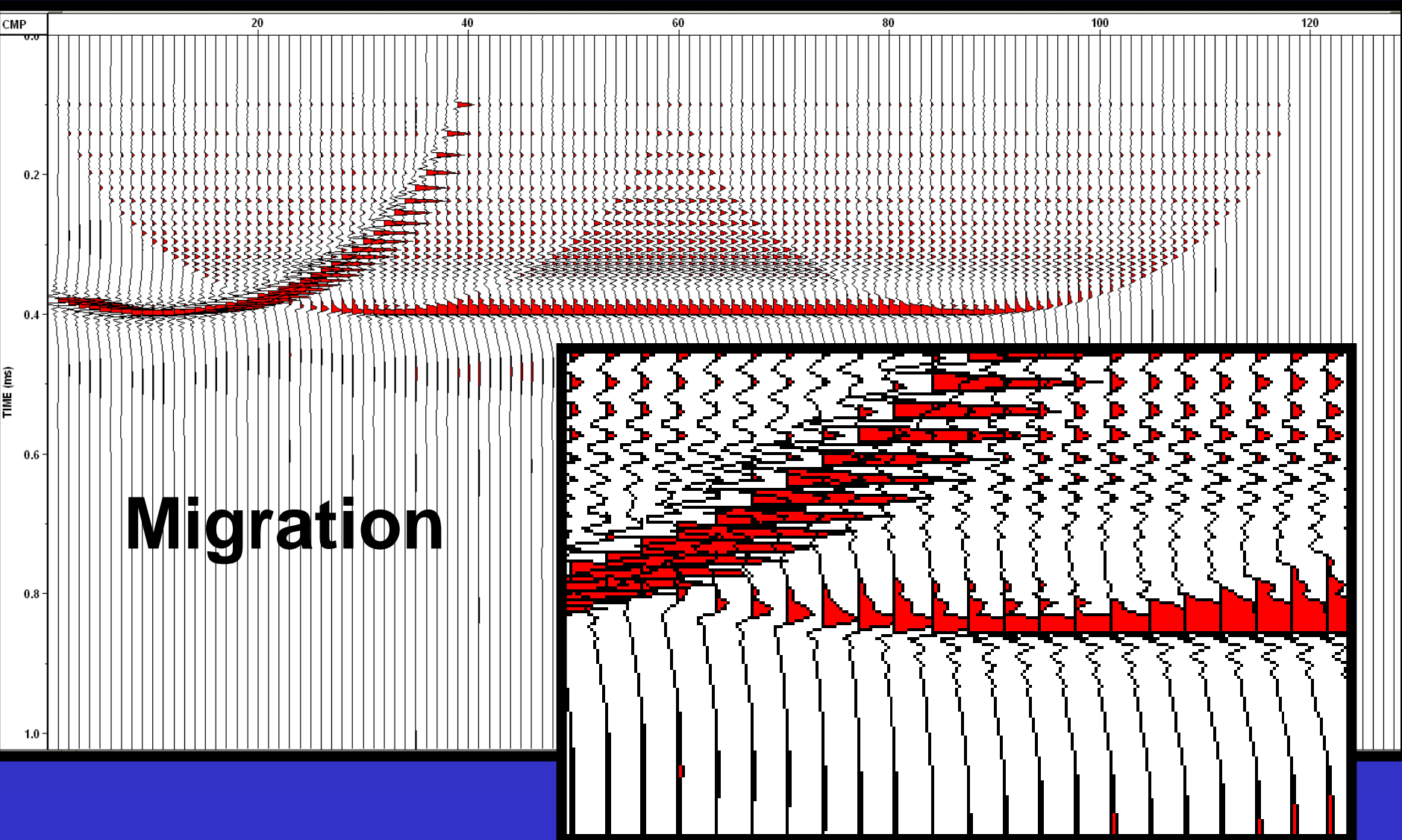


Modelling wavelet

- Start with a diffraction and zero-phase wavelet
- Build a reflection

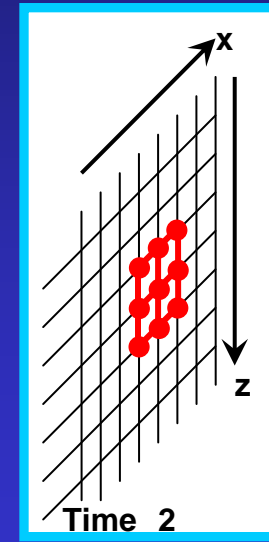
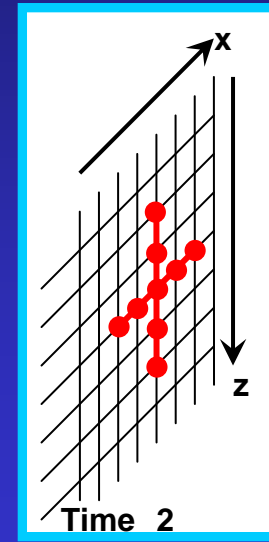
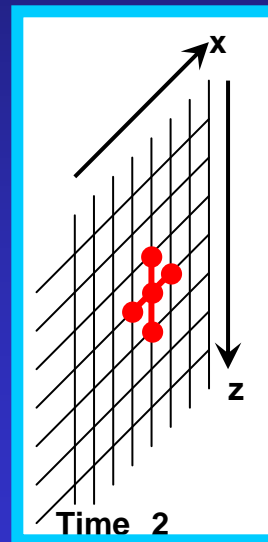
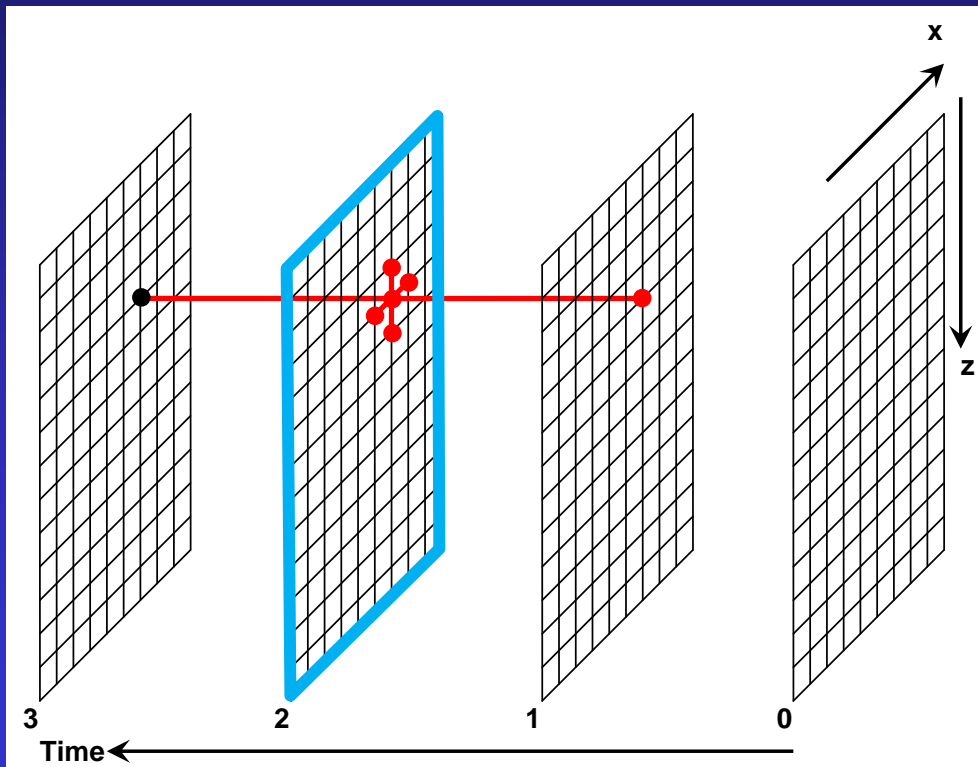


Migration wavelet:

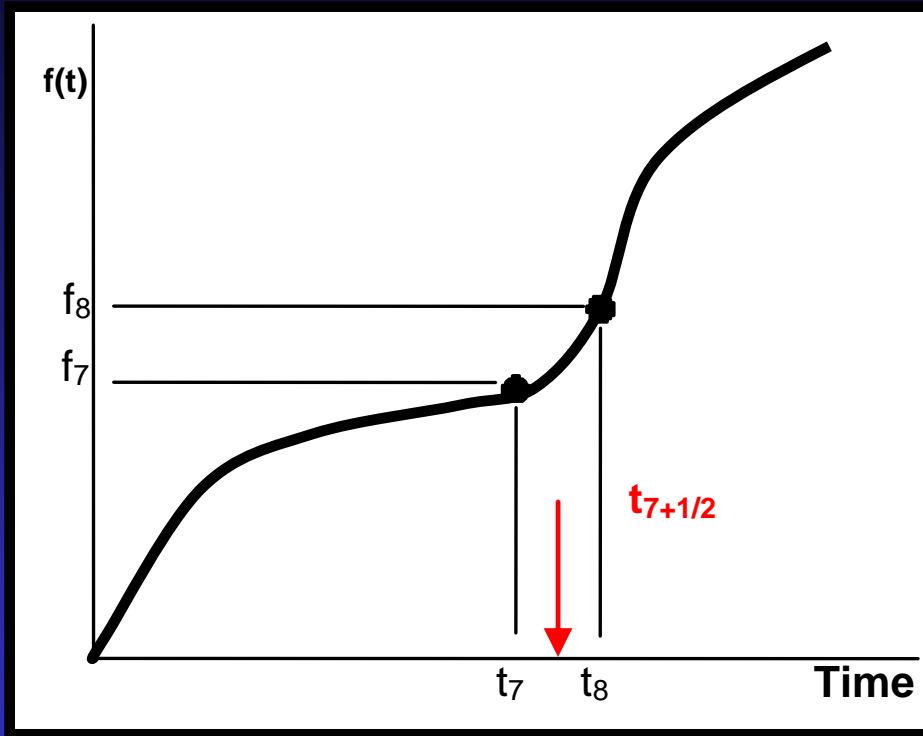


Solving the wave-equation:

$$\frac{\partial^2 P}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 P}{\partial z^2} = \frac{1}{v^2} \frac{\partial^2 P}{\partial t^2}$$



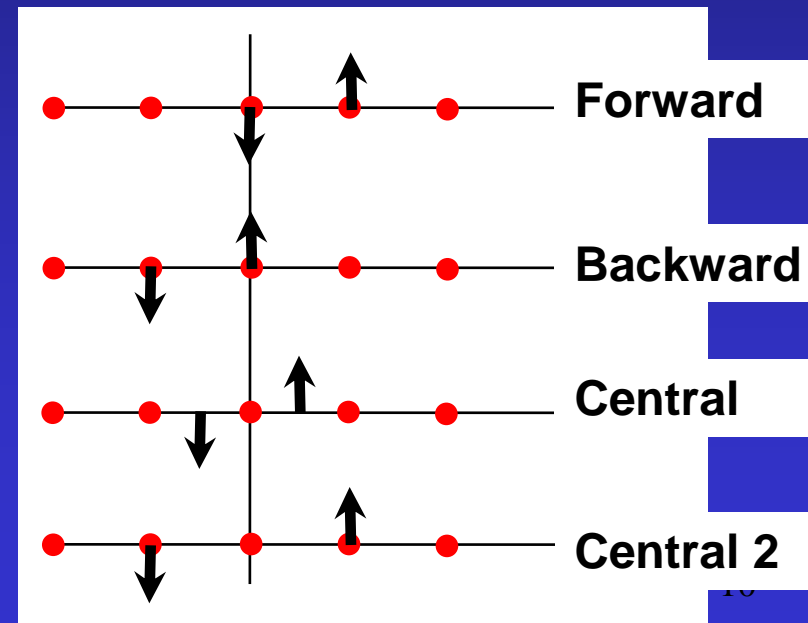
First derivative:



$$\left. \frac{d f(t)}{dt} \right|_{-t_7+t_8 \rightarrow 0} \approx \frac{-f(t_7) + f(t_8)}{-t_7 + t_8}$$

All have different properties

Correlation operators

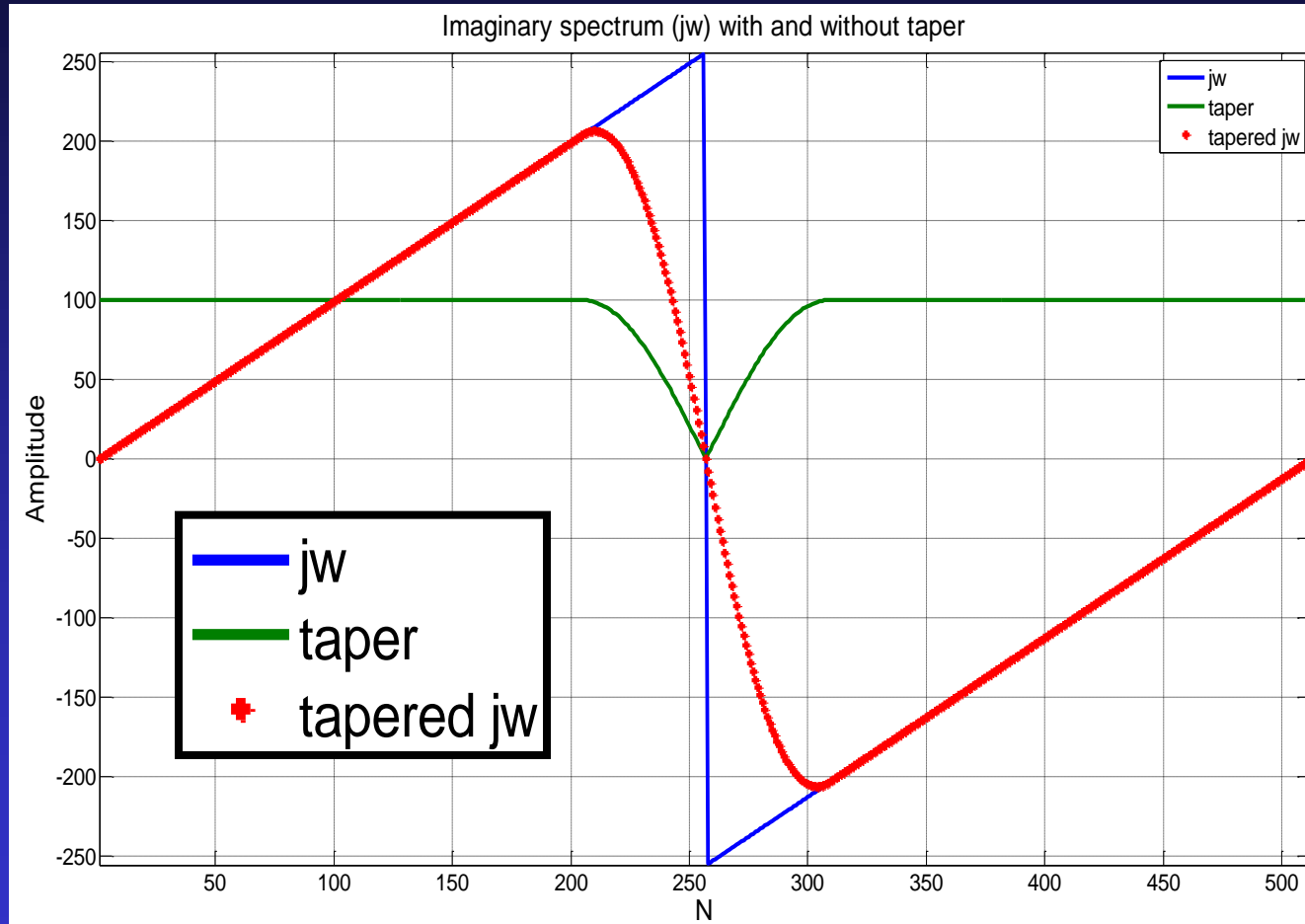


First derivative: definition

$$F\{f(t)\} \Leftrightarrow F(\omega)$$

$$F\left\{\frac{df(t)}{dt}\right\} \Leftrightarrow j\omega F(\omega)$$

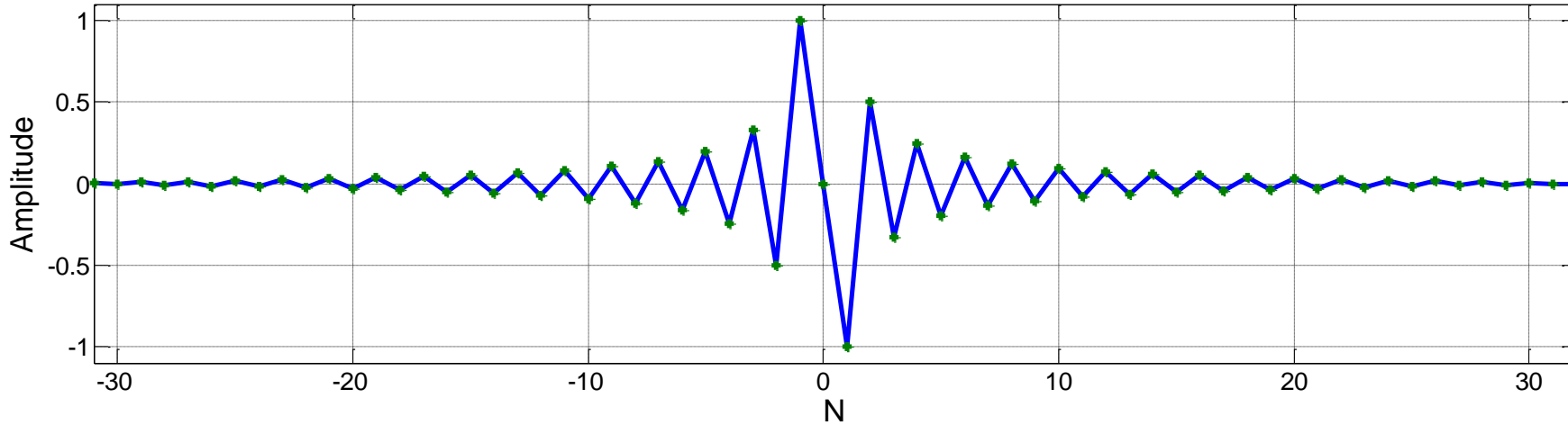
N = 512



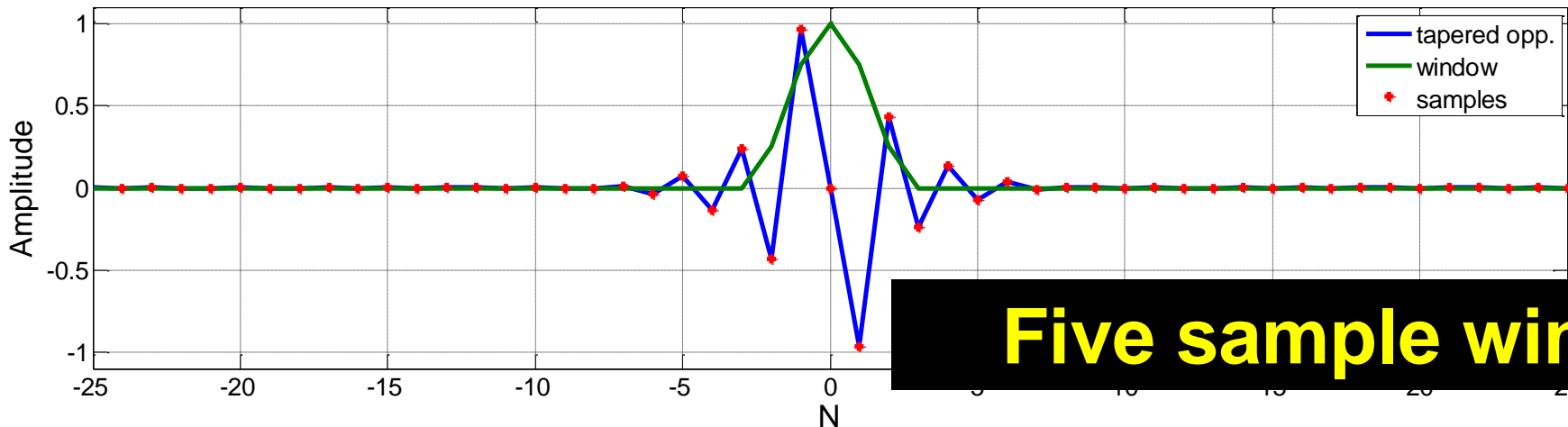
Imaginary spectrum

First derivative in time:

Rotated IFFT of the tapered Freq. domain derivative.



Rotated IFFT of the tapered Freq. domain derivative.



Five sample window

First derivative: (algebra)

- Polynomial
- Taylor series

$$f(x) = ax^n + bx^{n-1} + cx^{n-2} + \dots + q$$

$$f(x+h) = f(x) + hf'(x) + \frac{h^2}{2!} f''(x) + \frac{h^3}{3!} f'''(x) + \dots + \frac{h^n}{n!} f^n(x)$$

- Limit size of the polynomial
- Get exact derivatives
- Solve for the first derivative

First derivative

- Solve at $f(x-h)$, $f(x)$, and $f(x+h)$

$$f'(x) = \frac{f(x+h) - f(x-h)}{2h}$$

- Solve at $f(x)$, $f(x+h)$ and $f(x+2h)$

$$f'(x)_{\text{Left}} = \frac{-3f(x) + 4f(x+h) - f(x+2h)}{2h}$$

- Solve at $f(x-2h)$, $f(x-h)$, $f(x)$, $f(x+h)$ and $f(x+2h)$

$$f'(x) \approx \frac{+f(x-2h) - 8f(x-h) + 8f(x+h) - f(x+2h)}{12h}$$

First de

Formula

Error term

$$f'(x_i) \approx \frac{f(x_{i-2}) - 4f(x_{i-1}) + 3f(x_i)}{2h}$$

$$\frac{1}{3} h^2 f^{(3)}$$

$$f'(x_i) \approx \frac{f(x_{i+1}) - f(x_{i-1})}{2h}$$

$$\frac{1}{6} h^2 f^{(3)}$$

$$f'(x_i) \approx \frac{-3f(x_i) + 4f(x_{i+1}) - f(x_{i+2})}{2h}$$

$$\frac{1}{3} h^2 f^{(3)}$$

$$f'(x_i) \approx \frac{3f(x_{i-4}) - 16f(x_{i-3}) + 36f(x_{i-2}) - 48f(x_{i-1}) + 25f(x_i)}{12h}$$

$$\frac{1}{5} h^4 f^{(5)}$$

$$f'(x_i) \approx \frac{-f(x_{i-3}) + 6f(x_{i-2}) - 18f(x_{i-1}) + 10f(x_i) + 3f(x_{i+1})}{12h}$$

$$\frac{1}{20} h^4 f^{(5)}$$

$$f'(x_i) \approx \frac{f(x_{i-2}) - 8f(x_{i-1}) + 8f(x_{i+1}) - f(x_{i+2})}{12h}$$

$$\frac{1}{30} h^4 f^{(5)}$$

$$f'(x_i) \approx \frac{-3f(x_{i-1}) - 10f(x_i) + 18f(x_{i+1}) - 6f(x_{i+2}) + f(x_{i+3})}{12h}$$

$$\frac{1}{20} h^4 f^{(5)}$$

$$f'(x_i) \approx \frac{-25f(x_i) + 48f(x_{i+1}) - 36f(x_{i+2}) + 16f(x_{i+3}) - 3f(x_{i+4})}{12h}$$

$$\frac{1}{5} h^4 f^{(5)}$$

$$f'(x_i) \approx \frac{10f(x_{i-6}) - 72f(x_{i-5}) + 225f(x_{i-4}) - 400f(x_{i-3}) + 450f(x_{i-2}) - 360f(x_{i-1}) + 147f(x_i)}{60h}$$

$$\frac{1}{7} h^6 f^{(7)}$$

$$f'(x_i) \approx \frac{-2f(x_{i-5}) + 15f(x_{i-4}) - 50f(x_{i-3}) + 100f(x_{i-2}) - 150f(x_{i-1}) + 77f(x_i) + 10f(x_{i+1})}{60h}$$

$$\frac{1}{42} h^6 f^{(7)}$$

$$f'(x_i) \approx \frac{f(x_{i-4}) - 8f(x_{i-3}) + 30f(x_{i-2}) - 80f(x_{i-1}) + 35f(x_i) + 24f(x_{i+1}) - 2f(x_{i+2})}{60h}$$

$$\frac{1}{105} h^6 f^{(7)}$$

$$f'(x_i) \approx \frac{-f(x_{i-3}) + 9f(x_{i-2}) - 45f(x_{i-1}) + 45f(x_{i+1}) - 9f(x_{i+2}) + f(x_{i+3})}{60h}$$

$$\frac{1}{140} h^6 f^{(7)}$$

$$f'(x_i) \approx \frac{2f(x_{i-2}) - 24f(x_{i-1}) - 35f(x_i) + 80f(x_{i+1}) - 30f(x_{i+2}) + 8f(x_{i+3}) - f(x_{i+4})}{60h}$$

$$\frac{1}{105} h^6 f^{(7)}$$

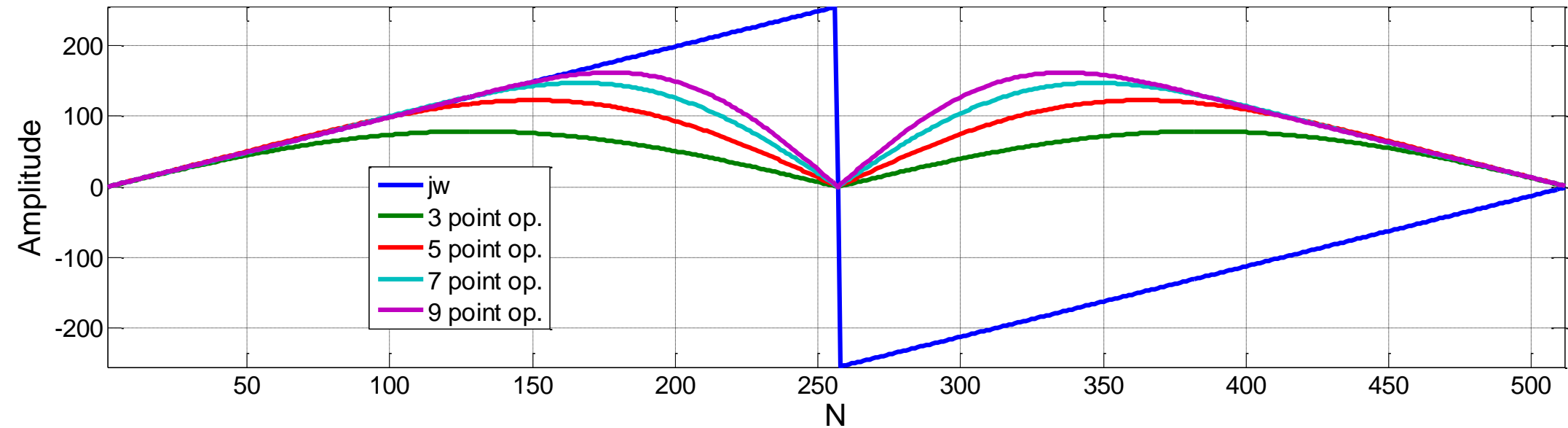
$$f'(x_i) \approx \frac{-10f(x_{i-1}) - 77f(x_i) + 150f(x_{i+1}) - 100f(x_{i+2}) + 50f(x_{i+3}) - 15f(x_{i+4}) + 2f(x_{i+5})}{60h}$$

$$\frac{1}{42} h^6 f^{(7)}$$

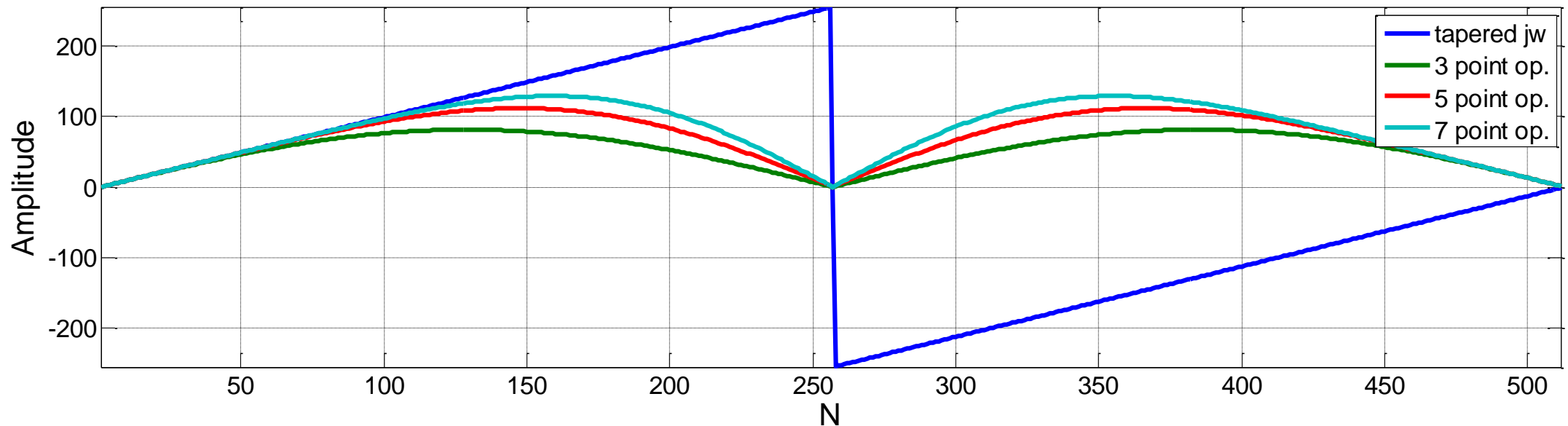
$$f'(x_i) \approx \frac{-147f(x_i) + 360f(x_{i+1}) - 450f(x_{i+2}) + 400f(x_{i+3}) - 225f(x_{i+4}) + 72f(x_{i+5}) - 10f(x_{i+6})}{60h}$$

$$\frac{1}{7} h^6 f^{(7)}$$

Comparison of spectrally derived operators, Nfft = 512

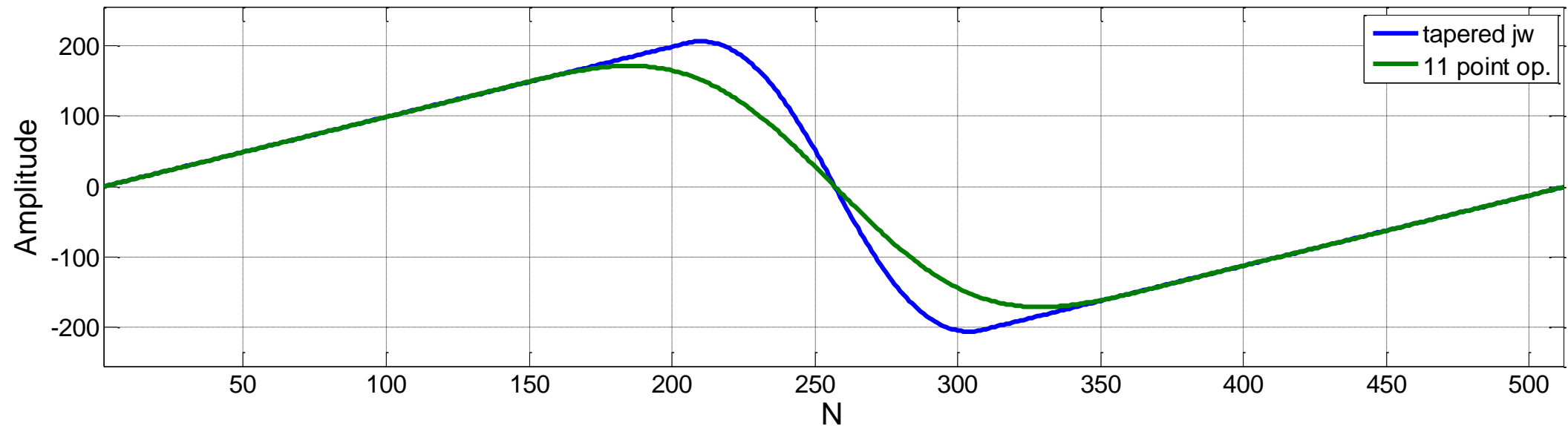


Comparison of polynomial spectral operators, Nfft = 512

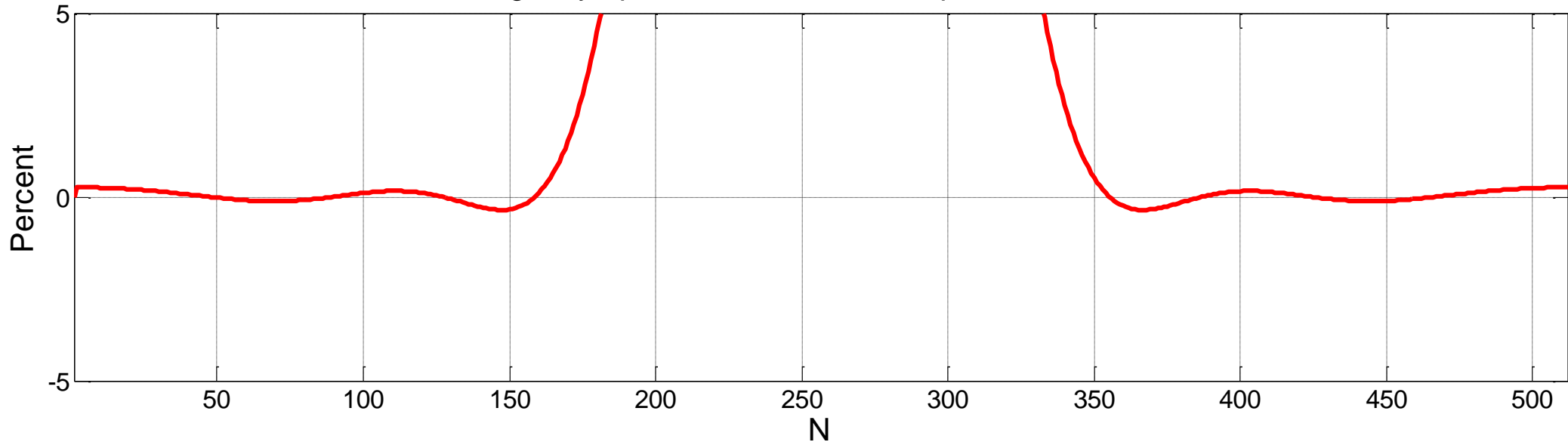


First derivative

Imaginary spectrum of windowed operator, Nfft = 512 Window = 11

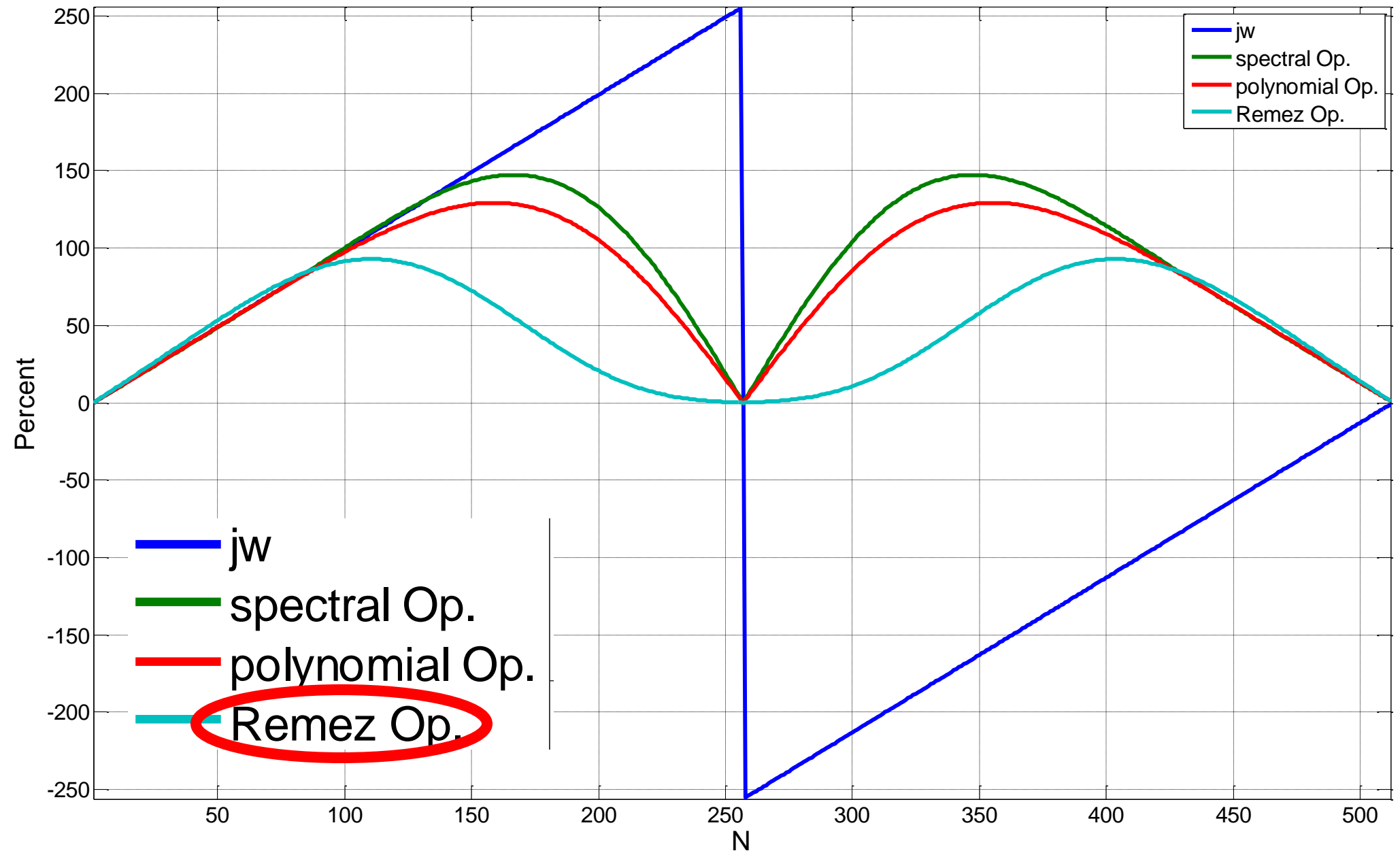


Percent error of imaginary spectrum of windowed operator, Nfft = 512 Window = 11



First derivative: seven point operators.

Comparison 7 point operators, Nfft = 512



First derivative: other methods

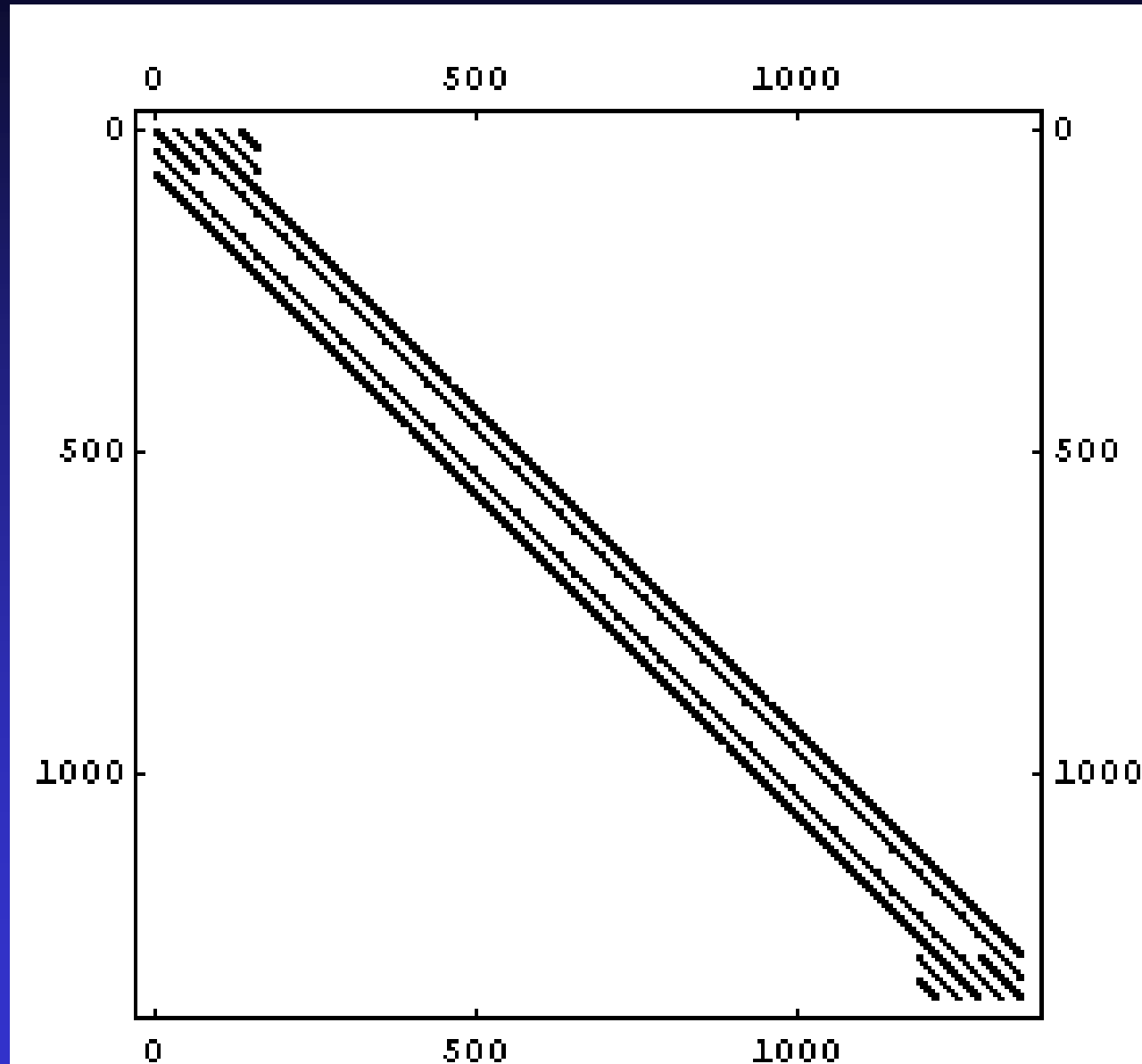
- Remez algorithm
 - In MATLAB
- Using Z transform
 - Finite difference
 - Z transform
 - Recursive response
 - Frequency response
 - Stability issues

$$h(z) = \frac{2(-1+z)}{(1+\gamma z)}$$

$$y_{n+1} = 2(x_{n+1} - x_n) - \gamma y_n$$

$$h(\omega) = \frac{2(e^{j\omega} - 1)}{(1 + \gamma e^{j\omega})}$$

First derivative: matrix, five points



Second derivative: examples

Formula

$$f''(x_i) \approx \frac{-f(x_{i-3}) + 4f(x_{i-2}) - 5f(x_{i-1}) + 2f(x_i)}{h^2}$$

$$f''(x_i) \approx \frac{f(x_{i-1}) - 2f(x_i) + f(x_{i+1}))}{h^2}$$

$$f''(x_i) \approx \frac{2f(x_i) - 5f(x_{i+1}) + 4f(x_{i+2}) - f(x_{i+3}))}{h^2}$$

1 -2 1

$$f''(x_i) \approx \frac{-10f(x_{i-5}) + 61f(x_{i-4}) - 156f(x_{i-3}) + 214f(x_{i-2}) - 154f(x_{i-1}) + 45f(x_i)}{12h^2}$$

$$f''(x_i) \approx \frac{f(x_{i-4}) - 6f(x_{i-3}) + 14f(x_{i-2}) - 4f(x_{i-1}) - 15f(x_i) + 10f(x_{i+1}))}{12h^2}$$

$$f''(x_i) \approx \frac{-f(x_{i-2}) + 16f(x_{i-1}) - 30f(x_i) + 16f(x_{i+1}) - f(x_{i+2}))}{12h^2}$$

$$f''(x_i) \approx \frac{10f(x_{i-1}) - 15f(x_i) - 4f(x_{i+1}) + 14f(x_{i+2}) - 6f(x_{i+3}) + f(x_{i+4}))}{12h^2}$$

$$f''(x_i) \approx \frac{45f(x_i) - 154f(x_{i+1}) + 214f(x_{i+2}) - 156f(x_{i+3}) + 61f(x_{i+4}) - 10f(x_{i+5}))}{12h^2}$$

$$f''(x_i) \approx \frac{-126f(x_{i-7}) + 1019f(x_{i-6}) - 3618f(x_{i-5}) + 7380f(x_{i-4}) - 9490f(x_{i-3}) + 7911f(x_{i-2}) - 4014f(x_{i-1}) + 938f(x_i)}{180h^2}$$

$$f''(x_i) \approx \frac{11f(x_{i-6}) - 90f(x_{i-5}) + 324f(x_{i-4}) - 670f(x_{i-3}) + 855f(x_{i-2}) - 486f(x_{i-1}) - 70f(x_i) + 126f(x_{i+1}))}{180h^2}$$

$$f''(x_i) \approx \frac{-2f(x_{i-5}) + 16f(x_{i-4}) - 54f(x_{i-3}) + 85f(x_{i-2}) + 130f(x_{i-1}) - 378f(x_i) + 214f(x_{i+1}) - 11f(x_{i+2}))}{180h^2}$$

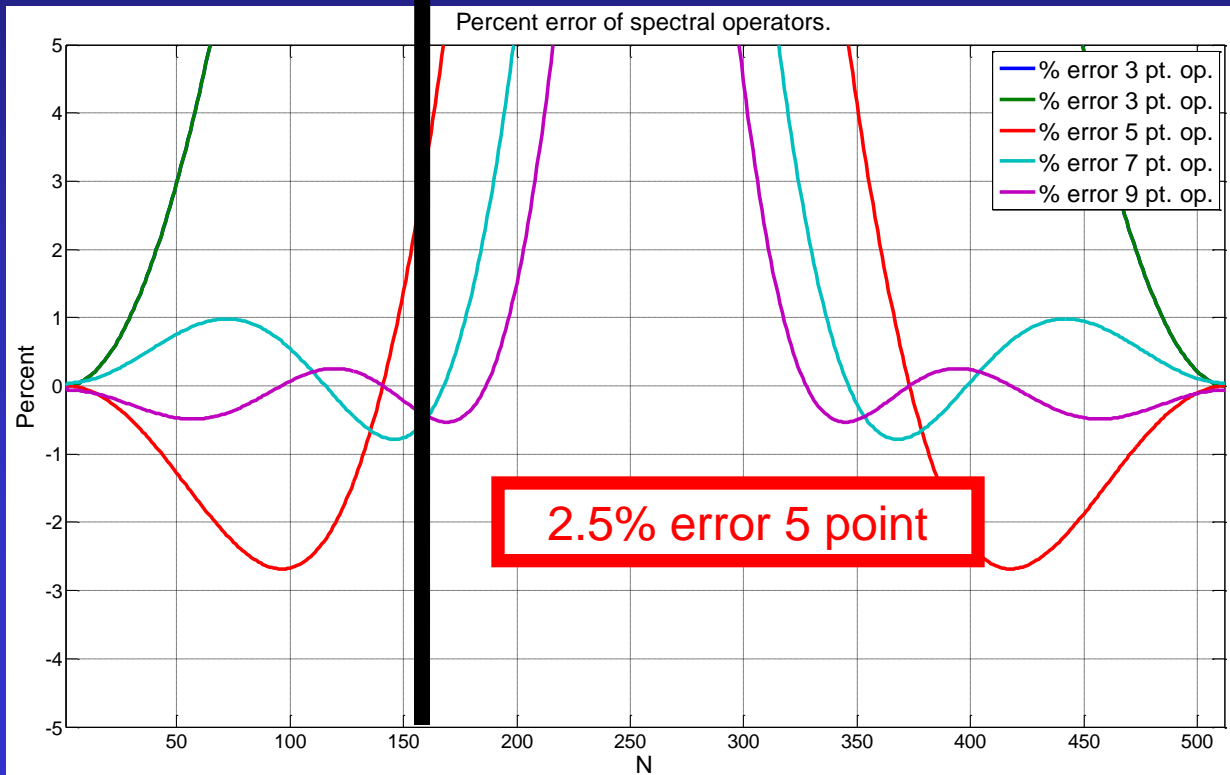
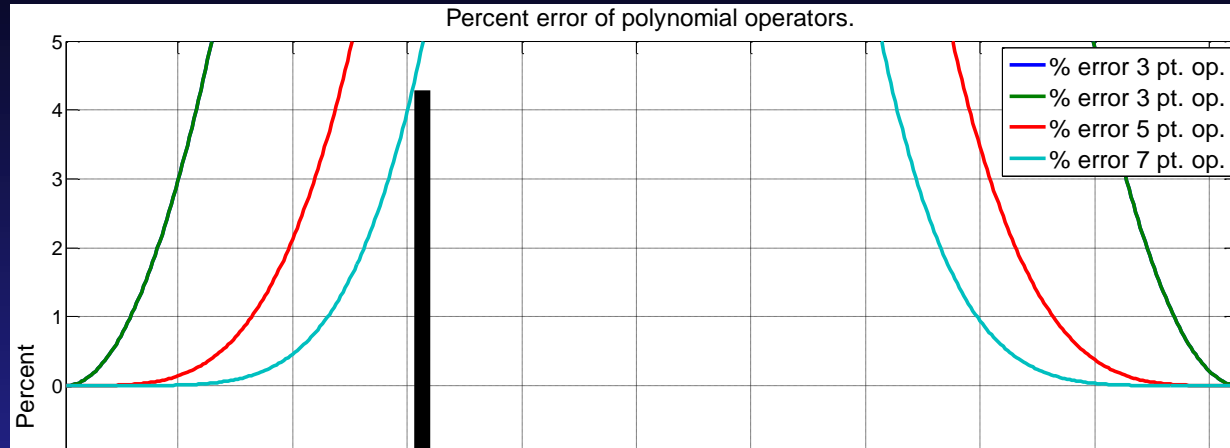
$$f''(x_i) \approx \frac{2f(x_{i-3}) - 27f(x_{i-2}) + 270f(x_{i-1}) - 490f(x_i) + 270f(x_{i+1}) - 27f(x_{i+2}) + 2f(x_{i+3}))}{180h^2}$$

$$f''(x_i) \approx \frac{-11f(x_{i-2}) + 214f(x_{i-1}) - 378f(x_i) + 130f(x_{i+1}) + 85f(x_{i+2}) - 54f(x_{i+3}) + 16f(x_{i+4}) - 2f(x_{i+5}))}{180h^2}$$

$$f''(x_i) \approx \frac{126f(x_{i-1}) - 70f(x_i) - 486f(x_{i+1}) + 855f(x_{i+2}) - 670f(x_{i+3}) + 324f(x_{i+4}) - 90f(x_{i+5}) + 11f(x_{i+6}))}{180h^2}$$

$$f''(x_i) \approx \frac{938f(x_i) - 4014f(x_{i+1}) + 7911f(x_{i+2}) - 9490f(x_{i+3}) + 7380f(x_{i+4}) - 3618f(x_{i+5}) + 1019f(x_{i+6}) - 126f(x_{i+7}))}{180h^2}$$

Second derivative: errors



Square-root derivative (rho filter)

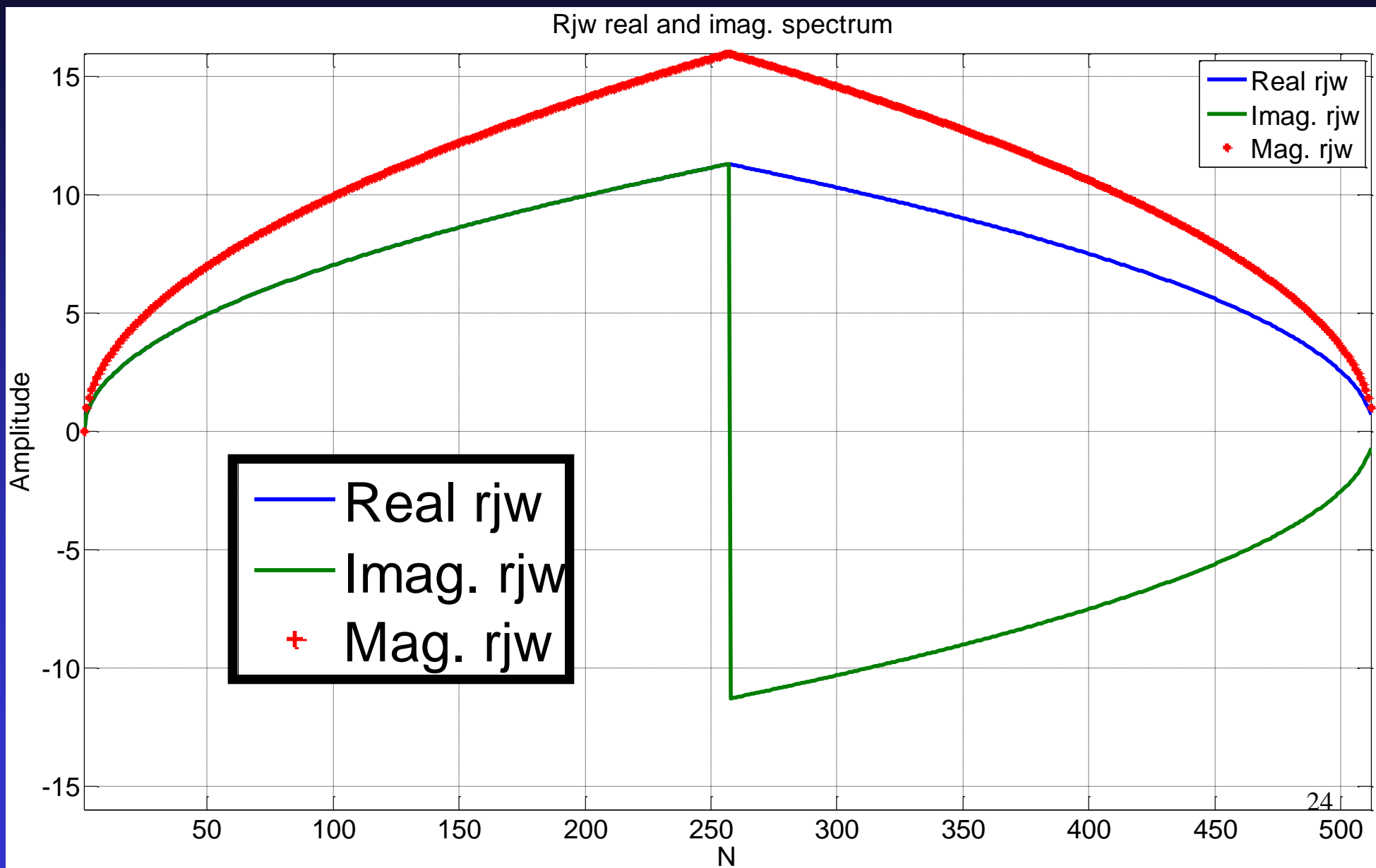
- What is it?

$$h(t) * h(t) = g(t) \quad H(f) \times H(f) = H^2(f) = G(f)$$

$$h(t) = \sqrt{g(t)} \quad H(f) = \sqrt{G(f)}$$

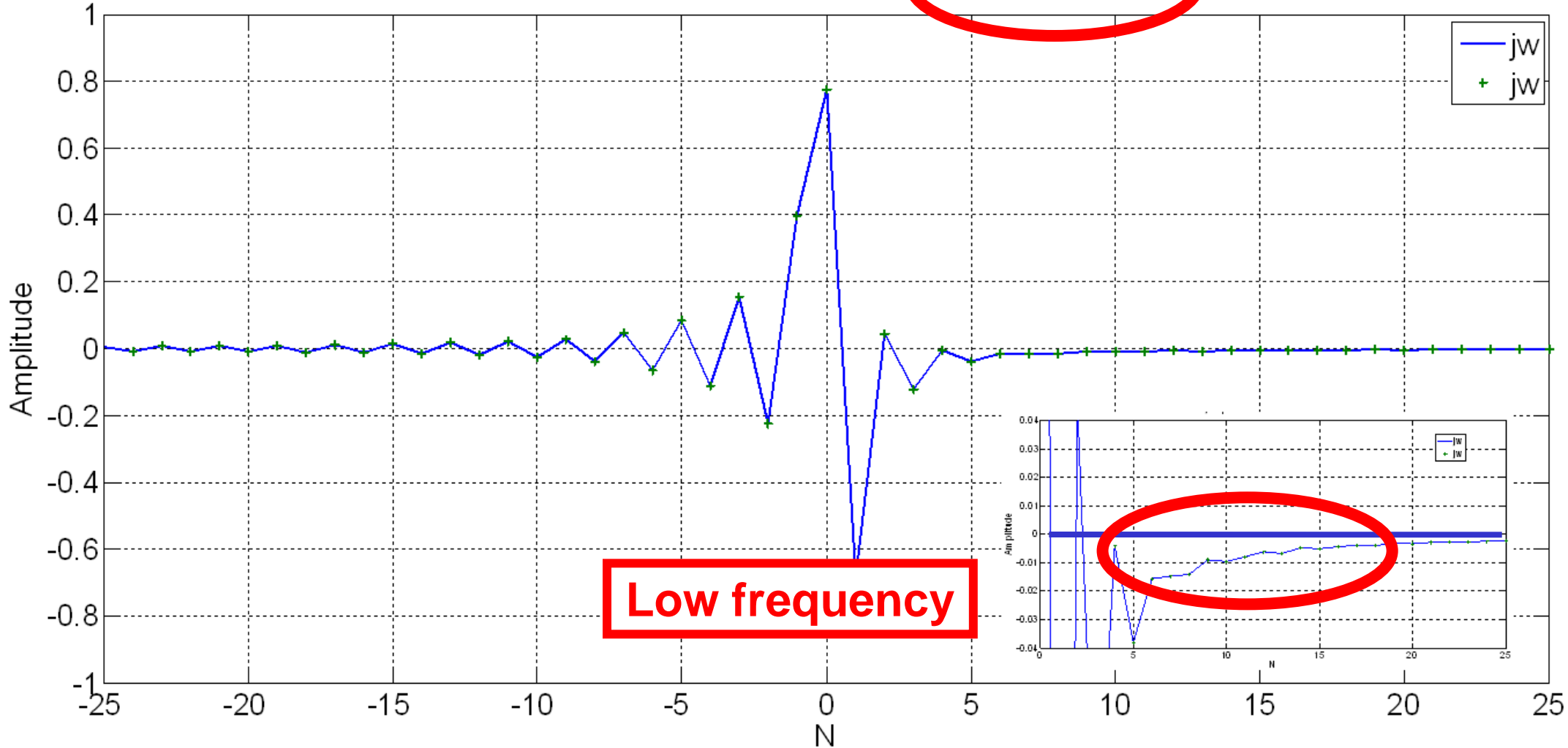
- Apply twice to get the derivative

Square-root derivative: spectrum

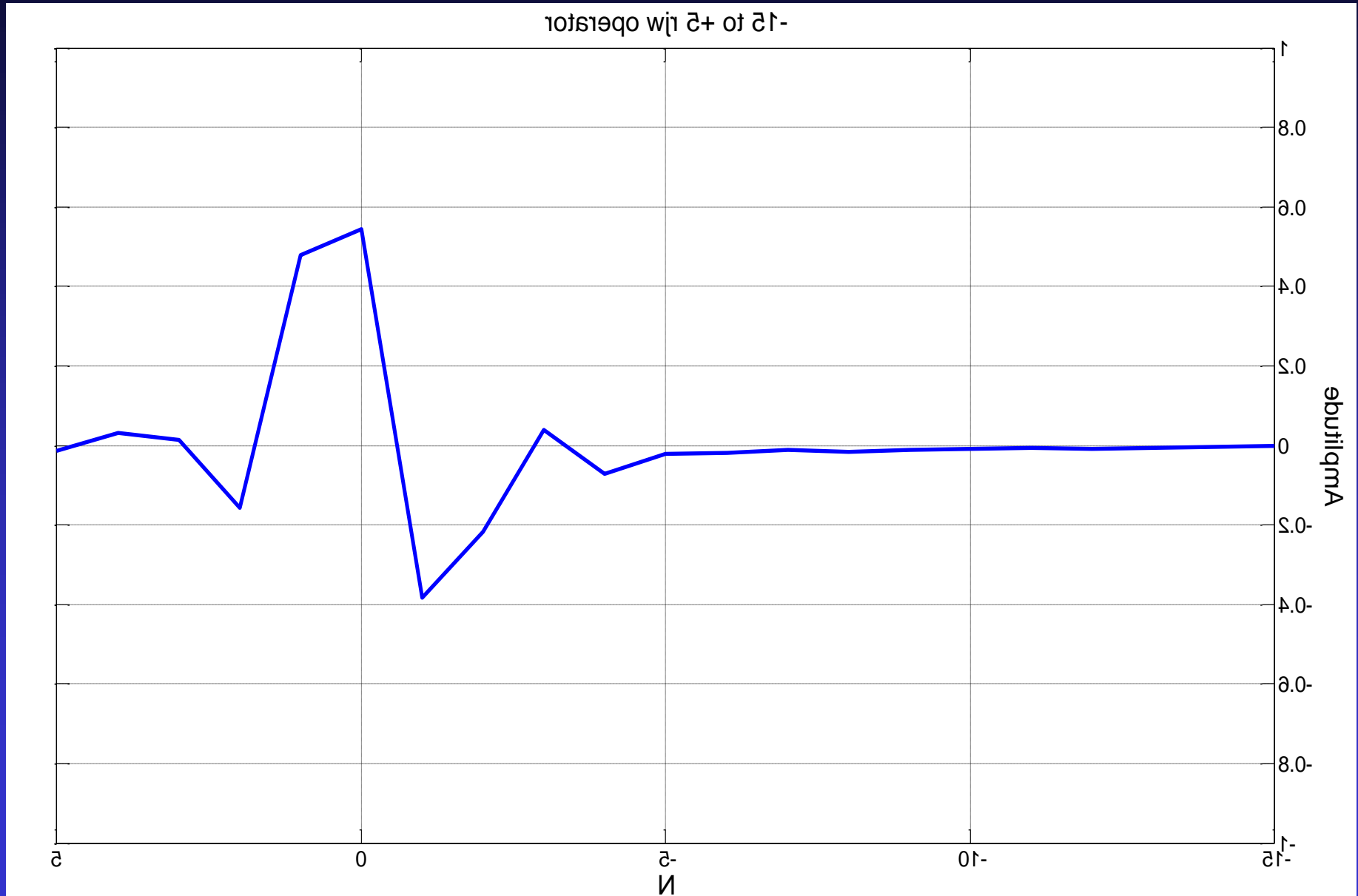


Square-root derivative: time

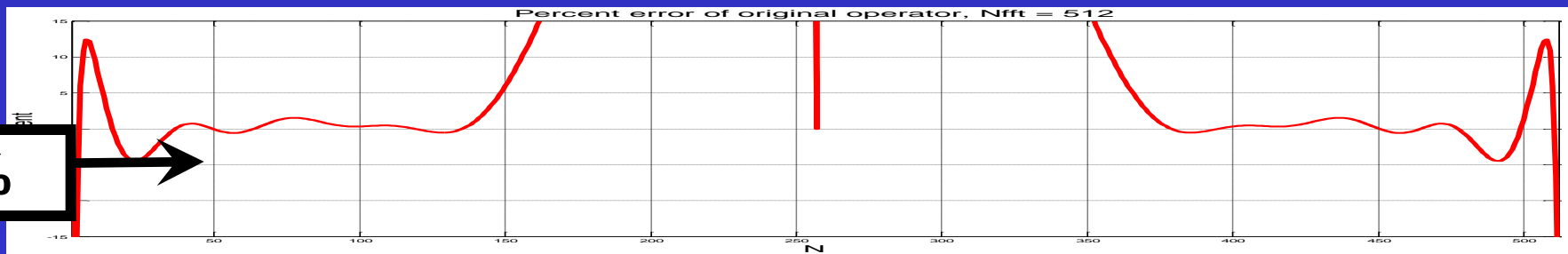
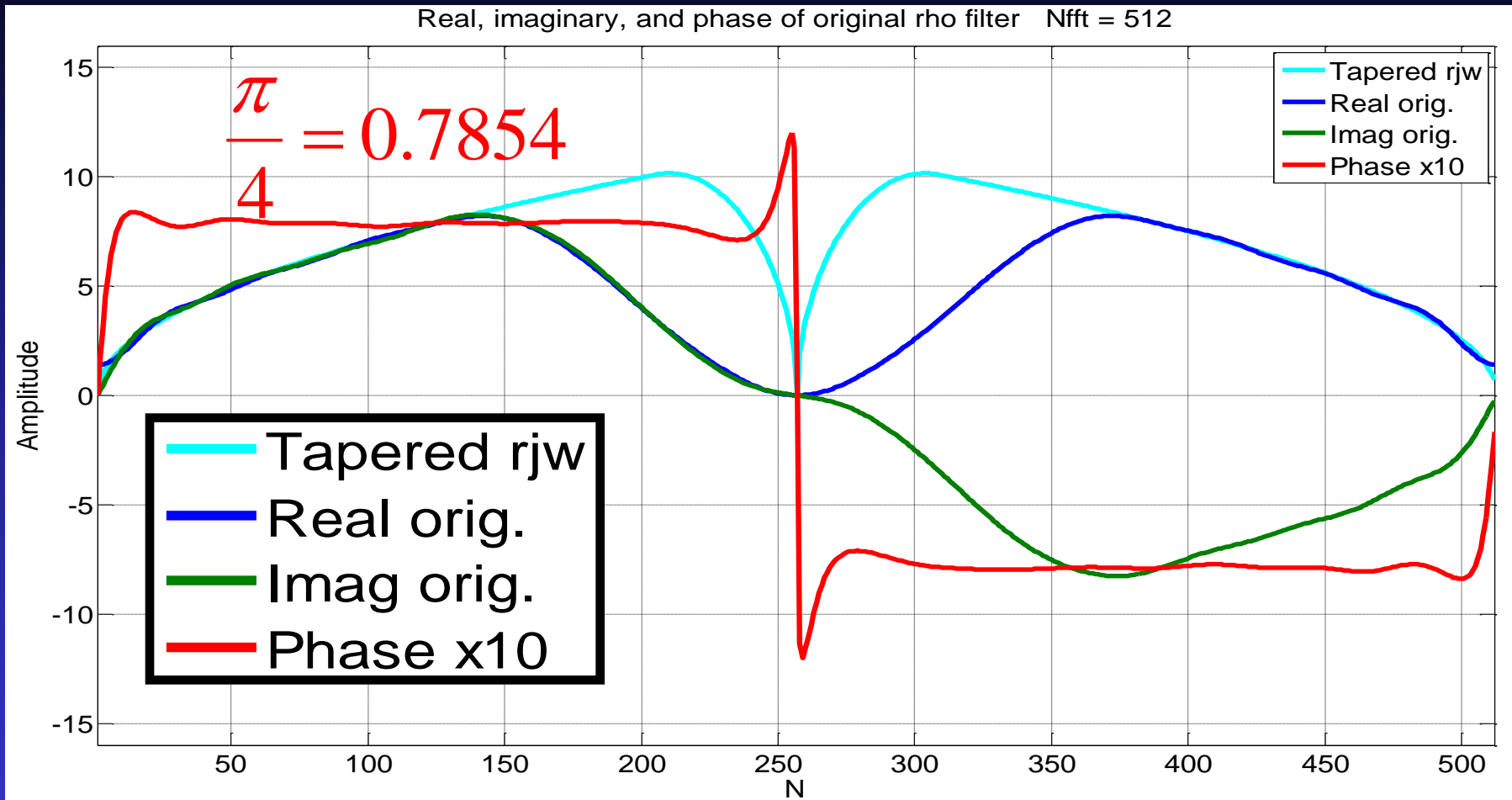
Centered rjw operator Nfft = 512 Window size = 31



Square-root derivative (-5 to +15)



Square-root derivative



Conclusions and comments

1. First, second, and square-root derivative
2. Polynomial derived
 - Better accuracy at low frequencies
 - Assume data is a low order polynomial
3. Spectrally derived
 - have greater bandwidth
4. Square-root
 - Still quite difficult
 - Experimenting with low freq. recursive filter

Thanks for your attention