

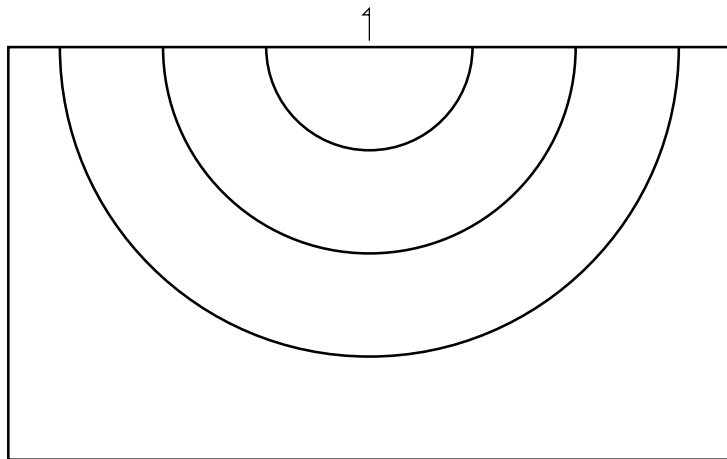
PLANEWAVE MIGRATION AND  
FREQUENCY-DEPENDENT VELOCITY SMOOTHING:  
USE AND ABUSE OF THE  $\ell^2$  NORM.

Chad M. Hogan   Gary F. Margrave

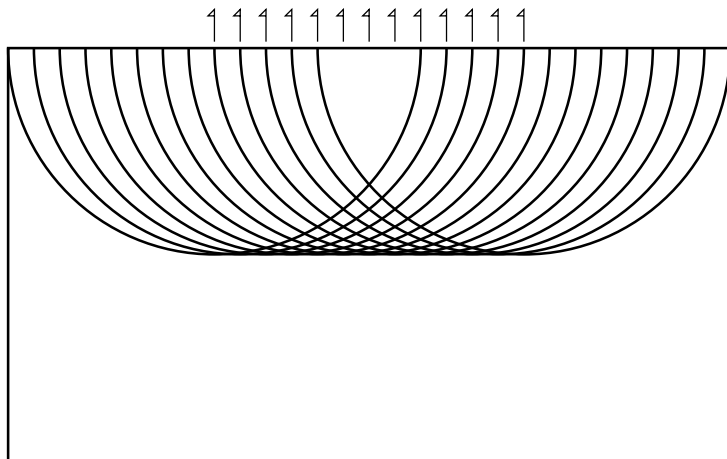
University of Calgary, Department of Geology and Geophysics

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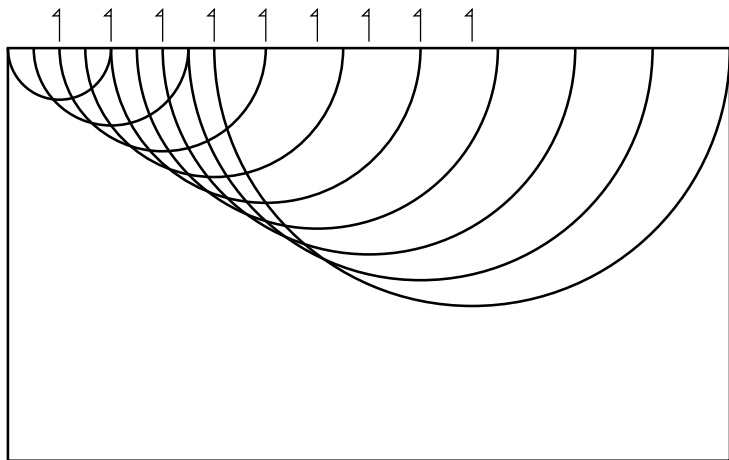
# PLANE WAVES: THE IDEA



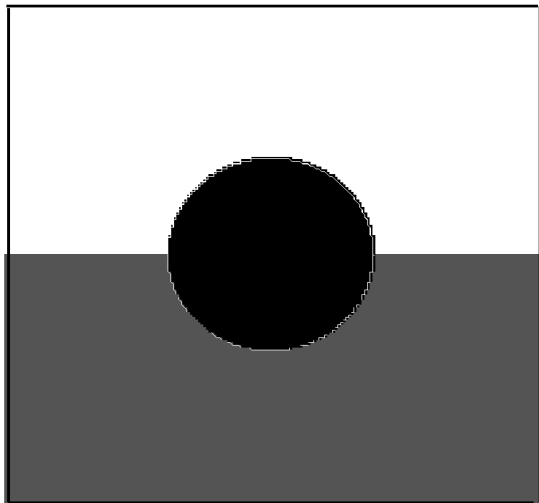
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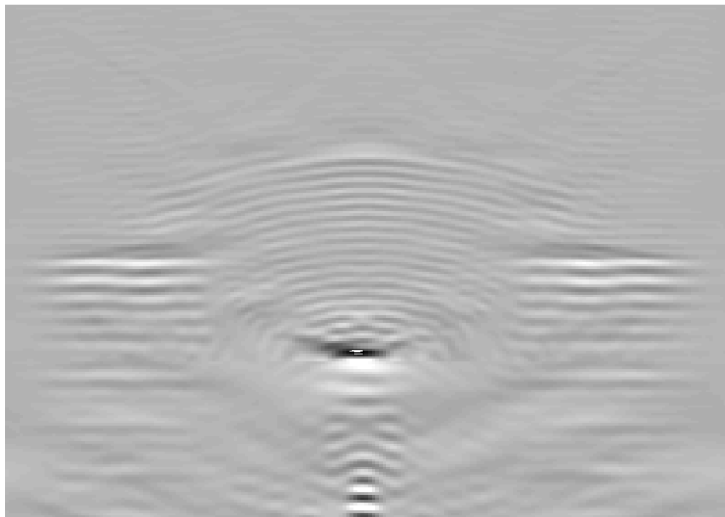
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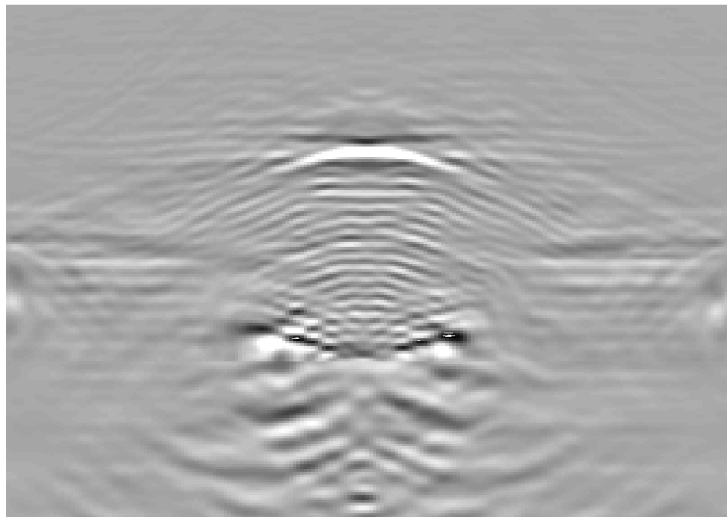
# A SIMPLE MODEL



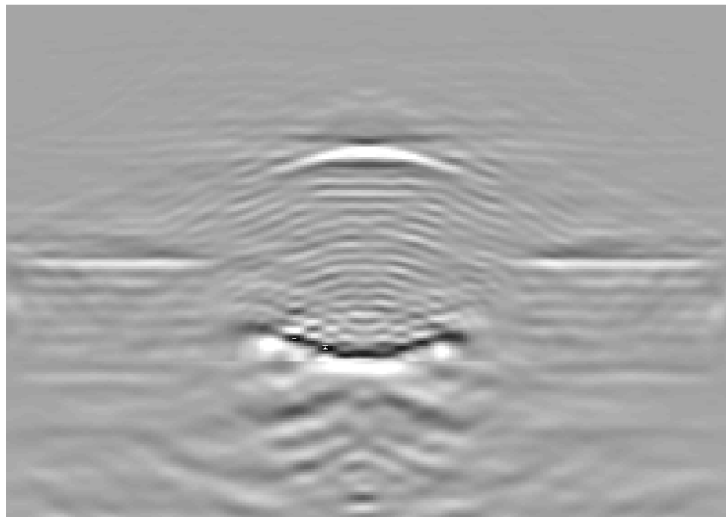
# BUILDING UP A PLANE-WAVE IMAGE



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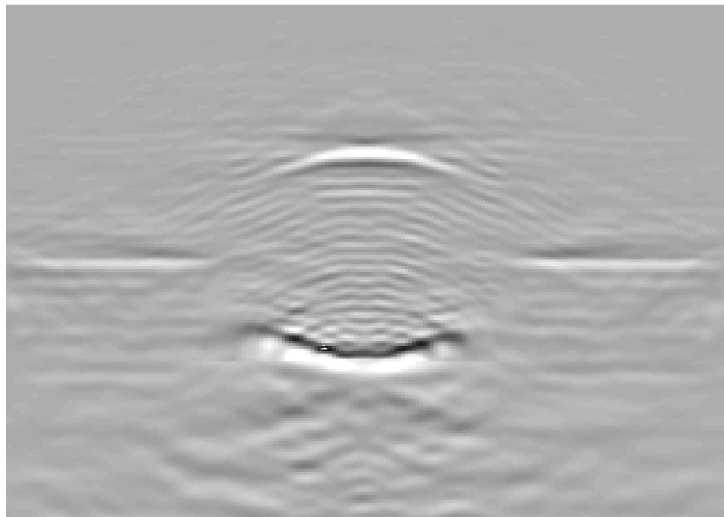


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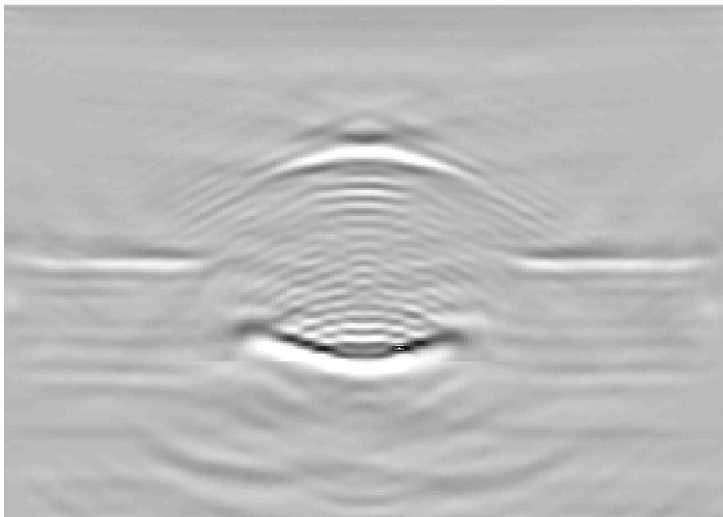




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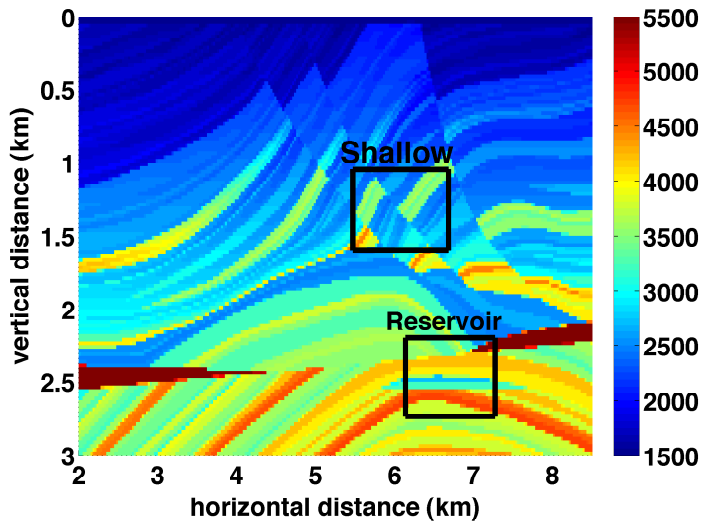


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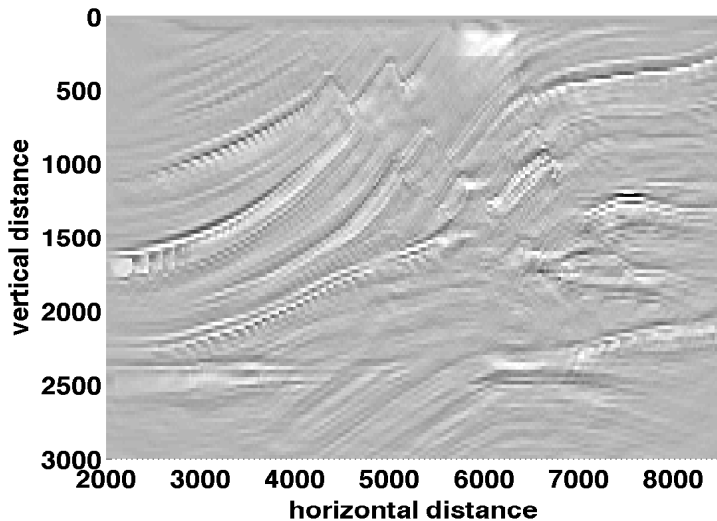


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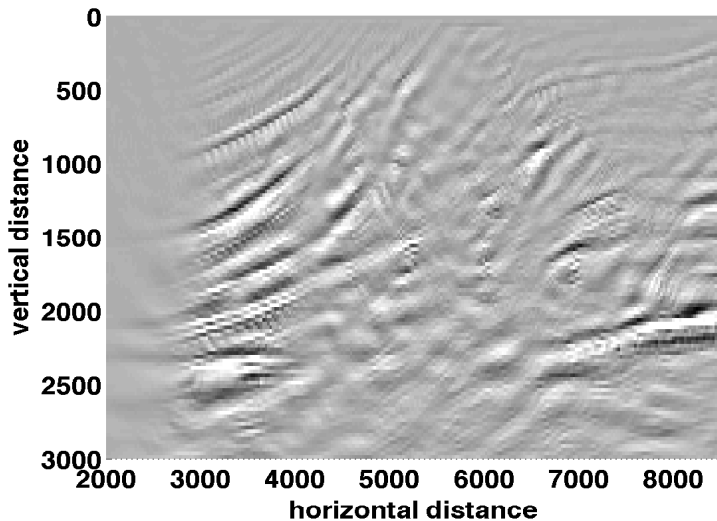
# MARMOUSI IMAGING



# A SHOT-PROFILE IMAGE

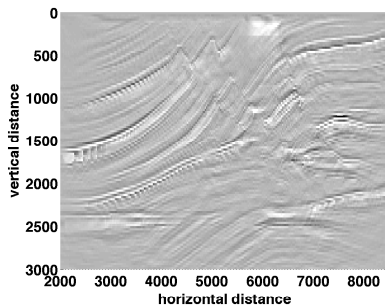
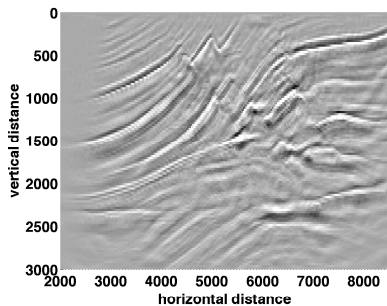


# HORIZONTAL PLANE-WAVE IMAGE



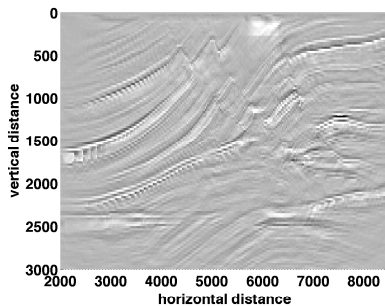
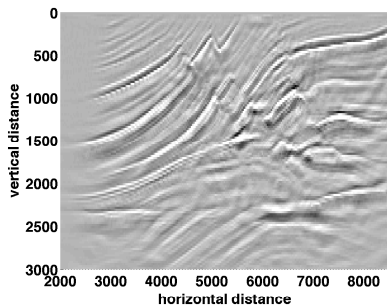
# HOW MANY PLANE WAVES?

41 plane waves:



# HOW MANY PLANE WAVES?

81 plane waves:





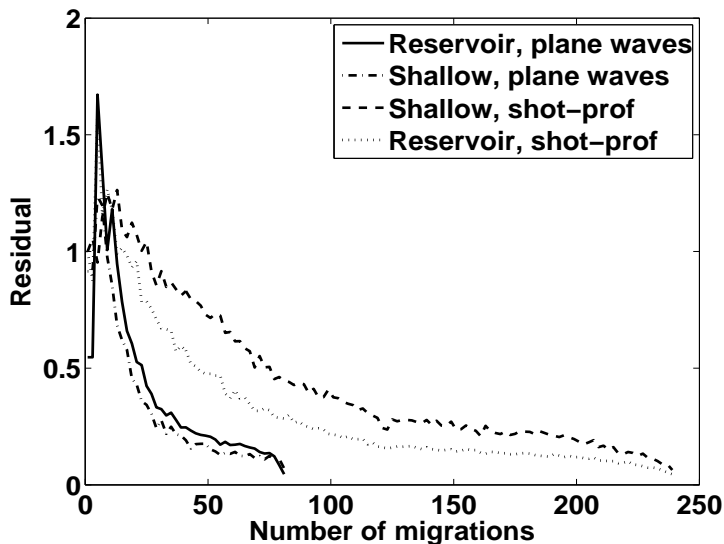
# HOW DO WE MEASURE CONVERGENCE?

$$\mathcal{R}(x, z) = \frac{\sqrt{\sum_{x,z} \Omega(x, z) (I_{N+1}(x, z) - I_N(x, z))^2}}{\sqrt{\sum_{x,z} \Omega(x, z) (I_N(x, z))^2}} \quad (1)$$

$\mathcal{R}$  is “residual”,  $\Omega$  is a window isolating a region (e.g. “shallow” or “reservoir”),  $I_N$  is one image in a sequence,  $I_{N+1}$  is the next.

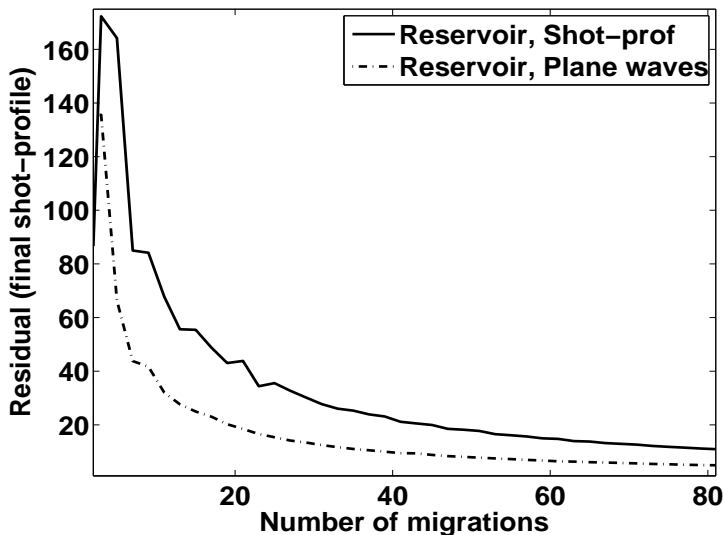
# MARMOUSI IMAGE CONVERGENCE

Convergence within each algorithm:



# MARMOUSI IMAGE CONVERGENCE

Convergence to final shot-profile image:



## INFINITESIMAL EXTRAPOLATOR

$$\Psi(x, z + \Delta z, \omega) = \mathbf{T}_{\alpha(z:z+\Delta z)}\Psi(x, z, \omega)$$

# GENERALIZED PSPI

## INFINITESIMAL EXTRAPOLATOR

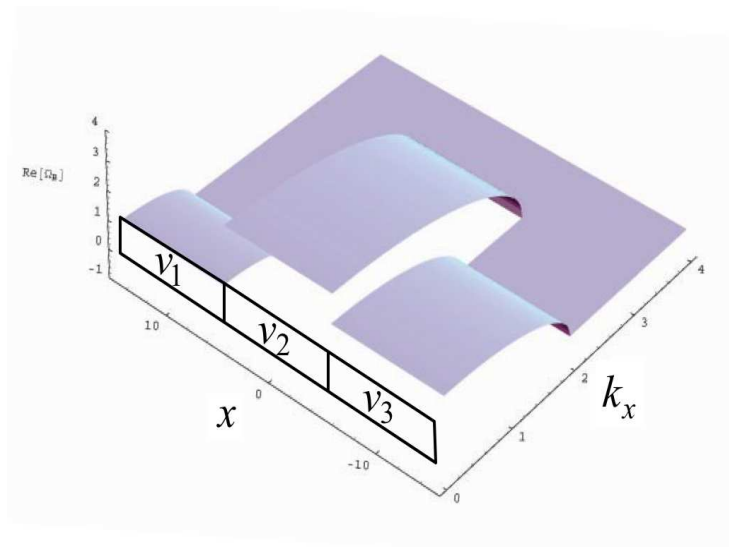
$$\begin{aligned}\Psi(x, z + \Delta z, \omega) &= \mathbf{T}_{\alpha(z:z+\Delta z)} \Psi(x, z, \omega) \\ &\approx \int_{\mathbb{R}} \phi(k_x, z, \omega) \alpha(x, k_x, \omega, z : z + \Delta z) e^{ik_x x} dk_x\end{aligned}$$

where

$$\alpha(x, k_x, \omega, z : z + \Delta z) = \begin{cases} \exp\left(i\Delta z \sqrt{\frac{\omega^2}{v(x)^2} - k_x^2}\right), & |k_x| \leq \frac{|\omega|}{v(x)} \\ \exp\left(-\left|\Delta z \sqrt{\frac{\omega^2}{v(x)^2} - k_x^2}\right|\right), & |k_x| > \frac{|\omega|}{v(x)} \end{cases}$$

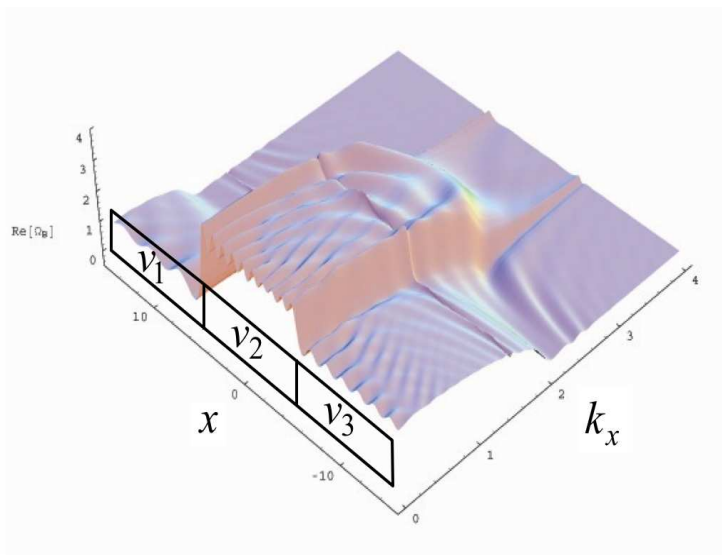
# SYMBOL SURFACES

$$\operatorname{Re} \left( \sqrt{\frac{\omega^2}{v(x)^2} - k_x^2} \right)$$

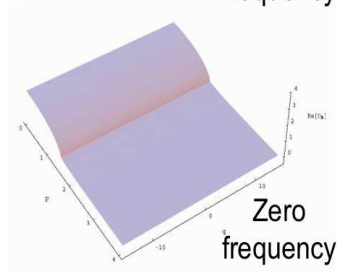
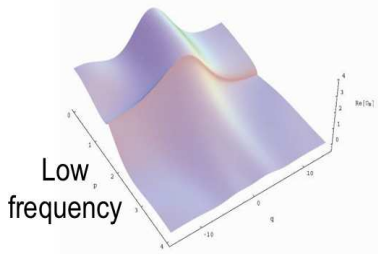
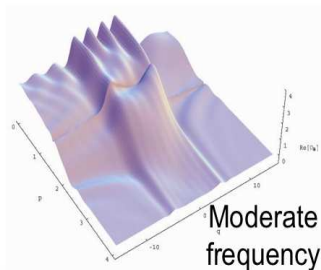
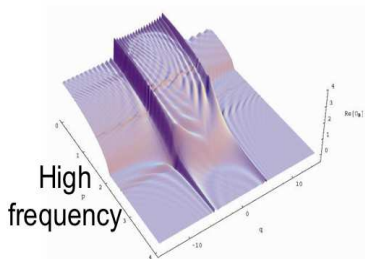


# SYMBOL SURFACES

$Re(\Omega_B)$



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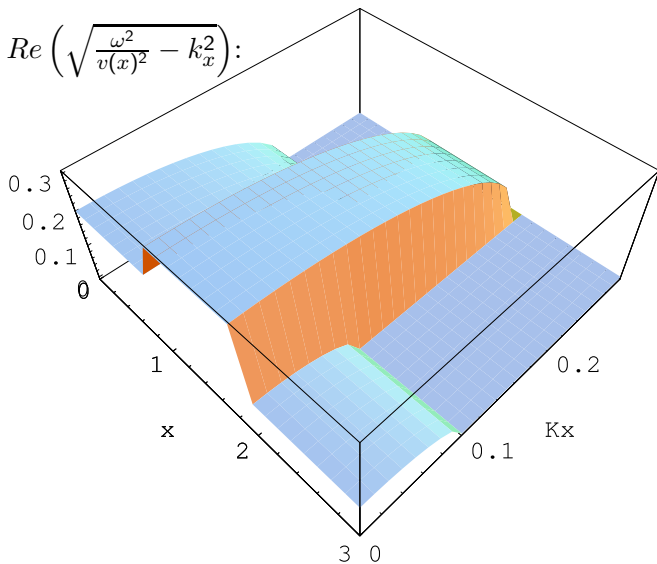
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# CAN WE APPROXIMATE THIS SOMEHOW?

- We could simply use a frequency-dependent smoothing of the velocity model.
- What would be “correct”? This is still an open question.
- In the meantime, we can just go ahead and do it.
- In fact, we **have** been doing it, via FOCI’s spatial resampling.

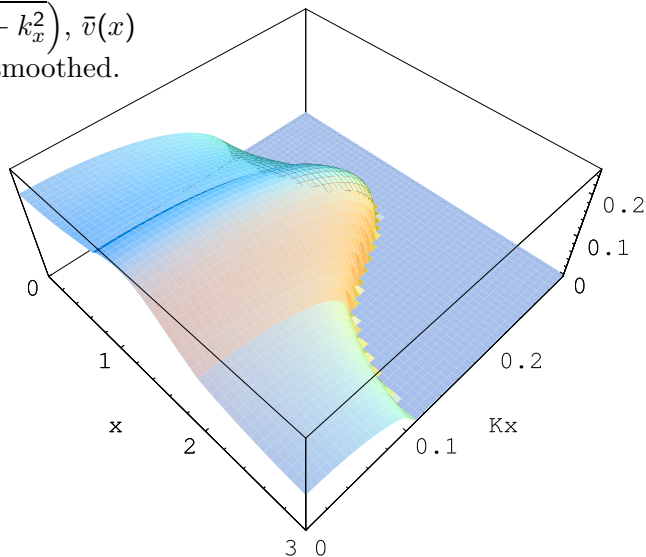
# AN APPROXIMATION BY SMOOTHING

Original  $Re \left( \sqrt{\frac{\omega^2}{v(x)^2} - k_x^2} \right)$ :

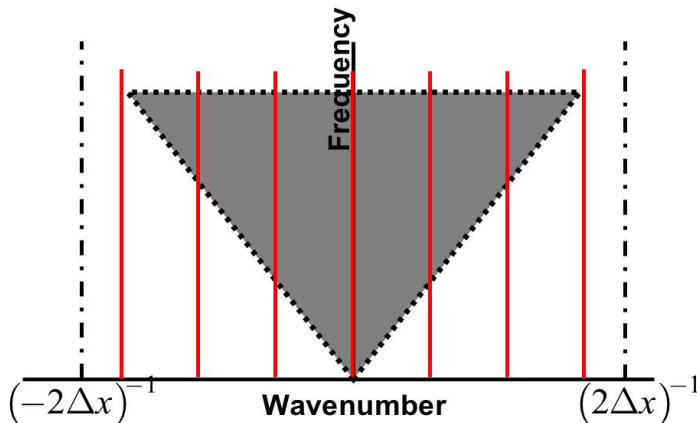


# AN APPROXIMATION BY SMOOTHING

$Re \left( \sqrt{\frac{\omega^2}{\bar{v}(x)^2} - k_x^2} \right), \bar{v}(x)$   
is Gaussian-smoothed.

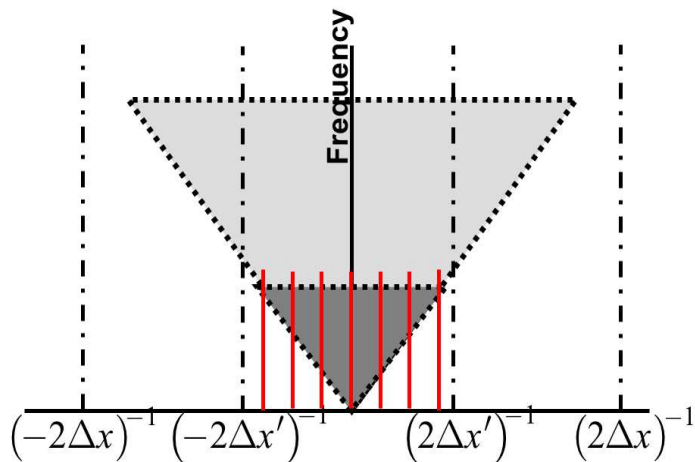


# Spatial Resampling



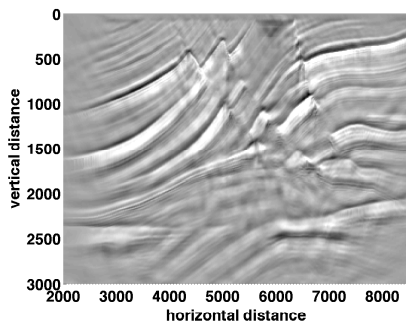
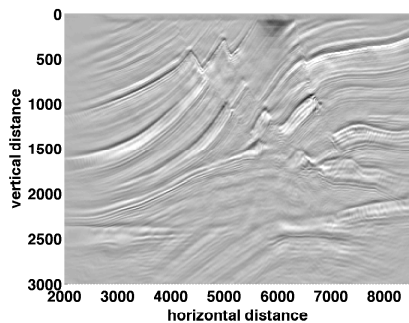
In red are the wavenumbers of a 7 point filter

## Spatial Resampling



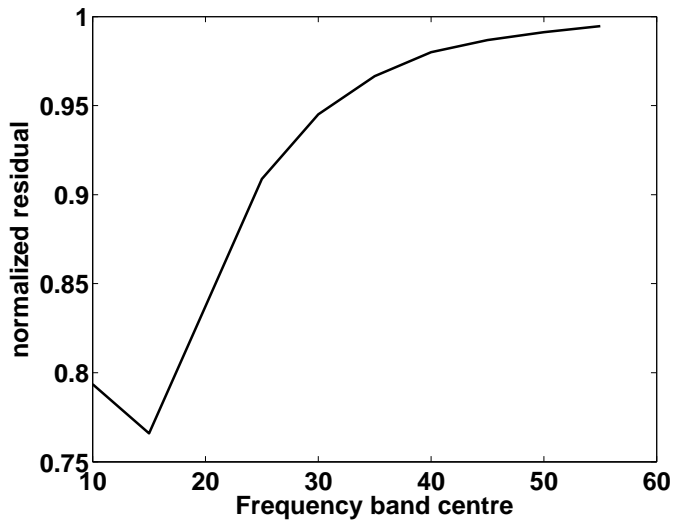


# MARMOUSI IMAGING



With smoothing on the left, no smoothing on the right

# SPATIAL RESAMPLING FREQUENCY RESIDUALS



# CONCLUSIONS

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- This effect is well demonstrated with the spatial resampling method using in FOCI.
- We should probably do this with raytracing as well.



# ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Gary Margrave, Lou Fishman, Michael Lamoureux, and Yongwang Ma.

