Microseismic FWI: trade-offs between source and medium properties

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Outline

- Introduction and theory:
 - Microseismic
 - MFWI
- Results:
 - Source position error
 - Cross talk
- Conclusion and future work



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Microseismic: waveform nature

Characteristics:

- P- and S-waves
- Amplitude and polarity determined by moment tensor
- Frequency inversely proportional to magnitude Strike-Slip N

S



Example microseismc event



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Microseismic: spatial characteristics



Type 1: Hydraulic fracturing



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Microseismic FWI (MFWI)

In the microseismic world, we need

- An accurate velocity model
- Precise source locations

We propose a FWI scheme to iteratively solve for both of these parameters





Poliannikov, 2014



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Microseismic FWI (MFWI)





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$$\mathbf{g}_{s} = -\sum_{r_{g}, r_{s}} \int dt \delta P(\mathbf{r}_{g}, \mathbf{r}_{s}, t | s_{c}, s_{s}) g(\mathbf{r}_{g}, \mathbf{r}, t - t^{*} | s_{c}, s_{s})$$
Residuals One-way Green's function



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Implementation

• We use 2D acoustic time-domain FWI codes developed by Almuteri and Innanen (2016) in Python to build the new source-term gradient.





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• 10 m separation distance, 5 Hz dominant frequency





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• Consistent directionality and symmetry





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• Large separation distance: 60 m. Indications of cycle skipping?





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• Gradient as a function of frequency





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MFWI: Velocity inversion

• Sources arranged as activation of a vertical fault, receivers at surface



• We need enough unique ray-paths to accurately resolve the anomaly



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Cross-talk

- *Cross-talk*: One parameter is updated in response to data variations caused in part by a different parameter.
- Ex. In 1D, moving the source closer to the receiver produces the same arrival time data as raising the background velocity





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Cross-talk: velocity term

 Consider moving all the sources up by 10 m → the velocity gradient interprets this as a bulk increase to the model





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Cross-talk: source term

• An erroneous background velocity changes the shape of the update





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Future work (1)

• To complete the formulation, we require the Hessian

$$\begin{bmatrix} \delta \mathbf{s}_c \\ \delta \mathbf{s}_s \end{bmatrix} = -\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{H}_1 & \mathbf{H}_2 \\ \mathbf{H}_3 & \mathbf{H}_4 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{g}_c \\ \mathbf{g}_s \end{bmatrix}$$

- To incorporate a moment tensor, we need to move to an elastic environment, and re-parametrize to invert for a moment tensor also
- To test the method more fully, physical modeling data can be made in the CREWES physical modeling lab



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Future work (2)

 The superposition of ray paths will have more effect at the source location → potential to *image faults*





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Conclusion

- MFWI is a FWI implementation that attempts to converge upon both source location and velocity model.
- The parameter cross-talk is a big challenge.
- Future work will involve integrating the Hessian, moving to an elastic environment and using physical modelling data.





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Questions/comments?



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