

The role of fiber gauge length in FWI of DAS fiber data

Matthew Eaid, Scott Keating, and Kris Innanen

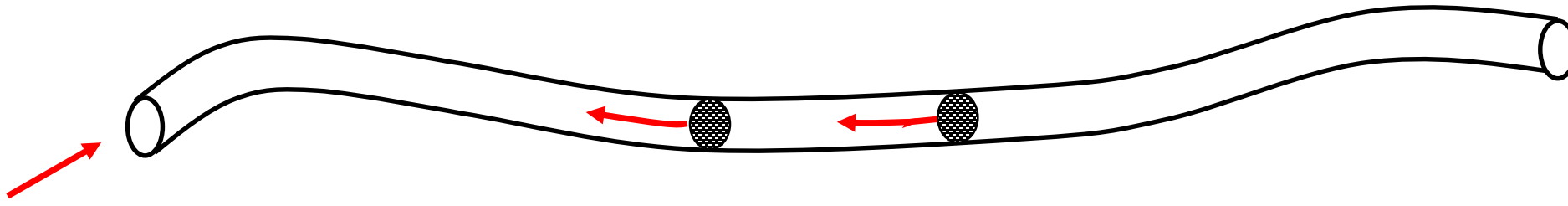
CREWES Annual Sponsors Meeting



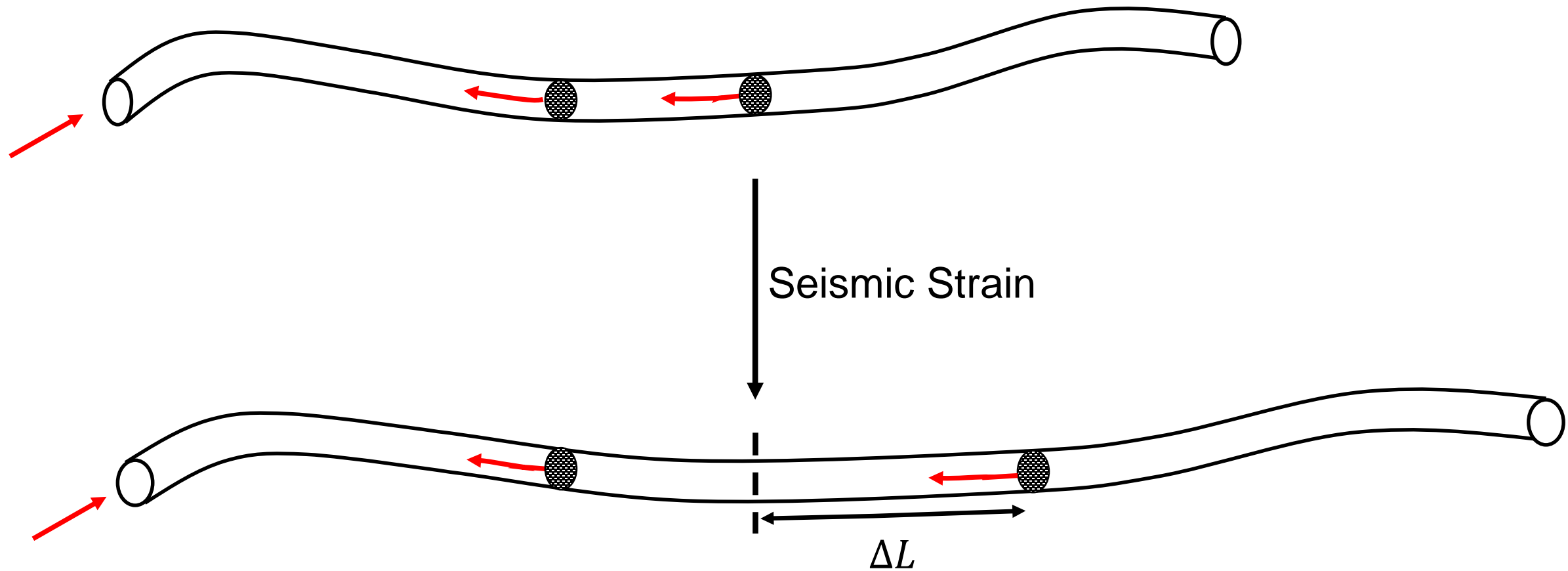
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UNIVERSITY OF CALGARY
FACULTY OF SCIENCE
Department of Geoscience



- Interrogator emits laser pulse into fiber.
- Light backscatters off impurities in the fiber.
- Interrogator unit monitors the interference pattern of backscattered light.





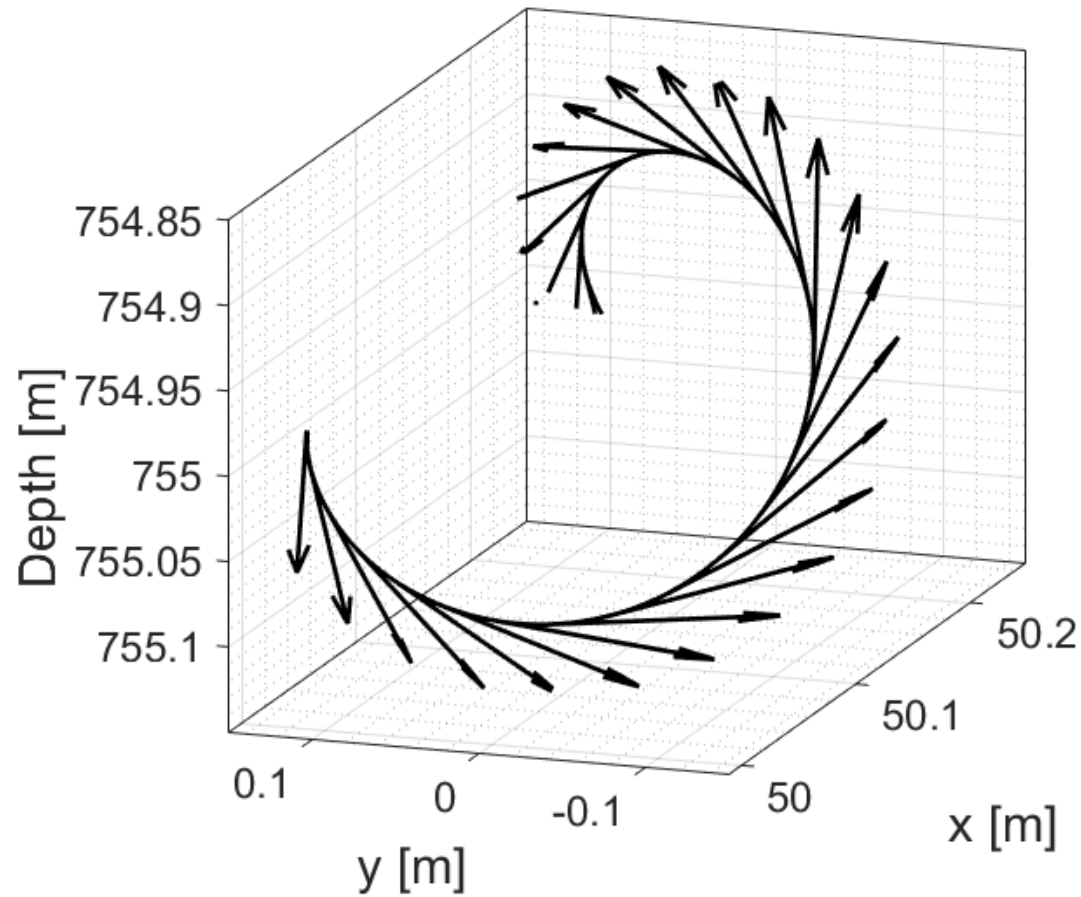
Effect of gauge length on fiber sensitivity

$$d(s) \equiv \epsilon_{tt}(s) = a \cdot \epsilon_{xx} + b \cdot \epsilon_{xz} + c \cdot \epsilon_{zz}$$

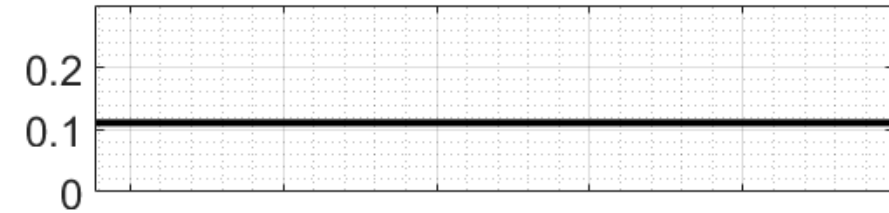


Effect of gauge length on fiber sensitivity

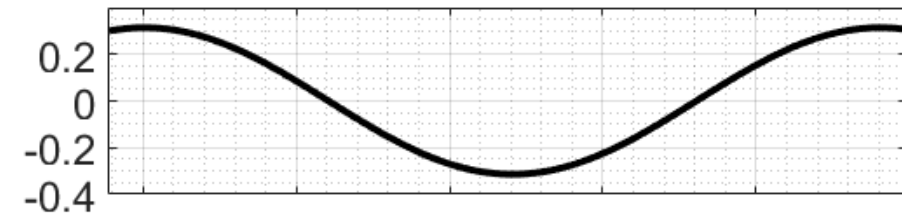
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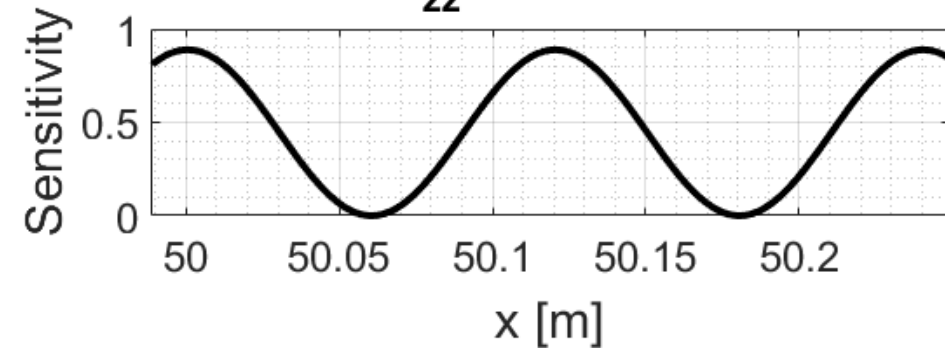
ϵ_{xx} sensitivity



ϵ_{xz} sensitivity



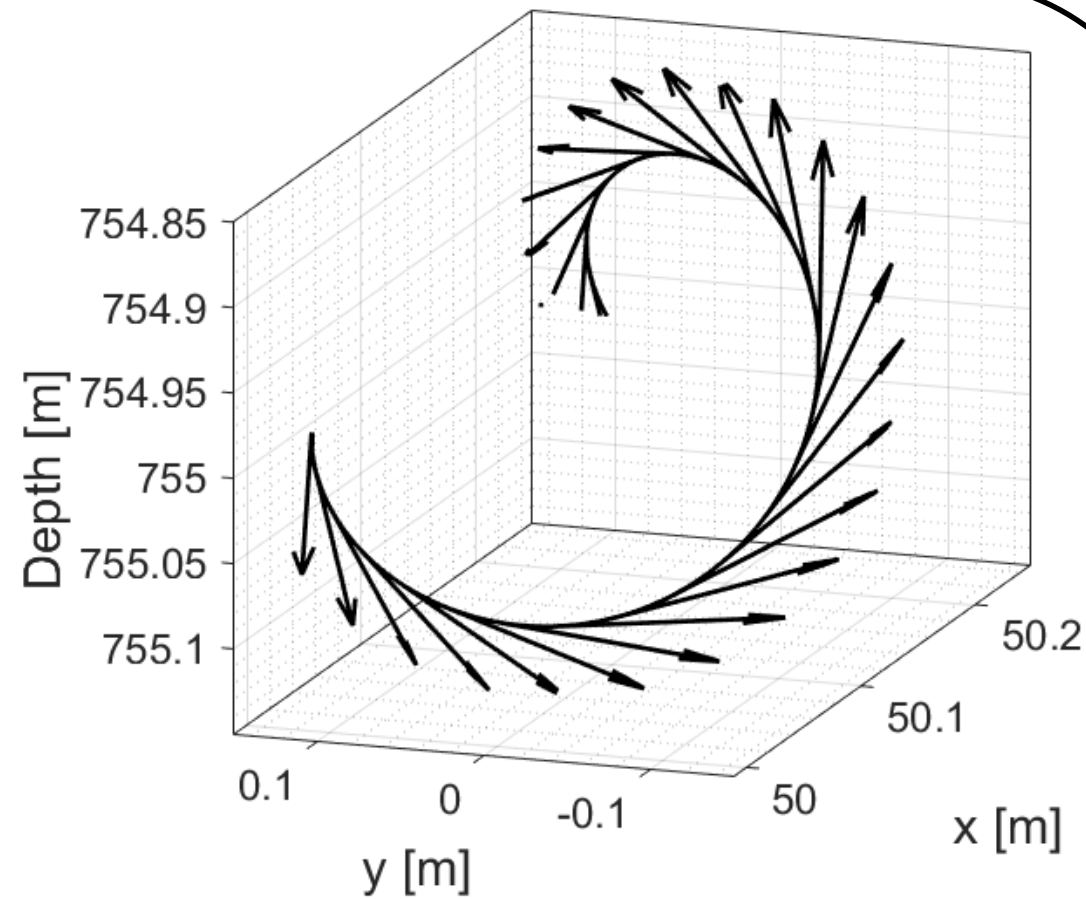
ϵ_{zz} sensitivity



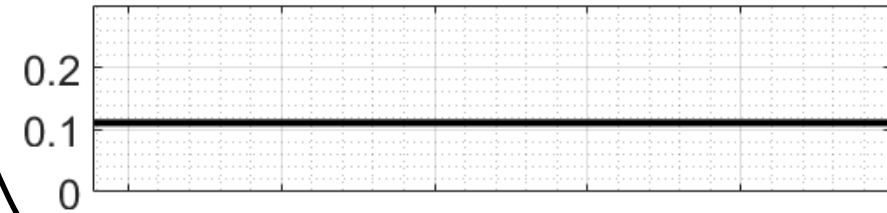


Effect of gauge length on fiber sensitivity

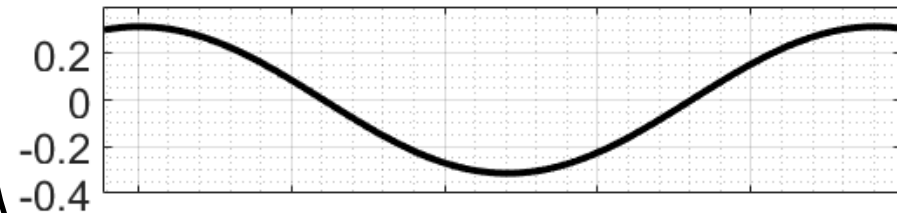
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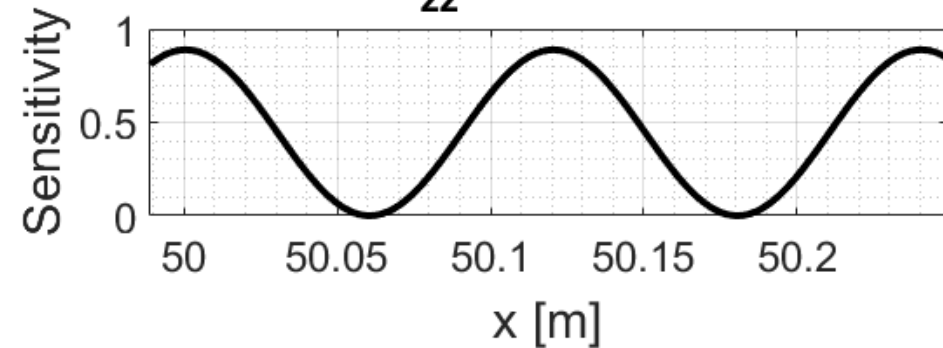
ϵ_{xx} sensitivity



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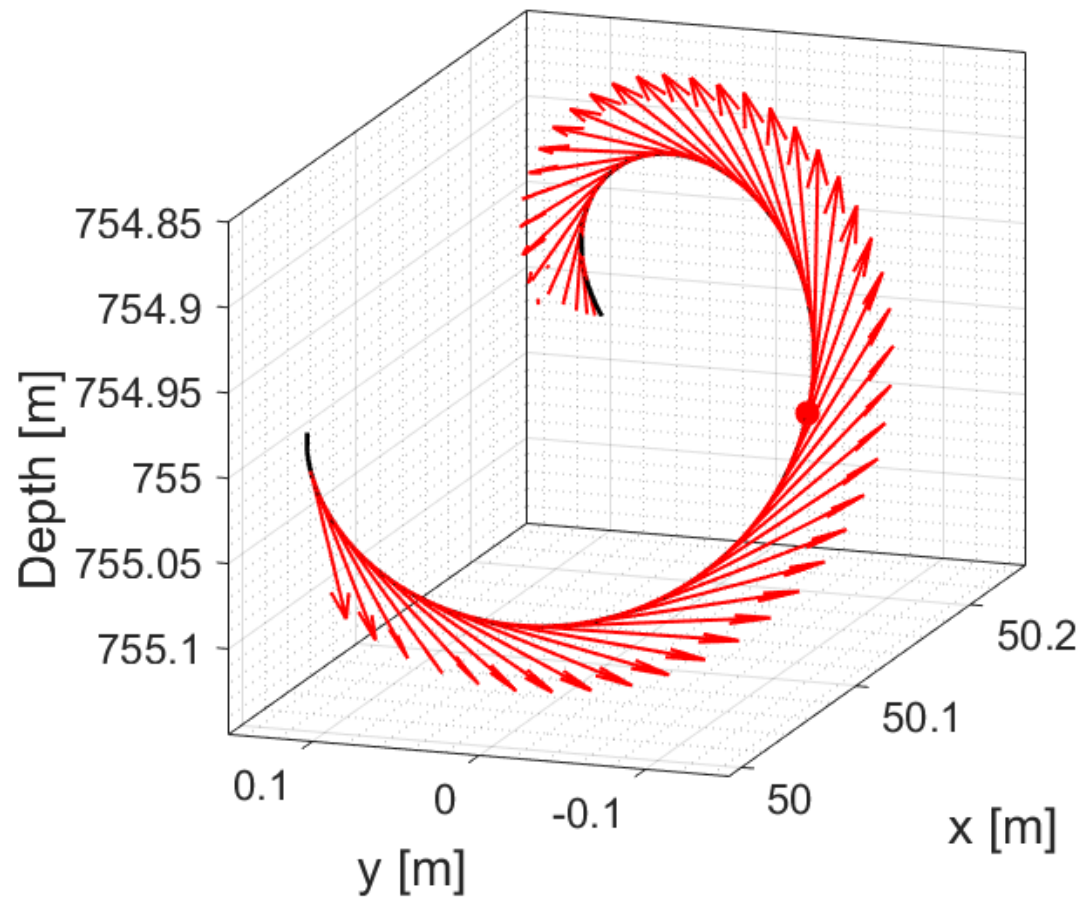
ϵ_{zz} sensitivity



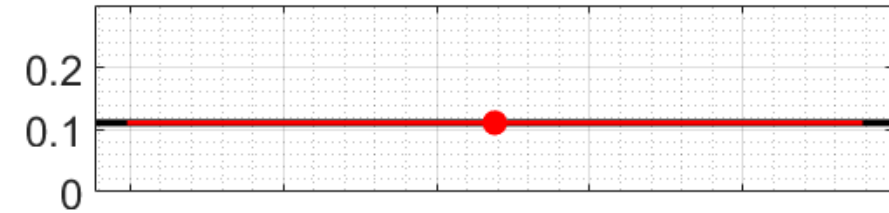


Effect of gauge length on fiber sensitivity

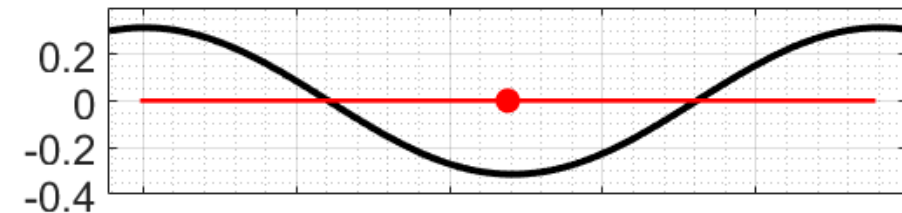
$$d(s) = \frac{1}{L} \int_{-L/2}^{L/2} (a \cdot \epsilon_{xx} + b \cdot \epsilon_{xz} + c \cdot \epsilon_{zz}) ds$$



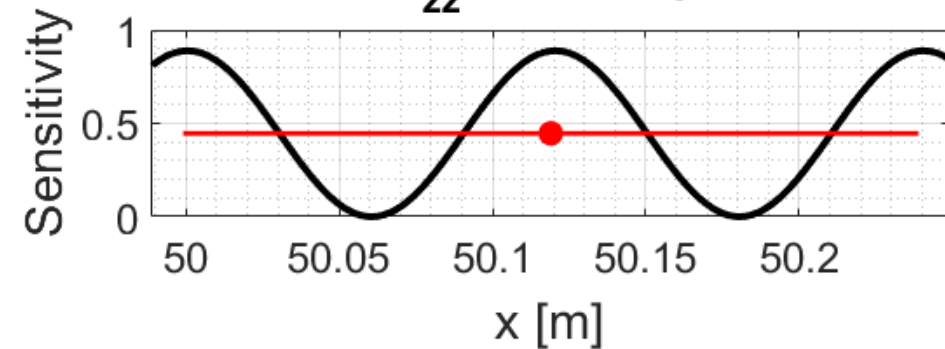
ϵ_{xx} sensitivity



ϵ_{xz} sensitivity



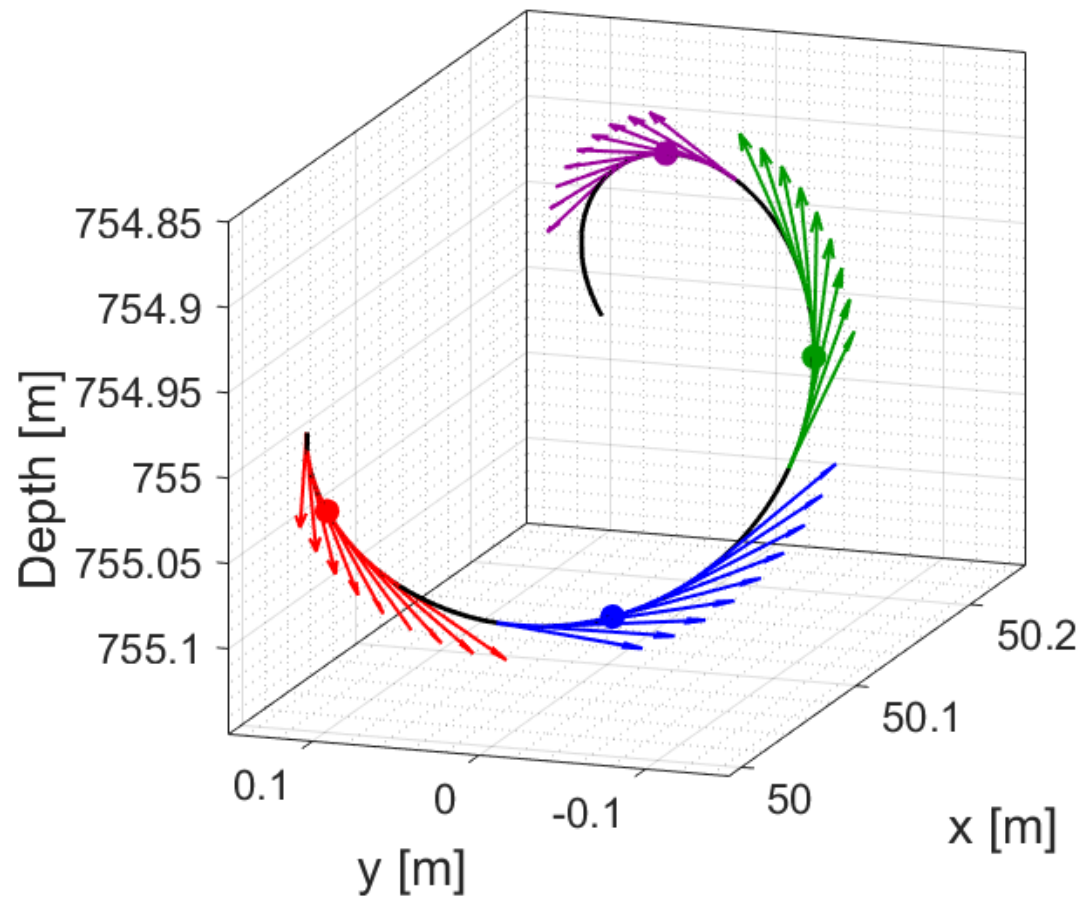
ϵ_{zz} sensitivity



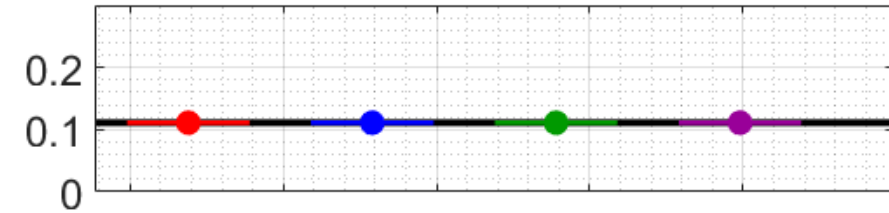


Effect of gauge length on fiber sensitivity

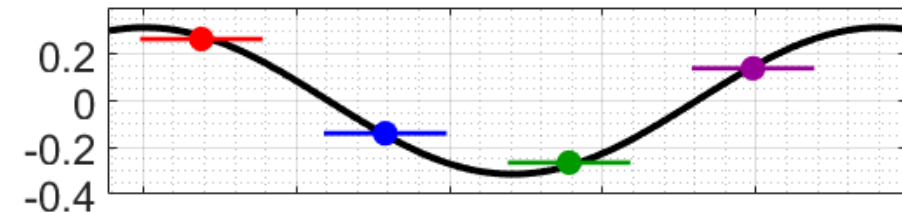
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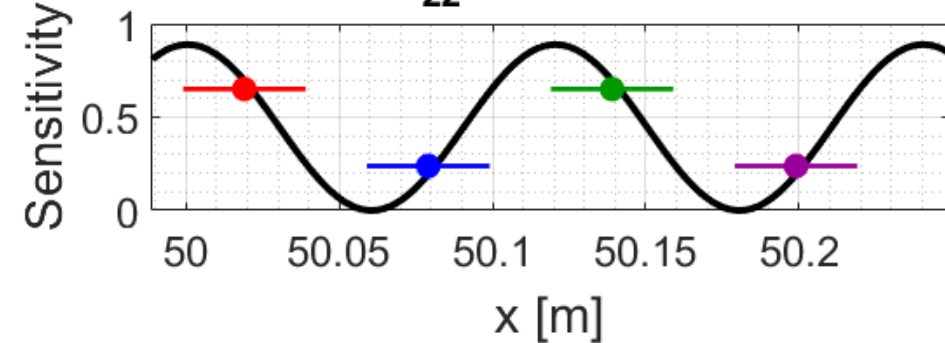
ϵ_{xx} sensitivity



ϵ_{xz} sensitivity



ϵ_{zz} sensitivity





Receiver matrix

Observed data

$$\phi = \frac{1}{2} \|\mathbf{R}\mathbf{u} - \mathbf{d}\|_2^2$$

Modeled wavefield

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \mathbf{m}} = \left\langle \frac{\partial S}{\partial \mathbf{m}} \mathbf{u}, \lambda \right\rangle$$

Forward wavefield propagation

$$S\mathbf{u} = \mathbf{f}$$

Reverse wavefield propagation

$$S^\dagger \lambda = \mathbf{R}^T (\mathbf{R}\mathbf{u} - \mathbf{d})$$



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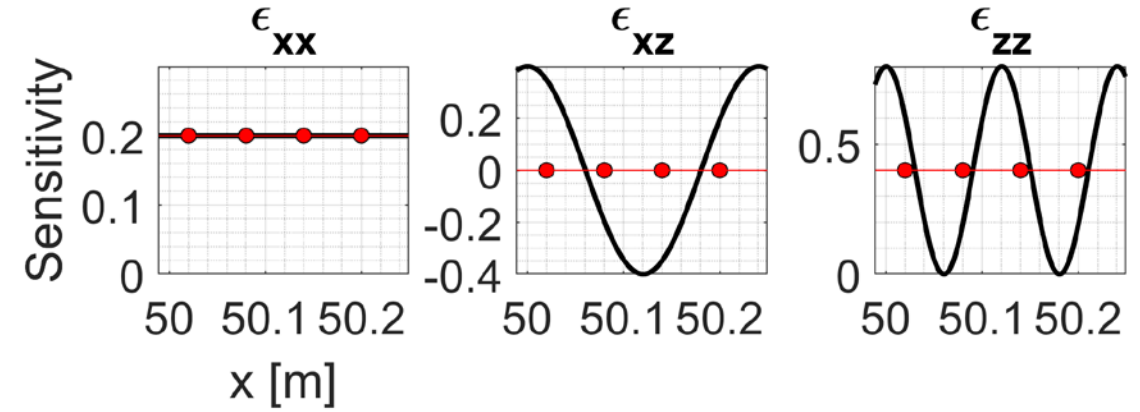
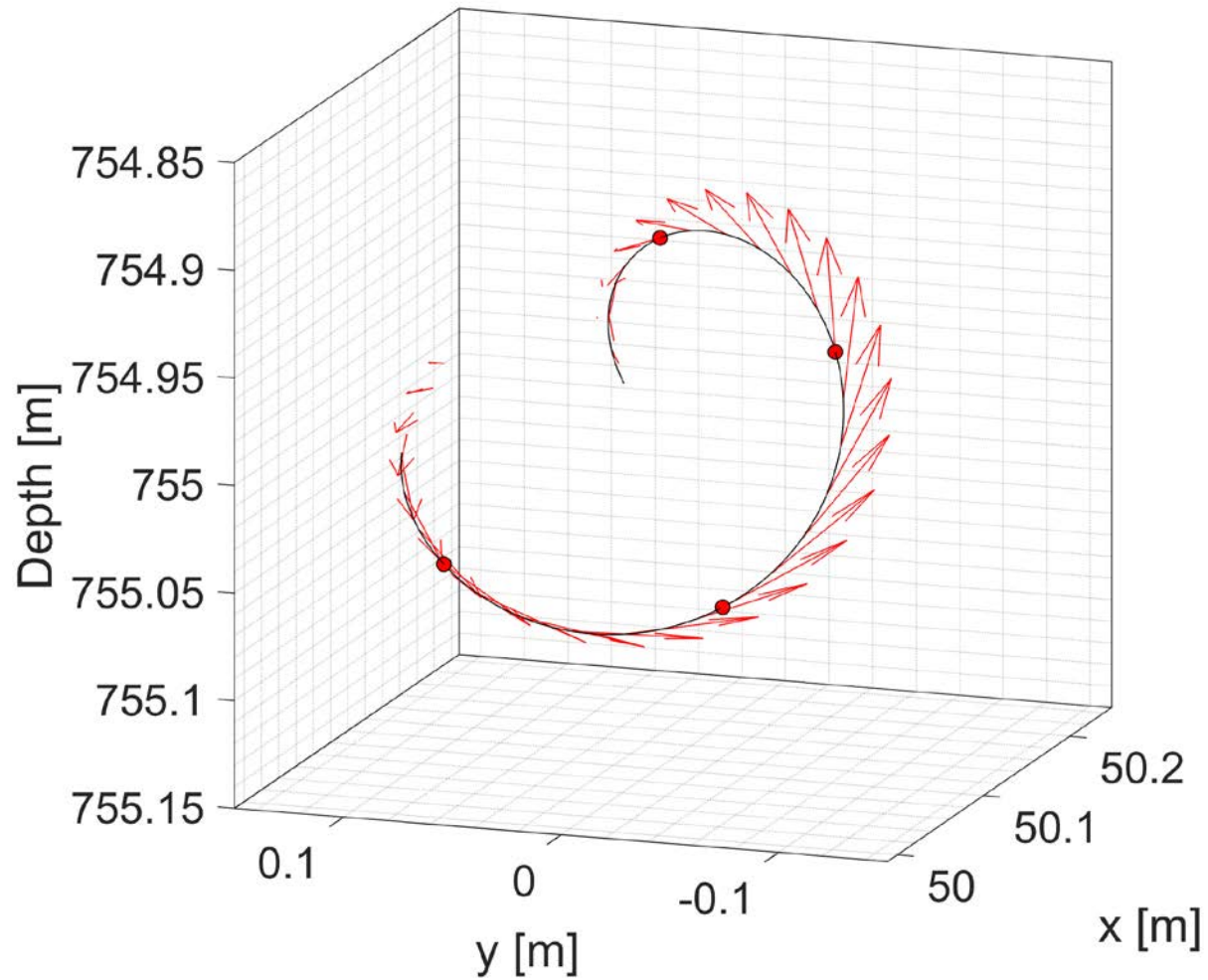
$$S\mathbf{u} = \mathbf{f}$$

Reverse wavefield propagation

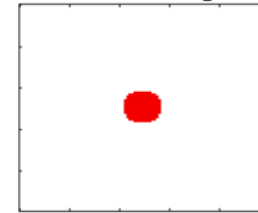
$$S^\dagger \lambda = \mathbf{R}^T (\mathbf{R}\mathbf{u} - \mathbf{d})$$



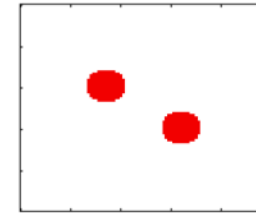
Inversion with gauge length \gg fiber period



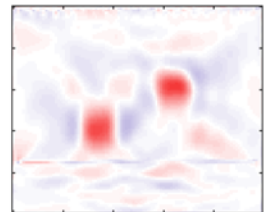
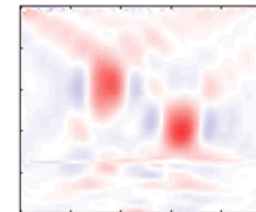
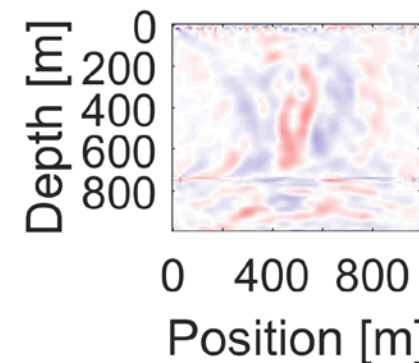
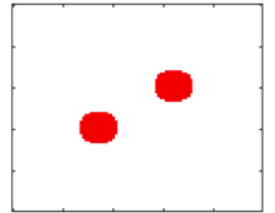
Density



V_P

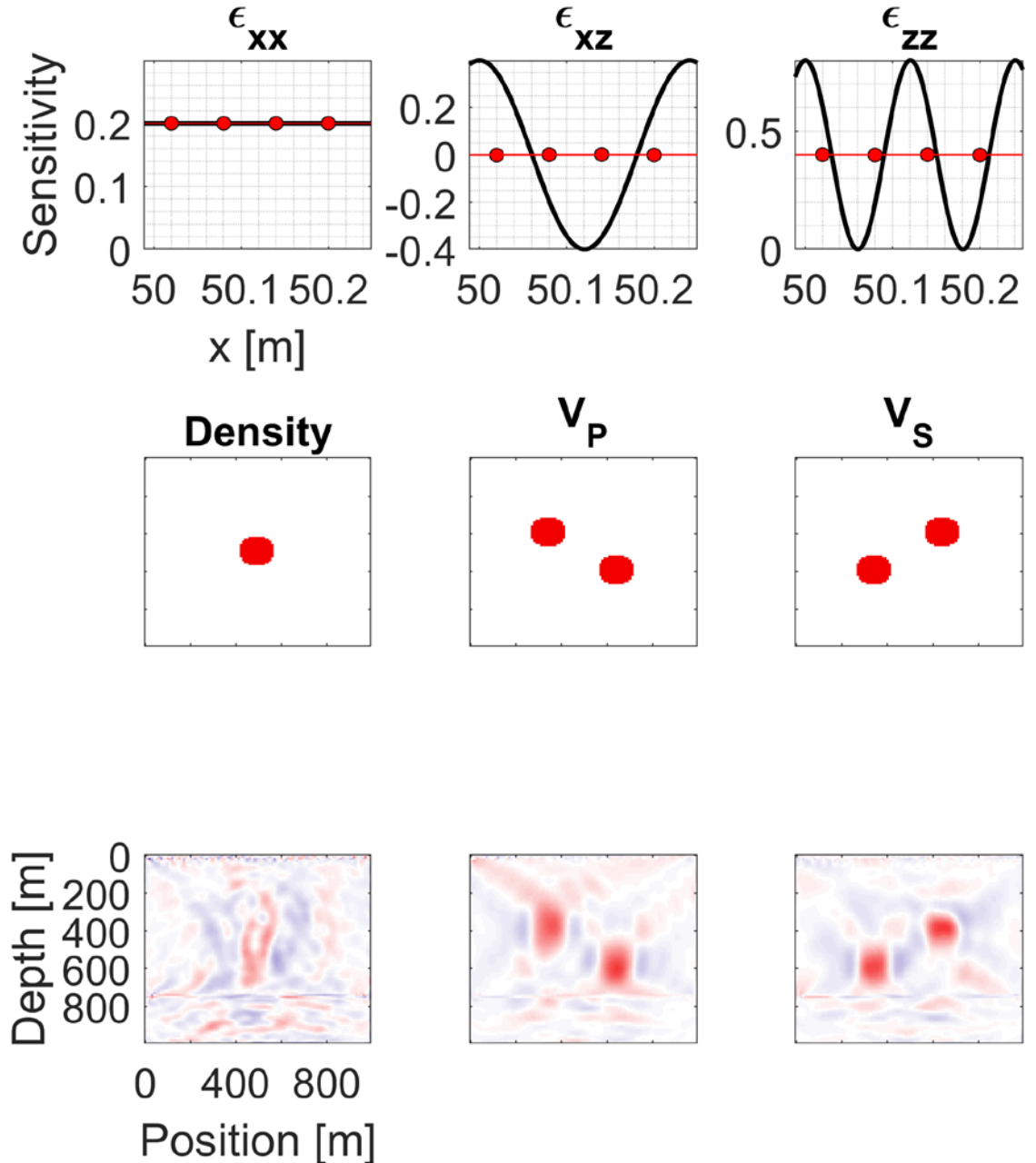
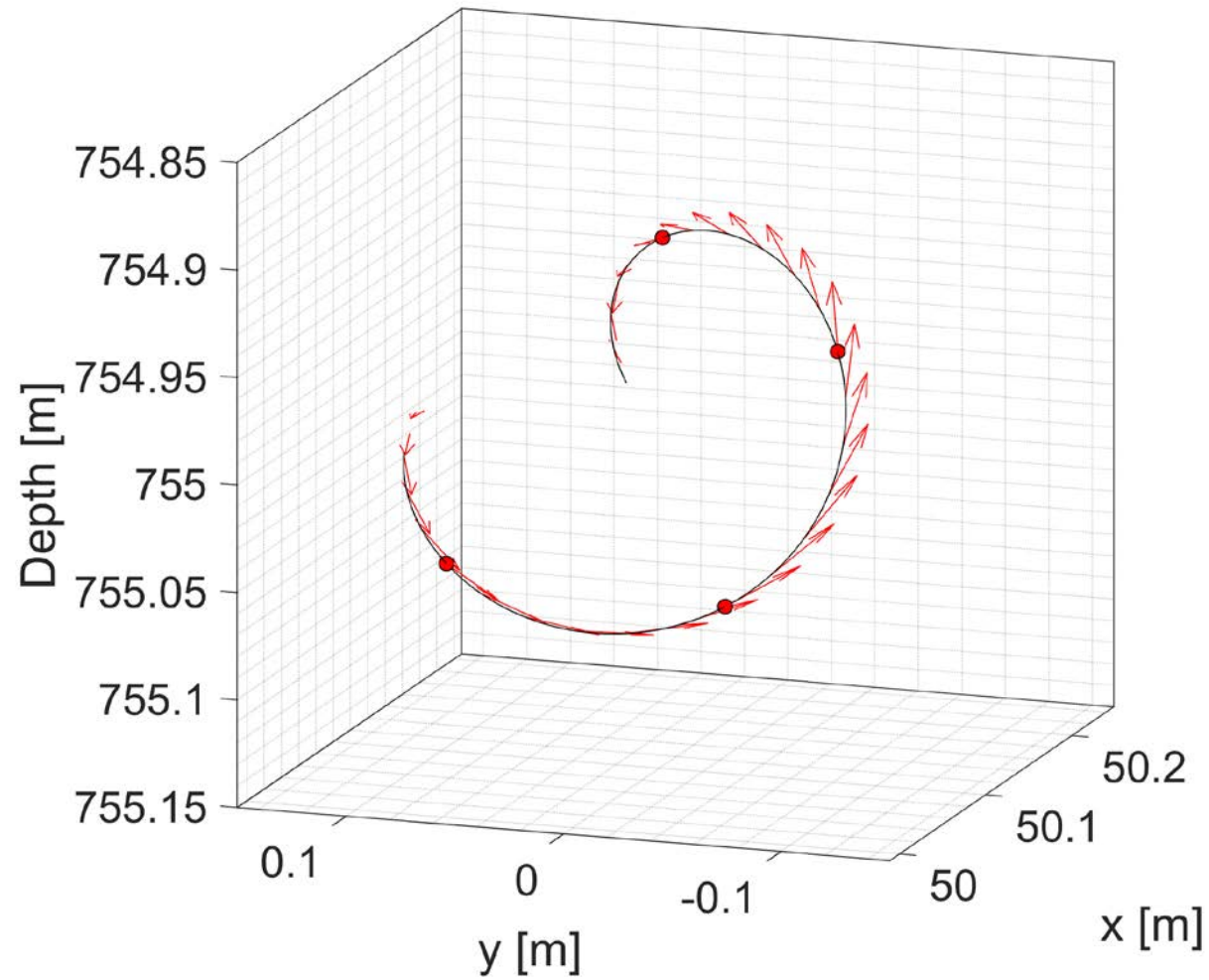


V_S



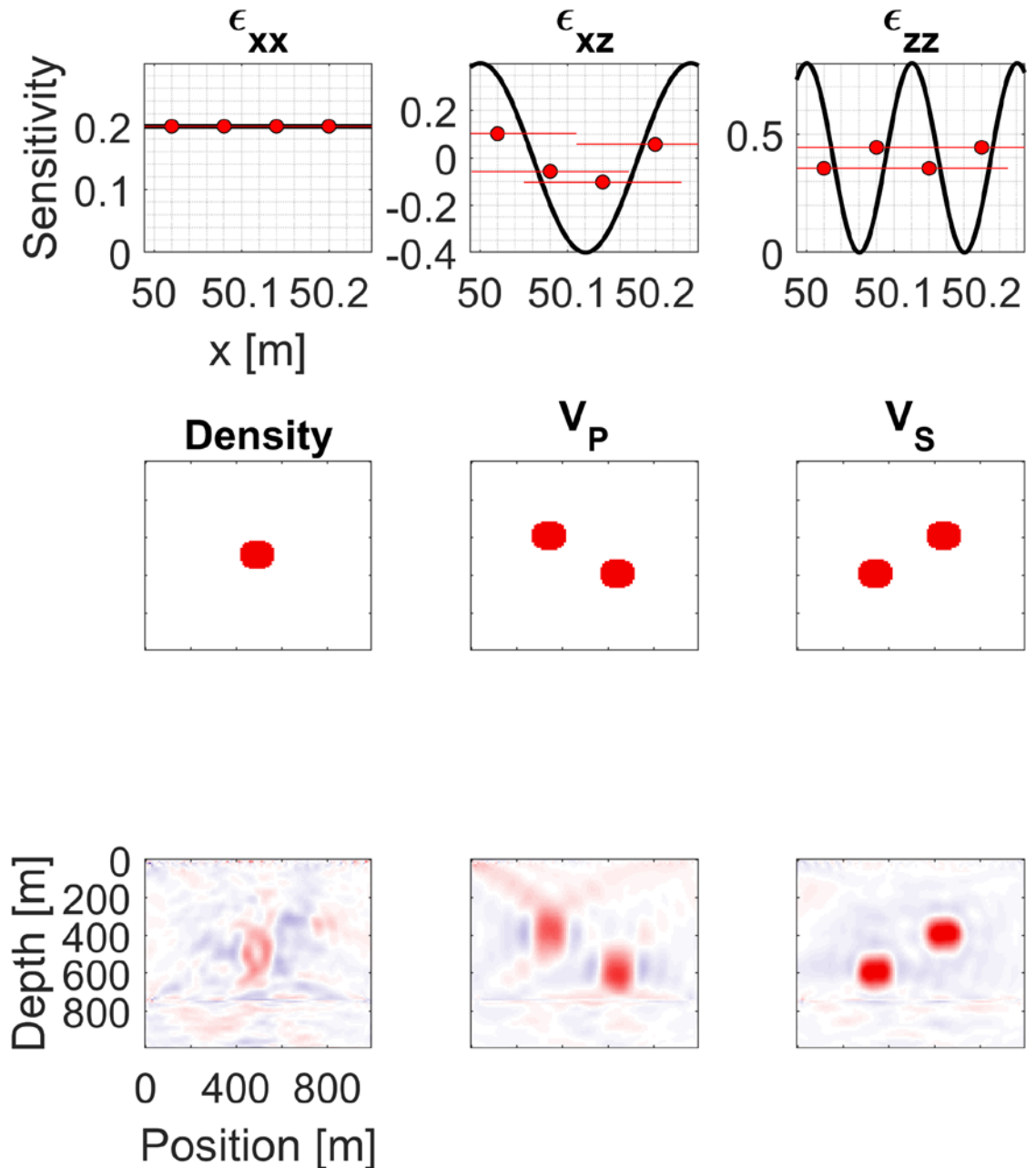
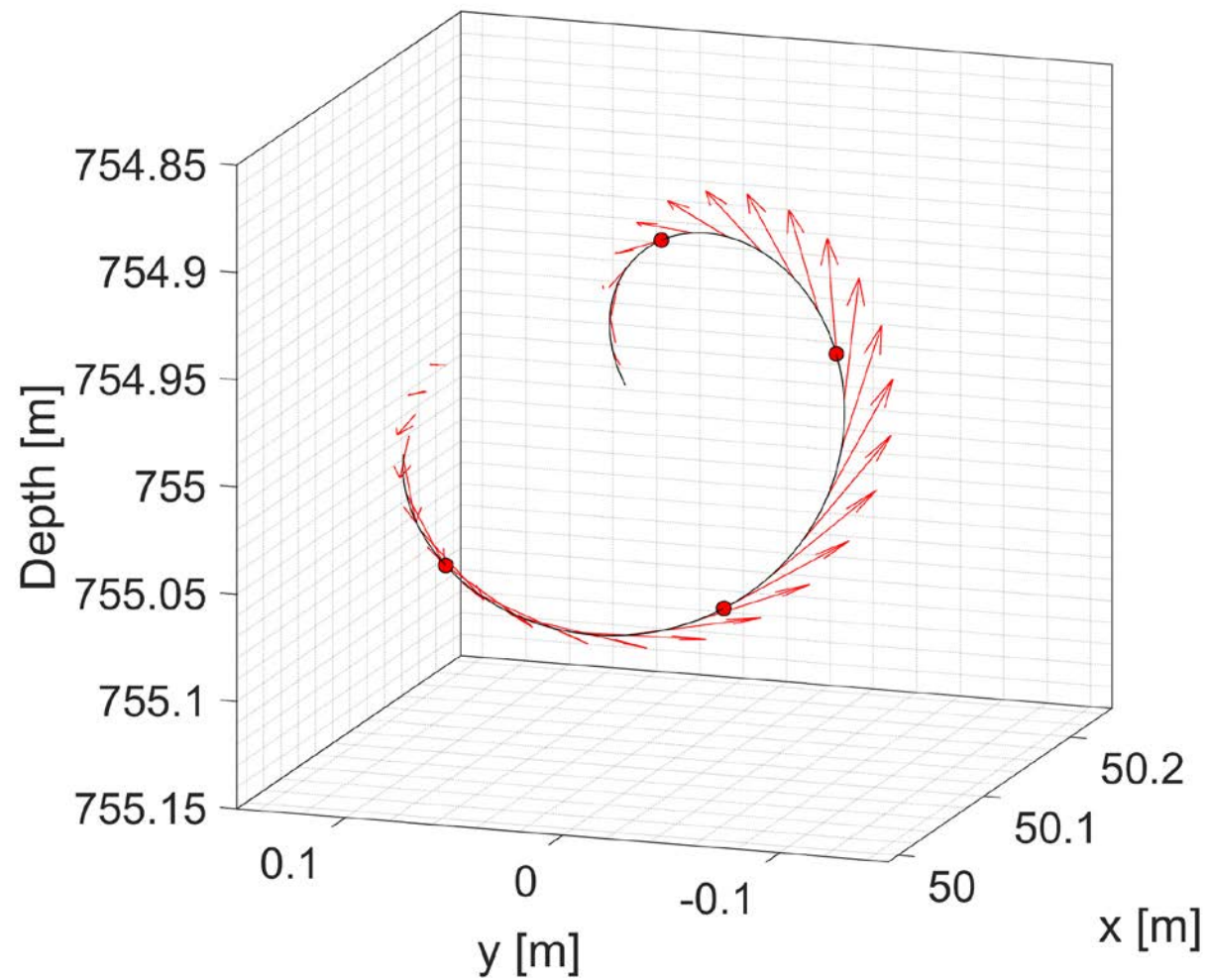


Inversion with gauge length = fiber period



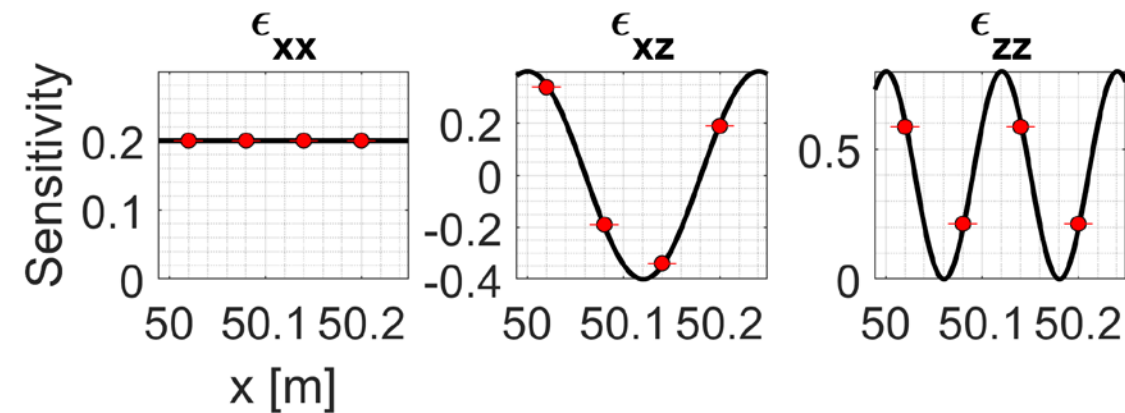
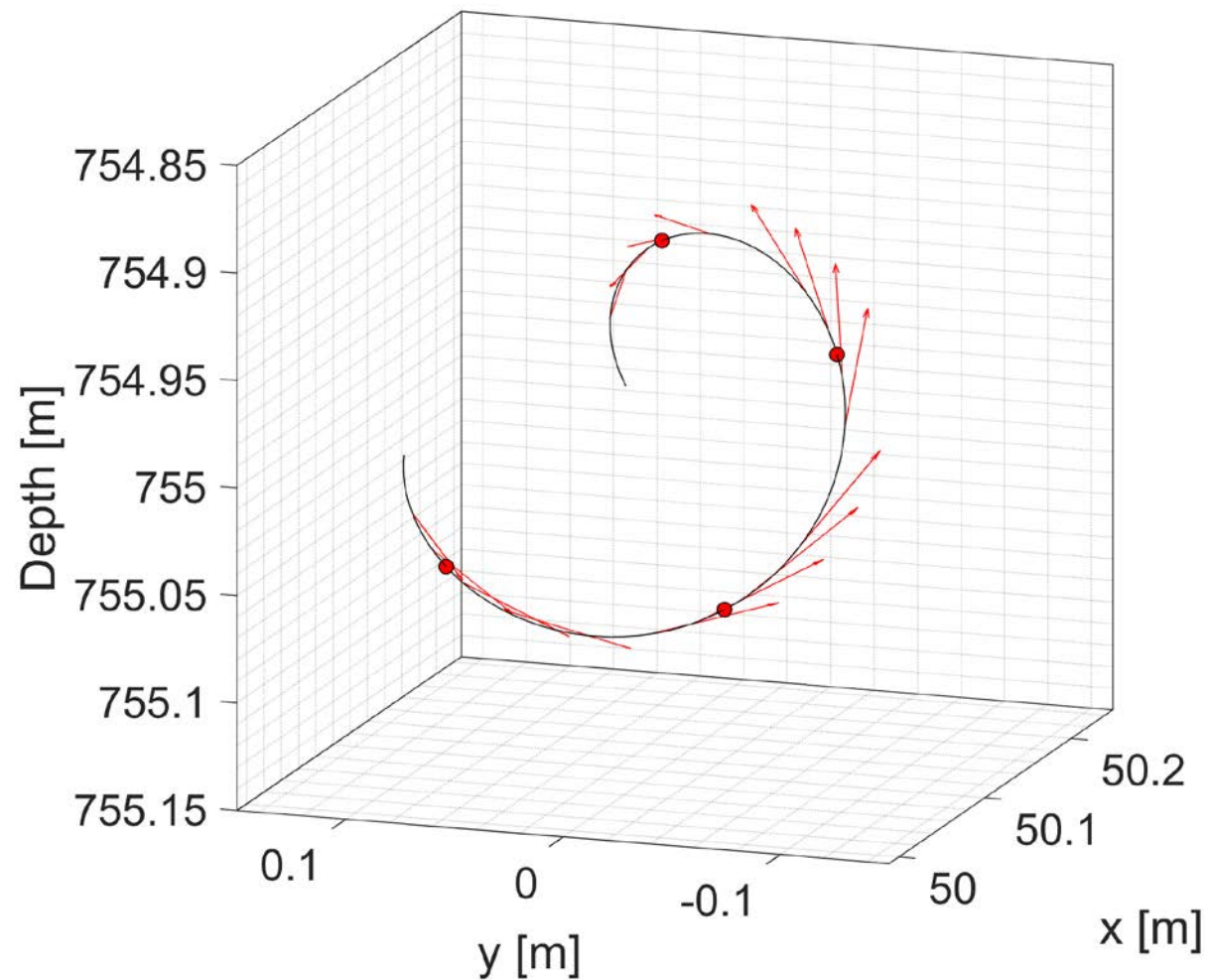


Inversion with gauge length < fiber period

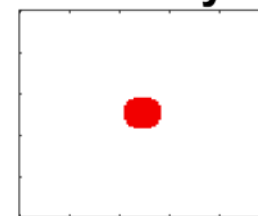




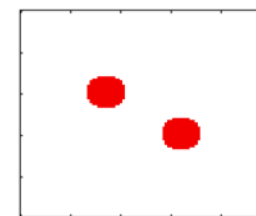
Inversion with gauge length \ll fiber period



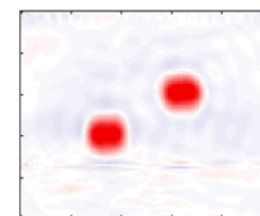
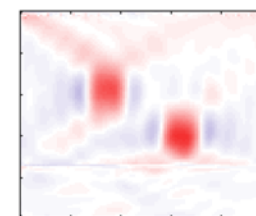
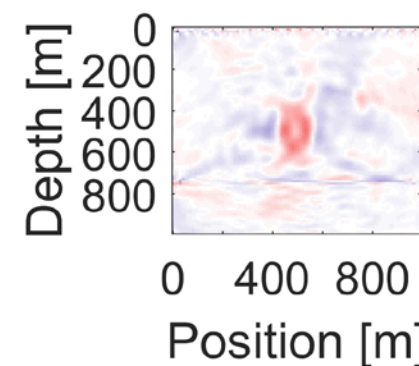
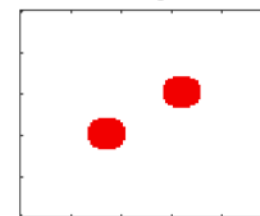
Density



V_P

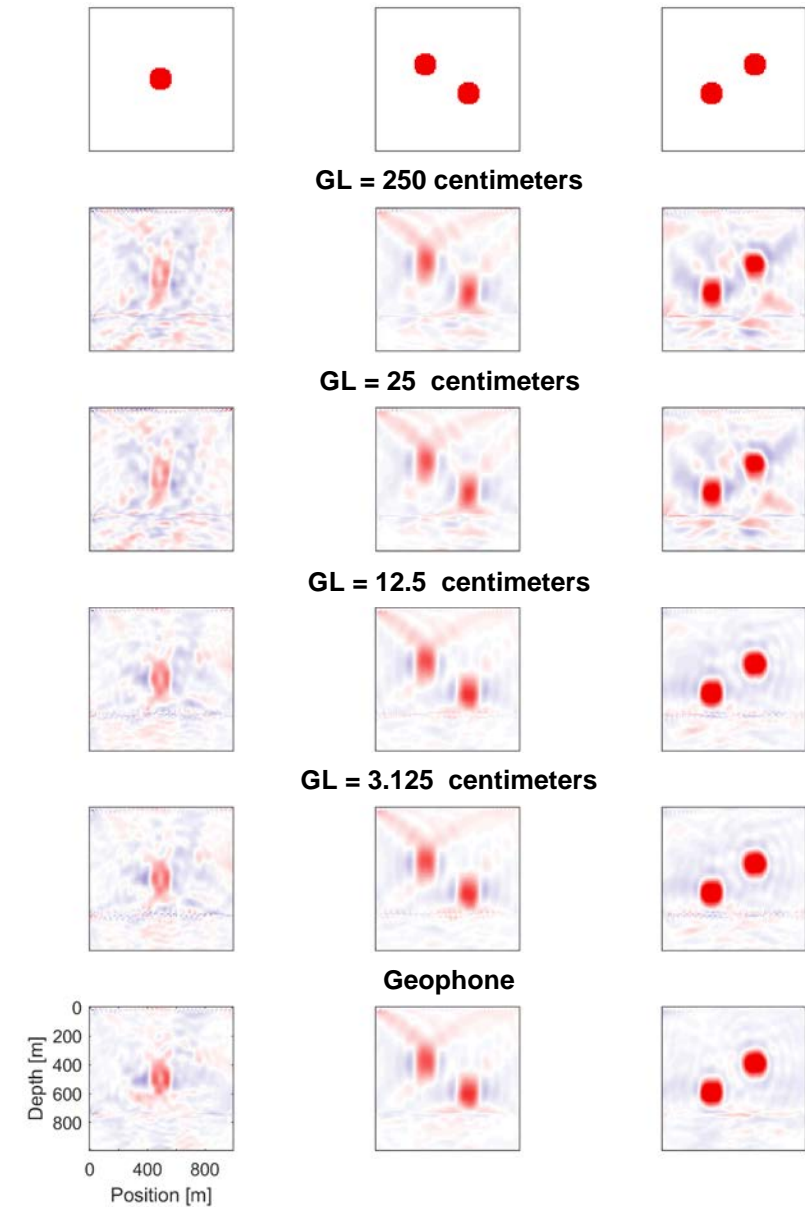
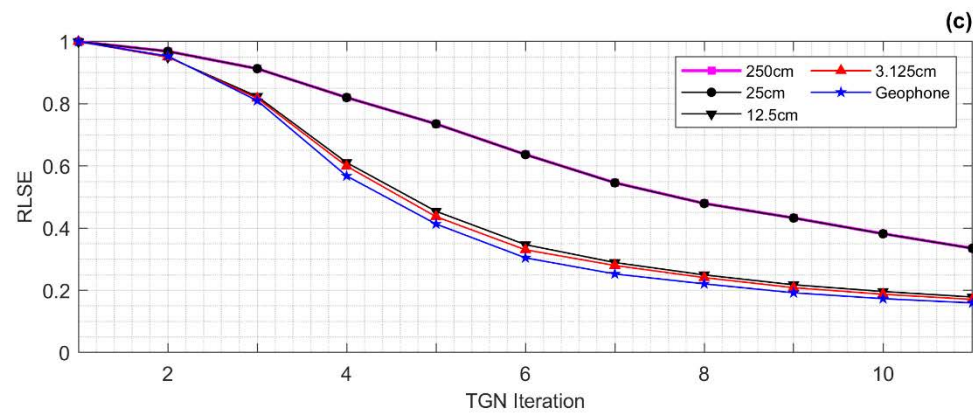
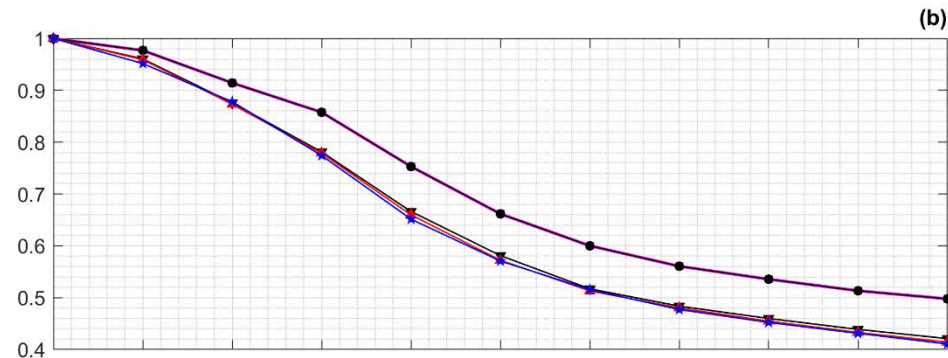
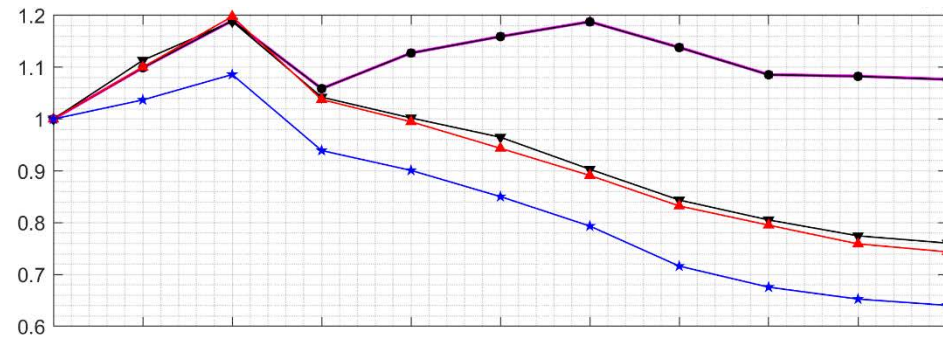


V_S





Inversion with gauge length \ll fiber period





- DAS data can be readily incorporated into conventional FWI algorithms.
- Gauge lengths, especially relative to fiber geometry, play a crucial role in FWI parameter resolution.
- Technological advances have the potential to move DAS fibers towards true point sensors.



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