

# Implementations of LSRTM in time and frequency domain

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- Introduction
- Time & Frequency domain LSRTM
- FWI-based LSRTM
- Summary & Future studies



- RTM
- LSRTM
- FWI



In the acoustic medium with constant density,

Time domain

$$\frac{\partial^2 P(\mathbf{x}, t)}{\partial \mathbf{x}^2} - \sigma^2(\mathbf{x}) \frac{\partial^2 P(\mathbf{x}, t)}{\partial t^2} = -S(\mathbf{x}, t)$$

P: pressure wavefield  
 $\sigma$ : slowness of the medium  
S: source term

Frequency domain

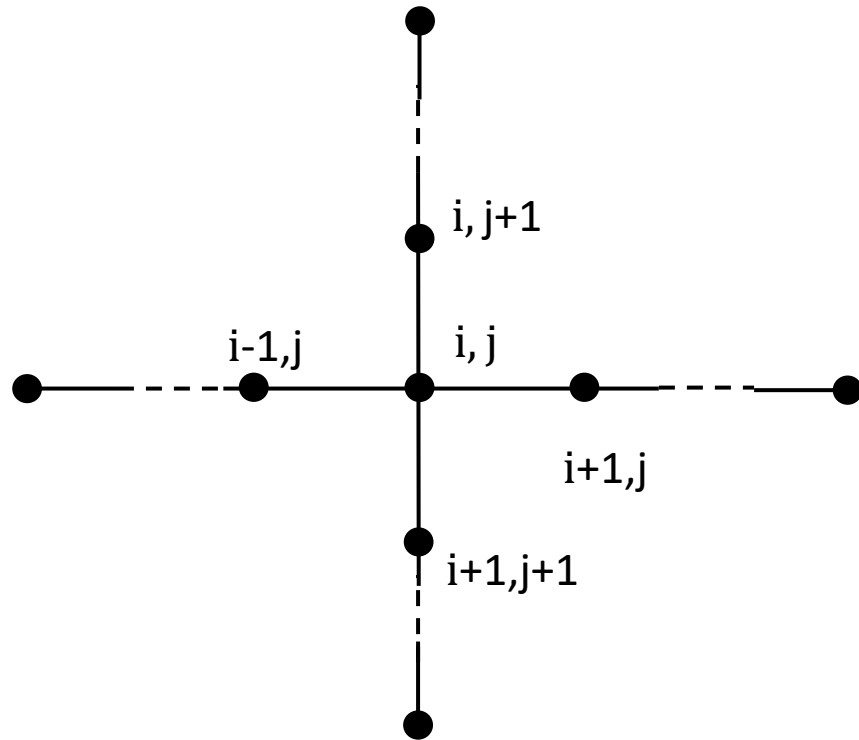
$$[\nabla^2 + \omega^2 \sigma^2(\mathbf{x})] \tilde{P}(\mathbf{x}, \omega) = -\tilde{S}(\mathbf{x}, \omega)$$

$\nabla^2$ : Laplacian operator

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \rightarrow \omega^2$$

$$\tilde{P}(\mathbf{x}, \omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} P(\mathbf{x}, t) e^{-i\omega t} dt$$

$$\tilde{S}(\mathbf{x}, \omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} S(\mathbf{x}, t) e^{-i\omega t} dt$$



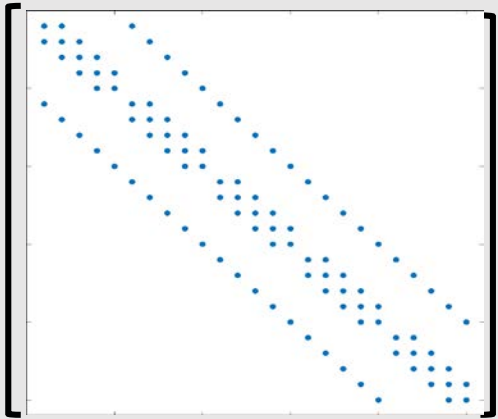
$$\nabla^2 \tilde{P} \begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 \tilde{P}}{\partial x^2} \Big|_{i,j} = \frac{\tilde{P}_{i+1,j} - 2\tilde{P}_{i,j} + \tilde{P}_{i-1,j}}{\Delta x^2} + O(h^2) \\ \frac{\partial^2 \tilde{P}}{\partial z^2} \Big|_{i,j} = \frac{\tilde{P}_{i,j+1} - 2\tilde{P}_{i,j} + \tilde{P}_{i,j-1}}{\Delta z^2} + O(h^2) \end{cases}$$



Single  
frequency

Frequency domain

$$[\nabla^2 + \omega^2 \sigma^2(\mathbf{x})] \tilde{P}(\mathbf{x}, \omega) = -\tilde{S}(\mathbf{x}, \omega)$$


$$\begin{bmatrix} \tilde{P}_1 \\ \tilde{P}_2 \\ \vdots \\ \tilde{P}_{N+1} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{S}_1 \\ \tilde{S}_2 \\ \vdots \\ \tilde{S}_{N+1} \end{bmatrix}$$

$\tilde{P} = \tilde{S}$

A

Impedance matrix

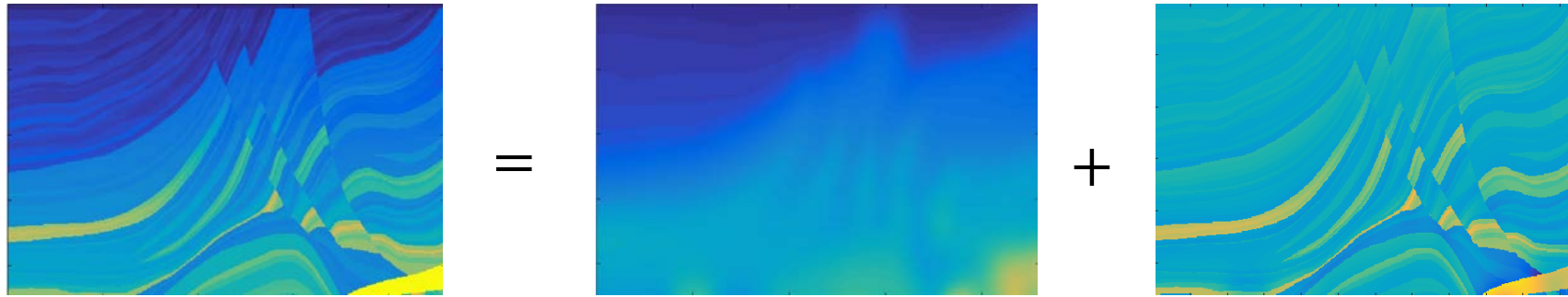
When the source is a delta function,

$$G = A^{-1}$$



# Born modeling & Adjoint operator

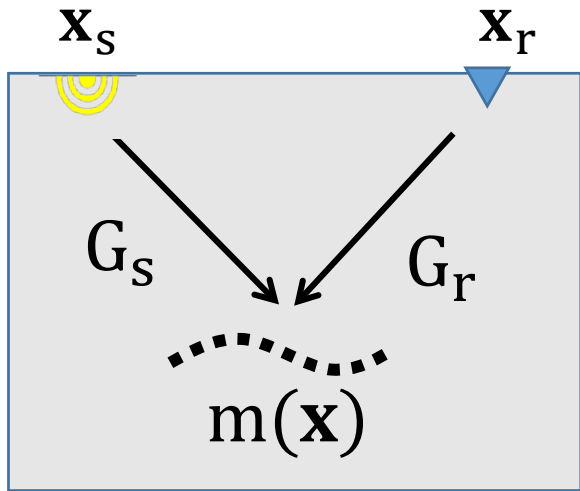
$$\sigma^2 = \sigma_0^2 + \delta(\sigma^2)$$



$$P \approx P_0 + \delta P$$

Assume the scattered wavefield is weak

# Born modeling & Adjoint operator

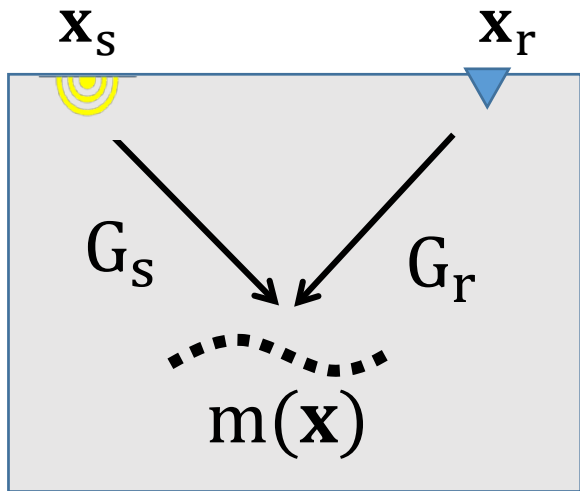


$$m(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{n_\omega} \int \omega^2 G_s^T(\mathbf{x}|\mathbf{x}_s, \omega) G_r^T(\mathbf{x}|\mathbf{x}_r, \omega) d(\mathbf{x}_r, \mathbf{x}_s, \omega) d\mathbf{x}$$

$$\underbrace{m}_{\text{(reflector)}} = \underbrace{L^T}_{\text{(Migration operator)}} \underbrace{d}_{\text{(data)}}$$

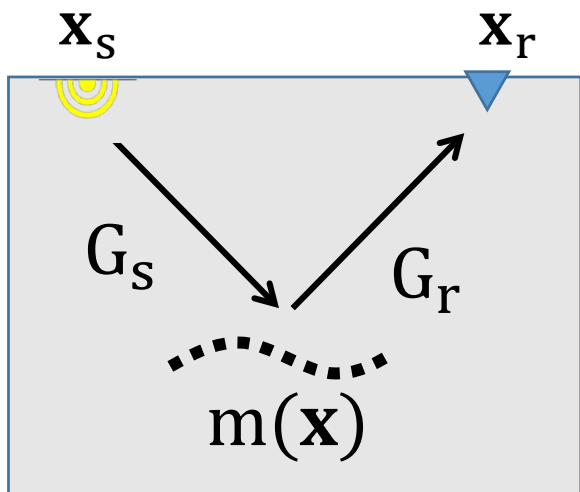


# Born modeling & Adjoint operator



$$m(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{n_\omega} \int \omega^2 G_S^T(\mathbf{x}|\mathbf{x}_S, \omega) G_R^T(\mathbf{x}|\mathbf{x}_R, \omega) d(\mathbf{x}_R, \mathbf{x}_S, \omega) d\mathbf{x}$$

$$\underbrace{m}_{\text{(reflector)}} = \underbrace{L^T}_{\text{(Migration operator)}} \underbrace{d}_{\text{(data)}}$$

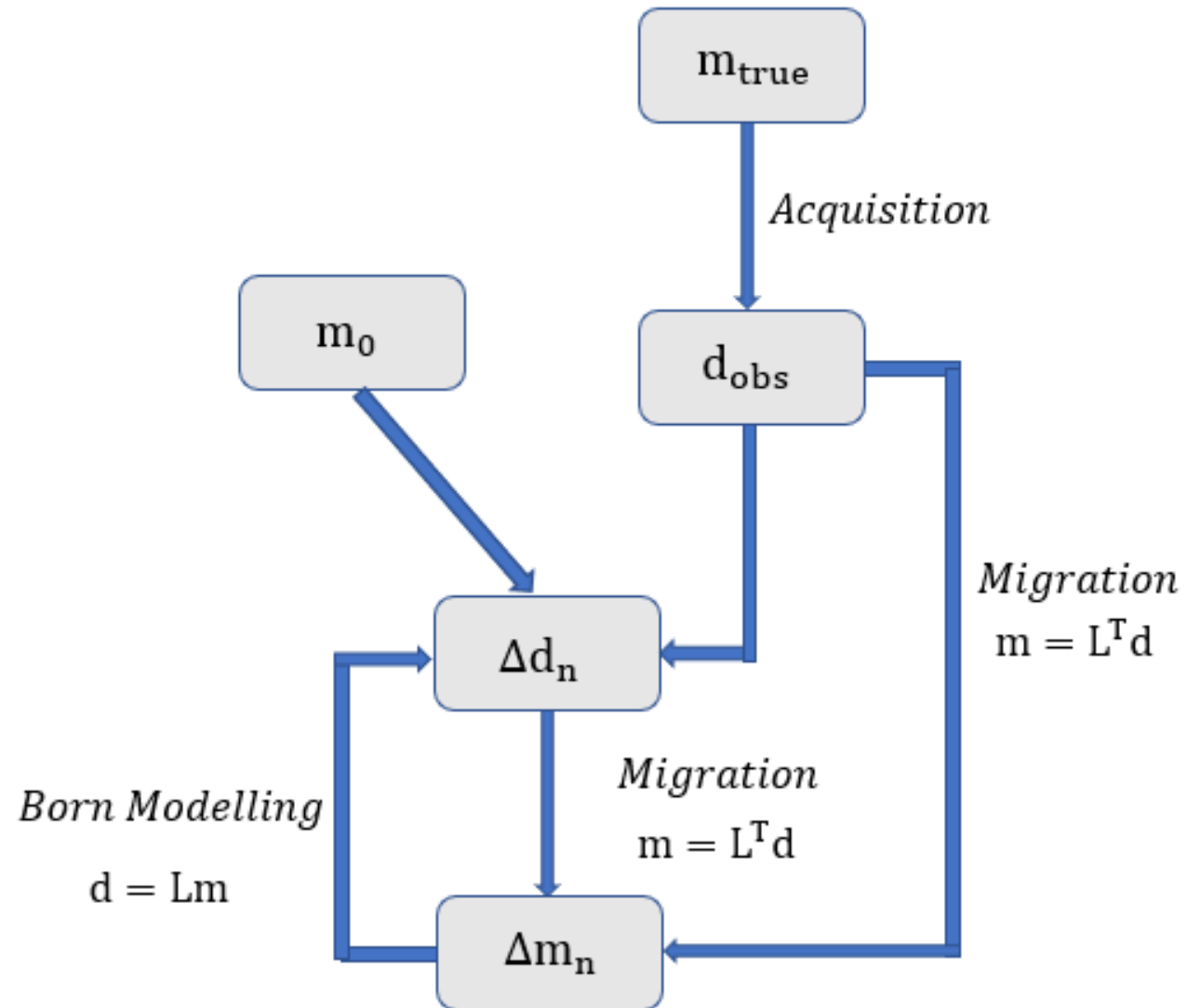


$$d(\mathbf{x}_R, \mathbf{x}_S, \omega) = \int \omega^2 G_R(\mathbf{x}_R|\mathbf{x}, \omega) G_S(\mathbf{x}|\mathbf{x}_S, \omega) m(\mathbf{x}) d\mathbf{x}$$

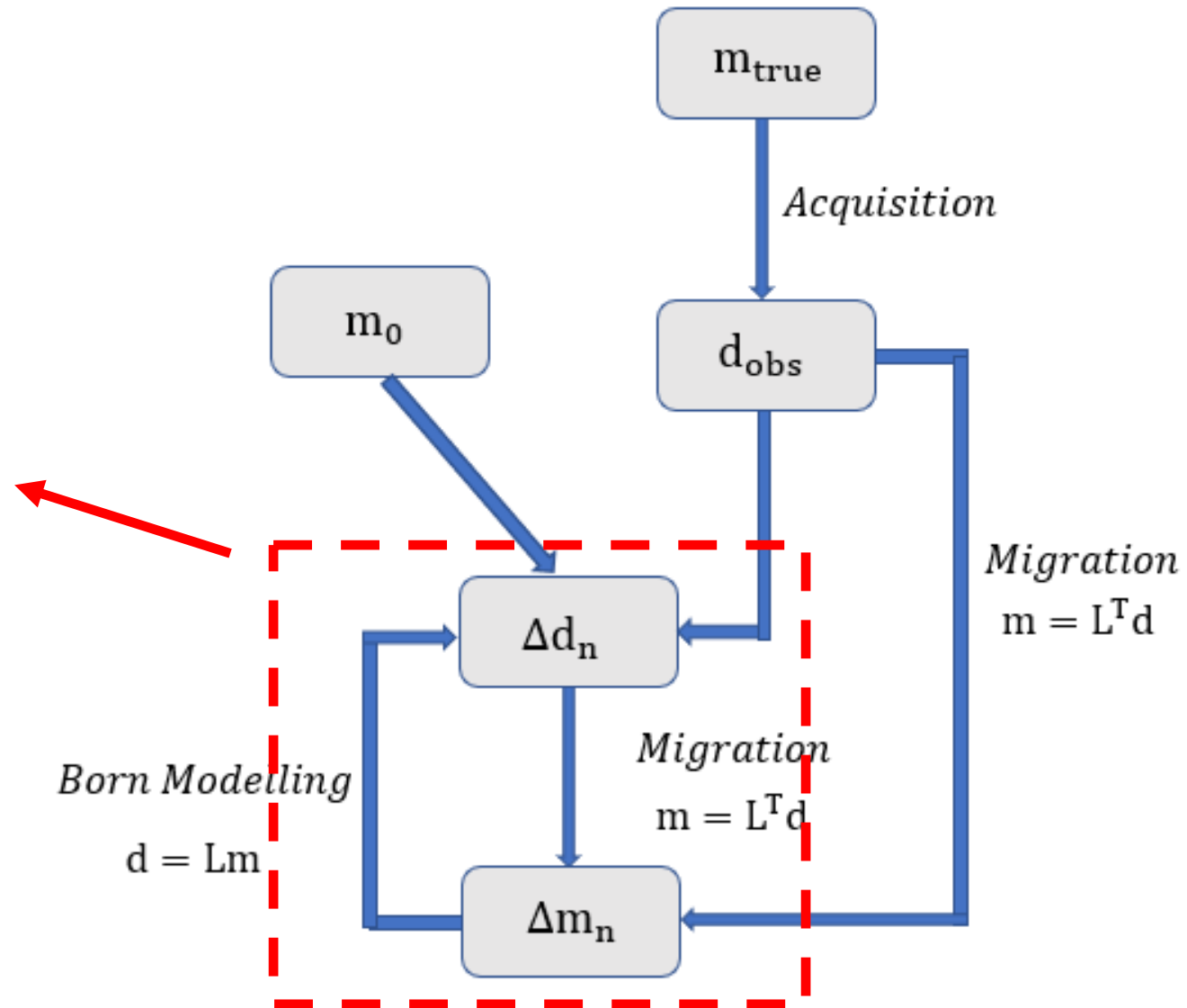
$$\underbrace{d}_{\text{(data)}} = \underbrace{L}_{\text{(Modeling operator)}} \underbrace{m}_{\text{(reflector)}}$$



# Work Flow: Conventional LSRTM

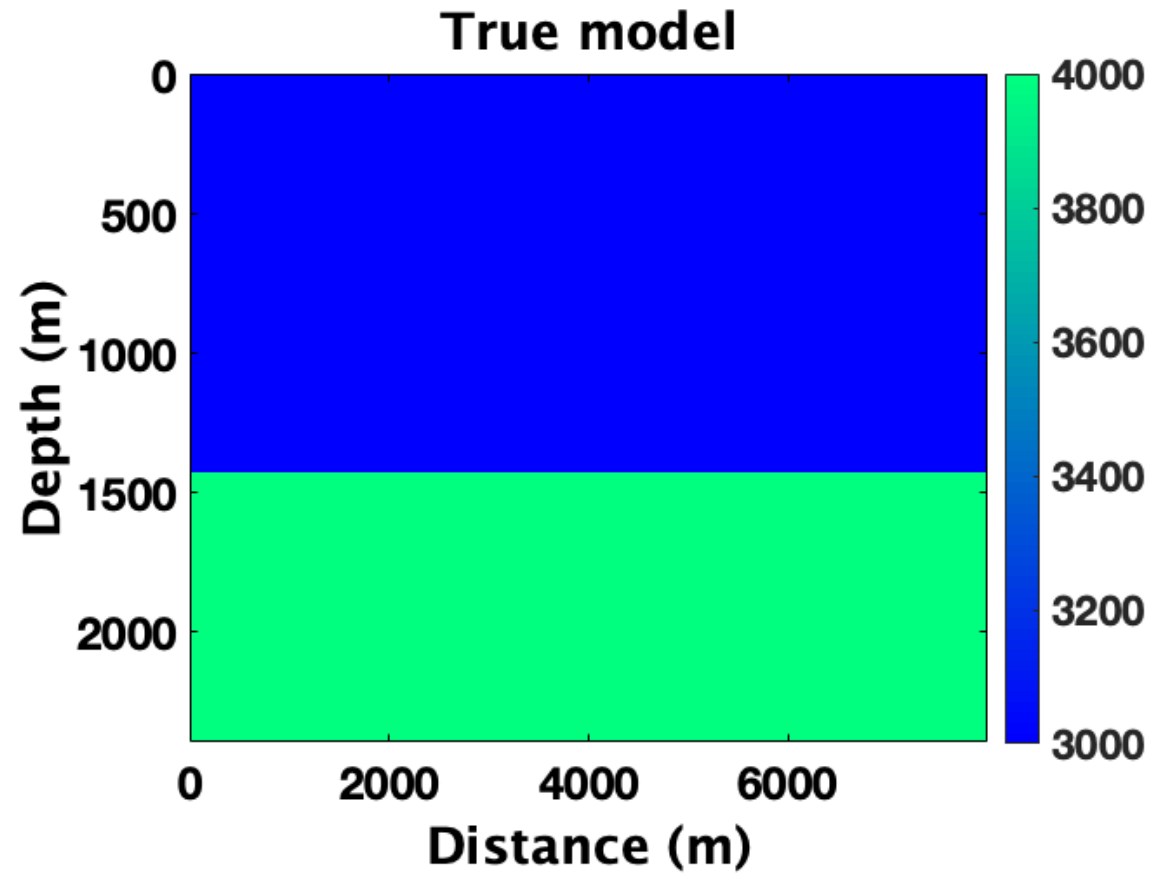


$$m = (L^T L)^{-1} L^T d$$

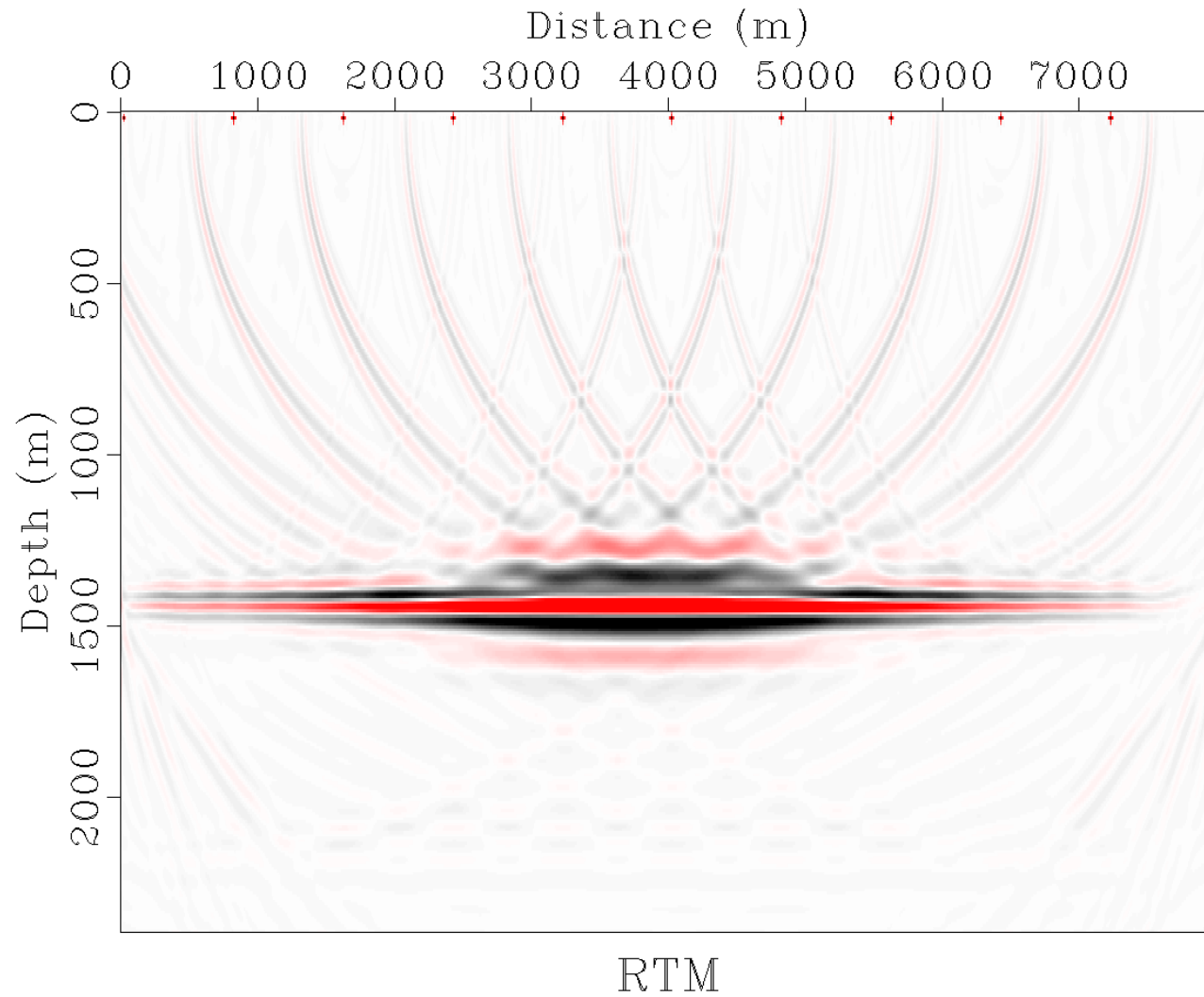




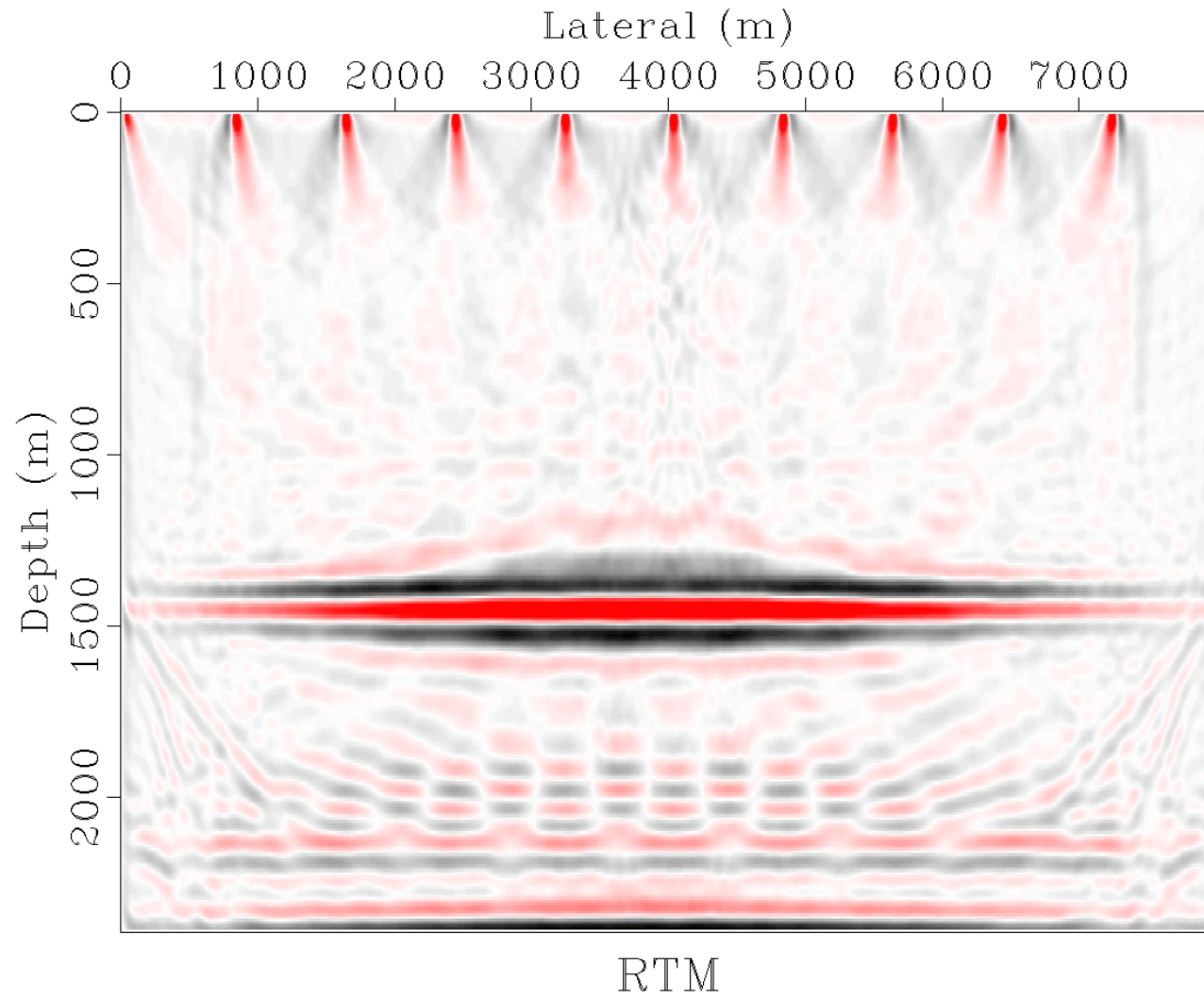
# Examples: 2 layers model



Nz: 300  
Nx: 1000  
dx: 8m  
dz: 8m  
Nr: 334  
Ns: 10



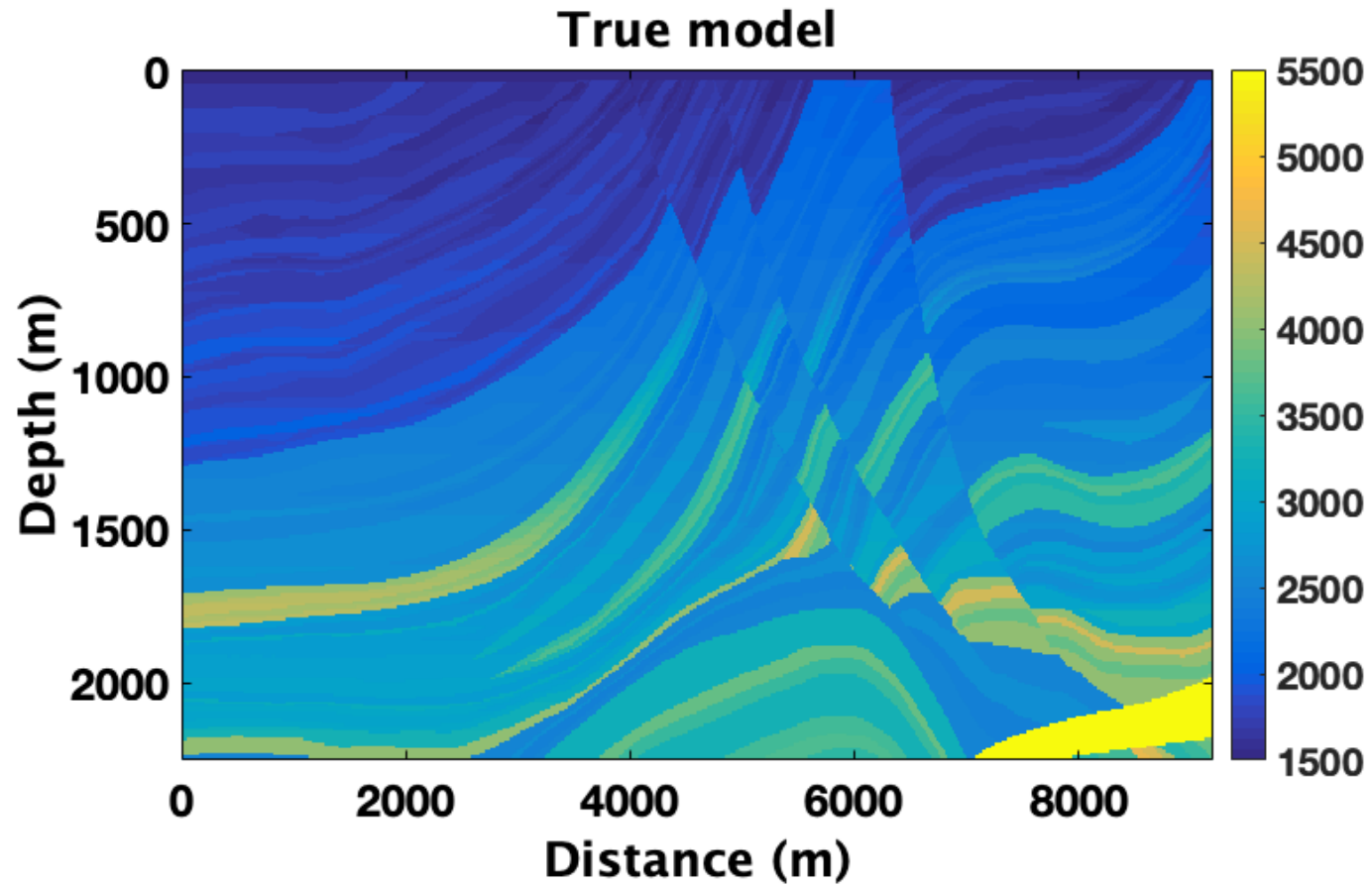
Time domain



Frequency domain



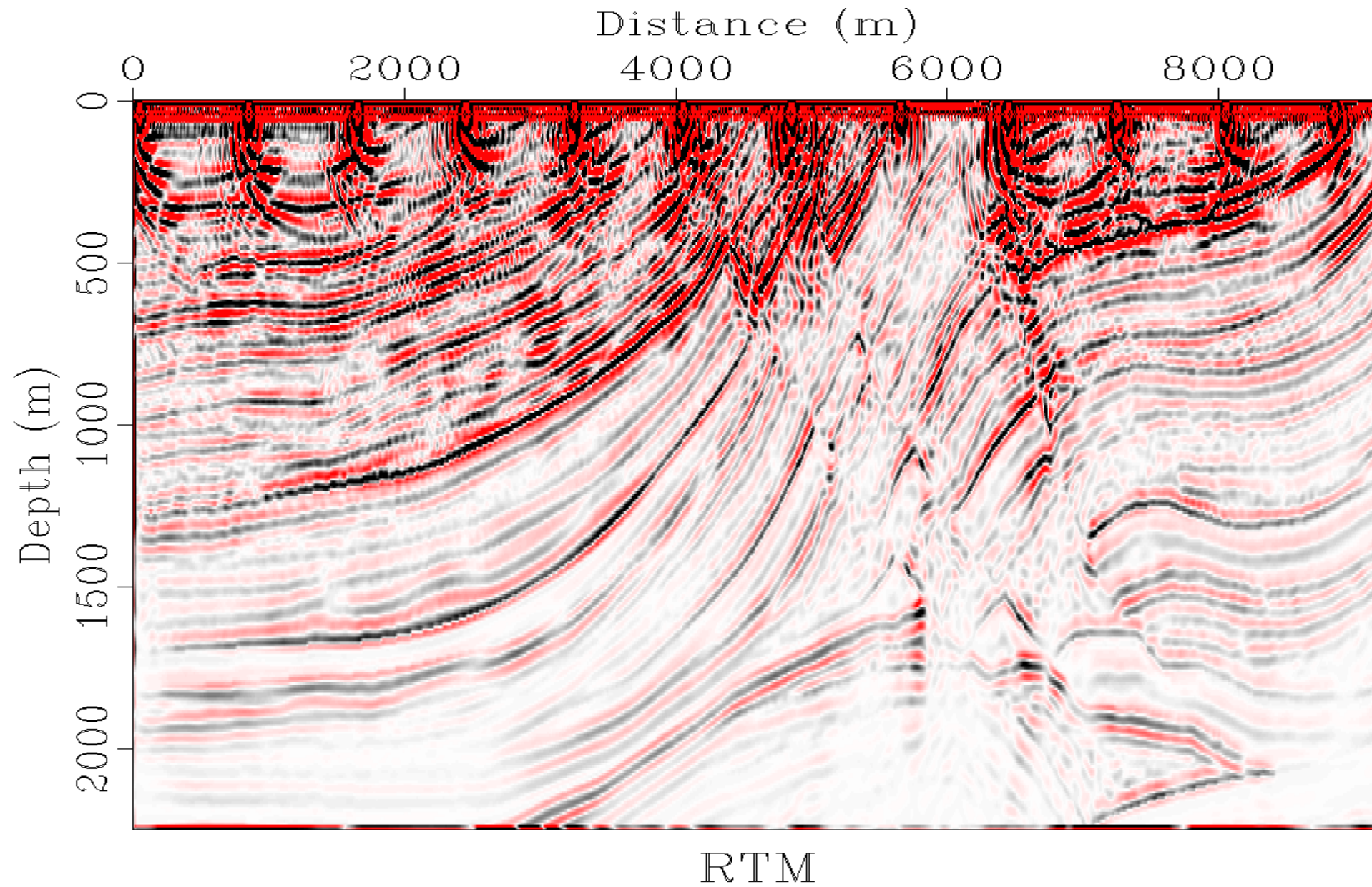
# Examples: Marmousi



Nz: 282  
Nx: 1151  
dx: 8m  
dz: 8m  
Nr: 384  
Ns: 12



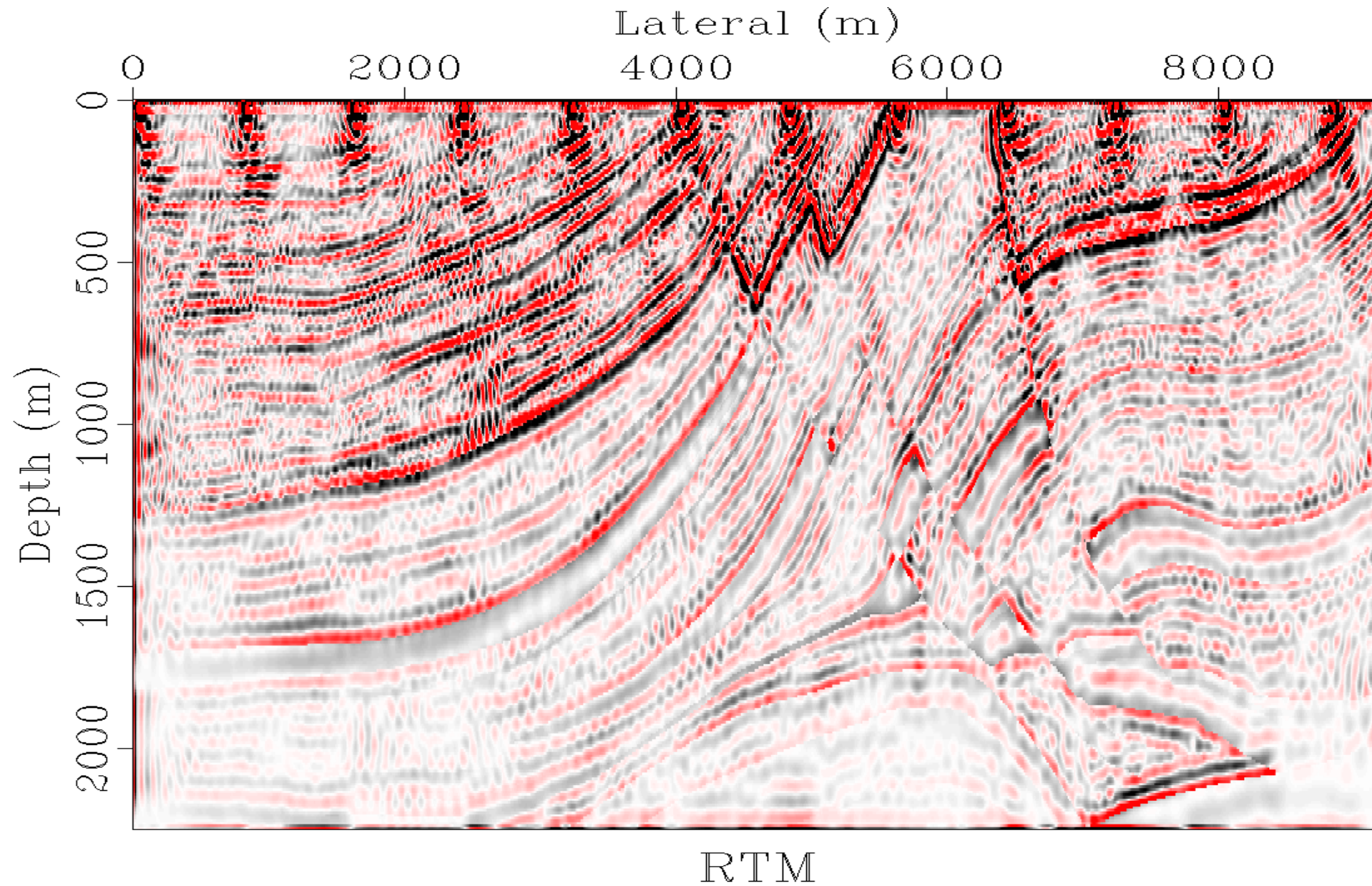
# Examples: Marmousi RTM time domain







# Examples: Marmousi RTM frequency domain





## FWI

$$J(m) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n_\omega} \sum_{n_s} \left| |d_{\text{obs}} - d_{\text{syn}}| \right|^2$$

## LSRTM

$$\Phi(m) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n_\omega} \sum_{n_s} \left| |d - Lm| \right|^2$$



## FWI

$$J(\mathbf{m}) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n_\omega} \sum_{n_s} \left\| d_{\text{obs}} - d_{\text{syn}} \right\|^2$$

Model

Finite-difference

## LSRTM

$$\Phi(\mathbf{m}) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n_\omega} \sum_{n_s} \left\| d - L\mathbf{m} \right\|^2$$

Reflectivity

Born modeling



# Gradient & Hessian

If we use the FWI objective function as the initial objective function

$$\delta J(m + \delta m) \approx \delta m^T g + \delta m^T H \delta m = 0$$

$$g = \frac{\partial J}{\partial m} \quad H = \frac{\partial^2 J}{\partial m^2}$$

We can have the linear relationship

$$H \delta m = -g$$

By iteratively solving this equation, we can have the image space objective function

$$\Phi(\delta m) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n_\omega} \sum_{n_s} ||H \delta m + g||^2$$



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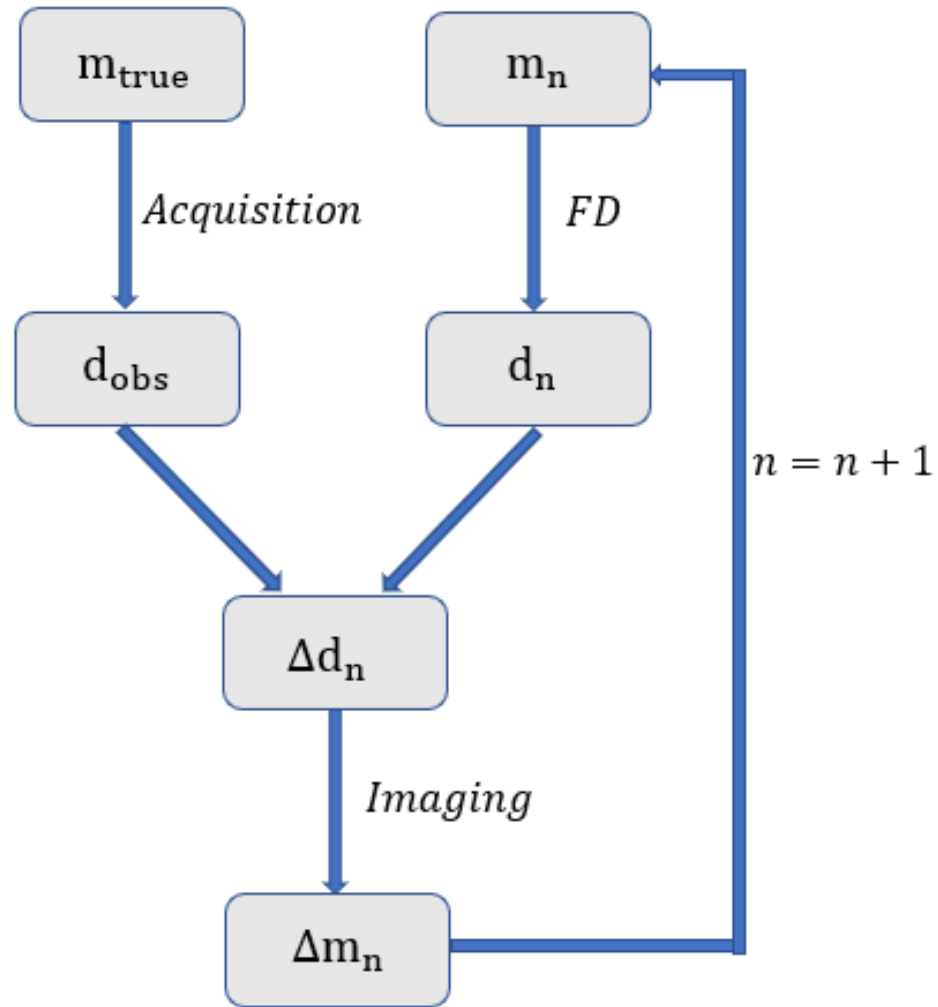
$$\Phi(\delta m) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n_\omega} \sum_{n_s} ||H \delta m + g||^2$$

The data space  
objective function

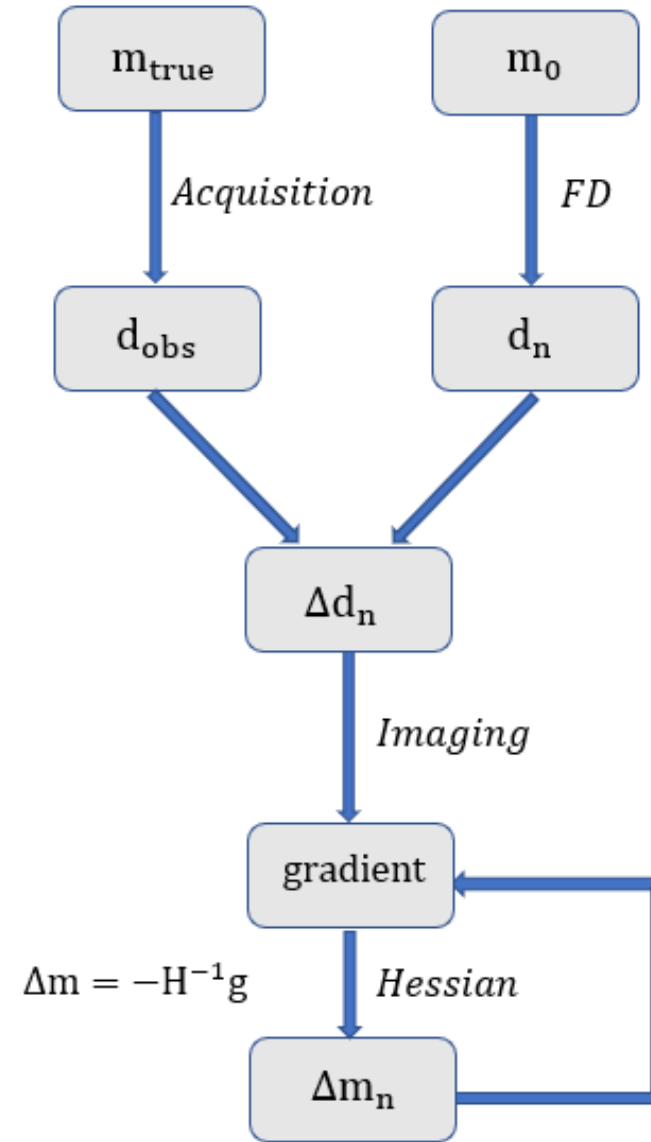
$$\Phi(\delta m) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n_\omega} \sum_{n_s} ||d - L \delta m||^2$$



**FWI**

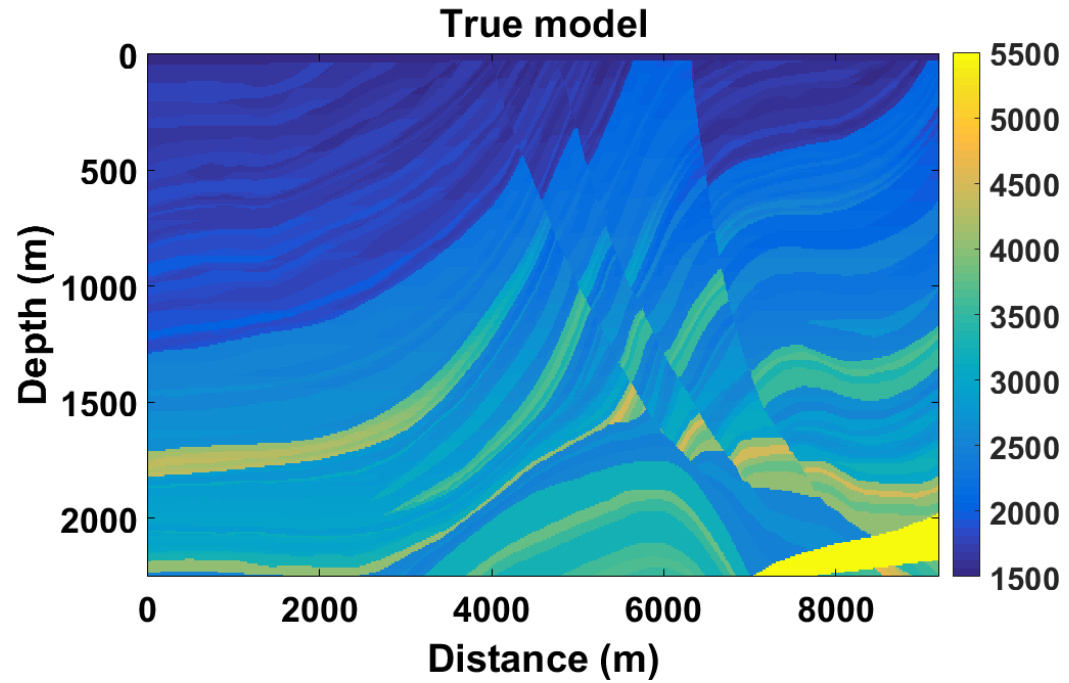


**FWI-based  
LSRTM**

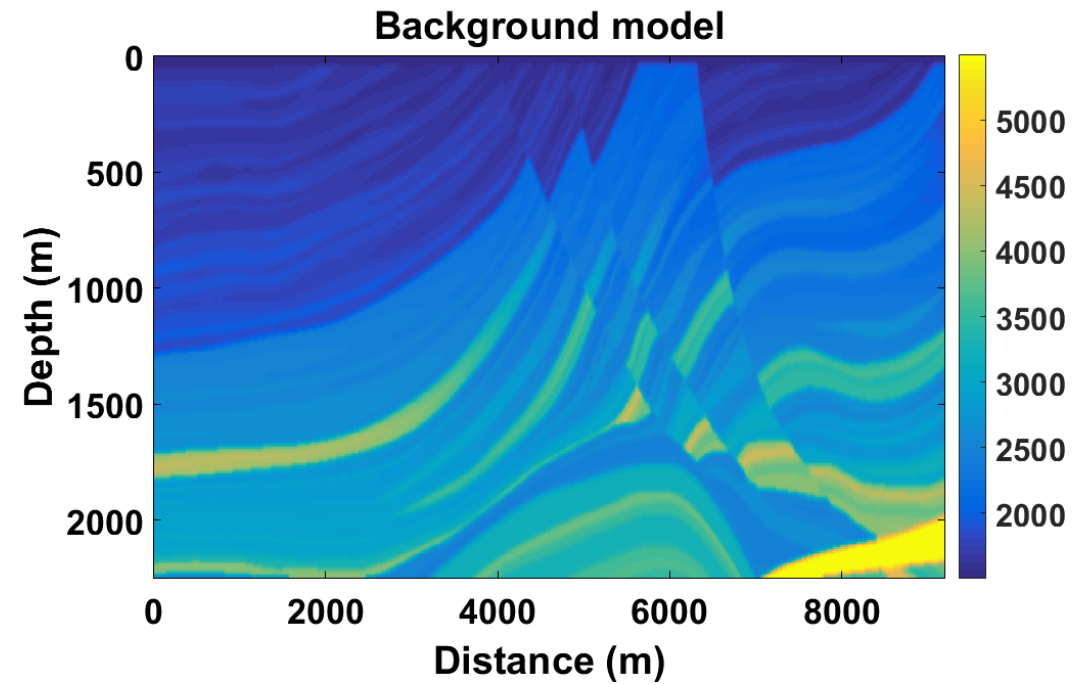




# Examples: Marmousi



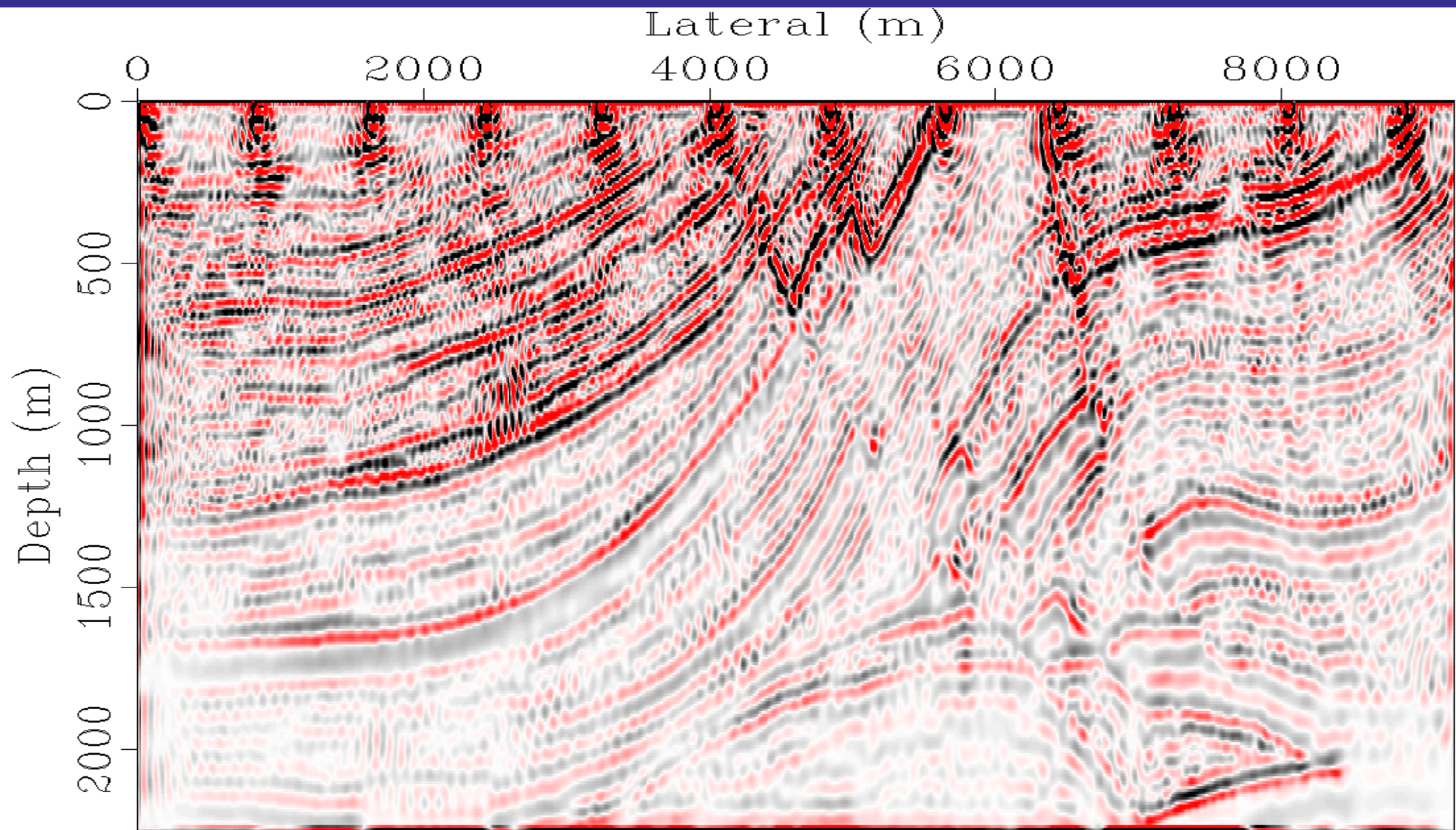
Nr: 384  
Ns: 12







# Examples: Marmousi (FWI-based LSRTM)

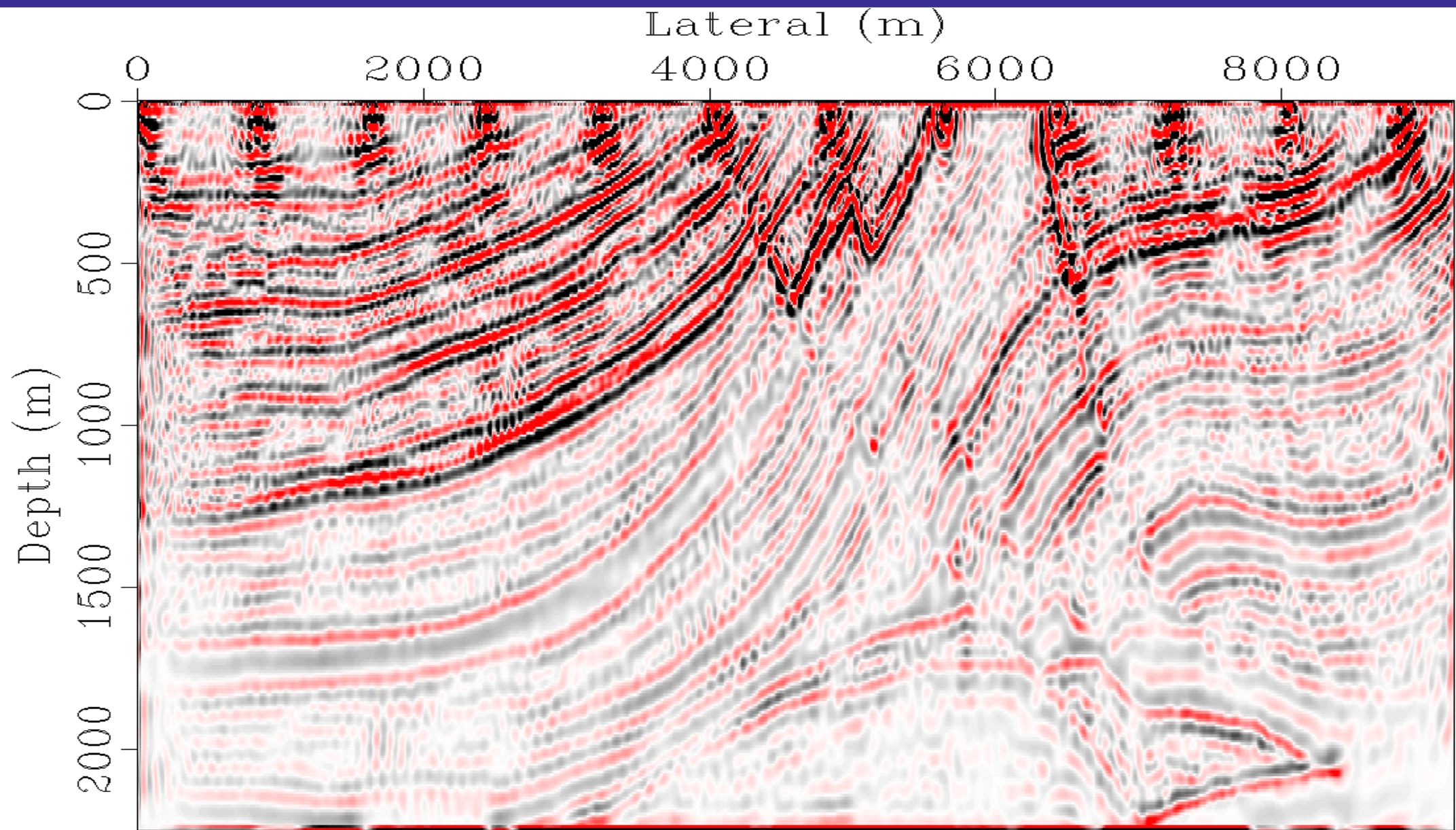


RTM





# Examples: Marmousi (FWI-based LSRTM)



LSRTM



## Summary

- Time & Frequency domain LSRTM are presented
- Frequency method is able to use matrix formulation to solve wave equation, which is easier for the adjoint state method
- Using the LU decomposition, frequency method can achieve multi-source modeling
- However, the frequency method suffers from the large computation cost and requires large memory
- Also, the quality of imaging is not as good as time domain and depends on the frequency spacing

## Future Study

- Implement standard LS migration in frequency domain and compare with the time domain method



- Wenyong Pan & Scott Keating
- Zhan Niu & Shahpoor Moradi
- CREWES sponsors



Questions?