

# **Reflectivity and Related *Matlab* Software**

**P.F. Daley & G.F. Margrave**

A decorative graphic in the bottom right corner of the slide, consisting of several concentric circles of varying sizes, resembling ripples in water. The circles are light blue and semi-transparent, set against the dark blue background.

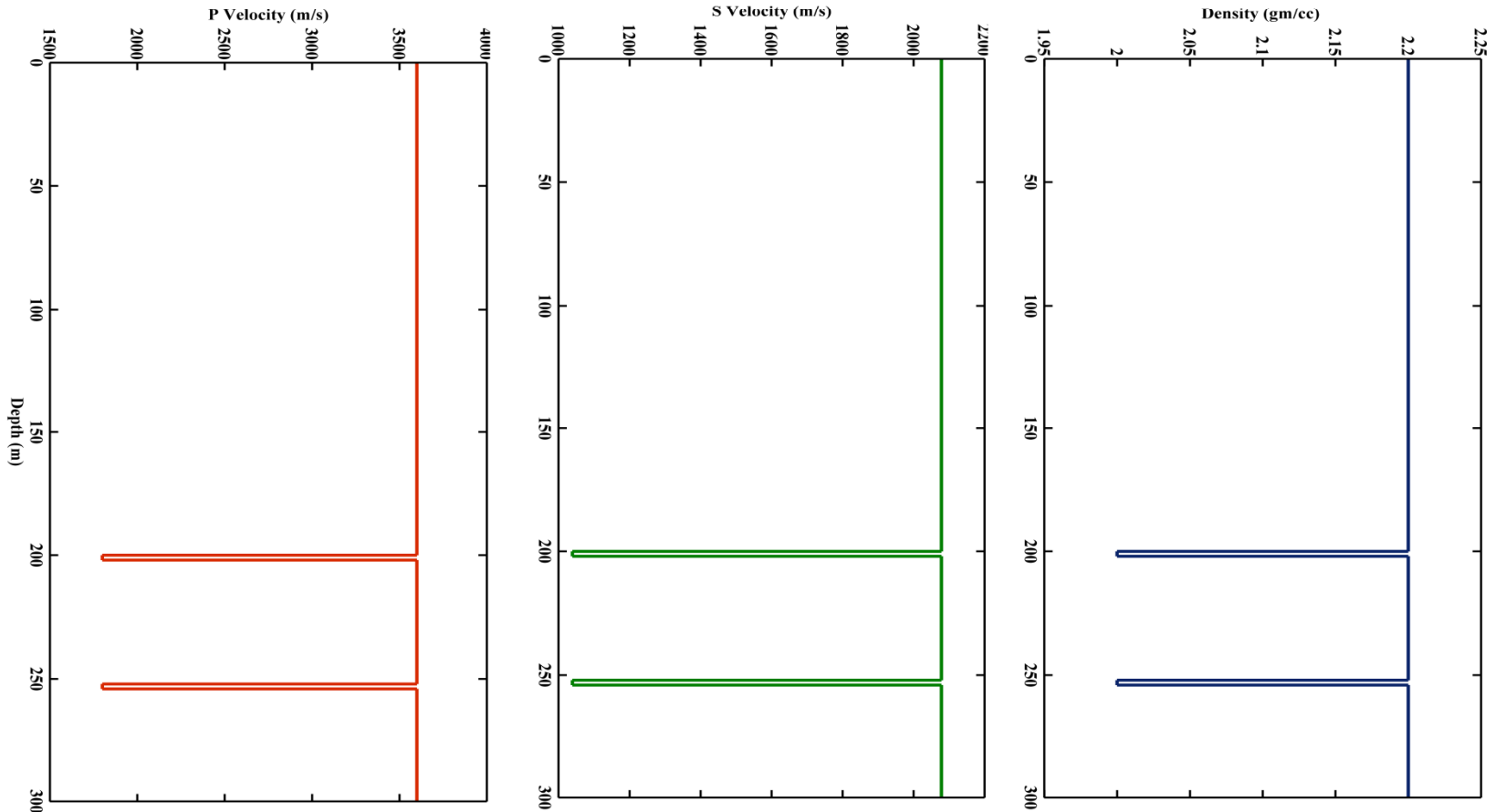
# Introduction

- **Reflectivity Theory** may be found in numerous works – tutorial of Müller (1985) and cited works.
- Also, quite a number of free Reflectivity (Fortran) programs available.
- One used here is from *FreeUSP* as it was the best suited for translation to *Matlab*.
- **CREWES** also has “reflectivity.m” by Loures, Ma, and Cheng in Matlab toolbox

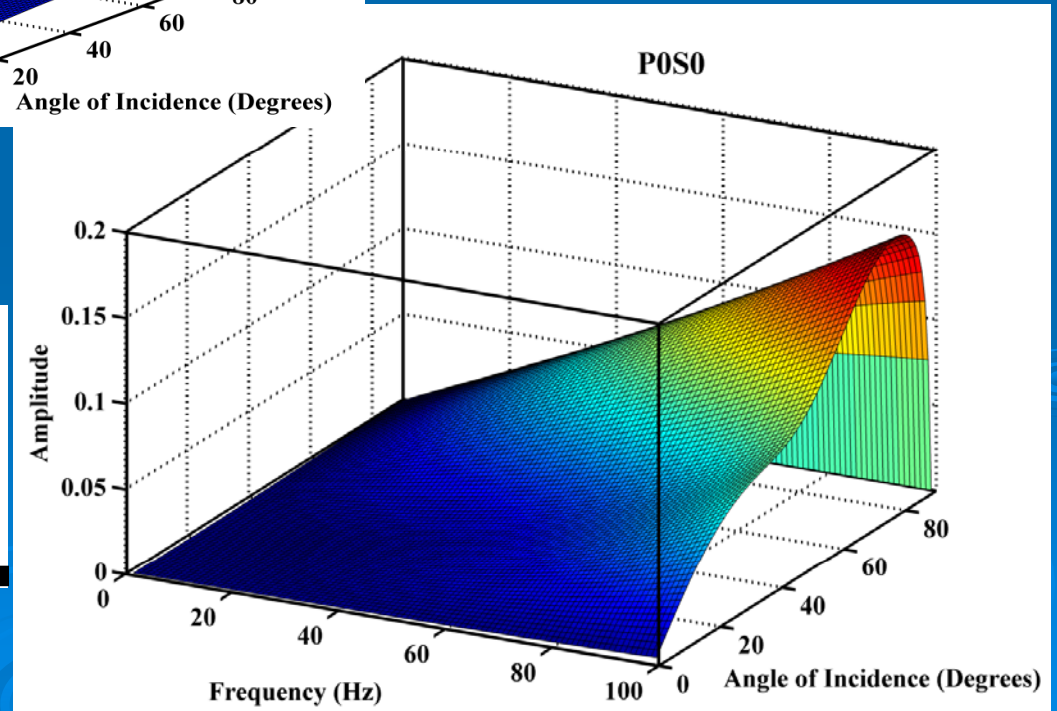
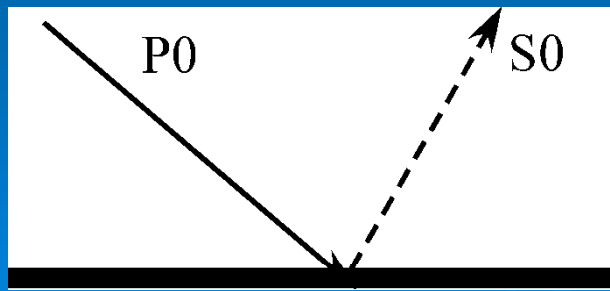
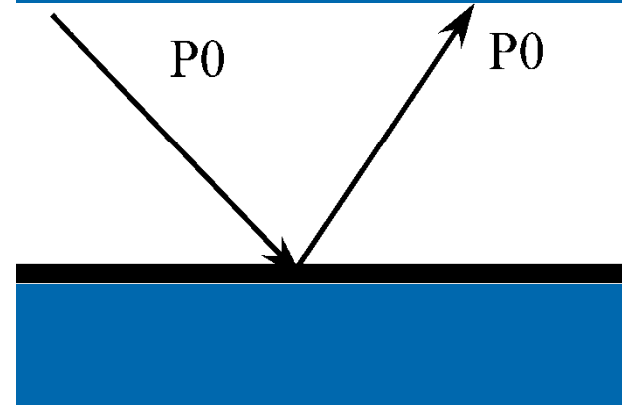
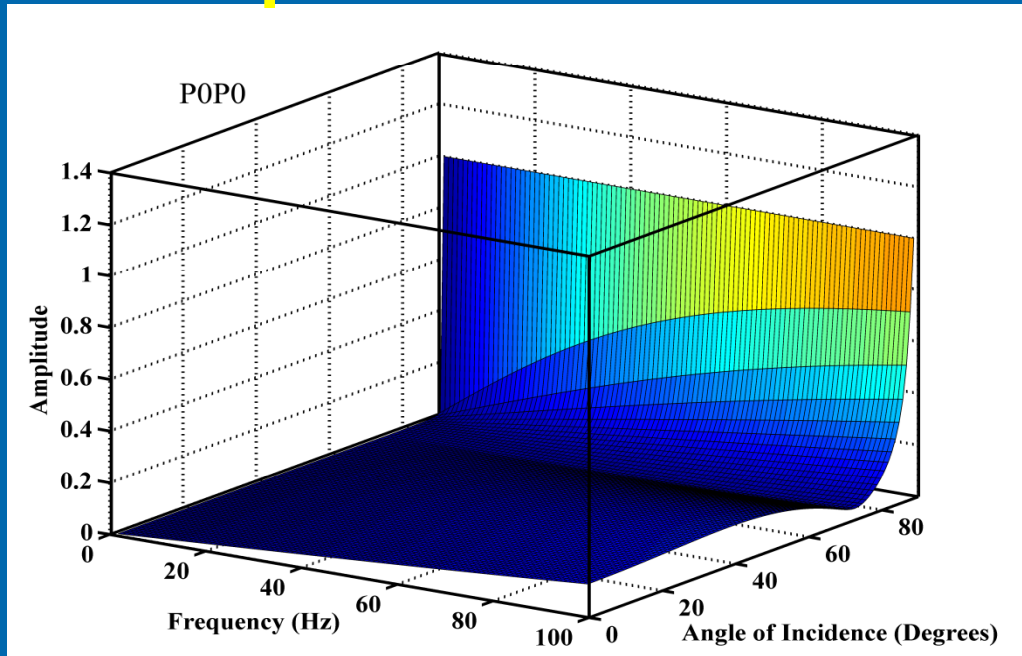
# Ray – Reflectivity Method (RRM)

- **Combine the “best” attributes of Asymptotic Ray Theory (ART) and the Reflectivity Method (RM).**
- **ART in thick layers.**
- **RM in thin layered zones, which are then treated as quasi interfaces.**
- **Report from 2009 Meeting**

# Simple 2 Layer Model



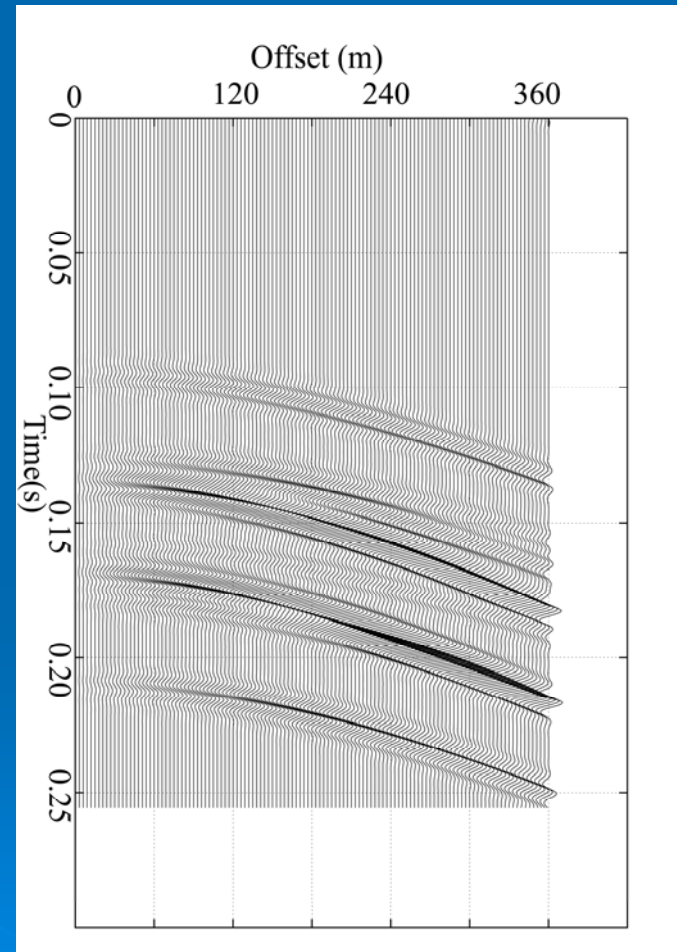
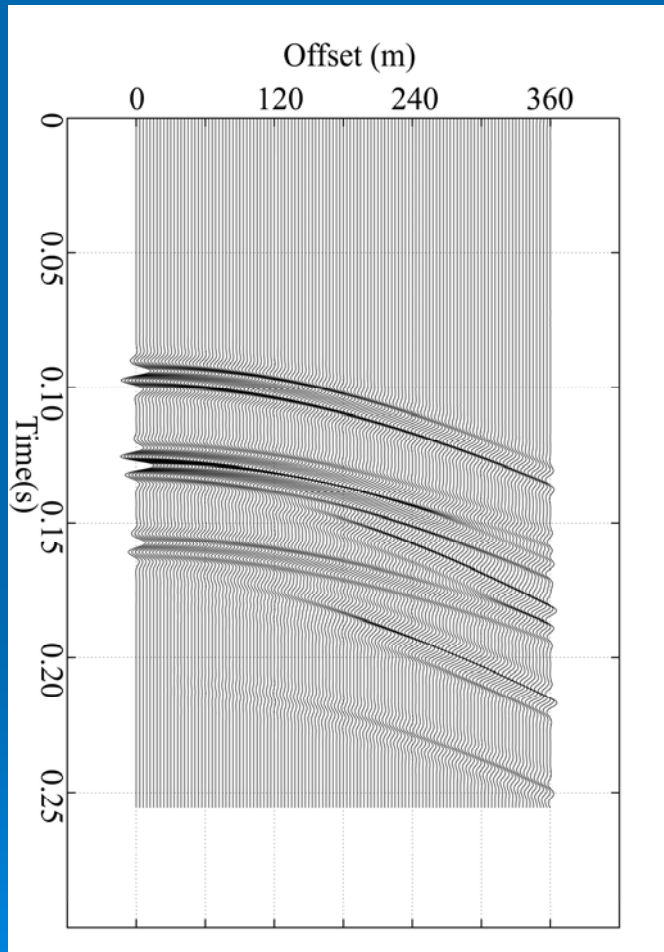
# Composite reflection coefficients



# RRM Synthetics

Vertical Component

Horizontal Component



No Scaling

# Reflectivity Method Basics

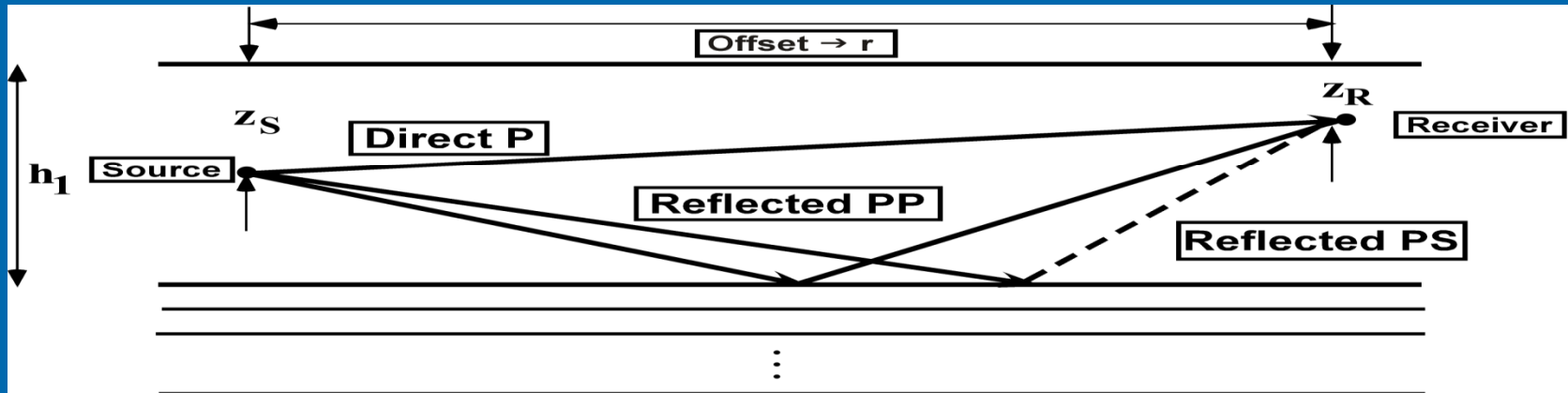
Numerical Integration Over Horizontal  
Component of Slowness Vector -  $p$

$$K(r, \omega) = \omega^2 \int_0^{\infty} K(p, \omega) J_n(\omega p r) p dp$$

Infinite Integration Replaced by a Wave Number  
Summation Over Some Finite Interval

$$(0, \infty) \rightarrow (0, p_{Max})$$

# Standard Geometry for RM



## Integration Kernel

$$\eta_1 = (1/\beta_1^2 - p^2)^{1/2} \quad \xi_1 = (1/\alpha_1^2 - p^2)^{1/2}$$

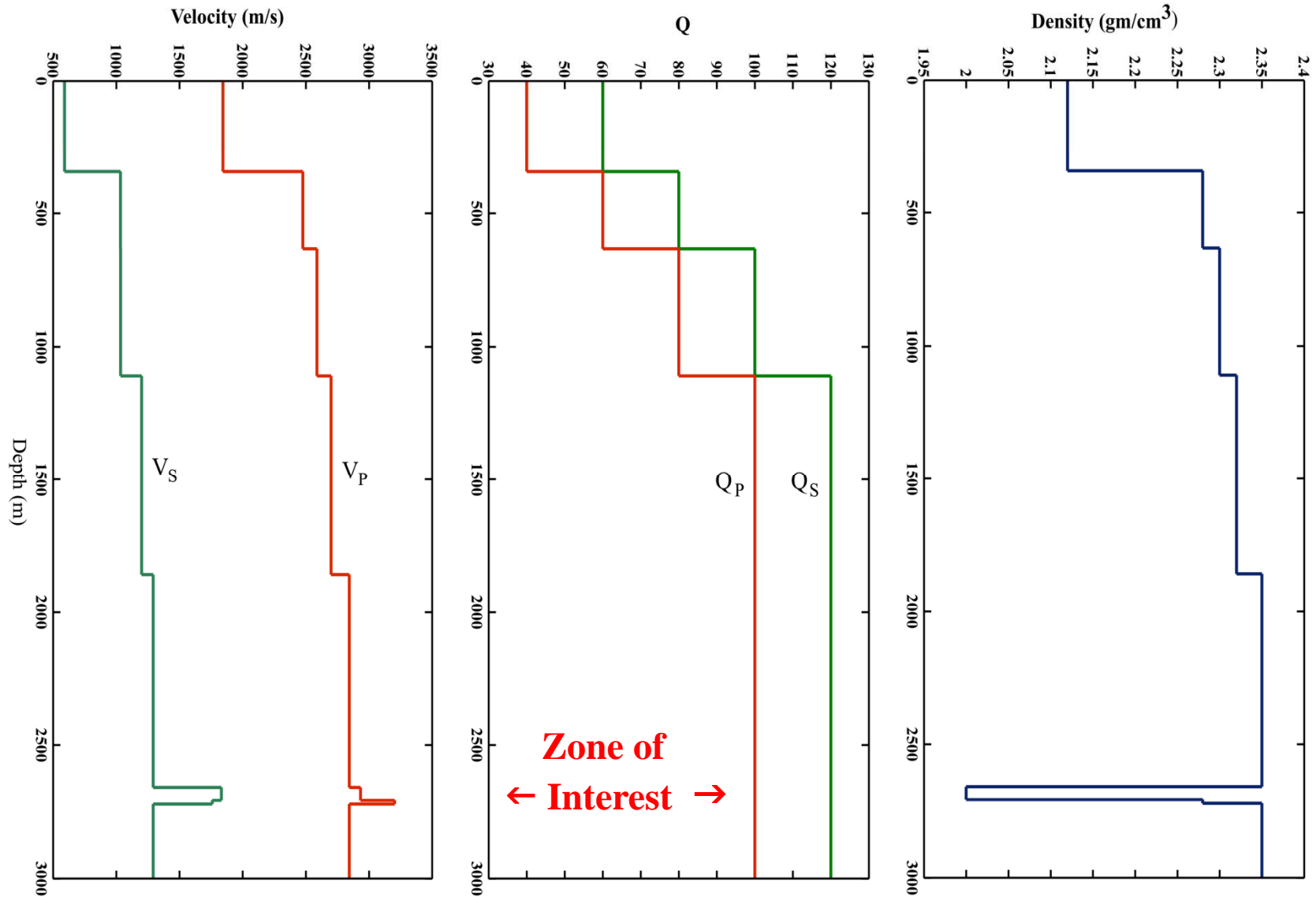
$$K(p, \omega) = \exp \left[ -i\omega \left( t - |z_S - z_R| \xi_1 \right) \right] +$$

$$R_{PP}(p, \omega) \exp \left[ -i\omega \left( t - (2h_1 - z_S - z_R) \right) \right] +$$

$$R_{PS}(p, \omega) \exp \left[ -i\omega \left( t - (h_1 - z_S) \xi_1 - (h_1 - z_R) \eta_1 \right) \right]$$

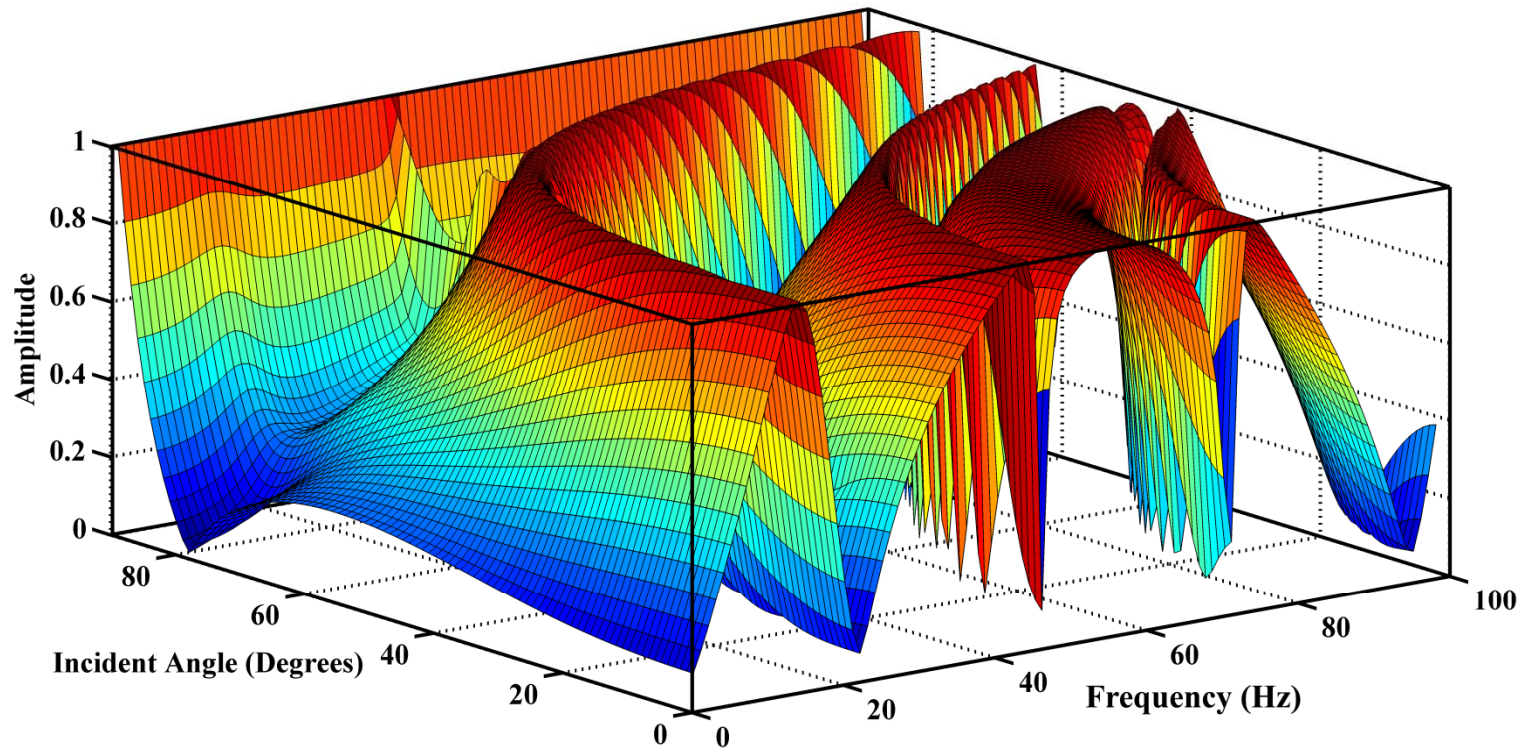


# A Realistic Model

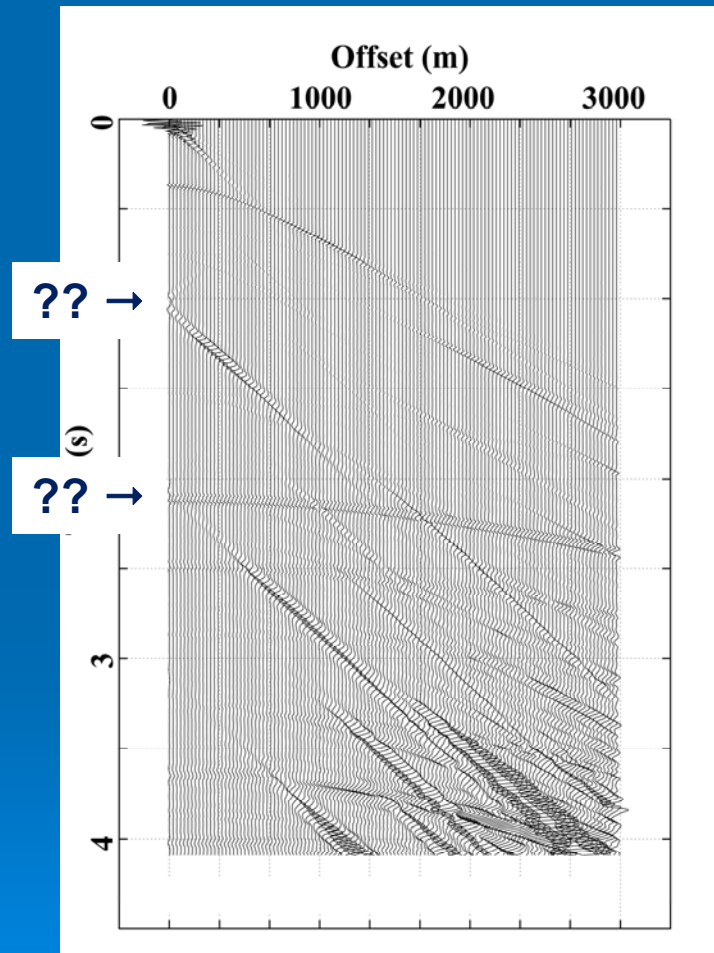


# P1P1 Reflectivity

(From Zone of Interest)

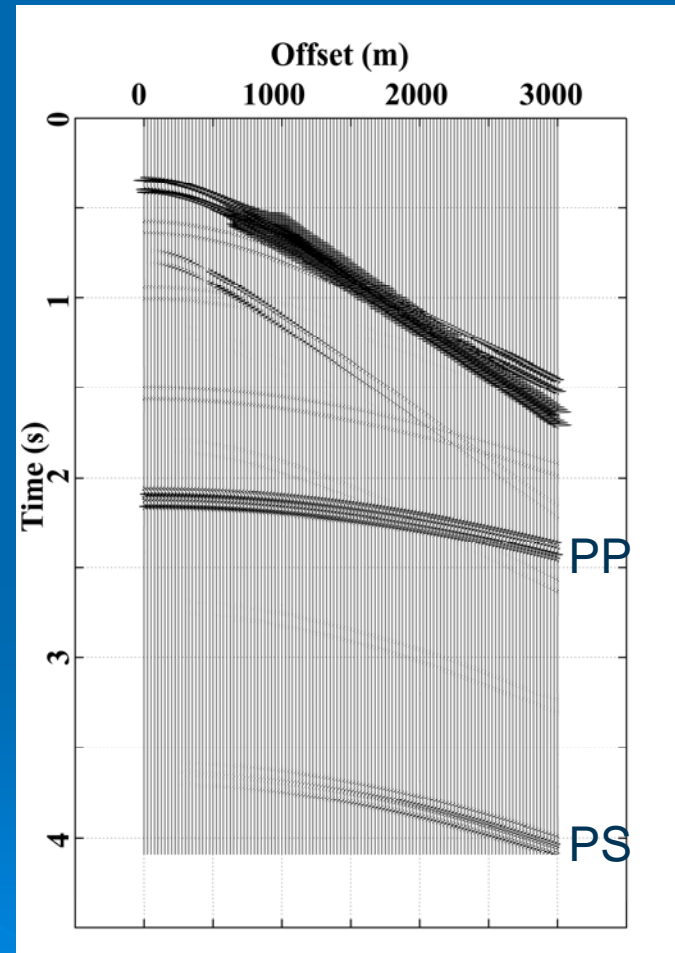
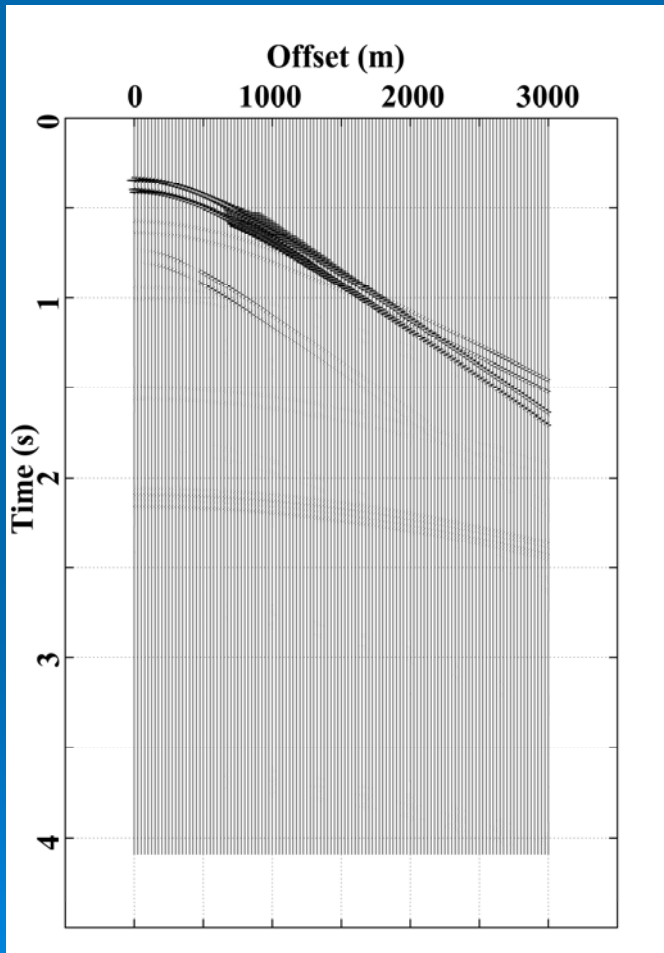


# Reflectivity Vertical Component



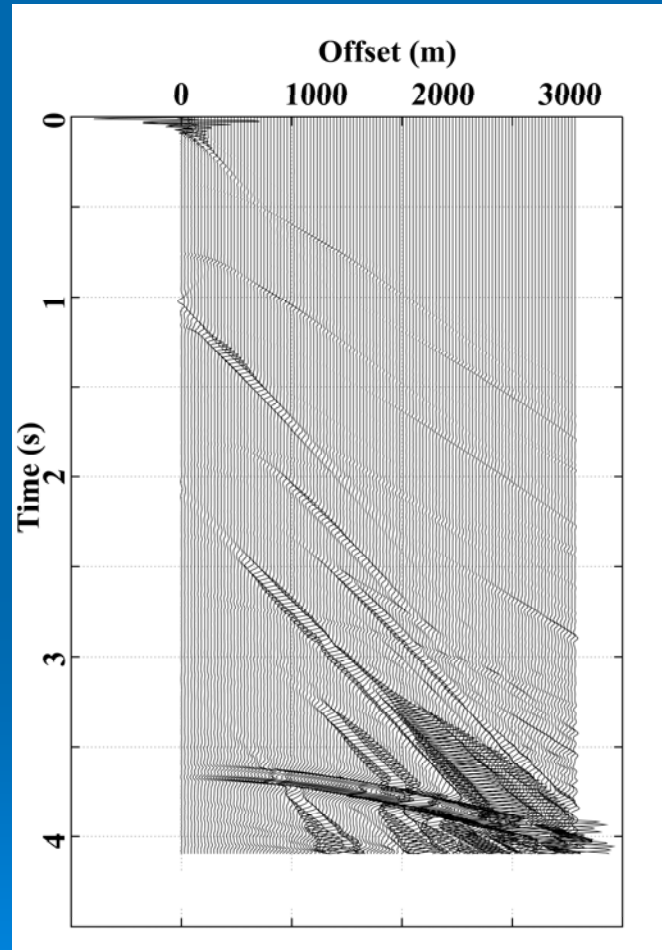
Exponential Scaling

# Ray – Reflectivity Vertical Component



Exponential Scaling

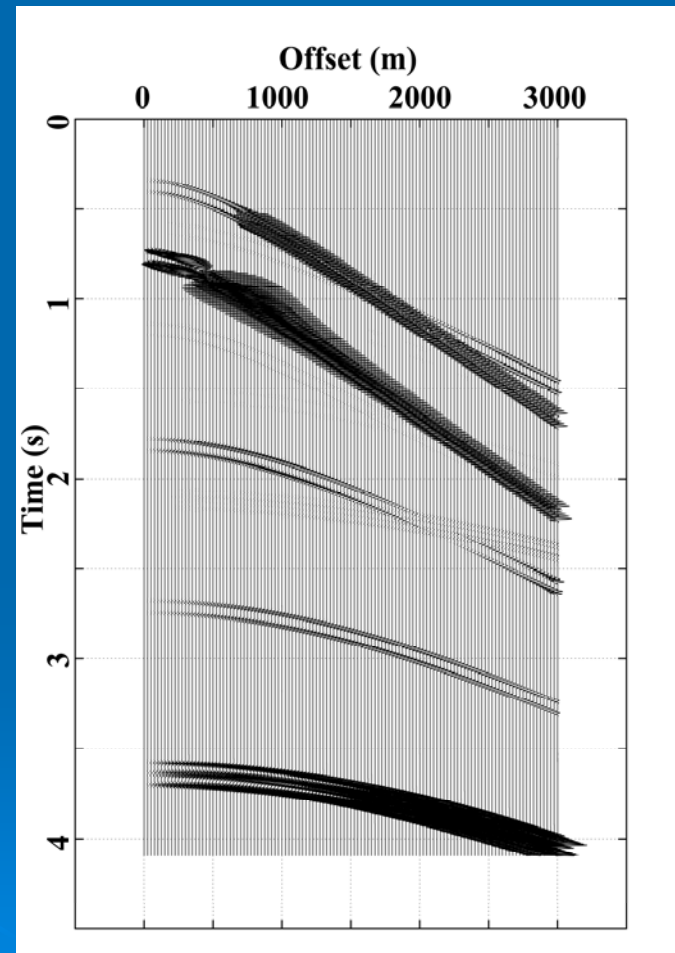
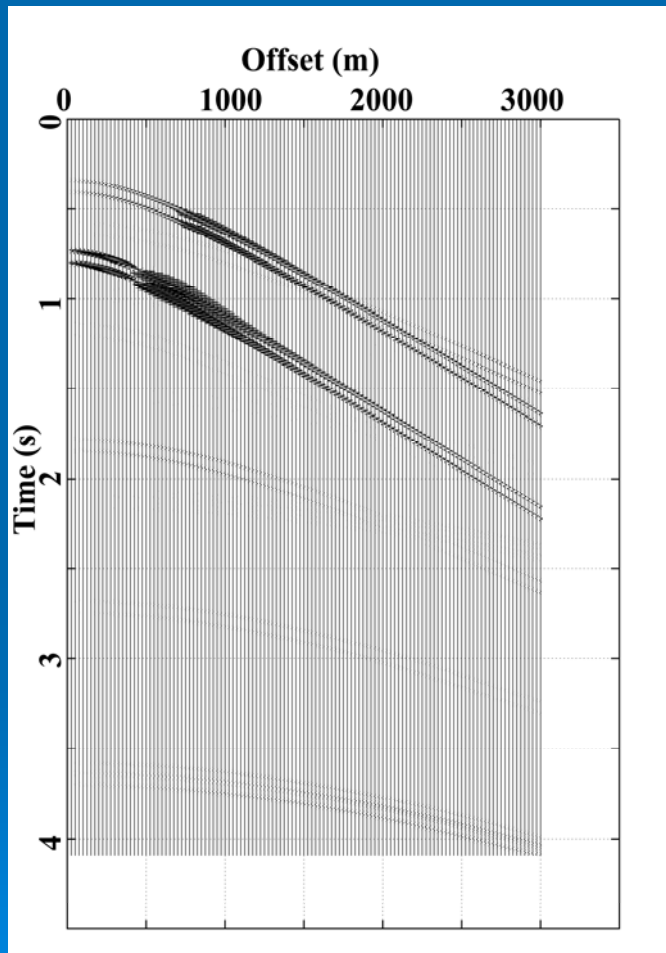
# Reflectivity Horizontal Component



Event of interest  
obscured by  
reverberations  
from  
overburden.

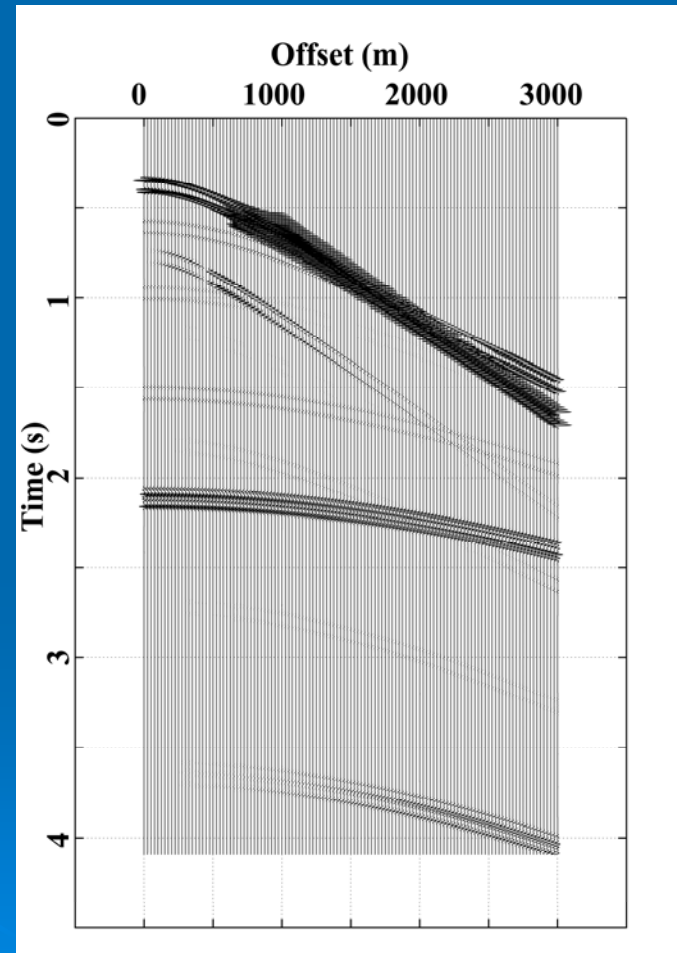
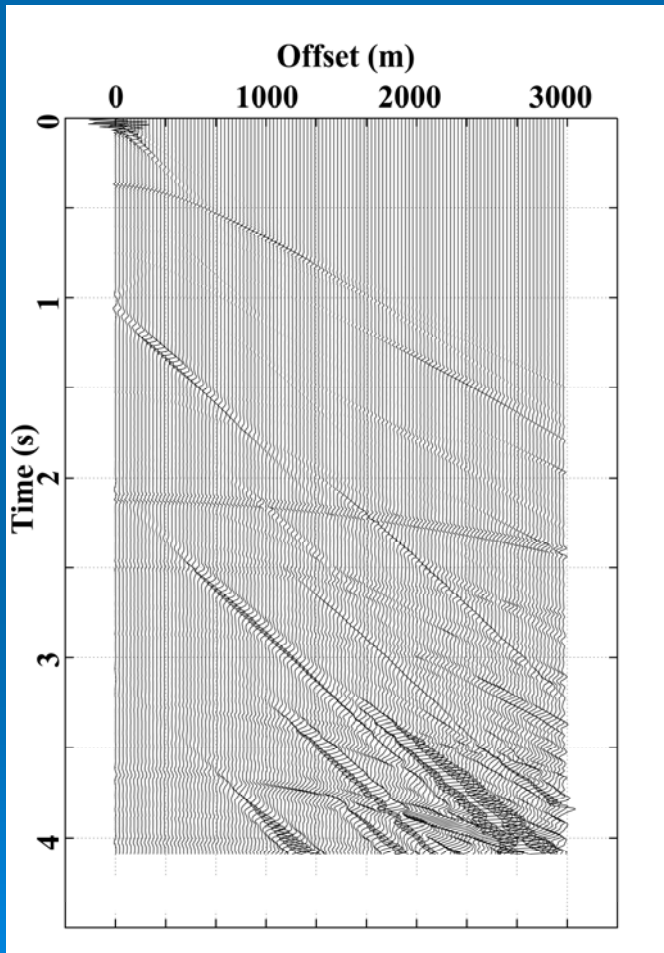
Exponential Scaling

# Ray – Reflectivity Horizontal Component

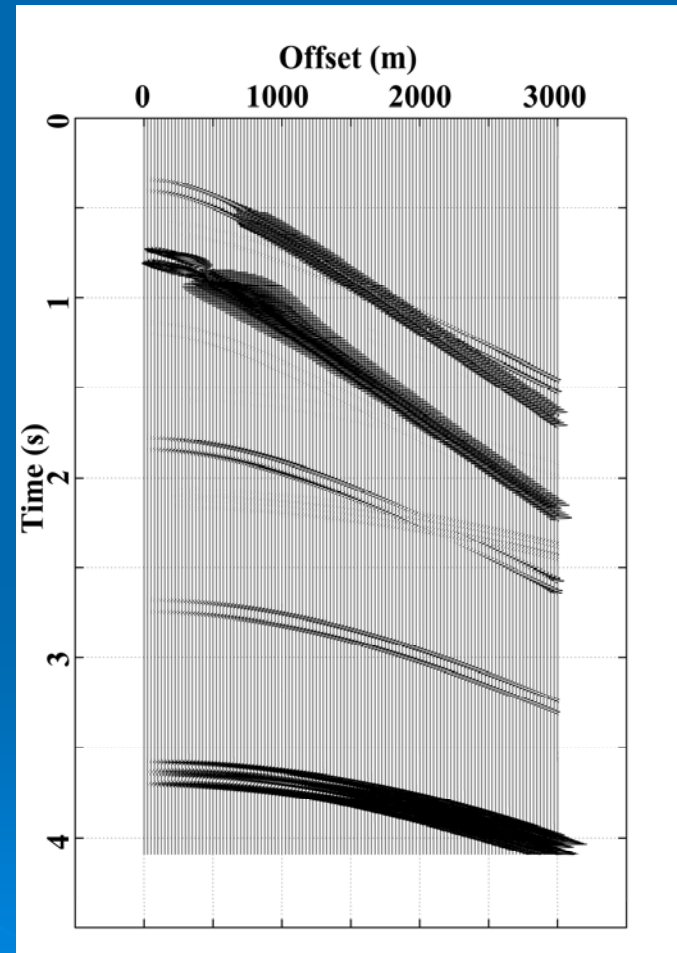
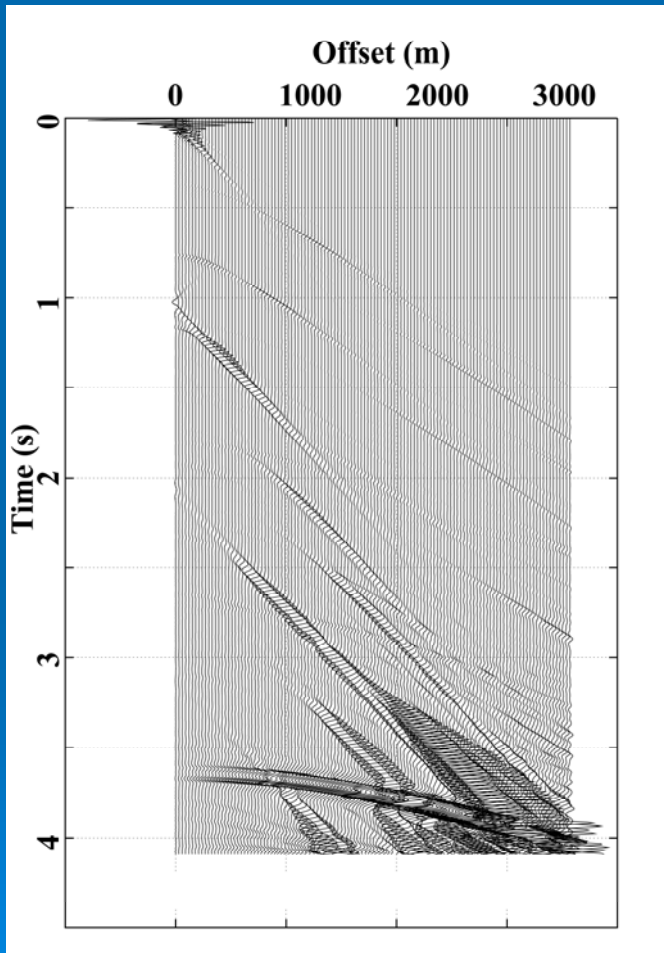


**Exponential Scaling**

# Compare Vertical



# Compare Horizontal





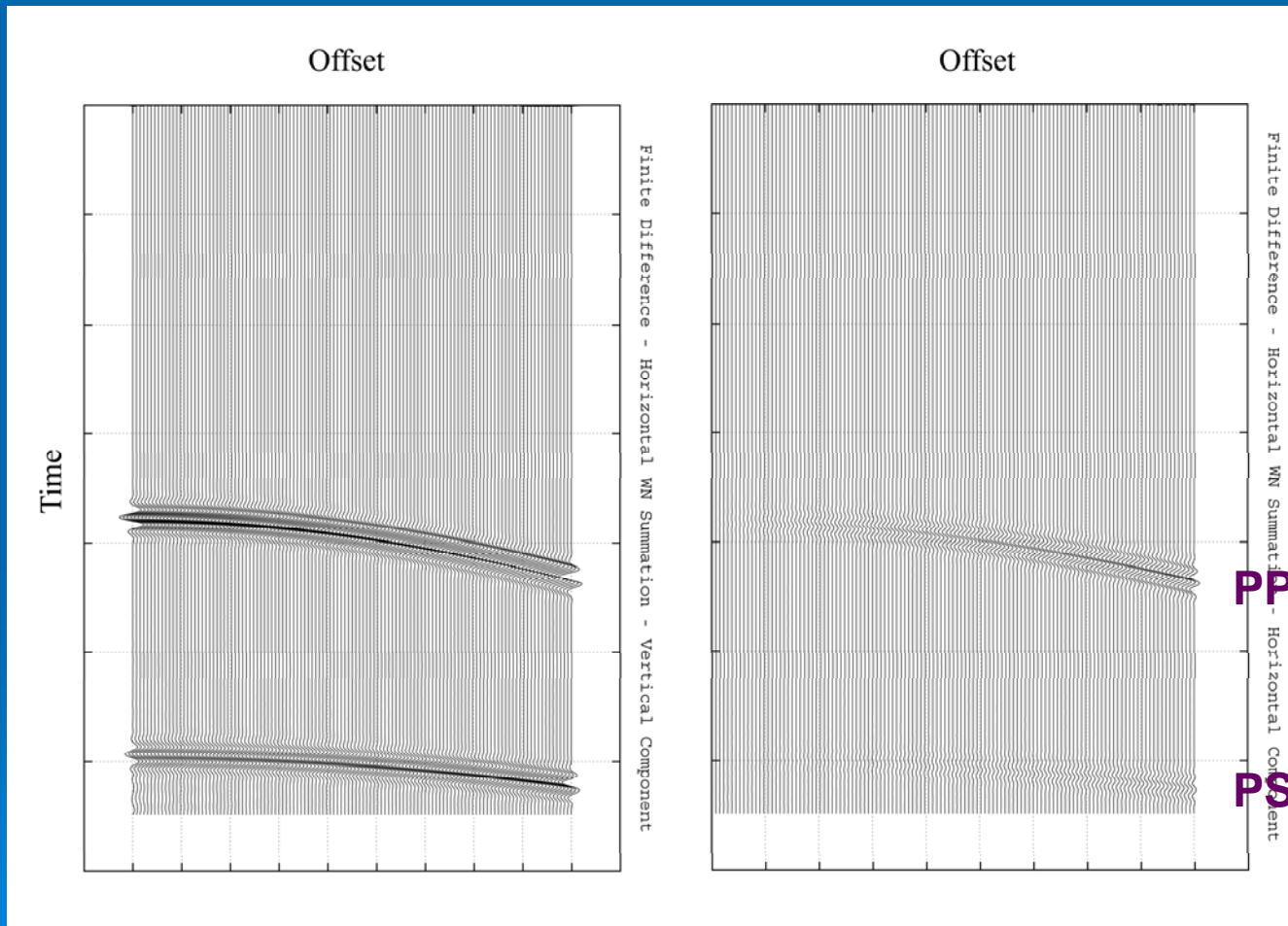
# Comments

- Reflectivity results are not as good as should be expected. A comparison with another Fortran program, however, produced similar results.
- Alternative Ray Ref seems to produce better results with fewer artifacts.
- Rewrite program using Finite Integral Transforms?
- Use a similar wave number summation method which employs FD as opposed to NI?

# Re: Use a similar wave number summation method which employs FD as opposed to NI?

- Still has some artifacts but improved speed allows for *messing* about.
- Focus on the “zone of interest” using this method.
- Requires the model to be run 2 times but 3 times would be a more accurate estimate.

# Finite Difference (Extreme Mode) with Wave Number Summation in the Radial Direction



Exponential Scaling

# Acknowledgements

**The support of the sponsors of CREWES is duly noted.**

**The first author also receives assistance from NSERC through Operating and Discovery Grants held by Professors E.S. Krebes, L.R. Lines and G. F. Margrave.**