

Numerical analysis of scattering in a viscoelastic medium

Shahpoor Moradi, Kristopher Innanen
and Hassan Khaniani



Outline

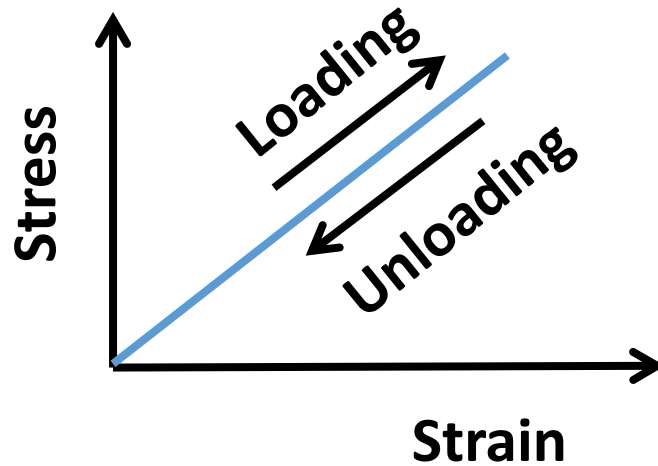
- **Motivation**
- **Introduction to viscoelastic medium**
 - Elastic versus Viscoelastic
 - Viscoelastic models
 - Viscoelastic waves
- **Scattering theory**
 - Perturbation theory
 - Born approximation
- **Numerical study**
- **Conclusion**

Motivation

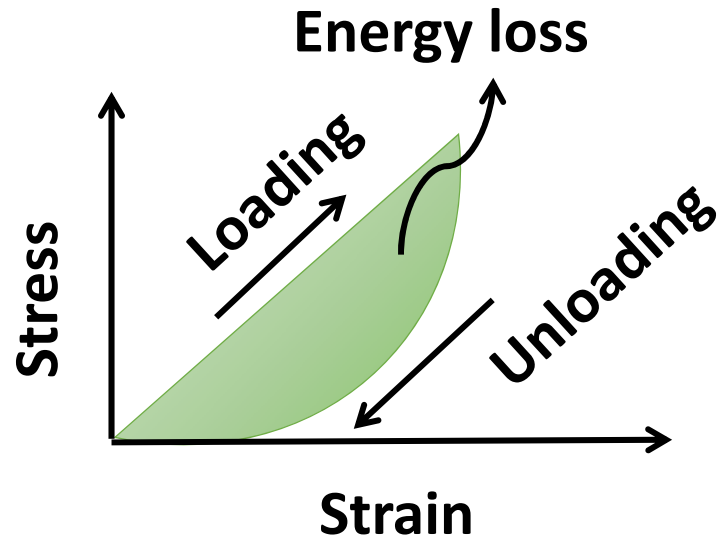
- Characterize seismic wave propagation and scattering in viscoelastic media in the context of multicomponent survey data.
- Direct inverse scattering, Q estimation (AVF/AVA analysis), Q compensation.
- Inverse scattering and full waveform inversion in attenuating media.

Elastic versus Viscoelastic

Elastic



Viscoelastic

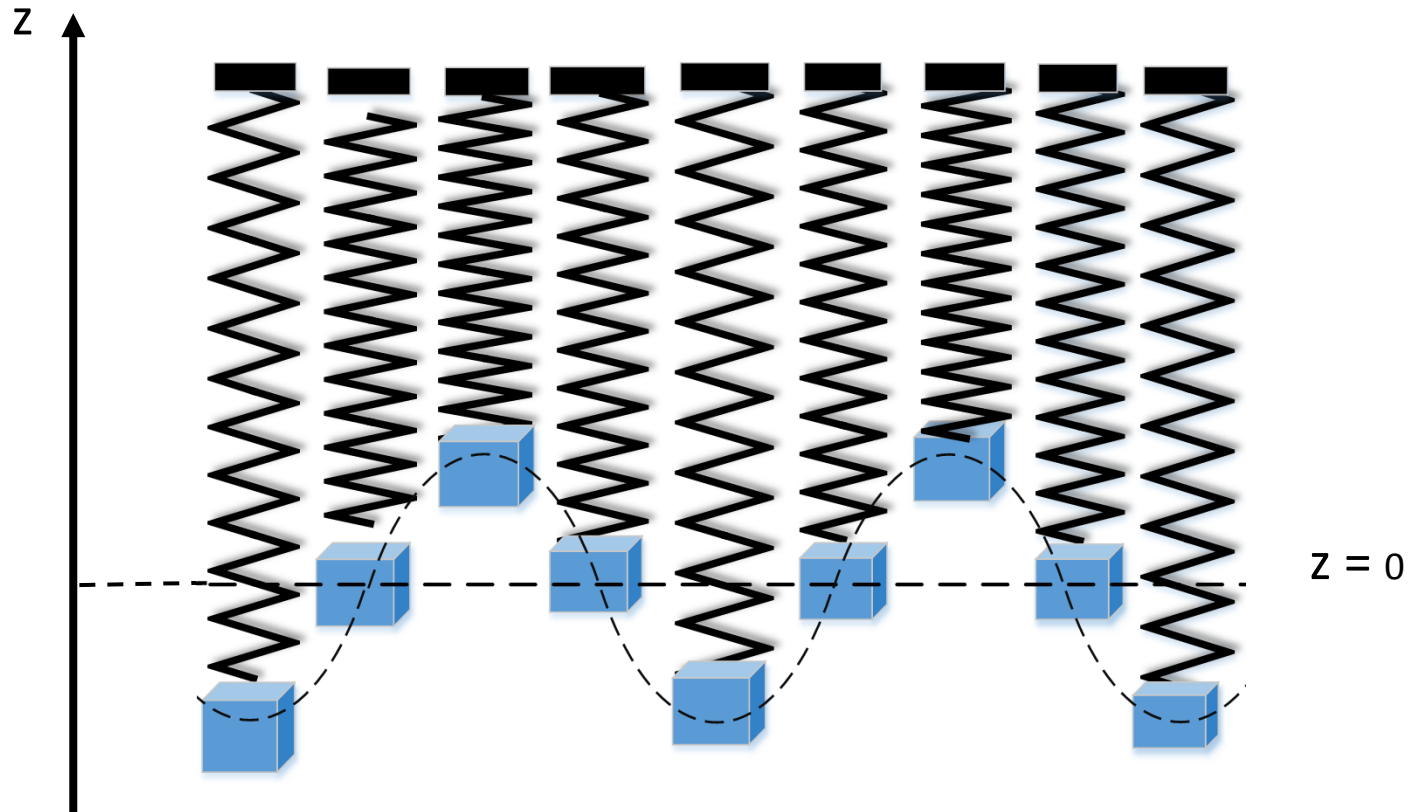


- Reciprocal of the quality factor (fractional energy loss):

$$Q^{-1} = -\frac{\Delta E}{2\pi E}$$

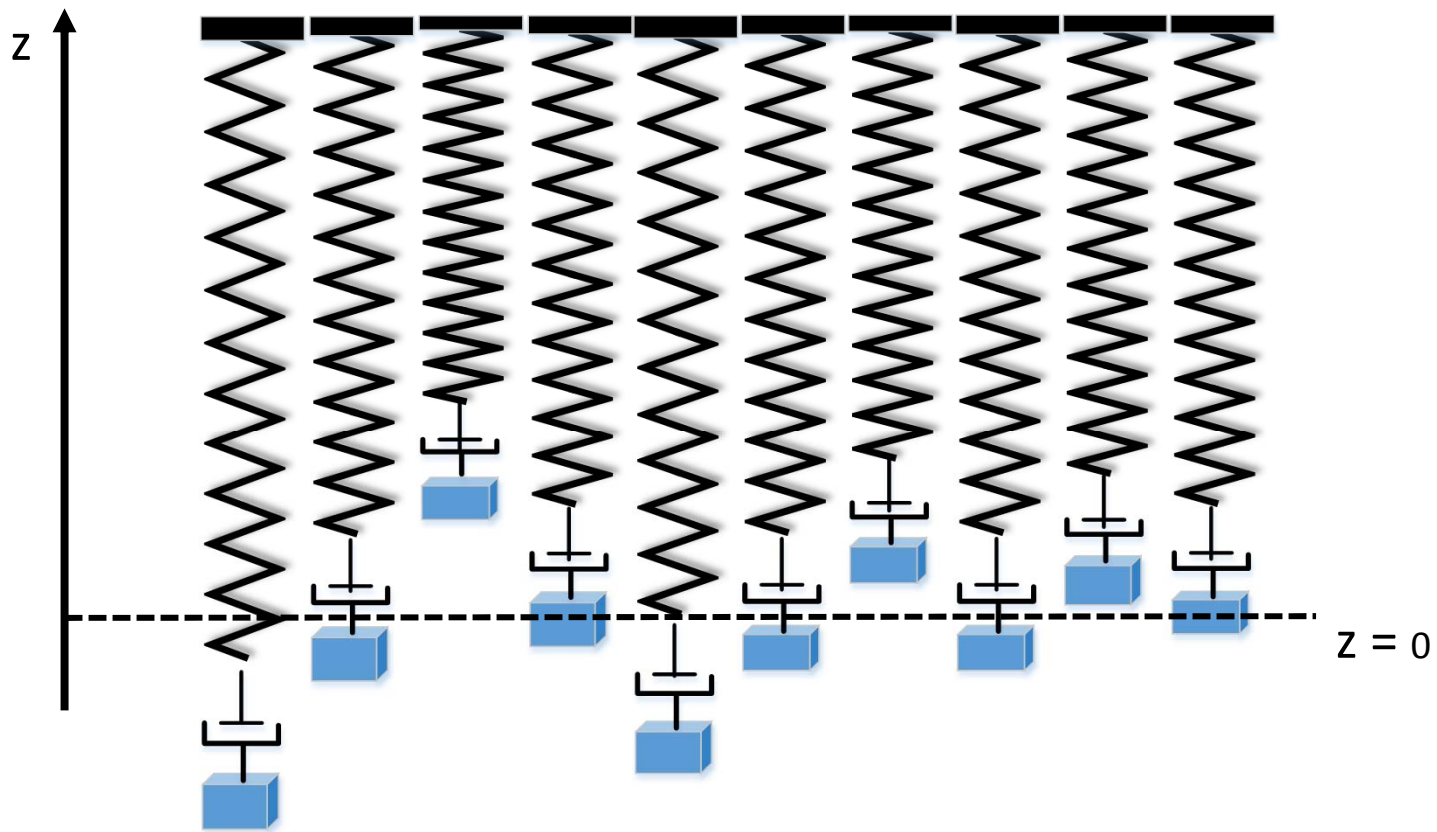
Elastic model: undamped motion

Mass-spring system

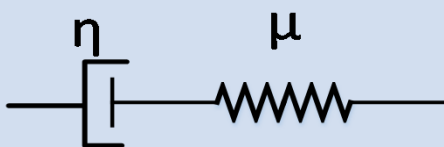
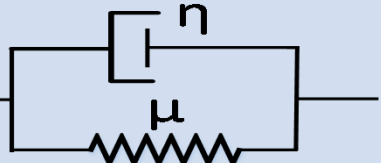
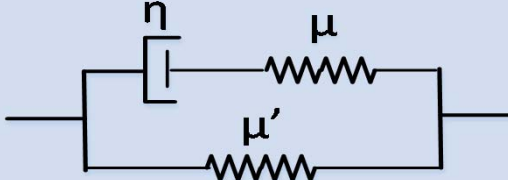


Viscoelastic model: damped motion

Spring dashpot system



Viscoelastic models

Maxwell Model	Kelvin Model	Standard linear Model
		
Viscoelastic Fluid	Viscoelastic Solid	Viscoelastic Medium
Same stresses Different strains	Same strains Different stresses	$\tau_\sigma = \frac{\eta}{\mu + \mu'}, \quad \tau_\varepsilon = \frac{\eta}{\mu}$
$Q^{-1} = \frac{\mu}{\omega\eta}$	$Q^{-1} = \frac{\omega\eta}{\mu}$	$Q^{-1} = \frac{\omega(\tau_\sigma - \tau_\varepsilon)}{1 + \omega^2\tau_\sigma\tau_\varepsilon}$

Viscoelastic waves*

Complex wave vector $\vec{K} = \vec{P} - i\vec{A}$

Attenuation vector \vec{A} (indicated by a dashed arrow pointing from the imaginary part of the equation)

Propagation vector \vec{P} (indicated by a dashed arrow pointing from the real part of the equation)

	P-waves	S-I waves	S-II waves
Inhomogeneous			
Homogeneous			

* Borchardt, R. D., 2009, Viscoelastic waves in layered media: Cambridge University Press.

Scattering theory

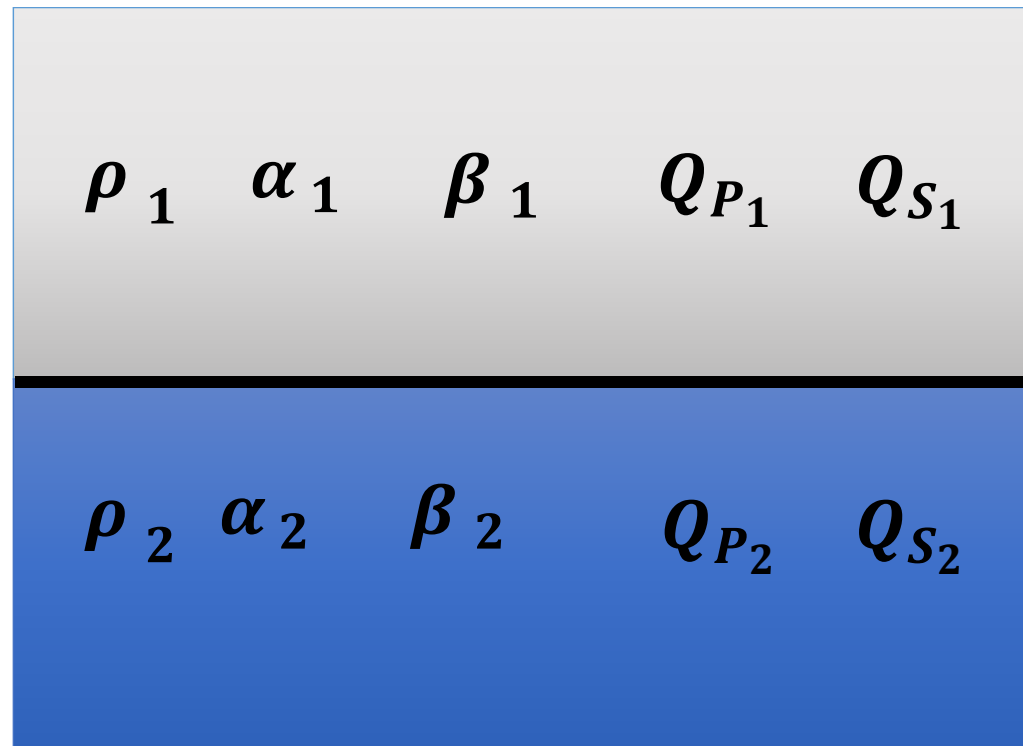
ρ Density

α P-wave velocity

β P-wave velocity

Q_P P-wave quality factor

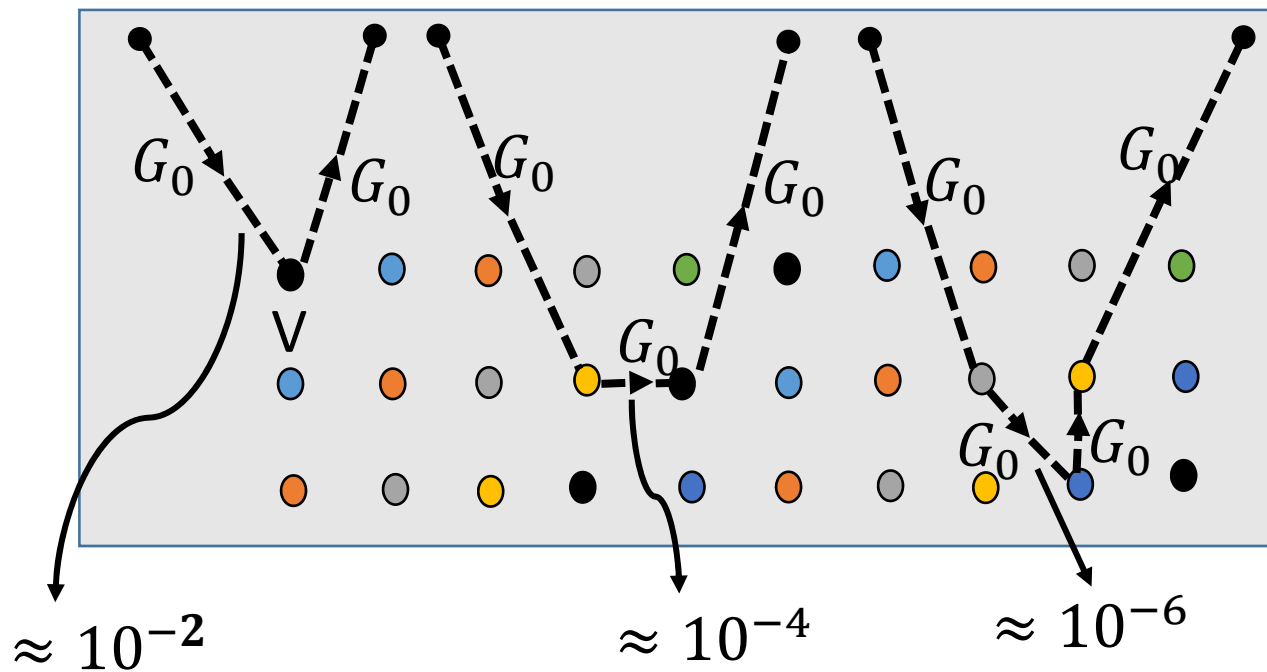
Q_S S-wave quality factor



Born series

Scattered wave =

$$G_0 V G_0 + G_0 V G_0 V G_0 + G_0 V G_0 V G_0 V G_0 + \dots$$

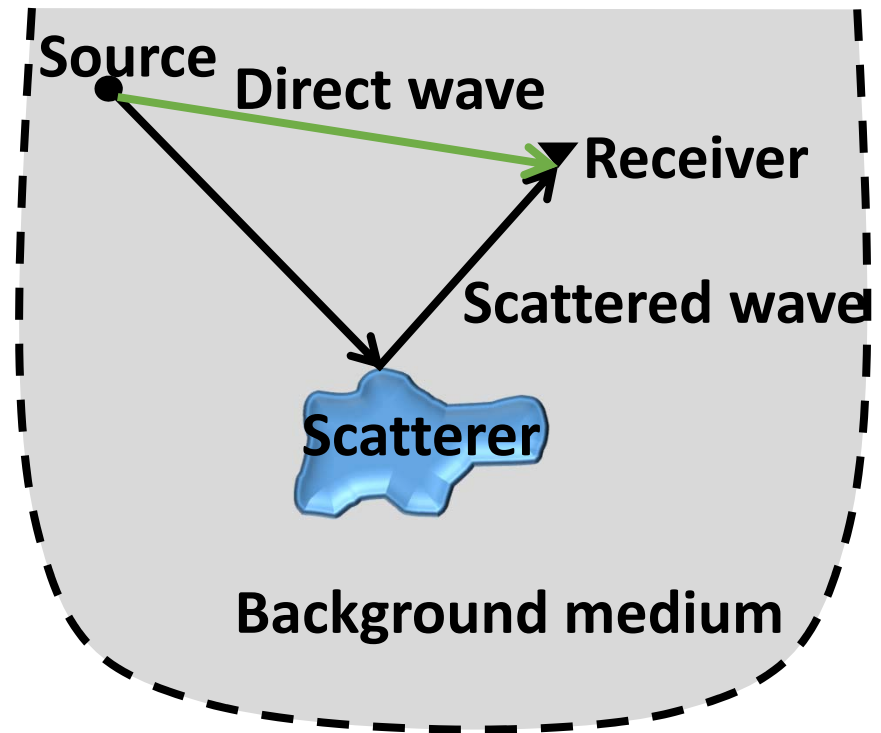


Max Born (1882-1970)
German physicist
Nobel prize in 1954

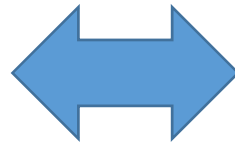
Born approximation: single scattering

- Source and receiver located in background medium.
- Only primaries.

Recorded wave =
Direct wave + Scattered wave



Scattering of seismic waves in a viscoelastic medium using the Born approximation



Numerical analysis using FDTD

Shahpoor Moradi and Kris Innanen

Scattering of homogeneous and inhomogeneous viscoelastic waves from arbitrary heterogeneities

CREWES Research Report-Volume 26 (2014)

Shahpoor Moradi, Kris Innanen

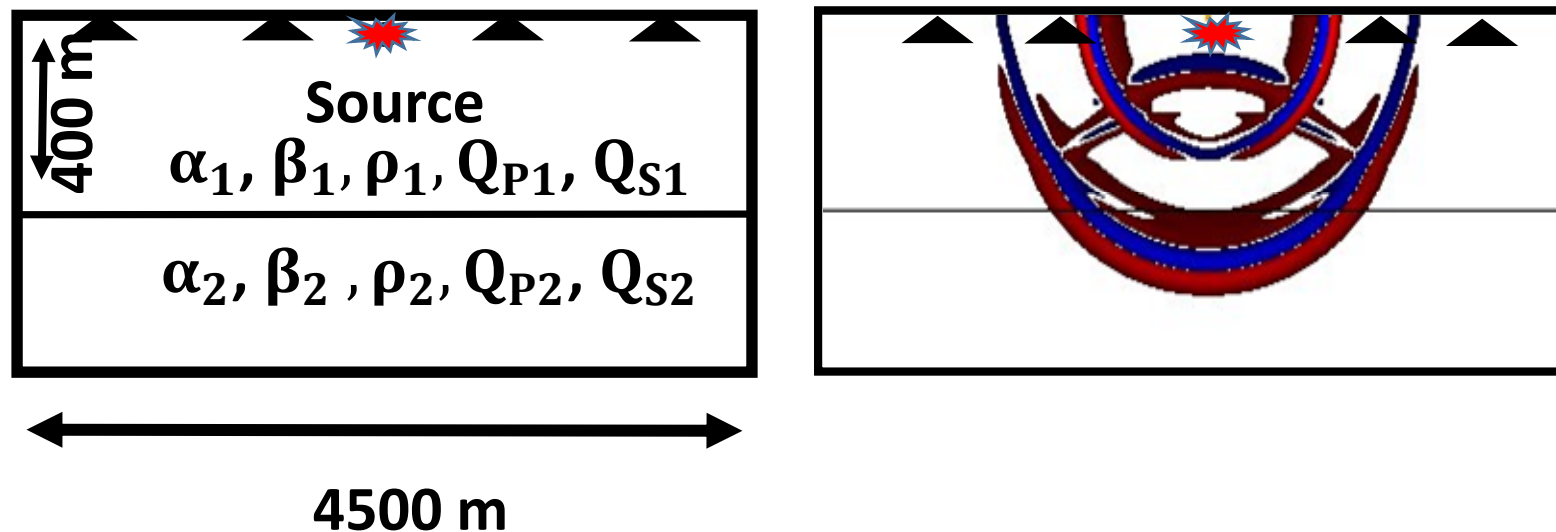
Hassan Khaniani

Numerical analysis of scattering in a viscoelastic medium

CREWES Research Report-Volume 26 (2014)

Numerical study of scattering using FDTD

Finite Difference Time Domain (FDTD), eighth-order accurate in space and second-order accurate in time, 45 Hz zero phase wavelet *



* Martin, R., and Komatitsch, D., 2009, *Geophysical Journal International*, 179, No. 1, 333–344.
http://komatitsch.free.fr/README_seismic_cpml.html

Contrast in density (theory)

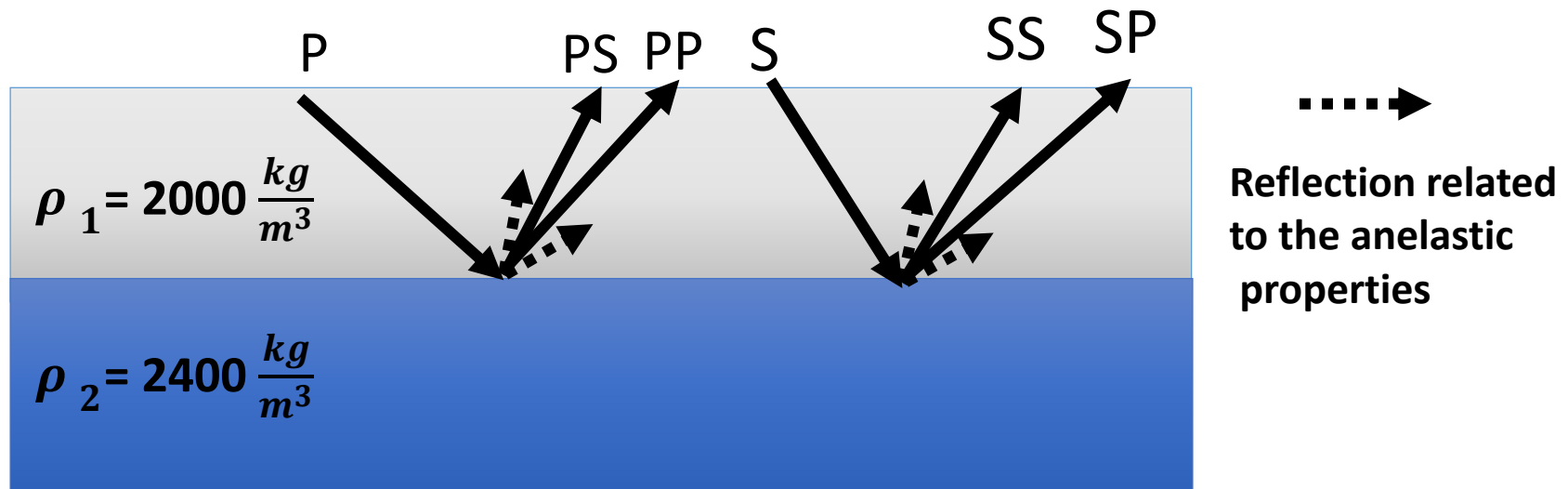
$$\frac{P}{P} \mathbb{V}_{visco} = \left(\frac{P}{P} \mathbb{V}_e^\rho + i \frac{P}{P} \mathbb{V}_{ane}^\rho \right) A_\rho \quad \text{P-to-P}$$

$$\frac{SI}{P} \mathbb{V}_{visco} = \left(\frac{SI}{P} \mathbb{V}_e^\rho + i \frac{SI}{P} \mathbb{V}_{ane}^\rho \right) A_\rho \quad \text{S-to-P}$$

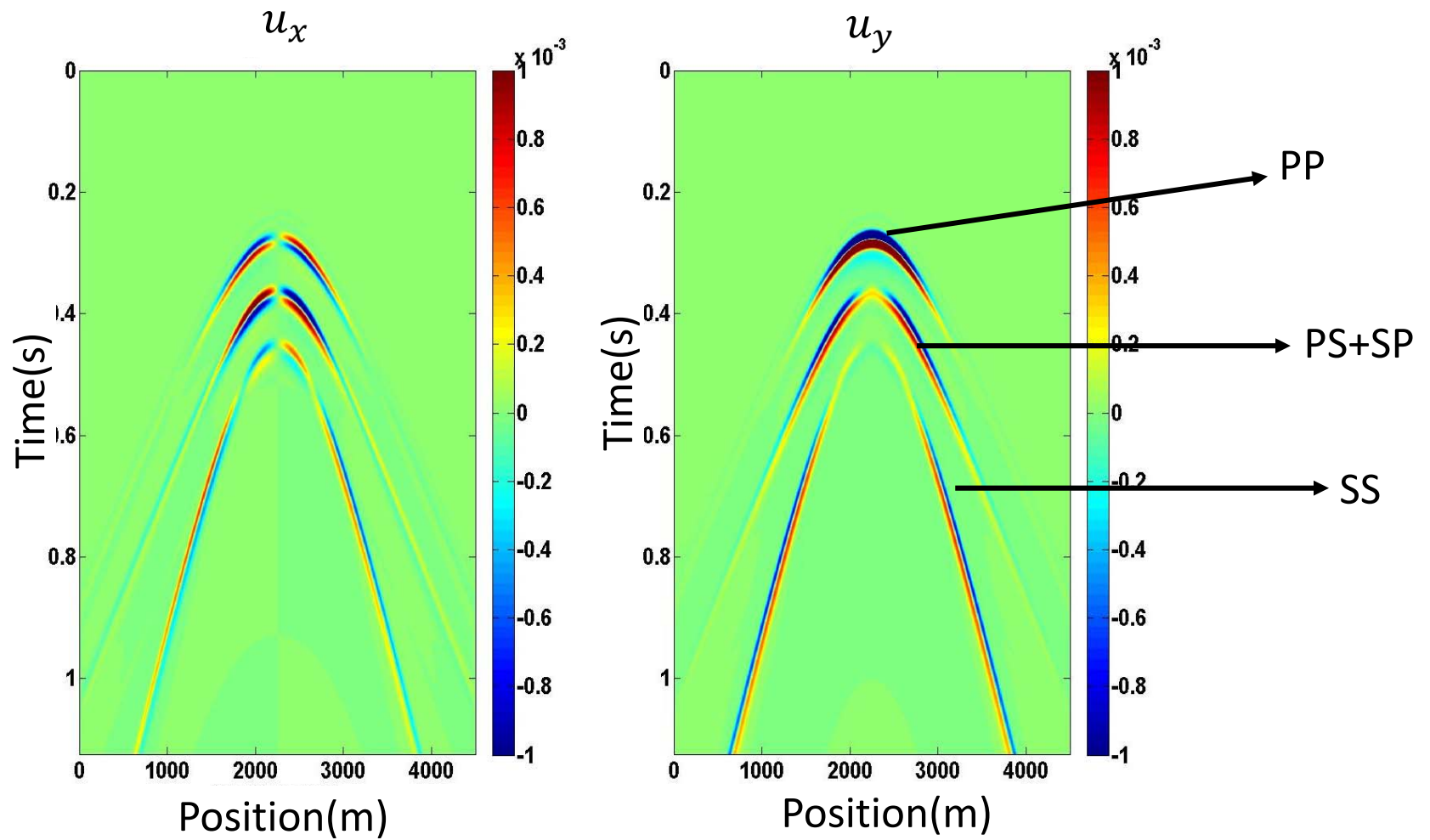
$$\frac{P}{SI} \mathbb{V}_{visco} = \left(\frac{P}{SI} \mathbb{V}_e^\rho + i \frac{P}{SI} \mathbb{V}_{ane}^\rho \right) A_\rho \quad \text{P-to-S}$$

$$\frac{SI}{SI} \mathbb{V}_{visco} = \left(\frac{SI}{SI} \mathbb{V}_e^\rho + i \frac{SI}{SI} \mathbb{V}_{ane}^\rho \right) A_\rho \quad \text{S-to-S}$$

Born approximation

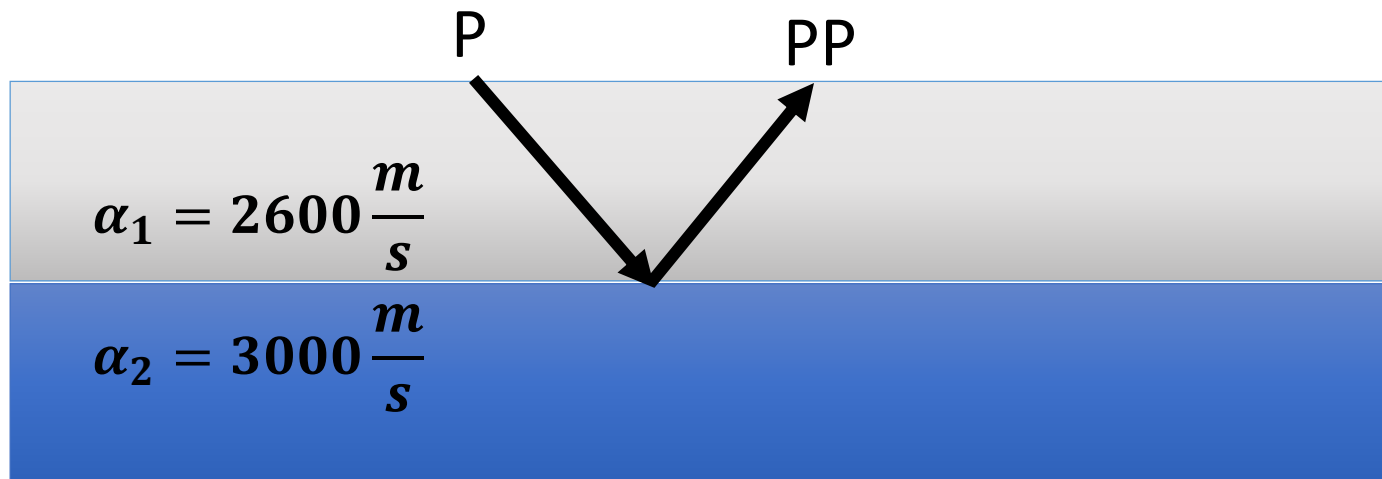


Contrast in density (numeric)

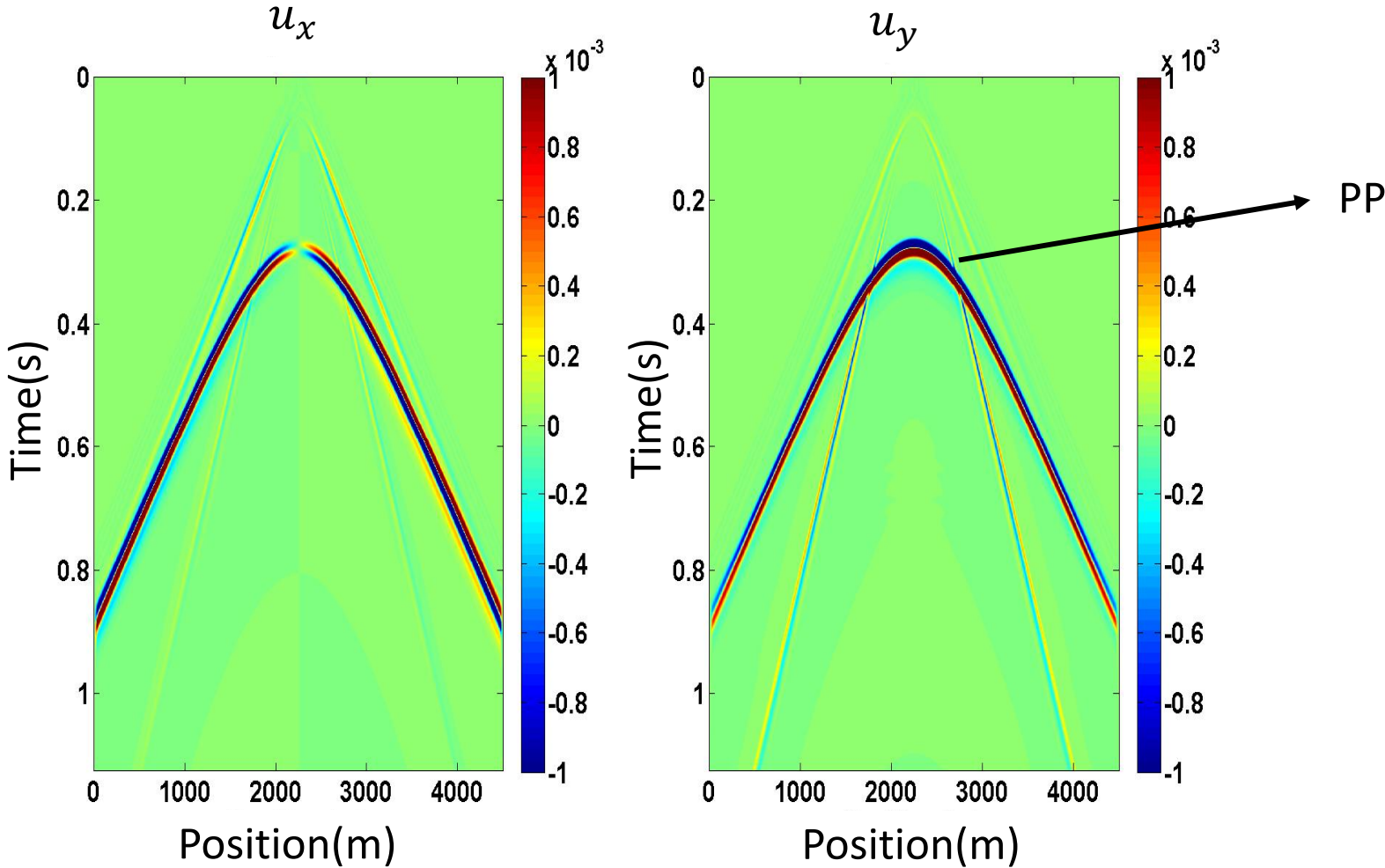


Contrast in P-wave velocity (theory)

$$\frac{P}{P} \mathbb{V}_{visco} = \left(\frac{P}{P} \mathbb{V}_e^\alpha \right) A_\alpha \quad \text{Born approximation}$$



Contrast in P-wave velocity (numeric)



Contrast in S-wave velocity (theory)

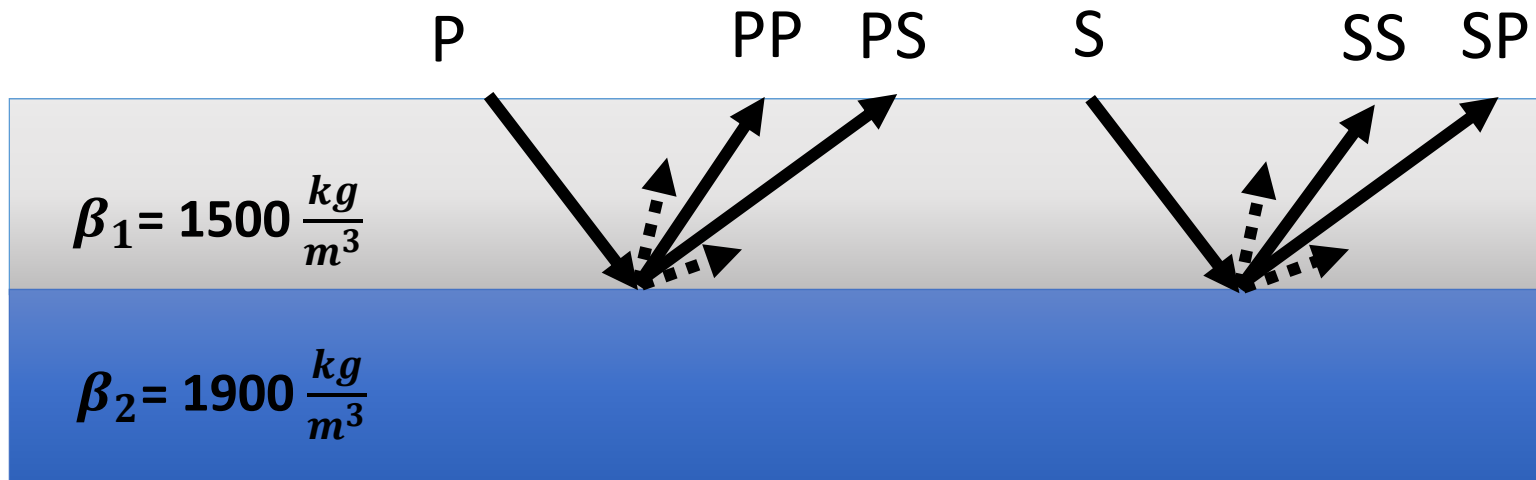
$$\frac{P}{P} \mathbb{V}_{visco} = \left(\frac{P}{P} \mathbb{V}_e^\beta + i \frac{P}{P} \mathbb{V}_{ane}^\beta \right) A_\beta$$

$$\frac{SI}{P} \mathbb{V}_{visco} = \left(\frac{SI}{P} \mathbb{V}_e^\beta + i \frac{SI}{P} \mathbb{V}_{ane}^\beta \right) A_\beta$$

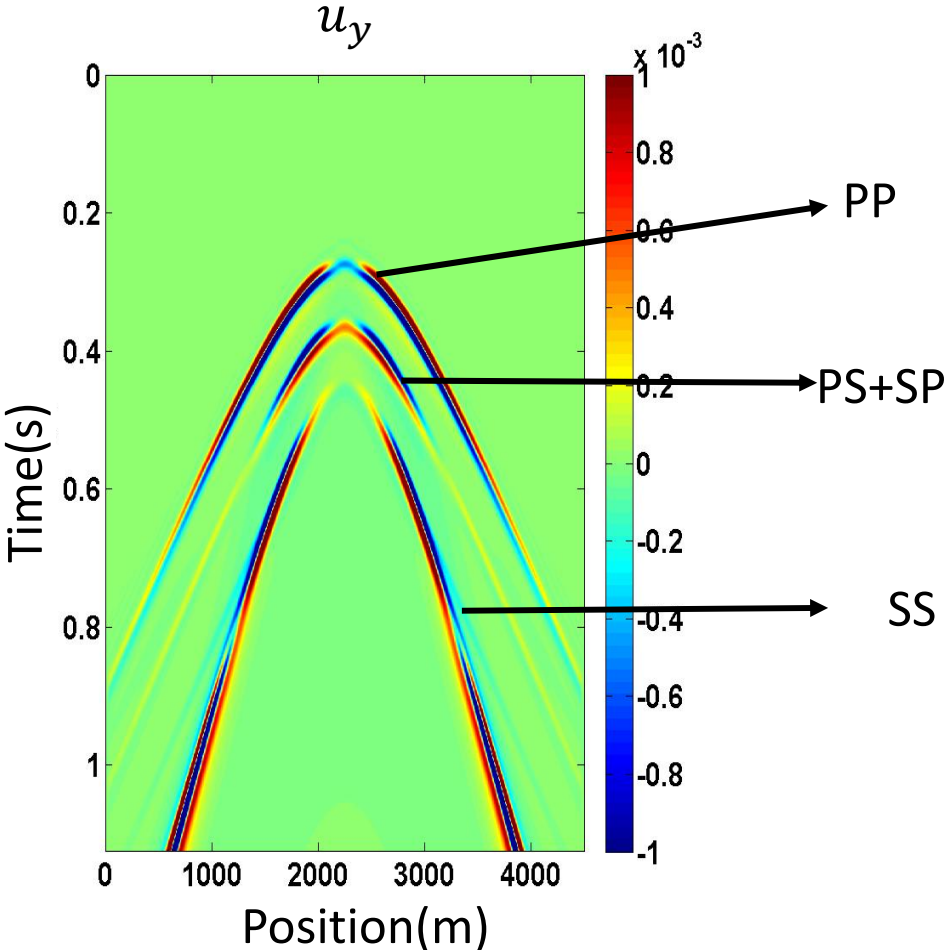
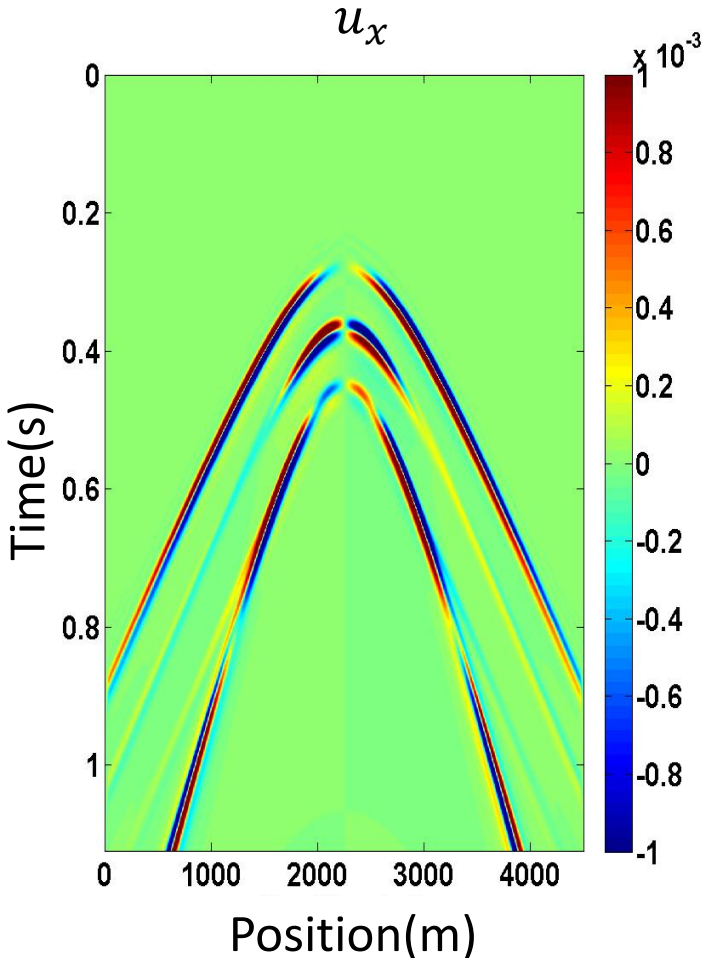
$$\frac{P}{SI} \mathbb{V}_{visco} = \left(\frac{P}{SI} \mathbb{V}_e^\beta + i \frac{P}{SI} \mathbb{V}_{ane}^\beta \right) A_\beta$$

$$\frac{SI}{SI} \mathbb{V}_{visco} = \left(\frac{SI}{SI} \mathbb{V}_e^\beta + i \frac{SI}{SI} \mathbb{V}_{ane}^\beta \right) A_\beta$$

Born approximation

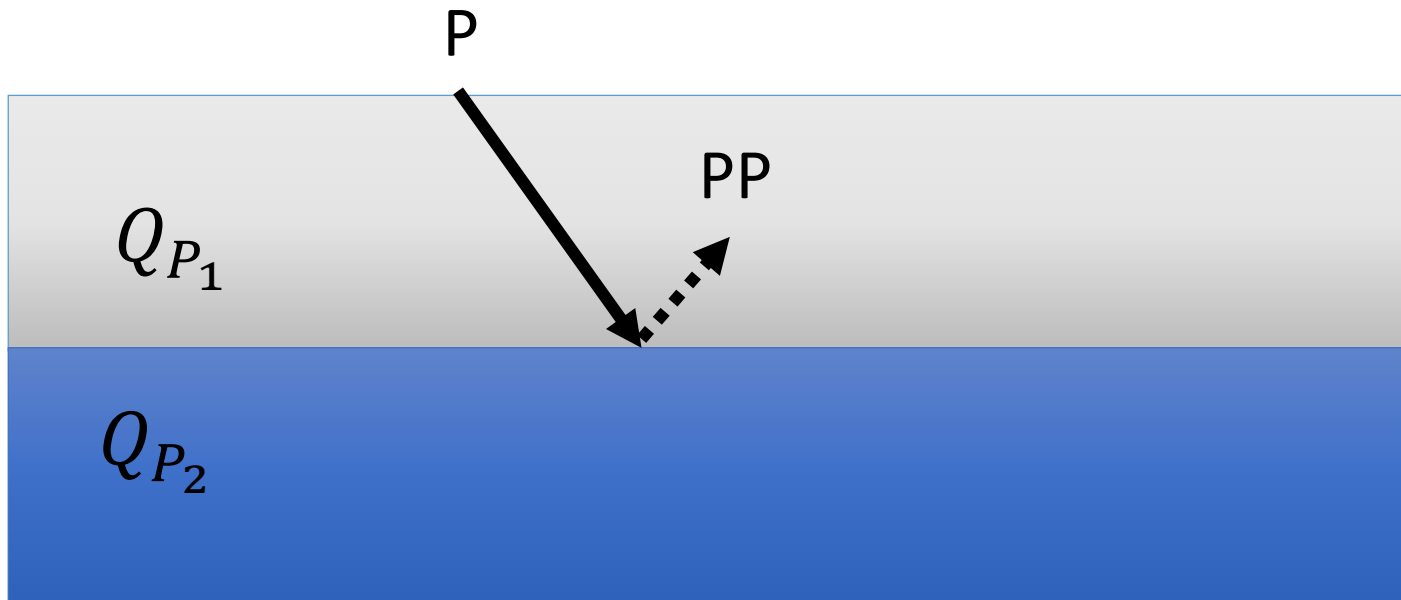


Contrast in S-wave velocity (numeric)

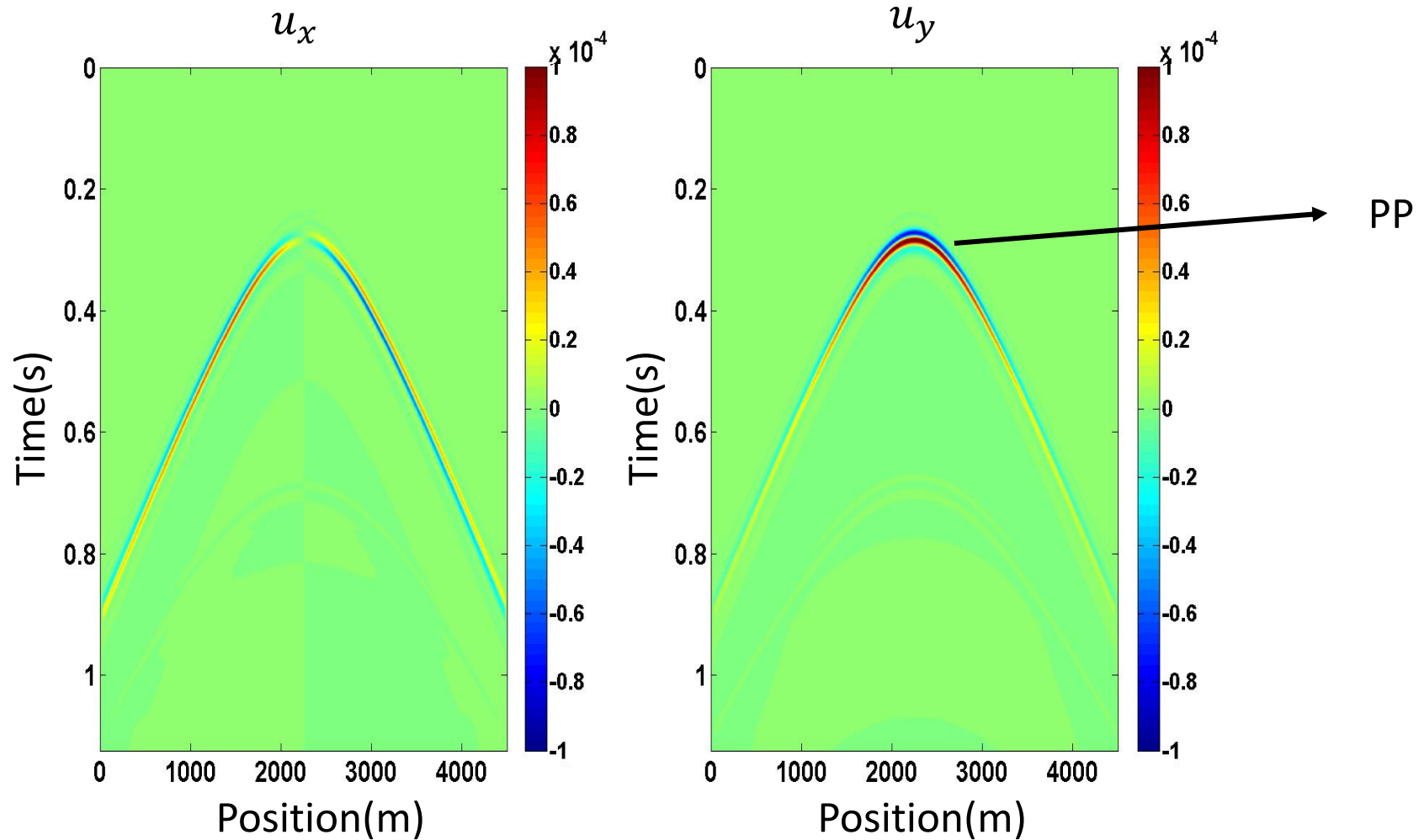


Contrast in P-wave quality factor

$$\frac{P}{P} \mathbb{V}_{visco} = i \left(\frac{P}{P} \mathbb{V}_{ane}^{Q_p} \right) A_{Q_p} \quad \text{Born approximation}$$



Contrast in P-wave quality factor



Contrast in S-wave quality factor

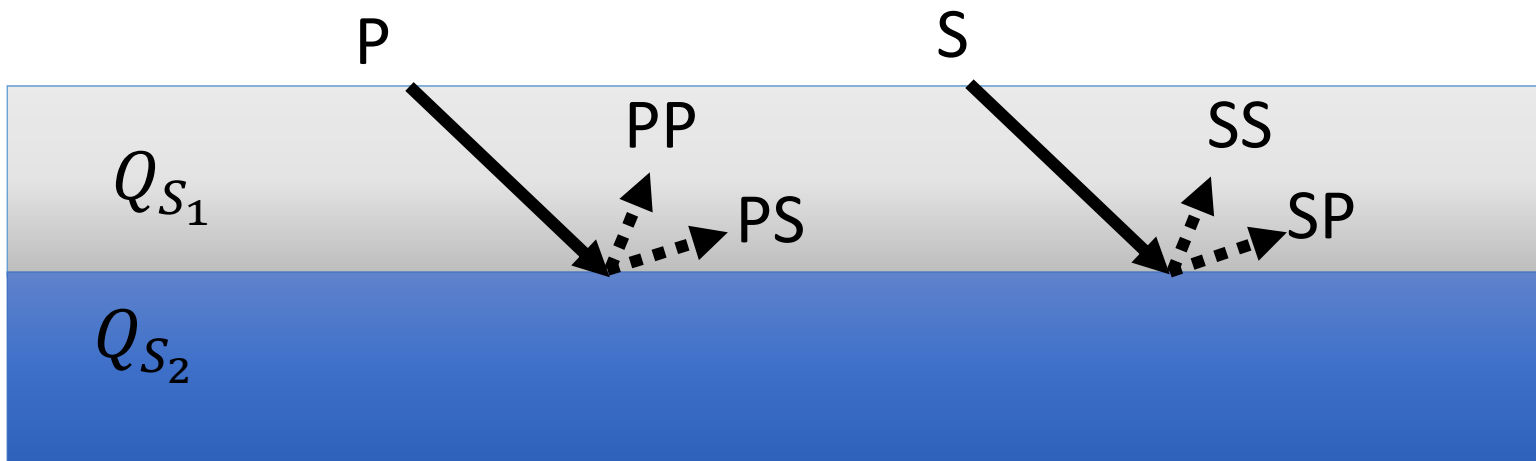
$$\frac{P}{P} \mathbb{V}_{visco} = i \left(\frac{P}{P} \mathbb{V}_{ane}^{Q_{hs}} \right) A_{Q_s}$$

$$\frac{SI}{P} \mathbb{V}_{visco} = i \left(\frac{SI}{P} \mathbb{V}_{ane}^{Q_{hs}} \right) A_{Q_s}$$

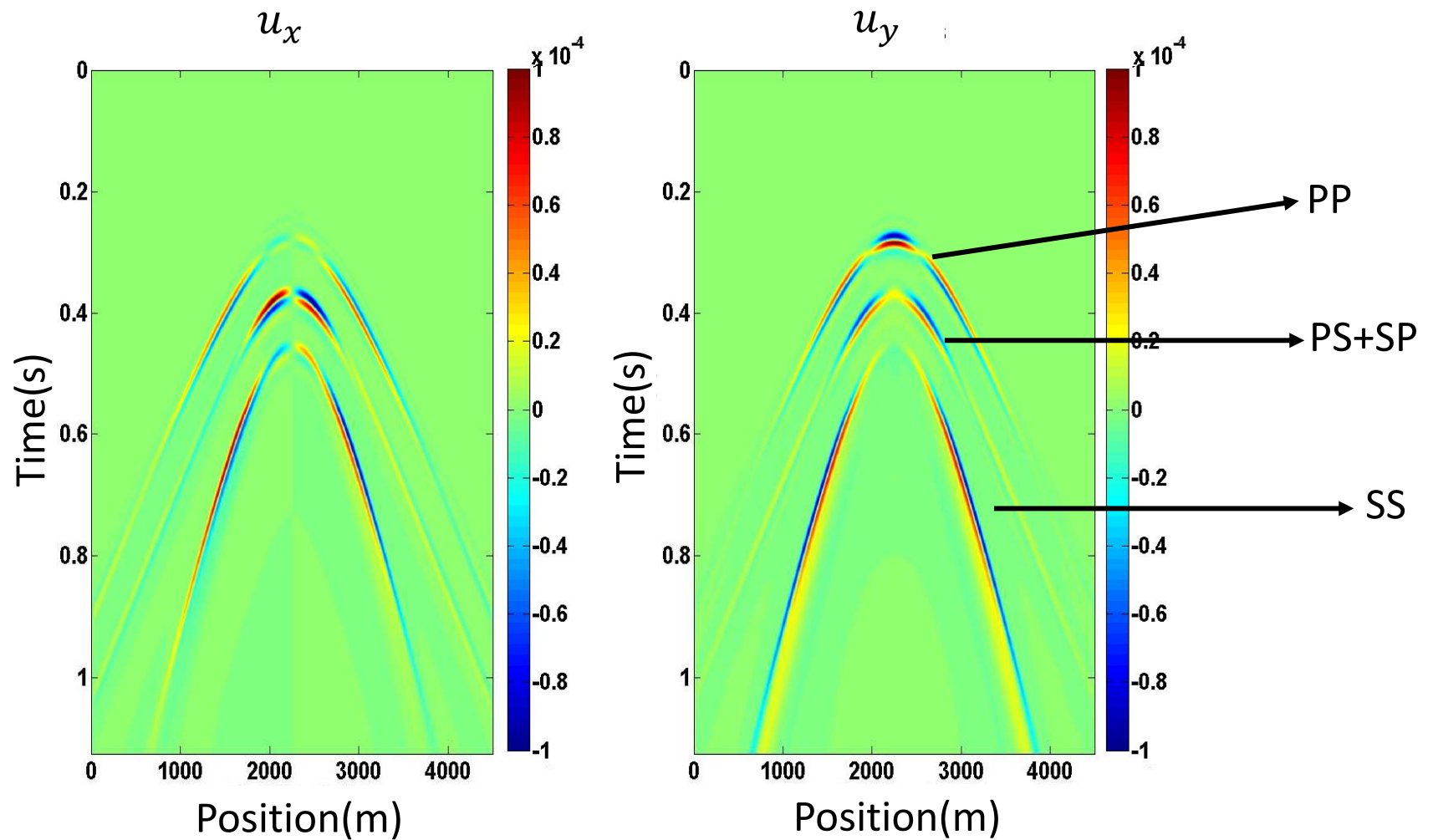
$$\frac{P}{SI} \mathbb{V}_{visco} = i \left(\frac{P}{SI} \mathbb{V}_{ane}^{Q_{hs}} \right) A_{Q_s}$$

$$\frac{SI}{SI} \mathbb{V}_{visco} = i \left(\frac{SI}{SI} \mathbb{V}_{ane}^{Q_{hs}} \right) A_{Q_s}$$

Born approximation



Contrast in S-wave quality factor



Summary and conclusion

- Contributions of perturbations in elastic and anelastic properties to the scattered waves are numerically examined.
- Scattering potential is a complex function in which the real part is elastic scattering potential and imaginary part corresponds to anelasticity in medium.
- Perturbation in quality factor for P-wave generates only P-to-P reflection.
- Comparing to the elastic case we expect the changes not only in amplitude of scattered wave but also in the phase behaviour.
- This research will feed directly into ongoing CREWES efforts to formulate FWI for multicomponent land data and determine petrophysically important parameters". Q_p and Q_s are definitely in that class.

Thank you

- All CREWES sponsors and NSERC