# Fast Waveform Inversion Strategies Applied to Hussar

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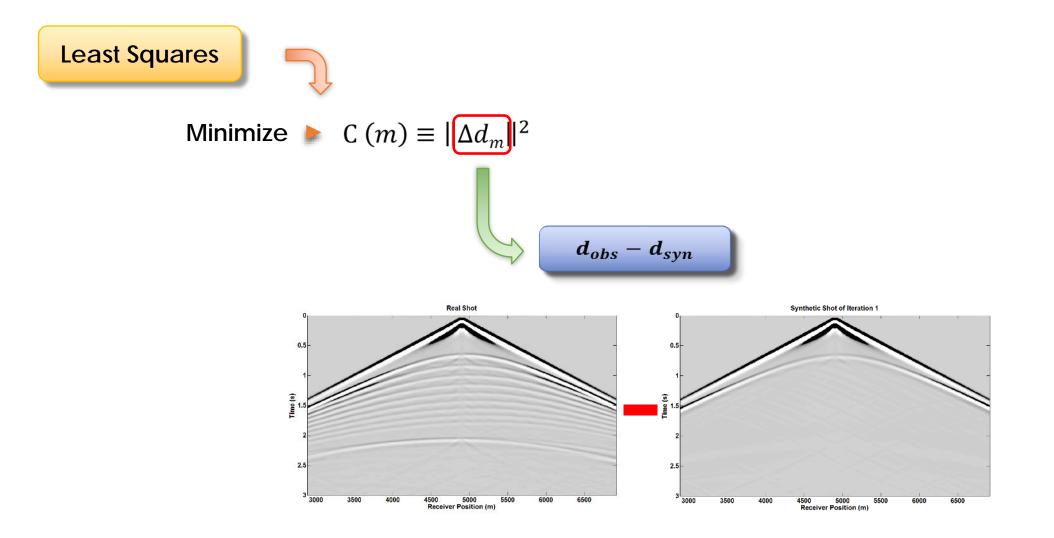
#### Outline

- Introduction to FWI
- Fast Waveform Inversion (FastWI)
  - Gradient
  - Well calibration
- Synthetic test 1: Simple Model
- Synthetic test 2: Marmousi
- Hussar Survey
- Processing Flow
- FastWI applied to Hussar
- Conclusions





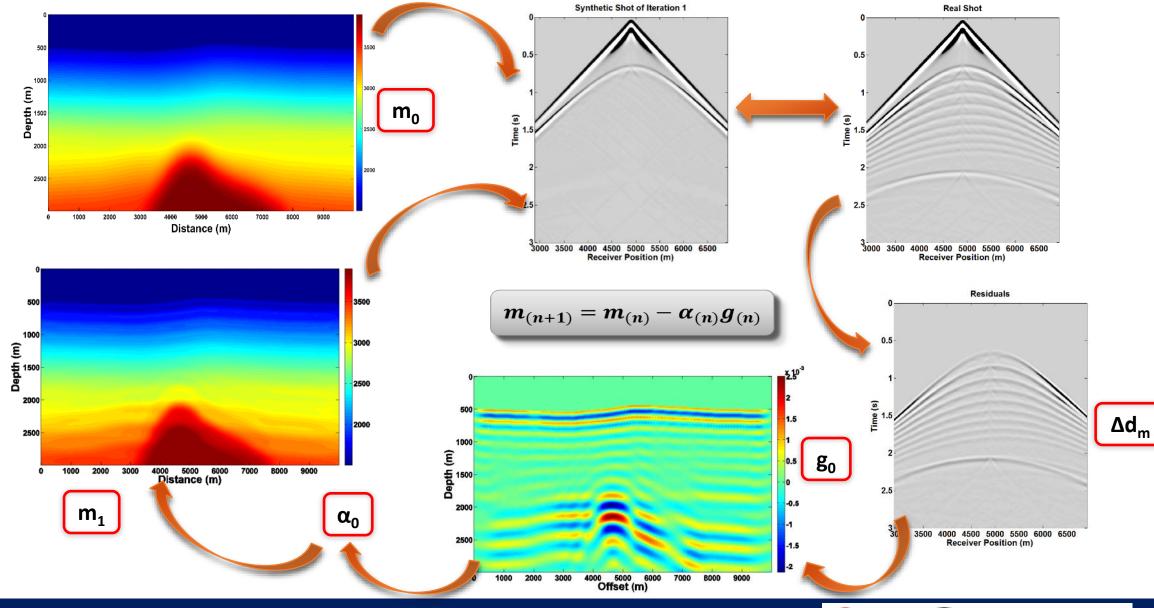
#### Introduction to FWI







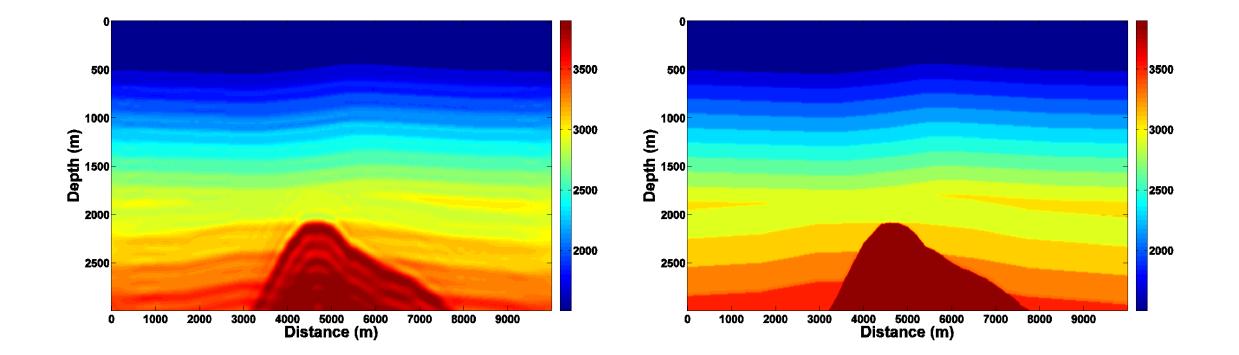
#### Introduction to FWI



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### Introduction to FWI







### Fast Waveform Inversion (FastWI): Gradient

- Based on the FWI steepest-descent method
- Gradient: seismic processing tools

$$\mathbf{m}_{n+1} = \mathbf{m}_n - \alpha_n I \left\{ S \left[ M \left( \mathbf{d}_0 - \mathbf{d}_n \right) \right] \right\}$$

• Linear operators

$$\mathbf{m}_{n+1} = \mathbf{m}_n - \alpha_n (I \{S [M (\mathbf{d}_0)]\} - I \{S [M (\mathbf{d}_n)]\})$$

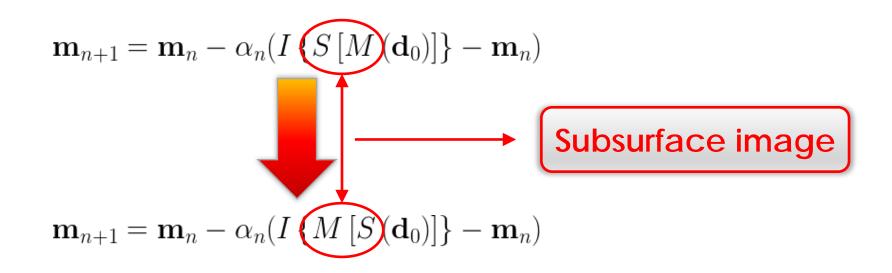
$$\mathbf{m}_{n+1} = \mathbf{m}_n - \alpha_n (I \{S [M (\mathbf{d}_0)]\} - \mathbf{m}_n)$$





# Fast Waveform Inversion (FastWI): Gradient

• Commuting the migration and stacking operators

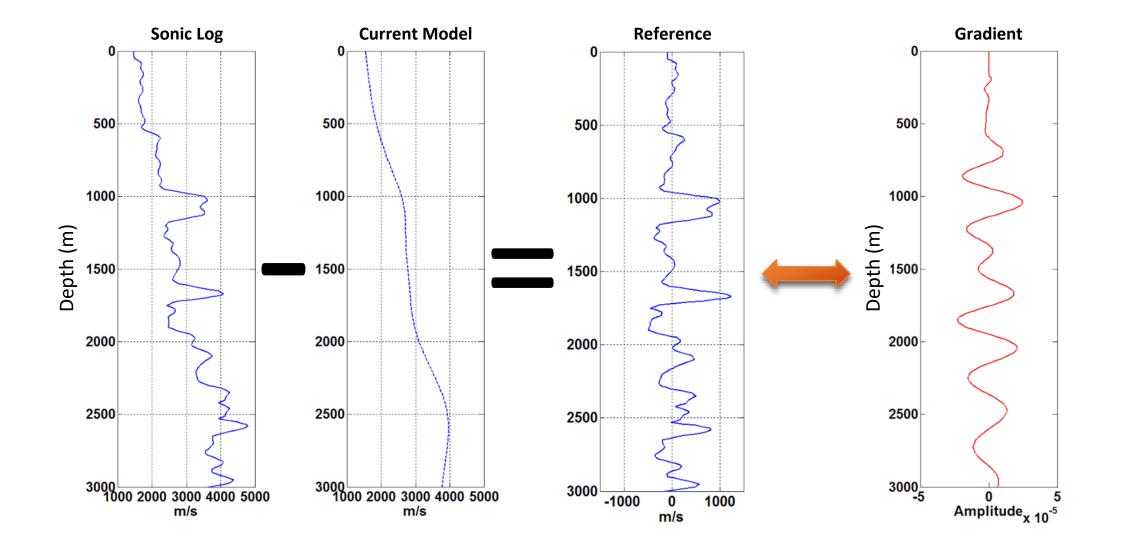


- Post-stack depth migration
- RTM or zero-offset PSPI





### Fast Waveform Inversion (FastWI): Well Calibration

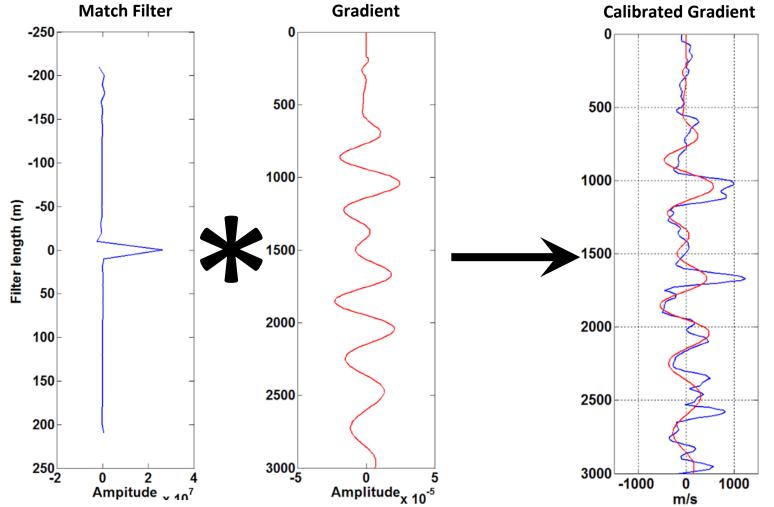






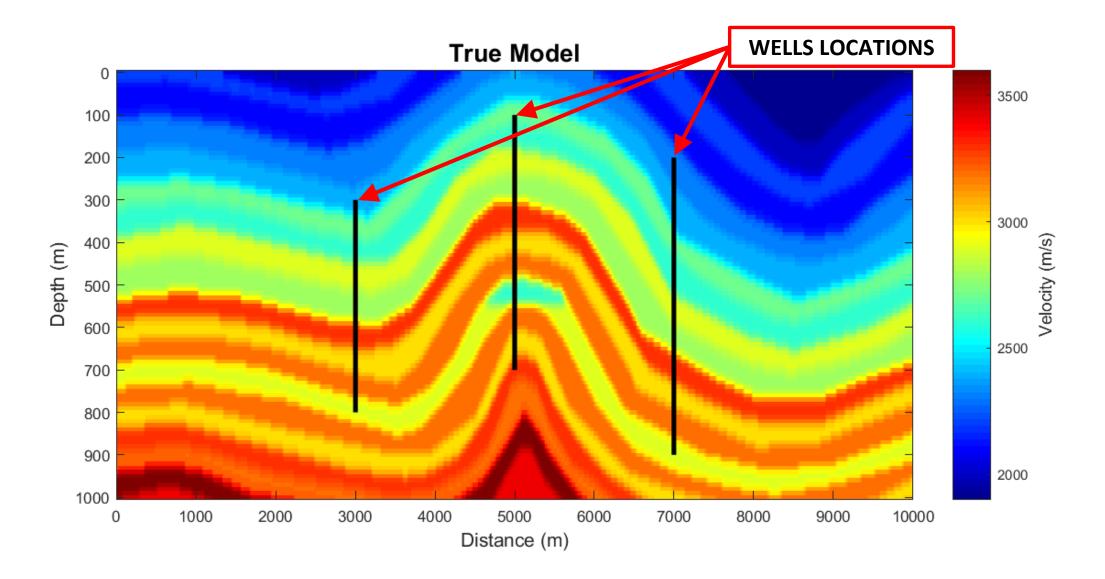
# Fast Waveform Inversion (FastWI): Well Calibration

- Minimize amplitude difference
- Minimize phase difference
- Compute a match filter
- Convolve with the gradient



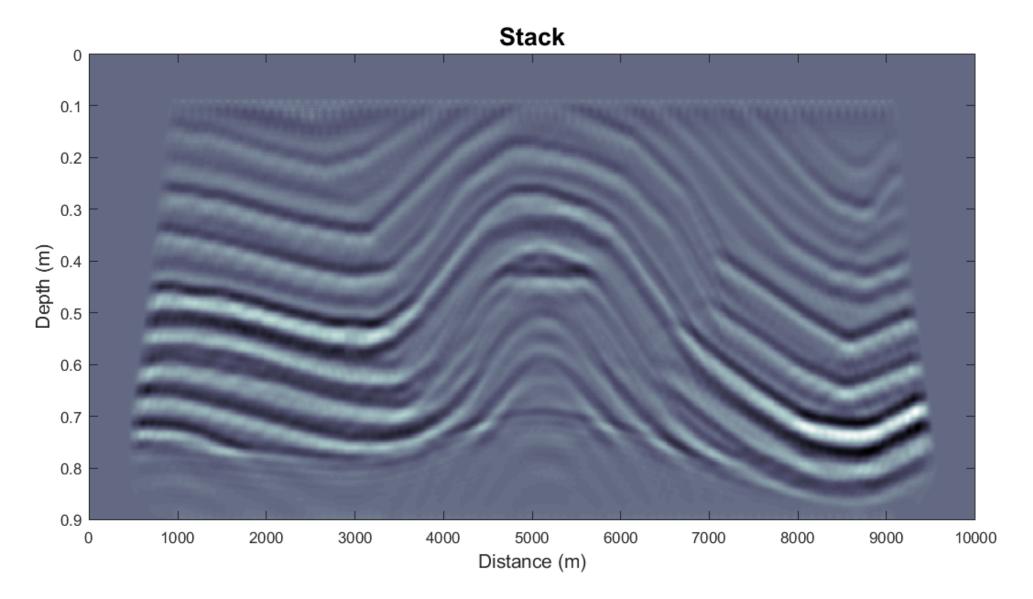






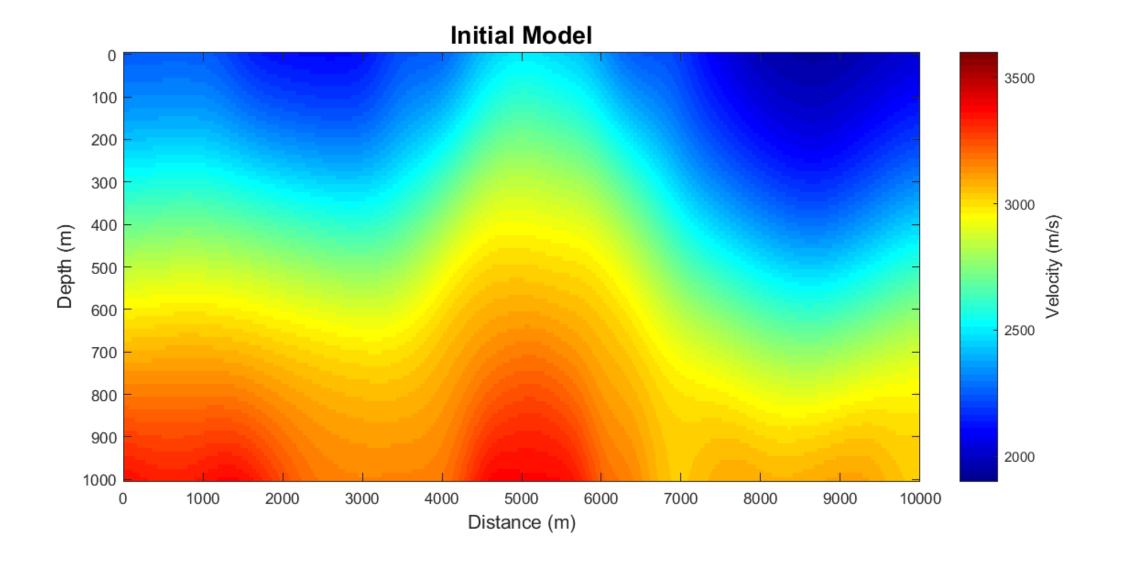






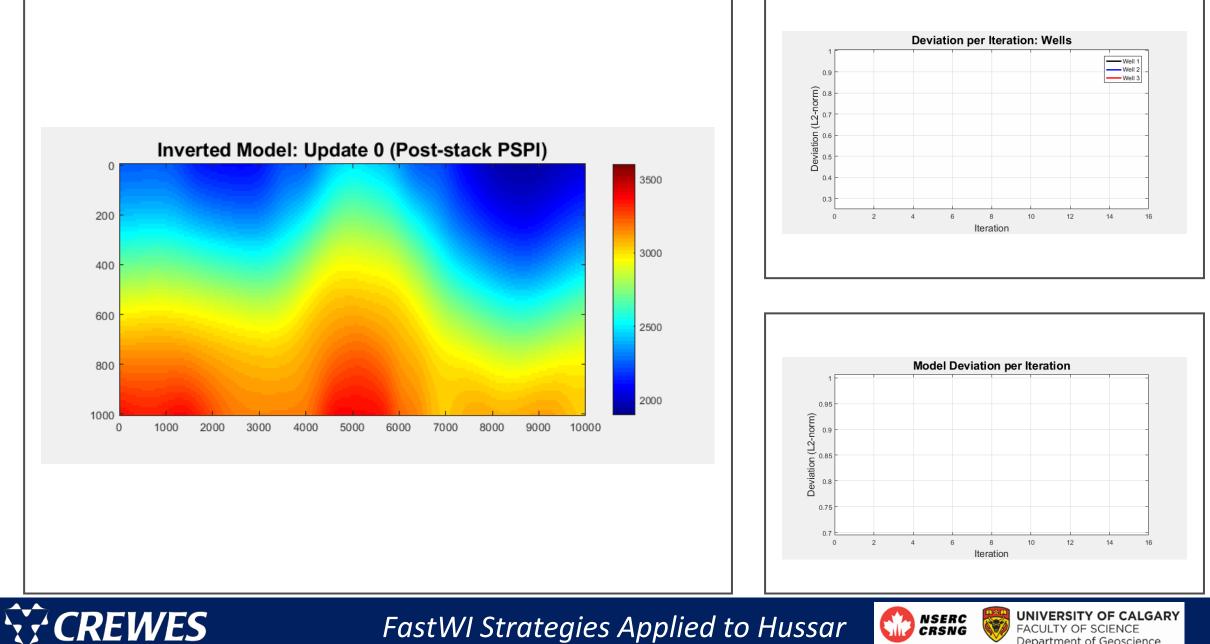






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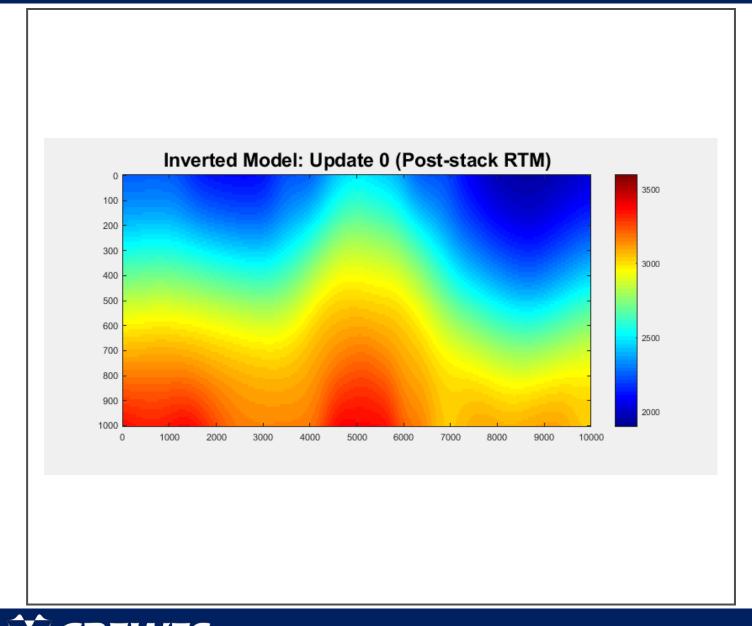


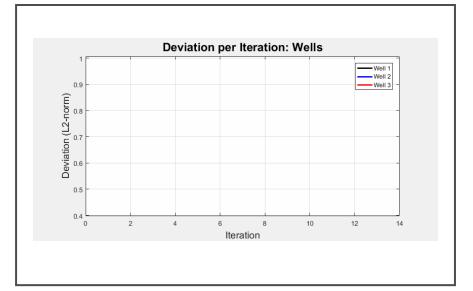
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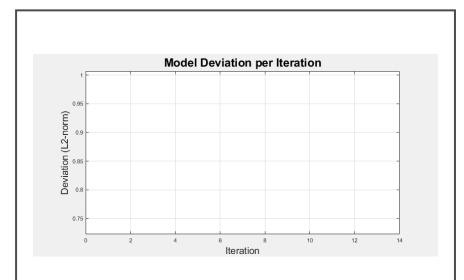
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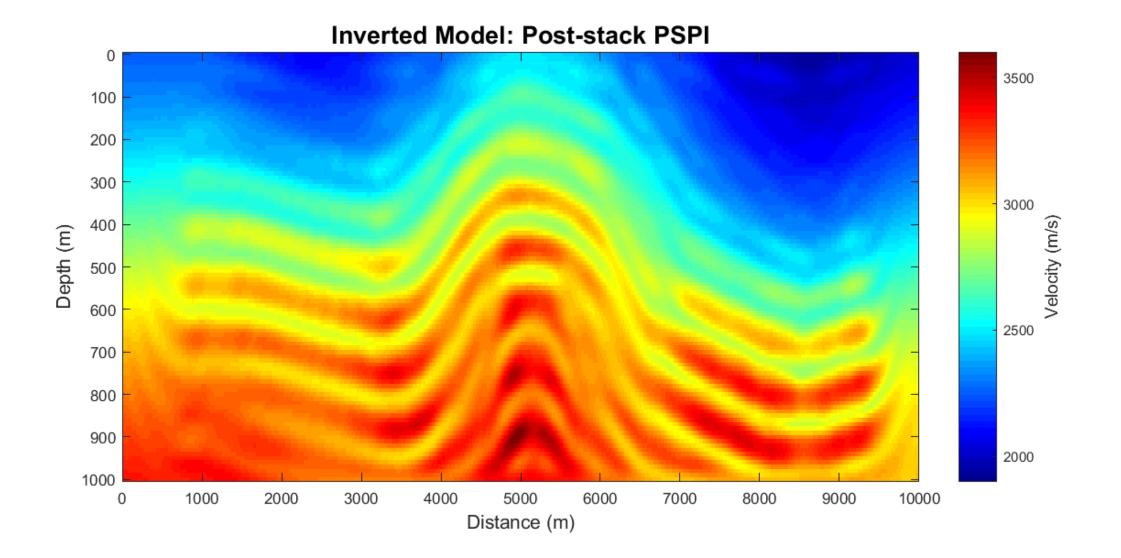






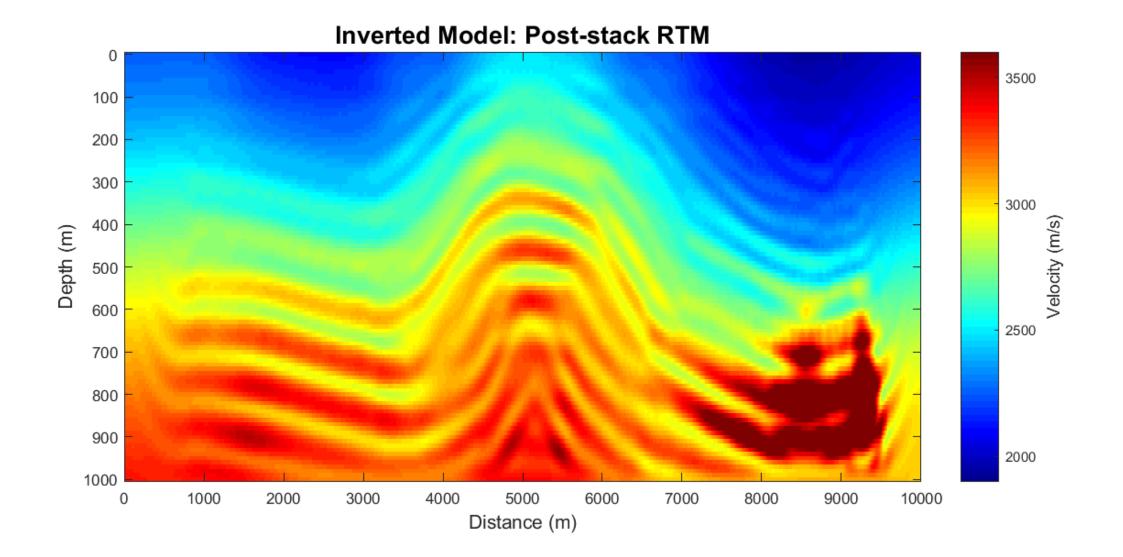
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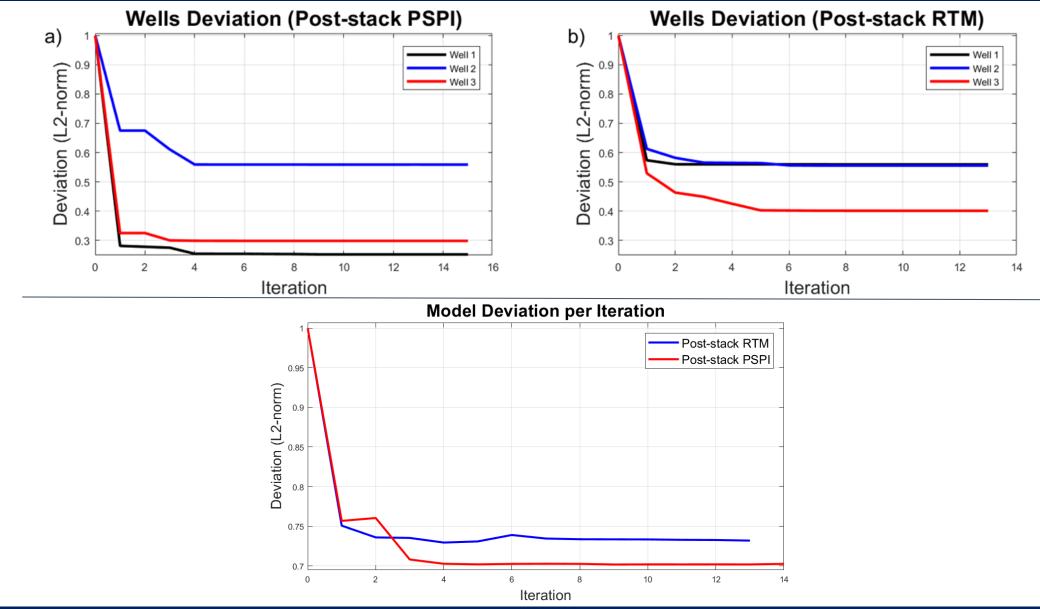






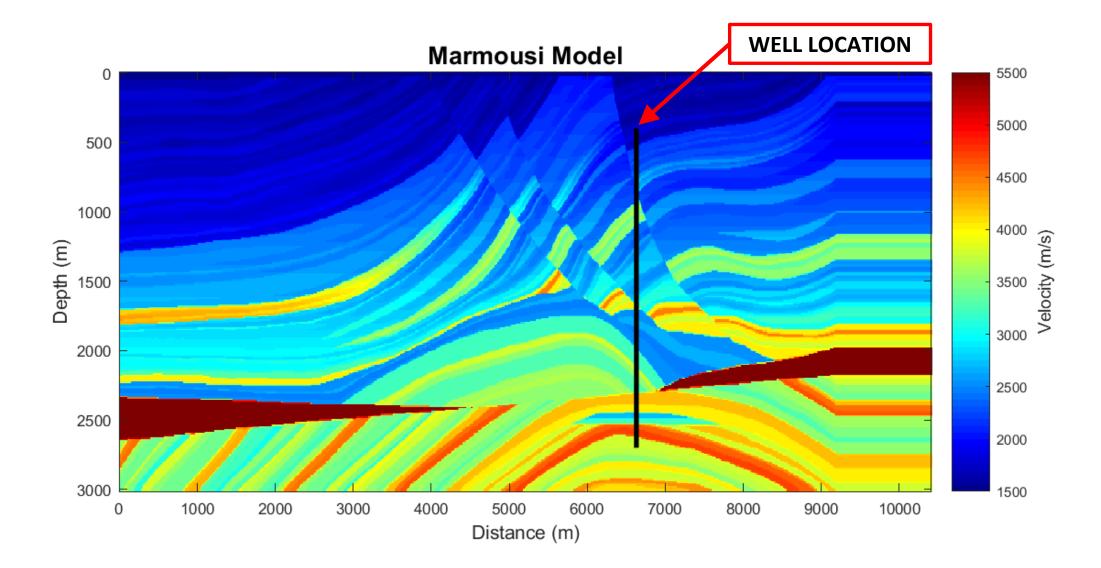
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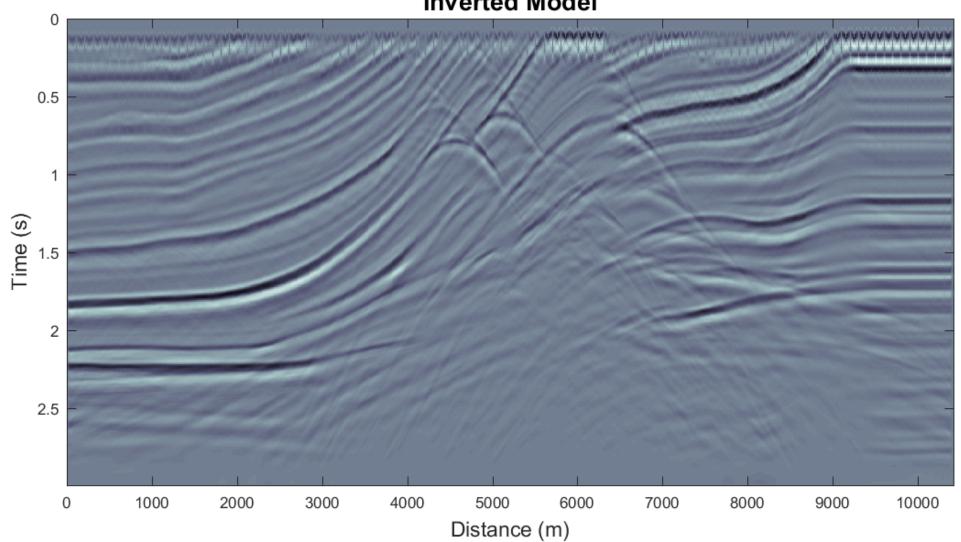








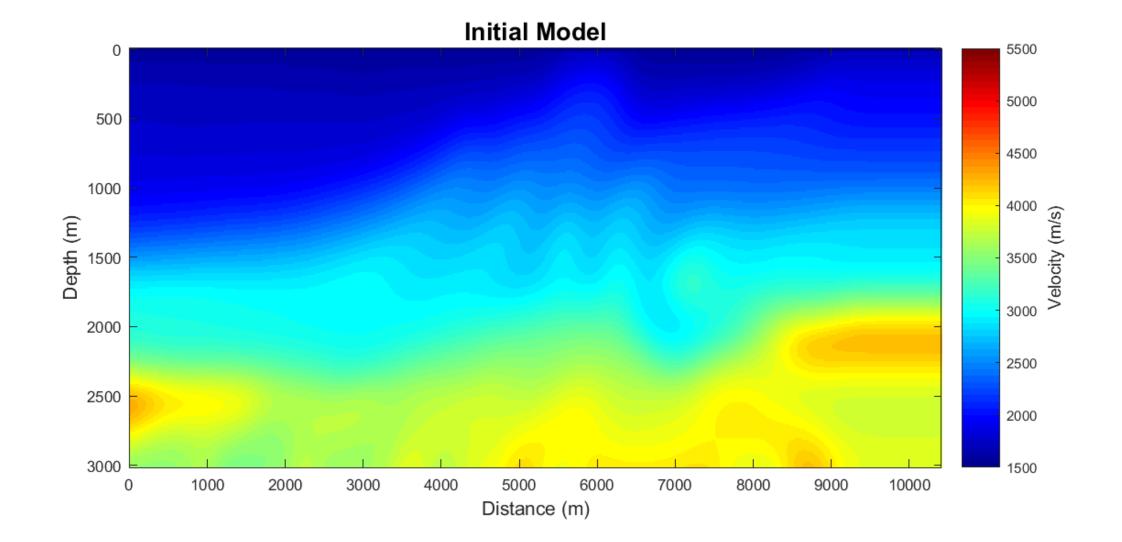






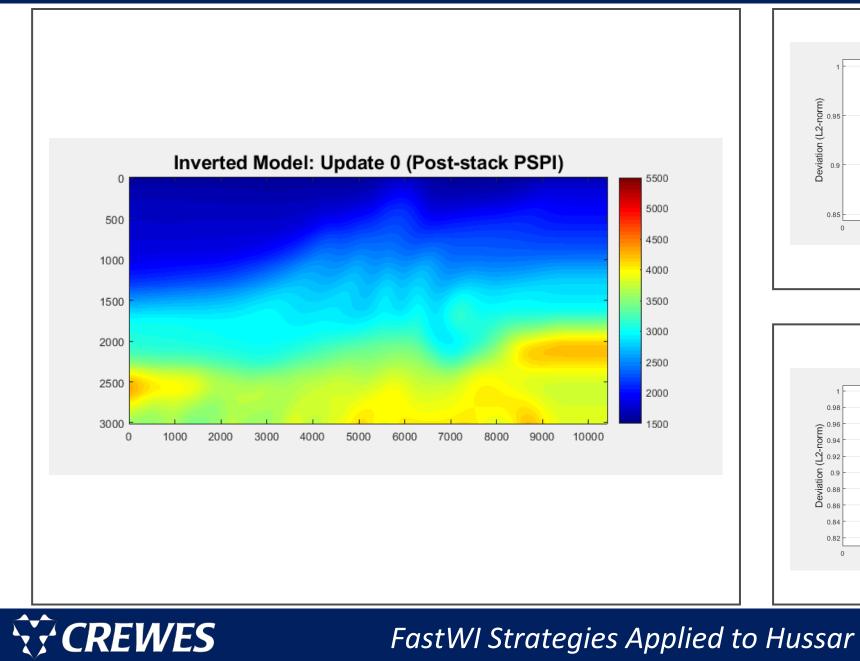


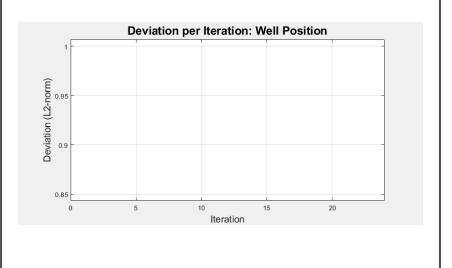


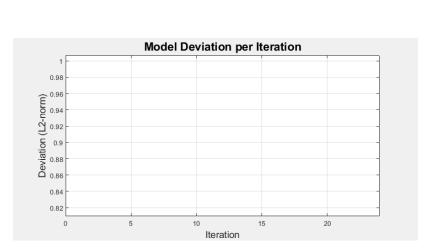


FastWI Strategies Applied to Hussar









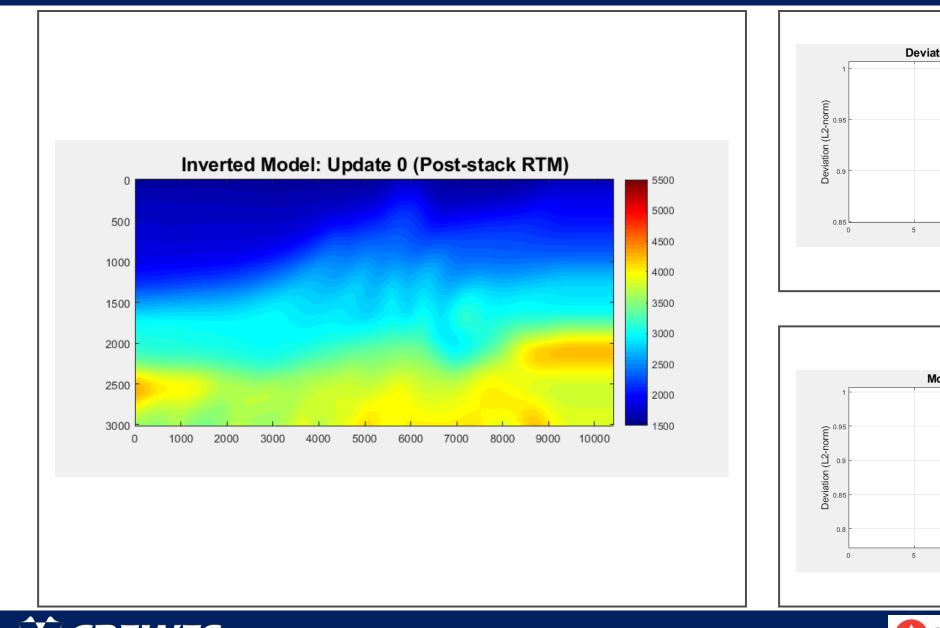
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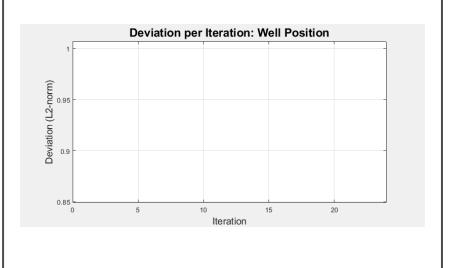
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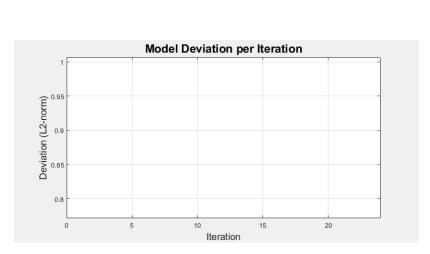
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FastWI Strategies Applied to Hussar

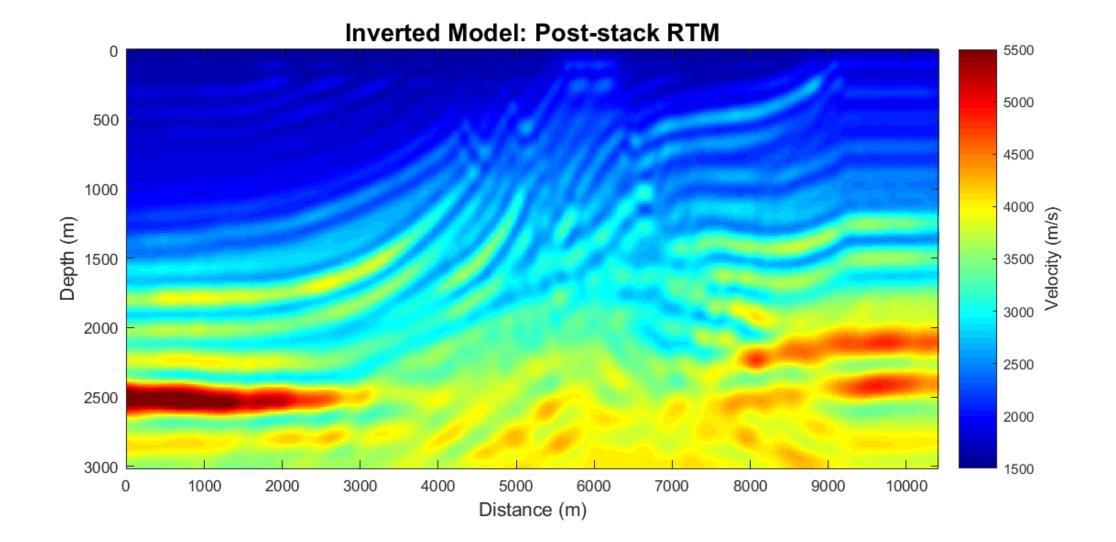


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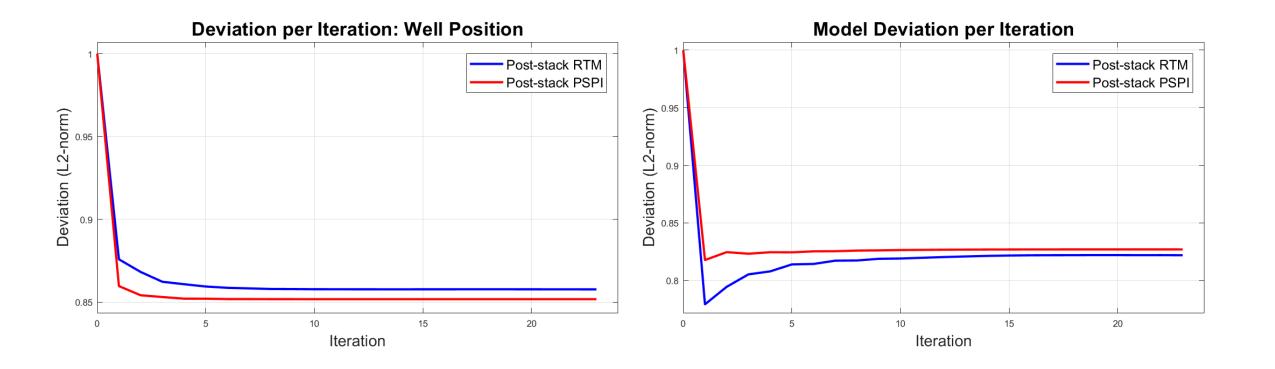
Inverted Model: Post-stack PSPI Velocity (m/s) Depth (m) Distance (m)



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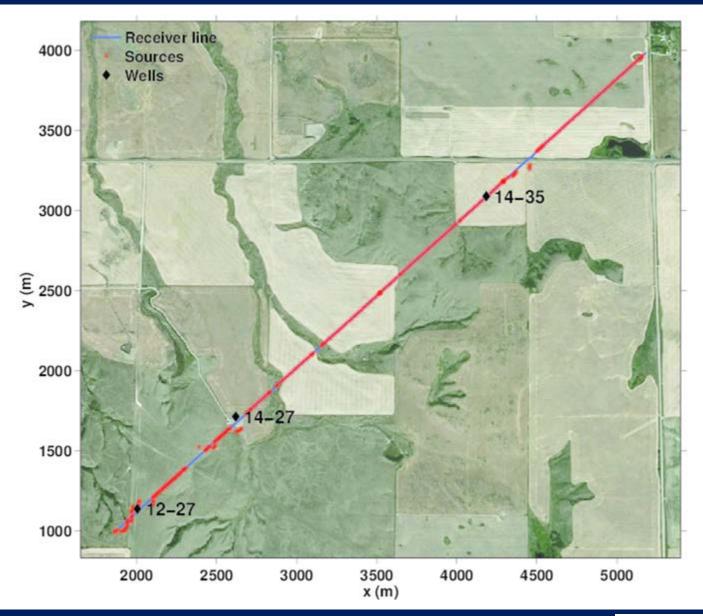








#### Hussar Survey

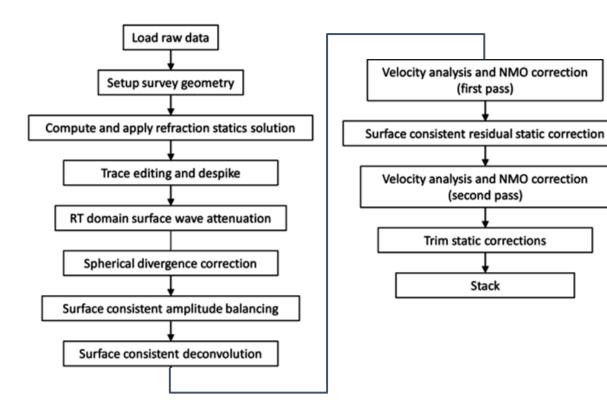




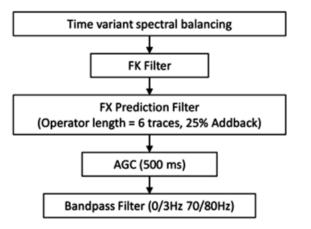


#### **Processing Flow**

#### **Processing Flow**



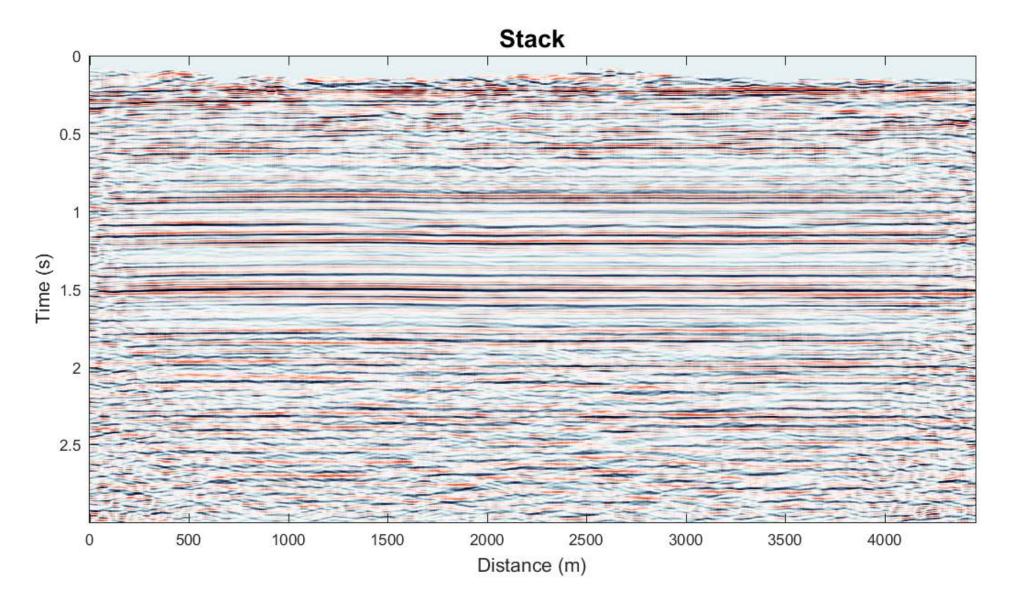
#### **Post-processing Flow**





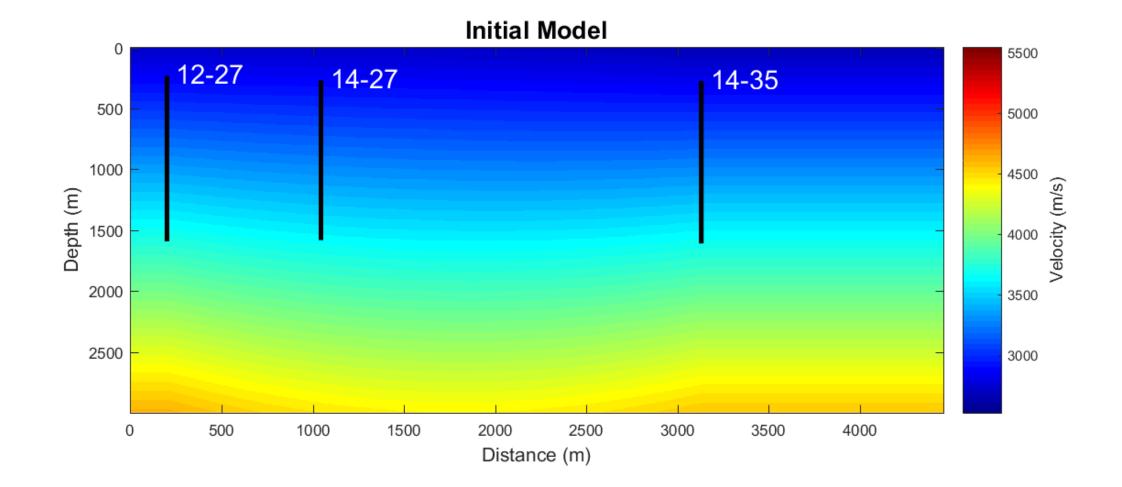
FastWI Strategies Applied to Hussar





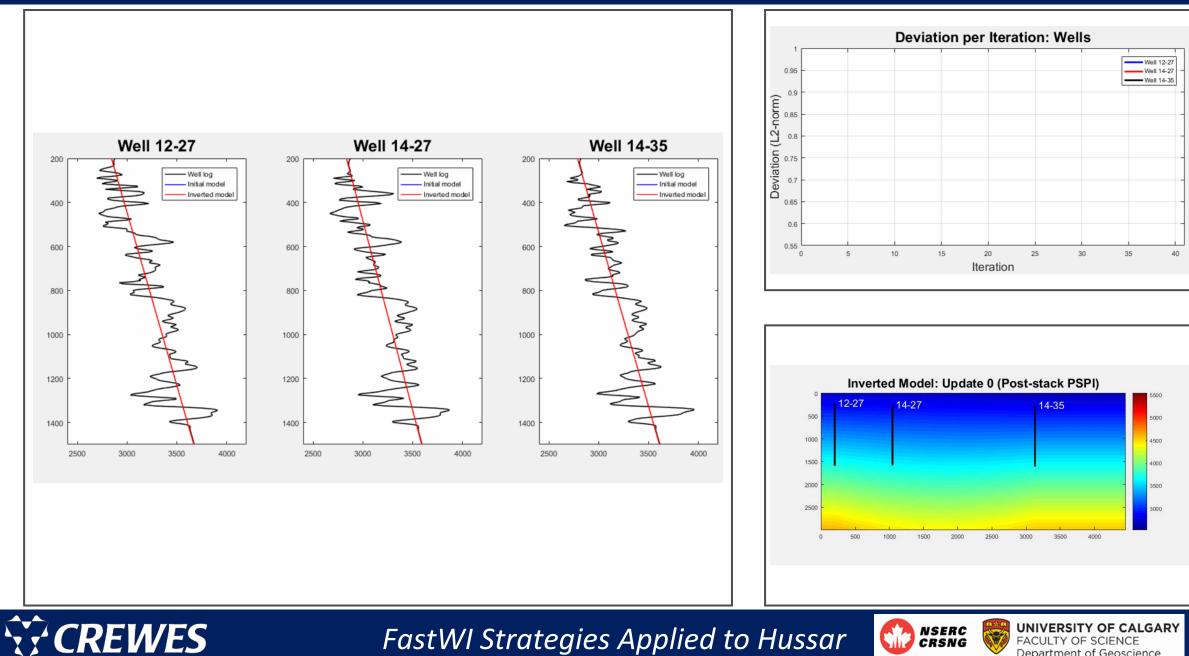




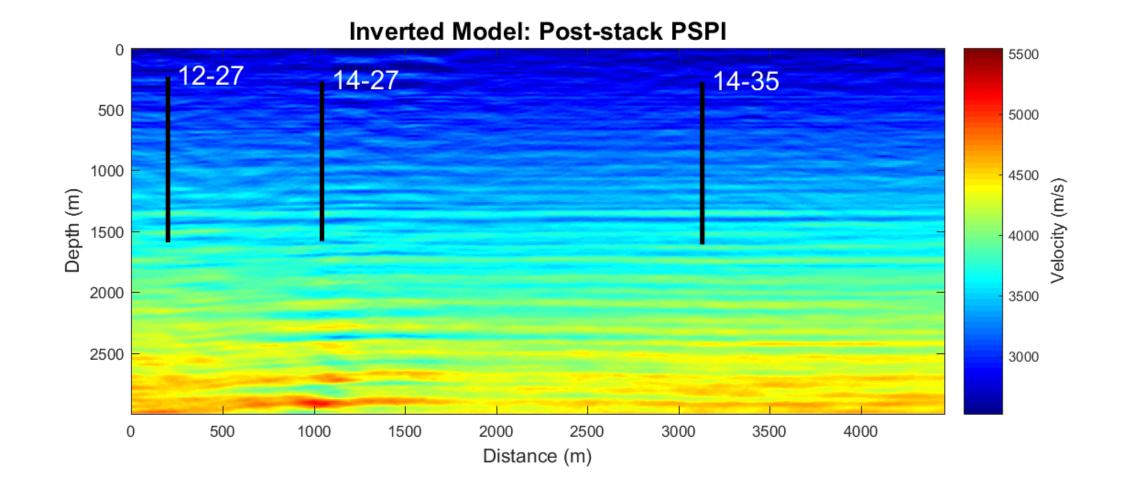






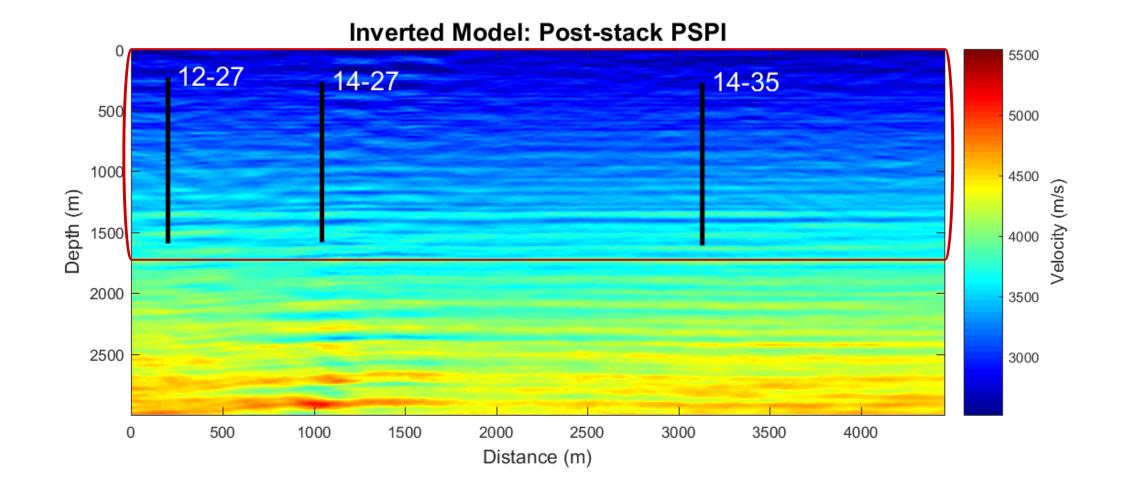


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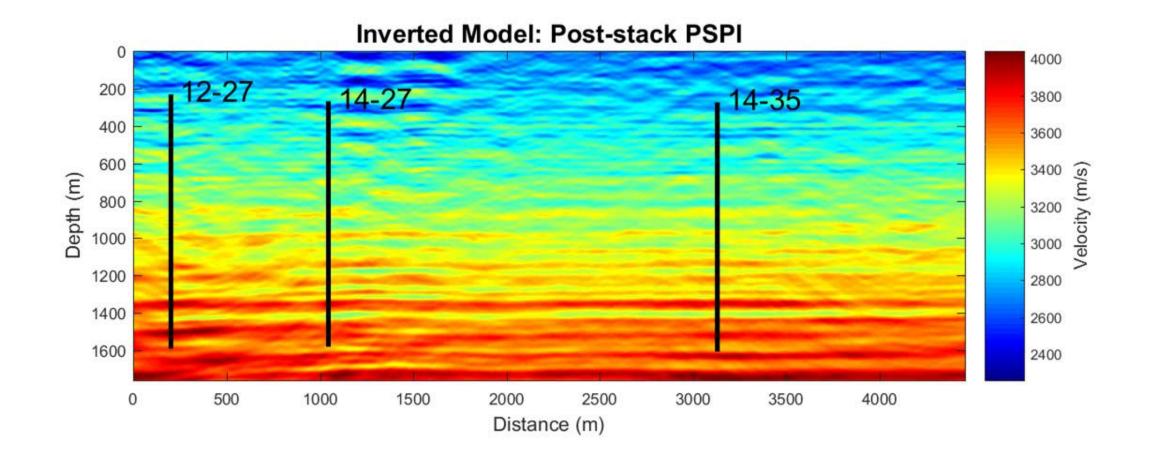






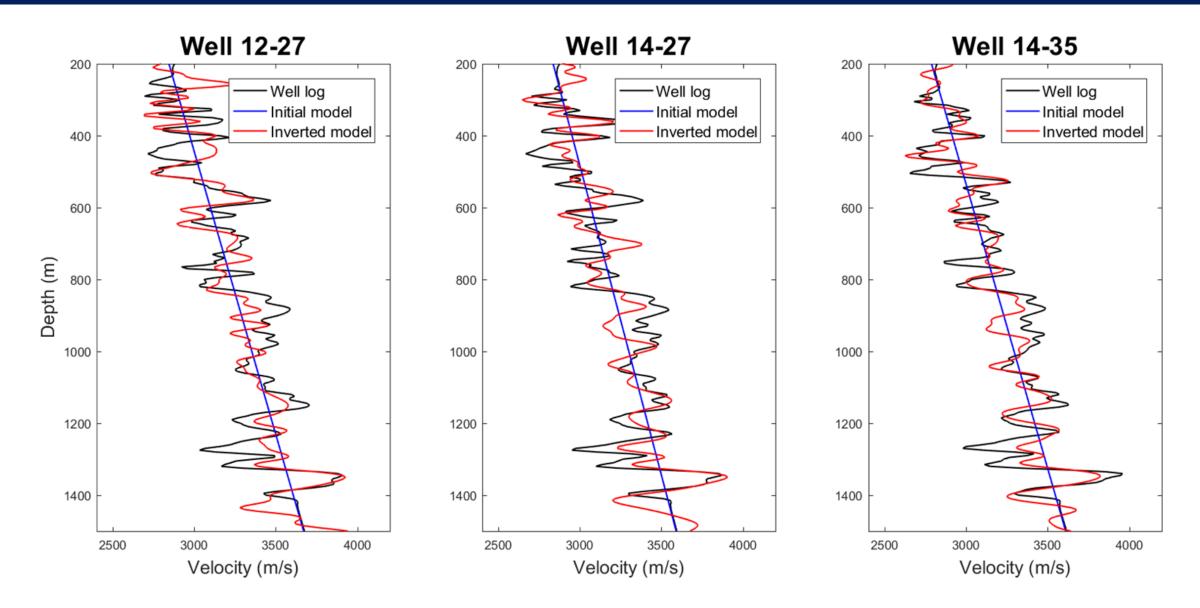










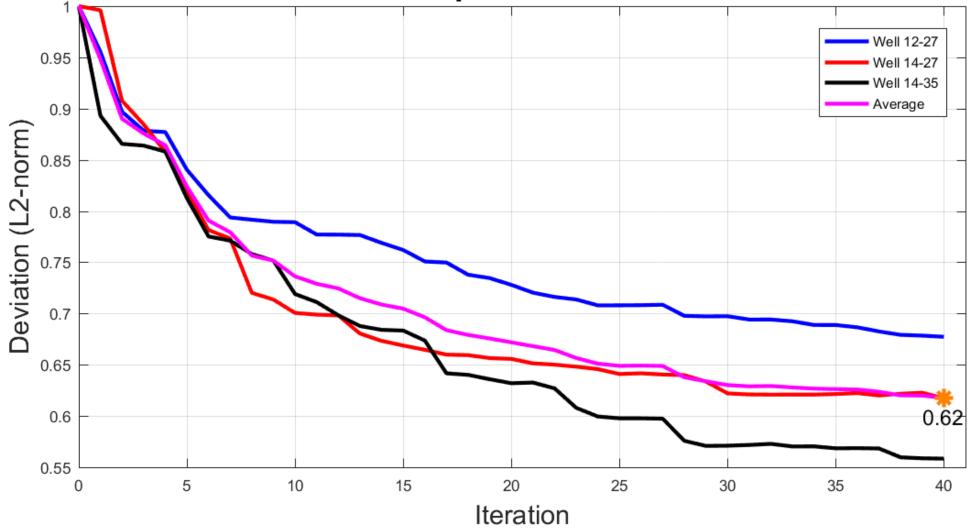




FastWI Strategies Applied to Hussar

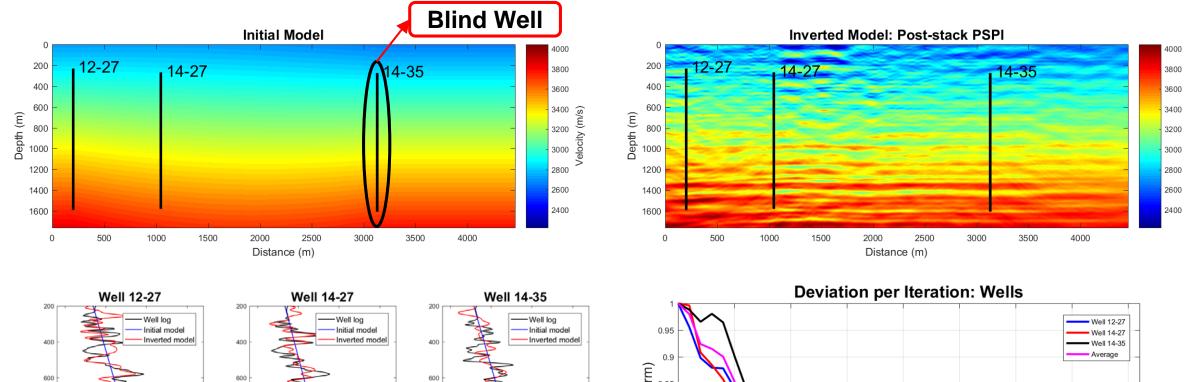


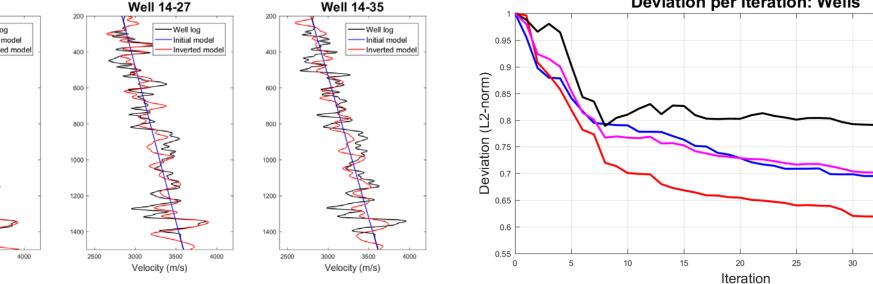
**Deviation per Iteration: Wells** 













3000

3500

Velocity (m/s)

Depth (m)

800

1000

1200

1400

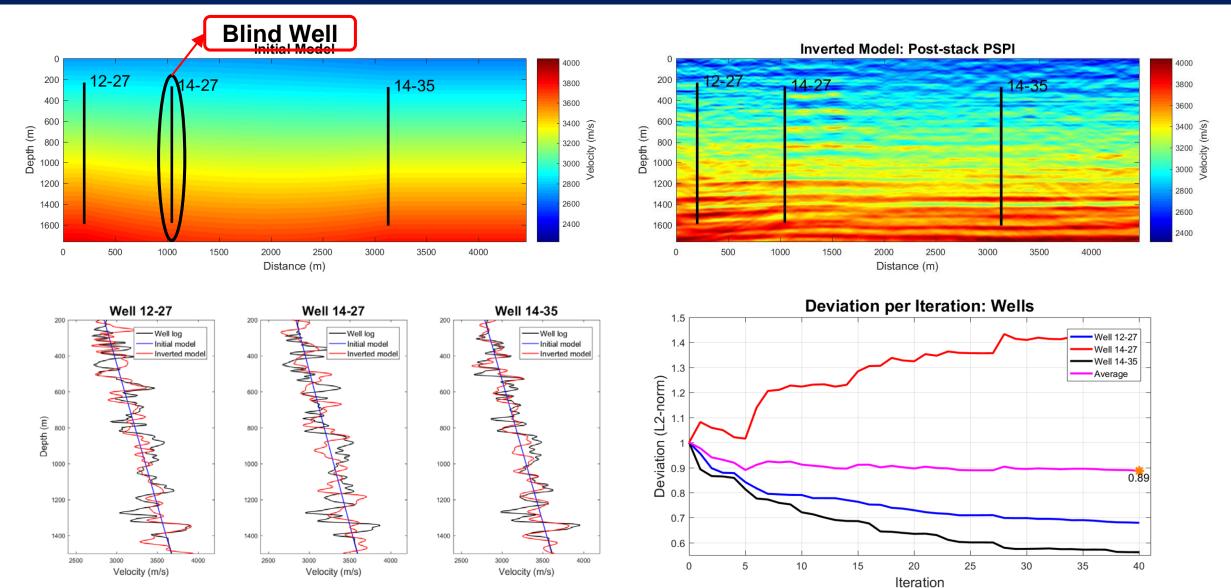
2500

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35

40

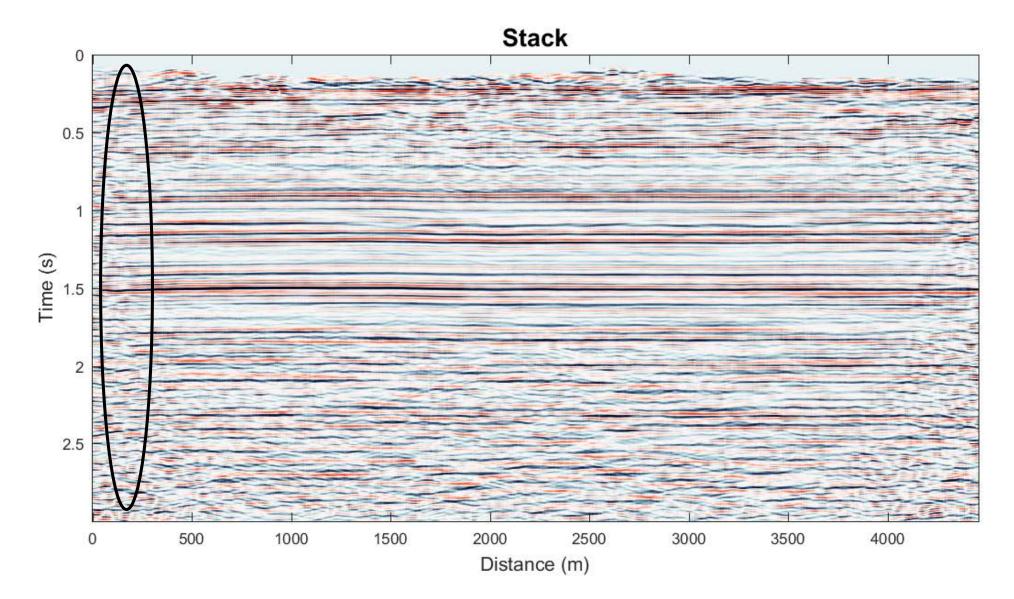




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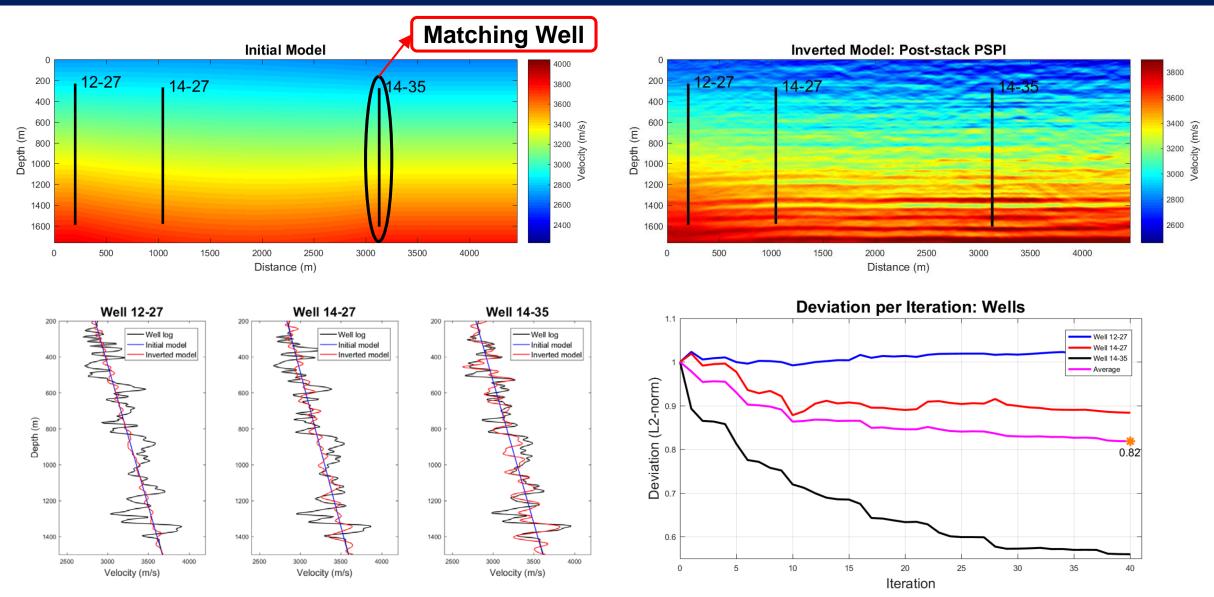


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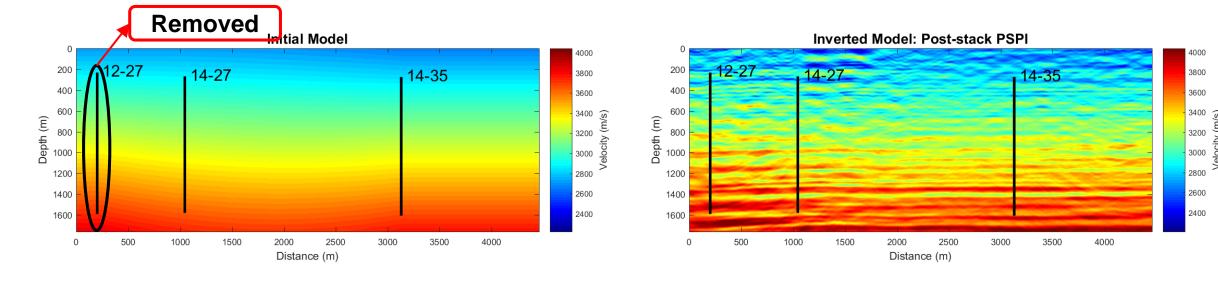


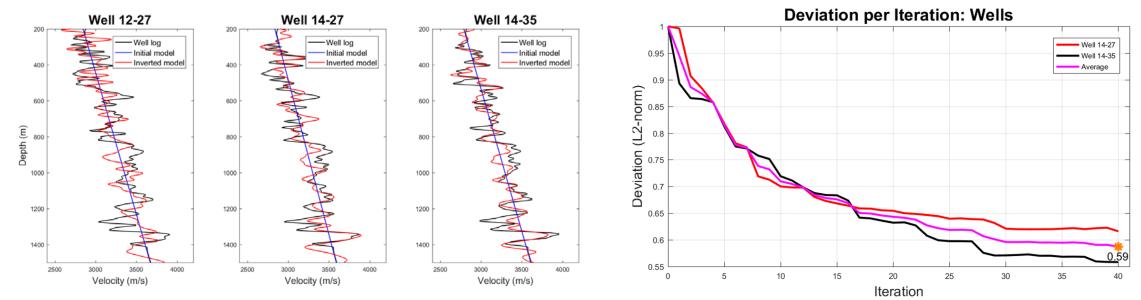






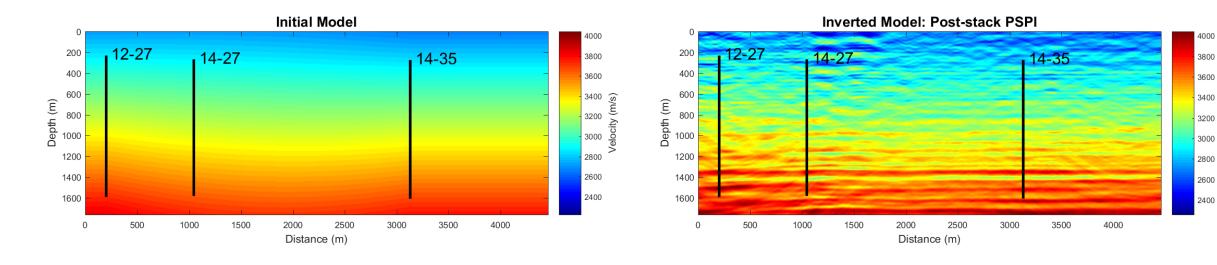


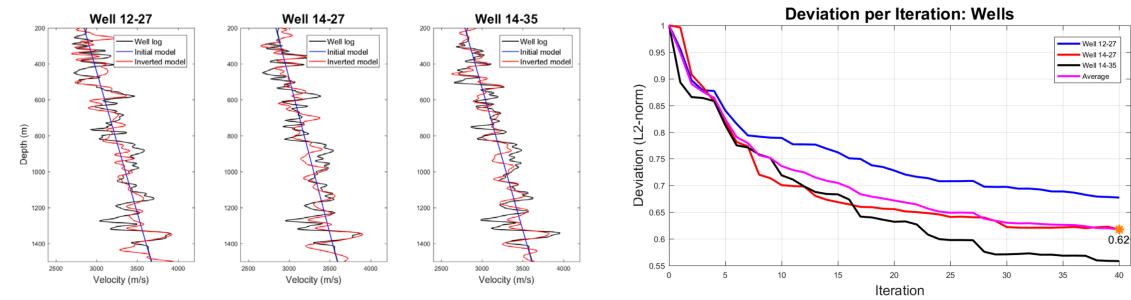
















- FastWI is based on the FWI steepest-descent method, and shows to be robust and requires low computation power
- RTM or PSPI: depends on the complexity of the model and budget
- Works with one or more sonic logs
- Converges in areas between the wells (synthetic tests)
- Hussar: convergence at wells locations
- Blind tests: convergence in between the wells
- Avoid matching wells located at low fold and S/N ratio areas of the stacked section





### Future Work

- Extend to 3D
- Shear-waves?





### Acknolegdements

- Co-authors
- Dr. Daniel Trad
- Dr. Yu Geng
- CREWES Sponsors
- CREWES students and staff









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