



Full waveform inversion

where are we on this long journey to make speak each piece of seismic trace?

R. Brossier¹ and many others from SEISCOPE^{1,2}

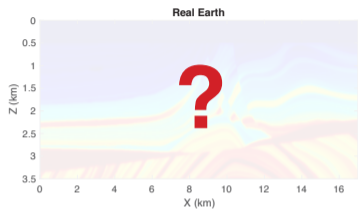
November 1st 2021 - FORCE Impressions of FWI

¹ Univ. Grenoble Alpes, CNRS, ISTERre Grenoble, France

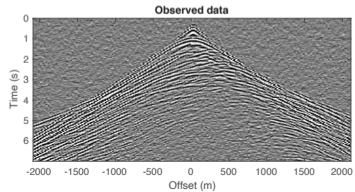
² Univ. Grenoble Alpes, CNRS, LJK, Grenoble, France

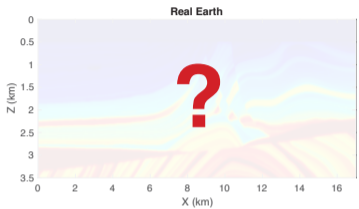
<http://seiscope2.osug.fr>





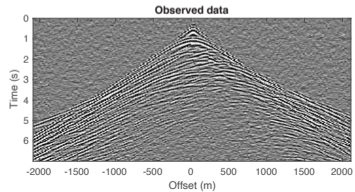
Measurement

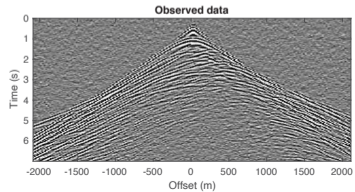
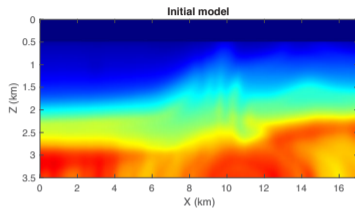
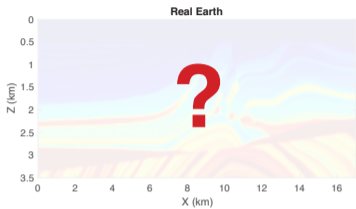


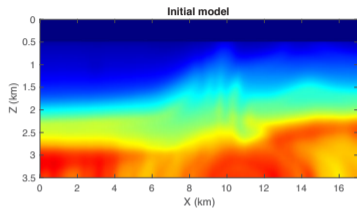
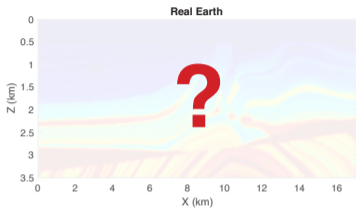


Inverse Problem

Measurement



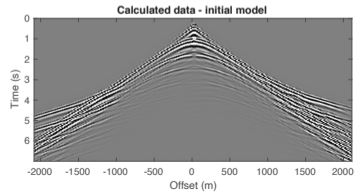
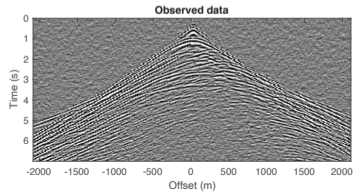


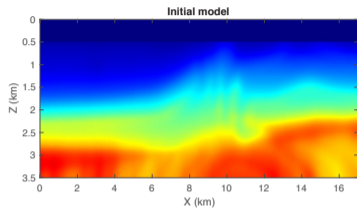
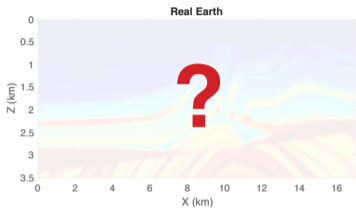


Inverse Problem

Measurement

Forward modeling

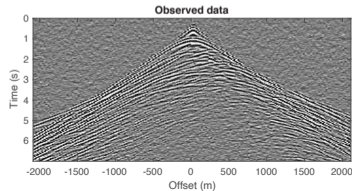




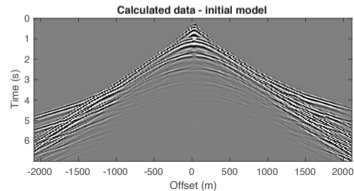
Inverse Problem

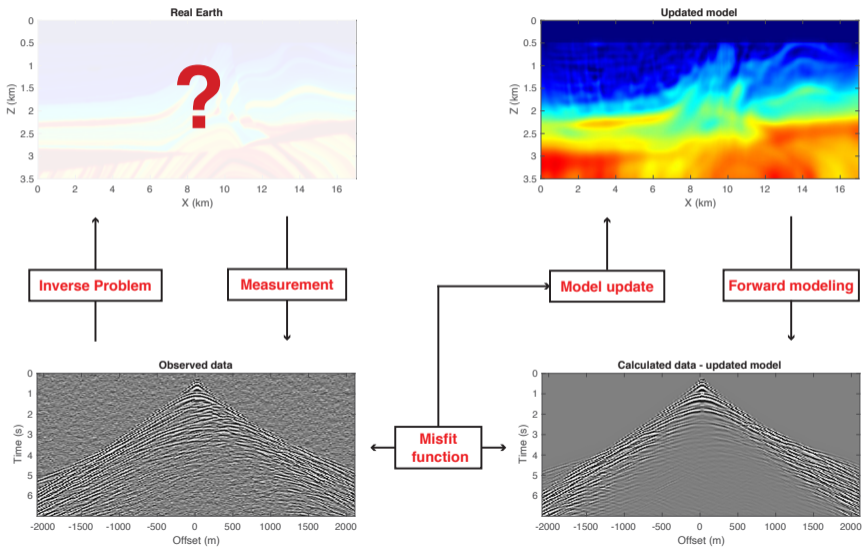
Measurement

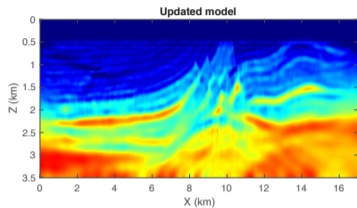
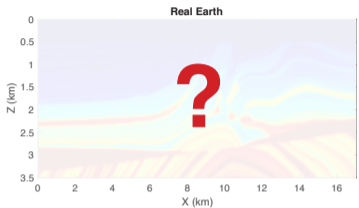
Forward modeling



Misfit function





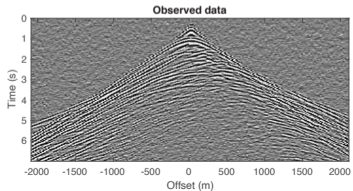


Inverse Problem

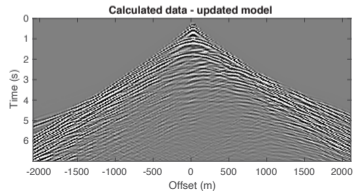
Measurement

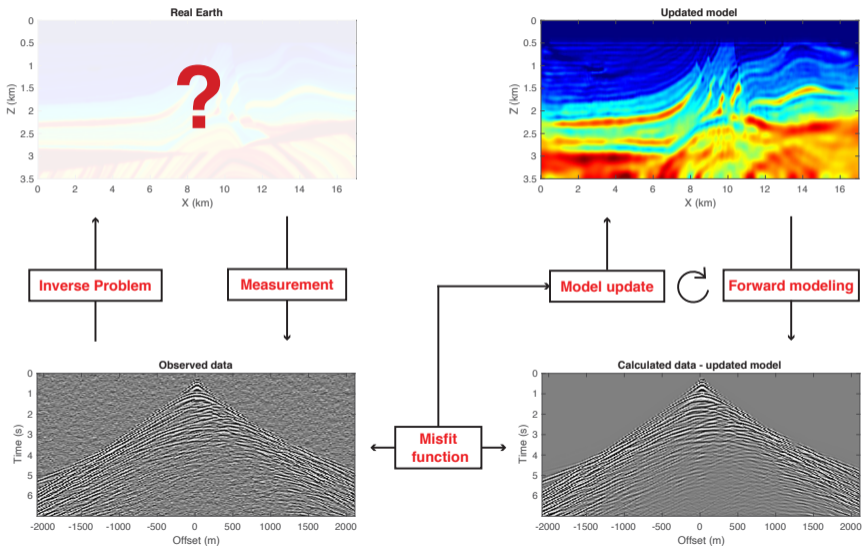
Model update

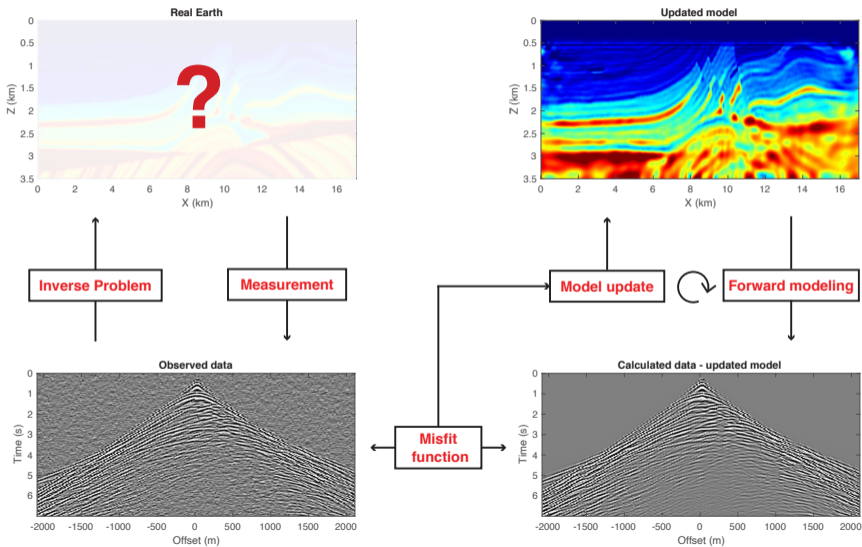
Forward modeling

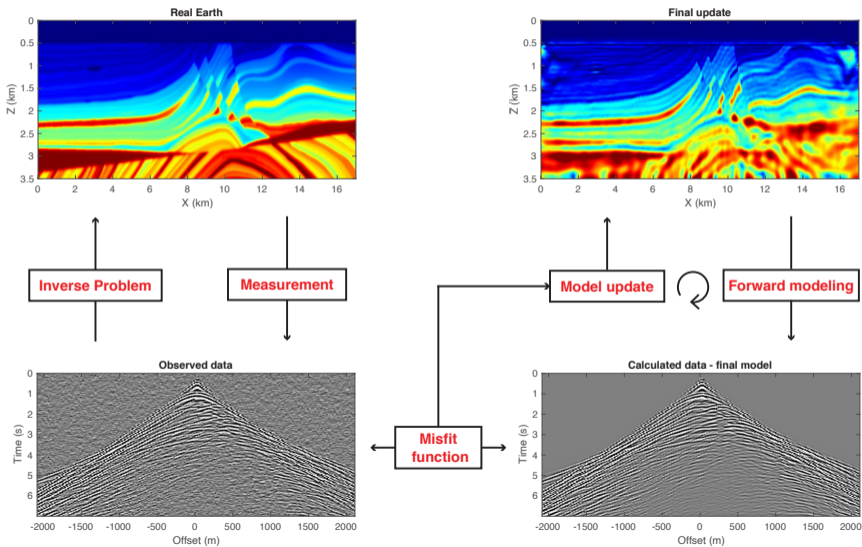


Misfit function









initial
model m_0

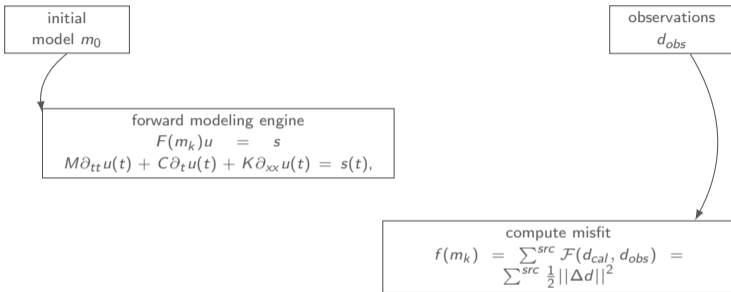
observations
 d_{obs}

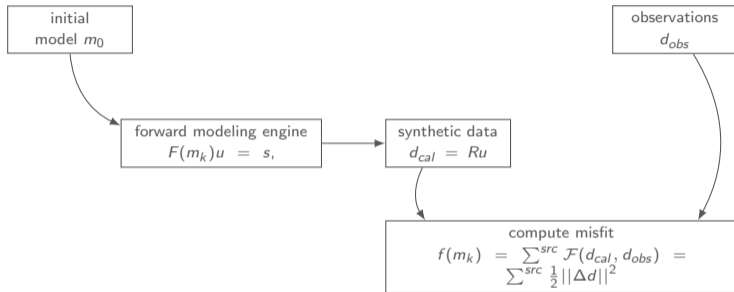
initial
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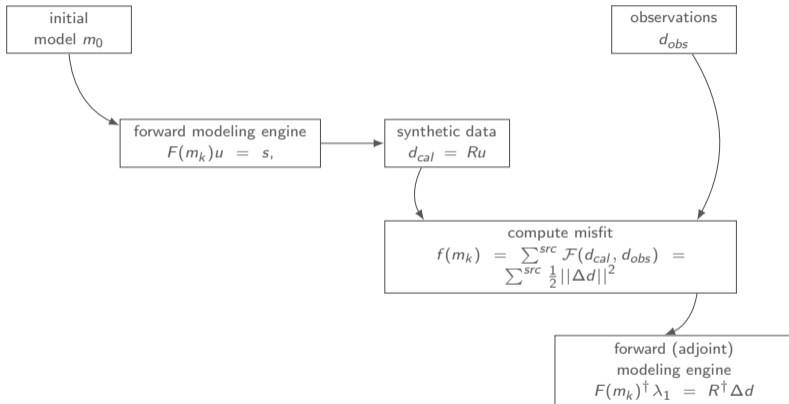
observations
 d_{obs}

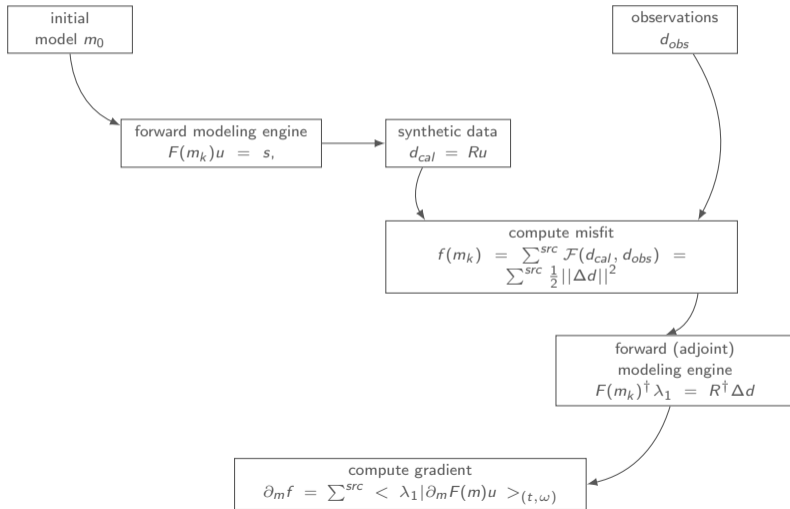
compute misfit

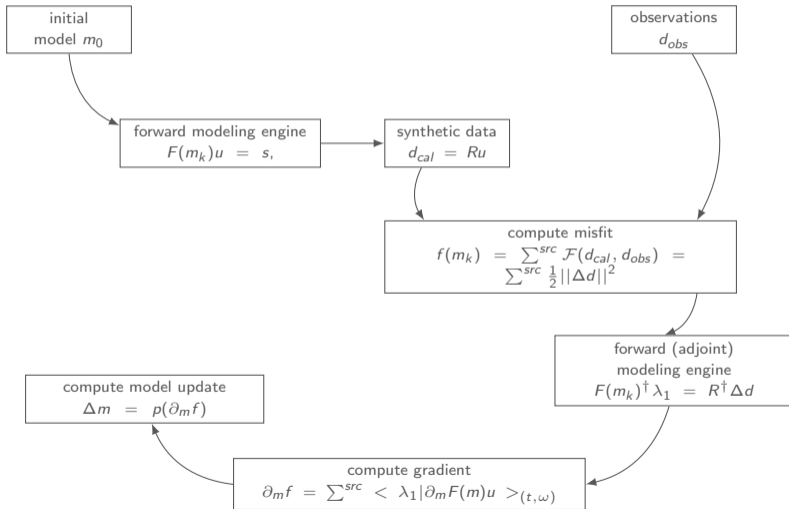
$$f(m_k) = \sum^{src} \mathcal{F}(d_{cal}, d_{obs}) = \sum^{src} \frac{1}{2} \|\Delta d\|^2$$

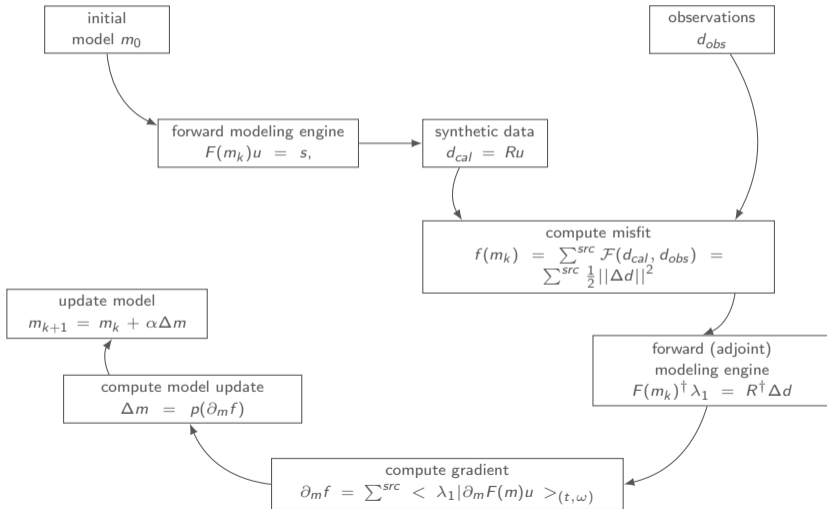


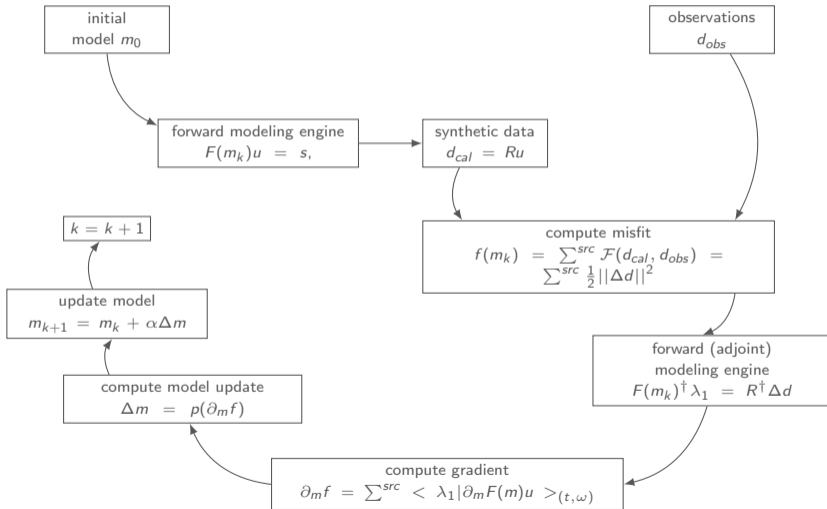


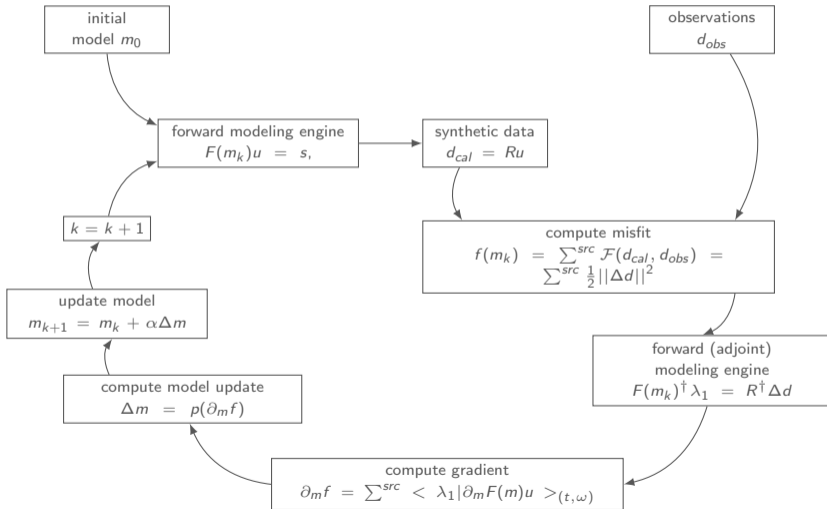


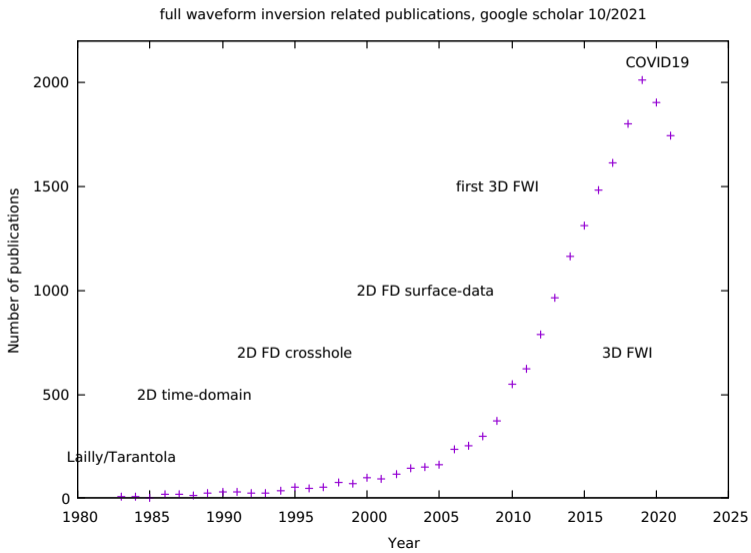




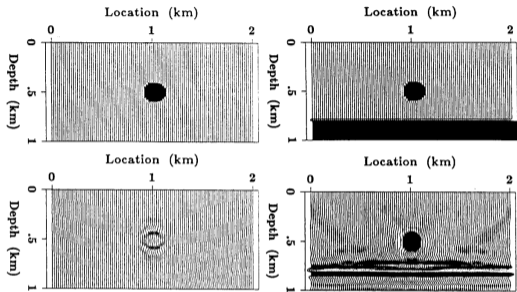






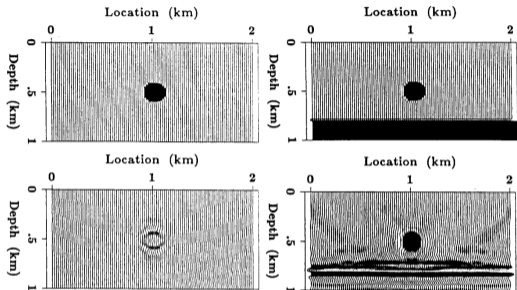


- data type
- cycle-skipping
- multi-parameters sensitivity and non-linearity
- FWI with reflections
- computational cost
- high frequency FWI



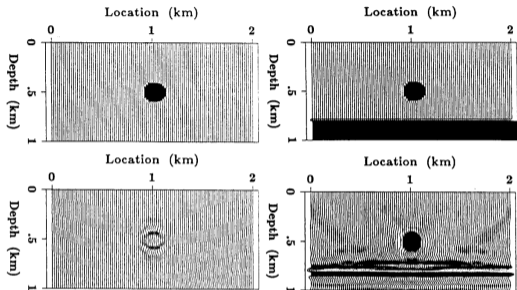
Mora (1989)

- In the 80's: short-offset data only → FWI as a non-linear migration

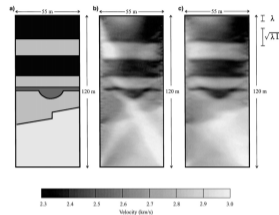
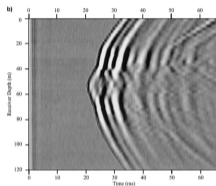


Mora (1989)

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Mora (1989)



Pratt (1999)

- In the 80's: short-offset data only → FWI as a non-linear migration, but already seen the interest of "transmissions"
- In the 90's: reinvestigation of FWI in the 90's by Pratt's group, for cross-well data (in 2D frequency-domain) → success thanks to transmissions (and cheaper HPC cost)

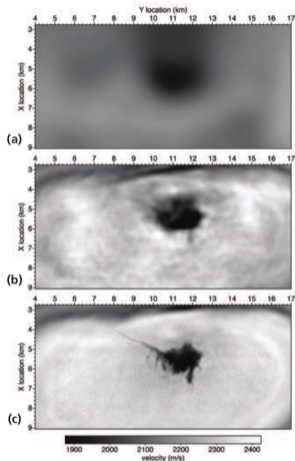
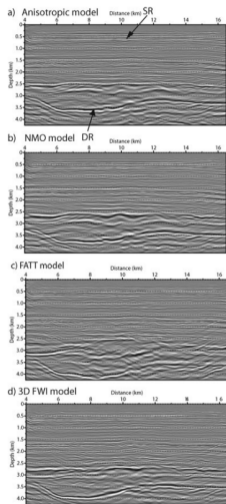


Figure 4 Evolution of a depth slice at 1050 m below sea level over the course of FWI: (a) the 2007 starting model; (b) after using only the lowest frequency of 3.5 Hz; and (c) after six frequencies from 3.5 to 7.0 Hz were used.

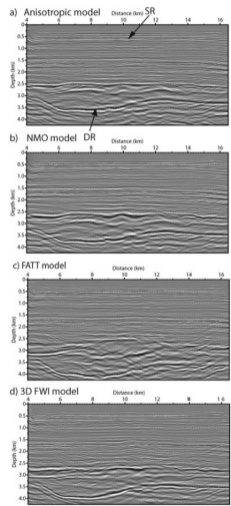
- In the 2000's: first 2D and 3D applications from long-offset surface data (reflections and transmission)

Sirgue et al. (2010)

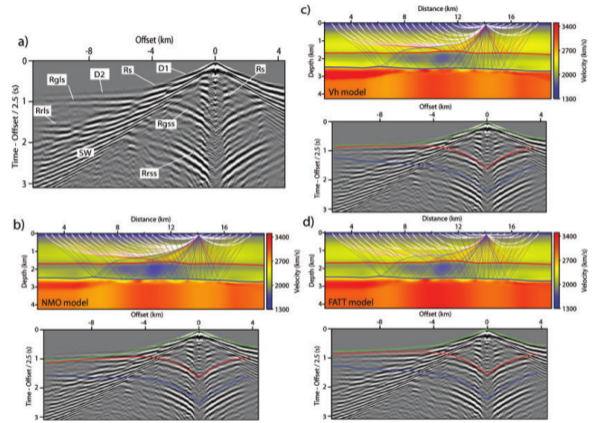


Prieux et al. (2011)

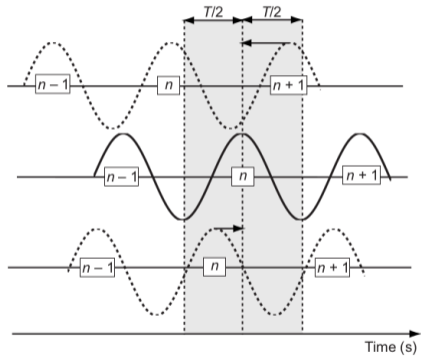
Reflection and diving waves: requirement of anisotropy



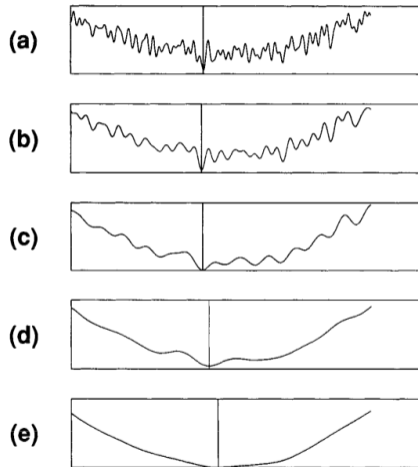
Prieux et al. (2011)



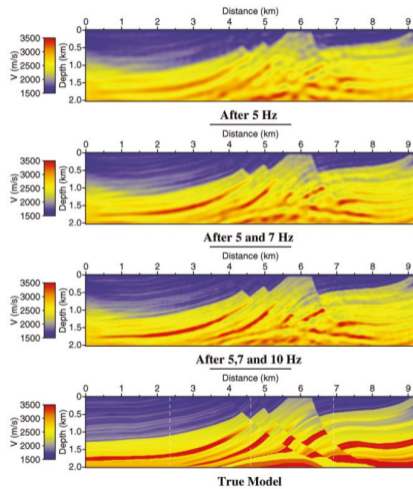
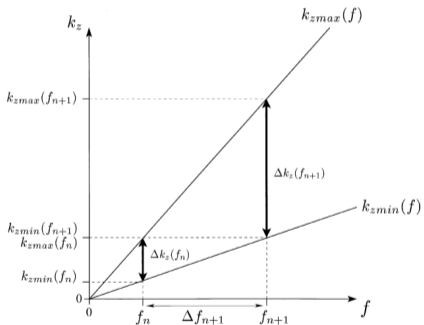
all waves-types needs to be fit: anisotropy is compulsory to account all propagation directions



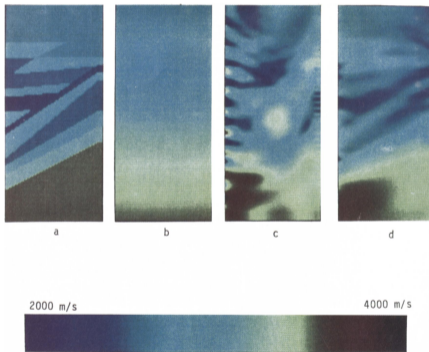
Virieux and Operto (2009)



Bunks et al. (1995)



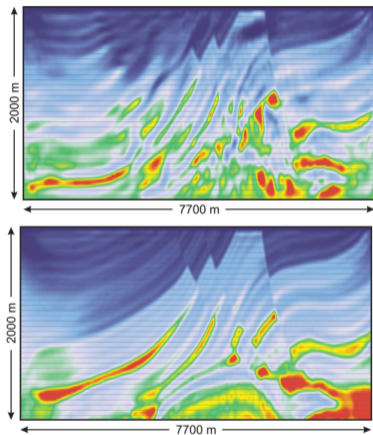
Sirgue and Pratt (2004)



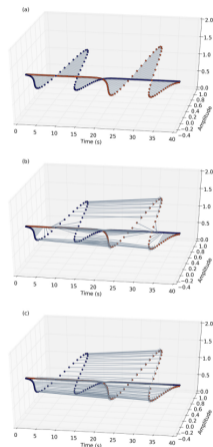
WET from Luo and Schuster (1991)

but also Tape et al. (2009); Fichtner et al. (2008) in seismology, or dynamic-time warping (Ma and Hale, 2013)

More recently in the industry: Adjustive FWI (Schlumberger), Time Lag FWI (CGG), Travel Time FWI (TGS)

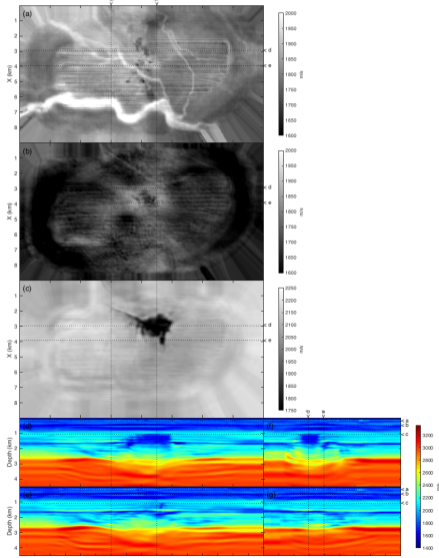


Adaptive Waveform Inversion from Warner and Guasch (2016)

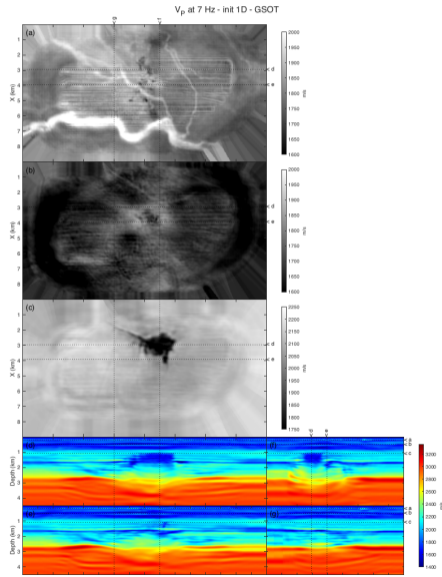


Graph-Space Optimal Transport from Métivier et al. (2018, 2019)

V_p at 7 Hz - init 1D - GSOT

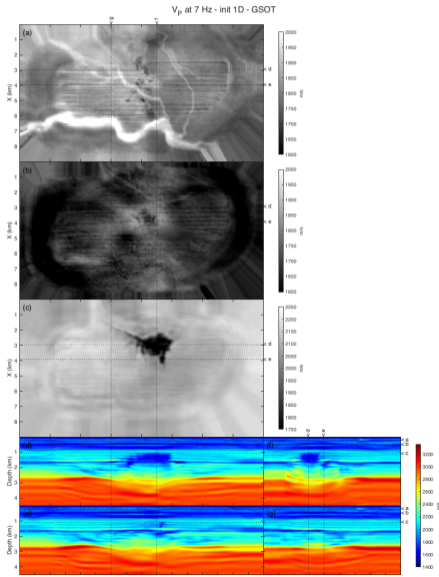


Graph-Space OT applied to 3D OBC data from the Valhall field (Pladys et al, sub), from 1D initial model



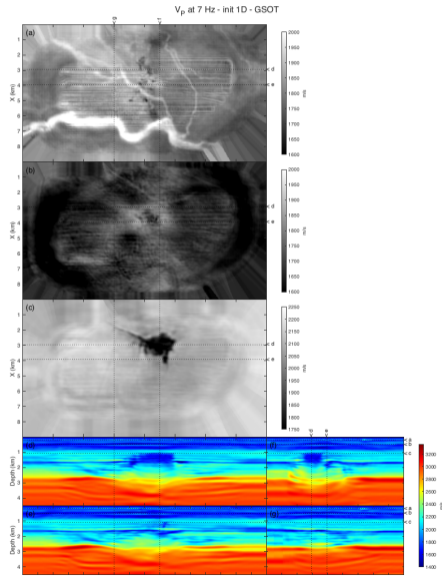
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- despite all those efforts, as well as model extension approaches (WRI, source-extension, WEMVA-based approaches), is cycle-skipping behind us?



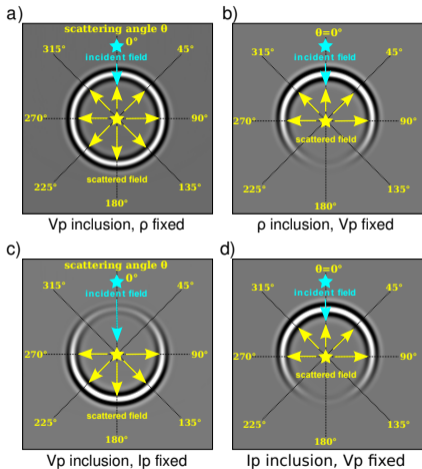
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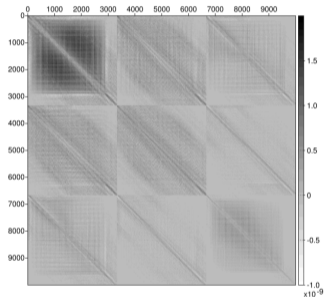


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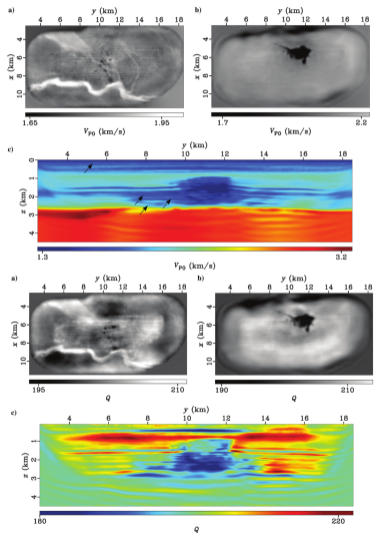
- despite all those efforts, as well as model extension approaches (WRI, source-extension, WEMVA-based approaches), is cycle-skipping behind us?
- maybe for P-wave (with 'identification)?
- what about very complex targets? surface-waves? multiples?



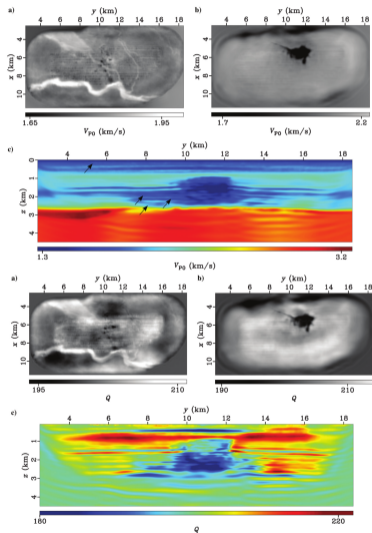
radiation patterns from Zhou et al. (2015)



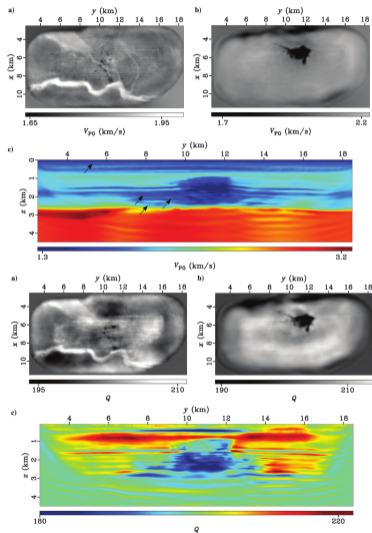
3 parameters Hessian matrix from Métivier et al. (2015)



Kamath et al. (2021)

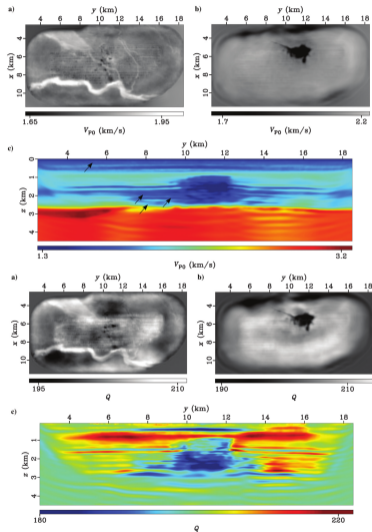


- Waves are sensitive beyond V_p . Some attempts to reconstruct more, but is it a global trend?



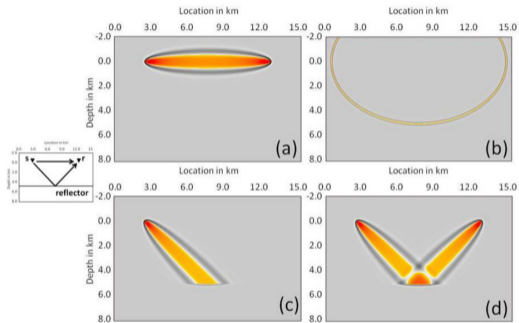
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Multi-parameter FWI: exploiting amplitudes

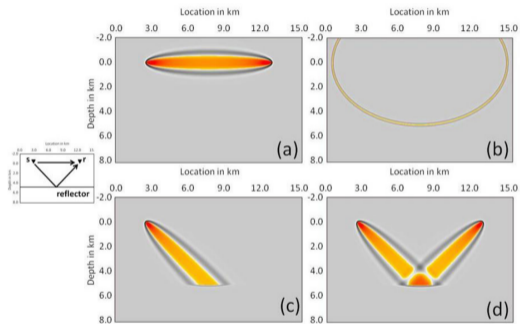


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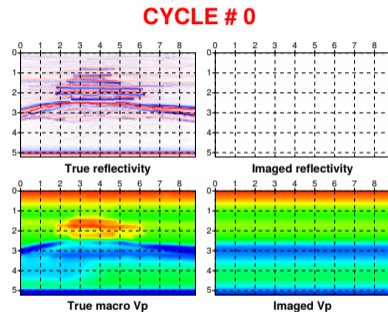
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- high-frequency should also more info on multiple parameters down to the reservoir scale.



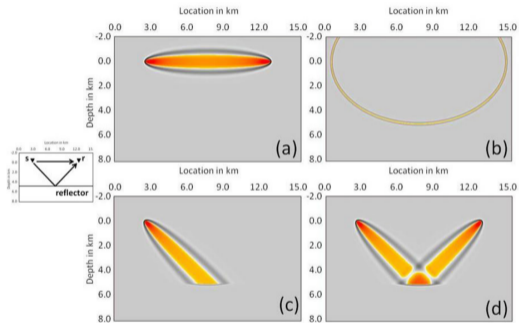
RWI from Xu et al. (2012),
inspired by the MBTT (Chavent et al., 1994)



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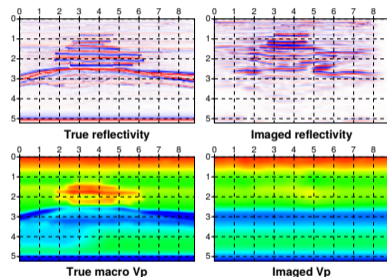


Joint FWI from Zhou et al. (2015) that combines
RWI and diving-waves FWI

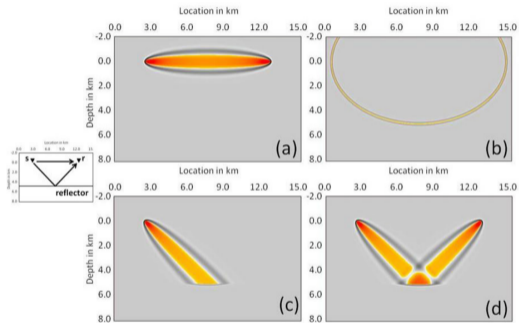


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CYCLE # 1

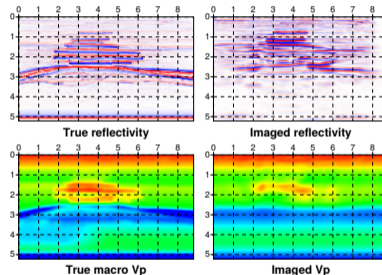


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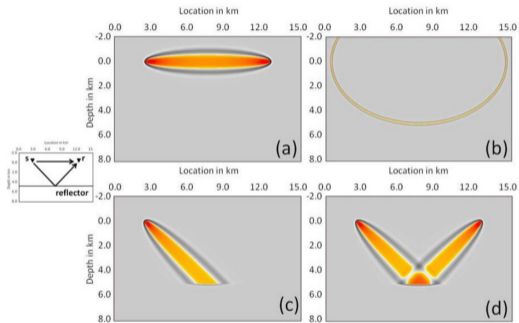


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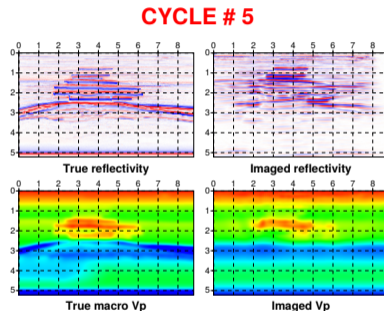
CYCLE # 3



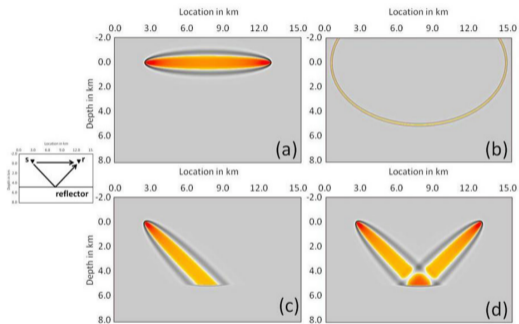
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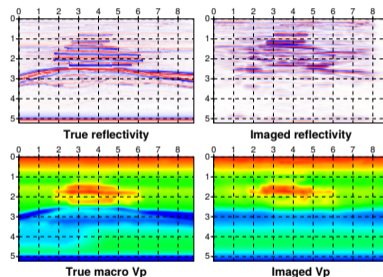


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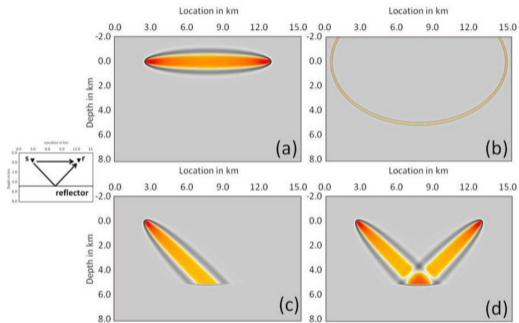


RWI from Xu et al. (2012),
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CYCLE # 9

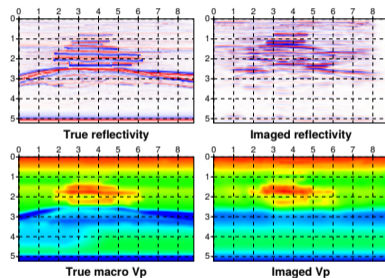


Joint FWI from Zhou et al. (2015) that combines
RWI and diving-waves FWI



RWI from Xu et al. (2012),
inspired by the MBTT (Chavent et al., 1994)

CYCLE # 22



Joint FWI from Zhou et al. (2015) that combines
RWI and diving-waves FWI

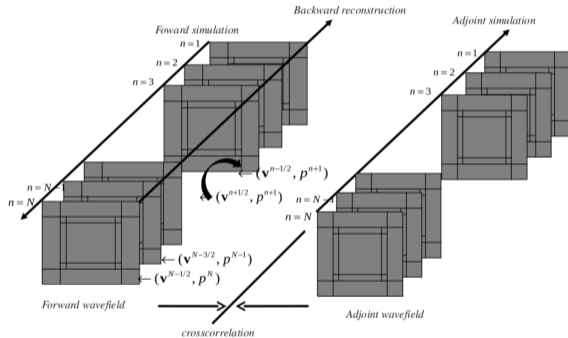
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 $\approx C \times 1/\lambda^4 = C \times f^4/V^4$

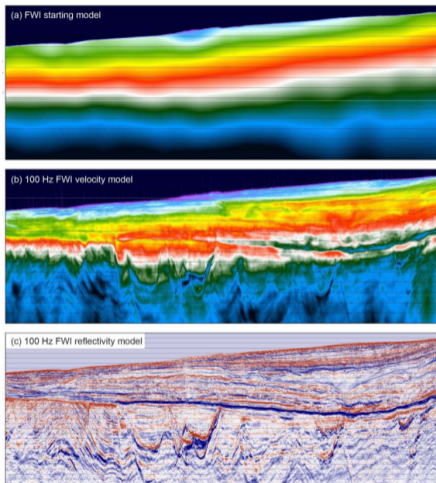
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 $\approx C \times 1/\lambda^4 = C \times f^4/V^4$
- wave physics ↗ C (and ↘ V in elastic)
- shot encoding/shot selection

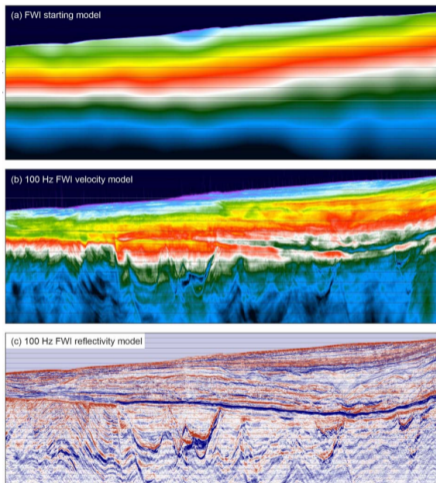
- limitation of 3D modeling at early times
→ most early applications in 2D
- intrinsic cost of the 3D forward problem
 $\approx C \times 1/\lambda^4 = C \times f^4/V^4$
- wave physics $\nearrow C$ (and $\searrow V$ in elastic)
- shot encoding/shot selection
- imaging condition challenges for the correlation of both fields (Symes, 2007; Anderson et al., 2012; Yang et al., 2016; Komatitsch et al., 2016; Robertsson et al., 2021, among others)



Yang et al. (2016)

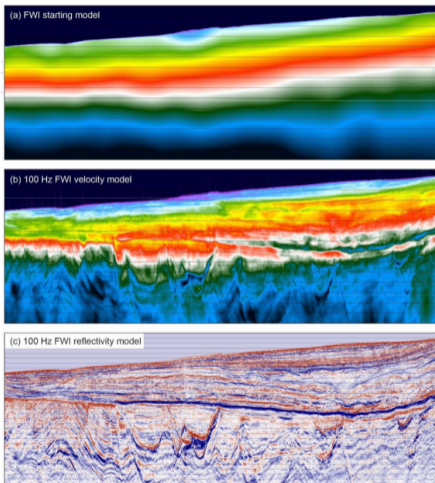


Warner et al. (2021)



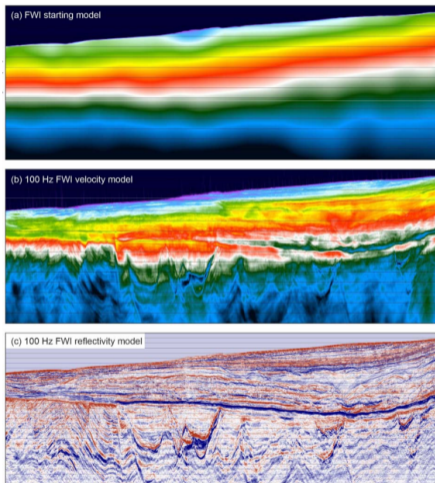
- FWI can be used as a single consistent tool to replace VMB + migration

Warner et al. (2021)



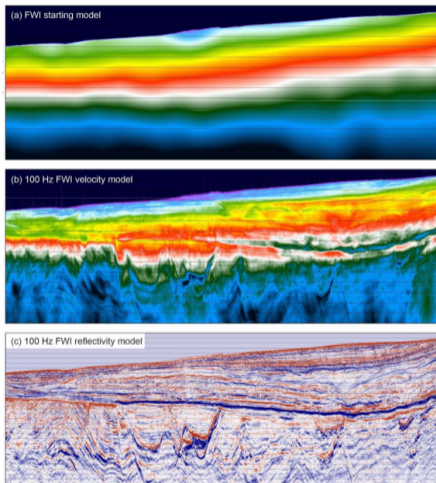
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Warner et al. (2021)

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- beyond the workflow efficiency and the possible qualitative interpretation, what is the meaning of the quantitative velocity?
- Would that make sense to push elastic FWI to high frequency for detailed reservoir characterization? downscaling?
- is homogenization theory required when reconstructing velocity model on several octaves?

- Curse of dimensionality in 3D... but RJMCMC seems appealing in low frequency (Sen and Biswas, 2017)

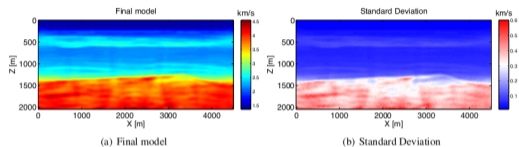
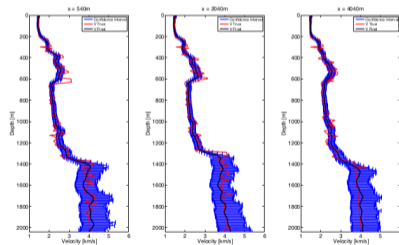


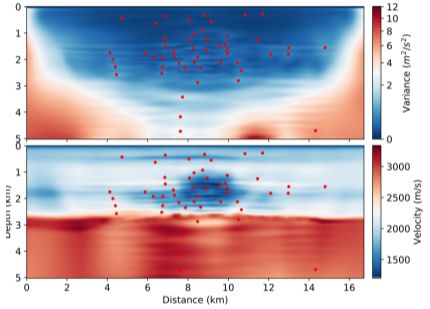
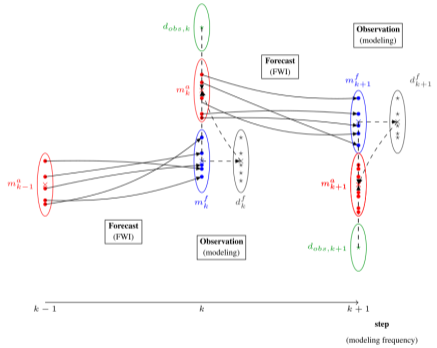
Figure 3 Final model and standard deviation.

- Curse of dimensionality in 3D... but RJMCMC seems appealing in low frequency (Sen and Biswas, 2017)
- Probing the Hessian... with it cost



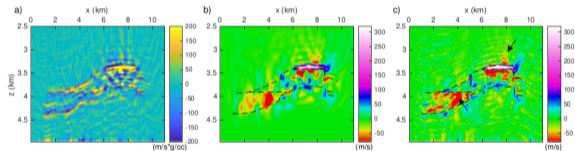
Fang et al. (2014, 2018)

What about uncertainties?



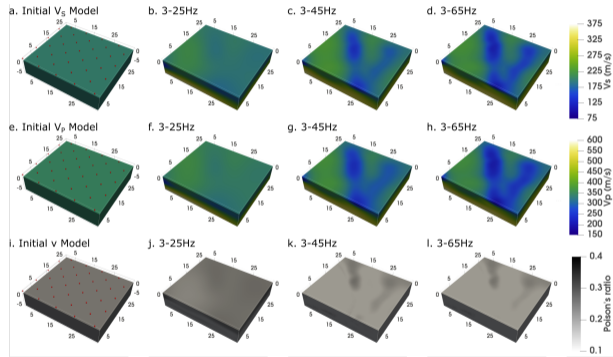
Thurin et al. (2019)

- 4D FWI for monitoring: field monitoring, CCS, H₂, ...



Zhou & Lumley (2021)

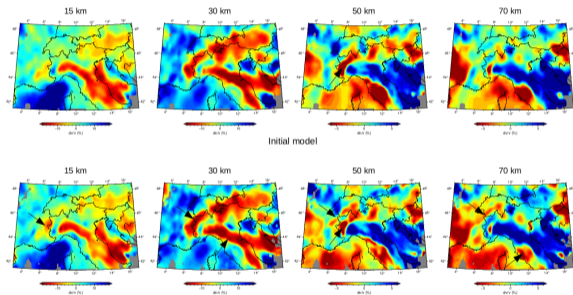
- 4D FWI for monitoring: field monitoring, CCS, H2, ...
- near-surface characterization/surface waves (wind turbine foundation?)



Irnaka et al. (sub)

- 4D FWI for monitoring: field monitoring, CCS, H₂, ...
- near-surface characterization/surface waves (wind turbine foundation?)
- sparse/cheap acquisitions? from ambient noise?

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- sparse/cheap acquisitions? from ambient noise?



Nouibat et al (in prep)

Thanks for the invitation and your attention

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- SEISCOPE industrial sponsors (<http://seiscope2.osug.fr>): AKERBP, CGG, CHEVRON, EQUINOR, EXXON-MOBIL, JGI, SHELL, SINOPEC, SISPROBE and TOTAL.
- H2020 Enerxico project and French ANR HIWAI project
- CIMENT infrastructure (<https://ciment.ujf-grenoble.fr>) and CINES/IDRIS/TGCC (allocation 046091 made by GENCI) computing centers

Questions?

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