

Example how to use functions from MLIB/CRS library

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Library MLIB/CRS includes codes that allow:

- to compute analytically traveltimes of reflection waves for a number of models;
- to compute wavefield attributes associated with the central ray;
- to compute traveltimes corrections as predicted by CRS, DSR, nCRS and i-CRS approximations (both matlab and C++ realizations)

See detailed explanation in Chapter 3, Abakumov, I. (2017). Systematic analysis of double-square-root-based stacking operators

<http://ediss.sub.uni-hamburg.de/volltexte/2017/8302/pdf/Dissertation.pdf>

Add MLIB library

```
clear; close all; clc;  
mllibfolder = '/home/ivan/Desktop/MLIB';  
path(path, mllibfolder);  
add_mlib_path;
```

List of models and acquisitions

List of models				
Type of reflector	(1) $v = v_0$	(2) $v = v_0 + kz$	(3) $v = v_0$ $v = v_0 + k(z - z_0)$	(4) Elliptical anisotropy
(1) Flat reflector $D = 1 \text{ km}$	model (11)	model (12)	model (13)	
(2) Plane dipping reflector	model (21)	model (22)	model (23)	
(3) Point diffractor $R = 1 \text{ m}$	model (31)	model (32)	model (33)	
(4) Sphere $R = 1 \text{ km}$	model (41)	model (42)	model (43)	
(5) Ellipsoid (Semiaxis)	model (51)	model (52)	model (53)	
(6) Complex analytical reflector	model (61)	model (62)	model (63)	
(700) Paraboloid reflector				141 161 163
(200) Ellipsoidal reflector				241 261 263
Note		Note		
old	new	old	new	
12	61	412	461	
13	62	512	561	
14	63			
21	161			
22	261			

- List of acquisitions
- 2D profile, (old) $\phi = 45^\circ$
 $\text{mov}(h) = 2 \text{ km}$
 - 2D profile $\phi =$
 $h_{\text{min}} = 0$
 - 100 randomly distributed 3/r pairs $0 < |h| < 1000 \text{ m}$ ϕ_h
 $0 < |m| < 500 \text{ m}$ ϕ_m
 - CHP
 $|h| = 0 : 100 : 2000 \text{ m}$ + $\begin{matrix} 461 & \text{for} \\ 463 & \text{for} \\ 471 & \text{for} \end{matrix}$
 $\Delta \phi = 10^\circ$
 - 2D
 $|m| = 0 : 50 : 1000 \text{ m}$ + $\begin{matrix} 561 & \text{for} \\ 563 & \text{for} \\ 541 & \text{for} \end{matrix}$
 $\Delta \phi = 10^\circ$

E - files

E - file for models 11 - 63
+
E - file for models in 2D coordinate system
(111, 161, 163, 211, 261, 263)

Model number (IJ) is a combination of reflector type (I) and velocity model (J):

Types of reflector:

- 1) Flat reflector
- 2) Plane dipping reflector
- 3) Point diffractor
- 4) Sphere with $R=1 \text{ km}$
- 5) Ellipsoid
- 6) Complex analytical reflector

Types of velocity model:

- 1) constant: $v = v_0$
- 2) constant gradient: $v = v_0 + k \cdot z$ (z - depth)

3) constant + constant gradient: if ($z < z_0$) : $v = v_0$; else: $v = v_0 + k \cdot (z - z_0)$

See all possible models in the table.

Also it is possible to choose one of 5 acquisition geometries:

- 1) a 2D profile
- 2) a 2D profile
- 3) 100 randomly distributed points
- 4) 3D CMP acquisition
- 5) 3D ZO acquisition

Set model and acquisition

Note:

Accuracy of traveltimes $10e-12$

Accuracy of attributes $10e-10$

```
model = 61;  
acquisition = 2;
```

Get model parameters

```
Get_model_parameters;
```

Get acquisition geometry

```
Get_model_acquisition_geometry;
```

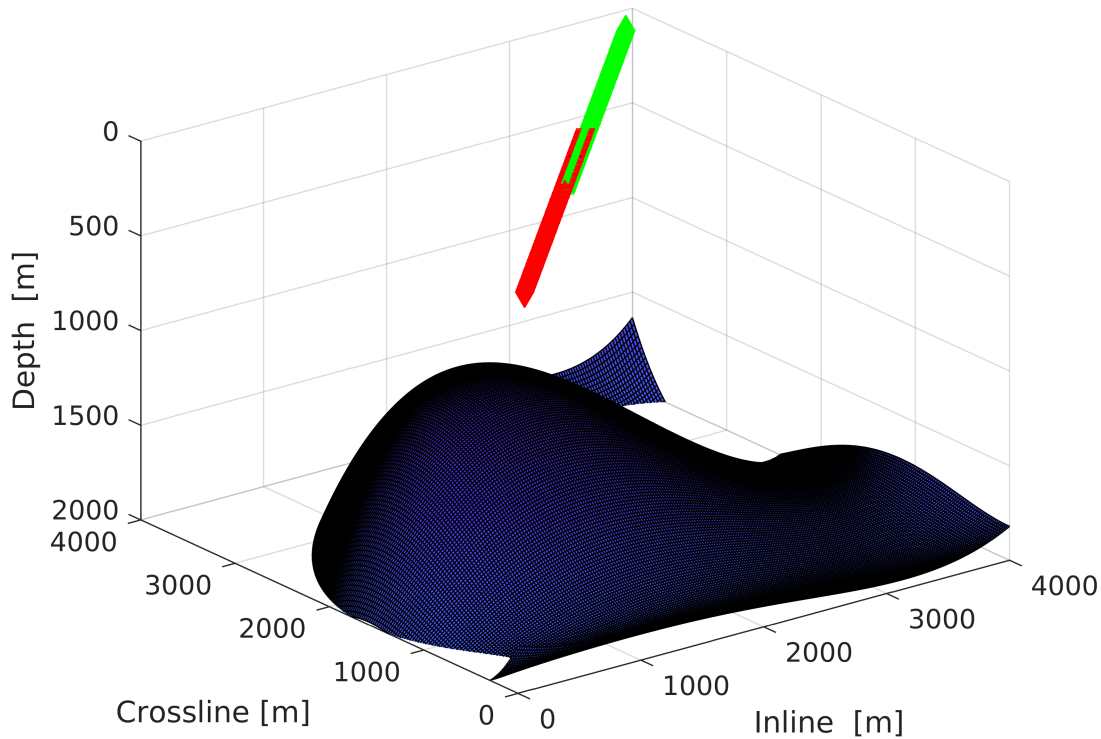
Plot acquisition geometry

```
figure(1)  
[XX, YY] = meshgrid(G.xx, G.yy);  
[ZZ, ind] = Get_model_surface(XX, YY, model);  
surf(XX, YY, ZZ);  
hold on  
plot3(Xs(1,:), Xs(2,:), Xs(3,:), 'rv');  
plot3(Xg(1,:), Xg(2,:), Xg(3,:), 'g^');  
plot3(X0(1), X0(2), X0(3), 'b*');  
axis([G.x0, G.mx, G.y0, G.my, G.z0, G.mz]);  
xlabel('Inline [m]);
```

```

ylabel('Crossline [m]');
xlabel('Depth [m]');
view(3);
set(gca, 'ZDir', 'reverse')

```



Find stacking parameters

```

[ t0, w3, M3, N3 ] = Get_model_stacking_parameters( X0, model );

CRS_param.x0 = X0;
CRS_param.t0 = t0;
CRS_param.v0 = v0;
CRS_param.w = w3;
CRS_param.M = M3;
CRS_param.N = N3;

save([mlibfolder '/CRS/models/model_' num2str(model) '_CRS_param.mat'], 'CRS_param');

```

either take (x,y) components and find wavefield attributes (reality):

```

w = w3(1:2, 1);
N = N3(1:2, 1:2);
M = M3(1:2, 1:2);

```

```
[ alpha, beta, KNIP, KN ] = my_A2P(v0, w, M, N);
```

or find wavefield attributes and make from them stacking parameters (theory):

```
% [ alpha, beta, KNIP3, KN3 ] = my_A3P(v0, w3, M3, N3);
% KNIP = KNIP3(1:2,1:2);
% KN    = KN3    (1:2,1:2);
% [ w, M, N ] = my_P2A(v0, alpha, beta, KNIP, KN);
```

Exact traveltimes

either download exact traveltimes

```
tti_ex = MLD([mlibfolder '/CRS/models/model_' num2str(model) '_traveltimes_for_acq_' num2str(model)]);
```

or calculation exact traveltimes again

Note: computation of traveltimes for model 63 is very time-consuming!!!

```
%tic
%tti_ex = Get_model_exact_traveltime(Xs, Xg, model);
%toc
%save([mlibfolder '/CRS/models/model_' num2str(model) '_traveltimes_for_acq_' num2str(model)]);
```

Traveltime approximations

```
HH = (Xg(1:2, :) - Xs(1:2,:))/2;
MM = (Xg(1:2, :) + Xs(1:2,:))/2;
MM(1,:) = MM(1,:) - X0(1);
MM(2,:) = MM(2,:) - X0(2);

% CRS
tic
tti_crs = Get_traveltime_3D_CRS (MM, HH, t0, w, M, N);
ctime.crs = toc;
% DSR
tic
tti_dsr = Get_traveltime_3D_DSR (MM, HH, t0, w, M, N);
ctime.dsr = toc;
% nCRS
tic
tti_ncrs = Get_traveltime_3D_nCRS(MM, HH, t0, w, M, N);
tti_ncrs = real(tti_ncrs);
ctime.ncrs = toc;
% iCRS parabolic
tic
tti_icrs_par_LIA = Get_traveltime_3D_iCRS_par_LIA(MM, HH, t0, w, M, N, 10);
ctime.icrs_par_LIA = toc;
% iCRS 1
```

```
tic
tti_icrs_el_LIA = Get_traveltime_3D_iCRS_el_LIA(MM, HH, t0, v0, w, M, N, 10);
ctime.icrs_el_LIA = toc;
% iCRS 2
tic
tti_icrs_el_TIA = Get_traveltime_3D_iCRS_el_TIA(MM, HH, t0, v0, w, M, N, 10);
ctime.icrs_el_LTA = toc;
```

RMS errors

```
err_rms_crs = sqrt(sum(((tti_crs - tti_ex)./tti_ex).^2)/100)*100;
err_rms_dsr = sqrt(sum(((tti_dsr - tti_ex)./tti_ex).^2)/100)*100;
err_rms_ncrs = sqrt(sum(((tti_ncrs - tti_ex)./tti_ex).^2)/100)*100;

for iter = 1:10
    err_rms_icrs_par_LIA(iter) = sqrt(sum(((tti_icrs_par_LIA(iter,:) - tti_ex)./tti_ex).^2)/100)*100;
    err_rms_icrs_el_LIA(iter) = sqrt(sum(((tti_icrs_el_LIA(iter,:) - tti_ex)./tti_ex).^2)/100)*100;
    err_rms_icrs_el_TIA(iter) = sqrt(sum(((tti_icrs_el_TIA(iter,:) - tti_ex)./tti_ex).^2)/100)*100;
end
err = [err_rms_crs, err_rms_dsr, err_rms_ncrs]
```

```
err = 1x3
    1.5239    0.5713    0.0135
```

```
tti_icrs = tti_icrs_el_LIA(iter,:);

texac = reshape(tti_ex,length(hx),length(mx));
tcrs = reshape(tti_crs,length(hx),length(mx));
tncrs = reshape(tti_ncrs,length(hx),length(mx));
tdsr = reshape(tti_dsr,length(hx),length(mx));
ticrs = reshape(tti_icrs,length(hx),length(mx));
```

Comparte results

```
figure(2)
subplot(2,2,1)
imagesc( (tcrs - texac)./texac*100);
title('CRS')
caxis([-1 1])
colorbar
subplot(2,2,2)
imagesc( (tdsr - texac)./texac*100);
title('DSR')
caxis([-1 1])
colorbar
subplot(2,2,3)
imagesc( (tncrs - texac)./texac*100);
title('nCRS')
caxis([-1 1])
```

```

colorbar
subplot(2,2,4)
imagesc( (ticrs - texac)./texac*100);
title('iCRS')
caxis([-1 1])
colormap('jet')
colorbar

```

