

# Acoustic FWI in the frequency domain

## 1. Abstract

This is an instruction on the FWI procedure in the frequency domain.

## 2. Isotropic acoustic wave equation

The acoustic wave equation in isotropic media is given by (Kosloff & Baysah, 1983)

$$\frac{1}{v^2} \frac{\partial^2 p(x, z, t)}{\partial t^2} = \nabla^2 p(x, z, t) + f(x, z, t) \quad (2.1)$$

where  $p$  is the pressure field and  $f$  is the source term.

The frequency domain of (2.1) is

$$\frac{\omega}{v^2} P(x, z, \omega) + \nabla^2 P(x, z, \omega) = -F(x, z, \omega) \quad (2.2)$$

Applying discretization to (2.2) yields

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\omega}{v^2} P(x, z, \omega) \\ & + \frac{P(x+h, z, \omega) - 2P(x, z, \omega) + P(x-h, z, \omega)}{h^2} \\ & + \frac{P(x, z+h, \omega) - 2P(x, z, \omega) + P(x, z-h, \omega)}{h^2} = -F(x, z, \omega) \end{aligned} \quad (2.3)$$

where the solution of  $P$  is independent in each frequency.

And (2.3) can be linearized in a matrix form

$$A(\omega, v)P = -F \quad (2.4)$$

where  $A$  is the forward propagator which can be obtained from (2.3).

## 3. FWI procedure

The algorithm of FWI is described as below (Li, Lin, Zhang, Li, & Yu, 2018).

1. For each frequency  $\omega_k$ 
  - a. Forward propagate  $P_k$  with an initial velocity model  $v$  by (2.4).
  - b. Generate synthetic recordings  $d_k$  by

## 4. Implementation

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$$d_k = RP_k \quad (3.1)$$

where  $R$  is the sampling operator.

- c. Compute misfit  $E$

$$E = d_k - D_k \quad (3.2)$$

where  $D_k$  is the true recordings.

- d. Simulate adjoint wavefield  $P_k^*$  by

$$A(\omega, v)^* P_k^* = P_k^* E \quad (3.3)$$

- e. The gradient  $G$  is given by

$$G = \sum_k \omega_k^2 \text{diag}(P_k)^* P^* \quad (3.4)$$

2. Sum  $G$  along all of the frequencies.

3. Update  $v$  with  $G$

$$v \leftarrow v - \alpha G \quad (3.5)$$

4. Repeat 1- 3.

## 4. Implementation

The FWI is performed with Perfectly matched layer and absorbing boundary condition introduced to attenuate the reflection from the simulation boundaries.

Figure 4-1 and Figure 4-2 give more details on the input velocity model and output model for this implementation.

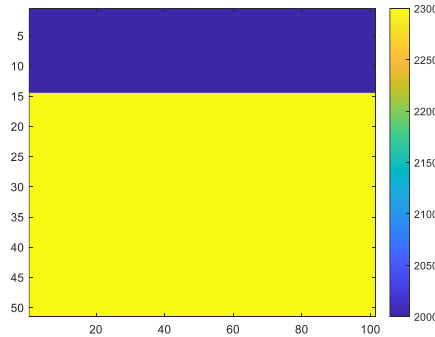


Figure 4-1. Initial velocity model.

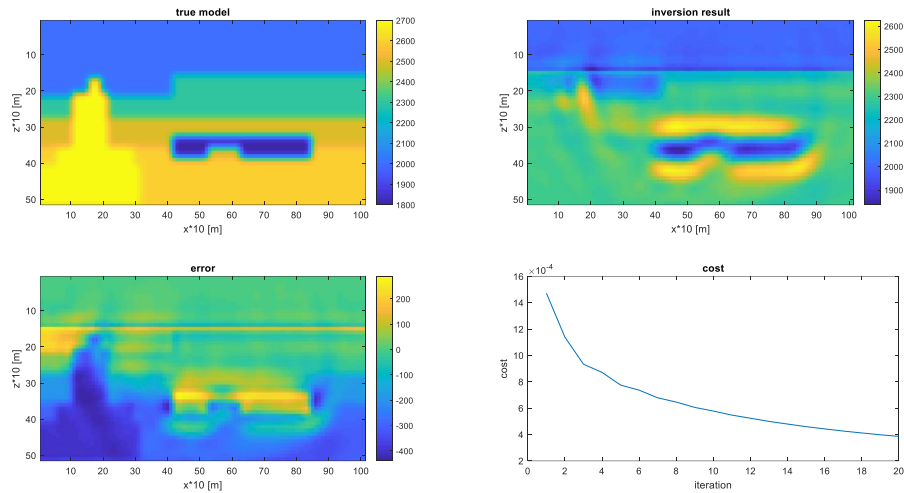


Figure 4-2. Result after 10 iterations with 10 Hz source.

## 5. References

- Kosloff, D. D., & Baysah, E. (1983). Migration with the full acoustic wave equation. *48*(6), 677-687.
- Li, Z.-C., Lin, Y.-Z., Zhang, K., Li, Y.-Y., & Yu, Z.-N. (2018). Time-domain wavefield reconstruction inversion. *Applied Geophysics*, *14*(4), 523-528. doi:10.1007/s11770-017-0629-6