**Mira Geoscience – AGIC**

**RIM Research Project – Minimum support solution to the attenuation tomography problem.**

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# Summary

Analysis of borehole georadar data has proven to be a valuable tool in mining exploration. Several inversion schemes were proposed to find a solution to the attenuation tomography problem. Building upon the work of Aldridge & Oldenburg (1993)i and Ajo-Franklin *et al.*(2002)ii, we propose a hybrid inversion algorithm. We seek a solution that can allow for both sharp and gradual changes in physical properties while remaining stable as noise level increases. Our new objective function can be expressed in compact notation as:

where **G** is the forward operator, **m** is the model, **d** the observed data and [β, α, ε] are constants. The first term controls the misfit between observed and predicted data, the second term imposes a constraint on the gradient and the last term penalizes small model values. The inversion can recover sharp boundaries between anomalies while preserving continuous features.

To illustrate the capability of the algorithm we proceeded with the inversion of a synthetic example. The model consists of four anomalies over a uniform background (Fig-1). The survey design mimics a crosswell experiment with 10 transmitters on one side, and 25 vertical receivers on the other. Data were corrupted with 10% Gaussian noise and corrected for the effect of geometrical spreading and source receiver pattern as prescribed by Holliger *et al*(2001)iii.

For comparison, three solutions were computed using different inversion techniques. All three solutions have the same final data misfit. The model recovered from the hybrid scheme is superior on various levels. First, the geometry and physical property of individual anomalies are better recovered. Secondly, the algorithm has reproduced almost perfectly the raw data, suppressing only the random noise.

**References:**

i Aldridge D.F. Oldenburg, D.W. 1993 Two-dimensional tomography inversion with finite-difference traveltimes. Journal of Seismic Exploration **2**: 257-274

ii Ajo-Franklin, J. Minsley, B.J. Daley, T.M. 2007 Applying compactness constraints to differential traveltime tomography. Geophysics **72**: 67-75

iii Holliger, K. Musil, M. Maurer, H.R. 2001 Ray-based amplitude tomography for crosshole georadar data. Journal of Applied Geophysics **47**: 285-298

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| True Model | Smooth constraint  Aldridge & Oldenburg (1993) | Compact constraint  Ajo-Franklin et al.(2002) | Hybrid Inversion |
| Raw data | Predicted data | | |
| Tx depth (m)  Rx depth (m) | Tx depth (m)  Rx depth (m) | Tx depth (m)  Tx depth (m)  Rx depth (m) | Rx depth (m) |
| 5% noise added | Residual | | |
| Rx depth (m)  Tx depth (m) | Tx depth (m)  Rx depth (m) | Tx depth (m)  Rx depth (m) | Tx depth (m)  Rx depth (m) |
| Figure 1: True and recovered models using three different inversion algorithms. | | | |

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