Efficient Full Waveform Inversion Subject To A Total Variation Constraint

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アブストラクト Full waveform inversion (FWI) aims to reconstruct subsurface properties from observed seismic data. Since FWI is an ill-posed inverse problem, appropriate regularizations or constraints are useful approaches to achieve accurate reconstruction. The total variation (TV) -type regularization or constraint is widely known as a powerful prior that models the piecewise smoothness of subsurface properties. However, the optimization problem of the TV-type regularized or constrained FWI is difficult to solve due to the non-linearity of the observation process and the non-smoothness of the TV-type regularization or constraint. Conventional approaches to solve the problem rely on an inner loop and/or approximations, resulting in high computational cost and/or inappropriate solutions. In this paper, we develop an efficient algorithm with neither an inner loop nor approximations to solve the problem based on a primal-dual splitting method. We also demonstrate the effectiveness of the proposed method through experiments using the SEG/EAGE Salt and Overthrust Models.

1 Introduction

Full waveform inversion (FWI)[1] は、観測 seismic data から地下構造を再構築することを目的としている. 観測 seismic data は地下構造から生成されるため逆問題であ るが、不良設定であり、解の質は初期値に依存する. そ の問題を解決するために Tikhonov regularization[2] や Total Variation (TV)[3], Total Generalized Variation (TGV)[4] が適用されてきた. TV, directional TV, high order TV, TGV を正則化として使用するもの [5]-[8], TV を制約として使用するもの [9], [10] が提案されている. { 制約と正則化を比較し、制約の利点について述べる, 基本 的にはバランスパラメータの調整に対するものになりそう (値の設定が直感的, n shots, ノイズの大きさに依存せず、 地下情報のみの事前知識で決定できる (本当?))}[11] TV 制約を FWI に適用する従来手法 [9], [10] では準ニュート ン法 (L-BFGS 法) を用いて通常の FWI の目的関数を最 適化する際、制約を満たすようにパラメータの変更分を 計算する. ここで、制約を満たすような変更分を計算する

ために別の最適化が必要であり、二重ループとなり計算コストが高い.また、制約を導入する過程で線形ではない変換を線形として捉える,使用する最適化手法の外側で制約を強制するなどの近似を使用している.本稿では~

2 PRELIMINARIES

2.1 Mathematical Tools

 $oldsymbol{x} \in \mathbb{R}^{ ext{N} imes ext{M}}$ に対して L1,2 ノルムは以下のように定義されます

$$\|\boldsymbol{x}\|_{1,2} \coloneqq \sum_{\mathfrak{g} \in \mathfrak{G}} \|\boldsymbol{x}_{\mathfrak{g}}\|_{2} \tag{1}$$

 $oldsymbol{x} \in \mathbb{R}^{ ext{N}}$ に対して $ext{TV}[3]$ は以下のように定義されます

$$TV(\boldsymbol{x}) := \|\mathbf{D}\boldsymbol{x}\|_{1,2} = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sqrt{d_{h,i}^2 + d_{v,i}^2}$$
 (2)

f に対する convex conjugate function は以下のように定 義されます

$$f^*(\boldsymbol{y}) \coloneqq \sup_{\boldsymbol{x}} \left\{ \boldsymbol{x}^T \boldsymbol{y} - f(\boldsymbol{x}) \right\}$$
(3)

indicator function は以下のように定義されます

$$\iota_C(\boldsymbol{x}) := \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } \boldsymbol{x} \in C \\ \infty & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$
 (4)

proximity operator は f, γ に対して以下のように定義されます

$$\operatorname{prox}_{\gamma f}(\boldsymbol{x}) := \underset{\boldsymbol{y} \in \mathbb{R}^N}{\operatorname{argmin}} \left\{ f(\boldsymbol{y}) + \frac{1}{2\gamma} \|\boldsymbol{y} - \boldsymbol{x}\|_2^2 \right\} \quad (5)$$

indicator function に対する proximity operator は以下のように求められます.

$$\operatorname{prox}_{\gamma\iota_{C}(\cdot)}(\boldsymbol{x}) = P_{C}(\boldsymbol{x}) \coloneqq \underset{\boldsymbol{y} \in C}{\operatorname{argmin}} \|\boldsymbol{y} - \boldsymbol{x}\|_{2} \qquad (6)$$

box constraint に対する proximity operator は以下のように求められます.

$$P_{[a,b]^N}(\boldsymbol{x}) = \min(\max(\boldsymbol{x}, a), b)$$
 (7)

凸共役関数に対する proximity operator は以下のように求められます.

$$\operatorname{prox}_{\gamma f^*}(\boldsymbol{x}) = \boldsymbol{x} - \gamma \operatorname{prox}_{f/\gamma}(\boldsymbol{x}/\gamma) \tag{8}$$

L1 ノルムの上界制約に対する proximity operator は以下のように求められます [12] (同論文内で計算量的により高速なアルゴリズムも提案されています).

$$P_{\{\boldsymbol{a}|\|\boldsymbol{a}\|_1 \leq \alpha\}}(\boldsymbol{x}) = \text{SoftThrethold}(\boldsymbol{x}, \beta)$$
 where

$$\begin{aligned} & \boldsymbol{x}_{\mathrm{abs}} = \mathrm{abs}(\boldsymbol{x}) \\ & \boldsymbol{y} = \mathrm{sort}_{\mathrm{desc}}(\boldsymbol{x}_{\mathrm{abs}}) \\ & \beta' = \mathrm{max}\{\frac{1}{i}((\sum_{j=1}^{i} \boldsymbol{y}_{j}) - \alpha) \mid i = 1, \dots, N\} \\ & \beta = \mathrm{max}\{\beta', 0\} \end{aligned}$$

L12 ノルムの上界制約に対する proximity operator は以下のように求められます [13].

$$P_{\{\boldsymbol{a}|\|\boldsymbol{a}\|_{1,2} \leq \alpha\}}(\boldsymbol{x}) = [\boldsymbol{p}_1^T, \dots, \boldsymbol{p}_N^T]^T$$
where

$$\begin{aligned} \boldsymbol{p}_i &= \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } \|\boldsymbol{x}_i\|_2 = 0 \\ \boldsymbol{\beta}_i \frac{\boldsymbol{x}_i}{\|\boldsymbol{x}\|_2} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \\ \boldsymbol{\beta} &= P_{\{\boldsymbol{a} | \|\boldsymbol{a}\|_1 \leq \alpha\}} ([\|\boldsymbol{x}_1^T\|_2, \dots, \|\boldsymbol{x}_N^T\|_2]) \end{aligned}$$

2.2 Primal-Dual Splitting Algorithm

Primal-Dual Splitting Algorithm[14] は以下の問題に対して適用されます

$$\min_{\boldsymbol{x} \in \mathbb{R}^N} \left\{ f(\boldsymbol{x}) + g(\boldsymbol{x}) + h(\boldsymbol{L}\boldsymbol{x}) \right\}$$
 (11)

PDSでは、以下の更新を反復的に行うことで解を求めます

$$\boldsymbol{x}^{(k+1)} = \text{prox}_{\gamma_1 g}(\boldsymbol{x}^{(k)} - \gamma_1 (\nabla f(\boldsymbol{x}^{(k)}) + \boldsymbol{L}^T \boldsymbol{y}^{(k)}))$$
 (12)

$$y^{(k+1)} = \text{prox}_{\gamma_2 h^*} (y^{(k)} + \gamma_2 L(2x^{(k+1)} - x^{(k)}))$$
 (13)

2.3 Full Waveform Inversion

FWI の目的関数以下のように定義されます

$$E(\boldsymbol{m}) = \frac{1}{2} \|\boldsymbol{u}_{\text{obs}} - \boldsymbol{u}_{\text{cal}(\boldsymbol{m})}\|_{2}^{2}$$
 (14)

ここで、 u_{obs} は観測された地震データ、 $u_{\text{cal}(m)}$ は速度モデルm に対する計算された地震データです。また、FWIの勾配は adjoint state method を用いて計算可能です [15].

3 Proposed Method

制約付き FWI の目的関数を、PDS を用いて求解します TV 制約, box 制約付き FWI は以下の式で表されます

$$E(\boldsymbol{m})$$
 s.t. $TV(\boldsymbol{m}) \le \alpha$, $\boldsymbol{m}_{i,j} \in [a,b]^N$ (15)

PDS を適用するために、制約を indicator function として目的関数に組み込みます

$$E(\boldsymbol{m}) + \iota_{\|\cdot\|_{1,2} < \alpha}(\mathbf{D}\boldsymbol{m}) + \iota_{[a,b]^N}(\boldsymbol{m})$$
 (16)

PDS を適用し、得られた step は以下の通りとなります

$$\begin{split} \widetilde{\boldsymbol{m}}^{(k+1)} &= \boldsymbol{m}^{(k)} - \gamma_1 (\nabla E(\boldsymbol{m}^{(k)}) + \boldsymbol{D}^T \boldsymbol{y}^{(k)}) \\ \boldsymbol{m}^{(k+1)} &= P_{[a,b]^N} (\widetilde{\boldsymbol{m}}^{(k+1)}) \\ \widetilde{\boldsymbol{y}}^{(k+1)} &= \boldsymbol{y}^{(k)} + \gamma_2 \boldsymbol{D} (2\boldsymbol{m}^{(k+1)} - \boldsymbol{m}^{(k)}) \\ \boldsymbol{x}^{(k+1)} &= \widetilde{\boldsymbol{y}}^{(k+1)} - \gamma_2 P_{\{\boldsymbol{a} \mid ||\boldsymbol{a}||_{1,2} \leq \alpha\}} (\frac{1}{\gamma_2} \widetilde{\boldsymbol{y}}^{(k+1)}) \end{split}$$

ここで、 $P_{[a,b]^N}(\cdot)$, $P_{\{a|||a||_{1,2}\leq\alpha\}}(\cdot)$ はそれぞれ (7),(10) により計算可能です.

4 EXPERIMENTS

the SEG/EAGE Salt and Overthrust Models を用いて実験を行います.

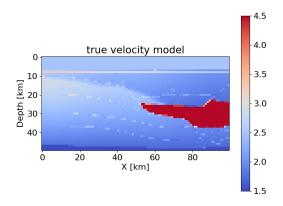


図 1: true

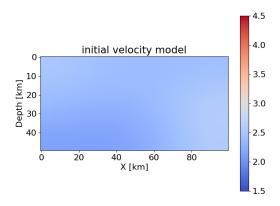


図 2: initial

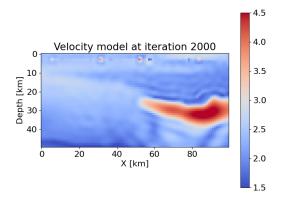


図 3: gradient

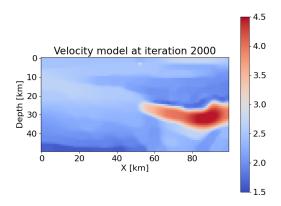


図 4: pds

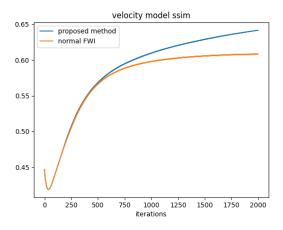


図 5: ssim

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