

Prova de aula
Concurso para Geofísica Aplicada da UERJ

Esquemas de modelagem direta com diferenças finitas

Leonardo Uieda

16 de Outubro de 2013

SUMÁRIO

1. Modelagem sísmica/GPR
2. Equação da onda escalar 1D
3. Método das diferenças finitas
4. Diferenças de maior ordem
5. Condições de contorno de absorção
6. Equação de ondas elásticas P-SV

MODELAGEM SÍSMICA/GPR

- Compreender o fenômeno físico
- Simular aquisição
- Avaliar viabilidade
- Testar hipótese
- Inversão

EQUAÇÃO DA ONDA 1D

- Versão simplificada da física
 - Ondas elásticas/eletromagnéticas
- Escalar:

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = \frac{1}{V^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2}$$

- Versão simplificada da física
 - Ondas elásticas/eletromagnéticas

- Escalar:

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = \frac{1}{V^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2}$$

deslocamento

- Versão simplificada da física
 - Ondas elásticas/eletromagnéticas

- Escalar:

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = \frac{1}{V^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2}$$

deslocamento

velocidade

- Poucas soluções analíticas
 - Onda plana, esférica
 - Meios homogêneos
- Solução numérica
 - Elementos finitos
 - Diferenças finitas
 - etc

- Poucas soluções analíticas
 - Onda plana, esférica
 - Meios homogêneos
- Solução numérica
 - Elementos finitos
 - Diferenças finitas
 - etc

- Poucas soluções analíticas

- Onda plana, esférica
- Meios homogêneos

- Solução numérica

- Elementos finitos

- Diferenças finitas

- etc

- Simples

- *Grid* regular

DIFERENÇAS FINITAS

derivadas \approx diferenças

Série de Taylor:

$$\begin{aligned} u(z + \Delta) = & u(z) + \Delta \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} + \frac{\Delta^2}{2!} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} \\ & + \frac{\Delta^3}{3!} \frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial z^3} + \dots \end{aligned}$$

Equação de diferenças:

$$\frac{u(z + \Delta) - u(z)}{\Delta} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} + \frac{\Delta}{2!} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} + \frac{\Delta^2}{3!} \frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial z^3} + \dots$$

Equação de diferenças:

$$\frac{u(z + \Delta) - u(z)}{\Delta} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} + O(2)$$

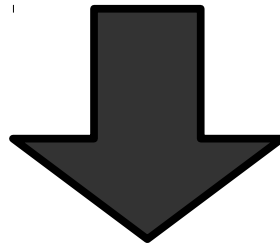
Discretização

z

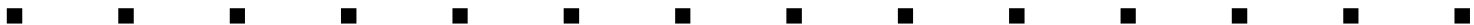


Discretização

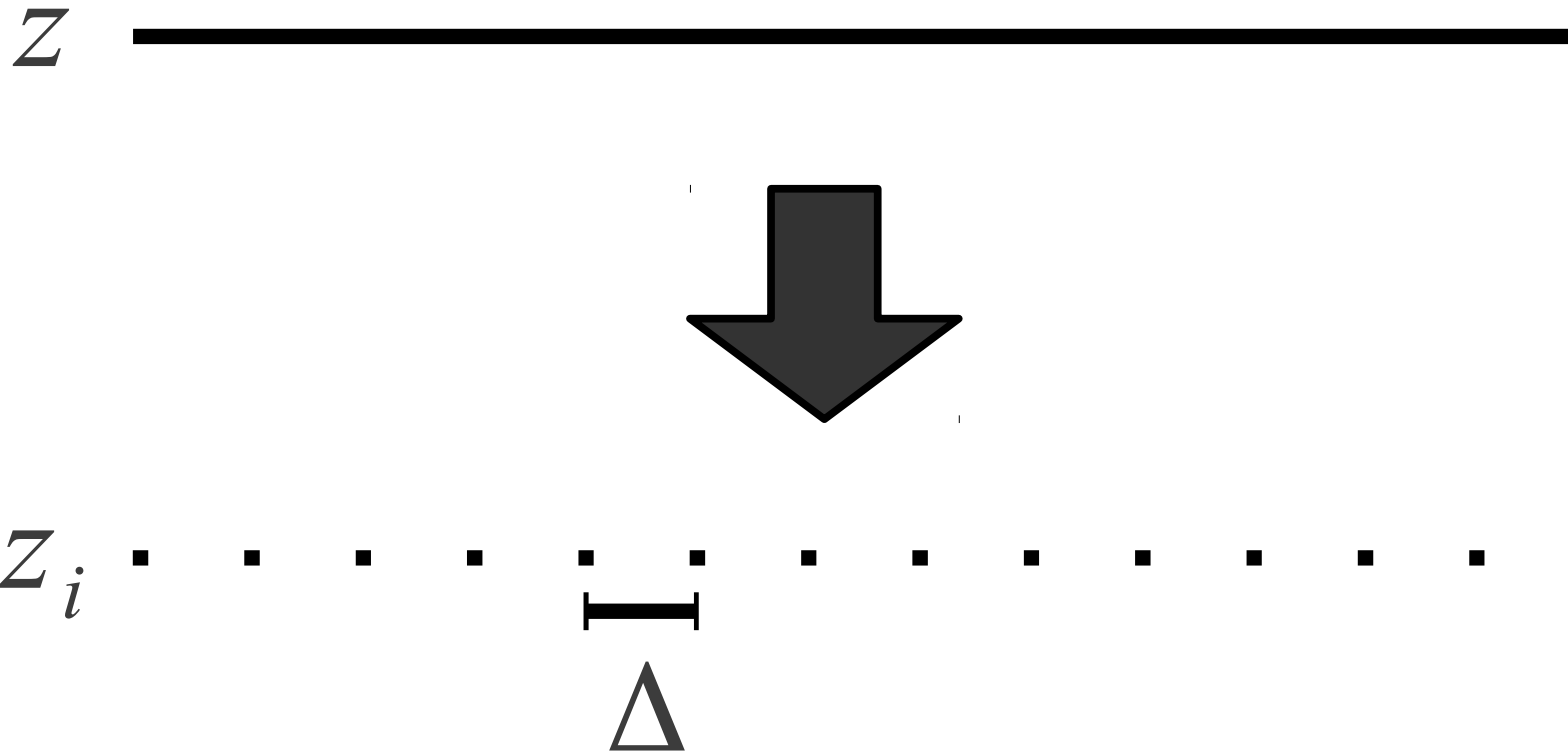
Z



Z_i

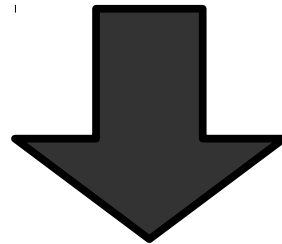


Discretização



Discretização

z —————



z_i



Δ

u_i

u_{i+1}

Equação de diferenças:

$$\frac{u_{i+1} - u_i}{\Delta} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} + O(2)$$

Equação de diferenças:

$$\frac{u_{i+1} - u_i}{\Delta} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} + O(2)$$

No ponto z_i

Tipos de diferenças

- Explícita $\frac{u_{i+1} - u_i}{\Delta} \approx \frac{\partial u}{\partial z}$
- Implícita $\frac{u_i - u_{i-1}}{\Delta} \approx \frac{\partial u}{\partial z}$
- Centrada $\frac{u_{i+1} - u_{i-1}}{2\Delta} \approx \frac{\partial u}{\partial z}$

Segundas derivadas

$$\frac{u_{i+1} - 2u_i + u_{i-1}}{\Delta^2} \approx \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2}$$

Equação da onda

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = \frac{1}{V^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2}$$

$$\frac{u_{i+1}^t - 2u_i^t + u_{i-1}^t}{\Delta x^2} = \frac{1}{V^2} \frac{u_i^{t+1} - 2u_i^t + u_i^{t-1}}{\Delta t^2}$$

Equação da onda

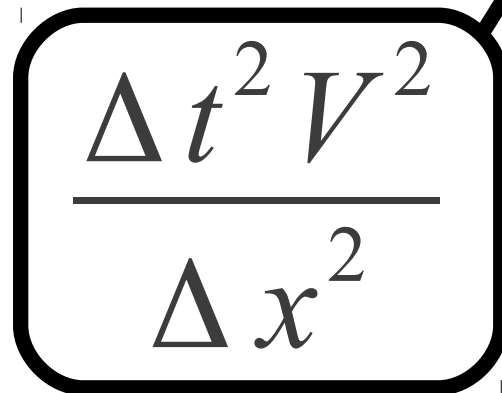
$$\frac{u_{i+1}^t - 2u_i^t + u_{i-1}^t}{\Delta x^2} = \frac{1}{V^2} \frac{u_i^{t+1} - 2u_i^t + u_i^{t-1}}{\Delta t^2}$$

$$u_i^{t+1} = 2u_i^t - u_i^{t-1} + c \left[u_{i+1}^t - 2u_i^t + u_{i-1}^t \right]$$

Equação da onda

$$\frac{u_{i+1}^t - 2u_i^t + u_{i-1}^t}{\Delta x^2} = \frac{1}{V^2} \frac{u_i^{t+1} - 2u_i^t + u_i^{t-1}}{\Delta t^2}$$

$$u_i^{t+1} = 2u_i^t - u_i^{t-1} + c \left[u_{i+1}^t - 2u_i^t + u_{i-1}^t \right]$$


$$\frac{\Delta t^2 V^2}{\Delta x^2}$$

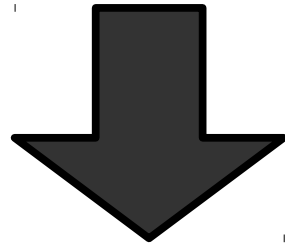
$$u_i^{t+1} = 2 u_i^t - u_i^{t-1} + c \left[u_{i+1}^t - 2 u_i^t + u_{i-1}^t \right]$$

$$u_i^{t+1} = 2u_i^t - u_i^{t-1} + c \left[u_{i+1}^t - 2u_i^t + u_{i-1}^t \right]$$

Sabendo u_i^t e u_i^{t-1}

$$u_i^{t+1} = 2u_i^t - u_i^{t-1} + c[u_{i+1}^t - 2u_i^t + u_{i-1}^t]$$

Sabendo u_i^t e u_i^{t-1}



Prever o futuro (u_i^{t+1})

EXEMPLO

Estabilidade

- Discretização
- Frequência da fonte
- Velocidade

**DIFERENÇAS DE
MAIOR ORDEM**

Quarta ordem

$$\frac{-u_{i+2} + 16u_{i+1} - 30u_i + 16u_{i-1} - u_{i-2}}{12\Delta^2} \approx \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2}$$

Comum: 4^a espaço – 2^a tempo

$$u_i^{t+1} = 2u_i^t - u_i^{t-1} + \frac{c}{12}$$

$$\left[-u_{i+2}^t + 16u_{i+1}^t - 30u_i^t + 16u_{i-1}^t - u_{i-2}^t \right]$$

EXEMPLO

Condições de contorno

- Superfície livre em $z = 0$
- Ideal: meio semi-infinito
- Eliminar reflexão

CONDIÇÕES DE CONTORNO DE ABSORÇÃO

Principais:

- Gaussian taper
- Não-reflexivas (onda plana)
- Perfectly Matched Layers (PML)

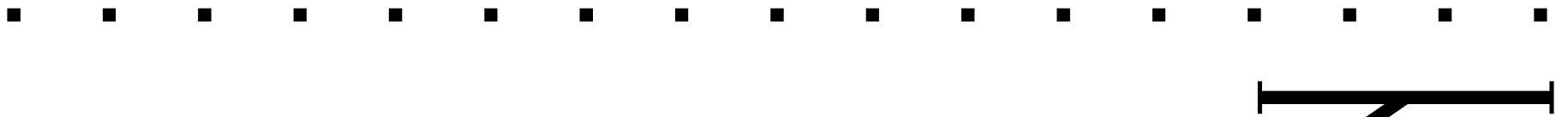
Gaussian taper

■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■

Gaussian taper

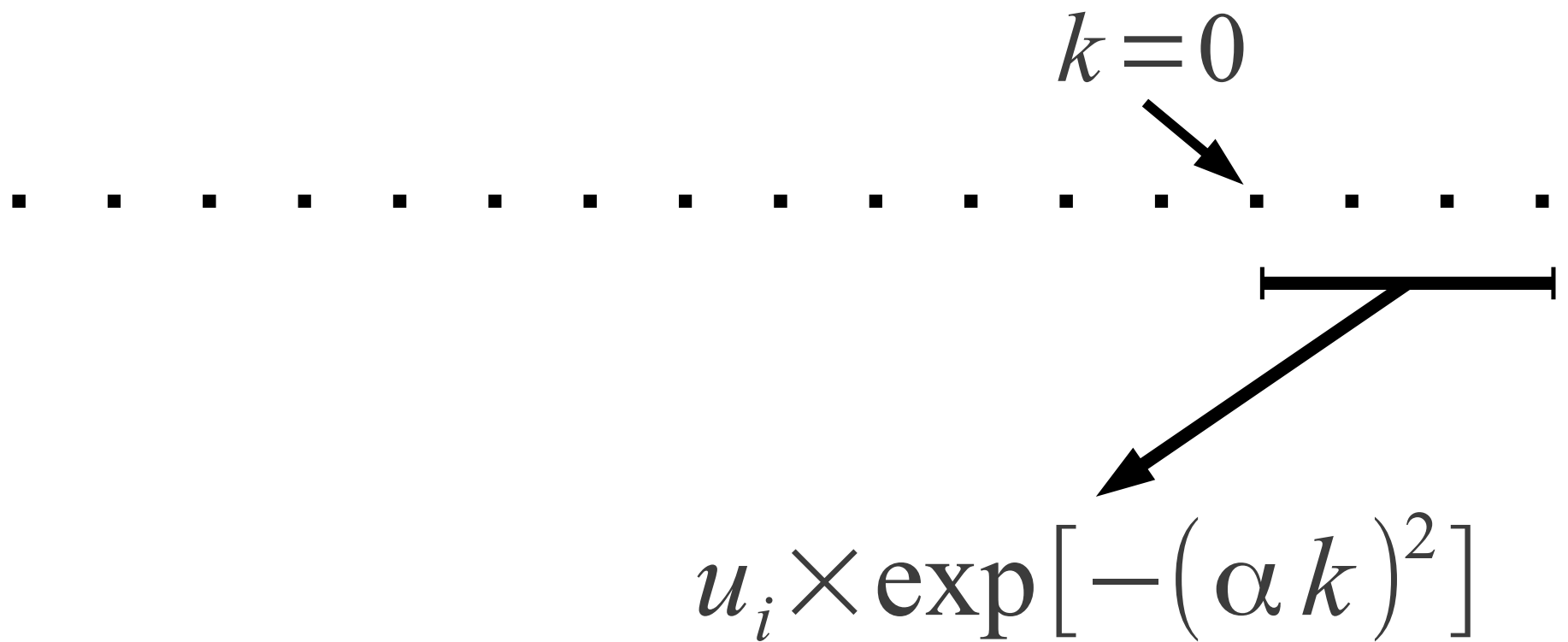


Gaussian taper

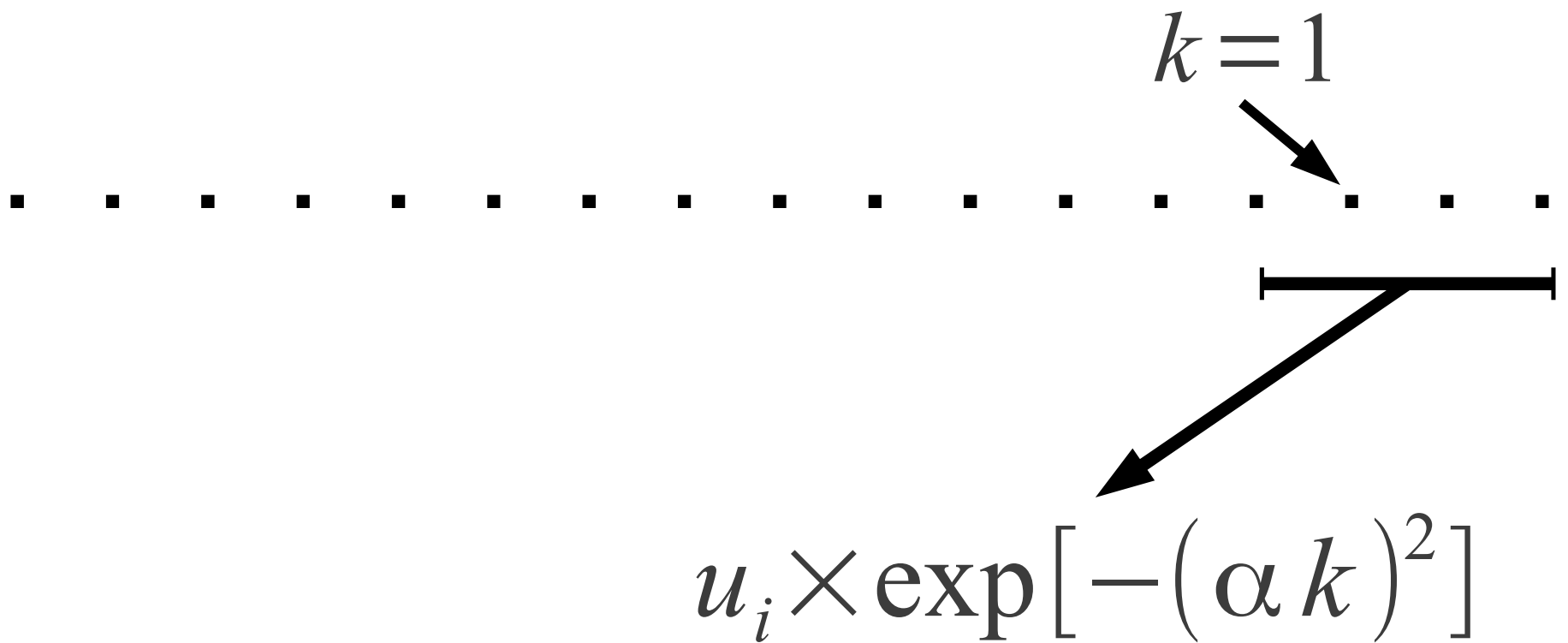


$$u_i \times \exp[-(\alpha k)^2]$$

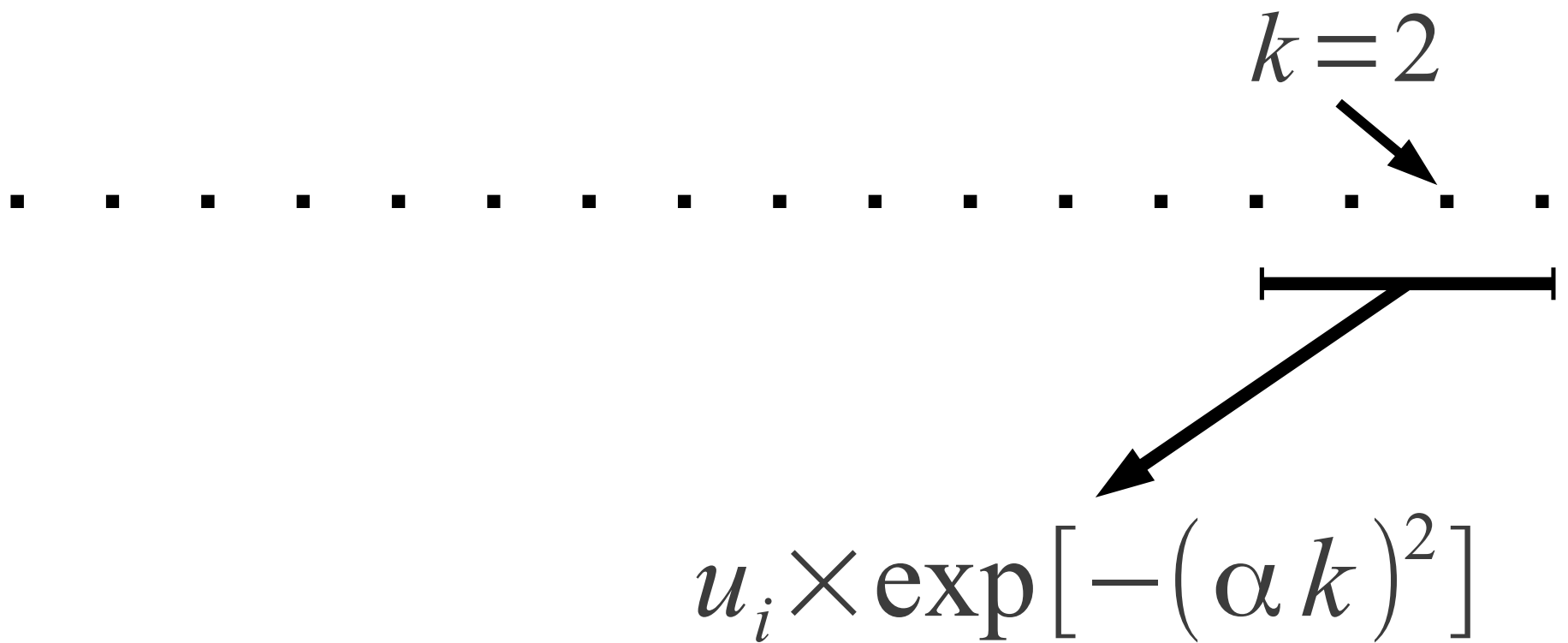
Gaussian taper



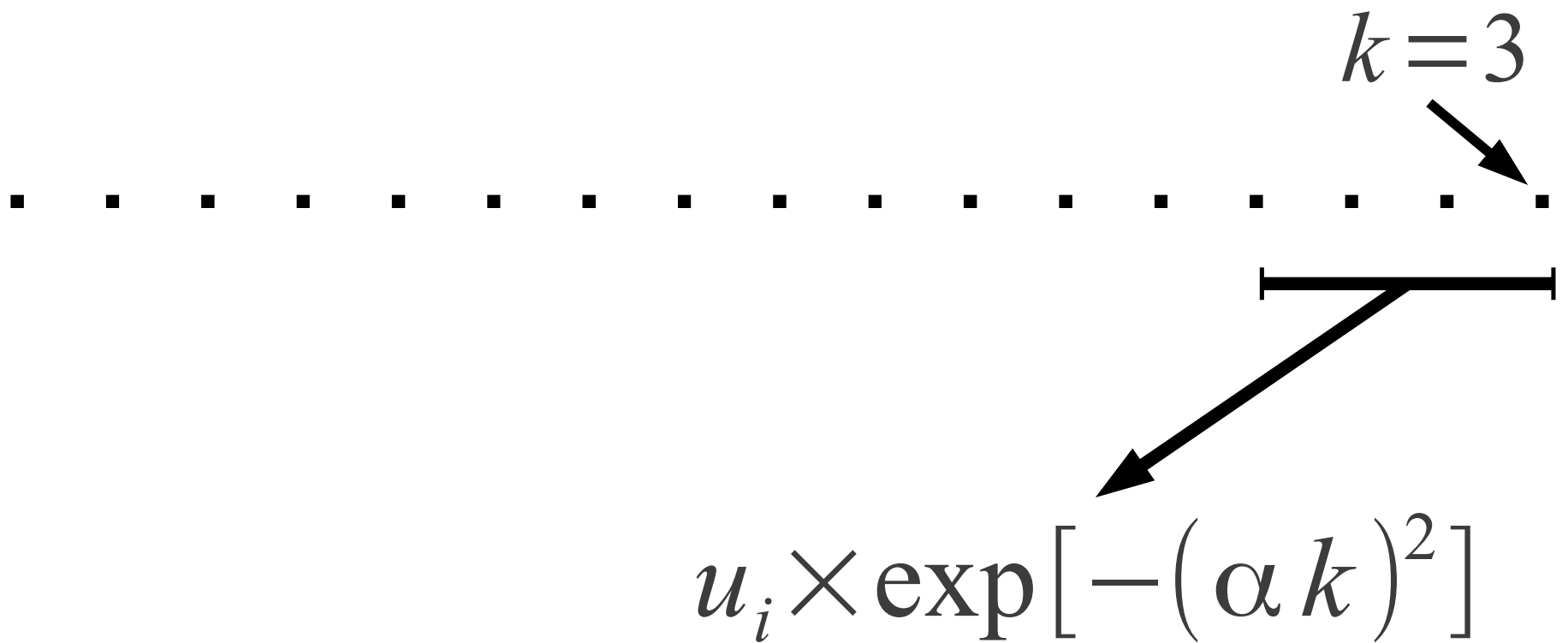
Gaussian taper



Gaussian taper



Gaussian taper



Não-reflexivas

- Onda plana
- Índice de reflexão = 0

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = -V \frac{\partial u}{\partial z}$$

Não-reflexivas

- Onda plana
- Coeficiente de reflexão = 0

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = -V \frac{\partial u}{\partial z}$$

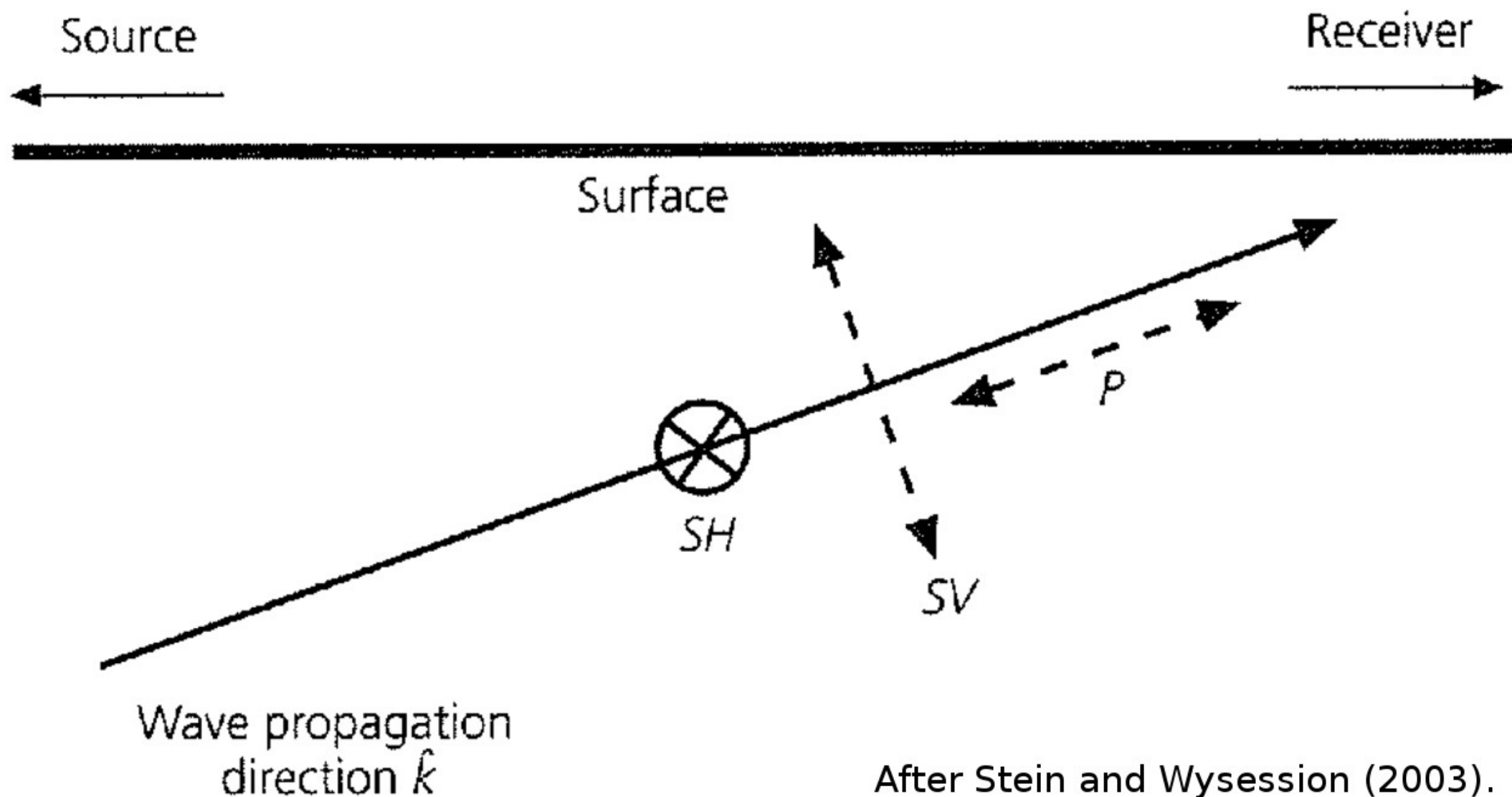
$$u_i^{t+1} = u_i^t - \Delta t V \frac{(u_i^t - u_{i-1}^t)}{\Delta z}$$

EXEMPLO

ONDAS ELÁSTICAS P-SV

Meios estratificados

- Decompor movimento



After Stein and Wysession (2003).

Ondas P-SV

- Sistema de equações

$$(\lambda + 2\mu) \partial_x^2 u_x + \mu \partial_z^2 u_x + (\lambda + \mu) \partial_x \partial_z u_z = \rho \partial_t^2 u_x$$

$$(\lambda + 2\mu) \partial_z^2 u_z + \mu \partial_x^2 u_z + (\lambda + \mu) \partial_x \partial_z u_x = \rho \partial_t^2 u_z$$

Ondas P-SV

- Sistema de equações

$$(\lambda + 2\mu) \partial_x^2 u_x + \mu \partial_z^2 u_x + (\lambda + \mu) \partial_x \partial_z u_z = \rho \partial_t^2 u_x$$

$$(\lambda + 2\mu) \partial_z^2 u_z + \mu \partial_x^2 u_z + (\lambda + \mu) \partial_x \partial_z u_x = \rho \partial_t^2 u_z$$

Deslocamento em x e z

Ondas P-SV

- Sistema de equações

$$(\lambda + 2\mu) \partial_x^2 u_x + \mu \partial_z^2 u_x + (\lambda + \mu) \partial_x \partial_z u_z = \rho \partial_t^2 u_x$$

$$(\lambda + 2\mu) \partial_z^2 u_z + \mu \partial_x^2 u_z + (\lambda + \mu) \partial_x \partial_z u_x = \rho \partial_t^2 u_z$$

Lamé

Deslocamento em x e z

Ondas P-SV

- Sistema de equações

Densidade

$$(\lambda + 2\mu) \partial_x^2 u_x + \mu \partial_z^2 u_x + (\lambda + \mu) \partial_x \partial_z u_z = \rho \partial_t^2 u_x$$

$$(\lambda + 2\mu) \partial_z^2 u_z + \mu \partial_x^2 u_z + (\lambda + \mu) \partial_x \partial_z u_x = \rho \partial_t^2 u_z$$

Lamé

Deslocamento em x e z

Discretização

- 4^a espaço + 2^a tempo = instável
- Staggered grid:
 - Tensões e velocidades


$$\tau_{xx}, \tau_{xz}, \tau_{zz}$$

$$v = \frac{\partial u_x}{\partial t}, w = \frac{\partial u_z}{\partial t}$$

Staggered grid

$$\partial_x \tau_{xx} + \partial_z \tau_{xz} = \rho \partial_t v$$

$$\partial_x \tau_{xz} + \partial_z \tau_{zz} = \rho \partial_t w$$

$$\partial_t \tau_{xx} = (\lambda + 2\mu) \partial_x v + \lambda \partial_z w$$

$$\partial_t \tau_{zz} = (\lambda + 2\mu) \partial_z w + \lambda \partial_x v$$

$$\partial_t \tau_{xz} = \mu (\partial_x w + \partial_z v)$$

Staggered grid

$$\partial_x \tau_{xx} + \partial_z \tau_{xz} = \rho \partial_t v$$

$$\partial_x \tau_{xz} + \partial_z \tau_{zz} = \rho \partial_t w$$

Equação do
movimento

$$\partial_t \tau_{xx} = (\lambda + 2\mu) \partial_x v + \lambda \partial_z w$$

$$\partial_t \tau_{zz} = (\lambda + 2\mu) \partial_z w + \lambda \partial_x v$$

$$\partial_t \tau_{xz} = \mu (\partial_x w + \partial_z v)$$

Staggered grid

$$\partial_x \tau_{xx} + \partial_z \tau_{xz} = \rho \partial_t v$$

$$\partial_x \tau_{xz} + \partial_z \tau_{zz} = \rho \partial_t w$$

Equação do movimento

$$\partial_t \tau_{xx} = (\lambda + 2\mu) \partial_x v + \lambda \partial_z w$$

$$\partial_t \tau_{zz} = (\lambda + 2\mu) \partial_z w + \lambda \partial_x v$$

$$\partial_t \tau_{xz} = \mu (\partial_x w + \partial_z v)$$

Relações constitutivas

Staggered grid

$$\partial_x \tau_{xx} + \partial_z \tau_{xz} = \rho \partial_t v$$

$$\partial_x \tau_{xz} + \partial_z \tau_{zz} = \rho \partial_t w$$

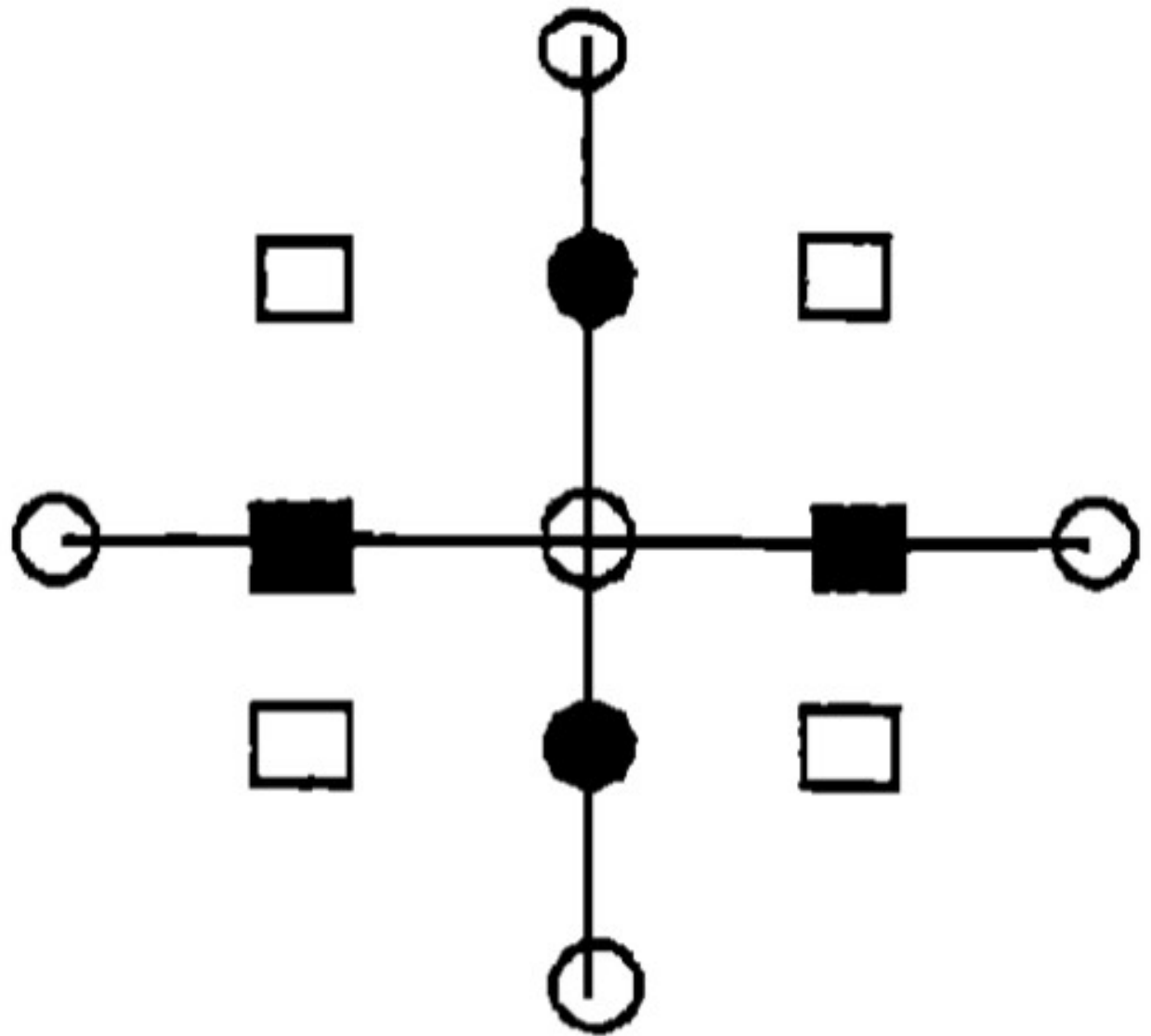
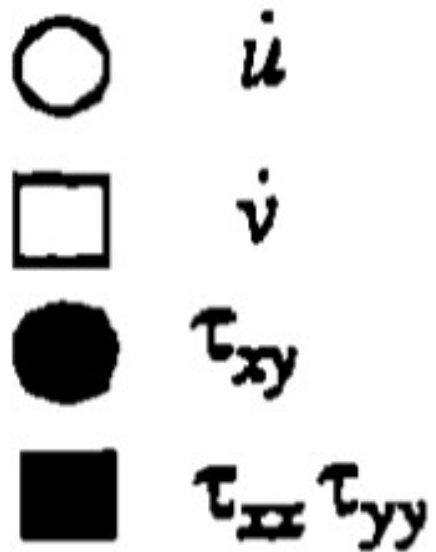
$$\partial_t \tau_{xx} = (\lambda + \mu) \partial_x v + \lambda \partial_z w$$

$$\partial_t \tau_{xz} = (\lambda + \mu) \partial_z w + \lambda \partial_x v$$

$$\partial_t \tau_{zz} = 2\mu \partial_z w$$

Primeiras derivadas

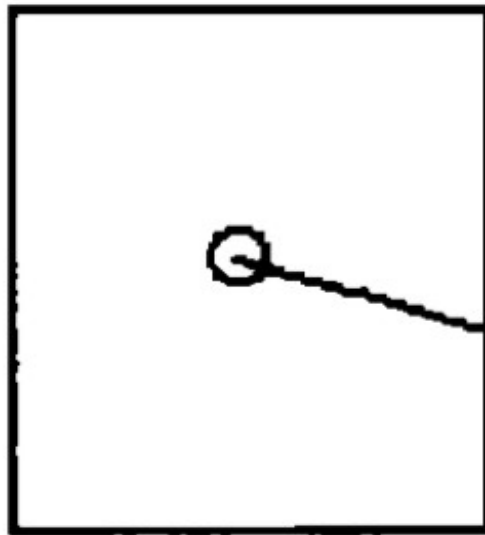
2ª ordem espaço



After Luo e Schuster (1990).

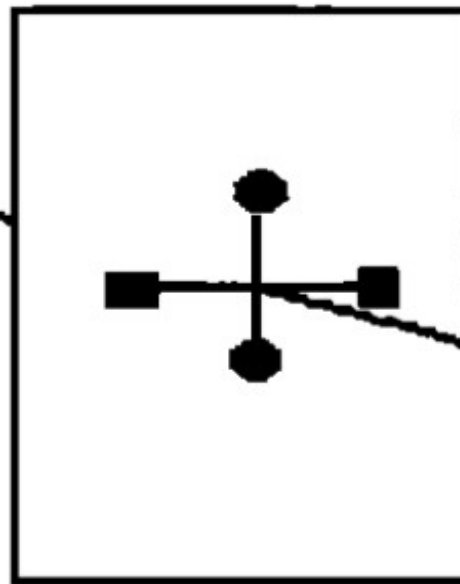
2^a ordem tempo

VELOCITY



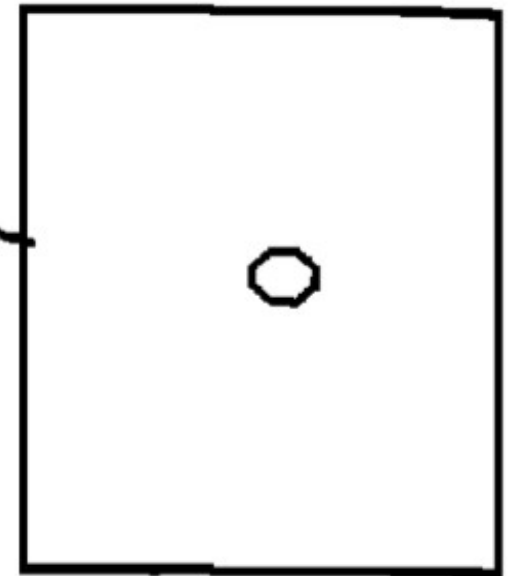
T

STRESS

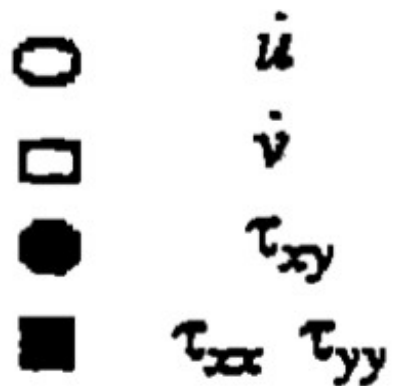


$T + 1/2$

VELOCITY



$T + 1$



After Luo and Schuster (1990).

EXEMPLO





- Parsimonious staggered grid (Luo e Schuster, 1990)
- Implementação: **Fatiando a Terra**
 - Software livre
 - Biblioteca de modelagem/inversão
 - Python

www.fatiando.org

Overview | Fatiando a Terra


www.fatiando.org

Fatiando a Terra Blog Docs Projects People Contact



Fatiando a Terra

Geophysical modeling and inversion



Fatiando a Terra (Portuguese for *Slicing the Earth*) is an open-source [Python](#) toolkit for **geophysical modeling and inversion**.

Fatiando provides:

- A way to **integrate geophysical modeling**: functions operate on a common data and model format so that different methods can be interchanged and linked together
- Easily **prototyping inversion** methods using the [fatiando.inversion](#) package of inverse problem solvers
- A range of **toy problems** to help teach modeling and inverse problem concepts
- Easy **plotting** with [matplotlib](#) and 3D plotting with [Mayavi](#)
- **Fast** routines, courtesy of [Numpy](#) and [Cython](#)
- A free (as in beer) and **open-source** alternative to commercial software

Check out a list of [related projects](#) like: open-source **software**, **lecture notes** and exercises (free under Creative Commons licenses), and **courses** taught using our material.

The [cookbook](#) has examples of what Fatiando can already do.

News

Fatiando a Terra was presented at [SciPy 2013](#)!