## Seismologi Komputasi - Tugas 3

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## Estimasi Traveltime dengan Finite Difference (Vidale, 1988)

### **Import Library**

# Step 1: Input Parameter dan Pembuatan Matriks Offset x & Kedalaman z

Tahap pertama yang dilakukan adalah memasukkan parameter dari model lapisan yang akan digunakan. Pada tahap ini, input yang diperlukan adalah:

- 1. Kecepatan lapisan ( v ) dalam km/s.
- 2. Ketebalan lapisan ( v\_dz ) dalam km.
- 3. Panjang cross-section (distance\_x) dalam km.
- 4. Ukuran grid individu ( h ) dalam km.
- 5. Lokasi sumber ( source ). Nilai 1 untuk sumber pada pojok kiri atas *cross-section*, 2 untuk sumber di tengah atas *cross-section*, dan 3 untuk sumber di kanan atas *cross-section*.

Berdasarkan input yang diberikan, program akan secara otomatis membuat matriks offset x dan matriks kedalaman z. Ukuran matriks x dan z ditentukan oleh total ketebalan lapisan, panjang cross-section, serta ukuran grid individu. Semakin besar ukuran grid individu, semakin kecil ukuran matriks x dan z begitu pula sebaliknya.

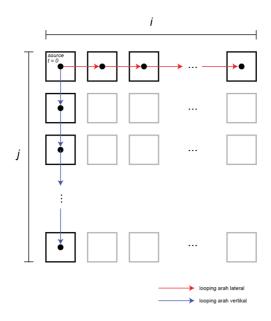
```
In [2]: 1 v = np.array([3.0]) # kecepatan lapisan (km/s)
2 v_dz = np.array([50]) # ketebalan lapisan (km)
3 layers = len(v)
4
5 distance_x = 100 # offset cross-section (km)
6 distance_z = np.sum(v_dz)
7 h = 0.1 # grid spacing
8
9 grid_x = int(np.round((distance_x / h) + 1))
10 grid_z = int(np.round((distance_z / h) + 1))
11 grid = np.zeros([grid_z, grid_x])
```

```
In [31:
          1 # lokasi sumber dalam grid
          2
             source = 1
          3 ### 1 = pojok kiri atas cross-section
             ### 2 = tengah atas cross-section
          5
             ### 3 = kanan atas cross-section
          6
          7
             if source == 1:
          8
                 source_x = 0
          9
                 source z = 0
         10
            elif source == 2:
         11
                 source x = np.round(grid x / 2)
         12
                 source z = 0
         13
            elif source == 3:
         14
                 source_x = np.round(grid_x - 1)
         15
                 source z = 0
         16 else:
                 print("Wrong source location index! Exiting program...")
         17
         18
                 exit()
         19
         20 # matriks offset dan kedalaman berdasarkan input yang diberikan
         21 x = np.arange(0, np.round(distance x + h, decimals = 2), h)
         z = \text{np.arange}(0, \text{np.round}(\text{distance } z + h, \text{decimals} = 2), h)
         23 |x, z| = np.meshgrid(x, z)
```

#### Step 2: Membuat Matriks Slowness

Ukuran matriks slowness yang dibuat akan mengikuti ukuran dari matriks offset x dan matriks kedalaman z. Matriks slowness akan digunakan sebagai informasi kelambanan medium di setiap titik grid.

```
In [4]:
          1 v_z = np.zeros([1, layers + 1])
            for i in range(1, layers + 1):
          3
                v_z[0, i] = v_z[0, i - 1] + v_dz[i - 1]
          4
          5
            v grid = v z / h
          6
          7
            velo = np.zeros([grid z, grid x])
            for j in range(np.shape(velo)[1]):
         10
                for k in range(layers):
         11
                     for i in range(int(np.round(v grid[0, k])), int(np.round(v grid[0,
            k + 1]))):
         12
                         velo[i, j] = v[k]
                         velo[i + 1, j] = v[k]
         13
         14
         15
            slowness = 1 / velo
```



#### Step 3: Estimasi Traveltime

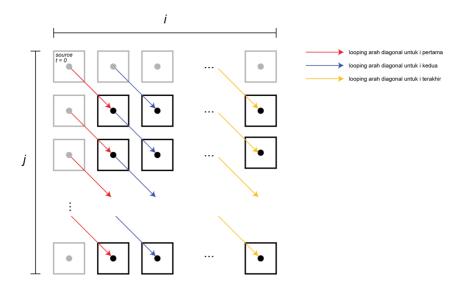
#### Arah Vertikal dan Lateral

Dari Vidale, waktu perambatan pada titik-titik yang sejajar secara lateral dan vertikal dari sumber dapat dihitung menggunakan persamaan berikut:

$$t_i = \frac{h}{2}(s_i + s_A)$$

dimana  $t_i$  ada waktu pada titik i, h adalah ukuran grid individu h,  $s_i$  adalah nilai slowness pada titik i, dan  $s_A$  adalah nilai slowness pada titik sumber. Titik A tidak selalu menjadi sumber ledakan, namun dapat menjadi titik yang berada tepat di sebelah titik i yang sudah memiliki nilai t.

```
In [5]:
                                        t = np.zeros([grid z, grid x])
                                        t[int(source z), int(source x)] = 0
                                3
                                4
                                        # Perambatan lateral dari sumber
                                5
                                        # Arah kiri
                                        for i in reversed(range(0, int(source_x))):
                                                     t[int(source_z), i] = t[int(source_z), i + 1] + ((h / 2) *
                                        (slowness[int(source_z), i] + slowness[int(source_z), i + 1]))
                               8
                                        # Arah kanan
                               9
                                        for i in range(int(source x) + 1, grid x):
                             10
                                                     t[int(source z), i] = t[int(source z), i - 1] + ((h / 2) *
                                        (slowness[int(source z), i] + slowness[int(source z), i - 1]))
                            11
                             12
                                       # Perambatan vertikal dari sumber
                            13
                                       # Arah atas
                            14
                                        for i in reversed(range(0, int(source_z))):
                            15
                                                     t[i, int(source_x)] = t[i + 1, int(source_x)] + ((h / 2) * (slowness[i, t])
                                        int(source_x)] + slowness[i + 1, int(source_x)]))
                             16
                                        # Arah bawah
                                        for i in range(int(source_z) + 1, grid_z):
                             17
                                                     t[i, int(source_x)] = t[i - 1, int(source_x)] + ((h / 2) * (slowness[i, five details are interested from the source_x)] + ((h / 2) * (slowness[i, five details are interested from the source_x)] + ((h / 2) * (slowness[i, five details are interested from the source_x)] + ((h / 2) * (slowness[i, five details are interested from the source_x)] + ((h / 2) * (slowness[i, five details are interested from the source_x)] + ((h / 2) * (slowness[i, five details are interested from the source_x)] + ((h / 2) * (slowness[i, five details are interested from the source_x)] + ((h / 2) * (slowness[i, five details are interested from the source_x)] + ((h / 2) * (slowness[i, five details are interested from the source_x)] + ((h / 2) * (slowness[i, five details are interested from the source_x)] + ((h / 2) * (slowness[i, five details are interested from the source_x)] + ((h / 2) * (slowness[i, five details are interested from the source_x)] + ((h / 2) * (slowness[i, five details are interested from the source_x)] + ((h / 2) * (slowness[i, five details are interested from the source_x)] + ((h / 2) * (slowness[i, five details are interested from the source_x)] + ((h / 2) * (slowness[i, five details are interested from the source_x)] + ((h / 2) * (slowness[i, five details are interested from the source_x)] + ((h / 2) * (slowness[i, five details are interested from the source_x)] + ((h / 2) * (slowness[i, five details are interested from the source_x)] + ((h / 2) * (slowness[i, five details are interested from the source_x)] + ((h / 2) * (slowness[i, five details are interested from the source_x)] + ((h / 2) * (slowness[i, five details are interested from the source_x)] + ((h / 2) * (slowness[i, five details are interested from the source_x)] + ((h / 2) * (slowness[i, five details are interested from the source_x)] + ((h / 2) * (slowness[i, five details are interested from the source_x)] + ((h / 2) * (slowness[i, five details are interested from the source_x)] + ((h / 2) * (slowness[i, five details are interested from the source_x)] 
                             18
                                        int(source_x)] + slowness[i - 1, int(source_x)]))
```



#### **Arah Diagonal**

Perambatan gelombang dua dimensi mengikuti persamaan eikonal ray tracing berikut:

$$\left(\frac{\partial t}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial t}{\partial z}\right)^2 = s(x, z)^2$$

Dalam finite difference, suku diferensial dapat didefinisikan sebagai berikut:

$$\frac{\partial t}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{2h} (t_0 + t_2 - t_1 - t_3)$$

$$\frac{\partial t}{\partial z} = \frac{1}{2h} (t_0 + t_1 - t_2 - t_3)$$

Sehingga:

$$t_3 = t_0 + \sqrt{2(hs)^2 - (t_2 - t_1)^2}$$

dimana  $t_3$  adalah waktu pada titik yang diapit oleh titik 1 dan 2 serta berseberangan dengan titik 0 secara diagonal.

```
In [6]:
            # Arah kanan
          2
            for i in range(int(source x) + 1, grid x):
          3
                # Bagian atas
          4
                for j in reversed(range(0, int(source_z))):
                    t[j, i] = t[j + 1, i - 1] + np.sqrt(2 * (h * slowness[j, i])**(2) -
          5
            (t[j + 1, i] - t[j, i - 1])**(2))
          6
                # Bagian bawah
         7
                for j in range(int(source z) + 1, grid z):
                    t[j, i] = t[j - 1, i - 1] + np.sqrt(2 * (h * slowness[j, i])**(2) -
         8
            (t[j - 1, i] - t[j, i - 1])**(2))
         9
            # Arah kiri
         10
         11
            for i in reversed(range(0, int(source x))):
         12
                # Bagian atas
        13
                for j in reversed(range(0, int(source z))):
                    t[j, i] = t[j + 1, i + 1] + np.sqrt(2 * (h * slowness[j, i])**(2) -
         14
            (t[j + 1, i] - t[j, i + 1])**(2))
        15
                # Bagian bawah
        16
                for j in range(int(source_z) + 1, grid_z):
                    t[j, i] = t[j - 1, i + 1] + np.sqrt(2 * (h * slowness[j, i])**(2) -
         17
            (t[j - 1, i] - t[j, i + 1])**(2))
```

### Step 4: Plot Kontur *Traveltime*

Tahap ini merupakan pembuatan kontur dengan informasi berikut:

- 1. Matriks x sebagai informasi offset setiap grid
- 2. Matriks z sebagai informasi kedalaman setiap grid

Matriks t sebagai informasi *traveltime* setiap grid

Informasi berikut dapat diatur untuk mengubah tampilan dari kontur yang diinginkan:

- 1. steps untuk mengubah interval kontur
- 2. fgz scale untuk mengubah panjang sisi maksimal dari kontur yang dibuat (dalam inch)

```
In [7]:
            steps = 1 # interval kontur
            \max lvl = np.round(np.amax(t))
            lvl = np.arange(0, max lvl + steps, steps)
            label_lvl = np.arange(0, max_lvl + steps, steps + 3)
          5
            fig, ax = plt.subplots()
          6
            cs = ax.contour(x, z, t, levels = lvl, colors = 'k')
          7
          8
            ax.set title("Traveltime Estimation in Laterally Homogeneous Medium \nusing
            Finite Differences", pad = 20, fontdict = {'fontsize': 14, 'fontweight':
            'bold'})
         10 | ax.set xlabel("Offset (km)", fontdict = {'fontsize': 12, 'fontweight':
             'medium'})
            ax.set ylabel("Depth (km)", fontdict = {'fontsize': 12, 'fontweight':
         11
             'medium'})
         12
         13
            ax.xaxis.tick_top()
         14
            ax.xaxis.set_label_position('top')
         15
         16 | fgz scale = 10 # panjang sisi maksimum dari kontur
         17 | fgz_x = (grid_x / max(grid_x, grid_z)) * fgz_scale
         18 |fgz|z = (grid z / max(grid x, grid z)) * fgz scale
         19 fig.set size inches(fgz x, fgz z)
         20
         21
            plt.gca().invert yaxis()
         22
         23 | ax.clabel(cs, levels = label_lvl, inline=True, fontsize = '10',
            inline spacing=5, fmt='%1.1f s')
         24
         25
           plt.show()
```

# Traveltime Estimation in Laterally Homogeneous Medium using Finite Differences

