

PP spherical-wave reflection coefficients for viscoelastic media

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Reflection coefficients

Use of the coefficients in:

forward modelling (reflectivity, ray theory, etc.)

inverse modelling (AVO, AVA, etc.)

Type of the coefficients:

plane-wave reflection coefficients

spherical-wave reflection coefficients

Reflection coefficients

PP plane-wave reflection coefficients:

frequency independent

singularity at the critical point (infinite derivative)

maximum at the critical point (CP)

non-oscillating in sub- and over-critical region

problems with application in viscoelastic media

Reflection coefficients

PP spherical-wave reflection coefficients:

frequency dependent

no singularity, smooth at the critical point

shift of the maximum behind the critical point

oscillations behind the maximum

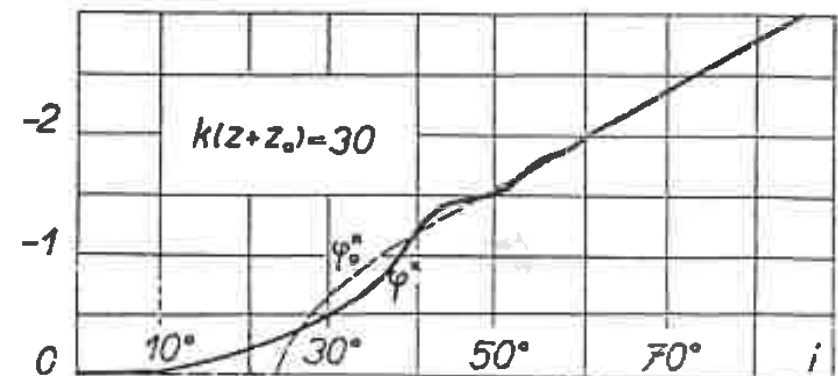
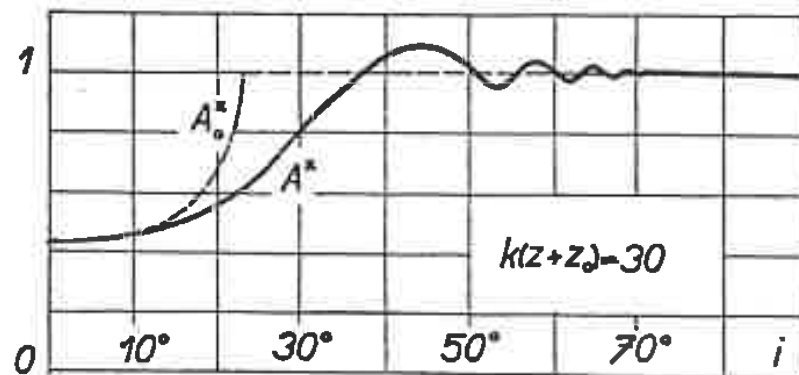
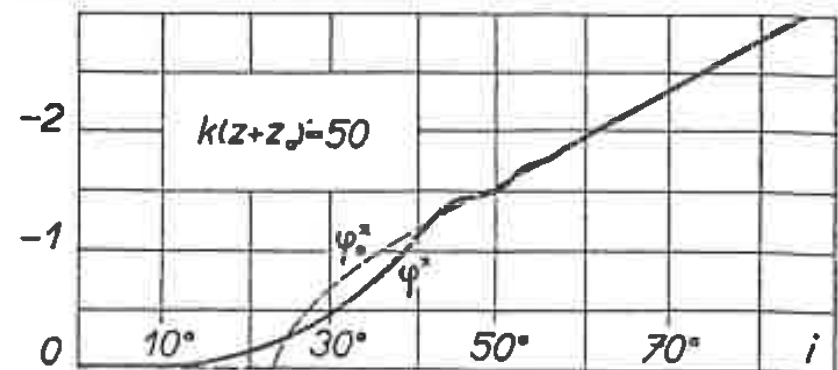
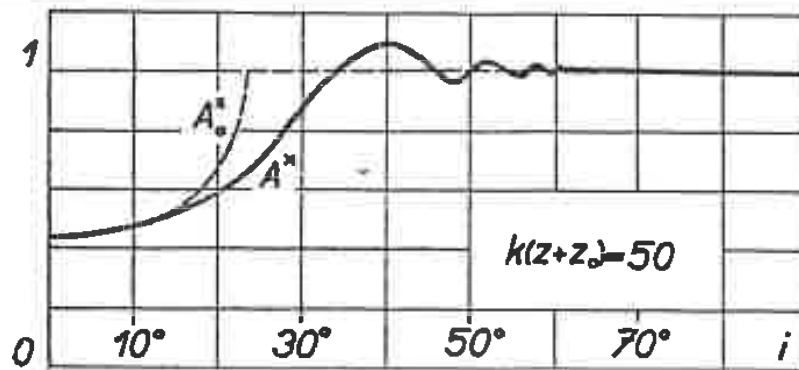
rare application in viscoelastic media

⇒ **motivation to study the problem**

Numerical examples

PP reflection due to a point source - HF asymptotic method

(Červený and Hron, 1961. SGEG, 5, 122-132)

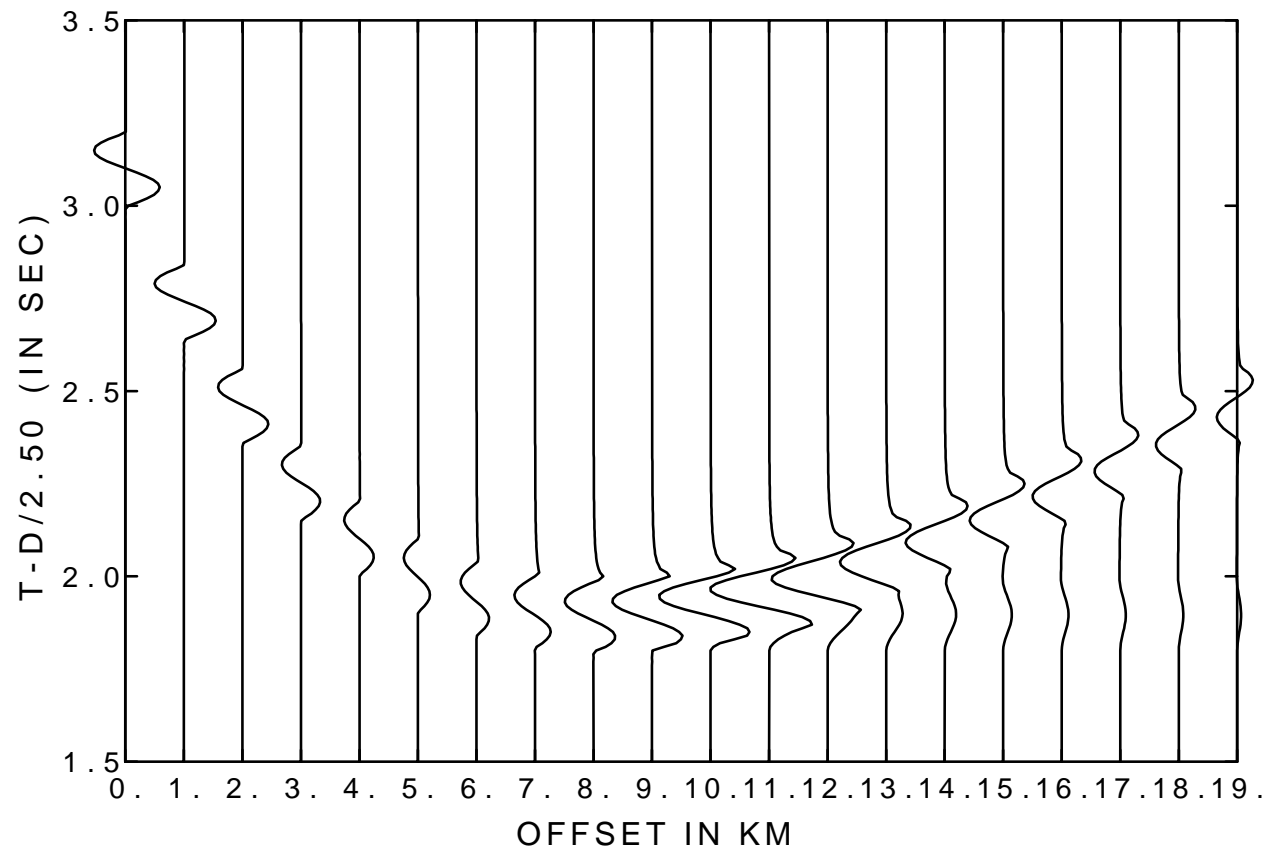


Numerical examples

point-source PP reflection (CP - 8 km) - reflectivity (Wang, 1999)

$\alpha_1 = 2.0$ km/s, $\beta_1 = 1.156$ km/s, $\rho_1 = 1.0$ km/m³, $Q_1 = 10000$

$\alpha_2 = 2.5$ km/s, $\beta_2 = 1.445$ km/s, $\rho_2 = 1.1$ km/m³, $Q_2 = 10000$



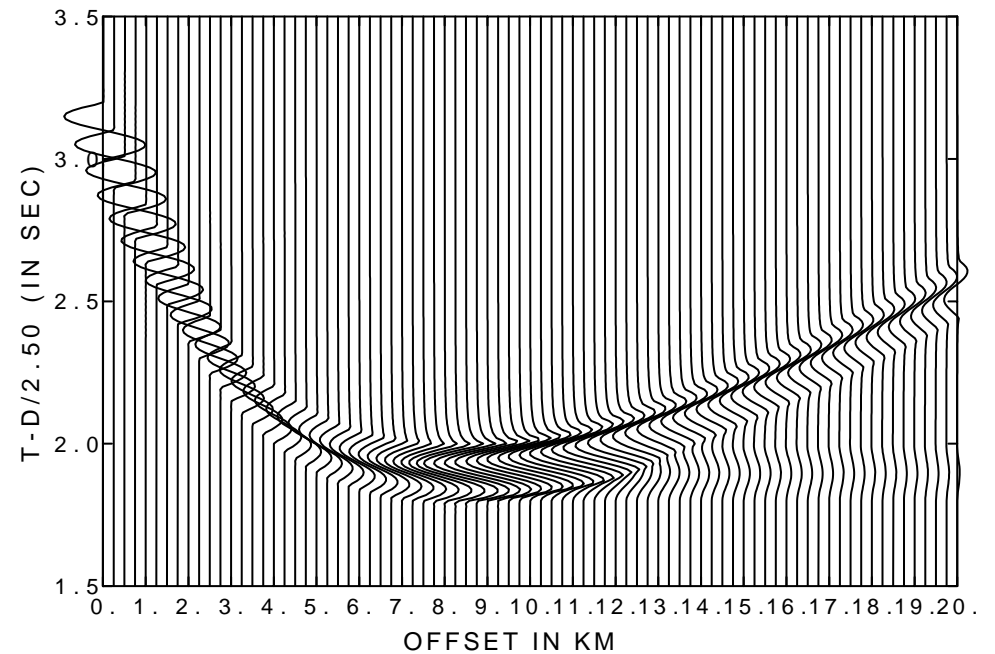
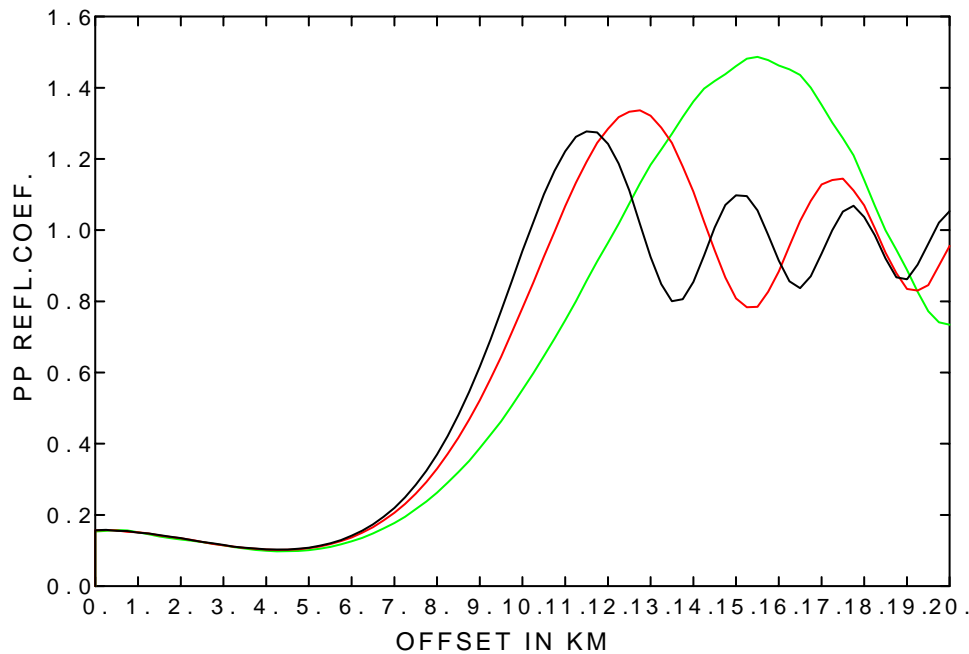
Numerical examples

point-source PP seismograms and amplitudes (CP - 8 km) - reflectivity

$$\alpha_1 = 2.0 \text{ km/s}, \quad \beta_1 = 1.156 \text{ km/s}, \quad \rho_1 = 1.0 \text{ km/m}^3, \quad Q_1 = 10000$$

$$\alpha_2 = 2.5 \text{ km/s}, \quad \beta_2 = 1.445 \text{ km/s}, \quad \rho_2 = 1.1 \text{ km/m}^3, \quad Q_2 = 10000$$

$$f = 10 \text{ Hz}, \quad f = 20 \text{ Hz}, \quad f = 30 \text{ Hz}$$



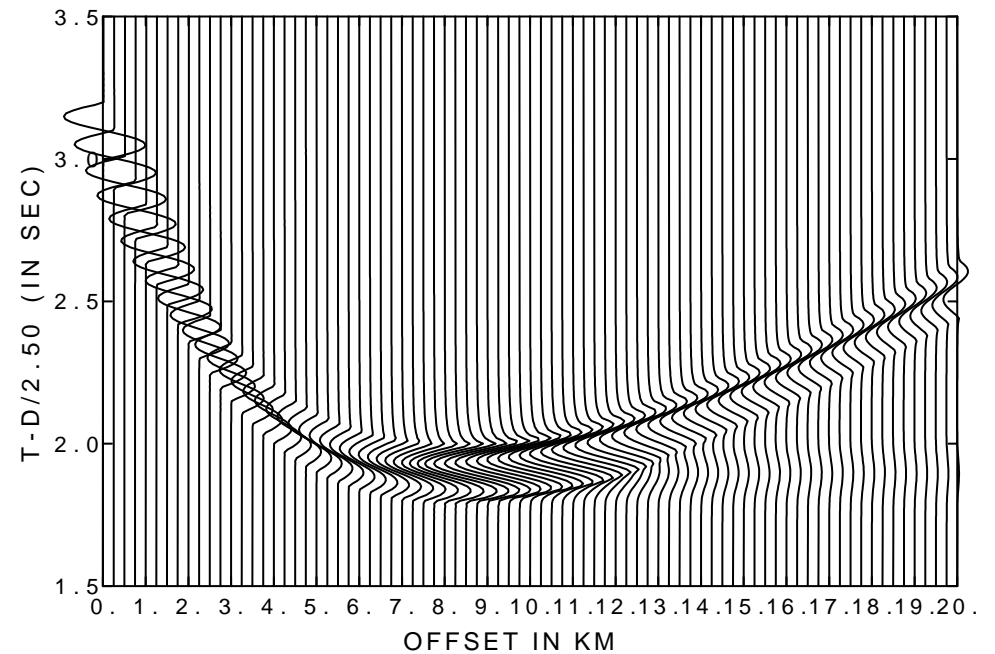
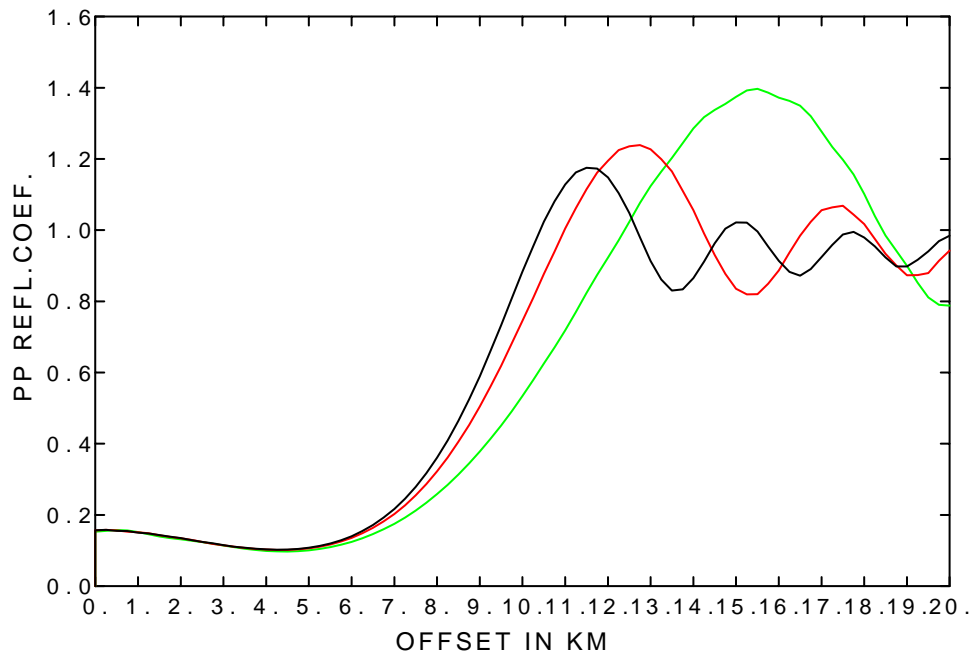
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$$f = 10 \text{ Hz}, \quad f = 20 \text{ Hz}, \quad f = 30 \text{ Hz}$$



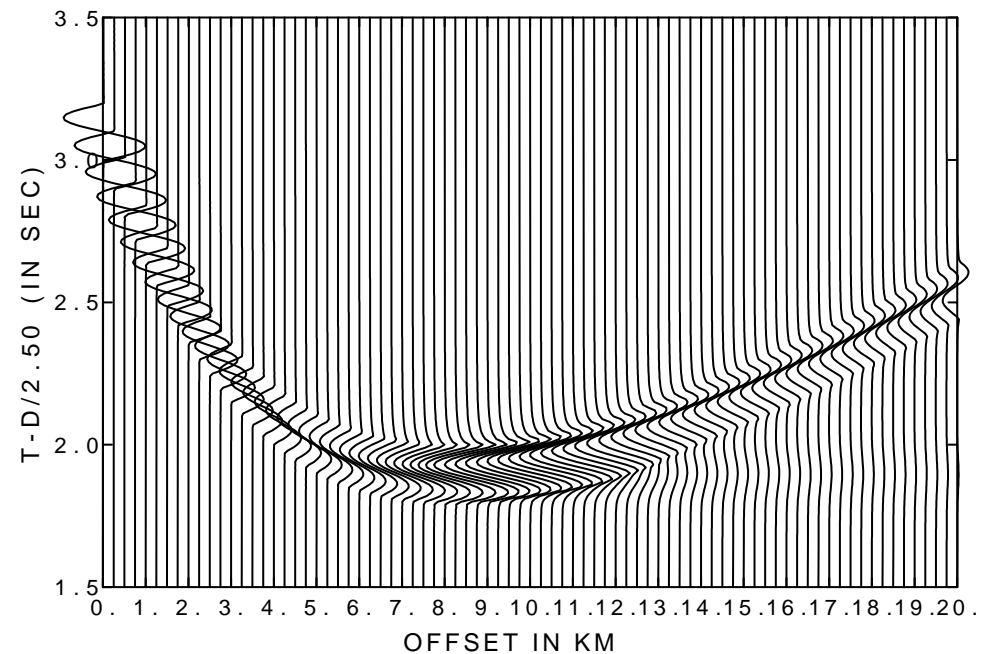
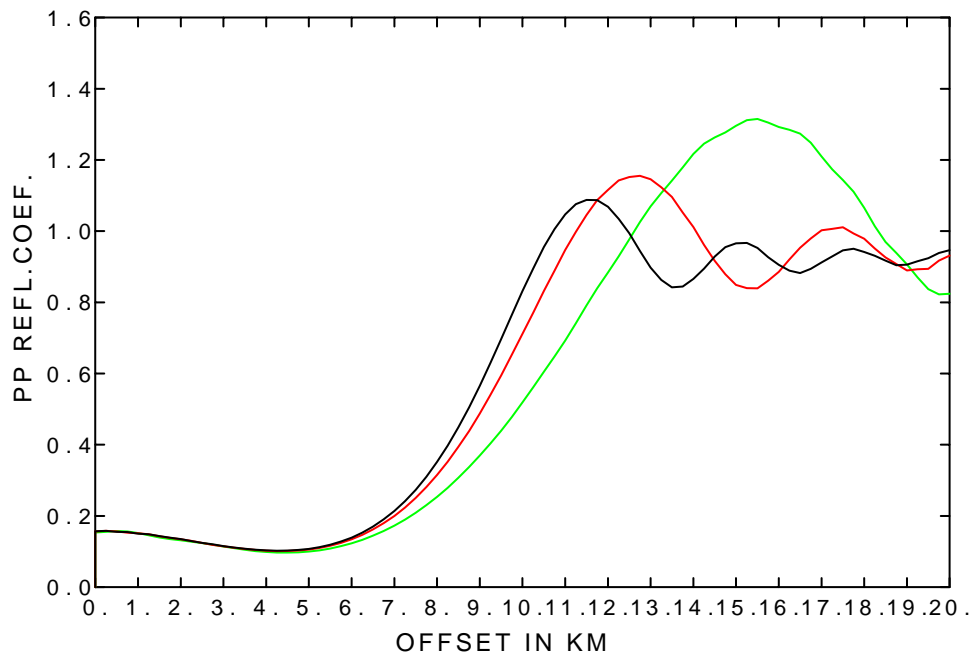
Numerical examples

point-source PP seismograms and amplitudes (CP - 8 km) - reflectivity

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$$\alpha_2 = 2.5 \text{ km/s}, \quad \beta_2 = 1.445 \text{ km/s}, \quad \rho_2 = 1.1 \text{ km/m}^3, \quad Q_2 = 50$$

$$f = 10 \text{ Hz}, \quad f = 20 \text{ Hz}, \quad f = 30 \text{ Hz}$$



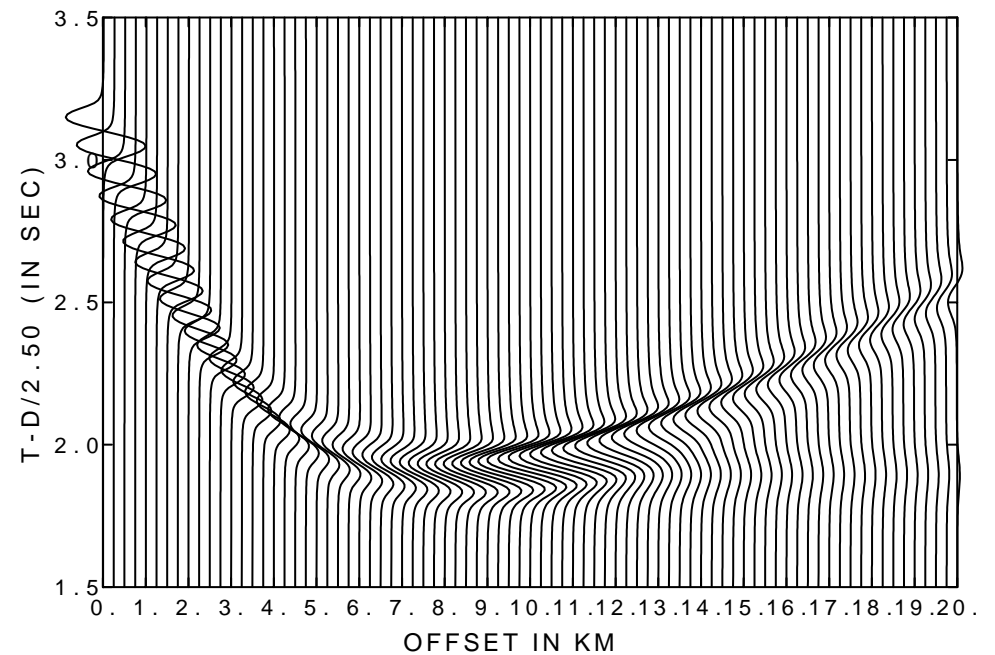
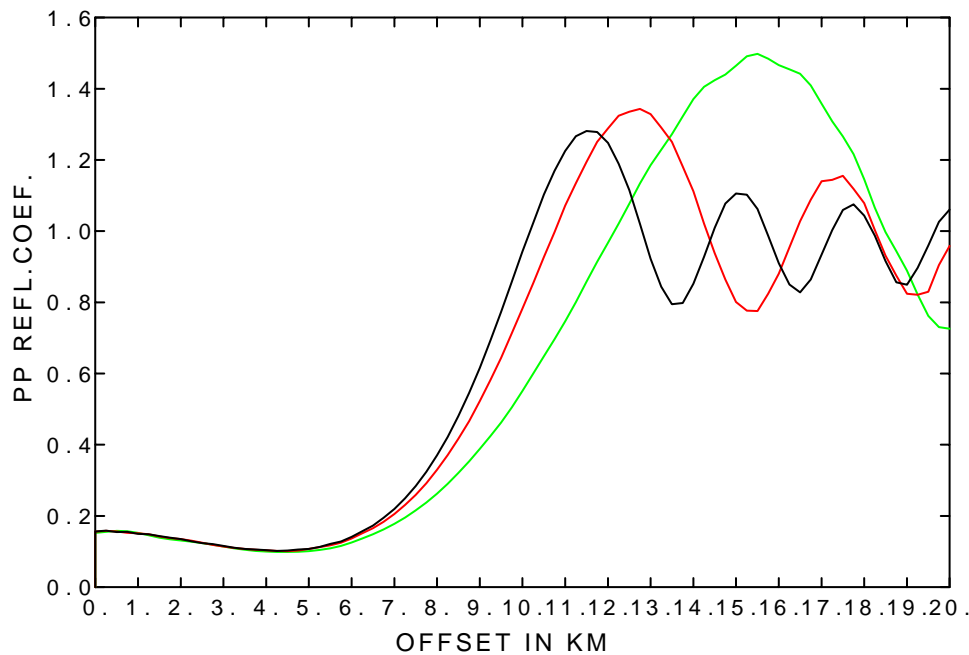
Numerical examples

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$$f = 10 \text{ Hz}, \quad f = 20 \text{ Hz}, \quad f = 30 \text{ Hz}$$



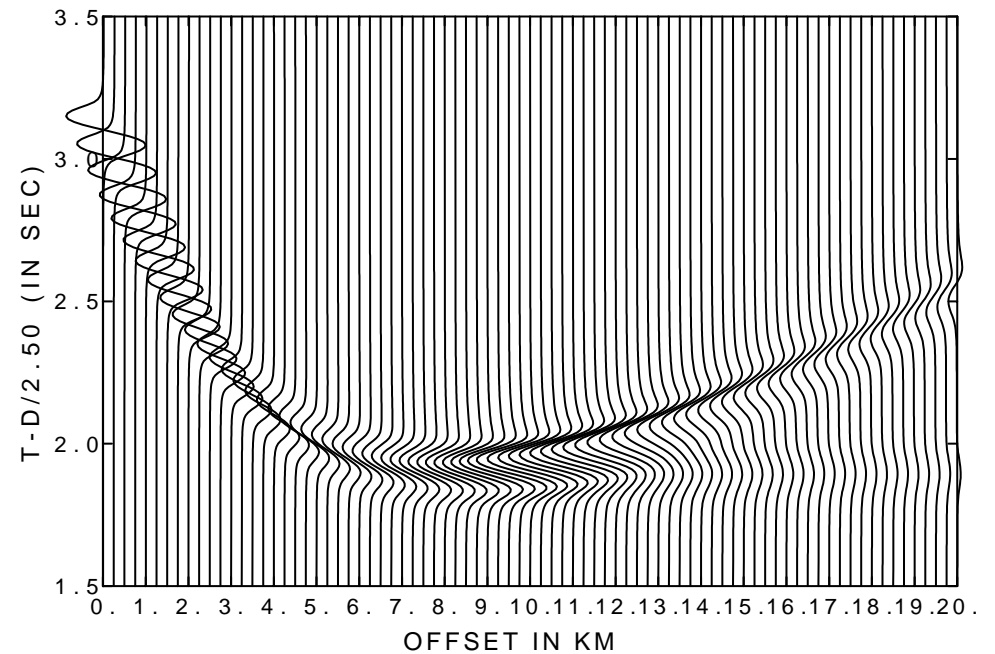
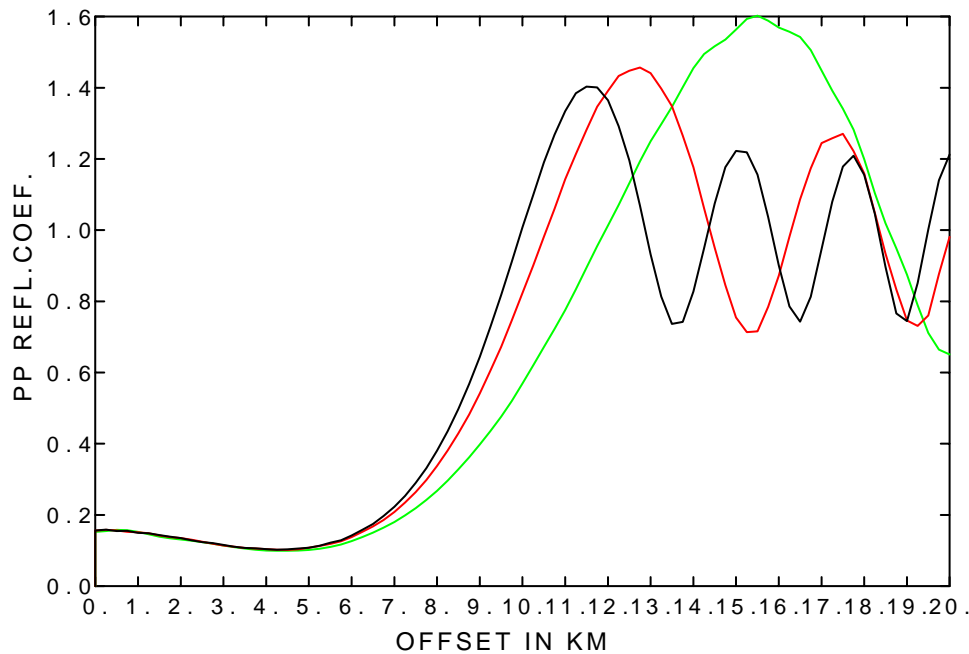
Numerical examples

point-source PP seismograms and amplitudes (CP - 8 km) - reflectivity

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$$\alpha_2 = 2.5 \text{ km/s}, \quad \beta_2 = 1.445 \text{ km/s}, \quad \rho_2 = 1.1 \text{ km/m}^3, \quad Q_2 = 100$$

$$f = 10 \text{ Hz}, \quad f = 20 \text{ Hz}, \quad f = 30 \text{ Hz}$$



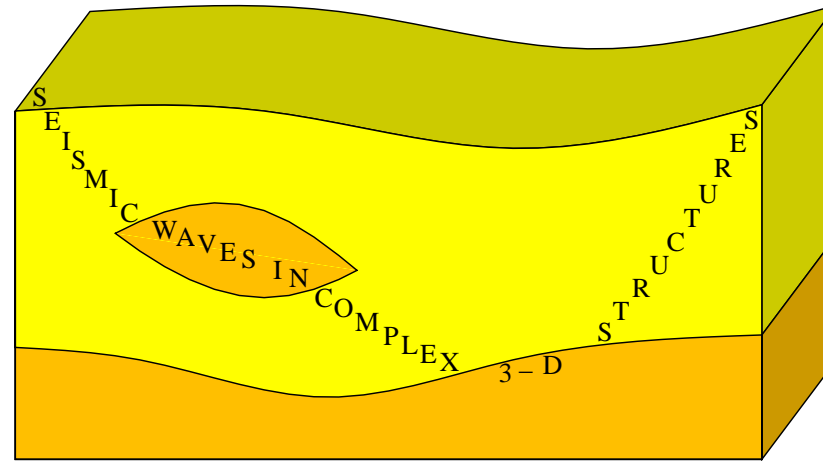
Conclusions

- plane-wave PP coefficients in viscoelastic media difficult to use
- spherical-wave PP coefficients in viscoelastic media without problems
- spherical-wave seismograms Fourier transformed
 - ⇒ amplitudes and phases for chosen frequencies
- weak dependence of maximum amplitude position on Q
- dependence of maximum of amplitude on Q

Possible future steps

- more extensive numerical tests
- use of viscoelastic anisotropic media
- determination of r^* from the position of the maximum r^M
and from the frequency (Červený, 1965)
- use of phases (Zhu & McMechan, 2012)

Acknowledgements



Rongjiang Wang for his reflectivity code (Wang, 1999)

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