

Seismic Imaging based on Spectral-element and Adjoint Methods

Jeroen Tromp

(CMG collaboration with Ingrid Daubechies)

CMG workshop 2011



Forward Problem in Seismology

Equation of motion:

$$\rho \partial_t^2 \mathbf{s} - \nabla \cdot \mathbf{T} = \mathbf{f}$$

Constitutive relationship (may be anelastic):

$$\mathbf{T} = \mathbf{c} : \boldsymbol{\epsilon}$$

Boundary condition:

$$\hat{\mathbf{n}} \cdot \mathbf{T} = \mathbf{0}$$

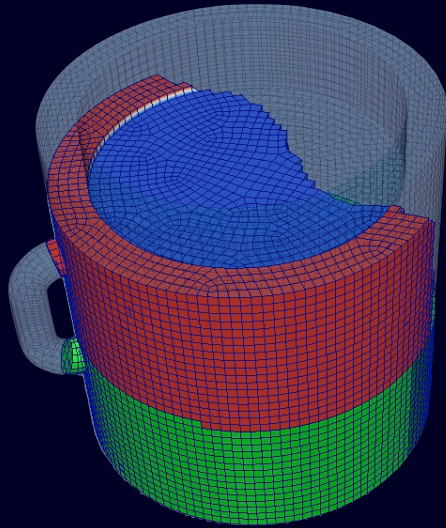
Initial conditions:

$$\mathbf{s}(\mathbf{x}, 0) = \mathbf{0}, \quad \partial_t \mathbf{s}(\mathbf{x}, 0) = \mathbf{0}$$

Earthquake source:

$$\mathbf{f} = -\mathbf{M} \cdot \nabla \delta(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_s) S(t)$$

Spectral-Element Simulations



Open Source software: [SPECFEM3D_SESAME](#)

Dimitri Komatitsch, Daniel Peter

Adjoint Tomography

PDE-constrained waveform tomography:

$$\chi = \frac{1}{2} \sum_r \int_0^T [\mathbf{s}(\mathbf{x}_r, t) - \mathbf{d}(\mathbf{x}_r, t)]^2 dt - \int_0^T \int_{\Omega} \boldsymbol{\lambda} \cdot (\rho \partial_t^2 \mathbf{s} - \nabla \cdot \mathbf{T} - \mathbf{f}) d^3 \mathbf{x} dt$$

Change in the waveform misfit function:

$$\begin{aligned} \delta\chi = & \int_0^T \int_{\Omega} \sum_r [\mathbf{s}(\mathbf{x}_r, t) - \mathbf{d}(\mathbf{x}_r, t)] \delta(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_r) \cdot \delta \mathbf{s}(\mathbf{x}, t) d^3 \mathbf{x} dt \\ & - \int_0^T \int_{\Omega} (\delta \rho \boldsymbol{\lambda} \cdot \partial_t^2 \mathbf{s} + \nabla \boldsymbol{\lambda} : \delta \mathbf{c} : \nabla \mathbf{s} - \boldsymbol{\lambda} \cdot \delta \mathbf{f}) d^3 \mathbf{x} dt - \int_0^T \int_{\Omega} [\rho \partial_t^2 \boldsymbol{\lambda} - \nabla \cdot (\mathbf{c} : \nabla \boldsymbol{\lambda})] \cdot \delta \mathbf{s} d^3 \mathbf{x} dt \\ & - \int_{\Omega} [\rho (\boldsymbol{\lambda} \cdot \partial_t \delta \mathbf{s} - \partial_t \boldsymbol{\lambda} \cdot \delta \mathbf{s})]_T d^3 \mathbf{x} - \int_0^T \int_{\partial \Omega} \hat{\mathbf{n}} \cdot (\mathbf{c} : \nabla \boldsymbol{\lambda}) \cdot \delta \mathbf{s} d^2 \mathbf{x} dt, \end{aligned}$$

Adjoint Equations

Adjoint wavefield: $\mathbf{s}^\dagger(\mathbf{x}, t) \equiv \boldsymbol{\lambda}(\mathbf{x}, T - t)$

Adjoint equation of motion: $\rho \partial_t^2 \mathbf{s}^\dagger = \boldsymbol{\nabla} \cdot \mathbf{T}^\dagger + \mathbf{f}^\dagger$

Adjoint boundary conditions: $\hat{\mathbf{n}} \cdot \mathbf{T}^\dagger = \mathbf{0}$

Adjoint initial conditions: $\mathbf{s}^\dagger(\mathbf{x}, 0) = \mathbf{0}, \quad \partial_t \mathbf{s}^\dagger(\mathbf{x}, 0) = \mathbf{0}$

Adjoint source: $\mathbf{f}^\dagger(\mathbf{x}, t) = \sum_{r=1}^N [\mathbf{s}(\mathbf{x}_r, T - t) - \mathbf{d}(\mathbf{x}_r, T - t)] \delta(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_r)$

Frechet derivative

The Frechet derivative may be expressed as:

$$\delta\chi = \int_{\Omega} (\delta\rho K_{\rho} + \delta\mathbf{c}::\mathbf{K}_{\mathbf{c}}) d^3\mathbf{x} + \int_0^T \int_{\Omega} \mathbf{s}^{\dagger} \cdot \delta\mathbf{f} d^3\mathbf{x} dt$$

Density and elastic tensor kernels:

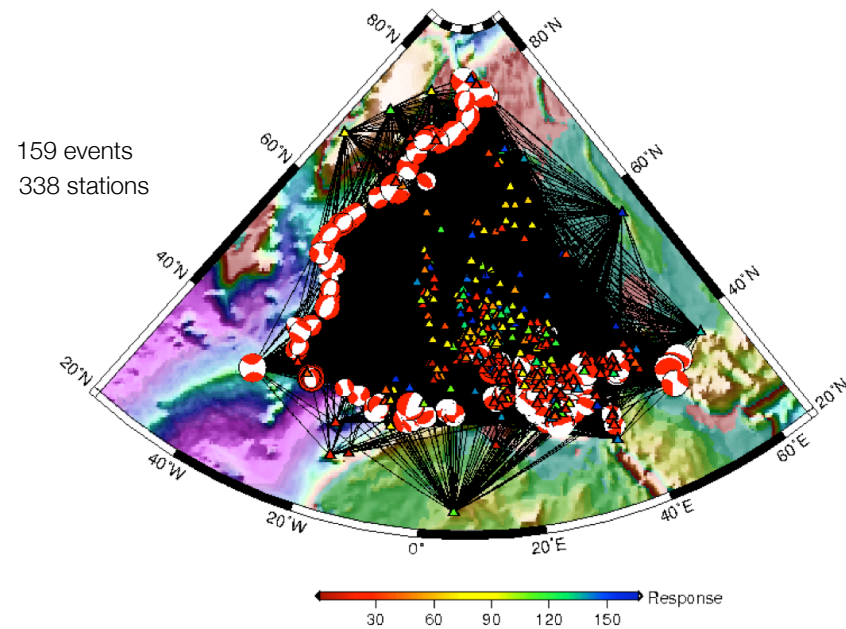
$$K_{\rho}(\mathbf{x}) = - \int_0^T \mathbf{s}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{x}, T-t) \cdot \partial_t^2 \mathbf{s}(\mathbf{x}, t) dt$$

$$\mathbf{K}_{\mathbf{c}}(\mathbf{x}) = - \int_0^T \nabla \mathbf{s}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{x}, T-t) \nabla \mathbf{s}(\mathbf{x}, t) dt$$

Current & Future Research

- Model parameterization (transverse isotropy, Q, more general anisotropy)
 - Misfit
 - Measurement type (cross-correlation traveltimes, frequency-dependent phase & amplitude)
 - Window selection (steadily increase number of "picks")
 - Band pass filtering (steadily increase frequency content)
 - Model basis
 - Regularization/smoothing
 - Preconditioning
 - Conjugate-gradient algorithm
 - Sampling the posterior model distribution
 - Resolution analysis (Hessian kernels)
 - Validation
-

Adjoint Tomography of Europe



Hejun Zhu

PhD thesis of Hejun Zhu

Misfit Function

$$\chi(\mathbf{m}) = \frac{1}{6} \sum_{Z,R,T} \frac{1}{N_s} \sum_s \frac{1}{N_p} \sum_{i=1}^p \left(\frac{\Delta T_i}{\sigma_i} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{6} \sum_{Z,R,T} \frac{1}{N_s} \sum_s \frac{1}{N_p} \sum_{i=1}^p \int W_i \left[\frac{\Delta \tau(\omega)_i}{\sigma(\omega)_i} \right]^2 d\omega$$

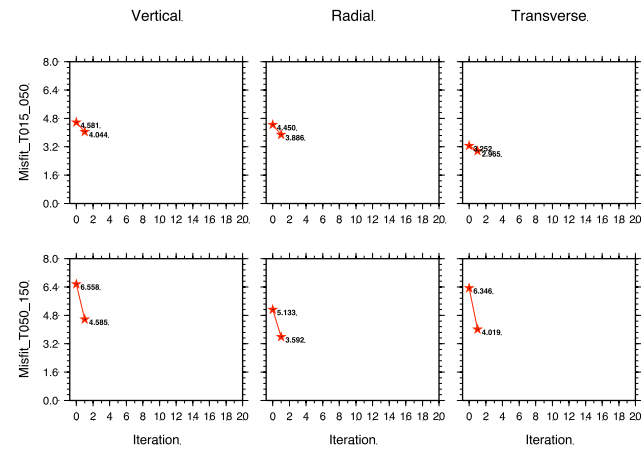
Body-wave cross correlation/multitaper
15-40 s band pass
(1) P-SV (Vertical)
(2) P-SV(Radial)
(3) SH (Transverse)

Surface-wave multitaper
25-150 s band pass
(4) Rayleigh (Vertical)
(5) Rayleigh (Radial)
(6) Love (Transverse)

Adjoint source = SP(body-wave measurement) + LP (surface-wave measurement)

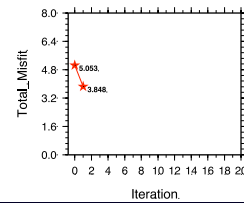
$$\delta \chi^T = \int K_c \delta \ln c + K_{\beta_v} \delta \ln \beta_v + K_{\beta_h} \delta \ln \beta_h + K_\eta \delta \ln \eta + K_\rho \delta \ln \rho dV$$

Reduction in Misfit: First Iteration



$$\chi_c = \frac{1}{N_s} \sum_s \frac{1}{N_p} \sum_p \left(\frac{\Delta T_p}{\sigma_p} \right)^2$$

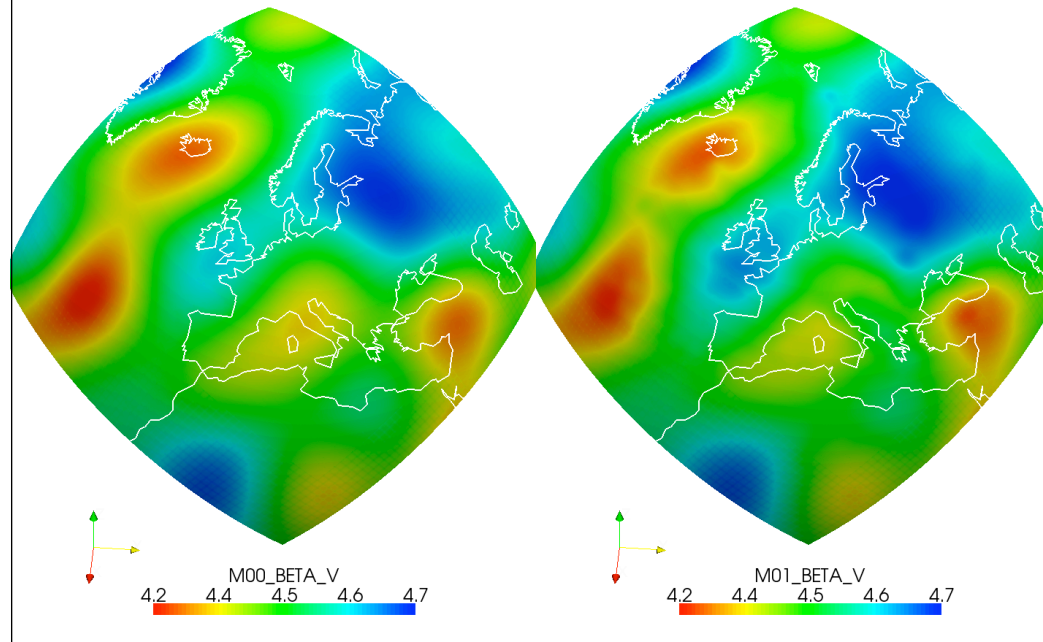
$$\chi_c = \frac{1}{N_s} \sum_s \frac{1}{N_p} \sum_p \int W_p \left(\frac{\Delta \tau_p(\omega)}{\sigma_p(\omega)} \right)^2 d\omega$$



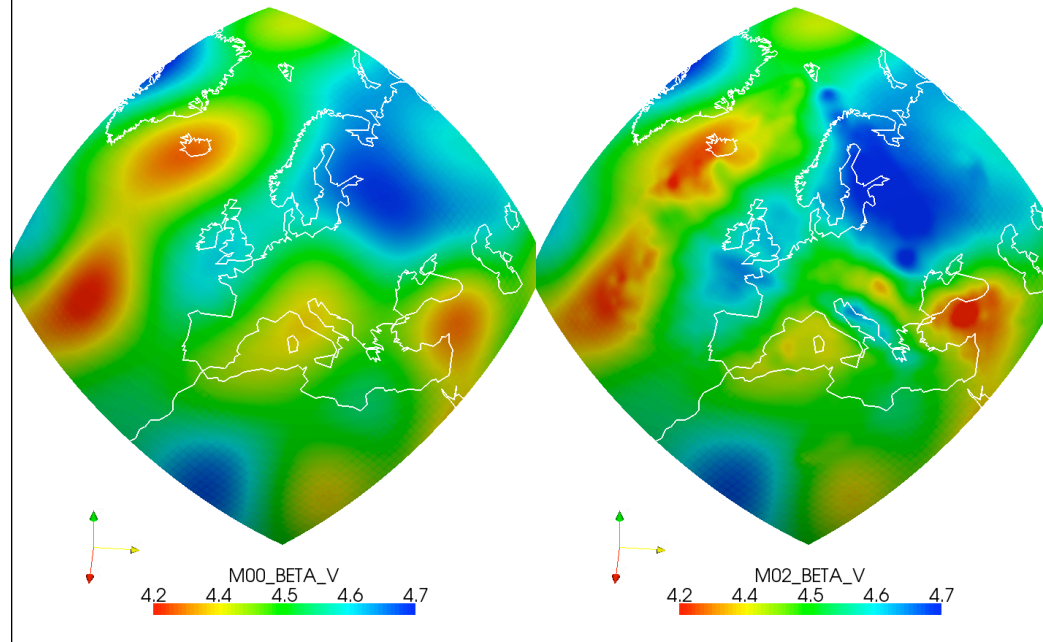
$$\chi = \frac{1}{N_c} \sum_c \chi_c$$

- 50 minutes per simulation (168 cores)
- 3 simulations per event per iteration
- 1 iteration ~1 day
- Source + structure inversion: ~1.5M CPU hours

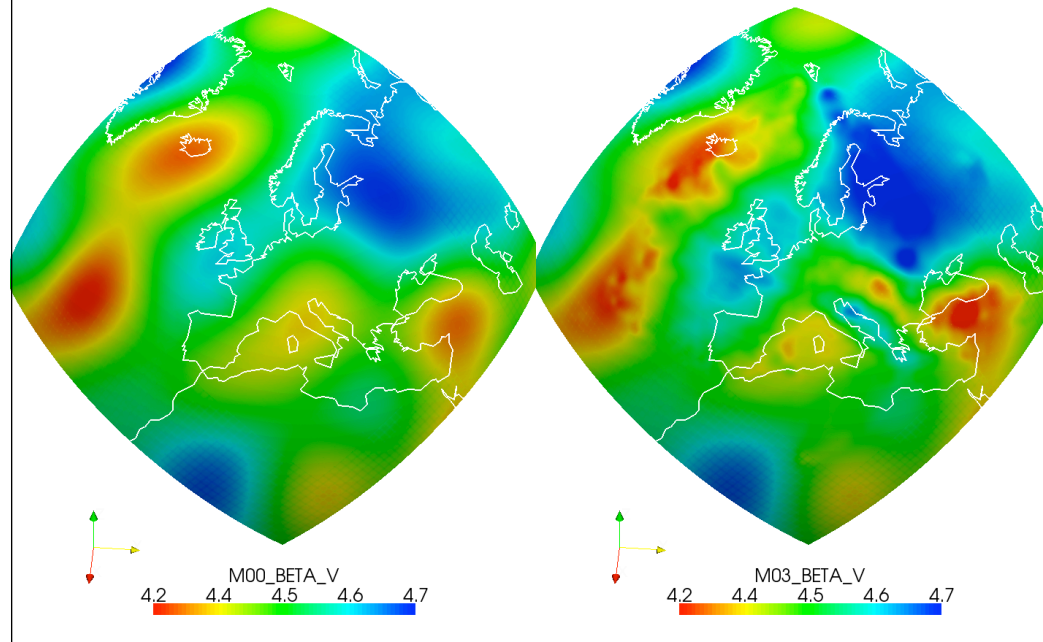
Depth 75 km



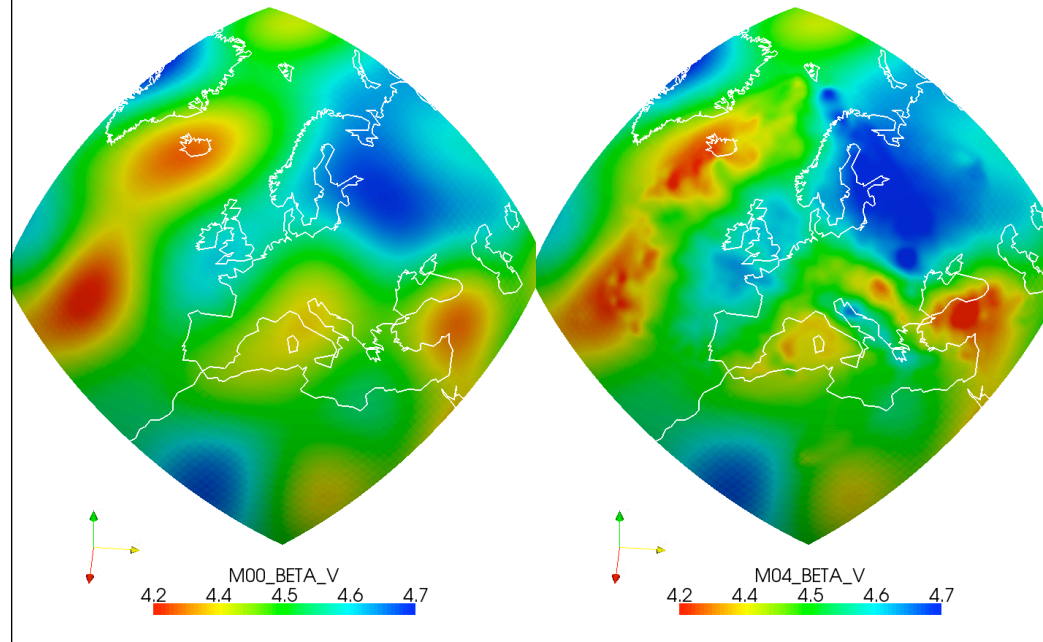
Depth 75 km



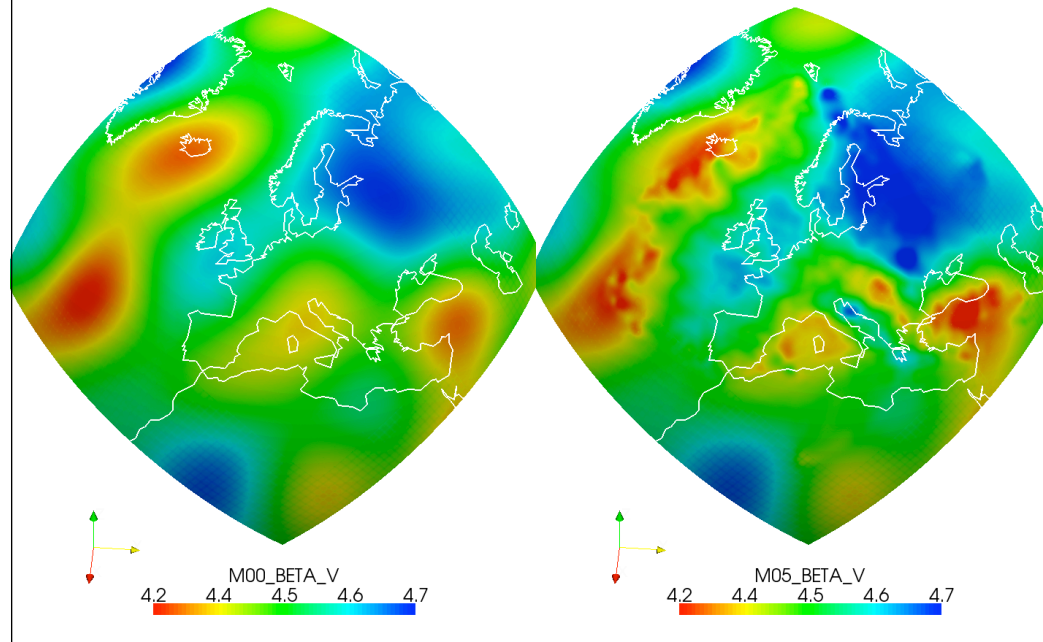
Depth 75 km



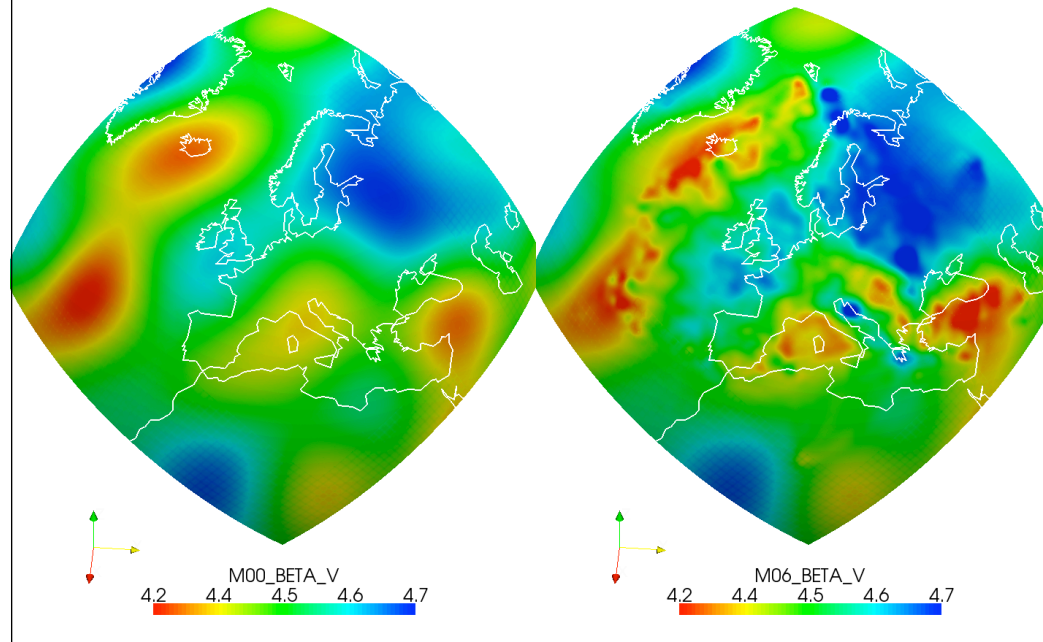
Depth 75 km



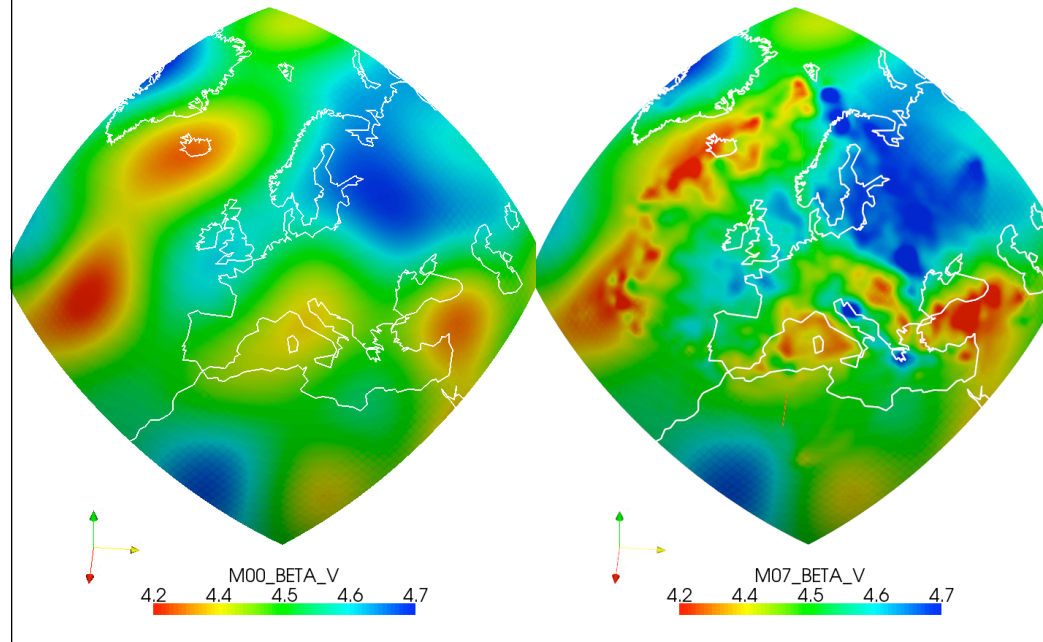
Depth 75 km



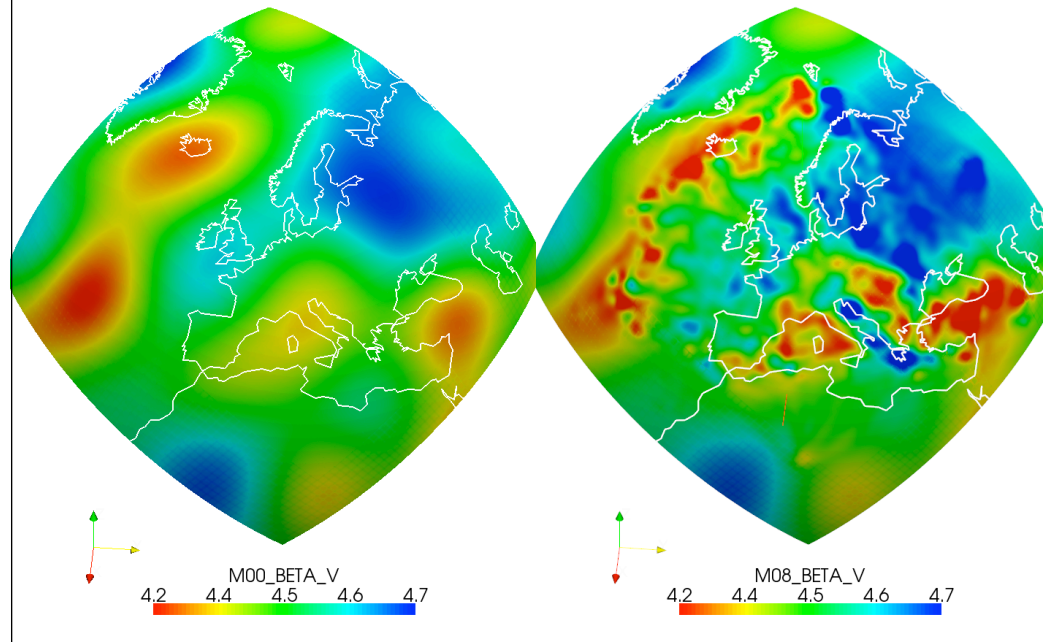
Depth 75 km



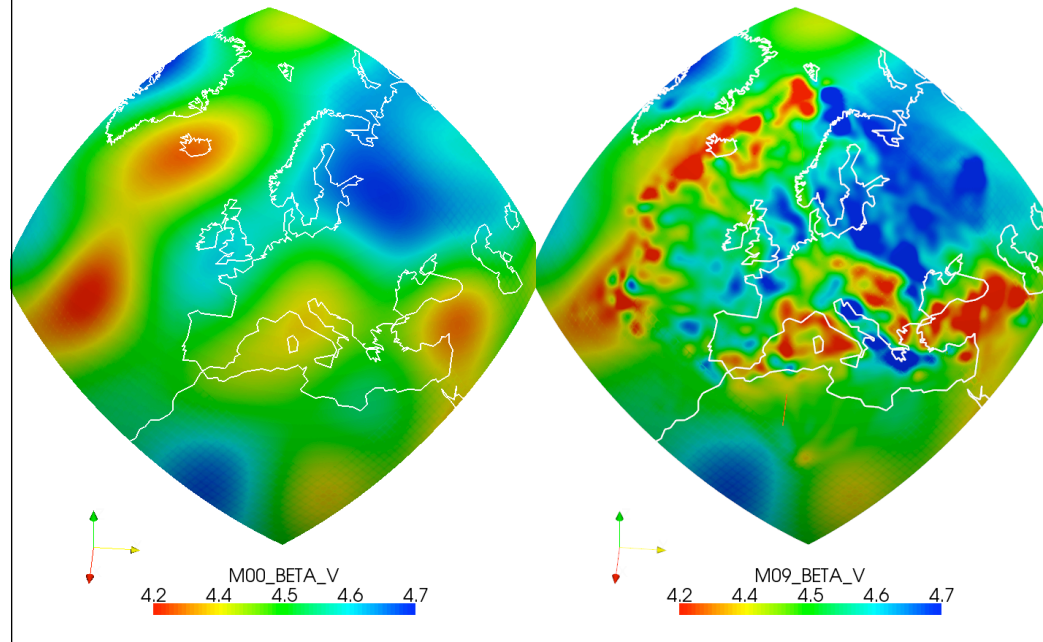
Depth 75 km



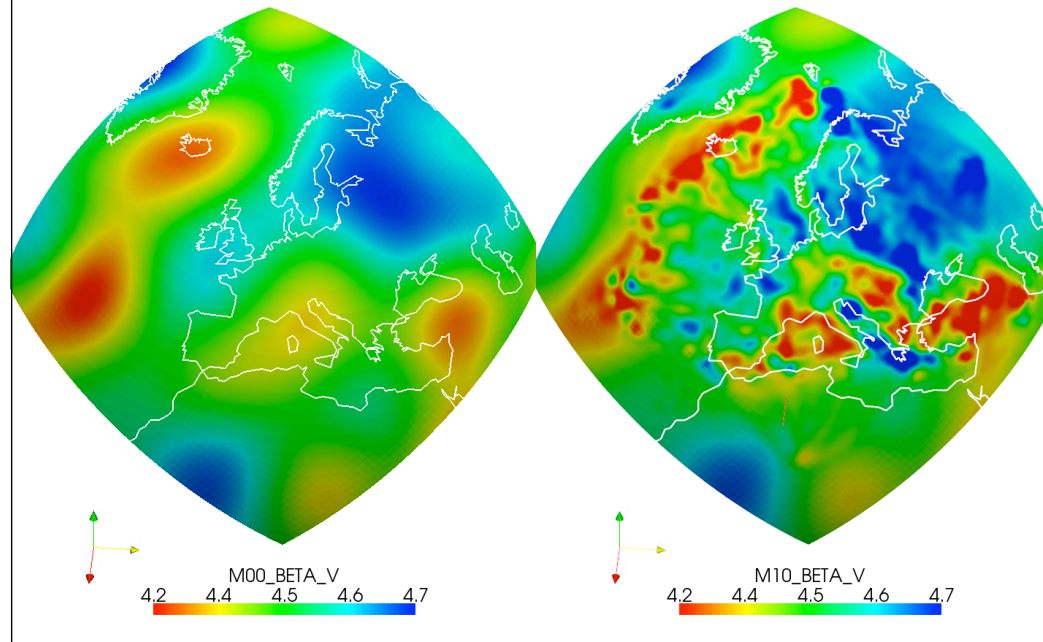
Depth 75 km



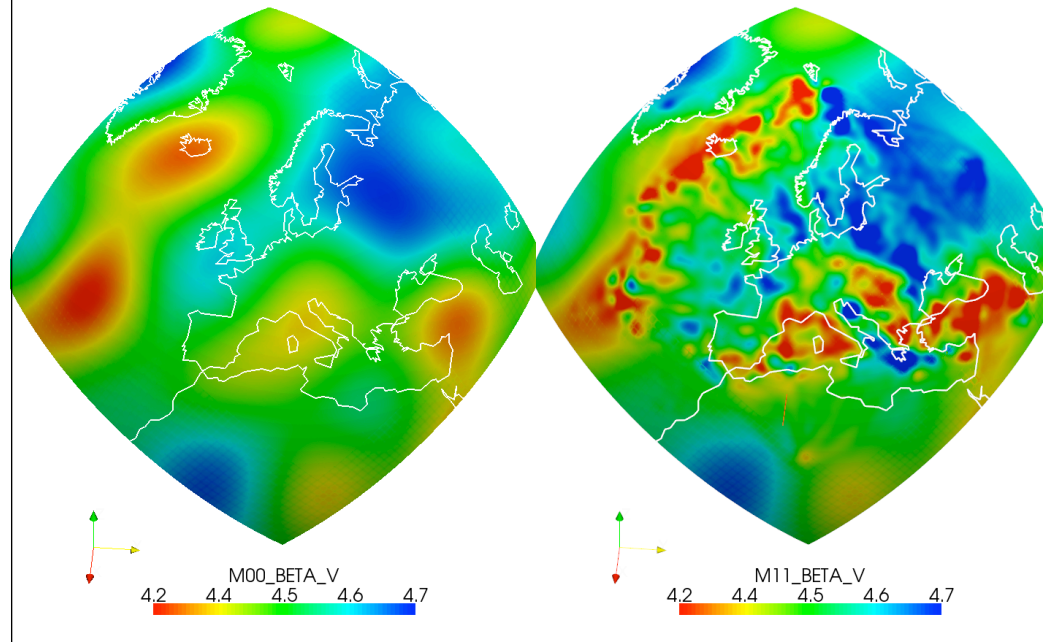
Depth 75 km



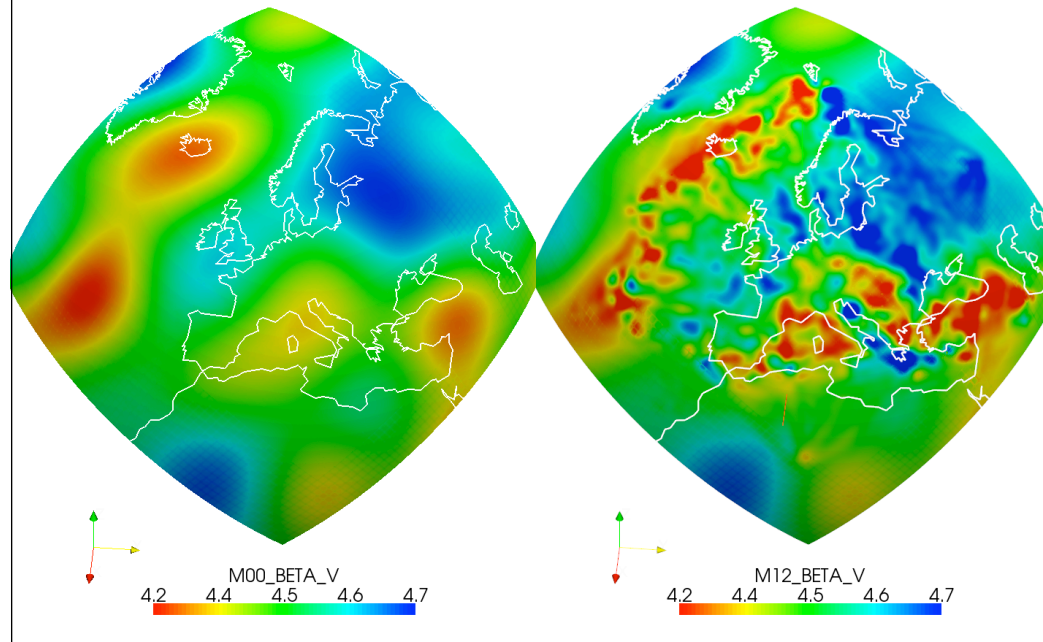
Depth 75 km



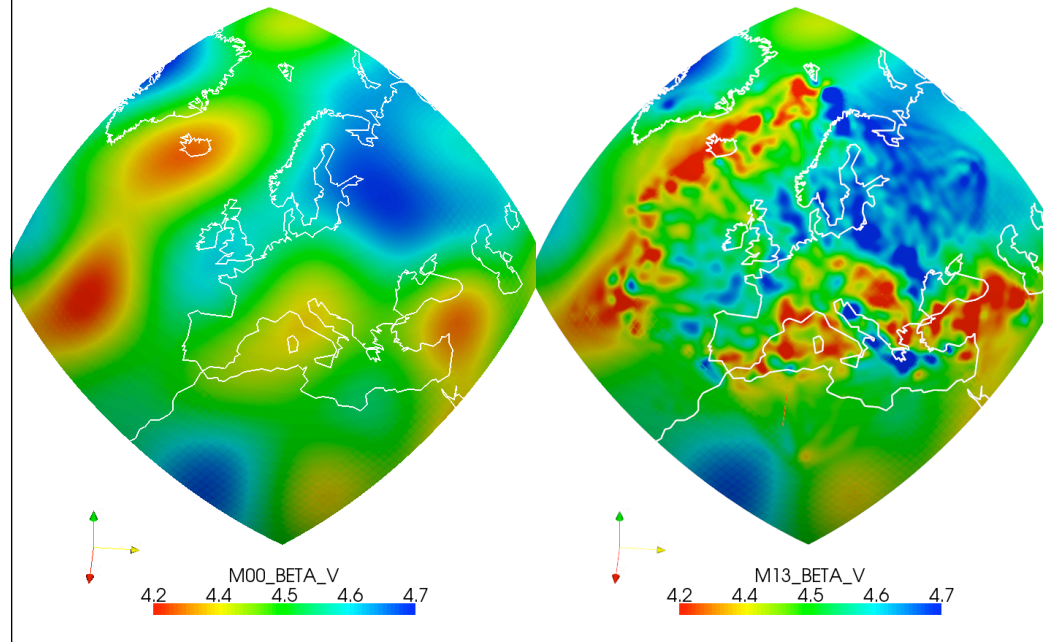
Depth 75 km



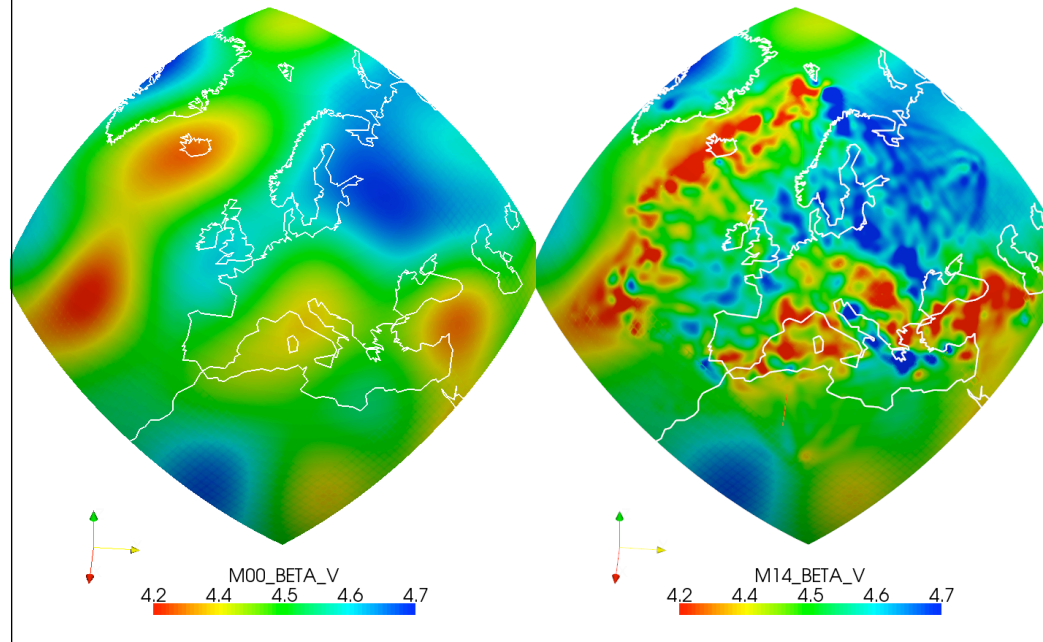
Depth 75 km



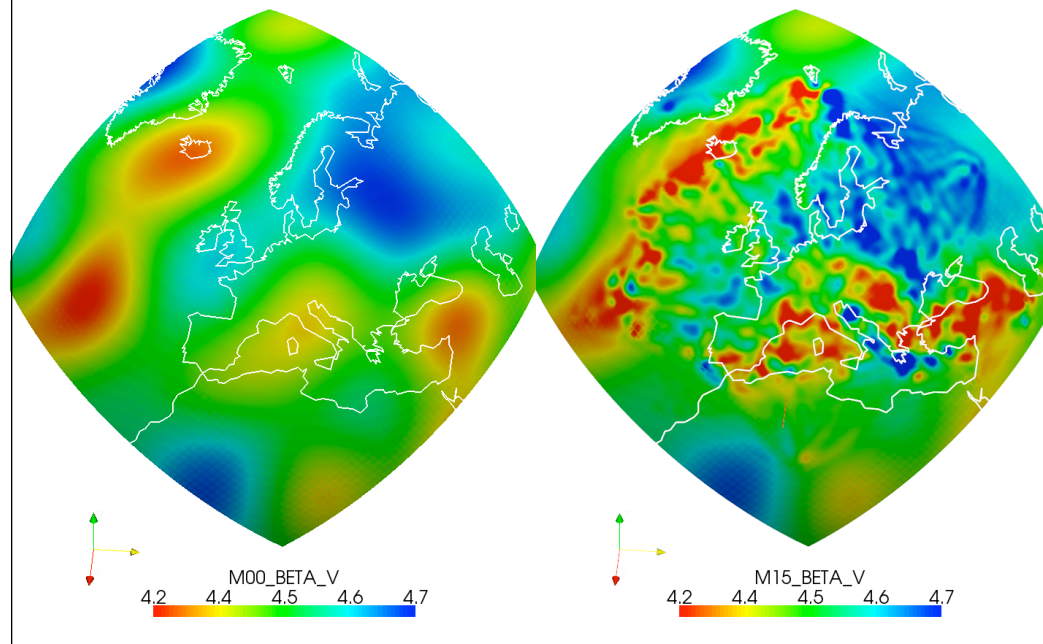
Depth 75 km



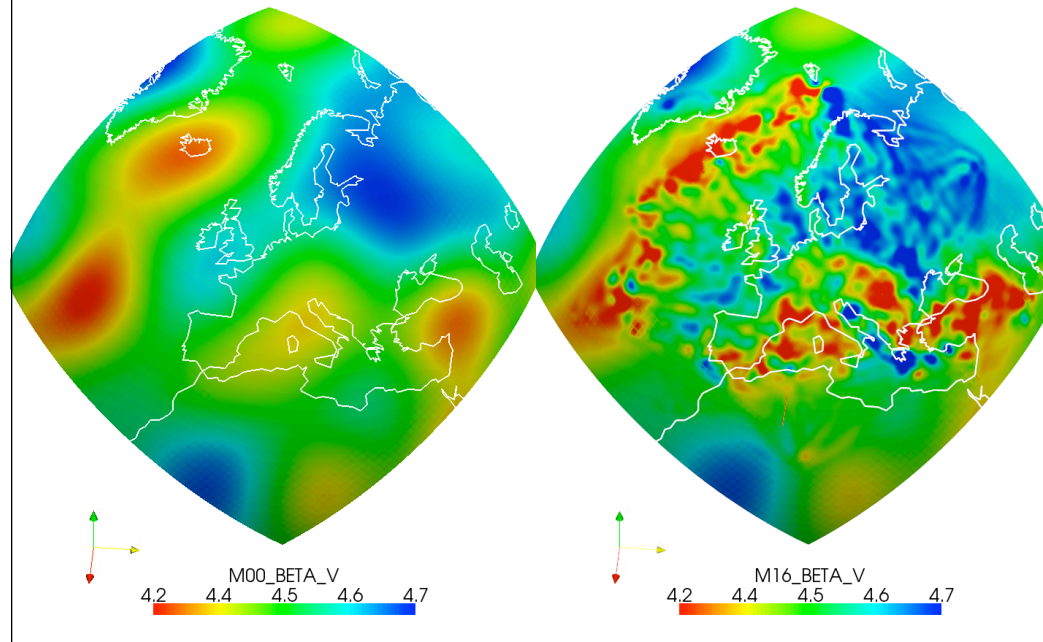
Depth 75 km



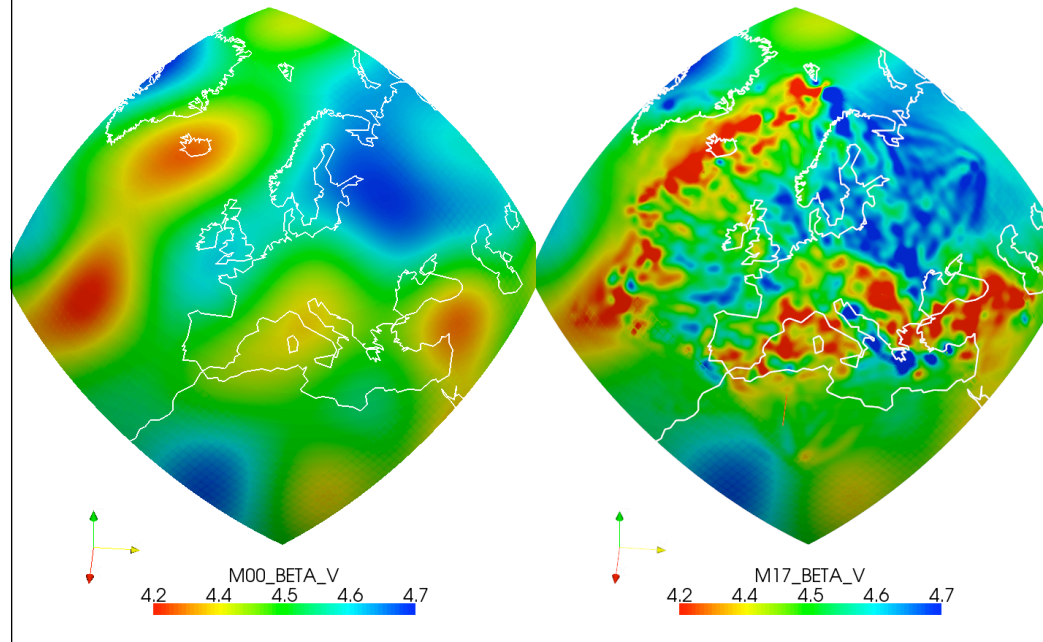
Depth 75 km



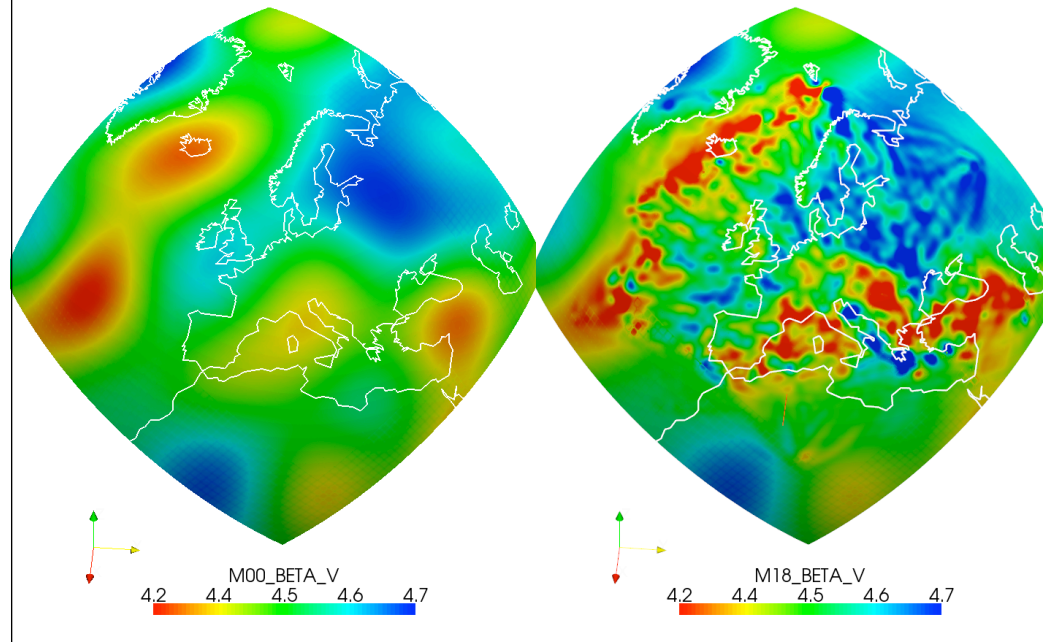
Depth 75 km



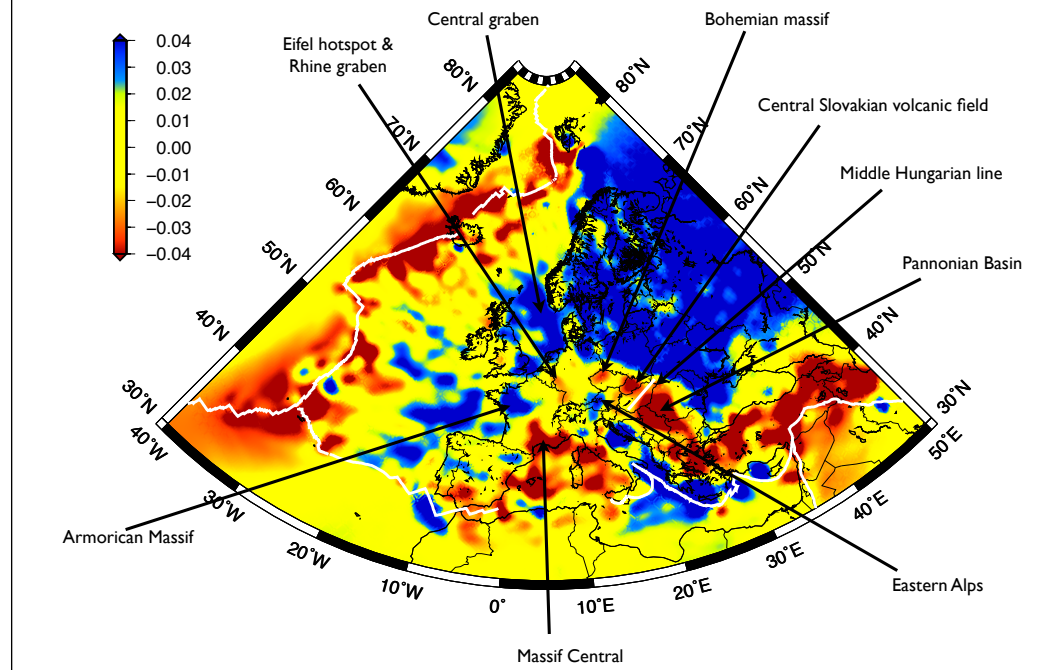
Depth 75 km

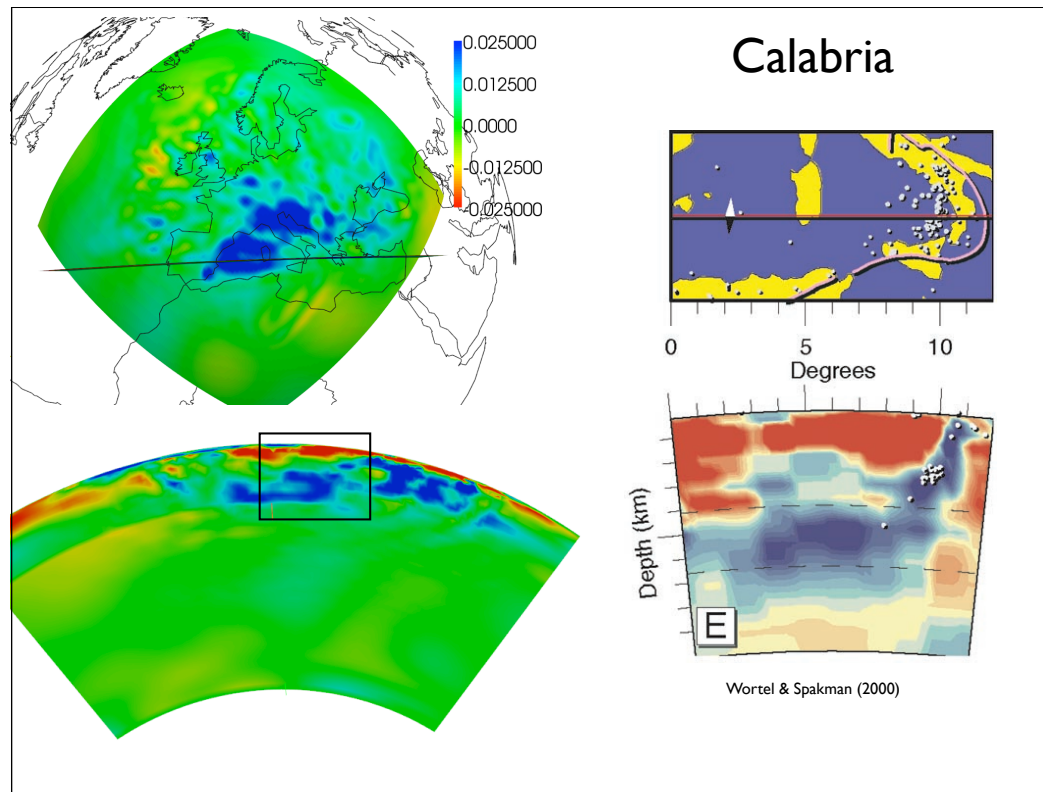


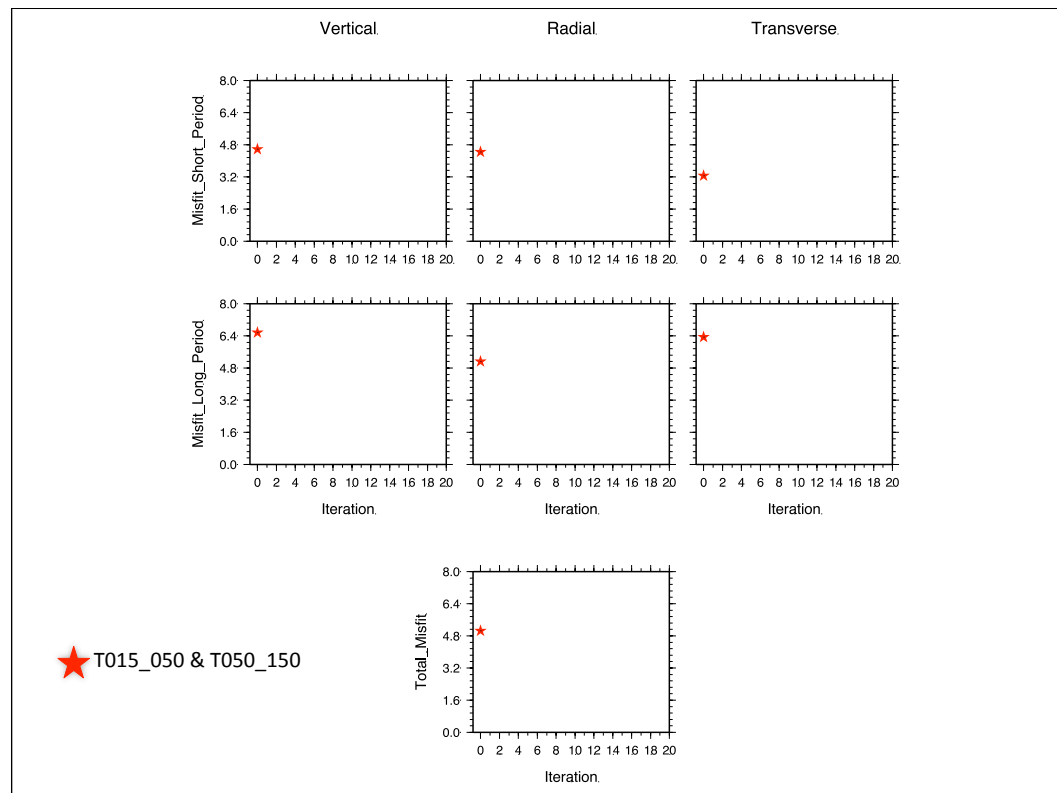
Depth 75 km



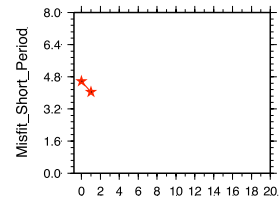
Depth 75 km



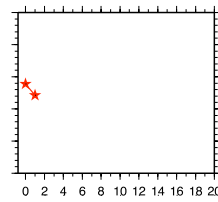




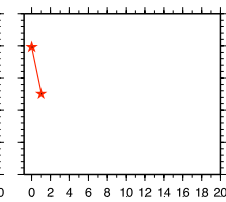
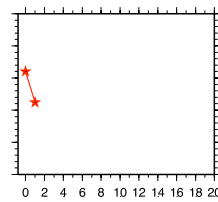
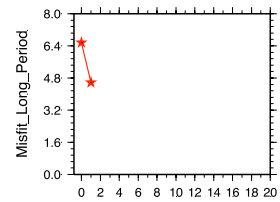
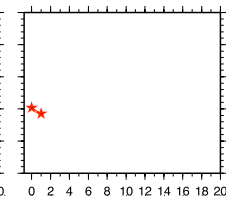
Vertical



Radial



Transverse

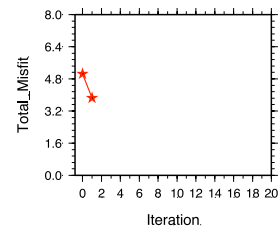


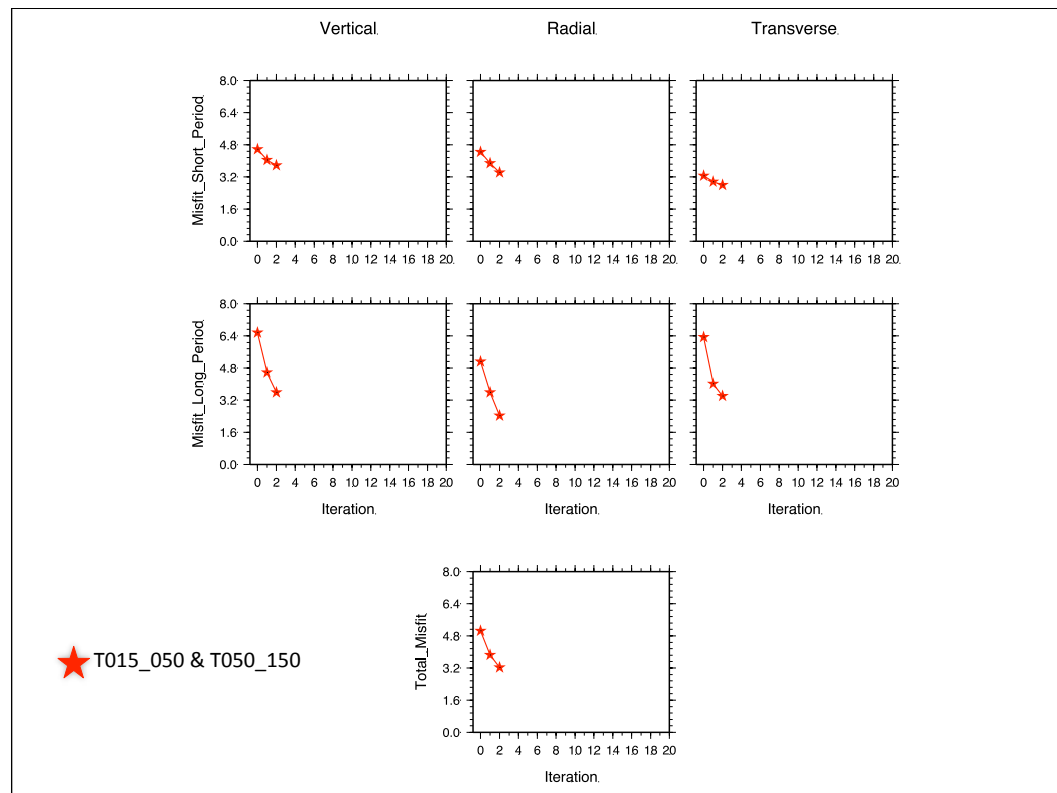
Iteration

Iteration

Iteration

★ T015_050 & T050_150

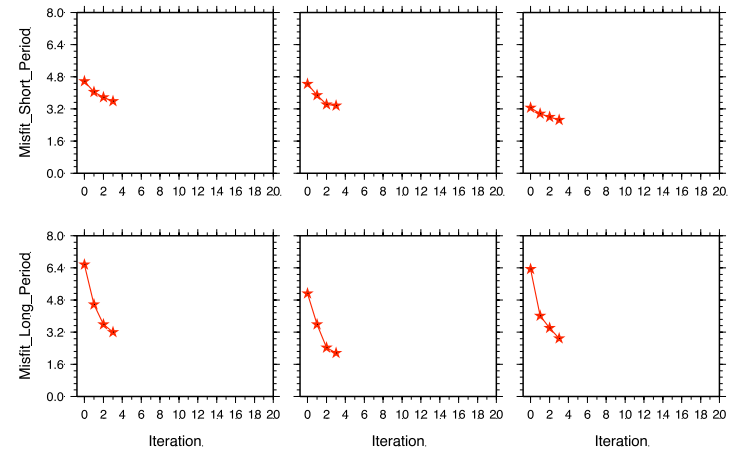




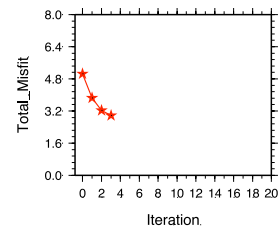
Vertical

Radial

Transverse



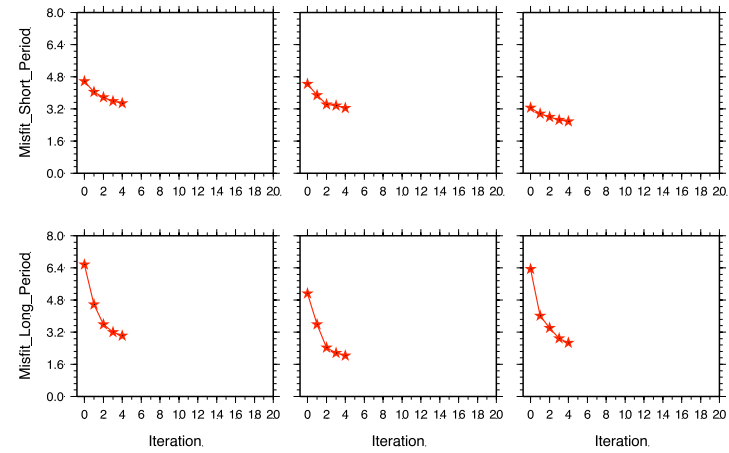
★ T015_050 & T050_150



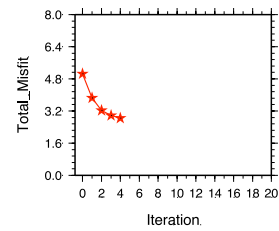
Vertical

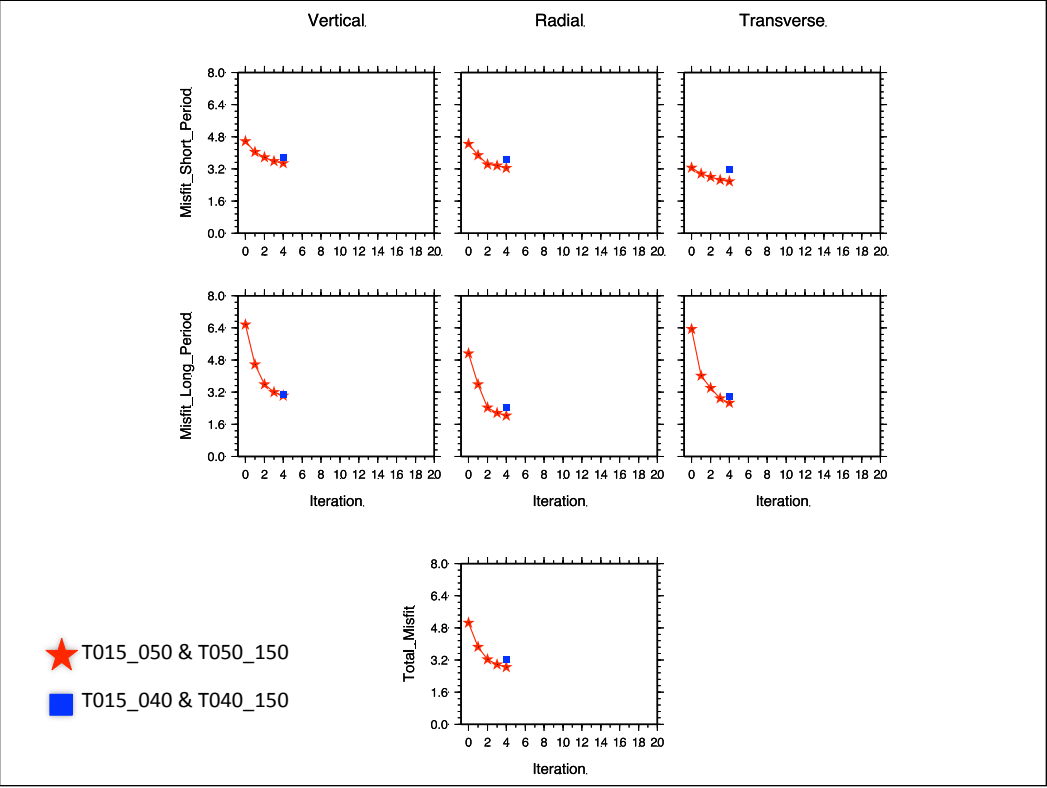
Radial

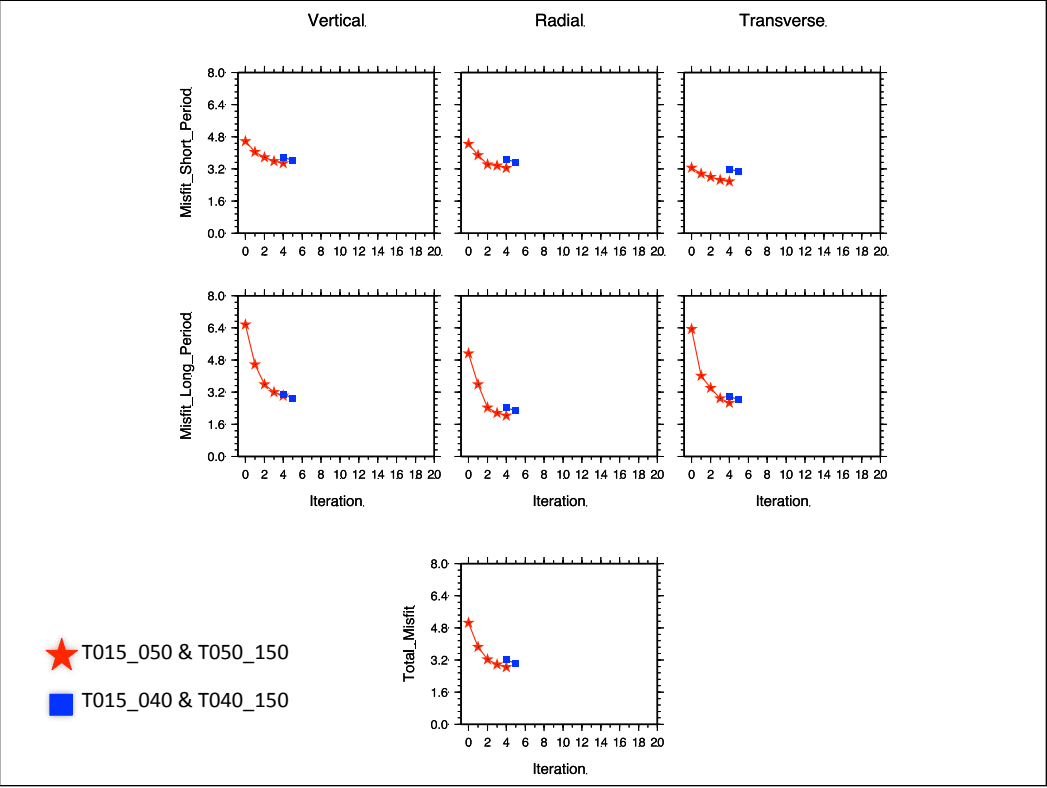
Transverse

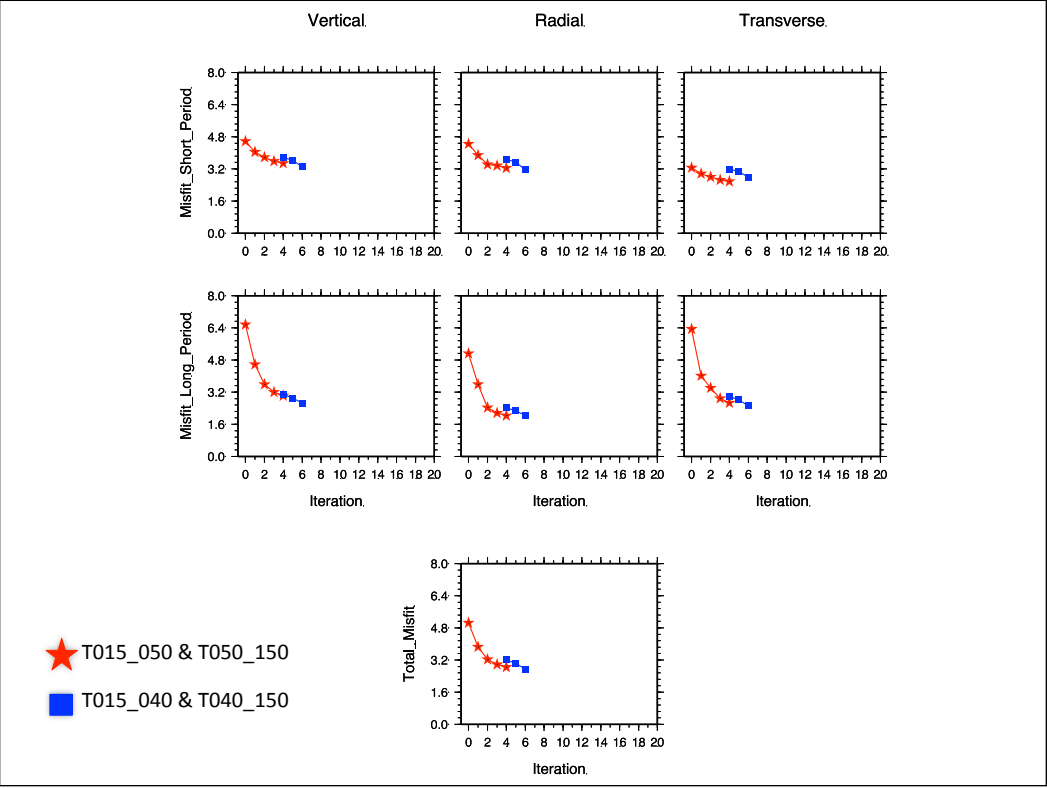


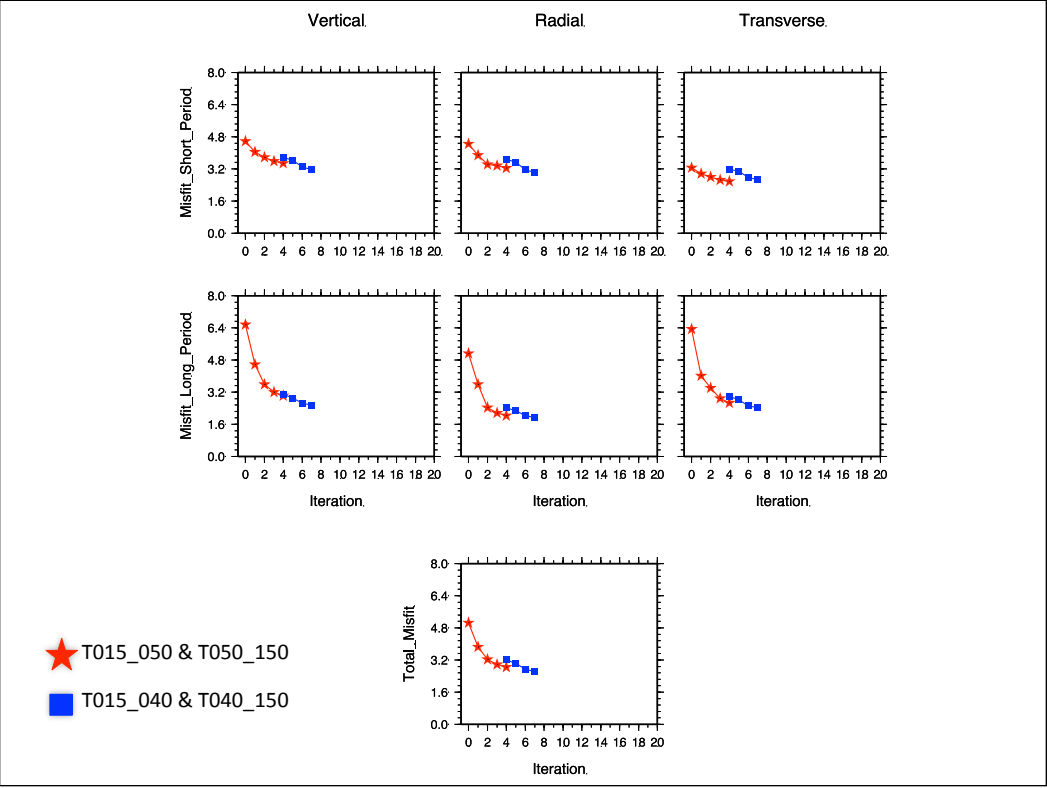
★ T015_050 & T050_150

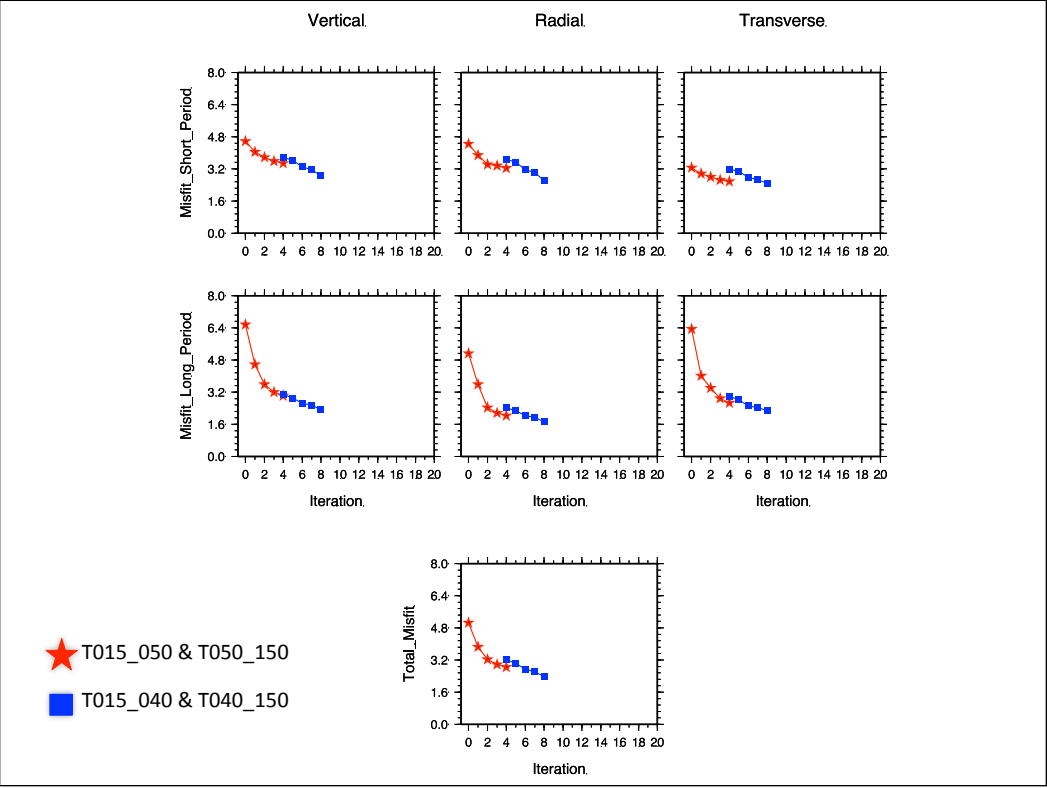


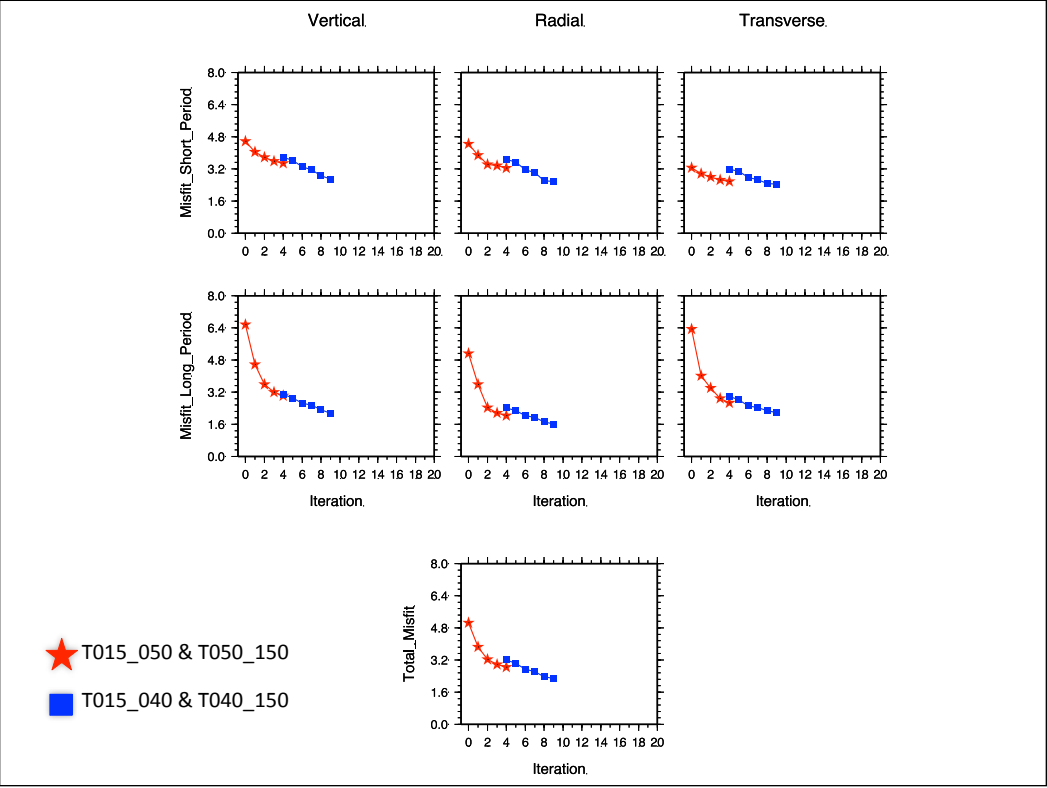


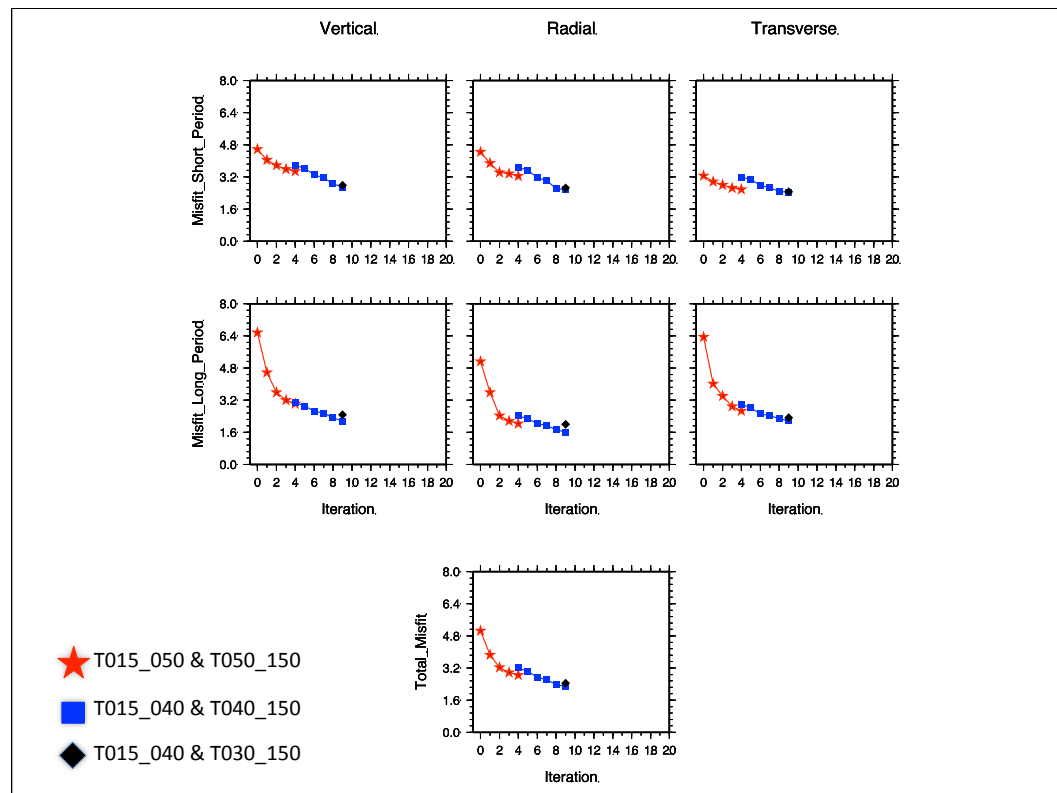


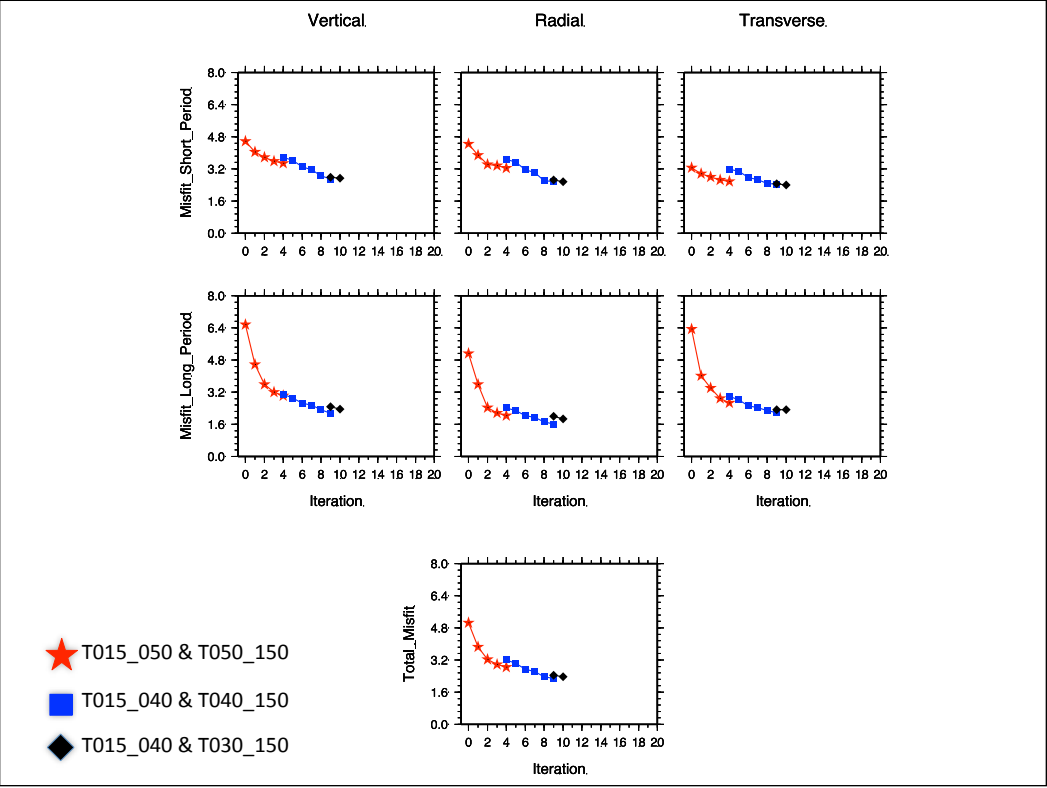


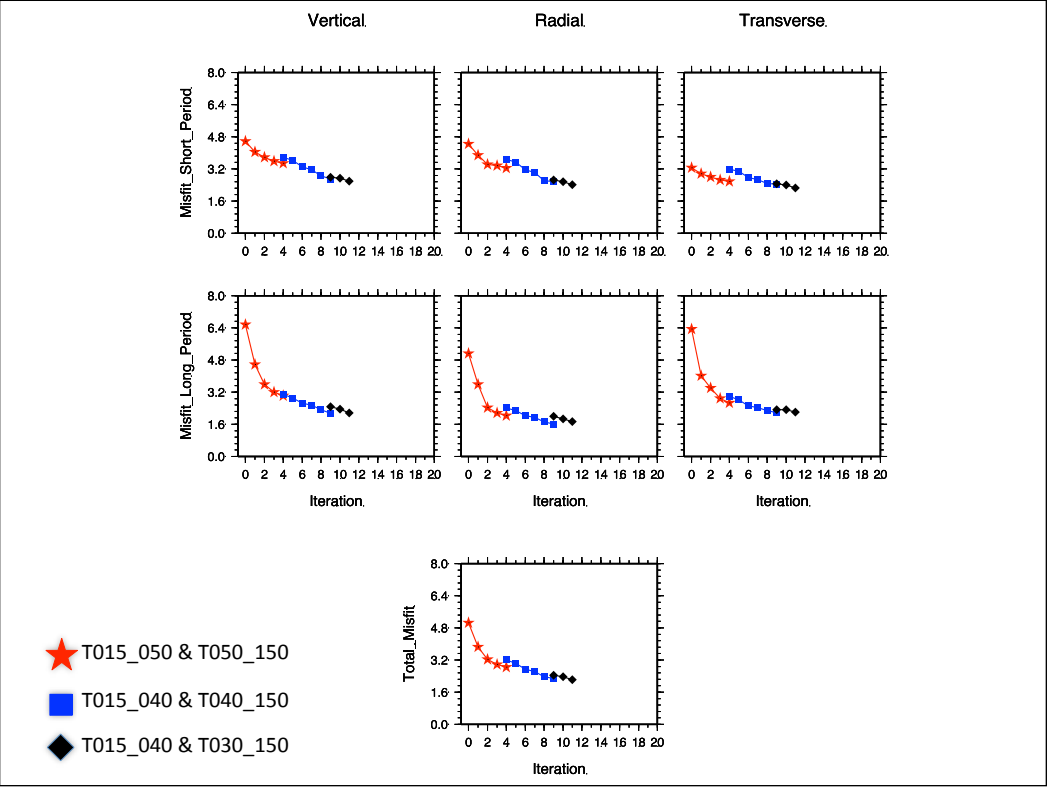


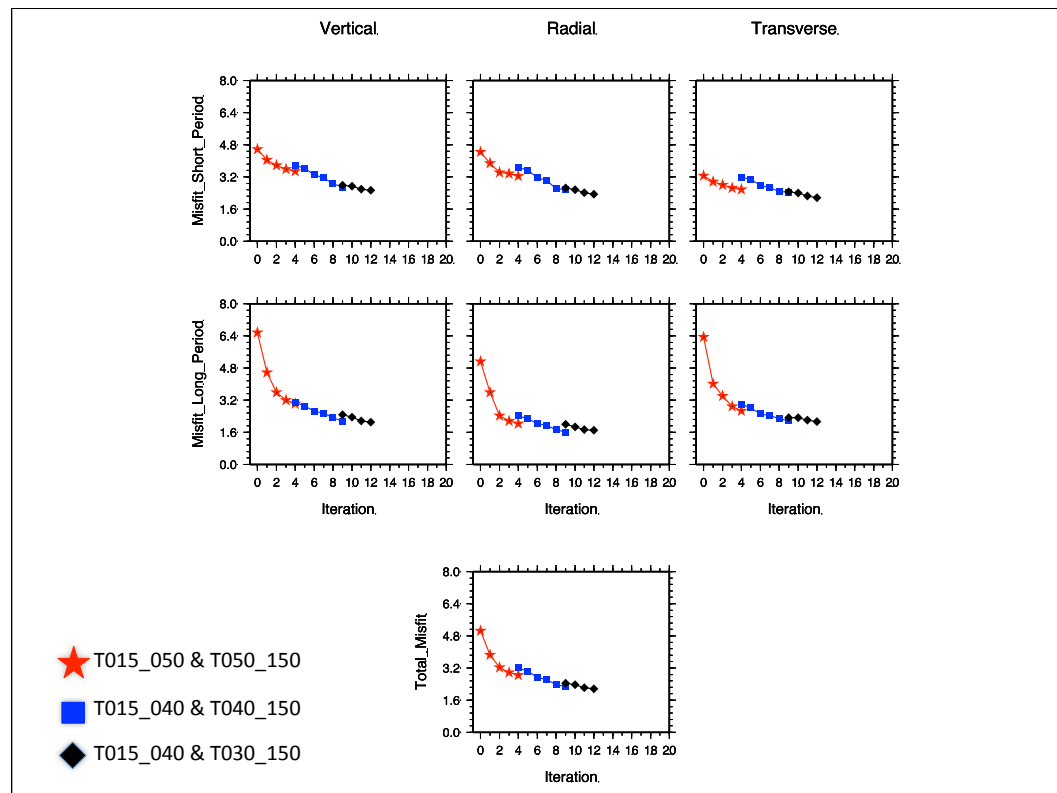


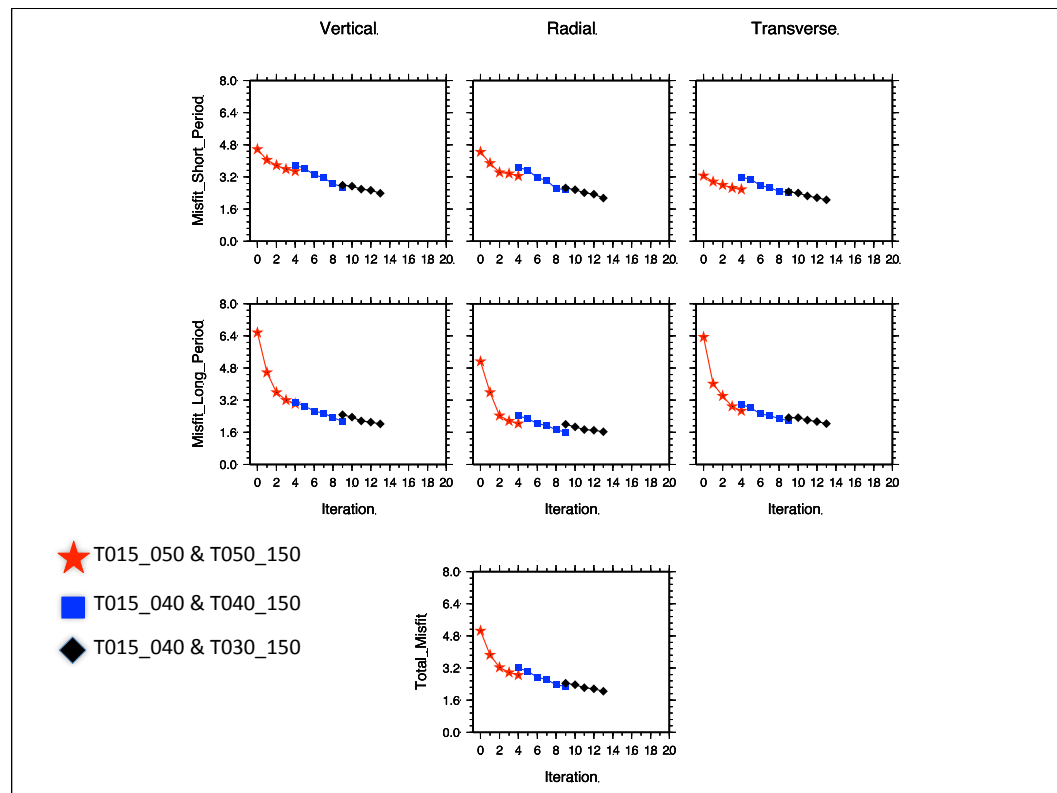


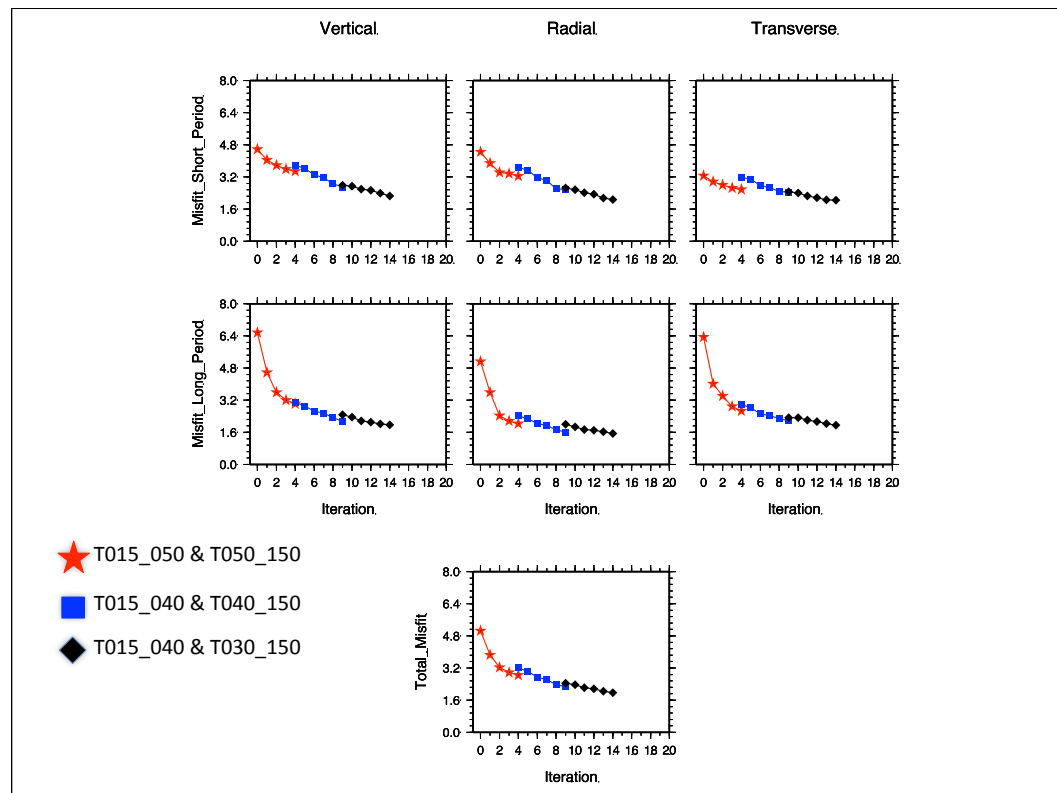


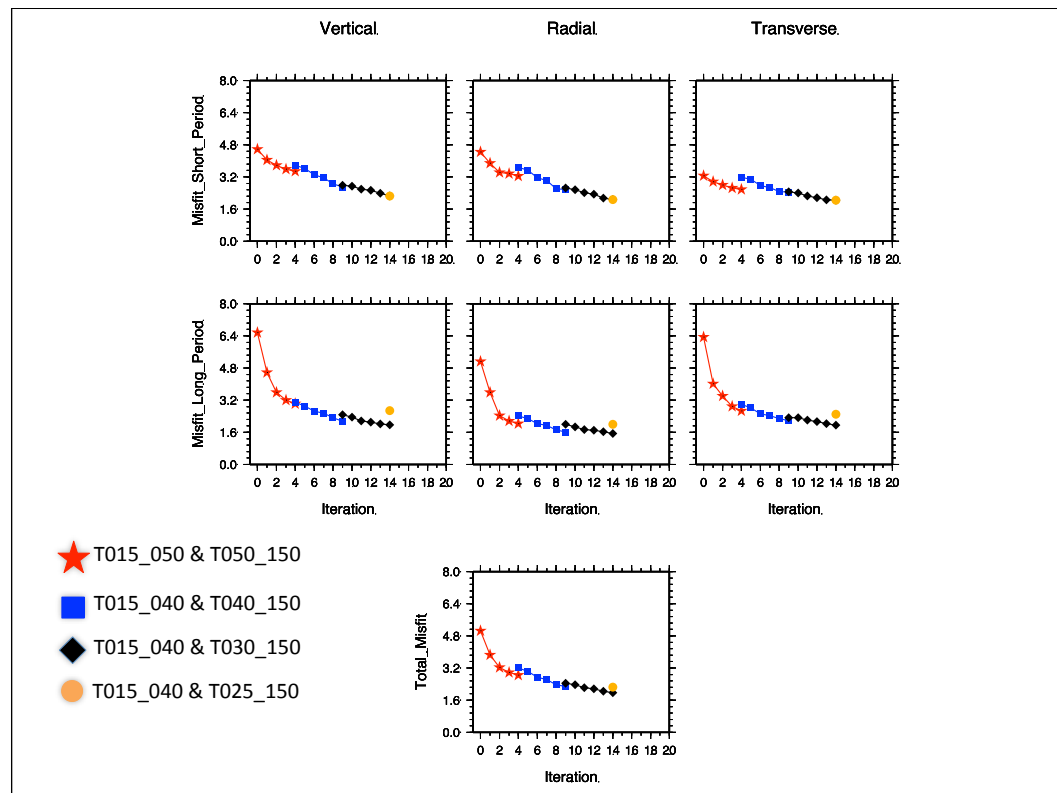


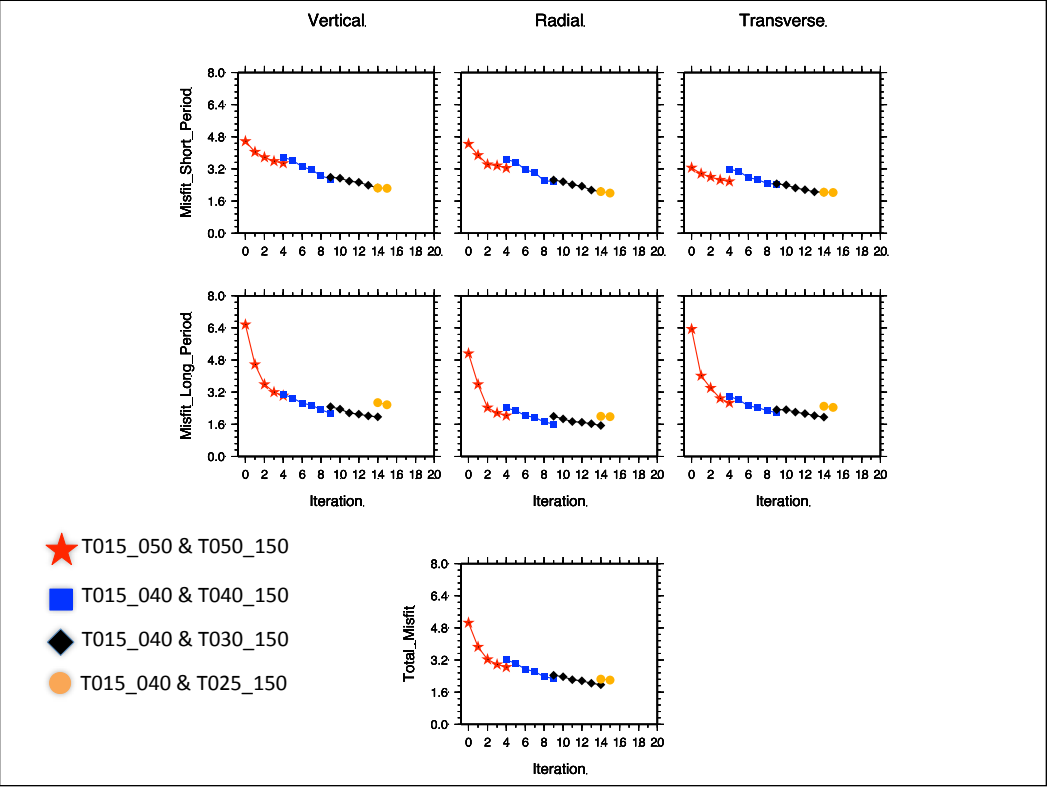


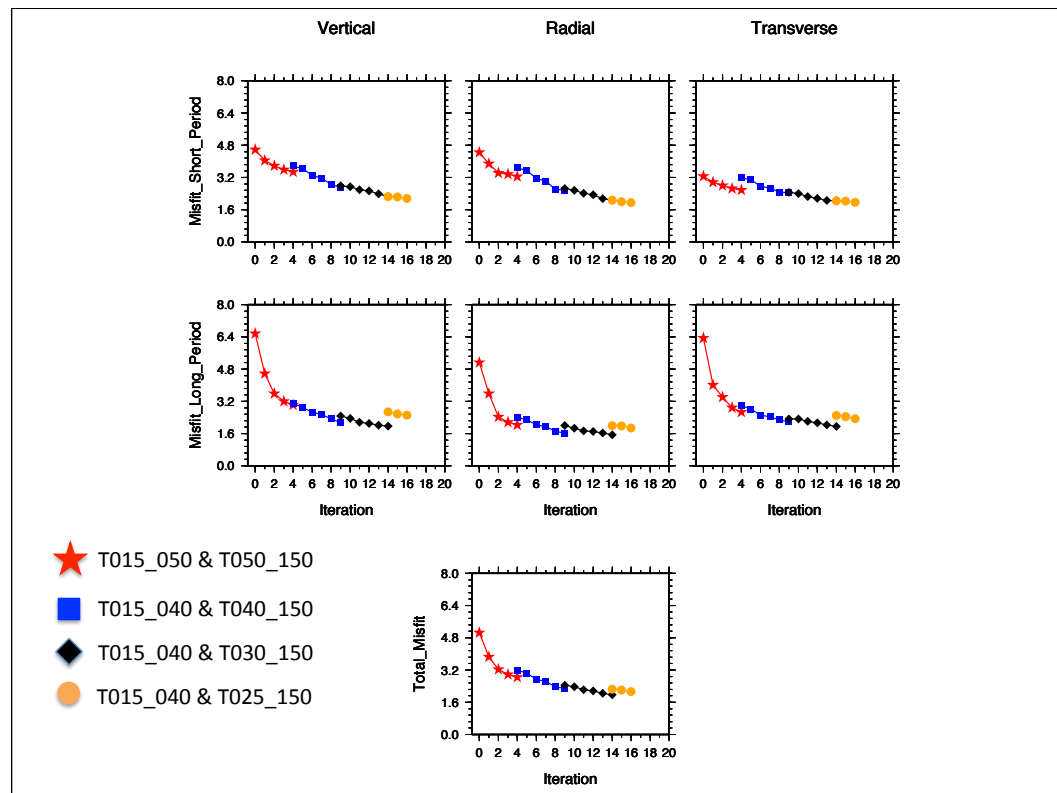


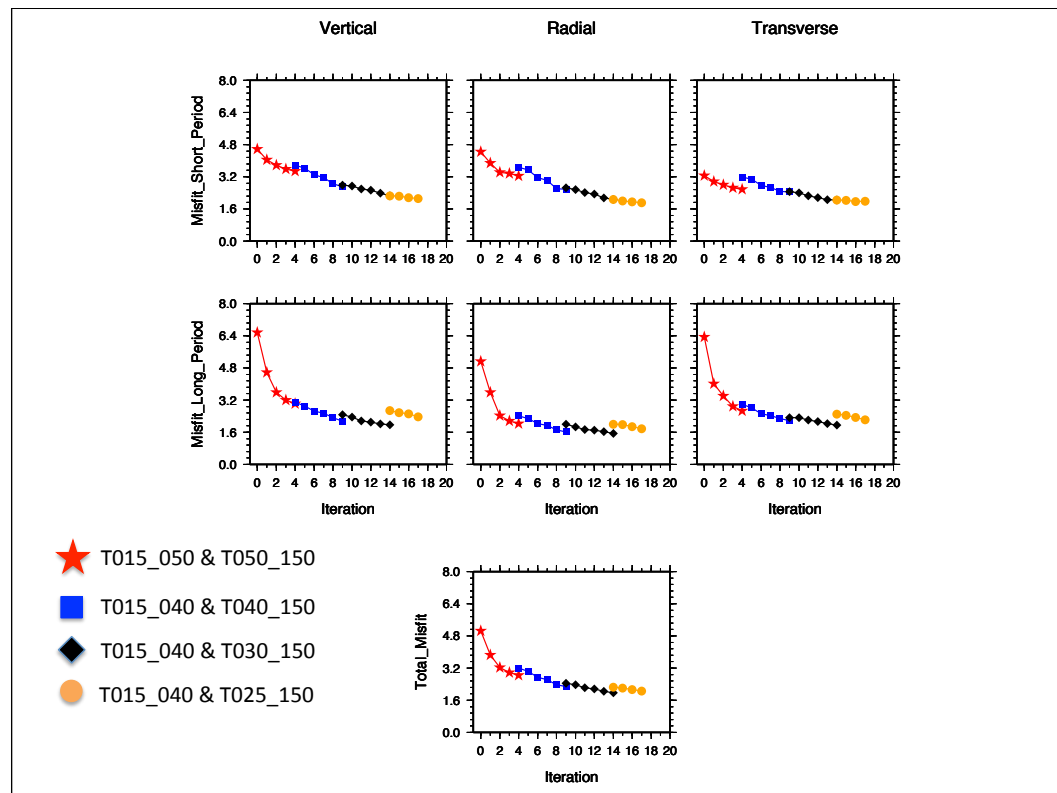


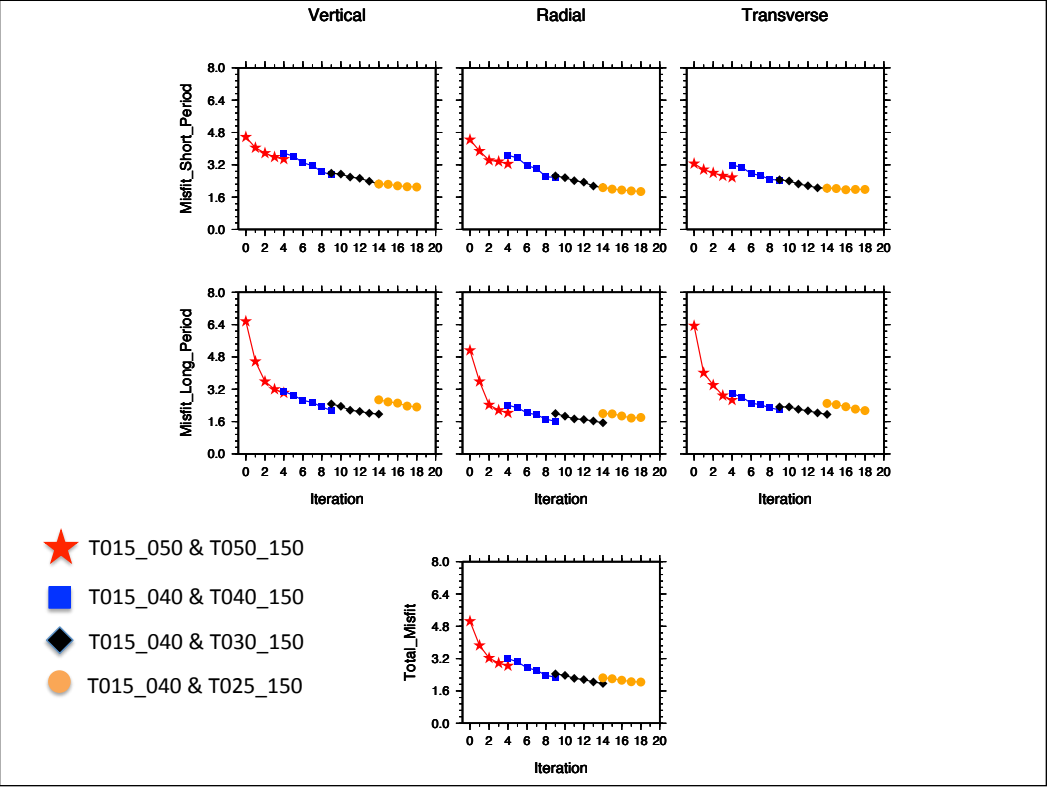




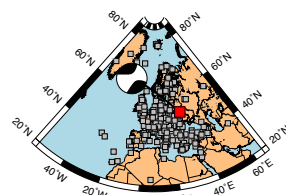






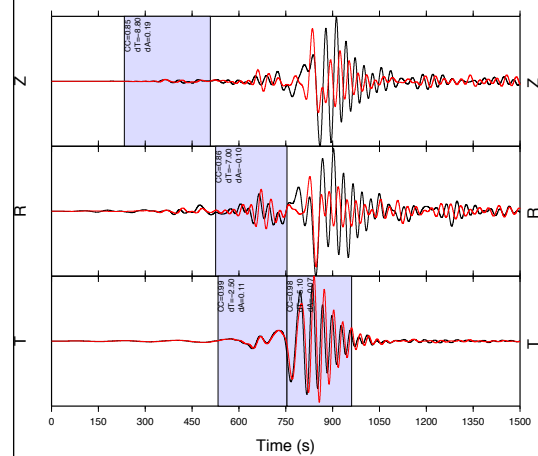


IU.KIEV
DIST: 29.37
BCAZ: 316.05
EVDP: 8.70
EVLO: -21.17
EVLA: 63.93
STLO: 29.22
STLA: 50.70
MB: 6.0

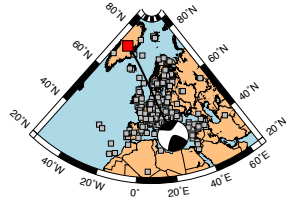


20080529I546A

M00

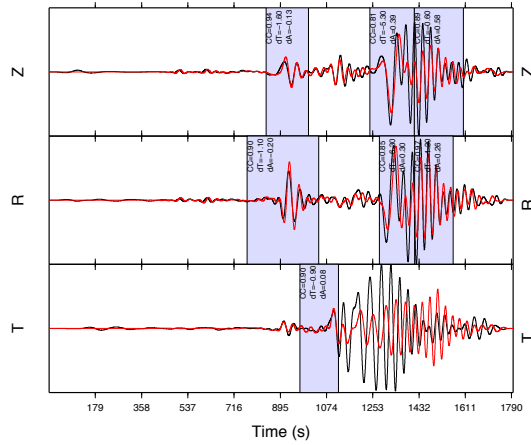


GE.SUMG
DIST: 45.37
BCAZ: 105.63
EVDP: 22.90
EVLO: 21.62
EVLA: 37.93
STLO: -38.45
STLA: 72.58
MB: 6.2



20080608I225A

M00



Conclusions

- **“Adjoint tomography”**
 - Goal: whole seismogram (frequency-dependent phase & amplitude)
 - Europe
 - Middle East
 - Entire globe!

	# earthquakes	# simulations	CPU core hours
Europe	160	11,200	806,400
Globe (Phase 1)	250	17,500	14,437,400
Globe (Phase 2)	5,000	350,000	739,200,000

- **Future extensions:**
 - Include amplitudes
 - Shear attenuation
 - More general anisotropy
 - **Mathematical/computational challenges:**
 - Nonlinear, iterative inverse problems
 - Local timestepping, h-p adaptivity
 - GPU computing and optimization
-