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Kevin Samyn, Adnand Bitri, Roger Guerin

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Introduction

The combined interpretation of different measurement types is a basic principle to confine the ambiguity of the inverse problems in geophysics. In the existing approaches, one inverts for one parameter using an augmented data vector (Vozoff and Jupp, 1975). This is only possible if all measurements depend on the same parameter or if the parameters are interconnected by some petrophysical relationship. However, often such a relationship does not exist, as for electrical conductivity and seismic velocity. Nevertheless, we expect at least similar structures in the resulting models. The challenge is to facilitate similar structures without enforcing it. Gallardo and Meju (2004) presented an algorithm where a combined data functional based on the cross-gradients of both models is minimized. However, one problem is the weighting of the individual data and model updates for different data numbers and convergence properties. Günther and Rucker (2006) presented an approach where two inversion runs are carried out separately. The combination of both models is accomplished by mutually controlled structural weights based on the principles of robust modeling. To provide more information to Electrical Resistivity Tomography (ERT), recently, Zhou et al. (2014) proposed an image-guided inversion of the electrical resistivity data. This approach uses structural information obtained directly from a guiding image but suffers from the need of a high resolution geophysical method (e.g. migrated seismic or ground penetrating radar images) or possibly from a geological cross-section based on some prior geological expertise. In this paper we describe a new approach where the combination of both methods is done using a reference model obtained by a Fuzzy c-Mean (FCM) cluster analysis step and used in the least square solution associated to the linearized minimization of the cost function. First we describe the minimization problem. Thereafter we introduce the building of the reference model using the cluster analysis and how structural information may be interchanged. The application on a step-like synthetic model shows how the structural cooperative inversion improves the model concept.

Inversion

The minimization procedure

The inverse problem can be solved using iterative reweighted least-squares techniques applied to the minimization of the following weighted model functional

$$\varphi(m) = \|W_d(d - F(m))\|_2^2 + \beta \|W_c(m - m_{ref})\|_2^2 \quad (1)$$

where m is the model parameters and d is the observed data. The first term in Eq. (1) is the misfit functional, which is a measure of misfit between the theoretical values $F(m)$ and the observed data d . W_c and W_d are the weighting diagonal matrix that represents penalty factors for the different model cell boundaries and data, respectively.

Assuming no a-priori information about the data, the least-square solution associated to the linearized problem of the cost function minimization (Tarantola, 1987) results in the following iterative equation:

$$\Delta m_k = (J^t J + \beta W_c^t W_c)^{-1} (J^t (d - F(m)) - \beta W_c^t W_c (m_n - m_{ref})) \quad (2)$$

where J is the Jacobian matrix and J^t is the transpose of matrix J . In the case of ERT, the Jacobian matrix is computed using differential calculus and the 2.5D approximation for forward modeling is solved according to Pidlisecky and Knight (2008). Travel time seismic data are inverted using a SIRT algorithm (Grandjean and Sage, 2004). A Fresnel wave-path approach (Watanabe et al., 1999) is used for the forward modeling of seismic travel time data and the calculation of the Jacobian matrix.

When a reference model is incorporated in the Eq. (2), the term m_{ref} ensures that the final model exhibits a small departure from the reference model.

cost functions (Eq. 2). We proceed with this until convergence is achieved, resulting in the final models ρ_n and V_n . Let's note that a structural a-priori information can be included in the FCM process in the form of a conditional partition matrix illustrating for example the known presence of a basement or not.

Application

Figure 2a shows the used synthetic model. Note that both resistivity and velocity show a similar structure based on a rectangular mesh. Let's note that both apparent resistivity and seismic travel time from the forward calculation have been noisified applying a random standard deviation of 2% on the data. First we invert the data separately, i.e. without structural coupling. Figure 2b shows the resulting models. Both exhibit the main features but the V_p model resolve the sharp boundaries only by a smooth gradient while the ρ model doesn't achieve in resolving the high resistivity basement accurately, especially in the left part of the model. The step is expressed as a slope.

Then, we introduce structural coupling using the cooperative inversion approach yielding the inversion results in the figure 2c. The boundaries, particularly the vertical one, are reproduced much clearer on the V_p model. On the ρ model, the resistant basement also appears more clearly.

Finally, an a-priori structural information is brought into the FCM analysis using a conditional partition matrix equal to 1 where the basement is known and 0 when it is not. Here again, the structure of both is improved (Figure. 2d).

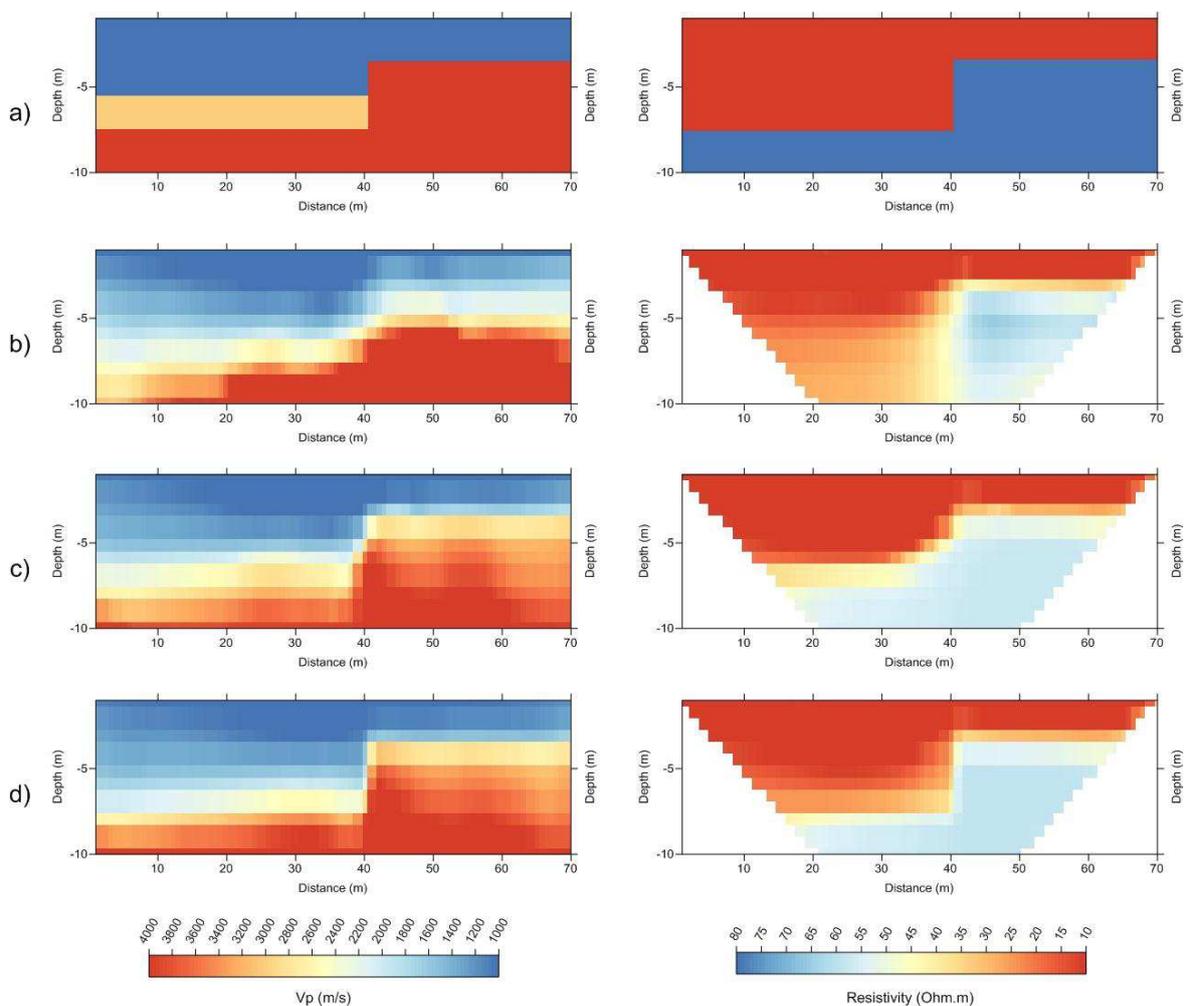


Figure 2: a) synthetic model used to test the inversion approach, b) inversion results without structural coupling, c) inversion results using the structural cooperative inversion approach and d) inversion results using a-priori structural information in the cooperative inversion approach.

Conclusions

We presented a new approach for the cooperative inversion of independent parameters by structural exchange based on a FCM analysis. The experiment on a synthetic model shows that for co-located data, the ambiguity is reduced and the structure is better resolved. In order to assess the reliability of the approach, the cooperative inversion should be tested on a synthetic model for which some boundaries can only be seen by one parameter. In this case, a progress track could be to consider a weighting matrix in equation (2) that represents penalty factors on the coupling for places in the model where the two parameter models are not similar. Finally, the technique must be applied to field data to prove its applicability.

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