

From Elastic Wave Simulation to Ultrasonic Wavefield Imaging and Inversion

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1. Elastic Wave Simulation

Elastic wave equation

$$\rho \partial_t^2 u = \nabla \cdot \sigma + f$$

$$\sigma = 2\mu \varepsilon + \lambda \text{tr}(\varepsilon) \delta \quad (\text{isotropic material})$$

$$\sigma \cdot \hat{n} = 0 \quad (\text{traction-free boundaries})$$

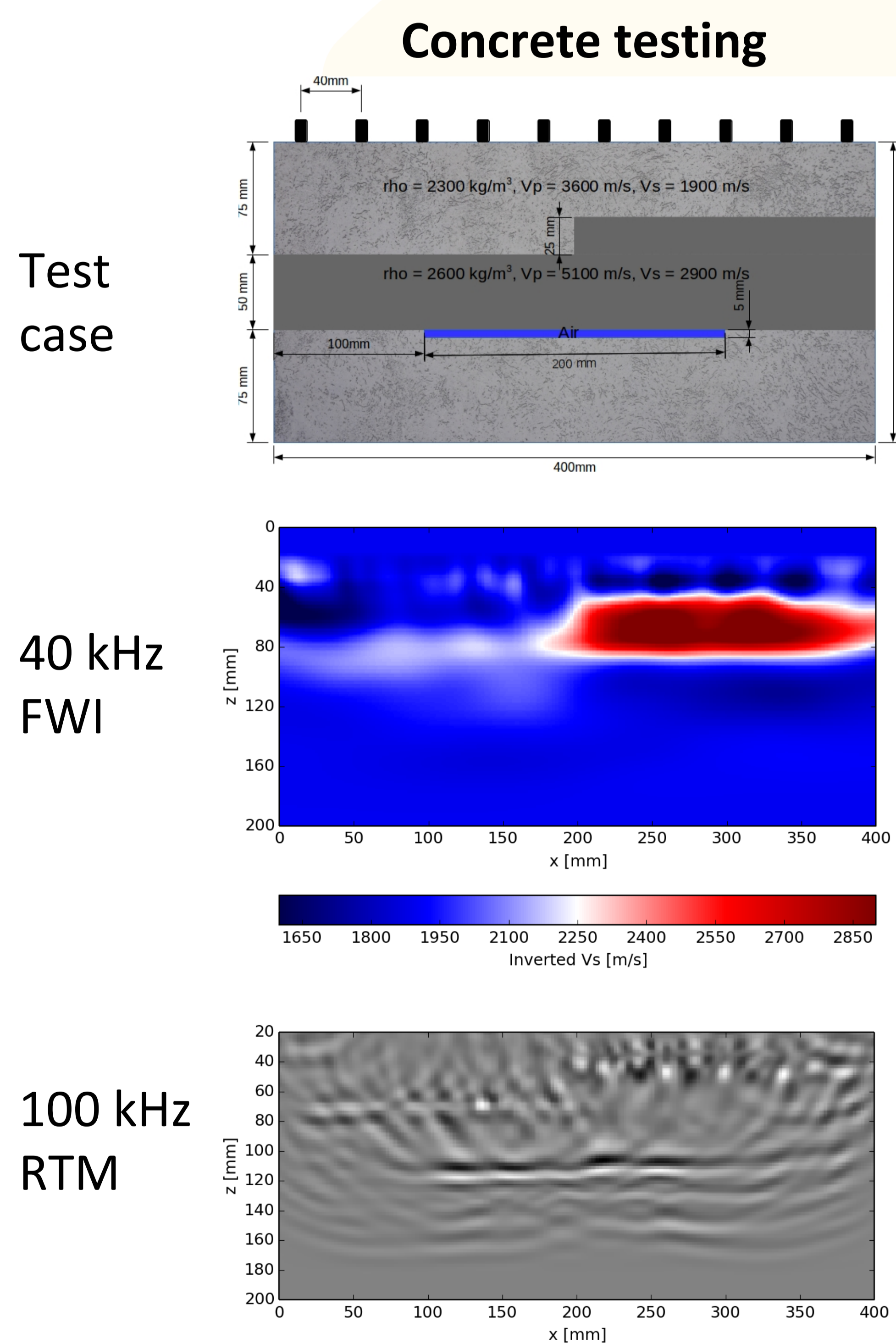
Forward and adjoint wavefields

$$s(x, t) = \int G(x, x_s, t - t') f(t') dt'$$

$$s^\dagger(x, t) = \int G(x, x_r, t - t') [s(x_r, t') - d(t')] dt'$$

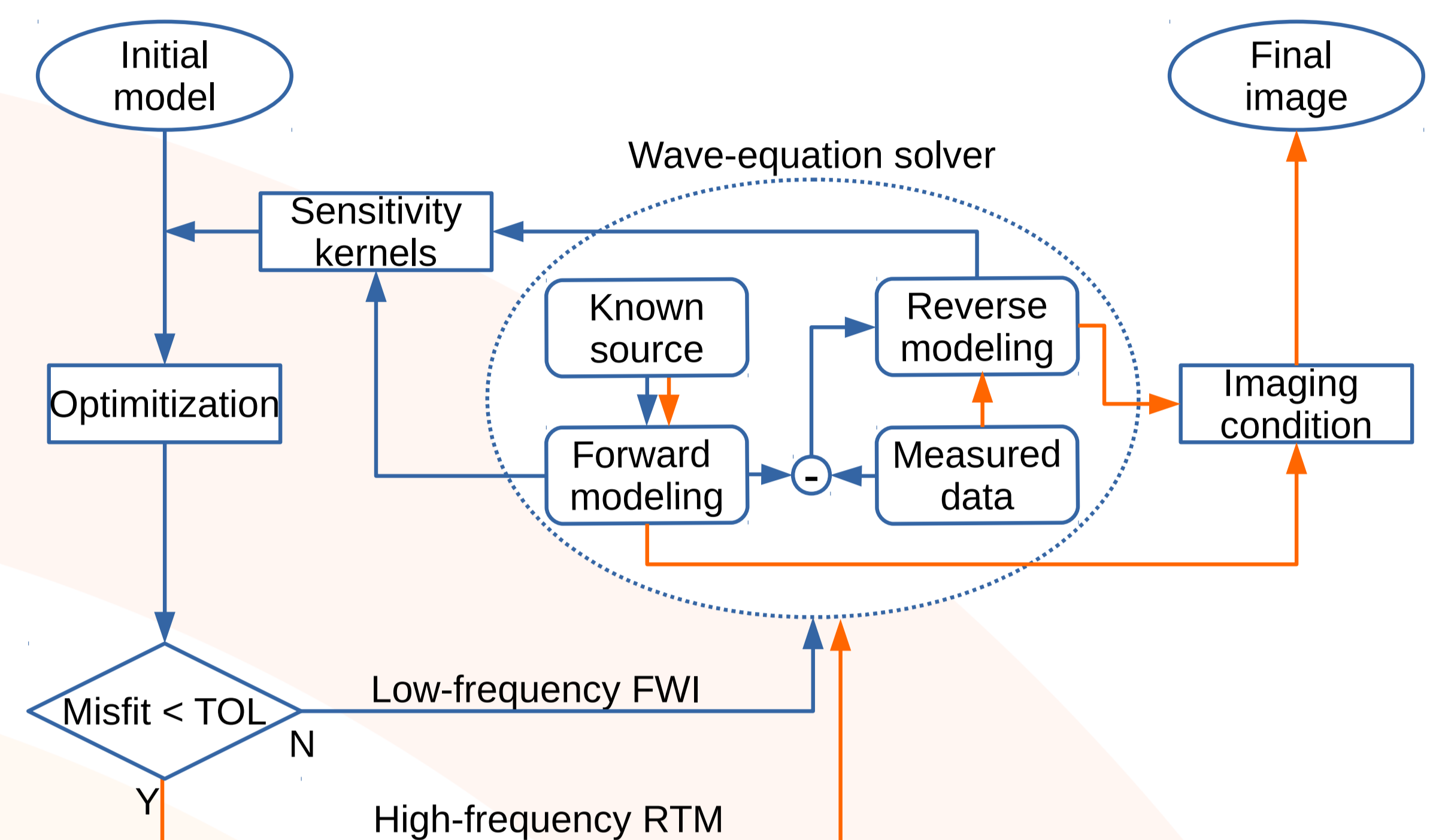
The elastic wave equation can be effectively solved by the rotated staggered grid finite difference method (Saenger et al. 2000) and the spectral element package SPECFEM3D (Komatitsch & Tromp 1999). Both programs scale on a computer cluster.

3. Nondestructive testing applications



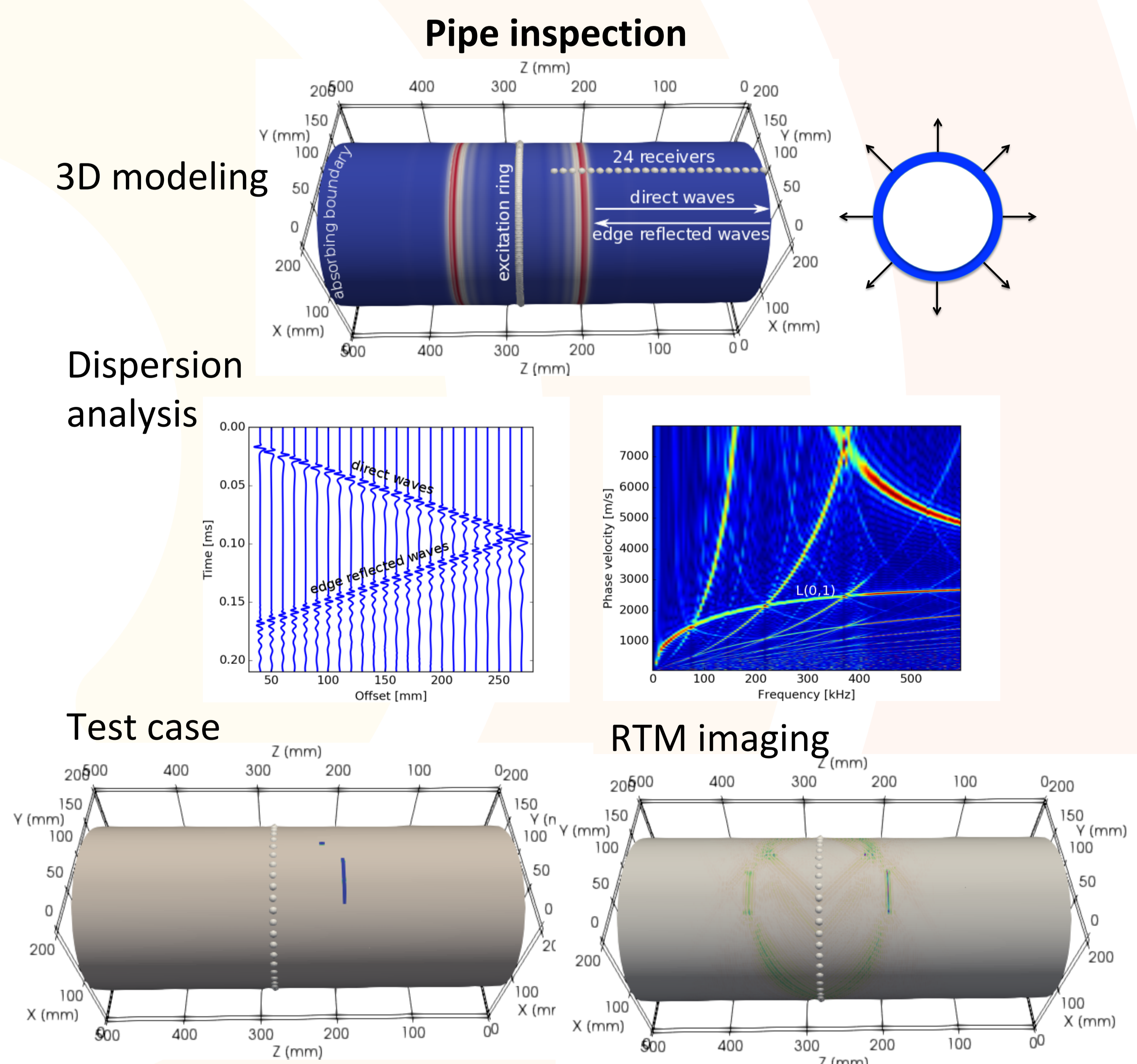
2. Full Wavefield Imaging Workflow

A combined ultrasonic imaging workflow (Nguyen & Modrak 2018)



Advantages:

- Large-scale background velocity model is built by low-frequency full waveform inversion (FWI).
- Small-scale defects are imaged by high-frequency reverse time migration (RTM).
- Imaging workflow management takes advantages of parallelization over MPI domains and shots.



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References

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