

Self-potential inversion for the permeability and streaming current coefficient using the rock physical empirical law Self-potential inversion for the permeability and streaming current coefficient using the rock physical empirical law

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Recently, several quantitative analysis methods of Self-Potential (SP) profile have been developed for the estimation of ground-water flow. SP is a function of the permeability, the streaming current coupling coefficient and the electrical conductivity in the subsurface. For the accurate analysis of SP data, it is, therefore, important to have the rock physical relationship between these parameters either theoretically or empirically. The integration of the rock physical relationship, however, in the analysis of SP data has not been tried. It is known that the streaming current coefficient and permeability satisfy an empirical power law relationship regardless of the soil and rock types. We used this empirical law as the rock physical relationship to integrate our inversion method. Our inversion modifies both the permeability structure and streaming current coefficient according to this power law. For the test of our inversion program, we used the SP profile numerically simulated on the heterogeneous model of permeability, streaming current coefficient and electrical conductivity structure. Our inversion program successfully reconstructed the given permeability structure and streaming current coefficient structure from the calculated SP profile. From our result, we conclude that both permeability and streaming current coefficient structure, which includes the information of zeta potential, can be estimated from the SP profile and a priori estimated electrical conductivity structure.

キーワード: Self-Potential, Inversion, Permeability, Streaming current coefficient

Keywords: Self-Potential, Inversion, Permeability, Streaming current coefficient

人工電流源電磁探査法を用いた全波形インバージョンにおける解像度の検討 Resolution of full waveform inversion using controlled-source electromagnetic exploration

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A 3D full waveform inversion method is applied to a controlled-source electromagnetic (CSEM) method. For the 3D forward simulation, we employed a finite-different time-domain (FDTD) method in the fictitious wave domain in order to simulate electromagnetic wave propagation with large time steps to minimize the cost of numerical computation. Convolutional perfectly matched layers are employed for the absorbing boundary condition. After the electromagnetic fields are simulated using the FDTD method, we apply the Fourier transform to obtain the electromagnetic fields in the frequency domain. Using the full waveform inversion in the frequency domain, we first demonstrate that conductive anomalies beneath the surface could be estimated. We then discuss the resolution of our CSEM inversion method, in terms of the distribution and the orientation of dipoles of transmitter and receivers deployed for our CSEM survey. We consider two cases in the alignment of x-oriented receiver and transmitter dipole arrays: (i) 2D inline alignment of the arrays, and (ii) pseudo 3D parallel offset alignment. Our synthetic inversion examples show that the latter could lead to the higher resolution than the former, in particular deeper part of our sub-seafloor model. We also confirm that the utilization of tricomponent transmitters and receivers could give better locations both in horizontal and vertical directions in inversion results than that of x-oriented dipoles only. These differences of the inversion results could be explained by the distribution of electric flux and charge around the boundary of conductive anomalies. We finally conclude, from these results, that it would be important to consider the deployment of multi-component transmitter and receivers whose arrays are aligned in 3D for reliable inversion.

Keywords: CSEM, Full waveform inversion, FDTD

時間領域でのマグネトテルリクスデータ処理と解析 Data processing and analyzing of magnetotellurics survey data in time domain

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Data processing is one of essential techniques to obtain optimum response function of the earth. The processing of magnetotelluric survey (MT) has been based on the Fast Fourier Transform (FFT) since the response function of the earth is the function of the frequency. FFT processing gives us spectrums of time series easily. In addition, FFT gives us optimum response function of the earth when S/N ration is high or the length of the time-series is long enough. However, the error of the response function is very large when we apply FFT processing to the low S/N data or short time-series. We suppose that applying FFT processing to MT data may not be optimum. MT survey data is in general non-stationary since the source of MT is the transient electromagnetic fluctuation in the ionosphere. On the other hand, FFT assumes time series to be stationary so that we develop the novel data processing of non-stationary data without FFT.

Here, we focus on a digital filter called pole on pedestal that extracts the signal at specific frequency. This filter defines Z transform. We can calculate the phase of the electromagnetic using the filter and Hilbert transform. In addition, it is important to select the segment included in the signal. We calculate cross correlations between filtered magnetic data at different sites, and chose some segment in which the coherence among the sites has high values. In this way, we can select the segment included in the signal objectively. On the other hand, we must remove the segments contaminated by strong noise. We apply the Maximum Entropy Method (MEM) to select low S/N segments. We include robust and jackknife method in our processing and developed the data processing in time domain without FFT. We applied time domain processing to real MT survey data acquired at the Nankai trough. The data acquired at Nankai trough is low S/N ratio or short term when the signal penetrated to the earth. We obtain optimum response functions using novel data processing successfully. We conclude that the processing and analysis in time domain is important and effective.

In addition, as an example of efficiency of time-domain data analysis, we demonstrate the plane wave decomposition to the MT. The observed wave is decomposed into up-going and down-going wave. The up-going wave contains of the information of the earth. We calculate the wave from synthetic data and apply the plane wave decomposition. The calculated result matches the theoretical solution, so we can apply the plane wave decomposition to the array-like MT data. We again confirmed the future availability of the analysis and processing of the MT data in time domain.

Keywords: magnetotelluric, data processing, time domain, plane wave decomposition

スタガード粒子を用いた粒子法による地震波伝播シミュレーション A Hamiltonian particle method with staggered technique for simulating strong ground motion

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We applied staggered particle technique to a Hamiltonian particle method (HPM). In finite difference methods (FDM), staggered grid has been applied for improving the accuracy of calculation. However, the variables in HPM are defined at the same position in the previous studies. In the present study, we displace the variables at the staggered positions same as FDM.

Our results indicated that the staggered technique improve the accuracy of HPM.

キーワード: 粒子法, スタガード, 地震波伝播

Keywords: particle method, staggered particle, seismic wave propagation

Numerical simulation of dynamic fracturing using a particle method Numerical simulation of dynamic fracturing using a particle method

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Better understanding of failure mechanism of rocks benefits researches in many fields from rock engineering to earth sciences. Especially, it is essential to understand how fractures are initiated and to propagate under various loading conditions in order to clarify real rock fracture processes. For the interpretation of rock failure, many attempts have been made experimentally or using theories in fracture mechanics. Although much of the knowledge available today is based on experimental observations and the theory successfully represented the propagation of predefined cracks, the failure mechanics are not fully understood by experimental results and it is difficult to describe the initiation and coalescence of cracks using existing theories. Thus, in the recent years, numerical modeling, which might be less restrictive, has been often applied to study crack behaviors, and we also approach to the rock failure based on numerical simulations. To represent rock failure, we use a Hamiltonian Particle method (HPM), one of particle methods. In the HPM, we do not need to use grids or meshes to discretize the rock model, and thus we could deal with the failure relatively in a simple way. In spite of this advantage of the HPM, the applicability of the method to the failure phenomena has yet to be revealed fully. In the present study, we apply the HPM to rock failure under some different specimens and different loading conditions. As a result of our simulations, the HPM successfully reproduces failure patterns of brittle fractures observed at rock fracture experiments, and can indicate micro cracks initiation and propagation. This suggests that the HPM is the useful tool to analyze rock failure.

噴火前の地殻変動から推定した地下の圧力源挙動のパラメトリックインバージョン Parametric inversion of volumetric variations of two subsurface pressure sources from pre-eruptive ground deformation

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We numerically developed a parametric inversion scheme to infer a time-dependent magma accumulation process in the magma plumbing system beneath an active Showa Crater of Sakurajima Volcano (Japan). Our objective is to find what would be dominant geophysical parameters in the accumulation process before eruption. Geodetic observations showed that a periodic inflation and deflation events had lasted 30 hours before an explosive eruption on April 9, 2009. Our model consists of two reservoirs, one shallower filled mainly with gas and the other deeper filled with magma, connected by a volcanic conduit as inferred from the past geophysical observations. A pressure difference between the two reservoirs forces the magma to move from the deeper up to the shallower reservoir. We assumed a constant rate of magma supply to the deeper reservoir as an input to the magma plumbing system. In a cylindrical volcanic conduit, a viscous multiphase magma flow is simulated by either Hagen-Poiseuille or permeable flow with the effects of the relative motion of gas in magma, the exsolution of volatiles in melt, the crystallization of microlites in groundmass, the change in height of magma head, etc. As a result of the parametric inversion of the observed volumetric variations, we found the observed event before the eruption could be reproduced not by the Hagen-Poiseuille model but by the permeable model. We also found that the radius of the volcanic conduit, the bulk modulus of the deeper reservoir, and the gas permeability, and the initial gas volume fraction in the conduit are the key parameters to reproduce the observed volumetric variation. Among these parameters, our sensitivity analysis indicates that the initial height of magma head and the temperature reservoir would have much less influence on the volumetric variations of the reservoirs than the key parameters. We propose our parametric inversion as one of quantitative simulation methods that could be applied to the future eruptive events not only at Sakurajima Volcano but for the other volcanoes.

キーワード: 火道流シミュレーション, マグマ供給システム, 噴火前の地殻変動, 桜島火山, パラメトリックインバージョン
Keywords: Magma flow simulation, Magma plumbing system, Pre-eruptive ground deformation, Sakurajima Volcano, Parametric inversion

ランドストリーマー表面波探査データの多相解析 Multi-phase analysis of surface wave survey data obtained by Land Streamer

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High-resolution surface wave survey using Land Streamer has been widely employed in engineering geophysical field to obtain S-wave velocity structure at the near-surface. The survey parameter of the surface-wave survey is fundamentally the same as that of high-resolution seismic reflection survey when utilizing Land Streamer developed by the author. The difference between the parameters is only in the used geophones. Namely, in contrast to the seismic reflection survey, which usually uses 14 to 28 Hz geophones, 4.5 Hz vertical geophones are mainly adopted for the high-resolution surface wave survey. Owing to high dynamic ranges and wide frequency ranges in recent digital type geophones, the surface wave survey data often include relatively high-frequency P-wave reflection, direct SV like reflection phases along with dominant low frequency surface waves. Then it is possible to apply not only conventional multichannel analysis of surface wave (MASW), but also usual P- and S-wave reflection data processing to the acquired data. To ensure whether observed S-wave like reflection phase was SV-SV reflection or the converted one from P-waves, comparative measurements was conducted along the same line set on the soft ground. A 120-channel, at 50-cm intervals, SH-wave type Land Streamer was adopted for the high-resolution SH seismic reflection survey. Both data were processed through routine S-wave processing steps. As a result, the time sections were fundamentally the same as each other. P-waves reflection processing also successfully provided the near-surface P-wave time sections. In a recent case, a migrated depth section delineated a dipping bearing layer, and the depths of the layer were consistent with those directly identified by drilling and piling. In conclusion, when conducting surface wave survey compatible to the high-resolution seismic reflection survey, multi-phase analysis or P- and S-wave reflection data processing as well as MASW is available to the data to obtain the near-surface structure.

Keywords: Land Streamer, Surface wave, Reflection, Near-surface

コーダ波減衰と地殻応力の関係性 Relationship between attenuation of coda wave and crustal stress

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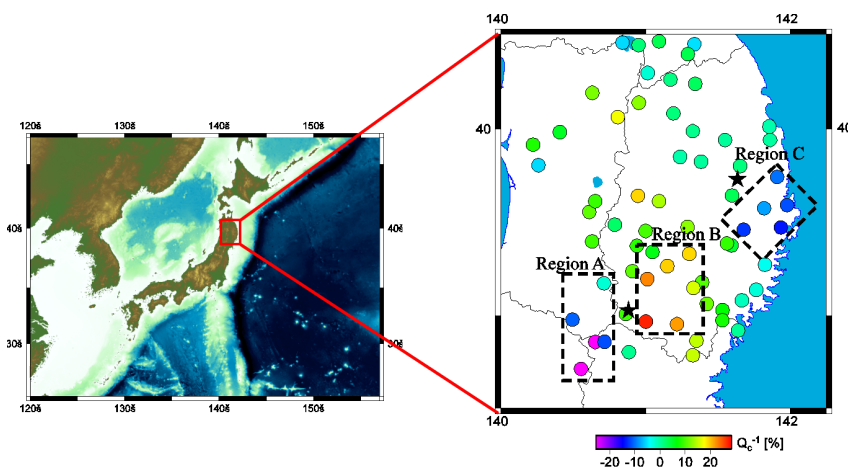
It is important to monitor stress changes in the crust at seismogenic depth to understand seismic activities in advance. Stress field has been measured using the stress relief experiment for sampled core or in borehole, strain-meters buried in the subsurface, etc. In these techniques, stress field is either indirectly estimated using stress-strain relationship or directly obtained after releasing loaded stress to the underground medium after costly construction of tunnels or drilling. For the seismogenic depth, we could, however, hardly access using schemes that are available at present. Sano (2004) pointed out that the measurement of deep stress field is still a challenge with the present technologies.

Recently, Hiramatsu et al. (2000, 2010) discussed a change in coda- Q (denoted as Q_c , hereafter) of local earthquakes in the vicinity of the 1995 Southern Hyogo Prefecture earthquake before and after the main event. He also mentioned the relationship between Q_c and magnitude of the loaded stress to the crust. Aki (2004) proposed a Brittle-Ductile Hypothesis after a long-term observation of the seismicity around the San Andreas Fault that has led him to find a high correlation of the seismicity with Q_c . The recent results (Aki, 2004; Hiramatsu et al., 2000, 2010) indicate that the order of inhomogeneities may vary in the course of long-term earthquake generation cycle, i.e., before and after the failure of crustal material are created. We therefore hypothesize that the state of stress acting in the subsurface medium could be estimated in the course of routine seismic observation.

In this study, we employ a 2-D Finite Different Method to calculate seismic wave propagation through the lower and upper crust. We confirmed that the Q_c^{-1} (reciprocal of Q_c) would vary with the stress loaded to an elastic medium using the numerical simulation. The Q_c^{-1} roughly shows a proportional relationship with magnitude of the stress. Also we consider if there is a relationship between Q_c^{-1} calculated from field data and the strain obtained by geodetic GPS measurement, which is considered as a proxy of the crustal stress near surface. We revealed that Q_c^{-1} changes according with the stress change before and after a large earthquake from the observation around the Tohoku area in Japan.

Figure below shows variation in Q_c^{-1} [%] at each Hi-net station before and after the two major earthquakes. One is the Iwate-Miyagi Nairiku Earthquake (Jun. 6, 2008, Mw 7.2, 7.8 km depth) locating between the Region A and B and the other earthquake locates near the Region C (Jul. 24, 2008, Mw 6.8, 108 km depth). We take average of the Q_c^{-1} at each station respectively before and after earthquakes; May, 2006 - May, 2008 and Oct, 2008 - Jan 2010. Then, we calculate the difference between these two sets of the averaged Q_c^{-1} .

Keywords: Coda- Q , Attenuation, Scattering, Anisotropy, Crack



亀裂地盤内の孔隙水圧変化による応力集中の研究 Stress concentration in fractured medium due to formation pressure changes

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Hydraulic fracturing technique has been used for obtaining the magnitude and direction of the horizontal in-situ stress field in the subsurface. Recently, this technique is applied to develop new types of hydrocarbon reservoirs, i.e. unconventional resources such as shale oil or gas. It is important to understand the generation and propagation of fracturing under three-dimensional stress conditions since these resources require hydrofracturing through drilled holes.

However, we do not have much information on the stress distributions and pre-existing fractures around the borehole in many cases. Furthermore, the propagation direction of fracturing in heterogeneous rocks with fractures is not well understood.

In the present study, we introduced a numerical simulation based on the extended FEM (X-FEM) to deal with the pre-existing fractures. The utilization of X-FEM allows us to consider various fracture parameters (stress intensity, J integral evaluation, etc.) and to deal with the propagation of pre-existing fractures.

Our results under various stress conditions and pre-existing cracks show that the points of stress concentration around the borehole do not match the orientation of the maximum principal stresses because of pre-existing fractures. Our results also indicate that in-situ stress and pre-existing fractures have an effect on the hydraulic fracturing test using borehole breakout and drilling induced fracturing. The propagation of pre-existing fractures could be induced by injection pressure. As a consequence, the orientation of fracture propagation converged to that of maximum principal stresses. The convergence speed depends on injection pressure. The higher injection pressure is added, the stronger tendency to propagate straight fracture propagation is indicated. We would like to conclude that our numerical simulation has revealed the stress distribution around borehole in rocks including pre-existing fractures has a tendency for fractures to propagate in a direction to the maximum principal stresses.

キーワード: 水圧破碎, 孔隙水圧, 拡張有限要素法 (X-FEM), 応力分布

Keywords: Hydraulic Fracturing, X-FEM, in-situ stress, pre-existing fractures

二次元弾性波動方程式に基づくフルウェーブ・インバージョンを用いた炭化水素貯留層内の流体分布推定

2D elastic full-waveform inversion for estimating fluid distribution in hydrocarbon reservoir

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Seismic full-waveform inversion (FWI) method has been used to estimate subsurface velocity structure. FWI directly utilizes observed waveforms that could include information on the properties of subsurface materials. In seismic time-lapse surveys, we observe the difference between waveforms as a function of time for the change such as fluid alteration. Residual waveforms between the observed before and after a certain time interval are used to estimate the changes in the fluid distribution in terms of seismic velocities in FWI method.

In contrast to the previous FWI applications, our research focuses directly on the properties in the hydrocarbon reservoir in order to estimate the fluid distribution and alteration. We simulate the wave propagation based on the Biot theory that includes the effects of fluid in porous media. The simulation model is composed of a block of sandstone saturated with water and gas. We assume a transition zone around the fluid contact, whose vertical profile of the saturation rate varies gradually in time in this zone. Since the P-wave velocity distribution shows little change during the movement of fluid contact in our model, we focus on the S-wave velocity distribution with an elastic FWI method. The waveforms of the P-S converted contribute to the inversion of S-wave velocity distribution, although those of the direct P could distort the results. The separation of the P-S converted waves from the acquired could be a possible scheme for the estimation of S-wave velocity distribution.

海洋音響場の解析における全波形インバージョン手法適用性の研究

Applications of the full waveform inversion techniques to the estimation of the sound velocity structure in the ocean.

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The travel-time inversion method has been developed using a ray-tracing scheme in the Munk's Ocean Acoustic Tomography (OAT) method. The method has some similarity with seismic exploration both in the theory and data processing methods except for the direct utilization of waveform in seismic exploration. The waveform analysis is a powerful tool to investigate the velocities in the areas of interest, and the importance to use waveform is widely recognized in seismic explorations. However there are few precedent studies dealing with waveform inversion in the application of OAT. This study investigates the effectiveness and applicability of the full waveform inversion method to estimate underwater sound velocity structures. We use an adjoint-state method for the calculation of the gradient in an iterative inversion based on a pre-conditioned conjugate gradient method. We first demonstrate results from a full waveform inversion method applied to a synthetic dataset that reflects the sound velocity structure. The results are then compared with those from a conventional ray-based travel time inversion method to evaluate the effectiveness of the method. The results show that the full waveform inversion method could provide more precise image with higher resolution than the ray-based method. The full waveform inversion method is also applied to a VCS experiment field data in Lake Biwa. In spite of very limited path condition using only direct arrival wave, the full waveform inversion method could describe the horizontal velocity structure possibly due to seasonal thermocline in the lake. We conclude that the FWI method could be the key success factor for the higher resolution at estimation of underwater sound velocity structure.

キーワード: フルウェーブインバージョン, トモグラフィ, 海洋音響

Keywords: FWI, Tomography, Ocean Acoustic

微小セラミック球による電磁波散乱と輻射熱抑制効果の研究 Electromagnetic scattering by fine ceramic spheres and scattering-induced suppression of insolation heating

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1. INTRODUCTION

The temperature of materials rises when they are exposed to the sunlight (insolation heating). Insolation heating could be suppressed when the materials are coated with paint admixed with fine silica spheres (insulating paint). By coating buildings walls and roofs with such paint, the temperature in rooms could be kept lower without air-conditioners. These phenomena are well known and have been utilized in the past, but have hardly been analyzed theoretically yet. Theoretical analysis could greatly enhance the effects of the suppression of insolation heating if we understand the mechanism of insolation. We focus on the light scattering by fine spheres assuming that the scattering attributes to the phenomena.

In this study, we consider fine silica spheres randomly distributed in a paint layer coating a material, and analyze its scattering characteristics using a Monte Carlo ray tracing method based on the Mie theory. We finally investigate how the structure of the paint attributes to the scattering characteristics.

2. METHOD

We assume three layers: air, paint, and iron that is coated with the paint. Fine spheres are randomly distributed in the paint layer by using Distinct Element method (DEM).

A number of photons comprising the light vertically incident to the paint at random coordinate from the air. We then count the total number of photons that reaches the iron and estimate the amplitude and the intensity of the transmitted light wave.

We use the Fresnel Equations to consider the reflection and the transmission effects. The reflection and the transmission coefficients are used to determine photons behavior stochastically using a random value. Moreover, the Mie theory was used to calculate the scattering distribution of sphere when photons incident to spheres.

3. RESULT

We calculated the transmission intensity distribution associated with two factors: the size parameter of the sphere (the ratio between sphere radius and incident wavelength) and the contrast between the refraction coefficients of the paint and spheres.

The transmission intensity decreases as the contrast becomes larger or as the sphere radius becomes smaller. These phenomena are observed due to the characteristics of the Mie scattering, i.e., (a) the scattering cross section of a sphere becomes larger simultaneously with the contrast and (b) the backscattering becomes dominant when the size parameter of the sphere got smaller.

Furthermore, the local minimum values are observed on a specific wavelength band when a sphere radius is given. It therefore indicates that the specific wavelength band could be selectively weakened depending on the appropriate chosen sphere radii.

4. Summary

Our goal is to analyze the light scattering to find the most efficient structure of the scatterer. We calculated the total intensity of transmitted waves assuming that fine silica spheres are randomly distributed in a paint layer.

For effective insulating paint, it is found that the sphere radius should be less than 1.0 μ m and the refractive index of sphere is less than 1.5 or more than 1.7 if we want to decrease the transmission intensity to less than about 0.2-0.3. Moreover, the distribution of the transmission intensity does not show monotone increase/decrease but shows peaks and troughs in these results. Thus, there could be an optimum sphere radius and an optimum material of spheres with respect to improving the effects of the insulating paint.

キーワード: 散乱, 電磁波, セラミック球, ミー散乱, 省エネルギー, 輻射熱

Keywords: scattering, electromagnetic wave, ceramic sphere, Mie scattering, energy saving, insolation heating