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The UBC Geophysical Inversion Facility



MT3D: Forward modeling and inversion of trial geometry

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http://www.eos.ubc.ca/ubcgif

Mesh Design Considerations

Grid Spacing

- Range in periods that we need to model 10000s 0.1s
- Calculate skin depths to give an approximate mesh spacing
- Multiple meshes for difference frequencies?
- Station spacing
- Block geometry

Dimensions of Core Region

- Site locations of the provided data
- Where does the data approach the halfspace value
- Computational abilities



Mesh Design Considerations

Padding

- Padding distance skin depth
- Satisfies boundary conditions
- Expansion factor
- Computational considerations

Verification

- Check halfspace response
- Compare with other meshes
- Compare with other users



How we tackled those considerations

Core Region Design

- Fine mesh had 500 m cells
- Coarse mesh had 2500 m cells

Further Parameters

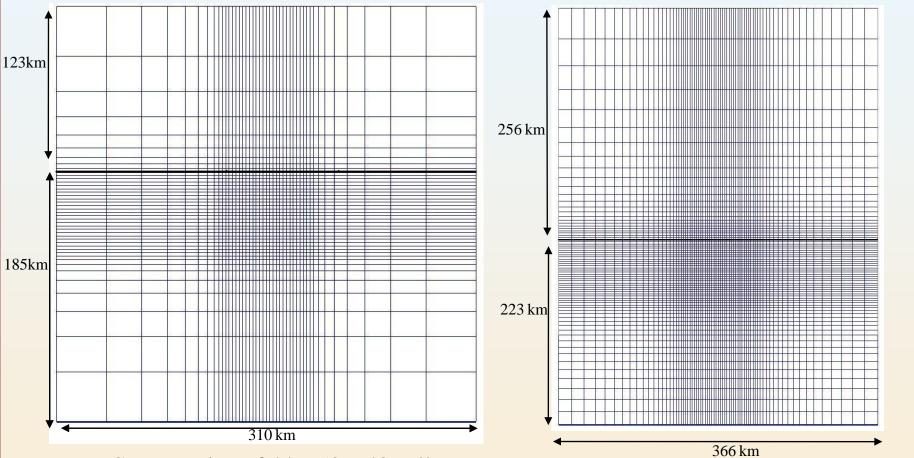
- Expansion factor of 1.4
- Fine mesh had $104 \times 114 \times 46 = 545,376$ cells
 - Core region had $84 \times 94 \times 34 = 268,464$ cells
- Coarse mesh had $44 \times 52 \times 43$ cells = 98,384 cells
 - Core region had 28 x 36 x 27 = 27,216 cells



Period (s)	Background skin depth (km)	$1\Omega m$ block skin depth (km)
10000	500.00	50.00
1000	158.11	15.81
100	50.00	5.00
10	15.81	1.58
1	5.00	0.50
0.1	1.58	0.16

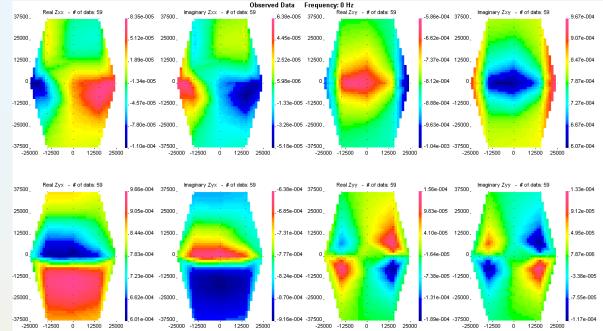
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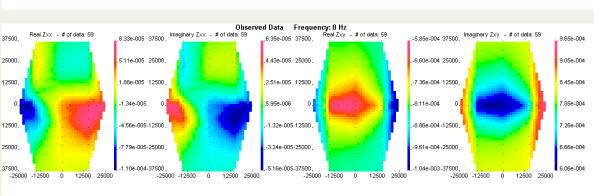
Effects of Mesh Design on 560s Period

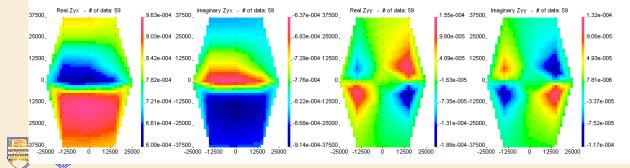


- Cross section of 44 x 52 x 43 cell mesh with an expansion factor of 1.4
- 98,384 cells 16 min

- Cross section 72 x 72 x 72 cell mesh with an expansion factor of 1.1
- 373,248 cells -1 hour 40 min





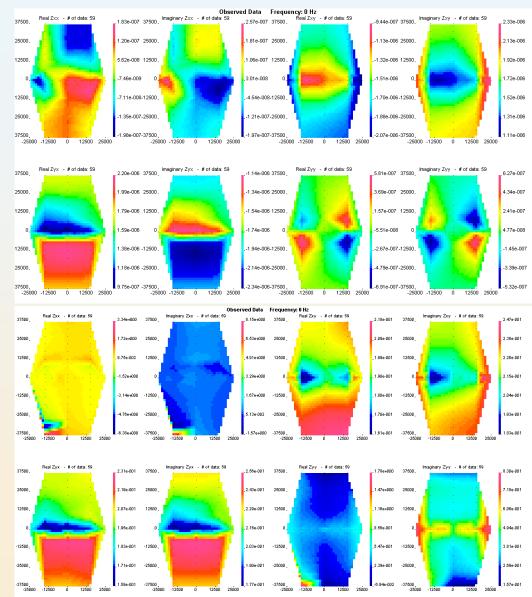


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- 560 s Period
- Expansion 1.4
- 44 x 52 x 43
- 98,384 cells
- 16 min

- 560 s Period
- Expansion 1.1
- 72 x 72 x 72
- 373,248 cells
- 1 hour 40 min

Effects of Mesh Design on 560s Period

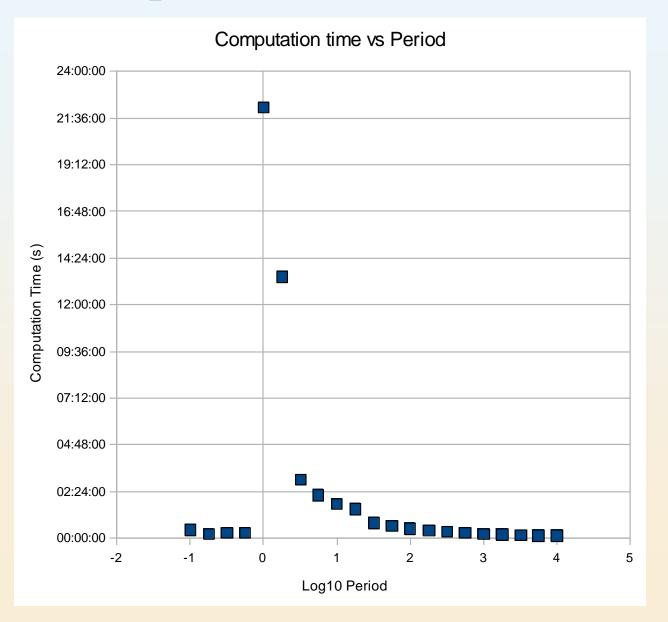


Difference between the solution on each mesh

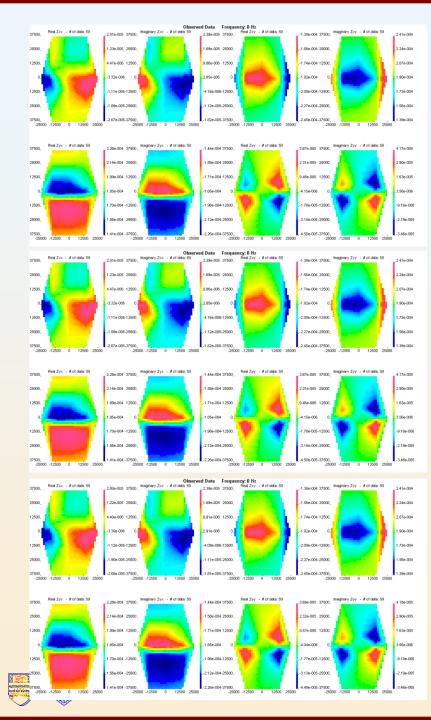
Percent difference between the solution on each mesh

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Speed Considerations







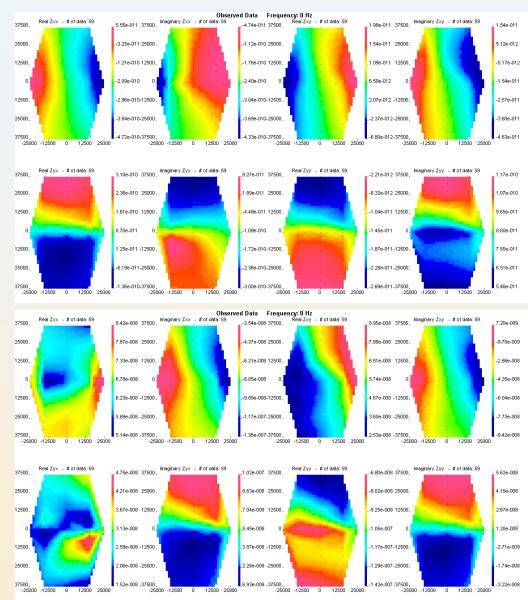
10000s Solver Tolerance Slide 9 10000s Solver Tolerance

- Tolerance 10⁻¹⁰
- 3 min 11 sec

- Tolerance 10⁻⁶
- 2 min 20 sec

- Tolerance 10⁻⁴
- 1 min 34 sec

<u>10000s Solver Tolerance - Differences</u>

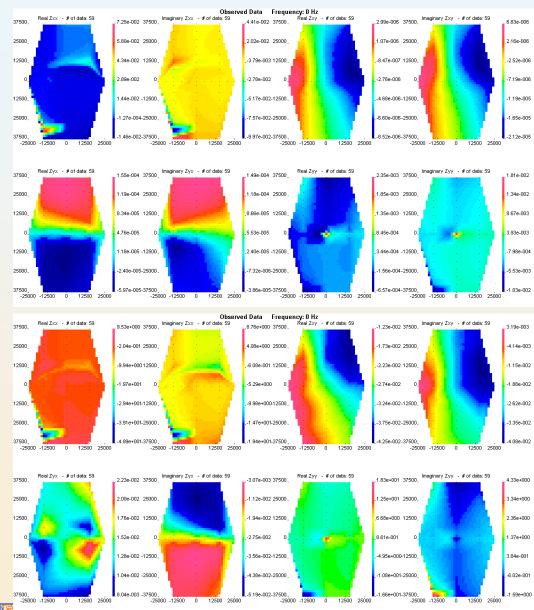


Solution difference between tolerance of 10^{-6} and 10^{-10}

slide 10

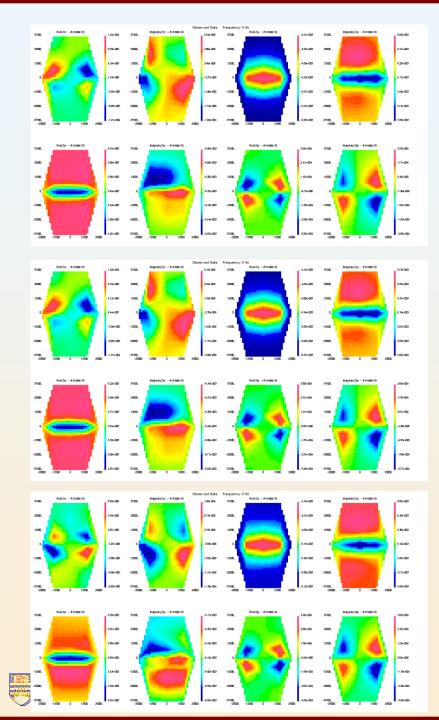
Solution difference between tolerance of 10^{-4} and 10^{-10}

10000s Solver Tolerance Percent Differences



Percent solution difference between tolerance of 10⁻⁶ and 10⁻¹⁰

Percent solution difference between tolerance of 10⁻⁴ and 10⁻¹⁰



10s Solver Tolerance OUBC-GIF 2002

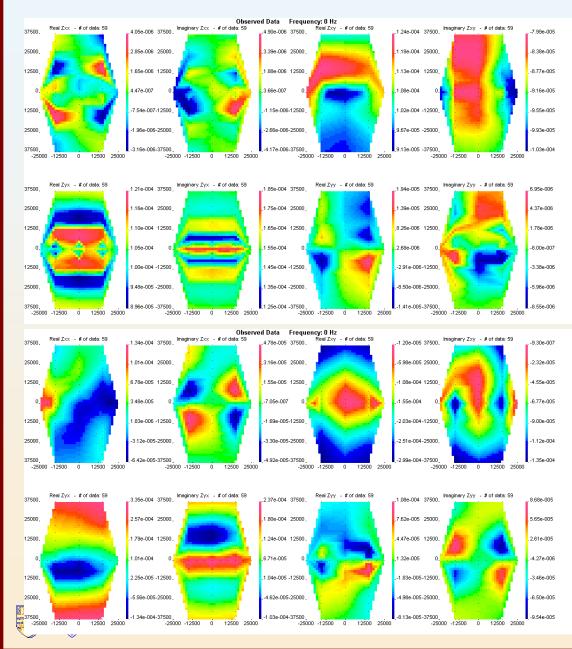
slide 12

- Tolerance 10⁻¹⁰
- 1 hour 44 min

- Tolerance 10⁻⁴
- 21 min

- Tolerance 10⁻³
- 1 min 30 sec

<u>10s Solver Tolerance - Differences</u>

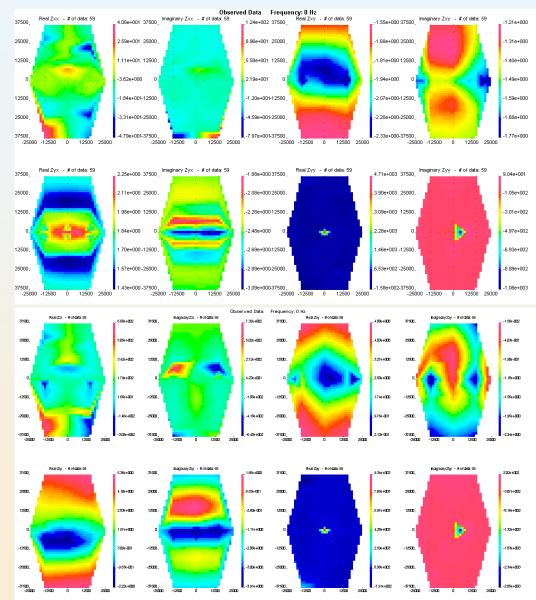


Solution difference between tolerance of 10⁻⁴ and 10⁻¹⁰

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Solution difference between tolerance of 10^{-3} and 10^{-10}

10s Solver Tolerance Percent Differences



Percent solution difference between tolerance of 10⁻⁴ and 10⁻¹⁰

Percent solution difference between tolerance of 10⁻³ and 10⁻¹⁰

Inversion of data

Periods to invert

- Invert each frequency individually: start at 10000s period
- Joint 10000, 1000, 100s
- Joint 10000, 1000, 100s, 10s
- Computational considerations since the higher frequencies are much quicker to solve

Noise

- Various noise schemes were examined
- Standard deviation of the noise was a percentage of the data plus a floor
- Many ways to come up with a floor

-Same floor for everything or should it be element specific

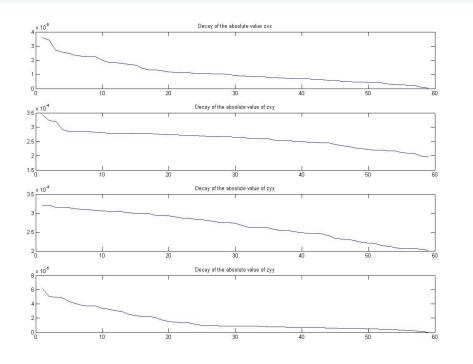
Relative sizes of diagonal vs off-diagonal elements may change depending on the geometry



Inversion of data

Determining an appropriate floor

– Examine the decay of |Zxx|, |Zxy|, |Zyx|, |Zyy|



$$\sigma_{xx} = 0.05 * Z_{xx} + 0.05 * |\bar{Z}_{xx}|$$

$$\sigma_{xy} = 0.05 * Z_{xy} + 0.05 * \min|Z_{xy}|$$

$$\sigma_{yx} = 0.05 * Z_{yx} + 0.05 * \min|Z_{yx}|$$

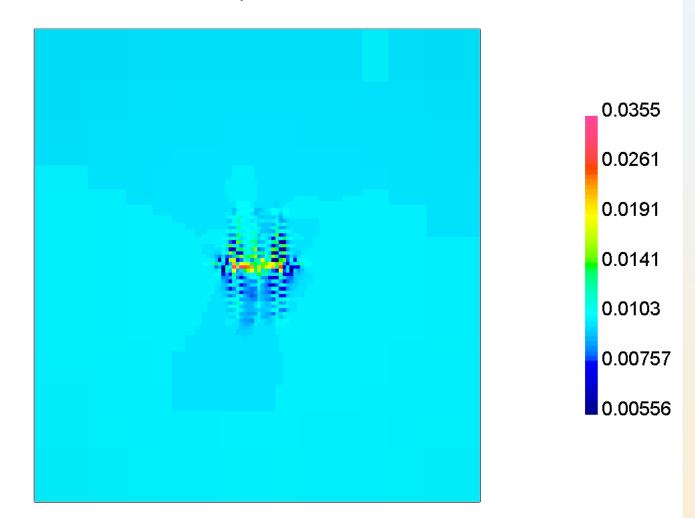
$$\sigma_{yy} = 0.05 * Z_{yy} + 0.05 * |\bar{Z}_{yy}|$$

Decay of |Zxx|,|Zxy|,|Zyx|,|Zyy| for 10000s period



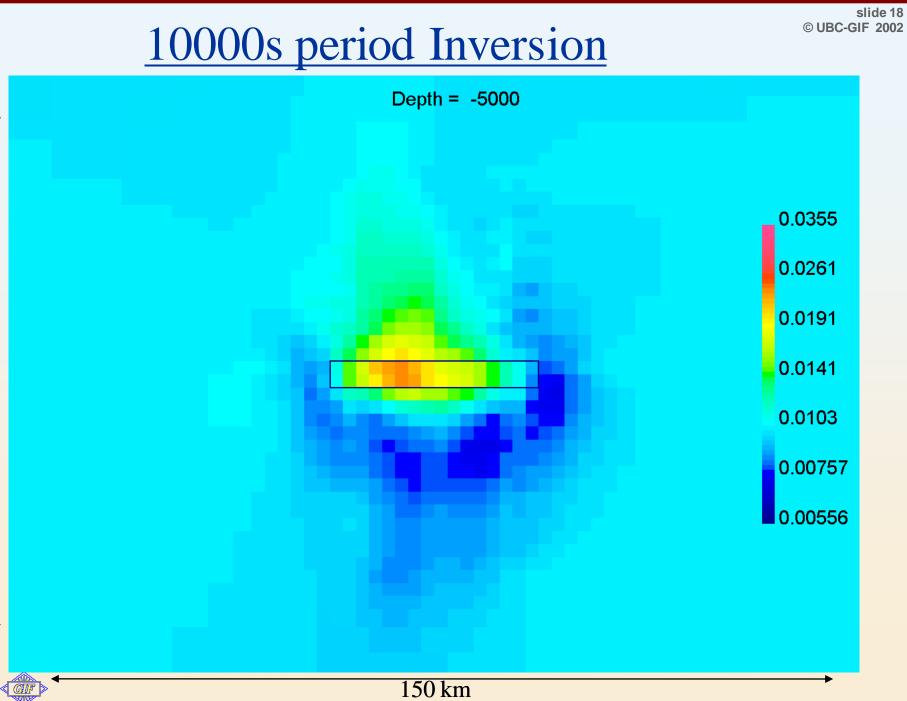
10000s period Inversion

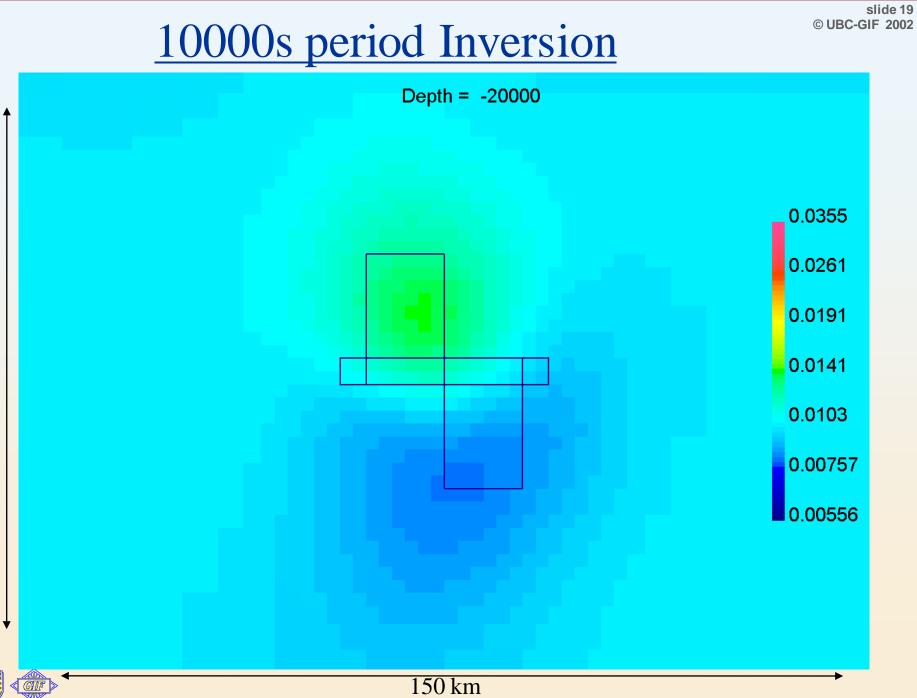
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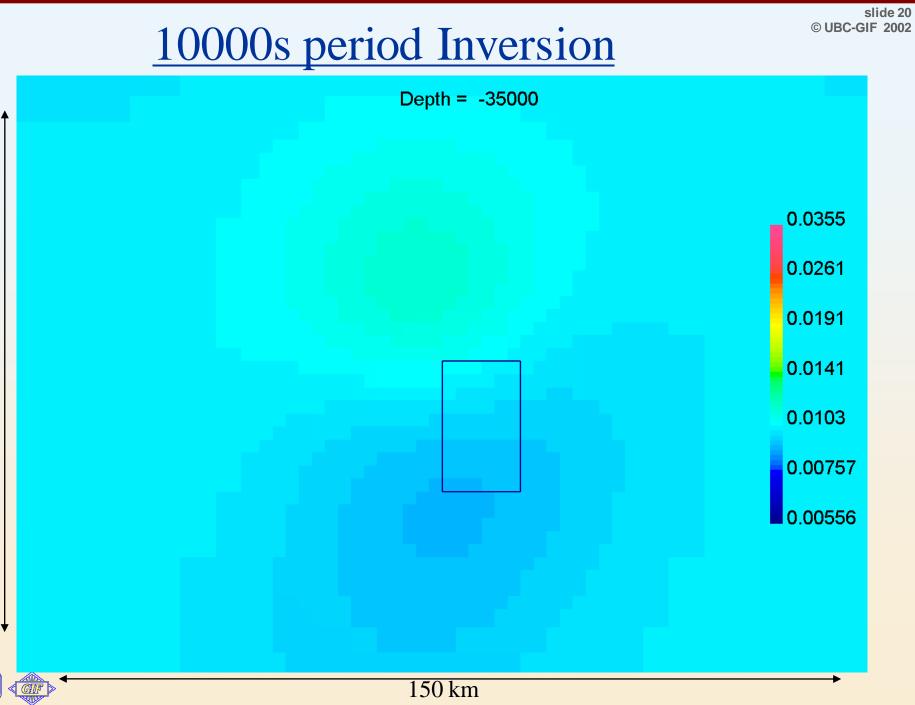


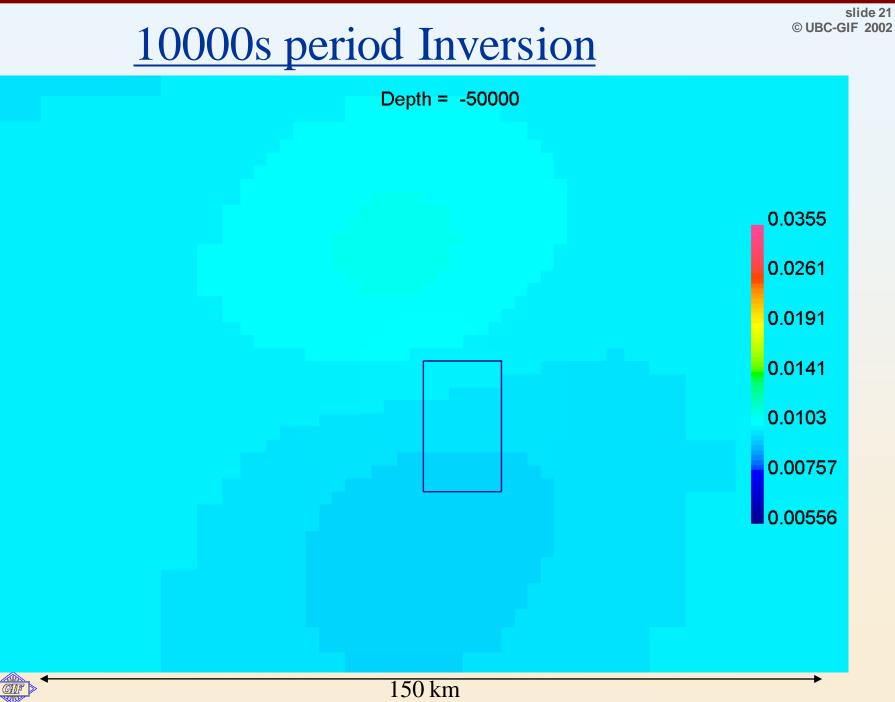
slide 17





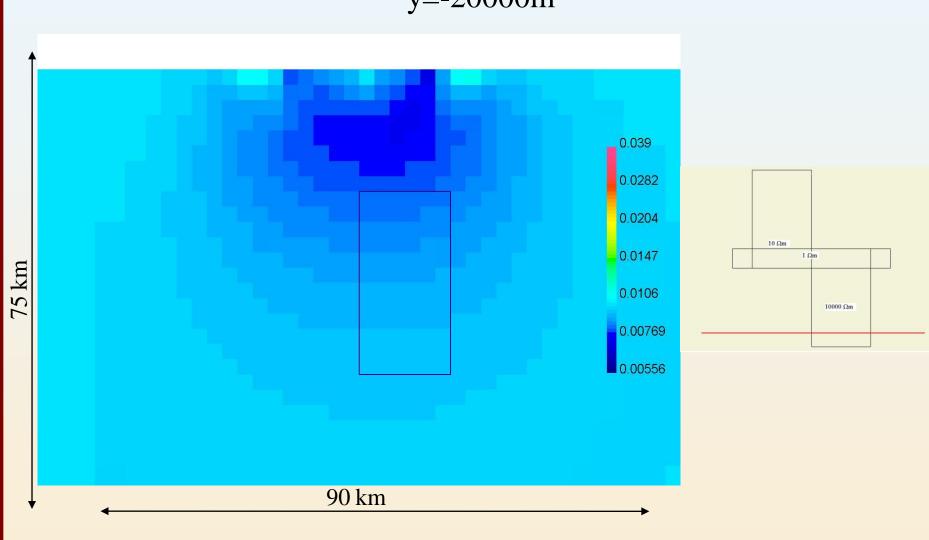






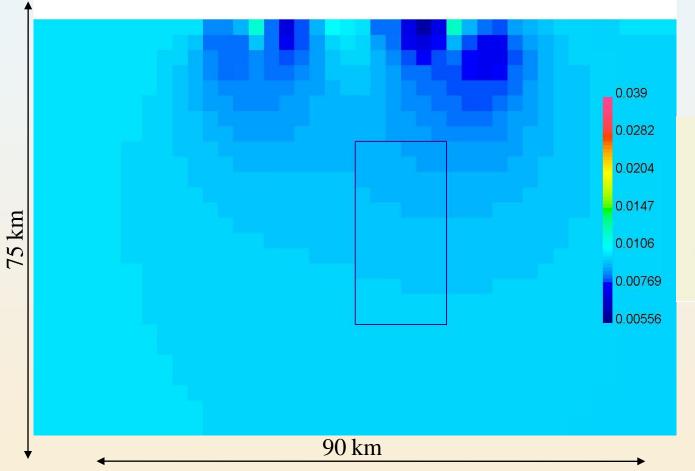
<u>10000s period Inversion</u> y=-2000m

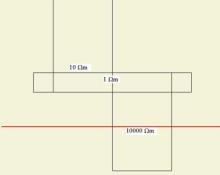
slide 22





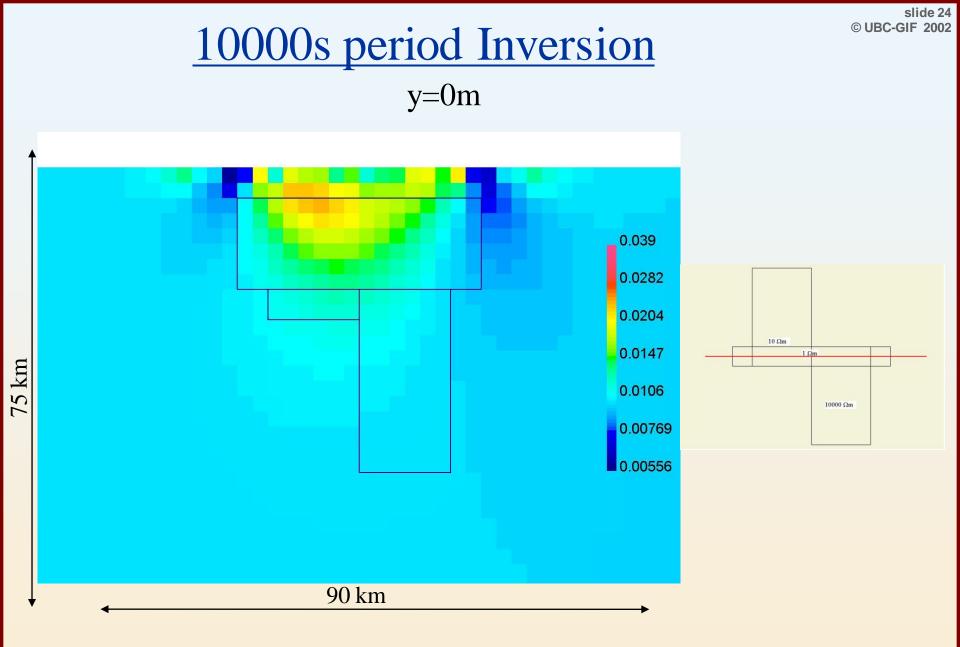
<u>10000s period Inversion</u> y=-10000m





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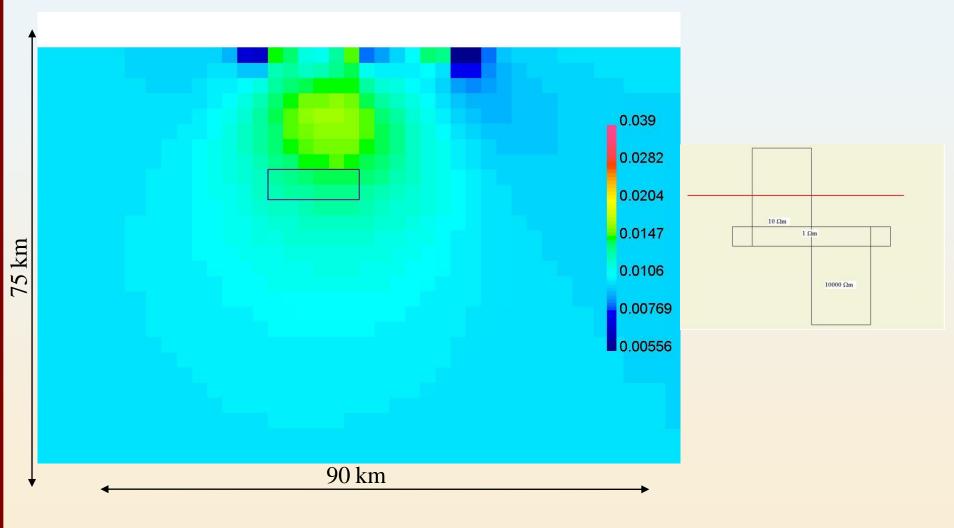






<u>10000s period Inversion</u> y=10000m

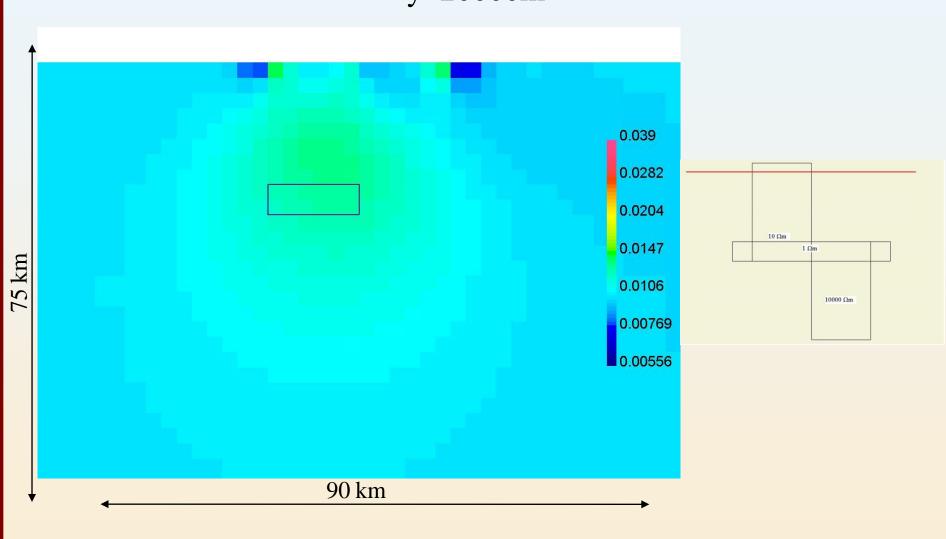
slide 25





<u>10000s period Inversion</u> y=2000m

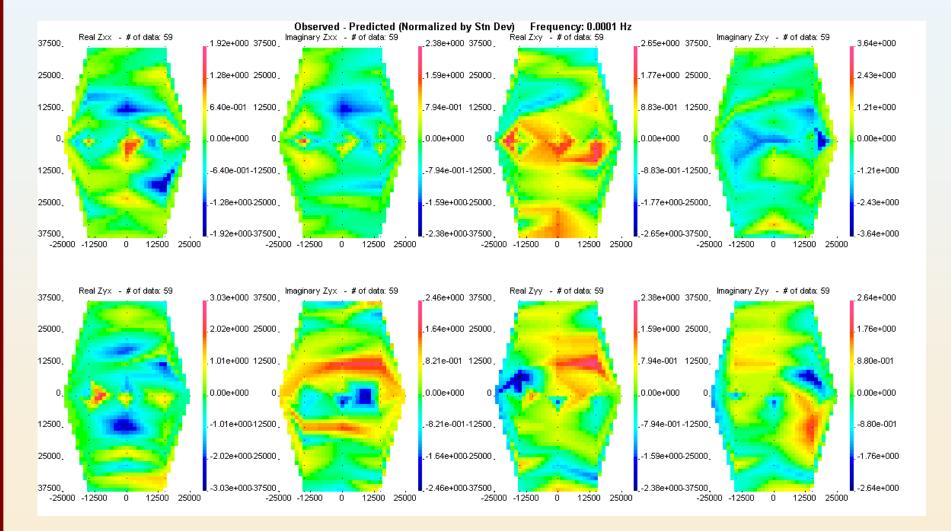
slide 26





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Data Misfit of 10000s period data



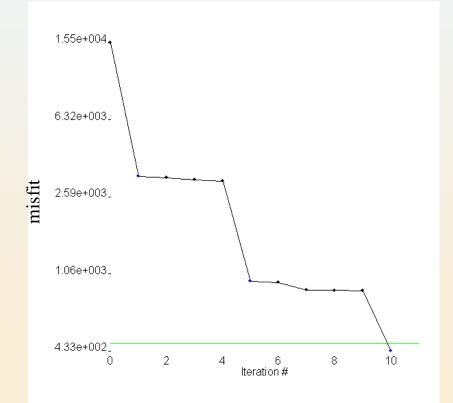


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Convergence of 10000s period data

target misfit: 4.72E+02 final misfit: 4.33E+02

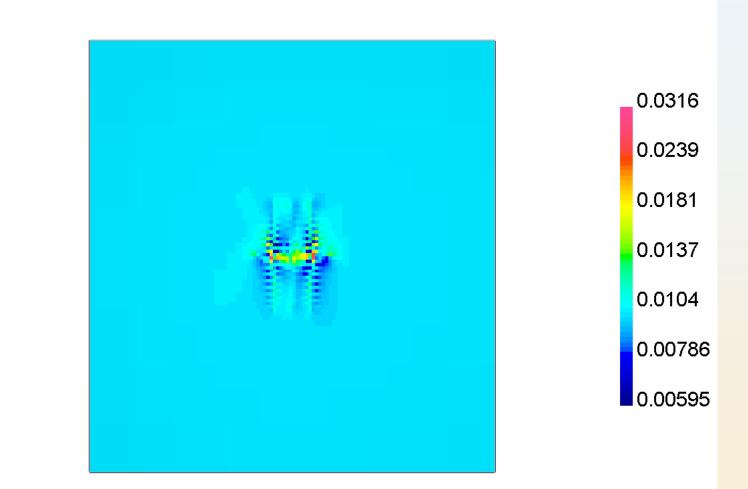
TOTAL cpu time: 15:35:55



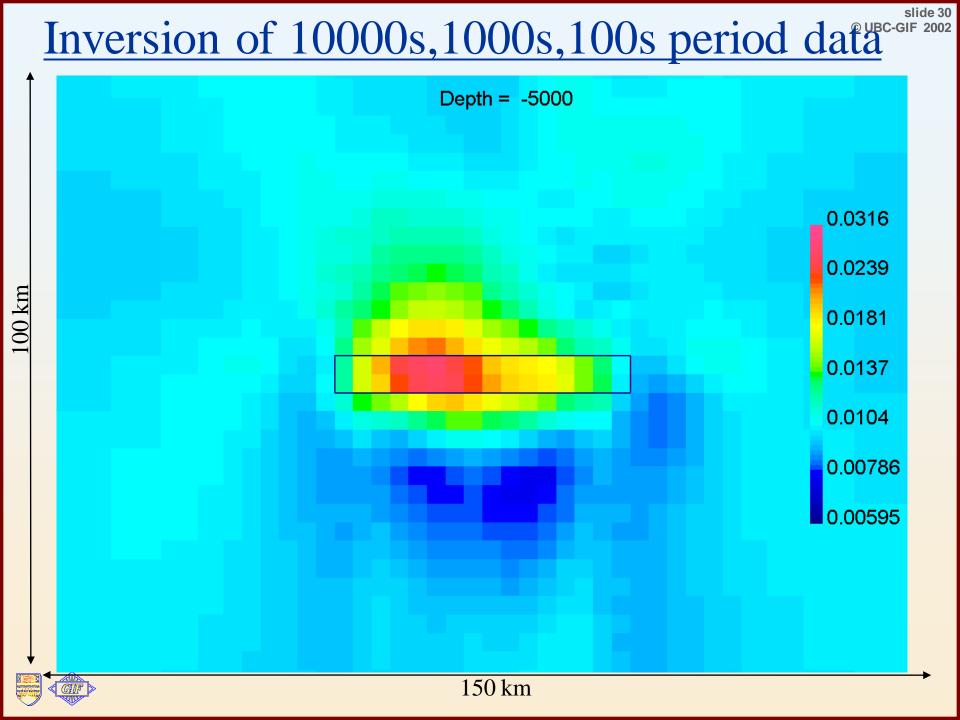


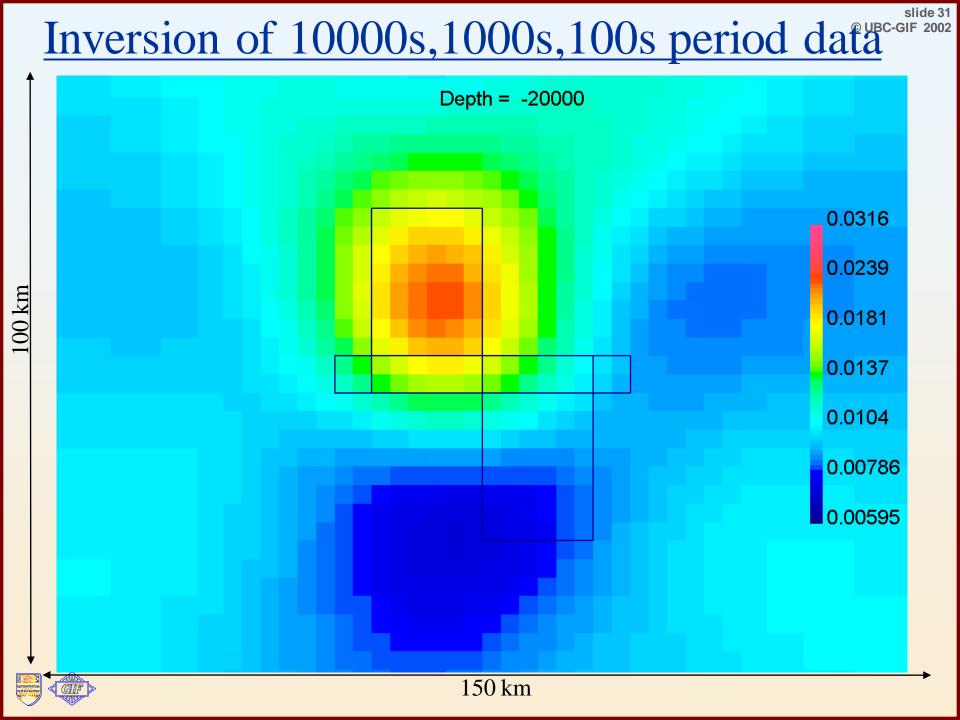
Inversion of 10000s,1000s,100s,100s period data

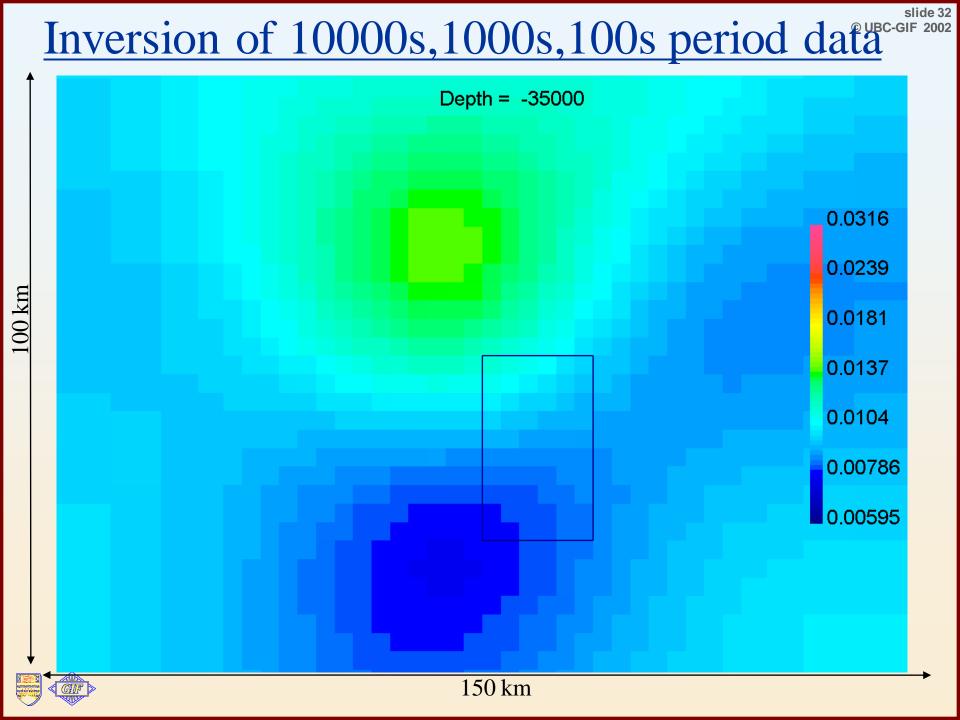
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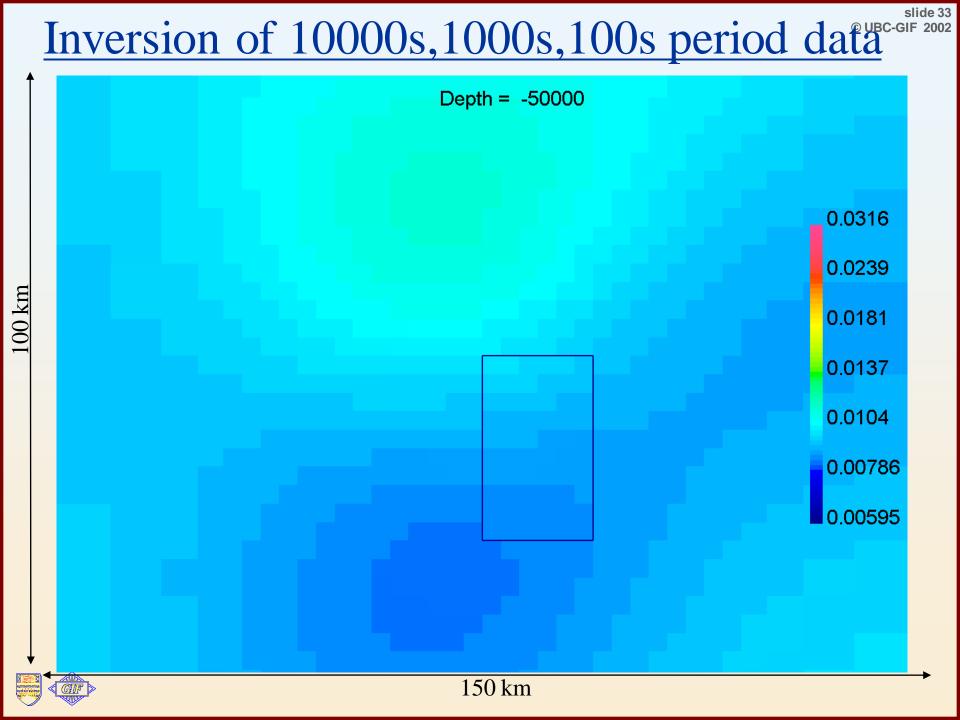






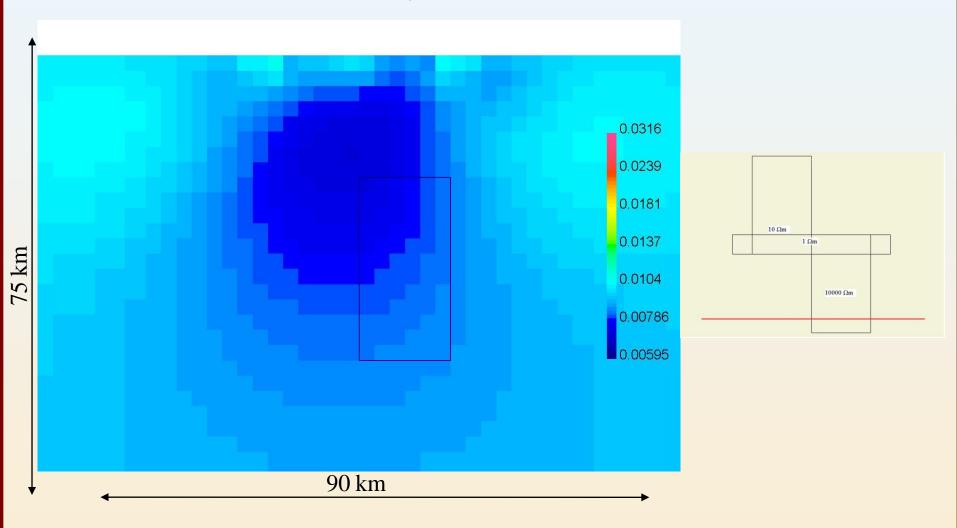




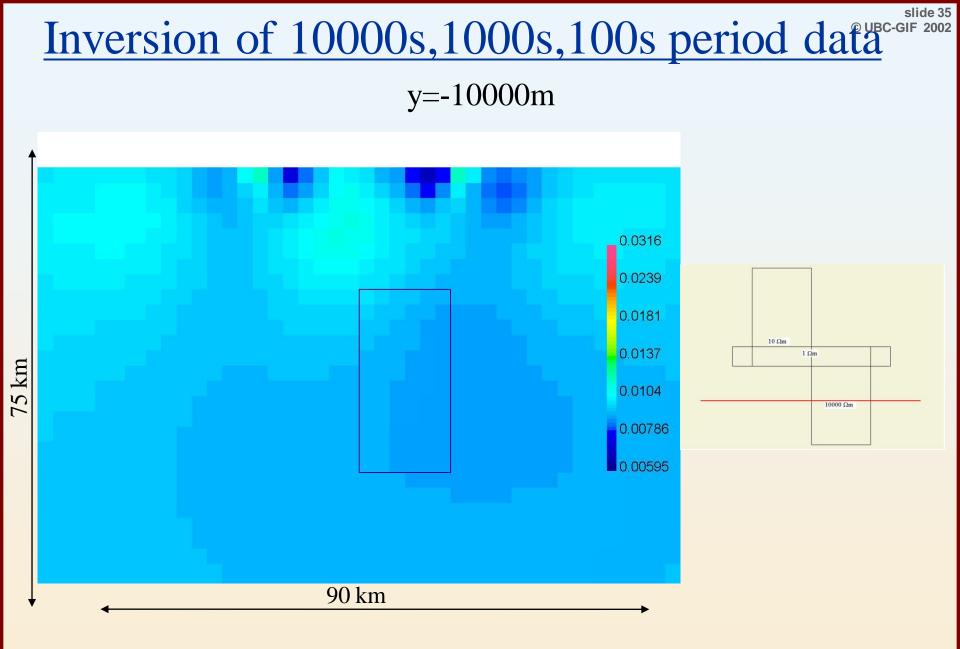




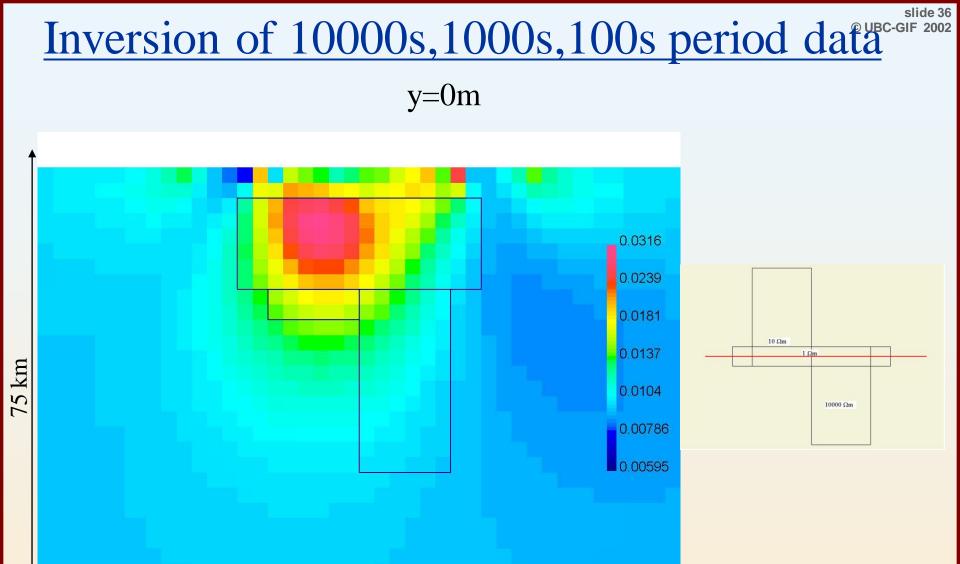
y=-20000m







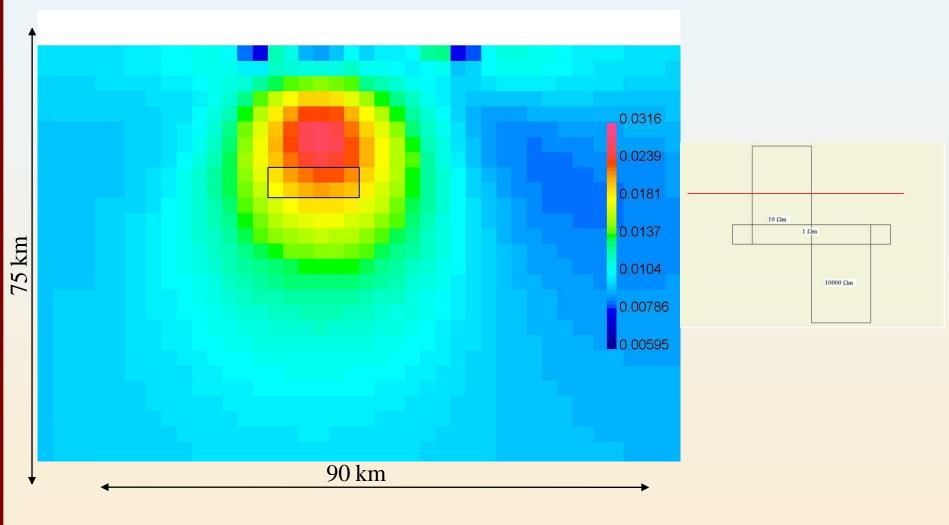






Inversion of 10000s,1000s,100s period data

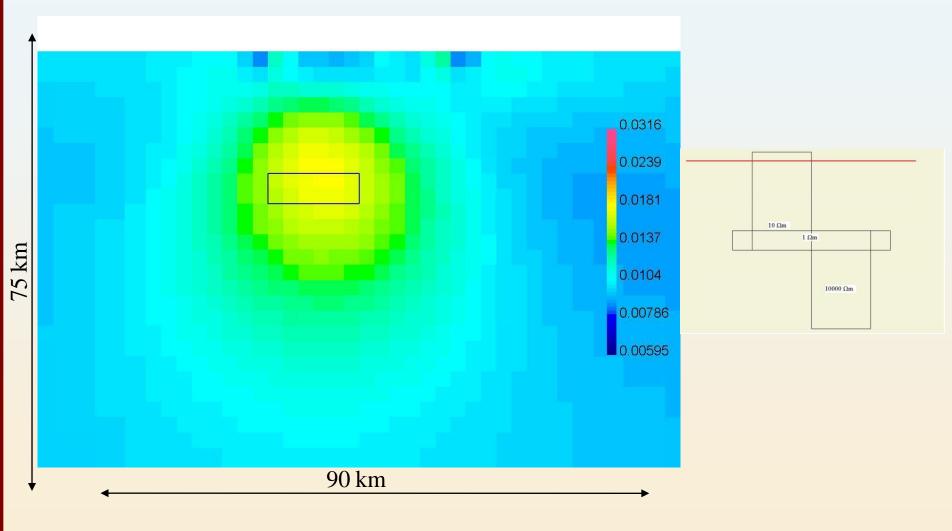
y=10000m





Inversion of 10000s,1000s,100s,100s period data

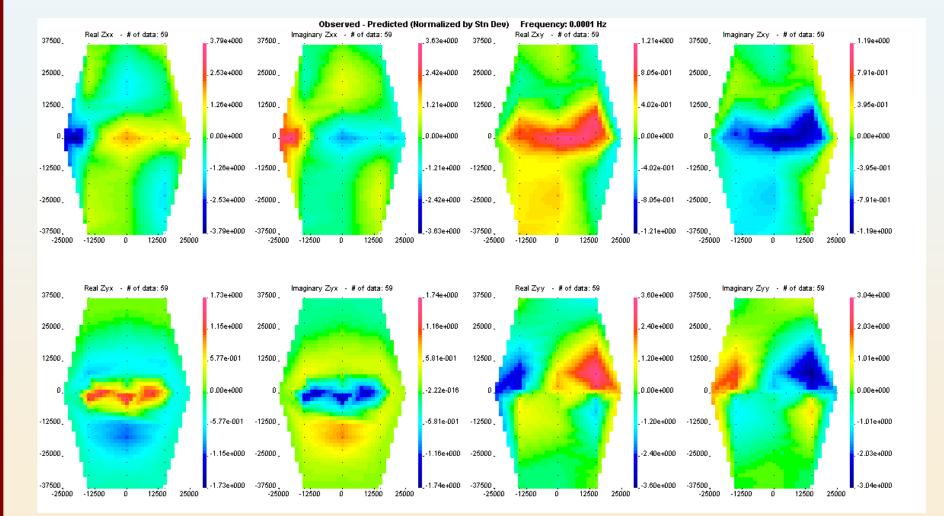
y=20000m





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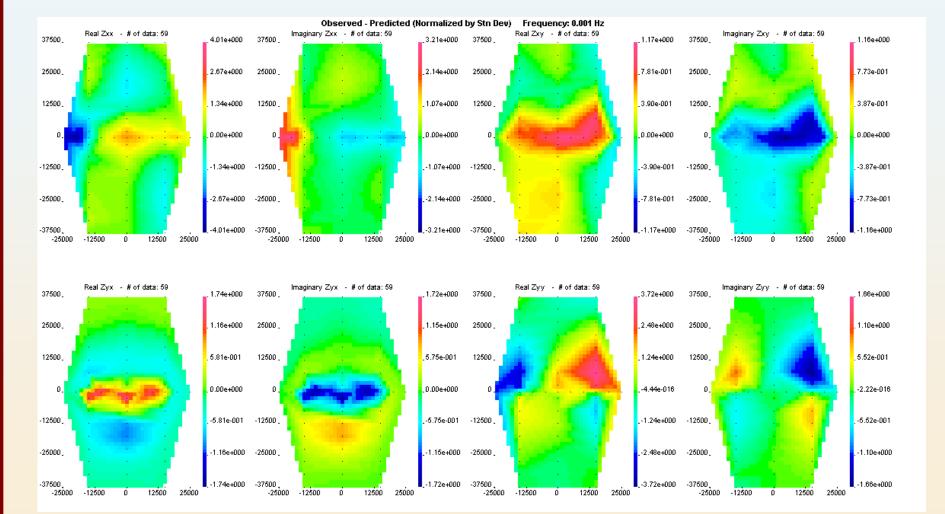
Data Misfit of 10000s period data





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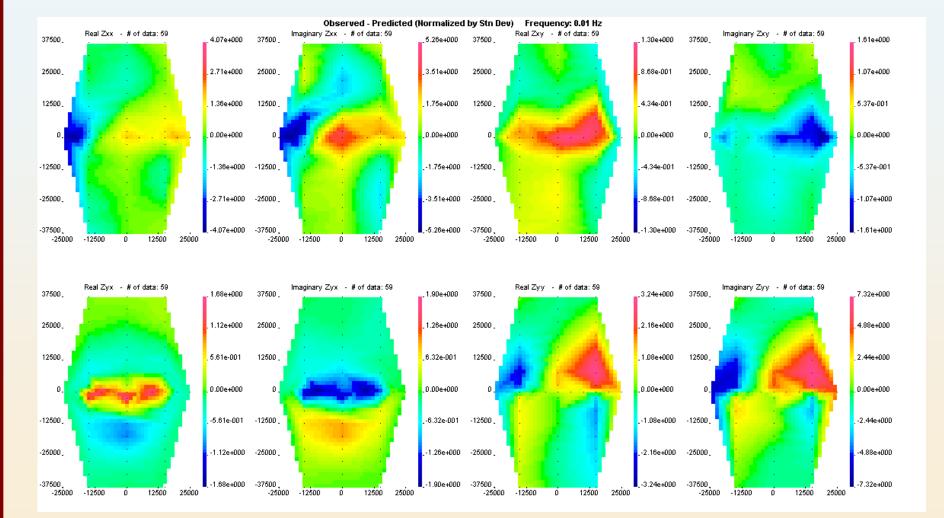
Data Misfit of 1000s period data





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Data Misfit of 100s period data





Convergence of 10000s 1000s 100s

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inversion

target misfit: 1.42E+03 final misfit: 1.83E+03

TOTAL cpu time: 124:24:04

