Seismic Modelling — Exercise 1 Analytical Solutions

In this exercise we calculate and compare analytical solutions of the Helmholtz equation given by:

$$\left[\Delta - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{1}{\partial t^2}\right] p(x, x_s = 0, t) = -4\pi f(x_s = 0, t)$$
(1)

at distance x = R via the convolution

 $1\mathrm{D}:\Delta = \left[\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2}\right],$

 $2\mathbf{D}: \Delta = \left[\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2}\right],$

$$\hat{p}^{1D,2D,3D}(R,0,\omega) = \hat{G}^{1D,2D,3D}(R,0,\omega)\hat{f}(\omega)$$
(2)

with $\hat{G}^{1D,2D,3D}(R,0,\omega)$ defined by the following Greens functions

$$\hat{G}^{1D}(x, x_s, \omega) = \frac{2\pi i}{k} e^{-ikr}$$
(3)

$$\hat{G}^{2D}(x, x_s, \omega) = \sqrt{\frac{2\pi}{kr}} e^{-ikr} e^{-i\pi/4}$$
(4)

with $r = ||x - x_s||$ and $k = \omega/c$.

We assume a homogeneous acoustic medium with c = 500 m/s and a shifted Ricker signal as source wavelet with a center frequency of $f_c = 50$ Hz located at x = 0

$$f(x_s = 0, t) = (1 - 2\tau^2)e^{-2\tau^2}, \quad \tau = \pi(t - t_d)f_c, \quad t_d = 1/f_c$$
(6)

Tasks:

- 1. Plot the Ricker signal given in equation 6. (5 points)
- 2. Calculate the analytical solutions for the 1D, 2D, and 3D case via equation 2 at distances R = 20m and R = 100m. (15 points)
- 3. Compare the analytical solutions and discuss the main differences. (5 points).