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# Application of Convolutional Perfectly Matched Layer to Numerical Elastic Modeling Using Rotated Staggered Grid

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PML(Perfectly Matched Layer) 가 PML  
(Convolutional Perfectly Matched Layer) CPML  
Rotatged Staggered Grid) . Cerjan (RSG :

**Abstract** : Finite difference method using not general SSG(standard staggered grid) but RSG(rotated staggered grid) was applied to simulation of elastic wave propagation. Special free surface boundary condition such as imaging method is needed in finite difference method using SSG in elastic wave propagation but free surface boundary condition in finite difference method using RSG is easily solved with adding air layer. Recently PML(Perfectly Matched layer) is widely used to eliminate artificial reflection waves from finite boundary because of its' greate efficiency. Absorbing ability of CPML(convolutional Perfectly Matched Layer) that is more efficient than that of PML was applied to FDM using RSG in this study. The results of CPML eliminated artificial boundary waves very effectively in FDM using RSG in being compared with that of Cerjan's absorbing method.

**Keywords** : CPML, rotated staggered grid,



Martin(2007) CPML

CPML PML CPML 가

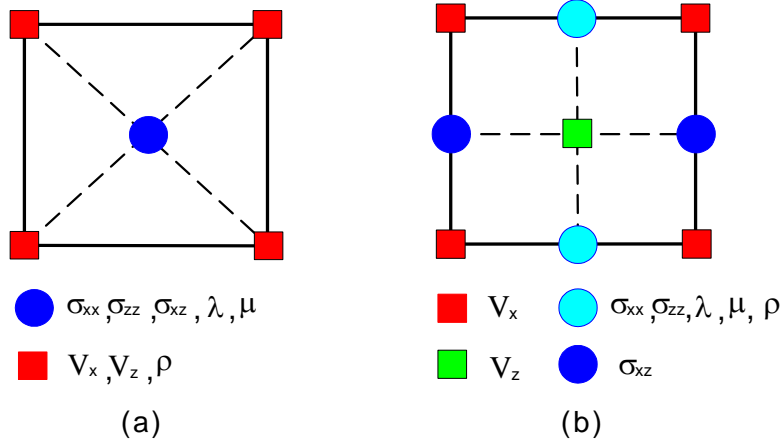


Fig. 1. The elementary cells of grids for RSG FD (a), SSG FD (b).

PML

x

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \tilde{x}} = \frac{1}{s_x} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \quad (3)$$

$$s_x = k_x + \frac{d_x}{\alpha_x + iw}, \quad d_x \text{ damping}, \quad \alpha_x, \quad k_x \geq 1,$$

w

$$k_x = 1, \quad \alpha_x = 0 \quad \text{PML}$$

$$\frac{1}{s_x} = k_x - \frac{d_x}{k_x^2 (d_x/k_x + \alpha_x) + iw} \quad (4)$$

(3)

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \tilde{x}} = \bar{s}_x(t)^* \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \quad (5)$$

$$\bar{s}_x = 1/s_x$$

x

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \tilde{x}} = \frac{1}{k_x} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \zeta_x(t)^* \frac{\partial}{\partial x}, \quad \zeta_x(t) = \frac{d_x}{k_x^2} H(t) e^{-(d_x/k_x + \alpha_x)t} \quad (6)$$

$$\psi_x^n = (\zeta_x^* \frac{\partial}{\partial x})^n = \int_0^{n\Delta t} (\frac{\partial}{\partial x})^{n\Delta t - \tau} \zeta_x(\tau) d\tau \quad (7)$$

$$\psi_x^n = b_x \psi_x^{n-1} + a_x (\frac{\partial}{\partial x})^{n+1/2}, \quad b_x = e^{-(d_x/k_x + \alpha_x)\Delta t}, \quad a_x = \frac{d_x}{k_x(d_x + k_x\alpha_x)} (b_x - 1) \quad (8)$$

PML

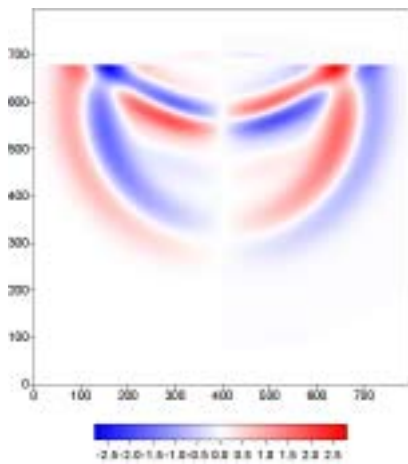
$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \tilde{x}} = \frac{1}{k_x} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \psi_x \quad (9)$$

CPML RSG

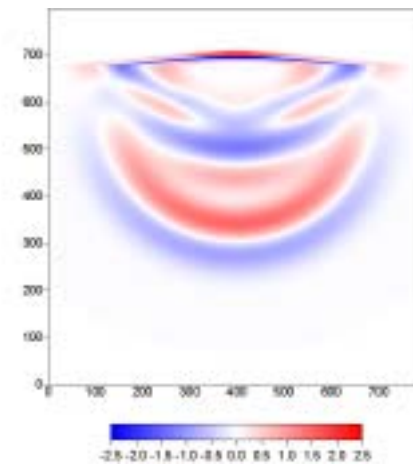
RSG

3.

Fig.2. RSG 400x400  
 2m  
 6Hz P 3,300 m/s, S 1905 m/s, 2800  
 Kg/m<sup>3</sup> P 340 m/s, 1.292 Kg/m<sup>3</sup>  
 P 600 m, 800 m  
 Fig.2 0.36msec 400 x  
 z air 가



(a)



(b)

Fig. 2. It is shown snapshots of horizontal(a) and vertical(b) wavefields that were simulated with rotated staggered grid FDM to show air wave propagation.

Fig. 3 Fig. 4 CPML

Cerjan(1985)

Fig. 2

Fig. 3 Fig. 4

0.36msec 500

Fig. 3

40

$$\exp(-[0.01*(i-40)]^2)$$

Fig. 4 CPML

CPML

40

$$\alpha_x = \alpha_m * (1 - (x/L_{PML_x})^2), \quad \alpha_{max} = \pi * f_m * \Delta x$$

$$d_x(0) = -(N_{POWER} + 1) * V_p(max) * l(R_{coef}) / (2 * L_{PML_x})$$

$$, R_{coef} = 0.001$$

Fig. 3 Fig. 4

CPML

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Cerjan(1985)

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CPML PML

RSG

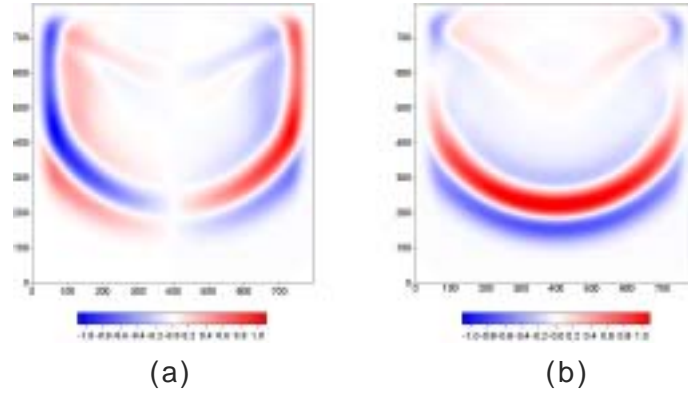


Fig. 3. It is shown snapshots of horizontal(a) and vertical(b) wavefields that were simulated by rotated staggered grid FDM with absorbing boundary condition(Cerjan, 1985).

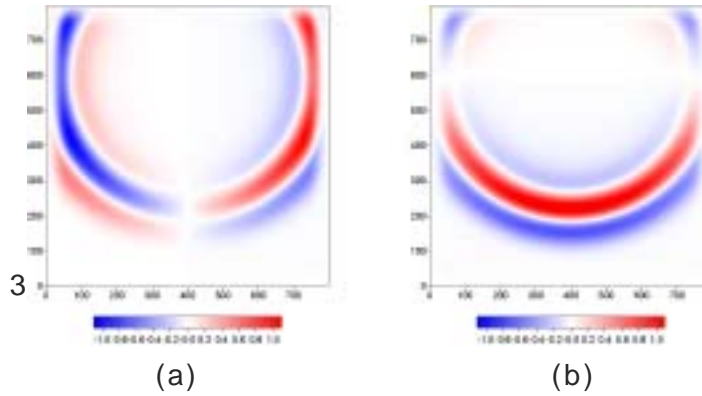


Fig. 4. It is shown snapshots of horizontal(a) and vertical(b) wavefields that were simulated by rotated staggered grid FDM with absorbing boundary condition of convolutional perfectly matched layer.

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CPML  
CPML

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