

# Accelerating micin e ola ion i h a g adien ojec ion me hod ba ed on igh fame o e of c ele

Jingjie Cao<sup>1,4</sup> Yanfei Wang<sup>2</sup> Benfeng Wang<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Shijiazhuang University of Economics, Shijiazhuang, Hebei 050031, China.

<sup>2</sup>Key Laboratory of Petroleum Resources Research, Institute of Geology and Geophysics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, PO Box 9825, Beijing 100029, China.

<sup>3</sup>State Key Laboratory of Petroleum Resources and Prospecting, China University of Petroleum, Beijing 102249, China.

<sup>4</sup>Corresponding author. Email: cao18601861@163.com

**Ab ac .** Sei ici e lai , a a efficie a eg f idi g qia b e a efie d , b e g la ge- ca e c i g b e . The a id i c ea e f da a n l e i h i g h d i e i a i e lai e i e h i g h e f f i c i e e h d q i e e c a i a b d e . M e h d a d h e L 1 a a n a i c a i f l i i e n a f e d d a i ; h e e , h e L 1 n i - d i f f e i a b e a d g a d i e - e e h d c a n b e a l i e d d i e c l . O h e h e h a d , e h d f c n a i e d L 1 n i i a i a a d e e d h e e g l a i a i a a e e h i c h e e d b e c h e c a e f l l . I h i n a e n a f a g a d i e j e c i n e h d f h e n h L 1 b e n i e d b a e d h e i g h f a e e f h e c q e a f h a c a e c e h e e h c i g . S e h L 1 n f c i n a e d i c e d a d h e i e i e a e a q e d , h e h e H b e f c i i c h e n e l a c e h e L 1 . The n e q n f h e e d h e h d i h a h e i g h f a e e f h e c n q e n a f n i i e d i n e h e c n a i a e f f i c i e c . N e i c a e e i e n n h e i c a d e a d a d e n a e h e a i d i f h e e d e h d h i c h c a b e e d i n l a g e - c a e c i g .

**Ke o d :** c q e a n f , g a d i e j e c i n e h d , i e e b e , L 1 n e g l a i a i n , a e f i e d i e l a i n .

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## In od c ion

Sei ic da a ha i la e h e N i - S h a a l i g h e e a b i g h a f l a i a e a d d e i n e h e e f i g a i , l i l e q i i a i , d e n i i g a d A V O a q i ( L i , 2004 ; N a g h i a d e h a d S a c c h i , 2010 ). S e i n i c i e l a i i a a i d e c h i e e n h a c e a l i g d e i , b e i g a i a q a i a i g a d i n i g i a g i g a c c n a c ( S i , 1991 ; K e i e a d S a c c h i , 2013 ), a d f n a c c i a e i h e e i c n c e i g f l . M a i e n l a i e h d h a e b e e d i a d e c a d e n , a d i g a n c e i g b a e d e h d a e h e a i e a n a e e ( D i j d a e a . , 1999 ; L i , 2004 ; N a g h i a d e h a d S a c c h i , 2010 ; S i , 1991 ). A i a b a c h f h e e h d i h e a e a f b a e d e h d c n b i e d i h a e g l a i a i a e g . F n h i e h d , e i c i e l a i i e a e d a a i n e e b e , a d e i c e e a e a e d b e a e i n e a f e d d n a i , c h a n h e F l i e a f ( S a c c h i a d U j c h , 1996 ; S a c c h i e a . , 1998 ; D i j d a e a . , 1999 ; X e a . , 2005 ; L i , 2004 ), h e j e R a d n a f ( T a d e a . , 2002 ). S a i f a c e l n a e b a i e d b h e e a f d e h e a i f l i e a e e n , h i e f c n e d e e , n i h l d b e d e a n i d n b i n d . The c q e a f , a a l i - c a e a d l i - d i e c i a a f , c a n e e e c e d e e e f f e c i e q a d i c a a i d h e a n i f l i e a e e ( H e a a d H e e f e , 2008 ). R e c e l , e i i c d a a i e l a i n e h d

b a e d a i / e c l e i h a e b e e d ( Y a g e a . , 2012 ; K e i e a d S a c c h i , 2012 , 2013 ). A a l a g e - c a e c i g b e , e i c d a a i e l a i e i e e f f i c i e n e h d e d c e h e i c e a i g n c a i a q c n . A b a a d K a b i ( 2006 ) n d c e d h e j e c i n c e e ( P O C S ) e h d i e g l a e i c i e n l a i . Z a j e a d S a c c h i ( 2007 ) a d e d i e a i e - e i g h e d l e a - a e f i e l a i . The i e a i e f h e h l d i g ( I S T ) e h d a n i d c e d b H e a a d H e e f e n ( 2008 ). A i e n e f h e I S T e h d , h e f a n n e a i e f h e h l d i g a g i h ( F I S T A ) , a e c e l e d a l e i a e h e c a i a c f h e I S T e h d . The e c a j e c e d g a d i e f n L 1 i i a i ( S P G L 1 ) e h d c a b a i b a e n l i f n L 1 c n a i b e ( a d e n B e g a d F i e q a d e , 2009 ). The e n e h d , h e e , a e f e c n i g f n h e h g e e i c d a a e , h e e f e e e f f i c i e n e h d h l d b e e e a c h e d . A l l h e a b e e h d e h e L 1 e a e h e a i f l i i , b h e L 1 n i - d i f f e i a b e a i g i , a d g a d i e - n e e h d c a n b e a l i e d d i e c l . R e e a c h e i e d n l e h e c n a i e d L 1 n e g l a i a i , n n e e , h e e g l a i a i n a n a e e n e e d b e c h e c a e f l l b a i a e n l i . I n d e e c e h e - d i f f e i a b i f h e L 1 n , n e h f c i a e n n e d n a i a e i , h e h e g a d i e - b a e d e h d

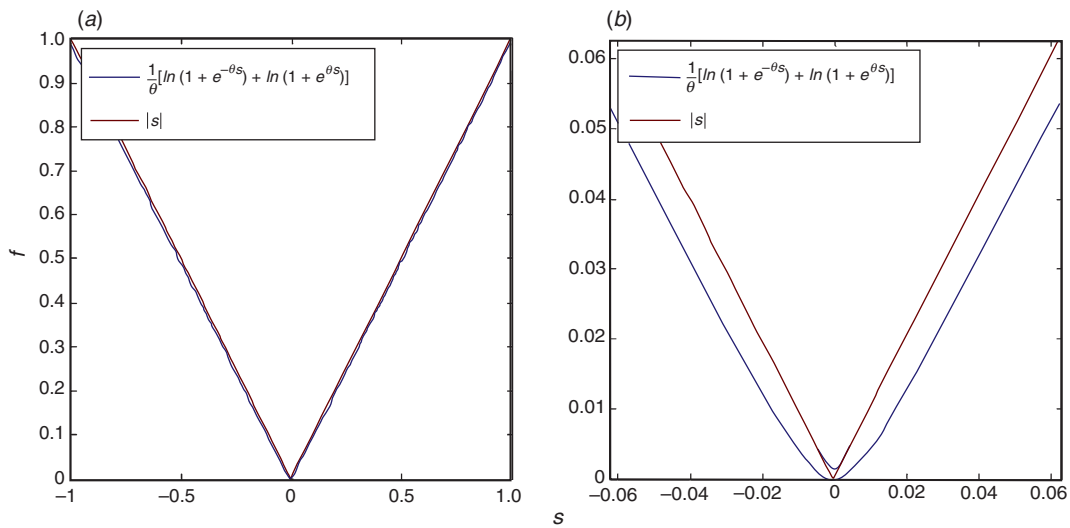
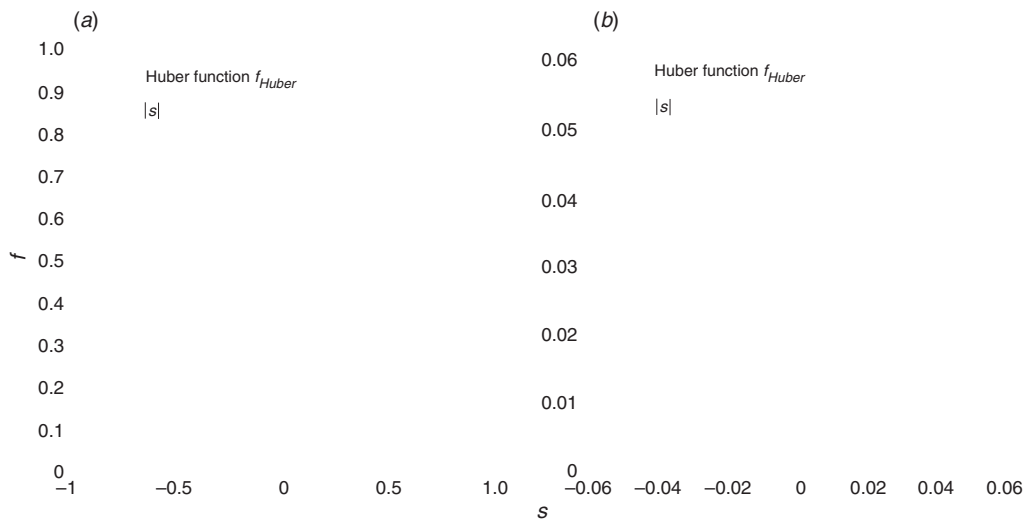


Fig. 2. ( )  $\theta(\cdot)$  i h  $\theta=10000$ . ( ) Magnified ie  $f(\cdot)$ .



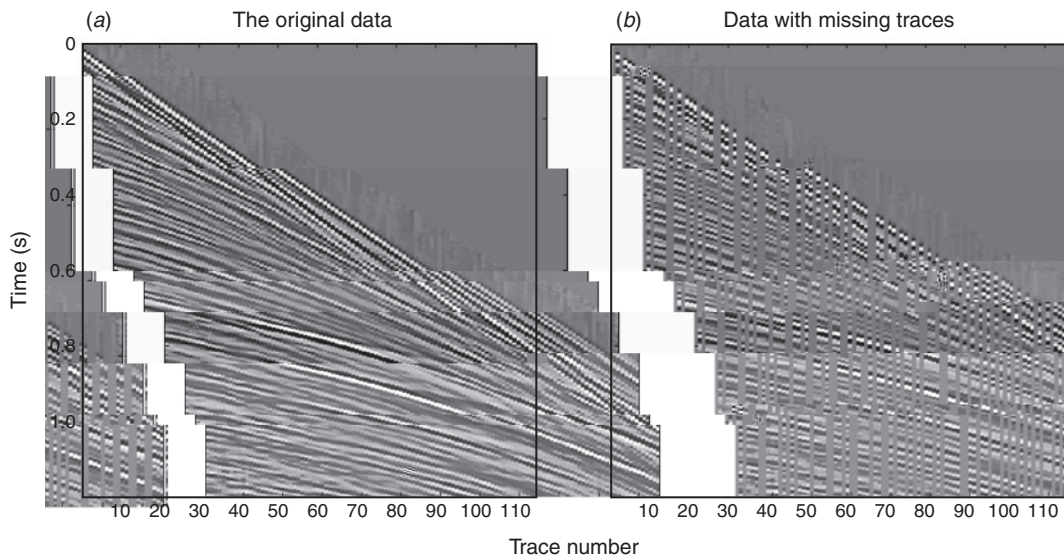


Fig. 4. (a) Original data. (b) Seismic data with missing traces.

Table 1. Comparison of reconstruction methods:  $L_1$ , FISTA and SPGL1.

	Sparse $L_1$	FISTA	SPGL1
CPU time (s)	56	73	156
SNR (db)	10.4975	9.8556	9.9523
Relative error	0.2986	0.3215	0.3180

can be applied to the original data and the reconstructed data. The reconstruction error is defined as the difference between the original data and the reconstructed data. The reconstruction error is defined as the difference between the original data and the reconstructed data. The reconstruction error is defined as the difference between the original data and the reconstructed data.

### Seismic interpolation model of seismic sparse interpolation

#### Mathematical model of seismic sparse interpolation

Seismic interpolation can be considered as a sparse interpolation problem, which can be expressed as follows:

$$\Phi = \dots, \quad (1)$$

where  $\Phi$  is the seismic data matrix,  $\mathbf{g}$  is the seismic data vector,  $\mathbf{c}$  is the seismic data vector,  $\mathbf{d}$  is the seismic data vector. The seismic data matrix  $\Phi$  is defined as the difference between the original data and the reconstructed data. The seismic data vector  $\mathbf{g}$  is defined as the difference between the original data and the reconstructed data. The seismic data vector  $\mathbf{c}$  is defined as the difference between the original data and the reconstructed data. The seismic data vector  $\mathbf{d}$  is defined as the difference between the original data and the reconstructed data.

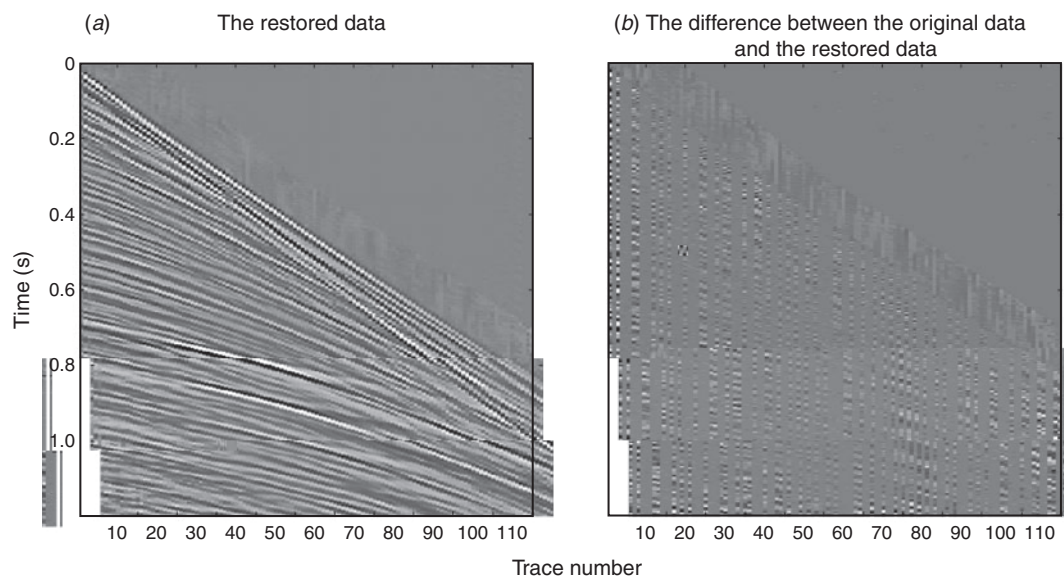


Fig. 5. (a) Restored data. (b) Difference between original data and restored data.

2013; Wa g e a ., 2013). If  $\Psi = \Phi \Psi^*$ , then  $\Psi^* \Psi = \Phi^* \Phi$ . The

$$\Phi = \Phi \Psi^* = \dots, \quad (2)$$

he  $\Psi^*$  i he He iia a e f  $\Psi$  a d  $= \Phi \Psi^*$ . Ma e h d ha e be e de q<sup>n</sup> e d<sup>n</sup> f i d a e l i e a i<sup>n</sup> 2, ch a g e e d<sup>n</sup> a g i h (Ma q i a a d Zha g, 1993), c e<sup>n</sup> i i a i (Bec a d Te b l l e, 2009; a d e Be g a d F i e d a d e, 2009; Che e a ., 1998) a d<sup>n</sup> -c<sup>n</sup> e i i a i (M h i a i e a ., 2009). C e<sup>n</sup> n i i a i e h d<sup>n</sup> i h e e i c a l i g j i f i c a i a e i a b e f i a g e -c a e c a i (Ca e a ., 2012; Che e a ., 1998). The c e<sup>n</sup> n e d c<sup>n</sup> e i i a i<sup>n</sup> i h e b a i i i b e :

$$\|i_n\|_1 \dots = \dots, \quad (3)$$

h i c h c a b e a f e d i i l i e a i i a i a d l e d b h e i e l<sup>n</sup> i<sup>n</sup> e h d (Che e a ., 1998; Ca d e a d Ta ,

2005). Beca e he b j e c i e f c i f e a i 3 i - d i f f e i a b e a i g i , i c a<sup>n</sup> b e<sup>n</sup> l e d b h e c j<sup>n</sup> a e g a d i e<sup>n</sup> e h d a d<sup>n</sup> N e<sup>n</sup> e e h d d i e c l . H e c e , e e a<sup>n</sup> c h e h a e<sup>n</sup> e d<sup>n</sup> l e h e<sup>n</sup> c<sup>n</sup> a i e d f<sup>n</sup> f e a i<sup>n</sup> 3:

$$\|i_n\|_1 = \dots + \lambda \|i_n\|_1, \quad (4)$$

i g f e a l e h e I S T a d F I S T A e h d , b h e e g i a i a i a a e e  $\lambda$  h<sup>n</sup> l d b e a d j e d c a e f l l . A h e h a e g e c e h e -d i f f e i a b i f e<sup>n</sup> a i 3 i e l a c i g h e L<sub>1</sub> n n b<sup>n</sup> i h a a i<sup>n</sup> a i<sup>n</sup> , h i c h c a b e c a l l e d h e h L<sub>1</sub> e h d . T h , e a i<sup>n</sup> 3 c a b e c h a g e d i<sup>n</sup>

$$i_n(\dots) = \dots, \quad (5)$$

h e e ( ) i a h a i a i f h e L<sub>1</sub> . I h e f l l i g , e h L<sub>1</sub> n f<sup>n</sup> c i<sup>n</sup> a e d i c e d a d a a e d .

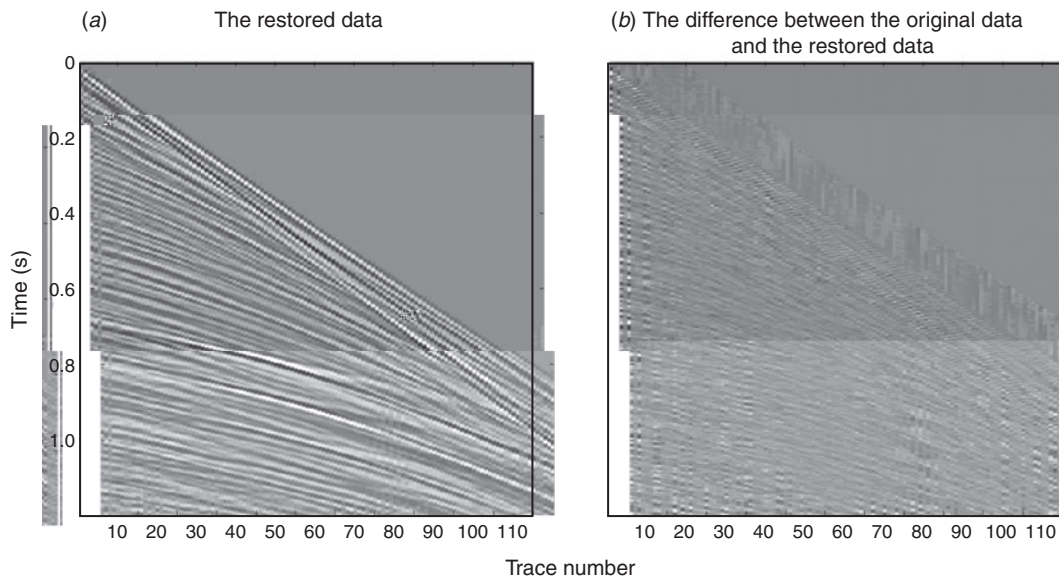


Fig. 6. (a) The restored data by FISTA. (b) The difference between the original data and the restored data.

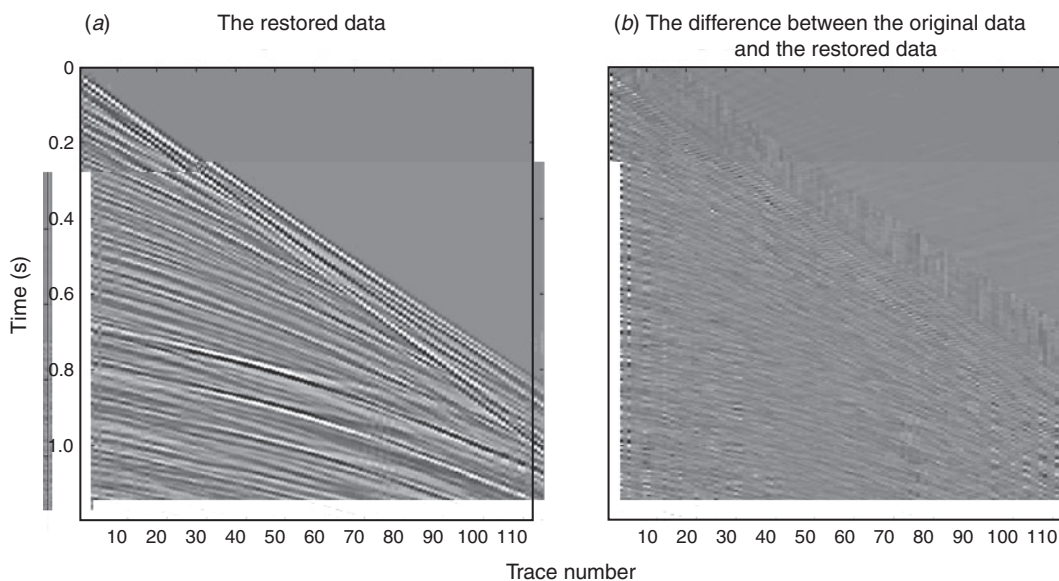


Fig. 7. (a) The restored data by SPGL1. (b) The difference between the original data and the restored data.

Comparison of smooth  $L_1$  norm functions

Smooth  $L_1$  functions have a sharp peak at the origin, which is a desirable property for seismic data processing. The function is defined as:

$$\rho_\epsilon(x) = \sqrt{x^2 + \epsilon^2} \quad (6)$$

As  $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$ , the function approaches the absolute value function (Wang et al., 2011), which is a sharp peak at the origin. Figure 1 shows the function for  $\epsilon = 0.0001$ . The function is very sharp at the origin, which is a desirable property for seismic data processing.

$$\rho_\theta(x) = \frac{1}{\theta} \ln(1 + e^{-x/\theta}) + \ln(1 + e^{x/\theta}) \quad (7)$$

which is a smooth function. The function is very smooth at the origin, which is a desirable property for seismic data processing.

Figure 2 shows the function for  $\theta = 10000$ . Figure 2 is a magnified view of Figure 2. The function is very smooth at the origin, which is a desirable property for seismic data processing.

$$\rho_\theta(x) = \begin{cases} x^2/2, & \text{if } |x| \leq \theta \\ |x| - \theta/2, & \text{if } |x| > \theta \end{cases} \quad (8)$$

Figure 3 shows the function for  $\theta = 0.0001$ ; a magnified view of Figure 3. The function is very sharp at the origin, which is a desirable property for seismic data processing. The function is very smooth at the origin, which is a desirable property for seismic data processing.

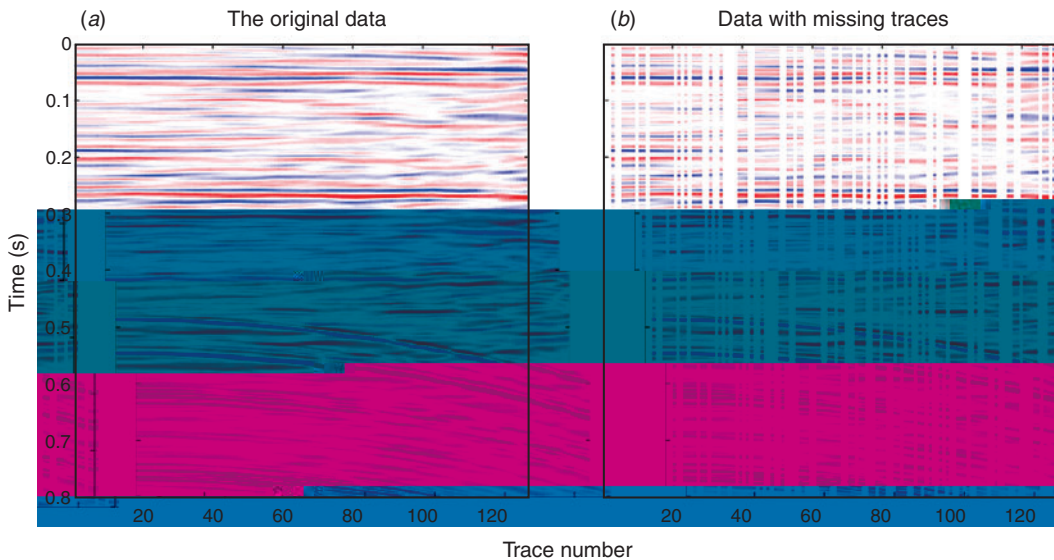


Fig. 8. (a) Original seismic data. (b) Seismic data with missing traces.

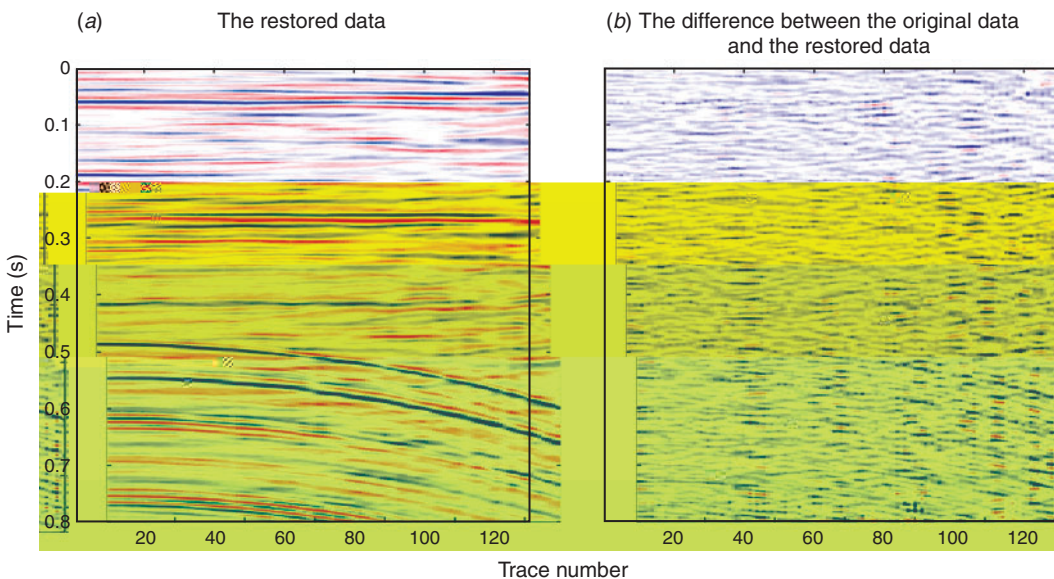


Fig. 9. (a) Restored seismic data. (b) Difference between the original data and the restored data.

Ba ed he ab e di c i , e c q i ca be  
ade: (1) A<sup>n</sup> e - a a e e e i<sup>n</sup>, each f<sup>n</sup> c<sup>n</sup> i<sup>n</sup> h e  
a i a i<sup>n</sup>, a d he a e a l<sup>n</sup> d i f f e e i a ; (2) ε( )<sup>n</sup> a d θ( )  
a e e a c l<sup>n</sup> e a<sup>n</sup> h e i g i a i<sup>n</sup>, h i e H b e ( )<sup>n</sup> e a  
e<sup>n</sup> a h e i g i a i a d c a<sup>n</sup> a h a h e L<sub>1</sub><sup>n</sup> b e e  
f g i e<sup>n</sup> e<sup>n</sup> a a e e<sup>n</sup>. The e f e, H b e ( ) i c h e a h e  
L<sub>1</sub><sup>n</sup> h a i a i<sup>n</sup>. R e i i g e a i<sup>n</sup> 5 i g h e H b e ( )  
c<sup>n</sup> a i<sup>n</sup> i q d

$$i_h(\cdot) := \sum_{=1} H_{be}(\cdot) \dots = \dots \quad (9)$$

E a i 9 i a a a f e d i a c a i  
b e , i<sup>n</sup> h i c h h e e g i a i a i f a c<sup>n</sup> h<sup>n</sup> i d<sup>n</sup> b e c h e<sup>n</sup>  
c a e f l l<sup>n</sup> f<sup>n</sup> d e a i d h e e g i a i a i f a c<sup>n</sup>, h e g a d i e<sup>n</sup>  
j e c i<sup>n</sup> e h d, h i c h i a e e f f i c i e<sup>n</sup> a e g , i e d<sup>n</sup>  
l e h e c<sup>n</sup> a i e d i i a i<sup>n</sup>.

Gradient projection method for smooth L<sub>1</sub> norm optimisation

S i c e e a i 2 i d e d e i e d, = = i a c e  
e<sup>n</sup>, h e a i 9 c a b e l e d b a c e e j e c i<sup>n</sup>  
e h d. A g a d i e<sup>n</sup> j e c i<sup>n</sup> a g i h<sup>n</sup> f e a i 9 i<sup>n</sup>  
d e i g a e d a f l l<sup>n</sup> :

G i e h e a i i e a i<sup>n</sup>, h e a a e e = 0.0001,  
= 0, a d h e i i a l i i 0.  
S<sub>1</sub> e h e g a d i e<sup>n</sup> ∇ ( ). I f h e i g c i e i i  
a i f i e d, g S e<sup>n</sup>; h e i e, g i e a<sup>n</sup> i a i e a i<sup>n</sup>  
+<sub>1</sub> = -μ∇ ( ), h e e μ i h e e l e<sup>n</sup> g h ( h i c h c a<sup>n</sup>  
b e l e d b a c - a c i g e h d).  
U d a e h e i<sup>n</sup> e a i<sup>n</sup> i : +<sub>1</sub> = +<sub>1</sub> - ( +<sub>1</sub>)  
( ( +<sub>1</sub>) i.e. j e c i<sup>n</sup> = = ), l e = +<sub>1</sub>,  
= +<sub>1</sub>, a d e S e<sup>n</sup>.  
G i e h e i<sup>n</sup> a l i i<sup>n</sup> : = .

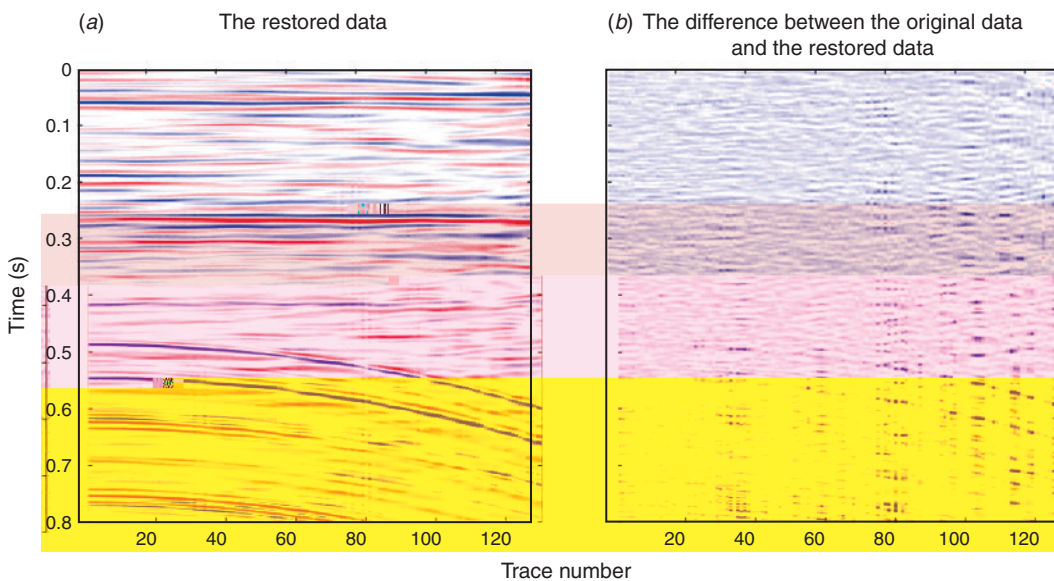


Fig. 10. (a) The restored data by FISTA method. (b) The difference between the original data and the restored data.

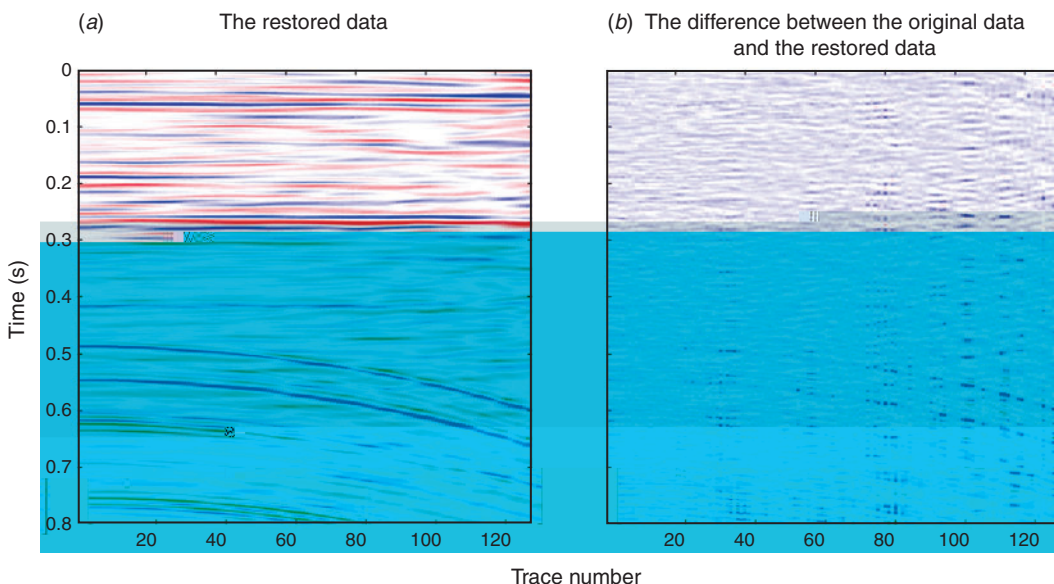


Fig. 11. (a) The restored data by SPGL1 method. (b) The difference between the original data and the restored data.

**Table 2.** Comparison of L1, FISTA and SPGL1 methods

	S h L <sub>1</sub>	FISTA	SPGL1
CPU time (s)	56	80	163
SNR (db)	22.1805	22.7094	22.9518
Relative error	0.0778	0.0732	0.0712

We choose the regularization parameter  $\lambda$  (Wang et al., 2011). The regularization parameter  $\lambda$  is chosen such that the relative error is minimized.

The regularization parameter  $\lambda$  is chosen such that the relative error is minimized. The regularization parameter  $\lambda$  is chosen such that the relative error is minimized. The regularization parameter  $\lambda$  is chosen such that the relative error is minimized.

The regularization parameter  $\lambda$  is chosen such that the relative error is minimized. The regularization parameter  $\lambda$  is chosen such that the relative error is minimized. The regularization parameter  $\lambda$  is chosen such that the relative error is minimized.

**The curvelet transform**

Because of the efficiency of the curvelet transform, it is used in this paper. The curvelet transform is used in this paper. The curvelet transform is used in this paper.

**Nonlinear method**

The nonlinear method is used in this paper. The nonlinear method is used in this paper. The nonlinear method is used in this paper.

**Shot data experiment**

A shot data experiment is conducted. The shot data experiment is conducted. The shot data experiment is conducted.

69 traces. The regularization parameter  $\lambda$  is chosen such that the relative error is minimized. The regularization parameter  $\lambda$  is chosen such that the relative error is minimized.

$$= 10 \log_{10} \frac{\| \text{ig} \|_2^2}{\| \text{ig} - \text{e} \|_2^2}$$

The regularization parameter  $\lambda$  is chosen such that the relative error is minimized. The regularization parameter  $\lambda$  is chosen such that the relative error is minimized.

$$\frac{\| \text{ig} - \text{e} \|_2}{\| \text{ig} \|_2}$$

The regularization parameter  $\lambda$  is chosen such that the relative error is minimized. The regularization parameter  $\lambda$  is chosen such that the relative error is minimized.

**Post-stack seismic data experiment**

We first evaluate the efficiency of the L1 method. We first evaluate the efficiency of the L1 method. We first evaluate the efficiency of the L1 method.

**Conclusion**

In this paper, a fast and efficient method for L1 regularization is proposed. In this paper, a fast and efficient method for L1 regularization is proposed. In this paper, a fast and efficient method for L1 regularization is proposed.

ed eh d i he fa e a g he hee eh d .  
 The ef e, i ca be ed i e he efficie c f ei ic  
 ce ig, e<sup>n</sup>ciaq f high di e i a<sup>n</sup> ei ic da a  
 i e<sup>n</sup> la<sup>n</sup> .  
 The<sup>n</sup> ed eh d i ba ed he c qe a f  
 bai he i e ja ed ei ic da<sup>n</sup> hich i a ed da c  
 a<sup>n</sup> f a<sup>n</sup> di i ec ig, he ef e<sup>n</sup> i abe f<sup>n</sup> la ge  
 ga<sup>n</sup> . F<sup>n</sup> e e ea ch<sup>n</sup> e efficie a e<sup>n</sup> a f (T ad,  
 2009), e eciaq efficie high di e i a<sup>n</sup> a f , i  
 e i ed. The L<sub>1</sub> c<sup>n</sup> ai<sup>n</sup> a d i<sup>n</sup> h  
 a i ai a e di c<sup>n</sup> ed i h<sup>n</sup> a e a di i f<sup>n</sup> d<sup>n</sup> ,  
 be he be<sup>n</sup> a ec<sup>n</sup> ai . The ef e, he<sup>n</sup> a ec<sup>n</sup> ai ,  
 ji e he L<sup>n</sup> (0<sup>n</sup> < I<sup>n</sup>) h<sup>n</sup> id be i e iga ed f<sup>n</sup> he .

**Ackno ledgmen**

We ha P fe M. D. Sacchi a da a e fe ee f hq f j  
 gge<sup>n</sup> a d hei edi ig f he<sup>n</sup> e<sup>n</sup> . We<sup>n</sup> a<sup>n</sup> id j i e ha he  
 a h<sup>n</sup> f C<sup>n</sup> qaba d S<sup>n</sup> a c f a ig hei c de a a i a b e . Thi<sup>n</sup> i  
 ed b Nai<sup>n</sup> Na<sup>n</sup> a Scie ce F<sup>n</sup> dai f Chi a de ga  
 be 41204075, 41325016 a d 11271349, a d Na<sup>n</sup> a Scie ce  
 F<sup>n</sup> dai f Hebei P<sup>n</sup> i ce de ga<sup>n</sup> be D2014403007.

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