

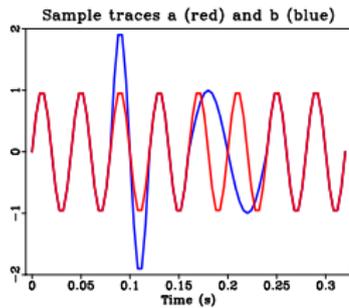
# Dynamic Time Warping an improved method for time lapse and tomography time shift estimation?

Jon Marius Venstad

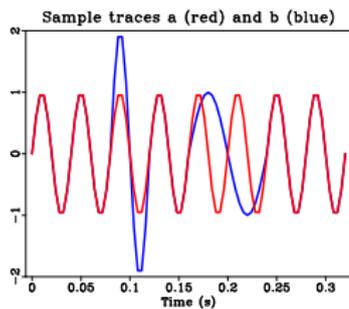
Norwegian University of Science and Technology (NTNU)  
Department of Petroleum Engineering & Applied Geophysics  
E-mail: [venstad@gmail.com](mailto:venstad@gmail.com)  
Supervisor: Børge Arntsen

The ROSE meeting 2013  
April 22

# Time shifts — What are they?



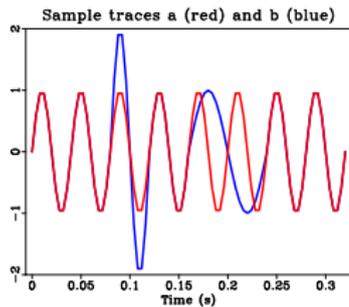
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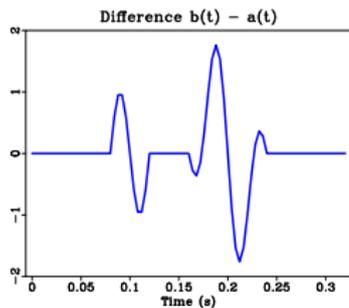
$$b(t) - a(t)$$

↓

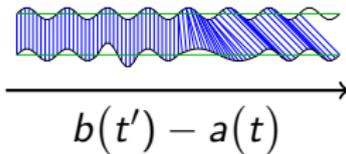
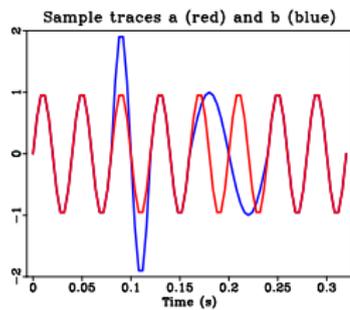
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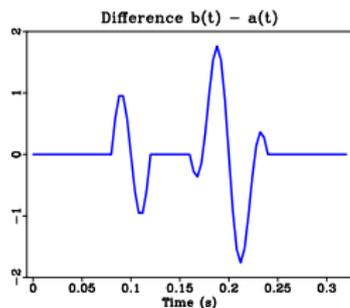
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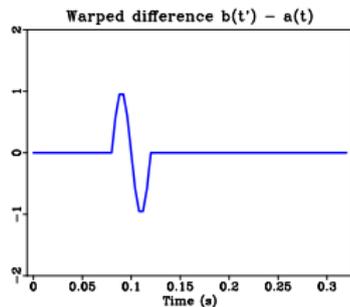
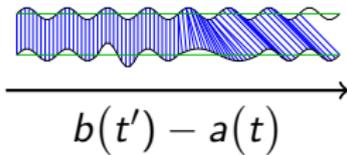
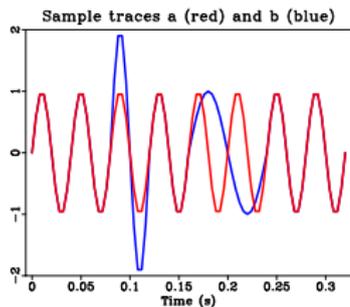
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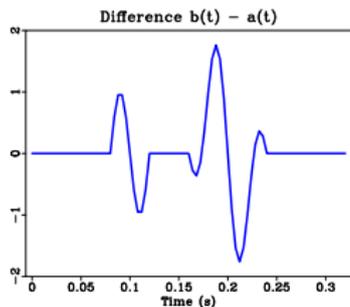
$$b(t) - a(t)$$



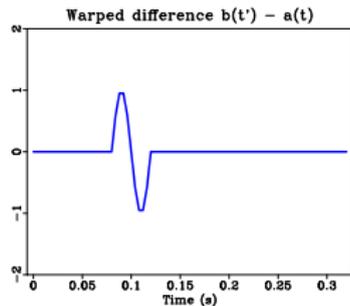
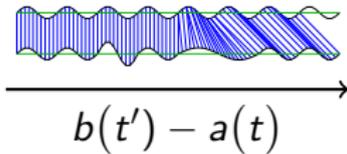
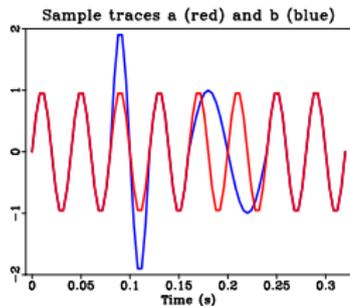
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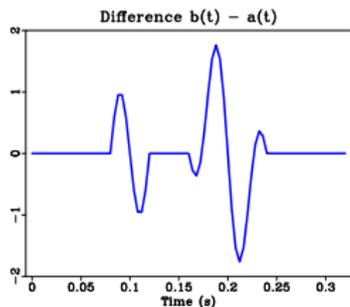
$$b(t) - a(t) \downarrow$$



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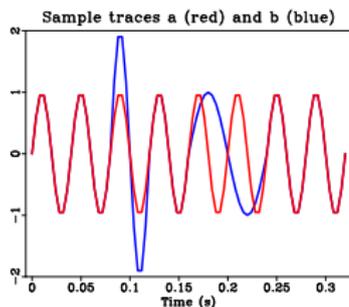


$$b(t) - a(t) \downarrow$$

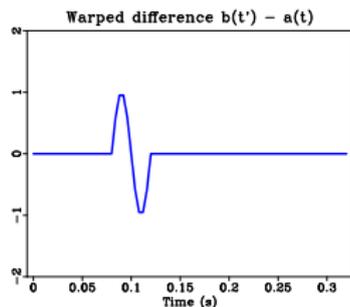


Time shifts are exactly  $t' - t$

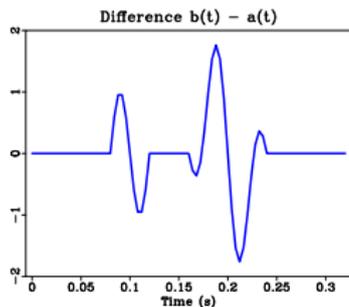
# Time shifts — What are they?



$$b(t') - a(t)$$



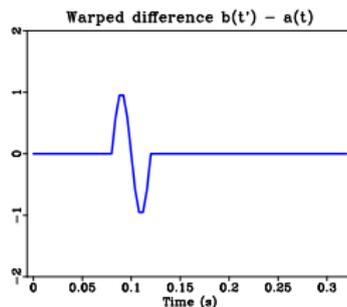
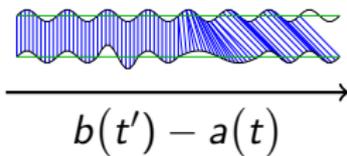
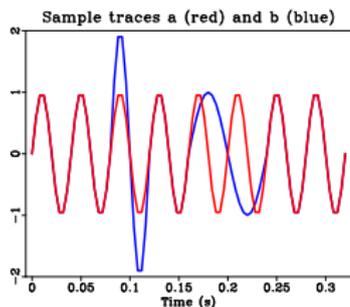
$$b(t) - a(t)$$



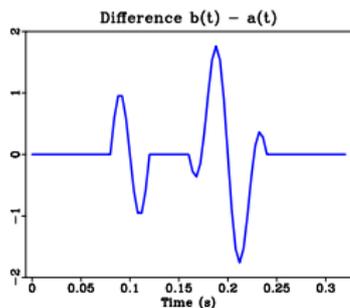
Difference:  $b(t) - a(t)$

Time shifts are exactly  $t' - t$

# Time shifts — What are they?



$$b(t) - a(t)$$

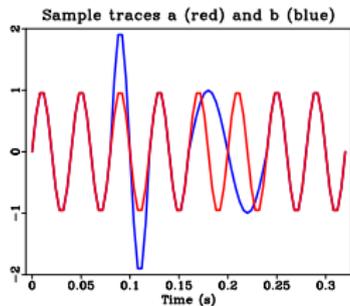


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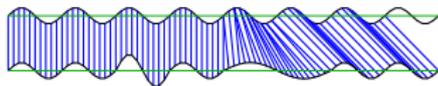
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Time shifts:  $t'(a(t)) - t$

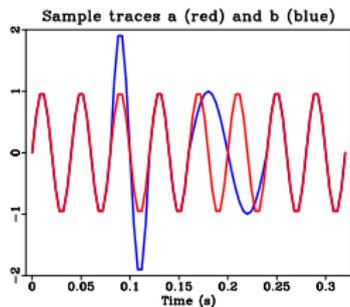
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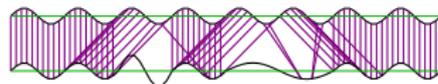
Correct time shifts.



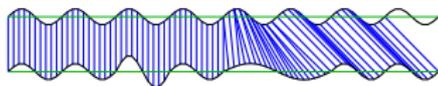
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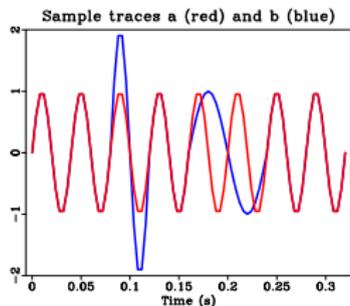
"Naïve" guess.



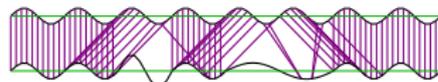
Correct time shifts.



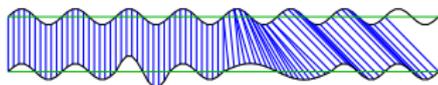
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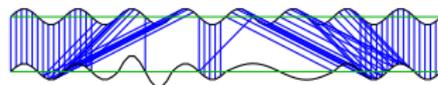
"Naïve" guess.



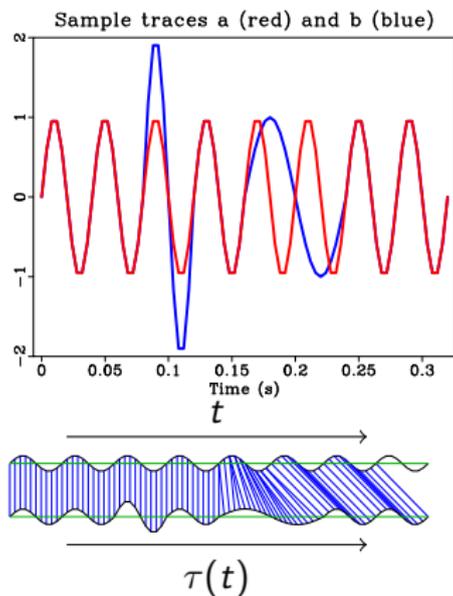
Correct time shifts.



Windowed correlation.

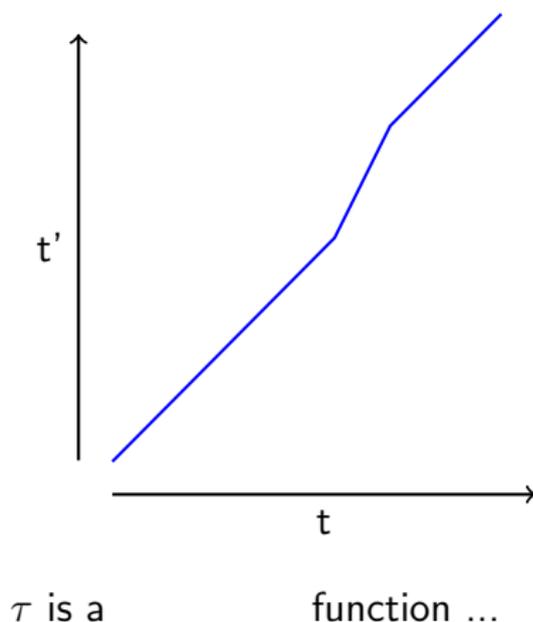
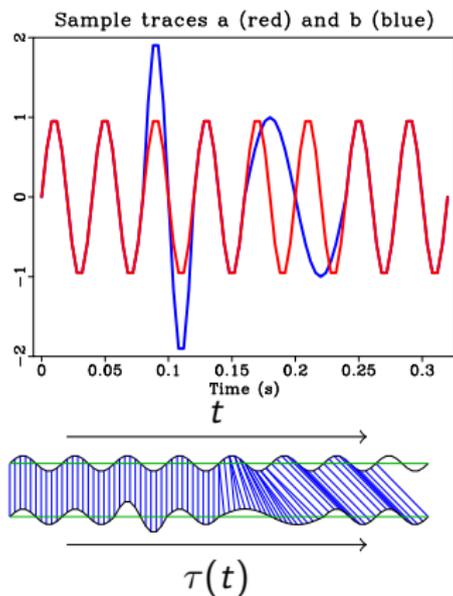


# Time shifts — What characterises them?



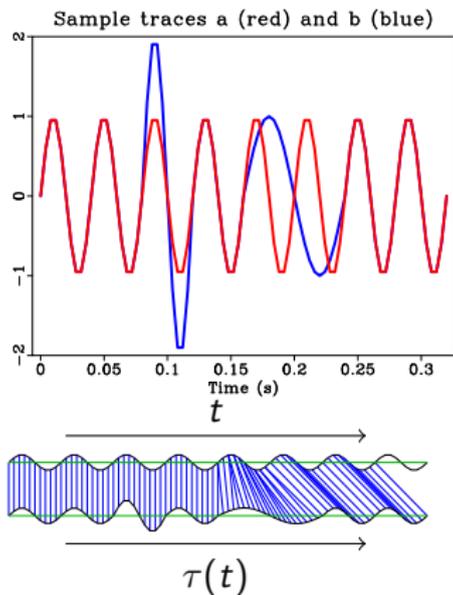
Define the *temporal warping function*  $\tau(t) = t'$ .

# Time shifts — What characterises them?

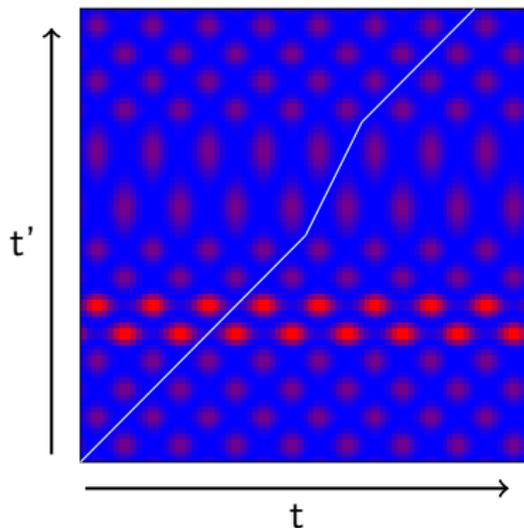


Define the *temporal warping function*  $\tau(t) = t'$ .

# Time shifts — What characterises them?



$$(b(t') - a(t))^2$$



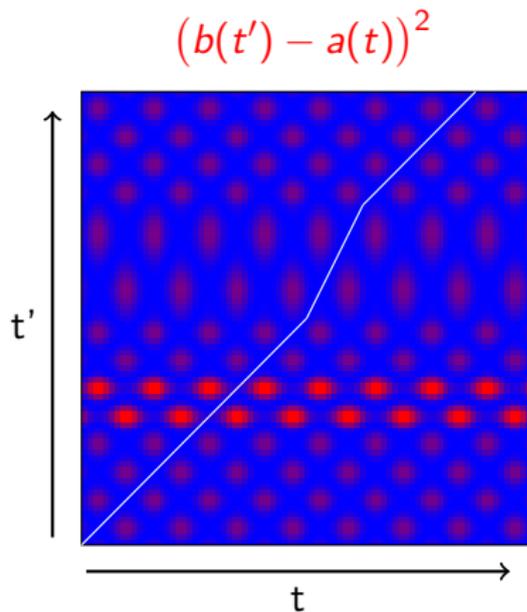
$\tau$  is a function ...

Define the *temporal warping function*  $\tau(t) = t'$ .

## Time shifts — What characterises them?

Minimise:

$$\int_0^T \left( b(\tau(t)) - a(t) \right)^2$$



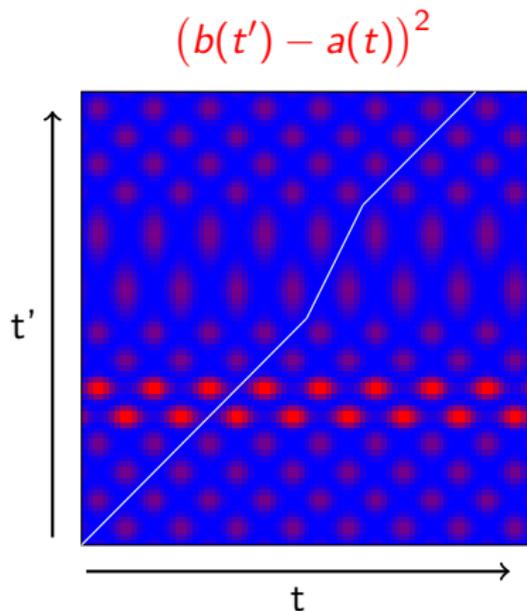
$\tau$  is a

function ...

## Time shifts — What characterises them?

Minimise:

$$\int_0^T \left( b(\tau(t)) - a(t) \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\tau(t) - t) \right)^2 \delta t$$



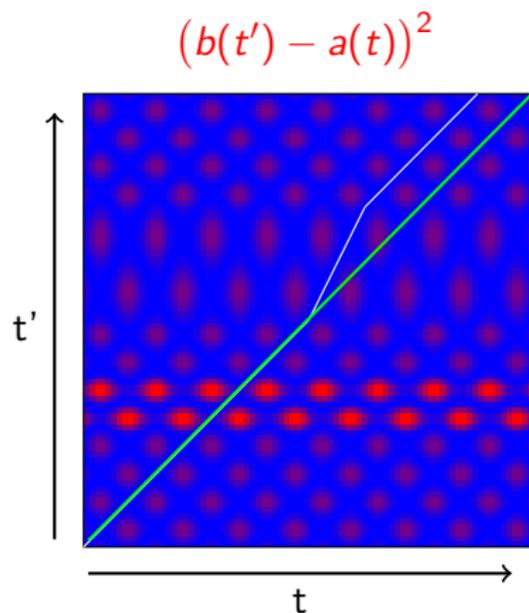
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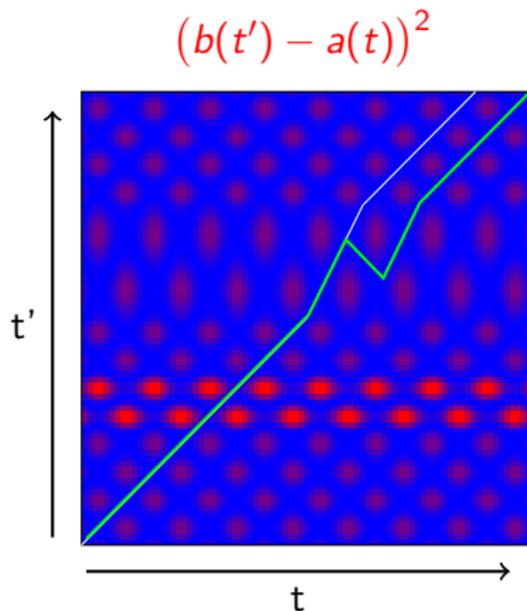
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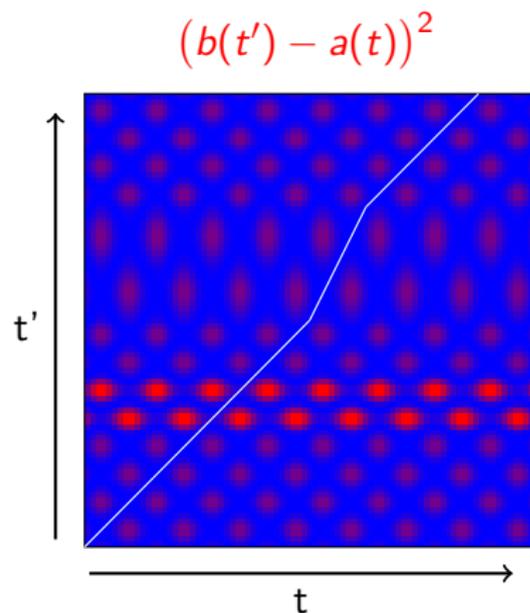
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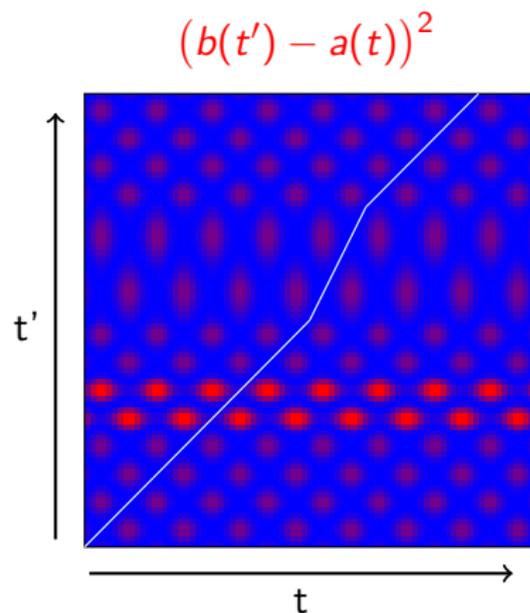
function ...

## Time shifts — What characterises them?



$\tau$  is an **invertible** function ...

## Time shifts — What characterises them?



$\tau$  is an **invertible** function ...  
and corresponds to a **minimum-cost path!**

## Automated time shift estimation — How can it be done?

Cost along line segment:

$$d(a(t), b(t')) \|(\Delta t, \Delta t')\|$$

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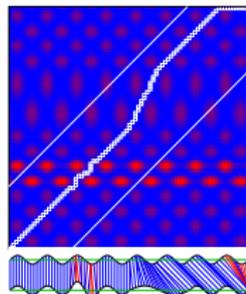
$$d(a(t), b(t')) \|\Delta t, \Delta t'\|$$

$$\tau_{dtw} = \operatorname{argmin}_{\tau} \left( \int_0^T d(a(t), b(\tau(t))) \cdot \left\| \left( 1, \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \tau(t) \right) \right\| \delta t \right)$$

# Automated time shift estimation — How can it be done?

Cost along line segment:

$$d(a(t), b(t')) \left\| (\Delta t, \Delta t') \right\|$$



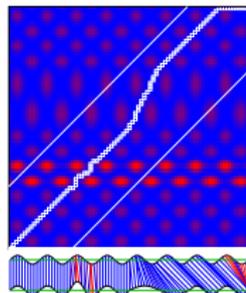
DTW results.

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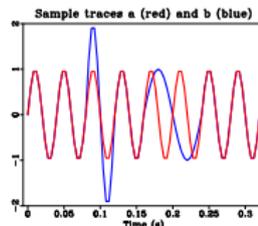
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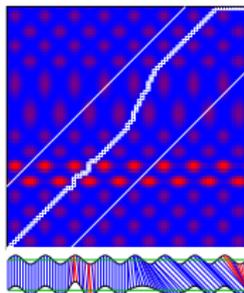
Cost along line segment:

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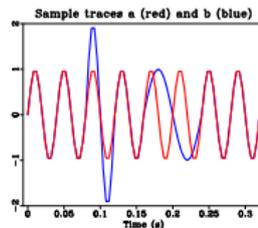
Penalise temporal warping:

$$\alpha |\Delta t - \Delta t'|, \alpha \in [0, \infty)$$

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DTW results.



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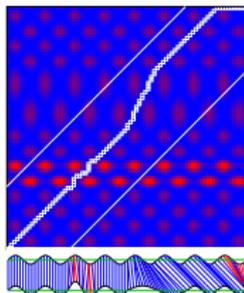
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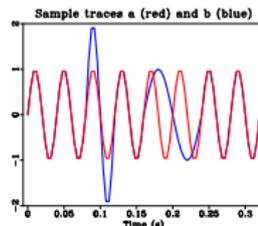
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DTW results.



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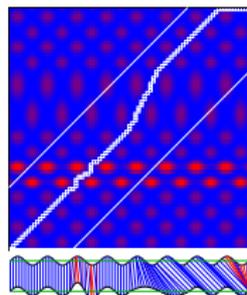
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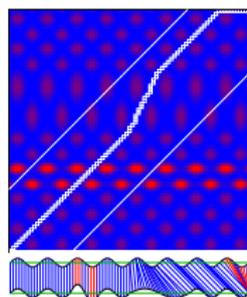
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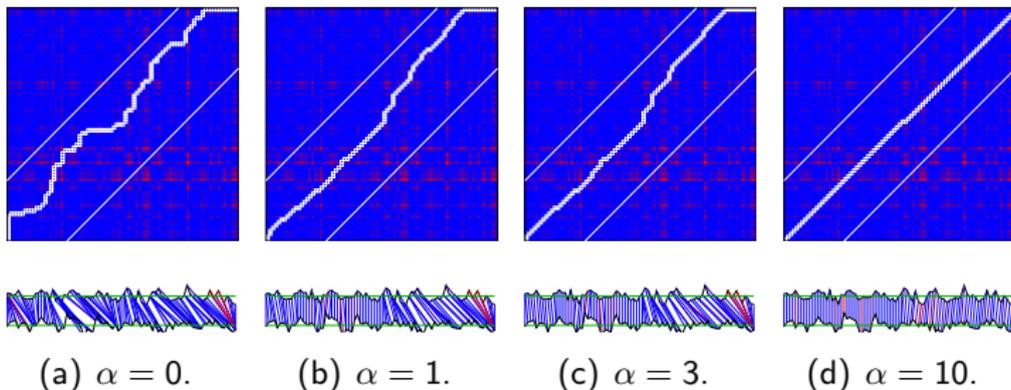
DTW results.



DTW results,  $\alpha = 3$ .

# Automated time shift estimation — How can it be done?

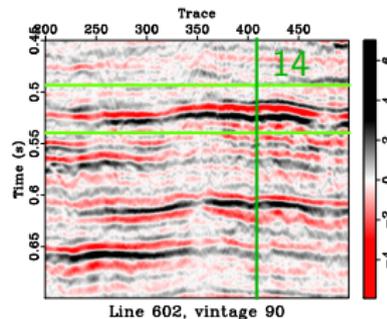
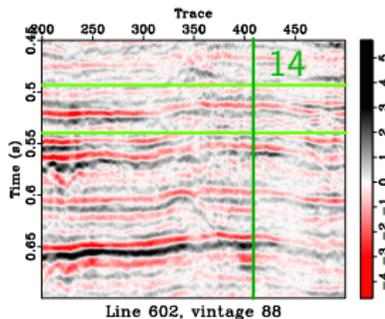
$\alpha$  can also suppress noise:  $< 125\text{Hz}$  noise, signal-to-noise ratio 1.



Finding the correct  $\alpha$  is not generally solved.

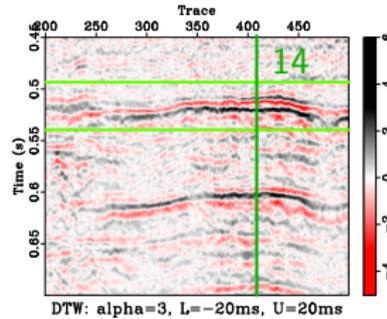
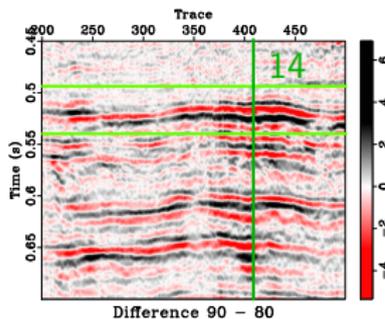
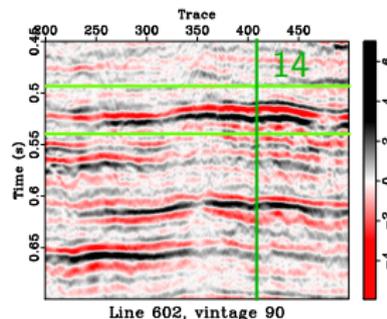
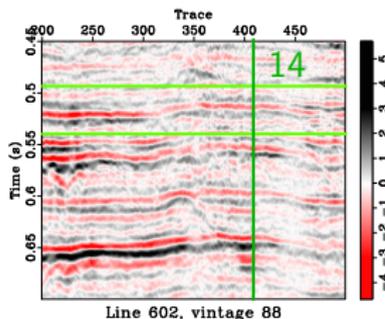
# Experimental validation — Time lapse data.

- Confirmed gas leakage into a sand layer at 520ms.



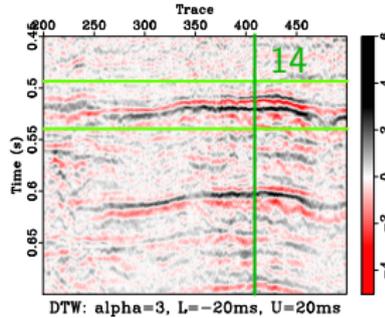
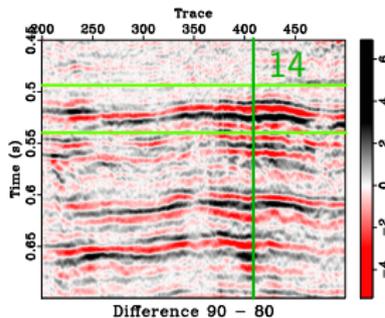
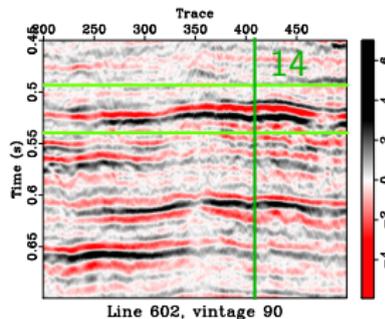
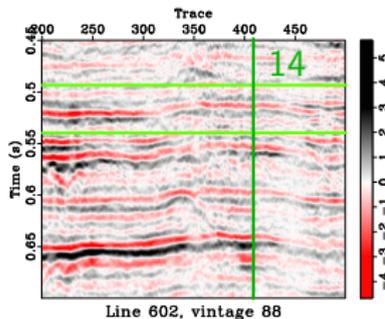
# Experimental validation — Time lapse data.

- ▶ Confirmed gas leakage into a sand layer at 520ms.
- ▶ Amplitude increase between the green lines.



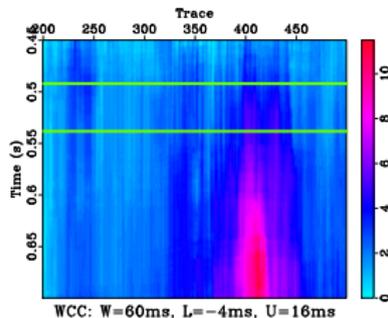
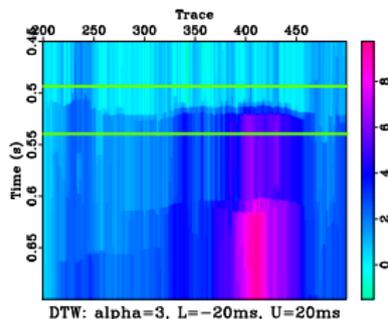
# Experimental validation — Time lapse data.

- ▶ Confirmed gas leakage into a sand layer at 520ms.
- ▶ Amplitude increase between the green lines.
- ▶ Time shift increase in the same interval.



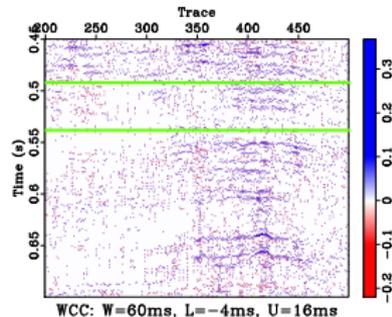
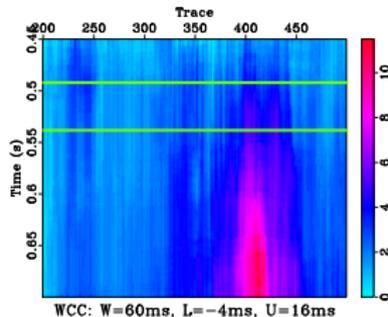
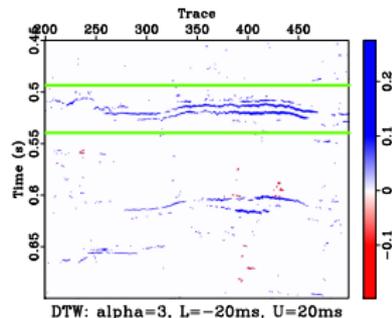
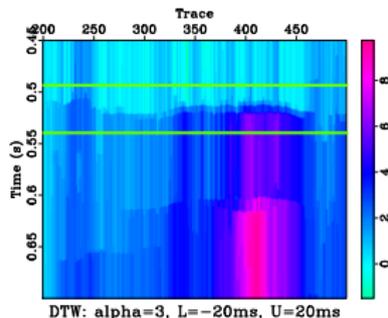
# Experimental validation — Time lapse data.

- ▶ Main trends similar, but DTW shifts are sharper.



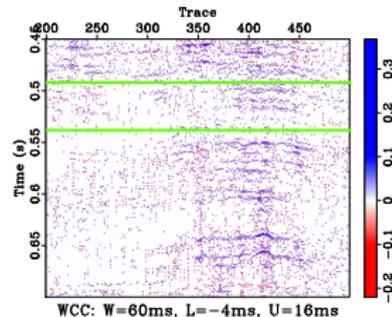
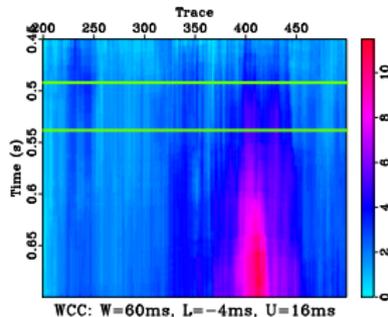
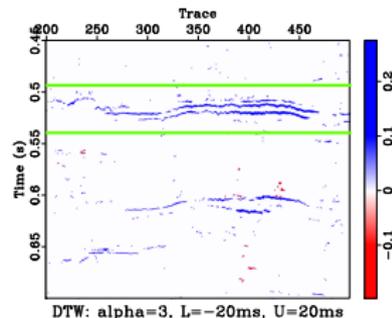
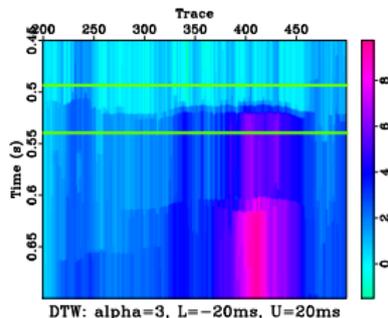
# Experimental validation — Time lapse data.

- ▶ Main trends similar, but DTW shifts are sharper.
- ▶ DTW focuses the time strain according to expectation.



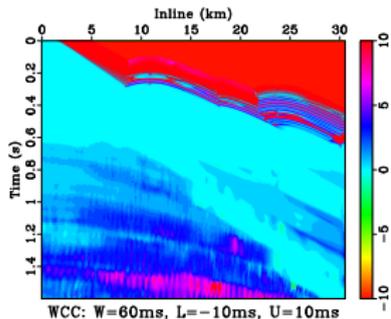
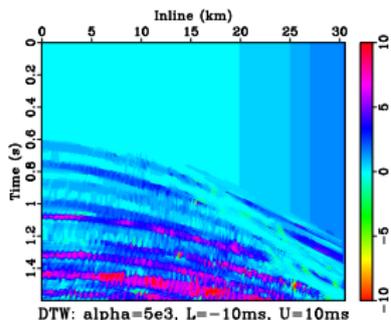
# Experimental validation — Time lapse data.

- ▶ Main trends similar, but DTW shifts are sharper.
- ▶ DTW focuses the time strain according to expectation.
- ▶ Horizontal coherence can only be explained by data features.



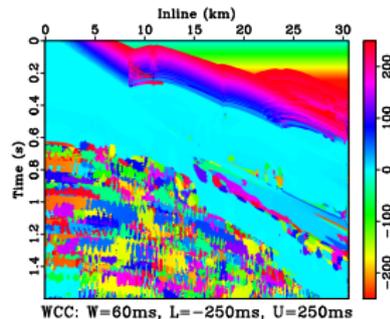
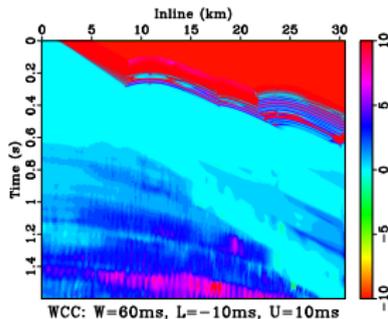
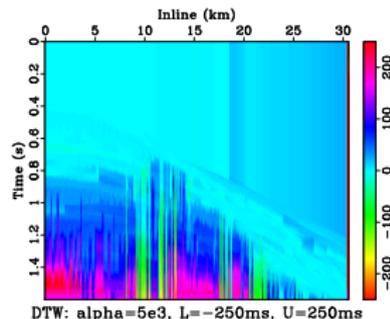
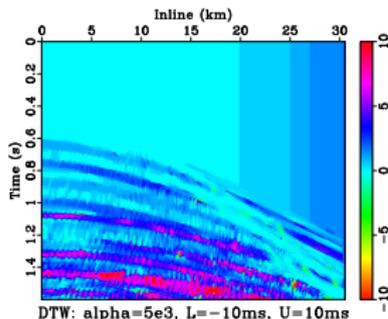
# Experimental validation — Comparison with known shifts.

- ▶ For a small velocity perturbation, both methods should be correct.



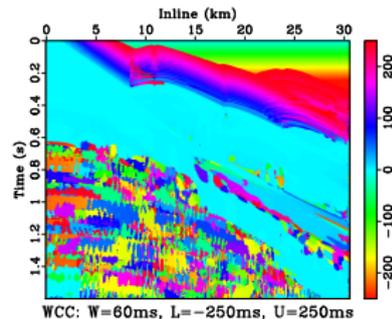
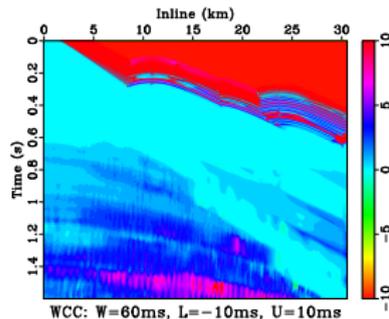
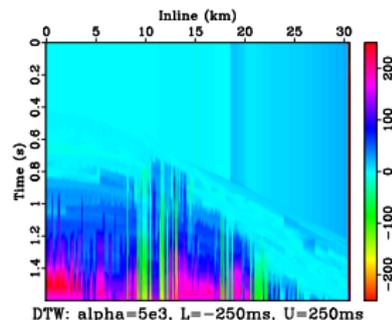
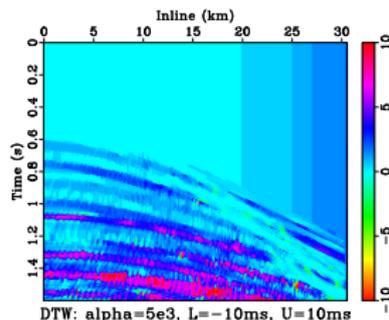
# Experimental validation — Comparison with known shifts.

- ▶ For a small velocity perturbation, both methods should be correct.
- ▶ For the great perturbation, the results disagree totally.



# Experimental validation — Comparison with known shifts.

- ▶ For a small velocity perturbation, both methods should be correct.
- ▶ For the great perturbation, the results disagree totally.
- ▶ DTW results similar to each other, continuous and in the right direction!



# Acknowledgements

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