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НАЦИОНАЛЬНОЙ АКАДЕМИИ НАУК  
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## CONVOLUTIONAL NEURAL NETWORKS AS A METHOD TO SOLVE ESTIMATION PROBLEM OF ACOUSTIC WAVE PROPAGATION IN POREOELASTIC MEDIA

**Abstract.** This article concerns the problem of the acoustic wave propagation in the 3 layered half-space. The first and third layers are assumed to be solid, whereas the second is assumed to be poroelastic. This article considers results of finding acoustic wave propagation with regard to its depth and time (further called solution to the forward problem) [1-4] and tries to estimate the initial physical properties of aforementioned three layers. The aim of this article is to create a convolutional neural network that estimates said properties, namely speed of sound in each layer and porosity of the second layer. Model was built using “PyTorch”, open-source machine learning library. In order to evaluate the initial coefficients of acoustic wave propagation the convolutional neural networks were used. During the procedure, 3 convolutional hidden layers and 2 fully connected linear hidden layers were used. The data for data characterization was simulated by iteratively solving forward problem of acoustic wave propagation described by Stokes equation and continuity equation with given initial values of the acoustic model.

**Key words:** Neural network, Convolutional neural network, acoustic wave propagation, predicting models, supervised learning, activation function, PyTorch.

**Introduction.** Researching acoustic wave propagation, is one of overlying problems of geological exploration [6]. The prominent problems in the aforementioned area is the problem of acoustic wave propagation in poroelastic medium, the problem related to the discovery of oil and water reserves underground. In practice however the solution of the problem requires extensive reliance on regularization of data, and thorough and expensive measurements that sometimes are hard to provide due to various circumstances.

The relevance of the utilization of deep learning algorithms is defined by the fact that deep learning algorithms provide solution that is more robust and do not require extensive data regularization.

The aim of this article is to explore possibilities of building a neural network capable of estimating solutions to problem of acoustic wave propagation in poroelastic medium.

**Specification of the problem.** Consider 3 layered half-space that consists of:  $\Omega_2 = \{x \in R : 0 < x < H_1\}$  which is a first layer,  $\Omega_1 = \{x \in R : H_1 < x < H_2\}$  and  $\Omega_2 = \{x \in R : x > H_2\}$ , and let 0-point be a surface of the first layer.

Let  $L$  (within dataset it is denoted as  $H$ ) be the depth of the portion of half-space under consideration, while  $r$  denotes the time frame of the experiment, their respective values during experiment is going to be equal to 1000 meters and timeframe of the experiment in question is going to be equal to 1.5 seconds. The acoustic wave is sent at the surface at  $x = 0, y=0$ .

The mathematical model is at the edges of the layers of the half-space could be described via Stokes equation and continuity equation as follows in terms of acoustic pressure  $p$  on the whole layer  $\Omega$ , as described by [1]:

$$\begin{aligned} \left( \frac{m}{\tilde{c}_f^2} + \frac{(1-m)}{\tilde{c}_s^2} \right) \frac{\partial p}{\partial t} + \operatorname{div} v = 0 \\ (m\tilde{\rho}_f + (1-m)\tilde{\rho}_s) \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} = -\nabla \left( p + \frac{mv_0}{\tilde{c}_f^2} \frac{\partial p}{\partial t} \right) \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

Where  $m$  represents porosity of the second layer,  $p$  shows the acoustic pressure,

$$c^2 = \frac{1}{\frac{m}{\tilde{c}_f^2} + \frac{(1-m)}{\tilde{c}_s^2}}$$

is an average speed of wave propagation in the considered area of half-space.

That could be brought to the form:

$$\rho \frac{\partial^2 p}{\partial t^2} = \operatorname{div} \left( c^2 \nabla \left( p + \frac{mv_0}{\tilde{c}_f^2} \frac{\partial p}{\partial t} \right) \right) \quad (2)$$

With initial conditions:

$$\begin{aligned} p(x, 0) &= 0, \quad x \in \Omega \\ \frac{\partial p}{\partial t}(x, 0) &= 0, \quad x \in \Omega \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

and boundary condition:

$$p(0, t) = p_0(t), t > 0 \quad (4)$$

to solve the above problem, we don't need a second boundary condition, so we don't need to set a second boundary condition.

At this point it is possible to apply Fourier Transformation so that our mathematical model stable, thus making the equation dependent on  $\omega$  (angular frequency) and the depth of underground length:

$$\frac{d^2 P}{dx^2} + \frac{\rho \omega^2}{c^2 (1 - i\omega \frac{mv_0}{\tilde{c}_f^2})} P = 0 \quad (5)$$

Applying continuity conditions and continuous differentiability conditions on the equation (5) near layer boundaries yields a system of linear algebraic equations (6-9) [5]:

$$[P_1 - i\omega \frac{mv_0}{\tilde{c}_f^2} P_1]_{H_1-0} = [P_2 - i\omega \frac{mv_0}{\tilde{c}_f^2} P_2]_{H_1+0} \quad (6)$$

$$\left[ c^2 \frac{d}{dx} \left( P_1 - i\omega \frac{mv_0}{\tilde{c}_f^2} P_1 \right) \right]_{H_1-0} = \left[ c^2 \frac{d}{dx} \left( P_2 - i\omega \frac{mv_0}{\tilde{c}_f^2} P_2 \right) \right]_{H_1+0} \quad (7)$$

$$\left[ P_2 - i\omega \frac{mv_0}{\tilde{c}_f^2} P_2 \right]_{H_2-0} = \left[ P_3 - i\omega \frac{mv_0}{\tilde{c}_f^2} P_3 \right]_{H_2+0} \quad (8)$$

$$\left[ c^2 \frac{d}{dx} \left( P_2 - i\omega \frac{mv_0}{\tilde{c}_f^2} P_2 \right) \right]_{H_2-0} = \left[ c^2 \frac{d}{dx} \left( P_3 - i\omega \frac{mv_0}{\tilde{c}_f^2} P_3 \right) \right]_{H_2+0} \quad (9)$$

Which in turn could be solved [5]:

$$e^{\frac{i\omega\sqrt{\rho}}{c_1}H_1} + A_2 e^{-\frac{i\omega\sqrt{\rho}}{c_1}H_1} = \left( B_1 e^{\frac{i\omega\sqrt{\rho}}{c_2\sqrt{1-\frac{mv_0}{c_f^2}i\omega}}H_1} + B_2 e^{-\frac{i\omega\sqrt{\rho}}{c_2\sqrt{1-\frac{mv_0}{c_f^2}i\omega}}H_1} \right) \left( 1 - i\omega \frac{mv_0}{\tilde{c}_f^2} \right) \quad (10)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & c_1^2 \left( \frac{i\omega\sqrt{\rho}}{c_1} e^{\frac{i\omega\sqrt{\rho}}{c_1}H_1} - A_2 \frac{i\omega\sqrt{\rho}}{c_1} e^{\frac{i\omega\sqrt{\rho}}{c_1}H_1} \right) \\ &= c_2^2 \left( B_1 \frac{i\omega\sqrt{\rho}}{c_2\sqrt{1-\frac{mv_0}{c_f^2}i\omega}} e^{\frac{i\omega\sqrt{\rho}}{c_2\sqrt{1-\frac{mv_0}{c_f^2}i\omega}}H_1} - B_2 \frac{i\omega\sqrt{\rho}}{c_2\sqrt{1-\frac{mv_0}{c_f^2}i\omega}} e^{-\frac{i\omega\sqrt{\rho}}{c_2\sqrt{1-\frac{mv_0}{c_f^2}i\omega}}H_1} \right)_1 \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

$$\left( B_1 e^{\frac{i\omega\sqrt{\rho}}{c_2\sqrt{1-\frac{mv_0}{c_f^2}i\omega}}H_1} + B_2 e^{\frac{i\omega\sqrt{\rho}}{c_2\sqrt{1-\frac{mv_0}{c_f^2}i\omega}}H_1} \right) \left( 1 - i\omega \frac{mv_0}{\tilde{c}_f^2} \right) = D_1 e^{\frac{i\omega\sqrt{\rho}}{c_3}H_2} \quad (12)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & c_2^2 \left( B_1 \frac{i\omega\sqrt{\rho}}{c_2\sqrt{1-\frac{mv_0}{c_f^2}i\omega}} e^{\frac{i\omega\sqrt{\rho}}{c_2\sqrt{1-\frac{mv_0}{c_f^2}i\omega}}H_1} - B_2 \frac{i\omega\sqrt{\rho}}{c_2\sqrt{1-\frac{mv_0}{c_f^2}i\omega}} e^{-\frac{i\omega\sqrt{\rho}}{c_2\sqrt{1-\frac{mv_0}{c_f^2}i\omega}}H_1} \right) \left( 1 - i\omega \frac{mv_0}{\tilde{c}_f^2} \right) \\ &= c_3^2 \left( D_1 \frac{i\omega\sqrt{\rho}}{c_3} e^{\frac{i\omega\sqrt{\rho}}{c_3}H_2} \right) \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

Iteratively solving (10)-(13) will find the values of acoustic wave pressure dependent on angular velocity ( $\omega$ ) and depth of the half-space (x). By applying inverse Fourier transformation [7] on those values we obtain the values of acoustic wave propagation (acoustic pressure) dependent on time (t) and depth of the half-space (x). These values were calculated using MatLAB and stored in the form of text file with comma separated complex numbers [2].

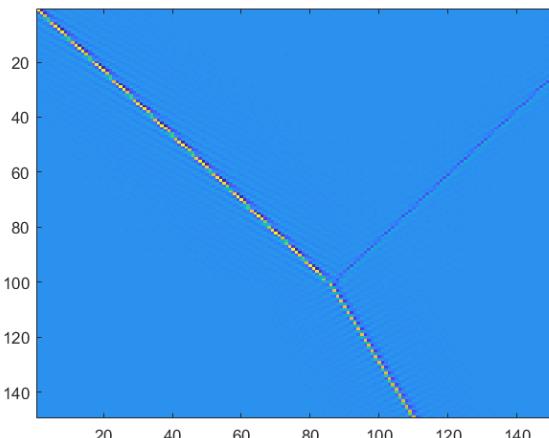


Figure 1 – Values of acoustic pressure at given time (horizontal axis) and depth (vertical axis).

1 pixel in time  $\approx 0.01$  seconds, while 1 pixel in depth  $\approx 20$  meters

**Neural Network architecture.** Convolutional neural network (CNN) is a method of modeling data analysis with statistical tools, loosely based around the idea of how neurons and synapses work. The structure of neural networks consists of 3 layers [8]:

- a) Input layer;
- b) Hidden layer;
- c) Output layer.

On their turn each layer consists of neurons that work as a simple function, taking data, via connections referred to as synapses from neurons in the previous layer, making calculations to it and then passing the results to the neurons in the next layer.

The input layer works as a primary data input part of our model. It accepts data, sometimes referred as a training data that forms conditions of the problem. Once the data is inputted the neurons in input layer start sending signals to the first hidden layer.

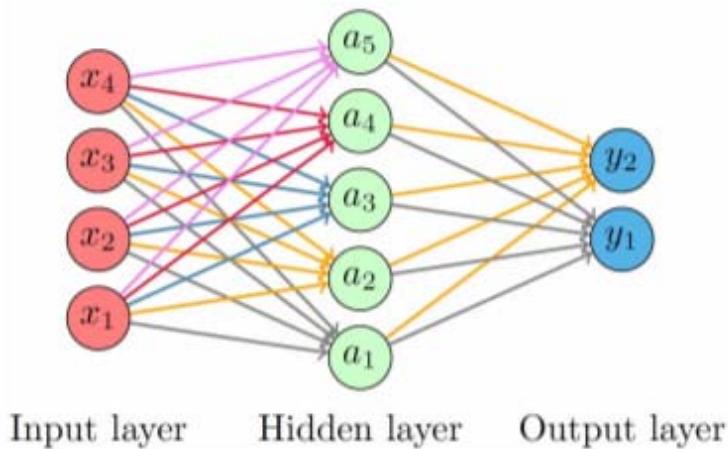


Figure 2 – the general model of machine learning algorithm [3, 15]

The hidden layer is where most calculations happen in the following way [3, 8, 15]:

$$A = \sigma(w^{(1)} \cdot X + b^{(1)}), Y = \sigma(w^{(2)} \cdot A + b^{(2)}) \quad (14)$$

$$\Theta_\theta(X) = \sigma(w^{(2)}(\sigma(w^{(1)} \cdot X + b^{(1)})) + b^{(2)}) \quad (15)$$

$$f(\theta) = f(\theta; \{X_\ell\}, \{Y_\ell\}) = \frac{1}{N_{nn}} \sum_{\ell=1}^{N_{nn}} (\Theta_\theta(X_\ell) - Y_\ell)^2 \quad (16)$$

where  $X = (x_1, \dots, x_4)^T$ ,  $Y = (y_1, y_2)^T$ ,  $A = (a_1, \dots, a_5)^T$ ,  $w$  and  $b$  representing weights and biases of our model.

The activation function is a way to model the cell firing procedure and to standardize data sent from one layer to the other.

Convolutional neural network works on the idea of convolutions. The data given to us with in the form the matrix get convolved and pooled from one layer to another, with the idea of finding patterns in each receptive field.

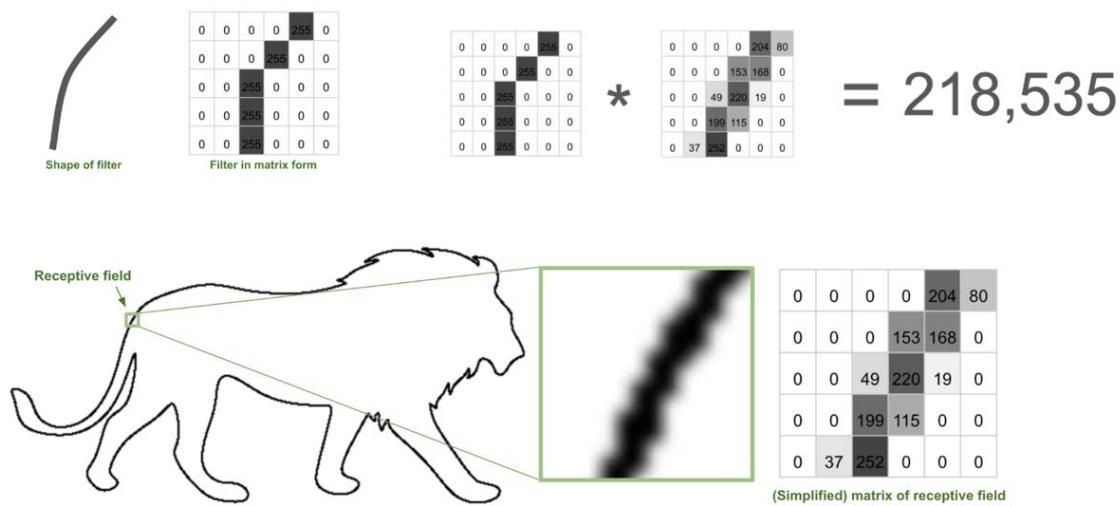


Figure 3 --Example of convolutions and pooling for CNN [14]

**Creation of neural network.** For the purpose of building a deep learning model it is necessary to specify input and output datasets. In this case the input is a set of text files that describe acoustic pressure at various depths over time, whereas the output are values characterizing the layers of the half-space under consideration, including [5]-[6]:

- 1) speed of acoustic wave propagation at the first layer;
- 2) speed of acoustic wave propagation at the second layer;
- 3) speed of acoustic wave propagation at the third layer;
- 4) porosity of the second layer;

There is a variety of other coefficients that influence the acoustic wave propagation, including depth and viscosity of the layers. For the purposes of this experiment those values were taken as constant, simulating conditions where it is necessary to find out what is a content of porous media in the second layer, often met in more practical applications.

The number of datasets is equal to 3600, with a data sets being given in 149x151 2 dimensional arrays.

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1.txt - Блокнот
Файл Правка Формат Вид Справка
0.50066+0.0270751,0.068987-0.46209i,-0.22181-0.10037i,-0.089335+0.028929i,-0.0098556+0.040808i,-0.0023847-0.0096614i,0.00063592+0.010311i,-0.030746i,0.00056863+0.00041156i,-0.0018193-0.0029259i,0.00056506+0.0038572i,-0.0018157-0.0027875i,0.00056127+0.00036122i,-0.0018117-0.00265i,0.010287i,0.00049528+6.6539e-05i,-0.0017442-0.00097318i,0.00048803+6.0586e-05i,0.0017365-0.00091836i,0.00047985+6.6256e-05i,-0.0017277-0.000885i,-0.0018284-9.8687e-05i,0.00057166-0.00040839i,-0.0018201-5.8926e-05i,0.00056377-0.00041724i,-0.0018126-1.9436e-05i,0.00055667-0.0004272i,-0.0629344+0.20157i,0.044551+0.16094i,-0.002493-0.45084i,-0.23033-0.17442i,-0.10731+0.023264i,-0.025888+0.045191i,0.0053112-0.0054541i,-0.00654i,0.0064328+0.00050478i,-0.0006311-0.0031756i,-0.00060038+0.00049582i,-0.00067217-0.003044i,-0.00056106+0.0004874i,-0.00070981-0.0029221i,-0.000404893i,-0.0011256-0.0014231i,-0.00012211+0.0004112i,-0.0011349-0.0013756i,-0.0001133+0.00041505i,-0.0011432-0.0013292i,-0.00010554+0.0004,0.058982i,0.00014462+1.618e-05i,-0.0013981-0.00055924i,0.00014677+1.788e-05i,-0.0014005-0.00052839i,0.00014937+1.7654e-05i,-0.0014032-0.0004,0.045551+0.035635i,-0.085880+0.12706i,0.34925+0.26043i,0.33504-0.38972i,-0.21191-0.2607i,-0.13089+0.013848i,-0.042652+0.044574i,0.010528+0,4-0.00010094i,0.00057338-0.0026189i,-0.0017893-6.4809e-05i,0.00050165-0.0025304i,0.0017203-3.111e-05i,0.00043533-0.0024492i,-0.00165651+4.0,0.014385i,-0.00092819+0.00043249i,-0.00033529-0.0014085i,-0.00090632+0.00045641i,-0.00035681-0.0013795i,-0.00088514+0.00048301i,-0.00037767-0.00090299i,-0.00057644+0.00032966i,-0.00068212-0.00088646i,-0.0005643+0.00034381i,-0.00069412-0.00086974i,-0.00055245+0.00035641i,-0.0007058-0.030144+0.02399i,0.042206+0.059031i,-0.0756094+0.030221,-0.23061+0.31336i,0.43864-0.28342i,-0.15919-0.34741,-0.1602-0.0046378i,-0.058269+0.6413-0.0011687i,0.0013479-0.0016062i,-0.0025609-0.0010768i,0.0012705-0.0015713i,-0.0024862-0.00091139i,0.0011982-0.0015409i,-0.0024162-0.0016186+0.0001262i,0.00035179-0.0011116i,-0.0015898+0.00017208i,0.00032283-0.0011005i,-0.0015606+0.00022105i,0.0002931-0.0010892i,-0.0015302i,-0.0012919+0.00045519i,3.148e-05-0.00099852i,-0.0012761+0.0004818i,1.5912e-05-0.00099714i,-0.0012608+0.00050747i,8.7978e-07-0.00099602i,0.012934+0.040188i,-0.018524+0.008138i,0.025075+0.074784i,-0.043953+0.020852i,0.11135+0.31715i,0.49849-0.14562i,-0.07055-0.41899i,-0.19185+0.0024725i,0.0014629-0.00049409i,-0.0026852-0.00023232i,0.0014035-0.00050289i,-0.0026276-0.00021854i,0.0013475-0.00051283i,-0.0025729-0.002058i,46391i,0.00069949-0.00058283i,-0.0019388-0.00040404i,0.00067283-0.00058314i,-0.0019113-0.00034252i,0.00064421-0.00058162i,-0.0018813-0.00023i,-0.0017851+0.00026848i,0.00052536-0.0008566i,-0.0017707+0.00030608i,0.0005113-0.00086631i,-0.0017569+0.00034303i,0.00049782-0.00087656i,-0.0010681+0.00074464i,0.00019818+0.043001i,-0.00204394+0.0015875i,0.0018257+0.00057795i,0.0052821+0.0046169i,0.011331+0.27897i,0.50476+0.003441i,0.0000740814+0.00035253i,-0.0019863-0.0033282i,0.00072693+0.00032158i,-0.0019724-0.0031575i,0.00071283+0.00029193i,-0.0019579-0.0030013i,1102i,0.00054216-2.5865e-06i,-0.0017878-0.0010385i,0.00052806-3.8877e-06i,-0.0017726-0.00097486i,0.00051143-1.3087e-06i,-0.0017543-0.000910-0.0018417-0.00013641i,0.00058538-0.0004926i,-0.0018341-9.6058e-05i,0.00057795-0.00050511i,-0.0018269-5.6103e-05i,0.00057094-0.00051841i,-0.0087539+0.026329i,0.0087422+0.030726i,0.011761+0.03832i,0.013208+0.0049619i,-0.01905+0.067549i,0.027118+0.011089i,-0.055667+0.21341+0.00067423-0.0037032i,-0.00055532+0.00051886i,-0.00017877-0.003533i,-0.00051333+0.00050327i,-0.00075817-0.00337921,-0.00047667+0.00048880i,-0.001491i,-7.356e-05+0.00039075i,-0.001815-0.0014937i,-6.8825e-05+0.00040038i,-0.0011852-0.0014394i,-6.6344e-05+0.00041516i,-0.0011863-0.0013855i,-0.0014355-0.00060765i,0.00018402-5.7862e-05i,-0.0014375-0.00057386i,0.00018602-6.3764e-05i,-0.0014395-0.0005403i,0.00018808-7.0646e-05i
```

Figure 2 – Dataset of acoustic pressure

The model was created with open-source deep learning library PyTorch. Convolutional neural networks were used for the purposes of estimating initial coefficients of acoustic wave propagation. There were 3 convolutional hidden layers and 2 fully connected linear hidden layers utilized during the procedure. The sigmoid function was used for activation.

**Results.** During training procedure, the neural network shows clear decrease in standard deviation over the number of batches:

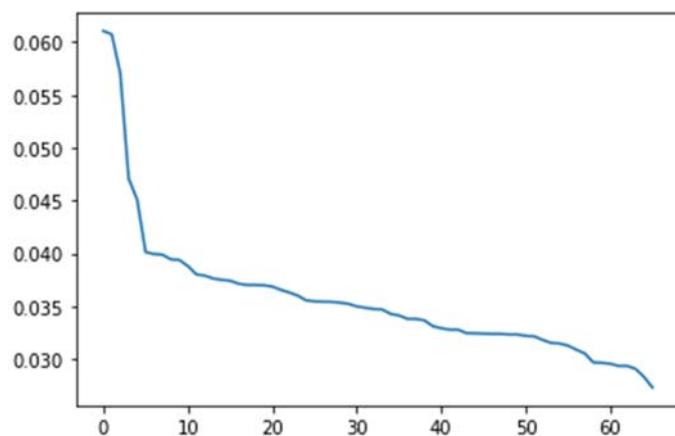


Figure 4 – Standard deviation over the number of batches

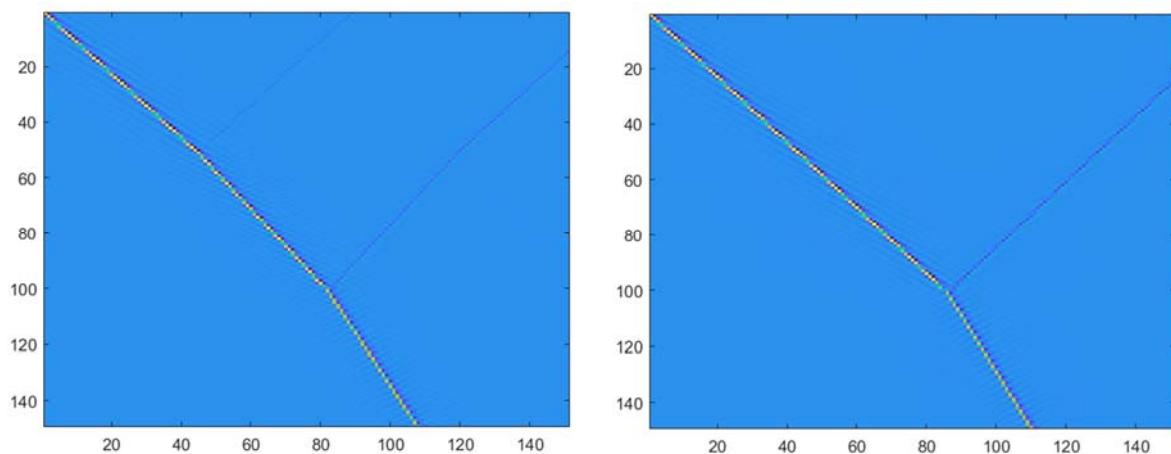


Figure 5 – Comparison of expected (left) solution created by forward model and predicted (right) values created by applying results from deep learning algorithm

**Conclusion.** All in all, the experiment shows that it is possible to create a deep learning algorithms that estimates the solution of the acoustic wave propagation in poroelastic media. The deep learning neural network was successfully developed with standard deviation of 0.03 over the course of last batches, showing the convergence of neural network model, which gives an alternative to analytical solution to the problem given in [1]-[2]. After training neural network model can provide characterization of the physical properties of the layers based only on data of acoustic wave propagation over time and depth. Experiments display successful results in potential of deep learning in building seismic-acoustic wave propagation model and thus also successful in estimating solution to the problem via neural networks. This opens up a lot of opportunities with regard to making seismic-acoustic problems solving algorithm in geophysics that is robust to data regularization.

One of the ways of future developments that are possible in this area is generation of deep learning neural networks for more thorough and sophisticated wave propagation models such us inverse seismic-acoustic problems and then try to industrial application of trained network in real world conditions.

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## **КОНВОЛЮЦИЯЛЫҚ (ЖИНАҚТАЛАТЫН) НЕЙРОНДЫҚ ЖЕЛІЛЕР АКУСТИКАЛЫҚ ТОЛҚЫНДАРДЫҢ ТАРАЛУ МӘСЕЛЕСІН ШЕШУДІҢ ӘДІСІ РЕТИНДЕ**

**Аннотация.** Бұл мақала үш қабатты жартылай кеңістікте акустикалық толқынның таралу мәселесіне арналған. Бірінші және үшінші қабаттар үздіксіз қатыл қабаттар, ал екінші қабат кеуектік қатыл деп болжанады. Бұл мақалада акустикалық толқынның таралуын оның терендігі мен уақытын ескере отырып анықтау нәтижелері қарастырылады [1-4], сонымен қатар жоғарыда аталған үш қабаттың бастапқы физикалық қасиеттерін нейрондық желінің арқылы есептеуге тырысады.

Мақала мақсаты – бірнеше дербес жағдайды есепке ала отырып, осы қасиеттерді, атап айтқанда әр қабаттағы дыбыс жылдамдығын және екінші қабаттың кеуектігін есептейтін конвульсиялық (жинақталатын) нейрондық желі құру. Модель PyTorch, ашық оқу машиналарын оқыту кітапханасы арқылы жасалған. Акустикалық толқындардың таралу коэффициенттерін бағалау үшін үйірткілі нейрондық желілер пайдаланылды. Үйірткілі нейрондық желі – нейрондар мен синапстардың жұмысы туралы еркін негізделген статистикалық құралдарды қолдану арқылы мәліметтерді талдаудың модельдеу әдісі болып саналады. Нейрондық желілердің құрылымы 3 қабаттан тұрады: кіріс қабаты, жасырын қабат және шығу қабаты. Өз кезегінде, әрбір қабат қарапайым функция ретінде жұмыс істейтін нейрондардан тұрады. Алдыңғы қабаттағы нейрондардан синапстар деп аталатын қосылыстар арқылы мәліметтерді жинап, сол арқылы есептеу жүргізеді де, нәтижелерін келесі қабаттағы нейрондарға өткізеді. Кіріс қабаты модельдік деректерді енгізуін негізгі болігі ретінде жұмыс істейді. Ол кейде мәселенің жағдайын құрайтын оқыту мәліметтері деп аталатын деректерді алады. Деректерді енгізгеннен кейін кіріс қабатындағы нейрондар бірінші жасырын қабатқа сигнал жібере бастайды. Бұл жағдайда 3 үйірткілі жасырын қабаттар және 2 толық жалғанған сыйықты жасырын қабаттар қолданылды. Активтеу үшін сигма тәрізді функция қолданылды. Мәліметтерді сипаттауға арналған мәліметтер сұйықтықтарға арналған Стокс теңдеуі және үзіліссіздік теңдеуінің комегімен сипатталған акустикалық толқынның таралуының тікелей есебін итеративті шешу арқылы модельденді, акустикалық модельдің бастапқы мәндөрі берілген [5] - [6].

Акустикалық толқынның таралуын зерттеу геологиялық барлаудың негізгі міндеттерінің бірі болып саналады [6]. Бұл саладағы негізгі мәселелер – кеуекті-серпімді ортадағы акустикалық толқындардың таралуы, жер астындағы мұнай мен су қорларының ашылуына байланысты мәселе болып есептеледі. Алайда іс жүзінде бұл мәселені шешу деректерді жүйелеудің кең қолданылуын талап етеді, сонымен қатар, кейде әртүрлі жағдайларға байланысты елестетуге қызын мұқият және қымбат өлшемдерді қажет етеді.

Тәжірибе кеуекті-серпімді ортадағы акустикалық толқынның таралу шешімін бағалайтын терең оқыту алгоритмдерін құруға болатындығын көрсетеді. Терең оқытылған нейрондық желі [1]-[2]-да көлтірлген мәселенің аналитикалық шешіміне балама ұсынатын, нейрондық желі моделінің жақындастырылған көрсете отырып, соңғы партиялар бойынша 0,03 стандартты ауытқу негізінде сәтті дамытылды. Оқытудан кейін нейрондық желі моделі тек акустикалық толқынның таралуы туралы мәліметтер негізінде қабаттардың физикалық қасиеттерінің сипаттамасын бере алады.

Эксперименттер сейсмикалық-акустикалық толқындардың таралу моделін құруда терең оқытудың үздік нәтижелерін көрсетеді, сонымен қатар нейрондық желілерді қолдана отырып, есепті шешудің сәтті іске асырады. Бұл геофизикалық сейсмостакустикалық, деректерді реттеуге тұрақты есептерді шешудің алгоритмін құруға мүмкіндік береді.

Бұл салада ықтимал болашак даму әдістерінің бірі – толқынның таралуының негұрлым мұқият және күрделі моделдерін терең оқытатын нейрондық желілерді құру, мысалы, кері сейсмикалық акустикалық мәселелер, содан кейін нақты жағдайда оқытылған желіні индустріяландыру әрекеті.

**Түйін сөздер:** нейрондық желі, конволюциялық нейрондық желі, акустикалық толқындардың таралуы, болжау модельдері, бақыланатын оқыту, активтендіру функциясы, PyTorch.

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## **СВЕРТОЧНЫЕ НЕЙРОННЫЕ СЕТИ КАК МЕТОД РЕШЕНИЯ ЗАДАЧИ РАСПРОСТРАНЕНИЯ АКУСТИЧЕСКИХ ВОЛН В ПОРОУПРУГИХ СРЕДАХ**

**Аннотация.** Данная статья посвящена задаче распространения акустической волны в трехслойном полупространстве. Предполагается, что первый и третий слои являются сплошными, а второй – пороэластичными. В данной статье рассматриваются результаты определения распространения акустической волны с учетом ее глубины и времени [1-4], а также пытается рассчитать начальные физические свойства вышеупомянутых трех слоев.

Целью данной статьи является создание свёрточной нейронной сети, которая рассчитывает указанные свойства, а именно скорость звука в каждом слое и пористость второго слоя. Модель была построена с использованием PyTorch, библиотеки машинного обучения с открытым исходным кодом. Для оценки начальных коэффициентов распространения акустических волн использовались сверточные нейронные сети. Сверточная нейронная сеть – это метод моделирования анализа данных с помощью статистических инструментов, свободно основанный на идее работы нейронов и синапсов. Структура нейронных сетей состоит из 3 слоев: входной слой, скрытый слой и выходной слой. В свою очередь, каждый слой состоит из нейронов, которые работают как простая функция, собирая данные через соединения, называемые синапсами из нейронов в предыдущем слое, делая с ним вычисления и затем передавая результаты нейронам в следующем слое. Входной слой работает как первичная часть ввода данных нашей модели. Он принимает данные, иногда называемые данными обучения, которые формируют условия проблемы. После ввода данных нейроны во входном слое начинают посыпать сигналы первому скрытому слою. При этом использовались 3 сверточных скрытых слоя и 2 полностью связанных линейных скрытых слоя. Сигмовидная функция была использована для активации. Данные для характеристики данных моделировались путем итеративного решения прямой задачи распространения акустической волны, описываемой уравнением Стокса и уравнением неразрывности, с заданными начальными значениями акустической модели [5]-[6].

Исследование распространения акустической волны является одной из основных задач геологической разведки [6]. Основными проблемами в этой области является проблема распространения акустических волн в пористо-упругой среде, проблема, связанная с обнаружением запасов нефти и воды под землей. Однако на практике решение этой проблемы требует широкого использования регуляризации данных, а также тщательных и дорогостоящих измерений, которые иногда трудно представить в силу различных обстоятельств.

Эксперимент показывает, что можно создать алгоритмы глубокого обучения, оценивающие решение распространения акустической волны в пористо-упругих средах. Нейронная сеть с глубоким обучением была успешно разработана со стандартным отклонением 0,03 в течение последних лет, демонстрируя сходимость модели нейронной сети, которая дает альтернативу аналитическому решению проблемы, приведенной в [1]-[2]. После обучения модель нейронной сети может обеспечить характеристику физических свойств слоев на основе только данных распространения акустической волны по времени и глубине.

Эксперименты показывают успешные результаты в потенциале глубокого обучения в построении модели распространения сейсмоакустических волн и, таким образом, также успешны в оценке решения проблемы с помощью нейронных сетей. Это открывает много возможностей для создания алгоритма решения сейсмоакустических задач в геофизике, который устойчив к регуляризации данных.

Одним из способов будущих разработок, которые возможны в этой области, является создание нейронных сетей глубокого обучения для более тщательных и сложных моделей распространения волн, таких как обратные сейсмические акустические проблемы и затем попытка промышленного применения обученной сети в реальных условиях.

**Ключевые слова:** нейронная сеть, сверточная нейронная сеть, распространение акустических волн, модели прогнозирования, контролируемое обучение, функция активации, PyTorch.

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