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## ABSORBING BOUNDARY CONDITIONS FOR 2D TILTED TRANSVERSE ISOTROPIC ELASTIC MEDIA \*

HÉLÈNE BARUCQ<sup>1</sup>, LIONEL BOILLOT<sup>1</sup>, HENRI CALANDRA<sup>2</sup> AND JULIEN DIAZ<sup>1</sup>

**Abstract.** This work deals with the construction of a low-order absorbing boundary condition (ABC) for 2D elliptic TTI media, preserving the system stability. The construction is based on comparing and then connecting the slowness curves for isotropic and elliptic TTI waves. Numerical experiments illustrate the performance of the new ABC. They are performed by integrating the ABC in a DG formulation of Elastodynamics. When applied in a TTI medium, the new ABC performs well with the same level of accuracy than the standard isotropic ABC set in an isotropic medium. The condition demonstrates also a good robustness when applied for large times of simulation.

**Résumé.** Ce travail porte sur la construction d'une condition aux limites absorbante (CLA) pour les milieux TTI elliptiques, préservant la stabilité du système. La mise en oeuvre repose sur la comparaison puis la mise en relation des courbes de lenteurs pour les ondes isotropes et TTI elliptiques. Des expériences numériques illustrent la performance de ces nouvelles CLA. Elles sont réalisées en intégrant la CLA dans une formulation de type Galerkin discontinue pour l'Élastodynamique. Pour un milieu TTI, la nouvelle CLA est efficace avec le même niveau de précision que la CLA isotrope standard pour un milieu isotrope. On observe aussi que la condition est robuste en temps long.

### INTRODUCTION

The numerical simulation of wave propagation in the Earth is very useful for understanding geophysical phenomena such as earthquakes. It is also a noninvasive and efficient tool to explore limited regions of the subsurface. For instance, numerical waves are used by geophysicists to detect possible stocks of hydrocarbons in regions of the subsurface that are tricky to reach. In this case, it is necessary to couple the wave equations with absorbing boundary conditions (ABC). Another approach is to modify the wave equations within a layer surrounding the computational domain. It is the so-called PML (Perfectly Matched Layer) technique. The use of ABCs has been suggested long ago [9,10] while the PMLs have emerged later [5,6]. In the case of isotropic media, PMLs have clearly demonstrated their supremacy on the ABCs. They are easy to implement and do not generate spurious waves. To achieve the same level of accuracy with ABCs, higher order boundary conditions must be considered and difficulties of construction and implementation occur. Moreover, computational costs are significantly increased compared to those generated by PMLs. However, PMLs suffer from stability problems for different classes of anisotropic media [3], especially in TTI (Titled Transverse Isotropic) environments that are of great interest for oil exploration.

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Our work falls into the problem of imaging the subsurface. It is an inverse problem which is difficult to solve because it is nonlinear and ill-posed. Even if recent progresses have been achieved, other approaches are used for industrial purposes where fast and robust algorithms are needed. They do not consist in solving exactly the inverse problem and they generally give approximate solutions which are enough accurate for practitioners. Among them, the Reverse Time Migration (RTM) technique is widely used for seismic imaging. It provides images of the subsurface that are made from time correlations of reflected fields which are generated by artificial acoustic sources propagating inside the region to be explored. From numerical experiments that have been performed by using different numerical methods, it has been observed that this technique is robust to the noise which comes from reflections generated by the boundaries of the computational domain. This is why, in that particular context, it is still interesting to develop ABCs whose main property is stability. Indeed, if spurious reflections prompted by ABCs can be considered as noise, spurious modes created by PMLs heavily pollute seismograms and the images provided by RTM are unusable.

The purpose of this work is to propose an ABC for TTI media that is easily integrated inside a discontinuous finite element formulation. The Discontinuous Galerkin (DG) method we use has been proposed in [7] for the equations of Elastodynamics formulated as a first order. The construction of the new ABC is mainly based on an algebraic computation which focuses on the slowness curves of the elliptic TTI elastic wave equation. Despite the use of an elliptic framework, the numerical experiments are performed in the general TTI case.

### 1. ANISOTROPIC ELASTODYNAMICS

Let  $\Omega$  be an open bounded domain of  $\mathbb{R}^2$ . Let  $\mathbf{x} = (x, z) \in \Omega$  be the space variable and  $t \in [0, T]$  be the time. The elastodynamic system reads as:

$$\begin{cases} \rho(\mathbf{x})\partial_t v(\mathbf{x}, t) &= \nabla \cdot \underline{\underline{\sigma}}(\mathbf{x}, t), \\ \partial_t \underline{\underline{\sigma}}(\mathbf{x}, t) &= \underline{\underline{C}}(\mathbf{x}) : \underline{\underline{\epsilon}}(v(\mathbf{x}, t)), \end{cases} \tag{1}$$

where  $v := (v_x, v_z)$  denotes the velocity wave field and  $\sigma := (\sigma_{xx}, \sigma_{xz}, \sigma_{zz})$  is the stress tensor. The parameter  $\rho > 0$  stands for the density,  $\underline{\underline{C}}$  is the stiffness tensor and  $\underline{\underline{\epsilon}}(v) = \frac{1}{2}(\overrightarrow{\nabla} v + (\overrightarrow{\nabla} v)^T)$  represents the strain tensor. As usual,  $\overrightarrow{\nabla}$  is the gradient and  $\nabla \cdot$  denotes the divergence operator.

To produce realistic images of the subsurface from the propagation of waves, it has been demonstrated for instance in [8, 20] that anisotropy must be taken into account. In this work, we consider transversely isotropic (TI) media, which can be divided into two groups defined as VTI for vertical TI and TTI for tilted TI. Each medium can be described from the representation of wavefront sets as depicted at Fig. 1.

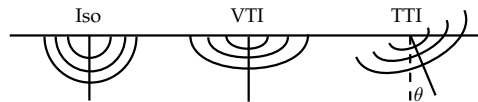


FIGURE 1. Wavefronts for isotropic (left), VTI (center) and TTI (right) media

Obviously, the stiffness tensor  $\underline{\underline{C}}$  reads differently in each case:

- Isotropic media are characterized either by the Lamé coefficients  $\lambda$  and  $\mu$ , or by the P-waves and S-waves velocities  $V_p$  and  $V_s$  with density  $\rho$ . Obviously, both characterizations lead to the same entries for  $\underline{\underline{C}}$ .
- VTI media are defined likewise by  $V_p$ ,  $V_s$  and  $\rho$ , and in addition their characterization involves Thomsen [18] VTI parameters  $\epsilon$  and  $\delta$ . The stencil of  $\underline{\underline{C}}$  is then the same than in the isotropic case
- TTI media are described from VTI ones by applying a rotation of angle  $\theta$ . It is worth noting that  $\underline{\underline{C}}$  is dense while it admits null entries in the two previous cases.

## 2. TI FORMULATION

The general stiffness tensor containing the elasticity is fourth-rank. It can be rewritten in a matricial formulation with the Voigt notation. In 2D, matrix indices  $\{1, 3, 5\}$  refer respectively to tensor indices  $\{xx, zz, xz\}$  and the matrix of the stiffness tensor reads as:

$$C = \begin{bmatrix} C_{11} & C_{13} & C_{15} \\ C_{13} & C_{33} & C_{35} \\ C_{15} & C_{35} & C_{55} \end{bmatrix} \quad (2)$$

In the isotropic and the VTI cases, this tensor becomes sparse with  $C_{15} = C_{35} = 0$ , otherwise it is dense.

In the isotropic case, the entries can be defined similarly from the Lamé coefficients  $\lambda$  and  $\mu$  as follows:

$$C_{11} = \lambda + 2\mu, \quad C_{33} = \lambda + 2\mu, \quad C_{55} = \mu, \quad C_{13} = \lambda$$

or from the velocities  $V_p$  and  $V_s$ , and the density  $\rho$

$$C_{11} = \rho V_p^2, \quad C_{33} = \rho V_p^2, \quad C_{55} = \rho V_s^2, \quad C_{13} = \rho(V_p^2 - 2V_s^2)$$

In the VTI case, the coefficients involve now Thomsen's coefficients [18]  $\varepsilon$  and  $\delta$ :

$$C_{11} = \rho V_p^2(1 + 2\varepsilon), \quad C_{33} = \rho V_p^2, \quad C_{55} = \rho V_s^2,$$

$$C_{13} = \rho \left( \sqrt{(V_p^2 - V_s^2)^2 + 2\delta V_p^2(V_p^2 - V_s^2)} - V_s^2 \right)$$

The TTI formulation is more tricky to introduce. The tensor  $\underline{\underline{C}}$  is dense (but still symmetrical). It results from the  $\theta$ -rotation of the VTI formulation, that is:

$$\underline{\underline{C}}_{ijkl}^{TTI} = \sum_p \sum_q \sum_r \sum_s R_{pi} R_{qj} R_{rk} R_{sl} \underline{\underline{C}}_{pqrs}^{VTI}, \quad \text{with } R = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix}$$

Elastodynamics is then governed by wave equations which can be rewritten as the following first order system:

$$\begin{cases} \rho \partial_t v_x &= \partial_x \sigma_{xx} + \partial_z \sigma_{xz} \\ \rho \partial_t v_z &= \partial_x \sigma_{xz} + \partial_z \sigma_{zz} \\ \partial_t \sigma_{xx} &= C_{11} \partial_x v_x + C_{13} \partial_z v_z + C_{15} \partial_x v_z + C_{15} \partial_z v_x \\ \partial_t \sigma_{zz} &= C_{13} \partial_x v_x + C_{33} \partial_z v_z + C_{35} \partial_x v_z + C_{35} \partial_z v_x \\ \partial_t \sigma_{xz} &= C_{15} \partial_x v_x + C_{35} \partial_z v_z + C_{55} \partial_x v_z + C_{55} \partial_z v_x \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

## 3. ABSORBING BOUNDARY CONDITION (ABC)

A rigorous methodology for the construction of ABCs is based on the diagonalization of the system (1). This approach has been proposed by Enquist and Majda [9] for strongly hyperbolic systems. It provides a very elegant process for the derivation of ABCs on arbitrarily shaped boundaries [1]. Nevertheless, in practice, it can quickly become uneasy to use because of coupling terms that are difficult to handle in the first stage of the diagonalization. The coupling indeed results in eigenvalues which are difficult to exploit for the construction of efficient ABCs. For instance, the VTI eigenvalues have the general form [12]:

$$\lambda_{P/S} = \sqrt{\alpha k^2 - \beta \rho w^2 \pm \sqrt{\gamma k^4 - \eta \rho k^2 w^2 + \xi \rho^2 w^4}}$$

where  $k$  denotes the frequency related to the time variable by a Fourier transform, and  $\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \eta, \xi$  are parameters depending on the tensor coefficients.

From a practical point of view, it is obvious that the numerical handling of  $\lambda$  is not feasible because of the composition of two square roots and are uneasy to localize. However, it remains possible to construct a low-order VTI ABC by using a Taylor expansion of order one. Then, focusing on normal incident waves allows the elimination of the derivative terms in the other direction, as described in [11, 13] for the isotropic case. This leads, for a boundary with an outward normal  $e_x$ , to the low-order VTI ABC:

$$\begin{cases} \sigma_{xx} &= \rho V_p \sqrt{1 + 2\varepsilon} v_x \\ \sigma_{xz} &= \rho V_s v_z \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

which is identical to the first-order ABC obtained by a different way in [2].

Setting  $\varepsilon$  to zero in the VTI ABC (4) is identical to the low-order isotropic ABC (e.g. in [19]):

$$\begin{cases} \sigma_{xx} &= \rho V_p v_x \\ \sigma_{xz} &= \rho V_s v_z \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

These simple ABCs can also be obtained by uncoupling the P-waves and the S-waves in the elastic system (1), which means fixing  $V_s$  or  $V_p$  to zero. Thus, the Engquist-Majda methodology can be applied to the resulting pseudo-acoustic systems, leading to the first equation of (5) for the P-waves while the second relation in (5) is for the S-waves.

Now, when addressing the case of a TTI medium, the stiffness tensor is dense and Engquist-Majda methodology becomes very tricky to apply. It is even not obvious that the corresponding eigenvalues can be computed explicitly, even for particular TTI media or for uncoupled waves. We have tried to approximate them with the help of Maple<sup>©</sup><sup>1</sup> software. We got results that are actually unusable. This is why we have decided to adopt another approach which is described in the next section.

## 4. ELLIPTIC TTI LOW-ORDER ABC

### 4.1. Slowness curves

Our approach is based on the slowness curves for TTI media. This idea has been already suggested by Savadatti and Guddati who published four interesting articles [14–17] about revisited ABC involving arguments that are usually claimed for PMLs analysis. In particular, they provide a characterization of different types of anisotropy by involving slowness curves. In the same time, slowness curves have been introduced in [4] to construct ABCs for anisotropic acoustic equations.

In this work, we propose to follow the same ideas than in [4] to construct a low-order ABC for waves propagation in TTI media. We restrict our study to the case where  $\varepsilon = \delta$  which corresponds to the so-called elliptic TI case. Let us remark that low-order VTI ABCs do not depend on the TI- $\delta$  parameter, it might be possible that the simplest TTI ABCs do not involve  $\delta$  either. Hence, the elliptic case could give rise to an efficient low-order ABC for more general cases.

For the construction of the ABC, we thus begin by addressing the form of the slowness curves. Fig. 2 depicts these profiles for an isotropic and an elliptic TTI elastic system. It clearly appears that the S-waves slowness curves are identical in both cases, forming a circle, whereas the P-waves slowness curve is circular in the isotropic case and elliptical in the elliptic TTI case.

<sup>1</sup><http://www.maplesoft.com>

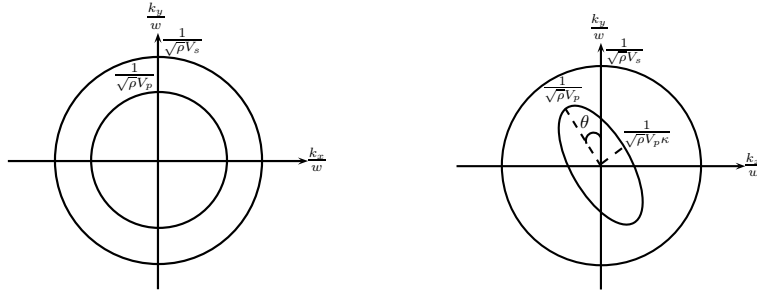


FIGURE 2. Slowness curves of isotropic (left) and elliptic TTI (right) elasticity

Let us tackle the construction of the ABC by choosing the isotropic case as a reference. That makes sense since isotropic ABCs are stable and we are mainly interested in stable boundary conditions. We then propose to find auxiliary fields  $(v^*, \sigma^*)$  which are solutions to an isotropic wave equation and to establish a link with  $(v, \sigma)$ . By this way, we will be able to deduce the boundary condition that is satisfied by  $(v, \sigma)$  when  $(v^*, \sigma^*)$  satisfies the simplest ABC for isotropic elastic waves.

In, Fig. 2, frequencies  $k_x^*$  and  $k_z^*$  are the symbols of the derivatives  $\partial_x^*$  and  $\partial_z^*$  of an isotropic elastic system. In the same way, the partial derivatives  $\partial_x$  and  $\partial_z$  of an elliptic TTI elastic system are related to  $k_x$  and  $k_z$ . So, we can join  $\partial_x^*$  and  $\partial_z^*$  with  $\partial_x$  and  $\partial_z$  by constructing a map which transforms the slowness curve forms.

#### 4.2. An elliptic TTI ABC

Let us focus on P-waves only, i.e. setting  $V_s$  to zero in (1). The construction of the elliptic TTI P-waves ABC follows a multi-step procedure.

*Step 1* consists in elaborating a change of variables which modifies a rotated ellipse into a circle. According to Fig. 2, we denote by  $(k_x, k_z)$  the slowness variables for the TTI case and  $(k_x^*, k_z^*)$  corresponds to the isotropic case. We then seek coefficients  $\{\mu_j\}, 1 \leq j \leq 4$ , such that:

$$k_x = \mu_1 k_x^* + \mu_2 k_z^* \quad \text{and} \quad k_z = \mu_3 k_x^* + \mu_4 k_z^* \quad (6)$$

Let us consider the case where the ABC acts on a boundary with an outward normal  $e_x$ . Then, the change of coordinates should not impact on the  $z$ -derivative and  $\mu_3 = 0$ . In the same way, we could have considered the case where the ABC is set upon a boundary with an outward normal  $e_z$ . Then, we would have fixed  $\mu_3 = 0$ .

First,  $(k_x^*, k_z^*)$  satisfies the quadratic equation

$$\rho V_p^2 k_x^{*2} + \rho V_p^2 k_z^{*2} = 1 \quad (7)$$

Second,  $(k_x, k_z)$  satisfies the generic relation

$$\xi_1 k_x^2 + \xi_2 k_x k_z + \xi_3 k_z^2 = 1 \quad (8)$$

with  $\kappa = 1 + 2\varepsilon$ , and

$$\begin{cases} \xi_1 &= \rho V_p^2 (\kappa^2 \cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta) \\ \xi_2 &= 2 \cos \theta \sin \theta \rho V_p^2 (\kappa^2 - 1) \\ \xi_3 &= \rho V_p^2 (\kappa^2 \sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta). \end{cases} \quad (9)$$

By plugging (6) into (8), we then get:

$$\xi_1 \mu_1^2 k_x^{*2} + \mu_1 (2\xi_1 \mu_2 + \xi_2 \mu_4) k_x^* k_z^* + (\xi_1 \mu_2^2 + \xi_2 \mu_2 \mu_4 + \xi_3 \mu_4^2) k_z^{*2} = 1 \quad (10)$$

Then, by identifying the coefficients of the above equation with the coefficients of (7), we obtain:

$$\begin{cases} \mu_1 &= \sqrt{1/(\kappa^2 \cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta)} \\ \mu_2 &= -(\kappa^2 - 1) \cos \theta \sin \theta / \kappa \sqrt{\kappa^2 \cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta} \\ \mu_4 &= \frac{1}{\kappa} \sqrt{\kappa^2 \cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta} \end{cases} \quad (11)$$

Now, we use (7) to deduce: :

$$\partial_x = \mu_1 \partial_x^* + \mu_2 \partial_z^* \quad \text{and} \quad \partial_z = \mu_4 \partial_z^* \quad (12)$$

*Step 2* addresses the corresponding change for the velocity field  $v$ . Following *step 1*, we define  $(v_x^*, v_z^*)$  as the coordinates of  $v = (v_x, v_z)$  in the set of isotropic variables. We seek them as follows:

$$\begin{cases} v_x &= \alpha_1 v_x^* + \alpha_2 v_z^* \\ v_z &= \alpha_3 v_x^* + \alpha_4 v_z^* \end{cases} \quad (13)$$

Then we have to find coefficients  $\{\alpha_j\}_{1 \leq j \leq 4}$  in such a way that  $(v_x^*, v_z^*)$  is solution of the isotropic elastic wave system:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{\rho V_p^2} \rho \partial_t^2 v_x^* &= \partial_x^{*2} v_x^* + \partial_x^* \partial_z^* v_z^* \\ \frac{1}{\rho V_p^2} \rho \partial_t^2 v_z^* &= \partial_z^* \partial_x^* v_x^* + \partial_z^{*2} v_z^* \end{cases} \quad (14)$$

To simplify the computations, it is easier to uncouple  $v$  from  $\sigma$  by considering the second-order formulation of Elastodynamics:

$$\begin{cases} \rho \partial_t^2 v_x &= C_{11} \partial_x^2 v_x + C_{12} \partial_x \partial_z v_z + C_{13} (\partial_x^2 v_z + \partial_z \partial_x v_x) \\ &+ C_{13} \partial_x \partial_z v_x + C_{23} \partial_z^2 v_z + C_{33} (\partial_x \partial_z v_z + \partial_z^2 v_x) \\ \rho \partial_t^2 v_z &= C_{13} \partial_x^2 v_x + C_{23} \partial_x \partial_z v_z + C_{33} (\partial_x^2 v_z + \partial_z \partial_x v_x) \\ &+ C_{12} \partial_x \partial_z v_x + C_{22} \partial_z^2 v_z + C_{23} (\partial_x \partial_z v_z + \partial_z^2 v_x) \end{cases} \quad (15)$$

We can then plug (12) and (13) into (15) and identify the coefficients of the resulting system with the ones of (14). In this elliptic TTI case, with  $V_s = 0$ , the  $\underline{C}$  tensor coefficients are easily computable.

After a series of algebraic handlings, we obtain three equations by identifying respectively the operators  $\partial_x^{*2}$ ,  $\partial_z^{*2}$  and  $\partial_x^* \partial_z^*$ . They read as:

$$\frac{1}{\alpha_1 \alpha_4 - \alpha_2 \alpha_3} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_4 & -\alpha_2 \\ -\alpha_3 & \alpha_1 \end{pmatrix} \mu_1^2 \begin{pmatrix} a^2 & ab \\ ab & b^2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 & \alpha_2 \\ \alpha_3 & \alpha_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \rho V_p^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (16)$$

$$\frac{1}{\alpha_1 \alpha_4 - \alpha_2 \alpha_3} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_4 & -\alpha_2 \\ -\alpha_3 & \alpha_1 \end{pmatrix} \mu_1^2 \begin{pmatrix} b^2 & -ab \\ -ab & a^2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 & \alpha_2 \\ \alpha_3 & \alpha_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \rho V_p^2 \end{pmatrix} \quad (17)$$

$$\frac{1}{\alpha_1 \alpha_4 - \alpha_2 \alpha_3} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_4 & -\alpha_2 \\ -\alpha_3 & \alpha_1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c & d \\ d & -c \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 & \alpha_2 \\ \alpha_3 & \alpha_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \rho V_p^2 \\ \rho V_p^2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (18)$$

with:

$$\begin{cases} a &= \rho V_p (\kappa \cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta) / \sqrt{\kappa^2 \cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta} \\ b &= \rho V_p (\kappa - 1) \cos \theta \sin \theta / \sqrt{\kappa^2 \cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta} \\ c &= 2a^2 \cdot \mu_2 / \mu_1 + 2ab \cdot \mu_4 / \mu_1 \\ d &= b^2 \cdot \mu_4 / \mu_1 + 2ab \cdot \mu_2 / \mu_1 + C_{12} \cdot \mu_1 \mu_4 \end{cases} \quad (19)$$

which simplifies to:

$$\begin{cases} \alpha_1 &= \frac{a}{b} \alpha_3 \\ \alpha_4 &= \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 &= -\alpha_3 \end{cases} \quad (20)$$

Choosing  $\alpha_1 = 1$ , we finally get:

$$v_x = v_x^* - \frac{b}{a} v_z^* \quad \text{and} \quad v_z = \frac{b}{a} v_x^* + v_z^* \quad (21)$$

*Step 3* deals with  $\sigma$  which has been avoided at *step 2* by working directly on  $v$ . Following ideas of *step 2*, we introduce  $\sigma^*$  corresponding to  $v^*$  and we seek  $\{\beta_j\}_{1 \leq j \leq 9}$  such that

$$\begin{cases} \sigma_{xx} &= \beta_1 \sigma_{xx}^* + \beta_2 \sigma_{zz}^* + \beta_3 \sigma_{xz}^* \\ \sigma_{zz} &= \beta_4 \sigma_{xx}^* + \beta_5 \sigma_{zz}^* + \beta_6 \sigma_{xz}^* \\ \sigma_{xz} &= \beta_7 \sigma_{xx}^* + \beta_8 \sigma_{zz}^* + \beta_9 \sigma_{xz}^* \end{cases} \quad (22)$$

According to the isotropic case, we know that  $\sigma_{xx}^* = \sigma_{zz}^* = p^*$  and  $\sigma_{xz}^* = 0$ . We thus have

$$\begin{cases} \sigma_{xx} &= (\beta_1 + \beta_2) p^* \\ \sigma_{zz} &= (\beta_4 + \beta_5) p^* \\ \sigma_{xz} &= (\beta_7 + \beta_8) p^* \end{cases} \quad (23)$$

Thus the problem reduces to find three coefficients denoted by  $\{\widetilde{\beta}_j\}_{1 \leq j \leq 3}$  such that

$$\sigma_{xx} = \widetilde{\beta}_1 p^*, \quad \sigma_{zz} = \widetilde{\beta}_2 p^*, \quad \sigma_{xz} = \widetilde{\beta}_3 p^* \quad (24)$$

Next we proceed as in *step 2* by identifying the coefficients of the system satisfied by  $\sigma^*$ . We then get:

$$\begin{cases} \widetilde{\beta}_1 &= \sqrt{\kappa^2 \cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta} \\ \widetilde{\beta}_2 &= (\cos^2 \theta + \kappa \sin^2 \theta) \sqrt{\kappa^2 \cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta} / (\kappa \cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta) \\ \widetilde{\beta}_3 &= (\kappa - 1) \cos \theta \sin \theta \sqrt{\kappa^2 \cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta} / (\kappa \cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta) \end{cases} \quad (25)$$

*Step 4*, which ends the multi-step procedure of construction, consists in using the isotropic ABC in (5) and in applying the change of coordinates described in the relations (21) and (24). For a boundary with an outward normal  $e_x$ , the P-waves contribution of the isotropic ABC is  $p^* = -\rho V_p v_x^*$ . In this case,  $\sigma_{xx}^* = p^*$ . And so the elliptic TTI P-waves ABC is obtained with the coefficients in (19) and (25):

$$\begin{cases} \sigma_{xx} &= -\rho V_p \frac{\kappa \cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta}{\sqrt{\kappa^2 \cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta}} [(\kappa \cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta) v_x + (\kappa - 1) \cos \theta \sin \theta v_z] \\ \sigma_{zx} &= -\rho V_p \frac{(\kappa - 1) \cos \theta \sin \theta}{\sqrt{\kappa^2 \cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta}} [(\kappa \cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta) v_x + (\kappa - 1) \cos \theta \sin \theta v_z] \end{cases} \quad (26)$$



We have focused on P-waves and constructed a low-order ABC. We did not address the case of S-waves since their slowness curve is identical in the elliptic TTI case as in the isotropic case. Hence, our approach does not impact on the S-waves. Moreover, as previously noticed, the low-order ABC can be viewed as the addition of P-waves and S-waves contributions. Therefore, for the S-waves, we decided to apply the low-order ABC in (5), obtained in an isotropic media. Finally, for a boundary with an outward normal  $e_x$ , the complete low-order elliptic TTI ABC reads as:

$$\begin{cases} \sigma_{xx} &= -\rho V_p \frac{\kappa \cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta}{\sqrt{\kappa^2 \cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta}} [(\kappa \cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta)v_x + (\kappa - 1) \cos \theta \sin \theta v_z] \\ \sigma_{zx} &= -\rho V_p \frac{(\kappa - 1) \cos \theta \sin \theta}{\sqrt{\kappa^2 \cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta}} [(\kappa \cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta)v_x + (\kappa - 1) \cos \theta \sin \theta v_z] - \rho V_s v_z \end{cases} \quad (27)$$

## 5. STABILITY OF THE ABC

We know that  $\rho > 0$  and  $\underline{\underline{C}}$  is symmetrical and positive, i.e.  $(\underline{\underline{C}} : \underline{\underline{\xi}}) \cdot \underline{\underline{\xi}} > 0 \forall \underline{\underline{\xi}}$  symmetrical.  $\underline{\underline{C}}$  is thus invertible and let us denote by  $\underline{\underline{C}}^{-1}$  its inverse, which is also positive.

Let us consider a domain  $\Omega_x = ]-\infty, 0[ \times ]-\infty, +\infty[$  and  $\Gamma_x$  denotes its external boundary. Let us introduce the functional  $\mathbb{E}(t) = \frac{1}{2}(\|v\|_{\Omega_x, \rho}^2 + \|\underline{\underline{\sigma}}\|_{\Omega_x, \underline{\underline{C}}^{-1}}^2)$ . Then, formally, we have:

$$\frac{d}{dt} \mathbb{E}(t) = \int_{\Omega_x} \rho \partial_t v v d\mathbf{x} + \int_{\Omega_x} \partial_t \underline{\underline{\sigma}} : (\underline{\underline{C}}^{-1} : \underline{\underline{\sigma}}) d\mathbf{x} = \int_{\Gamma_x} \sigma_{xx} v_x + \sigma_{xz} v_z d\mathbf{x} \quad (28)$$

Now, we can replace the first term of (28) by using the first equation of the elastodynamics system (1) and a generalized Green formula:

$$\int_{\Omega_x} \rho \partial_t v v d\mathbf{x} = \int_{\Omega_x} \nabla \cdot \underline{\underline{\sigma}} v d\mathbf{x} = - \int_{\Omega_x} \underline{\underline{\sigma}} : \vec{\nabla} v d\mathbf{x} + \int_{\Gamma_x} (\underline{\underline{\sigma}} \mathbf{n}) v d\mathbf{x}$$

We can also replace the second term of (28) by using the second equation of the elastodynamics system (1):

$$\int_{\Omega_x} \partial_t \underline{\underline{\sigma}} : (\underline{\underline{C}}^{-1} : \underline{\underline{\sigma}}) d\mathbf{x} = \int_{\Omega_x} [\underline{\underline{C}} : \underline{\underline{\epsilon}}(v)] : (\underline{\underline{C}}^{-1} : \underline{\underline{\sigma}}) d\mathbf{x} = \int_{\Omega_x} \underline{\underline{\sigma}} : \vec{\nabla} v d\mathbf{x}$$

Finally, using that  $\mathbf{n}$  is the outward normal to  $\Gamma_x$ , i.e.  $(n_x = 1; n_z = 0)$ ,  $\underline{\underline{\sigma}} \mathbf{n} = (\sigma_{xx}, \sigma_{xz})$ , and replacing by the ABC (27), equation (28) reduces to:

$$\frac{d}{dt} \mathbb{E}(t) = \int_{\Gamma_x} \underline{\underline{\sigma}} \mathbf{n} d\mathbf{x} = \int_{\Gamma_x} - \frac{\rho V_p}{\sqrt{\kappa^2 \cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta}} [(\kappa \cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta)v_x + (\kappa - 1) \cos \theta \sin \theta v_z]^2 - \rho V_s v_z^2 d\mathbf{x}$$

which is negative. Thus, the energy is decreasing, which ensures the stability of the boundary value problem.

## 6. NUMERICAL ILLUSTRATION

Let us consider an homogeneous 2D square domain and an elastic initial condition:  $v(\mathbf{x}, 0) = v_0(\mathbf{x})$  with

$$v_0(\mathbf{x}) = \vec{\nabla} \times e^{-\pi^2 \|\mathbf{x}\|^2} + \vec{\nabla} e^{-\pi^2 \|\mathbf{x}\|^2}$$

and  $\underline{\underline{\sigma}}(\mathbf{x}, 0) = 0$ . Then, P-waves and a S-waves can be generated. In an isotropic medium (see Fig. 3), the magnitude of the velocity field depicts two circles, and it is observed at different times of simulation: 1 s at Fig. 3(a), 1.5 s at Fig. 3(b). After 6 s of simulation (see Fig. 3(c)), only spurious reflections which are caused

by the ABCs, are noticeable. In a TTI medium (see Fig. 4), the magnitude of the velocity field describes a quasi-ellipsoid for the P-wave and a quasi-square for the S-wave, see Fig 4. This is due to the (non-elliptic) TTI parameter choice. After 6 s of simulation, Fig. 4(c), only the spurious reflections caused by the ABCs are noticeable. The comparison with the isotropic case depicts the same kind of reflections, with the same intensity.

Let us underline that in this TTI case, the use of PMLs leads to an exponential growing of the numerical solution, until the simulation stops (within one second). A rigorous analysis of this phenomena can be found in [3].

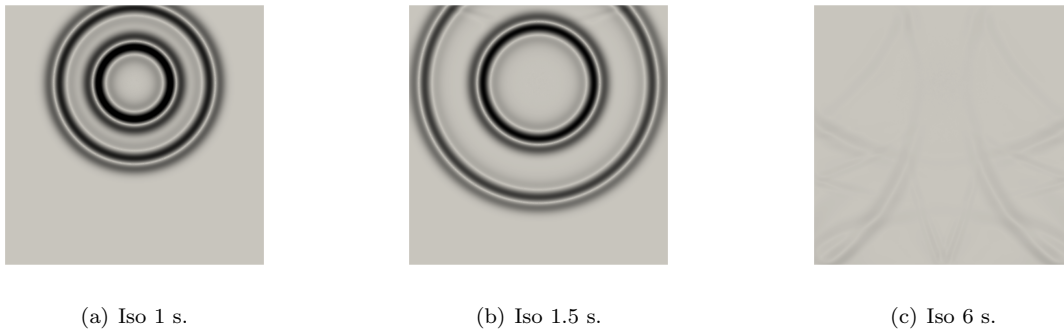


FIGURE 3. Velocity magnitude at different time of the simulation

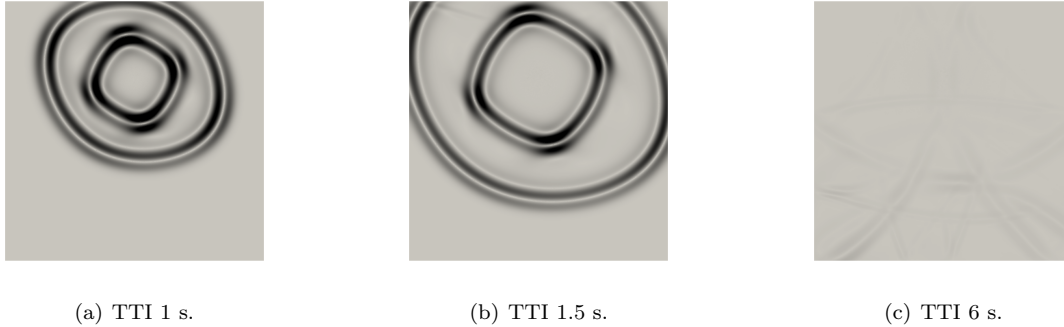


FIGURE 4. Velocity magnitude at different time of the simulation

Now, let us compare the elliptic TTI ABC and the isotropic ABC efficiencies in the same general TTI elastic media (i.e. non-elliptic), see Fig. 5. The L2-energy is measured at each time step. The initial condition is a P-wave in Fig. 5(a), a S-wave in Fig. 5(b) and an elastic source in Fig. 5(c), so as to focus on the P-wave and S-wave ABC reflections. In the three cases, the use of the anisotropic ABC clearly shows better results, in the sense that the pollution involved by the reflections is lower (about twice lower).

## CONCLUSION

We have proposed a new ABC for 2D elliptic TTI elastic waves which outperforms the standard isotropic ABC in such media. Moreover, results show that the ABC also performs well in general TTI elastic media (i.e. non-elliptic). Besides, it generates some spurious reflections which can be considered as noise in a RTM/seismic-imaging context. It is worth noting that these ABCs stay stable in anisotropic media, offering an alternative to PMLs. In the following, we work on an extension of our construction process to general TTI media.

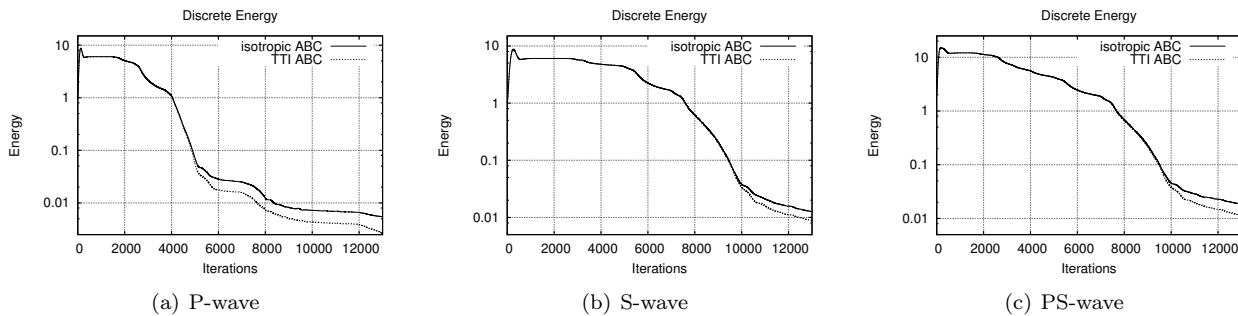


FIGURE 5. L2-energy with different initial condition

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