

含裂隙双相各向异性介质中的地震波传播^{*}

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摘要 基于各向异性介质和含裂隙双相介质中的地震波传播理论, 导出了具有四阶对称轴的含裂隙双相各向异性介质的本构关系与波传播的运动方程. 指出在含裂隙双相各向异性介质中可能传播 6 种类型的准纵横波, 即快纵波 QP_1 , 慢纵波 QP_2 , 两个分裂的快横波 QSV_1 , QSH_1 和两个分裂的慢横波 QSV_2 , QSH_2 . 并以平面波传播为例作了进一步分析.

主题词 各向异性介质 地震波传播 S 波分裂 平面波 本构关系 运动方程 准 P 波 准 S 波

1 前言

据国内外多数地震学家的研究结果, 在构造应力场作用下, 地震孕育区的介质应该是广含有序排列的、充满流体(空气或水)的裂隙的介质, 即双相各向异性介质. 由于构造应力场以水平向作用为主, 这种介质内的裂隙一般都沿水平方向排列, 并与平行于地面的中心轴 OX_3 呈四阶轴对称, 即当绕 OX_3 轴旋转 90° , 也包括旋转 180° 时, 介质便自身重合. 因此, 孕震区内的地壳介质可近似用具有四阶对称轴(四重旋转对称)的含裂隙双相各向异性介质模型来描述. 在地震勘探中, 某些含油、气的介质也可能属于含裂隙双相各向异性介质. 因此, 进一步研究地震波在双相各向异性介质中的传播理论, 既有重要的理论意义, 也有较大的应用前景. 本文在 Biot 多孔介质地震波理论及其广义理论^[1~4]、各向异性介质中的地震波理论^[5] 以及横向各向同性多孔介质中的地震波理论^[6] 的基础上, 导出了具有四阶对称轴的含裂隙双相各向异性介质的本构关系与波的运动方程, 并以平面波为例对波的类型与传播速度进行了分析研究.

2 介质模型与本构方程

本文采用直角坐标系 $OX_1X_2X_3$, 研究具有四阶对称轴的含裂隙双相各向异性介质. 并设坐标轴 OX_1 , OX_2 分别与裂隙排列方向垂直, OX_3 为对称轴. 当绕 OX_3 轴旋转 $\varphi = \pi/2$ 时, 介质便自身重合. 在模拟孕震区介质时, 可把区中心取为坐标原点, OX_1 , OX_3 轴与地面平行, 且分别垂直、平行于裂隙排列方向; OX_2 轴垂直向下. 对于与之相对应的单相各向异性弹性介质, 其本构方程为^[6]:

$$\sigma_{\alpha} = \sum_{\beta=1}^6 A_{\alpha\beta} \varepsilon_{\beta}$$

本文 1997 年 3 月 3 日收到.

* 国家自然科学基金资助课题 批准号: 49474212.

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$$(A_{\alpha\beta}) = Q \begin{bmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} & A_{13} & 0 & 0 & A_{16} \\ A_{12} & A_{11} & A_{13} & 0 & 0 & -A_{16} \\ A_{13} & A_{13} & A_{33} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & A_{44} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & A_{44} & 0 \\ A_{16} & -A_{16} & 0 & 0 & 0 & A_{66} \end{bmatrix}$$

方程中共含有 7 个独立的弹性参量, 可分别表示为: $A_{11} = 2B_1 + B_2$, $A_{12} = B_2$, $A_{13} = B_3$, $A_{33} = B_4$, $A_{66} = B_5$, $A_{44} = B_6$, $A_{16} = B_7$; 而 B_i 则可另外表示为: $B_1 = \mu$, $B_2 = \lambda$, $B_3 = \lambda - l$, $B_4 = \lambda + 2\mu - p$, $B_5 = \mu - q$, $B_6 = \mu - m$, $B_7 = n$; λ , μ 为相应的各向同性介质的弹性模量; l , m , n , p , q 为各向异性介质参量. 当 n , q 为零时各向异性介质转化为横向各向同性介质, 即当绕 OX_3 轴旋转任意角度时介质都自身重合; 当 l , m , n , p , q 均为零时, 介质转化为各向同性介质.

具有四阶对称轴的含裂隙双相各向异性介质的本构方程如下:

$$\begin{cases} \sigma_{11} = (2B_1 + B_2)e_{11} + B_2e_{22} + B_3e_{33} + 2B_7e_{12} + B_8\xi - P_0 \\ \sigma_{22} = B_2e_{11} + (2B_1 + B_2)e_{22} + B_3e_{33} - 2B_7e_{12} + B_8\xi - P_0 \\ \sigma_{33} = B_3(e_{11} + e_{22}) + B_4e_{33} + B_9\xi - P_0, \quad \sigma_{12} = B_7(e_{11} - e_{22}) + 2B_5e_{12} \\ \sigma_{13} = 2B_6e_{13} \quad \sigma_{23} = 2B_6e_{23} \quad P = B_8(e_{11} + e_{22}) + B_9e_{33} + B_{10}\xi + P_0 \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

$$e_{ij} = \frac{1}{2}(u_{i,j} + u_{j,i}), \quad w_i = \beta(U_i - u_i) \quad \xi = -w_{k,i} \quad (i = 1, 2, 3; \quad j = 1, 2, 3)$$

式中 u_i , U_i 分别为固体相(骨架)和流体相(孔隙流体)的位移; e_{ij} 为固体相的应变分量, ξ 为流体相的相对体应变; σ_{ij} , P 分别为固体相的应力分量与流体相的饱和压力; β 为介质的孔隙度; P_0 为介质的初始压力; B_1 至 B_7 为固体相的各向异性弹性参量, B_8 , B_9 和 B_{10} 为流体相的有关弹性模量.

3 运动方程

含裂隙双相各向异性介质中的运动方程具有以下一般形式^[3 4 5]:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}(A_{ijkl} - \frac{\rho_f}{\rho}P_0\delta_{ik}\delta_{jl})(u_{k,lj} + u_{l,kj}) - (M_{ij} + \frac{\rho_s}{\rho}P_0\delta_{ij})w_{k,kj} = (\rho - \beta\rho_f)\ddot{u}_i + \beta\rho_f\dot{U}_i - b_{ij}\beta(u_j - U_j) \\ -\frac{1}{2}(M_{kj} - \frac{\rho_f}{\rho}P_0\delta_{kj})(u_{k,j\bar{i}} + u_{j,\bar{k}i}) - (M - \frac{\rho_s}{\rho}P_0)w_{j,ji} = \rho_f\ddot{u}_i + \rho_f a_{ij}(\dot{U}_j - \ddot{u}_j) - b_{ij}\beta(U_j - u_j) \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

式中 $b_{ij} = \eta[K_{ij}]^{-1}$, $\rho = (1 - \beta)\rho_s + \beta\rho_f$, $u_i = \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial t}$, $\ddot{u}_i = \frac{\partial^2 u_i}{\partial t^2}$, $U_i = \frac{\partial U_i}{\partial t}$,

$\dot{U}_i = \frac{\partial U_i}{\partial t}$; ρ_s , ρ_f 分别为固体相和流体相的密度; A_{ijkl} , M_{ij} , M 为相应的弹性参量; K_{ij} 为动态渗透率对称张量; η 为粘滞吸收系数; a_{ij} 为动态孔隙弯曲度; a_{ij} , b_{ij} 为依赖于波的频率的裂隙参数.

对于本文所研究的具有四阶对称轴的含裂隙双相各向异性介质, a_{ij} , b_{ij} 中只有 a_{ii} , b_{ii} ($i = 1, 2, 3$) 不为零, 且 $a_{11} = a_{22}$, $b_{11} = b_{22}$; 异于零的弹性参量 A_{ijkl} , M_{ij} 如下:

$$\lambda \left\{ \begin{array}{l} A_{1111} = A_{2222} = 2B_1 + B_2 \quad A_{1122} = A_{2211} = B_2 \\ A_{3322} = A_{1133} = A_{3311} = A_{2233} = B_3 \quad A_{3333} = B_4 \\ A_{1212} = A_{2121} = A_{1221} = A_{2112} = B_5 \quad A_{1331} = A_{1313} = A_{3113} = A_{3131} = B_6 \\ A_{1112} = A_{1121} = A_{1211} = A_{2111} = -A_{2212} = -A_{2221} = -A_{1222} = -A_{2122} = B_7 \\ M_{11} = M_{22} = B_8 \quad M_{33} = B_9 \quad M = B_{10} \end{array} \right. \quad (3)$$

其它弹性参量 A_{ijk} , M_{ij} 均为零. 将(3)式代入方程组(2), 并按分量展开, 即可得出以下运动方程组:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (2B_1 + B_2) \frac{\partial^2 u_1}{\partial x_1^2} + B_2 \frac{\partial^2 u_2}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2} + B_3 \frac{\partial^2 u_3}{\partial x_1 \partial x_3} + B_5 \left(\frac{\partial^2 u_1}{\partial x_2^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u_2}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2} \right) + B_6 \left(\frac{\partial^2 u_1}{\partial x_3^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u_3}{\partial x_1 \partial x_3} \right) + \\ + B_7 \left(2 \frac{\partial^2 u_1}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2} + \frac{\partial^2 u_2}{\partial x_1^2} - \frac{\partial^2 u_2}{\partial x_2^2} \right) - \left(\frac{\rho_s}{\rho} P_0 + B_8 \right) \left(\frac{\partial^2 w_1}{\partial x_1^2} + \frac{\partial^2 w_2}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2} + \frac{\partial^2 w_3}{\partial x_1 \partial x_3} \right) - \\ - \frac{\rho_f}{\rho} P_0 \left(\frac{\partial^2 u_1}{\partial x_1^2} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2 u_1}{\partial x_2^2} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2 u_1}{\partial x_3^2} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2 u_2}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2 u_3}{\partial x_1 \partial x_3} \right) = (\rho - \beta \rho_f) \ddot{u}_1 + \beta \rho_f \dot{U}_1 - \\ - b_{11} \beta (u_1 - U_1) \\ (2B_1 + B_2) \frac{\partial^2 u_2}{\partial x_2^2} + B_2 \frac{\partial^2 u_1}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2} + B_3 \frac{\partial^2 u_3}{\partial x_2 \partial x_3} + B_5 \left(\frac{\partial^2 u_2}{\partial x_1^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u_1}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2} \right) + B_6 \left(\frac{\partial^2 u_2}{\partial x_3^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u_3}{\partial x_2 \partial x_3} \right) + \\ + B_7 \left(\frac{\partial^2 u_1}{\partial x_1^2} - \frac{\partial^2 u_1}{\partial x_2^2} - 2 \frac{\partial^2 u_2}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2} \right) - \left(\frac{\rho_s}{\rho} P_0 + B_8 \right) \left(\frac{\partial^2 w_1}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2} + \frac{\partial^2 w_2}{\partial x_2^2} + \frac{\partial^2 w_3}{\partial x_2 \partial x_3} \right) - \\ - \frac{\rho_f}{\rho} P_0 \left(\frac{\partial^2 u_2}{\partial x_2^2} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2 u_2}{\partial x_1^2} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2 u_2}{\partial x_3^2} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2 u_1}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2 u_3}{\partial x_2 \partial x_3} \right) = (\rho - \beta \rho_f) \ddot{u}_2 + \beta \rho_f \dot{U}_2 - \\ - b_{22} \beta (u_2 - U_2) \\ B_3 \left(\frac{\partial^2 u_2}{\partial x_2 \partial x_3} + \frac{\partial^2 u_1}{\partial x_1 \partial x_3} \right) + B_4 \frac{\partial^2 u_3}{\partial x_3^2} + B_6 \left(\frac{\partial^2 u_1}{\partial x_1 \partial x_3} + \frac{\partial^2 u_2}{\partial x_2 \partial x_3} + \frac{\partial^2 u_3}{\partial x_1^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u_3}{\partial x_2^2} \right) - \\ - \left(\frac{\rho_s}{\rho} P_0 + B_9 \right) \left(\frac{\partial^2 w_1}{\partial x_1 \partial x_3} + \frac{\partial^2 w_2}{\partial x_2 \partial x_3} + \frac{\partial^2 w_3}{\partial x_3^2} \right) - \frac{\rho_f}{\rho} P_0 \left(\frac{\partial^2 u_3}{\partial x_3^2} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2 u_3}{\partial x_2^2} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2 u_2}{\partial x_2 \partial x_3} + \right. \\ \left. + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2 u_3}{\partial x_1^2} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2 u_1}{\partial x_1 \partial x_3} \right) = (\rho - \beta \rho_f) \ddot{u}_3 + \beta \rho_f \dot{U}_3 - b_{33} \beta (u_3 - U_3) \\ \left(\frac{\rho_f}{\rho} P_0 - B_8 \right) \left(\frac{\partial^2 u_1}{\partial x_1^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u_2}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2} \right) + \left(\frac{\rho_f}{\rho} P_0 - B_9 \right) \frac{\partial^2 u_3}{\partial x_1 \partial x_3} + \left(\frac{\rho_s}{\rho} P_0 - B_{10} \right) \left(\frac{\partial^2 w_1}{\partial x_1^2} + \frac{\partial^2 w_2}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2} + \right. \\ \left. + \frac{\partial^2 w_3}{\partial x_1 \partial x_3} \right) = \rho_f (1 - a_{11}) \ddot{u}_1 + \rho_f a_{11} \dot{U}_1 + b_{11} \beta u_1 - b_{11} \beta U_1 \\ \left(\frac{\rho_f}{\rho} P_0 - B_8 \right) \left(\frac{\partial^2 u_1}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2} + \frac{\partial^2 u_2}{\partial x_2^2} \right) + \left(\frac{\rho_f}{\rho} P_0 - B_9 \right) \frac{\partial^2 u_3}{\partial x_2 \partial x_3} + \left(\frac{\rho_s}{\rho} P_0 - B_{10} \right) \left(\frac{\partial^2 w_1}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2} + \frac{\partial^2 w_2}{\partial x_2^2} + \right. \\ \left. + \frac{\partial^2 w_3}{\partial x_2 \partial x_3} \right) = \rho_f (1 - a_{22}) \ddot{u}_2 + \rho_f a_{22} \dot{U}_2 + b_{22} \beta u_2 - b_{22} \beta U_2 \\ \left(\frac{\rho_f}{\rho} P_0 - B_8 \right) \left(\frac{\partial^2 u_1}{\partial x_1 \partial x_3} + \frac{\partial^2 u_2}{\partial x_2 \partial x_3} \right) + \left(\frac{\rho_f}{\rho} P_0 - B_9 \right) \frac{\partial^2 u_3}{\partial x_3^2} + \left(\frac{\rho_s}{\rho} P_0 - B_{10} \right) \left(\frac{\partial^2 w_1}{\partial x_1 \partial x_3} + \frac{\partial^2 w_2}{\partial x_2 \partial x_3} + \right. \\ \left. + \frac{\partial^2 w_3}{\partial x_3^2} \right) = \rho_f (1 - a_{33}) \ddot{u}_3 + \rho_f a_{33} \dot{U}_3 + b_{33} \beta u_3 - b_{33} \beta U_3 \end{array} \right. \quad (4)$$

为使 u_i , U_i 不全为零, 方程组(4)的系数行列式 $\Delta = 0$. 这是相对于 V^2 的 6 次特征方程, 最多可得出 6 种地震波传播速度, 分别对应着快、慢准 P, SV, SH 波.

4 平面波的传播

为简单起见,考虑平面波的传播,而曲面波则是多个均匀平面波与非均匀平面波叠加的结果^[5].此外,本文暂时不考虑方程(4)中的粘滞项,即令 $b_{ii} = 0$,平面波不衰减,初始应力 P_0 的影响也拟另文讨论.

平面简谐波的一般表达式可取为:

$$\begin{cases} u_j = A_j e^{ik(\vec{n} \cdot \vec{r} - vt)} \\ U_j \stackrel{B}{=} C_j e^{ik(\vec{n} \cdot \vec{r} - vt)} \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

式中 $\vec{n} \cdot \vec{r} = n_1 x_1 + n_2 x_2 + n_3 x_3$; n_i 为观测点的方向余弦, $n_i = \cos(\vec{n}, \vec{X}_i)$; $\vec{n}$ 为波面法向矢量; k 为波数, $k = \omega / v$; ω 为圆频率; v 为波速.

将(5)式代入方程组(4)后,可得出含6个未知量 A_j, C_j ($j = 1, 2, 3$) 的齐次线性方程组.为使 A_j, C_j 不全为零,必须令其系数行列式等于零,此即特征方程,其表达式如下:

$$\begin{vmatrix} h_{11} - \rho_{os} V^2 & h_{12} & h_{13} & h_{14} - \rho_{of} V^2 & h_{15} & h_{16} \\ h_{21} & h_{22} - \rho_{os} V^2 & h_{23} & h_{24} & h_{25} - \rho_{of} V^2 & h_{26} \\ h_{31} & h_{32} & h_{33} - \rho_{os} V^2 & h_{34} & h_{35} & h_{36} - \rho_{of} V^2 \\ h_{41} + \rho_{1f} V^2 & h_{42} & h_{43} & h_{44} + \rho_{1f} V^2 & h_{45} & h_{46} \\ h_{51} & h_{52} + \rho_{2f} V^2 & h_{53} & h_{54} & h_{55} + \rho_{2f} V^2 & h_{56} \\ h_{61} & h_{62} & h_{63} + \rho_{3f} V^2 & h_{64} & h_{65} & h_{66} + \rho_{3f} V^2 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \quad (6)$$

式中

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_{os} &= (1 - \beta) \rho_s, \rho_{of} = \beta \rho_f, \rho_{if} = (1 - a_{ii}) \rho_f, \rho_{if} = a_{ii} \rho_f \\ h_{11} &= (2B_1 + B_2 + \beta B_8) n_1^2 + B_5 n_2^2 + B_6 n_3^2 + 2B_7 n_1 n_2 \\ h_{12} &= (B_2 + B_5 + \beta B_8) n_1 n_2 + B_7 (n_1^2 - n_2^2) = h_{21} \\ h_{13} &= (B_3 + B_6 + \beta B_8) n_1 n_3, h_{14} = -\beta B_8 n_1^2 \\ h_{15} &= -\beta B_8 n_1 n_2 = h_{24}, h_{16} = -\beta B_8 n_1 n_3 \\ h_{21} &= h_{12}, h_{22} = (2B_1 + B_2 + \beta B_8) n_2^2 + B_5 n_1^2 + B_6 n_3^2 - 2B_7 n_1 n_2 \\ h_{23} &= (B_3 + B_6 + \beta B_8) n_2 n_3, h_{24} = h_{15}, h_{25} = -\beta B_8 n_2^2, h_{26} = -\beta B_8 n_2 n_3 \\ h_{31} &= (B_3 + B_6 + \beta B_9) n_1 n_3, h_{32} = (B_3 + B_6 + \beta B_9) n_2 n_3 \\ h_{33} &= (B_4 + \beta B_9) n_3^2 + B_6 (n_1^2 + n_2^2), h_{34} = -\beta B_9 n_1 n_3 \\ h_{35} &= -\beta B_9 n_2 n_3, h_{36} = -\beta B_9 n_3^2 \\ h_{41} &= (B_8 - \beta B_{10}) n_1^2, h_{42} = (B_8 - \beta B_{10}) n_1 n_2 = h_{51}, h_{43} = (B_9 - \beta B_{10}) n_1 n_3 \\ h_{44} &= \beta B_{10} n_1^2, h_{45} = \beta B_{10} n_1 n_2 = h_{54}, h_{46} = \beta B_{10} n_1 n_3 = h_{64} \\ h_{51} &= h_{42}, h_{52} = (B_8 - \beta B_{10}) n_2^2, h_{53} = (B_9 - \beta B_{10}) n_2 n_3 \\ h_{54} &= h_{45}, h_{55} = \beta B_{10} n_2^2, h_{56} = \beta B_{10} n_2 n_3 = h_{65} \\ h_{61} &= (B_8 - \beta B_{10}) n_1 n_3, h_{62} = (B_8 - \beta B_{10}) n_2 n_3, h_{63} = (B_9 - \beta B_{10}) n_3^2 \\ h_{64} &= h_{46}, h_{65} = h_{56}, h_{66} = \beta B_{10} n_3^2 \end{aligned}$$

特征方程(6)最多可能给出速度 v 的6个解,分别对应着2个准纵波 QP_1, QP_2 和4个准横波 QSV_1, QSV_2, QSH_1 和 QSH_2 .由特征方程(6)确定的准纵波及准横波的速度 v_i 依赖于其射线方向 (n_1, n_2, n_3) , 介质参数 $(B_1, B_2, \dots, B_{10})$, 以及裂隙参数 a_{ii}, β 和固相、流相密度 ρ_s ,

ρ_f 等诸多参数. 由于 a_{ii} 依赖于频率, v_i 也依赖于频率, 即平面波的相速度一般具有频散效应. 据已有的理论研究结果^[1-5], 纯双相介质中应有两个 P 波速度. 而纯各向异性介质中应出现 S 波分裂, 即有两个 S 波速度, 并且振动极化矢量 $\vec{A}$ 的方向与相速度矢量方向 (即射线方向) $\vec{n}$ 之间的夹角一般可在 $(0, \pi)$ 区间内变化, 只有在某一特殊射线方向 $\vec{n}_0$ 上才有 $\vec{A}^{(1)} // \vec{n}_0$, $\vec{A}^{(2)}$, $\vec{A}^{(3)} \perp \vec{n}_0$. 故与 v_1 , $\vec{A}_1$ 相对应的波被称为准纵波, 与 $v_2, v_3, \vec{A}^{(2)}, \vec{A}^{(3)}$ 相对应的波被称为准横波. 在双相各向异性介质中, 准纵波和准横波最多可分别达到 2 个和 4 个, 它们的速度 v_i 及相对振幅 $A_i, C_i (i=1, 2, 3)$ 可由特征方程 (6) 及与之相对应的齐次线性代数方程组求出.

下面研究平面简谐波传播的 4 种特殊情况.

4.1 平面波沿 OX_1 方向传播的情况

令 $n_1 = 1, n_2 = n_3 = 0$, 特征方程中异于零的参数如下: $h_{11} = 2B_1 + B_2 + \beta B_8, h_{12} = h_{21} = B_7, h_{14} = -\beta B_8, h_{22} = B_5, h_{33} = B_6, h_{41} = B_8 - \beta B_{10}, h_{44} = \beta B_{10}$. 此即平面波沿垂直于裂隙方向传播的情况.

此时的 QSH 波化为真 SH 波, 其速度为:

$$v_4 = \sqrt{\frac{h_{33}}{\rho_{os}}} = \sqrt{\frac{B_6}{\rho_{os}}} \quad (7)$$

而 QP1, QP2, QSV 波的速度 $v_i (i=1, 2, 3)$ 由以下特征方程来确定:

$$\begin{vmatrix} h_{11} - \rho_{os}V^2 & h_{12} & h_{14} \\ h_{12} & h_{22} - \rho_{os}V^2 & 0 \\ h_{41} - \rho_{1f}V^2 & 0 & h_{44} + \rho_{1f}V^2 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \quad (8)$$

此即相对于 V^2 的三次方程:

$$aV^6 + bV^4 + cV^2 + d = 0 \quad (8a)$$

式中 $a = \rho_{1f}\rho_{os}^2$

$$b = h_{44}\rho_{os}^2 - \rho_{os}\rho_{1f}(h_{11} + h_{22}) - \rho_{os}\rho_{1f}h_{14}$$

$$c = \rho_{os}[h_{14}h_{41} - (h_{11} + h_{22})h_{44}] + \rho_{1f}(h_{11}h_{12} - h_{12}^2) - h_{14}h_{22}\rho_{1f}$$

$$d = (h_{11}h_{22} - h_{12}^2)h_{44} - h_{14}h_{41}h_{22}$$

对于均匀各向同性介质有: $B_1 = B_5 = B_6 = \mu, B_2 = B_3 = \lambda, B_4 = \lambda + 2\mu, B_7 = 0$. 若再假定不含裂隙, 即令 $\beta = 0$, 则 (8) 式化为:

$$a'V^4 + b'V^2 + c' = 0$$

其中 $a' = \rho_s, b' = -(\lambda + 3\mu), c' = (\lambda + 2\mu)\mu/\rho_s$. 此方程的两个解分别给出:

$$v_1 = \sqrt{\frac{\lambda + 2\mu}{\rho_s}}, \quad v_2 = \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{\rho_s}}$$

即各向同性介质中的 P, SV 波速度, 而 (7) 式给出的 SH 波速度也是 $v_4 = v_2 = \sqrt{\mu/\rho_s}$.

4.2 平面波沿 OX_2 方向传播的情况

令 $n_2 = 1, n_1 = n_3 = 0$, 特征方程中异于零的参数如下: $h_{11} = B_5, h_{12} = h_{21} = -B_7, h_{22} = 2B_1 + B_2 + \beta B_8, h_{25} = -\beta B_8, h_{33} = B_6, h_{52} = B_8 - \beta B_{10}, h_{55} = \beta B_{10}$. 此即平面波沿另一垂直于裂隙方向传播的情况.

此时的 QSH 波也化为真 SH 波, 其速度为:

$$v_4 = \sqrt{\frac{h_{33}}{\rho_{os}}}$$

而 QP_1, QP_2, QSV 波的速度 $v_i (i = 1, 2, 3)$ 由以下方程来确定:

$$\begin{vmatrix} h_{11} - \rho_{os} V^2 & h_{12} & 0 \\ h_{12} & h_{22} - \rho_{os} V^2 & h_{25} - \rho_{of} V^2 \\ 0 & h_{52} & h_{55} + \rho_{2f} V^2 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \quad (9)$$

方程(9)的形态与方程(8)完全类似.

4.3 平面波沿 OX_3 方向传播的情况

令 $n_3 = 1, n_1 = n_2 = 0$, 特征方程中异于零的参数如下: $h_{11} = h_{22} = B_6, h_{33} = B_4 + \beta B_9, h_{36} = -\beta B_9, h_{63} = B_9 - \beta B_{10}, h_{66} = \beta B_{10}$. 此即平面波沿平行于裂隙方向传播的情况.

此时的 QSH, QSV 波均化为真 SH, SV 波, 并且速度相等, 即:

$$v_3 = v_4 = \sqrt{\frac{h_{11}}{\rho_{os}}} = \sqrt{\frac{h_{22}}{\rho_{os}}} = \sqrt{\frac{B_6}{\rho_{os}}} \quad (7a)$$

而 QP_1, QP_2 波也化为真 P_1, P_2 波, 其速度 v_1, v_2 由以下方程来确定:

$$\begin{vmatrix} h_{33} - \rho_{os} V^2 & h_{36} - \rho_{of} V^2 \\ h_{63} + \rho_{3f} V^2 & h_{66} + \rho_{3f} V^2 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \quad (10)$$

此即相对于 V^2 的二次方程:

$$aV^4 + bV^2 + c = 0 \quad (10a)$$

式中 $a = [(1 - a_{33})\beta\rho_f - (1 - \beta)\rho_s a_{33}] \rho_f$

$b = [(B_4 + \beta B_9)a_{33} + (B_9 - \beta B_{10})\beta + (1 - a_{33})\beta B_9] \rho_f - \beta(1 - \beta)B_{10} \rho_s$

$c = \beta(B_4 B_{10} + B_9^2)$

由方程(10a)可解出:

$$v_1, v_2 = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} \quad (11)$$

由于 $c > 0$, 只有当 $a > 0, b < 0$ 时, 方程(10a)才可能有两个正实根, 也就是存在两个准 P 波速度 v_1, v_2 . 为使 $a > 0, a_{33}$ 应足够小, 或者 β 足够大. 为使 $b < 0, \rho_f$ 应相当小.

这里给出一个具体计算实例. 令 $\lambda_s = \mu_s = 3.38 \times 10^{10} \text{ Pa}, \lambda_f = 2.25 \times 10^{10} \text{ Pa}, \rho_s = 2.9 \text{ g/cm}^3, \rho_f = 0.5 \text{ g/cm}^3, \beta = 0.1, B_1 = \mu = 2.76 \times 10^{10} \text{ Pa}, B_2 = \lambda = 2.28 \times 10^{10} \text{ Pa}, B_3 = 1.8 \times 10^{10} \text{ Pa}, B_4 = 7 \times 10^{10} \text{ Pa}, B_5 = 2.2 \times 10^{10} \text{ Pa}, B_6 = 2 \times 10^{10} \text{ Pa}, B_7 = 9 \times 10^9 \text{ Pa}, B_8 = 1.3 \times 10^{10} \text{ Pa}, B_9 = 1.3 \times 10^{10} \text{ Pa}, B_{10} = 7.4 \times 10^9 \text{ Pa}, a_{33} \approx 0$. 由(11)及(7a)两式计算出的 QP_1, QP_2, QS 波传播速度如下:

$$v_1 = 4.94 \text{ km/s}, v_2 = 1.06 \text{ km/s}, v_3 = v_4 = 2.77 \text{ km/s}$$

4.4 平面波射线在 OX_1X_2 平面内的情况

令 $n_1 = n_2 = 1/\sqrt{2}, n_3 = 0$, 特征方程中异于零的参数如下: $h_{11} = \frac{1}{2}(2B_1 + B_2 + \beta B_8 + B_5 + B_6 + 2B_7), h_{12} = h_{21} = \frac{1}{2}(B_2 + B_5 + \beta B_8), h_{14} = h_{15} = h_{24} = h_{25} = -\beta B_8/2, h_{22} = \frac{1}{2}(2B_1 + B_2 + \beta B_8 + B_5 + B_6 - 2B_7), h_{33} = B_6, h_{41} = h_{42} = h_{51} = h_{52} = \frac{1}{2}(B_8 - \beta B_{10}), h_{44} = h_{45} = h_{54} = h_{55} = \beta B_{10}/2$. 此即平面波沿垂直于对称轴的任意方向传播的情况.

此时的 QSH 波仍化为真 SH 波, 其速度为:

$$v_4 = \sqrt{\frac{h_{33}}{\rho_{os}}}$$

而 QP_1 , QP_2 , QSV_1 , QSV_2 波的速度由以下相对于 V^2 的四次方程来求出:

$$\begin{vmatrix} h_{11} - \rho_{os} V^2 & h_{12} & h_{14} & h_{14} \\ h_{12} & h_{22} - \rho_{os} V^2 & h_{14} & h_{14} \\ h_{41} & h_{41} & h_{44} + \rho_{1f} V^2 & h_{44} \\ h_{41} & h_{41} & h_{44} & h_{44} + \rho_{2f} V^2 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \quad (12)$$

此即方程:

$$aV^8 + bV^6 + cV^4 + dV^2 + e = 0 \quad (12a)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} a &= -\rho_{os}^3 \rho_{1f} \\ b &= \rho_{os}^2 [(h'_{22} \rho_{1f} - h'_{44} \rho_{os}) + \rho_{1f} (h_{11} + h_{12} + h'_{22})] \\ c &= \rho_{os} [\rho_{os} (h_{11} + h_{12} + 2h'_{22}) h'_{44} - 2h_{41} h'_{14}] - \rho_{1f} [(2h_{11} + h_{12} + h'_{22}) h'_{22} + h'_{11} h_{12}] \\ d &= \rho_{os} [h'_{14} + 2h_{41} - h'_{22} h'_{44} (h_{11} + h_{12} + h'_{22}) - h'_{44} (h_{11} h'_{22} + h'_{11} h_{12})] + \\ &\quad + \rho_{1f} h'_{22} (h_{11} h'_{22} + h'_{11} h_{12}) \\ e &= h'_{22} h'_{44} (h_{11} h'_{22} + h'_{11} h_{12}) - h'_{14} h'_{22} h_{41} (h'_{11} + h'_{22}) \\ h'_{11} &= h_{11} - h_{12}, h'_{22} = h_{22} - h_{12}, h'_{14} = h_{14} (1 + \frac{\rho_{1f}}{\rho_{2f}}), h'_{44} = h_{44} (1 + \frac{\rho_{1f}}{\rho_{2f}}) \end{aligned}$$

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THE PROPAGATION OF SEISMIC WAVES IN CRACKED TWO-PHASE ANISOTROPIC MEDIUM

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Abstract

Based on the propagation theories of seismic waves in the anisotropic medium and in the cracked two-phase medium separately, the constitutive relations and dynamic equations of the propagation of seismic waves in cracked two-phase anisotropic medium with symmetric axis of 4 rank have been derived. It was pointed that 6 types of quasi-longitudinal and quasi-shear waves may propagate in the cracked two-phase anisotropic medium. They are: QP_1 (quick longitudinal wave), QP_2 (slow longitudinal wave), QSV_1 , QSH_1 (two splitting quick shear waves) and QSV_2 , QSH_2 (two splitting slow shear waves). As an example, the propagation of plane waves was analyzed further.

Key words Anisotropic medium, Seismic wave propagation, S wave fission, Plane wave, Constitutive relations, Dynamic equations, Quasi-P-wave and Quasi-S-wave