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四重旋转对称含裂隙双相各向异性 介质中的地震波^{*}

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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, 导出了四重旋转对称含裂隙双相各向异性介质的本构关系与地震波传播的运动方程, 并以平面波为例, 进行了初步的分析研究.

关键词 本构关系 平面波 运动方程 准 P 波 准 S 波 波的分裂

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引言

据国内外多数地震学家的研究结果, 地震孕育区的介质可能是含充满流体(空气或水)的有序排列的裂隙的介质, 即双相各向异性介质. 在地震勘探中, 含油、气的介质也可能接近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. 本研究在 Biot 多孔介质地震波理论及其广义理论(Biot, 1956a, b; 1962a, b)、各向异性介质中的地震波理论(冯德益, 1988)以及横向各向同性多孔介质中的地震波理论(刘银斌等, 1994)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, 并以平面波为例进行了初步的分析研究.

1 介质模型与本构方程

本研究选用具有四阶对称轴的, 亦称四重旋转对称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, 而与裂隙排列方向平行的 ox_3 为对称轴. 当绕 ox_3 轴旋转 $\varphi=\pi/2$ 时, 介质便自身重合. 对于与之相对应的单相各向异性弹性介质, 其本构方程为(刘银斌等, 1994)

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

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$$A_{\varphi\varphi} = \begin{bmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} & A_{13} & 0 & 0 & A_{16} \\ A_{12} & A_{11} & A_{13} & 0 & 0 & -A_{16} \\ A_{13} & A_{13} & A_{33} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & A_{44} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & A_{44} & 0 \\ A_{16} & -A_{16} & 0 & 0 & 0 & A_{66} \end{bmatrix}$$

式中, 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 0 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 0 时, 介质转化为各向同性介质.

四重旋转对称含裂隙双相各向异性介质的本构方程如下:

$$\begin{cases} \sigma_{11} = (2B_1+B_2)e_{11} + B_2e_{22} + B_3e_{33} + 2B_7e_{12} + B_8\xi - P_0 \\ \sigma_{22} = B_2e_{11} + (2B_1+B_2)e_{22} + B_3e_{33} - 2B_7e_{12} + B_8\xi - P_0 \\ \sigma_{33} = B_3(e_{11} + e_{22}) + B_4e_{33} + B_9\xi - P_0 & \sigma_{12} = B_7(e_{11} - e_{22}) + 2B_5e_{12} \\ \sigma_{13} = 2B_6e_{13} & \sigma_{23} = 2B_6e_{23} \\ e_{ij} = \frac{1}{2}(u_{i,j} + u_{j,i}) & P = B_8(e_{11} + e_{22}) + B_9e_{33} + B_{10}\xi + P_0 \\ w_i = \beta(U_i - u_i) & \xi = -w_{i,i} \quad i = 1, 2, 3 \quad j = 1, 2, 3 \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

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; $B_1 \sim B_7$ 为固体相的各向异性弹性参量; $B_8 \sim B_{10}$ 为流体相的有关弹性模量.

2 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(Biot, 1956a, b; 1962a, b; 冯德益, 1988):

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

式中, $b_{ij} = \eta[K_{ij}]^{-1}$, $\rho = (1-\beta)\rho_s + \beta\rho_f$, $\dot{u}_i = \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial t}$, $\ddot{u}_i = \frac{\partial^2 u_i}{\partial t^2}$, $\dot{U}_i = \frac{\partial U_i}{\partial t}$, $\ddot{U}_i = \frac{\partial^2 U_i}{\partial t^2}$; 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_{ii} , b_{ii} 中只有 a_{ii} , b_{ii} ($i=1, 2, 3$) 不为 0, 且 $a_{11}=a_{22}$, $b_{11}=b_{22}$; 异于 0 的弹性参量 A_{ijkl} 和 M_{ij} 如下:

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

其它弹性参量 A_{ijkl} , M_{ij} 均为 0. 将式(3)代入方程(2), 并按分量展开, 即可得出以下运动方程组:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \left(2B_1 + B_2 \right) \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 (\dot{u}_1 - \dot{U}_1) \\ \left(2B_1 + B_2 \right) \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_2^2} - \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 (\dot{u}_2 - \dot{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} + \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 (\dot{u}_3 - \dot{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} + \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 \dot{u}_1 - b_{11} \beta \dot{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} + \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 \dot{u}_2 - b_{22} \beta \dot{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} + \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 \dot{u}_3 - b_{33} \beta \dot{U}_3 \end{array} \right. \quad (4)$$

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

从物理分析可知, 介质的各向异性可导致 S 波分裂, 而理想双相介质中可传播快、慢 P 波及快 S 波; 若孔隙流体具有粘滞性, 则还会出现慢 S 波(冯德益, 1988). 因此, 在双相各向异性介质中, 最多可能出现 6 种波, 即快、慢准 P, SV, SH 波. 对此, 魏修成和董敏煜(1995)已作过一些研究与讨论.

3 平面波的传播

为简单起见, 只考虑平面波的传播, 而曲面波则是均匀平面波与非均匀平面波叠加的结果. 同时, 当震中距比较大时, 球面波的波面也接近于平面. 此外, 本研究暂不考虑方程(4)中的粘滞性和初始应力 P_0 的影响, 即令 $b_{ii}=0$, $P_0=0$. 从物理上分析, 在这种介质中最多只可能传播 4 种类型的准 P, S 波, 即由双相介质产生的快、慢 P 波及由各向异性介质产生的 S 波分裂. 只有当孔隙流体具有粘滞性时, 才可能出现由双相介质产生的慢 SV 和 SH 波(冯德益, 聂永安, 1998). 魏修成和董敏煜(1995)已作过某些研究与讨论.

平面简谐波的一般表达式可取为

$$u_j = A_j e^{ik(\mathbf{n} \cdot \mathbf{r} - \omega t)} \quad U_j = C_j e^{ik(\mathbf{n} \cdot \mathbf{r} - \omega t)} \quad (5)$$

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

将式(5)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 0, 必须令其系数行列式等于 0, 此即特征方程. 其表达式如下(冯德益, 聂永安, 1998):

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

式中 $\rho_{os} = (1 - \beta)\rho_s$ $\rho_{of} = \beta\rho_f$ $\rho_{1f} = (1 - a_{ii})\rho_f$ $\rho_{2f} = a_{ii}\rho_f$

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

$$h_{64} = h_{46} \quad h_{65} = h_{56} \quad h_{66} = \beta B_{10} n_3^2$$

方程(6)是一个相对于 $x=v^2$ 的 6 次代数方程. 为便于分析与计算, 本文特给出其显形式如下:

$$ax^6 + bx^5 + cx^4 + dx^3 + ex^2 + fx + g = 0 \quad (7)$$

式中, $a = -\rho_{2f}\gamma_0\gamma_{01}\gamma_{03}$

$$\begin{aligned} b &= \gamma_{03} [\gamma_{02}(\rho_{1f}h_{11} + \rho_{0f}h_{41}) + \gamma_{01}(\rho_{0f}h_{52} + \rho_{2f}h_{22} - \rho_{0s}h_{55} - \rho_{2f}h_{25})] + \\ &\quad \rho_{2f}\gamma_0 [\gamma_{01}(\rho_{0f}h_{63} + \rho_{3f}h_{33} - \rho_{0s}h_{66} - \rho_{3f}h_{36}) - \gamma_{03}(\rho_{0s}h_{44} + \rho_{1f}h_{14})] \\ c &= \gamma_{02} [\rho_{0s}(\rho_{0f}H_{46}^{16} + \rho_{1f}H_{16}^{16} + \rho_{3f}H_{14}^{14}) + \rho_{0f}(\rho_{3f}H_{34}^{12} - \rho_{0f}H_{46}^{12} - \rho_{3f}H_{14}^{14}) + \rho_{3f}(\rho_{1f}H_{13}^{16} - \\ &\quad \rho_{0f}H_{34}^{16}) - \rho_{1f}(\rho_{0f}H_{16}^{12} + \rho_{3f}H_{13}^{12})] + \gamma_{03} [\rho_{0s}(\rho_{0f}H_{45}^{15} + \rho_{1f}H_{15}^{15} - \rho_{0s}H_{45}^{45} + \rho_{2f}H_{24}^{45}) + \\ &\quad \rho_{0f}(\rho_{1f}H_{15}^{12} - \rho_{2f}H_{24}^{12} + \rho_{0f}H_{45}^{12} + \rho_{2f}H_{42}^{15}) + \rho_{1f}(\rho_{2f}H_{12}^{12} + \rho_{2f}H_{15}^{15})] + \gamma_0\rho_{0s}(\rho_{1f}\rho_{3f}H_{25}^{25} + \\ &\quad \rho_{2f}\rho_{3f}H_{34}^{46} + \rho_{2f}\rho_{3f}H_{24}^{24} - \rho_{0s}\rho_{2f}H_{46}^{46} - \rho_{0f}\rho_{3f}H_{45}^{45}) + \rho_{0s}\rho_{1f}\rho_{2f}(\rho_{0s}H_{26}^{26} - \rho_{0s}H_{26}^{56} + \rho_{3f}H_{23}^{26} - \\ &\quad \rho_{3f}H_{23}^{56}) + \rho_{0s}\rho_{1f}\rho_{1f}(\rho_{3f}H_{35}^{23} - \rho_{0f}H_{56}^{56}) + \rho_{0s}\rho_{0f}\rho_{1f}(\rho_{3f}H_{35}^{23} - \rho_{0f}H_{56}^{23} + \rho_{0s}H_{56}^{26} - \rho_{2f}H_{26}^{23} - \\ &\quad \rho_{3f}H_{35}^{26}) - \rho_{0f}\rho_{1f}\rho_{2f}\rho_{3f}H_{23}^{23}] \\ d &= \gamma_{03} [\rho_{0s}(H_{145}^{145} + H_{245}^{245}) - \rho_{1f}H_{125}^{125} - \rho_{2f}H_{124}^{124} + \rho_{0f}(H_{245}^{125} + H_{145}^{124}) + \rho_{1f}H_{215}^{245} + \rho_{2f}H_{142}^{145}] + \\ &\quad \gamma_{02}(\rho_{0s}H_{346}^{346} + \rho_{1f}H_{316}^{346}) - \gamma_0\rho_{1f}\rho_{2f}H_{123}^{126} + \rho_{0s}^2 [\rho_{1f}(H_{156}^{156} + H_{256}^{256} + H_{356}^{356}) + \rho_{2f}(H_{146}^{146} + \\ &\quad H_{246}^{246}) + \rho_{3f}H_{345}^{345} - \rho_{1f}H_{156}^{456} + \rho_{2f}H_{246}^{456} - \rho_{3f}H_{345}^{456} - \rho_{0s}H_{456}^{456}] + \rho_{0s}\rho_{0f}[\rho_{0s}(H_{456}^{156} + H_{456}^{345} - \\ &\quad H_{456}^{246}) + \rho_{0f}(H_{456}^{135} - H_{456}^{126} - H_{456}^{234}) + \rho_{1f}(H_{156}^{135} - H_{156}^{126} + H_{256}^{235}) + \rho_{2f}(H_{246}^{126} + H_{346}^{136} + \\ &\quad H_{246}^{234} + H_{146}^{134}) + \rho_{3f}(H_{135}^{135} - H_{234}^{234}) + \rho_{1f}(H_{156}^{246} - H_{156}^{256} - H_{256}^{356}) + \rho_{2f}(H_{156}^{146} - H_{146}^{345}) + \\ &\quad \rho_{3f}(H_{135}^{135} - H_{235}^{235}) + \rho_{2f}(H_{126}^{156} - H_{236}^{356}) - \rho_{3f}(H_{135}^{135} + H_{235}^{235})] - \rho_{0s}\rho_{2f}[\rho_{3f}(H_{134}^{134} + \\ &\quad H_{234}^{234}) + \rho_{1f}H_{216}^{246} + \rho_{3f}(H_{134}^{146} + H_{234}^{246})] + \rho_{0s}\rho_{1f}(\rho_{2f}H_{216}^{456} + \rho_{3f}H_{315}^{345} - \rho_{3f}H_{315}^{456}) + \\ &\quad \rho_{0s}\rho_{2f}(\rho_{3f}H_{234}^{456} - \rho_{3f}H_{234}^{345}) + \rho_{0s}^2 [\rho_{0f}H_{456}^{123} + \rho_{1f}H_{156}^{123} - \rho_{2f}H_{246}^{123} + \rho_{3f}H_{345}^{123} - \rho_{1f}(H_{156}^{234} + \\ &\quad H_{356}^{236} + H_{256}^{235}) - \rho_{2f}(H_{346}^{134} + H_{146}^{134} - H_{426}^{135}) - \rho_{3f}H_{345}^{126}] + \rho_{0f}\rho_{1f}[\rho_{2f}(H_{126}^{135} - H_{136}^{136}) - \\ &\quad \rho_{3f}H_{123}^{123} - \rho_{3f}H_{153}^{126}] + \rho_{0f}\rho_{2f}[\rho_{3f}H_{123}^{123} + \rho_{1f}(H_{216}^{234} + H_{236}^{236}) + \rho_{3f}H_{243}^{126}] + \\ &\quad \rho_{0f}\rho_{3f}[\rho_{2f}(H_{342}^{135} - H_{134}^{134}) - \rho_{1f}(H_{315}^{234} - H_{235}^{235})] + \rho_{0f}\rho_{1f}[\rho_{2f}(H_{236}^{356} - H_{216}^{345}) + \rho_{3f}(H_{235}^{246} - \\ &\quad H_{315}^{246})] + \rho_{0f}\rho_{2f}\rho_{3f}(H_{342}^{156} + H_{134}^{146}) + \rho_{2f}\rho_{3f}(\rho_{1f}H_{123}^{123} - \rho_{1f}H_{231}^{234}) - \rho_{1f}\rho_{2f}(\rho_{3f}H_{132}^{156} + \\ &\quad \rho_{3f}H_{132}^{135}) + \rho_{1f}\rho_{2f}(\rho_{3f}H_{231}^{345} - \rho_{3f}H_{231}^{456}) - \rho_{1f}\rho_{2f}\rho_{3f}H_{231}^{246}] \\ e &= -\gamma_{02}B_{25}^{25} - \gamma_{03}B_{36}^{36} + \rho_{0s}[\rho_{0s}(B_{23}^{23} + B_{12}^{12} + B_{13}^{13}) + \rho_{0f}(B_{24}^{24} - B_{23}^{26} + B_{31}^{34} + B_{32}^{35} - B_{12}^{15} - B_{13}^{16}) \\ &\quad - \rho_{1f}(B_{14}^{14} + B_{24}^{24} + B_{34}^{34}) - \rho_{2f}(B_{15}^{15} + B_{35}^{35}) - \rho_{3f}(B_{16}^{16} + B_{26}^{26}) + \rho_{1f}(B_{42}^{12} + B_{43}^{13}) + \rho_{2f} \\ &\quad (B_{15}^{12} + B_{53}^{23}) + \rho_{3f}(B_{16}^{13} + B_{26}^{23})] + \rho_{0f}[\rho_{0f}(B_{12}^{45} + B_{13}^{46} + B_{23}^{56}) - \rho_{1f}(B_{24}^{54} + B_{34}^{64}) + \rho_{2f} \\ &\quad (B_{15}^{45} - B_{35}^{65}) + \rho_{3f}(B_{16}^{46} + B_{26}^{56}) + \rho_{1f}(B_{44}^{14} - B_{42}^{15} - B_{43}^{16}) + \rho_{2f}(B_{15}^{24} - B_{53}^{26}) + \rho_{3f}(B_{61}^{34} + \\ &\quad B_{62}^{35})] + \rho_{1f}(\rho_{2f}B_{45}^{15} + \rho_{3f}B_{46}^{16} - \rho_{2f}B_{54}^{24} - \rho_{3f}B_{64}^{34}) + \rho_{2f}(\rho_{3f}B_{56}^{26} - \rho_{1f}B_{45}^{15} - \rho_{3f}B_{65}^{35}) + \\ &\quad \rho_{3f}(\rho_{2f}B_{56}^{26} - \rho_{1f}B_{46}^{16}) + \rho_{1f}(\rho_{2f}B_{45}^{12} + \rho_{3f}B_{46}^{13}) + \rho_{2f}\rho_{3f}B_{56}^{23}] \\ f &= -\rho_{0s}(B_1^1 + B_2^2 + B_3^3) + \rho_{0f}(B_1^1 + B_2^5 + B_3^6) + \rho_{1f}B_4^4 + (\rho_{2f} + \rho_{3f})H_5^5 - \rho_{1f}B_4^1 - \rho_{2f}B_5^2 - \\ &\quad \rho_{3f}B_6^3 \\ g &= H \end{aligned}$$

式中, $\gamma_0 = \rho_{0s} - \rho_{0f}$; $\gamma_{0i} = \rho_{0s}\rho_{if} - \rho_{0f}\rho_{if}$, $i=1, 2, 3$; H 为由 h_{ij} 组成的 6 阶行列式, $i=1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6$; H_{ijk}^{lmn} 为由行列式 H 中的第 i, j, k 行和第 l, m, n 列元素组成的 3 阶行列式,

余类推; B_{ij}^{lm} 为由行列式 H 删去第 i, j 行和第 l, m 列元素组成的 4 阶行列式; B_i^l 为由行列式 H 删去第 i 行、第 l 列元素后组成的 5 阶行列式.

根据方程(7)的系数, 可以利用高等代数中的有关定理(如拉格朗日定理、什图玛定理等)来确定实数根、复数根、重根等的个数, 求出根的上、下限范围, 并用相应的数值解法求出各个根的具体数值. 当然, 也可以直接利用迭代法来求出特征方程(6)或(7)的 6 个解, 但计算量较大, 因为一般都有复数根存在.

方程(6)或(7)有 6 个根: $x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5, x_6$. 物理分析与数值计算结果表明, 随着介质参数、裂隙参数、地震波传播方向等的不同, 方程(6)或(7)的根中可能有正数、负数或以共轭形式出现的一对或两对复数. 正数根对应着不衰减的平面波的速度, 复数根对应着衰减的平面波的速度, 而虚根则只能对应衰减的驻波.

方程(6)或(7)最多可能给出速度 v 的 4 个有意义的解, 分别对应着两个准纵波 QP_1 、 QP_2 和两个准横波 QSV_1 、 QSH_1 ; 因为在理想双相各向异性介质中, 即在不考虑孔隙流体粘滞性的情况下, QSV_2 和 QSH_2 波不可能出现. 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, 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 \mathbf{A} 的方向与相速度矢量方向(即射线方向) \mathbf{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 \mathbf{n}_0 上才有 $\mathbf{A}^{(1)} \parallel \mathbf{n}_0$ 和 $\mathbf{A}^{(2)}, \mathbf{A}^{(3)} \perp \mathbf{n}_0$; 故与 $v_1, A^{(1)}$ 相对应的波称为准纵波, 与 $v_2, A^{(2)}$ 及 $A^{(3)}, v_3$ 相对应的波称为准横波. 在理想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, 它们的速度 v_i 及相对振幅 $A_i, C_i (i=1, 2, 3)$ 可由方程(6)及与之相对应的齐次线性代数方程组求出.

关于理想双相横向各向同性介质中存在的 4 类波的传播特征, 刘洋和李承楚(1999)已做过计算与分析.

4 平面简谐波传播的实例分析

4.1 平面波沿 ox_1 (垂直于裂隙排列)方向传播

令 $n_1=1, n_2=n_3=0$. 特征方程(6)中异于 0 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

$$v_4 \approx \sqrt{\frac{h_{33}}{\rho_{os}}} = \sqrt{\frac{B_6}{\rho_{os}}}$$

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

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

此即相对于 v^2 的三次方程

$$av^6 + bv^4 + cv^2 + d = 0 \quad (9)$$

式中

$$\begin{aligned} a &= \rho_{1f} \rho_{os}^2 - \rho_{of} \rho_{os} \bar{\rho}_{1f} \\ b &= h_{44} \rho_{os}^2 - \rho_{os} \rho_{1f} (h_{11} + h_{22}) + \rho_{os} \bar{\rho}_{1f} h_{14} + \rho_{of} (\bar{\rho}_{1f} h_{22} - \rho_{os} h_{41}) \\ c &= \rho_{os} [h_{14} h_{41} - (h_{11} + h_{22}) h_{44}] + \rho_{1f} (h_{11} h_{22} - h_{12}^2) - h_{14} h_{22} \bar{\rho}_{1f} + h_{22} h_{41} \rho_{of} \\ d &= (h_{11} h_{22} - h_{12}^2) h_{44} - h_{14} h_{41} h_{22} \end{aligned}$$

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 $\beta = 0$, 则式(8)可化为: $a'v^4 + b'v^2 + c' = 0$

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为

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

即各向同性介质中的 P、SV 波速度.

4.2 平面波沿 ox_2 (垂直于裂隙) 方向传播

令 $n_2 = 1$, $n_1 = n_3 = 0$, 特征方程中异于 0 的参数如下: $h_{11} = B_5$, $h_{12} = h_{21} = -B_7$, $h_{22} = 2B_1 + B_2 + \beta B_8$, $h_{25} = -\beta B_8$, $h_{33} = B_6$, $h_{52} = B_8 - \beta B_{10}$, $h_{55} = \beta B_{10}$.

此时的 QSH 波也化为真 SH 波, 其速度为

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

而 QP₁、QP₂ 和 QSV 波的速度 v_i ($i = 1, 2, 3$) 由以下方程确定:

$$\begin{vmatrix} h_{11} - \rho_{os} \bar{v}^2 & h_{12} & 0 \\ h_{12} & h_{22} - \rho_{os} v^2 & h_{25} - \rho_{of} v^2 \\ 0 & h_{52} + \bar{\rho}_{2f} v^2 & h_{55} + \rho_{2f} v^2 \end{vmatrix} \equiv 0 \quad (10)$$

方程(10)的形态与方程(8)完全类似.

4.3 平面波沿 ox_3 (平行于裂隙) 方向传播

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

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

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

而 QP₁ 和 QP₂ 波也化为真 P₁ 和 P₂ 波, 其速度 v_1 , v_2 由以下方程确定:

$$\begin{vmatrix} h_{33} - \rho_{os} v^2 & h_{36} - \rho_{of} v^2 \\ h_{63} + \bar{\rho}_{3f} v^2 & h_{66} + \rho_{3f} v^2 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \quad (12)$$

此即相对于 v^2 的二次方程

$$av^4 + bv^2 + c = 0 \quad (13)$$

式中

$$\begin{aligned} a &= [(1 - a_{33})\beta \rho_f - (1 - \beta)\rho_s a_{33}] \rho_f \\ b &= [(B_4 + \beta B_9)a_{33} + (B_9 - \beta B_{10})\beta + (1 - a_{33})\beta B_9] \rho_f - \beta(1 - \beta)B_{10}\rho_s \\ c &= \beta(B_4 B_{10} + B_9^2) \end{aligned}$$

由方程(13)可解出

$$v_1, v_2 = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} \quad (14)$$

由于 $c > 0$, 只有当 $a > 0$, $b < 0$ 时, 方程(13)才可能有两个正实根, 也就是存在两个非衰减型的准 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 $b < 0$, ρ_f 应相当小.

4.4 平面波射线与 1/4 空间的中心线重合

令 $n_1 = n_2 = n_3 = 1/\sqrt{3}$, 此时有 $h_{13} = h_{23}$, $h_{31} = h_{32}$, $h_{14} = h_{15} = h_{16} = h_{24} = h_{25} = h_{26}$, $h_{34} = h_{35} = h_{36}$, $h_{41} = h_{42} = h_{51} = h_{52} = h_{61} = h_{62}$, $h_{44} = h_{55} = h_{46} = h_{54} = h_{55} = h_{56} = h_{64} = h_{65} = h_{66}$, $h_{43} = h_{53} = h_{63}$. 由方程(6)即可计算出快、慢准 P 波 P_1 、 P_2 及准 S 波的传播速度.

现在给出几个具体计算实例. 令 $\lambda_s = \mu_s = 3.38 \times 10^{10}$ Pa, $\lambda_f = 2.25 \times 10^{10}$ Pa, $\rho_s = 2.9$ g/cm³, $\rho_f = 0.5$ g/cm³, $B_1 = \mu = 2.76 \times 10^{10}$ Pa, $B_2 = \lambda = 2.28 \times 10^{10}$ Pa, $B_4 = 7 \times 10^{10}$ Pa, $B_5 = 2.2 \times 10^{10}$ Pa, $B_6 = 2 \times 10^{10}$ Pa, $B_7 = 9 \times 10^9$ Pa, $B_8 = 1.3 \times 10^{10}$ Pa, $B_9 = 1.3 \times 10^{10}$ Pa, $B_{10} = 7.4 \times 10^9$ Pa. λ_s , μ_s , ρ_s 为单相固体介质参数, 其取值与该固体中的 P、S 波速度 $v_p = 5.92$ km/s 和 $v_s = 3.41$ km/s 相对应.

表 1 中给出了前述第 1, 3, 4 种情况下的具体计算实例. 第 2 种情况与第 1 种情况完全相似, 不再列举. 表内的相对振幅系以 A_1 (或 A_2 , A_3) 为 1. “衰减型”波对应的 $x = v^2$ 的根为一组共轭复数, 其波速完全相同, 衰减系数 α 可取正或负值, 从物理分析来看应取负值. 由表 1 可以看出, 在平面波沿 ox_1 方向传播的情况下要出现 S 波分裂; 在另两种情况下同时出现快 P 波和慢 P 波. 当然, 在某些特定情况下也可能同时出现 S 波分裂与快、慢 P 波. 更广泛的结果有待完成更多的计算实例来得出.

表 1 不同情况下平面波速度与振幅计算结果

序号	入射方向	裂隙参数	波速 v /km·s ⁻¹	相对振幅						解 释
				A_1	A_2	A_3	C_1	C_2	C_3	
1	垂直于裂隙方向	$\beta = 0.2$ $a_{33} = 0.1$ $n_1 = 1$ $n_2 = n_3 = 0$	5.9	1	0.012	4.835	0.001	9		P ₁
					1					
			3.08	1	0.046	2.718	0.005			
		$a_{11} = a_{22} = 0.9$ $n_1 = n_2 = 0$	3.00		1			9		SH
					1					
			4.94	1		0				
2	平行于裂隙方向	$\beta = 0.1$ $a_{33} = 0$ $n_3 = 1$ $n_1 = n_2 = 0$		1		1			23.17	P ₂
			1.06	1		0				
				1		0				
		$a_{11} = a_{22} = 1$ $n_1 = n_2 = 0$			1				0.352	S
			2.77	1		0				
				1		0				
3	斜交于裂隙方向	$\beta = 0.2$ $a_{33} = 0.1$ $n_1 = n_2 = n_3 = 1/\sqrt{3}$ $n_1 = n_2 = 0$	4.83	1	3.262	4.082	2.678	5.421	51.67	P ₁ (衰减型)
			1.66	1	6.613	2.068	3.490	2.916	13.80	P ₂
			2.48	1	0.753	0.992	6.972	6.955	70.82	S(衰减型)

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SEISMIC WAVES IN CRACKED TWO-PHASE ANISOTROPIC MEDIUM WITH FOURFOLD ROTATION SYMMETRY

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Abstract In this paper, based on the propagation theories of seismic waves in anisotropic medium and in cracked two-phase medium, the constitutive relations and dynamic equations of the propagation of seismic waves in cracked two-phase anisotropic medium with fourfold rotation symmetry have been derived, and the preliminary theoretical analysis have been made for plane wave as an example.

Key words constitutive relation plane wave dynamic equation quasi-P wave quasi-S wave wave splitting