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## 基于最小二乘的三维正交介质弹性波高精度正演模拟

### Three-dimensional elastic wave forward modeling in orthorhombic media based on least squares

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**摘要** 本文借助线性滑动理论, 将裂隙密度、纵横比等不同物理参数等效为正交介质刚度矩阵, 建立两组正交直立裂隙介质正演模型。利用基于最小二乘法优化的高精度交错网格高阶有限差分法模拟弹性波在正交介质中的传播过程。模拟结果表明介质各向异性强度与裂隙物性直接相关, 正演波场和共炮点显示相比普通交错网格, 最小二乘优化方法可以压制数值频散现象, 明显提高模拟精度, 子波主频较高和模型波速较低时改善效果更为突出。

**关键词** 正交各向异性; 线性滑动理论; 交错网格有限差分; 最小二乘优化方法; 频散压制

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**Abstract** In this paper, with the help of the linear slip theory, different physical parameters such as fracture density, aspect ratio are equivalent to stiffness matrix of orthorhombic medium, to establish forward model of two sets upright orthorhombic fractures. through high-precision staggered grid high-order finite difference, which is optimized by the least squares method, to simulate the propagation process of in this medium. The simulation results show that the anisotropy of the medium is directly related to the physical properties of fractures, forward wave field and common shot point gathers display that, compared to the original staggered grid, least squares method can be used to suppress the numerical dispersion phenomena, improve simulation accuracy significantly, the effect is more prominent when the wavelet frequency is high or the velocity of model is low.

**Keywords** Orthorhombic anisotropy; Linear slip theory; Staggered grid finite difference; Least squares optimize method; Suppress dispersion

## 0 引言

地震学研究的对象是地震波及其传播的地球介质。实际地球介质是一种非均匀、非完全弹性、各向异性、多相态的介质。地震学的发展历程正是由简单的均匀、完全弹性、各向同性、单相态的波动理论向复杂的真实地球介质的波动理论逐步逼近的过程(梁错, 2009)。开展地震各向异性研究对认知地球介质结构、勘探开发复杂油气藏和预报地质灾害等方面均具有理论意义和实用价值, 是认知地球介质历史发展的必然(吴国忱, 2006)。随着油气勘探开发的深入, 勘探的目标逐步由构造油气藏转化为裂缝性油气藏, 裂隙是许多油气藏中液体或气体的重要通道, 正确的识别裂隙发育位置对于油气

藏的勘探和开发均具有重要意义(秦海旭, 2015)。裂隙中弹性波传播表现为方位各向异性介质。具有方位各向异性特征的介质包括HTI介质、正交各向异性介质和单斜各向异性介质等。Tsvankin在2001年指出可将发育在横向各向同性介质中的多组平行排列直立裂隙等效为正交各向异性(Tsvankin, 2001), 图1给出了正交各向异性介质示意图(Tsvankin, 2001)。更多情况下前人研究的是由广泛扩容各向异性(EDA)(Crankin, 1987)和旋回性薄互层(PTL)(Postma, 1995)等效而成(何燕, 2008)。本文研究的是两组正交发育于各向同性介质中的直立裂隙等效成的正交各向异性介质(Bakulin et al., 2000)。各向异性介质三大裂隙理论主要包括Hudson裂隙等效理论(Hudson, 1981)、Thomsen裂隙

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等效理论 (Thomsen, 1995) 和线性滑动理论 (Schoenberg and Sayers, 1995)。这里利用线性滑动理论将前文提到的裂隙模型等效为正交各向异性来进行岩石物理建模, 为地震波数值模拟提供模型。

地震波正演模拟是模拟地震波在地球介质中的传播过程, 并研究地震波的传播特性与地球介质参数的关系 (孙成禹, 2007), 开展地震波的正演模拟研究, 对人们正确认识地震波的传播规律, 验证所求地球模型的正确性, 进行实际地震资料的地质解释与储层预测等, 均具有重要的理论和实际意义 (吴国忱, 2006)。各向异性介质中地震波正演模拟的数值方法主要有: 射线追踪法、有限差分法、反射率法、伪谱法和有限元法等。这些数值正演模拟方法各有优缺点。有限差分法是一种应用比较广泛的正演模拟方法, 能够较精确地模拟任意非均匀介质中的地震波场, 并含有多次散射、转换波与绕射波。有别于规则网格有限差分法, 交错网格有限差分法采用一阶速度-应力弹性波方程, 其无须对弹性常数进行空间微分 (Virieux, 1986), 在相同储存空间和计算量的情况下具有更高的模拟精度 (董良国等, 2000)。传统交错网格有限差分空间导数的高阶差分系数一般是通过 Taylor 级数展开法求取的, 而用该方法确定的差分系数来求解空间导数时, 一般只是在一个较小的频率范围内才能取得比较高的精度 (Yang et al., 2014)。刘洋在 2013 年采用最小二乘法求解二阶空间导数差分系数 (Liu, 2013), 杨蕾在 2014 年使用最小二乘法优化一阶空间导数差分系数 (Yang et al., 2014)。本文使用最小二乘法优化正交介质一阶速度-应力方程空间导数的差分系数, 推导更大频率范围内可以获得高精度模拟结果的差分系数。模拟结果表明最小二乘优化方法可以用于压制频散, 当模型速度低或地震子波主频高时效果更为明显。

## 1 正交介质岩石物理建模方法

Bakulin 借助线性滑动理论给出了各向同性介质背景下的两组正交直立裂隙的弹性系数矩阵 (Bakulin et al., 2000) 公式为

$$C = \begin{bmatrix} C_{11} & C_{12} & C_{13} \\ C_{12} & C_{22} & C_{23} \\ C_{13} & C_{23} & C_{33} \\ & C_{44} & \\ & & C_{55} \\ & & & C_{66} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{C}_1 & 0 \\ 0 & \tilde{C}_2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad (1)$$

其中:

$$\tilde{C}_1 = \frac{1}{d} \begin{bmatrix} (\lambda + 2\mu)l_1m_3 & \lambda l_1m_1 & \lambda l_1m_2 \\ \lambda l_1m_1 & (\lambda + 2\mu)l_3m_1 & \lambda l_2m_1 \\ \lambda l_1m_2 & \lambda l_2m_1 & (\lambda + 2\mu)(l_1m_3 - l_4) \end{bmatrix}, \quad (2)$$

$$\tilde{C}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} \mu(1 - \Delta_{T2}) & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \mu(1 - \Delta_{T1}) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{\mu(1 - \Delta_{T1})(1 - \Delta_{T2})}{(1 - \Delta_{T1}\Delta_{T2})} \end{bmatrix}, \quad (3)$$

$$\begin{cases} l_1 = 1 - \Delta_{N1} & l_2 = 1 - r\Delta_{N1} & l_3 = 1 - r^2\Delta_{N1} & l_4 = 4r^2g^2\Delta_{N1}\Delta_{N2} \\ m_1 = 1 - \Delta_{N2} & m_2 = 1 - r\Delta_{N2} & m_3 = 1 - r^2\Delta_{N2} & \\ g = \mu/(\lambda + 2\mu) & r = 1 - 2g & \rho = 1 - r^2\Delta_{N1}\Delta_{N2} & \end{cases}, \quad (4)$$

式中  $\lambda$  和  $\mu$  分别为裂隙所在背景介质的拉梅参数  $\Delta_N$  和  $\Delta_T$ , 分别是法向柔度和切向柔度, 它们与裂隙充填物有关, 变量的下标 N1、N2、T1、T2 分别表示第一组和第二组裂隙法向和切向。

## 2 三维正交介质正演模拟及最小二乘优化方法

### 2.1 三维正交介质弹性波交错网格有限差分正演模拟

根据正交介质本构方程, 几何方程和运动微分方程三个方程即可推导出三维正交介质弹性波一阶速度-应力方程, 公式为

$$\begin{cases} \rho \frac{\partial v_x}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial \tau_{xx}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \tau_{xz}}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial \tau_{xy}}{\partial y} + \rho F_x \\ \rho \frac{\partial v_y}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial \tau_{yy}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \tau_{yz}}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial \tau_{xy}}{\partial x} + \rho F_y \\ \rho \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial \tau_{zz}}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial \tau_{yz}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \tau_{xz}}{\partial x} + \rho F_z \end{cases}, \quad (5)$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial \tau_{xx}}{\partial t} = c_{11} \frac{\partial v_x}{\partial x} + c_{12} \frac{\partial v_y}{\partial y} + c_{13} \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial z} \\ \frac{\partial \tau_{yy}}{\partial t} = c_{12} \frac{\partial v_x}{\partial x} + c_{22} \frac{\partial v_y}{\partial y} + c_{23} \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial z} \\ \frac{\partial \tau_{zz}}{\partial t} = c_{13} \frac{\partial v_x}{\partial x} + c_{23} \frac{\partial v_y}{\partial y} + c_{33} \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial z} \\ \frac{\partial \tau_{yz}}{\partial t} = c_{44} \left( \frac{\partial v_y}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial y} \right) \\ \frac{\partial \tau_{xz}}{\partial t} = c_{55} \left( \frac{\partial v_x}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial x} \right) \\ \frac{\partial \tau_{xy}}{\partial t} = c_{66} \left( \frac{\partial v_x}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v_y}{\partial x} \right) \end{cases}. \quad (6)$$

利用交错网格有限差分求解上述方程, 变量定义方式如图 2 和表 1 所示。

表 1 弹性参数变量的空间位置表

Table 1 Table of the position of elastic parameters variable

网格点	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
弹性波场分量和弹性参数	$\sigma_{xx}$ $c_{11}$ $c_{22}$	$\sigma_{yy}$ $c_{12}$ $c_{23}$	$\sigma_{zz}$ $c_{13}$ $c_{33}$	$\sigma_{yz}$ $c_{44}$	$\sigma_{xz}$ $c_{55}$	$\sigma_{xy}$ $c_{66}$	$v_x$ $\rho^{-1}$
				$v_y$ $\rho^{-1}$	$v_z$ $\rho^{-1}$		

通常情况利用泰勒展开可以得到时间 2 阶和空间  $2N$  阶差分形式 (吴国忱和秦海旭, 2014), 即:

时间 2 阶差分, 公式为

$$\frac{\partial u(t)}{\partial t} = \frac{u(t + \Delta t) - u(t - \Delta t)}{2\Delta t}, \quad (7)$$

空间  $2N$  阶差分, 公式为

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{\Delta x} \sum_{n=1}^N c_n & \left[ u\left(x + (2n-1)\frac{\Delta x}{2}\right) - u\left(x - (2n-1)\frac{\Delta x}{2}\right) \right] \\ & + O(\Delta x^{2N}), \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

其中差分系数求取方程为

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1^1 & 3^1 & 5^1 & \cdots & (2N-1)^1 \\ 1^3 & 3^3 & 5^3 & \cdots & (2N-1)^3 \\ 1^5 & 3^5 & 5^5 & \cdots & (2N-1)^5 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 1^{(2N-1)} & 3^{(2N-1)} & 5^{(2N-1)} & \cdots & (2N-1)^{(2N-1)} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \\ c_3 \\ \vdots \\ c_N \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad (9)$$

具体差分系数如表 2 所示。

表 2 交错网格差分系数

Table 2 Finite difference coefficient of staggered grid

精度	$c_1$	$c_2$	$c_3$	$c_4$	$c_5$
2	1	—	—	—	—
4	1.12500000000	-0.04166666666	—	—	—
6	1.17187500000	-0.06510416666	0.004687500000	—	—
8	1.19628906250	-0.07975260416	0.009570312500	-0.0006975446	—
10	1.211242675781	-0.08972167968	0.013842773437	-0.0017656598	0.000118679

利用有限差分数值方法模拟波动传播会遇到人工边界问题。这里引用 Berenger 于 1994 年提出的最佳匹配层边界条件(PML)(Berenger, 1994), 并将其应用于本文的三维正交介质弹性波一阶速度-应力方程正演模拟中, 具体推导见附录。

## 2.2 最小二乘法优化差分系数

刘洋在 2013 年采用最小二乘法求解二阶空间导数差分系数(Liu, 2013), 杨蕾在 2014 使用最小二乘法优化一阶空间导数差分系数(Yang et al., 2014), 在前人工作的基础上, 本文将最小二乘优化差分系数的方法应用于三维正交介质模拟中。一阶空间导数 Taylor 展开, 公式为

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \approx \frac{1}{h} \sum_{m=1}^M c_m [u(x + mh - 0.5h) - u(x - mh + 0.5h)], \quad (10)$$

其中  $h$  为空间采样间隔,  $c_m$  为空间差分系数, 可通过求解方程(9) 得到。

将平面波解  $u(x) = u_0 e^{ikx}$  带入, 结合欧拉公式  $e^{\pm i\omega x} = \cos x \pm i \sin x$ , 化简可得:

$$\frac{kh}{2} \approx \sum_{m=1}^M a_m \sin [kh(2m-1)/2], \quad (11)$$

令:

$$\begin{cases} \beta = kh/2 \\ \varphi_m(\beta) = \sin [(2m-1)/\beta] \end{cases} \quad (12)$$

可得:

$$\beta \approx \sum_{m=1}^M c_m \varphi_m(\beta). \quad (13)$$

定义误差函数为

$$E(a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots, a_M) = \int_0^b \left[ \beta - \sum_{m=1}^M c_m \varphi_m(\beta) \right]^2 d\beta, \quad (14)$$

根据最小二乘基本原理, 求解:

$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial c_m} = 0, \quad (15)$$

即:

$$\begin{bmatrix} (\varphi_1 \varphi_1) & (\varphi_1 \varphi_2) & \cdots & (\varphi_1 \varphi_M) \\ (\varphi_2 \varphi_1) & (\varphi_2 \varphi_2) & \cdots & (\varphi_2 \varphi_M) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ (\varphi_M \varphi_1) & (\varphi_M \varphi_2) & \cdots & (\varphi_M \varphi_M) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \\ \vdots \\ c_M \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} (\beta \varphi_1) \\ (\beta \varphi_2) \\ \vdots \\ (\beta \varphi_M) \end{bmatrix}, \quad (16)$$

其中:

$$\begin{cases} (\varphi_i \varphi_j) = \int_0^b \varphi_i(\beta) \varphi_j(\beta) d\beta \\ (\beta \varphi_i) = \int_0^b \beta \varphi_i(\beta) d\beta \quad i, j = 1, 2, \dots, M \end{cases}, \quad (17)$$

若给定  $d=0.75$  可求解新的差分系数如表 3 所示。

表 3 最小二乘优化交错网格差分系数

Table 3 Finite difference coefficient of staggered grid based on least squares method

精度	$c_1$	$c_2$	$c_3$	$c_4$	$c_5$
2	1	—	—	—	—
4	1.181323	-0.066341	—	—	—
6	1.211731	-0.088559	0.011552	—	—
8	1.227118	-0.100552	0.018531	-0.002714	—
10	1.236375	-0.108087	0.023414	-0.005084	0.000735

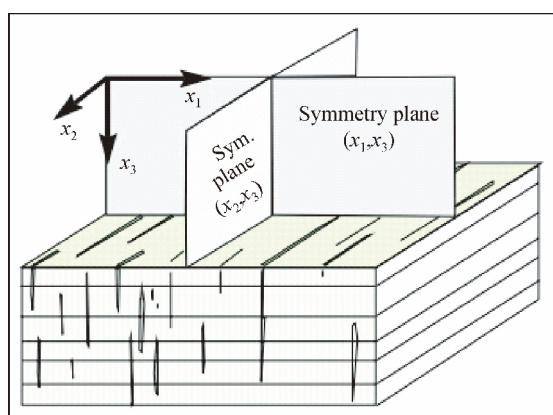


图1 正交介质模型示意图(Tsvankin 2001)

Fig. 1 Schematic diagram of orthorhombic medium (Tsvankin 2001)

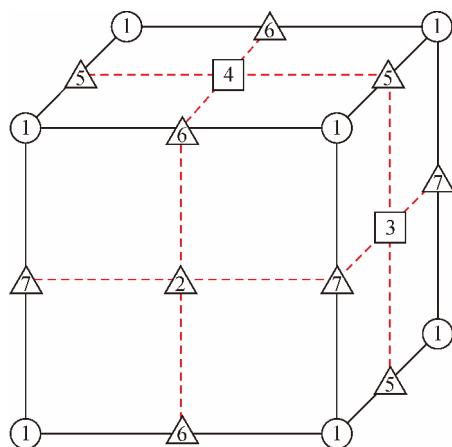


图2 变量定义网格

Fig. 2 Variables defined grid

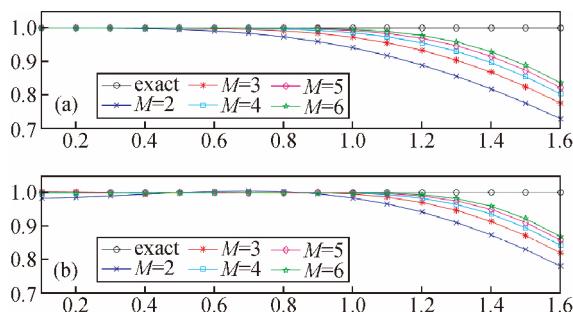


图3 优化前后不同差分阶数数值频散随频率变化图

Fig. 3 Dispersion change with frequency of different orders before and after optimization

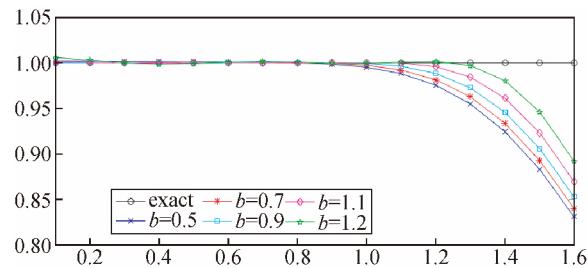


图4 不同b值十阶差分数值频散随频率变化图

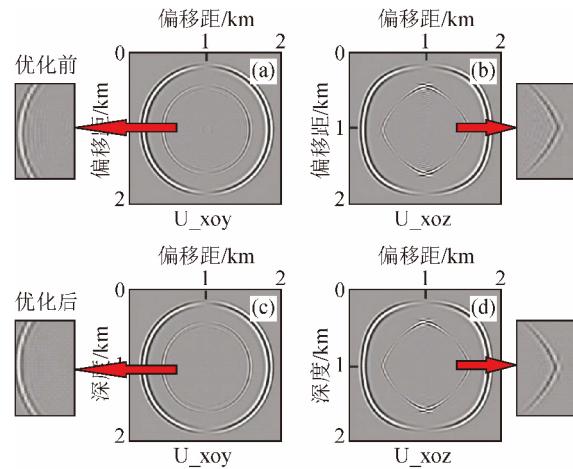
Fig. 4 Dispersion change with frequency of 10<sup>th</sup> orders difference of different  $b$  values

图7 交错网格空间十阶差分均匀介质模型正演波场优化效果

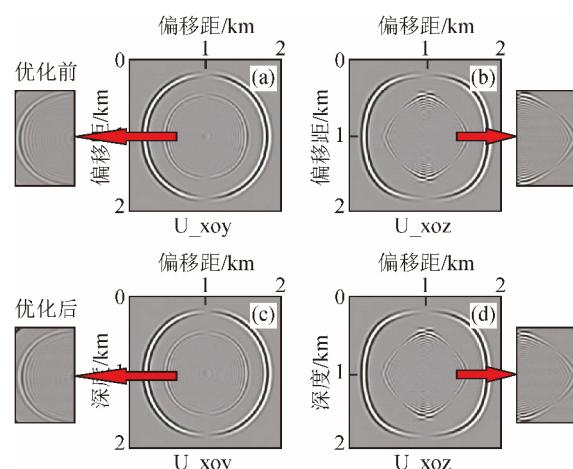
Fig. 7 Optimization effects staggered grid of 10<sup>th</sup> difference in space domain forward modeling wave field in uniform medium

图8 交错网格空间四阶差分均匀介质模型正演波场优化效果

Fig. 8 Optimization effects staggered grid of 4<sup>th</sup> difference in space domain forward modeling wave field in uniform medium

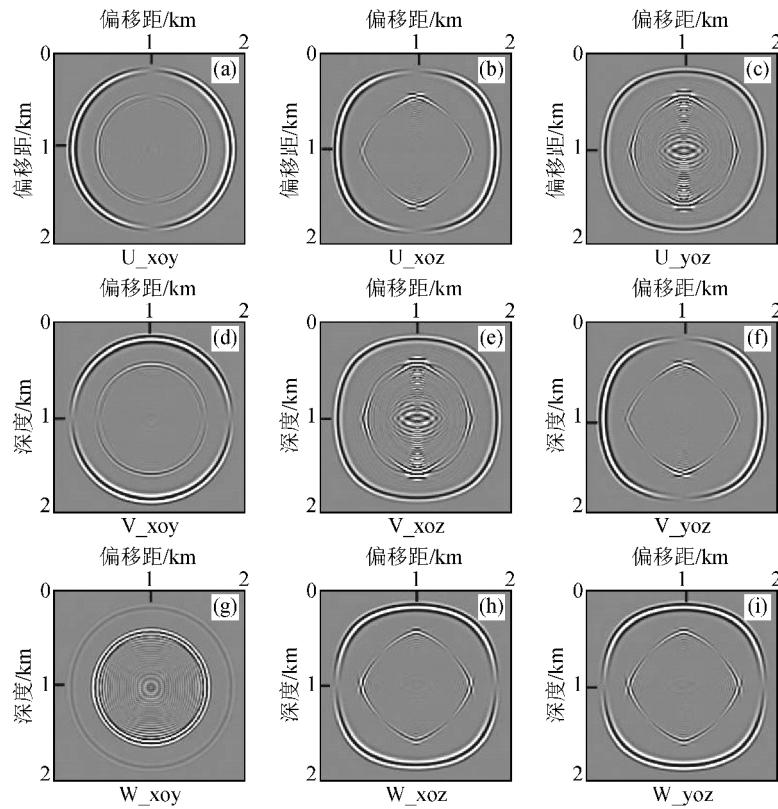


图 5 普通交错网格空间十阶差分均匀介质模型正演波场

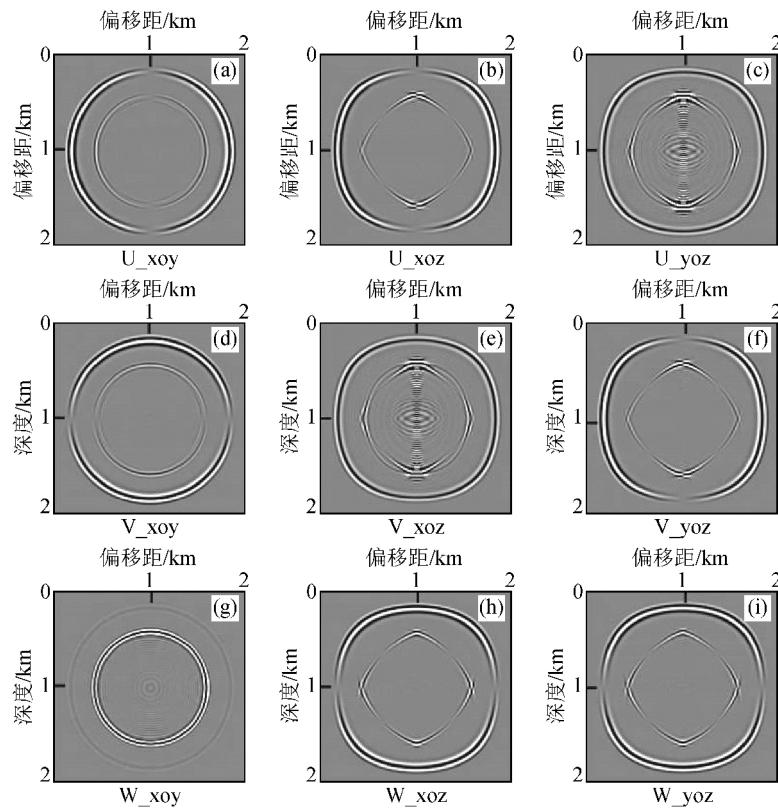
Fig. 5 Ordinary staggered grid of 10<sup>th</sup> difference in space domain forward modeling wave field in uniform medium

图 6 优化交错网格空间十阶差分均匀介质模型正演波场

Fig. 6 Optimized staggered grid of 10<sup>th</sup> difference in space domain forward modeling wave field in uniform medium

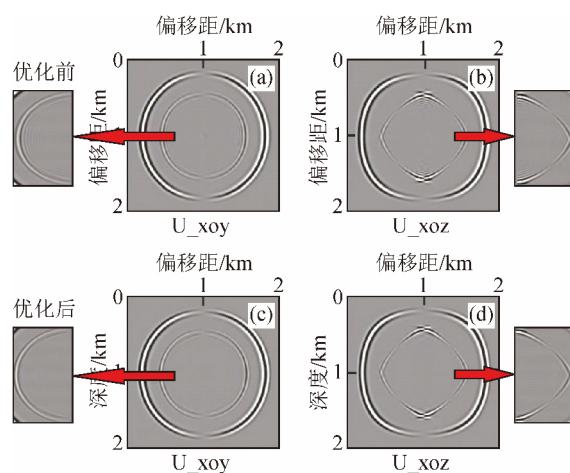


图9 交错网格空间六阶差分均匀介质模型正演波场优化效果

Fig. 9 Optimization effects staggered grid of 6<sup>th</sup> difference in space domain forward modeling wave field in uniform medium

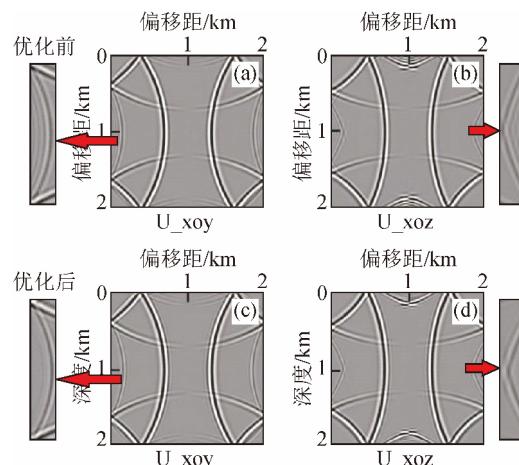


图10 交错网格空间六阶差分均匀介质模型500 ms 正演波场优化效果

Fig. 10 Optimization effects staggered grid of 6<sup>th</sup> difference in space domain 500 ms forward modeling wave field in uniform medium

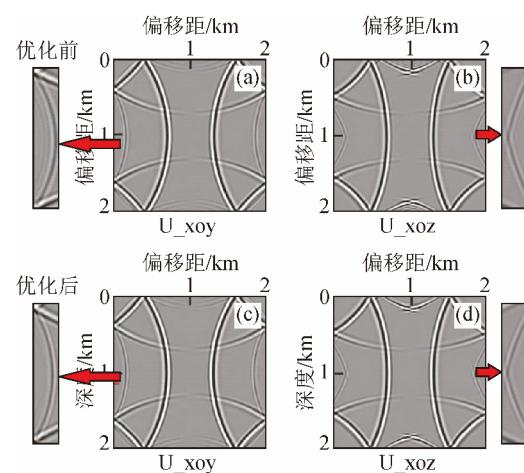


图11 交错网格空间八阶差分均匀介质模型500 ms 正演波场优化效果

Fig. 11 Optimization effects staggered grid of 8<sup>th</sup> difference in space domain 500 ms forward modeling wave field in uniform medium

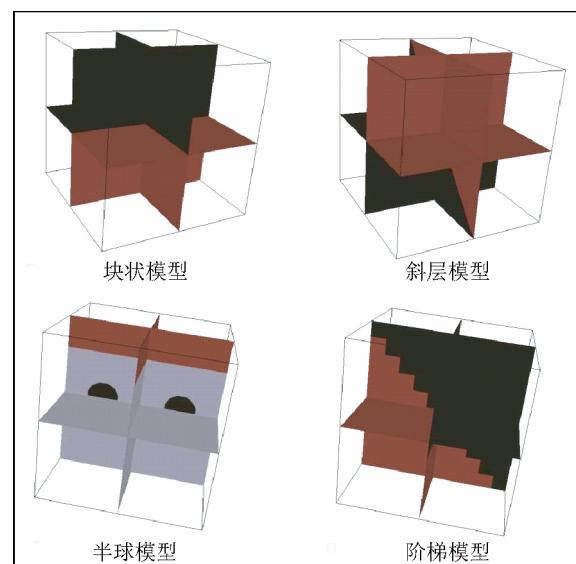


图12 非均匀模型示意图

Fig. 12 Schematic of inhomogeneous model

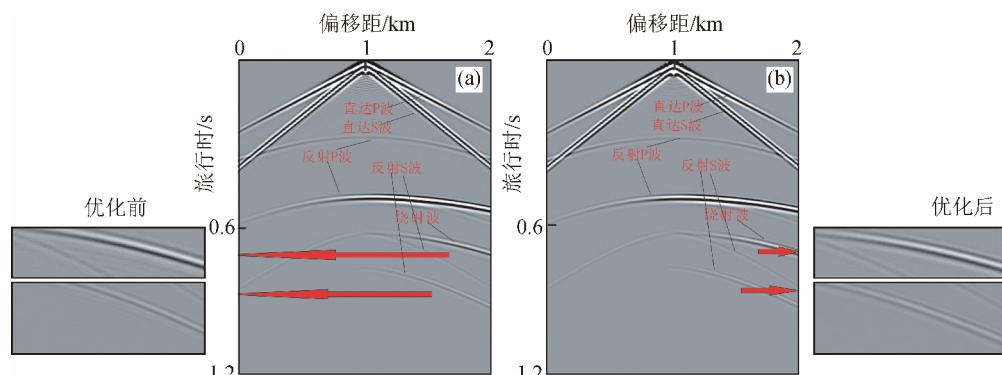


图13 块状模型共炮点道集优化前后对比

Fig. 13 Common shot point gathers of block mode before and after optimization

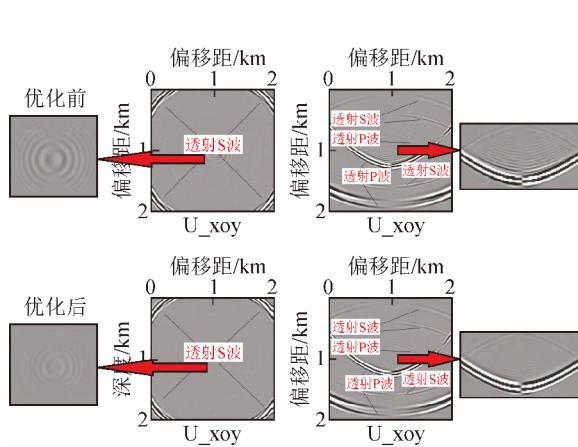


图 14 块状模型 500 ms 波场优化前后对比

Fig. 14 500 ms wave filed of block mode before and after optimization

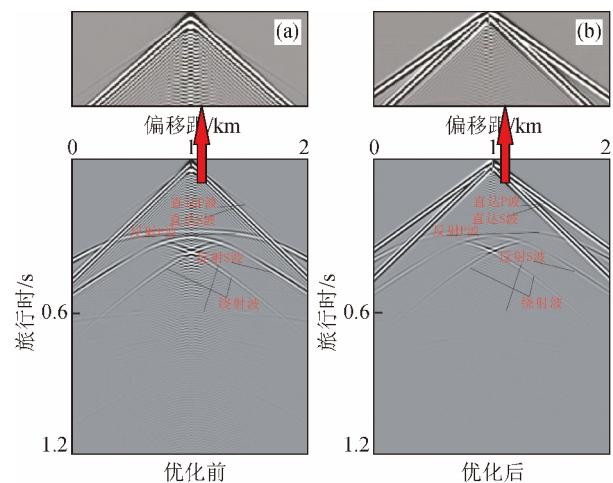


图 17 半球模型共炮点道集优化前后对比

Fig. 17 Common shot point gathers of hemisphere mode before and after optimization

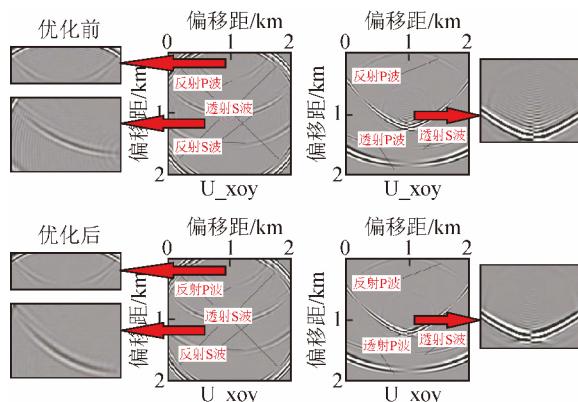


图 16 斜层模型 500 ms 波场优化前后对比

Fig. 16 500 ms wave filed of diagonal mode before and after optimization

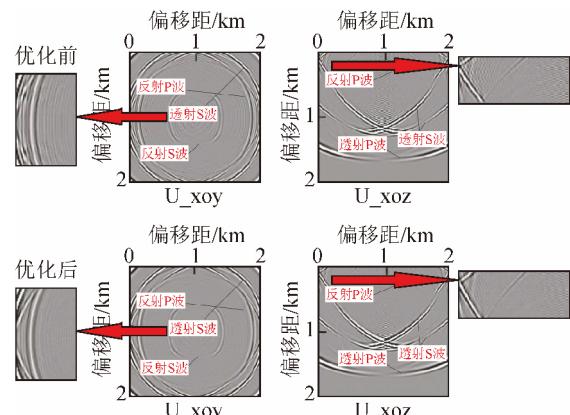


图 18 半球模型 500 ms 波场优化前后对比

Fig. 18 500 ms wave filed of hemisphere mode before and after optimization

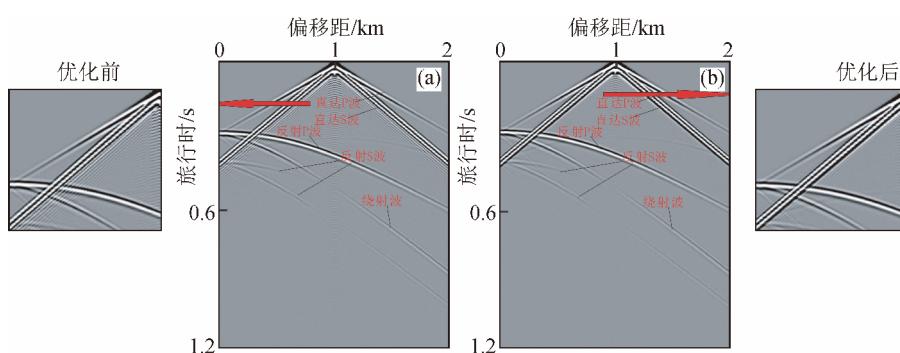


图 15 斜层模型共炮点道集优化前后对比

Fig. 15 Common shot point gathers of diagonal mode before and after optimization

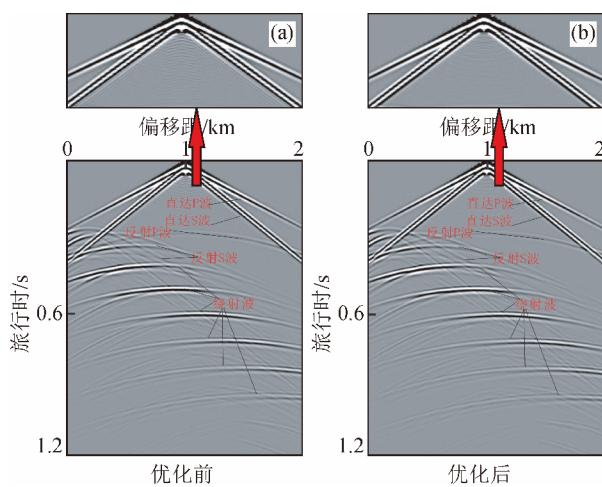


图 19 阶梯模型共炮点道集优化前后对比

Fig. 19 Common shot point gathers of step mode before and after optimization

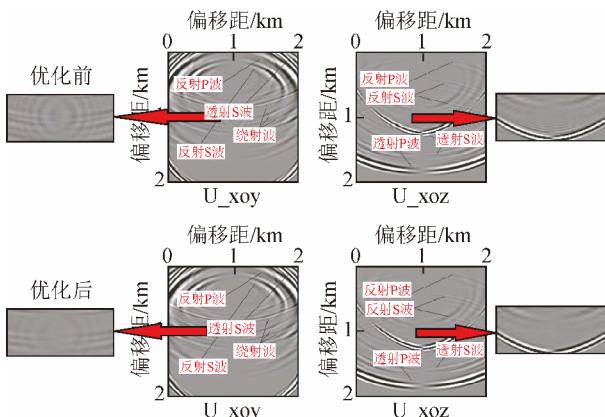


图 20 阶梯模型 500 ms 波场优化前后对比

Fig. 20 500 ms wave field of step mode before and after optimization

### 3 模型测试

#### 3.1 最小二乘法优化效果理论分析

为测试经最小二乘优化方法对有限差分数值模拟过程中频散现象的压制效果,这里定义频散分析表达式为

$$I(\beta) = \sum_{m=1}^M c_m f_m(\beta) / \beta, \quad (18)$$

其值越接近 1 说明频散越弱,压制效果越好;相反若其偏离 1 的程度越大说明频散越严重,压制效果越差。根据上文表 2 和表 3 展示的优化前和优化后的差分系数,比较不同空间差分阶数情况下数值频散程度随频率变化趋势,如图 3 所示,其中上图为优化前,下图为优化后。

图 3 中横坐标为  $\beta = kh/2$  表示频率信息,纵坐标为公式(18)频散分析表达式的值,不同颜色曲线表示差分阶数  $M$  分别 4、6、8、10 和 12。从中可以看出随着频率增高频散现象加重,空间差分阶数越低频散现象越严重。通过上下两图比

较,相同阶数和频率情况下最小二乘优化可以压制频散,达到提高模拟精度的目的。

图 4 中横坐标为  $\beta = kh/2$  表示频率信息,纵坐标为公式(18)频散分析表达式的值,不同颜色曲线表示不同积分上限  $b$ ,通过测试可以看出随着积分上限  $b$  值增大,数值频散现象减弱,压制效果变得明显。

#### 3.2 三维正交介质均匀模型有限差分正演模拟频散分析

根据上文所述岩石物理建模方法,取定裂隙密度为 0.06,各向同性背景选择砂泥岩混合介质,利用线性滑动理论计算两组正交直立裂隙等效的正交介质的刚度矩阵,用作正演模拟的初始模型。模型大小为 2000 m × 2000 m × 2000 m,时间和空间采样距离分别为 1 ms 和 10 m,震源为 40 Hz 雷克子波,在模型中心处激发,过震源截取三个相互垂直平面的 250 ms 时的波场,普通交错网格空间十阶差分正演波场和经最小二乘优化的交错网格正演波场空间十阶差分分别如图 5 和图 6 所示。

图 5 和图 6 分别展示了空间十阶差分相同条件下利用最小二乘法优化空间导数差分系数前后的波场,通过比较可以看出优化方法较为明显的压制了频散现象,在横波内更为明显,下面选出  $U$  分量  $xoy$  面和  $xoz$  面波场放大如图 7 所示,比较局部放大图可以说明该优化方法较为明显地提高了模拟精度。

图 7 展示了子波主频为 40 Hz 时空间十阶差分交错网格正演模拟结果,图 8、图 9 分别展示了子波主频 35 Hz 时 4 阶差分和 6 阶差分 250 ms 时波场切片。

图 8 中空间差分阶数过低,优化前后频散都较明显,图 9 中六阶差分情况可看出优化效果较好。图 10 和图 11 展示了去除边界条件 500 ms 时六阶差分和八阶差分的波场,从中不难看出最小二乘优化方法对数值频散的压制和模拟精度的提高。

#### 3.3 三维正交介质复杂模型有限差分正演模拟频散分析

上文通过均匀模型阐述了最小二乘优化差分系数的作用,这里对几个非均匀模型进行正演模拟,如图 12 所示分别为块状模型、斜层模型、半球模型和阶梯模型,模型大小为 2000 m × 2000 m × 2000 m,时间和空间采样距离分别为 1 ms 和 10 m,震源为 35 Hz 雷克子波,在模型顶面中心处激发,通过得到的共炮点道集(CSP)和正演波场做进一步说明。

图 13 到图 20 分别给出了上述四个模型的  $z$  方向共炮点道集和 500 ms 时  $xoy$  面和  $xoz$  面波场。从图中可以分辨出直达 P 波直达 S 波,由反射界面产生的反射 P 波和透射 P 波,以及经过横波分裂的透射 S 波和反射 S 波。除此还有由模型特殊构造产生的绕射波。多处局部放大清晰显示了本文所述最小二乘优化差分系数的方法对数值频散的压制和提高模拟精度的效果。

### 4 讨论与结论

本文研究了利用线性滑动理论将两组正交直立裂隙介质等效为一种新的正交方位各向异性的方法,并用这种理论进行岩石物理建模。推导了这种正交介质的弹性波动方程,采用有限差分法进行求解。正演过程中使用 PML 边界条件处理人为边界反射,并利用最小二乘方法优化空间差分的

差分系数 比较相同条件下原始差分方法和优化后的差分方法正演模拟波场和共炮点道集,以说明该优化方法对数值频散的压制和对模拟精度的提高.

致谢 感谢审稿专家提出的修改意见和编辑部的大力支持!

## 附录

地震波数值模拟工作只能在有限区域内进行,因此在区域边界处产生强烈的人为边界反射,这些边界反射对研究地

震波的传播没有意义且会干扰对正常波场的认识.为避免直接傅里叶反变换需要在时间域作褶积,对波场进行分解,将不同波场分量分别沿  $x, y, z$  轴方向分裂,并假定体力为零得到:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \rho \frac{\partial v_x^x}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial \tau_{xx}}{\partial x}, \rho \frac{\partial v_y^y}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial \tau_{yy}}{\partial y}, \rho \frac{\partial v_z^z}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial \tau_{zz}}{\partial z}, v_x = v_x^x + v_x^y + v_x^z \\ \rho \frac{\partial v_y^y}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial \tau_{yy}}{\partial y}, \rho \frac{\partial v_x^x}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial \tau_{xy}}{\partial x}, \rho \frac{\partial v_z^z}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial \tau_{yz}}{\partial z}, v_y = v_y^x + v_y^y + v_y^z \\ \rho \frac{\partial v_z^z}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial \tau_{zz}}{\partial z}, \rho \frac{\partial v_x^x}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial \tau_{xz}}{\partial x}, \rho \frac{\partial v_y^y}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial \tau_{yz}}{\partial y}, v_z = v_z^x + v_z^y + v_z^z \\ \frac{\partial \tau_{xx}^x}{\partial t} = c_{11} \frac{\partial v_x}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial \tau_{yy}^y}{\partial t} = c_{12} \frac{\partial v_y}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial \tau_{zz}^z}{\partial t} = c_{13} \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial z}, \tau_{xx} = \tau_{xx}^x + \tau_{yy}^y + \tau_{zz}^z \\ \frac{\partial \tau_{yy}^y}{\partial t} = c_{22} \frac{\partial v_y}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial \tau_{xx}^x}{\partial t} = c_{12} \frac{\partial v_x}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial \tau_{zz}^z}{\partial t} = c_{23} \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial z}, \tau_{yy} = \tau_{yy}^x + \tau_{yy}^y + \tau_{yy}^z \\ \frac{\partial \tau_{zz}^z}{\partial t} = c_{33} \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial z}, \frac{\partial \tau_{yy}^y}{\partial t} = c_{23} \frac{\partial v_y}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial \tau_{xz}^x}{\partial t} = c_{13} \frac{\partial v_x}{\partial x}, \tau_{zz} = \tau_{zz}^x + \tau_{zz}^y + \tau_{zz}^z \\ \frac{\partial \tau_{yz}^y}{\partial t} = c_{44} \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial z}, \frac{\partial \tau_{yz}^z}{\partial t} = c_{44} \frac{\partial v_y}{\partial y}, \tau_{yz} = \tau_{yz}^y + \tau_{yz}^z \\ \frac{\partial \tau_{xz}^x}{\partial t} = c_{55} \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial z}, \frac{\partial \tau_{yz}^z}{\partial t} = c_{55} \frac{\partial v_x}{\partial x}, \tau_{xz} = \tau_{xz}^x + \tau_{xz}^z \\ \frac{\partial \tau_{xy}^x}{\partial t} = c_{66} \frac{\partial v_y}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial \tau_{xy}^y}{\partial t} = c_{66} \frac{\partial v_x}{\partial y}, \tau_{xy} = \tau_{xy}^x + \tau_{xy}^y \end{array} \right. , \quad (A1)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} v_x^x \left( t + \frac{\Delta t}{2} \right) = \frac{2}{(2 + d_x(n) \Delta t)} \left[ \left( 1 - \frac{d_x(n) \Delta t}{2} \right) v_x^x \left( t - \frac{\Delta t}{2} \right) + \frac{\Delta t}{\rho} \frac{\partial \tau_{xx}}{\partial x} \right] \\ v_x^y \left( t + \frac{\Delta t}{2} \right) = \frac{2}{(2 + d_y(n) \Delta t)} \left[ \left( 1 - \frac{d_y(n) \Delta t}{2} \right) v_x^y \left( t - \frac{\Delta t}{2} \right) + \frac{\Delta t}{\rho} \frac{\partial \tau_{xy}}{\partial y} \right] \\ v_x^z \left( t + \frac{\Delta t}{2} \right) = \frac{2}{(2 + d_z(n) \Delta t)} \left[ \left( 1 - \frac{d_z(n) \Delta t}{2} \right) v_x^z \left( t - \frac{\Delta t}{2} \right) + \frac{\Delta t}{\rho} \frac{\partial \tau_{xz}}{\partial z} \right] \\ v_y^x \left( t + \frac{\Delta t}{2} \right) = \frac{2}{(2 + d_x(n) \Delta t)} \left[ \left( 1 - \frac{d_x(n) \Delta t}{2} \right) v_y^x \left( t - \frac{\Delta t}{2} \right) + \frac{\Delta t}{\rho} \frac{\partial \tau_{xy}}{\partial x} \right] \\ v_y^y \left( t + \frac{\Delta t}{2} \right) = \frac{2}{(2 + d_y(n) \Delta t)} \left[ \left( 1 - \frac{d_y(n) \Delta t}{2} \right) v_y^y \left( t - \frac{\Delta t}{2} \right) + \frac{\Delta t}{\rho} \frac{\partial \tau_{yy}}{\partial y} \right] \\ v_y^z \left( t + \frac{\Delta t}{2} \right) = \frac{2}{(2 + d_z(n) \Delta t)} \left[ \left( 1 - \frac{d_z(n) \Delta t}{2} \right) v_y^z \left( t - \frac{\Delta t}{2} \right) + \frac{\Delta t}{\rho} \frac{\partial \tau_{yz}}{\partial z} \right] \\ v_z^x \left( t + \frac{\Delta t}{2} \right) = \frac{2}{(2 + d_x(n) \Delta t)} \left[ \left( 1 - \frac{d_x(n) \Delta t}{2} \right) v_z^x \left( t - \frac{\Delta t}{2} \right) + \frac{\Delta t}{\rho} \frac{\partial \tau_{xz}}{\partial x} \right] \\ v_z^y \left( t + \frac{\Delta t}{2} \right) = \frac{2}{(2 + d_y(n) \Delta t)} \left[ \left( 1 - \frac{d_y(n) \Delta t}{2} \right) v_z^y \left( t - \frac{\Delta t}{2} \right) + \frac{\Delta t}{\rho} \frac{\partial \tau_{yz}}{\partial y} \right] \\ v_z^z \left( t + \frac{\Delta t}{2} \right) = \frac{2}{(2 + d_z(n) \Delta t)} \left[ \left( 1 - \frac{d_z(n) \Delta t}{2} \right) v_z^z \left( t - \frac{\Delta t}{2} \right) + \frac{\Delta t}{\rho} \frac{\partial \tau_{zz}}{\partial z} \right] \end{array} \right. , \quad (A2)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\tau_{xx}^x(t + \frac{\Delta t}{2}) &= \frac{2}{(2 + d_x(n) \Delta t)} \left[ \left( 1 - \frac{d_x(n) \Delta t}{2} \right) \tau_{xx}^x(t - \frac{\Delta t}{2}) + c_{11} \Delta t \frac{\partial v_x}{\partial x} \right] \\
\tau_{xx}^y(t + \frac{\Delta t}{2}) &= \frac{2}{(2 + d_y(n) \Delta t)} \left[ \left( 1 - \frac{d_y(n) \Delta t}{2} \right) \tau_{xx}^y(t - \frac{\Delta t}{2}) + c_{12} \Delta t \frac{\partial v_y}{\partial y} \right] \\
\tau_{xx}^z(t + \frac{\Delta t}{2}) &= \frac{2}{(2 + d_z(n) \Delta t)} \left[ \left( 1 - \frac{d_z(n) \Delta t}{2} \right) \tau_{xx}^z(t - \frac{\Delta t}{2}) + c_{13} \Delta t \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial z} \right] \\
\tau_{yy}^x(t + \frac{\Delta t}{2}) &= \frac{2}{(2 + d_x(n) \Delta t)} \left[ \left( 1 - \frac{d_x(n) \Delta t}{2} \right) \tau_{yy}^x(t - \frac{\Delta t}{2}) + c_{12} \Delta t \frac{\partial v_x}{\partial x} \right] \\
\tau_{yy}^y(t + \frac{\Delta t}{2}) &= \frac{2}{(2 + d_y(n) \Delta t)} \left[ \left( 1 - \frac{d_y(n) \Delta t}{2} \right) \tau_{yy}^y(t - \frac{\Delta t}{2}) + c_{22} \Delta t \frac{\partial v_y}{\partial y} \right] \\
\tau_{yy}^z(t + \frac{\Delta t}{2}) &= \frac{2}{(2 + d_z(n) \Delta t)} \left[ \left( 1 - \frac{d_z(n) \Delta t}{2} \right) \tau_{yy}^z(t - \frac{\Delta t}{2}) + c_{23} \Delta t \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial z} \right] \\
\tau_{zz}^x(t + \frac{\Delta t}{2}) &= \frac{2}{(2 + d_x(n) \Delta t)} \left[ \left( 1 - \frac{d_x(n) \Delta t}{2} \right) \tau_{zz}^x(t - \frac{\Delta t}{2}) + c_{13} \Delta t \frac{\partial v_x}{\partial x} \right] \\
\tau_{zz}^y(t + \frac{\Delta t}{2}) &= \frac{2}{(2 + d_y(n) \Delta t)} \left[ \left( 1 - \frac{d_y(n) \Delta t}{2} \right) \tau_{zz}^y(t - \frac{\Delta t}{2}) + c_{23} \Delta t \frac{\partial v_y}{\partial y} \right] . \\
\tau_{zz}^z(t + \frac{\Delta t}{2}) &= \frac{2}{(2 + d_z(n) \Delta t)} \left[ \left( 1 - \frac{d_z(n) \Delta t}{2} \right) \tau_{zz}^z(t - \frac{\Delta t}{2}) + c_{33} \Delta t \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial z} \right] \\
\tau_{yz}^y(t + \frac{\Delta t}{2}) &= \frac{2}{(2 + d_x(n) \Delta t)} \left[ \left( 1 - \frac{d_x(n) \Delta t}{2} \right) \tau_{yz}^y(t - \frac{\Delta t}{2}) + c_{44} \Delta t \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial y} \right] \\
\tau_{yz}^z(t + \frac{\Delta t}{2}) &= \frac{2}{(2 + d_z(n) \Delta t)} \left[ \left( 1 - \frac{d_z(n) \Delta t}{2} \right) \tau_{yz}^z(t - \frac{\Delta t}{2}) + c_{44} \Delta t \frac{\partial v_y}{\partial z} \right] \\
\tau_{xz}^x(t + \frac{\Delta t}{2}) &= \frac{2}{(2 + d_x(n) \Delta t)} \left[ \left( 1 - \frac{d_x(n) \Delta t}{2} \right) \tau_{xz}^x(t - \frac{\Delta t}{2}) + c_{55} \Delta t \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial x} \right] \\
\tau_{xz}^z(t + \frac{\Delta t}{2}) &= \frac{2}{(2 + d_z(n) \Delta t)} \left[ \left( 1 - \frac{d_z(n) \Delta t}{2} \right) \tau_{xz}^z(t - \frac{\Delta t}{2}) + c_{55} \Delta t \frac{\partial v_x}{\partial z} \right] \\
\tau_{xy}^x(t + \frac{\Delta t}{2}) &= \frac{2}{(2 + d_x(n) \Delta t)} \left[ \left( 1 - \frac{d_x(n) \Delta t}{2} \right) \tau_{xy}^x(t - \frac{\Delta t}{2}) + c_{66} \Delta t \frac{\partial v_x}{\partial x} \right] \\
\tau_{xy}^y(t + \frac{\Delta t}{2}) &= \frac{2}{(2 + d_y(n) \Delta t)} \left[ \left( 1 - \frac{d_y(n) \Delta t}{2} \right) \tau_{xy}^y(t - \frac{\Delta t}{2}) + c_{66} \Delta t \frac{\partial v_x}{\partial y} \right]
\end{aligned} \tag{A3}$$

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