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改进 BISQ 模型地震波场数值模拟中的边界处理

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摘 要:从改进 BISQ 模型双相介质所对应的一阶速度—应力运动方程出发,构建 2×2N 阶交错网格有限差分模 拟算法,为了尽可能地减小或消除数值模拟中由人工边界引起的虚假反射,建立完全匹配层(PML)吸收边界的 2× 2N 阶交错网格有限差分算法。详细地讨论了 PML 吸收边界条件的构建及其有限差分算法的实现。通过 MATLAB 编程进行波场模拟,将加入 PML 吸收边界、常规指数衰减吸收边界及未加吸收边界的 3 种数值模拟结果进行对 比,论证 PML 吸收边界能十分有效地吸收边界反射。

关键词:改进 BISQ 模型;双相介质;有限差分;交错网格;完全匹配层(PML) 中图分类号: P631.4 文献标志码: A

Boundary treatment for numerical simulation of seismic waves based on reformulated BISQ model

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Abstract: Based on first-order velocity-stress equations of the reformulated BISQ model in double-phase media, the simulation algorithm of finite difference of 2-order time and 2N-order space staggered-grid was built. Meanwhile, in order to minimum effects caused by the artificial boundary in the numerical simulation, the construction of the perfectly matched layer (PML) absorbing boundary condition and the realization of the finite-difference algorithm were discussed in detail. The arithmetic was realized with MATLAB. Compared with the conventional decaying exponential absorbing boundary and the non-absorbing boundary, the PML boundary can more effectively attenuate reflections, which is supported by the wave field modeling.

Key words: reformulated BISQ model; double-phase medium; finite-difference method; staggered-grid; perfectly matched layer (PML)

相对单相介质而言,双相介质能够更好地描述实际地层结构和性质,因此,双相介质的数值模拟更有利于实际介质中的地震波传播规律的认识和研究^[1-4]。在利用计算机进行数值模拟计算过程中,由于计算区域有限,在波动方程数值模拟中常出现的问题

就是来自边界的人工反射,这种反射是由缩小计算区 域而引起的。避免边界反射的最简单的方法是增大计 算区域,但这种方法会延迟边界反射和超出模拟的最 大时间,显然增加了计算量^[5]。因此,出现了其它避 免边界反射的方法,例如吸收边界条件。

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好的吸收边界条件不仅要吸收效果好,而且边界 应能尽量贴近主要计算区域,这样可以节约计算机存 储空间和计算时间。计算吸收边界的方法有很多种。 最早的吸收边界条件是由 Lysmer 和 Kuhlemeyer 提出 的^[6],常被称为黏性边界条件,它的缺点是吸收人工 反射波的效果较差。使用最为普遍的是 CLAYTON 和 ENGOUIST^[7], ENGOUIST 和 MAJDA^[8]提出的二维吸 收边界条件,他们用拟微分算子的工具将波动算子作 分解,在人工边界上保留向外传播的部分,然后用 Pade 逼近,得到不同精度的边界微分方程。这种边界 条件能完全吸收垂直入射时的反射波,且二阶以上的 Clayton-Engquist 条件能较好吸收入射角在一定范围 内的反射波,但当入射角接近 $\pi/2$ 时,吸收效果很不 好。虽然旁轴近似法^[9]实现起来比较简单且需要的网 格数较少,能完全吸收垂直入射时的反射波,同时能 较好吸收入射角在一定范围内的反射波,但它只在一 定的角度和频率范围内是有效吸收的。

针对上述不足,本文作者拟采用完全匹配层(PML) 吸收边界法来进行边界处理,并通过计算实例,将其 与传统的指数衰减法进行对比,据此说明 PML 方法 的有效性。

1 数值模拟中的交错网格高阶有限 差分

在改进 BISQ 模型的双相介质地震波场数值模拟 中采用的一阶速度—应力方程^[10]为

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial v_x}{\partial t} = -D_2 b(V_x - v_x) - D_{22} \left(\frac{\partial \sigma_{xx}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \sigma_{xz}}{\partial z} \right) + D_2 \frac{\partial S}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial V_x}{\partial t} = D_1 b(V_x - v_x) + D_{12} \left(\frac{\partial \sigma_{xx}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \sigma_{xz}}{\partial z} \right) - D_1 \frac{\partial S}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial t} = -D_2 b(V_z - v_z) - D_{22} \left(\frac{\partial \sigma_{xx}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \sigma_{zz}}{\partial z} \right) + D_2 \frac{\partial S}{\partial z} \\ \frac{\partial V_z}{\partial t} = D_1 b(V_z - v_z) + D_{12} \left(\frac{\partial \sigma_{xz}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \sigma_{zz}}{\partial z} \right) - D_1 \frac{\partial S}{\partial z} \\ \frac{\partial \sigma_{xx}}{\partial t} = C_{11} \frac{\partial v_x}{\partial x} + C_{13} \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial z} - \alpha \frac{\partial P}{\partial t} \\ \frac{\partial \sigma_{xz}}{\partial t} = C_{13} \frac{\partial v_x}{\partial x} + C_{33} \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial z} - \alpha \frac{\partial P}{\partial t} \\ \frac{\partial \sigma_{xz}}{\partial t} = C_{55} \left(\frac{\partial v_z}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v_x}{\partial z} \right) \\ \frac{\partial P}{\partial t} = -F \frac{\alpha - \varphi}{3\varphi} \left(\frac{\partial v_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial z} \right) - F \left(\frac{\partial V_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z} \right) \end{cases}$$

式中: $D_1 = \frac{\rho_1}{\rho_2 \rho_{12} - \rho_1 \rho_{22}}$, $D_2 = \frac{\rho_2}{\rho_2 \rho_{12} - \rho_1 \rho_{22}}$, $D_{12} = \frac{\rho_{12}}{\rho_2 \rho_{12} - \rho_1 \rho_{22}}$, $\alpha = 1 - \frac{\rho_{12}}{\rho_2 \rho_{12} - \rho_1 \rho_{22}}$, $\alpha = 1 - \frac{\rho_{12}}{\rho_2 \rho_{12} - \rho_1 \rho_{22}}$, $\alpha = 1 - \frac{\rho_{12}}{\rho_2 \rho_{12} - \rho_1 \rho_{22}}$, $\alpha = 1 - \frac{\rho_{12}}{\rho_2 \rho_{12} - \rho_1 \rho_{22}}$, $\alpha = 1 - \frac{\rho_2}{\rho_2 \rho_{12} - \rho_1 \rho_{22}}$, $\alpha = 1 - \frac{\rho_2}{\rho_2 \rho_{12} - \rho_1 \rho_{22}}$, $\alpha = 1 - \frac{\rho_2}{\rho_2 \rho_{12} - \rho_1 \rho_{22}}$, $\alpha = 1 - \frac{\rho_2}{\rho_2 \rho_{12} - \rho_1 \rho_{22}}$, $\alpha = 1 - \frac{\rho_2}{\rho_2 \rho_{12} - \rho_1 \rho_{22}}$, $\alpha = 1 - \frac{\rho_2}{\rho_2 \rho_{12} - \rho_1 \rho_{22}}$, $\alpha = 1 - \frac{\rho_2}{\rho_2 \rho_{12} - \rho_1 \rho_{22}}$, $\alpha = 1 - \frac{\rho_2}{\rho_2 \rho_{12} - \rho_1 \rho_{22}}$, $\alpha = 1 - \frac{\rho_2}{\rho_2 \rho_{12} - \rho_1 \rho_{22}}$, $\alpha = 1 - \frac{\rho_2}{\rho_2 \rho_{12} - \rho_1 \rho_{22}}$, $\alpha = 1 - \frac{\rho_2}{\rho_2 \rho_{12} - \rho_1 \rho_{22}}$, $\alpha = 1 - \frac{\rho_2}{\rho_2 \rho_{12} - \rho_1 \rho_{22}}$, $\alpha = 1 - \frac{\rho_2}{\rho_2 \rho_{12} - \rho_1 \rho_{22}}$, $\alpha = 1 - \frac{\rho_2}{\rho_2 \rho_{12} - \rho_1 \rho_{22}}$, $\alpha = 1 - \frac{\rho_2}{\rho_2 \rho_{12} - \rho_1 \rho_{22}}$, $\alpha = 1 - \frac{\rho_2}{\rho_2 \rho_{12} - \rho_1 \rho_{22}}$, $\alpha = 1 - \frac{\rho_2}{\rho_2 \rho_{12} - \rho_1 \rho_{22}}$, $\alpha = 1 - \frac{\rho_2}{\rho_2 \rho_{12} - \rho_1 \rho_{22}}$, $\alpha = 1 - \frac{\rho_2}{\rho_2 \rho_{12} - \rho_1 \rho_{22}}$, $\alpha = 1 - \frac{\rho_2}{\rho_2 \rho_{12} - \rho_1 \rho_{22}}$, $\alpha = 1 - \frac{\rho_2}{\rho_2 \rho_{12} - \rho_1 \rho_{22}}$, $\alpha = 1 - \frac{\rho_2}{\rho_2 \rho_{12} - \rho_1 \rho_{22}}$, $\alpha = 1 - \frac{\rho_2}{\rho_2 \rho_{12} - \rho_1 \rho_{22}}$, $\beta = 1 - \frac{\rho_2}{\rho_2 \rho_1 \rho_2}$, $\beta = 1 - \frac{\rho_2}{\rho_2 \rho_1 \rho_2}$, $\beta = 0 - \frac{\rho_2}{\rho_1 \rho_2}$, $\beta_2 = 0 - \frac{\rho_2}{\rho_1 \rho_2}$, $\beta_1 = 0 - \frac{\rho_2}{\rho_1 \rho_2}$, $\beta_2 = 0 - \frac{\rho_2}{\rho_1 \rho_2}$, $\beta_2 = 0 - \frac{\rho_2}{\rho_1 \rho_2}$, $\beta_1 = \frac{\rho_2}{\rho_1 \rho_2}$, $\beta_2 = 0 - \frac{\rho_2}{\rho_1 \rho_2}$, $\beta_1 = \frac{\rho_2}{\rho_1 \rho_2}$, $\beta_2 = 0 - \frac{\rho_2}{\rho_1 \rho_2}$, $\beta_1 = \frac{\rho_2}{\rho_1 \rho_2}$, $\beta_2 = 0 - \frac{\rho_2}{\rho_1 \rho_2}$, $\beta_2 = 0 - \frac{\rho_2}{\rho_1 \rho_2}$, $\beta_1 = \frac{\rho_2}{\rho_1 \rho_2}$, $\beta_2 = \frac{\rho_2}{\rho_1 \rho_2}$, $\beta_2 = \frac{\rho_2}{\rho_1 \rho_2}$, $\beta_1 =$

对方程(1)进行高阶差分近似,所构建的空间 2N 阶、时间 2 阶精度的有限差分格式如方程(2)所示,其 他方程的差分格式与此类似。其中 *i、j、k* 表示 *x、z、 t* 的离散序号; *U、W、P、Q*和 *S* 分别表示固相 *v_x、 v_z、σ_{xx}、σ_{zz}和 σ_{xz}; <i>u、w、F* 和 *R* 分别表示流相 *V_x、 V_z、S*和 *P*。

$$U_{i,j}^{k+\frac{1}{2}} = U_{i,j}^{k-\frac{1}{2}} - D_2 b \Delta t \left(u_{i,j}^{k-\frac{1}{2}} - U_{i,j}^{k-\frac{1}{2}} \right) - D_{22} \Delta t \left[\frac{1}{\Delta x} \sum_{n=1}^{N} C_n^N \left(P_{i+\frac{2n-1}{2},j}^k - P_{i-\frac{2n-1}{2},j}^k \right) + \frac{1}{\Delta z} \sum_{n=1}^{N} C_n^N \left(S_{i,j+\frac{2n-1}{2}}^k - S_{i,j-\frac{2n-1}{2}}^k \right) \right] + D_2 \Delta t \frac{1}{\Delta x} \sum_{n=1}^{N} C_n^N \left(F_{i+\frac{2n-1}{2},j}^k - F_{i-\frac{2n-1}{2},j}^k \right) \right)$$
(2)

2 边界条件

2.1 指数衰减边界条件

指数衰减的原理是对网格周围的耗散采用质点的 速度和应力值同乘上一个小于1的函数来衰减。例如, 采用 CERJAN 等^[11]建议的吸收边界,则吸收衰减函数 定为

$$G = \exp\{-[\alpha(I-i)]^2\} \quad (1 \le i \le I)$$
(3)

式中: *I* 为给定的吸收边界带宽度的节点数; *i* 为吸收 边界内的节点号; *a* 为衰减系数,其值的选定与*I* 的 大小密切相关,且对吸收效果的影响很大。这种吸收 衰减方法的特点是对每个方向的反射波都采取相同的 处理方式,实施方便简单,计算所占内存小。缺点是 给定的吸收介质的边界要宽,不允许靠近边界的区域 出现介质的不连续性,计算精度不高,吸收效果较 一般。

2.2 PML 边界条件

完全匹配层(PML)的概念由 Berenger 于 1994年首 先提出^[12],它是目前消除边界反射的理想方法之一。 最初它被运用于时域电磁场有限差分边界问题的解决 中,后来人们不断将其推广到其他领域,并在声波与 弹性波的地震波数值模拟中得到成功应用^[13-16]。PML 吸收边界条件假设存在一种各向异性有耗介质(PML 层),地震波进入 PML 层后迅速衰减,通过适当选取 参数,能够使以不同入射角进入边界层的任意频率和 任意极化的地震波保持其特征阻抗和相速度均固定, 从而使地震波能够完全匹配自由空间,理论上不产生 任何反射^[17-19]。

下面运用分裂式方法来实现完全匹配层(PML)思想,并给出相应的差分格式。

图 1 所示为 PML 吸收边界的区域划分示意图, 其中,区域 A_1 、 A_2 、 A_3 、 A_4 分别为左边界、右边界、 顶边界和底边界,区域 B_1 、 B_2 、 B_3 和 B_4 分别代表四 个角区域,区域 *C* 是模拟工作的主要计算区域。



图1 PML 吸收边界区域划分示意图

Fig. 1 PML absorbing boundary zoning diagram

PML 介质中存在 8 个分量,在进行边界条件处理时,需要对每个方向上的分量沿界面垂直和平行两个方向进行分裂,为了消除人工分界面上的反射,在界面的垂直方向上需引入吸收衰减系数。

在二维空间条件下,对一阶速度—应力弹性波动 方程运用时域变量分裂法,对 PML 介质中的每个分 量进行波场变量分离,并对于每个波场变量分裂如下:

$$W = W^x + W^z \tag{4}$$

展开为

$$\begin{cases} v_x = v_x^x + v_x^z \\ v_z = v_z^x + v_z^z \\ \sigma_{xx} = \sigma_{xx}^x + \sigma_{xx}^z \\ \sigma_{zz} = \sigma_{zz}^x + \sigma_{zz}^z \\ \sigma_{xz} = \sigma_{xz}^x + \sigma_{xz}^z \end{cases}$$
(5)

式中: 上标 x 和 z 代表相应的空间导数。根据上式对 方程组(3)进行分裂,得到带有衰减因子的 PML 吸收 边界系统方程组的差分格式如下:

$$\begin{split} (U^{x})_{i,j}^{k+\frac{1}{2}} &= (U^{x})_{i,j}^{k-\frac{1}{2}} (1-d_{i}^{x}\Delta t) - \\ D_{2}b\Delta t \Bigg((u^{x})_{i,j}^{k-\frac{1}{2}} - (U^{x})_{i,j}^{k-\frac{1}{2}} \Bigg) - \\ D_{22}\Delta t \frac{1}{\Delta x} \sum_{n=1}^{N} C_{n}^{N} \Bigg(P_{i+\frac{2n-1}{2},j}^{k} - P_{i-\frac{2n-1}{2},j}^{k} \Bigg) + \\ D_{2}\Delta t \frac{1}{\Delta x} \sum_{n=1}^{N} C_{n}^{N} \Bigg(F_{i+\frac{2n-1}{2},j}^{k} - F_{i-\frac{2n-1}{2},j}^{k} \Bigg) \Bigg) \\ (U^{z})_{i,j}^{k+\frac{1}{2}} &= (U^{z})_{i,j}^{k-\frac{1}{2}} (1-d_{j}^{x}\Delta t) - \\ D_{2}b\Delta t \Bigg[(u^{z})_{i,j}^{k-\frac{1}{2}} - (U^{z})_{i,j}^{k-\frac{1}{2}} \Bigg] - \\ D_{22}\Delta t \frac{1}{\Delta z} \sum_{n=1}^{N} C_{n}^{N} \Bigg(S_{i,j+\frac{2n-1}{2}}^{k} - S_{i,j-\frac{2n-1}{2}}^{k} \Bigg) \\ U_{i,j}^{k+\frac{1}{2}} &= (U^{x})_{i,j}^{k+\frac{1}{2}} + (U^{z})_{i,j}^{k+\frac{1}{2}} \\ (u^{x})_{i,j}^{k+\frac{1}{2}} &= (u^{x})_{i,j}^{k-\frac{1}{2}} (1-d_{i}^{x}\Delta t) + \\ D_{1}b\Delta t \Bigg[(u^{x})_{i,j}^{k-\frac{1}{2}} - (U^{x})_{i,j}^{k-\frac{1}{2}} \Bigg] + \end{split}$$

 $D_{12}\Delta t \frac{1}{\Delta x} \sum_{n=1}^{N} C_n^N \left(P_{i+\frac{2n-1}{2},j}^k - P_{i-\frac{2n-1}{2},j}^k \right) D_{1} \frac{\Delta t}{\Delta x} \sum_{n=1}^{N} C_{n}^{N} \left(F_{i+\frac{2n-1}{2},j}^{k} - F_{i-\frac{2n-1}{2},j}^{k} \right)$ $(u^{z})_{i}^{k+\frac{1}{2}} = (u^{z})_{i}^{k-\frac{1}{2}}(1-d_{i}^{z}\Delta t) +$ $D_1b\Delta t \left| (u^z)_{i,j}^{k-\frac{1}{2}} - (U^z)_{i,j}^{k-\frac{1}{2}} \right| +$ $D_{12}\Delta t \frac{1}{\Lambda z} \sum_{n=1}^{N} C_n^N \left(S_{i,j+\frac{2n-1}{2}}^k - S_{i,j-\frac{2n-1}{2}}^k \right)$ $u_{i,i}^{k+\frac{1}{2}} = (u^{x})_{i,i}^{k+\frac{1}{2}} + (u^{z})_{i,i}^{k+\frac{1}{2}}$ $(W^{x})_{i+1,j+1}^{k+\frac{1}{2}} = (W^{x})_{i+1,j+1}^{k-\frac{1}{2}} (1 - d_{i}^{x}\Delta t) D_2b\Delta t \left| (w^x)_{i+\frac{1}{2},j+\frac{1}{2}}^{k-\frac{1}{2}} - (W^x)_{i+\frac{1}{2},j+\frac{1}{2}}^{k-\frac{1}{2}} \right| +$ $D_{22}\Delta t \frac{1}{\Delta x} \sum_{n=1}^{N} C_n^N \left(S_{i+n,j+\frac{1}{2}}^k - S_{i-n+1,j\frac{1}{2}}^k \right)$ $(W^{z})_{\substack{i+1,j+1\\i+1,j+1}}^{k+\frac{1}{2}} = (W^{z})_{\substack{i+1,j+1\\i+1,j+1}}^{k-\frac{1}{2}} (1 - d_{j}^{z}\Delta t) D_2b\Delta t \left| (w^z)_{\substack{i=1\\j+1,j+1}}^{k-\frac{1}{2}} - (W^z)_{\substack{i=1\\j+1,j+1}}^{k-\frac{1}{2}} \right| +$ $D_{22}\Delta t \frac{1}{\Delta z} \sum_{n=1}^{N} C_n^N \left(Q_{i+\frac{1}{2},j+n}^k - Q_{i+\frac{1}{2},j-n+1}^k \right) +$ $D_{2} \frac{\Delta t}{\Delta z} \sum_{n=1}^{N} C_{n}^{N} \left(F_{i+\frac{1}{2},j+n}^{k} - F_{i+\frac{1}{2},j-n+1}^{k} \right)$ $(W)_{i+\frac{1}{2},j+\frac{1}{2}}^{k+\frac{1}{2}} = (W^{x})_{i+\frac{1}{2},j+\frac{1}{2}}^{k+\frac{1}{2}} + (W^{z})_{i+\frac{1}{2},j+\frac{1}{2}}^{k+\frac{1}{2}}$ $D_{1}b\Delta t \left[(w^{x})_{\substack{i+\frac{1}{2}, j+\frac{1}{2}}}^{k-\frac{1}{2}} - (W^{x})_{\substack{i+\frac{1}{2}, j+\frac{1}{2}}}^{k-\frac{1}{2}} \right] +$ $D_{12}\Delta t \frac{1}{\Delta x} \sum_{n=1}^{N} C_n^N \left(S_{i+n,j+\frac{1}{2}}^k - S_{i-n+1,j\frac{1}{2}}^k \right)$ $(w^{z})_{\substack{i+\frac{1}{2}, j+\frac{1}{2}}}^{k+\frac{1}{2}} = (w^{z})_{\substack{i+\frac{1}{2}, j+\frac{1}{2}}}^{k-\frac{1}{2}} (1 - d_{j}^{z}\Delta t) +$

$$\begin{split} D_{1}b\Delta t \Biggl[(w^{z})_{i+\frac{1}{2},j+\frac{1}{2}}^{k-\frac{1}{2}} - (W^{z})_{i+\frac{1}{2},j+\frac{1}{2}}^{k-\frac{1}{2}} \Biggr] + \\ D_{1}2\Delta t \frac{1}{\Delta z} \sum_{n=1}^{N} C_{n}^{N} \Biggl[Q_{i+\frac{1}{2},j+n}^{k} - Q_{i+\frac{1}{2},j-n+1}^{k} \Biggr] - \\ D_{1} \frac{\Delta t}{\Delta z} \sum_{n=1}^{N} C_{n}^{N} \Biggl[F_{i+\frac{1}{2},j+n}^{k} - F_{i+\frac{1}{2},j-n+1}^{k} \Biggr] \Biggr] \\ (w)_{i+\frac{1}{2},j+\frac{1}{2}}^{k+\frac{1}{2}} = (w^{x})_{i+\frac{1}{2},j+\frac{1}{2}}^{k+\frac{1}{2}} + (w^{z})_{i+\frac{1}{2},j+\frac{1}{2}}^{k+\frac{1}{2}} \Biggr] \\ (P^{x})_{i+\frac{1}{2},j+\frac{1}{2}}^{k+1} = (P^{x})_{i+\frac{1}{2},j}^{k} (1 - d_{i}^{x}\Delta t) + \frac{\Delta t}{\Delta x} (\lambda + 2\mu) \cdot \\ \sum_{n=1}^{N} C_{n}^{N} \Biggl[U_{i+n,j}^{k+\frac{1}{2}} - U_{i-n+1,j}^{k-\frac{1}{2}} \Biggr] - \alpha \Biggl[R_{i+\frac{1}{2},j}^{k+1} - R_{i+\frac{1}{2},j}^{k} \Biggr] \Biggr] \\ (P^{z})_{i+\frac{1}{1-\frac{1}{2},j}}^{k+1} = (P^{z})_{i+\frac{1}{2},j}^{k} (1 - d_{j}^{z}\Delta t) + \lambda \frac{\Delta t}{\Delta z} \cdot \\ \sum_{n=1}^{N} C_{n}^{N} \Biggl[W_{i+\frac{1}{2},j}^{k+\frac{1}{2}} - W_{i+\frac{1}{2},j}^{k+\frac{1}{2}} \Biggr] \Biggr] \\ (P^{z})_{i+\frac{1}{2},j}^{k+1} = (P^{z})_{i+\frac{1}{2},j}^{k+1} + (P^{z})_{i+\frac{1}{2},j}^{k+1} \Biggr] \\ (Q^{z})_{i+1}^{k+1} = (Q^{z})_{i+\frac{1}{2},j}^{k} (1 - d_{j}^{z}\Delta t) + \frac{\Delta t}{\Delta x} \cdot \\ \sum_{n=1}^{N} C_{n}^{N} \Biggl[U_{i+\frac{1}{2},j}^{k+\frac{1}{2}} - U_{i+\frac{1}{2},j}^{k+\frac{1}{2}} \Biggr] - \alpha \Biggl[R_{i+\frac{1}{2},j}^{k+1} - R_{i+\frac{1}{2},j}^{k} \Biggr] \Biggr] \\ (Q^{z})_{i+1}^{k+1} = (Q^{z})_{i+\frac{1}{2},j}^{k} (1 - d_{j}^{z}\Delta t) + (\lambda + 2\mu) \frac{\Delta t}{\Delta z} \cdot \\ \sum_{n=1}^{N} C_{n}^{N} \Biggl[W_{i+\frac{1}{2},j}^{k+\frac{1}{2}} - W_{i+\frac{1}{2},j}^{k+\frac{1}{2}} \Biggr] \Biggr] \\ (Q)_{i+\frac{1}{2},j}^{k+1} = (Q^{z})_{i+\frac{1}{2},j}^{k} (1 - d_{j}^{z}\Delta t) + \mu\Delta t \frac{1}{\Delta x} \cdot \\ \sum_{n=1}^{N} C_{n}^{N} \Biggl[W_{i+\frac{1}{2},j}^{k+\frac{1}{2}} - W_{i+\frac{1}{2},j}^{k+\frac{1}{2}} \Biggr] \Biggr] \\ (S^{z})_{i+\frac{1}{2},j}^{k+1} = (S^{z})_{i,j+\frac{1}{2}}^{k} (1 - d_{j}^{z}\Delta t) + \mu\Delta t \frac{1}{\Delta z} \cdot \\ \sum_{n=1}^{N} C_{n}^{N} \Biggl[U_{i,j+n}^{k+\frac{1}{2},m+1}^{k+\frac{1}{2}} \Biggr] \Biggr]$$

$$(R^{x})_{i+\frac{1}{2},j}^{k+1} = (R^{x})_{i+\frac{1}{2},j}^{k} (1-d_{i}^{x}\Delta t) - F\Delta t \frac{\alpha - \varphi}{3\varphi} \frac{1}{\Delta x} \sum_{n=1}^{N} C_{n}^{N} \left(U_{i+n,j}^{k+\frac{1}{2}} - U_{i-n+1,j}^{k+\frac{1}{2}} \right) - F\Delta t \frac{1}{\Delta x} \sum_{n=1}^{N} C_{n}^{N} \left(u_{i+n,j}^{k+\frac{1}{2}} - u_{i-n+1,j}^{k+\frac{1}{2}} \right)$$

$$(R^{z})_{i+\frac{1}{2},j}^{k+1} = (R^{z})_{i+\frac{1}{2},j}^{k} (1-d_{j}^{z}\Delta t) - F\Delta t \frac{\alpha - \varphi}{3\varphi} \frac{1}{\Delta z} \sum_{n=1}^{N} C_{n}^{N} \left(W_{i+\frac{1}{2},j+\frac{2n-1}{2}}^{k+\frac{1}{2}} - W_{i+\frac{1}{2},j-\frac{2n-1}{2}}^{k+\frac{1}{2}} \right) - F\Delta t \frac{1}{\Delta z} \sum_{n=1}^{N} C_{n}^{N} \left(w_{i+\frac{1}{2},j+\frac{2n-1}{2}}^{k+\frac{1}{2}} - w_{i+\frac{1}{2},j-\frac{2n-1}{2}}^{k+\frac{1}{2}} \right) - F\Delta t \frac{1}{\Delta z} \sum_{n=1}^{N} C_{n}^{N} \left(w_{i+\frac{1}{2},j+\frac{2n-1}{2}}^{k+\frac{1}{2}} - w_{i+\frac{1}{2},j-\frac{2n-1}{2}}^{k+\frac{1}{2}} \right)$$

$$(R)_{i+\frac{1}{2},j}^{k+1} = (R^{x})_{i+\frac{1}{2},j}^{k+1} + (R^{z})_{i+\frac{1}{2},j}^{k+1}$$

$$(6)$$

式中: $d_i^x \to d_j^z \ge x \to z$ 方向的衰减系数。关于衰减 系数的定义有多种^[20], PML 吸收边界条件为衰减边界 条件,因此,决定其衰减效果的关键因素是衰减系数 的选择,在此采用以下形式的衰减系数:

$$d_{i}^{x} = \begin{cases} -\frac{V_{\max} \ln \alpha \left[a \frac{x_{i}}{L} + b \left(\frac{x_{i}}{L} \right)^{2} \right]}{L}, & \text{ melsion } \\ 0 & \text{ sum } \text{ melsion } \end{cases}$$
(7)

$$d_{j}^{z} = \begin{cases} -\frac{V_{\max} \ln \alpha \left[a \frac{z_{i}}{L} + b \left(\frac{z_{i}}{L} \right)^{2} \right]}{L}, & \text{ meres} \\ 0, & \text{ meres} \\ 0, & \text{ meres} \\ \end{cases}$$
(8)

式中: V_{max} 代表 PML 介质层的速度(最大纵波速度); $\alpha = 10^{-6}$ 代表理论反射系数; *L* 代表匹配层宽度; x_i 为匹配层区域与内部区域界面的横向距离; z_i 为匹配 层区域与内部区域界面的纵向距离; 系数 a=0.25, b=0.75。

数值模拟计算时,衰减系数的取值根据其所在的 区域变化而改变,在不同区域其取值不同。根据图 1, 在左边界 A_1 和右边界 A_2 区域: $d_i^x > 0$, $d_j^z = 0$;在上 边界 A_3 和下边界 A_4 区域: $d_i^x = 0$, $d_j^z > 0$;在四个角 B_1 、 B_2 、 B_3 、 B_4 区域: $d_i^x > 0$, $d_j^z > 0$ 。

3 波场模拟

为检验模拟算法的正确性,本文作者建立了一个 各向同性双相介质模型,模型网格点数为 200×200, 网格间距为 5 m,时间间隔为 0.1 ms,震源位于模型 中心,采用主频为 30 Hz 的雷克子波,模型的物性参 数设置如下:固体参数有拉梅系数 12.72 GPa,剪切模 量 6.84 GPa,固体体积模量 56.81 GPa,密度 2 738 kg/m³,耦合附加密度 83 kg/m³,纵波速度 3 000 m/s, 横波速度 2 000 m/s;流体参数有体积模量 1.46 GPa, 密度 454 kg/m³,孔隙度 0.237 8,粘滞系数 1×10⁻⁶ Pa·s, 渗透率 10 md。采用精度为 $O(\Delta t^2 + \Delta x^{16})$ 的交错网格有 限差分法,对固体和流体的水平分量和垂直分量分别 进行计算,数值模拟的结果如图 2 所示。

由图 2 可以看出,在双相介质中存在第二类纵波, 从内到外依次为慢纵波(p),横波(S)和快纵波(P),其 衰减规律明显不同于第一类纵波,第一类纵波在固相 和流相都引起较强的振动,第二类纵波引起较弱的固 相振动,较强的流相振动,这种关系取决于双相介质 的性质。其中第一类纵波的相位在固相和流相部分是 相同的,第二类纵波的相位在固相和流相部分则相反。

4 边界处理效果对比

根据以上模型,对固体和流体的水平分量和垂直 分量分别进行计算,并采用不同方法对人工边界进行 处理,所得数值模拟结果如下(见图 3~5):

图 3 所示为对人工边界未进行任何处理时所得 到的 150 ms 时刻的波场快照。由图 3 可见,在边界 处,产生了明显的边界反射波,必将严重干扰计算波 场的记录特征。

图 4 所示为对人工边界采用了指数衰减处理时 所得到的 150 ms 时刻的波场快照,此时,边界反射波 明显减弱,有效波场得到突出,但边界反射很难吸收 干净,对计算波场仍存影响。

图 5 所示为对人工边界采用了 PML 吸收边界条 件处理后所得到的 150 ms 时刻的波场快照。从图 5 可清楚看出,加了 PML 吸收边界以后,由于该边界 条件很好地削弱了来自人工边界的反射,使得模拟波 场的特征变得非常清晰。

 $(S)_{i,i+1}^{k+1} = (S^x)_{i,i+1}^{k+1} + (S^z)_{i,i+1}^{k+1}$



图 2 100 ms 时刻的波场快照(时间 2 阶, 空间 16 阶)

Fig. 2 Snapshots of 100 ms (two-order time and sixteen-order space): (a) Solid phase horizontal components; (b) Solid phase vertical components; (c) Flow phase horizontal components; (d) Flow phase vertical components



图 3 未加边界条件时 150 ms 时刻的波场快照(时间 2 阶, 空间 16 阶) Fig. 3 Snapshots of 150 ms (two-order time and sixteen-order space) with non-absorbing boundary: (a) Solid phase horizontal components; (b) Solid phase vertical components; (c) Flow phase horizontal components; (d) Flow phase vertical components



图 4 加指数衰减边界时 150 ms 时刻的波场快照(时间 2 阶, 空间 16 阶) Fig. 4 Snapshots of 150 ms (two-order time and sixteen-order space) with exponential boundary: (a) Solid phase horizontal components; (b) Solid phase vertical components; (c) Flow phase horizontal components; (d) Flow phase vertical components



图 5 加 PML 边界条件时 150 ms 时刻的波场快照

Fig. 5 Snapshots of 150 ms (two-order time and sixteen-order space) with PML: (a) Solid phase horizontal components; (b) Solid phase vertical components; (c) Flow phase horizontal components; (d) Flow phase vertical components

5 结论

 約交错网格有限差分法运用于改进 BISQ 模型 的双相介质,给出了其相应的一阶速度一应力波动方 程在不同时间和空间精度条件下的交错网格差分算法 格式,实现了双相介质的地震波场数值模拟。模拟波 场符合双相介质的理论特征,表明所建立的算法格式 是正确、可行的。

2) 针对波场数值模拟过程中的边界处理问题,建 立了完全匹配层(PML)边界的 2×2N 阶交错网格高阶 有限差分格式,通过与未加吸收边界及加常规指数衰 减吸收边界所得到的模拟波场进行对比,说明 PML 边界条件能十分有效地吸收边界反射,验证了 PML 吸收边界条件的高效、优越和可行性。

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