

弹性波理论基础实验课

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内容

- 实验目的与要求
- 实验原理
- 实验工具（Fortran、Matlab）
- 实验内容：
 - 点源及结果输出
 - 计算精度分析
 - 多层介质及结果输出
 - 平面波及结果输出
- 实验报告

实验目的与要求

- 理解并掌握用有限差分法来解决二维弹性波传播问题
- 一些关键参数(dx、dt)的选取及对数值模拟精度的影响
- 均匀介质、层状介质
- 用Matlab绘制数值模拟的结果

实验原理

- 运动平衡方程的速度—应力模式

$$\frac{\partial v_x}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{\rho} \left(\frac{\partial \sigma_{xx}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \tau_{xz}}{\partial z} \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial v_z}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{\rho} \left(\frac{\partial \tau_{zx}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \sigma_{zz}}{\partial z} \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial \sigma_{xx}}{\partial t} = (\lambda + 2\mu) \frac{\partial v_x}{\partial x} + \lambda \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial z}$$

$$\frac{\partial \sigma_{zz}}{\partial t} = (\lambda + 2\mu) \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial z} + \lambda \frac{\partial v_x}{\partial x}$$

$$\frac{\partial \tau_{zx}}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial \tau_{xz}}{\partial t} = \mu \left(\frac{\partial v_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial z} \right)$$

实验原理

- 有限差分法之时间外推

$$v_x(t + dt) \approx v_x(t) + \partial_t v_x(t) \cdot dt$$

- 有限差分法之函数空间微分近似

$$\partial_x v_x \approx \frac{v_x(x + dx) - v_x(x - dx)}{2dx}$$

实验原理

- Courant准则

$$c \cdot \frac{dt}{dx} \leq 0.625$$

安装Microsoft Fortran PowerStation 4.0

Fortran 90 编译器

1. 运行Microsoft Fortran PowerStation 4.0.exe
2. 关闭文本编辑器

Microsoft Fortran PowerStation Setup

Microsoft Fortran PowerStation Setup Professional



Welcome to the Microsoft Fortran PowerStation installation program.

Setup cannot install system files or update shared files if the files are in use. Before continuing, close any open applications.

WARNING: This program is protected by copyright law and international treaties.

You may install Microsoft Fortran PowerStation on a single computer. Some Microsoft products are provided with additional rights, which are stated in the End User License Agreement included with your software.

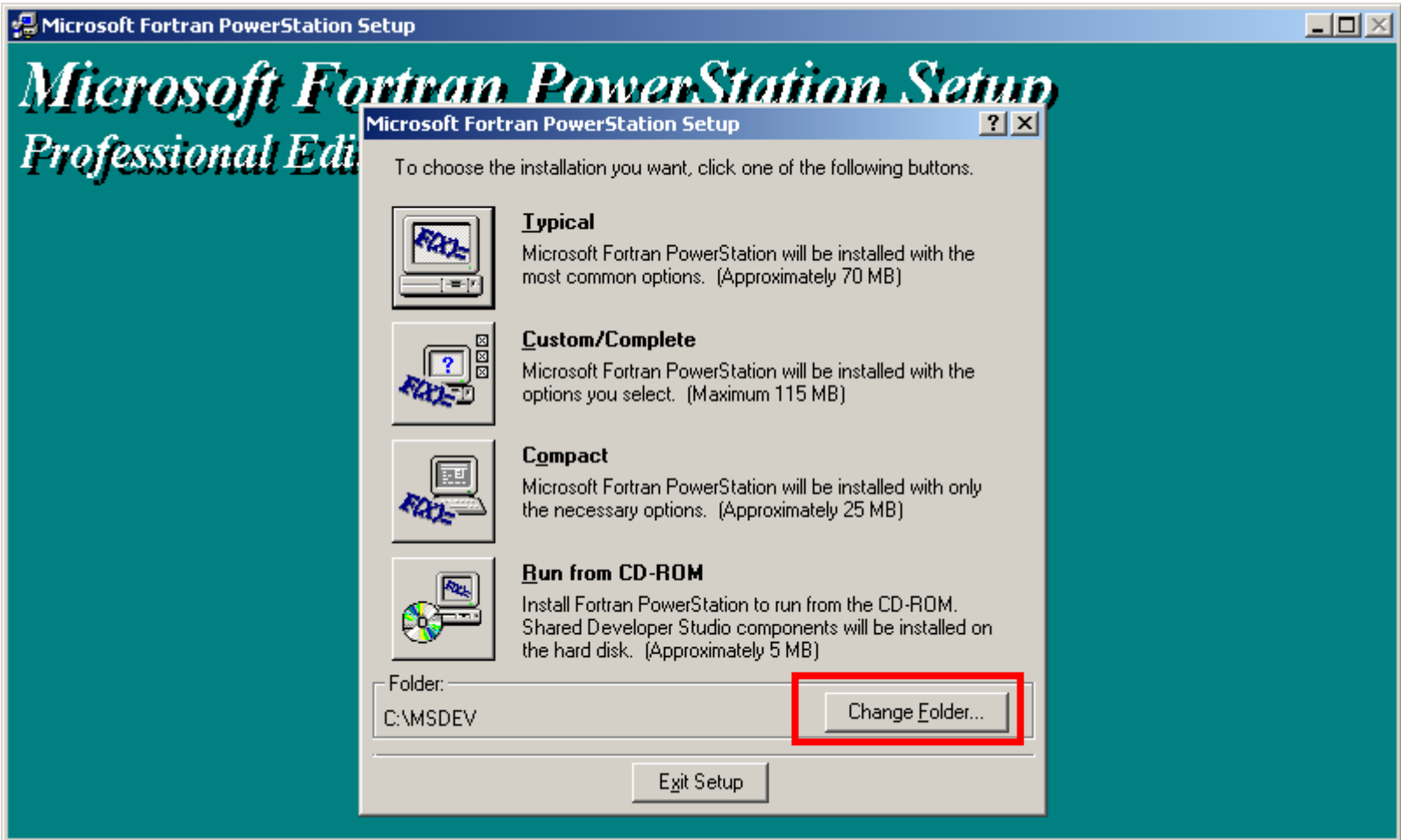
Please take a moment to read the End User License Agreement now. It contains all of the terms and conditions that pertain to this software product. By choosing to continue, you indicate acceptance of these terms.

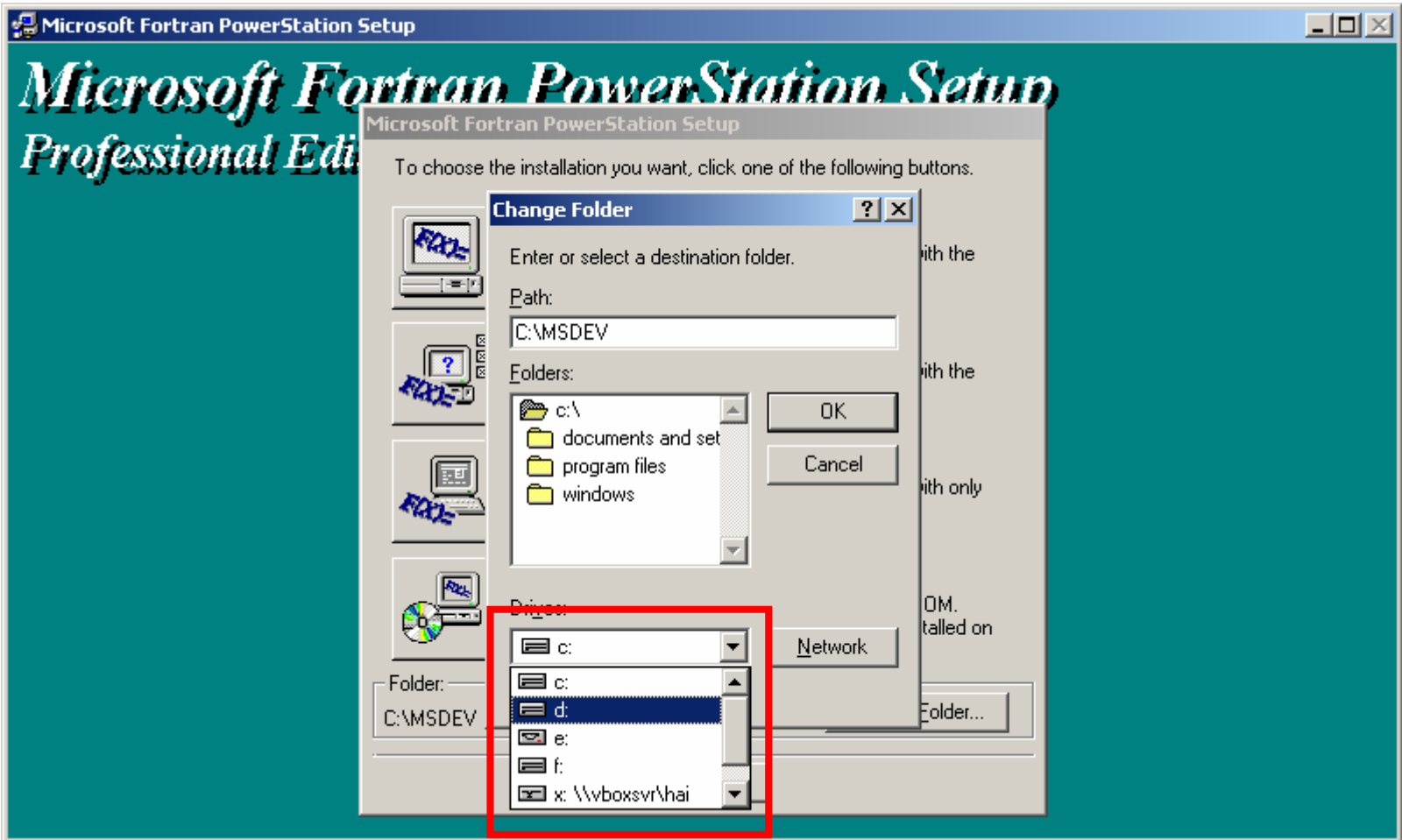
Continue

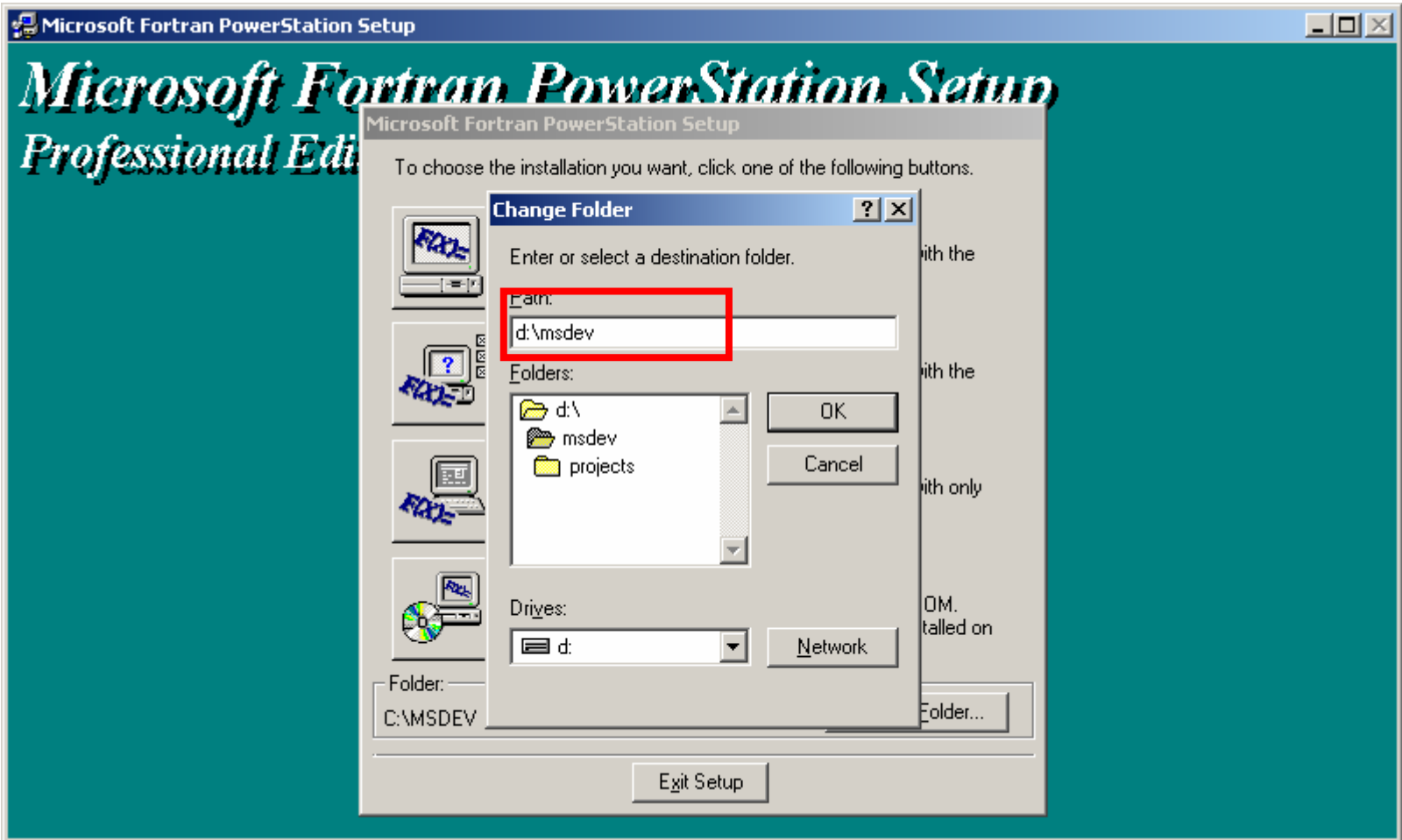
Exit Setup

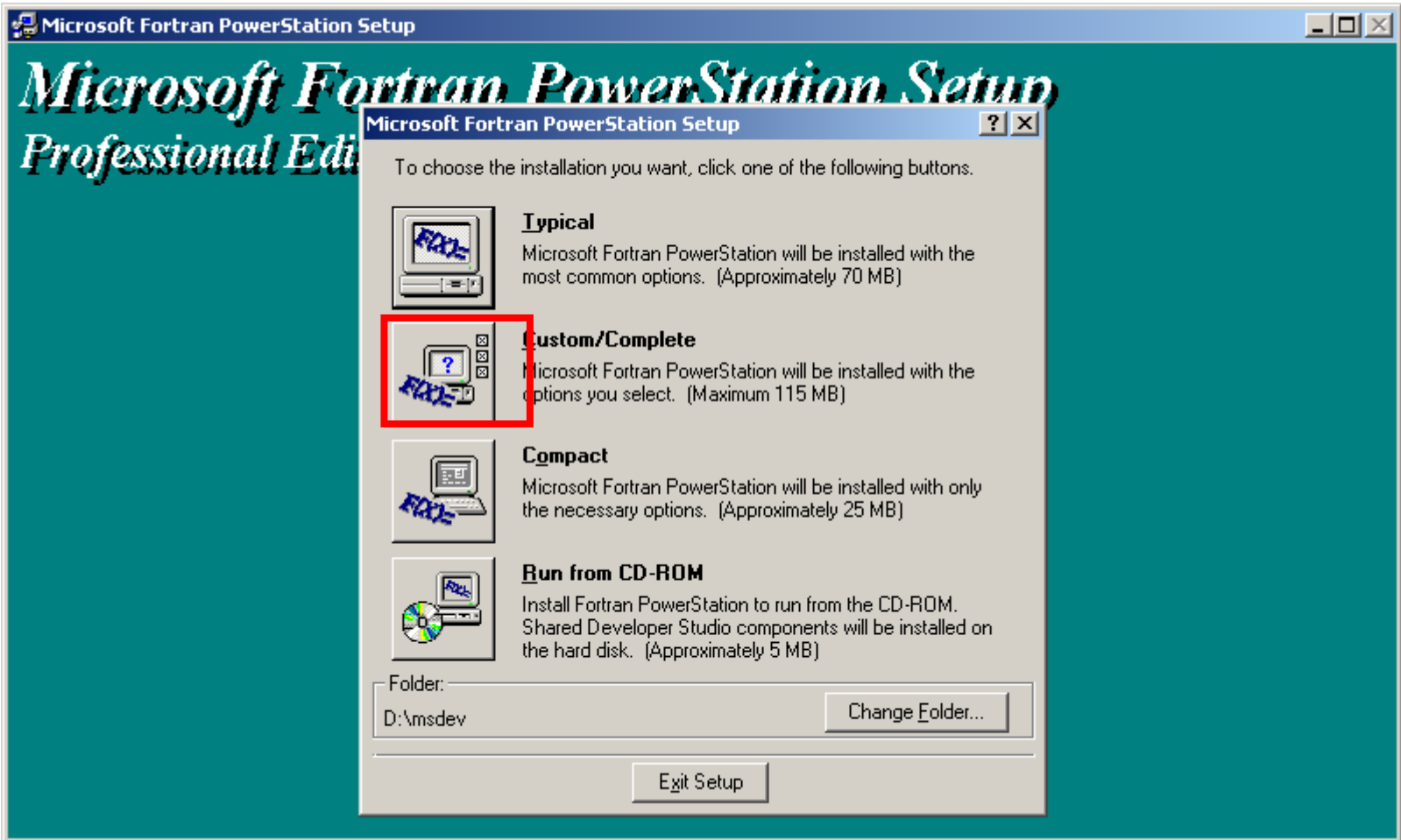
CD KEY=000-00000000

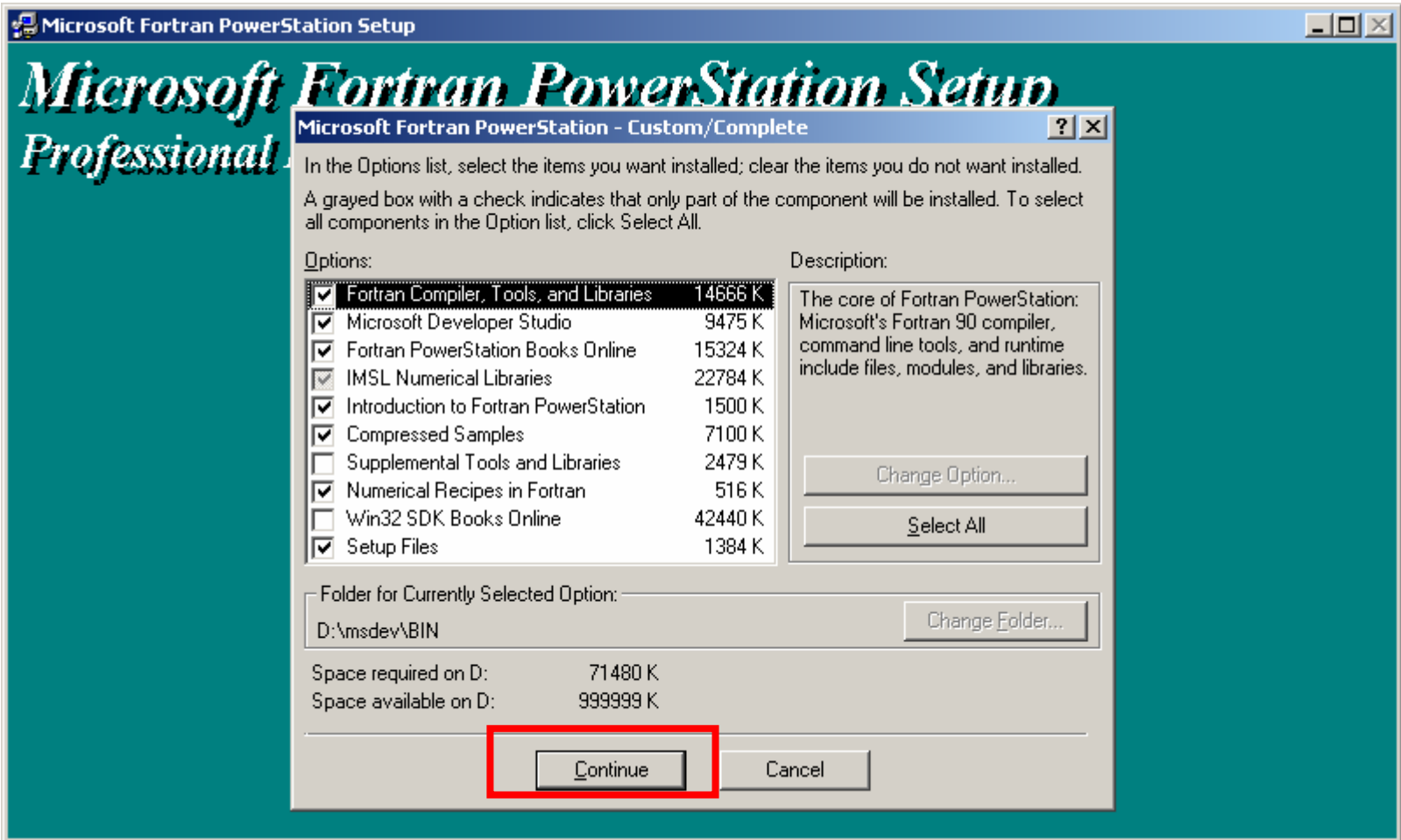




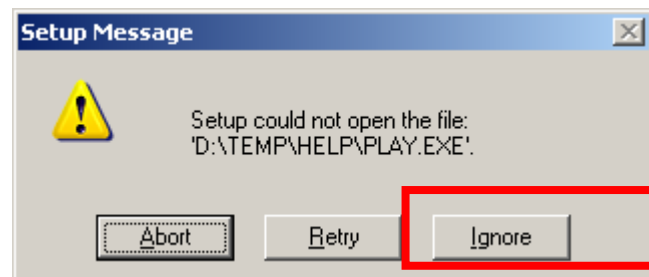
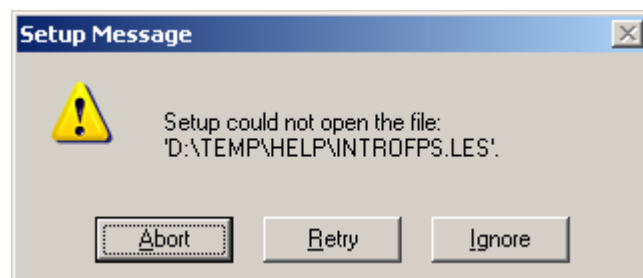
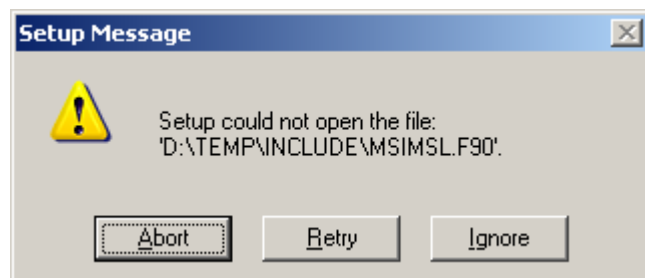


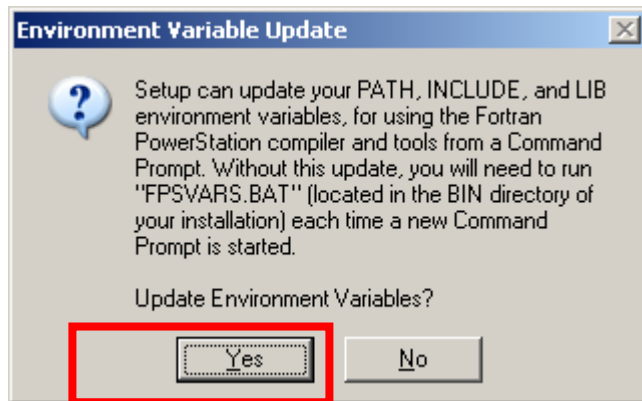






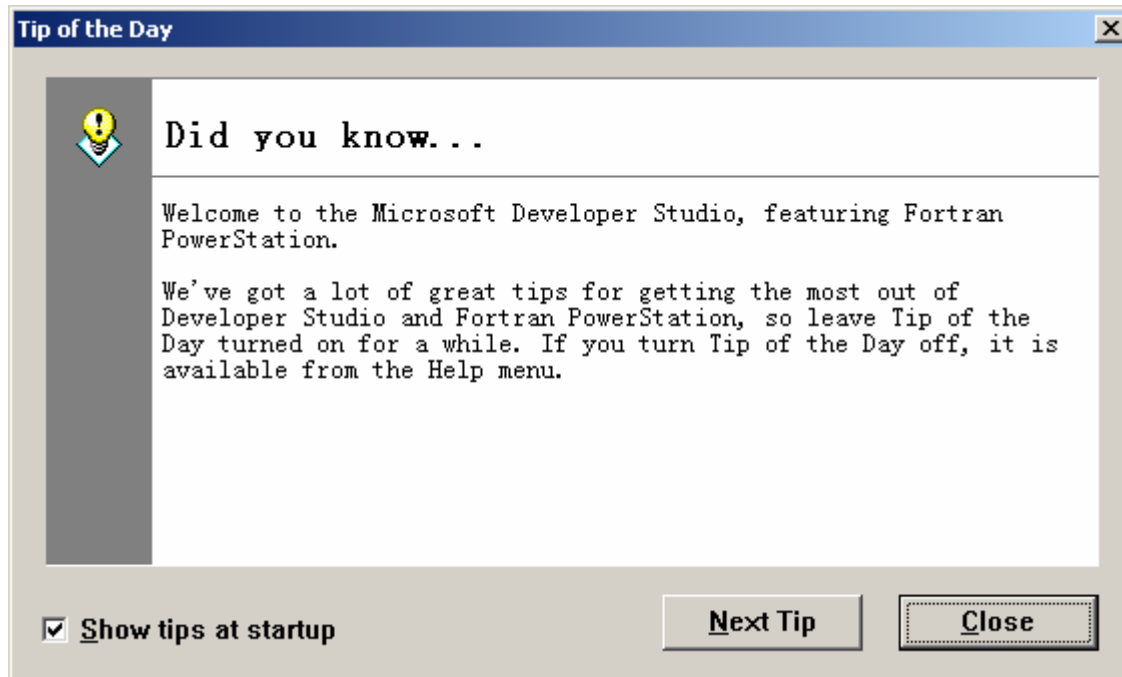






- 软件安装完毕。

- COPY FD2D.rar到D:\MSDEV\Projects下并解压缩。
- 开始——>运行Microsoft Developer Studio。



Tip of the Day



Did you know...

Welcome to the Microsoft Developer Studio, featuring Fortran PowerStation.

We've got a lot of great tips for getting the most out of Developer Studio and Fortran PowerStation, so leave Tip of the Day turned on for a while. If you turn Tip of the Day off, it is available from the Help menu.

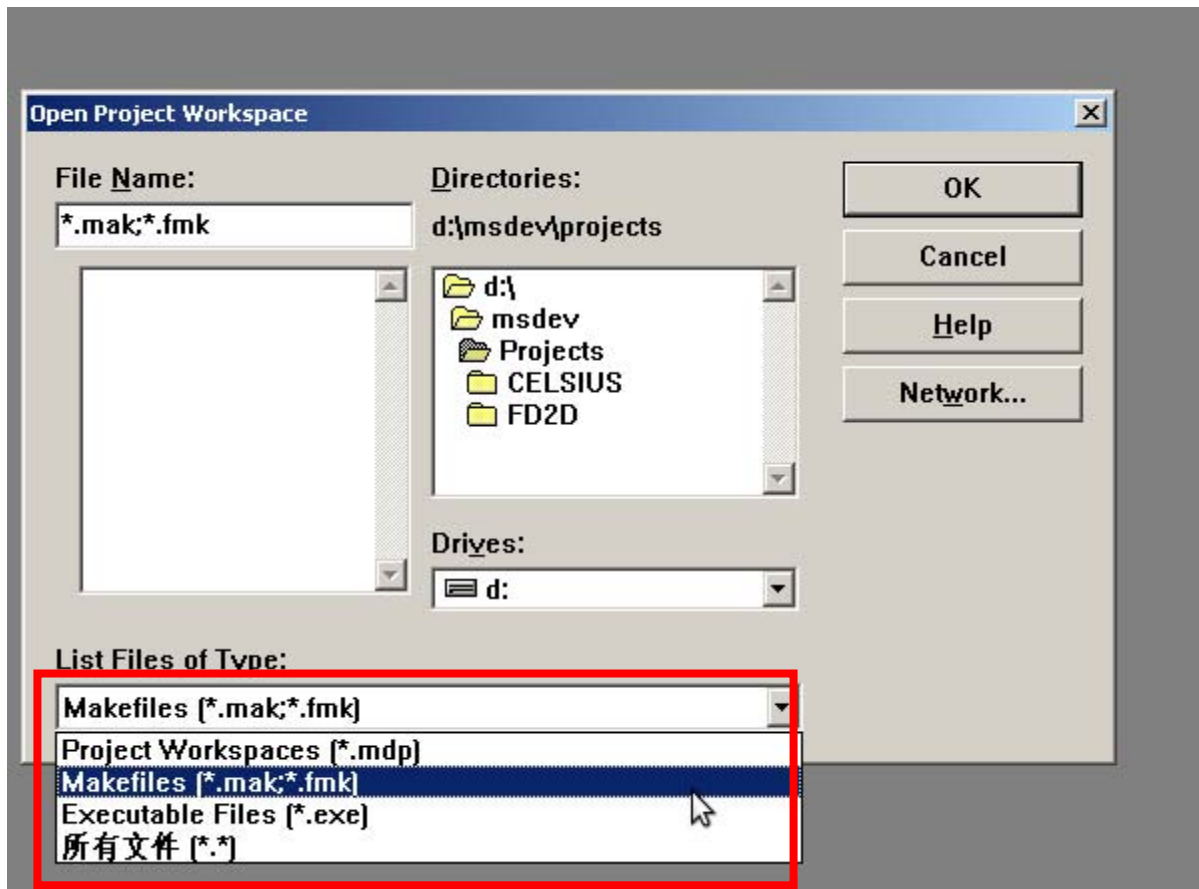
☒ Show tips at startup

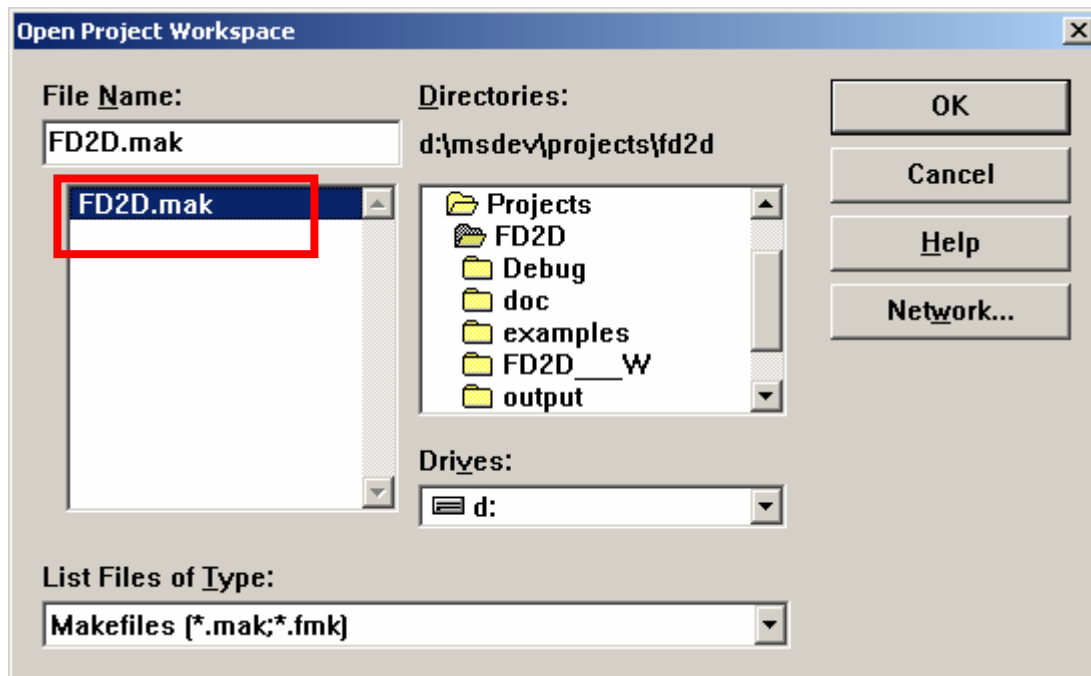
Next Tip

Close

开始实验

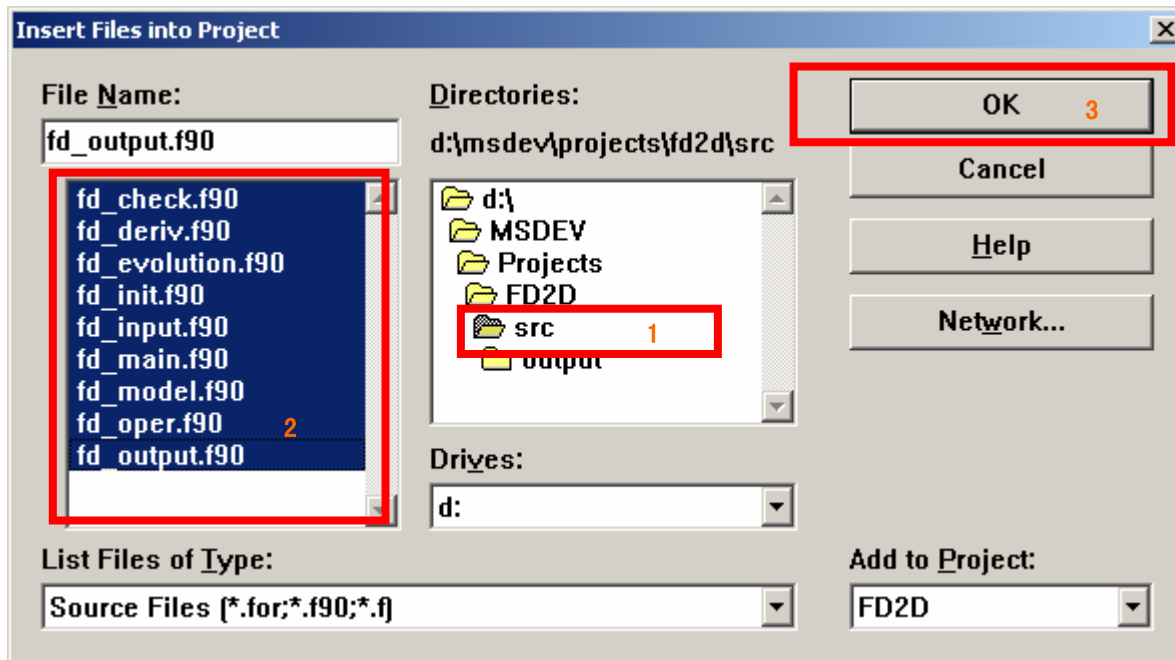
- File —> Open workspace





如果没有文件则如下操作

- Insert ——> Files into Project



文件描述

- fd_main: main file with time extrapolation loop
- fd_input: reads parameters from standard input (fd2d.exe < Par)
- fd_init: initialization of various things (source)
- fd_model: model initialization
- fd_evolution: numerical solution of wave equation, time exatrpolation, space derivatives, Hookes law
- fd_output: outpuit of snaps and seismograms
- fd_check: paramter check before simulation
- fd_deriv: subroutine to calculate derivatives

文件夹

- /src contains source
- /examples contains parameter file
- /tools contains matlab script to visualize snaps and seismograms

参数设定Par文件

```
parametres =====
seisfile  =..\output\test
modelfile =1
nt        =200
dt (ms)   =.5
tord      =4
nop       =2
Model -----
model_type =1
vs0        =2887.
vp0        =5000.
rho0       =2500.
Source -----
xxs        =900.
zzs        =900.
source_type =4
srcfreq(Hz) =100.
alpha      =25.
Receivers-----
xa         =14
xe         =65
irec       =1
izrec      =0
isamp      =1
ssamp      =10
JUNK-----
ibound     =4
icheck     =5
xmax       =1000.
zmax       =1000.
```

“test” 输出文件名称
更复杂的模型所在文件名

计算时间步
时间步长
时间外推采用步长 (1, 2 or 4)
空间差分采用步长 2 or 4

介质模型类型：1——均匀介质；2——层状介质
均匀模型的一些参数

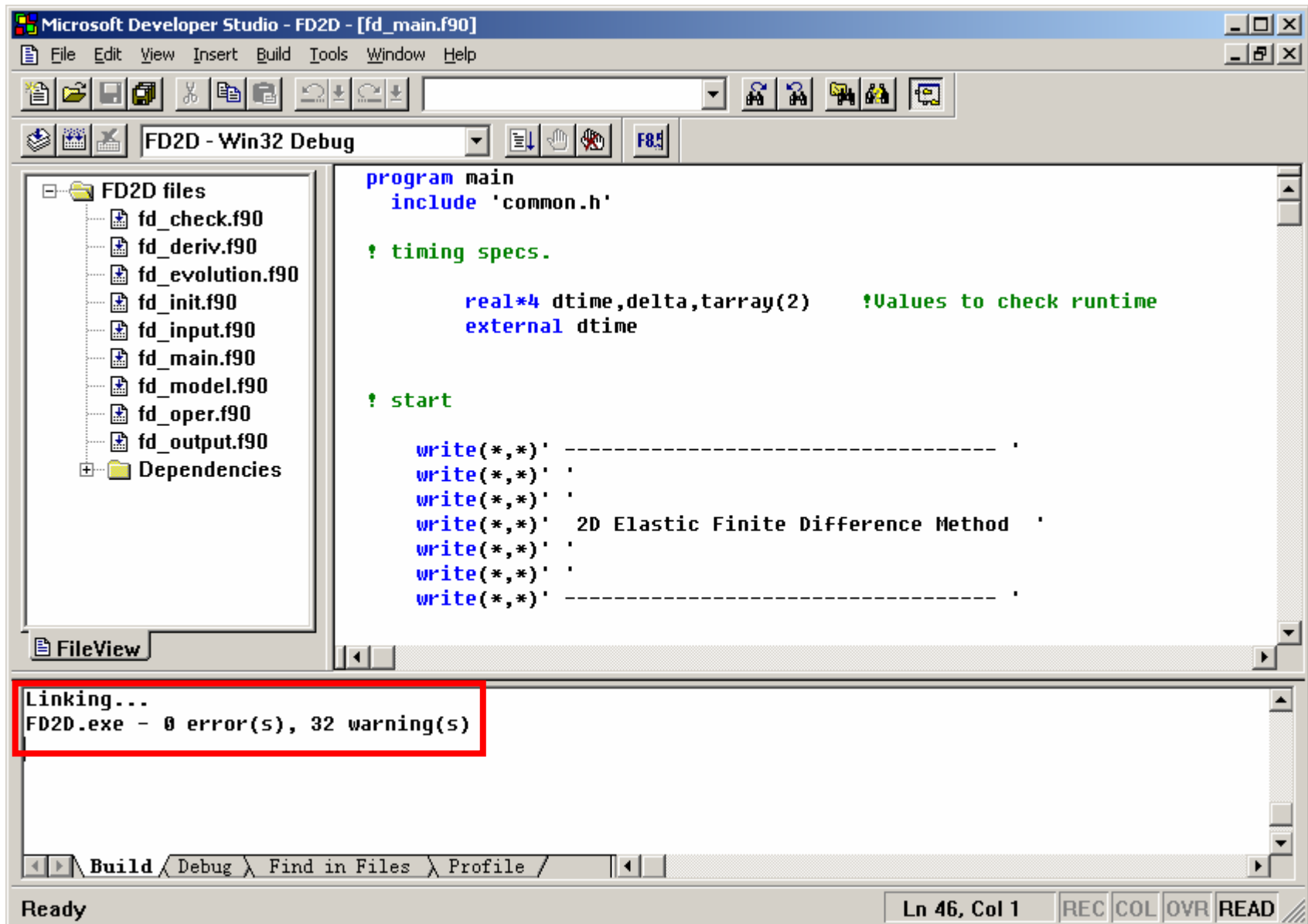
点源所在位置 x (in m)
z方向上
源参数选项(1-fx, 2-fz, 3-爆破源, 4-sxz)
源时间函数主频率 Hz
源空间函数Gaussian半宽in m

x方向上第一个接收器位置
x方向上最后一个接收器位置
测线上接收器间隔
z方向上接收器位置
输出时程间隔 (in dt's, 不用改)
快照输出间隔 （以步长为单位）

边界类型 (1-free surfaces, 2-absorb, 3-freesurf+absorb, 4-circular)
模拟检查时间点设置
模拟区域[0,xmax] in m
z向上模拟区域

开始编译

- Build——>Rebuild All



没有编译错误，则执行

- Build——>Execute FD2D.exe

实验结果处理

- 进入Tools下
- 用show_snap.m显示movie并输出
- 用show_seism.m显示几个观测点上的时程曲线并输出

实验内容1:

- 点源及结果输出（沿一测线上时程图、整个工作区域内波动传播动画）
- 计算精度分析:
 - n_x , n_z 分别取512、256、128（ dt 固定为.35）， dt 分别取为.55、.45、.35、.25、.15（ n_x 、 n_z 固定为256），分析距源点距离固定的某一观测点上观测到的震动时程的区别。

dt 修改在Par文件中

n_x, n_z 修改在params.h文件中

实验内容2:

- 多层介质及结果输出
修改Par文件中的变量model_type为2
- 平面波及结果输出
增加若干个点源，其位置在一条线上

实验报告

- 参见：实验报告.doc
- 上交时间：2013.12.20前
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