

不规则单斜地层中磁弹性剪切波的色散方程*

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摘要: 在内夹磁弹性单斜地层中,下界面不规则变化时,研究水平偏振剪切波的传播,该地层夹在两个半无限磁弹性单斜介质之间,得到了闭式的色散方程.不计磁场及介质界面的不规则性,该色散方程与三层介质中经典方程相一致.图示了磁场和界面不规则深度对相速度的影响.

关键词: 剪切波; 磁弹性; 单斜; 不规则性; 色散方程; 摄动

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引 言

从实际地球看来,地壳可以有不规则的边界层,地震波是在具有不规则界面的两个半无限空间中传播,因此其研究就显得非常重要.关于地球结构的基本特性和地球物理学的研究,激发了单斜介质中地震波传播的研究.该研究在地质学、地球物理学等领域中起着重要作用.

很多学者研究了不规则界面对地震波传播的影响. Bhattacharya^[1] 在一个带不规则界面的横观各向同性地壳层中,研究了 Love 波的传播. Chattopadhyay^[2] 就地层厚度非均匀不规则变化,研究 Love 型波的色散方程. Chattopadhyay 和 De^[3] 在非耗散流体场中,得到了不同不规则界面下 Love 型波的相速度曲线. Chattopadhyay 等^[4] 在内夹地层下界面呈抛物线形不规则变化时,研究了 SH 波的传播. Ding 和 Dravinski^[5] 进一步研究了不规则界面上 SH 波的散射. Chattopadhyay 等^[6] 研究了由瞬间点源产生的磁弹性表面剪切波. Chattopadhyay 和 Bandyopadhyay^[7] 在一个无限单晶体平板,又在无限各向异性非均匀单斜平板中,研究了剪切波的传播. 后来, Chattopadhyay 等^[8] 讨论了非均匀单斜介质中由剪切波引起的裂缝的传播. 近来, Chattopadhyay 等^[9] 研究了不规则单斜地壳层中 SH 波的传播.

在分层结构外加各种场的联合作用中研究地震波的传播,对于了解一些复杂介质中地震特性起着至关重要的作用,它们在化学、力学以及其他工程分支中有着有益的应用. 在分层结构外加电场、磁场、力学场中,研究地震波的传播,已作了一些有用的尝试. Du 等^[10] 在一个柱状分层的磁-电-弹性结构(将一个压磁(或压电)材料层与另一个压电(或压磁)底层相结合)中,研究了 SH 表面声波(SH-SAW)的传播. Du 等^[11] 在一个磁-电-弹性材料装载粘性流体的结构(一个无边界的弹性基层和一个薄薄的压磁层完美地相结合)中,分析了 Love 波的传播.

本文考虑了单斜、磁弹性和不同类型不规则界面的耦合作用. 研究了内夹单斜地层,在磁

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场和不规则下界面耦合作用下 SH 波的传播. 考虑了矩形和抛物线形两种不规则类型, 得到并比较了两种不规则类型下的结果. 紧接着对实际地面提出本问题的几何示意图, 不规则界面采用夹入两个半无限磁弹性单斜介质之间表示. 利用 Eringen 和 Samuels^[12] 提出的摄动技术, 用图形来表示磁场和不规则尺寸的影响. 可以看到, 不规则界面和耦合参数 m_H 对地震波的传播有着重要的影响.

1 问题的公式

模型如下组成: 在两个半无限的磁弹性单斜弹性介质 M_1 (上部) 和 M_3 (下部) 中, 内部夹入界面不规则导电性能优良的磁弹性单斜地层 M_2 , 如图 1 和图 2 所示. 不规则性以内夹层下界面上的矩形和抛物线形表示(图 1 和图 2). 假设不规则的范围为 $2s$, 以不规则跨度中间点为直角坐标系的原点 O , y 轴垂直向下为正, z 轴沿着夹心层和下半无限介质之间的矩形界面. 设 H 为除矩形区域以外的夹心层厚度, S 为 y 轴上、原点以下深度为 d 的点, 产生随时间谐和变化的扰动. 这里取 $d > H'$, 其中 H' 为这两种不规则情况的深度.

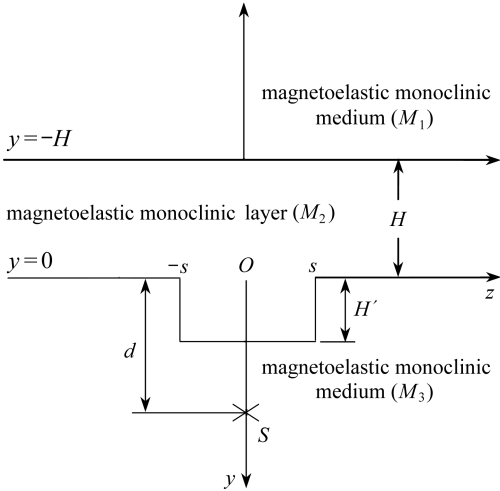


图 1 矩形不规则问题的几何示意图
Fig.1 Geometry of the problem with rectangular irregularity

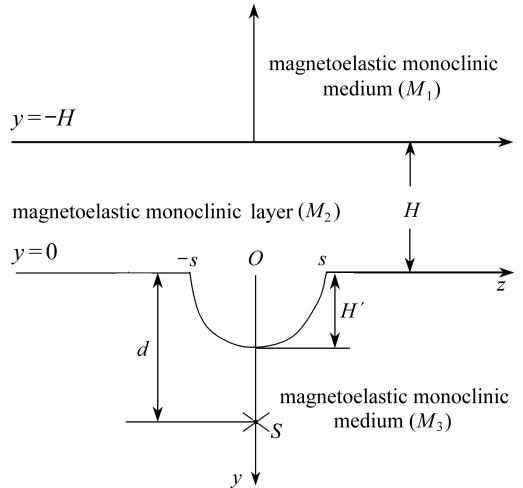


图 2 抛物线形不规则问题的几何示意图
Fig.2 Geometry of the problem with parabolic irregularity

在矩形和抛物线不规则的情况下, 界面的方程可分别定义为

$$y = \varepsilon h(z) = \begin{cases} 0, & |z| > s, \\ H', & |z| \leq s, \end{cases} \tag{1}$$

$$y = \varepsilon h(z) = \begin{cases} 0, & |z| > s, \\ H' \left(1 - \frac{z^2}{s^2}\right), & |z| \leq s, \end{cases} \tag{2}$$

其中 $\varepsilon = H' / 2s \ll 1$ 为摄动参数.

利用应变-位移和应力-应变关系, 并应用 SH 波在 z 方向传播的条件, 以及只有 x 方向产生位移, 得到仅存的运动方程如下[附录 1(A)]:

$$C_{66} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + 2C_{56} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial z} + C_{55} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} + (\mathbf{J} \times \mathbf{B})_x = \rho \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2}, \tag{3}$$

其中, $C_{ij} = C_{ji} (i, j = 1, 2, \dots, 6)$.

电磁场的控制方程, 即著名的 Maxwell 方程, 可写为

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{B} = 0, \nabla \times \mathbf{E} = -\frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t}, \nabla \times \mathbf{H} = \mathbf{J}, \mathbf{B} = \mu_e \mathbf{H}, \mathbf{J} = \sigma \left(\mathbf{E} + \frac{\partial \mathbf{u}}{\partial t} \times \mathbf{B} \right), \quad (4)$$

其中, \mathbf{E} 为感应电场, \mathbf{J} 为电流密度向量, 磁场 \mathbf{H} 既包括主磁场也包括感应磁场, μ_e 为感应的磁导率, σ 为导电系数.

由磁场产生的线性 Maxwell 应力张量 $(\tau_{ij}^0)^{M_x}$ 给出如下:

$$(\tau_{ij}^0)^{M_x} = \mu_e (H_i h_j + H_j h_i - H_k h_k \delta_{ij}).$$

令 $\mathbf{H} = (H_1, H_2, H_3)$, $\mathbf{u} = (u, v, w)$, 又 $h_i = (h_1, h_2, h_3)$, 其中 h_i 表示磁场发生的变化. 在以上方程中, 我们忽略了位移电流.

由方程(4), 得

$$\nabla^2 \mathbf{H} = \mu_e \sigma \left\{ \frac{\partial \mathbf{H}}{\partial t} + \nabla \times \left(\frac{\partial \mathbf{u}}{\partial t} \times \mathbf{H} \right) \right\}. \quad [\text{分量形式参见附录 1(B)}] \quad (5)$$

对于导电性能优良的介质, 即 $\sigma \rightarrow \infty$, 由方程(5), 得到

$$\frac{\partial H_2}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial H_3}{\partial t} = 0, \quad (6)$$

$$\frac{\partial H_1}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial (H_2 \partial u / \partial t)}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial (H_3 \partial u / \partial t)}{\partial z}. \quad (7)$$

显然, 由方程(6)可知, H_2 和 H_3 无法摄动; 而由方程(7)可知, H_1 可以摄动. 因此在 H_1 中, 取小摄动参数 h_1 , 有 $H_1 = H_{01} + h_1, H_2 = H_{02}, H_3 = H_{03}$, 其中 (H_{01}, H_{02}, H_{03}) 为初始磁场 \mathbf{H}_0 的分量.

记 $\mathbf{H}_0 = (0, H_0 \sin \phi, H_0 \cos \phi)$, 其中 $H_0 = |\mathbf{H}_0|$, ϕ 为波穿过磁场的角度. 从而可以得到

$$\mathbf{H} = (h_1, H_0 \sin \phi, H_0 \cos \phi). \quad (8)$$

取 h_1 的初始值为 $h_1 = 0$. 将方程(8)代入到方程(7)中, 得到

$$\frac{\partial h_1}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial (H_0 \cos \phi (\partial u / \partial t))}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial (H_0 \sin \phi (\partial u / \partial t))}{\partial z}. \quad (9)$$

对 t 积分可得

$$h_1 = H_0 \cos \phi \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + H_0 \sin \phi \frac{\partial u}{\partial z}. \quad (10)$$

考虑到 $\nabla(H^2/2) = -(\nabla \times \mathbf{H}) \times \mathbf{H} + (\mathbf{H} \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{H}$ 和方程(9), 得

$$\mathbf{J} \times \mathbf{B} = \mu_e \left\{ -\nabla \left(\frac{H^2}{2} \right) + (\mathbf{H} \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{H} \right\}. \quad (11)$$

方程(11)的分量形式为

$$\begin{cases} (\mathbf{J} \times \mathbf{B})_y = (\mathbf{J} \times \mathbf{B})_z = 0, \\ (\mathbf{J} \times \mathbf{B})_x = \mu_e H_0^2 \left(\sin^2 \phi \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \sin 2\phi \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial z} + \cos^2 \phi \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} \right). \end{cases} \quad (12)$$

由方程(3)和(12), 得到磁弹性单斜介质的运动方程为

$$M_{66} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + 2M_{56} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial z} + M_{55} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = \rho \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2}, \quad (13)$$

其中 M_{66}, M_{55} 和 M_{56} 的值详见附录 1(B).

假设 $m_H^{(r)} = \mu_e^{(r)} H_0^2 / C_{66}^{(r)}$, ρ_r, u_r 分别为单斜磁弹性耦合参数密度和位移, 其中 $r = 1, 2, 3$ 分别表示上部半空间、中间夹层、下部半空间.

根据以上假设, 可将介质 M_1, M_2, M_3 的运动方程写成

$$M_{66}^{(r)} \frac{\partial^2 u_r}{\partial y^2} + 2M_{56}^{(r)} \frac{\partial^2 u_r}{\partial y \partial z} + M_{55}^{(r)} \frac{\partial^2 u_r}{\partial z^2} = \rho_r \frac{\partial^2 u_r}{\partial t^2}, \quad r = 1, 2, 3. \quad (14)$$

其中, $M_{66}^{(r)}, M_{56}^{(r)}, M_{55}^{(r)}$ 为单斜磁弹性的弹性常数, $r = 1, 2, 3$ 分别对应于介质 M_1, M_2, M_3 .

边界条件

(i) M_1 和 M_2 界面上的应力是连续的,

$$M_{56}^{(1)} \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial z} + M_{66}^{(1)} \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial y} = M_{56}^{(2)} \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial z} + M_{66}^{(2)} \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial y}, \quad y = -H. \tag{15}$$

(ii) M_1 和 M_2 界面上的位移是连续的,

$$u_1 = u_2, \quad y = -H. \tag{16}$$

(iii) M_2 和 M_3 界面上的应力是连续的,

$$\begin{aligned} (M_{56}^{(2)} - M_{55}^{(2)} \varepsilon h') \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial z} + (M_{66}^{(2)} - M_{56}^{(2)} \varepsilon h') \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial y} = \\ (M_{56}^{(3)} - M_{55}^{(3)} \varepsilon h') \frac{\partial u_3}{\partial z} + (M_{66}^{(3)} - M_{56}^{(3)} \varepsilon h') \frac{\partial u_3}{\partial y}, \quad y = \varepsilon h(z), \end{aligned} \tag{17}$$

其中
$$h' = \frac{dh(z)}{dz}.$$

(iv) M_2 和 M_3 界面上的位移是连续的,

$$u_2 = u_3, \quad y = \varepsilon h(z). \tag{18}$$

2 问题的解

假设 $u_r = U_r(y, z) e^{i\omega t}$ ($r = 1, 2, 3$), 则方程(14)简化为

$$M_{66}^{(r)} \frac{\partial^2 U_r}{\partial y^2} + 2M_{56}^{(r)} \frac{\partial^2 U_r}{\partial y \partial z} + M_{55}^{(r)} \frac{\partial^2 U_r}{\partial z^2} + \rho_r \omega^2 U_r = 0, \tag{19}$$

其中 ω 为角频率.

在方程(19)中, 对 $U_r(y, z)$ ($r = 1, 2, 3$) 应用如下定义的 Fourier 变换 $\bar{U}_r(y, \eta)$:

$$\bar{U}_r(y, \eta) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} U_r(y, z) e^{i\eta z} dz,$$

并进行求解, 得到介质 M_1, M_2, M_3 中的解, 分别为

$$U_1(y, z) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} A e^{-(a_1/2)y} e^{p_4 y} e^{-i\eta z} d\eta, \tag{20}$$

$$U_2(y, z) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-(a_2/2)y} (B \cos p_5 y + C \sin p_5 y) e^{-i\eta z} d\eta, \tag{21}$$

$$U_3(y, z) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left(D e^{-(a_3/2)y} e^{-p_6 y} + \frac{2}{p_6 + a_3/2} e^{(p_6 + a_3/2)y} e^{-(p_6 + a_3/2)z} \right) e^{-i\eta z} d\eta. \tag{22}$$

[详细的求解过程在附录 2(A) 中给出]

注意到, U_3 中被积函数的第 2 项, 是由于 M_3 中 S 处的扰动源所引起的^[13].

由于 ε 为小值, 我们可作如下近似:

$$B \approx B_0 + B_1 \varepsilon, \quad C \approx C_0 + C_1 \varepsilon, \quad D \approx D_0 + D_1 \varepsilon. \tag{23}$$

由于 M_2 和 M_3 之间的边界界面并不光滑, 因此方程(23) 中的 B, C, D 为 ε 的函数. 由于 ε 为小量, 将这些项展开, 取 ε 的一次项, 即得到方程(23). 在真实的地球模型中, 当不规则边界的深度 H' 相对于边界长度 $2s$ 非常小时, 这些假设被证明是合理的.

对于小的 ε 值, 可利用如下近似:

$$e^{\pm \nu \varepsilon h} \approx 1 \pm \nu \varepsilon h, \quad \cos p_5 \varepsilon h \approx 1, \quad \sin p_5 \varepsilon h \approx p_5 \varepsilon h,$$

其中 ν 为任意值.

利用边界条件(i)、(ii)和(iv),得到如下的方程:

$$A \left\{ -i\eta M_{56}^{(1)} + M_{66}^{(1)} \left(p_4 - \frac{a_1}{2} \right) \right\} e^{a_1 H/2} e^{-p_4 H} =$$

$$M_{56}^{(2)} \{ (B_0 + B_1 \varepsilon) \cos p_5 H - (C_0 + C_1 \varepsilon) \sin p_5 H \} (-i\eta) e^{a_2 H/2} -$$

$$M_{66}^{(2)} \{ (B_0 + B_1 \varepsilon) \cos p_5 H - (C_0 + C_1 \varepsilon) \sin p_5 H \} \left(\frac{a_2}{2} \right) e^{a_2 H/2} +$$

$$M_{66}^{(2)} \{ (B_0 + B_1 \varepsilon) \sin p_5 H + (C_0 + C_1 \varepsilon) \cos p_5 H \} (p_5) e^{a_2 H/2}, \quad (24)$$

$$\{ (B_0 + B_1 \varepsilon) \cos p_5 H - (C_0 + C_1 \varepsilon) \sin p_5 H \} e^{a_2 H/2} = A e^{a_1 H/2} e^{-p_4 H}, \quad (25)$$

$$\varepsilon \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left(p_5 C_0 - \frac{a_2}{2} B_0 + \left(p_6 + \frac{a_3}{2} \right) D_0 - 2e^{-(p_6 + a_3/2)d} \right) h(z) e^{-i\eta z} d\eta =$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left\{ \left(D_0 - B_0 + \frac{2}{p_6 + a_3/2} e^{-(p_6 + a_3/2)d} \right) + \varepsilon (D_1 - B_1) \right\} e^{-i\eta z} d\eta. \quad (26)$$

现在定义 $h(z)$ 的 Fourier 变换为

$$\bar{h}(\lambda) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} h(z) e^{i\lambda z} dz,$$

其中

$$h(z) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \bar{h}(\lambda) e^{-i\lambda z} d\lambda, \quad h'(z) = -\frac{i}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \lambda \bar{h}(\lambda) e^{-i\lambda z} d\lambda.$$

在方程(26)中利用上述变换,得到

$$\frac{\varepsilon}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left[\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left(p_5 C_0 - \frac{a_2}{2} B_0 + \left(p_6 + \frac{a_3}{2} \right) D_0 - 2e^{-(p_6 + a_3/2)d} \right) \bar{h}(\lambda) e^{-i(\eta+\lambda)z} d\eta \right] d\lambda =$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left\{ \left(D_0 - B_0 + \frac{2}{p_6 + a_3/2} e^{-(p_6 + a_3/2)d} \right) + \varepsilon (D_1 - B_1) \right\} e^{-i\eta z} d\eta. \quad (27)$$

对方程(27)左边里面的一个积分,取 $\eta + \lambda = k$, λ 作为一个常数来处理,则 $d\eta = dk$; 在方程(27)的右边,用 k 替代 η ; 最后,利用上面定义的 Fourier 变换可得

$$\left(D_0 - B_0 + \frac{2}{p_6 + a_3/2} e^{-(p_6 + a_3/2)d} \right) + \varepsilon (D_1 - B_1) = \varepsilon R_1(k). \quad (28)$$

由边界条件(iii),得到

$$M_{66}^{(2)} \left\{ p_5 (C_0 + C_1 \varepsilon) - \frac{a_2}{2} (B_0 + B_1 \varepsilon) \right\} -$$

$$ik M_{56}^{(2)} (B_0 + B_1 \varepsilon) + (D_0 + D_1 \varepsilon) \times \left\{ M_{66}^{(3)} \left(p_6 + \frac{a_3}{2} \right) + ik M_{56}^{(3)} \right\} -$$

$$2C_{66}^{(3)} e^{-(p_6 + a_3/2)d} + \frac{2ik C_{56}^{(3)}}{p_6 + a_3/2} e^{-(p_6 + a_3/2)d} = \varepsilon R_2(k). \quad (29)$$

由方程(24)、(25)、(28)和(29),不包含 ε 的项与 ε 的系数项分别相等,得到

$$A \left\{ -i\eta M_{56}^{(1)} + \left(p_4 - \frac{a_1}{2} \right) M_{66}^{(1)} \right\} e^{-a_1 H/2} e^{-p_4 H} =$$

$$B_0 \left(-i\eta M_{56}^{(2)} \cos p_5 H - \frac{a_2}{2} M_{66}^{(2)} \cos p_5 H + p_5 M_{66}^{(2)} \sin p_5 H \right) e^{a_2 H/2} +$$

$$C_0 \left(i\eta M_{56}^{(2)} \sin p_5 H + \frac{a_2}{2} M_{66}^{(2)} \sin p_5 H + p_5 M_{66}^{(2)} \cos p_5 H \right) e^{a_2 H/2}, \quad (30)$$

$$B_1 \left(-i\eta M_{56}^{(2)} \cos p_5 H - \frac{a_2}{2} M_{66}^{(2)} \cos p_5 H + p_5 M_{66}^{(2)} \sin p_5 H \right) e^{a_2 H/2} +$$

$$C_1 \left(i\eta M_{56}^{(2)} \sin p_5 H + \frac{a_2}{2} M_{66}^{(2)} \sin p_5 H + p_5 M_{66}^{(2)} \cos p_5 H \right) e^{a_2 H/2} = 0, \quad (31)$$

$$A e^{a_1 H/2} e^{-p_4 H} = (B_0 \cos p_5 H - C_0 \sin p_5 H) e^{a_2 H/2}, \quad (32)$$

$$B_1 \cos p_5 H - C_1 \sin p_5 H = 0, \quad (33)$$

$$B_0 - D_0 = \frac{2}{p_6 + a_3/2} e^{-(p_6 + a_3/2)d}, \quad (34)$$

$$B_1 - D_1 = R_1(k), \quad (35)$$

$$B_0 \left(\frac{a_2}{2} M_{66}^{(2)} + ikM_{56}^{(2)} \right) - C_0 (p_5 M_{66}^{(2)}) - D_0 \left(ikM_{56}^{(3)} + \left(p_6 + \frac{a_3}{2} \right) M_{66}^{(3)} \right) = \frac{2ikM_{56}^{(3)}}{p_6 + a_3/2} e^{-(p_6 + a_3/2)d} + 2M_{66}^{(3)} e^{-(p_6 + a_3/2)d}, \quad (36)$$

$$B_1 \left(\frac{a_2}{2} M_{66}^{(2)} + ikM_{56}^{(2)} \right) - C_1 (p_5 M_{66}^{(2)}) - D_1 \left(ikM_{56}^{(3)} + \left(p_6 + \frac{a_3}{2} \right) M_{66}^{(3)} \right) = R_2(k). \quad (37)$$

求解上述 8 个方程,可以得到 $B_0, C_0, D_0, B_1, C_1, D_1, A, G(k)$ 的值[在附录 2(B)给出].

从而,给出单斜地层的位移如下:

$$U_2 = -\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{4M_{66}^{(3)} e^{-(p_6 + a_3/2)d} e^{-(a_2/2)y}}{G(k)} \times \left[1 + \frac{\varepsilon [R_2 + R_1 \{ ikM_{56}^{(3)} + (p_6 + a_3/2)M_{66}^{(3)} \}]}{4M_{66}^{(3)} e^{-(p_6 + a_3/2)d}} \right] \times \left\{ \left(ikM_{56}^{(2)} \tan p_5 H + \frac{a_2}{2} M_{66}^{(2)} \tan p_5 H + p_5 M_{66}^{(2)} - ikM_{56}^{(1)} \tan p_5 H + \left(p_4 - \frac{a_1}{2} \right) M_{66}^{(1)} \tan p_5 H \right) \cos p_5 y + \left(ikM_{56}^{(2)} + \frac{a_2}{2} M_{66}^{(2)} + p_5 M_{66}^{(2)} \tan p_5 H - ikM_{56}^{(1)} + \left(p_4 - \frac{a_1}{2} \right) M_{66}^{(1)} \right) \sin p_5 y \right\} e^{-ikz} dk. \quad (38)$$

将 $R_2 + R_1 \{ ikM_{56}^{(3)} + (p_6 + a_3/2)M_{66}^{(3)} \}$ 简记为

$$R_2 + R_1 \left\{ ikM_{56}^{(3)} + \left(p_6 + \frac{a_3}{2} \right) M_{66}^{(3)} \right\} = \frac{M_{66}^{(3)}}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \{ \psi(k - \lambda) + \psi(k + \lambda) \} \bar{h}(\lambda) d\lambda, \quad (39)$$

这里,自变量 $\psi(k - \lambda)$ 是由 $\eta + \lambda = k$ 得到的.[$\psi(k - \lambda), E_1, E_2, F_1, F_2, F_3$ 的值在附录 2(C)中给出]

2.1 矩形不规则界面

对方程(1)应用 Fourier 变换,界面为

$$\bar{h}(\lambda) = \frac{4s}{\lambda} \sin(\lambda s), \quad (40)$$

其中

$$R_2 + R_1 \left\{ ikM_{56}^{(3)} + \left(p_6 + \frac{a_3}{2} \right) M_{66}^{(3)} \right\} =$$

$$\frac{2sM_{66}^{(3)}}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \{ \psi(k-\lambda) + \psi(k+\lambda) \} \frac{\sin(\lambda s)}{\lambda} d\lambda. \quad (41)$$

按照 Willis^[13] 给出的渐近公式,对于大的 s ,略去包含 $2/s$ 的项以及高于 $2/s$ 次的项,得^[14]

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \{ \psi(k-\lambda) + \psi(k+\lambda) \} \frac{1}{\lambda} \sin\left(\frac{\lambda s}{2}\right) d\lambda \approx \frac{\pi}{2} 2\psi(k) = \pi\psi(k), \quad (42)$$

将方程(42)代入方程(41)中,得

$$R_2 + R_1 \left\{ ikM_{56}^{(3)} + \left(p_6 + \frac{a_3}{2} \right) M_{66}^{(3)} \right\} = 2sM_{66}^{(3)} \psi(k) = \frac{H'}{\varepsilon} M_{66}^{(3)} \psi(k), \quad (43)$$

因此由方程(43)看出,在矩形不规则界面的磁弹性单斜地层中的位移为

$$U_2 = -\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{4M_{66}^{(3)} e^{-(p_6+a_3/2)d} e^{-(a_2/2)y}}{G(k) [1 - (H'/4)\psi(k) e^{(p_6+a_3/2)d}]} \times \\ \left\{ \left(ikM_{56}^{(2)} \tan p_5 H + \frac{a_2}{2} M_{66}^{(2)} \tan p_5 H + p_5 M_{66}^{(2)} - \right. \right. \\ \left. ikM_{56}^{(1)} \tan p_5 H + \left(p_4 - \frac{a_1}{2} \right) M_{66}^{(1)} \tan p_5 H \right) \cos p_5 y + \left(ikM_{56}^{(2)} + \frac{a_2}{2} M_{66}^{(2)} - \right. \\ \left. p_5 M_{66}^{(2)} \tan p_5 H - ikM_{56}^{(1)} + \left(p_4 - \frac{a_1}{2} \right) M_{66}^{(1)} \right) \sin p_5 y \right\} e^{-ikx} dk.$$

由于该积分的值完全依赖于被积函数极点的贡献,因此 SH 波的色散方程为

$$G(k) \left[1 - \frac{H'}{4} \psi(k) e^{(p_6+a_3/2)d} \right] = 0. \quad (44)$$

由上述方程的根,得到极点(参见文献[15]).

方程(44)可改写为

$$G(k) - \frac{H'}{4} E_1 = 0. \quad (45)$$

假设波以共同的波速 c 沿界面传播,以下参数可以记为

$$p_4 = k\nu_4, p_5 = k\nu_5, p_6 = k\nu_6, a_1 = k\xi_1, a_2 = k\xi_2, a_3 = k\xi_3, \quad (46)$$

$$\nu_4 = \left(\frac{M_{55}^{(1)}}{M_{66}^{(1)}} - \left(\frac{M_{56}^{(1)}}{M_{66}^{(1)}} \right)^2 - \frac{c^2}{\beta_1^2} \right)^{1/2}, \nu_5 = \left(\frac{c^2}{\beta_2^2} - \frac{M_{55}^{(2)}}{M_{66}^{(2)}} + \left(\frac{M_{56}^{(2)}}{M_{66}^{(2)}} \right)^2 \right)^{1/2},$$

$$\nu_6 = \left(\frac{M_{55}^{(3)}}{M_{66}^{(3)}} - \left(\frac{M_{56}^{(3)}}{M_{66}^{(3)}} \right)^2 - \frac{c^2}{\beta_3^2} \right)^{1/2}, \xi_1 = -2i \frac{M_{56}^{(1)}}{M_{66}^{(1)}}, \xi_2 = -2i \frac{M_{56}^{(2)}}{M_{66}^{(2)}}, \xi_3 = -2i \frac{M_{56}^{(3)}}{M_{66}^{(3)}}.$$

由以上的参数设定,方程(45)给出

$$\tan \left\{ \sqrt{\left(\frac{c^2}{\beta_2^2} - \frac{M_{55}^{(2)}}{M_{66}^{(2)}} + \left(\frac{M_{56}^{(2)}}{M_{66}^{(2)}} \right)^2 \right)} kH \right\} = \frac{Nr_1}{Dr_1} + i \frac{Nr_2}{Dr_2}. \quad (47)$$

方程(47)的实部给出了 SH 波的色散方程,即

$$\tan \left\{ \sqrt{\left(\frac{c^2}{\beta_2^2} - \frac{M_{55}^{(2)}}{M_{66}^{(2)}} + \left(\frac{M_{56}^{(2)}}{M_{66}^{(2)}} \right)^2 \right)} kH \right\} = \frac{Nr_1}{Dr_1}. \quad (48)$$

2.2 抛物线形不规则界面

对方程(2)应用 Fourier 变换,界面为

$$\bar{h}(\lambda) = \frac{4H's}{\varepsilon} \times \frac{\sin(\lambda s) - \lambda s \cos(\lambda s)}{(\lambda s)^3}, \quad (49)$$

其中

$$R_2 + R_1 \left\{ ikM_{56}^{(3)} + \left(p_6 + \frac{a_3}{2} \right) M_{66}^{(3)} \right\} = \frac{2H' s M_{66}^{(3)}}{\pi \varepsilon} \int_0^\infty \{ \psi(k - \lambda) + \psi(k + \lambda) \} \frac{\sin(\lambda s) - \lambda s \cos(\lambda s)}{(\lambda s)^3} d\lambda = \frac{2H' s M_{66}^{(3)}}{\pi \varepsilon} \int_0^\infty \{ \psi(k - \lambda) + \psi(k + \lambda) \} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{J_{3/2}(\lambda s)}{(\lambda s)^{3/2}} d\lambda,$$

这里的 $J_{3/2}(\lambda s)$ 为 3/2 阶的第一类 Bessel 函数。

根据 Willis^[13] 和 Tranter^[14] 给出的渐近公式, 有

$$R_2 + R_1 \left\{ ikM_{56}^{(3)} + \left(p_6 + \frac{a_3}{2} \right) M_{66}^{(3)} \right\} = \frac{2H' s M_{66}^{(3)}}{\pi \varepsilon} \times \frac{2}{3s} \psi(k) = \frac{4H' M_{66}^{(3)}}{3\pi \varepsilon} \psi(k). \tag{50}$$

因此, 由方程(50), 抛物线形不规则磁弹性单斜地层中的位移为

$$U_2 = -\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^\infty \frac{4M_{66}^{(3)} e^{-(p_6+a_3/2)d} e^{-(a_2/2)y}}{G(k) [1 - (H'/3\pi)\psi(k) e^{(p_6+a_3/2)d}]} \times \left\{ \left(ikM_{56}^{(2)} \tan p_5 H + \frac{a_2}{2} M_{66}^{(2)} \tan p_5 H + p_5 M_{66}^{(2)} - ikM_{56}^{(1)} \tan p_5 H + \left(p_4 - \frac{a_1}{2} \right) M_{66}^{(1)} \tan p_5 H \right) \cos p_5 y + \left(ikM_{56}^{(2)} + \frac{a_2}{2} M_{66}^{(2)} - p_5 M_{66}^{(2)} \tan p_5 H - ikM_{56}^{(1)} + \left(p_4 - \frac{a_1}{2} \right) M_{66}^{(1)} \right) \sin p_5 y \right\} e^{-ikz} dk.$$

这种情况下, SH 波的色散方程为

$$G(k) - \frac{H'}{3\pi} E_1 = 0. \tag{51}$$

由方程(46), 可得色散方程为

$$\tan \left\{ \sqrt{\left(\frac{c^2}{\beta_2^2} - \frac{M_{55}^{(2)}}{M_{66}^{(2)}} + \left(\frac{M_{56}^{(2)}}{M_{66}^{(2)}} \right)^2 \right) kH} \right\} = \frac{Nr_3}{Dr_3}. \tag{52}$$

$[Nr_1, Nr_2, Nr_3, Dr_1, Dr_2, Dr_3, H''$ 的值在附录 3(A) 中给出]

3 特 例

3.1 特例 1

当 $M_{55}^{(1)} = M_{56}^{(1)} = M_{66}^{(1)} = 0, M_{55}^{(3)} = M_{66}^{(3)} = \mu_3, M_{56}^{(3)} = 0, m_H = 0$ 时, 色散方程(48)可简化为

$$\tan \left\{ \sqrt{\left(\frac{c^2}{\beta_2^2} - \frac{C_{55}^{(2)}}{C_{66}^{(2)}} + \left(\frac{C_{56}^{(2)}}{C_{66}^{(2)}} \right)^2 \right) kH} \right\} = \frac{Nr_4}{Dr_4},$$

它是各向同性半空间中出现不规则的单斜地层时, SH 波的传播方程, 也就是 Chattopadhyay 等^[9]得到的结果。

3.2 特例 2

当 $M_{55}^{(1)} = M_{56}^{(1)} = M_{66}^{(1)} = 0, M_{55}^{(2)} = M_{66}^{(2)} = \mu_2, M_{56}^{(2)} = 0, M_{55}^{(3)} = M_{66}^{(3)} = \mu_3, M_{56}^{(3)} = 0, m_H = 0$ 时, 色散方程(48)可简化为

$$\tan \left\{ \sqrt{\left(\frac{c^2}{\beta_2^2} - 1 \right) kH} \right\} = \frac{Nr_5}{Dr_5},$$

它是各向同性半空间中出现不规则的各向同性层时,SH 波的传播方程,也就是 Chattopadhyay 等^[2]得到的结果。

3.3 特例 3

当 $M_{55}^{(1)} = M_{56}^{(1)} = M_{66}^{(1)} = 0, M_{55}^{(3)} = M_{66}^{(3)} = \mu_3, M_{56}^{(3)} = 0, m_H = 0, H' = 0$ 时,色散方程(48)可简化为

$$\tan \left\{ \sqrt{\left(\frac{c^2}{\beta_2^2} - \frac{C_{55}^{(2)}}{C_{66}^{(2)}} + \left(\frac{C_{56}^{(2)}}{C_{66}^{(2)}} \right)^2 \right)} kH \right\} = \frac{\mu_3 s_2}{C_{66}^{(2)} s_1},$$

它是各向同性半空间中出现规则的单斜地层时,SH 波的传播方程,也就是 Chattopadhyay 和 Pal^[16]得到的结果。[附录 3(B)]

4 数值算例

在两个单斜磁弹性半空间之间,夹入不规则的单斜磁弹性层,考虑以下的数据:

(i) 上部单斜磁弹性半空间 M_1 ^[17]

$$C_{55}^{(1)} = 57.94 \times 10^9 \text{ N/m}^2, C_{56}^{(1)} = -17.91 \times 10^9 \text{ N/m}^2, \\ C_{66}^{(1)} = 39.88 \times 10^9 \text{ N/m}^2, \rho_1 = 2\,649 \text{ kg/m}^3.$$

(ii) 夹心的单斜磁弹性层 M_2 ^[17]

$$C_{55}^{(2)} = 94 \times 10^9 \text{ N/m}^2, C_{56}^{(2)} = -11 \times 10^9 \text{ N/m}^2, \\ C_{66}^{(2)} = 93 \times 10^9 \text{ N/m}^2, \rho_2 = 7\,450 \text{ kg/m}^3.$$

(iii) 下部单斜磁弹性半空间 M_3 ^[17]

$$C_{55}^{(3)} = 60 \times 10^9 \text{ N/m}^2, C_{56}^{(3)} = -9 \times 10^9 \text{ N/m}^2, \\ C_{66}^{(3)} = 75 \times 10^9 \text{ N/m}^2, \rho_3 = 4\,700 \text{ kg/m}^3.$$

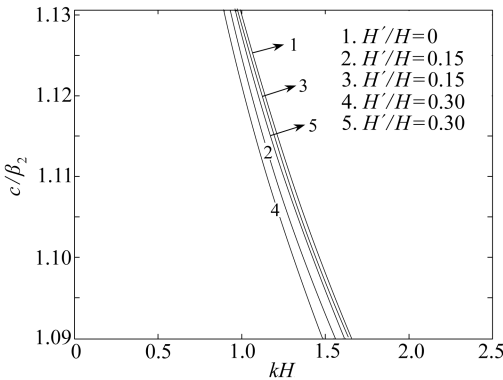


图 3 当 $m_H^{(r)} = 0.0$ 时,无量纲相速度随无量纲波数的变化

Fig.3 Dimensionless phase velocity against dimensionless wave number for $m_H^{(r)} = 0.0$

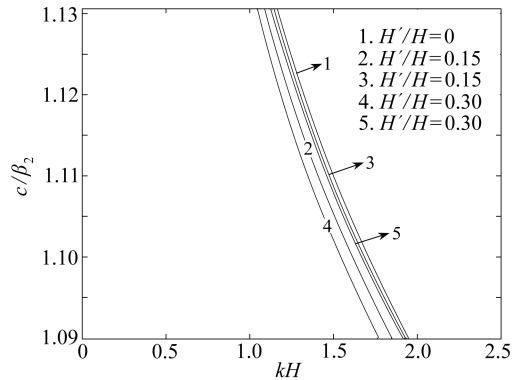


图 4 当 $m_H^{(r)} = 0.025$ 时,无量纲相速度随无量纲波数的变化

Fig.4 Dimensionless phase velocity against dimensionless wave number for $m_H^{(r)} = 0.025$

另外还要用到以下的数据:

$$m_H^{(r)} = \frac{\mu_e^{(r)} H_0^2}{C_{66}^{(r)}} = 0.0, 0.025, 0.05, 0.1 \quad (r = 1, 2, 3); \phi = 10^\circ.$$

图 3 至图 6 给出了磁弹性耦合参数 $m_H^{(r)}$ 取不同值时,无量纲相速度 c/β_2 随无量纲波数 kH 的变化。可以看出,波数的微小改变,相速度发生了巨大的变化。图 3 至图 6 中包括了矩形不规

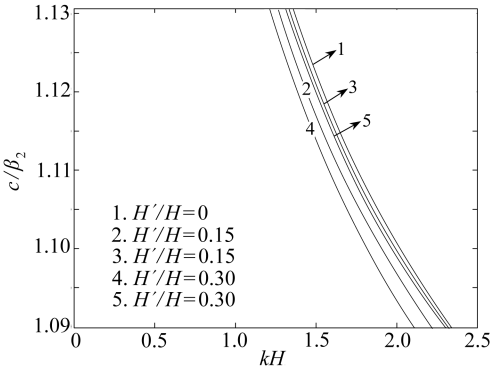


图5 当 $m_H^{(r)} = 0.05$ 时,无量纲相速度随无量纲波数的变化

Fig. 5 Dimensionless phase velocity against dimensionless wave number for $m_H^{(r)} = 0.05$

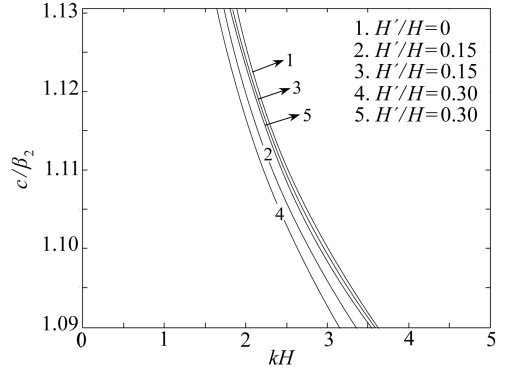


图6 当 $m_H^{(r)} = 0.1$ 时,无量纲相速度随无量纲波数的变化

Fig. 6 Dimensionless phase velocity against dimensionless wave number for $m_H^{(r)} = 0.1$

则和抛物线形不规则,其中曲线1对应于界面无缺口,曲线2和4对应于界面有矩形缺口,曲线3和5对应于界面有抛物线形缺口.从图中可以看出,随着不规则深度 (H'/H) 的增加,两种情况下的相速度都是减小的.显然,与矩形缺口相比,抛物线形缺口相速度增大了.曲线还可以测量出矩形缺口深度的偏差,抛物线形缺口也一样.

5 结 论

本文主要研究水平偏振剪切波,在下界面不规则时的内夹心磁弹性单斜地层中的传播.得到了闭式的色散方程.用图形给出了不规则缺口和磁弹性单斜参数对SH波相速度的影响.由上述的研究可以得到,在一个单斜介质中,随着不规则尺寸的增加,相速度在减小.对于各向同性体,不考虑界面的不规则性以及磁场时,色散方程与经典SH波动方程相同.本文的研究可以应用于特殊的波和振动问题,如波信号在不同材料特性的不同地层中的传播,如由于大陆边缘、山脚等原因造成界面的不规则性.这些结果也可以应用于地球物理研究数据的解释和分析.通过信号的处理和地震数据的分析,在更深入预测构成细节中得到有效地应用.在构成开发前,本文的研究可以有效地用来生成初始数据.本文的研究对地球物理学家和冶金学家来说,可以通过非破坏性测试(NDT),用来分析岩石和材料的结构.

致谢 作者对新德里科技学院为Sanjeev Anand Sahu先生提供的JRF表示衷心地感谢.

附 录

1(A)

单斜介质的应变-位移关系为

$$S_1 = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, S_2 = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}, S_3 = \frac{\partial w}{\partial z}, S_4 = \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial z}, S_5 = \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial x}, S_6 = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y},$$

其中, u, v, w 分别为 x, y, z 方向上的位移分量, $S_i (i = 1, 2, \dots, 6)$ 为应变分量.

一个与 y 轴相切的石英面呈 x 单斜对称,其应力-应变关系以对角线轴对称:

$$\begin{aligned} T_1 &= C_{11}S_1 + C_{12}S_2 + C_{13}S_3 + C_{14}S_4, & T_2 &= C_{12}S_1 + C_{22}S_2 + C_{23}S_3 + C_{24}S_4, \\ T_3 &= C_{13}S_1 + C_{23}S_2 + C_{33}S_3 + C_{34}S_4, & T_4 &= C_{14}S_1 + C_{24}S_2 + C_{34}S_3 + C_{44}S_4, \\ T_5 &= C_{55}S_5 + C_{56}S_6, & T_6 &= C_{56}S_5 + C_{66}S_6, \end{aligned}$$

其中, $T_i (i = 1, 2, \dots, 6)$ 为应变分量, $C_{ij} = C_{ji} (i = 1, 2, \dots, 6)$ 为弹性常数.

在导电性能优良的单斜介质中, 小弹性扰动传播的控制方程为

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial T_1}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial T_6}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial T_5}{\partial z} + (\mathbf{J} \times \mathbf{B})_x &= \rho \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2}, \\ \frac{\partial T_6}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial T_2}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial T_4}{\partial z} + (\mathbf{J} \times \mathbf{B})_y &= \rho \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial t^2}, \\ \frac{\partial T_5}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial T_4}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial T_3}{\partial z} + (\mathbf{J} \times \mathbf{B})_z &= \rho \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial t^2}, \end{aligned}$$

其中, 电磁力 $\mathbf{J} \times \mathbf{B}$ (Lorentz 力, \mathbf{J} 为电流密度, \mathbf{B} 为磁感应向量) 是唯一的体力, ρ 为层密度.

当 SH 波沿 z 方向传播, 只在 x 方向上有位移, 即有

$$u = u(y, z, t), \quad v = w = 0, \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \equiv 0.$$

利用该条件及应变-位移关系, 应力-应变关系变成

$$T_1 = T_2 = T_3 = T_4 = 0, \quad T_5 = C_{55} \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} + C_{56} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}, \quad T_6 = C_{56} \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} + C_{66} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}.$$

1(B)

方程(5)的分量形式可以写成

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial H_1}{\partial t} &= \frac{1}{\mu_e \sigma} \nabla^2 H_1 + \frac{\partial (H_2 \partial u / \partial t)}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial (H_3 \partial u / \partial t)}{\partial z}, \\ \frac{\partial H_2}{\partial t} &= \frac{1}{\mu_e \sigma} \nabla^2 H_2, \quad \frac{\partial H_3}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{\mu_e \sigma} \nabla^2 H_3, \end{aligned}$$

$$M_{66} = C_{66}(1 + m_H \sin^2 \phi), \quad M_{55} = C_{66} \left(\frac{C_{55}}{C_{66}} + m_H \cos^2 \phi \right), \quad M_{56} = C_{66} \left(\frac{C_{56}}{C_{66}} + m_H \cos \phi \sin \phi \right),$$

其中 $m_H = \mu_e H_0^2 / C_{66}$ 为单斜磁弹性耦合参数.

2(A)

定义 $U_r(y, z)$ ($r = 1, 2, 3$) 的 Fourier 变换 $\bar{U}_r(y, \eta)$ 为

$$\bar{U}_r(y, \eta) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} U_r(y, z) e^{i\eta z} dz,$$

Fourier 逆变换为

$$U_r(y, z) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \bar{U}_r(y, \eta) e^{-i\eta z} d\eta.$$

对方程(19)利用 Fourier 变换, 有

$$\frac{d^2 \bar{U}_1}{dy^2} + a_1 \frac{d\bar{U}_1}{dy} - p_1^2 \bar{U}_1 = 0, \quad \frac{d^2 \bar{U}_2}{dy^2} + a_2 \frac{d\bar{U}_2}{dy} + p_2^2 \bar{U}_2 = 0, \quad \frac{d^2 \bar{U}_3}{dy^2} + a_3 \frac{d\bar{U}_3}{dy} - p_3^2 \bar{U}_3 = 0,$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} p_1^2 &= \frac{M_{55}^{(1)}}{M_{66}^{(1)}} \eta^2 - \frac{\omega^2}{\beta_1^2}, \quad p_2^2 = \frac{\omega^2}{\beta_2^2} - \frac{M_{55}^{(2)}}{M_{66}^{(2)}} \eta^2, \quad p_3^2 = \frac{M_{55}^{(3)}}{M_{66}^{(3)}} \eta^2 - \frac{\omega^2}{\beta_3^2}, \\ a_1 &= -2i\eta \frac{M_{56}^{(1)}}{M_{66}^{(1)}}, \quad a_2 = -2i\eta \frac{M_{56}^{(2)}}{M_{66}^{(2)}}, \quad a_3 = -2i\eta \frac{M_{56}^{(3)}}{M_{66}^{(3)}}. \end{aligned}$$

取上述微分方程的适当解如下:

$$\bar{U}_1 = A e^{-(a_1/2)y} e^{p_4 y}, \quad \bar{U}_2 = e^{-(a_2/2)y} (B \cos p_5 y + C \sin p_5 y), \quad \bar{U}_3 = D e^{-(a_3/2)y} e^{-p_6 y},$$

$$p_4 = \sqrt{\frac{M_{55}^{(1)}}{M_{66}^{(1)}} \eta^2 - \frac{\omega^2}{\beta_1^2} - \left(\frac{M_{56}^{(1)}}{M_{66}^{(1)}} \right)^2 \eta^2}, \quad p_5 = \sqrt{\frac{\omega^2}{\beta_2^2} - \frac{M_{55}^{(2)}}{M_{66}^{(2)}} \eta^2 + \left(\frac{M_{56}^{(2)}}{M_{66}^{(2)}} \right)^2 \eta^2},$$

$$p_6 = \sqrt{\frac{M_{55}^{(3)}}{M_{66}^{(3)}} \eta^2 - \frac{\omega^2}{\beta_3^2} - \left(\frac{M_{56}^{(3)}}{M_{66}^{(3)}} \right)^2 \eta^2},$$

其中常数 A, B, C, D 为 η 的函数.

2(B)

$$R_1(k) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left[p_5 C_0 - \frac{a_2}{2} B_0 + \left(p_6 + \frac{a_3}{2} \right) D_0 - 2e^{-(p_6+a_3/2)d} \right]^{\eta=k-\lambda} \bar{h}(\lambda) d\lambda,$$

$$R_2(k) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left[\left\{ M_{66}^{(2)} \left(a_2 p_5 C_0 + p_5^2 B_0 - \frac{a_2^2}{4} B_0 \right) + ikM_{56}^{(2)} \left(p_5 C_0 - \frac{a_2}{2} B_0 \right) + \left(p_6 + \frac{a_3}{2} \right) D_0 \left\{ \left(p_6 + \frac{a_3}{2} \right) M_{66}^{(3)} + ikM_{56}^{(3)} \right\} + 2e^{-(p_6+a_3/2)d} \left\{ \left(p_6 + \frac{a_3}{2} \right) M_{66}^{(3)} - ikM_{56}^{(3)} \right\} + \lambda \left\{ iM_{56}^{(2)} \left(\frac{a_2}{2} B_0 - p_5 C_0 \right) - kM_{55}^{(2)} B_0 + iM_{56}^{(3)} \left\{ 2e^{-(p_6+a_3/2)d} - \left(p_6 + \frac{a_3}{2} \right) D_0 \right\} + kM_{55}^{(3)} \left\{ D_0 + \frac{2e^{-(p_6+a_3/2)d}}{\left(p_6 + a_3/2 \right)} \right\} \right\} \right]^{\eta=k-\lambda} \bar{h}(\lambda) d\lambda,$$

$$B_0 = \frac{-4M_{66}^{(3)} e^{-(p_6+a_3/2)d}}{G(k)} \left\{ ikM_{56}^{(2)} \tan p_5 H + \frac{a_2}{2} M_{66}^{(2)} \tan p_5 H + p_5 M_{66}^{(2)} - ikM_{56}^{(1)} \tan p_5 H + \left(p_4 - \frac{a_1}{2} \right) M_{66}^{(1)} \tan p_5 H \right\},$$

$$C_0 = \frac{-4M_{66}^{(3)} e^{-(p_6+a_3/2)d}}{G(k)} \left\{ ikM_{56}^{(2)} + \frac{a_2}{2} M_{66}^{(2)} - p_5 M_{66}^{(2)} \tan p_5 H - ikM_{56}^{(1)} + \left(p_4 - \frac{a_1}{2} \right) M_{66}^{(1)} \right\},$$

$$D_0 = \frac{-2e^{-(p_6+a_3/2)d}}{\left(p_6 + a_3/2 \right) G(k)} \left[2M_{66}^{(3)} \left(p_6 + \frac{a_3}{2} \right) \left\{ ikM_{56}^{(2)} \tan p_5 H + \frac{a_2}{2} M_{66}^{(2)} \tan p_5 H + p_5 M_{66}^{(2)} - ikM_{56}^{(1)} \tan p_5 H + \left(p_4 - \frac{a_1}{2} \right) M_{66}^{(1)} \tan p_5 H + G(k) \right\} \right],$$

$$B_1 = \frac{-[R_2 + R_1 \{ ikM_{56}^{(3)} + (p_6 + a_3/2)M_{66}^{(3)} \}]}{G(k)} \left\{ ikM_{56}^{(2)} \tan p_5 H + \frac{a_2}{2} M_{66}^{(2)} \tan p_5 H + p_5 M_{66}^{(2)} - ikM_{56}^{(1)} \tan p_5 H + \left(p_4 - \frac{a_1}{2} \right) M_{66}^{(1)} \tan p_5 H \right\},$$

$$C_1 = \frac{-[R_2 + R_1 \{ ikM_{56}^{(3)} + (p_6 + a_3/2)M_{66}^{(3)} \}]}{G(k)} \left\{ ikM_{56}^{(2)} + \frac{a_2}{2} M_{66}^{(2)} + p_5 M_{66}^{(2)} \tan p_5 H - ikM_{56}^{(1)} + \left(p_4 - \frac{a_1}{2} \right) M_{66}^{(1)} \right\},$$

$$D_1 = \frac{-[R_2 + R_1 \{ ikM_{56}^{(3)} + (p_6 + a_3/2)M_{66}^{(3)} \}]}{G(k)} \left\{ ikM_{56}^{(2)} \tan p_5 H + \frac{a_2}{2} M_{66}^{(2)} \tan p_5 H + p_5 M_{66}^{(2)} - ikM_{56}^{(1)} \tan p_5 H + \left(p_4 - \frac{a_1}{2} \right) M_{66}^{(1)} \tan p_5 H \right\} - R_1,$$

$$A = (B_0 \cos p_5 H - C_0 \sin p_5 H) e^{((a_2-a_1)/2+p_4)H},$$

$$G(k) = (p_5 M_{66}^{(2)})^2 \tan p_5 H + ikp_5 M_{56}^{(1)} M_{66}^{(2)} - p_5 \left(p_4 - \frac{a_1}{2} \right) M_{66}^{(1)} M_{66}^{(2)} +$$

$$ika_2 M_{56}^{(2)} M_{66}^{(2)} \tan p_5 H + \left(\frac{a_2 M_{66}^{(2)}}{2} \right)^2 \tan p_5 H - \frac{ika_2}{2} M_{56}^{(1)} M_{66}^{(2)} \tan p_5 H +$$

$$\frac{a_2}{2} \left(p_4 - \frac{a_1}{2} \right) M_{66}^{(1)} M_{66}^{(2)} \tan p_5 H - (kM_{56}^{(2)})^2 \tan p_5 H + k^2 M_{56}^{(1)} M_{56}^{(2)} \tan p_5 H +$$

$$ik \left(p_4 - \frac{a_1}{2} \right) M_{56}^{(2)} M_{66}^{(1)} \tan p_5 H + k^2 M_{56}^{(2)} M_{56}^{(3)} \tan p_5 H - \frac{ika_2}{2} M_{56}^{(3)} M_{66}^{(2)} \tan p_5 H -$$

$$ikp_5 M_{56}^{(3)} M_{66}^{(2)} - k^2 M_{56}^{(1)} M_{56}^{(3)} \tan p_5 H - ik \left(p_4 - \frac{a_1}{2} \right) M_{56}^{(3)} M_{66}^{(1)} \tan p_5 H -$$

$$ik\left(p_6 + \frac{a_3}{2}\right) M_{56}^{(2)} M_{66}^{(3)} \tan p_5 H - \frac{a_2}{2} \left(p_6 + \frac{a_3}{2}\right) M_{66}^{(2)} M_{66}^{(3)} \tan p_5 H - p_5 \left(p_6 + \frac{a_3}{2}\right) M_{66}^{(2)} M_{66}^{(3)} +$$

$$ik\left(p_6 + \frac{a_3}{2}\right) M_{56}^{(1)} M_{66}^{(3)} \tan p_5 H - \left(p_4 - \frac{a_1}{2}\right) \left(p_6 + \frac{a_3}{2}\right) M_{66}^{(1)} M_{66}^{(3)} \tan p_5 H.$$

2(C)

$$\psi(k - \lambda) = \left[(E_1 + E_2) \frac{e^{-(p_6 + a_3/2)d}}{G(k)} \right]^{\eta = k - \lambda},$$

$$E_1 = -4M_{66}^{(2)} \left(p_5^2 - \frac{a_2^2}{4}\right) F_1 - 4a_2 p_5 M_{66}^{(2)} F_2 - 4ikM_{56}^{(2)} F_3 - 4M_{66}^{(3)} \left(p_6 + \frac{a_3}{2}\right)^2 F_1 +$$

$$4 \left\{ ikM_{56}^{(3)} + \left(p_6 + \frac{a_3}{2}\right) M_{66}^{(3)} \right\} F_3 + 4 \left(p_6 + \frac{a_3}{2}\right) \left\{ G(k) - \left(p_6 + \frac{a_3}{2}\right) M_{66}^{(3)} F_1 \right\},$$

$$E_2 = 4i\lambda M_{56}^{(2)} F_3 + 4i\lambda \frac{M_{56}^{(3)}}{M_{66}^{(3)}} \left\{ G(k) - \left(p_6 + \frac{a_3}{2}\right) M_{66}^{(3)} F_1 \right\} + 4\lambda k M_{55}^{(2)} F_1,$$

$$F_1 = ikM_{56}^{(2)} \tan p_5 H + \frac{a_2}{2} M_{66}^{(2)} \tan p_5 H + p_5 M_{66}^{(2)} -$$

$$ikM_{56}^{(1)} \tan p_5 H + \left(p_4 - \frac{a_1}{2}\right) M_{66}^{(1)} \tan p_5 H,$$

$$F_2 = ikM_{56}^{(2)} + \frac{a_2}{2} M_{66}^{(2)} - p_5 M_{66}^{(2)} \tan p_5 H - ikM_{56}^{(1)} + \left(p_4 - \frac{a_1}{2}\right) M_{66}^{(1)},$$

$$F_3 = -\frac{a_2}{2} F_1 + p_5 F_2.$$

3(A)

$$Nr_1 = (4\nu_4 \nu_5 M_{66}^{(1)} M_{66}^{(2)} + 4\nu_5 \nu_6 M_{66}^{(2)} M_{66}^{(3)} - 4H' k \nu_5^3 (M_{66}^{(2)})^2 - 4H' k \nu_5 \nu_6^2 M_{66}^{(2)} M_{66}^{(3)} +$$

$$4H' k \nu_4 \nu_5 \nu_6 M_{66}^{(1)} M_{66}^{(3)} - 4H' k \nu_4 \nu_5 \nu_6 M_{66}^{(1)} M_{66}^{(2)}) (-4\nu_4 \nu_6 M_{66}^{(1)} M_{66}^{(3)} + 4(\nu_5 M_{66}^{(2)})^2 +$$

$$4H' k \nu_4 \nu_5^2 M_{66}^{(1)} M_{66}^{(2)} + 4H' k \nu_4 \nu_6^2 M_{66}^{(1)} M_{66}^{(3)} - 4H' k \nu_5^2 \nu_6 (M_{66}^{(2)})^2 + 4H' k \nu_5^2 \nu_6 M_{66}^{(2)} M_{66}^{(3)}) -$$

$$\left(4H' k \nu_4 \nu_5 M_{66}^{(2)} M_{66}^{(1)} + 4H' k \nu_5 \nu_6 M_{66}^{(3)} M_{66}^{(2)} + 4H' k \nu_5 \nu_6 M_{66}^{(2)} M_{66}^{(3)} +$$

$$4H' k \nu_4 \nu_5 M_{66}^{(1)} M_{66}^{(2)} \left(\frac{M_{56}^{(3)}}{M_{66}^{(3)}} \right) \right) \left(4H' k \nu_4 \nu_6 M_{66}^{(3)} M_{66}^{(1)} - 4H' k \nu_5^2 M_{66}^{(2)} M_{66}^{(2)} +$$

$$4H' k \nu_4 \nu_6 M_{66}^{(1)} M_{66}^{(3)} \left(\frac{M_{56}^{(2)}}{M_{66}^{(2)}} \right) - 4H' k \nu_5^2 (M_{66}^{(2)})^2 \left(\frac{M_{56}^{(3)}}{M_{66}^{(3)}} \right) \right),$$

$$Dr_1 = Dr_2 = (-4\nu_4 \nu_6 M_{66}^{(1)} M_{66}^{(3)} + 4(\nu_5 M_{66}^{(2)})^2 + 4H' k \nu_4 \nu_5^2 M_{66}^{(1)} M_{66}^{(2)} + 4H' k \nu_4 \nu_6^2 M_{66}^{(1)} M_{66}^{(3)} -$$

$$4H' k \nu_5^2 \nu_6 (M_{66}^{(2)})^2 + 4H' k \nu_5^2 \nu_6 M_{66}^{(2)} M_{66}^{(3)})^2 + \left(4H' k \nu_4 \nu_6 M_{66}^{(3)} M_{66}^{(1)} - 4H' k \nu_5^2 M_{66}^{(2)} M_{66}^{(2)} +$$

$$4H' k \nu_4 \nu_6 M_{66}^{(1)} M_{66}^{(3)} \left(\frac{M_{56}^{(2)}}{M_{66}^{(2)}} \right) - 4H' k \nu_5^2 (M_{66}^{(2)})^2 \left(\frac{M_{56}^{(3)}}{M_{66}^{(3)}} \right) \right)^2,$$

$$Nr_2 = \left(4H' k \nu_4 \nu_5 M_{66}^{(2)} M_{66}^{(1)} + 4H' k \nu_5 \nu_6 M_{66}^{(3)} M_{66}^{(2)} + 4H' k \nu_5 \nu_6 M_{66}^{(2)} M_{66}^{(3)} +$$

$$4H' k \nu_4 \nu_5 M_{66}^{(1)} M_{66}^{(2)} \left(\frac{M_{56}^{(3)}}{M_{66}^{(3)}} \right) \right) (-4\nu_4 \nu_6 M_{66}^{(1)} M_{66}^{(3)} + 4(\nu_5 M_{66}^{(2)})^2 + 4H' k \nu_4 \nu_5^2 M_{66}^{(1)} M_{66}^{(2)} +$$

$$4H' k \nu_4 \nu_6^2 M_{66}^{(1)} M_{66}^{(3)} - 4H' k \nu_5^2 \nu_6 (M_{66}^{(2)})^2 + 4H' k \nu_5^2 \nu_6 M_{66}^{(2)} M_{66}^{(3)}) + (4\nu_4 \nu_5 M_{66}^{(1)} M_{66}^{(2)} +$$

$$4\nu_5 \nu_6 M_{66}^{(2)} M_{66}^{(3)} - 4H' k \nu_5^3 (M_{66}^{(2)})^2 - 4H' k \nu_5 \nu_6^2 M_{66}^{(2)} M_{66}^{(3)} + 4H' k \nu_4 \nu_5 \nu_6 M_{66}^{(1)} M_{66}^{(3)} -$$

$$4H' k \nu_4 \nu_5 \nu_6 M_{66}^{(1)} M_{66}^{(2)}) \left(4H' k \nu_4 \nu_6 M_{66}^{(3)} M_{66}^{(1)} - 4H' k \nu_5^2 M_{66}^{(2)} M_{66}^{(2)} +$$

$$4H' k \nu_4 \nu_6 M_{66}^{(1)} M_{66}^{(3)} \left(\frac{M_{56}^{(2)}}{M_{66}^{(2)}} \right) - 4H' k \nu_5^2 (M_{66}^{(2)})^2 \left(\frac{M_{56}^{(3)}}{M_{66}^{(3)}} \right) \right),$$

$$Nr_3 = (4\nu_4 \nu_5 M_{66}^{(1)} M_{66}^{(2)} + 4\nu_5 \nu_6 M_{66}^{(2)} M_{66}^{(3)} - 4H' k \nu_5^3 (M_{66}^{(2)})^2 - 4H' k \nu_5 \nu_6^2 M_{66}^{(2)} M_{66}^{(3)} +$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & 4H''k\nu_4\nu_5\nu_6M_{66}^{(1)}M_{66}^{(3)} - 4H''k\nu_4\nu_5\nu_6M_{66}^{(1)}M_{66}^{(2)})(-4\nu_4\nu_6M_{66}^{(1)}M_{66}^{(3)} + 4(\nu_5M_{66}^{(2)})^2 + \\
 & 4H''k\nu_4\nu_5^2M_{66}^{(1)}M_{66}^{(2)} + 4H''k\nu_4\nu_6^2M_{66}^{(1)}M_{66}^{(3)} - 4H''k\nu_5^2\nu_6(M_{66}^{(2)})^2 + 4H''k\nu_5^2\nu_6M_{66}^{(2)}M_{66}^{(3)}) - \\
 & \left(4H''k\nu_4\nu_5M_{66}^{(2)}M_{66}^{(1)} + 4H''k\nu_5\nu_6M_{66}^{(3)}M_{66}^{(2)} + 4H''k\nu_5\nu_6M_{66}^{(2)}M_{66}^{(3)} + \right. \\
 & \left. 4H''k\nu_4\nu_5M_{66}^{(1)}M_{66}^{(2)}\left(\frac{M_{66}^{(3)}}{M_{66}^{(2)}}\right) \right) \left(4H''k\nu_4\nu_6M_{66}^{(3)}M_{66}^{(1)} - 4H''k\nu_5^2M_{66}^{(2)}M_{66}^{(2)} + \right. \\
 & \left. 4H''k\nu_4\nu_6M_{66}^{(1)}M_{66}^{(3)}\left(\frac{M_{66}^{(2)}}{M_{66}^{(3)}}\right) - 4H''k\nu_5^2(M_{66}^{(2)})^2\left(\frac{M_{66}^{(3)}}{M_{66}^{(2)}}\right) \right), \\
 Dr_3 = & (-4\nu_4\nu_6M_{66}^{(1)}M_{66}^{(3)} + 4(\nu_5M_{66}^{(2)})^2 + 4H''k\nu_4\nu_5^2M_{66}^{(1)}M_{66}^{(2)} + 4H''k\nu_4\nu_6^2M_{66}^{(1)}M_{66}^{(3)} - \\
 & 4H''k\nu_5^2\nu_6(M_{66}^{(2)})^2 + 4H''k\nu_5^2\nu_6M_{66}^{(2)}M_{66}^{(3)})^2 + \left(4H''k\nu_4\nu_6M_{66}^{(3)}M_{66}^{(1)} - \right. \\
 & \left. 4H''k\nu_5^2M_{66}^{(2)}M_{66}^{(2)} + 4H''k\nu_4\nu_6M_{66}^{(1)}M_{66}^{(3)}\left(\frac{M_{66}^{(2)}}{M_{66}^{(3)}}\right) - 4H''k\nu_5^2(M_{66}^{(2)})^2\left(\frac{M_{66}^{(3)}}{M_{66}^{(2)}}\right) \right)^2, \\
 H'' = & \frac{H'}{3\pi}.
 \end{aligned}$$

3(B)

$$\begin{aligned}
 Nr_4 = & 2s_1(2H'ks_2^2C_{66}^{(2)}\mu_3 - 2s_2\mu_3C_{66}^{(2)} + 2H'ks_1^2(C_{66}^{(2)})^2) \times (4H'ks_1^2s_2(C_{66}^{(2)})^2 - \\
 & 4(s_1C_{66}^{(2)})^2 - 4H'ks_1^2s_2C_{66}^{(2)}\mu_3) - (16H'^2k^2s_1^3s_2C_{66}^{(2)2}C_{66}^{(2)}\mu_3), \\
 Dr_4 = & (4H'ks_1^2s_2(C_{66}^{(2)})^2 - 4(s_1C_{66}^{(2)})^2 - 4H'ks_1^2s_2C_{66}^{(2)}\mu_3)^2 + (4H'ks_1^2C_{66}^{(2)}C_{66}^{(2)})^2, \\
 s_1 = & \left(\frac{c^2}{\beta_2^2} - \frac{C_{55}^{(2)}}{C_{66}^{(2)}} + \left(\frac{C_{56}^{(2)}}{C_{66}^{(2)}} \right)^2 \right)^{1/2}, \quad s_2 = \left(1 - \frac{c^2}{\beta_3^2} \right)^{1/2}, \\
 Nr_5 = & 2s_3(2H'ks_2^2\mu_2\mu_3 - 2s_2\mu_3\mu_2 + 2H'ks_3^2\mu_2^2) \times (4H'ks_3^2s_2\mu_2^2 - 4(s_3\mu_2)^2 - 4H'ks_3^2s_2\mu_2\mu_3), \\
 Dr_5 = & (4H'ks_3^2s_2\mu_2^2 - 4(s_3\mu_2)^2 - 4H'ks_3^2s_2\mu_2\mu_3)^2, \quad s_3 = \left(\frac{c^2}{\beta_2^2} - 1 \right)^{1/2}.
 \end{aligned}$$

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Dispersion Equation of Magnetoelastic Shear Waves in an Irregular Monoclinic Layer

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Abstract: The propagation of horizontally polarised shear waves in an internal magnetoelastic monoclinic stratum with irregularity in lower interface was studied. The stratum was sandwiched between two magnetoelastic monoclinic semi-infinite media. Dispersion equation was obtained in closed form. In absence of magnetic field and irregularity of the medium, the dispersion equation agrees with the equation of classical case in three layered media. The effect of magnetic field and size of irregularity on the phase velocity has been depicted by means of graphs.

Key words: shear wave; magnetoelastic; monoclinic; irregularity; dispersion equation; perturbation