

Contents

<i>Preface</i>	xv
<i>About the author</i>	xxi
<i>Basic notation</i>	xxii
<i>Glossary of main symbols</i>	xxiii
1 Anisotropic elastic media	1
1.1 Strain-energy density and stress-strain relation	1
1.2 Dynamical equations	4
1.2.1 Symmetries and transformation properties	6
Symmetry plane of a monoclinic medium	7
Transformation of the stiffness matrix	9
1.3 Kelvin-Christoffel equation, phase velocity and slowness	10
1.3.1 Transversely isotropic media	11
1.3.2 Symmetry planes of an orthorhombic medium	13
1.3.3 Orthogonality of polarizations	14
1.4 Energy balance and energy velocity	15
1.4.1 Group velocity	17
1.4.2 Equivalence between the group and energy velocities	18
1.4.3 Envelope velocity	20
1.4.4 Example: Transversely isotropic media	20
1.4.5 Elasticity constants from phase and group velocities	22
1.4.6 Relationship between the slowness and wave surfaces	24
SH-wave propagation	24
1.5 Finely layered media	25
1.6 Anomalous polarizations	29
1.6.1 Conditions for the existence of anomalous polarization	29
1.6.2 Stability constraints	32
1.6.3 Anomalous polarization in orthorhombic media	33
1.6.4 Anomalous polarization in monoclinic media	33
1.6.5 The polarization	34
1.6.6 Example	35
1.7 The best isotropic approximation	38
1.8 Analytical solutions for transversely isotropic media	40
1.8.1 2-D Green's function	40

1.8.2	3-D Green's function	42
1.9	Reflection and transmission of plane waves	42
1.9.1	Cross-plane shear waves	45
2	Viscoelasticity and wave propagation	51
2.1	Energy densities and stress-strain relations	52
2.1.1	Fading memory and symmetries of the relaxation tensor	54
2.2	Stress-strain relation for 1-D viscoelastic media	55
2.2.1	Complex modulus and storage and loss moduli	55
2.2.2	Energy and significance of the storage and loss moduli	57
2.2.3	Non-negative work requirements and other conditions	57
2.2.4	Consequences of reality and causality	58
2.2.5	Summary of the main properties	60
	Relaxation function	60
	Complex modulus	60
2.3	Wave propagation concepts for 1-D viscoelastic media	61
2.3.1	Wave propagation for complex frequencies	65
2.4	Mechanical models and wave propagation	68
2.4.1	Maxwell model	68
2.4.2	Kelvin-Voigt model	71
2.4.3	Zener or standard linear solid model	74
2.4.4	Burgers model	77
2.4.5	Generalized Zener model	79
	Nearly constant Q	80
2.4.6	Nearly constant- Q model with a continuous spectrum	82
2.5	Constant- Q model and wave equation	83
2.5.1	Phase velocity and attenuation factor	84
2.5.2	Wave equation in differential form. Fractional derivatives.	85
	Propagation in Pierre shale	86
2.6	The concept of centrovelocity	87
2.6.1	1-D Green's function and transient solution	88
2.6.2	Numerical evaluation of the velocities	89
2.6.3	Example	90
2.7	Memory variables and equation of motion	92
2.7.1	Maxwell model	92
2.7.2	Kelvin-Voigt model	94
2.7.3	Zener model	95
2.7.4	Generalized Zener model	95
3	Isotropic anelastic media	97
3.1	Stress-strain relation	98
3.2	Equations of motion and dispersion relations	98
3.3	Vector plane waves	100
3.3.1	Slowness, phase velocity and attenuation factor	100
3.3.2	Particle motion of the P wave	102
3.3.3	Particle motion of the S waves	104
3.3.4	Polarization and orthogonality	106

3.4	Energy balance, energy velocity and quality factor	107
3.4.1	P wave	108
3.4.2	S waves	114
3.5	Boundary conditions and Snell's law	114
3.6	The correspondence principle	116
3.7	Rayleigh waves	116
3.7.1	Dispersion relation	117
3.7.2	Displacement field	118
3.7.3	Phase velocity and attenuation factor	119
3.7.4	Special viscoelastic solids	120
	Incompressible solid	120
	Poisson solid	120
	Hardtwig solid	120
3.7.5	Two Rayleigh waves	120
3.8	Reflection and transmission of cross-plane shear waves	121
3.9	Memory variables and equation of motion	124
3.10	Analytical solutions	126
3.10.1	Viscoacoustic media	126
3.10.2	Constant- Q viscoacoustic media	127
3.10.3	Viscoelastic media	128
3.11	The elastodynamic of a non-ideal interface	129
3.11.1	The interface model	130
	Boundary conditions in differential form	131
3.11.2	Reflection and transmission coefficients of SH waves	132
	Energy loss	133
3.11.3	Reflection and transmission coefficients of P-SV waves	133
	Energy loss	135
	Examples	136
4	Anisotropic anelastic media	139
4.1	Stress-strain relations	140
4.1.1	Model 1: Effective anisotropy	142
4.1.2	Model 2: Attenuation via eigenstrains	142
4.1.3	Model 3: Attenuation via mean and deviatoric stresses	144
4.2	Wave velocities, slowness and attenuation vector	145
4.3	Energy balance and fundamental relations	147
4.3.1	Plane waves. Energy velocity and quality factor	149
4.3.2	Polarizations	154
4.4	The physics of wave propagation for viscoelastic SH waves	155
4.4.1	Energy velocity	155
4.4.2	Group velocity	156
4.4.3	Envelope velocity	157
4.4.4	Perpendicularity properties	157
4.4.5	Numerical evaluation of the energy velocity	159
4.4.6	Forbidden directions of propagation	161
4.5	Memory variables and equation of motion in the time domain	162

4.5.1	Strain memory variables	163
4.5.2	Memory-variable equations	165
4.5.3	SH equation of motion	166
4.5.4	qP-qSV equation of motion	166
4.6	Analytical solution for SH waves in monoclinic media	168
5	The reciprocity principle	171
5.1	Sources, receivers and reciprocity	172
5.2	The reciprocity principle	172
5.3	Reciprocity of particle velocity. Monopoles	173
5.4	Reciprocity of strain	174
5.4.1	Single couples	174
	Single couples without moment	177
	Single couples with moment	177
5.4.2	Double couples	177
	Double couple without moment. Dilatation.	177
	Double couple without moment and monopole force	178
	Double couple without moment and single couple	178
5.5	Reciprocity of stress	179
6	Reflection and transmission of plane waves	183
6.1	Reflection and transmission of SH waves	184
6.1.1	Symmetry plane of a homogeneous monoclinic medium	184
6.1.2	Complex stiffnesses of the incidence and transmission media	186
6.1.3	Reflection and transmission coefficients	187
6.1.4	Propagation, attenuation and energy directions	190
6.1.5	Brewster and critical angles	195
6.1.6	Phase velocities and attenuations	199
6.1.7	Energy-flux balance	201
6.1.8	Energy velocities and quality factors	203
6.2	Reflection and transmission of qP-qSV waves	205
6.2.1	Propagation characteristics	205
6.2.2	Properties of the homogeneous wave	207
6.2.3	Reflection and transmission coefficients	208
6.2.4	Propagation, attenuation and energy directions	209
6.2.5	Phase velocities and attenuations	210
6.2.6	Energy-flow balance	210
6.2.7	Umov-Poynting theorem, energy velocity and quality factor	212
6.2.8	Reflection of seismic waves	213
6.2.9	Incident inhomogeneous waves	224
	Generation of inhomogeneous waves	225
	Ocean bottom	226
6.3	Reflection and transmission at fluid/solid interfaces.	228
6.3.1	Solid/fluid interface	228
6.3.2	Fluid/solid interface	229
6.3.3	The Rayleigh window	230
6.4	Reflection and transmission coefficients of a set of layers	231

7	Biot's theory for porous media	235
7.1	Isotropic media. Strain energy and stress-strain relations	237
7.1.1	Jacketed compressibility test	237
7.1.2	Unjacketed compressibility test	238
7.2	The concept of effective stress	240
7.2.1	Effective stress in seismic exploration	242
	Pore-volume balance	244
	Acoustic properties	246
7.2.2	Analysis in terms of compressibilities	246
7.3	Anisotropic media. Strain energy and stress-strain relations	250
7.3.1	Effective-stress law for anisotropic media	254
7.3.2	Summary of equations	255
	Pore pressure	256
	Total stress	256
	Effective stress	256
	Skempton relation	256
	Undrained-modulus matrix	256
7.3.3	Brown and Korringa's equations	256
	Transversely isotropic medium	257
7.4	Kinetic energy	257
7.4.1	Anisotropic media	260
7.5	Dissipation potential	262
7.5.1	Anisotropic media	263
7.6	Lagrange's equations and equation of motion	263
7.6.1	The viscodynamic operator	265
7.6.2	Fluid flow in a plane slit	265
7.6.3	Anisotropic media	270
7.7	Plane-wave analysis	271
7.7.1	Compressional waves	271
	Relation with Terzaghi's law	274
	The diffusive slow mode	276
7.7.2	The shear wave	276
7.8	Strain energy for inhomogeneous porosity	278
7.8.1	Complementary energy theorem	279
7.8.2	Volume-averaging method	280
7.9	Boundary conditions	284
7.9.1	Interface between two porous media	284
	Deresiewicz and Skalak's derivation	284
	Gurevich and Schoenberg's derivation	286
7.9.2	Interface between a porous medium and a viscoelastic medium	288
7.9.3	Interface between a porous medium and a viscoacoustic medium	289
7.9.4	Free surface of a porous medium	289
7.10	The mesoscopic loss mechanism. White model	289
7.11	Green's function for poro-viscoacoustic media	295
7.11.1	Field equations	295
7.11.2	The solution	296

7.12	Green's function at a fluid/porous medium interface	299
7.13	Poro-viscoelasticity	303
7.14	Anisotropic poro-viscoelasticity	307
7.14.1	Stress-strain relations	308
7.14.2	Biot-Euler's equation	309
7.14.3	Time-harmonic fields	309
7.14.4	Inhomogeneous plane waves	312
7.14.5	Homogeneous plane waves	314
7.14.6	Wave propagation in femoral bone	316
8	The acoustic-electromagnetic analogy	321
8.1	Maxwell's equations	323
8.2	The acoustic-electromagnetic analogy	324
8.2.1	Kinematics and energy considerations	329
8.3	A viscoelastic form of the electromagnetic energy	331
8.3.1	Umov-Poynting's theorem for harmonic fields	332
8.3.2	Umov-Poynting's theorem for transient fields	333
	The Debye-Zener analogy	337
	The Cole-Cole model	341
8.4	The analogy for reflection and transmission	342
8.4.1	Reflection and refraction coefficients	342
	Propagation, attenuation and ray angles	343
	Energy-flux balance	343
8.4.2	Application of the analogy	344
	Refraction index and Fresnel's formulae	344
	Brewster (polarizing) angle	345
	Critical angle. Total reflection	346
	Reflectivity and transmissivity	349
	Dual fields	349
	Sound waves	350
8.4.3	The analogy between TM and TE waves	351
	Green's analogies	352
8.4.4	Brief historical review	355
8.5	3-D electromagnetic theory and the analogy	356
8.5.1	The form of the tensor components	357
8.5.2	Electromagnetic equations in differential form	358
8.6	Plane-wave theory	359
8.6.1	Slowness, phase velocity and attenuation	361
8.6.2	Energy velocity and quality factor	363
8.7	Analytical solution for anisotropic media	366
8.7.1	The solution	368
8.8	Finely layered media	369
8.9	The time-average and CRIM equations	372
8.10	The Kramers-Kronig dispersion relations	373
8.11	The reciprocity principle	374
8.12	Babinet's principle	375

8.13	Alford rotation	376
8.14	Poro-acoustic and electromagnetic diffusion	378
8.14.1	Poro-acoustic equations	378
8.14.2	Electromagnetic equations	380
	The TM and TE equations	380
	Phase velocity, attenuation factor and skin depth	381
	Analytical solutions	381
8.15	Electro-seismic wave theory	382
9	Numerical methods	385
9.1	Equation of motion	385
9.2	Time integration	386
9.2.1	Classical finite differences	388
9.2.2	Splitting methods	389
9.2.3	Predictor-corrector methods	390
	The Runge-Kutta method	390
9.2.4	Spectral methods	390
9.2.5	Algorithms for finite-element methods	392
9.3	Calculation of spatial derivatives	392
9.3.1	Finite differences	392
9.3.2	Pseudospectral methods	394
9.3.3	The finite-element method	396
9.4	Source implementation	397
9.5	Boundary conditions	398
9.6	Absorbing boundaries	400
9.7	Model and modeling design – Seismic modeling	401
9.8	Concluding remarks	404
9.9	Appendix	405
9.9.1	Electromagnetic-diffusion code	405
9.9.2	Finite-differences code for the SH-wave equation of motion	409
9.9.3	Finite-differences code for the SH-wave and Maxwell's equations	415
9.9.4	Pseudospectral Fourier Method	422
9.9.5	Pseudospectral Chebyshev Method	424
	<i>Examinations</i>	427
	<i>Chronology of main discoveries</i>	431
	<i>Leonardo's manuscripts</i>	443
	<i>A list of scientists</i>	447
	Bibliography	457
	Name index	491
	Subject index	503

« L'impeto » cioè la propagazione della perturbazione del mezzo o, più in generale, di un qualsiasi elemento saliente « è molto più veloce che l'acqua, perché molte sono le volte che l'onda fugge il locho della sua creatione, e l'acqua non si muove di sito, a ssimilitudine delle onde fatte il maggio nelle biade dal corso de venti, che ssi vede correre l'onde per le campagne, e le biade non si mutano di lor sito ».

« The impetus » that is, the propagation of the perturbation of the medium or, more generally, of any salient element « is much faster than the water, because many are the times that the wave escapes the place of its creation, and water stays in place, as the waves made in May in the corn by the blowing of the wind, so that one can see the running waves in the fields and the corn does not change place ».

Leonardo da Vinci (Del moto e misura dell'acqua)