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各向异性 ATI 介质剪切位错点源 P 波远场辐射

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摘要: 假设震源区为 ATI 介质, 传播介质为全空间各向同性介质情况下, 给出了剪切位错源 P 波远场辐射解析表达式, 讨论了震源区各向异性对远场 P 波振幅和震源球的影响。结果表明, 震源区裂隙密度, 裂隙方位等参数的动态变化导致 P 波远场辐射花样也随之动态变化, 同时也会造成非双力偶百分含量的动态变化。研究认为, 在井中对中小地震的非双力偶机制进行动态监测, 也许是一个监测未来大地震的可能方法。

关键词: 各向异性震源; P 波远场辐射; 震源球; 非双力偶机制; 标量地震矩

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传统震源的反演、成像以及强地面运动预测均假设震源区为各向同性介质^[1-9], 这种假设抓住了震源最基本的特征, 促进了震源反演、成像和地应力场等相关研究的快速发展。但实际上, 各向同性震源并不是一个特别理想化的震源模型^[10-11], 主要原因是过去 30 多年横波分裂的理论、观测和实验均证实在地壳和上地幔广泛分布着与应力敏感的微裂隙、裂缝和孔隙, 其在整体上呈现出方位各向异性的特征^[12-28]。既然大多数的浅源构造地震发生在上地壳, 因此将震源区假设为各向异性介质是合理的^[10-11]。

具有任意倾斜对称轴的横向各向同性介质 (transversely isotropic medium with the arbitrary orientation axis of symmetry, ATI) 是上地壳中常见的各向异性模型^[29-30]。在近期的工作中, 已经给出了各向异性 ATI 介质剪切位错点源地震矩张量解析表达式^[10-11], 解决了 ATI 地震点源表述的问题, 但为了解释和反演观测资料, 就必须将矩张量与反映地震波弹性动力学响应的格林函数联系起来^[31-32]。

本文的主要目的是从解析的角度去弄清楚震源区各向异性对远场 P 波辐射的影响。为此, 我们假设震源区为 ATI 介质, 传播介质为全空间各向同性介质, 之所以这样考虑, 主要原因有: 第一, 本文目的是弄清楚震源区各向异性对振幅和辐射的影响, 而不是传播介质各向异性的影响; 第二, 全空间弹性各向同性介质的格林函数有解析表达式^[31-32], 而 ATI 介质格林函数由于涉及相传播, 群传播和偏振三者的分离, 因此很难给出完全解析的表达式, 而只能用频率-波数积分的方法来获得严格的解^[28]。鉴于此, 本文暂不考虑传播介质各向异性以及自由地表对地震波辐射的影响。

本文首先给出了各向异性 ATI 介质震源远场 P 波振幅的解析表达式; 讨论了其辐射特征; 给出了任意断层面取向向下剪切位错源 P 波远场振幅和辐射解析表达式; 给出了辐射花

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样对各向异性参数, 各向异性对称轴, 断层面参数的解析导数; 最后讨论了震源区的裂隙密度、裂隙纵横比、裂隙倾角和裂隙方位角对远场 P 波辐射以及非双力偶百分含量的影响。

1 ATI 介质剪切位错点源 P 波远场辐射以及特征

在近期的工作中^[10-11], 我们已给出了各向异性 ATI 介质剪切位错源地震矩密度张量解析表达式:

$$\begin{aligned} m_{pq} = & c_{1212}(\bar{u}_p v_q + \bar{u}_q v_p) + (c_{1133} - c_{1122})\delta_{pq} n_i n_j \bar{u}_i v_j + \\ & ((c_{3333} - c_{1111}) - 2(c_{1133} - c_{1122}) - 4(c_{1313} - c_{1212})) n_i n_j n_p n_q \bar{u}_i v_j + \\ & (c_{1313} - c_{1212})(n_q n_j \bar{u}_p v_j + n_p n_j \bar{u}_q v_j + n_q n_i \bar{u}_i v_p + n_p n_i \bar{u}_i v_q) \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

式(1)中, m_{pq} 为矩密度张量; $\mathbf{n}$ 为 ATI 对称轴方向矢量(具体的讨论请参考文献[11])。对断层面 Σ 进行面积分就可得到地震矩张量 m_{pq} ^[29-30]:

$$M_{pq} = \iint_S m_{pq} ds \quad (2)$$

假设对断层面每一个点, 地震矩密度张量都是相同的, 于是

$$\begin{aligned} M_{pq} = m_{pq} \Sigma = & c_{1212}(\bar{u}_p v_q + \bar{u}_q v_p) \Sigma + (c_{1133} - c_{1122})\delta_{pq} n_i n_j \bar{u}_i v_j \Sigma + \\ & ((c_{3333} - c_{1111}) - 2(c_{1133} - c_{1122}) - 4(c_{1313} - c_{1212})) n_i n_j n_p n_q \bar{u}_i v_j \Sigma + \\ & (c_{1313} - c_{1212})(n_q n_j \bar{u}_p v_j + n_p n_j \bar{u}_q v_j + n_q n_i \bar{u}_i v_p + n_p n_i \bar{u}_i v_q) \Sigma \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

考虑震源区为均匀各向异性 ATI 介质, 而断层区之外的介质是全空间均匀各向同性介质, 之所以这样考虑, 主要原因在于: ① 能从解析的角度弄清楚震源区各向异性(包括强弱与对称性)对辐射特征的影响; ② 全空间弹性各向异性介质 Green 函数的解析形式比较复杂; ③ 尽管自由地表对地震波尤其是横波的影响很大^[31-32], 但半空间的解析解同样很难被给出。因此, 本文暂且只考虑震源区各向异性对地震波辐射的影响。现在来研究这种情况下的 P 波远场辐射问题。首先针对(1)式, 定义各向异性参数 ζ_1 、 ζ_2 和 ζ_3 :

$$\zeta_1 = \frac{c_{1133} - c_{1122}}{c_{1212}}, \quad \zeta_2 = \frac{((c_{3333} - c_{1111}) - 2(c_{1133} - c_{1122}) - 4(c_{1313} - c_{1212}))}{c_{1212}}, \quad \zeta_3 = \frac{c_{1313} - c_{1212}}{c_{1212}}$$

Aki 和 Richards 给出了在传播介质是均匀各向同性介质情况下 P 波远场辐射表达式^[29-30]:

$$u_n^{\text{FP}}(t) = \frac{\gamma_n \gamma_p \gamma_q}{4\pi\rho\alpha^3} \frac{1}{r} \dot{M}_{pq} \left(t - \frac{r}{\alpha} \right) \quad (4)$$

式(4)中 ρ 和 α 代表传播介质密度和纵波速度; r 为传播距离; $\dot{M}_{pq}(t)$ 为地震矩张量对时间的导数; u_n^{FP} 为远场 P 波的位移; γ 代表远场 P 波的传播方向矢量(或者振动方向)。脚标

为 $p, q, n=1, 2, 3, \dots$ 。将 (3) 式代入 (4) 式, 就可以得到 P 波远场项 (推导见附录 A):

$$u_n^{\text{FP}}(t) = \frac{\dot{M}_0 \left(t - \frac{r}{\alpha} \right) \gamma_n}{4\pi\rho r \alpha^3} \left(2(\boldsymbol{\gamma} \cdot \boldsymbol{f})(\boldsymbol{\gamma} \cdot \boldsymbol{v}) + (\zeta_1 + \zeta_2(\boldsymbol{n} \cdot \boldsymbol{\gamma})^2)(\boldsymbol{n} \cdot \boldsymbol{f})(\boldsymbol{n} \cdot \boldsymbol{v}) + \right. \\ \left. 2\zeta_3(\boldsymbol{n} \cdot \boldsymbol{\gamma})((\boldsymbol{\gamma} \cdot \boldsymbol{f})(\boldsymbol{n} \cdot \boldsymbol{v}) + (\boldsymbol{\gamma} \cdot \boldsymbol{v})(\boldsymbol{n} \cdot \boldsymbol{f})) \right) \quad (5)$$

在 (5) 式中, $\boldsymbol{f}$ 代表断层面上单位滑动矢量, 即 $\boldsymbol{f} = \frac{\bar{\boldsymbol{u}}}{|\bar{\boldsymbol{u}}|}$; $\boldsymbol{v}$ 为断层面法向单位矢量; $\boldsymbol{n}$ 为震源区 ATI 介质对称轴单位矢量 (注意 n 用作脚标时取 1, 2, 3)。根据 (5) 式可得到远场项 P 波辐射因子为,

$$\mathcal{R}^{\text{FP}} = 2(\boldsymbol{\gamma} \cdot \boldsymbol{f})(\boldsymbol{\gamma} \cdot \boldsymbol{v}) + (\zeta_1 + \zeta_2(\boldsymbol{n} \cdot \boldsymbol{\gamma})^2)(\boldsymbol{n} \cdot \boldsymbol{f})(\boldsymbol{n} \cdot \boldsymbol{v}) + \\ 2\zeta_3(\boldsymbol{n} \cdot \boldsymbol{\gamma})((\boldsymbol{\gamma} \cdot \boldsymbol{f})(\boldsymbol{n} \cdot \boldsymbol{v}) + (\boldsymbol{\gamma} \cdot \boldsymbol{v})(\boldsymbol{n} \cdot \boldsymbol{f})) \quad (6)$$

(5) 式中与时间相关的地震矩率函数 $\dot{M}_0 \left(t - \frac{r}{\alpha} \right)$ 可以进一步表达为,

$$\dot{M}_0(t - \tau) = c_{1212} A D(t - \tau) = c_{1212} A \bar{D} \dot{S}(t - \tau) \quad (7)$$

这里, $\bar{D}$ 为最终平均位错; A 为滑动面积; $\dot{S}(t - \tau)$ 为震源时间函数对时间的导数。于是可引入震源区是 ATI 介质时的标量地震矩 $M_0^{\text{ATI}} = c_{1212} A \bar{D}$ 。根据 (5) 式、(6) 式以及 (7) 式, 可以得到如下的几个特点:

1) P 波远场辐射因子包括四项。第一项代表的是各向同性介质震源辐射项; 第二项和第三项为各向异性扰动项, 由各向异性参数 ζ_1, ζ_2 来控制, 第四项由各向异性参数 ζ_3 来控制, 此外所有的各向异性项都受震源区 ATI 介质的对称轴的扰动。

2) 将断层面滑动单位矢量 $\boldsymbol{f}$ 与断层面法向矢量位置 $\boldsymbol{v}$ 互换, 式 (6) 仍然不变, 这将意味着仅仅利用远场 P 波资料仍然不能将断层面和辅助断层面区分开来。

3) P 波远场辐射因子 $\mathcal{R}^{\text{P}}$ 与震源区的各向异性参数 ($\zeta_1, \zeta_2, \zeta_3$) 存在线性关系, 而与 ATI 介质对称轴的取向 (θ, φ) 成非线性关系。

4) 远场 P 波位移 $u_n^{\text{FP}}(t)$ 正比于与时间相关的地震矩率 $\dot{M}_0 \left(t - \frac{r}{\alpha} \right)$, 即与标量地震矩 M_0^{ATI} 和震源时间函数之导数有关。因此各向异性震源的研究还涉及到 M_0^{ATI} 的评估以及在此基础上一些震源参数如矩震级、应力降和能量辐射的标定问题。

5) 如果已知远场 P 波位移 $u_n^{\text{FP}}(t)$, 要想获得标量地震矩 M_0^{ATI} 、震源时间函数 $S \left(t - \frac{r}{\alpha} \right)$ 、断层面 3 个参数 (δ, λ, ϕ_s)、各向异性 3 个参数 ($\zeta_1, \zeta_2, \zeta_3$)、各向异性对称轴取向 2 个参数 (θ, φ) 共 10 个未知数。从理论上讲, 只需 10 组不同方位的远场 P 波观测数据即可, 即至少选择 10 个在空间位置上分布比较好的点, 离源角和方位角都知道, 传播介质的速度结构也很清

楚, 远场 P 波的波形和振幅也知道, 就可利用最小二乘方法来反演上述的 10 个量。注意到 (5) 式中 $u_n^{FP}(t)$ 有解析表达式, 意味着选择的目标函数可以对震源时间函数、标量地震矩、震源参数、各向异性参数以及各向异性对称轴的倾角和方位角进行解析求导, 这对于保证反演结果的精度是至关重要的。

6) 通过 (6) 式可看到, 当 $\mathbf{n} \cdot \mathbf{f} = 0$ 和 $\mathbf{n} \cdot \mathbf{v} = 0$ 同时满足时, $\mathcal{R}^P = 2(\boldsymbol{\gamma} \cdot \mathbf{f})(\boldsymbol{\gamma} \cdot \mathbf{v})$, 此时 ATI 对称轴方向矢量 $\mathbf{n}$ 同时垂直于 $\mathbf{f}$ 与 $\mathbf{v}$, 此时显示双力偶机制; 当各向异性参数 $\zeta_1 = \zeta_2 = \zeta_3 = 0$ 时, (6) 式退化到各向同性介质的情形。

2 任意断层面取向远场 P 波辐射解析表达式

若断层面的空间位置和位错的定义完全按照 Aki 和 Richards 的表述^[31-32] (见文献[32] 中图 4.20), 取空间地理坐标系, 断层面的滑动矢量 $\bar{\mathbf{u}}$ 可写为:

$$\bar{\mathbf{u}} = \bar{u}(\cos \lambda \cos \phi_s + \cos \delta \sin \lambda \sin \phi_s) \hat{x} + \bar{u}(\cos \lambda \sin \phi_s - \cos \delta \sin \lambda \cos \phi_s) \hat{y} - \bar{u} \sin \lambda \sin \delta \hat{z} \quad (8)$$

因此断层面的单位错动矢量 $\mathbf{f}$ 为:

$$\mathbf{f} = (\cos \lambda \cos \phi_s + \cos \delta \sin \lambda \sin \phi_s) \hat{x} + (\cos \lambda \sin \phi_s - \cos \delta \sin \lambda \cos \phi_s) \hat{y} - \sin \lambda \sin \delta \hat{z} \quad (9)$$

断层面的法向矢量 $\mathbf{v}$ 为:

$$\mathbf{v} = -\sin \delta \sin \phi_s \hat{x} + \sin \delta \cos \phi_s \hat{y} - \cos \delta \hat{z} \quad (10)$$

在 (8)、(9) 和 (10) 式中, λ 、 δ 和 ϕ_s 分别代表断层的滑动角、倾角和方位角, $\bar{u}$ 为滑动量。考虑震源区 ATI 介质对称轴矢量 $\mathbf{n}$ 为:

$$\mathbf{n} = \sin \vartheta \cos \varphi \hat{x} + \sin \vartheta \sin \varphi \hat{y} + \cos \vartheta \hat{z} \quad (11)$$

其中 ϑ 和 φ 分别代表对称轴矢量 $\mathbf{n}$ 的倾角和方位角。此外还定义远场 P 波传播方向矢量为:

$$\boldsymbol{\gamma} = \sin \vartheta_\xi \cos \varphi_\xi \hat{x} + \sin \vartheta_\xi \sin \varphi_\xi \hat{y} + \cos \vartheta_\xi \hat{z} \quad (12)$$

其中 ϑ_ξ 和 φ_ξ 分别为离源角和方位角。将 (9)、(10)、(11) 和 (12) 式都代入 (6) 式就可以得到任意断层面取向向下剪切位错震源 P 波远场辐射因子 $\mathcal{R}^{FP}$ 。为了在表达上更加简洁, 假设 $\mathcal{R}^{FP} = \mathcal{R}^{FP_{iso}} + \mathcal{R}^{FP_{\zeta_{1,2}}} + \mathcal{R}^{FP_{\zeta_3}}$, $\mathcal{R}^{FP_{iso}}$ 为各向同性项; $\mathcal{R}^{FP_{\zeta_{1,2}}}$ 为各向异性项, 受各向异性参数 ζ_1 和 ζ_2 控制; $\mathcal{R}^{FP_{\zeta_3}}$ 为各向异性项, 受各向异性参数 ζ_3 控制。于是,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{R}^{FP_{iso}} &= 2(\boldsymbol{\gamma} \cdot \mathbf{f})(\boldsymbol{\gamma} \cdot \mathbf{v}) = \cos \lambda \sin \delta \sin^2 \vartheta_\xi \sin 2(\phi_\xi - \phi_s) - \\ &\quad \cos \lambda \cos \delta \sin 2\vartheta_\xi \cos(\varphi_\xi - \phi_s) + \sin \lambda \sin 2\delta \times \\ &\quad (\cos^2 \vartheta_\xi - \sin^2 \vartheta_\xi \sin^2(\varphi_\xi - \phi_s)) + \sin \lambda \cos 2\delta \sin 2\vartheta_\xi \sin(\varphi_\xi - \phi_s) \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

$$\mathcal{H}^{\text{FP}_{\epsilon_{1,2}}} = (\varsigma_1 + \varsigma_2 (\mathbf{n} \cdot \boldsymbol{\gamma})^2) (\mathbf{n} \cdot \mathbf{f}) (\mathbf{n} \cdot \mathbf{v}) =$$

$$P_1 (\varsigma_1 + \varsigma_2 (\sin \vartheta \cos \varphi \sin \vartheta_\xi \cos \varphi_\xi + \sin \vartheta \sin \varphi \sin \vartheta_\xi \sin \varphi_\xi + \cos \vartheta \cos \vartheta_\xi)^2) \quad (14)$$

其中,

$$P_1 = ((\cos \lambda \cos \phi_s + \cos \delta \sin \lambda \sin \phi_s) \sin \vartheta \cos \varphi + (\cos \lambda \sin \phi_s - \cos \delta \sin \lambda \cos \phi_s) \sin \vartheta \cos \varphi -$$

$$\sin \lambda \sin \delta \cos \vartheta) \times (\sin \delta \cos \phi_s \sin \vartheta \sin \varphi - \sin \delta \sin \phi_s \sin \vartheta \cos \varphi - \cos \delta \cos \vartheta)$$

在这里将 $\mathcal{H}^{\text{FP}_{\epsilon_3}}$ 分成两项, 即 $\mathcal{H}^{\text{FP}_{\epsilon_3}} = \mathcal{H}^{\text{FP}_{\epsilon_{31}}} + \mathcal{H}^{\text{FP}_{\epsilon_{32}}}$, 其中,

$$\mathcal{H}^{\text{FP}_{\epsilon_{31}}} = 2\varsigma_3 (\mathbf{n} \cdot \boldsymbol{\gamma}) (\boldsymbol{\gamma} \cdot \mathbf{f}) (\boldsymbol{\gamma} \cdot \mathbf{v}) =$$

$$2\varsigma_3 (\sin \vartheta \cos \varphi \sin \vartheta_\xi \cos \varphi_\xi + \sin \vartheta \sin \varphi \sin \vartheta_\xi \sin \varphi_\xi + \cos \vartheta \cos \vartheta_\xi) \times$$

$$((\cos \lambda \cos \phi_s + \cos \delta \sin \lambda \sin \phi_s) \sin \vartheta_\xi \cos \varphi_\xi +$$

$$(\cos \lambda \sin \phi_s - \cos \delta \sin \lambda \cos \phi_s) \sin \vartheta_\xi \sin \varphi_\xi - \sin \lambda \sin \delta \cos \vartheta_\xi) \times$$

$$(-\sin \delta \sin \phi_s \sin \vartheta \cos \varphi + \sin \delta \cos \phi_s \sin \vartheta \sin \varphi - \cos \delta \cos \vartheta) \quad (15)$$

$$\mathcal{H}^{\text{FP}_{\epsilon_{32}}} = 2\varsigma_3 (\mathbf{n} \cdot \boldsymbol{\gamma}) (\boldsymbol{\gamma} \cdot \mathbf{v}) (\mathbf{n} \cdot \mathbf{f}) =$$

$$2\varsigma_3 (\sin \vartheta \cos \varphi \sin \vartheta_\xi \cos \varphi_\xi + \sin \vartheta \sin \varphi \sin \vartheta_\xi \sin \varphi_\xi + \cos \vartheta \cos \vartheta_\xi) \times$$

$$(-\sin \delta \sin \phi_s \sin \vartheta_\xi \cos \varphi_\xi + \sin \delta \cos \phi_s \sin \vartheta_\xi \sin \varphi_\xi - \cos \delta \cos \vartheta_\xi) \times$$

$$((\cos \lambda \cos \phi_s + \cos \delta \sin \lambda \sin \phi_s) \sin \vartheta \cos \varphi +$$

$$(\cos \lambda \sin \phi_s - \cos \delta \sin \lambda \cos \phi_s) \sin \vartheta \sin \varphi - \sin \lambda \sin \delta \cos \vartheta) \quad (16)$$

尽管上述解析表达式非常复杂, 但由于其具有解析的性质, 使得其导数具有解析表达式, 这对于后续进行各向异性震源机制的反演研究极其有利。附录 B 给出了 $\mathcal{H}^{\text{FP}}$ 对于 3 个断层面参数 $(\delta, \lambda, \phi_s)$, 3 个各向异性参数 $(\varsigma_1, \varsigma_2, \varsigma_3)$ 以及 2 个各向异性对称轴取向的参数 (θ, φ) 的解析微分形式。

为了得到特殊情况下即断层面法向矢量 $\mathbf{v} = (0, 0, 1)$, 错动单位矢量 $\mathbf{f} = (1, 0, 0)$ 时 (参看 Aki 和 Richards 书中的图 4.4), P 波远场辐射在球坐标系下的解析表达式, 首先要得到下面几个矢量在球坐标系下的表达。传播方向的矢量 $\boldsymbol{\gamma}$ 在直角坐标系下表达为:

$$\gamma_1 = \sin \theta_\xi \cos \varphi_\xi$$

$$\gamma_2 = \sin \theta_\xi \sin \varphi_\xi$$

$$\gamma_3 = \cos \theta_\xi$$

考虑到球坐标系与直角坐标系的变换为:

$$\begin{pmatrix} \hat{e}_r \\ \hat{e}_\theta \\ \hat{e}_\varphi \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \sin \theta_\xi \cos \varphi_\xi & \sin \theta_\xi \sin \varphi_\xi & \cos \theta_\xi \\ \cos \theta_\xi \cos \varphi_\xi & \cos \theta_\xi \sin \varphi_\xi & -\sin \theta_\xi \\ -\sin \varphi_\xi & \cos \varphi_\xi & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \hat{x} \\ \hat{y} \\ \hat{z} \end{pmatrix}$$

于是断层面法向矢量 $\mathbf{v} = (0, 0, 1)$ 在球坐标系下的坐标, 可通过坐标系变换得到:

$$\begin{pmatrix} v_r \\ v_\theta \\ v_\varphi \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \sin \theta_\xi \cos \varphi_\xi & \sin \theta_\xi \sin \varphi_\xi & \cos \theta_\xi \\ \cos \theta_\xi \cos \varphi_\xi & \cos \theta_\xi \sin \varphi_\xi & -\sin \theta_\xi \\ -\sin \varphi_\xi & \cos \varphi_\xi & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

于是有,

$$\mathbf{v} = \cos \theta_\xi \hat{\mathbf{e}}_r - \sin \theta_\xi \hat{\mathbf{e}}_\theta \quad (17)$$

同样, 断层面的单位滑动矢量 $\mathbf{f}$ 在球坐标系也可用坐标系变换表示为:

$$\begin{pmatrix} f_r \\ f_\theta \\ f_\varphi \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \sin \theta_\xi \cos \varphi_\xi & \sin \theta_\xi \sin \varphi_\xi & \cos \theta_\xi \\ \cos \theta_\xi \cos \varphi_\xi & \cos \theta_\xi \sin \varphi_\xi & -\sin \theta_\xi \\ -\sin \varphi_\xi & \cos \varphi_\xi & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

于是,

$$\mathbf{f} = \sin \theta_\xi \cos \varphi_\xi \hat{\mathbf{e}}_r + \cos \theta_\xi \cos \varphi_\xi \hat{\mathbf{e}}_\theta - \sin \varphi_\xi \hat{\mathbf{e}}_\varphi \quad (18)$$

此外, 假设对称轴方矢量 $\mathbf{n}$ 在直角坐标系下可表示为:

$$\mathbf{n} = (\sin \theta \cos \varphi, \sin \theta \sin \varphi, \cos \theta)$$

对相关矢量进行点乘, 于是,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{n} \cdot \mathbf{f} &= n_1 f_1 = n_1 = \sin \theta \cos \varphi, \quad \mathbf{n} \cdot \mathbf{v} = n_3 v_3 = n_3 = \cos \theta, \quad (\mathbf{n} \cdot \mathbf{f})(\mathbf{n} \cdot \mathbf{v}) = \sin \theta \cos \varphi \cos \theta \\ \mathbf{n} \cdot \boldsymbol{\gamma} &= \sin \theta_\xi \cos \varphi_\xi \sin \theta \cos \varphi + \sin \theta_\xi \sin \varphi_\xi \sin \theta \sin \varphi + \cos \theta_\xi \cos \theta \\ \boldsymbol{\gamma} \cdot \mathbf{f} &= \gamma_1 f_1 = \sin \theta_\xi \cos \varphi_\xi, \quad \boldsymbol{\gamma} \cdot \mathbf{v} = \gamma_3 v_3 = \cos \theta_\xi \end{aligned}$$

注意: θ 和 φ 分别为 ATI 对称轴在直角坐标系下的倾角和方位角; 而 θ_ξ 和 φ_ξ 分别为传播方向的倾角和方位角。现在的问题是要得到 ATI 对称轴矢量 $\mathbf{n}$ 在球坐标系下的坐标, 于是,

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{pmatrix} n_r \\ n_\theta \\ n_\varphi \end{pmatrix} &= \begin{pmatrix} \sin \theta_\xi \cos \varphi_\xi & \sin \theta_\xi \sin \varphi_\xi & \cos \theta_\xi \\ \cos \theta_\xi \cos \varphi_\xi & \cos \theta_\xi \sin \varphi_\xi & -\sin \theta_\xi \\ -\sin \varphi_\xi & \cos \varphi_\xi & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} n_1 \\ n_2 \\ n_3 \end{pmatrix} = \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} \sin \theta_\xi \cos \varphi_\xi & \sin \theta_\xi \sin \varphi_\xi & \cos \theta_\xi \\ \cos \theta_\xi \cos \varphi_\xi & \cos \theta_\xi \sin \varphi_\xi & -\sin \theta_\xi \\ -\sin \varphi_\xi & \cos \varphi_\xi & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \sin \theta \cos \varphi \\ \sin \theta \sin \varphi \\ \cos \theta \end{pmatrix} = \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} \sin \theta \cos \varphi \sin \theta_\xi \cos \varphi_\xi + \sin \theta \sin \varphi \sin \theta_\xi \sin \varphi_\xi + \cos \theta \cos \theta_\xi \\ \cos \theta_\xi \cos \varphi_\xi \sin \theta \cos \varphi + \cos \theta_\xi \sin \varphi_\xi \sin \theta \sin \varphi - \sin \theta_\xi \cos \theta \\ -\sin \varphi_\xi \sin \theta \cos \varphi + \cos \varphi_\xi \sin \theta \sin \varphi \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \varphi_{nr} \\ \cos \varphi_{n\theta} \\ \cos \varphi_{n\varphi} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

这里 φ_{nr} 、 $\varphi_{n\theta}$ 和 $\varphi_{n\phi}$ 分别为 ATI 对称轴 $\mathbf{n}$ 与 γ 的径向、切向和横向的夹角, 它们的方向余弦由 a_1 、 a_2 和 a_3 来表示。于是 ATI 对称轴在球坐标系下的矢量表达为:

$$\mathbf{n} = a_1 \hat{e}_r + a_2 \hat{e}_\theta + a_3 \hat{e}_\phi \quad (19)$$

将式 (17)、(18) 和 (19) 代入式 (6) 并写成矢量形式, 于是 P 波远场项在球坐标系下的矢量表达为:

$$A^{\text{FP}} = \left(2 \sin \theta_\xi \cos \varphi_\xi \cos \theta_\xi + (\zeta_1 + \zeta_2 a_1^2) \sin \theta \cos \varphi \cos \theta + 2 a_1 \zeta_3 (\sin \theta_\xi \cos \varphi_\xi \cos \theta + \sin \theta \cos \varphi \cos \theta_\xi) \right) \hat{e}_r \quad (20)$$

(20) 式表明, 震源区的各向异性对远场 P 波的偏振方向没有影响, 只是对振幅产生了影响。当 $\zeta_1 = \zeta_2 = \zeta_3 = 0$ 时, 式 (20) 退化为各向同性震源时的情形^[29-30]。

3 震源区裂隙参数对震源球的影响

选择空间地理坐标系, 假设断层倾角 $\delta = 35^\circ$ 、断层走向 $\varphi = 231^\circ$ 、断层滑动角 $\lambda = 138^\circ$ 。假设震源区各向异性由裂隙诱发所致^[32], 其由裂隙密度 ε_c 、裂隙方位 ϕ_c 、裂隙倾角 δ_c , 裂隙纵横比 AR , 裂隙填充物等参数来控制^[25, 33]。定义无量纲参数 Θ , 其中 $\Theta=0, 1, 2, 3$ 分别代表着干裂隙、含水薄裂隙、含水裂隙和弱物质填充裂隙。先根据 Hudson 经典文献中提出的方法计算直立平行裂隙的四阶弹性常数 (Hudson, 1981), 然后将对称轴旋转 90° , 得到 ATI 中 5 个独立的弹性常数, 即 c_{1122} 、 c_{1212} 、 c_{3333} 、 c_{1111} 和 c_{1133} 。然后根据公式 (6) 计算远场 P 波辐射花样。

下面来模拟震源区裂隙各向异性对 P 波远场辐射的影响。

3.1 裂隙密度对远场 P 波辐射的影响

固定裂隙方位 $\phi_c = 60^\circ$, 裂隙倾角 $\delta_c = 0^\circ$, $\Theta=2$ 即含水裂隙, 裂隙纵横比 $AR = 0.001$ 。然后给出裂隙密度分别为 $\varepsilon_c = 0.0, 0.001, 0.01, 0.02, 0.05, 0.1$ 时 P 波远场辐射花样的变化。图 1 给出了不同裂隙密度情形下震源球 (下半球等面积投影, 参考文献[31]和[32]) 即 P 波初动的变化。从中可看出, 当 $\varepsilon_c = 0.0$ 即为各向同性介质时, 震源球上两个 P 波零振幅节面相交, P 波初动正负号呈现四象限分布, 显示出双力偶机制的特点^[29-30]; 但当 ε_c 逐渐增加时, 可以看到震源球上两个 P 波零振幅节面逐渐不相交, 远场 P 波初动符号并不呈现明显的四象限分布, 逐渐显示出非双力偶机制的特征^[10-11]。考虑到大地震来临之前, 由于震源区应力的积累, 可能会产生一系列微破裂事件, 假设这些微破裂事件处于同一个断层构造环境, 因此这些微破裂事件的非双力偶含量可能会随着震源区裂隙的动态变化而变化, 如果能对这些微破裂激发的地震波进行连续性观测, 然后去研究这些微震的非双力偶机制并进行各向异性震源反演, 则对于后续地震判定具有一定的意义。

图 2 给出了裂隙密度对非双力偶分量的影响 (具体计算方法参考文献[11]中的公式(33)至公式(38))。计算参数为裂隙方位 $\varphi_c = 60^\circ$ 、裂隙倾角 $\delta_c = 0^\circ$ 、 $\Theta=2$ 、裂隙纵横比 $AR = 0.1$ 、断层倾角 $\delta = 35^\circ$ 、断层走向 $\varphi = 231^\circ$ 和断层滑动角 $\lambda = 138^\circ$ 。从图 2 可以看出, 随着裂隙

密度的增加, 各向同性分量 (ISO) 和补偿线性偶极子 (CLVD) 分量逐渐增强, 其中 ISO 变化幅度最大, 最高可接近 20%, CLVD 可接近 9%, 而描述震源双力偶程度的 DC 含量是快速减小的, 最多减少至接近 74%。模拟结果表明, 震源区应力的积累导致与应力敏感的裂隙之动态变化, 从而导致非双力偶程度之动态变化。

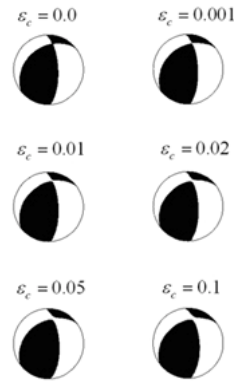


图1 震源区裂隙密度对远场 P 波辐射的影响
Fig.1 Crack density's effect on far-field P-wave radiation

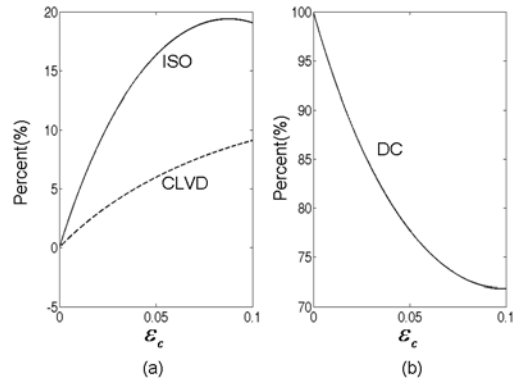


图2 裂隙密度对 DC、ISO 以及 CLVD 的影响
Fig.2 Crack density's effects on DC, ISO and CLVD

3.2 裂隙纵横比对远场 P 波辐射的影响

固定裂隙方位 $\varphi_c = 60^\circ$, 裂隙倾角 $\delta_c = 0^\circ$, $\Theta = 2$, 裂隙密度 $\varepsilon_c = 0.1$ 。研究裂隙纵横比分别取 $AR = 0.0, 0.001, 0.02, 0.05, 0.10, 0.15$ 时远场 P 波辐射的变化。从图 3 和图 4 可以看出, 随着裂隙纵横比的增加 (即裂隙越来越扁细), 远场 P 波初动越来越偏离双力偶机制, 且 ISO 和 CLVD 分量逐渐增强, 其中 ISO 接近 20%, CLVD 可接近 9%, 而描述双力偶程度的 DC 含量是逐渐减小的, 最多减少到接近 74%。

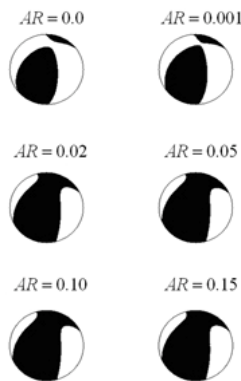


图3 震源区裂隙纵横比对远场 P 波辐射的影响
Fig.3 Crack aspect ratios's effect on far-field P-wave radiation

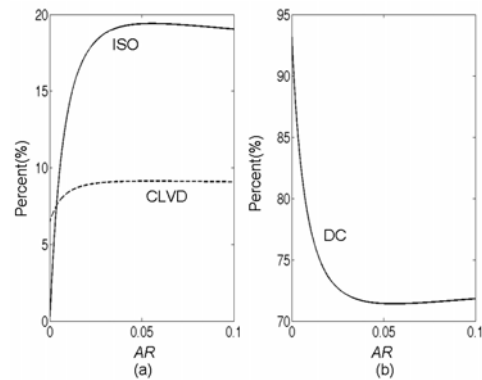


图4 裂隙纵横比对 DC、ISO 以及 CLVD 的影响
Fig.4 Crack aspect ratios's effects on DC, ISO and CLVD

震源区应力的积累导致与应力敏感的裂隙的动态变化, 尤其是裂隙的形状变化较为明显, 图 4 显示非双力偶程度对裂隙的纵横比的变化较为敏感。

3.3 裂隙方位或者走向对远场 P 波辐射的影响

固定裂隙密度 $\varepsilon_c = 0.1$, 裂隙倾角 $\delta_c = 0^\circ$, $\Theta = 2$, 裂隙纵横比 $AR = 0.1$, 研究裂隙方位分别取 $\varphi_c = 0^\circ, 20^\circ, 40^\circ, 60^\circ, 80^\circ$ 和 90° 时远场 P 波辐射的变化。从图 5 和图 6 可以看出, 震源区裂隙方位也对非双力偶机制产生了周期性的影响 (图 6)。由于直立裂隙的方位

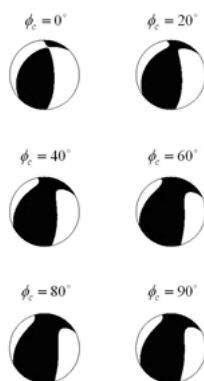


图 5 震源区裂隙方位对远场 P 波辐射的影响
Fig.5 Crack azimuthal's effect on far-field P-wave radiation

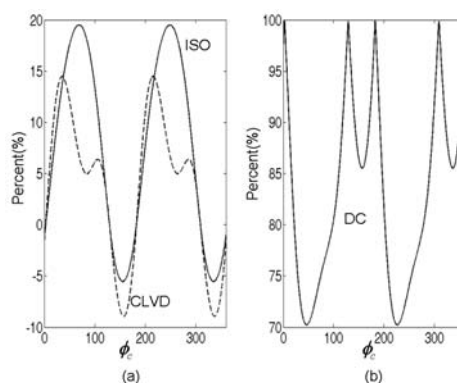


图 6 裂隙方位对 DC、ISO 以及 CLVD 的影响
Fig.6 Crack azimuthal's effects on DC, ISO and CLVD

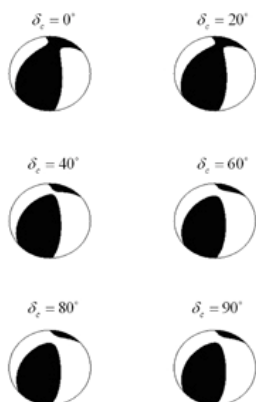


图 7 震源区裂隙倾角对远场 P 波辐射的影响
Fig.7 Crack dipping angle's effect on far-field P-wave radiation

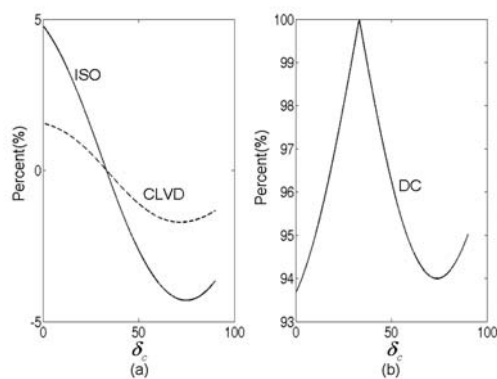


图 8 裂隙倾角对 DC、ISO 以及 CLVD 的影响
Fig.8 Crack dipping angle's effects on DC, ISO and CLVD

与最大水平主压应力的方向一致^[12-28], 因此, 可通过监测大震前一系列前震的非双力偶百分含量的变化来反推震源区最大水平主压应力方向的动态变化。当然要实现这一点, 仍需较好的波形观测, 最理想化的手段是沿着断层带进行科学钻探, 在井中靠近发震断层附近直接安放信噪比较高的地震仪, 对这些微破裂事件进行连续性波形观测, 通过震源机制反

演方法, 获得微破裂事件的非双力偶百分含量的动态变化, 据此了解震源区应力的动态变化特征。

3.4 裂隙倾角对远场 P 波辐射的影响

固定裂隙密度 $\varepsilon_c = 0.01$, 裂隙方位角 $\varphi_c = 60^\circ$, $\Theta = 2$, 裂隙纵横比 $AR = 0.1$, 研究裂隙倾角分别取 $\delta_c = 0^\circ, 20^\circ, 40^\circ, 60^\circ, 80^\circ$ 和 90° 时远场 P 波辐射花样的变化。图 7 和图 8 表明, 裂隙倾角大约在 $\delta_c = 33^\circ$ 时, DC 含量重新回到 100%, 而非双力偶含量 (ISO 和 CLVD) 达到 0, 说明裂隙倾角对远场 P 波辐射影响比较复杂。从图 8 可看出, 随着裂隙倾角的增加, 非双力偶百分含量可取负值, 表明震源的力学特征呈现相反的状态。

4 讨论、结论与展望

本文已给出了 P 波远场辐射解析表达式, 讨论了震源区裂隙参数对 P 波远场辐射的影响。在这个过程中我们采用了 Hudson 裂隙等效介质理论^[33], 其要求裂隙密度不能超过 0.1, 本文严格遵守了这个假设。

需要说明的是, 震源区裂隙填充物、裂隙中的液体声波速度以及母体岩石的泊松比也会对 P 波远场位移和辐射产生影响^[25, 33], 但由于篇幅的原因, 本文不再一一赘述。

此外, 本文考虑的震源区各向异性都是由于单组裂隙所诱发, 因为单组裂隙有一个对称轴, 可以用 ATI 介质来等效^[11], 实际上, 断层区的裂隙分布可能是多组复合裂隙, 这将超出 ATI 介质研究的范围。

还可以看出, 震源区的各向异性对远场 P 波的影响主要反映在振幅上, 而对偏振没有影响, 这点与近场 P 波分量和中间场 P 波分量不太一样。

下一步, 将利用远场 P 波资料来反演震源区各向异性信息和各向异性震源机制, 在这个过程中, 必须考虑到自由地表、几何扩散、地球介质垂直向不均匀性以及地球曲率的影响。

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Far-Field P-Wave Radiation Pattern from ATI Shear Dislocation: Theoretical Studies

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Abstract: Suppose that source region is ATI medium and propagation path is isotropic media, analytical representations of far-field P-wave displacement and radiation are given and we discuss the effects of source anisotropy on far-field P-wave displacement and focal sphere. Some results show that crack density, azimuth et al. parameters play an important role in P-wave radiation and lead to non-double-earthquake mechanism. We propose that It maybe a good method which we can directly detect percentage of DC, CLVD and ISO for micro-earthquake before large earthquake in the well.

Key words: anisotropic source; far-field P-wave radiation; focal sphere; non-double-couple mechanism; scalar moment

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附录 A

下面给出各向异性点源 P 波远场辐射的详细推导过程。为了保持推导的简洁性, 在推导过程中忽略时间因子 $\left(t - \frac{r}{\alpha}\right)$ 。

P 波远场第一项:

$$\begin{aligned} u_n^{\text{FP}_1}(t) &= \frac{\gamma_n \gamma_p \gamma_q}{4\pi\rho\alpha^3} \frac{1}{r} \dot{M}_{pq} = \\ &= \frac{\gamma_n \gamma_p \gamma_q}{4\pi\rho\alpha^3} \frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dt} \left(c_{1212} (\bar{u}_p v_q + \bar{u}_q v_p) \right) \Sigma = \frac{\gamma_n \gamma_p \gamma_q}{4\pi\rho\alpha^3} \frac{1}{r} (f_p v_q + f_q v_p) c_{1212} \dot{\Sigma} = \\ &= \frac{\gamma_n \gamma_p \gamma_q (f_p v_q + f_q v_p)}{4\pi\rho\alpha^3} c_{1212} \dot{\Sigma} = \frac{\gamma_n \gamma_p \gamma_q f_p v_q + \gamma_n \gamma_p \gamma_q f_q v_p}{4\pi\rho\alpha^3} c_{1212} \dot{\Sigma} = \\ &= \frac{\gamma_n \gamma_p f_p f_q v_q + \gamma_n \gamma_p v_p \gamma_q f_q}{4\pi\rho\alpha^3} c_{1212} \dot{\Sigma} = 2(\gamma \cdot f)(\gamma \cdot v) \frac{\dot{M}_0 \left(t - \frac{r}{\alpha} \right) \gamma_n}{4\pi\rho\alpha^3} \end{aligned}$$

P 波远场第二项:

$$\begin{aligned} u_n^{\text{FP}_2}(t) &= \frac{\gamma_n \gamma_p \gamma_q}{4\pi\rho\alpha^3} \frac{1}{r} \dot{M}_{pq} \left(t - \frac{r}{\alpha} \right) = \\ &= \frac{\gamma_n \gamma_p \gamma_q}{4\pi\rho\alpha^3} \frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dt} \left((c_{1133} - c_{1122}) \delta_{pq} n_i n_j \bar{u}_i v_j \right) \Sigma = \frac{\gamma_n \gamma_p \gamma_q}{4\pi\rho\alpha^3} \frac{1}{r} \delta_{pq} n_i n_j f_i v_j (c_{1133} - c_{1122}) \dot{\Sigma} = \\ &= \frac{\gamma_n \gamma_p \gamma_q \delta_{pq} n_i n_j f_i v_j}{4\pi\rho\alpha^3} \frac{1}{r} (c_{1133} - c_{1122}) \dot{\Sigma} = \frac{\gamma_n n_i n_j f_i v_j}{4\pi\rho\alpha^3} \frac{1}{r} (c_{1133} - c_{1122}) \dot{\Sigma} = \\ &= \frac{\gamma_n (\mathbf{n} \cdot \mathbf{f})(\mathbf{n} \cdot \mathbf{v})}{4\pi\rho\alpha^3} \frac{1}{r} (c_{1133} - c_{1122}) \dot{\Sigma} = \zeta_1 \gamma_n (\mathbf{n} \cdot \mathbf{f})(\mathbf{n} \cdot \mathbf{v}) \frac{\dot{M}_0 \left(t - \frac{r}{\alpha} \right)}{4\pi\rho\alpha^3} \end{aligned}$$

注意在第二项中, 我们利用了关系 $\gamma_p \gamma_q \delta_{pq} = \gamma_p \gamma_p = 1$ 。

P 波远场第三项:

$$\begin{aligned} u_n^{\text{FP}_3}(t) &= \frac{\gamma_n \gamma_p \gamma_q}{4\pi\rho\alpha^3} \frac{1}{r} \dot{M}_{pq} \left(t - \frac{r}{\alpha} \right) = \frac{\gamma_n \gamma_p \gamma_q}{4\pi\rho\alpha^3} \frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dt} \left(\eta_w n_i n_j n_p n_q \bar{u}_i v_j \right) \Sigma = \\ &= \frac{\gamma_n \gamma_p \gamma_q n_i n_j n_p n_q f_i v_j}{4\pi\rho\alpha^3} \eta_w \dot{\Sigma} = \eta_w \dot{\Sigma} \frac{\gamma_n \gamma_p n_p \gamma_q n_q n_i f_i v_j}{4\pi\rho\alpha^3} = \\ &= \eta_w \dot{\Sigma} \frac{\gamma_n (\mathbf{n} \cdot \gamma)(\mathbf{n} \cdot \gamma)(\mathbf{n} \cdot \mathbf{f})(\mathbf{n} \cdot \mathbf{v})}{4\pi\rho\alpha^3} = \zeta_2 \gamma_n (\mathbf{n} \cdot \gamma)^2 (\mathbf{n} \cdot \mathbf{f})(\mathbf{n} \cdot \mathbf{v}) \frac{\dot{M}_0 \left(t - \frac{r}{\alpha} \right)}{4\pi\rho\alpha^3} \end{aligned}$$

P 波远场第四项:

$$\begin{aligned}
 u_n^{\text{FP}_4}(t) &= \frac{\gamma_n \gamma_p \gamma_q}{4\pi\rho\alpha^3} \frac{1}{r} \dot{M}_{pq} \left(t - \frac{r}{\alpha} \right) = \\
 &= \frac{\gamma_n \gamma_p \gamma_q}{4\pi\rho\alpha^3} \frac{1}{r} (c_{1313} - c_{1212}) \dot{u} \Sigma \left((n_q n_j f_p v_j + n_p n_j f_q v_j + n_q n_i f_i v_p + n_p n_i f_i v_q) \right) = \\
 &= (c_{1313} - c_{1212}) \dot{u} \Sigma \frac{\gamma_n \gamma_p \gamma_q \left((n_q n_j f_p v_j + n_p n_j f_q v_j + n_q n_i f_i v_p + n_p n_i f_i v_q) \right)}{4\pi\rho r \alpha^3} = \\
 &= \varsigma_3 c_{1212} \dot{u} \Sigma \frac{\gamma_n}{4\pi\rho r \alpha^3} \gamma_p \gamma_q \left((n_q n_j f_p v_j + n_p n_j f_q v_j + n_q n_i f_i v_p + n_p n_i f_i v_q) \right) = \\
 &= \varsigma_3 c_{1212} \dot{u} \Sigma \frac{\gamma_n}{4\pi\rho r \alpha^3} \left((\gamma_p \gamma_q n_q n_j f_p v_j + \gamma_p \gamma_q n_p n_j f_q v_j + \gamma_p \gamma_q n_q n_i f_i v_p + \gamma_p \gamma_q n_p n_i f_i v_q) \right) = \\
 &= \varsigma_3 c_{1212} \dot{u} \Sigma \frac{\gamma_n}{4\pi\rho r \alpha^3} \left((\gamma_p f_p \gamma_q n_q n_j v_j + \gamma_p n_p n_j v_j \gamma_q f_q + \gamma_p v_p \gamma_q n_q n_i f_i + \gamma_p n_p n_i f_i v_q \gamma_q) \right) = \\
 &= 2\varsigma_3 \gamma_n \left((\gamma \bullet f)(\gamma \bullet n)(v \bullet n) + (\gamma \bullet v)(\gamma \bullet n)(f \bullet n) \right) \frac{\dot{M}_0 \left(t - \frac{r}{\alpha} \right)}{4\pi\rho r \alpha^3}
 \end{aligned}$$

于是 P 波辐射远场项为:

$$\begin{aligned}
 u_n^{\text{FP}}(t) &= u_n^{\text{FP}_1}(t) + u_n^{\text{FP}_2}(t) + u_n^{\text{FP}_3}(t) + u_n^{\text{FP}_4}(t) = \\
 &= \frac{\dot{M}_{pq} \left(t - \frac{r}{\alpha} \right) \gamma_n}{4\pi\rho r \alpha^3} \left(2(\gamma \bullet f)(\gamma \bullet v) + (\varsigma_1 + \varsigma_2 (n \bullet \gamma)^2) (n \bullet f)(n \bullet v) + \right. \\
 &\quad \left. 2\varsigma_3 (n \bullet \gamma) ((\gamma \bullet f)(n \bullet v) + (\gamma \bullet v)(n \bullet f)) \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

P 波远场辐射因子为:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathcal{H}^p &= 2(\gamma \bullet f)(\gamma \bullet v) + (\varsigma_1 + \varsigma_2 (n \bullet \gamma)^2) (n \bullet f)(n \bullet v) + \\
 &\quad 2\varsigma_3 (n \bullet \gamma) ((\gamma \bullet f)(n \bullet v) + (\gamma \bullet v)(n \bullet f))
 \end{aligned}$$

附录 B

为了便于对断层面 3 个参数 $(\delta, \lambda, \phi_s)$, 各向异性 3 个参数 $(\varsigma_1, \varsigma_2, \varsigma_3)$, 各向异性对称轴取向 2 个参数 (θ, φ) 进行解析求导, 设 $\mathcal{H}^{\text{FP}} = \mathcal{H}^{\text{FP}_{\text{iso}}} + \mathcal{H}^{\text{FP}_{\varsigma_{1,2}}} + \mathcal{H}^{\text{FP}_{\varsigma_3}}$, 其中 $\mathcal{H}^{\text{FP}_{\text{iso}}}$ 为各向同性项; $\mathcal{H}^{\text{FP}_{\varsigma_{1,2}}}$ 为各向异性项, 受各向异性参数 ς_1 和 ς_2 控制; $\mathcal{H}^{\text{FP}_{\varsigma_3}}$ 为各向异性项, 受各向异性参数 ς_3 控制。

(1) 各向同性项:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{H}^{\text{FP}_{\text{iso}}} &= 2(\boldsymbol{\gamma} \cdot \boldsymbol{f})(\boldsymbol{\gamma} \cdot \boldsymbol{v}) = \\ &\cos \lambda \sin \delta \sin^2 \mathcal{G}_{\xi} \sin 2(\phi_{\xi} - \phi_s) - \cos \lambda \cos \delta \sin 2\mathcal{G}_{\xi} \cos(\varphi_{\xi} - \phi_s) + \\ &\sin \lambda \sin 2\delta (\cos^2 \mathcal{G}_{\xi} - \sin^2 \mathcal{G}_{\xi} \sin^2(\varphi_{\xi} - \phi_s)) + \sin \lambda \cos 2\delta \sin 2\mathcal{G}_{\xi} \sin(\varphi_{\xi} - \phi_s) \end{aligned}$$

于是对相关参数的微分为:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial}{\partial \lambda} \mathcal{H}^{\text{FP}_{\text{iso}}} &= -\sin \lambda \sin \delta \sin^2 \mathcal{G}_{\xi} \sin 2(\phi_{\xi} - \phi_s) + \sin \lambda \cos \delta \sin 2\mathcal{G}_{\xi} \cos(\varphi_{\xi} - \phi_s) + \\ &\cos \lambda \sin 2\delta (\cos^2 \mathcal{G}_{\xi} - \sin^2 \mathcal{G}_{\xi} \sin^2(\varphi_{\xi} - \phi_s)) + \cos \lambda \cos 2\delta \sin 2\mathcal{G}_{\xi} \sin(\varphi_{\xi} - \phi_s) \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial \delta} \mathcal{H}^{\text{FP}_{\text{iso}}} &= \cos \lambda \cos \delta \sin^2 \mathcal{G}_{\xi} \sin 2(\phi_{\xi} - \phi_s) + \cos \lambda \sin \delta \sin 2\mathcal{G}_{\xi} \cos(\varphi_{\xi} - \phi_s) + \\ &2 \sin \lambda \cos 2\delta (\cos^2 \mathcal{G}_{\xi} - \sin^2 \mathcal{G}_{\xi} \sin^2(\varphi_{\xi} - \phi_s)) - 2 \sin \lambda \sin 2\delta \sin 2\mathcal{G}_{\xi} \sin(\varphi_{\xi} - \phi_s) \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi_s} \mathcal{H}^{\text{FP}_{\text{iso}}} &= -2 \cos \lambda \sin \delta \sin^2 \mathcal{G}_{\xi} \cos 2(\phi_{\xi} - \phi_s) - \cos \lambda \cos \delta \sin 2\mathcal{G}_{\xi} \sin(\varphi_{\xi} - \phi_s) + \\ &\sin \lambda \sin 2\delta (\cos^2 \mathcal{G}_{\xi} + 2 \sin^2 \mathcal{G}_{\xi} \sin(\varphi_{\xi} - \phi_s) \cos(\varphi_{\xi} - \phi_s)) - \sin \lambda \cos 2\delta \sin 2\mathcal{G}_{\xi} \cos(\varphi_{\xi} - \phi_s) \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial \varsigma_1} \mathcal{H}^{\text{FP}_{\text{iso}}} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial \varsigma_2} \mathcal{H}^{\text{FP}_{\text{iso}}} = \frac{\partial}{\partial \mathcal{G}} \mathcal{H}^{\text{FP}_{\text{iso}}} = \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \mathcal{H}^{\text{FP}_{\text{iso}}} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

对于第二项,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{H}^{\text{FP}_{\varsigma_{1,2}}} &= (\varsigma_1 + \varsigma_2 (\boldsymbol{n} \cdot \boldsymbol{\gamma})^2) (\boldsymbol{n} \cdot \boldsymbol{f})(\boldsymbol{n} \cdot \boldsymbol{v}) = \\ &P_1 (\varsigma_1 + \varsigma_2 (\sin \mathcal{G} \cos \varphi \sin \mathcal{G}_{\xi} \cos \varphi_{\xi} + \sin \mathcal{G} \sin \varphi \sin \mathcal{G}_{\xi} \sin \varphi_{\xi} + \cos \mathcal{G} \cos \mathcal{G}_{\xi})^2) \end{aligned}$$

其中,

$$\begin{aligned} P_1 &= ((\cos \lambda \cos \phi_s + \cos \delta \sin \lambda \sin \phi_s) \sin \mathcal{G} \cos \varphi + \\ &(\cos \lambda \sin \phi_s - \cos \delta \sin \lambda \cos \phi_s) \sin \mathcal{G} \cos \varphi - \sin \lambda \sin \delta \cos \mathcal{G}) \times \\ &(\sin \delta \cos \phi_s \sin \mathcal{G} \sin \varphi - \sin \delta \sin \phi_s \sin \mathcal{G} \cos \varphi - \cos \delta \cos \mathcal{G}) \end{aligned}$$

于是对相关参数的微分为:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial}{\partial \lambda} \mathcal{H}^{\text{FP}_{\epsilon_{1,2}}} = & \left(\varsigma_1 + \varsigma_2 (\sin \vartheta \cos \varphi \sin \vartheta_{\epsilon} \cos \varphi_{\epsilon} + \sin \vartheta \sin \varphi \sin \vartheta_{\epsilon} \sin \varphi_{\epsilon} + \cos \vartheta \cos \vartheta_{\epsilon})^2 \right) \times \\ & \left((-\sin \lambda \cos \phi_s + \cos \delta \cos \lambda \sin \phi_s) \sin \vartheta \cos \varphi + \right. \\ & \left. (-\sin \lambda \sin \phi_s - \cos \delta \cos \lambda \cos \phi_s) \sin \vartheta \cos \varphi - \cos \lambda \sin \delta \cos \vartheta \right) \times \\ & (\sin \delta \cos \phi_s \sin \vartheta \sin \varphi - \sin \delta \sin \phi_s \sin \vartheta \cos \varphi - \cos \delta \cos \vartheta) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial}{\partial \delta} \mathcal{H}^{\text{FP}_{\epsilon_{1,2}}} = & \left(\varsigma_1 + \varsigma_2 (\sin \vartheta \cos \varphi \sin \vartheta_{\epsilon} \cos \varphi_{\epsilon} + \sin \vartheta \sin \varphi \sin \vartheta_{\epsilon} \sin \varphi_{\epsilon} + \cos \vartheta \cos \vartheta_{\epsilon})^2 \right) \times \\ & (-\sin \delta \sin \lambda \sin \phi_s \sin \vartheta \cos \varphi + \sin \delta \sin \lambda \cos \phi_s \sin \vartheta \cos \varphi - \sin \lambda \cos \delta \cos \vartheta) \times \\ & (\sin \delta \cos \phi_s \sin \vartheta \sin \varphi - \sin \delta \sin \phi_s \sin \vartheta \cos \varphi - \cos \delta \cos \vartheta) + \\ & \left(\varsigma_1 + \varsigma_2 (\sin \vartheta \cos \varphi \sin \vartheta_{\epsilon} \cos \varphi_{\epsilon} + \sin \vartheta \sin \varphi \sin \vartheta_{\epsilon} \sin \varphi_{\epsilon} + \cos \vartheta \cos \vartheta_{\epsilon})^2 \right) \times \\ & ((\cos \lambda \cos \phi_s + \cos \delta \sin \lambda \sin \phi_s) \sin \vartheta \cos \varphi + \\ & (\cos \lambda \sin \phi_s - \cos \delta \sin \lambda \cos \phi_s) \sin \vartheta \cos \varphi - \sin \lambda \sin \delta \cos \vartheta) \times \\ & (\cos \delta \cos \phi_s \sin \vartheta \sin \varphi - \cos \delta \sin \phi_s \sin \vartheta \cos \varphi + \sin \delta \cos \vartheta) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi_s} \mathcal{H}^{\text{FP}_{\epsilon_{1,2}}} = & \left(\varsigma_1 + \varsigma_2 (\sin \vartheta \cos \varphi \sin \vartheta_{\epsilon} \cos \varphi_{\epsilon} + \sin \vartheta \sin \varphi \sin \vartheta_{\epsilon} \sin \varphi_{\epsilon} + \cos \vartheta \cos \vartheta_{\epsilon})^2 \right) \times \\ & ((-\cos \lambda \sin \phi_s + \cos \delta \sin \lambda \cos \phi_s) \sin \vartheta \cos \varphi + (\cos \lambda \cos \phi_s + \cos \delta \sin \lambda \sin \phi_s) \sin \vartheta \cos \varphi) \times \\ & (\sin \delta \cos \phi_s \sin \vartheta \sin \varphi - \sin \delta \sin \phi_s \sin \vartheta \cos \varphi - \cos \delta \cos \vartheta) + \\ & \left(\varsigma_1 + \varsigma_2 (\sin \vartheta \cos \varphi \sin \vartheta_{\epsilon} \cos \varphi_{\epsilon} + \sin \vartheta \sin \varphi \sin \vartheta_{\epsilon} \sin \varphi_{\epsilon} + \cos \vartheta \cos \vartheta_{\epsilon})^2 \right) \times \\ & ((\cos \lambda \cos \phi_s + \cos \delta \sin \lambda \sin \phi_s) \sin \vartheta \cos \varphi + (\cos \lambda \sin \phi_s - \cos \delta \sin \lambda \cos \phi_s) \sin \vartheta \cos \varphi - \\ & \sin \lambda \sin \delta \cos \vartheta) \times (-\sin \delta \sin \phi_s \sin \vartheta \sin \varphi - \sin \delta \cos \phi_s \sin \vartheta \cos \varphi) \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \varsigma_1} \mathcal{H}^{\text{FP}_{\epsilon_{1,2}}} = P_1$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \varsigma_2} \mathcal{H}^{\text{FP}_{\epsilon_{1,2}}} = P_1 (\sin \vartheta \cos \varphi \sin \vartheta_{\epsilon} \cos \varphi_{\epsilon} + \sin \vartheta \sin \varphi \sin \vartheta_{\epsilon} \sin \varphi_{\epsilon} + \cos \vartheta \cos \vartheta_{\epsilon})^2$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{H}^{\text{FP}_{\epsilon_{1,2}}}}{\partial \varsigma_3} = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \mathcal{H}^{\text{FP}_{\epsilon_{1,2}}}}{\partial \vartheta} = & \frac{\partial P_1}{\partial \vartheta} \left(\varsigma_1 + \varsigma_2 (\sin \vartheta \cos \varphi \sin \vartheta_{\epsilon} \cos \varphi_{\epsilon} + \sin \vartheta \sin \varphi \sin \vartheta_{\epsilon} \sin \varphi_{\epsilon} + \cos \vartheta \cos \vartheta_{\epsilon})^2 \right) + \\ & P_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial \vartheta} \left(\varsigma_1 + \varsigma_2 (\sin \vartheta \cos \varphi \sin \vartheta_{\epsilon} \cos \varphi_{\epsilon} + \sin \vartheta \sin \varphi \sin \vartheta_{\epsilon} \sin \varphi_{\epsilon} + \cos \vartheta \cos \vartheta_{\epsilon})^2 \right) \end{aligned}$$

其中,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial P_1}{\partial \vartheta} = & ((\cos \lambda \cos \phi_s + \cos \delta \sin \lambda \sin \phi_s) \cos \vartheta \cos \varphi + (\cos \lambda \sin \phi_s - \\ & \cos \delta \sin \lambda \cos \phi_s) \cos \vartheta \cos \varphi + \sin \lambda \sin \delta \sin \vartheta) \times (\sin \delta \cos \phi_s \sin \vartheta \sin \varphi - \\ & \sin \delta \sin \phi_s \sin \vartheta \cos \varphi - \cos \delta \cos \vartheta) + ((\cos \lambda \cos \phi_s + \cos \delta \sin \lambda \sin \phi_s) \sin \vartheta \cos \varphi + \\ & (\cos \lambda \sin \phi_s - \cos \delta \sin \lambda \cos \phi_s) \sin \vartheta \cos \varphi - \sin \lambda \sin \delta \cos \vartheta) \times \\ & (\sin \delta \cos \phi_s \cos \vartheta \sin \varphi - \sin \delta \sin \phi_s \cos \vartheta \cos \varphi + \cos \delta \sin \vartheta) \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial \vartheta} & (\varsigma_1 + \varsigma_2 (\sin \vartheta \cos \varphi \sin \vartheta_\xi \cos \varphi_\xi + \sin \vartheta \sin \varphi \sin \vartheta_\xi \sin \varphi_\xi + \cos \vartheta \cos \vartheta_\xi)^2) = \\ & 2\varsigma_2 (\sin \vartheta \cos \varphi \sin \vartheta_\xi \cos \varphi_\xi + \sin \vartheta \sin \varphi \sin \vartheta_\xi \sin \varphi_\xi + \cos \vartheta \cos \vartheta_\xi) \times \\ & (\cos \vartheta \cos \varphi \sin \vartheta_\xi \cos \varphi_\xi + \cos \vartheta \sin \varphi \sin \vartheta_\xi \sin \varphi_\xi - \sin \vartheta \cos \vartheta_\xi) \\ \frac{\partial \mathcal{H}^{\text{FP}_{\vartheta_{1,2}}}}{\partial \varphi} = & \frac{\partial P_1}{\partial \varphi} (\varsigma_1 + \varsigma_2 (\sin \vartheta \cos \varphi \sin \vartheta_\xi \cos \varphi_\xi + \sin \vartheta \sin \varphi \sin \vartheta_\xi \sin \varphi_\xi + \cos \vartheta \cos \vartheta_\xi)^2) + \\ & P_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} (\varsigma_1 + \varsigma_2 (\sin \vartheta \cos \varphi \sin \vartheta_\xi \cos \varphi_\xi + \sin \vartheta \sin \varphi \sin \vartheta_\xi \sin \varphi_\xi + \cos \vartheta \cos \vartheta_\xi)^2) \end{aligned}$$

其中,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial P_1}{\partial \varphi} = & (-(\cos \lambda \cos \phi_s + \cos \delta \sin \lambda \sin \phi_s) \sin \vartheta \sin \varphi - (\cos \lambda \sin \phi_s - \\ & \cos \delta \sin \lambda \cos \phi_s) \sin \vartheta \sin \varphi) \times (\sin \delta \cos \phi_s \sin \vartheta \sin \varphi - \sin \delta \sin \phi_s \sin \vartheta \cos \varphi - \\ & \cos \delta \cos \vartheta) + ((\cos \lambda \cos \phi_s + \cos \delta \sin \lambda \sin \phi_s) \sin \vartheta \cos \varphi + (\cos \lambda \sin \phi_s - \cos \delta \sin \lambda \cos \phi_s) \\ & \sin \vartheta \cos \varphi - \sin \lambda \sin \delta \cos \vartheta) \times (\sin \delta \cos \phi_s \sin \vartheta \cos \varphi + \sin \delta \sin \phi_s \sin \vartheta \sin \varphi) \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} & (\varsigma_1 + \varsigma_2 (\sin \vartheta \cos \varphi \sin \vartheta_\xi \cos \varphi_\xi + \sin \vartheta \sin \varphi \sin \vartheta_\xi \sin \varphi_\xi + \cos \vartheta \cos \vartheta_\xi)^2) = \\ & 2\varsigma_2 ((\sin \vartheta \cos \varphi \sin \vartheta_\xi \cos \varphi_\xi + \sin \vartheta \sin \varphi \sin \vartheta_\xi \sin \varphi_\xi + \cos \vartheta \cos \vartheta_\xi) \times \\ & (-\sin \vartheta \sin \varphi \sin \vartheta_\xi \cos \varphi_\xi + \sin \vartheta \cos \varphi \sin \vartheta_\xi \sin \varphi_\xi)) \end{aligned}$$

对于,

$$\mathcal{H}^{\text{FP}_{\vartheta_3}} = \mathcal{H}^{\text{FP}_{\vartheta_{31}}} + \mathcal{H}^{\text{FP}_{\vartheta_{32}}}$$

$$\mathcal{H}^{\text{FP}_{\vartheta_{31}}} = 2\varsigma_3 (\mathbf{n} \cdot \boldsymbol{\gamma})(\boldsymbol{\gamma} \cdot \mathbf{f})(\mathbf{n} \cdot \mathbf{v}) =$$

于是,

$$\begin{aligned} & 2\varsigma_3 (\sin \vartheta \cos \varphi \sin \vartheta_\xi \cos \varphi_\xi + \sin \vartheta \sin \varphi \sin \vartheta_\xi \sin \varphi_\xi + \cos \vartheta \cos \vartheta_\xi) \times \\ & ((\cos \lambda \cos \phi_s + \cos \delta \sin \lambda \sin \phi_s) \sin \vartheta_\xi \cos \varphi_\xi + (\cos \lambda \sin \phi_s - \cos \delta \sin \lambda \cos \phi_s) \sin \vartheta_\xi \sin \varphi_\xi - \\ & \sin \lambda \sin \delta \cos \vartheta_\xi) \times (-\sin \delta \sin \phi_s \sin \vartheta \cos \varphi + \sin \delta \cos \phi_s \sin \vartheta \sin \varphi - \cos \delta \cos \vartheta) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \mathcal{H}^{\text{FP}_{\epsilon_{31}}}}{\partial \lambda} = & 2\zeta_3 (\sin \vartheta \cos \varphi \sin \vartheta_\epsilon \cos \varphi_\epsilon + \sin \vartheta \sin \varphi \sin \vartheta_\epsilon \sin \varphi_\epsilon + \cos \vartheta \cos \vartheta_\epsilon) \times \\ & ((-\sin \lambda \cos \phi_s + \cos \delta \cos \lambda \sin \phi_s) \sin \vartheta_\epsilon \cos \varphi_\epsilon + \\ & (-\sin \lambda \sin \phi_s - \cos \delta \cos \lambda \cos \phi_s) \sin \vartheta_\epsilon \sin \varphi_\epsilon - \cos \lambda \sin \delta \cos \vartheta_\epsilon) \times \\ & (-\sin \delta \sin \phi_s \sin \vartheta \cos \varphi + \sin \delta \cos \phi_s \sin \vartheta \sin \varphi - \cos \delta \cos \vartheta) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \mathcal{H}^{\text{FP}_{\epsilon_{31}}}}{\partial \delta} = & 2\zeta_3 (\sin \vartheta \cos \varphi \sin \vartheta_\epsilon \cos \varphi_\epsilon + \sin \vartheta \sin \varphi \sin \vartheta_\epsilon \sin \varphi_\epsilon + \cos \vartheta \cos \vartheta_\epsilon) \times \\ & (-\sin \delta \sin \lambda \sin \phi_s \sin \vartheta_\epsilon \cos \varphi_\epsilon + \sin \delta \sin \lambda \cos \phi_s \sin \vartheta_\epsilon \sin \varphi_\epsilon - \sin \lambda \cos \delta \cos \vartheta_\epsilon) \times \\ & (-\sin \delta \sin \phi_s \sin \vartheta \cos \varphi + \sin \delta \cos \phi_s \sin \vartheta \sin \varphi - \cos \delta \cos \vartheta) + \\ & 2\zeta_3 (\sin \vartheta \cos \varphi \sin \vartheta_\epsilon \cos \varphi_\epsilon + \sin \vartheta \sin \varphi \sin \vartheta_\epsilon \sin \varphi_\epsilon + \cos \vartheta \cos \vartheta_\epsilon) \times ((\cos \lambda \cos \phi_s + \\ & \cos \delta \sin \lambda \sin \phi_s) \sin \vartheta_\epsilon \cos \varphi_\epsilon + (\cos \lambda \sin \phi_s - \cos \delta \sin \lambda \cos \phi_s) \sin \vartheta_\epsilon \sin \varphi_\epsilon - \\ & \sin \lambda \sin \delta \cos \vartheta_\epsilon) \times (-\cos \delta \sin \phi_s \sin \vartheta \cos \varphi + \cos \delta \cos \phi_s \sin \vartheta \sin \varphi + \sin \delta \cos \vartheta) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \mathcal{H}^{\text{FP}_{\epsilon_{31}}}}{\partial \phi_s} = & 2\zeta_3 (\sin \vartheta \cos \varphi \sin \vartheta_\epsilon \cos \varphi_\epsilon + \sin \vartheta \sin \varphi \sin \vartheta_\epsilon \sin \varphi_\epsilon + \cos \vartheta \cos \vartheta_\epsilon) \times \\ & ((-\cos \lambda \sin \phi_s + \cos \delta \sin \lambda \cos \phi_s) \sin \vartheta_\epsilon \cos \varphi_\epsilon + (\cos \lambda \cos \phi_s + \cos \delta \sin \lambda \sin \phi_s) \sin \vartheta_\epsilon \sin \varphi_\epsilon) \times \\ & (-\sin \delta \sin \phi_s \sin \vartheta \cos \varphi + \sin \delta \cos \phi_s \sin \vartheta \sin \varphi - \cos \delta \cos \vartheta) + \\ & 2\zeta_3 (\sin \vartheta \cos \varphi \sin \vartheta_\epsilon \cos \varphi_\epsilon + \sin \vartheta \sin \varphi \sin \vartheta_\epsilon \sin \varphi_\epsilon + \cos \vartheta \cos \vartheta_\epsilon) \times \\ & ((\cos \lambda \cos \phi_s + \cos \delta \sin \lambda \sin \phi_s) \sin \vartheta_\epsilon \cos \varphi_\epsilon + (\cos \lambda \sin \phi_s - \cos \delta \sin \lambda \cos \phi_s) \sin \vartheta_\epsilon \sin \varphi_\epsilon - \\ & \sin \lambda \sin \delta \cos \vartheta_\epsilon) \times (-\sin \delta \cos \phi_s \sin \vartheta \cos \varphi - \sin \delta \sin \phi_s \sin \vartheta \sin \varphi) \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{H}^{\text{FP}_{\epsilon_{31}}}}{\partial \zeta_1} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial \mathcal{H}^{\text{FP}_{\epsilon_{31}}}}{\partial \zeta_2} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial \mathcal{H}^{\text{FP}_{\epsilon_{31}}}}{\partial \zeta_3} = 2(\mathbf{n} \cdot \boldsymbol{\gamma})(\boldsymbol{\gamma} \cdot \mathbf{f})(\mathbf{n} \cdot \mathbf{v})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \mathcal{H}^{\text{FP}_{\epsilon_{31}}}}{\partial \vartheta} = & 2\zeta_3 (\cos \vartheta \cos \varphi \sin \vartheta_\epsilon \cos \varphi_\epsilon + \cos \vartheta \sin \varphi \sin \vartheta_\epsilon \sin \varphi_\epsilon - \sin \vartheta \cos \vartheta_\epsilon) \times \\ & ((\cos \lambda \cos \phi_s + \cos \delta \sin \lambda \sin \phi_s) \sin \vartheta_\epsilon \cos \varphi_\epsilon + (\cos \lambda \sin \phi_s - \cos \delta \sin \lambda \cos \phi_s) \sin \vartheta_\epsilon \sin \varphi_\epsilon - \\ & \sin \lambda \sin \delta \cos \vartheta_\epsilon) \times (-\sin \delta \sin \phi_s \sin \vartheta \cos \varphi + \sin \delta \cos \phi_s \sin \vartheta \sin \varphi - \cos \delta \cos \vartheta) + \\ & 2\zeta_3 (\sin \vartheta \cos \varphi \sin \vartheta_\epsilon \cos \varphi_\epsilon + \sin \vartheta \sin \varphi \sin \vartheta_\epsilon \sin \varphi_\epsilon + \cos \vartheta \cos \vartheta_\epsilon) \times \\ & ((\cos \lambda \cos \phi_s + \cos \delta \sin \lambda \sin \phi_s) \sin \vartheta_\epsilon \cos \varphi_\epsilon + (\cos \lambda \sin \phi_s - \cos \delta \sin \lambda \cos \phi_s) \sin \vartheta_\epsilon \sin \varphi_\epsilon - \\ & \sin \lambda \sin \delta \cos \vartheta_\epsilon) \times (-\sin \delta \sin \phi_s \cos \vartheta \cos \varphi + \sin \delta \cos \phi_s \cos \vartheta \sin \varphi + \cos \delta \sin \vartheta) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \mathcal{H}_{\epsilon_{31}}^{\text{FP}}}{\partial \varphi} = & 2\zeta_3(-\sin \vartheta \sin \varphi \sin \vartheta_{\epsilon} \cos \varphi_{\epsilon} + \sin \vartheta \cos \varphi \sin \vartheta_{\epsilon} \sin \varphi_{\epsilon}) \times \\ & ((\cos \lambda \cos \phi_s + \cos \delta \sin \lambda \sin \phi_s) \sin \vartheta_{\epsilon} \cos \varphi_{\epsilon} + (\cos \lambda \sin \phi_s - \cos \delta \sin \lambda \cos \phi_s) \sin \vartheta_{\epsilon} \sin \varphi_{\epsilon} - \\ & \sin \lambda \sin \delta \cos \vartheta_{\epsilon}) \times (-\sin \delta \sin \phi_s \sin \vartheta \cos \varphi + \sin \delta \cos \phi_s \sin \vartheta \sin \varphi - \\ & \cos \delta \cos \vartheta) + 2\zeta_3(\sin \vartheta \cos \varphi \sin \vartheta_{\epsilon} \cos \varphi_{\epsilon} + \sin \vartheta \sin \varphi \sin \vartheta_{\epsilon} \sin \varphi_{\epsilon} + \cos \vartheta \cos \vartheta_{\epsilon}) \times \\ & ((\cos \lambda \cos \phi_s + \cos \delta \sin \lambda \sin \phi_s) \sin \vartheta_{\epsilon} \cos \varphi_{\epsilon} + (\cos \lambda \sin \phi_s - \cos \delta \sin \lambda \cos \phi_s) \sin \vartheta_{\epsilon} \sin \varphi_{\epsilon} - \\ & \sin \lambda \sin \delta \cos \vartheta_{\epsilon}) \times (\sin \delta \sin \phi_s \sin \vartheta \sin \varphi + \sin \delta \cos \phi_s \sin \vartheta \cos \varphi) \end{aligned}$$

对于 $\mathcal{H}_{\epsilon_{32}}^{\text{FP}}$,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{H}_{\epsilon_{32}}^{\text{FP}} = & 2\zeta_3(\sin \vartheta \cos \varphi \sin \vartheta_{\epsilon} \cos \varphi_{\epsilon} + \sin \vartheta \sin \varphi \sin \vartheta_{\epsilon} \sin \varphi_{\epsilon} + \cos \vartheta \cos \vartheta_{\epsilon}) \times \\ & (-\sin \delta \sin \phi_s \sin \vartheta_{\epsilon} \cos \varphi_{\epsilon} + \sin \delta \cos \phi_s \sin \vartheta_{\epsilon} \sin \varphi_{\epsilon} - \cos \delta \cos \vartheta_{\epsilon}) \times \\ & ((\cos \lambda \cos \phi_s + \cos \delta \sin \lambda \sin \phi_s) \sin \vartheta \cos \varphi + \\ & (\cos \lambda \sin \phi_s - \cos \delta \sin \lambda \cos \phi_s) \sin \vartheta \sin \varphi - \sin \lambda \sin \delta \cos \vartheta) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \mathcal{H}_{\epsilon_{32}}^{\text{FP}}}{\partial \lambda} = & 2\zeta_3(\sin \vartheta \cos \varphi \sin \vartheta_{\epsilon} \cos \varphi_{\epsilon} + \sin \vartheta \sin \varphi \sin \vartheta_{\epsilon} \sin \varphi_{\epsilon} + \cos \vartheta \cos \vartheta_{\epsilon}) \times \\ & (-\sin \delta \sin \phi_s \sin \vartheta_{\epsilon} \cos \varphi_{\epsilon} + \sin \delta \cos \phi_s \sin \vartheta_{\epsilon} \sin \varphi_{\epsilon} - \cos \delta \cos \vartheta_{\epsilon}) \times \\ & ((-\sin \lambda \cos \phi_s + \cos \delta \cos \lambda \sin \phi_s) \sin \vartheta \cos \varphi + (-\sin \lambda \sin \phi_s - \\ & \cos \delta \cos \lambda \cos \phi_s) \sin \vartheta \sin \varphi - \cos \lambda \sin \delta \cos \vartheta) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \mathcal{H}_{\epsilon_{32}}^{\text{FP}}}{\partial \delta} = & 2\zeta_3(\sin \vartheta \cos \varphi \sin \vartheta_{\epsilon} \cos \varphi_{\epsilon} + \sin \vartheta \sin \varphi \sin \vartheta_{\epsilon} \sin \varphi_{\epsilon} + \cos \vartheta \cos \vartheta_{\epsilon}) \times \\ & (-\cos \delta \sin \phi_s \sin \vartheta_{\epsilon} \cos \varphi_{\epsilon} + \cos \delta \cos \phi_s \sin \vartheta_{\epsilon} \sin \varphi_{\epsilon} + \sin \delta \cos \vartheta_{\epsilon}) \times \\ & ((\cos \lambda \cos \phi_s + \cos \delta \sin \lambda \sin \phi_s) \sin \vartheta \cos \varphi + (\cos \lambda \sin \phi_s - \cos \delta \sin \lambda \cos \phi_s) \sin \vartheta \sin \varphi - \\ & \sin \lambda \sin \delta \cos \vartheta) + 2\zeta_3(\sin \vartheta \cos \varphi \sin \vartheta_{\epsilon} \cos \varphi_{\epsilon} + \sin \vartheta \sin \varphi \sin \vartheta_{\epsilon} \sin \varphi_{\epsilon} + \\ & \cos \vartheta \cos \vartheta_{\epsilon}) \times (-\sin \delta \sin \phi_s \sin \vartheta_{\epsilon} \cos \varphi_{\epsilon} + \sin \delta \cos \phi_s \sin \vartheta_{\epsilon} \sin \varphi_{\epsilon} - \cos \delta \cos \vartheta_{\epsilon}) \times \\ & (-\sin \delta \sin \lambda \sin \phi_s \sin \vartheta \cos \varphi + \sin \delta \sin \lambda \cos \phi_s \sin \vartheta \sin \varphi - \sin \lambda \cos \delta \cos \vartheta) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \mathcal{H}_{\epsilon_{32}}^{\text{FP}}}{\partial \phi_s} = & 2\zeta_3(\sin \vartheta \cos \varphi \sin \vartheta_{\epsilon} \cos \varphi_{\epsilon} + \sin \vartheta \sin \varphi \sin \vartheta_{\epsilon} \sin \varphi_{\epsilon} + \cos \vartheta \cos \vartheta_{\epsilon}) \times \\ & (-\sin \delta \cos \phi_s \sin \vartheta_{\epsilon} \cos \varphi_{\epsilon} - \sin \delta \sin \phi_s \sin \vartheta_{\epsilon} \sin \varphi_{\epsilon}) \times \\ & ((\cos \lambda \cos \phi_s + \cos \delta \sin \lambda \sin \phi_s) \sin \vartheta \cos \varphi + (\cos \lambda \sin \phi_s - \cos \delta \sin \lambda \cos \phi_s) \sin \vartheta \sin \varphi - \\ & \sin \lambda \sin \delta \cos \vartheta) + 2\zeta_3(\sin \vartheta \cos \varphi \sin \vartheta_{\epsilon} \cos \varphi_{\epsilon} + \sin \vartheta \sin \varphi \sin \vartheta_{\epsilon} \sin \varphi_{\epsilon} + \cos \vartheta \cos \vartheta_{\epsilon}) \times \\ & (-\sin \delta \sin \phi_s \sin \vartheta_{\epsilon} \cos \varphi_{\epsilon} + \sin \delta \cos \phi_s \sin \vartheta_{\epsilon} \sin \varphi_{\epsilon} - \cos \delta \cos \vartheta_{\epsilon}) \times \\ & ((-\cos \lambda \sin \phi_s + \cos \delta \sin \lambda \cos \phi_s) \sin \vartheta \cos \varphi + (\cos \lambda \cos \phi_s + \cos \delta \sin \lambda \sin \phi_s) \sin \vartheta \sin \varphi) \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{H}^{\text{FP}_{\varepsilon 32}}}{\partial \zeta_1} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial \mathcal{H}^{\text{FP}_{\varepsilon 32}}}{\partial \zeta_2} = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \mathcal{H}^{\text{FP}_{\varepsilon 32}}}{\partial \zeta_3} = & 2(\sin \vartheta \cos \varphi \sin \vartheta_{\varepsilon} \cos \varphi_{\varepsilon} + \sin \vartheta \sin \varphi \sin \vartheta_{\varepsilon} \sin \varphi_{\varepsilon} + \cos \vartheta \cos \vartheta_{\varepsilon}) \times \\ & (-\sin \delta \sin \phi_s \sin \vartheta_{\varepsilon} \cos \varphi_{\varepsilon} + \sin \delta \cos \phi_s \sin \vartheta_{\varepsilon} \sin \varphi_{\varepsilon} - \cos \delta \cos \vartheta_{\varepsilon}) \times \\ & ((\cos \lambda \cos \phi_s + \cos \delta \sin \lambda \sin \phi_s) \sin \vartheta \cos \varphi + (\cos \lambda \sin \phi_s - \\ & \cos \delta \sin \lambda \cos \phi_s) \sin \vartheta \sin \varphi - \sin \lambda \sin \delta \cos \vartheta) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \mathcal{H}^{\text{FP}_{\varepsilon 32}}}{\partial \vartheta} = & 2\zeta_3(\cos \vartheta \cos \varphi \sin \vartheta_{\varepsilon} \cos \varphi_{\varepsilon} + \cos \vartheta \sin \varphi \sin \vartheta_{\varepsilon} \sin \varphi_{\varepsilon} - \sin \vartheta \cos \vartheta_{\varepsilon}) \times \\ & (-\sin \delta \sin \phi_s \sin \vartheta_{\varepsilon} \cos \varphi_{\varepsilon} + \sin \delta \cos \phi_s \sin \vartheta_{\varepsilon} \sin \varphi_{\varepsilon} - \cos \delta \cos \vartheta_{\varepsilon}) \times \\ & ((\cos \lambda \cos \phi_s + \cos \delta \sin \lambda \sin \phi_s) \sin \vartheta \cos \varphi + (\cos \lambda \sin \phi_s - \\ & \cos \delta \sin \lambda \cos \phi_s) \sin \vartheta \sin \varphi - \sin \lambda \sin \delta \cos \vartheta) + 2\zeta_3(\sin \vartheta \cos \varphi \sin \vartheta_{\varepsilon} \cos \varphi_{\varepsilon} + \\ & \sin \vartheta \sin \varphi \sin \vartheta_{\varepsilon} \sin \varphi_{\varepsilon} + \cos \vartheta \cos \vartheta_{\varepsilon}) \times (-\sin \delta \sin \phi_s \sin \vartheta_{\varepsilon} \cos \varphi_{\varepsilon} + \\ & \sin \delta \cos \phi_s \sin \vartheta_{\varepsilon} \sin \varphi_{\varepsilon} - \cos \delta \cos \vartheta_{\varepsilon}) \times ((\cos \lambda \cos \phi_s + \cos \delta \sin \lambda \sin \phi_s) \cos \vartheta \cos \varphi + \\ & (\cos \lambda \sin \phi_s - \cos \delta \sin \lambda \cos \phi_s) \cos \vartheta \sin \varphi + \sin \lambda \sin \delta \sin \vartheta) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \mathcal{H}^{\text{FP}_{\varepsilon 32}}}{\partial \varphi} = & 2\zeta_3(-\sin \vartheta \sin \varphi \sin \vartheta_{\varepsilon} \cos \varphi_{\varepsilon} + \sin \vartheta \cos \varphi \sin \vartheta_{\varepsilon} \sin \varphi_{\varepsilon}) \times \\ & (-\sin \delta \sin \phi_s \sin \vartheta_{\varepsilon} \cos \varphi_{\varepsilon} + \sin \delta \cos \phi_s \sin \vartheta_{\varepsilon} \sin \varphi_{\varepsilon} - \cos \delta \cos \vartheta_{\varepsilon}) \times \\ & ((\cos \lambda \cos \phi_s + \cos \delta \sin \lambda \sin \phi_s) \sin \vartheta \cos \varphi + (\cos \lambda \sin \phi_s - \\ & \cos \delta \sin \lambda \cos \phi_s) \sin \vartheta \sin \varphi - \sin \lambda \sin \delta \cos \vartheta) + \\ & 2\zeta_3(\sin \vartheta \cos \varphi \sin \vartheta_{\varepsilon} \cos \varphi_{\varepsilon} + \sin \vartheta \sin \varphi \sin \vartheta_{\varepsilon} \sin \varphi_{\varepsilon} + \cos \vartheta \cos \vartheta_{\varepsilon}) \times \\ & (-\sin \delta \sin \phi_s \sin \vartheta_{\varepsilon} \cos \varphi_{\varepsilon} + \sin \delta \cos \phi_s \sin \vartheta_{\varepsilon} \sin \varphi_{\varepsilon} - \cos \delta \cos \vartheta_{\varepsilon}) \times \\ & (-(\cos \lambda \cos \phi_s + \cos \delta \sin \lambda \sin \phi_s) \sin \vartheta \sin \varphi + (\cos \lambda \sin \phi_s - \cos \delta \sin \lambda \cos \phi_s) \sin \vartheta \cos \varphi) \end{aligned}$$