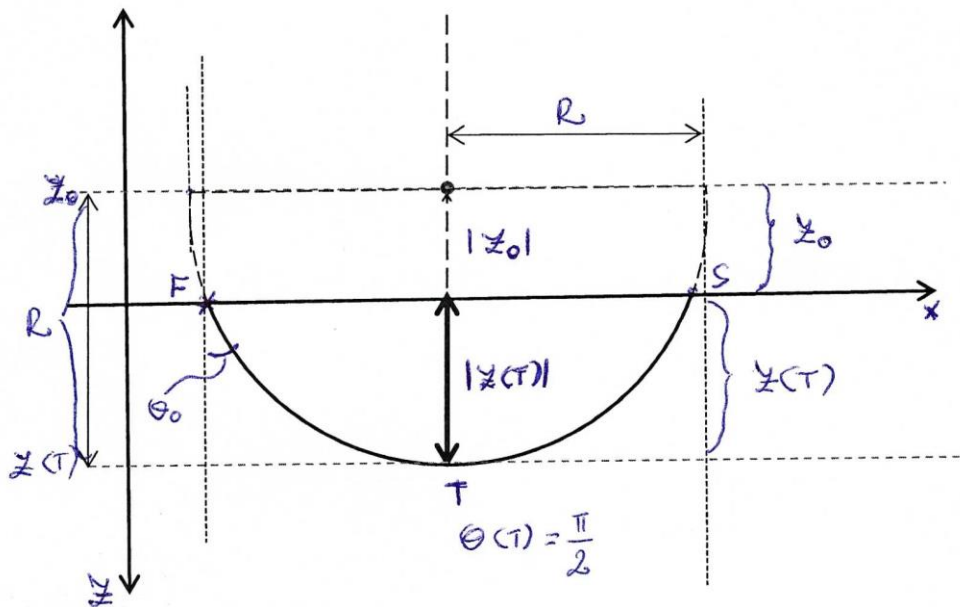


19)

Razmotrimo zraku P-vala koja nastaje na površini ravne, izotropne, nehomogene Zemlje gdje brzina raste linearno s dubinom.

Uporabom Snellova zakona loma pokažite da su sve zrake valova kružni lukovi u xz ravnini. Izvedite analitičke izraze za središta i radijuse tih lukova.



$k = \text{gradijent brzine}$   
 $\downarrow v = v_0 + kz$   
 $v_0 = \text{brzina na površini}$   
 $z = \text{dubina}$   
 $k = \text{konstanta}$

$$v = v_0 + kz = v(z)$$

Snell:

$$\frac{\sin \theta_0}{v_0} = \frac{\sin \theta(z)}{v(z)} = \frac{\sin \theta(z)}{v_0 + kz} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \theta(z) = \arcsin \left( \sin \theta_0 + \frac{k \sin \theta_0}{v_0} z \right)$$

$$\theta(z_T) = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\theta(z_0) = 0$$

$$\theta = 0^\circ \Rightarrow z_0 = -\frac{v_0}{k}$$

$$0 = \sin \theta_0 + \frac{k \sin \theta_0}{v_0} z_0 \Rightarrow z_0 = -\frac{v_0}{k}$$

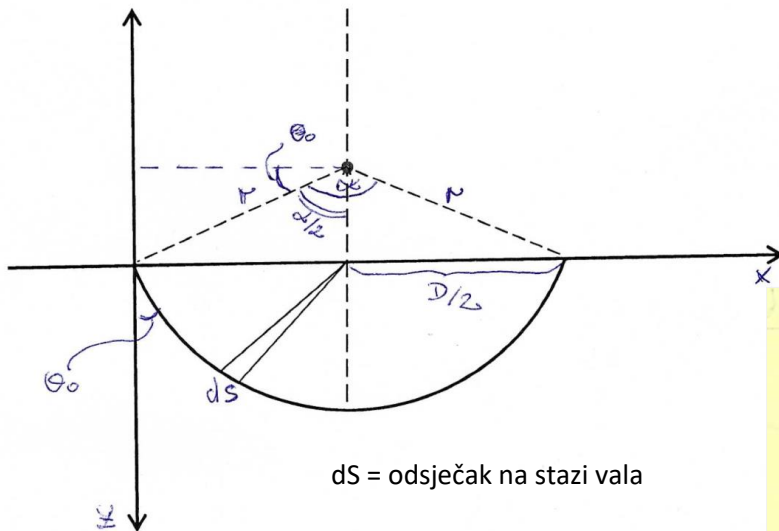
$$\theta = 90^\circ \Rightarrow z_T = \frac{(1 - \sin \theta_0) v_0}{k \sin \theta_0}$$

$$1 = \sin \theta_0 + \frac{k \sin \theta_0}{v_0} z_T \Rightarrow$$

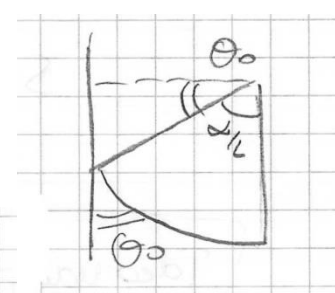
$$\Rightarrow z_T = \frac{(1 - \sin \theta_0) v_0}{k \sin \theta_0}$$

$$R = |z_0| + |z_T| \Rightarrow R = \frac{v_0}{k \sin \theta_0}$$

20) Pretpostaviti ćemo model kore debljine 20 km gdje brzina rasprostiranja P-vala varira od 6.0 km/s na vrhu do 6.5 km/s na dnu kore (dakle imamo konstantni gradijent brzine od  $0,025 \text{ s}^{-1}$ ). Na dubinama ispod 20 km model se sastoji od poluprostora s brzinom 6.5 km/s na vrhu, te gradijentom brzine  $0.1 \text{ s}^{-1}$ . Izvedite analitičke izraze za horizontalnu komponentu staze zrake vala D, te za vrijeme putovanja zrake vala.



Zadatok 19:  
 $v = v_0 + kz = v(z)$   
 $v_0 = v(0)$   
 SNELL:  $\theta(z) = \arcsin(\sin \theta_0 + \frac{k \sin \theta_0}{v_0} z)$   
 $r = \frac{v_0}{k \sin \theta_0}$



iz geometrije imamo:  $\frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2} - \theta_0$

$\Rightarrow \alpha = \pi - 2\theta_0$

$\frac{D}{2} = r \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} \Rightarrow D = 2r \cos \theta_0 \Rightarrow D = 2 \frac{v_0}{k \sin \theta_0} \cos \theta_0$

$\Rightarrow D = 2 \frac{v_0 \operatorname{ctg} \theta_0}{k}$

Ukupna dužina staze zrake vala je lenzi:  $S = \frac{(\pi - 2\theta_0) v_0}{k \sin \theta_0}$

$S = r \cdot \alpha = r (\pi - 2\theta_0) \Rightarrow S = \frac{(\pi - 2\theta_0) v_0}{k \sin \theta_0}$   
 u radijanim!!!

Vrijeme putovanja vala stazom  $S$  je:

$$T = \int_S \frac{ds}{v(z)}$$

gdje je:

$$v(\theta) = v_0 + k z(\theta)$$

Znamo:

$$v(z) = v_0 + k z = \frac{\sin \theta(z)}{\sin \theta_0} v_0 \quad (*)$$

$$\Rightarrow z = \frac{v_0}{k \sin \theta_0} \left[ \frac{\sin \theta_2 - \sin \theta_0}{\sin \theta} \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow v(\theta) = v_0 + k r (\sin \theta - \sin \theta_0) \Rightarrow$$

Snellov zakon

$\Rightarrow$

$$(*) \Rightarrow v(z) = \frac{v_0 \sin \theta_2}{\sin \theta_0}$$

Talodu imamo

$$S = r \cdot \alpha \Rightarrow ds = |d\alpha| \cdot r = 2 d\theta r = 2 \frac{v_0}{k \sin \theta_0} d\theta$$

Idea nam govori integral poprima sledeći oblik:

$$T = \int \frac{2 v_0}{k \sin \theta_0} \frac{\sin \theta_0}{v_0 \sin \theta(z)} d\theta = \frac{2}{k} \int_{\theta_0}^{\theta_f} \frac{d\theta}{\sin \theta} = \frac{2}{k} \ln \left[ \operatorname{tg} \frac{\theta}{2} \right]_{\theta_0}^{\theta_f}$$

$$\Rightarrow T = \frac{2}{k} \left[ \ln \left( \operatorname{tg} \frac{\theta_f}{2} \right) - \ln \left( \operatorname{tg} \frac{\theta_0}{2} \right) \right]$$

Za završetak koji pročuje samo kroz koru je

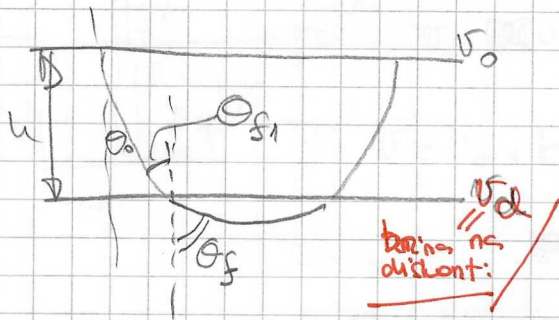
$$\theta_f = \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow T_n = -\frac{2}{k_n} \ln \left( \operatorname{tg} \frac{\theta_0}{2} \right)$$

gdje je  $k_n$  gradient brzine u koru

ZA BRAKE KOJE ZALAZE U PLAS MORAMMO  
 dodati vrijeme putovanja donjim sredstvom:

$$T_2 = \frac{2}{k_1} \left[ \ln \left( \operatorname{tg} \frac{\theta_f}{2} \right) - \ln \left( \operatorname{tg} \frac{\theta_0}{2} \right) \right] - \frac{2}{k_2} \ln \left( \operatorname{tg} \frac{\theta_f}{2} \right)$$

gdje je  $\theta_f$  kut pod kojim zateca vala nailezi na  
 ploču s diskontinuitetom gradijenta brine



$\theta_{s1} = \theta_f \Rightarrow$  jer nema  
 diskontinuiteta brine  
 (samo je  $k_1 \neq k_2$ )  
 samo se promijenio gradijent

$v_d = v_0 + k_1 h \rightarrow$  zbog kontinuiranog  
 prirasta brine

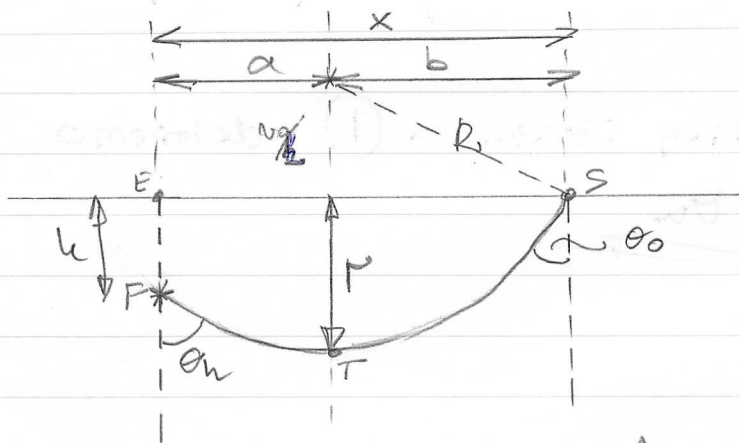
SNELLOV ZAKON LOM  $\rightarrow$  :

$$\frac{\sin \theta_f}{v_d} = \frac{\sin \theta_0}{v_0} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \theta_f = \arcsin \left( \sin \theta_0 + \frac{k_1 h}{v_0} \sin \theta_0 \right)$$

gdje je  $h$  dubina ploče diskontinuiteta gradijenta

21a) Za žarište na dubini  $h$  izračunajte izraz za kut pod kojim zraka izlazi iz žarišta potresa  $\theta_u$  u izrazima epicentralne udaljenosti  $x$ ,  $v_0$ ,  $h$  i  $k$ .



$\theta_T = 90^\circ$

SNEEL:  $\frac{\sin \theta_0}{v_0} = \frac{\sin \theta_T}{v_0 + kr} = \frac{1}{v_0 + kr} = \frac{\sin \theta_u}{v_0 + kh} \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow \sin \theta_u = \frac{v_0 + kh}{v_0 + kr} \quad (1)$$

Problem je riješen ako  $r$  izrazimo kao funkciju od  $x$ ,  $v_0$ ,  $h$  i  $k$   
 Epicentralna udaljenost  $x = a + b$

$$b = \sqrt{R^2 - \left(\frac{v_0}{k}\right)^2}$$

Zraka kolova cijele brune raski linearnog dubinom  $h$   
 kvadratni lukovi i njihov polumjer je:

$$R = \frac{v_0}{k} + r \Rightarrow b = \sqrt{\left(\frac{v_0}{k} + r\right)^2 - \left(\frac{v_0}{k}\right)^2}$$

$$a = \sqrt{\underbrace{\left(\frac{v_0}{k} + r\right)^2}_{=R^2} - \left(\frac{v_0}{k} + h\right)^2}$$

$$b = x - a \Rightarrow$$

$$\sqrt{\left(\frac{v_0}{k} + r\right)^2 - \left(\frac{v_0}{k}\right)^2} = x - \sqrt{\left(\frac{v_0}{k} + r\right)^2 - \left(\frac{v_0}{k} + h\right)^2}$$

Riješimo li za  $\underline{r}$

$$r = \sqrt{\left(\frac{x^2 - h^2 - 2\frac{v_0}{k}h}{2x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{v_0}{k} + h\right)^2} - \frac{v_0}{k}$$

Supstitucijom ovog izraza u (1) dobijemo  
 izraz za  $\underline{v_u}$

$$v = \frac{v_0 + v_u}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \left( v_0 + v_u \right)$$

(1)

$$\frac{v_0 + v_u}{2} = v_0 \left( \frac{v_0 + v_u}{2v_0} \right)$$

$$v = \sqrt{v_0^2 - g^2} = v_0 \sqrt{1 - \frac{g^2}{v_0^2}}$$

$$v = \frac{v_0 + v_u}{2} \Rightarrow v_0 \sqrt{1 - \frac{g^2}{v_0^2}} = \frac{v_0 + v_u}{2}$$

$$2v_0 \sqrt{1 - \frac{g^2}{v_0^2}} = v_0 + v_u$$

$$2v_0 \sqrt{1 - \frac{g^2}{v_0^2}} - v_0 = v_u$$

$$\sqrt{1 - \frac{g^2}{v_0^2}} = \frac{v_0 + v_u}{2v_0} \Rightarrow \sqrt{1 - \frac{g^2}{v_0^2}} = \frac{1}{2} \left( 1 + \frac{v_u}{v_0} \right)$$

DZ:

21 b)

Pretpostavimo poluprostor u kom brzina raste s dubinom prema izrazu

$$v_h = 4 + 0.1 \cdot z$$

Žarište potresa je na dubini od 10 km.

Izračunajte epicentralnu udaljenost za val koji izlazi iz žarišta pod kutem od  $30^\circ$ .

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(skica je ista kao u zadatku 21a)