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# 半空间反射弹性波多参数线性化逆散射\*

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摘要: 研究了 BORN 近似条件下的半空间中弹性波方程的多参数反演问题。采用宽带点源表面激发和接收扫描方案, 建立了一个同时重构介质密度和拉梅参数的反演方法, 证明了表面垂直和水平脉冲激发的散射场可以分解成  $P^{\rightarrow}P$  波、 $P^{\rightarrow}S$  波、 $S^{\rightarrow}P$  波及  $S^{\rightarrow}S$  波 4 类散射成分, 其中包含着重建目标体参数分布所需的信息, 所得到的参数重建显示表达式具有滤波反传播的形式。

关键词: 逆散射; 地表反射; BORN 近似; 滤波反传播

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## 引 言

弹性介质中的多参数逆散射是地震学和无损检测的基本问题, BORN 近似条件下, 这个问题曾被一些学者研究过。Blackledge<sup>[1]</sup>等在忽略剪切波的情况下将 X\_射线 CT 方法推广到弹性介质密度和拉梅参数重建问题。Hooshyar 和 Weglein<sup>[2]</sup>讨论 SH 波的双参数逆散射问题。Beylkin 等<sup>[3]</sup>和朱文浩<sup>[4]</sup>分别采用了广义的 Randon 变换法来求解三参数反演问题。然而已有的研究大都是针对无界域, 而对实际应用中物体表面存在所产生的影响考虑不多。

由于地震勘探和无损检测中, 常用半空间表面波的反射波来反求物体内部的性态, 本文拟讨论用表面反射波来重建半空间内部三个参数分布的问题。在 BORN 近似条件下, 本文用点源激发和接收扫描的方案, 并发展了一种散射波场的波型分离方法来处理这个问题。首先导出三维半空间表面反射场的积分表达式, 通过对点源和接收点坐标的傅立叶变换, 我们可以得到位置 Fourier 变换的一些关系式。利用波形分解的方法可以三个参数在变换域解耦, 进一步获得三个参数的理论反演式, 即衍射 CT 的反传播公式。

## 1 地表反射条件下散射场的积分表达式

在均匀各向同性弹性半空间中埋有一各向同性散射体。设半空间背景介质的弹性参数为  $\rho_0$ 、 $\lambda_0$ 、 $\mu_0$ , 散射体中的弹性参数为:

$$p(\mathbf{r}) = \rho_0 + \Delta\rho(\mathbf{r}), \quad \lambda(\mathbf{r}) = \lambda_0 + \Delta\lambda(\mathbf{r}), \quad \mu(\mathbf{r}) = \mu_0 + \Delta\mu(\mathbf{r}), \quad (1)$$

其中:  $\Delta\rho$ 、 $\Delta\lambda$ 、 $\Delta\mu$  为目标体相对于背景介质的异常度(小扰动), 并且在目标体外

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$$\Delta\rho(\mathbf{r}) = \Delta\lambda(\mathbf{r}) = \Delta\mu(\mathbf{r}) = 0, \quad \mathbf{r} \notin \Omega \quad (2)$$

考虑 BORN 近似要求弱散射条件有:  $\Delta\rho \ll \rho_0$ ,  $\Delta\lambda \ll \lambda_0$ ,  $\Delta\mu \ll \mu_0$ •

在半空间点源产生的弹性波场满足下列方程:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x_k} \left[ \lambda(\mathbf{r}) \delta_{ik} \frac{\partial u_{ij}}{\partial x_l} + \mu(\mathbf{r}) \left( \frac{\partial u_{ij}}{\partial x_k} + \frac{\partial u_{kj}}{\partial x_i} \right) \right] + \omega^2 \rho(\mathbf{r}) u_{ij} = 0, \quad (i, j = 1, 2, 3), \quad (3)$$

边界条件:

$$x_3 = 0 \text{ 时, } \lambda_0 \delta_{i3} \frac{\partial u_{ij}}{\partial x_l} + \mu_0 \left( \frac{\partial u_{ij}}{\partial x_3} + \frac{\partial u_{3j}}{\partial x_i} \right) = -F(\omega) \delta_{ij} \delta(\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}^s), \quad (i, j = 1, 2, 3) \quad (4)$$

这里采用重复指标求和约定,  $\delta_{ij}$  为 Kronecker 张量,  $u_{ij}(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}^s, \omega)$  为表面  $\mathbf{r}^s$  处的  $j$  方向的力在  $\mathbf{r}$  处  $i$  方向产生的位移场• 式子中  $F(\omega)$  是激发源频谱• 利用格林公式<sup>[5]</sup> 和 BORN 近似, 可得到散射场的积分表达式<sup>[4]</sup>:

$$u_{ij}^{sc}(\mathbf{r}^0, \mathbf{r}^s, \omega) = u_{ij}(\mathbf{r}^0, \mathbf{r}^s, \omega) - G_{ij}(\mathbf{r}^0, \mathbf{r}^s, \omega) F(\omega) = \iiint_{\Omega} \left\{ \omega^2 \Delta\rho(\mathbf{r}) G_{ki}(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}^0, \omega) G_{lj}(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}^s, \omega) - \frac{\partial G_{ki}(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}^0, \omega)}{\partial x_l} \times \left[ \Delta\lambda(\mathbf{r}) \delta_{kl} \frac{\partial G_{mj}(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}^s, \omega)}{\partial x_m} + \Delta\mu(\mathbf{r}) \left( \frac{\partial G_{lj}(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}^s, \omega)}{\partial x_l} + \frac{\partial G_{lj}(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}^s, \omega)}{\partial x_k} \right) \right] \right\} \times F(\omega) dx_1 dx_2 dx_3, \quad (5)$$

式中  $\mathbf{r}^0 = (x_1^0, x_2^0, 0)$ ,  $\mathbf{r}^s = (x_1^s, x_2^s, 0)$  为接收点和源点坐标,  $G_{ij}(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}^s, \omega)$  是三维半空间格林函数张量, 它满足边值问题:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_k} \left[ \lambda_0 \delta_{ik} \frac{\partial G_{lj}}{\partial x_l} + \mu_0 \left( \frac{\partial G_{lj}}{\partial x_k} + \frac{\partial G_{kj}}{\partial x_l} \right) \right] + \omega^2 \rho_0 G_{ij} &= 0, \\ x_3 = 0 \text{ 时, } \lambda_0 \delta_{i3} \frac{\partial G_{lj}}{\partial x_l} + \mu_0 \left( \frac{\partial G_{lj}}{\partial x_3} + \frac{\partial G_{3j}}{\partial x_l} \right) &= \delta_{ij} \delta(\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}^0). \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (6)$$

在推导中利用了辐射条件和格林函数的互易关系:

$$G_{ij}(\mathbf{r}_1^0, \mathbf{r}_1^s, \omega) = G_{ji}(\mathbf{r}_1^s, \mathbf{r}_1^0, \omega) \quad (7)$$

这里的格林函数<sup>[6]</sup> 可以从 Lamb 问题解中得到, Johnson<sup>[7]</sup> 给出了它的傅立叶变换形式:

$$G(\xi_1, \xi_2, x_3; x_1^s, x_2^s, 0; \omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} G(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}^s, \omega) \exp(-ix\xi_1 - ix_2\xi_2) dx_1 dx_2 = \frac{1}{i\mu_0 \mathbf{r}(\xi)} \exp(-i\xi_1 x_1^s - i\xi_2 x_2^s) \left\{ \exp(-ik_1 x_3) \begin{bmatrix} \xi_1 \\ \xi_2 \\ \xi_3 \end{bmatrix} [2\xi_1 k_2 \quad 2\xi_2 k_2 \quad -h] + \exp(-ik_2 x_3) \begin{bmatrix} h_1 k_1 - \frac{\xi_2^2 (h - 4k_1 k_2)}{k_2} & \frac{\xi_1 \xi_2 (h - 4k_1 k_2)}{k_2} & 2\xi_1 k_1 k_2 \\ \frac{\xi_1 \xi_2 (h - 4k_1 k_2)}{k_2} & h_1 k_2 - \frac{\xi_1^2 (h - 4k_1 k_2)}{k_2} & 2\xi_1 k_1 k_2 \\ \xi_1 h & \xi_2 h & 2k_1 (\xi_1^2 + \xi_2^2) \end{bmatrix} \right\}, \quad (8)$$

其中

$$k_i^2 = \omega^2 / c_i^2 - \xi_1^2 - \xi_2^2 \quad (i = 1, 2), \quad c_1^2 = \frac{\lambda_0 + 2\mu_0}{\rho_0}, \quad c_2^2 = \frac{\mu_0}{\rho_0}, \\ h = k_2^2 - \xi_1^2 - \xi_2^2, \quad R(\xi) = h^2 + k_1 k_2 (\xi_1^2 + \xi_2^2) \cdot$$

对(8)式取逆变换后再对源点坐标  $x_1^s, x_2^s$  取傅立叶正变换得到:

$$G(\mathbf{r}; \xi_1, \xi_2, 0; \omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} G(\mathbf{r}; \mathbf{r}^s, \omega) \exp(-ix_1^s \xi_1 - ix_2^s \xi_2) dx_1^s dx_2^s =$$

$$\frac{1}{i\mu_0 R(\xi_2)} \exp(-i\xi_1 x_1 - i\xi_2 x_2) \left\{ \exp(-ik_1 x_3) \begin{bmatrix} \xi_1 \\ \xi_2 \\ k \end{bmatrix} [2\xi_1 k_2 \quad 2\xi_2 k_2 \quad h] + \right.$$

$$\left. \exp(-ik_2 x_3) \begin{bmatrix} h_1 k_2 - \frac{\xi_2(h - 4k_1 k_2)}{k_2} & \frac{\xi_1 \xi_2 (h - 4k_1 k_2)}{k_2} & -2\xi_1 k_1 k_2 \\ \frac{\xi_1 \xi_2 (h - 4k_1 k_2)}{k_2} & h_1 k_2 - \frac{\xi_1^2 (h - 4k_1 k_2)}{k_2} & -2\xi_1 k_1 k_2 \\ -\xi_1 h & -\xi_2 h & 2k_1(\xi_1^2 + \xi_2^2) \end{bmatrix} \right\} \cdot \quad (9)$$

在反问题中, 散射波在半空间表面上测量并用来重建函数  $\rho_1, \lambda$  和  $\mu_1$ .

我们对地表观测到的散射场(5)式关于源点和观测点坐标取傅立叶变换得到:

$$x^0 \rightarrow \xi \quad x^s \rightarrow \eta$$

$$u_{ik}^{sc}(\xi_1, \xi_2; \eta_1, \eta_2; \omega) = F(\omega) \iiint \left\{ \omega^2 \Delta \mathcal{G}_{ik} \times \right.$$

$$\left. \left[ \Delta \lambda \frac{\partial G_{ml}}{\partial x_m} \cdot \frac{\partial G_{nk}}{\partial x_n} + \frac{\Delta \mu}{2} \left( \frac{\partial G_{il}}{\partial x_j} + \frac{\partial G_{jl}}{\partial x_i} \right) \left( \frac{\partial G_{ik}}{\partial x_j} + \frac{\partial G_{jk}}{\partial x_i} \right) \right] \right\} dx_1 dx_2 dx_3, \quad (10)$$

式中  $G_{ij}$  由(9)式给出.

式(10)是重建三个散射函数的基本方程, 由于采用宽带点源激发, 并使源点和接收点在二维表面上扫描, 因此得到的散射信息是五维的数据组合, 而待建参数是三维函数, 因此我们只需要在五维已知数据集中抽取一个三维子集(即  $\xi_1 = \eta_1, \xi_2 = \eta_2$ )即可满足重建过程.

## 2 波型分离

从式(9)和(10)看到, 在表面接受到的散射射由四部分组成, 每一部分代表一种散射类型, 即  $P \rightarrow P$  波散射、 $P \rightarrow S$  波散射、 $S \rightarrow P$  波散射及  $S \rightarrow S$  波散射. 另外(10)式还显示出  $u_{ik}^{sc}$  是散射函数傅立叶变换的线性组合, 但这些变换是在变换域中不同的点上计算的. 我们试图用波型分解法来分离各个参数的傅立叶变换, 这里将利用矢量波场中不同波型具有不同偏振的特点.

### (1) P 波 $\rightarrow$ P 波

$$A_{P_1}^p(\xi_1, \xi_2, \omega) \equiv [2\xi_1 k_1 \quad 2\xi_2 k_1 \quad h] [u_{ik}^{sc}] [2\xi_1 k_1 \quad 2\xi_2 k_1 \quad h]^T =$$

$$\frac{1}{\mu_0 c_1^2} F \omega^4 \iiint \left\{ \Delta \rho(\mathbf{r}) + \frac{1}{c_1^2} [(\Delta \lambda)(\mathbf{r}) + 2\Delta \mu(\mathbf{r})] \right\} \exp(-i2\xi_L \cdot \mathbf{r}) dx_1 dx_2 dx_3 =$$

$$\frac{1}{\mu_0 c_1^2} F \omega^4 \left\{ \overline{\Delta \rho}(2\xi_L) + \frac{1}{c_1^2} [(\overline{\Delta \lambda})(2\xi_L) + \overline{\Delta \mu}(2\xi_L)] \right\}, \quad (11)$$

式中,  $\xi_L = (\xi_1, \xi_2, k_1)$ , 符号“ $\overline{\quad}$ ”表示傅立叶变换. (11)式定义了一种散射振幅, 它代表  $P$  波  $\rightarrow P$  波散射波.

### (2) S 波 $\rightarrow$ S 波

类似地, 如下方程代表  $S$  波  $\rightarrow S$  波型散射.

$$A_{S_1}^s(\xi_1, \xi_2, \omega) \equiv [\xi_1 h \quad \xi_2 h \quad -2k_2(\xi_1^2 + \xi_2^2)] [u_{ik}^{sc}] [\xi_1 h \quad \xi_2 h \quad -2k_2(\xi_1^2 + \xi_2^2)]^T =$$

$$\frac{i^2 F \omega^4}{\mu_0^2 c_1^2} \iiint \left[ \Delta \rho(r) + \frac{1}{c_2^2} \Delta \mu(r) \right] (\xi_1^2 + \xi_2^2) \exp(-i 2 \xi_{\mathbf{L}} \cdot \mathbf{r}) dx_1 dx_2 dx_3 = \frac{i^2 F \omega^4}{\mu_0^2 c_1^2} (\xi_1^2 + \xi_2^2) \left[ \overline{\Delta \rho}(2 \xi_{\mathbf{r}}) + \frac{1}{c_2^2} \overline{\Delta \mu}(2 \xi_{\mathbf{r}}) \right], \quad (12)$$

式中,  $\xi_{\mathbf{r}} = (\xi_1, \xi_2, k_2) \cdot$

### (3) P 波 $\rightarrow$ S 波

$$A_p^s(\xi_1, \xi_2, \omega) \equiv [ \xi_1 h \quad \xi_2 h \quad -2k_2(\xi_1^2 + \xi_2^2) ] [ u_{ik}^s ] [ \xi_1 k_1 \quad 2\xi_2 k_1 \quad h ]^T = \frac{i^2 F}{\mu_0^2} (\xi_1^2 + \xi_2^2) (k_1 - k_2) \iiint \left[ \omega^2 \Delta \rho(\mathbf{r}) + 2 \Delta \mu(\mathbf{r}) (\xi_1^2 + \xi_2^2 + k_1 k_2) \right] \times \exp[-i(\xi_{\mathbf{L}} + \xi_{\mathbf{r}}) \cdot \mathbf{r}] dx_1 dx_2 dx_3 = \frac{i^2 F}{\mu_0^2} (\xi_1^2 + \xi_2^2) (k_1 - k_2) [ \omega^2 \overline{\Delta \rho}(\xi_{\mathbf{L}} + \xi_{\mathbf{r}}) + 2(\xi_1^2 + \xi_2^2 + k_1 k_2) \overline{\Delta \mu}(\xi_{\mathbf{L}} + \xi_{\mathbf{r}}) ] \cdot \quad (13)$$

公式(11)~(13)的物理意义可以这样解释:对散射矩阵的处理可看作是作用在矢量散射波上的滤波器和检波器。从其输出中可得到我们需要的波型分量。这4个式子的右端则是未知物性函数的傅立叶变换值的线性组合,然而由于各个等式中的物性函数的傅立叶变换是在变换域中不同点计算的,因此不能直接联立求解。而由于未知函数有3个,因此只需要(11)~(13)式。

引入新的变换<sup>[6]</sup>,定义新的变量:

$$\mathbf{p} = 2\xi_{\mathbf{L}} = (2\xi_1, 2\xi_2, 2k_1), \quad \mathbf{q} = 2\xi_{\mathbf{r}} = (2\xi_1, 2\xi_2, 2k_2), \quad \mathbf{w} = \xi_{\mathbf{L}} + \xi_{\mathbf{r}} = (2\xi_1, 2\xi_2, k_1 + k_2) \cdot \quad (14)$$

变量代换的雅各比行列式为:

$$\frac{\partial(p_1, p_2, p_3)}{\partial(\xi_1, \xi_2, \omega)} = \frac{8\omega}{c_1^2 k_1}, \quad \frac{\partial(q_1, q_2, q_3)}{\partial(\xi_1, \xi_2, \omega)} = \frac{8\omega}{c_2^2 k_1}, \quad \frac{\partial(w_1, w_2, w_3)}{\partial(\xi_1, \xi_2, \omega)} = \frac{4\omega}{c_1^2 k_1} + \frac{4\omega}{c_2^2 k_1}. \quad (15)$$

将(11)~(13)式分别乘以  $\delta(\mathbf{p} - \eta)$ ,  $\delta(\mathbf{q} - \eta)$ ,  $\delta(\mathbf{w} - \eta)$  并在整个变换域上积分得:

$$\iiint_{-\infty}^{\infty} B_1(\xi_1, \xi_2, \omega) \delta(\mathbf{p} - \eta) d\xi_1 d\xi_2 d\omega = \overline{\Delta \rho}(\eta) + \frac{1}{c_1^2} [ \overline{\Delta \lambda}(\eta) + 2 \overline{\Delta \mu}(\eta) ], \quad (16)$$

$$\iiint_{-\infty}^{\infty} B_1(\xi_1, \xi_2, \omega) \delta(\mathbf{q} - \eta) d\xi_1 d\xi_2 d\omega = \overline{\Delta \rho}(\eta) + \frac{1}{c_1^2} \overline{\Delta \mu}(\eta), \quad (17)$$

$$\iiint_{-\infty}^{\infty} B_1(\xi_1, \xi_2, \omega) \delta(\mathbf{w} - \eta) d\xi_1 d\xi_2 d\omega = f(\eta) \overline{\Delta \rho}(\eta) + [1 - \eta_3^2 - c_+ f(\eta)] \overline{\Delta \mu}(\eta), \quad (18)$$

其中:

$$B_1(\xi_1, \xi_2, \omega) = \frac{\mu_0^2 c_1^2}{i F(\omega) \omega^4} \cdot \frac{A_p^p(\xi_1, \xi_2, \omega)}{1} \cdot \frac{\partial(p_1, p_2, p_3)}{\partial(\xi_1, \xi_2, \omega)}, \quad (19a)$$

$$B_2(\xi_1, \xi_2, \omega) = \frac{\mu_0^2 c_2^2}{i F(\omega) \omega^4} \cdot \frac{A_s^s(\xi_1, \xi_2, \omega)}{(\xi_1^2 + \xi_2^2)} \cdot \frac{\partial(q_1, q_2, q_3)}{\partial(\xi_1, \xi_2, \omega)}, \quad (19b)$$

$$B_3(\xi_1, \xi_2, \omega) = \frac{\mu_0^2}{i F(\omega)} \cdot \frac{A_p^s(\xi_1, \xi_2, \omega)}{(\xi_1^2 + \xi_2^2)(k_1 - k_2)} \cdot \frac{\partial(w_1, w_2, w_3)}{\partial(\xi_1, \xi_2, \omega)}, \quad (19c)$$

式中:

$$f(\eta) = \frac{c_+}{c_-^2} \eta_3^2 + \frac{\eta_3}{c_-} \sqrt{\frac{4\eta_3^2}{c_1^2 c_2^2 c_-^2} - \eta_1^2 - \eta_2^2}, \quad c_+ = \frac{1}{c_1^2} + \frac{1}{c_2^2}, \quad c_- = \frac{1}{c_1^2} - \frac{1}{c_2^2}.$$

现在式(16)~(18)中  $\overline{\Delta\rho}$ ,  $\overline{\Delta\lambda}$ ,  $\overline{\Delta\mu}$  是变换域中在同一点上计算的, 可联立求解, 然后取傅立叶逆变换得到:

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta\mu(\mathbf{r}) &= \frac{1}{8\pi^3} \iiint_{-\infty}^{\infty} \overline{\Delta\mu(\boldsymbol{\eta})} \exp(i\boldsymbol{\eta} \cdot \mathbf{r}) d\eta_1 d\eta_2 d\eta_3 = \\ & \frac{1}{8\pi^3} \iiint_{-\infty}^{\infty} B_2(\xi_1, \xi_2, \omega) f(2\xi_r) \exp(i2\xi_r \cdot \mathbf{r}) d\xi_1 d\xi_2 d\omega - \\ & \frac{1}{8\pi^3} \iiint_{-\infty}^{\infty} B_3(\xi_1, \xi_2, \omega) g_1(\xi_r + \xi_l) \exp[i(\xi_r + \xi_l) \cdot \mathbf{r}] d\xi_1 d\xi_2 d\omega, \end{aligned} \quad (20)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta\rho(\mathbf{r}) &= \frac{1}{8\pi^3} \iiint_{-\infty}^{\infty} \overline{\Delta\rho(\boldsymbol{\eta})} \exp(i\boldsymbol{\eta} \cdot \mathbf{r}) d\eta_1 d\eta_2 d\eta_3 = \\ & \frac{1}{8\pi^3} \iiint_{-\infty}^{\infty} B_3(\xi_1, \xi_2, \omega) / c_2^2 \exp[i(\xi_r + \xi_l) \cdot \mathbf{r}] d\xi_1 d\xi_2 d\omega + \\ & \frac{1}{8\pi^3} \iiint_{-\infty}^{\infty} B_2(\xi_1, \xi_2, \omega) g_1(2\xi_r) \exp[i2\xi_r \cdot \mathbf{r}] d\xi_1 d\xi_2 d\omega, \end{aligned} \quad (21)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\Delta\lambda(\mathbf{r})}{c_1^2} &= \frac{1}{8\pi^3} \iiint_{-\infty}^{\infty} \overline{\frac{\Delta\lambda(\boldsymbol{\eta})}{c_1^2}} \exp(i\boldsymbol{\eta} \cdot \mathbf{r}) d\eta_1 d\eta_2 d\eta_3 = \\ & \frac{1}{8\pi^3} \iiint_{-\infty}^{\infty} B_1(\xi_1, \xi_2, \omega) \exp(i2\xi_r \cdot \mathbf{r}) d\xi_1 d\xi_2 d\omega - \beta_1 - \frac{2\Delta\mu(\mathbf{r})}{c_1^2}, \end{aligned} \quad (22)$$

式中:

$$g_1(\boldsymbol{\eta}) = [(1/c_1^2 + 2/c_2^2)f(\boldsymbol{\eta}) - |\boldsymbol{\eta}|^2]^{-1}, \quad g_2(\boldsymbol{\eta}) = (1/c_1^2 + 2/c_2^2)f(\boldsymbol{\eta}) - |\boldsymbol{\eta}|^2. \quad (23)$$

在导出(20)~(22)式时, 变换了对  $d\eta_1, d\eta_2, d\eta_3$  和对  $d\xi_1, d\xi_2, d\xi_3$  的三重积分的顺序. 归纳起来, 重建函数的过程可分为三步进行:

- (1) 将半空间形面观测到的散射波场去进行关于原点及接受点坐标的二维 Fourier 变换.
- (2) 将变换后的散射波场进行波型分离处理, 以获得特定的散射振幅  $A_{p,p}^p, A_{p,s}^s, A_{s,p}^s$ , 从物理上看, 这相当于对矢量场进行空间滤波和检偏处理.
- (3) 将这些散射振幅代入(19)式及滤波反传播<sup>[8]</sup>公式(20)~(22), 得到三个参数的分布函数.

### [参 考 文 献]

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## Linearized Inverse Scattering for Elastic Parameters in a Half Space With Reflection Data

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**Abstract:** The multi-parameter inversion of elastic wave equation in a half space within the Born approximation is studied. A method of simultaneously reconstructing the configurations of the density and Lam parameters of the medium was presented by use of a wideband measuring schemes in which transmitters and receivers scan over the half space surface. It is shown that the reflected waves generated by horizontal and vertical pulses on the surface can be decomposed into  $P^{\rightarrow} P$ ,  $P^{\rightarrow} S$ ,  $S^{\rightarrow} P$  and  $S^{\rightarrow} S$  types of scattering components. As is expected, these components contain enough information for desired reconstruction. From them the density and two Lam parameters are determined explicitly, and the results obtained have the form of filtered back propagation as in the acoustic diffraction tomography.

**Key words:** inverse scattering; SRP; Born approximation; filtered back propagation