Computational Seismology: Wave equations

-1

Heiner Igel

Department of Earth and Environmental Sciences Ludwig-Maximilians-University Munich

- Presenting the basic wave equations used in this course
- Demonstrating the differences between scalar and vectorial wave equations
- Showing first order and second order wave equations
- Presenting analytical solutions for acoustic and elastic wave equations
- Introducing some fundamental solutions of elastic waves in homogeneous media

Scalar wave equation: analytical solutions

Scalar wave equation



$$p(\mathbf{x}, t = 0) = p_0(\mathbf{x}, t)$$
$$\partial_t p(\mathbf{x}, t = 0) = 0$$

Snapshot of $p(\mathbf{x}, t)$ (solid line) after some time for initial condition $p_0(\mathbf{x}, t)$ (Gaussian, dashed line), 1D case.

Solution

$$p(x,t) = \frac{1}{2}p_0(ct-x) + \frac{1}{2}p_0(ct+x)$$

The solution shown in the movie has been obtained with a finite-difference approximation.

Acoustic wave equation: analytical solution

Green's Function G

$$\partial_t^2 G(\mathbf{x}, t; \mathbf{x}_0, t_0) - c^2 \Delta G(\mathbf{x}, t; \mathbf{x}_0, t_0) = \delta(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_0) \delta(t - t_0)$$

Delta function δ

$$\delta(x) = \begin{cases} \infty & x = 0 \\ 0 & x \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(x) dx = 1 , \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) \delta(x) dx = f(0)$$



Green's functions for the inhomogeneous acoustic wave equation for all dimensions. H(t) is the Heaviside function.



Acoustic wave equation: analytical solutions



7