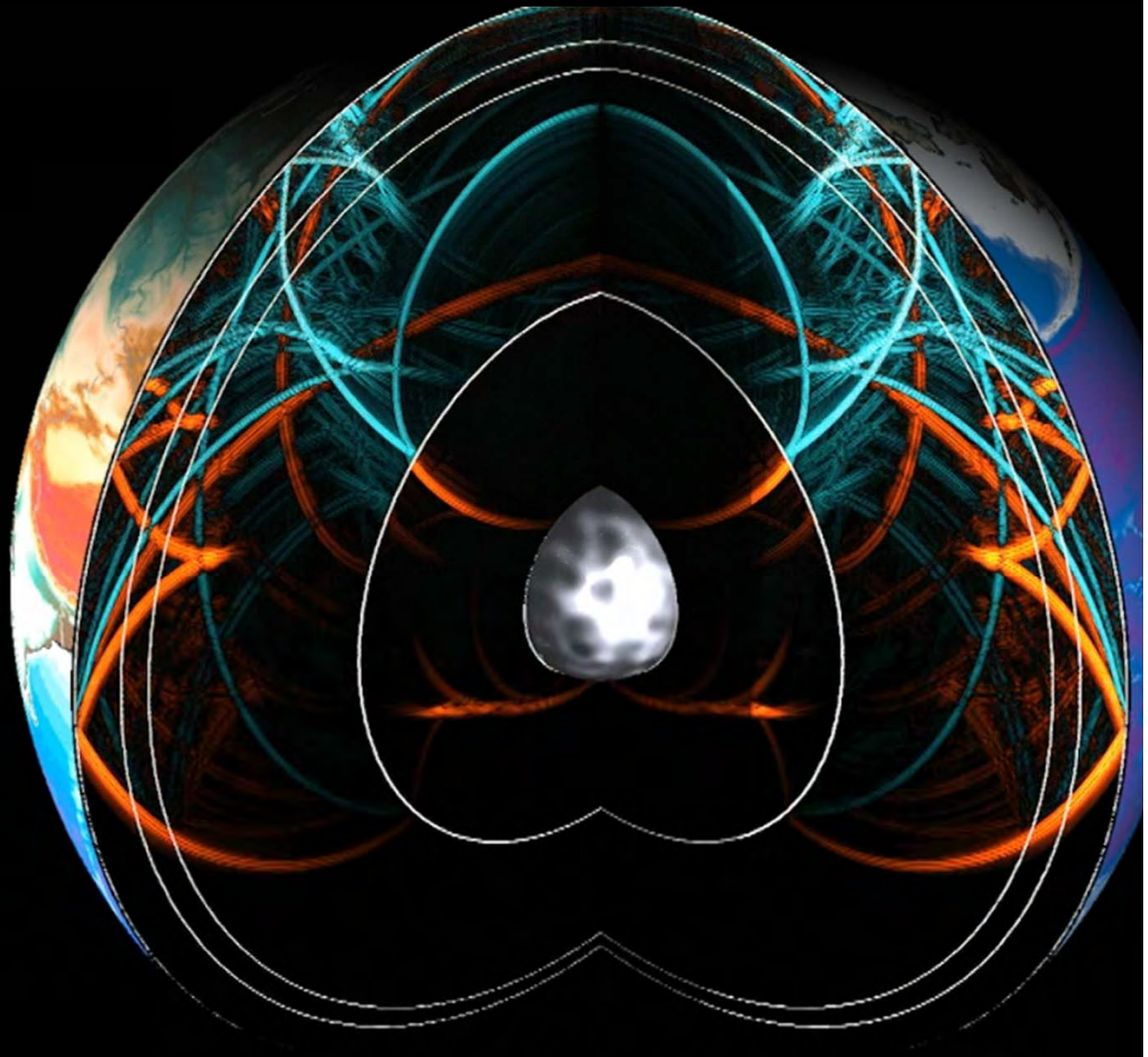


Vlny uvnitř Země

Ondřej Čadek
Katedra geofyziky MFF



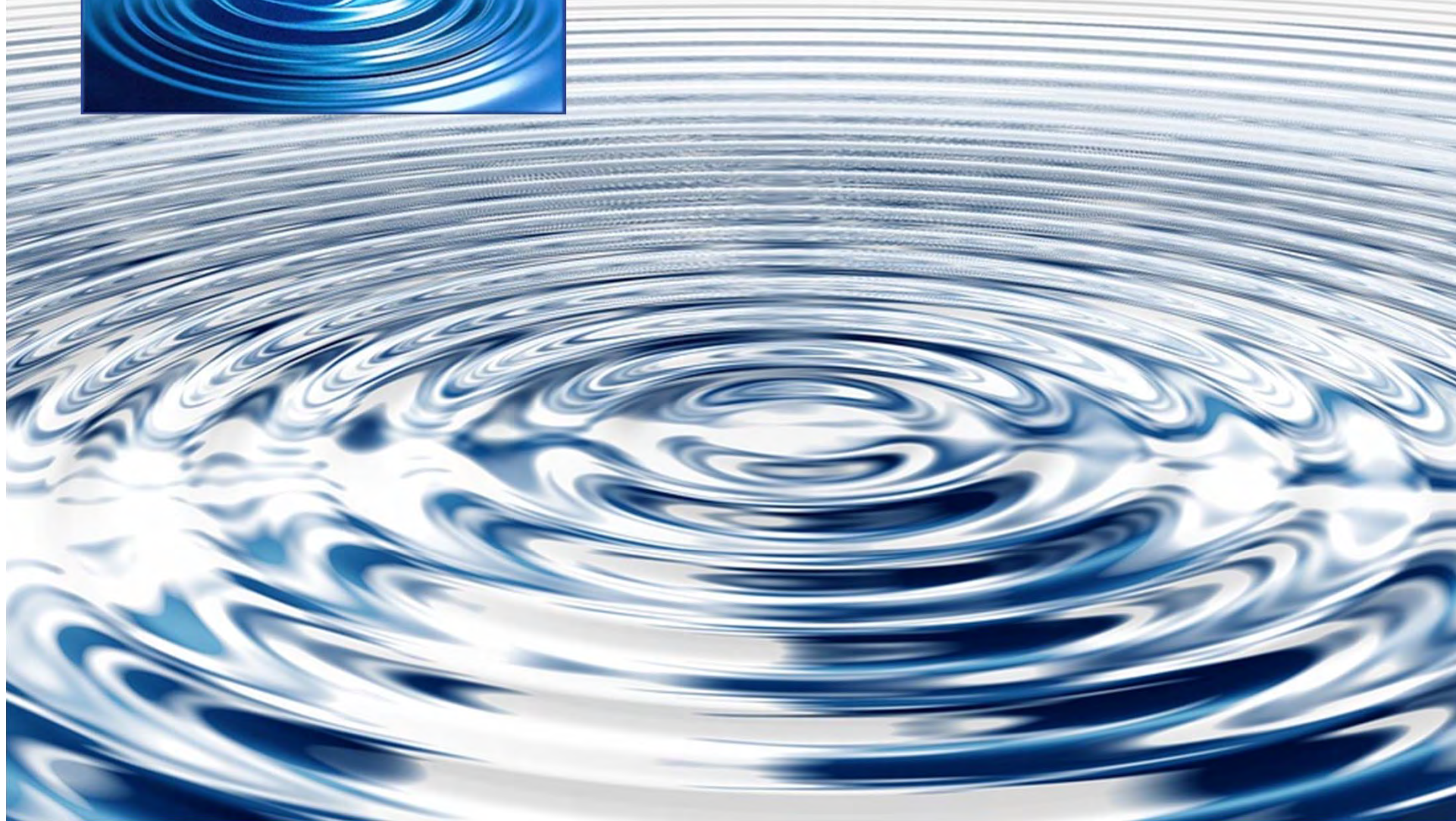
Obrázek: <http://web.utah.edu/thorne>

Chvála vlnám?





Vlna – wave – Welle – vague
– волна – val – våg – onda



Vlnová rovnice:

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2}$$



Vlnová rovnice:

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2}$$

$$u(x, t) = \sin(x + ct)$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \cos(x + ct), \quad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \cos(x + ct) = -\sin(x + ct)$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = c \cos(x + ct), \quad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = c \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \cos(x + ct) = -c^2 \sin(x + ct)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = -\sin(x + ct)$$

$$\frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = \frac{1}{c^2} [-c^2 \sin(x + ct)] = -\sin(x + ct)$$

Vlnová rovnice: $\nabla^2 \vec{u} = \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \vec{u}}{\partial t^2}$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u_x}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u_x}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u_x}{\partial z^2} = \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 u_x}{\partial t^2}$$

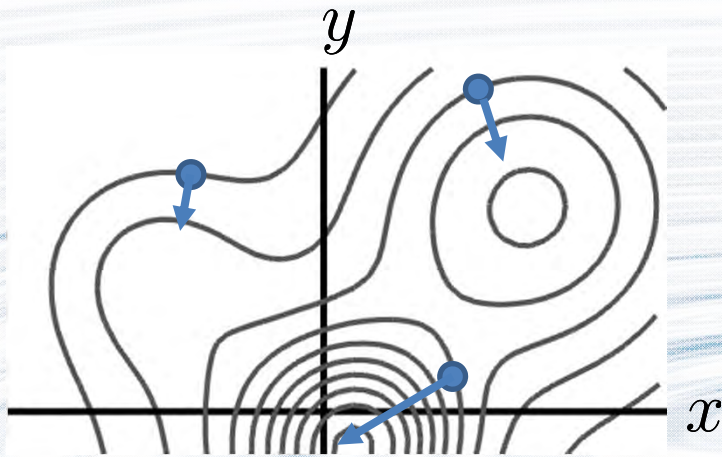
$$\frac{\partial^2 u_y}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u_y}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u_y}{\partial z^2} = \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 u_y}{\partial t^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u_z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u_z}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u_z}{\partial z^2} = \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 u_z}{\partial t^2}$$

Vlnová rovnice:

$$\nabla^2 \vec{u} = \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \vec{u}}{\partial t^2}$$

gradient: $\nabla f(x, y)$

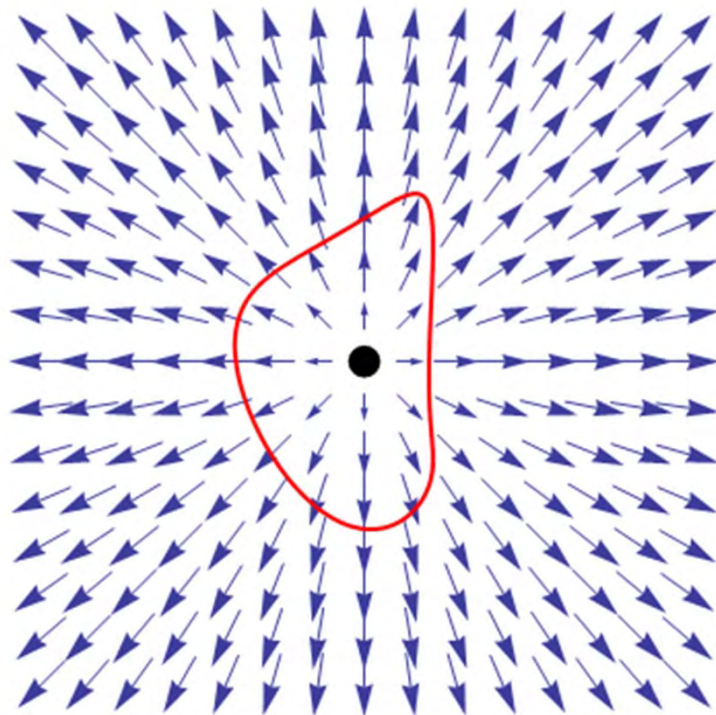


$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 u_x}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u_x}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u_x}{\partial z^2} &= \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 u_x}{\partial t^2} \\ \frac{\partial^2 u_y}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u_y}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u_y}{\partial z^2} &= \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 u_y}{\partial t^2} \\ \frac{\partial^2 u_z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u_z}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u_z}{\partial z^2} &= \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 u_z}{\partial t^2} \end{aligned}$$

Vlnová rovnice:

$$\nabla^2 \vec{u} = \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \vec{u}}{\partial t^2}$$

divergence: $\nabla \cdot \vec{u}(x, y)$

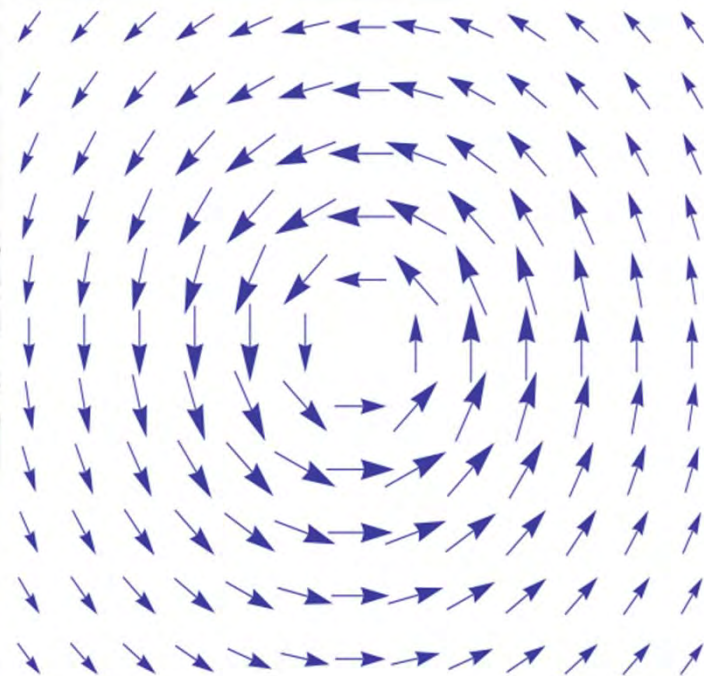


$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 u_x}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u_x}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u_x}{\partial z^2} &= \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 u_x}{\partial t^2} \\ \frac{\partial^2 u_y}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u_y}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u_y}{\partial z^2} &= \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 u_y}{\partial t^2} \\ \frac{\partial^2 u_z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u_z}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u_z}{\partial z^2} &= \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 u_z}{\partial t^2} \end{aligned}$$

Vlnová rovnice:

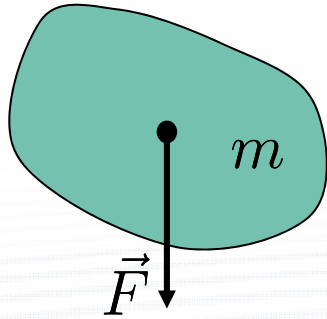
$$\nabla^2 \vec{u} = \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \vec{u}}{\partial t^2}$$

rotace: $\nabla \times \vec{u}(x, y)$

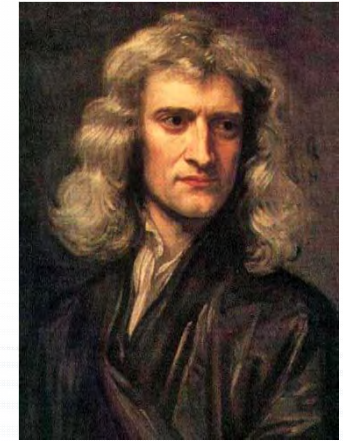


$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 u_x}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u_x}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u_x}{\partial z^2} &= \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 u_x}{\partial t^2} \\ \frac{\partial^2 u_y}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u_y}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u_y}{\partial z^2} &= \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 u_y}{\partial t^2} \\ \frac{\partial^2 u_z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u_z}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u_z}{\partial z^2} &= \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 u_z}{\partial t^2} \end{aligned}$$

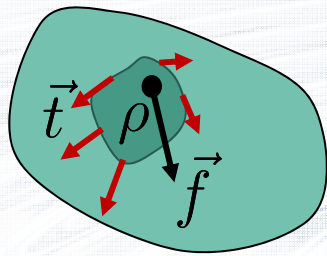
Newton (1687)



$$\vec{F} = m\vec{a} = m\frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} = m\frac{d^2\vec{u}}{dt^2}$$



Euler (kolem 1740)

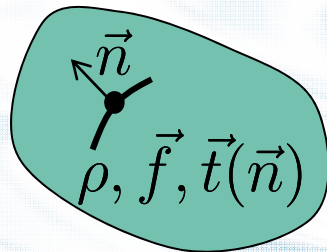


$$\vec{f} = \frac{\vec{F}}{V}, \quad \rho = \frac{m}{V}$$

$$\int_V \vec{f} dV + \int_S \vec{t} dS = \frac{d}{dt} \int_V \rho \vec{v} dV$$



Cauchy (po 1815)



$$\nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma} + \vec{f} = \rho \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt}$$



$$\nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma} + \vec{f} = \rho \frac{d^2 \vec{u}}{dt^2}$$

$$\boldsymbol{\sigma} = \lambda(\nabla \cdot \vec{u})\mathbf{I} + \mu [\nabla \vec{u} + (\nabla \vec{u})^T]$$



$$\nabla \cdot \{ \lambda(\nabla \cdot \vec{u})\mathbf{I} + \mu [\nabla \vec{u} + (\nabla \vec{u})^T] \} = \rho \frac{d^2 \vec{u}}{dt^2}$$

$$\vec{u} : \quad \phi = \nabla \cdot \vec{u}, \quad \vec{\psi} = \nabla \times \vec{u}$$



$$\frac{\lambda + 2\mu}{\rho} \nabla^2 \phi = \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial t^2}$$

Objemová (P) vlna

$$c_p = \sqrt{\frac{\lambda + 2\mu}{\rho}}$$

$$\frac{\mu}{\rho} \nabla^2 \vec{\psi} = \frac{\partial^2 \vec{\psi}}{\partial t^2}$$

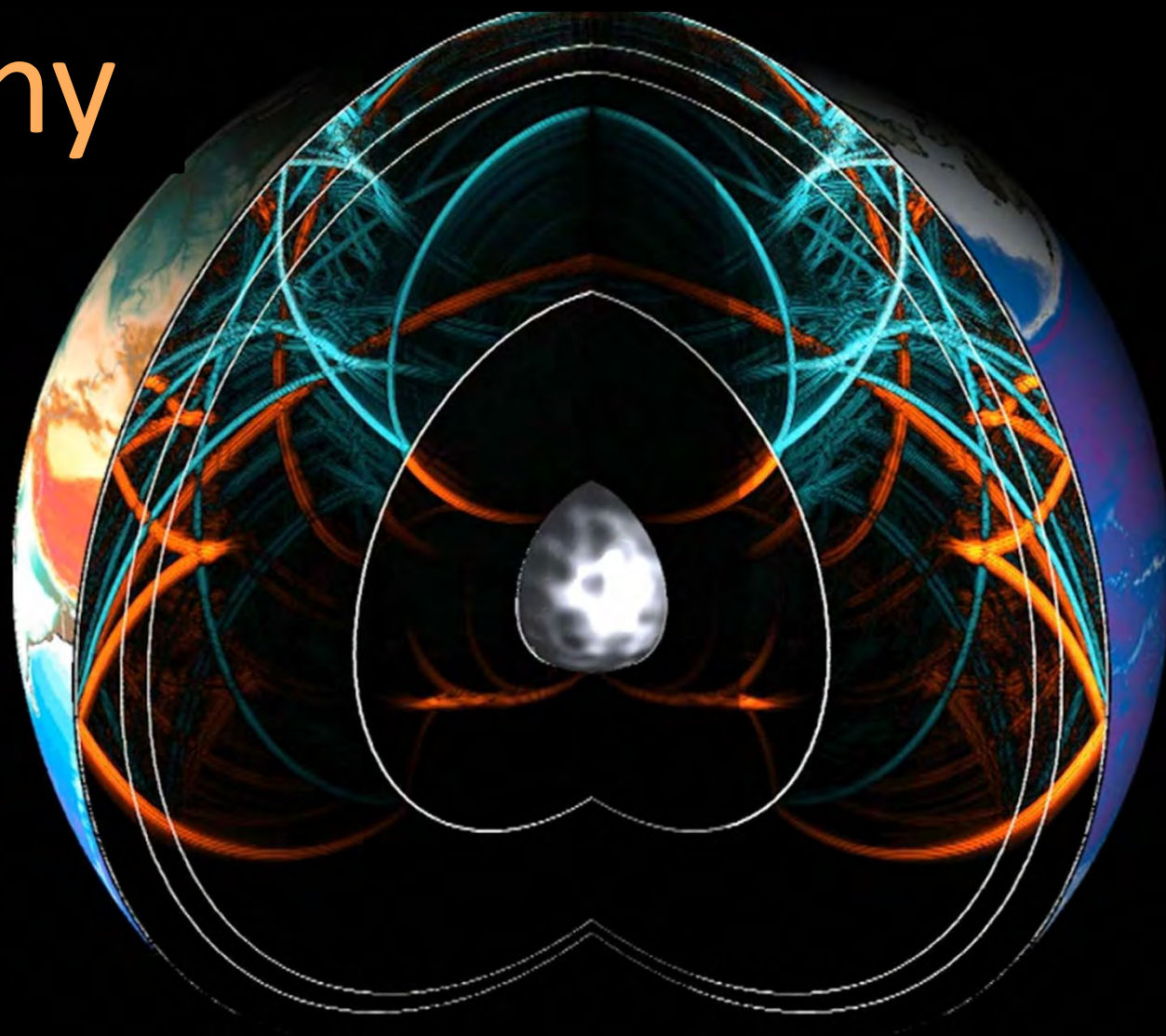
Střižná (S) vlna

$$c_s = \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{\rho}}$$

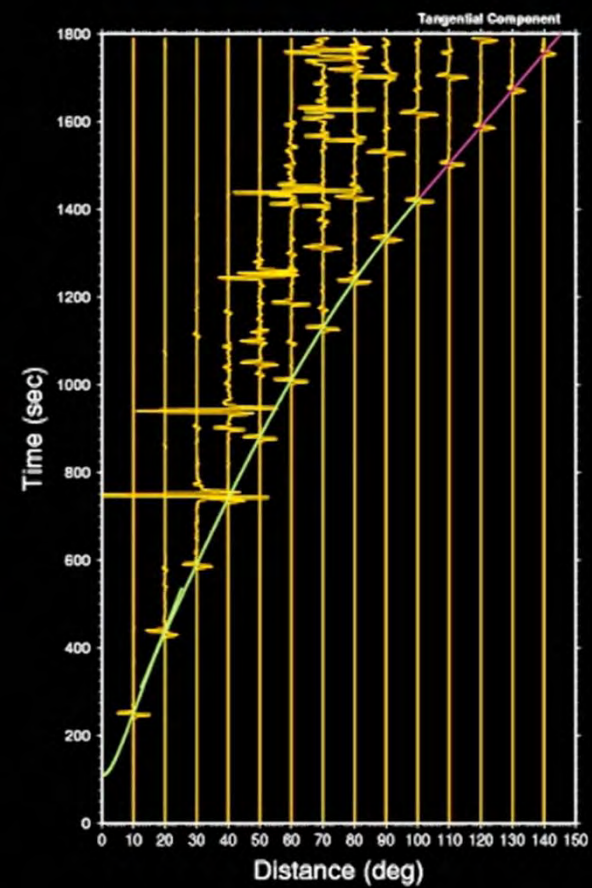
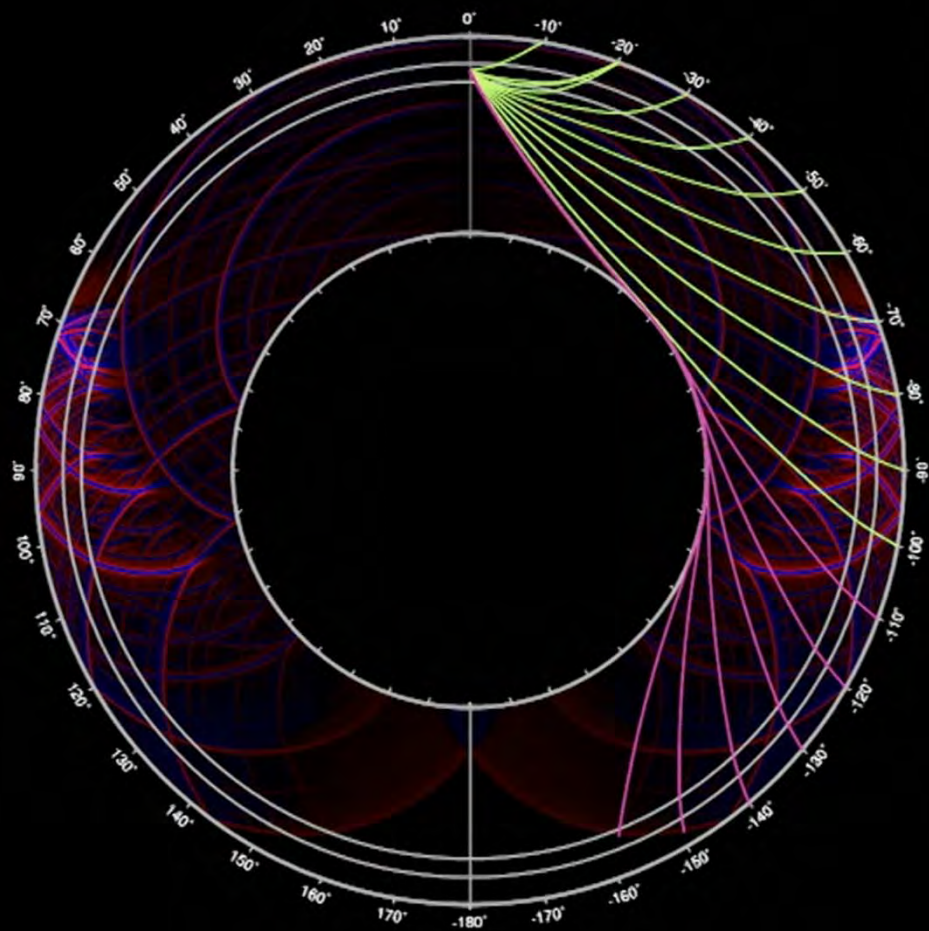


$$F = k \frac{\Delta l}{l}$$

P a S vlny

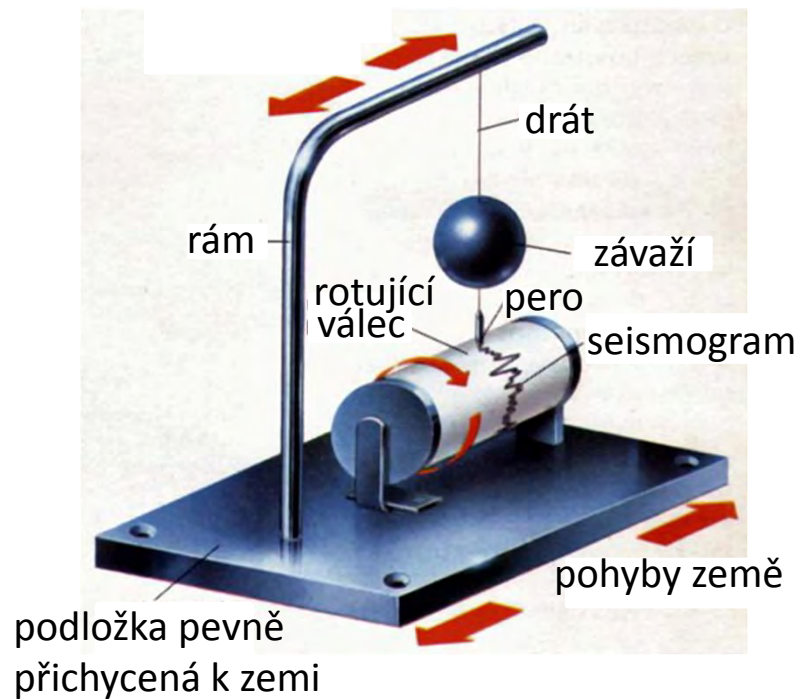


Obrázek: <http://web.utah.edu/thorne>

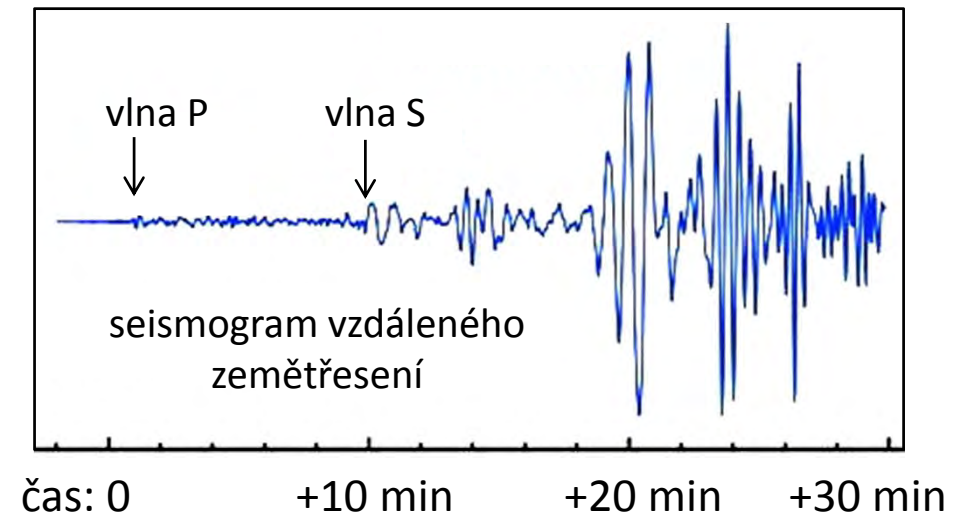


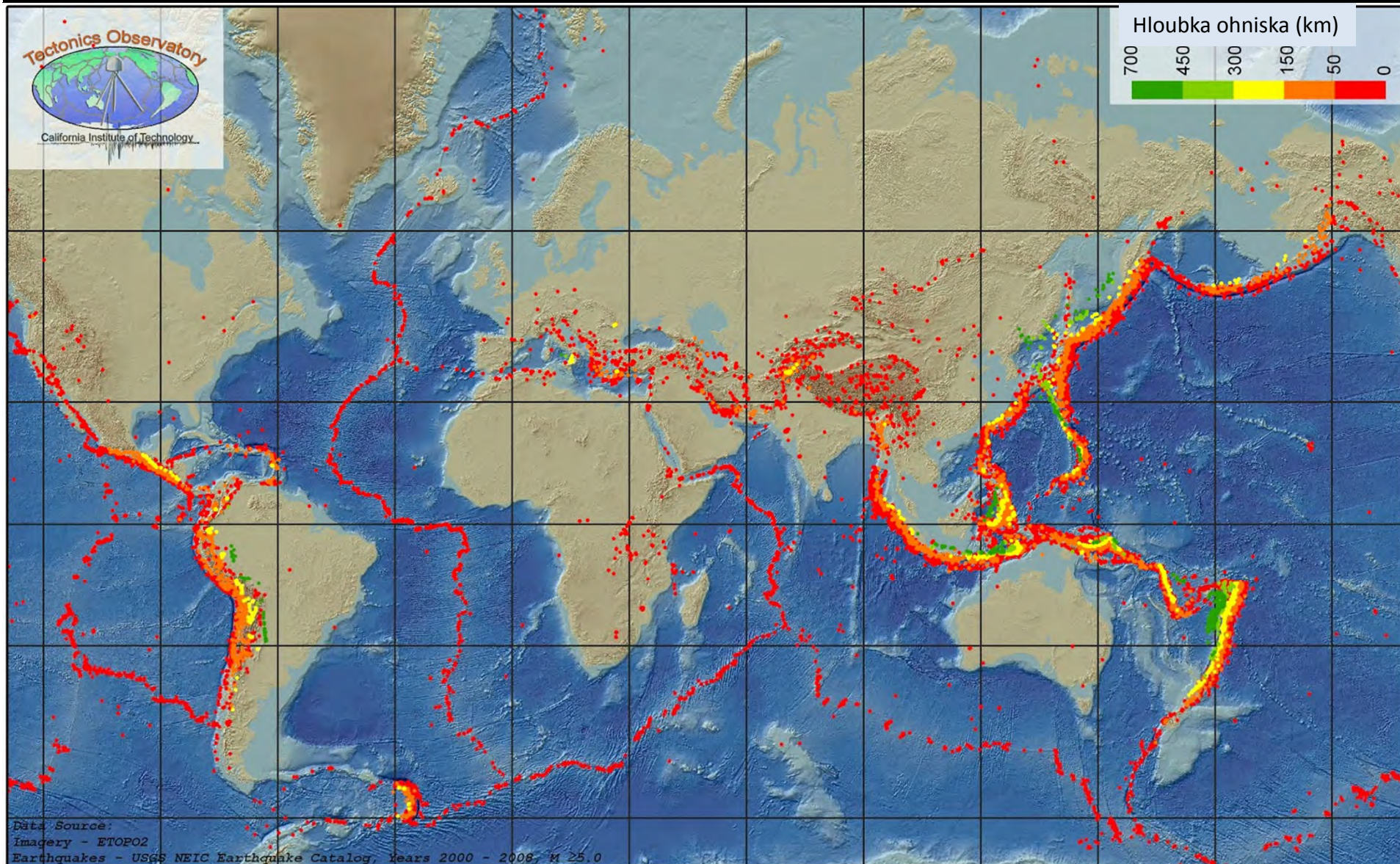
Obrázek: <http://web.utah.edu/thorne>

Seismograf ...



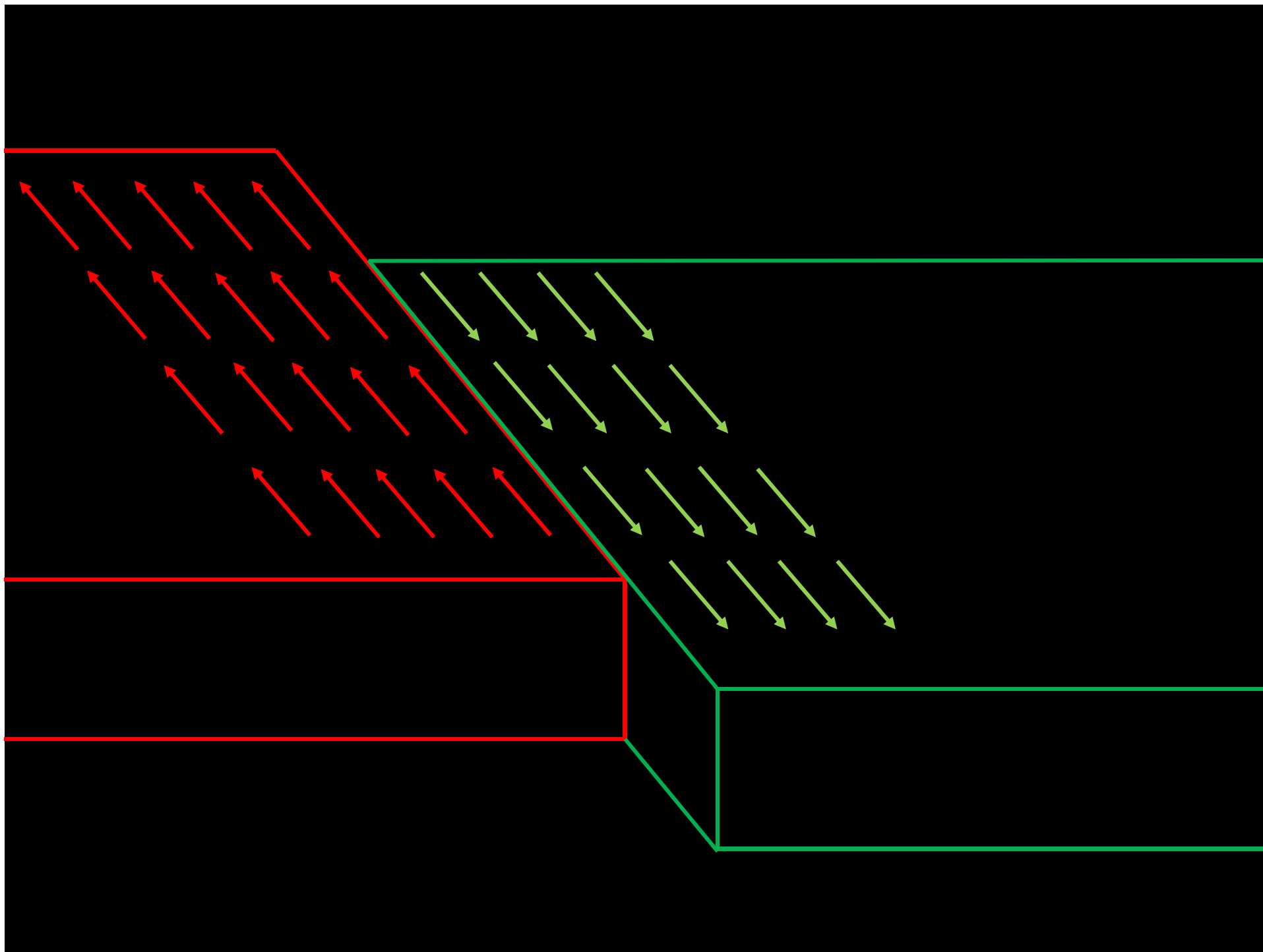
a seismogram

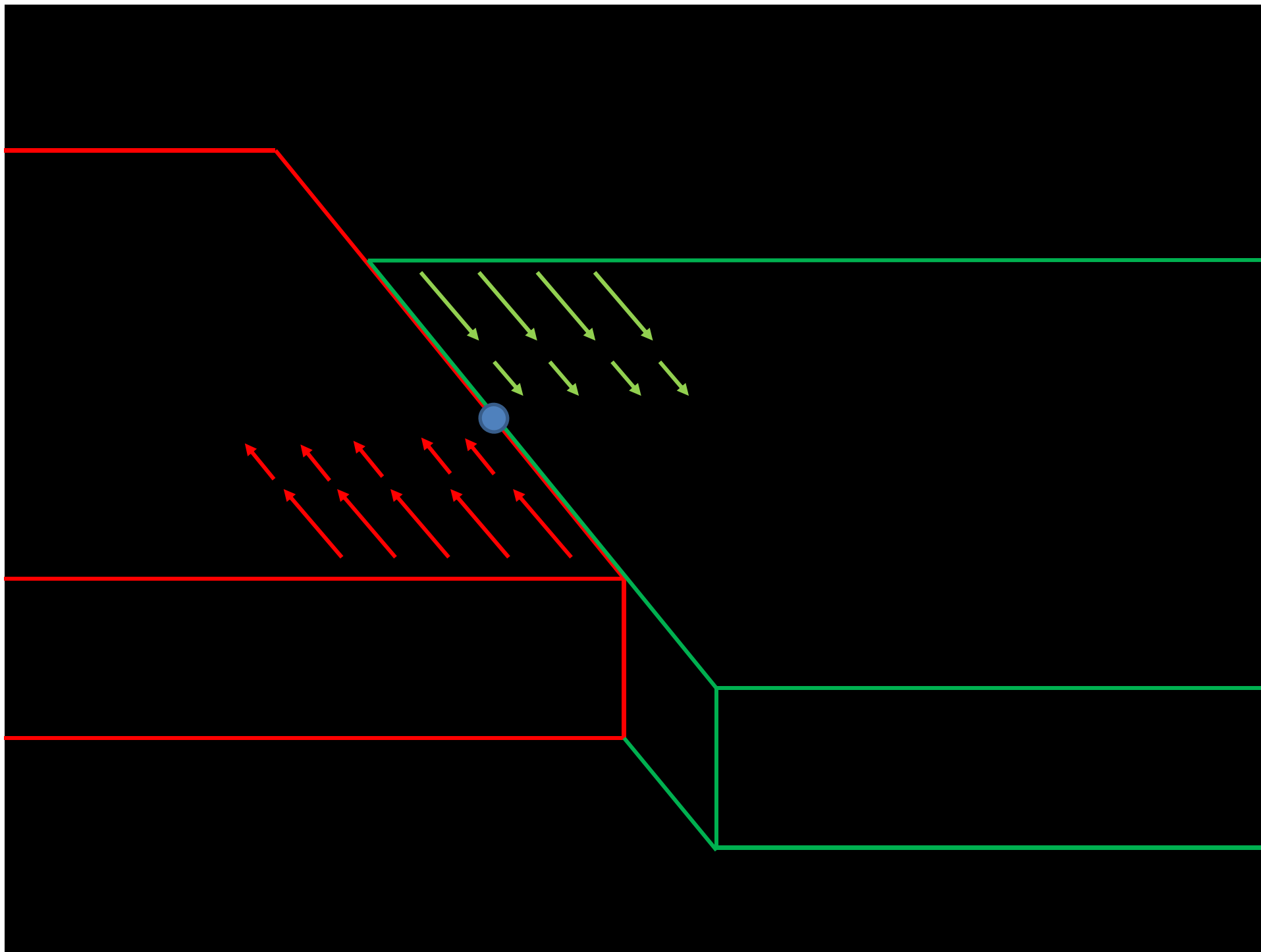


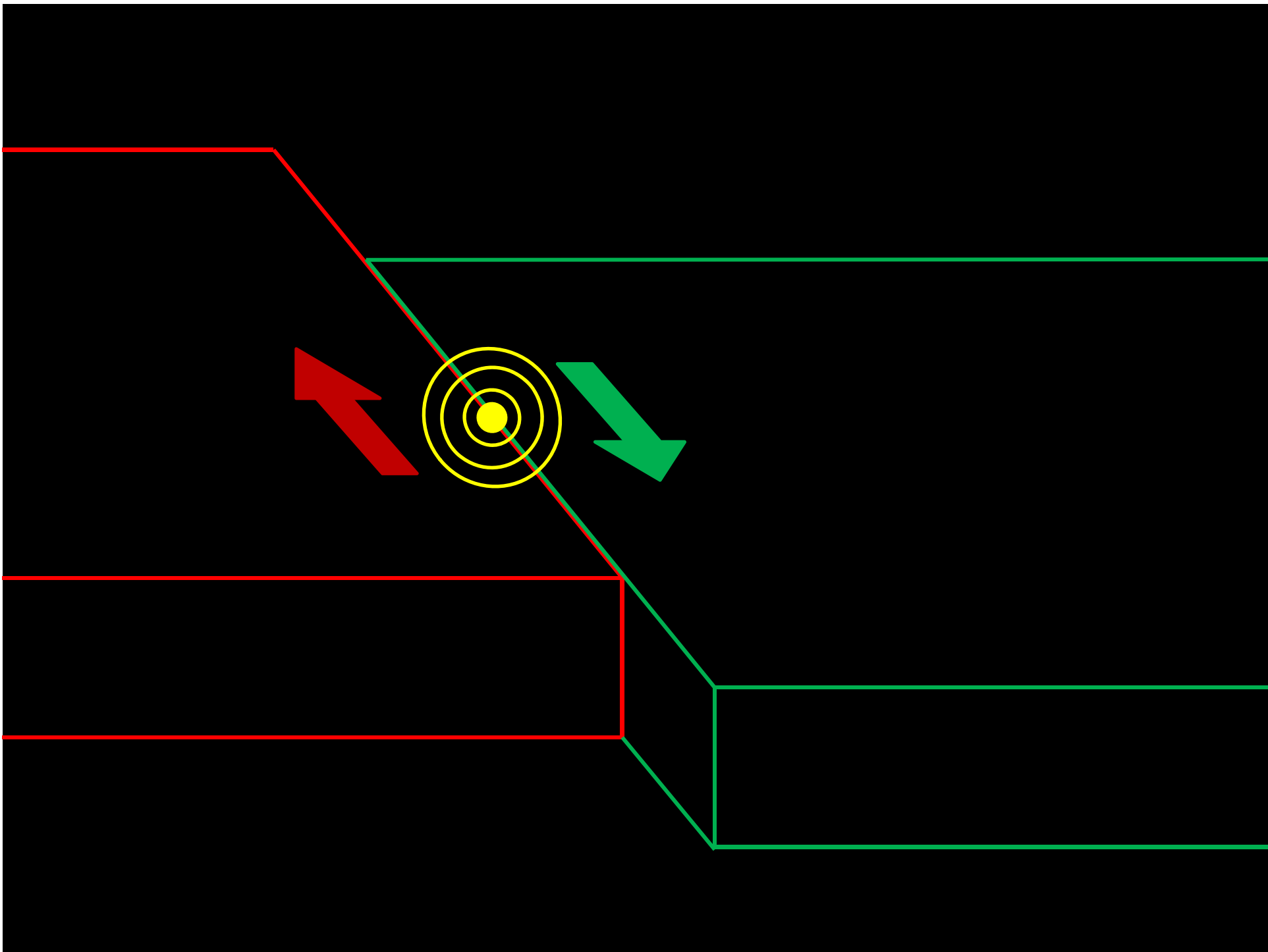


Zdroj: Tectonics Observatory, Caltech





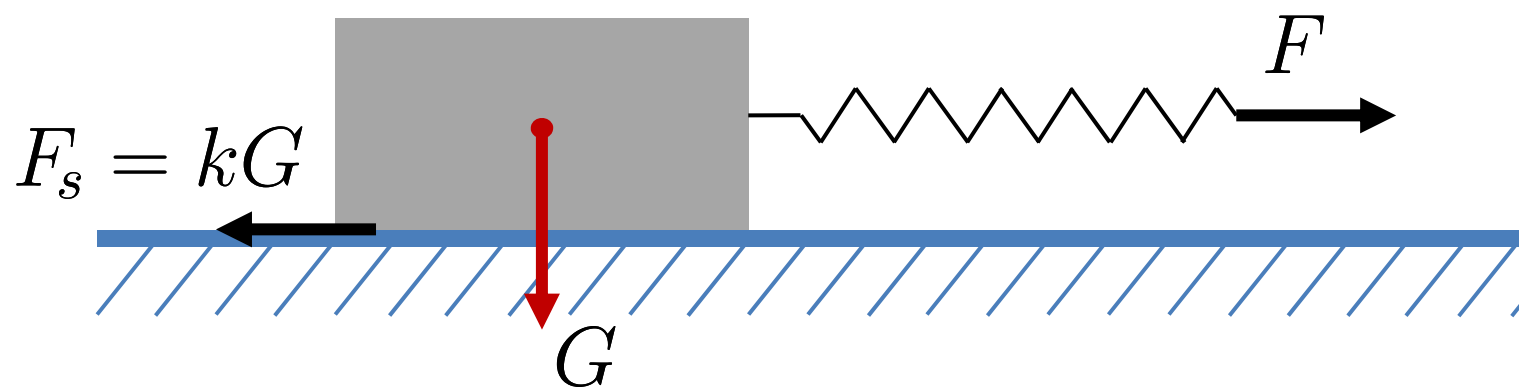




$F < F_s$... objekt zůstává v klidu

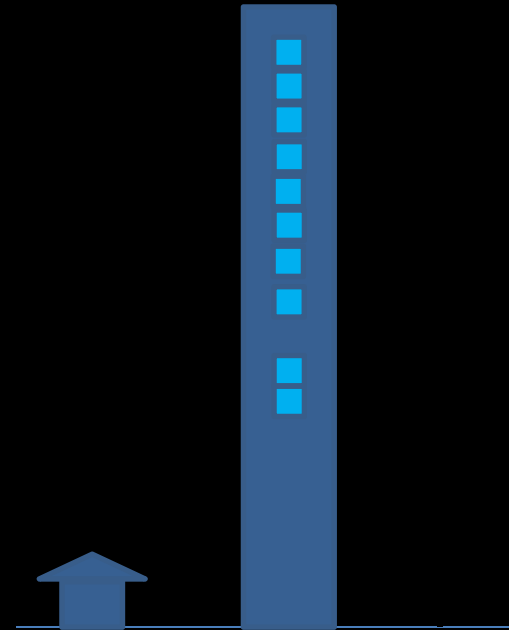
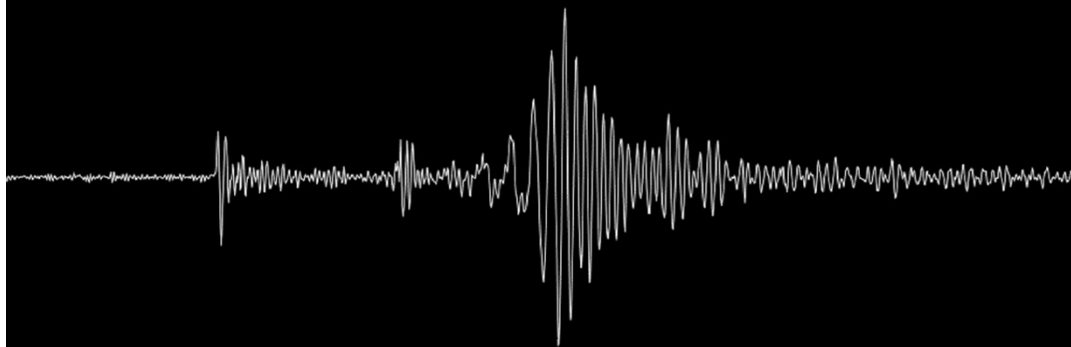
$F > F_s$... objekt se pohybuje

$$F \approx F_s$$



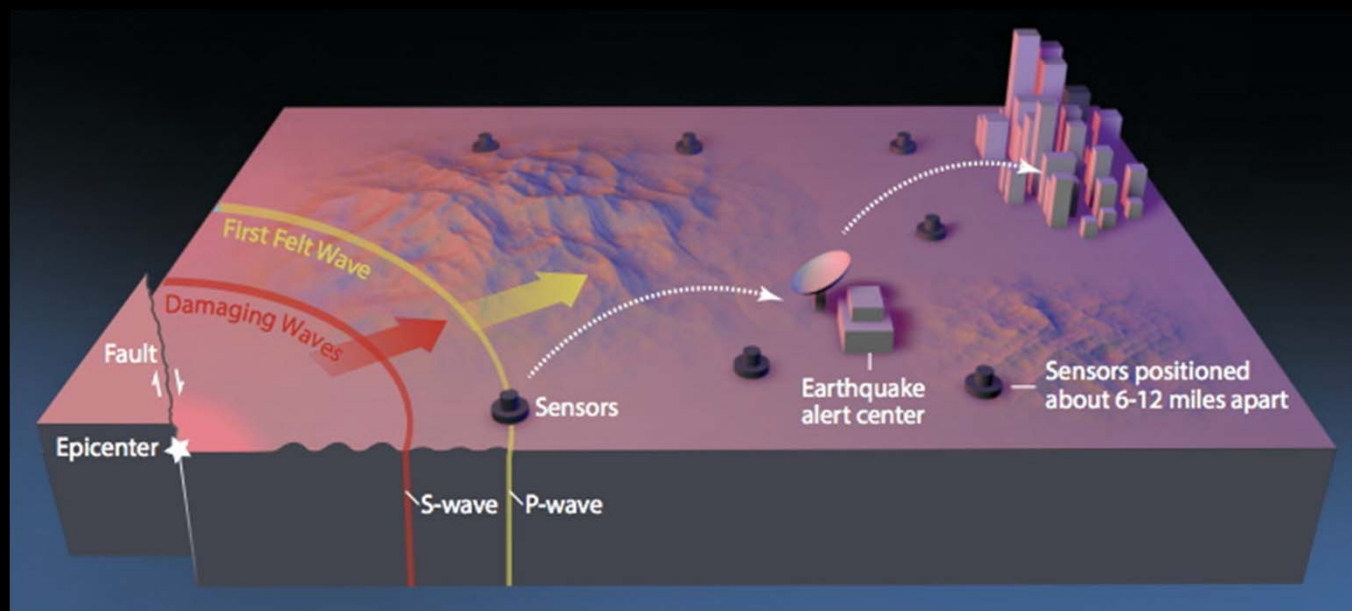
Ochrana před zemětřesením

- Monitorování zlomů
- Stavební opatření

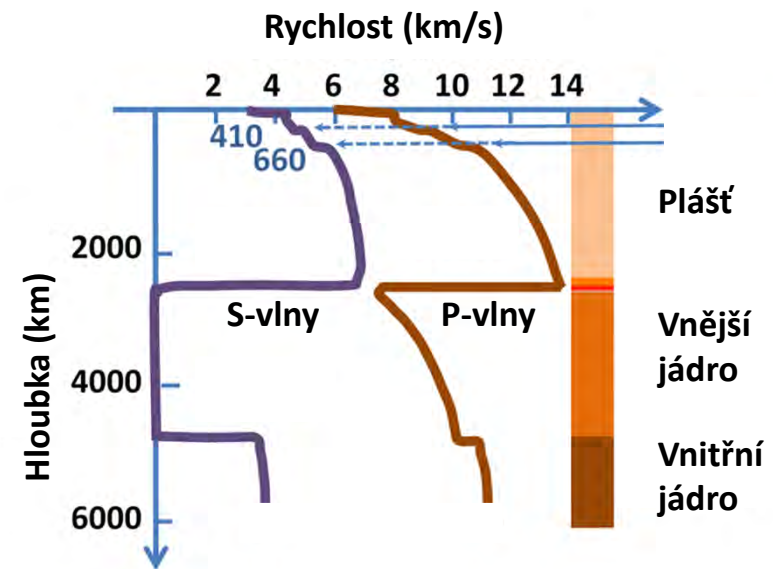
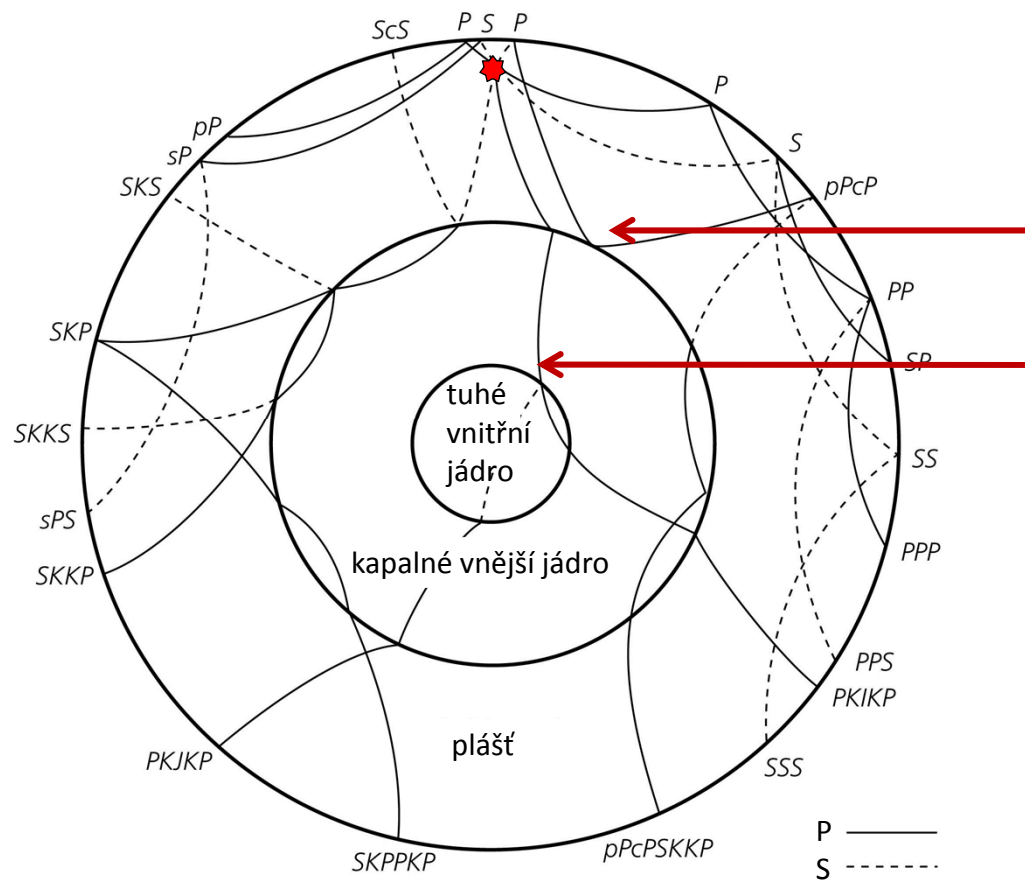


Ochrana před zemětřesením

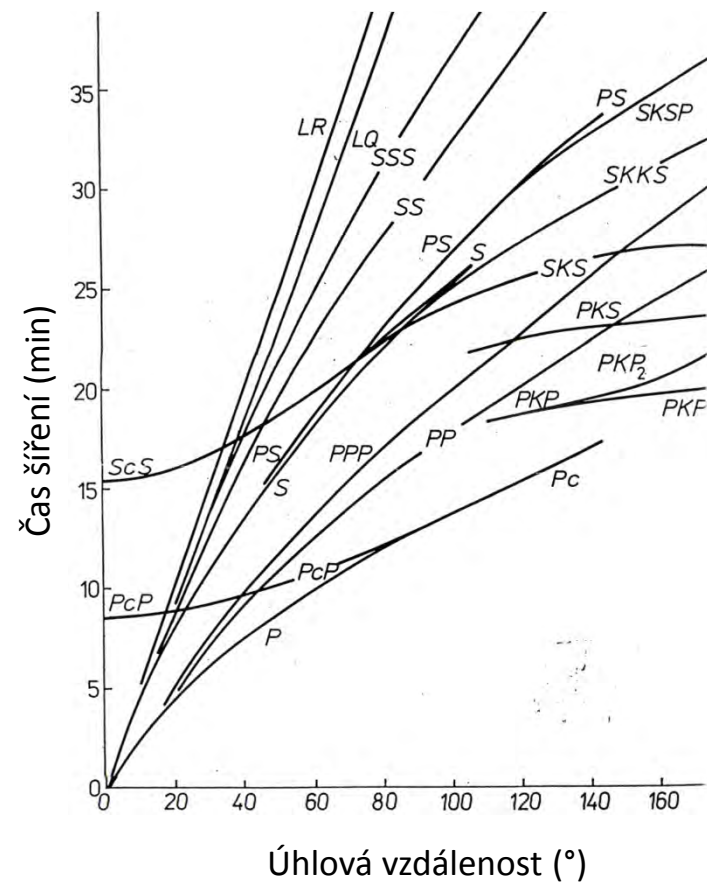
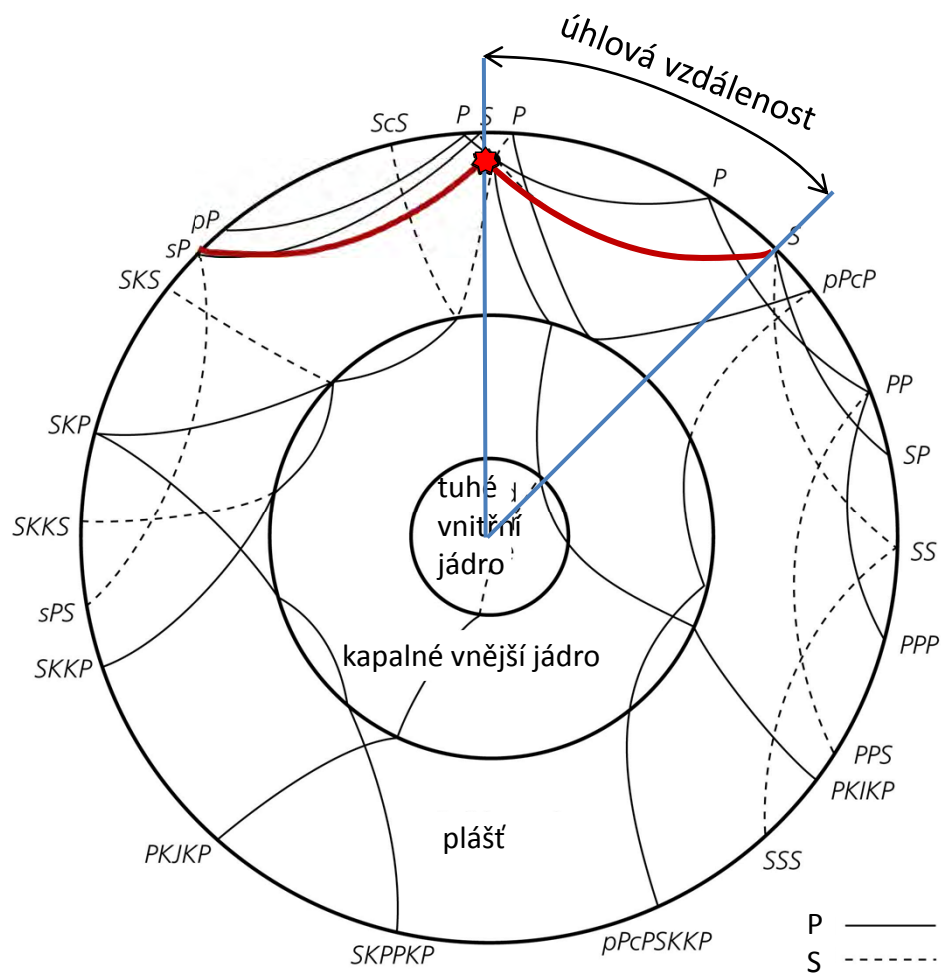
- Monitorování zlomů
- Stavební opatření
- Systémy rychlého varování



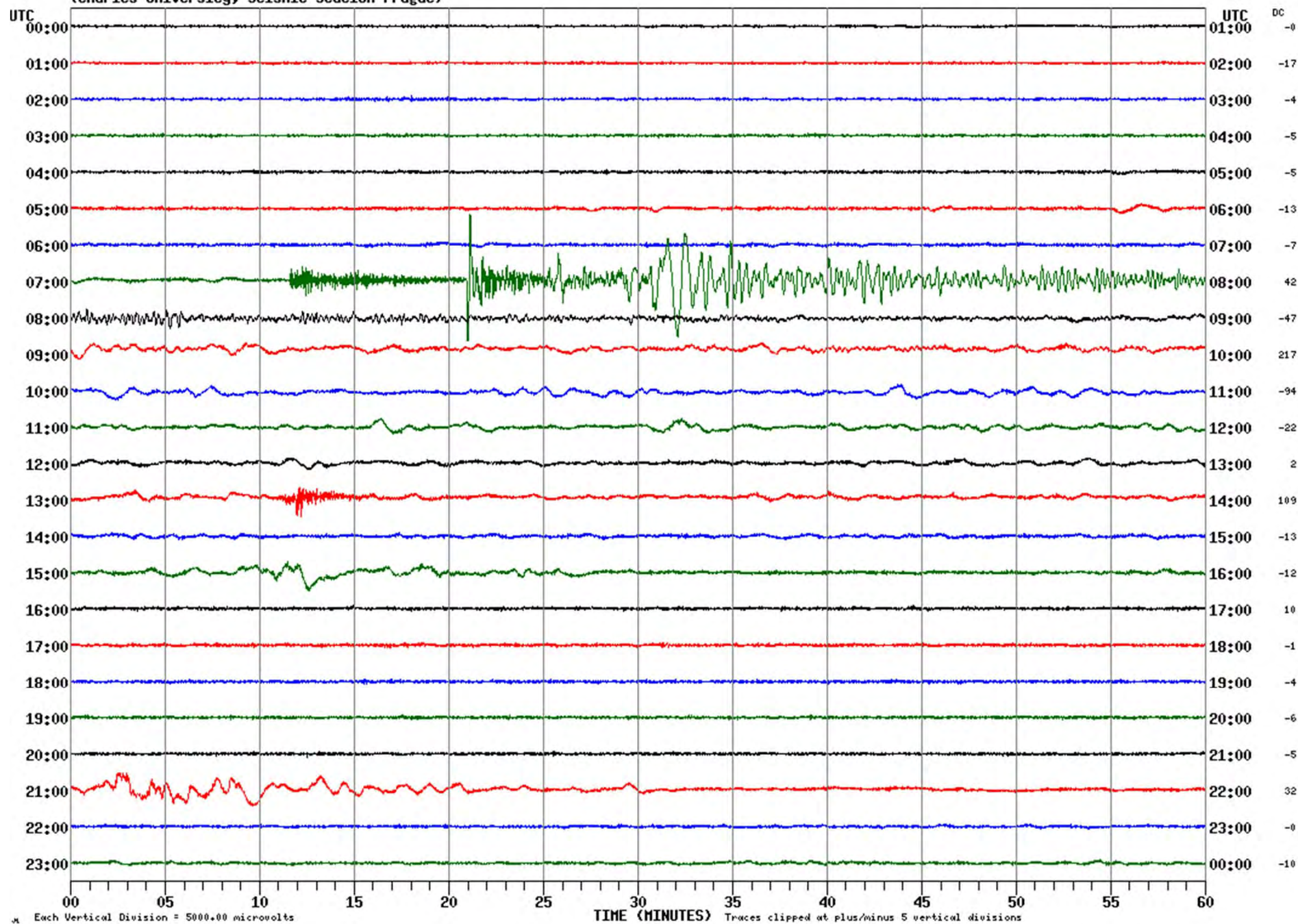
Zdroj: USGS

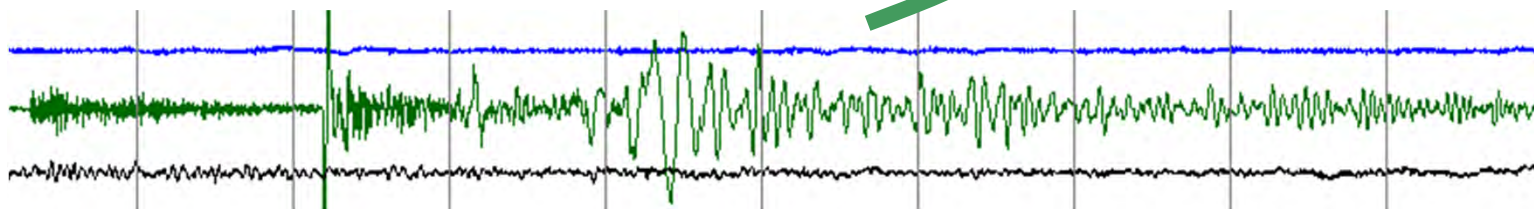
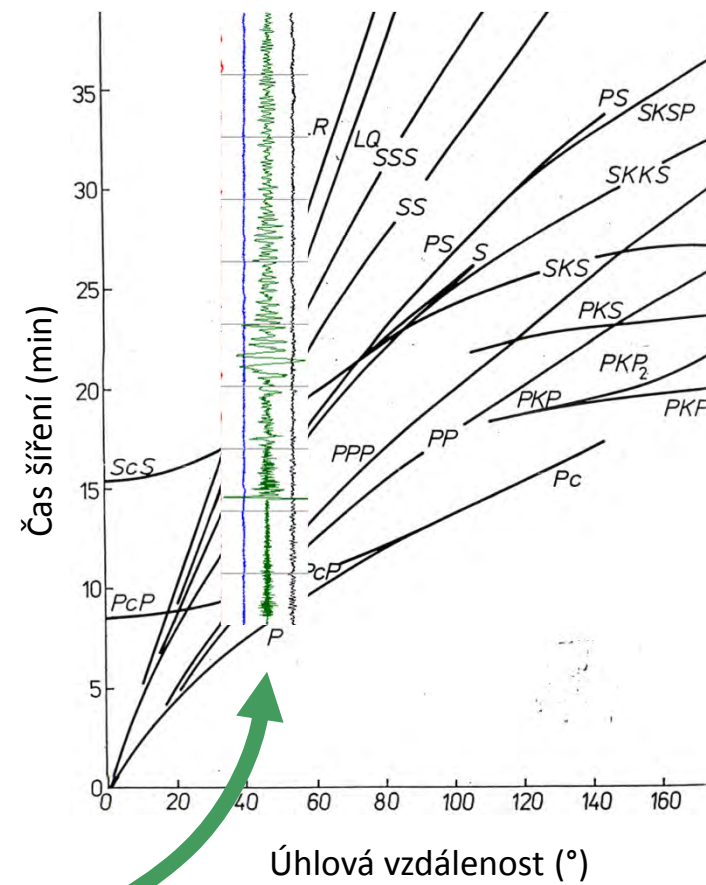
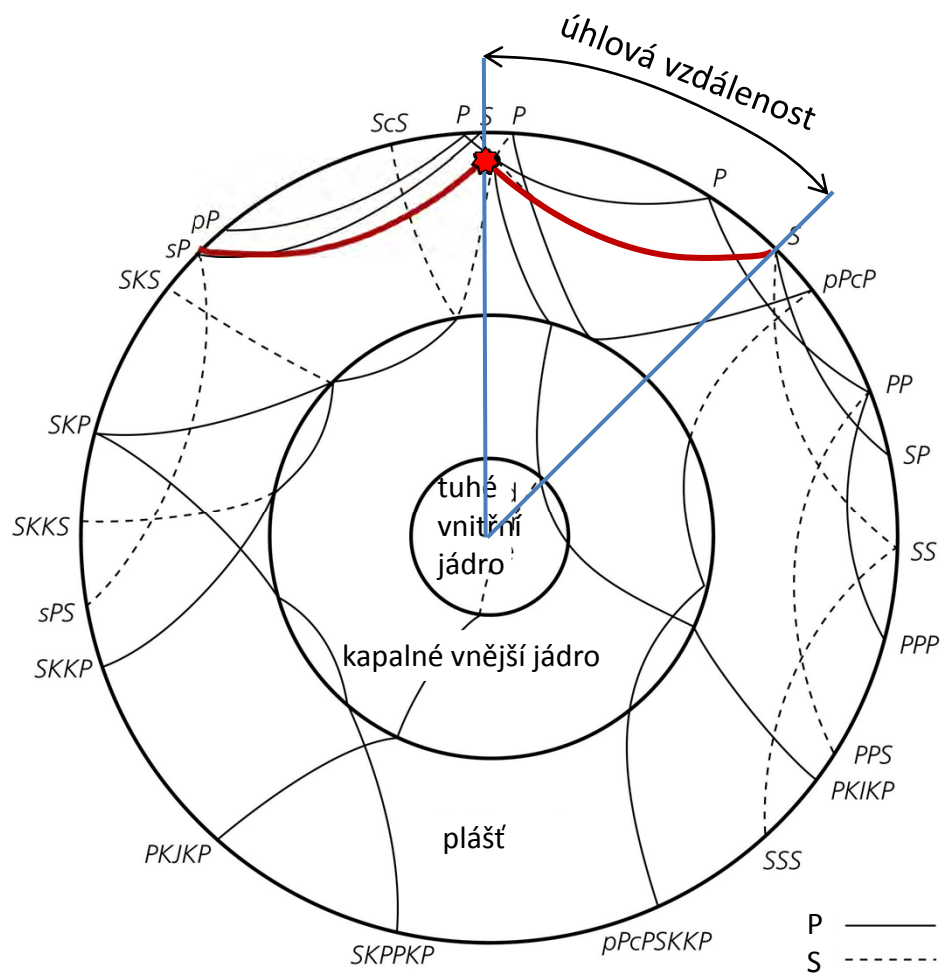


seismické rychlosti
+
minerálová fyzika
↓
materiálové složení Země

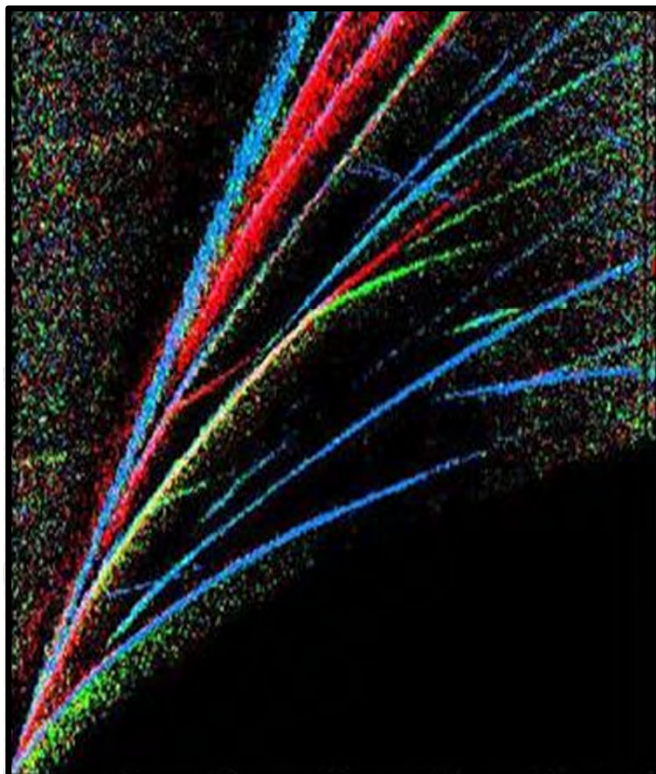


May29,2015
 PRA BHE CZ --
 (Charles University, Seismic Station Prague)

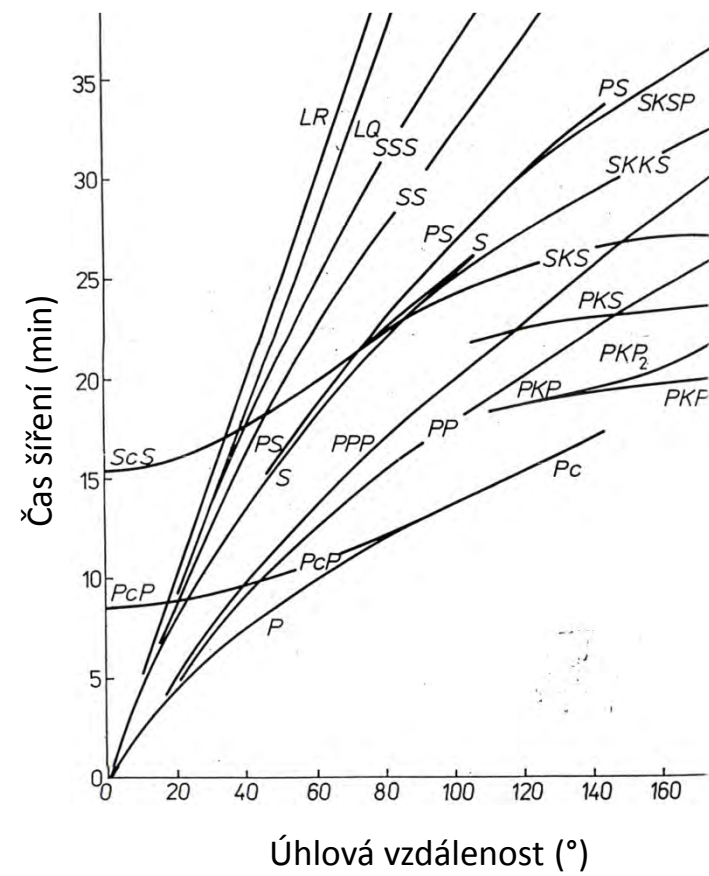




Čas šíření



Úhlová vzdálenost

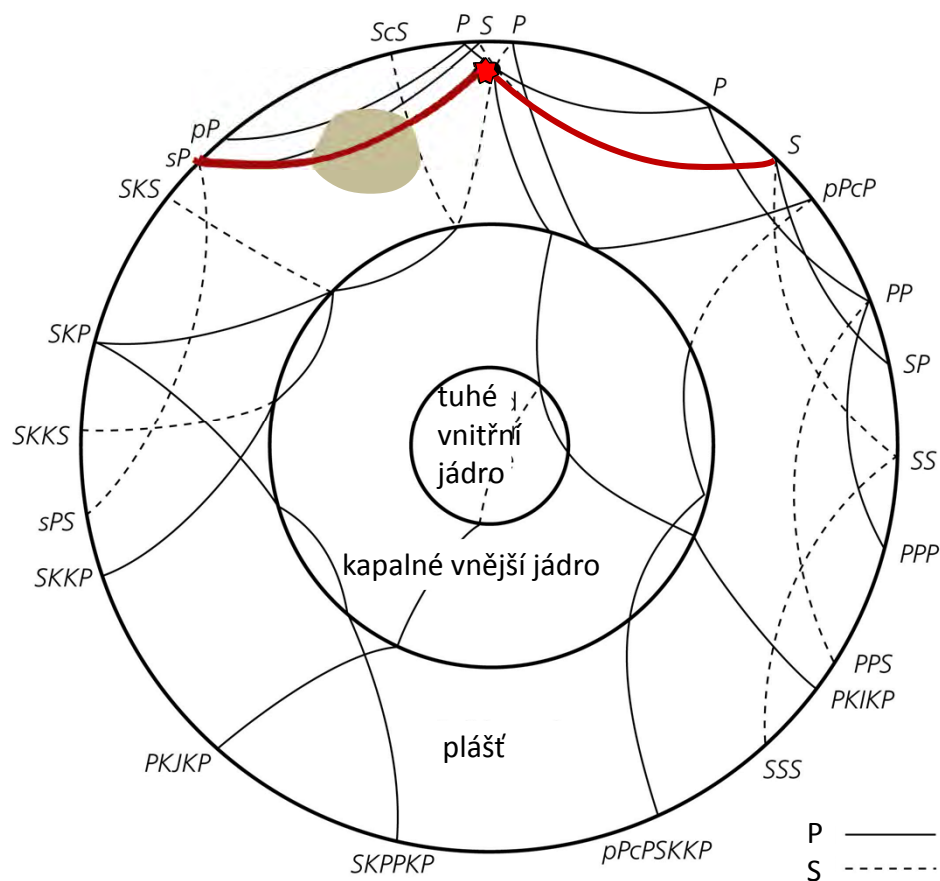


Seismická tomografie

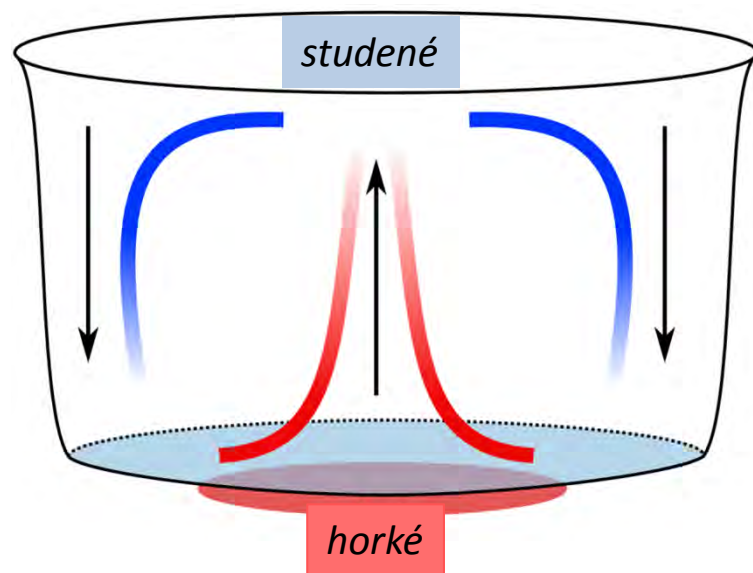
využívá vln vznikajících
při zemětřesení k určení
třírozměrné struktury
zemského tělesa



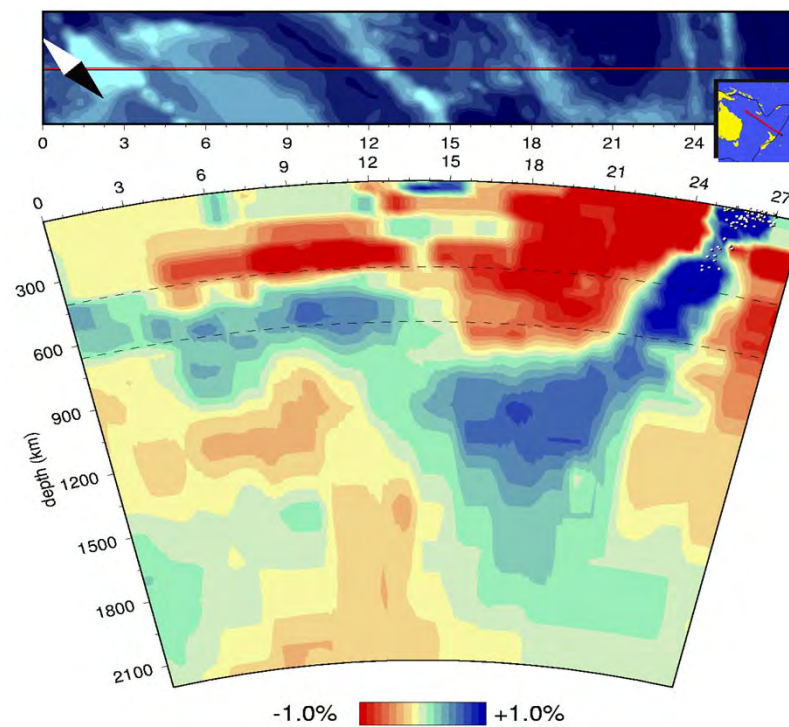
Umožňuje určit
teplotní a mineralogické
anomálie v Zemi
a tedy také to, jak se Země
deformuje a chladne.



Termální konvekce

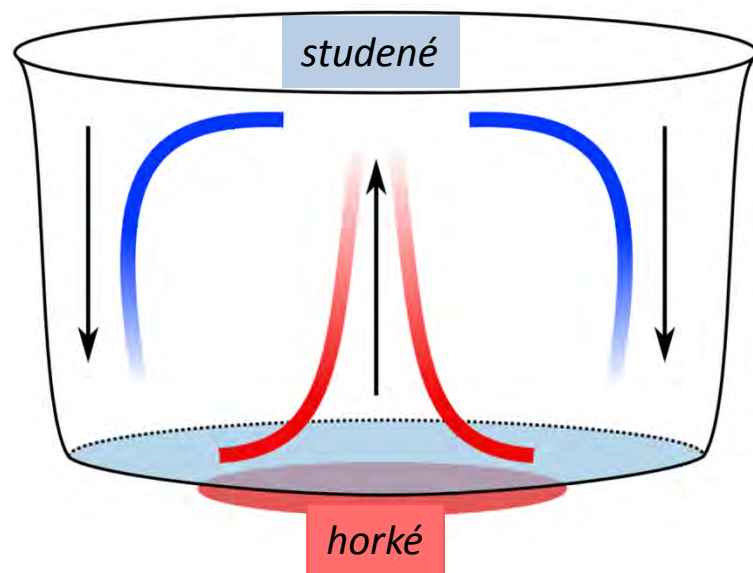


Anomálie seismických rychlostí

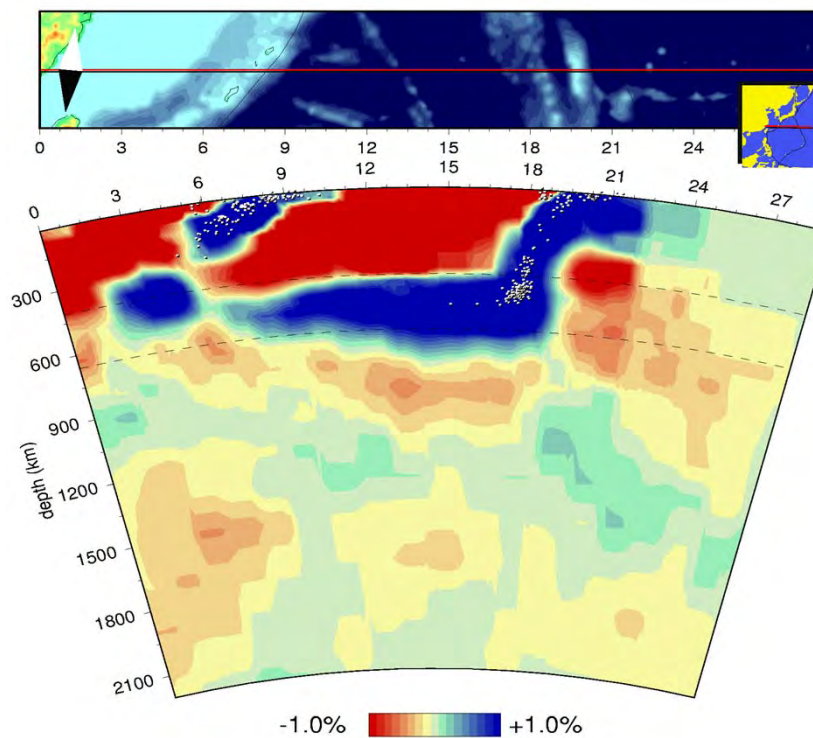


Bijwaard et al., 1998

Termální konvekce

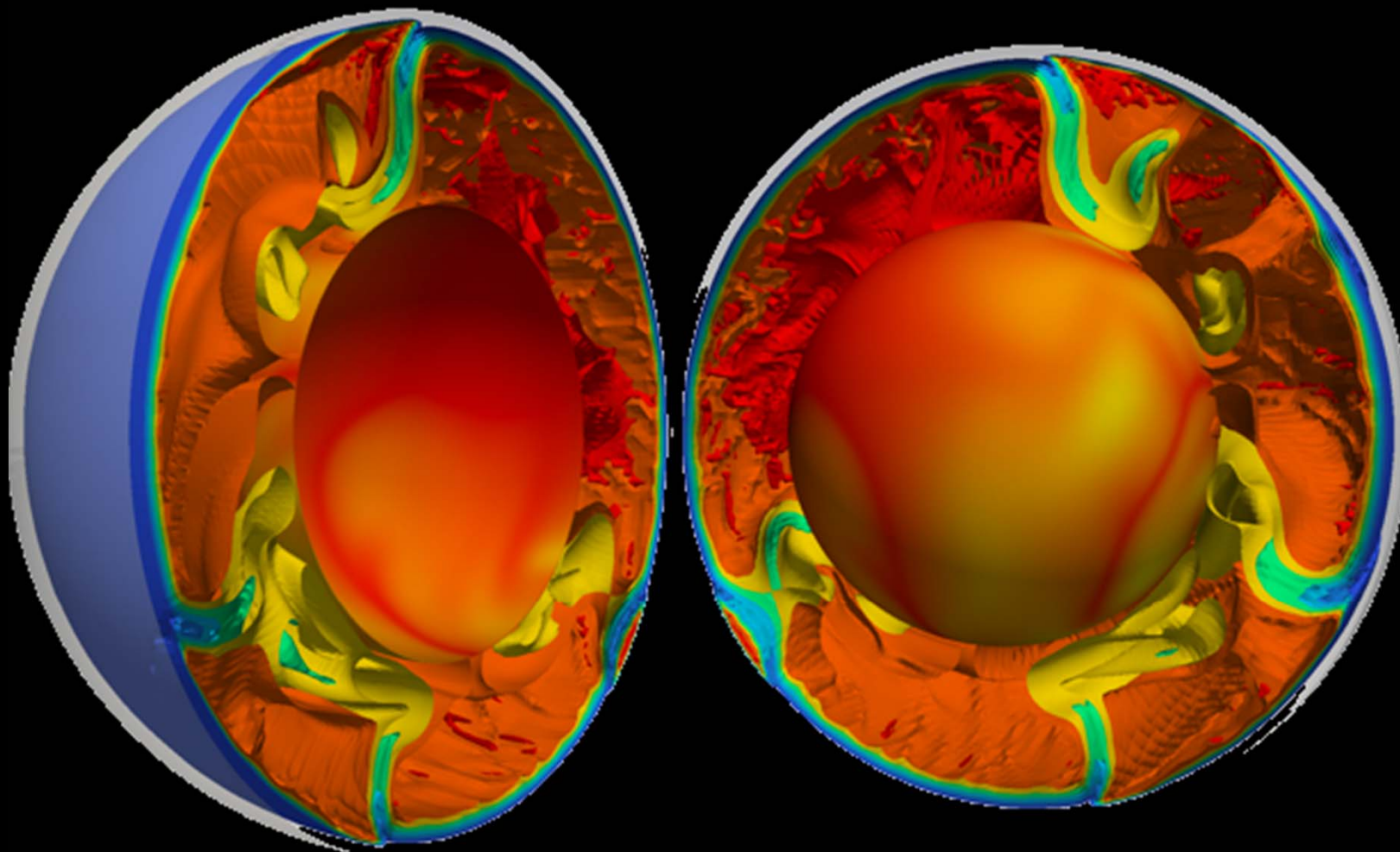


Anomálie seismických rychlostí

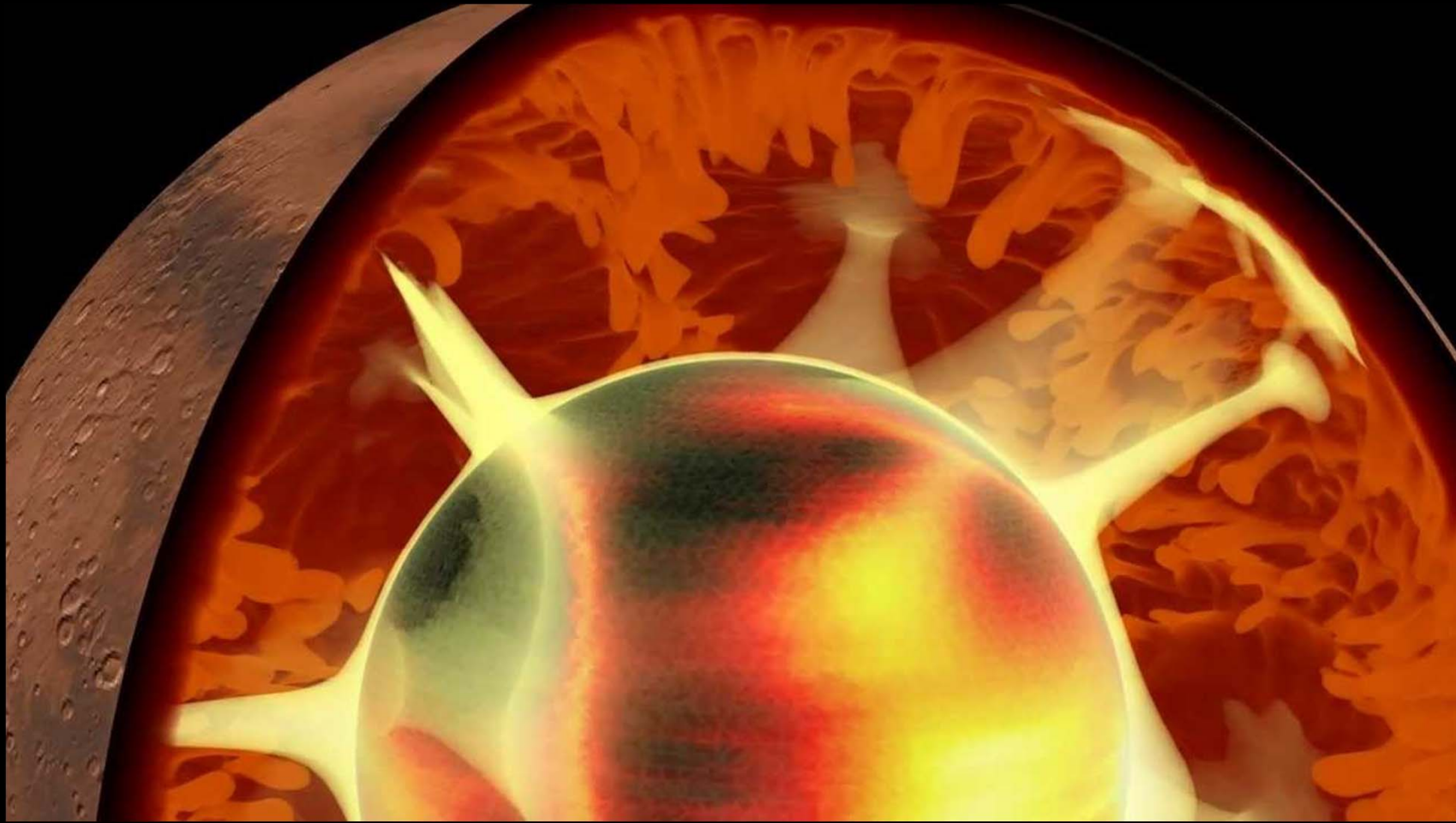


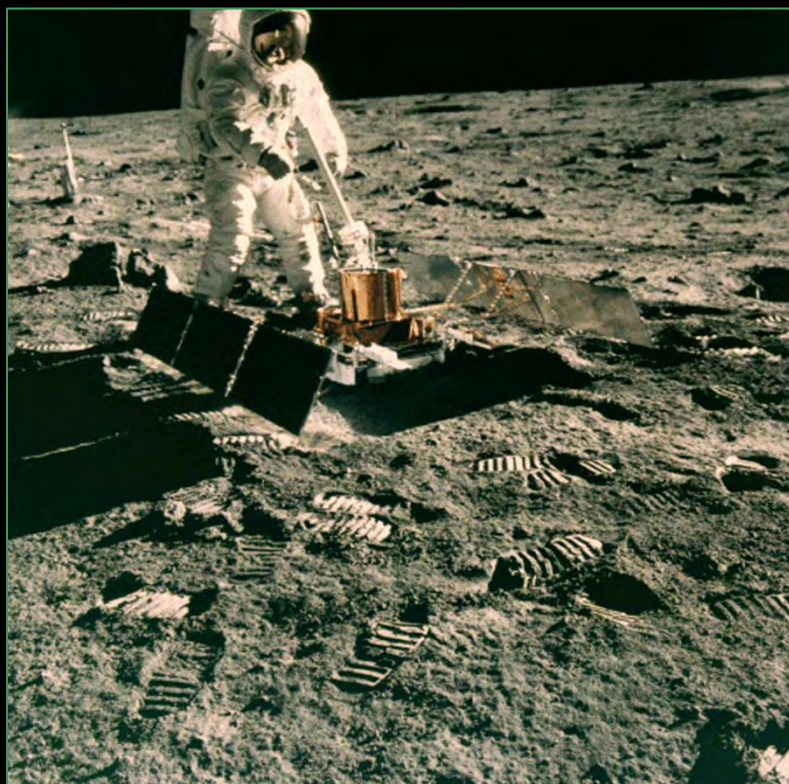
Bijwaard et al., 1998

Země

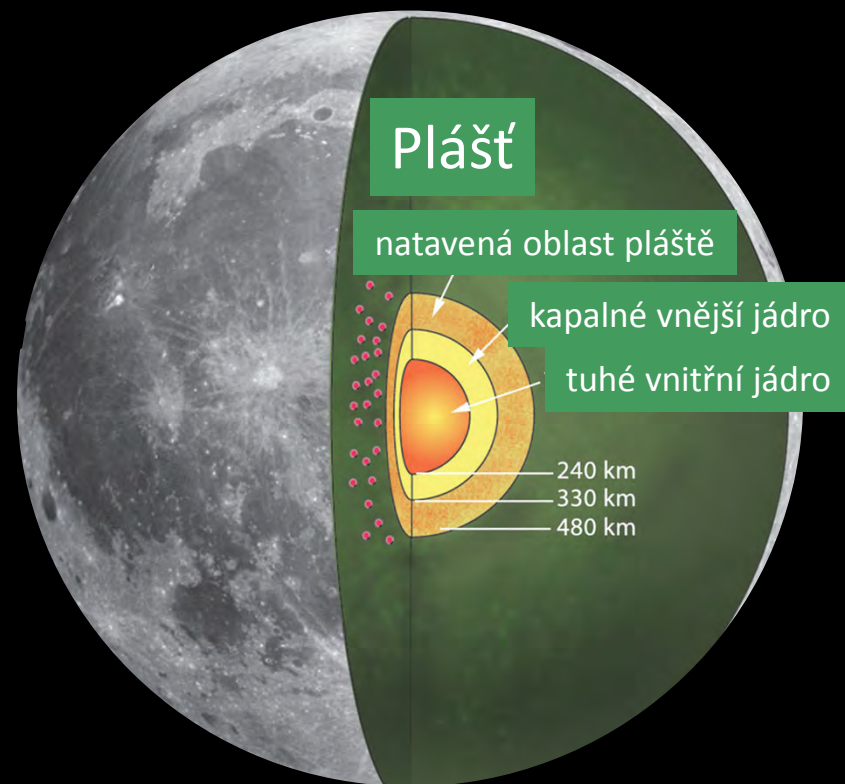


Merkur, Venuše, Mars



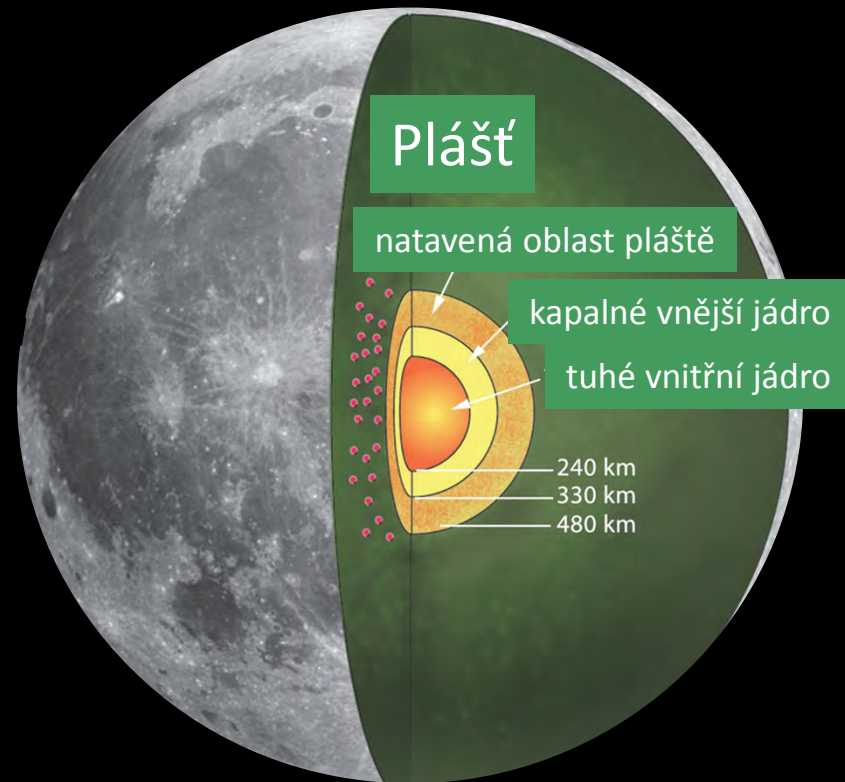


Apollo 11, 12, 14, 15 a 16
měření do září 1977



Měsíc

- shodné izotopové složení jako Země
- liší se obsahem některých majoritních elementu (více Fe)
- stejný podíl vody vázané v minerálech jako na Zemi



Proto-Země



Theia



Obří srážka



Země
a Měsíc



Chvála seismických vln

Díky nim:

- známe složení a strukturu Země a můžeme studovat její termální vývoj
- máme nástroj, který lze použít při výzkumu dalších terestrických těles

Znalosti fyzikálních zákonitostí, které řídí vznik zemětřesení a šíření seismických vln, nám pomáhají eliminovat škody, které při zemětřeseních vznikají.