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各向异性层状介质中视电阻率与磁场响应研究

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摘 要 针对任意各向异性地层, 利用极向型和环向型标量位函数, 导出相应的直流视电阻率和磁电阻率的磁场响应关系. 计算了各向异性地层的直流视电阻率和磁电阻率响应特征, 重点分析了电阻率测深方法与磁电阻率探测方法对地下各向异性介质的探测能力. 文中采用状态矩阵的分析方法, 首先采用极向型和环向型标量位构造了各向异性层状介质电场与磁场的通解, 利用各层界面电场、磁场的连续性及地面激励源的耦合条件, 推导了不同层之间电磁场的状态矩阵, 建立了空间电场与磁场的递归计算关系. 其次, 针对递归计算中指数项数值计算的不稳定性, 借用状态矩阵的性质, 导出了将不稳定指数项转化为稳定的指数项的转换关系. 针对横向各向同性 (TI) 介质中极向位与环向位解耦的特点, 导出了电磁场的直接积分解. 最后, 采用解析解验证了算法的正确性, 给出了多层各向异性地层模型的视电阻率和磁场响应曲线, 分析了直流电法探测裂缝性地层、估计裂缝分布性状的可能性.

关键词 状态矩阵, 各向异性层状介质, 极向型与环向型位函数, 裂缝性地层

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Study on the apparent resistivity and magnetic field responses of a layered earth with arbitrary anisotropy

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Abstract The electric and magnetic responses to an arbitrary anisotropic formation have been checked through the direct current apparent resistivity and the magnetometric resistivity by using the potential of poloidal and toroidal scalars. The direct current apparent resistivity and the magnetometric resistivity responses to a multi-layer model have been calculated and applied to the analysis of the sensitivity of the apparent resistivity and the magnetometric resistivity methods to the anisotropic formation. In this study, the method of the state matrix analysis has been adopted. First of all, we construct the general solutions of the electric and magnetic fields by using of the poloidal and toroidal scalars. The current density and magnetic field are represented by potential of poloidal and toroidal scalars, and direct current (D. C.) apparent resistivity response due to point current sources in the layered half space with general anisotropy has been analyzed. The state matrix which propagates the electric and magnetic fields from upper layer to

lower layers has been derived by adoption of the continuity of the electric and magnetic fields and the coupling of the source on the earth, and the fields are calculated recursively from the bottom layer to the top layer. Secondly, with regard to the unstable computation of the exponential term, a stable formulation has been deduced from the state matrix through the conversion to the stable exponential relationship. For the TI medium, an integral of the Green's function is used because of the decoupling of the poloidal and toroidal functions. Finally, the validity of the numerical method has been tested against an analytic solution of a simple half space anisotropic model. Results of multi-layer models have been shown to assess the feasibility of discerning the fractured formation and predicting the distribution of the fractures by using the D. C. current survey and magnetometric resistivity method.

Keywords State matrix, Layered medium with arbitrary anisotropy, Poloidal and toroidal potential function, Fractured formation

1 引言

电各向异性是地下介质的电性参数依赖于方向变化的电性特征,在电磁测量中它使地下介质中产生的电场方向偏离施加的电流方向.油气勘探及储层评价中,如薄交互储层和裂缝性储层的评价中,电各向异性的存在影响含油气饱和度的评价精度.因此,各向异性问题一直为地球物理学家广泛关注^[1,2].1965年,Mann首先讨论了电各向异性对大地电磁测量结果的影响^[1].O'Brien等^[3,4]和Asten等^[5]研究了横向各向同性介质中直流电响应,分析了裂缝探测的可能性.Matias等^[6]讨论了倾斜地层和各向异性地层的视电阻率响应特征,提出了视电阻率分析各向异性参数的方法.九十年代初,Li等^[7]讨论了方位各向异性介质的视电阻率与裂缝分布的关系.Chlamtac等^[8]和Anderson等^[9]给出了视电阻率与地层真电阻率之间的相关关系,为建立正确的地层电阻率解释模型奠定了基础.Pal等^[10]和Yin等^[11,12]利用电偶极子源的电磁响应,分析了方位电阻率反演电各向异性参数的可能性.Weidelt^[13]和Sinha^[14]分别讨论了各向异性地层的形成机理和方位各向异性介质与TI介质电磁响应的差异,指出了探测各向介质的可能性.最近,Loseth等^[15]、Tompkins等^[16]和Kong等^[17]研究了各向异性对可控源海洋电磁响应的影响,建立了识别含油气层的各向异性模型.在测井数据处理和解释中,Kunz等^[18]和Graciet等^[19]研究了电各向异性地层感应测井电阻率的校正方法,Wang等^[20]和Weiss等^[21]建立了各向异性电阻率、地层倾角与方位角的反演方法.因此,在地层真电阻率计算和储层

流体性质判别方面,地层各向异性研究已成为地电解释的热点.然而,在我国,电磁探测数据的处理解释还主要基于各向同性模型,各向异性研究还不多.汤井田等^[22]提出了用电阻率测量的歧离率识别高阻油气藏边界的方法,初步显示了油气应用的可能性.强建科等^[23]用有限元算法模拟了带地形的三维电阻率响应,为实测数据处理奠定了基础.魏宝君等^[24]和薛国强等^[25]分别讨论了频域和时域电磁响应灵敏度的分布,为选择有效的电磁探测方法提供了依据.为提高电磁测量的处理解释精度,必须以各向异性介质模型为基础,研究其电磁响应特征,建立相应的反演解释模型.

本文给出了任意各向异性地层的电磁响应计算方法,分析了电磁探测方法对各向异性地层的分辨能力和探测精度.电磁响应算法方面,借鉴了Yin等^[11]的方法,对其中某些关系的错误进行了修正,通过视电阻率和磁电阻率响应的计算,分析了地面直流电勘探对裂缝等各向异性地层的探测能力.文中采用极向和环向两个标量位构造了各向异性地层电磁场响应的通解,利用电磁场在层界面的连续性条件和激励源的耦合条件,导出了不同层之间电磁场传播的状态矩阵,建立了空间电磁场的递归计算关系.针对递归计算中指数项数值计算的不稳定性,利用状态矩阵的性质,提出了稳定化处理办法.针对极向位与环向位在横向各向同性(TI)介质中解耦的特点,采用直接积分法计算磁场.最后,采用解析解验证了算法的正确性,给出了2层及多层各向异性地层模型的电磁响应,分析了直流电法探测裂缝性地层、估计裂缝分布性状以及砂泥岩交互层真电阻率的可行性.

2 各向异性介质中电磁场方程

在直流电勘探中,电磁场及电流密度满足如下麦克斯韦(Maxwell)方程^[26]:

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{E} = 0, \quad \nabla \cdot \mathbf{J} = 0, \quad (1a)$$

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{H} = \mathbf{J}, \quad \nabla \cdot \mathbf{B} = 0, \quad (1b)$$

$$\mathbf{J} = \hat{\boldsymbol{\sigma}} \mathbf{E} + \mathbf{J}_e, \quad \hat{\boldsymbol{\sigma}} = \hat{\boldsymbol{\rho}}^{-1},$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\rho}} = \begin{bmatrix} \rho_{xx} & \rho_{xy} & \rho_{xz} \\ \rho_{xy} & \rho_{yy} & \rho_{yz} \\ \rho_{xz} & \rho_{yz} & \rho_{zz} \end{bmatrix}, \quad (1c)$$

式中, μ 是磁导率, 等于 $\mu_0 = 4\pi \times 10^{-7}$ H/m; $\hat{\boldsymbol{\sigma}}$ 是电导率张量, 单位为 S/m, $\hat{\boldsymbol{\rho}}$ 是相应的电阻率张量, 单位为 Ωm ; \mathbf{E} 和 \mathbf{H} 分别是电场和磁场, 单位分别为 V/m 和 A/m; \mathbf{J} 和 \mathbf{J}_e 分别是总电流密度和源电流密度, 单位都为 A/m². 在地面以上的空气层, 假设电导率张量为 $\hat{\boldsymbol{\sigma}} = [\mathbf{0}]$, 且地下介质为非磁性物质, 即 $\mathbf{H} = \mathbf{B}/\mu_0$, \mathbf{B} 为磁感应, 单位为 T.

2.1 电磁场的标量位表达及基本解

根据供电电流性质及地下介质的线性假设, 电流密度与磁场可表示成螺线型与极向型两个标量位^[10]:

$$\mathbf{J} = \nabla \times (\hat{\mathbf{z}} T_J) + \nabla \times \nabla \times (\hat{\mathbf{z}} P_J),$$

$$\mathbf{H} = \nabla \times (\hat{\mathbf{z}} T_H) + \nabla \times \nabla \times (\hat{\mathbf{z}} P_H), \quad (2)$$

式中, $\hat{\mathbf{z}}$ 是垂直方向的单位矢量, 水平地面为 $\hat{\mathbf{z}}$ 坐标的原点. 在地面以上的半空间空气绝缘, 没有传导电流, 因此有: $T_J = 0, P_J = 0 (z \leq 0)$.

为讨论方便并借助快速算法, 电磁场求解均在水平方向 x 和 y 的波数域进行. 对(2)的电流密度与磁场矢量取 x 和 y 方向的两维 Fourier 变换, 得到场分量的波数域关系:

$$\tilde{\mathbf{F}}(u, v) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} F(x, y) e^{-i(ux+vy)} dx dy, \quad (3)$$

$$\tilde{\mathbf{J}} = \begin{bmatrix} i(v\tilde{T}_J + u\tilde{P}'_J) \\ i(-u\tilde{T}_J + v\tilde{P}'_J) \\ k^2 P_J \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\tilde{\mathbf{H}} = \begin{bmatrix} i(v\tilde{T}_H + u\tilde{P}'_H) \\ i(-u\tilde{T}_H + v\tilde{P}'_H) \\ k^2 P_H \end{bmatrix}, \quad (4)$$

式中, $\hat{\mathbf{k}} = u\hat{\mathbf{x}} + v\hat{\mathbf{y}}$ 是水平方向的波数矢量, $k = |\hat{\mathbf{k}}|$, \tilde{F}' 表示对 z 的导数.

由(1b)第一式知道, $\hat{\mathbf{z}} \cdot (\nabla \times \mathbf{H} - \mathbf{J}) = 0$, $\hat{\mathbf{z}} \cdot [\nabla \times (\nabla \times \mathbf{H} - \mathbf{J})] = 0$, 将算子展开得到:

$$T_H = P_J, \quad T_J = -\nabla^2 P_H, \quad (5)$$

对(5)式的二维 Fourier 变换为

$$\tilde{T}_H = \tilde{P}_J, \quad \tilde{T}_J = k^2 \tilde{P}_H - \tilde{P}''_H, \quad (6)$$

由(1a)得,

$$\hat{\mathbf{z}} \cdot (\nabla \times \mathbf{E}) = \hat{\mathbf{z}} \cdot [\nabla \times (\hat{\boldsymbol{\rho}} \mathbf{J})] = 0,$$

$$\hat{\mathbf{z}} \cdot [\nabla \times (\nabla \times \mathbf{E})] = \hat{\mathbf{z}} \cdot [\nabla \times \nabla \times (\hat{\boldsymbol{\rho}} \mathbf{J})] = 0.$$

同样对两式展开并取 x 和 y 方向的两维 Fourier 变换, 整理得:

$$d\tilde{P}''_J + 2e\tilde{P}'_J - (c^2 + af)\tilde{P}_J = 0, \quad (7)$$

$$-\tilde{P}''_H + k^2 \tilde{P}'_H = (ck^2 \tilde{P}_J - bP'_J)/a = \tilde{T}_J, \quad (8)$$

式中, $a = v^2 \rho_{xx} - 2uv\rho_{xy} + u^2 \rho_{yy}$, $c = i(v\rho_{xz} - u\rho_{yz})$, $b = (v^2 - u^2)\rho_{xy} + uv(\rho_{xx} - \rho_{yy})$, $d = \rho_{xx}\rho_{yy} - \rho_{xy}^2$, $e = i(v\rho_{xz}\rho_{xy} - \rho_{yz}\rho_{xx}) + iu(\rho_{yz}\rho_{xy} - \rho_{xz}\rho_{yy})$, $f = \rho_{zz}$. 解(7)、(8)式便可得到电磁场标量位的基本解.

2.2 地层界面电磁场的连续性条件

由于地下地层界面上电场 \mathbf{E} 切向分量连续, 由电流密度 \mathbf{J} 的垂向分量及磁场 \mathbf{H} 的连续性知道:

$$[\tilde{P}_H] = 0, \quad [\tilde{P}'_H] = 0,$$

$$[\tilde{P}_J] = 0, \quad [(d\tilde{P}'_J + e\tilde{P}_J)/a] = 0, \quad (9)$$

式中, $[\]$ 表示界面两边电磁场标量位的连续变化, 在直流测量中, 由于 \mathbf{E} 是位场, 自然满足 $\hat{\mathbf{z}} \cdot (\hat{\mathbf{k}} \times \mathbf{E}) = 0$. 电场切向分量连续, 需要加上 $\hat{\mathbf{k}} \cdot \mathbf{E} = 0$ 的条件, 由此导出了(9)式的第四个关系.

3 地面电流源的耦合条件

在地面 $z=0$ 处的两个点电流源 $+I(r_A = (x_A, y_A, 0))$ 和 $-I(r_B = (x_B, y_B, 0))$ 位置, 电流密度 \mathbf{J} 满足关系^[21]:

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{J} = I[\delta_2(r - r_A) - \delta_2(r - r_B)]\delta(z), \quad (10)$$

式中, $\delta_2(\cdot)$ 表示在 x, y 平面上的二维狄拉克 δ 函数式, I 为供电电流, 单位 A. 在地面 $z=0$ 处, 从 $z=0^-$ 到 $z=0^+$ 积分, 由于空气中电流密度为零, 即 $\mathbf{J}(z=0^-) = 0$, 相应地电流密度的垂向分量 $J_z(z=0^+)$ 在空间域和波数域的关系分别为:

$$J_z(z=0^+) = I[\delta_2(r - r_A) - \delta_2(r - r_B)], \quad (11)$$

$$\tilde{J}_z(k, 0^+) = I[e^{-i\hat{\mathbf{k}} \cdot r_A} - e^{-i\hat{\mathbf{k}} \cdot r_B}], \quad (12)$$

由方程(4)与场的连续性条件(9)式得到地表面上下两侧的位函数 $[\tilde{P}_J]_{z=0^-}^{z=0^+}$ 为

$$[\tilde{P}_J]_{z=0^-}^{z=0^+} = D_J = \tilde{P}_J(k, 0^+)$$

$$= I[e^{-i\hat{\mathbf{k}} \cdot r_A} - e^{-i\hat{\mathbf{k}} \cdot r_B}]/k^2, \quad (13)$$

对于导线连接的两个点电流源, 导线周围水平磁场分量出现不连续, 由方程(4)知道, 磁场的水平分量可表示为 $\tilde{\mathbf{H}}_h = \tilde{H}_x \hat{\mathbf{x}} + \tilde{H}_y \hat{\mathbf{y}}$, 即 $\tilde{\mathbf{H}}_h = i(\hat{\mathbf{k}} \times$

$\hat{z})\tilde{P}_j + i\hat{k}\tilde{P}'_H$, 两边同时作 $i\hat{k}$ 的标量积得到:

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{P}'_H &= -i\hat{k} \cdot \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_h / k^2, \\ [\tilde{P}'_H]^\pm &= -i\hat{k} \cdot [\tilde{\mathbf{H}}_h]^\pm / k^2, \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

若连接两个点电流源的导线为直线, 且其单位矢量为 $\hat{\mathbf{d}} = (\hat{\mathbf{r}}_A - \hat{\mathbf{r}}_B) / |\hat{\mathbf{r}}_A - \hat{\mathbf{r}}_B|$, 则由 Biot-Savart 定律, 磁场的水平分量的空间域与波数域解为^[27]:

$$\mathbf{H}_h(r, z) = \frac{I(\hat{\mathbf{d}} \times \hat{\mathbf{z}})}{4\pi} \int_{r_B}^{r_A} \frac{ds_0}{|r - r_0|^3}, \quad (15)$$

$$\tilde{\mathbf{H}}_h(k, z) = \frac{I}{2}(\hat{\mathbf{d}} \times \hat{\mathbf{E}}) \text{sign}(z) \int_{r_B}^{r_A} e^{-ikr_0 - k|z|} ds_0, \quad (16)$$

式中, $r = (x, y, z)$, $r_0 = (x_0, y_0, 0)$, ds_0 是线元长度.

同样, 在地面 $z=0$ 处, 水平磁场的计算关系为

$$\begin{aligned} [\tilde{\mathbf{H}}_h(\hat{k}, z)]^\pm &= I(\hat{\mathbf{d}} \times \hat{\mathbf{z}}) \int_{r_B}^{r_A} e^{-ikr_0} ds_0 \\ &= I(\hat{\mathbf{d}} \times \hat{\mathbf{z}}) \frac{e^{-i\hat{k} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{r}}_A} - e^{-i\hat{k} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{r}}_B}}{-i(\hat{k} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{d}})}, \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

$$D_H = [\tilde{P}'_H]^\pm = I \frac{\hat{k} \cdot (\hat{\mathbf{d}} \times \hat{\mathbf{z}})}{k^2(\hat{k} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{d}})} (e^{-i\hat{k} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{r}}_A} - e^{-i\hat{k} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{r}}_B}), \quad (18a)$$

对于 $(\hat{k} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{d}}) = 0$ 的特殊情况, (18a) 可简化为:

$$D_H = [\tilde{P}'_H]^\pm = \frac{I}{k^2} \hat{k} \cdot (\hat{\mathbf{d}} \times \hat{\mathbf{z}}) e^{-i\hat{k} \cdot (\hat{\mathbf{r}}_A + \hat{\mathbf{r}}_B)/2}, \quad (18b)$$

特别地, 在地面 $z=0$ 处:

$$\begin{aligned} D_H &= [\tilde{P}'_H]^\pm = P'_H(0^+) - P'_H(0^-) \\ &= P'_H(0^+) - kP_H(0). \end{aligned} \quad (18c)$$

4 各向异性层状介质中 $\tilde{P}_j(k, z)$ 和 $\tilde{P}_H(k, z)$ 的稳定计算

4.1 $\tilde{P}_j(k, z)$ 的计算

考虑图1所示的各向异性层状介质模型, 各层

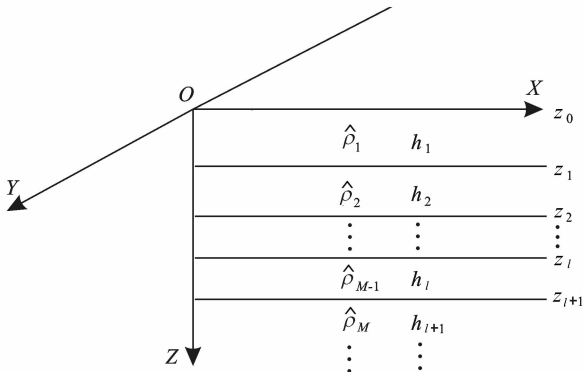


图1 任意各向异性层状地层模型

Fig. 1 Layer earth model with arbitrary electric anisotropy

厚度、界面深度及电阻率张量参数如图所示. 各层的标量位 $\tilde{P}_j(k, z)$ 必须满足两个条件: 即, 层界面之间场的连续性条件及地面的源耦合条件.

由方程(7)知道, 在第 l 层内部 $\tilde{P}_j(k, z)$ 的通解可以表示为 $\tilde{P}_j \sim \exp(-\alpha_l z)$, 代入方程(7)得:

$$d_l \alpha_l^2 - 2e_l \alpha_l - (c_2 + a_l f_l) = 0 \quad (\alpha_l^\pm = \beta_l \pm \gamma_l), \quad (19)$$

其中, $\beta_l = e_l / d_l$, $\gamma_l = \sqrt{(c_2^2 + a_l f_l)} / d_l = \sqrt{a_l \det \boldsymbol{\rho}_l} / d_l$, $\det \boldsymbol{\rho}_l$ 是电阻率张量的行列式值.

由电阻率张量的正定性知道, $d_l > 0$, β_l 为纯虚数.

对于 $k > 0$, 必有 $\gamma_l > 0$. 这样在第 l 层内, \tilde{P}_j 的完整解为:

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{P}_j(z) &= A_l^+ e^{-\alpha_l^+ (z - z_l)} + A_l^- e^{-\alpha_l^- (z - z_l)}, \\ z_l &< z < z_{l+1}, \end{aligned} \quad (20)$$

式中, “+、-”号分别代表上行波和下行波, A_l^+ 和 A_l^- 分别是上行波和下行波的幅度, α_l^+ 和 α_l^- 分别是上行波和下行波的波数. 在最下层没有向上的反射波, 即 $A_L = 0$. 应用 \tilde{P}_j 的两个连续性条件, 在 l 层与 $l+1$ 的界面 $z = z_{l+1}$ 处, 由(9)式 $[\tilde{P}_j] = 0$, $[(d\tilde{P}'_j + e\tilde{P}_j)/a] = 0$ 得:

$$A_l^+ e^{-\alpha_l^+ h_l} + A_l^- e^{-\alpha_l^- h_l} = A_{l+1}^+ + A_{l+1}^-, \quad (21)$$

$$\frac{d_l \tilde{P}'_j(z_l^+) + e_l \tilde{P}_j(z_l^-)}{a_l} = \frac{d_{l+1} \tilde{P}'_j(z_{l+1}^+) + e_{l+1} \tilde{P}_j(z_{l+1}^-)}{a_{l+1}}, \quad (22)$$

将式(20)代入(21)和(22)式, 令 $\xi_l = \sqrt{\det \boldsymbol{\rho}_l / a_l}$, 整理得到各层电磁场传播的矩阵形式:

$$\begin{bmatrix} e^{-\alpha_l^+ h_l} & e^{-\alpha_l^- h_l} \\ \xi_l e^{-\alpha_l^+ h_l} & -\xi_l e^{-\alpha_l^- h_l} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} A_l^+ \\ A_l^- \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ \xi_l & -\xi_{l+1} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} A_{l+1}^+ \\ A_{l+1}^- \end{bmatrix}, \quad (23)$$

若令 $B_l = \xi_l \frac{A_l^+ - A_l^-}{A_l^+ + A_l^-}$, $B_{l+1} = \xi_{l+1} \frac{A_{l+1}^+ - A_{l+1}^-}{A_{l+1}^+ + A_{l+1}^-}$, $l = 1, \dots, L-1$, 在最下层没有反射波场, 得到 $B_L = \xi_L$. 利用场的连续性条件和 B_l 与 ξ_l 的关系, 上行波及下行波的幅度可表示为:

$$\begin{aligned} A_l^+ &= \frac{(\xi_l + B_{l+1})(A_{l+1}^+ + A_{l+1}^-) e^{\alpha_l^+ h_l}}{2\xi_l}, \\ A_l^- &= \frac{(\xi_l - B_{l+1})(A_{l+1}^+ + A_{l+1}^-) e^{\alpha_l^- h_l}}{2\xi_l}, \end{aligned} \quad (24)$$

消去 A_l^+ , A_l^- 及利用 B_l 与 B_{l+1} 之间的关系得:

$$B_l = \xi_l \frac{B_{l+1} + \xi_l \tanh(r_l h_l)}{\xi_l + B_{l+1} \tanh(r_l h_l)}, \quad (l = 1, \dots, L-1) \quad (25)$$

利用(25)的递归关系, 由最下层的 $B_L = \xi_L$, 计算出各层的 B_l ($l = 1, \dots, L-1$), 并且由 B_l 和 $A_l^+ + A_l^-$

$$= D_j \text{ 及 } B_1 = \xi_1 \frac{A_1^+ - A_1^-}{A_1^+ + A_1^-}, \text{ 可以得到 } A_1^+ = \frac{\xi_1 + B_1}{2\xi_1} D_j, \\ A_1^- = \frac{\xi_1 - B_1}{2\xi_1} D_j,$$

$$\tilde{P}'_j(0^+) = -(\beta_1 + \gamma_1 B_1 / \xi_1) D_j, \quad (26)$$

4.2 $\tilde{P}_H(k, z)$ 的计算

为计算磁场, 还须用 $\tilde{P}_H(k, z)$. 由 $\tilde{T}_j = k^2 \tilde{P}_H - \tilde{P}'_H$ 及式(18c), 可以将 $\tilde{P}_H(k, z)$ 表示成如下积分形式^[28]:

$$2k\tilde{P}_H(z_0) = \int_0^{+\infty} \tilde{T}_j(z) e^{-k|z-z_0|} dz - D_H e^{-k|z_0|}, \quad (27)$$

对地面以上介质, $z_0 < 0$ 和 $z_0 \geq 0$ 分别有:

$$2k\tilde{P}_H(z_0) = \int_0^{+\infty} \tilde{T}_j(z) e^{-k(z-z_0)} dz - D_H e^{kz_0}, \\ (z_0 < 0), \quad (28)$$

$$2k\tilde{P}_H(z_0) = \int_0^{z_0} \tilde{T}_j(z) e^{k(z-z_0)} dz \\ + \int_{z_0}^{+\infty} \tilde{T}_j(z) e^{-k(z-z_0)} dz - D_H e^{-kz_0}, (z_0 \geq 0), \quad (29)$$

(28)和(29)对 z_0 求导:

$$2\tilde{P}'_H(z_0) = \int_0^{+\infty} \tilde{T}_j(z) e^{-k(z-z_0)} dz \\ - D_H e^{kz_0}, (z_0 < 0), \quad (30)$$

$$2\tilde{P}'_H(z_0) = -\int_0^{z_0} \tilde{T}_j(z) e^{k(z-z_0)} dz \\ + \int_{z_0}^{+\infty} \tilde{T}_j(z) e^{-k(z-z_0)} dz + D_H e^{-kz_0}, (z_0 \geq 0), \quad (31)$$

对于式(30)、(31)中的 $\int_0^{+\infty} \tilde{T}_j(z) e^{-kz} dz$, 由(8)式第二个关系 $(ck^2 \tilde{P}_j - bP'_j)/a = \tilde{T}_j$ 求取, 详细导出过程见附录 A.

4.3 横向各向同性(TI)介质中 $\tilde{P}_H(k, z)$ 的计算

由(7)和(8)式的系数定义知道, 横向各向同性(TI)介质中, $b=0, c=0$, 因此, $\tilde{T}_j=0$, 方程(30a)、(30b)和(30)、(31)退化为^[29]:

$$2k\tilde{P}_H(z_0) = -D_H e^{kz_0} \quad (z_0 < 0), \quad (32)$$

$$2k\tilde{P}_H(z_0) = -D_H e^{-kz_0}, \quad (z_0 \geq 0),$$

$$2\tilde{P}'_H(z_0) = -D_H e^{kz_0} \quad (z_0 < 0), \quad (33)$$

$$2\tilde{P}_H(z_0) = D_H e^{-kz_0}, \quad (z_0 \geq 0).$$

5 电流密度及电磁场的标量位表示

得到了标量位的值, 代入式(4)即得到电流密度、磁场及电场的计算关系:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \tilde{J}_x(0^+) \\ \tilde{J}_y(0^+) \\ \tilde{J}_z(0^+) \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} i\{\alpha_1 k^2 \tilde{P}_j(0^+) + (ua_1 - vb_1) \tilde{P}'_j(0^+)\} / a_1 \\ i\{-uc_1 k^2 \tilde{P}_j(0^+) + (\alpha a_1 + ub_1) \tilde{P}'_j(0^+)\} / a_1 \\ k^2 \tilde{P}'_j(0^+) \end{bmatrix}, \quad (34)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \tilde{H}_x(0^+) \\ \tilde{H}_x(0^-) \\ \tilde{H}_y(0^+) \\ \tilde{H}_y(0^-) \\ \tilde{H}_z(0) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} i\{v\tilde{P}_j(0^+) + u\tilde{P}'_H(0^+)\} \\ iuk\tilde{P}_H(0) \\ i\{-u\tilde{P}_j(0^+) + v\tilde{P}'_H(0^+)\} \\ ivk\tilde{P}_H(0) \\ k^2 \tilde{P}_H(0) \end{bmatrix}, \quad (35)$$

空间域的场通过二维 Fourier 逆变换得到:

$$F(x, y) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \tilde{F}(u, v) e^{i(ux+vy)} dudv. \quad (36)$$

由水平电场与视电阻率关系, 可以得到各向异性地层的视电阻率^[27]:

$$\rho_a(r) = G \frac{E_r(0^+)}{I}, E_r(0^+) = \sqrt{E_x^2(0^+) + E_y^2(0^+)}, \\ (r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}), \quad (37)$$

G 为电极系数, 对于供电电极间距为 $2L$ 的测深装置 $G = \pi L^2$.

6 数值模拟结果及分析

为了检验上述各向异性地层视电阻率响应特征分析方法的正确性和精度, 首先设计了图 2a 所示的均匀各向异性地层, 沿层面方向和垂直层面方向的电阻率分别为 $\rho_T = 25 \text{ } \Omega\text{m}$ 和 $\rho_N = 100 \text{ } \Omega\text{m}$, 地层层面与水平面的夹角为 45° , 地层走向沿 y 轴方向. 采用 Schlumberger 直流电测深装置^[30], 供电电极之间的距离 $2L = 60 \text{ m}$, 测线以 O 点为原点, 采用 15° 增量测量 24 个方位电阻率. 图 2b 给出了本文的模拟视电阻率与解析解对比. 图中采用了视电阻率 ρ_a 与各向异性地层电阻率的几何平均 $\rho_M = \sqrt{\rho_T \rho_N}$ 的比值 (ρ_a / ρ_M) 显示. 通常这种显示方式被称为极向图或 Argand 图^[22]. 图中各点与原点 O 的矢径长度显示了视电阻率 ρ_a 的大小, 矢径方向表示测线的方位. 图中结果可以看到, 离散点的数值解与解析结果一致. 这里需要指出的是, 对于 $\alpha = 0^\circ$, 即横向各向同性介质, 所有方向的测线得到的电阻率 ρ_a 等于各向异性地层电阻率的几何平均 $\rho_a = \rho_M$, 因此在水平砂泥交互储层或水平裂缝层中, 利用电测深方法得到的电阻率小于实际地层的真电阻率, 使视电阻率 ρ_a 计算得到的含油气饱和度偏低. 另外, 由于电各向异性地层沿层面方向与垂直层面方向电阻率的差异,

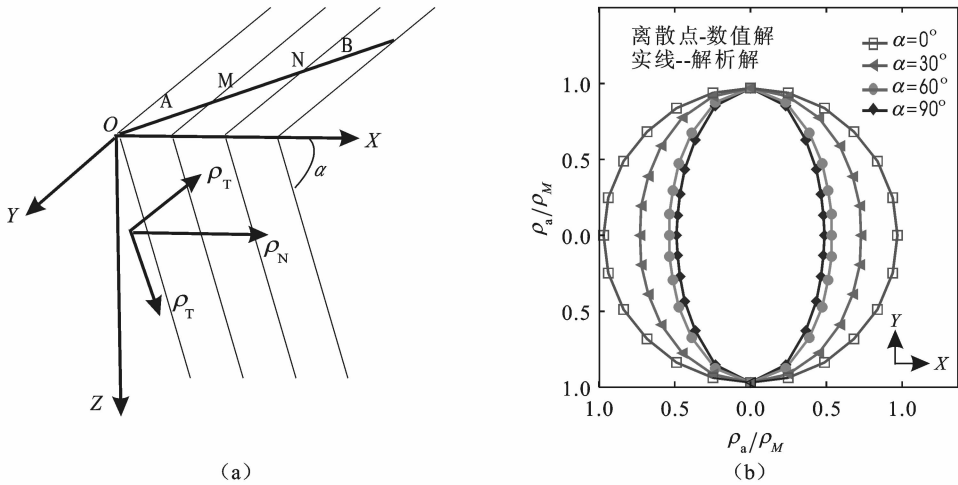


图 2 均匀各向异性地层模型(a)和文中计算结果与解析解对比(b)

Fig. 2 Homogeneous layer earth model with electric anisotropy (a) and comparison of the numeric result with that of the analytic solution (b)

视电阻率 ρ_a 在极向图(Argand 图)上表现出明显的反常现象^[30,31],即沿地层走向的测线得到的视电阻率 ρ_a 最大,沿地层倾向的测线得到的地层视电阻率 ρ_a 最小,这也是利用电测深方法可以研究各向异性地层分布的物理基础。

其次,为了考察在各向同性背景地层中,直流电测深方法对各向异性地层的探测能力,设计了图 3a 所示的两层地层模型,上部的水平各向异性地层($\alpha = 45^\circ$)覆盖于下部均匀各向同性地层之上,利用不同的电极距计算视电阻率 ρ_a 。上部各向异性地层的电阻率参数与图 1 模型参数相同,下部的均匀各向同性地层的电阻率为 $\rho_2 = 150 \Omega\text{m}$ 。图 3b 给出了不

同测线方向与不同电极距时视电阻率 ρ_a 的结果。图 3b 中看到,对应所有电极距,测量得到的视电阻率 ρ_a 都显示了椭圆分布,对应于小电极距,测量得到的视电阻率主要反映上部各向异性层的电阻率。随着电极距的增大,探测深度增加,视电阻率 ρ_a 受到下部各向同性地层的影响,尽管视电阻率仍呈椭圆形分布,但视电阻率值明显变大。长轴方向仍指示各向异性地层走向,短轴指示各向异性地层倾向。对于这种情况,用视电阻率 ρ_a 的响应容易发现各向异性地层的存在。利用图 3a 所示的地层模型并将上部的各向异性参数换到下伏层,则利用图 3a 和转换后的地层模型分别得到图 4a 和图 4b 的磁电阻率测量响应,

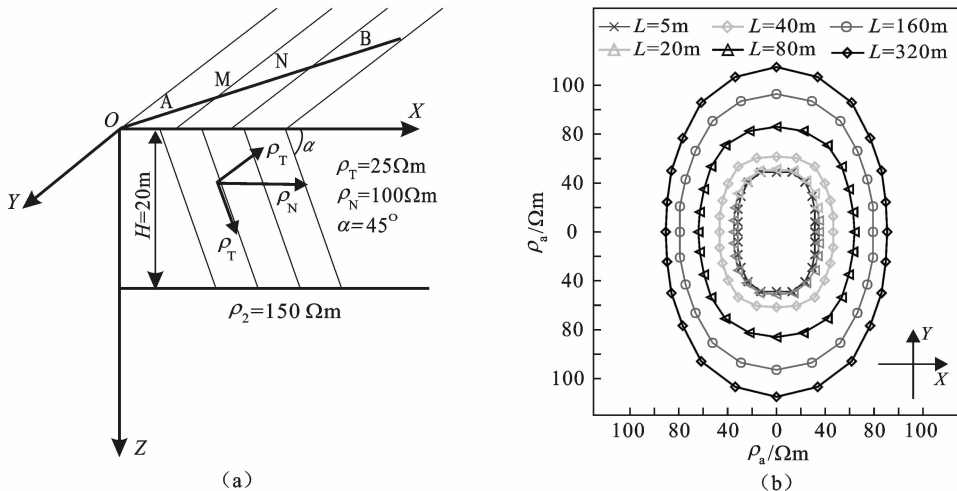


图 3 顶部各向异性二层模型(a)和不同测线方向与不同电极距的视电阻率结果(b)

Fig. 3 Two-layer earth model with electric anisotropy in the upper layer(a) and the apparent resistivity responses of different electrode distances and different line azimuths (b)

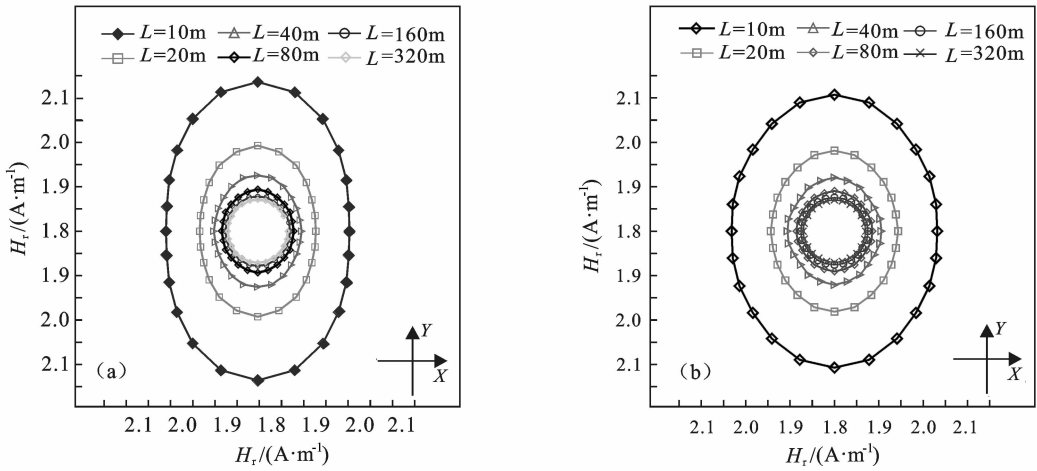


图 4 顶部(a)和底部(b)各向异性二层模型不同测线方向与不同电极距的磁场分布
 Fig. 4 Magnetometric response of a two-layer earth model with electric anisotropy in the upper layer (a) and that of a lower anisotropic two-layer earth model of different electrode distances and different line azimuths (b)

两者分别对应不同方向测线与不同电极距的磁场分布. 图中看到, 对应小电极距, 测得的磁场都显示椭圆分布, 而对应于大电极距, 磁场基本呈圆形分布. 而且, 随着电极距增大, 探测深度增加, 磁场的电各向异性响应特征变弱. 两个结果对比得知, 顶部存在各向异性层时, 小电极距对应的椭圆形响应更为明显. 与视电阻率响应相比, 磁电阻率测量尽管能判断各向异性地层的存在, 但对参数分辨率较低.

利用图 5a 模型的参数, 下部各向异性地层倾角为($\alpha=45^\circ$). 图 5b 给出了不同测线方向与不同电极距同时视电阻率结果. 对应于小电极距($L/H \leq 2$), 测量得到的视电阻率主要反映上部各向同性层的电阻率.

随着电极距的增大($L/H > 2$), 探测深度增加, 视电阻率受到下部各向异性地层的影响, 视电阻率呈椭圆形分布, 而且长轴指示各向异性地层走向, 短轴指示各向异性地层倾向. 因此, 对于这种情况, 通过适当选择电极距, 可以描述各向异性地层的分布.

利用图 6a 的中间低阻各向异性三层模型, 地层倾角为($\alpha=45^\circ$), 图 6b 给出了不同测线方向与不同电极距的磁场分布. 图中结果可以看到, 对应小电极距, 测量得到的磁场显示了椭圆分布. 对应于大电极距, 随探测深度增加, 测量得到的磁场受下部各向同性层的影响, 磁场呈圆形分布. 对于这种情况, 用只有适当选择电极距, 才能发现各向异性地层的存在.

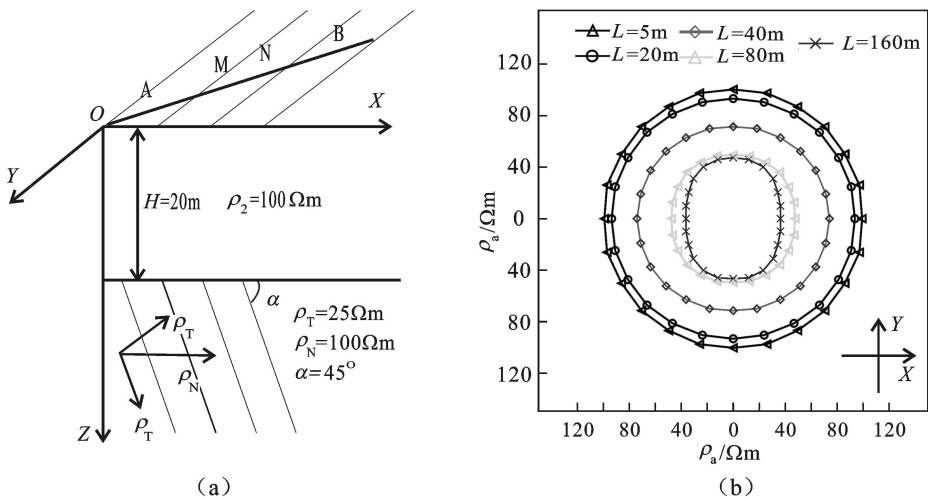


图 5 底部低阻各向异性二层模型(a)和不同测线方向与不同电极距的视电阻率结果(b)
 Fig. 5 Two-layer earth model with electric anisotropy in the lower layer (a) and the apparent resistivity responses of different electrode distances and different line azimuths (b)

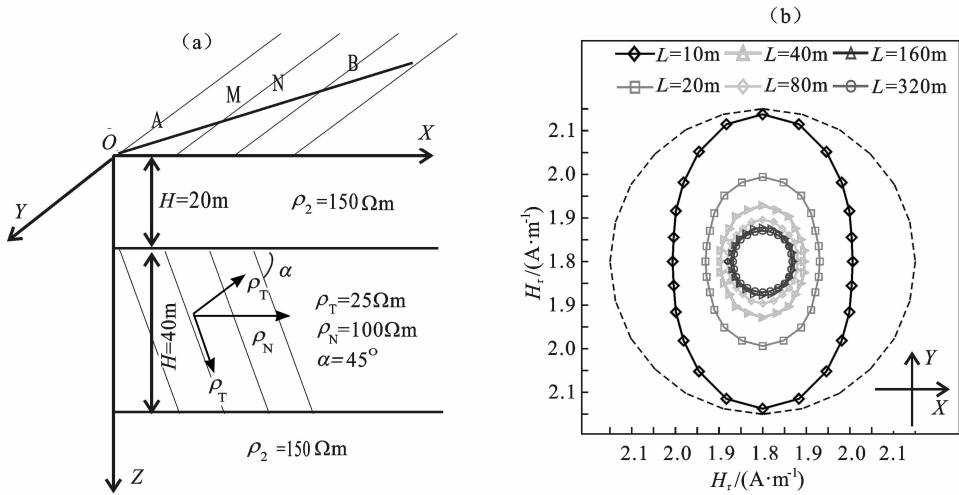


图 6 中间低阻各向异性三层模型(a)和不同测线方向与不同电极距的磁场分布(b)

Fig. 6 Three-layer earth model with electric anisotropy in the middle layer (a) and the apparent resistivity responses of different electrode distances and different line azimuths (b)

7 结 论

本文从 Maxwell 方程出发,导出用极向和环向两个标量位构造的电磁场关系,研究了任意各向异性层状地层的视电阻率和磁电阻率响应,用均匀各向异性模型和各向异性多层模型,分析了直流电测深方法和磁电阻率方法对裂缝等各向异性地层的探测能力.文中采用了极向和环向两个标量位表达了各向异性地层电流密度与磁场的计算关系,用地下地层界面的电磁场切向分量连续性条件及激励源的耦合条件,导出了不同层之间电场与磁场的传播矩阵,建立了波数域电场与磁场的递归计算关系.为检验算法的正确性,采用均匀各向异性介质的解析解与数值计算结果对比,验证了算法的正确性.给出了多层各向异性地层模型的视电阻率和磁电阻率响应.从多层模型的结果得到了如下认识:

(1)对于各向异性地层,不同方位的测线得到的

视电阻率和磁电阻率在极向图上表现出明显的反常现象,即沿地层走向的测线视电阻率最大,沿地层倾向视电阻率最小,这是利用电测深方法研究各向异性地层分布的物理基础.

(2)对于磁电阻率方法,在小电极距时,磁场对各向异性层响应较为明显,随着电极距的增大,探测深度增加,磁场对电各向异性响应变弱.与视电阻率响应相比,磁电阻率测量,尽管可以发现各向异性地层的存在,对参数分辨率较低.

(3)三层模型结果显示,即使在各向同性围岩中,只要选择合适的电极距,各向异性地层的响应仍然较为明显,而且视电阻率的椭圆长短轴仍与各向异性地层的走向和倾向关系密切,利用这一特征可以研究地下各向异性地层的参数分布.

总之,通过精心设计观测系统,利用直流电测深和磁电阻率法可以探测裂缝性地层、估计裂缝分布性状及倾斜地层的电性参数.对于复杂各向异性地层的电性参数反演将在后续的文章中讨论.

附录 A: $\tilde{P}_j(k, z)$ 的稳定计算

由(27)式得:

$$\frac{\xi_l - B_{l+1}}{\xi_l - B_l} e^{-\gamma_l h_l} = \frac{\xi_l + B_{l+1}}{\xi_l + B_l} e^{+\gamma_l h_l}, \quad \frac{\xi_l - B_{l+1}}{\xi_l - B_l} e^{-a_l^+ h_l} = \frac{\xi_l + B_{l+1}}{\xi_l + B_l} e^{-a_l^- h_l}, \quad (A1)$$

$$\tilde{T}_j(z) = \frac{c_l k^2 \tilde{P}_j(z)}{a_l} - \frac{b_l \tilde{P}'_j(z)}{a_l}, \quad (z_l < z < z_{l+1}), \quad (A2)$$

$$\frac{\tilde{P}_j(z_{l+1}^-)}{\tilde{P}_j(z_l^-)} = \frac{\xi_l + B_l}{\xi_l + B_{l+1}} e^{-a_l^+ h_l}, \quad \frac{\tilde{P}_j(z_l^+)}{\tilde{P}_j(z_l^-)} = \frac{\xi_l + B_l}{\xi_l + B_{l+1}} \frac{\beta_l \xi_l + \gamma_l B_{l+1}}{\beta_l \xi_l + \gamma_l B_l} e^{-a_l^+ h_l}, \quad (A3)$$

$$\tilde{P}_j(z_{l+1}^-) = \frac{1}{a_l d_{l+1}} \{ a_{l+1} d_l \tilde{P}'_j(z_l^+) + (a_{l+1} e_l - a_l e_{l+1}) \tilde{P}_j(z_l^+) \}, \quad (A4)$$

$$\frac{\tilde{P}_j(z)}{\tilde{P}_j(z_l^-)} = \frac{\xi_l + B_l}{\xi_l + B_{l+1}} \frac{(\xi_l + B_{l+1}) e^{-a_l^+(z-z_l)} + (\xi_l - B_{l+1}) e^{-a_l^+ h_l + (-a_l^-(z_{l+1}-z))}}{2\xi_l}, \quad (A5)$$

$$\frac{\tilde{P}'_j(z)}{\tilde{P}'_j(z_l^-)} = \frac{\xi_l + B_l}{\xi_l + B_{l+1}} \frac{\alpha_l^+ (\xi_l + B_{l+1}) e^{-a_l^+(z-z_l)} + \alpha_l^- (\xi_l - B_{l+1}) e^{-a_l^+ h_l + a_l^-(z_{l+1}-z)}}{2(\beta_l \xi_l + \gamma_l B_l)}, \quad (A6)$$

在最下层 L 有: $\frac{\tilde{P}'_j(z)}{\tilde{P}'_j(z_l)} = \frac{\tilde{P}'_j(z)}{\tilde{P}'_j(z_l^-)} = e^{-a_l^+(z-z_l)}$.

附录 B: $\tilde{P}_H(k, z)$ 的稳定计算 ($z_0 < 0$)

对地面以上介质, 即 $z_0 < 0$ 的情况, 需要考察 $\int_0^{+\infty} \tilde{T}_j(z) e^{-kz} dz$ 的计算.

(1) 一层介质

对地面以上观测 $z_0 < 0$ 有:

$$2k\tilde{P}_H(z_0) = \int_0^{+\infty} \tilde{T}_j(z) e^{-k(z-z_0)} dz - D_H e^{kz_0}, \quad (z_0 < 0), \quad (B1)$$

上式对 z_0 求导得到:

$$2\tilde{P}'_H(z_0) = \int_0^{+\infty} \tilde{T}_j(z) e^{-k(z-z_0)} dz - D_H e^{kz_0}, \quad (z_0 < 0), \quad (B2)$$

若仅有一层介质, 则(B1)(B2)中的积分可以分两种情况计算, 对于 ($z_0 < 0$) 的情况:

$$2k\tilde{P}_H(z_0) = \frac{e^{kz_0}}{a_1(k+\alpha_1^+)} [c_1 k^2 \tilde{P}_j(0) - b_1 \tilde{P}'_j(0^+)] - D_H e^{kz_0}, \quad (B3)$$

$$2\tilde{P}'_H(z_0) = \frac{e^{kz_0}}{a_1(k+\alpha_1^+)} [c_1 k^2 \tilde{P}_j(0) - b_1 \tilde{P}'_j(0^+)] - D_H e^{kz_0}, \quad (B4)$$

(2) 多层介质

事实上, 由(A5)和(A6)代入 $\tilde{T}_j(z) = \{ck^2 \tilde{P}_j(z) - b\tilde{P}'_j(z)\}/a$ 得到:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{+\infty} \tilde{T}_j(z) e^{-kz} dz &= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{c_l k^2}{a_l} e^{-kz} dz \tilde{P}_j(z_l^+) \left\{ \frac{\xi_l + B_l}{\xi_l + B_{l+1}} \frac{(\xi_l + B_{l+1}) e^{-a_l^+(z-z_l)} + (\xi_l - B_{l+1}) e^{-a_l^+ h_l + a_l^-(z_{l+1}-z)}}{2\xi_l} \right\} \\ &+ \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{b_l}{a_l} e^{-kz} dz \tilde{P}'_j(z_l^-) \left\{ \frac{\xi_l + B_l}{\xi_l + B_{l+1}} \frac{\alpha_l^+ (\xi_l + B_{l+1}) e^{-a_l^+(z-z_l)} + \alpha_l^- (\xi_l - B_{l+1}) e^{-a_l^+ h_l + a_l^-(z_{l+1}-z)}}{2(\beta_l \xi_l + \gamma_l B_l)} \right\} \\ &= I_1 + I_2 + I_3 + I_4, \end{aligned} \quad (B5)$$

$$I_1 = \sum_{l=1}^{L-1} \frac{c_l k^2 P(z_l^-)}{2a_l \xi_l} \frac{\xi_l + B_l}{\xi_l + B_{l+1}} \left\{ \left[\frac{\xi_l + B_{l+1}}{k + \alpha_l^+} (e^{-kz_l} - e^{-kz_{l+1} - a_l^+ h_l}) + \frac{\xi_l - B_{l+1}}{k + \alpha_l^-} (e^{-kz_l - 2\gamma_l h_l} - e^{-kz_{l+1} - a_l^+ h_l}) \right] \right. \\ \left. \left[\frac{\xi_l + B_{l+1}}{k + \alpha_l^+} (e^{-kz_l} - e^{-kz_{l+1} - a_l^+ h_l}) + (\xi_l - B_{l+1}) h_l e^{-a_l^+ h_l + a_l^- z_{l+1}} \right] (k + \alpha_l^- = 0) \right\}, \quad (B6)$$

$$I_2 = - \sum_{l=1}^{L-1} \frac{b_l \tilde{P}'_j(z_l^+)}{2a_l (\beta_l \xi_l + \gamma_l B_l)} \frac{\xi_l + B_l}{\xi_l + B_{l+1}} \times \left\{ \left[\frac{\alpha_l^+ (\xi_l + B_{l+1})}{k + \alpha_l^+} (e^{-kz_l} - e^{-kz_{l+1} - a_l^+ h_l}) + \frac{\alpha_l^- (\xi_l - B_{l+1})}{k + \alpha_l^-} (e^{-kz_l - 2\gamma_l h_l} - e^{-kz_{l+1} - a_l^+ h_l}) \right] \right. \\ \left. \left[\frac{\alpha_l^+ (\xi_l + B_{l+1})}{k + \alpha_l^+} (e^{-kz_l} - e^{-kz_{l+1} - a_l^+ h_l}) + \alpha_l^- (\xi_l - B_{l+1}) h_l e^{-a_l^+ h_l + a_l^- z_{l+1}} \right] (k + \alpha_l^- = 0) \right\}, \quad (B7)$$

$$I_3 = \frac{c_L k^2 \tilde{P}_j(z_L)}{a_L (k + \alpha_L^+)} e^{-kz_L}, \quad I_4 = \frac{b_L \tilde{P}'_j(z_L^+)}{a_L (k + \alpha_L^+)} e^{-kz_L}. \quad (B8)$$

附录 C: $\tilde{P}_H(k, z)$ 的稳定计算 ($z_0 \geq 0$)

对地面以下观测 $z_0 \geq 0$ 有:

$$2k\tilde{P}_H(z_0) = \int_0^{z_0} \tilde{T}_J(z)e^{k(z-z_0)} dz + \int_{z_0}^{\infty} \tilde{T}_J(z)e^{-k(z-z_0)} dz - D_H e^{-kz_0}, (z_0 \geq 0), \quad (C1)$$

上式对 z_0 求导得到:

$$2\tilde{P}'_H(z_0) = - \int_0^{z_0} \tilde{T}_J(z)e^{k(z-z_0)} dz + \int_{z_0}^{\infty} \tilde{T}_J(z)e^{-k(z-z_0)} dz + D_H e^{-kz_0}, (z_0 \geq 0), \quad (C2)$$

(1) 一层介质

对于($z_0 \geq 0$)的情况:

$$2k\tilde{P}_H(z_0) = A + B - D_H e^{-kz_0}, \quad 2\tilde{P}'_H(z_0) = -A + B + D_H e^{-kz_0}, \quad (C3)$$

其中,

$$A = \int_0^{z_0} \tilde{T}_J(z)e^{k(z-z_0)} dz = \begin{cases} \frac{e^{-\alpha_1^+ z_0} - e^{-kz_0}}{a_1(k - \alpha_1^+)} [c_1 k^2 \tilde{P}_J(0) - b_1 \tilde{P}'_J(0^+)] & (k - \alpha_1^+ \neq 0) \\ \frac{e^{-kz_0}}{a_1} [c_1 k^2 \tilde{P}_J(0) - b_1 \tilde{P}'_J(0^+)] z_0 & (k - \alpha_1^+ = 0) \end{cases},$$

$$B = \int_{z_0}^{\infty} \tilde{T}_J(z)e^{-k(z-z_0)} dz = \frac{e^{-\alpha_1^+ z_0}}{a_1(k + \alpha_1^+)} [c_1 k^2 \tilde{P}_J(0) - b_1 \tilde{P}'_J(0^+)].$$

(2) 多层介质

对地面以下介质,即 $z_0 \geq 0$ 的多层介质, $\int_0^{z_0} \tilde{T}_J(z)e^{kz} dz$ 和 $\int_{z_0}^{\infty} \tilde{T}_J(z)e^{-kz} dz$ 需要分段计算.

$$\int_0^{z_0} \tilde{T}_J(z)e^{kz} dz = \sum_{m=1}^{l-1} \int_{z_m}^{z_{m+1}} \tilde{T}_J(z)e^{kz} dz + \int_{z_l}^{z_0} \tilde{T}_J(z)e^{kz} dz, \quad (C4)$$

(C4)式右端的第一项可以套用(B6)和(B7)式关系,在此不再赘述.(C4)式右端的第二项为:

$$\int_{z_l}^{z_0} \tilde{T}_J(z)e^{kz} dz = \frac{c_l k^2 P(z_l^-)}{2a_l \xi_l} \frac{\xi_l + B_l}{(\xi_l + B_{l+1})} \left\{ \left[\frac{\xi_l + B_{l+1}}{k - \alpha_l^+} (e^{-\alpha_l^+ (z_0 - z_l)} - e^{-k(z_0 - z_l)}) + \frac{\xi_l - B_{l+1}}{k - \alpha_l^-} (e^{-\alpha_l^+ h_l + \alpha_l^- (z_{l+1} - z_0)} - e^{-k(z_0 - z_l) - 2\gamma_l h_l}) \right] \right. \\ \left. - \frac{b_l \tilde{P}'(z_l^+)}{2a_l (\beta_l \xi_l + \gamma_l B_l)} \frac{\xi_l + B_l}{(\xi_l + B_{l+1})} \right. \\ \left. \times \left[\frac{\alpha_l^+ (\xi_l + B_{l+1})}{k - \alpha_l^+} (e^{-\alpha_l^+ (z_0 - z_l)} - e^{-k(z_0 - z_l)}) + \frac{\alpha_l^- (\xi_l - B_{l+1})}{k - \alpha_l^-} (e^{-\alpha_l^+ h_l + \alpha_l^- (z_{l+1} - z_0)} - e^{-k(z_0 - z_l) - 2\gamma_l h_l}) \right] \right. \\ \left. \left[\alpha_l^+ (\xi_l + B_{l+1}) e^{\alpha_l^+ z_l} (z_0 - z_l) + \frac{\alpha_l^- (\xi_l - B_{l+1})}{k - \alpha_l^-} (e^{-\alpha_l^+ h_l + \alpha_l^- (z_{l+1} - z_0)} - e^{-k(z_0 - z_l) - 2\gamma_l h_l}) \right] (k - \alpha_l^+ = 0) \right\}. \quad (C5)$$

对于 $\int_{z_0}^{\infty} \tilde{T}_J(z)e^{-kz} dz$ 的计算,同样可将积分区间分成三部分,即:

$$\int_{z_0}^{\infty} \tilde{T}_J(z)e^{-kz} dz = \int_{z_0}^{z_{l+1}} \tilde{T}_J(z)e^{-kz} dz + \sum_{m=l+1}^{L-1} \int_{z_m}^{z_{m+1}} \tilde{T}_J(z)e^{-kz} dz + \int_{z_L}^{\infty} \tilde{T}_J(z)e^{-kz} dz, \quad (C6)$$

对于(C6)中的第二和第三项,可以套用(B6)、(B7)和(B8)关系,在此不再赘述.下边给出(C6)中第一项的计算关系:

$$\int_{z_0}^{z_{l+1}} \tilde{T}_J(z)e^{-kz} dz = \frac{c_l k^2 P(z_l^-)}{2a_l \xi_l} \frac{\xi_l + B_l}{(\xi_l + B_{l+1})} \left\{ \left[\frac{\xi_l + B_{l+1}}{k + \alpha_l^+} (e^{-kz_0 - \alpha_l^+ (z_0 - z_l)} - e^{-kz_{l+1} - \alpha_l^+ h_l}) + \frac{\xi_l - B_{l+1}}{k + \alpha_l^-} (e^{-kz_0 - \alpha_l^+ h_l + \alpha_l^- (z_{l+1} - z_0)} - e^{-kz_{l+1} - \alpha_l^+ h_l}) \right] \right. \\ \left. \left[\frac{\xi_l + B_{l+1}}{k + \alpha_l^+} (e^{-kz_0 - \alpha_l^+ (z_0 - z_l)} - e^{-kz_{l+1} - \alpha_l^+ h_l}) + (\xi_l - B_{l+1}) (z_{l+1} - z_0) e^{\alpha_l^- z_{l+1} - \alpha_l^+ h_l} \right] (k + \alpha_l^- = 0) \right. \\ \left. - \frac{b_l \tilde{P}'(z_l^+)}{2a_l (\beta_l \xi_l + \gamma_l B_l)} \frac{\xi_l + B_l}{(\xi_l + B_{l+1})} \right\}$$

$$\times \left[\begin{aligned} & \left[\frac{\alpha_l^+ (\xi_l + B_{l+1})}{k + \alpha_l^+} (e^{-kz_0 - \alpha_l^+ (z_0 - z_l)} - e^{-kz_{l+1} - \alpha_l^+ h_l}) + \frac{\alpha_l^- (\xi_l - B_{l+1})}{k + \alpha_l^-} (e^{-kz_0 - \alpha_l^- h_l + \alpha_l^- (z_{l+1} - z_0)} - e^{-kz_{l+1} - \alpha_l^- h_l}) \right] \\ & \left[\frac{\alpha_l^+ (\xi_l + B_{l+1})}{k + \alpha_l^+} (e^{-kz_0 - \alpha_l^+ (z_0 - z_l)} - e^{-kz_{l+1} - \alpha_l^+ h_l}) + \alpha_l^- (\xi_l - B_{l+1}) e^{\alpha_l^- z_{l+1} - \alpha_l^+ h_l} (z_{l+1} - z_0) \right] (k + \alpha_l^- = 0) \end{aligned} \right]. \quad (C7)$$

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