# AGG0232-Sísmica I 2023

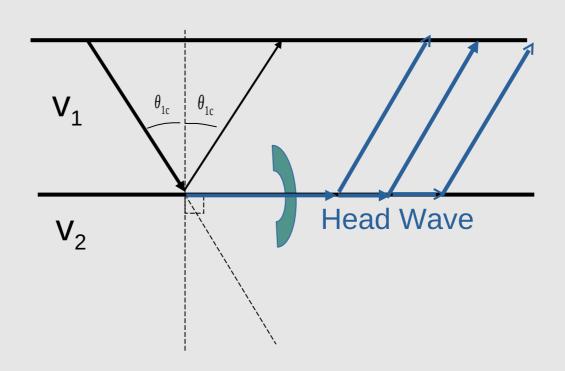
Aula 5 Curvas de tempo-distância Refração Crítica em camadas planas

# Ângulo crítico de incidência

# Refração Crítica: para $V_2 > V_1$

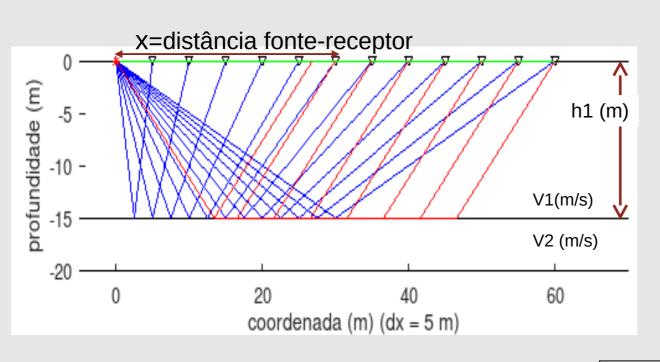
$$\frac{\operatorname{sen}(\theta_{1c})}{V_1} = \frac{\operatorname{sen}(90^o)}{V_2}$$

$$\operatorname{sen}\left(\theta_{1c}\right) = \frac{V_1}{V_2}$$



# Equações de tempo - distância: t(x) Curvas de tempo - distância: t(x) tempo de chegadas das ondas nos geofones

## MÉTODOS SÍSMICOS de REFRAÇÃO e de REFLEXÃO

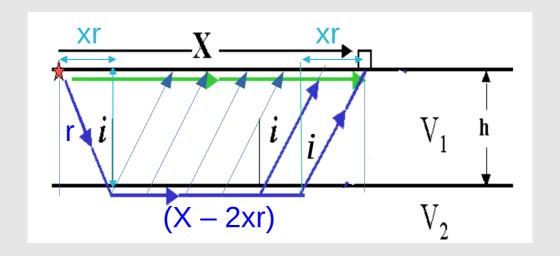


Como varia o tempo do caminho percorrido pela onda em subsuperfície conforme o geofone fica mais distante da fonte ?

Temos que analisar cada tipo de caminho percorrido.

Tempo = <u>espaço percorrido</u> velocidade

#### Curvas tempo-distância (t(x)) das ondas direta e refratada



onda direta (caminho em verde)

$$t(x) = \frac{X}{V_1}$$

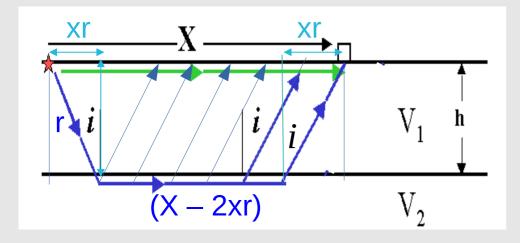
onda refratada (refração crítica) (caminho em azul)

$$t(x) = \frac{x}{V_2} + \frac{2h\cos(i)}{V_1}$$

$$i=ic=i_{12}=arcsen\left(\frac{V_1}{V_2}\right)$$

das chegadas das ondas nos geofones para o caminho da refração cítica

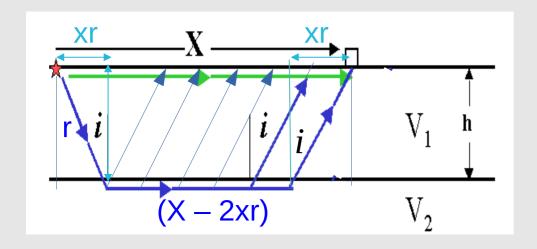
$$t(x) = \frac{x}{V_2} + \frac{2h\cos(i)}{V_1}$$



Tempo = <u>espaço percorrido</u> velocidade

$$t(x) = \frac{2\mathbf{r}}{V_1} + \frac{X - 2\mathbf{x}\mathbf{r}}{V_2}$$

$$t(x) = \frac{x}{V_2} + \frac{2h\cos(i)}{V_1}$$



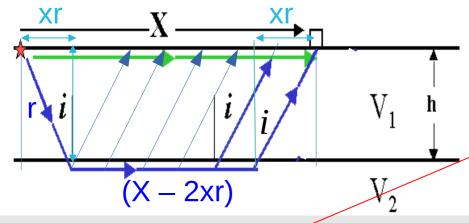
$$t(x) = \frac{2\mathbf{r}}{V_1} + \frac{X - 2\mathbf{x}\mathbf{r}}{V_2}$$

$$\cos(i) = \frac{h}{r} \rightarrow r = h/\cos(i)$$

$$tg(i) = \frac{xr}{h} \rightarrow xr = htg(i)$$

$$sen(i) = \frac{V_1}{V_2}$$

$$t(x) = \frac{x}{V_2} + \frac{2h\cos(i)}{V_1}$$



$$t(x) = \frac{2\mathbf{r}}{V_1} + \frac{X - 2\mathbf{r}}{V_2}$$

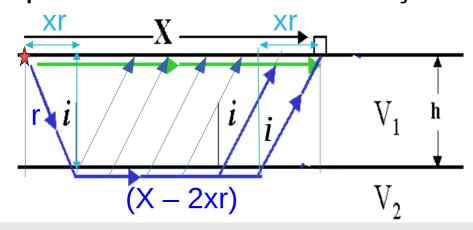
$$t(x) = \frac{2\mathbf{h}}{V_1 \cos(i)} + \frac{X - 2\mathbf{h} tg(i)}{V_2}$$

$$\cos(i) = \frac{h}{r} \rightarrow r = h/\cos(i)$$

$$tg(i) = \frac{xr}{h} \rightarrow xr = htg(i)$$

$$\operatorname{sen}(i) = \frac{V_1}{V_2};$$

$$t(x) = \frac{x}{V_2} + \frac{2h\cos(i)}{V_1}$$



$$t(x) = \frac{2r}{V_1} + \frac{X - 2xr}{V_2}$$

$$t(x) = \frac{2h}{V_1 \cos(i)} + \frac{X - 2h tg(i)}{V_2}$$

$$\cos(i) = \frac{h}{r} \rightarrow r = h/\cos(i)$$

$$tg(i) = \frac{xr}{h} \rightarrow xr = htg(i)$$

$$\operatorname{sen}(i) = \frac{V_1}{V_2};$$

$$t(x) = \frac{X}{V_2} + \frac{2h}{V_1 \cos(i)} - \frac{\frac{2h \operatorname{sen}(i)}{\cos(i)}}{V_2}$$

$$t(x) = \frac{X}{V_{2}} + \frac{2h}{V_{1}\cos(i)} - \frac{2hV_{1}}{V_{2}^{2}\cos(i)}$$

$$t(x) = \frac{X}{V_2} + \frac{2h(V_2^2 - V_1^2)}{V_1 V_2^2 \cos(i)}$$

$$t(x) = \frac{x}{V_2} + \frac{2h\cos(i)}{V_1}$$

$$Xr$$
 $X$ 
 $Xr$ 
 $X$ 
 $Xr$ 
 $V_1$ 
 $h$ 
 $V_2$ 

$$t(x) = \frac{2r}{V_1} + \frac{X - 2xr}{V_2}$$

$$\frac{1}{V_2} t(x) = \frac{2h}{V_1 \cos(i)} + \frac{X - 2h tg(i)}{V_2}$$

$$\cos(i) = \frac{h}{r} \rightarrow r = h/\cos(i)$$

$$tg(i) = \frac{xr}{h} \rightarrow xr = htg(i)$$

$$\operatorname{sen}(i) = \frac{V_1}{V_2};$$

$$t(x) = \frac{X}{V_2} + \frac{2h}{V_1 \cos(i)} - \frac{\frac{2h \operatorname{sen}(i)}{\cos(i)}}{V_2}$$

$$t(x) = \frac{X}{V_2} + \frac{2h}{V_1 \cos(i)} - \frac{2h V_1}{V_2^2 \cos(i)}$$

$$\cos^2(i) + \sin^2(i) = 1$$

$$t(x) = \frac{X}{V_2} + \frac{2h(V_2^2 - V_1^2)}{V_1 V_2^2 \cos(i)}$$

$$t(x) = \frac{x}{V_2} + \frac{2h\cos(i)}{V_1}$$

$$Xr$$
 $X$ 
 $i$ 
 $i$ 
 $i$ 
 $V_1$ 
 $h$ 
 $V_2$ 

$$t(x) = \frac{2\mathbf{r}}{V_1} + \frac{X - 2\mathbf{x}\mathbf{r}}{V_2}$$

$$t(x) = \frac{2h}{V_1 \cos(i)} + \frac{X - 2h tg(i)}{V_2}$$

$$\cos(i) = \frac{h}{r} \rightarrow r = h/\cos(i)$$

$$t(x) = \frac{X}{V_2} + \frac{2h}{V_1 \cos(i)} - \frac{2hV_1}{V_2^2 \cos(i)}$$

$$tg(i) = \frac{xr}{h} \rightarrow xr = htg(i)$$

$$t(x) = \frac{X}{V_2} + \frac{2h(V_2^2 - V_1^2)}{V_1 V_2^2 \cos(i)}$$

$$\operatorname{sen}(i) = \frac{V_1}{V_2};$$

$$\cos^2(i) + \sin^2(i) = 1$$

$$\cos^{2}(i) = 1 - \sin^{2}(i) = 1 - \frac{V_{1}^{2}}{V_{2}^{2}} = \frac{V_{2}^{2} - V_{1}^{2}}{V_{2}^{2}}$$

$$t(x) = \frac{x}{V_2} + \frac{2h\cos(i)}{V_1}$$

$$Xr$$
 $X$ 
 $Xr$ 
 $X$ 
 $Xr$ 
 $Y_1$ 
 $h$ 
 $Y_2$ 

$$t(x) = \frac{2r}{V_1} + \frac{X - 2xr}{V_2}$$

$$t(x) = \frac{2h}{V_1 \cos(i)} + \frac{X - 2h tg(i)}{V_2}$$

$$\cos(i) = \frac{h}{r} \rightarrow r = h/\cos(i)$$

$$t(x) = \frac{X}{V_2} + \frac{2h}{V_1 \cos(i)} - \frac{2hV_1}{V_2^2 \cos(i)}$$

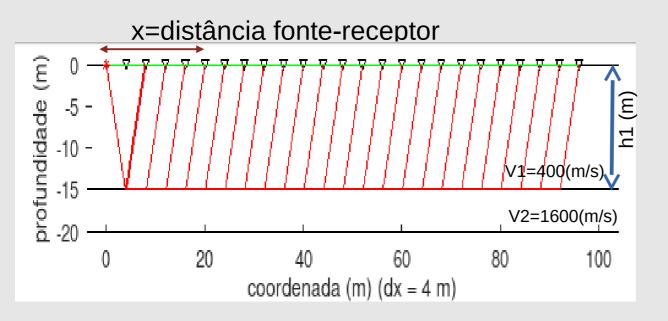
$$tg(i) = \frac{xr}{h} \rightarrow xr = htg(i)$$

$$\sin(i) = \frac{V_1}{V_2};$$

$$t(x) = \frac{X}{V_2} + \frac{2h(V_2^2 - V_1^2)}{V_1 V_2^2 \cos(i)}$$

$$\cos^{2}(i) = 1 - \frac{V_{1}^{2}}{V_{2}^{2}} = \frac{V_{2}^{2} - V_{1}^{2}}{V_{2}^{2}}$$

$$t(x) = \frac{X}{V_2} + \frac{2h\cos(i)}{V_1}$$

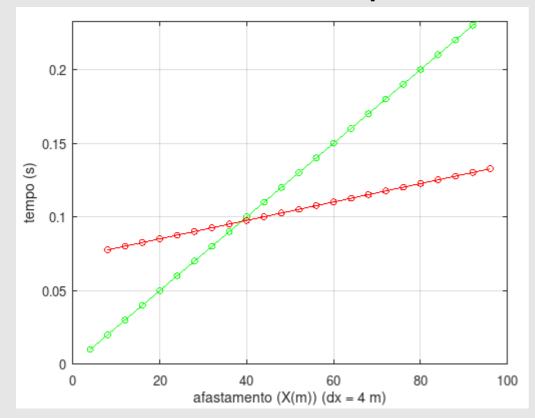


onda direta: 
$$t(x) = \frac{X}{V_1}$$

onda refratada:

$$t(x) = \frac{X}{V_2} + \frac{2h\cos(i_c)}{V_1}$$

#### Gráfico das curvas de tempo-distância das ondas direta e refratada



Acessar o link do formulário no Moodle RESPONDER AGORA