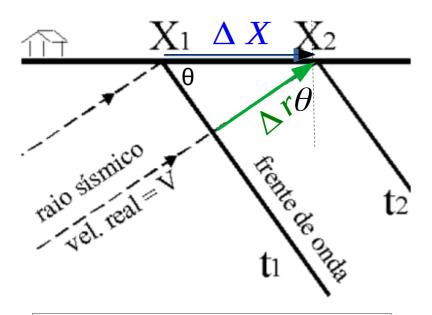
AGG0232

Material de apoio para a aula de 26/04/2023

Refração Crítica em uma Interface Inclinada – Parte 2: Velocidade Aparente



$$V_{medida} = \frac{X_2 - X_1}{t_2 - t_1} = \frac{\Delta X}{\Delta t}$$

$$V_{medida} = V_{aparente} = V_{ap}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_{\textit{real}} &= \frac{\Delta r}{\Delta t} \quad \textit{sen} \left(\theta \right) = \frac{\Delta r}{\Delta X} \\ V_{\textit{real}} &= \frac{\Delta X \textit{sen} \left(\theta \right)}{\Delta t} = \textit{sen} \left(\theta \right) V_{\textit{medida}} \\ V_{\textit{real}} &= \textit{sen} \left(\theta \right) V_{\textit{ap}} \end{aligned}$$

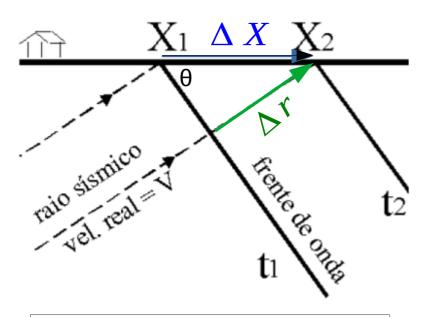
$$V_{real} = V_1(\Delta_r \acute{e} \ percorrido \ com V_1)$$

Se o raio sísmico estiver retornando de uma refração crítica na primeira interface: $\theta = i_c = i_{12}$

Lei de Snell:
$$sen(i_{12}) = \frac{V_1}{V_2}$$

$$V_{ap} = \frac{V_1}{sen(\theta)} = V_2$$

$$\frac{1}{V_{ap}} = \frac{sen(\theta)}{V_1} = \frac{1}{V_2}$$



$$V_{medida} = \frac{X_2 - X_1}{t_2 - t_1} = \frac{\Delta X}{\Delta t}$$
 $V_{medida} = V_{aparente} = V_{ap}$

$$V_{real} = \frac{\Delta r}{\Delta t} \quad sen(\theta) = \frac{\Delta r}{\Delta X}$$

$$V_{real} = \frac{\Delta X sen(\theta)}{\Delta t} = sen(\theta) V_{medida}$$

$$V_{real} = sen(\theta) V_{ap}$$

$$V_{real} = V_1(\Delta_r \acute{e} \ percorrido \ com \ V_1)$$

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

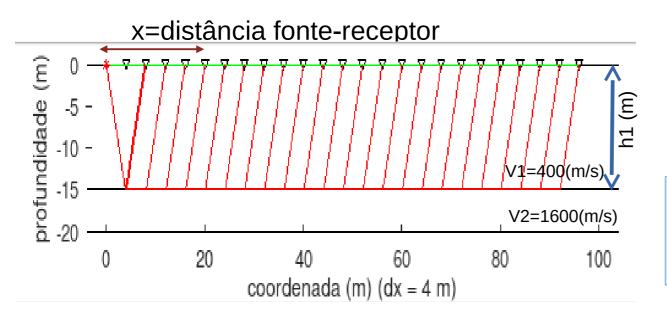
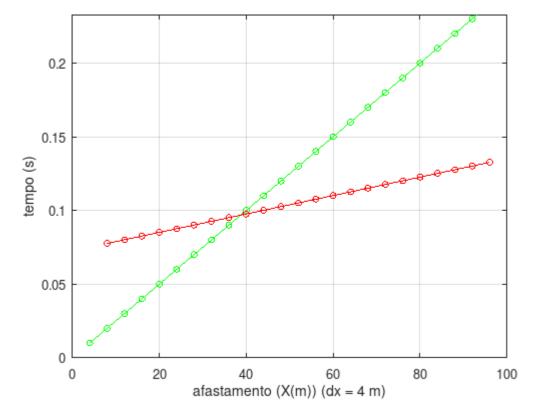


Gráfico das curvas de tempo-distância das ondas direta e refratada

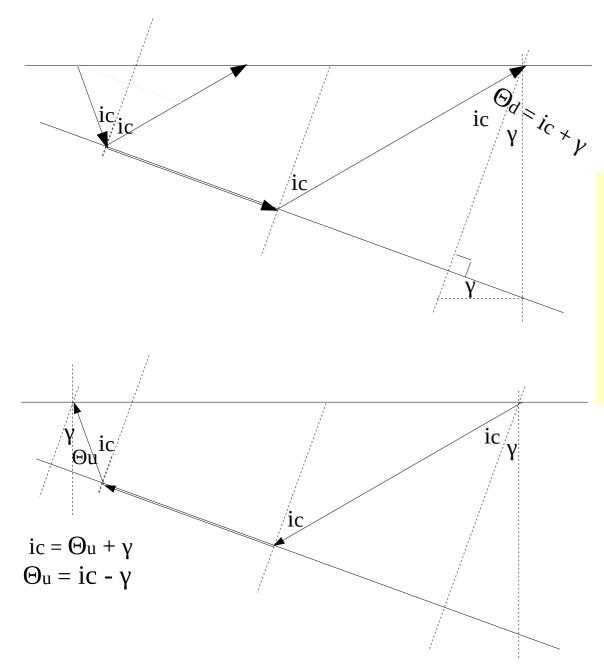


onda direta:
$$t(x) = \frac{X}{V_1}$$

onda refratada:

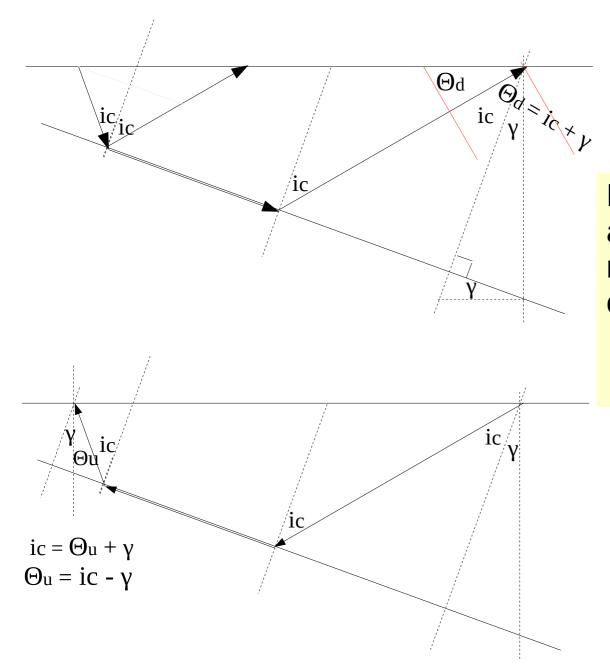
$$t(x) = \frac{X}{V_2} + \frac{2h\cos(i_c)}{V_1}$$

$$\frac{1}{V_{ap}} = \frac{sen(\theta)}{V_1} = \frac{1}{V_2}$$



Determinem as velocidades aparentes (Vap) de chegada nos receptores quando a onda percorre o sentido:

- dowdip (Vd)
- updip (Vu)



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