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海底地震仪(OBS)主动源转换横波的应用

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摘要:横波(S波)为偏振波,具有不同于纵波(P波)的特性,对于地震探测具有特殊的意义.在被动源地震探测中已得到广泛的应用,如接收函数、S波分裂等.在主动源(气枪)海底地震(OBS)探测中,震源在水中,S波为地层转换波,其应用还不多.本文在介绍转换S波的产生、模式、处理和识别的基础上,以实例为切入点简述其具体应用.这些应用主要是基于1D/2D转换S波,用于揭示海底岩石类型、推断地壳性质、共轭陆缘问题、判定地幔蛇纹石化、估算天然气水合物的饱和度和预测流体等.目前在南海已获得了大量的2D和3D的OBS转换S波数据,可将转换S波的研究逐步从2D发展到3D研究,同时结合其他地球物理资料进行共同分析.利用转换S波的研究,有利于揭示南海扩张停止后形成的海山下不同地层的岩性和判定上地幔低速的性质等.

关键词:海底地震仪(OBS);转换横波;纵横波速比;地球物理.

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Application of Converted S-Waves from the Active-Source Ocean Bottom Seismometer Experiment

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Abstract: Shear waves are polarized waves showing different characteristics from compressional waves, which are specially important to the seismic exploration. They have been widely used in the passive-source seismic studies, such as the receiver functions and shear wave splitting. However the application of shear waves is still limited in the active-source ocean bottom seismometer exploration. Shear waves are converted waves for the underwater seismic source. In this paper, we firstly summarize the conversion, mode type, processes and identification of shear waves. And we also use real examples to introduce different applications in different oceans. The studies of converted shear waves are mainly used to reveal the submarine rock property, infer the crustal type, discuss the conjugate relationship of the continental margin, identify the mantle serpentinization, infer gas hydrate saturation and predict the fluids based on 1D/2D converted shear waves. Numerous 2D/3D OBS data have been collected in the South China Sea, hence we can gradually change the studies of converted shear waves from 2D to 3D and conduct analysis in combination with other geophysical data. Using those data will help to reveal the composition of seamounts and identify the porosity of the low-velocity upper mantle in the South China Sea.

Key words: ocean bottom seismometer (OBS); converted S-waves; V_p/V_s ratio; geophysics.

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0 引言

全球主动源海底地震仪(OBS)探测中获得的转换横(S)波是由纵(P)波在下行或上行过程中在层状界面处转换而来的SV波,其应用可追溯到20世纪70年代(Fowler, 1976; Lewis and McClain, 1977).主动源OBS探测中,P波的模拟结果可揭示地壳的结构特征和界面信息(Zhao *et al.*, 2013; Niu *et al.*, 2015a; Zhang *et al.*, 2016).但除这些结构和界面信息外,其内部的岩性特点等同样值得关注.然而仅P波信息本身并不足以完全刻画这些特征,而且常常会产生较大的歧义(Carlson and Miller, 1997; Christensen, 2004).转换S波的研究可以提供与岩石类型、饱和度和物质状态等相关的S波属性,结合P波结果更加有利于岩性识别(Mjelde, 1992; Kodaira *et al.*, 1996; Digranes *et al.*, 1998)、资源量估算(Wang *et al.*, 2015; Satyavani *et al.*, 2016)和岩浆房的识别(Fowler, 1976; Bratt and Solomon, 1984)等.此外转换S波的获取并不需要进行独立的调查,通常在P波的调查中可以同时获得(Stewart

et al., 2003).因此近年来,转换S波的应用逐步增多,并逐步被重视(Kandilarov *et al.*, 2015; Wei *et al.*, 2015; Grevemeyer *et al.*, 2016; Prada *et al.*, 2016; Satyavani *et al.*, 2016; Wang Y *et al.*, 2016; Wei *et al.*, 2016).

本文以2010年西南次海盆残留扩张中心处获得的OBS数据(Zhang *et al.*, 2016)为例,简要介绍转换S波的产生、模式、处理和识别,并以其他地区研究实例为切入点具体介绍主动源转换S波的研究,为今后转换S波的有效应用提供借鉴.

1 转换S波的产生、模式、处理和识别

主动源OBS探测中所使用的震源为气枪,而气枪在水层的激发只能形成P波,检波器所记录到的S波震相是由P波在地层不同的界面处转换而来的SV波(Kodaira *et al.*, 1996),由于产生的S波不是由S波震源激发产生的,而是由P波转换产生的,因此此处的S波被称为转换S波(单刚义等, 2010).

转换S波的产生具有一定的条件.前人的研究

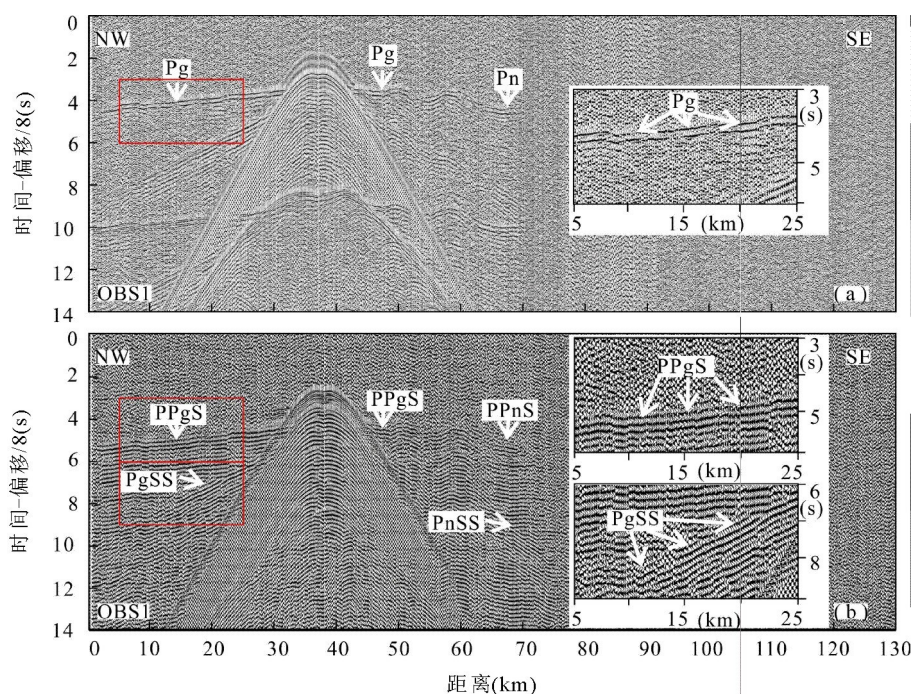


图1 西南次海盆3维地震调查T1测线OBS1台站地震垂直分量(a)和径向分量(b)记录

Fig.1 Vertical component (a) and radial component (b) of OBS 1 station along the T1 profile obtained from the 3D seismic survey in the Southwest sub-Basin

据 Zhang *et al.* (2016); 垂直分量记录中的Pg为来自地壳内的折射震相, Pn为来自上地幔内的折射; 径向分量记录中的PPgS震相和PPnS震相分别是Pg波和Pn波在上行过程中转换而来, 而PgSS震相和PnSS震相分别是Pg波和Pn波在下行过程中转换而来. 右侧的插图是图中红色方框内的放大图

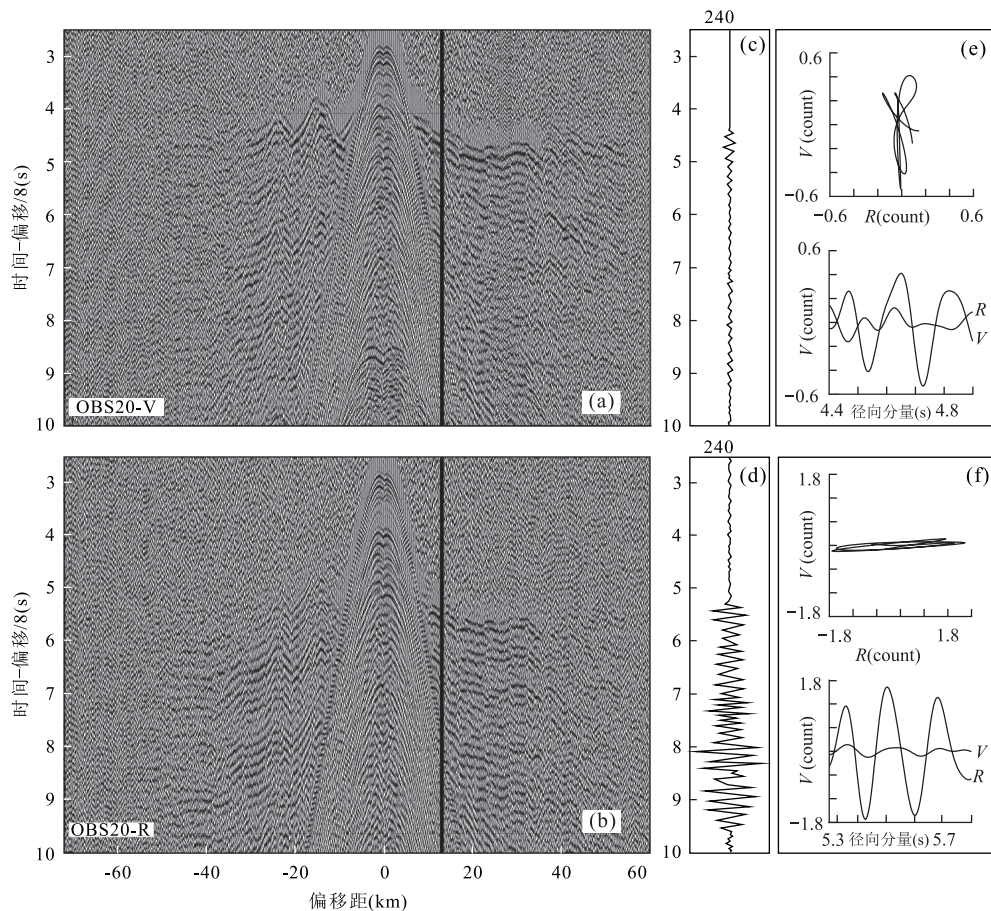


图 2 西南次海盆 3 维地震调查 T1 测线 OBS 20 台站地震记录

Fig.2 vertical component (a) and radial (b) component of OBS 20 station along the T1 profile obtained from the 3D seismic survey in the Southwest sub-Basin

据 Zhang *et al.* (2016), 图 a 为 OBS 20 垂直分量; 图 b 为 OBS 20 径向分量, 折合速度为 8 km/s, 滤波 3~15 Hz. 图 c 为第 240 道(图 a 黑线位置)垂直分量记录的地震波形. 图 d 为第 240 道径向分量记录(图 b 黑线位置)的地震波形. 图 e 为第 240 道垂直分量记录(4.4~4.8 s)质点运动的轨迹. 图 f 为第 240 道径向分量(5.3~5.7s)的质点运动轨迹

表明当 P 波在小于半个波长的范围内遇到较大的速度突变就容易发生模式转换, 产生转换 S 波 (White and Stephen, 1980). 在洋壳内, 沉积层内部界面 (Kodaira *et al.*, 1996)、水—沉积层界面 (Au and Clowes, 1984)、沉积层—火山基底界面 (White and Stephen, 1980; Chung *et al.*, 1990; Mjelde *et al.*, 2005) 和洋壳—上地幔 (Moho 面) 界面 (Eccles *et al.*, 2007, 2011), 即那些地震属性差异较大的界面, 都有可能成为转换 S 波产生的界面, 其中沉积层—火山基底界面是最有利于转换 S 波形成的界面 (White and Stephen, 1980; Chung *et al.*, 1990; Mjelde *et al.*, 2005). 除了波阻抗界面以外, P 波的入射角也会影响转换 S 波的产生. 只有当 P 波的入射角达到一定程度时才会产生转换 S 波, 但并不是入射角越大越有利于转换 S 波的形成 (Digranes *et al.*, 1998; 单刚义等, 2010). 地壳中还存在很多的

因素干扰 S 波的转换率和传播率, 如转换界面的起伏形态、沉积层和基底的泊松比和入射相速度等 (Spudich and Orcutt, 1980; White and Stephen, 1980). 具体而言, 粗糙的转换界面会阻碍转换 S 波的向下传播; 当沉积层中水平震相速度和基底 P 波速度接近时, 基底泊松比的增加会降低模式的转换率 (White and Stephen, 1980); 如果入射 P 波速度超过了下覆 S 波的速度, 那么很难观测到二次转换的 S 波 (Spudich and HelMBERGER, 1979).

转换 S 波的数据处理过程与 P 波类似, 包括了格式转换、炮点和 OBS 位置的局部化、位置校正、深度校正、滤波等的常规处理. 为了增大 S 波的信噪比, 通常使用极化角将 2 个正交的水平分量旋转为径向分量 (平行于放炮方向) 和切向分量 (垂直于放炮方向) (Zhao *et al.*, 2008; 卫小冬等, 2011; 张洁, 2016).

转换 S 波分为 PPS 模式和 PSS 模式两种 (卫小

冬等,2011).PPS模式的S波是P波在上行过程中转换而来,而PSS模式的S波是P波在下行过程中转换而来的.大部分的转换S波源于下行P波在界面上的转换(Pecher *et al.*,2011).2010年南海西南次海盆残留扩张中心OBS测线(Zhang *et al.*,2016)的OBS 1 台站垂直分量记录中(图1),P波震相包括了Pg和Pn震相,分别为来自地壳内的折射波和来自上地幔内的折射波.径向分量记录中的PPgS和PPnS波分别是Pg和Pn波在上行过程中转换而来的,这类S波走时较快,视速度较大(接近对应的P波).而PgSS和PnSS波分别是Pg和Pn波在下行过程中转换而来的,其走时慢,视速度较小(Kodaira *et al.*,1996;Mjelde *et al.*,2007).

S波震相的拾取主要基于纵横波走时、视速度和质点运动轨迹(Zhao *et al.*,2008;卫小冬等,2011).(1)根据P、S波走时识别S波,如图2a,OBS 20垂直分量记录中黑线所在位置(240道),观测到来自地壳内的折射震相(折合时间约为4.5s),在图2b径向分量黑线所在的位置同样观测到类似的震相(折合时间约为5.4s),只是走时慢了约为0.9s,此处的震相被认为是气枪震源产生的转换S波震相.(2)根据质点运动,图2e和2f分别是OBS 20 台站垂直分量和径向分量同一道(240道)处的质点运动轨迹图.图2e为OBS 20台站垂直分量中4.4~4.8s时间段内的质点运动图,垂直分量能量大,说明质点运动以P波为主.图2f显示了OBS 20台站径向分量中5.3~5.7s时间段内的质点运动图,径向分量能量大,说明质点运动以S波为主,表明图2b折合时间约为5.4s处的震相是S波震相.

2 转换S波在判断岩性方面的应用

主动源OBS探测中,P波的模拟结果可揭示地壳的结构特征和界面信息(Zhao *et al.*,2013;Niu *et al.*,2015b;Zhang *et al.*,2016).除这些结构和界面信息外,我们同样关注其内部的岩性特点.P波速度结构在岩性的判定方面存在限制或较大的歧义(Carlson and Miller,1997;Christensen,2004;Zhang *et al.*,2016),S波模拟可以获得相关的S波速度、纵横波速比(V_p/V_s)和泊松比,而这些信息对于岩石的物理性质非常敏感,在推断岩性方面具有很大的优势(Stewart *et al.*,2003;Eccles *et al.*,2009;Kandilarov *et al.*,2015;Wei *et al.*,2015).目前岩石样品的实验室测量和转换S波的实例研究将

V_p/V_s 值和泊松比与岩性有效关联起来,为岩性的揭示提供了重要依据(Hamilton,1979;Holbrook *et al.*,1992;Christensen,1996).

2.1 沉积层岩性的确定

Domenico(1984)通过岩石样品的室内测量估算了部分沉积岩 V_p/V_s 值的范围,揭示出固结程度较好的砂岩的 V_p/V_s 值为1.59~1.76、石灰岩的 V_p/V_s 值为1.84~1.99、页岩的 V_p/V_s 值为1.70~3.00.除岩性外,其他参数的改变,如孔隙度、孔隙流体、孔隙的几何形状和压实程度,也会一定程度改变岩石的 V_p/V_s 值(Tatham,1982).海洋表层沉积物较松散,压实程度低,其 V_p/V_s 值通常较高(>3.00)(Chung *et al.*,1990;Mjelde *et al.*,2007),而当沉积物的 V_p/V_s 值 >2.0 时则很难进一步区分其岩性(Chung *et al.*,1990;Kvarven *et al.*,2016).

Mjelde *et al.*(1992)利用OBS地震探测所获得的转换S波数据揭示了Rost High地区沉积地层的物性特征.Rost High位于挪威北部,其沉积层被划分为上(侏罗纪后沉积的地层)、下(侏罗纪前沉积的地层)两层(Mjelde *et al.*,1992),浅部沉积层的 V_p/V_s 值为1.95,深部沉积层的 V_p/V_s 值为2.15,其 V_p/V_s 值与实验室页岩的测试结果接近,可推测为页岩,且此推测得到岩石拖网的进一步证实,而纵向上的变化推断是由压实度的差异造成的.Rost High南部沉积层的 V_p/V_s 值仅为1.6,Mjelde(1992)认为此处的沉积层底部的压实程度更高,相对于Rost High其他部分区域岩性更偏砂岩.

Mjelde *et al.*(2007)基于北大西洋Jan Mayen Ridge处所采集的OBS数据,开展相关S波模拟工作.模拟结果表明洋脊区中生代和古生代沉积岩的 V_p/V_s 值分别为1.9~2.2和1.9,与岩石的室内测试结果相比,揭示出以页岩为主沉积岩的存在,且此类沉积岩遍布整个区域.其新生代沉积部分的 V_p/V_s 值为2.3~7.9,高 V_p/V_s 值的存在指示了沉积物中大孔隙度的存在,为海洋松散沉积,无法进一步推断其岩性.

2.2 地壳性质的分析

地壳可分为大陆地壳(陆壳)和大洋地壳(洋壳).上地壳上部主要是由沉积岩、绿片岩相变质岩和花岗岩质岩石组成,上地壳下部由英云闪长质侵入岩和角闪岩相变质岩组成;下地壳则主要由铁镁质麻粒岩相岩石组成(Wedepohl,1995).对于洋壳而言,洋壳层1为大洋的松散沉积组成;洋壳层2由玄武岩和辉绿岩组成;洋壳层3由辉长岩组成(Kennett,1982).陆壳上部

存在的花岗质岩石富含石英,而洋壳上部的玄武岩和辉绿岩不含石英或含少量石英(桑隆康和马昌前, 2012)。S 波反演结果所揭示的 V_p/V_s 值对石英(石英的 V_p/V_s 值仅为 1.48; Birch, 1961)的含量非常敏感,因此 Holbrook *et al.* (1992) 对不同结晶基底岩石进行了 V_p/V_s 值的总结,认为花岗岩(长英质,石英含量 $>20\%$)的 V_p/V_s 值为 1.71,花岗闪长岩(石英含量 $<5\%$)为 1.78,辉长岩(铁镁质,不含石英或含少量)为 1.84。因此,通过 V_p/V_s 值的研究可以判断基底的组成,从而判断地壳的性质。

Vøring Basin 位于北大西洋挪威北部, Mjelde *et al.* (1997) 根据 P 波速度模型推断其地壳性质为陆壳起源。Digranes *et al.* (1998) 利用 Vøring Basin 中、北部所获得的转换 S 数据,基于 Mjelde *et al.* (1997) 的 P 波速度模型,揭示出盆地的结晶基底上部的 V_p/V_s 值为 1.75,该值与大陆地壳平均 V_p/V_s 值(1.73; Holbrook *et al.*, 1992) 接近,表明 Vøring Basin 的地壳是陆壳减薄形成的,这也验证了前人的观点。

Jan Mayen Ridge 位于北大西洋,部分洋脊段被认为是东格林兰裂解的大陆残片(Myhre *et al.*, 1984; Gudlaugsson *et al.*, 1988)。前人针对 Jan Mayen Ridge 边界进行了大量的研究,分别确定了其东部和西部边界(Kodaira *et al.*, 1997; Mjelde *et al.*, 2008; Breivik *et al.*, 2012)。Jan Mayen Ridge 北部洋陆过渡带的判定对北部边界的确定具有重要的作用。Kandilarov *et al.* (2012) 基于北部 Jan Mayen Ridge 处获得的 OBS 数据,通过 P 波模拟研究认为其地壳从南向北依次分为 3 类,陆壳(区域一)、冰岛型洋壳(区域二)和洋壳(区域三),推断洋脊北部边界位于区域一和区域二的交界处。Kandilarov *et al.* (2015) 在 P 波模型的基础上又进行了 S 波的模拟研究,获得该区域一上部地壳的 V_p/V_s 值为 1.80~1.85,区域二上部地壳的 V_p/V_s 值为 1.9~2.2,区域三上部地壳的 V_p/V_s 值为 1.85~1.90。进一步证实了区域一为陆壳,区域二和区域三为洋壳。区域一的陆壳可能包含中性岩或存在着一定的裂隙,致使其 V_p/V_s 值相对于标准陆壳偏高。整体结果验证了 Jan Mayen Ridge 最北端(区域二)为冰岛型洋壳平原的推测,确定了最北端大陆地壳的界线位置。

2.3 大陆边缘共轭性的确定

岩石圈破裂分离前连在一起的大陆边缘被命名为共轭大陆边缘。共轭大陆边缘的确定有助于揭示岩石圈的张裂分离过程及其特征,为区域构造演化

的研究提供依据。如上文所述, V_p/V_s 值和泊松比对于岩石物理性质非常敏感,可被用来推断岩性(Stewart *et al.*, 2003; Eccles *et al.*, 2009; Kandilarov *et al.*, 2015; Wei *et al.*, 2015),从而可以根据陆缘岩石信息研究大陆边缘的共轭问题。

南海是西太平洋最大的边缘海之一,其南部陆缘在新生代从华南大陆逐渐裂离,在海盆扩张和形成过程中不断地向南移动,到达现今的位置。基于地质与地球物理数据分析,李家彪(2001)认为中沙地块、西沙地块、南沙地块和巴拉望北段互相之间具有很好的对应关系,同时经历了晚侏罗到早新生代期间的岩浆—变形作用。但南北陆缘确切的共轭点和边界一直存在争议,主要观点有两类:(1)礼乐滩和东沙隆起共轭(姚伯初, 1996);(2)礼乐滩和中沙隆起共轭(Barckhausen and Roeser, 2004; 阮爱国等, 2011)。

南海北部陆缘的中段和东段是火山型大陆边缘(Yan *et al.*, 2001; Wang *et al.*, 2006; Zhao *et al.*, 2010), Zhao *et al.* (2010) 通过 OBS 地震调查,揭示东沙隆起下地壳内具有很厚的高速层(P 波速度为 7.0~7.5 km/s), V_p/V_s 值为 1.76~1.94,推断为镁铁质组分(辉长岩或镁铁质的片麻岩)。阮爱国等(2011)通过 P 波速度模拟,揭示出礼乐滩下地壳的 P 波速度为 6.6~7.0 km/s,并不存在高速层。Wei *et al.* (2015) 运用 S 波速度模拟揭示了礼乐滩下地壳的 V_p/V_s 值为 1.76~1.80,推断地壳为中性组分,南海南部陆缘为非火山型的大陆边缘,与南海北部陆缘并不一致,否定了礼乐滩与东沙共轭的假说。Wei *et al.* (2016) 为进一步验证礼乐滩和中沙隆起共轭的观点,选取了一条过中沙隆起的 OBS 测线。通过转换 S 波模拟获得中沙隆起下地壳的 V_p/V_s 值为 1.75~1.79,与礼乐滩下地壳的 V_p/V_s 值(1.76~1.80)有很好的对应性(图 3)。

2.4 地幔橄榄岩蛇纹石化的确认

蛇纹石化地幔橄榄岩在慢速—超慢速扩张脊(如大西洋洋中脊 22°19'N, Dannowski *et al.*, 2010; 大西洋洋中脊 33°10'N, Canales *et al.*, 2004; 中印度洋中脊 25°S, Nakamura *et al.*, 2009; 西南印度洋中脊 28°03'S, Searle *et al.*, 2003)、快速扩张脊(Garrent Deep, Hekinian *et al.*, 1992)、汇聚板块边缘(如伊豆—小笠原—马里亚纳岛弧, Fryer *et al.*, 1985)和被动大陆边缘(如 Iberian 大陆边缘, Pickup *et al.*, 1996)等处均有发现。蛇纹石化地幔橄榄岩不仅限于地表,在慢速—超慢速扩张脊深大断裂下方也存在着未出露的蛇纹石化橄榄岩(如西南印度洋

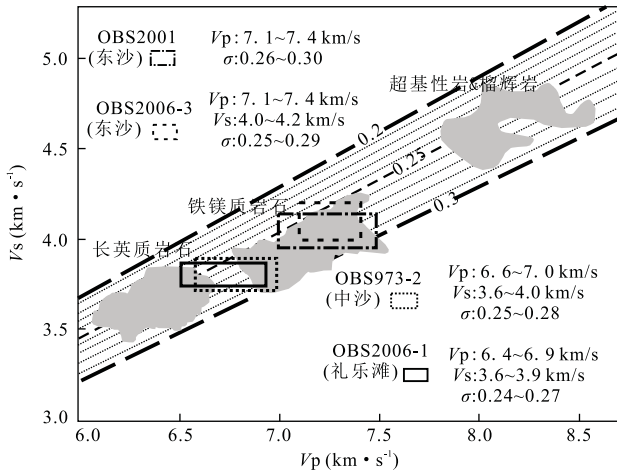


图 3 V_p, V_s 值与岩性的关系

Fig.3 The relationship between V_p, V_s and lithology

据 Wei *et al.* (2016) 修改

中脊 $28^{\circ}\text{S} \sim 29^{\circ}\text{S}$ 扩张段之间的非转换不连续带 NTD; 牛雄伟等, 2015)。地幔的蛇纹石化现象在大洋中具有重要地质意义, 自从 Iberian 大陆边缘发现了出露的蛇纹石化橄榄岩后, 大陆边缘地幔蛇纹石化及其出露被作为大陆岩石圈张裂的重要证据 (Whitmarsh and Wallace, 2001; Guillot *et al.*, 2015)。此外 2010 年塞浦路斯 AGU 会议后, 大洋拆离作用被作为一种新的海底扩张模式提出, 这类模式主要通过大洋拆离断层的滑移来实现, 滑移过程中将下盘的深部洋壳或是上地幔抬升至地表, 形成大洋核杂岩。大洋核杂岩主要的岩石类型有蛇纹石化橄榄岩、橄长岩、辉长岩等。地幔蛇纹石化及其出露被作为判定新的海底扩张模式的一个重要依据 (Escartin and Canales, 2011)。

地幔的蛇纹石化作用是地幔橄榄岩与水的相互作用, 改变了岩石原来的物性特点, 包括其速度和密度 (Prada *et al.*, 2016)。因此通过主动源 OBS 的调查获取的速度信息, 结合实验室测量获得的 P、S 波速度与地幔橄榄岩蛇纹石化的关系 (图 4) (Carlson and Miller, 1997), 可以确定地幔是否发生了蛇纹石化作用。但蛇纹石化地幔橄榄岩与辉绿岩和辉长岩在 P 波速约 $6.5 \sim 7.2 \text{ km/s}$ 范围内有叠加 (Carlson and Miller, 1997; Christensen, 2004), 因此 S 波信息的获得更有助于区分岩性, 辉绿岩和辉长岩的 V_p/V_s 值为 $1.6 \sim 1.8$, 蛇纹石化地幔橄榄岩的 V_p/V_s 值为 $1.8 \sim 2.1$ (Carlson and Miller, 1997; Prada *et al.*, 2016)。

Chian and Loudon (1994) 在西南格林兰非火山型大陆边缘 (Zone II) 发现高速下地壳的存在, 其 P 波速度为 $7.2 \sim 7.6 \text{ km/s}$, 相对应的 S 波速度为 $\sim 4.0 + 0.2 \text{ km/s}$, 并与其他地震探测获得的洋壳和陆壳下地壳岩石的 V_p, V_s 值和实验室测得岩石速度参数进行比较, 发现 Zone II 与部分蛇纹石化地幔橄榄岩的曲线重叠, 由此推断下地壳内的高速层为部分蛇纹石化地幔橄榄岩, 而且蛇纹石化的比例为约 15% (图 4b)。

Kandilarov *et al.* (2012) 在北 Jan Mayen 脊区发现洋壳层 3 存在 P 波高速异常 ($7.2 \sim 7.5 \text{ km/s}$)。这种高速异常存在两种可能 (1) 含高 Mg 的辉长岩 (Christensen, 1996); (2) 部分蛇纹石化的地幔橄榄岩 (Mével, 2003)。这两类岩石的 P 波速度值接近而 V_p/V_s 值差异较大 (Christensen, 1996; Mével, 2003)。如果是含高 Mg 的辉长岩, 其形成时的地幔

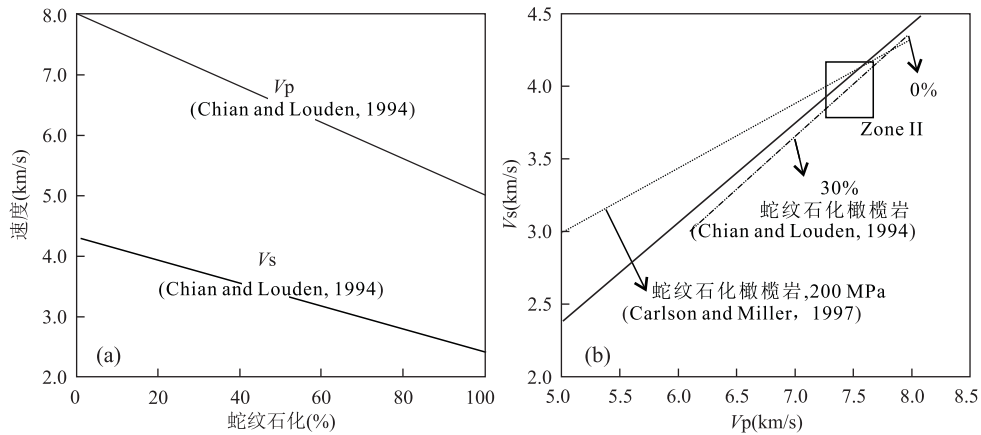


图 4 V_p, V_s 值和蛇纹石化地幔橄榄岩关系

Fig.4 The relationship between V_p, V_s and serpentinized peridotite

据 Chian and Loudon (1994); Carlson and Miller (1997)

温度较高,高的地幔温度使得岩浆中的 Mg 的含量增高,相对的 Fe 含量就减少,致使 V_p/V_s 值相对减少(Christensen,1996).如果是部分蛇纹石化的地幔橄榄岩,其层 3 内部分蛇纹石化地幔橄榄岩的存在会使 P 波速度和 V_p/V_s 值同时增大(Mével,2003).Kandilarov *et al.*(2015)在 P 波速度结构的基础上进行 S 波模拟获得了洋壳区域层 3 的 V_p/V_s 值为 1.85,结合前人在 Jan Mayen 脊西侧区域和 Møre Marginal Hig 处获得的该区正常的辉长岩的 V_p/V_s 值(约 1.8;Mjelde *et al.*,2002,2003,2007),排除高 Mg 的辉长岩的可能性,确定了洋壳层 3 内部分蛇纹石化地幔橄榄岩的存在.

3 转换 S 波在天然气水合物方面的应用

海洋天然气水合物作为巨大的潜在能源备受关注(Kvenvolden,1988;Macdonald,1990),研究其赋存区沉积物中气水合物的声学响应特征,对天然气水合物的调查和资源估算具有重要意义(Wang *et al.*,2015;Satyavani *et al.*,2016).沉积物中天然气水合物的识别一般通过寻找与海底近平行、强振幅、负极性的似海底反射界面(BSR)(Holbrook *et al.*,1996;Bandy and Gutiérrez,2012).天然气水合物的饱和度是水合物所占孔隙体积的百分数,对其估算以往是通过电阻率测井和声波测井的数据,但在单个井位处获得的饱和度仅能代表井位所在位置的饱和度(Satyavani *et al.*,2016).

近年来为了获得天然气水合物的区域储量,OBS 所记录的地震数据被应用于饱和度的预测中,如 Oregon 近海(Kumar *et al.*,2007)、北 Cascadia 大陆边缘(Dash and Spence,2011)、南海(Cheng *et al.*,2014;Wang *et al.*,2015)、Krishna-Godavari 盆地(Satyavani *et al.*,2016)等区域.目前仅通过 P 波速度也可以预测天然气水合物的资源量,但存在一定的不确定性(Yun,2005;Lee and Collett,2006),如当游离气和天然气水合物共存时,游离气会降低 P 波速度并干扰水合物所反映的 P 波速度(Lee and Collett,2006).转换 S 波更有利于水合物的资源量估算(Kumar *et al.*,2007),如 V_s 对于天然气水合物存在所导致的沉积物固化很敏感(Hyndman and Spence,1992),而且 V_s 还有助于了解孔隙空间上天然气水合物的分布情况(Satyavani *et al.*,2016),沉积物孔隙空间中水合物的存在会增大 V_p 值,对于 V_s 值的影响则取决于孔隙体积中水

合物的接触模式(颗粒接触还是非颗粒接触)(Satyavani *et al.*,2016).前人基于大量研究提出了多个波速与天然气水合物含量间的关系(Wyllie *et al.*,1958;Chand *et al.*,2004),Kumar *et al.*(2007)将其概括为两类:(1)经验关系,如 Wyllie *et al.*(1958)的时间平均(time average)或是 Wood 的方程(Lee *et al.*,1996);(2)基于等效介质模型的岩石物性模型(Helgerud *et al.*,1999).

Satyavani *et al.*(2016)基于 OBS 地震数据利用等效介质模型的岩石物性模型预测 Krishna-Godavari 盆地内天然气水合物/游离气的饱和度.天然气水合物的存在会改变沉积物的切向模量,有效介质理论可以预测水合物沉积的正模量和剪切模量.如果弹性模量已知,就可以根据公式(1)、(2)和(3)计算不同饱和度时的理论弹性波速度(Helgerud *et al.*,1999).而实际的弹性波速度则可以通过 P 波和 S 波数据的反演获得,最后再将理论的 V_p 和 V_s 与实际值比较,预测天然气水合物的饱和度.

$$V_p = \sqrt{(K_{\text{sat}} + 4/3G_{\text{sat}})/\rho_b}, \quad (1)$$

$$V_s = \sqrt{G_{\text{sat}}/\rho_b} \quad (2)$$

$$\rho_b = \phi[S_w\rho_w + (1 - S_w)] + (1 - \phi)\rho_s \quad (3)$$

K_{sat} 是沉积物的饱和容积; G_{sat} 是沉积物的剪切模量; ρ_b 是容积密度; S_w 是沉积物平均水的饱和度; ρ_w 是水的密度; ρ_g 是天然气水合物的密度; ρ_s 是沉积物的密度.

Krishna-Godavari 盆地位于印度的东大陆边缘,是一个三角洲平原.沉积物厚度大,从陆缘的 5 km 增加到海盆中的 8 km 以上(Subrahmanyam and Paul,1994).多道地震数据表明 Krishna-Godavari 盆地的沉积层可分为 5 层,通过 OBS P 波、S 波速度模拟,揭示了其天然气水合物层的 V_p 和 V_s 平均值分别为 1.8 km/s 和 0.64 km/s,游离气层 V_p 和 V_s 的平均值分别为 1.45 km/s 和 0.5 km/s(Satyavani *et al.*,2016).利用有效介质理论,计算理论 V_p 和 V_s 时主要输入的参数是孔隙度,而孔隙度会随深度和沉积物基质的矿物组成而改变.Satyavani *et al.*(2016)根据 NGHP 站位推断该区域的矿物组成是粘土(90%)和石英(10%)的组合.此外每次计算时都给定一个饱和度值,并获得对应的理论 V_p 和 V_s ,结合实际获得 V_p 和 V_s ,揭示了 Krishna-Godavari 盆地的天然气水合物的饱和度为 16%~18%(图 5)(Satyavani *et al.*,2016).

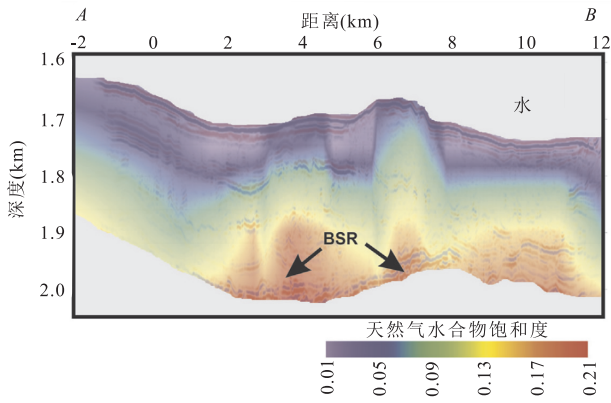


图 5 叠加在 AB 地震剖面之上的气体水合物(水平和垂直方向上)饱和度情况

Fig.5 The horizontal and vertical saturation of gas hydrates superimposed over the seismic section along AB

据 Satyavani *et al.* (2016);BSR(似海底反射)之下的饱和度估算被去除了

4 转换 S 波在流体方面的应用

S 波速度除了可以预测岩性以外,对于流体也

具有一定的预测能力(Nur and Simmons, 1969; Spencer and Jr.Nur, 1976; Christensen, 1984).流体的存在会降低岩石的 V_p 和 V_s 值,而 S 波相对于 P 波而言对流体更为敏感,因此当岩石裂隙中存在流体时,其 V_p/V_s 值会相对增大(O'Connell and Budiansky, 1974).对于岩石中流体百分数很高的情况下,可能会缺失 S 波(Brandsdóttir and Menke, 1992).Watanabe(1993)的研究进一步指出当岩石裂隙的充填物是 H_2O 时,其 V_p/V_s 值变化不大,但如果裂隙中充填的是岩浆,则其 V_p/V_s 值会明显增大.Nakajima *et al.* (2001)利用 Yamamoto *et al.* (1981)的方法,分别计算上地壳、下地壳和上地幔岩体裂隙内充填流体(H_2O 和岩浆)时的 V_p 、 V_s 和 V_p/V_s 值情况.为简化问题,其假定裂隙内只有一种流体包裹体(H_2O 或岩浆)充填,流体的体积百分率在 0~10% 间变化,裂隙纵横比为 0.001、0.01 和 0.1;据此分别得到了流体 V_p 与 V_p/V_s 的关系,以及 V_p 和流体体积百分率的关系(图 6).

在主动源 OBS 探测的实例中,利用 S 波对熔融岩浆的敏感性可以研究洋脊下方的岩浆房.早期大

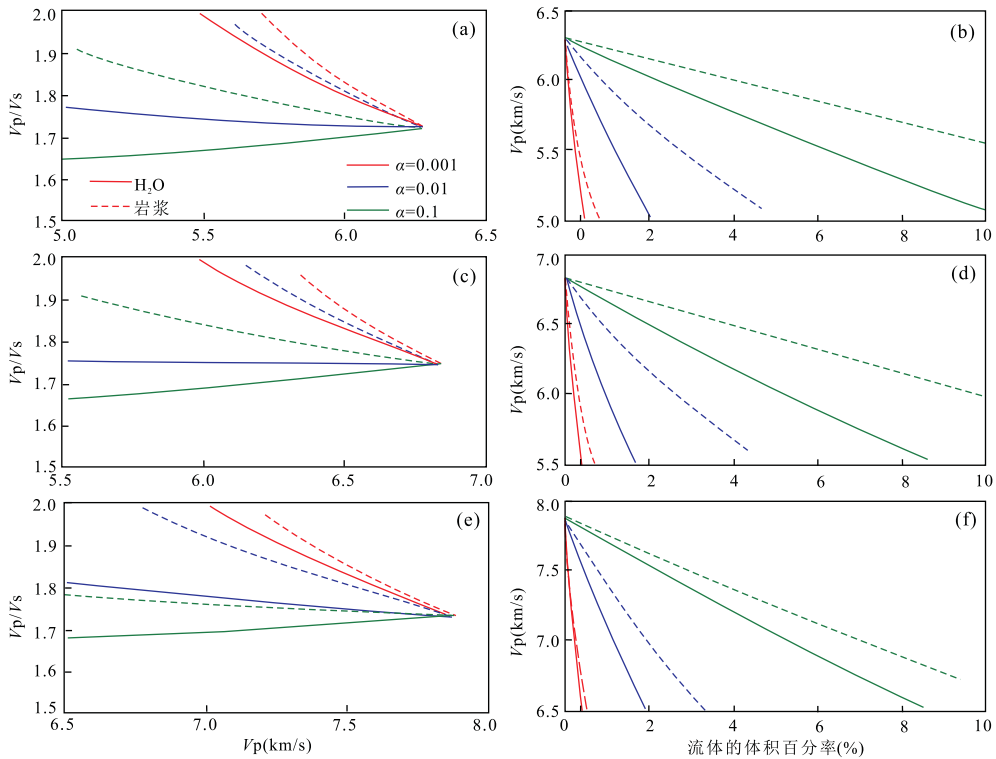


图 6 V_p 与 V_p/V_s 的关系(a, c 和 e)和 V_p 与流体体积百分率的关系(b, d 和 f)

Fig.6 The relationships between V_p and V_p/V_s (a, c, and e), and the relationship between V_p and volume fraction of fluids (b, d and f)

流体体积百分率的计算方法是据 Yamamoto *et al.* (1981).实线为 H_2O 包裹体,虚线代表岩浆包裹体.红色、蓝色和绿色线条分别代表 0.001、0.01 和 0.1 的裂隙纵横比.图 a, b 为上地壳的结果;图 c, d 为下地壳的结果;图 e, f 为上地幔结果,据 Nakajima *et al.* (2001)修改

西洋 FAMOUS 地区的大部分岩石学模型表明该区存在着一个或多个大型的壳内高位岩浆房 (Bougault and Hekinian, 1974), 也有部分岩石学研究表明 FAMOUS 地区的壳内岩浆房很小或仅是短暂存在。Fowler (1976) 通过 OBS 探测揭示大西洋 37°N 轴部洋脊的洋壳厚度仅为 3 km, 上地幔内存在异常低的 P 波速度 (7.2 km/s), 根据观测到的过轴部洋脊的 S 波, 排除了上地幔低速层指示大型岩浆房存在的可能性。

Bratt *et al.* (1984) 同样利用 P 波和转换 S 波研究东太平洋洋隆 (11°20'N) 下的岩浆房, 结果表明 P 波和 S 波的旅行时在洋隆下并不存在明显的延迟, 否定了大型岩浆房存在的可能性。基于研究结果, 11°20'N 洋隆下的岩浆房应该是一些较窄的岩浆通道或是小的岩浆体, 垂直厚度小于 1 km。

5 转换 S 波在南海研究中的展望

北大西洋和西太平洋是转换 S 波研究的热点区域, 研究对象涉及大陆边缘、洋脊、海沟/海槽和盆地内部等。关于转换 S 波的研究已有大量成功的实例, 尤其在沉积岩性确定、地壳性质分析、共轭陆缘确定、天然气水合物资源量估算和流体识别等方面取得较好的应用。但目前转换 S 波的研究仅停留在 1D 和 2D, 尚未有 3D 的研究; 单一地球物理方法存在着一定的不确定性, 但目前转换 S 波的研究很少结合其他地球物理资料, 如结合重磁数据进行共同约束等。

南海是西太平洋最大的边缘海盆之一, 我国在南海陆缘和海盆内部进行了大量的主动源 OBS 调查, 获得了大量的 2D 和 3D 的 P 波和转换 S 波数据 (Zhao *et al.*, 2010; 丘学林等, 2011; 阮爱国等 2011; 卫小冬等, 2011; Wei *et al.*, 2015, 2016; 张洁, 2016), 是目前转换 S 波研究的热点区域。目前已通过 2D 转换 S 波研究获知南海北部陆缘部分区域的岩石物性 (Zhao *et al.*, 2010; 卫小冬等, 2011), 成功预测南海北部陆缘九龙甲烷礁处的天然气水合物的饱和度 (Wang *et al.*, 2015), 确定了南海礼乐滩和中沙隆起共轭的观点 (Wei *et al.*, 2015, 2016) 等。但南海海盆内还存在大量问题有待 S 波的深入研究和探讨: (1) Zhang *et al.* (2016) 基于西南次海盆残留扩张中心处的地震调查, 通过 P 波速度模拟揭示出残留扩张中心的 NW 侧存在上地幔低速层, 推断为地幔蛇纹石化和部分熔融所导致的, 对其进一步的

确认需要 S 波模拟的加入; (2) 南海扩张停止后扩张中心处形成了大量的轴部海山, 岩石拖网采样得到的岩性是区部站位的, 区域岩性的获得需要依靠 3D S 波速度模拟。目前在西南次海盆龙南海山 (张洁, 2016) 和东部次海盆黄岩—珍珠海山 (Wang *et al.*, 2016) 上都存在着 3D OBS 地震调查。以上的这些问题如能在 S 波深入研究的同时结合重力模拟获得的密度信息, 将更有利于岩性的识别和区分。

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