地磁上机实验

陈涛

■ 全空间一个点电源的电场

$$U = -\frac{C_1}{R}$$

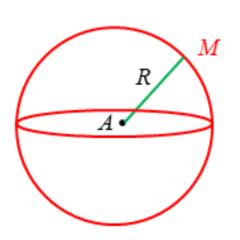
由于电流强度为I, 电流密度 $j = \frac{I}{4\pi R^2}$

$$j = \frac{1}{\rho}E = \frac{1}{\rho}\left(-\frac{\partial U}{\partial R}\right) = \frac{1}{\rho}\left(-\frac{C_1}{R^2}\right) \qquad \qquad \boldsymbol{E} = -\nabla U$$

$$\mathbf{E} = -\nabla U$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\rho} \left(-\frac{C_1}{R^2} \right) = \frac{I}{4\pi R^2}$$
$$\Rightarrow C_1 = -\frac{I\rho}{4\pi}$$

$$U = \frac{I\rho}{4\pi R}$$



■ 半空间一个点电源的电场

电流源在地表

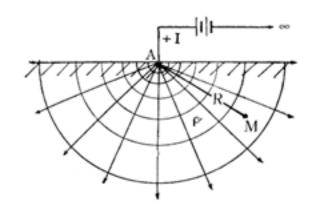
$$U = -\frac{C_1}{R}$$

半无限介质中, 电流密度应较无 限介质中大一倍,则有(镜像法 或虚源法)

$$j = \frac{I}{2\pi R^2}$$
 $j = \frac{1}{\rho} \left(-\frac{C_1}{R^2} \right)$ $\Rightarrow C_1 = -\frac{I\rho}{2\pi}$

$$U = \frac{I\rho}{2\pi R} \qquad E = \frac{I\rho}{2\pi R^2}$$

$$E = \frac{I\rho}{2\pi R^2}$$



电流源在地下

$$U = -\frac{C_1}{R}$$

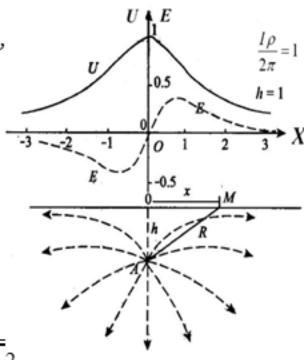
镜像法求解(关于地面对称的虚震源4'

$$U = \frac{I\rho}{4\pi} \left(\frac{1}{R} + \frac{1}{R'} \right)$$

R'为虚震源至观测点M的距离

M在地面上时,R = R'

$$U = \frac{I\rho}{2\pi R} = \frac{I\rho}{2\pi} \frac{1}{\sqrt{h^2 + x^2}}$$



■ 半空间一个点电源的电场

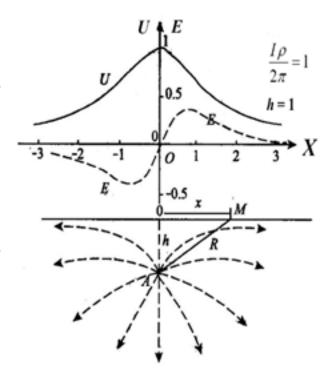
电流源在地下

沿X方向的电场强度 E_x 和电流密度 j_x

$$U = \frac{I\rho}{2\pi} \frac{1}{\sqrt{h^2 + x^2}}$$

$$E = -\nabla U \Longrightarrow E_x = \frac{\partial U}{\partial x} = \frac{I\rho}{2\pi} \frac{x}{\left(h^2 + x^2\right)^{3/2}}$$

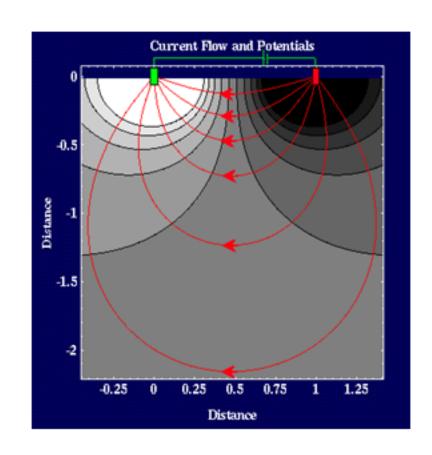
$$j = \frac{E}{\rho} \Rightarrow j_x = \frac{I}{2\pi} \frac{x}{\left(h^2 + x^2\right)^{3/2}}$$



■ 半空间两个异性点电源的电场

点电源A和B相距2L,分别以+I和 - I向地下供电,根据电场的选加原理,便可写出A、B两电极在M点形成的电位:

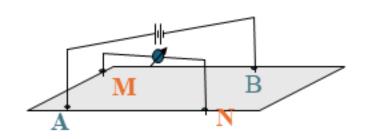
$$U = \frac{\rho I}{2\pi} \left(\frac{1}{AM} - \frac{1}{BM} \right)$$



■ 半空间地下电阻率的确定

地面水平,地下为均匀、无限、各向同性介质,将A、B两供电电极与电源相连,并向地下供入电流强度为I的电流时,则地表任意两测量电极M和N的电位:

$$\begin{cases} U_{M} = \frac{\rho I}{2\pi} \left(\frac{1}{AM} - \frac{1}{BM} \right) \\ U_{N} = \frac{\rho I}{2\pi} \left(\frac{1}{AN} - \frac{1}{BN} \right) \end{cases}$$



$$\begin{split} \Delta U_{M\!N} &= U_M - U_N \\ &= \frac{\rho I}{2\pi} \bigg(\frac{1}{AM} - \frac{1}{BM} - \frac{1}{AN} + \frac{1}{BN} \bigg) \end{split}$$

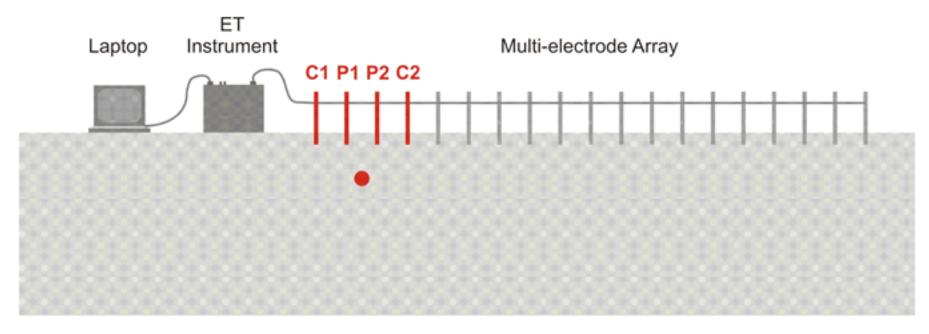
■ 半空间地下电阻率的确定

得到用点电极测量均匀大地电阻率的表达式:

$$\rho = \frac{2\pi}{\frac{1}{AM} - \frac{1}{BM} - \frac{1}{AN} + \frac{1}{BN}} \frac{\Delta U_{MN}}{I} = K \frac{\Delta U_{MN}}{I}$$

$$K = \frac{2\pi}{\frac{1}{AM} - \frac{1}{BM} - \frac{1}{AN} + \frac{1}{BN}}$$

K称为电极排列系数(装置系数),其单位为米,是一个仅与各电极间空间位置有关的量。



电极的移动、电极之间的距离变化