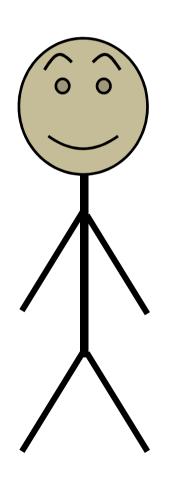
Transformar Problemas Geofísicos em Problemas sosıənuj

Estrutura

- Exemplos
 - Exemplo em Sísmica
 - Exemplo em Gravimetria
 - Exemplo em SEV
 - Exemplo em GPR



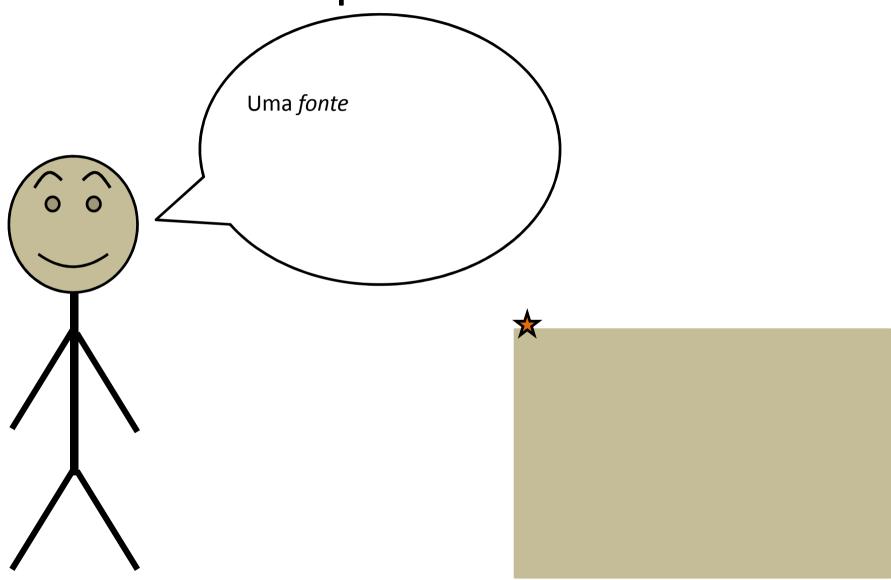


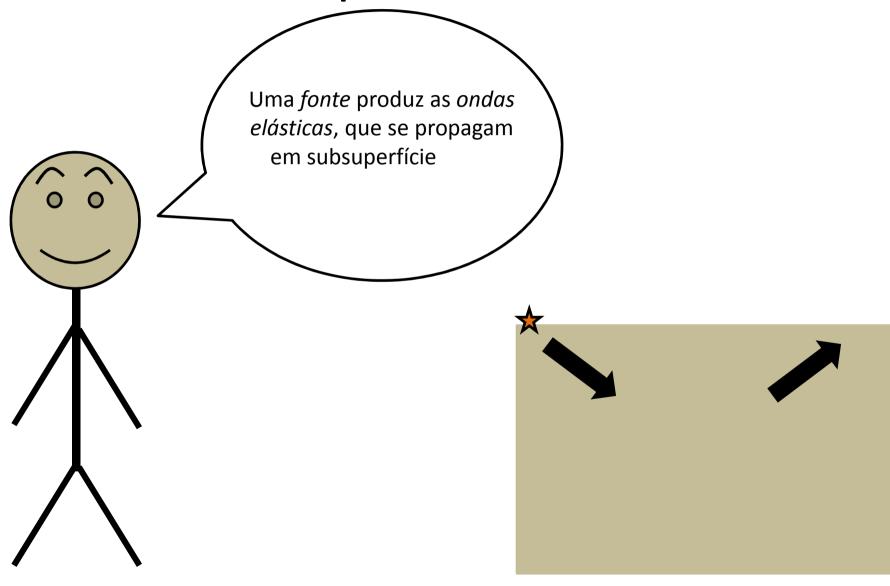


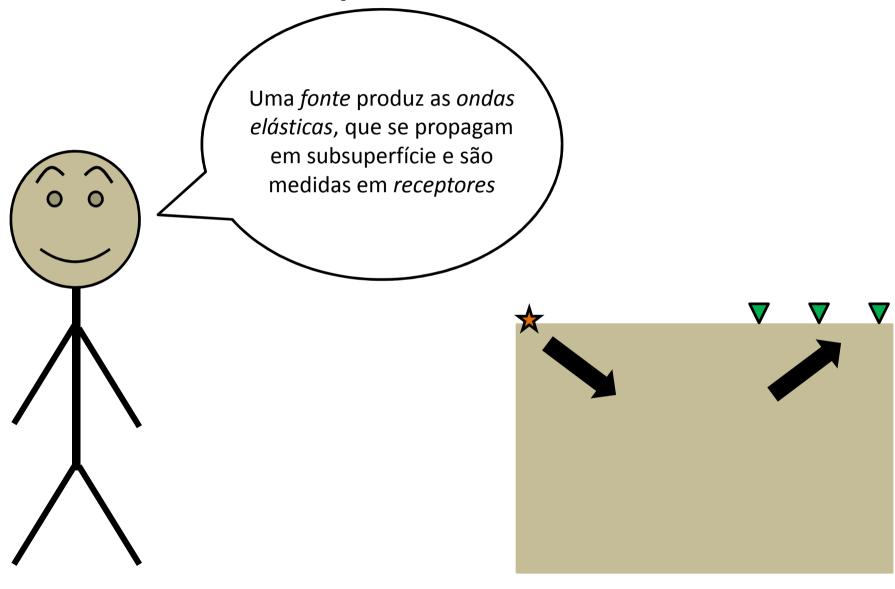
É de se esperar que o embasamento tenha relevo suave nessa região

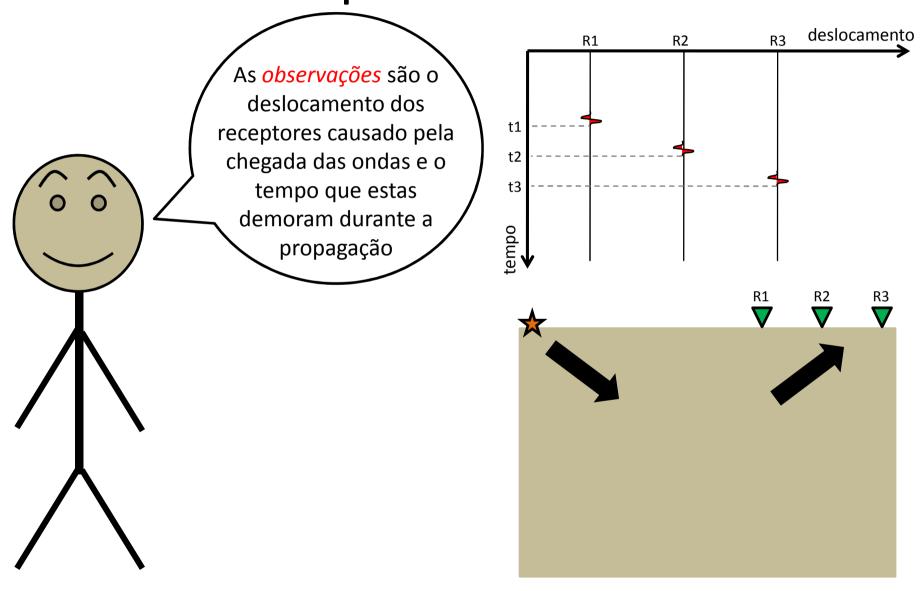
A Sísmica é um método geofísico que investiga a subsuperfície por meio de um fenômeno físico governado pela Teoria da Elasticidade

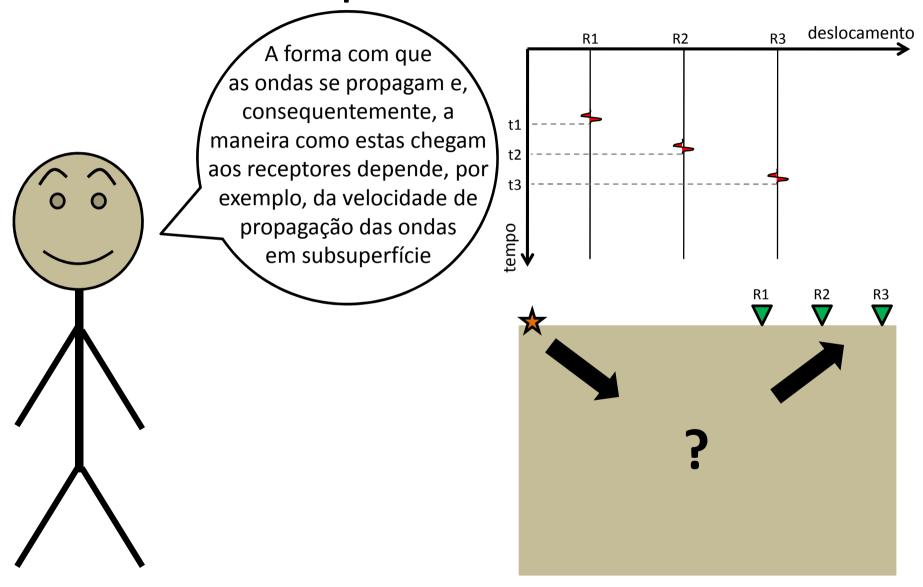
subsuperfície

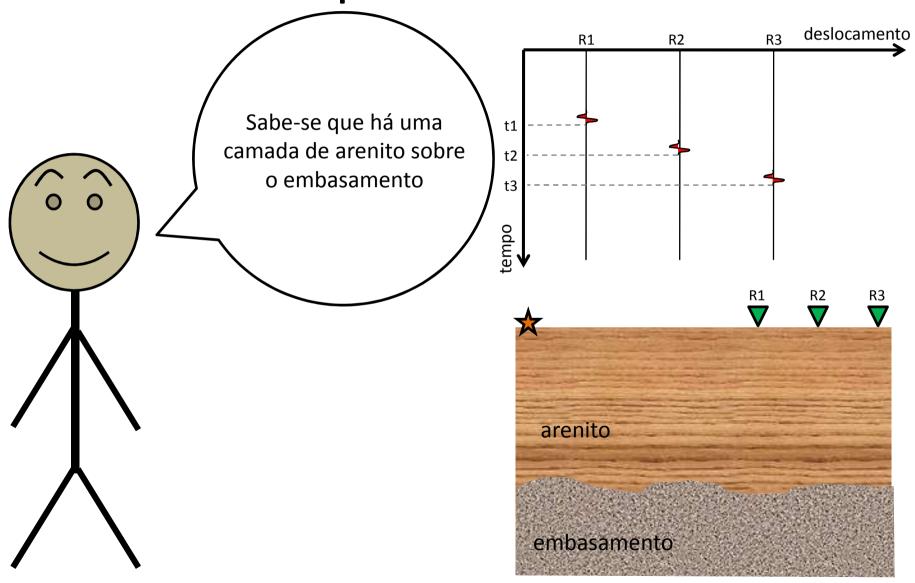


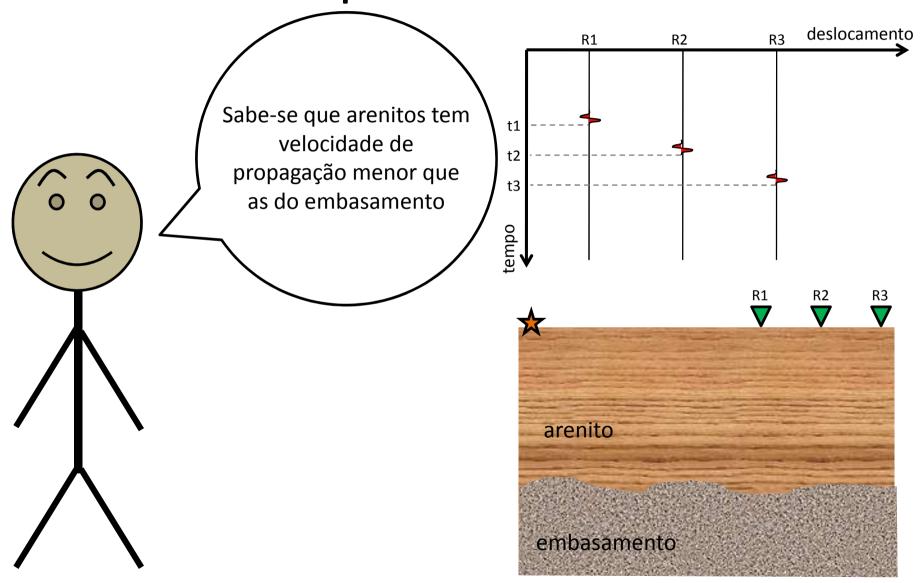


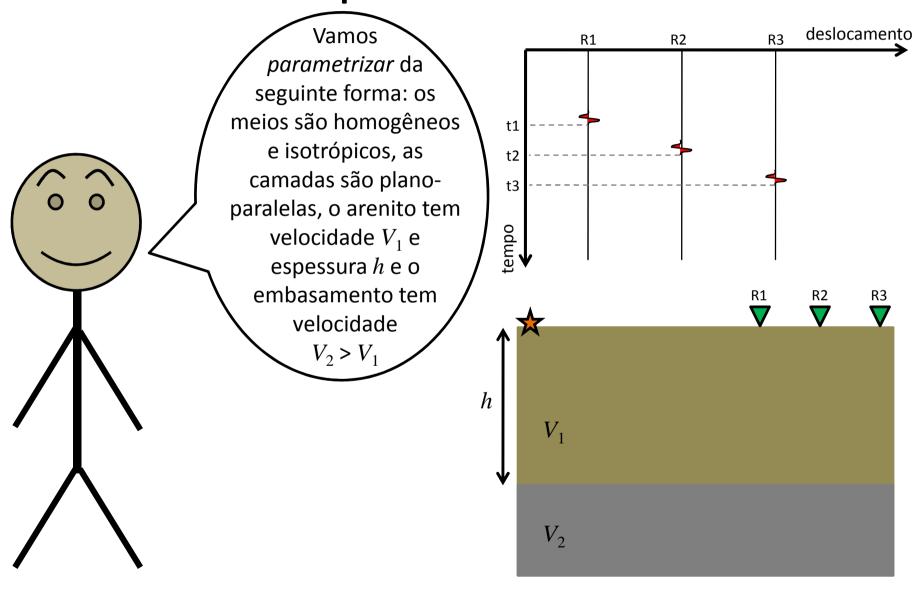


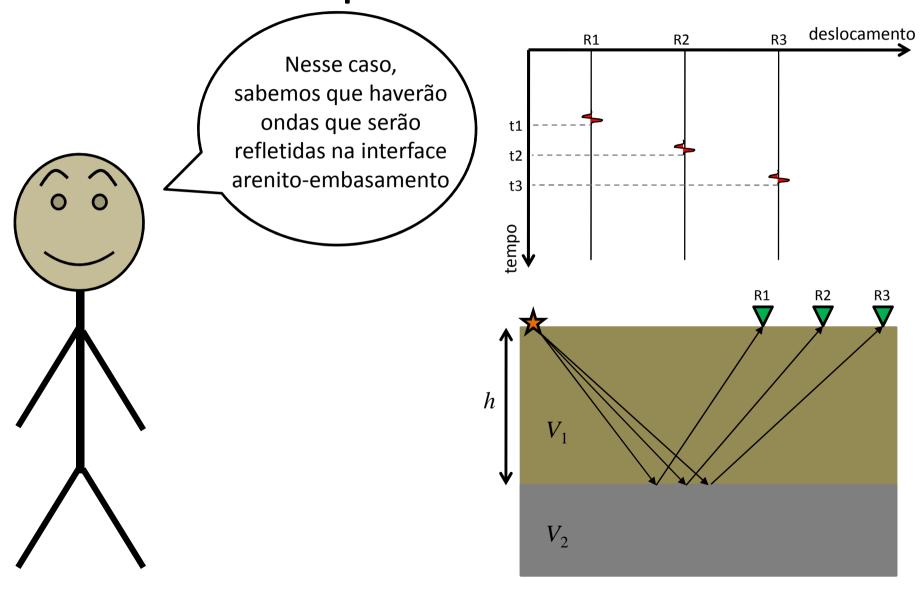


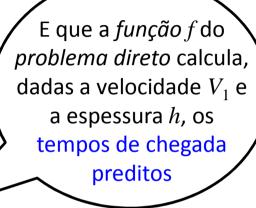


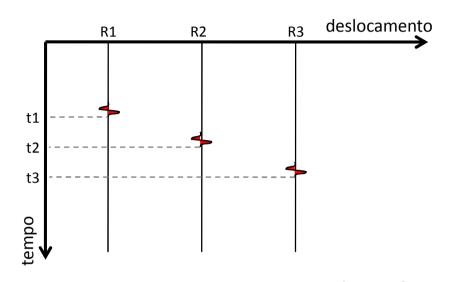


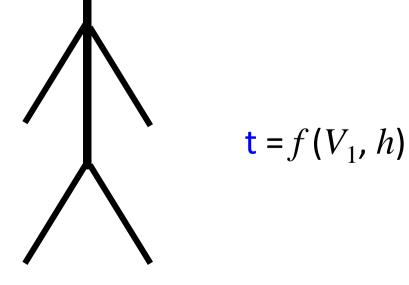


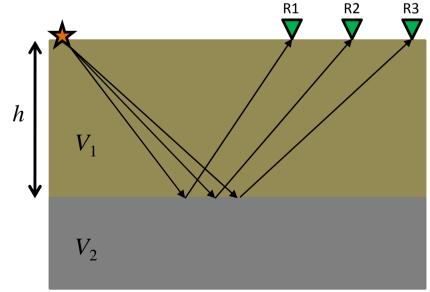


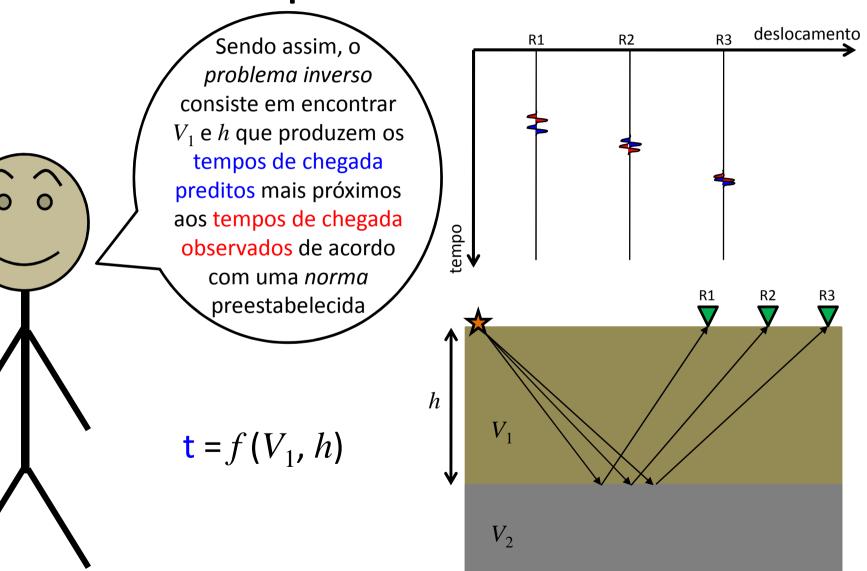






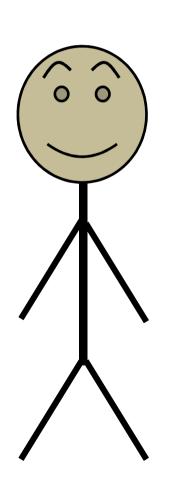


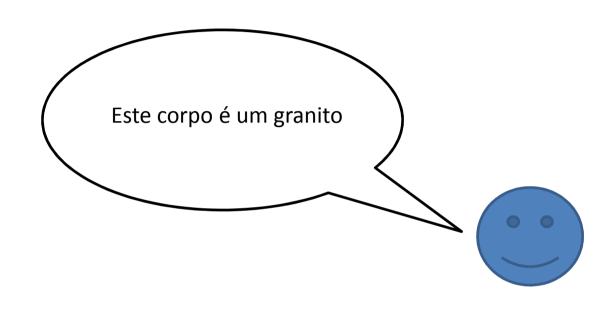












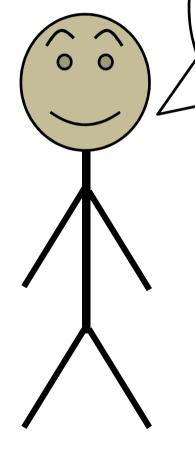
A Gravimetria é um método geofísico que investiga a subsuperfície por meio de um fenômeno físico governado pela Teoria do Potencial

subsuperfície

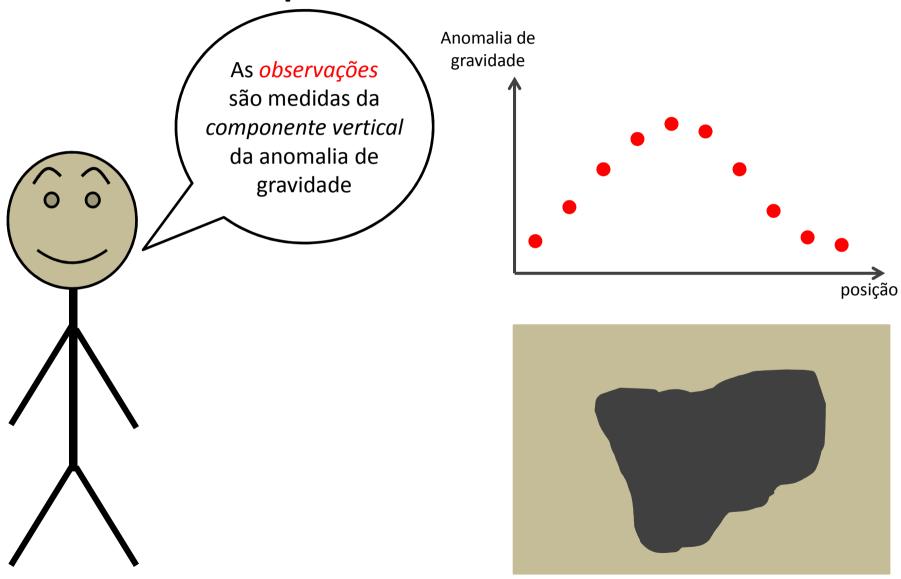


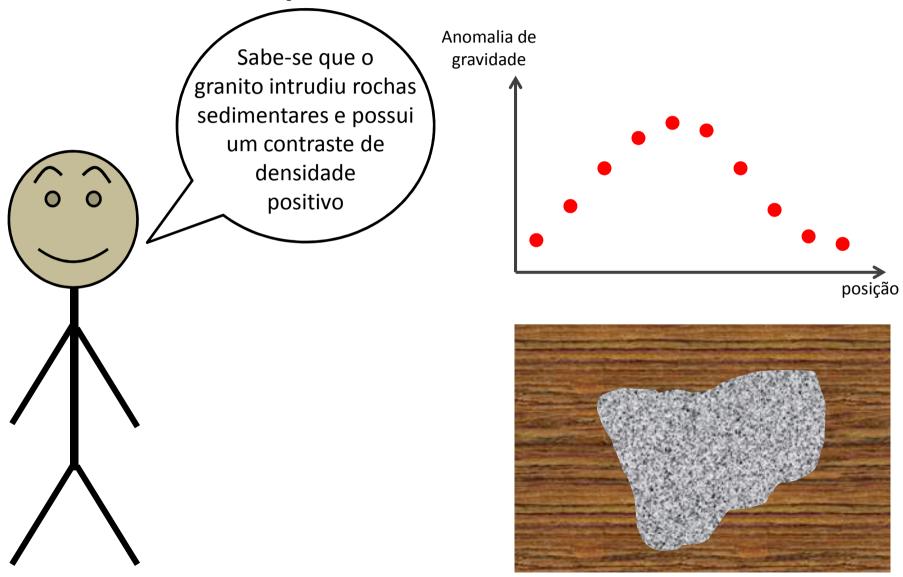


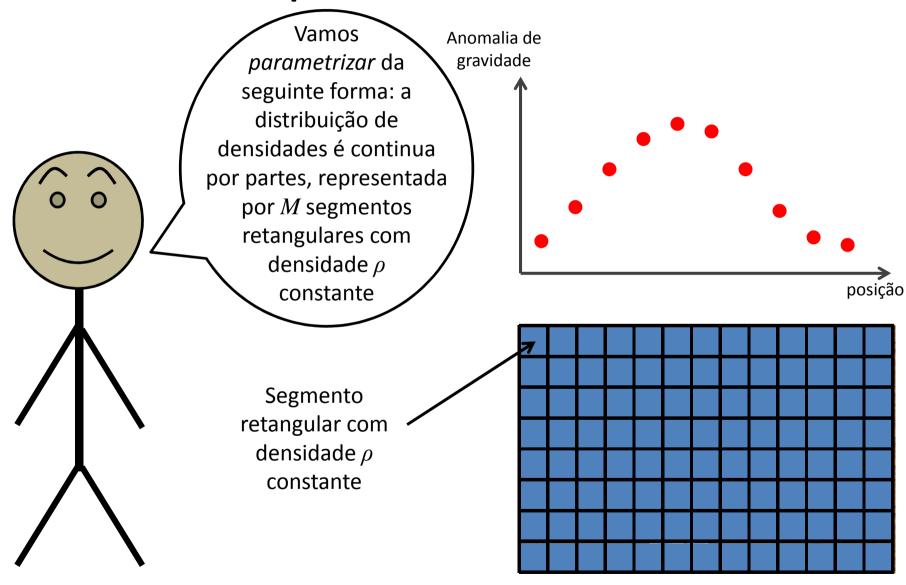
Uma distribuição de densidade produz uma anomalia na aceleração da gravidade, que pode ser detectada na superfície

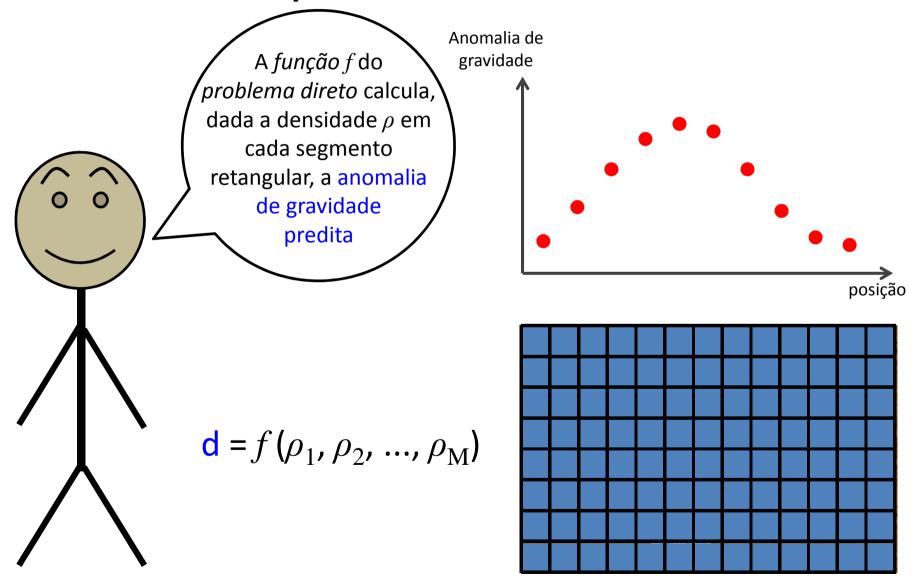


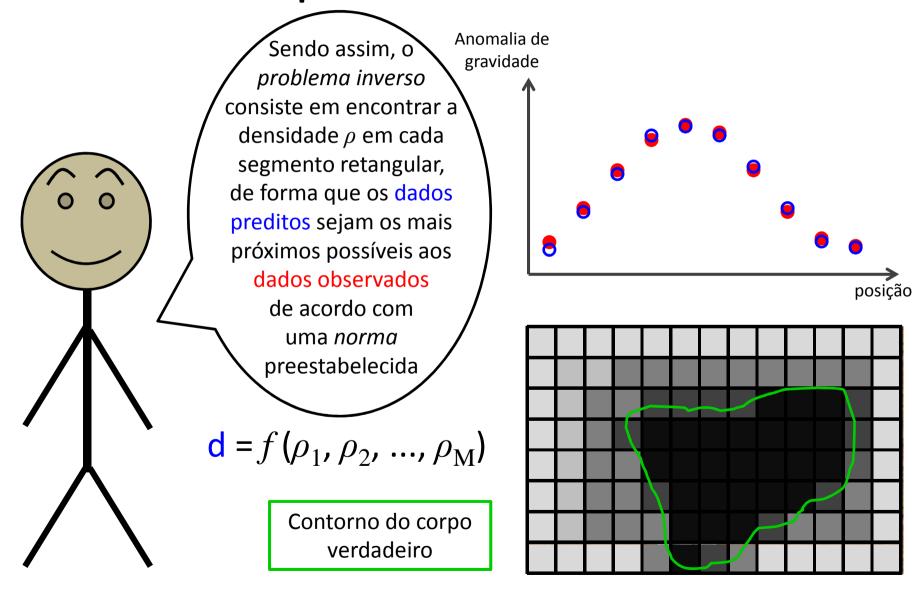






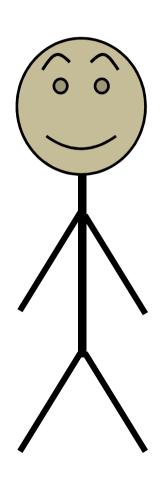








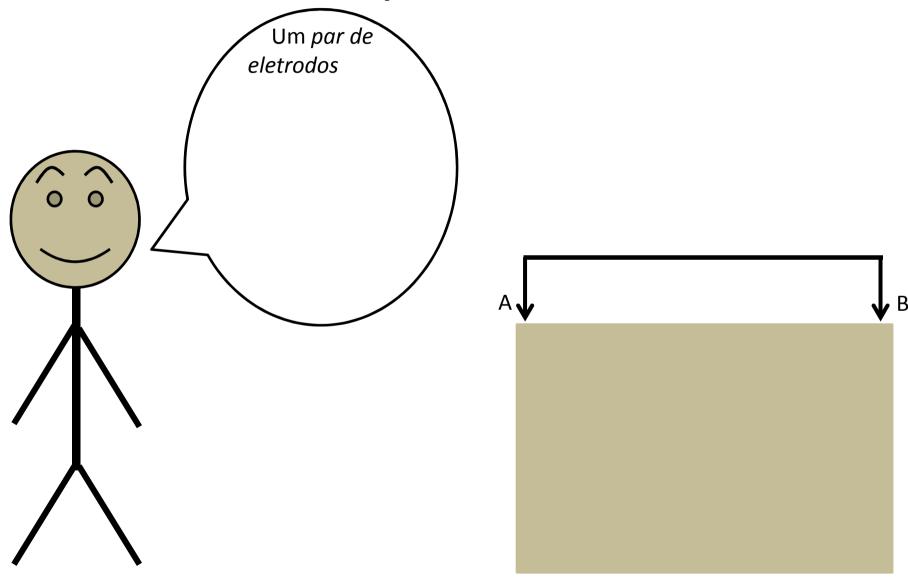


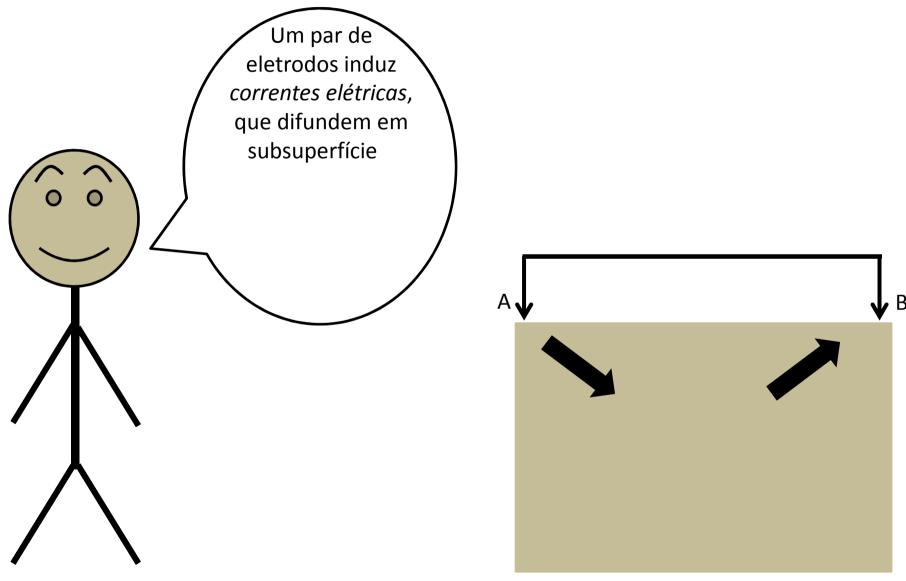


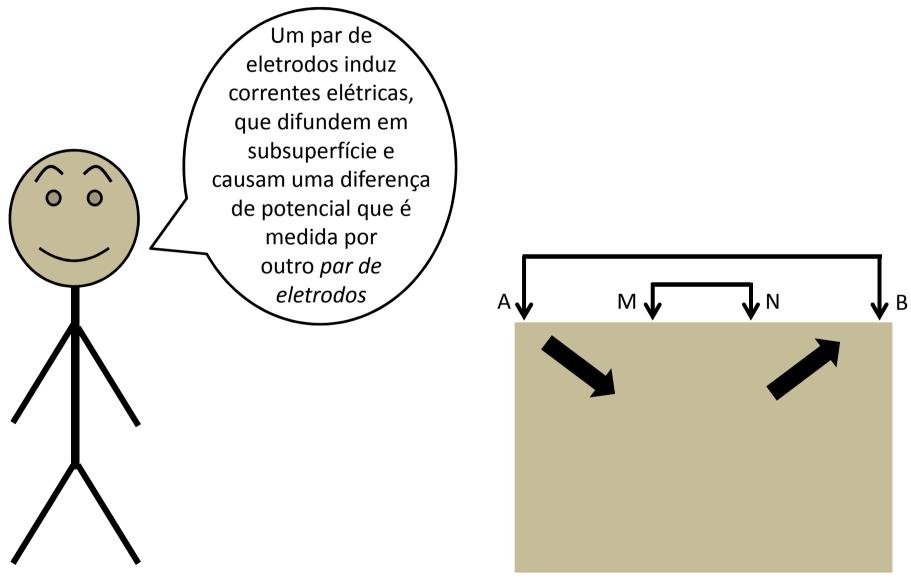
Sabe-se que, sobre o embasamento, há uma camada de arenito que possui água em sua base

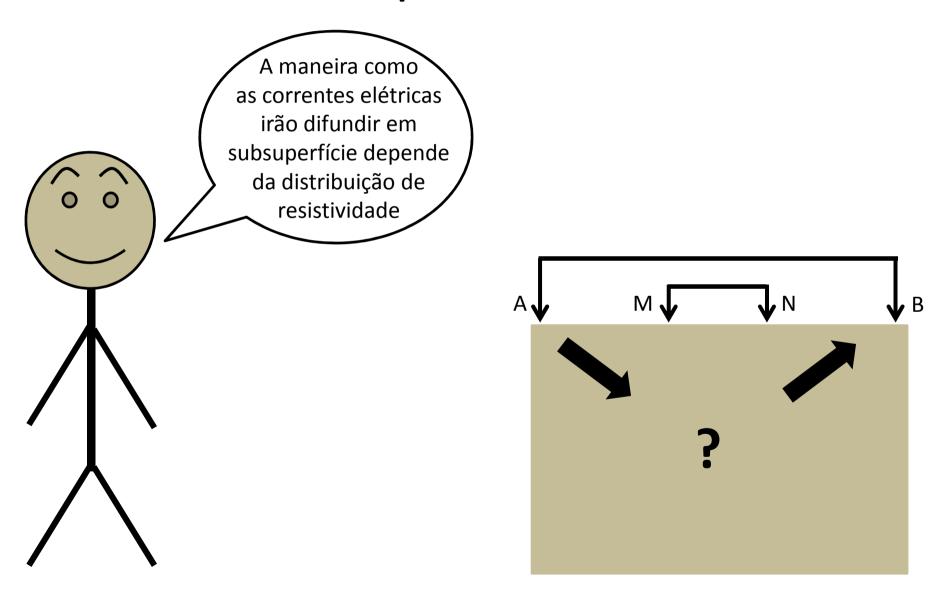
A SEV é um método geofísico que investiga a subsuperfície por meio de um fenômeno físico governado pela difusão de correntes elétricas

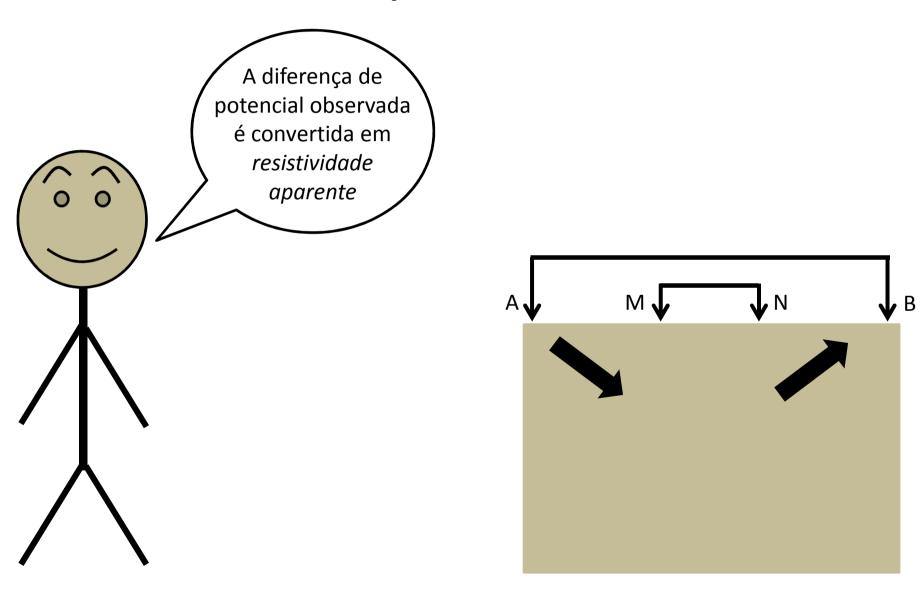
subsuperfície

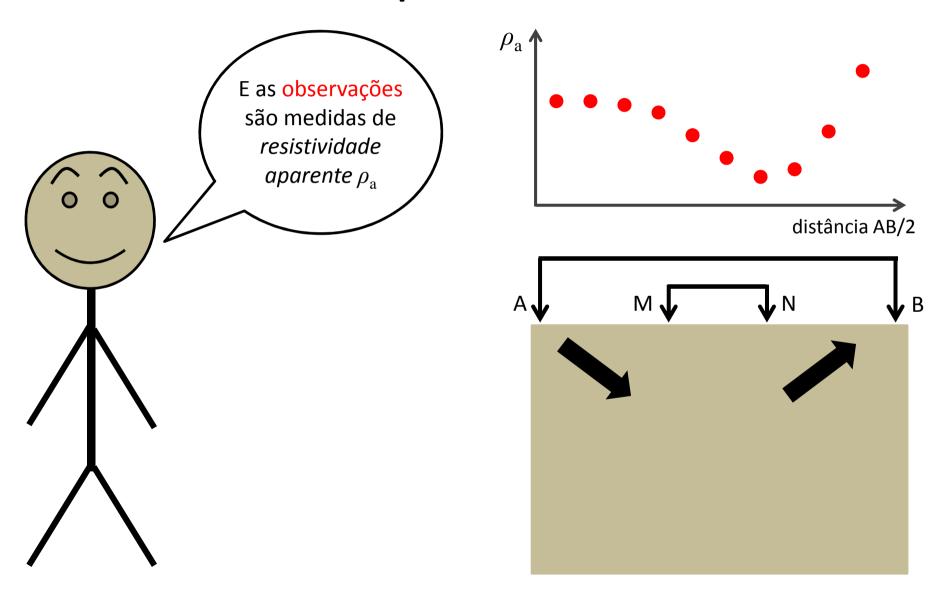


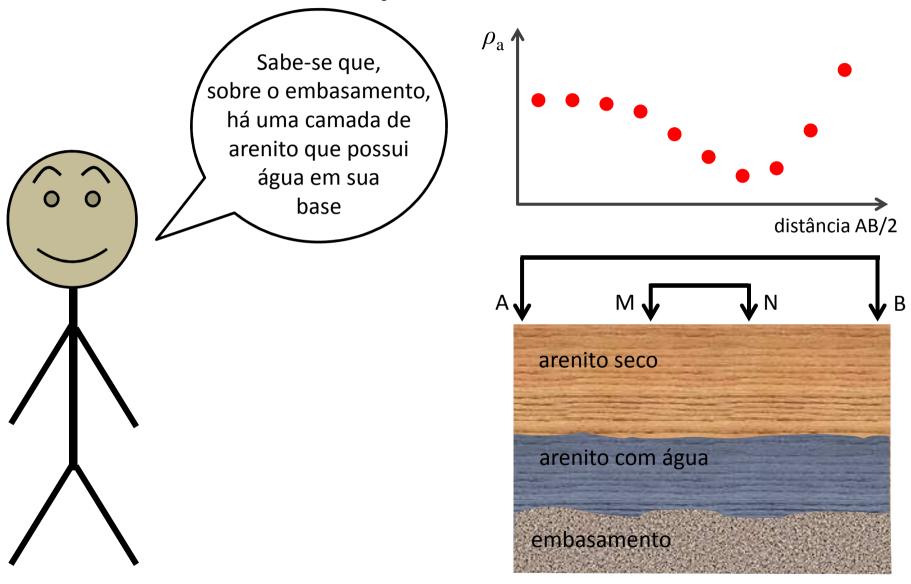


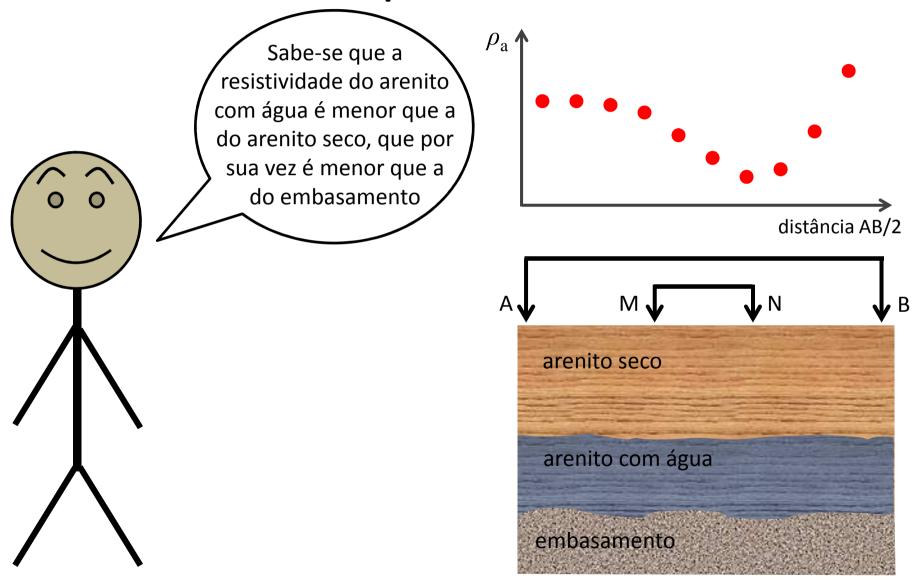


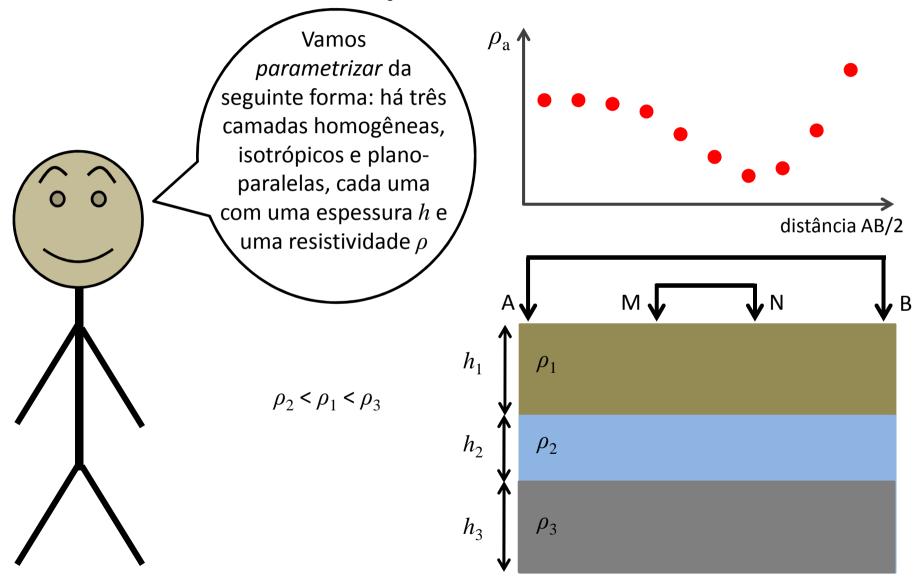


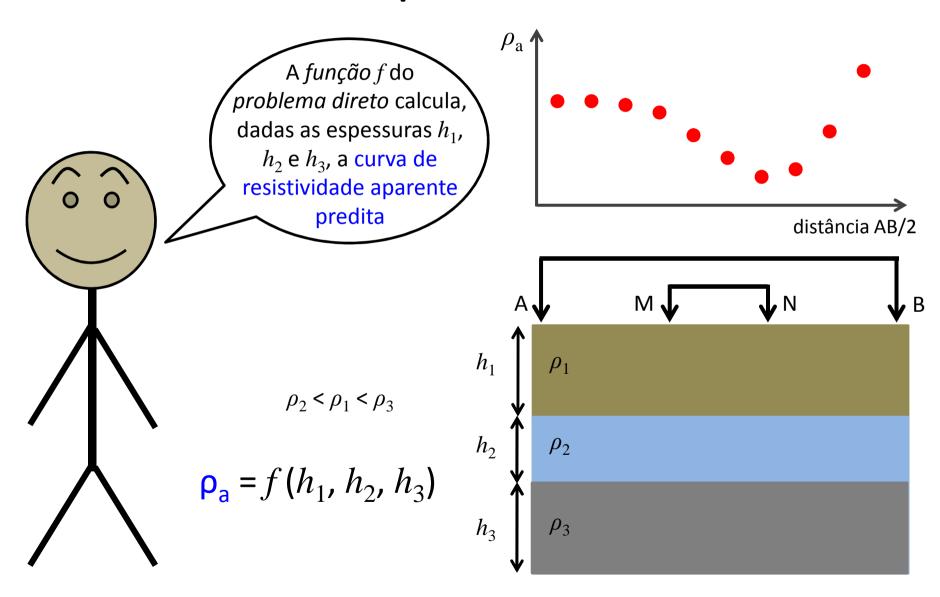


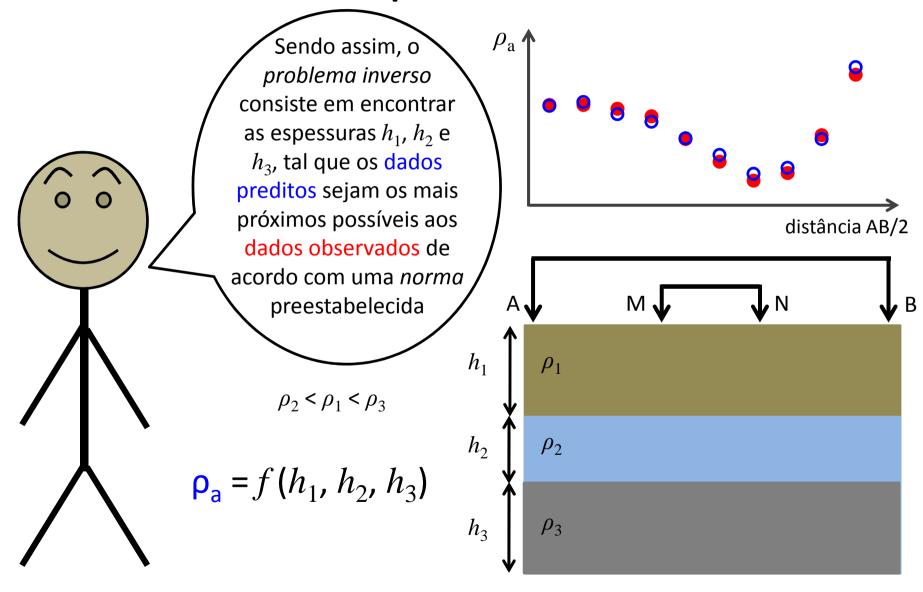






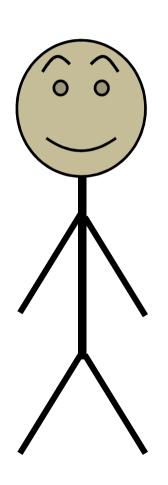




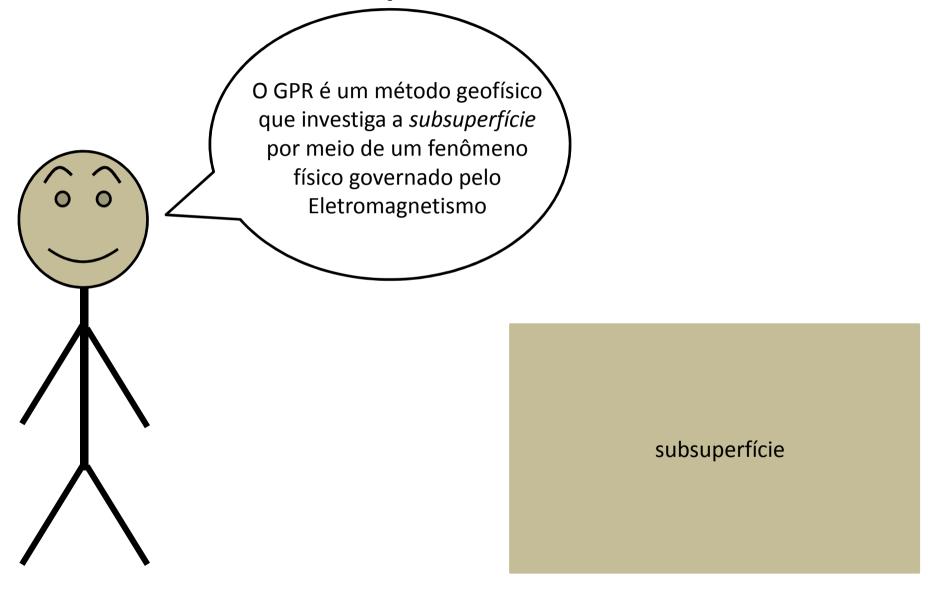


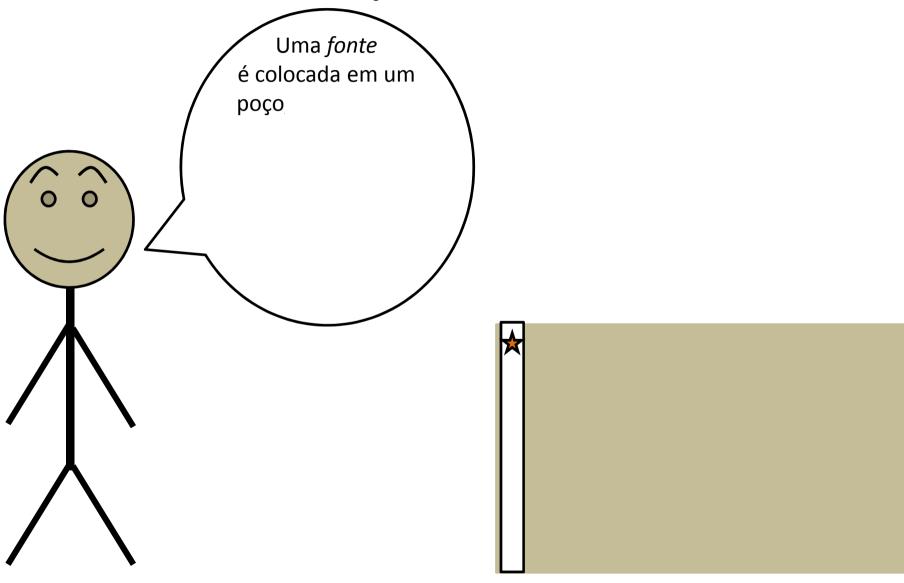


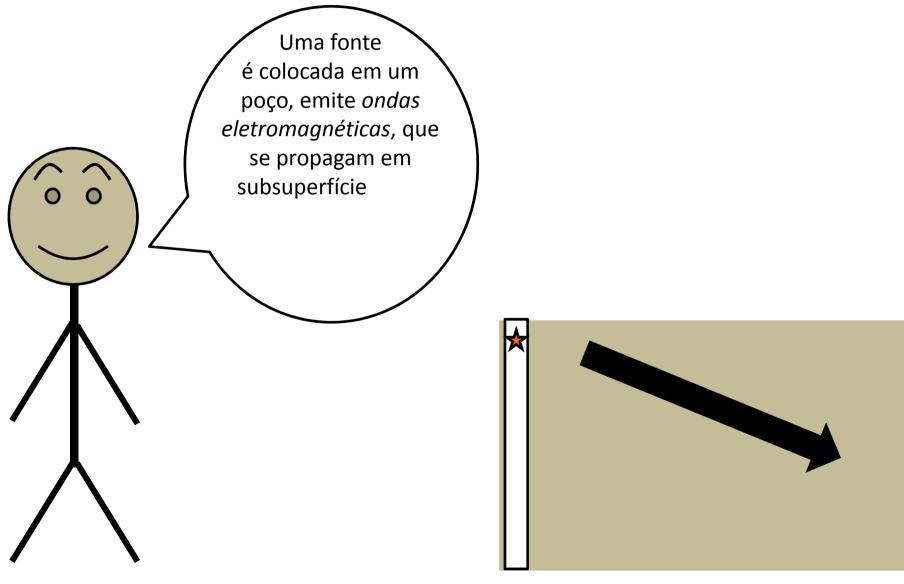




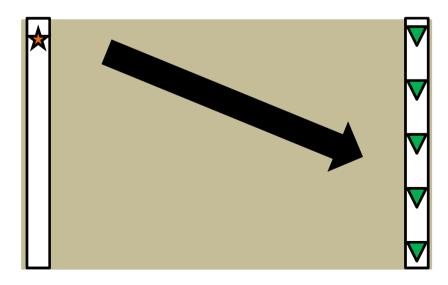
Na área de estudo, é de se esperar a presença de canos e tambores metálicos

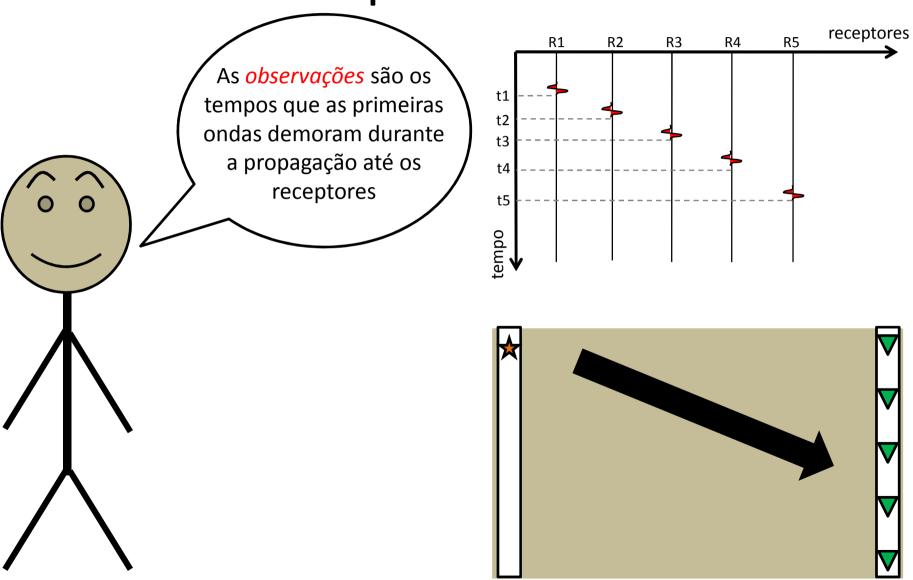


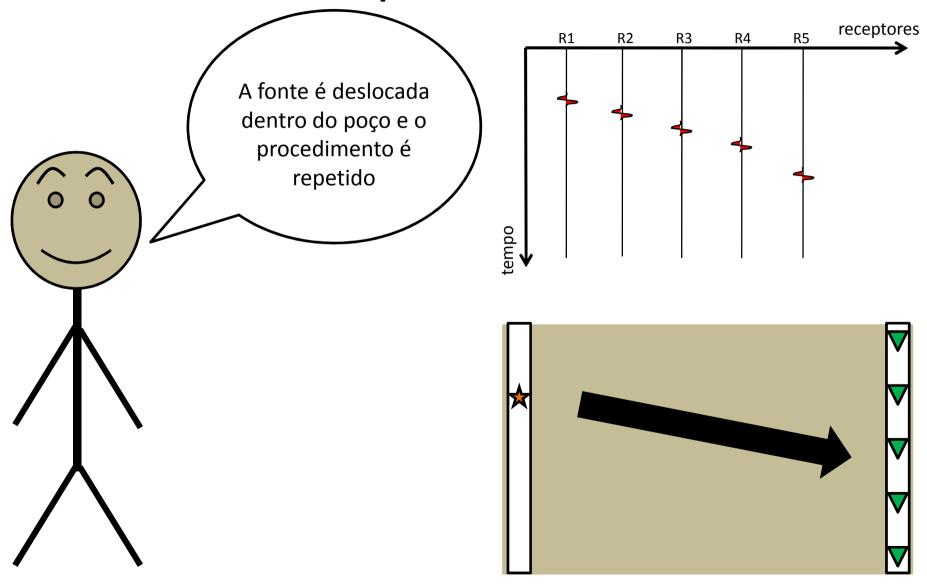


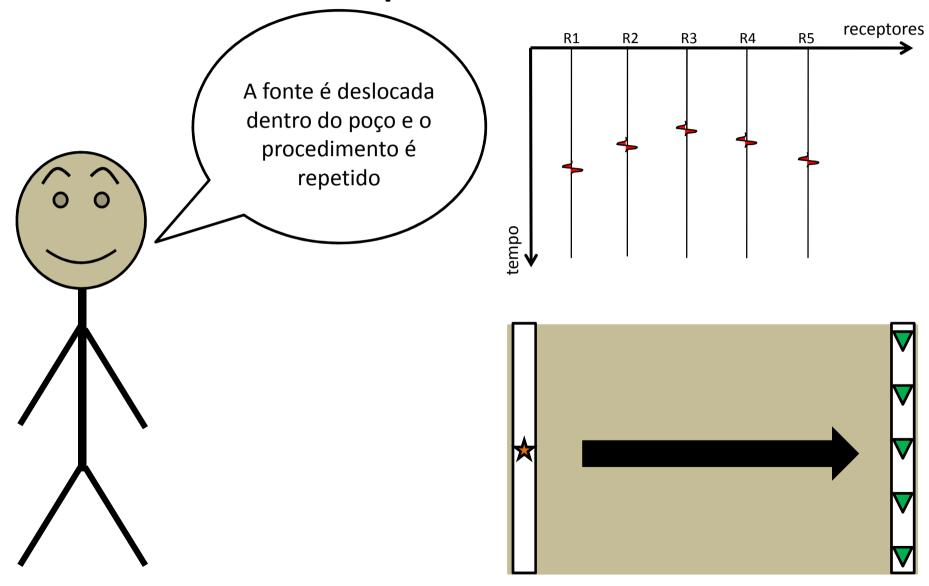


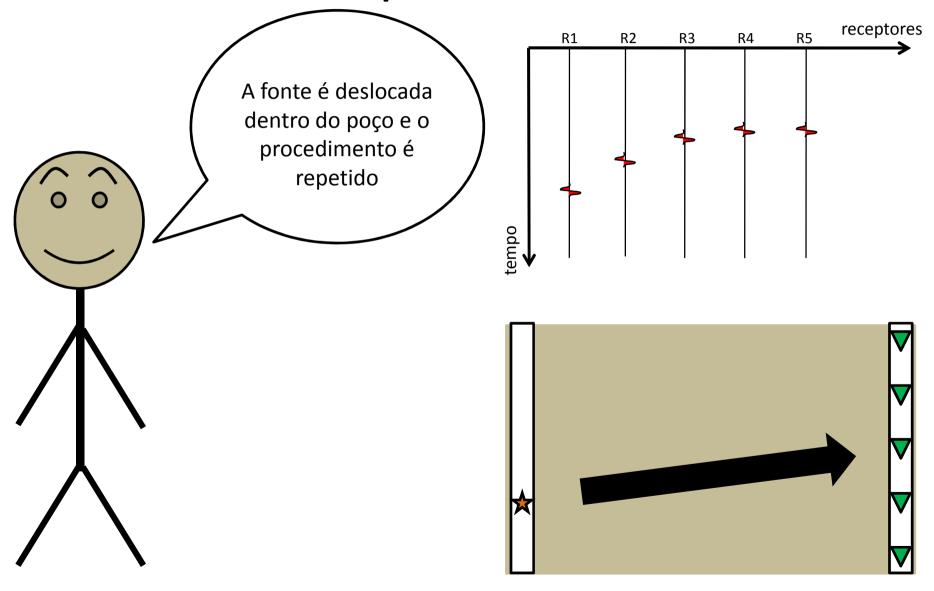


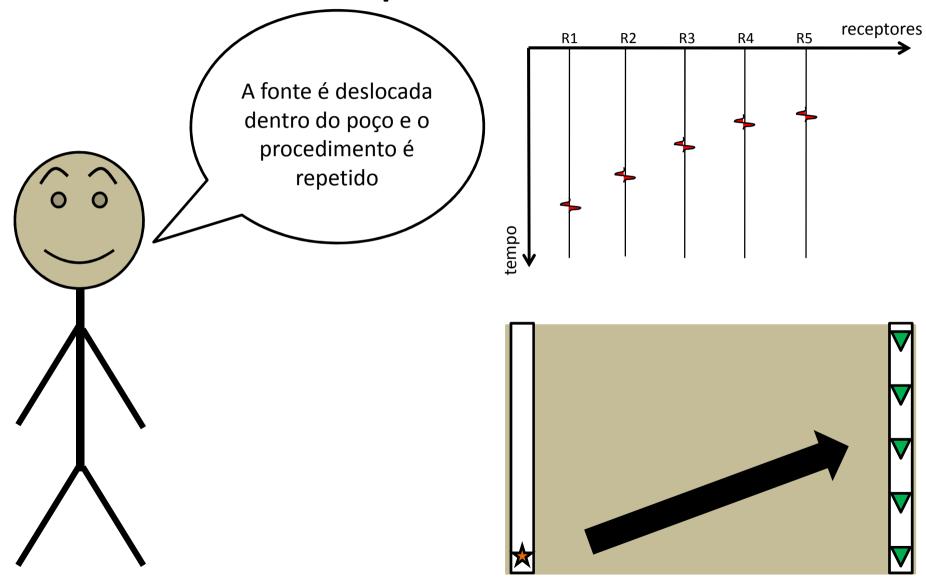


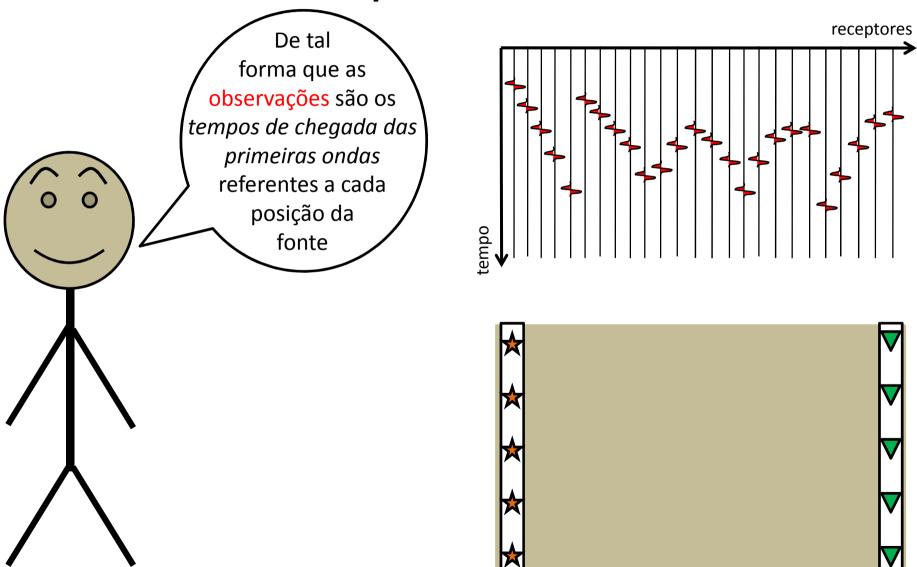


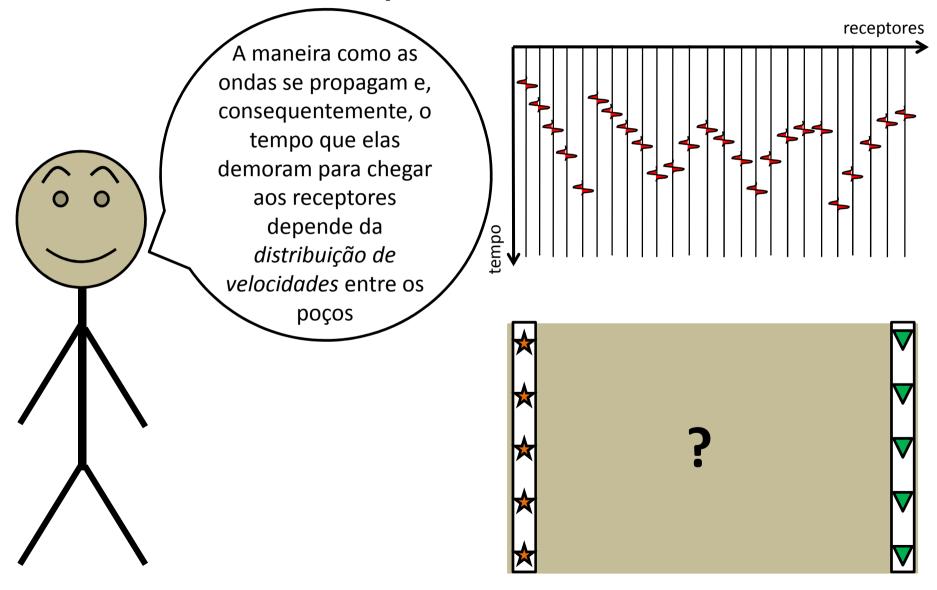




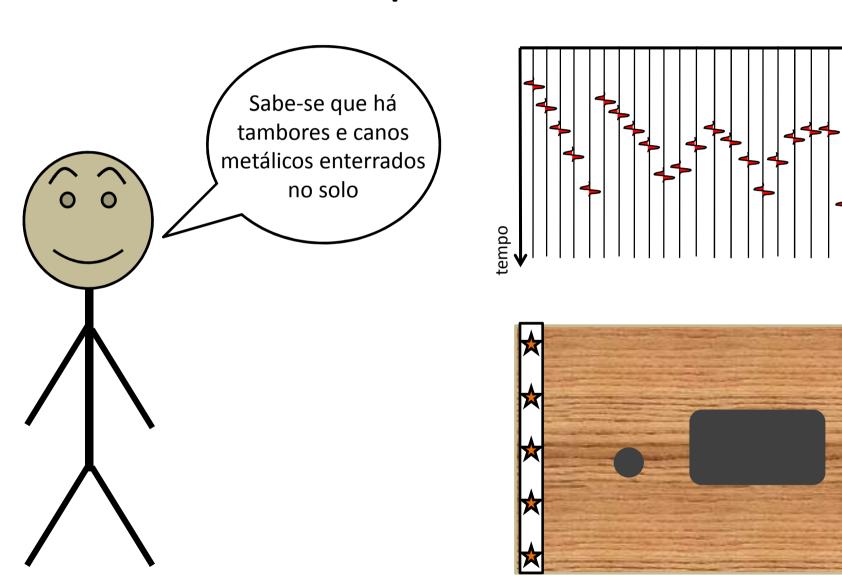


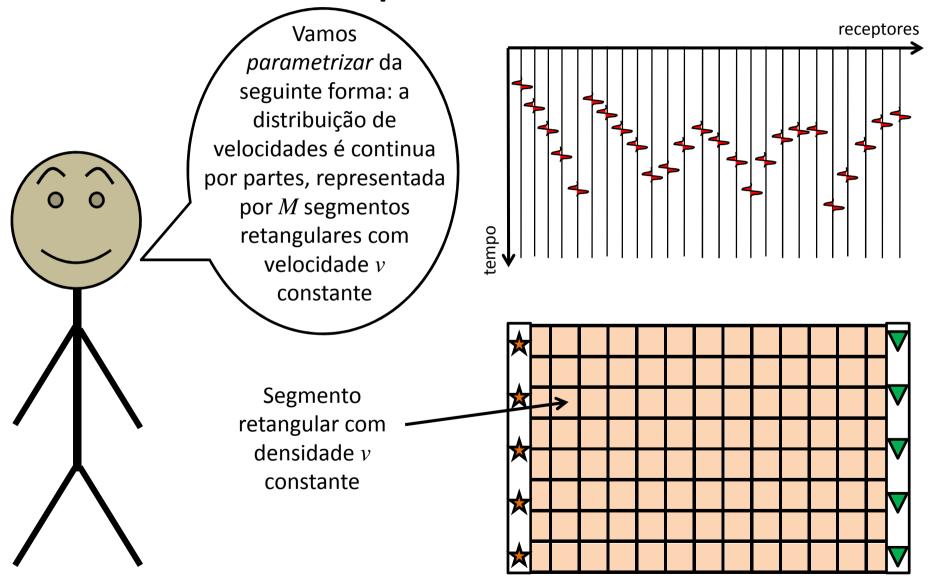




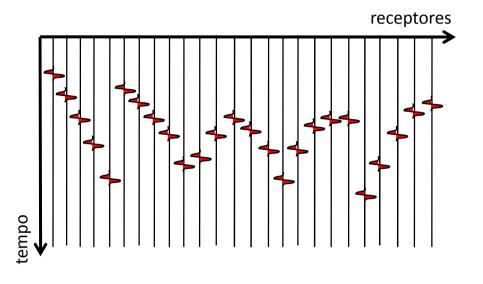


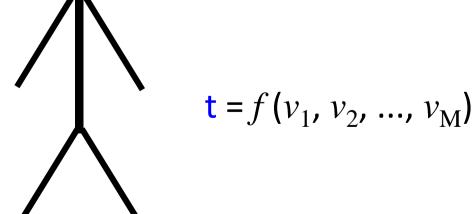
receptores

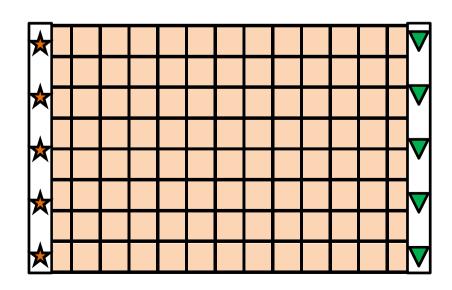




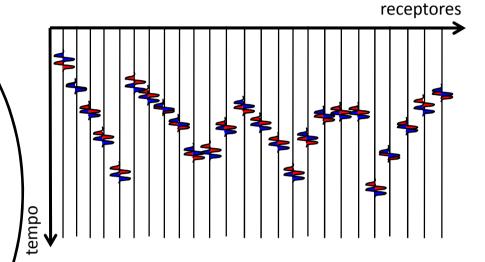
A função f do problema direto calcula, dada a velocidade v em cada segmento retangular, os tempos de chegada preditos para as primeiras ondas

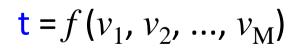






Sendo assim, o problema inverso consiste em encontrar a velocidade v em cada segmento retangular, de forma que os dados preditos sejam os mais próximos possíveis aos dados observados de acordo com uma norma preestabelecida





Contorno dos corpos verdadeiros

