



Anomalia bouguer, topografia e isostasia

Prof. André Luis Albuquerque dos Reis

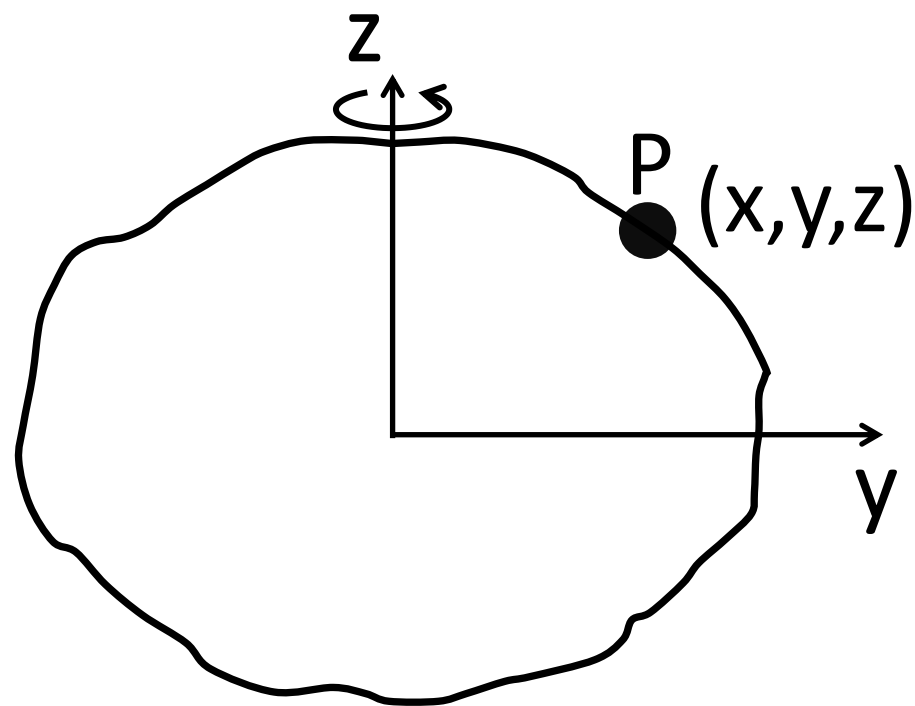
Rio de Janeiro 2021

Distúrbio de gravidade

Vetor gravidade

$$\mathbf{g}_P = \nabla V_P + \nabla \Phi_P$$

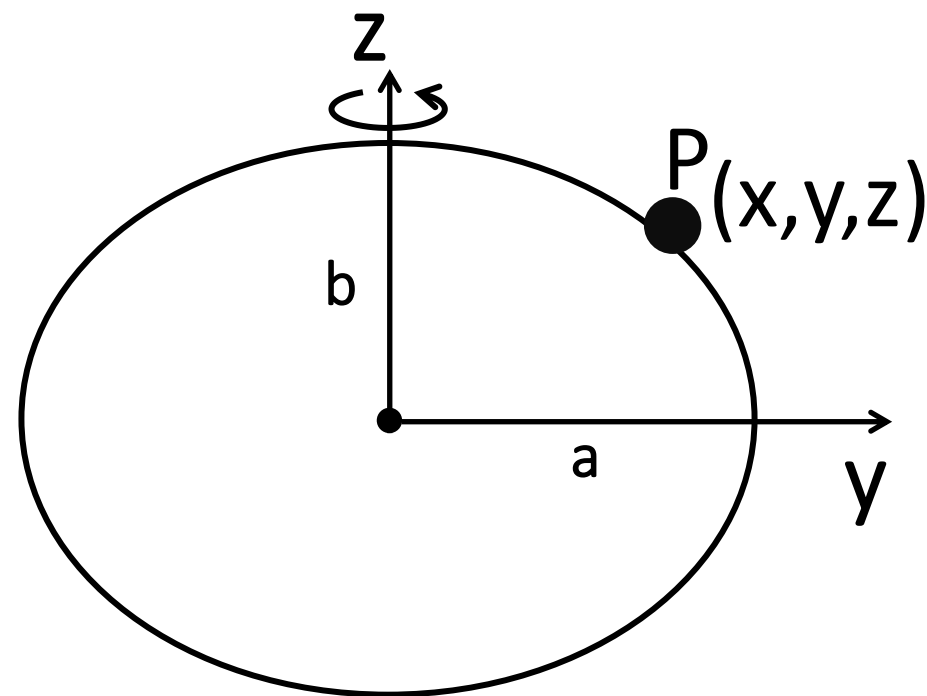
A velocidade de rotação é a mesma!



Terra real

Vetor gravidade normal

$$\mathbf{\gamma}_P = \nabla U_P + \nabla \Phi_P$$



Terra Normal

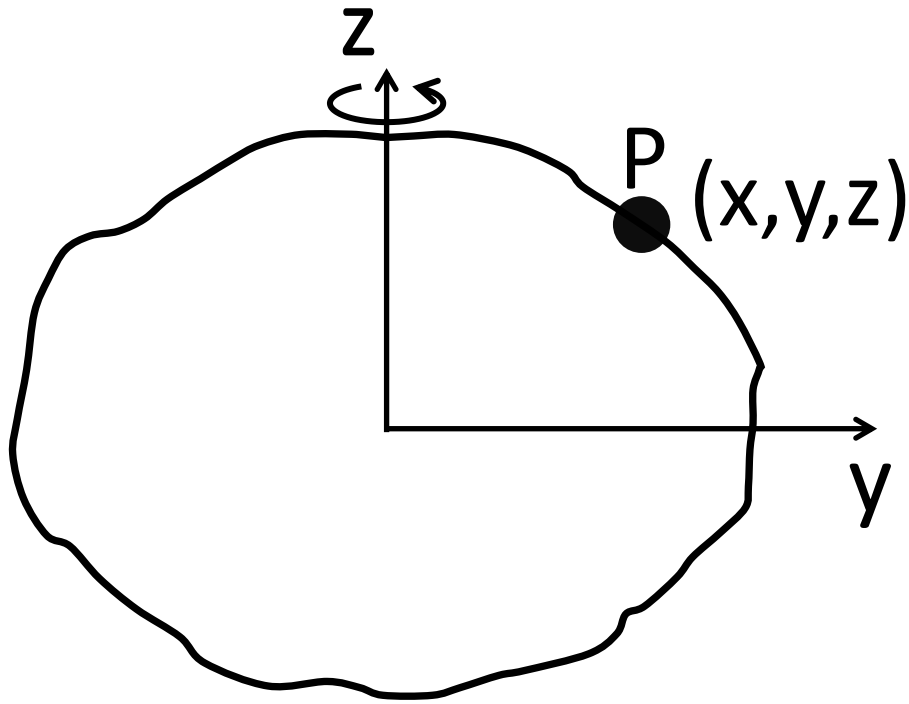
Vetor
gravidade

$$\mathbf{g}_P = \nabla V_P + \cancel{\nabla \Phi_P}$$

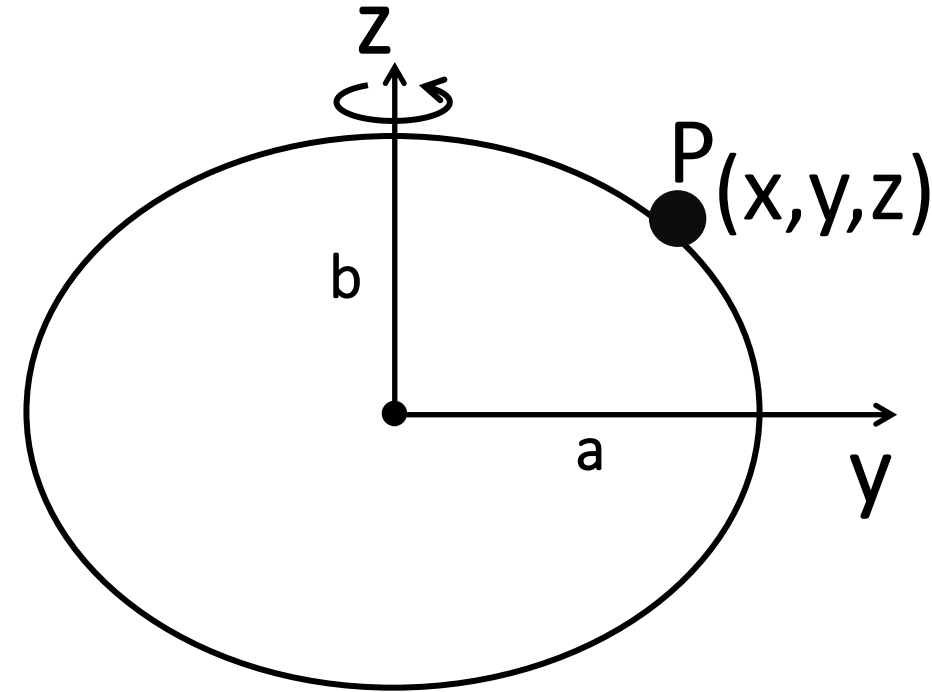
Caso a gravidade e a gravidade
normal sejam calculadas no
mesmo ponto P!

Vetor gravidade
normal

$$\boldsymbol{\gamma}_P = \nabla U_P + \cancel{\nabla \Phi_P}$$



Terra real



Terra Normal

Vetor
gravidade

$$\mathbf{g}_P = \nabla V_P + \cancel{\nabla \Phi_P}$$

Vetor distúrbio
de gravidade

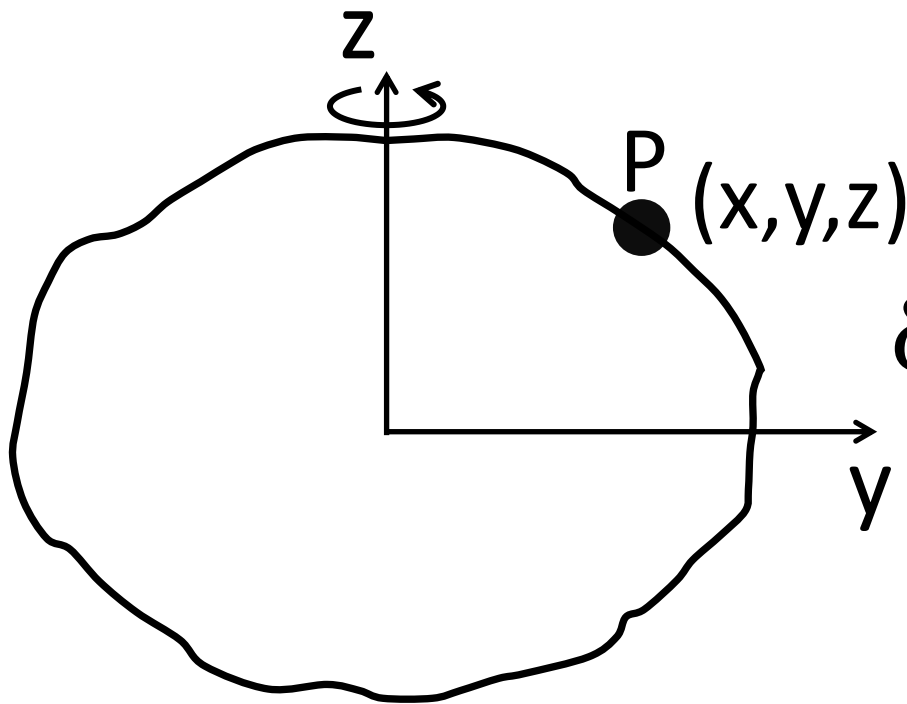
$$\delta_P = \mathbf{g}_P - \boldsymbol{\gamma}_P$$

Vetor gravidade
normal

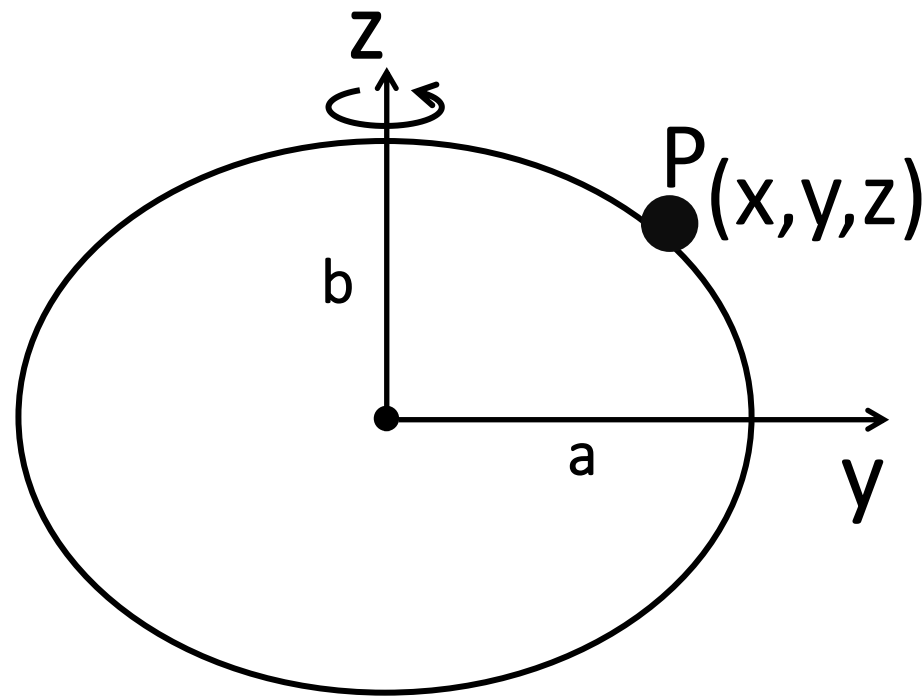
$$\boldsymbol{\gamma}_P = \nabla U_P + \cancel{\nabla \Phi_P}$$

Distúrbio de
gravidade

$$\delta_P = g_P - \gamma_P$$



Terra real



Terra Normal

Como a gente consegue ter
o controle da posição do
ponto P?

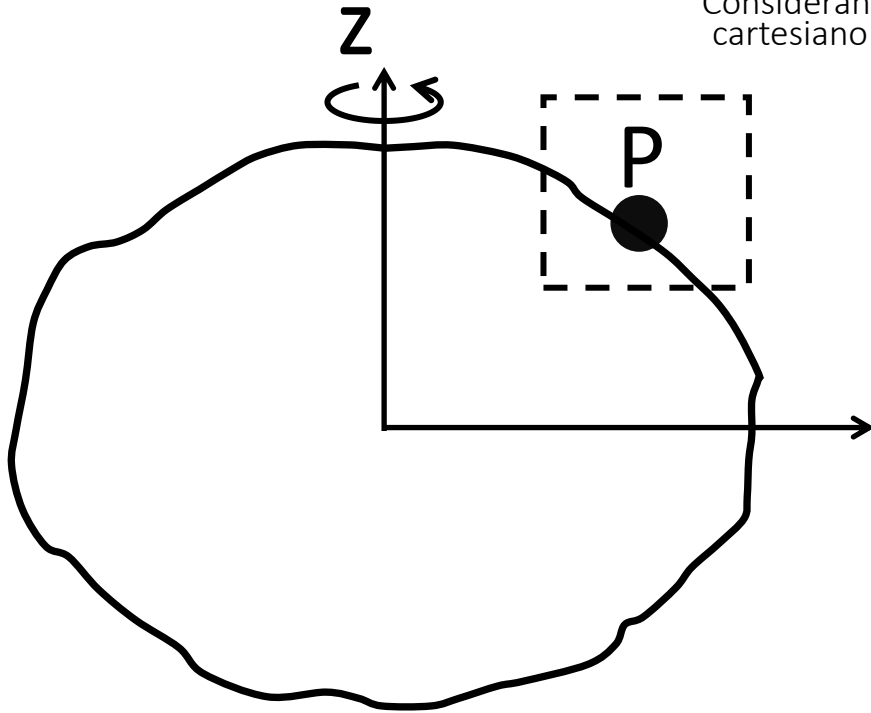
Como definir isso na prática?

Como definir isto na prática?

Vetor distúrbio de gravidade

$$\delta_P = \mathbf{g}_P - \boldsymbol{\gamma}_P$$

Considerando um sistema cartesiano topocêntrico.



Distúrbio de gravidade

$$\delta_P = \mathbf{g}_P - \boldsymbol{\gamma}_P$$

Superfície Terrestre

Geóide

Elipsóide

h = Altura ortométrica

N = Altura Geoidal

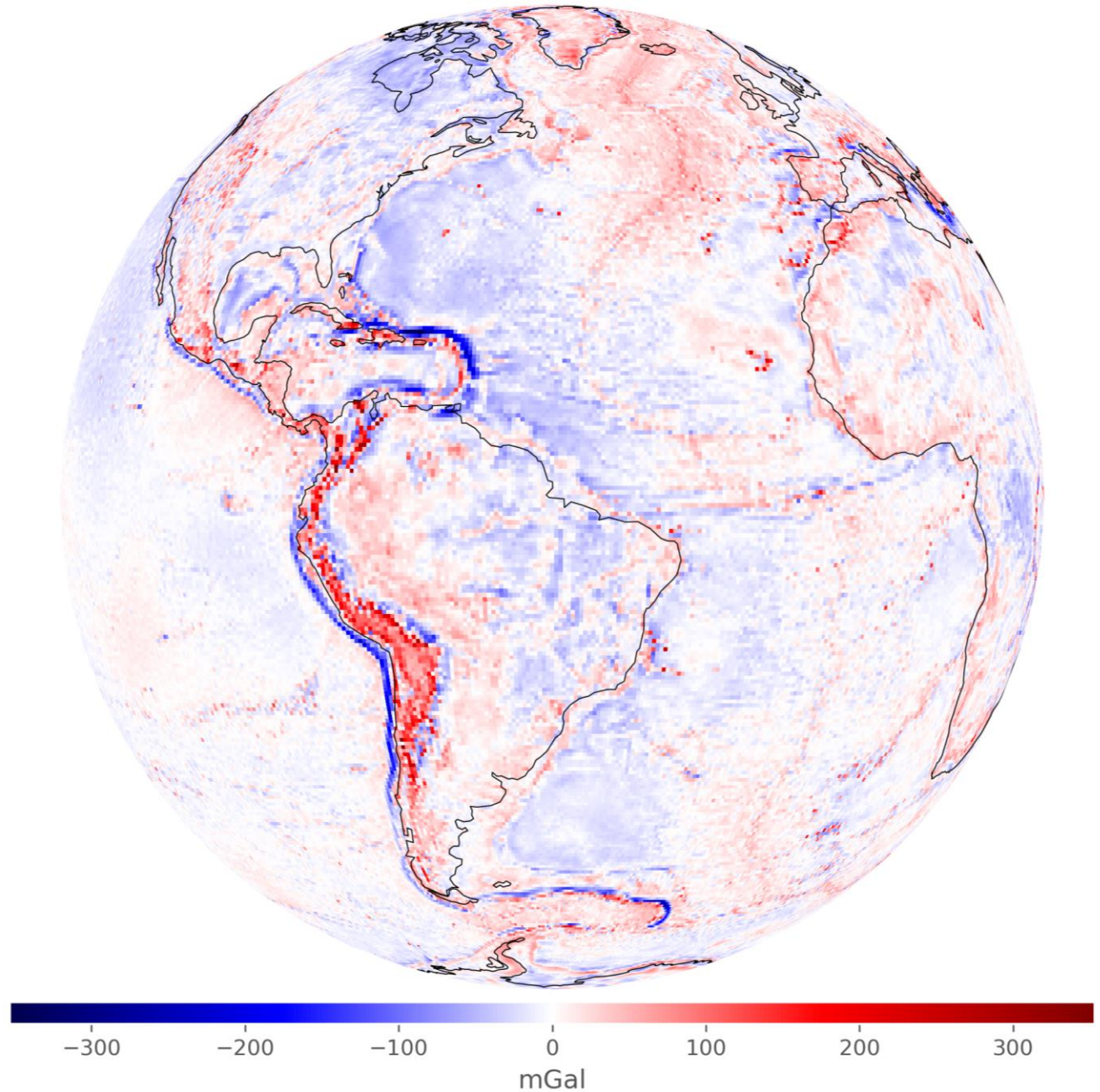
H = Altura Geométrica

A altura dada no GPS!

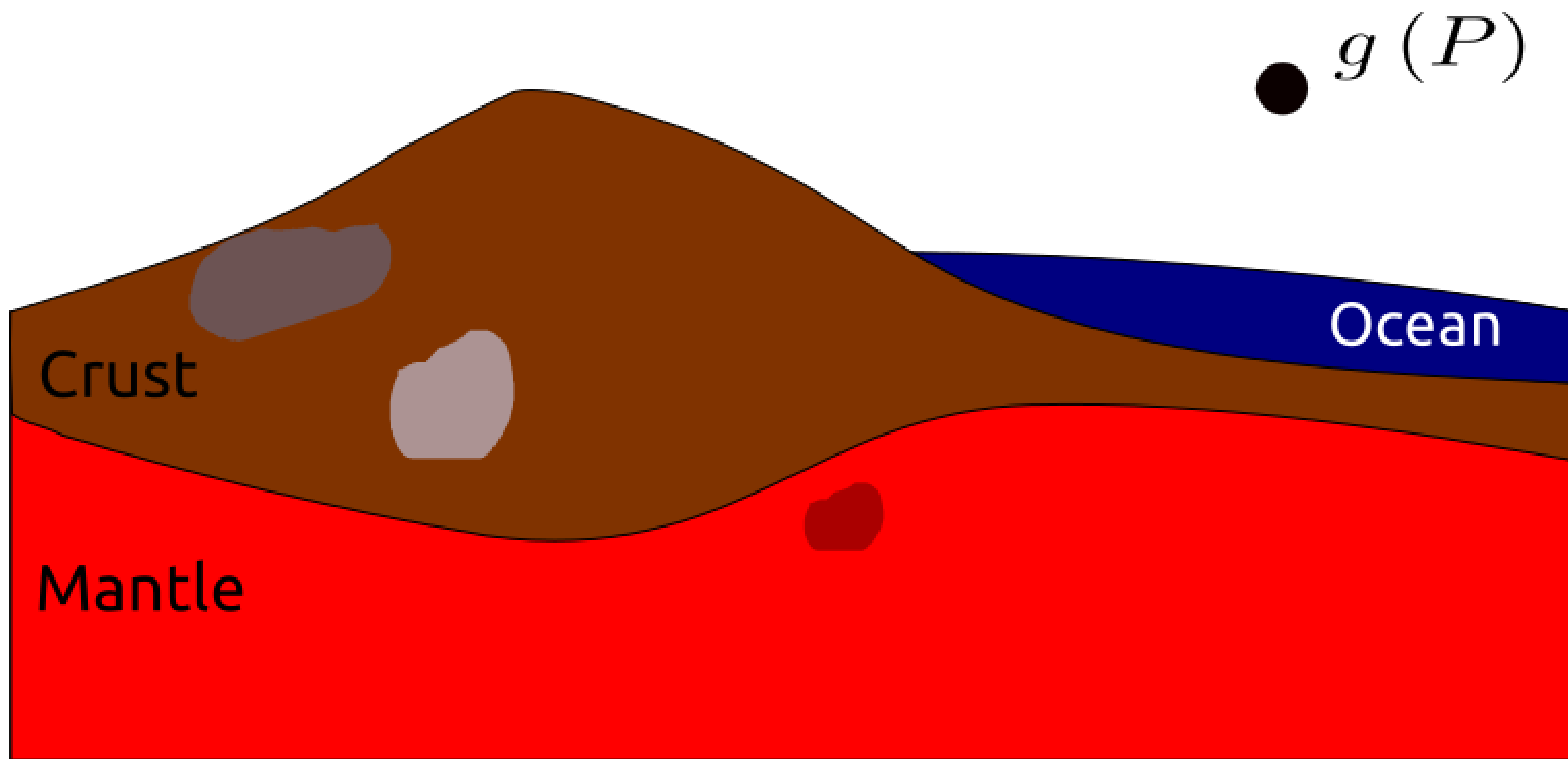
Gravity disturbance of the Earth

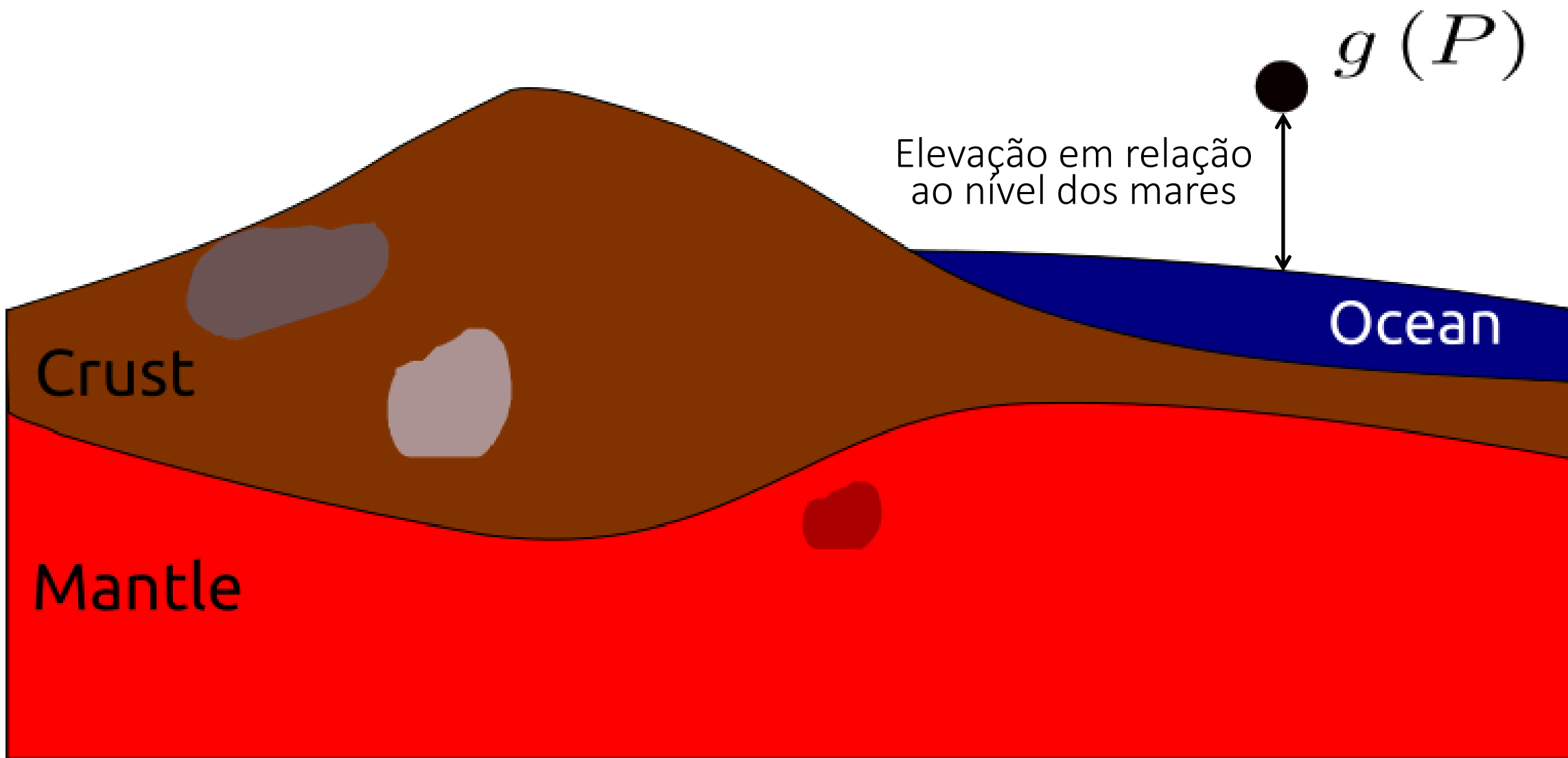
$$\delta_P = g_P - \gamma_P$$

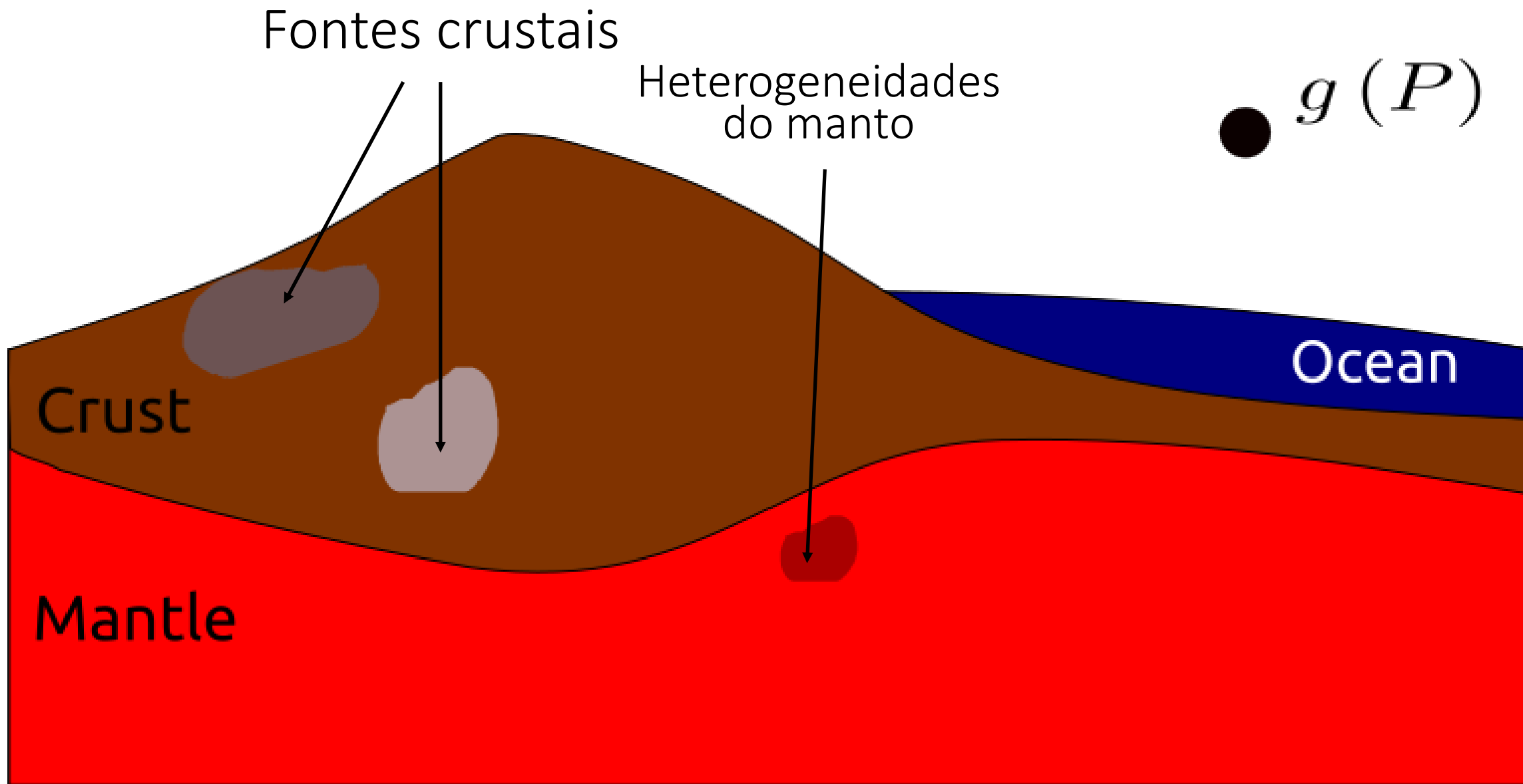
Distúrbio de
gravidade



O dado de gravidade

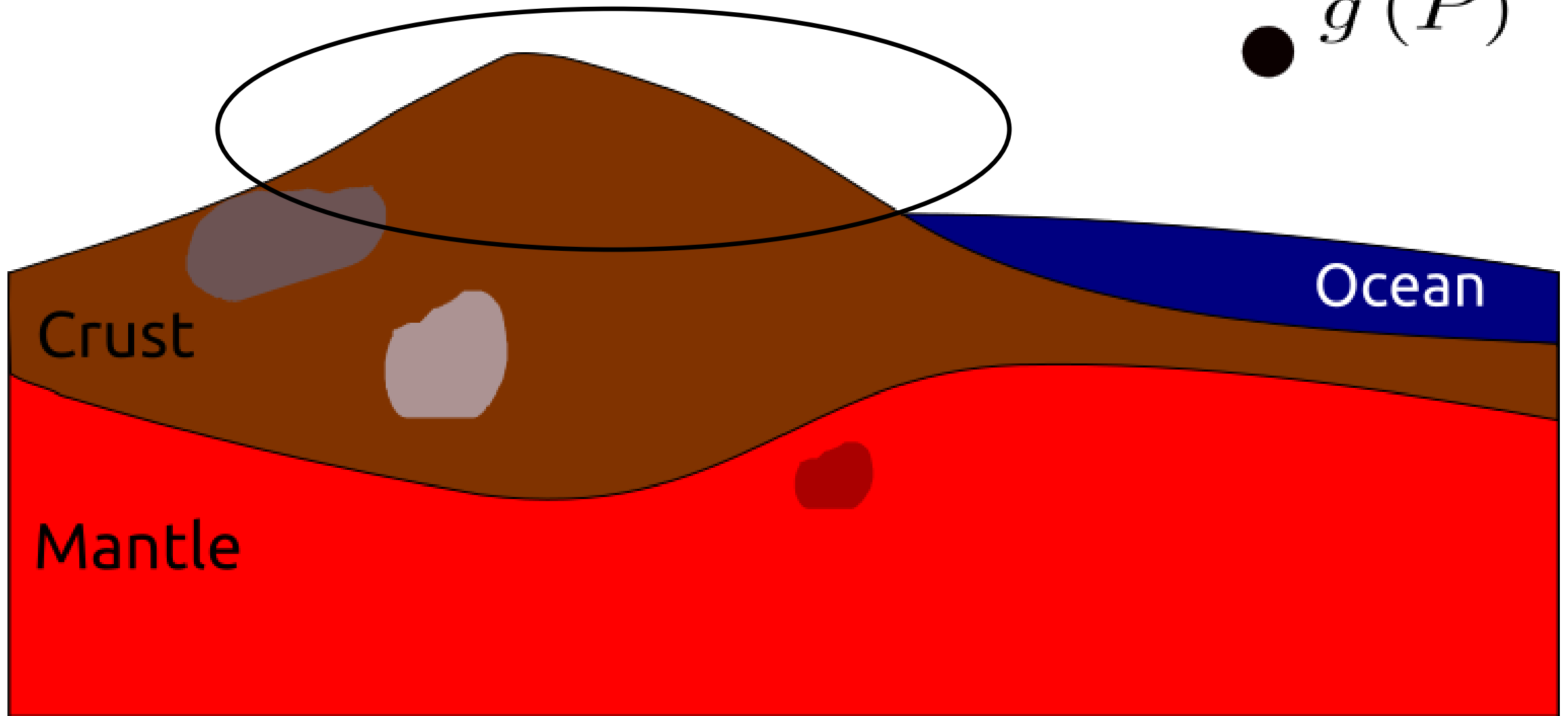


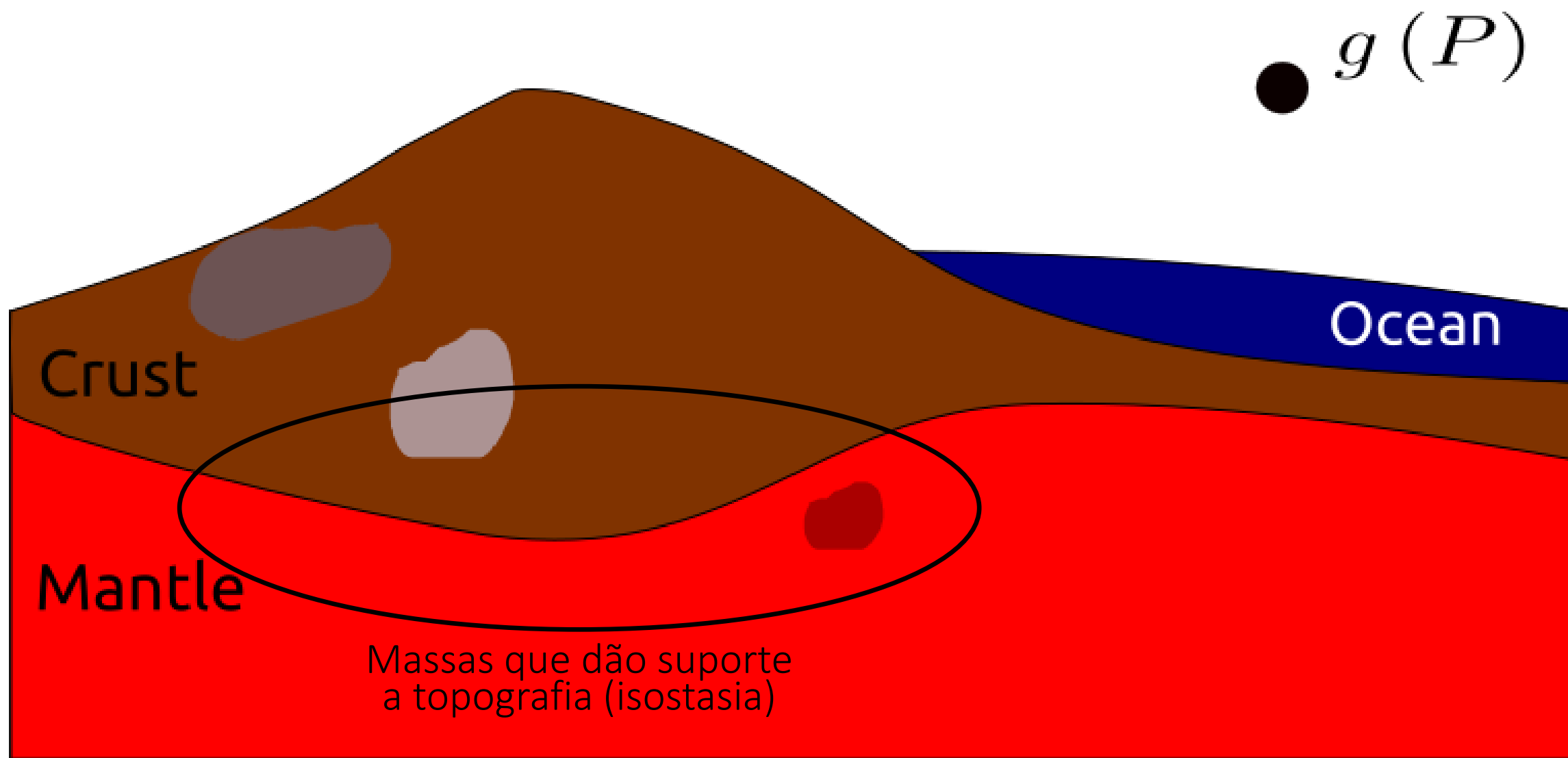




Massas topográficas

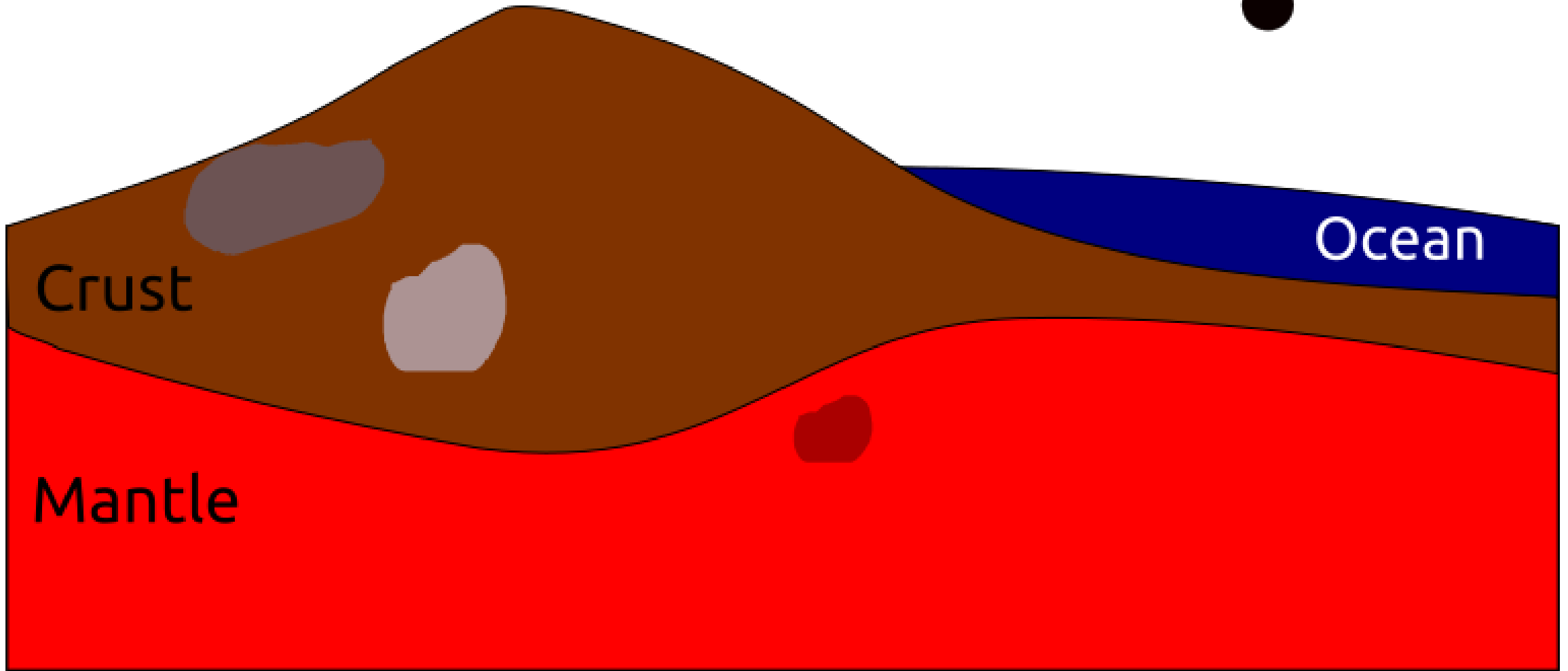
● $g(P)$





Caso as medições sejam
realizadas em plataformas
móveis (aviões, navios e etc)

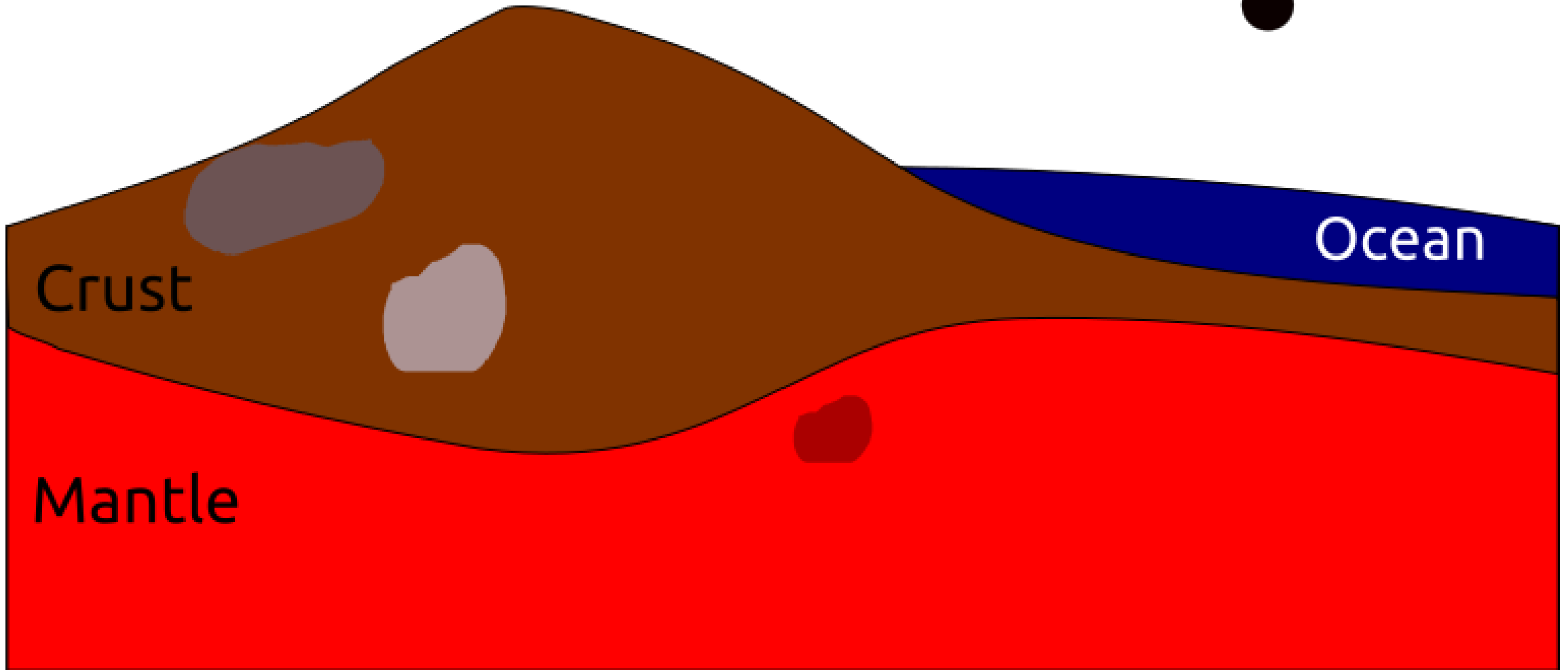
● $g(P)$



Caso as medições sejam realizadas em plataformas móveis (aviões, navios e etc)

Correção de Eotvos

● $g(P)$



Caso as medições sejam realizadas em plataformas móveis (aviões, navios e etc)

Correção de Eotvos



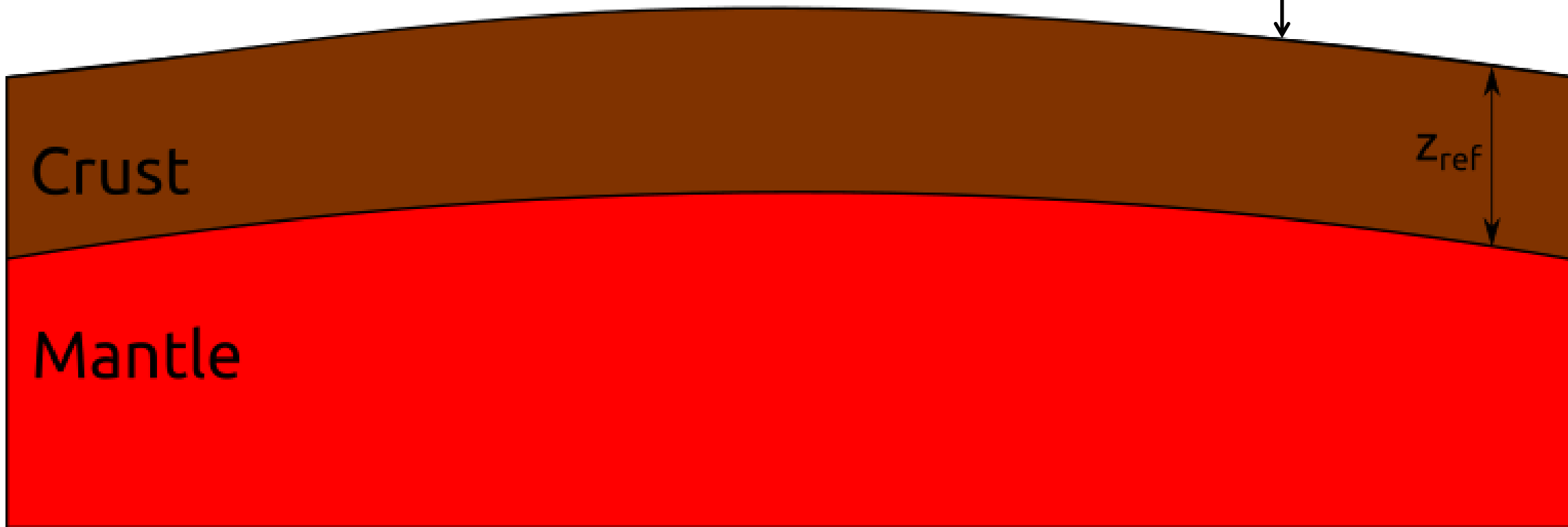
Construímos um modelo de referência
(Terra Normal)

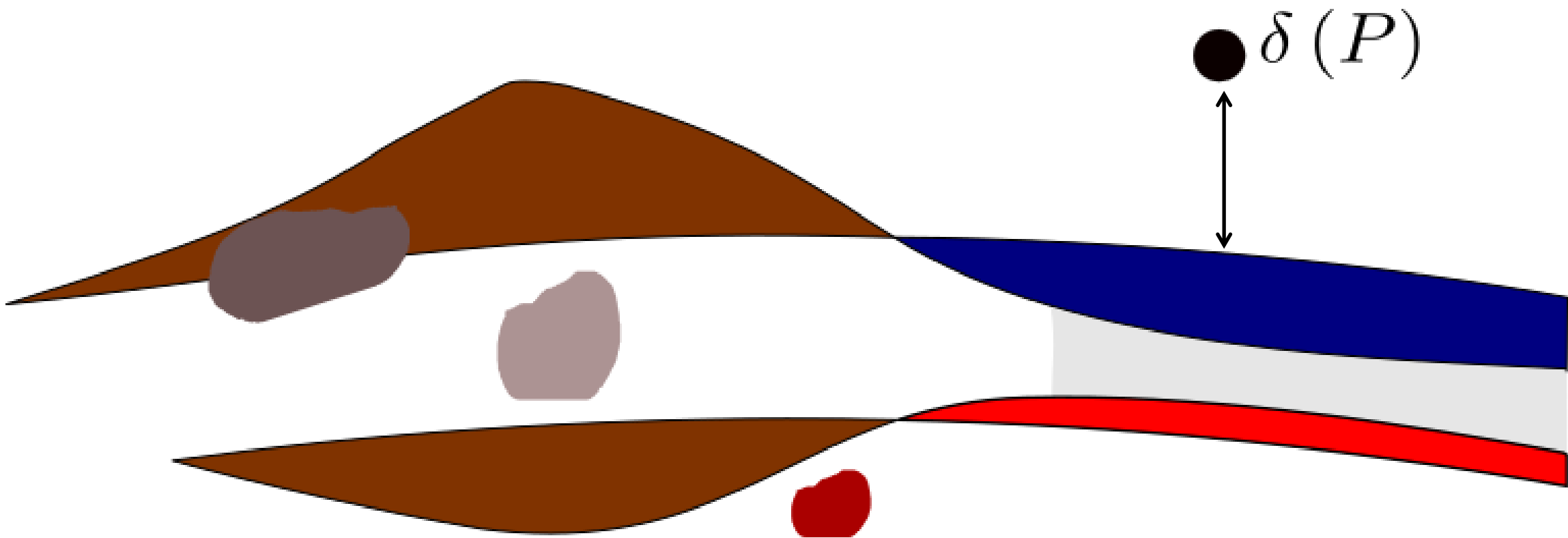
$\gamma(P)$

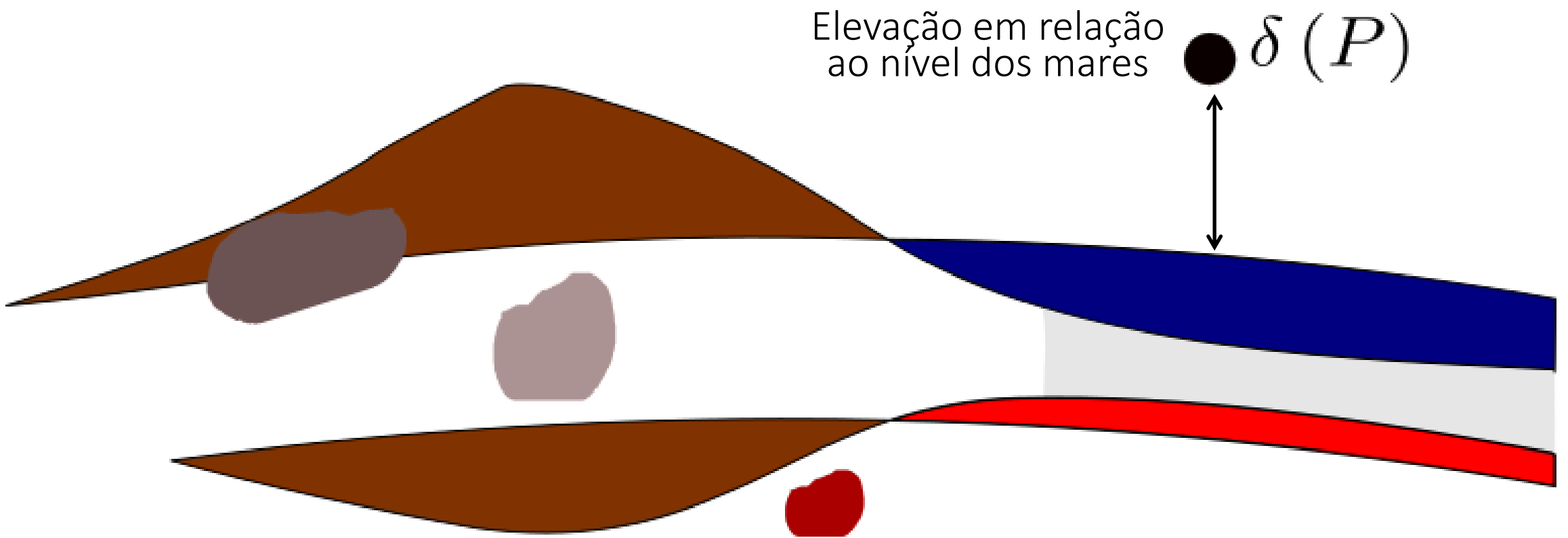
Crust

z_{ref}

Mantle





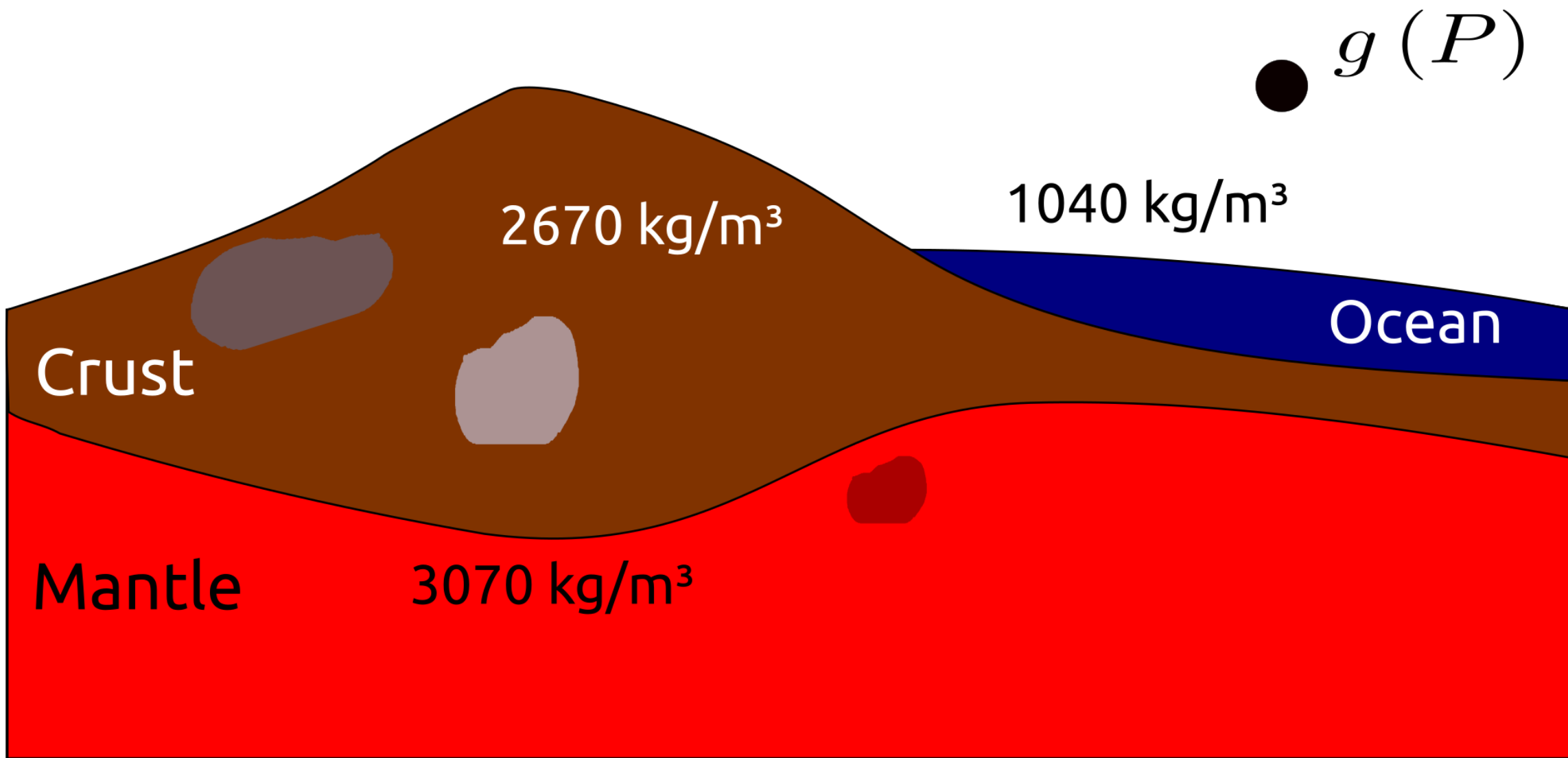


Elevação em relação
ao nível dos mares

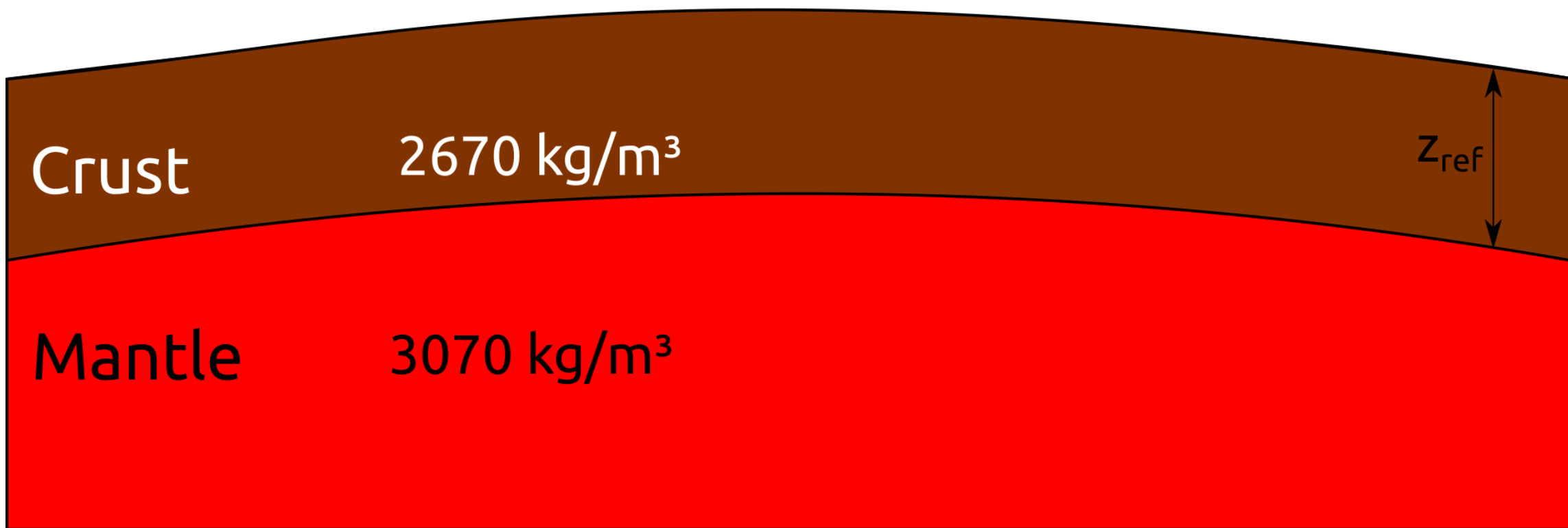
$\delta(P)$

Uma das etapas do processamento de
dados de gravidade chamada **correção
de ar livre!**

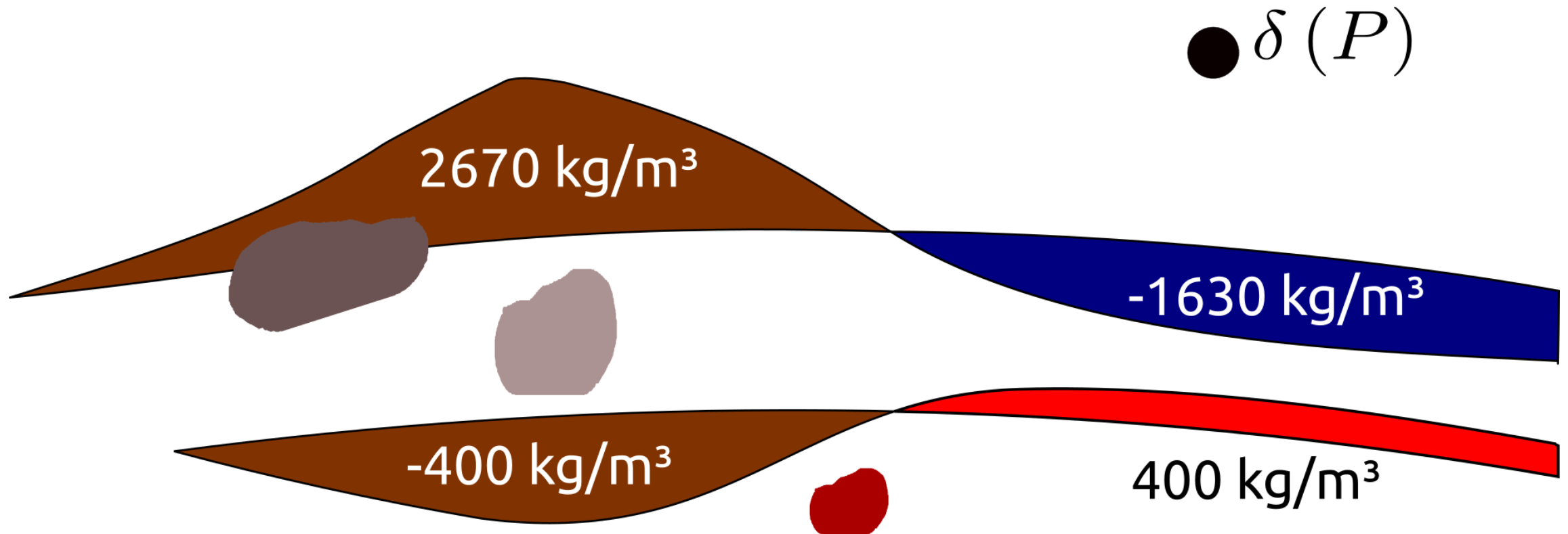
Que tipo de informação podemos
retirar disso?



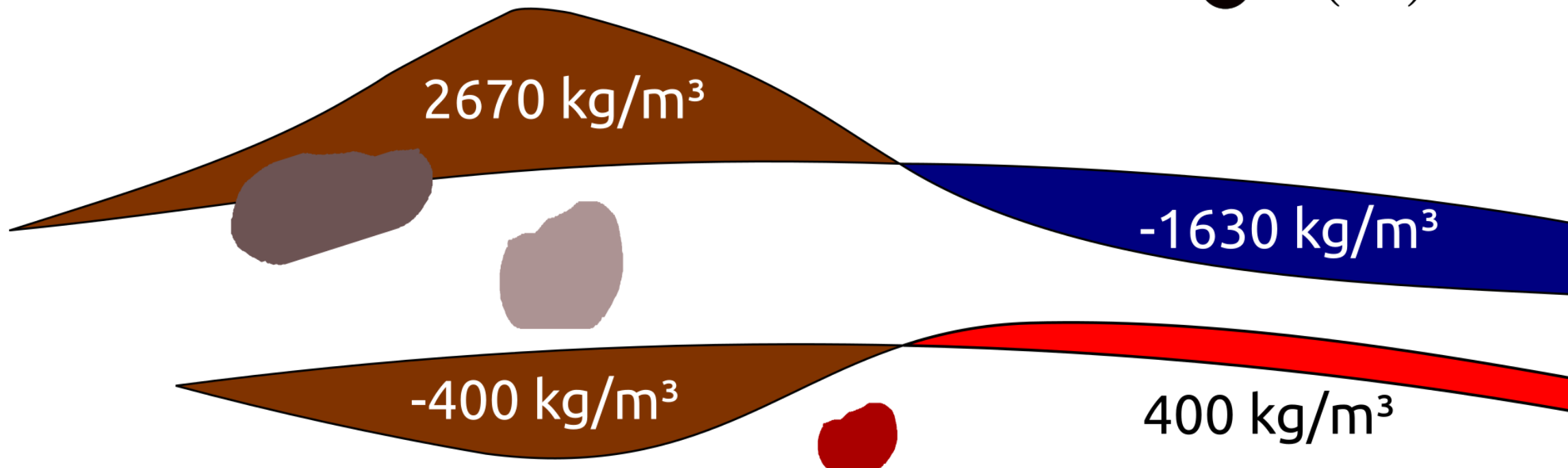
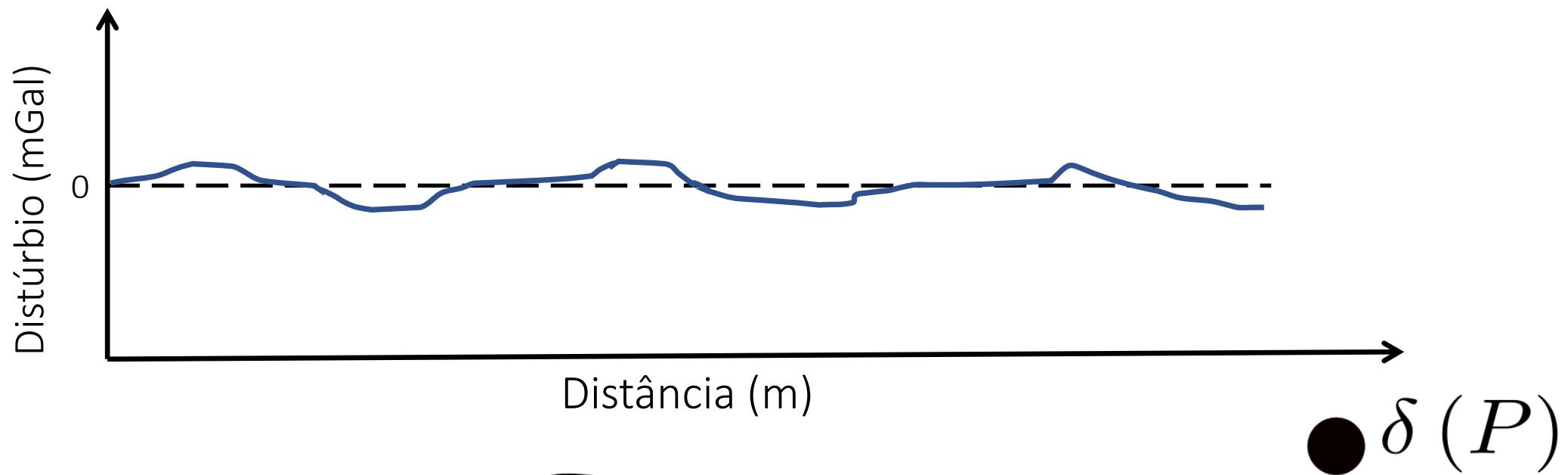
● $\gamma(P)$



Analisar o distúrbio nos traz informações acerca do **equilíbrio isostático** da região que estamos estudando!

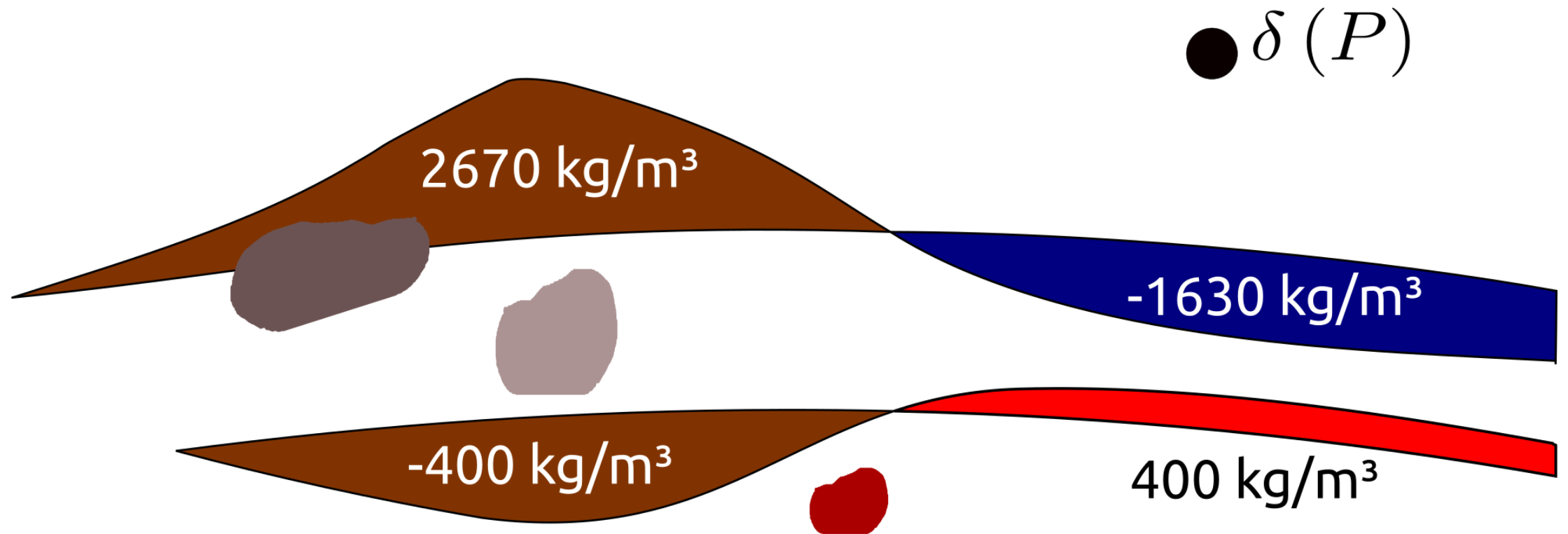


Se o **distúrbio de gravidade** é **próximo ou um pouco maior (ou menor)** que zero, quer dizer que a região se encontra **em equilíbrio, caso contrário não**.



Anomalia bouguer

Correção de bouguer

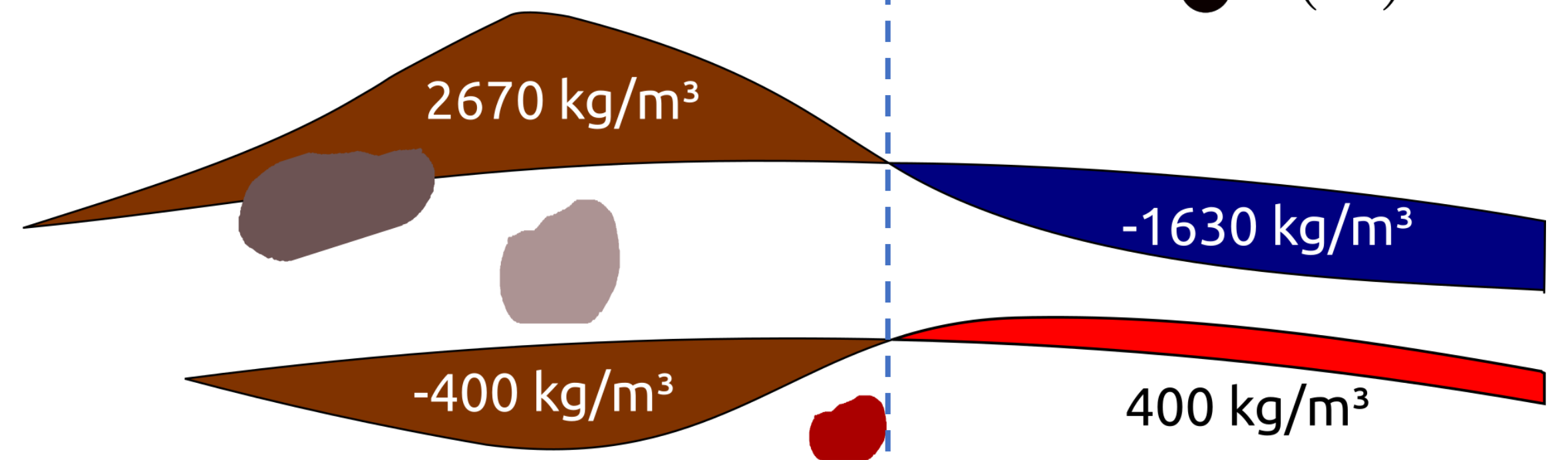


Correção de bouguer

$$\delta_B = g_P - \gamma_P - g_B$$

Temos que retirar o efeito do acúmulo de massas acima e a defasagem de massa abaixo do nível do mar.

● $\delta(P)$



$$g_B = 2\pi G \rho_c h$$

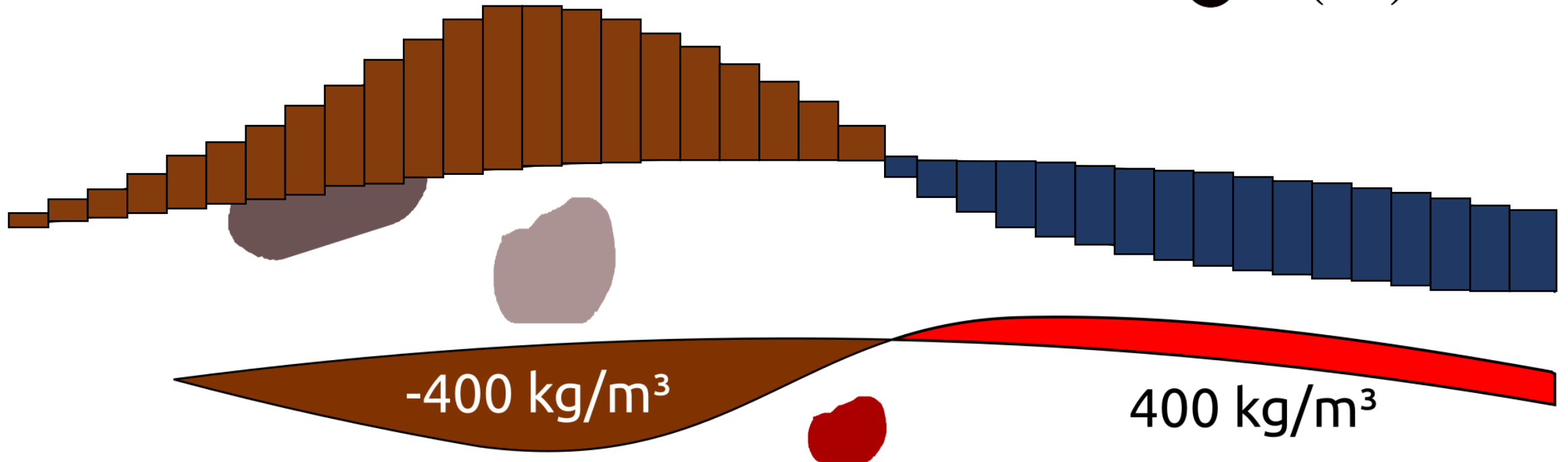
$$g_B = 2\pi G (\rho_w - \rho_c) |h|$$

Correção de terreno

$$\delta_B = g_P - \gamma_P - g_B$$

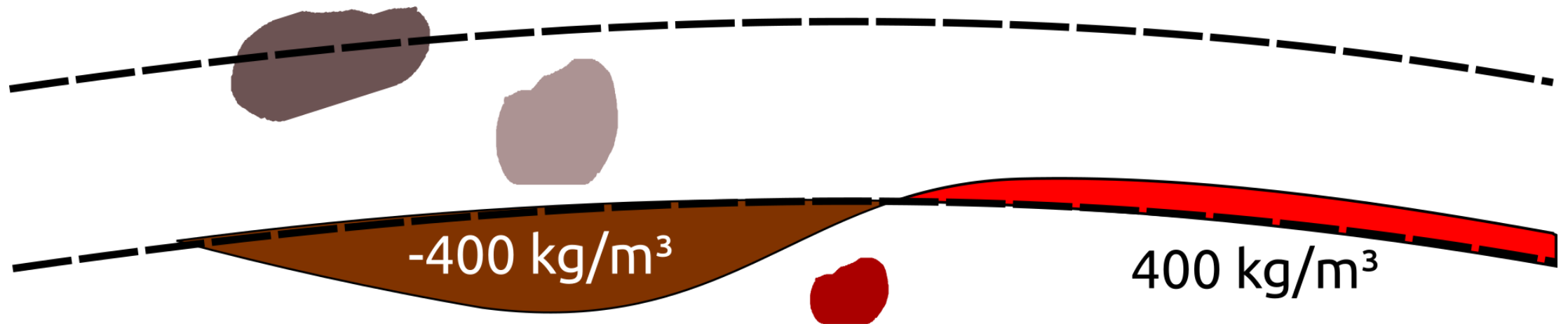
Calcular o efeito de um conjunto de prismas justapostos e, a partir daí, retirar o efeito do dado

● $\delta(P)$

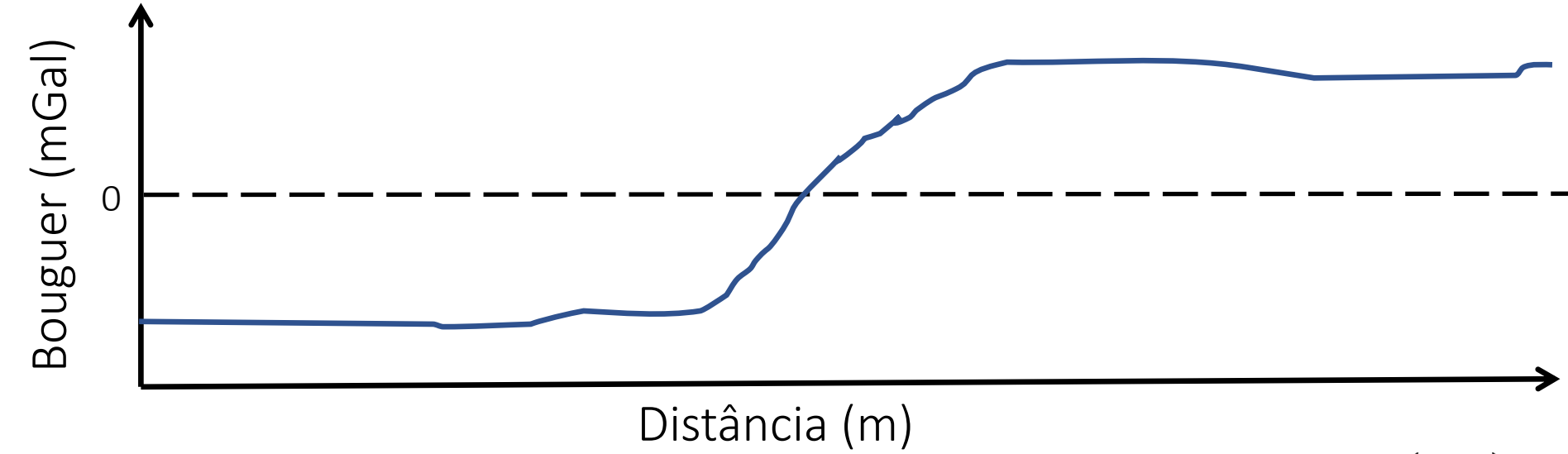


Correção de bouguer

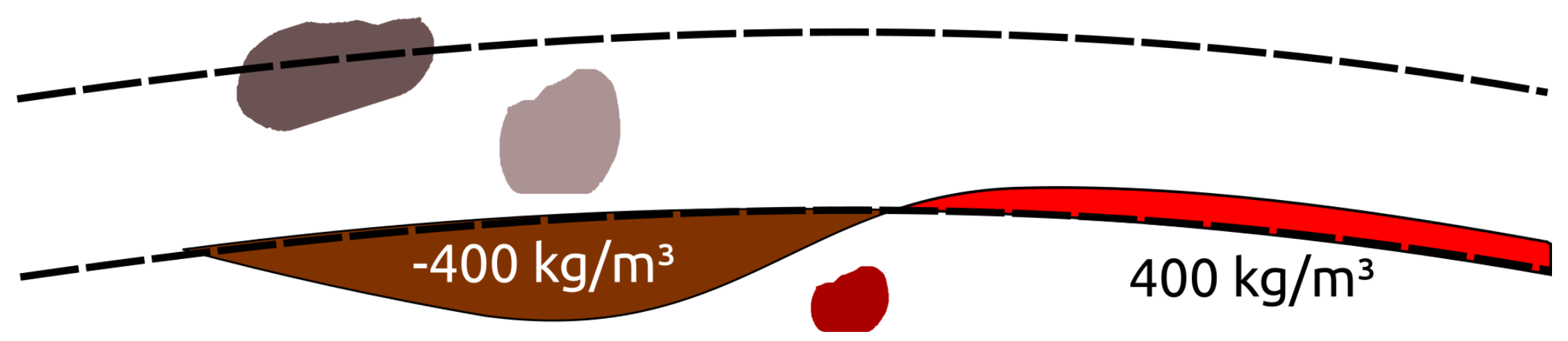
● $\delta_B (P)$



Correção de bouguer



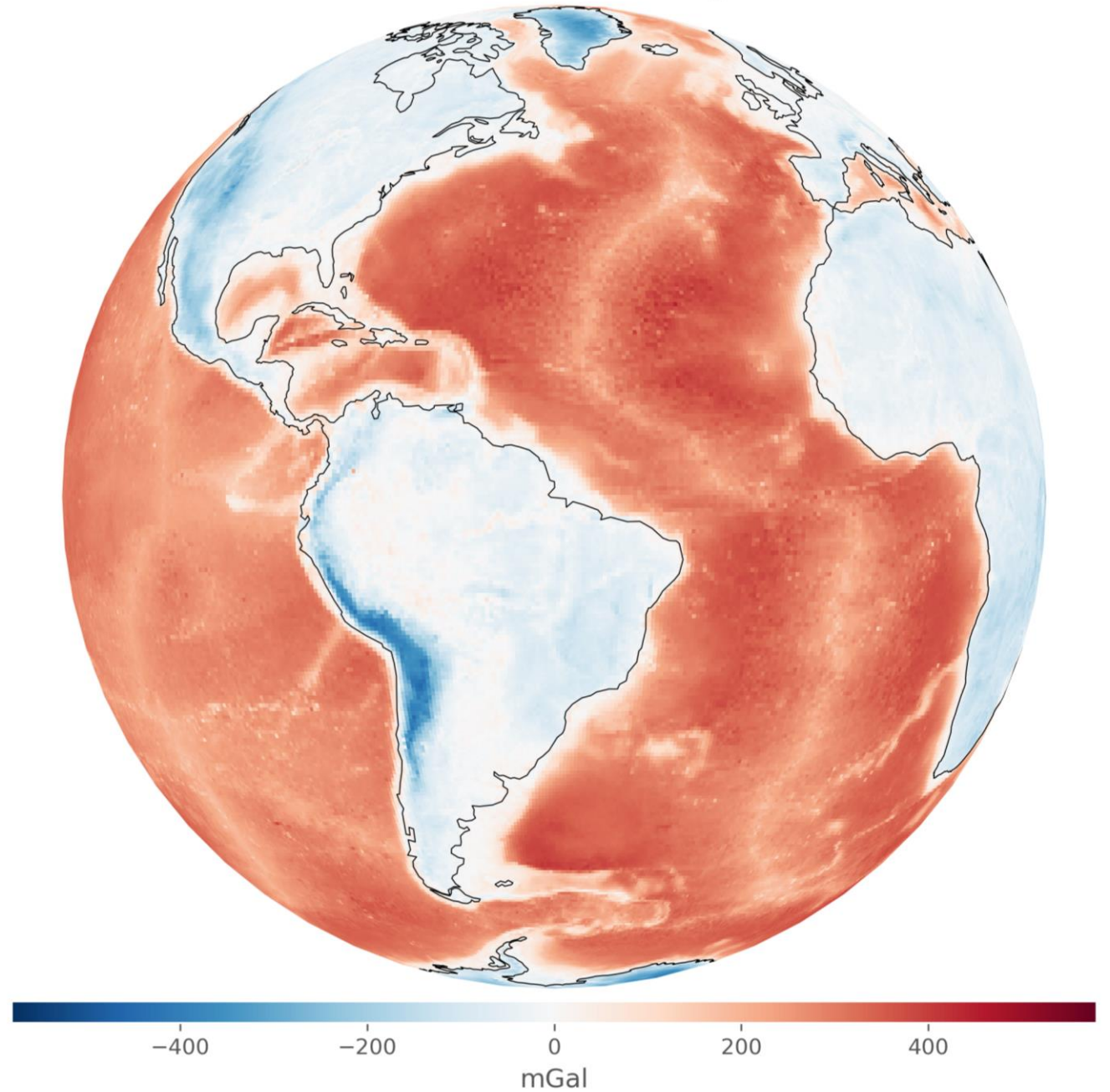
● $\delta_B (P)$



Correção de bouguer

$$\delta_B = g_P - \gamma_P - g_B$$

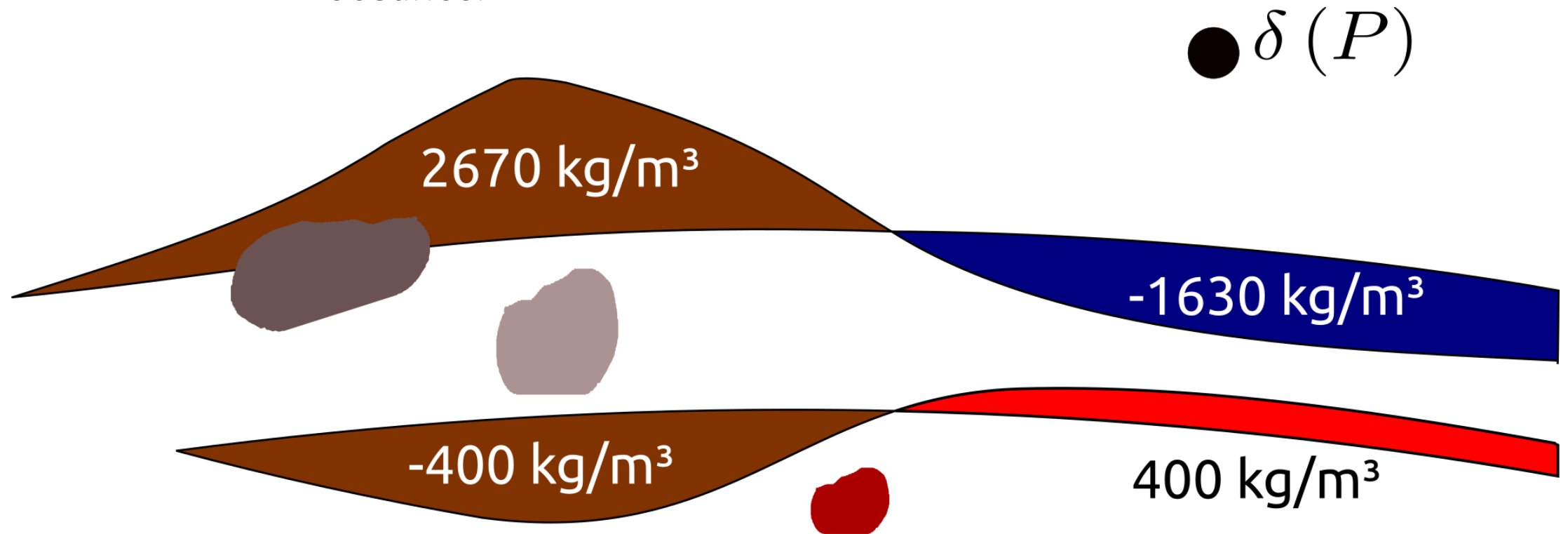
Distúrbio - anomalia bouguer



Isostasia

Isostasia

O efeito da concentração – ou deficiência – das massas que representam os continentes e os oceanos.



Isostasia

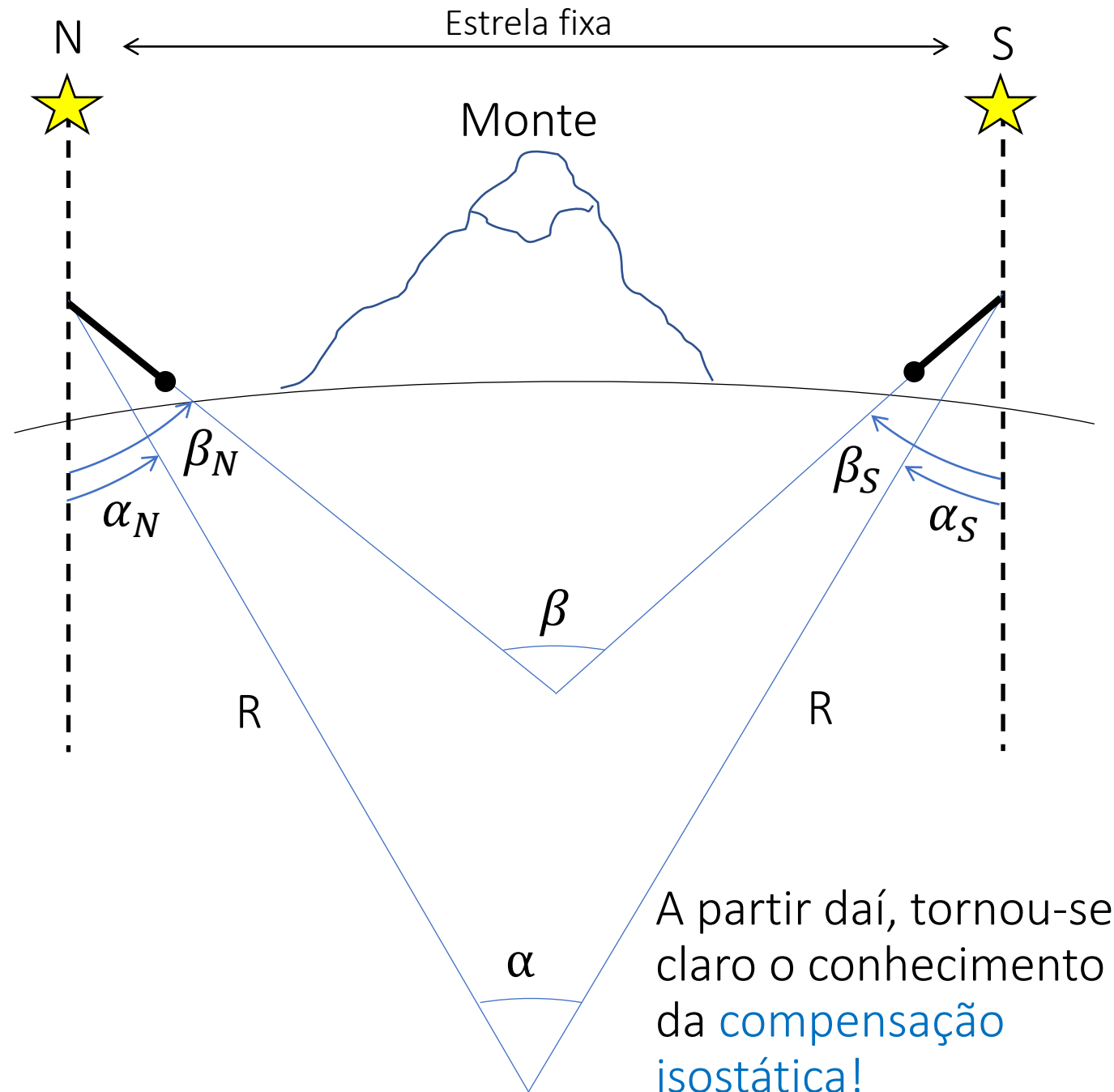
Como isso foi descoberto?

Até o século 18, a Lei da gravitação universal não podia ser utilizada para calcular a densidade média da Terra.

No entanto, cientistas tentavam estimar a densidade de diversas formas

Pierre Bouguer tentou, em uma expedição, uma estimativa para a densidade, aproximadamente, 4 vezes maior que a verdadeira.

Chegaram a conclusão que esse desvio era ocasionado pelas “raízes” destas elevações.



Isostasia

Existem dois principais modelos de [compensação isostática](#):

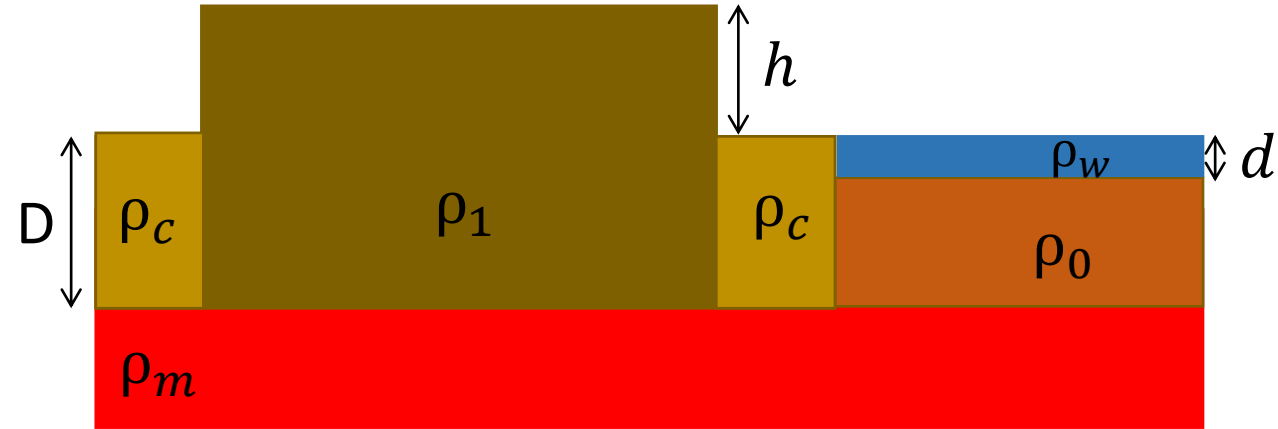
$$\rho_c g D = h \rho_1 g + D \rho_1 g$$

$$\rho_1 = \frac{D}{(D+h)} \rho_c$$

$$\rho_c g D = \rho_0 g (D - d) + \rho_w g d$$

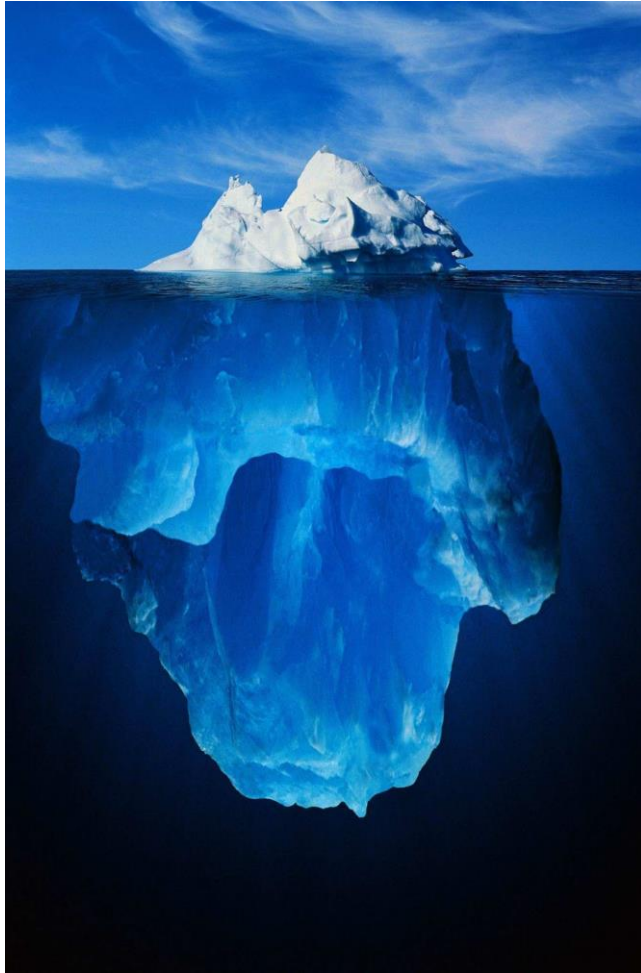
$$\rho_0 = \frac{\rho_c D - \rho_w d}{(D-d)}$$

Modelo de Pratt



Isostasia

Existem dois principais modelos de [compensação isostática](#):



Modelo de Airy



Isostasia

Existem dois principais modelos de compensação isostática:

$$p_A = (r_1 \rho_m + t \rho_c)g$$

$$p_B = (t + h + r_1)g\rho_c$$

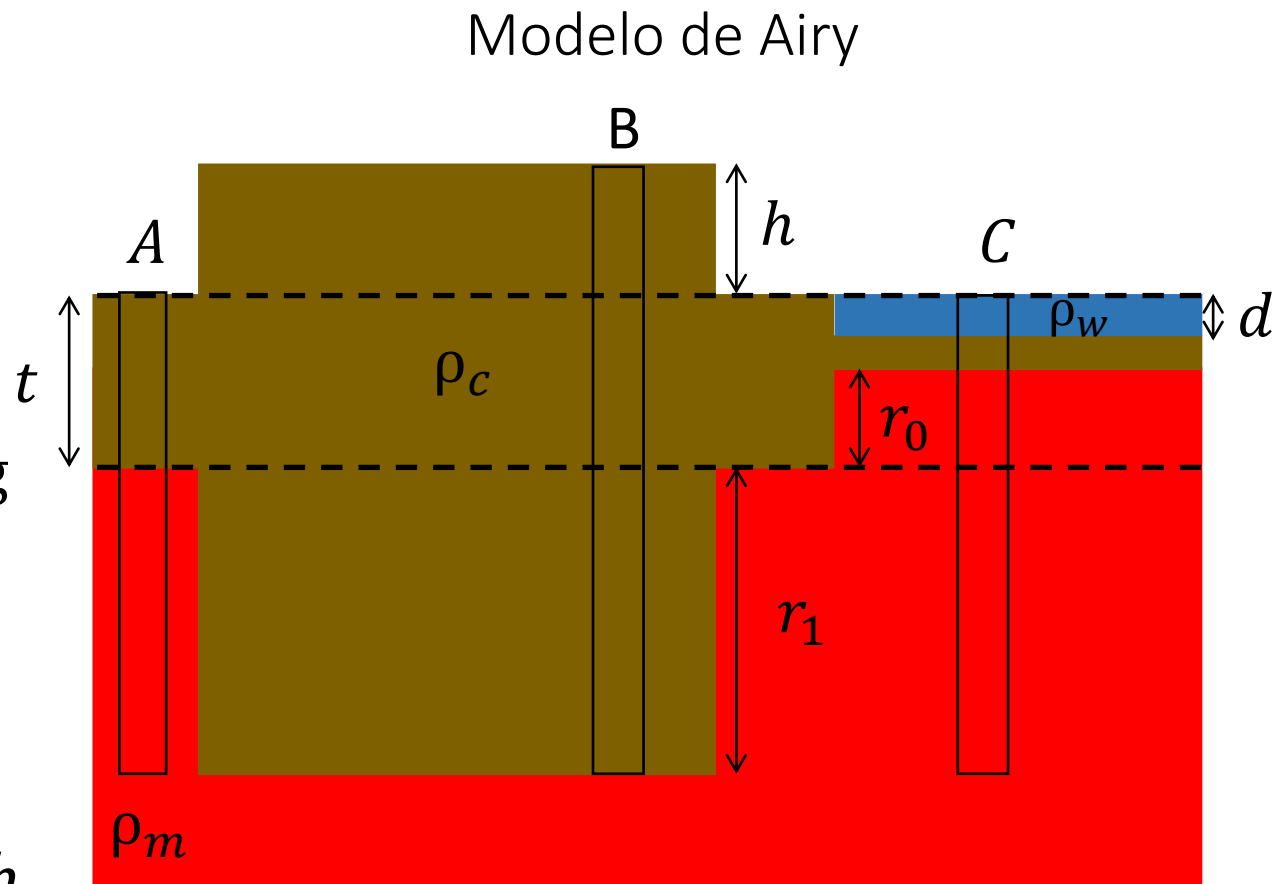
$$p_c = \rho_w g d + (t - d - r_0) g \rho_c + r_0 \rho_m g + r_1 \rho_m g$$

$$p_A = p_B$$

$$p_c = p_A$$

$$r_1 = \frac{\rho_c}{(\rho_m - \rho_c)} h$$

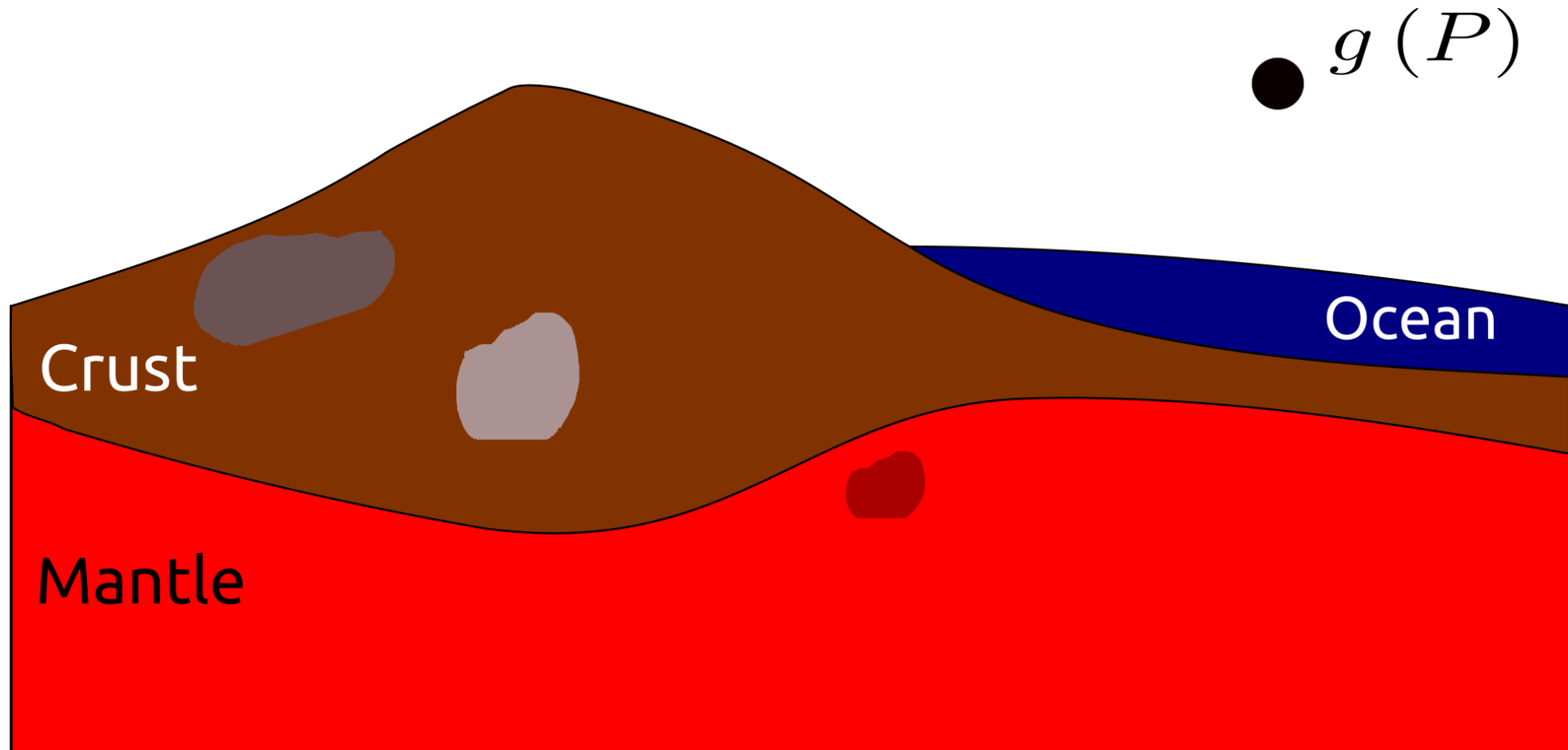
$$r_0 = \frac{(\rho_c - \rho_w)}{(\rho_m - \rho_c)} h$$



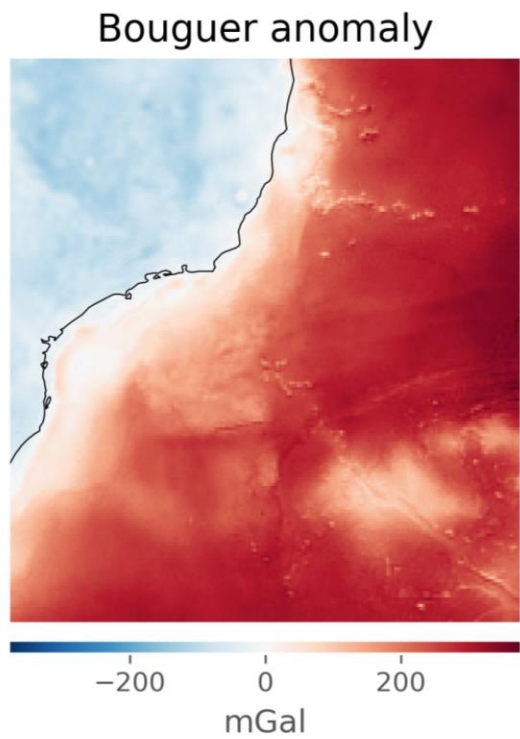
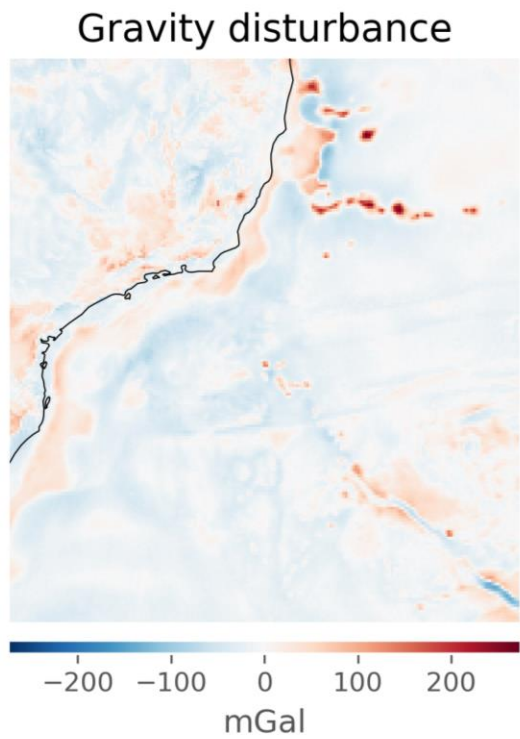
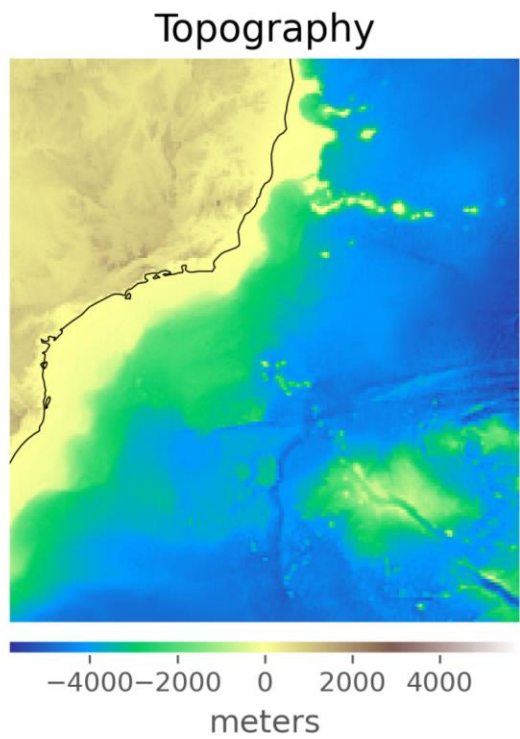
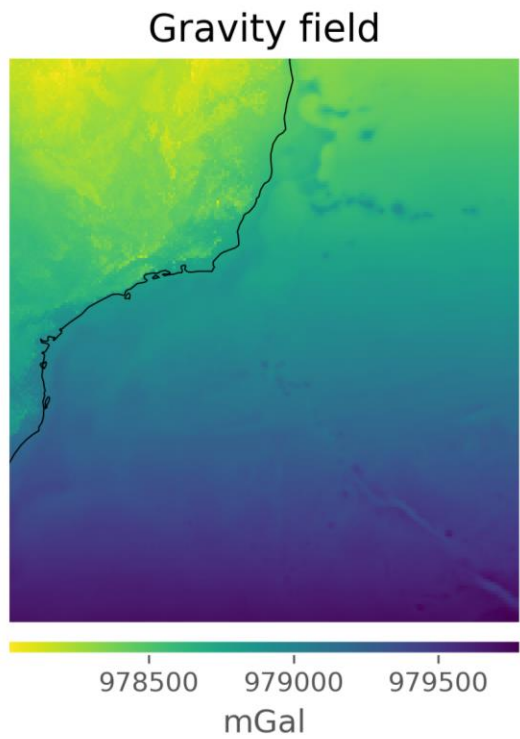
Alguns exemplos

1. Costa brasileira

Costa brasileira

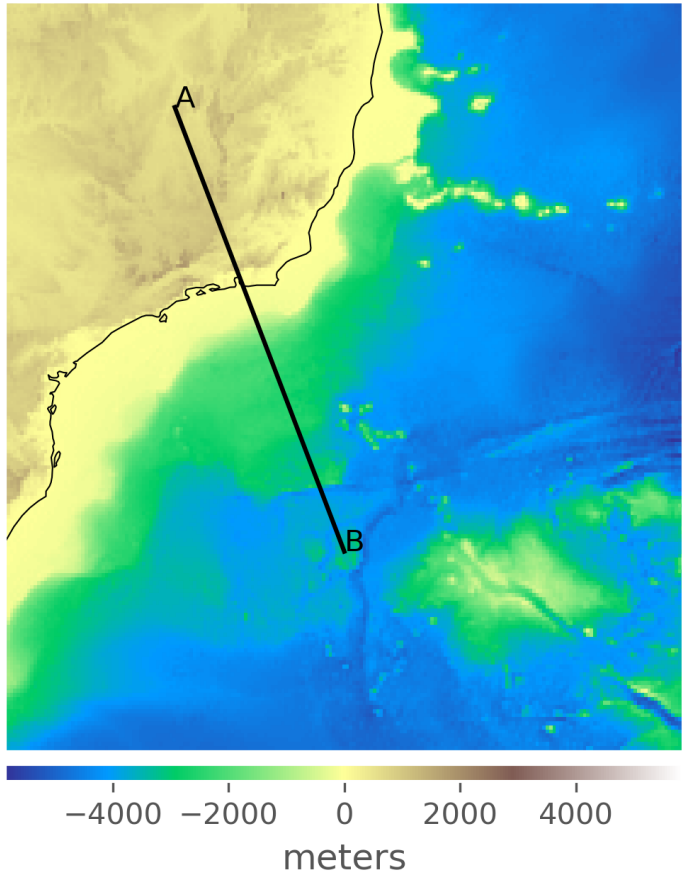


Costa brasileira

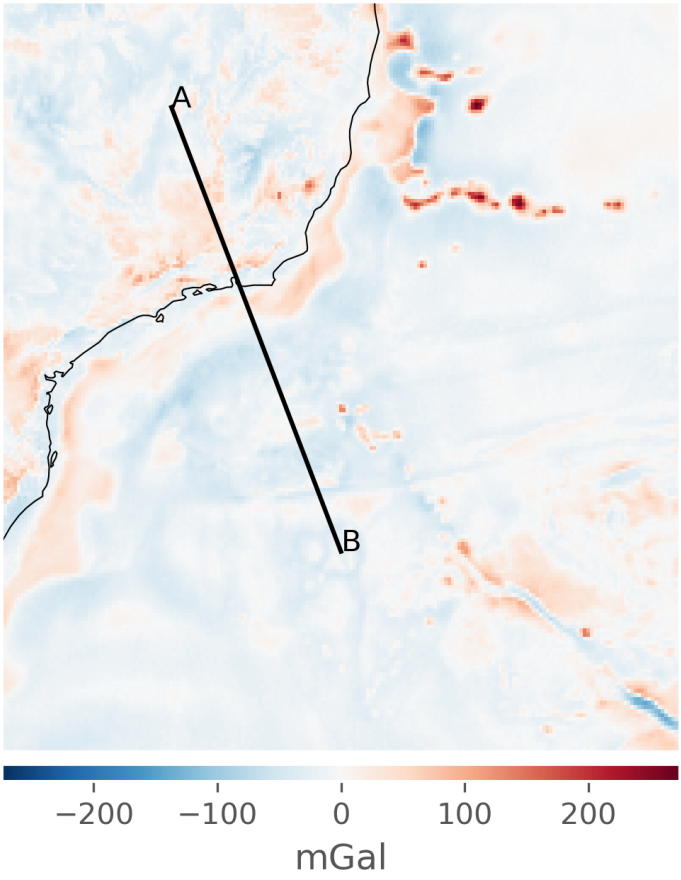


Costa brasileira

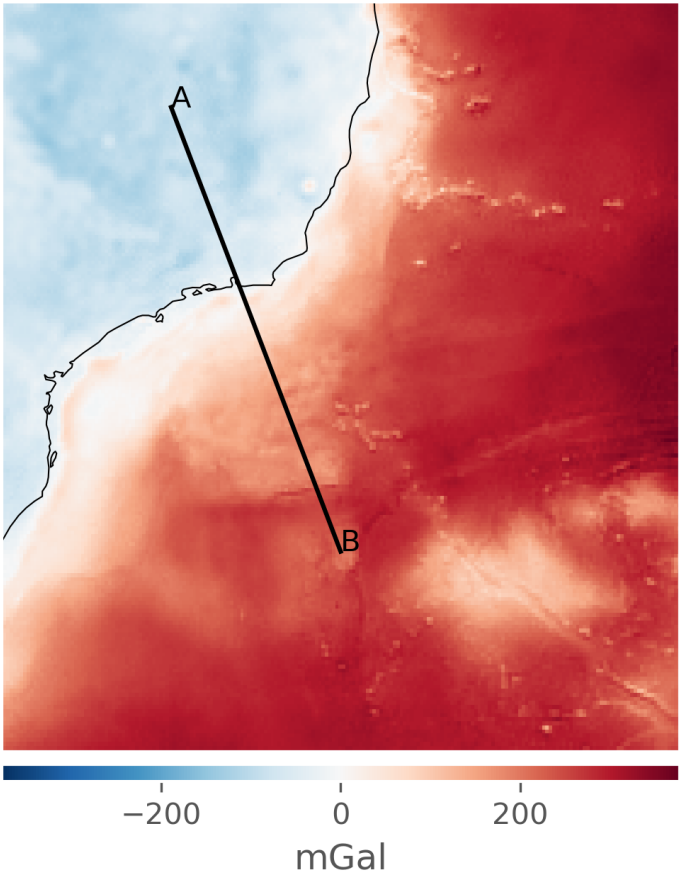
Topography



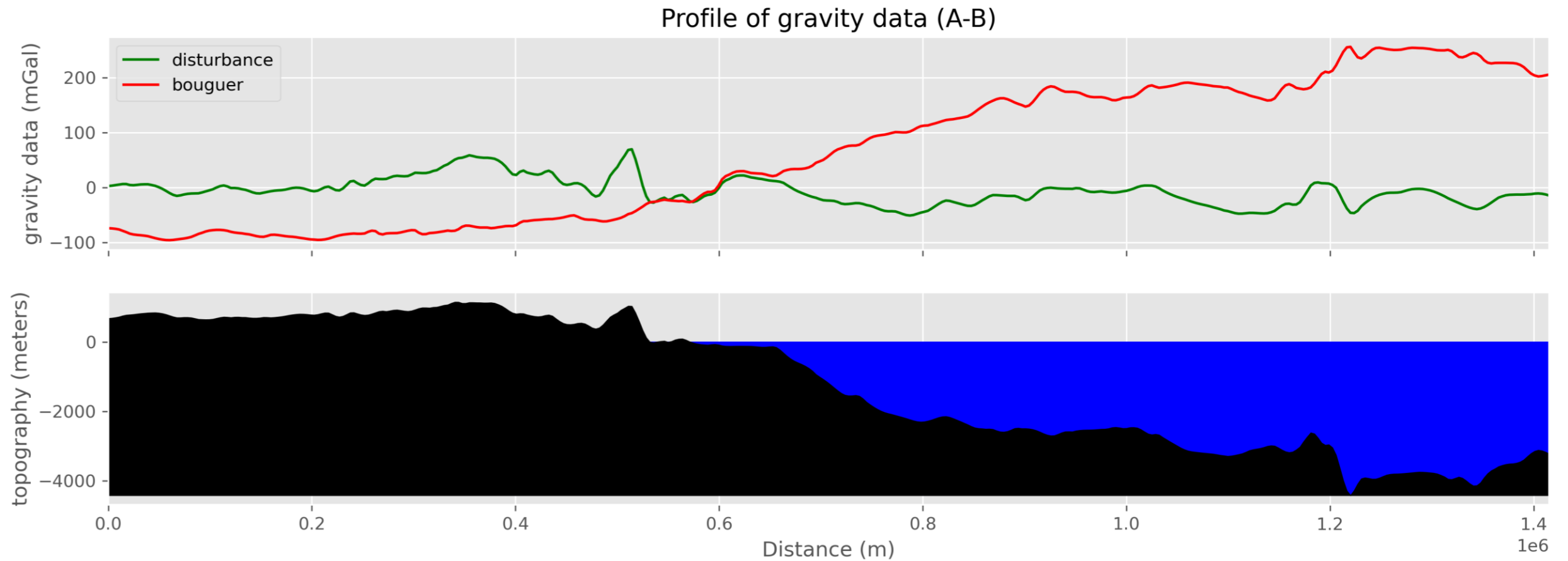
Gravity disturbance



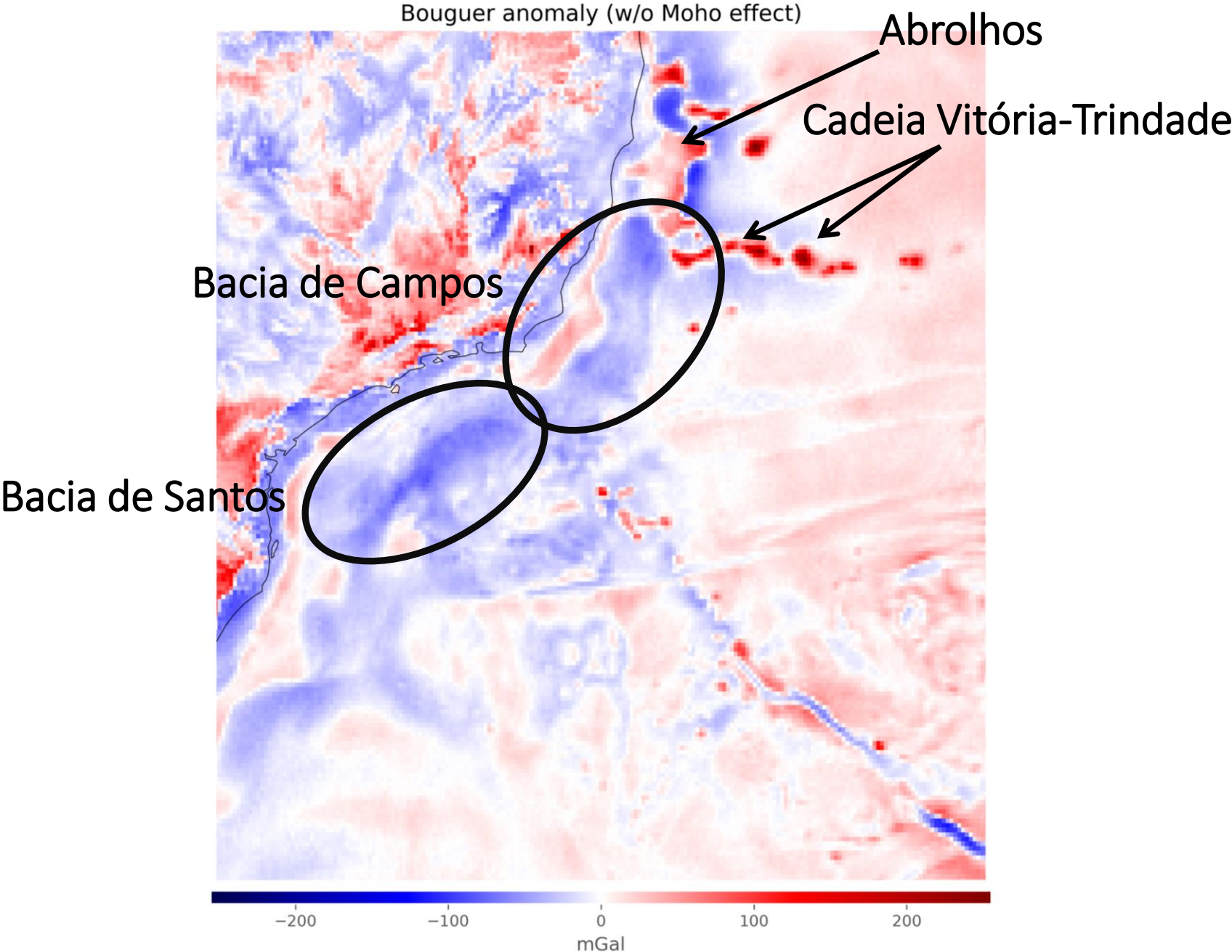
Bouguer anomaly



Costa brasileira



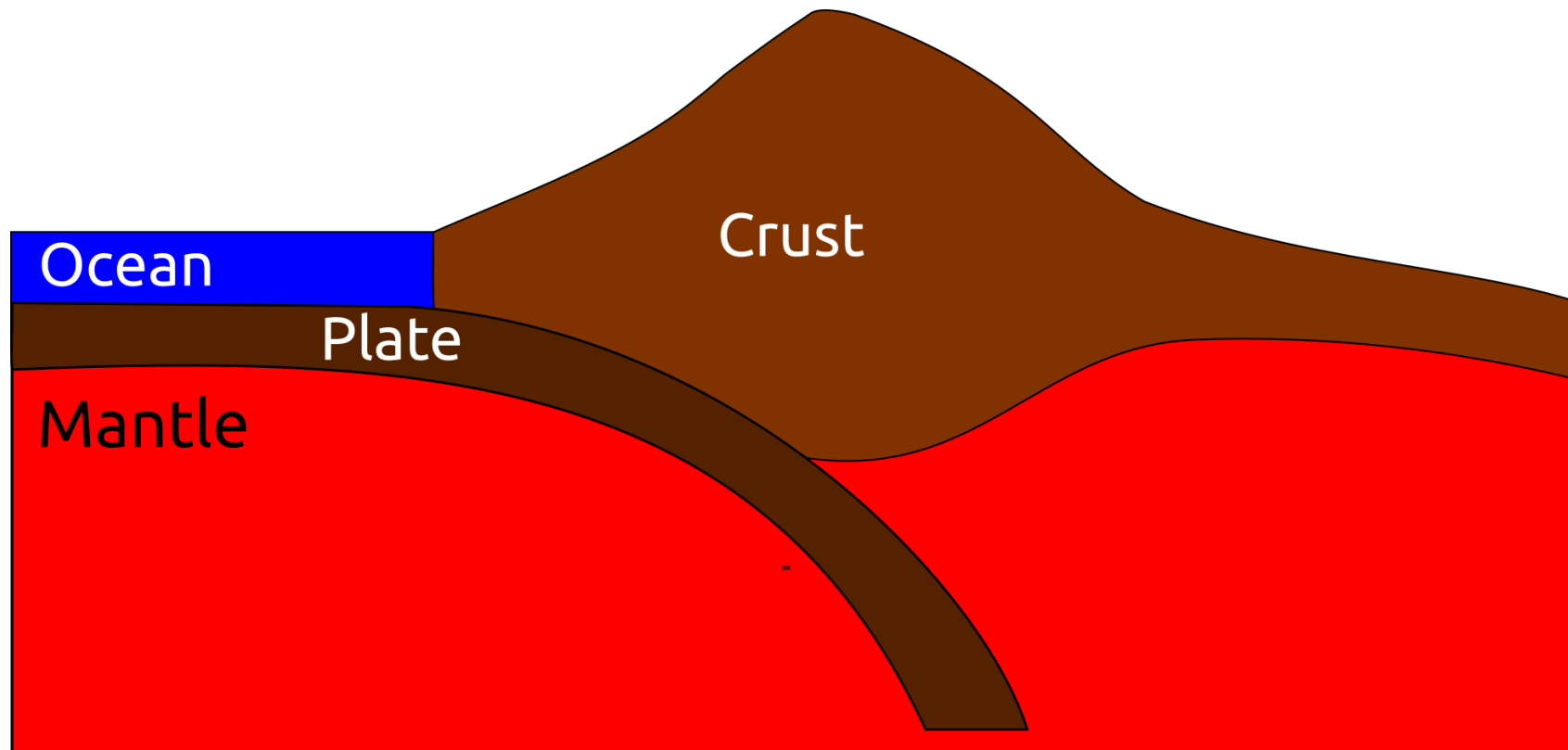
Costa brasileira



2. Cordilheira dos Andes

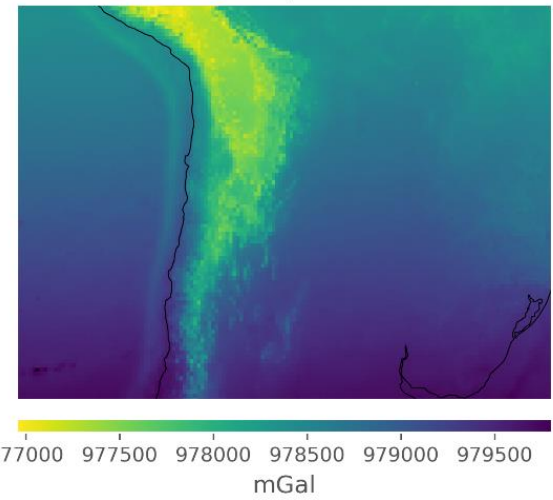
Cordilheira dos Andes

● $g(P)$

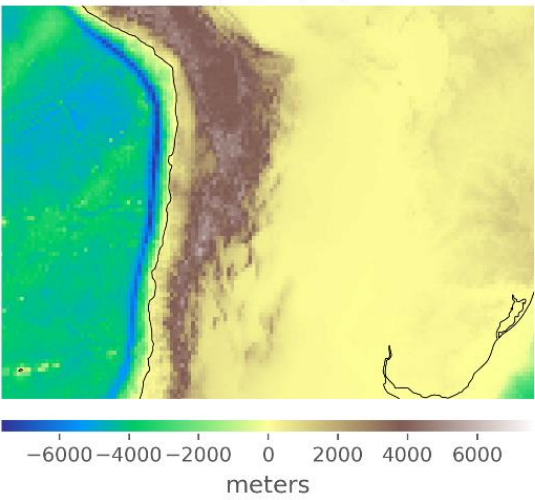


Cordilheira dos Andes

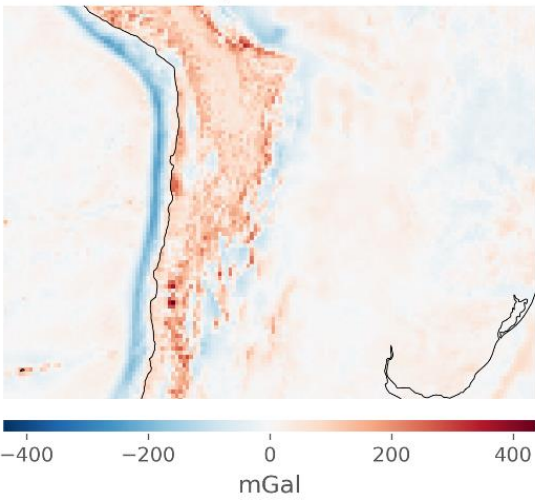
Gravity field



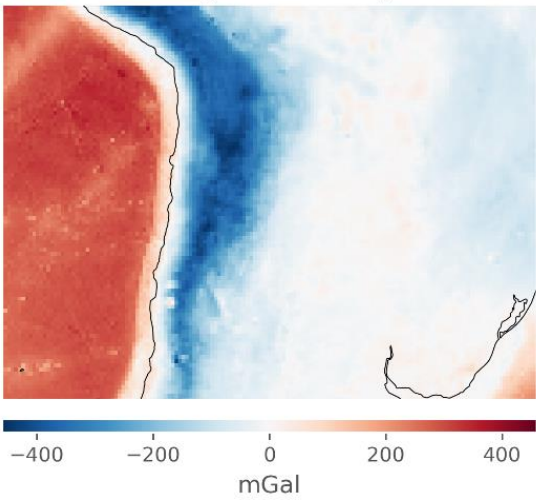
Topography



Gravity disturbance

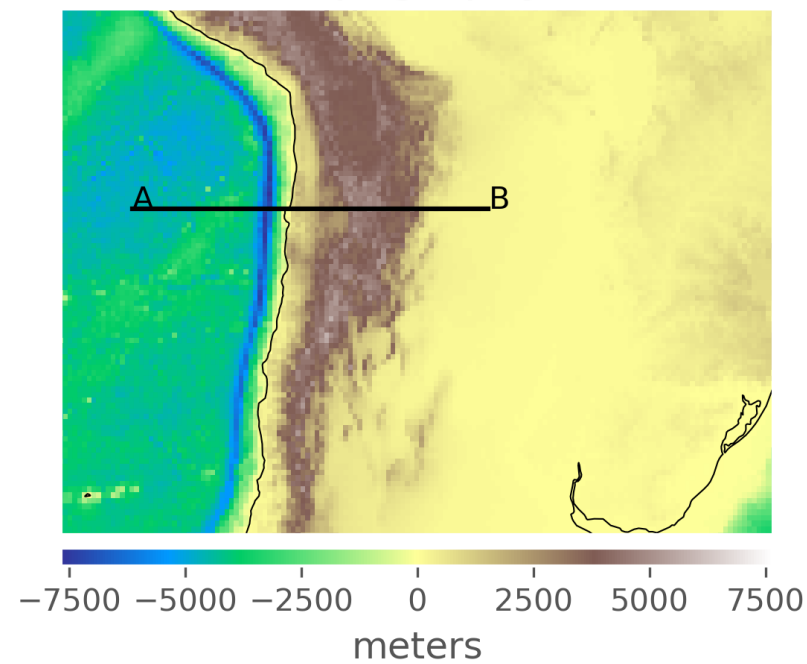


Bouguer anomaly

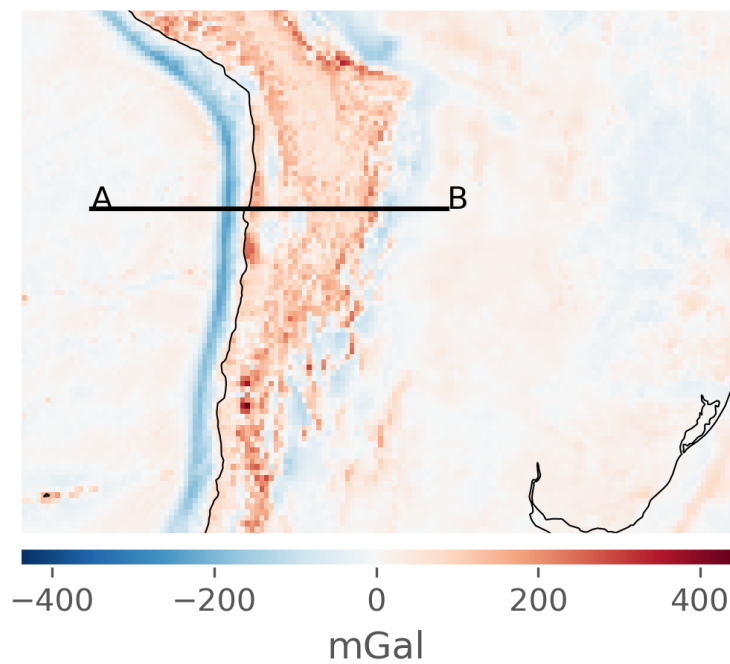


Cordilheira dos Andes

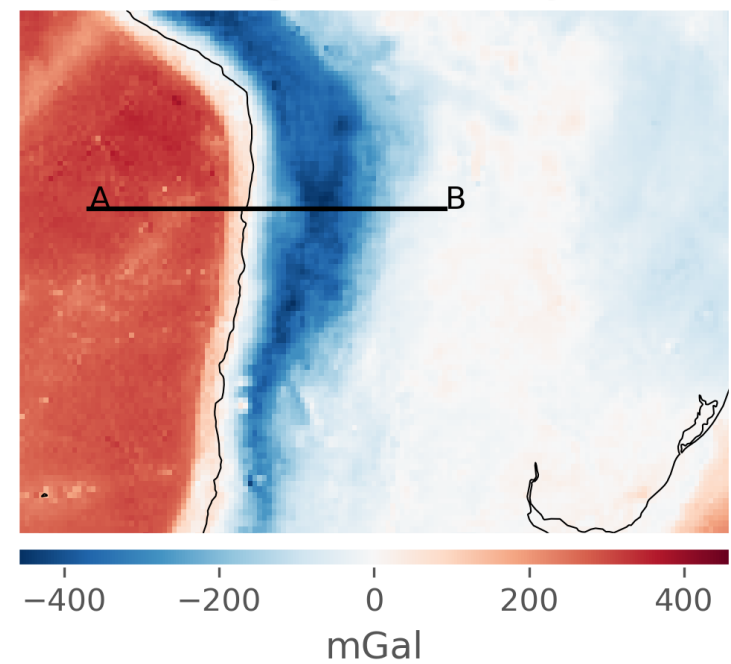
Topography



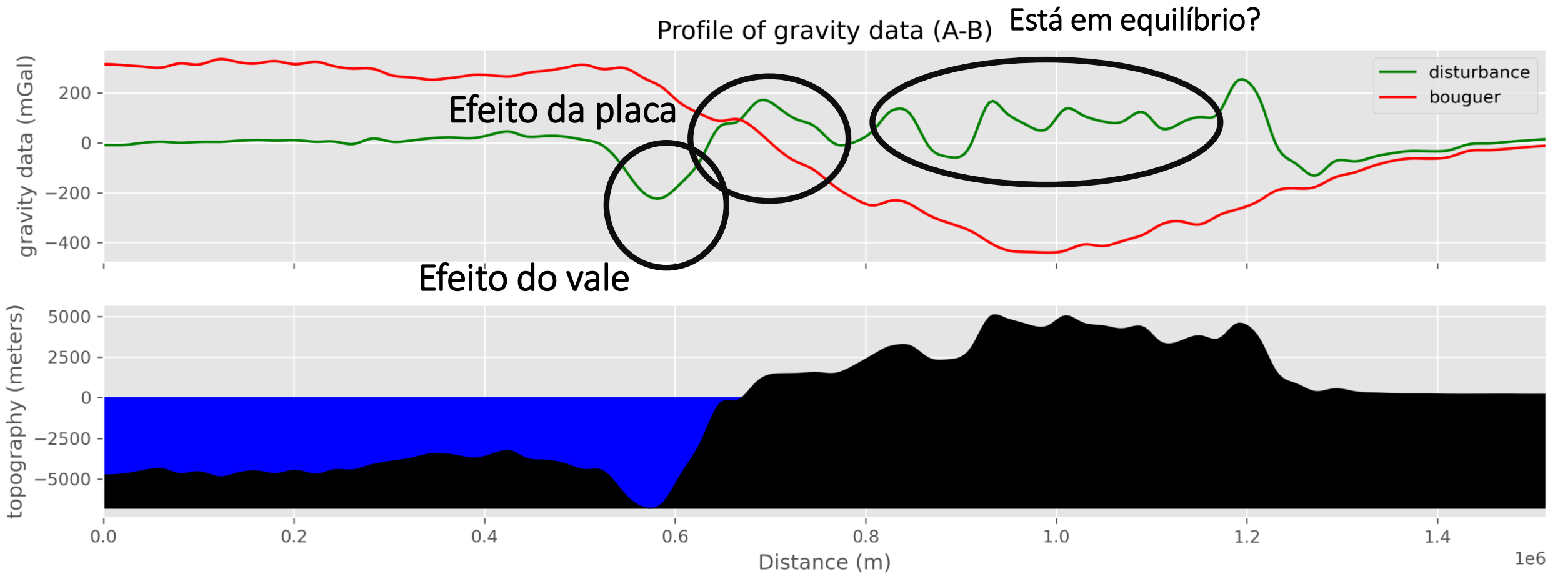
Gravity disturbance



Bouguer anomaly



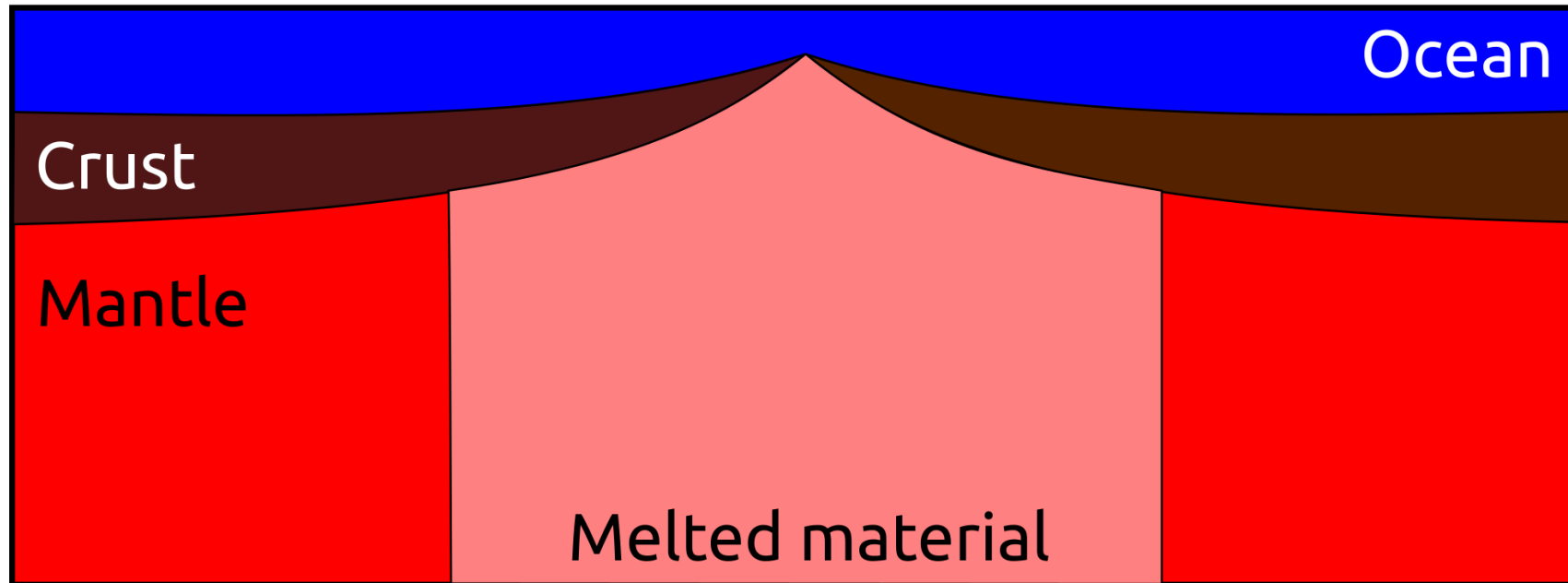
Cordilheira dos Andes



3. Dorsal Meso-Atlântica

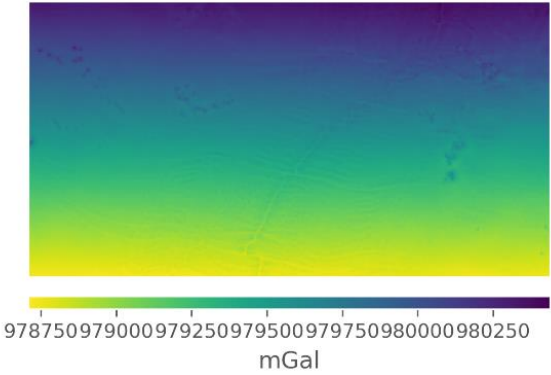
Dorsal Meso-Atlântica

● $g(P)$

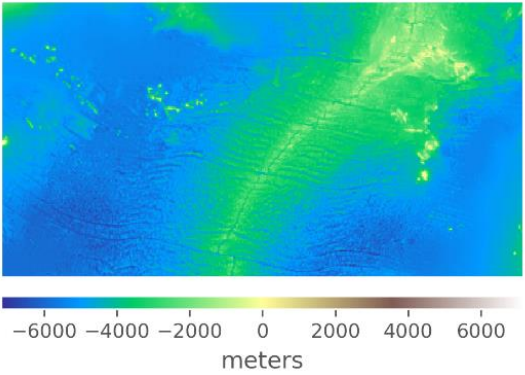


Dorsal Meso-Atlântica

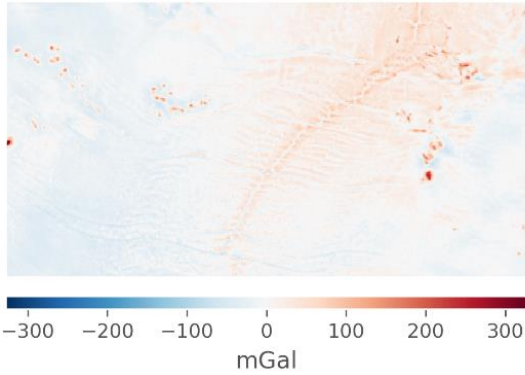
Gravity field



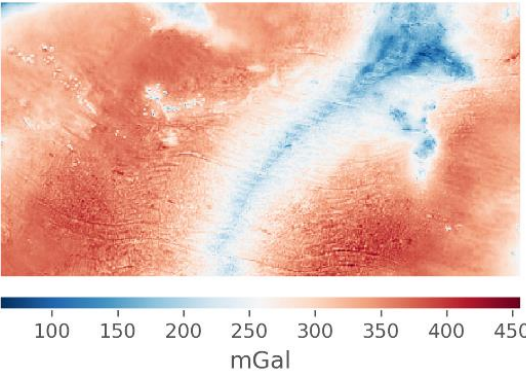
Topography



Gravity disturbance

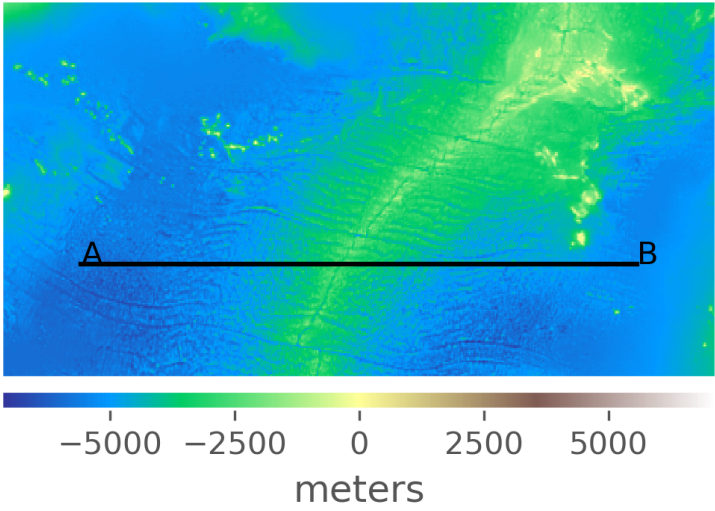


Bouguer anomaly

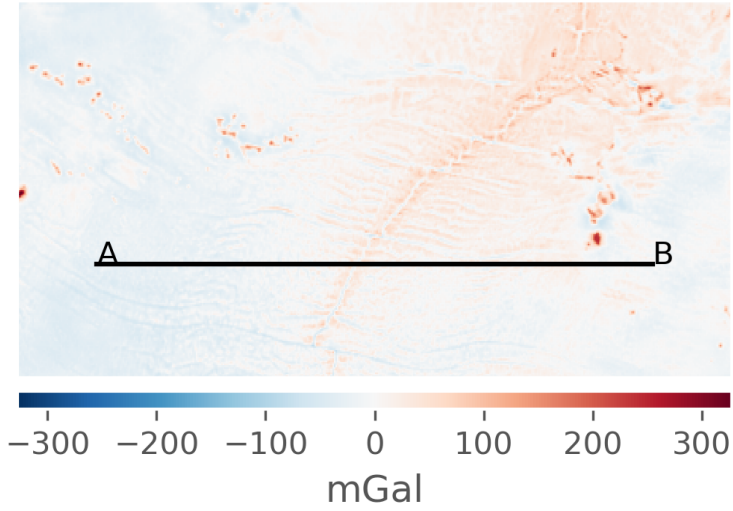


Dorsal Meso-Atlântica

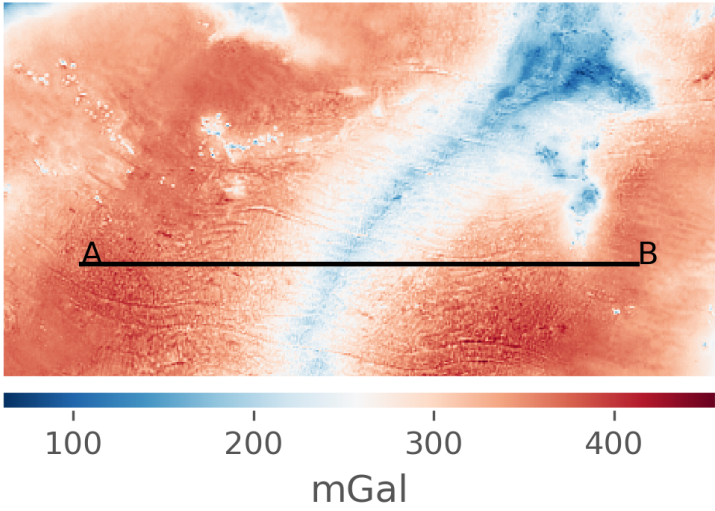
Topography



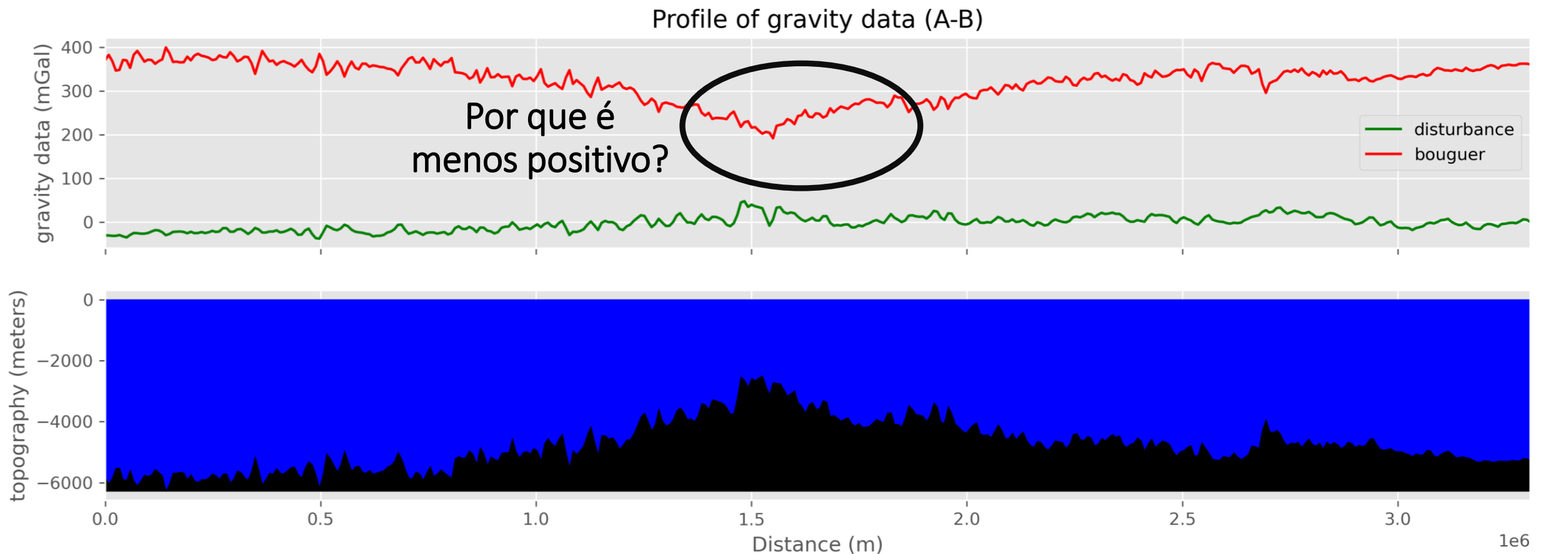
Gravity disturbance



Bouguer anomaly



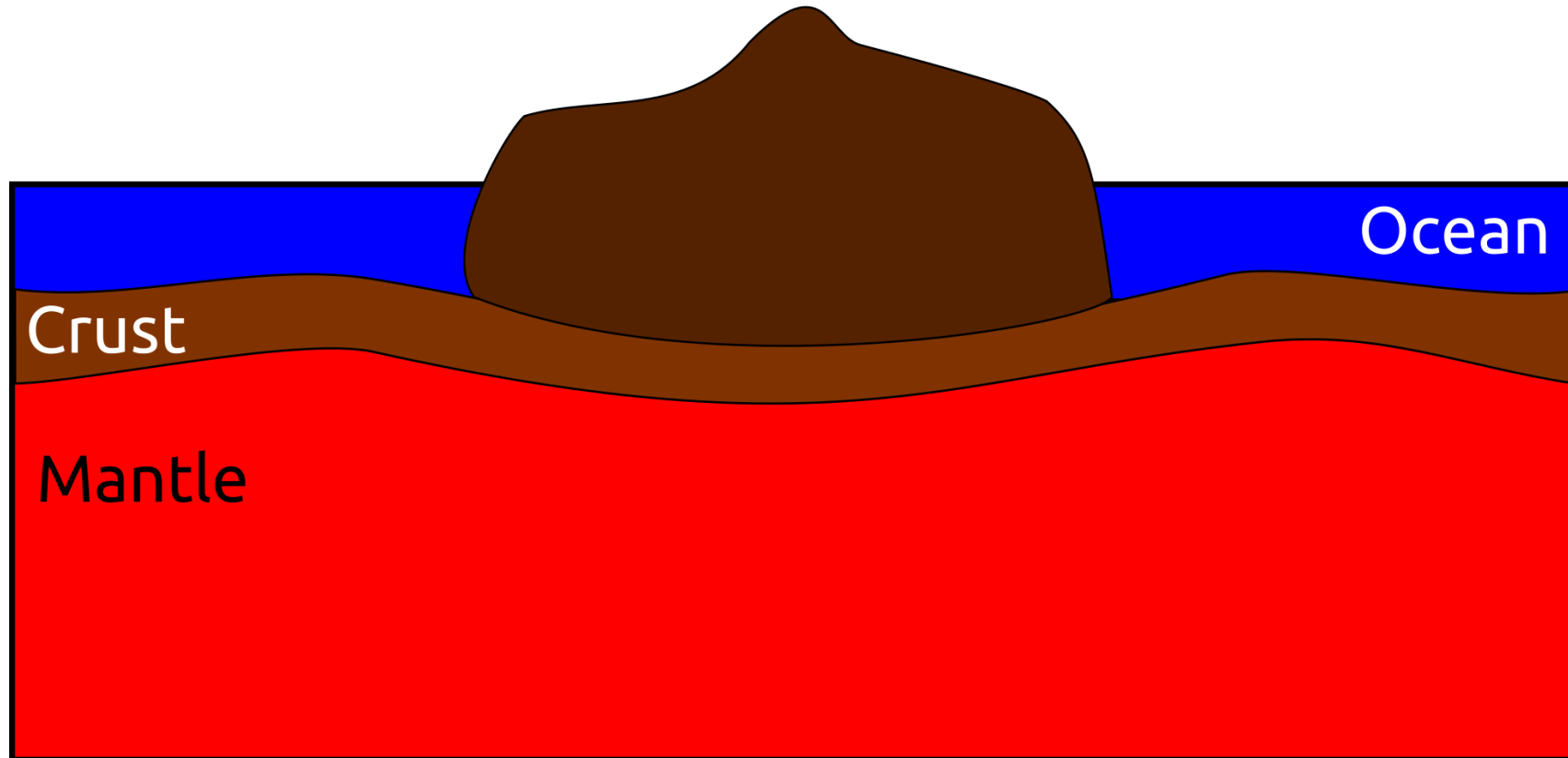
Dorsal Meso-Atlântica



4. Ilha de Oahu, Hawaii

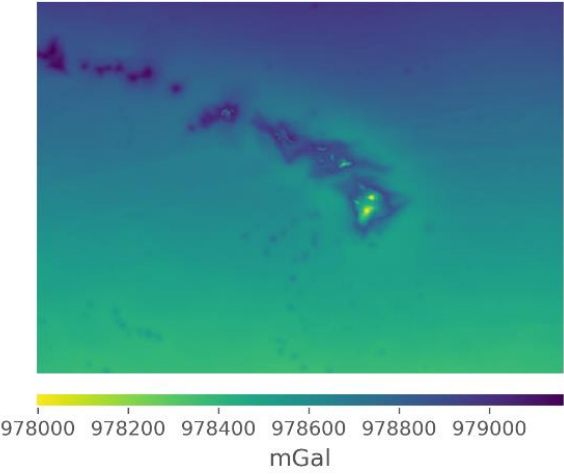
Ilha de Oahu, Hawaii

● $g(P)$

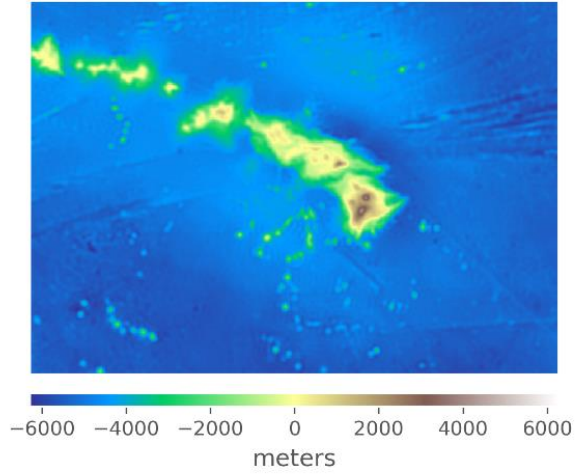


Ilha de Oahu

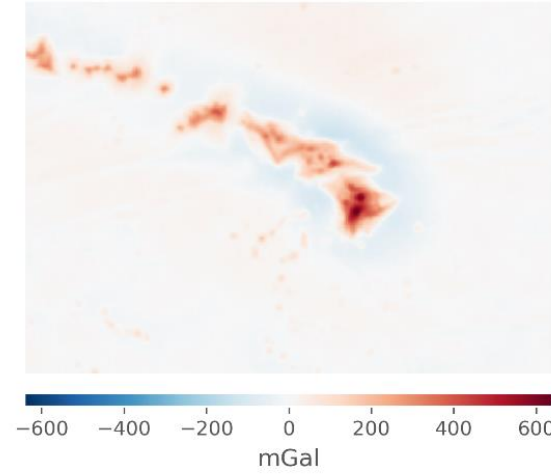
Gravity field



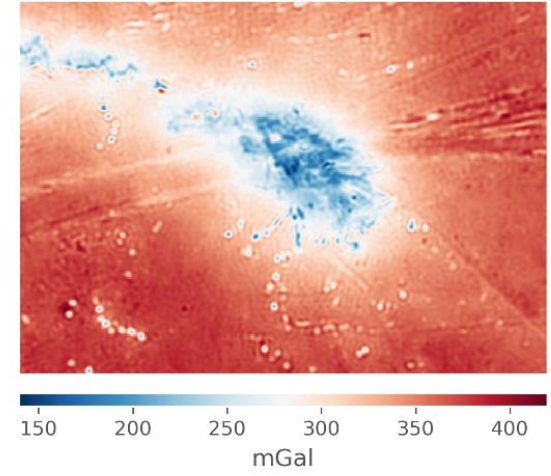
Topography



Gravity disturbance

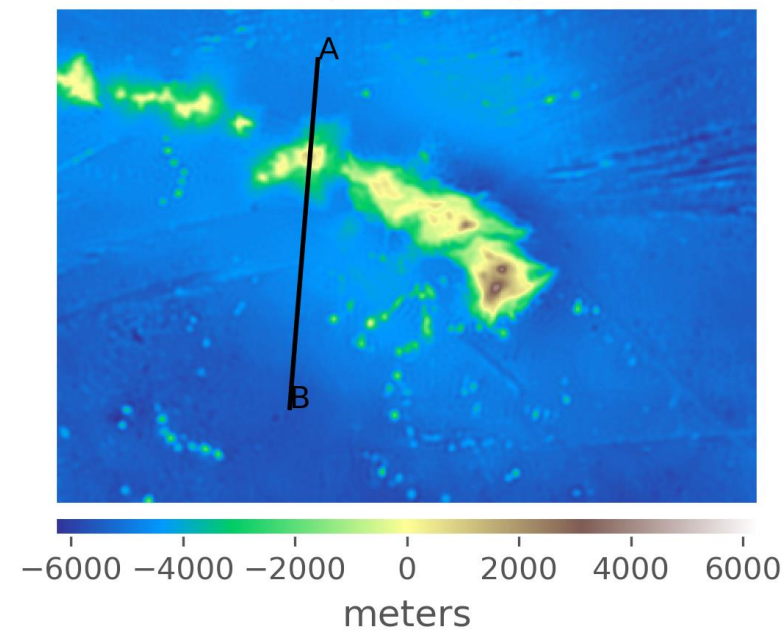


Bouguer anomaly

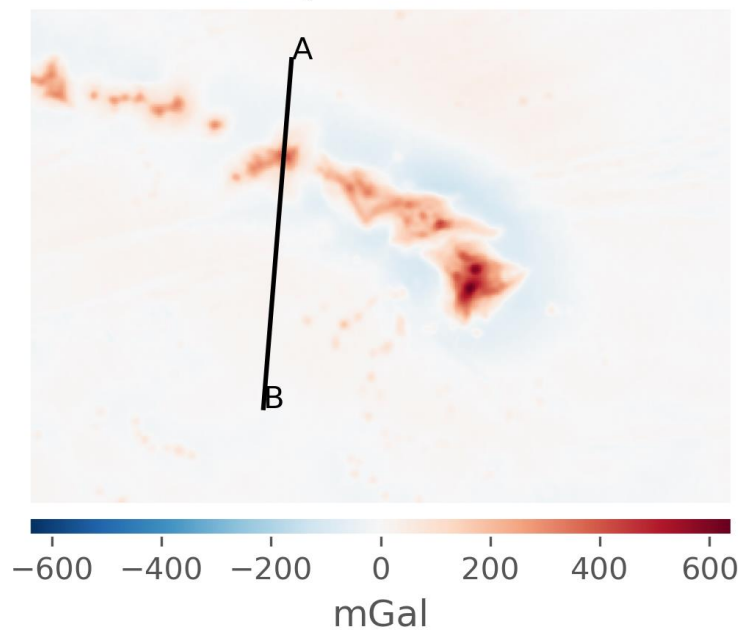


Ilha de Oahu

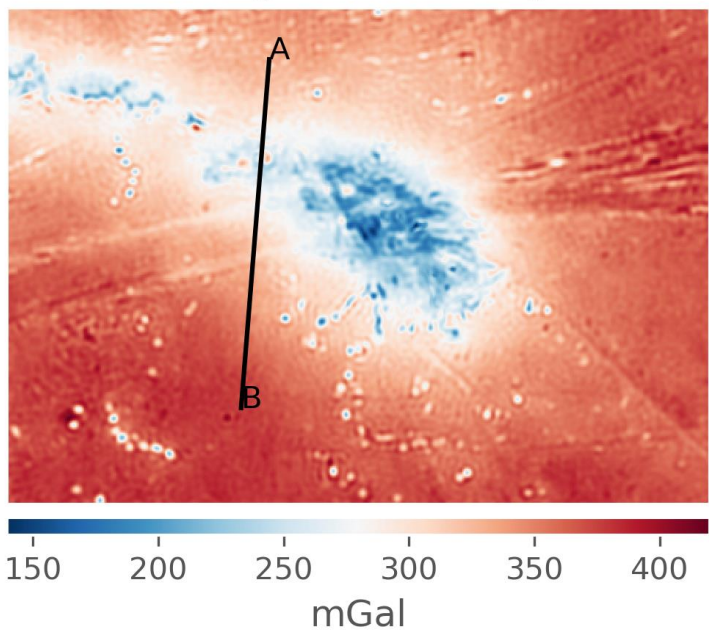
Topography



Gravity disturbance



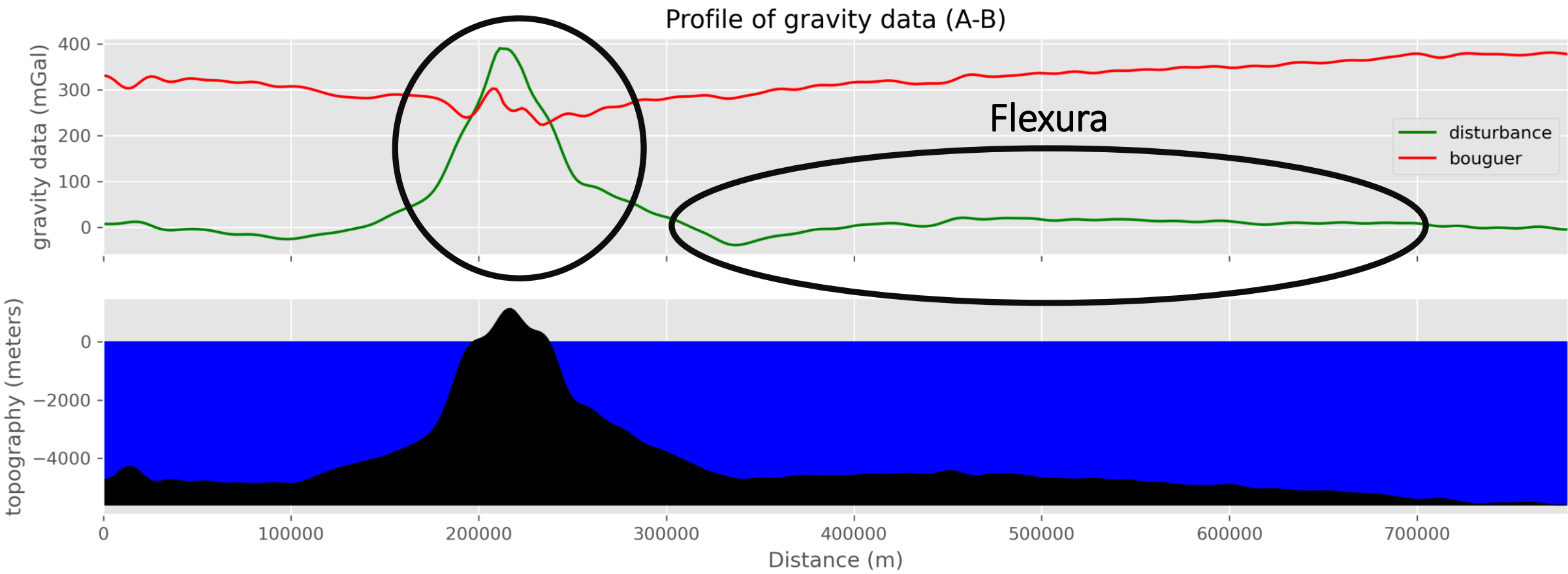
Bouguer anomaly



Ilha de Oahu

Por que é menos positivo
sobre a Ilha?

Está em equilíbrio?



Referências

- Blakely, R. J., 1996, Potential theory in gravity and magnetic applications: Cambridge University Press.
- Hofmann-Wellenhof, B. e H. Moritz, 2005, Physical Geodesy. Springer.

Até a próxima aula!