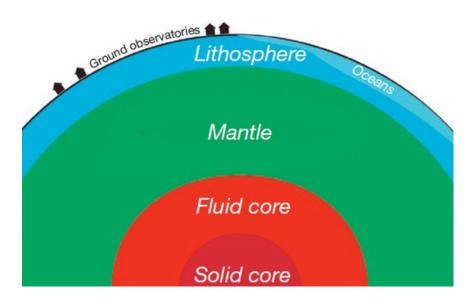
Campo geomagnético

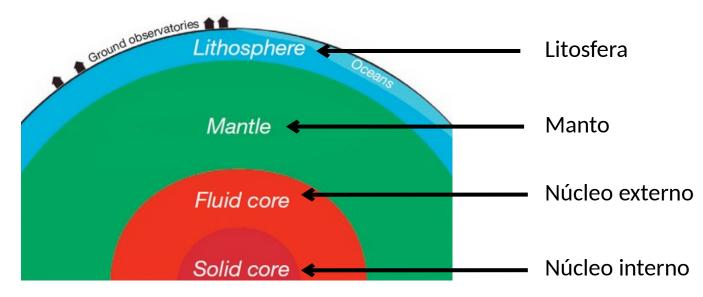
Parte A

O campo magnético terrestre, ou campo geomagnético, é produzido por apenas dois tipos de fontes: rochas magnetizadas e correntes elétricas

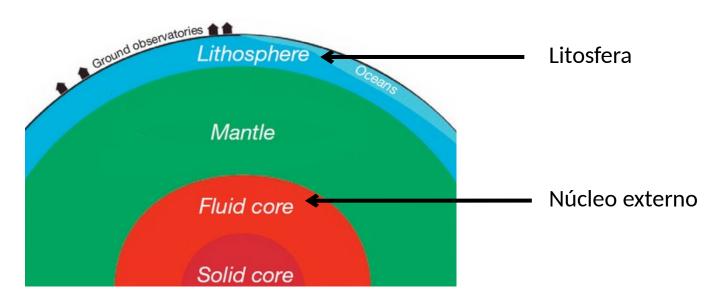
Representação simplificada da estrutura interna da Terra



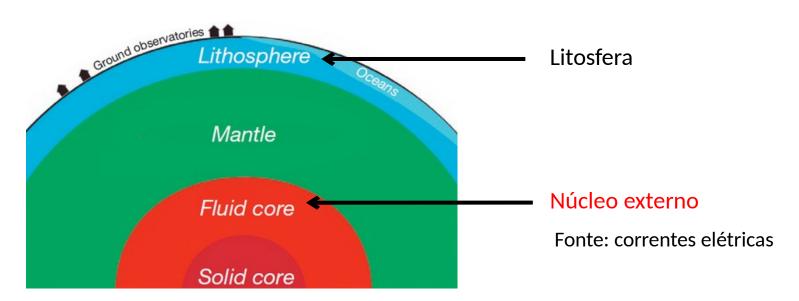
Representação simplificada da estrutura interna da Terra



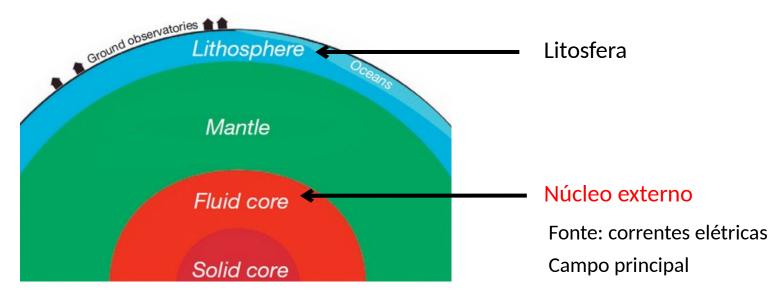
Importantes fontes do campo geomagnético estão na litosfera e no núcleo externo



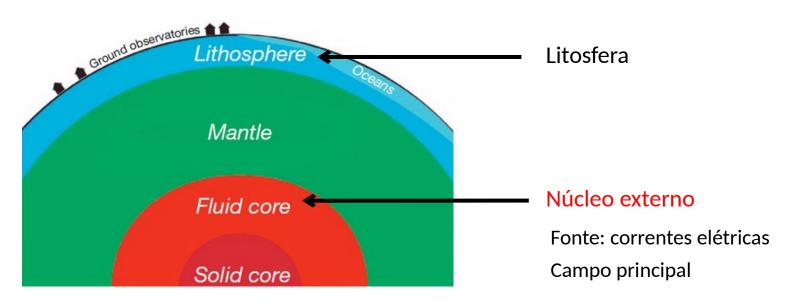
De acordo com a teoria mais aceita pela comunidade geofísica, a principal fonte do campo geomagnético (responsável por mais de 95% do campo) são as **correntes elétricas** provenientes do movimento do núcleo externo, que é líquido e contém ferro e níquel.



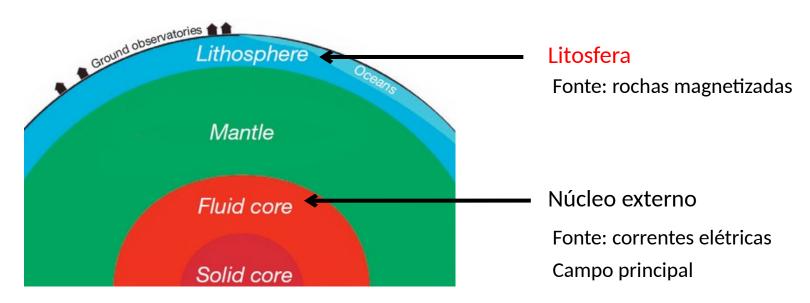
O campo produzido por estas fontes é denominado **campo principal** (Langel e Hinze, 1998; Hulot et al., 2015).



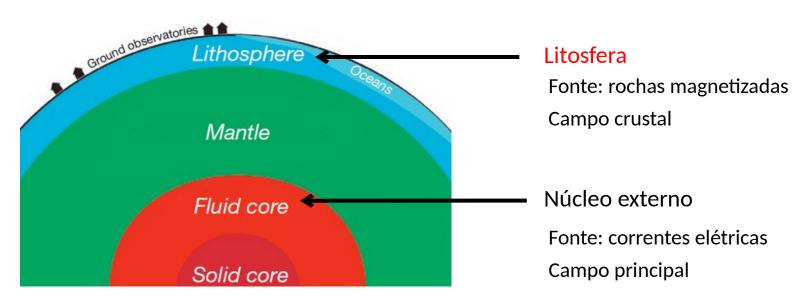
Este campo é predominantemente dipolar (já já veremos o que isso quer dizer), suas variações temporais são da ordem de anos e sua amplitude varia de ≈22 600 nT, sobre a anomalia magnética do Atlântico Sul, até ≈66 670 nT, próximo ao pólo sul (Hulot et al., 2015).



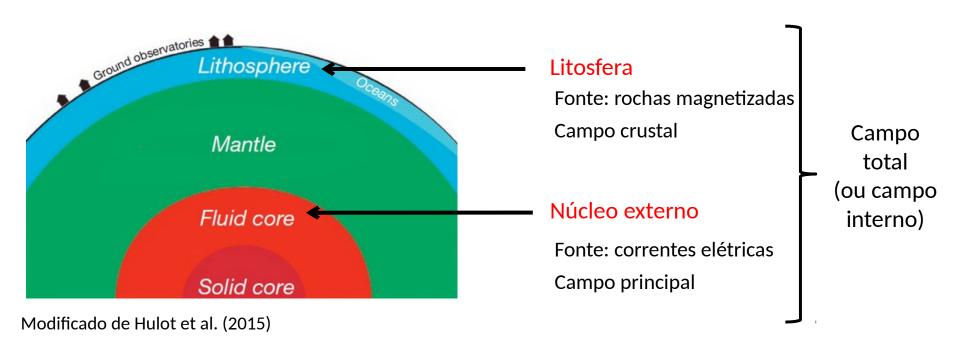
As fontes presentes na litosfera são rochas magnetizadas. Estas rochas se mantém magnetizadas porque estão abaixo de suas respectivas temperaturas de Curie.

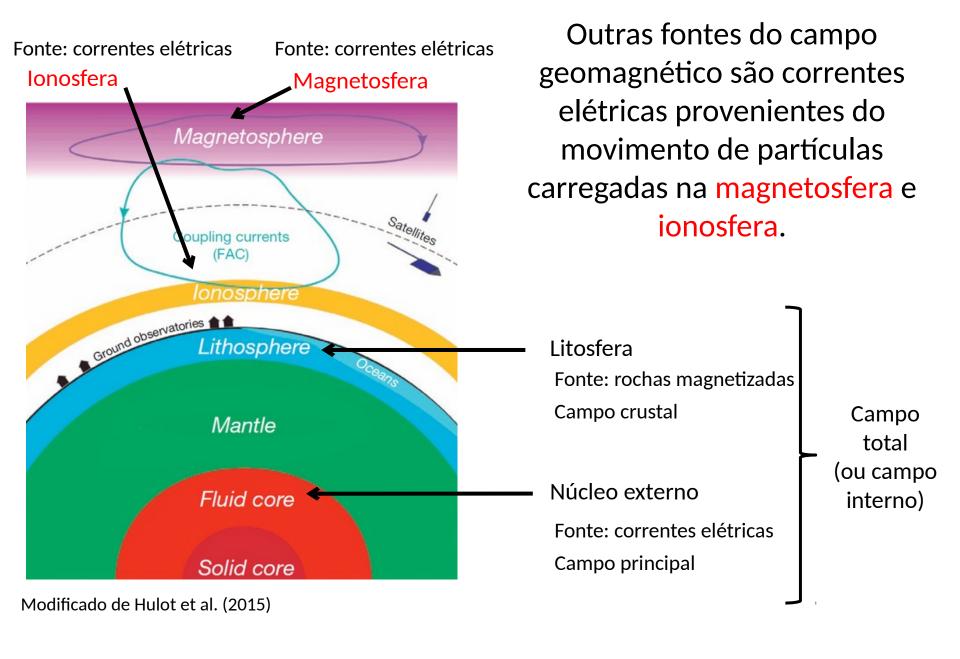


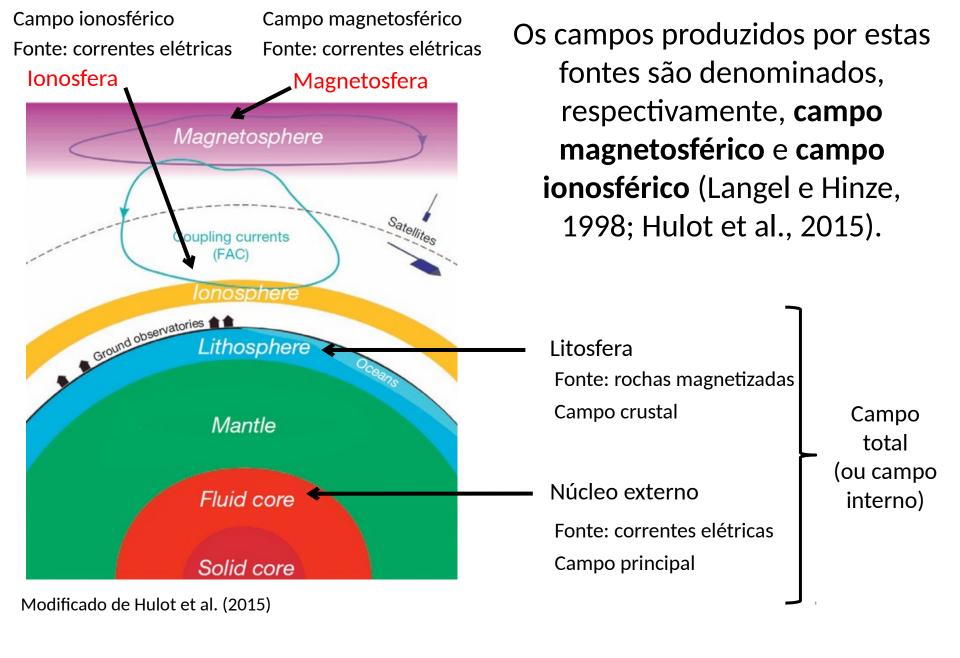
O campo produzido por estas fontes é denominado campo crustal (Langel e Hinze, 1998; Hulot et al., 2015) e representa a principal componente do campo geomagnético para estudos de geofísica aplicada (Blakely, 1996; Nabighian et al., 2005).

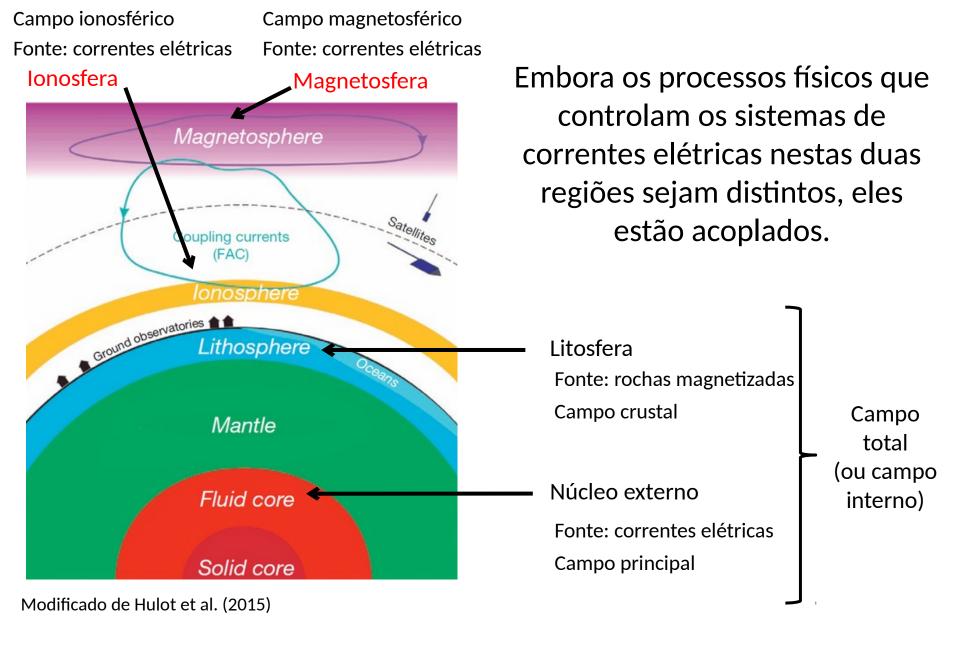


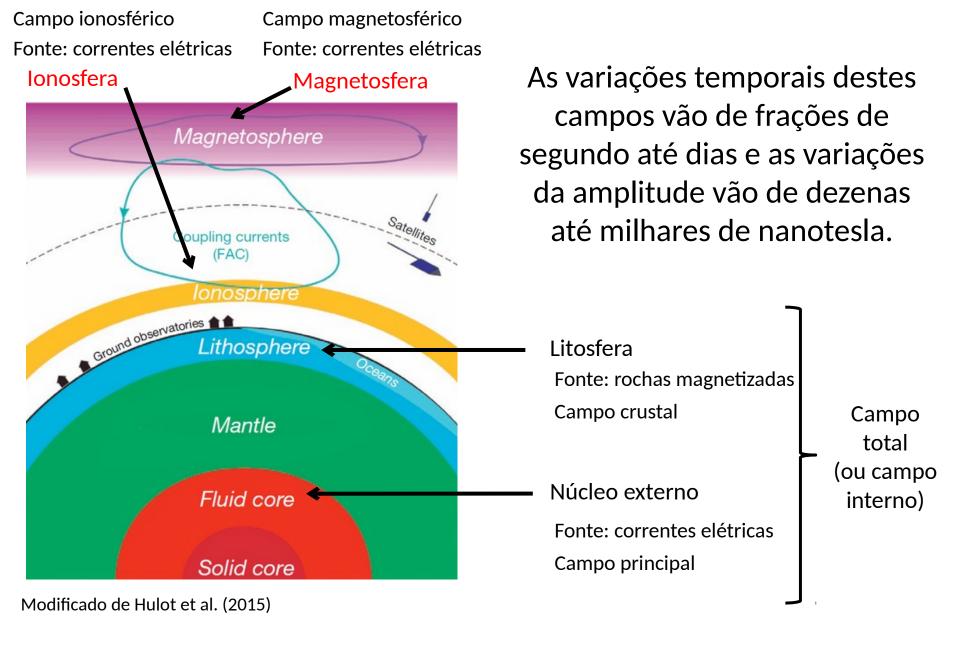
Em geomagnetismo, a soma dos campos crustal e principal é denominada **campo interno** (Langel e Hinze, 1998; Hulot et al., 2015). Já em geofísica aplicada, é denominada **campo total** (Blakely, 1996; Nabighian et al., 2005).

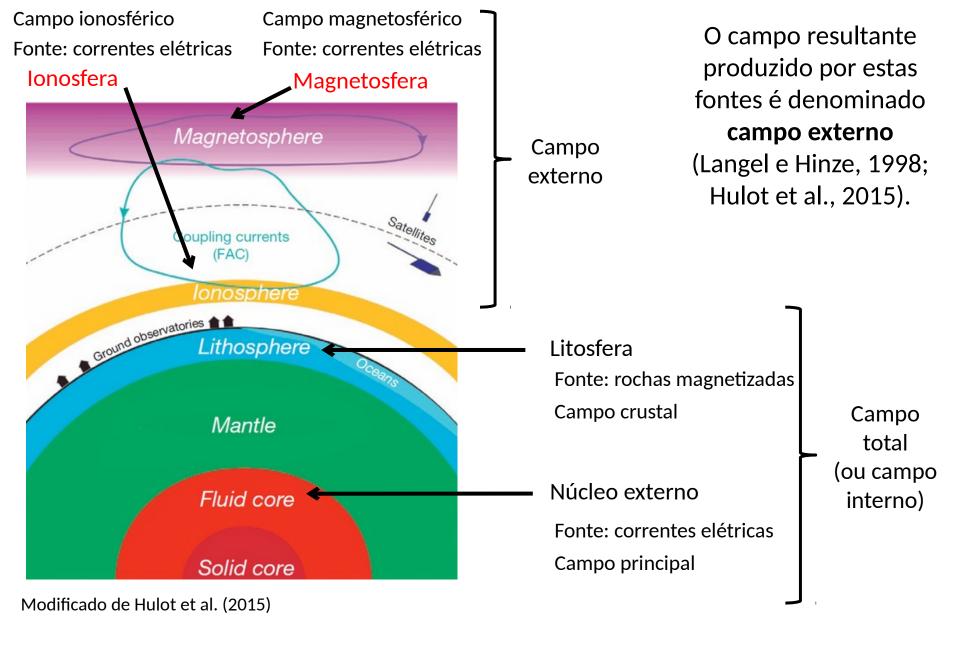


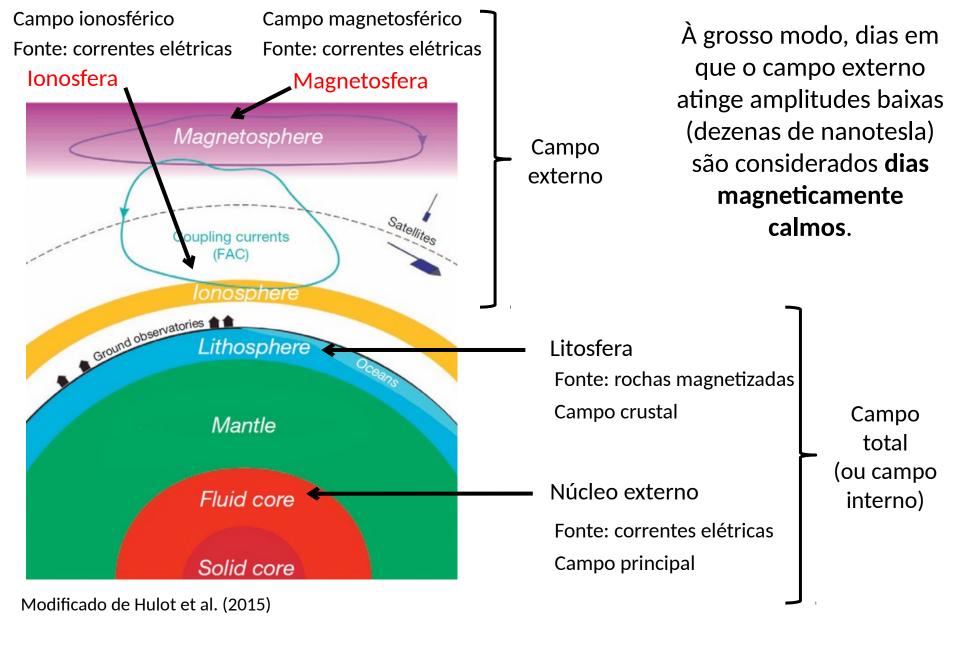


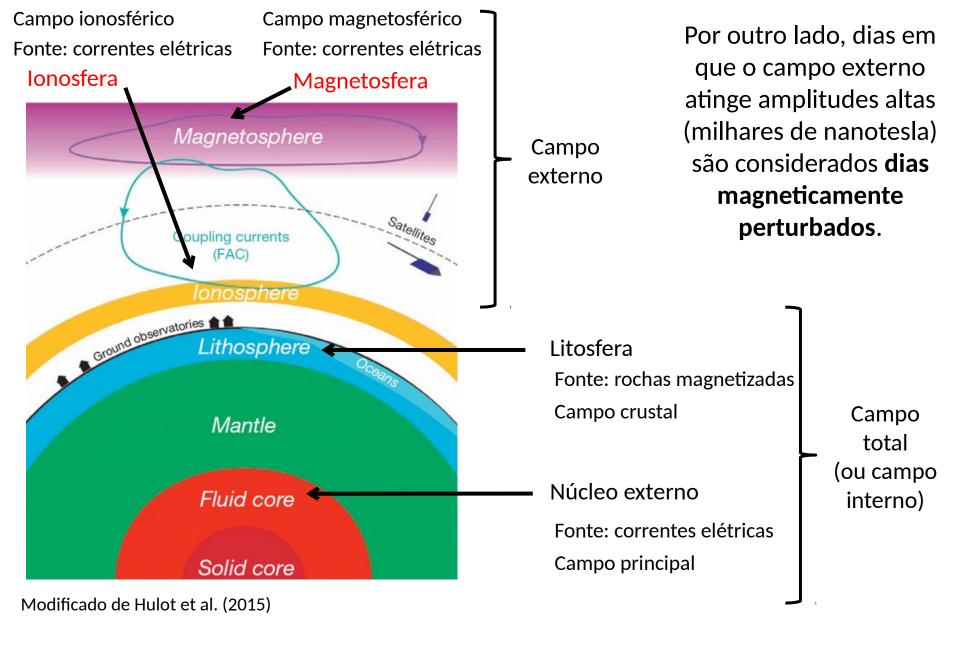


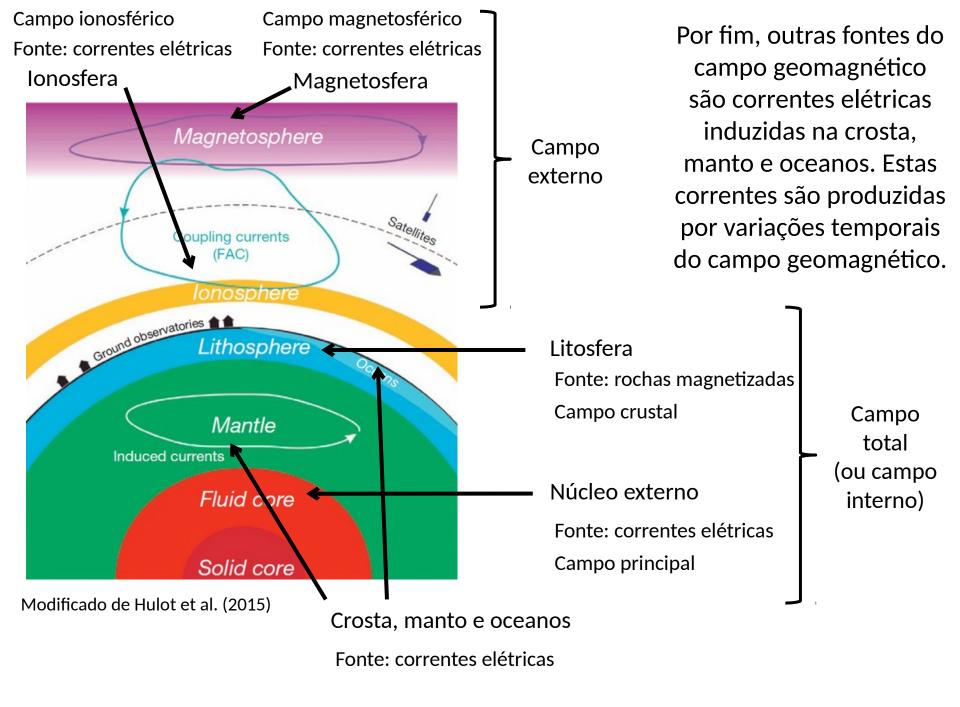


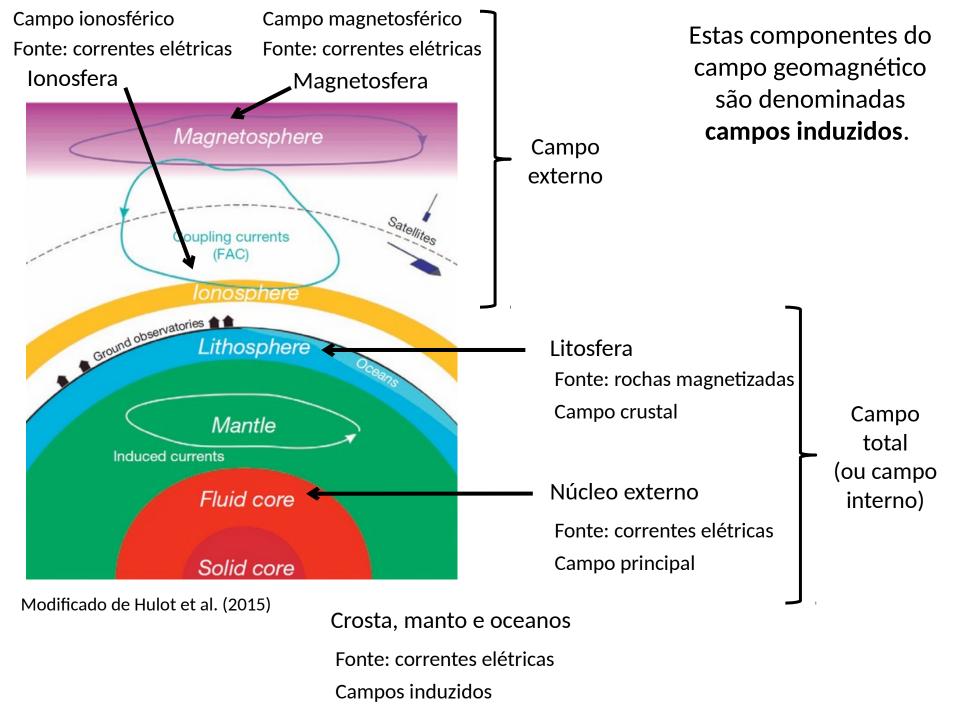


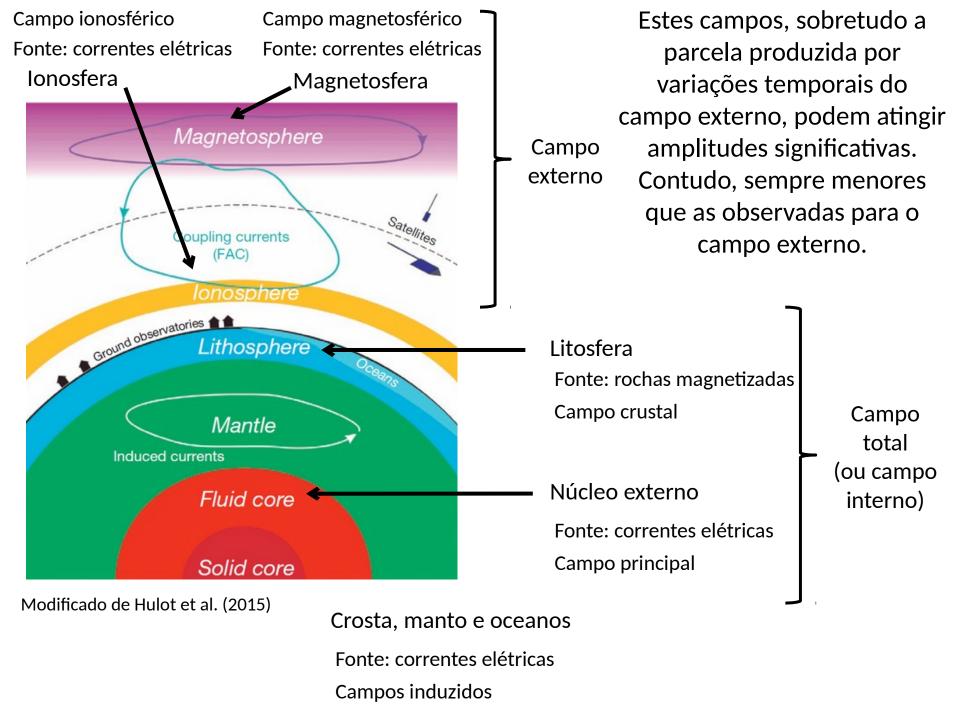


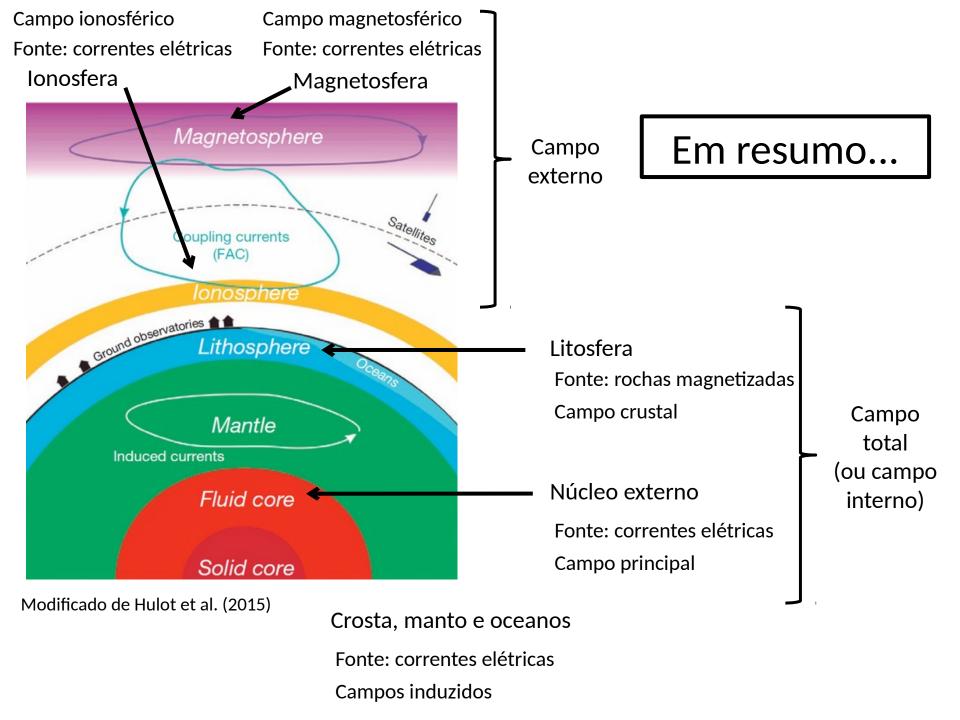


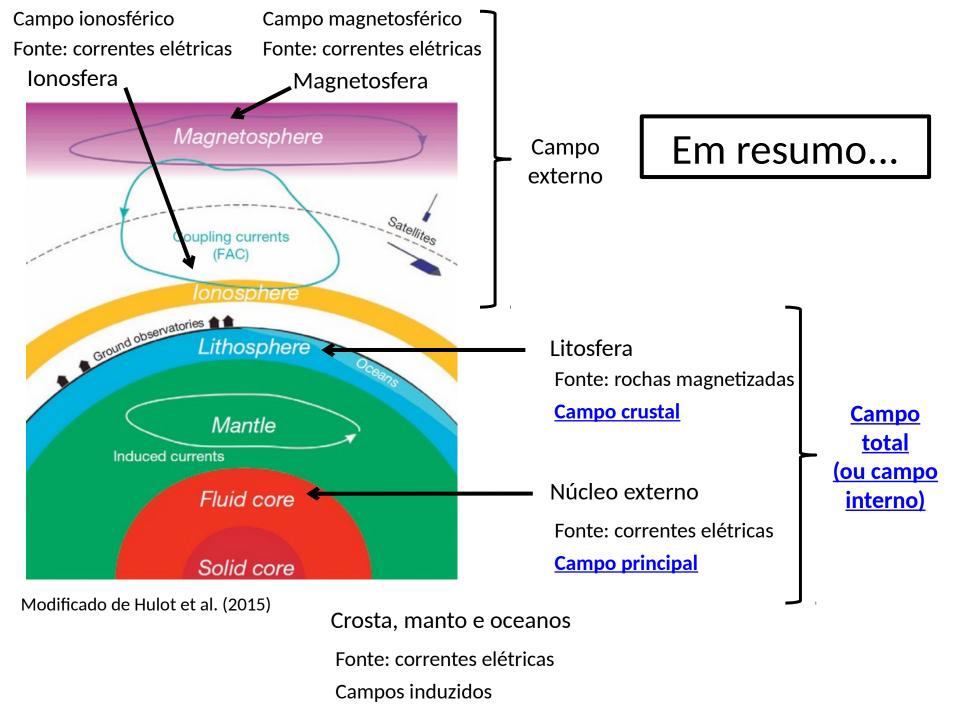


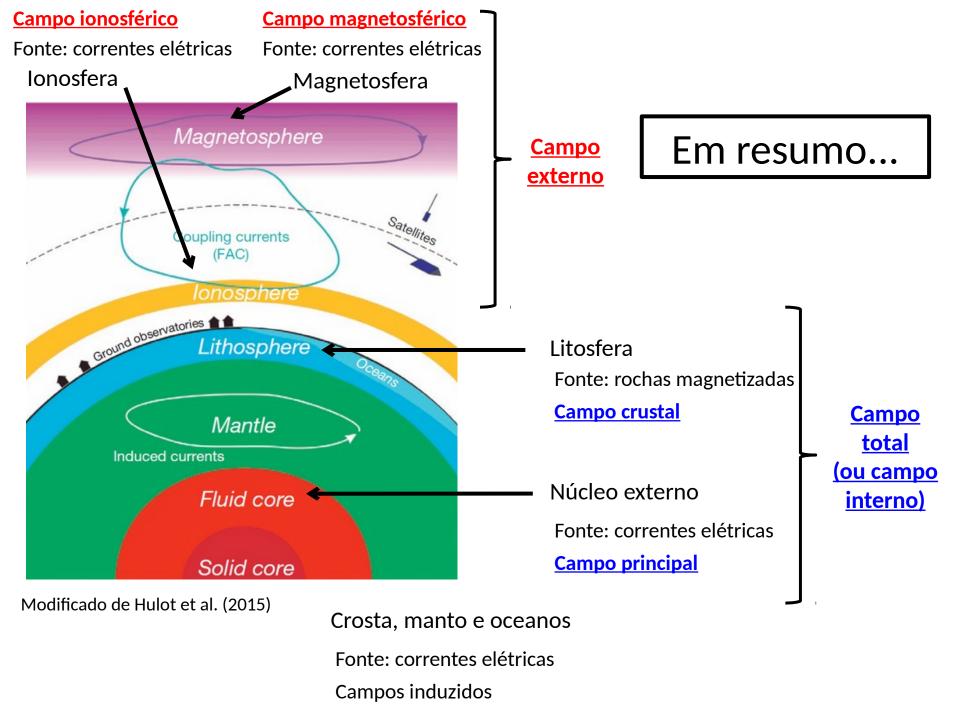


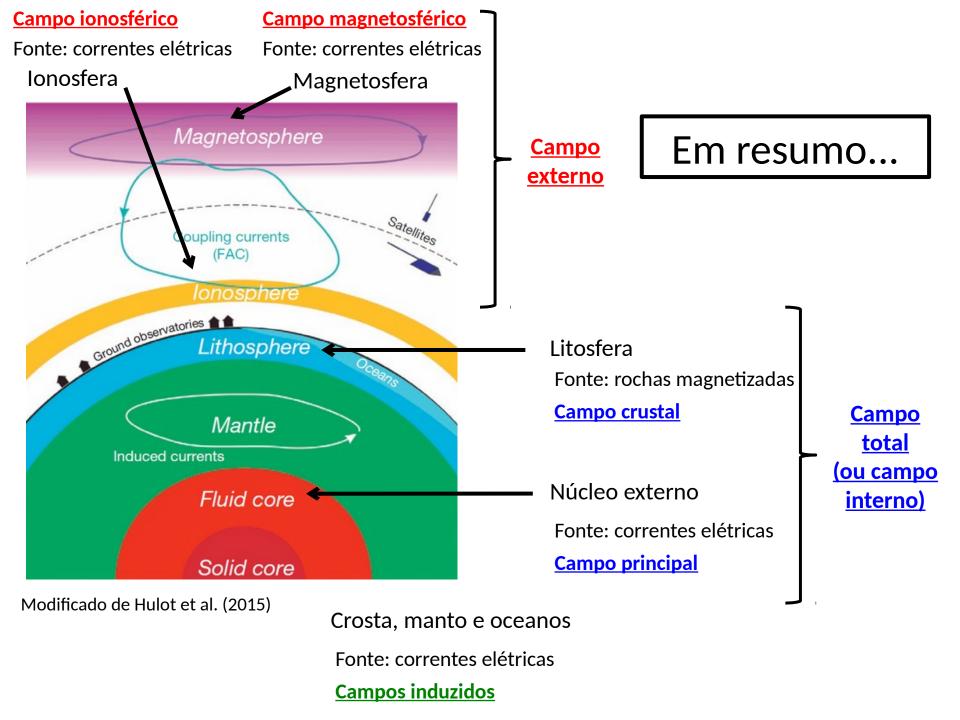


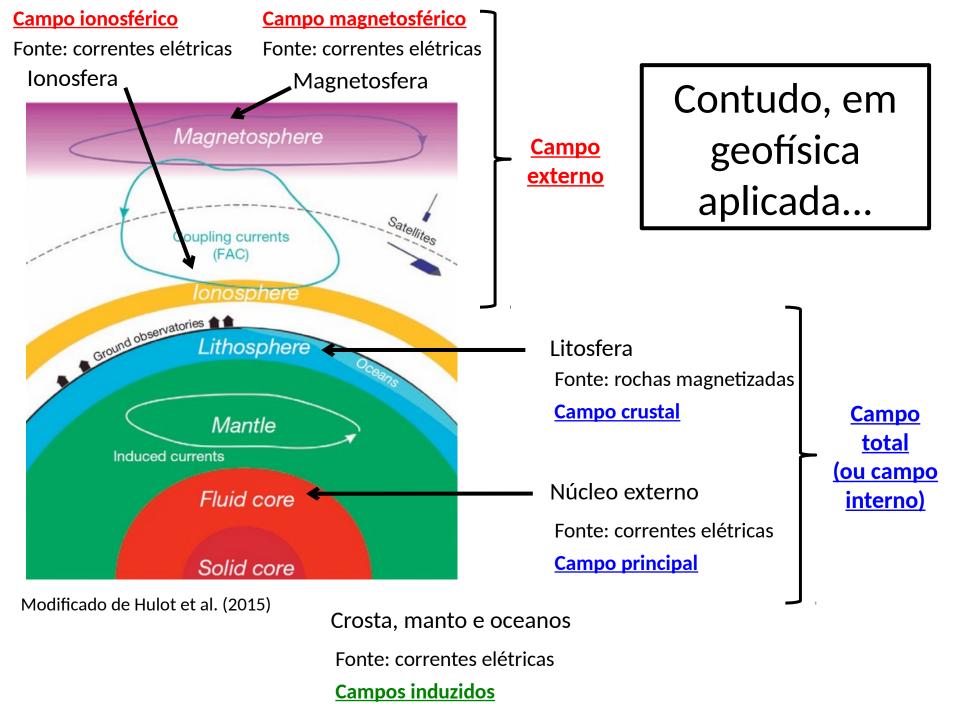


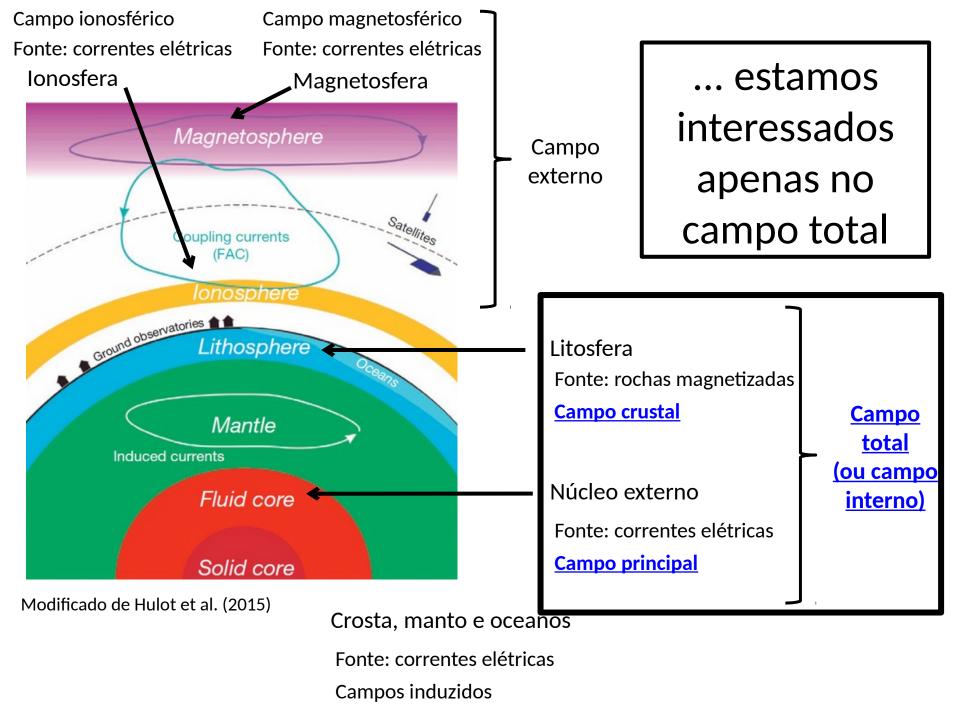




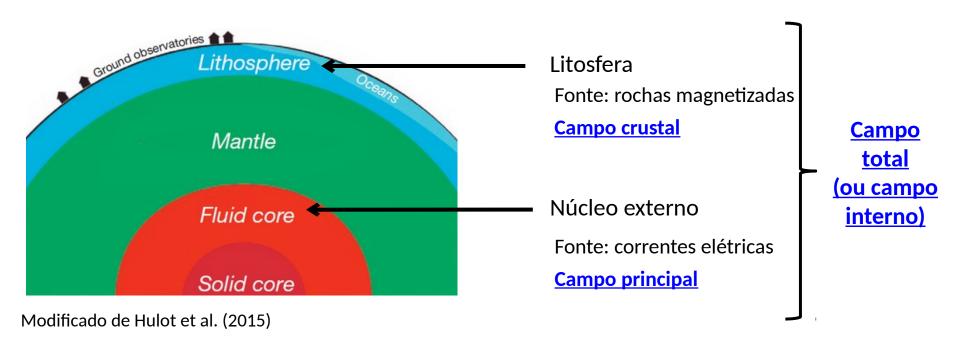


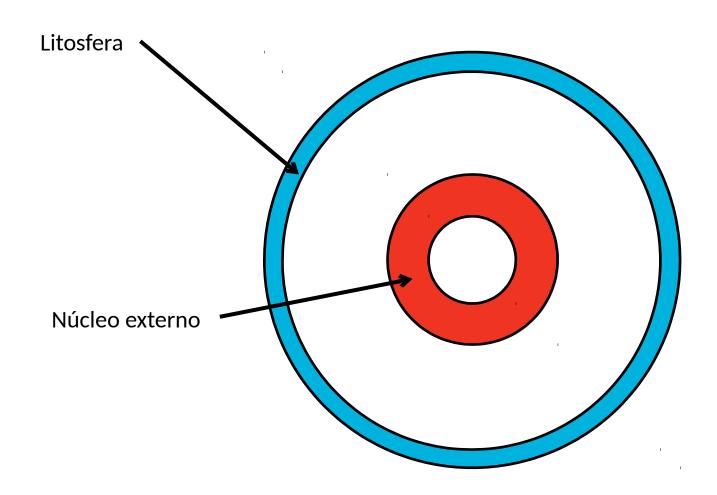




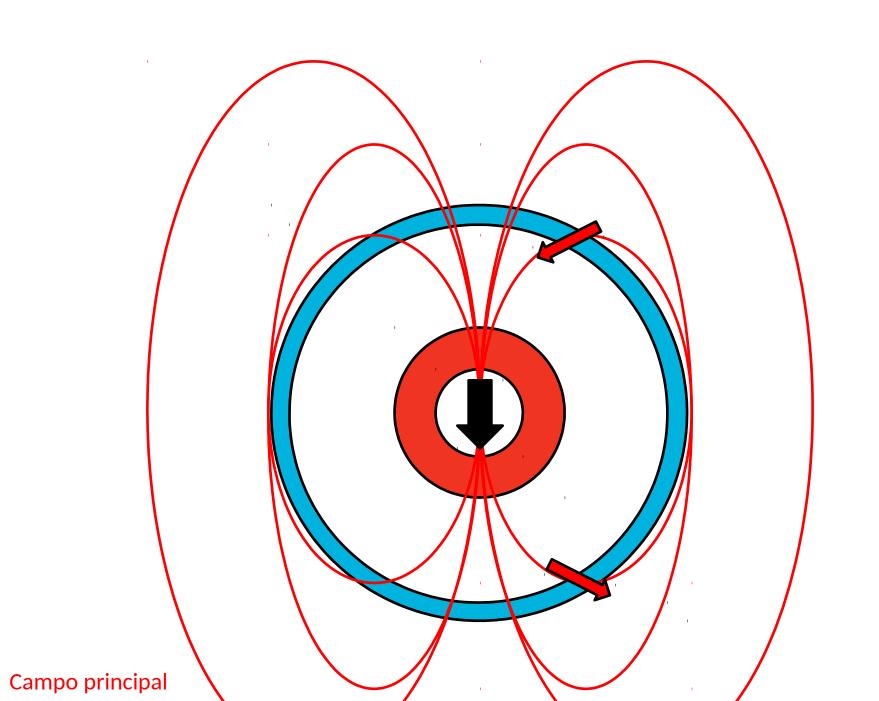


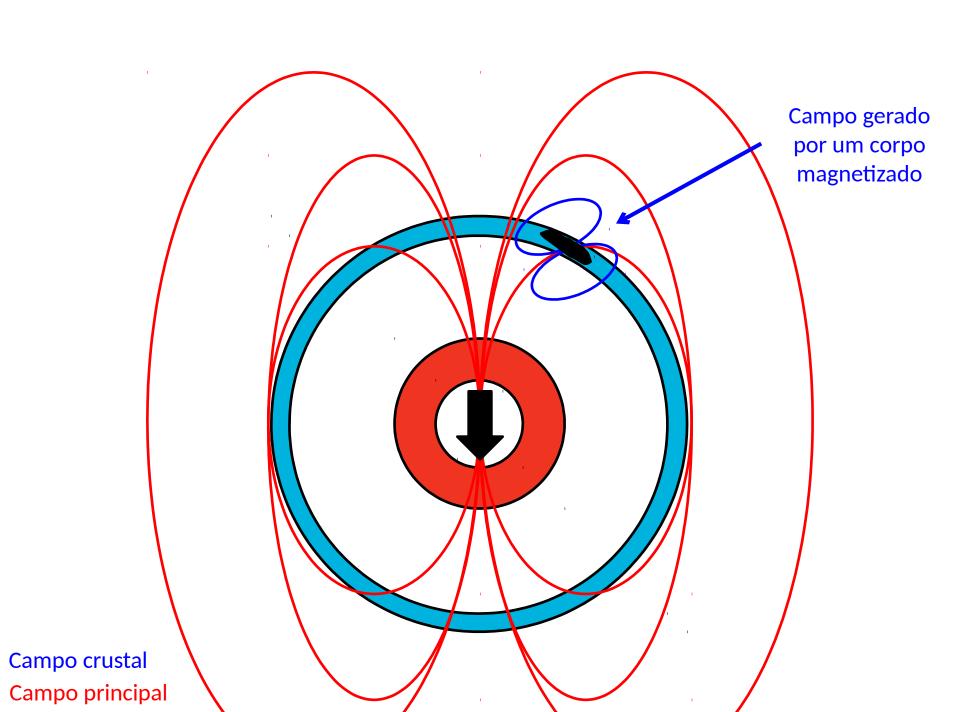
As demais componentes do campo geomagnético são removidas no processamento dos dados

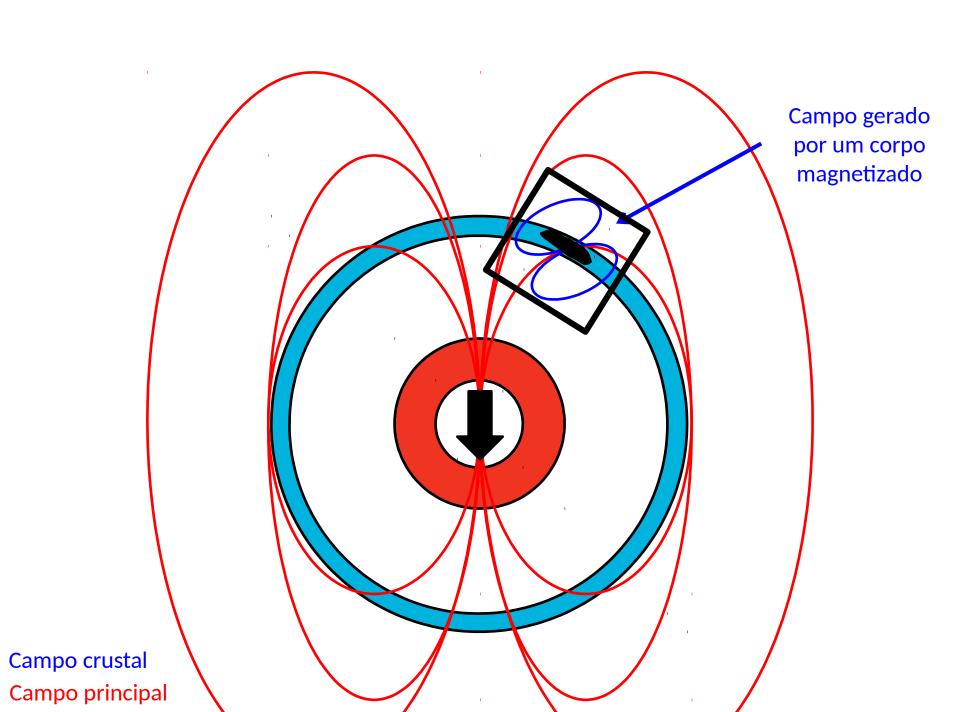


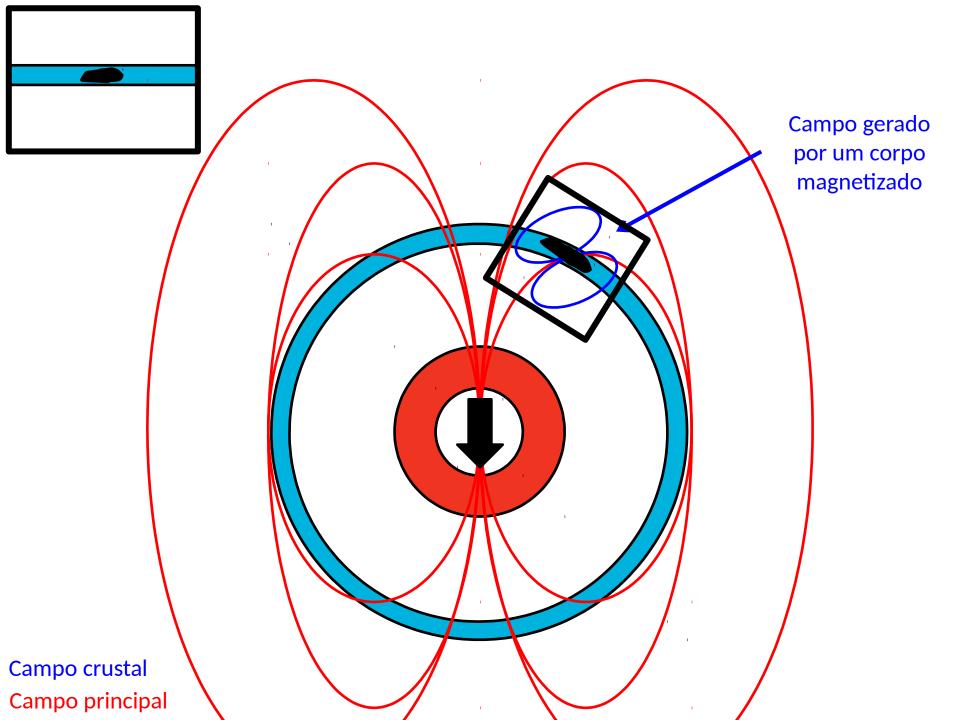


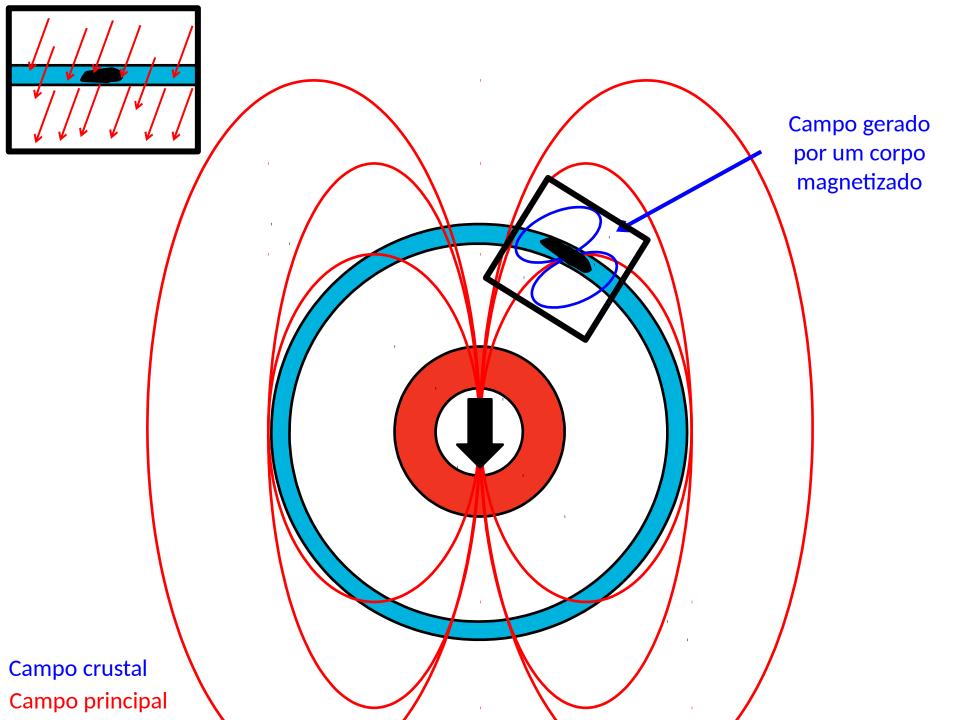
O campo principal é aproximadamente dipolar Campo principal

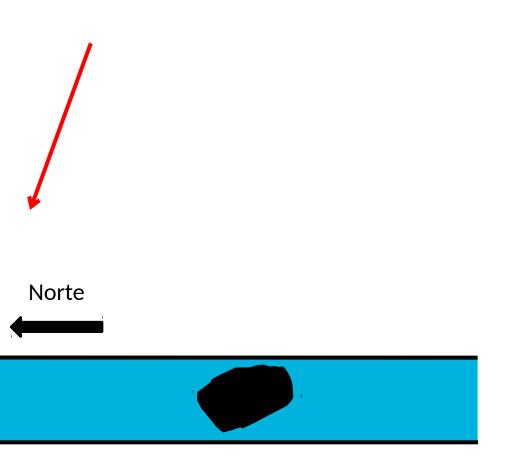


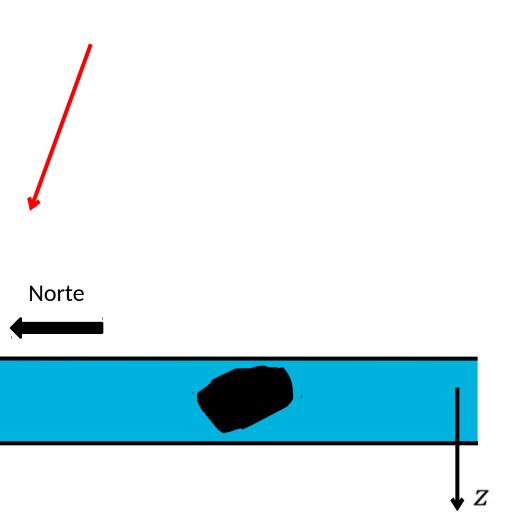


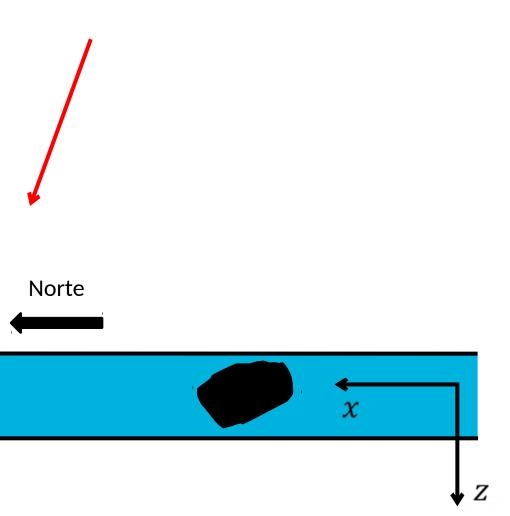


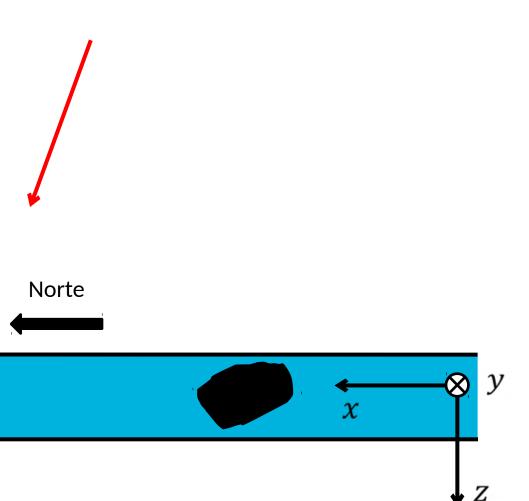


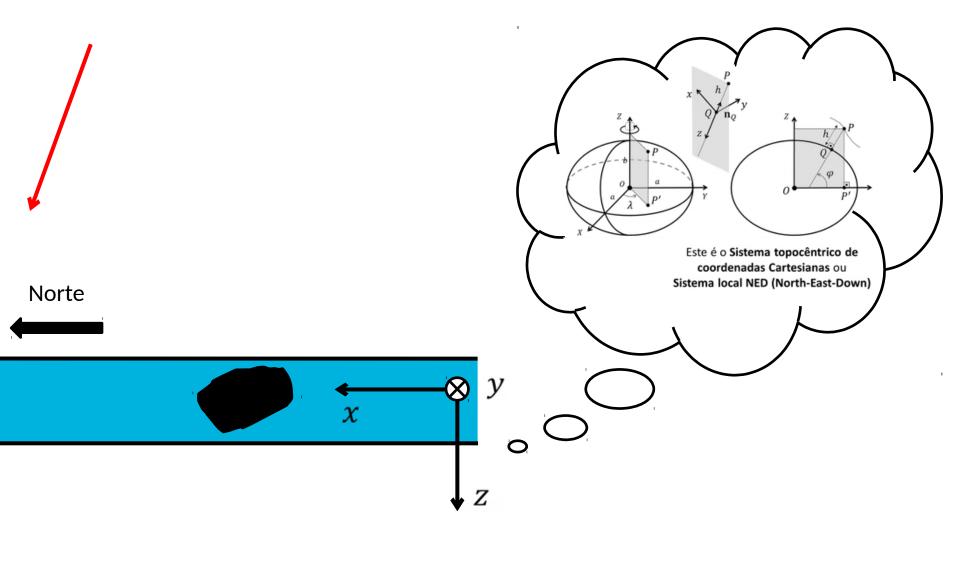


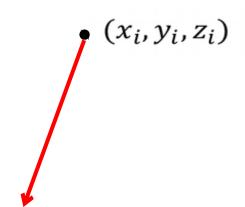


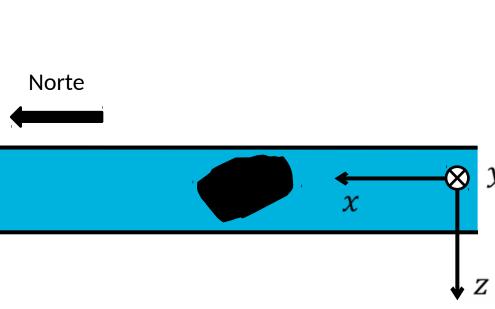


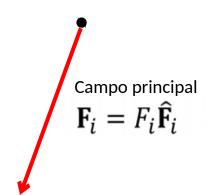




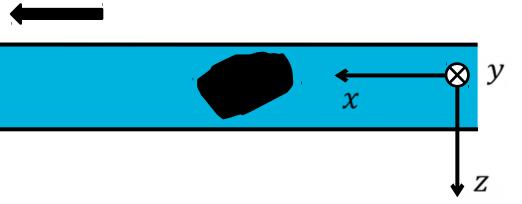


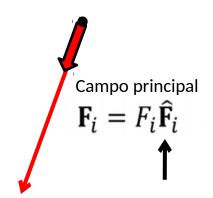




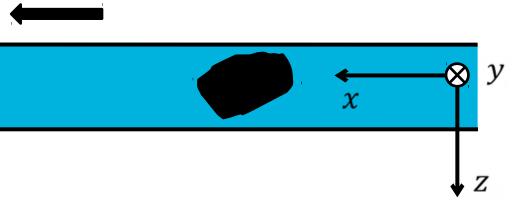


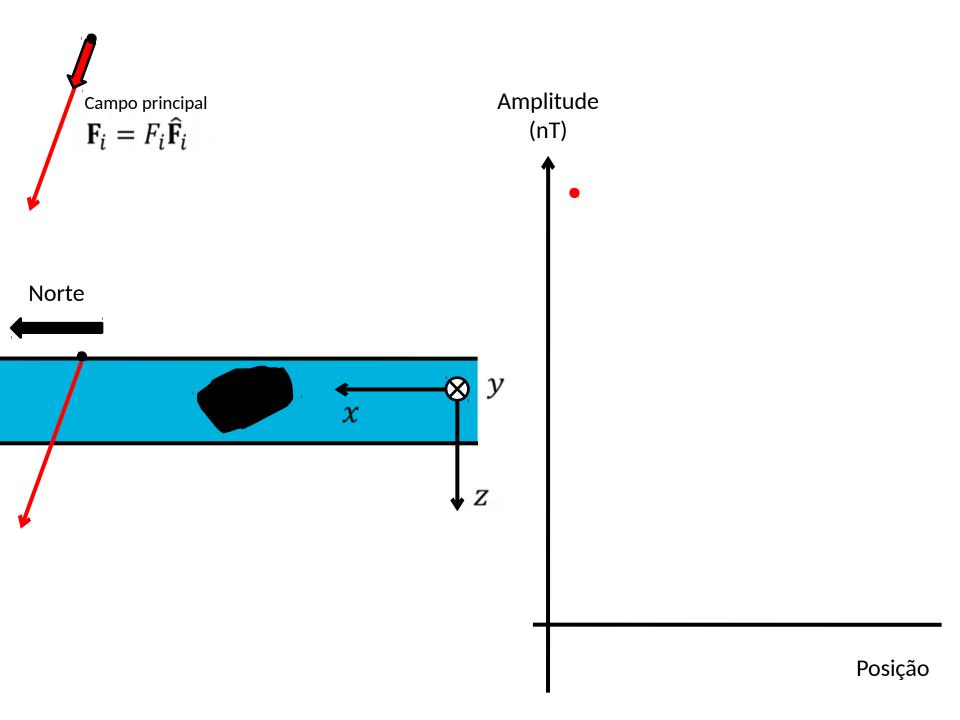


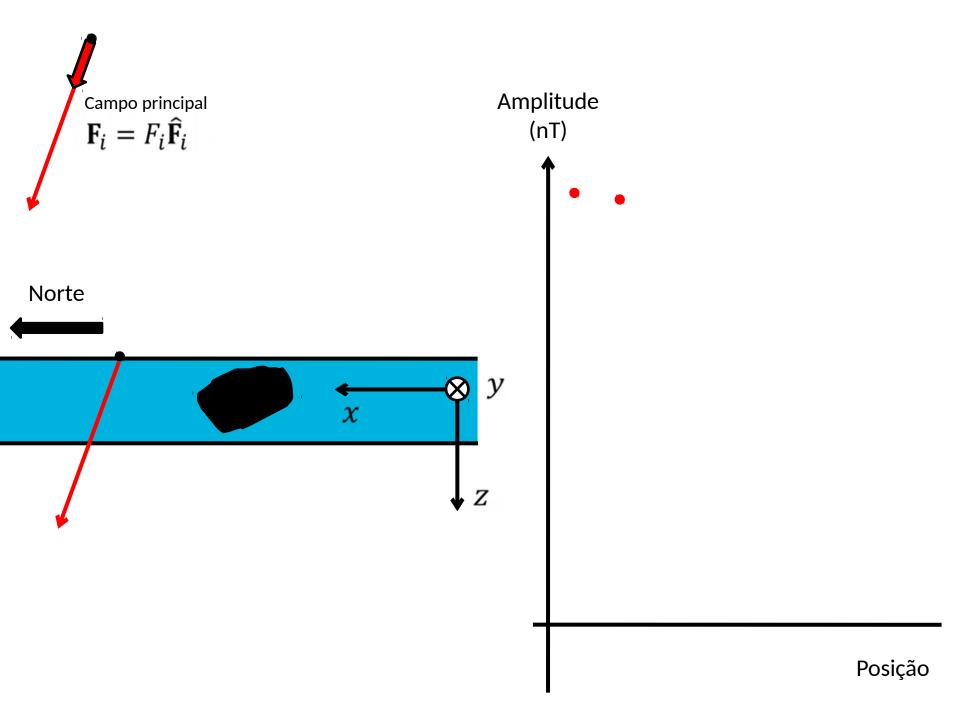


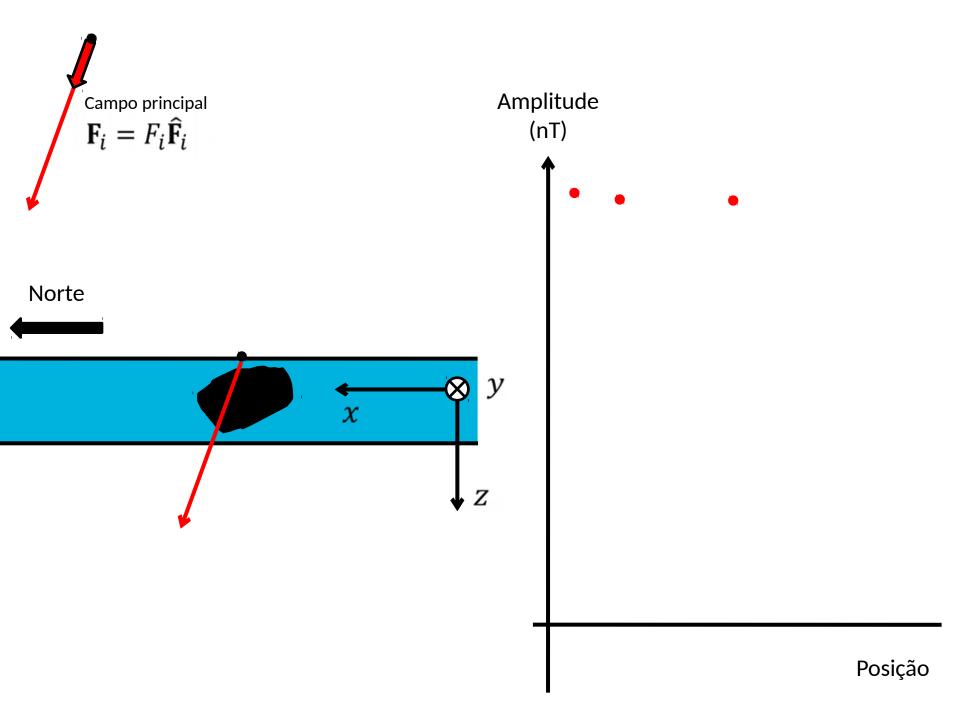


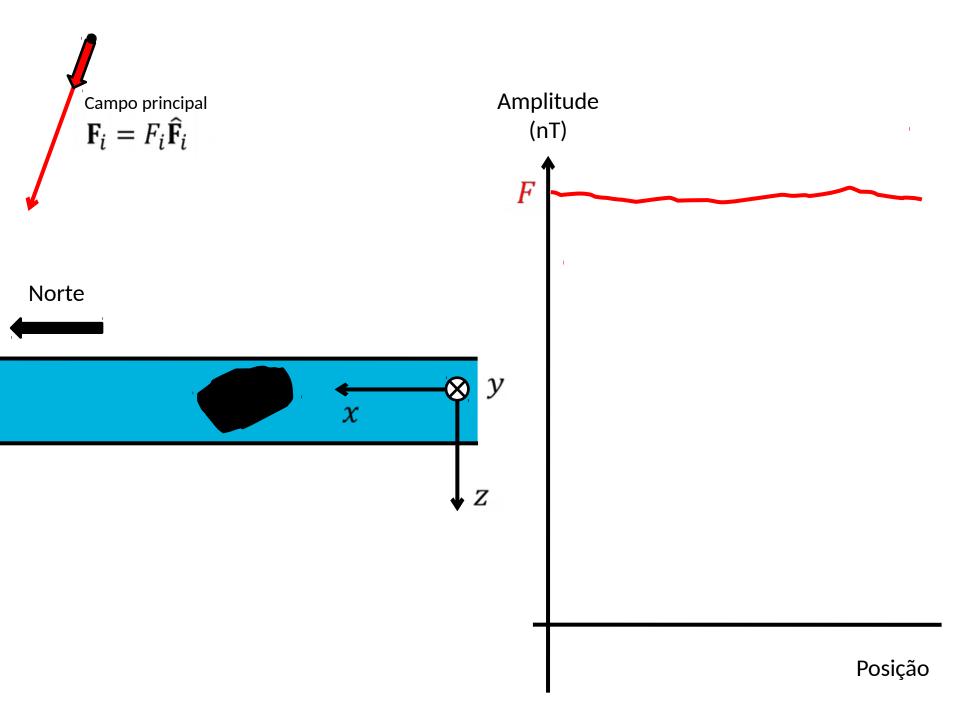


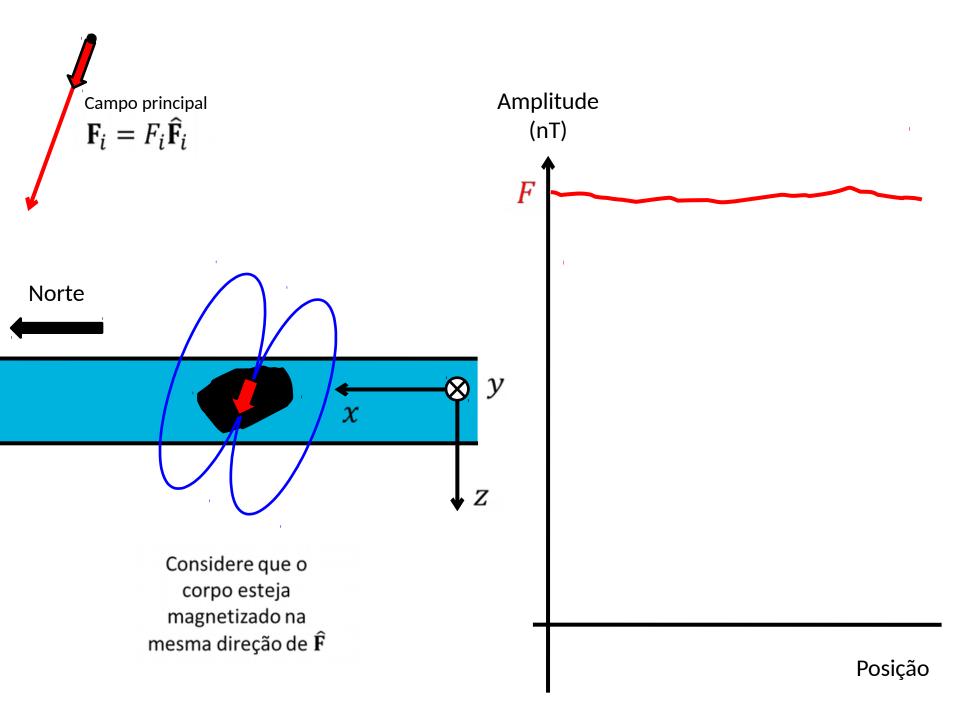


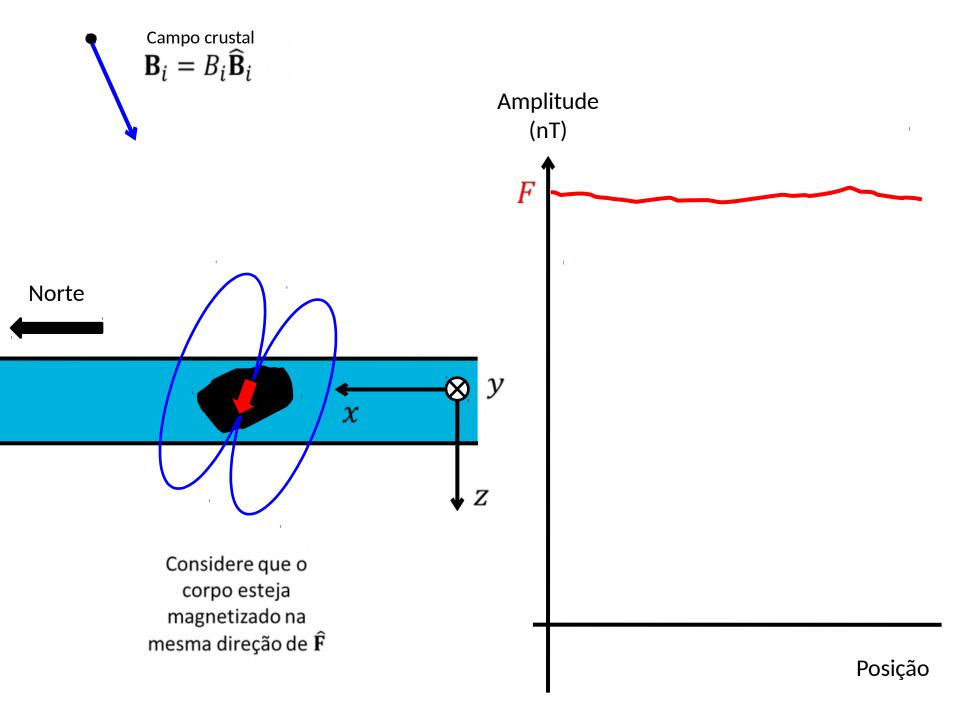


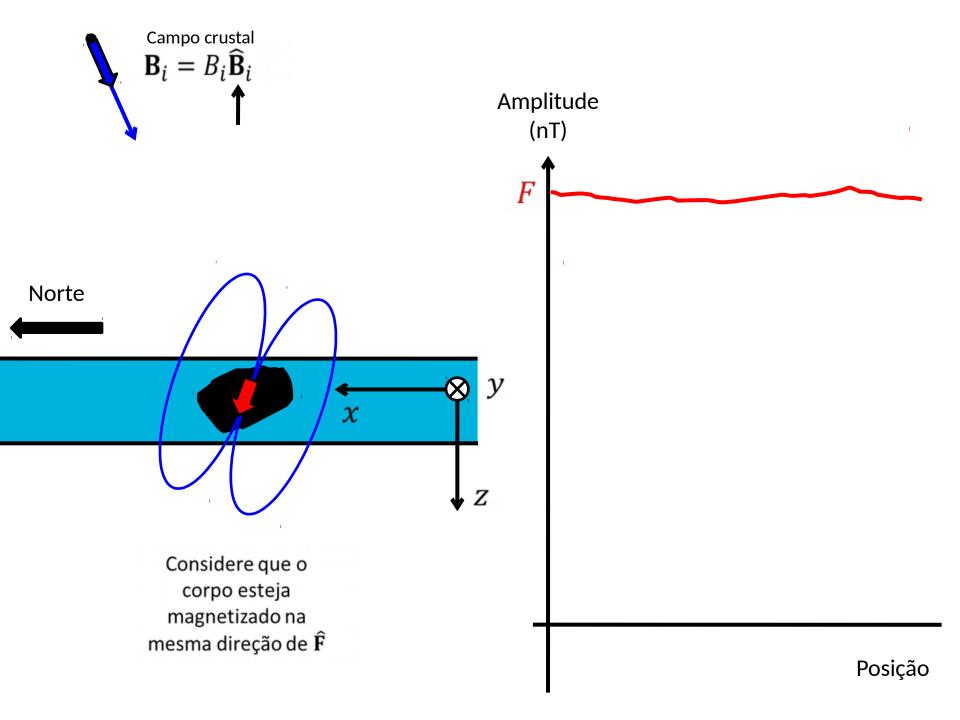


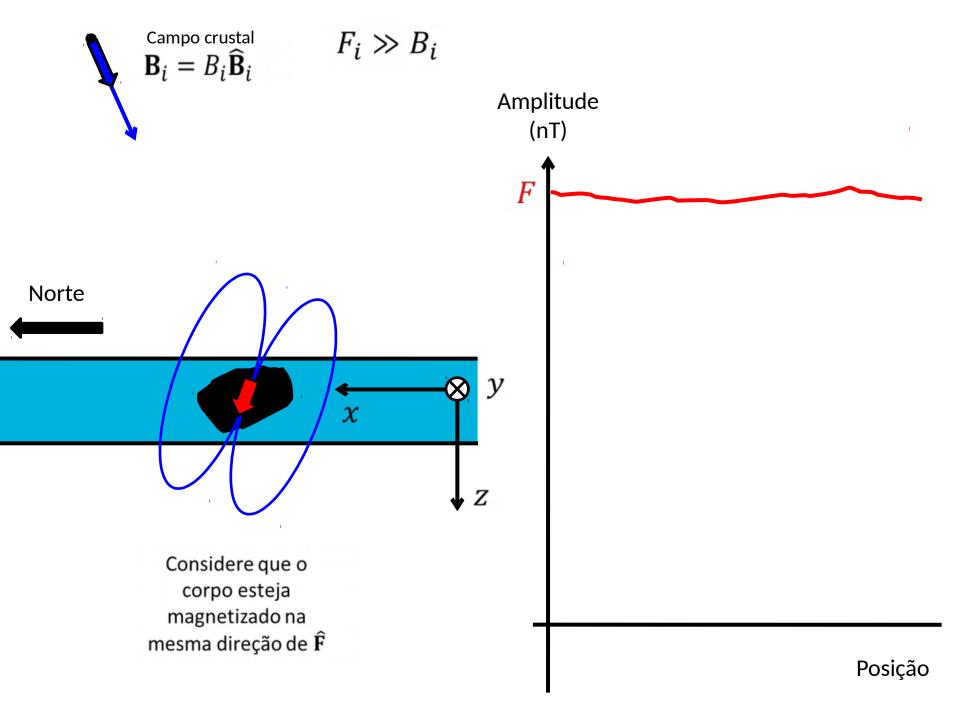


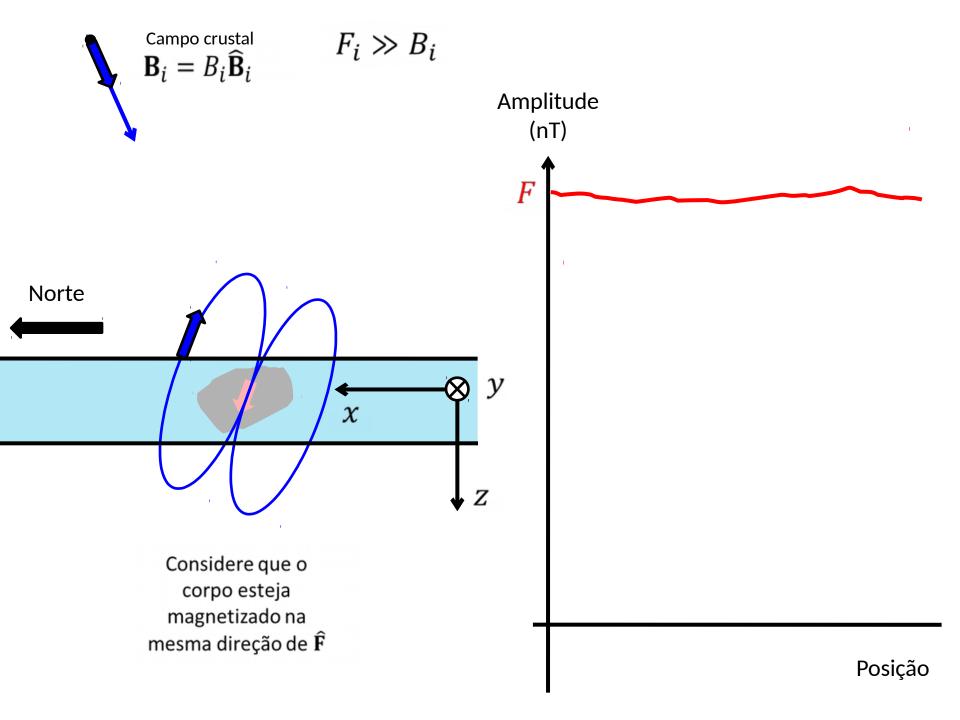


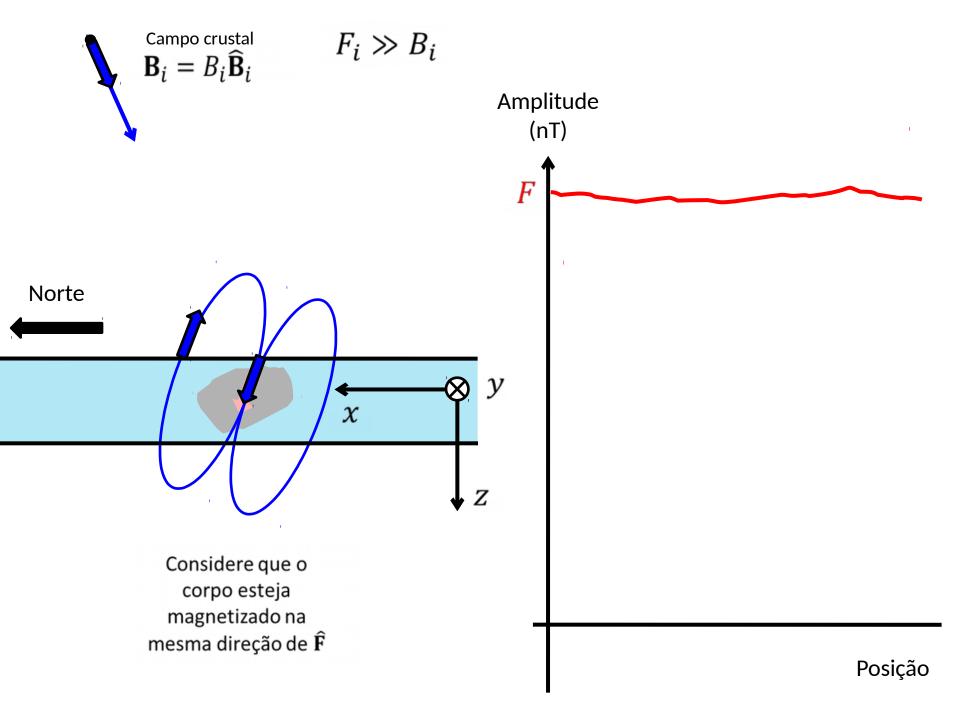


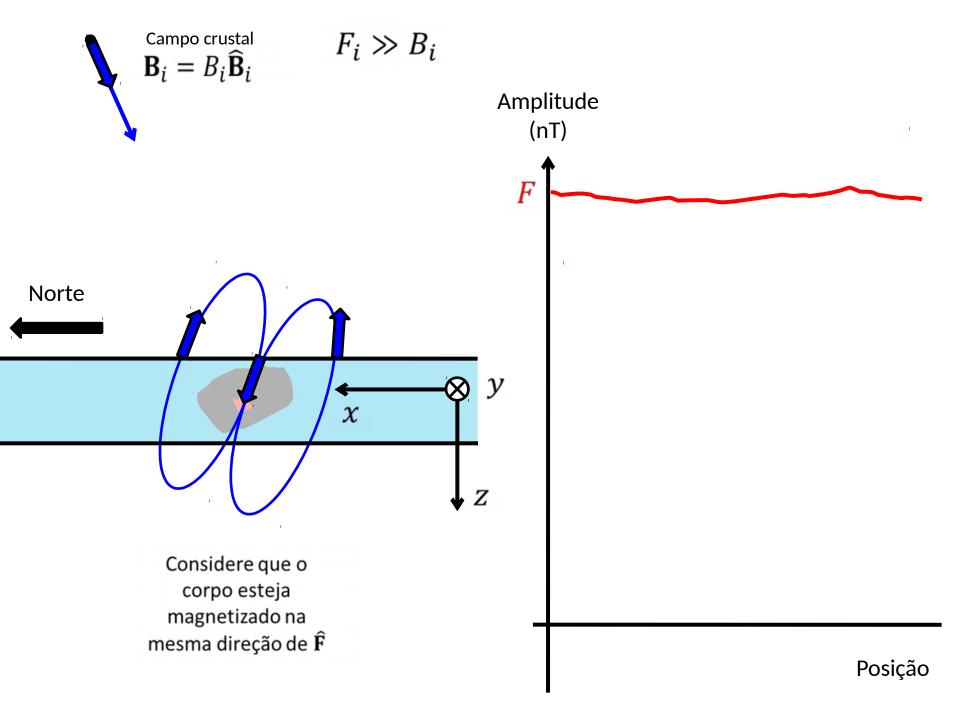


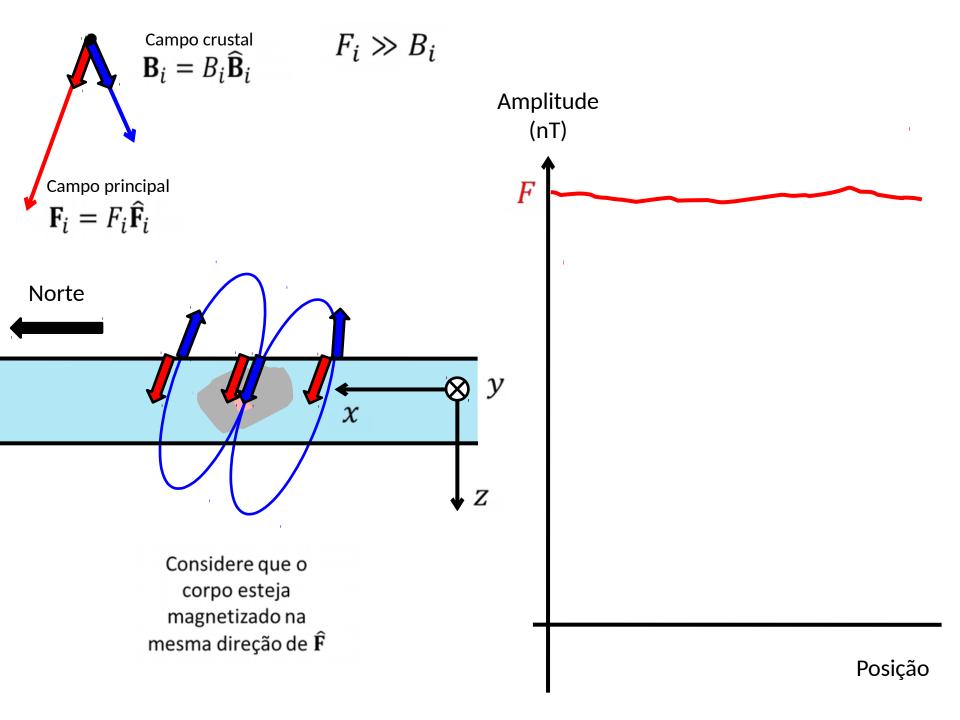


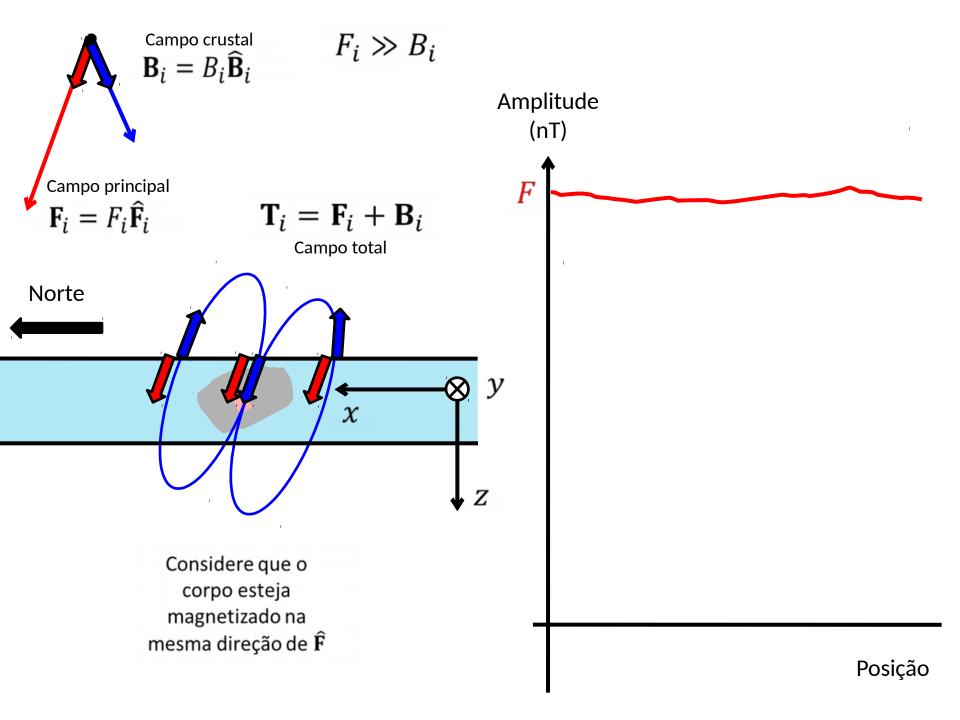


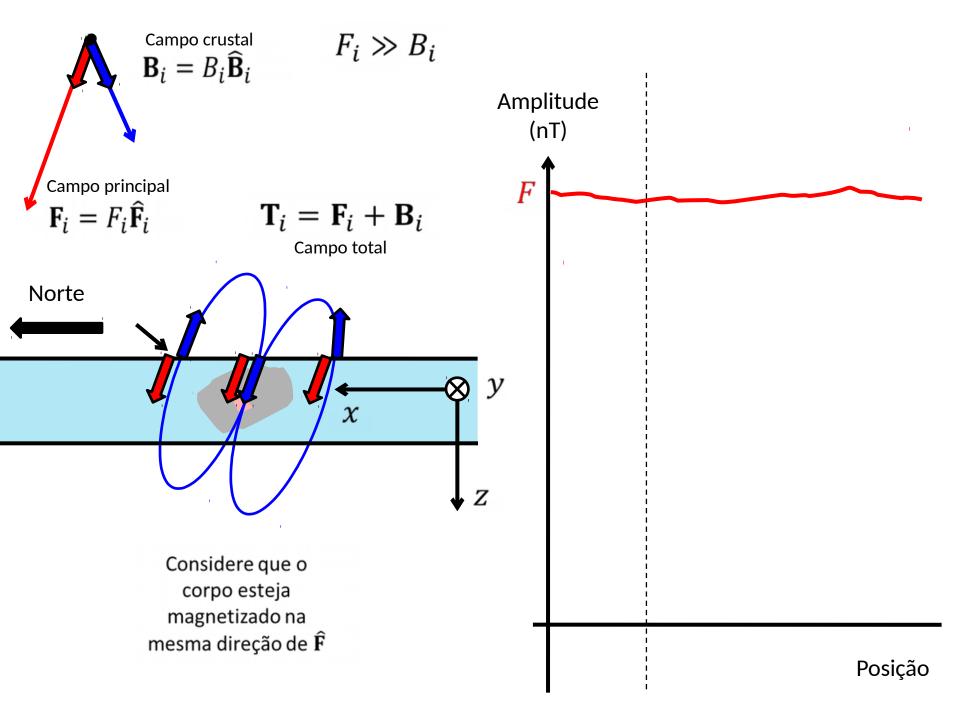


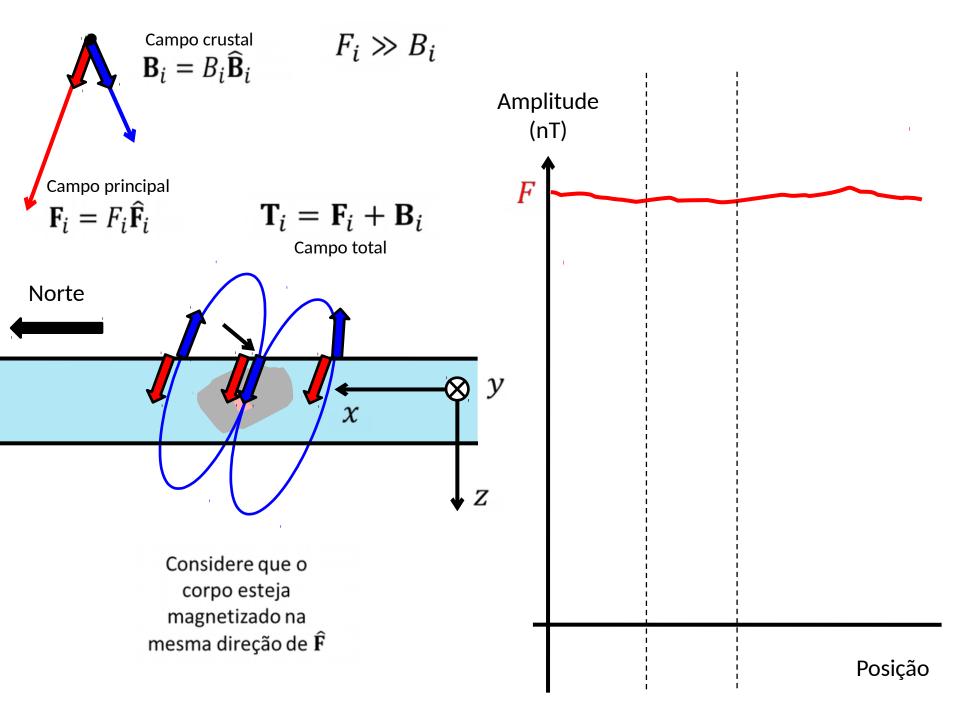


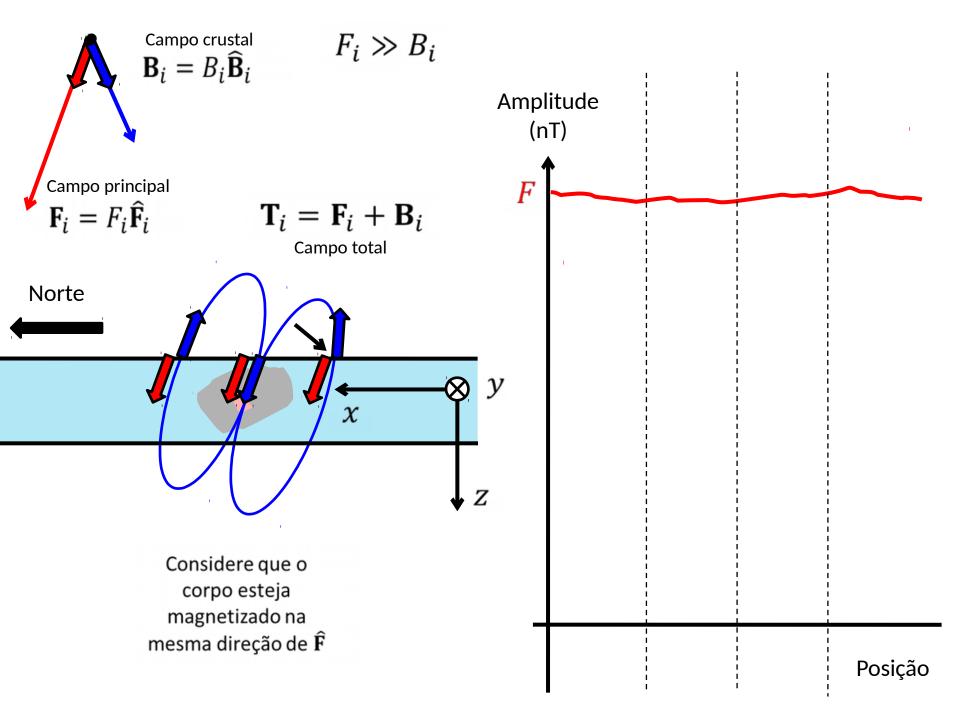


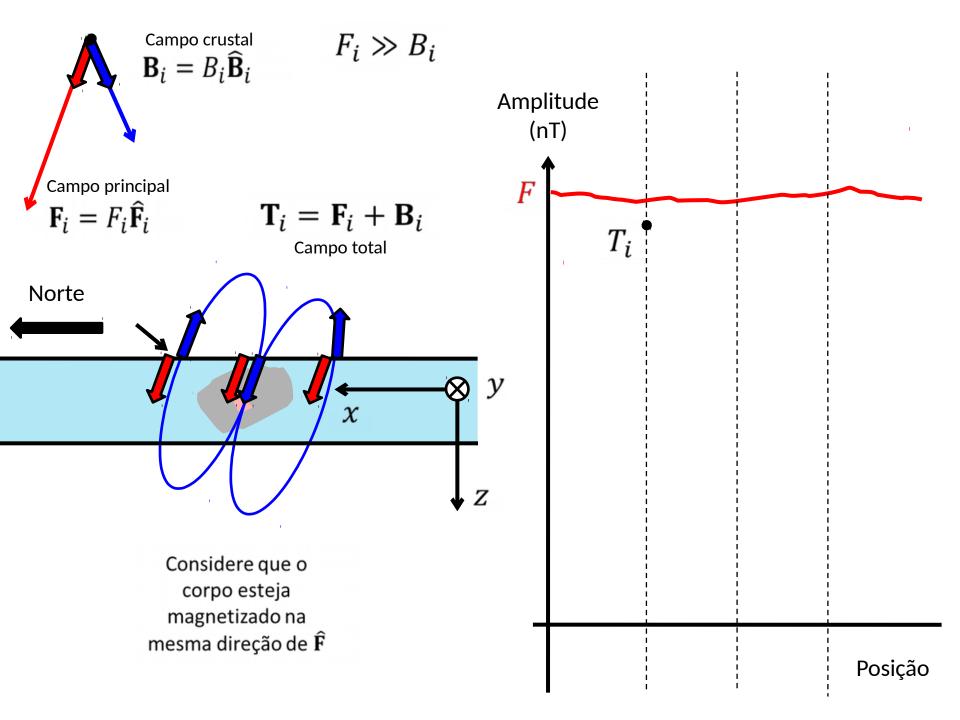


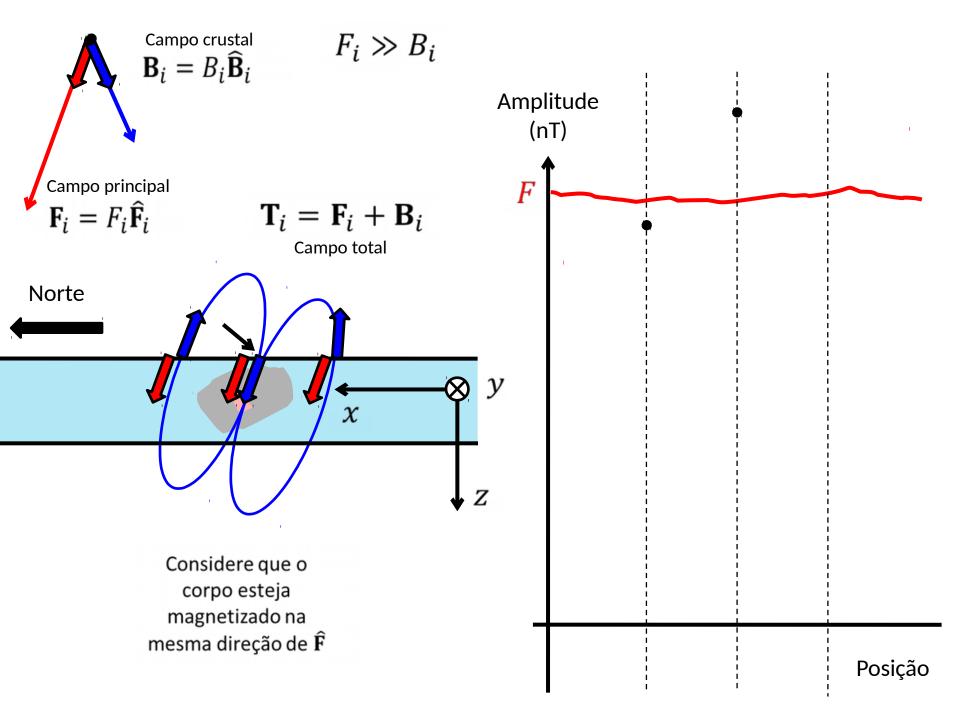


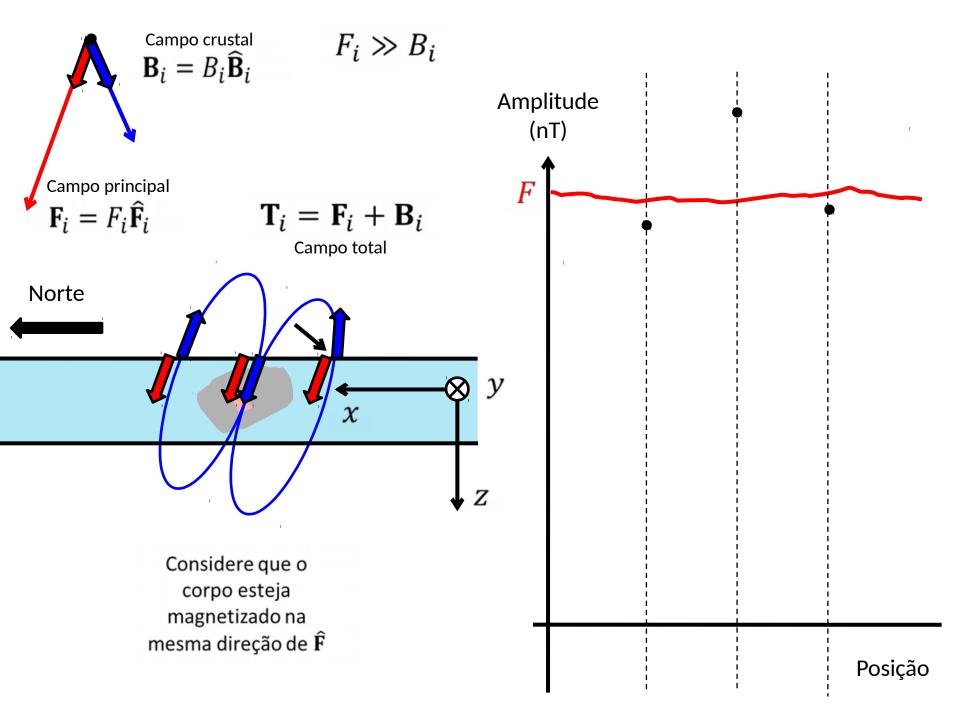


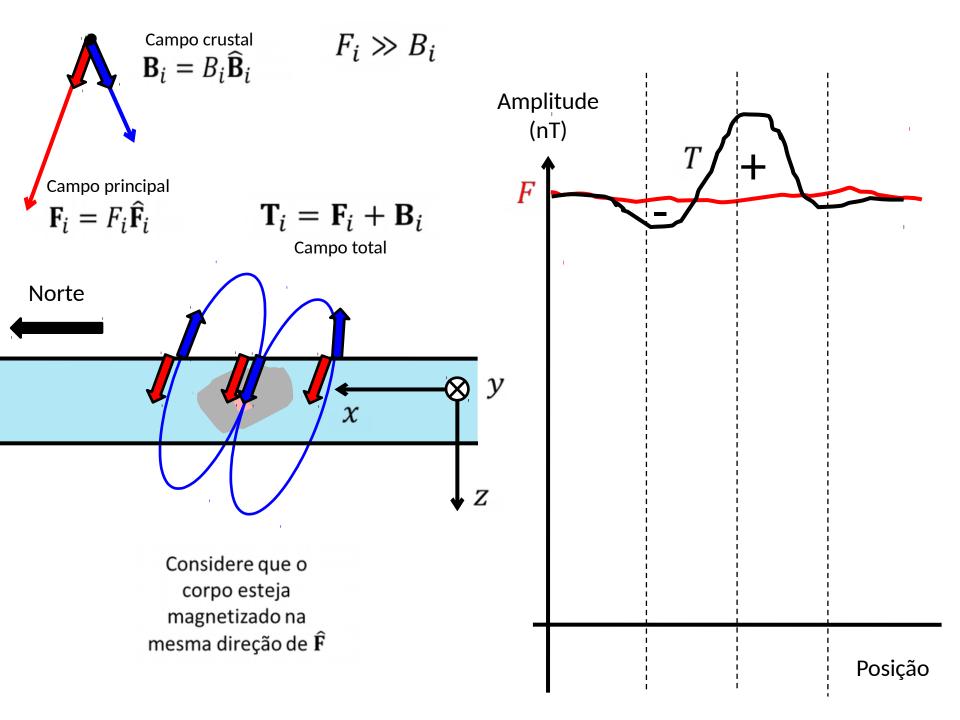


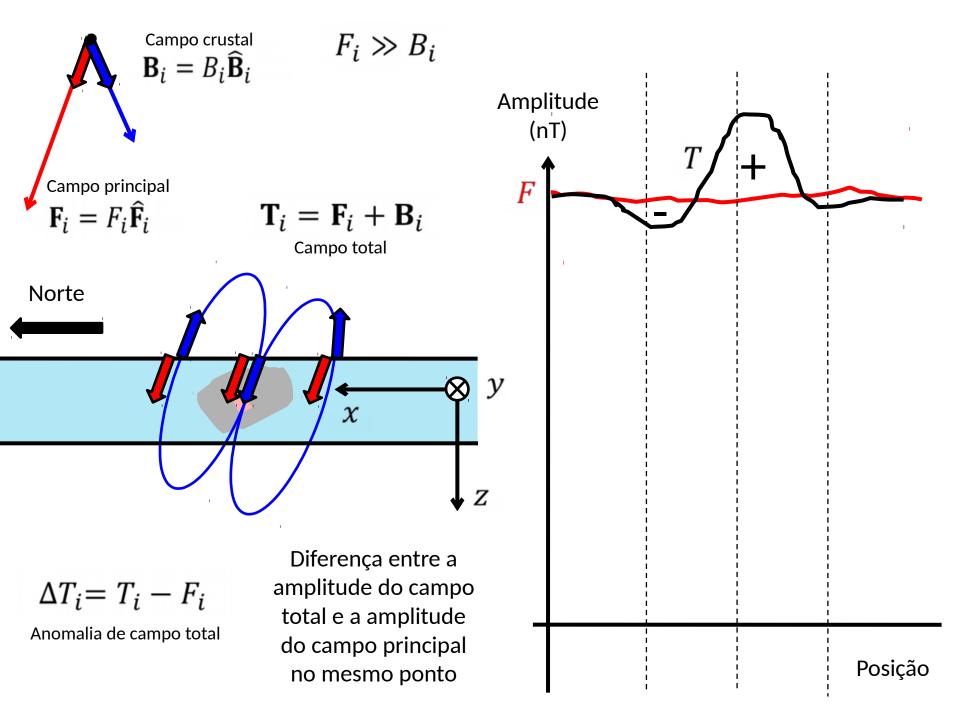


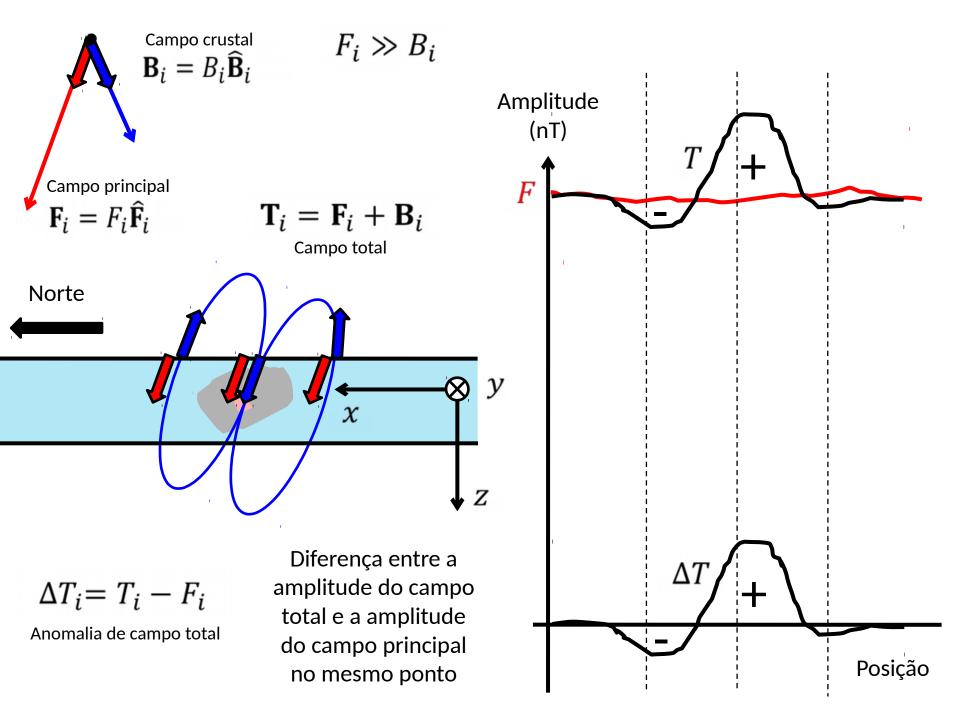


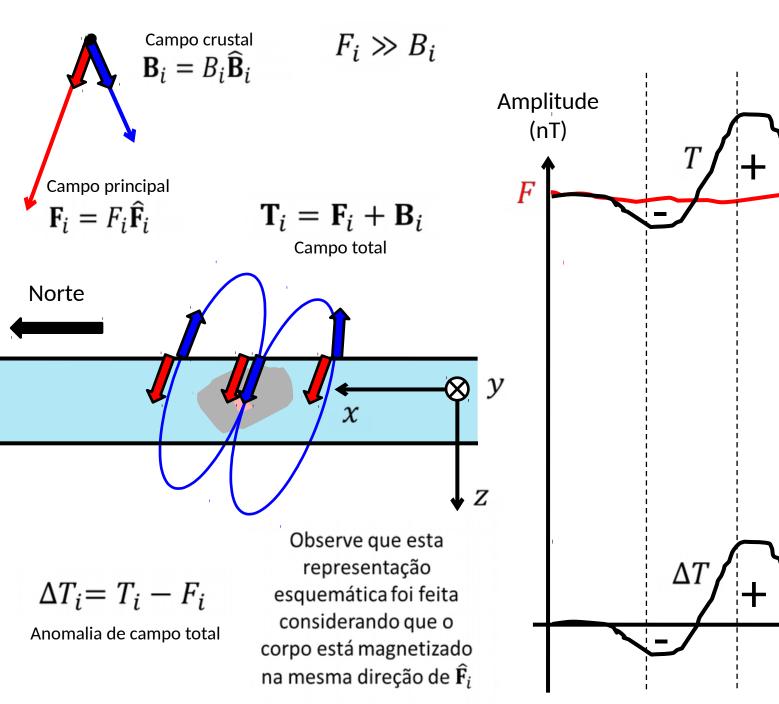




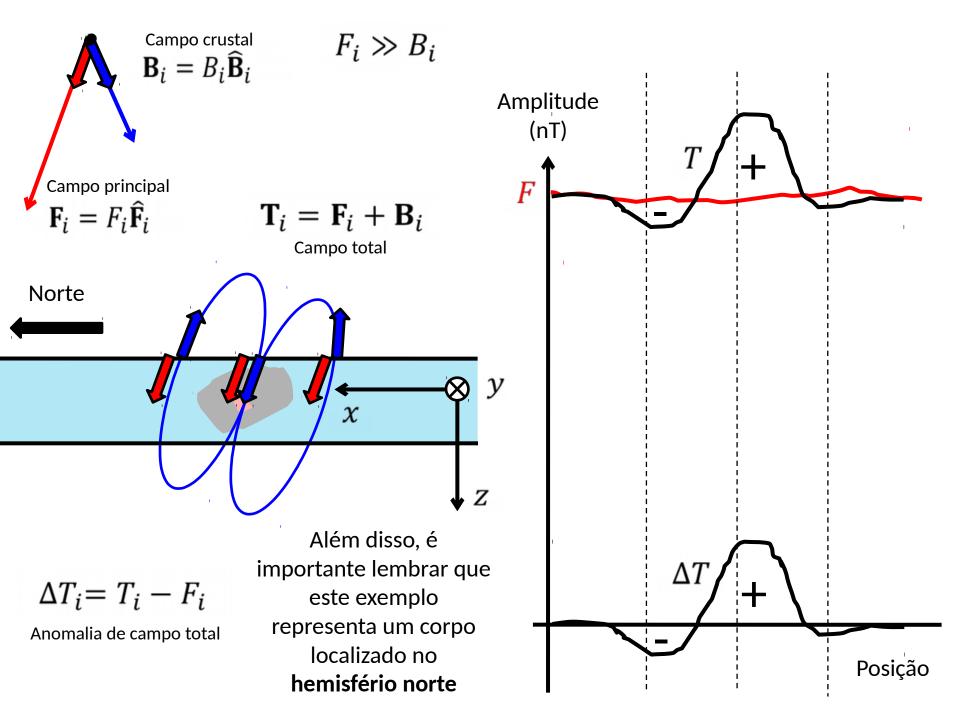


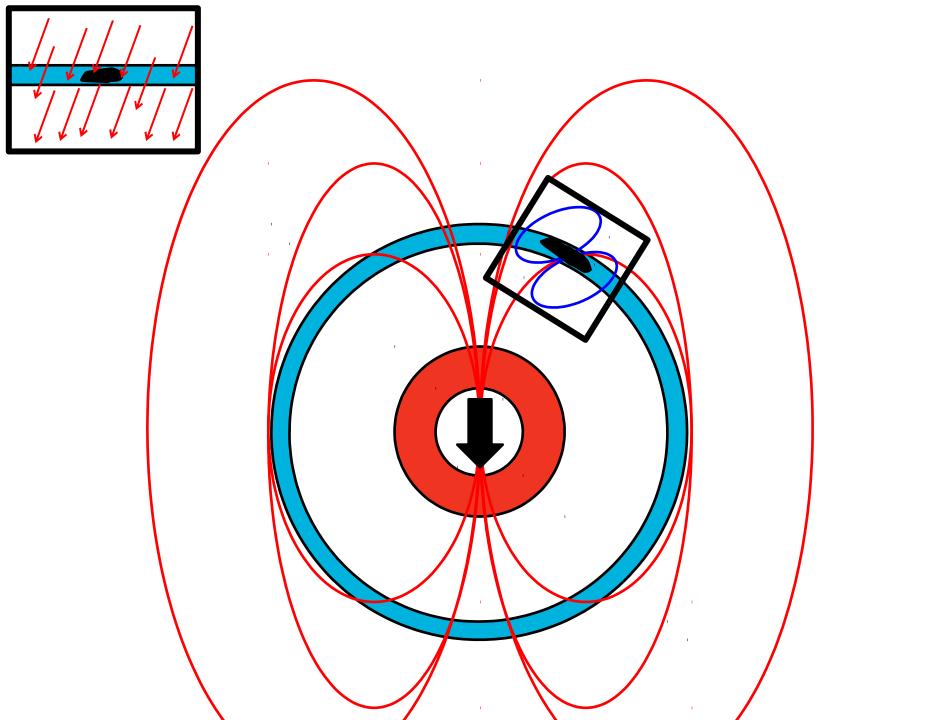


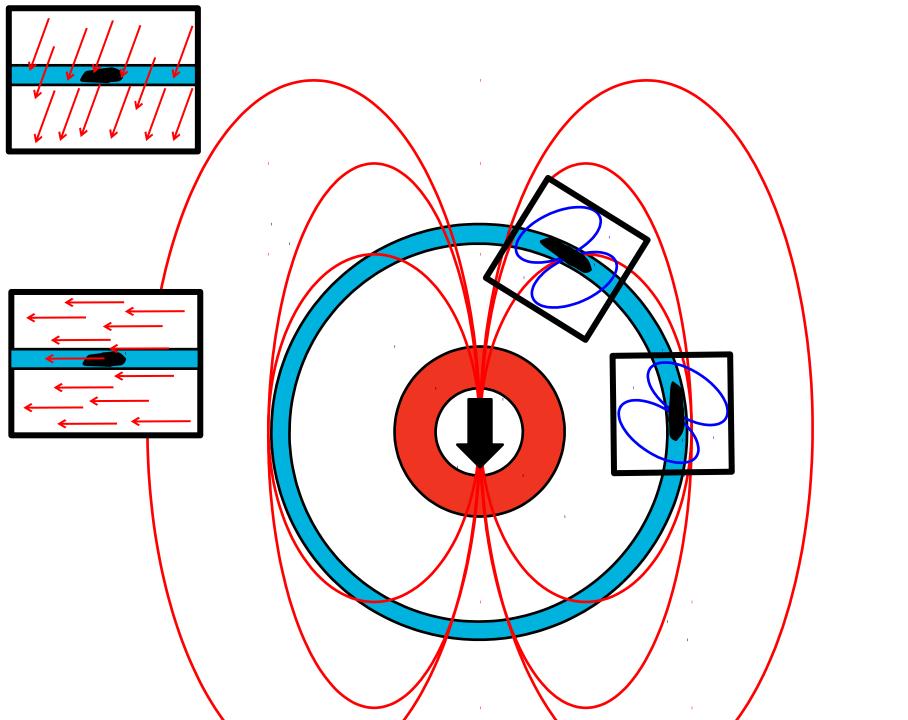


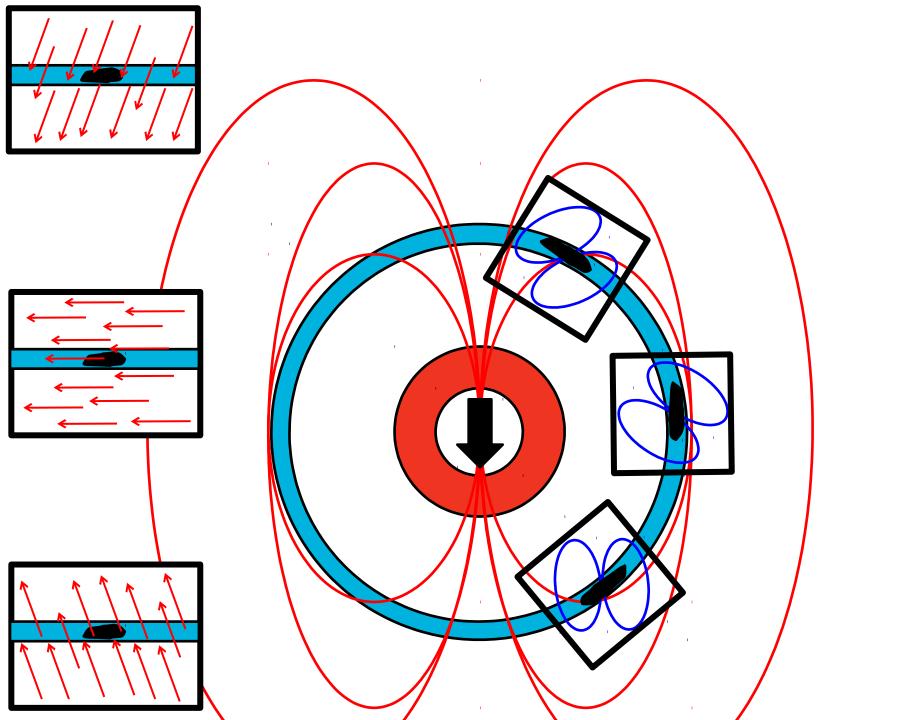


Posição

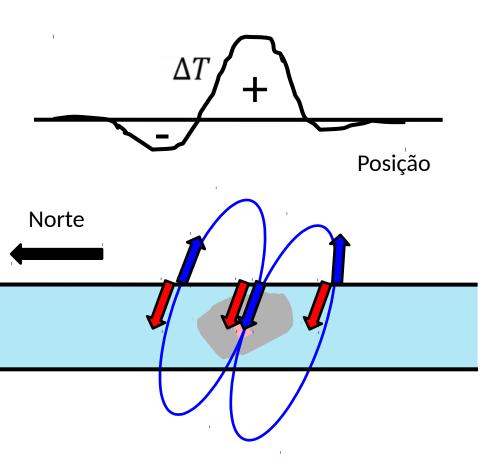


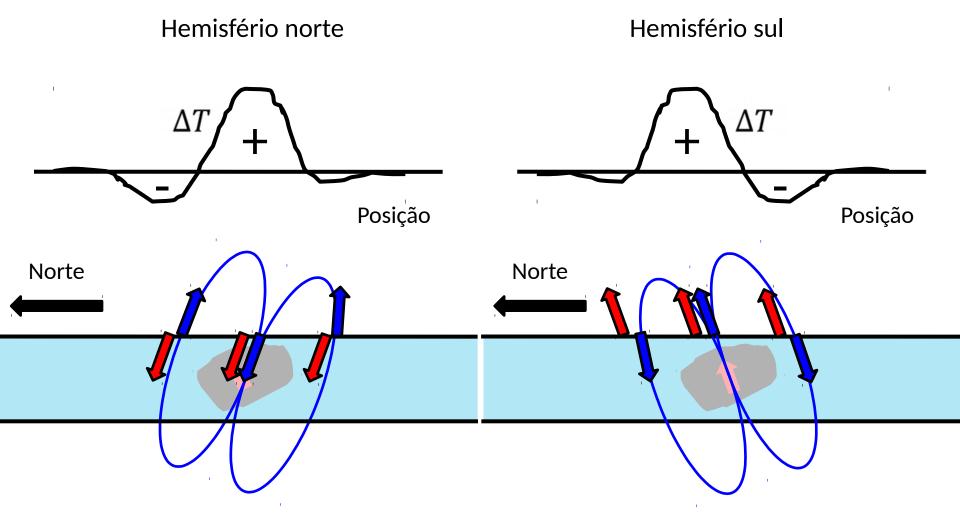


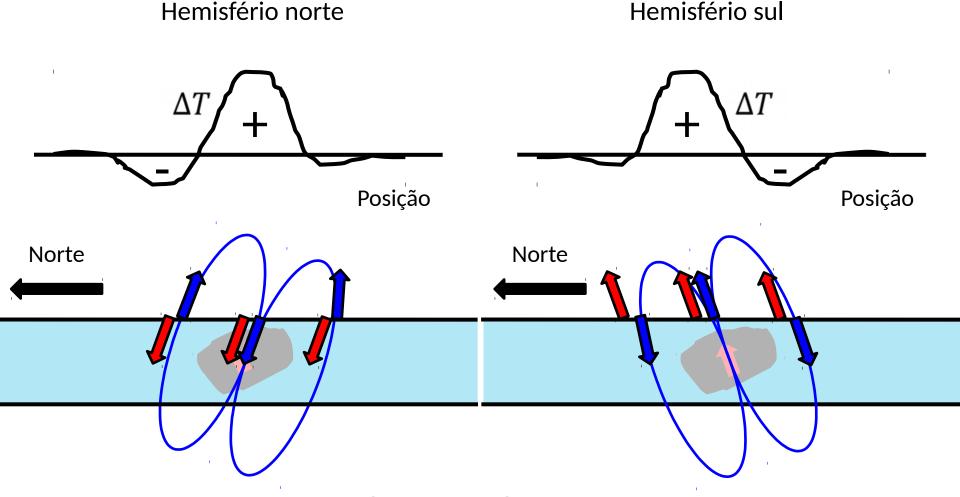




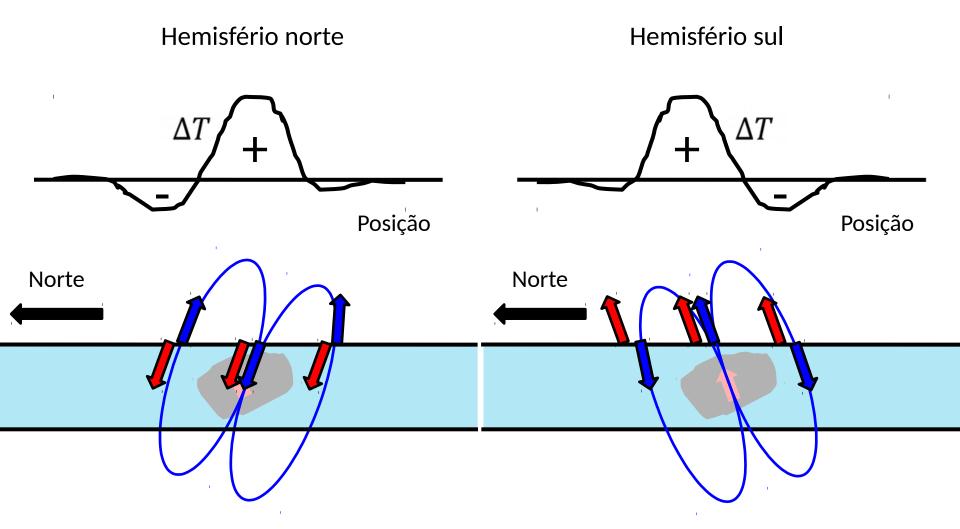
Hemisfério norte







Este padrão é válido apenas para anomalias de campo total produzidas por corpos com magnetização na mesma direção do campo principal



Como seria a anomalia de campo total produzida por um corpo localizado no polo norte e com magnetização na mesma direção do campo principal? E se o corpo estivesse no polo sul?

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