

# **Camada equivalente aplicada ao processamento e interpretação de dados de campos potenciais**

Vanderlei C. Oliveira Jr.

2016



**Observatório  
Nacional**



# Identidades de Green

Vanderlei C. Oliveira Jr.

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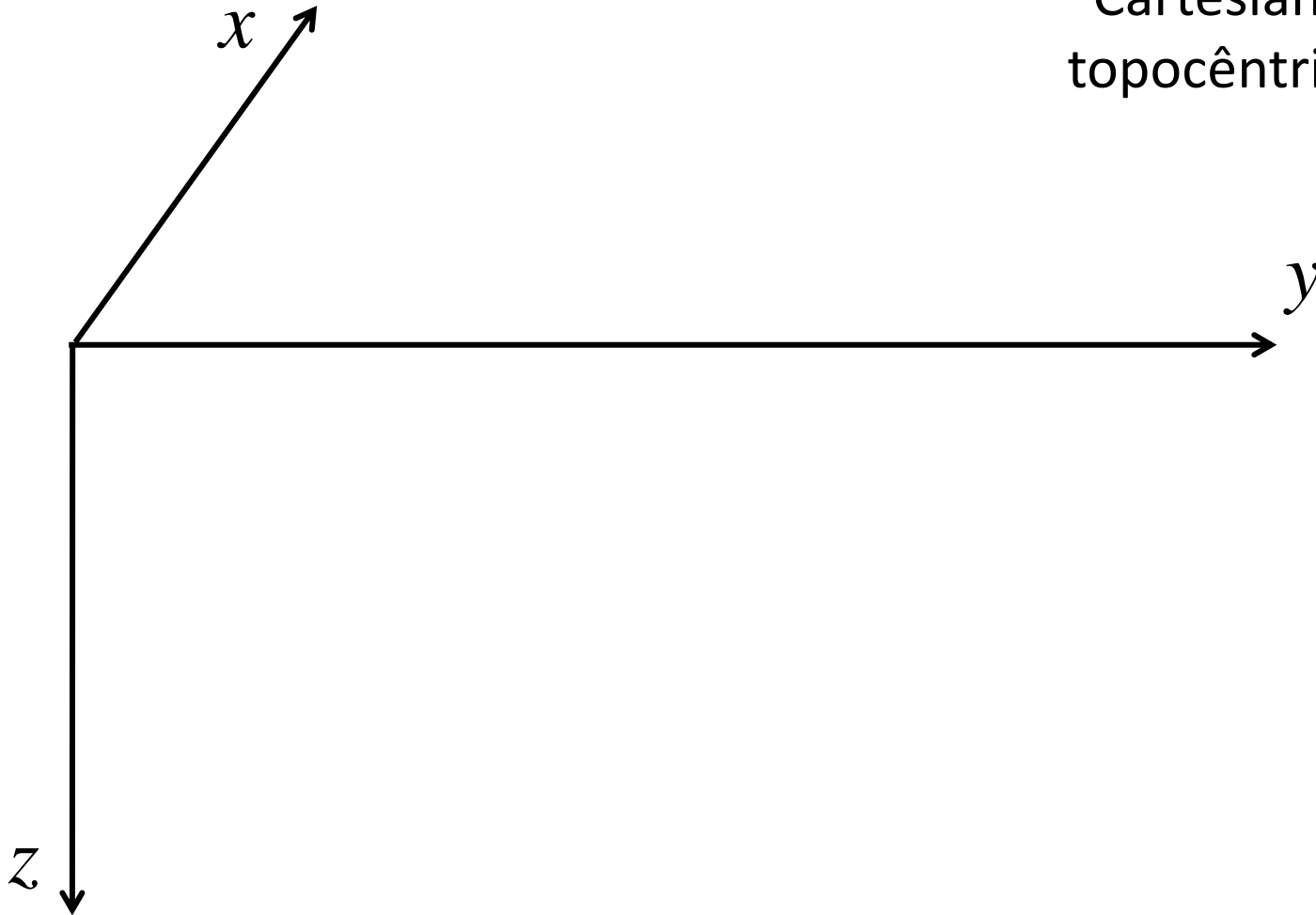


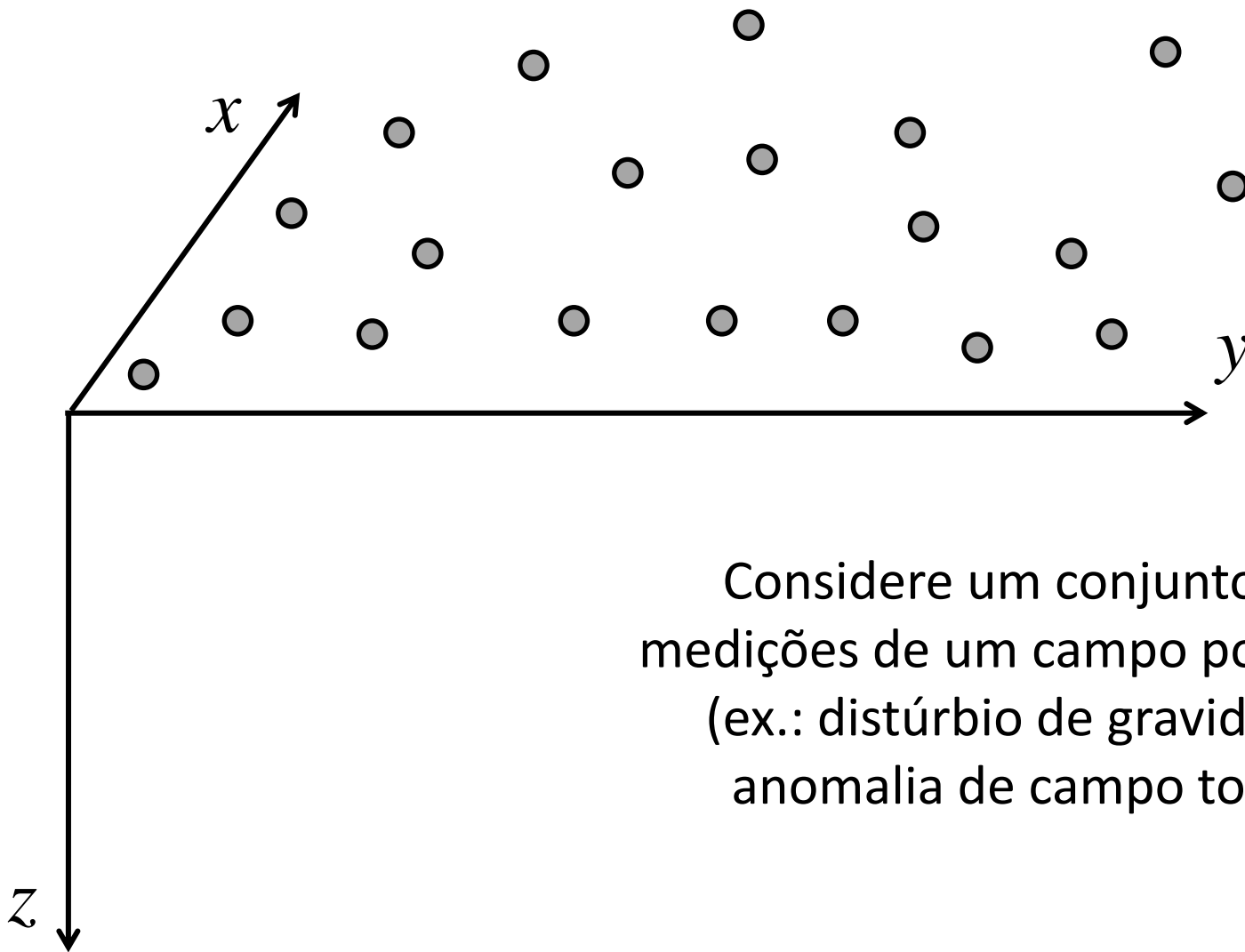
Observatório  
Nacional



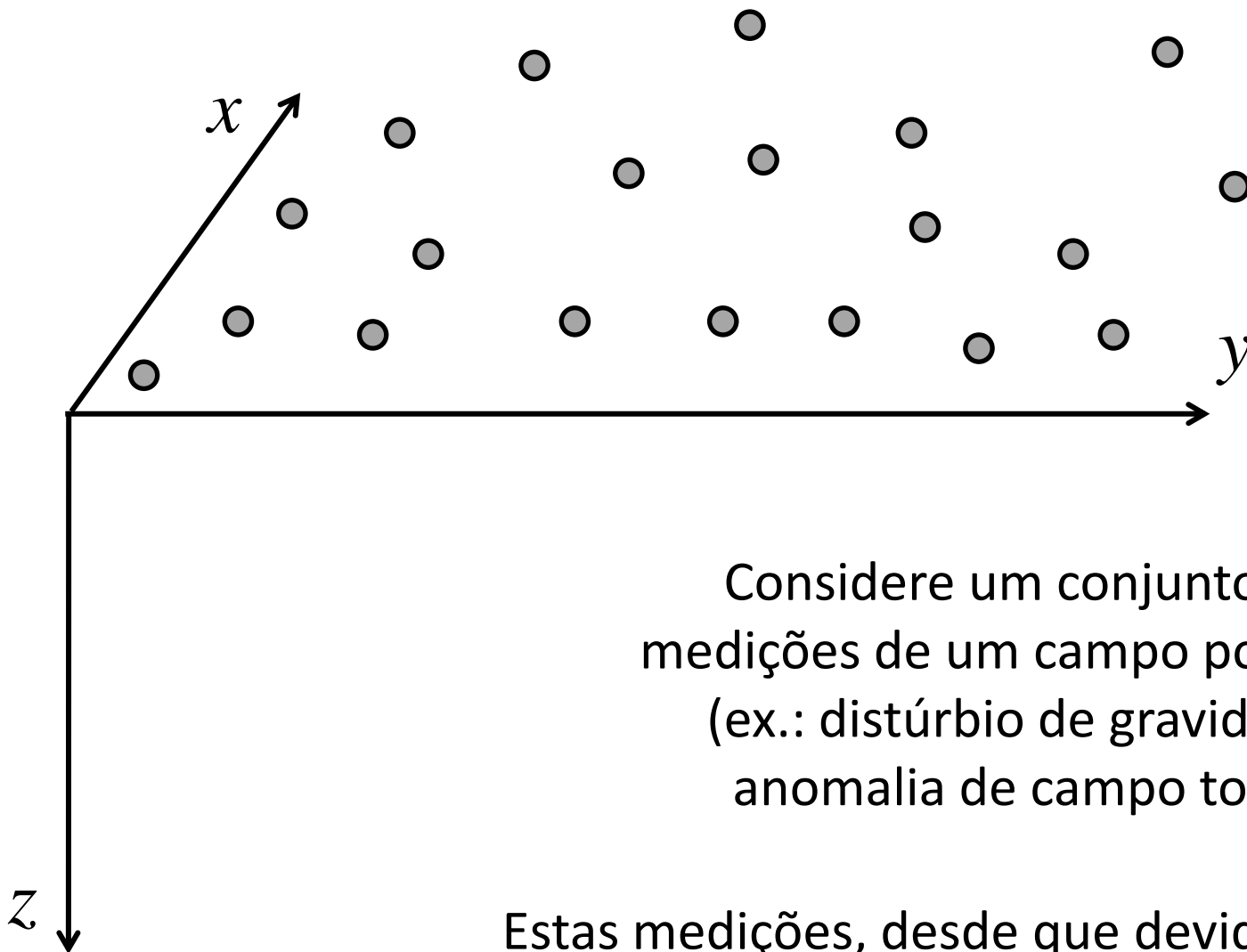
A técnica da camada equivalente é baseada em uma equação integral chamada **integral de continuação para cima** (Skeels, 1947; Henderson and Zietz, 1949; Henderson, 1960; Roy, 1962; Bhattacharyya, 1967; Henderson, 1970; Twomey, 1977; Blakely, 1996)

Considere um sistema  
Cartesiano  
topocêntrico



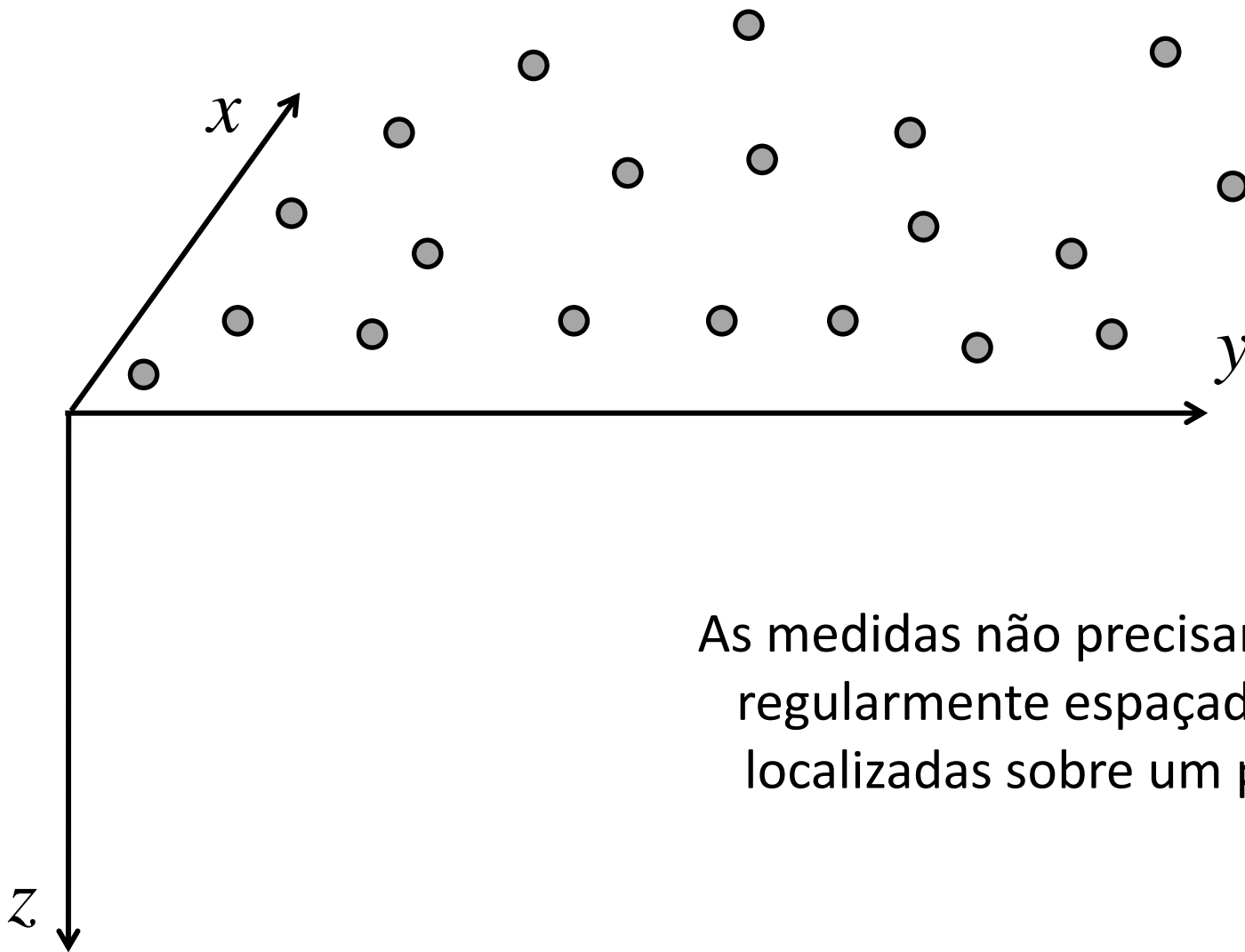


Considere um conjunto de  
medições de um campo potencial  
(ex.: distúrbio de gravidade,  
anomalia de campo total)

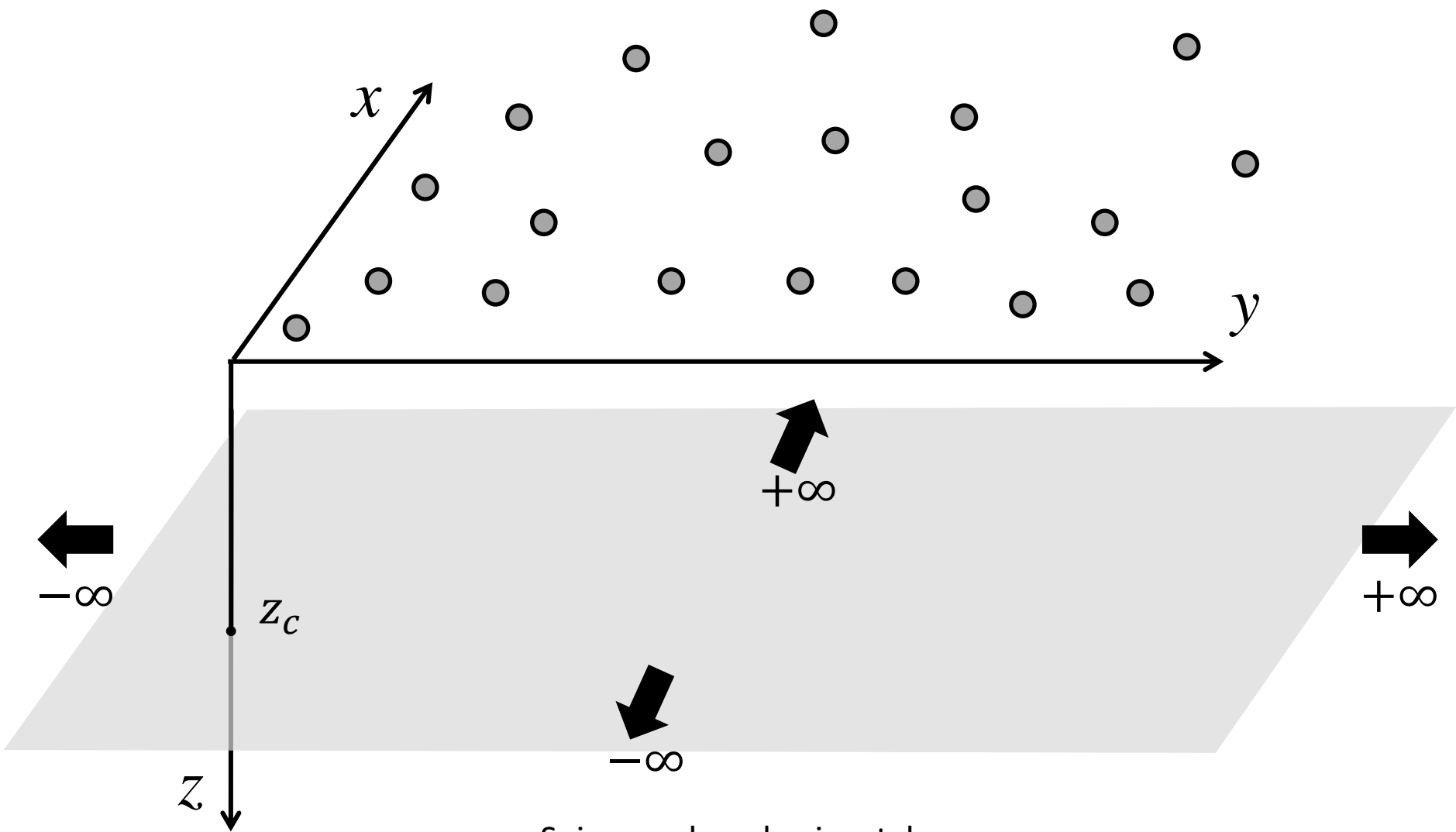


Considere um conjunto de  
medições de um campo potencial  
(ex.: distúrbio de gravidade,  
anomalia de campo total)

Estas medições, desde que devidamente  
corrigidas, representam os valores de  
uma determinada função harmônica  
avaliada nos pontos de observação

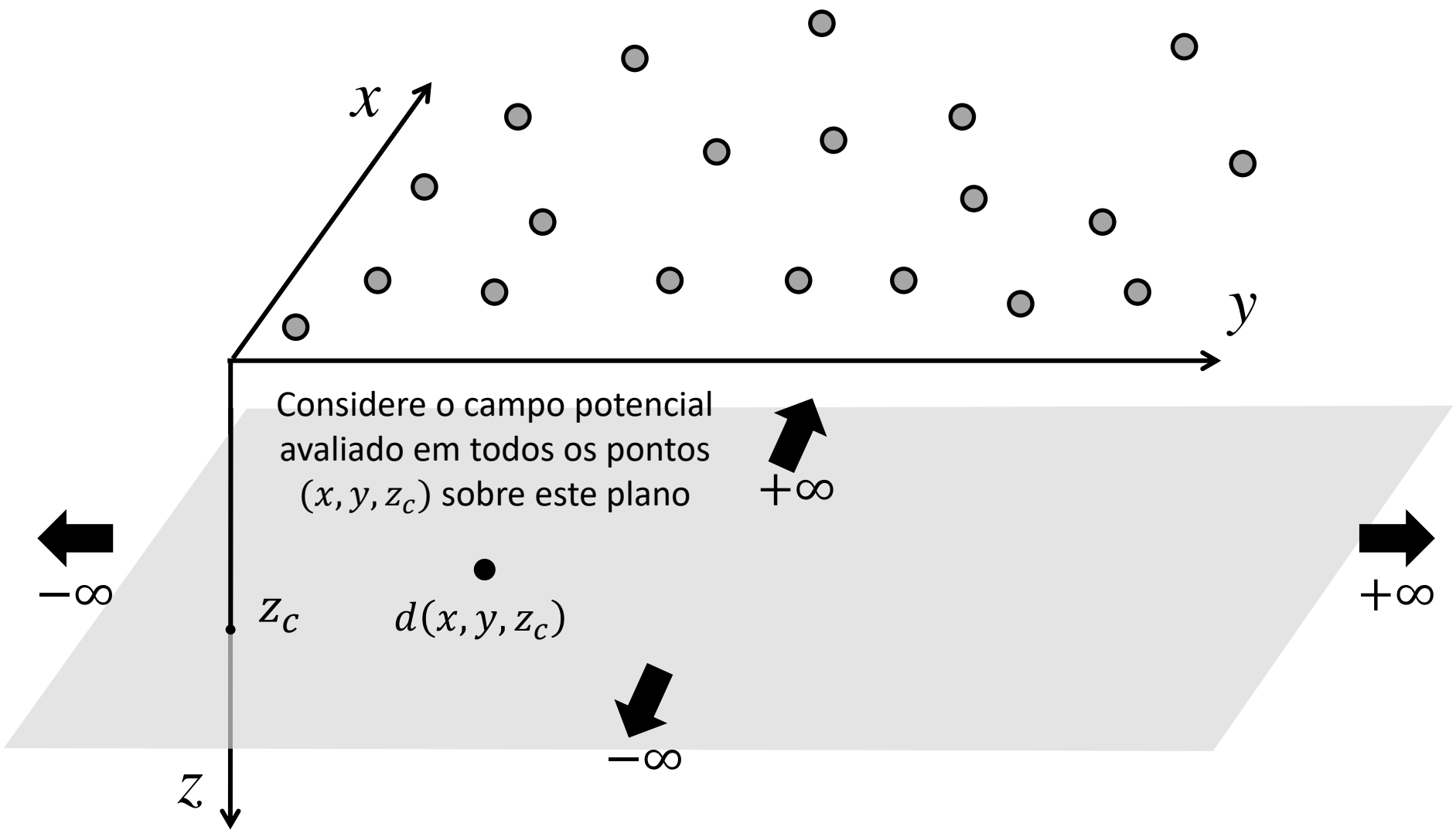


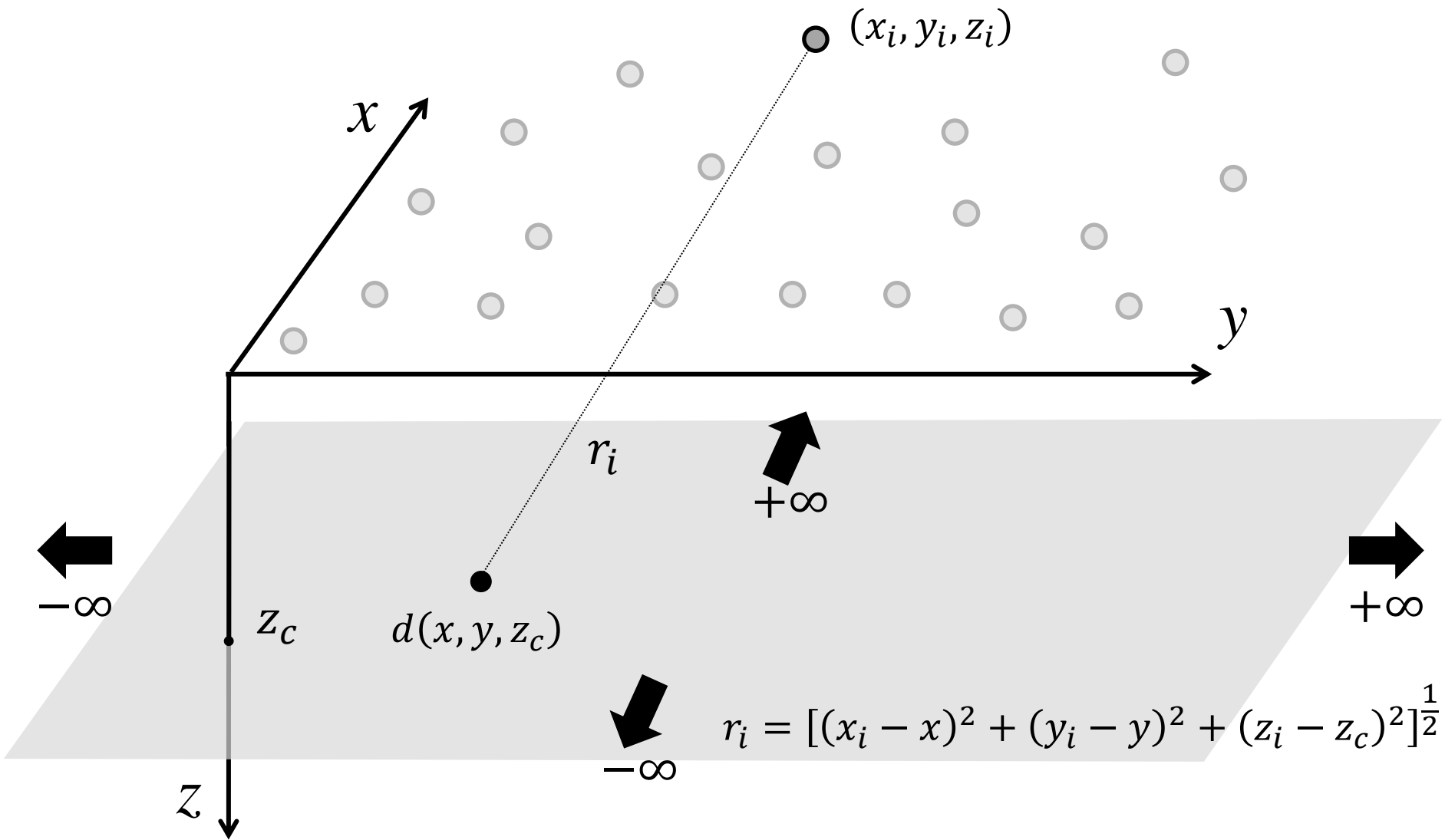
As medidas não precisam estar  
regularmente espaçadas ou  
localizadas sobre um plano

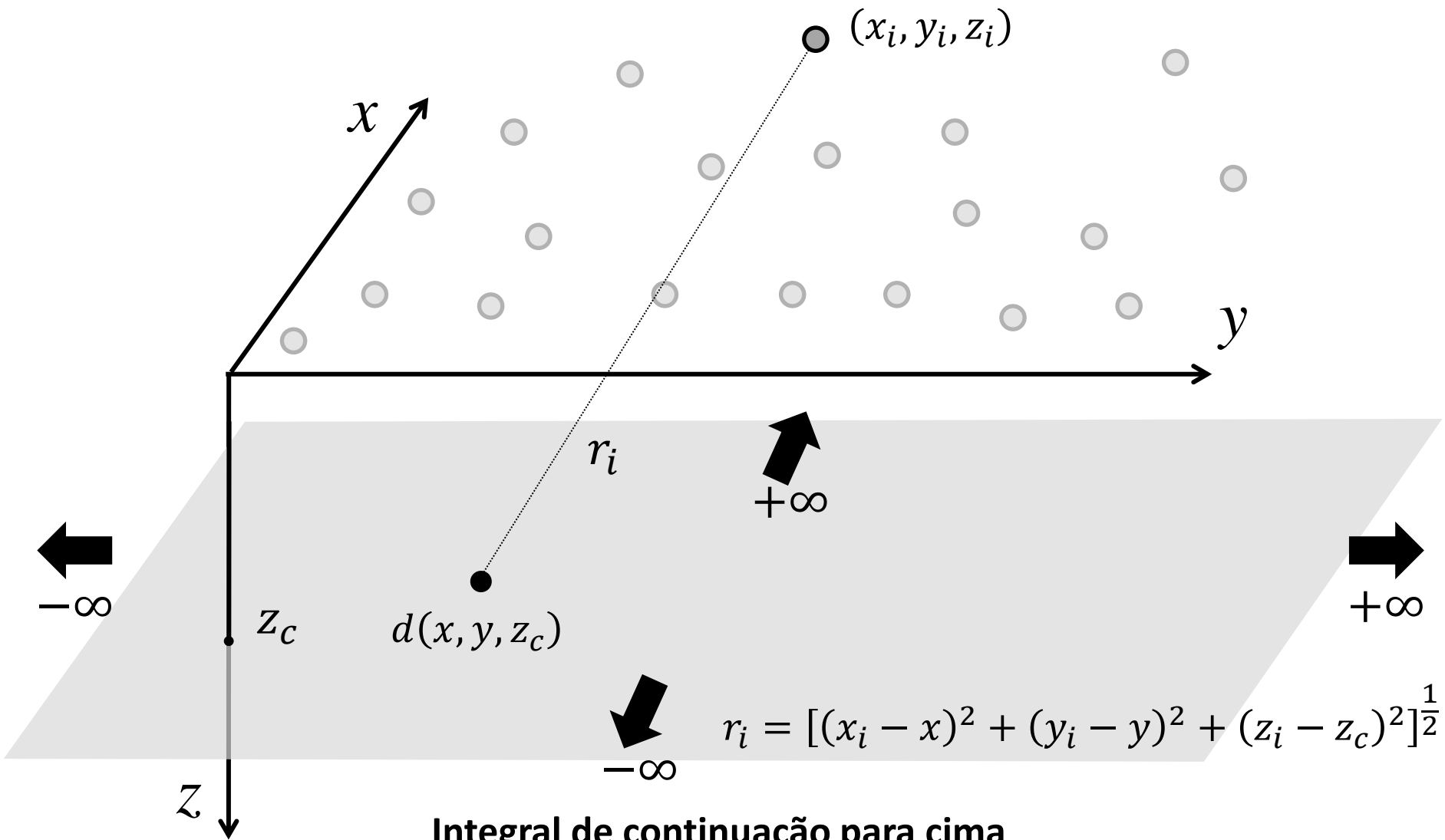


Seja um plano horizontal  
localizado em uma profundidade  
 $z_c$  acima das fontes e que se  
estenda para o infinito em  $x$  e  $y$









$$d(x_i, y_i, z_i) = \frac{z_c - z_i}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{d(x, y, z_c)}{r_i^3} dx dy, \quad z_c > z_i$$

De onde vem esta equação?

**Integral de continuação para cima**

$$d(x_i, y_i, z_i) = \frac{z_c - z_i}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{d(x, y, z_c)}{r_i^3} dx dy , \quad z_c > z_i$$

Esta equação é deduzida a partir das **identidades de Green** (Green, 1871; Kellogg, 1929)

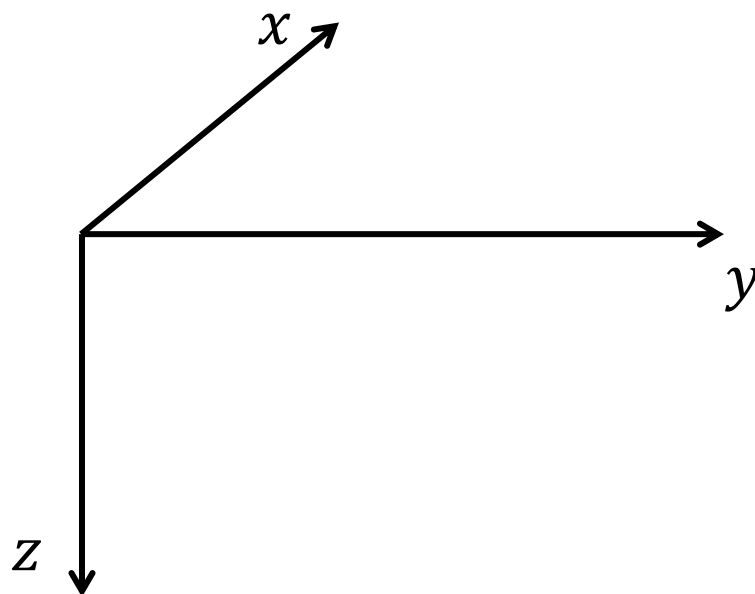
As identidades de Green são extremamente importantes no estudo de funções harmônicas

**Integral de continuação para cima**

$$d(x_i, y_i, z_i) = \frac{z_c - z_i}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{d(x, y, z_c)}{r_i^3} dx dy, \quad z_c > z_i$$

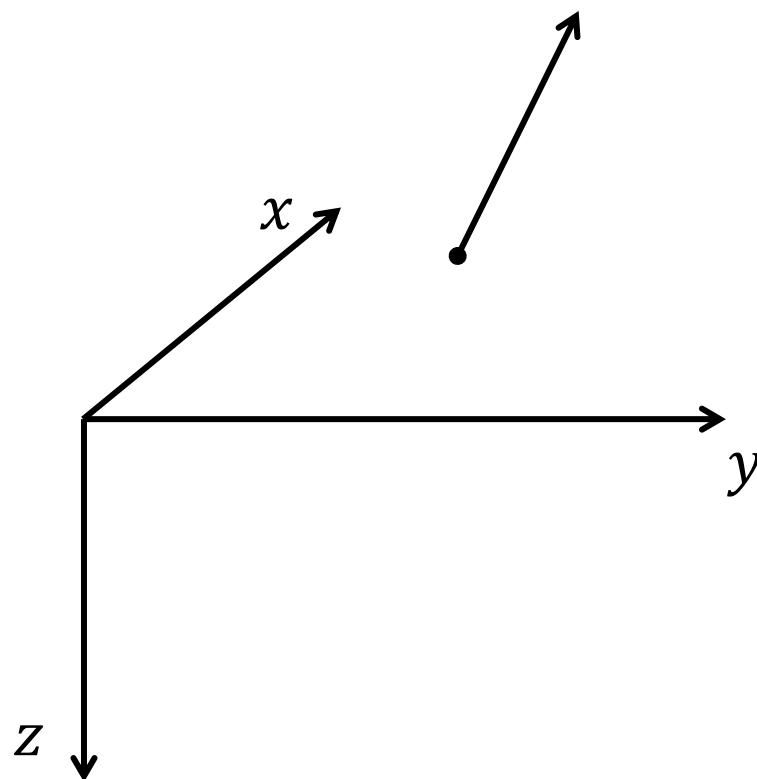
$$\mathbf{F}(x, y, z) = \begin{bmatrix} F_x(x, y, z) \\ F_y(x, y, z) \\ F_z(x, y, z) \end{bmatrix}$$

Campo vetorial



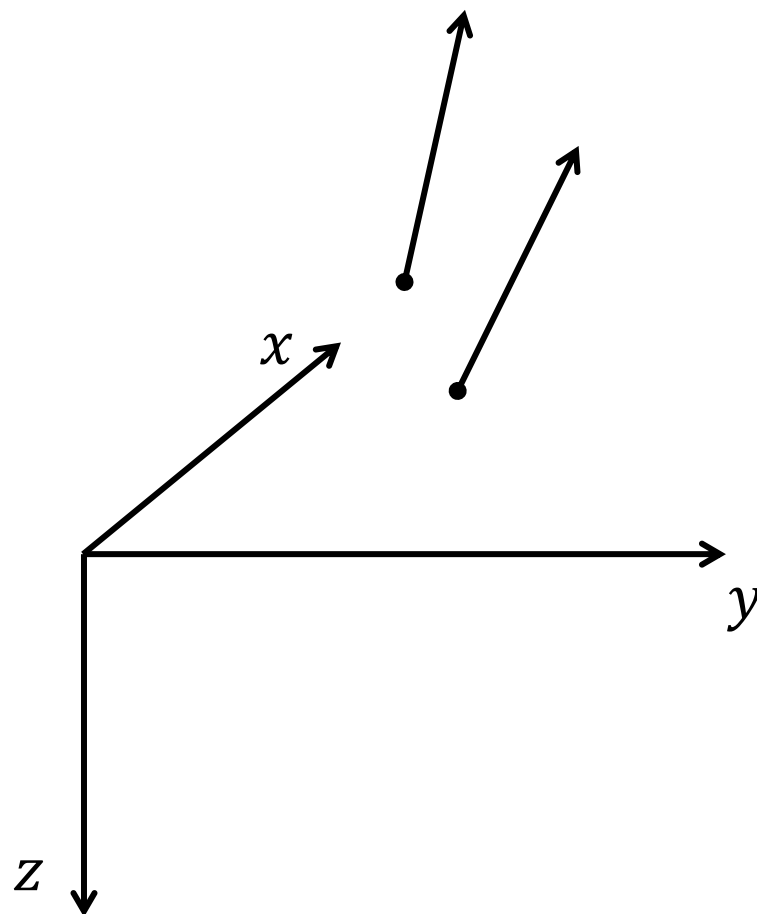
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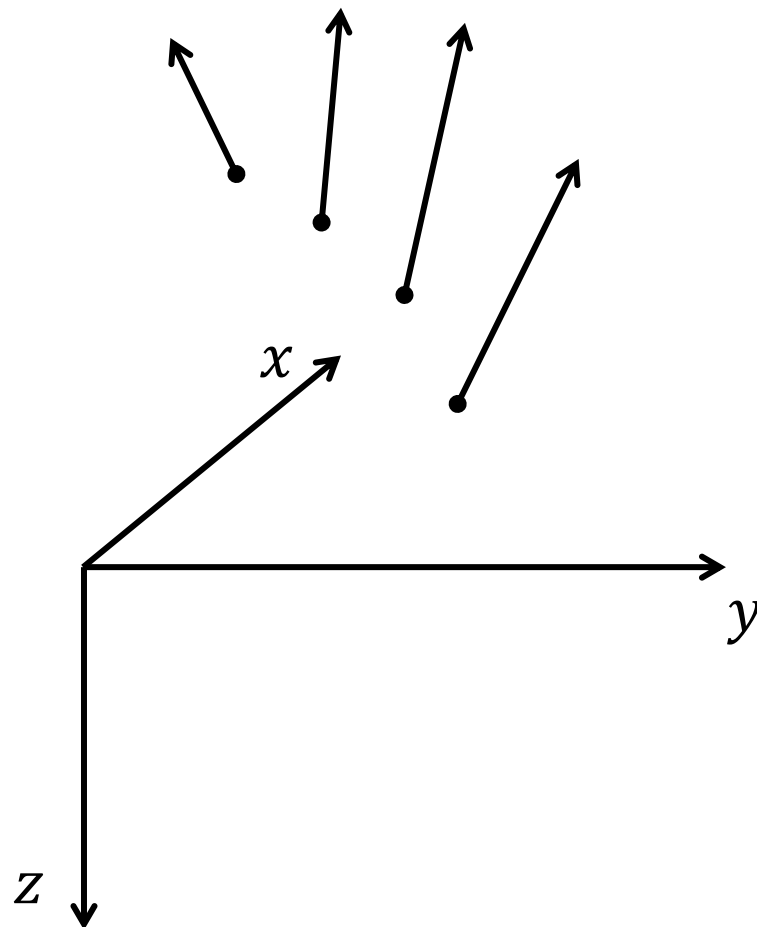
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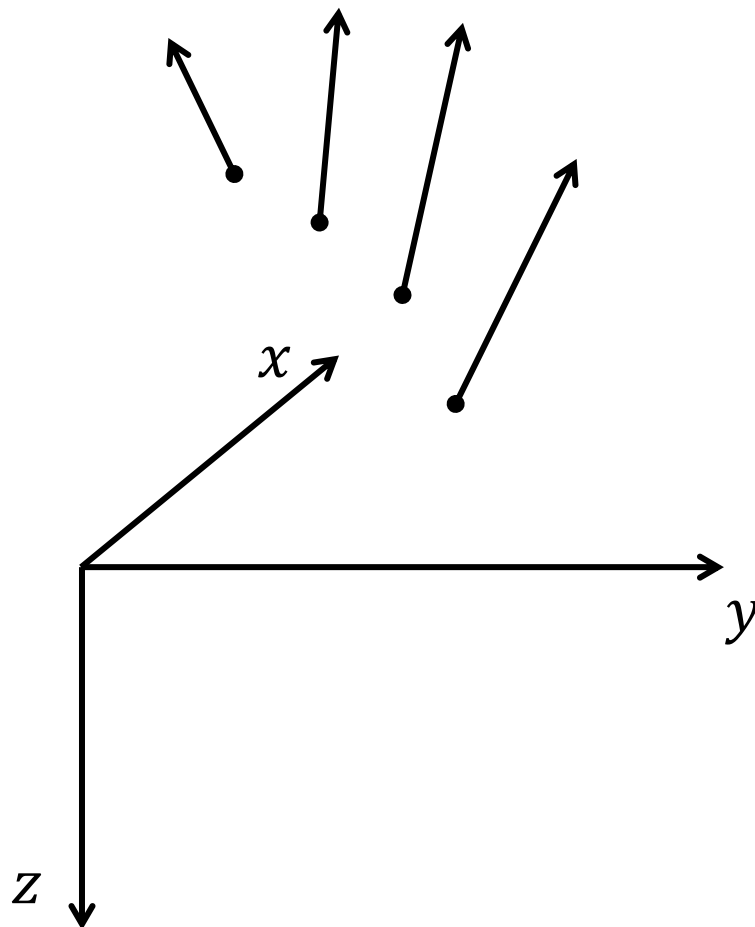
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$$\mathbf{F}(x, y, z) = \begin{bmatrix} F_x(x, y, z) \\ F_y(x, y, z) \\ F_z(x, y, z) \end{bmatrix}$$

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$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{F}_n &= \mathbf{F}^T \mathbf{n} \\ &= F_x n_x + F_y n_y + F_z n_z \end{aligned}$$

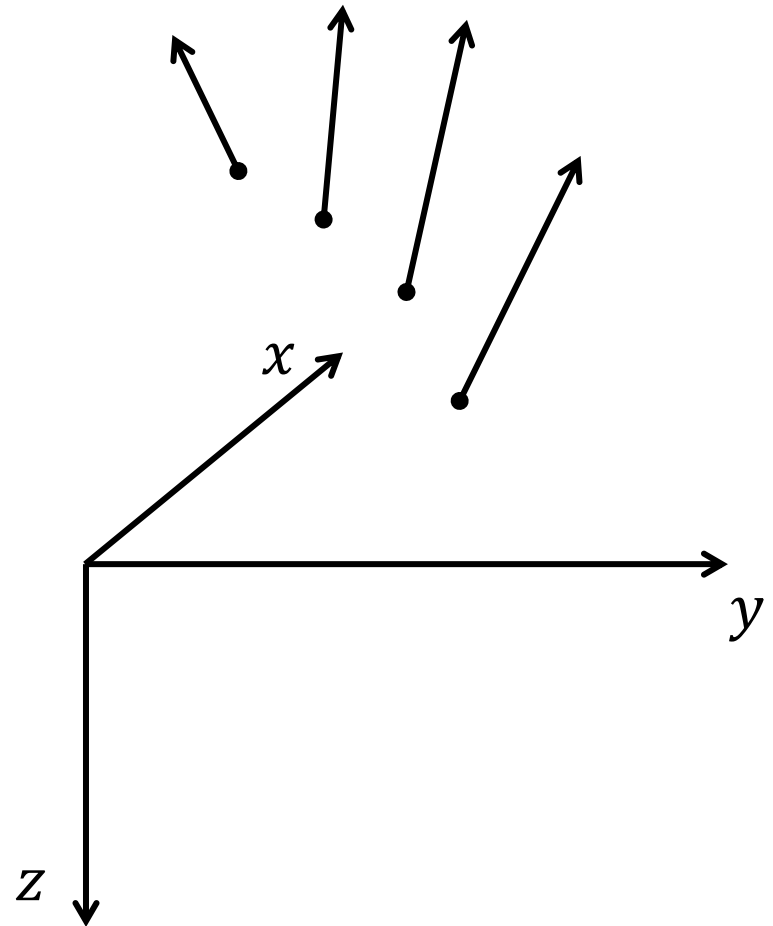


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Por simplicidade, as coordenadas onde o campo e suas componentes são calculados foram omitidas

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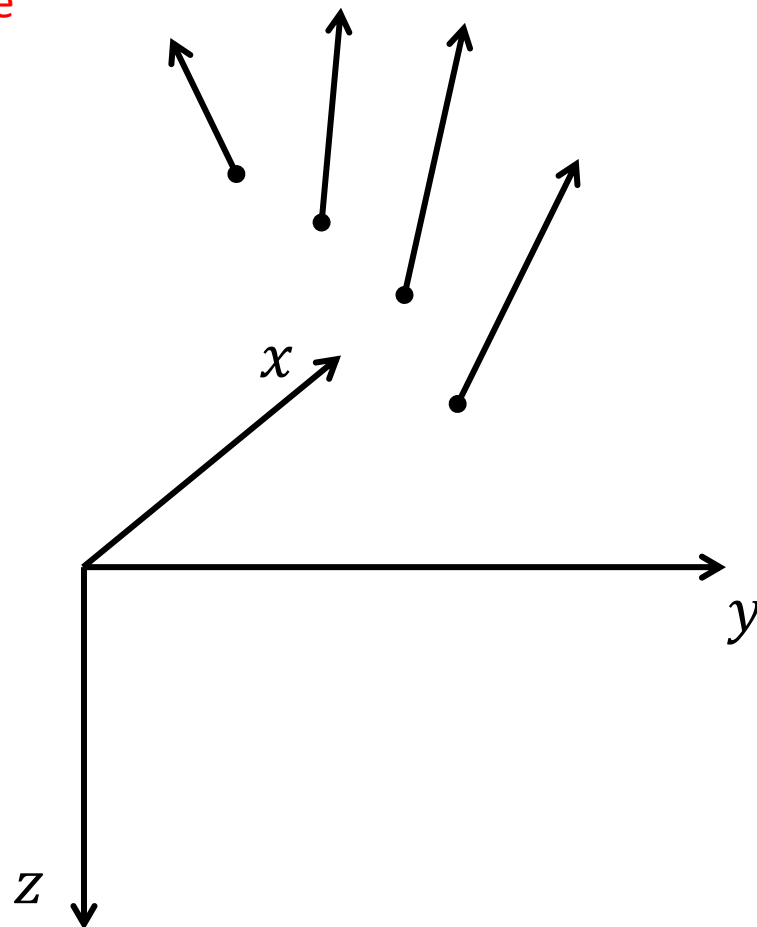
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Divergente  
de  $\mathbf{F}$

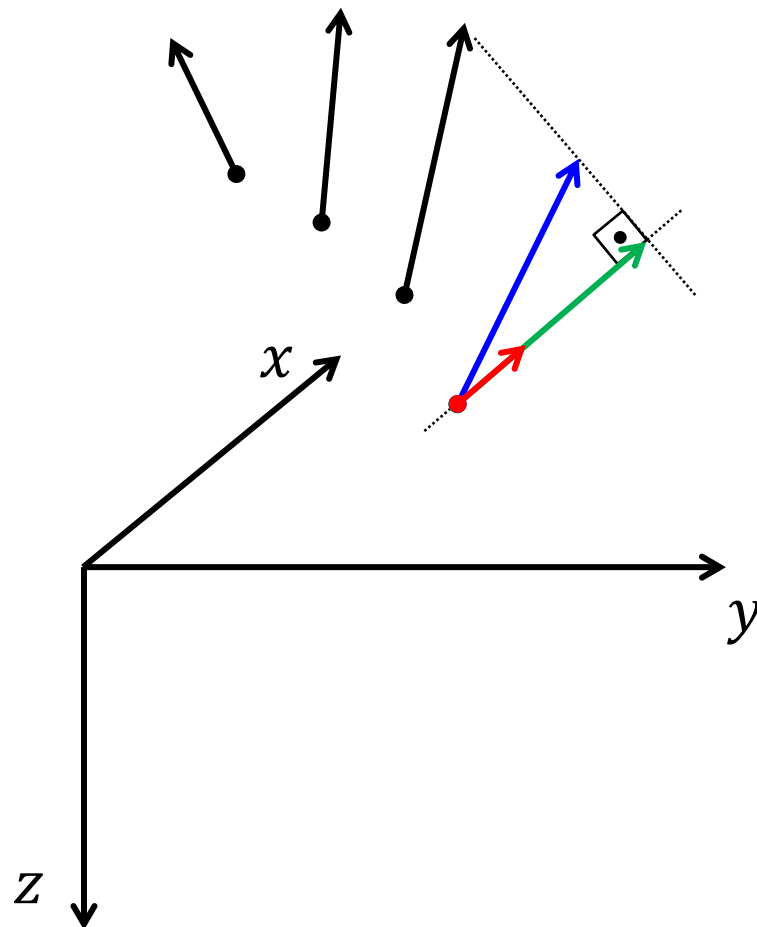


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Componente de  
 $\mathbf{F}$  na direção do  
 vetor  $\mathbf{n}$



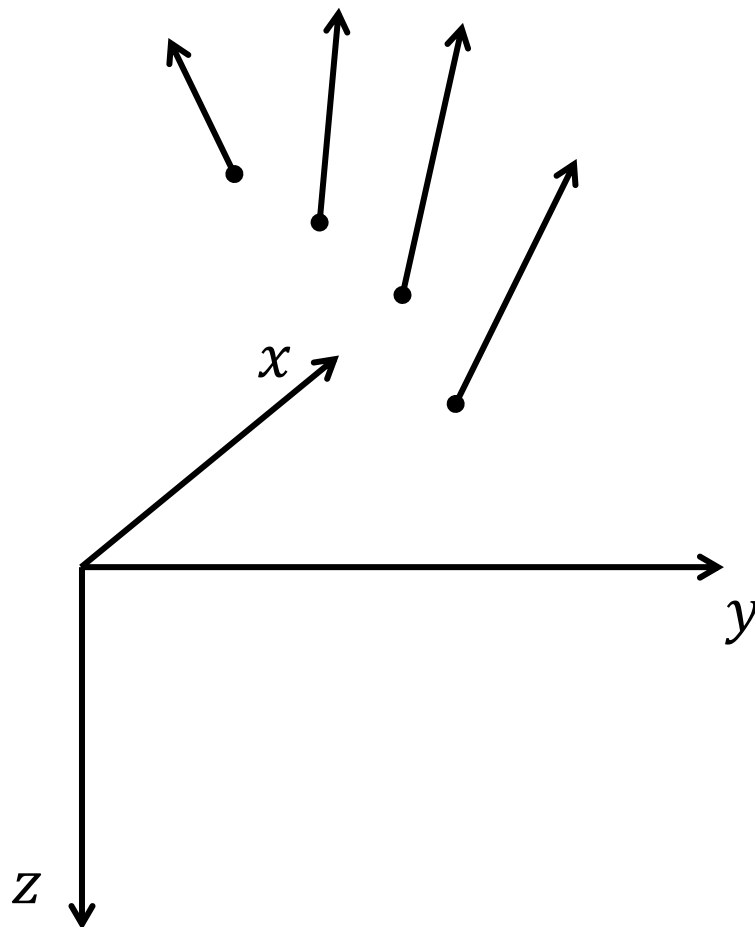
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$$\iiint_v \nabla \cdot \mathbf{F} \, dv = \iint_S \mathbf{F}^T \hat{\mathbf{n}} \, dS$$

**Teorema da divergência,  
Teorema de Gauss ou  
Teorema de Green**  
(Kellogg, 1929)



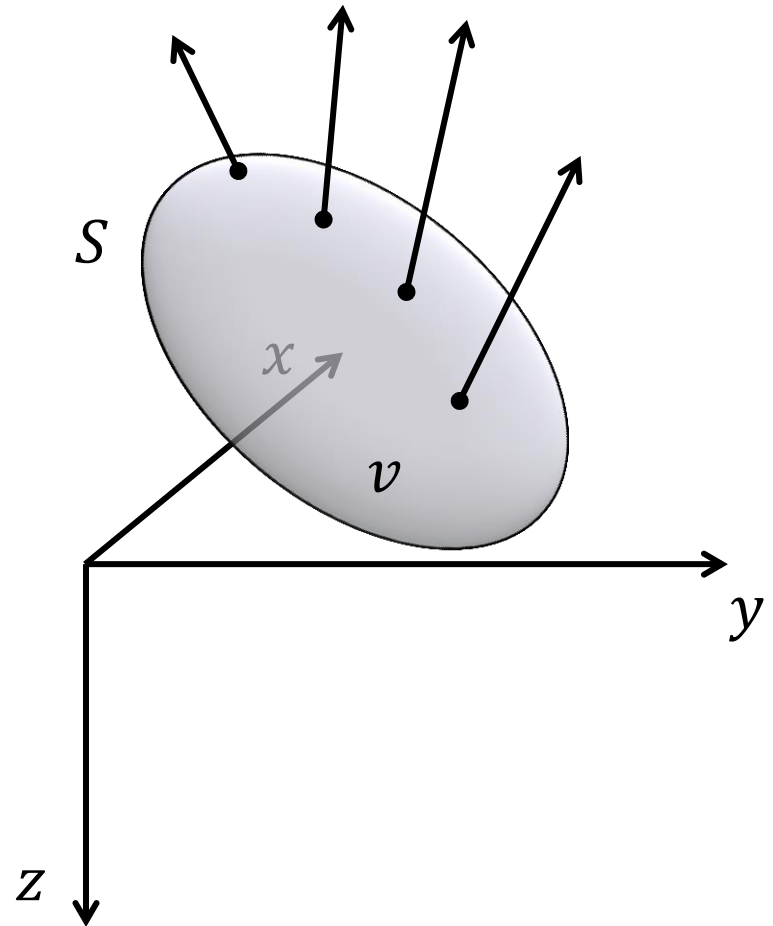
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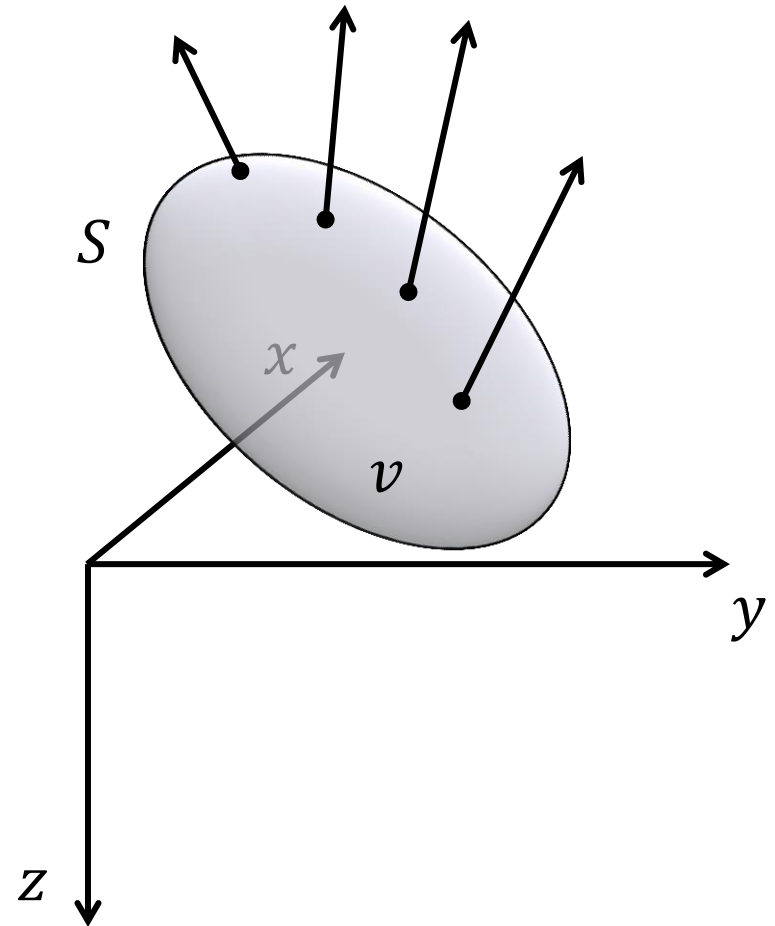
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Dentro do volume  $v$

Na superfície  $S$

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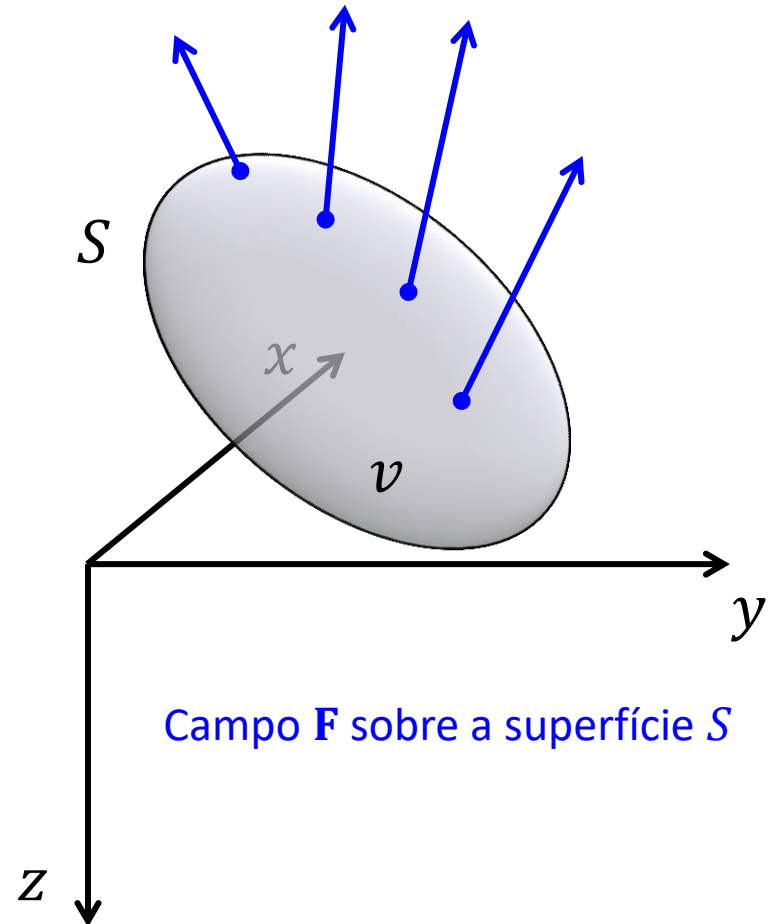
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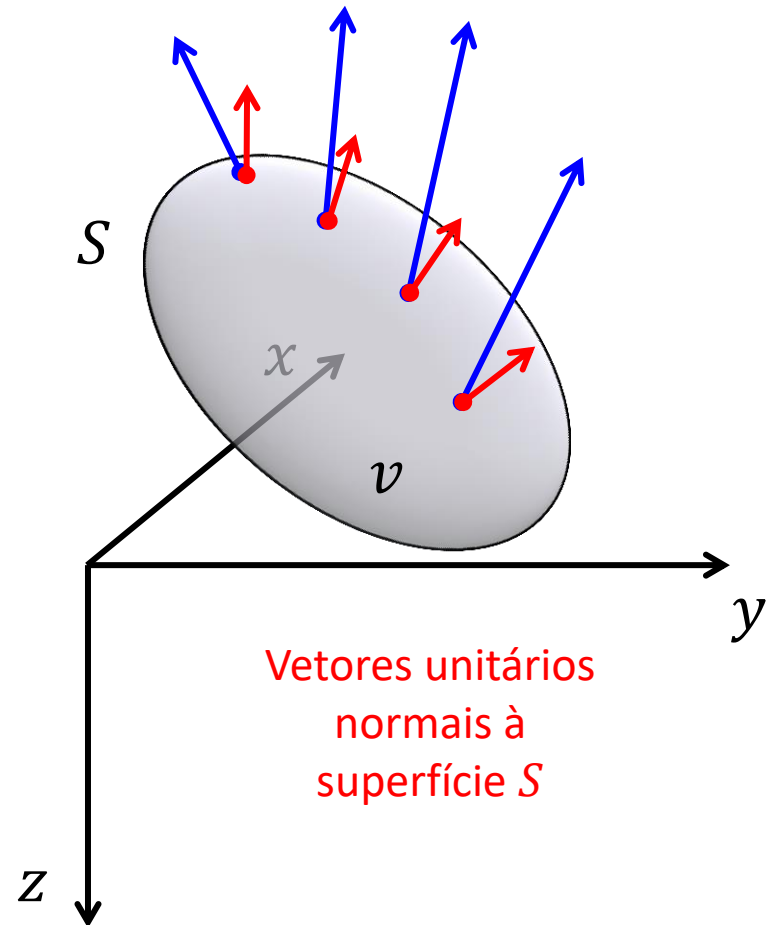
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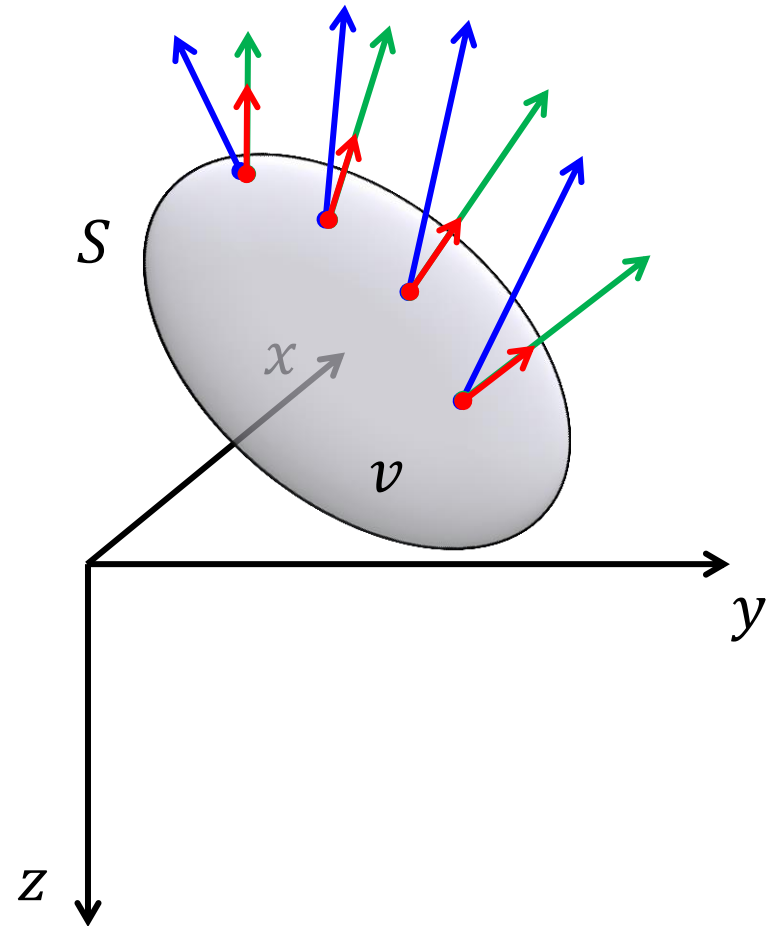
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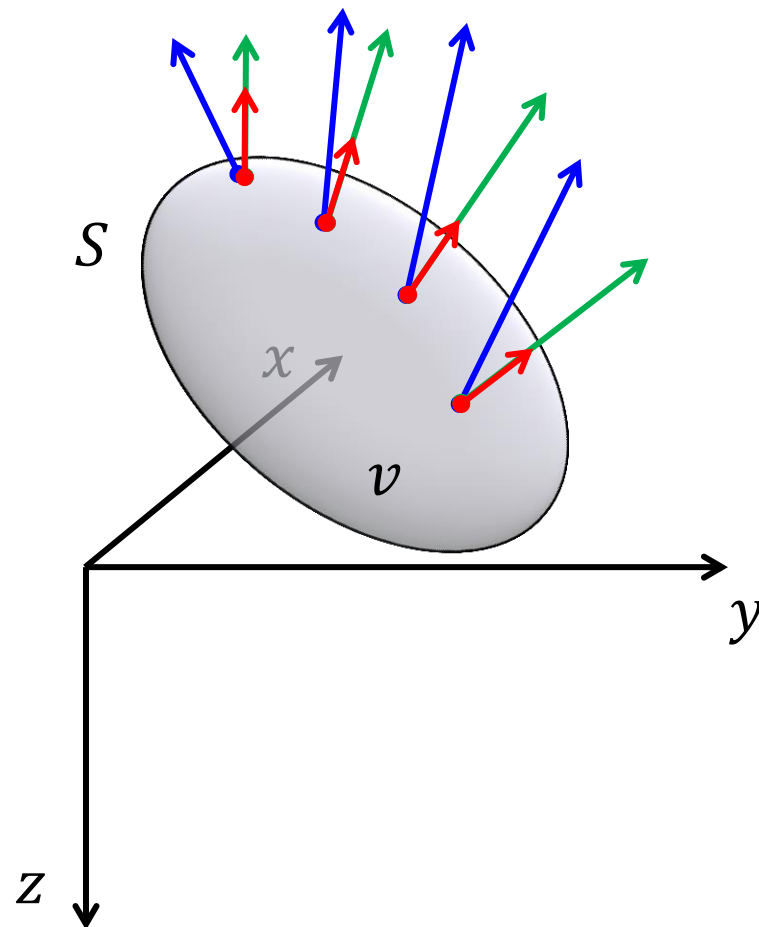
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$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{F} &= V \nabla U \\ &= V \begin{bmatrix} \partial_x U \\ \partial_y U \\ \partial_z U \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

Considere que o campo  $\mathbf{F}(x, y, z)$  seja igual ao produto entre uma função escalar  $V(x, y, z)$  e o gradiente de outra função escalar  $U(x, y, z)$



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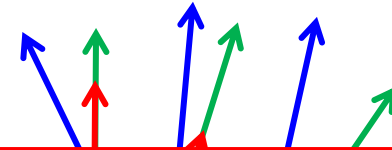
Na superfície  $S$

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**Teorema da divergência,  
Teorema de Gauss ou  
Teorema de Green  
(Kellogg, 1929)**

Estas funções não têm  
nenhuma relação com os  
potenciais gravitacionais  
apresentados na parte sobre o  
distúrbio de gravidade!

$z$



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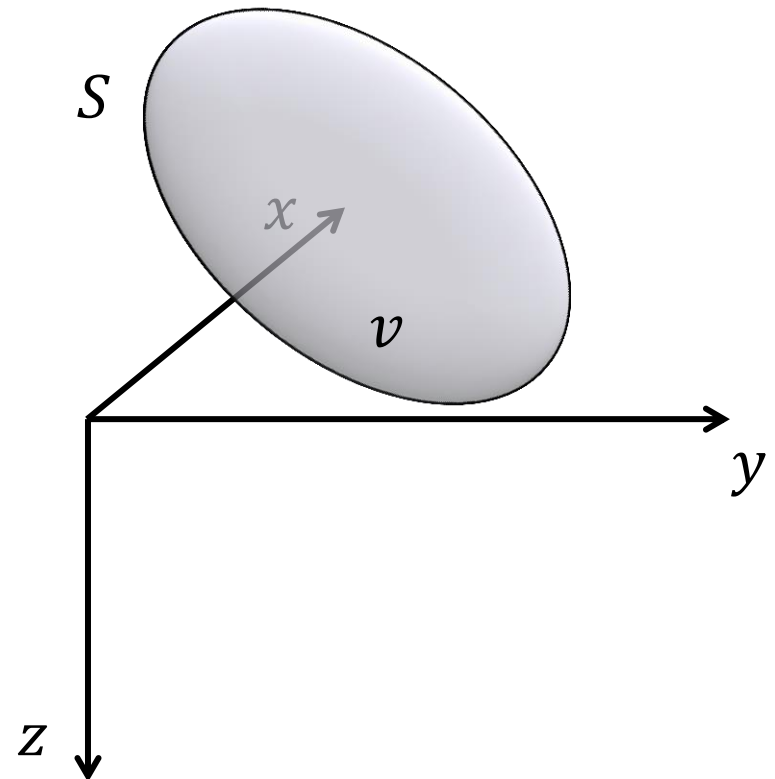
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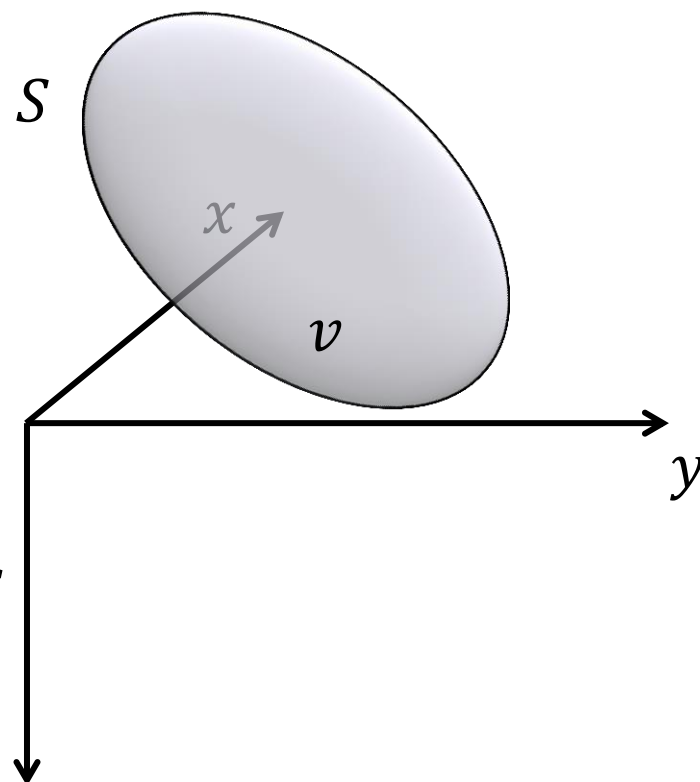
**Primeira identidade de Green (Kellogg, 1929)**

$$\mathbf{F} = V \nabla U$$

$$= V \begin{bmatrix} \partial_x U \\ \partial_y U \\ \partial_z U \end{bmatrix}$$

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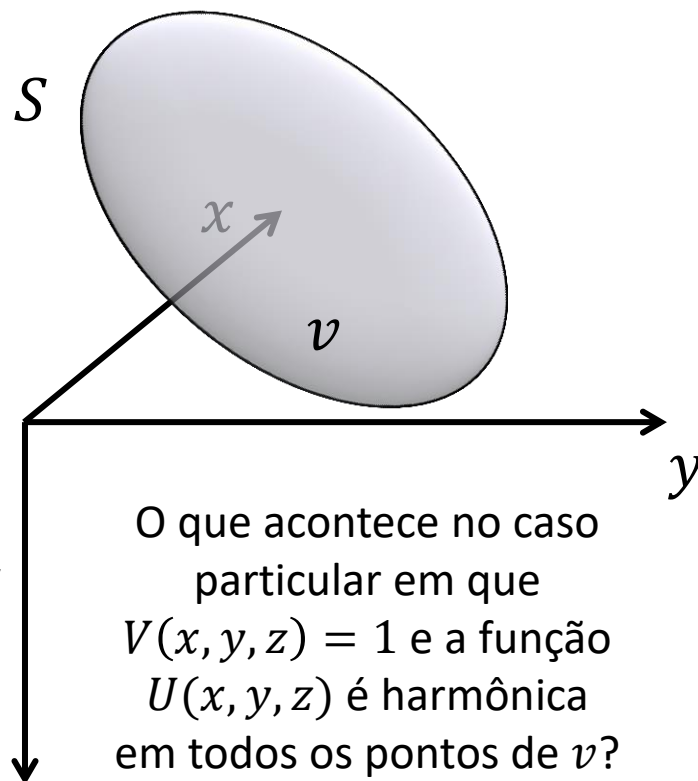
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O que acontece no caso particular em que  $V(x, y, z) = 1$  e a função  $U(x, y, z)$  é harmônica em todos os pontos de  $v$ ?



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

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{E} = \nabla U^T \nabla V + U \nabla^2 V$$

Dentro do volume  $v$

Na superfície  $S$

$$\iiint_v \nabla \cdot \mathbf{F} \, dv = \iint_S \mathbf{F}^T \hat{\mathbf{n}} \, dS$$

Considere outro campo vetorial obtido trocando-se a ordem das funções  $U$  e  $V$

$$\iiint_v \nabla V^T \nabla U + V \nabla^2 U \, dv = \iint_S V \nabla U^T \hat{\mathbf{n}} \, dS$$

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$$\iiint_v \nabla V^T \nabla U + V \nabla^2 U \, dv = \iint_S V \nabla U^T \hat{\mathbf{n}} \, dS$$

**Primeira identidade de Green** (Kellogg, 1929)

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{F} &= V \nabla U \\ &= V \begin{bmatrix} \partial_x U \\ \partial_y U \\ \partial_z U \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

Considere que o campo  $\mathbf{F}(x, y, z)$  seja igual ao produto entre uma função escalar  $V(x, y, z)$  e o gradiente de outra função escalar  $U(x, y, z)$

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{F} = \nabla V^T \nabla U + V \nabla^2 U$$

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

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{E} = \nabla U^T \nabla V + U \nabla^2 V$$

Considere outro campo vetorial obtido trocando-se a ordem das funções  $U$  e  $V$

Por mais estranho que isso pareça, isso é perfeitamente possível

$$\mathbf{F}(x, y, z) = \begin{bmatrix} F_x(x, y, z) \\ F_y(x, y, z) \\ F_z(x, y, z) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{F} = \partial_x F_x + \partial_y F_y + \partial_z F_z$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{F}_n &= \mathbf{F}^T \mathbf{n} \\ &= F_x n_x + F_y n_y + F_z n_z \end{aligned}$$

Dentro do volume  $v$

Na superfície  $S$

$$\iiint_v \nabla \cdot \mathbf{F} \, dv = \iint_S \mathbf{F}^T \hat{\mathbf{n}} \, dS$$

$$\iiint_v \nabla V^T \nabla U + V \nabla^2 U \, dv = \iint_S V \nabla U^T \hat{\mathbf{n}} \, dS$$

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$$\iiint_v \nabla U^T \nabla V + U \nabla^2 V \, dv = \iint_S U \nabla V^T \hat{\mathbf{n}} \, dS$$

Este é a primeira identidade de Green obtida para este novo campo  $\mathbf{E}$

$$\mathbf{F}(x, y, z) = \begin{bmatrix} F_x(x, y, z) \\ F_y(x, y, z) \\ F_z(x, y, z) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{F} = \partial_x F_x + \partial_y F_y + \partial_z F_z$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{F}_n &= \mathbf{F}^T \mathbf{n} \\ &= F_x n_x + F_y n_y + F_z n_z \end{aligned}$$

Dentro do volume  $v$

Na superfície  $S$

$$\iiint_v \nabla \cdot \mathbf{F} \, dv = \iint_S \mathbf{F}^T \hat{\mathbf{n}} \, dS$$

$$\iiint_v \nabla V^T \nabla U + V \nabla^2 U \, dv = \iint_S V \nabla U^T \hat{\mathbf{n}} \, dS$$

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$$\iiint_v \nabla U^T \nabla V + U \nabla^2 V \, dv = \iint_S U \nabla V^T \hat{\mathbf{n}} \, dS$$

Subtraindo a equação ao lado desta equação...

$$\mathbf{F}(x, y, z) = \begin{bmatrix} F_x(x, y, z) \\ F_y(x, y, z) \\ F_z(x, y, z) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{F} &= V \nabla U \\ &= V \begin{bmatrix} \partial_x U \\ \partial_y U \\ \partial_z U \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

Considere que o campo  $\mathbf{F}(x, y, z)$  seja igual ao produto entre uma função escalar  $V(x, y, z)$  e o gradiente de outra função escalar  $U(x, y, z)$

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{F} = \partial_x F_x + \partial_y F_y + \partial_z F_z$$

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{F} = \nabla V^T \nabla U + V \nabla^2 U$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{F}_n &= \mathbf{F}^T \mathbf{n} \\ &= F_x n_x + F_y n_y + F_z n_z \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{E} = \nabla U^T \nabla V + U \nabla^2 V$$

Dentro do volume  $v$

Na superfície  $S$

$$\iiint_v \nabla \cdot \mathbf{F} \, dv = \iint_S \mathbf{F}^T \hat{\mathbf{n}} \, dS$$

$$\iiint_v U \nabla^2 V - V \nabla^2 U \, dv = \iint_S U \nabla V^T \hat{\mathbf{n}} - V \nabla U^T \hat{\mathbf{n}} \, dS$$

**Segunda identidade de Green** (Kellogg, 1929)

$$\mathbf{F}(x, y, z) = \begin{bmatrix} F_x(x, y, z) \\ F_y(x, y, z) \\ F_z(x, y, z) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{F} &= V \nabla U \\ &= V \begin{bmatrix} \partial_x U \\ \partial_y U \\ \partial_z U \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

Considere que o campo  $\mathbf{F}(x, y, z)$  seja igual ao produto entre uma função escalar  $V(x, y, z)$  e o gradiente de outra função escalar  $U(x, y, z)$

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{F} = \partial_x F_x + \partial_y F_y + \partial_z F_z$$

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{F} = \nabla V^T \nabla U + V \nabla^2 U$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{F}_n &= \mathbf{F}^T \mathbf{n} \\ &= F_x n_x + F_y n_y + F_z n_z \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{E} = \nabla U^T \nabla V + U \nabla^2 V$$

Dentro do volume  $v$

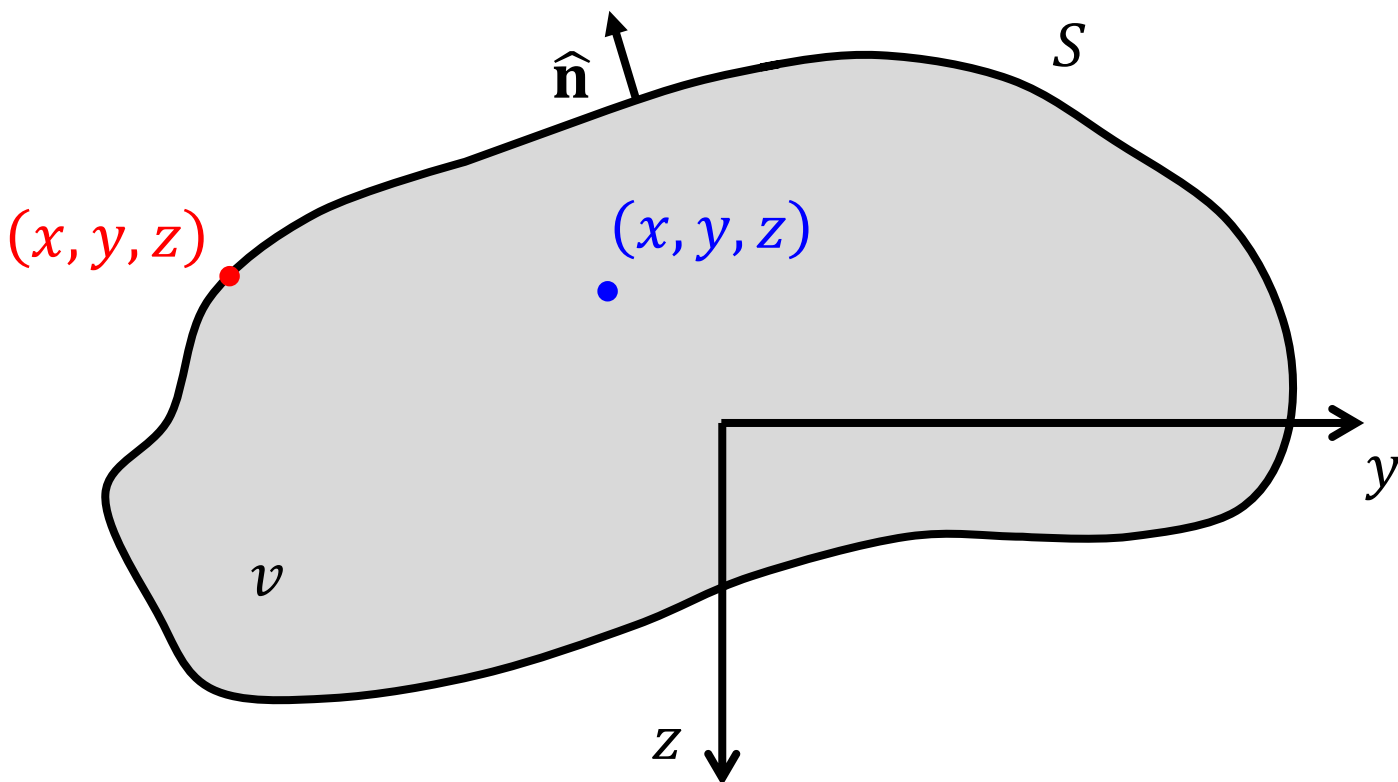
Na superfície  $S$

$$\iiint_v \nabla \cdot \mathbf{F} \, dv = \iint_S \mathbf{F}^T \hat{\mathbf{n}} \, dS$$

$$\iiint_v U \nabla^2 V - V \nabla^2 U \, dv = \iint_S U \nabla V^T \hat{\mathbf{n}} - V \nabla U^T \hat{\mathbf{n}} \, dS$$

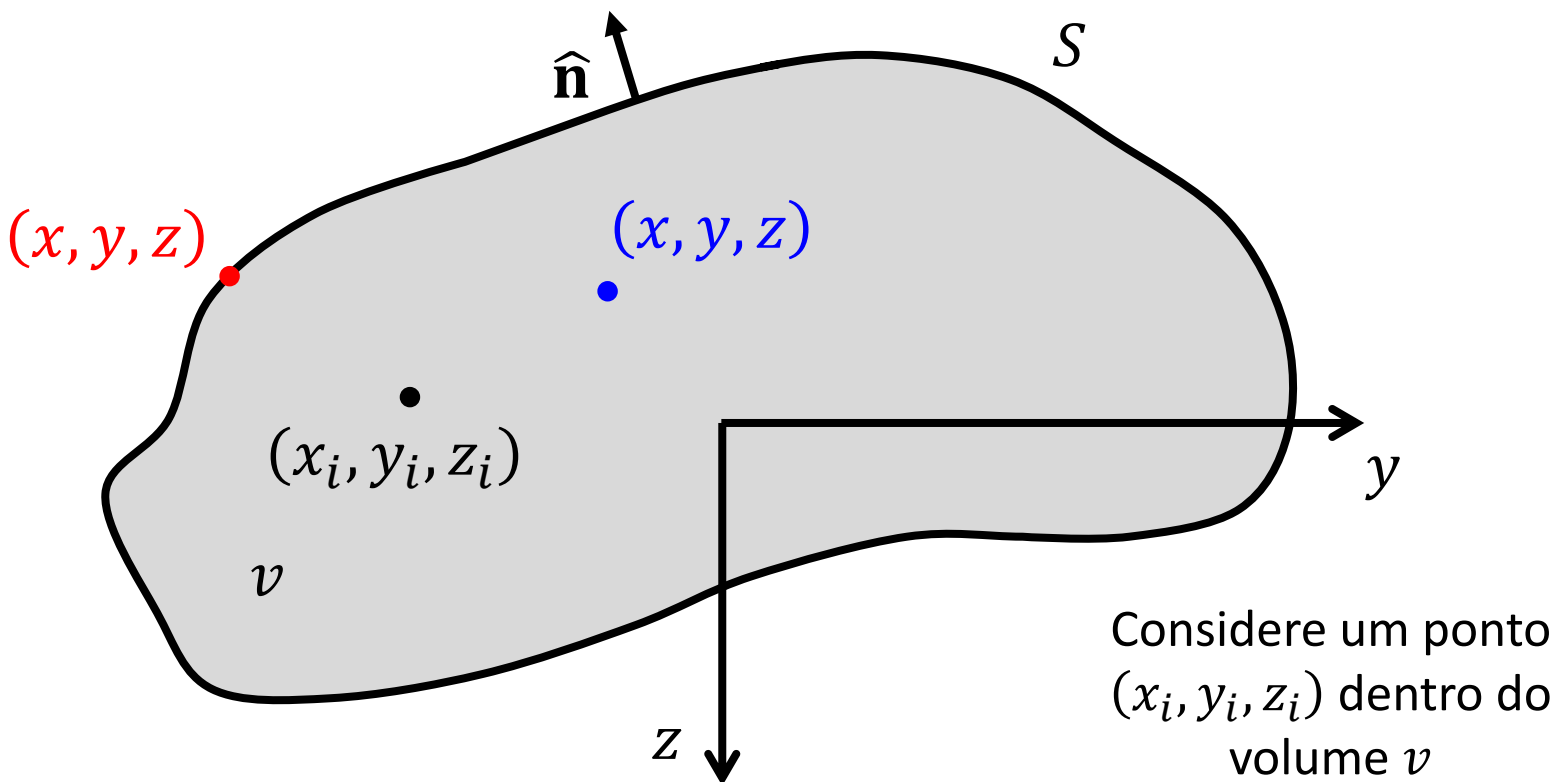
**Segunda identidade de Green** (Kellogg, 1929)

O que acontece no caso particular em que as funções  $U$  e  $V$  são harmônicas?



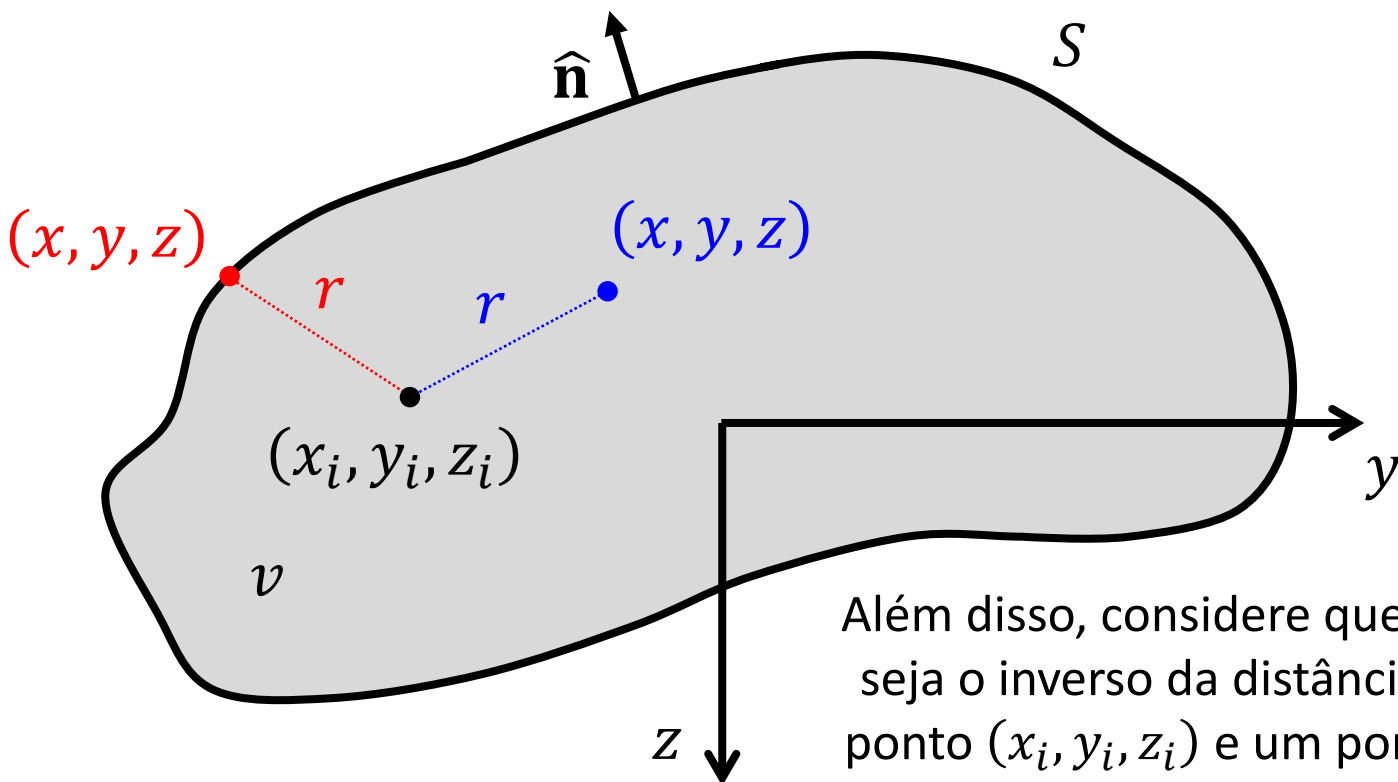
$$\iiint_v U \nabla^2 V - V \nabla^2 U \, dv = \iint_S U \nabla V^T \hat{\mathbf{n}} - V \nabla U^T \hat{\mathbf{n}} \, dS$$

Segunda identidade de Green (Kellogg, 1929)



$$\iiint_v U \nabla^2 V - V \nabla^2 U \, dv = \iint_S U \nabla V^T \hat{\mathbf{n}} - V \nabla U^T \hat{\mathbf{n}} \, dS$$



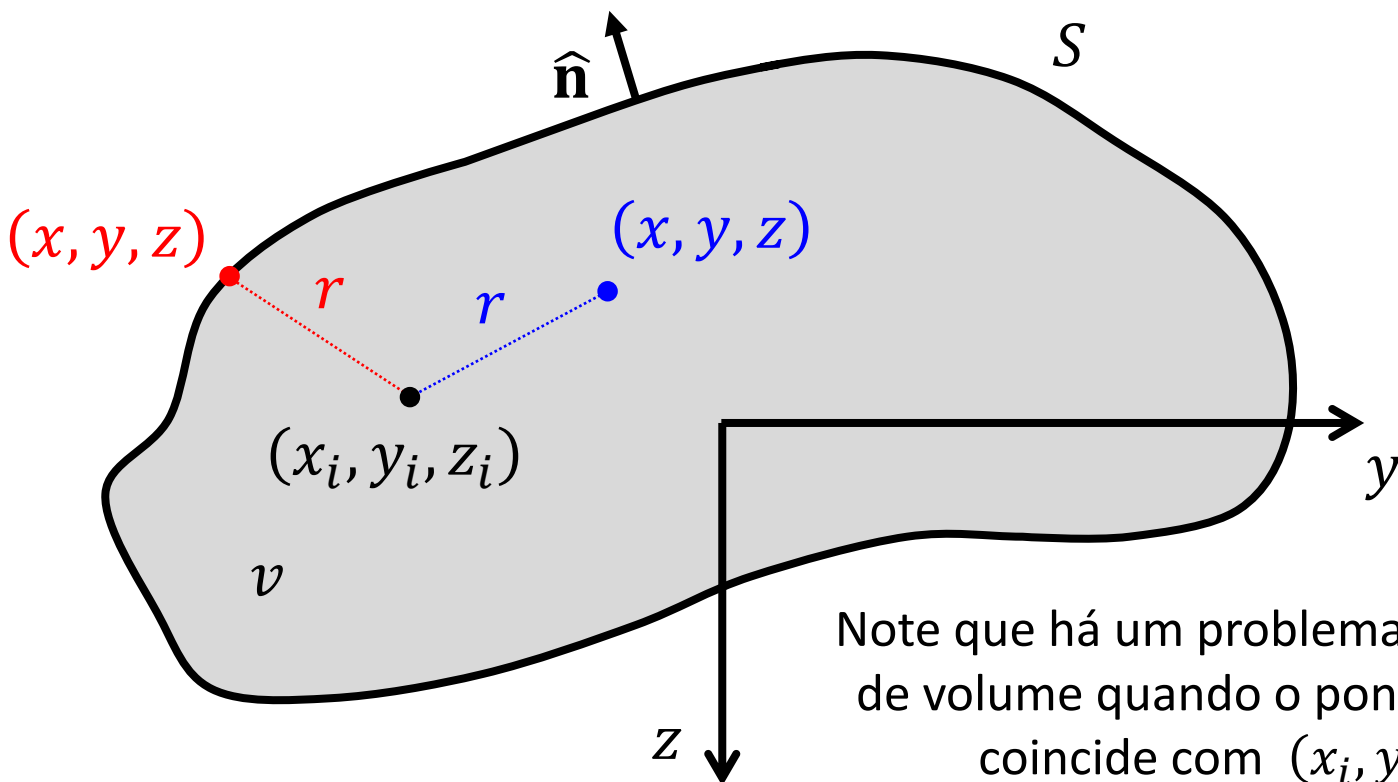


Além disso, considere que a função  $V$  seja o inverso da distância  $r$  entre o ponto  $(x_i, y_i, z_i)$  e um ponto  $(x, y, z)$

$$\iiint_v U \nabla^2 \frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{r} \nabla^2 U \, dv = \iint_S U \left( \nabla \frac{1}{r} \right)^T \hat{\mathbf{n}} - \frac{1}{r} \nabla U^T \hat{\mathbf{n}} \, dS$$

$$V = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$r = \sqrt{(x - x_i)^2 + (y - y_i)^2 + (z - z_i)^2}$$

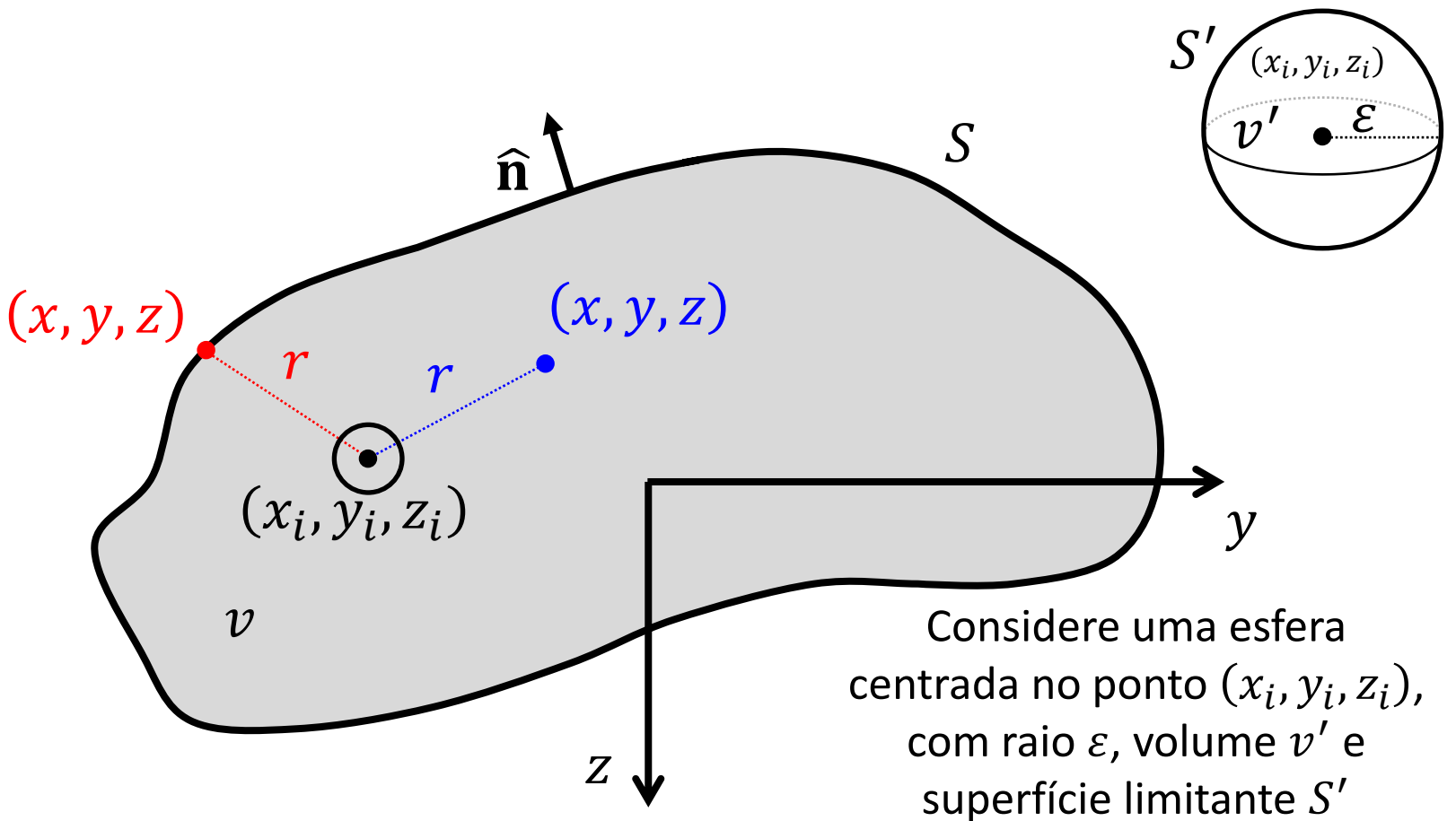


Note que há um problema na integral de volume quando o ponto  $(x, y, z)$  coincide com  $(x_i, y_i, z_i)$

$$\iiint_v U \nabla^2 \frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{r} \nabla^2 U \, dv = \iint_S U \left( \nabla \frac{1}{r} \right)^T \hat{\mathbf{n}} - \frac{1}{r} \nabla U^T \hat{\mathbf{n}} \, dS$$

$$V = \frac{1}{r}$$

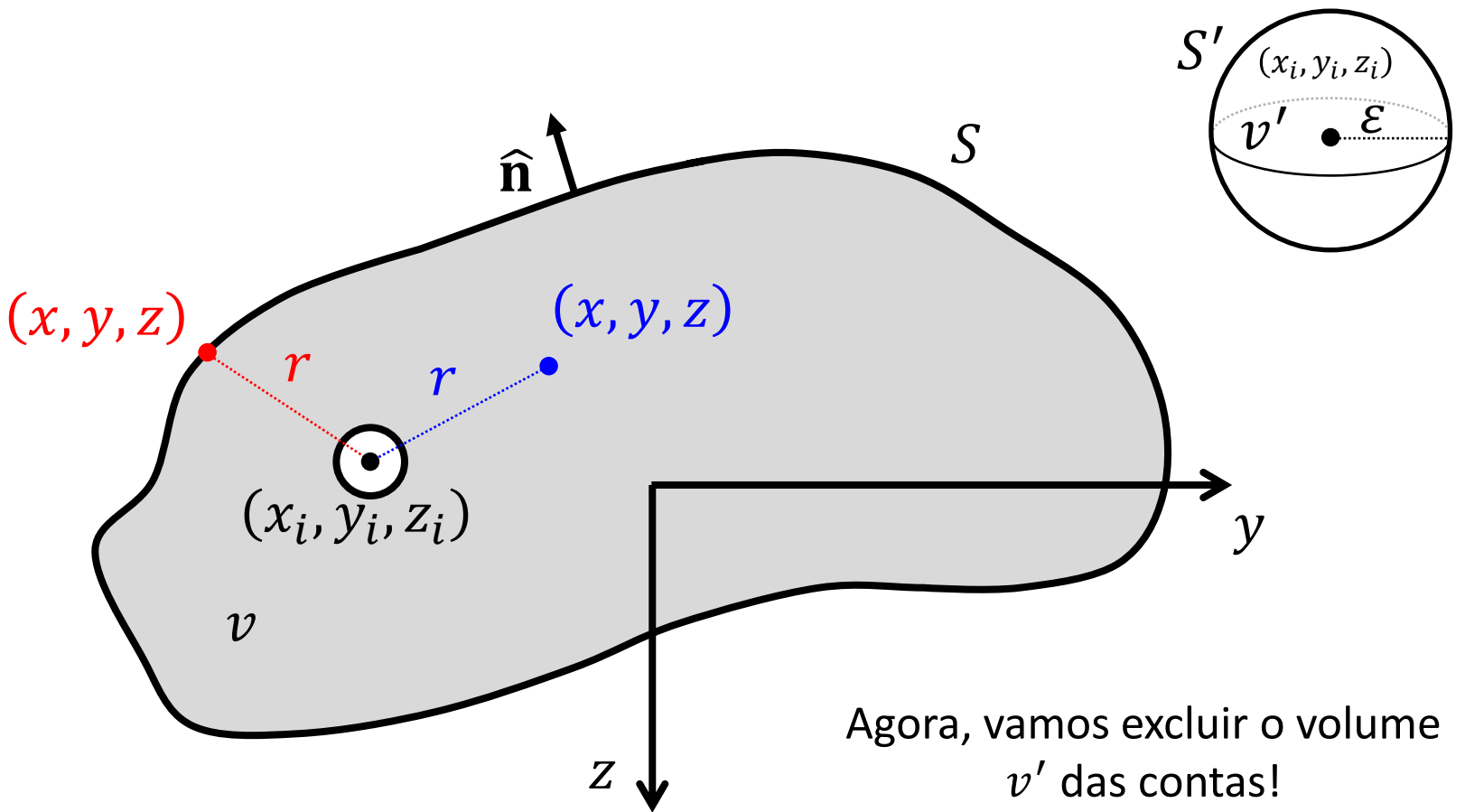
$$r = \sqrt{(x - x_i)^2 + (y - y_i)^2 + (z - z_i)^2}$$



$$\iiint_v U \nabla^2 \frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{r} \nabla^2 U \, dv = \iint_S U \left( \nabla \frac{1}{r} \right)^T \hat{\mathbf{n}} - \frac{1}{r} \nabla U^T \hat{\mathbf{n}} \, dS$$

$$V = \frac{1}{r}$$

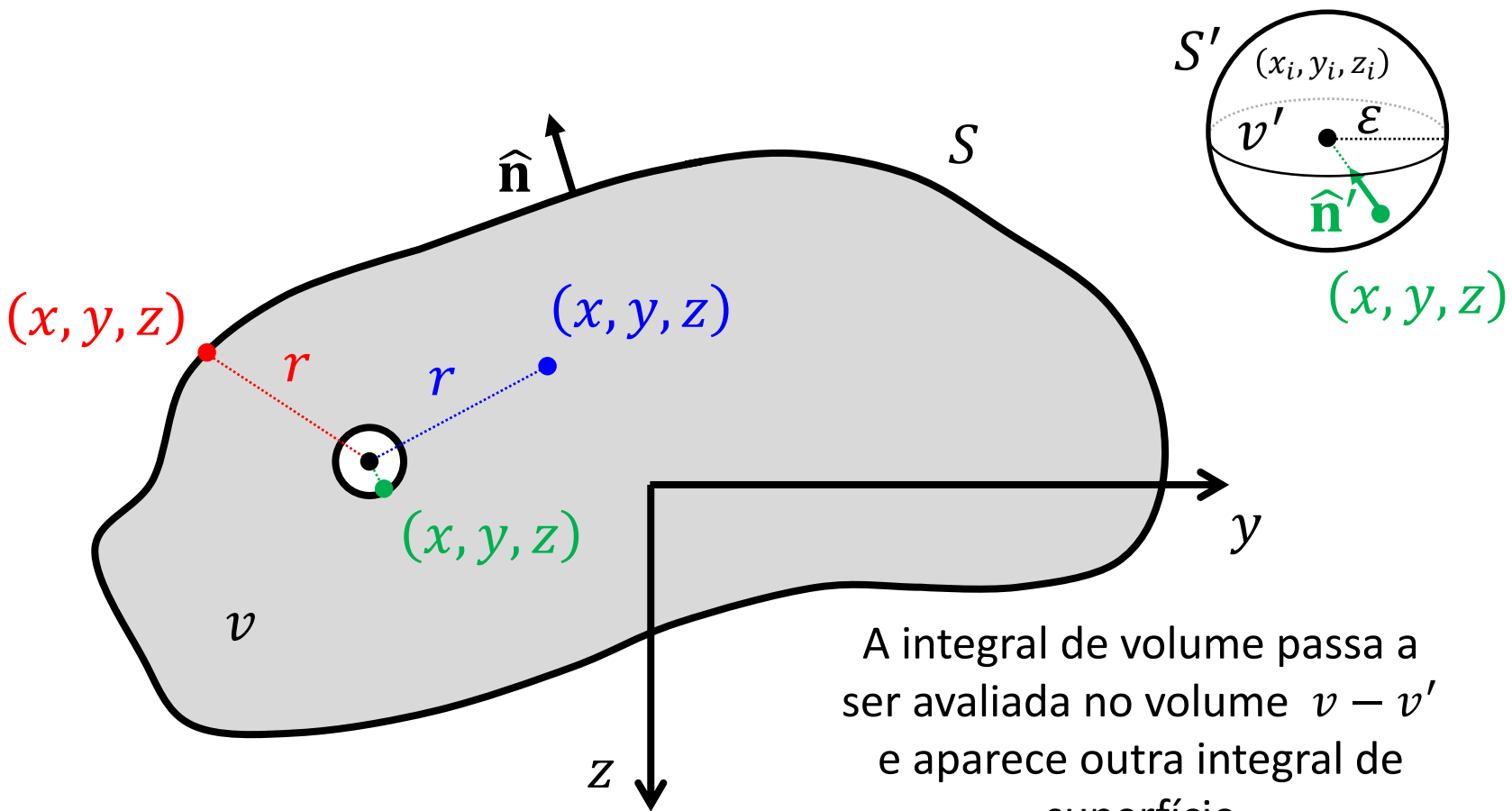
$$r = \sqrt{(x - x_i)^2 + (y - y_i)^2 + (z - z_i)^2}$$



$$\iiint_v U \nabla^2 \frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{r} \nabla^2 U \, dv = \iint_S U \left( \nabla \frac{1}{r} \right)^T \hat{\mathbf{n}} - \frac{1}{r} \nabla U^T \hat{\mathbf{n}} \, dS$$

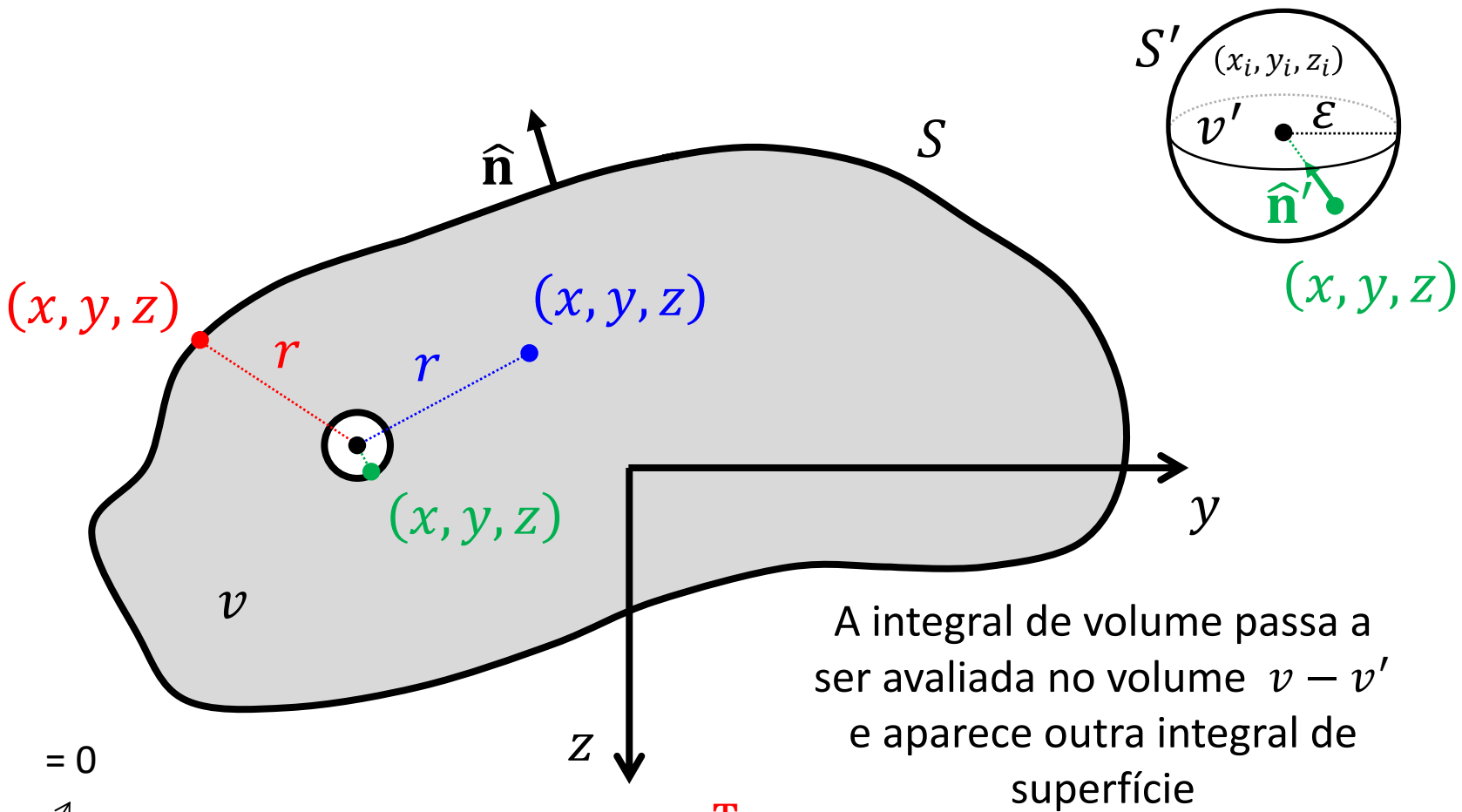
$$V = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$r = \sqrt{(x - x_i)^2 + (y - y_i)^2 + (z - z_i)^2}$$



$$\iiint_{v-v'} U \nabla^2 \frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{r} \nabla^2 U \, dv = \iint_S U \left( \nabla \frac{1}{r} \right)^T \hat{\mathbf{n}} - \frac{1}{r} \nabla U^T \hat{\mathbf{n}} \, dS +$$

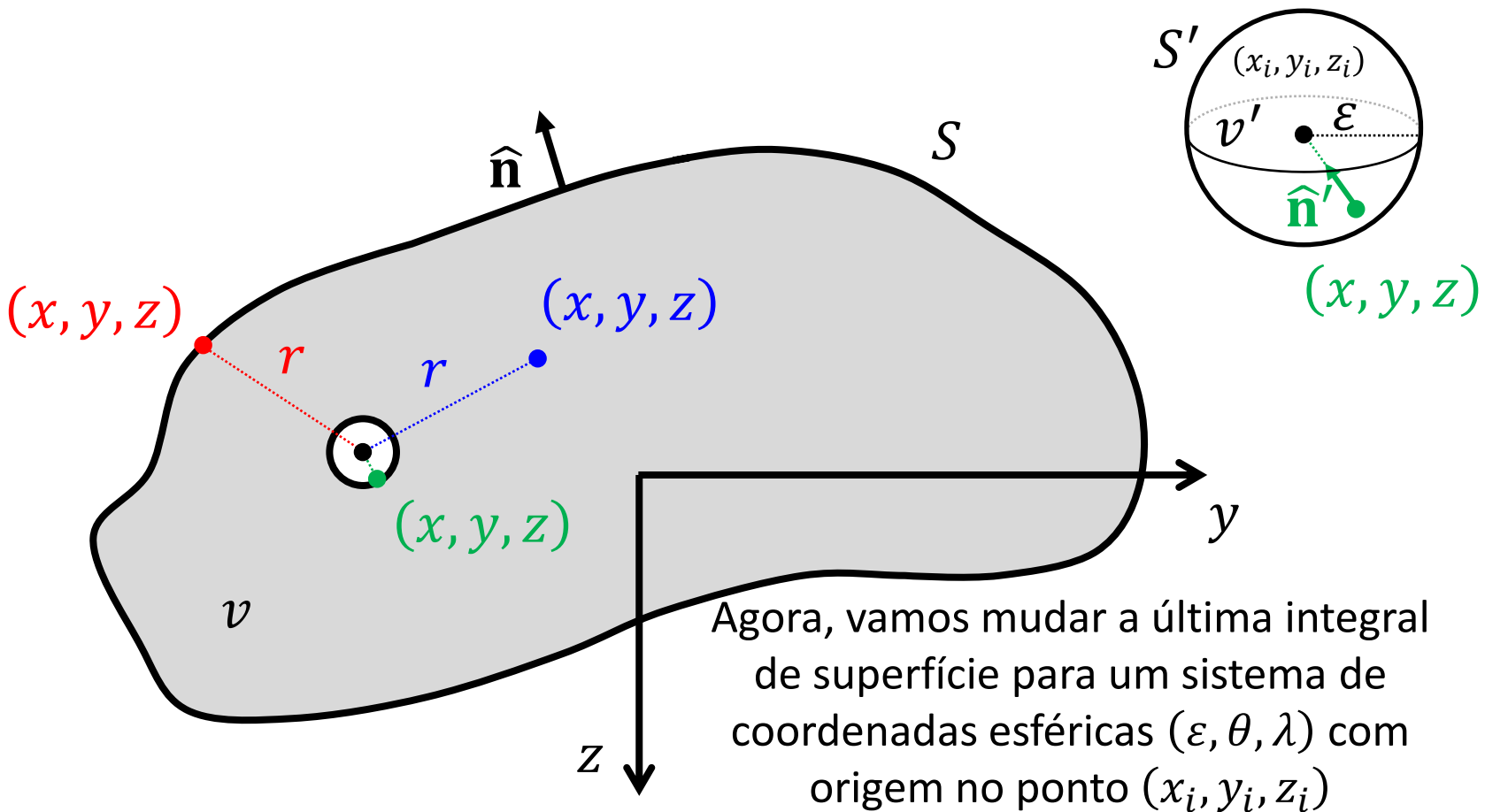
$$+ \iint_{S'} U \left( \nabla \frac{1}{r} \right)^T \hat{\mathbf{n}}' - \frac{1}{r} \nabla U^T \hat{\mathbf{n}}' \, dS'$$



$$\iiint_{v-v'} U \cancel{\nabla^2 \frac{1}{r}} - \frac{1}{r} \nabla^2 U \, dv = \iint_S U \left( \nabla \frac{1}{r} \right)^T \hat{n} - \frac{1}{r} \nabla U^T \hat{n} \, dS +$$

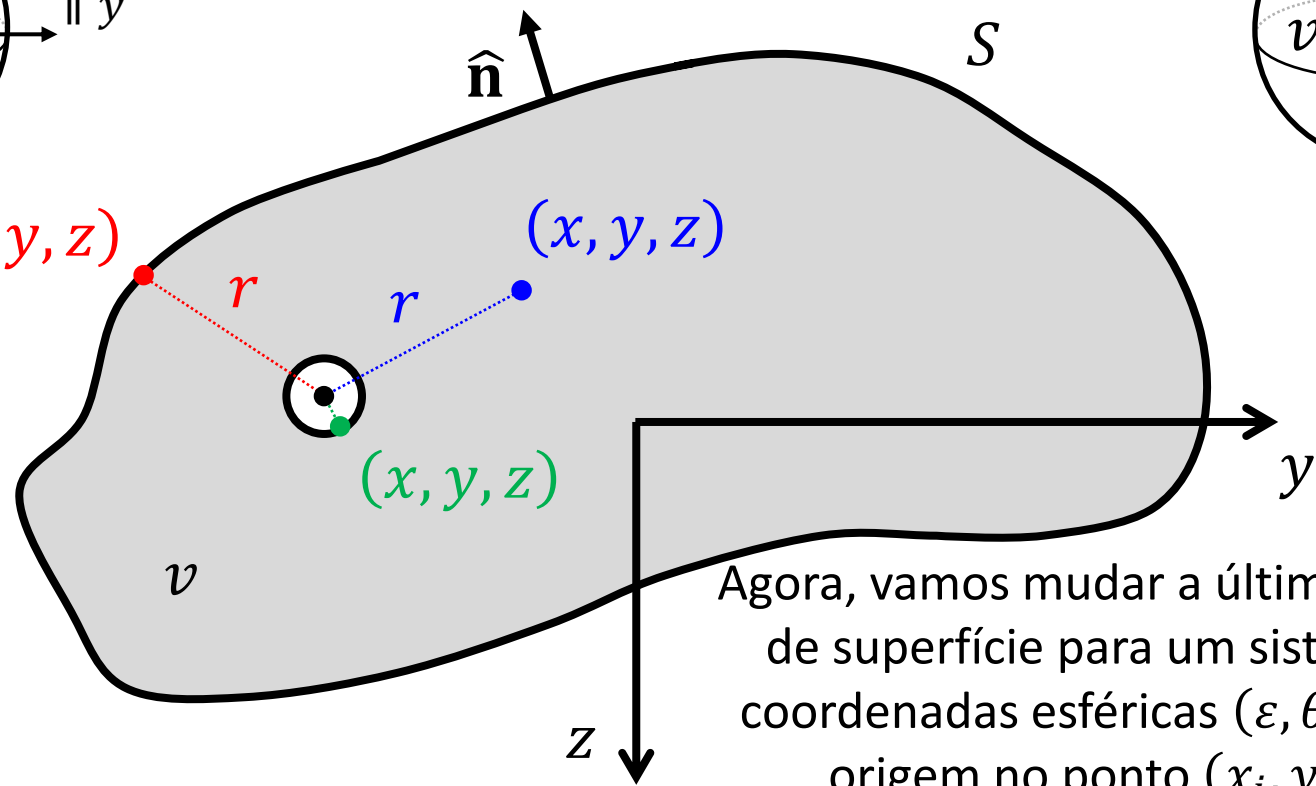
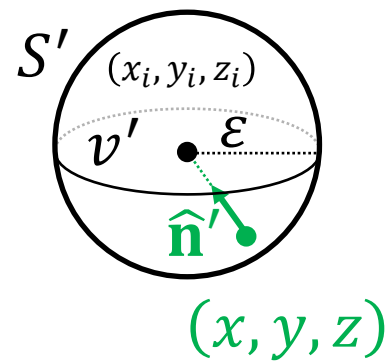
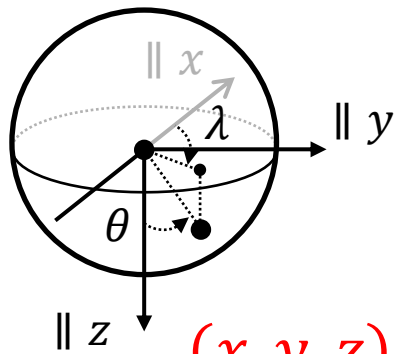
A função  $1/r$  é harmônica  
em qualquer ponto no  
volume  $v - v'$

$$+ \iint_{S'} U \left( \nabla \frac{1}{r} \right)^T \hat{n}' - \frac{1}{r} \nabla U^T \hat{n}' \, dS'$$



$$\iiint_{v-v'} -\frac{1}{r} \nabla^2 U \, dv = \iint_S U \left( \nabla \frac{1}{r} \right)^T \hat{n} - \frac{1}{r} \nabla U^T \hat{n} \, dS +$$

$$+ \iint_{S'} U \left( \nabla \frac{1}{r} \right)^T \hat{n}' - \frac{1}{r} \nabla U^T \hat{n}' \, dS'$$

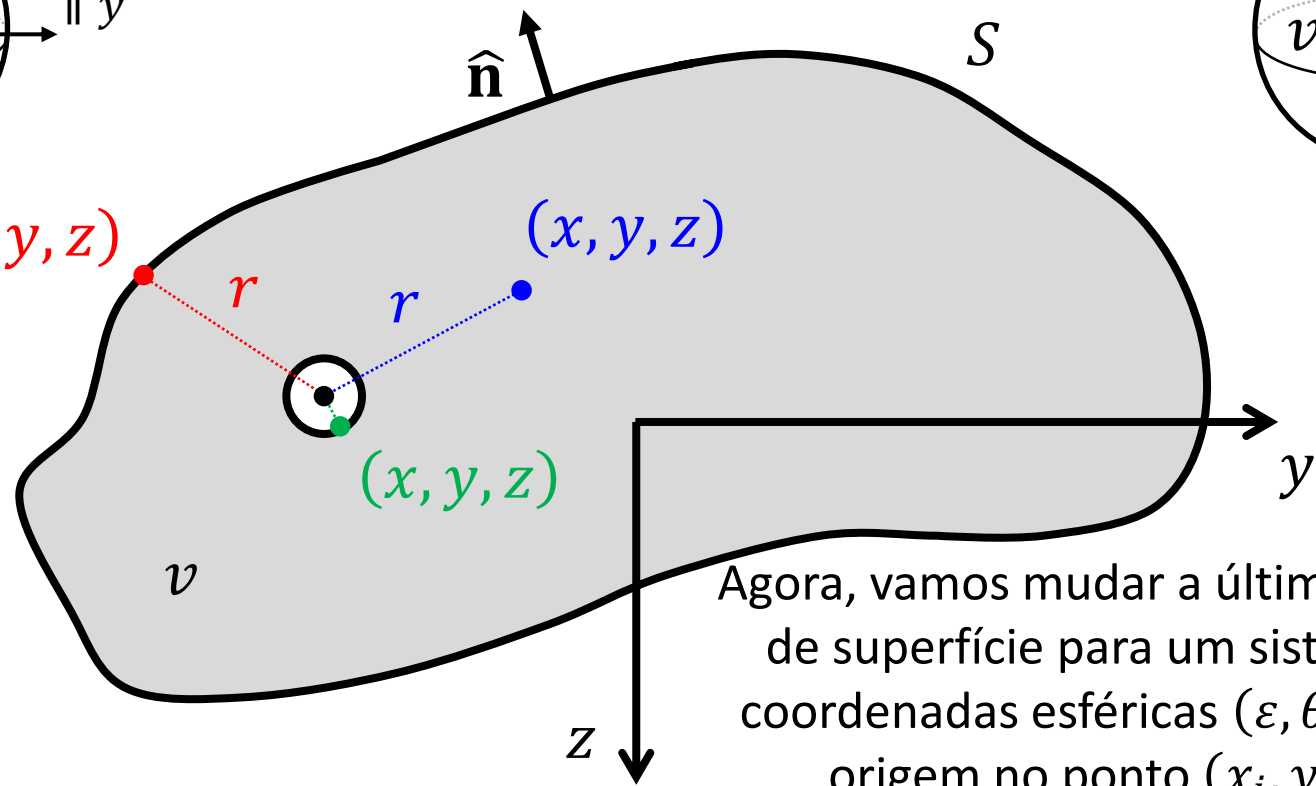
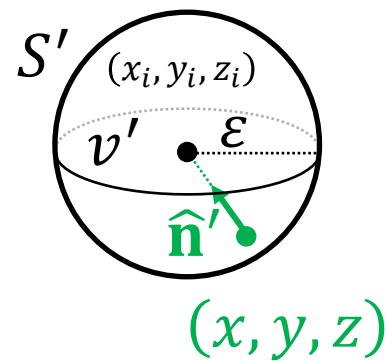
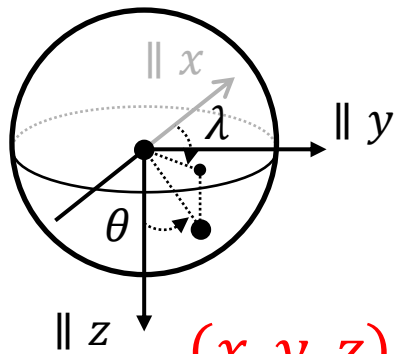


Agora, vamos mudar a última integral de superfície para um sistema de coordenadas esféricas  $(\epsilon, \theta, \lambda)$  com origem no ponto  $(x_i, y_i, z_i)$

$$\iiint_{v-v'} -\frac{1}{r} \nabla^2 U \, dv = \iint_S U \left( \nabla \frac{1}{r} \right)^T \hat{\mathbf{n}} - \frac{1}{r} \nabla U^T \hat{\mathbf{n}} \, dS +$$

$$+ \iint_{S'} U \left( \nabla \frac{1}{r} \right)^T \hat{\mathbf{n}}' - \frac{1}{r} \nabla U^T \hat{\mathbf{n}}' \, dS'$$

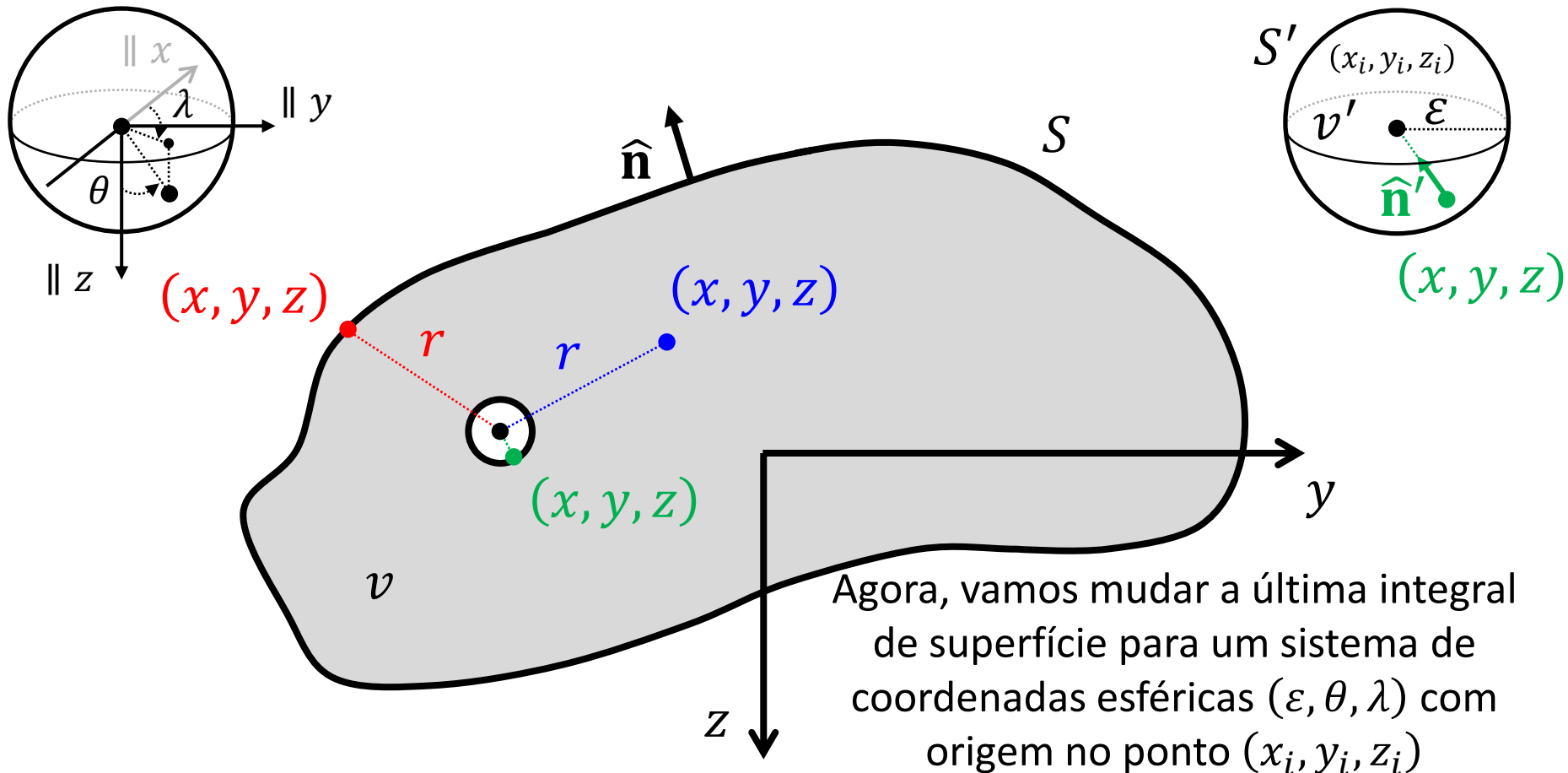




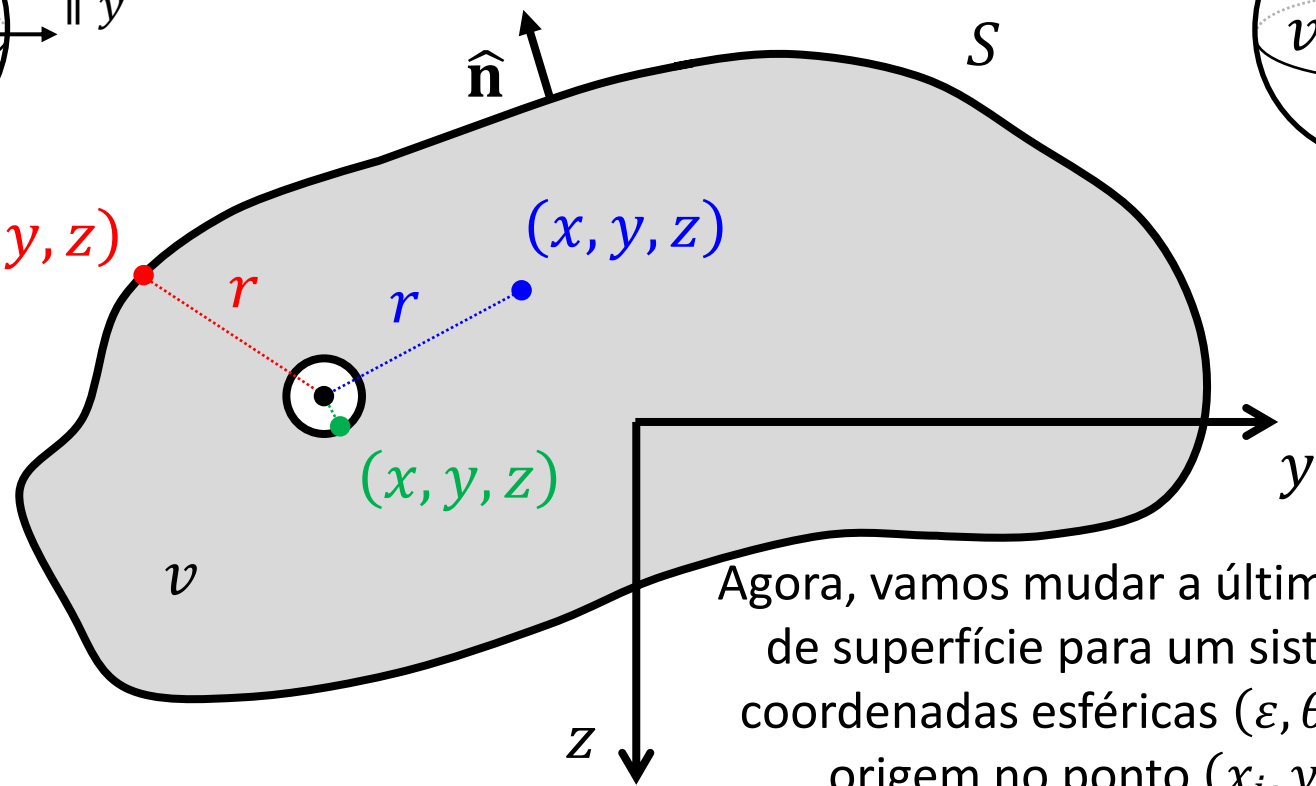
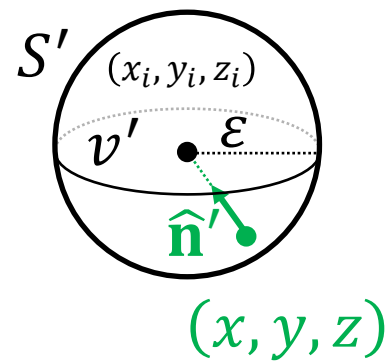
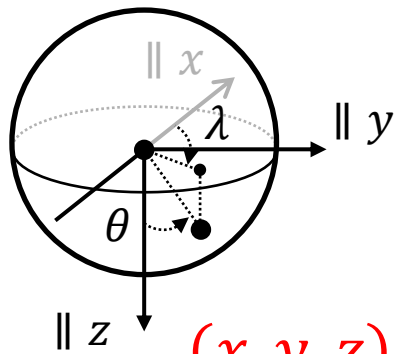
Agora, vamos mudar a última integral de superfície para um sistema de coordenadas esféricas  $(\epsilon, \theta, \lambda)$  com origem no ponto  $(x_i, y_i, z_i)$

$$\iiint_{v-v'} -\frac{1}{r} \nabla^2 U \, dv = \iint_S U \left( \nabla \frac{1}{r} \right)^T \hat{\mathbf{n}} - \frac{1}{r} \nabla U^T \hat{\mathbf{n}} \, dS +$$

$$+ \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^\pi U \left( -\frac{d}{d\epsilon} \frac{1}{\epsilon} \right) - \frac{1}{\epsilon} \left( -\frac{dU}{d\epsilon} \right) \epsilon^2 \sin\theta \, d\theta \, d\lambda$$



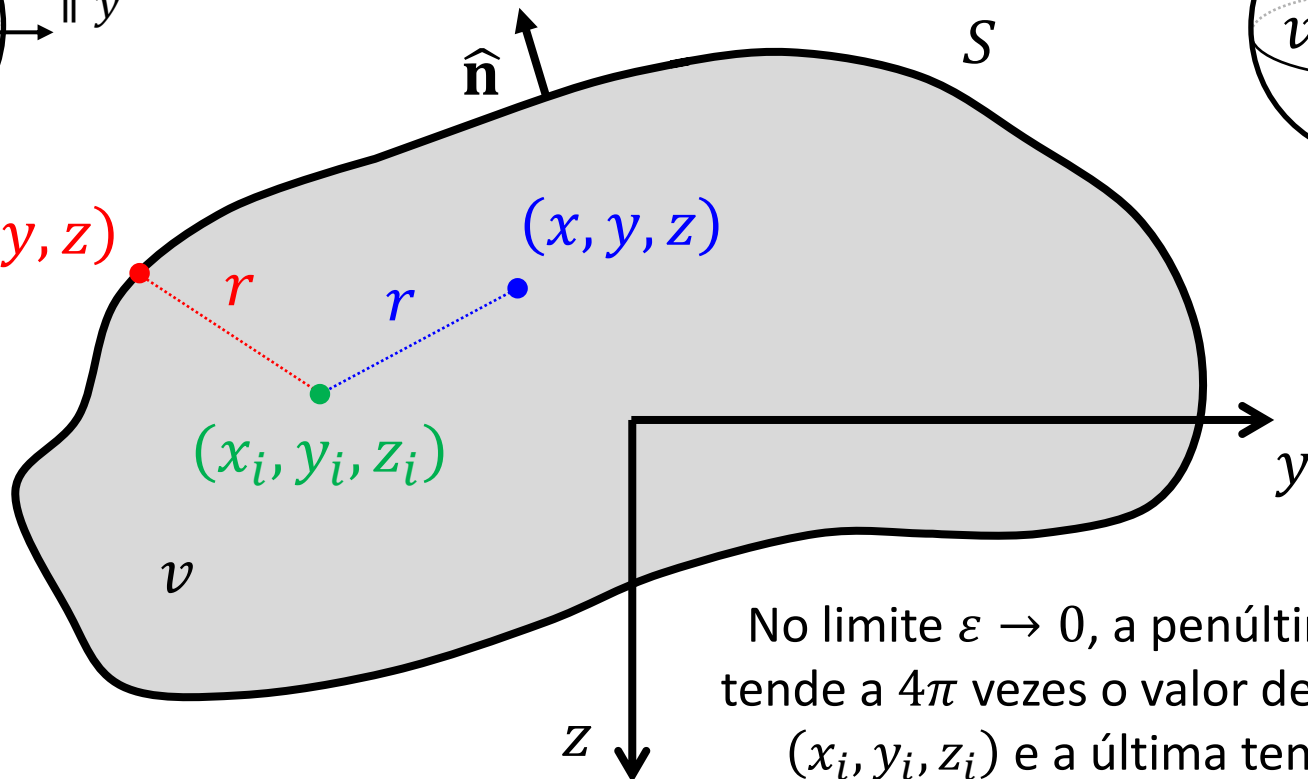
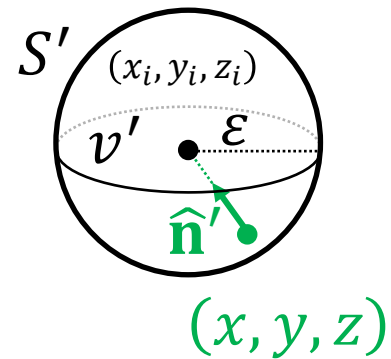
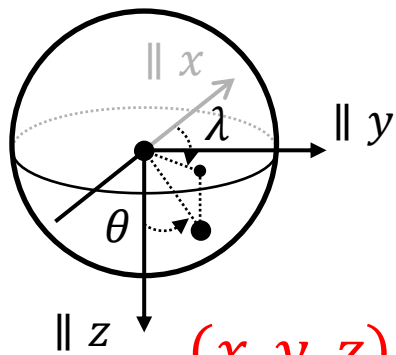
$$\begin{aligned}
 \iiint_{v-v'} -\frac{1}{r} \nabla^2 U \, dv &= \iint_S U \left( \nabla \frac{1}{r} \right)^T \hat{\mathbf{n}} - \frac{1}{r} \nabla U^T \hat{\mathbf{n}} \, dS + \\
 &+ \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^\pi U \left( \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \right) + \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \left( \frac{dU}{d\varepsilon} \right) \varepsilon^2 \sin\theta \, d\theta \, d\lambda
 \end{aligned}$$



Agora, vamos mudar a última integral de superfície para um sistema de coordenadas esféricas  $(\epsilon, \theta, \lambda)$  com origem no ponto  $(x_i, y_i, z_i)$

$$\iiint_{v-v'} -\frac{1}{r} \nabla^2 U \, dv = \iint_S U \left( \nabla \frac{1}{r} \right)^T \hat{\mathbf{n}} - \frac{1}{r} \nabla U^T \hat{\mathbf{n}} \, dS +$$

$$+ \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^\pi U \, \sin\theta \, d\theta \, d\lambda + \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^\pi \epsilon \frac{dU}{d\epsilon} \sin\theta \, d\theta \, d\lambda$$

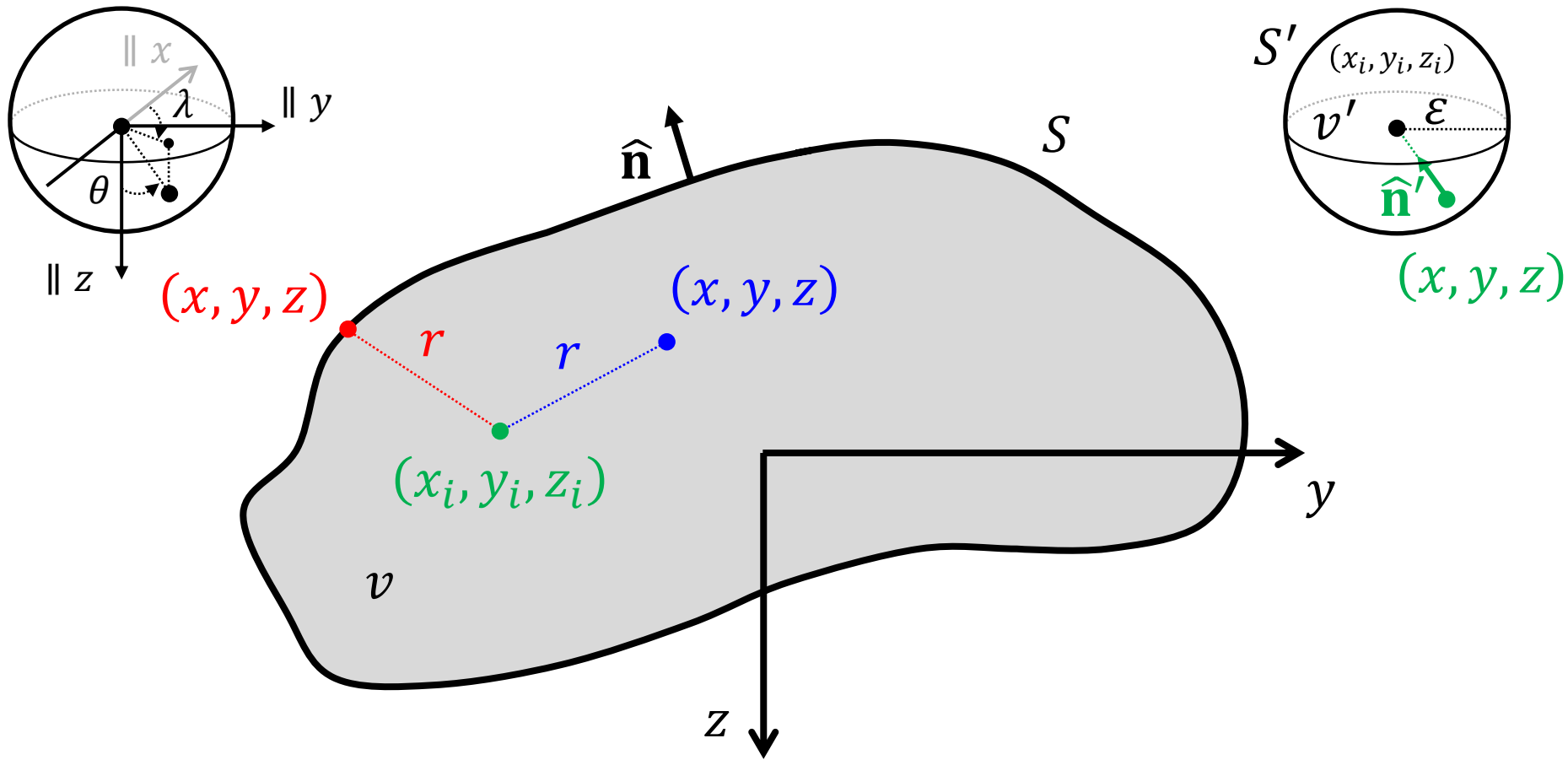


No limite  $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$ , a penúltima integral tende a  $4\pi$  vezes o valor de  $U$  no ponto  $(x_i, y_i, z_i)$  e a última tende a zero

$$\iiint_v -\frac{1}{r} \nabla^2 U \, dv = \iint_S U \left( \nabla \frac{1}{r} \right)^T \hat{\mathbf{n}} - \frac{1}{r} \nabla U^T \hat{\mathbf{n}} \, dS +$$

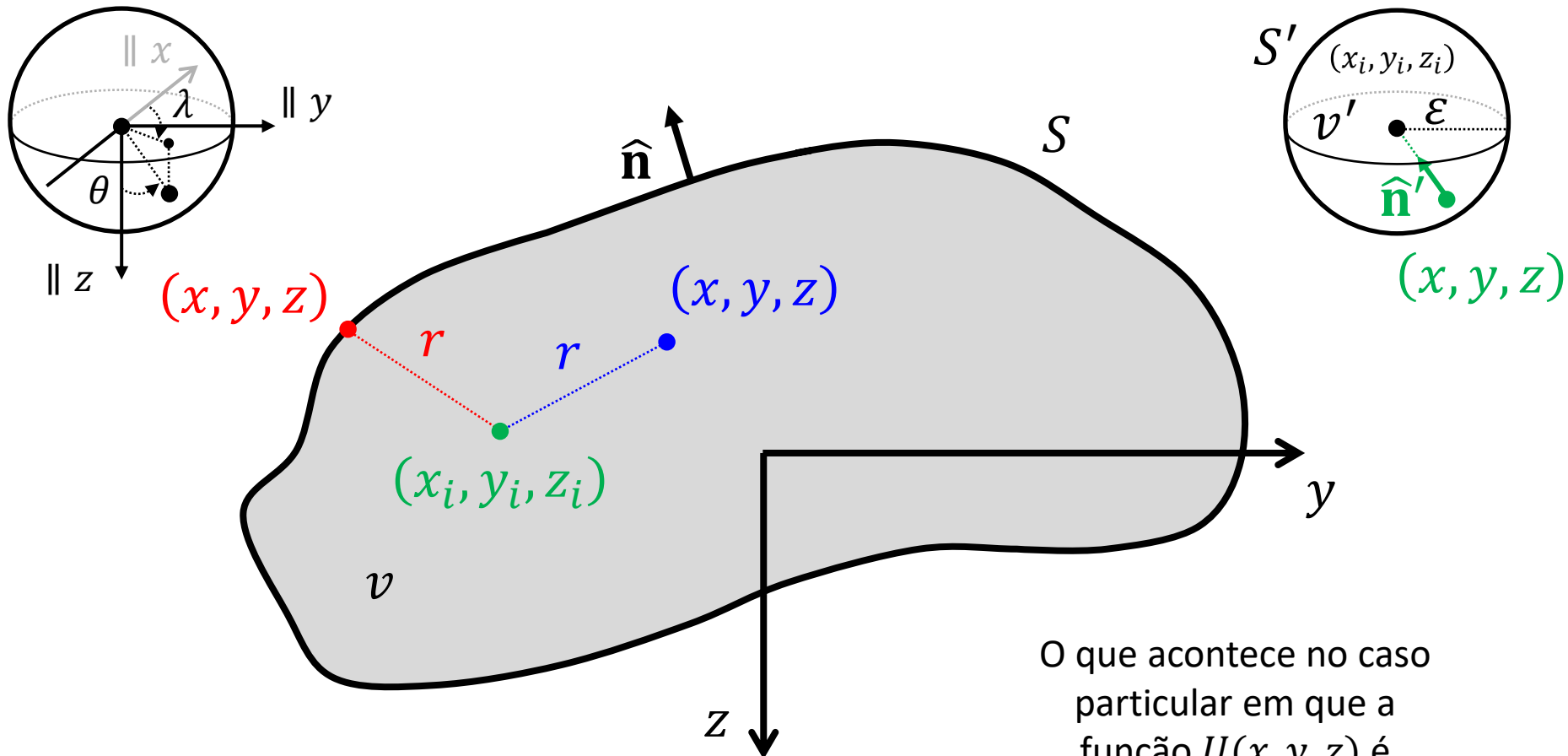
Já a integral de volume tende ao valor da integral sobre todo o volume  $v$

$$+ 4\pi U_i + \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^\pi \varepsilon \frac{dU}{d\varepsilon} \sin\theta \, d\theta \, d\lambda \xrightarrow{=0}$$



$$U_i = -\frac{1}{4\pi} \iiint_v \frac{1}{r} \nabla^2 U \, dv - \frac{1}{4\pi} \iint_S U \left( \nabla \frac{1}{r} \right)^T \hat{\mathbf{n}} - \frac{1}{r} \nabla U^T \hat{\mathbf{n}} \, dS$$

Terceira identidade de Green (Kellogg, 1929)



O que acontece no caso particular em que a função  $U(x, y, z)$  é harmônica em  $v$ ?

$$U_i = -\frac{1}{4\pi} \iiint_v \frac{1}{r} \nabla^2 U \, dv - \frac{1}{4\pi} \iint_S U \left( \nabla \frac{1}{r} \right)^T \hat{n} - \frac{1}{r} \nabla U^T \hat{n} \, dS$$

Terceira identidade de Green (Kellogg, 1929)

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