



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

Vanderlei C. Oliveira Jr.



2016







Integral de continuação para cima

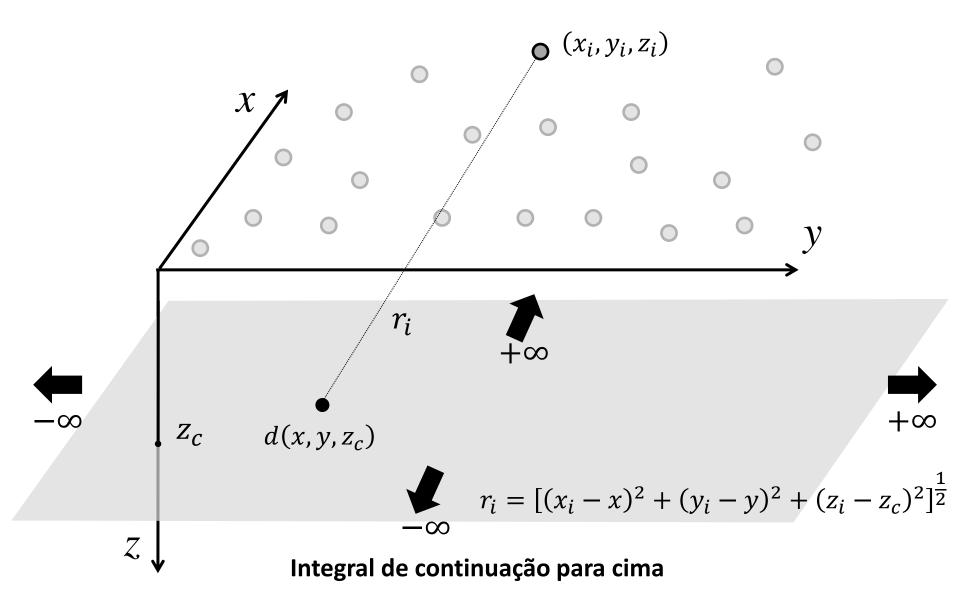
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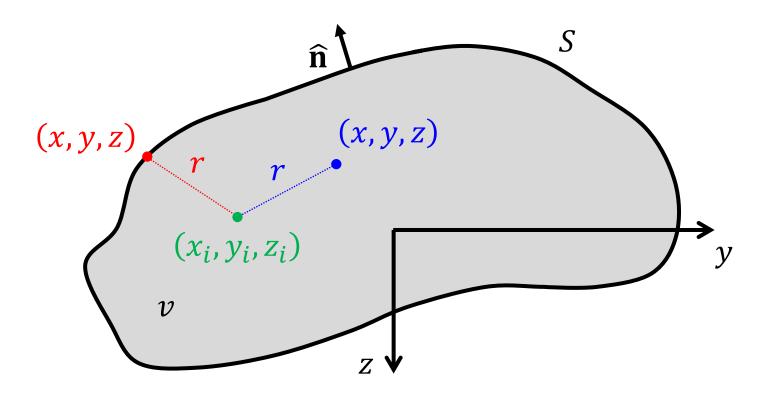


Tal como mencionado anteriormente, a técnica da camada equivalente é baseada em uma equação integral chamada integral de continuação para cima (Skeels, 1947; Henderson and Zietz, 1949; Henderson, 1960; Roy, 1962; Bhattacharyya, 1967; Henderson, 1970; Twomey, 1977; Blakely, 1996)



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

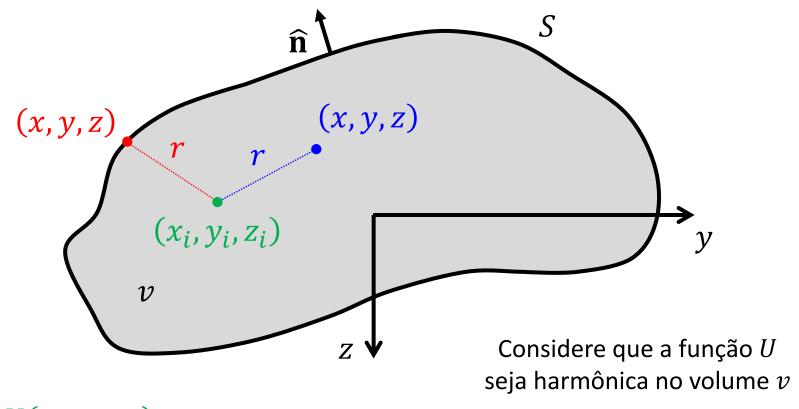
A integral de continuação para cima é deduzida a partir das **identidades de Green** (Green, 1871; Kellogg, 1929)



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

$$U_{i} = -\frac{1}{4\pi} \iiint_{v} \frac{1}{r} \nabla^{2} U \, dv - \frac{1}{4\pi} \iint_{S} U \left(\nabla \frac{1}{r} \right)^{T} \hat{\mathbf{n}} - \frac{1}{r} \nabla U^{T} \hat{\mathbf{n}} \, dS$$

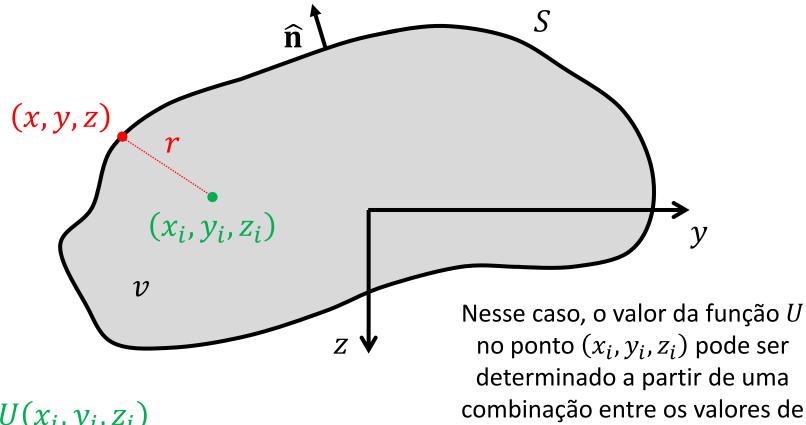
Terceira identidade de Green (Kellogg, 1929)



$$U_{i} \equiv U(x_{i}, y_{i}, z_{i})$$

$$U_{i} = -\frac{1}{4\pi} \iiint_{v} \frac{1}{r} \nabla^{2} U \, dv - \frac{1}{4\pi} \iint_{S} U \left(\nabla \frac{1}{r} \right)^{T} \hat{\mathbf{n}} - \frac{1}{r} \nabla U^{T} \hat{\mathbf{n}} \, dS$$

Terceira identidade de Green (Kellogg, 1929)



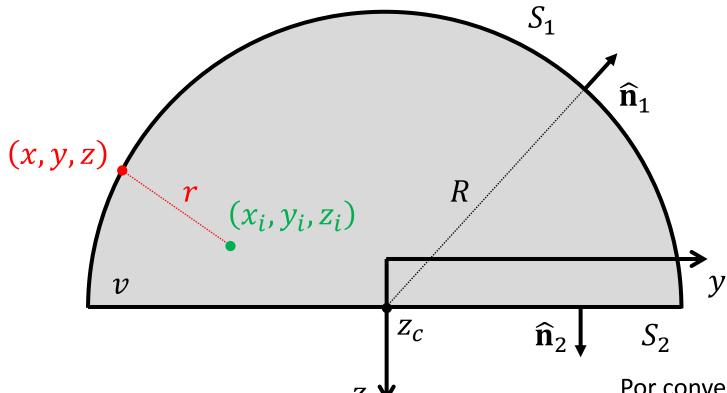
U e de suas primeiras derivadas

sobre a superfície S

$$U_i \equiv U(x_i, y_i, z_i)$$

$$U_{i} = -\frac{1}{4\pi} \iint_{S} U \left(\nabla \frac{1}{r} \right)^{T} \hat{\mathbf{n}} - \frac{1}{r} \nabla U^{T} \hat{\mathbf{n}} dS$$

Terceira identidade de Green (Kellogg, 1929)

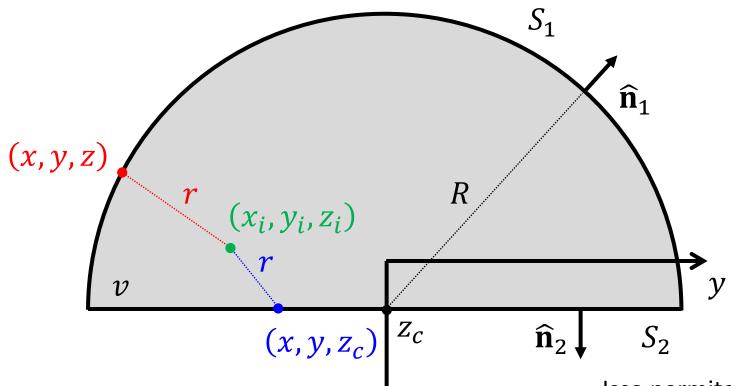


$$U_i \equiv U(x_i, y_i, z_i)$$

$$U_i = -\frac{1}{4\pi} \iint_{S} U \left(\nabla \frac{1}{r} \right)^{\mathrm{T}} \widehat{\mathbf{n}} - \frac{1}{r} \nabla U^{\mathrm{T}} \widehat{\mathbf{n}} dS$$

Terceira identidade de Green (Kellogg, 1929)

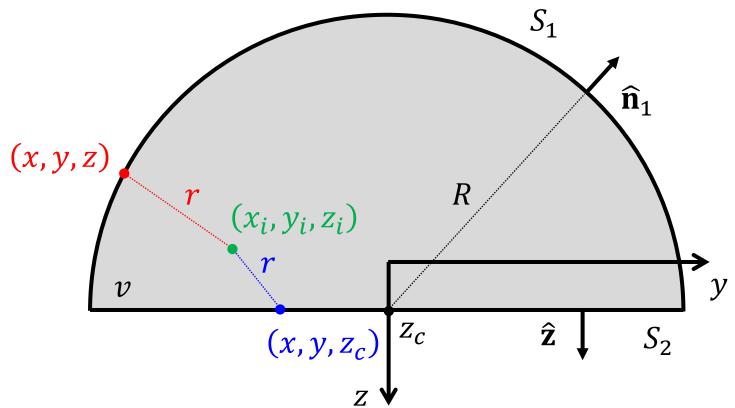
Por conveniência, considere uma região v limitada por uma semiesfera S_1 de raio R e um plano horizontal S_2 localizado em z_c , acima das fontes



$$U_i = -\frac{1}{4\pi} \iint_{S_1} U \left(\nabla \frac{1}{r} \right)^{\mathrm{T}} \widehat{\mathbf{n}}_1 - \frac{1}{r} \nabla U^{\mathrm{T}} \widehat{\mathbf{n}}_1 \ dS_1 +$$

Isso permite dividir a integral de superfície em duas partes, uma avaliada sobre S_1 e a outra avaliada sobre S_2

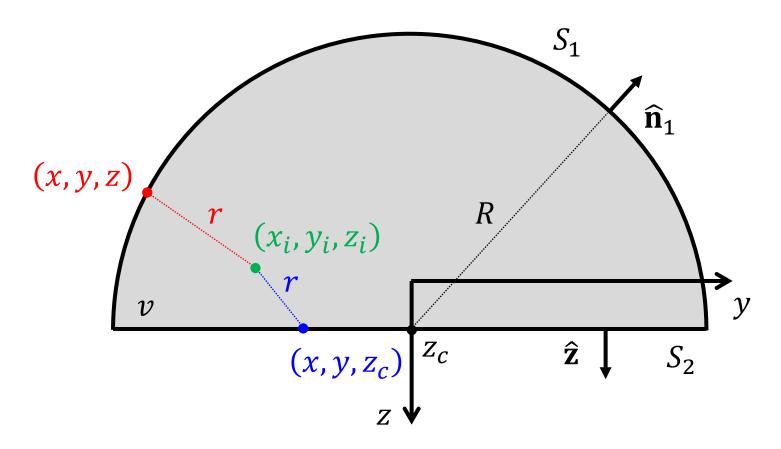
$$-\frac{1}{4\pi} \iint_{S} U \left(\nabla \frac{1}{r} \right)^{\mathrm{T}} \widehat{\mathbf{n}}_{2} - \frac{1}{r} \nabla U^{\mathrm{T}} \widehat{\mathbf{n}}_{2} \ dS_{2}$$



$$U_i = -\frac{1}{4\pi} \iint_{S_1} U \left(\nabla \frac{1}{r} \right)^{\mathrm{T}} \widehat{\mathbf{n}}_1 - \frac{1}{r} \nabla U^{\mathrm{T}} \widehat{\mathbf{n}}_1 \ dS_1 +$$

$$-\frac{1}{4\pi} \iint U \left(\nabla \frac{1}{r} \right)^{\mathrm{T}} \hat{\mathbf{z}} - \frac{1}{r} \nabla U^{\mathrm{T}} \hat{\mathbf{z}} \ dxdy$$

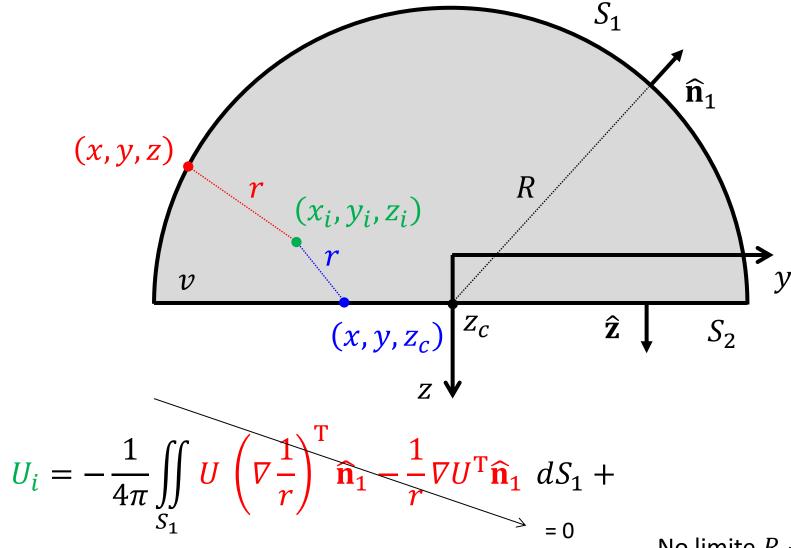
Note que a normal $\hat{\mathbf{n}}_2$ coincide com o vetor unitário $\hat{\mathbf{z}}$ na direção do eixo z e que o elemento de área $dS_2 = dxdy$



$$U_i = -\frac{1}{4\pi} \iint_{S_r} U \left(\nabla \frac{1}{r} \right)^{\mathrm{T}} \widehat{\mathbf{n}}_1 - \frac{1}{r} \nabla U^{\mathrm{T}} \widehat{\mathbf{n}}_1 \ dS_1 +$$

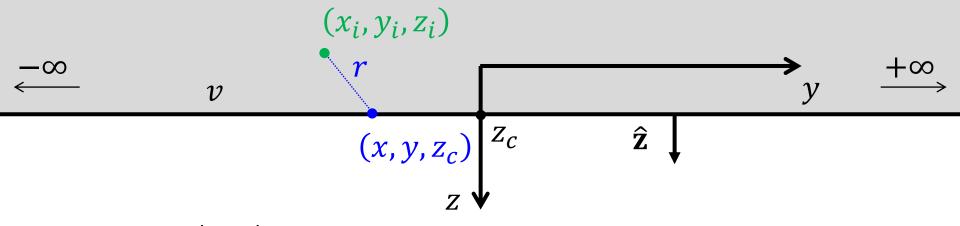
$$-\frac{1}{4\pi} \iint\limits_{S_0} U \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial U}{\partial z} dx dy$$

Consequentemente, as derivadas na direção de $\hat{\mathbf{n}}_2$ equivalem à derivada parcial em relação à coordenada z



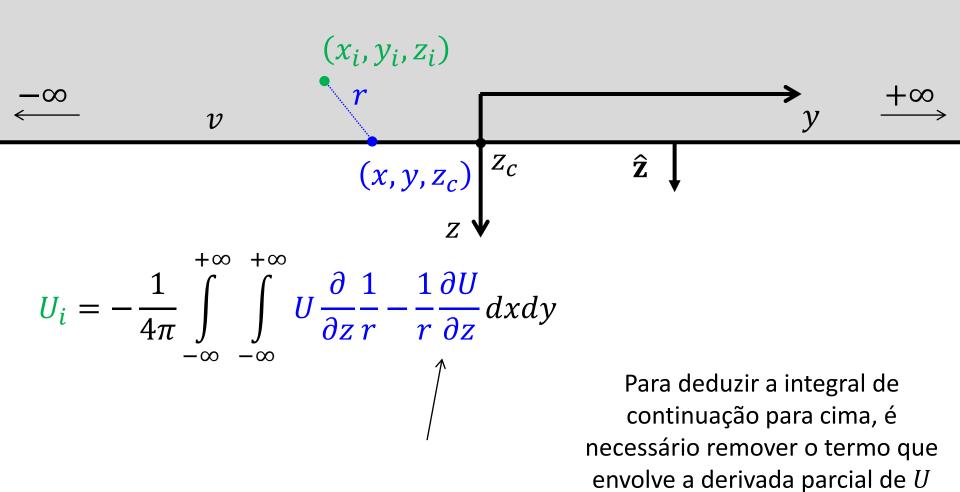
$$-\frac{1}{4\pi} \iint_{S} U \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial U}{\partial z} dx dy$$

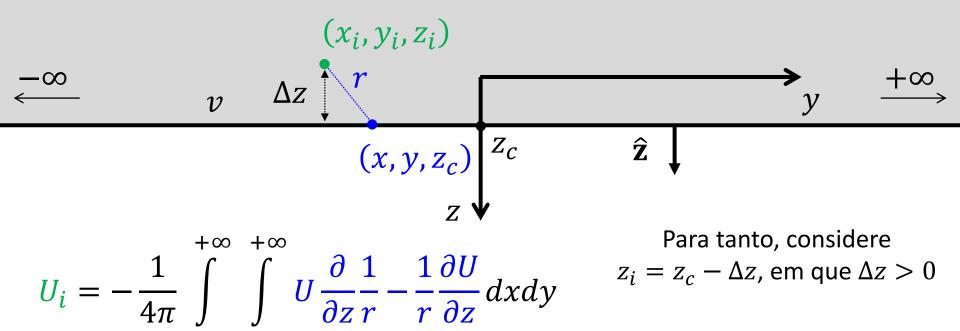
No limite $R \to \infty$, a integral sobre a superfície S_1 tende a zero



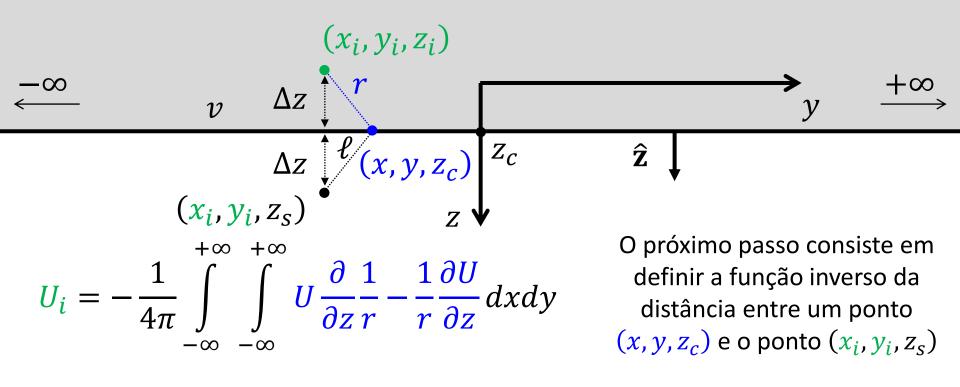
$$U_{i} = -\frac{1}{4\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} U \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial U}{\partial z} dxdy$$

Note que, neste caso, o valor da função U no ponto (x_i, y_i, z_i) é determinado por uma combinação entre os seus valores e os de sua derivada parcial em relação à coordenada z sobre o plano horizontal z_c





$$\frac{1}{\ell} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(x - x_i)^2 + (y - y_i)^2 + (z_c - z_s)^2}}$$



$$\frac{1}{\ell} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(x-x_i)^2 + (y-y_i)^2 + (z_c-z_s)^2}}$$

$$\frac{1}{r} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(x-x_i)^2 + (y-y_i)^2 + (z_c-z_i)^2}}$$

$$(x_i, y_i, z_i)$$

$$\Delta z \qquad \ell(x, y, z_c)$$

$$(x_i, y_i, z_s)$$

$$(x_i, y_i, z_s)$$

$$U_i = -\frac{1}{4\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} U \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial U}{\partial z} dx dy$$

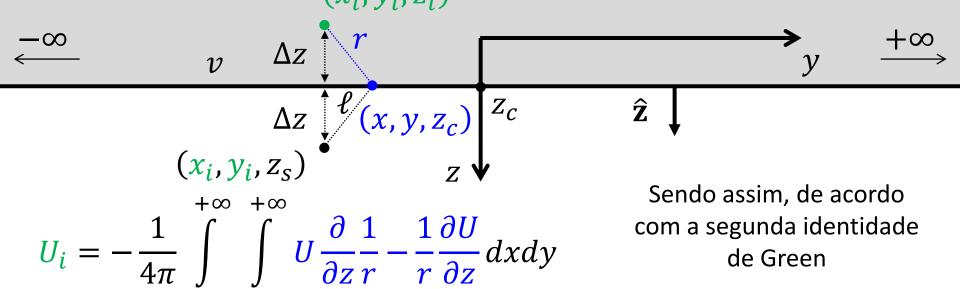
$$(x_i, y_i, z_s)$$
O próximo passo consiste em definir a função inverso da distância entre um ponto (x, y, z_c) e o ponto (x, y, z_c) e o ponto (x, y_i, z_s)

Note a diferença entre esta nova função $1/\ell$ e a função 1/r

$$\frac{1}{\ell} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(x - x_i)^2 + (y - y_i)^2 + (z_c - z_s)^2}}$$

$$\frac{1}{r} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(x - x_i)^2 + (y - y_i)^2 + (z_c - z_i)^2}}$$

$$(x_i, y_i, z_i)$$



$$\iiint\limits_{\mathcal{V}} U \, \nabla^2 \frac{1}{\ell} - \frac{1}{\ell} \, \nabla^2 U \, dv = \iint\limits_{\mathcal{S}} U \, \left(\nabla \frac{1}{\ell} \right)^{\mathrm{T}} \widehat{\mathbf{n}} - \frac{1}{\ell} \, \nabla U^{\mathrm{T}} \widehat{\mathbf{n}} \, dS$$

$$\frac{1}{\ell} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(x - x_i)^2 + (y - y_i)^2 + (z_c - z_s)^2}}$$

$$\frac{1}{r} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(x - x_i)^2 + (y - y_i)^2 + (z_c - z_i)^2}}$$

$$(x_i, y_i, z_i)$$

 (x_i, y_i, z_s) Veja que, assim como a função U, a função $1/\ell$ é harmônica

> $-\frac{1}{4\pi} \int \int \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial U}{\partial z} dx dy$ Além disso, assim como fizemos anteriormente, considere $R \rightarrow \infty$

em todo o volume v

 $\iiint U \nabla^2 \frac{1}{\ell} - \frac{1}{\ell} \nabla^2 U \, dv = \iint U \left(\nabla \frac{1}{\ell} \right)^{\mathrm{T}} \widehat{\mathbf{n}} - \frac{1}{\ell} \nabla U^{\mathrm{T}} \widehat{\mathbf{n}} \, dS$

$$0 = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} U \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \frac{1}{\ell} - \frac{1}{\ell} \frac{\partial U}{\partial z} dx dy$$

$$\frac{1}{\ell} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(x - x_i)^2 + (y - y_i)^2 + (z_c - z_s)^2}}$$

$$\frac{1}{r} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(x - x_i)^2 + (y - y_i)^2 + (z_c - z_i)^2}}$$

$$(x_i, y_i, z_i)$$

$$U_{i} = -\frac{1}{4\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} U \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{\ell} \right) - \left(\frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{\ell} \right) \frac{\partial U}{\partial z} dx dy$$

$$\frac{1}{\ell} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(x-x_i)^2 + (y-y_i)^2 + (z_c-z_s)^2}}$$

$$\frac{1}{r} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(x-x_i)^2 + (y-y_i)^2 + (z_c-z_i)^2}}$$

$$(x_i, y_i, z_i)$$

$$(x_i, y_i, z_s)$$

$$(x_i, y_i, z_s)$$

$$U_i = -\frac{1}{4\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} U \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial U}{\partial z} dxdy$$

$$U_i = -\frac{1}{4\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} U \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{\ell}\right) - \left(\frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{\ell}\right) \frac{\partial U}{\partial z} dxdy$$

$$U_i = -\frac{1}{4\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} U \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{\ell}\right) - \left(\frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{\ell}\right) \frac{\partial U}{\partial z} dxdy$$

$$U_{i} = -\frac{1}{4\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} U \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{\ell} \right) - \left(\frac{1}{r} / \frac{1}{\ell} \right) \frac{\partial U}{\partial z} dx dy$$

$$U_i = -\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} U \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \frac{1}{r} dx dy$$
 Integral de continuação para cima (Henderson, 1960, 1970)

$$= \frac{z_c - z_i}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{U(x, y, z_c)}{[(x_i - x)^2 + (y_i - y)^2 + (z_i - z_c)^2]^{\frac{3}{2}}} dxdy$$

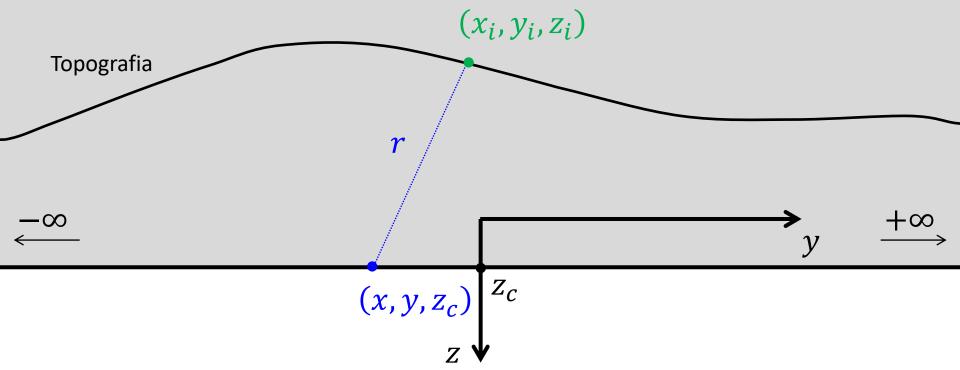
$$\frac{1}{r} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(x - x_i)^2 + (y - y_i)^2 + (z_c - z_i)^2}}$$

$$(x_i, y_i, z_i)$$

$$y \xrightarrow{+\infty}$$

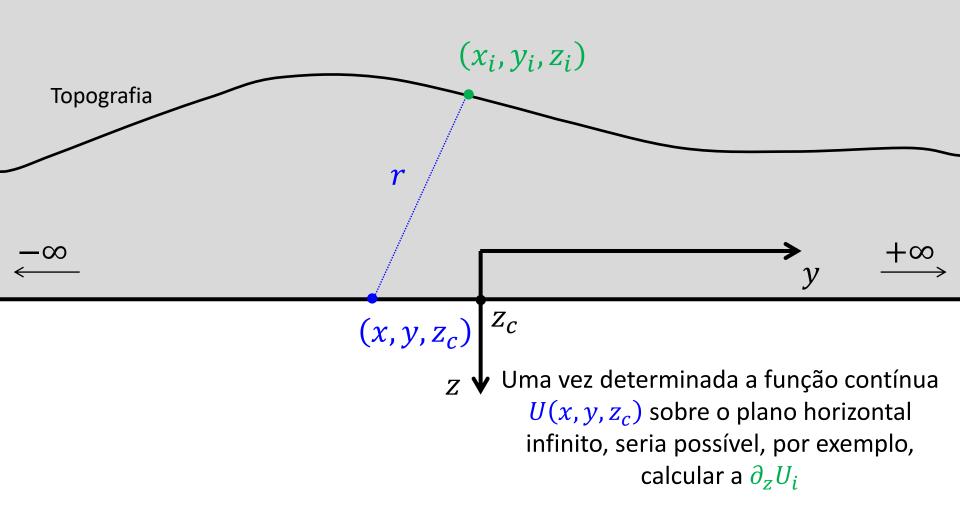
Esta equação mostra que, uma vez determinada a função contínua $U(x,y,z_c)$ sobre o plano horizontal infinito z_c , é possível determinar U_i em qualquer ponto acima deste plano

$$U_{i} = \frac{z_{c} - z_{i}}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{U(x, y, z_{c})}{[(x_{i} - x)^{2} + (y_{i} - y)^{2} + (z_{i} - z_{c})^{2}]^{\frac{3}{2}}} dxdy$$

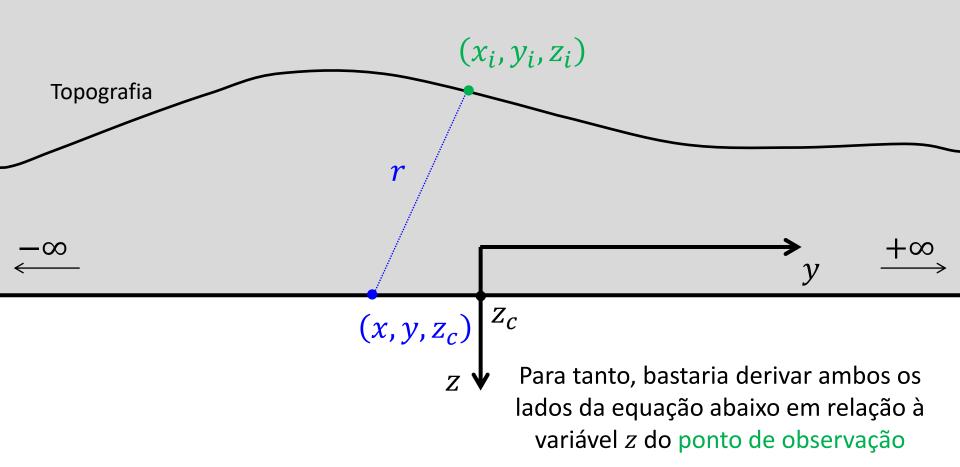


Note que o ponto (x_i, y_i, z_i) pode estar em qualquer lugar acima do plano z_c

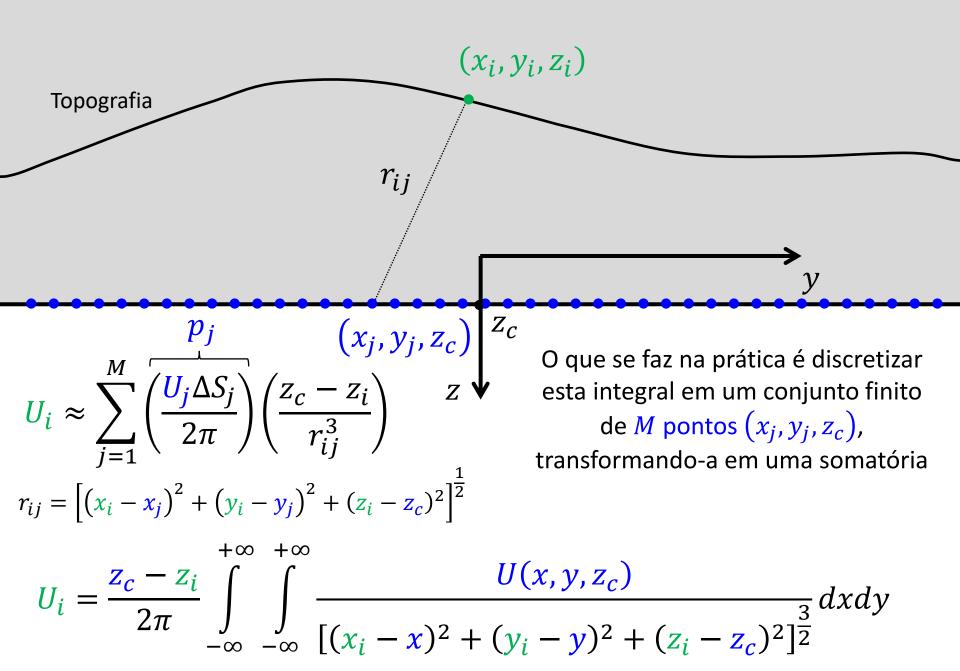
$$U_{i} = \frac{z_{c} - z_{i}}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{U(x, y, z_{c})}{[(x_{i} - x)^{2} + (y_{i} - y)^{2} + (z_{i} - z_{c})^{2}]^{\frac{3}{2}}} dxdy$$

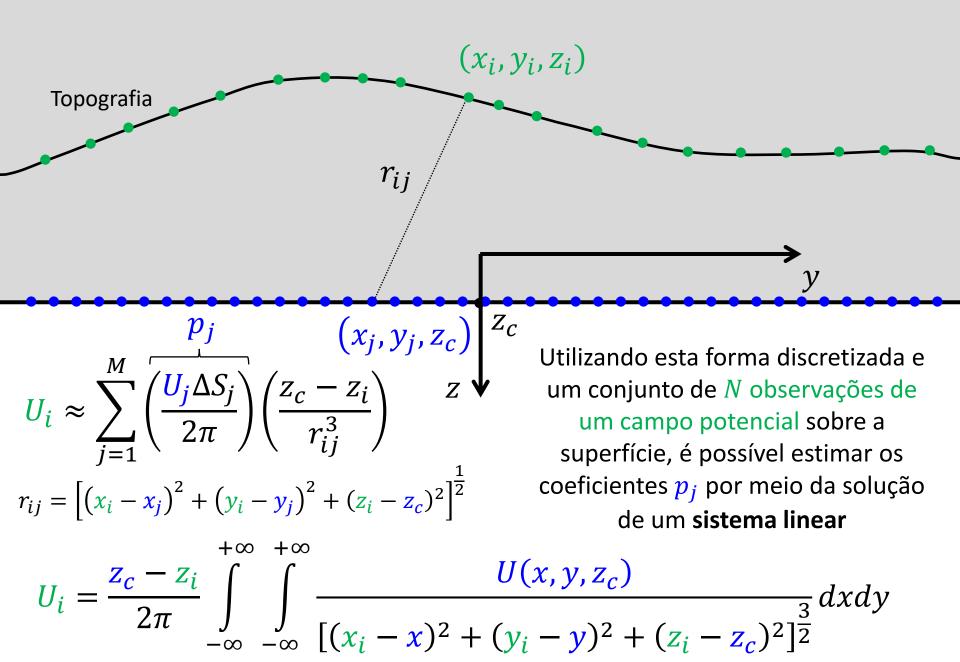


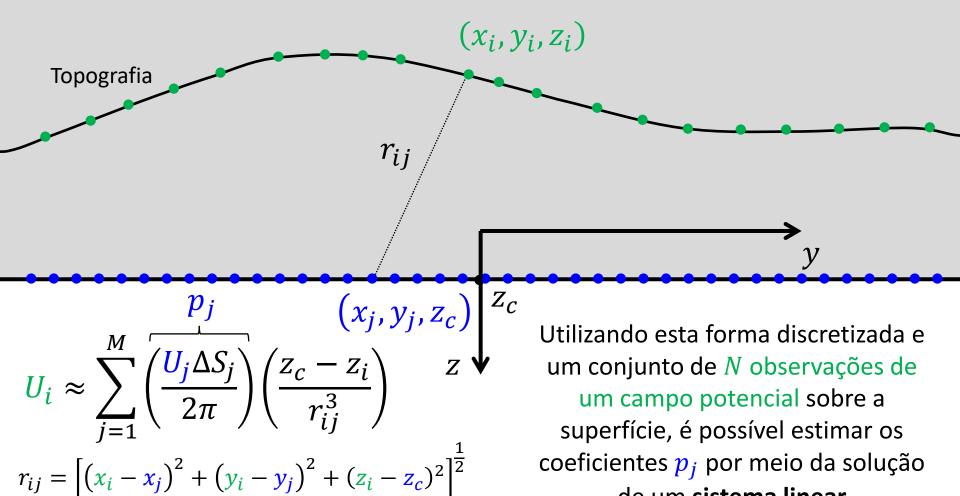
$$U_{i} = \frac{z_{c} - z_{i}}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{U(x, y, z_{c})}{[(x_{i} - x)^{2} + (y_{i} - y)^{2} + (z_{i} - z_{c})^{2}]^{\frac{3}{2}}} dxdy$$



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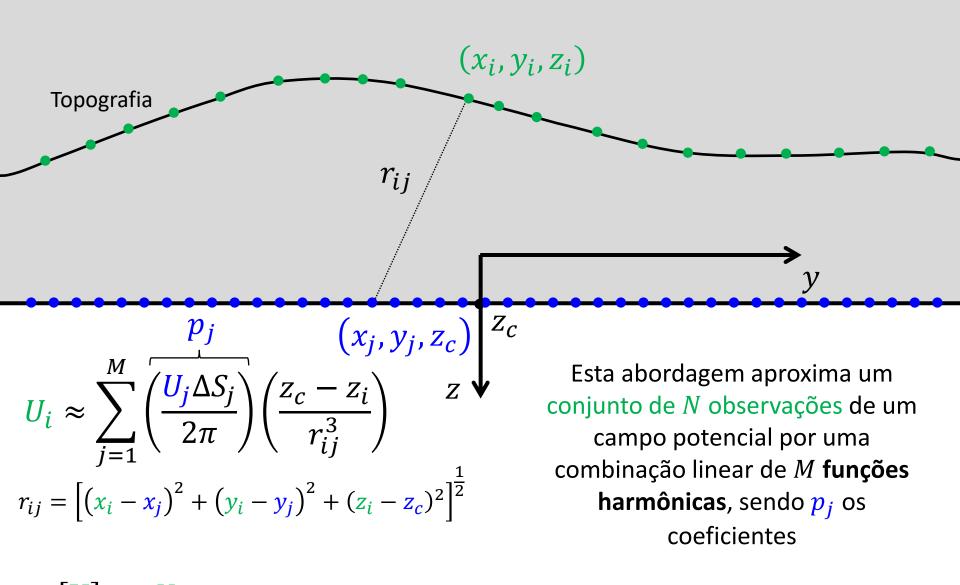


$$[\mathbf{U}]_i = U_i$$

$$[\mathbf{p}]_j = p_j$$

$$[\mathbf{A}]_{ij} = \frac{z_c - z_i}{r_{ij}^3}$$

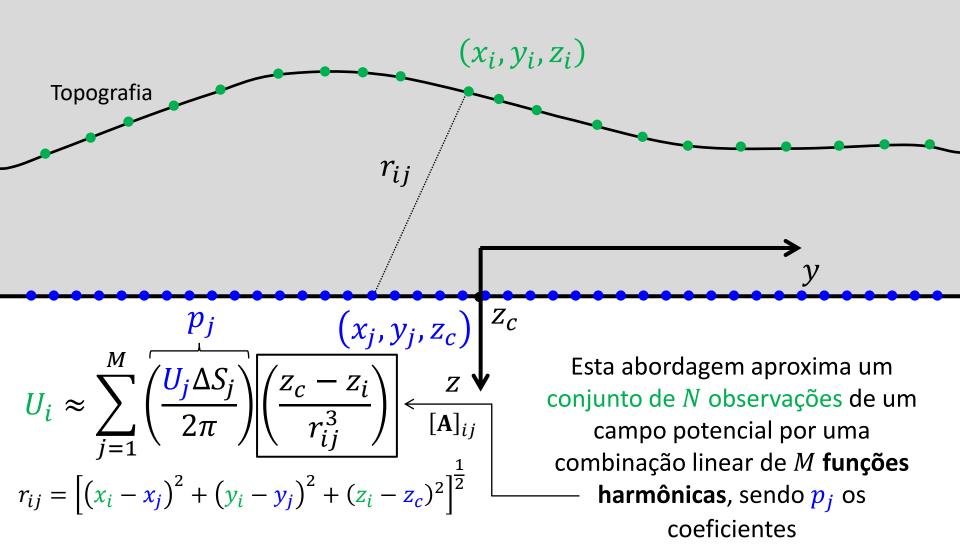
de um sistema linear



$$[\mathbf{U}]_i = U_i$$

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$$[\mathbf{A}]_{ij} = \frac{z_c - z_i}{r_{ij}^3}$$

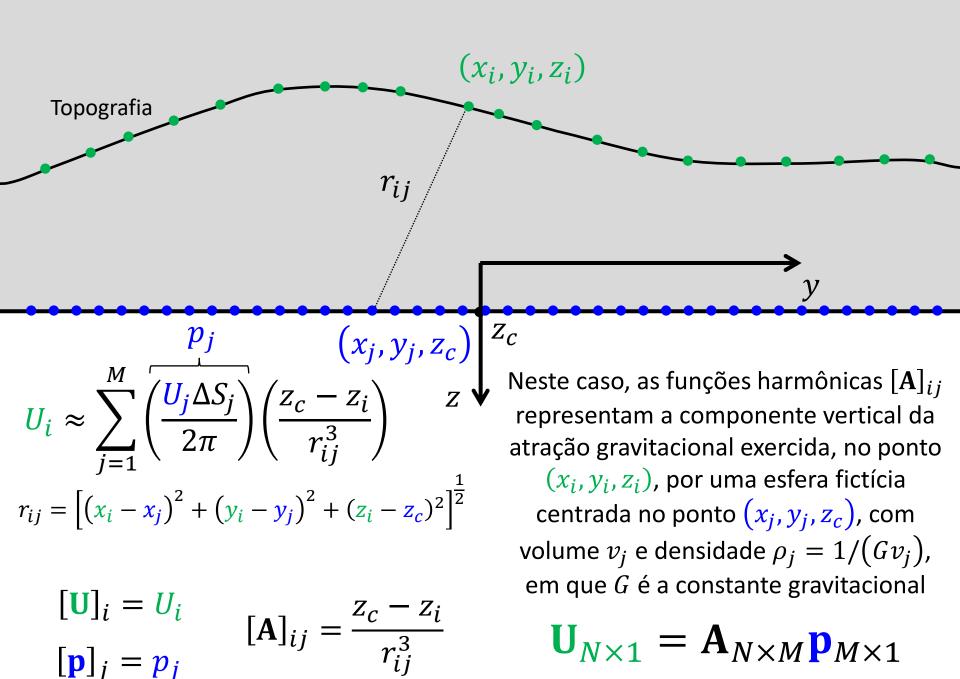


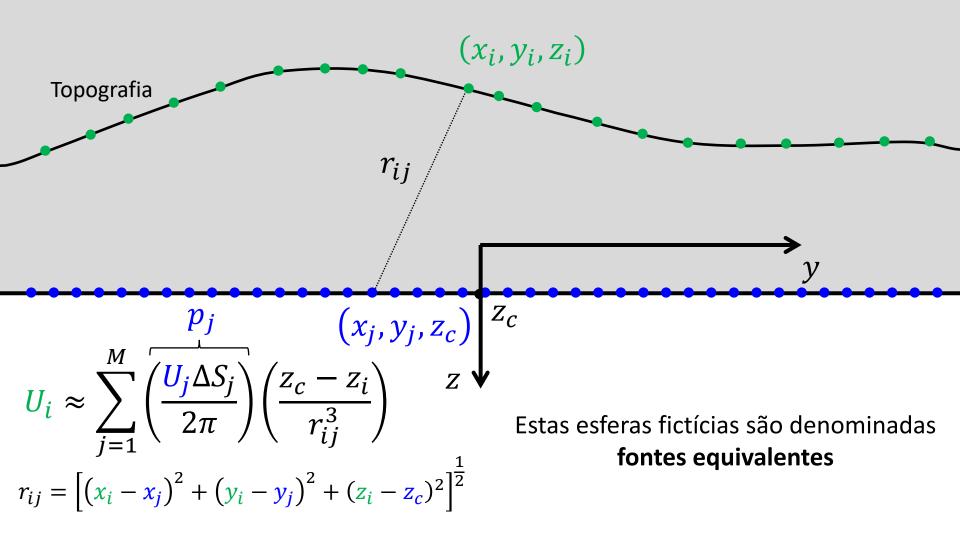
$$[\mathbf{U}]_i = U_i$$

$$[\mathbf{p}]_i = p_i$$

$$[\mathbf{A}]_{ij} = \frac{z_c - z_i}{r_{ij}^3}$$

$$\mathbf{U}_{N\times 1}=\mathbf{A}_{N\times M}\mathbf{p}_{M\times 1}$$

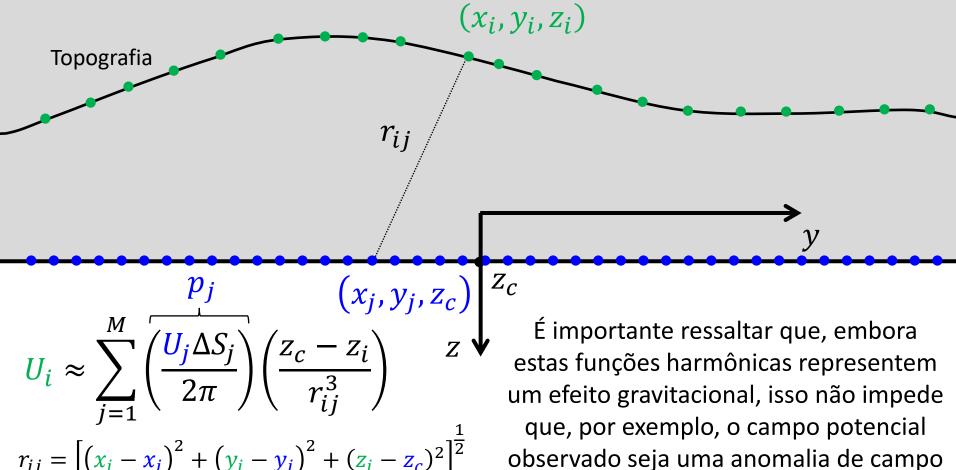




$$[\mathbf{U}]_i = U_i$$

$$[\mathbf{p}]_j = p_j$$

$$[\mathbf{A}]_{ij} = \frac{z_c - z_i}{r_{ij}^3}$$



$$[\mathbf{U}]_i = U_i$$

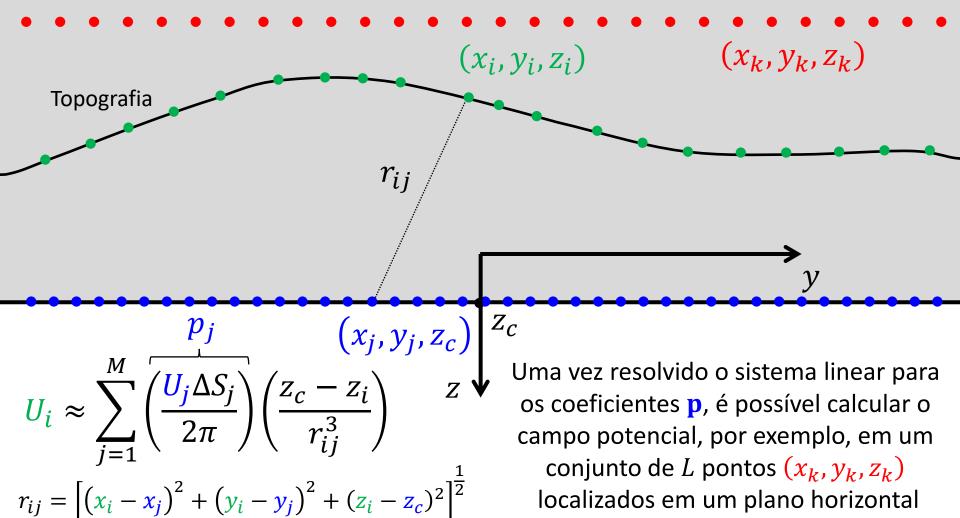
$$[\mathbf{p}]_j = p_j$$

$$[\mathbf{A}]_{ij} = \frac{z_c - z_i}{r_{ij}^3}$$

 $r_{ij} = \left[\left(x_i - x_j \right)^2 + \left(y_i - y_j \right)^2 + (z_i - z_c)^2 \right]^{\frac{1}{2}}$

que, por exemplo, o campo potencial observado seja uma anomalia de campo total, por mais esquisito que isso possa parecer

$$\mathbf{U}_{N\times 1} = \mathbf{A}_{N\times M} \mathbf{p}_{M\times 1}$$

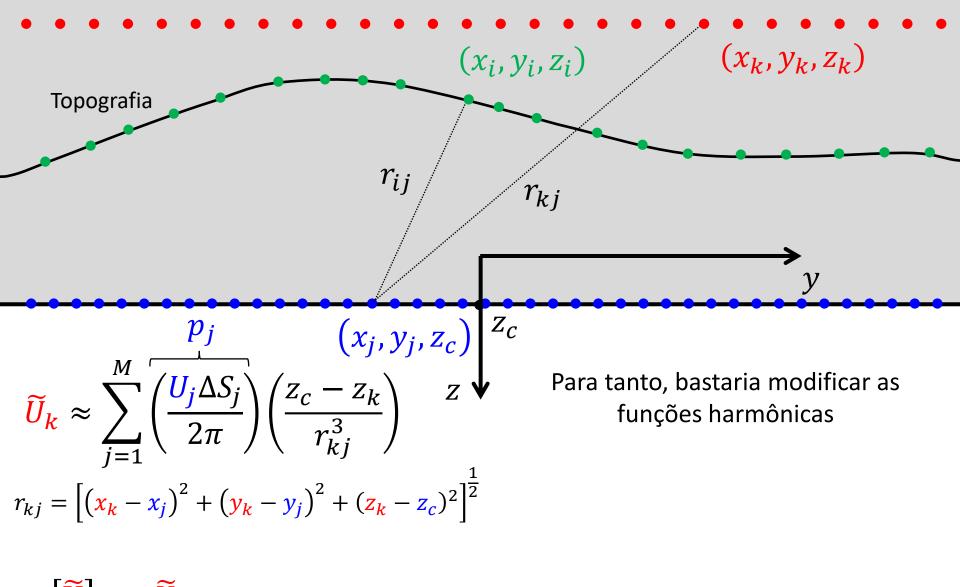


$$[\mathbf{U}]_i = U_i$$

$$[\mathbf{p}]_j = p_j$$

$$[\mathbf{A}]_{ij} = \frac{z_c - z_i}{r_{ij}^3}$$

acima das observações



$$\begin{bmatrix} \widetilde{\mathbf{U}} \end{bmatrix}_k = \widetilde{U}_k \\
[\mathbf{p}]_j = p_j \\
\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{T} \end{bmatrix}_{kj} = \frac{z_c - z_k}{r_{kj}^3}$$

$$\widetilde{\mathbf{U}}_{L\times 1} = \mathbf{T}_{L\times M} \mathbf{p}_{M\times 1}$$

Esta abordagem, contudo, restringe a aplicação da técnica da camada equivalente para o caso em que as fontes equivalentes estão localizadas sobre um plano horizontal

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Outra limitação desta abordagem é a utilização de funções harmônicas que representam o efeito gravitacional das fontes equivalentes

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A seguir, vamos generalizar a integral de continuação para cima com o intuito de remover estas duas restrições

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