



勘探地球物理新方法、新技术

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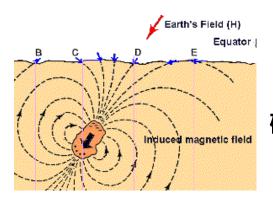
矿产资源调查评价新技术—2015南京



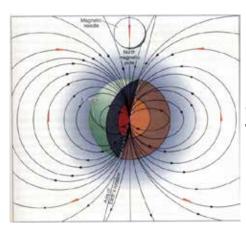
提纲

- 一、引言—两个模型
- 二、硬件技术与装备
 - 1、航空重力梯度与电磁技术
 - 2、分布式张量电法及电磁技术
- 三、处理解释技术
 - 1、三维反演技术
 - 2、岩性填图与地质填图
 - 3、其它解释方法

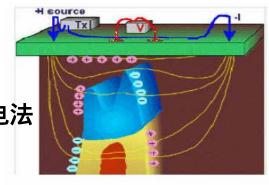


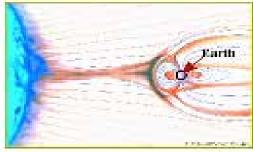


磁法



直流电法

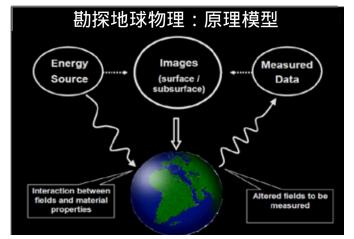




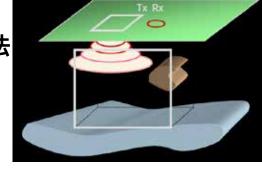
天然场电法法

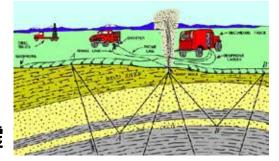


电法法



反射地震







勘探地球物理:工作模型

几个值得注意的关键环 节(贯穿整个模型):

山 施工设计:采样间隔

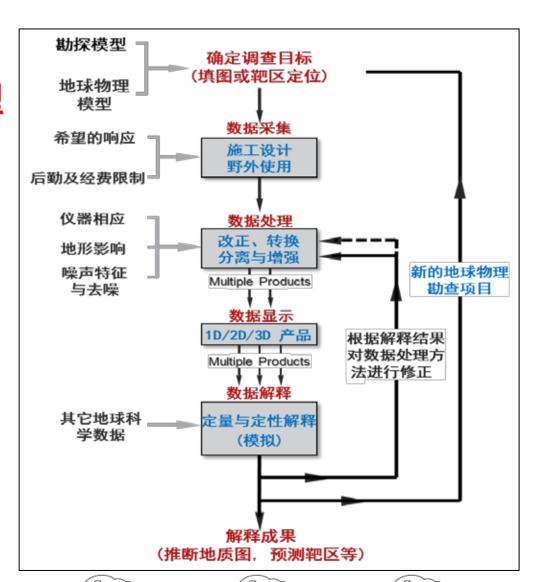
与网格化

u 异常分离:经验与判

断

□ 数据解释:2D与3D反

演





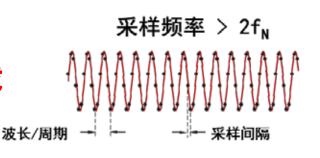
施工设计

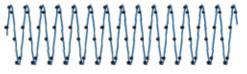
采样定律告诉我 们什么?

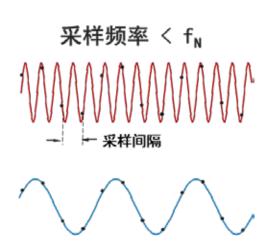
1、目标导向:明确 地球物理调查目标的 空间尺寸;

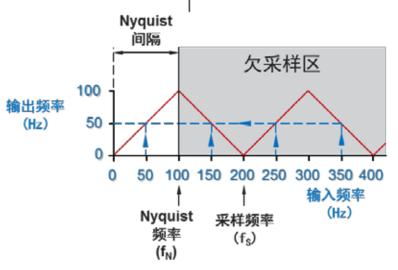
2、合理设计地球物 理测量的点线距 3、点线距离都要小 于调查目标空间尺寸

的2倍









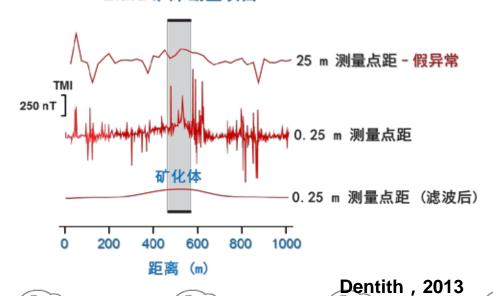
Dentith, 2013

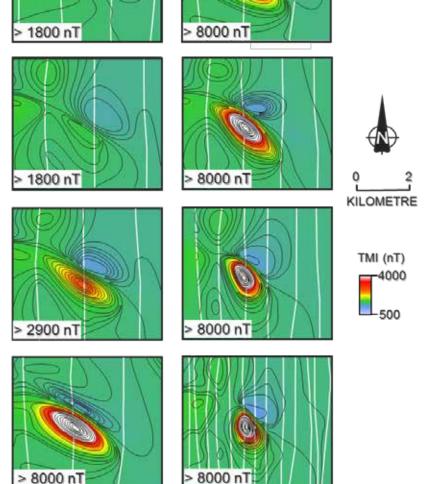


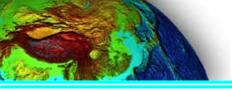
两个实例:

点线距离设计对能否发现 异常和确定异常的真实形 态直观重要

Elura 矿床勘查项目







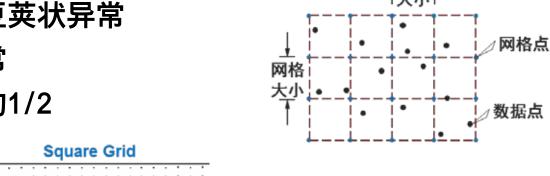


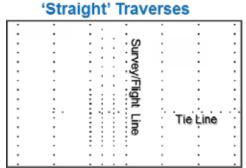
网格化间距大小的选择:

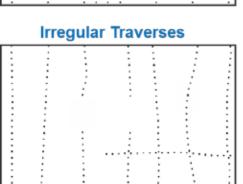
太小:引起串珠状或豆荚状异常

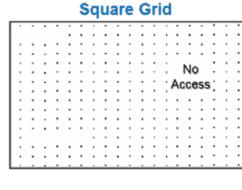
太大:引起低频假异常

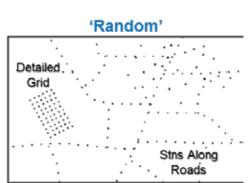
原则:数据平均点距的1/2

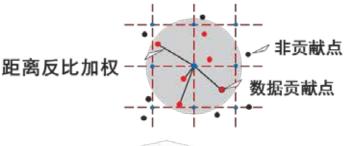


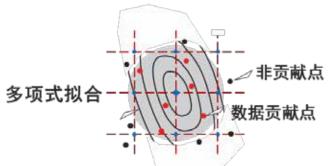






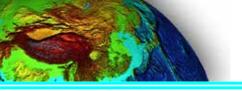






测点太稀易产生"牛眼"

异常



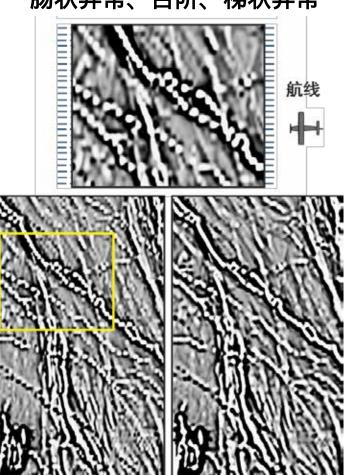


点线距不匹配造成的串珠、香 肠状异常、台阶、梯状异常

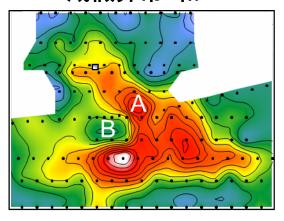
当线距与点距相差较多时 (1:10或 1:20) 网络

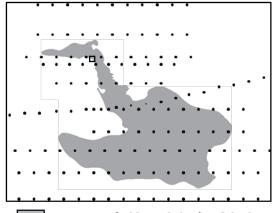
1:20),网格 化方法的选择 极为重要,一 般以1/5或1/3 线距为网格化 间距

Dentith, 2013



点线距不匹配造 成假异常A和B





Olympic 奥林匹克坝角砾杂岩

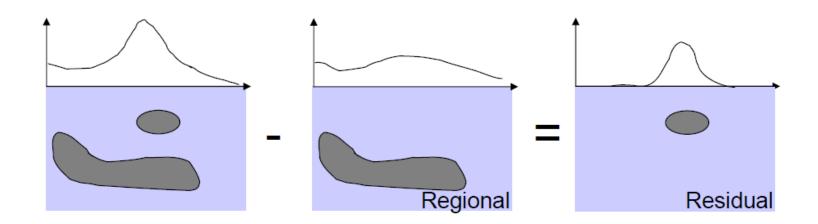
• 数据点





2、位场分离(区域-局部场分离)

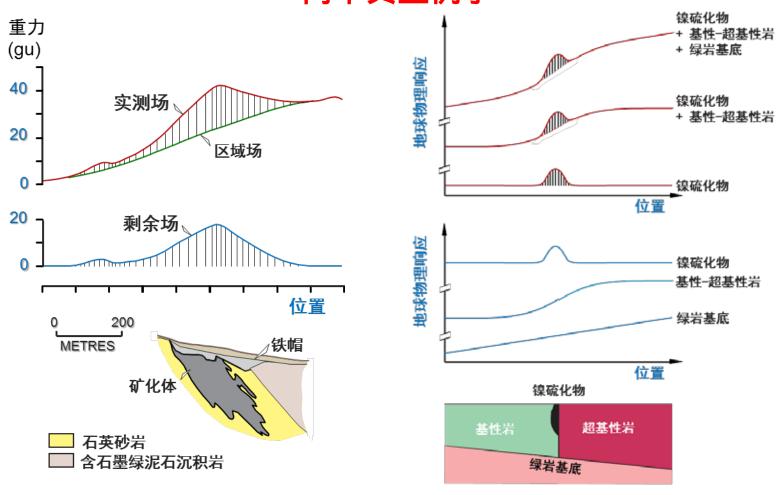
- □ 位场是一个三维体积效应,由上地幔和地壳所有物性差 异产生场的总和
- u 异常通常淹没在由下列场源形成的"区域异常"中:
- (i) 更大的场源; (ii)更深的场源; (iii)或更远的场源



Li Yaoguo , 2012





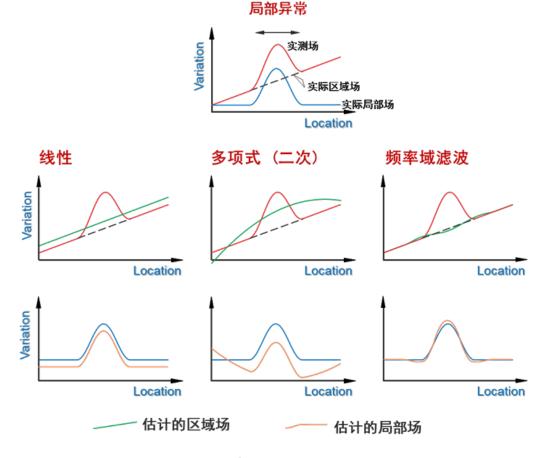


Dentith, 2013



位场分离方法:

- 山最小平方拟合:使用简单多项式(二阶、三阶 趋势)拟合区域场
- 山滤波法:把长波场分量当做区域场;在空间域和频率域都有效
- 山"剥皮(Stripping) 法":通过对区域场源 的正演模拟,去掉区域 场

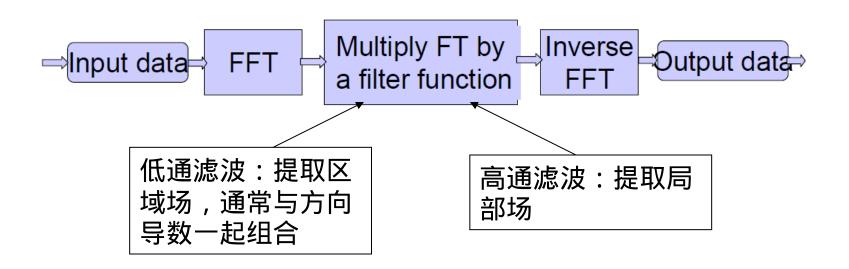


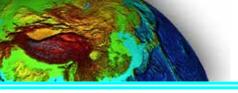
Dentith, 2013



(2)频率域滤波法:

在频率域将能谱的高频部分与低频部分分开。基本假定:长波长的能量代表区域异常,短波长能量代表局部异常,具体计算流程如下:







滤波法的基本要求:

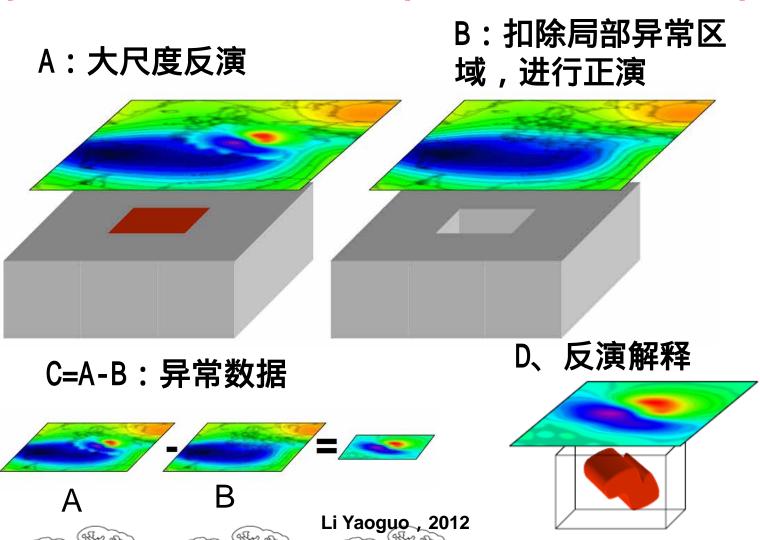
- ∅数据必须是网格化数据
- ☑平面数据观测假设,数据是平面数据
- ☑在能谱上,区域异常和局部异常不能重叠过多
- ∅数据范围要远大于拟提取的局部异常范围

滤波法的优缺点:

- Ø使用FFT,快速易行
- ∅快速处理大区域数据
- ∅高度依赖于频谱特性
- ❷经常使提取异常畸变



(3)基于反演的"剥皮"法(基于反演的位场分离)



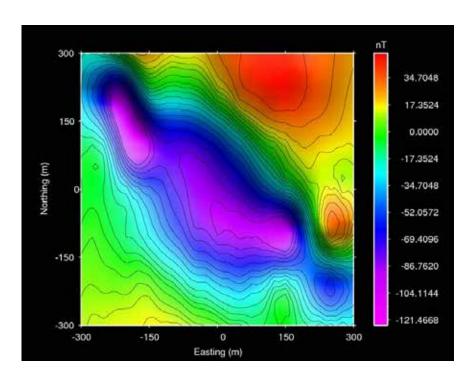


3、地球物理反演:

为什么要开展反演解释?

- 山由于重磁、直流电场为静态、弥散场,每个数据受地下所有物质影响
- u数据中的关于场源的信息 是混乱,不清楚的
- u"模型域"的地质解释比
 - "数据域"容易很多
- u了解深度信息

这是一个测区的磁法数 据,地下有几个磁性体?

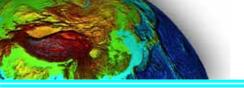


Li Yaoguo, 2012



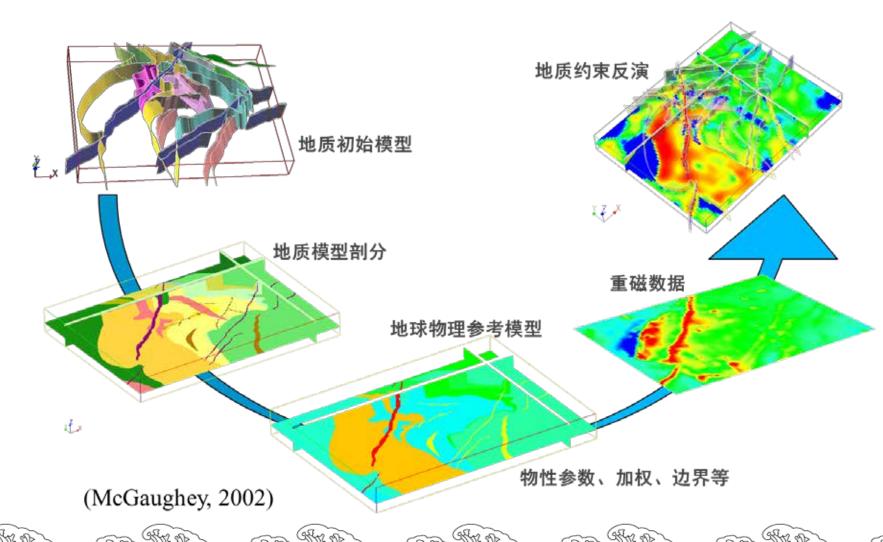
反演的几点重要认识:

- 1、反演是一种重要地质解释手段;
- 2、反演不是数字游戏,随着地质约束的不断增加,多数据联合反演解释技术的进步,反演逐渐演变为一种综合地质解释方法;
- 3、反演的多解性将随着地质约束的增加、多数据的联合反演,将逐渐消失。





地质约束反演:正确方向的跨越



矿产资源调查评价新技术—2015南京



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 - 3、其它解释方法



TAGS data



1、航空重力及梯度梯度测量系统

航空重力测量技术逐渐成熟, 开始应用于矿产、油气勘查,目 前的精度更适合区域地质调查

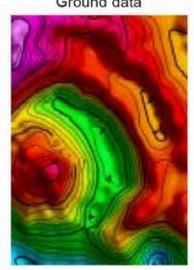


航空重力测量技

重复线精度: ~1mGal

半波分辨率:~5km

Ground data



MICROSTE

TAGS 和地面重力比较

美国TAGS

俄罗斯CHEKAN-AP



三轴舒

两轴阻

尼平台



重复线精度: ~0.5mGal 半波分辨率:~3km

从重力仪或加速度计测量的比力 信息中扣除载体的运动加速度, 得到重力值。

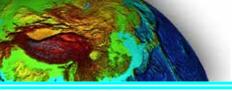
$$-\mathbf{g}^{n} = \mathbf{f}^{n} - \mathbf{v}^{n} - (2\mathbf{\omega}_{ie}^{n} + \mathbf{\omega}_{en}^{n})' \mathbf{v}^{n}$$

国AIR-Grav系统













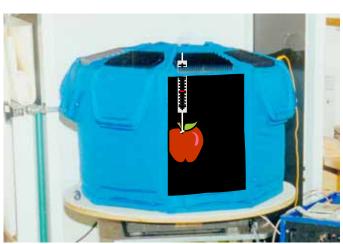
TAGS Installation into Aires
Navajo



搭载AIRGrav System的 飞机



TAGS System



AIRGrav System

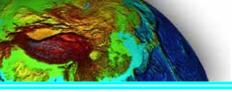


SCINTREX

Turnkey Airborne Gravity System (TAGS)

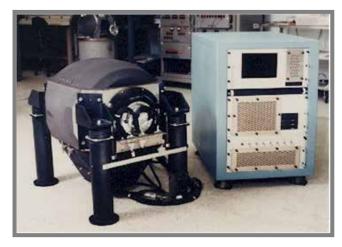


GT-1A型航空重力仪





重力梯度测量系统:美国Bell Aerospace公司的Air-FTG(全张量梯度)系统,澳大利亚BHP公司的Falcon航重梯度综合勘查系统,英国ARKeX公司的超导重力梯度仪EGG等



Bell Geospace acquires FTG data in GOM 1st commercial 3D-FTG system available

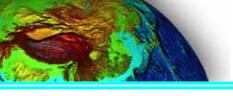
Air-FTG 重力梯度测量系统



ARKeX commences build of next generation super conducting gradiometer the 'EGG'



FUGRO (FALCON)





航空重力梯度技术的总体现状:

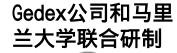
- Ø旋转加速度计重力梯度仪——商业应用,成熟技术
- **Ø超导重力梯度仪——研究热点,准实用技术**
- Ø原子干涉型重力梯度仪——探索阶段,前沿研究



EGG系统



HD-AGGTM系统



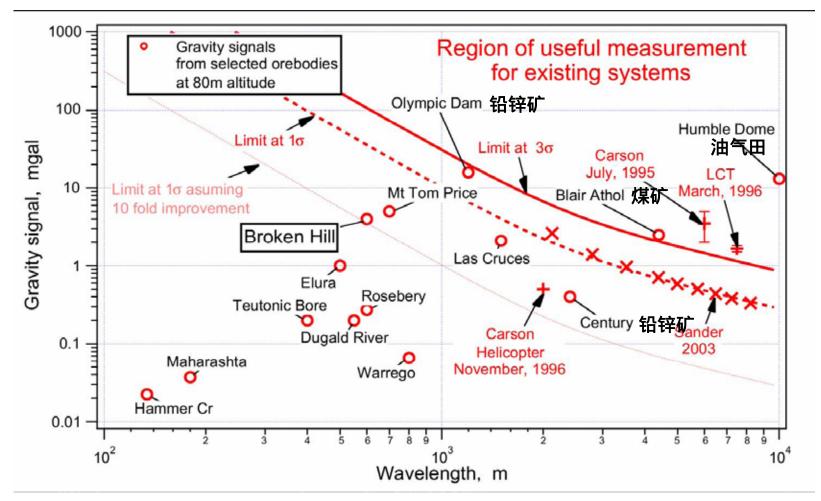


VK-1系统

力拓公司和西澳 大学联合研制

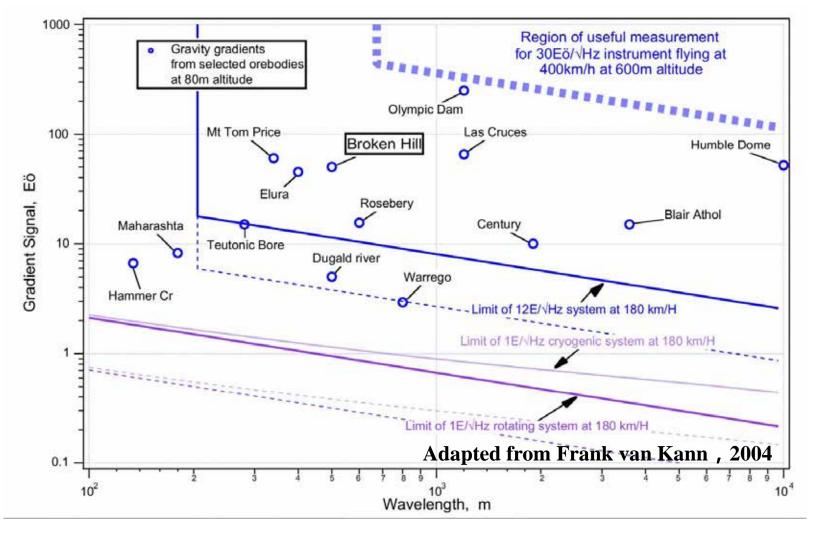
ARKeX公司自行研制





世界典型矿床(煤田和盐丘型油藏)重力异常与信号波长关系图;几个航空重力系统的噪声水平 (i.e., Carson 直升机系统 1996, Carson 1995, LCT 1996和 Sander 2003固定翼系统) 以及基于GPS的加速度测量噪声水平



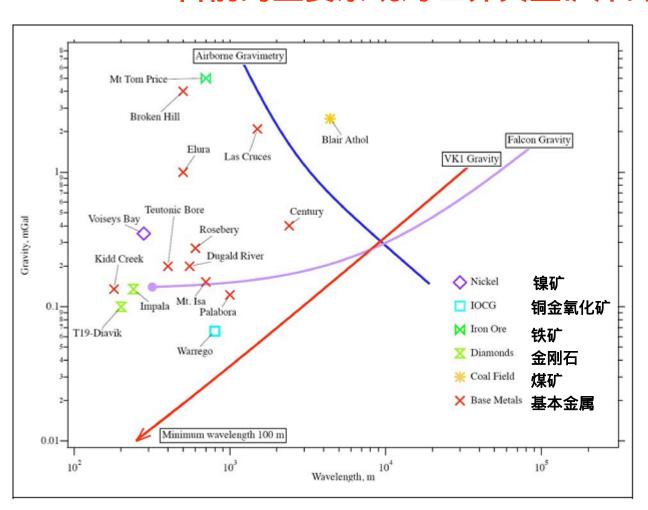


世界典型矿床的重力梯度与波长关系图. 同图显示对应梯度测量系统的噪声水平





目前的主要系统对世界典型矿床的探测能力



Airborne Gravimetry: 代表当前航空重力的探 测能力

Falcon Gravity: 代表当前5E精度旋转 加速度计航空重力梯 度系统的探测能力

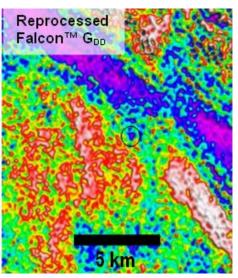
VK-1 Gravity: 代表下一代1E精度 超导航空重力梯度 系统的探测能力

Adapted from Airborne Gravity 2010

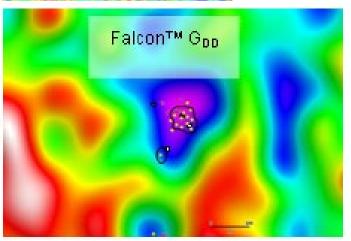


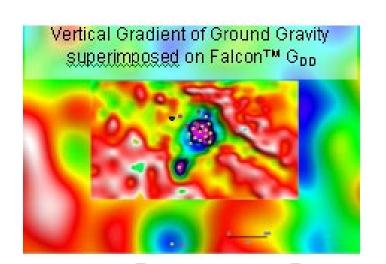


Kimberlite, Abner region, Northern Territory, Australia



从G_{DD}数据中圈出了一个20E的异常,钻孔证实在地下10m发现了一个1.3公顷的主管状岩脉,旁侧发现了一个0.3公顷的次级岩脉。2005年打钻发现了一个金刚石矿。

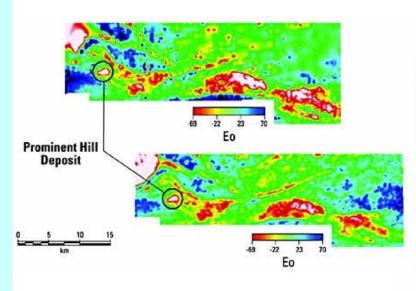




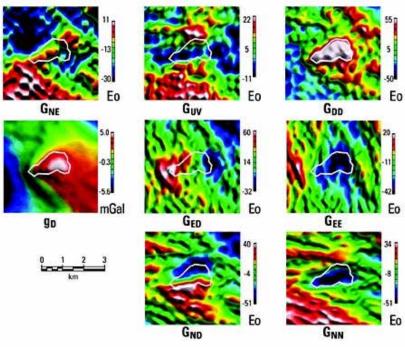




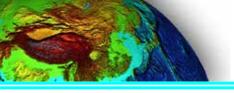
IOCG, Prominent Hill, Australia



上图是花了几年做的地面重力垂向一阶导数,下图是FALCONTM AGG系统两周测量结果



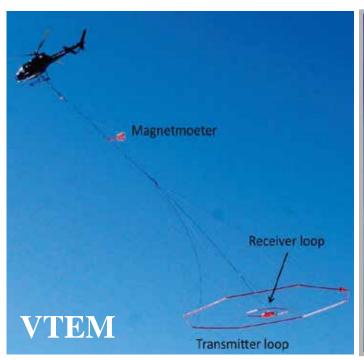
The above images demonstrate that the ability to deliver the full gravity gradient tensor is not limited to FTG systems.





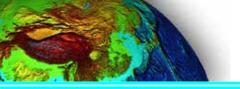
§ 航空电磁法技术:降低发射频率、增大发射磁矩、采用直升机平台;高温SQUID磁传感器提高测量精度;全波场反

演提高反演可靠性





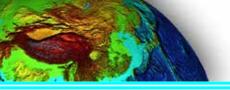




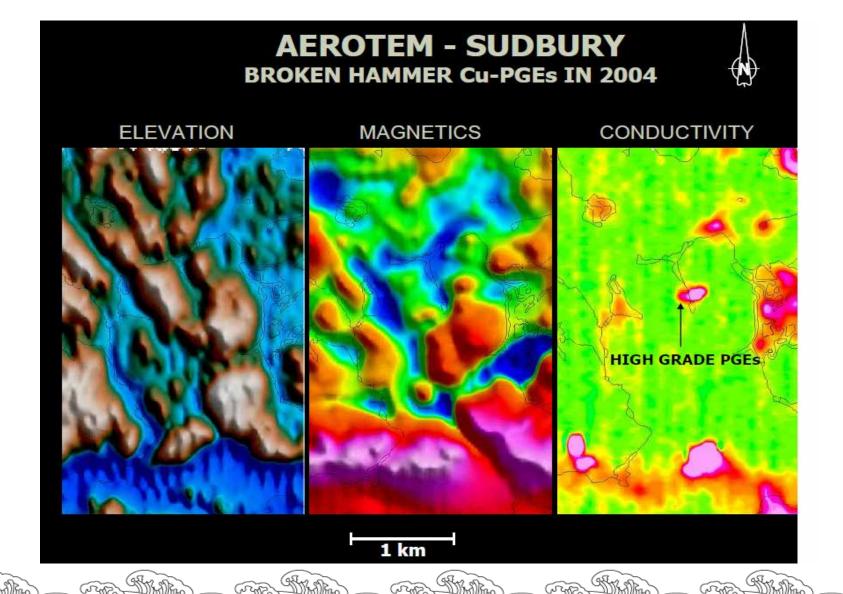


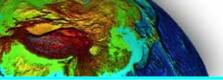
现行航空电法比较

名称	AeroTEM	VTEM	HeliGeoTEM
直径	12 m	26 m	14 m
偶极子冲量峰值	340,000	640,000	500,000
实际冲量峰值	340,000	400,000	500,000
发射同步接收	有	没有	没有
早关断时间数据	有	没有	没有
关断时间接收通道	34	26	14
发射同步接收通道	16	0	0
波形	三角波	锯齿波	半正弦波
波形稳定性	控制	??	??
接收高度	30 m	30 m	80 m
原始数据列	有	没有	特殊要求下才有
飞行摄像	有	无	有
B-场	要求配置	要求配置	要求配置
采样率 (原始数据)	36,000		
连接和运行放射性测量	有	无	有
配套处理软件	有	无	有
异常解释	标配	要求配置	要求配置
困难地形测量	可以	不行	不行

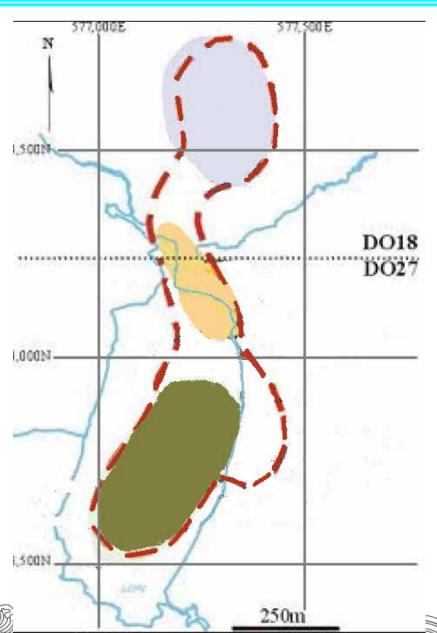






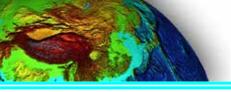




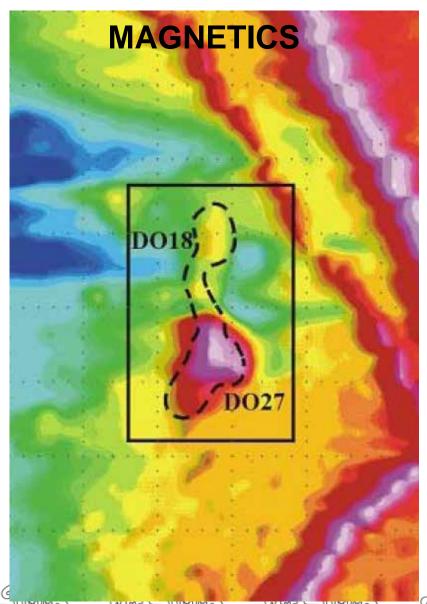


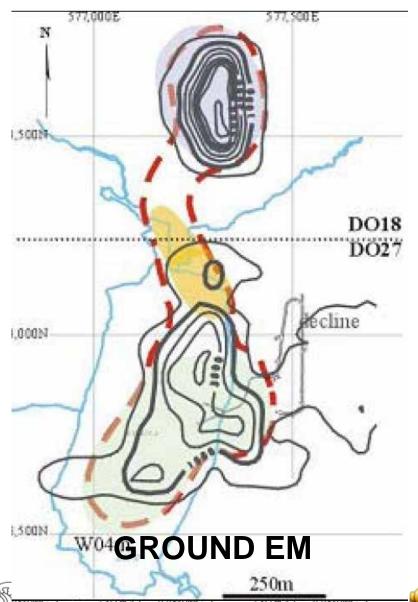
TLI KWI CHO COMPLEX

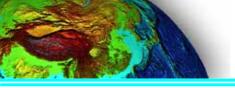
- Multiple vents
- •DO18 Pipe single vent
- •DO27 Pipe two vents
- Hypabyssal Sills





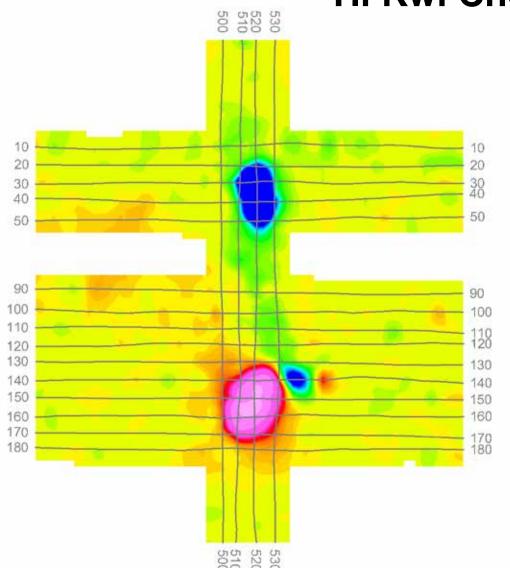








Tli Kwi Cho

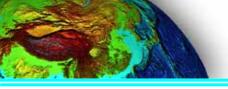


AEROTEM SURVEY

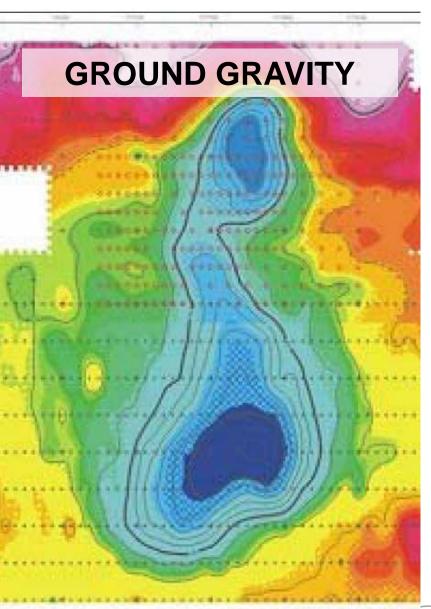
Off-Time Channel 5 (~0.150ms)

Identifies 2 main pipes and northeastern vent in DO27

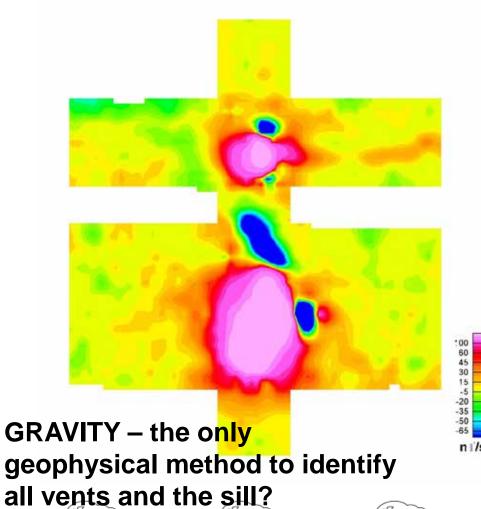








The AeroTEM system also detects the sill ...but from a helicopter

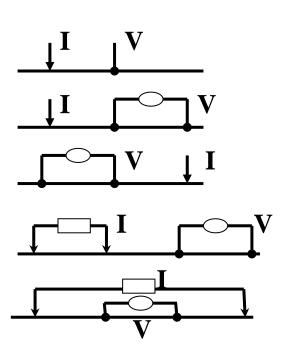


二、数据采集技术—3D DCIP



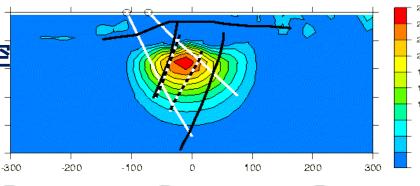
u 传统同剖面二维DC/IP观测 装置

- 单极-单极 (pole pole)
- 单极-偶极 (pole dipole (PDR)
- 单极-偶极 (pole dipole (PDL)
- 偶极-偶极 (dipole dipole)
- 中梯(温纳, Wenner)



缺点:

- u 天然或人为噪声
- u AB与MN严格同剖面 ,
- 间分辨率差 - 深度浅(n/6 - 3
- □ 深度浅(n<6, 受电缆 长度限制)

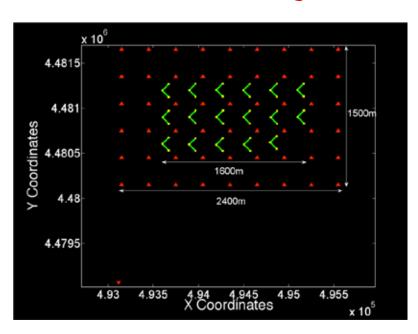


McDermott 矿床IP反演 剖面 据Li Y G等, 2012

二、数据采集技术—3D DCIP



Newmont的NEWDAS 3D IP 采集系统

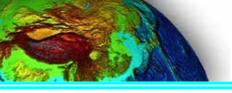


关键技术:

- 工线采集与现代电子技术 (现场监控和分析、噪声 压制)
- u GPS时间同步
- u 3D DC/IP 反演模拟技术 (UBC-GIF, DCIP3D)

NEWDAS系统特点:

- U 4-通道, 无线或有线, 高密度采样(实时数据监控和分析)
- U 分布式数据存储与回放, GPS控制所有时间,并提供观测位置信息
- □ 使用远参考噪声压制,新型便携5kW 高压发射
- 世 使用电流监控和反褶积策略
- u 可以使用3D规则或随机网络观测和任意位置发射



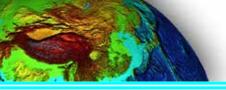


智利Santa Cecilia 斑岩铜金矿床 3D DCIP- MT探测实例

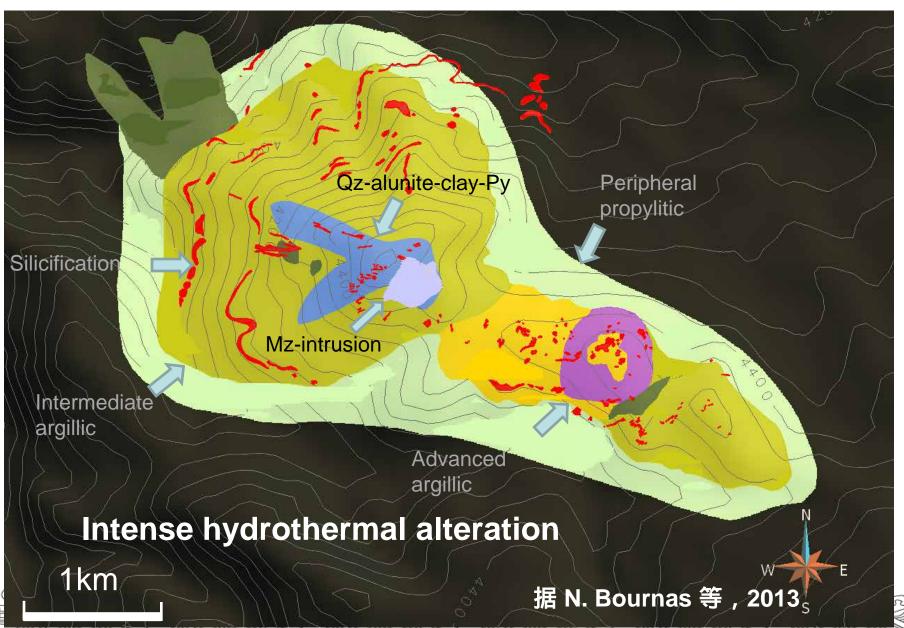
- § 强烈热液蚀变

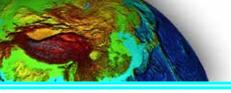














地面磁测,线距:100米,显示环

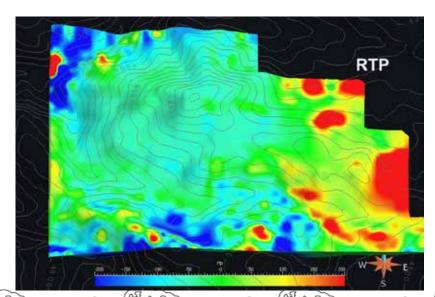
状结构

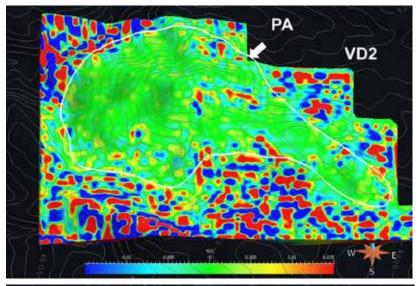
垂向二阶倒数:高低梯度带大致

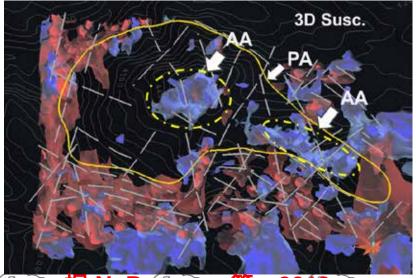
圈出蚀变范围

磁化率反演:蓝色区域指示因蚀

变而降低的磁化率









ORION 3D Survey (Fall 2012)

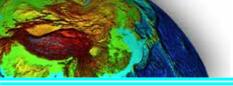
- 539 Current injections (Transmits)
- 300 (^ xx) receiver dipoles (150m)
- 50 DAUs (loggers)

Objective: 3D imaging of mineralization and alteration

据 N. Bournas 等, 2013

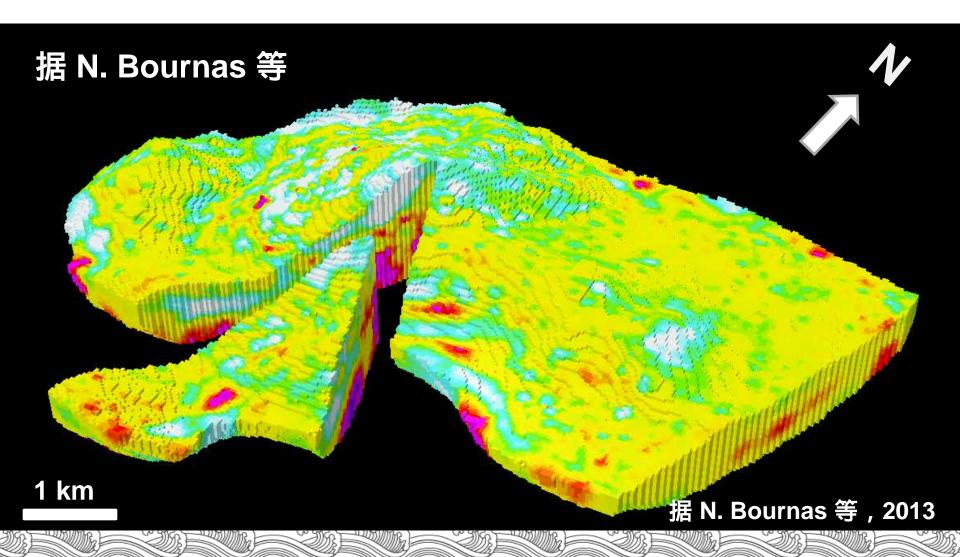


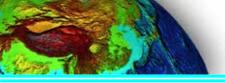






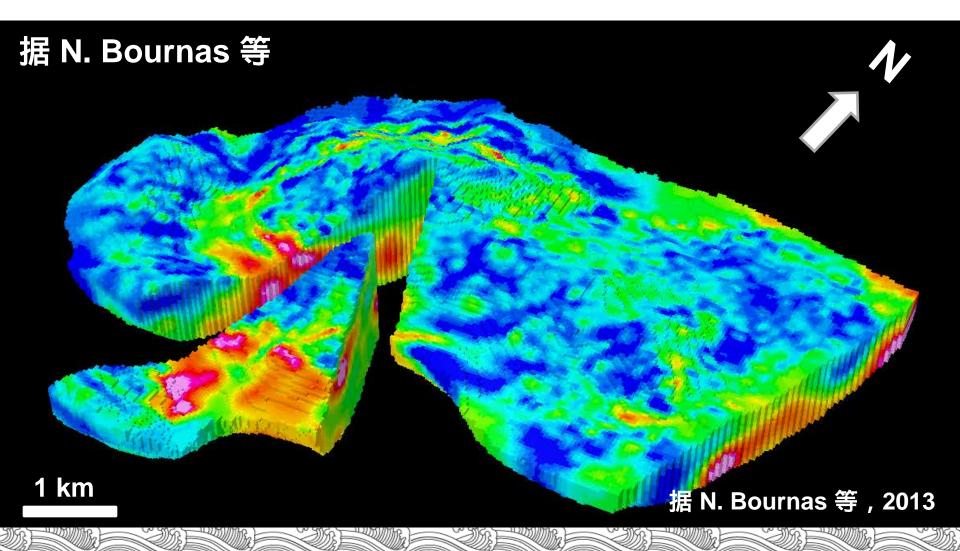
3D 电阻率模型



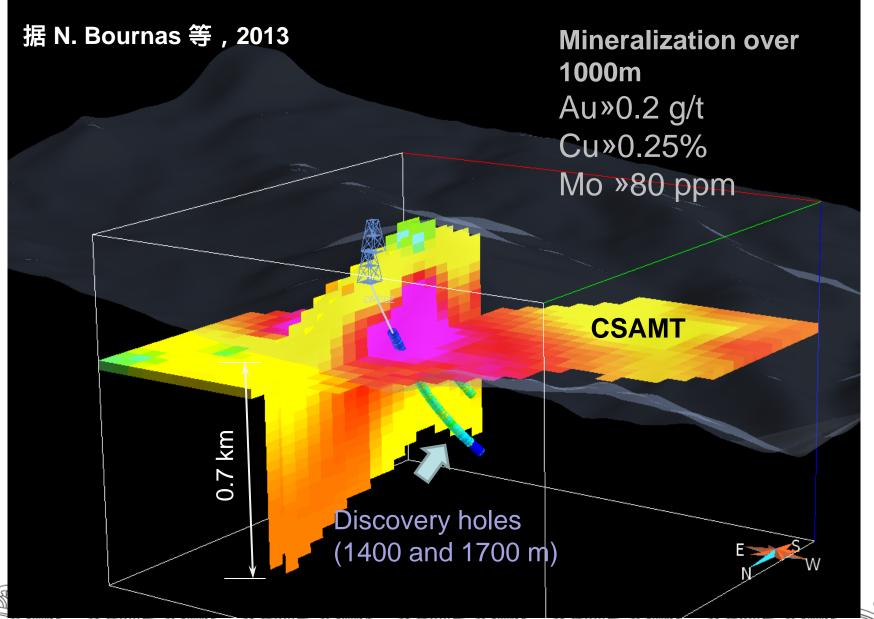


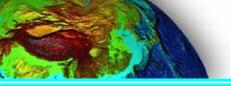


3D 激发极化模型



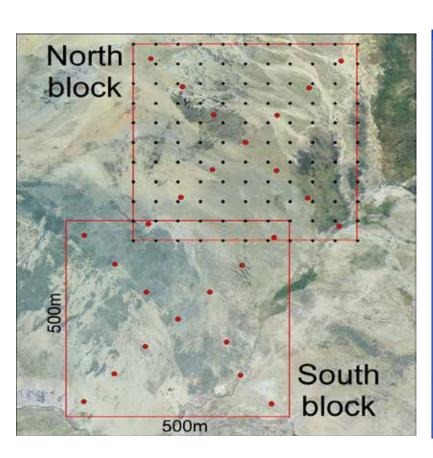


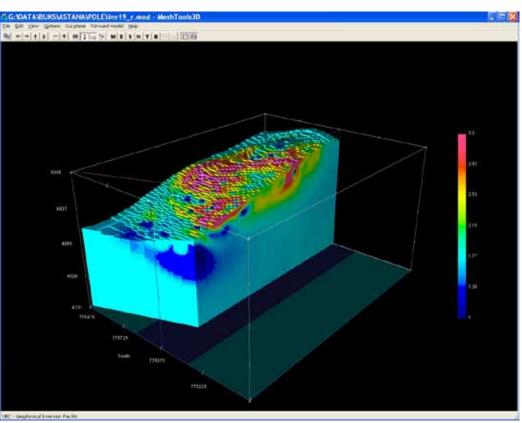






Astana 3-D IP 测量



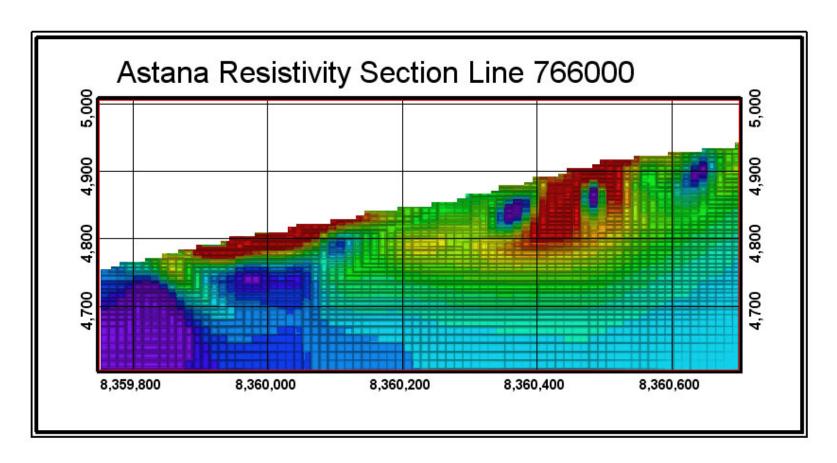


据 Li Y G 等, 2013

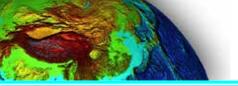




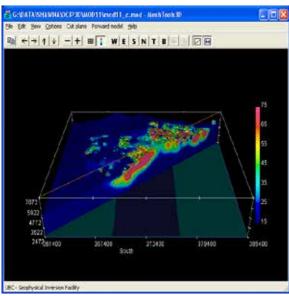
Astana DCIP 3D 结果

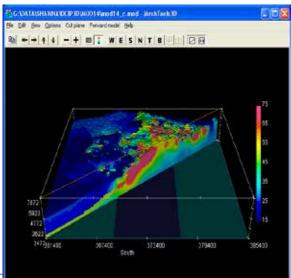


据 Li Y G 等, 2013 Color Range: Red > 500, Purple < 30 ohm meters



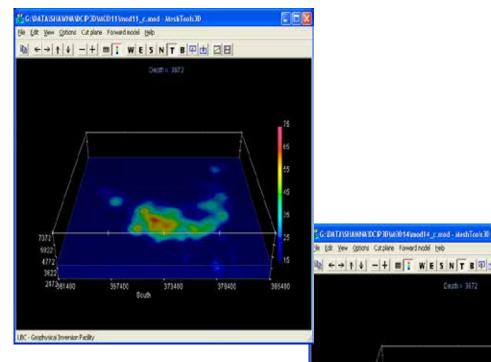




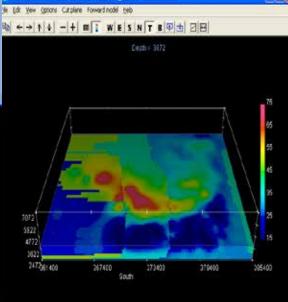


LBC - Geophysical Inversion Facility

DCIP 3D 反演模拟结果



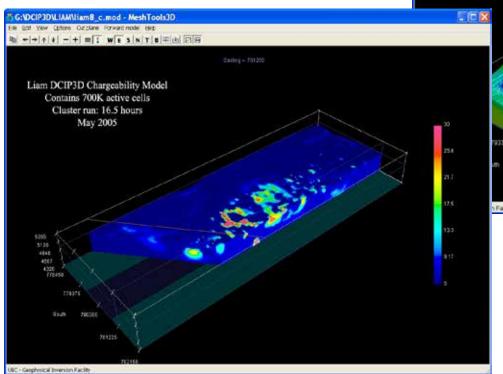




JEC - Geophysical Inversion Facility



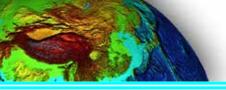
DCIP 3D 极化率模型



G:\DCIP3D\LIAM\Liam8_r.mod - MeshTools3D Elle Edit Yiew Options Cut plane Forward model Help Ba + + + + + - + m ; Lg b WESNTB F □ □ Liam DCIP3D Resistivity Model Contains 700K active cells Cluster run: 241 hours May 2005

DCIP 3D 电阻率模型

据 Li Y G 等, 2013







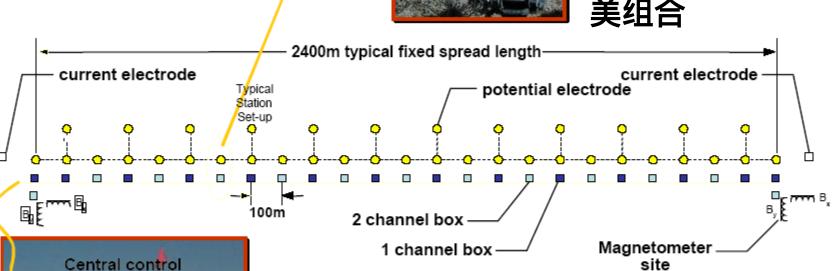
Portable sensors

电磁系统:3DIP+MT





DCIP & MT的完 美组合





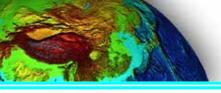


Line Length - 2400 m 24 E_x 100m dipoles 12 E_y 100m dipoles 2 current stations 2 B_y/B_v



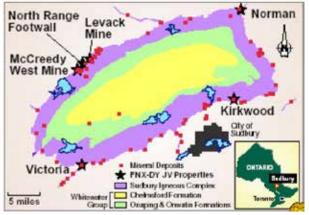


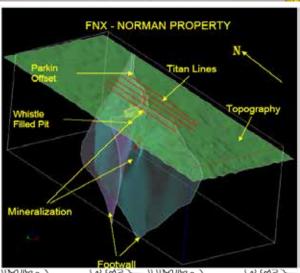


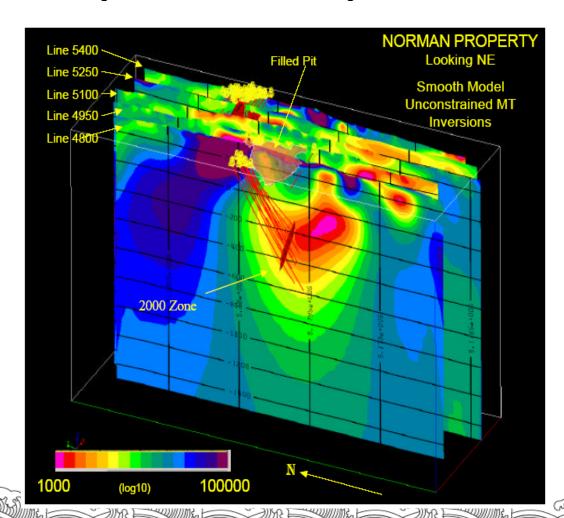




Titan24在萨德贝里Norman矿区试验结果,验证该技术有能力发现1000-2000米深的矿层(Norman2000矿层)







矿产资源调查评价新技术—2015南京

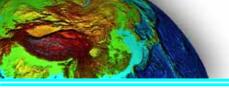


提纲

- 一、引言—两个模型
- 二、硬件技术与装备
 - 1、航空重力梯度与电磁技术
 - 2、分布式张量电法及电磁技术

三、处理解释技术

- 1、三维反演技术
- 2、岩性填图与地质填图
- 3、其它解释方法

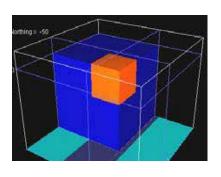




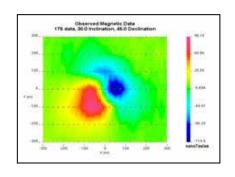
地球物理数据的正、反演

正问题:给定磁化率的分布 k_j j = 1, M; 计算位场值 b_i i=1,

N



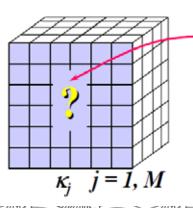
正演计算



$$b_i = \sum_{j=1}^M G_{ij} \kappa_j$$

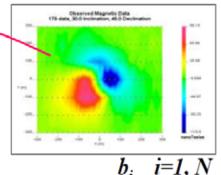
反问题:给定观测值 p_i i=1, N; 寻求磁化率的分布 k_i j=1,

M



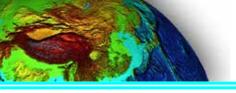
Invert

反演计算



$$b_i = \sum_{i=1}^M G_{ij} \kappa_j$$

Li Yaoguo et al 2011





反演过程的2个核心部分:

(1) 数据拟合(Data misfit):拟合多大程度为最佳?

②定义拟合方程 $\psi_d = \sum_{i=1}^N \left(\frac{d_i - d_i^p}{\varepsilon_i} \right)^2$

$$\psi_d = \sum_{i=1}^N \left(\frac{d_i - d_i^p}{\varepsilon_i} \right)^2$$

d: i'th observed datum

d.p : i'th predicted datum

 ε_i : standard deviation of i'th datum

∅由于数据中总是有误差,如果精确拟合观测数据, 保证是错误的

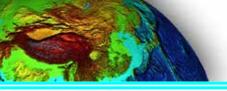
∅最佳的拟合精度介于0和最大值N之间

(2)模型范数:什么样的模型是最好的?

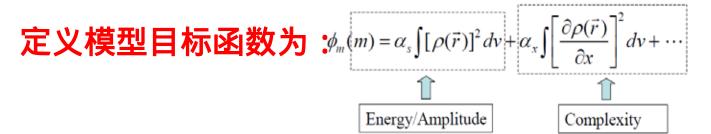
❷需要有一个度量,从众多模型中选出符合地质的模 型。希望模型符合地质特征,可解释且包含先验信息

∅定义模型范数最小时,获得简单模型







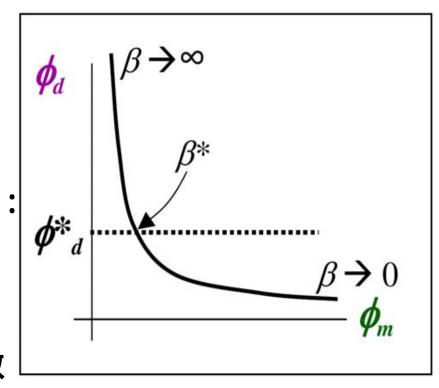


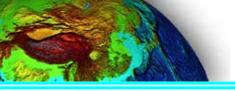
当模型范数最小、拟合误差 在可接受范围时的解,认为是反 问题的解。

整个反演问题实际上是一个最优化问题,定义总体目标函数

$$\phi(m) = \phi_d(m) + \beta \phi_m(m)$$

β为折中系数,即Tikhonov 参数





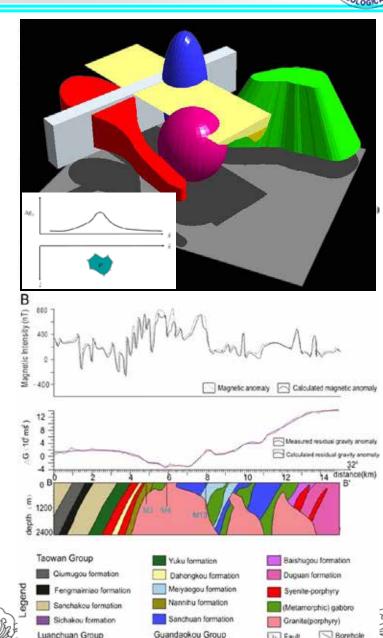


反演方法及区别:

- u 离散反演 (Discrete body, or Parametric inversion):
- ∅计算有限个物性参数或几何参数
- ∅通常是混合参数
- ◎非线性最小二乘

优势:

- ∅快速,可以解释单个异常;
- **∅**可以方便加入地质约束和地质学家的知识
- ∅构造刻画清楚





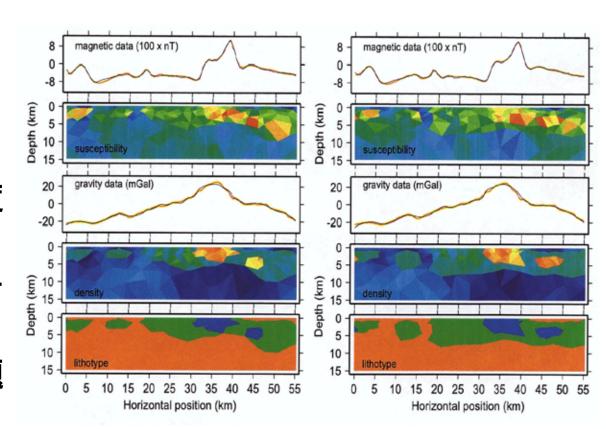
Oldenburg, D.W. Pratt. D.A. 2007





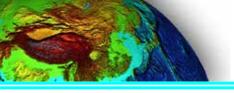
反演方法及区别:

- u广义反演 (Generalized, or Voxel inversion):
- ∅反演结果通常为单一物性参数
- ○求解正则化反演问题优势:



- ❷快速获得全空间物性分布
- ∅便于开展岩性填图

加拿大Kiglapait 地区2个独立进行的 岩石填图实例. M Bosch et al.,2001



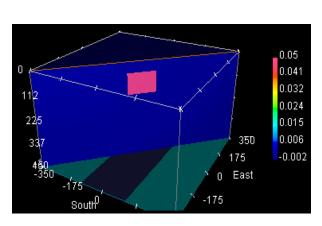


反演的可靠性问题:

反演存在的问题:

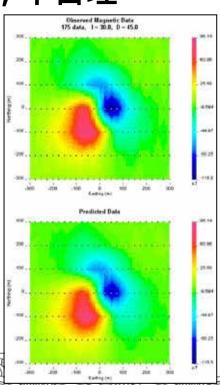
Ø严重多解性。磁化率趋于地表;

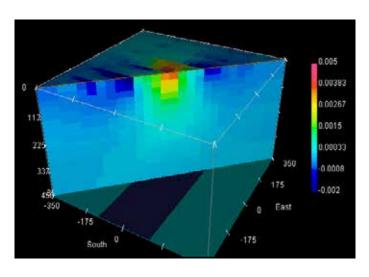
出现大量负磁化率值,不合理

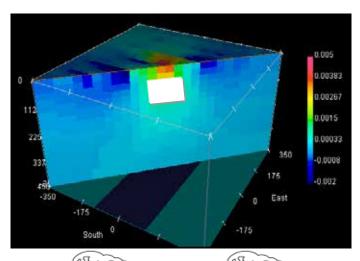


理论模型

Li Yaoguo et al., 2011





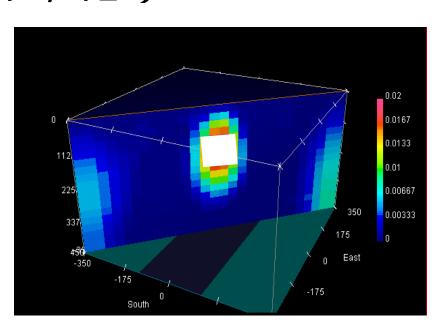


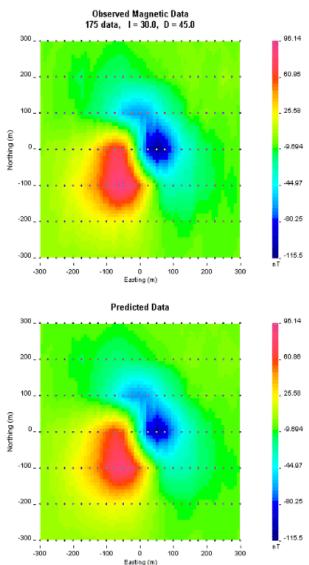




解决多解性的措施:

- ∅地质先验约束(比如磁化率为正值,即≥0)

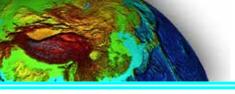














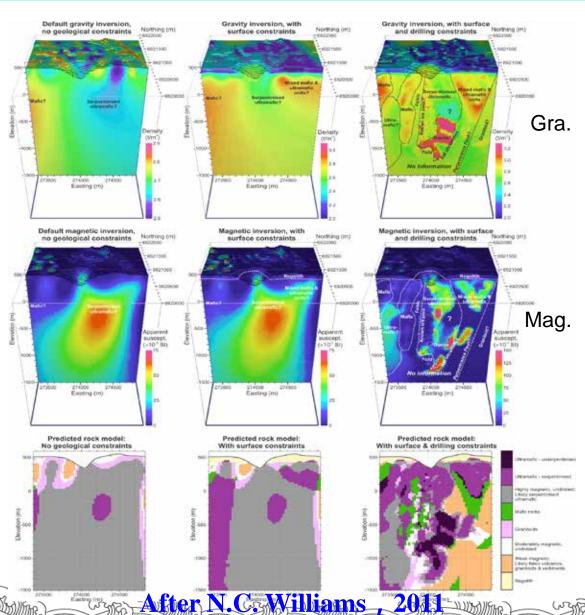
西澳大利亚Perseverance 镍矿反演实例:

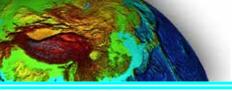
∅第1列:没有任何约束 的岩性填图及地质解释

∅第2列:只加地表约束的岩性填图及地质解释

∅第3列:加了所有地质 约束的岩性填图及地质 解释

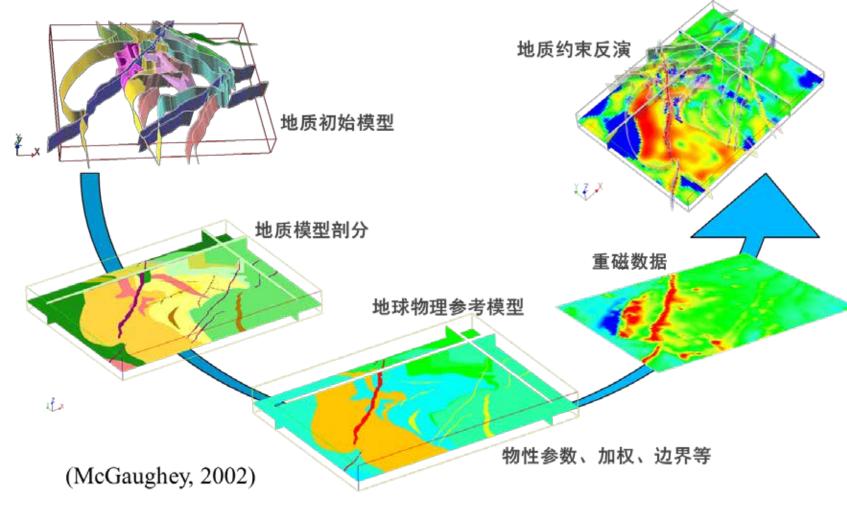
地质约束已经成为反 演解释的一部分!!

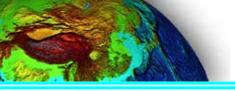




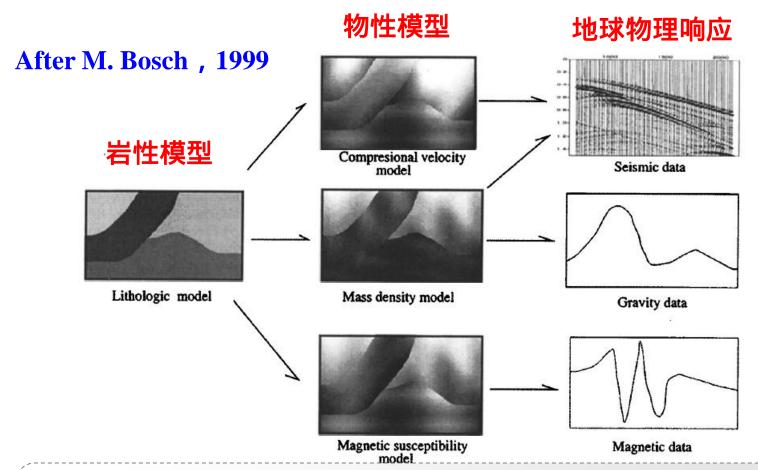








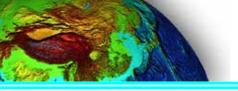




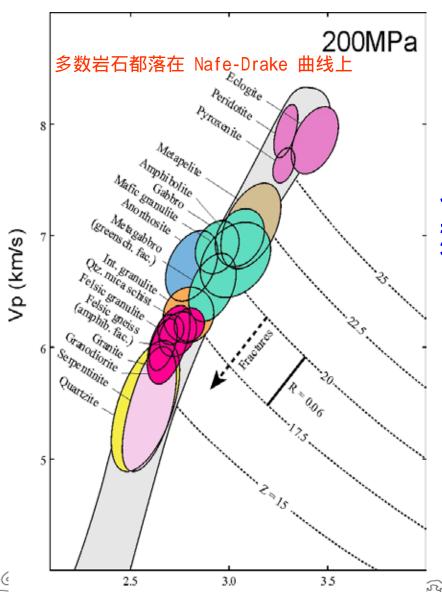
u 由岩性模型确定物性模型:物性值;反之:地质统计规律

□由物性模型计算地球物理相应:正演(唯一,且成熟);反

之:反演(不唯一,成熟;需要加约束)



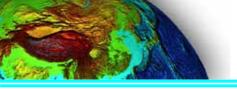




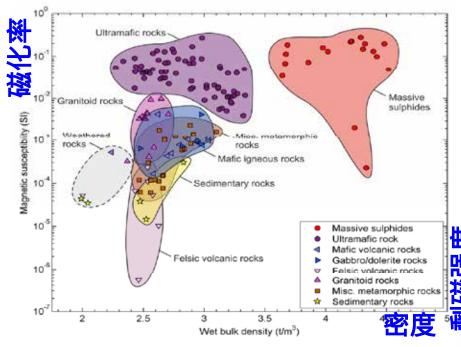
Density (g/cm3)

物性与岩性之间的一般规律:

- ∅速度、密度与岩性符合统计规律∅磁化率、密度与岩性符合统计规律
- 10° Ultramafic; serpentinite Ultramafic; olivine-bearing Undivided: anelss or ultramafic 10-2 Ultramafic: olivine-bearing Susceptibility (SI) Granitoid Sulphide-rich Undivided: 10-3 various Mafic lithologies Regolith 10 Undivided: felsic rocks 10-5 10⁻⁶ 2.5 3.5 密度 Density (t/m3) After N.C. Williams, 2011



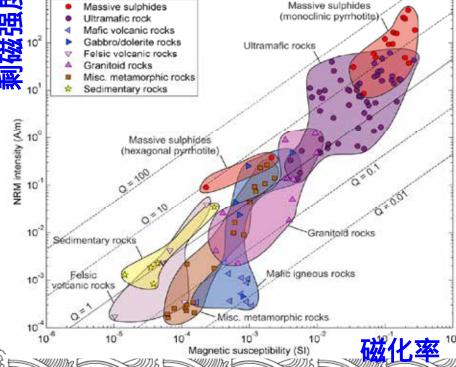


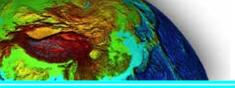


对一个局部地区,密度和 磁化率的统计模型(均值) 与岩性有很好的对应关系

西澳达利亚Agnew-Wiluna greenstone belt 岩石物性测量与统计结果

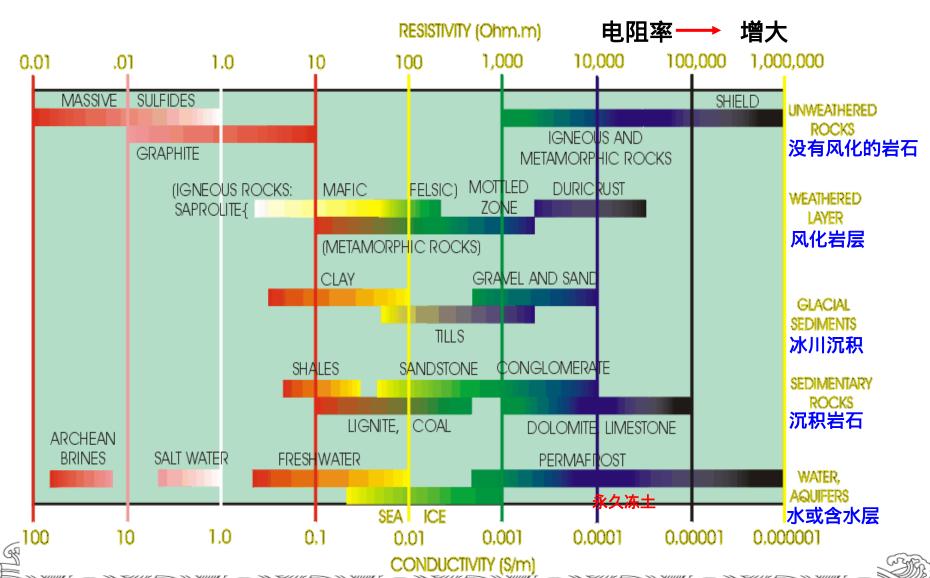
After N.G. Williams

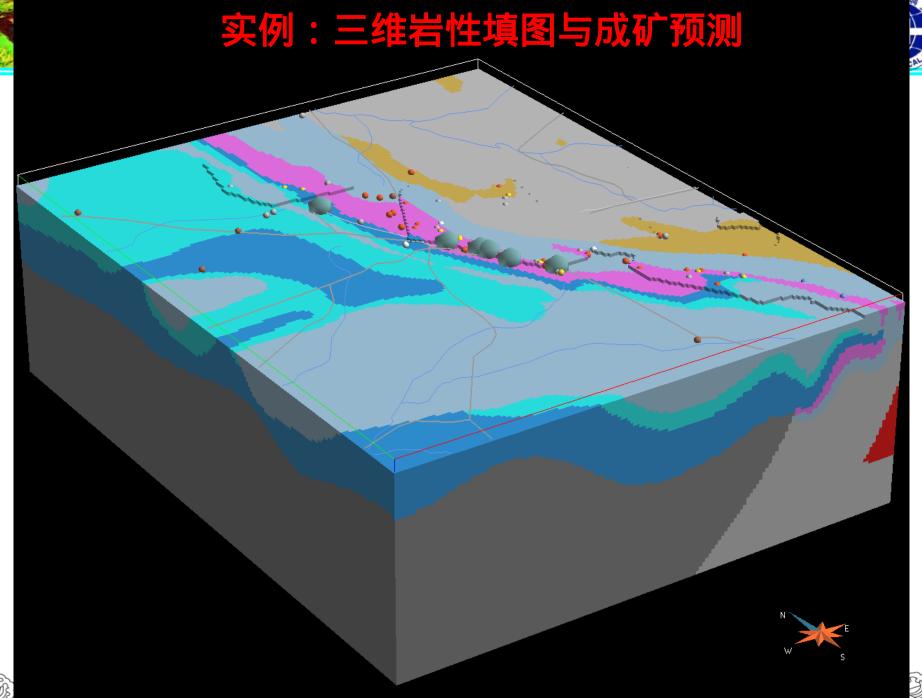






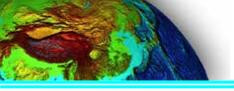
岩石的电阻率





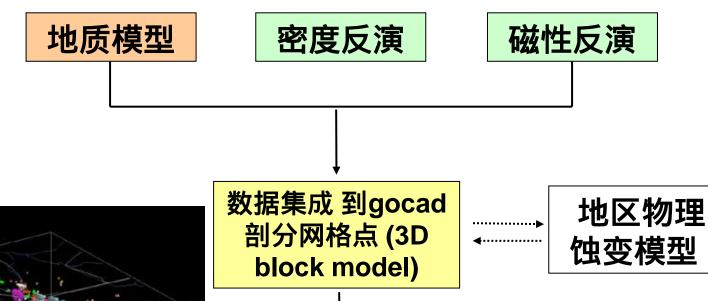








区域地质模型与成矿潜力评价



1.E-03

1.E-04

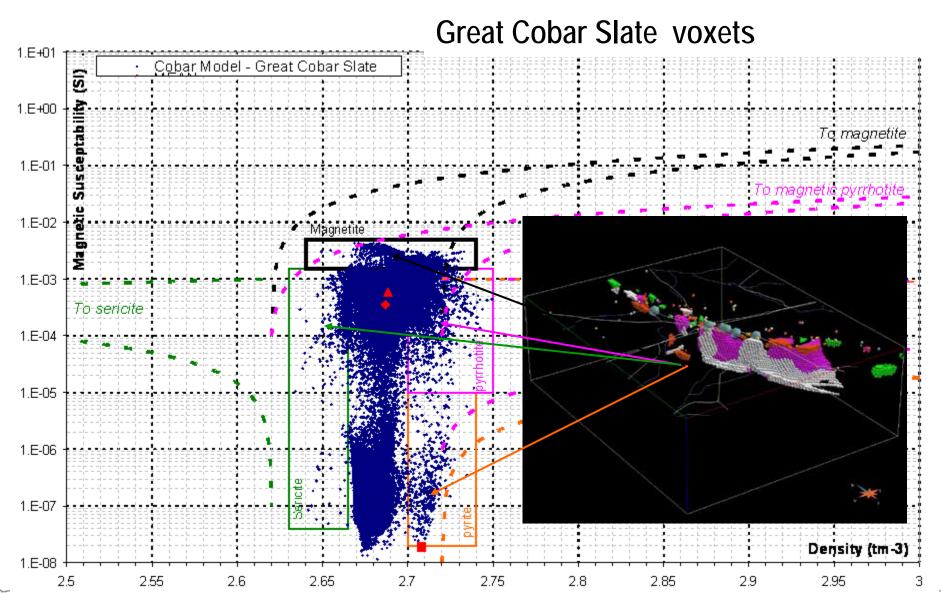
1.E-05

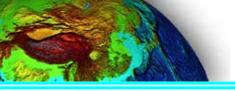
1.E-06

Visualisation of results

Simon van der Wielen & Richard Chopping, 2014

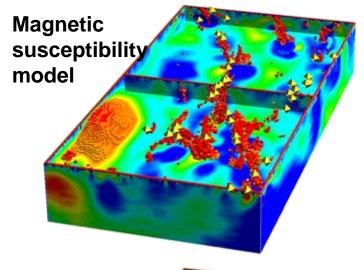


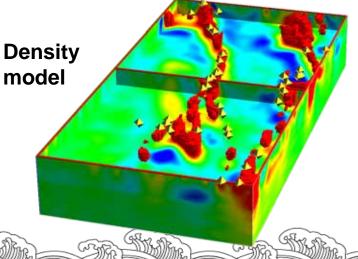


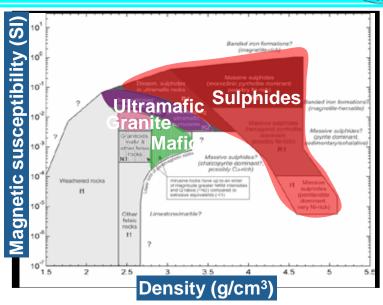


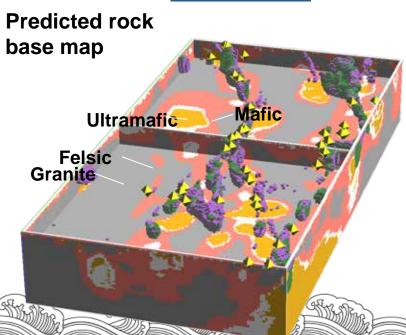


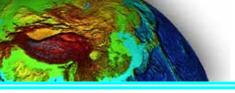
Predictive rock maps





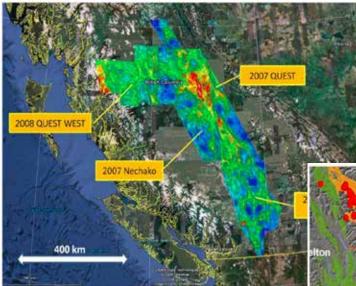






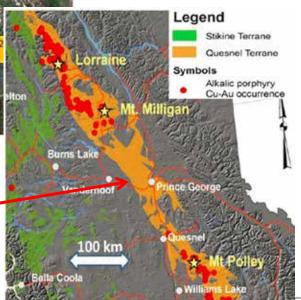


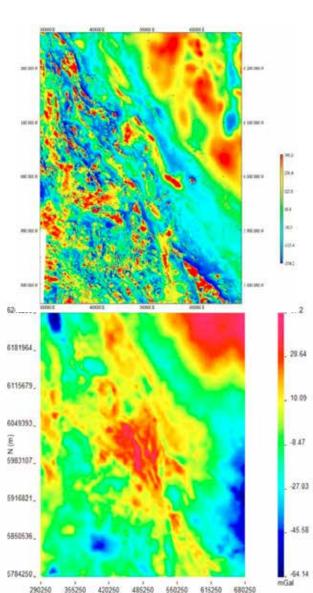
勘查实例一、加拿大哥伦比亚中部 Quesnel地 区综合航空地球物理调查与覆盖区资源评价



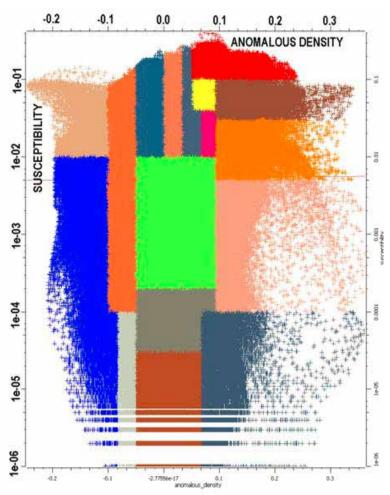
目标:覆盖区的 Cu-Au 斑岩型矿床。南 L 北两侧发现大量斑岩 型矿床

使用Sander公司的 AIRGrav系统 三次飞行完成

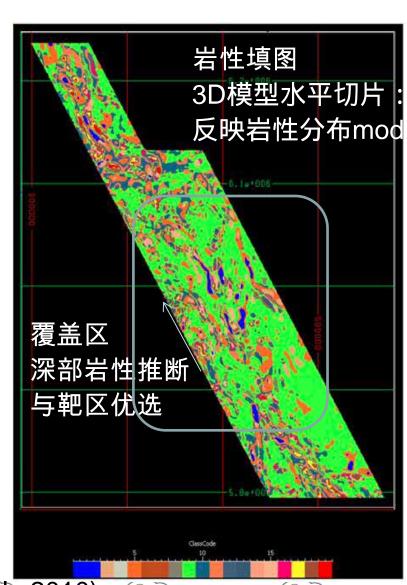


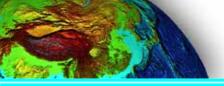






磁化率与密度关系图(识别19 种岩性),据此进行岩性识别





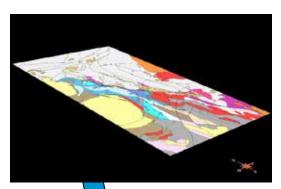
三、处理解释技术—地质填图



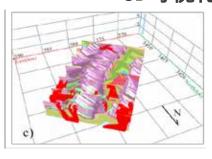
地质约束交互反演: 地质填图

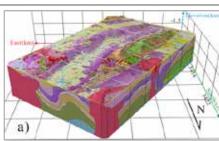


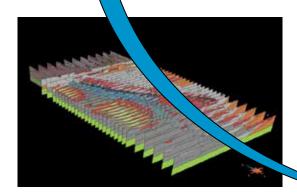




地表地质图

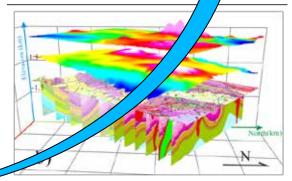




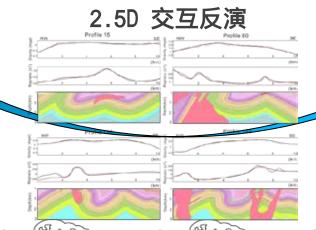


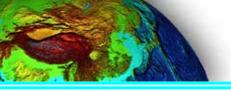
剖面地质图 (综合信息)

3D 交互反演



physical rock properties, weights, bounds, etc

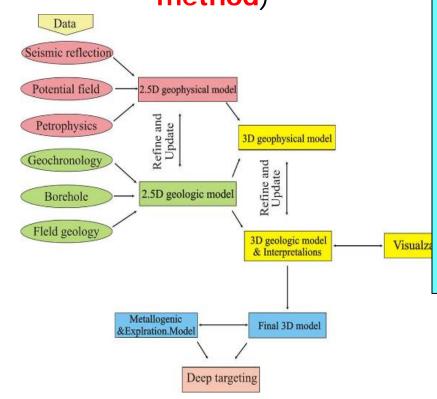




三、处理解释技术—地质填图



Working scheme for 3D modelling and deep targeting (block building method)



Key steps:

u Model area definition

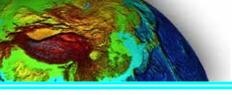
u Prior geologic and geophysical data handling (Integrated profiles)

u 2D initial model construction

u 2.5D and 3D gravity and magnetic modeling

u 3D visualization and interpretation





三、处理解释技术—地质填图



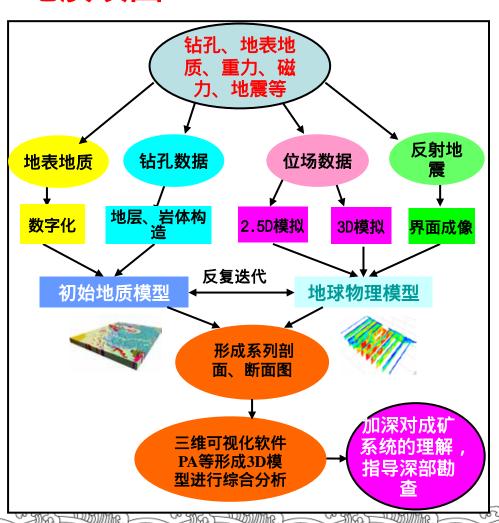
实例一:铜陵狮子山矿田3D地质填图

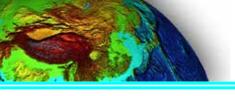
主要步骤:

- (1) 定义填图区域:包括平面及深度(狮子山为3km),确定2D剖面线距(500m);
- (2)先验地质、地球物理信息提取:包括:
- ☑地质单元合并与地质图简化
- ∅钻孔资料收集与主要地层单

 元深度数据提取

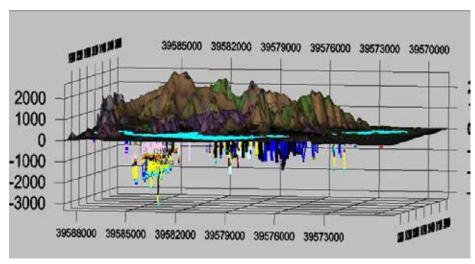
Lü et al., 2013, Geophysics

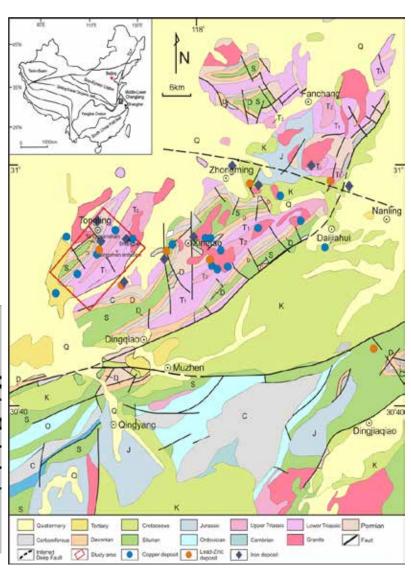






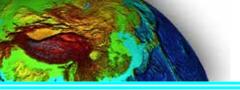
- ❷岩体年龄数据,分析交叉关系
- ∅岩矿石物性测定及分析,建立物性与岩性关系
- ☑重磁数据预处理及位场分离
- ∅其它地球物理数据,如地震剖面等,约束信息提取





1600口钻孔收集与信息提取

铜陵地区地质图及填图位

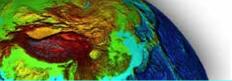




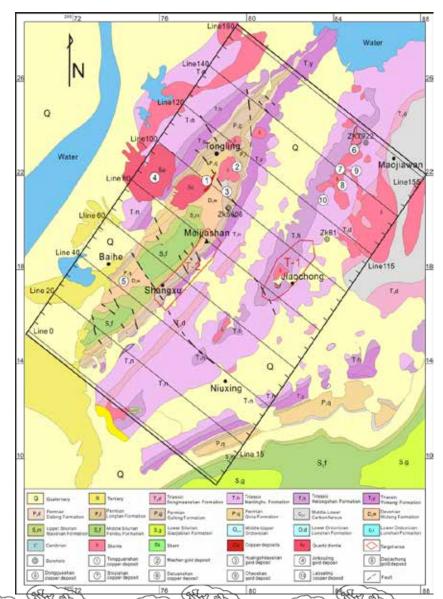
梳理了地层单元:

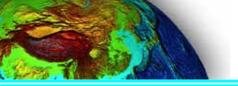
系统研究了填 图区内晚古生代至 第四系各时代地层 的产出特征,对不 同时期地层划分方 案进行了整合和归 并,对各时期地层 进行了统一计算机 编码。

纪	组	地质代号	计算机编码	备注
第四纪		Q	QQQ	
三叠纪	范家塘组	T ₃ f	T3F	
	黄马青组	T ₂ h	T2H	将铜头尖组T ₂ t归到此组
	周冲村组	T ₁ z	T1Z	将龙头山组T2I和分水岭组T2f 归到此组
	南陵湖组	T₁n	T1N	
	和龙山组	T₁h	T1H	将塔山组T₁t归到此组
	殷坑组	T₁y	T1Y	将小凉亭组T ₁ x归到此组
二叠纪	大隆组	P ₂ d	P2D	
	龙潭组	P_2I	P2L	
	孤峰组	P₁g	P1G	
	栖霞组	P₁q	P1Q	
石炭纪	船山组	C₃c	C3C	
	黄龙组	C_2h	C2H	
泥盆纪	五通组上段	D ₃ w2	D2W	将孤峰组C ₁ g合并到此组
	五通组下段	D ₃ w1	D1W	
志留纪	茅山组	$S_{3}m$	S3M	
	坟头组	S_2f	S2F	
	高家边组	S₁g	S1G	
奥陶纪	五峰组	O ₃ w	03W	
	汤头组	0₃t	03T	
S SMINITER S	宝塔组	0 ₂ b	02B	







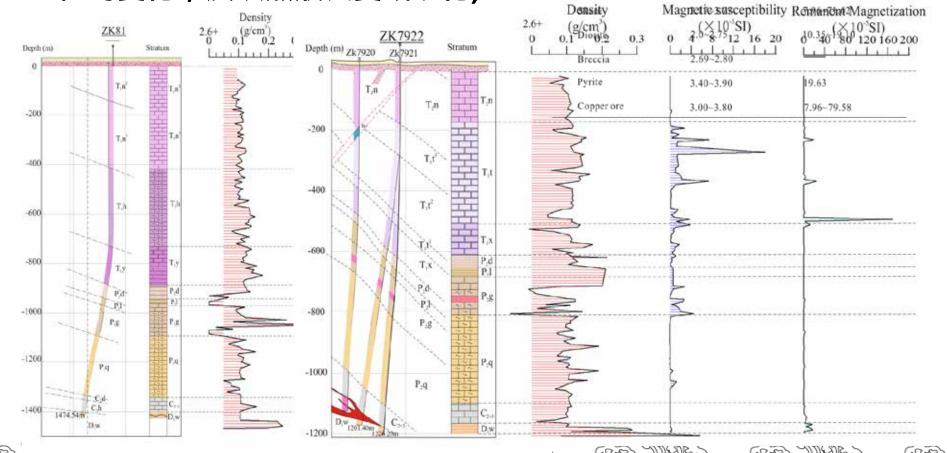


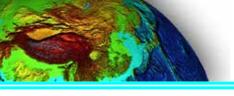


岩矿石物性的测量与研究

(注意到五通、栖霞等层间界面物性的变化,反映热液蚀变或矿化)

Name	Density (g/cm³)	Magnetic susceptibili (×10 ⁵ SI)
Pyroxene diorite	2.72~2.81	2.44~59.68
Dioritic porphyry	2.61~2.74	0.43~19.85
Quartz diorite	2.40~2.90	7.96~46.16
Granite	2.70~2.71	180.08~418.13





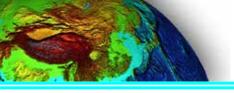


(3) 2D初始模型的建立:

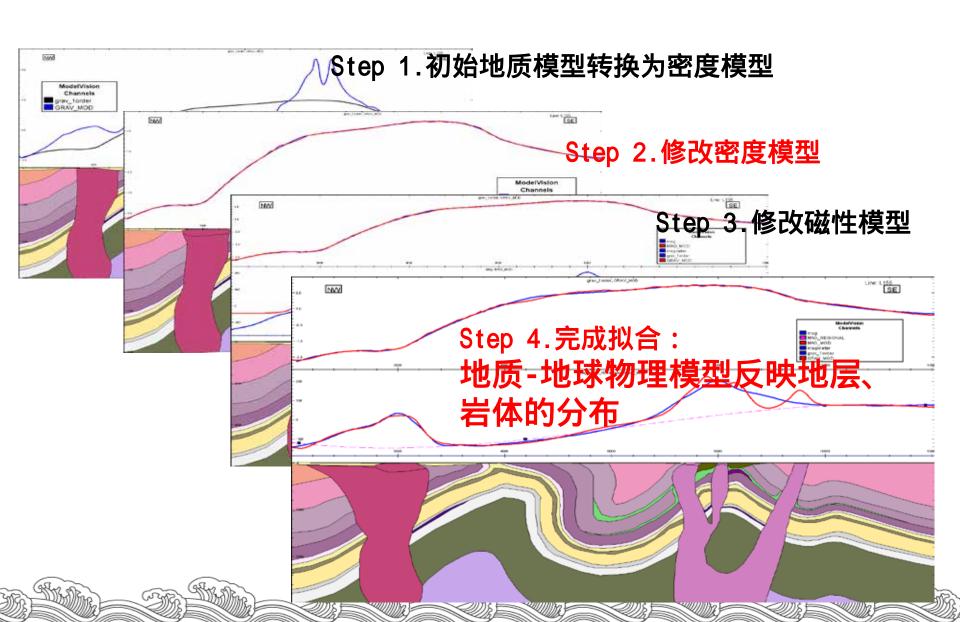
- ☑根据剖面经过的地表位置,由浅到深,在所有模型区域大致给出地质体的数量、深度、倾角和物性
- ∅初始模型的建立只要基于先验信息;熟悉当地地质情况的专家 在初始模型建立时非常重要,他们的知识和对区域地质的理解往 往起到关键作用。

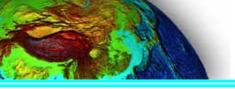
(4)2.5D和3D重磁反演模拟。包括:

- Ø 使用Model Vision Pro™平台进行。首先 2.5D重磁模拟,在2D模型的基础上,走向方向(y1和y2)有一定的延伸;
- ☑调整y1和y2使其等于1/2线距,按照模型所处位置集成到3D环境, 计算模型3D相应,并与实测数据进行对比,发现误差大的地方, 返回2.5D剖面进行修改,重复上述步骤,直到满意位置。



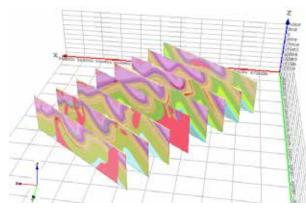


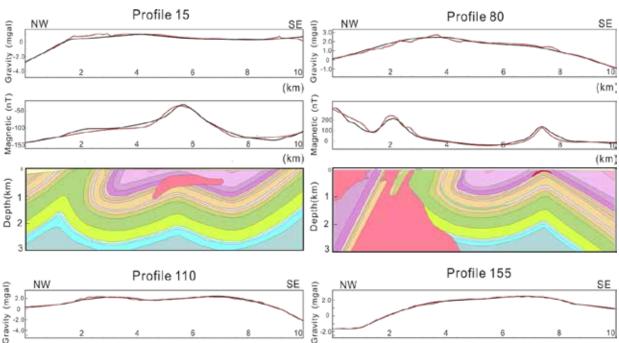


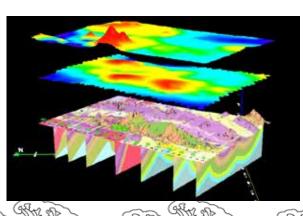


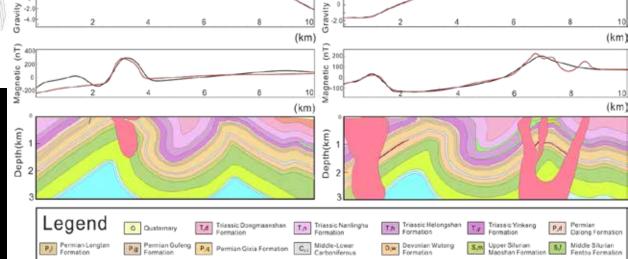


2D/3D 剖面交互编 辑与修改

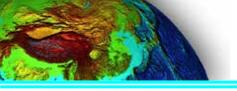








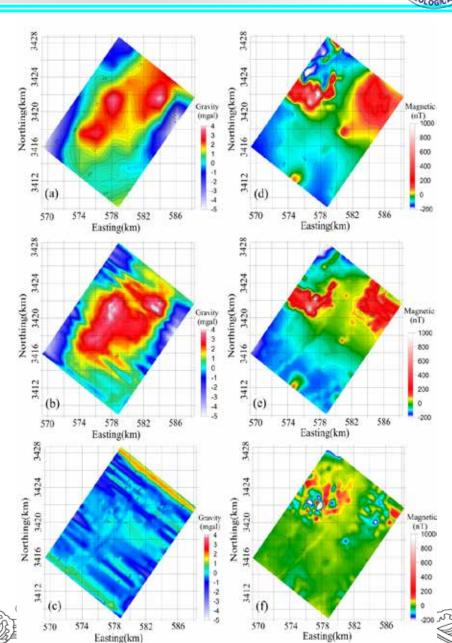
Lower Ordovician



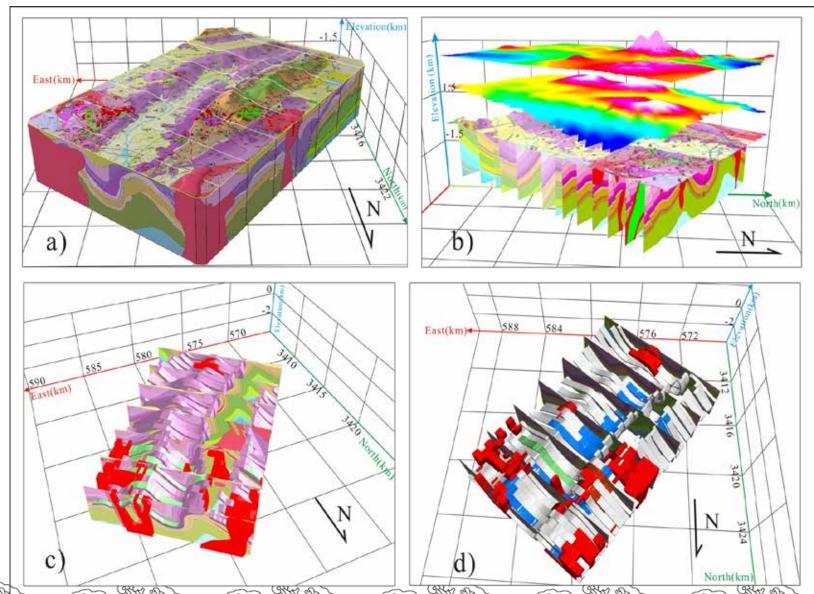


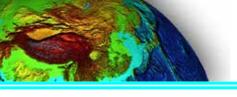
最终反演模型异常与实测 异常对比图:

- ✓重力拟合误差的平均值为 0.28mgal ,稍高于平均测量误差0.21mgal ;磁力拟合误差为2.17 nT,在测量误差之内 ;
- ∅局部磁场拟合欠佳,主要由于局部热液蚀变引起的磁性不均匀造成的;
- ☑重力出现NW向条带噪声,主要由于2D模型拼贴为3D模型时,相邻2D模型之间的台阶造成。







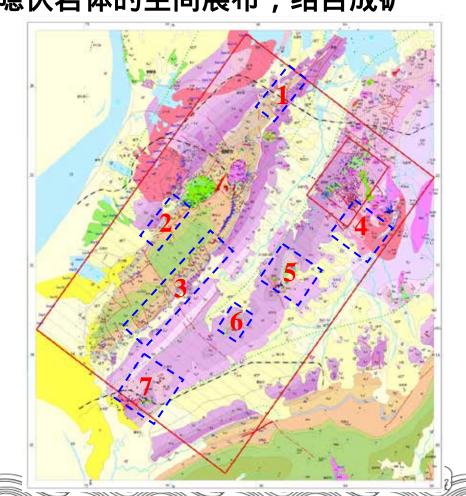




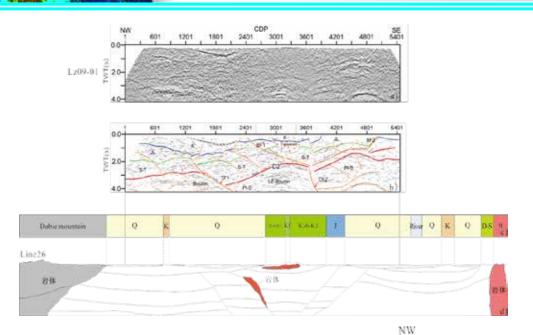
(5) 3D可视化与地质解释。输出反演结果到3D可视化平台(e.g., Encom PATM),进行空间分析。重点研究控矿地层的空间分布、出露岩体和隐伏岩体的空间展布,结合成矿

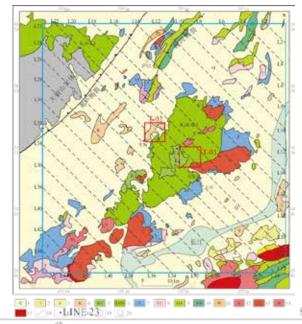
模型,开展深部靶区优选。

按照"岩体+层位"的成矿规律,对填图区深部找矿远景进行了分析。预测了西湖、焦冲、严冲、五贵桥、天马山-章木山、观音冲-朱村-团山7个深部成矿靶区



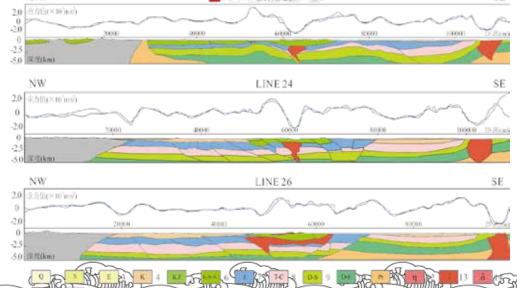


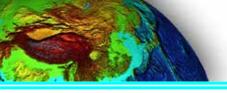




Integrated geophysical profiles help define the structure framework of the model region, and provide information for 2.5D initial model

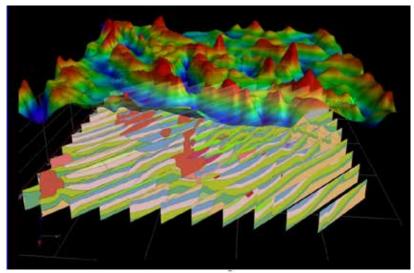
construction

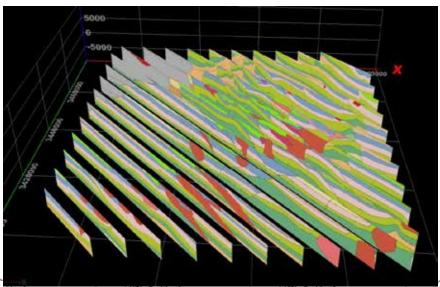


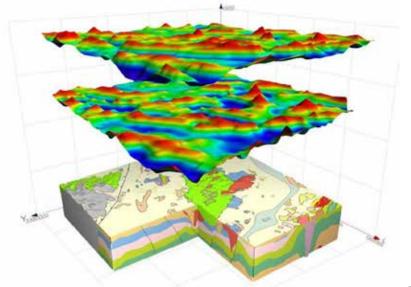




The 3D model consists of a series of 2.5D model, with the Y1=Y2= /2, called Block Building Methods

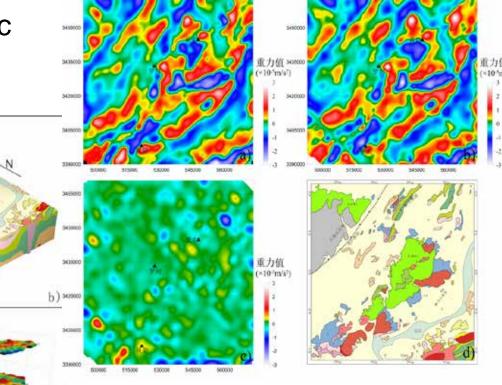


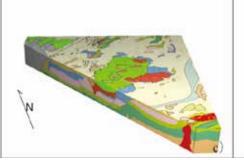


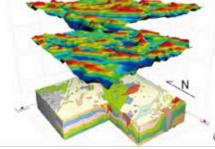




The 3D visualization of the geological model showing the spatial distribution of Mesozoic and volcanic sequences and plutons



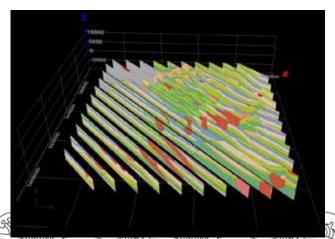


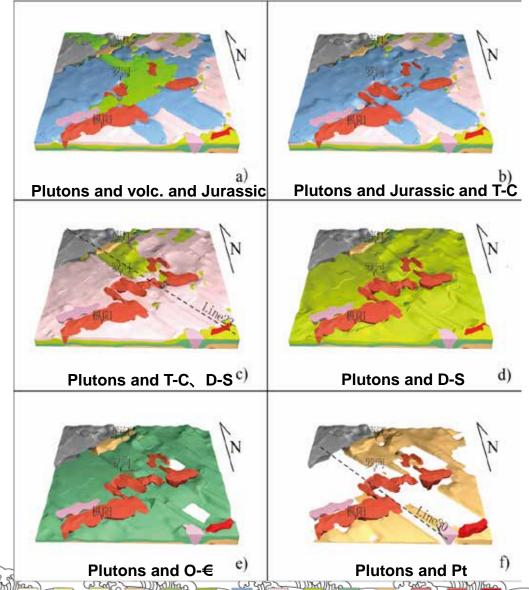


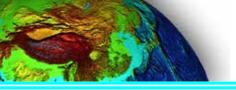
a)- observed gravity data; b)- predicted data; c)- difference between observed and predicated data; d)- simplified geology



Using this first-order model, we can analyze the spatial relationship between the plutons and strata, predicting the deep targeting with the help of metallogenic model

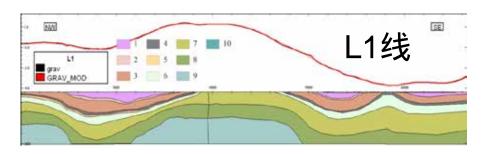


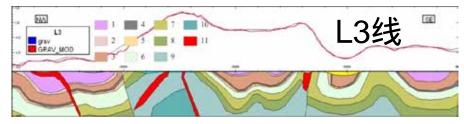


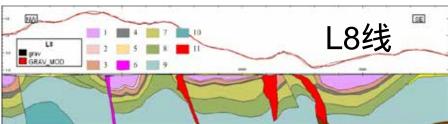




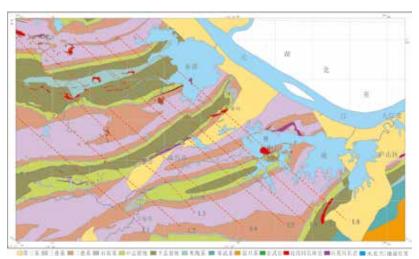
两种反演方法的有机结合—以九 瑞矿集区为例的填图试验

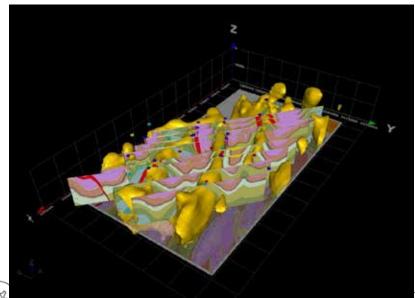




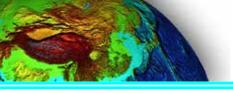


1三叠系;2二叠上统;3二叠系下统;4石炭系; 5泥盆系;6石英闪长玢岩;7志留系中统;8志 留系下统;9奥陶系;10寒武系;11花岗闪长





岩挺

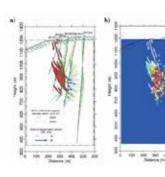




复杂条件 的磁数据 反演 剩磁情况

强自退磁

磁化方向估计方法;振幅反演;磁化矢量反演和参数反演;完全非线性反演

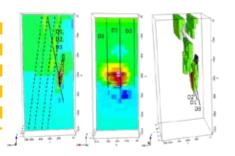


新类型数 据 磁梯度

重力梯度

井中重力

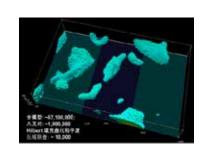
磁场梯度与总场联合反 演,重力梯度反演,井 中与地面重力反演

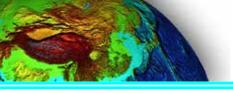


大尺度海 量数据体 并行计算

算法创新

2D-3D FFT, 3D子波压缩, 自适应八叉树网络Hilbert空间填充曲线和子波压缩, 数据自适应采样







重磁边缘检测技术--圈定构造和岩体等

边缘增强技术:

- u总水平梯度法
- u斜导数(TDR)
- 山总水平场垂直导数THDR
- u THETA法

重磁多尺度边缘检测(WORMS):

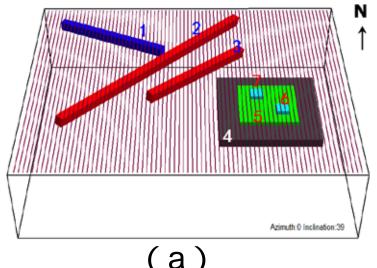
由一系列上延到不同高度重磁数据的水平导数极大值点组成的,处理过程约束了位场梯度的位置和强度,其结果可以解释为地质构造的三维分布格局。

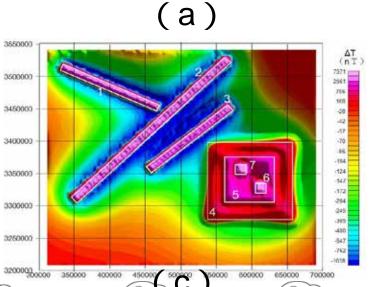
TDR
$$\hat{e}$$
 \hat{e} $\frac{\mathbb{I}g}{\mathbb{I}z}$ \hat{u} \hat{u} \hat{u} \hat{u} \hat{e} \hat{e}

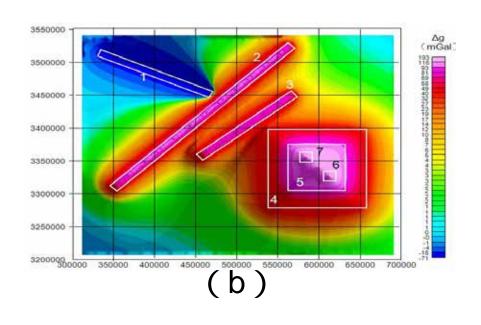
$$THDR = \sqrt{\overset{\mathbf{al}}{\overset{\mathbf{T}ilt}{\overset{\mathbf{o}}}{\overset{\mathbf{o}}{\overset{\mathbf{o}}{\overset{\mathbf{o}}}{\overset{\mathbf{o}}}{\overset{\mathbf{o}}}{\overset{\mathbf{o}}}}{\overset{\mathbf{o}}{\overset{\mathbf{o}}}{\overset{\mathbf{o}}}{\overset{\mathbf{o}}{\overset{\mathbf{o}}{\overset{\mathbf{o}}{\overset{\mathbf{o}}{\overset{\mathbf{o}}{\overset{\mathbf{o}}{\overset{\mathbf{o}}{\overset{\mathbf{o}}{\overset{\mathbf{o}}{\overset{\mathbf{o}}{\overset{\mathbf{o}}{\overset{\mathbf{o}}{\overset{\mathbf{o}}{\overset{\mathbf{o}}{\overset{\mathbf{o}}{\overset{\mathbf{o}}{\overset{\mathbf{o}}}{\overset{\mathbf{o}}}}{\overset{\mathbf{o}}}}}}{\overset{\mathbf{o}}{\overset{}}}}{\overset{}}}{\overset{}}}{\overset{}}}{\overset{}}}{\overset{}}}{\overset{}$$

Theta
$$\cos q = \frac{\sqrt{\frac{2}{e^{\parallel z}}} \frac{\ddot{o}^{2}}{\dot{e}^{\parallel x}} + \frac{2}{e^{\parallel z}} \frac{\ddot{o}^{2}}{\dot{e}^{\perp}}}{\sqrt{\frac{2}{e^{\parallel z}}} \frac{\ddot{o}^{2}}{\dot{e}^{\parallel x}} + \frac{2}{e^{\parallel z}} \frac{\ddot{o}^{2}}{\dot{e}^{\perp}} + \frac{2}{e^{\parallel z}} \frac{\ddot{o}^{2}}{\dot{e}^{\perp}}}$$



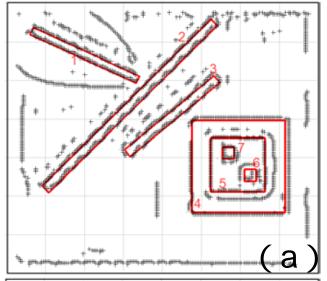


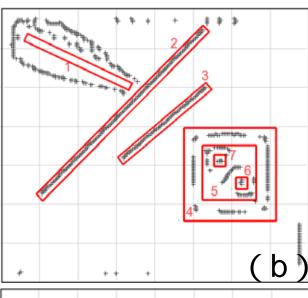


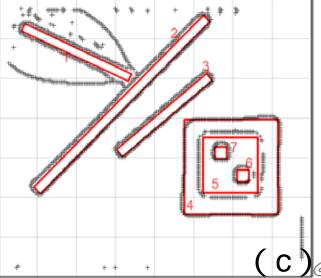


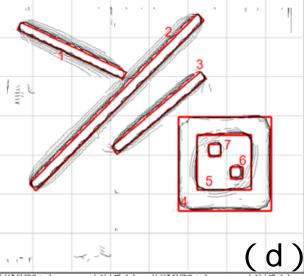
(a)理论模型,(b)重力异常和(c)磁力异常











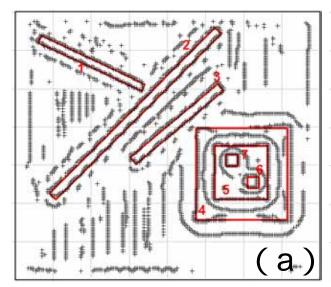
重力异常边缘检 测效果对比:

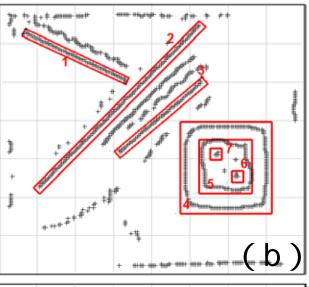
- Ø HDTDR法(a)
- Ø TDR法(b)
- Ø THETA法(c)
- Ø WORMS法(d)

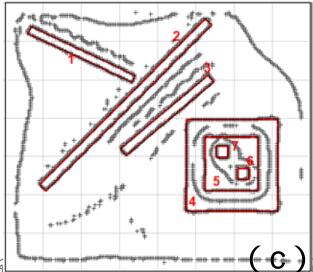
(黑色点、线为检测结果,红色 为模型体顶部形态)

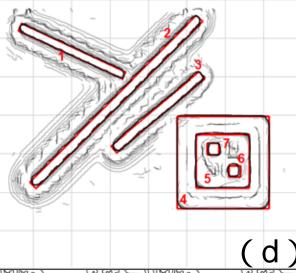








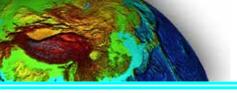




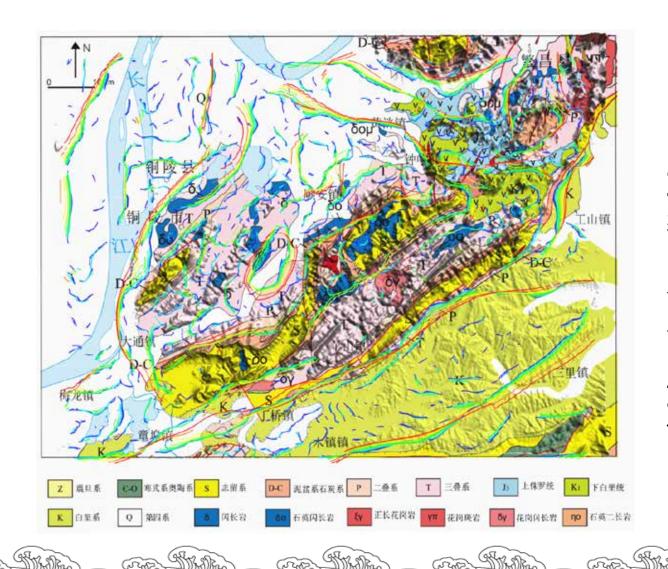
磁力异常边缘检测效果对比:

- Ø HDTDR法(a)
- Ø TDR法(b)
- Ø THETA法(c)
- Ø WORMS法(d)

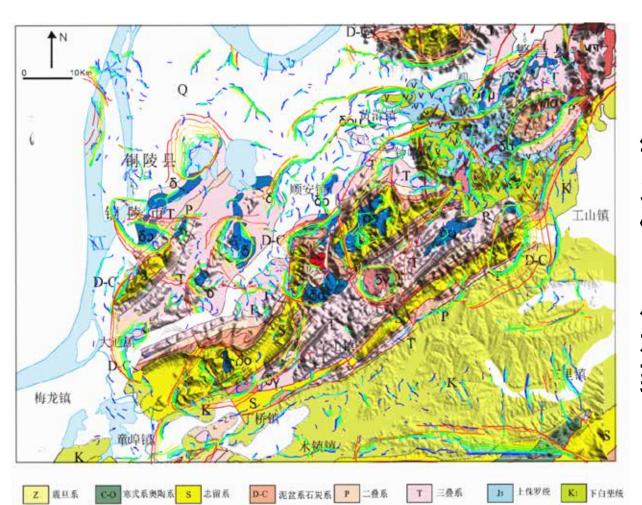
(黑色点、线为检测结果,红色 为模型体顶部形态)



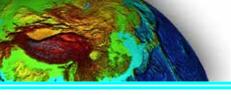








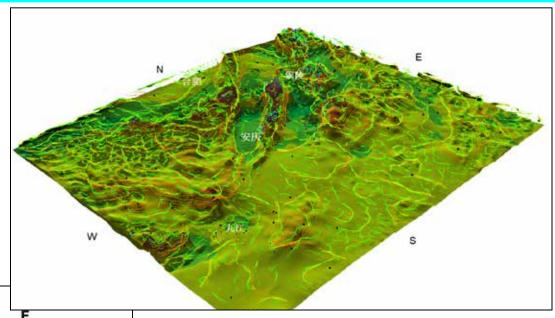
铜陵矿集区航磁 多尺度边缘检测 俯视图 (检测线束颜色 从蓝色到红色表示 到大增加





长江中下游成矿带 化极磁异常多尺度边缘 检测立体图

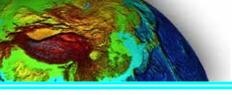
线颜色从绿色-红色变化表示延拓 高度从1km到45km检测结果



N S

长江中下游成矿带布 格重力多尺度边缘检 测立体图

线颜色从绿色-红色变化表示延拓 高度从1km到55km检测结果



矿产资源调查评价新技术—2015南京



感谢以下专家,同意使用他们的资料

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矿产资源调查评价新技术—2015南京







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