



Faculty of Earth Sciences







INTRODUCTION TO GEOPHYSICS			
Course Name	Course ID	Prerequisites	
Introduction to Geophysics	EGP 211	EMR 201, PHYS 110, PHYS 281	

Time Table for Course Lectures

INTRODUCTION TO GEOPHYSICS (EGP 211)

Week	Lecture Topic		
	Note Outline: Refraction Seismic Methods [1]		
1	Introduction Seismic Methods: Refraction and Reflection Advantages and		
	Disadvantages of Seismic Methods versus Other Methods Studied		
	Advantages and Disadvantages of Refraction and Reflection Methods / Elastic Waves		
	Types of Seismic Waves Wave Propagation: Wave fronts and Raypaths		
	Seismology and Geology: Wave Interaction with Boundaries, Snell's Law Velocities		
2	and Rock Properties		
	Seismic Velocities of Common Earth Materials		
3	Refraction Basics		
	Another Simple Earth Model: Low-Velocity Layer Over a Half space Head Waves,		
	Records of Ground Motion		
	Travel-time Curves for a Simple Earth Model		
	First Arrivals		
4	Determining Earth Structure from Travel Times		
	Derivation of Travel Time Equations		
	High-Velocity Layer Over a Half space: Reprise		
	Refraction Seismic Equipment and Field Procedures		
	Equipment Overview		
	Types of Seismic Sources		

	Seismometers or Geophones
	Recording Ground Displacement at Several Offsets
5	Midterm Exam, Simultaneously Recording Systems Sources of Noise
6	Note Outline: Geophysical Surveying Using Gravity Introduction Gravitational Force Gravitational Acceleration Units Associated With Gravitational Acceleration Gravity and Geology How is the Gravitational Acceleration, g, Related to Geology The Relevant Geologic
	Parameter is not Density, but Density Contrast
7	Density Variations of Earth Materials A Simple Model, Measuring Gravitational Acceleration Mass and Spring Measurements
8	Factors that Affect the Gravitational Acceleration Overview Temporal Based Variations 12 S6 Instrument Drift Tides, Tidal and Drift Corrections: A Field Procedure Tidal and Drift Corrections: Data Reduction Spatial Based Variations 13 M8 Latitude Dependent Changes.
9	Correcting for Latitude Dependent Changes Variation in Gravitational Acceleration Due to Changes in Elevation. Accounting for Elevation Variations: The Free-Air Correction Variations in Gravity Due to Excess Mass
	Note Outline: Geophysical Surveying Using Magnetics Methods
10	Introduction Magnetic Monopoles Forces Associated with Magnetic Monopoles Magnetic Dipoles Field Lines for a Magnetic Dipol, Magnetization of Materials Induced Magnetization Magnetic Susceptibility Mechanisms of Magnetic Induction
11	Susceptibilities of Common Rocks and Minerals Remnant Magnetism, The Earth's Magnetic Field Magnetic Field Nomenclature The Earth's Main Field Magnetics and Geology - A Simple Example
12	Temporal Variations of the Earth's Main Field - Overview Secular Variations, Diurnal Variations, Magnetic Storms. Magnetometers Instrumentation Overview, Fluxgate Magnetometers Proton Precession Magnetometers, Magnetometers Instrumentation Overview, Fluxgate Magnetometers Proton Precession Magnetometers, Total Field Measurements, Total Field Measurements
13	Note Outline: Geophysical Surveying Using DC Resistivity Introduction Active and Passive Geophysical Methods Advantages and Disadvantages of Each Method Resistivity Basics Current Flow and Ohm's Law The Fundamental Electrical Property is Resistivity, NOT Resistance
14	Current Density and Electric Field A First Estimate of Resistivity, Current Flow From Two Closely Spaced Electrodes

	A Practical Way of Measuring	
	Resistivity Surveys and Geology	
	Sources of Noise Depth of Current Penetration Versus Current Electrode Spacing	
15	Current Flow in Layered Media 27 SI9 Variation in Apparent, Homogeneous Media	
	Current Flow in Layered Media Versus Electrode Spacing A Second Example of	
	Current Flow in Layered Media	
16	Final Exam	

Reference: http://www.mines.edu/academic/courses/geophysics/