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(MAK)

The Programming Development for Processing and Interpretation of the Earth Resistivity Sounding

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ABSTRACT

The research contains the explanation, exploitation and development of digital technique in design of stripping, partial and modification modeling or resistivity sounding data. Resistivity transforms of field observations are determined from the

digital linear filtering operation which depends on fourier transform and convolutions of two functions.

The calibration and adjustment of zonal parameters are conducted with the rule of excellent relationship between each field observations branch and associated zonal parameter section. The final model is computed according to equivalence rules with automate approach.

The present designed program (MAK) has got three formats with 6 , 8 and 12 field measurements per the logarithmic decade depends on filter length. The type of geoelectrical study (environmental, engineering, hydrogeology, stratigraphy ...etc) is defined the format of the chosen filter

MAK

Koefoed

-

.(Koefoed, 1979)

10°

(Digital Stripping Technique)

(Resistivity transform)

:

(Fourier transform) (Sharma,)
 (Least squares) (Convolution) transform)

(Exponential transform)

(Linear filtering)

(Resistivity sequence variation)

(Sampling intervals)

(Digital filter coefficients)

(Extrapolation)

(Maximum measuring interval)

(Prediction filter

coefficients)

(Mutib, 2006)

(Filter spectrum)

(Linear filter length)

(TR)

(Sampling parameter)

(Si)

(N)

:

$$S_{i+1} = [(\ln 10)/2N] S_i \dots \dots \dots [(\ln 10)/2N]$$

:

$$RT_i = \sum FC_j \times AR_k \dots \dots \dots 2$$

Rt_i

AR_k

FC_j

k

j

i

(Mutib, 2006) 0.75

0.75	1.00	1.33	1.78	2.37	3.16	4.21	5.62	7.5
10.0	13.3	17.79	23.72	31.63	42.18	56.24	75.0	100
133.37	177.85	237.17	316.27	421.75	562.41	750.0		

2.16

1.62	2.16	2.88	3.84	5.12	6.83	9.11	12.15	16.20
21.6	28.8	38.42	51.23	68.31	91.1	121.48	162.0	216.03
288.07	384.2	512.27	683.13					

(2)

$$RT(1) = FC(1)AR(1) + FC(2)AR(1) + FC(3)AR(1) + \dots + FC(9)AR(1) + FC(10)AR(2) + FC(11)AR(3) + \dots + FC(14)AR(6)$$

$$RT(2) = FC(1)AR(2) + FC(2)AR(2) + FC(3)AR(2) + \dots + FC(9)AR(2) + FC(10)AR(3) + FC(11)AR(4) + \dots + FC(14)AR(7)$$

(ES60)

1

(Mutib, 2000)

(Square of error criterion)

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:

$RT_i = RT_i \pm (RT_i \times C_j)$

(LR)

(UR)

(D_i) LK UK MK (Modified Kernel variables)

:

$$MK = \ln[(RT - TR) / (RT + TR)] \dots\dots\dots$$

WF (Weight factors)

AK (mean values)

(TL)

:

TR₂

$$WF_i = (Uk_i - Lk_i)^{-2} \dots\dots\dots 5$$

$$AK = 0.5 (Uk_i + Lk_i) \dots\dots\dots 6$$

$$V_i = X_i / D_i, X_i = WF_i / D_i; Y_i = WF_i \times Mk_i; Z_i = X_i \times Mk \dots\dots\dots 7$$

$$TL = -0.5 [\sum WF_i \sum Z_i - \sum Y_i \sum X_i] / [\sum V_i \sum WF_i - \sum X_i \sum X_i] \dots\dots\dots 8$$

$$RC_1 = e^{[2TL(\sum X_i) + \sum Y_i][\sum X_i]^{-1}} \dots\dots\dots 9$$

$$TR_2 = TR_1 (1 + RC_1) / (1 - RC_1) \dots\dots\dots 10$$

4 3 2 1

i

TR₂ RC₁ TL

(Szaraniec, 1976)

(SK)

V Z Y X WF

$$SK = (\ln RC_1) - 2TL / D_i \dots\dots\dots$$

(Recurrence relations)

:

(RR)

$$H = [e^{2TL/D_i} - 1] / [e^{2TL/D_i} + 1] \dots\dots\dots$$

$$RR = [RT - H \times TR] / [1 - H \times RT \times TR^{-1}] \dots\dots\dots$$

(Zonal parameter)

RT_i^m

(Mathematical model)

RT_i^f

:(Square of error criterion; E.C.)

$$E.C. = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N [(RT_i^m - RT_i^f) / RT_i^f]^2 \dots\dots\dots$$

(Cj)

0.3%

.0.1%

(Near surface inhomogeneity)

(Electrical anisotropy)

(Cusps)

(Zonal distribution)

(Substratum zone)

(Errors of magnification factor)

.(Automatic iterative adjustment)

(Oneill, 1975)

()

(Ghosh, 1971)

.(Koefoed, 1979)

()

(Digital Partial Modelling Technique)

:

(Marsden, 1973)

(Digital technique)

(Initial mathematical zonal model)

:

$$RT_k^r = (RT_N + H \times TR) / (1 + H \times RT_N \times TR^{-1}) \dots\dots\dots 15$$

RT_N

(D_i)

:

$$R_i = \sum FC_j \times RT_k \dots\dots\dots 16$$

(Relative

:

Deviation; R.D.i)

$$R.D._i = (AR_i^M - AR_i^f) / AR_i^f \dots\dots\dots 17$$

(AC)

R.D.i (AR_a)

:

$$AC = (-1/N \sum R.D._i)(AR_a \times TR^{-1}) + 1 \dots\dots\dots 18$$

:

(Linear proportionality mode)

(AF)

$$AF = ((AC-1) \times M_2) / (M_1 - M_2) \dots\dots\dots 19$$

:M₁,M₂

(AF)

.(Final mathematical model)

()

(Zonal parameter calibration)

(Automate processes)

(Equivalence rules)

: () (()) :

No.	S/2 m.	L/2 m.	L/2 m.	R1 Ω	R2 Ω	ρ_{a1} $\Omega.m$	ρ_{a2} $\Omega.m$	I m.A
1.	0.75	0.3						
2.	1.1	0.3						
3.	1.62	0.3						
4.	2.37	0.3						
5.	3.48	0.3						
6.	5.11	0.3	1.0					
7.	7.5	0.3	1.0					
8.	11	1.0						
9.	16.16	1.0	3.0					
10.	23.72	1.0	3.0					
11.	34.81	3.0						
12.	51.10	3.0	10					
13.	75.0	3.0	10					
14.	110	10						
15.	161.58	10	30					
16.	237.17	10	30					
17.	348.12	30	45					
18.	510.97	30	45					
19.	750	45						

N.	T(m)	R	E.C.
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			

N	T(m)	R	E.C.
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			

. :

رقم محطة الجس :

اتجاه نشر الاقطاب :

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No.	S/2 m.	L/2 m.	L/2 m.	R1 Ω	R2 Ω	ρ_{a1} $\Omega.m$	ρ_{a2} $\Omega.m$	I m.A
1.	0.75	0.3						
2.	1.0	0.3						
3.	1.33	0.3						
4.	1.78	0.3						
5.	2.37	0.3						
6.	3.16	0.3						
7.	4.22	0.3						
8.	5.62	0.3	1.0					
9.	7.50	0.3	1.0					
10.	10.0	1.0						
11.	13.34	1.0						
12.	17.79	1.0	3.0					
13.	23.72	1.0	3.0					
14.	31.63	3.0						
15.	42.18	3.0						
16.	56.29	3.0	10					
17.	75.0	3.0	10					
18.	100	10						
19.	133.35	10						
20.	177.83	10	30					
21.	237.14	10	30					
22.	316.23	30	45					
23.	421.70	30	45					
24.	562.34	45						
25.	750.0	45						

النموذج الطباقى الأبتدائى

No.	Thick.	Resist.	E.C.
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			

النموذج الطباقى النهائى

No.	Thick.	Resist.	E.C.
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			

: () (()) :

No	S/2 m.	L/2 m.	L/2 m.	R1 Ω	R2 Ω	ρ_{a1} $\Omega.m$	ρ_{a2} $\Omega.m$	I m .A
1	0.91	0.3						
2	1.1	0.3						
3	1.33	0.3						
4	1.62	0.3						
5	1.96	0.3						
6	2.37	0.3						
7	2.87	0.3						
8	3.48	0.3						
9	4.22	0.3						
10	5.11	0.3						
11	6.19	0.3	1.0					
12	7.5	0.3	1.0					
13	9.09	1.0						
14	11.0	1.0						
15	13.34	1.0						
16	16.16	1.0	3.0					
17	19.58	1.0	3.0					
18	23.72	3.0						
19	28.74	3.0						
20	34.81	3.0						
21	42.18	3.0						
22	51.10	3.0						
23	61.91	3.0	10					
24	75.0	3.0	10					
25	90.87	10						
26	110.1	10						
27	133.38	10						
28	161.59	10	30					
29	195.77	10	30					
30	237.18	30						
31	287.35	30	45					
32	348.14	30	45					
33	421.78	45						
34	510.99	45						
35	619.08	45						
36	750.0	45						

No	Thick	Resist	E.C.
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			

No.	Thick	Resist	E.C.
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			

:

25 14 9

(Associated section)

.(Koefoed, 1979)

(Smoothing)

:

(Relative error margin)

(Matching)

(least squares)

.(Loke, 2007)

(Sections of

(Group indices)

(Si)

the field curve)

(Di)

Di	1.62	2.16	2.88	3.84	5.12	6.83	9.11	12.15
Si	1.77	2.37	3.16	4.21	5.62	7.5	10.0	13.33
indices	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

(Kearey and Brooks, 1987)

()

(Technique of Model Modification)

:

: (CT)

$$CT = [\ln RC - \ln MK] / [2D_i^{-1}] \dots\dots\dots 20$$

$$RC = [Tr_{i+1} - Tr_i] / [Tr_{i+1} + TR_i] \dots\dots\dots 21$$

(TR TL)

: (TR_c)

$$A = [RT - TR] / [(\cotanh (TL \times D_i^{-1})) / 2] \dots\dots\dots 22$$

$$TR_c = [A^2 + RT \times TR]^{1/2} + A \dots\dots\dots 23$$

:

$$AA = [RT_i - R_{i+1}] [(cotanh(TL \times (D_{i+1} - D_i)^{-1}))] \dots\dots\dots 24$$

$$TR_c = (AA^2 + RT_i \times RT_{i+1})^{1/2} + AA \dots\dots\dots 25$$

$$R_c = [(RT - TR_i) / (RT + TR_i)] \times e^{2TLDi-1} \dots\dots\dots 26$$

(21) Rc

(Confidence range)

(Electrical

(MAK)

Resistivity Sounding)

(Mutib and AL-Shaikh., 2002) (Mutib, 2000)

(Mutib, 2006) (Mutib and Salah, 2006) (Mutib and AL-Shaikh, 2005)

.(Mutib and Almwaly, 2008) (Mutib and Eclims, 2008)

45°

.(Keller and Frischknecht, 1982) 45°

(Reynolds, 2003)

(Anisotropy)

(Automatically eliminated)

(Cj)

(Inversion approach)

(Sensitive group)

(Segments)

(Prescription)

(Koefoed, 1979)

(Enhancement and resolution)

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12 8 6

(Asymptotic principle)

: (Optional menu)

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.(Measured earth resistance)

(Overlapping regions)

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