

Describes the relationship between the angles of incidence and refraction when light passes through a boundary between two different transparent materials, such as air and water or glass.

Geophysical Methods Electrical Methods Electromagnetic Methods Seismic Method Reflective index Materials' resistivity Conductivity of materials • By velocity we can find the type of • By measuring the By induced material resistance we can current field • By intercept time find out what a properties we can we can find the layer is consists of find out what it is thickness of layer

Limitations

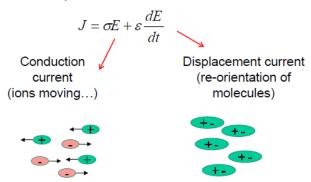
- Limited Resolution: Seismic imaging resolution is generally lower compared to other methods, making it challenging to detect small-scale features or subtle variations in subsurface properties.
- Attenuation Effects: Seismic waves can lose energy as they propagate through the subsurface, limiting penetration depth and resolution, particularly in highly attenuative materials.
- Surface Accessibility: Seismic surveys are often conducted using surface-based equipment, which may be impractical or costly in areas with difficult terrain or surface obstructions.
- Interpretation Complexity:
 Interpreting seismic data requires expertise and can be complex, especially in areas with complex geological structures or where seismic reflections are ambiguous

- Depth Resolution: Electrical methods may have limited depth resolution, particularly in heterogeneous subsurface conditions where electrical properties vary rapidly with depth.
- Near-Surface Effects: Nearsurface variations in soil properties and surface infrastructure (e.g., buildings, roads) can affect electrical measurements and complicate interpretation.
- Electrode Placement: Achieving optimal electrode configurations can be challenging, especially in urban or densely vegetated areas, which may result in reduced data quality and interpretation uncertainty.
- Temperature and Moisture
 Effects: Changes in temperature
 and moisture content can affect
 electrical conductivity
 measurements, leading to
 inaccuracies in interpretation.

- Depth Resolution: The resolution of electromagnetic methods is often limited by the wavelength of the electromagnetic waves, which can restrict their ability to detect small-scale subsurface features.
- Conductivity Variations:
 Electromagnetic methods are sensitive to variations in subsurface electrical conductivity, but interpretation may be complicated by factors such as lateral changes in conductivity and the presence of conductive near-surface materials.
- Cultural Interference:
 Electromagnetic surveys can be affected by cultural interference from power lines, metal objects, and other electromagnetic sources, particularly in urban areas.
- Depth Penetration: The depth penetration of electromagnetic methods varies depending on the frequency and conductivity of the subsurface materials, with higher frequencies generally providing shallower penetration.

EM wave in a medium

An electric field E applied to a (homogeneous isotropic) material produces a movement of the charges in the medium. The associated current flow J [amps/m²] is given by (in general this relation is vectorial)



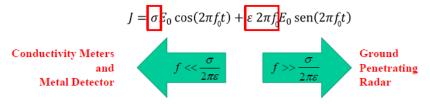
where σ is the conductivity [siemens/m], and ε the dielectric constant.

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EM wave in a medium

$$J = \sigma E + \varepsilon \frac{dE}{dt}$$

For a sinusoidal wave $E=E_0 \cos(2\pi f_0 t)$

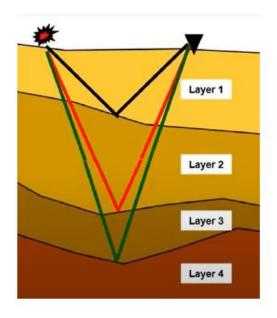


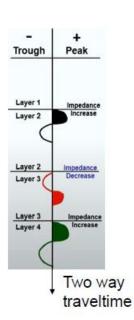
Depending on the frequency, the first and/or the second term become predominant, and so the associated variable, σ or ε

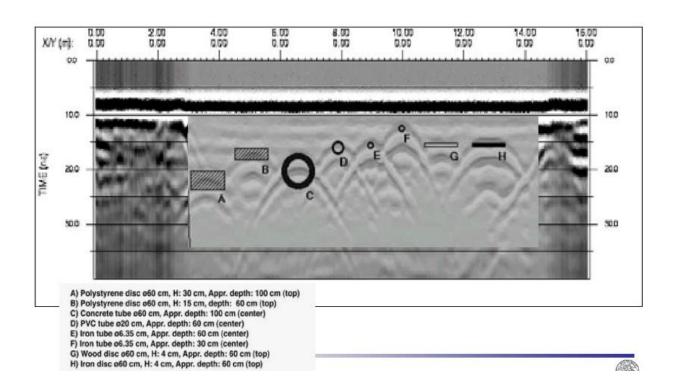
The "transition" frequency is around 10MHz

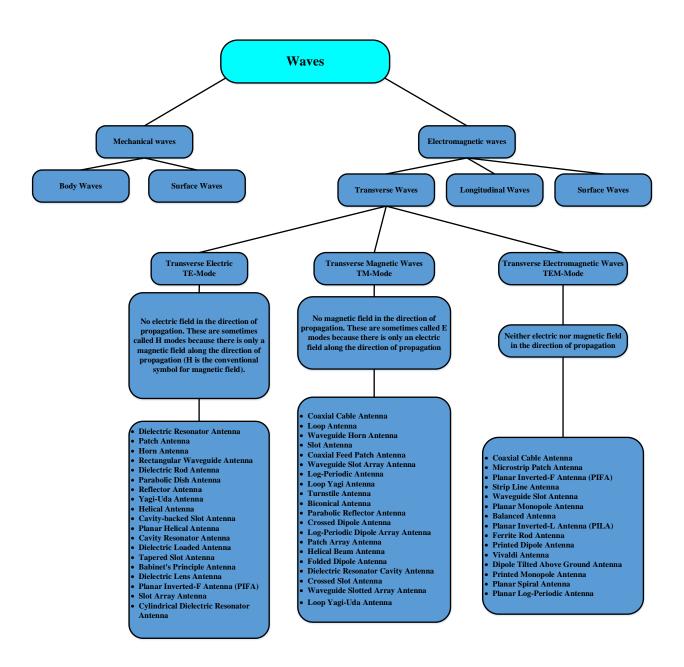
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Seismic trace (recording of one geophone)





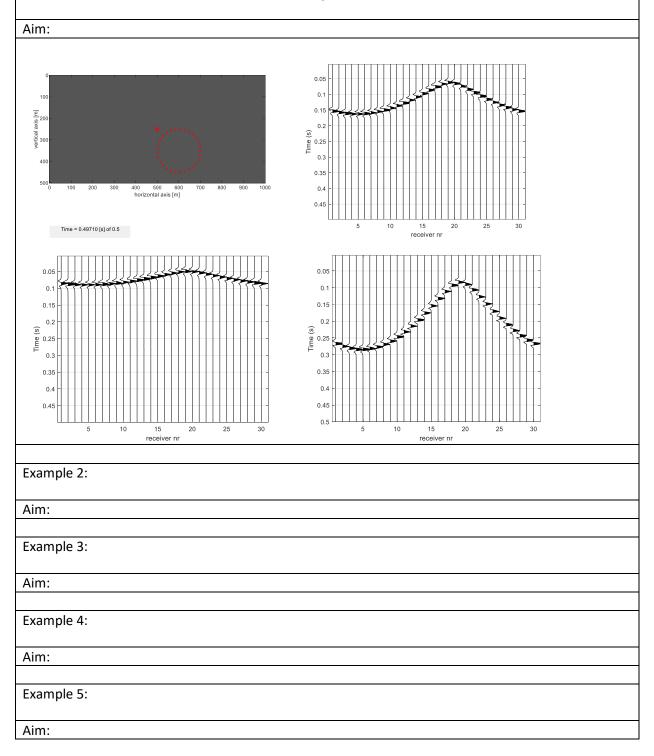




Project 1

Example 1:

changing source/receiver position, source type, velocity values



Example 6:		
Aim:		

Project 2				
Aim:				

Project 3				
Aim				

