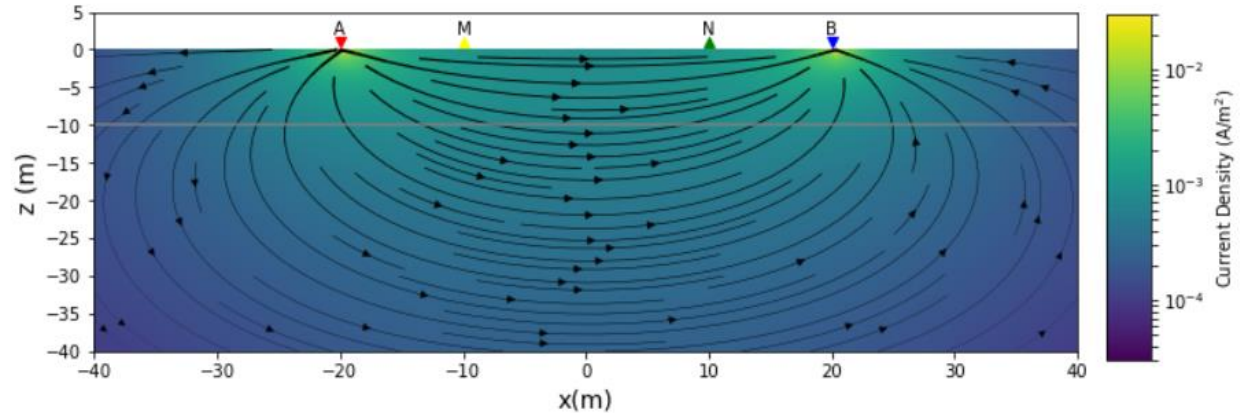


Current in 2 Layer Earth

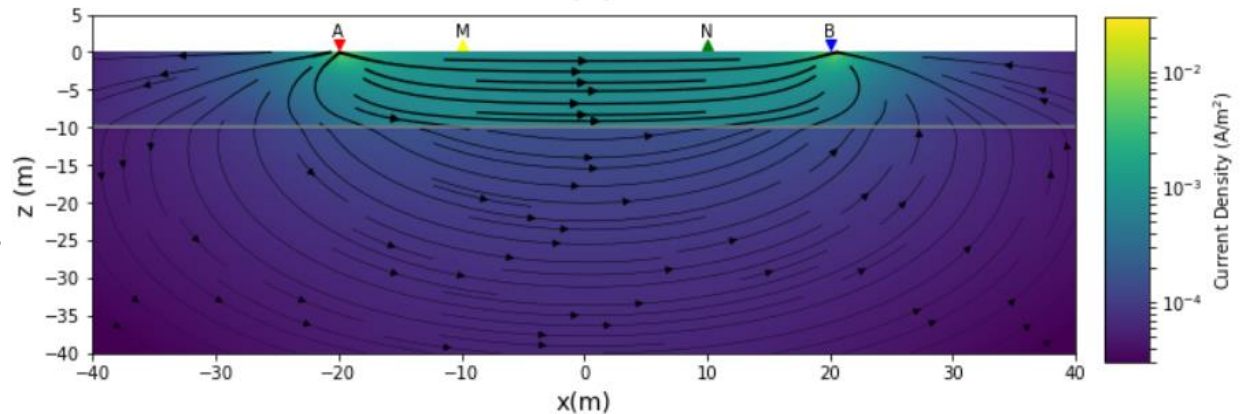
Half-space

- Current path depends on distance between electrodes



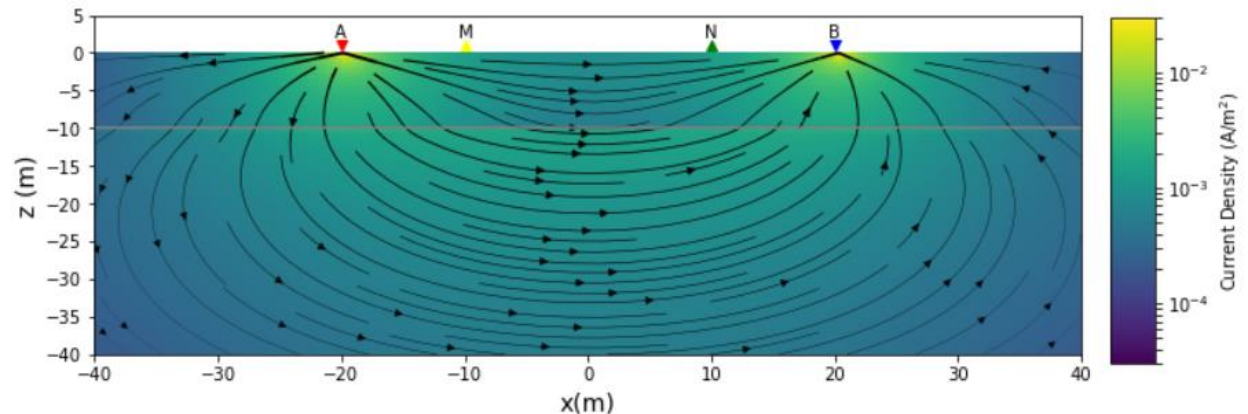
Less resistive top layer ($p_1 < p_2$)

- Top layer is shortest and easiest path for current to travel
- Most current travels through top layer

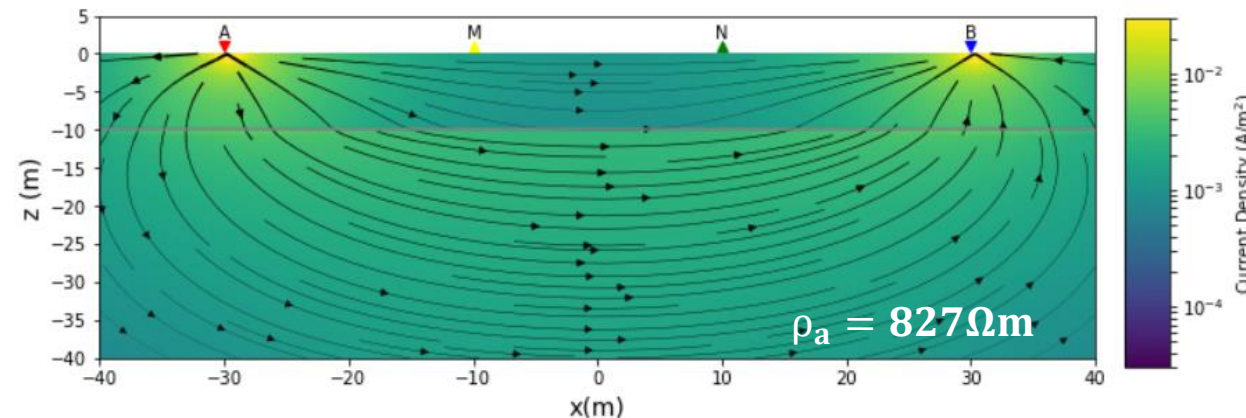
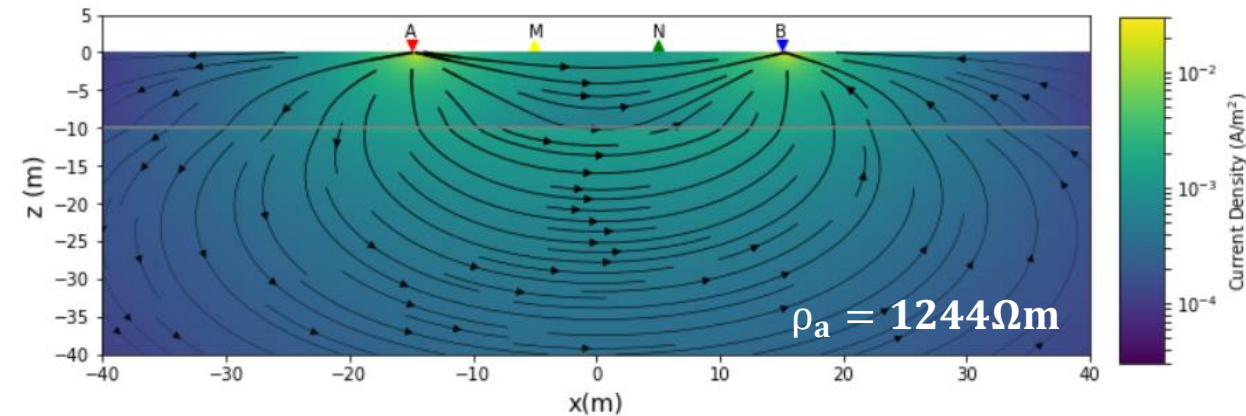
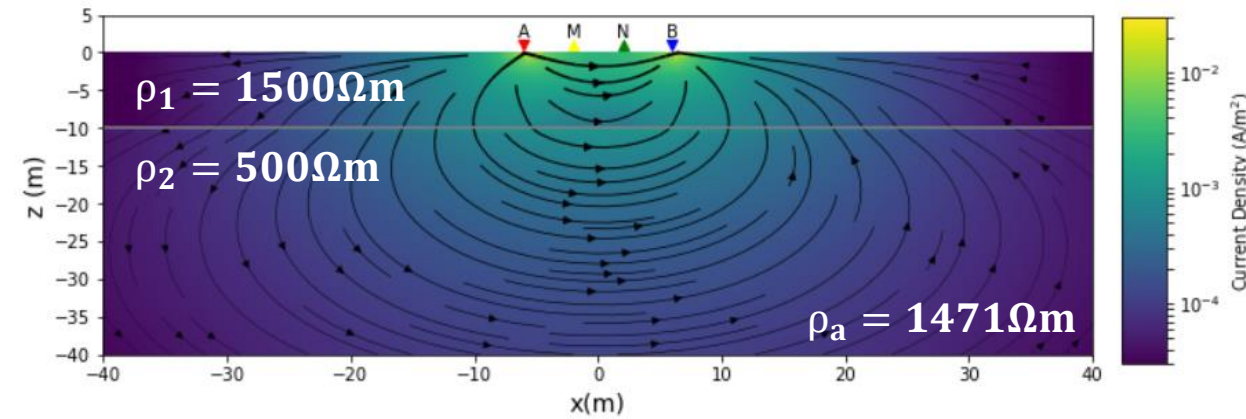


More resistive top layer ($p_1 > p_2$)

- Current cannot travel as easy in top layer
- Much of the current will try to travel more in the bottom layer



Apparent Resistivity



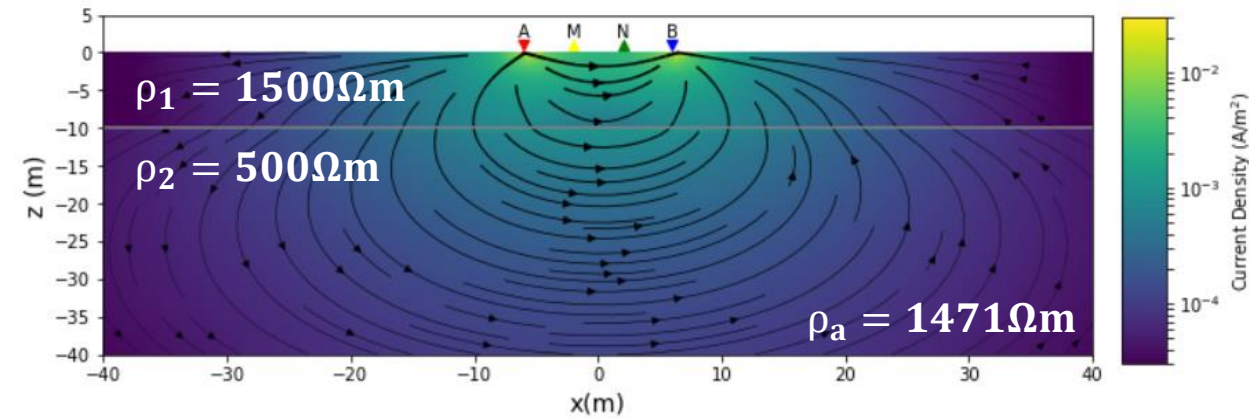
Definition: The resistivity of the “half-space” that would give you the same voltage you just measured.

Basic concept:

It is a “weighted average” of the Earth’s resistivity, in the region where most of the currents are going.

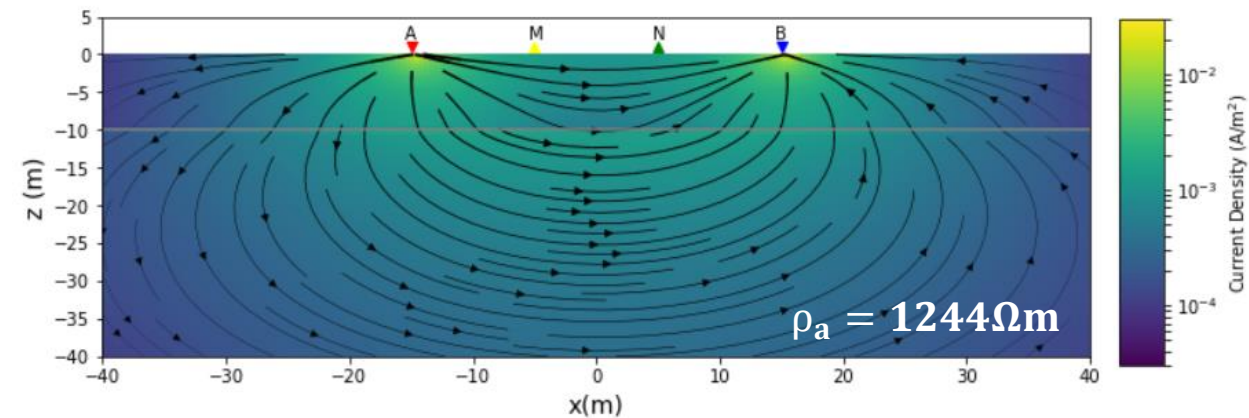
The apparent resistivity tells you the general resistivity of the Earth, in the region your measurement is “seeing”

Sounding Measurements: 2 Layer Earth



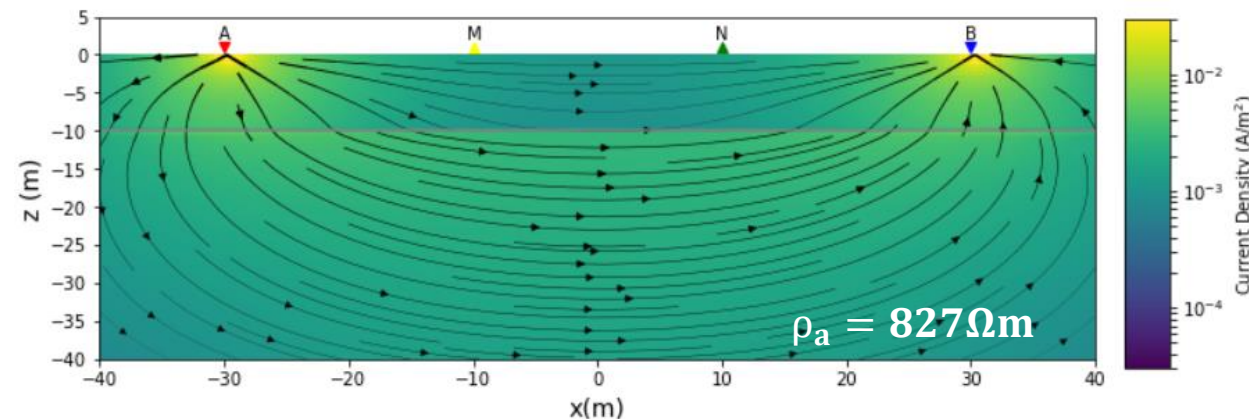
Electrodes very close

- Most current stays very close to surface and does not go into lower layer
- Lower layer does not impact apparent resistivity
- Apparent resistivity close to top layer resistivity



Electrodes more spaced

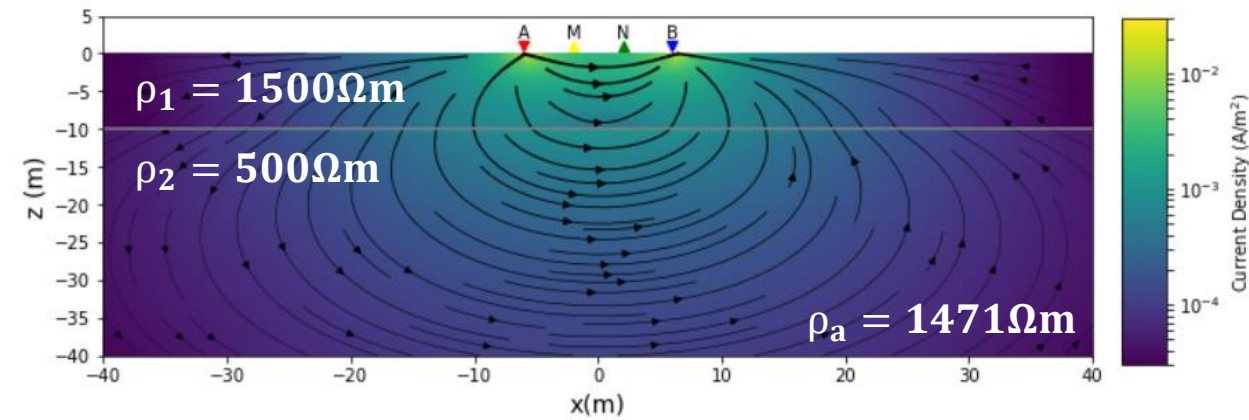
- Some current in lower layer
- Lower layer impacts apparent resistivity value
- Apparent resistivity value lower than previous one



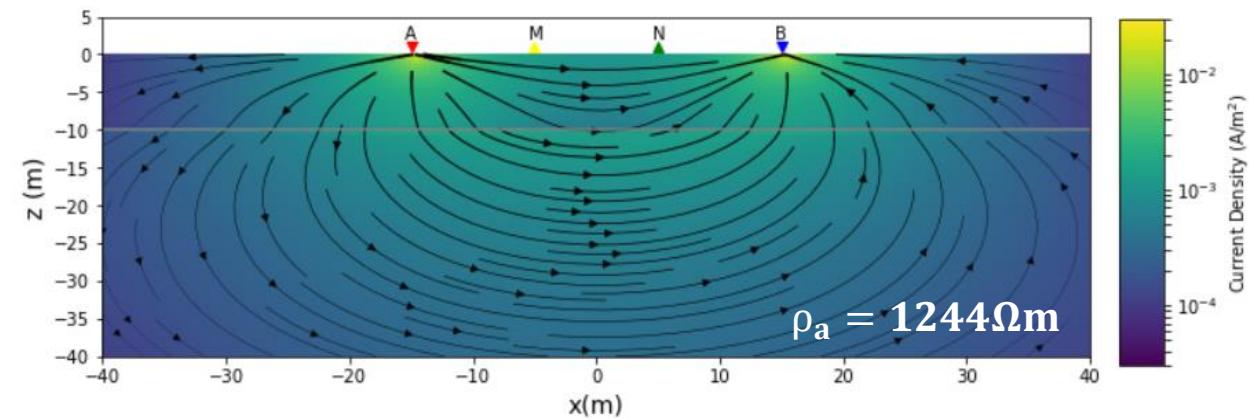
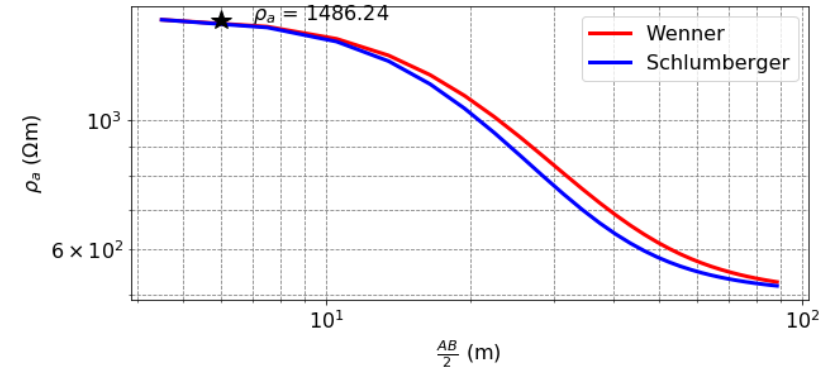
Large electrode spacing

- Much more current in lower layer because it is conductive AND spacing is large
- Lower layer has big impact on apparent resistivity
- Apparent resistivity is closer to bottom layer value

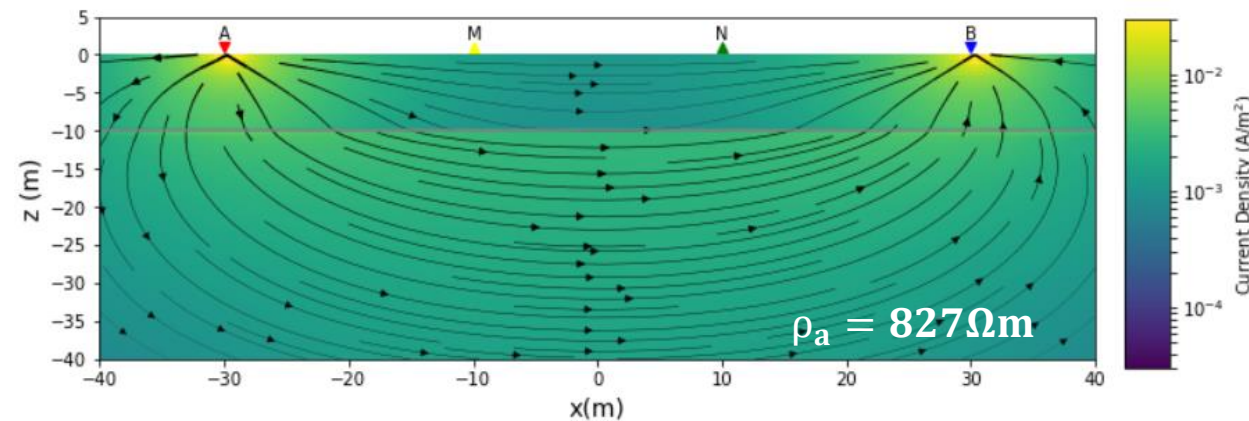
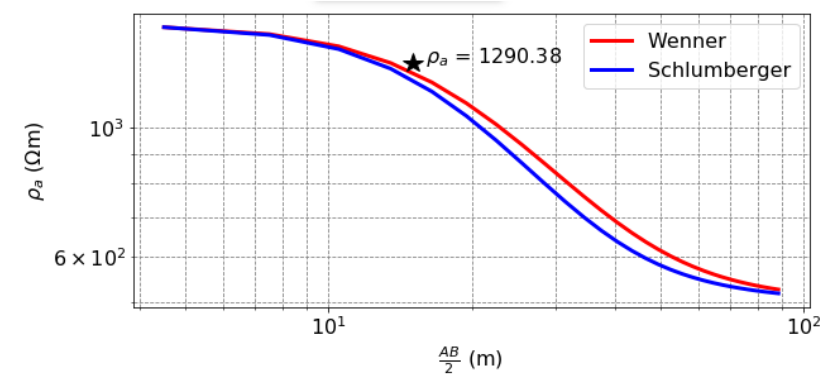
Sounding Measurements: 2 Layer Earth



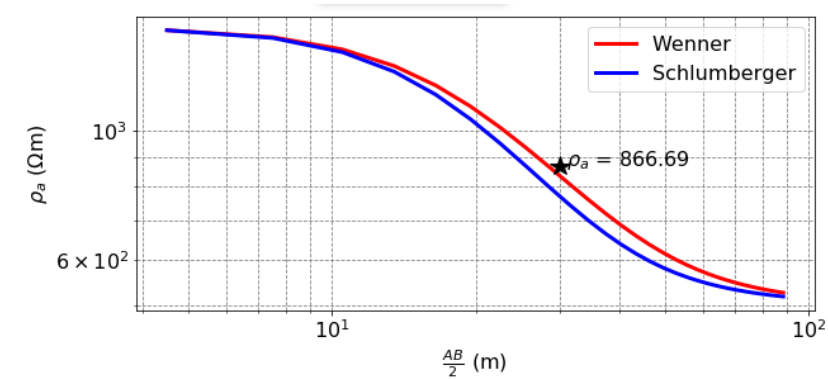
Electrodes very close



Electrodes more spaced



Large electrode spacing



Geophysical Inversion Concept

What inversion does:

Starting with geophysical data, inversion tries to find a resistivity model that:

- 1) Reproduces the field data well
- 2) Is similar enough to the true geology

What inversion does NOT do:

- It does not find the true resistivity of the Earth.
- It does not try to fit the data values perfectly, because we assume the data have noise/errors

