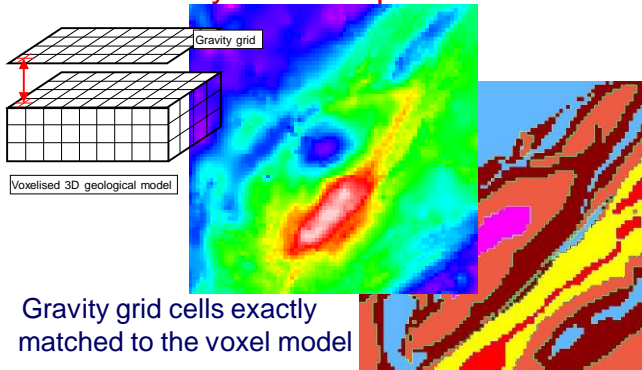


## Padding Issues

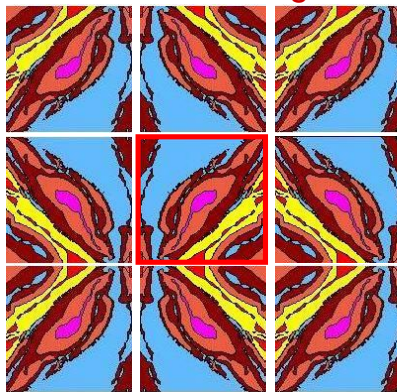
... and some rules of thumb re Project size



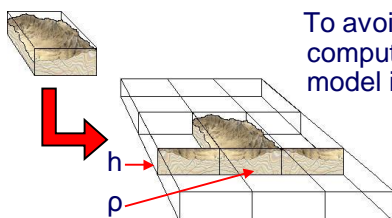
## Gravity Data Preparation 4



## Edge Effects ? ... Padding



## Gravity Data Preparation: DC Level?



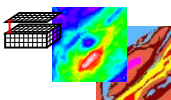
To avoid edge effects in the computed gravity, a larger model is used ... ~ a 'slab'

The level of the computed gravity will be  $\sim 2\pi\rho Gh$   
... so the measured data should ~ match that level.



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## Padding



- Is 'turned on' with a CaseControl command: 'IncludeBorderEffect'

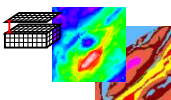
```
rem IncludeBorderEffect: 1=use model padding to remove 'edge effects'; 0=no padding
call %DoTask% %CaseXML% CaseControl IncludeBorderEffect 1
```

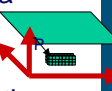
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## Padding



- With padding, the same grid cells are computed, but ...
- ... there are 8x as many voxels for which a 'response' must be computed – achieved using a revised response kernel (voxet) 
- In inversion, at each iteration a change to the geology and/or the properties is proposed. The same change is also made in the corresponding voxels within the 'reflected' padding zone around the perimeter

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## Recommended Alternative – Bigger Model

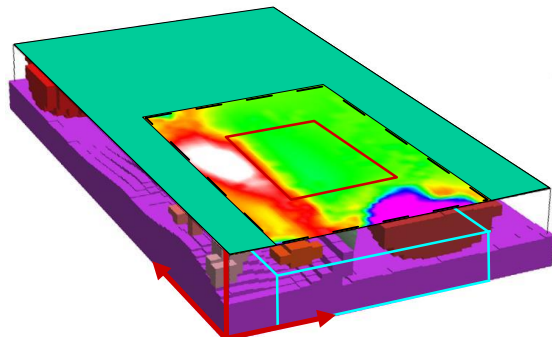
- Padding is quick and simple – and it does remove edge effects. But the geology within the padded zone is 'approximate' ... which will be quite wrong in some instances
- A recommended alternative ...
  - Build a larger geology model – say, three times larger than your area-of-interest
  - Then compute the geophysical solution for a larger project area (larger than your primary area-of-interest). Compute this *without* padding! Then clip the grid back to your 'area-of-interest' – thus trimming off the edge-effects
  - You can do this even if you don't 'know' the perimeter geology very well ... at least you are 'in control' of the geology within your effective 'padded zone'

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## Recommended Alternative – Bigger Model



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## How Big to Make My Model?

- There are some 'rules-of-thumb' that you can apply to guide your choice of 'project size' ...
  - build a project where the region of interest is approx. one quarter of the linear dimension
    - e.g. for a 20x20x5 km region of interest, build a 100x100x20km project
  - If I am interested in a geological feature which extends to some depth 'D' my region-of-interest should extend at least a distance D beyond the limits of the boundaries of the geological body

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