Wavelet Transform and Neural Network on Integrated

Geophysical data for Decipher the Saline and fresh water Aquifer

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Abstract

Delineation of ground water resources in hard rock terrains is one of the important topics to

be treated with a more advanced approach than simple one-dimensional attitude, particularly

when looking for deeper water saturated horizons and decipher the saline and fresh water

aquifer. The present study deals the advance technique wavelet transform (WT) and Artificial

neural network (ANN) on an integrated geophysical data to identify structural features such

as fractures, weak zone and intrusive bodies that can control and host potable ground water at

greater depths. The study is conducted in an area of about 8 km² along east cost of

Tamilnadu, India that has been identifies as a major rain shadow zone. Geophysical

measurements (resistivity, magnetic and electromagnetic techniques) were carried out in very

close grid pattern. The sensitivity of each technique WT and ANN and also integrated

geophysical data to different rock properties have been considered to resolve the problem. A

major weak zone running in SW-NE direction is demarcated that is characterized by many

intrusive dyke bodies. The conductivity distributions at different depth throw light on many

structural features. The varying thickness of weathered rock calculated from the horizontal

loop electromagnetic and deep resistivity sounding (DRS) for entire area reflects the

extension of weathering associated with dyke implements geoelectric section obtained

through DRS studies concentrated mainly along the week zone have shown in the occurrence

potable ground water resource. Our main intention to apply advance technique is that the WT

and ANN gave a result highly correlated with that of conventional serial algorithms. It proved

to be a fast, more accurate for depth and geological estimation of above data.

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