

확장 Born 근사에 의한 시추공간 3차원 전자탐사 모델링  
이성곤<sup>1)</sup>, 김희준<sup>2)</sup>, 서정희<sup>3)</sup>

Three-dimensional Cross-hole EM Modeling  
using the Extended Born Approximation

Lee, Seong Kon, Kim, Hee Joon, and Suh, Jung Hee

요약: 이 연구에서는 적분방정식을 이용하여 근사해를 이용한 3차원 모델링 알고리즘을 구성하고 그 효율성을 분석하였다. 전기장 적분방정식에 확장 Born 근사(extended Born approximation)를 이용하여 알고리즘을 구성하였으며 모델링의 계산 속도를 향상시키기 위하여 Green 텐서 적분을 공간 주파수 영역에서 수행하였는데 이 방법은 연속 함수로 표현되는 전기전도도를 갖는 이상체에 대한 모델 계산을 가능하게 하고, Green 텐서 적분시 발생하는 특이치 문제가 발생하지 않는 장점이 있었다. 모델링 계산 결과를 얇은 전도체에 대한 적분방정식의 해와 비교하여 알고리즘의 타당성을 검증하였으며 전기전도도의 물성차, 사용 송신원의 주파수에 따라 개발된 알고리즘을 분석하였는데 물성차 1:16정도, 사용주파수는 100 Hz-100 kHz 까지 정확한 결과를 보여주었다. 그러나, 확장 Born 근사는 송신원과 모델의 상대적인 위치에 따라 큰 오차를 나타내었는데 이는 전기전도도 경계에서 전기장의 수직 성분이 불연속이어서 확장 Born 근사의 기본 가정에 부합되지 않아 나온 결과임을 알 수 있었다. 한편, 서로 다른 전기전도도를 갖는 두 이상체가 접합한 모델에 대하여 모델링을 수행하였는데, 적분방정식의 해와 비교한 결과 양호한 결과를 주었다.

**Abstract:** This paper presents an efficient three-dimensional (3-D) modeling algorithm was developed using the extended approximation to an electric field integral equation. Numerical evaluations of Greens tensor integral are performed in the spatial wavenumber domain. This approach makes it possible to reduce computing time, to handle smoothly varying conductivity model and to remove singularity problems encountered in the integration of Greens tensor at a source point. The 3-D modeling algorithm developed in this study is compared with the full integral equation for a thin-sheet EM scattering. The extensive analyses on the performance of modeling algorithm are made with the conductivity contrasts and source frequencies. These results show that the modeling algorithm are accurate for the conductivity contrast of 1:16 and the frequency range of 100 Hz-100 kHz. The extended Born approximation, however, may produce inaccurate results for some source and model configurations in which the electric field is discontinuous across the conductivity boundary. We performed the modeling of a composite model of which conductivity varies continuously and this shows the modeling algorithm developed in this study is efficient for 3-D EM modeling. For a cross-hole source-receiver configuration a composite model of which conductivity varies continuously can be successfully simulated using this algorithm.

**Keyword:** 3-D modeling, integral equation, Greens tensor, spatial wavenumber, extended Born approximation

- 1) 서울대학교 공학연구소
- 2) 부경대학교 탐사공학과
- 3) 서울대학교 지구환경시스템 공학부

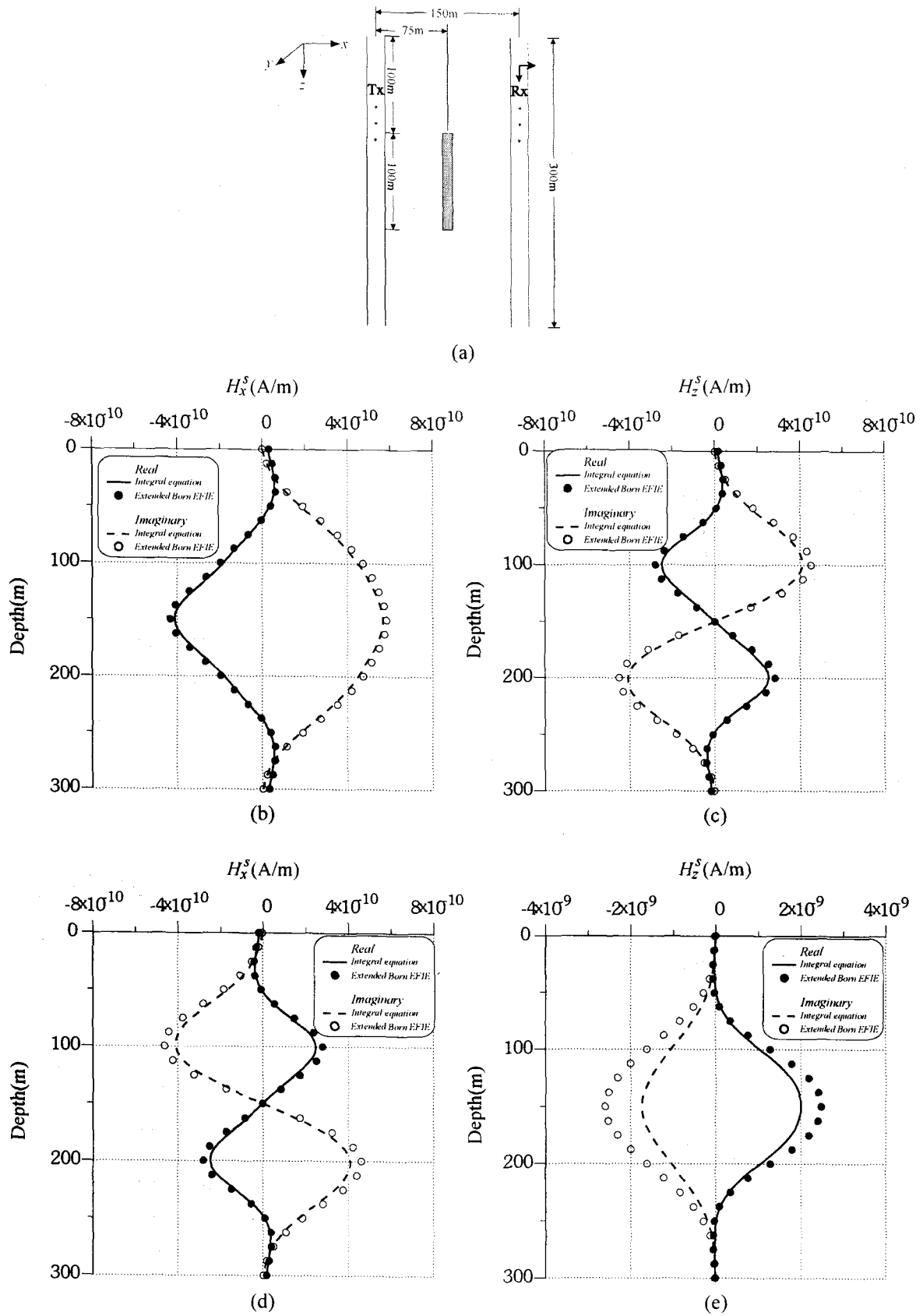
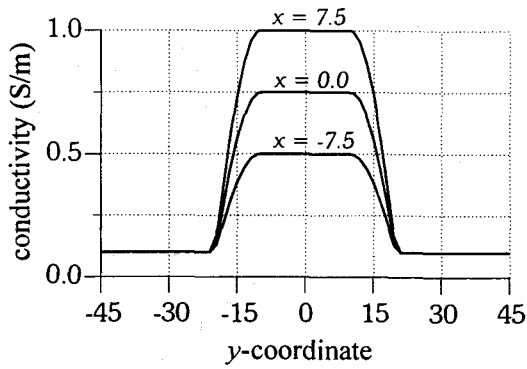
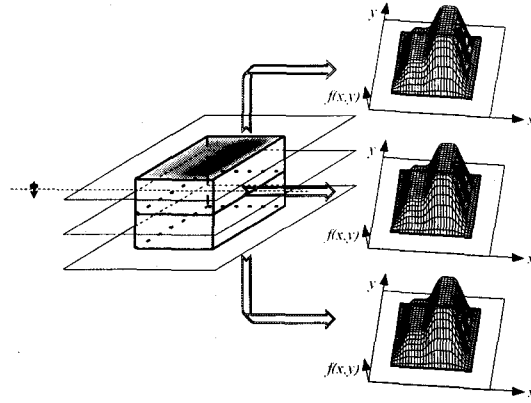
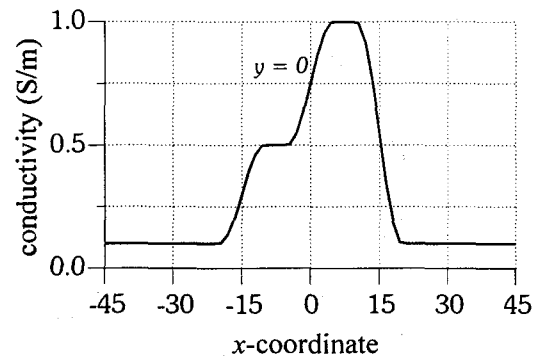


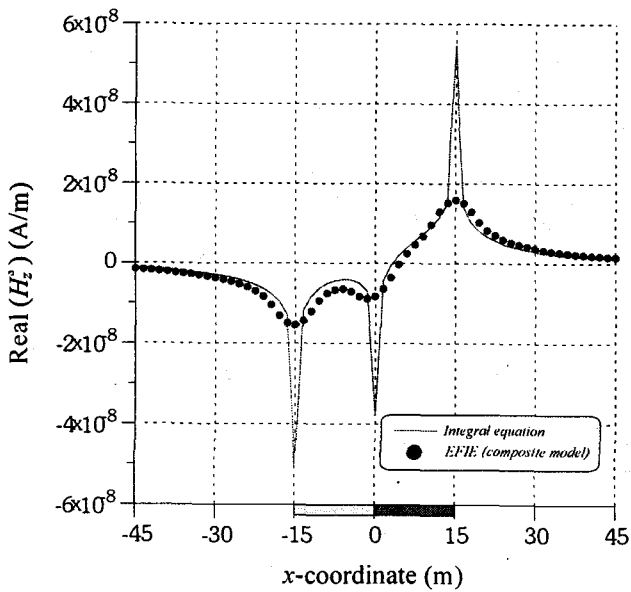
Fig. 1 Modeling of a vertical fracture using extended Born approximation to integral equation. The sources and receivers are moving parallel down two boreholes. Horizontal and vertical secondary magnetic fields  $H_z^s$  due to HMD sources are shown in (b), (c) and corresponding components due to VMD sources in (d), (e), respectively.



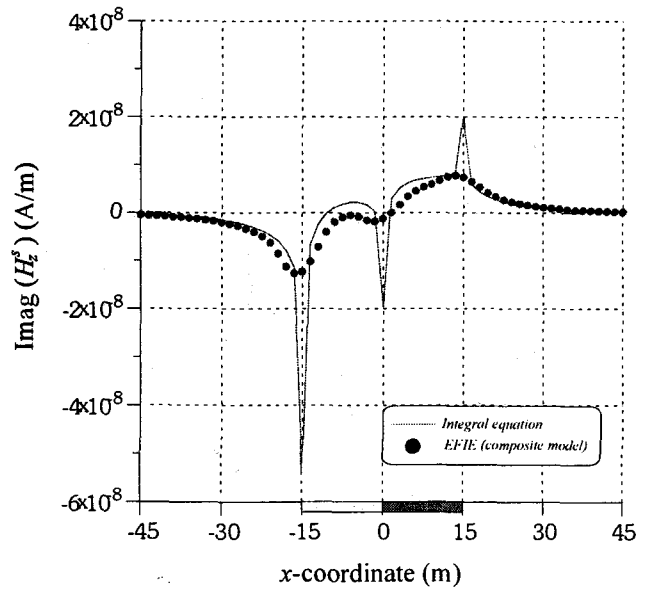
(a)



(b)



(c)



(d)

Fig. 2 Composite model which consists of two conductors of conductivity 0.5 and 1.0 S/m, respectively. The conductivity of background medium is 0.1 S/m. Conductivity varies smoothly across the boundary in the form of a sine function. The conductivity profile along  $x$ -axis (a) and  $y$ -axis (b) are also shown. The real (c) and imaginary (d) component of secondary vertical magnetic field  $H_z^s$  obtained from the extended Born approximation of EFIE are shown, respectively.