



Geophysical Modeling and Interpretation

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Abstract

Geophysical Modeling and Interpretation is defined as applied science of generate computerized representations of the Earth based on geophysical and geological monitoring and their interpretation individual's results with the relative studies. Geophysical Reversal Modeling enables resource explorers to take out more insight from geophysical data by changing the geophysical measurements into 3D images of the sub-surface that can be integrated with other surface and subsurface geologic observations Topographic Maps; Thematic; Navigation Charts; Cadastral Maps and Plans. In most areas of poly-deformed areas are made up of crystalline basement, interpretation of structure in the third dimension is based solely on structural surveys of incomplete surface vulnerability. One way to elevate this problem is to use geological data and rock valuables data to place additional individual in systemic interpretations. Geophysical data can be providing information from the surface distribution of rock individuals.

Keywords

Geophysical Modeling; Interpretation

history consists of an early layer parallel foliation and connected with high strain zones, which are cover printed by a regional east west shortening event which resulted in the formation of upright folds and a sharp foliation..

The view in this study was to release a preliminary three dimensional interpretation based on surface mapping and the magnetic interpretation. The results of this stage were then used with constraints individuals from magnetic sensitive aerial data, in a forward model of the magnetic abnormality field of the interpreted erection. The results of the model were then used to change repetitive the interpretation until it was compatible with both surface observations and magnetic data

Modeling in general encompasses four problems they are representation, measurement, estimation and validation. The representation problem deals with how something should be modeled. In Geophysics exploration mathematical models play an important role in the geological big data.

Conclusion

The fundamental aim of integrated interpretation of geological and geophysical data is to develop a geological model that is consistent with conceptual understanding and quantitatively validated with all available data. The case studies illustrate two successful examples of where integrated interpretation has been deployed to advance the exploration model. In the Mutooroo case, specifically modeling magnetic domains, and then solving for local susceptibility variations within those domains provided a more robust, geologically-based representation of magnetic susceptibility than just considering an unconstrained inversion.

Introduction

Most available geophysical modeling routines, in anyways don't lend them to specification of complex structure in a geologically meaningful way. The Duchess area in the Mount Isa Inlier has been used as a test area for a structural and geophysical modeling package which allows specification and forward modeling of a multiphase deformation history. This study combines with the input of field-based structural mapping role, rock-property measurements, 3-dimensional structural interpretation works and interpretation of a high-resolution aeromagnetic survey The aim of the study was to use magnetic data to place constraints on the detailed three-dimensional structural explanation of the area. The Duchess Area deformation

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