

2005/06/12  
2005/11/15

(Homomorphic Deconvolution)

---

# Application of the homomorphic Deconvolution to Georadar-Data

**Riad Taifour**

Department of Geology -Faculty of sciences-Damascus University-Syria

Received 12/06/2005

Accepted 15/11/2005

## ABSTRACT

This research aimed to use the homomorphic deconvolution, applied for processing seismologic and seismic Data, for processing the georadar Data. To reach this aim, some changes in the algorithm of signal determination have been carried out, in order to match the properties of georadar data, I wrote a computer Program, that include several steps, starting from transforming and reading the field data, and ending by performing the inverse filtering.

The research shows the importance of the homomorphic deconvolution to improve the resolution of Georadar-Record by raising the frequency content on the field – georadar data. Using various field data measured at various Locations by different Instruments, to test this method of deconvolution. The results shows the efficiency of this method in differentiation the image of georadar-Record, and consequently help the interpretation, which maximize the applicability of the georadar data.

**Key words:** Deconvolution, inverse Filtering, Homomorphic Deconvolution.

(inverse filtering)

(Filtering)

(Convolution)

(Deconvolution)

Yilmaz, Silivia& Robenson,1979) (inverse filtering)

(1989

Reflex, )

(Radan,...

.(Yilmaz, 1989)

(Homomorphic)

:

:(Meissner, 1977 Hutchinson, 2004 Yilmaz,1989 Meskó, 1984)

$$x(t) = i(t) * s(t) \quad (*)$$

$$x(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} s(\tau) \cdot i(t - \tau) d\tau$$

:X(t) :

:I(t)

:S(t)

:t

:τ

n(t)

$$x(t) = i(t) * s(t) + n(t)$$

Yilmaz,1989)

x(t)

f(t)

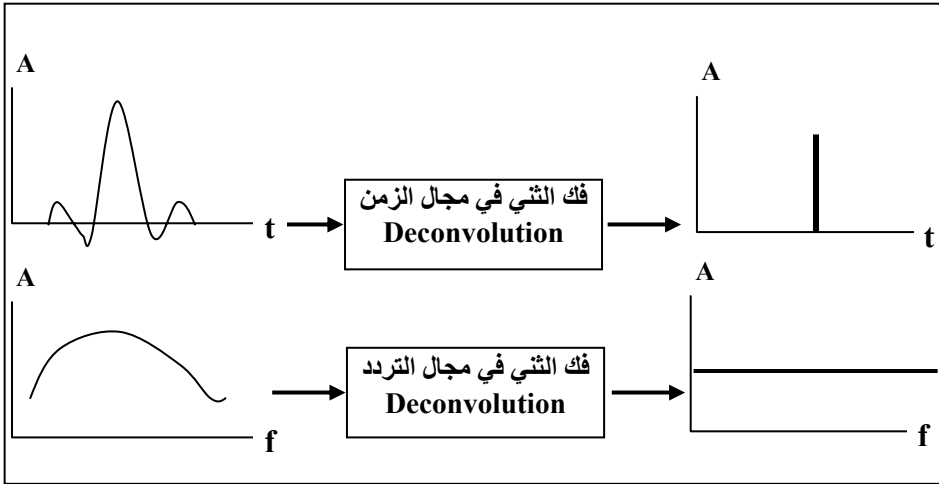
.i(t) ( )

: (Hutchinson, 2004

$$i(t) = x(t) * f(t)$$

$$\delta(t) = s(t) * f(t)$$

δ (t)



:Homomorphic System

.(Oppenheim 1965)

(Ulrych 1971)

(Stoffa, Buhl, and Bryan, 1974)

:(Buttkus,1975 Mi and Margrave,1999 Chin-Hui Lee,2005)

$$H(s * i) = H(s) + H(i)$$

---

Buttkus,1977)

:(Vasiljevic,2004

$$x(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} s(\tau) \cdot i(t - \tau) d\tau$$

:  $X(f)$

$$X(f) = S(f) \cdot I(f)$$

:  $Z(f)$  -2

$$Z(f) = \text{Ln } X(f) = \text{Ln } S(f) + \text{Ln } I(f)$$

:  $Z(q)$  -3

$$Z(q) = F^{-1}[Z(f)] = \bar{s}(q) + \bar{r}(q)$$

.x(t) (Complex cepstrum)

: -4

$$Z(q) = \bar{S}$$

: -5

$$Z(f) = \bar{S}$$

-6

:

$$Y(f) = S$$

:

$$Y(f)$$

-7

$$y(t) = s$$

(inverse Filtering)

.

:

SIR2

RAMAC

:

-

(ASCII)

.

:

-

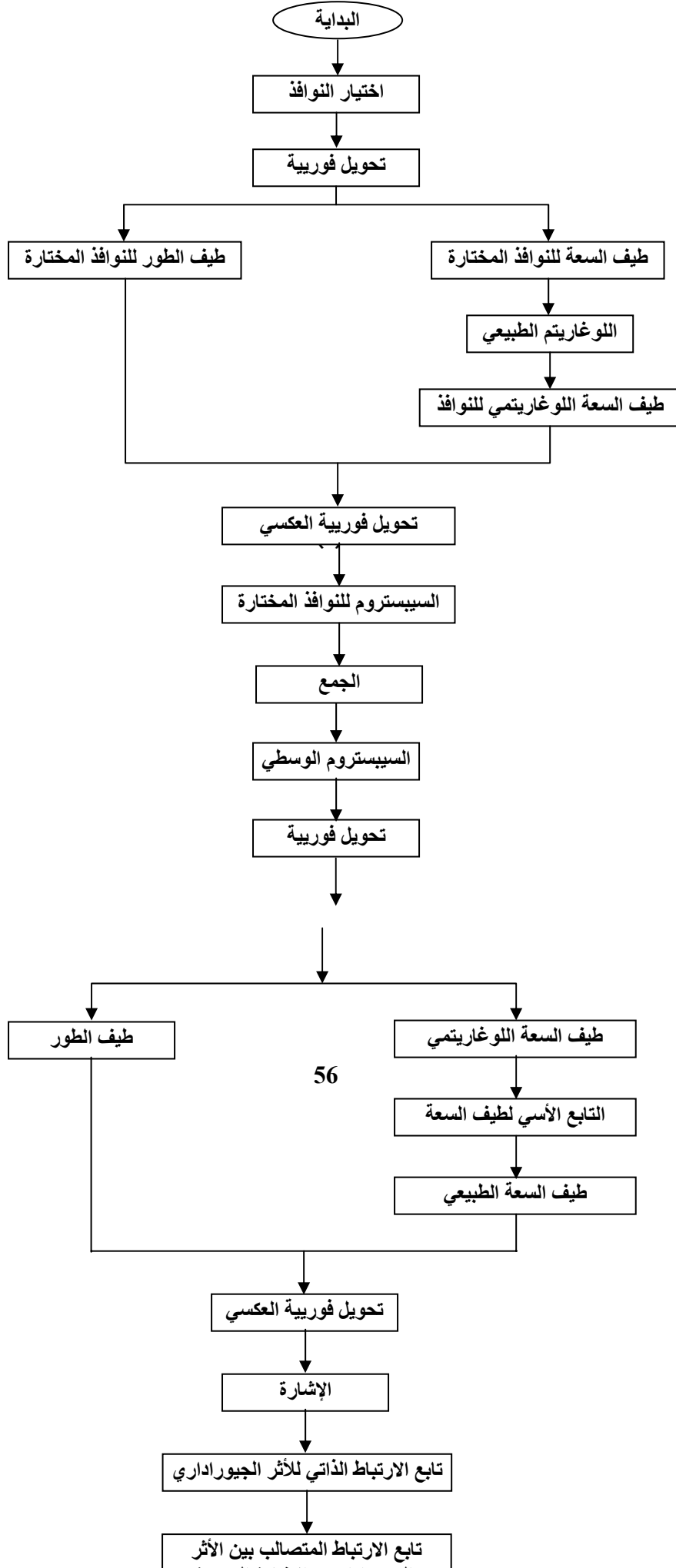
) .(Cepstrum)

(Homomorphic)

.(1

(2)

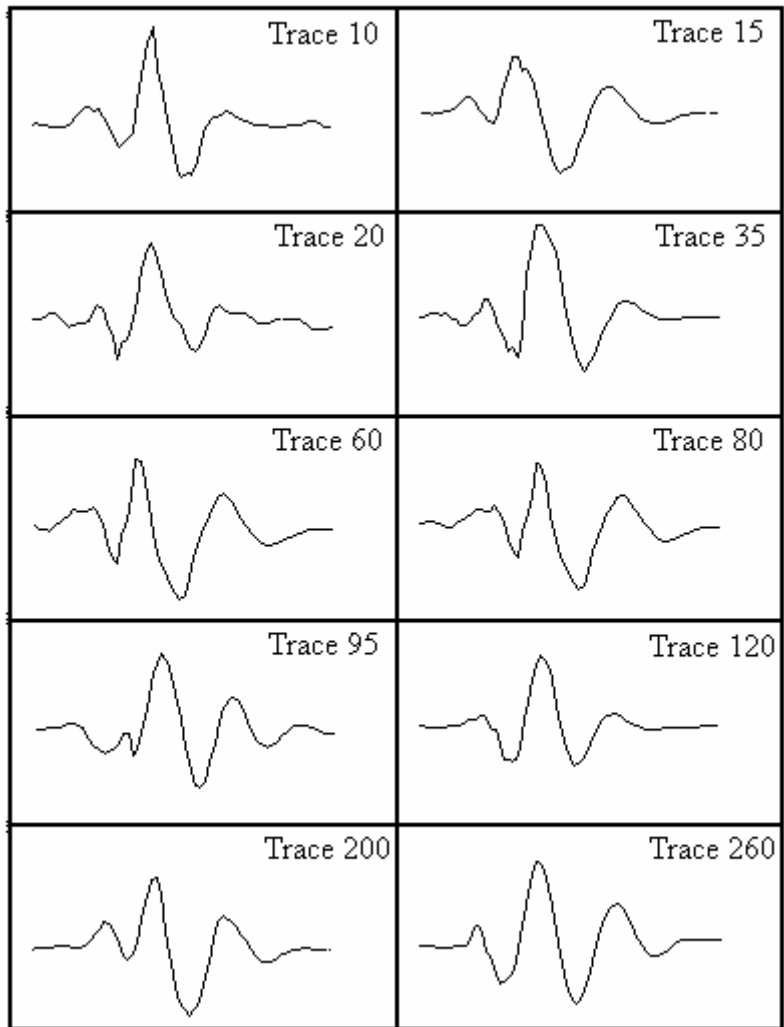
) .(-3)



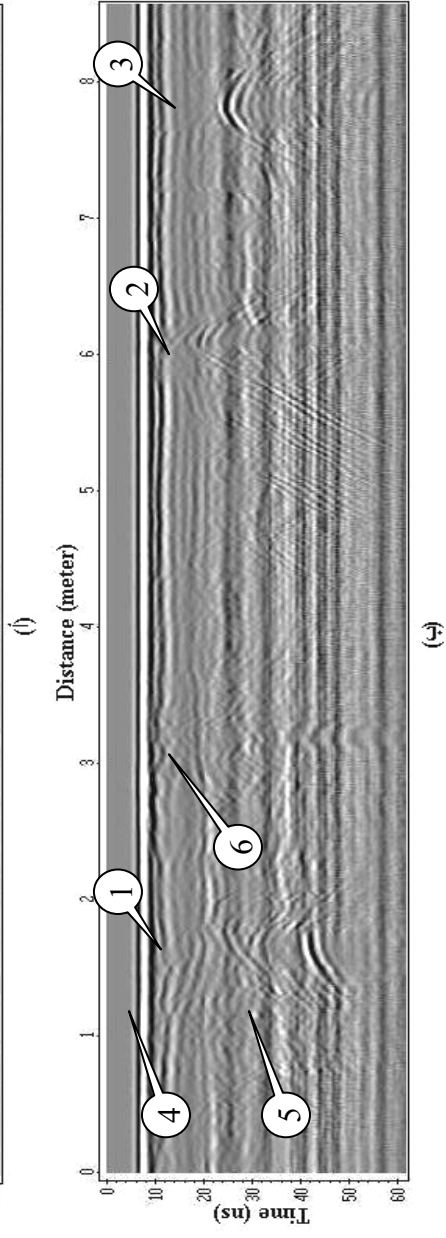
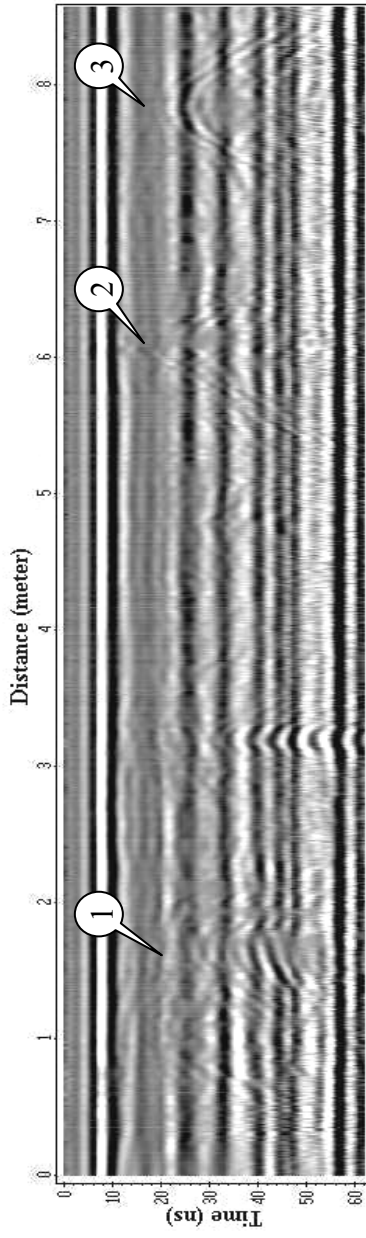


(1)

57



(2)  
.(Cepstrum)



:( ) : ( ) .(point-mode)

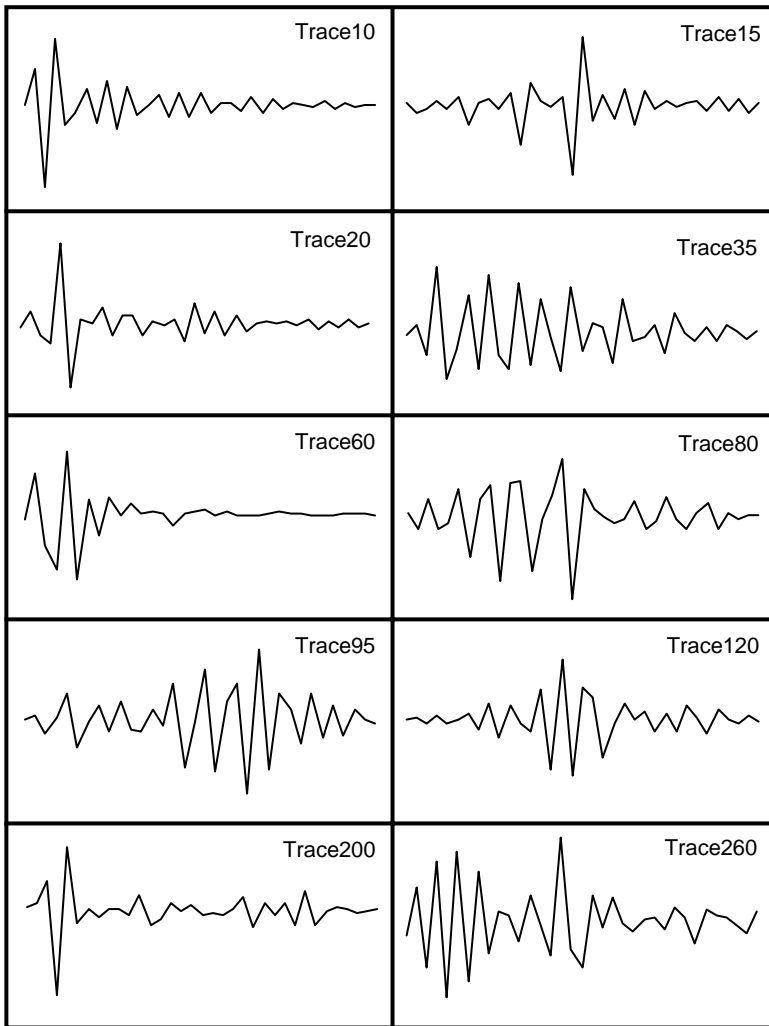
: -

: (Levinson)

$$\begin{bmatrix} \varphi_{x,x}(0) & \varphi_{x,x}(-1) & \dots & \varphi_{x,x}(-m) \\ \varphi_{x,x}(1) & \varphi_{x,x}(0) & \dots & \dots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \varphi_{x,x}(m) & \varphi_{x,x}(m-1) & \dots & \varphi_{x,x}(0) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} f(0) \\ f(1) \\ \vdots \\ f(m) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \varphi_{x,s}(0) \\ \varphi_{x,s}(1) \\ \vdots \\ \varphi_{x,s}(m) \end{bmatrix}$$

(Filter operator) (4)  
.(2)

$$\delta(t) = s(t) * f(t)$$

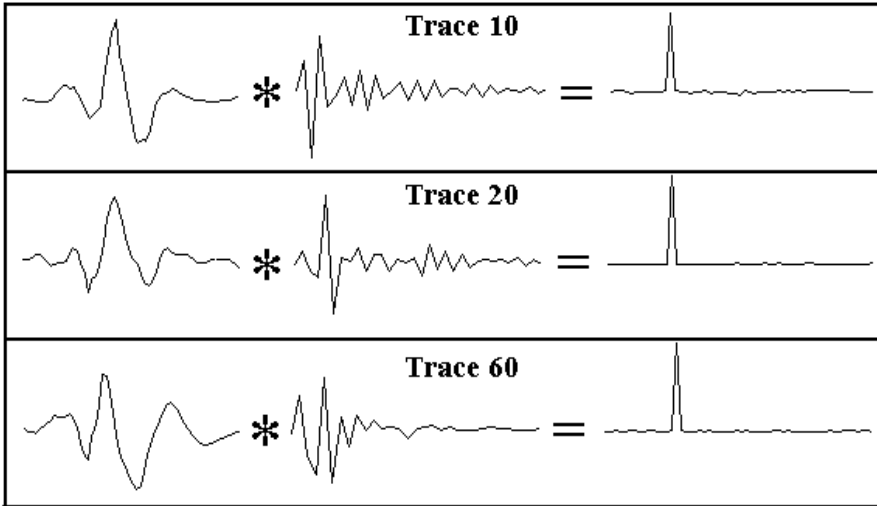


.(2)

(Filteroperator)

(4)

(5)



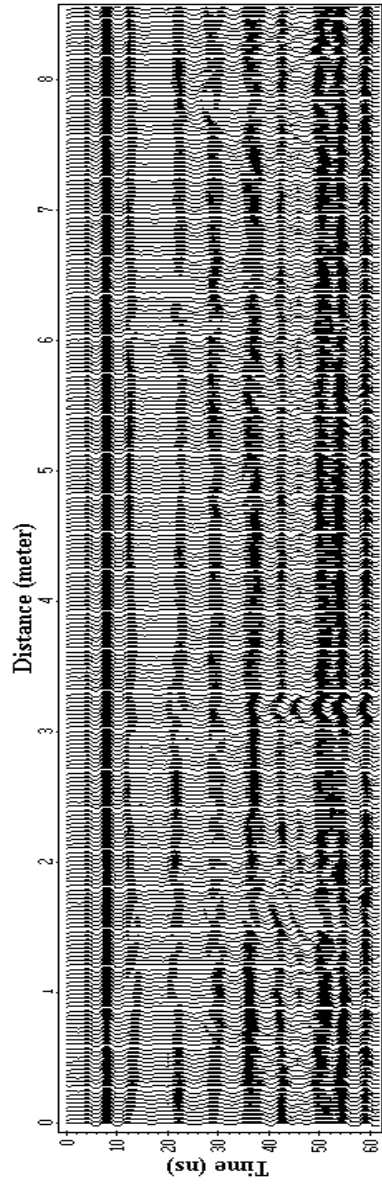
(5)

( Barragan,1999 Yilmaz,1989)

: (Inverse Filtering)

(1 )

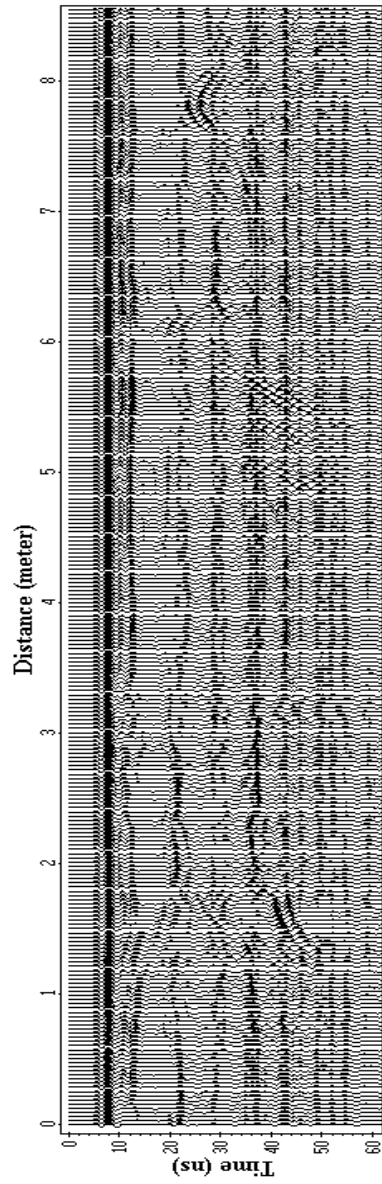
:  
 500 RAMAC  
 .(monostatic)  
 ( -3)  
 .(Point mode)  
 . (3) (2) (1)  
 ( -3 )  
 ((3) (2) (1))  
 ((6) (5) (4) )  
 .  
 (Wiggle trace)  
 .(6 )  
 .(7 )



500

: ( )

(i)

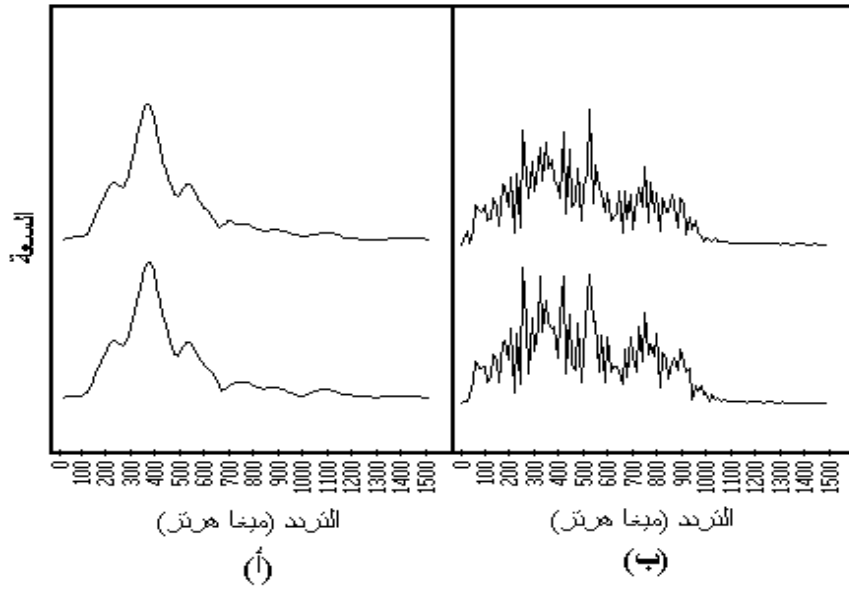


(6)

: ( ) .(Wiggle-Trace)

(ii)





(7) : ( ) : ( )

50

RAMAC

.(bistatic)

( -8)

.(point mode)

240

40

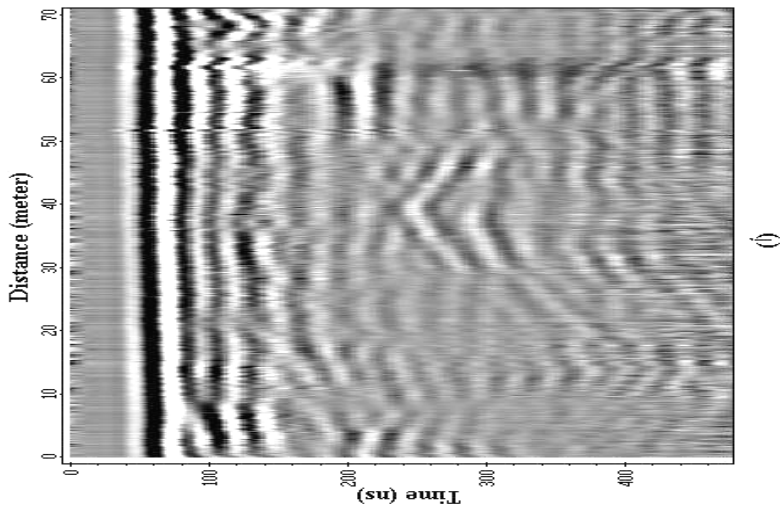
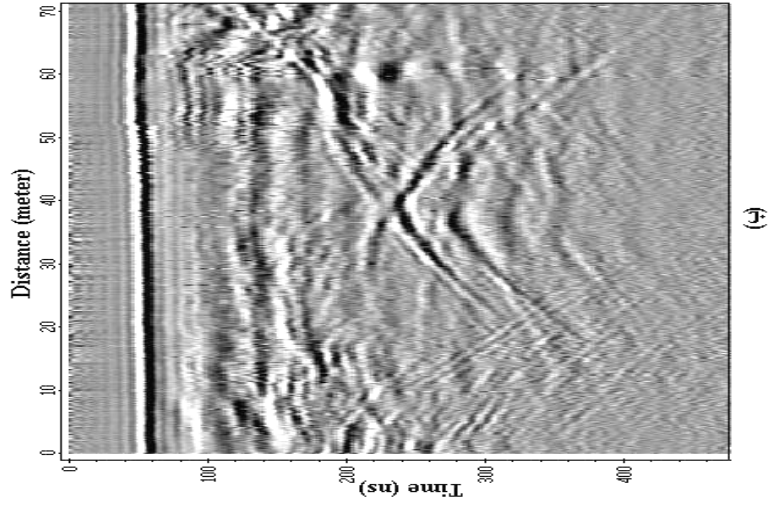
( -8 )

)

.( -8)

6,5,4,3,2,1

(Wiggle trace)  
(9)

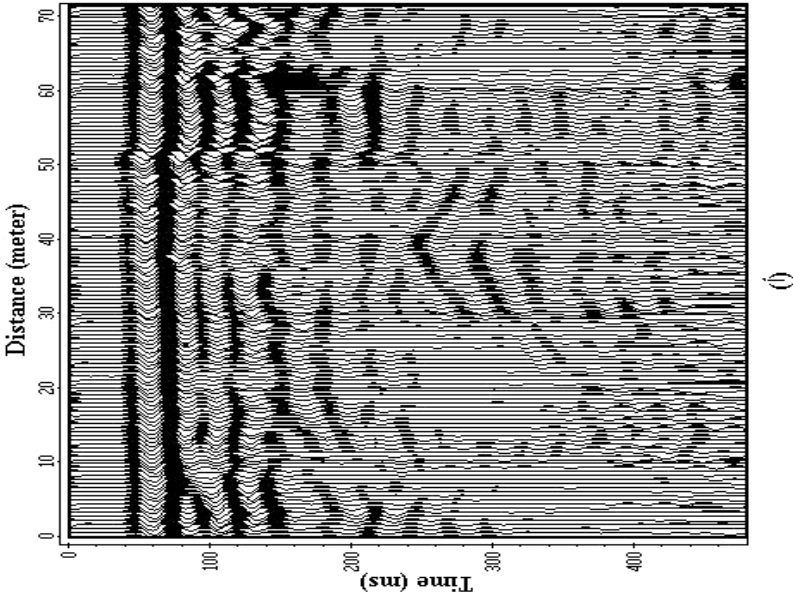
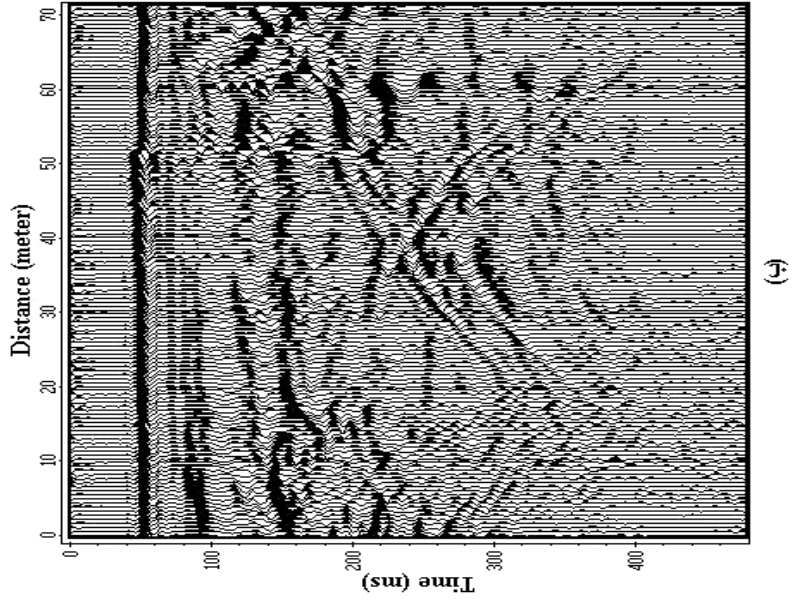


50

:( )

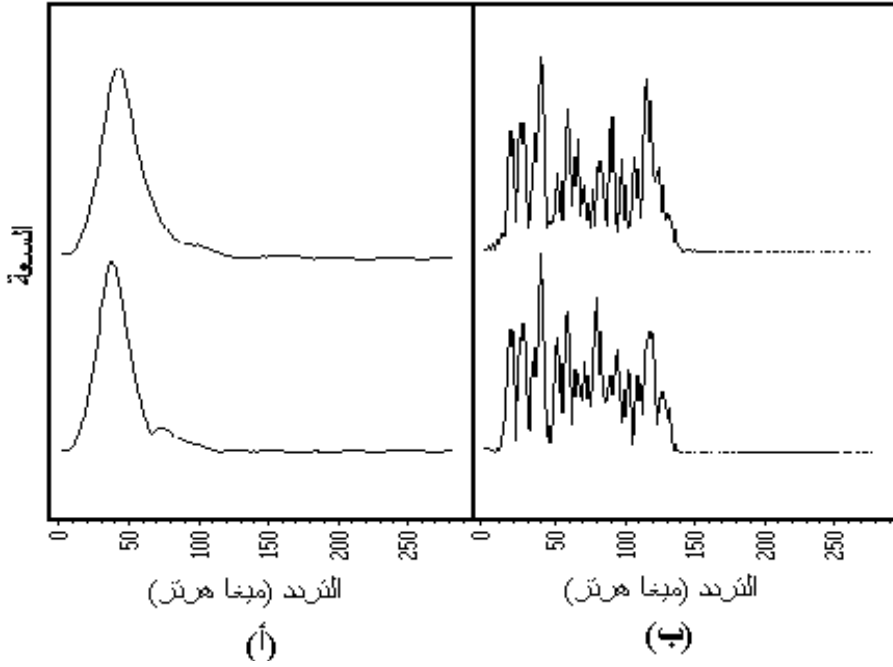
:( ) .(point-mode)

(8)



(9) 50 :() (Wiggle trace) :() :

( 10 ) .



( أ ) :

( ب ) :

(10)

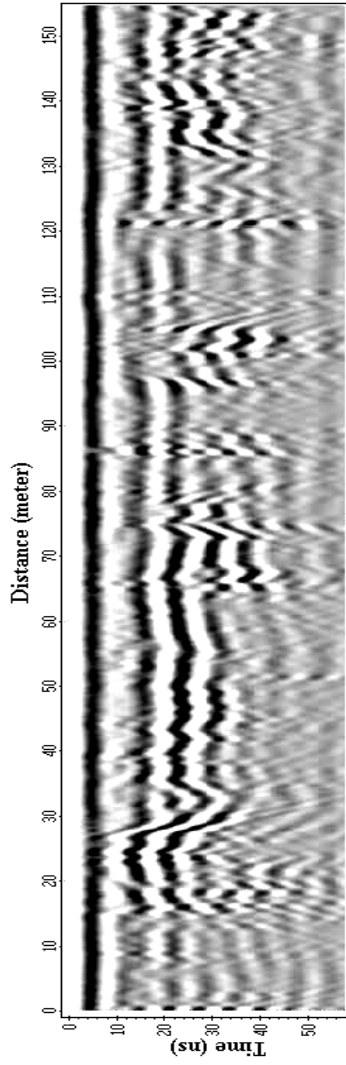
(Torgau)

200

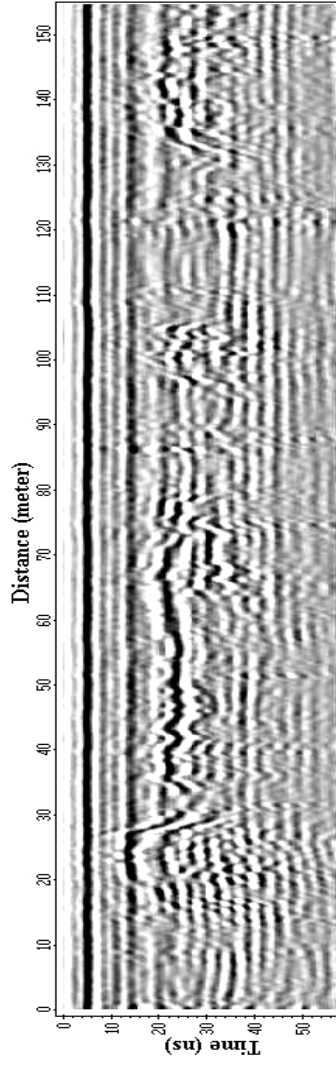
SIR2

(11)

(12)



(a)



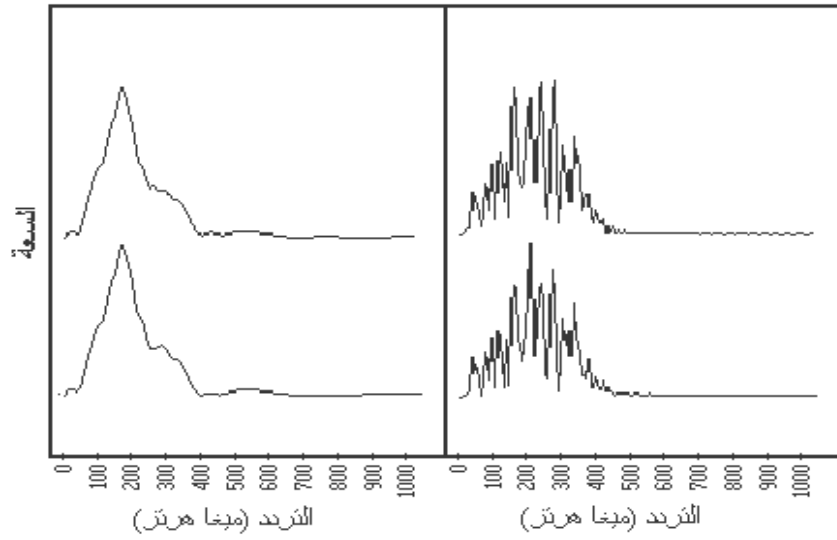
(b)

(11)

:( )

:(.)(point-mode)

200



(أ)  
:( )

(ب)  
:( ) :

(12)

---

## REFERENCES

- Barragan, C. (1999). Fundamentals of practical seismic data processing, (HGS).
- Buttkus, B. (1975). Homomorphic deconvolution – theory and practice, Geophysical prospecting 23,712-748.
- Hutchinson, M. (2004). Deconvolution basics US/Central, produced by the Connexions Project.
- Lee, C-H. (2005). Homomorphic Speech Processing School of Electrical and Computer Engineering, Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta, GA 30332, ECE6255, Spring, USA.
- Meissner, R., Stegena, L. (1977). Praxis der seismischen feldmessung und auswertung, Akadémiai Kiadó, Budapest.
- Meskó, A. (1984). Digital filtering, application in geophysical exploration for oil., Akadémiai kiadó, Budapest.
- Mi, Y. and Margrave, G. (1999). Application of homomorphic theory in nonstationary deconvolution, CREWES Research Report — Vol. 11.
- Oppenheim, A., V. (1965). Superposition in a class of non-linear systems, Tech, Rep.432.
- Silvia, M.,T., Robenson, E., A. (1979). Deconvolution of geophysical time series in the exploration for oil and natural gas, Elsevier.
- Stoffa, P. , Buhl, P. and Bryan, G. M. (1974). The Application of homomorphic deconvolution to shallow-water marine seismology–part1: models, Geophysics, Vol. 39, No.4.
- Ulrych, T. J. (1971). Application of homomorphic deconvolution to seismology, Geophysics, Vol.36,No.4.
- Yilmaz,Ö. (1989). Seismic data processing, Society of Exploration Geophysicists
- Vasiljevic, L., K. (2004). Cepstral versus wavelet techniques in speech processing, Department of Mathematics at Michigan State University.