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➤ **Complex interpretation of data obtained from seismic reflection and refraction**, Goran Aleksovski, Marjan Delipetrev, Vladimir Manevski, Goran Slavkovski, Zoran Toshik (VI.Balkanmine – Petrosani, Romania 2015);

➤ **Application and usage of the method of geo – electrical mapping for geological environment with presence of vertical fault**, Trajan Sholdov, Marjan Delipetrev, Vladimir Manevski, Goran Slavkovski, Goran Aleksovski (VI.Balkanmine – Petrosani , Romania 2015);

➤ **Correlation of the seismic data with the geo – mechanical parameters obtained through the method of refraction**, Marjan Boshkov, Krsto Blazev, Blagoj Delipetrev, Trajan Sholdov, Goran Aleksovski (VI.Balkanmine – Petrosani, Romania 2015).

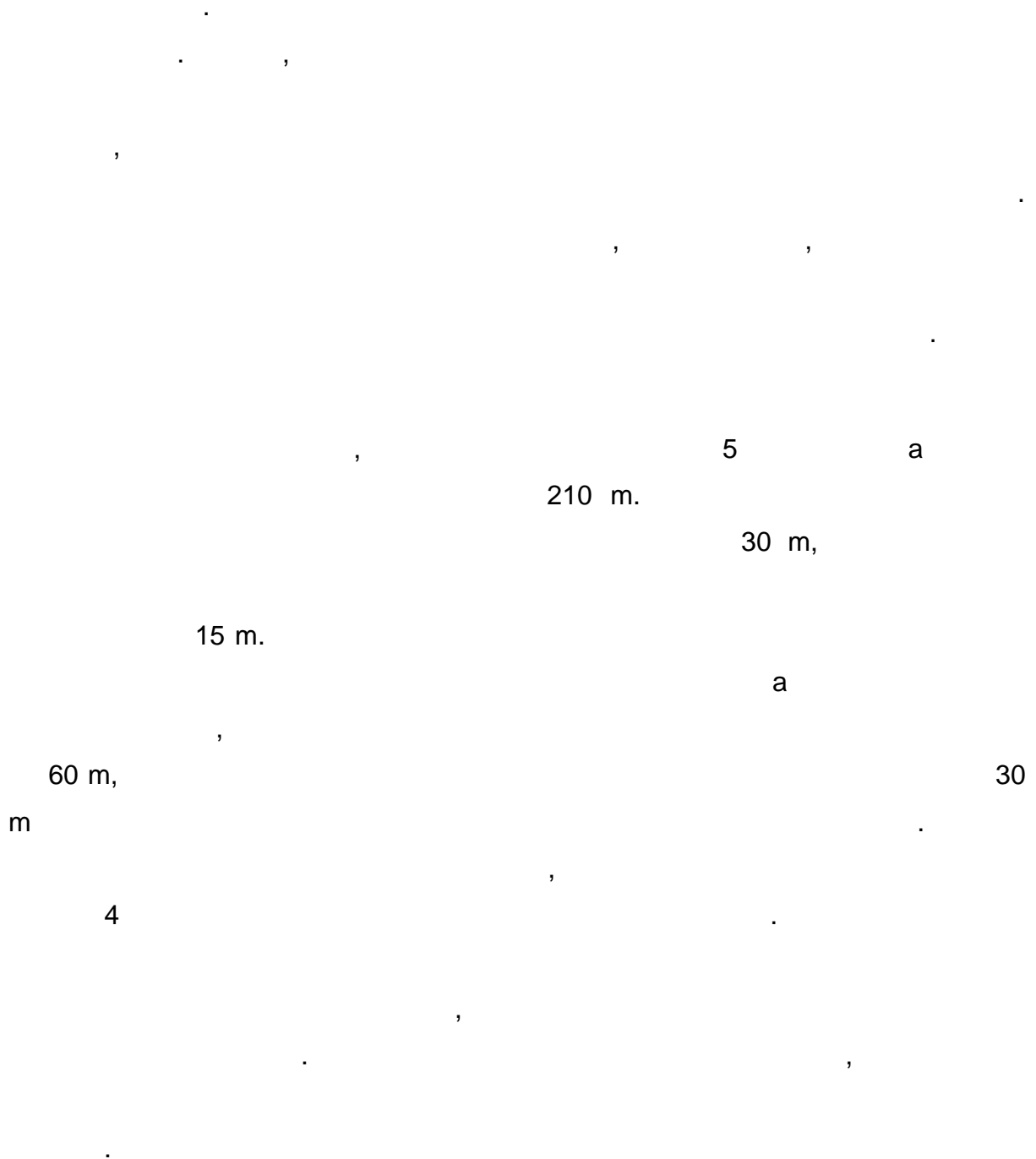
– 2015 ” “ –

➤ , , , , , (, 2015);

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USAGE AND COMPLEX INTERPRETATION OF THE SEISMIC METHODS OF REFRACTION AND REFLECTION

Abstract

The seismic methods of refraction and reflection are both based on registration and determination of the velocities of propagation of the elastic waves through geological known environments with the certain geomechanical features.

The main difference between these two methods is in the rays that are registering. Namely the reflective method is registering the ray that that is reflected from the boundary surface that is dividing two different geological environments, whereas the refractive method is registering the refractive ray that is breached while passing through a certain boundary surface. Every refraction has a process of reflection, therefore the procedure of registering the refractive and reflective waves is performed simultaneously by setting more geophones along the investigated environment.

The investigated area that is chosen to be modelled through models of refraction and reflection is geologically investigated with five exploratory boreholes and has a total length of 210 m. With the seismic method of refraction the investigated area is examined to a maximal depth of 30 m, whereas with the seismic method of reflection the investigated area is examined with maximal depth of 15 m. Because the depth of examination of the environment depends on the distance between the source and the receiver of the elastic waves and it's equal to one half of that length, the seismic profiles of refraction are made with length of 60 m, whereas the seismic profiles of reflection with length of 30 m, with the source of the elastic waves positioned in the middle of the refractive profiles. In order to examine the whole length of the investigated area through the modelling a total of four refractive and reflective profiles are made. The modelling of the profiles is made synthetically on the basis of the geo – mechanical data for the geological environments as well as the geological data obtained from the exploratory boreholes. The last phase of the modelling in this paper is the process of complex interpretation of the obtained seismic models.

Through the process of interpretation are determined the propagation velocity of the elastic waves through the geological structures, the geological characteristics of the investigated environment and with the t_0 method the depths to the boundary surfaces that are separating the different geological environments.

Key words: *Seismic research, elastic waves, seismic refraction, seismic reflection*

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25 m,

210 m.

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30 m,

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60 m.

15 m,

30 m.

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2.

2.1.



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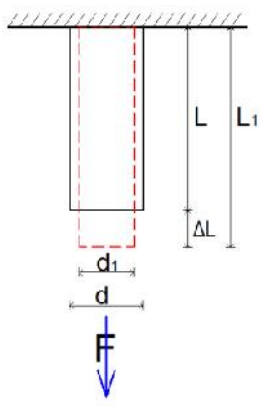
2.1.1.

(Hook)

()

(F)

(l) (d)
(F).



1.
Figure 1. Stretching rod

(†). (F) (S), (S)

$$\dagger = \frac{F}{S} \tag{2.1}$$

(S), (F) (†)

$$\dagger_n = \frac{F}{S} \cdot \sin\{\tag{2.2}$$

$$\dagger = \frac{F}{S} \cdot \cos\{\tag{2.3}$$

(F)

$$\Delta l = l_1 - l$$

(†).

:

(†).

(Δl)

$$\Delta l = k \cdot l \cdot \frac{F}{S} \tag{2.4}$$

(†_n) (l) (k) (Δl)

(E), :

$$E = \frac{l}{\Delta l} \cdot \frac{F}{S} \tag{2.5}$$

(E)

(F), (†)

(Δl).

$$\dagger = \frac{\Delta l}{l} \cdot E \tag{2.6}$$

Paskal= N/m².

2.1.2. (Poisson) ()

(F) ,

(S).

(d), (Δd).

(€)

$$\epsilon = \frac{\Delta d}{d} \cdot \frac{l}{\Delta l} \quad (2.7)$$

(€) 0,05 0,45.

0,25. ,

0,5.

:

$$\epsilon = \frac{1 - 2 \cdot \left(\frac{V_s}{V_p}\right)^2}{2 - 2 \cdot \left(\frac{V_s}{V_p}\right)^2} \quad (2.8)$$

,
: V_p -

, V_s -

V_r -

— (Rayleigh) .

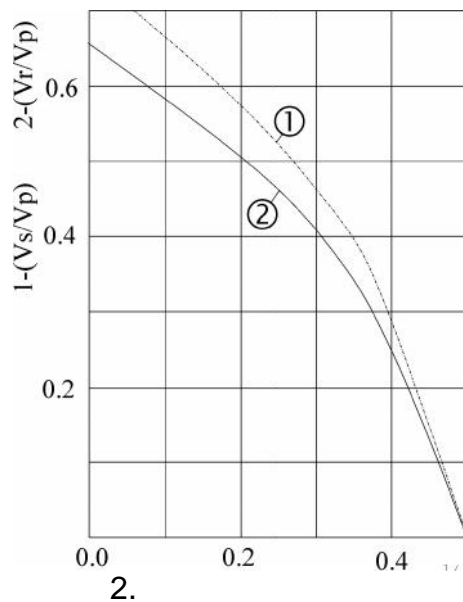
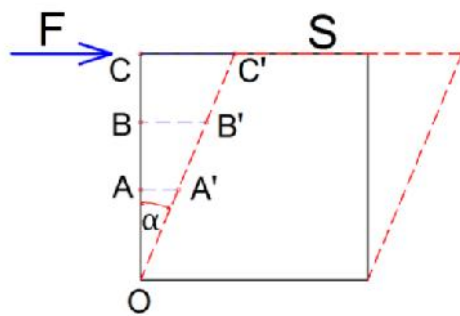


Figure 2. Diagram of Knap

2.1.3.

, (),
 ,
 , BB', CC'
 OA, OB, OC ... :
 $\overline{AA'}/\overline{OA} = \overline{BB'}/\overline{OB} = \overline{CC'}/\overline{OC} = \text{tgr} = k$ (2.9)



3.
 Figure 3. Pure shear

(k)
 (r). (k)
 (F) (F)
 (k) (†)
 (‡) (S)

$$\ddagger = \frac{F}{S} = G \cdot k \quad (2.10)$$

$$F/S \quad \ddagger, \quad \ddagger = G \cdot k \quad (G)$$

(‡)

(k)

(E)

(G)

(G)

(F)

(G)

(E)

, Pascal = N/m².

(G)

(E)

:

$$\tilde{\nu} = G = \frac{E}{2 \cdot (1 + \epsilon)} \quad (2.11)$$

2.1.4.

(ϵ)

(),

:

$$k = \frac{F \cdot v}{G \cdot \Delta v} \quad (2.12)$$

:

v - (F);

Δv - (F).

(k)

Paskal = N/m².

2.1.5.

($\}$, \sim).

(€); (k) (E) (G);
(}, ~).

$$V_p = \sqrt{\frac{\dots + 2\sim}{\dots}} \quad (2.13)$$

$$V_s = \sqrt{\frac{\sim}{\dots}} \quad (2.14)$$

каде што:

V_p - ;

V_s - ;

... - .

(}, ~) V_p

V_s :

$$V_p = \sqrt{\frac{1 \cdot E(1-\epsilon)}{\dots (1+\epsilon) \cdot (1+2\epsilon)}} \quad (2.15)$$

$$V_s = \sqrt{\frac{G}{\dots}} \quad (2.16)$$

(V_p)

(V_s).

(ν, μ, E, ϵ)

(...).

2.1

$(E, \epsilon, \nu, \mu, k)$:

2.1.

Table 2.1. Dependencies between different parameters of elasticity

	E	ϵ	ν	μ	ν
(E, ϵ)			$\frac{E}{3(1-2\epsilon)}$	$\frac{E}{2(1+\epsilon)}$	$\frac{E}{(1+\epsilon)(1-2\epsilon)}$
(E, ν)		$\frac{3\nu - E}{6\nu}$		$\frac{3\nu E}{9\nu - E}$	$\frac{3\nu(3\nu - E)}{9\nu - E}$
(E, μ)		$\frac{E - 2\mu}{2\mu}$	$\frac{-E}{3(3\mu - E)}$		$\frac{\mu(E - 2\mu)}{3\mu - E}$
(ϵ, ν)	$3\nu(1 - 2\epsilon)$			$\frac{3\nu(1 - 2\epsilon)}{2(1 + \epsilon)}$	$\frac{3\nu\epsilon}{(1 + \epsilon)}$
(ϵ, μ)	$2\mu(1 + \epsilon)$		$\frac{2\mu(1 + \epsilon)}{3(1 - 2\epsilon)}$		$\frac{-2\epsilon}{(1 - 2\epsilon)}$
(ϵ, ν)	$\frac{\nu(1 + \epsilon)(1 - 2\epsilon)}{\epsilon}$		$\frac{\nu(1 + \epsilon)}{2\epsilon}$	$\frac{\nu(1 - 2\epsilon)}{2\epsilon}$	
(ν, μ)	$\frac{9\nu\epsilon}{3\nu + \epsilon}$	$\frac{3\nu - 2\epsilon}{2(3\nu + \epsilon)}$			$\nu - 2\mu/3$
(ν, ϵ)	$\frac{9\nu(\nu - \epsilon)}{3\nu - \epsilon}$	$\frac{\nu}{3\nu - \epsilon}$		$3/2(\nu - \epsilon)$	
(μ, ϵ)	$\frac{\mu(3\epsilon + 2\mu)}{\epsilon + \mu}$	$\frac{\mu}{2(\epsilon + \mu)}$	$\mu + (2/3\mu)$		

2.2.

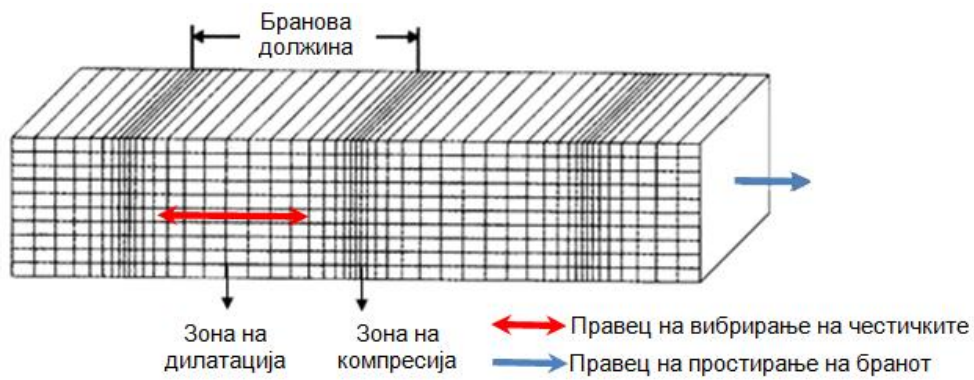
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2.2.1.

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2.2.1.1.

,
a , :
➤ (,) P ;
➤ (,) S .



4. (P)

Figure 4. Deformation in longitudinal movement of elastic (P) waves and thus the oscillation of the elementary particles of ground

P 4000 7000 m/s

S S

P , S

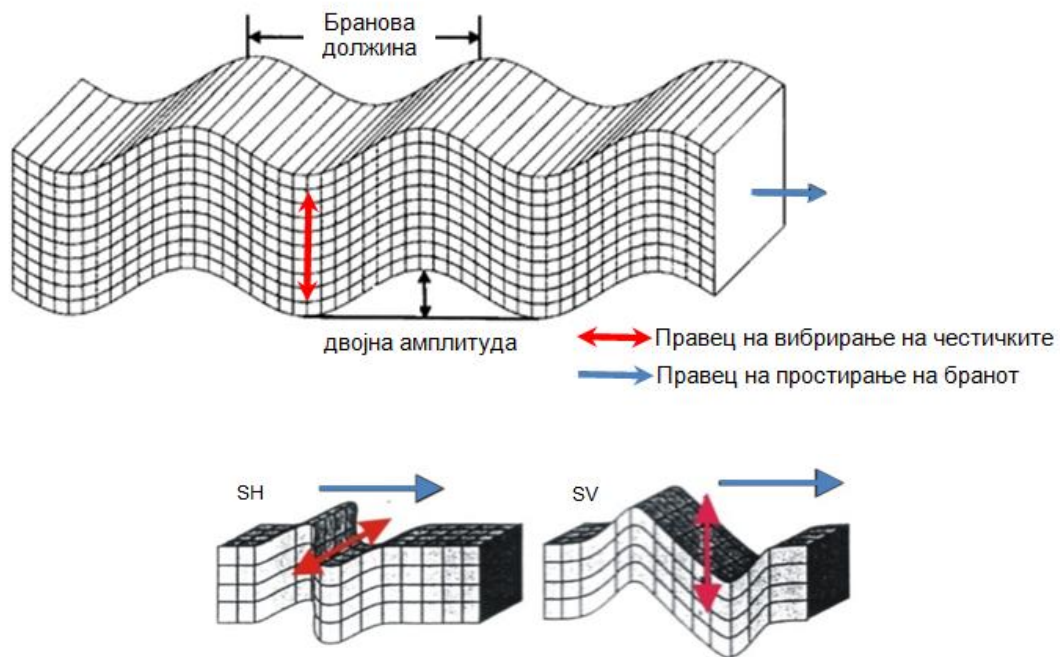
S

S : SV SH

SV (-),

SH

(-) , SV , SH S



5. (S)

Figure 5. Deformation in transverse movement of elastic (S) waves and oscillation mode of the elementary particles of ground

S

P 2000 5000 m/s.

2.2.1.2.

P

S

a

➤ (Rayleigh)

R

➤ (Love)

Q

(Rayleigh)

R

P SV

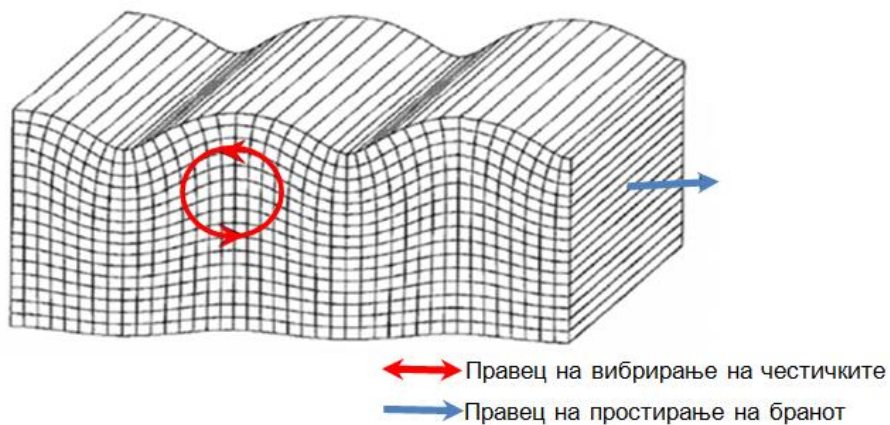


6.

Figure 6. Elliptical motion of particles in the spreading of Rayleigh-s waves

(Dzon Vilijam Strut), (lord Rayleigh) 1885

1000 5000 m/s.



7.

Figure 7. Deformation when moving Rayleigh-s waves and oscillation mode of the elementary particles of ground

(Love)

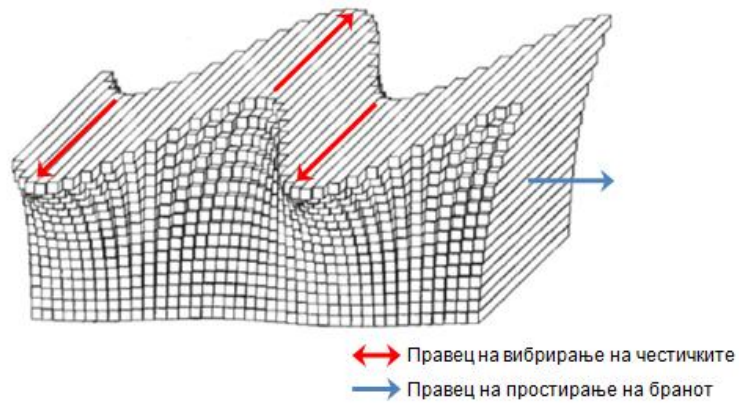
Q

A.E.H. Love 1911 .

()

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{r}},$$

r -



8.

Figure 8. Deformation in spreading the Love-s waves and oscillation mode of the elementary particles of ground

2000 6000 m/s.

2.2.2.

()

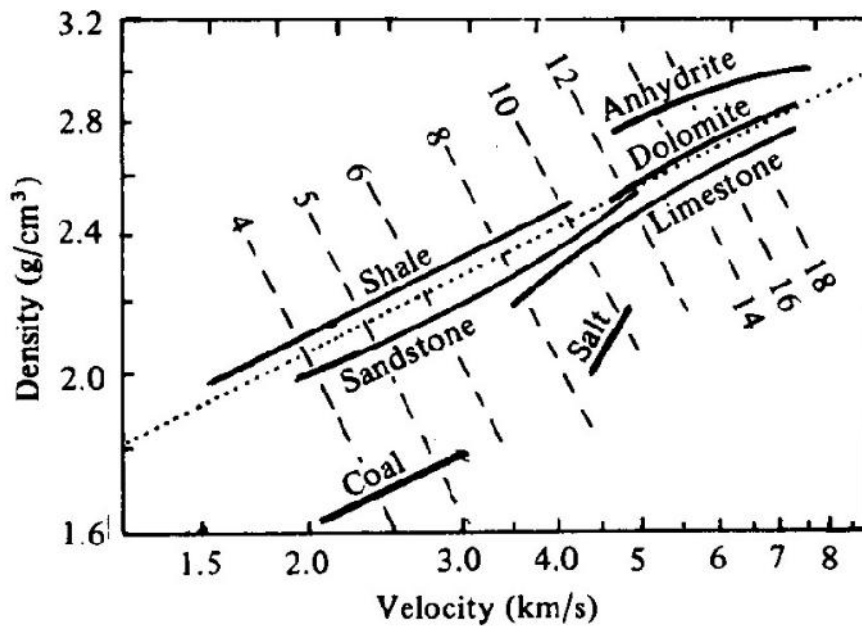
$$\epsilon = \sqrt{\quad}$$

è ()

()

(Gardner's Relation).

$$\dots = 1.741 \cdot V_p^{0.25} \tag{2.17}$$



9. , 1974.
Figure 9. Diagrams in logarithmic scale according Gardner, 1974

2.2.

P

Table 2.2. Propagation speed of P waves through environments with different textures

a / geological environment	/speed m/s	a / geological environment	/speed m/s
/ air	315 - 360	/ clay shale	2700 - 4800
/ water	1740	/ granite	4000 - 5700
/ ice	310 - 420	/ basalt	4500 - 6000
/ clay	1200 - 2500	/ anhydrite	3000 - 6000
/ quarry	200 - 3500	/ limestone	2500 - 6000
/ dry sand	100 - 600	/ coal	1600 - 1900
/ wet sand	200 - 1800	/ salt	5000

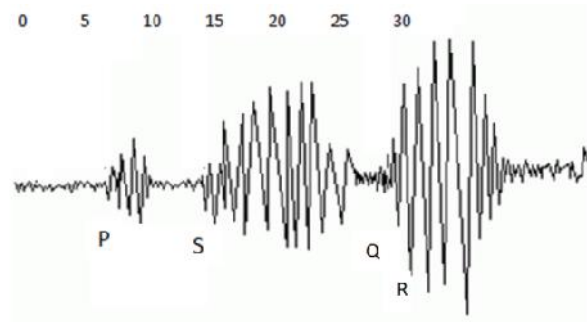
$$E = V \cdot \dots \cdot C^2 \quad (2.18)$$

:

V - ;

... - ;

C - .



10. ()
 Figure 10. Schedule of oscillations on the ground

, ,
 . P , S
 , R .
 , 7%, 26%
 67%.

2.2.3.

(Huygensov)

(Fermatov)

(Snellius)

V_1 ,

V_2 ,

$$\frac{\sin r}{\sin S} = \frac{V_1}{V_2} \tag{2.19}$$

(r_k)

$s = 90^\circ,$

$$\sin r_k = \frac{V_1}{V_2} \tag{2.20}$$

$s = 90^\circ,$

(r)

$(r_k),$

(\quad)

$(\quad).$

:

➤
➤

;

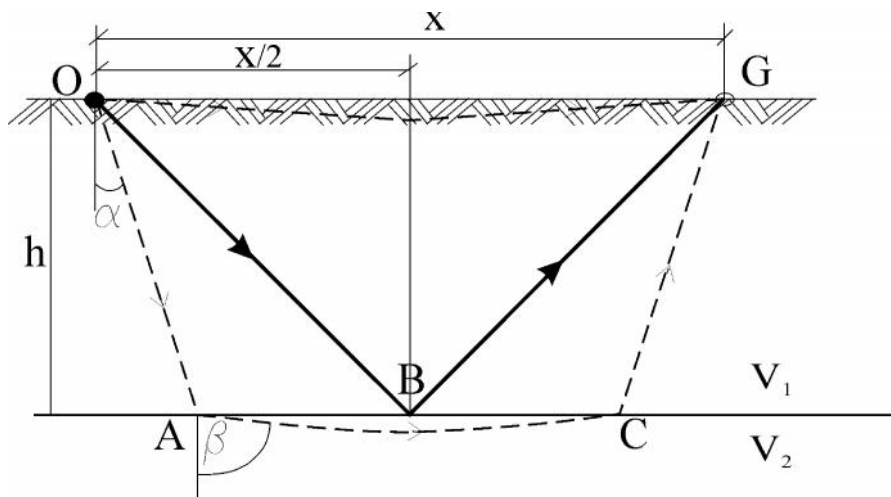
.

$V_1 \quad V_2 \quad V_1 < V_2 .$

O

x

$G .$



11.

: OG

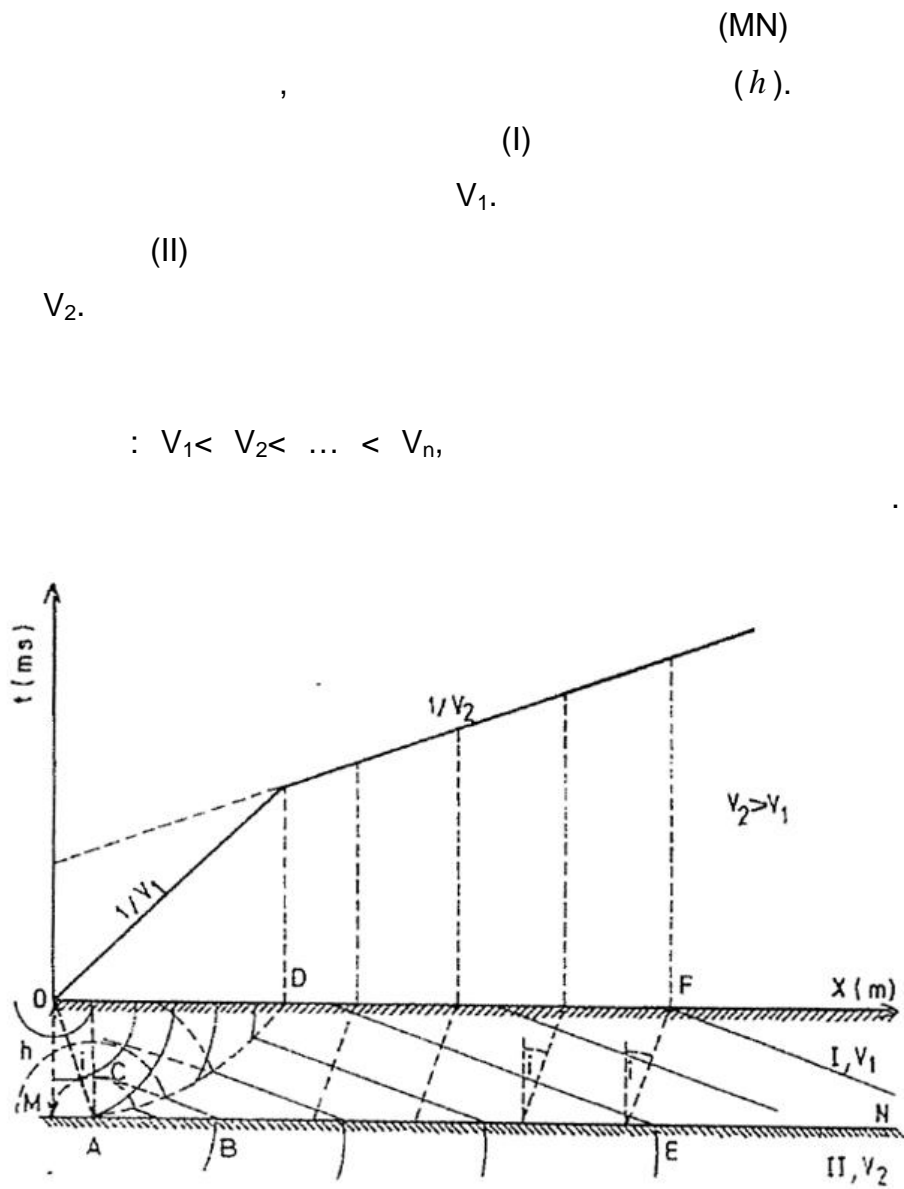
, OBG

, OACG

(J.J.Jakosky)

Figure 11. Trajectories of seismic waves in two horizontal areas : OG direct wave , OBG reflected wave , OACG refracted wave (according J.J.Jakosky)

3.1.1.



12. $(V_1 < V_2)$
Figure 12. Horizontal bilayer environment $(V_1 < V_2)$

(O)

(MN),

(II),

(I)

(i)

$$\sin i = \frac{V_1}{V_2} \tag{3.1}$$

(A)
(MN)
(I) V_1
()
(I),
(B) (MN).
(I) (CB).
(MN)
(i).
(i) () (F)
OA, AB, BE, EF. 12
(D)
(D)
(D)
(D)
(O) (D),
 V_1 ,
 V_2 .
(I), (OAD)
(D)
(II)

3.1.2.

13

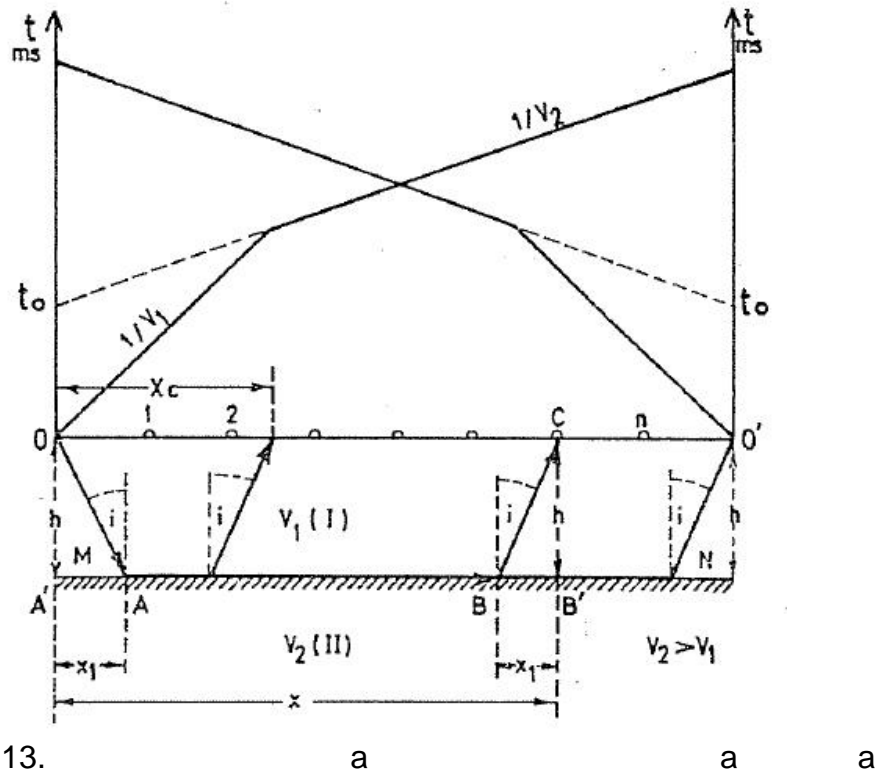


Figure 13. Hodohron of refracted wave from the boundary plane

(I) V_1 ,
 (II) V_2 .
 (h), V_2 V_1 ,
 :

$$t = \frac{\bar{OA}}{V_1} + \frac{\bar{AB}}{V_2} + \frac{\bar{BC}}{V_1} \quad (3.2)$$

$$: \bar{OA} = \bar{BC} \quad \bar{AB} = x - 2x_1$$

$$OAA', \quad BCB', \quad :$$

$$\bar{OA} = \bar{BC} = \frac{h}{\cos i}, \quad (3.3)$$

$$: x_1 = h \operatorname{tg} i$$

$$\bar{OA}, \bar{BC}, \bar{AB} \quad (3.2)$$

(x) :

$$t = \frac{x}{V_2} + \frac{2h}{V_1} \cos i \quad (3.4)$$

$\cos i$:

$$t = \frac{x}{V_2} + \frac{2h}{V_1 V_2} \sqrt{V_2^2 - V_1^2} \quad (3.5)$$

(I),
(II). (x),

(h) (MN)

➤ x_c
(O)

$$x = x_c, \quad t_1 = t_2, \quad (3.4) \quad :$$

$$x_c \frac{1}{V_1} = \frac{x_c}{V_2} + \frac{2h}{V_1} \cos i \quad (3.6)$$

, h :

$$h = \frac{x_c}{2 \cos i} (1 - \sin i) \quad (3.7)$$

$$h = \frac{x_c}{2} \sqrt{\frac{V_2 - V_1}{V_2 + V_1}} \quad (3.8)$$

➤

13,

$$\begin{aligned} & , \quad (t_0) \\ & \cdot \quad x = 0, \quad (3.4) \\ & : \end{aligned}$$

$$h = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{V_1 \cdot t_0}{\cos i} \quad (3.9)$$

$$h = \frac{V_1 V_2}{2} \frac{t_0}{\sqrt{V_2^2 - V_1^2}} \quad (3.10)$$

➤

t_2

$$\begin{aligned} & , \quad (3.4). \\ & h \quad : \end{aligned}$$

$$h = \frac{V_1}{2 \cos i} \left(t_2 - \frac{x}{V_2} \right) \quad (3.11)$$

$$h = \frac{V_1 V_2}{2 \sqrt{V_2^2 - V_1^2}} \left(t_2 - \frac{x}{V_2} \right) \quad (3.12)$$

$V_1 \quad V_2 \quad (i),$
 $(x),$
 (h)

(3.11) (3.12)
(MN).

3.2.

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t_0

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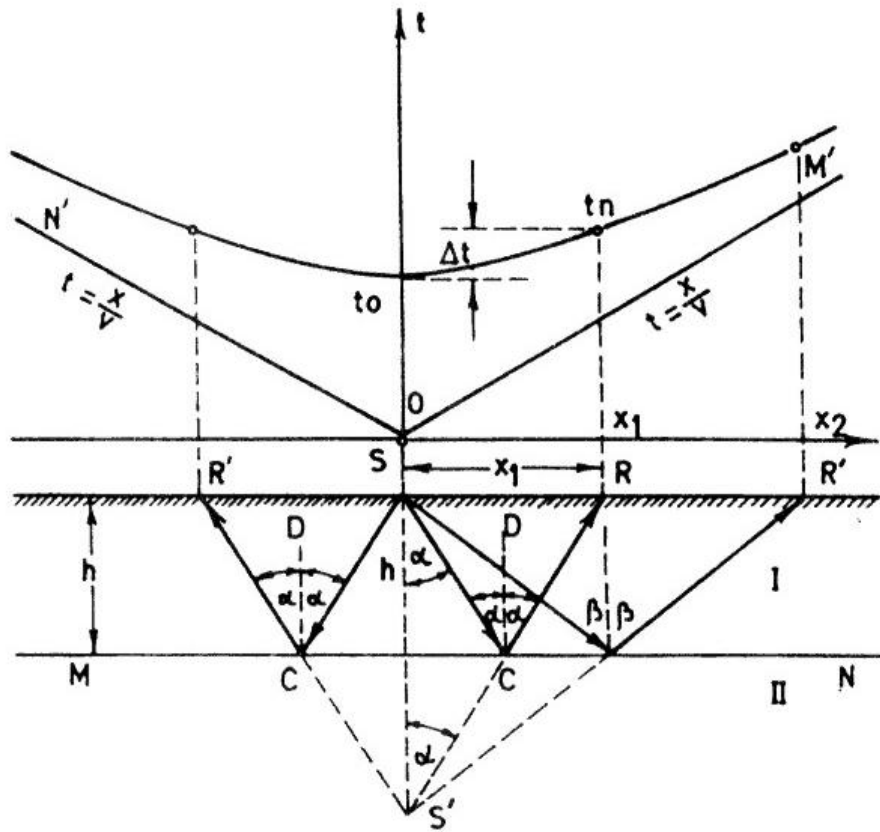
3.2.1.

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(MN) (h)
(S)

(SC), (C)
(CR).
(S) (MN) (S).



14.

Figure 14. Hodohron of reflected wave in parallel boundary plane

(S') (C),
(CR) (S'S)
(CD) (r).
(I) (V),

$$t = \frac{\overline{SC} + \overline{CR}}{V} \quad (3.13)$$

$$\begin{aligned} SC=SC' & \quad (S'R) \\ (SCR), & \end{aligned}$$

:

$$t = \frac{\overline{S'R}}{V} \tag{3.14}$$

(x), :

$$(S'R)^2 = x^2 + (2h)^2 = x^2 + 4h^2 \tag{3.15}$$

:

$$t^2 = \frac{x^2}{V^2} + \frac{4h^2}{V^2} \tag{3.16}$$

$4h^2$

V^2 :

$$\frac{V^2 t^2}{4h^2} - \frac{x^2}{4h^2} = 1 \tag{3.17}$$

,

(R)

(SR). è (SR)

(SR+CR),

(OM),

(ON).

(x)

(SR)

(SR+CR)

,

t_0

S,

(MN), :

$$t_0 = \frac{2 \cdot h}{V} \tag{3.18}$$

, h :

$$h = \frac{1}{2} \cdot V \cdot t_0 \tag{3.19}$$

$$t^2 = \frac{x^2}{V^2} + \frac{4h^2}{V^2} = \frac{x^2}{V^2} + t_0^2 \tag{3.20}$$

$t=t_0$ $x=0$.

t^2 , x^2 ,

$\frac{1}{V^2}$.

V

x^2-t^2 .

$2h$

x ,

:

$$t = \frac{2h}{V} \left[1 + \left(\frac{x}{2h} \right)^2 \right]^{1/2} = t_0 \left[1 + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{x}{Vt_0} \right)^2 - \frac{1}{8} \left(\frac{x}{Vt_0} \right)^4 + \dots \right] \tag{3.21}$$

t_1

x_1 ,

x_2 ,

:

$$\Delta t = t_2 - t_1 = \frac{x_2^2 - x_1^2}{2V^2 t_0} \tag{3.22}$$

(S), $x_1=0$,

:

$$\Delta t = \frac{x_2^2}{2V^2 t_0} \quad (3.23)$$

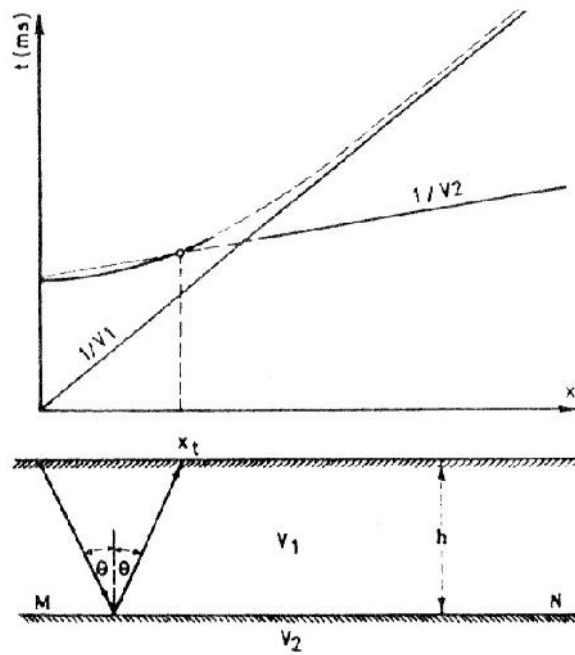
$$\Delta t = \frac{x^2}{2V^2 t_0} - \frac{x^4}{8V^4 t_0^2} = \frac{x^2}{2V^2 t_0} \left[1 - \left(\frac{x}{4h} \right)^2 \right] \quad (3.24)$$

$(t_0, \Delta t, \Delta x, V)$

h

$(t_0, \Delta t, \Delta x, h)$

V .



15.

Figure 15. Relationship of hodochrons of reflected and refracted seismic waves

15

MN

$V_1,$

V_2 .

x_1

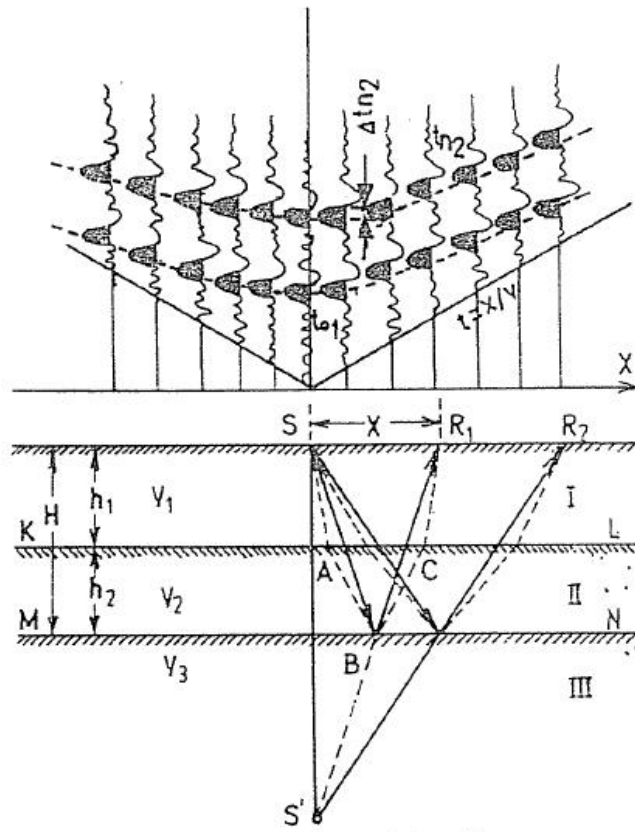
$x=0$

$t_0=2h/V$.

90° .

3.2.2.

16



16.

Figure 16. Hodochron of reflected wave from the two boundary planes

(S)

(KL)

(h_1) ,

()

(H) .

$(h_2), \quad H = h_1 + h_2.$
(I) $(V_1),$ (II) $(V_2).$
(S) (R_1) (SABCR₁).
(SABCR₁) (SBR₁)
(S) (MN), (S)
(S) (B) (R),
(BR₁) (MN). (\bar{V})

:

$$t_2 = \frac{S' R_1}{\bar{V}} \tag{3.25}$$

$$t_2^2 = \frac{x^2}{\bar{V}^2} + \frac{4H^2}{\bar{V}^2} \tag{3.26}$$

t_{02}
(KL), (MN), :

$$t_{02} = \frac{2H}{\bar{V}}; \quad H = \frac{\bar{V} t_{02}}{2} \tag{3.27}$$

$$t_2 = \frac{x^2}{\bar{V}^2} + t_{02}^2 = \frac{x^2}{\bar{V}^2} + \frac{4H^2}{\bar{V}^2} \tag{3.28}$$

$$x = 0 \quad t_2 = t_{02}.$$

$R_1 \quad R_2 \text{ e } \Delta t_2. \quad t_{21}, \quad t_{22},$

$(x_1), \quad (x_2), \quad :$

$$\Delta t_2 = t_{22} - t_{21} = \frac{x_2^2 - x_1^2}{2\bar{V}^2 t_{02}} \tag{3.29}$$

(S),

$x = 0,$:

$$\Delta t_{12} = \frac{x_2^2}{2V^2 t_{02}} \tag{3.30}$$

:

$$\Delta t_{n2} = \frac{x_2^2}{2V^2 t_{02}} \left[1 - \left(\frac{x}{4h} \right)^2 \right] \tag{3.31}$$

H

$t_{02}, \Delta t_{n2}, x, V$

$\Delta t_{n2}, x, H, t_{02}$

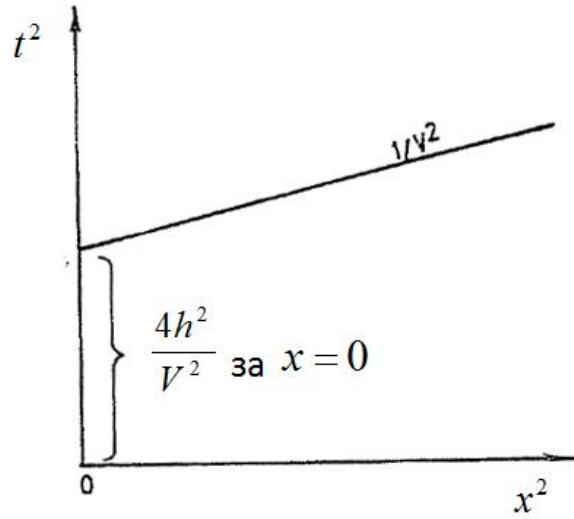
(V).

3.2.3.

(V)

(3.26) 45,

$$t_2^2 = \frac{x^2}{V^2} + \frac{4H^2}{V^2}.$$



17.

Figure 17. Hodochron of reflected wave

$$x^2 - t^2 = 0, \quad x = 0,$$

$$(t^2) = \frac{4h^2}{v^2},$$

$$(V).$$

3.3.

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3.1.

Table 3.1. Types of measure in seismic method of refraction

/ the surface of the ground	/ in underground investigative facilities
continuous longitudinal profiling /	continuous longitudinal profiling /
continuous profiling with lateral initiation /	seismic sounding /
longitudinal profiling by lines on profile /	vertical seismic profiling /
seismic sounding /	seismic mapping of the borehole /
fan initiation /	(-) transparency (galleries- boreholes)

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- (10^{-3} 10^{-6}).

24

ABEM „TERRALOC SEISMIC SYSTEM - MARK 6“ (),

– 14 Hz.



18.

ABEM

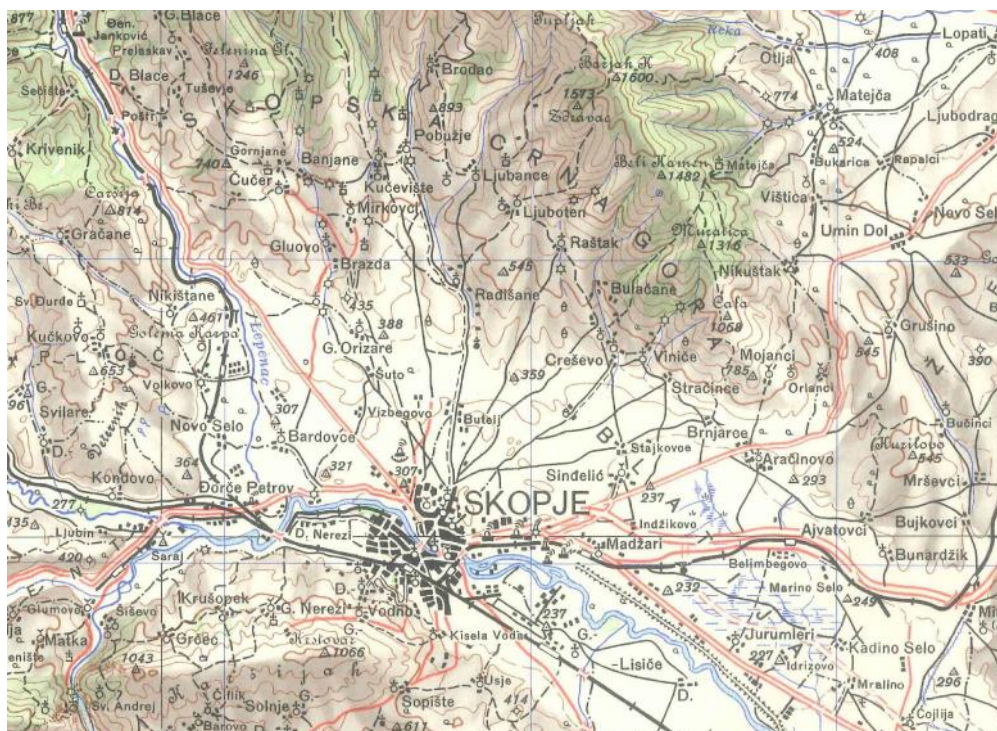
Figure 18. Geophysical instrument ABEM

4.

4.1.

3 km

2012



19.

Figure 19. Topographic map of the vicinity of investigating space

4.2.

20

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m.

60 m,

1000



Легенда:

	al	Алувиум / Alluvium		K1,2	Масивни варовници / Massive limestone
	pr	Пролувиум / Proluvial		Sgrse	Графитични серицит кварцни шкрилци / Graphitic sericit-quartz schist
	dpr	Делувијално-пролувијален нанос / Deluvial-proluvial deposit		Q	Кварцити и кварцни шкрилци / Quartzite and quartz schist
	t1	Пониска речна тераса / Low river terrace		M	Мермери / Marbles
	t2	Средна речна тераса / Middle river terrace		Gmb	Гнајрови / Gneisses
	t3	Повисока речна тераса / Higher river terrace		A	Амфиболити, амфиболски и амфиболитски шкрилци / Amphibolites, amphiboles and amphibolites schists
	Pls	Песци, глини, супесци и сулини / Sands, clays		Mm	Циполини и мермери / Cipolines and marbles
	Plt	Чакали, лесци, лесовити глини и лапорици / Gravels, sands, sandy clays and marls			
	Ms	Песочници, глинци и лапорици / Sandstones, claystones and marls			
				K1,3	Карбонатна серија на филци (типично) / Series of carbonate flysch (typical)

20.

Figure 20.. Geological map of the vicinity of Skopje valley

4.3.

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25 m

210 m.

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➤ (H)

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➤ (CI/MI)

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➤ (CL)

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➤ (ML)

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➤ (SFs)

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4.5.

VIII IX° MCS,

1963 IX° MCS

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EC-8.

EC-8,

800 m/s.

V_s

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5.1.

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- (SPT –)
- ;
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- (CPT –).

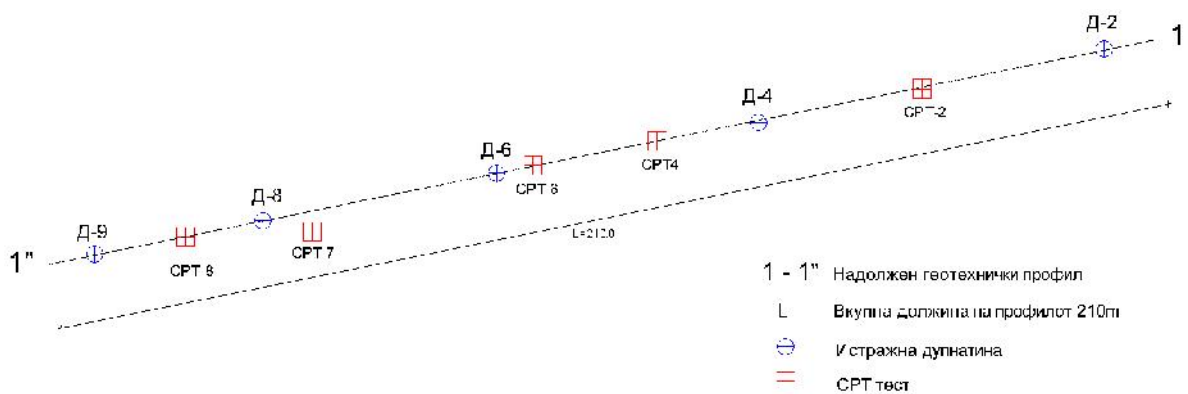
5.1.1.

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, -1 -10.

5 , : -2, -4, -6, -8 -9.

100%. 21



21. Figure 21. Line of engineering-geological profile

.5.1.

Table 5.1. Overview of investigation boreholes

Borehole	Depth [m]	Final depth [m]	Appearance of groundwater	Level of groundwater	Sampling		
					6	7	8
-1	0.00÷0.70	10.0	/	/			
	0.70÷3.00						
	2.00÷5.60						
	5.60÷10.0						
-2	0.00÷0.90	10.0	/	/			
	0.90÷2.40						
	2.40÷4.80						
	4.80÷10.0						
-3	0.00÷0.90	10.0	6.3	/			
	0.90÷1.60						
	1.60÷4.90						
	4.90÷8.00						
	8.00÷10.0						
-4	0.00÷0.80	10.0	/	6.3			
	0.80÷1.60						
	1.60÷3.60						
	3.60÷5.20						
	5.20÷10.0						
-5	0.00÷0.80	10.0	/	8.3			
	0.80÷1.80						
	1.80÷6.50						
	6.50÷9.30						
	9.30÷10.0						
-6	0.00÷0.70	10.0	/	6.3			
	0.70÷2.00						
	2.00÷5.00						
	5.00÷10.0						
-7	0.00÷1.00	10.0	8.3	/			
	1.00÷1.90						
	1.90÷6.20						
	6.20÷10.0						

-8	0.00÷1.30	10.0	8.3	/			
	1.30÷2.60						
	2.60÷6.30						
	6.30÷10.0						
-9	0.00÷0.50	10.0	/	/			
	0.50÷1.30						
	1.30÷6.00						
	6.00÷10.0						
-10	0.00÷0.40	10.0	/	/			
	0.40÷3.80						
	3.80÷10.0						

5.1.2.

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- ... (Mg/m^3);
 - \bar{S} (%);
 - $\{ [^0]$;
 - c [kPa];
 - Mv [kPa].

- CI/MI

3.00 m.

1.00 m. -

5.2

5.2. -

Table 5.2. Physical-mechanical characteristics

...	S	{	c	{'	c'	Mv
Mg/m ³	%	[°]	kPa	[°]	kPa	kPa
1.835÷2.072	8.34÷19.66	19.56÷25.92	10.0÷25.50	12.36÷15.56	70.32÷93.57	4878

- ML, CL/SFs, SFs/ML, SFs

5.3

5.3. -

Table 5.3. Physical-mechanical characteristics

...	S	{	c	{'	c'	Mv
Mg/m ³	%	[°]	kPa	[°]	kPa	kPa
1.78÷2.10	8.93÷42.60	10.14÷19.56	10.0÷11.2	19.38÷19.71	24.01÷89.63	3000÷5970

- GP, GFs

5.1.3.

22,

➤ (H) ;

➤ (CI/MI) ;

➤ (CL) ;

➤ (ML) ;

➤ (SFs) ;

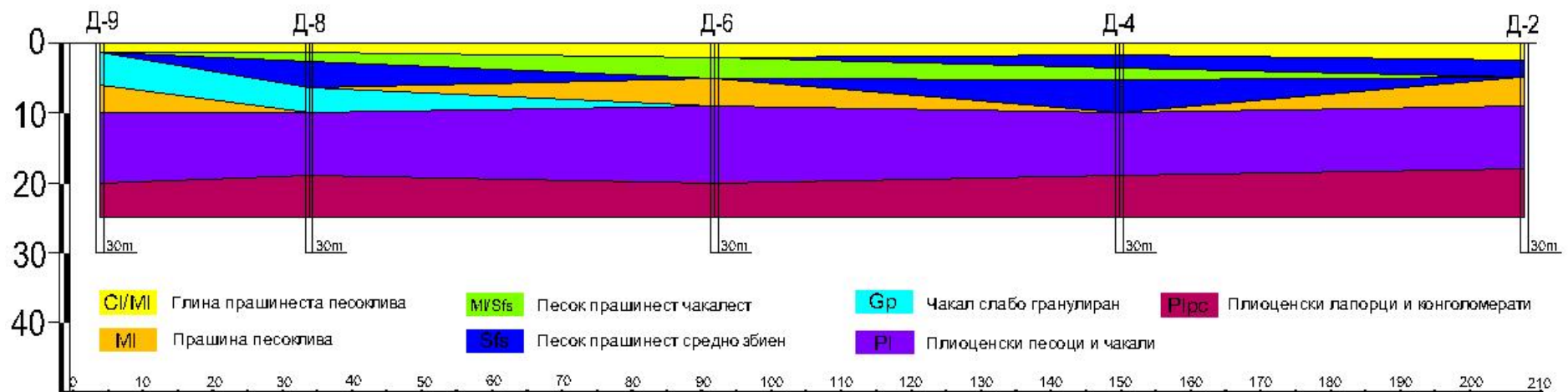
➤ (GFs) ;

➤ (GP) ;

➤ (PI) ;

➤ (PIpc) .

Геолошки профил Д-9 - Д-8 - Д-6 - Д-4 - Д-2 моделиран од пет истражни дупнатини, истражени до длабочина од 25м



22. 5 , 25 m
Figure 22. Geological profile composed from five exploratory boreholes, examined to a depth of 25 m

5.2.

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P S

➤ P – ,

V_p ;

➤ S – ,

V_s .

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V_p V_s ;

➤

60 m,

30 m.

V_p

V_s

5.4:

5.4.

V_p V_s

Table 5.4. Review of seismic speeds V_p V_s

	litology construction /	/ Depht (m)	/Spead of V_p (m/sec)		/Spead of V_s (m/sec)	
			/ Frames	Medium /	/ Frames	Medium /
1	/ high plastic clay	1 - 3	340-450	400	125 - 180	150
2	/ sands and gravels, silty and clayey	2 - 5	400- 550	500	180 - 250	220
3	, ,	8 - 12	910-1360	1100	400 - 570	460

	. / sand, gravel, sandy dust clayey etc.					
4	, sand, gravels and slay dust	8 - 23	1750-2350	2000	650 - 950	800
5	, sandstones, marstones and conglomerates	>23	2420-2760	2600	1000-1100	1000

Vp
:

Vs
μ_{din},
G_{din},
din·

$$V_p = \sqrt{\frac{K + 4G/3}{...}} = \sqrt{\frac{(1 - \nu)E}{(1 + \nu)(1 - 2\nu)}}$$

(5.1)

$$V_s = \sqrt{\frac{G}{...}} = \sqrt{\frac{E}{2(1 + \nu)}}$$

(5.2)

(5.1) (5.2),

5.5

5.5.

Table 5.5. Geo – mechanical parameters of the geological environments

Parameter /	Clayed composition Proluvial sediments	Clayed sands and gravel Proluvial sediments	Sands and gravel, Proluvial sediments	Pliocene sands and gravels Pliocene sediments
	(Q ₂ prsk)	(Q ₂ prsk)	(Q ₂ prsk)	(PL)
H (m)	1-3	2-5	8-12	25-60
V _p (m/s)	340-450	400-550	910-1360	1750-2750
V _s (m/s)	125-180	180-250	400-570	650-1100
(kN/m ³)	15-16	17-18	19-20	21-23
μ _{din}	0.42-0.40	0.38-0.37	0.38-0.39	0.42-0.40
E _{din} (MPa)	68-148	165-315	855-1840	2570-7950
G _{din} (MPa)	25-55	60-115	375-660	905-2840
K _{din} (MPa)	142-247	230-405	1100-2790	5350-13250

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25 m

210 m.

30 m,



60 m.

15 m,
30 m.

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- x

y

ms, x

m.

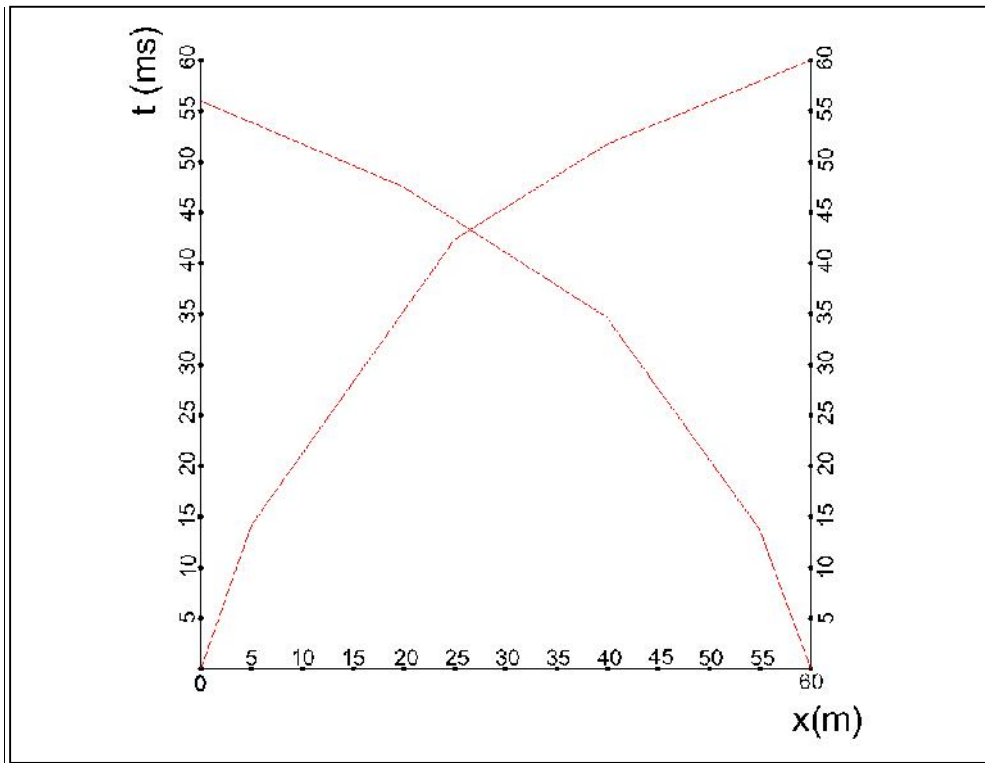
210 m,
60 m.

6.1.

23

1

$V_1 < V_2 < V_3 < V_4.$



23.

1

Figure 23. Model of refraction presented through two curves, refractive profile 1

() (0)

() (0-60).

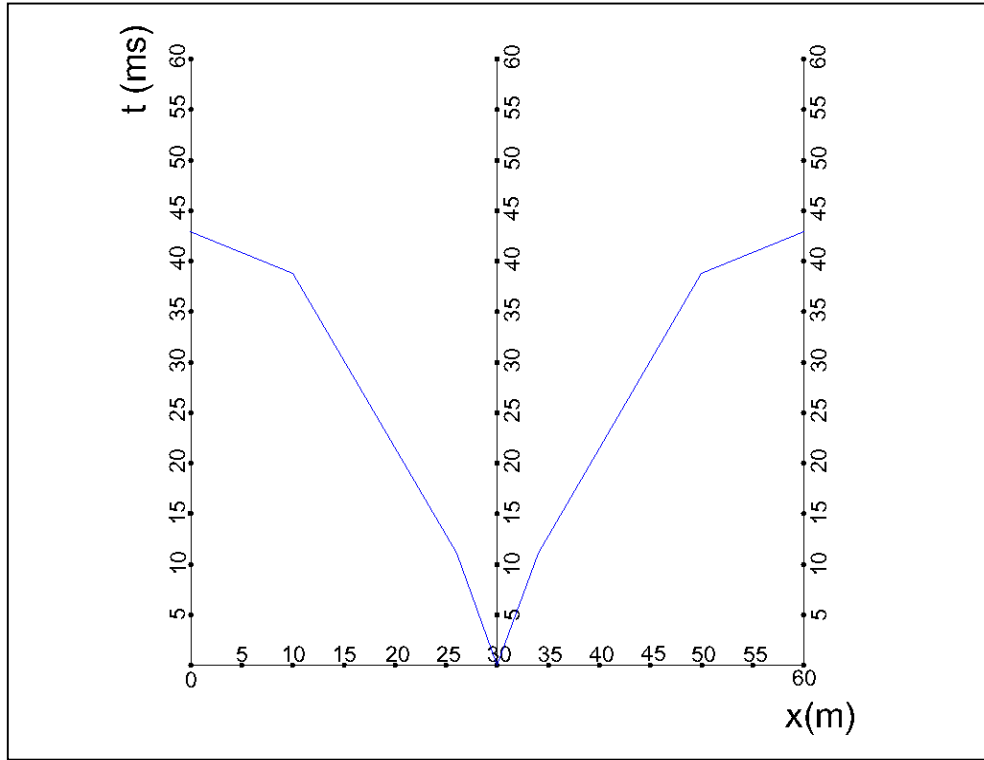
(60).

6.2.

24

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60 m,



24.

1

Figure 24. Model of reflection presented through two curves, reflective profile1

7.

o

Δx

Δt

$$V_n = \frac{\Delta x_n}{\Delta t_n} \quad (m/s) \quad (7.1)$$

t_0

(h_n)

t_0 (3.9) 38.

42.

(3.19)

t_0

(i_n)

(3.1)

35.

(V_n, V_{nm})

(h_n)

(7.1), (3.9), (3.19) (3.1).

7.1.

4

(1, 2, 3, 4)

25.

x y

x

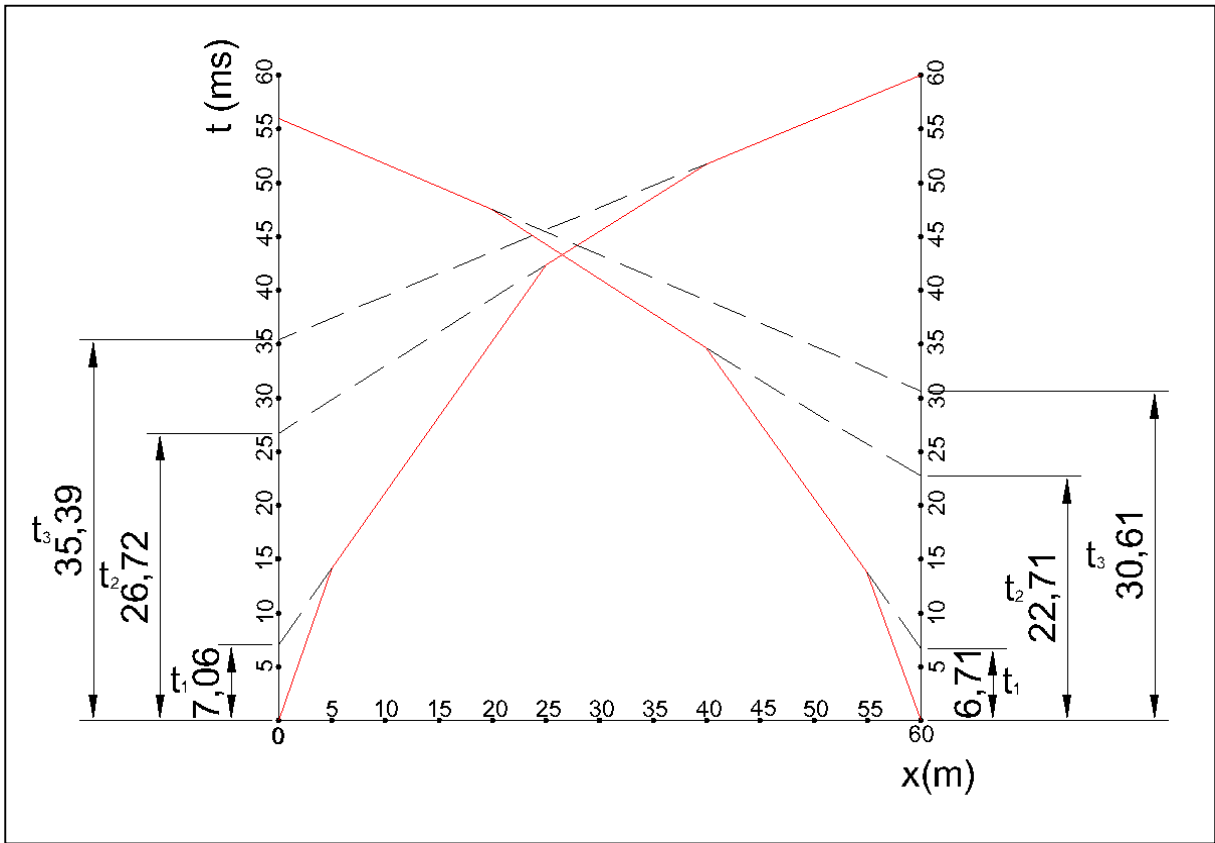
y

y

(t_0)

25

t_0 .



25. K

1

t_0

Figure 25. Curves of refraction for refractive profile 1 with marked distances intercept t_0

Δx Δx_{nm} (x), a a Δt Δy_{nm} y .
 7.1,
 7.2.

7.1.

1

Table 7.1. Measures for refractive profile 1 procedure forward

1 L=60m 0 - 60					
n	Δx (m)	Δt (m)	Δx_{nm} (m)	Δy_{nm} (m)	t_{0n} (ms)
1	5,0383	14,1810	5,0383	14,1810	7,0607
2	19,9683	28,2197	25,0066	42,4007	26,7191
3	14,9714	9,3885	39,9780	51,7892	35,3782
4	20,0220	8,2191	60,0000	60,0083	60,0000

7.2.

1

Table 7.2. Measures for refractive profile 1 procedure back

1 L=60m 60 - 0					
n	Δx (m)	Δt (m)	Δx_{nm} (m)	Δy_{nm} (m)	t_{0n} (ms)
1	5,0874	13,7785	5,0874	13,7785	6,7133
2	15,0066	20,8406	20,0940	34,6191	21,6283
3	20,0500	12,9300	40,1440	47,5491	30,6094
4	19,9060	8,4103	60,0500	55,9594	47,5492

(7.1)

71.

(V_{nm})

$$V_{nm} = \frac{\Delta x_{nm}}{\Delta t_{nm}} \tag{7.2}$$

(3.1)

35

i_n :

$$i_n = \arcsin \frac{V_n}{V_{n+1}} \tag{7.3}$$

(V_n, V_{nm})

i_n ,

x.

(3.9),

38,

(h_n)

7.1

7.2

(7.1), (7.2),

(3.1), (7.3) (3.9)

(h_n)

7.3 7.4

7.3.

1

-

Table 7.3. Calculations for refractive profile 1 procedure forward

1 L=60m 0 - 60					
$V_n = \frac{\Delta x_n}{\Delta t_n}$	$V_{nm} = \frac{\Delta x_{nm}}{\Delta y_{nm}}$	$\sin i_n = \frac{V_n}{V_{n+1}}$	$i_n = \arcsin i$	$\cos i_n$	$h_n = \frac{1}{2} \frac{V_n \cdot t_n}{\cos i_n}$
(ms)	(ms)		($^\circ$)		(m)
355,29	355,29	0,50210	30,13890	0,86481	1,45
707,60	589,77	0,44373	26,34236	0,89616	8,79
1594,65	771,94	0,65461	40,89013	0,75597	18,06
2436,03	999,86				

7.4.

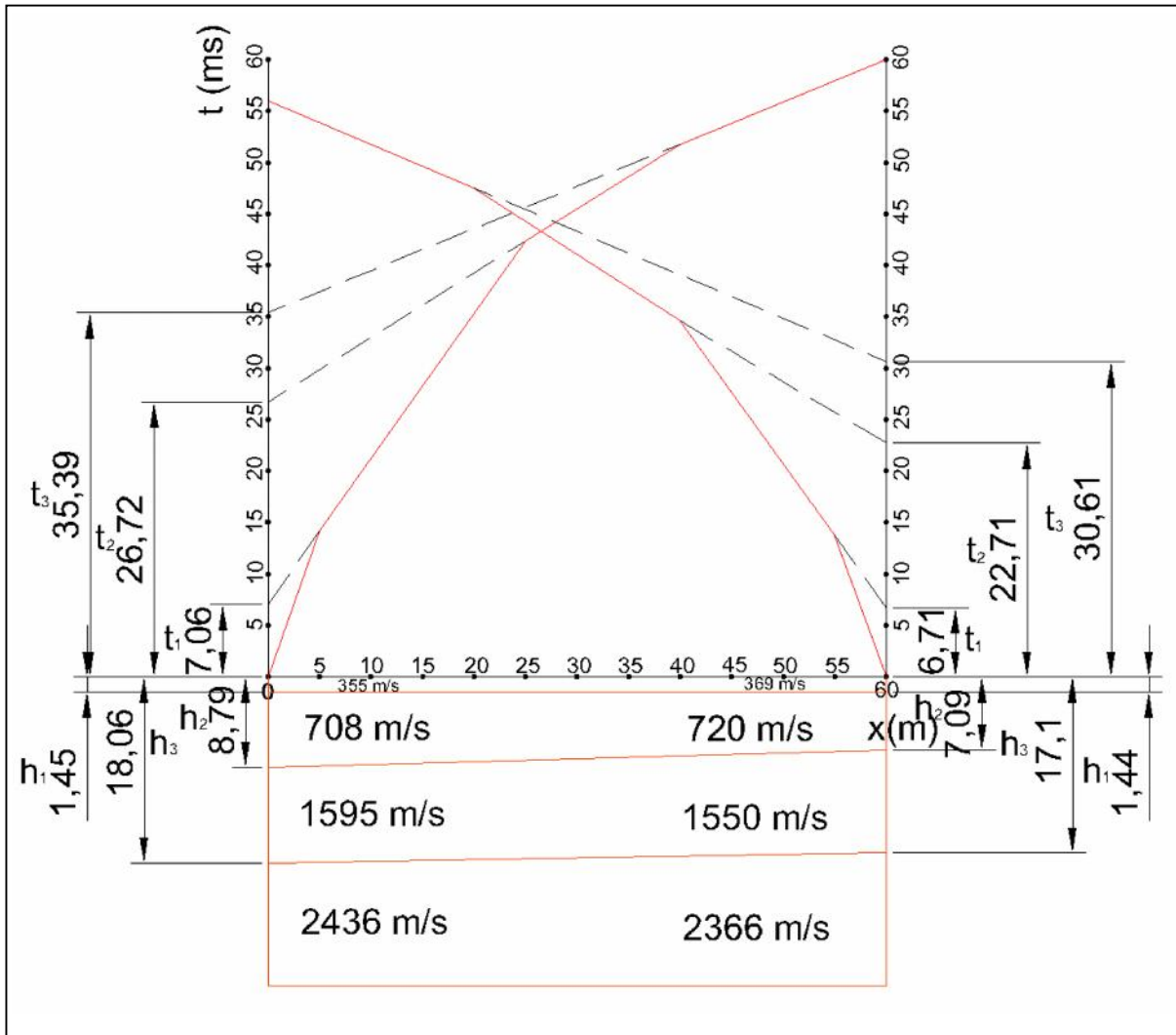
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Table 7.4. Calculations for refractive profile 1 procedure back

1 L=60m 60 - 0					
$V_n = \frac{\Delta x_n}{\Delta t_n}$	$V_{nm} = \frac{\Delta x_{nm}}{\Delta y_{nm}}$	$\sin i_n = \frac{V_n}{V_{n+1}}$	$i_n = \arcsin i$	$\cos i_n$	$h_n = \frac{1}{2} \frac{V_n \cdot t_n}{\cos i_n}$
(ms)	(ms)		($^\circ$)		(m)
369,23	369,23	0,51277	30,84846	0,85853	1,44
720,07	580,43	0,46436	27,66891	0,88565	7,09
1550,66	844,26	0,65515	40,93132	0,75550	17,10
2366,86	1073,10				

(h_n)



26.

1

t_0

Figure 26. Interpreted seismic model of refraction for refractive profile 1 dimensioned according to the t_0 method

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7.5.

2

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Table 7.5. Measures and calculations for refractive profile 2 procedure forward

2 L=60m 50 - 110											
n	Δx	Δt	Δx_{nm}	Δy_{nm}	t_{0n}	$V_n = \frac{\Delta x_n}{\Delta t_n}$	$V_{nm} = \frac{\Delta x_{nm}}{\Delta y_{nm}}$	$\sin i_n = \frac{V_n}{V_{n+1}}$	$i_n = \arcsin i$	$\cos i_n$	$h_n = \frac{1}{2} \frac{V_n \cdot t_n}{\cos i_n}$
	(m)	(m)	(m)	(m)	(ms)	(ms)	(ms)		($^\circ$)		(m)
1	5,0000	14,2820	5,0000	14,2820	8,0769	350,09	350,09	0,43447	25,75179	0,90068	1,57
2	20,0000	24,8206	25,0000	39,1026	24,7692	805,78	639,34	0,46198	27,51507	0,88689	8,93
3	15,0000	8,6000	40,0000	47,7026	29,9286	1744,19	838,53	0,77503	50,80767	0,63193	19,86
4	20,0000	8,8870	60,0000	56,5896	60,0000	2250,48	1060,27				

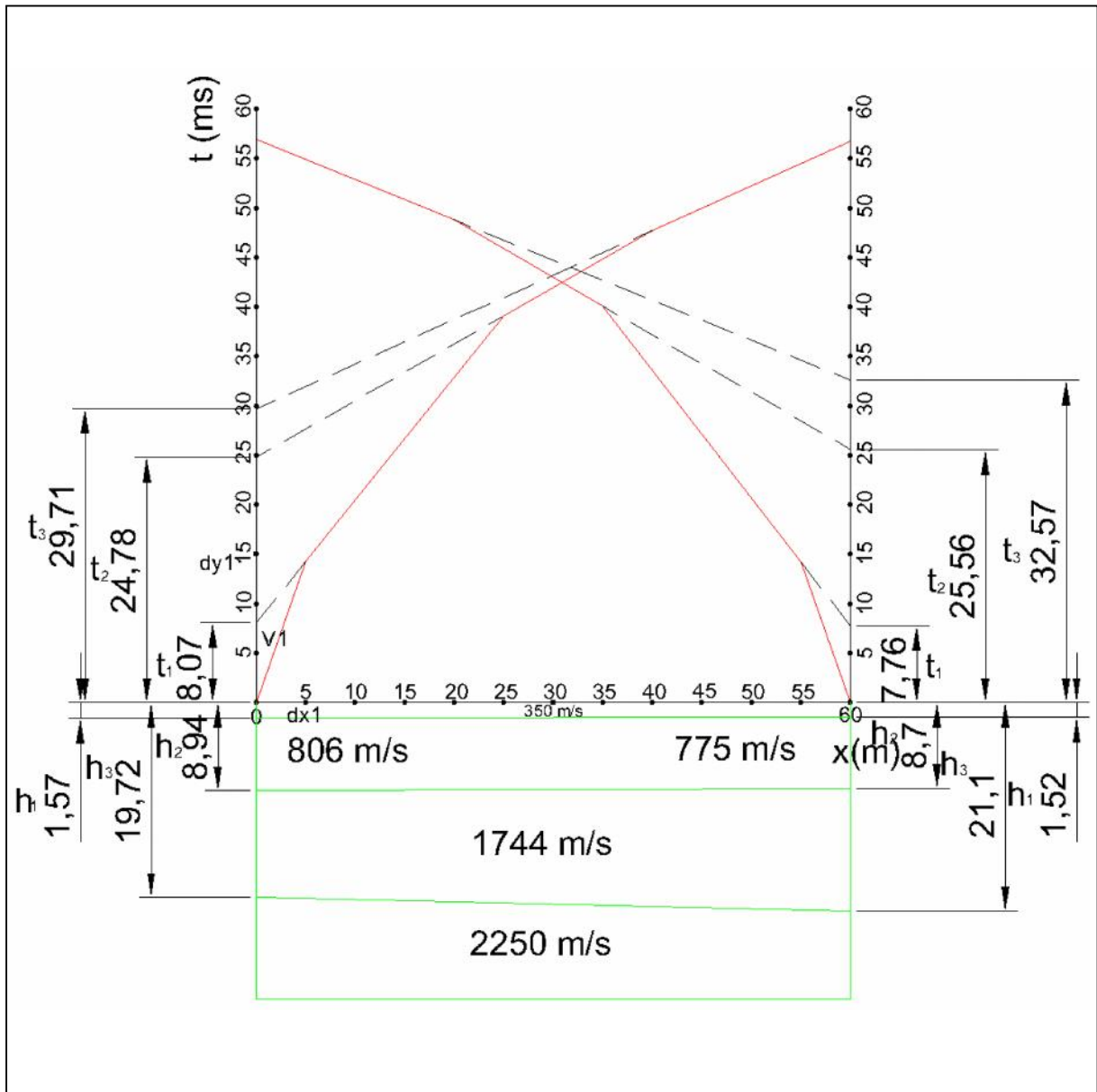
7.6.

2

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Table 7.6. Measures and calculations for refractive profile 2 procedure back

2 L=60m 110 - 50											
n	Δx	Δt	Δx_{nm}	Δy_{nm}	t_{0n}	$V_n = \frac{\Delta x_n}{\Delta t_n}$	$V_{nm} = \frac{\Delta x_{nm}}{\Delta y_{nm}}$	$\sin i_n = \frac{V_n}{V_{n+1}}$	$i_n = \arcsin i$	$\cos i_n$	$h_n = \frac{1}{2} \frac{V_n \cdot t_n}{\cos i_n}$
	(m)	(m)	(m)	(m)	(ms)	(ms)	(ms)		($^\circ$)		(m)
1	5,0000	14,2075	5,0000	14,2075	7,7588	351,93	351,93	0,45389	26,99376	0,89106	1,53
2	20,0788	25,8964	25,0788	40,1039	25,7299	775,35	625,35	0,44440	26,38469	0,89583	8,98
3	14,9000	8,5400	39,9788	48,6439	30,8721	1744,73	821,87	0,77558	50,85792	0,63125	20,10
4	20,0212	8,9000	60,0000	57,5439	60,0000	2249,57	1042,68				



27.

2

t_0

Figure 27. Interpreted seismic model of refraction for refractive profile 2 dimensioned according to the t_0 method

7.7.

3

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Table 7.7. Measures and calculations for refractive profile 3 procedure forward

3 L=60m 100 - 160											
n	Δx	Δt	Δx_{nm}	Δy_{nm}	t_{0n}	$V_n = \frac{\Delta x_n}{\Delta t_n}$	$V_{nm} = \frac{\Delta x_{nm}}{\Delta y_{nm}}$	$\sin i_n = \frac{V_n}{V_{n+1}}$	$i_n = \arcsin i$	$\cos i_n$	$h_n = \frac{1}{2} \frac{V_n \cdot t_n}{\cos i_n}$
	(m)	(m)	(m)	(m)	(ms)	(ms)	(ms)		($^\circ$)		(m)
1	4,9912	13,5026	4,9912	13,5026	7,4852	369,65	369,65	0,44565	26,46480	0,89521	1,55
2	19,9788	24,0865	24,9700	37,5891	23,2223	829,46	664,29	0,47698	28,48825	0,87891	8,78
3	15,0000	8,6257	39,9700	46,2148	28,6758	1738,99	864,87	0,76272	49,70496	0,64672	19,17
4	20,0300	8,7852	60,0000	55,0000	60,0000	2279,97	1090,91				

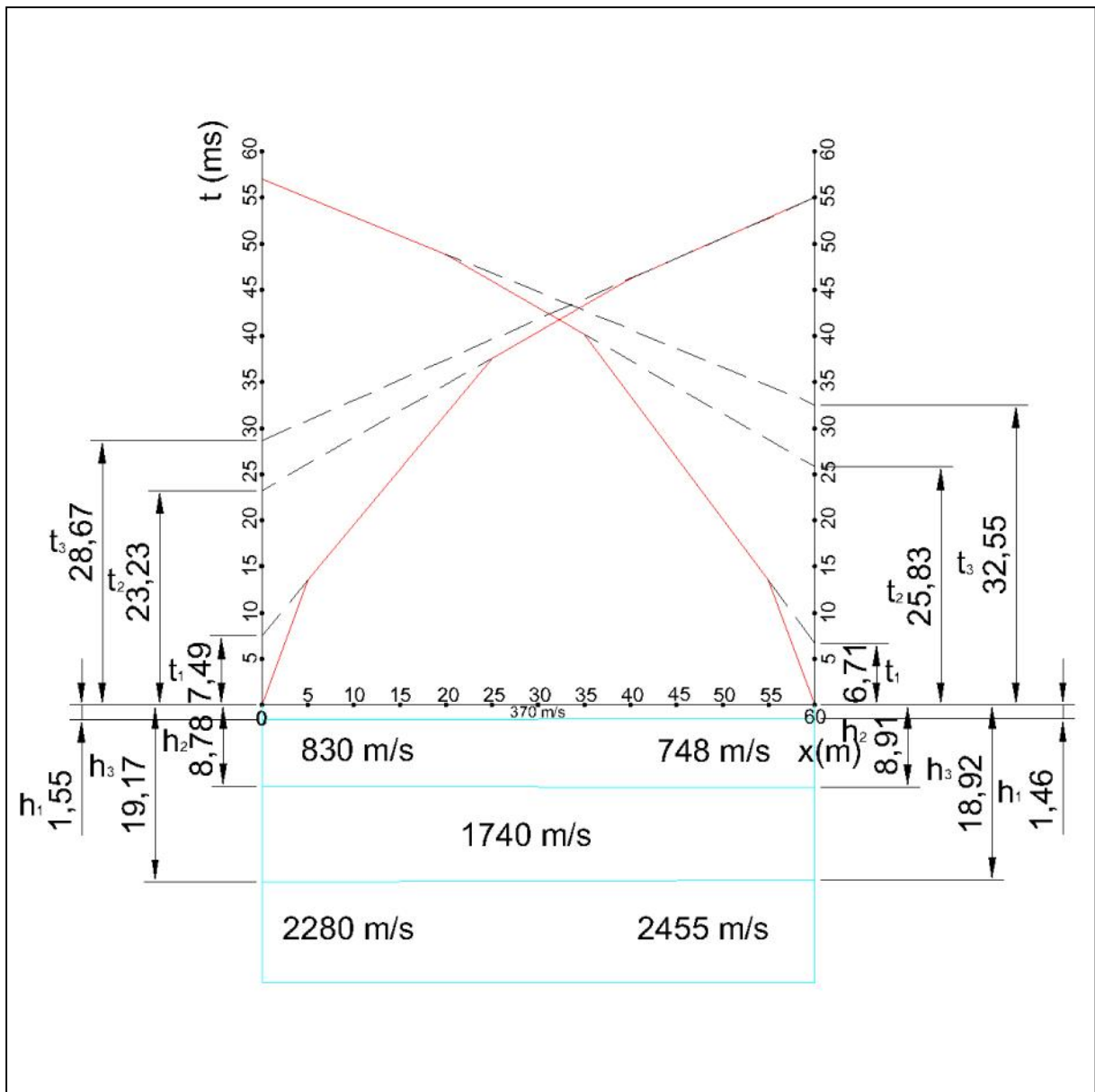
7.8.

3

-

Table 7.8. Measures and calculations for refractive profile 3 procedure back

3 L=60m 160 - 100											
n	Δx	Δt	Δx_{nm}	Δy_{nm}	t_{0n}	$V_n = \frac{\Delta x_n}{\Delta t_n}$	$V_{nm} = \frac{\Delta x_{nm}}{\Delta y_{nm}}$	$\sin i_n = \frac{V_n}{V_{n+1}}$	$i_n = \arcsin i$	$\cos i_n$	$h_n = \frac{1}{2} \frac{V_n \cdot t_n}{\cos i_n}$
	(m)	(m)	(m)	(m)	(ms)	(ms)	(ms)		($^\circ$)		(m)
1	5,0788	13,5039	5,0788	13,5039	6,7143	376,10	376,10	0,50279	30,18460	0,86441	1,46
2	20,0000	26,7370	25,0788	40,2409	25,8273	748,03	623,22	0,42992	25,46224	0,90287	8,91
3	15,0000	8,6210	40,0788	48,8619	32,5458	1739,94	820,25	0,70887	45,14285	0,70534	18,92
4	19,9060	8,1099	59,9848	56,9718	60,0000	2454,53	1052,89				



28.

3

t_0

Figure 28. Interpreted seismic model of refraction for refractive profile 3 dimensioned according to the t_0 method

7.9.

4

Table 7.9. Measures and calculations for refractive profile 4 procedure forward

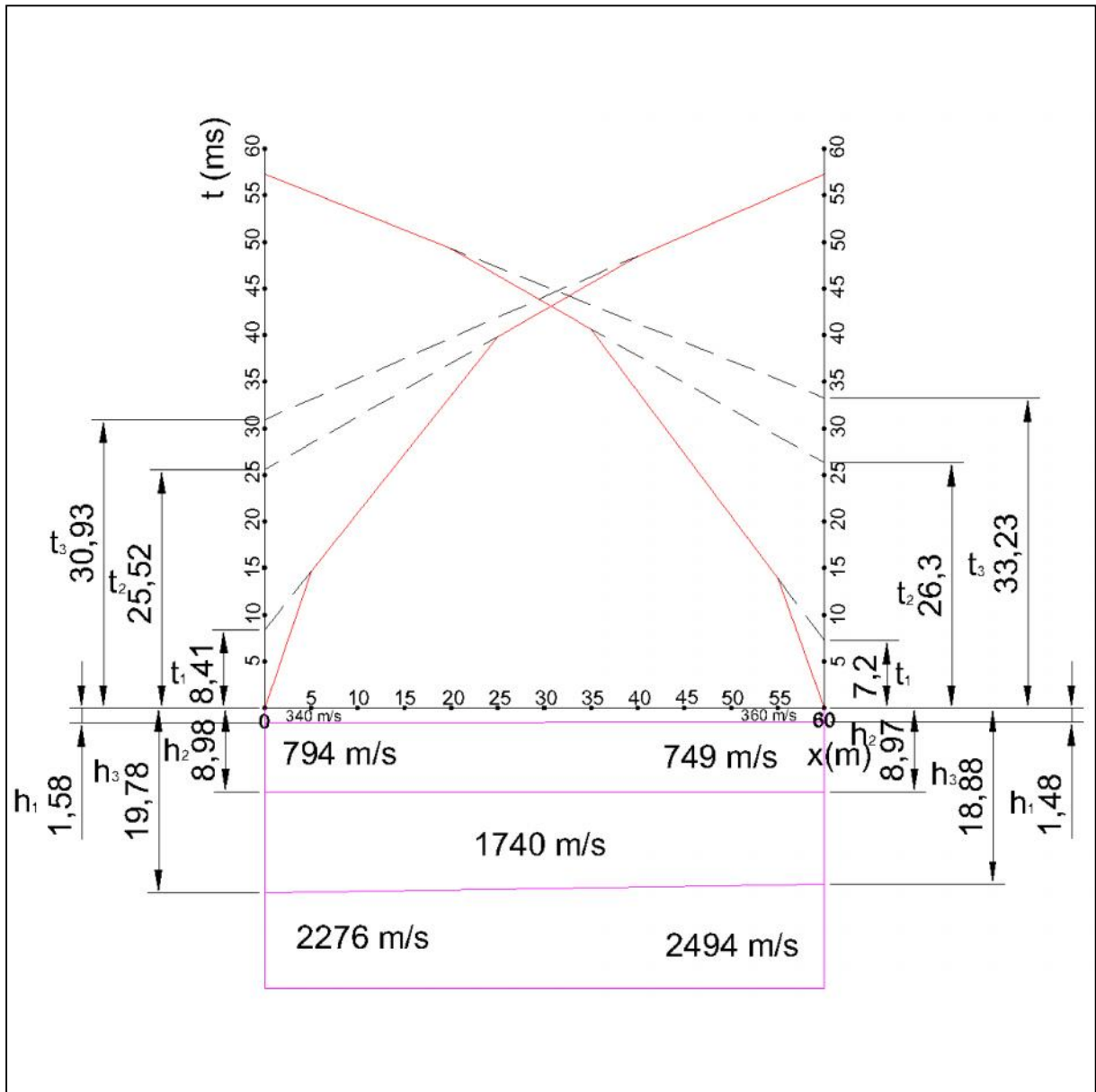
4 L=60m 150 - 210											
n	Δx	Δt	Δx_{nm}	Δy_{nm}	t_{0n}	$V_n = \frac{\Delta x_n}{\Delta t_n}$	$V_{nm} = \frac{\Delta x_{nm}}{\Delta y_{nm}}$	$\sin i_n = \frac{V_n}{V_{n+1}}$	$i_n = \arcsin i$	$\cos i_n$	$h_n = \frac{1 V_n \cdot t_n}{2 \cos i_n}$
	(m)	(m)	(m)	(m)	(ms)	(ms)	(ms)		($^\circ$)		(m)
1	4,9973	14,7035	4,9973	14,7035	8,4080	339,87	339,87	0,42817	25,35117	0,90370	1,58
2	19,9788	25,1690	24,9761	39,8725	25,5237	793,79	626,40	0,45603	27,13123	0,88996	8,98
3	15,0000	8,6175	39,9761	48,4900	30,9291	1740,64	824,42	0,76464	49,87488	0,64446	19,78
4	20,0239	8,7962	60,0000	57,2862	60,0000	2276,43	1047,37				

7.10.

4

Table 7.10. Measures and calculations for refractive profile 4 procedure back

4 L=60m 210 - 150											
n	Δx	Δt	Δx_{nm}	Δy_{nm}	t_{0n}	$V_n = \frac{\Delta x_n}{\Delta t_n}$	$V_{nm} = \frac{\Delta x_{nm}}{\Delta y_{nm}}$	$\sin i_n = \frac{V_n}{V_{n+1}}$	$i_n = \arcsin i$	$\cos i_n$	$h_n = \frac{1 V_n \cdot t_n}{2 \cos i_n}$
	(m)	(m)	(m)	(m)	(ms)	(ms)	(ms)		($^\circ$)		(m)
1	5,0000	13,8800	5,0000	13,8800	7,2028	360,23	360,23	0,48106	28,75491	0,87669	1,48
2	20,0788	26,8139	25,0788	40,6939	26,2986	748,82	616,28	0,42982	25,45633	0,90291	8,97
3	15,0000	8,6100	40,0788	49,3039	33,2331	1742,16	812,89	0,69857	44,31248	0,71554	18,88
4	19,9212	7,9880	60,0000	57,2919	60,0000	2493,89	1047,27				



29.

4

t_0

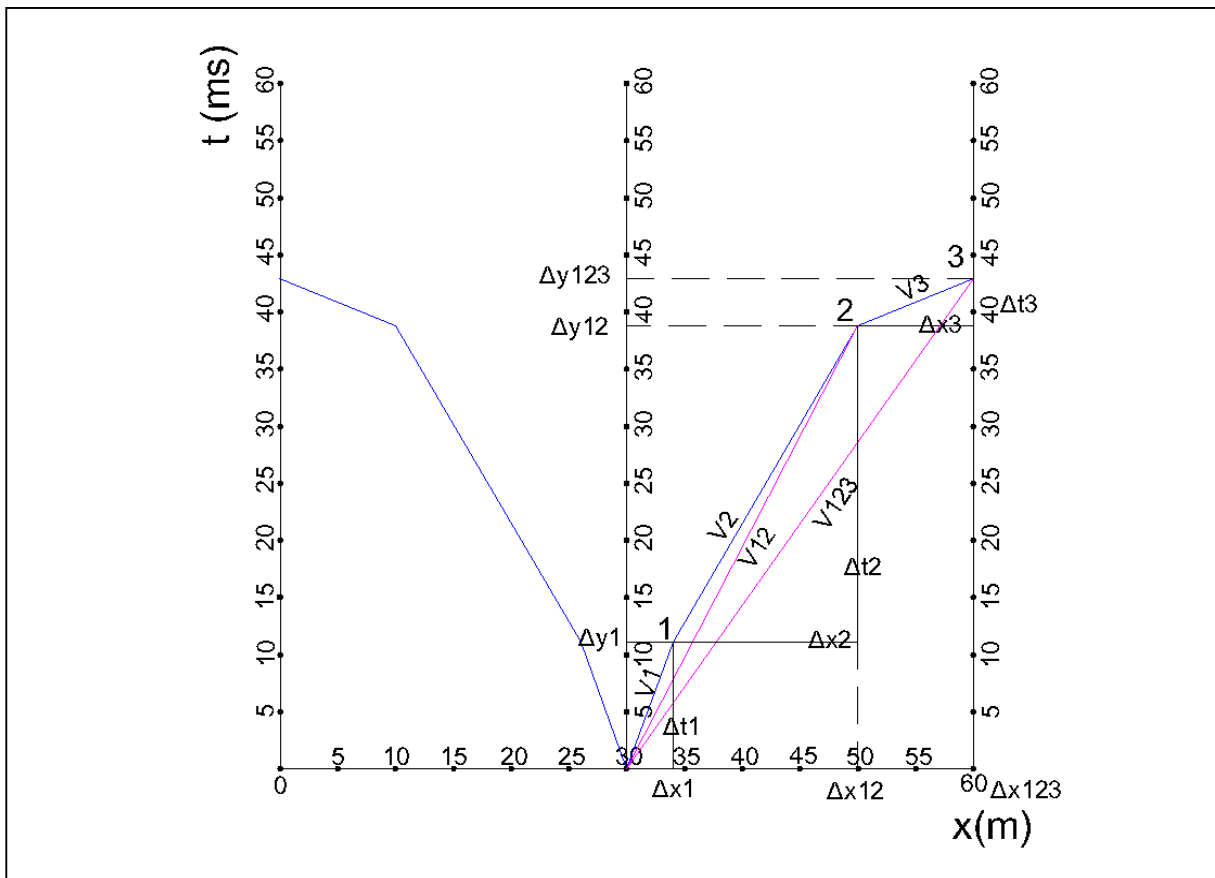
Figure 29. Interpreted seismic model of refraction for refractive profile 4 dimensioned according to the t_0 method

7.2.

(1, 2 3)

30.

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30. Δx Δt 1

Figure 30. curves of reflection f reflective profile 1 with marked distances Δx and time Δt

x y .
 (t_0)
 31
 1 - ,
 t_0 .
 Δx Δx_{nm}
 (x), a a Δt Δy_{nm} (y).
 7.11.

7.11. 1
 Table 7.11. Measures for reflective profile 1

1 L=60m 0 - 60					
n	Δx (m)	Δt (m)	Δx_{nm} (m)	Δy_{nm} (m)	t_{0n} (ms)
1	4,0000	11,1245	4,0000	11,1245	8,5800
2	15,9473	27,7000	19,9473	38,8245	35,7900
3	10,0618	4,1008	30,0091	42,9253	42,9253

(V_n) (7.1) 71.

(V_{nm}) (7.2) 74.

(V_n) ,

x .

(3.19)

42,

(h_n)

7.11

-

(7.1), (7.2), (3.19),

(h_n)

7.12.

7.12.

1

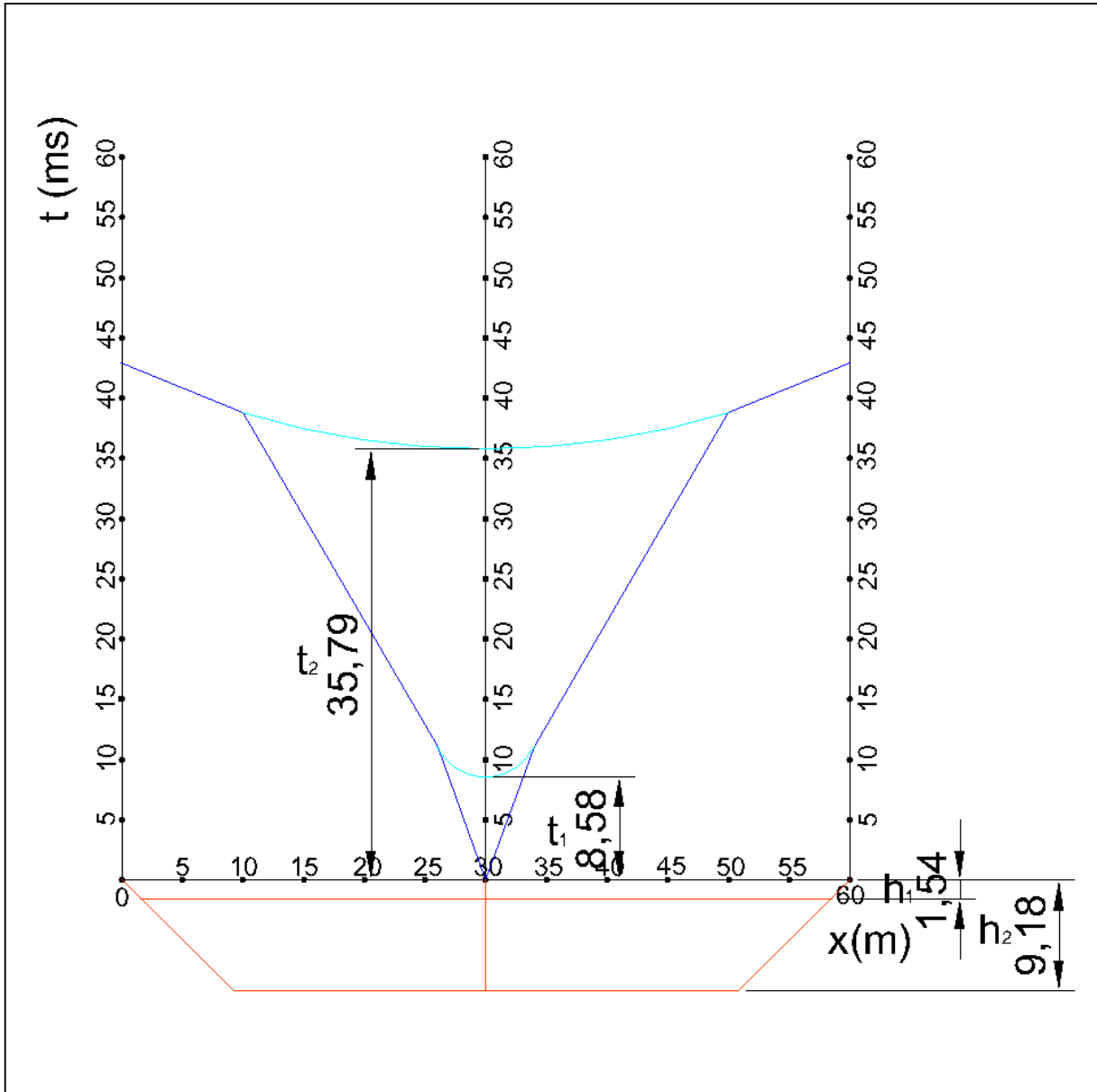
Table 7.12. Calculations for reflective profile 1

1 L=60m 0 - 60		
$V_n = \frac{\Delta x_n}{\Delta t_n}$	$V_{nm} = \frac{\Delta x_{nm}}{\Delta y_{nm}}$	$h_n = \frac{1}{2} \cdot V_n \cdot t_{0n}$
(ms)	(ms)	(m)
359,57	359,57	1,54
575,71	513,78	9,19
2453,62	699,10	15,00

(h_n)

1

31.



31.

1

t_0

Figure 31. Interpreted seismic model of reflection for reflective profile 1 dimensioned according to the t_0 method

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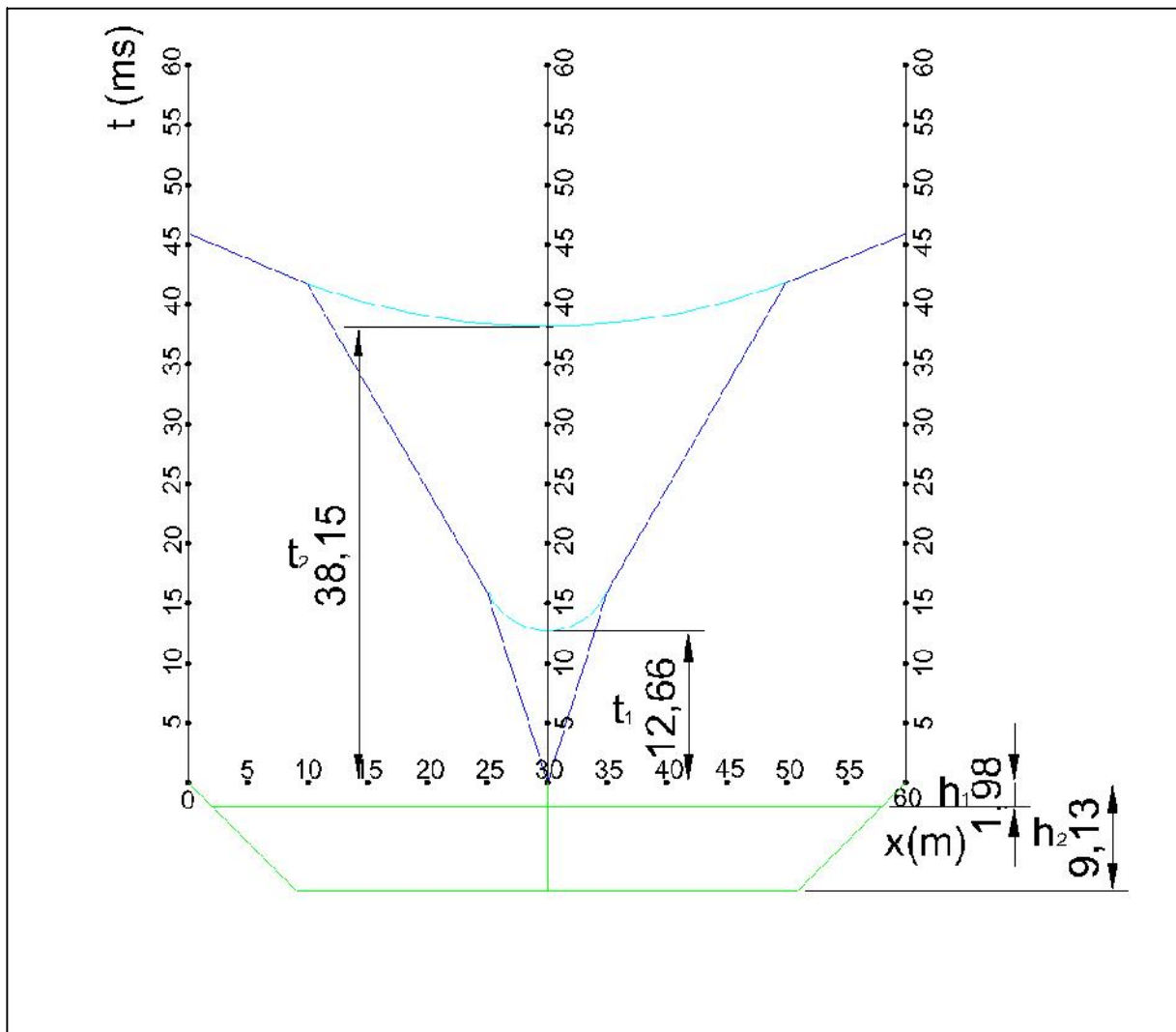
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Table 7.13. Measures and calculations for reflective profile 2

2		L=60m							
50 - 110									
n	Δx (m)	Δt (m)	Δx_{nm} (m)	Δy_{nm} (m)	t_{0n} (ms)	$V_n = \frac{\Delta x_n}{\Delta t_n}$ (ms)	$V_{nm} = \frac{\Delta x_{nm}}{\Delta y_{nm}}$ (ms)	$h_n = \frac{V_n t_{0n}}{2}$ (m)	
1	5,0000	15,9974	5,0000	15,9974	12,6600	312,55	312,55	1,98	
2	15,0000	25,7900	20,0000	41,7874	38,1700	581,62	478,61	9,13	
3	10,0503	4,0944	30,0503	45,8818	45,8818	2454,65	654,95	15,03	



32.

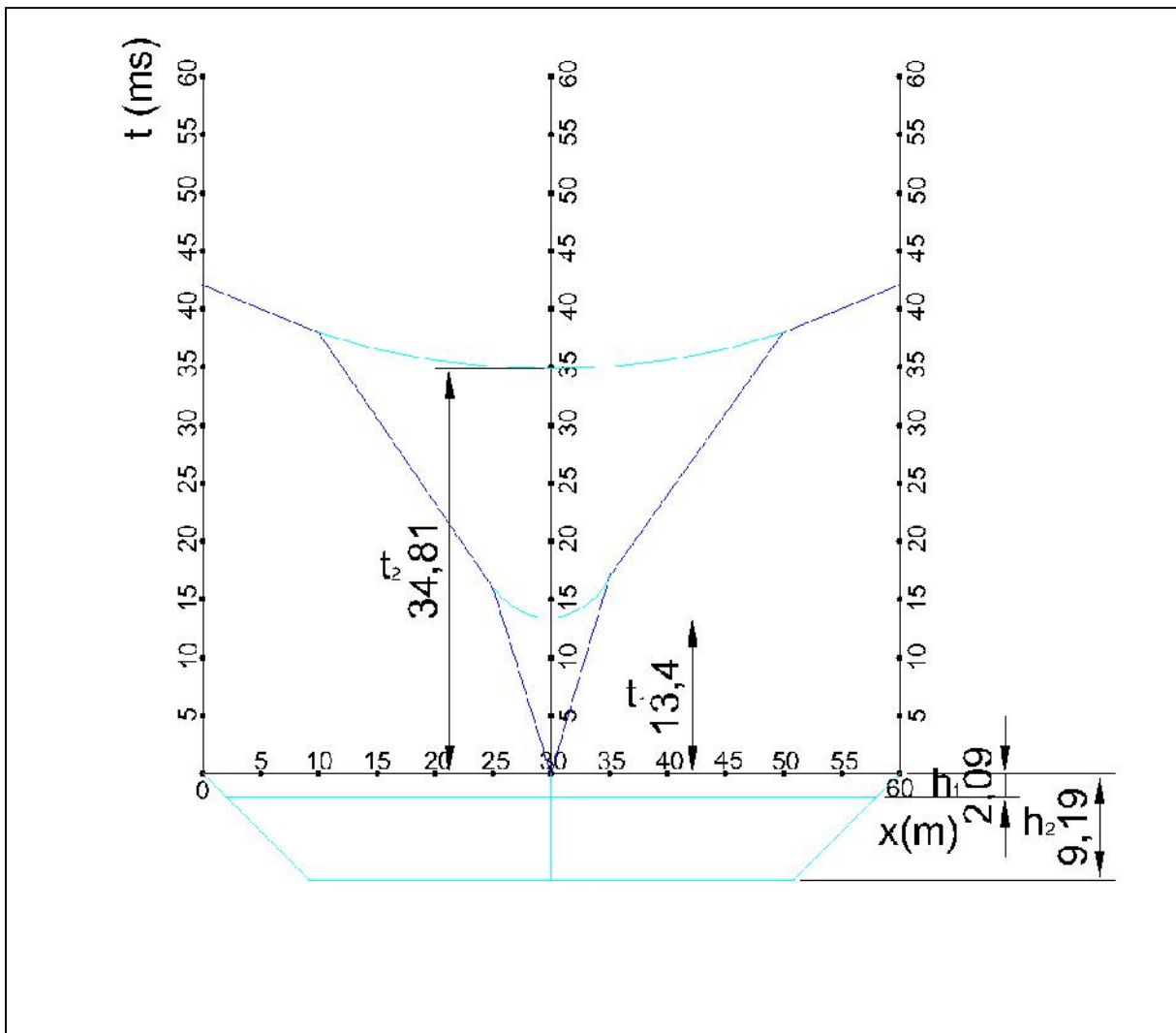
2

t_0

Figure 32. Interpreted seismic model of reflection for reflective profile 2 dimensioned according to the t_0 method

Table 7.14. Measures and calculations for reflective profile 3

3		L=60m							
100 - 160									
n	Δx	Δt	Δx_{nm}	Δy_{nm}	t_{0n}	$V_n = \frac{\Delta x_n}{\Delta t_n}$	$V_{nm} = \frac{\Delta x_{nm}}{\Delta y_{nm}}$	$h_n = \frac{V_n t_{0n}}{2}$	
	(m)	(m)	(m)	(m)	(ms)	(ms)	(ms)	(m)	
1	4,9730	15,9430	4,9730	15,9430	13,4000	311,92	311,92	2,09	
2	15,0527	21,9815	20,0257	37,9245	34,8100	684,79	528,04	9,19	
3	9,9660	4,1646	29,9917	42,0891	42,0891	2393,03	712,58	15,00	



33.

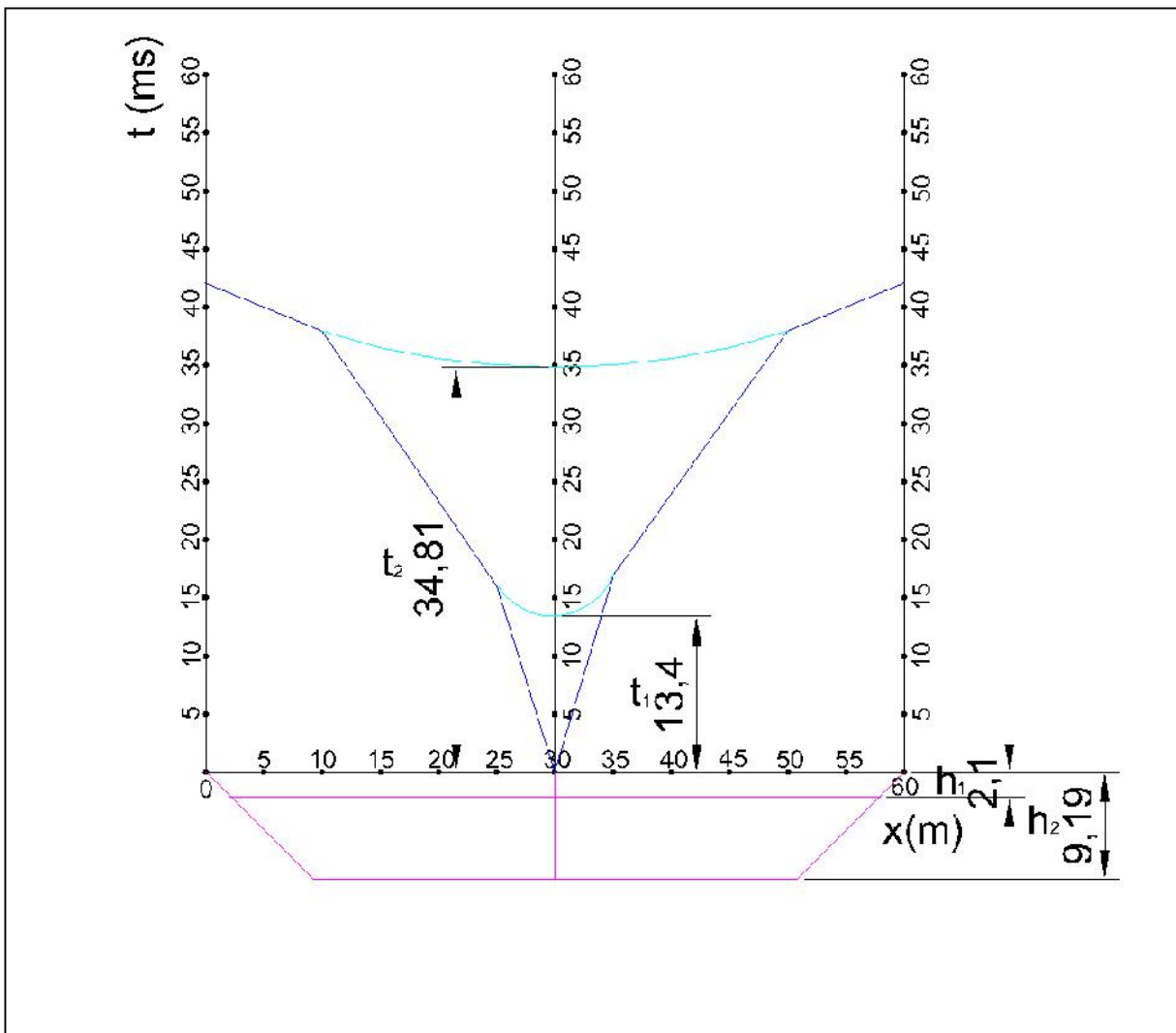
3

t_0

Figure 33. Interpreted seismic model of reflection for reflective profile 3 dimensioned according to the t_0 method

Table 7.15. Measures and calculations for reflective profile 4

4		L=60m							
150 - 210									
n	Δx	Δt	Δx_{nm}	Δy_{nm}	t_{0n}	$V_n = \frac{\Delta x_n}{\Delta t_n}$	$V_{nm} = \frac{\Delta x_{nm}}{\Delta y_{nm}}$	$h_n = \frac{V_n t_{0n}}{2}$	
	(m)	(m)	(m)	(m)	(ms)	(ms)	(ms)	(m)	
1	5,0016	15,9430	5,0016	15,9430	13,4000	313,72	313,72	2,10	
2	15,0527	21,9815	20,0543	37,9245	34,8100	684,79	528,80	9,20	
3	9,9473	4,1646	30,0016	42,0891	42,0891	2388,54	712,81	15,00	



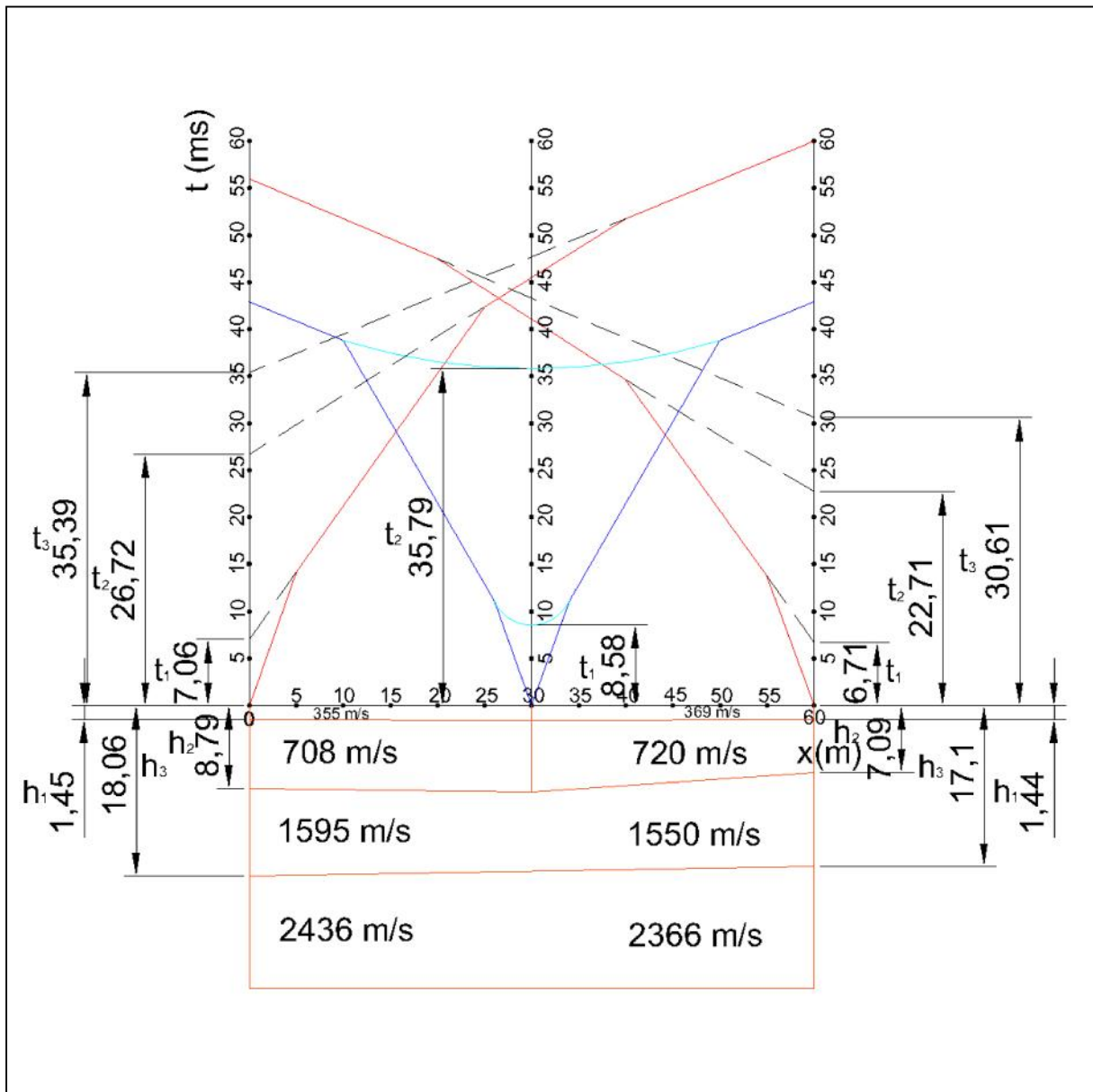
34.

4

t_0

Figure 34. Interpreted seismic model of reflection for reflective profile 4 dimensioned according to the t_0 method

7.3.

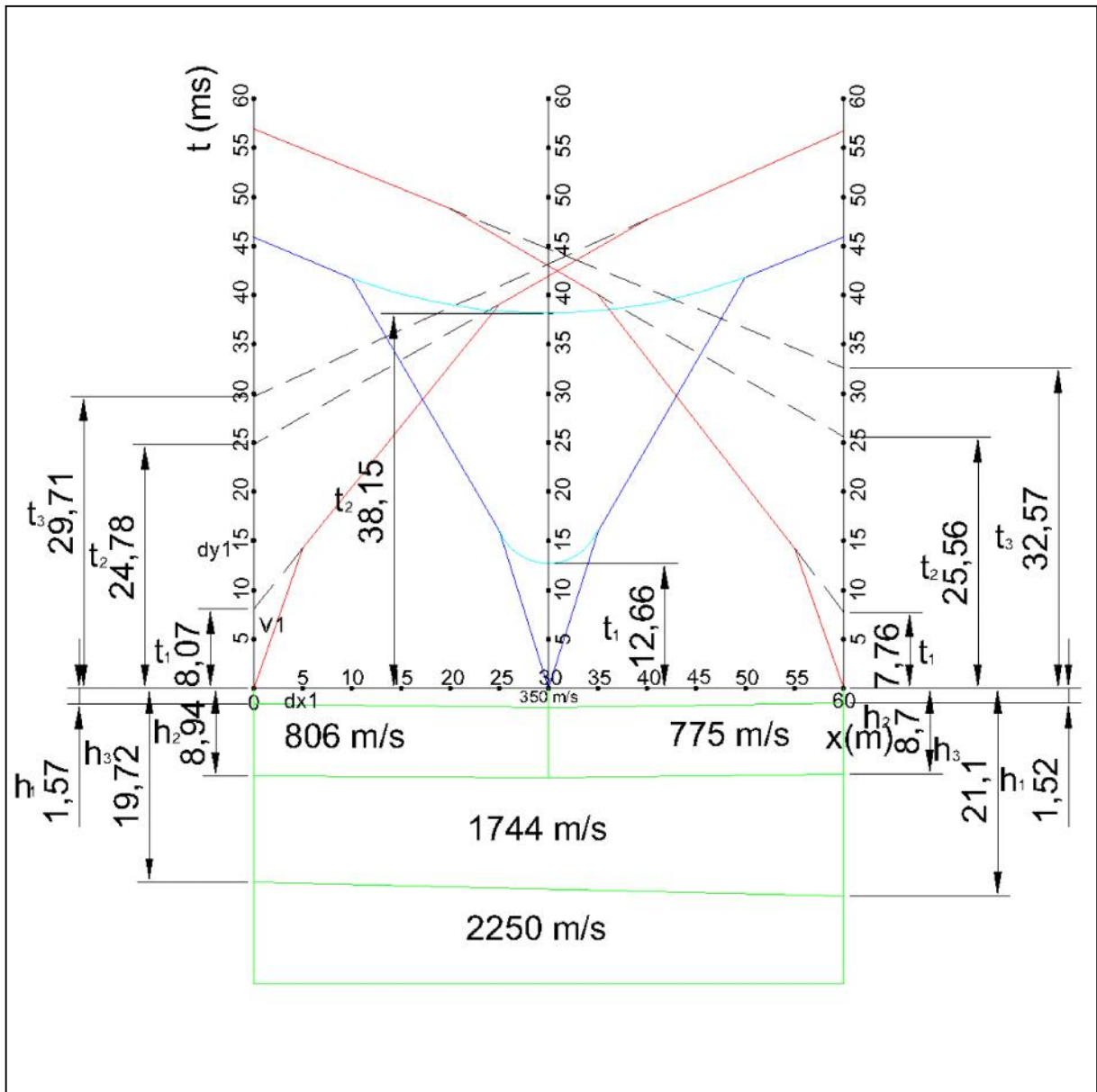


35.

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t_0

Figure 35. Interpreted seismic model of refraction and reflection for profile 1 dimensioned according to the t_0 method

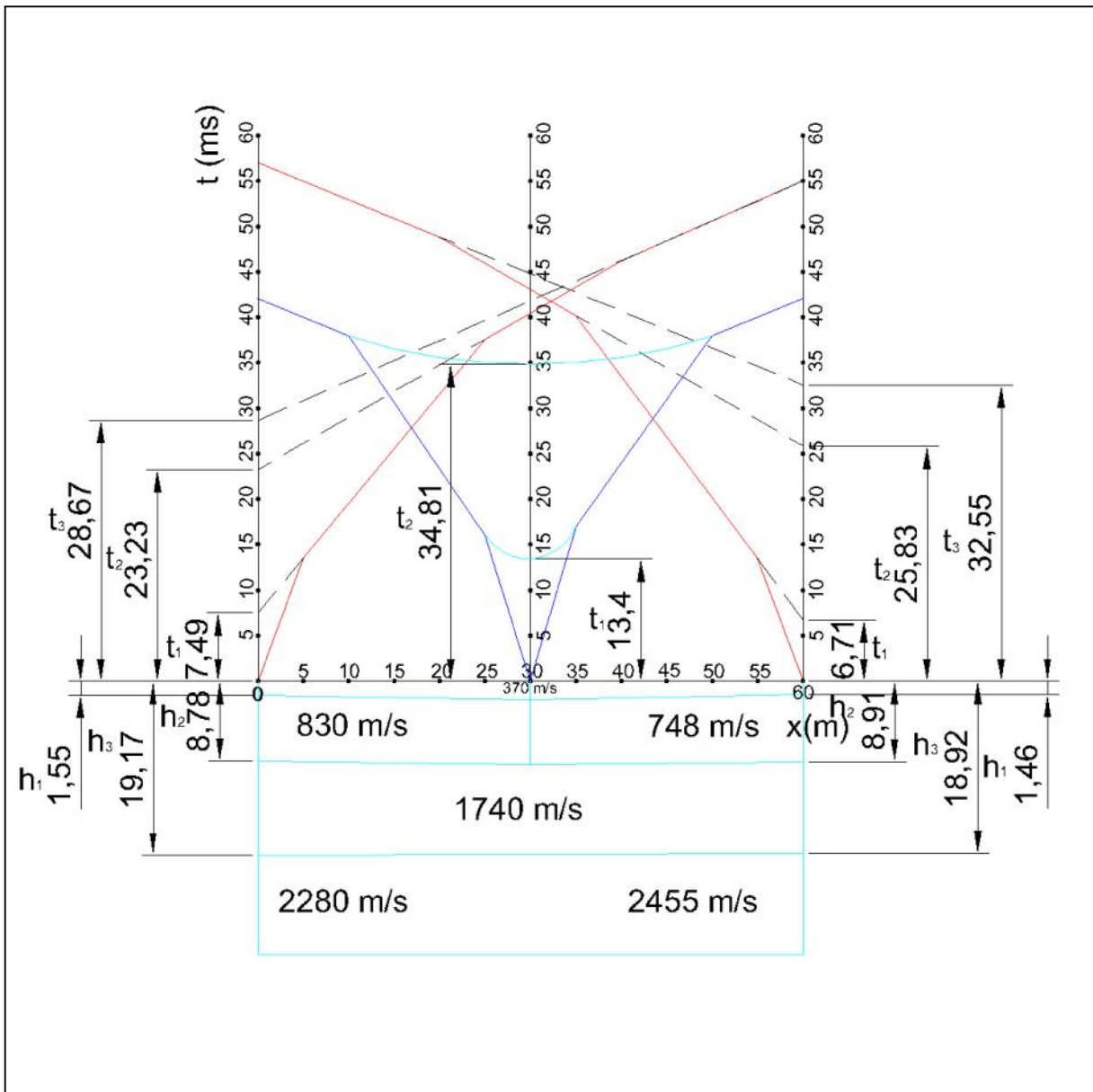


36.

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t_0

Figure 36. Interpreted seismic model of refraction and reflection for profile 2 dimensioned according to the t_0 method

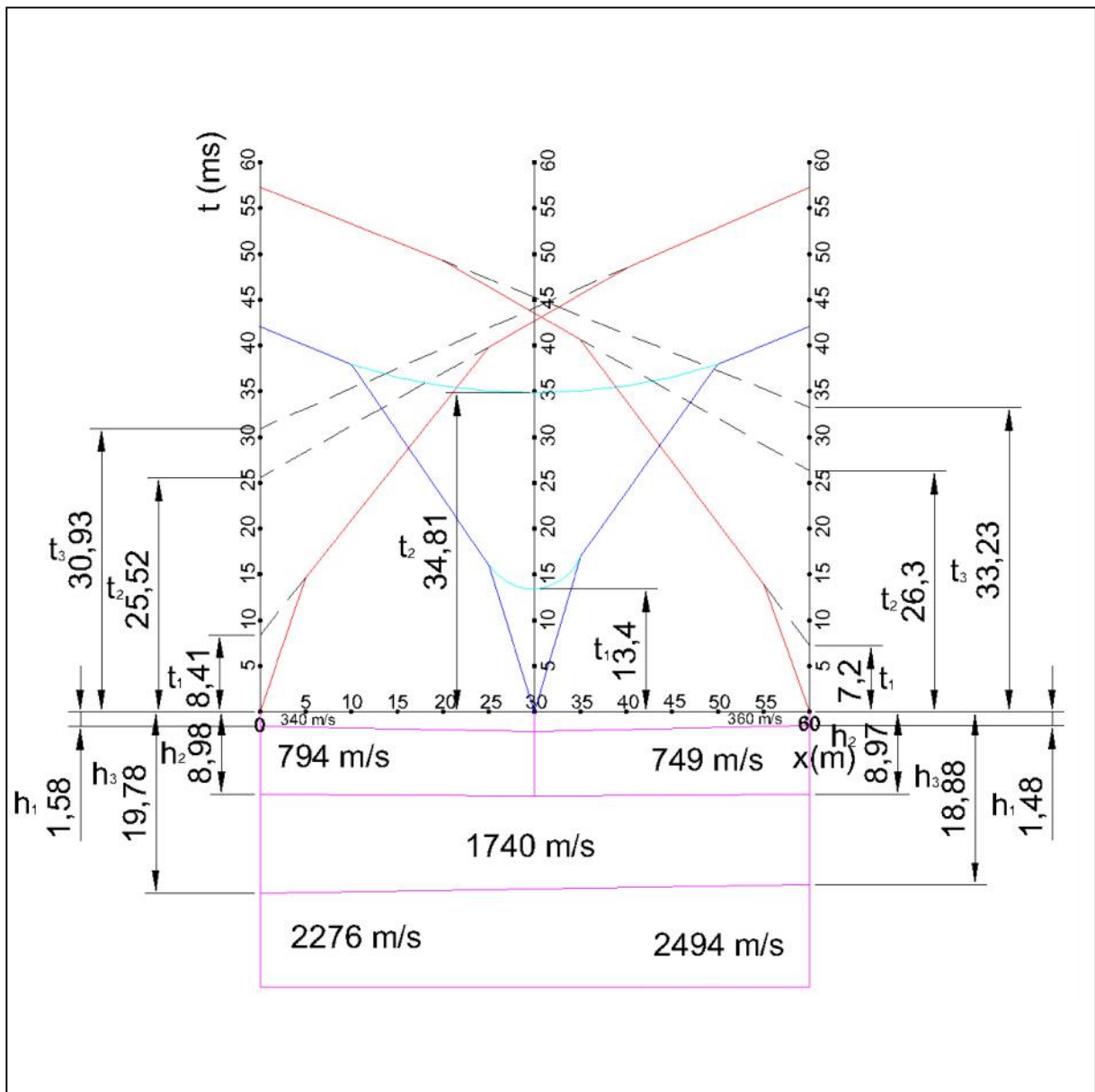


37.

3

t_0

Figure 37. Interpreted seismic model of refraction and reflection for profile 3 dimensioned according to the t_0 method



38.

4

t_0

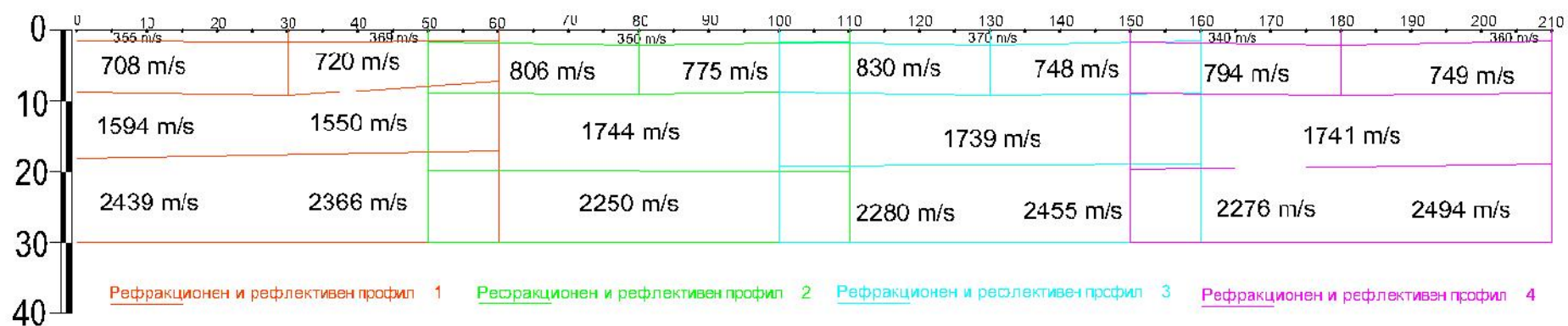
Figure 38. Interpreted seismic model of refraction and reflection for profile 4 dimensioned according to the t_0 method

7.4.

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-4.
-8 -9.
-6.
4 -2.

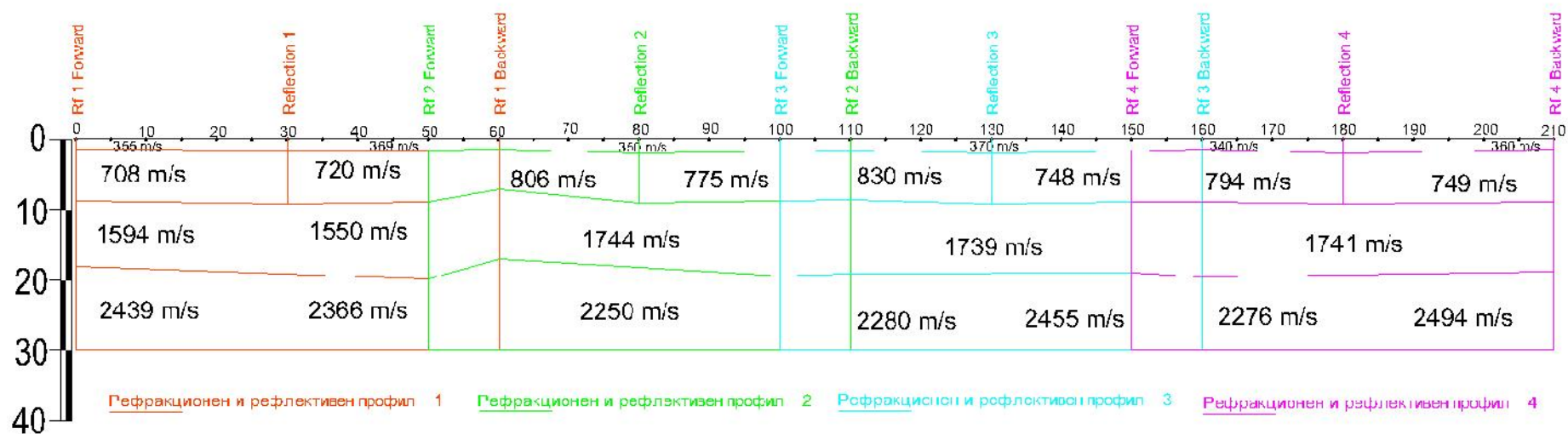
Сеизмички профил Д-9 - Д-8 - Д-6 - Д-4 - Д-2 претставен преку 4 рефракции и 4 рефлексии од 60m



39.

Figure 39. Seismic profile of the investigated area

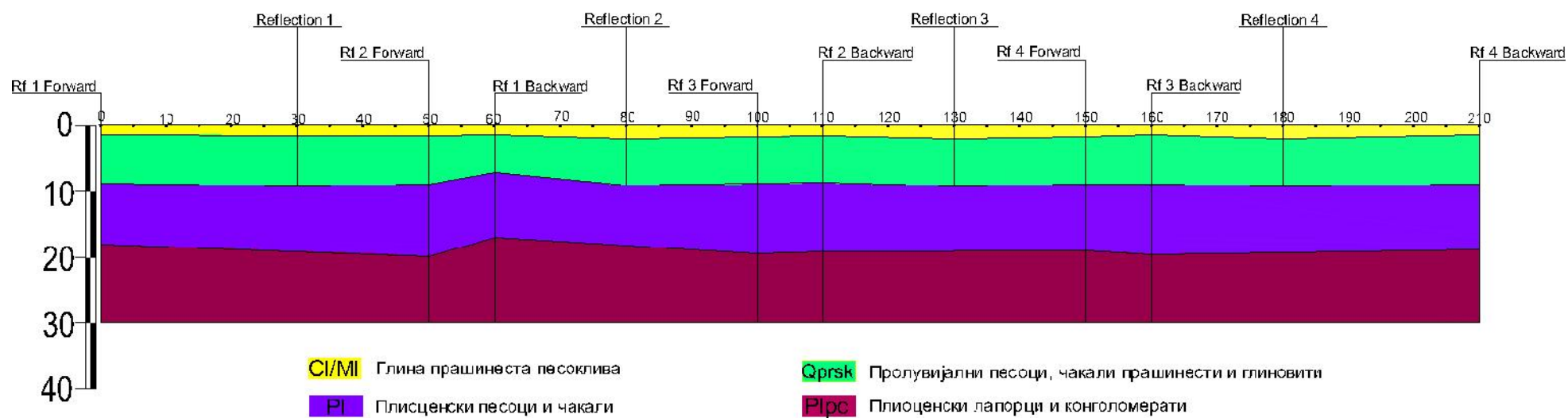
Сеизмички профил Д-9 - Д-8 - Д-6 - Д-4 - Д-2 претставен преку 4 рефракции и 4 рефлексии од 60m



40.

Figure 40. Corrected seismic profile of the investigated area

Моделуван геолошки профил Д -9 - Д-8 - Д-6 - Д-4 - Д-2 претставен преку 4 рефракции и 4 рефлексии од 60m



41.

Figure 41. Modeled geological profile of the investigated area

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