

## Solution of Collinearity Problem in Two-Dimensional Electrical Resistivity Tomography using Wenner Array

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### ABSTRACT

Two-dimensional electrical resistivity tomography (2-D ERT) is one of the most common geophysical tools employed to satisfy the ever-growing need for obtaining subsurface information. Most of the conventional electrode arrays used for 2-D ERT survey are built with the theoretical assumption that the survey lines are straight to guarantee four collinear electrodes at every point of measurement. However, due to surface constraint associated with most survey areas, it is rarely possible to conduct a two-dimensional resistivity survey on a straight line. Therefore, 2-D ERT survey conducted on a surface constraint field requires shifting one or more electrodes off the survey line, which contrasts with the underlying assumption. Consequently, the result might be prone to false anomalies. Thus, this study aimed to devise a new approach that could mitigate the false anomalies posed by non-collinearity of electrodes in 2-D ERT result. In view of this, ABEM Terrameter SAS4000 using Wenner array configuration was adopted for the survey. The data was acquired with all electrodes inline and one or more electrodes offline at stepwise distances, respectively. Based on the result obtained, the new approach mitigates the offline electrodes effect, as the inverse resistivity tomograms resolves the geometries of the true model reasonably well. More so, it has high R-value >90% which is an indication of proximity to the true model. Hence, it is concluded that the new approach is effective in mitigating offline electrode effect on a 2-D ERT result.

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### INTRODUCTION

The quest for subsurface information in environmental and engineering management had become paramount. This is due to

the vital role the subsurface information plays in the design of civil structures to avoid foundation failure, which could lead to loss of lives and properties. More so, it plays an essential role in the delineation of groundwater potential zones to ensure optimum development and management of groundwater resources. Conventionally, a subsurface investigation is based on borehole exploration method (Anastasopoulos, 2013; Pando et al., 2013). However, the technique is attributed with several drawbacks such as high cost of drilling, limited data coverage, site damage and time-consuming. Therefore, to address these drawback, multidisciplinary research across the engineering, physical and social sciences is required (Fragaszy et al., 2011). Thus, geophysical methods offer solution to some of the inherent challenges in borehole exploration method (Abidin et al., 2017) Among the advantages of geophysical techniques are; fast data acquisition, low cost and ability to cover a large area (Cosenza et al., 2006; Godio et al., 2006)

As reported by Griffiths and Barker (1993), the electrical resistivity method is one of the most often used geophysical methods for subsurface investigation. Over time, the technique had witnessed great improvement in terms of availability of forward modelling and inversion schemes, efficient data acquisition and processing techniques (Ingeman-Nielsen et al., 2016; Rucker et al., 2012). This led to the evolvement of two, three- and four-dimensional electrical resistivity tomography. However, the two-dimensional electrical resistivity tomography (2-D ERT) is the best choice when the goal is to keep survey cost down and obtain an accurate result. As such, the technique is widely employed in geophysical investigations involving subsurface characterization, hydrogeology, karst and cave finding, mineral exploration, geotechnical and archaeological prospecting (Abudeif et al., 2020; Loke et al., 2013; Uhlemann et al., 2018).

Furthermore, most of the electrode arrays such as Wenner, Wenner-Schlumberger, Dipole-dipole and Pole-dipole employed for 2-D ERT survey are designed with the assumption that the survey line is straight to ensure collinear electrode pairs at each point of measurement. But, due to surface constraint associated with most survey areas, it is rarely possible to conduct a two-dimensional resistivity survey on a straight line. To this end, Szalai et al. (2008) investigated the effect of electrode positioning error on the inverted pseudo-section of a 2-D ERT survey. They found the positioning error to be insignificant except for a very rocky field. And they suggested neglecting a few electrode positions with the greatest positioning error. In another work by Zhou and Dahlin (2003), they examined the properties and effect of measurement error (off-line and in-line spacing error) on 2-D resistivity tomography survey. In their study, the offline electrodes causing the offline spacing error were omitted. Hence, they concluded that the offline spacing error was negligible. However, ignoring or omitting some electrodes could generate false anomalies, thus leads to misinterpretation.

This research, therefore, seeks to make known the effect of offline electrodes and develop a time and cost-effective approach that could mitigate the effect without ignoring or omitting any electrode. To achieve this, Wenner array was employed for the survey. The survey was conducted with all electrodes inline and some electrodes offline respectively, with the view to reveal the offline electrode effect. More so, the new approach attempted to recalculate the geometric factor and thus the apparent resistivity of those data points associated with the offline electrodes in an automated manner. The obtained result of this research will no doubt help to prevent misinterpretation caused by the offline electrodes on a 2-D ERT survey.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

### Description of Study Area and Geology

The study area is located in Universiti Sains Malaysia, Penang Island, Malaysia. The area has a tropical climate with temperature ranging from 23.5°C to 31.4°C, average annual rainfall from 2670 mm to 3250 mm, and relative humidity ranging from 60.9 % to 96.8 % (Ali et al., 2011). Geologically, the island is underlain by granitic rock (Figure. 1). The island is divided mainly into two groups: the North Penang Pluton (NPP) and the South Penang Pluton (SPP). The NPP consists of orthoclase to intermediate microcline granite, while the SPP is dominated by microcline granite (Ahmad et al., 2006; Tan, 1994). The study

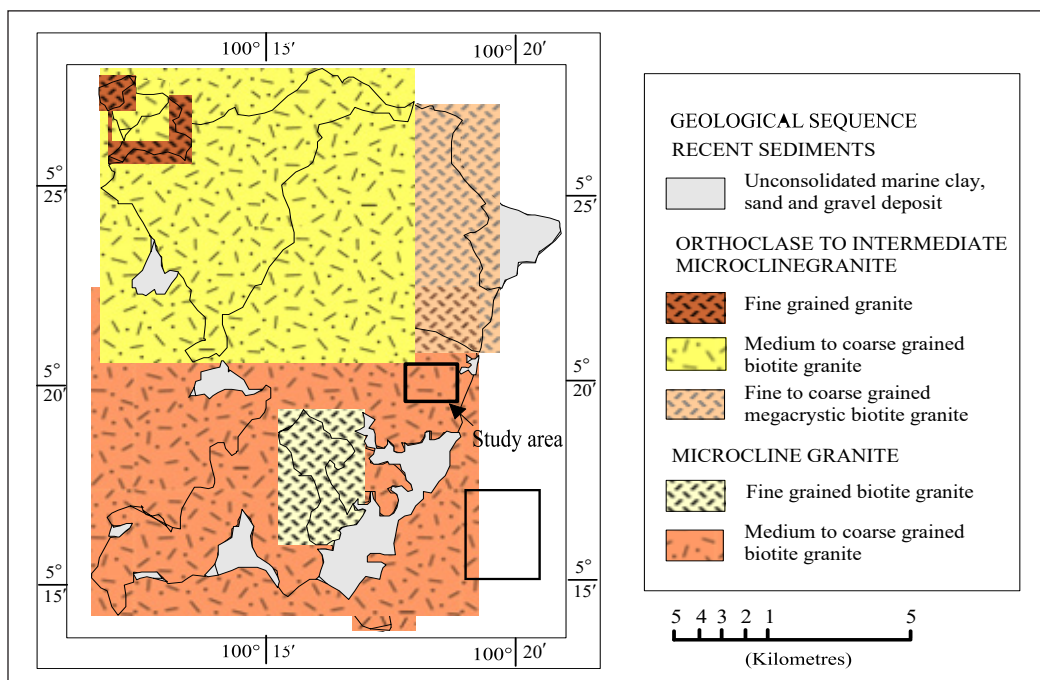


Figure 1. Geology map of Penang Island Malaysia showing the study area

area belongs to the South Penang Pluton, which is of late Carboniferous age. The SPP is composed of fined grained biotite and medium to coarse-grained biotite granite (Ali et al., 2011; Pradhan & Lee, 2010). Universiti Sains Malaysia (USM) consists mainly of residual soil originating from the parent rock; as such, it is relatively homogeneous in composition. This, therefore, reduces possible errors in our research as the geology is incomplex.

**Data Acquisition**

In general, a set of four electrodes were used for every measurement (Figure 2). The subsurface potential contrast (V) was measured between two electrodes (often called potential electrodes, indicated by M – N) upon injecting specified amount of electric current (I) into the ground between the other two electrodes (current electrodes, A – B). Since the principle of electrical resistivity method is embedded in Ohm’s law, the resistance (R) is then computed using Equation 1 (Muhammad & Saad, 2018). Subsequently, the apparent resistivity is obtained when array geometrical factor is known (Equation 2). The geometric factor (K) is a key component in determining the apparent resistivity. Its value varies, depending on the type of array (i.e., geometric location of current and potential electrodes) used for the measurement.

$$R = \frac{V}{I} \tag{1}$$

$$\rho_a = KR \tag{2}$$

And

$$K = \frac{2\pi}{\left(\frac{1}{r_1} - \frac{1}{r_2} - \frac{1}{r_3} + \frac{1}{r_4}\right)} \tag{3}$$

where  $r_1, r_2, r_3$  and  $r_4$  are the inter-electrode distances (Equation 3).

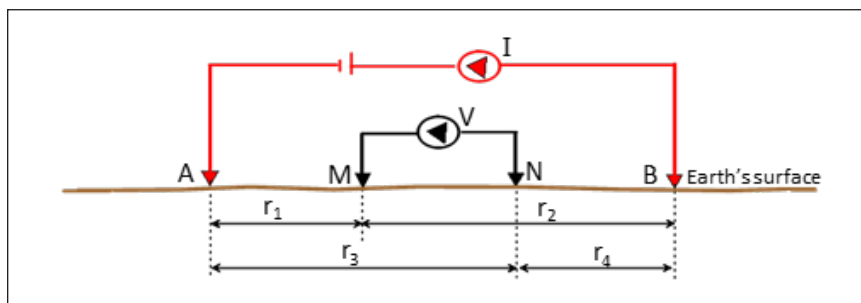


Figure 2. Four-point electrode configuration for Wenner array

Multi-electrode resistivity meter (ABEM Terrameter SAS4000) was used to acquire the 2-D ERT survey data. Wenner Array was employed for this study due to its high signal-to-noise ratio and sensitivity to vertical changes in resistivity (Dahlin & Zhou, 2004; Loke, 2018). The data acquisition was in two phases, these are; survey with all electrodes inline and survey with one or more electrodes offline. In both phases, the input current was set between 1 and 100 mA. The procedure involved for each phase is explained in the following subsection.

**Wenner Array with All Electrodes Inline (WA-AEI).** Measurement was made on a 40 m-long profile with 41 stainless steel electrodes planted at 1 m minimum electrode spacing (Figure 3). All the multi-electrodes were linearly planted to ensure the collinearity of electrodes pairs at each point of measurement, as stated theoretically (Loke et al., 2013). The measurement had a total of 260 data points. It is important to note that each electrode used for the measurement has a specified number of data points associated with it depending on its lateral position along the profile. More so, the WA-AEI survey was the true model.

**Wenner Array with One Or More Electrodes Offline (WA-1MEO).** In this phase, Wenner array was conducted with one, two and three electrodes offline (WA-1EO, WA-2EO, and WA-3EO) respectively. Figure 4 depicts survey site photos for WA-1EO, WA-2EO and WA-3EO with offline electrode(s) at 1 m off the survey line. The choice for the selected electrodes offline was discretionary, with the view to observe the possible effect on the inverse resistivity model. In WA-1EO survey, the electrode arrangement used for WA-AEI was maintained (40 m-long profile) except electrode number 21 that was perpendicularly shifted off the survey line in a stepwise distance of 0.1 m increment (0.1, 0.2, ... 1.2 m) for each acquisition. The shifted electrode (electrode number 21) was associated with 33 data points, and it implied that for all the measurements taken, 33 data points were affected for each increment. For WA-2EO

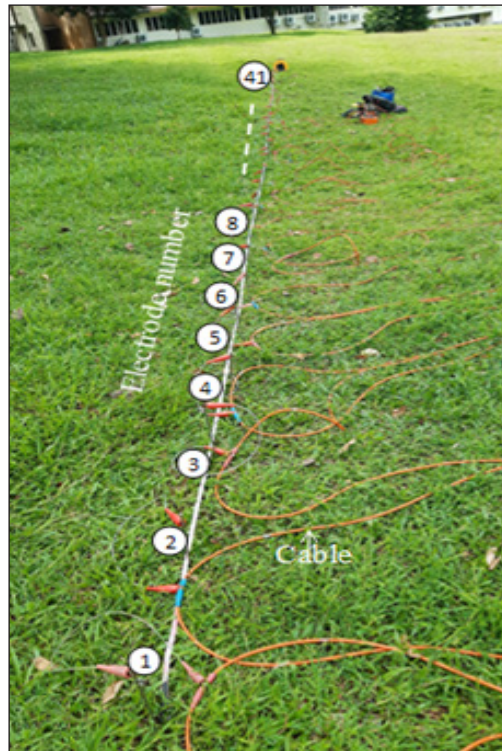


Figure 3. Site photos for a 2-D electrical resistivity tomography survey using Wenner array with all electrodes inline

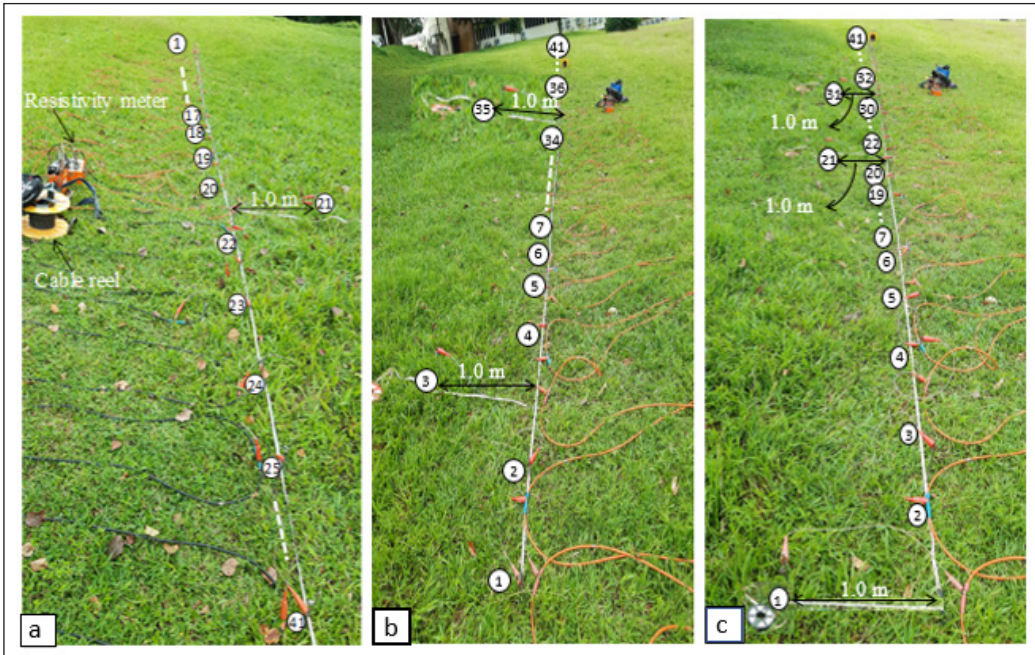


Figure 4. Site photos for a 2-D electrical resistivity tomography survey using Wenner array with (a) electrode number 21 offline (b) electrode number 3 and 35 offline and (c) electrode number 1, 21 and 31 offline at 1.0 m distance respectively

survey, all the electrodes used for WA-AEI measurement remained fixed (40 m-long profile) except electrodes number 3 and 35 that were orthogonally offline in a stepwise distance of 0.1 m increment (0.1, 0.2, ... 1.2 m) for each measurement. As mentioned earlier, each electrode had a range of data points associated with it. A total of 37 data points associated with the two shifted electrodes were found to be affected for each acquisition.

In a similar vein, WA-3EO measurements were made along 40 m-long profile as in WA-AEI, with 41 electrodes linearly planted except for electrodes (1, 21 & 31) that were shifted perpendicularly off the 2-D resistivity survey line in a stepwise distance of 0.1 m increment (0.1, 0.2, ... 1.2 m). Just like the previous phases, 68 data points were associated with these shifted electrodes. Therefore, 68 data points were affected in each of the measurements made for the respective increment.

### Data Processing

The data was processed qualitatively and quantitatively. The qualitative assessment was done in two stages viz. using the conventional approach and a new approach. In the first stage, the conventional approach was built with the assumption of four collinear electrodes. Figure 5 depicts a typical scenario of four electrodes used to acquire the measurement at a time. Considering the four collinear electrodes (blue circles), the geometric factor

for Wenner array is thus defined as in Equation 4 and was used throughout for the transformation. The conventional approach (ABEM Terrameter SAS4000 utilities software) was used to transform all the acquired data to the desired output format such as ABEM multi-purpose format (\*.AMP) and Res2Dinv format (\*.DAT) for further processing and analysis. Thereafter, Res2Dinv Geotomo software was used to perform inversion of the transformed resistivity data and Surfer 13 Golden software was later used to enhance the visualization of the inverse resistivity models. Considering the relative homogeneous nature of the study area, smoothness-constrained least-square inversion method was used (Loke et al., 2003; Loke & Barker, 1996). The iterative inversion process was set at a maximum of five (5) iteration. For each iteration, the inversion tries to reduce the root mean squared (RMS) error in an effort to find a better model (Martínez-Moreno et al., 2013). However, a lower RMS error does not always equate to a better model, as more iteration tend to overfit the data.

$$K_{WA} = 2\pi \frac{1}{\left(\frac{1}{AM} - \frac{1}{BM} - \frac{1}{AN} + \frac{1}{BN}\right)} \quad (4)$$

where  $AM$ ,  $BM$ , and  $AN$ ,  $BN$  represent the geometrical distance. The four inline electrodes are collinear, and the distance  $AM$ ,  $MN$  and  $BN$  are all equal  $AM = MN = BN = a$ .

In the second stage, the new approach developed on Jupyter notebook environment using Python programming language was used to transform all the acquired data to Res2Dinv format (\*.DAT) for further processing and analysis. Subsequent process is the same as in stage one above. The new approach was designed to account for the electrodes offline on a 2-D ERT survey. For instance, in Figure 5 above, consider electrode  $N$  is shifted perpendicular to a new position say  $X_n$  ( $AM \neq MX_n \neq BX_n \neq a$ ), the theoretically assumed collinearity of electrodes in the conventional program is distorted, which in turn,

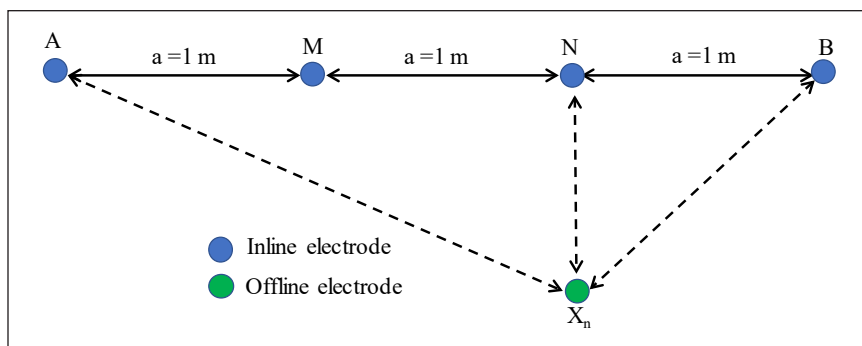


Figure 5. Typical scenario of four electrodes for measurement using Wenner array with electrodes inline (blue circle) and offline (green circle) arrangement

affects the  $K$  factor and, consequently, the apparent resistivity. Therefore, the geometric factor (Equation 4) defined above cannot hold. Hence, it must be modified as in Equation 5 and embedded in the template of the new approach. Basically, the new approach is a pre-processing template which enables the user to key in the offline electrodes and the offline distances thereby automatically recalculate the geometric factor and the apparent resistivity of the data points associated with the offline electrodes.

$$K_{WA_i} = 2\pi \frac{1}{\left(\frac{1}{AM} - \frac{1}{BM} - \frac{1}{AX_n} + \frac{1}{BX_n}\right)} \quad (5)$$

$$AX_n = [(2a)^2 + (NX_n)^2]^{1/2}$$

$$BX_n = [(2a)^2 + (NX_n)^2]^{1/2}$$

Where  $i = 0.1, 0.2, 0.3, \dots$  and  $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$

For the quantitative assessment, Pearson correlation coefficient (R) for the two phases was computed. The correlation coefficient (R) provides a simple measure of the degree of linear correlation between two images (Abdullah *et al.*, 2018). Its value ranges from -1 to +1. An identical or close comparison of the desired target is obtained for R-value approaching +1. R can be computed using Equation 6.

$$R = \frac{N(\sum \rho_t \rho_i) - (\sum \rho_t)(\sum \rho_i)}{\sqrt{\{N \sum (\rho_t)^2 - (\sum \rho_t)^2\} \{N \sum (\rho_i)^2 - (\sum \rho_i)^2\}}} \quad (6)$$

where;  $\rho_t$  is the resistivity of the true model and  $\rho_i$  is the resistivity of the estimated models,  $N$  is the total number of data points.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The result was presented qualitatively and quantitatively. The qualitative assessments involved the visual evaluation of the inverse resistivity contour plots produced by the conventional program and new approach for 2-D ERT using Wenner array with all electrodes inline (true model), one offline electrode, two offline electrodes, and three offline electrodes (estimated models). A comparison was made between the resistivity contour plots produced using the conventional program and the new approach. The measured resistivity obtained for all the profiles varied from 0 to 4000  $\Omega$ -m. Six tomograms were considered in each case for the estimated model's (survey with one, two, and three electrode(s) offline). This became necessary in order to limit the number of displayed tomograms for better



visualisation and comparison. Therefore, tomograms with even number (0.2, 0.4, 0.6, 0.8, 1.0, 1.2 m) offline distances were considered. For the quantitative aspect, Pearson's correlation coefficient (R) was assessed.

### Wenner Array with All Electrodes Inline (WA-AEI)

Figure 6 shows the result obtained for 2-D ERT Wenner array survey with all multi-electrodes inline using the conventional program. The inverse resistivity contour plot obtained after 5 iteration has RMS error of 8.7%. It indicated high resistivity zone ( $> 900 \Omega\text{-m}$ ) within 0 to 4 m depth and low resistivity zone ( $< 900 \Omega\text{-m}$ ) at depths greater than 4 m, which is in conformity with the findings of (Muhammad & Saad, 2018). The high resistivity zone defines the dry top residual soil which extends from the surface to a thickness of 4 m, whereas, the low resistivity zone corresponds to the residual soil saturated with water (Abdulrahman et al., 2016). It is important to note that only the conventional program was used to process the WA-AEI data because the theoretical assumption of collinear electrode pairs was achieved. Therefore, the inverse contour plot obtained for WA-AEI serves as the true model for which the other survey profiles with electrodes offline are compared to observe the effect of the electrodes offline.

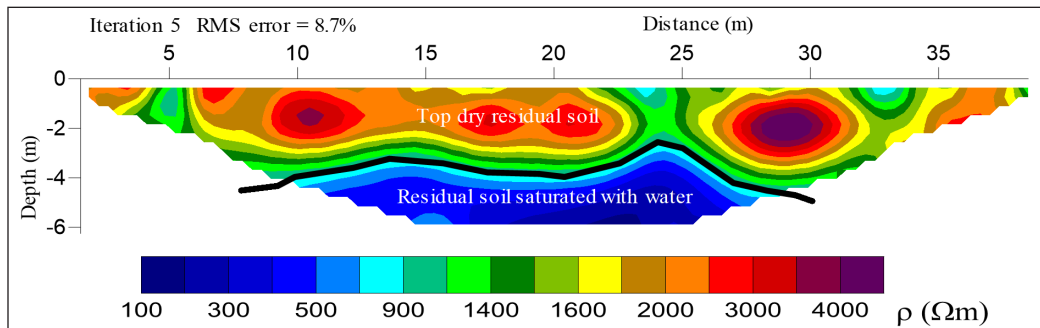


Figure 6. Two-dimensional resistivity contour plot for the true model

### Wenner Array with One Electrode Offline (WA-1EO)

Prior to the inversion of the data, the percentage changes in the apparent resistivity due to the offline electrodes for the conventional and new approaches for WA-1EO, WA-2EO and WA-3EO is presented in Table 1. It is observed that the percentage change is directly proportional to the offline electrodes distance.

Figure 7 depicts juxtaposed two-dimensional tomograms for the true model and resistivity profiles with one electrode been offline at 0.2 m interval using the conventional approach and a newly developed approach. All the tomograms show fairly good result after five iteration of the inversion with RMS error ranging from 8.7% to 9.0%. They depict high resistivity zone ( $> 900 \Omega\text{-m}$ ) at a depth of 0 to 4 m and low resistivity ( $< 900 \Omega\text{-m}$ ) at a

Table 1

*Summary of percentage change in apparent resistivity due to offline electrode for WA-1EO, WA-2EO and WA-3EO using conventional and new approaches*

Offline electrode distance (m)	% change in apparent resistivity		
	WA-1ES	WA-2ES	WA-3ES
0.10	0.08	0.09	0.12
0.20	0.33	0.34	0.45
0.30	0.71	0.74	1.02
0.40	1.22	1.97	1.83
0.50	1.82	2.29	2.61
0.60	2.50	3.01	3.52
0.70	3.22	4.58	4.66
0.80	3.98	4.09	5.33
0.90	4.75	5.20	6.86
1.00	5.53	6.64	7.47
1.10	6.32	7.99	9.08
1.20	7.09	8.07	9.74

depth greater than 4 m. The tomograms produced using the conventional approach for the models with one offline electrode nearly match the true model except for a few instances (Figure 7e-g) that shows a very slight variation of anomalies. This close match of the tomograms is a consequence of the high signal-to-noise ratio of the array (Cubbage et al., 2017; Thabit & Khalid, 2016), whereas, the slight variation is likely due to the increase in offline electrode distance. However, the geometries of the true model are well resolved in all the tomograms obtained by using the new approach as shown in Figure 7b' - g'.

### **Wenner Array with Two Electrodes Offline (WA-2EO)**

The juxtaposed tomographic images for the WA-AEI and WA-2EO at offline distances of 0.2, 0.4, 0.6, 0.8, 1.0, and 1.2 m using the conventional approach and newly developed approach are shown in Figure 8. All the tomograms obtained for the WA-2EO models using the conventional approach indicated high ( $>900 \Omega\text{-m}$ ) and low ( $<900 \Omega\text{-m}$ ) resistivity zones at depths below and above 4 m, respectively (Muhammad & Saad, 2018). The geometries of the true model are partially resolved in all the images of WA-2EO. It is observed that the tomograms (Figure 8b-c) give a close replica to the true model, while the remaining images (Figure 8d-g) produced by the survey (WA-2EO) with offline electrodes greater than  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the minimum electrode spacing ( $a$ ) indicates a slight variation of anomalies when compared to the true model (Figure 8a). This shows that the greater the offline electrode distance the more the effect. This outcome is contrary to that of Szalai et al. (2008), who found that offline electrodes effect on 2-D ERT result was insignificant. More so, the low resistivity zone or saturated zone along the distance (12 m - 27 m) at a depth of 4 m and

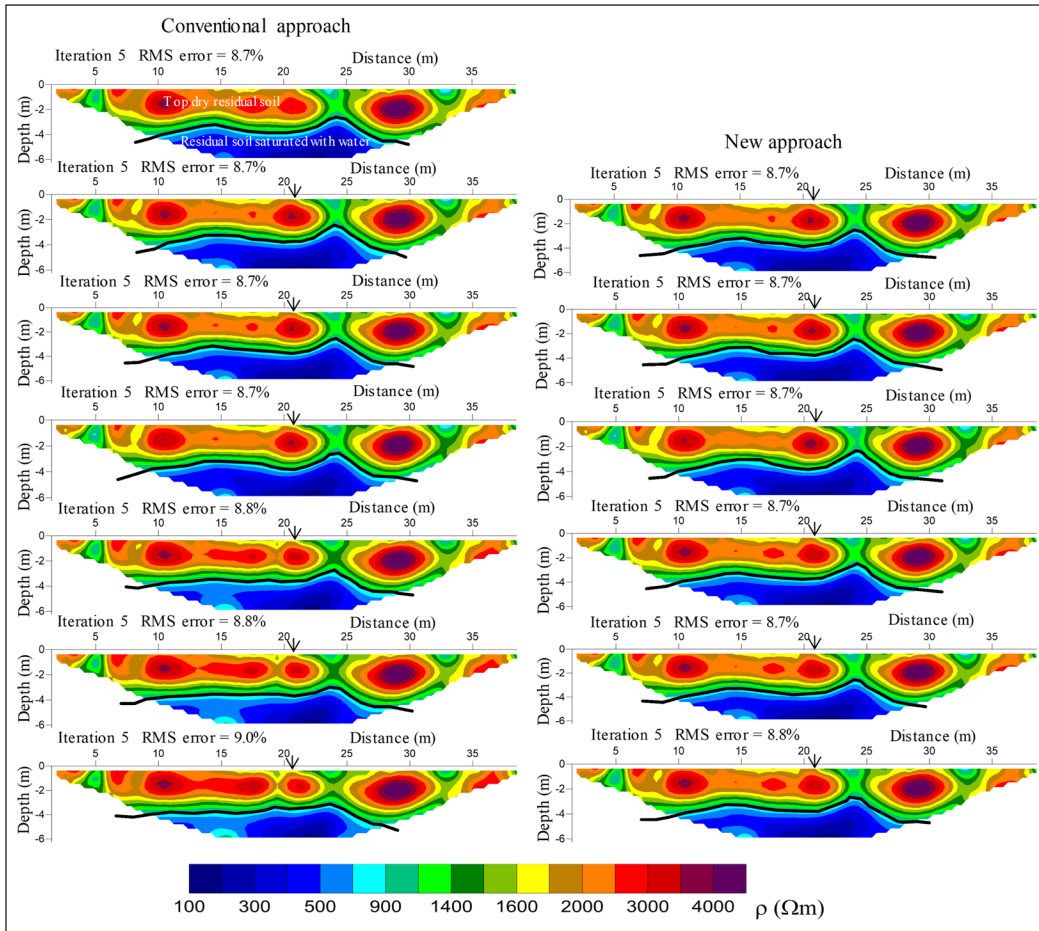


Figure 7. Two-dimensional resistivity contour plots comparison between (a) true model, and estimated models using conventional program and new approach for Wenner array with one electrode offline (WA-1EO) at (b/b') 0.2 m, (c/c') 0.4 m, (d/d') 0.6 m, (e/e') 0.8 m, (f/f') 1.0 m, (g/g') 1.2 m distances, respectively. The arrow sign indicates the position of the offline electrode

beyond (Figure 8a), decrease to 13 m - 24 m for WA- 2EO survey at 1.2 m offline electrodes distance (Figure 8g). Since the geology of the study area is relatively homogeneous, this variation of anomalies is attributed to the offline electrodes (3 and 35) and its corresponding distance of which the conventional approach cannot account for.

However, the limitation of the conventional approach which underestimated the anomaly for survey with electrodes offline has been demonstrated by the tomograms produced using the newly developed approach (Figure 8b'-g'). It is observed that the resistivity contour plots produced using the new approach fairly resolved the geometries of the true model than that of the conventional approach. This suggests that the newly developed approach can mitigate the false anomaly posed by offline electrode on a 2-D ERT survey.

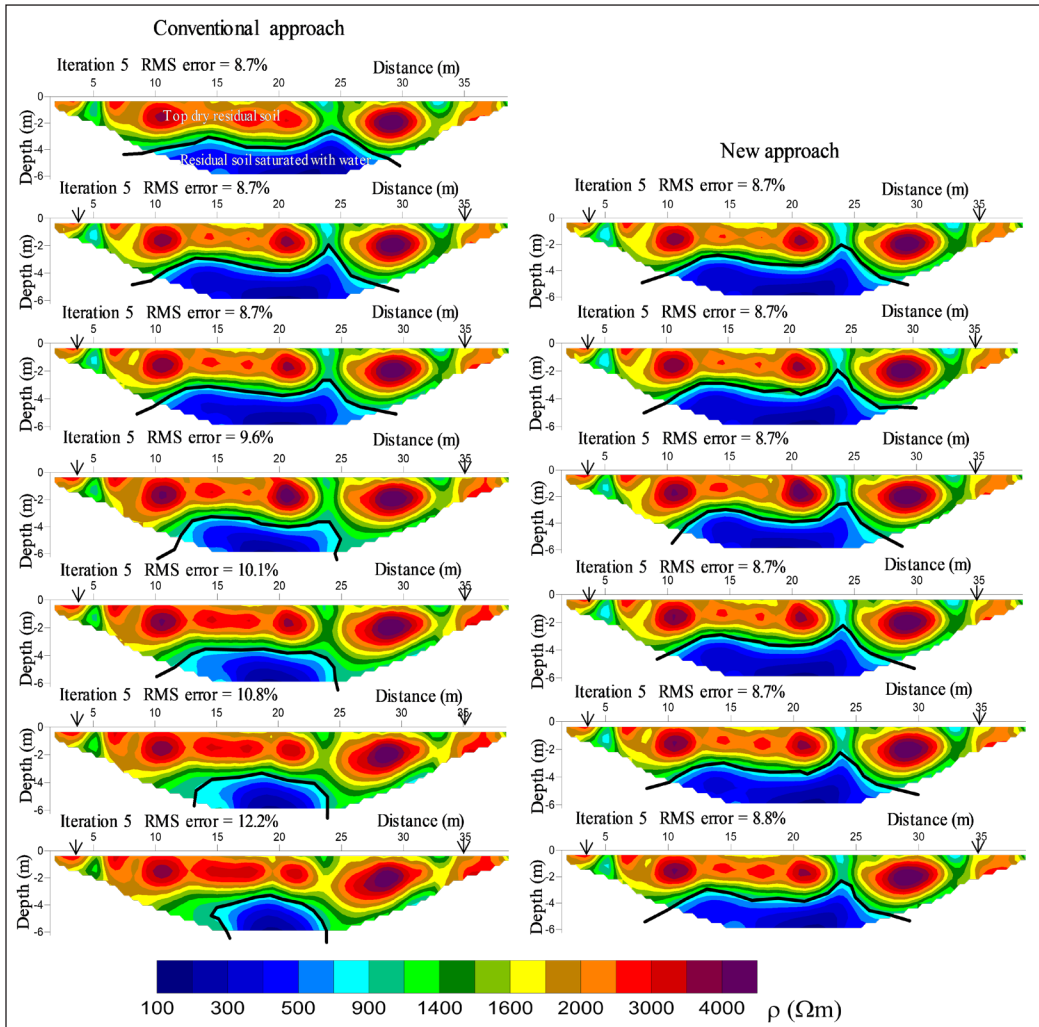


Figure 8. Two-dimensional resistivity contour plots comparison between (a) true model, and estimated models using conventional program and new approach for Wenner array with two electrodes offline (WA-2EO) at (b/b') 0.2 m, (c/c') 0.4 m, (d/d') 0.6 m, (e/e') 0.8 m, (f/f') 1.0 m, (g/g') 1.2 m distances, respectively. The arrow sign indicates the position of the offline electrodes

### Wenner Array with Three Electrodes Offline (WA-3EO)

Figure 9 shows the tomographic images for the true model and resistivity profiles taken with three electrodes offline (WA-3EO) at distances of 0.2, 0.4, 0.6, 0.8, 1.0, and 1.2 m using the conventional approach and the newly developed approach. The range of the resistivity values obtained is similar to those of WA-1EO and WA-2EO tomograms. However, the tomograms obtained for WA-3EO after the predefine iteration, has high RMS error (10.1% to 18.2%) particularly those obtained using the conventional approach. These set of tomograms also show distinct variation of anomalies when compared to the true resistivity

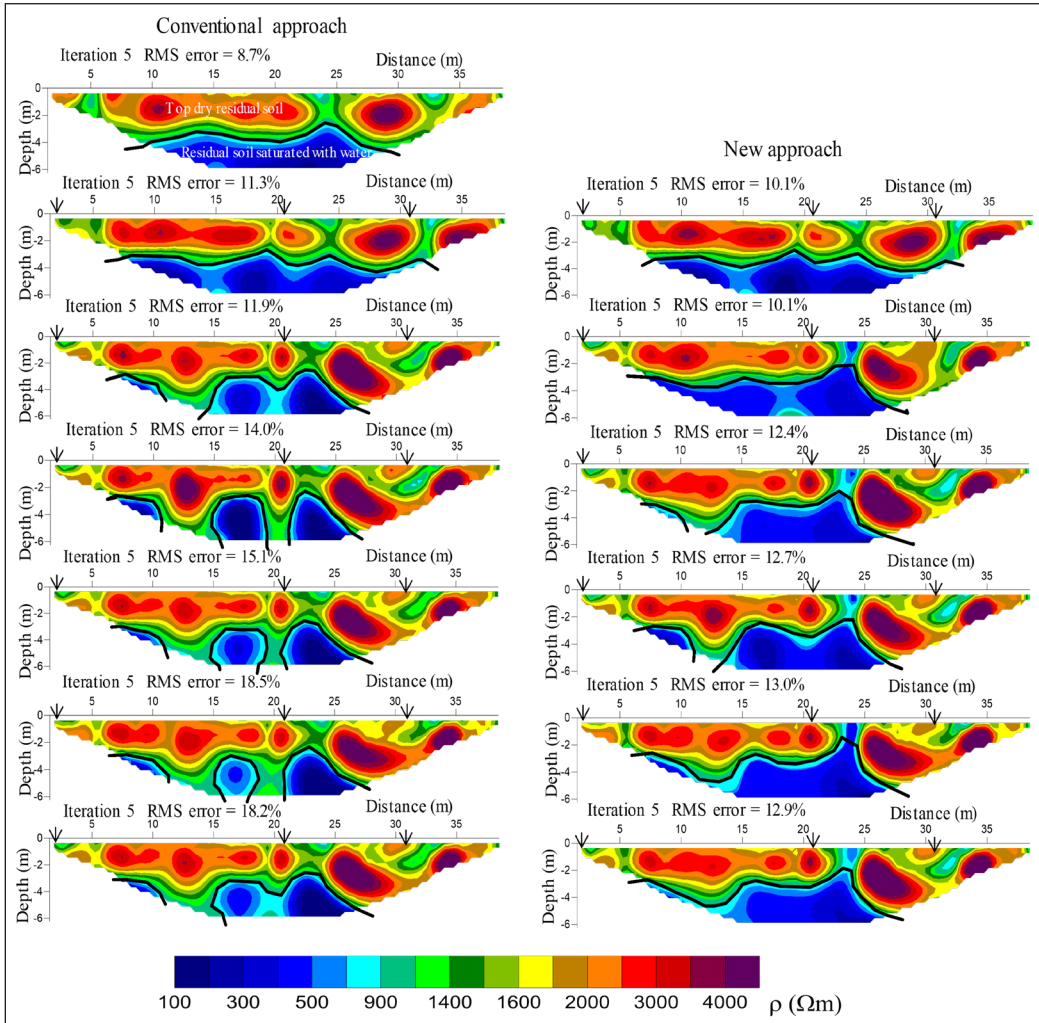


Figure 9. Two-dimensional resistivity contour plots comparison between (a) true model, and estimated models for Wenner array using conventional program and new approach with three electrodes offline (WA-3EO) at (b/b') 0.2 m, (c/c') 0.4 m, (d/d') 0.6 m, (e/e') 0.8 m, (f/f') 1.0 m, (g/g') 1.2 m distances respectively. The arrow sign indicates the position of the offline electrodes

model. For instance, the highly saturated zone ( $< 900 \Omega\text{-m}$ ) for the true model (Figure 9a) which span from a distance of 12 m – 27 m at the bottom part of the tomogram (depth  $> 4$  m) appears to split into two for almost all the tomograms (Figure 9b-g). This is probably due to the distance of the electrodes offline and a large number of data point (one-quarter of the total dataset) associated with the three electrodes offline, as the geology of the study area is relatively homogeneous. This outcome differs from the findings of Szalai et al. (2008) and Zhou and Dahlin (2003), who found that offline electrodes had insignificant effect on electrical resistivity tomography result.

Figure 9b'-g' depicts the tomograms obtained for Wenner array with three electrodes offline using the newly developed approach. The tomograms illustrate some level of match when compared to the true model (Figure 9a). However, it does not resolve the geometries of the true model well, as it present a slanted high resistivity section that extent from 24 m to 37 m contrary to the true model. This is likely due to the large number (26%) of contaminated data point involved. Comparing the tomograms produced by both approaches as juxtaposed in Figure 9, illustrated the effectiveness of the new approach in resolving the geometries of the true model. Hence, using the new approach in pre-processing a resistivity survey data with electrodes offline could significantly enhance the result, as it reduces the false anomalies introduced due to the electrodes offline.

In the quantitative assessment, the variation of the estimated models (WA-1EO, WA-2EO, and WA-3EO) from the true model (WA-AEI) was carried out. Pearson's correlation coefficient (R) of the estimated models using the conventional program and new approach was computed as presented in Tables 2, 3 and 4. The R-values obtained for processing with the new approach was appreciably high (0.957 – 0.963, 0.932 – 0.962 and 0.470 – 0.753 for WA-1EO, WA-2EO, and WA-3EO models respectively) as compared to that obtained for processing with conventional program (Table 2 - 4). This signifies that 95% – 96%, 93% - 96%, and 47% - 75% of correlation is achieved between the true and the estimated models (WA-1EO, WA-2EO, and WA-3EO), respectively for the new approach. Based on the established fact, R value approaching +1 gives an identical or close approximation to the desired true model (Abdullah et al., 2018). Hence, the R value obtained for WA-1EO, WA-2EO, and WA-3EO using the new approach suggest proximity to the true model than

Table 2  
 Summary of Pearson's correlation coefficient between the conventional program (Conv) and new approach (NApp) for Wenner array with one electrode offline (WA-1EO)

Number of profiles	Offline electrode distance (m)	Pearson correlation coefficient	
		WA-1EO-Conv	WA-1EO-NApp
1	0.1	0.9627	0.9628
2	0.2	0.9613	0.9623
3	0.3	0.9593	0.9627
4	0.4	0.9579	0.9634
5	0.5	0.9527	0.9630
6	0.6	0.9346	0.9575
7	0.7	0.9257	0.9595
8	0.8	0.9108	0.9583
9	0.9	0.9023	0.9601
10	1.0	0.8953	0.9612
11	1.1	0.8772	0.9596
12	1.2	0.8693	0.9599

using the conventional approach. This is clearly demonstrated in the graph for each table as shown in Figure 10. It is observed that as the offline electrode(s) distance increases beyond half the minimum electrode spacing, the R-value decreases, particularly when using the conventional program and for WA-3EO (Figure 10a-c). Therefore, the quantitative assessment has further revealed the efficacy of the new approach.

Table 3

Summary of Pearson's correlation coefficient between the conventional program (Conv) and new approach (NApp) for Wenner array with two electrodes offline (WA-2EO)

Number of profiles	Offline electrode distance (m)	Pearson correlation coefficient	
		WA-2EO-Conv	WA-2EO-NApp
1	0.1	0.9598	0.9598
2	0.2	0.9618	0.9620
3	0.3	0.9600	0.9537
4	0.4	0.9615	0.9625
5	0.5	0.9428	0.9447
6	0.6	0.8932	0.9374
7	0.7	0.8802	0.9345
8	0.8	0.8824	0.9332
9	0.9	0.8689	0.9336
10	1.0	0.8511	0.9326
11	1.1	0.8441	0.9343
12	1.2	0.7912	0.9349

Table 4

Summary of Pearson's correlation coefficient between the conventional program (Conv) and new approach (NApp) for Wenner array with three electrodes offline

Number of profiles	Offline electrode distance (m)	Pearson correlation coefficient	
		WA-3EO-Conv	WA-3EO-NApp
1	0.1	0.7247	0.7535
2	0.2	0.7083	0.7449
3	0.3	0.7118	0.7469
4	0.4	0.7227	0.7467
5	0.5	0.6938	0.7076
6	0.6	0.6088	0.7008
7	0.7	0.5959	0.6756
8	0.8	0.5092	0.6341
9	0.9	0.4300	0.6039
10	1.0	0.3336	0.5872
11	1.1	0.2805	0.4901
12	1.2	0.2133	0.4706

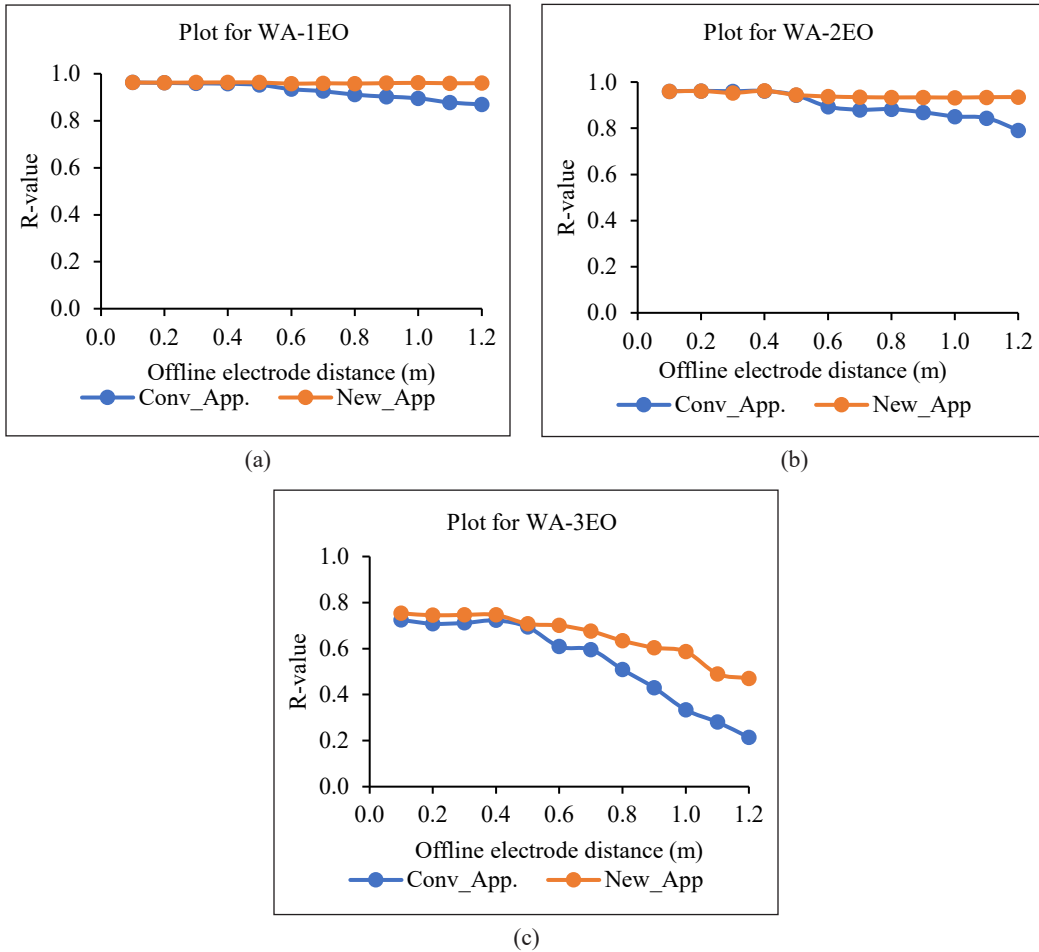


Figure 10. Graphs showing the variation of Pearson's correlation with offline electrode distance for (a) WA-1EO (b) WA-2EO and (c) WA-3EO

## CONCLUSION

In this study, we proposed a new approach to enhance a 2-D ERT survey result by mitigating the effect of electrodes offline. The resistivity contour plots assessment performed between the true (WA-1EO) and the estimated models (WA-1EO, WA-2EO and WA-3EO) using the new approach, revealed insignificant variation of anomalies for all the estimated models. More so, most of the R values for the new approach is approaching +1 which demonstrated a close comparison to the true model. However, using the conventional program, the resistivity contour plots produced for WA-2EO and WA-3EO surveys showed slight to distinct variation of anomalies and the R value was relatively low (20%) as compared to that of the new approach >90%. This variation of anomalies obtained using the conventional program could misguide the environmental and engineering experts in their structural



design, thereby leading to collapse of structures, loss of lives and properties. Therefore, the study has proven the efficacy of the new approach in mitigating the effect posed by offline electrodes on a two-dimensional electrical resistivity tomography result.

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