

\*

( , , , )

-1

-2

-3

-4

- 5

- 6

-7

-8

.(Schlumberger configuration)

(Schlumberger

configuration)

(16)

(2001)

.(2003)

(17)

.2004/3/2

2002/9/12

\*

(C<sub>4</sub><sup>s</sup>) (140-170m)

)  
, (2002

(Geological MAP of Syria, scale1:50000, Sheet Haffeh Ni 37-S-3-a,1979. Printed in the German Democratic Republic by VEB Hermann Haak Geographisch-Katographische Anstalt, Gotha, Leipzig) .

(35°.52', 35°.53')

(36°.46', 36°.47')

(4,5)

.(36°.47',36°.49')

(35°.51', 35°.53')

(4)

(750m)

(S<sub>2</sub>-S<sub>2</sub>) (S<sub>1</sub>-S<sub>1</sub>)

(5)

(2000m)

) :

.(

.(1000-1030m)

)

.(1986

,(5-35 m)

(V)

.(

-

) (1)

(3-5 m)

(d<sub>p</sub>Q<sub>IV</sub>)

Eluvial-deluvial deposits)

(1-3m)

- Vertical electrical sounding (VES)

,(Patella, 1977) (Schlumberger configuration)

( )

(C<sub>4</sub><sup>b</sup>)

(150-160m)

(AЭ-72)

(12)

(A,B)

( $\rho_a$ )

(M,N)

(1988 ) (2)

( $\rho_a$ ) (X) AB/2

(Y)

(3) ( )

( $\rho_a$ ) (4)

(5)

(Jain,1972) (%3±) (12) (750 m) (4)

(1- : (1-1) 1),(2-2),(3-3)

(4) (H,A) (260m) (35°)

(3-3) (2-2) :

(1-1) (35°)

(5) (40 m)

(1968 )

(Patella,1974) , (2002) (5) (2000m) -

(3) (140 m)

: (AB<sub>max</sub>=40 m)

AB/2 = (1.5,2.2,3.4,5.6,8,10,12,15,20 m); (MN/2=0.5 m)

(5) (4)

-1) : (1988 , ) (1995 , )

: (260m) (1

(3-3) (2-2)  $\rho_a = K \frac{\Delta V}{I}$  (1)

(1-1) :

(40m) (35°) - $\rho_a$

(5) (4-4) (ohm.m)

(140 m) (5) (M,N) -K

(4,5) - $\Delta V$

(A,B) -I

(94750x 30%=28425

: (3) (5)  $\cdot m^3$   
-2  
(150x15x5=11250m<sup>3</sup>)

.(11250x30%=3375 m<sup>3</sup>)

(4),(5)

.(94750+11250=106000m<sup>3</sup>)

(4,5)

(30%)

(4),(5)

0.02mm)

(10600010x30%=31800 m<sup>3</sup>) (0.005 < d ≤

(4,5)

:

(4,5)

-1

:

.( 0.005 < d ≤ 0.02 mm)

-1

-2

.(0.02 < d ≤ 0.2 mm)

-2

-3

-3

.(0.2 < d ≤ 2 mm)

-4

.(d > 2 mm)

-4 -4

) -(30%)

-5

(

-6

( × × )

-7

:

(4)

-1

-8

(195x45x10=87750 m<sup>3</sup>)

(3)

(70x10x10=7000m<sup>3</sup>)

.(30%)

(87750+7000=94750 m<sup>3</sup>) (4)

( )













- 1986 . (7)
- 1988 . (1) 1996 .
- Geological MAP of Syria, scale 1:50000, Sheet Haffeh Ni 37-S-3-a, 1979.* Printed in the German Democratic Republic by VEB Hermann Haak Geographisch-Katographische Anstalt, Gotha, Leipzig. (1:12500)
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## **Geo-Engineering Study of Clay Soil Deposits Needed for Earthfill Dams Using Geoelectrical Methods -Bashkat Dam as a Case Study**

*Khalil Sheikh Mousa Ali and Ashraf Asmaeil Moulhem\**

### **ABSTRACT**

Electrical resistivity method was used to locate clay (marl, silt, sand, gravel, carbonatic rocks, and clay of different sorts) as a material to construct the clay core of Bashkat dam in Syria. The aims of this study are to:

- 1- Lay geoelectrical sections for the clayey deposits needed to construct the dam .
- 2- Clarify the geological structure for the clayey deposits .
- 3- Determine lithological succession of fragment deposits .
- 4- Follow the thickness of the lithological change vertically and horizontally .
- 5- Determine specific electrical resistivity of the different lithological deposits in the area section and its changes vertically and horizontally.
- 6- Evaluate beneficial reserve of the fragment deposit layers .
- 7- Supply initial material near the location of the dam .
- 8- Determine the percentage median for the clay in every geoelectrical section .

Used to solve the above mentioned case was the resistivity method by using vertical electrical sounding and Schlumberger configuration. As a result of interpretation of the geoelectrical measurement field, it was laid down seven geoelectrical sections were laid down for the places of the clayey deposits needed to construct Bashkat embankment dam .

**Keyword:** Geo-Engineering, geoelectrical, clayey deposits, Bashkat earthfill dam.

\* Faculty of Science, Tishreen University; and General Directorate of the Coastal Basin, Latakia, Syria. Received on 12/9/2002 and Accepted for Publication on 2/3/2004.