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V5—2000大地电磁测深仪文件头数据格式研究

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摘 要: V5—2000大地电磁测深仪由于其功能强、轻便、勘探范围大等特点,在国内已得到了广泛应用,但其后期数据解释软件却显得相对薄弱。要想解决解释软件的问题,首先所面临的是测量数据的格式问题。由于其保存的测量数据为特殊格式,为了便于对 V5—2000测量数据进行后期处理与分析,这里对 V5—2000测量数据的特殊数据格式进行了剖析,并用现今流行的、面向对象化的 VB 6. 0编程语言,编写了相关读取及修改程序,以作为下一步的后期数据解释软件开发之基础。

关键词: V5—2000; 数据格式; 后期处理; 自定义数据类型
中图分类号: P 631.3⁺25 **文献标识码:** A

0 前言

V5—2000大地电磁测深仪为加拿大凤凰公司生产的卫星同步三维大地电磁法勘探系统,它采用 MTU 单元作为电磁数据采集单元,具有多通道、坚固、重量轻等特点。可开展 MT、CSAMT、AMT、LOTEM、Long Period MT、SIP 等测量方法,还可用于油气勘探、矿藏勘探、地热勘探和环境勘探,以及其它包括深部地壳研究和地震预测的研究。本勘探系统在我国许多行业都得到了广泛的应用,特别是在石油勘探、地质勘探等部门。在修建中国第一长隧道—西安至安康铁路秦岭特长隧道时,就使用了 V5 大地电磁测深仪进行勘察。这在中国铁路建设史上还是第一次,并取得了很好的勘察效果^[2]。

正因为本系统在我国得到了广泛的应用,随着对大地电磁法的理论、工作方法与数据处理研究的深入,由于 V5—2000 系统的数据处理软件运行是在 DOS 系统下,为了充分利用目前面向对象程序语言对原始测量数据进行室内数据处理与解释,其前提就是要对 V5—2000 的原始数据格式进行分

析与研究。

1 V5—2000数据格式

V5—2000 系统采集的数据文件有: TBL 文件(数据采集参数文件)、TSL 文件(低频数据文件)、TSH 文件(高频数据文件),除了数据文件外,还有数据采集单元的盒子标定文件(*. clb)与磁探头的标定文件(*. clc)。采集的三类数据文件每一个测点、每一个工作周期产生一个文件,文件名由操作者自行设置,而盒子与磁探头在工作期间每个月左右标定一次。

1. 1 TBL 文件格式

TBL 文件为 V5—2000 系统在采集数据前,先由操作者按野外勘测要求,设置相关的采集参数,其余的参数为 MTU 数据采集单元所固化的,或由其自动更新的。本文件的字节数为 2 350,其大小是固定的,共有 94 项记录,每项记录的长度为 25 个字节(记录名统一占据 4 个字节,其余 21 个字节为相应类型数据和空格)。由于此文件为 C 程序所创建,故其数据类型与 VB 6. 0 程序之间有一些细微的差别,需要在程序设计中引起注意,并按相

应的方式进行转换 (作者在本文中所提到的数据类型均为 VB 6.0中所用的)。对于 TBL文件中单个记录中 25个字节的说明见表 1。

表 1 单个记录的字节分配表

Tab 1 The byte distributive table of the single record

字节段	数据类型	字节数	备注
1—5	String	5	记录名
6—7	Integer	2	MTU 程序控制
8—11	Long	4	MTU 程序控制
12	String	1	数据类型识别符
13—25	可变	13	根据识别符定类型

根据第 12 字节段中的数据类型识别符的不同,最后 13个字节段的数据类型也相应变化,具体情况见表 2。

表 2 数据类型对应表

Tab 2 The table of corresponding data type

识别符	数据类型	字节数	备注
0	Long	4	格林威治时间编码 GPS定位信息
1	Double	8	
2	String	9	
3	String	8	
4	String	13	
5	String	8	

TBL文件中内容的数据类型有: Integer、Long、Double、String、Date、Float共六种。每项记录的具体说明见下页表 3(按文件中记录顺序)。

在表 3中 Integer数据类型占 2个字节, Long数据类型占 4个字节, Double数据类型占 8个字节, Date数据类型占 8个字节, Float数据类型占 8个字节, String数据类型占 8个字节 (其中 String (12)占 12个字节)。

由于在操作中可能会出现输入错误参数,故在后期处理中,有必要编制程序对错误参数进行修改,以利于下一步的数据解释。

在表 3中,有许多参数是为操作员现场设置的,这些参数如表 4所示。

1.2 TBL文件参数修改程序

这些参数在出现错误时,将会影响后期数据处理,故在数据处理前,需要编程对其进行改正。通过上述对 TBL文件的分析,由于 TBL文件数据类型简单,而且无需进行大量的科学计算,故选择 Visual Basic 6.0作为编程工具,对 TBL文件进行相应的处理。

由于 VB中没有 Float数据类型,相应改为 VB

中的 Double类型, Integer数据类型则改为 VB中的 Long类型。

表 4 操作员野外设置参数表

Tab 4 The parameter table of setting by host

序号	记录名	数据类型	记录说明
8	SITE	String	测点号
9	CMFY	String(12)	施工单位
10	SRVY	String(12)	勘探位置
13	FILE	String	数据文件名
50	EAZM	Float	Ex方位角
51	EXLN	Float	Ex长度
52	EYLN	Float	Ey长度
53	HAZM	Float	Hx方位角
54	HXSN	String	Hx探头序列号
55	HYSN	String	Hy探头序列号
56	HZSN	String	Hx探头序列号

因 TBL文件由 94个用 25个字节的记录所组成,故可按顺序文件打开方式对其内部数据进行读取。对于相同数据类型的记录,定义一个自定义类型。共有五个不同的自定义类型,分别用来读取关键数据为 Integer、String、String(12)、Date、Float的记录。自定义类型长度为 25个字节,包括记录名、相应数据和若干空格。TBL文件经相应处理后,用于下一步的数据处理。

下面为程序中所定义的自定义数据类型:

```
Private Type record_integer '整型自定义类型
    name As String * 5
    blank As String * 14
    rec_integer As Long
    blank2 As String * 2
End Type

Private Type record_string8 '8位字符型自定义类型
    name As String * 5
    blank As String * 10
    rec_string8 As String * 8
    blank2 As String * 2
End Type

Private Type record_string12 '12位字符型自定义类型
    name As String * 5
    blank As String * 6
    rec_string8 As String * 12
    blank2 As String * 2
End Type
```

表 3 TBL文件数据的具体说明
Tab 3 The explain of data in TBL file

序号	记录名	数据类型	记录说明	序号	记录名	数据类型	记录说明
1	INIT	Integer	初始化状态	48	EXR	Integer	Ex电阻率
2	RQST	Integer	控制 MODE值	49	EYR	Integer	Ey电阻率
3	MODE	Integer	工作模式	50	EAZM	Float	Ex方位角
4	AQST	Integer	采集状态	51	EXLN	Float	Ex长度
5	SNUM	Integer	MTU序列号	52	EYLN	Float	Ey长度
6	VER	String	软件版本号	53	HAZM	Float	Hx方位角
7	HW	String	盒子硬件配置	54	HXSN	String	Hx探头序列号
8	SITE	String	测点号	55	HYSN	String	Hy探头序列号
9	CMPY	String(12)	施工单位	56	HZSN	String	H _z 探头序列号
10	SRVY	String(12)	勘探位置	57	TOTL	Integer	总记录数
11	ATYP	Integer	装置类型	58	BADR	Integer	坏记录数
12	NREF	Integer	磁北极参考值	59	SATR	Integer	饱和记录数
13	FILE	String	数据文件名	60	NSAT	Integer	获取卫星数
14	NUTC	Date	格林威治时间	61	LFIX	Date	卫星锁定时间
15	STM	Date	采集开始时间	62	CLST	Integer	时钟状态
16	ETM	Date	采集结束时间	63	OCTR	Integer	晶振记录值
17	HTM	Date	高频开始时间	64	TERR	Integer	采样时间错误
18	ETMH	Date	高频结束时间	65	ELEV	Integer	高程值
19	HSMP	Integer	高频采样间隔	66	LATG	String(12)	纬度值
20	SGIN	Integer	信号输入源参数	67	LNGG	String(12)	经度值
21	EGN	Integer	电场通道增益	68	XDOS	Integer	采集完毕状态值
22	HGN	Integer	磁场通道增益	69	CALS	Integer	盒子标定状态
23	ACDC	Integer	电场耦合装置	70	CCLS	Integer	探头标定状态
24	ACDH	Integer	磁场耦合装置	71	CALR	String	标定结果
25	LPFR	Integer	低通滤波参数	72	CCLT	Integer	探头标定时间乘数
26	LFRQ	Integer	工业频率	73	CFMN	Float	最低角频率值
27	V5SR	Integer	V5采样率	74	CFMX	Float	最高角频率值
28	L3NS	Integer	L3数据采集量	75	CCMN	Float	探头最低频率
29	L4NS	Integer	L4数据采集量	76	CCMX	Float	探头最高频率
30	SRL3	Integer	L3数据采样率	77	HATT	Float	探头衰减系数
31	SRL4	Integer	L4数据采样率	78	HNOM	Float	探头额定增益
32	SRL5	Integer	L5数据采样率	79	HAMP	Float	探头测试振幅
33	CHEX	Integer	EX通道号	80	TCMB	Integer	梳状滤波器型号
34	CHEY	Integer	EY通道号	81	TALS	Integer	锯齿滤波器型号
35	CHHX	Integer	HX通道号	82	CPHC	Float	磁棒高通夹角频率
36	CHHY	Integer	HY通道号	83	BAT1	Integer	1号电池电压
37	CHHZ	Integer	HZ通道号	84	BAT2	Integer	2号电池电压
38	EXAC	Float	EX交流电位	85	BAT3	Integer	3号电池电压
39	EXDC	Float	EX直流电位	86	TEMP	Integer	内部温度值
40	EYAC	Float	EY交流电位	87	GFPG	Integer	GPS板返回值
41	EYDC	Float	EY直流电位	88	FFPG	Integer	前置板返回值
42	HXAC	Float	HX交流电位	89	DSP	Integer	DSP返回值
43	HXDC	Float	HX直流电位	90	DISK	Integer	可用磁盘空间
44	HYAC	Float	HY交流电位	91	CPTH	String	标定文件路径
45	HYDC	Float	HY直流电位	92	DPTH	String	数据文件路径
46	HZAC	Float	HZ交流电位	93	TXPR	Integer	极化信号周期
47	HZDC	Float	HZ直流电位	94			表示结束的空记录

```
Private Type record_date '日期型自定义类型
    name As String * 5
    blank As String * 10
    rec_date As Date
    blank2 As String * 2
End Type

Private Type record_float '浮点型自定义类型
    name As String * 5
    blank As String * 10
    rec_float As Double
    blank2 As String * 2
End Type
```

图 1 为作者所编 TBL 文件参数修改程序的运行实例。

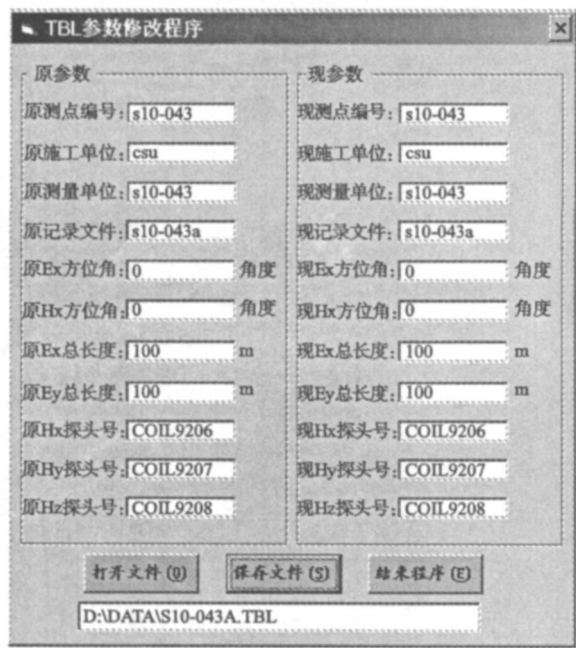


图 1 TBL 文件参数修改程序

Fig 1 The parametermodification program ofTBL file

2 结论

通过对 V5—2000 系统的 TBL 数据文件进行分析,对其内部结构进行认真的剖析后,了解了其基本结构,并编制相关程序对在野外可能存在输入

误差的数据进行改正,也为下一步的数据解释作好相应数据准备。

由于编程工具的不同,要注意不同编程语言数据类型 的定义及相互转换,以求保持数据的精度与类型,以免造成人为的误差,以致影响后期的数据处理工作。

鉴于大地电磁法理论与实践应用的复杂性,以及缩短解释软件开发的周期,在后期数据解释与处理过程中,要注意考虑如何充分利用现有的、有效的、可行的数据处理程序,这就需 要考虑 到多种编程语言间的混合编程,兼顾开发成本与开发周期,这是后期工作中需要着重注意的。

此次仅对 TBL 文件进行了剖析和相关处理,其它如 TSH、TSL、CLB、CLC 等文件,以及相关的数 据解释还未加以说明,留待下一次讨论。TBL 文件参数修改程序可以窗口形式,作为整个 V5—2000 数据解释系统的一部分。

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tion of vanadium and titanium iron ore is put forward
 Key words GM (1, 1); bundle gray; prediction

AN APPLICATION STUDY IN SOIL AND RIVER SYSTEM DEPOSIT SAMPLES OF PORTABLE X FLUOROGENIC INSTRUMENT

REN Jia-fu¹, TUO Xian-guo¹, CHEN Yong-jun², et al (1. Chengdu University of Technology, Chengdu 610059, China; 2. National Research Center of Geo-analysis, Beijing 100037, China). COMPUTING TECHNIQUES FOR GEOPHYSICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL EXPLORATION, 2007, 29(4): 346

The miniaturization, the scene instantaneous and the intellectualization of the analytical instrument are the important support technology of geological survey in the future. A portable X fluorogenic analysis instrument is developed by adopting new Si-PIN detector apply to analyze various kinds of elements such as Ti, V, Cr, Mn, Fe, Co, Ni, Cu, Zn, As, Rb, Sr, Y, Zr, Nb, Pb etc. from the geological soil and the river system deposit samples. This paper introduces the main technical features and performance as well as the software functions of the portable X fluorogenic analysis instrument and provide the choice conditions of the analytical methods such as interfere and correction, the drift correction at the same time. The instrument is small and light and has the potential application prospects in the on-the-spot analytical work of the industrial and mining enterprises with the characteristics economic, simple and fast.

Key words Si-PIN detector; portable X fluorogenic analysis instrument; soil samples

AN APPROACH TO GOLD MINERAL PREDICTION USING GIS-BASED WEIGHTS OF EVIDENCE METHOD IN QINLING METALLOGENETIC REGION

WANG Xin (Guangzhou Environmental Information Center, Guangzhou 510015, China). COMPUTING TECHNIQUES FOR GEOPHYSICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL EXPLORATION, 2007, 29(4): 349

This study involves the integration of the multiple geological data sets for mineral exploration through spatial prediction models. The weight of evidence as a data-driven approach for map combination is

used for gold potential mapping. To identify mineralized area in study area, geological, geophysical and geochemical data sets are used. The data capture, map operations and spatial data analysis are carried out using the geographic information system (GIS). The results show that the weight of evidence method can integrate effectively various spatial data for mineral potential mapping and the final map delineated most favorable potential areas of mineralization for further investigation.

Key words data integration; weight of evidence; mineral potential mapping; gold deposit; qinling-songpan metallogenetic area (China)

MANAGEMENT OF MULTIMEDIA AND SPATIAL DATA BASED ON ORACLE 10G

WEI Hua¹, RUI Xiao-ping², DU Chong (1. Institute of Remote Sensing Applications, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100101, China; 2. School of Traffic and Transportation, Beijing Jiaotong University, Beijing 100044, China). COMPUTING TECHNIQUES FOR GEOPHYSICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL EXPLORATION, 2007, 29(4): 353

In Geographic Information Sciences, data are required to be more diversiform, visual and available, which should not be confined to professional spatial data, but also include multimedia data that can help interpret the spatial data. To achieve this requirement, data objects are introduced into the relational database to store and operate these diversiform data. Research on design of integrated management system for spatial data and multimedia data is done, and realization based on Oracle 10g is presented in this paper.

Key words geographic information system (GIS); multimedia data; diversiform data; oracle 10g; Geo-Raster

THE DATA FORMAT OF MT SOUNDING INSTRUMENT V5-2000

LIU Jian-xin, LIU Chun-ming, MA Jie et al (School of Info-Physics Engineering, Center South University, Changsha 410083, China). COMPUTING TECHNIQUES FOR GEOPHYSICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL EXPLORATION, 2007, 29(4): 359

V5 — 2000, a MT Sounding instrument is broadly applied in China for its strong function, portability and wide exploration range. It is however weak in the software for the post-data processing and analysis. The key factor for the problem is how to know the format of the acquired data. The paper discusses the especial data format of V5—2000, in the interest of post processing and analysis for the data of V5—2000, and provide a simple program in VB.

Key words: V5—2000, data format, post processing, user-defined data type

THE APPLICATION OF SURFER™ IN MAKING AIRBORNE SURVEY PROFILE

LI Wen-jie^{1,2}, LI Jun-feng^{1,2}, MENG Qing-min², et al (1. China University of Geosciences, Beijing 100083, China; 2. Institute of Geophysical and Geochemical Exploration, Ministry of Geology and Mineral Resources, Langfang 065000, China). **COMPUTING TECHNIQUES FOR GEOPHYSICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL EXPLORATION**, 2007, 29(4): 363

This paper introduces general method of making airborne survey profile by using SURFER GRD image. We present the process of converting airborne geophysical data to SURFER grid data, creating color image map, data interpolation, and drawing survey track. In the paper, an example of real data is given, and the advantage and limitation of the method is discussed.

Key words: SURFER grid data; image map; airborne survey profile; data conversion

A DESIGN FOR THE REAL-TIME DATABASE COMPONENT WITH HIGH ABILITY

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While the information or automation system is constructed for the industry enterprise in the realm of electrical power, communication, petroleum, chemical engineering, metallurgy, and manufacture etc, each developer must front the problems of how to carry on real-time exchange of information needed be-

tween the management information system and the SCADA (Super Control and Data Acquisition) system, how to share the information of the applied system with different platform in the networks, how to scheme the method of real-time data accessing with open and standard interface, and how to supply the convenient method of real-time data node maintaining on line. Based on hierarchical network SCADA communication model for the SCADA system, the real-time database (RTDB) component with high ability is designed for solving those problems, and is built by using Client/Server mode based on the TCP/IP protocol, the communication technique of data query, data push, and master/slaver data transferring for peer to peer. This RTDB component satisfies all capability of the applied system for industry enterprise to demand the high-speed communication, the high usability, the system stability, and the system maintainability etc. It is a very efficient method that RTDB component with high ability implement to enhance the capability of information and automation system for the industry enterprise.

Key words: real-time database; SCADA; client/server mode; TCP/IP protocol

MEASURE ON THE COLORED PICTURE EDGE BASED ON CANNY THEORY

XIE Zhen-dong (Chengdu University of Technology, Chengdu 610059, China). **COMPUTING TECHNIQUES FOR GEOPHYSICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL EXPLORATION**, 2007, 29(4): 370

Based on Canny operator, This paper have proposed a edge detection method of colored picture based on Canny theory, as the operator can make a reservation accurately. The gradient amplitude of the colored picture are calculated by using the sum of the gradient amplitude of component r, g, b, and direction angle is confirmed by the ratio between the sum of the y direction gradient amplitude of component r, g, b and the sum of the gradient amplitude of x direction of component r, g, b. The results show that the colored picture edges detected by Canny operator have more edge details and thus verify the validation of the method to detect the edge of the colored picture.

Key words: colored picture; canny operator; the edge detection; gradient picture