Using the magnetovariational sounding method to image the deep resistivity structure of the Trans-European suture zone

Habibian Dehkordi, B.¹, Oskooi, B.^{2*} and Brasse, H.³

¹ Ph. D. Student of Geophysics, Earth Physics Department, Institute of Geophysics, University of Tehran, Iran ²Assistant Professor, Earth Physics Department, Institute of Geophysics, University of Tehran, Iran ³Professor, Department of Earth Science, University of Berlin, Germany

(Received: 7 Feb 2009, Accepted: 13 Oct 2009)

Abstract

The conductivity distribution across the Trans-European Suture Zone (TESZ) is presented based on the measurements along a 400 km northeastern directed profile, starting from the German-Polish Basin, crossing the TESZ and ending at the East European Craton. Two-dimensional inversion was applied to magnetotelluric transfer functions and magnetovariational responses corresponding to 38 long-period simultaneously observed sites. Input data for the inversion procedure were created by rotating all transfer functions to strike direction obtained from strike and dimensionality analysis. The results show a thick sedimentary cover, several crustal inhomogeneities and a deep conductive structure below the center of the TESZ. In order to achieve a stable model, several sensitivity analysis were carried out.

Key words: Magnetotelluric and magnetovariational soundings, Trans-European suture zone, Two-dimensional inversion.

استفاده از روش سونداژ تغییرات مغناطیسی در به تصویر کشیدن ساختار رسانایی عمیق

زونار بخيه ترانس-يوروپين

بنفشه حبيبيان دهکردی'، بهروز اسکويی' و هاينريش براسه"

⁽دانشجوی دکتری ژئوفیزیک، گروه فیزیک زمین، مؤسسهٔ ژئوفیزیک، دانشگاه تهران، ایران ^۲استادیار، گروه فیزیک زمین، مؤسسهٔ ژئوفیزیک، دانشگاه تهران، ایران ^۲استاد، دانشکده علوم زمین، دانشگاه برلین، آلمان

(دريافت: ۸۷/۱۱/۱۹ ، پذيرش نهايي: ۸۸/۷/۲۱)

چکیدہ

در این تحقیق، مدل مقاومت ویژه زونار بخیه ترانس-یوروپین، براساس اندازه گیریهای مگنتوتلوریک در امتداد یک نیمرخ ۴۰۰ کیلومتری با جهت گیری شمال شرقی شامل ۳۸ ایستگاه مشاهده بهدست می آید. بعد از تحلیل ابعادی و تعیین استرایک، همه توابع تبدیل مگنتوتلوریک و سونداژ تغییرات مغناطیسی حول استرایک تعیین شده چرخانده شده و وارونسازی دوبُعدی بر آنها اعمال می شود. نتایج، وجود یک پوشش رسوبی ضخیم و ناهمگنیهای رسانایی متعدد در پوسته و گوشته بالایی را نشان می دهد.

زونار بخیه ترانس-یوروپین (Trans-European Suture Zone: TESZ) مهمترین مزر زمین ساختی اروپا است که با بیش از ۲۰۰۰ کیلومتر طول، از دریای شمال تا دریای سیاه امتداد دارد و کراتن اروپای شرقی (East European Craton: EEC) را از سکوی پالئوزوئیک (Paleozoic Platform: PP) اروپای غربی و مرکزی جدا می کند (فاراو، ۱۹۹۹). تحقیقات ژئوفیزیکی در این منطقه، اغلب بر استفاده از روش های لرزهای متمرکز بوده است؛ با وجود این، روش های سونداژ مگنتوتلوریک (Magnetoteluric: MT) و تغییرات مغناطیسی (Magnetvariational: MV) را میتوان برای استنباط توزیع رسانایی الکتریکی پوسته و گوشته بالایی و درک بهتر ساختارهای ژئوالکتریکی به کار برد.

*Corresponding author: Tel: 021-61118238 Fax: 021-88009560 E-mail: boskooi@ut.ac.ir

طرح چندملیتی EMTESZ-Pomerania با هدف بررسی جزئیات این منطقه طراحی شد و در خلال آزمایشهای میدانی متعدد آن، اندازه گیریهای مگنتوتلوریک بلند دوره با استفاده از دستگاههایی که بهطور همزمان کار می کردند، صورت گرفت. با اعمال کُدهای پردازش مقاوم بر دادههای برداشت شده در محدوده دوره ۲۰۰۰۰–۱۰ ثانیه، همه توابع تبدیل ممکن محاسبه شدند (براسه و همکاران، ۲۰۰۶).

پاسخهای مغناطیسی بینایستگاهی را میتوان درحکم بخش مهمی از توابع تبدیل در نظر گرفت که با اثرات غیرالقایی واپیچیده نمیشوند. علاوهبرآن روی مرکز رسانا بیشترین مقدار را دارند؛ برخلاف تیپر که کمترین مقدار را نشان میدهد (وارنتسوف، ۲۰۰۵).

قابل ذکر است که مدل مقاومت ویژه برای نیمرخ در نظر گرفته شده در این تحقیق، از طریق وارون سازی داده های محلی مگنتوتلوریک به دست آمده و عرضه شده است (ارنست و همکاران، ۲۰۰۸) و هدف اصلی این تحقیق، وارد کردن داده های مغناطیسی بین ایستگاهی در مدل سازی با استفاده از الگوریتم وارون سازی دوبعدی ربک (سیریپن واراپرن و اگبرت، ۲۰۰۰) به منظور بهبود قدرت تفکیک نتایج است.

تجزیه و تحلیل و مدلسازی دادهها: در روش مگنتوتلوریک رابطه بین مولفههای تغییرات میدان الکترومغناطیسی اندازهگیری شـده در سطح زمین برای تعیین توزیع رسانایی در زیر سطح بهکار میرود. مجموعه توابع تبدیل محاسبه شده در حالت معمول، شـامل تانسـور محلی امپدانس و بردار تیپر میشود و این مجموعه را میتوان با محاسبه پاسخهای مغناطیسی بین ایستگاهی بسط داد:

$$H(r) = M(r, r_0)H(r_0) \tag{1}$$

که H معرف میدان مغناطیسی و ^۲ و ⁰ بیانگر موقعیت ایستگاههای مشاهده و مرجع هستند. امپدانس معمولاً به شکل دو پارامتر مقاومت ویژه ظاهری و فاز و تیپر به شکل بردار القا نمایش داده می شود. بردارهای آشفتگی را نیز می *ت*وان در حکم مکمل بردارهای القا از روی عناصر تانسور مغناطیسی تعریف کرد. چرخش پادساعت گرد این بردارها به اندازه ۹۰ درجه، تصویری از جهت و شدت میدان جریان نابهنجار را بهدست می دهد (اشموکر، ۱۹۷۰). با اعمال بسطی از طرحواره سوئیفت بر تانسور مغناطیسی افقی و کمینه کردن عناصر قطر فرعی، آزیموت ۶۰ درجه به سمت شمال غربی به منزلهٔ راستای استرایک برآورد و همه توابع تبدیل حول این آزیموت چرخانده می شوند. برای ارزیابی ابعاد دادهها، پارامتر اسکیو برای پاسخهای مغناطیسی بین ایستگاهی محاسبه می شود و با دوجود مشاهده برخی اثرات سه بعدی در لبههای جنوب غربی نیم خرا یم مقادیر کم آن مدل سازی دوبعدی را برای این مجموعه داده توجیه می کند.

یک نسخه تعمیم یافته از الگوریتم ربک که پاسخهای مغناطیسی بین ایستگاهی را نیز در بر می گیرد (زویر، ۲۰۰۲)، برای وارون سازی دوبُعدی اعمال شد. هشت مولفه دادهها شامل مقاومت ویژه ظاهری و فاز برای دو قطبش، بخشهای حقیقی و موهـومی تیپر و تانسور مغناطیسی می شوند. ربک تنها بی هنجاریهای اصلی و ساختارهای شبه قائم را بدون جزئیات آشکار می کند (پوشکارف و همکاران، ۲۰۰۷). حساسیت مولفههای گوناگون داده به ساختارهای رسانا و مقاوم، افقی و قائم و اثرات سه بُعدی کاملاً وابسته به مورد است (سیریپن واراپرن و همکاران، ۲۰۰۵). مقطع مقاومت ویژه نهایی، یک رولایه رسانا با ضخامت متغیر مربوط به لایه هایی از شیل را نشان می دهد که در مرکز بسیار نازک می شود. همچنین یک ساختار رسانای ناپیوسته در عمق پوسته پایینی آشکار شده که احتمالا ناشی از رسوبات دگرگون شده یا سیال های نمکی است. تودههای مقاومی هم در عمق گوشـته بالایی در دو انتهای نیمرخ ظاهر شدهاند که در زیر کراتن دارای مقاومت و گسترش عمقی بیشتر و معرف حالت شیبدار استنوسفر است که با تحقیقات لرزهای ناهر شدهاند ده در زیر کراتن دارای مقاومت و گسترش عمقی بیشتر و معرف حالت شیبدار استوسفر است که با تحقیقات لرزهای سیابق دارد. ساختار رسانای ظاهر شده در عمق حدود ۵۰ کیلومتری به خوبی تفکیک نشـده و آن را می توان حاصـل وجـود اثـرات سه بُعدی در مرحله وارونسازی دوبعدی دانست (گارسیا و همکاران، ۱۹۹۹). میزان برازش دادهها بین دادههای مشاهده و محاسـبه شده نیز سازگاری قابل قبولی را نشان می دهد.

براساس نتایج تعیین استرایک مجموعه کامل توابع تبدیل ایجاد و با توجه به نتایج تحلیل ابعادی، وارونسازی دوبُع دی بر همه مولفههای داده اعمال شد. از تناوبهای بلندتر از ۲۰۰۰۰ ثانیه به دلیل وجود اثرات منبع (سوکولووا و همکاران، ۲۰۰۴) صرفنظر شد. ترکیب کردن پاسخهای مغناطیسی بین ایستگاهی با سایر توابع تبدیل، کارایی آنها را در تفکیک کردن ساختارهای عمیق تایید میکند؛ بااین حال وقوع برخی خطاها مانند رفتار سهبُعدی و فقدان ایستگاه مرجع روی یک ساختار یکبُعدی واقعی، استفاده موثر از آن را به چالش میکشد.

سه بخش اصلی و بخیه عمیق بین EEC و PP را روی مدل بـه وضـوح مـی تـوان مشـاهده کـرد. کـراتن دارای یـک سـاختار زمین شناسی ساده است که ضخامت رسوبات آن به سمت شـمال شـرقی کـاهش و مقاومـت ویـژه آن بـا عمـق افـزایش مـییابـد و منعکس کننده پیسنگ بلوری است. منطقه PP هم دارای ساختار نسبتا همگن است ولی رسوبات آن ضخیمتر و پـیسـنگ آن دارای سختی کمتر و بنابراین مقاومت ویژه کمتـر اسـت. پیچیـدهتـرین سـاختارها در مرکـز نـیمرخ در TESZ موجـود اسـت و تاریخچـه زمینساختی آن را نشان میدهد. نتایج به وضوح موید این مطلب است که TESZ به ناهنجـاریهـای رسـانایی قابـلِملاحظـهای در یوسته و گوشته بالایی منجر شده است که در این مقاله از هم تفکیک شدهاند.

واژه های کلیدی: سونداژهای مگنتوتلوریک و تغییرات مغناطیسی، زونار بخیه ترانس-یوروپین، وارونسازی دوبُعدی.

1 INTRODUCTION

The Trans-European Suture Zone (TESZ) is the most important lithospheric boundary in Europe that stretches from the North Sea to the Black Sea and separates the Precambrian East European Craton (EEC) and younger Paleozoic Platform (PP). The TESZ was created during the Paleozoic Era as the result of the collision of several crustal units (microcontinents) and the Suture between the EEC and PP was formed [5].

Geophysical research on this zone has been focused more on the use of seismic methods; however, magneotelluric (MT) and magnetovariational (MV) sounding methods can be used to infer electrical conductivity distribution of the crust and upper mantle to provide better understanding of the geological structures.

The multinational EMTESZ-Pomerania

Project has been established to employ electromagnetic methods to study this zone in detail. During several field experiments, long-period magnetotelluric measurements were carried out. These soundings were concentrated along two profiles, passing the area from SW to NE, P2 (southern) and LT-7 (northern), and has recently been developed to some new profiles. During measurements, employing simultaneously operating, longperiod magnetotelluric instruments, a large and high quality dataset in the period range of 10-20000s was obtained; robust data processing codes were applied and all possible transfer functions were calculated [1]. Figure 1 shows the location of MT sites within the area. In this paper the data along have been LT-7 profile accordingly considered.



Figure 1. Distribution of MT sites within TESZ [1].

Inter-station horizontal magnetic responses can be considered as an important part of transfer functions, which are not distorted by galvanic effects. They peak above conductors in contrast to the tipper vectors which show minimum values. Interstation horizontal magnetic responses can also be reliably estimated more accurately at long periods in comparison to the tippr [12].

It is notable that the resistivity model for this profile, which was obtained by the inversion of local MT data, has already been reported [3] and the main goal of the current study is to incorporate inter-station magnetic data in the modeling procedure using a twodimensional (2D) inversion algorithm [8] so called REBOCC (Reduced Basis Occam) to accomplish some sensitivity tests for improving the resolution of the results.

At a glimpse, section II introduces the results of the dimensionality analysis and strike determination procedure. Section III contains a short discussion on different transfer functions and the resistivity model and its structures resulted from 2D inversion. The paper ends with a few conclusions in section IV.

2 DATA ANALYSIS

In magnetotelluric, relations between components of the electromagnetic variation field measured at the earth's surface are used to determine conductivity distribution within the Earth.

The constructed set of transfer functions includes local impedance tensor [Z] and tipper vector [W] and was extended with the estimation of the inter-station magnetic responses or horizontal magnetic tensor [M], i.e.,

$$E = ZH, (1)$$

$$H_z = W_x H_x + W_y H_y, \tag{2}$$

$$H(r) = M(r, r_0)H(r_0),$$
 (3)

in which E and H represent electric and magnetic fields and r and r_0 are the local and the base site positions, respectively. Impedance is usually displayed via two parameters, apparent resistivity and phase (ρ_a, ϕ) , and tipper is usually displayed as the induction vector (P, Q):

$$\rho_a = \frac{1}{\mu_0 \omega} |Z|^2 , \tag{4}$$

$$\varphi = \tan^{-1} \left\{ \frac{R \varepsilon(Z)}{Im(Z)} \right\},\tag{5}$$

$$\vec{P} = Re(W_x)\hat{e}_x + Re(W_y)\hat{e}_y, \qquad (6)$$

$$\vec{Q} = Im(W_x)\hat{e}_x + Im(W_y)\hat{e}_y, \qquad (7)$$

where $\boldsymbol{\omega}$ is the angular frequency and $\boldsymbol{\mu}_0$ is the magnetic permeability of free-space. Perturbation arrows, shown in Figure 2, present the data in an informative manner:

$$\vec{p} = h_H \hat{e}_x + d_H \hat{e}_y, \tag{8}$$

$$\vec{q} = h_D \hat{e}_x + d_D \hat{e}_y, \tag{9}$$

in which $h_H = \frac{B_X(r)}{B_X(r_0)} - 1$, $h_D = \frac{B_X(r)}{B_Y(r_0)} - 1$, $d_H = \frac{B_Y(r)}{B_X(r_0)} - 1$ and $d_D = \frac{B_Y(r)}{B_Y(r_0)} - 1$ are the elements of tensor (M - I), in which I is a unit tensor and \hat{e}_x and \hat{e}_y are unit vectors in x and y directions.

Rotation of vectors \vec{p} and \vec{q} by 90-degree in a counterclockwise direction gives an impression of direction and strength of the anomalous current field [7]. As Figure 2 shows, the dominant orientation of the real part of the magnetic perturbation vectors at a large number of points is in a SW-NE direction. After a 90-degree rotation, they indicate the direction of anomalous inductive currents which are SE-NW and with relative consistency to the estimated strike in Figure 3.

An extension of Swift's scheme was applied to the horizontal magnetic tensor and minimization of the amplitude of the tensor's off-diagonal elements yields:

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{4} \tan^{-1} \frac{2\text{Re}[(h_{\rm H} - d_{\rm D})(h_{\rm D} + d_{\rm H})]}{|h_{\rm H} - d_{\rm D}|^2 - |h_{\rm D} + d_{\rm H}|^2}, \qquad (10)$$

Ninety-degree inherent ambiguity of the strike angle has been solved considering induction vectors and geological information and the geoelectrical strike was selected according to rose diagram displayed in Figure 3a. Strike is calculated at all periods for all stations and the rose diagram, which is the way of presentation of the values, is used for showing their distribution. According to

this distribution displayed in Figure 3a, strike seems to be stable around $N60^{\circ}W$. All of the magnetic field components related to

different geomagnetic bases were combined and related to the horizontal magnetic field at a common final reference.



(b)

Figure 2. (a) Map of perturbation vectors (p) (blue: real parts; red: imaginary parts), (b) Map of perturbation vectors (q) (blue: real parts; red: imaginary parts).



Figure 3. Rose diagrams of strike direction: from horizontal magnetic tensor for LT-7 profile (top) and from impedance for reference site (down).

The strike of the reference site, which should be considered in the rotation procedure of M, was estimated-based on phase tensor scheme [2]-equal to the mean value of 0 and it is shown in Figure 3b.

Skew is a rotationally invariant parameter

that is a measure of dimensionality of data and for inter-station magnetic responses, it takes the form of:

$$k = \frac{|h_{\rm D} + d_{\rm H}|}{|h_{\rm H} + d_{\rm D} - 2|} \tag{11}$$

which vanishes under true 2D conditions. Pseudo-section of the horizontal magnetic skew-parameter is represented in Figure 4. The overall horizontal magnetic skew is quite low but increases in the TESZ center and at the Paleozoic Platform. The values of skew confirm the presence of a 2D structure. Some three-dimensional (3D) effects appear in the southwestern edges of the profile. However, for most part of the profile, the values of skew fall in the range of [0,0.1], which justify two-dimensional (2D) modeling of the data. It should also be mentioned that in true 2D case, Z_{xy} , Z_{yx} , W_y and d_D are the only transfer function elements that do not vanish to zero.

3 TWO-DIMENSIONAL INVERSION OF MT & MV DATA

An extended version of REBOCC, to incorporate inter-station magnetic responses [11], was used for 2D inversion. In this algorithm, the smoothest model, subject to an appropriate fit to the data in the space of model parameters, is sought. However, the result of the first run of inversion cannot be reliable. It is just a model that possibly fits the data. To obtain a reasonable model, inversion should be repeated using different grids, different starting models and different apriori information. Available 8-component data involve apparent resistivities and phases of both polarizations, ρ^{TE} , ρ^{TM} , φ^{TE} , φ^{TM} , real and imaginary parts of tipper, $Re(W^{TE})$, $Im(W^{TE})$ and real and imaginary parts of inter-station magnetic tensor, $Re(d_D)$ and $Im(d_D)$.

The relative error floor of 20% for apparent resistivities and an absolute error floor of 1.5° for phases and a value of 0.02 for tipper and inter-station magnetic data were selected.

REBOCC only detects major anomalies and subvertical conductivity structures without details [6]. Sensitivity of different components of the data to different resistive and conductive, subhorizontal and subvertical structures and 3D distortions are completely case dependent. However, TE polarization data are strongly affected by 3D distortions [9]. Tipper (*TP*) and inter-station magnetic tensor (d_D) do not have either any sensitivity to a layered structure or a high sensitivity to small-scale lateral changes of the conductivity.

In order to the joint inversion of all 8component data, one or two components were inverted at each step. Then, the resulting model was used as the starting model for the inversion of all components and obtained models were compared. This is a very useful analysis to choose the model with the best resolution. Finally the model resulting from inversion of the combination of TM mode and tipper data was used as the starting model for inversion of all components. This combination is less sensitive to off- diagonal features.

For testing the stability of the obtained model, some apriori information about the existence of a very conductive overburden and also the conductivity of the mantle were incorporated into the prior model in 2D inversion procedure. The final result is shown in Figure 5 as a resistivity section across TESZ. Several structures appeared in the model of Figure 5. Structure A shows a thick conductive overburden that relates to the sediments of the Cenozoic-Mesozoic Era and becomes too thin in the center of the TESZ. These sediments are layers of alum shale which were encountered in several deep boreholes and their high conductivity has resulted from saline fluids and aquifers that are common in the area. The variation of their thickness has also been imaged. Structure B at the depth of the lower crust relates probably to meta-sediments of graphite and alum shale or saline fluids (crustal brines). Blocks C and D correspond to the resistive upper mantle and D located below EEC is more resistive than C located

below PP. Block C has been less covered by the data; but it seems to have smaller depth than D and reflects the lithospheric thickness and dipping state of the asthenosphere which is expectable due to seismological studies. E has the worst resolution and may be interpreted as an artifact created during inversion the procedure to match the 3D effects involved in the data [4]. Data fits for the data from three example sites are displayed in Figure 6. As it can be seen, there is an acceptable agreement between the observed and calculated data.



Figure 4. Pseudo-section of horizontal magnetic skew.



Figure 5. Two-dimensional resistivity model along LT-7 profile across the TESZ.



Figure 6. The fit between observed and calculated data for three representative sites (blue: TE for apparent resistivity and phase, real part for tipper and inter-station magnetic response; red: TM for apparent resistivity and phase, imaginary part for tipper and inter-station magnetic response; solid lines: calculated data; circles: observed data).

4 DISCUSSION & CONCLUSION

Based on the results of strike determination, the complete set of transfer functions was created. According to the dimensionality analysis procedure that justifies the dominant 2 nature of data, 2D inversion was jointly applied to MT/MV responses.

At the first attempt, the whole data set for periods up to 33000s, across the TESZ, were processed for the inversion. But due to a nonreasonable misfit between the measured and modeled data at very long periods, the modeling was limited to the periods up to 20000s. This may somehow be attributed to source effect and/or electromagnetic noise [10].

Incorporation of inter-station magnetic responses to the input set of the data for inversion confirms the efficiency of this kind of data to resolve deep structures; however, occurrence of some errors, like 3D behavior and the lack of a real common reference on a true 1D structure, challenges the effective usefulness of the horizontal magnetic tensor. Because of the existence of a thick conductive overburden, static shift effects cannot be a serious problem in this case.

Three separate parts can be observed on the profile. The deep-extended Suture between the EEC and the PP is clear on the model. Precambrian Craton has a simple geological structure, including sedimentary rocks with decreasing thickness towards the northeast and the increased resistivity with depth reflecting crystalline basement. PP also is homogeneous, but sediments are thicker and the basement is less consolidated and so less resistive. The homogeneity of the structures of EEC, and to a lesser degree of PP, is the common geological character of Cratons and Platforms. The most complex structures are in the central parts of the profile (TESZ) showing its tectonic history. As an implicit conclusion, the results specify that TESZ causes significant conductivity anomalies in the crust and upper mantle which are resolved in this paper.

REFERENCES

- Brasse, H., Kreutzmann, A., Cerv, V., Ernst, T., Jankoski, J., Jozwiak, W., Neska, A., Pedersen, L., Smirnov, M., Schwarz, G., Sokolova, E., Varentsov, I., Hoffmann, N., Palshin, N. and Korja, T., 2006 "Probing electrical conductivity of the Trans-European Suture Zone", Eos Trans. AGU, Vol. 87, No. 29, 281-287.
- Caldwell, G.T., Bibby, M. and Brown, C., 2004, The magnetotelluric phase tensor, Geophys. J. Int., Vol. 258, pp. 457-469.
- Ernst, T., Brasse, H., Cerv, V., Hoffmann, N., Jankowski, J., Jozwiak, W., Kreutzmann, A., Neska, A., Palshin, N., Pedersen, L.

B., Smirnov, M., Sokolova, E. and Varentsov, I. M., 2008, Electromagnetic images of the deep structure of the Trans-European Suture Zone beneath Polish Pomerania, Geophysical Research Letters, in press, accepted for final publish.

- Garcia, X., Ledo, J. and Queralt, P., 1999, 2D inversion of 3D magnetotelluric data: the Kayabe dataset, Earth Planet Space, **51**, 1135-1143.
- Pharaoh, T. C., 1999, Paleozoic terrains and their lithospheric boundaries within the Trans-European Suture Zone, Techtonophysics, **314**, 17-41.
- Pushkarev, P. Y., Ernst, T., Jankowski, J., Jozwiak, W., Lewandowski, M., Nowozynski, K. and Semenov, V. Y., 2007, Deep resistivity structure of the Trans-European Suture Zone in central Poland, Geophys. J. Int., 169, 926-940.
- Schmucker, U., 1970, Anomalies of geomagnetic variations in the southwestern United States, Univ. of California Press, Berkeley.
- Siripunvarapurn, W. and Egbert, G., 2000, An efficient data-subspace inversion method for 2-D magnetotelluric data, Geophysics, **65**(3), 791-803.
- Siripunvarapurn, W., Egbert, G. and Uyeshima, M., 2005, Interpretation of two-dimensional magnetotelluric profile data with three-dimensional inversion: synthetic examples", Geophys. J. Int., 160, 804-814.
- Sokolova, E. Y. and Naryn Working Group, 2004, New approaches in the interpretation of deep sounding data along the Naryn transect in Kyrgyz Tian-Shan, IAGA WG 1.2 on Electromagnetic Induction in the Earth, Proceeding of the 17th Workshop, Hyderabad, India, October 18-23.
- Soyer, W., 2002, Analysis of geomagnetic variation in the central and southern Andes, Ph.D thesis, Free University of Berlin.
- Varentsov, I. M. and EMTESZ-Pomerania Working Group, 2005, Method of horizontal magneto-variatioanl sounding: techniques and application in the

EMTESZ-Pomerania Project", Elektromagnetiche Tiefenforschung, **21**, 111-123.