List of Figures

Figure 1. 1: The mind map used in this thesis.	. 4
Figure 2. 1: Range of rocks and minerals resistivity [36]	. 9
Figure 2. 2: Basic principle of geoelectrical resistivity methods	10
Figure 2. 3: Current injection at the surface.	11
Figure 2. 4: Current injection by a pair of current electrodes through the subsurface and potential difference measurement on the surface relate to equipotential field superposition due to current injection on current electrodes.	12
Figure 2. 5: The arrangement of electrodes in wenner configuration [38]	13
Figure 2. 6: The arrangement of electrodes in schlumberger configuration [38]	14
Figure 2. 7: The arrangement of electrodes in dipole-dipole configuration [38]	15
Figure 2. 8: The distance of potential electrodes to current electrodes in dipole-dipole configuration.	15
Figure 2. 9: Dipole-dipole configuration as a multi-channel system on resistivity method	17
Figure 2. 10: VES technique on electrical resistivity method	18
Figure 2. 11: ERT technique on electrical resistivity method	18
Figure 2. 12: Computer-controlled multielectrode systems on conventional equipment of resistivity method using dipole-dipole configuration.	19
Figure 2. 13: Potential divider circuit.	20
Figure 2. 14: Controlling, Monitoring and Controlling-Monitoring in WSN	22
Figure 2. 15: Types of nodes and network topology on Wireless Sensor Network	22
Figure 2. 16: Comparison of Wireless Communication Technology	25
Figure 3. 1: System design of Resistivity meter multinode.	28
Figure 3. 2: Scheme of the main unit.	28
Figure 3. 3: 3D scheme of the main unit	29
Figure 3. 4: Injection current selection block circuit.	30
Figure 3. 5: Diagram Control of Main Unit Block.	31
Figure 3. 6: Circuit model when injecting current to the ground. (a). The earth is directly connected to the 400VDC Boost Converter (b). The earth is connected to a particular power resistor	r 32
Figure 3. 7: The scheme of Multinode block	34
Figure 3. 8: 3D circuit of node on Multinode block.	34
Figure 3. 9: Data Acquisition during the measurement in land field	36

Figure 3. 10: Datum point from Wireless GERM System with total nodes are 5 nodes 37
Figure 3. 11: Architecture of Wireless communication between main unit block and multinode block on Wireless-GERM System
Figure 3. 12: Time series on Wireless-GERM System to ensure Potential Difference measurement on multinode is due to Current Injection on Main Unit
Figure 3. 13: Block diagram of Geo-electric Resistivity Meter Multinode system 40
Figure 3. 14: Format of the research data (apparent resistivity) is adjusted to requirement of Multinode
Figure 3. 15: Flowchart of optimization algorithm for Wireless-GERM System on Main Unit Block
Figure 3. 16: Flowchart of optimization algorithm for Wireless-GERM System on Multinode Block
Figure 4. 1: TTGO LoRa ESP32 V2.1
Figure 4. 2: Packet delivery testing on TTGO LoRa ESP32 V2.1
Figure 4. 3: Testing scheme for checking the availability of current injection selection 47
Figure 4. 4: Testing scheme for Lab Scale CRM mode testing 49
Figure 4. 5: Resistance measurement on CRM mode using INA219 50
Figure 4. 6: Testing scheme for field fcale CRM mode testing 51
Figure 4. 7: Comparisons of Earth resistance measurement using Contact Resistance Measurement (CRM) mode with INA219 in dry and hydrated soils
Figure 4. 8: Testing scheme to validate current sensor WCS1800 on Lab Scale 54
Figure 4. 9: Current measurements by WCS1800 sensor on lab scale measurement for each resistance value (20 ohms, 50.91 ohms, 80 ohms, and 100 ohms) with 12 volts, respectively, yield the average currents of 643.7 mA, 246.0 mA, 162.1 mA, and 143.2 mA
Figure 4. 10: Testing scheme to validate current sensor WCS1800 on Field Scale 56
Figure 4. 11: Current measurement by WCS1800 sensor on field scale measurement 57
Figure 4. 12: Temperature of power resistor on Main unit block after injection. (Rx is a dummy resistor that is connected to the model)
Figure 4. 13: Testing scheme to define the accuracy and variability of INA219 sensor readings
Figure 4. 14: Voltage Measurement's Absolute Error on INA219 Sensors Readings
Figure 4. 15: Voltage Measurement's Relative Error on INA219 Sensors Readings
Figure 4. 16: Current Measurement's Absolute Error on INA219 Sensors Readings 62
Figure 4. 17: Current Measurement's Relative Error on INA219 Sensors Readings 63
Figure 4. 18: The testing scheme of estimating resistance between potential electrodes on CRM mode

Figure 4. 19: Estimating Resistance on CRM mode Between Potential Electrodes
Figure 4. 20: The accuracy and variability of the estimation resistance between potential electrodes testings
Figure 4. 21: The difference in relative errors for nodes between properly connected electrodes and non-connected properly electrodes
Figure 4. 22: The scheme of potential difference measurement testing on multinode block. 69
Figure 4. 23: Mean Absolute Percentage Errors of Potential Difference Measurement Mode by INA219 on Multinode
Figure 4. 24: Relative Errors of Potential Difference Measurement Mode by INA219 on Multinode
Figure 4. 25: Time series in the Geo-electrical resistivity meter multinode communication. 72
Figure 4. 26: Given model with a certain resistor on each layer
Figure 4. 27: The testing scheme for evaluating the performance of the GERM system in measuring resistivity
Figure 4. 28: The stored data of the GERM system in measuring resistivity
Figure 4. 29: The inverted measurement data resistivity of Wireless-GERM using Res2DInv.
Figure 4. 30: The latency of transmitting data on Geo-electrical Resistivity Meter Multinode.
Figure 4. 31: Field scale testing location at Cikeruh river in the East Bandung Basin
Figure 4. 32: Validating Wireless GERM system on Geophysical exploration (a) comparison of its physical setup with commercial instruments, Supersting R8, (b) comparison of the size of main controller on the system
Figure 4. 33: The example of measurement results at the node; (a) CRM mode and (b) Potential difference measurement mode
Figure 4. 34: The stored data of field scale testing at Cikeruh River on East Bandung Basin.
Figure 4. 35: Profile resistivity comparison of Wireless Geo-Electrical Resistivity Meter and AGIS Supersting R8
Figure 4. 36: Absolute and relative error on WCS1800 sensor readings in lab scale measurement
Figure 4. 37: Absolute and relative error on WCS1800 sensor readings in field scale measurement