Penganggaran sekitaran sedimen di delta Pahang dengan teknik seismos pantulan

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Up to 180 m thickness of Quaternary deposits overlying granitic bedrock have been delineated by geophysical seismic reflection survey. Emulex 150 and electric detonators were used to produce the source of energy. A total of 24 units of 100 Hz frequency detectors were linearly arranged with the explosive source to receive the waves reflected from each subsurface geological boundary of different acoustic impedance. The received signals were recorded by ABEM Terraloc MK III seismograph. These data were then processed to produce seismic sections used in the interpretation. The seismic sections are correlated with the boreholes for geological interpretations. Based on borehole logs, the deposits are subdivided into a younger 30 m thickness of Holocene greenish marine clay overlying the older 70–80 metres thickness of Pleistocene stream sediments. Since no seismic information is obtained from depth shallower than 30 m, interpretation for this part is totally based on borehole log. The Pleistocene deposits at depth greater than 30 m are represented by chaotic seismic facies in the Temai Hilir and Kuala Pahang seismic sections. These features are interpreted as numerous cut and stacked channels of low and high sinuosity representing braided alluvial system together with flat flood plain deposits.

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