Each integration is normalized with respect to the Standard Induced Polarization Decay Curve which has been established by Newmont Exploration Limited. (ref. Dolan and McLaughlin in bibliography) This is achieved by choosing the sensitivities of the integrators so, that if the curve shape is normal, all slices within a given mode show the same amplitude of measurement. A further normalization is built in for the slice width, be it full, one-third or one-sixth of the total integration period. The net effect is that the reading will be the same regardless of the slice measured, providing that a standard transient decay curve form is present and that the same measuring cycle is used for transmitter and receiver (1 second or 2 seconds). Any departure from this standard curve form will be immediately obvious to the operator, without performing any calculations. For instance, a steeper decay will give a higher reading on earlier slices than on later slices. Reconstruction of the actual decay curve is easily effected by using the correction factors given in Table 1.

The shape of a time domain induced polarization decay curve can be altered by electromagnetic or interline coupling, by variations in the average size or degree of interconnection of the metallic particles in the bedrock or by other I.P. sources. Figure 3 illustrates the advantage of breaking the decay curve into slices. Utilizing only one wide slice, there is no indication of the shape of the decay curve. Positive electromagnetic coupling effects or small particle size may give rise to an abnormally short time constant (Case A) which, for multi-slice modes will be indicated by higher normalized readings of the earlier slices with respect to the later slices. An increase in the later slices over the earlier ones (Case B) may imply a longer time constant due to a minor negative EM transient or I.P. responses from large metallic particles, etc. Cases C and D, where the values of the initial slices are considerably reduced or are even negative, show the effect of negative EM transients of increasing amplitude.

A system of symbols has been created to indicate each of the measurable slices.

The general symbol is M_{txy} where:

- t is the timing chosen (i.e. 1 or 2 seconds)
- x is the number of slices in the mode chosen (i.e. 1, 3 or 6)
- y is the number of the slice referred to (i.e. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6)