

SCINTREX

within a depth equal to that dipole. In this case therefore, bodies shallower than 20 metres will appear to have maximum depths of 20 metres.

Both the apparent chargeability and apparent resistivity are plotted midway between the potential electrodes.

Decay Form: The decay form was observed in three slices, M_1 , M_2 and M_3 , which are combinations of slices $M_1 + M_2$, $M_3 + M_4$ and $M_5 + M_6$ shown in Figure 4.

With the IPR-8/10 some six slices under the decay curve can be analysed. Some additional explanation is necessary in respect of this data. Each of the six slices is *normalised* to take account of the 'normal' decay form. This is done within the IPR-8/10 itself. Thus, if the decay form is normal, all six slices will be equal, i.e. $M_1 = M_2 = M_3 = M_4 = M_5 = M_6$. For abnormally slow decay forms, $M_1 < M_2 < M_3 < M_4 < M_5 < M_6$, and for abnormally fast decay forms, $M_1 > M_2 > M_3 > M_4 > M_5 > M_6$. This is diagrammatically shown in Figure 4. It follows that ΔM will be *POSITIVE* for slow decay rates and *NEGATIVE* for fast decay rates.

The geological meaning of decay rates is as follows: The decay rate is determined predominantly by the grain size of the causative mineralisation. Slow decay rates are caused by 'large' effective grain size, while fast decays are due to fine grain size mineral assemblages and/or inefficient sources. While the grain size is