

SCINTREX

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of the survey carried out in January and February, 1980. This change, together with the improved weather resulted in much improved production.

The dipole-dipole and pole-dipole methods, together with gradient array are briefly described in the appendix. Comments are also made. With regard to this, in areas subject to noise, such as powerlines, or at times of high telluric noise, the standard 2 second timing on the IPR-8 and IPR-10 receivers was changed to a one second programme, either with single or three slices being read. All surveys were, however, carried out using a standard two second on, two second off, reverse and repeat cycle. The data for different receiver timing has been differentiated on the data profiles. The multiplication factors to convert the data to the standard 2 second 3 slice programme used are as follows:-

1 second receiver timing, single slice: 2.18

1 second receiver timing three slices : 2.00

The above assumes a 'normal' decay form, but unfortunately in most of the critical areas the decay form observed was not 'normal'.

EQUIPMENT

The equipment consisted of a Scintrex 2½ kilowatt time domain induced polarization transmitter powered variously by a 4 or 8 HP motor generator (depending on access). The primary and secondary potential fields were measured using Scintrex IPR-8 and IPR-10 receivers.