$$Ma = \frac{1}{Vp} \int V(t) \, dt \;]^{t2}_{t1}$$

Where: $V(t)$ is the secondary voltage as a function of time in millivolts.

t_1, t_2 are the integration limits in time.

Ma is the apparent chargeability in milliseconds and Vp is the primary voltage in volts.

The apparent resistivity is calculated for each station by noting the applied current, I, flowing through the current electrodes during the 'on' time as follows:-

$$\wp a = \frac{K.\Delta V}{I}$$

Where: (i) $\wp a$ is the apparent resistivity in ohm.m.

(ii) ΔV is the applied potential in milli-volts measured by the receiver during the transmitter 'on' period.

(iii) I is the applied current measured in amperes.

and

(iv) K is a constant dependent on the array geometry.