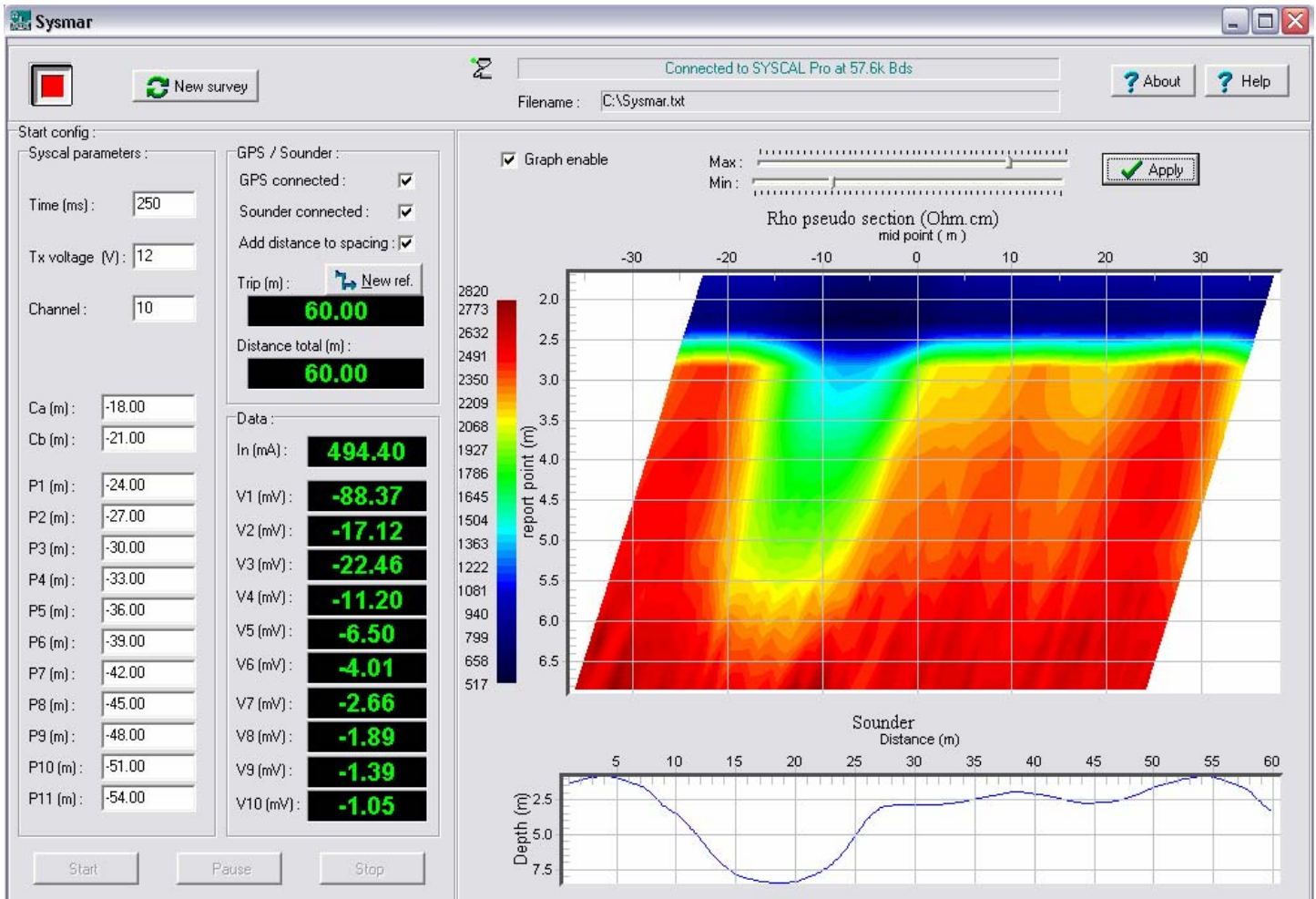


Syscal Pro Marine Resistivity System

Multi Channel, Multi Electrode, Multi Capable



Fresh Water/Salt Water Surveys Graphite or Stainless Steel Electrodes

The Syscal Pro is a ten channel resistivity meter offering superior transmitting power, up to 2.5A, a feature of considerable importance for marine surveys.

Interest in marine resistivity surveys has contributed to the offering of a software package enabling integration of GPS and echo sounder data for real time display of pseudo sections.

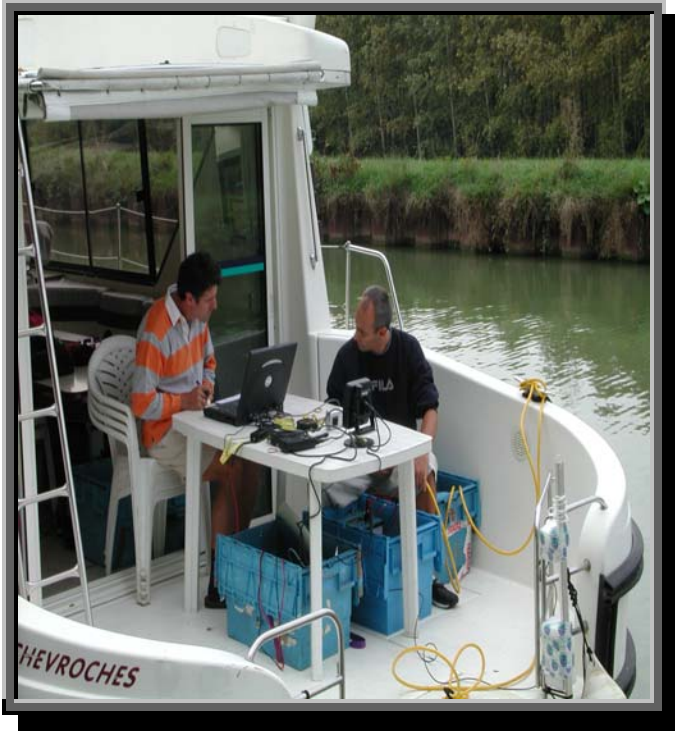
The standard Syscal Pro offers a continuous acquisition mode and connection for GPS receivers.

In this mode readings are taken and stored at a frequency of once every two seconds.

An optional marine acquisition package called Sysmar is offered to allow a local PC to be used to display the real time pseudo section with GPS and echo sounder data, and to store data to the hard drive. This permits acquisition of long profiles that may exceed the instrument's memory.

For fresh water surveys the cable is floated. Dipole separation is dictated by the depth of interest.

HeritageGeophysics.com



System Components

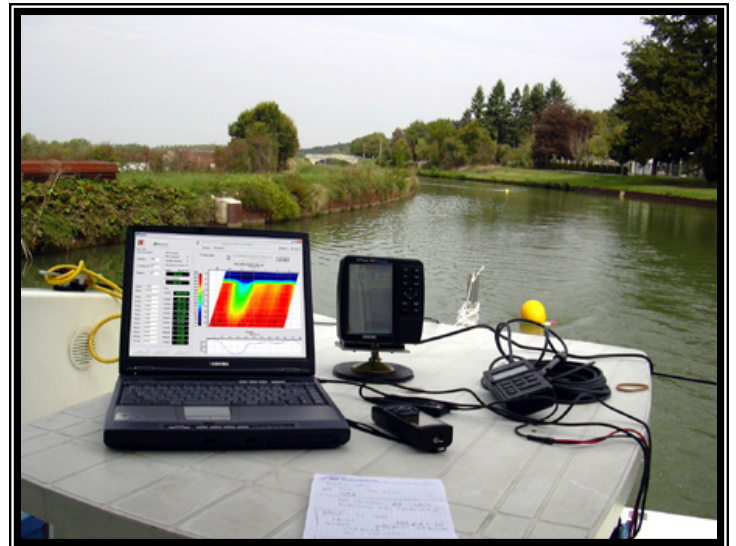
A standard system will include the Syscal Pro resistivity meter, a cable of graphite or stainless steel electrodes, with 13 electrodes at a spacing defined by the client, optional Sysmar data acquisition software, and optional GPS/Echo Sounder.

Cable specification should include electrode spacing and material, lead in length, and tail length. The cable is a multi conductor type with Kevlar reinforcement. Client should supply tow rope to take strain from electrode cable, and floats to support cable.

Spacings of 5m would lead to a profile length of 65m, and a survey depth of approximately 13m. 2D inversion software is now available to support a floating cable geometry.

A reasonable survey speed may be something in the 5Km/hr. range. A cable with 5m spacing and ten dipoles, running at one sample every two seconds, would yield readings at about 3m intervals.

In salt water the conductivity is very high, so only surveys in shallow water can be done with a floating cable. In deeper salt water the electrode cable must be dragged along the bottom. This is a challenging type of deployment, but has been carried out in suitable areas.



HeritageGeophysics.com