

TECHNICAL SHEET

ELECTRIC

**INDUCED
POLARISATION**

IPG

Generalities

Principle

The probe passes a controlled alternating current through the formation between two electrodes and detects the variation with time of the resulting voltage measured between two inner electrodes after the device is removed.

Résultat

The induced polarisation probe measures the charge separation or "chargeability" in porous, water-saturated, mineralized rocks caused by the passage of a low-frequency alternating current. The main cause of induced polarisation is a current-induced electron-transfer reaction between ions of an electrolyte in contact with grains of semi-conducting metallic minerals.

Interest

Indication of mineralization, particularly of disseminated sulphides, ore identification.

Option

Natural gamma sensor.

Constraints / borehole

filing up	:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> water	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> mud	<input type="checkbox"/> dry
casing	:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PVC screen	<input type="checkbox"/> steel	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> open
borehole	:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> cored	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> destructive	
max. depth	:	2000 m		
effective diam.	:	60 mm – 300 mm		
temperature	:	0°C – 70°C		
max. pressure	:	200 bars		

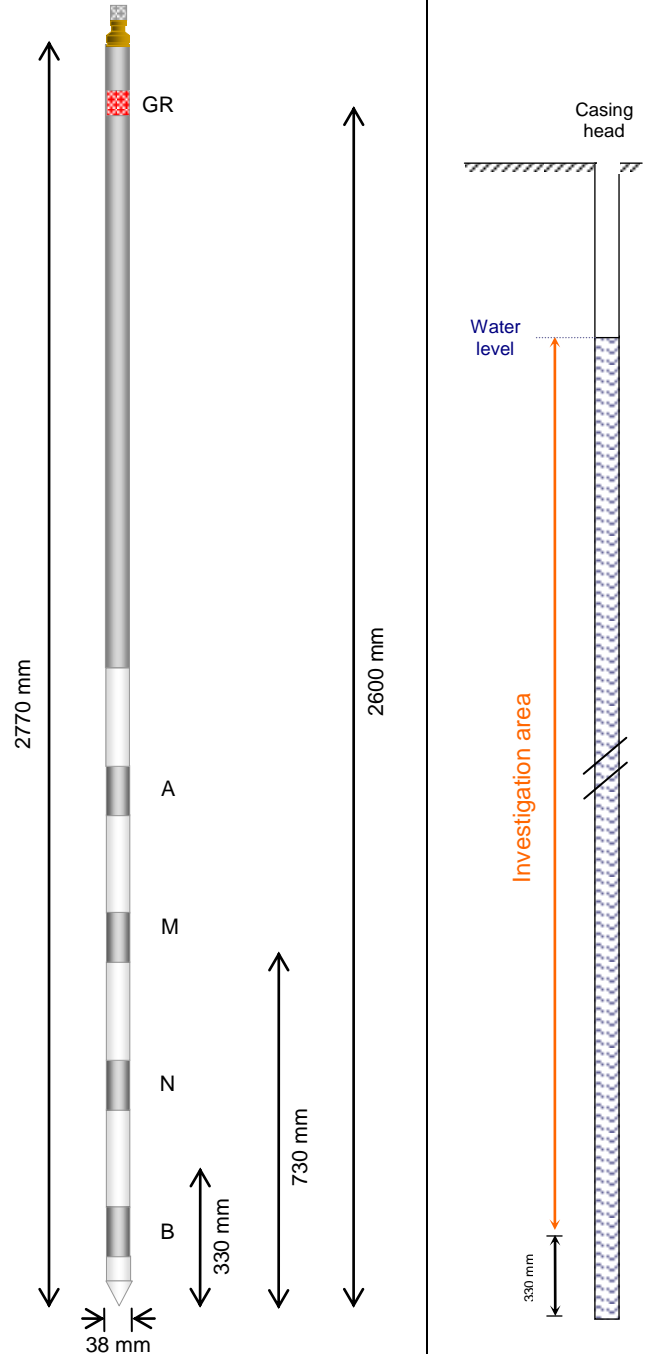
Technical specifications

Dimensions

- length : 2770 mm
- diameter : 38 mm
- weight : 7 Kg

Eléments

- 2 injection electrodes : A & B
- 2 receiver electrodes : M & N
- 1 natural gamma sensor : GR



Records / Measures

Records

- Tool : centered off-centered
- Measure : down up
- Rec. speed : < 5 m/min

Measures

- Res. range : 0 – 35000 Ω.m
- IP range : 0 – 100 %
- IP accuracy : 1 %
- Vert. resolution : 40 cm

Example

