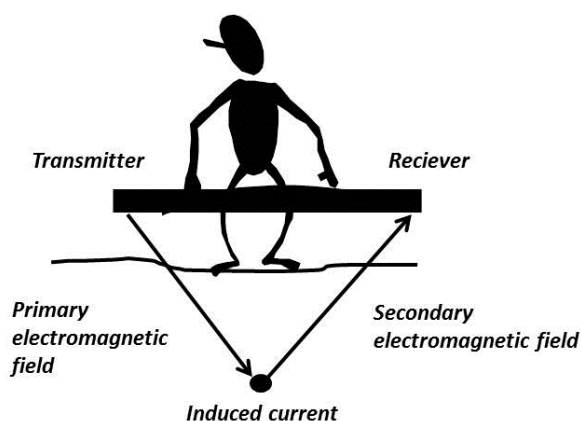
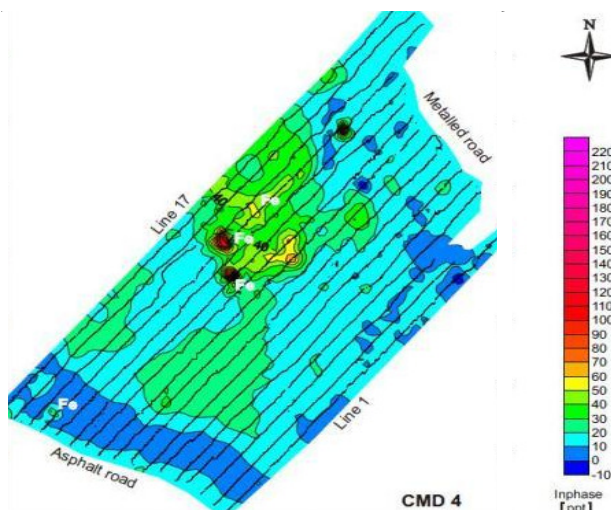


Electromagnetic slingram methods

The principle of slingram methods is to generate a primary electromagnetic field in the ground through a transmitter coil. The secondary electromagnetic field arising from induced currents in the ground are then detected in a receiver coil, and the measurements results in 2D-mapping of electromagnetic properties (electric conductivity and magnetic susceptibility) of the ground. The methods does not require instrument contact with the ground, and large areas can therefore quickly be explored. There are several versions of slingram instruments available, with different arrangement of the transmitter and receiver coil. Metal detectors are one kind of slingram instruments. When the coils are placed on a rod, the distance between them determines the depth penetration and lateral resolution of the measurements (for example EM38 and CMD Explorer). EM61 consist of two vertically arranged coils shaped as frames, and is example of an effective instrument for metal detection.



Principles of electromagnetic slingram methods.



Example of magnetic susceptibility map.



Surveying with EM61.



Surveying with EM38.



Surveying with CMD Explorer.