

Method		IP- measurement	
Principle	IP is a galvanic method that measures frequency dependency of the earth's apparent resistivity, chargeability (time-domain) or phase difference between transmitted and received current.		
Applications	The method is commonly used to investigate low conductivity disseminated ore deposits. IP-method is also widely applied for environmental studies.		
Other information	Apparent resistivity is calculated using measured values.		
Equipments			
GTK	Time-domain devices Transmitters: IPC-8, 250 W, IPC-9, 200 W Universal transmitter: Phoenix IPT-1, 3 kW	Receivers: IPR-10 (1 channel), IPR-12, (8 channels)	
Measurement			
General	Transmitter and receiver electrodes situate typically on the same line.		
Measurement parameters	Electrode array and electrode interval, transmitter output voltage and pulse on-time		
Measured quantities and units	Transmitter: – current (<i>mA</i>)	Receiver: – voltage and decay of voltage (<i>mV</i>) – Self potential (<i>mV</i>)	
Reading accuracy	Transmitter: typically 1 mA, +/- 2 % FS	Receiver: typically 0.1 mV	
Calculated quantities	Chargeability (<i>mV/V</i>) Apparent resistivity (<i>Ohmm</i>)		
Quality control of measurement	Real-time control on field, repetition of readings, daily control of profiles at field camp		
Positioning	Error of XY: (GPS) < 5 m, < 2 m (Focus-GPS), < 0.5 m (VRS-GPS) Z: not usually measured Typical mean error for station coordinate, 2 m (after correction) Typical mean error for line coordinate, 5 m (after correction)		
Repeat criteria	Measurements are repeated when lateral deviation is greater than half line interval or closure error is greater than point interval.		