# Guide For MT Field Operations PHOENIX **GEOPHYSICS**

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Version: 200910 ID: DAA22

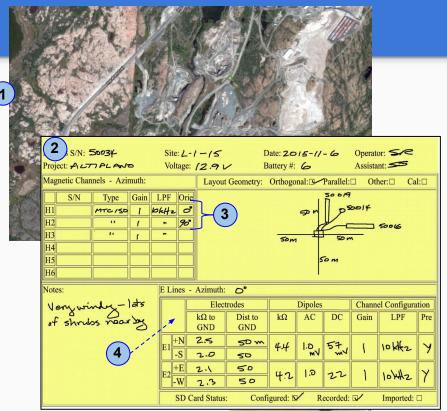
## **Choose the site**

- 1. Choose the Site(s)
- 2. Configuration Layout E-lines orientation
  - True North
  - Magnetic North
  - Azimuth
- 3. Identify the magnetic declination
- 4. Define how your equipment will be allocated
- 5. Create the file configuration (config.json) SD Card

#### Avoid:

- Hikers
- Industrial or transport activity
- Power lines or electric fences
- Protect the equipment from wild animals, livestock, and even from vegetation (under windy conditions, can induce micro-vibrations that will add noise to the recording)

#### \*Obtain permission to conduct the work on the site





## **Configuration Creator**

- 1. Check that the **Receiver type** is MTU-5C
- 2. Select the Schedule
  - 2.1. Manual or Automatic Start
  - 2.2. Or for a specific schedule use, Single Shot, Daily or Weekly and click Add Schedule to define the time and date
- 3. Live tool (see the <u>Networking</u> <u>Settings</u> manual)
- 4. Channels Settings
- 1. Define the Receiver Settings Sampling Mode and/or Sampling Rate
- 5. Configuration Layout

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e, <b>y</b>	Manual     Ctrl+Alt+1       Manual     Ctrl+Alt+2       Single Shot     Ctrl+Alt+3       Daily     Ctrl+Alt+4       Weekly     Ctrl+Alt+5       Add Schedule     Ctrl+A	A Channel H2 Magnetic channel settings Enabled Sensor Type MTC-150 Gain Normal Low Pass Filter 10 kHz Sensor S/N 0 Channel H2
-		<ul> <li>Receiver Settings</li> <li>Sampling Mode          <ul> <li>Configuration layout</li> <li>Layout Geometry</li> <li>Orthogonal</li> <li>Tenable</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
	<i>i</i> This section is used for inputting the parameters and instrument details that will be used for the recording	Survey Name Site Name Operator(s) Company Name Configuration Notes Additional information

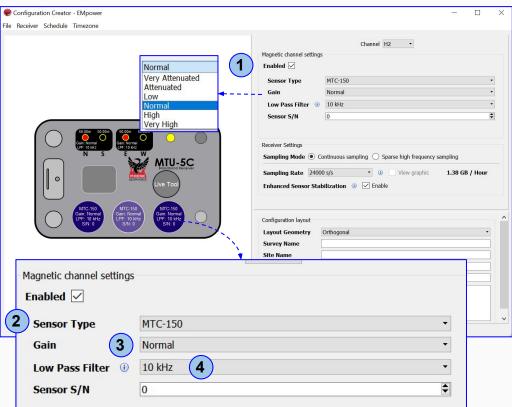
# Configuration, gains and LPF

#### **Electric Channels**

- 1. Prefer Gain "Normal" in most cases
  - Only increase the gain when an overnight recording in the same area used less that 5% of the input range at all times
  - When there are more than 5% saturations, first check for noise sources and try to eliminate them. If not possible, prefer first reducing dipole lengths, and only reduce the channel gain as last resort.

#### Magnetic Channels

- 2. Ensure that sensor type reads the correct sensor to prevent over-voltage to the sensor
- 3. With MTC-150, prefer Gain "Normal"
- 4. Set the LPF as low as possible to allow only frequencies of interest, based on sensor



# **Equipment and Tools**

#### Equipment

- 1. Configuration Layout Sheet
- 2. Laptop
- **3.** EMpower + License
- 4. SD Card with config file for each operation
  - Sensor Calibration
  - Receiver Calibration
  - Desired type of data recording (Orthogonal or Parallel)
- 5. Receiver
- 6. 12 V Battery
- 7. Power Cable and GPS Cable
- 8. Antenna
- 9. Magnetic Sensors and cables
- **10.** Electrodes
- 11. E-line cable



#### Tools & Supplies

- 1. Shovel
- 2. Container of salt water (50 g/L)
- 3. Handheld compass
- 4. Measuring tape
- 5. Multimeters (Analog and digital)

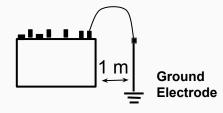
- 6. Pencil and permanent marker
- 7. Bubble Level
- 8. Wire cutters
- 9. Electrical tape / Flagging tape
- **10.** Tarp

## Set up the layout

- 1. Ensure the right location as defined for the recording site
  - Use a full GPS locator
- 2. Choose a dry spot for the site layout centre
- **3.** Stay clear of noise sources
- 4. Choose the centre spot for the ground electrode, less than 1 m from the receiver



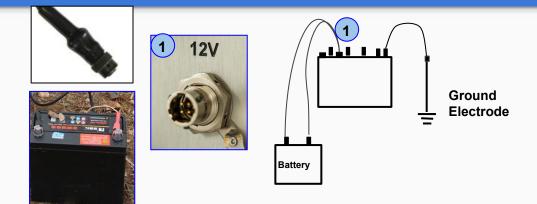




# **Connecting GPS / Battery**

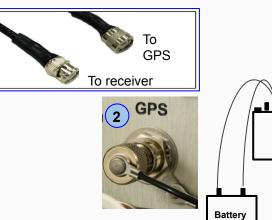
#### 1. Battery

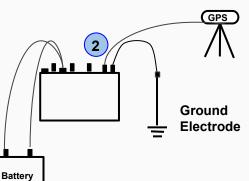
- Connect the battery,
  - Red (+) positive
  - Black (-) negative
- Fit the slotted connector (to the receiver's connector)



#### 2. GPS

- Connect the cables on the GPS antenna and Receiver
- $\circ$   $\hfill Keep the GPS antenna in the receiver bag$ 
  - In case of the reception is not good use the antenna tripod, if necessary tape the antenna tripod to a stake, post or large tripod





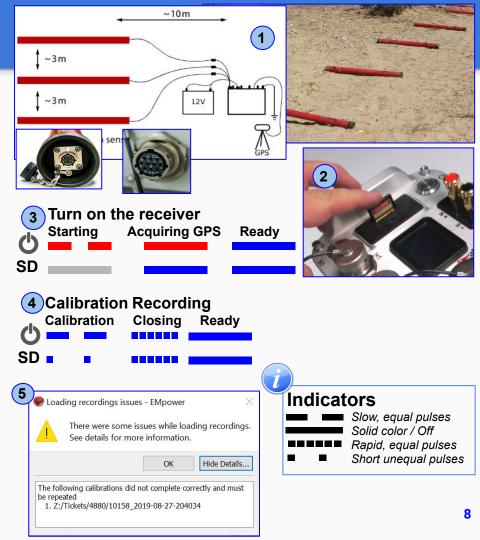
# **Sensors Calibration**

- 1. Connect the battery
- 2. Connect the sensors (Sensors should only be calibrated outdoors and away from noise)
- 3. Insert the SD Card on the receiver

• Config file for Sensor \*For any problem with the SD Card, check the Troubleshooting manual

- 4. Turn on the Receiver
- 5. Start the Calibration Recording
  - The calibration process should take place at the beginning of every survey (The sensors do not have to be buried to be calibrated)
- **6.** To avoid this warning, wait until the calibration is completed. When the calibration process is interrupted before the calibration is completed, it can not be imported into EMpower

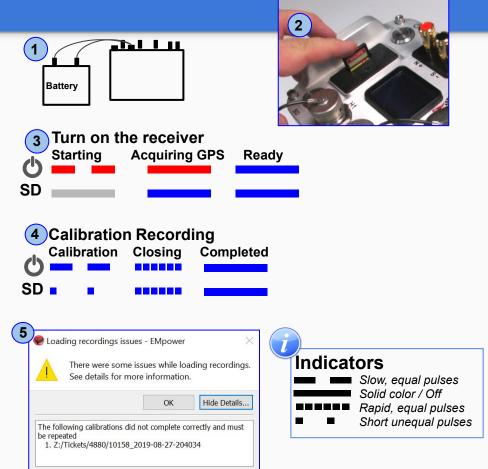
\*Use EMpower (Manage module) to view and quality control the calibration



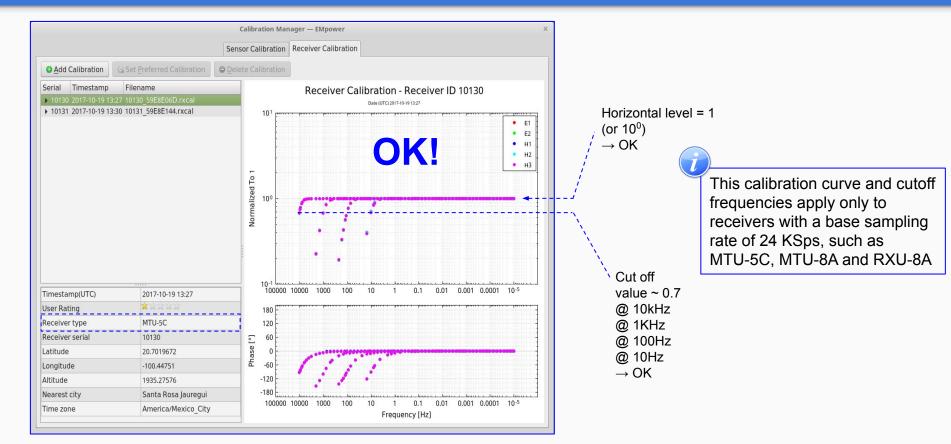
## **Receiver Calibration**

- 1. Connect the battery
- 2. Insert the SD Card on the receiver
  - Config file for Receiver \*For any problem with the SD Card, check the Troubleshooting manual
- 3. Turn on the Receiver
- 4. Start the Calibration Recording
  - The calibration process should take place at the beginning of every survey
- **5.** To avoid this warning, wait until the calibration is completed. When the calibration process is interrupted before the calibration is completed, it can not be imported into EMpower

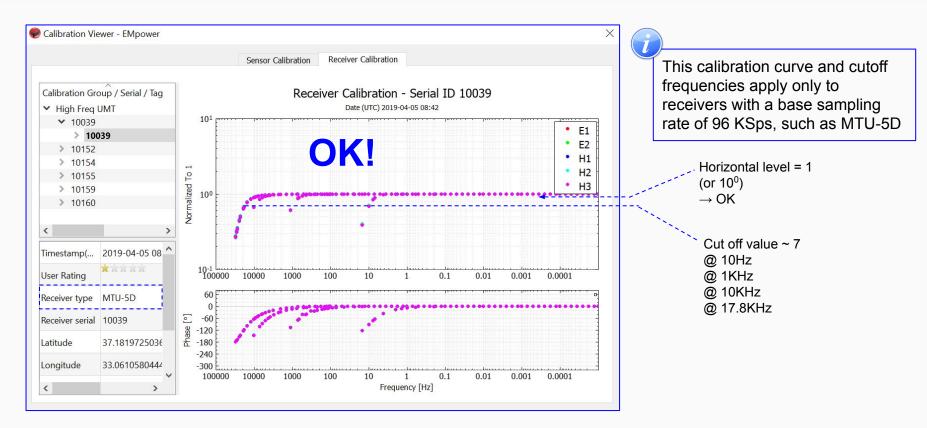
\*Use EMpower (Manage module) to view and quality control the calibration



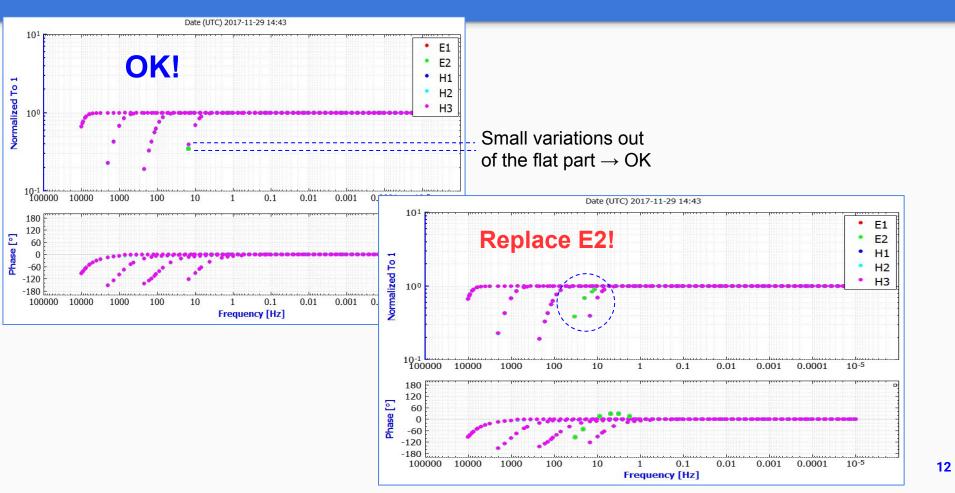
# Receiver calibration QC - MTU-5C / MTU-8A / RXU-8A



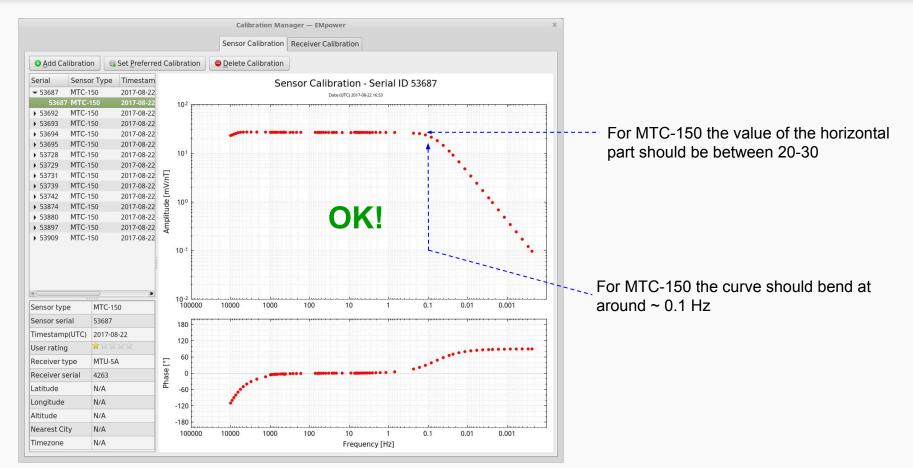
#### **Receiver calibration QC - MTU-5D**



#### **Receiver calibration QC**

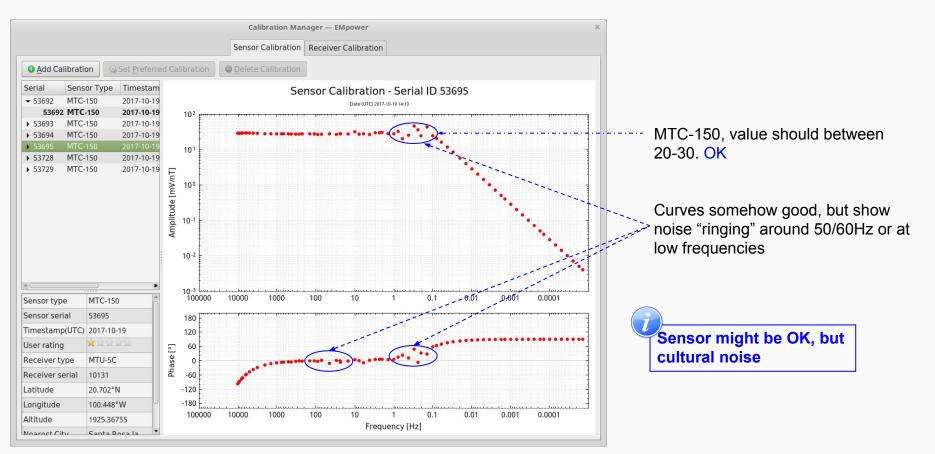


#### **Sensor calibration QC**

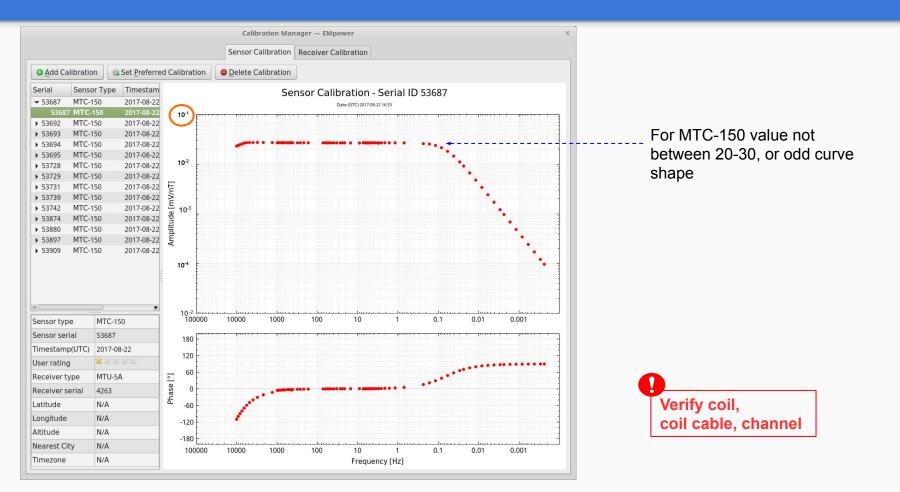


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### **Sensor calibration QC**



## **Sensor calibration QC**



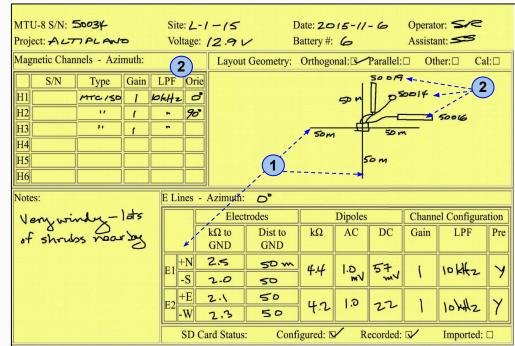
# Setting up a survey site

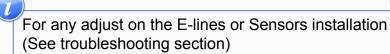
- Following the Configuration Layout, use a compass to orient the electrodes to the north, south, east, and west of the ground electrode to layout the E-lines
  - Use coloured adhesive tape to mark the length of half the desired dipole on precut E-line cables

#### colour-coded:

- Red for north Black for south
- Yellow for east Blue for west
- 2. Orient the Sensors following the Configuration Layout
  - Try to order the sensors by serial number where the minor number is for Hx

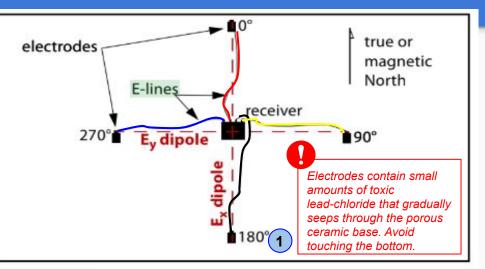
\*The longer the dipole, the better signal-to-noise ratio but the greater the AC the voltage induced by the local power grid

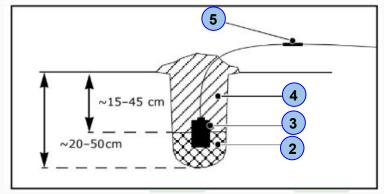




#### **Electric Channel**

- 1. Register the electrode number and /or cable number on the Layout Sheet
- **2.** Dig a small hole about 20-50 cm deep removing any sizeable rocks
  - Loosen the dirt at the bottom of the hole
     Pour in at least 1 liter of salt water and mix it
     with the dirt to form a uniform mud
- **3.** Place the electrode upright in the hole Rotating it back and forth to position it solidly in the mud, Leave the electrode cable extended outside the hole (5)
- 4. Cover the electrode completely with the loose dirt
- 5. Connect E-lines to electrodes





#### **Best practices**

#### 1. Excess cable:

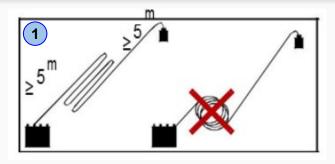
Always lay excess cable in elongated
 S-shapes, no closer than 5m from the ends

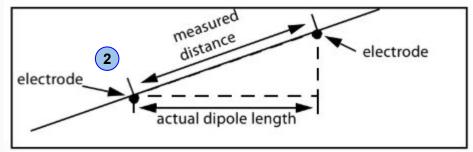
#### 2. Slope:

 E-lines laid out down a steep slope can also create a problem: the measured distance between the electrodes no longer equals the actual horizontal length of the dipole. Instead, the measured distance is a vector resulting from both horizontal and vertical displacement

\*If you encounter inclines of 20°, you must compensate using trigonometry

- One way is to calculate how much to lengthen the E-lines when laying out the site so that the horizontal component of the vector is the desired dipole length
- Alternatively, you can make no compensation in the field, and instead calculate the actual horizontal dipole length before processing the data





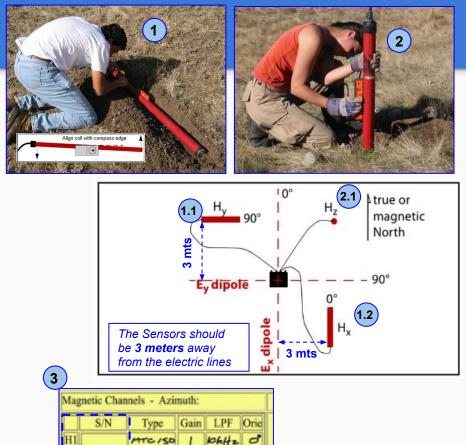
To minimize wind-induced noise, ensure that the sensors cables lie flat on the ground. Place weights on them every meter or so if necessary

# **Magnetic Sensors**

#### Alignment of the sensors

- 1. Horizontal (Hx / Hy), dig a hole to lay out the sensor 40 cm deep x 15 cm from each end and 10-15 cm from each side
  - 1.1. The free end of Hy points East (connector points west)
  - 1.2. The free end of **Hx** points North (connector points south)
- 2. Vertical (Hz)
  - 2.1. Dig a narrow hole deep enough to completely bury the sensor
- **3.** Record the serial numbers of the coils (Sensors) on the layout sheet before burying them





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H1 H2

H3

H4

H5

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# Checklist

- Battery
- GPS antenna
- Insert an SD card with a valid configuration file
- GPS synchronization
- Measure electric line, and orient both electric line and sensors
  - Take note of terrain incline if >20 degrees
- Keep cables flat on the ground, (not draped over plants or obstacles). Bury or weight the cables if necessary to reduce wind noise
- Ensure clear sight-lines between the GPS antenna and the sky
- Run a test Recording (see next page)

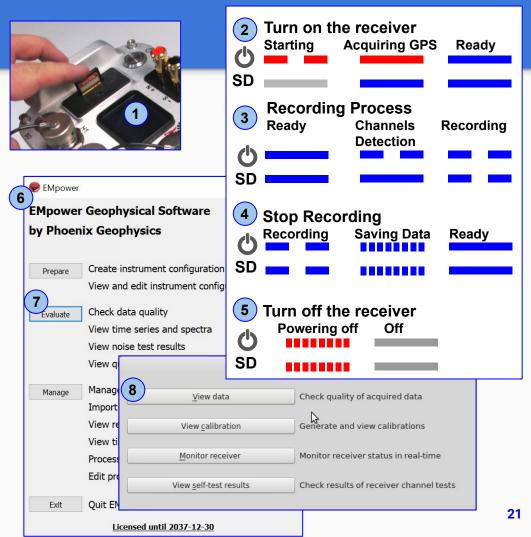
\*Keep accurate records on a layout sheet.



# **Test Recording**

- 1. Insert the SD Card
- 2. Turn on the **receiver** \*For any problem with the SD Card, check the Troubleshooting manual
- 3. Record test data (no longer than 10 minutes)
- 4. Stop the recording
- 5. Turn off the receiver and extract the SD Card
- 6. Insert the SD Card in the computer and open EMpower
- 7. Click the Evaluate button
- 8. Select View data
  - Select the SD card (The recording process creates two folders, log and recdata)
  - Open recdata folder and select the desired recording folder and click Choose
  - Review the recording information

\*Verify that there is not a warning icon on the left of the channels or next to the Recording ID



#### Software Recommendations

- Use evaluate for ultra-fast quality control in the field (no need to transfer data, response in seconds)
- Do not copy data to your computer, instead create a project where you want the data, and import the data into the project from the card
- Use parallel tasks
  - Import data in parallel
  - Process several sites in parallel
- When editing, prefer starting with robust and only clear details manually after



#### **Best Practices**

- Do not push the SD/screen button when instrument is detecting sensors (top LED flash blue, bottom solid blue)
- Prevent connector caps from touching electrodes, they can introduce wide-band noise
- Note that the electric binding post order is different from MTU-5A
- GPS antenna stores nicely in the pocket!
- Alway close the SD door (keep sand and water away)
- Use bag flap as sun shade and water protection

