



THE DEEPEST-PENETRATING GPR TECHNOLOGY

UltraGPR uses unique transmitters and real- time sampling receivers to capture the deepest images possible of the subsurface. Paleochannels with coarse-grained in-fill sediments can be mapped to 40+ m.



THE HIGHEST RESOLUTION GEOPHYSICAL METHOD

Compared to other alluvial mapping methods, such as ERT, UltraGPR offers unparalleled resolution and survey speed. When applied to sand and gravel-filled channels, 3D maps of channels, terraces and floodplains can be created rapidly.



THE MOST EXPERIENCE IN PALEOCHANNELS

Groundradar pioneered the use of GPR technology for paleochannels mapping in the early 1990's and has since conducted surveys worldwide in environments ranging from Siberia to Sierra Leone. Surveys with UltraGPR are conducted both on land and in fresh water.



THE LOWEST COST IMAGING TOOL

At a fraction of the cost of other geophysical methods, UltraGPR can assist in targeting drill holes or test pits by mapping targets in 3D.

INSIGHT BEFORE DRILLING

RAPID MAPPING OF CHANNELS AND POTHOLES



DEEPEST IMAGING

Similar to a walking mag survey, UltraGPR is towed behind a surveyor or a vehicle, generally over a grid of lines. The resultant maps show both the width and depth of channels and potholes for subsequent drilling. Penetration to 40+ metres is common in sand and gravel-filled channels.

SUITABLE ONLY IN SPECIFIC ENVIRONMENTS

Any radar technology is best suited to resistive soils (sands and gravels). Some transported clays and silts can stop radar penetration, whereas tropical laterites are ideal for radar.

SURVEYS CONDUCTED ON LAND AND FRESHWATER

Radar easily penetrates fresh water, making UltraGPR ideal for marine surveys of rivers for potholes and paleothalwegs.

