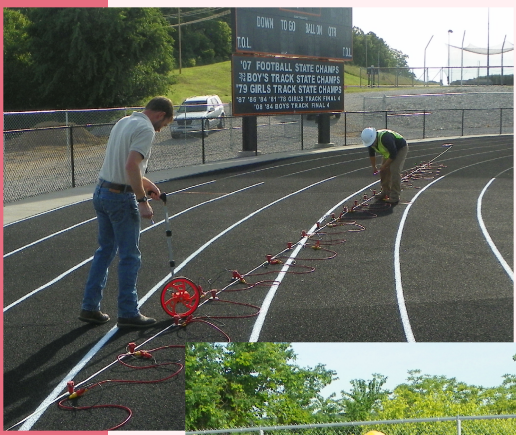
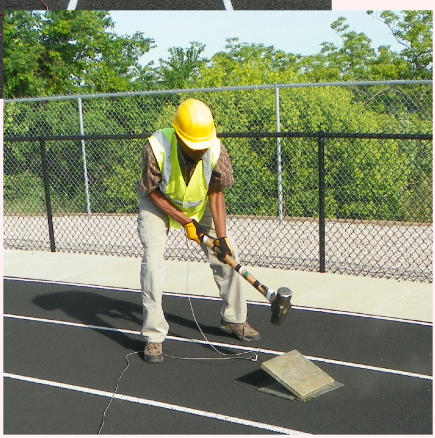
Depth to Bedrock/ Rippability

Depth to bedrock is one of the key elements in geotechnical investigations.
In-situ knowing of large-scale depth to bedrock often influences the stability of structures built above it, especially in seismically active areas. It will also significantly reduce cost and time for construction projects.
One of the most common geophysical methods for depth to bedrock determination are resistivity and seismic techniques (reflection, refraction, surface wave).





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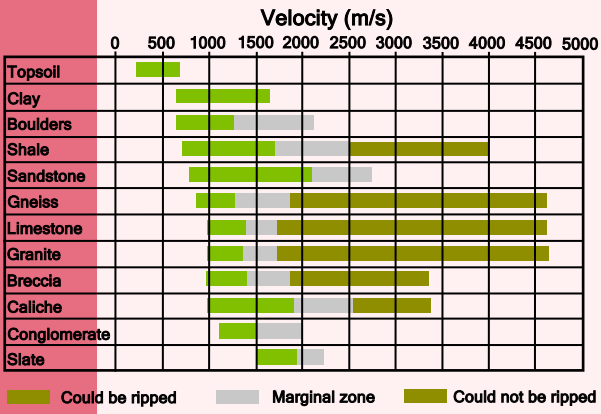
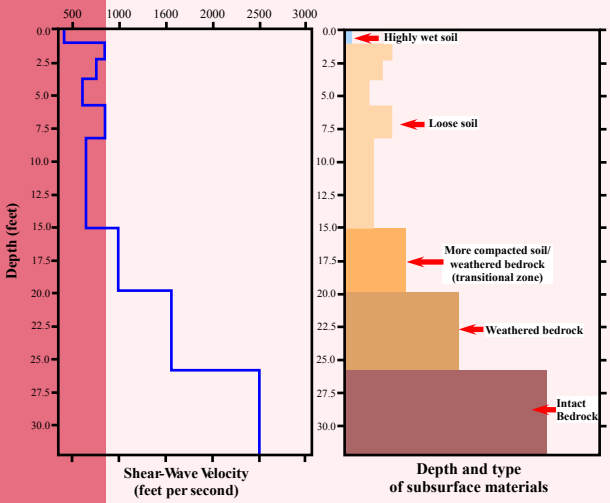
Subsurface Matters

Seismic methods detect the contrast in seismic velocity as it passes through different media such as soil and rock. This contrast is mostly a function of rock hardness and density, which in turn tends to correlate with changes in lithology, fluid saturation and fluid salinity, degree of fracturing, and weathering.





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