

## LandMapper<sup>®</sup> ERM-01

**Throw away your augers and soil samplers!** Well, not quite. LandMapper ERM-01 is here to help you delineate areas with contrasting soil properties within the fields quickly, non-destructively, and cost-efficiently. Using the device prior to soil sampling you can significantly reduce the amount of samples required and precisely design a sampling plan based on the site spatial variability.

LandMapper measures electrical resistivity or conductivity of soils and related media for express non-destructive mapping and monitoring of agricultural fields as well as construction and remediation sites. In a typical setting, a four-electrode probe is placed on the soil surface and an electrical resistivity value is read from the digital display. The device measures electrical resistivity in a surface soil layer of the depth from 2 cm down to 5 m, which is set by varying the size of a four-electrode probe.



### Key Features

- Compact** and **portable** design (weights only 250 g without the probe)
- Fast** (one measurement takes 5 sec.)
- Accurate** (automatically accounts for spontaneous potential arising from grounding of the electrodes)
- Safe** and **economical** (uses a standard 9 V battery)
- Seamless connection** with personal computer for data transfer (stores 999 data values)
- Modular** and **interchangeable** the 4-electrode probes and detachable measuring unit
- Versatile** (the same unit can be used in field mapping and

Equipment measures potential difference ( $\Delta\phi$ ), which arises between two electrodes (M and N), when electrical current ( $I$ ) is applied to two other electrodes (A and B) as in well-known in geophysics four-electrode principle. Device then calculates electrical resistivity from the voltage/current measurements and supplied geometrical coefficient. Direct output from the LandMapper ERM-01 is electrical resistivity in Ohm m, which is easily converted into electrical conductivity ( $S\ m^{-1}$ ) by data post-processing. Advanced scientific research supports versatile applicability and usefulness of our equipment. Our team was working on a theory of the electrical fields in soils, applications of electrical resistivity measurements in soil science, and electrical geophysical data interpretation for 20 years; combined work of three Ph.D. scientists in the area is about 38 years. Five dissertations and 2 books were published on the topic in Russia and USA.

## Technical Specifications

- Range of measurement.....0,1-1M Ohm m
- Automatically switches electrical resistivity ranges. Precision and error of measurements:

| Range, Ohm       | Precision | Relative error, max |
|------------------|-----------|---------------------|
| 0.1 - 1          | 0.01      | 4%                  |
| 1 - 10           | 0.01      | 2%                  |
| 10 - 100         | 0.1       | 2%                  |
| 100 - 999        | 0.1       | 0.1-1%              |
| 1,000 - 5,000    | 0         | 0.1-1%              |
| 5,000 - 9,999    | 0         | 2.5%                |
| 10,000 - 25,000  | 100       | 2.5%                |
| 25,000 - 100,000 | 100       | 4.5%                |

- User-defined K (geometrical coefficient).....0.1 up to 99.9
- Quantity of changeable K-coefficients.....10
- Quantity of data storage locations.....999
- Range of operation temperatures.....from - 10 up to + 40 C<sup>0</sup> or 14 to 100 F
- Air humidity no more than.....65 %
- Weight of the device no more..... 250 g or 8 oz
- Current of consumption no more.....7.0 mA
- Output voltage, no more.....5 V
- Measurements comparable with DC methods, frequency.....1.25 Hz
- Computer connection.....serial port

### Applications of the equipment

- Mapping of soil surface electrical resistivity or conductivity, which is shown to be related with soil texture, salinity, stone content, pollution by oil products, etc.
- Measuring electrical resistivity in soil pits to better diagnose genetic horizons.
- Possibility to monitor electrical resistivity distribution in soil profiles without excavation to study freezing-melting, drying-wetting, and solute redistribution processes.
- Measuring electrical resistivity in soil columns in model experiments to account for spatial variability and to outline solute flow.
- Measuring electrical resistivity of liquids, solid, and semisolid media, such as soil samples, pastes, and slurries; wood; food; and others.

