



GPR FAQ Sheet

1. What is the depth of investigation of GPR?

In normal dry concrete, the 2 GHz GPR signal will penetrate to 2-3 feet. The 750 MHz GPR signal will penetrate to depths up to 6 feet but will have less resolution than the 2 GHz signal.

2. How long do the batteries last?

Each Concrete Scanner battery will last more than 6 hours. A second battery is provided for long workdays. The Dell Latitude 7212 is shipped with a second battery. These batteries will provide 6-8 hours of operation – depending on the screen brightness setting.

3. What type of objects can the GPR find?

The GPR signal responds to a wide variety of object types including:

- a. Re-bar, metal pipes, plastic pipes, concrete pipes, clay pipes, conduits and wires.
- b. Abandoned lines, illegal connections, boxes and vaults, and voids.
- c. Reinforcements, cracks, voids, wall thickness, layer thickness

4. What are the advantages of GPR versus other NDT methods?

- a. GPR can detect a wide variety of object types.
- b. GPR does not pose health risk such as those present with X-ray surveys.
- c. The survey can be done from one side of the slab. Access to both sides is not needed.
- d. No formal certification is needed to operate the equipment.
- e. GPR can see deeper than cover meters and more accurately determine depth.

5. What types of scans can be made with a GPR?

A GPR moved along a survey line will produce a vertical cross section beneath the line (commonly called a B-scan). A collection of lines arranged in a grid can be used for advanced 3-D imaging.

6. What types of materials can radar waves penetrate?

Waves from GPRs can penetrate non-metallic materials with low conductivity. GPR waves cannot penetrate metal and high conductivity materials such as salt-water.