

Application of Magnetic and Resistivity in the location of fractures at the Maha-Oya thermal spring ? Eastern Sri Lanka

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The result of a total field geomagnetic survey and a dipole-dipole resistivity survey is presented. The geomagnetic maps of residual field and differential field are based on the data acquired by two proton precession magnetometers (ppm). One auto recording magnetometer was used at a base station to monitor the diurnal variation, while other was moved to different position in the survey area of approximately 2km x 3km. The geographical positions were fixed by a satellite global positioning system (G.P.S.) All the total field maps are respectively for two magnetic sensor position of the ppm. In one the magnetic sensor was held 2m above ground and in the other 1m above the ground. The reduction to pole map is presented. These procedure makers for considerable simplification of the magnetic maps in low magnetic latitudes.