SENSOR CAPABILITIES





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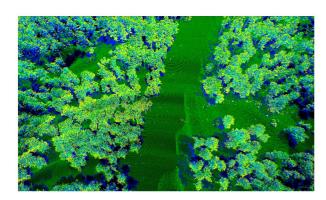
Geophysical Survey

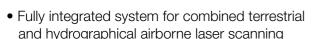
Airborne geophysical surveying is an effective method for measuring the variation in several key physical or geochemical parameters in the Earth's near surface in the search for water, minerals and hydrocarbons. Airborne geophysics now provides a means to gain comprehensive access to prospective terrains when ground access is limited and to cover, now in days, areas which once took years to survey using ground crews. The system is readily deployed to conduct either regional or detailed surveys.

Laser Imaging Detection and Ranging (LIDAR) for 3D geographic survey systems provides geologists and mapping professionals with the ability to examine both natural and man-made environments with more accuracy, precision and flexibility, and to produce more accurate maps and digital elevation models for use in geographic information systems.

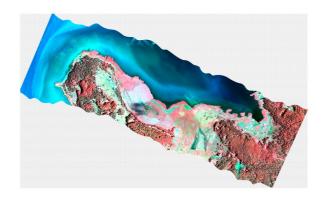
Hyperspectral sensors are ideal sensors to map large geographic areas quickly and accurately, showing mineral resources development at the surface of the earth. The maps can subsequently be used to assess the relative abundance of minerals and their importance in the local geological context.

High-definition aerial imagery digital camera technology provides for the acquisition of high spatial resolution digital aerial imagery, complementing data acquired from other geophysical sensors and providing a source of calibration and validation data for other, coarser surveys and data sources.





- High-resolution 3D mapping and terrain modelling
- High laser-repetition rates up to 280 kHz
- Real-time control and scan-data visualization



- Vegetation research, precision agriculture and environmental analysis
- Gas and mineral detection
- Oil, water and air-pollution tracking



- Extreme resolution 24,5-megapixel full frame 35 mm CMOS sensor
- Low noise ISO sensitivity
- Rugged, durable and precise magnesium-alloy construction