

Changing Graph Types

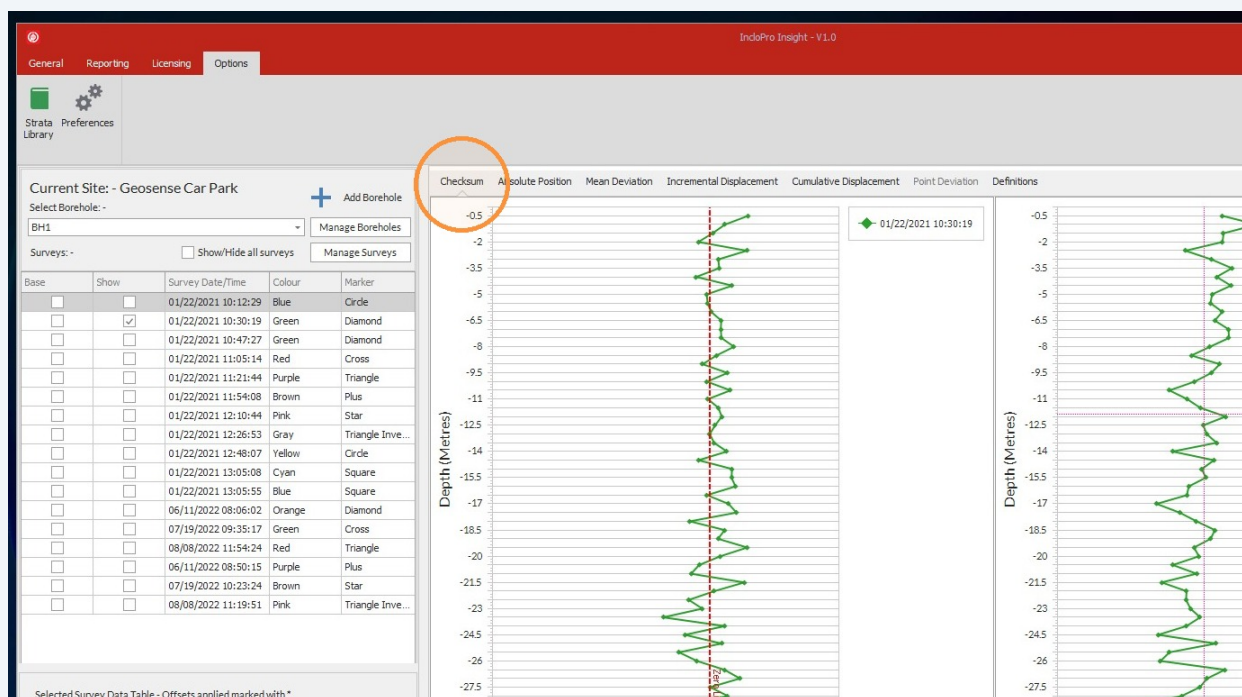
This guide will walk you through how to select the various graph types and what they each mean.



Please note, any data shown within the guides is used for visual purposes only, and does not represent actual data.

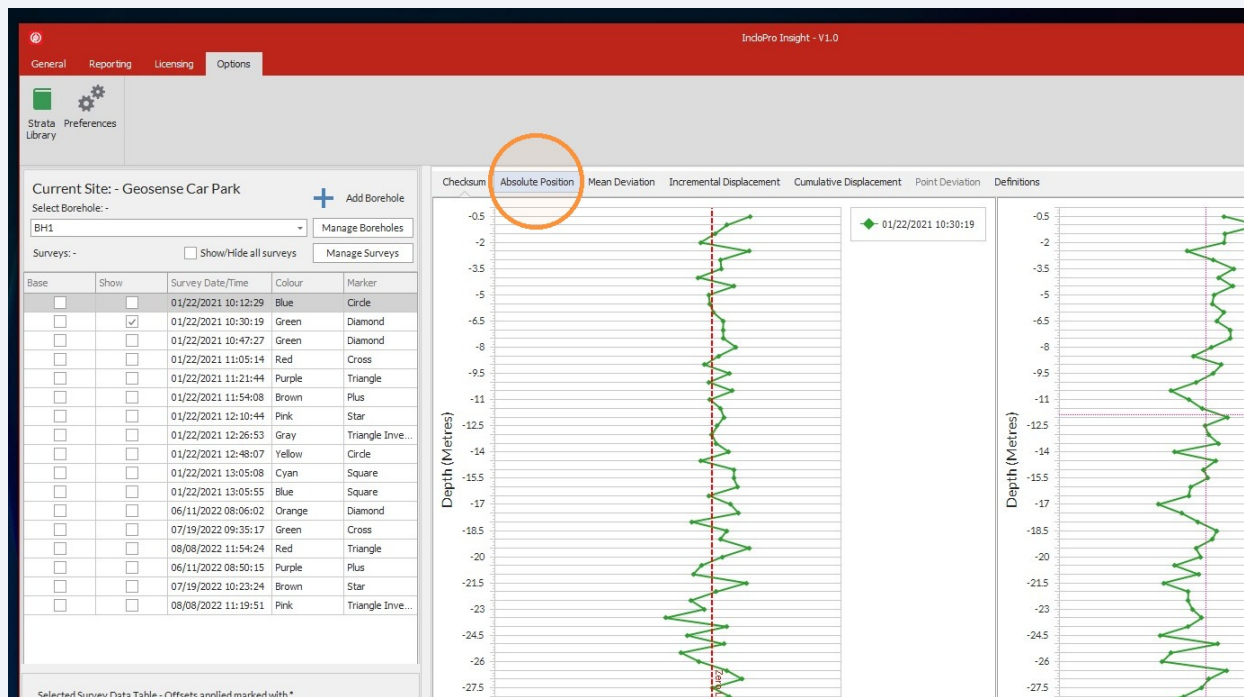
1

Click for 'Checksum'. Checksum shows a simple numerical check to confirm that the survey data is complete and is consistent across both faces. It doesn't tell you about the borehole shape itself, but instead helps you verify that the data was recorded properly. If the checksum suddenly changes or looks wrong, it may indicate missing or corrupted readings. It is also known as face difference. Checksum is only available on Vertical Boreholes.



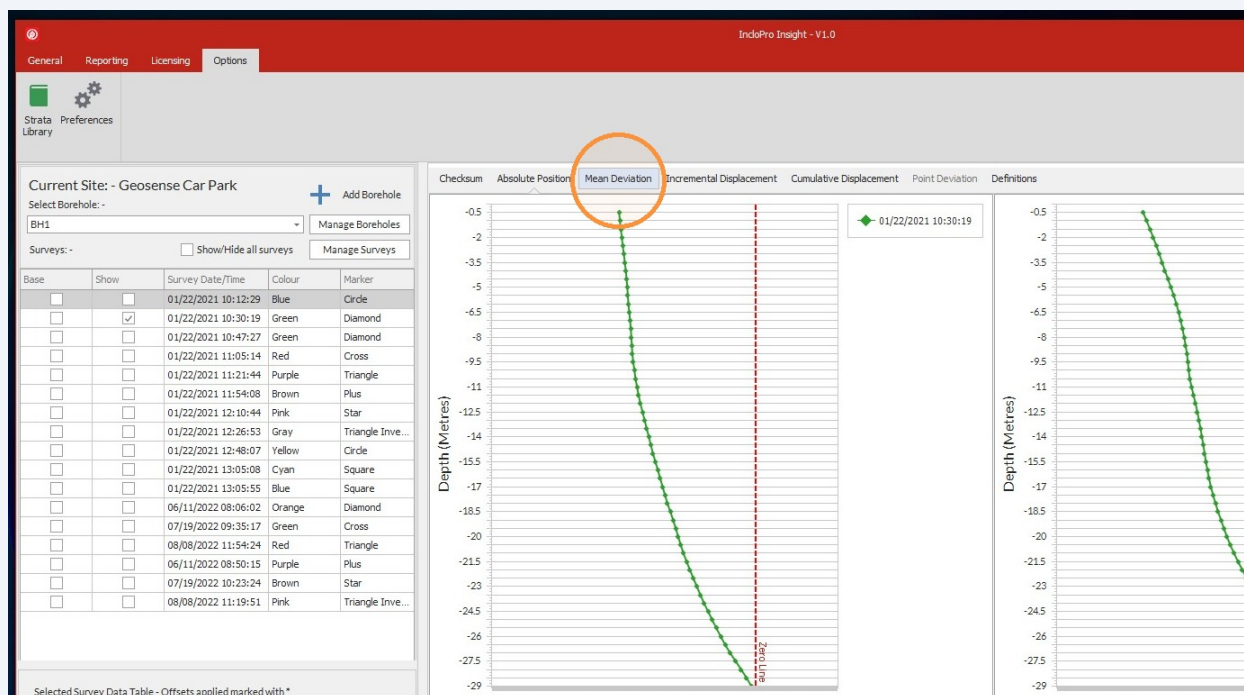
2

Click for 'Absolute Position'. An Absolute Position graph shows the actual path of the borehole in space based on the recorded survey data. It displays where each survey point sits (such as depth, northing, and easting). This graph helps you understand the physical shape and direction of the borehole itself.



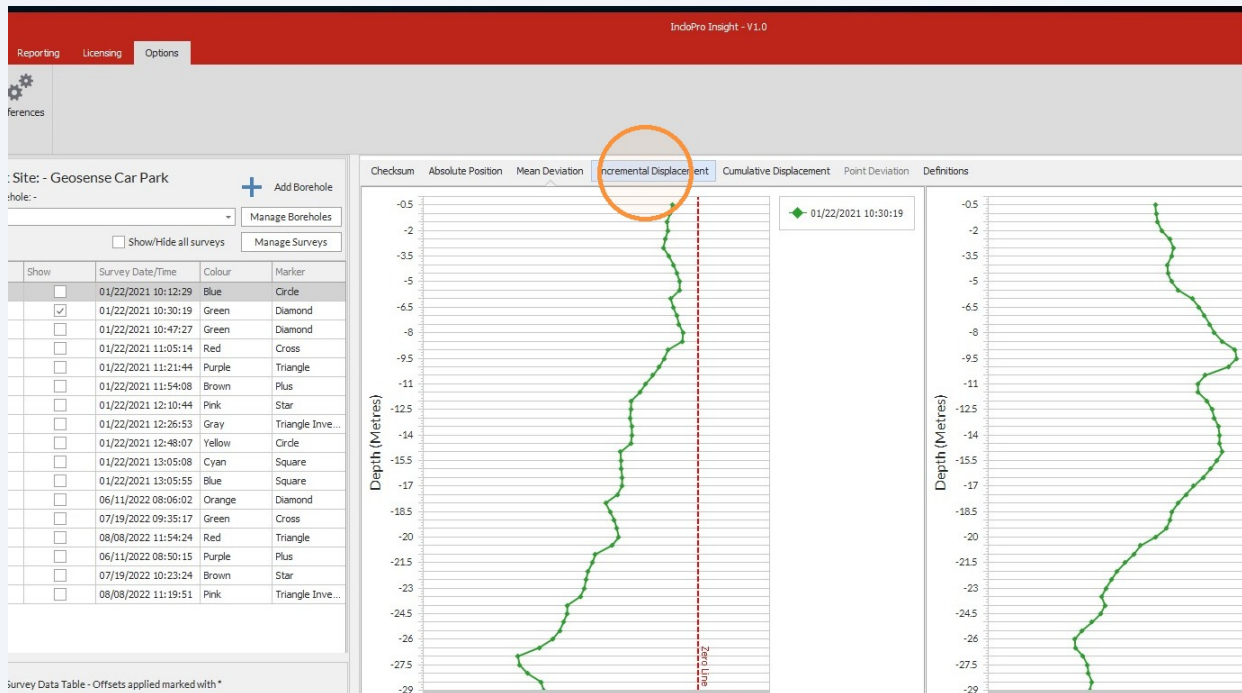
3

Click for 'Mean Deviation'. A Mean Deviation graph shows the average output from the probe at any given point, with reference to the probes 'zero' point.



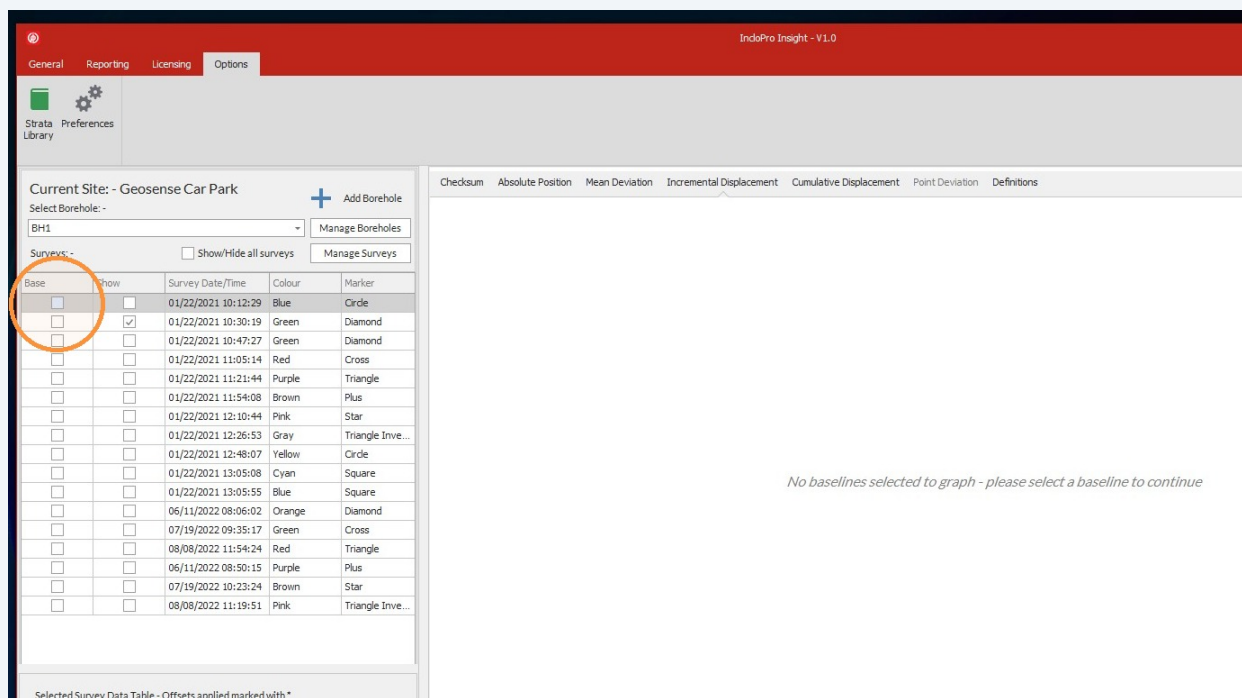
4

Click for 'Incremental Displacement'. An Incremental Displacement graph shows how much each individual survey point has moved compared to the baseline. It highlights small, step-by-step changes between readings. This makes it easier to spot sudden shifts or unusual movements at specific depths.

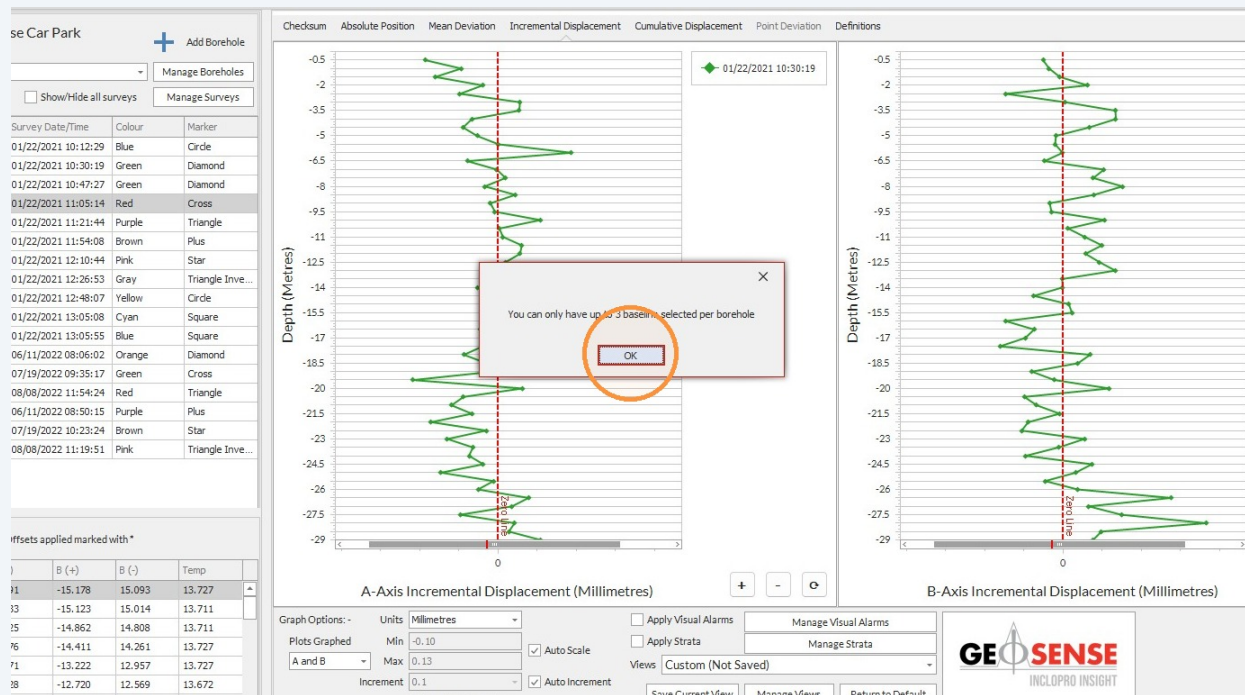


5

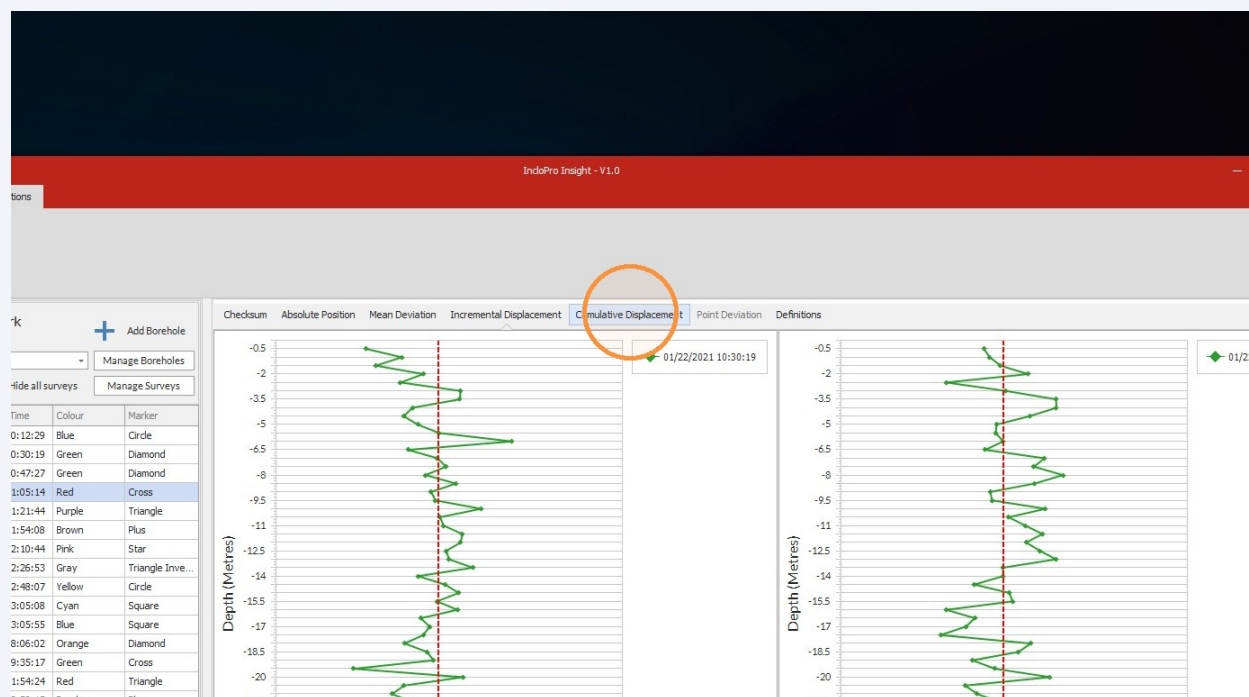
Incremental and Cumulative Displacement graphs require a baseline to be set to reference against. Up to 3 surveys can be checked as baselines.



6 The software will alert you if you try and set more than 3 surveys as the baseline.

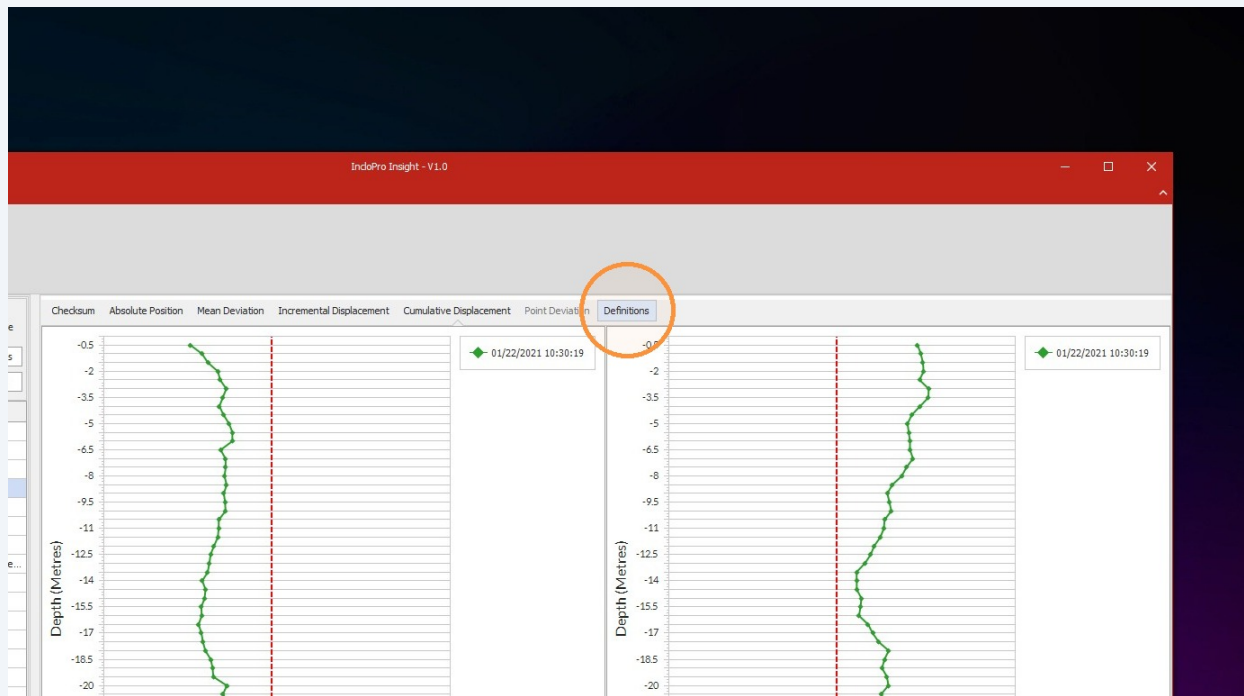


7 Click for 'Cumulative Displacement'. A Cumulative Displacement graph shows the total amount of movement at each point in the borehole when all previous shifts are added together. Instead of step-by-step changes, it shows the overall displacement from the start. This helps you see long-term trends or gradual movement building up over time.



8

Click for the 'Definitions' tab. This gives detailed descriptions for each graph type right in the software to refer to.

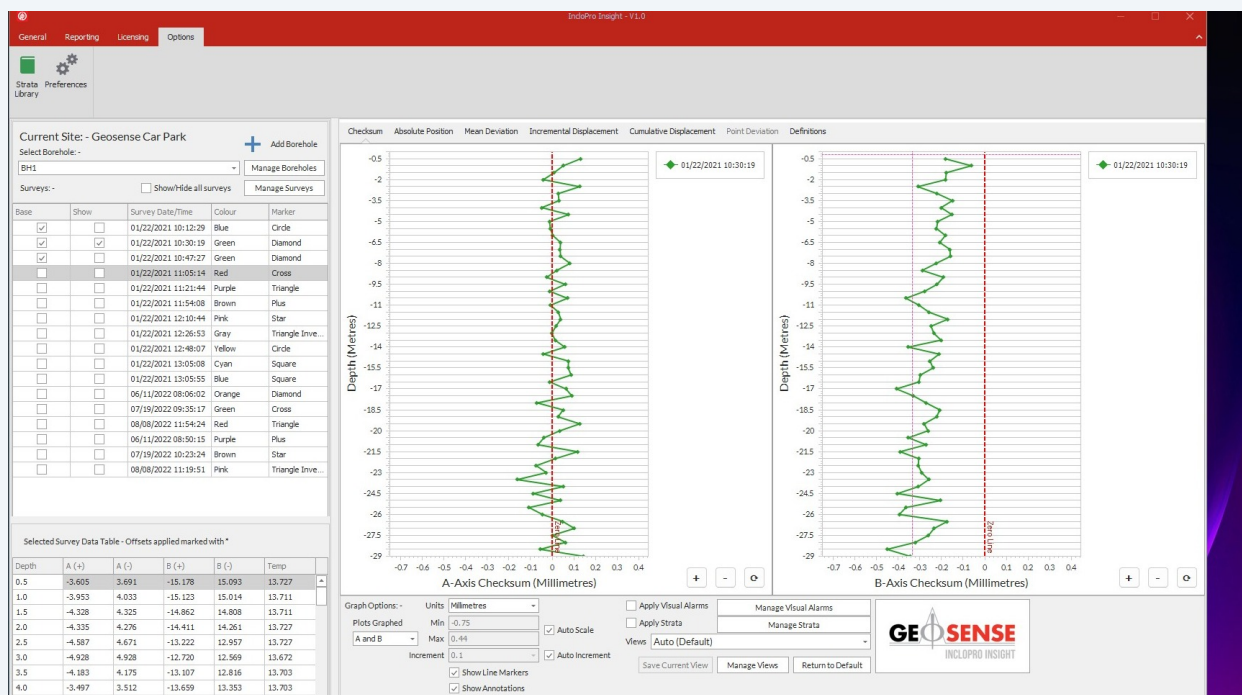


Understanding the A-Axis and B-Axis Plots

This guide helps to understand the different axis plots and how to change what is display on screen for each graph type.

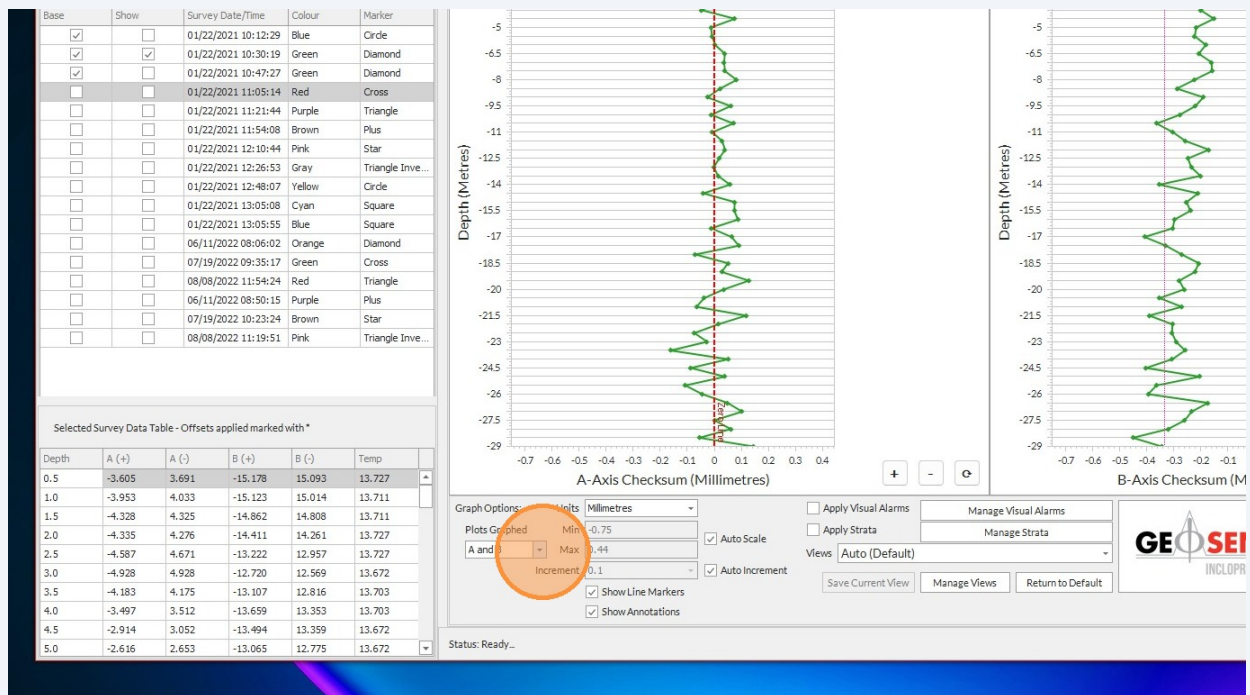
1

The A-axis and B-axis plots display how displacement changes with depth across two perpendicular measurement directions. By viewing both axes side-by-side, the software provides a clear visual comparison of how the structure or ground is shifting in two directions at once, helping users interpret behaviour more accurately.



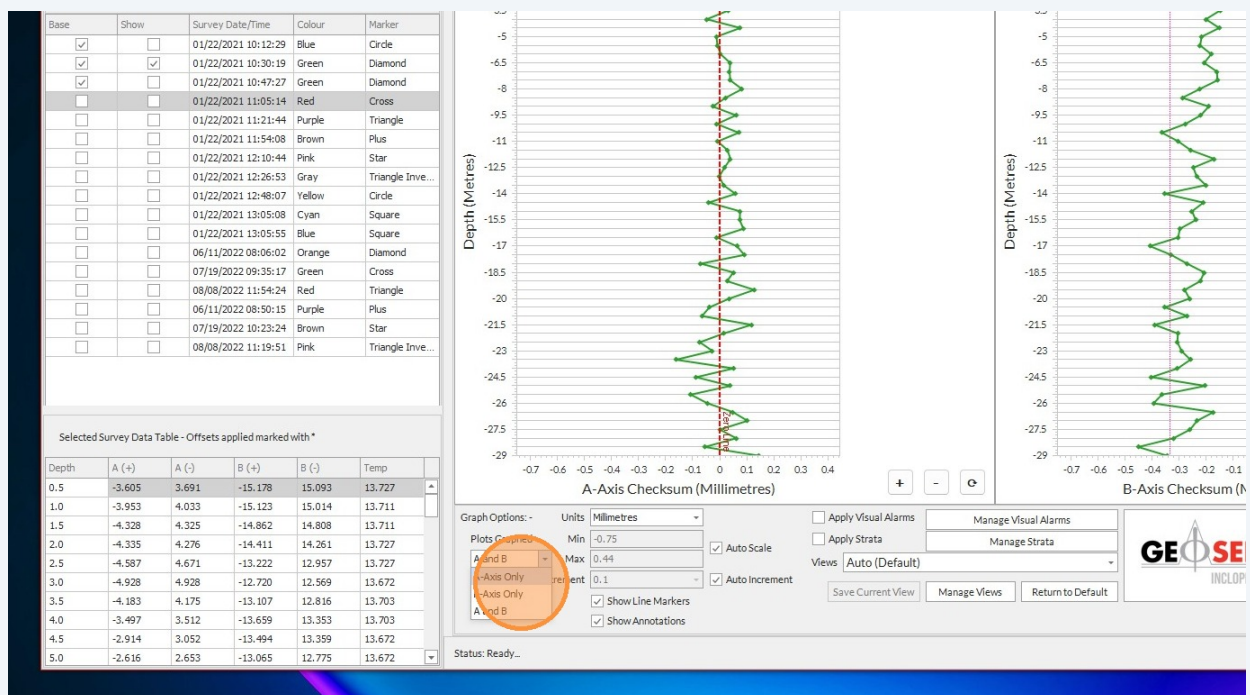
2

You can change what axis is displayed on screen for the selected graph type by clicking here.

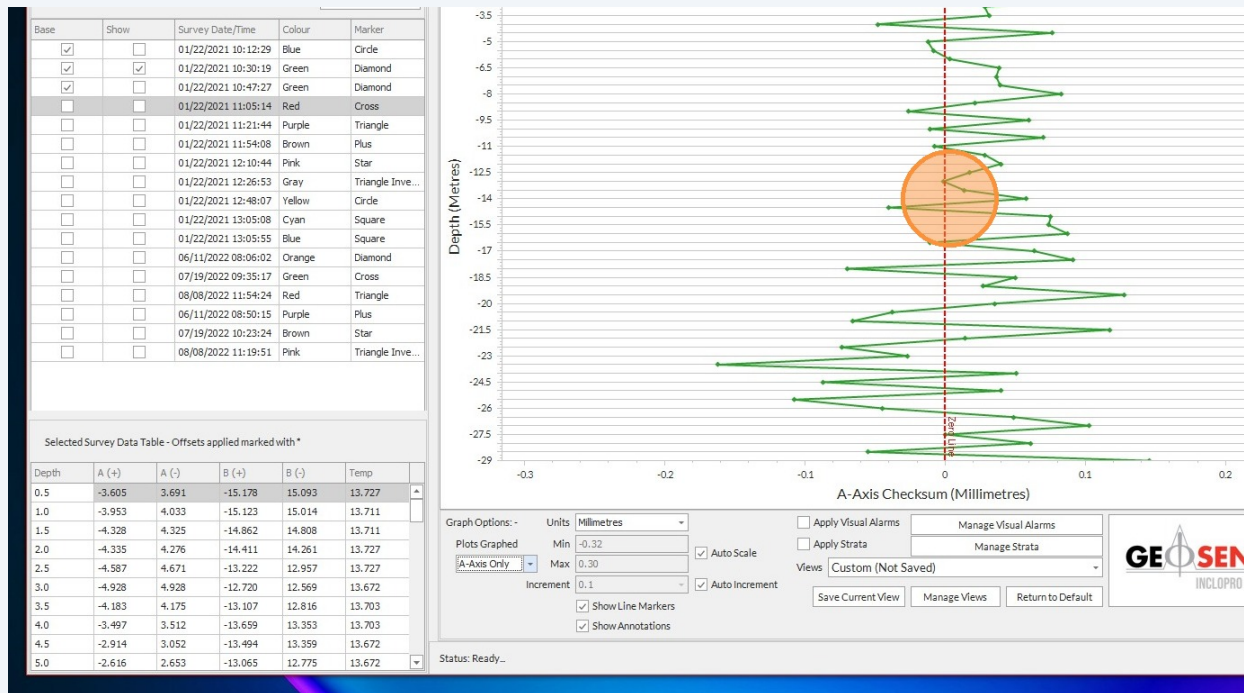


3

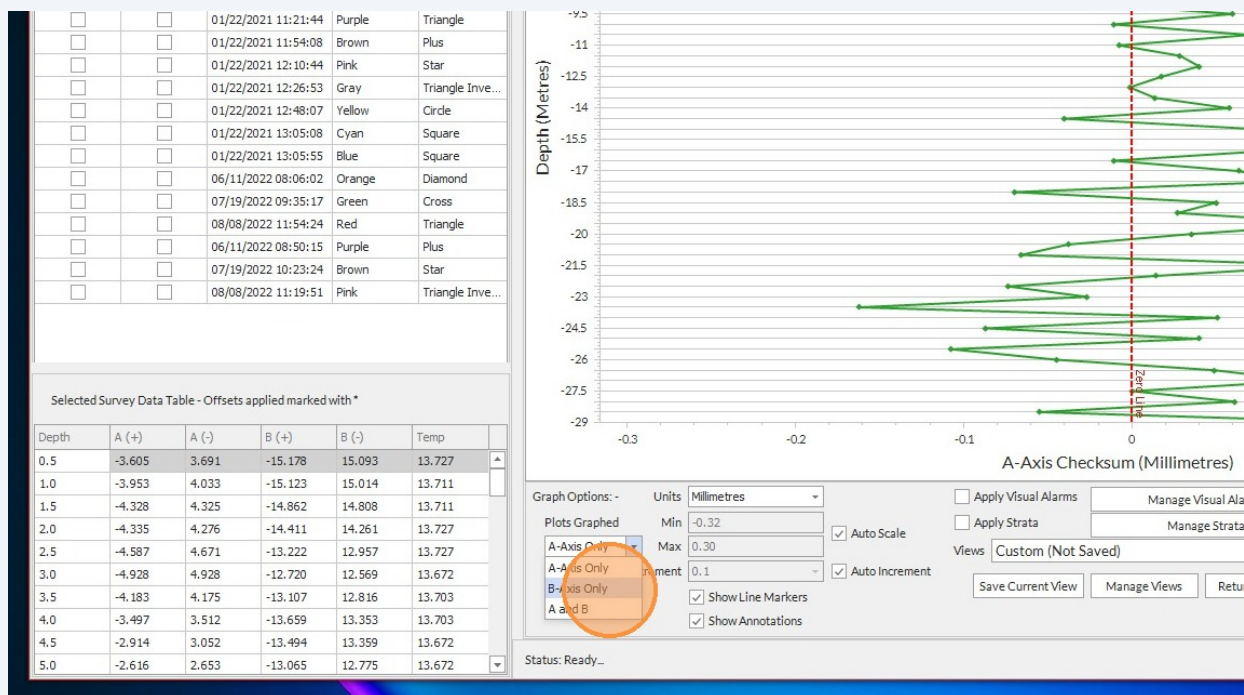
To view only A-Axis data select it from the drop down box here.



4 The view will update to expand the A-Axis graph.



5 The same can be done for B-Axis by clicking here.



Zooming and Panning on the Graphs



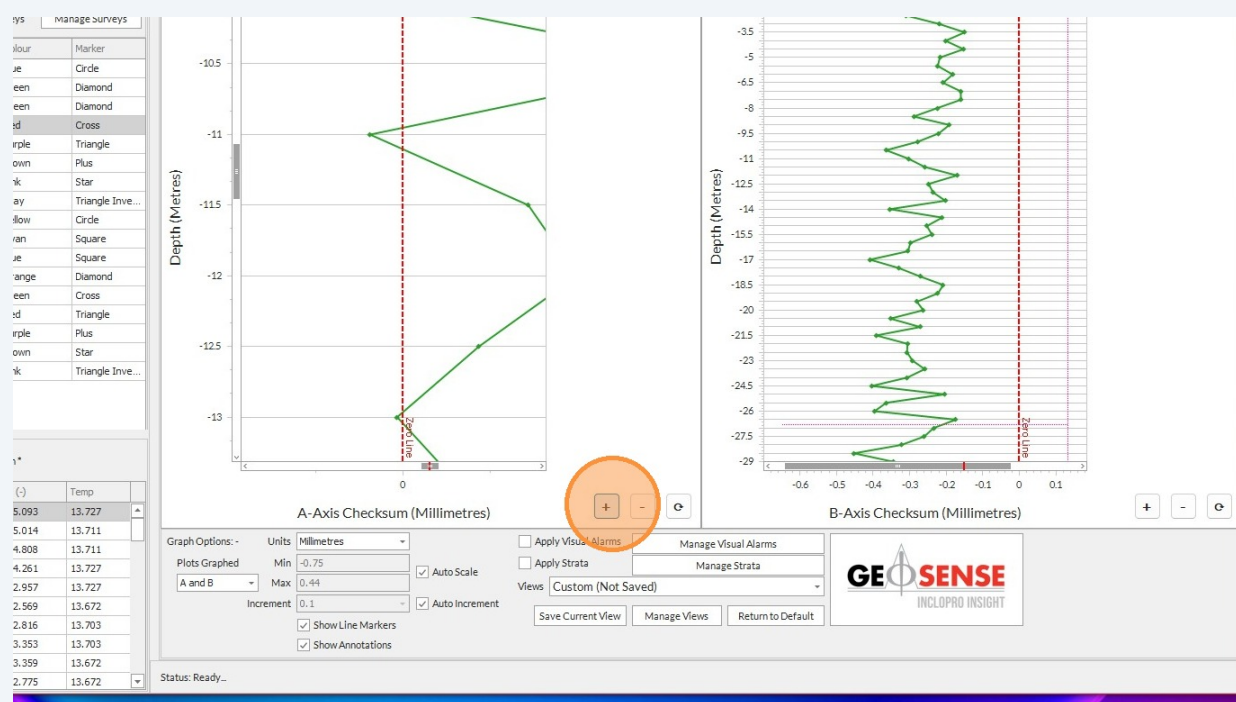
Learn how to quickly zoom and pan each Graph using the mouse or on-screen controls.

1

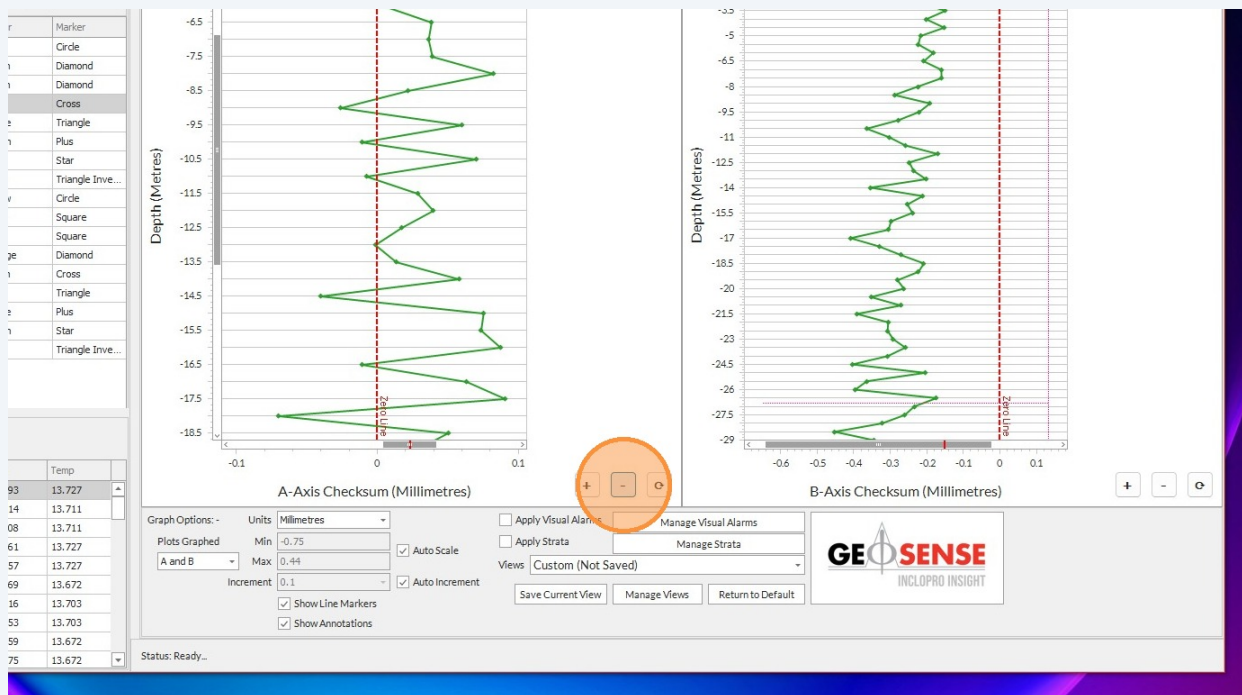
As you move your mouse over the graph a red cross section will follow the mouse. If you scroll using the mouse wheel you can zoom in/out of the point where your mouse is positioned. If zoomed in you can press and hold the mouse to pan around the graph. As you hover over survey lines, the survey will become bold to highlight.

2

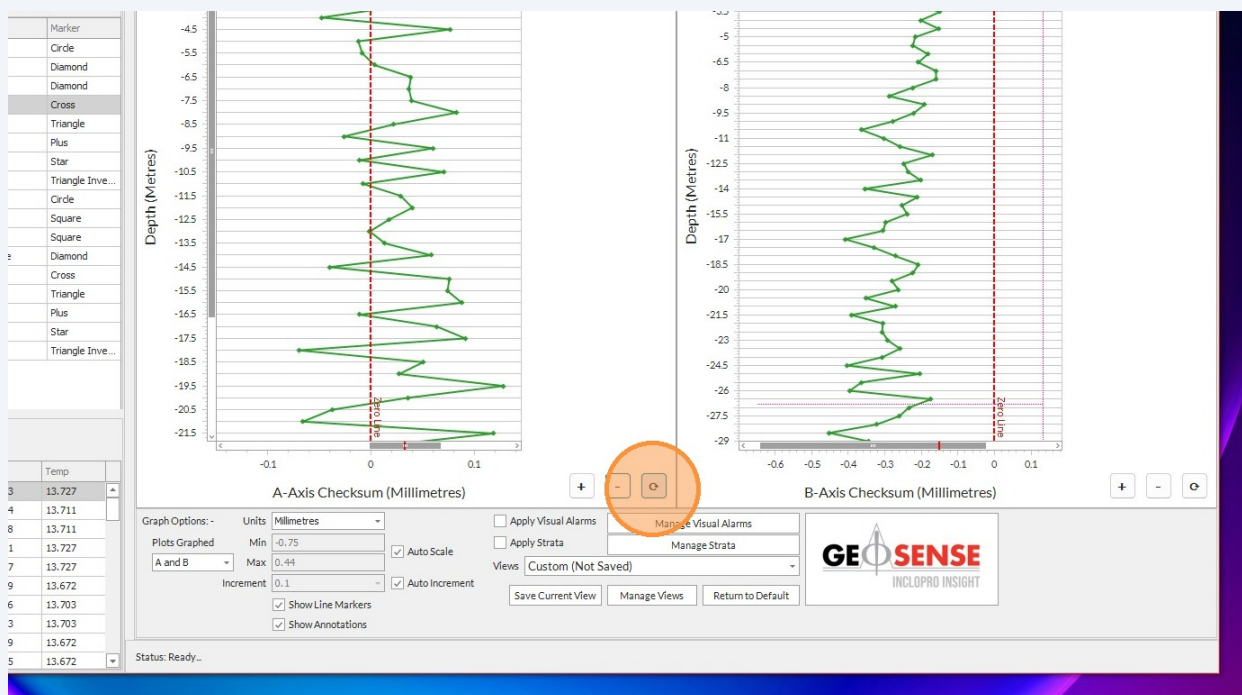
You can also zoom-in using on screen controls by clicking here.



3 Click here to zoom out again.



4 You can reset the zoom by clicking here.

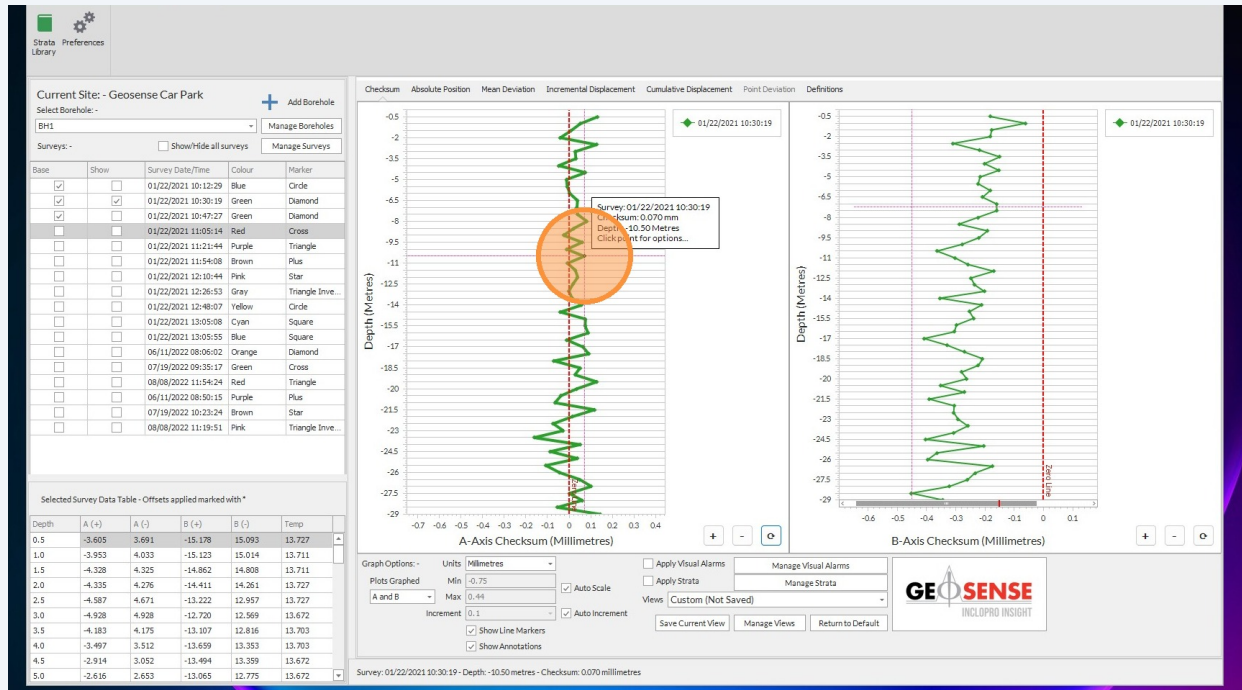


Hovering Over a Graph Point

This guide shows how to see more information about a specific data point on a graph.

1

Hovering over a data-point with the mouse shows more information about that point, including graph type displacement and depth. It also shows which survey the data-point belongs to.



2 This information is also shown in the Status bar at the bottom of the screen.

