Geological pavilion of Prof. F. Pošepný

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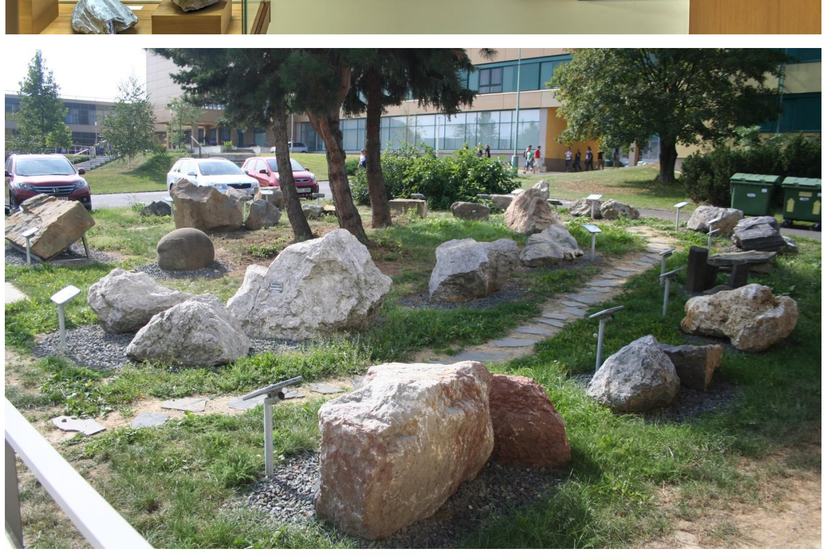
Geological pavilion

The Geological Pavilion of Professor Pošepný is a specific unit of the Faculty of Mining and Geology of VŠB-Technical University of Ostrava, where you may find the mineralogical, petrographic, palaeontological and regional geological collections as well as collections of mineral deposits. It was opened in 1989 and named after Prof. F. Pošepný, who is considered to be one of the originators of world deposit geology.
Currently, over 15 000 exhibits are on display directly in the different displays of the Geological Pavilion; plus, there are more than 60 000 specimens in the collection storage rooms.
The Geological Pavilion fulfils the instructional, scientific research, general education and popularization functions. It is open to all students, basic school pupils, secondary and university students as well as the professional and general public. For many years organising one form life-long education, the University of the 3rd Age. Courses focus on the geological topics. Hold geoscience seminars, lectures and events to promote science and technology.

In 2017, the Geological Pavilion was visited by 3000 visitors.

https://www.hgf.vsb.cz/en/departments/pavilon/



Historical geomagnetic survey devices

The collection of geomagnetic survey devices is probably the rarest part of the collection of historical geophysical instruments. They are, in particular, the historical Lamont Magnetic Theodolite of 1912 [1], allowing the measurement of declination and the horizontal component of magnetic intensity. It is also a universal theodolite with the Hildebrand declenator [2, 3], which has carried out extensive declination measurements throughout the territory of the former Czechoslovak Republic and the isogon map for it was compiled by Professor Čechura.

From the post-war years, it is the magnetic theodolite of Askania [4], supplemented by a ground inductor, allowing measurement of declination, inclination and horizontal components of magnetic intensity. Magnetic exploration devices represent the Schmidt Magnetic Balances of 1925 [5]. In the 1950´s, the magnetic edge balances of Askania was widely used for magnetic exploration. These devices were characterized by a relatively high sensitivity and the mean error at repeated measurements did not exceed 5 nT. Less sensitivity was given to the edge balances imported into the Czech Republic, within the framework of the UNRRA action.

The development leap was achieved by the magnetic balances produced by GRW Teltow in Germany [6]. These types end this series of magnetic field balances and then proton, caesium and other magnetometers were used.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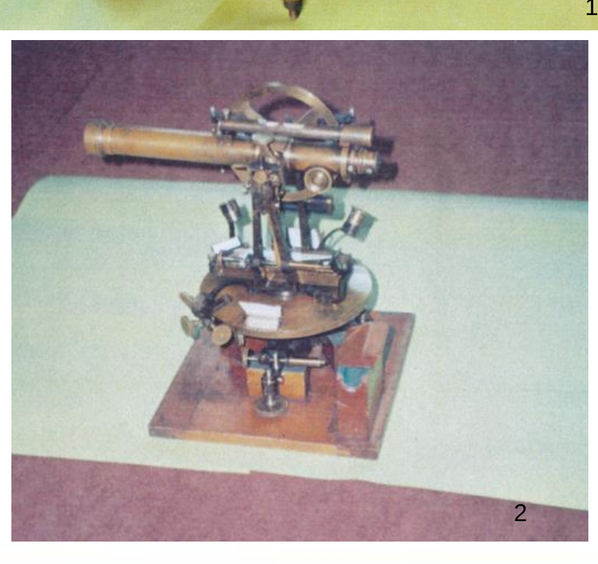
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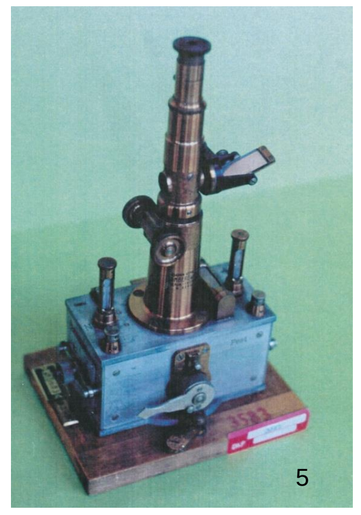
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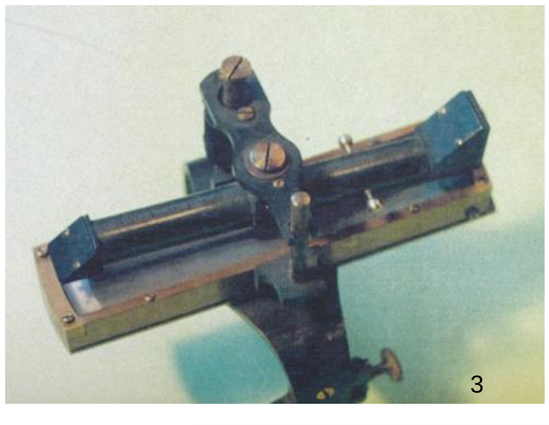
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80th EAGE Conference & Exhibition 2018 Copenhagen, Denmark

CZECH ASSOCIATION OF GEOPHYSICISTS