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#### Outline

- Profile viewing
- Gridding methods, considerations
- Imaging colour, grey-scale, shaded relief, scaling, contours
- Filtering space-domain, frequencydomain
- Gradient/grid-based methods edge detection, source depths, Keating
- 3D visualization, GIS, software



### Data Types

- Magnetic (gradiometer)
- Radiometric
- Gravity (gradiometer)
- Electromagnetic (TDEM)



#### Nigeria Airborne Geophysics



All flown by Fugro Airborne Surveys

>2 million line-km

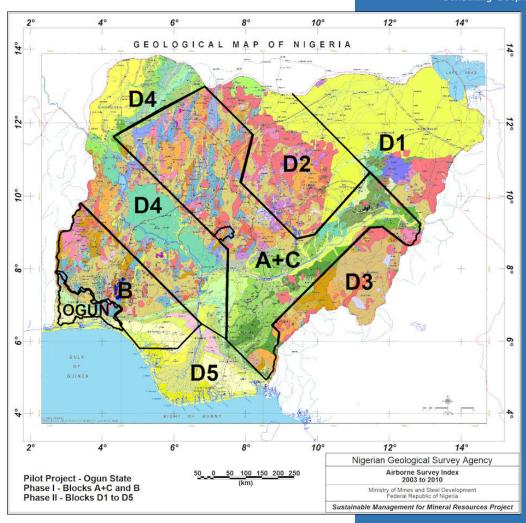
2003 – Ogun State

2005-07 - A+C and B

2007-09 - D1, D2, D3 and D4

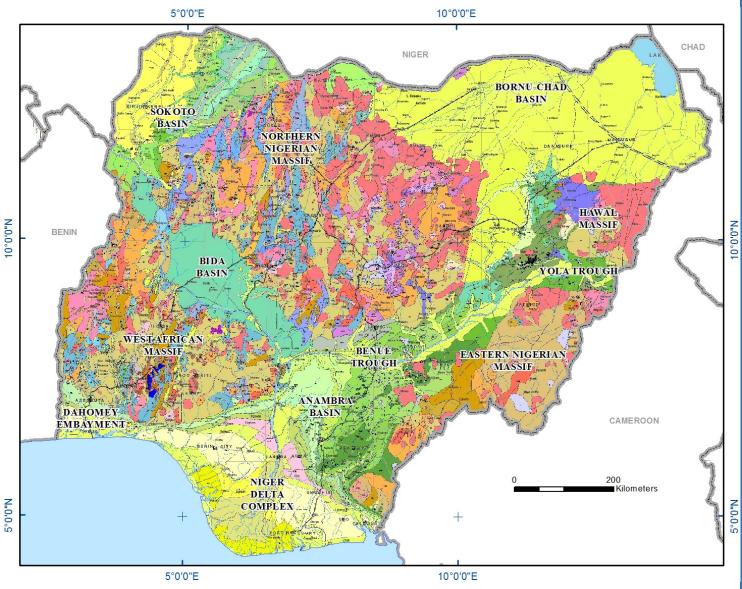
2010 – D5 (Niger Delta)

EM blocks in selected areas



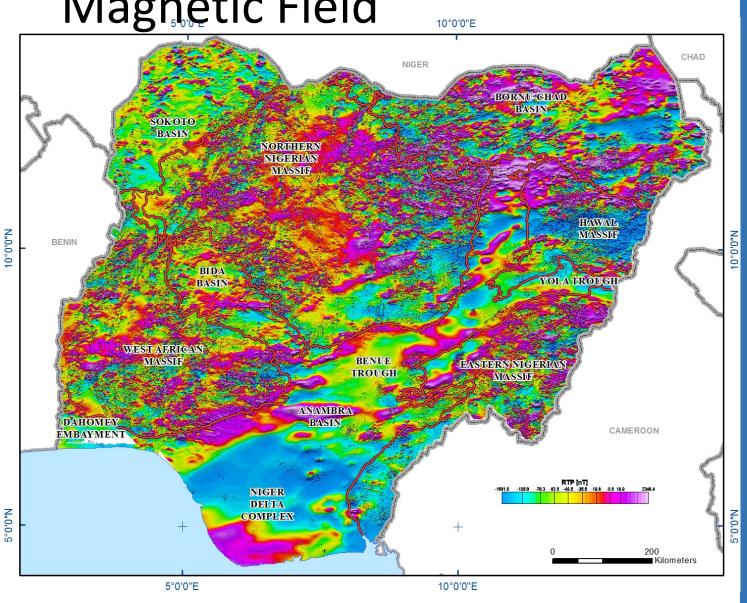


## Nigeria - Geology



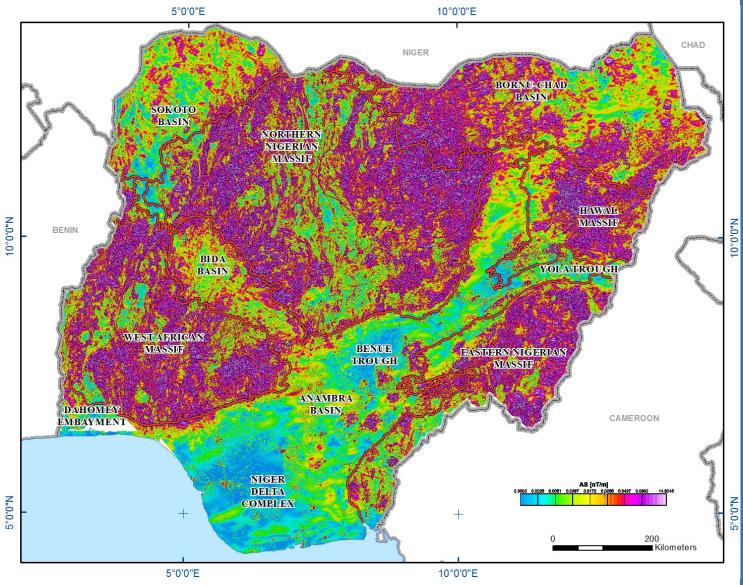


## Nigeria – Pole-reduced Magnetic Field



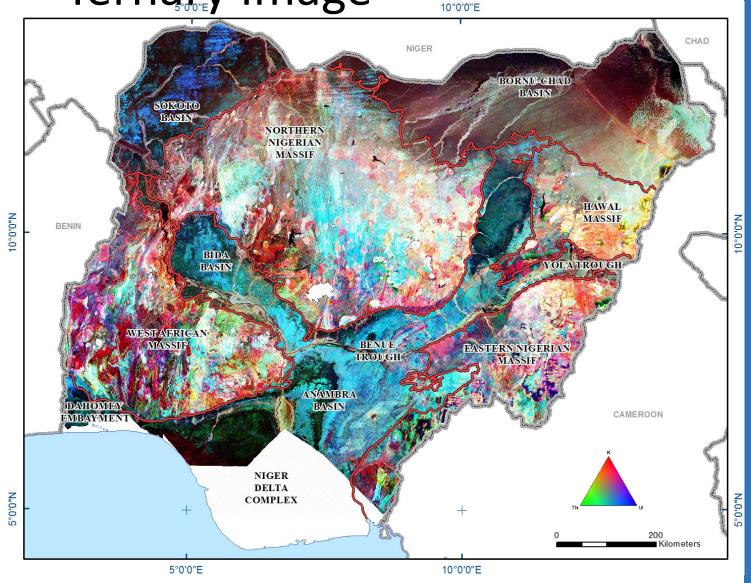


## Nigeria – Analytic Signal





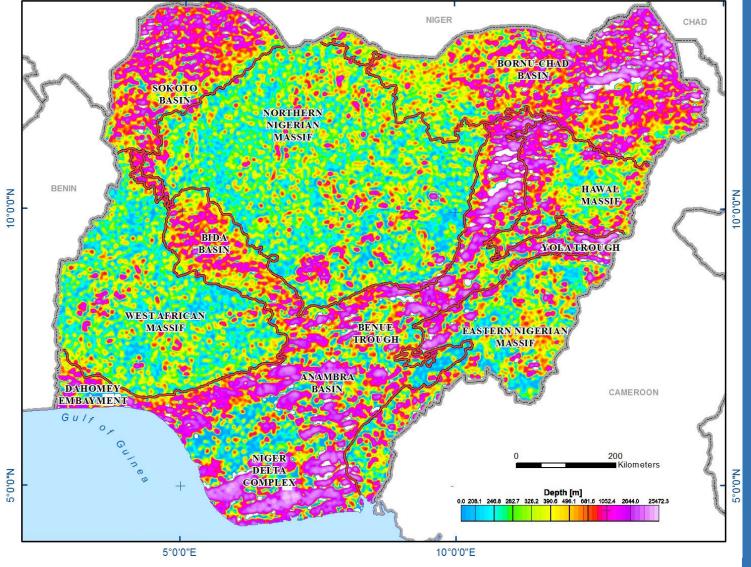
## Nigeria – Radiometric Ternary Image



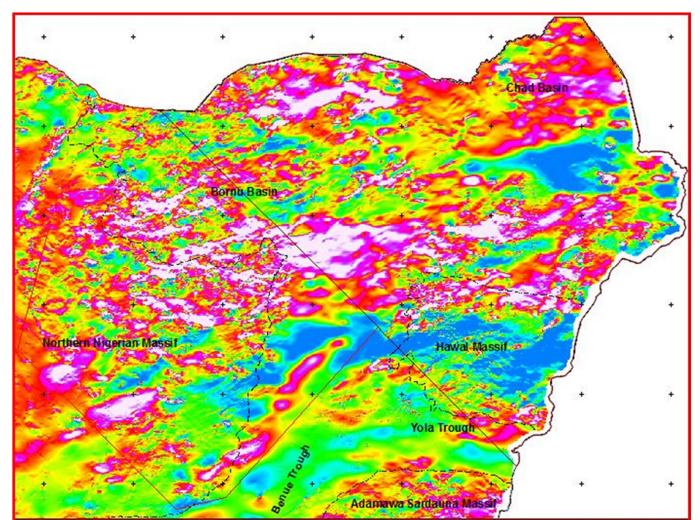


# Nigeria – SPI™ Depth to Magnetic Sources...





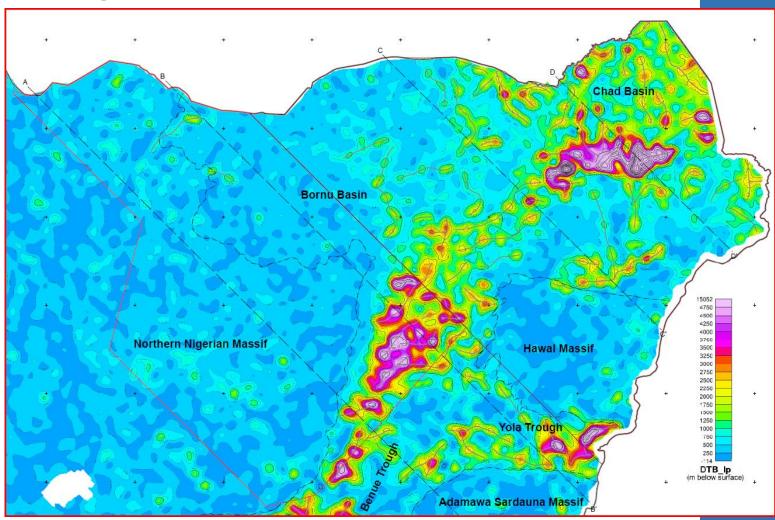
## Nigeria – SPI™ Depth to Magnetic Sources - TMI



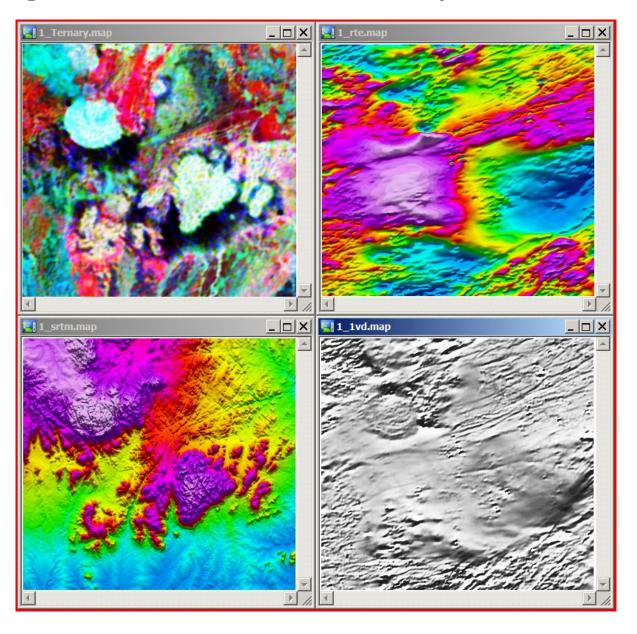


## Nigeria – SPI™ Depth to Magnetic Sources



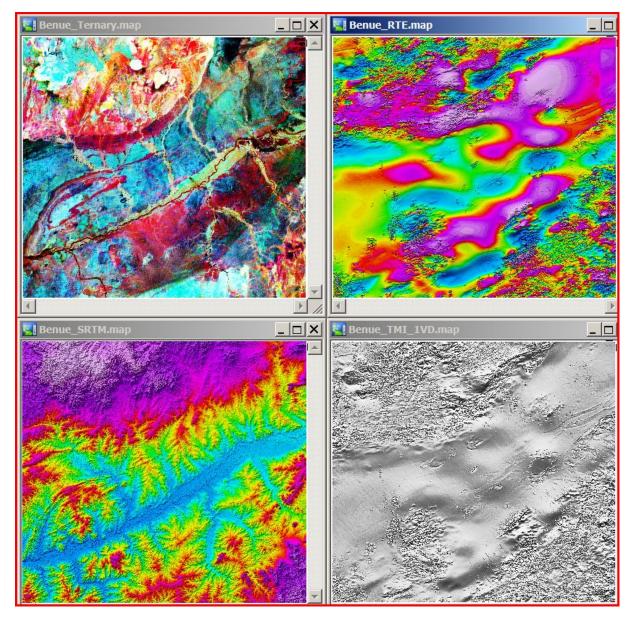


#### Nigeria – Basement Responses



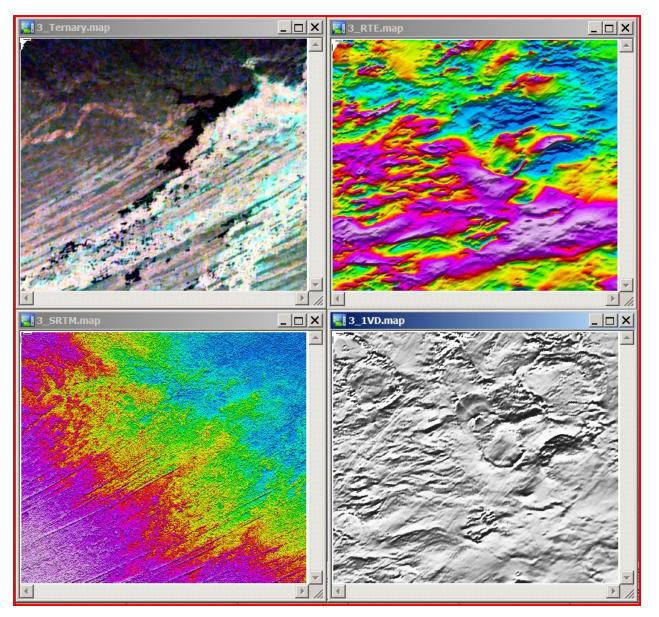


### Nigeria – Basin Responses





### Nigeria – Shallow Basin Responses





#### **Profile Viewing**

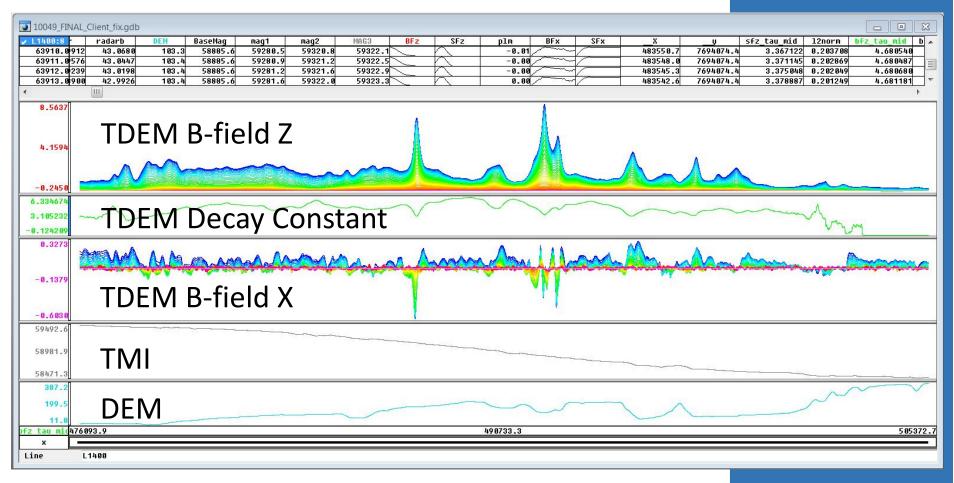
- Data closest to its raw form will have undergone various corrections
- Facilitates direct comparison of different data types from the same survey
- Filtering can be applied to profile data, especially magnetics – similar to grid-based methods
- Removal of noise, cultural artifacts, etc. prior to gridding
- Various modelling and depth estimation methods are profile-based



#### Stacked Profile View

View measured and processed data

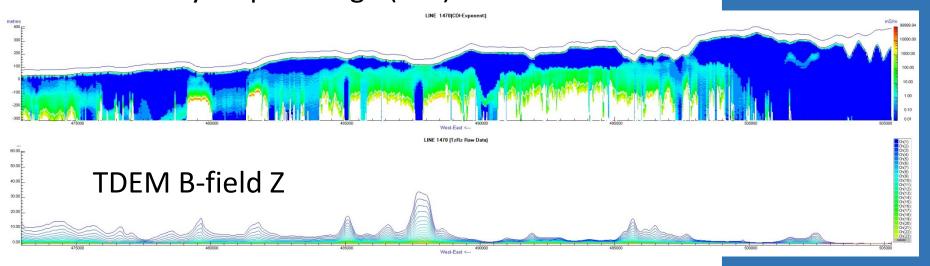




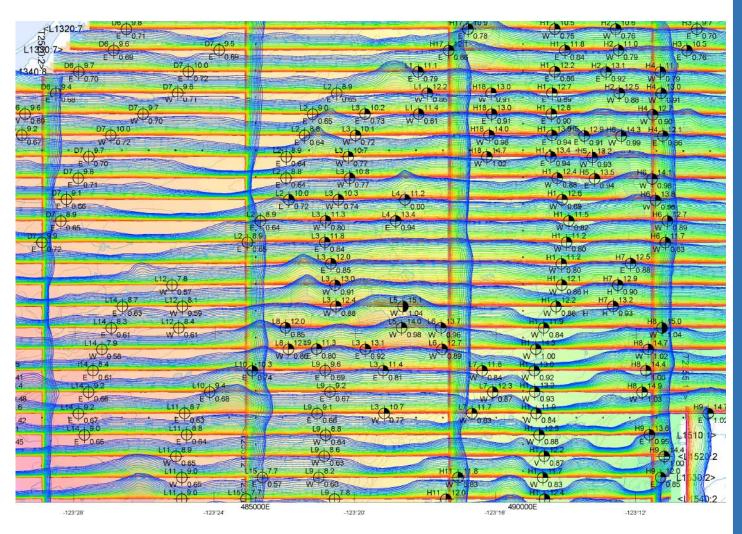
### Profile Modelling



#### Conductivity-Depth Image (CDI)



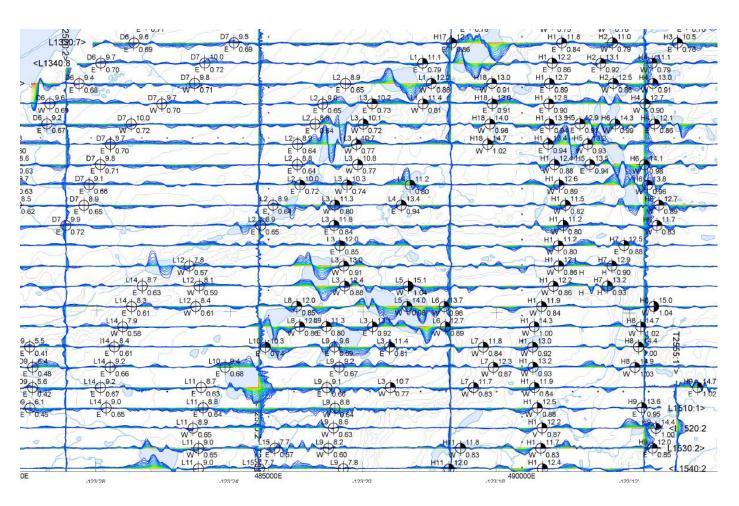
#### Profile Map



TDEM B-field Z with EM Anomalies



#### **Profile Map**





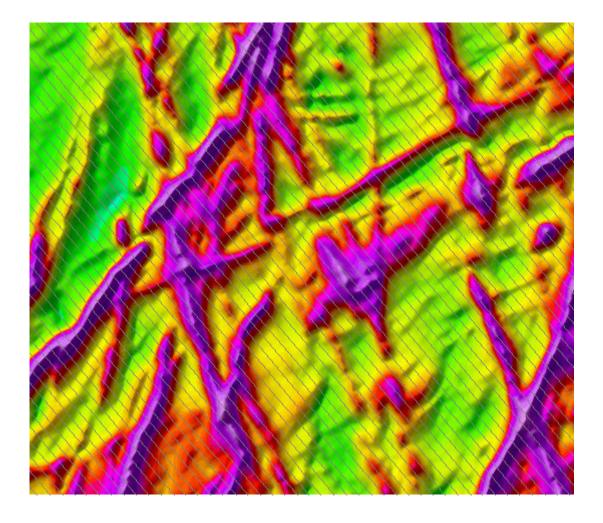


#### Gridding

- Interpolation of the data to provide a 2D representation for mapping and imaging
- Gridding is a form of filtering
- Data are aliased by high sampling rate along survey lines, and no sampling between survey lines
- Measured gradients, particularly the lateral horizontal gradient, can be used to improve interpolation of the total magnetic field
- Automatic or manual intervention can be incorporated to improve gridding of quasilinear trends

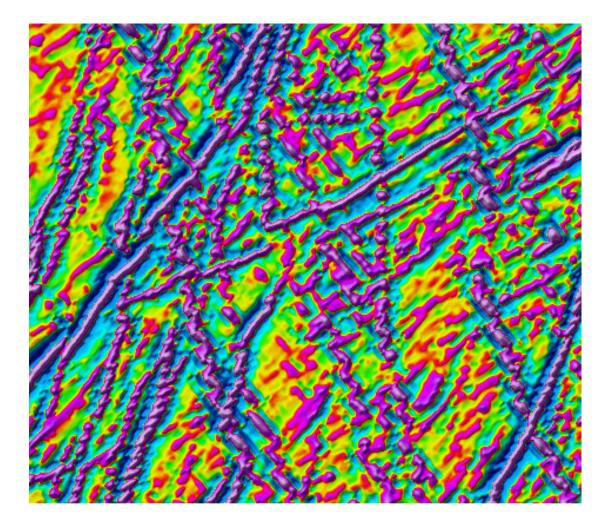


### Gridding



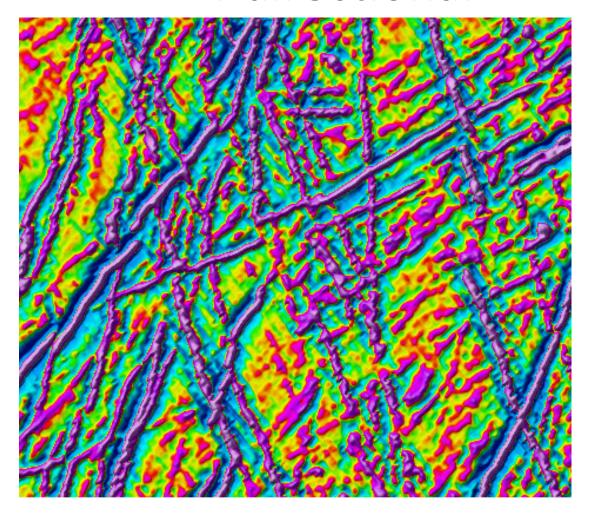


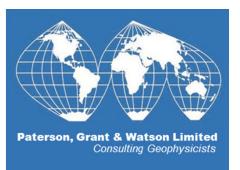
### Gridding – Bi-directional



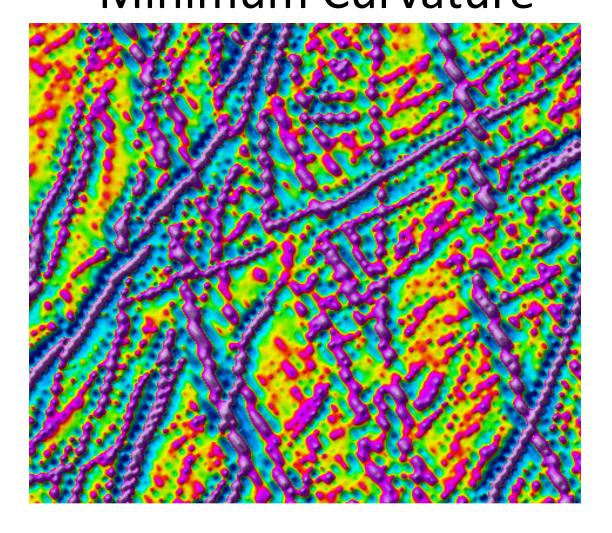


## Gradient-enhanced Gridding – Bi-directional





### Gridding - Minimum Curvature

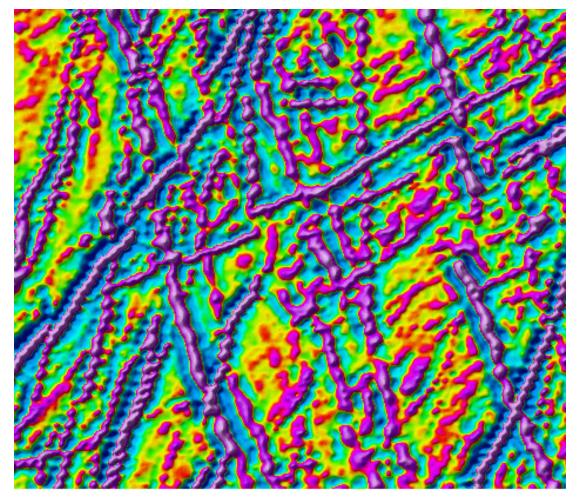




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### **Gradient Enhanced Gridding**

#### Minimum Curvature





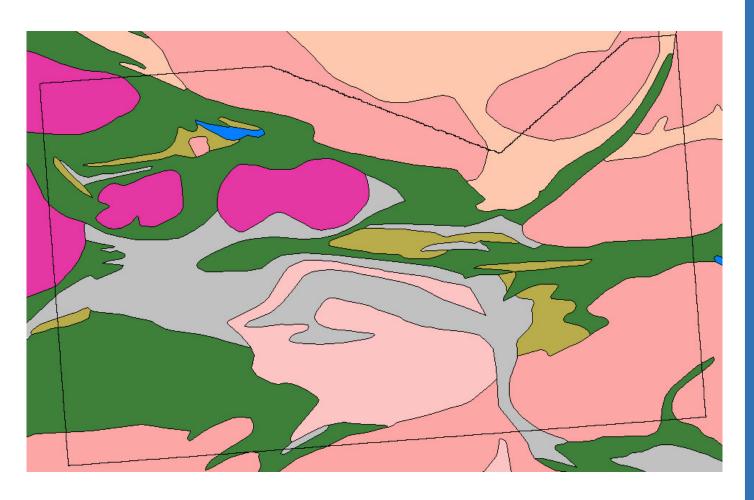
#### **Imaging**

- Imaging of data used to present the data in 2D form (e.g. prepare maps)
- Various imaging techniques to enhance certain components of the data (and suppress others)
- Powerful tool, particularly when combined with filtering



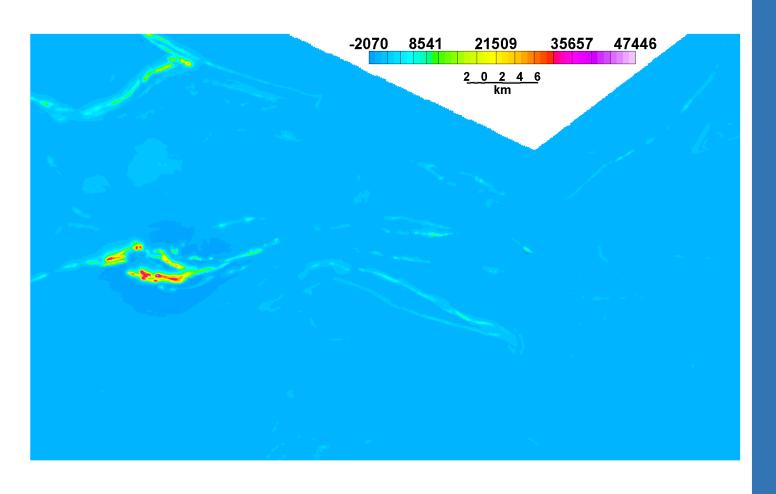
## Regional Bedrock Geology - Fort Hope ON





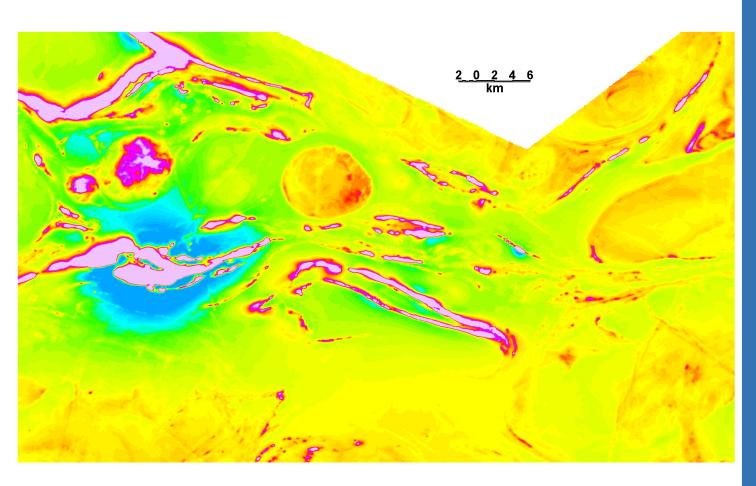
## Colour ImageLinear Distribution





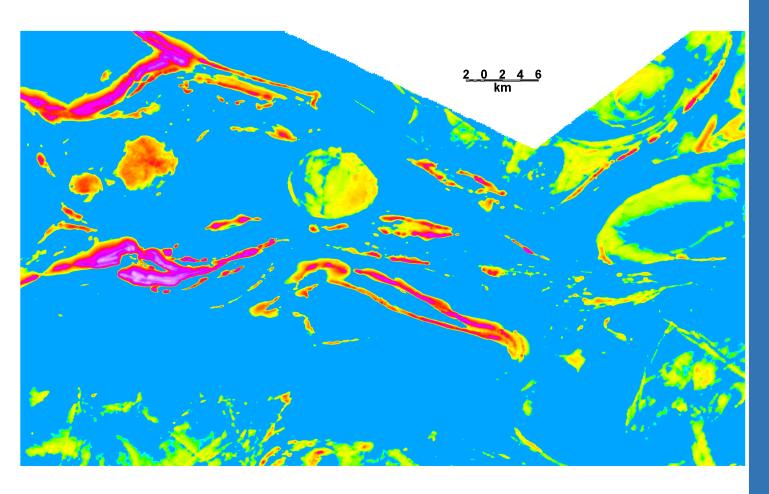
## Colour Image – Adjusted Linear Distribution





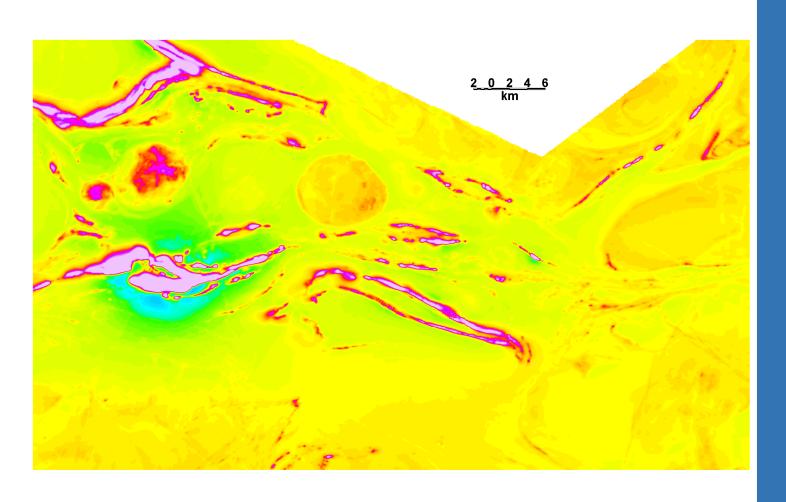
# Colour ImageLog-Linear Distribution





## Colour ImageNormal Distribution

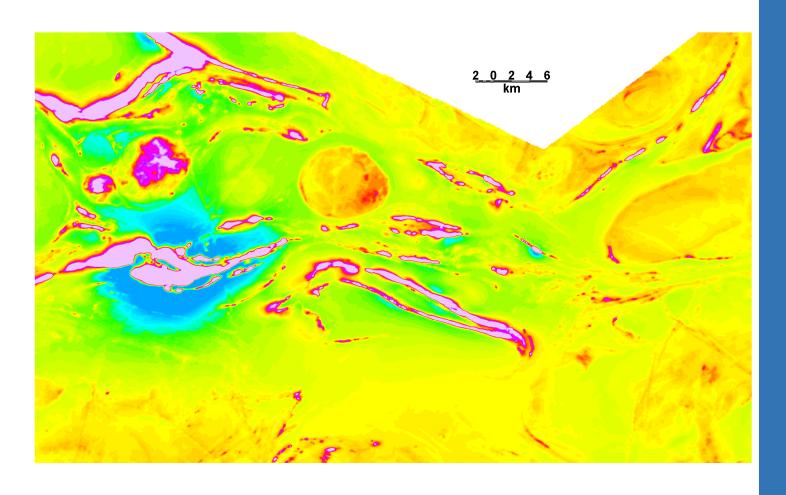




### Colour Image

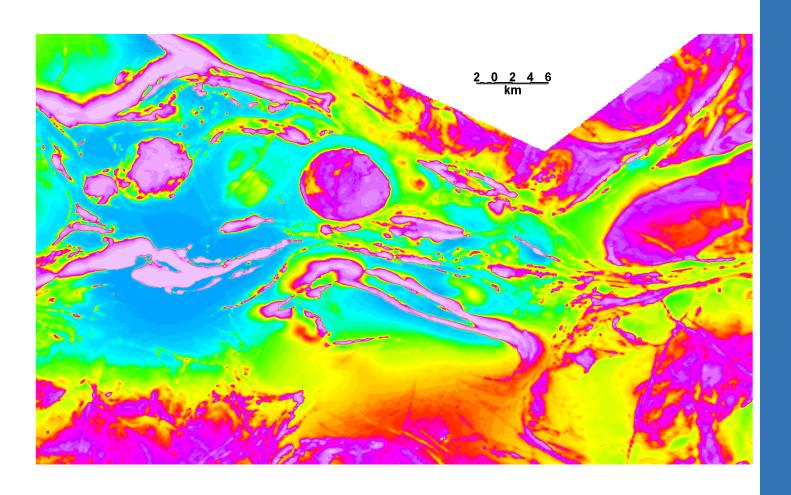
### Adjusted Normal Distribution





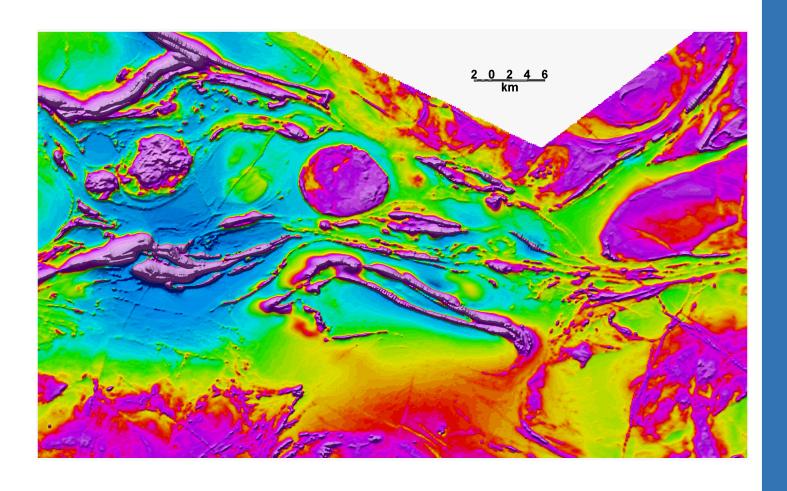
## Colour Image – Equal Area Distribution





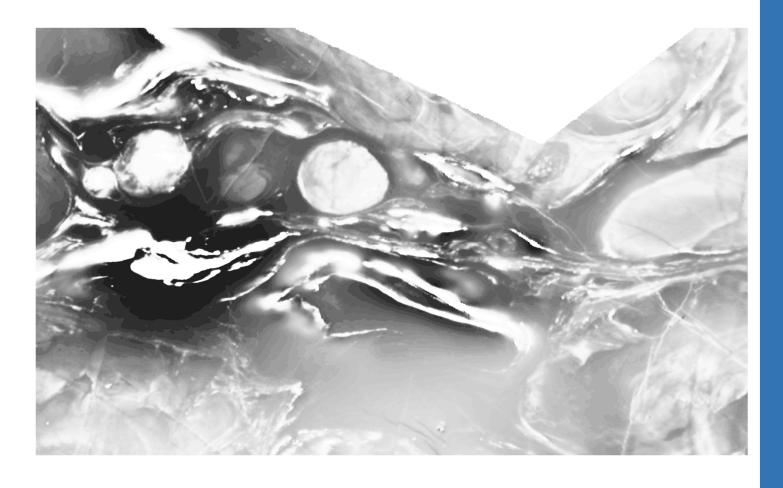
# Shaded Colour Image– Equal Area Distribution





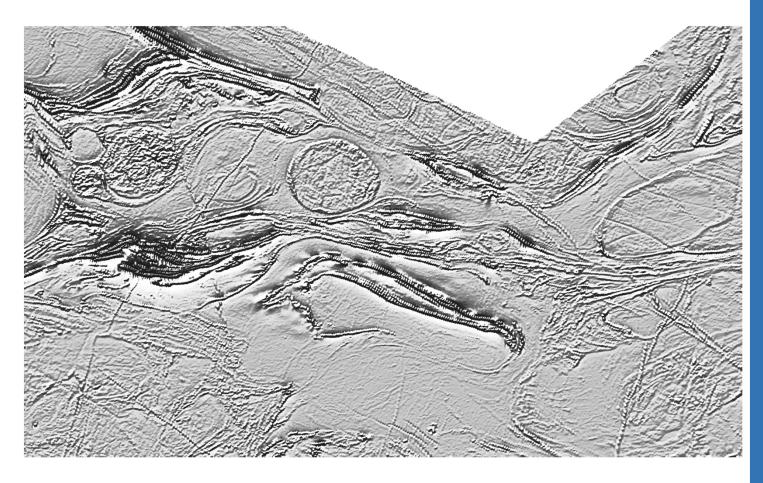
# Grey-scale Image – Equal Area Distribution





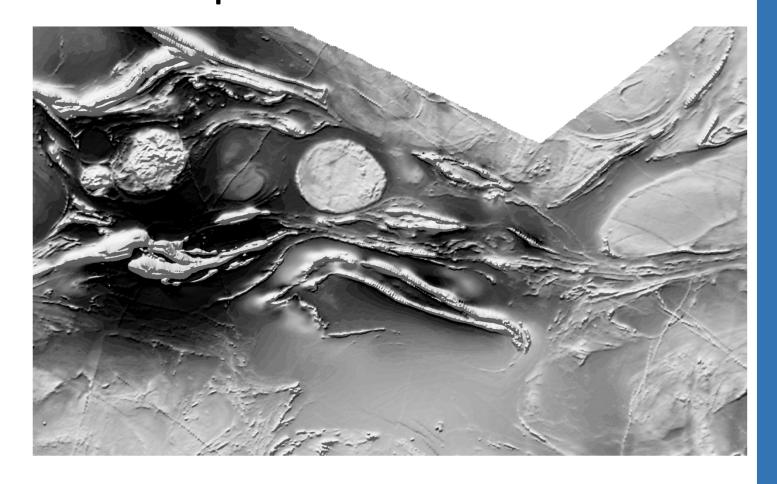
# Shaded Relief Image– Equal Area Distribution





# Shaded Grey-scale Image – Equal Area Distribution

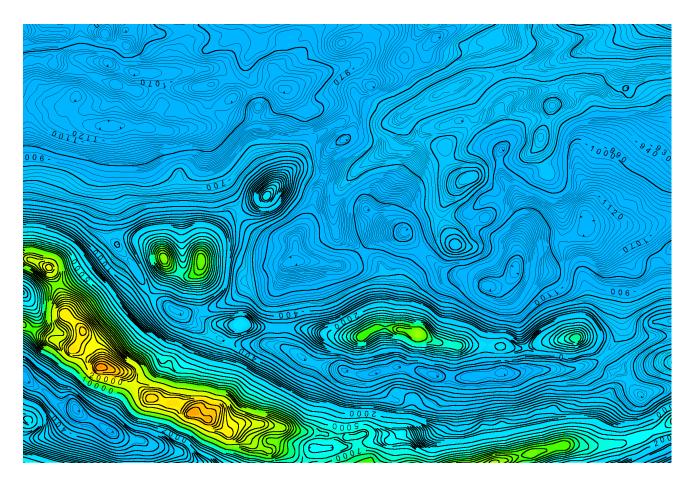






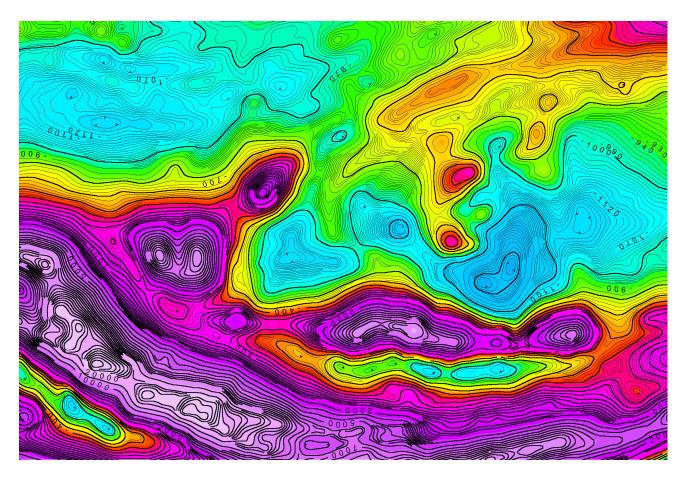
## Colour-Contour Image – Linear Distribution





## Colour-Contour ImageEqual Area Distribution





### **Filtering**

- Filtering applied to enhance certain components of the data, suppress noise and/or to determine a physically meaningful result
- Most filters applied in the space-domain or frequency (Fourier)-domain
- Most filters have "physical meaning" but some are strictly for image enhancement
- Overly aggressive filtering can exaggerate noise or induce errors (e.g. ringing)





Formula	Measured	Filtered
dF/dX	Lateral Horizontal Gradient	Horizontal Derivative in X
dF/dY	Longitudinal Horizontal Gradient	Horizontal Derivative in Y
dF/dZ	Vertical Gradient	First Vertical Derivative

where F = magnetic or gravity field

- Numerous filters, transformations, depth estimation and modelling methods are dependent on the gradients
- High-frequency noise is amplified in the gradients if not properly corrected or removed



#### **Common Filters**

Applicable to magnetic data, and also gravity data where indicated by a G

- Reduction to the Pole removes the effect of the geomagnetic field inclination and declination – especially important at mid to low latitudes
- <u>First and Second Vertical Derivatives</u> (G) –
  preferentially enhances shorter wavelength
  anomalies, essentially due to nearer surface
  sources
- Horizontal derivatives (G) preferentially enhances anomalies of a certain strike direction – similar to shaded relief



#### Common Filters

- <u>Total Horizontal Derivative</u> (G) emphasizes source edges (contacts) – TDX filter does a better job for automated edge detection but is less intuitive for interpretation
- Analytic Signal Amplitude simplifies magnetic anomalies by locating magnetic source edges regardless of geomagnetic field and magnetic remanence
- <u>Tilt Angle</u> (G) minimizes variations in anomaly amplitude to enhance subtle features – also called tilt derivative



#### Common Filters

- Low Pass (G) many variations e.g. regional field
- High Pass (G) many variations e.g. residual field
- <u>Band Pass</u> (G) to focus on sources at intermediate wavelengths e.g. spectral slicing (correlates with depth)
- <u>Upward/Downward Continuation</u> (G) simulate field at higher or lower elevations
- <u>Directional</u> (G) to pass or reject signal in a certain direction e.g. dykes, level noise (microlevelling)
- Apparent Magnetic Susceptibility estimation of physical property (can also be computed from FDEM data)
- <u>Pseudo Gravity</u> transforms magnetic field for comparison to the gravity field



#### Other Filters and Transforms

- Apparent Density estimation of physical property from gravity data
- <u>Isostatic Residual</u> removes isostasy effects from gravity data
- <u>Ternary Radiometric Image</u> RGB image of K, Th and U to display variation and intensity of radioelements
- Radioelement Ratios Th/K, U/K and U/Th useful for detailed lithologic mapping and locating alteration





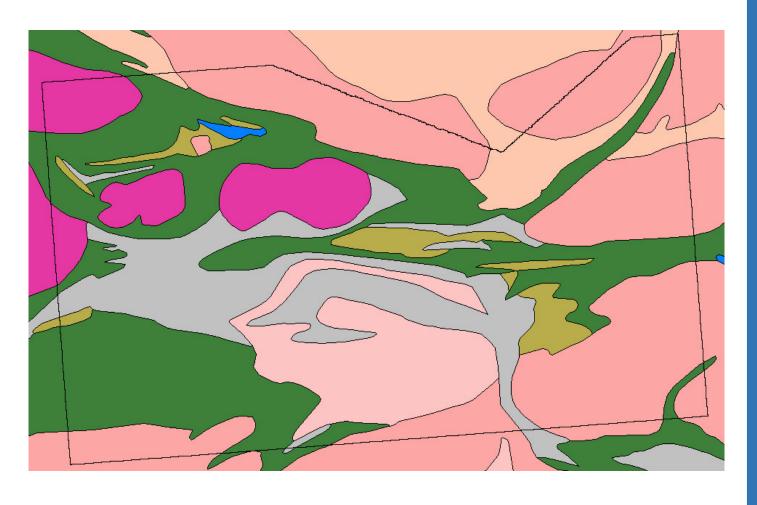
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Consulting Geophysicists

- <u>Decay Constant</u> useful for characterizing TDEM conductors
- Apparent Resistivity/Conductivity/Conductance
   maps halfspace or layered earth model from
   TDEM and FDEM data
- Conductivity Depth Imaging conductivity section along flightlines that can then be viewed in plan or 3D



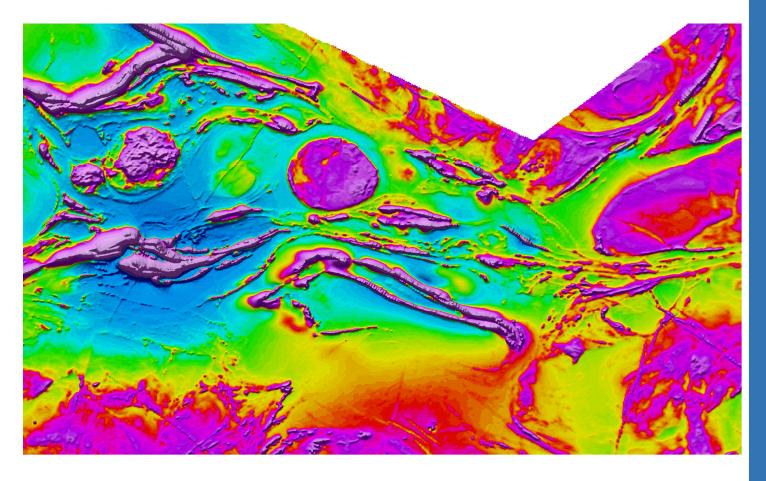
## Regional Bedrock Geology - Fort Hope ON





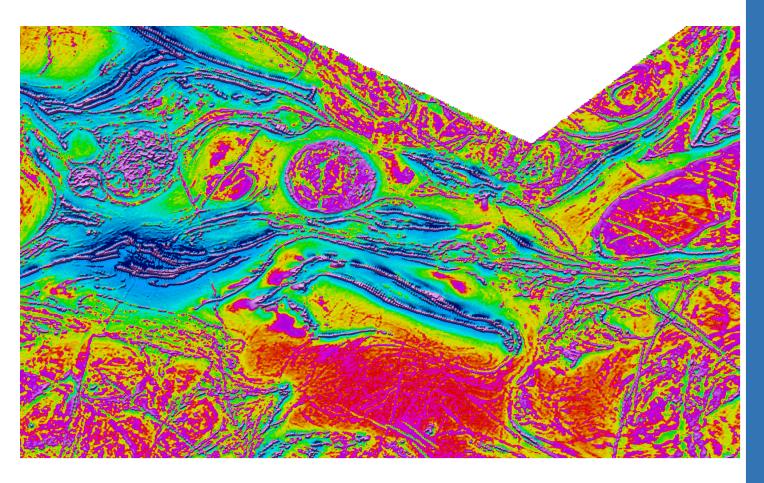
## Total Magnetic Field





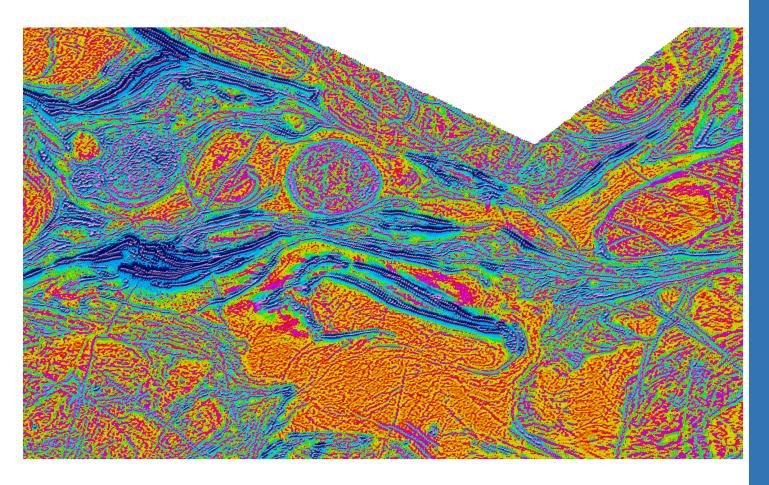
#### First Vertical Derivative





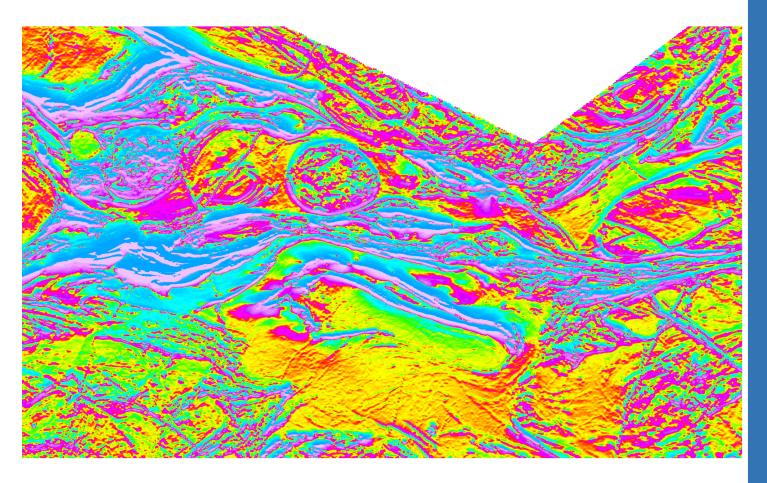
### **Second Vertical Derivative**





## Horizontal Derivative in Y-direction





## Horizontal Derivative in Y-direction





## Horizontal Derivative in X-direction

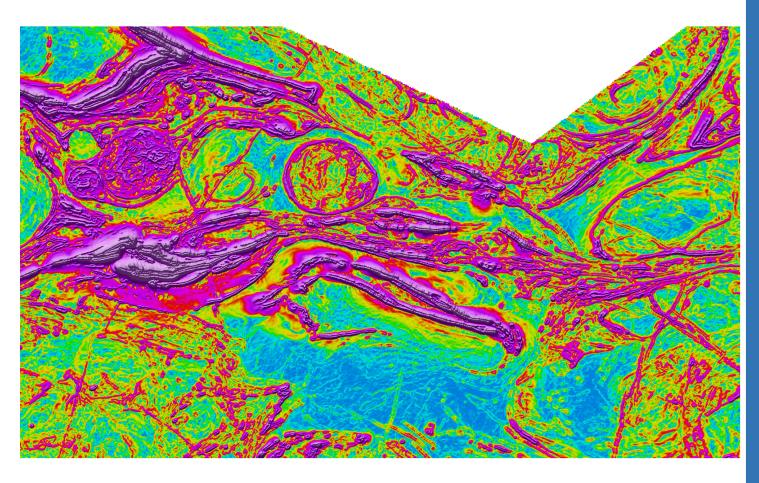






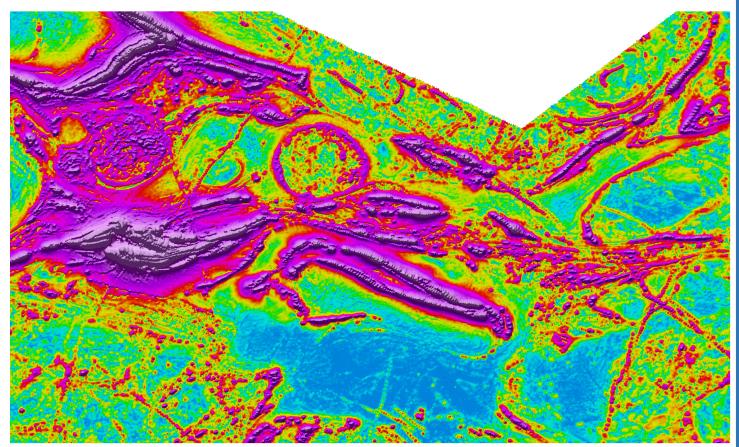
#### **Total Horizontal Derivative**





## **Analytic Signal Amplitude**

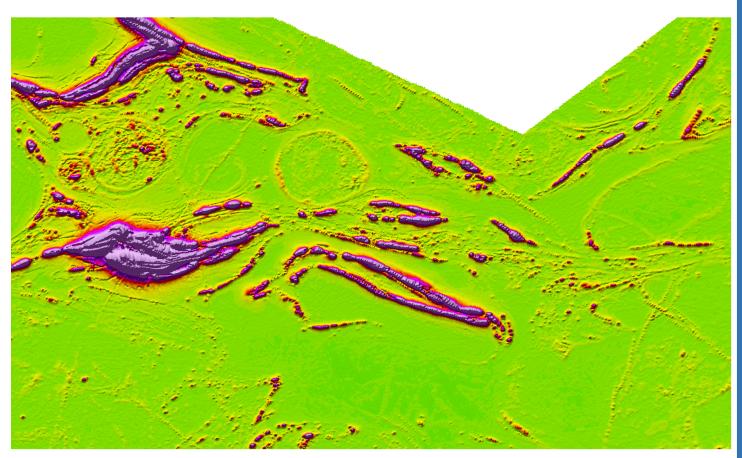
Equal area distribution





## Analytic Signal Amplitude

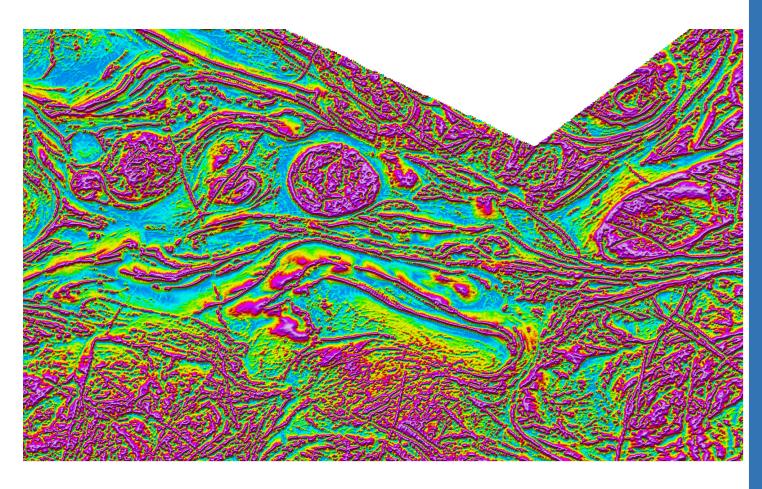
#### Normal distribution





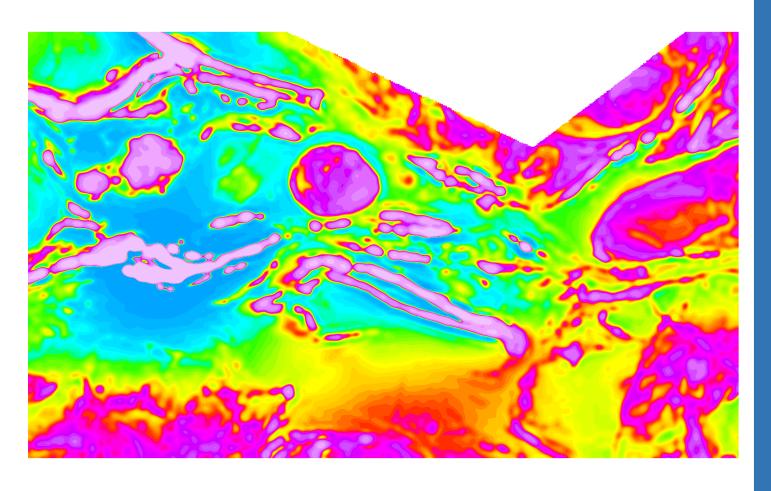
#### Tilt Derivative





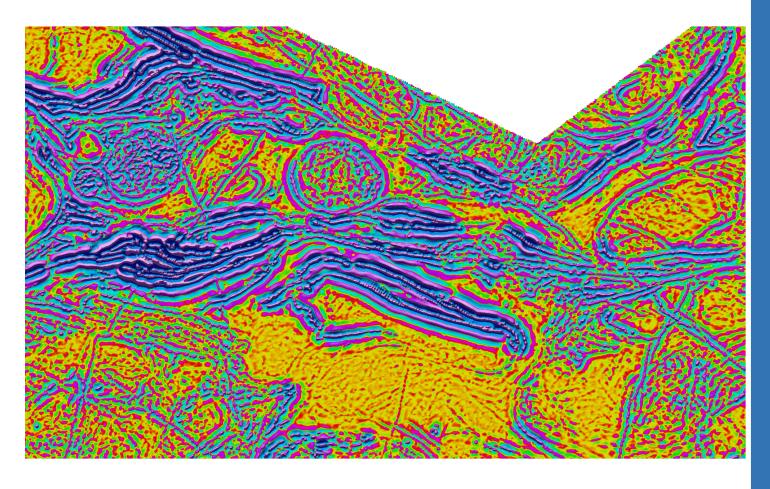
## Regional Magnetic Field





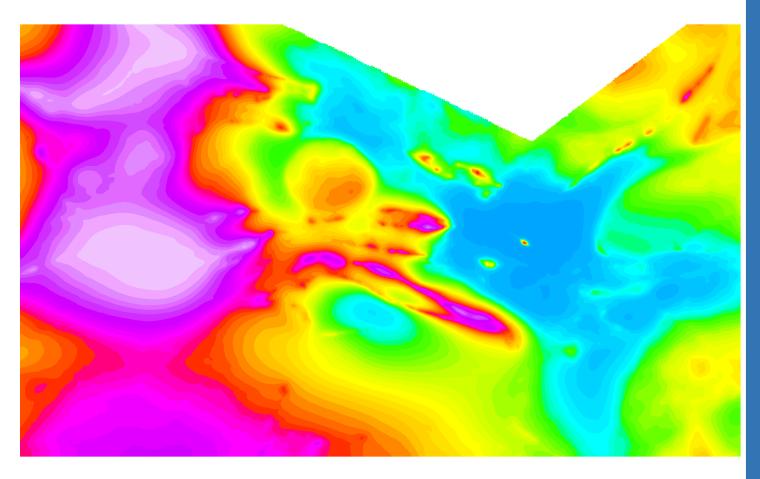
## Residual Magnetic Field





### Pseudo Gravity Field





### Gradient/Grid-based Methods



- Detection of edges to map contacts
  - Apply grid transformation (total horizontal derivative or TDX) to peak over edges
  - Extract edges over peaks and join into continuous lineaments (CET)
- Detection of peaks and troughs to map quasi-linear features e.g. dykes, foliation, magnetic stratigraphy

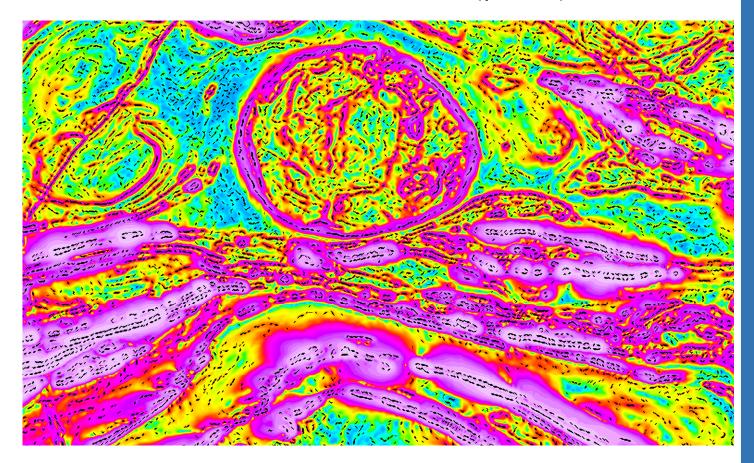
### Gradient/Grid-based Methods

- Extract edges at various continuation levels (multi-scale worms) to assess location and dip of deep-seated structures
- Location and depth of magnetic sources using line and grid-based methods e.g. source-parameter imaging™, Euler deconvolution, Naudy, analytic signal, Werner deconvolution
  - Assumes a geometric model



### Source-edge Detection

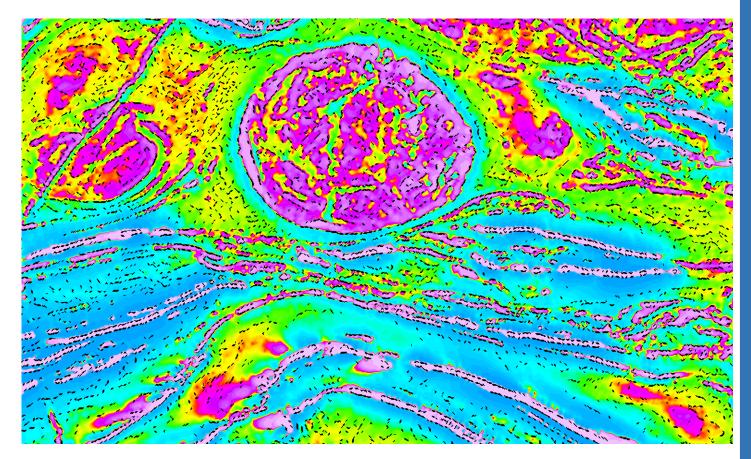
Over total horizontal derivative (peaks)





### Source-edge Detection

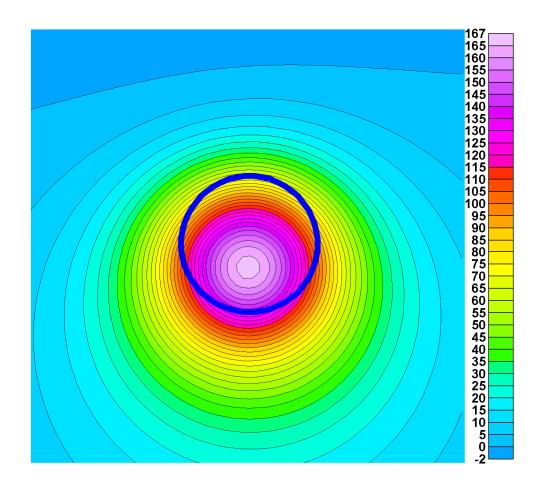
Over first vertical derivative (contacts)

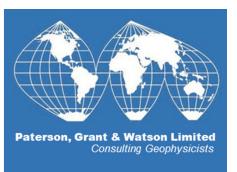




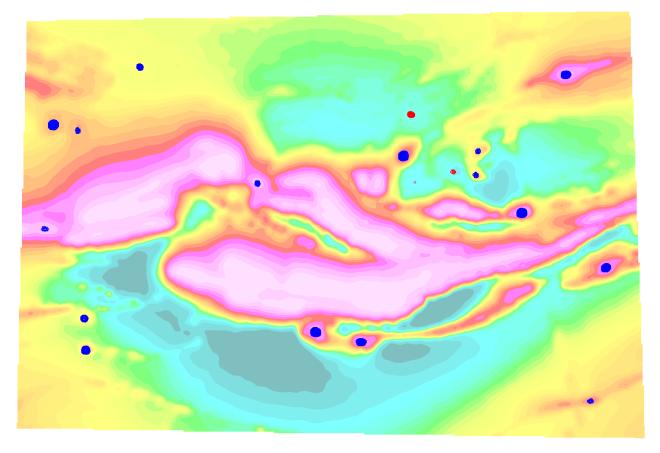
- Technique developed by Pierre Keating (GSC)
- Applied to gridded magnetic data using a moving window
- Compares the response due to a model kimberlite pipe (or data over a known pipe) with field data, and determines the correlation coefficient centred on each grid cell
- High correlation coefficients are plotted, and cluster over pipe-like responses
- May locate alternative sources (e.g. gabbro plugs)
- Can be applied using total magnetic field, analytic signal, first vertical derivative, etc.





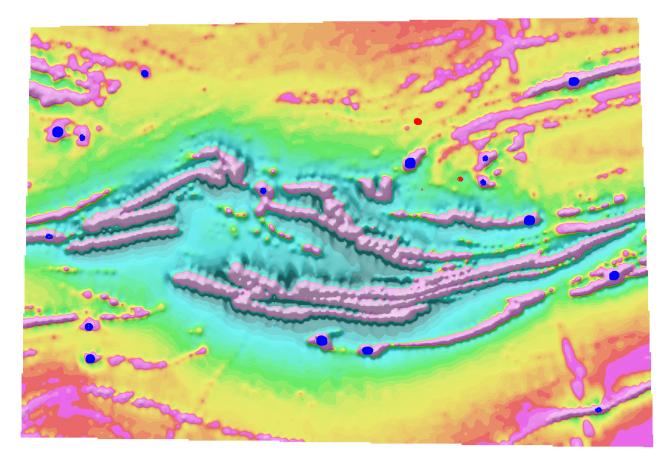


#### Over total magnetic field





#### Over first vertical derivative



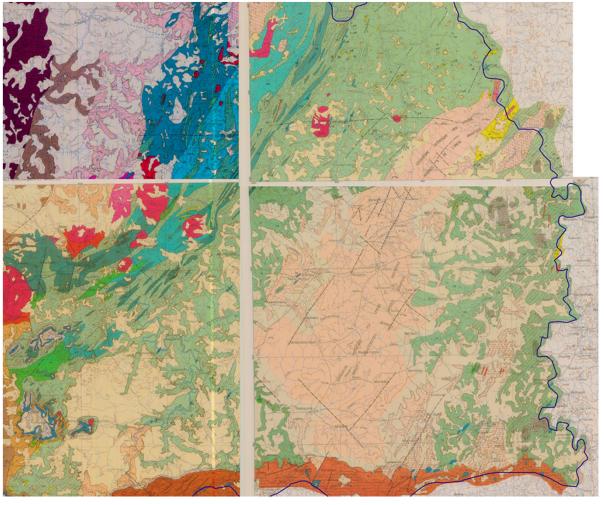


### Senegal Airborne Geophysics

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- Flown by Fugro Airborne Surveys
- Mag/Spec totaling 133,800 km
  - -250 m line spacing
  - -Horizontal magnetic gradiometer
- •TDEM 3 blocks totaling 22,800 km
  - **—TEMPEST CASA**
  - -400 m line spacing
  - –No mag or tie lines

## Senegal - TDEM Blocks 1 and 2

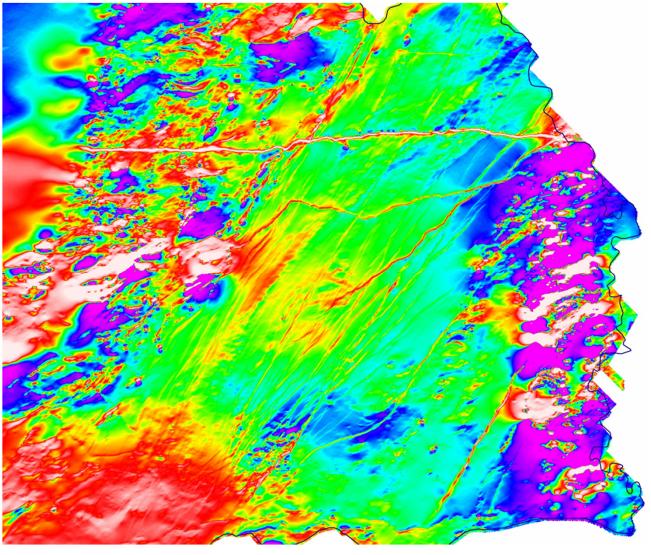


200K Geology (1960's)

– Prolific gold belts extending into Mali



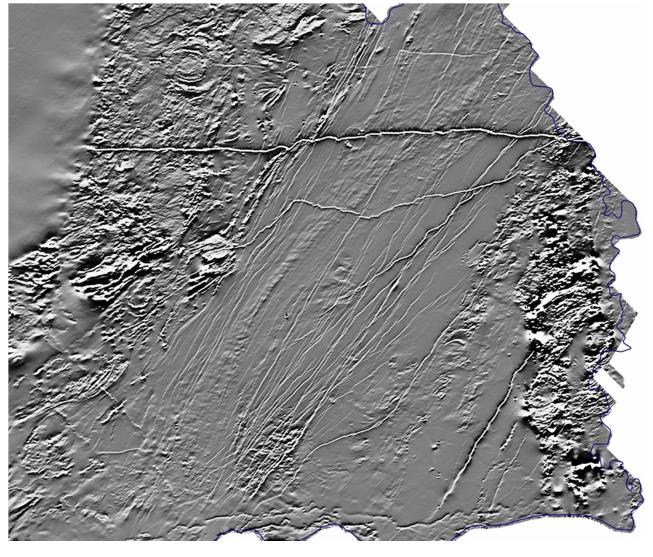
### Senegal - TDEM Blocks 1 and 2



Pole-reduced magnetic field



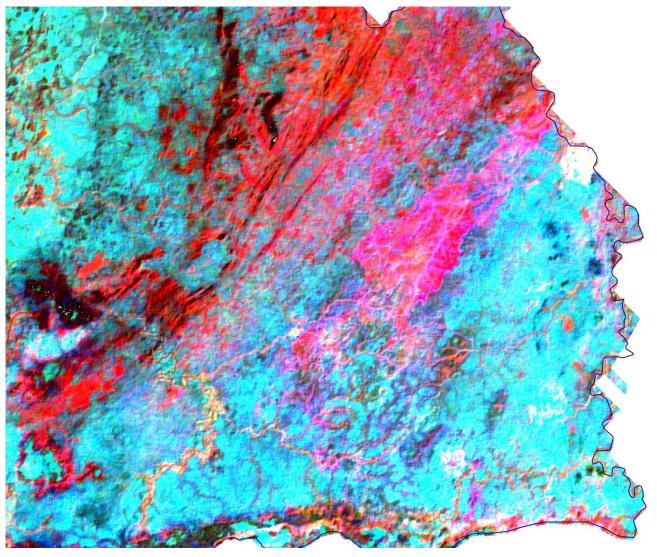
### Senegal - TDEM Blocks 1 and 2







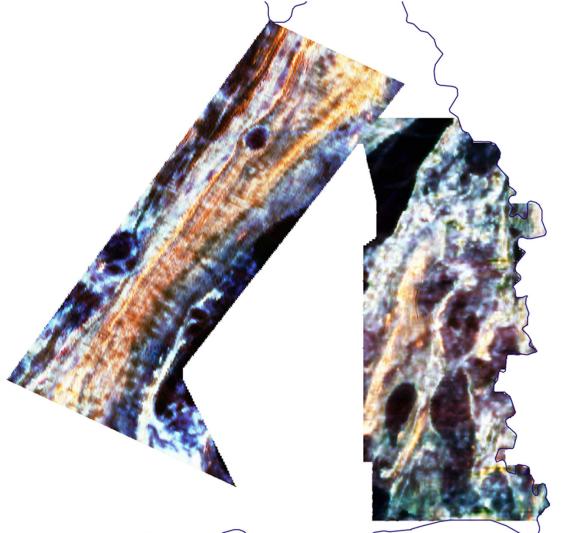
## Senegal - TDEM Blocks 1 and 2



Radiometric Ternary Image: RGB = K-Th-U



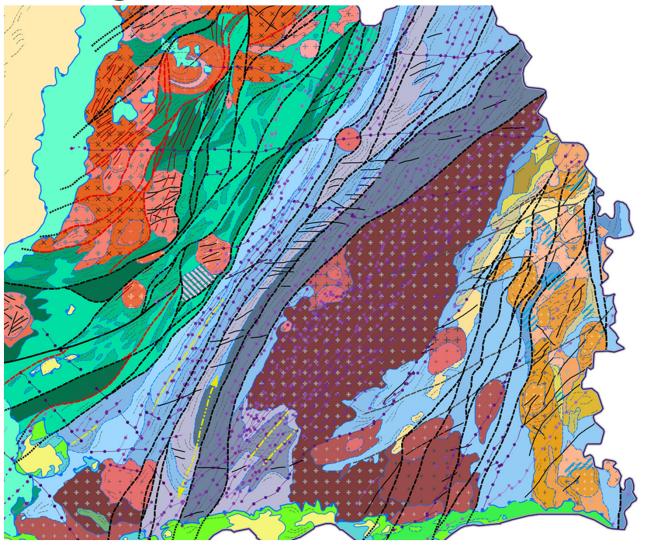
Senegal - TDEM Blocks 1 and 2



B-field Z-component Ternary Image: RGB = Late-Mid-Early Time



## Senegal - TDEM Blocks 1 and 2



Integrated Geophysical Interpretation (Fugro, 2008)







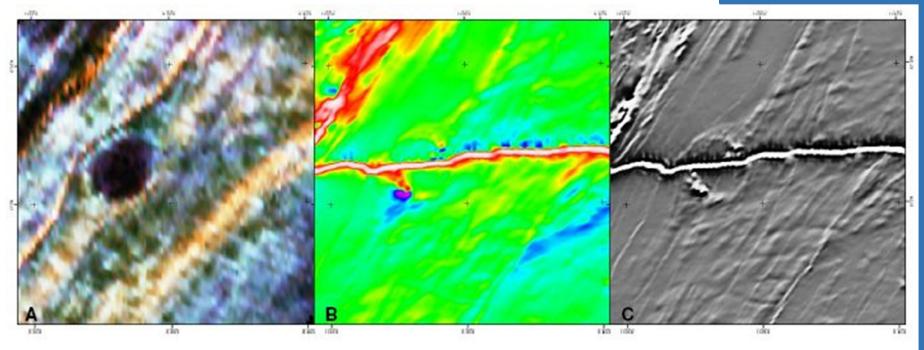


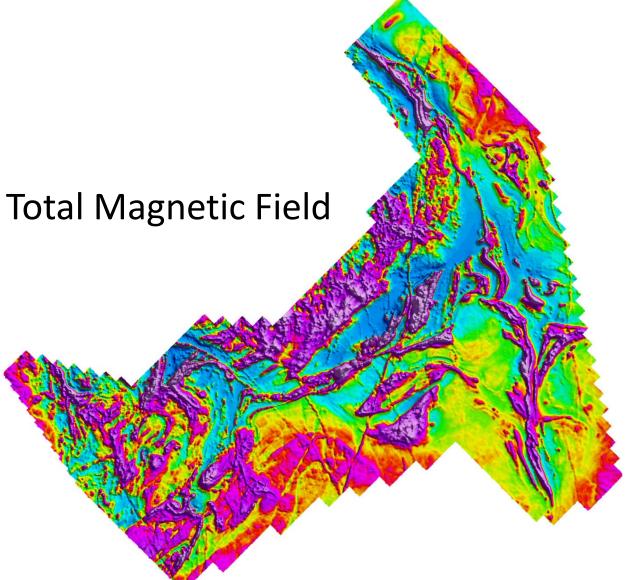
Figure 7.11: Grid images of EM ternary image (A), LLRTP TMI (B) and 1VD LLRTP TMI (C).

Intrusion best imaged in EM data – gold target

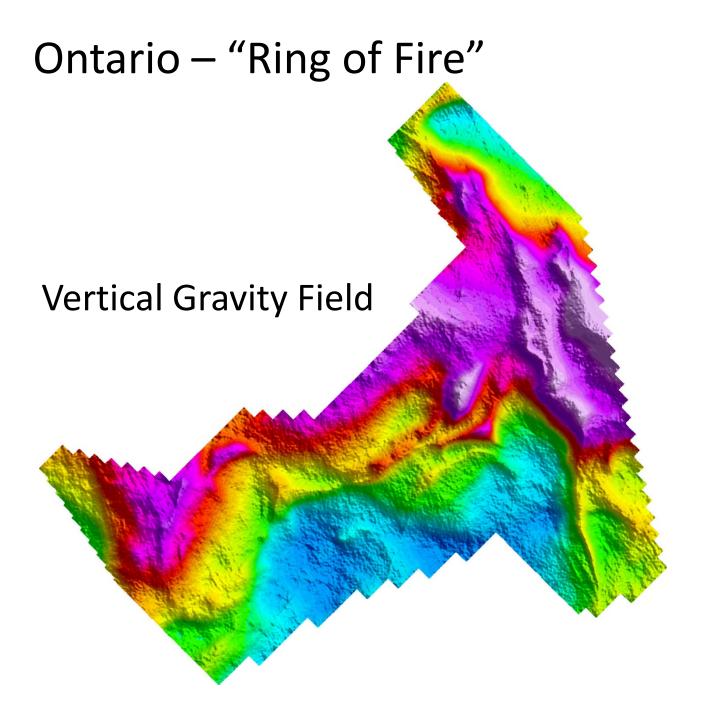
## Ring of Fire Geophysics

- Paterson, Grant & Watson Limited
  Consulting Geophysicists
- •Flown by Fugro Airborne Surveys for GSC and OGS McFaulds Lake survey
- •Mag/AGG totaling 19,700 km
  - -250 m line spacing
  - -100 m height
  - -NW-SE line orientation

Ontario – "Ring of Fire"

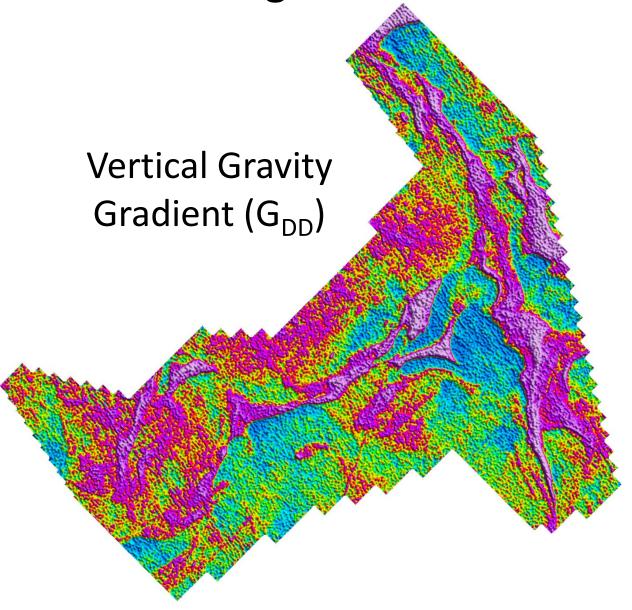








Ontario – "Ring of Fire"

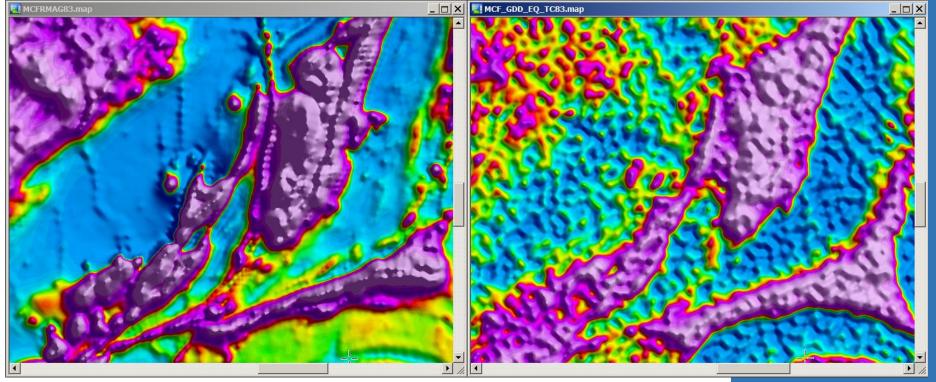




#### Ontario – "Ring of Fire"







Imaging magnetic and AGG data concurrently adds discrimination of lithology, structure and targets

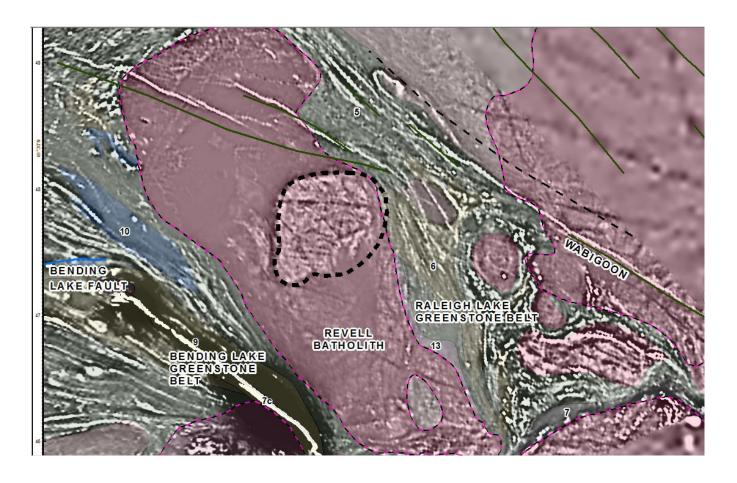
#### Other Types of Presentation

- GIS assemble geophysical layers with other geoscience data e.g. geology, geochemistry, topography, satellite imagery
  - Incorporates grid imaging
  - Facilitates integrated interpretation, classification, data mining
- 3D
  - Images on relief surfaces
  - View data together with models, drillholes, volumes, etc.



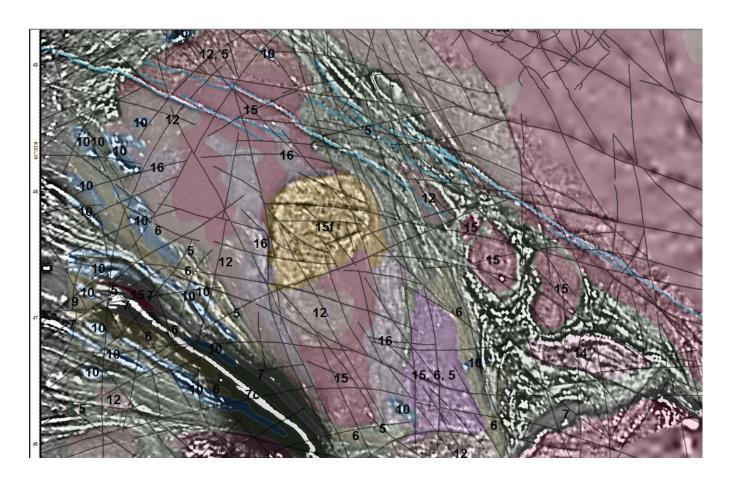
## GIS – Mapped Geology Over Magnetic Image





## GIS – Geophysical Interpretation Over Magnetic Image

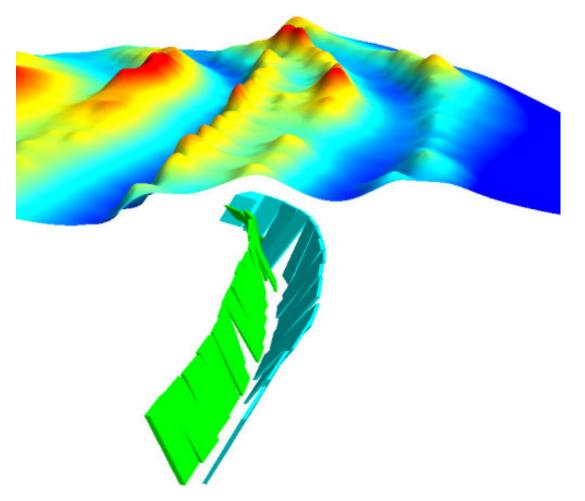






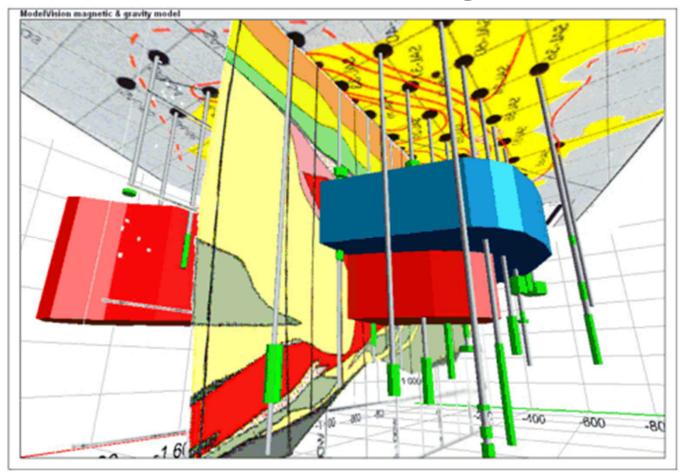
#### 3-D Presentation

### Magnetic Data and Model





# 3D Presentation – Constrained Inversion with Drilling





#### Software

- Geosoft OASIS montaj
- Pitney Bowes (Encom)
   Profile Analyst
- ArcGIS





- Geological Survey of Canada Geoscience Data Depository including magnetic, gravity, radiometric and electromagnetic grids and surveys: http://www.nrcan.gc.ca/earth-sciences/productsservices/geoscience-data-repository/11818
- OGS Earth including airborne surveys and grids: http://www.geologyontario.mndm.gov.on.ca/
- Best review of airborne magnetics and radiometrics from acquisition to interpretation (AGSO Journal, v. 17, no. 2): https://www.ga.gov.au/products/servlet/controller?even t=GEOCAT\_DETAILS&catno=22887
- International Atomic Energy Agency manual on radiometric surveys: http://wwwpub.iaea.org/mtcd/publications/pdf/te\_1363\_web.pdf

