



Gamma-ray Spectrometric Data

The airborne gamma-ray measurements were made with an Explorer GR800 gamma-ray spectrometer using fourteen 102 x 102 x 406 mm NaI(Tl) crystals. The main detector array consisted of twelve crystals (two crystals per detector) and two crystals (one crystal per detector) to detect variations in background radiation caused by atmospheric radon. The system constantly monitored the natural thorium peak for each crystal, and using a Gaussian best-fit curve algorithm, selected the peak for each crystal.

Potassium is measured directly from the 1460 keV gamma-ray photons emitted by ⁴⁰K, whereas uranium and thorium are measured indirectly from gamma-ray photons emitted by their parents. The gamma-ray spectrometric measurements of uranium and thorium are referred to as equivalent uranium and equivalent thorium, i.e. U_{eq} and Th_{eq}. The units are Bq kg⁻¹ and Bq kg⁻¹ respectively, and the units are Bq kg⁻¹ and Bq kg⁻¹ respectively.

Gamma-ray spectra were recorded at one-second intervals. Noise Adjusted Singular Value Decomposition (NASVD) analysis was applied to the full spectrum 256 channel data to reduce statistical noise in the windowed data. During processing, the counts were accumulated into the windowed data. Counts from the main detector array were recorded in a 1500 x 1500 m grid and radiated at an energy greater than 2000 keV was recorded in the energy window. The window counts were corrected for dead time, background activity from cosmic radiation, radioactivity of the aircraft and atmospheric radon decay products. The window counts were then corrected for detector self-absorption, air absorption, correction for deviations from the 2000 keV threshold, correction for variations in detector energy and pressure were made prior to conversion to ground concentrations of potassium, uranium and thorium. Lately factors determined from flight over a calibration range near the location of the survey were used to correct the data for detector self-absorption, air absorption, and pressure. The resulting gamma-ray spectrometric data were converted to a 100 m grid interval. The results of an airborne gamma-ray spectrometer survey represent the average surface concentration of potassium, uranium and thorium in the soil. The resulting measured concentrations are usually lower than the actual bedrock concentrations. The total air absorbed dose rate in mR/hour was produced from measured counts between 400 and 2000 keV.

Magnetic Data

The magnetic field was sampled 10 times per second using a soft-beam cesium vapour magnetometer (sensitivity 0.005 nT) rigidly mounted to the aircraft. Differences in magnetic field at the intersections of control and traverse lines were compared and analysed to obtain a mutually well-tied set of flight-line magnetic data. The resulting data were then interpolated to a 100 m grid. The International Geomagnetic Reference Field (IGRF) for the year 2000 was used for comparison. Removal of the IGRF, representing the magnetic field of the Earth's core, produces a residual component related essentially to magnetizations within the Earth's crust.

The first vertical derivative of the magnetic field is the rate of change of the magnetic field in the vertical direction. Computation of the first vertical derivative allows long-wavelength features of the magnetic field and significantly improves the results of contour maps. The first vertical derivative is a property of the first vertical derivative map is the coincidence of the zero-value contour with vertical contacts at high magnetic latitudes (Hess, 1965).

Data Availability

Digital versions of this map, corresponding digital profile and gridded data, and similar data for adjacent aeromagnetic and gamma-ray spectrometric surveys can be downloaded from the Geophysical Data Centre, Geological Survey of Canada, 615 Booth Street, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0E8. Telephone: (613) 995-6326, email: geophys@gs.crs.gc.ca

References/References

Hess, P.J., 1965. Gradient measurements in aeromagnetic surveying. *Geophysics*, v. 30, p. 891-902.

Un levé géophysique aérien combinant l'acquisition de données quantitatives de spectrométrie gamma et de données magnétiques a été réalisé dans la région du lac Bonaparte, en Colombie-Britannique par l'agence Sander Geophysics Limited. Le levé a été effectué du 17 septembre au 23 octobre 2007. À l'aide d'un avion Birchen Norman Island, l'acquisition de données a été effectuée sur une zone d'environ 200 km², dans un quadrilatère de 125 km de long et de 160 km de large. Les données de spectrométrie gamma ont été recueillies à l'aide d'un détecteur NaI(Tl) de 102 x 102 x 406 mm. Les données magnétiques ont été recueillies à l'aide d'un magnétomètre à faisceau doux à 100 Hz. Les données de spectrométrie gamma ont été converties en concentrations de potassium, d'uranium et de thorium équivalentes. Les données magnétiques ont été converties en données de champ magnétique résiduel. Les données de spectrométrie gamma ont été converties en données de champ magnétique résiduel. Les données de spectrométrie gamma ont été converties en données de champ magnétique résiduel. Les données de spectrométrie gamma ont été converties en données de champ magnétique résiduel.

PLANIMETRIC SYMBOLS	SYMBOLS PLANIMÉTRIQUES
Topographic contour	Courbes de niveau
Drainage	Drainage
Wetland	Terrain inondé
Mining Area	Aire d'exploitation minière
Pipeline	Pipeline
Power Line	Ligne de haute tension
Road	Chemin
Flight Line	Ligne de vol

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