

TOPOGRAPHIC CONTOUR INTERVAL: 10 METRES / ÉQUIDISTANCE DES COURBES TOPOGRAPHIQUES: 10 MÈTRES

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GEOPHYSICAL SERIES / SÉRIE DES CARTES GÉOPHYSIQUES
AIRBORNE GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY OF THE MIERTSCHING LAKE WEST AREA, NUNAVUT
LEVÉ GÉOPHYSIQUE AÉROPORTÉ DE LA PARTIE OUEST DE LA RÉGION DU LAC MIERTSCHING, NUNAVUT
NTS 46 N/10 and 46 N/9 / SNRC 46 N/10 et 46 N/9

TERNARY RADIOELEMENT MAP / DIAGRAMME TERNAIRE DES RADIOÉLÉMENTS

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Data acquisition, compilation and map production by Terrapoint Ltd., Markham, Ontario.
Contract and project management by the Geological Survey of Canada, Ottawa, Ontario.
Auteurs : Fortin R., Coyle M., Hafford S.W., Carson J.M., et Faulkner E.L.
L'acquisition et la compilation des données, ainsi que la production des cartes, ont été effectuées par Terrapoint Ltd., Markham, Ontario.
La gestion et la supervision du projet ont été effectuées par la Commission géologique du Canada, Ottawa, Ontario.

Scale 1 : 50 000 - Échelle 1 / 50 000
Universal Transverse Mercator Projection / Projection transverse universelle de Mercator
North American Datum 1983 / Système de référence géodésique nord-américain, 1983
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Introduction
A gamma-ray spectrometric and aeromagnetic airborne geophysical survey of the Miersching Lake West area, Nunavut, was completed by Terrapoint Ltd. The survey was flown from July 31st to September 7th, 2009 using a Piper PA-31 Navajo (C-GOXS). The nominal traverse to control line spacings were, respectively, 400 m and 2400 m, and the aircraft flew at a nominal terrain clearance of 125 m at an average airspeed of 275 km/h. Topographic lines were oriented N27°W with orthogonal control lines. The flight path was recovered following post-flight differential corrections to raw data recorded by a Global Positioning System. The survey was flown on a pre-determined flight surface to minimize differences in magnetic values at the intersections of control and traverse lines.

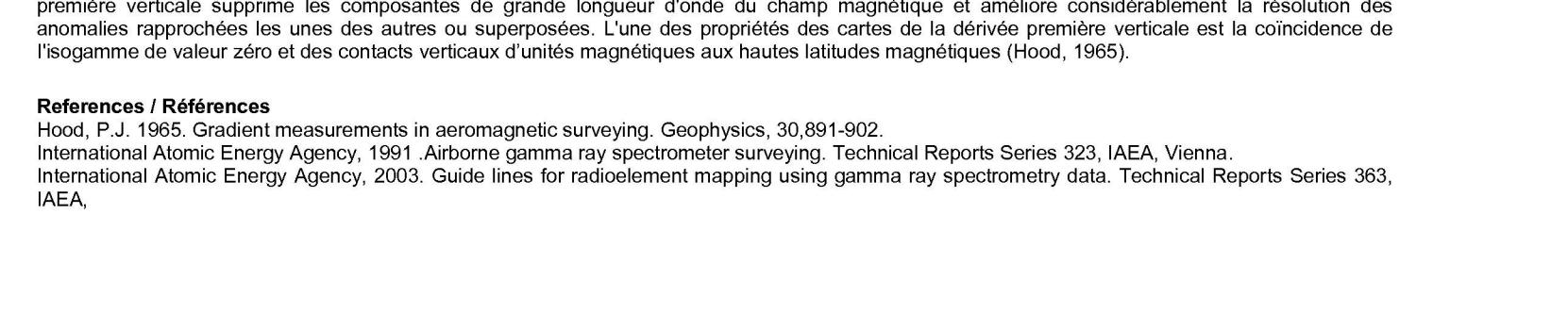
Gamma-ray Spectrometric Data / Données de spectrométrie gamma
The airborne gamma-ray survey was made with a Radiation Solutions RS-5000 gamma-ray spectrometer using four 102x102x40 mm NaI (Tl) crystals. The main detector array consisted of twelve crystals (total volume 50.4 litres). Two crystals (total volume 8.4 litres), shielded by the main array, were used to detect radon in background radiation caused by atmospheric radon. The system assembled 1024 channel spectra from the individual NaI (Tl) detectors with no loss of Poisson statistics. Spectrum stabilization is accomplished by matching the recorded spectra with several natural gamma-ray peaks.
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 daughter products (²¹⁴Pb for uranium and ²¹⁴Pb for thorium). Although these daughters are far down their respective decay chains, they are assumed to be in equilibrium with their parents, thus 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 energy windows used to measure potassium, uranium and thorium are, respectively, 1370-1570 keV, 1695-1990 keV, and 2410-2610 keV.
Gamma-ray spectra were recorded at one-second intervals. Data processing followed standard procedures as described in IAEA, 1991 and IAEA, 2003. During processing, the spectra were energy calibrated, and counts were accumulated into the windows described above. Counts from the radon detectors were recorded in a 1600 - 1960 keV window and radon at energies greater than 2000 keV was recorded in the cosmic window. The window counts were corrected for dead time, background radiation from cosmic radiation and radiation at energies greater than 2000 keV was recorded in the cosmic window. The window data were then corrected for spectral scattering in the ground, air and detectors. Corrections for deviations from the planned terrain clearance and for variation of temperature and pressure were made prior to conversion to ground concentrations of potassium, uranium and thorium, using factors determined from flights over the Breckenridge test strip. The factors for potassium, uranium, and thorium were, respectively, 91.75 cps/%, 13.53 cps/ppm, and 5.30 cps/ppm.
Corrected data were interpolated to a 100m grid interval. The results of an airborne gamma-ray spectrometer survey represent the average surface concentrations of the 3 natural radioelements, and are influenced by nature or overburden, presence of outcrops, vegetation cover, soil moisture and surface water. As a result the measured concentrations are usually lower than the actual bedrock concentrations.

Magnetic Data / Données sur le champ magnétique
The magnetic field was sampled 10 times per second using a split-beam cesium vapour magnetometer (sensitivity = 0.005 nT) rigidly mounted to the aircraft. Differences in magnetic values at the intersections of control and traverse lines were analysed to obtain a mutually levelled set of flightline magnetic data. The levelled values were then interpolated to a 100 m grid. The International Geomagnetic Reference Field (IGRF) defined at the average GPS altitude of 393 m for the year 2009.6 was then removed. 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 removes long wavelength features of the magnetic field and significantly improves the resolution of closely spaced and suppressed anomalies. A property of first vertical derivative maps is the coincidence of the zero-value contour with vertical contacts of magnetic units at high magnetic latitudes (Hood, 1965).

References / Références
Hood, P., 1965. Gradient measurements in aeromagnetic surveying. Geophysics, 30, 891-902.
International Atomic Energy Agency, 1991. Airborne gamma ray spectrometry surveying. Technical Reports Series 323, IAEA, Vienna.
International Atomic Energy Agency, 2003. Guide lines for radiometric mapping using gamma ray spectrometry data. Technical Reports Series 383, IAEA.

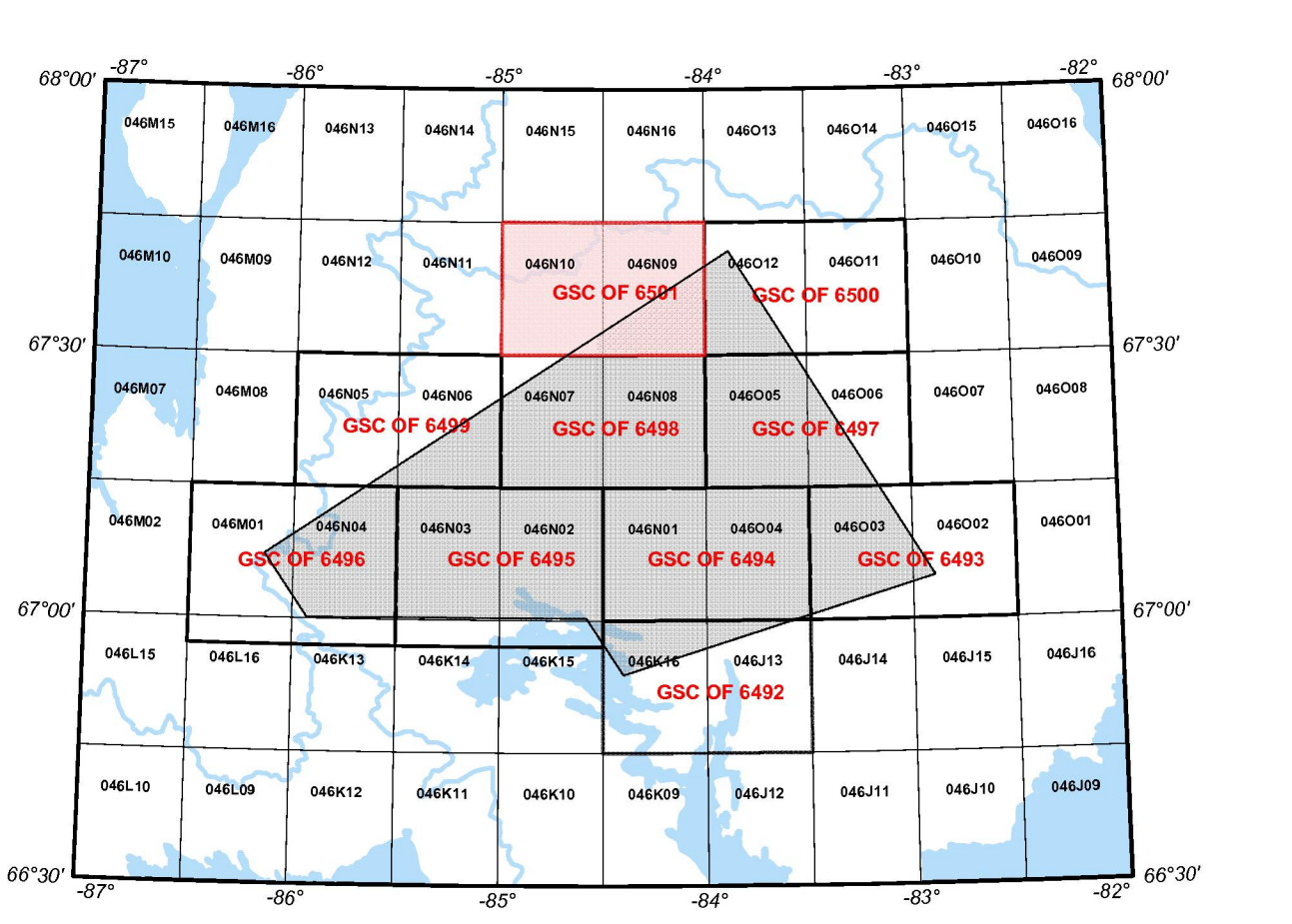
Planimetric symbols
Project limit
Drainage
Flight line, fiducial
Topographic contour

Symbols planimétriques
Limite du projet
Drainage
Lignes de vol fiducial
Courbe de niveau



MAP SHEET SUMMARY / SOMMAIRE DES FEUILLETS

SHEET/FEUILLET	MAP/CARTE
1	Natural Air Absorbed Dose Rate Taux d'absorption naturel des rayons gamma dans l'air
2	Potassium
3	Uranium
4	Thorium
5	Uranium / Thorium
6	Uranium / Potassium
7	Thorium / Potassium
8	Ternary Radiollement Map Diagramme ternaire des radioéléments
9	Residual Total Magnetic Field Composante résiduelle du champ magnétique total
10	First Vertical Derivative of the Magnetic Field Dérivée première verticale du champ magnétique



NATIONAL TOPOGRAPHIC SYSTEM REFERENCE AND GEOGRAPHICAL MAP INDEX
SYSTÈME DE RÉFÉRENCE CARTOGRAPHIQUE ET INDEX DES CARTES GÉOPHYSIQUES

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