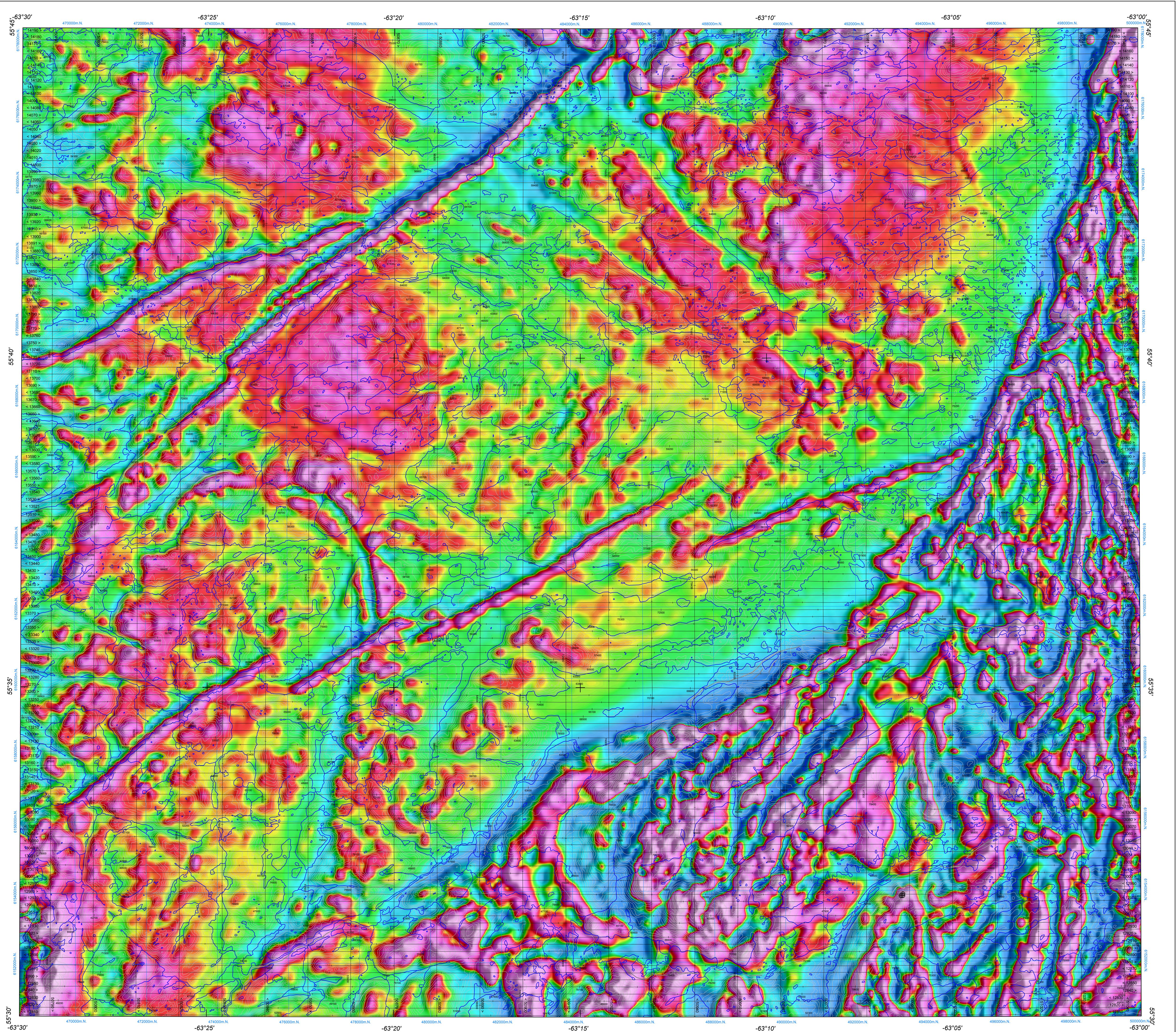




## FIRST VERTICAL DERIVATIVE OF THE MAGNETIC FIELD

GSC OPEN FILE 7156 / DOSSIER PUBLIC 7156 DE LA CGC  
NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES, GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OPEN FILE 013M/11/0097AEROMAGNETIC SURVEY MISTASTIN BATHOLITH  
LEVÉ AÉROMAGNÉTIQUE DE LA RÉGION DU BATHOLITE DE MISTASTIN

**Authors:** R. Dumont and A. Jones  
Data acquisition and compilation for map production by Geo Data Solutions GDS Inc., Laval, Québec.  
Contract and project management by the Geological Survey of Canada, Ottawa, Ontario.

FIRST VERTICAL DERIVATIVE OF THE MAGNETIC FIELD  
DÉRIVÉE PREMIÈRE VERTICALE DU CHAMP MAGNÉTIQUE

NTS 13 M/11 / SNCR 13 M/11

NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR / TERRE-NEUVE-ET-LABRADOR

Scale 1: 50 000 - Échelle 1/50 000

Universal Transverse Mercator Projection  
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Projection transversale universelle de Mercator  
Système de référence géodésique nord-américain, 1983  
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Digital Topographic Data Provided by Geomatics Canada, Natural Resources Canada  
Données topographiques numériques de Geomatics Canada, Ressources naturelles Canada



Canada

Newfoundland  
Labrador

## First Vertical Derivative of the Magnetic Field

## Dérivée première verticale du champ magnétique

This map of the first vertical derivative of the magnetic field was compiled from data acquired during an aeromagnetic survey carried out by Geo Data Solutions GDS Inc. and Orca Geoscience International between April 16 and May 16, 2012. The data were recorded using a split-beam cesium vapour magnetometer (sensitivity = 0.0001 nT) mounted in a fixed-wing aircraft. The aircraft flew at a constant altitude of 160 m above the ground surface, at a nominal speed of 80 m/s. Trajectories were oriented E-W, perpendicular to the flight direction. The flight path was recovered following post-flight differential corrections to the raw Global Positioning System data and inspection of ground images recorded by a vertically-mounted video camera. The survey was conducted over the right surface to minimize differences in magnetic values at the intersections of control traverse lines. These differences were computed and applied to obtain a more accurate estimate of the magnetic field. The level of noise was then interpolated to a 50 m grid. The International Reference Frame (IGRF) defined by the International Association of Geodesy (IAG) was used to compute the mean value of the magnetic field along the survey line. This value was then used to remove the effect of the IGRF, representing the magnetic field of the Earth's core, producing a residual magnetic field related essentially to the magnetism within the Earth's crust. The subtraction of the IGRF, which is the total magnetic field of the Earth, results in a component related to the novay terrestre, which is the coincidence of the zero-value contour with vertical contacts at high magnetic latitudes (Hood, 1965).

## Keating Correlation Coefficients

This pattern recognition technique (Keating, 1995) for identifying roughly circular anomalies consists of computing the correlation coefficient between the observed magnetic field and the gridded magnetic data. Results above a correlation coefficient threshold of 80% were depicted as circular symbols, scaled to reflect their size and position. The cylinders are oriented to exhibit a cluster of high correlation coefficients. The cylinder model parameters for this survey are as follows: diameter: 200 m; infinite length; depth: 120 m; magnetic inclination: 76°N; magnetic declination: 23°W; window size: 1000 m x 1000 m; tolerance: 1000 m x 1000 m.

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 low-wavelength features of the magnetic field, such as topographic and superposed anomalies. A property of first vertical derivative maps is the coincidence of the zero-value contour with vertical contacts at high magnetic latitudes (Hood, 1965).

## Coefficients of correlation Keating

Cette technique de reconnaissance d'anomalies plus ou moins circulaires consiste à calculer le coefficient de corrélation dans une fenêtre mobile entre le modèle d'une anomalie de cylindre vertical et les données magnétiques de la grille. Les résultats sont montrés sous forme de cercles ayant une dimension reflétant leur valeur de corrélation. Les cercles les plus favorables sont ceux dont les coefficients de corrélation sont supérieurs à un seuil de 80% sont montrés sous forme de cercles ayant une dimension reflétant leur valeur de corrélation. Les paramètres du modèle de cylindre sont les suivants pour ce levé : diamètre : 200 m; longueur infinie; profondeur : 120 m; inclinaison magnétique : 76°N; déclinaison magnétique : 23°W; fenêtre : 1000 m x 1000 m.

On peut télécharger gratuitement les versions numériques de cette carte depuis le service MIRAGE de l'Entrepôt de données géoscientifiques de Ressources naturelles Canada à l'adresse Web suivante : <http://edc.mncn.gc.ca/mirage/>. Les données numériques correspondantes en formats profil et mallaie, ainsi que des données supplémentaires peuvent être obtenues en achetant les produits disponibles depuis la section « Données aéromagnétiques » de l'Entrepôt de données géoscientifiques de Ressources naturelles Canada. Pour plus d'informations, veuillez contacter l'Entrepôt de données géoscientifiques de Ressources naturelles Canada au 1-866-569-5326, courriel : [info@geocan.gc.ca](mailto:info@geocan.gc.ca).

A digital version of this map can also be downloaded, at no charge, from the Web site of the Department of Natural Resources, Newfoundland and Labrador, at the following address: [http://www.nrcan.gc.ca/earth-sciences/publications/latest\\_publs.html](http://www.nrcan.gc.ca/earth-sciences/publications/latest_publs.html) or on its Geoscience Online page at <http://gsc.geosurvy.gov.ca/>.

## References / Références

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

Keating, P., 1995. A simple technique to identify magnetic anomalies due to Kimberlite pipes. Exploration and mining geology, v. 4, no. 2, p. 12-15.

## COEFFICIENTS KEATING

○ 90 %	KEATING COEFFICIENTS
○ 85 %	
○ 80 %	

## PLANIMETRIC SYMBOLS

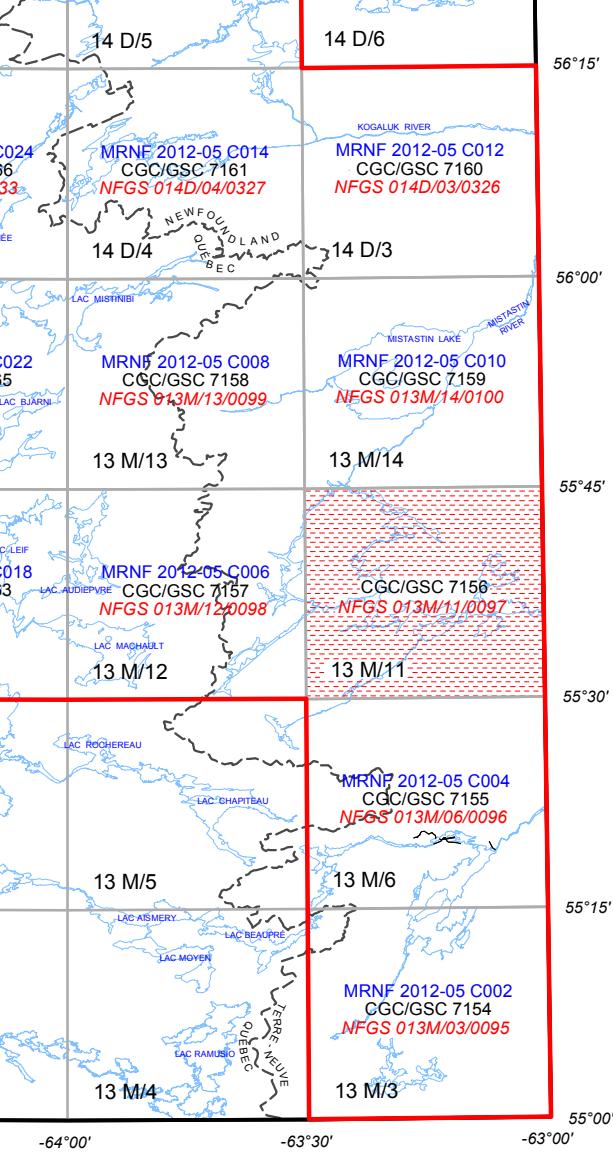
Topographic Contour .....	Curbe de niveau
Territory Boundary .....	Limite de territoire
Drainage .....	Drainage
Road .....	Route
Flight Line .....	Ligne de vol

## SYMBOLES PLANIMÉTRIQUES

Positive Correlation .....	Corrélation positive
Negative Correlation .....	Corrélation négative
⊕ .....	Corrélation négative

## SYMBOLS PLANIMÉTRIQUES

Positive Correlation .....	Curbe de niveau
Negative Correlation .....	Limite de territoire
⊕ .....	Drainage
.....	Route
—	Ligne de vol

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LEVÉ AÉROMAGNÉTIQUE DE LA RÉGION DU BATHOLITE DE MISTASTIN

OPEN FILE DOSSIER PUBLIC 7156	Publications in this series qui ne sont pas évaluées, elles sont publiées telles que soumises par l'auteur.
GEOSURVEY OF CANADA COMMISSION GÉOLOGIQUE DU CANADA 2012	Les publications de cette série ne sont pas évaluées; elles sont publiées telles que soumises par l'auteur.

Newfoundland and Labrador Department of Natural Resources, Geological Survey Open File 013M/11/0097



## MAP SHEET SUMMARY / SOMMAIRE DES FEUILLETS

Sheet / Feuillet

MAP / CARTE

1 - Residual Total Magnetic Field

Composante résiduelle du champ magnétique total

2 - First Vertical Derivative of the Magnetic Field

Dérivée première verticale du champ magnétique

Recommended citation:  
Dumont, R. and Jones, A., 2012.  
Aeromagnetic Survey Mistastin Batholith,  
NTS 13 M/11, Newfoundland and Labrador;  
Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 7156;  
Newfoundland and Labrador Department of Natural Resources,  
Geological Survey Open File 013M/11/0097;  
scale 1:50 000.

Notation bibliographique conseillée :  
Dumont, R. et Jones, A., 2012.  
Levé aéromagnétique de la région du Batholite de Mistastin,  
NTS 13 M/11, Terre-Neuve-et-Labrador;  
Commission géologique du Canada, Dossier public 7156;  
Newfoundland and Labrador Department of Natural Resources,  
Geological Survey Open File 013M/11/0097;  
échelle 1/50 000.