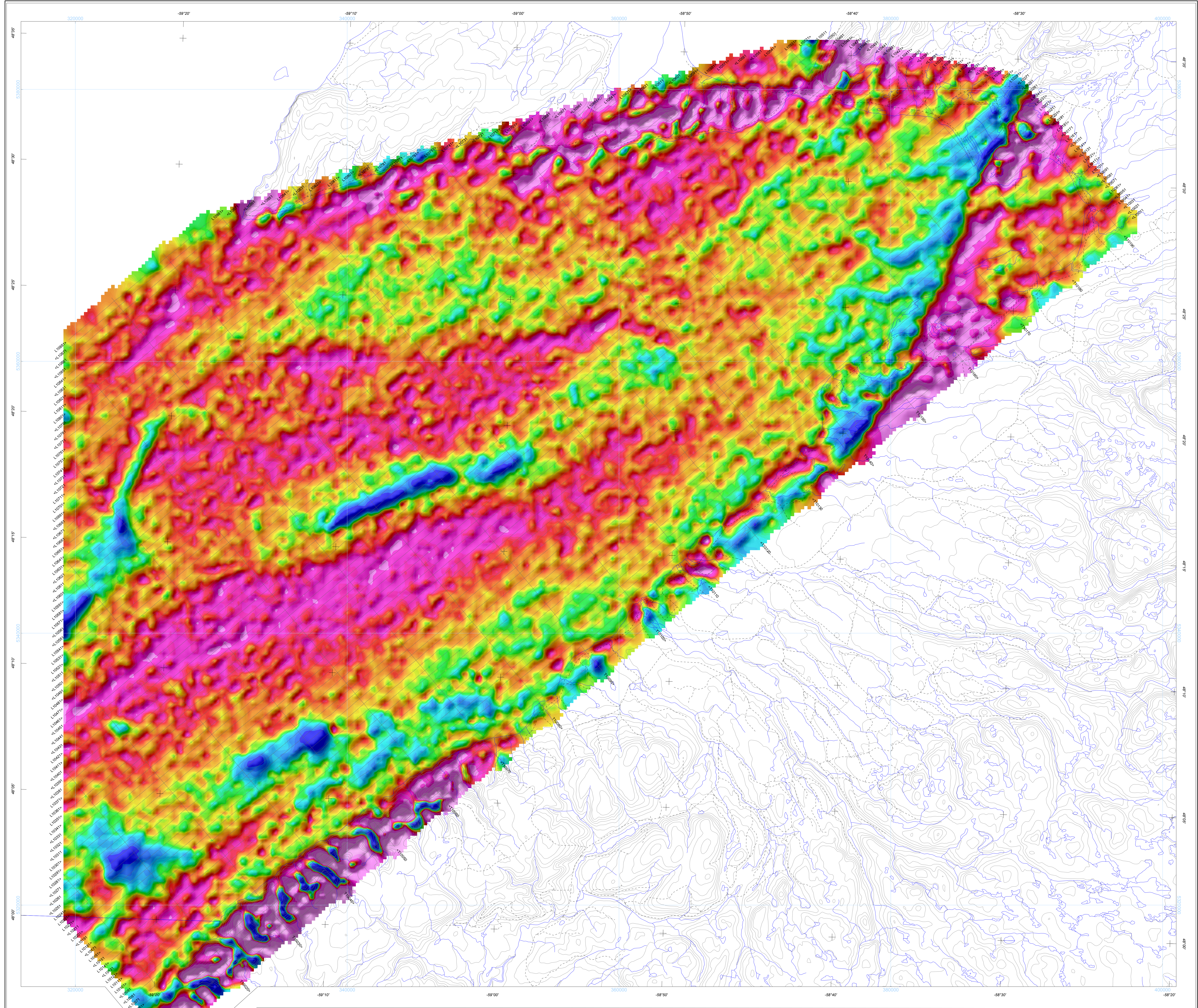


VERTICAL GRAVITY GRADIENT



Technical Information:
These data were acquired during a fixed-wing gravity gradiometer survey carried out by Bell Geospace Inc. between December 3 and December 19, 2012. The survey was flown using a converted DC-3 aircraft: Baele Turbo Conversion BT-67 registration C-FTGX equipped with a Lockheed Martin FTG airborne gravity gradiometer. The nominal traverse line spacing was 500 m, with control line spacing of 5000 m. The nominal aircraft altitude was 60 m. The traverse lines were oriented at N135°E and control lines were flown perpendicular to the traverse lines. The flight path was recorded using real-time GPS corrections transmitted by Omnistar TM XP. The survey was carried out according to a predetermined drage surface.

Gravity:
Raw data from the gravity gradiometer were corrected, levelled and combined with appropriate weighting to form the full gravity gradient tensor. Noise was reduced by deriving the gravity potential from the individual gradient components then resampling the components from the common potential (Sanchez et al., 2005). For the terrain correction, which was subtracted from the gradient data, the SRTM30Plus grid was merged with multibeam bathymetry and gridded at 50 meters. An average rock density of 2.2 g/cc was selected as the density that minimizes the correlation between the terrain response and the terrain-corrected data. The vertical component of gravity was calculated by vertically integrating the vertical gravity gradient.

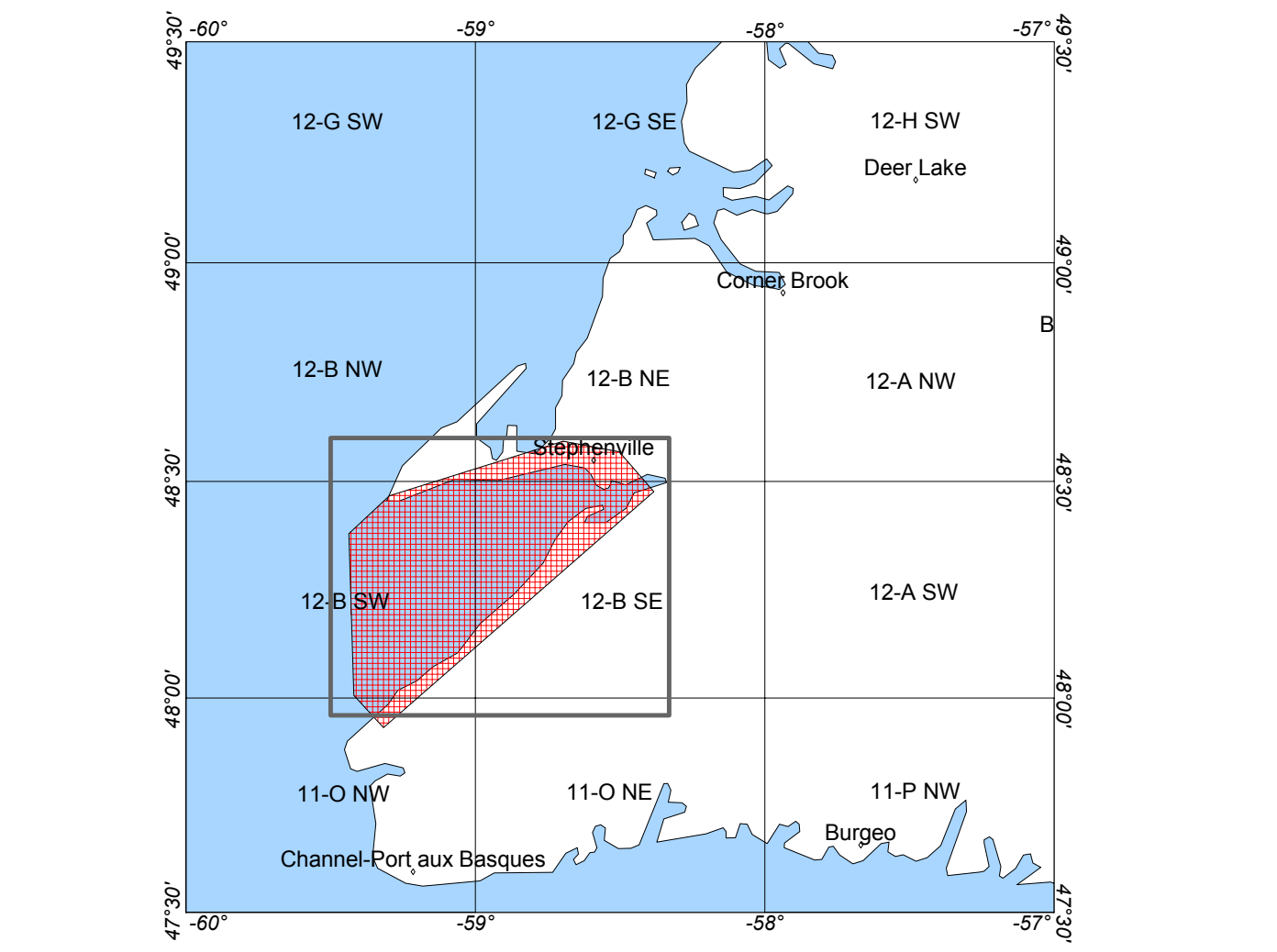
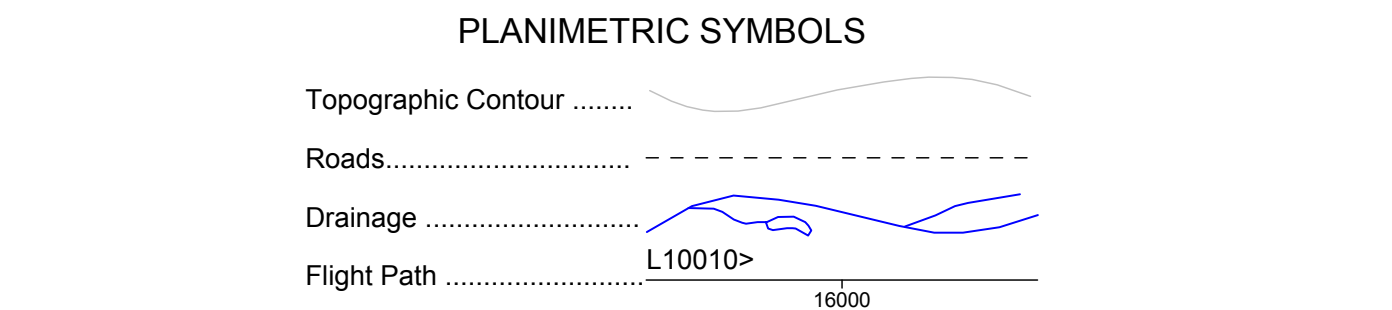
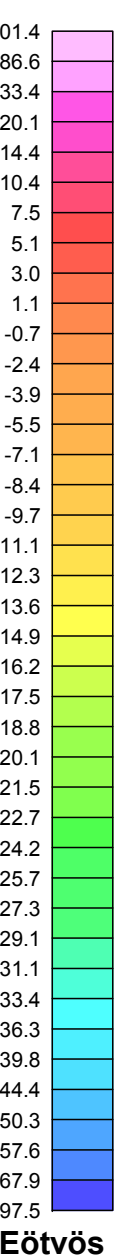
Contact Lineament Processing has been applied to the vertical gravity gradient. The process uses the five independent tensor components to estimate the local strike angle using the method of Pedersen and Rasmussen (1990). These strike direction values are used to steer a directional low pass filter that is applied to the input tensor components. Full tensor processing is then applied to the resulting filtered dataset. This ensures the directionally-filtered tensor components satisfy Laplace's equation.

Pedersen, L. B. and Rasmussen, T. M., 1990. The gradient tensor of potential field anomalies; some implications on data collection and data processing of maps: Geophysics, 55, 1558-1566.

Sanchez, V., Sinex, D., Y. Li, Nabighian, M., Wright, D. and Smith, D., 2005, Processing and Inversion of Magnetic Gradient Tensor data for UXO Applications, 18th EEGS Symposium on the Application of Geophysics to Engineering and Environmental Problems.

A digital version of this map can be downloaded, at no charge, from Natural Resources Canada's Geoscience Data Repository (MIRAGE) at: http://apps1.gdr.nrcan.gc.ca/mirage/mirage_index_e.php. Corresponding digital profile and gridded data as well as similar data for adjacent airborne geophysical surveys are available from Natural Resources Canada's Geoscience Data Repository for Aeromagnetic data at: <http://data.nrcan.gc.ca/geophysics/home/default.aspx?lang=eng>. The same products are also available, for a fee, from the Geophysical Data Centre, Geological Survey of Canada, 615 Booth Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0S8. Telephone: (613) 995-6326, email: info@geophysics.nrcan.gc.ca.

The same version of this map can also be downloaded, at no charge, from the Web site of the Department of Natural Resources, Newfoundland and Labrador, either on its Open File page at: http://www.nr.gov.nl.ca/nr/mr/geoscience/publications/ostf_public.html or on its Geoscience Online page at: <http://es.geosurvey.gov.nl.ca/>.



NATIONAL TOPOGRAPHIC SYSTEM REFERENCE AND GEOPHYSICAL MAP INDEX

AIRBORNE GRAVITY GRADIOMETER SURVEY OF THE ST. GEORGE'S BAY AREA

**OPEN FILE
DOSSIER PUBLIC**

7411

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA
COMMISSION GÉOLOGIQUE DU CANADA

2013

SHEET 1 OF 3
FEUILLE 1 DE 3

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scale: 1:100 000.