

Tilt Angle of the Magnetic Field
The map of the tilt angle of the magnetic field was derived from data acquired during an aeromagnetic survey conducted by Geo Data Solutions (GDS) Inc. from March 1, 2017 to April 2, 2017. The survey area consists of three adjoining survey blocks, A, B and C. Published data (Bucke et al., 2009) originating from a survey flown by Flight Airborne Surveys Corp. supplements the new survey data in Block C. Data from all survey blocks were recorded using split-beam cesium vapour magnetometers (model 6000) mounted in a fixed-wing aircraft. The tilt angle of the magnetic field is defined as the angle between the magnetic field vector and the vertical axis.

Survey project specifications

Survey year	Block A	Block B	Block C	Block C (re-fit)
2017	2017	2017	2017	2017
Aerial registration	CPVTL	CPVTL	CPVTL	CPVTL
Flight height	Crane, 100 m	Crane, 100 m	Crane, 100 m	Crane, 100 m
Line spacing	200 m	200 m	400 m	400 m
Line direction	45° / 225°	100° / 280°	100° / 280°	100° / 280°
Trajectory spacing	1200 m	1200 m	2400 m	2400 m
Trajectory direction	120° / 300°	120° / 300°	120° / 300°	120° / 300°

In Block C, the re-fit flight line and line for the current 2017 survey were offset to provide the desired coverage of 200 m line and 1200 m line spacing when combined with the 2009 survey. The flight path was recovered following post-flight differential corrections to the raw Global Positioning System (GPS) data. The survey blocks were flown on a pre-determined flight drop surface to remove differences in magnetic values at the intersections of the lines and traverse lines. The drop surface for the 2009 survey in Block C was lowered and the magnetic data were re-interpolated to the new surface level of the 2017 survey drop surface before these intersection differences were compensated to obtain a mutually consistent set of flight line magnetic data. The resulting values were then interpolated to a 62.5 m grid. The International Geomagnetic Reference Field (IGRF) defined at the average GPS altitude of 100 m for the current survey date of 2017/03/17 was then removed. Removal of the IGRF, representing the magnetic field of the Earth's core, produces a residual component related almost entirely to magnetizations within the Earth's crust.

The tilt angle of the magnetic field (Merrill and Singh, 1994) is the arctangent of the ratio of the vertical derivative of the magnetic field over the magnetic or the horizontal derivative of the magnetic field. The amplitude is restricted to -92 to 92 radians, is generally positive over a magnetic source, negative outside the source and is zero at the source edge for vertical contacts (Figure 1). The tilt angle effectively equalizes amplitudes of the magnetic field so weak and strong magnetic anomalies have a similar appearance (Figure 1 - middle panel).

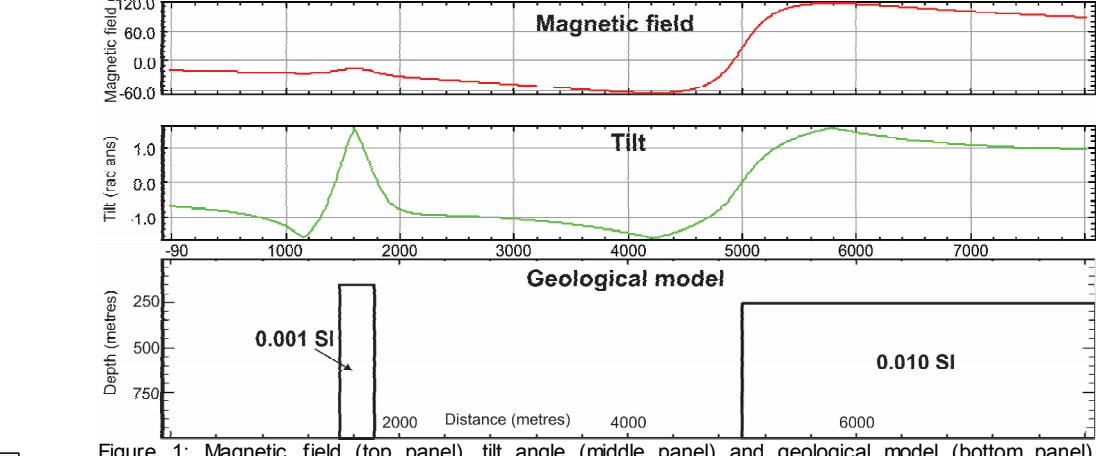
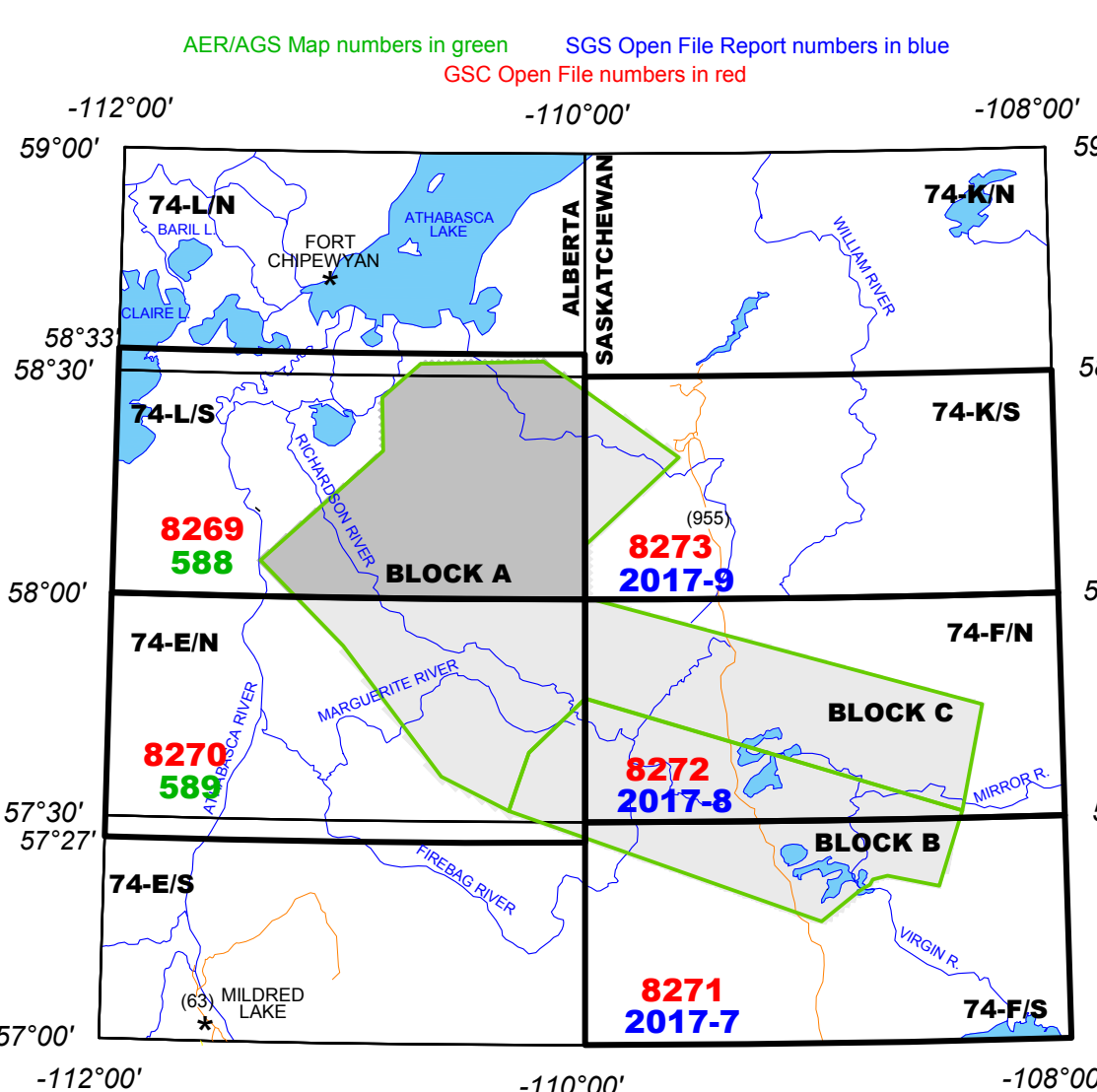
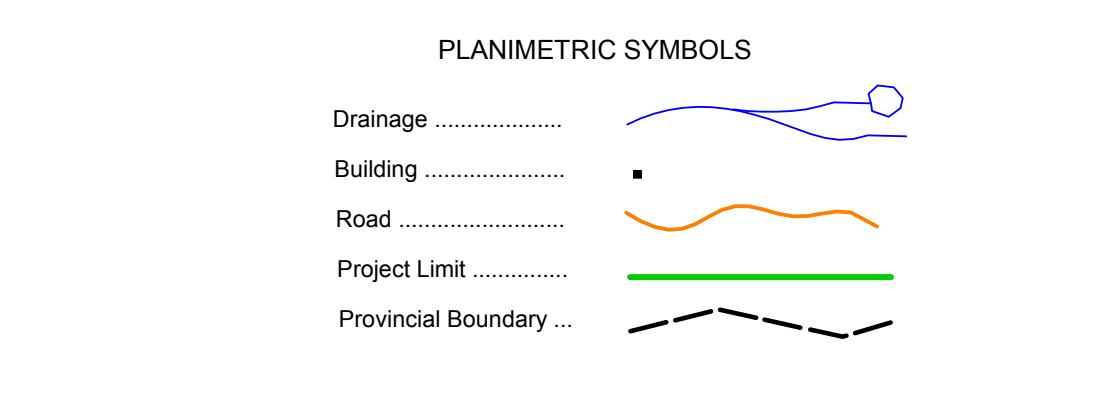


Figure 1: Magnetic field over a magnetic source and geological model (bottom panel). Magnetic susceptibility is shaded and bodies are magnetized in a vertical field. The plot shows the magnetic field (top panel), the tilt angle (middle panel), and the geological model (bottom panel). The authors thank G. Delaney at the Saskatchewan Geological Survey, and D. Paris and N. Atkinson at the Alberta Geological Survey for their assistance on the original survey, and support of the project. Thanks also to the field crew chief, Carlos Canales at Geo Data Solutions (GDS) Inc. for his cooperation during the GDS field inspection visit as well as Albert Singh for his cartographic expertise.

Digital versions of this map, as well as corresponding digital profile and gridded data, may also be downloaded free of charge from the Alberta Geological Survey website: <http://www.aggs.ab.ca>

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The authors thank G. Delaney at the Saskatchewan Geological Survey, and D. Paris and N. Atkinson at the Alberta Geological Survey for their assistance on the original survey, and support of the project. Thanks also to the field crew chief, Carlos Canales at Geo Data Solutions (GDS) Inc. for his cooperation during the GDS field inspection visit as well as Albert Singh for his cartographic expertise.

References
Bucke, J. L., Coyle, M., Carson, J. M., Harvey, B. J. A. and Delaney, G., 2009. Geophysical Survey of the Marguerite River Area, Saskatchewan, parts of NTS 74-F and 74-E. Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 6017. Saskatchewan Ministry of the Economy, Open File 2009-1, 1:50,000 scale. <http://www.saskatchewan.ca>
Merrill, H.G. and Singh, V., 1994. Potential field tilt - a new concept for location of potential field sources. Journal of Applied Geophysics, v. 32, p. 213-217.



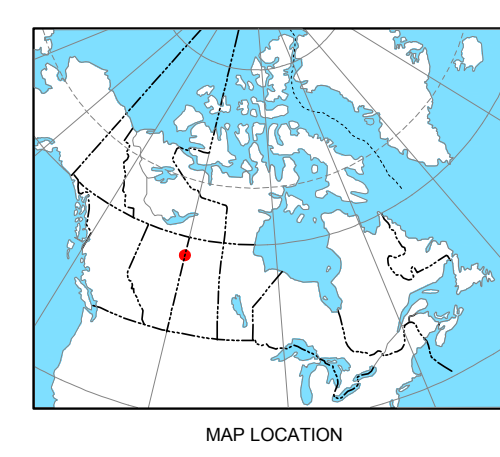
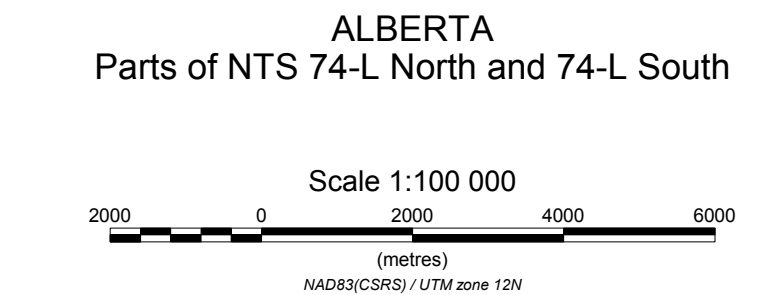
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TILT ANGLE OF THE MAGNETIC FIELD

AEROMAGNETIC SURVEY OF THE MARGUERITE RIVER AREA

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AEROMAGNETIC SURVEY OF THE MARGUERITE RIVER AREA

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