



Canada

Natural Resources Ressources naturelles Canada Canada



GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA OPEN FILE 8270 ALBERTA GEOLOGICAL SURVEY MAP 589

TILT ANGLE OF THE MAGNETIC FIELD

AEROMAGNETIC SURVEY OF THE MARGUERITE RIVER AREA

ALBERTA Parts of NTS 74-E North and 74-E South

Scale 1:100 000

(metres) NAD83(CSRS) / UTM zone 12N

Universal Transverse Mercator Projection North American Datum, 1983

© Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Canada, as represented by the Minister of Natural Resources, 2017 Base map at the scale of 1:50 000 from Natural Resources Canada, with modifications





Tilt Angle of the Magnetic Field

This map of the tilt angle of the magnetic field was derived from data acquired during an aeromagnetic survey carried out 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 (Buckle et al., 2009) originating from a survey flown by Fugro Airborne Surveys Corp. supplements the new survey data in block C. Data from all survey blocks were recorded using split-beam cesium vapour magnetometers (sensitivity = 0.005 nT) mounted in each of the tail booms of two GDS Piper Navajo and a Cessna Titan 404 aircraft operated by Fugro Airborne Surveys Corp. Survey project specifications

	Block A	Block B	Block C	Block C (in-fill)
Survey year	2017	2017	2009	2017
Aircraft registration	C-FQQB C-FVTL	C-FQQB C-FVTL	C-FYAU	C-FQQB C-FVTL
Flight height	Drape, 100 m	Drape, 100 m	Drape, 125 m	Drape, 100 m
Line spacing	250 m	250 m	400 m	400 m
Line direction	45° / 225°	100° / 280°	100° / 280°	100° / 280°
Tie line spacing	1200 m	1200 m	2400 m	2400 m
Tie line direction	135° / 315°	10° /190°	10° /190°	10° /190°

In block C, the in-fill flight lines and tie lines for the current 2017 survey were offset to provide the denser coverage of 200 m line and 1200 m tie 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 drape surface to minimize differences in magnetic values at the intersections of tie lines and traverse lines. The drape surface for the 2009 survey in block C was lowered and the magnetic data were downward continued to the new surface level of the 2017 survey drape surface before these intersection differences were computer-analysed to obtain a mutually levelled set of flight line magnetic data. The levelled values were then interpolated to a 62.5 m grid. The International Geomagnetic Reference Field (IGRF) defined at the average GPS altitude of 534 m for the current mid-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 (Miller and Singh, 1994) is the arctangent of the ratio of the vertical derivative of the magnetic field over the magnitude of the horizontal derivative of the magnetic field. The

amplitude is restricted to $-\pi/2$ to $\pi/2$ radians, is generally positive over a magnetic source, negative outside the source and is zero at or near the source edge for vertical contacts (Figure 1). The tilt effectively equalizes amplitudes of the magnetic field so weak and strong magnetic anomalies have a similar appearance (Figure 1 – middle panel). 5,00,.....

T120.0 age b c<	Magnetic field	
(veripe) 0.0 ■ 1.0 ■ 1.0 = 0.0 = 0.0	2000 3000 4000 5	
(i) 250 i) 500 iii	Geological model	0.010 SI

Figure 1: Magnetic field (top panel), tilt angle (middle panel) and geological model (bottom panel). Magnetic susceptibility is labelled and bodies are magnetized in a vertical field. This publication is available for free download through GEOSCAN (<u>http://geoscan.nrcan.gc.ca/</u>). 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 at http://gdr.agg.nrcan.gc.ca/index_e.html. The same products are also available, for a fee, from the Geophysical Data Centre, Geological Survey of Canada, 601 Booth Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E8.

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: <u>http://www.ags.aer.ca</u>.

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References

 1.97

 1.40

 1.30

 1.20

 1.12

 1.06

 0.98

 0.92

 0.86

0.66 0.60

0.42

-0.38 -0.42 -0.46 -0.50 -0.54 -0.58 -0.62

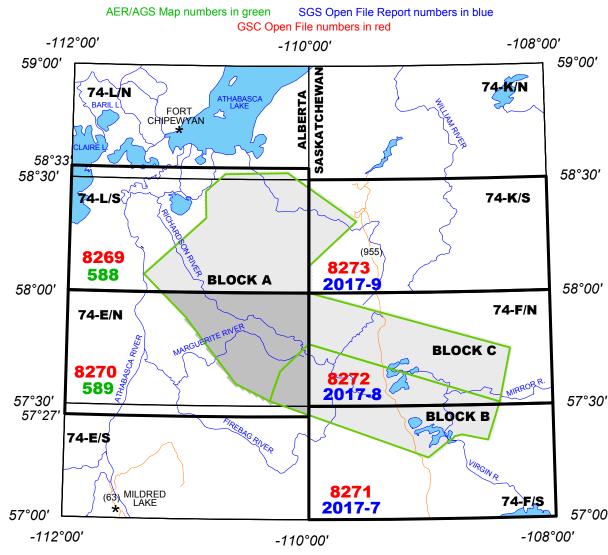
Tilt angle (rad)

Buckle, J. L., Coyle, M., Carson, J. M., Harvey, B. J. A. and Delaney, G., 2009. Geophysical Series, Southern Athabasca Basin Geophysical Survey, 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, scale 1:250 000. <u>https://doi.org/10.4095/247355</u> Miller, 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.

PLANIMETRIC SYMBOLS

Drainage	
Building	-
Road	\sim
Project Limit	
Provincial Boundary	

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NATIONAL TOPOGRAPHIC SYSTEM REFERENCE AND GEOPHYSICAL MAP INDEX

AEROMAGNETIC SURVEY OF THE MARGUERITE RIVER AREA

