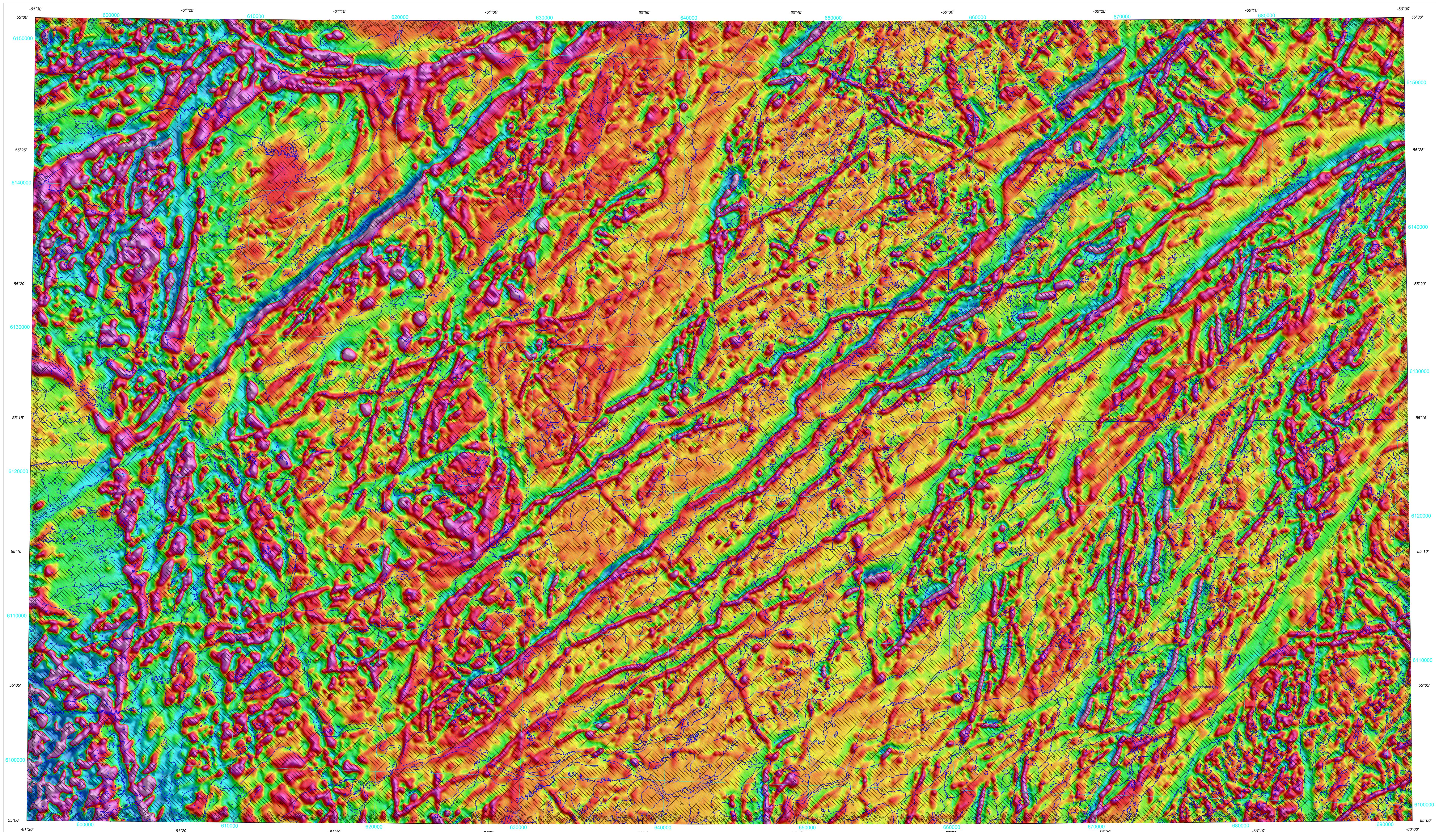


FIRST VERTICAL DERIVATIVE OF THE MAGNETIC FIELD



AEROMAGNETIC SURVEY OF THE HOPEDEALE AREA

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA OPEN FILE 8520

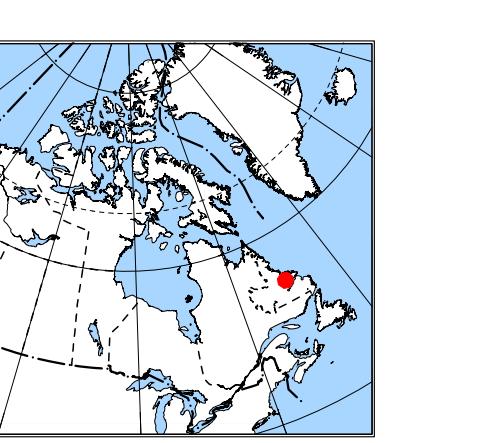
NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES, GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OPEN FILE LAB/1737, MAP 2019-08

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AEROMAGNETIC SURVEY OF THE HOPEDEALE AREA

NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR
PART OF NTS 13-N/SOUTH

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OPEN FILE DOSSIER PUBLIC 8520	Publications in this series have not been released as submitted by the author(s). They are released as submitted by the author(s).
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Newfoundland and Labrador Department of Natural Resources
Geological Survey Open File
LAB/1737, Map 2019-08

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First Vertical Derivative of the Magnetic Field

This map of the first vertical derivative of the magnetic field was derived from data acquired during an aeromagnetic survey carried out in the Hopedale area, Labrador by EON Geosciences Inc. (EON), from January 15, 2018 to August 12, 2018 with two Piper Navajo aircraft (C-FEON and C-FION) and a Piper Cheyenne II aircraft. The data were recorded using a magnetometer with a vertical component magnetometer (sensitivity = ±0.05 nT) mounted on the tail boom of these aircraft. The nominal traverse and control line spacings were, respectively, 200 m and 1200 m, and the aircraft flew at a nominal terrain clearance of 100 m. Traverse lines were oriented N135°E with orthogonal control lines. The flight path was recovered following post-flight differential corrections to the raw Global Positioning System (GPS) data using a set of ground control points by a vector least-squares adjustment. The survey was based on a pre-determined flight surface to minimize differences in magnetic values at the intersections of control and traverse lines. These differences were computer-analysed to obtain a mutually levelled set of flight-line magnetic data. The levelled values were then interpolated to a 50 m grid. The International Geomagnetic Reference Field (IGRF) defined as the average GPS altitude of 490 m over the survey area 2018-329 was then removed. Removal of the IGRF, representing the magnetic field of the Earth's core, produces a residual component related almost entirely to magnetism 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 superimposed 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).

This product is available for free download through GEOSCAN (<http://geoscan.nrcan.gc.ca>). 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://natur.gov.ca/index_e.html. Digital products from this airborne survey are also available from the GSNL Geoscience Atlas at <https://geoscan.nrcan.gc.ca/digital.html>.

Acknowledgements
 The field crew chiefs, Richard Bailey and Khormar Khan (EON), are thanked for their cooperation and their technical assistance during the start-up phase of this survey. We also thank Marc Richard (EON) for his cartographic design expertise.

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

26.235

23.833

21.433

19.033

16.633

14.233

11.833

9.433

7.033

4.633

2.233

-0.167

-1.567

-3.967

-6.367

-8.767

-11.167

-13.567

-15.967

-18.367

-20.767

-23.167

-25.567

-27.967

-30.367

-32.767

-35.167

-37.567

-40.967

-43.367

-45.767

-48.167

-50.567

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-55.367

-57.767

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-284.9