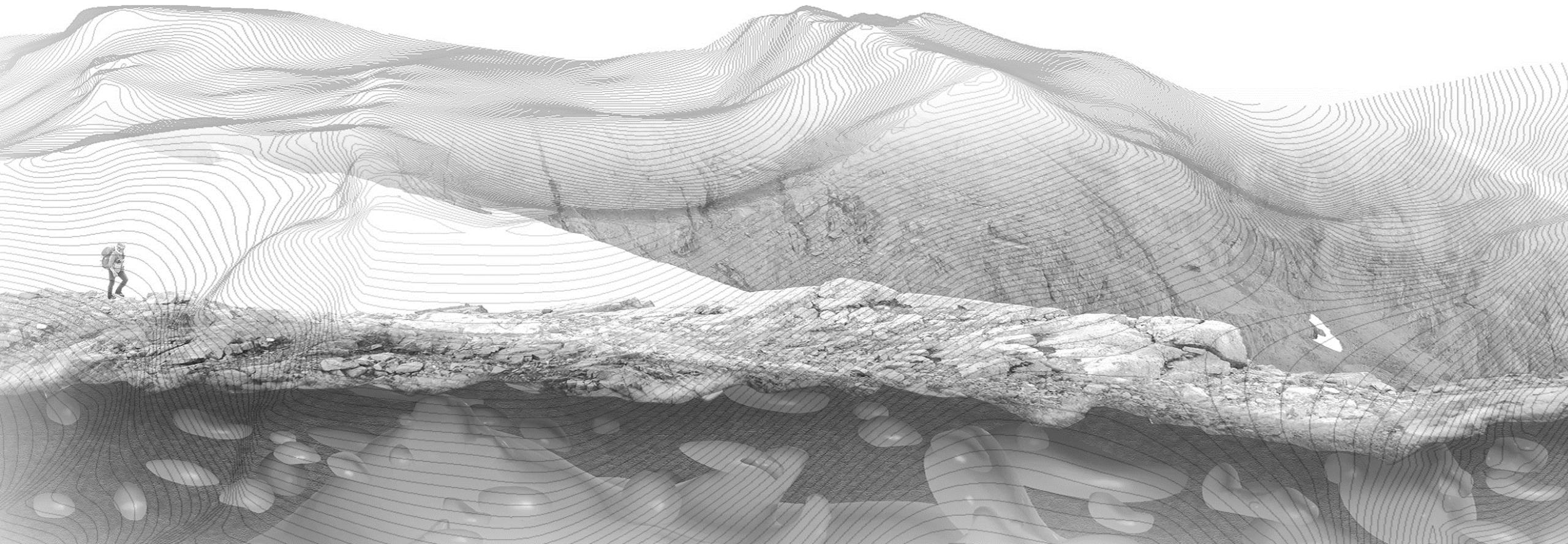




**DIAS**  
LEADING GROUND AND AIRBORNE GEOPHYSICAL

## Examples of the Value of Full Tensor Magnetic Gradiometry (QMAGT)

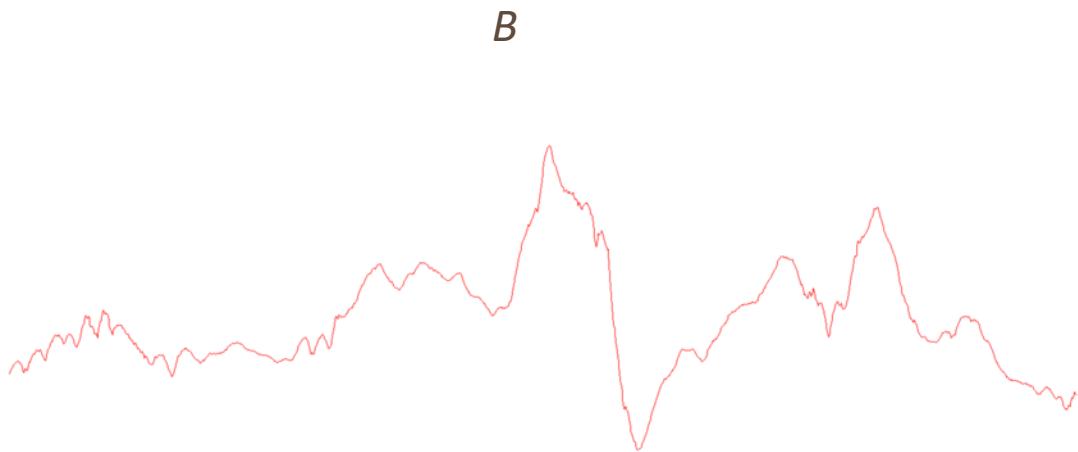
Authors: Ryan Olson (Dias Airborne), Jonathan Rudd (Dias Geophysical)



# QMAG<sup>T</sup> – Full Tensor Magnetic Gradiometry (FTMG)

## Measured with Superconducting Quantum Interference Devices

### Conventional Total Field Mag



### Full Tensor Magnetic Gradiometry

$$T = \begin{bmatrix} B_{xx} & B_{xy} & B_{xz} \\ B_{yx} & B_{yy} & B_{yz} \\ B_{zx} & B_{zy} & B_{zz} \end{bmatrix}$$

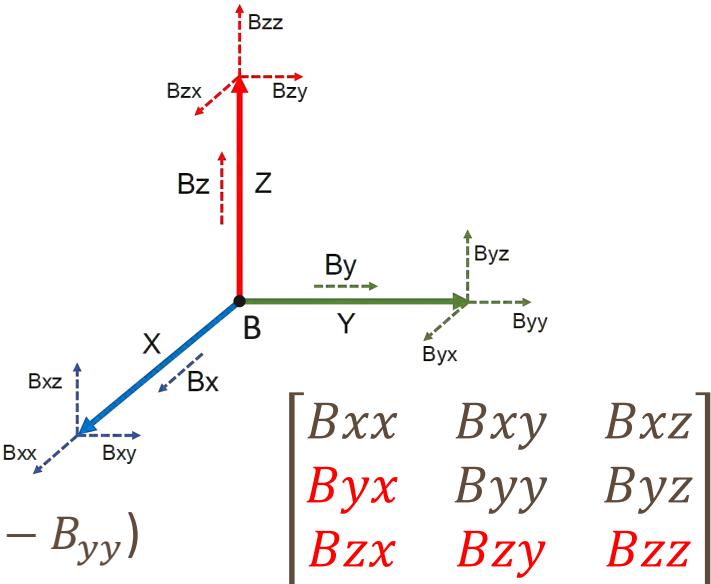


# QMAG<sup>T</sup> – Full Tensor Magnetic Gradiometry (FTMG)

## Measured with Superconducting Quantum Interference Devices

### Measured Tensor Components

- $B_{xx}$
- $B_{xy}$
- $B_{xz}$
- $B_{yy}$
- $B_{yz}$
- $B_{zz}^*$   
 $= (-B_{xx} - B_{yy})$

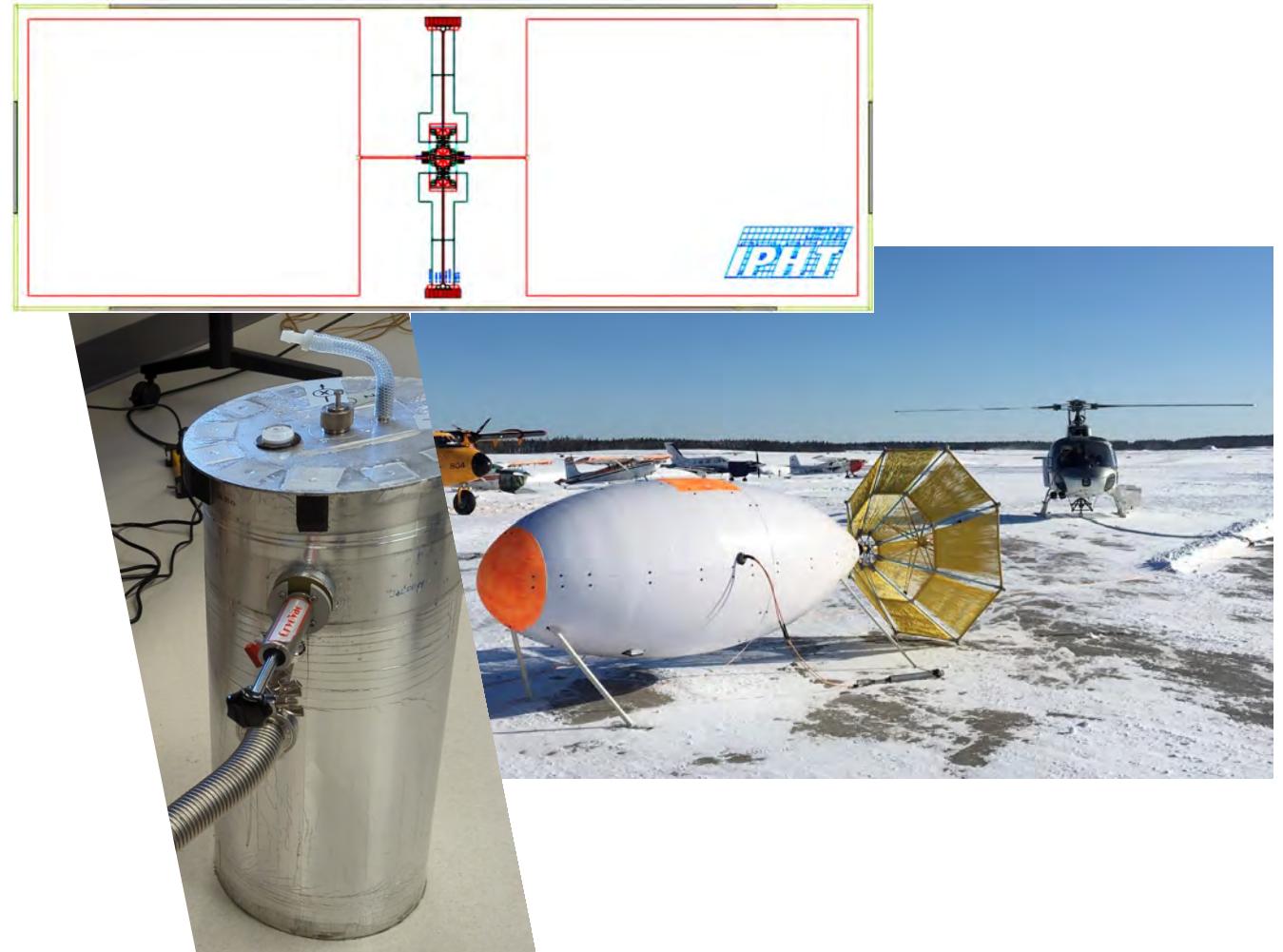


### Calculated

- Tensor Invariants  $I^1$  &  $I^2$
- Total Horizontal Curvature (THC)
- Total Horizontal Gradient (THG)
- Calculated Total Magnetic Intensity (TMI)

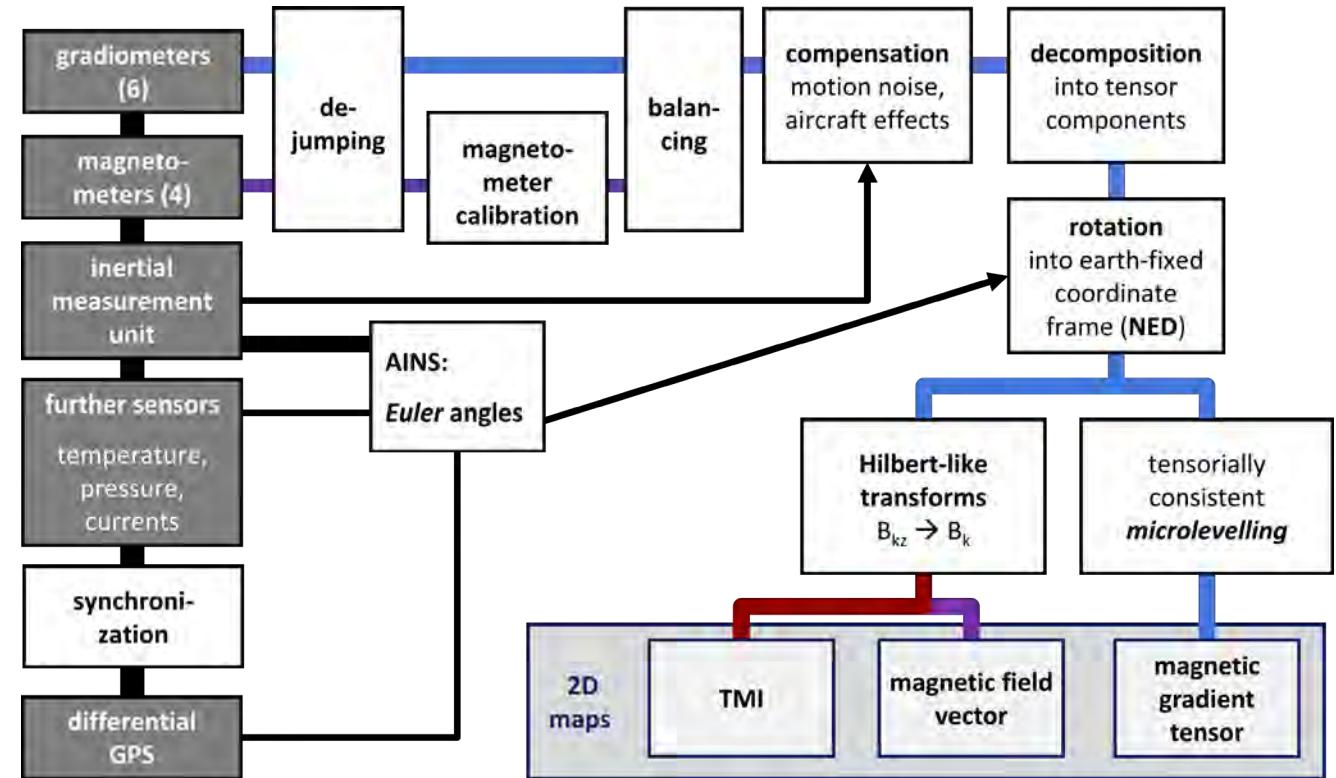
# SQUID Gradiometer

- Helium Cooled Superconducting Quantum Interference Device
  - 4.2 Kelvin
- 6 channels of first order planar gradiometers
  - Intrinsic noise:  $<100 \text{ fT} / (\text{m}\sqrt{\text{Hz}})$
- 4 channels of magnetometers
  - Intrinsic noise:  $2 \text{ pT} / \sqrt{\text{Hz}}$



# FTMG Processing

- Time synchronization (SQUID, GPS, IMU data)
- Mechanical processing:
  - GPS post-processing -> track/location
  - IMU processing -> Euler angles
- Magnetometer:
  - Calibration using HDGM, Euler angles and GPS track
- Gradiometer processing:
  - Corrections for flux jumps
  - Balancing using magnetometer data -> denoised gradiometer signals
  - Unmix tensor components -> tensor components in body system
  - Rotation into ECEF using Euler angles -> tensor components in ECEF
  - Compensation for denoising
  - Brid mapping - various options
  - Tensor consistent micro-levelling
  - Noise reduction
  - Calculate TMI from magnetometer/tensor components etc.



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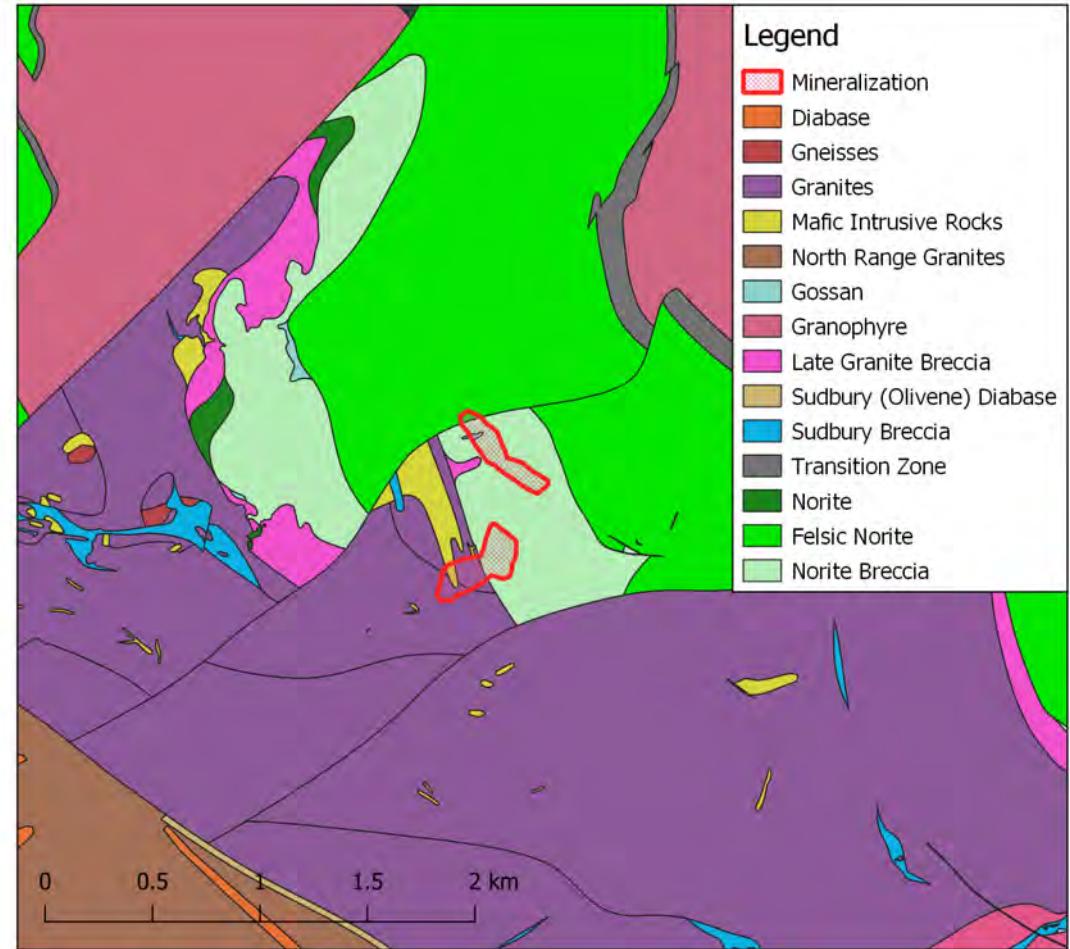
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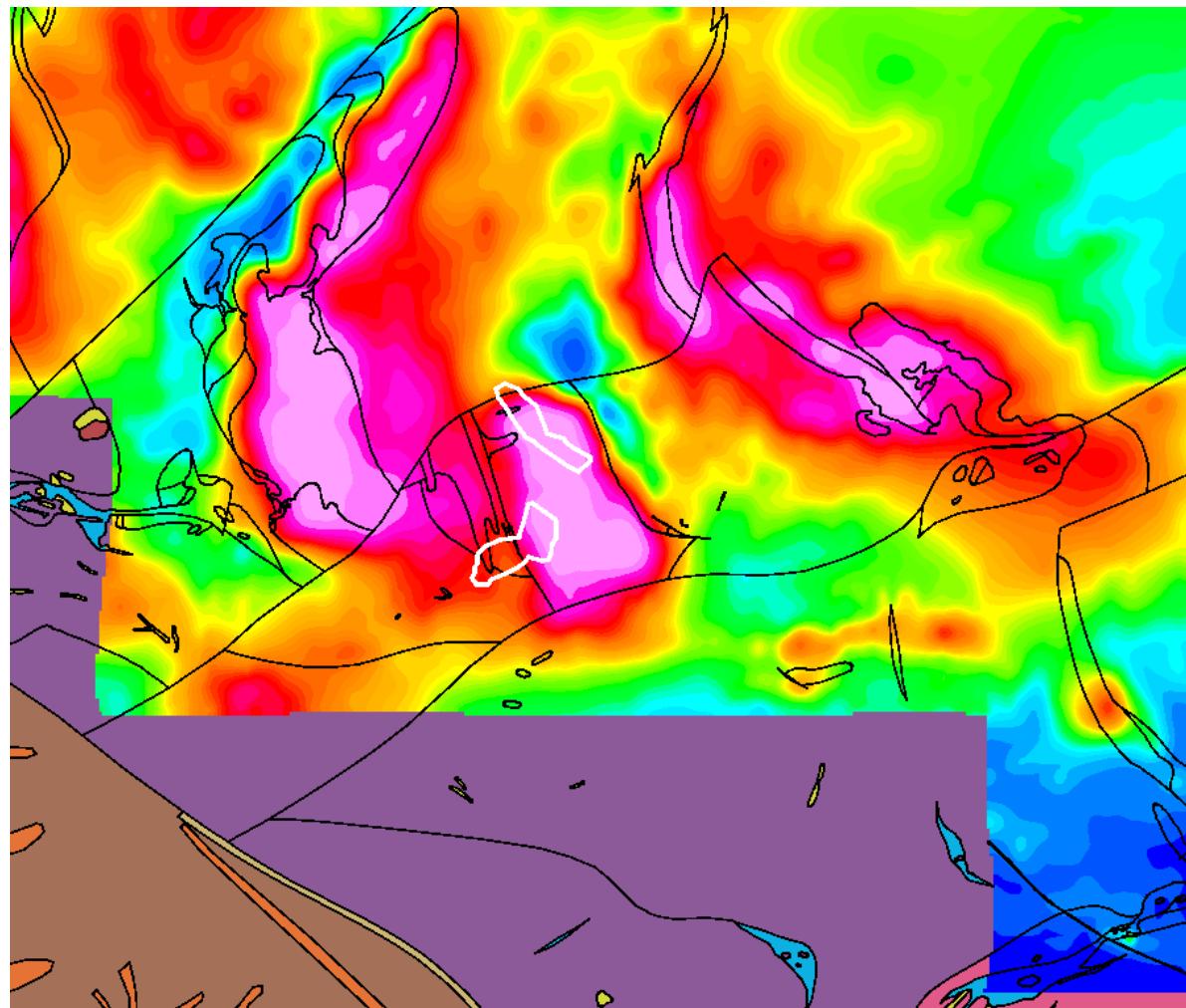
# Case Study: Ni-Cu-PGE Sudbury Basin

- SIC contact hosted mineralization
- Northern Lens ~50 m depth, South lenses ~300-500 m
- Dip ~50° to the East



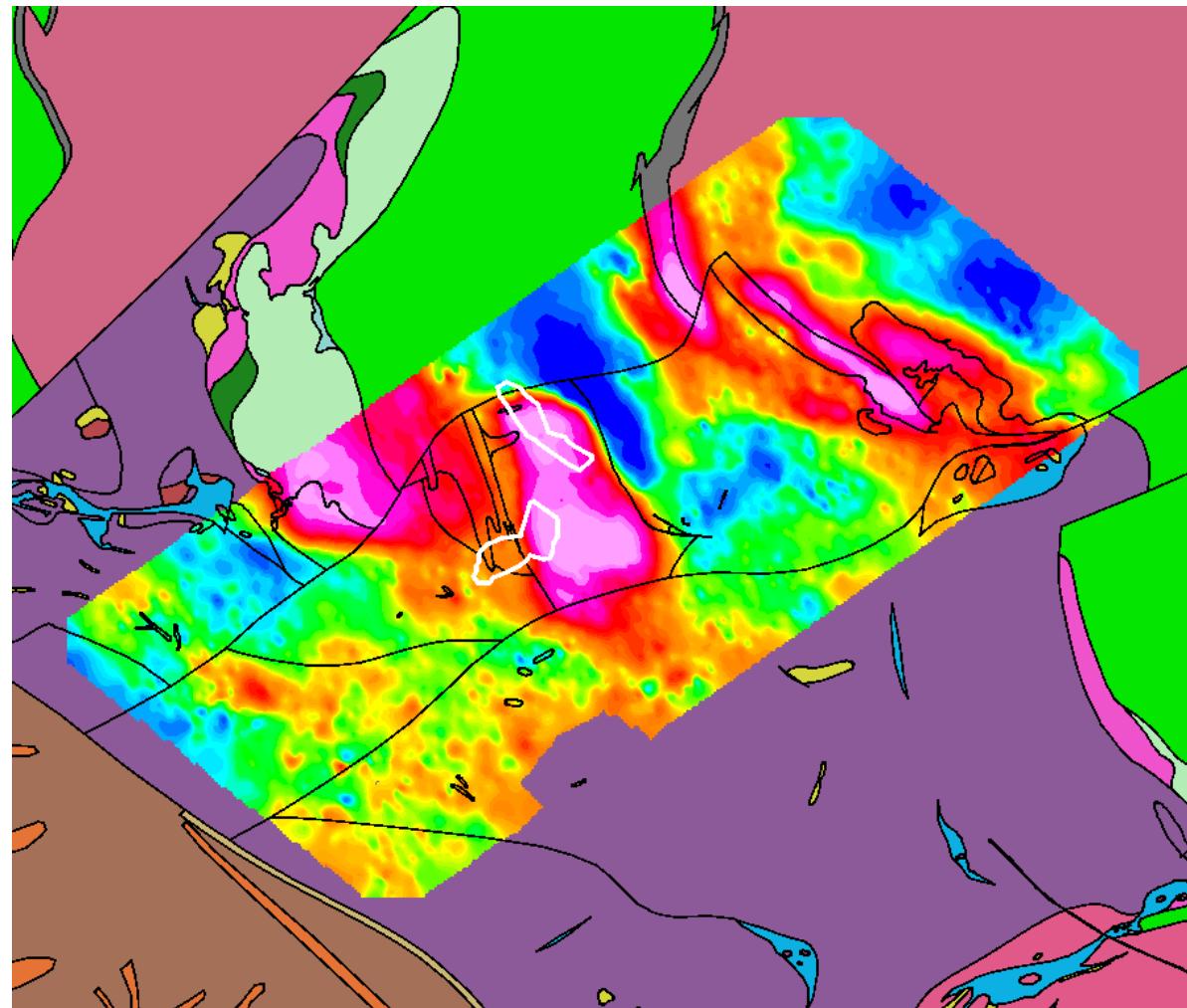
# Case Study: Ni-Cu-PGE Sudbury Basin

- Client Provided (100 m line-spacing)
  - Measured TMI
  - Calculated 1VD
- QMAG<sup>T</sup> Survey (75 m line-spacing)
  - Calculated TMI
  - Bzz
  - Bxx
  - Bxy
  - Bxz
  - Byy
  - Byz
  - Rotational Invariants:
    - I1
    - I2
    - THC – Total Horizontal Curvature
    - THG – Total Horizontal Gradient



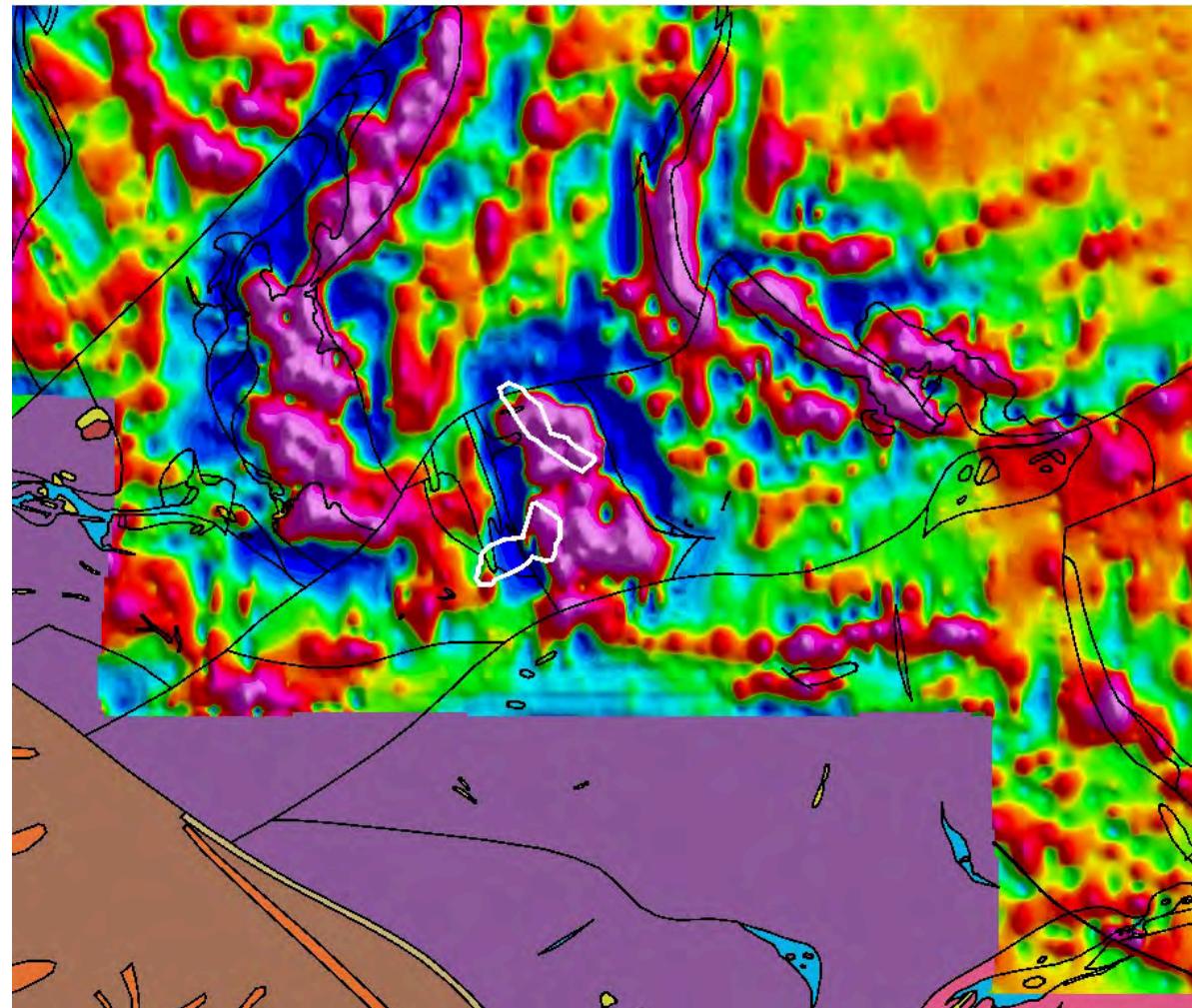
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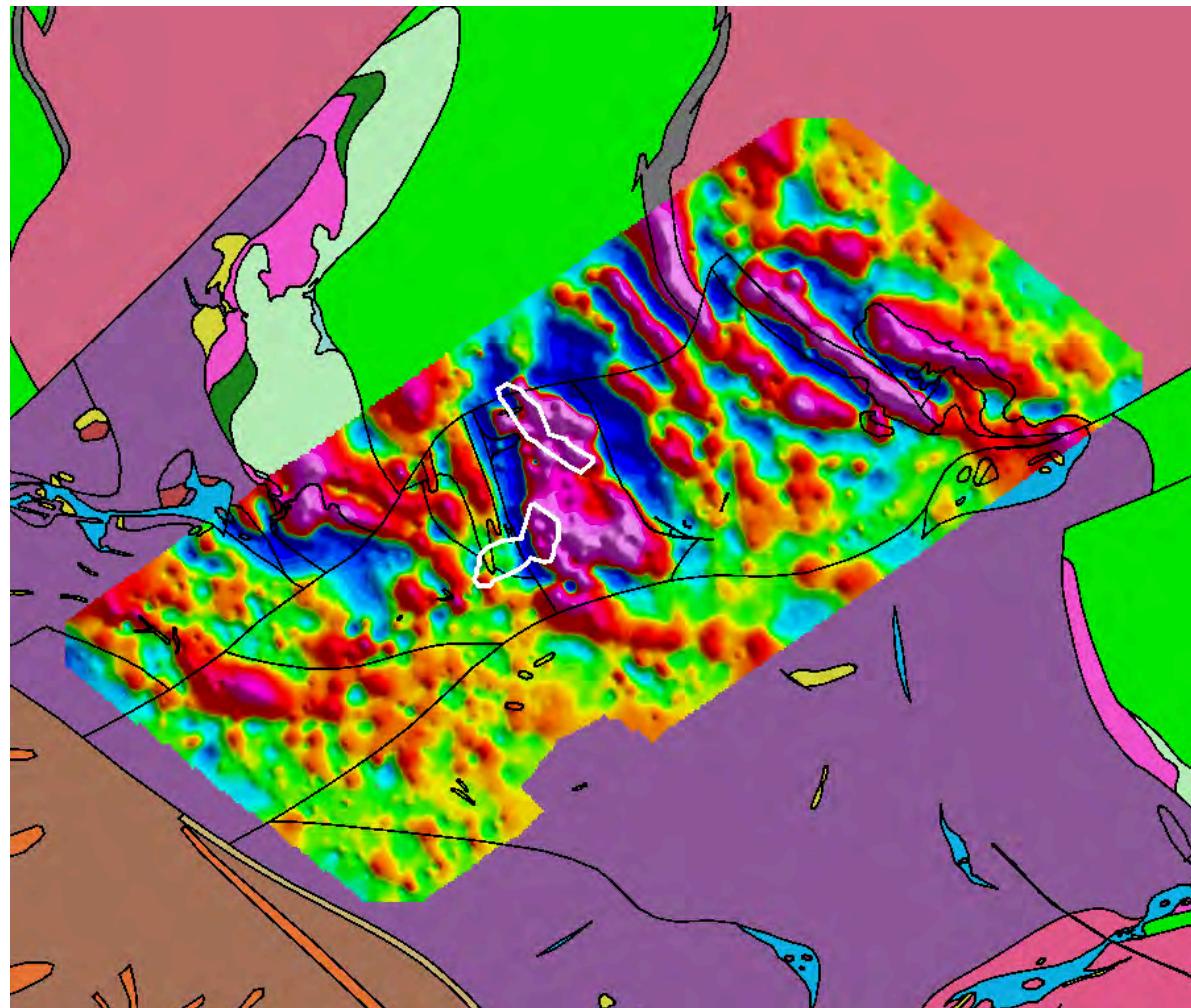
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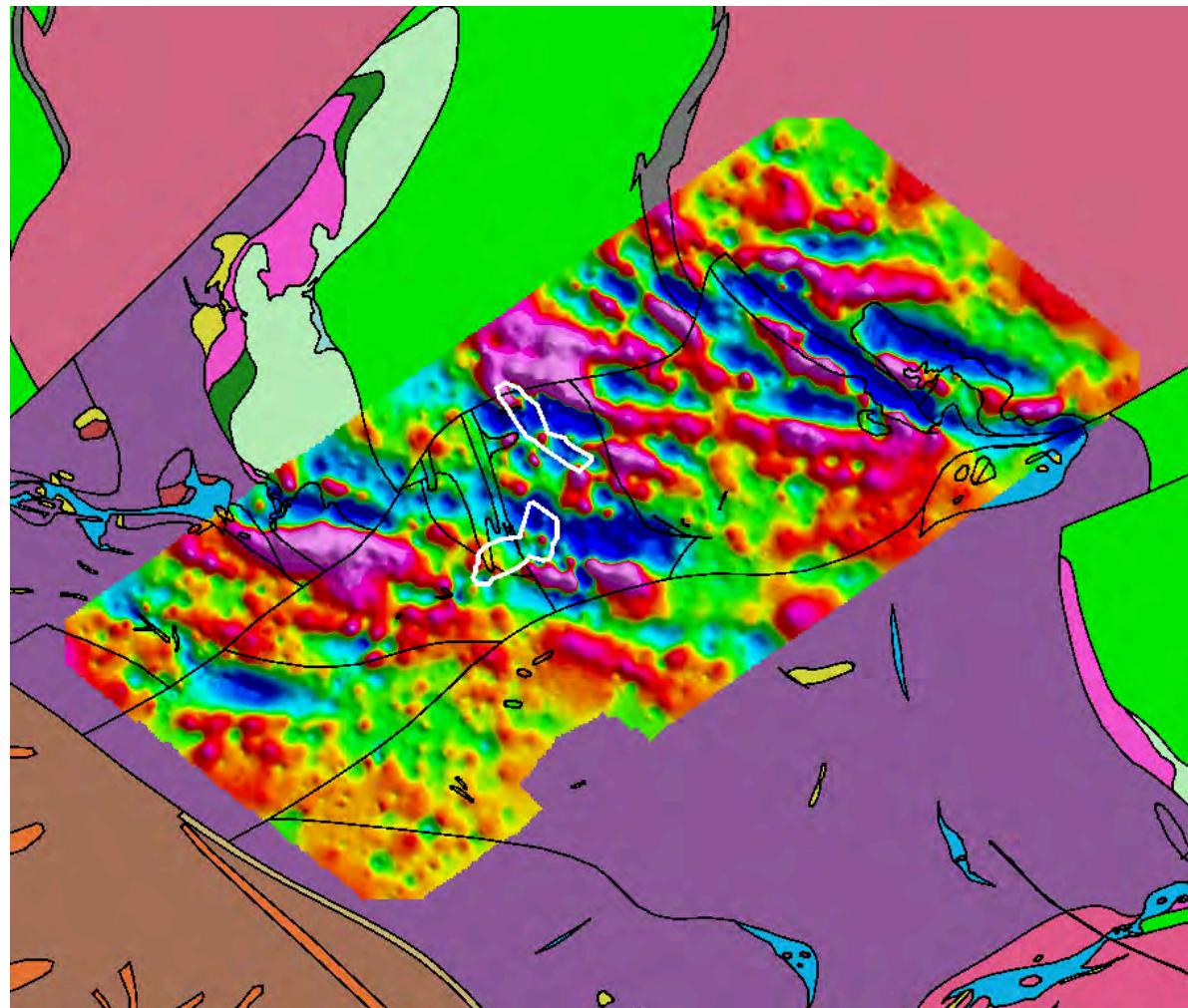
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Analogous to traditional Total Field 1VD



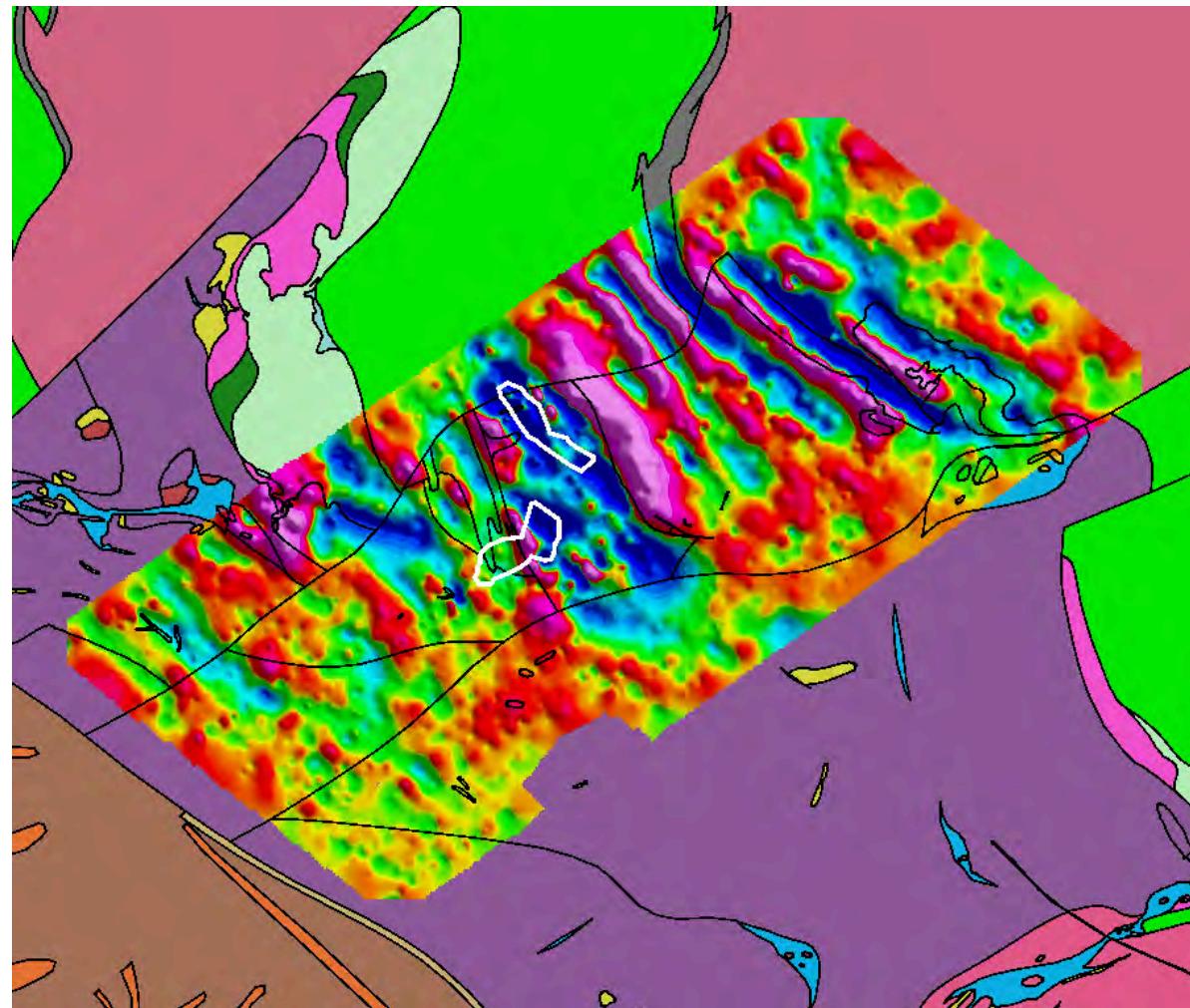
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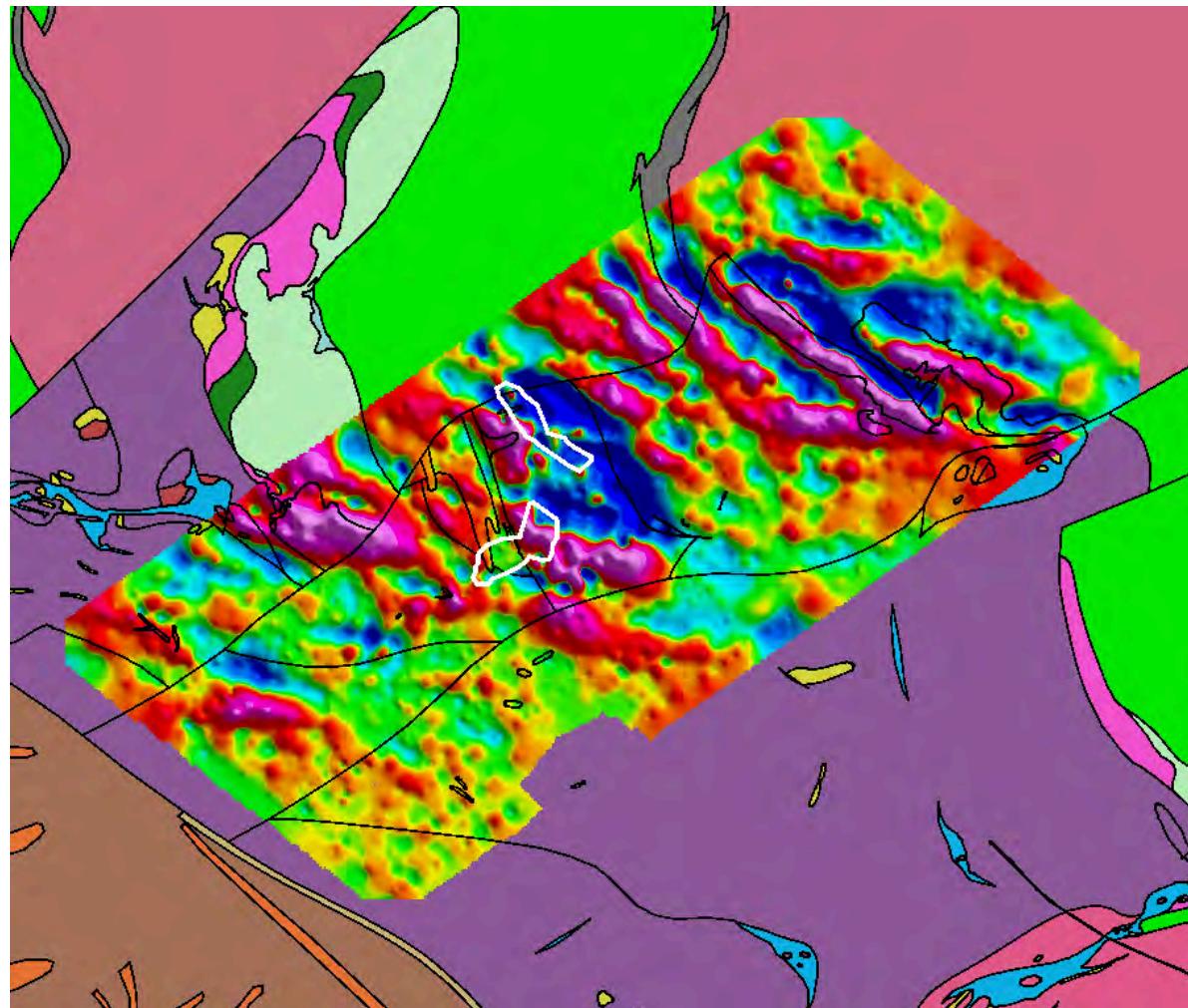
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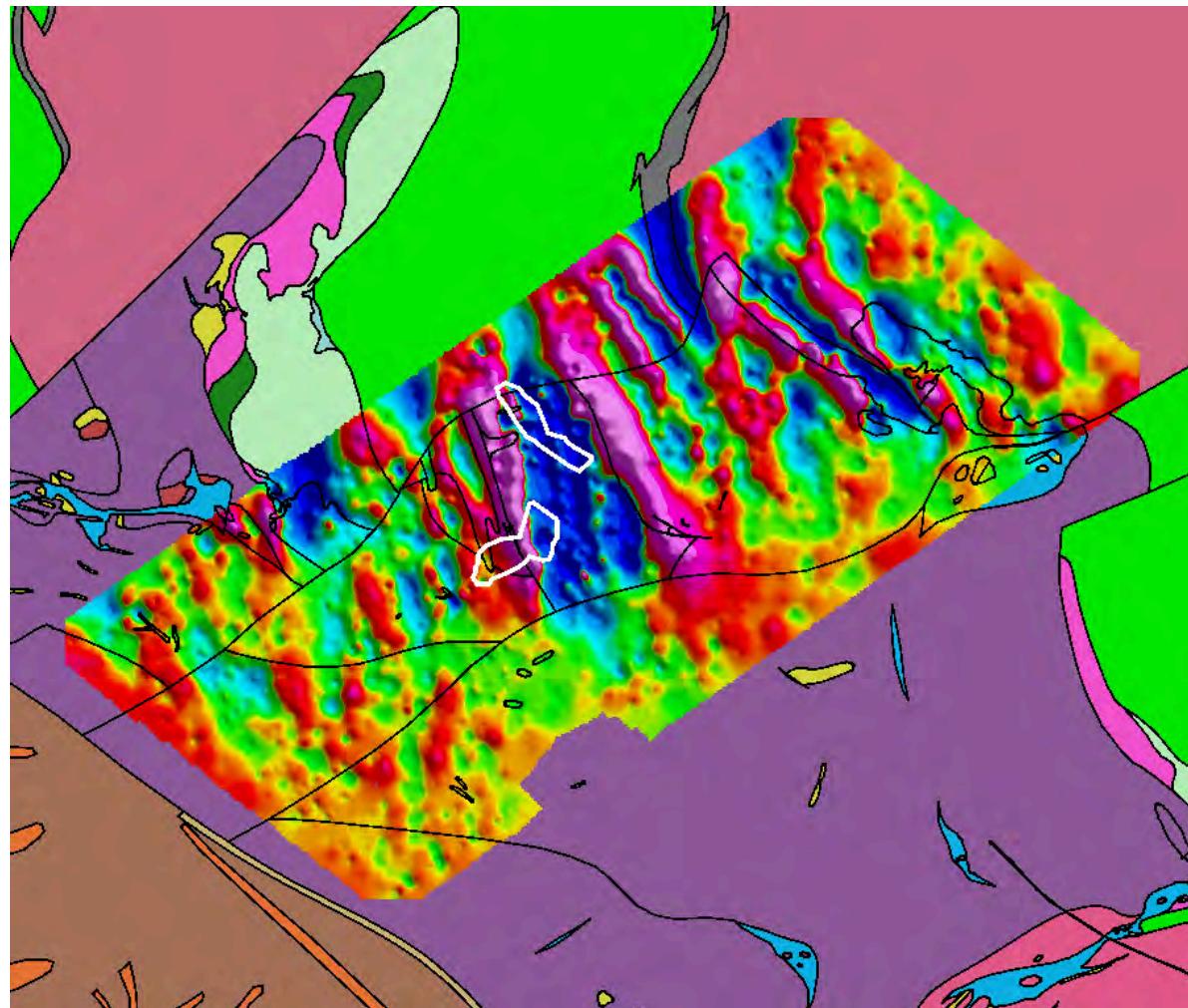
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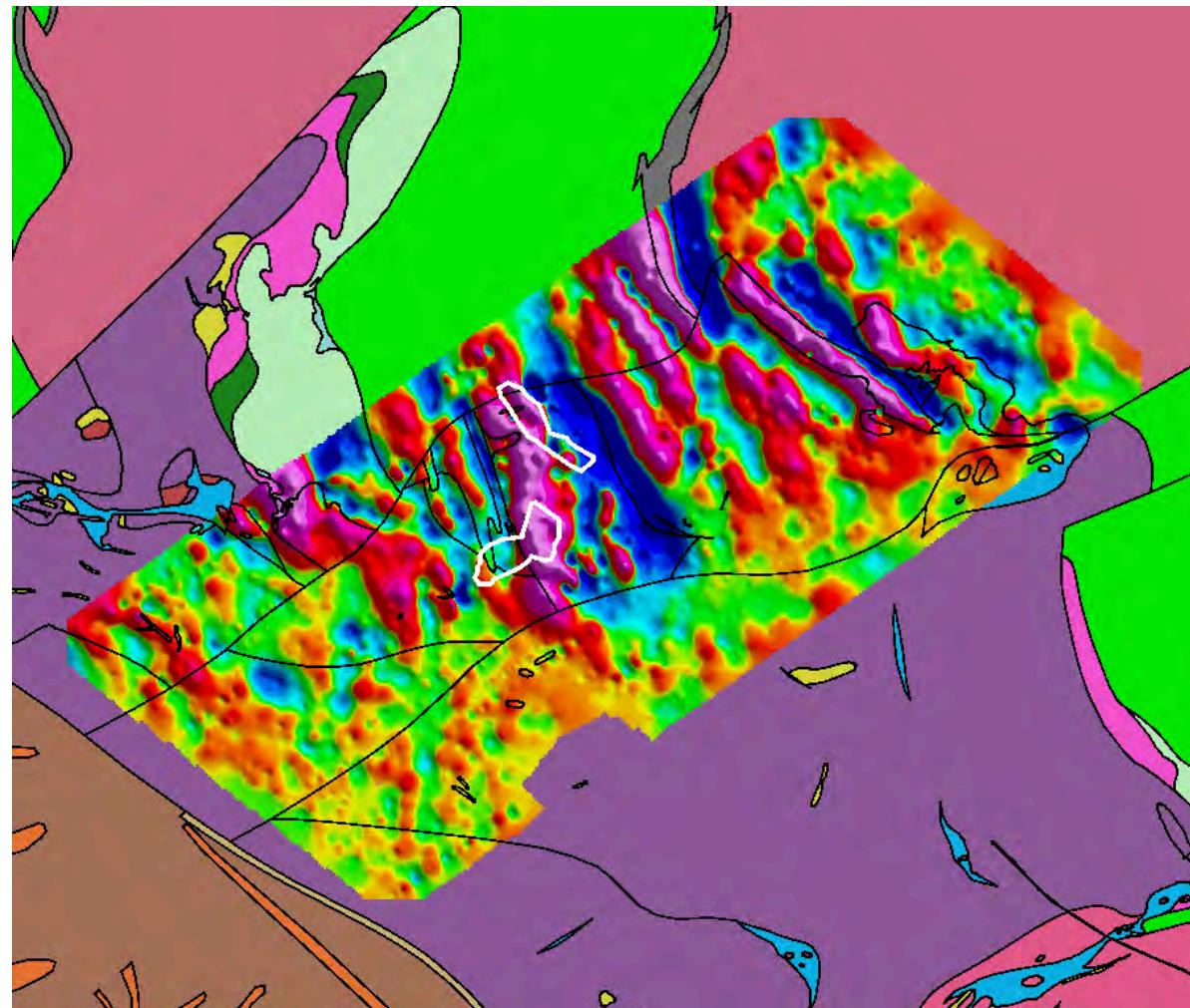
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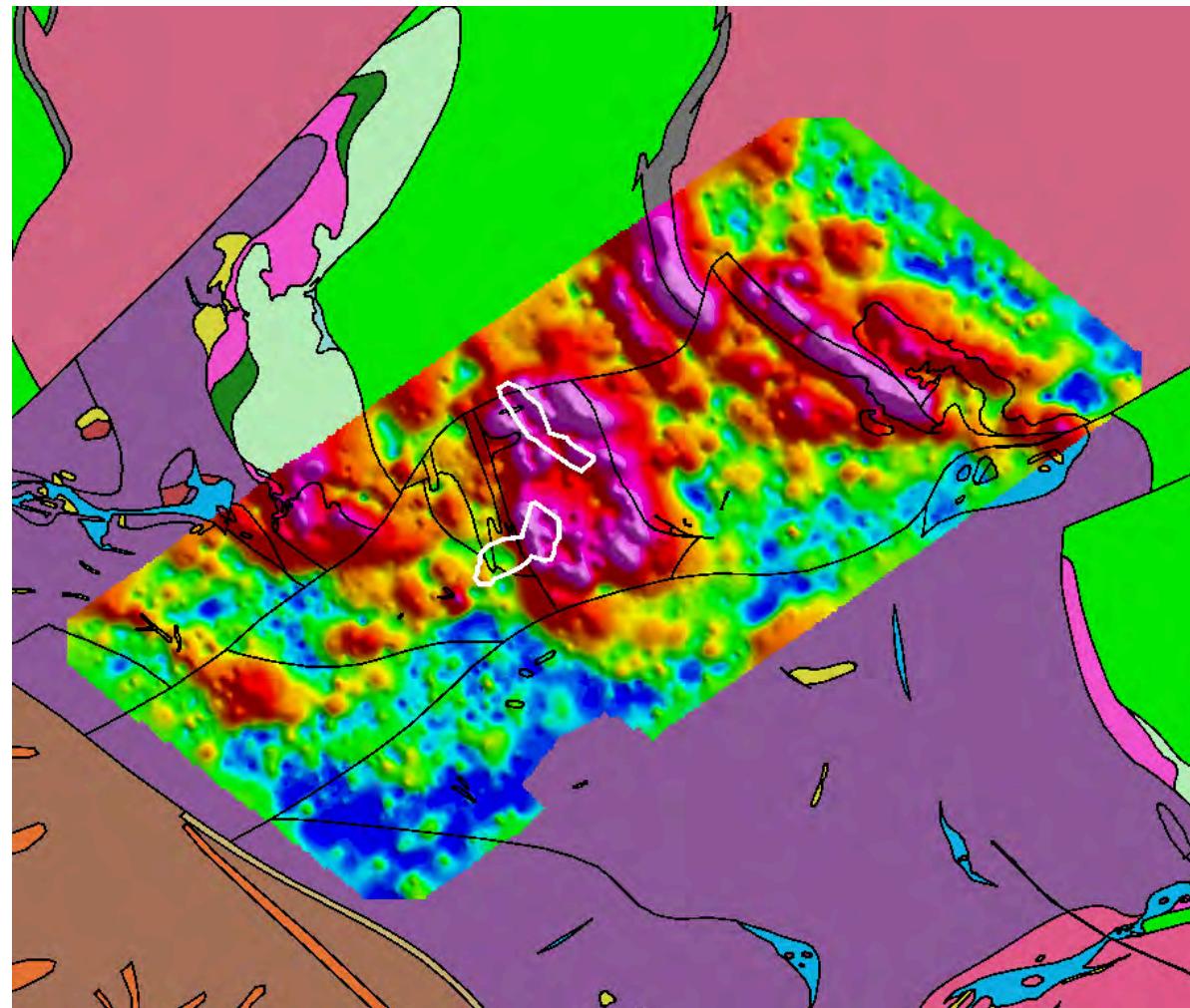
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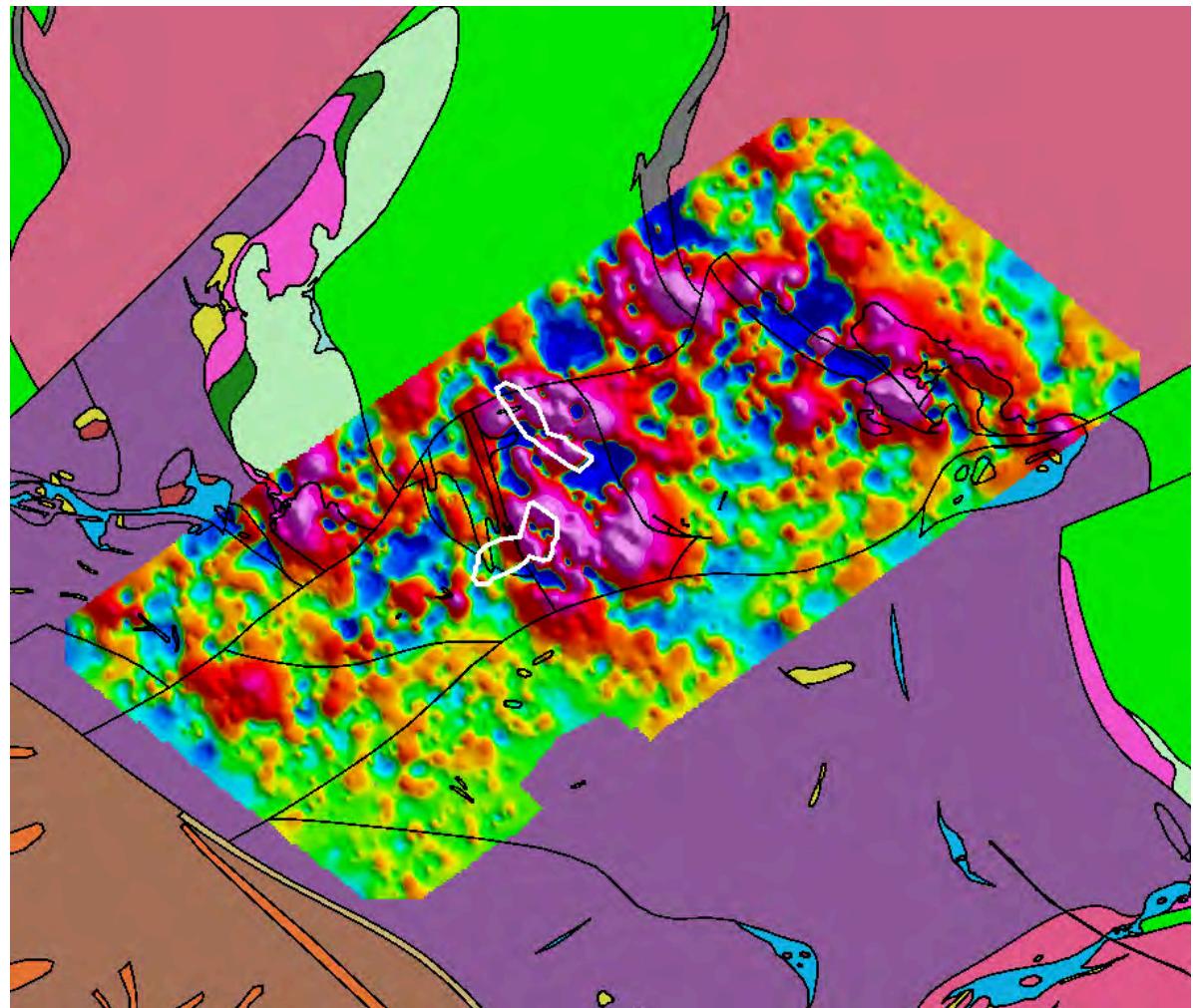
$$I_1 = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} \text{trace} \left( \widehat{B_{ik}}^2 \right)}$$



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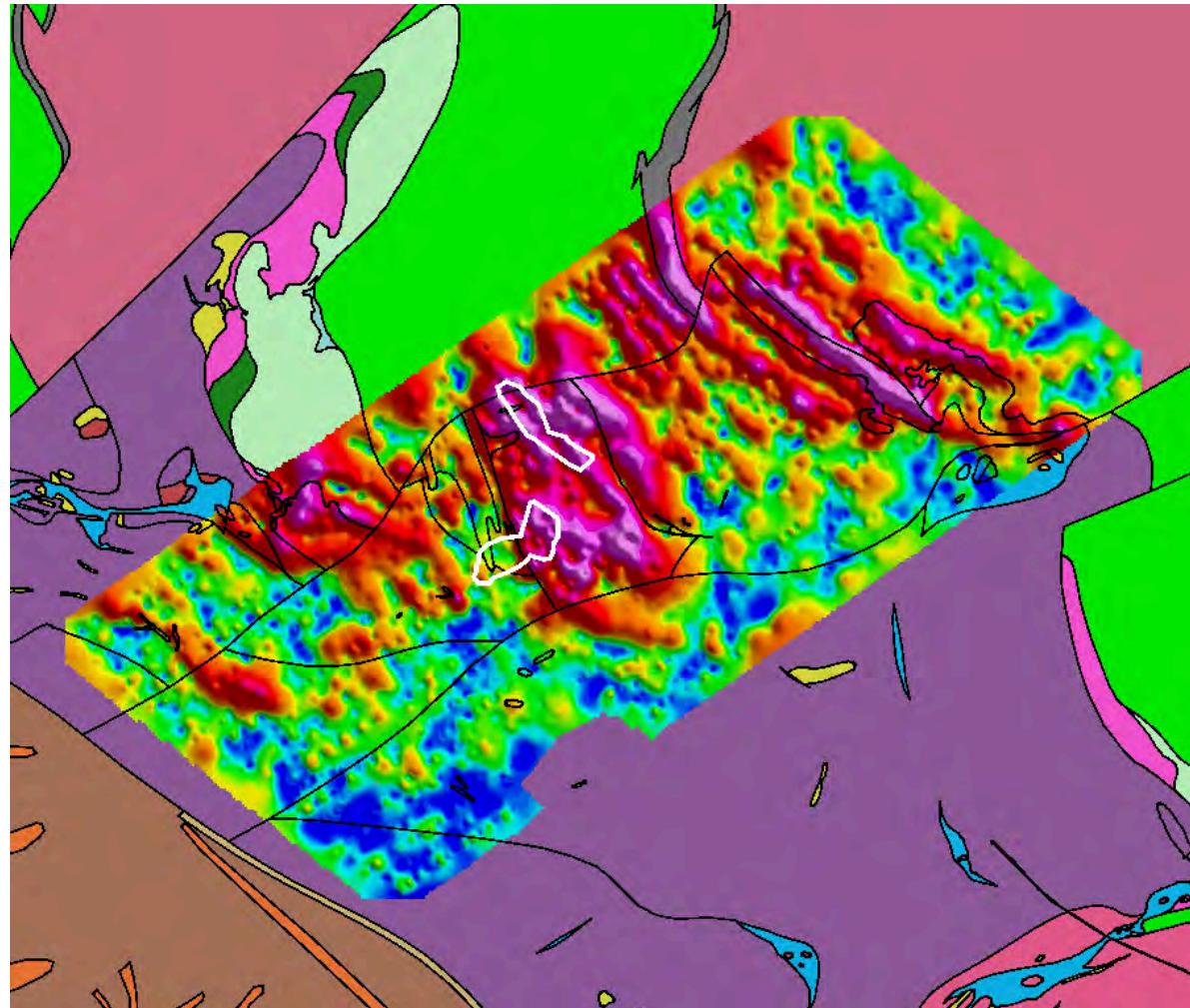
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$$I_2 = \sqrt[3]{\det(\widehat{B}_{ik})}$$



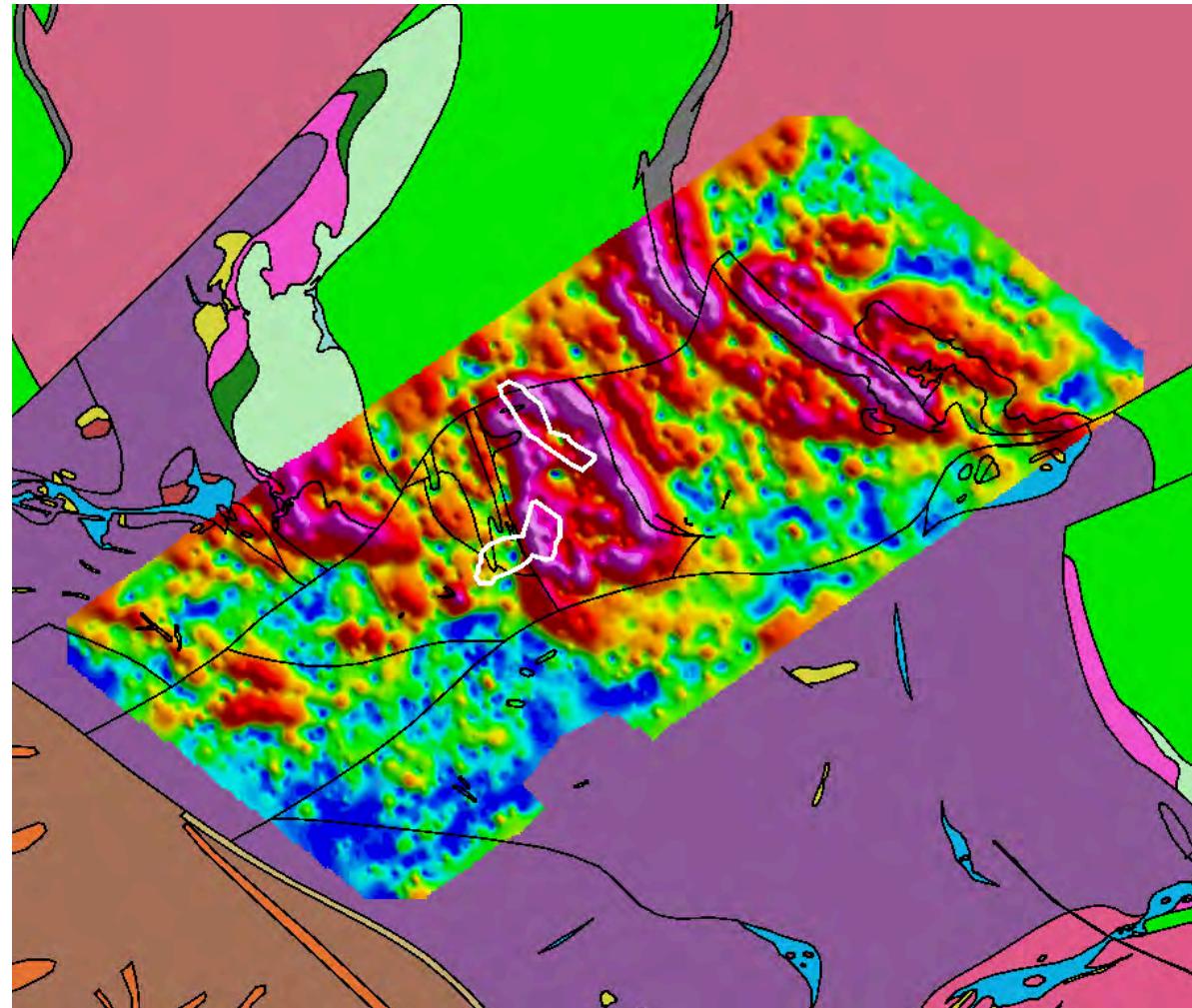
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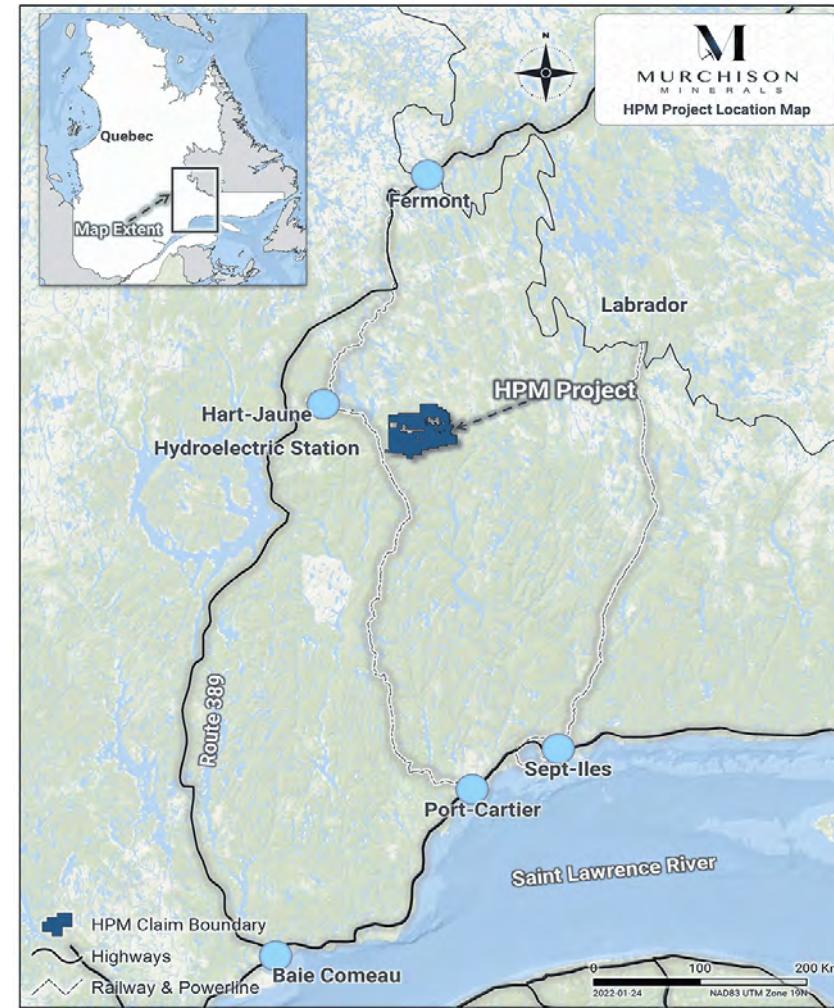
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- Lithium - LCT Pegmatites
- Iron Ore - Blötberget - Sweden



# Case Study: Ni-Cu-Co Murchison – HPM Project

- Adjacent to the Manicouagan impact structure
- Mafic magma intruded sulphide-bearing metasedimentary rock
- Barre de Fer Zone:
  - Surface showings
  - Confirmed at depths up to 475m
  - Mineralization currently defined by extensive and ongoing drilling.

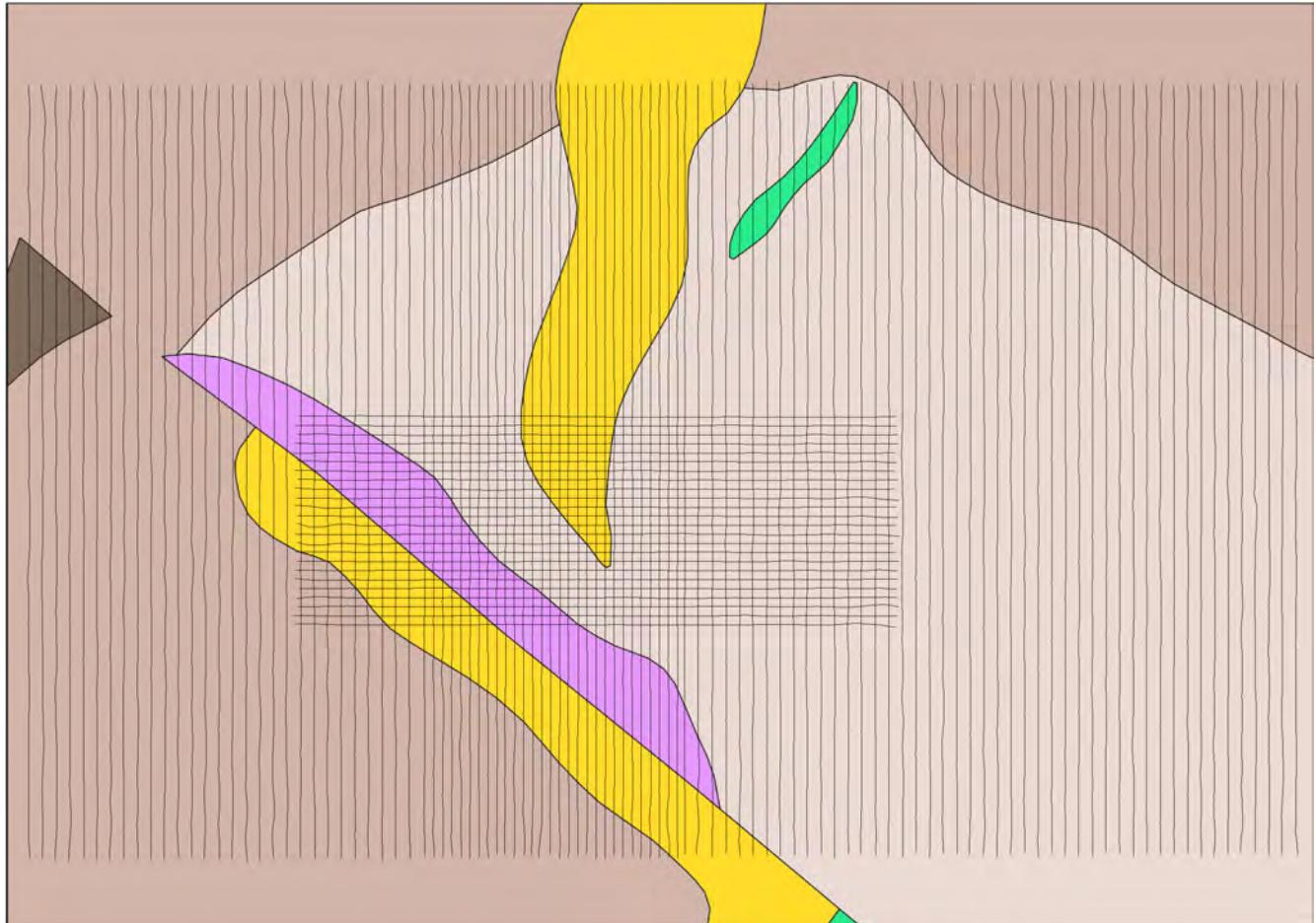


Used with permission: <https://murchisonminerals.ca/projects/hpm-project/>

# Case Study: Ni-Cu-Co Murchison – HPM Project

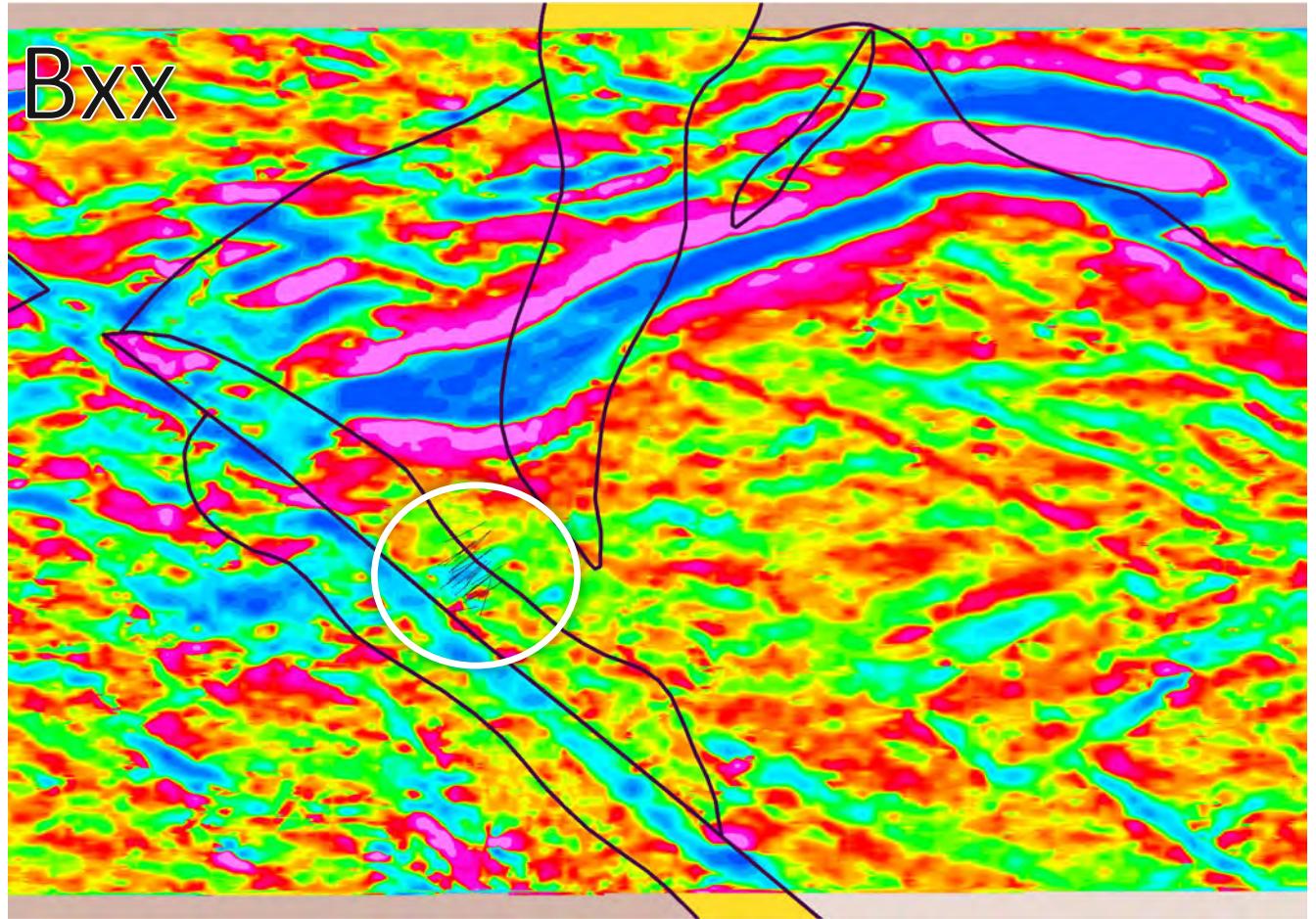
- Large section of the project area flown with QMAG<sup>T</sup>
- Approximately 510 line-kms
- 75 m & 50 m line-spacing
- Average 55m above ground

Regional Geology	
Amphibolite	(Green)
Aluminous paragneiss with kyanite and sillimanite	(Yellow)
Pyroxenite	(Purple)
Biotite-garnet gneiss	(Dark Brown)
Granulitic Gabbronorite (2)	(Light Purple)
Granulitic Gabbronorite (2A)	(Brown)



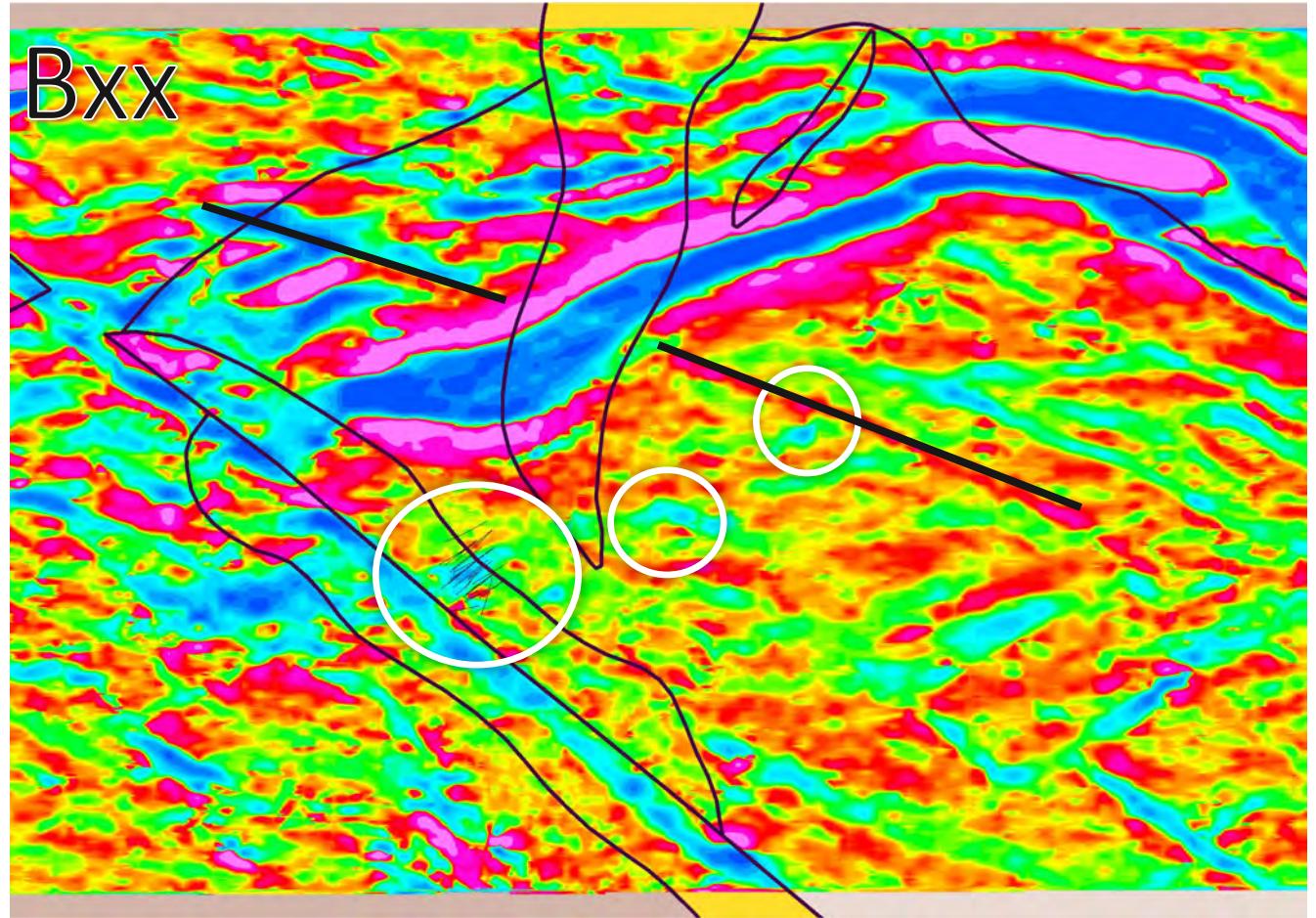
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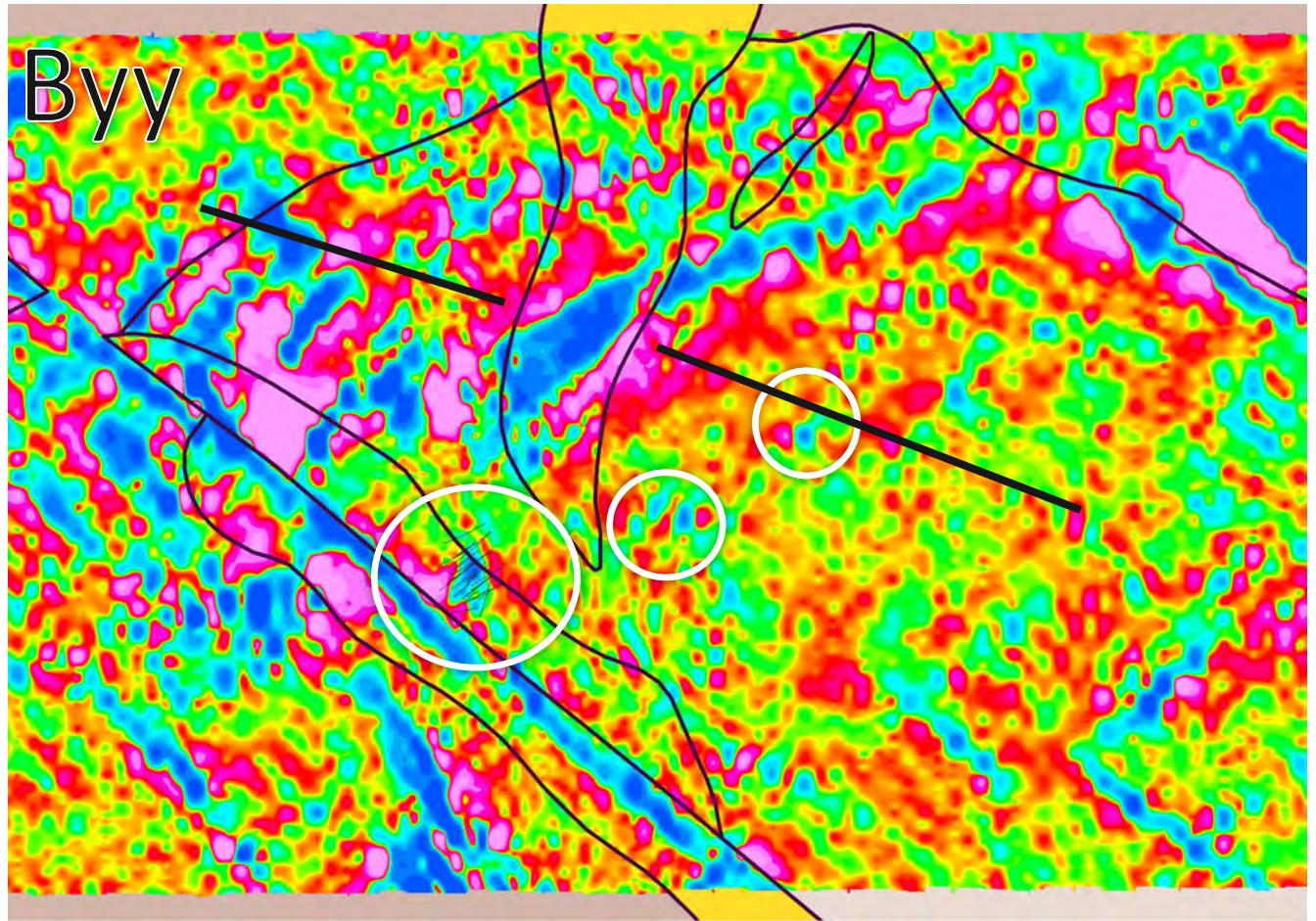
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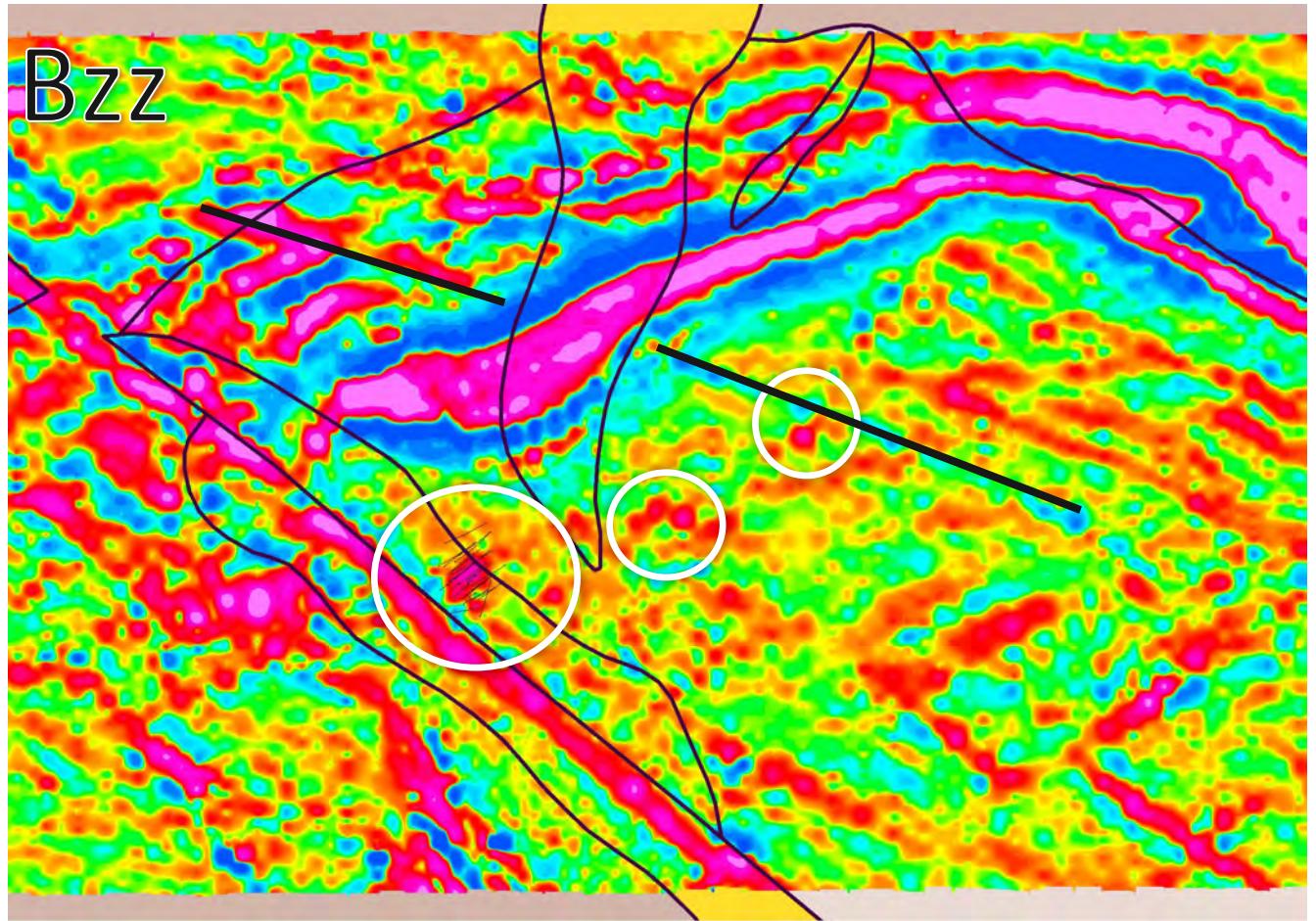
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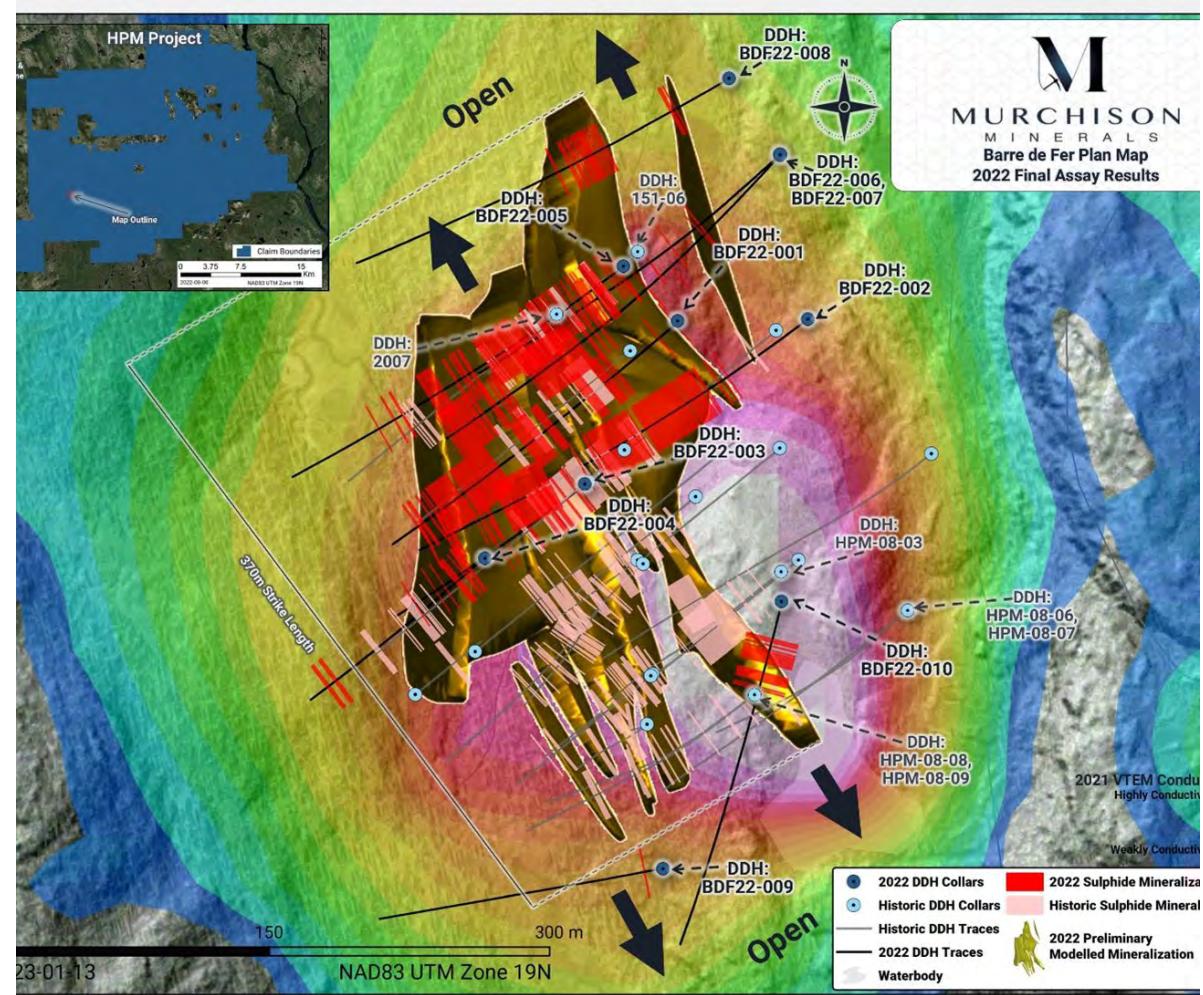
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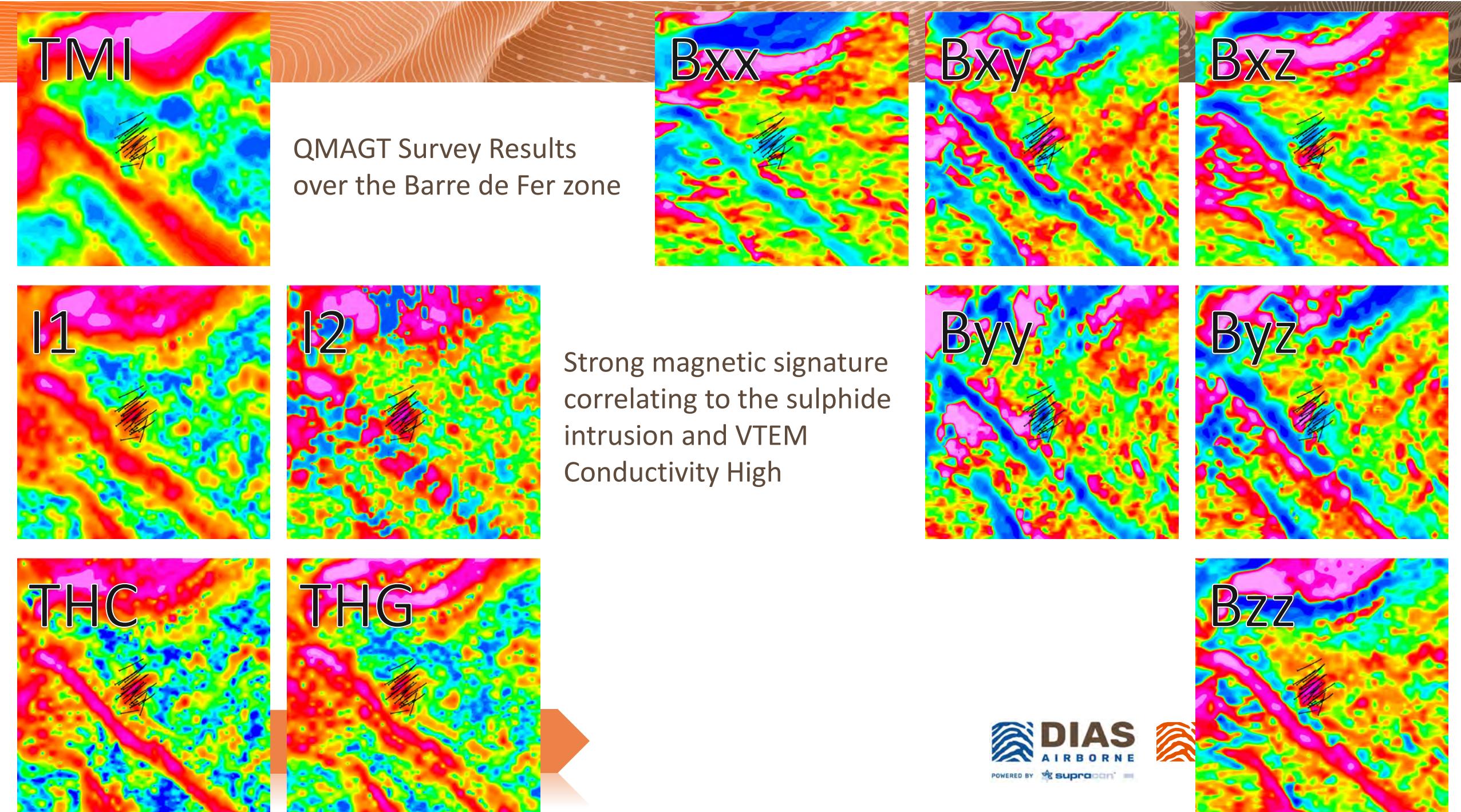


# Case Study: Ni-Cu-Co Murchison – HPM Project

- Barre de Fer mineralization intersections overlain on VTEM Conductivity



Used with permission: <https://murchisonminerals.ca/projects/hpm-project/>





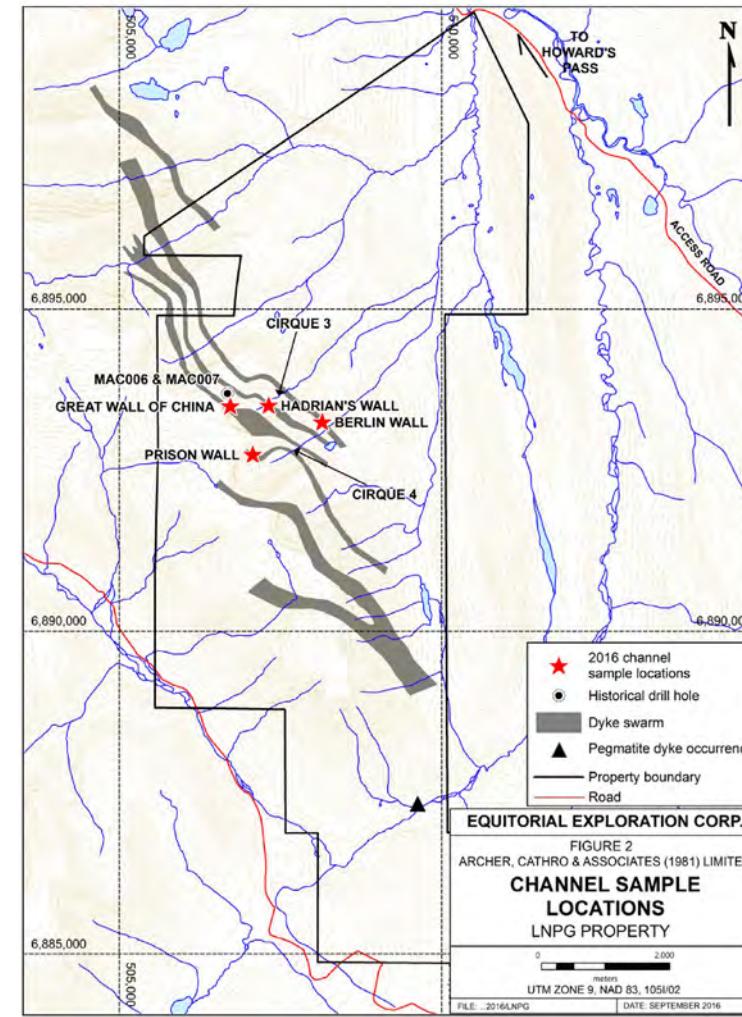
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# Case Study: Lithium Lake Winn Resources – (LNPG) Little Nahanni Pegmatite Group

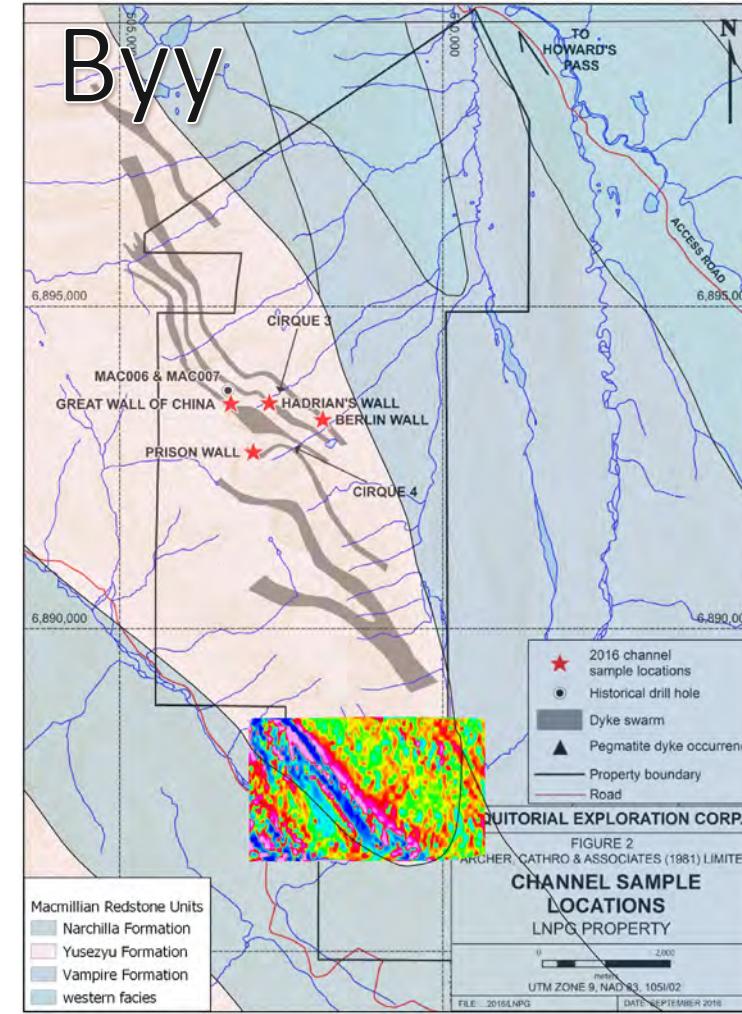
- Branching Pegmatite Branching Dyke Swarm
- LCT pegmatites at LNPG do not have a particularly strong magnetic response
- High sensitivity of the SQUID and resolution of the full tensor measurement should provide the best-case scenario for detection.
- Survey incomplete at the writing of this presentation.



Used with permission: <https://www.lakewinn.ca/properties/>

# Case Study: Lithium Lake Winn Resources – (LNPG) Little Nahanni Pegmatite Group

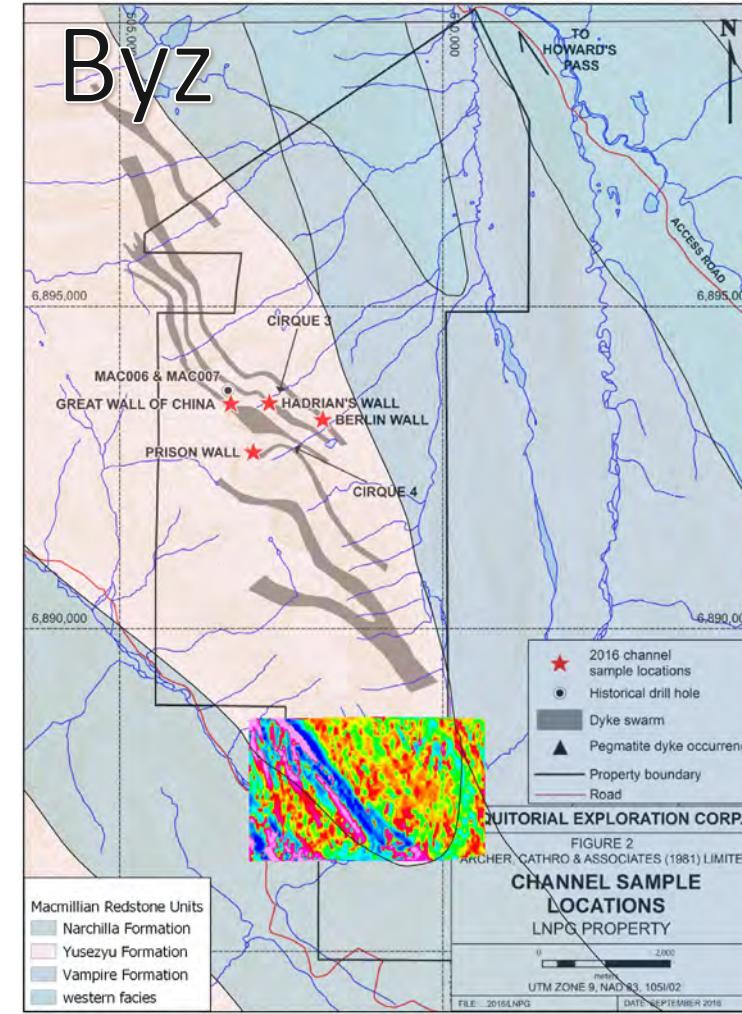
- Byy tensor component overlaid on  
formational geology



Used with permission: <https://www.lakewinn.ca/properties/>

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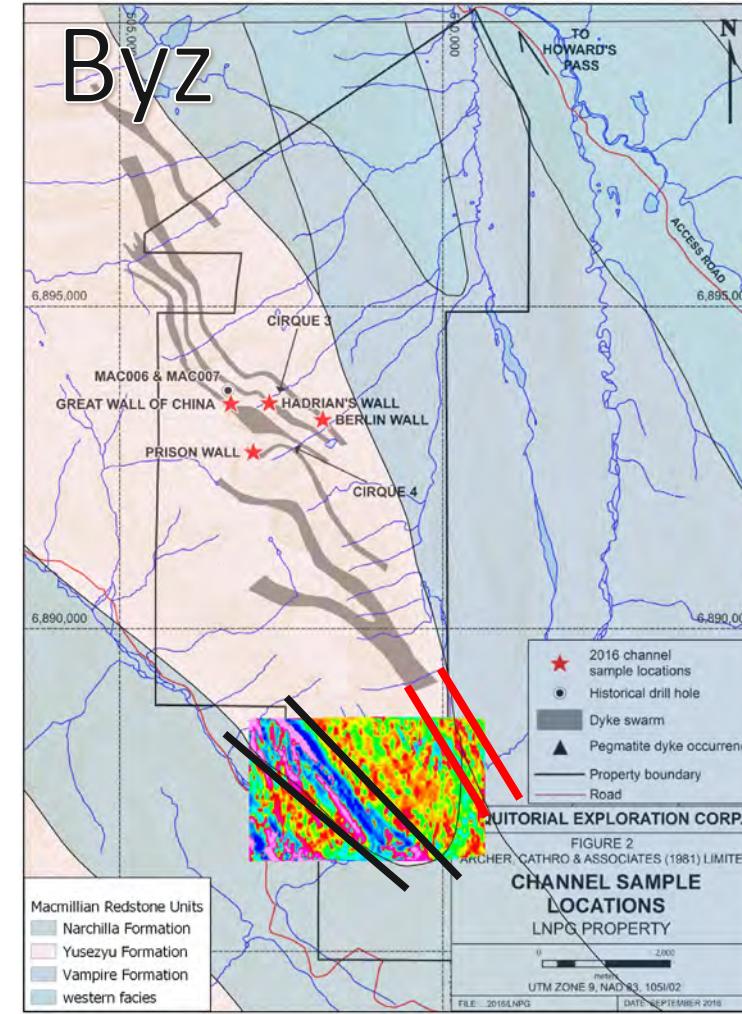
- Byz tensor component overlaid on  
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Used with permission: <https://www.lakewinn.ca/properties/>

# Case Study: Lithium Lake Winn Resources – (LNPG) Little Nahanni Pegmatite Group

- Byz tensor component overlaid on  
formational geology
- Subtle magnetic lineation in Byz, in line  
with the mapped Dyke swarm that may  
be indicative of continuation down strike  
(red)
- Strong magnetic lineation likely related to  
the boundary between the Narchilla /  
Yusezyu Formations, yet to be explained  
geologically in the scope of this project  
(Black)



Used with permission: <https://www.lakewinn.ca/properties/>



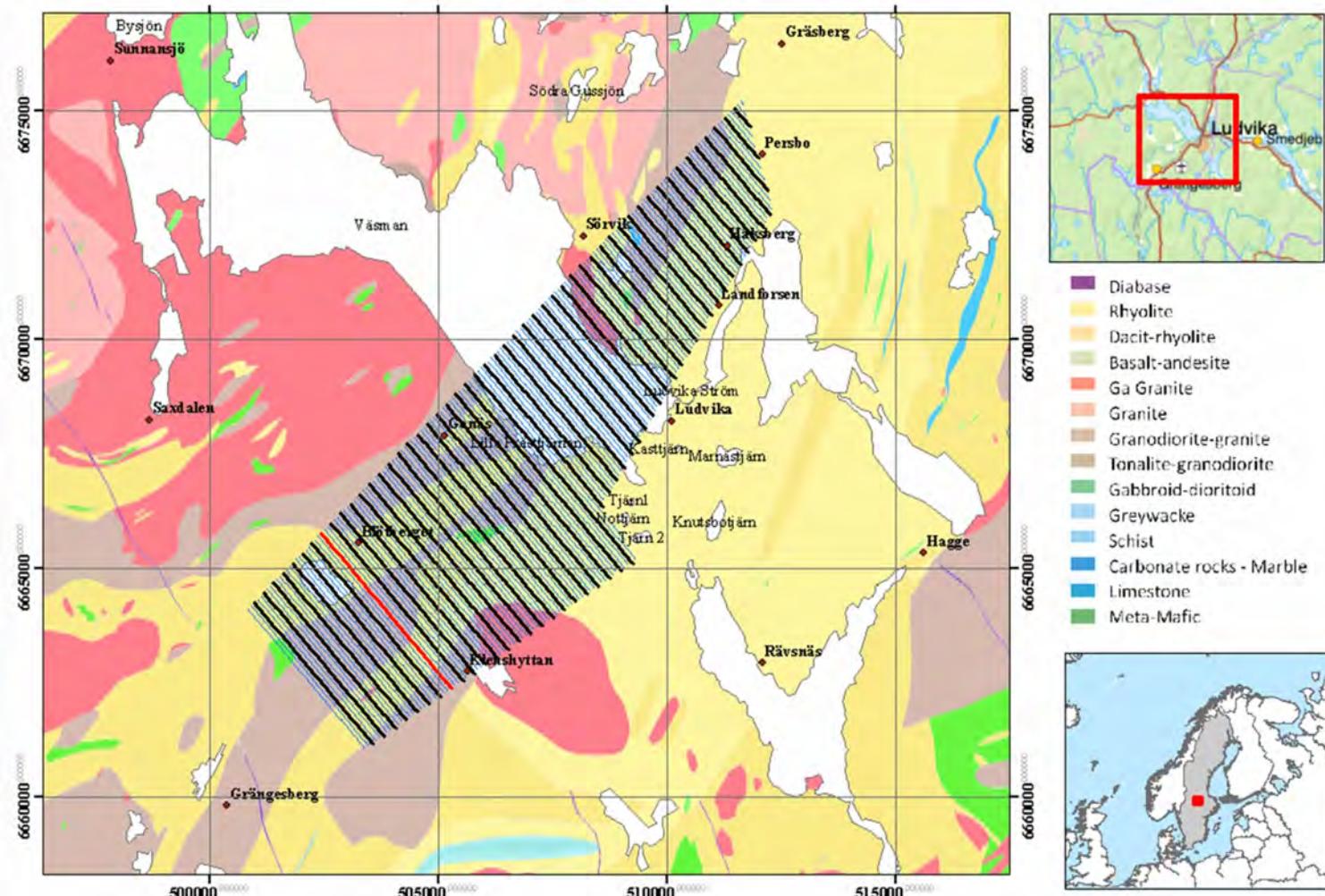
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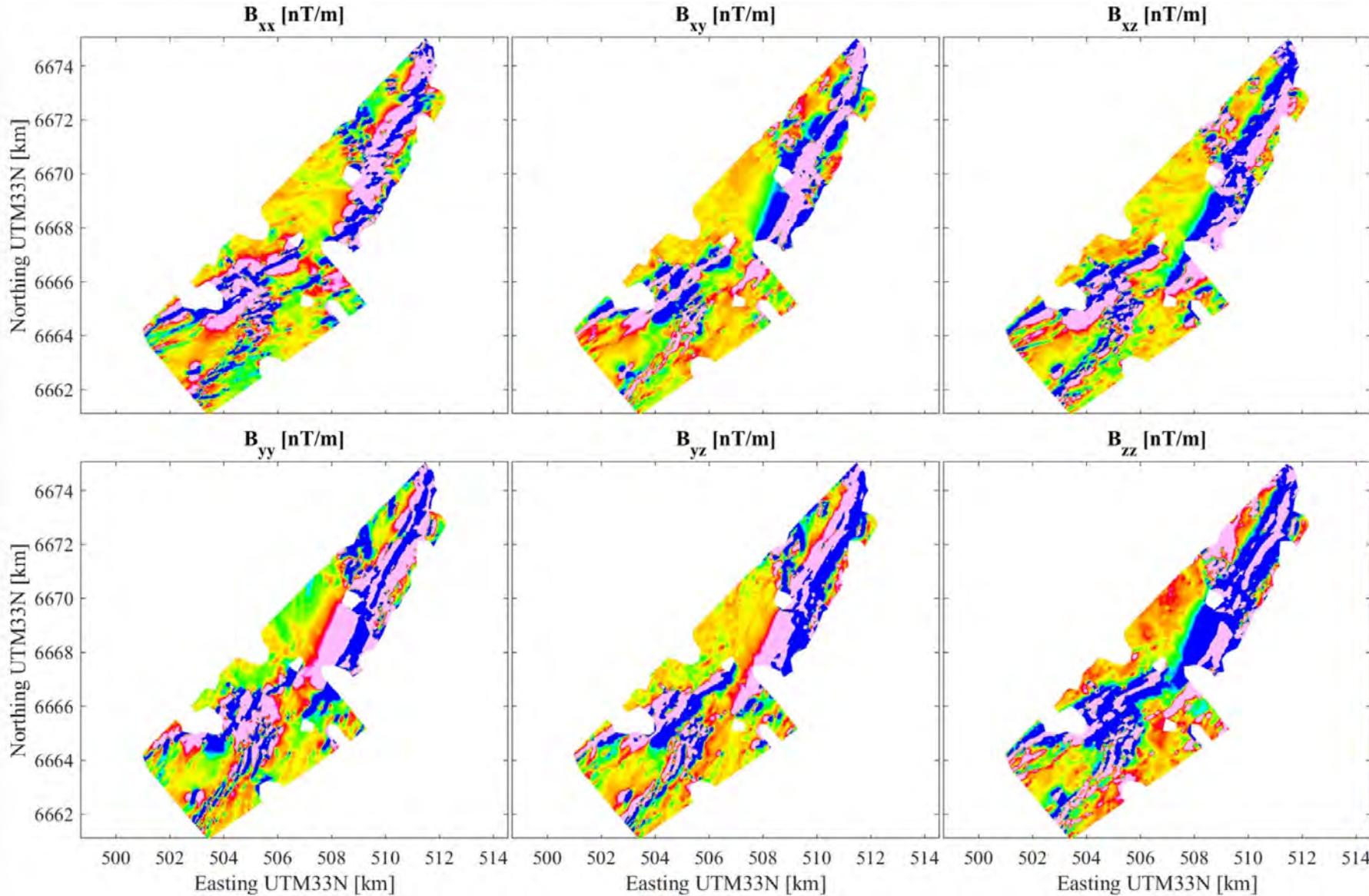


# Case Study: Iron Ore Sweden – Blötberget Project

- Simplified geology shown
- QMAG<sup>T</sup> survey lines are thin blue – 100 m spacing.
- QAMT lines are black – 300 m.

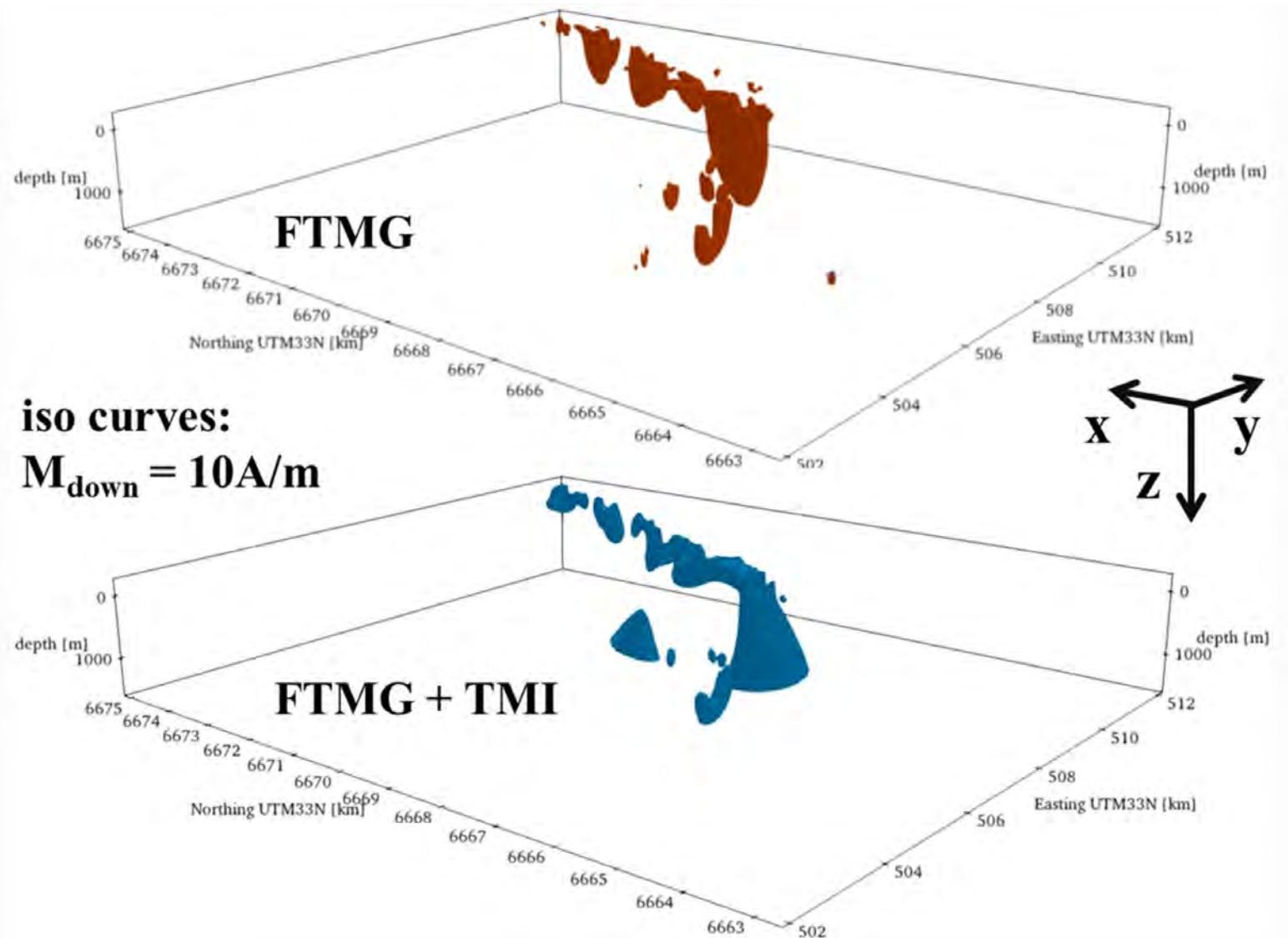


# Case Study: Iron Ore



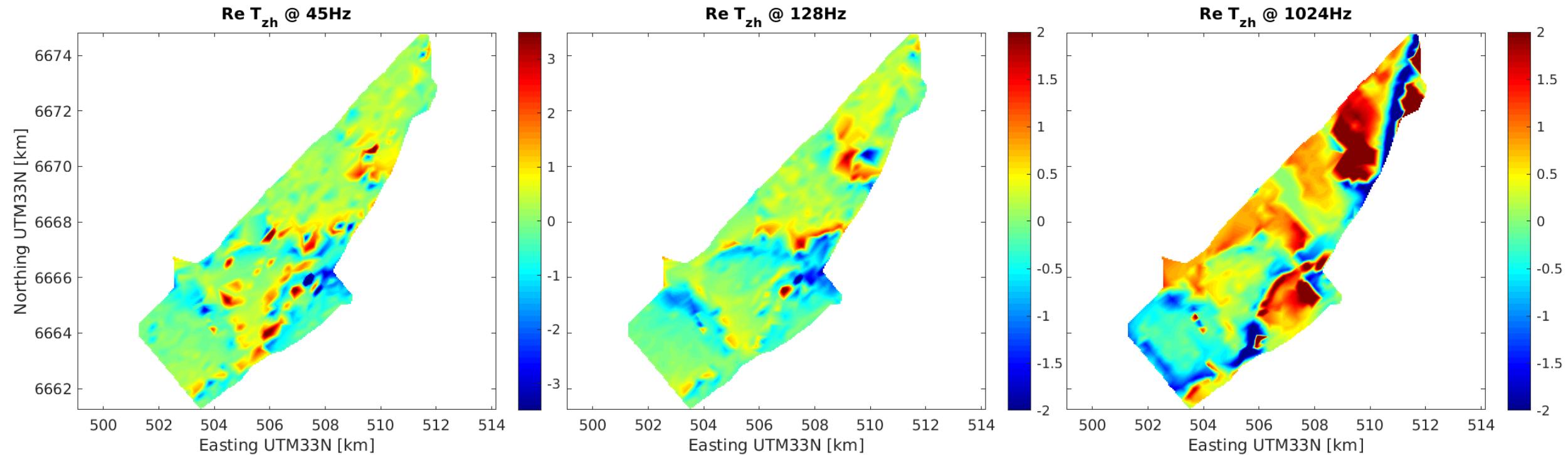
**QMAG<sup>T</sup>**  
**Tensor**  
**component**  
**images**

# Case Study: Iron Ore



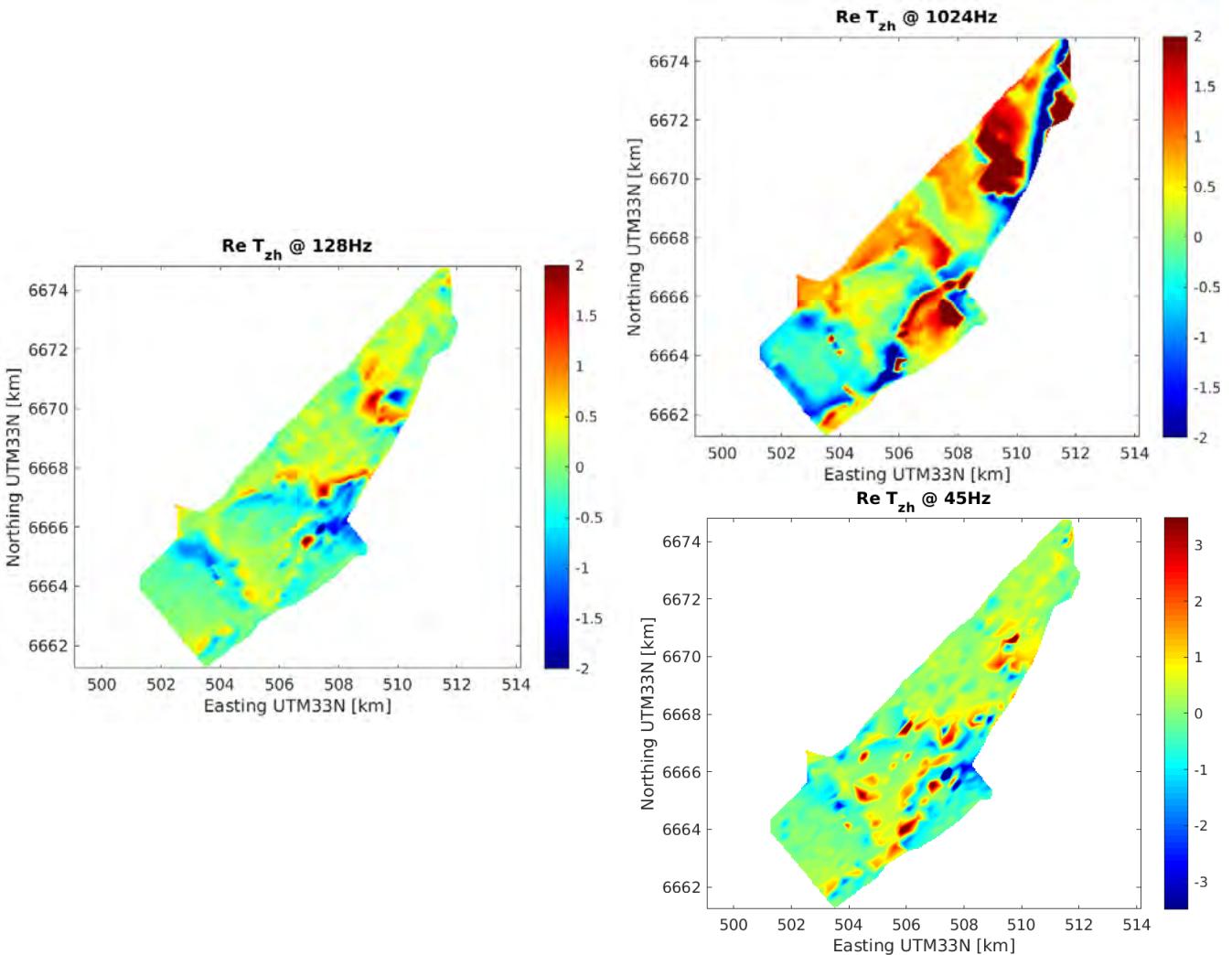
**SVI inversion  
models comparing  
results with and  
without TMI**

# Case Study: Iron Ore – QAMT Transfer functions



# Future Development

- QAMT – 3-Component SQUID Magnetometer for AMT/CSAMT/EM
- Combined QMAG<sup>T</sup> Full Tensor Magnetic Gradiometry incorporating the QAMT SQUID magnetometer for balancing and simultaneous collection of passive AMT.



# Applications

## Current Exploration Environments

- Atypical Kimberlite Detection
- Iron Ore
- Lithium – LCT Pegmatites
- Ni-Cu-Co/PGE

## Interpretation

- Structural analysis
- Joint Inversion
  - TechnolImaging
  - Mira Geoscience
- Remanent magnetisation analysis
- Depth Estimation, Susceptibility & Apparent Resultant Rotation Angle
  - Tensor Research



# Acknowledgement

GLENCORE Canada



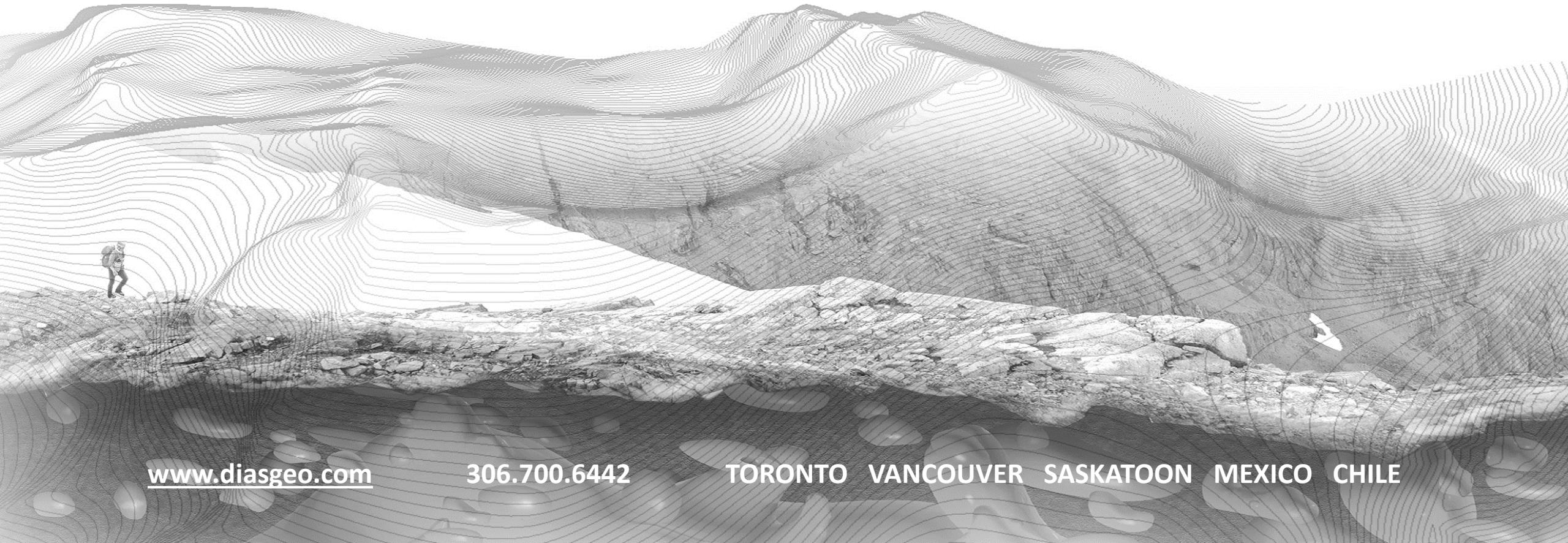
**LAKE WINN**  
RESOURCES CORP.



LEADING GROUND AND AIRBORNE GEOPHYSICAL



KNOWLEDGE THROUGH INNOVATION AND RESOLVE



[www.diasgeo.com](http://www.diasgeo.com)

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