Calibration Report - Helicopter

For Magnetic, Radiometric and Elevation Surveys

It is the responsibility of the Contractor to demonstrate that the Data have been acquired in accordance with the Technical Specifications outlined in Schedule 3 of the Deed (Schedule 3: 1.4a).

Technical Specifications related to the acquisition equipment and its calibration are to be documented in a calibration report and provided to Geoscience Australia prior to survey mobilisation (Schedule 8: 1.1a).

All calibration tests are to be completed within 12 months prior to survey mobilisation (Schedule 3: 1.12j).

1 Survey Details

This calibration report relates to the Survey in Table 1.1.

Table 1.1: Summary of survey details.

Geoscience Australia Project Number	P5020
Geoscience Australia Project Name	East Tasmania Airborne Magnetic & Radiometric Survey 2022
Contractor Company Name	MAGSPEC Airborne Surveys
Contractor Job Number	1298
Acquisition Start Date	20/03/22

2 Aircraft

Table 2.1 lists the aircraft that will be used to acquire data for the Survey and Figure 2.1 shows the location of the sensors on the aircraft. Aircraft performance specifications are listed in Schedule 3:1.1a of the Deed.

Table 2.1: Details of the aircraft used to acquire data for the survey.

Make and Model	Eurocopter AS350 B2
Call Sign	VH-SRB

Figure 2.1: Photo of the survey aircraft showing the location of the sensors (e.g. alkali vapour magnetometer, fluxgate magnetometer, gamma-ray spectrometer, radar altimeter, GNSS antennas).

GPS antenna – Radar = 9.0 m

GPS Antenna – Spectrometer = 8.7 m

GPS Antenna – Magnetometer = 15.6 m

3 Equipment Specifications

Table 3.1: Definitions related to equipment specifications.

Term	Definition
Sensitivity	The least change in a quantity which a detector is able to perceive.
Resolution	The minimum separation of two bodies before their individual identities are lost.
Accuracy	The total error compared to the true value (i.e. how close a measurement is to the true value).
Precision	The repeatability of an instrument measured by the mean deviation of a set of measurements from the average value.

Table 3.2: Specifications of the equipment used in the survey.

Total Field Magnetometer Schedule 3: 1.9	Make and Model	Geometrics G823a
	Type (e.g. caesium vapour)	Caesium Vapour
	Sampling Rate (Hz)	20
	Sensitivity at Sampling Rate (nT)	0.004/√Hz
	Resolution (nT)	0.001
	Absolute Accuracy (nT)	< 3
	Dynamic Range (nT)	20,000 – 100,000
	Serial Number	V4924
Three-Component Fluxgate Magnetometer Schedule 3: 1.9	Make and Model	Billingsley TFM100G2
	Sampling Rate (Hz)	20
	Sensitivity at Sampling Rate (nT)	100µV/nT
	Resolution (nT)	0.01
	Absolute Accuracy (nT)	+/- 0.5 % of full scale
	Dynamic Range (nT)	+/-100,000
	Serial Number	1400
Base Station Magnetometer Schedule 3: 1.10	Make and Model	GEM GSM-19
	Type	Overhauser
	Sampling Rate (Hz)	1
	Sensitivity at Sampling Rate (nT)	0.022
	Resolution (nT)	0.01
	Absolute Accuracy (nT)	0.1
	Dynamic Range (nT)	20,000 – 120,000
	Serial Number	8038007

Gamma-Ray Spectrometer Schedule 3: 1.12	Make and Model	RSI RS-500
	Detector Geometry (e.g. tabular/12 crystals in 3 x 4 configuration)	Tabular 4x crystals per pack
	Integration Interval (seconds)	1.0 or 0.5
	No. Channels	1024 (256 recorded)
	Energy Range (keV)	0-3,000
	Downward Detector Volume (litres)	32 (2x 16)
	Live Time Accuracy (%)	99.5 ("zero" dead time)
	Overall System Resolution (%)	<5.0
	Self-Stabilising?	Yes
	Serial Number	6018
Radar Altimeter Schedule 3: 1.6	Make and Model	Honeywell KRA-405B
	Sampling Rate (Hz)	20
	Operating Range (m)	0-762
	Absolute Accuracy (cm)	91
	Precision (cm)	10
	Serial Number	5759
Acquisition System Schedule 3: 1.2	Make and Model	GeoResults ZDAS DX2
	Oversampling?	N/A
	Options available (switches or on the fly corrections/processing)	gradiometer
	Fiducial Precision	0.05 sec
	Serial Number	Z201
Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) Schedule 3: 1.5	Make and Model	Novatel OEM719
	Sampling Rate (Hz)	2
	Differential Mode?	Y
	Horizontal Accuracy (cm)	40
	Vertical Accuracy (cm)	40
	Serial Number	DMGW18050179E
Barometer Schedule 3: 1.7	Make and Model	Setra 276
	Sampling Rate (Hz)	20
	Air Pressure Precision (mbar)	0.01
	Temperature Precision (°C)	0.1
	Serial Number	N/A

4 Altimeter Calibration

4.1 Parallax

A parallax correction must be applied with respect to the magnetic, gamma-ray spectrometric and elevation Data. The navigation Data positions must be interpolated rather than interpolating the geophysical Data (Schedule 3: 1.8b).

Description of Method
At 20Hz sampling rate, a parallax of +4 fiducials was determined for the radar altimeter system from visual inspection of the profile data.

4.2 Linearity Test

Altimeter linearity should be verified before commencement of Survey operations by flying over a level airstrip on barometric instruments at terrain clearances of 30, 60, 80, 100, 150 and 300 m approximately (Schedule 3: 1.6b-c).

Table 4.1: Details of the linearity test.

Date	19th March 2022
Location	Cambridge, Tasmania
Aircraft Call Sign	VH-SRB
Vertical Datum Recorded by GNSS	GRS80
Calibration Range Height (m) - Relative to Vertical Datum of GNSS	11.8
Vertical Offset Between the GNSS and the Radar Altimeter (m)	2.87

Figure 4.1: Map view showing the location of the calibration range where the linearity test was performed.

Description of Method
On 19th March 2022, height stacks were performed over the Cambridge airstrip to check and calibrate the radar altimeter. The GPS height of the airstrip was removed from the GPS height during the stacks. Physical offsets between the GPS and radar altimeter sensors were taken into account.

GPS to airstrip (m)	3.14
GPS to Radar (m)	2.87

Table 4.2: Definitions related to the linearity test.

Term		Definition
Calibration Range Height		The vertical height of the calibration range shown above (i.e. mean ground level) determined by the method noted in Table 4.1.
Approx. Terrain Clearance		The approximate heights above the calibration range at which the linearity test is to be applied.
GNSS Height	Raw	The measured output of the GNSS relative to the vertical datum specified in Table 4.1.
	Mean Ground Level	'GNSS Height Raw' minus the 'Calibration Range Height' to achieve a value relative to the mean ground level.
Radar Altimeter	Raw	The measured output of the radar altimeter in metres.
	Vertically Corrected	The values in 'Radar Altimeter Height Raw' adjusted to account for the vertical offset between the GNSS and the altimeter on the aircraft.
	Calibrated	The values in 'Radar Altimeter Vertically Corrected' calibrated using the 'GNSS Height Mean Ground Level' values.

Table 4.3: GNSS and radar measurements (raw, corrected and calibrated) relative to the vertical datum specified in Table 4.1.

Approx. Terrain Clearance (m)	GNSS Height (m)		Radar Altimeter Height (m)		
	Raw	Mean Ground Level	Raw	Vertically Corrected	Calibrated
30	42.52	30.72	30.59	33.46	30.20
60	70.67	58.87	58.11	60.98	58.38
80	89.23	77.43	76.01	78.88	76.95
100	107.03	95.23	95.48	98.35	94.77
150	159.02	147.22	146.55	149.42	146.80
300	303.29	291.49	291.34	294.21	291.20

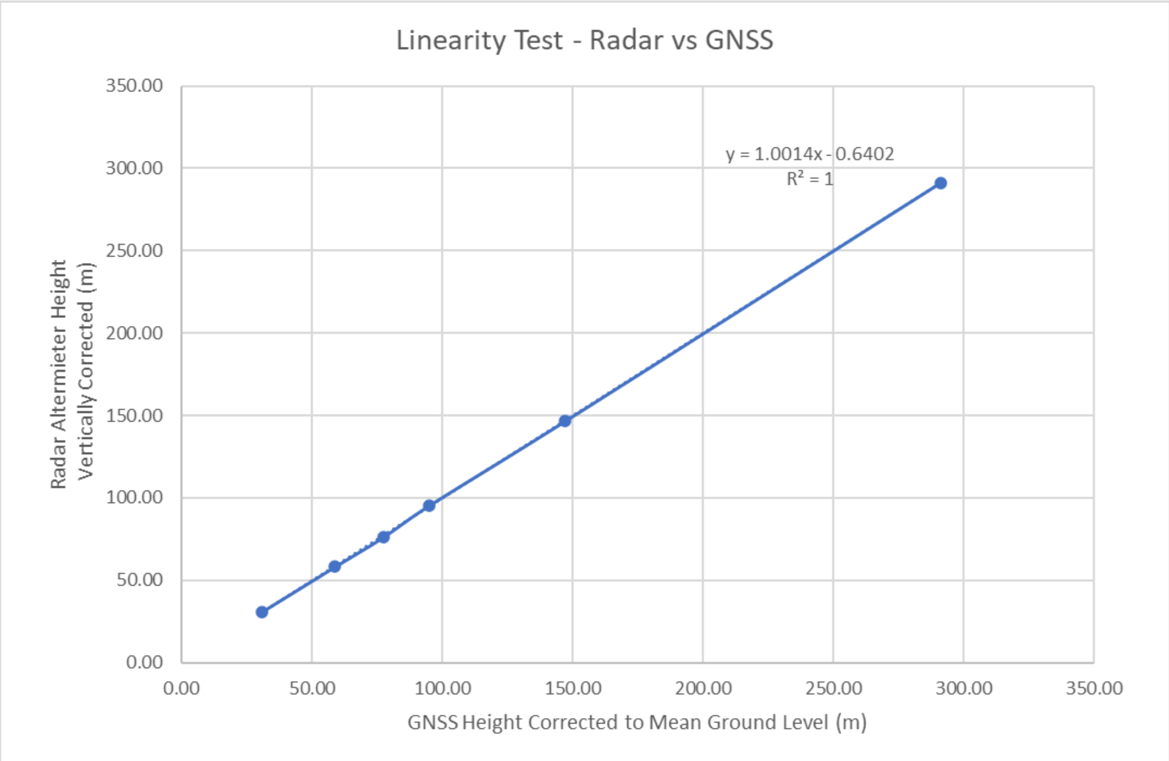


Figure 4.2: Radar Altimeter Height Vertically Corrected vs GNSS Height Corrected to Mean Ground Level from Table 4.2 showing the regression line, equation and R^2 value.

Please indicate if the altimeter has been calibrated in accordance with the Deed: YES ☑ / NO ☐

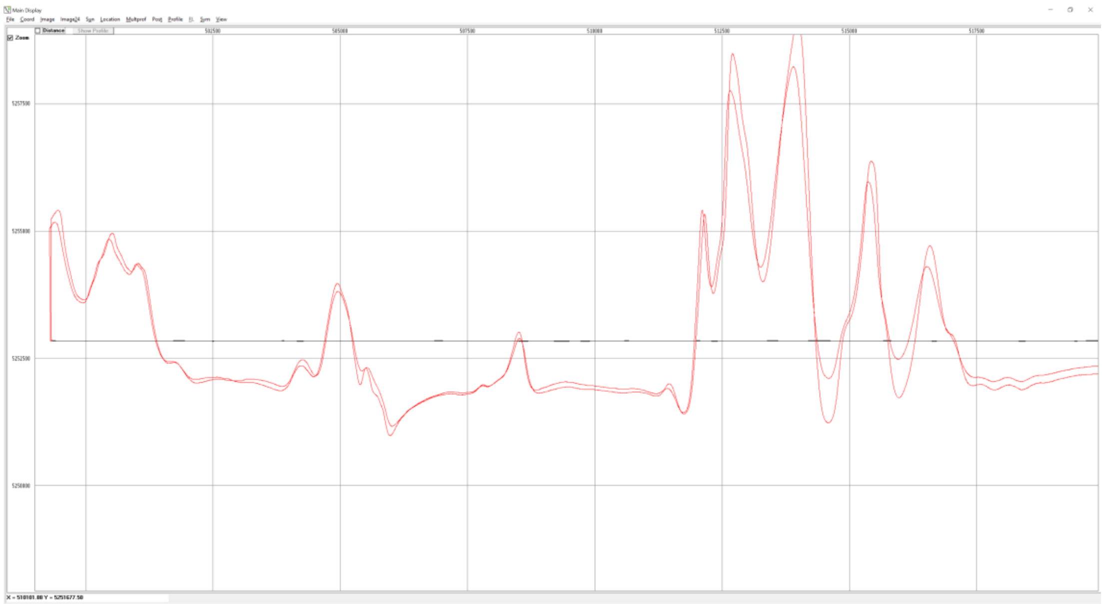
5 Magnetometer Calibration

5.1 Parallax

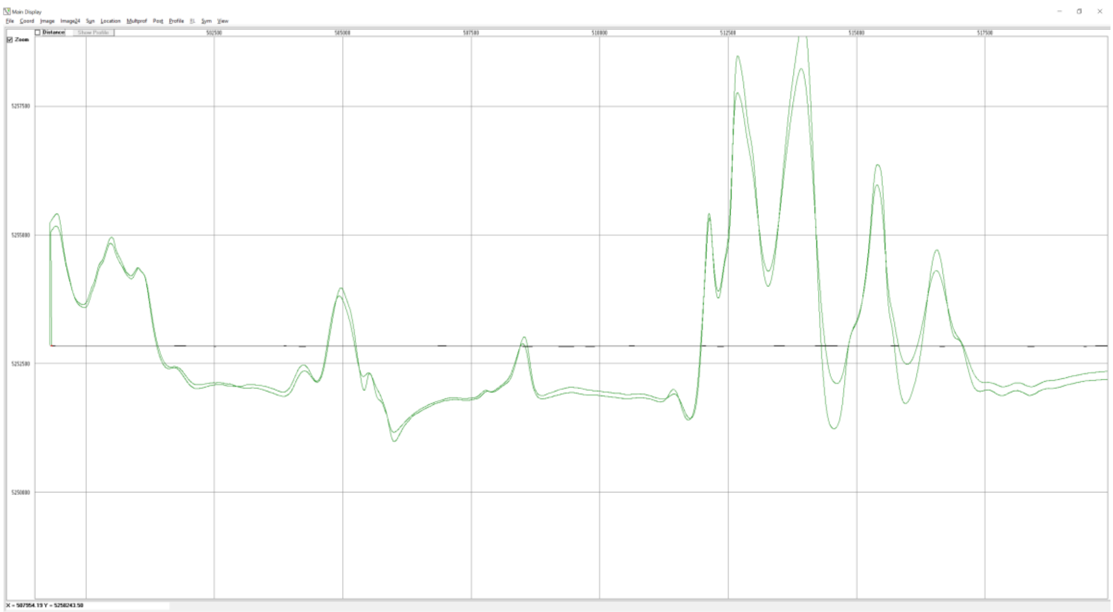
A parallax correction must be applied with respect to the magnetic, gamma-ray spectrometric and elevation Data. The navigation Data positions must be interpolated rather than interpolating the geophysical Data (Schedule 3: 1.8b).

Description of Method

On 27th March 2022, a magnetometer parallax test was conducted by flying the same line in opposite directions. Magnetic profiles of the test are shown below, with the parallax correction determined to be +8.5 fiducials: -



Magnetic profiles before parallax application



Magnetic profiles after parallax application

5.2 Manoeuvre Noise Test

Manoeuvre noise must be compensated to less than 0.2 nT peak to peak for manoeuvres with 10° rolls, 5° pitches and 5° yaws (Schedule 3: 1.9e).

Magnetometer manoeuvre noise tests must be performed by flying a test line 2500 m above ground level, or higher, in an area of low magnetic gradient. The test line must consist of line segments flown on all headings on which that particular Aircraft will be conducting Survey flying. Whilst flying each line segment of the test line, the Aircraft shall perform a series of 10° rolls, and 5° pitches and yaws. Each manoeuvre type shall have a minimum duration of 30 s. The digital records of the manoeuvre tests must be suitably annotated and available to Geoscience Australia for inspection (Schedule 3: 1.9i).

Table 5.1: Details of the manoeuvre noise test.

Date	19th March 2022
Location	Tasmania
Aircraft Call Sign	VH-SRB
Description of Method	

On 19th March 2022, a compbox was flown off the coast of Tasmania to check and calibrate magnetic compensation. The compbox was flown at 10,000 ft, on cardinal directions, north, east, south, and west, respectively. The manoeuvres were flown in the order, pitch, roll, and yaw. The magnetic data is post compensated using a 16-point solution. A 0.125 Hz high pass filter was applied to compensated magnetic data. The average, absolute minimum and maximum peak were summed for a peak to peak difference.

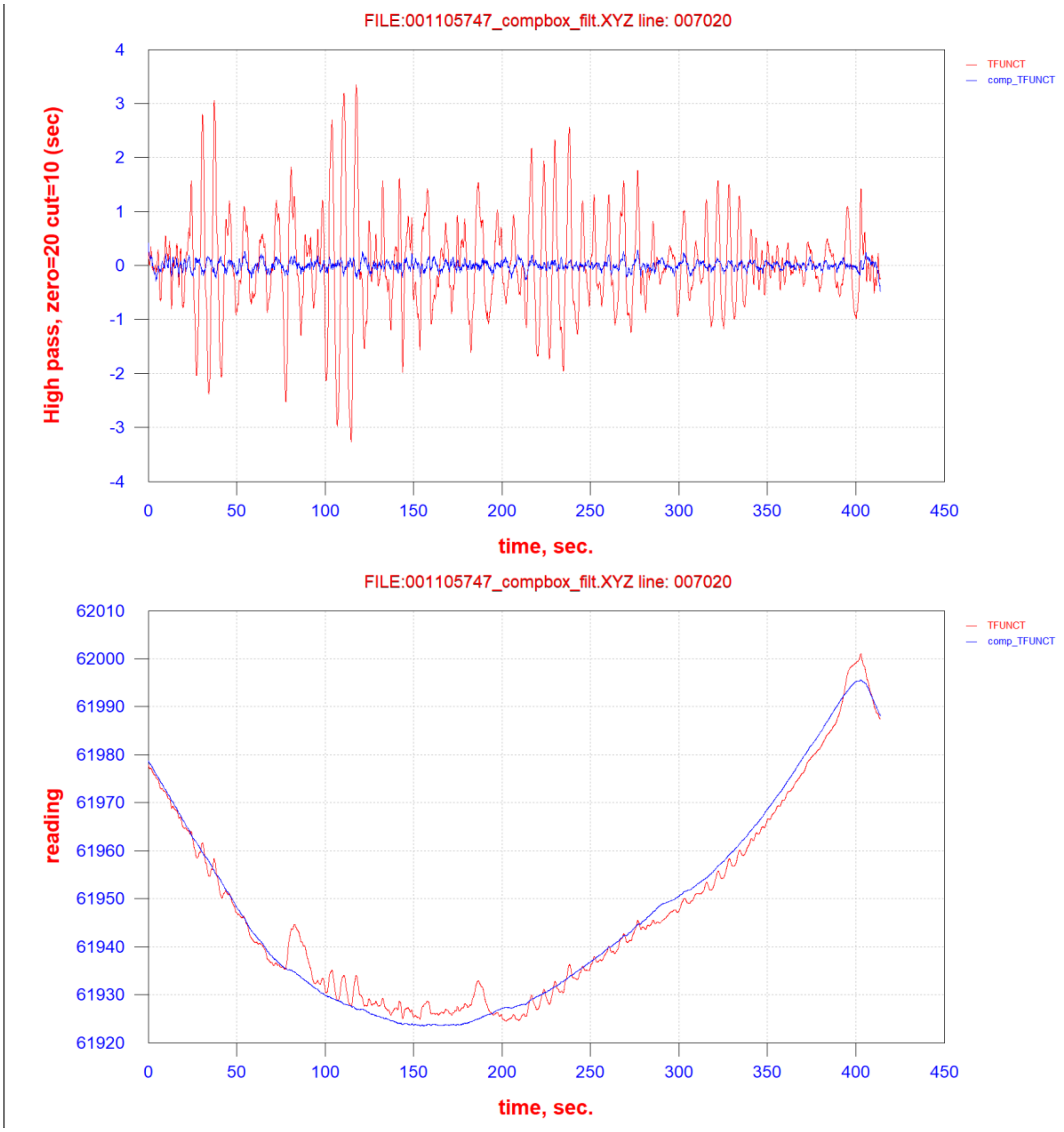


Figure 5.1: Graph of total magnetic intensity/high-pass filtered data (nT) vs. time (seconds) with roll, pitch and yaw manoeuvres and flight direction annotated.

Table 5.2: Recorded compensation values for various manoeuvres.

Flight Direction (°)	Compensation values (nT)		
	10° Pitch	5° Roll	5° Yaw
000	0.0826	0.0781	0.1085
090	0.1016	0.0701	0.0572
180	0.1072	0.0736	0.0892
270	0.0887	0.0754	0.0928

Please indicate if the manoeuvre noise test is within specification: YES ☑ / NO ☐

5.3 Heading Error Test

Heading error must be compensated to ±1 nT or less (Schedule 3: 1.9f).

Magnetometer heading error test lines should be flown at 2500 m in a cloverleaf pattern in an area of low magnetic gradient, with the lines passing over a common ground point. Listings of fiducial numbers and magnetic readings for the common ground point are required for all headings on which that particular Aircraft will be conducting Survey flying, together with coordinates computed as for Survey Data. Due allowance should be made for heading errors in final Data reductions (Schedule 3: 1.9j).

Table 5.3: Details of the heading error test.

Date	19 March 2022
Location	Offshore Betsey Island, Tasmania
Aircraft Call Sign	VH-SRB

Description of Method
On 19th March 2022, a heading error test was conducted by flying a cloverleaf pattern offshore southeast of Betsey Island. The area selected is within a low magnetic gradient. The magnetic reading at a central point in each cardinal direction indicate the heading error of the aircraft. Two heading error values are determined by calculating the difference in the corrected total magnetic field flown in opposite directions.

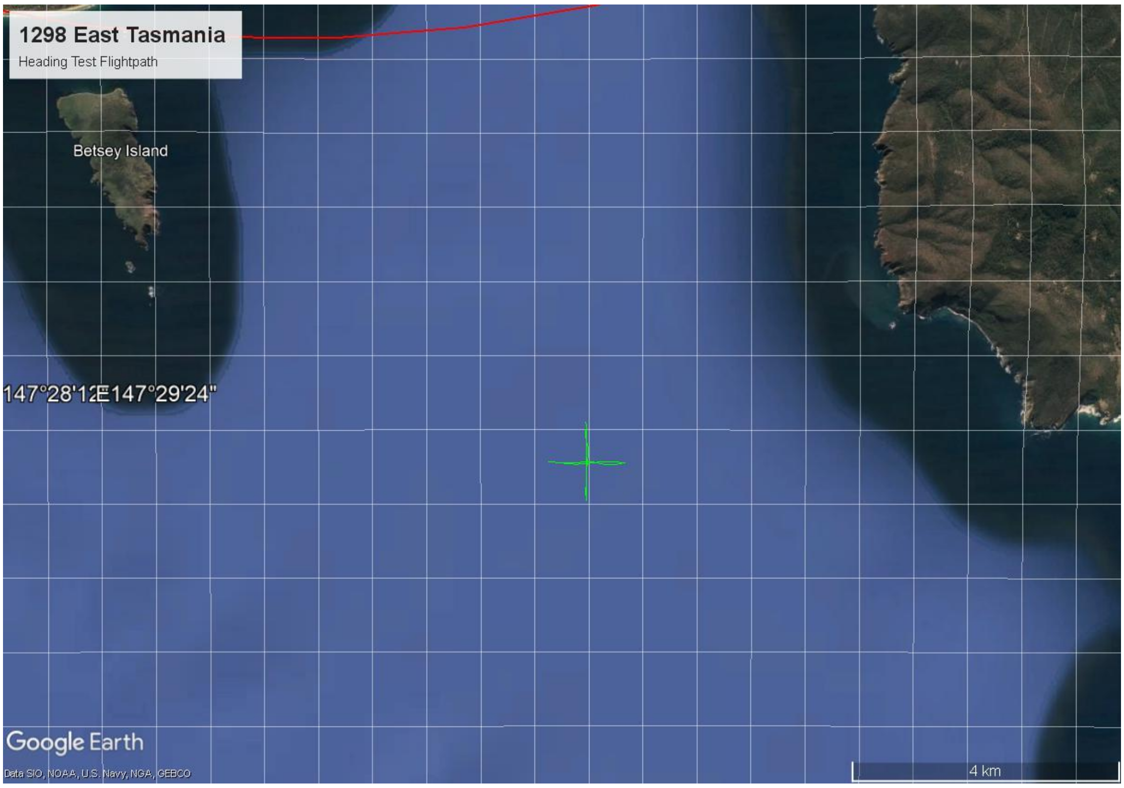


Figure 5.2: Location of bi-directional survey lines

Direction (°T)	Fiducial #	Time (seconds past midnight)	X (m)	Y (m)	GNSS Height (GRS80; m)	Magnetic Total Field Compensated (nT)	Magnetic Total Field Compensated + Diurnal/IGRF/Parallax Corrected (nT)	Heading Error (nT)
000	9554850	49023.85	546352.4	5228545.1	2996.59	61911.03	-48.84	+/-0.31
180	9455750	48924.75	546359.3	5228545.5	2981.89	61911.82	-49.15	+/-0.31
090	9178750	48647.75	546354.7	5228543.9	3004.8	61911.46	-48.39	+/-0.38
270	9291300	48760.30	546357.8	5228545.3	3001.66	61910.71	-48.01	+/-0.38

Table 5.4: Results of the magnetometer heading error test highlighting the crossover point.

Please indicate if the heading error test is within specification: YES ☑ / NO ☐

6 Gamma-Ray Spectrometer Calibration

6.1 Parallax

A parallax correction must be applied with respect to the magnetic, gamma-ray spectrometric and elevation Data. The navigation Data positions must be interpolated rather than interpolating the geophysical Data (Schedule 3: 1.8b).

Description of Method
At 1.0 second sampling, a parallax of -0.5 fiducials was determined for the radiometric system from visual inspection of the profile data.

6.2 Full-Width Half Maximum

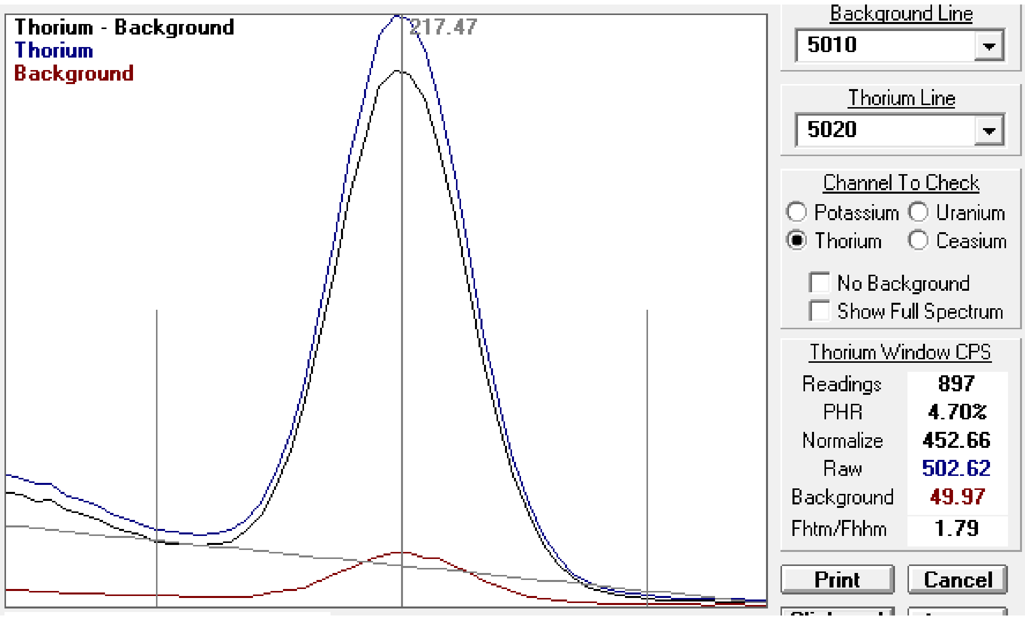
Prior to the commencement of the Survey, or any calibration procedure, the overall system resolution must be better than 7% based on the full-width half maximum of the ^{208}Tl peak at 2615 keV (Schedule 3: 1.12f).

The following windows are used for the energy calibrations: -

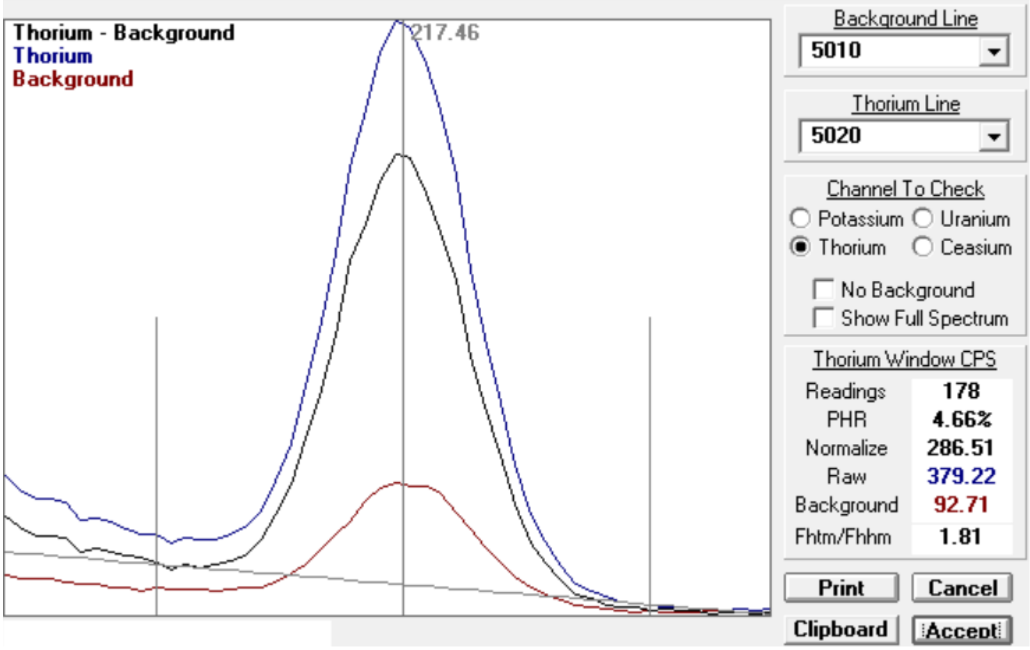
	Low Energy	High Energy (keV)
Total Count	400	2810
Potassium	1370	1570
Uranium	1660	1860
Thorium	2410	2810

Description of Method and %FWHM

On 21/02/21, the aircraft was positioned on the apron at Cambridge Aerodrome, Hobart. Background counts were measured over 15 minutes, followed by the thorium button (extended thorium test).



On 8/3/22, the aircraft was positioned on the apron at Jandakot Airport, Western Australia. Background counts were measured for 3 minutes, followed by the thorium button (standard thorium test)



Date	Peak	PHR	Raw	Background	Normalised Thorium	Fhtm/Fhhm	Readings
21/2/21	217.47	4.70	502.62	49.97	452.66	1.79	897.00
8/3/22	217.46	4.66	379.22	92.71	286.51	1.81	178.00

Overall system resolution was 4.66% (PHR)

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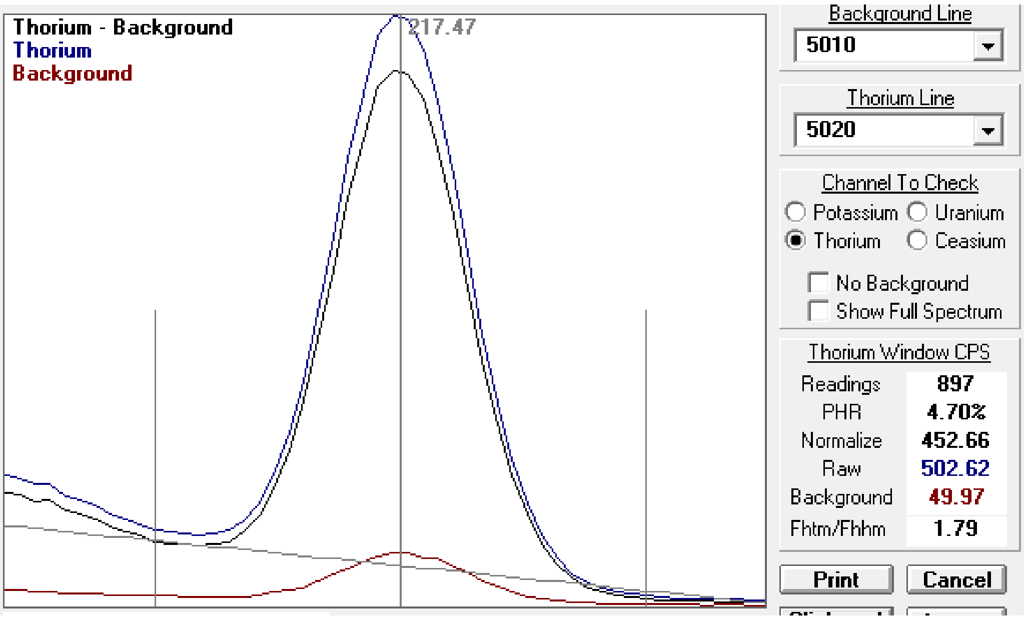

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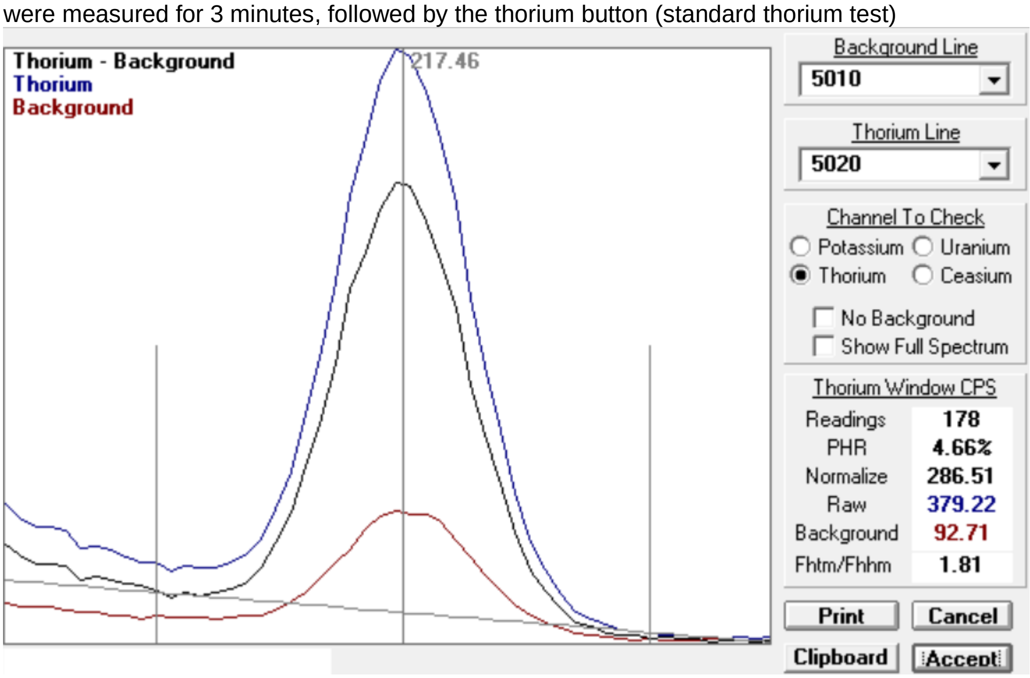

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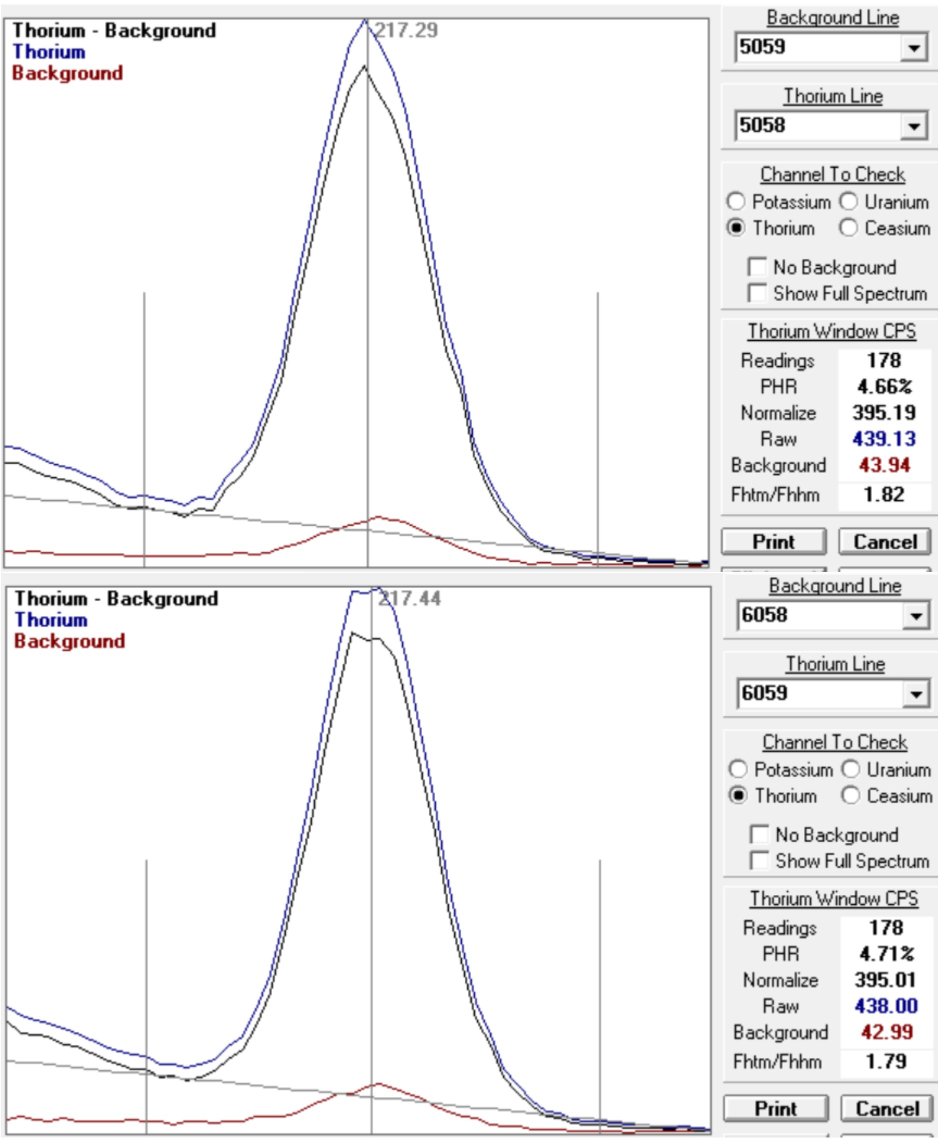
Overall system resolution was 4.66% (PHR)

6.3 Thorium Source Test

Before and after every calibration, thorium source tests must be performed to establish that the system sensitivity has not changed during the calibration. The average of the dead time and background-corrected thorium window count rate from the thorium source must be calculated. If the pre- and post-calibration source checks differ by >3 %, the calibration must be repeated (Schedule 3: 1.12).

Description of Method

The helicopter was positioned near the airstrip and system counts measured for 180 seconds with a thorium source positioned near the spectrometer as required, followed by background readings. These were conducted before and after survey flying (pre- and post- calibration checks).



Peak	PHR	Raw	Background	Normalised Thorium	Fhtm/Fhhm	Readings	Running Mean Th	%Diff
217.4	4.7	438.0	43.0	395.0	1.8	178.0	398.55	0.17
217.3	4.7	439.1	43.9	395.2	1.8	178.0	398.48	0.13

Difference in normalised thorium less than 3%.

Please indicate if the gamma-ray spectrometer calibration is within specification: YES ☑ / NO ☐

6.4 Cosmic and Aircraft Background

Cosmic and aircraft background calibrations must be performed by flying a series of five or more stacks over the sea at heights ranging between 1000 and 3000 m above mean sea level at 250 m intervals (choosing a minimum of 5 heights in this range). The flying time at each altitude should be a minimum of 10 minutes (Schedule 3: 1.12).

Table 6.1: Details of the cosmic and aircraft background calibration.

Date	19th March 2022
Location	Offshore Tasmania
Aircraft Call Sign	VH-SRB

Description of Method
On 19th March 2022 the aircraft was flown offshore at various heights (1,000 ft – 10,000 ft) with the system recording.

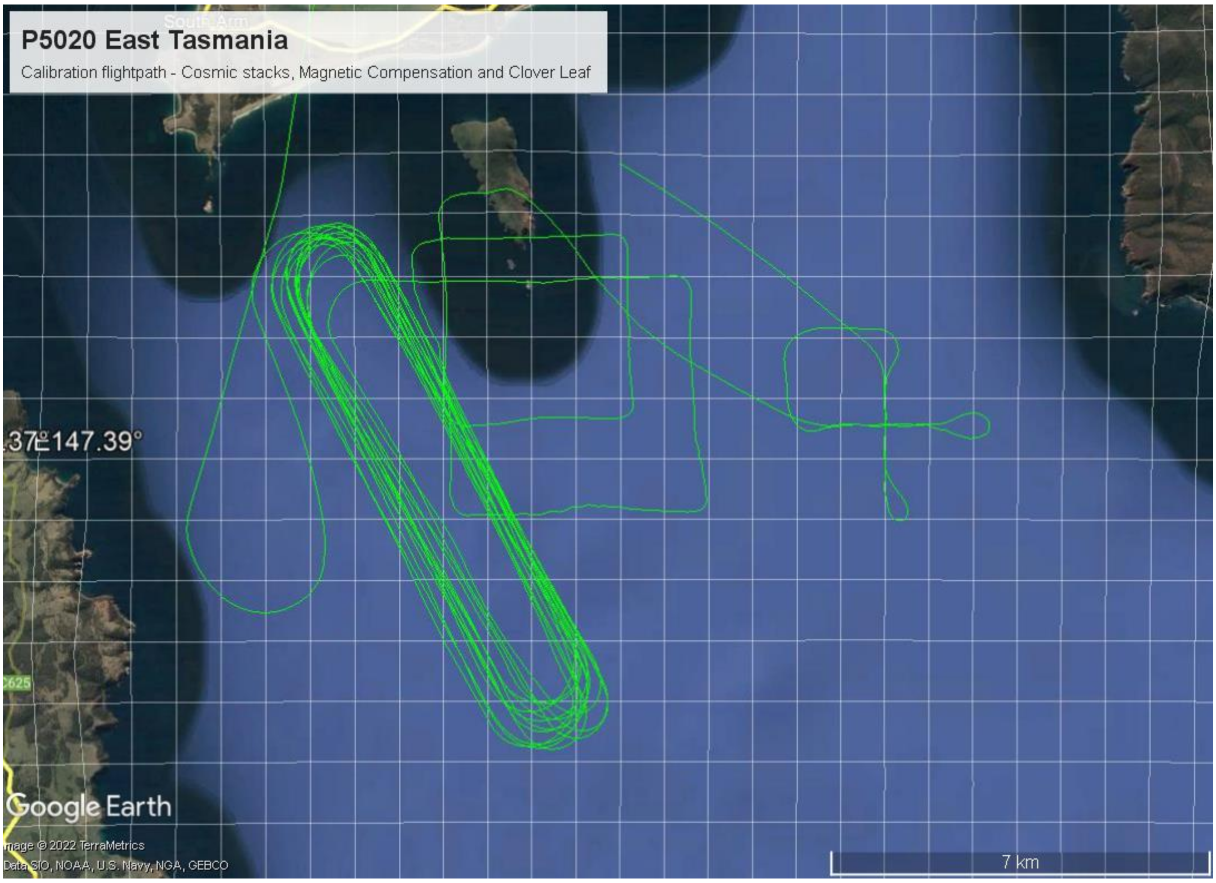


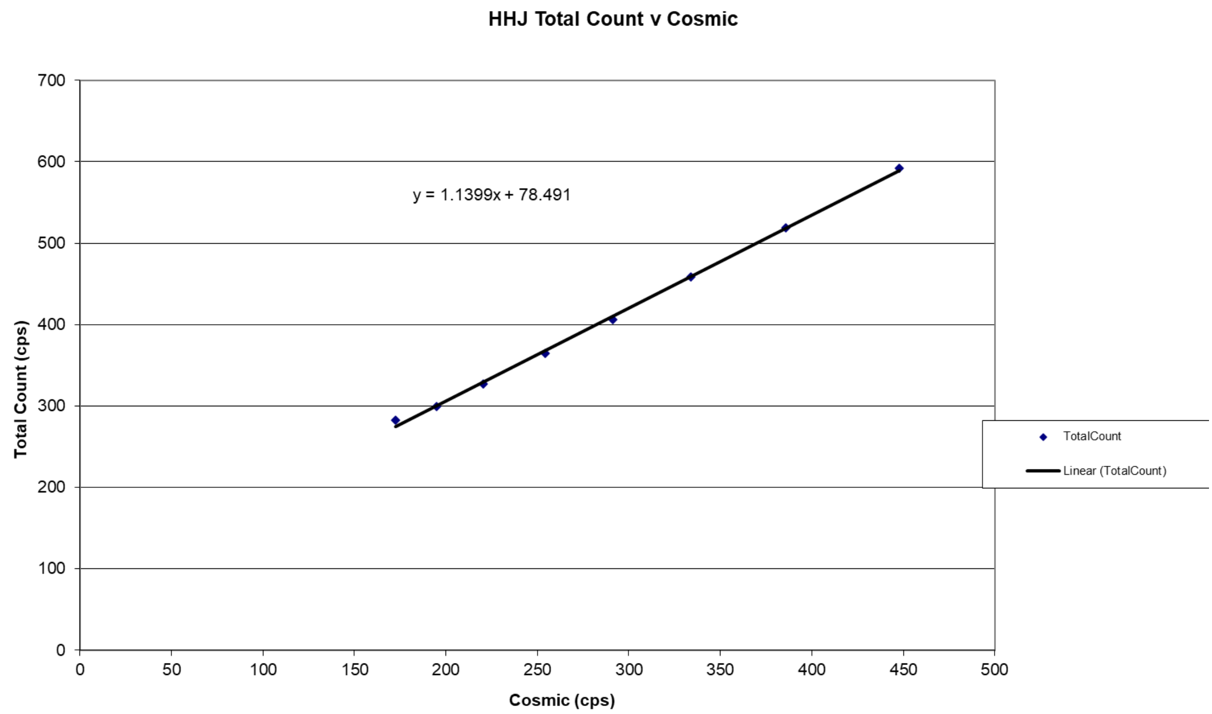
Fig 6.4 Offshore calibration flightpath – cosmic stack, magnetic compensation & clover leaf

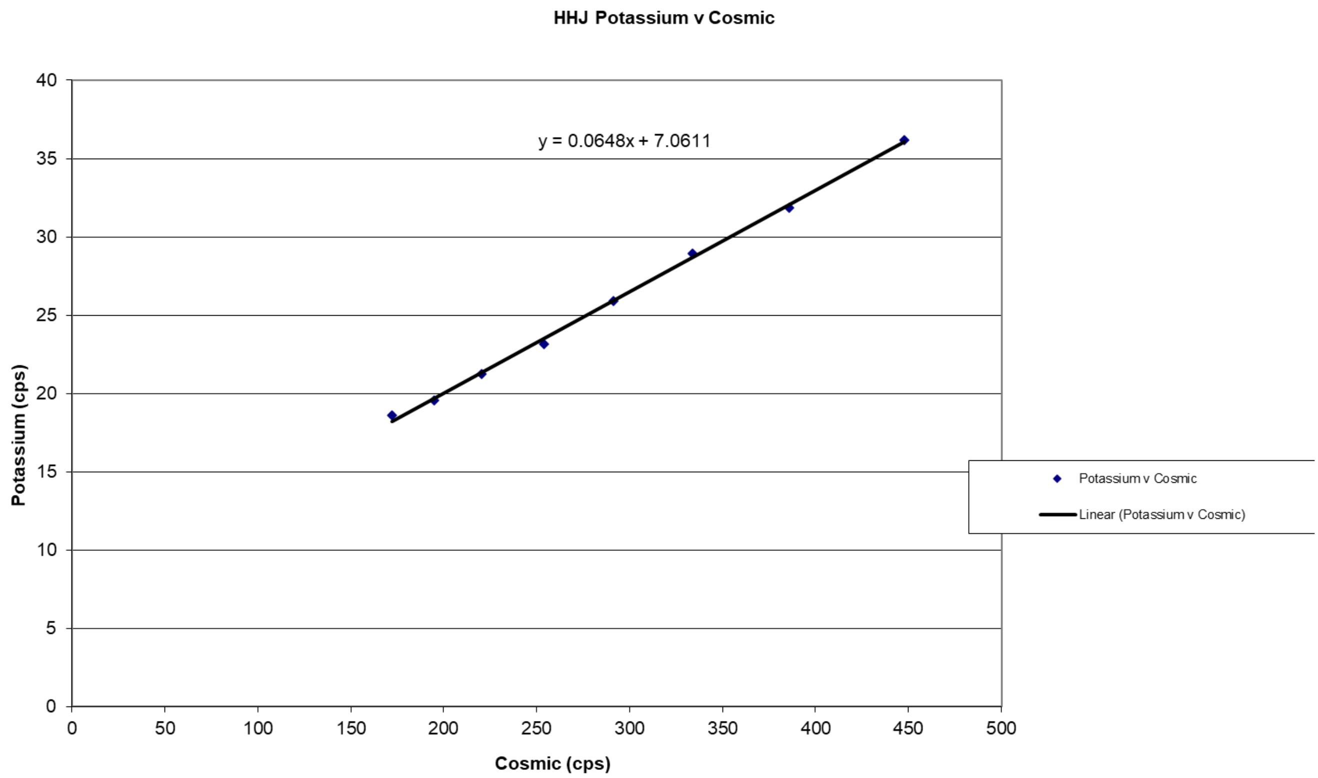
Table 6.2: Cosmic and aircraft background calibration results.

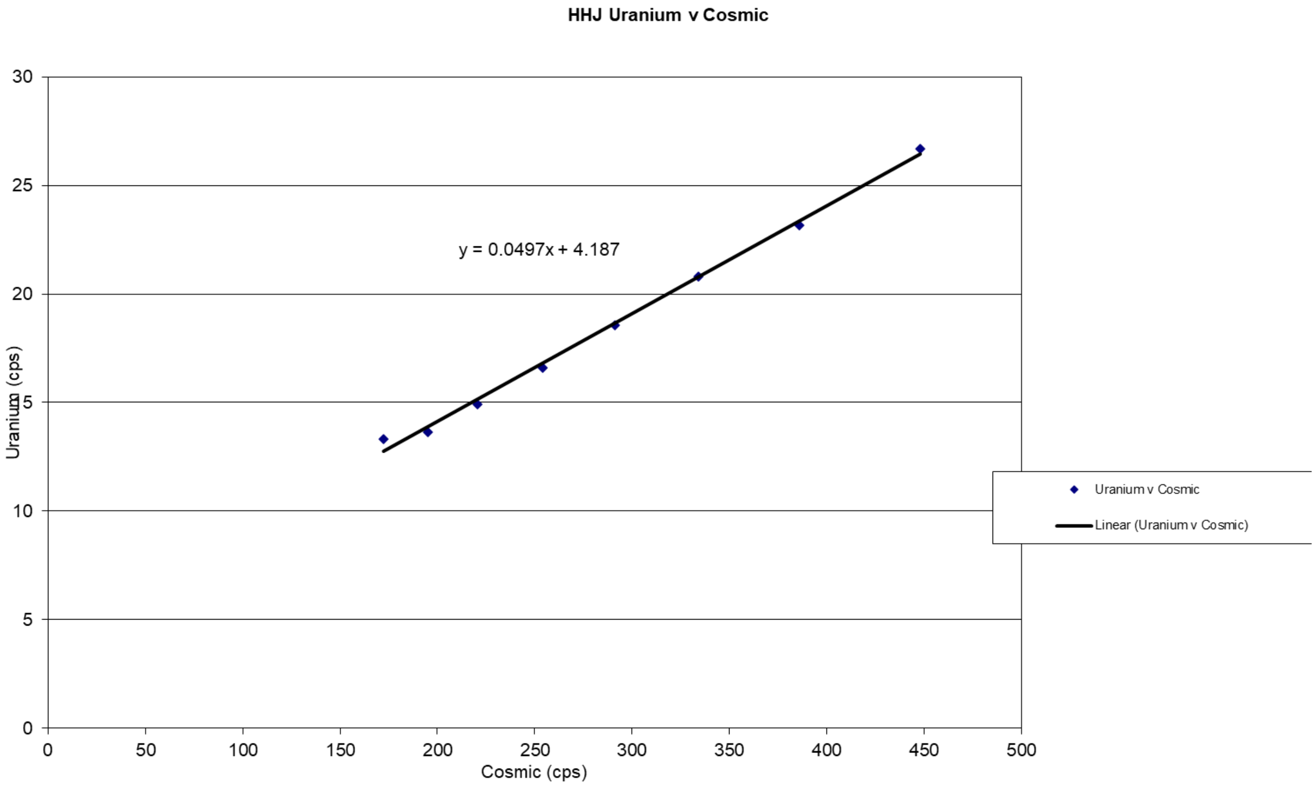
Flying Height (ft)	Cosmic (cps)	TC (cps)	K (cps)	U (cps)	Th (cps)
2000	172	283	19	13	11
3000	195	300	20	14	12
4000	220	327	21	15	14
5000	254	364	23	17	16
6000	291	406	26	19	19
7000	334	458	29	21	22
8000	386	519	32	23	25
9000	448	592	36	27	29

Table 6.3: Calculated aircraft and cosmic background results.

	TC (cps)	K (cps)	U (cps)	Th (cps)
Calculated aircraft background	78.491	7.0611	4.187	0
Calculated cosmic background	1.1399	0.0648	0.0497	0.0645


HHJ Total Count v Cosmic
y = 1.1399x + 78.491
Total Count (cps)
Cosmic (cps)
0
100
200
300
400
500
600
700
0
50
100
150
200
250
300
350
400
450
500
TotalCount
Linear (TotalCount)


HHJ Potassium v Cosmic
y = 0.0648x + 7.0611
Potassium (cps)
Cosmic (cps)
0
5
10
15
20
25
30
35
40
0
50
100
150
200
250
300
350
400
450
500
Potassium v Cosmic
Linear (Potassium v Cosmic)



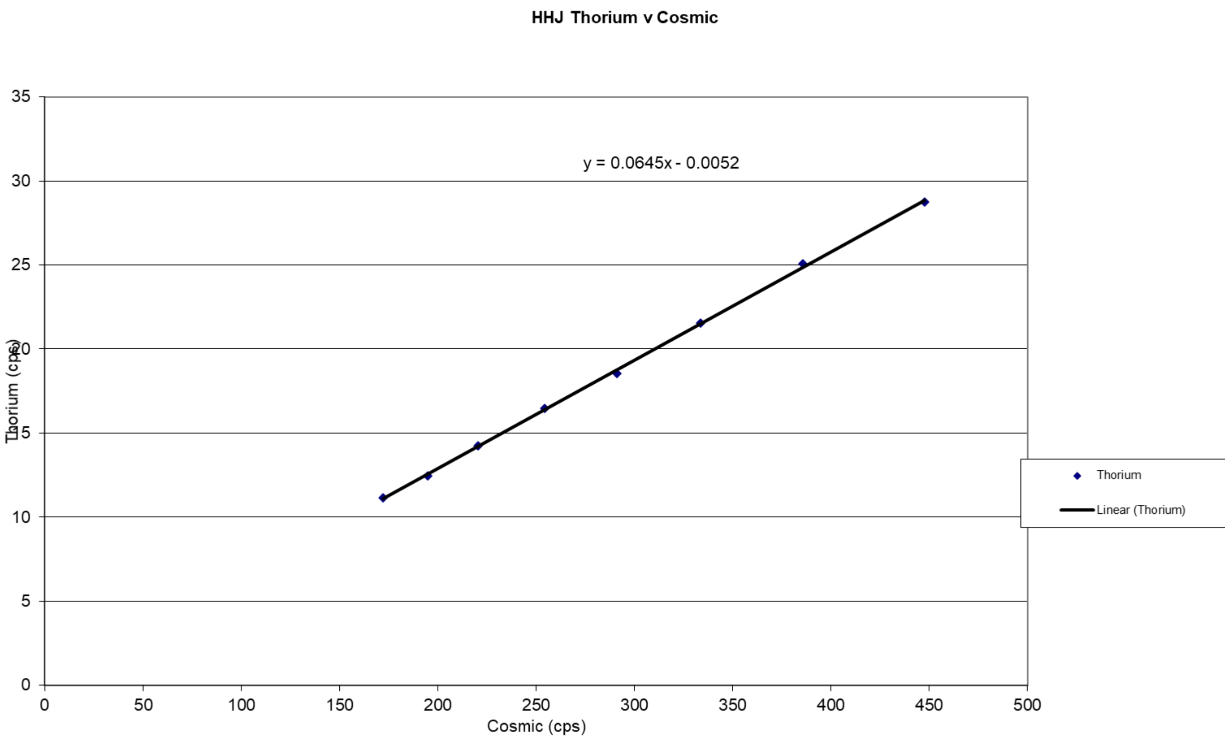


Figure 6.1: High-altitude regression plots for aircraft and cosmic background.

Please indicate whether the cosmic and aircraft background calibration is within specification:

YES ☑ / NO ☐

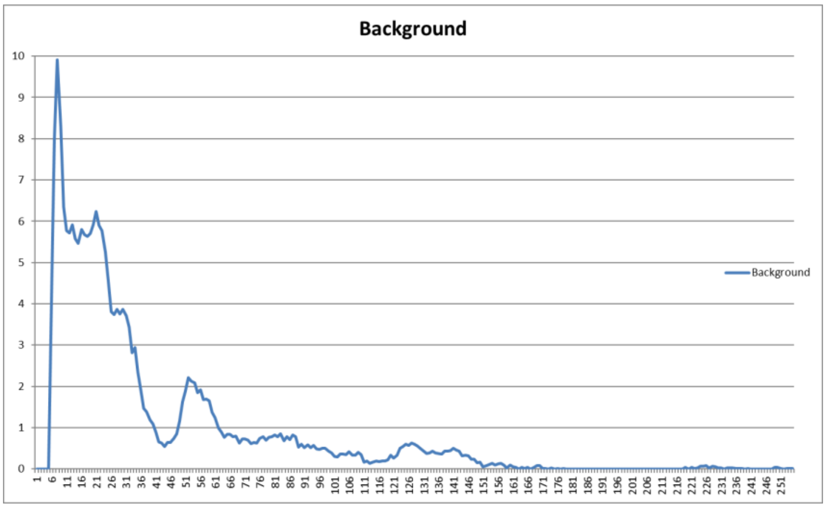
6.5 Radon Background

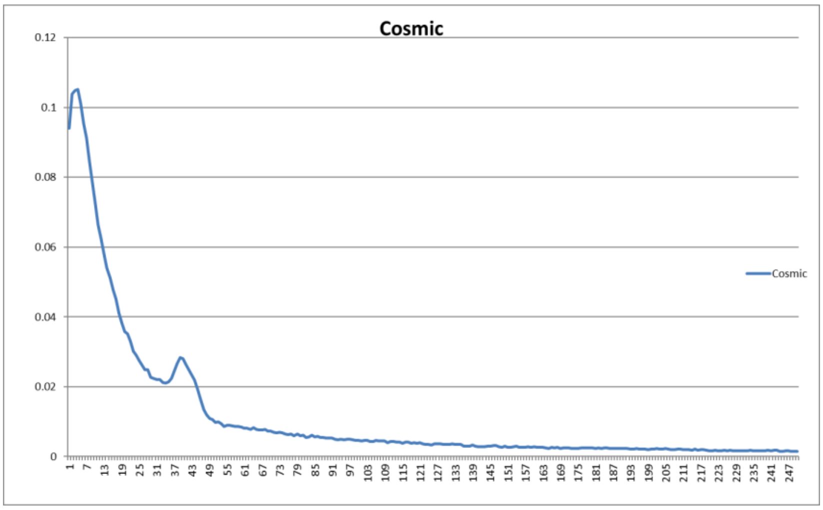
The gamma-ray spectrometer system must be calibrated to remove radon background effects using the spectral-ratio or full–spectrum methods described by Minty (1998), or the upward-looking detector method (IAEA, 2003). A Radon spectrum can be obtained by flying over after in the presence of atmospheric radon and then subtracting the aircraft and cosmic components (Schedule 3: 1.12).

Table 6.4: Details of the radon background calibration.

Date	19th March 2022
Location	Offshore Tasmania
Aircraft Call Sign	VH-SRB

Description of Method
On 19th March 2022, the aircraft was flown offshore Tasmania. The spectra recorded had the cosmic and background components removed to reveal the radon component (see plots below).





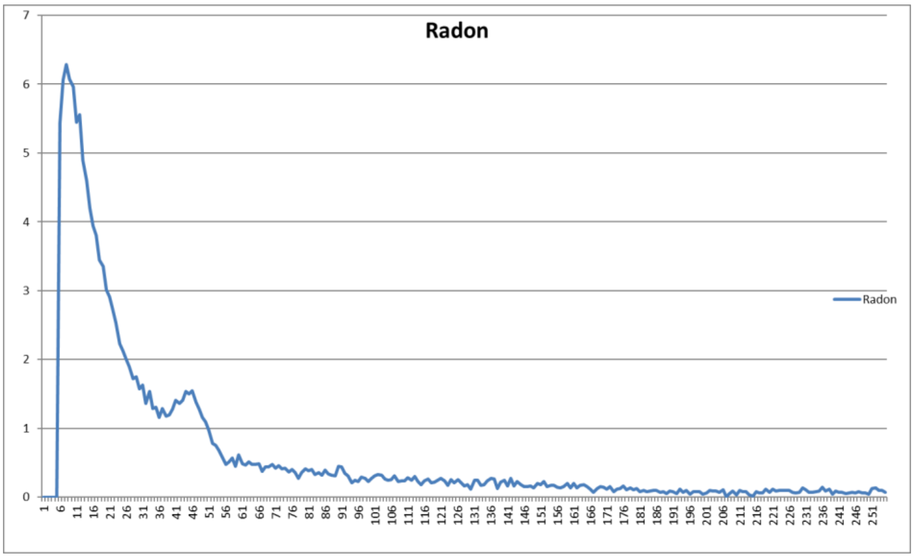


Figure 6.2: Background, Cosmic and Radon component spectra.

Please indicate if the radon background calibration is within specification: YES ☑ / NO ☐

n.b. the radiometric processing software uses in-built radon spectra.

6.6 Stripping Ratios

The airborne gamma-ray spectrometer system must be calibrated for stripping ratios on a set of calibration pads approved by Geoscience Australia for this purpose (Schedule 3: 1.12).

Table 6.5: Details of the stripping ratio calibration.

Date	08/03/2022
Location	Jandakot, WA
Aircraft Call Sign	VH-HHJ

Description of Method
The aircraft (VH-HHJ) was positioned on the apron at Jandakot airport. Calibrated concrete pads (Background, Potassium, Uranium, Thorium) are separately positioned under the aircraft, with 20cm vertical distance between the base of spectrometer and the top of each pad; and system counts were recorded in accordance with procedures. Stripping ratios are derived for: Alpha (thorium into uranium), Beta (thorium into potassium), Gamma (uranium into potassium) and “a” (uranium into thorium).

Table 6.6: Stripping ratio coefficients.

Detector ID No.	Alpha (α)	Beta (β)	Gamma (γ)	Constant (a)
Average	0.3030	0.4847	0.7935	0.0413

Please indicate if the stripping ratio calibration is within specification: YES ☑ / NO ☐

6.7 Height Attenuation Coefficients and Window Sensitivities

A series of flights must be made over a calibration range, approved by Geoscience Australia, to estimate system sensitivities and height attenuation coefficients. The calibration range must be surveyed with a calibrated portable spectrometer on the same day as the calibration flights are flown. The portable spectrometer should record spectra with a minimum of 256 channels in the energy range 0 to 3000 keV (Schedule 3: 1.12).

Date	24/05/22
Location	Meander Hover Range, Tasmania
Aircraft Call Sign	VH-SRB

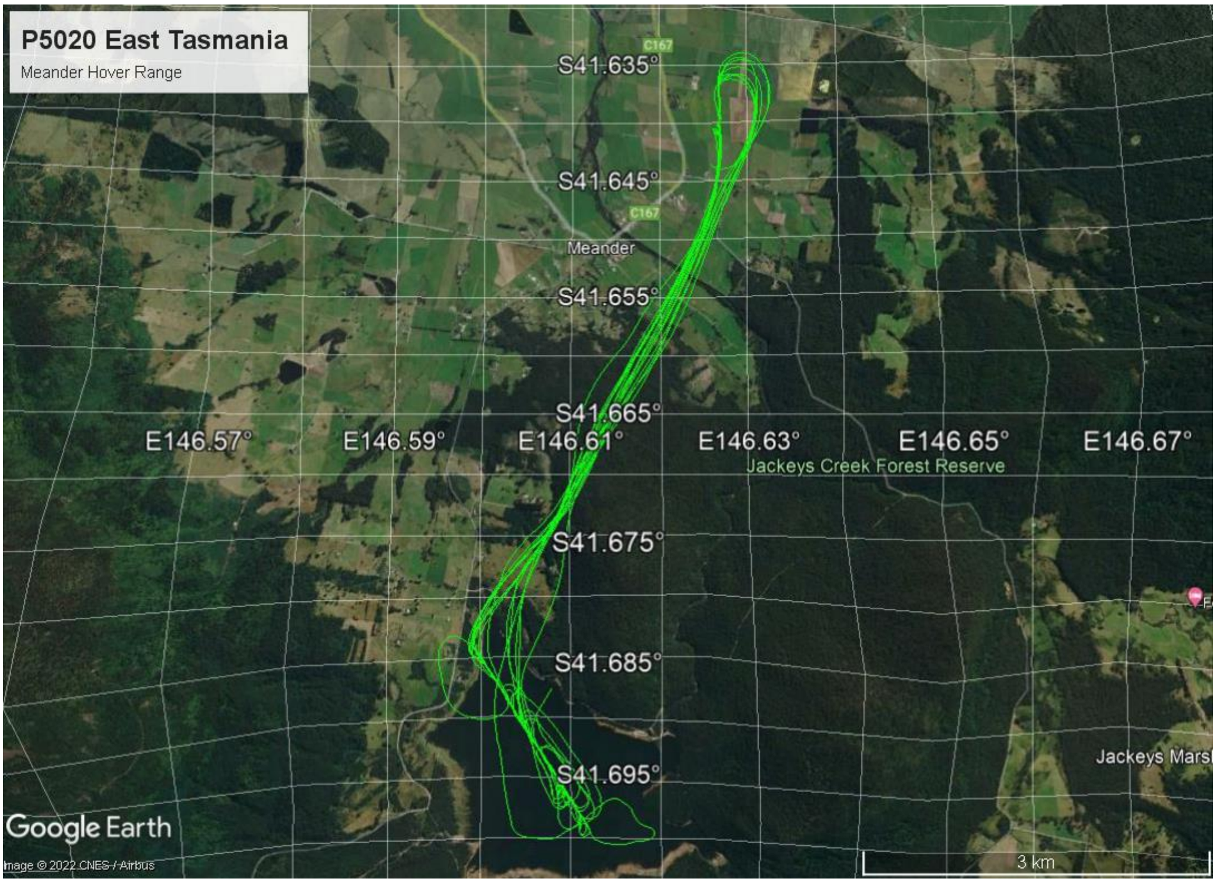


Figure 6.7 Meander Hover Range / Huntsman Lake – location and flightpath (24/05/2022)

6.7.1 Calibration Range Results

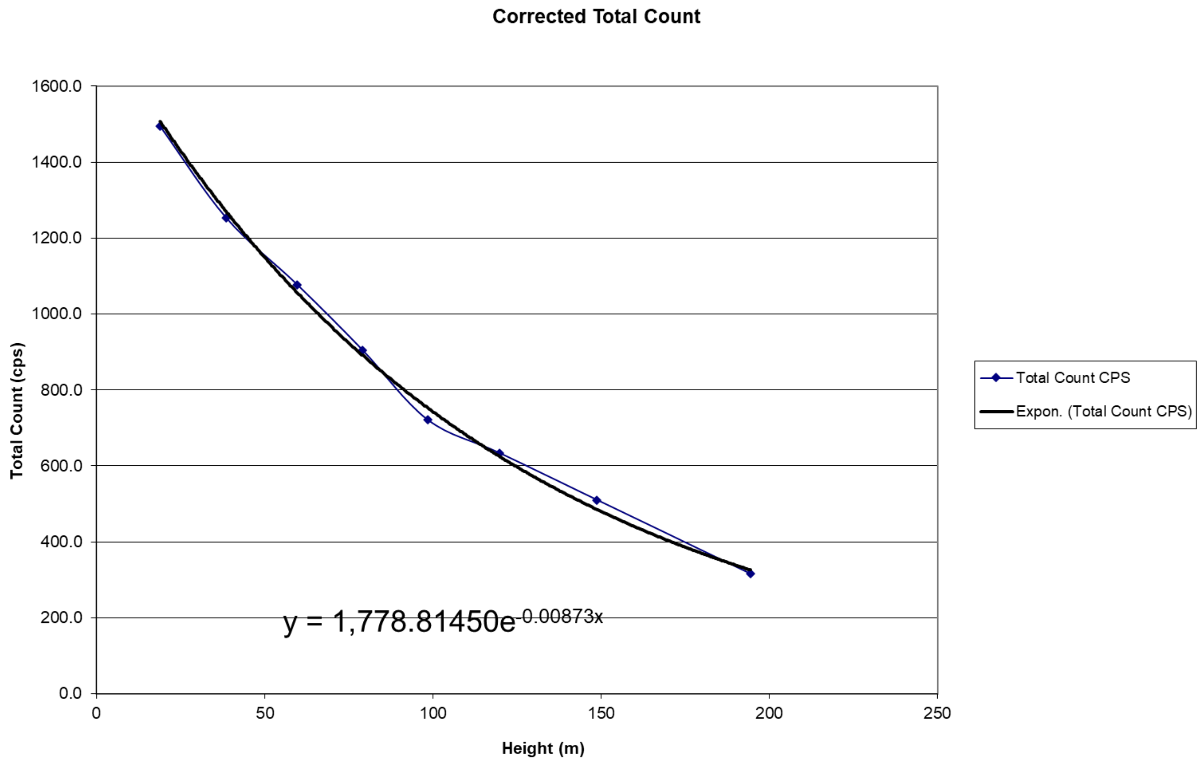


Figure 6.3: Plot of Height versus Total Count (Meander Hover Range – 24/05/22).

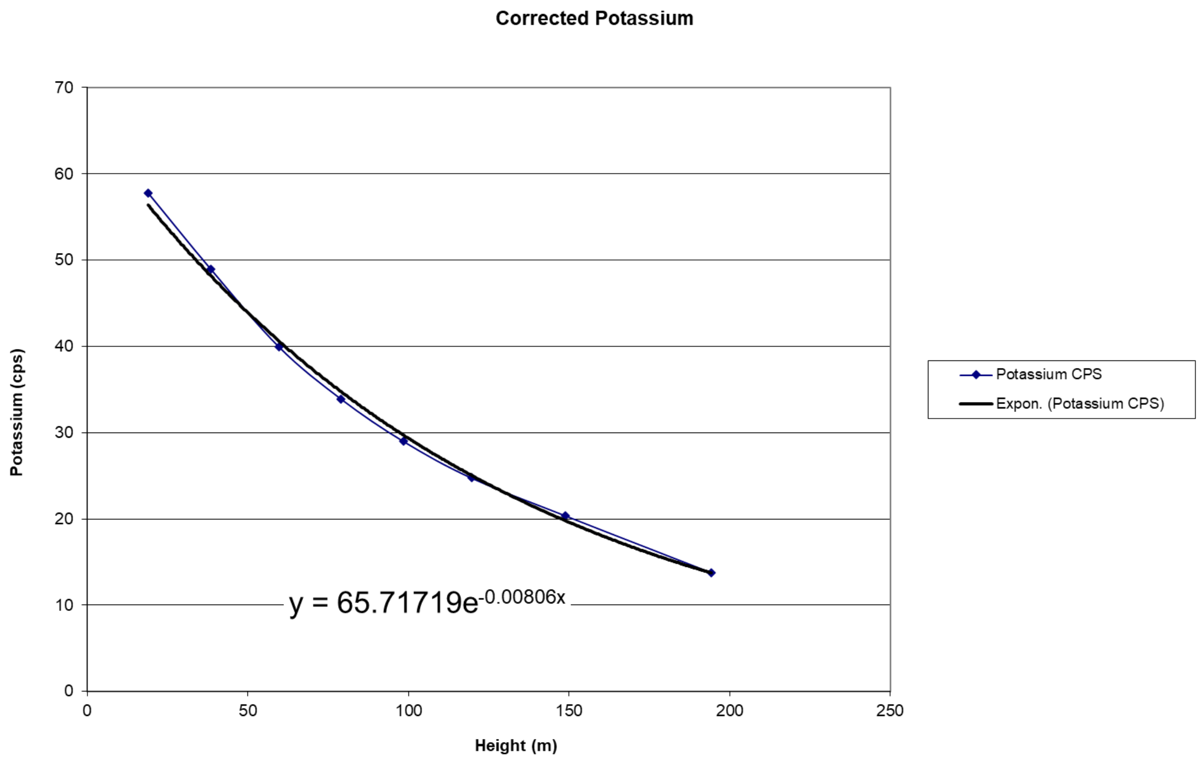


Figure 6.5: Plot of Height versus Potassium Count (Meander Hover Range – 24/05/22).

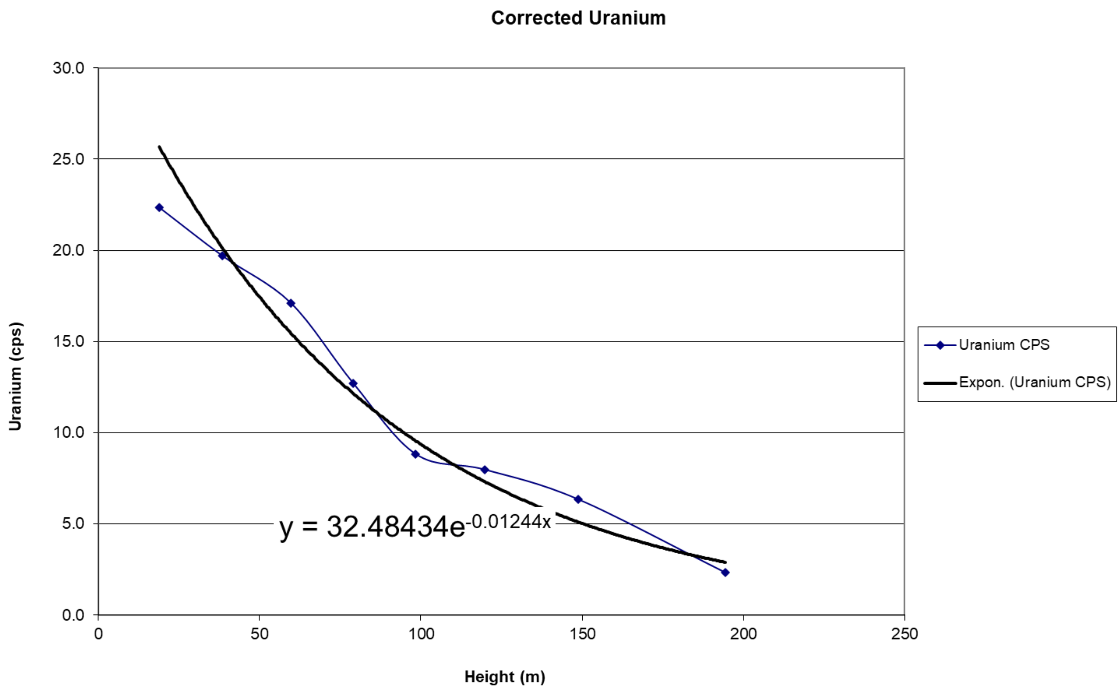


Figure 6.6: Plot of Height versus Uranium Count (Meander Hover Range – 24/05/22).

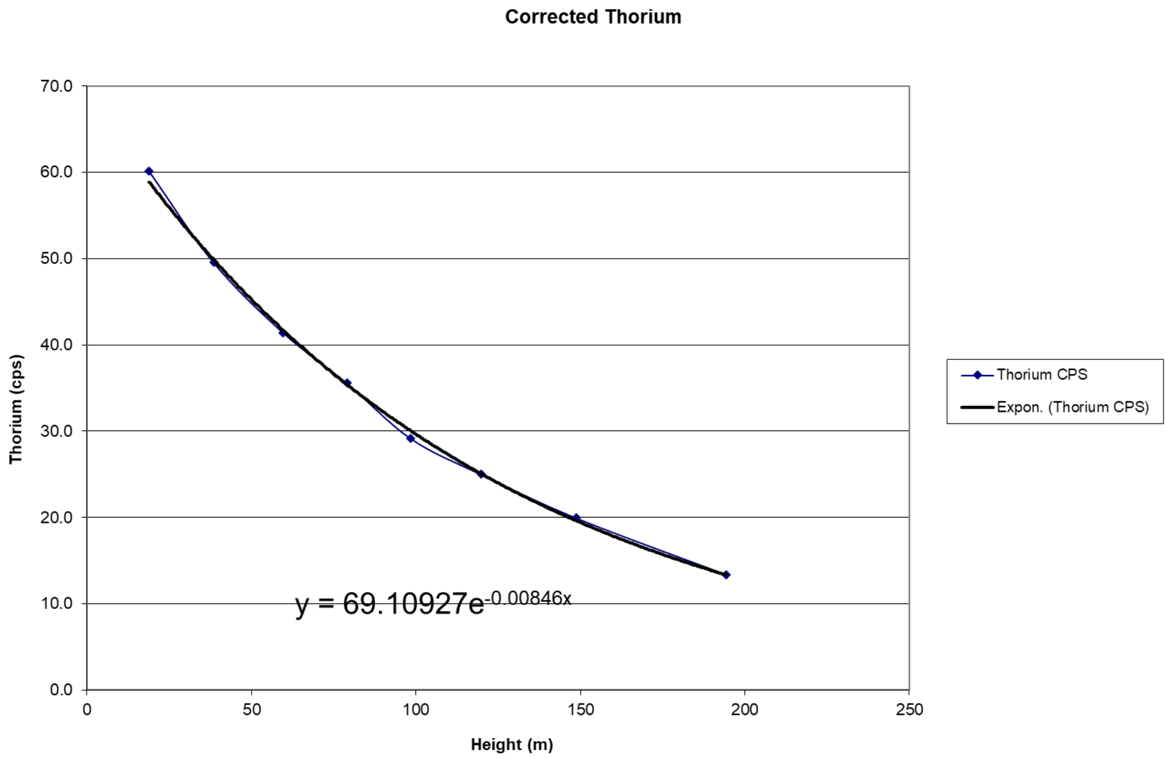


Figure 6.6: Plot of Height versus Thorium Count (Meander Hover Range – 24/05/22).

Table 6.7: Ground station readings from the calibration range (e.g. Meander Hover Range).

Station Number	K (%)	U (ppm)	Th (ppm)
1	0.40	1.69	7.29
2	0.46	1.53	8.20
3	0.34	1.82	8.02
4	0.40	1.67	7.75
5	0.37	1.48	8.35
6	0.37	1.51	8.61
7	0.41	1.51	7.90
8	0.35	1.71	8.67
9	0.38	1.65	7.46
10	0.36	1.71	9.08
11	0.37	1.77	9.83
12	0.37	1.75	9.56
13	0.37	1.99	8.33
14	0.36	1.51	7.83
15	0.42	1.60	9.70
16	0.36	1.97	8.56
17	0.36	1.80	7.83
18	0.44	1.76	8.65
19	0.37	1.65	8.74
20	0.33	1.63	8.50
21	0.31	1.50	8.60
22	0.38	1.59	8.28
23	0.34	1.60	8.74
24	0.44	1.37	7.90
25	0.37	1.62	8.22
26	0.30	1.92	8.43
27	0.41	1.98	8.49
28	0.39	1.73	8.17
29	0.34	1.60	8.59
30	0.35	1.55	9.26
31	0.41	1.77	8.00
32	0.38	1.79	8.23
33	0.36	1.82	8.48
34	0.34	1.68	8.99

35	0.37	1.94	10.72
BG	0.04	0	1.03
Average	0.37	1.69*	7.48

6.7.2 Height Attenuation Coefficients

Description of Method
On 24/05/22, the aircraft flew over the Meander Hover Range in Tasmania at different heights (20m – 200m terrain clearance). The system counts were recorded and average windowed values calculated for each height. The aircraft also flew over nearby lake, Lake Huntsman, for background measurements. The distance between the Meander Hover Range and Lake Huntsman is approximately 6 kms. Radiometric data were acquired between 10:30am and 12:30pm with a sample accumulation time of 300 seconds at each location, alternating between each location at each height.

Note: Theoretical values may be used for the height attenuation coefficient if the measured values are significantly different to the theoretical values. However, the measured values and their respective regression plots must still be displayed in this report.

Table 6.8: Results of the height attenuation coefficients.

	Total Count	Potassium	Uranium	Thorium
Height Attenuation Coefficient	0.0087	0.0081	0.0124	0.0085

n.b. based on the results above, the theoretical values are to be used for the height attenuation coefficients.

6.7.3 Sensitivity Coefficients

Description of Method
Sensitivity coefficients are derived from dividing the windowed counts at the average ground range concentrations: - k% 0.33 U ppm 1.69* Th ppm 7.48 A 33.61

** The average value for Uranium <u>was not reduced</u>, to account for estimated atmospheric radon at the hover range. To be reviewed before final delivery*

Table 6.9: Sensitivity coefficients calculated using the average background-corrected and stripped count rate at the nominal survey height divided by the respective radioelement ground concentration shown in the table above.

Nominal Height (m)	K (cps)	K sensitivity	U (cps)	U sensitivity	Th (cps)	Th sensitivity	TC (cps)	TC sensitivity
20	52.1	158.5	22.3	13.2	60.1	8.0	1495.3	44.5
40	43.7	132.7	19.7	11.6	49.6	6.6	1254.1	37.3
60	34.7	105.4	17.1	10.1	41.4	5.5	1077.8	32.1
80	29.5	89.6	12.7	7.5	35.6	4.8	905.3	26.9
100	24.6	74.9	8.8	5.2	29.2	3.9	721.6	21.5
120	20.1	60.9	8.0	4.7	25.0	3.3	633.9	18.9
150	16.5	50.1	6.4	3.8	20.0	2.7	510.3	15.2
200	9.4	28.7	2.3	1.4	13.4	1.8	315.5	9.4

Please indicate if the height attenuation and sensitivity coefficients are within specification:

YES ☑ / NO ☐