



SUMMIT ON
DRONE GEOPHYSICS

UAV Magnetism at the Tambo South Project, Perú: Challenges, Results and Safety

Telma Aisengart
Carlos Cifuentes
José R. Arce

60 YEARS
1960 - 2020

 ARCE GEOFÍSICOS

Introduction

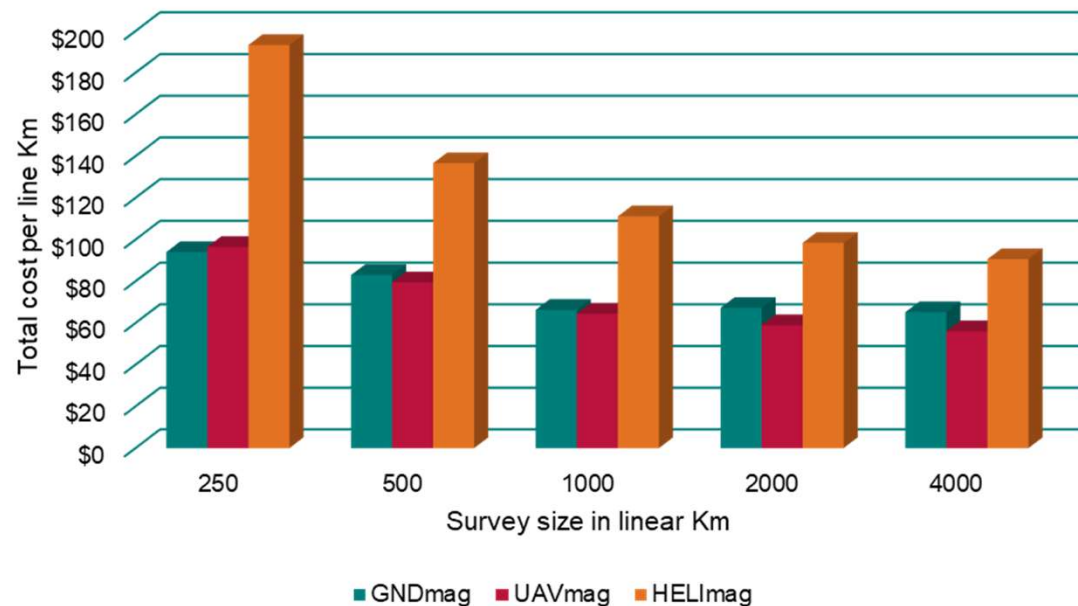
- Magnetic surveys have been used for decades in mining exploration. Large areas have been covered with airborne magnetometer surveys, while smaller areas by ground surveys.
- One problem found in the past was for areas ranging from 500 to 1500 line kilometers, where logistics could become very expensive for helicopter magnetometer surveys and the survey would take too long with ground surveys.
- Over the last years, multiple UAV capabilities have been developed for geophysical applications to attempt to supply surveys for medium sized áreas.
- UAVs provide a semi-automated platform with faster survey coverage than ground surveys.

Magnetic Surveys

UAV Mag Advantages:

- Lower logistics and mobilization costs.
- Requires less maintenance and personnel than a conventional fixed wing or helicopter survey.

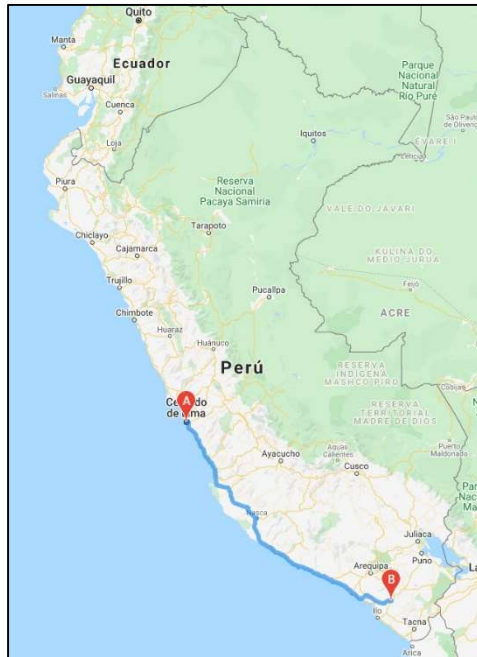
Mag Surveys – Total cost per line Km
Mobilization - Data Acquisition - Processing



*Slide Information Presented in Geophysics Virtual Conference, Chile, October 2020.

The Tambo South Project

- Located 1147 kilometers SE from the city of Lima (A) and 10 kilometers NW from the city of Moquegua (B).
- Travel is by paved road from Lima to Moquegua, where the survey base is located, using the Panamerican highway. Daily Travel from Moquegua to the survey area partially paved on the Panamerican highway and partially cross country.

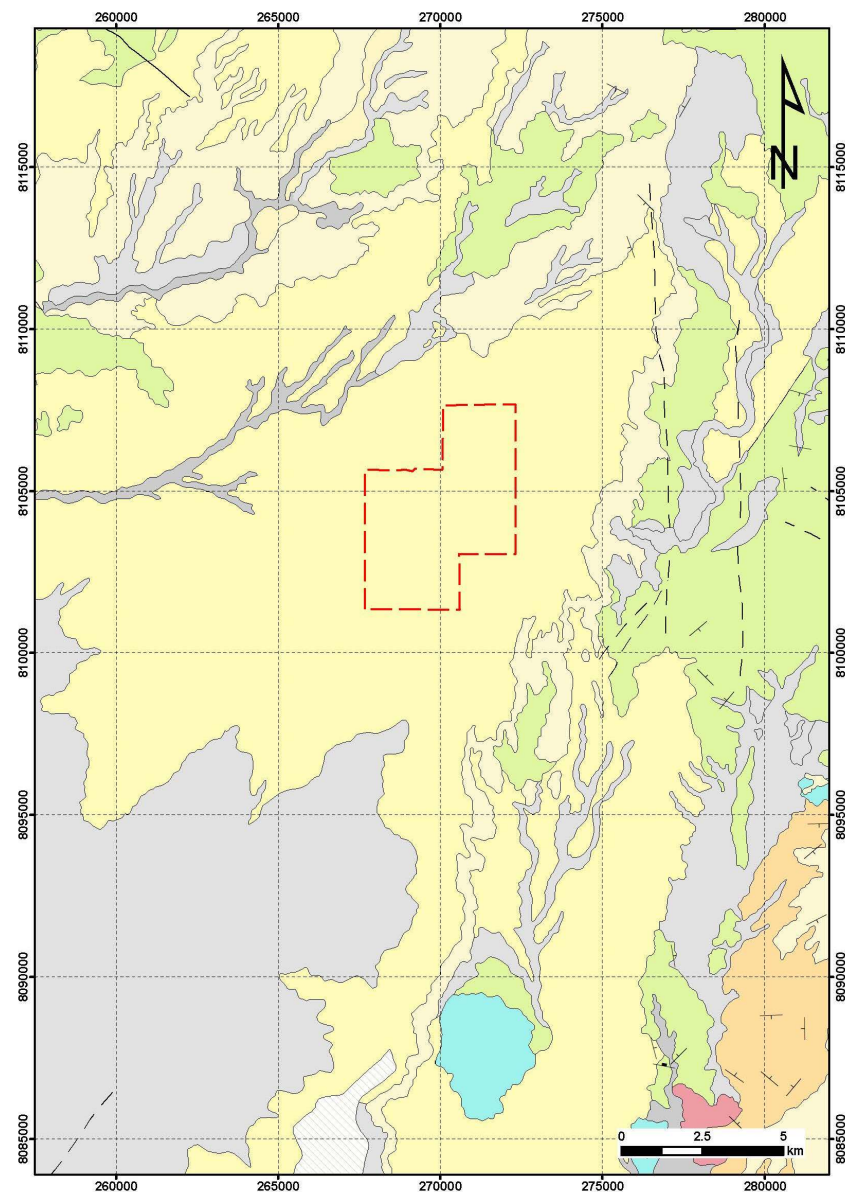


Geology

- Tambo South is located in the Upper Moquegua formation of Tertiary age. This formation consists mostly of clay with interbedded sandstone.

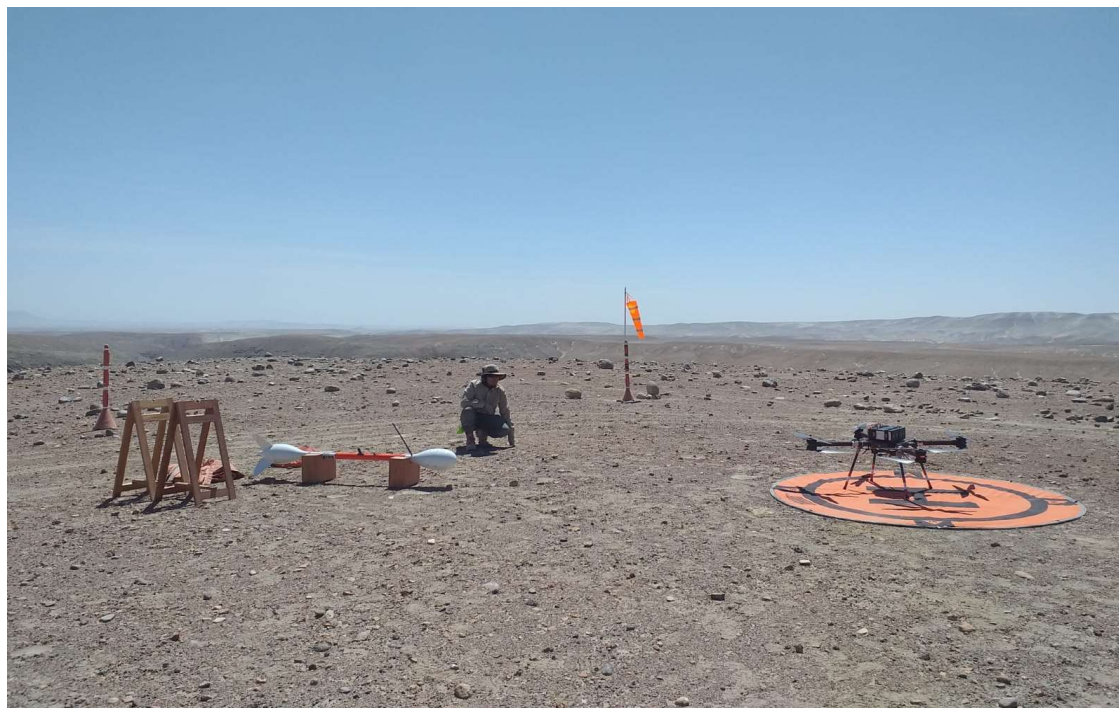
LEYENDA

	Yeso
	Q-f
	Q-al
	Ns-se
	Ns-mill
	Ni-moq
	Pg-sot
	KsPg-toq
	Js-gu
	KsPg-sg-ya
	Falla
	Falla inferida
	Rumbo y buzamiento de estrato
	Rumbo y buzamiento de juntas
	Conocido



Tambo South:

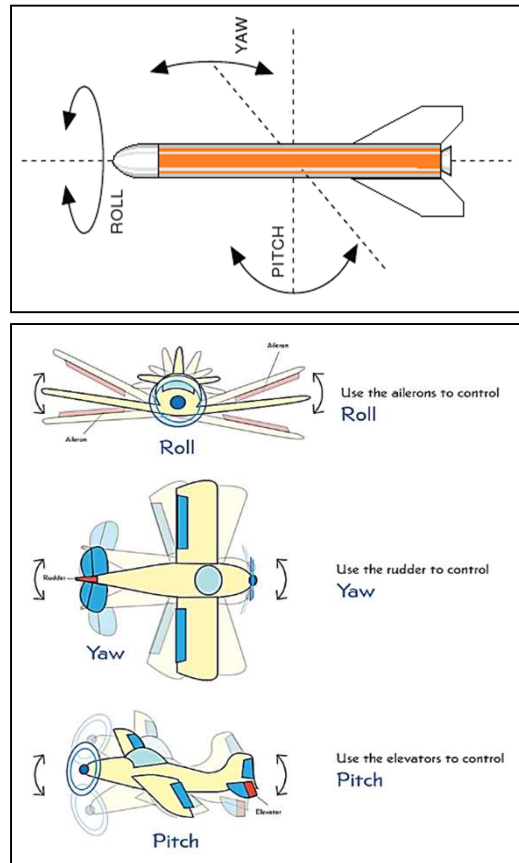
Equipment



- BFD Systems HSE8 heavy duty drone.
 - 8 motors.
 - Four 22000 A/H batteries.
 - Payload: 17 kg max.
 - Autonomy: 15-45 minutes, depending on weather.
- GEM Airbird K-vapor sensor system.
Features:
 - Potassium vapor sensor.
 - Laser altimeter, GPS.
 - Gyroscopes to measure pitch, roll and yaw.
 - Sensitivity: 0.0002nT@1Hz
 - Heading error: +/- 0.05 nT
 - 20Hz measurement frequency.
- GEM GSM 19T base station:
 - Proton Precession sensor.
 - 1Hz frequency.

Tambo South:

Equipment



- To better understand noise and properly separate signal from noise, accurate measurement of pitch, roll and yaw is very important.
- In the Airbird system it is done through gyroscopes.

Performance tests



Sea-level, Lima.
Airbird sensor.

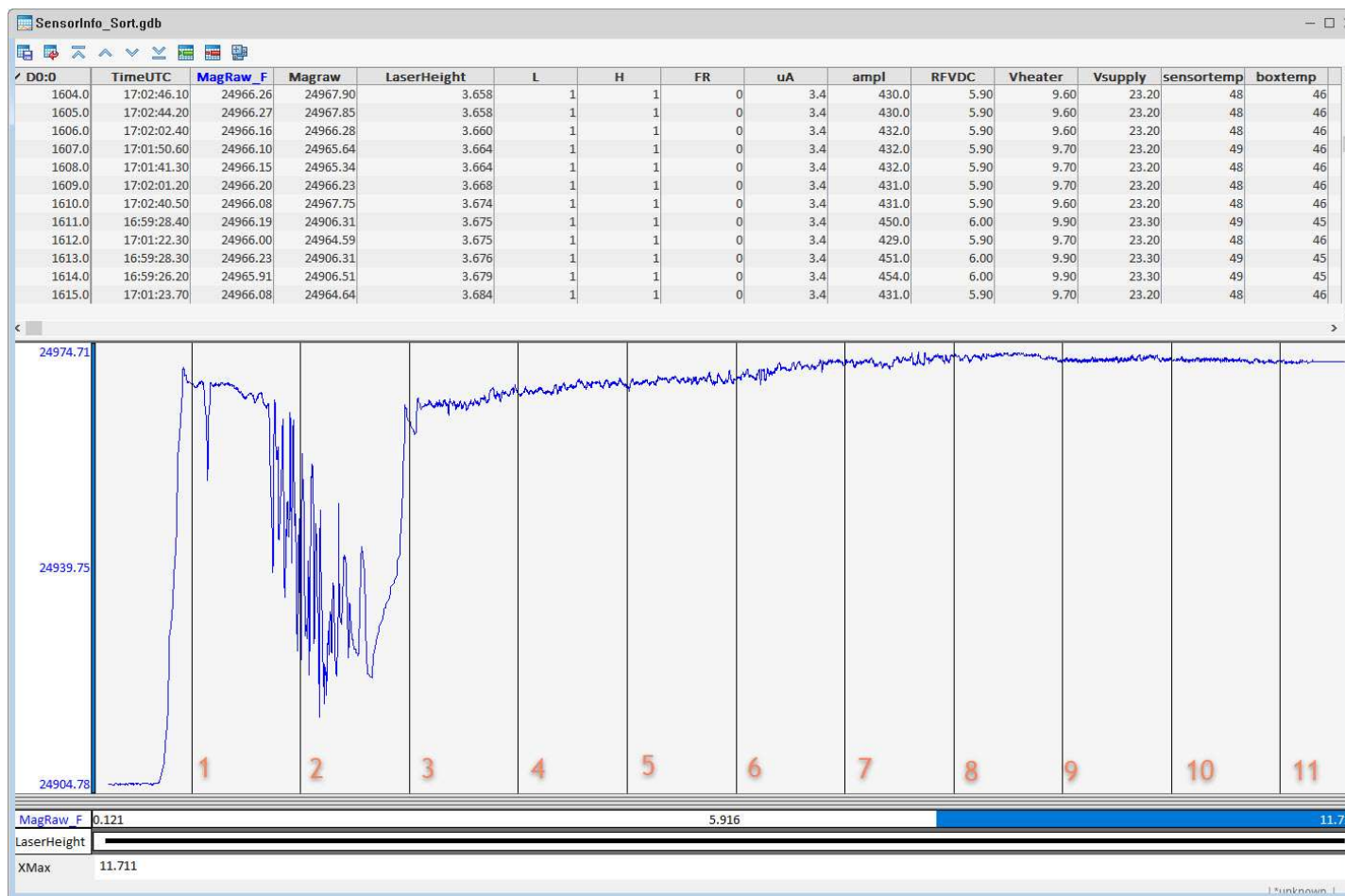


San Mateo, Lima.
2500 m.a.s.l..
Dummy sensor

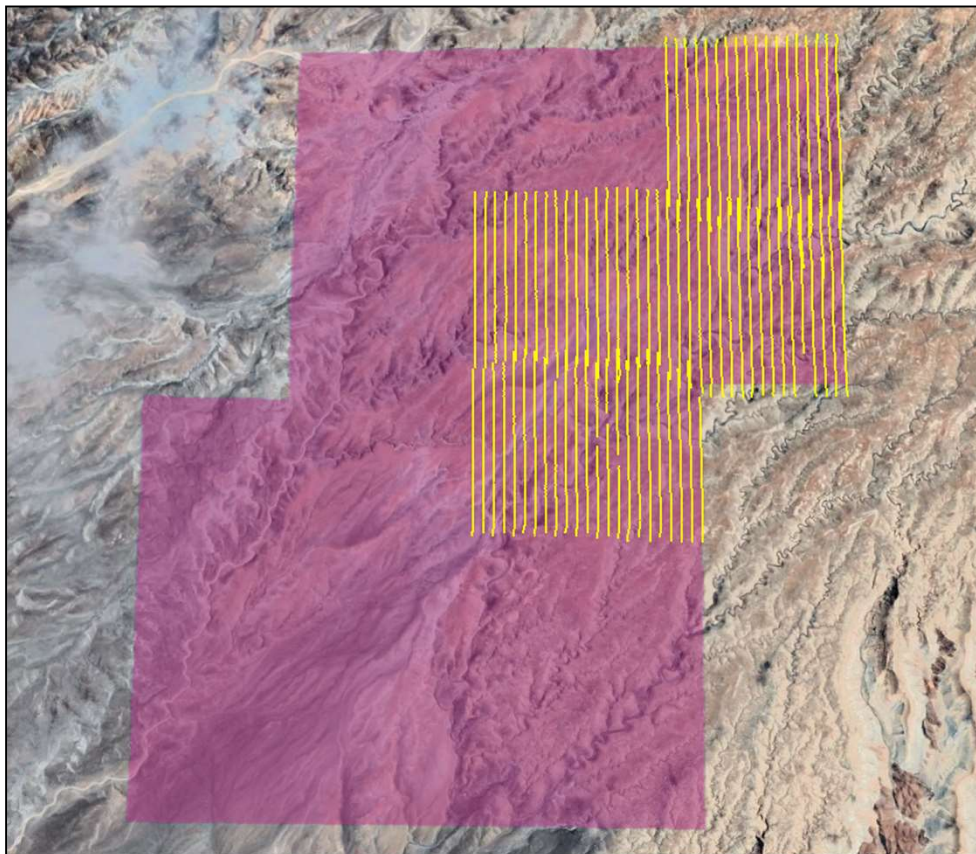


Ticlio, Lima.
5100 m.a.s.l.
Dummy sensor

Sensor Interference Elevation Test

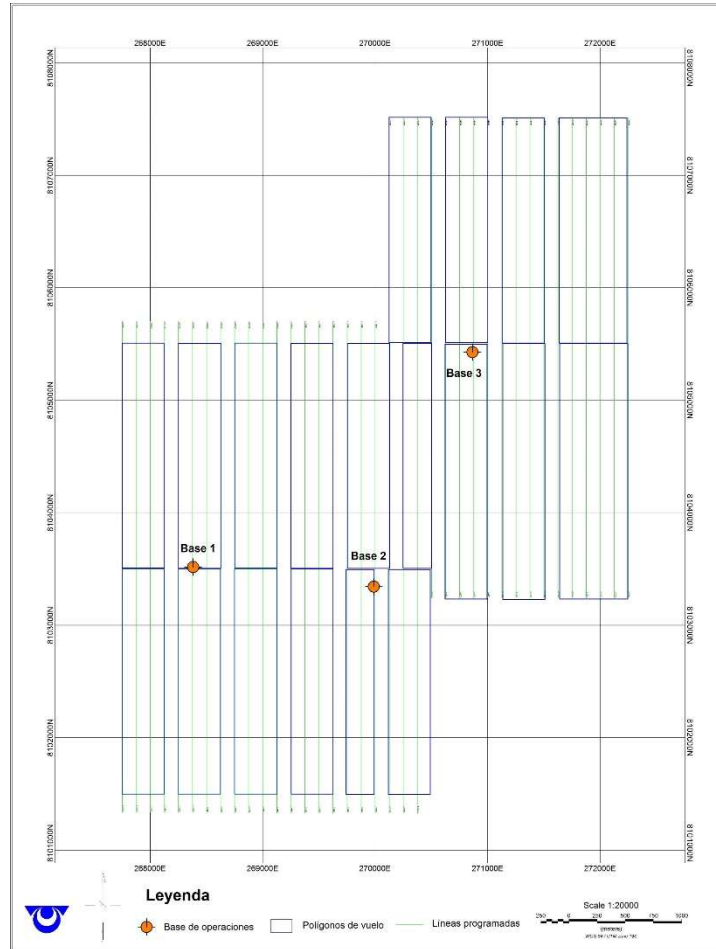


Tambo Sur Survey



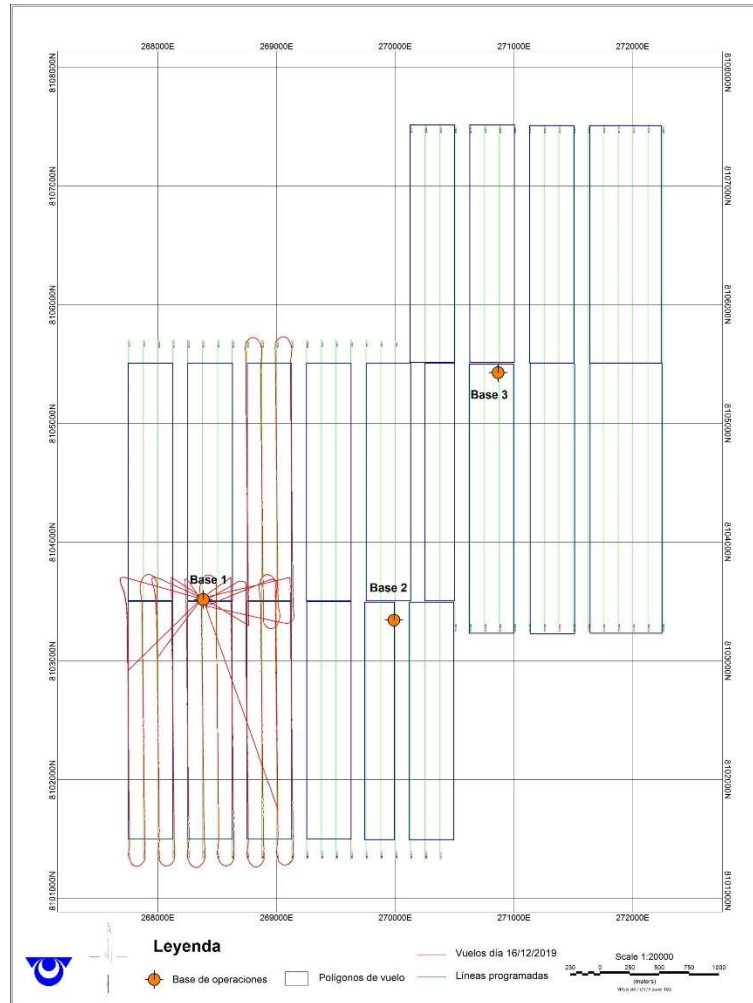
- 181 line kilometers were completed over 7 days.
- Short working days complicated the survey as we had to repeat 17 kilometers due to noise and instability caused by wind.
- We only had 3-4 hours of good flying time.
- Overlaps of 250 meters were done in lines.
- Ground clearance varied between 35 and 50 meters.

Tambo Sur Survey Design



- Design was done during the course of the survey.
- A total of 3 base stations were used due to accessibility issues and complex topography.
- Bases were located in areas where we could maintain line of sight with the drone, which is a legal requirement in Perú.
- Blocks had an approximate N-S length of 2 kilometers, based on the short battery life we had due to strong winds.

Tambo Sur Survey Design

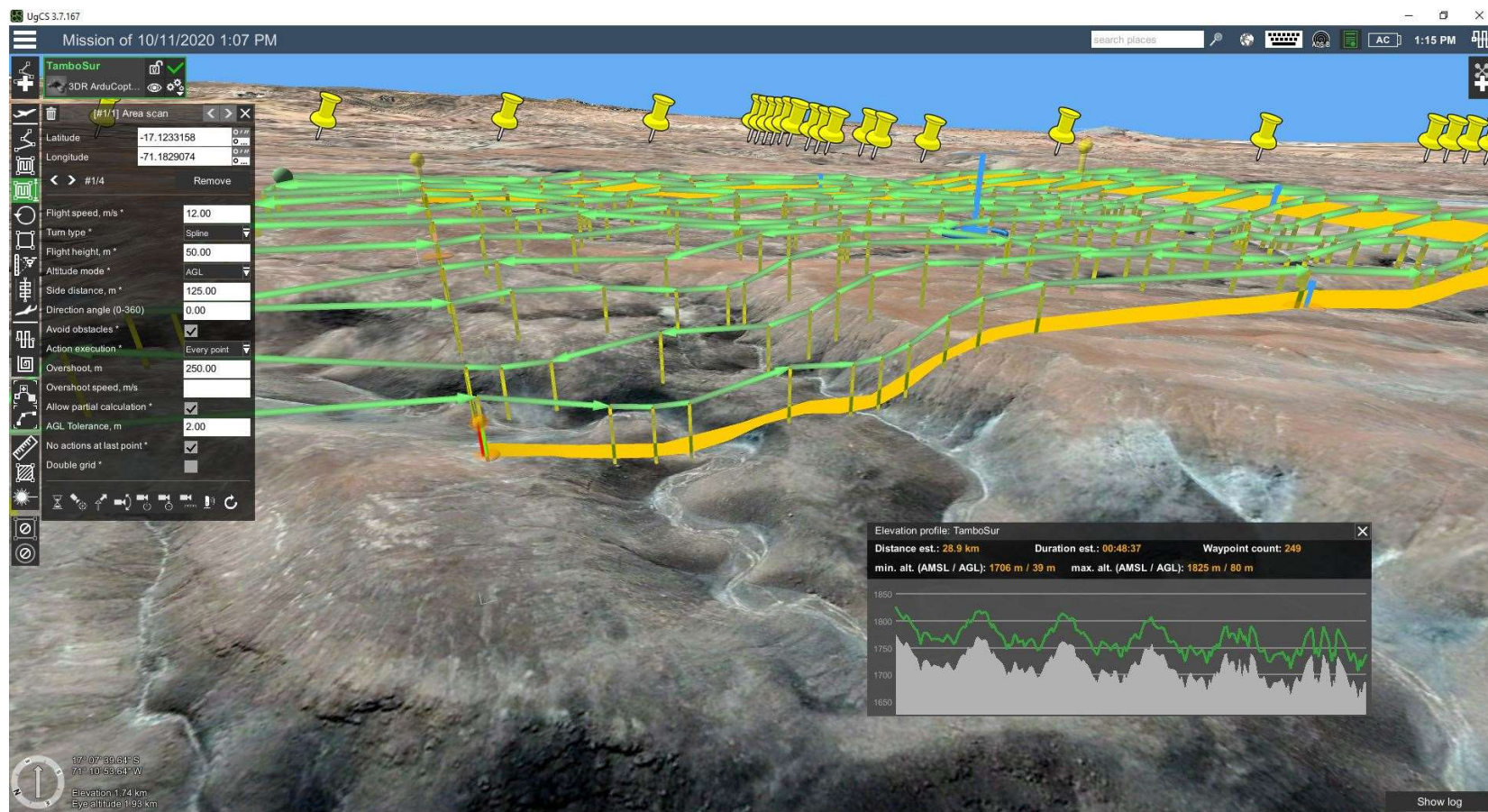


- Base location and daily flight programming are fundamental to survey production.
- Flight line programming into drone was done with UgCS.
- The BFD Systems HSE8 drone permit us to have only up to 25 minutes of flight due to wind conditions and the many creeks in the area.
- In the survey design, ferry time between bases and lines has to be considered as well, for safe operation.

*Slide Presented in Geophysics Virtual Conference, Chile, October 2020.

Tambo Sur Survey Design

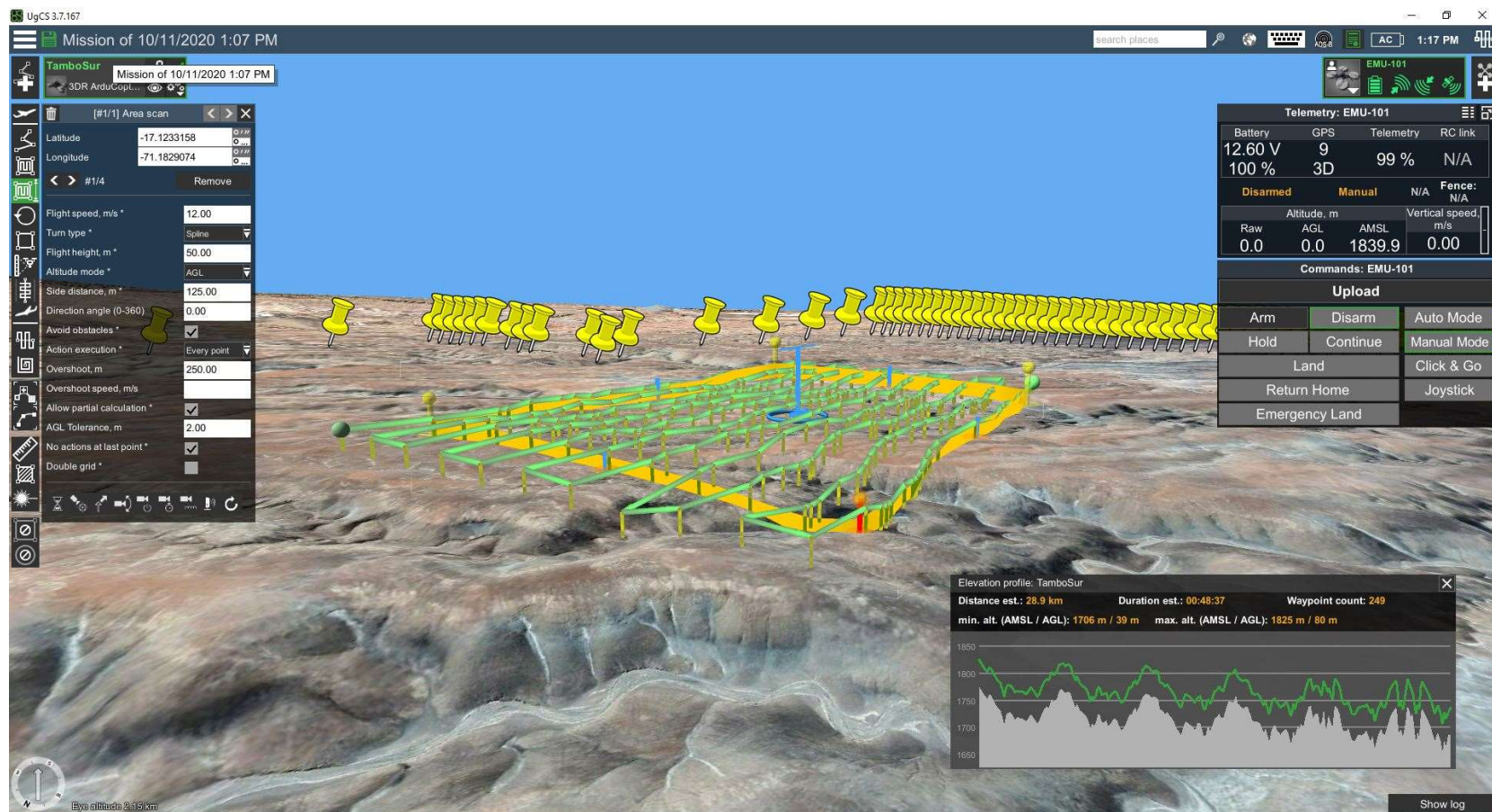
UgCS Flight Plan design



*Slide Presented in Geophysics Virtual Conference, Chile, October 2020.

Tambo Sur Survey Design

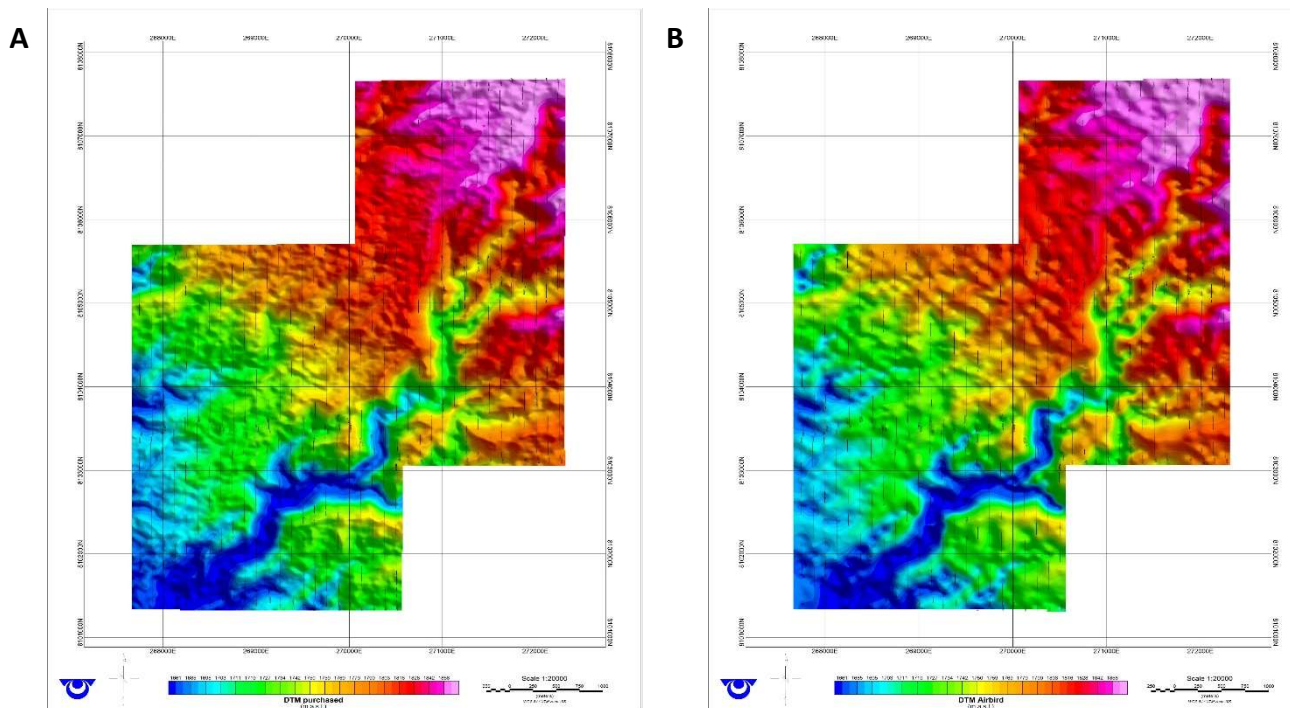
UgCS Flight Plan design



*Slide Presented in Geophysics Virtual Conference, Chile, October 2020.

Tambo Sur Survey Design: DTM

It is critical to have an adequate high resolution DTM to ensure flight safety



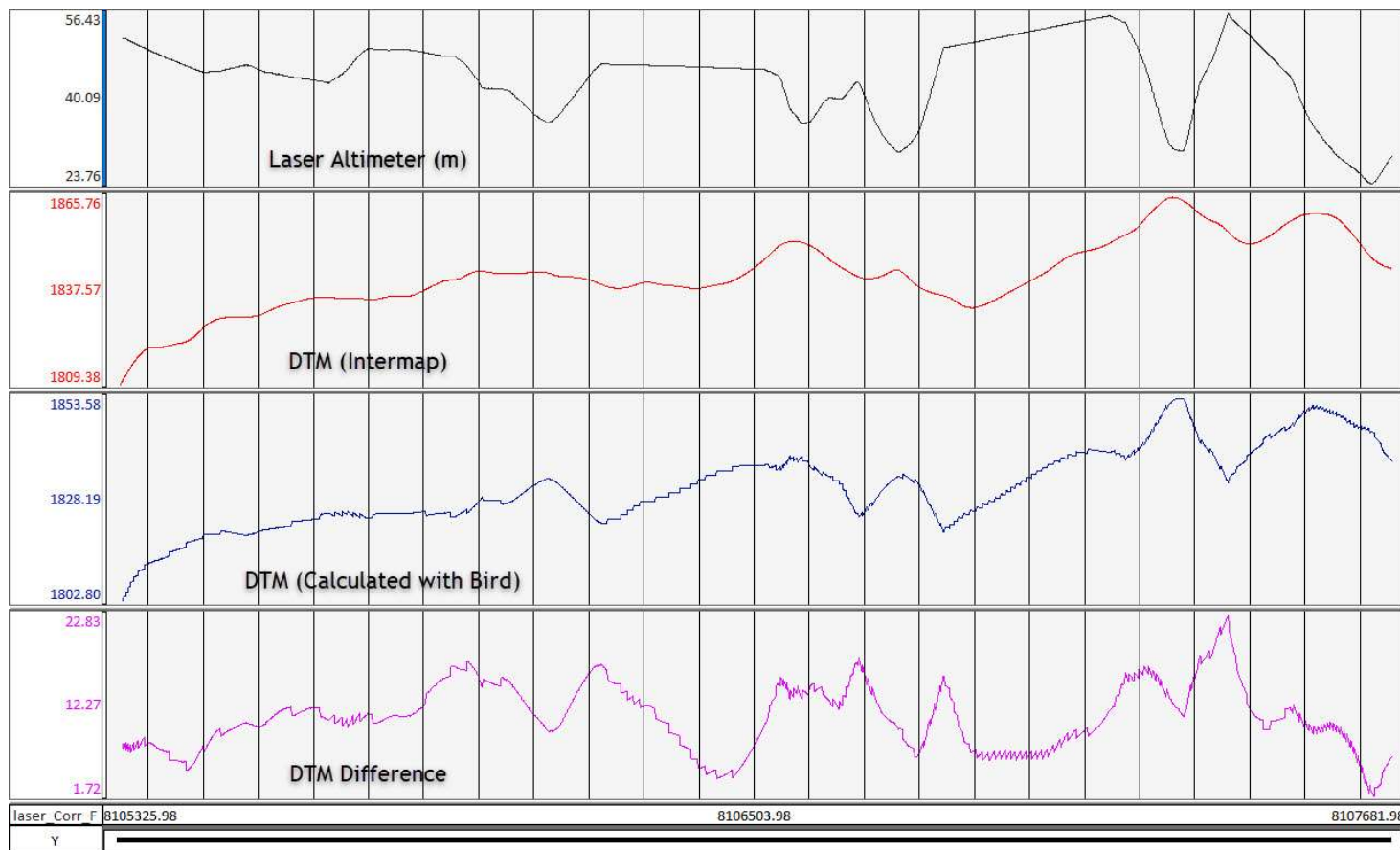
Intermap purchased DTM, 10m cell size.

DTM reconstructed with Airbird laser altimeter, 2m cell size.

Standard deviation between A and B is 5.9m approximately.

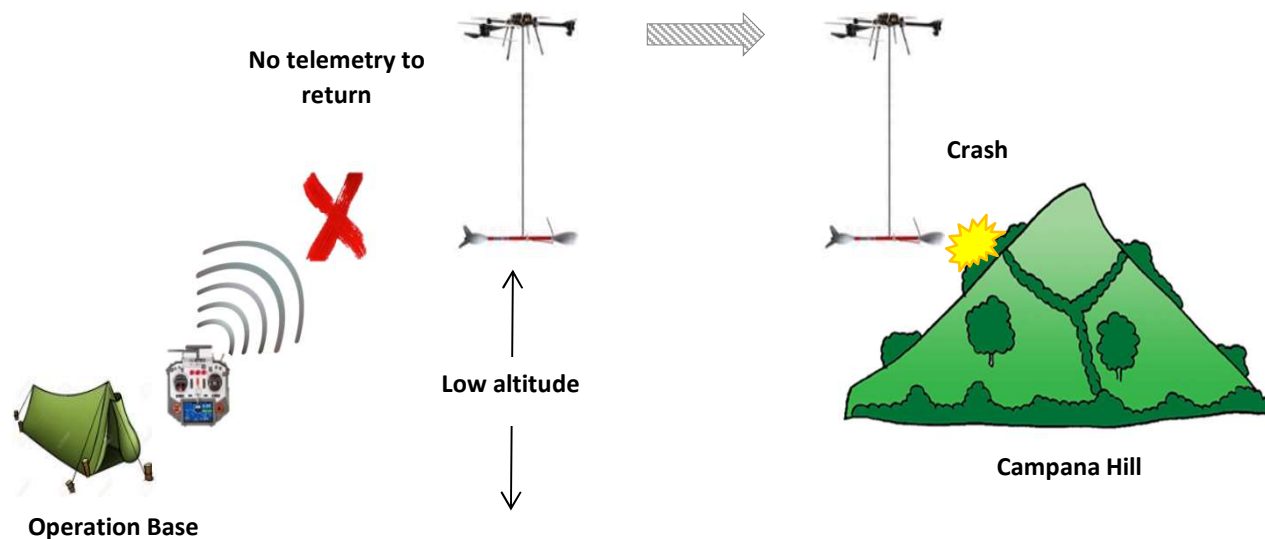
Tambo Sur Survey Design: Line 14300

The problem of correctly using DTM information to program flight.



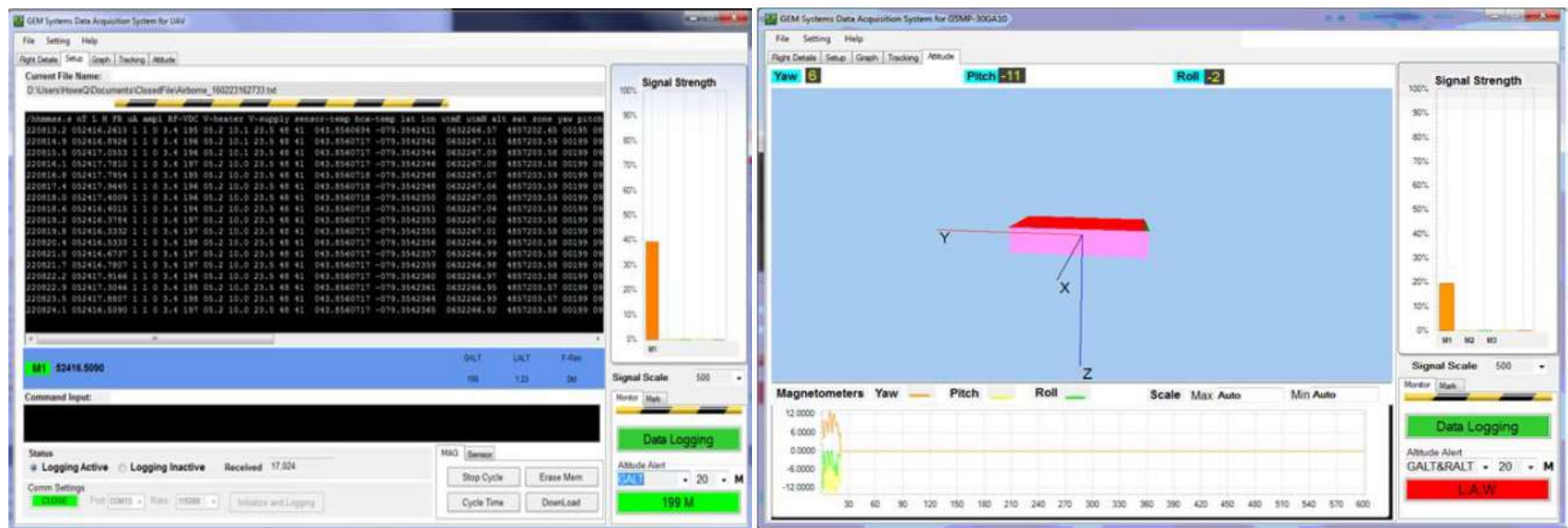
Flight Safety: Accident Example

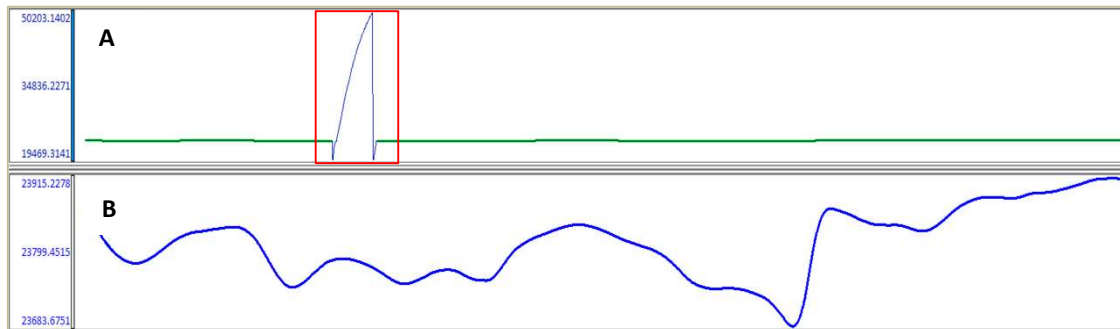
We had an accident in another project. This was caused by poor DTM information and UgCS not considering ground clearance for the drone on the ferry flight between the base and the flight lines.



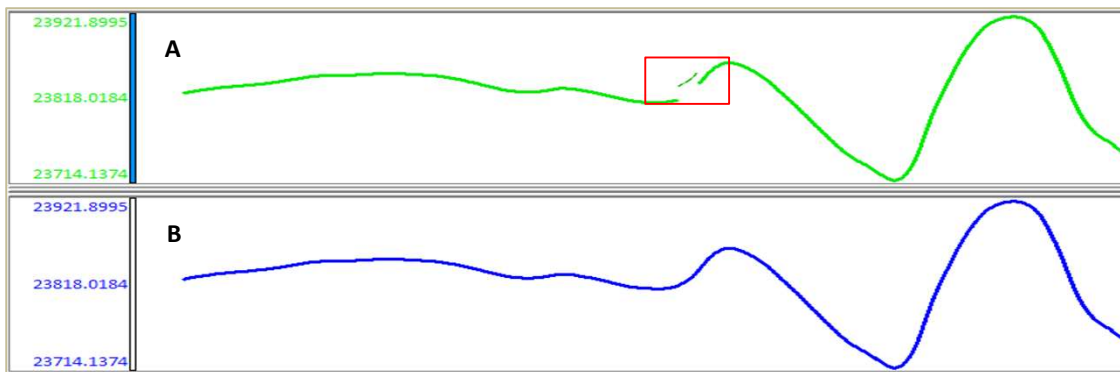
Data control: real-time monitoring

Survey was monitored in real time with the information the Airbird was sensing by radio to our base station.

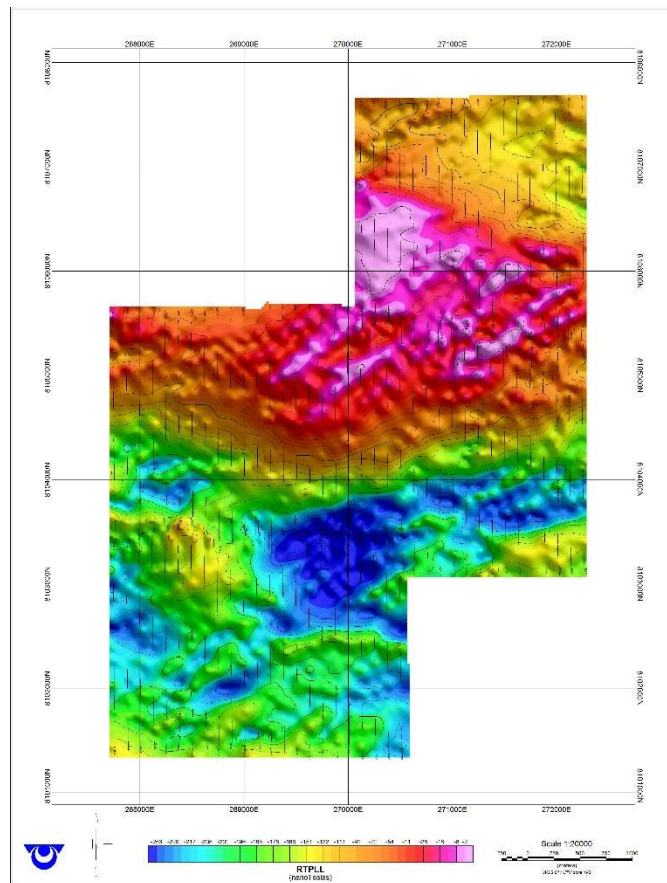




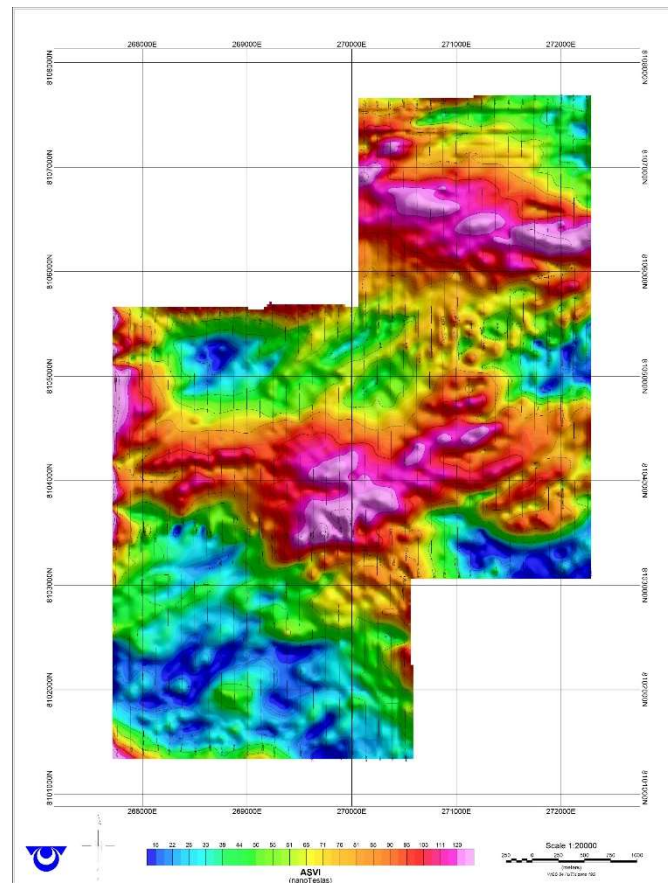
Sensor dead zones



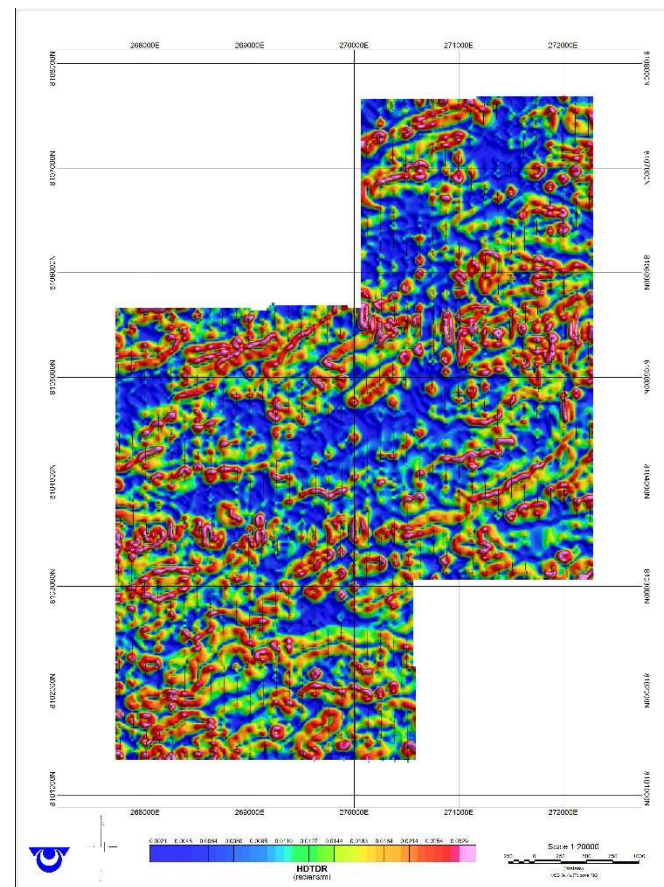
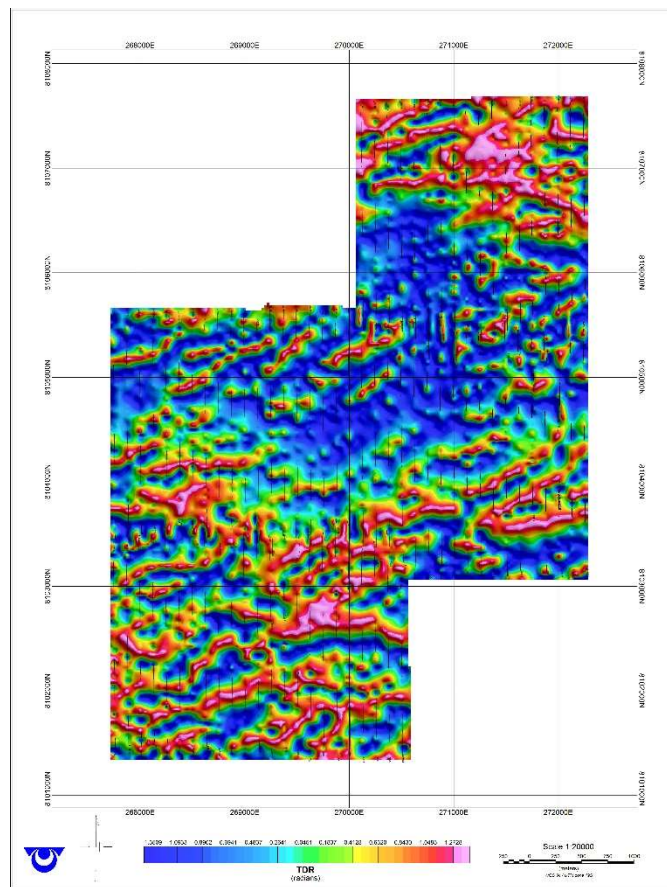
Data jumps in line overlaps.



RTPLL: Reduction to the Pole for Low Latitudes



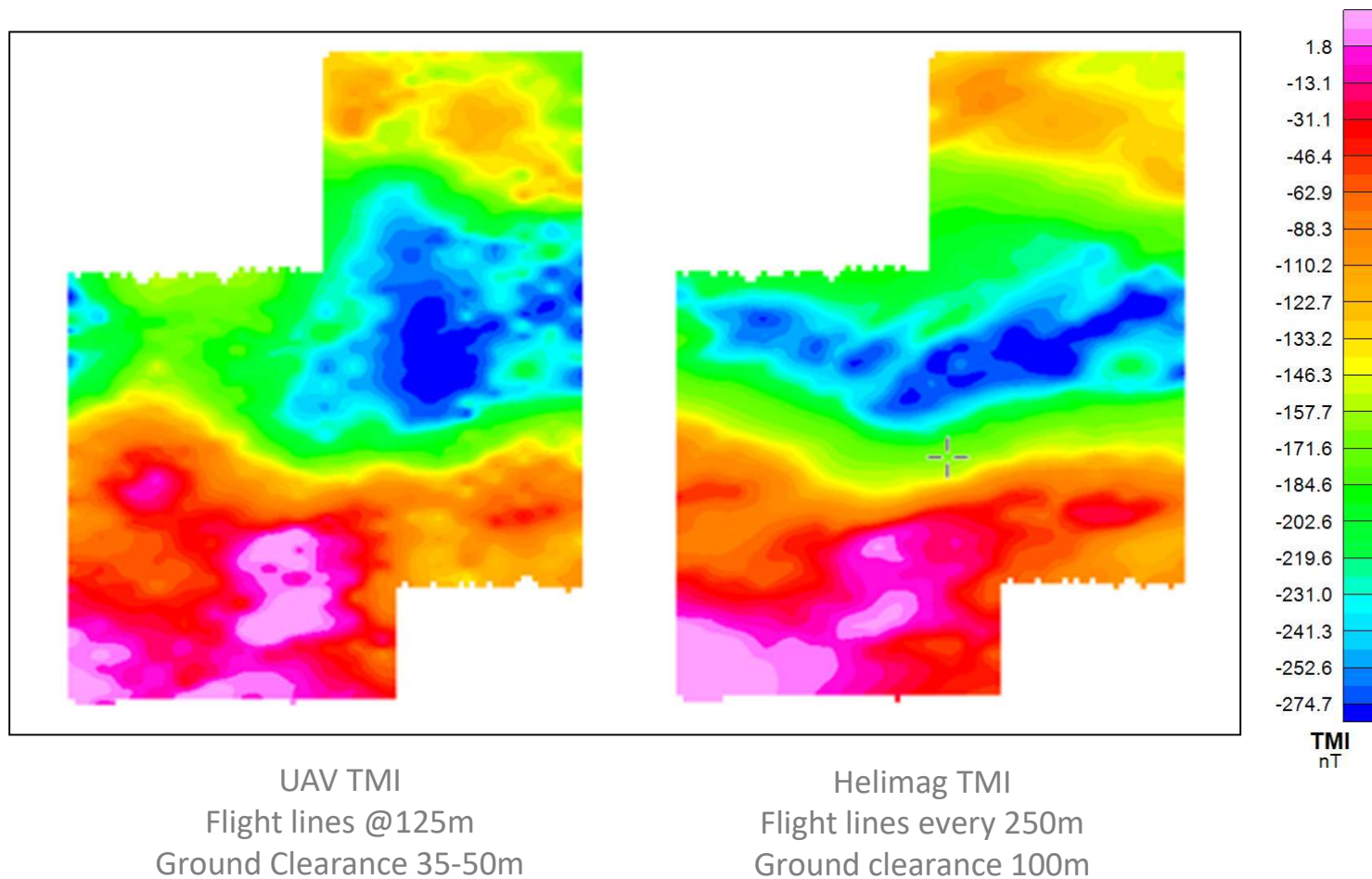
ASVI



Tilt Derivative (TDR)

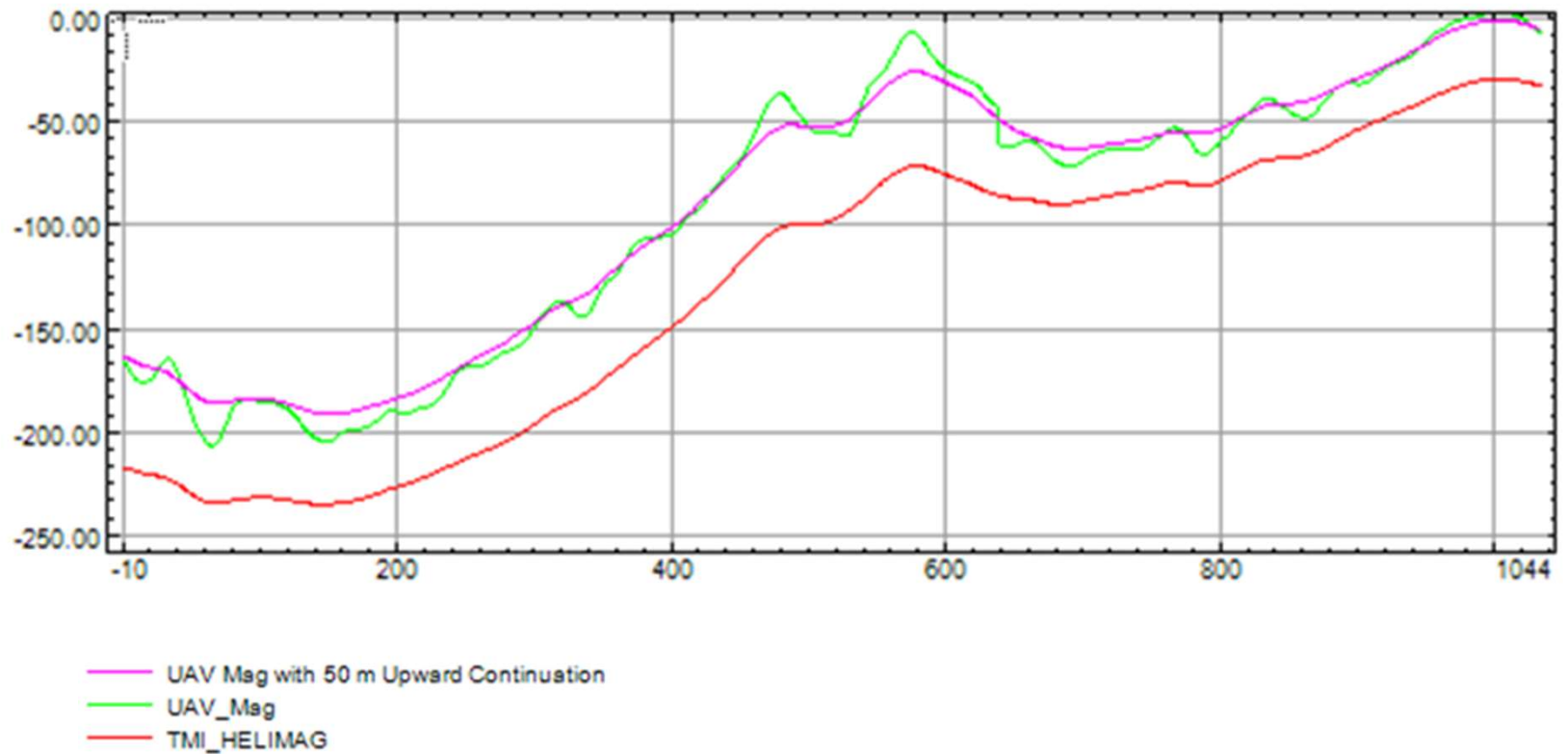
HDTDR

Comparison of UAV Mag and Helimag



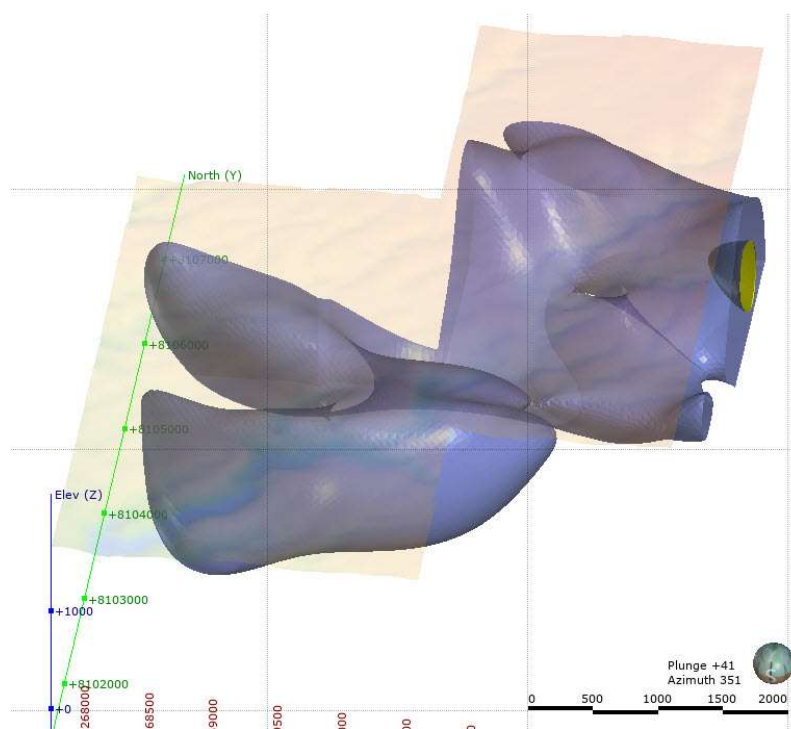
*Slide Presented in Geophysics Virtual Conference, Chile, October 2020.

Comparison of UAV Mag and Helimag

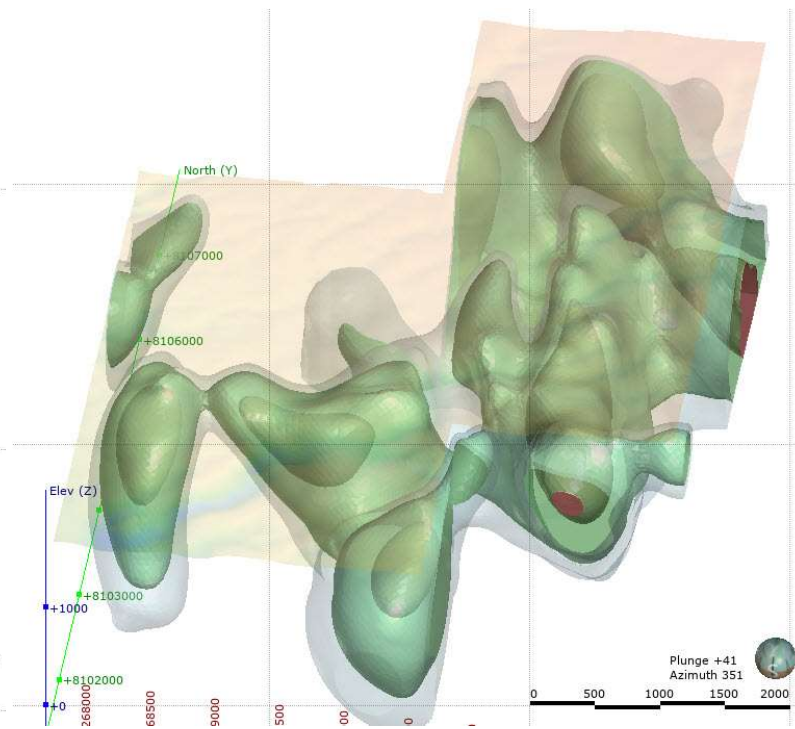


*Slide Presented in Geophysics Virtual Conference, Chile, October 2020.

3D MVI Modelling

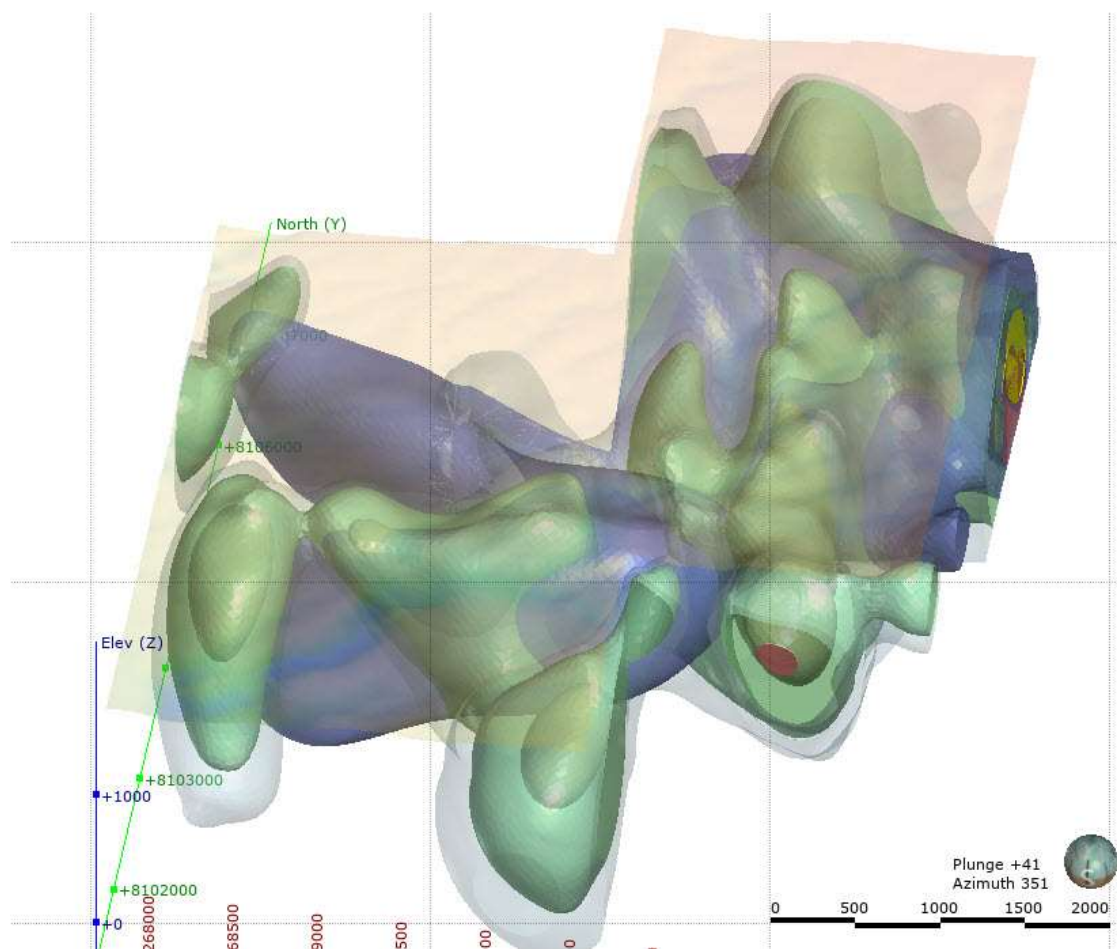


Helimag



UAV

3D MVI Modelling



Helimag/UAV