Linking Western and South Australia – insights from magnetotelluric profiling

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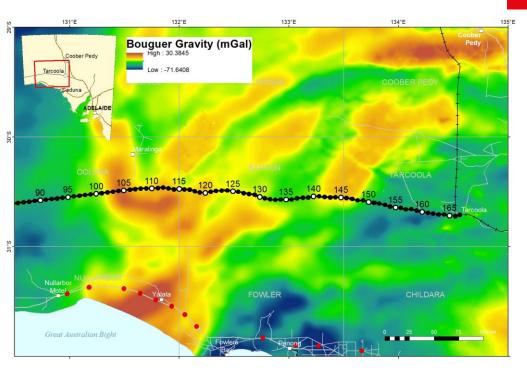
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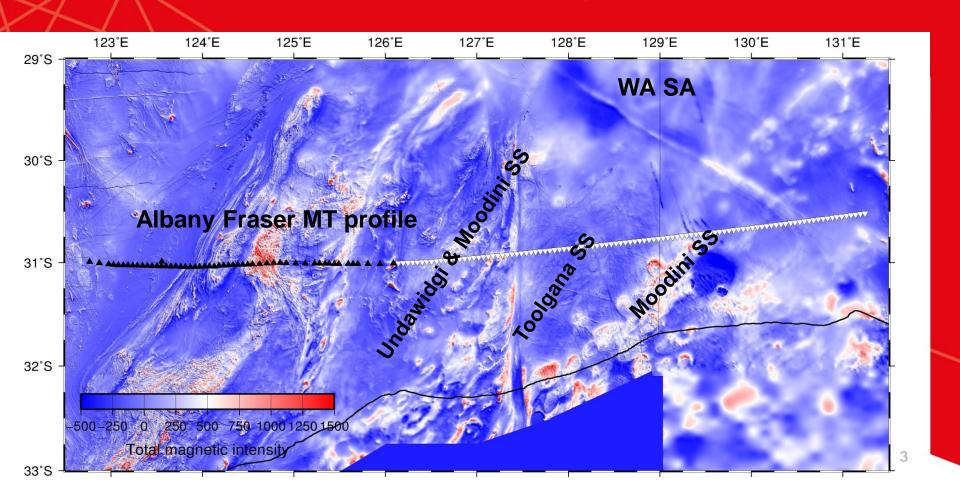
13GA-EG1 MT traverse – Gawler part

- 167 broadband (0.0025 2000 s) MT stations acquired along ~840 km profile along Trans-Australian railway
- Collected by Moombarriga Geoscience
- Mix of Phoenix and Metronix MT systems
- Based on overlap with seismic interpretation
- Consistent crustal strike across the Gawler Craton and Coompana/Madurah Province



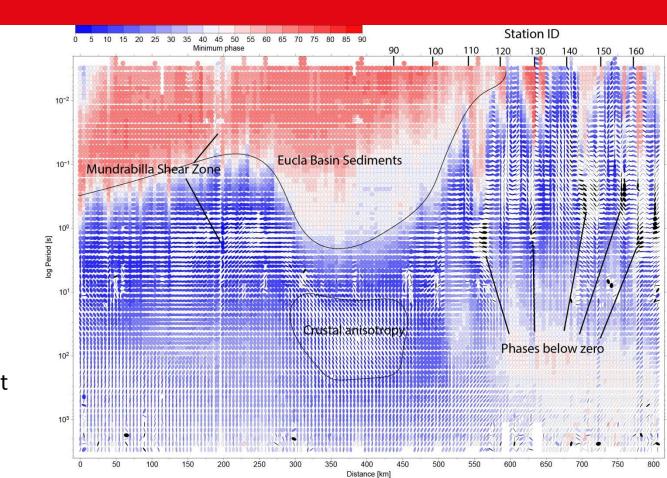
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13GA-EG1 MT traverse - Coompana/Madura - Albany Fraser part



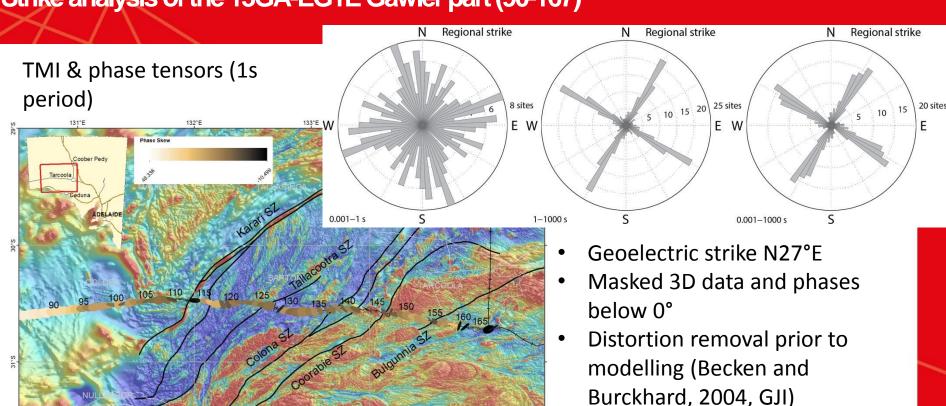
Data of the entire 13GA-EG1 line

- Data quality very good, no vertical magnetic field information (train line noise)
- Minimum phase illustrates resistivity changes with depth
- $\Phi_{min} > 45$ resistivity decreases
- Φ_{min} < 45 resistivity increases (e.g. sediment to basement)



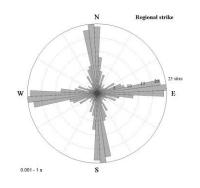
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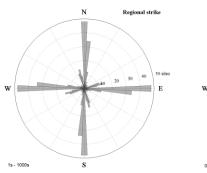
Strike analysis of the 13GA-EG1E Gawler part (90-167)

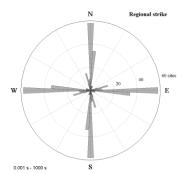


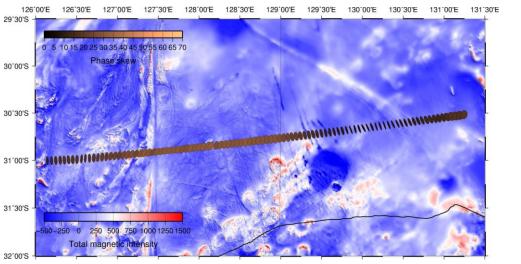
Strike analysis of the 13GA-EG1 Coompana-Madura-Albany Fraser part (station 1-100)

TMI & phase tensors (100s period)



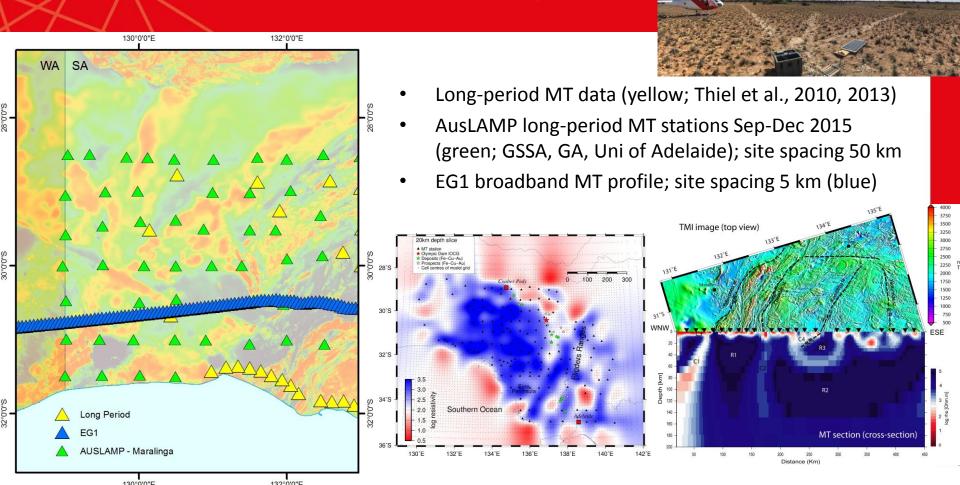




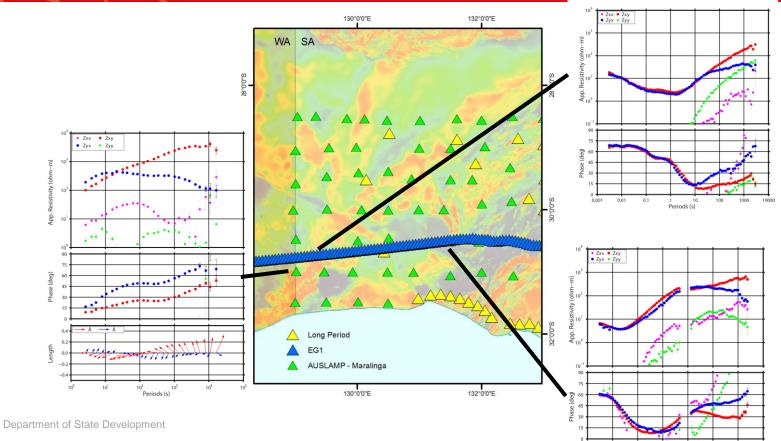


- Geoelectric strike N0°E
- Masked 3D data and phases below 0°
- Distortion removal prior to modeling (Becken and Burckhard, 2004, GJI)

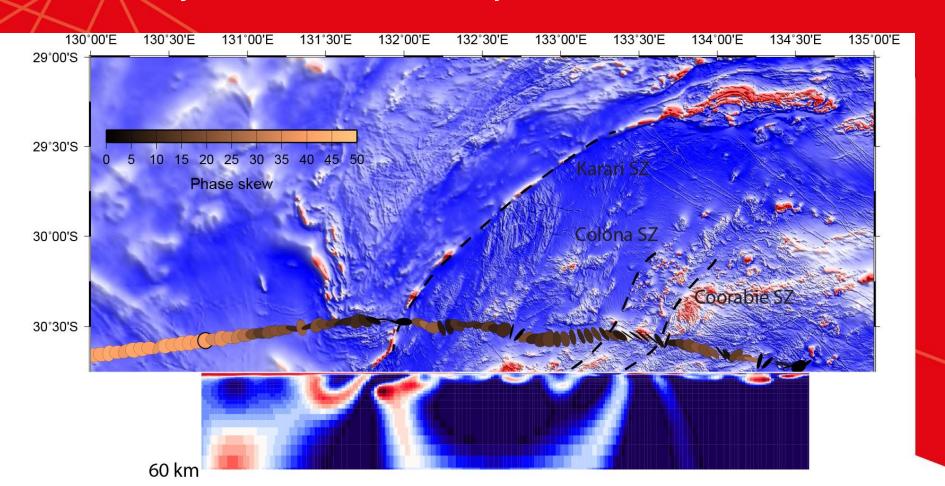
13GA-EG1E line in context of AusLAMP MT array



13GA-EG1 MT traverse – Gawler part



TMI and resistivity model correlation – Gawler part

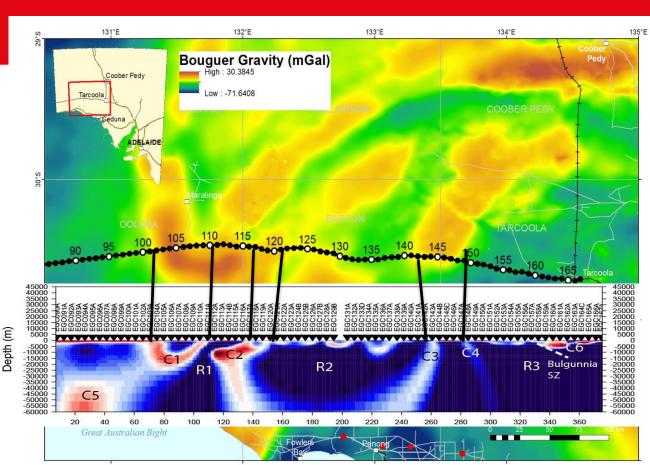


Gravity and resistivity comparison – deformation zones along margins of

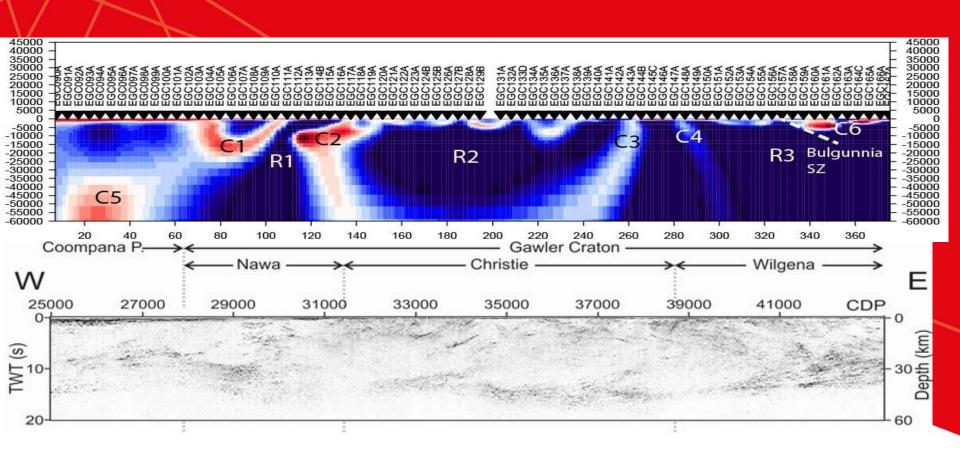
gravity defined blocks

 C2-R1 contact is eastern contact of the Karari deformation zone

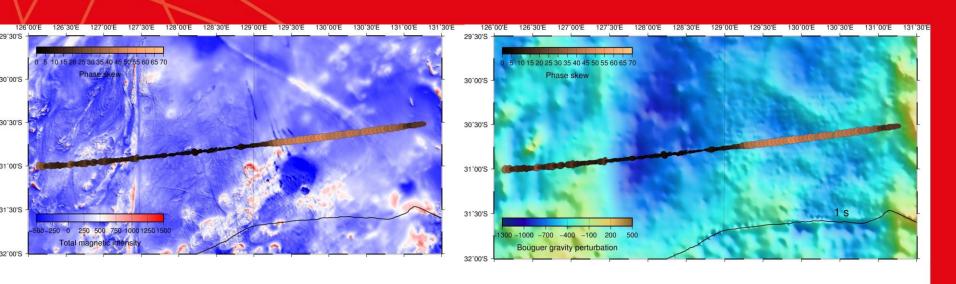
- About 10 km wide
- C6 Tallacootra
 formation (interbedding
 of quartzite with
 laminated carbonaceous
 and pyritic siltstone)
- Upper crustal halfgraben structures



Comparison of 2D profile to seismic reflection

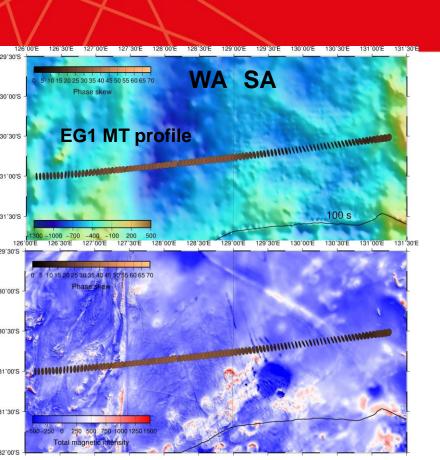


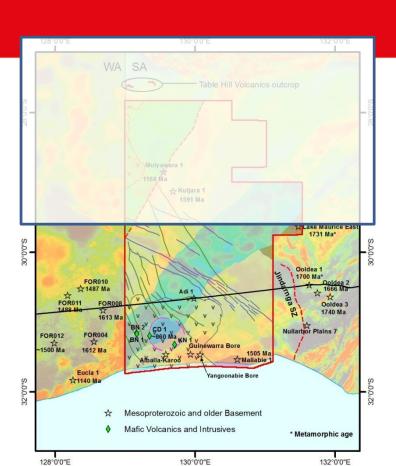
Coompana-Madura 13GA-EG1 section - Sediment to upper crustal structures



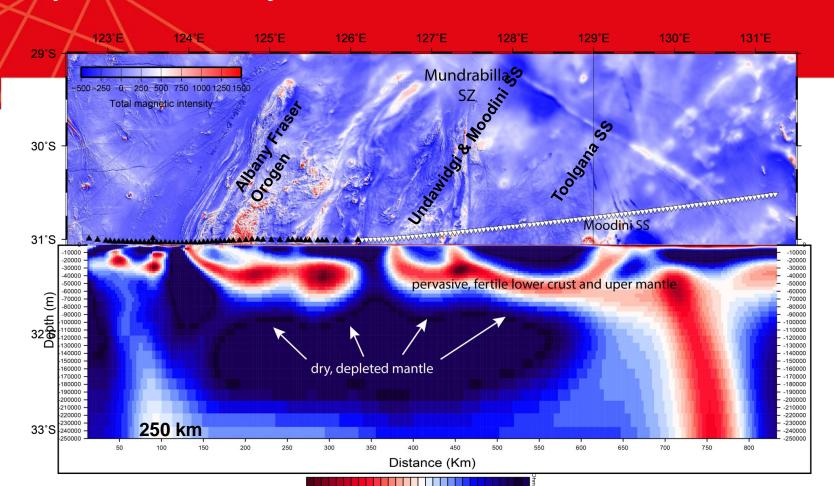
- Light coloured circles denote thicker sediments
- Dark ellipses denote shallower sediments and basement structure

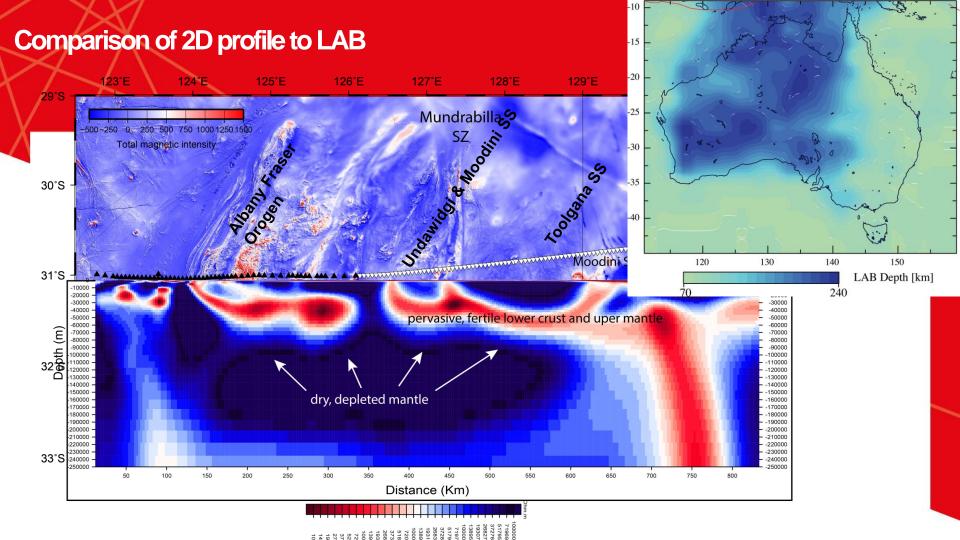
Mid to lower crust

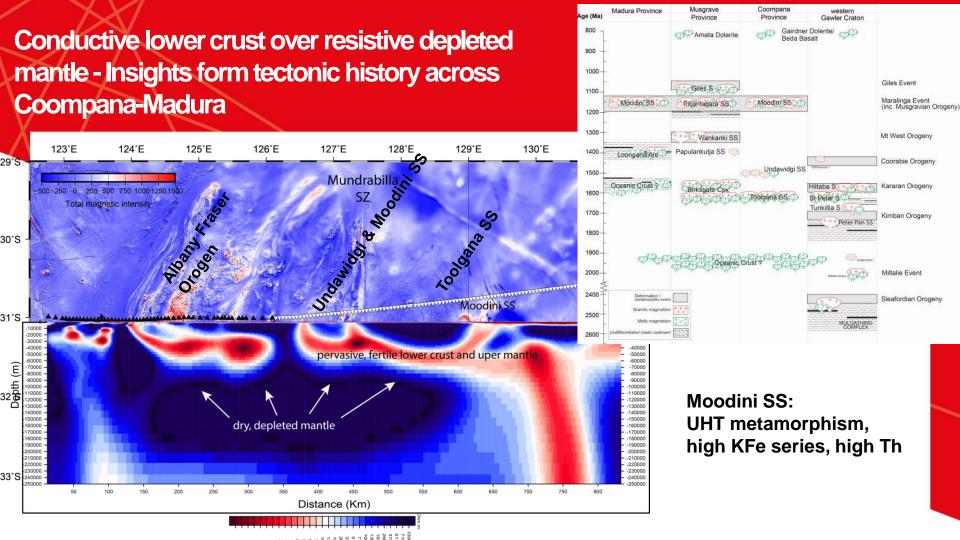




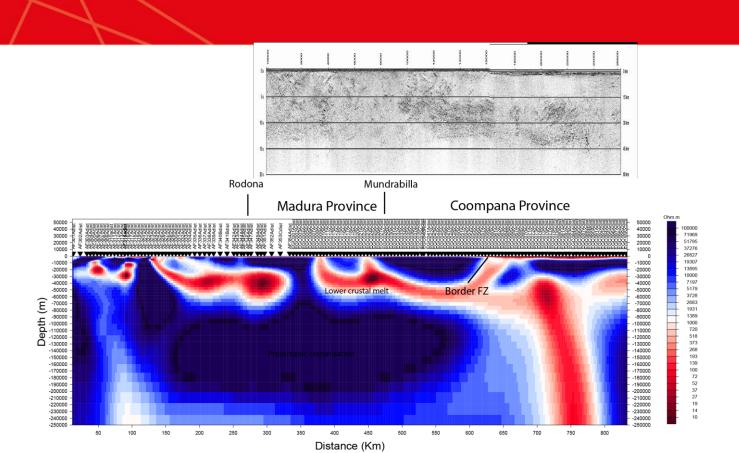
Coompana-Madura-Albany Fraser with TMI



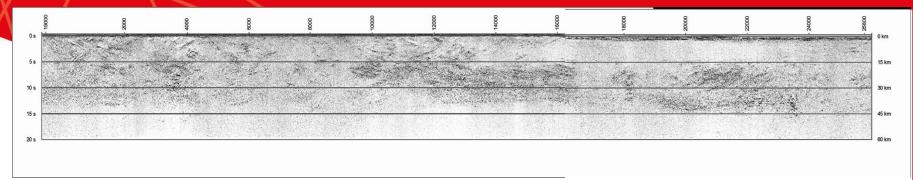




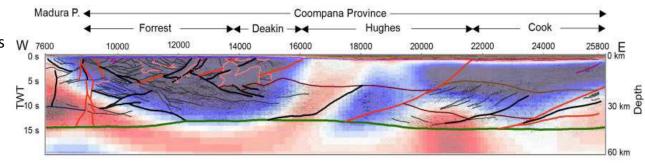
Nature of lower crust in the Coompana-Madura Province



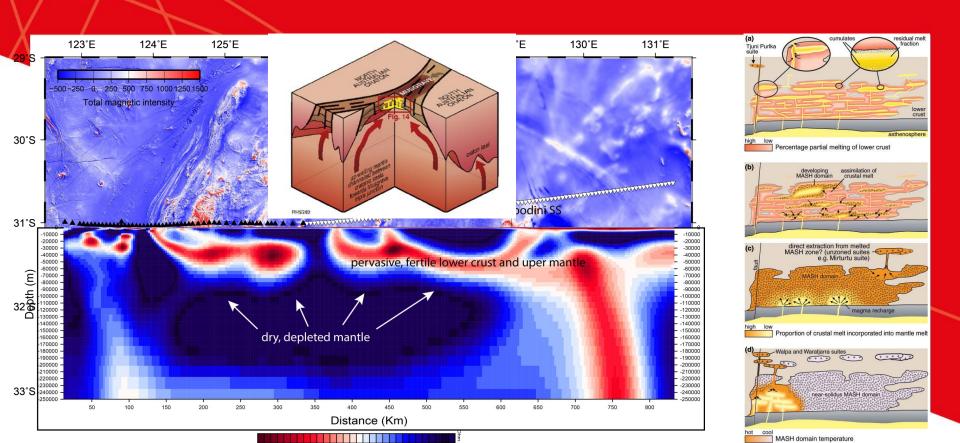
Nature of lower crust in the Coompana-Madura Province



- Correlation between zones of low resistivity and low reflectivity zones
- Seismics suggests homogeneous crust void of deformational structures
- Low resistivity denote fertile crust (magnetite, fluorine, A-type granites)
- Similar in correlation to Olympic Dam (also A-type granites)

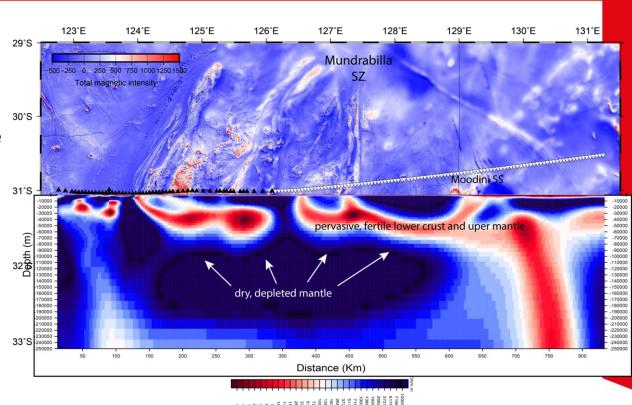


Pervasive lower crustal conductance – MASH zones?

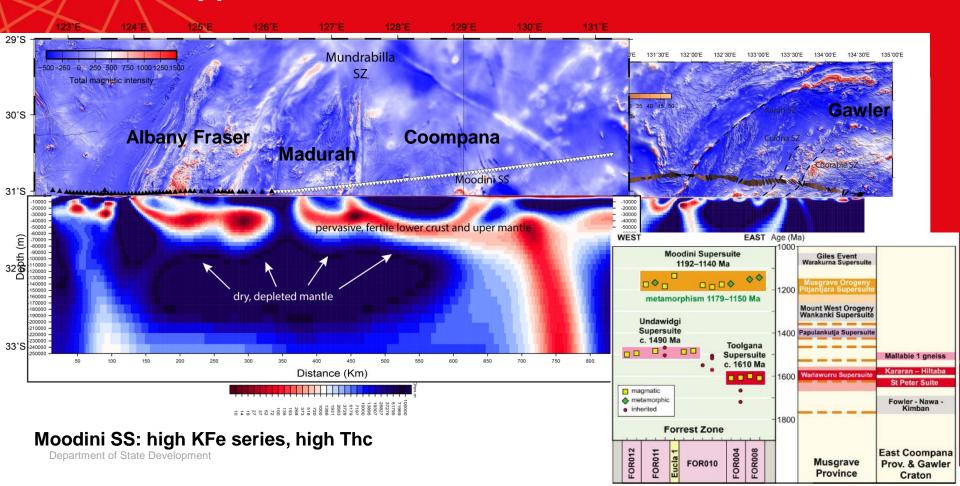


Resistivity footprint of Proterozoic cratonisation

- Oldest age across Coompana-Madura ~1900 Ma, derived from oceanic lithosphere
- Lower crustal enrichment during the Maralinga event
- UHT metamorphism, high KFe, high Th
- Development of lower crustal MASH zone
- Process depletes the lithospheric mantle
- Has to cool enough to produce high mantle resistivity (also relativetely fast seismic wavespeeds)
- Building a craton in the Proterozoic



Stitched resistivity profile



Conclusion

- Different character between the Gawler and Coompana/Madura
- Subvertical conductivity zones in the Gawler separating resistive lithospheric blocks
- Pervasive lower crustal/upper mantle low resistivity zones across the Coompana/Madura (low resistivity – low reflectivity)
- Resistive and depleted mantle lithosphere beneath the Coompana-Madura
- Archaean character yet isotopically Proterozoic and oceanic
- Proterozoic cratonisation?

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