

# Prospectivity Modelling of Seafloor Massive Sulphide Deposits in the Kermadec Arc and Colville Ridge Regions, New Zealand

- Kenex is a business development company focusing on spatial modelling to create new business opportunities.
- Spatial modelling is where we make the connection between data, information, processes, and the ideas of people, to deliver innovative knowledge-based business solutions.
- Adopting and driving the latest GIS technologies, Kenex have undertaken predictive modelling to identify prospective areas for potential mineral deposits, wildlife habitats, and geothermal & wind energy.



# Our Services

- Spatial data modelling including mineral prospectivity mapping, wind farm prospectivity mapping and habitat mapping
- Mineral Exploration and industry advice
- Mineral Exploration project management
- Tenement management
- Data management and acquisition
- GIS workshops and training
- Complete spatial business management
- Fund raising and business development

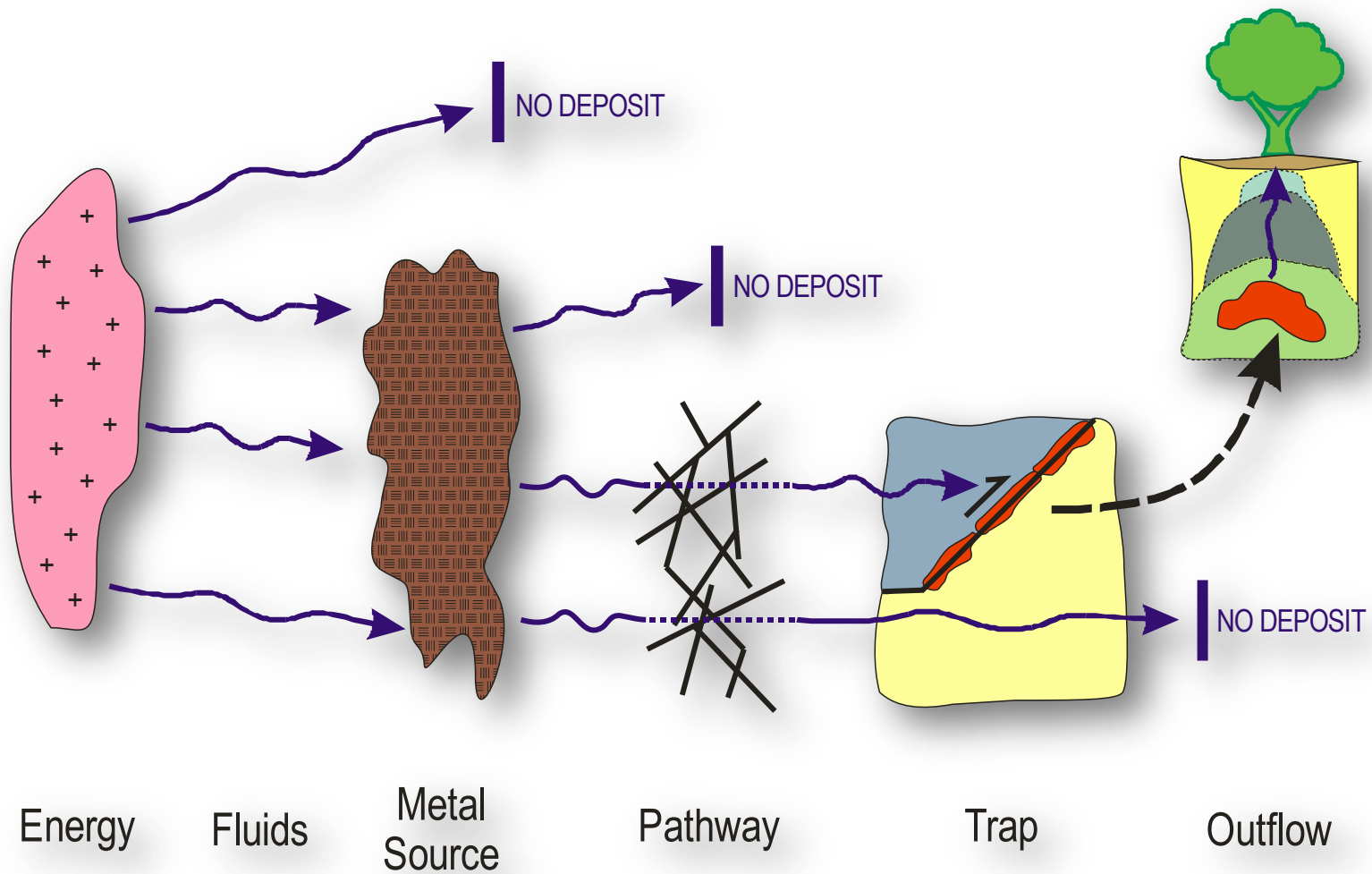
# Potential Applications for Spatial Modelling

- Prospecting for economic minerals (gold, copper, nickel, uranium etc)
- Assessing suitability of land for energy generation such as hydro, geothermal or wind power
- Assessing suitability of land for agricultural / horticultural use
- Environmental assessment
- Endangered species habitat models
- General land management

# Why undertake spatial modelling?

- Combine spatial data and knowledge
- Create predictive maps from digital data
- Non-bias view of data
- Take of advantage of digital data
- Save time and money

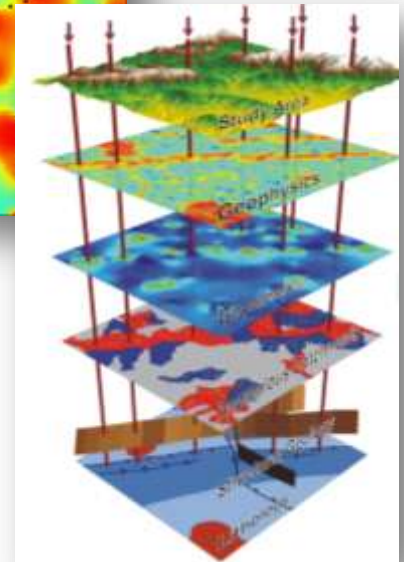
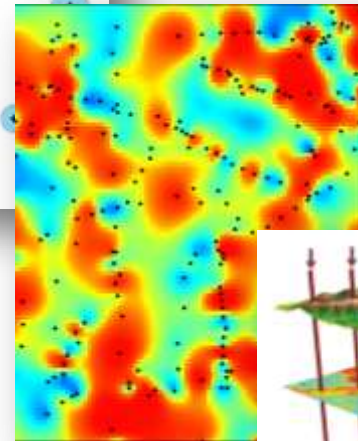
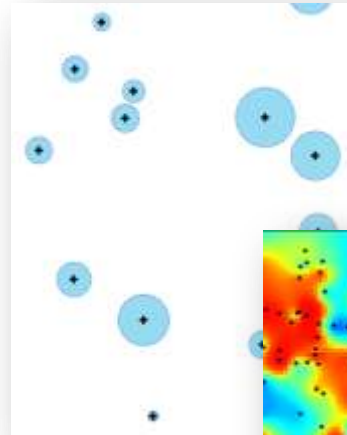
# The Mineral System Concept





# Types of Modelling

- Illustrated maps
- Single layer modelling
- Multi-variable models
  - Weights of evidence
  - Fuzzy logic
  - Neural networks



# Predictive Modelling

- Goal
  - To predict where there is a high probability of a mineral deposit
- Basic Method
  - Compile digital data into GIS & develop maps related to mineral system being modelled
  - Use training data to weight mapped data (weights of evidence)
  - Or, use expert defined values to weight important mapped data (fuzzy logic)
  - Combine evidential maps using weights of evidence or fuzzy logic to produce predictive map

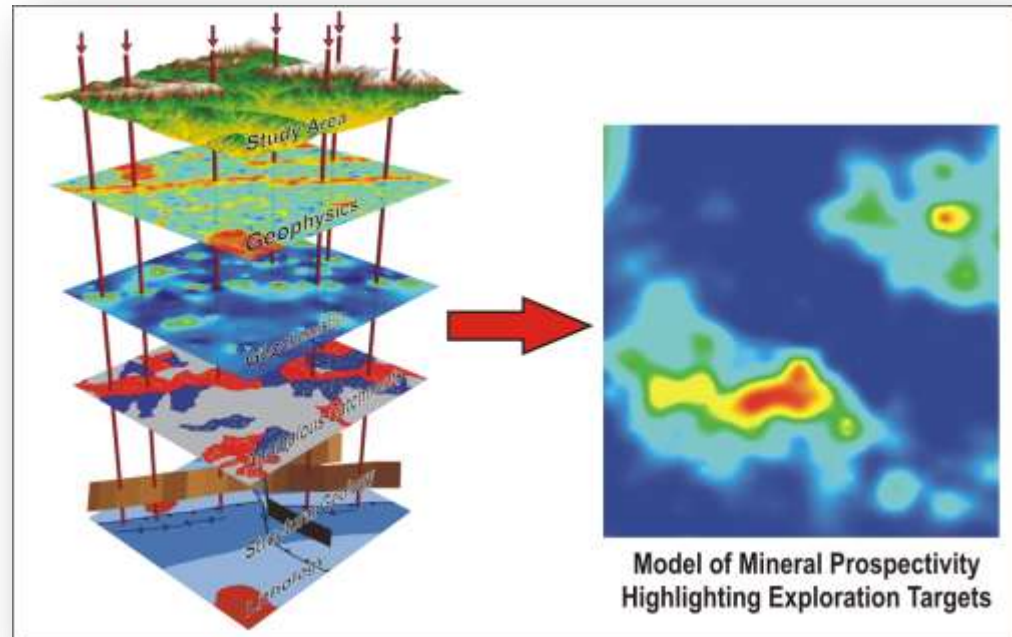


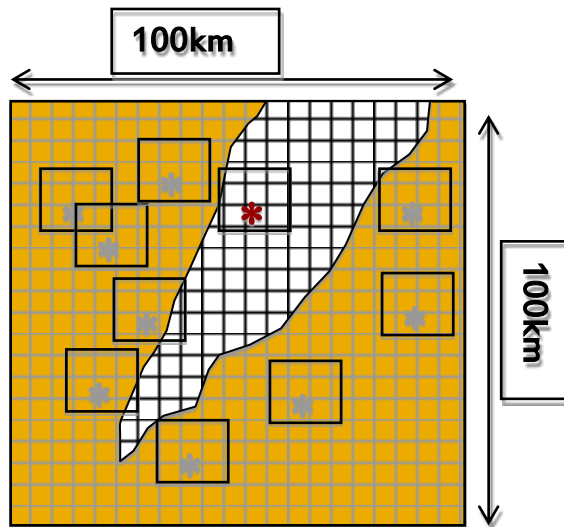
# Weights of Evidence Modelling 1

- What is needed:
  - A study area (the extent of your search area in grid form)
  - Training data (points representing known occurrences or mines)
  - All available spatial digital data compiled into a GIS
  - Knowledge about the particular mineral system you are trying to model

# Weights of Evidence Modelling 2

- Basic Method:
  - Develop binary or multiclass predictive maps of data relevant to the mineralisation style being modelled
  - Use training data to test predictive maps for spatial correlation
  - Combine selective predictive maps together using weights of evidence operators to produce a map of probabilities (Prospectivity Map).





- a = total study area (e.g. 10,000 km<sup>2</sup>)
- A = Unit Cell = 1 km<sup>2</sup> cell
- N(D) = number of deposits
- P(D) = prior probability
- N(T) = total area of study region
- N(B) = area of binary theme
- N( $\bar{B}$ ) = area of binary theme not present
- N(T) = N(B) + N( $\bar{B}$ ) (as long as no missing data)

When unit cell inf. small

$$W_+ = \ln \frac{N(B \cap D) / N(D)}{N(B) / N(T)}$$

$$W_- = \ln \frac{N(\bar{B} \cap D) / N(D)}{N(\bar{B}) / N(T)}$$

$$C = (W_+) - (W_-)$$

$$W_+ = \ln \frac{P(B | D)}{P(B | \bar{D})}$$

$$W_{s+} = \frac{1}{N(B \cap D)} + \frac{1}{N(B)}$$

$$C_s = \sqrt{(W_{s+}) + (W_{s-})}$$

$$W_- = \ln \frac{P(\bar{B} | D)}{P(\bar{B} | \bar{D})}$$

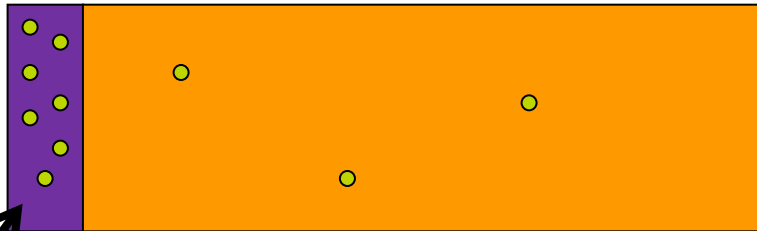
$$W_{s-} = \frac{1}{N(\bar{B} \cap D)} + \frac{1}{N(\bar{B})}$$

$$StudC = C / C_s$$

From: Bonham-Carter, G.F. (1994)  
 "Geographic information systems for geoscientists".

# Correlation of Themes

Good Spatial Correlation

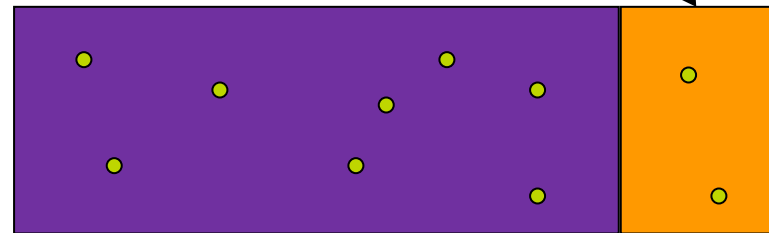


$$W+ = 3.0 \mid W- = -1.2 \mid C = 4.2$$

**Mapped predictive area  
e.g. Fault Buffer**

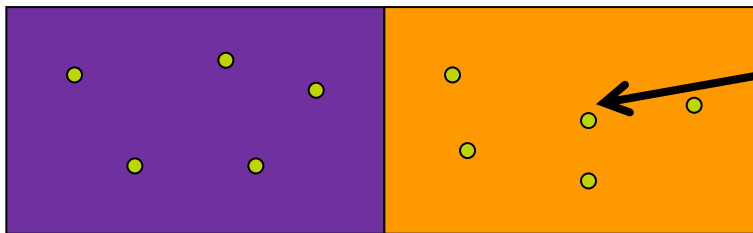
**Non-theme area**

Poor Spatial Correlation



$$W+ = 0.15 \mid W- = -0.44 \mid C = 0.59$$

No Spatial Correlation



$$W+ = 0 \mid W- = 0 \mid C = 0$$

**Hydrothermal sites**

# Important Spatial Indicators

$$W+ = \text{natural log} \frac{\text{Proportion of deposits on theme}}{\text{Proportion of total area occupied by theme}}$$

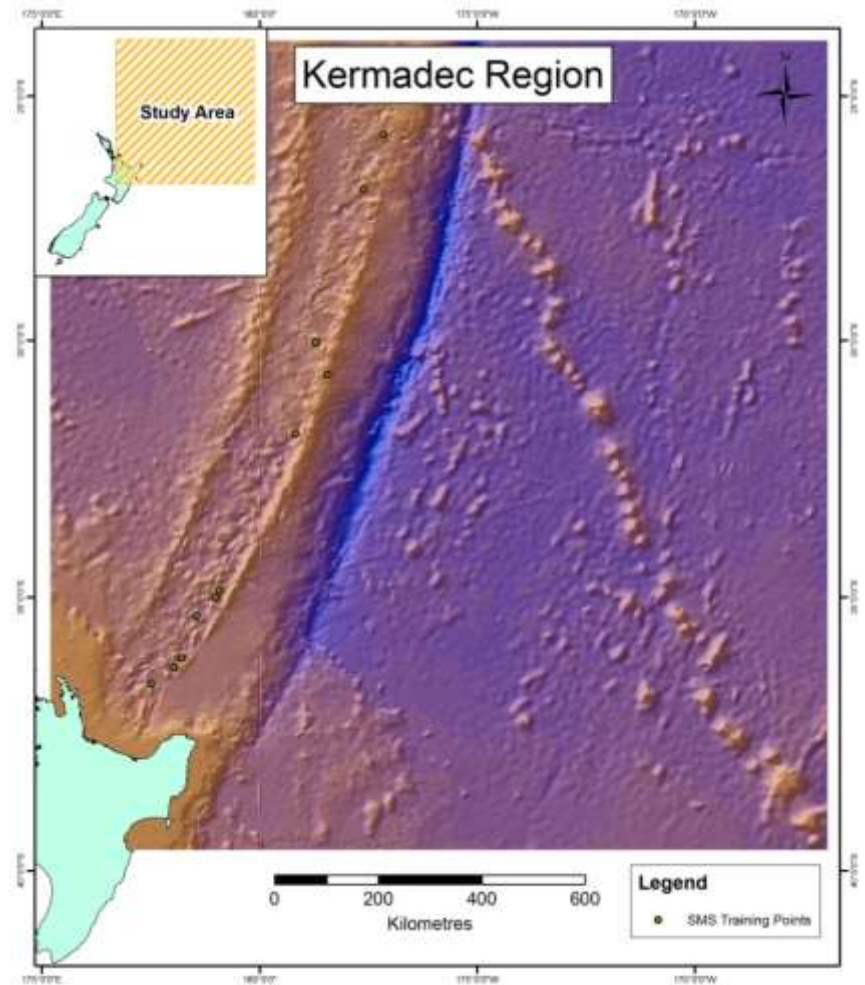
$$W- = \text{natural log} \frac{\text{Proportion of deposits not on theme}}{\text{Proportion of total area not occupied by theme}}$$

$W+ > 0$  indicates positive association with theme  
 $W- < 0$  indicates negative association with non-theme

$C > 3.0$  Strong correlation  
 $C 1.0 - 3.0$  Moderate correlation  
 $C < 1.0$  Weak to poor correlation

# The Model Parameters

- Study area grid = 1000 m
- Hyrdothermal Training points = 13
- Unit Cell = 1 km<sup>2</sup>
- PP = 0.000006

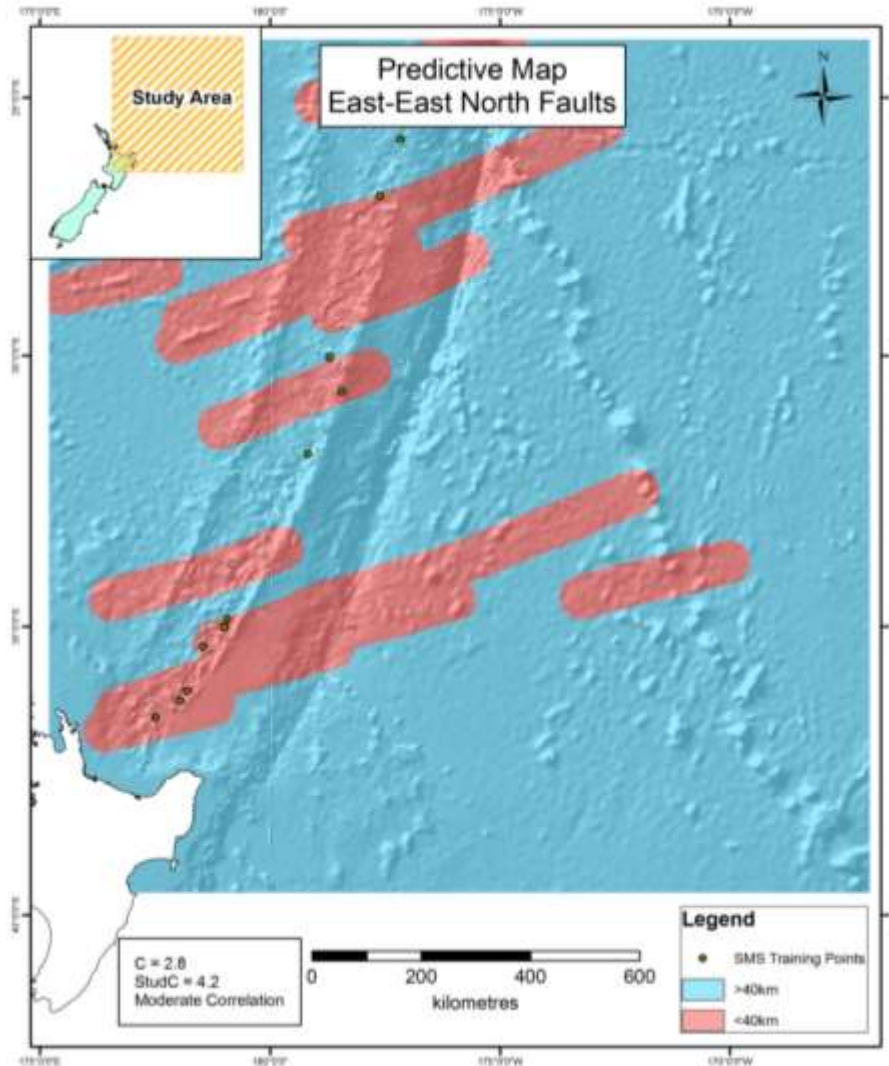




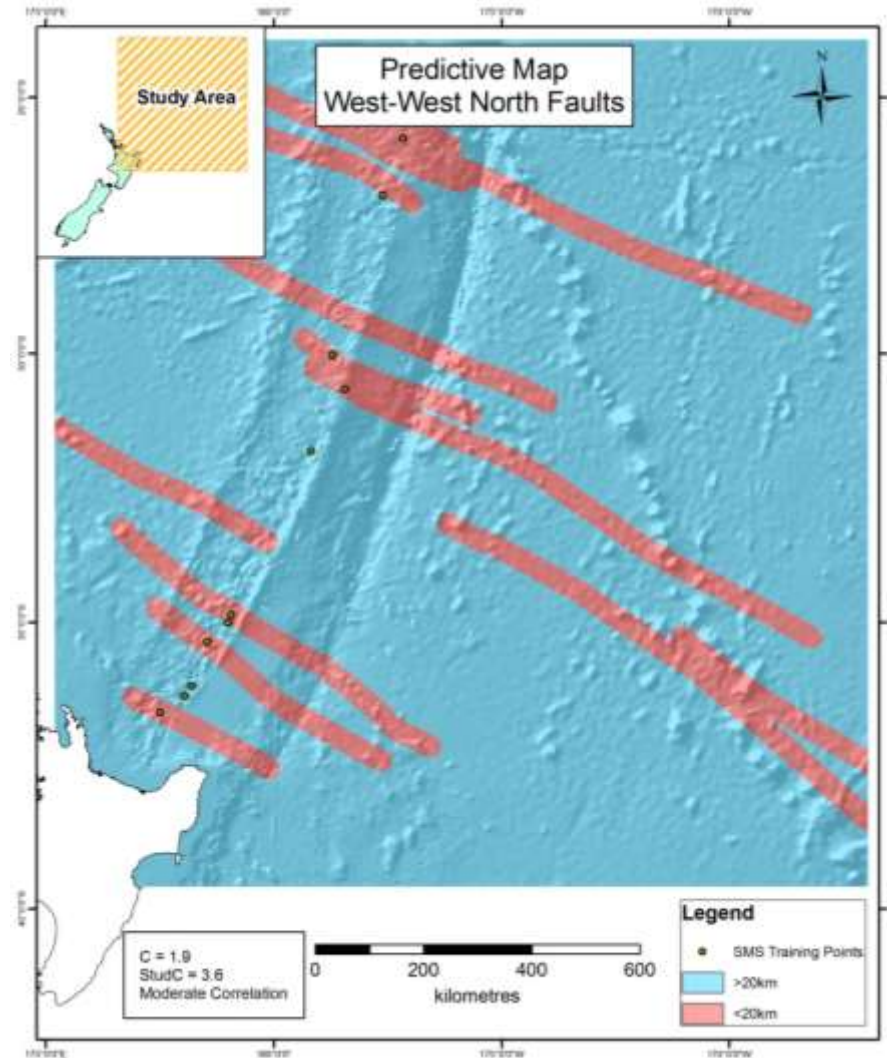
# Layers Tested

- Total layers tested 97
  - Faults
  - Ridges
  - Volcanoes
  - Subduction zone
  - Intersections, Jogs, Bends & Splays
  - Bathymetry

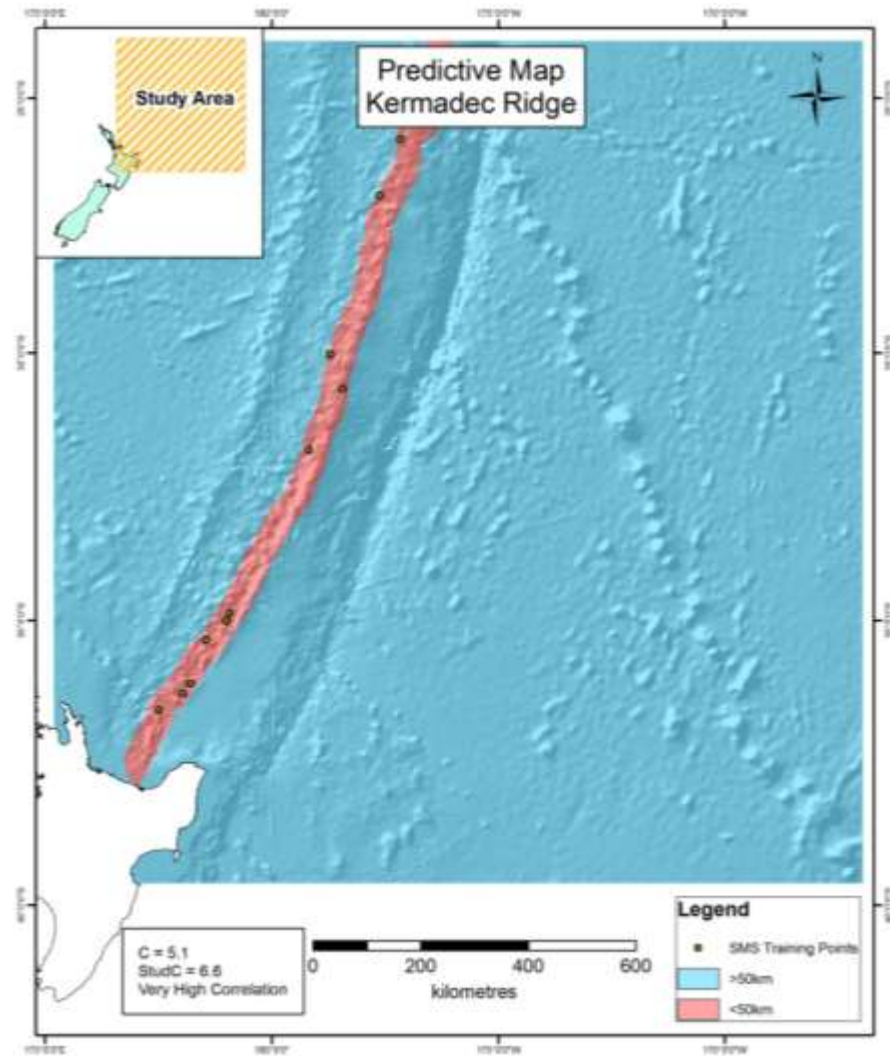
# East North East Faults



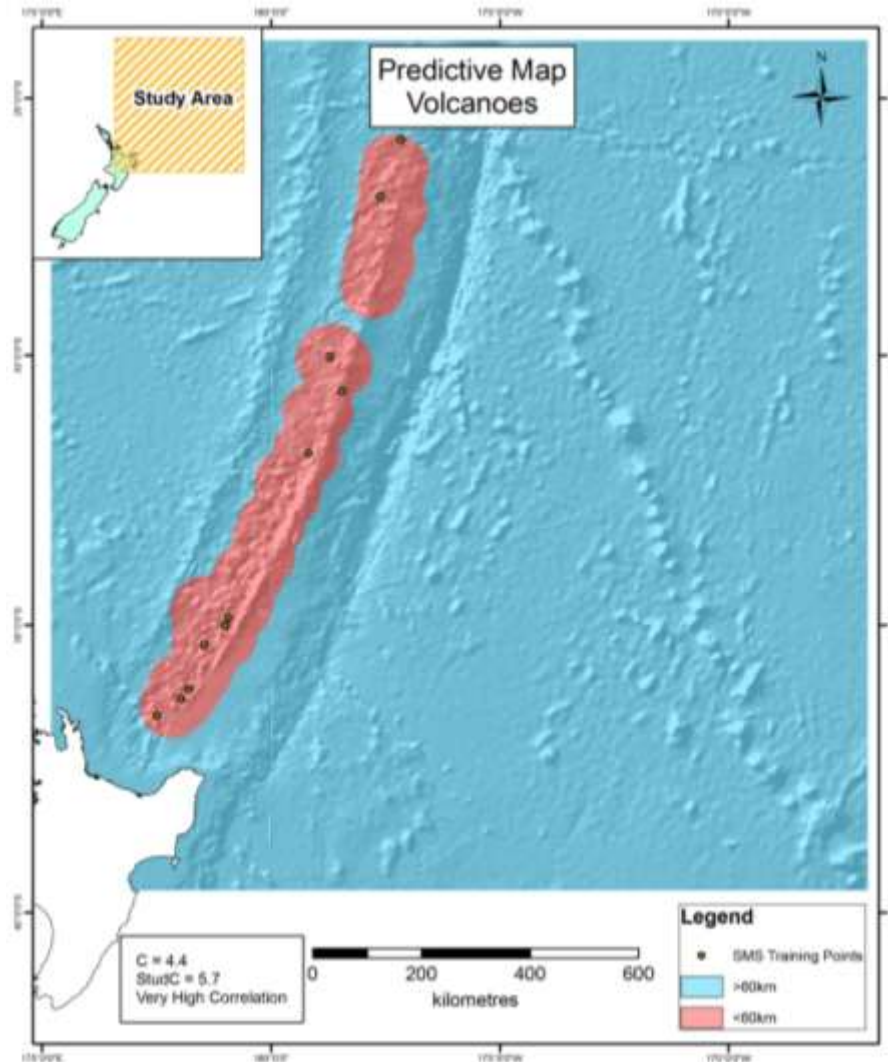
# West North West Faults



# Kermadec Ridge

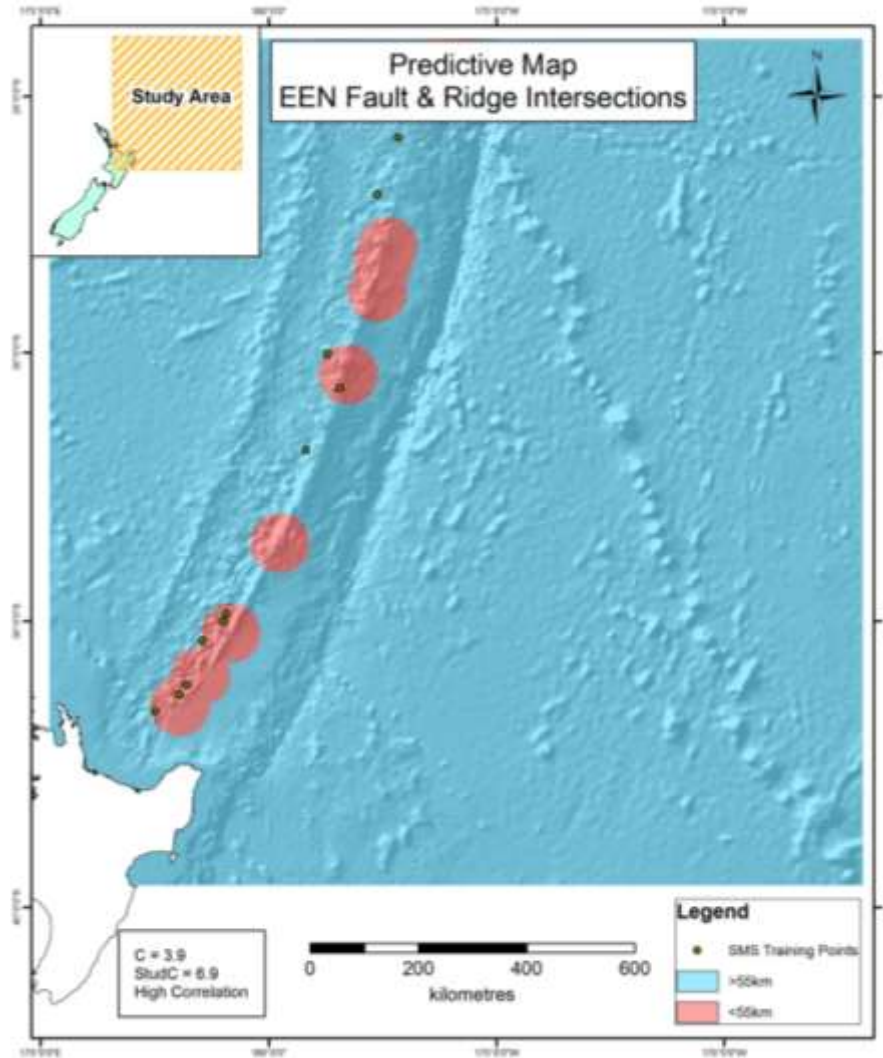


# Volcanoes



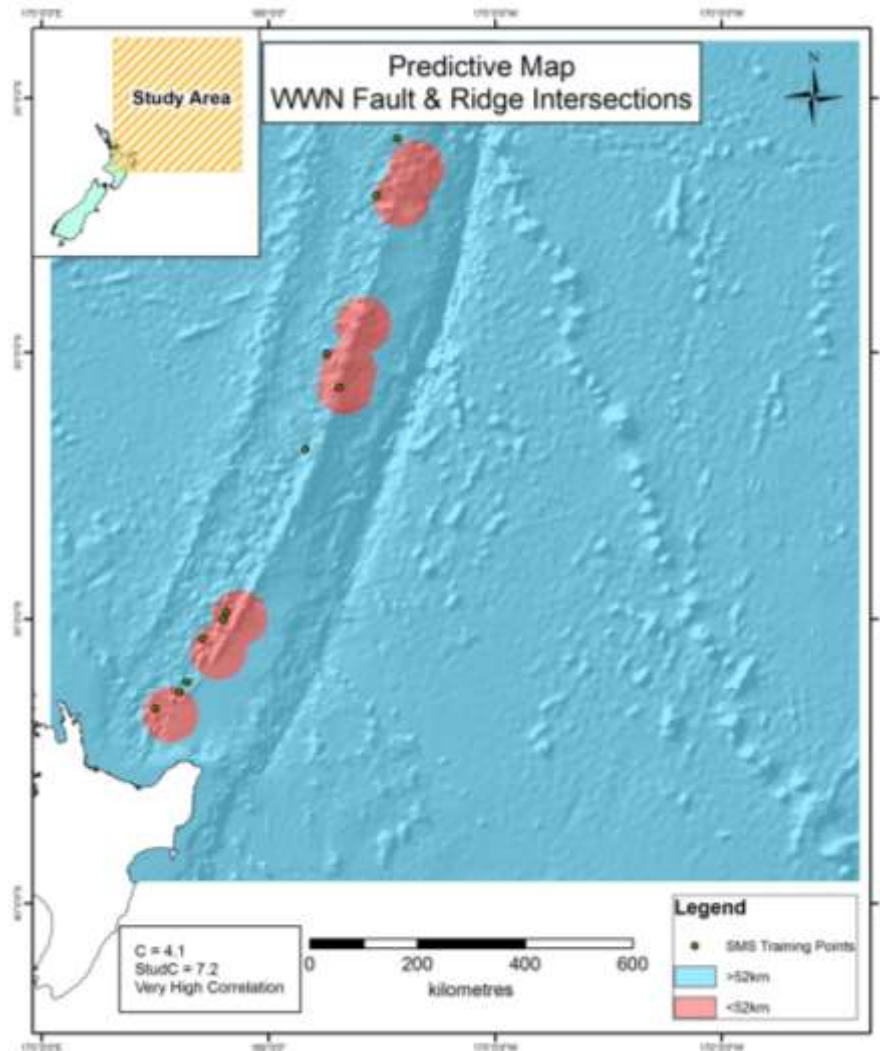


# ENE Fault & Kermadec Ridge Intersections

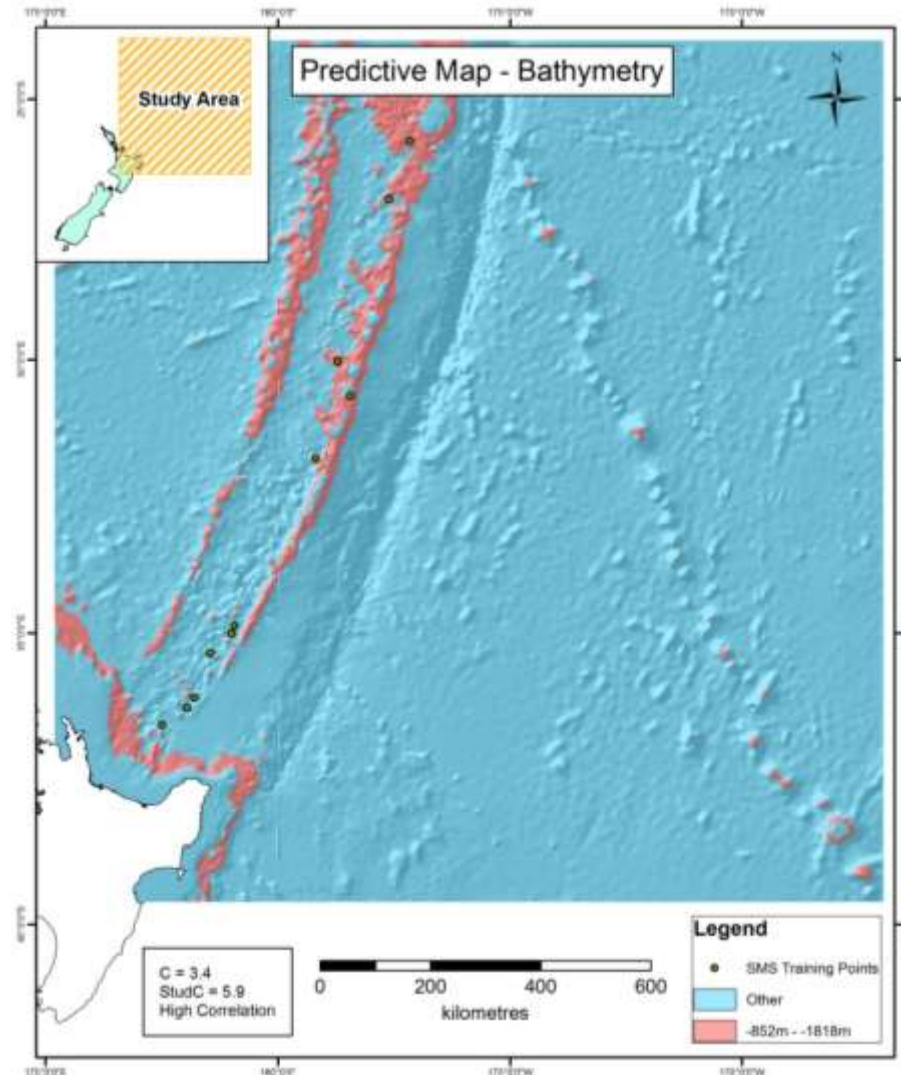




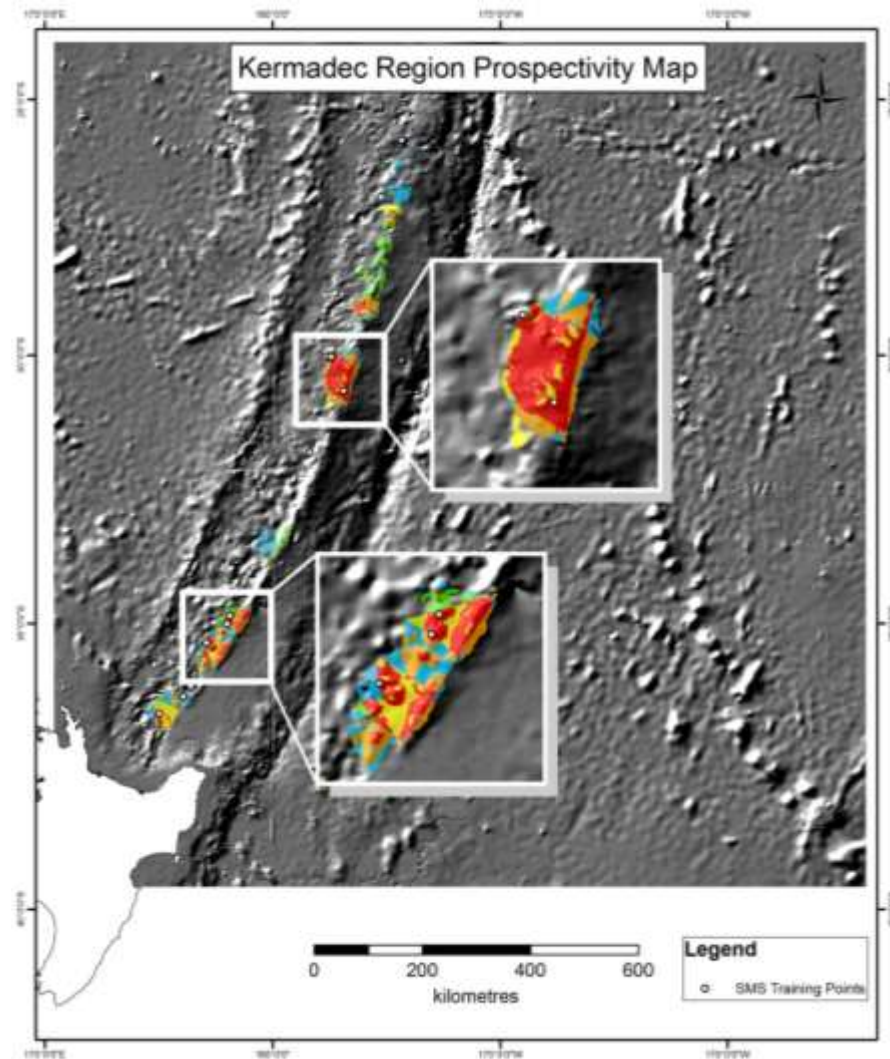
# WNW Fault & Kermadec Ridge Intersections



# Bathymetry



# Prospectivity Map



# Conclusions

- Weights of evidence modelling has successfully identified areas with known hydrothermal sites in the Kermadec region
- Identified potential areas where SMS may be discovered
- Fuzzy Logic Modelling:
  - Kermadec Back-Arc
  - Colville Ridge

# Fuzzy Logic Spatial Modelling

- Combine exploration dataset using subjective judgement
- Method relies on expert opinion to derive weights to rank the mapped variables e.g. GNS
- Each map variable is weighted using fuzzy membership function (0 – low weighting, 1 – high weighting)
- Maps are combined using fuzzy operators to produce predictive map

**Thank You**