


# Localised Multivariate Uniform Conditioning: a BHP Billiton Iron Ore deposit applied case

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Geovariances  
Where no one has gone before

- Recoverable resource estimation:
    - provide an estimation from wide-spaced data
    - Tonnage and Metal quantities
    - cut-offs are applied
    - locally → to selective mining units (SMU's).
  - UC: an available geostatistical method
  - Can be extended to multivariate settings using the potential correlations between the variables of economical interest
  - Localisation of the results
- Isatis is able to propose a possible flowchart

- Consider a SMU  $v$ , with grade  $Z(v)$  
- The recoverable resources at cut-off  $z$  are defined as:

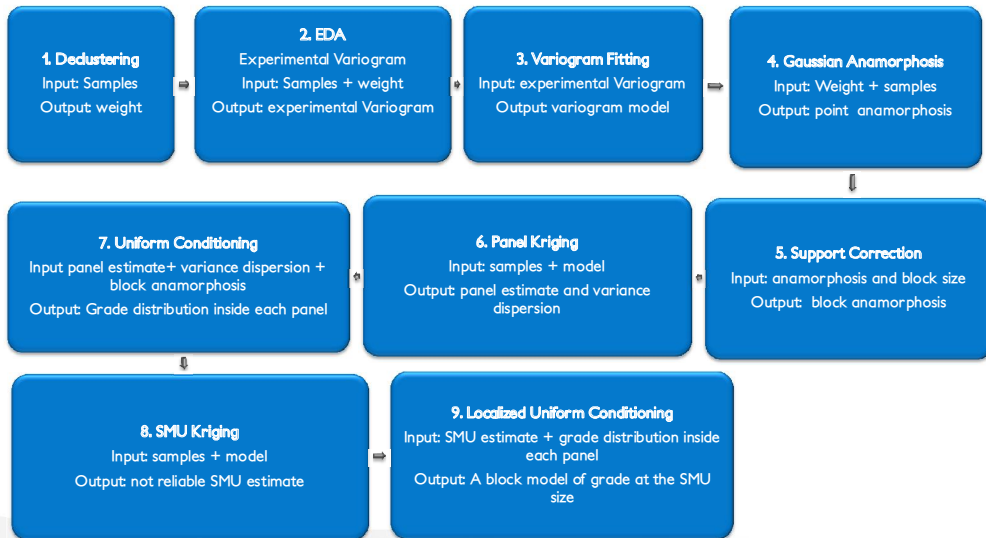
- Ore:  $T(z) = 1_{Z(v) \geq z}$

- Metal:  $Q(z) = Z(v) 1_{Z(v) \geq z}$

(to be multiplied by block tonnage = volume\*density to be expressed in tons)

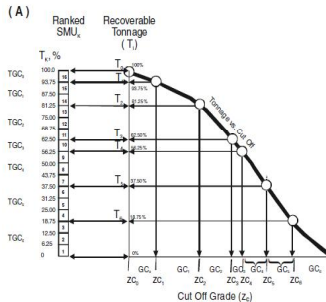


# Isatis (possible) Workflow

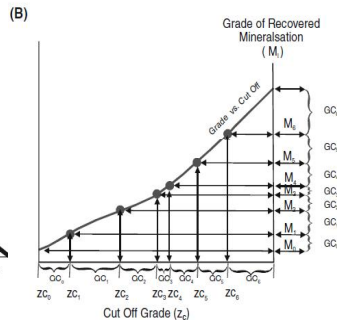


- Ordinary Kriging, storing kriged estimate and dispersion variance
- Point anamorphosis
  - An anamorphosis function converts the raw, non-Gaussian data ( $Z$ ) to a variable ( $Y$ ) having a Gaussian (normal) distribution
  - The distribution of punctual data is completely represented by the anamorphosis function
- Block anamorphosis (change of support)
  - The block anamorphosis determines the value of the coefficient  $r$ , which is used to determine the variance reduction of a particular support

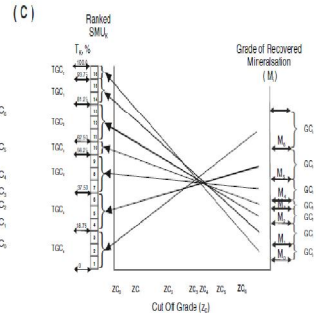
- The methodology has been proposed by Marat Abzalov (Rio Tinto),
  - see paper in Math. Geol.: the choice of the grades assigned to the blocks is guided by the local estimates of the block.



(B) Define the  $GC_i$  from the UC



(B) Define  $M_i$  of the  $GC_i$

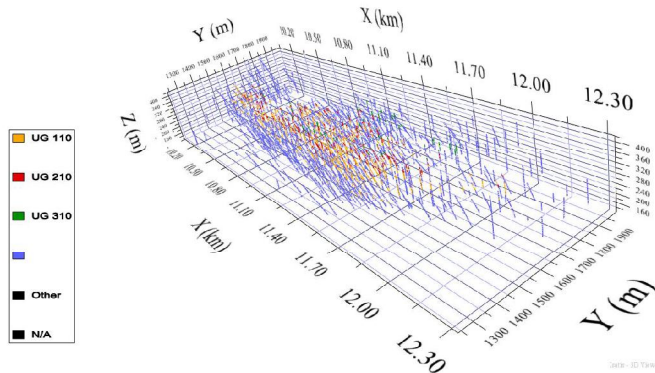


(C) Assign And Sort  $M_i$  of the  $GC_i$



Data: 651 inclined boreholes with 19172 3m composites split into 3 main ore domains.

UG	110	210	310	400
Count of composites	3631	1196	355	14530



5 grade elements are considered with different statistics in the different domains

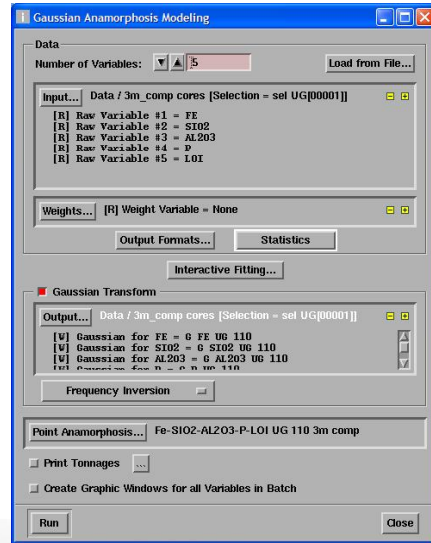
VARIABLE	Count	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Dev.	Variance
FE	19357	0.01	68.55	44.96	18.24	332.81
SIO2	19357	0.25	91.71	22.23	21.82	476.06
P	19168	0.001	4.830	0.104	0.078	0.006
AL2O3	19357	0.05	44.28	4.68	5.89	34.74
LOI	19357	0.01	47.28	6.18	5.60	31.37





# The Gaussian Anamorphosis

- Select several variables
- weights from declustering
- Interactive fitting
- Gaussian transformation: not necessary for recoverable resources
- Point Anamorphosis as parameter file
- The anamorphosis are made separately for each variable



# The Gaussian Anamorphosis

Gaussian anamorphosis without declustering is applied with 60  
Hermite Polynomials

Example of Fe UG110



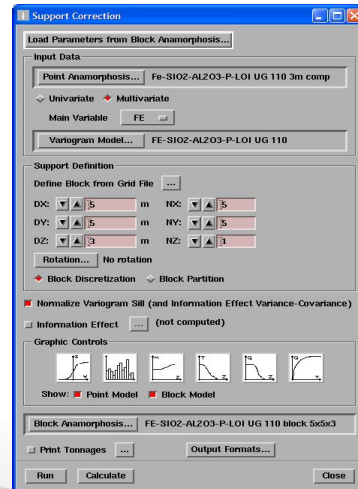
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Where no one has gone before

# Change of Support

A change of support is applied on smus 5m x 5m x 3m.

Fe is then declared as the main variable

	FE	SiO2	AL2O3	P	LOI
Punctual Variance (Anamorphosis)	11.47	9.62	1.46	0	2.92
Variogram Sill	10.85	8.56	1.45	0	2.98
Gamma(v,v)	5.42	4.65	0.64	0	1.02
Real Block Variance	6.05	4.97	0.81	0	1.91
Real Block Support Correction (r)	0.7813	0.819	0.7935	0.881	0.8128
Kriged Block Support Correction (s)	0.7813	---	---	---	---
Kriged-Real Block Support Correction	1	---	---	---	---
Main-Secondary Block Support Correction	---	-0.9034	-0.7632	-0.2444	-0.6183



**Support Correction**

Load Parameters from Block Anamorphosis...

Input Data

Point Anamorphosis... Fe-SiO2-AL2O3-P-LOI UG 110 3m comp

☒ Univariate ☒ Multivariate

Main Variable FE

Variogram Model... FE-SiO2-AL2O3-P-LOI UG 110

Support Definition

Define Block from Grid File ...

DX: 5 m NX: 5

DY: 5 m NY: 5

DZ: 3 m NZ: 1

Rotation... No rotation

☒ Block Discretization ☐ Block Partition

☒ Normalize Variogram Sill (and Information Effect Variance-Covariance)

☐ Information Effect ... (not computed)

Graphic Controls

Show: ☒ Point Model ☒ Block Model

Block Anamorphosis... FE-SiO2-AL2O3-P-LOI UG 110 block 5x5x3

☐ Print Tonnages ...

Output Formats...

Run Calculate Close

# Co-Kriging of the Panels

- $SMU = 5 \times 5 \times 3m^3$   
Panels =  $25 \times 25 \times 3m^3$
- Cokriging of panels achieved for each domain.
- All panels containing at least one block of a domain is kriged for that domain:
  - Mixed panels can then be kriged 2 or 3 times.

# Co-Kriging of the Panels



- UC Needs:

- Estimated values;
- Dispersion variance of the estimated value ( $Var Z^*$ );
- For all secondary variables, the covariance between the estimated value and the estimate of the main variable ( $Cov Z1^*|Z^*$ ).

Standard (Co-)Kriging

Calculations: Block

Number of Variables: 5 ☒ Full Set of Output Variables

Maximum Number of External Drifts: 10

Input File... Data / 3m\_comp cores [Selection = sel UG00001]

[X] Variable #1 = FE  
[X] Variable #2 = SI02  
[X] Variable #3 = AL203  
[X] Variable #4 = P  
[X] Variable #5 = LDI  
[X] Variance of Measurement error = None  
[X] Kriging Weights = None

Output File... Grid / 2502503 [Selection = sel 110]

[X] Slope of  $Z1^*$  for FE = None  
[X] Covariance of  $Z1^*$  for FE = None  
[X] Estimation for SI02 = Calc SI02 UG 110  
[X] SE dev for SI02 = None  
[X] Number of Neighbours for SI02 = None  
[X] Mean Distance for SI02 = None  
[X] Sum of weights for SI02 = None  
[X] Sum of pos. weights for SI02 = None  
[X] Lagrange parameter for SI02 = None  
[X] Variance of  $Z^*$  for SI02 = Var  $Z^*$  SI02 UG 110  
[X] Covariance of  $Z1^*$  for SI02 = None  
[X] Correlation of  $Z1^*$  for SI02 = None  
[X] Slope of  $Z1^*$  for SI02 = None  
[X] Covariance of  $Z1^*$  for SI02 = Cov  $Z1^*$  SI02 UG 110  
[X] Estimation for AL203 = Calc AL203 UG 110  
[X] SE dev for AL203 = None  
[X] Number of Neighbours for AL203 = None  
[X] Mean Distance for AL203 = None  
[X] Sum of weights for AL203 = None

Kriging Parameters

Model... FE-SI02-AL203-P-LDI UG 110

Special Model Options... No special model option

Neighborhood... moving

Local Parameters... No local parameters

Special Kriging Options... No special Kriging option

# Uniform Conditioning

Uniform Conditioning

Block Anamorphosis... FE-SIO2-AL2O3-P-LOI UG 110 block 5x5x3 Print

Grid File... Grid / 25x25x3 [Selection = sel 110]

```
[R] 'Main' Krige Value = Cok FE UG 110
[R] 'Main' Dispersion Variance = Var Z* FE UG 110
[R] 'Sec1' Krige Value = Cok SIO2 UG 110
[R] 'Sec1' Dispersion Variance = Var Z* SIO2 UG 110
[R] 'Sec1' Krige Covariance with Main = Cov Z1*|Z* SIO2 UG 110
[R] 'Sec2' Krige Value = Cok AL2O3 UG 110
[R] 'Sec2' Dispersion Variance = Var Z* AL2O3 UG 110
[R] 'Sec2' Krige Covariance with Main = Cov Z1*|Z* AL2O3 UG 110
[R] 'Sec3' Krige Value = Cok P UG 110
[R] 'Sec3' Dispersion Variance = Var Z* P UG 110
[R] 'Sec3' Krige Covariance with Main = Cov Z1*|Z* P UG 110
[R] 'Sec4' Krige Value = Cok LOI UG 110
[R] 'Sec4' Dispersion Variance = Var Z* LOI UG 110
[R] 'Sec4' Krige Covariance with Main = Cov Z1*|Z* LOI UG 110
[W] Error Code Variable = Error code UG 110
```

☒ Tonnage Corrections Minimum Tonnage:  %

Main Variable Cutoffs Definition:

Number of Iso-frequency Classes:  Statistics...

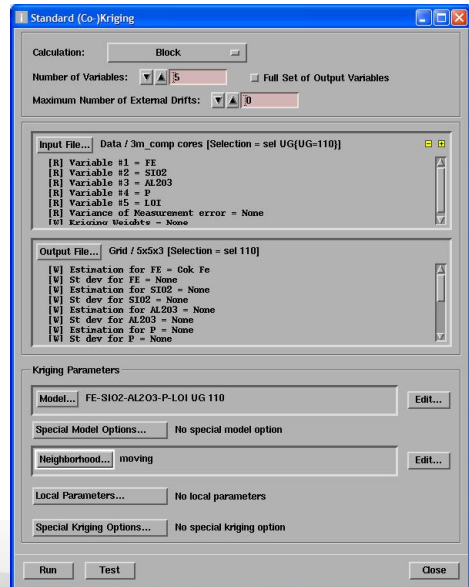
Variances Format...

☒ ☒ FE (Block) ▶▶

Baseline for Output Variables:

Run Close

- For Localized Uniform Conditioning Post-Processing, Fe grade of blocks 5mx5mx3m<sup>3</sup> cokriged.
- Blocks of different domains cokriged in turn with the variogram parameters of the domain they belong to.

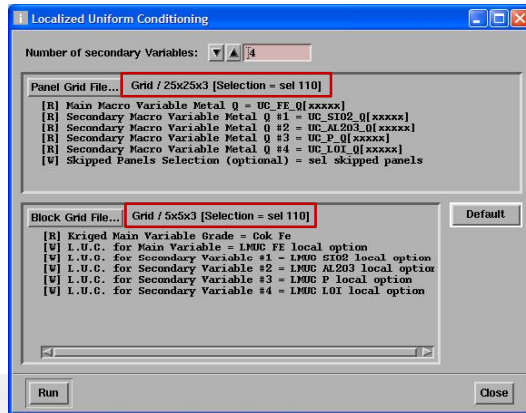




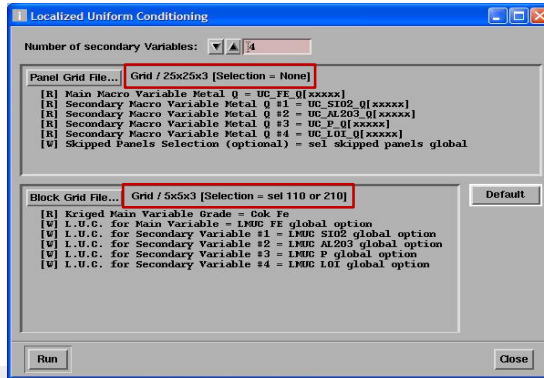
# Localisation of the results

- **Local option:** for each individual domain. Q assigned to the blocks of the same domain.
  - The condition: apply on the block file a selection for the blocks of that domain and to transform the tonnage and metals of the panel file by the proportion of the blocks of that domain.
- **Global option:** one Uniform Conditioning of each domain and combine the tonnages and metals by weighting by the proportions of each domain.
  - Then the Localized Uniform Conditioning is run once. In that case there is no guarantee that the grade assigned to one block comes from the grade tonnage curve of the same domain.

**Local option:** then the Localized Uniform Conditioning is achieved with the selection on the blocks file of the same domain activated



**Global option:** Then LUC applied once to assign the grades to the blocks (possibly belonging to different domains) inside the panels.



# Results & Conclusions



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The block model obtained by LMUC shows higher dispersion than the direct block cokriging.



The block model obtained by LMUC shows higher dispersion than the direct block cokriging.



**Warning: Discretisation of the cut-off is a critical parameter of the UC/LMUC quality**

22 cut-offs between  
50 & 70%

41 cut-offs between  
50 & 70%



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The grade tonnage curves obtained from UC and from LMUC grades are the same, with little difference between local and global LUC methods.





The correlations between all variables, including the second variables correctly reproduced (In parenthesis the coefficient of correlation of 3m composites).

VARIABLE	LMUC FE	LMUC SiO2	LMUC P	LMUC AL2O3	LMUC LOI
LMUC FE	1.00	-0.86	-0.28	-0.83	-0.67
		(-0.84)	(-0.27)	(-0.85)	(-0.66)
LMUC SiO2	-0.86	1.00	0.08	0.54	0.31
	(-0.84)		(-0.03)	(0.58)	(0.26)
LMUC P	-0.28	0.08	1.00	0.27	0.45
	(-0.27)	(0.03)		(0.25)	(0.5)
LMUC AL2O3	-0.83	0.54	0.27	1.00	0.57
	(-0.85)	(0.58)	(0.25)		(0.56)
LMUC LOI	-0.67	0.31	0.45	0.57	1.00
	(-0.66)	(0.26)	(0.5)	(0.56)	

