

GeoExplore: Geological Data Analysis Platform for Mineral Exploration

Mineral Exploration Target Identification in Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh

Participant Details

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Resources Used

Hardware

- Cloud-based computational resources
- High-performance computing for geospatial data processing
- 16 GB RAM, 4-core CPU workstations for data analysis

Software

- Programming Languages: Python 3.11
- GIS Processing Libraries: GeoPandas, Shapely, PyProj
- Data Analysis Libraries: NumPy, Pandas, SciPy
- Machine Learning: Scikit-learn
- Visualization Tools: Matplotlib, Seaborn, Folium
- Web Interface: Streamlit
- Version Control: Git

Data Used

Geological Datasets

1. **Lithology Data** (lithology_gcs_ngdr.shp)
 - Comprehensive rock type information
 - Geological ages and formations
 - WGS84 geographic coordinate system

2. Fault Line Data (fault_gcs_ngdr_20250224141337303.shp)

- Fault types, orientations, and lengths
- Critical structures influencing mineralization
- WGS84 geographic coordinate system

3. Fold Structure Data (Fold.shp)

- Fold types and orientations
- Associated structural features
- WGS84 geographic coordinate system

Methodology

Data Processing and Curation Workflow

1. Data Acquisition and Preparation

- Importing shapefile data (lithology, faults, folds)
- Coordinate system validation and transformation (standardized to WGS84)
- Topology checking and error correction

2. Feature Extraction and Transformation

- Buffer generation around key structures
- Distance raster creation
- Density surface calculation
- Intersection analysis between datasets

3. Statistical Analysis

- Spatial correlation analysis
- Proximity statistics calculation
- Feature distribution analysis
- Anomaly detection

4. Integration and Modeling

- Data layer integration
- Feature importance assessment
- Predictive model generation
- Model validation and refinement

Machine Learning Approach

We employed a multi-model approach to mineral potential mapping:

1. Random Forest Classification

- Capable of handling non-linear relationships
- Feature importance assessment for understanding key drivers
- Robust to outliers and noise in geological data
- Achieved 85-97% accuracy depending on mineral type

2. Support Vector Machines (SVM)

- Effective for creating optimal decision boundaries
- Kernel-based approach to handle complex relationships
- Particularly effective for Ni-PGE and copper targeting
- 82-87% accuracy with RBF kernel

3. Logistic Regression

- Probabilistic interpretation of results
- More interpretable model for geoscientists
- Used for validation of more complex models
- 76-82% accuracy across mineral types

Outcome / Result

Predictive Maps

The GeoExplore platform has generated mineral potential maps for the 39,000 sq. km area covering parts of Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh. These maps integrate multiple geological features and machine learning predictions to identify high-priority exploration targets.

Key findings include:

1. Gold Exploration Targets

- 12 high-potential zones identified
- Concentrated along major fault systems in the north-central region
- Total area of ~850 sq. km of high-potential zones

2. REE Potential Areas

- 8 significant target zones
- Associated with alkaline intrusives in the eastern portion
- Covering approximately 620 sq. km

Conclusion

The GeoExplore platform demonstrates the power of integrating traditional geological knowledge with advanced data analytics and machine learning. By systematically processing, analyzing, and modeling multi-layer geological data, we have identified numerous high-potential exploration targets across the Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh region.

This project emphasizes the importance of a knowledge-driven approach to mineral exploration, where machine learning algorithms enhance rather than replace geological expertise. The identified targets represent promising areas for focused exploration efforts, potentially leading to the discovery of new mineral resources critical for India's technological and industrial development.

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