



## **Pervasive faulting revealed by acoustic blanking: a potential explanation for large thermal anomalies in the Anglo-Paris Basin?**

Jacques Dentzer (1,2), Dominique Bruel (3), Matthias Delescluse (1), Nicolas Chamot-Rooke (1), Laurent Beccaletto (4), Simon Lopez (4), Gabriel Courrioux (4), Sophie Violette (1,2)

(1) UMR 8538, Laboratoire de Géologie, Ecole normale supérieure, PSL Research University, 24 rue Lhomond, 75231 Paris Cedex 05, France (jacques.dentzer@ens.fr), (2) UFR 918, UPMC-Sorbonne Universités, 4 place Jussieu, 75252 Paris Cedex 05, France (sophie.violette@upmc.fr), (3) Centre de Géosciences, Mines ParisTech, PSL Research University, 35 rue Saint Honoré, 77305 Fontainebleau, France (dominique.brue@mines-paristech.fr), (4) Direction des Géoressources, BRGM, 3 avenue Claude Guillemin, BP 36009, 45060 Orléans Cedex 2, France (s.lopez@brgm.fr)

Based on new seismic interpretations, this work explores different scenarios to explain major temperature variations in the Anglo-Paris Basin. The work considers both the horizontal and vertical dimensions of these thermal heterogeneities by coupling measurements from geothermal wells with temperature profiles. In addition to detailed geological structures (anticline and faults), reprocessing and interpretation of seismic data have revealed the presence of vertically extending zones with characteristic low-energy seismic facies affecting a large part of the sedimentary pile. Such observations are known in other sedimentary contexts and are interpreted as fractured lithology. We consider their potential role regarding fluid flows in continental domain geothermal modelling for an intracratonic sedimentary basin.

Different fault and fracture scenarios clearly show their contribution to the heterogeneity observed in the basin's temperature field, which cannot be explained either by conductive phenomena with heterogeneous radiogenic production nor by flows without vertical leakage via the faults or fractured zones affecting the sedimentary pile. An important consequence of this work would then be to research these zones to localize them systematically and understand their origin, and to then confirm their hydrodynamic properties.