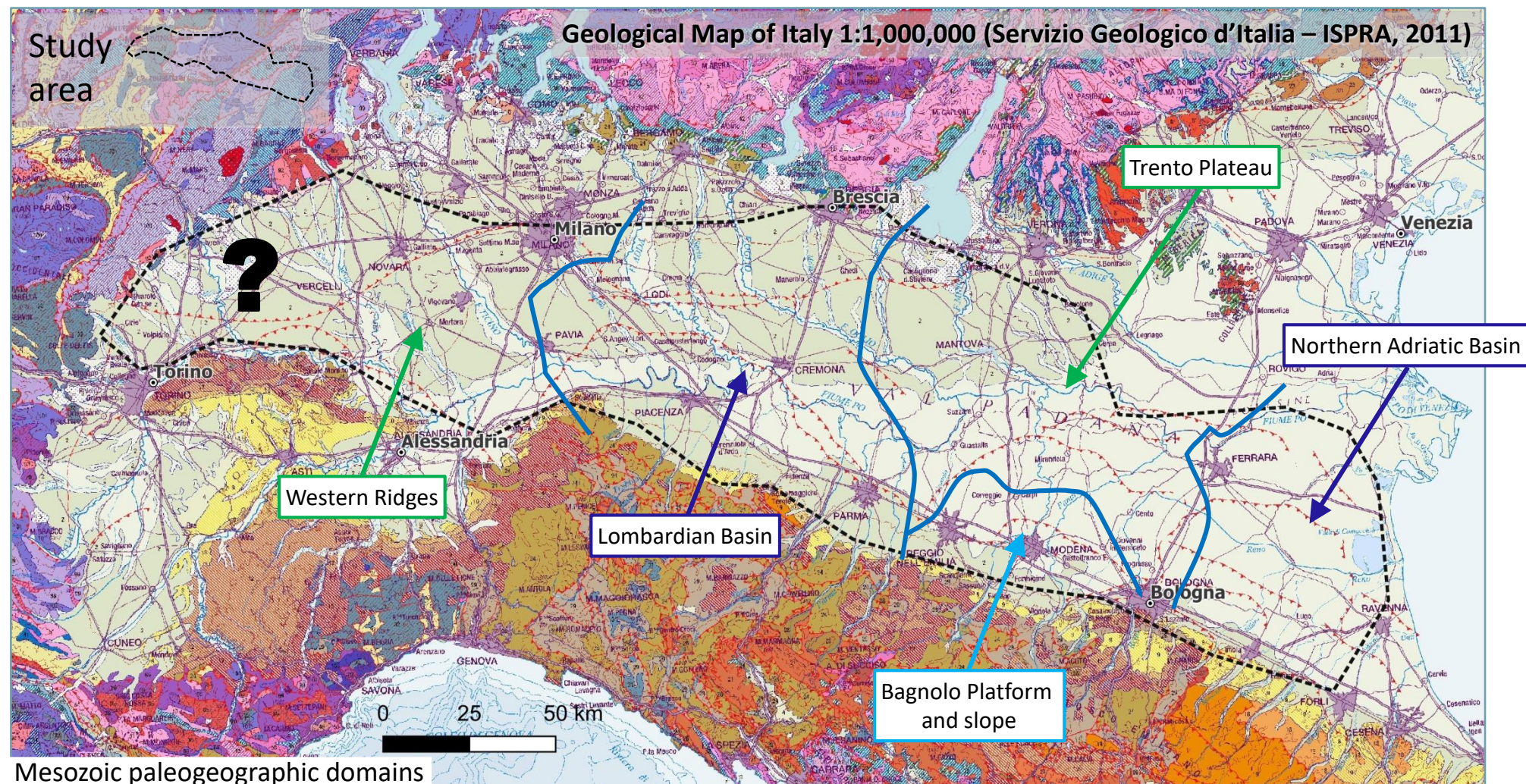


PO PLAIN

Complex buried geological system

- Triassic to Quaternary sedimentary successions with high facies and thickness variability
- mutual interaction of the Western Alps, Southern Alps and Northern Apennines orogenic belts, and related synorogenic basins
- presence of seismogenic faults

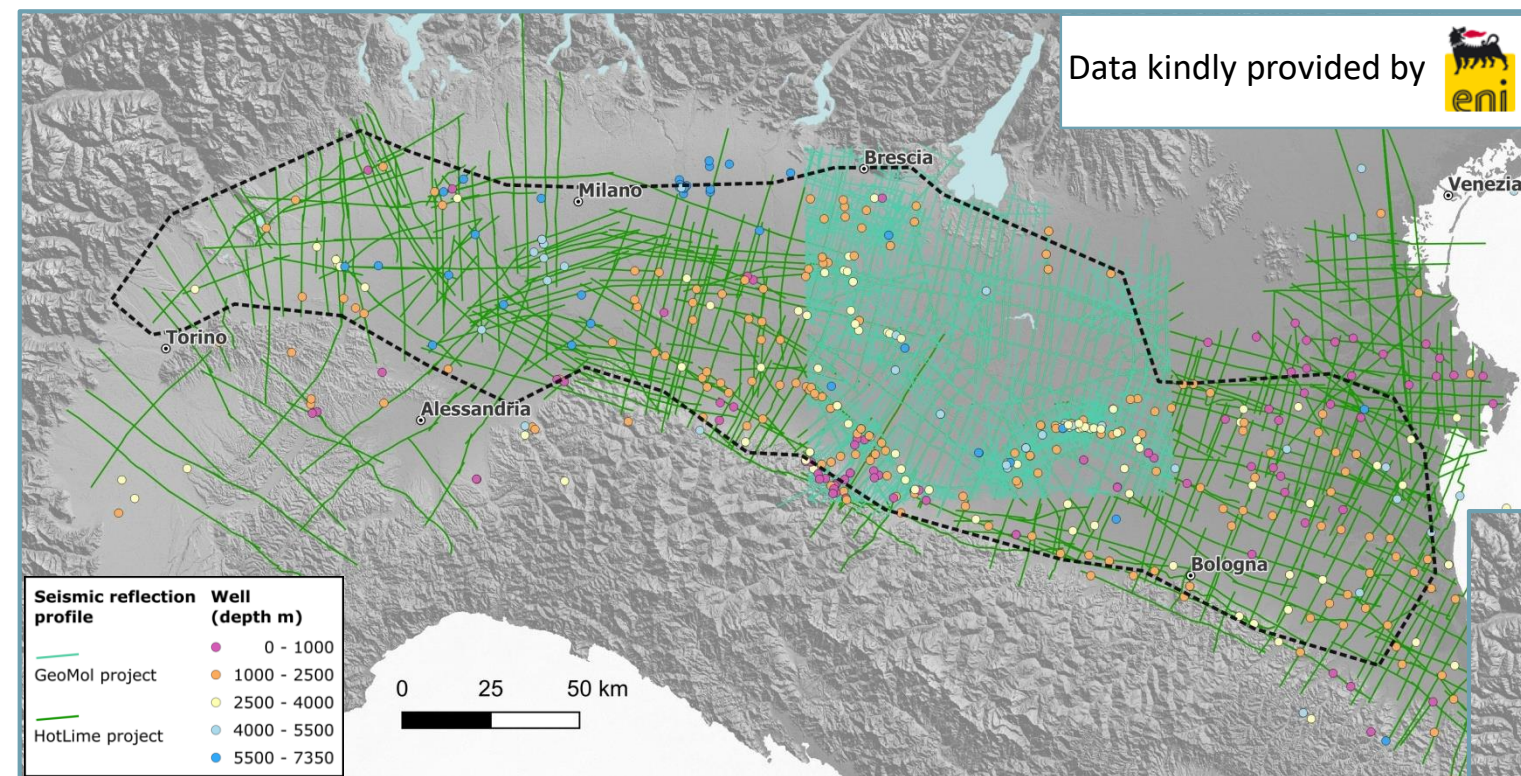
Several studies investigated limited chronostratigraphic intervals, specific topics or small areas, also in 3D (Turrini et al, JMPG, 2014; Amadori et al, Bas Res, 2019).



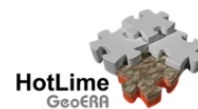
Mesozoic paleogeographic domains

(after FANTONI & FRANCIOSI, Rend Fis Acc Linc, 2010; RONCHI et al, Sedim, 2011; MASETTI et al, AAPG Bull, 2012; LIVANI et al, JGR, 2018)

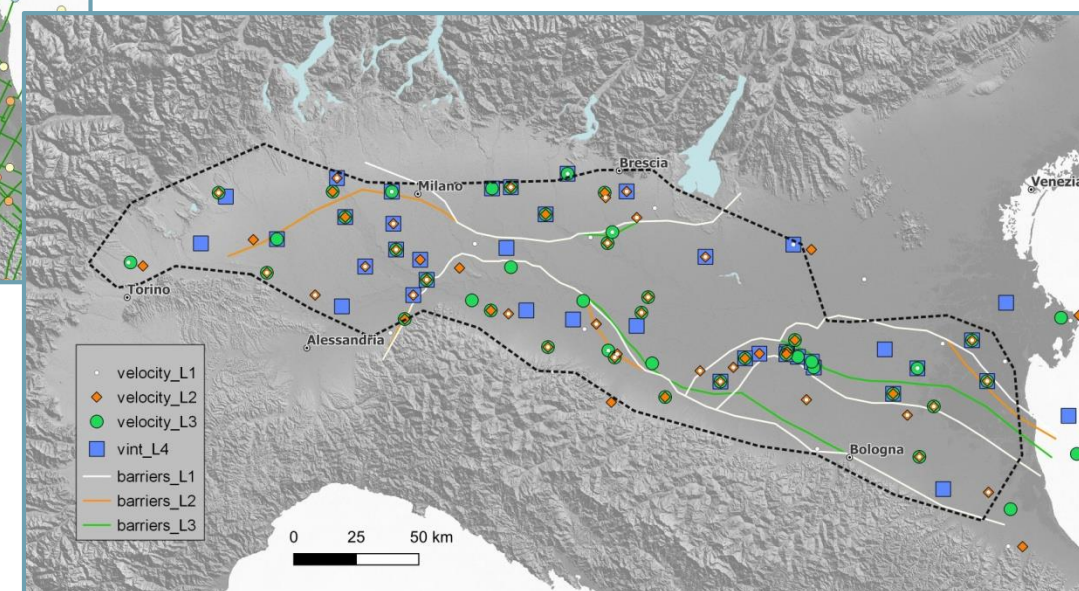
INPUT DATA



- 26,600 km of seismic reflection profiles interpreted
- > 450 wells analyzed in the frame of EU-funded projects GeoMol (concluded) and HotLime (ongoing)



> 50 Time-Depth tables used to build the 3D velocity model



- Surface data from Geological Survey of Italy and regional-scale studies (PIANA et al, 2017, Jour of Maps)
- Existing 3D geological model (GEO MOL PROJECT – www.geomol.eu; ISPRA, Rep 234, 2015) and regional subsurface studies (RER & ENI-AGIP, 1998; REG. LOMB & ENI-AGIP, 2002; IRACE et al, 2009)

METHOD

3D geological model

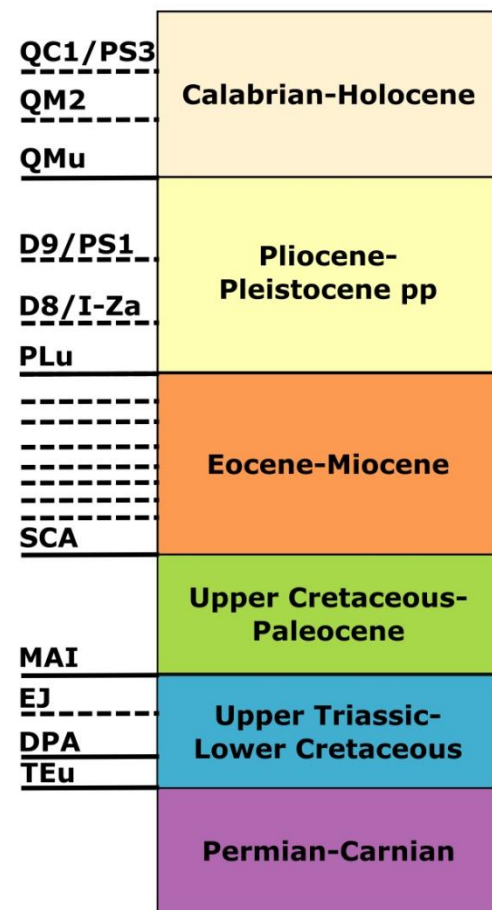
3D velocity model

Horizons have been defined according to regional stratigraphic studies and geological maps (IRACE et al, 2009; ISPRA, Rep 234, 2015; ROSSI, JMPG, 2017; PIANA et al, 2017, Jour of Maps; AMADORI et al, Bas Res, 2019; GHIELMI et al, Geol Insub, 2019).

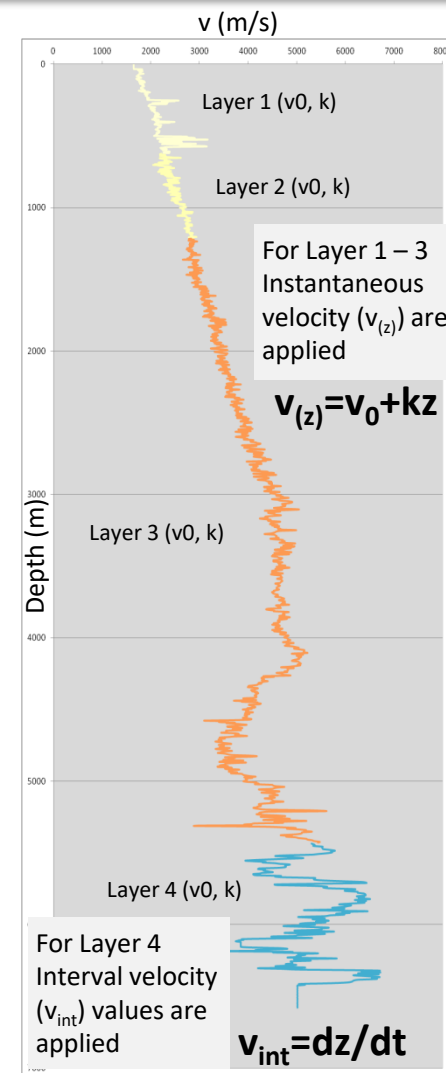
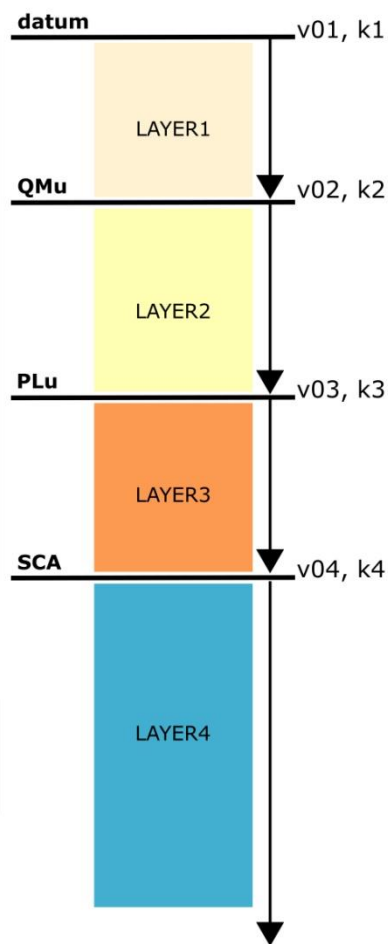
The integrated analysis of surface and subsurface data allows for better interpreting and correlating the key horizons. For the first time the 3D geological modeling of the area have been approached as a whole.

The defined horizons describe major sedimentary and structural events.

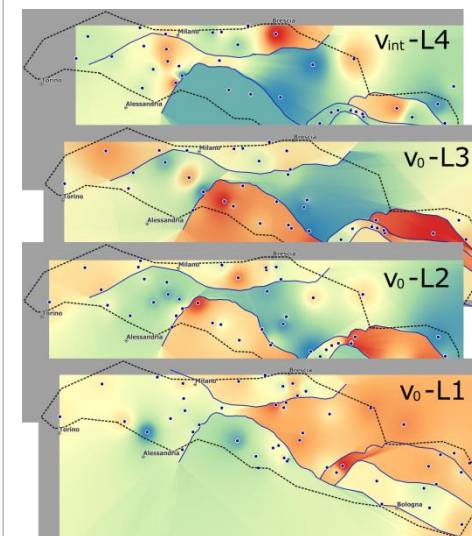
Interpreted horizons



Velocity layer-cake



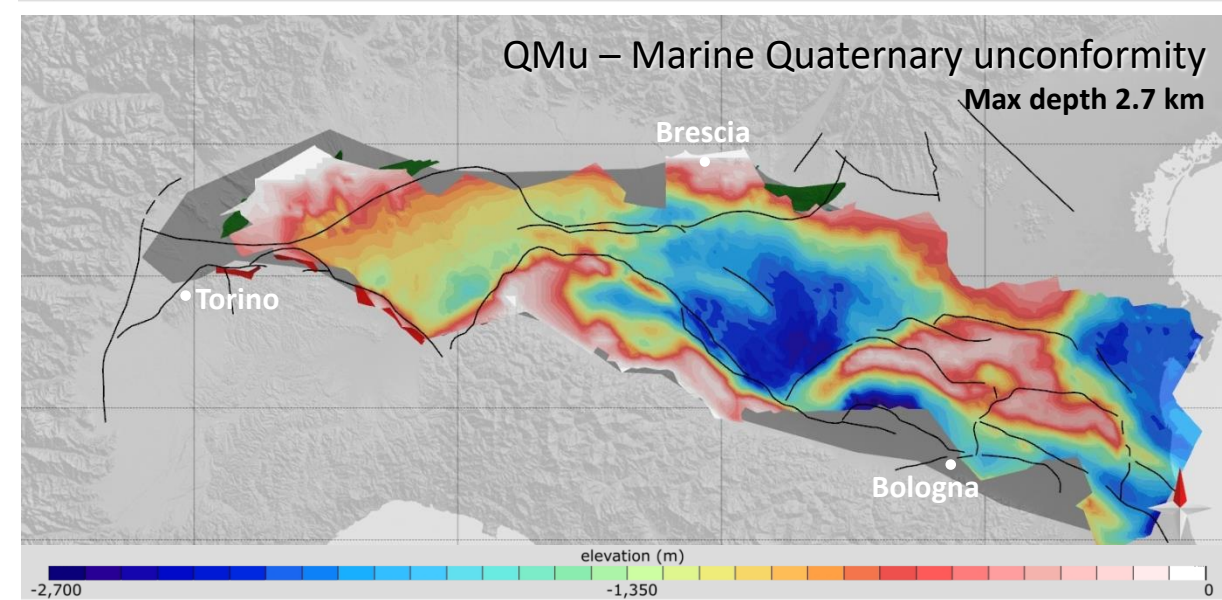
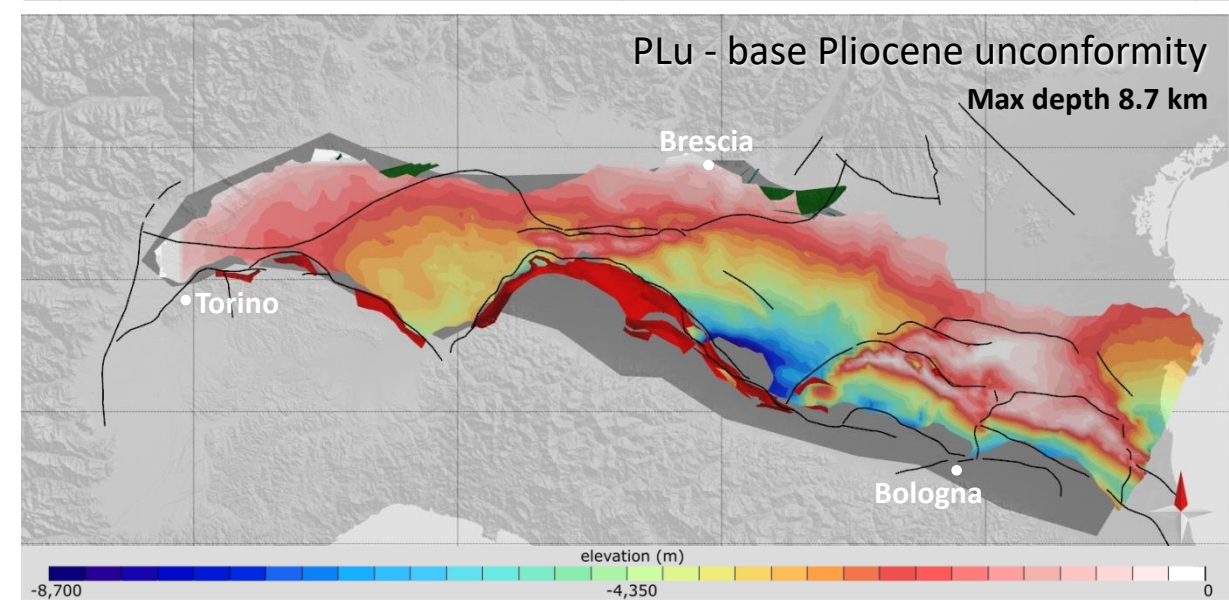
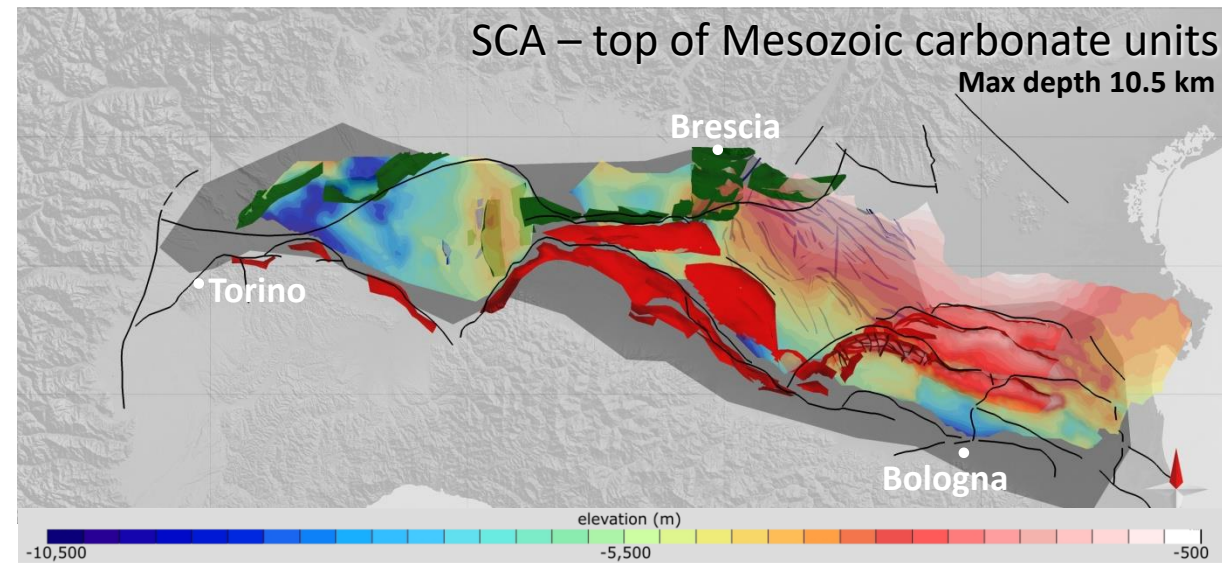
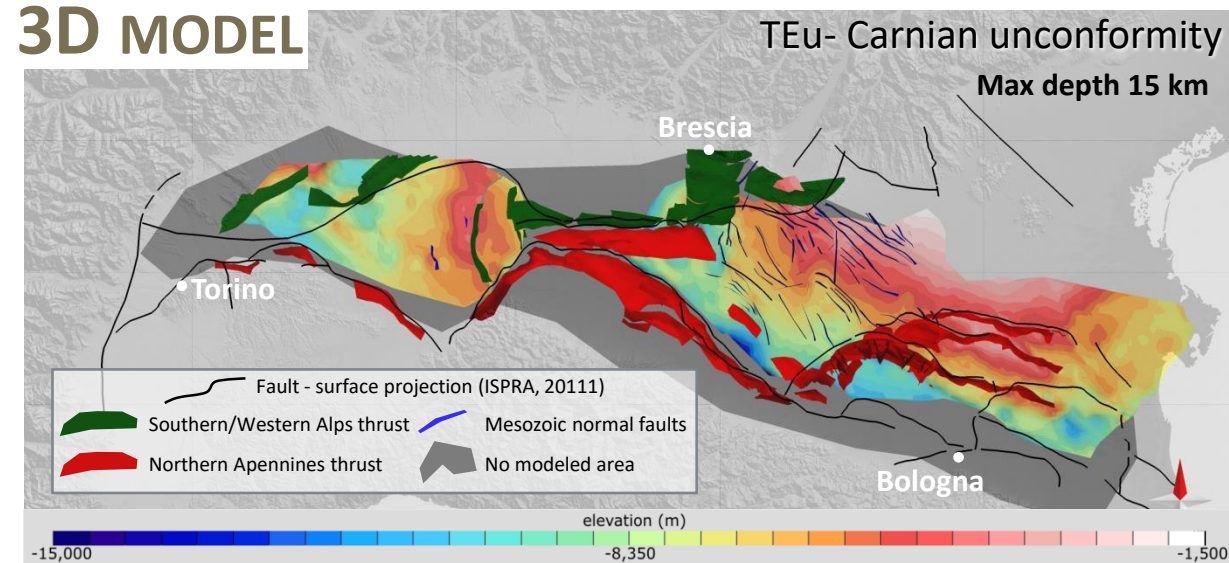
The whole 3D geological model in time is depth-converted using Vel-IO 3D tool and method proposed by MAESANO & D'AMBROGI (Comp & Geosc, 2016)



— major
- - - - - discontinuous

CODEu unco
CODE top

3D MODEL



3D MODEL

The 3D GEOLOGICAL MODEL OF THE PO PLAIN SUBSURFACE

is the first attempt to provide a general-purpose, comprehensive and accessible 3D model of the general framework of the entire Po Plain subsurface, extended from Piemonte to Emilia-Romagna Region - Adriatic coastline, including:

- the distribution and geometry of the main Triassic to Quaternary sedimentary bodies;
- the position and geometry of > 150 faults, both Mesozoic extensional faults and Paleogene to Neogene thrusts.

It summarizes and integrates the knowledge deriving from surface and subsurface geology studies in the region.

The supra-regional 3D GEOLOGICAL MODEL OF THE PO PLAIN SUBSURFACE

constitutes a powerful tool, as it represents:

1. an improvement of the knowledge on the still controversial geological reconstructions of the Po Basin
2. the starting point for several thematic applications, such as the development of wide-scale geothermal, seismotectonic, and hydrogeological models.

Free Accessibility

(June 2021)

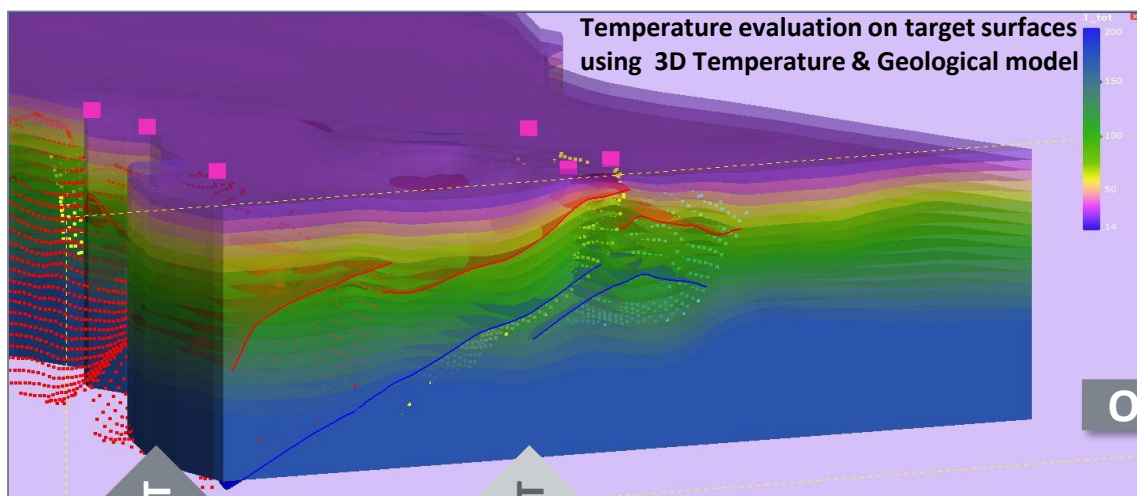
Map Viewer



WMS – Web Map Service

USES

3D GEOLOGICAL MODEL OF THE PO PLAIN SUBSURFACE is a basic input for



3D Temperature Model
Analytical a-priori model

Results of HotLime GeoE&R

OUTPUT

Thematic Maps
Data analysis in ArcGIS

Geological Model
[x,y,z points]

T (°C) [x,y,z points]

Data analysis in GIS

Temperature evaluation

Geothermal Gradient (K0 - Siliciclastic succession)

Geothermal Gradient (K1 - Carbonate succession)

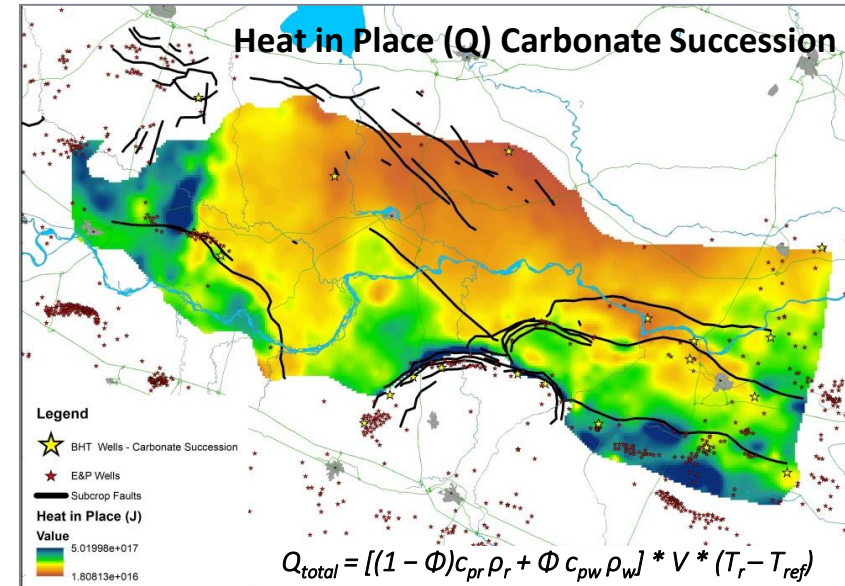
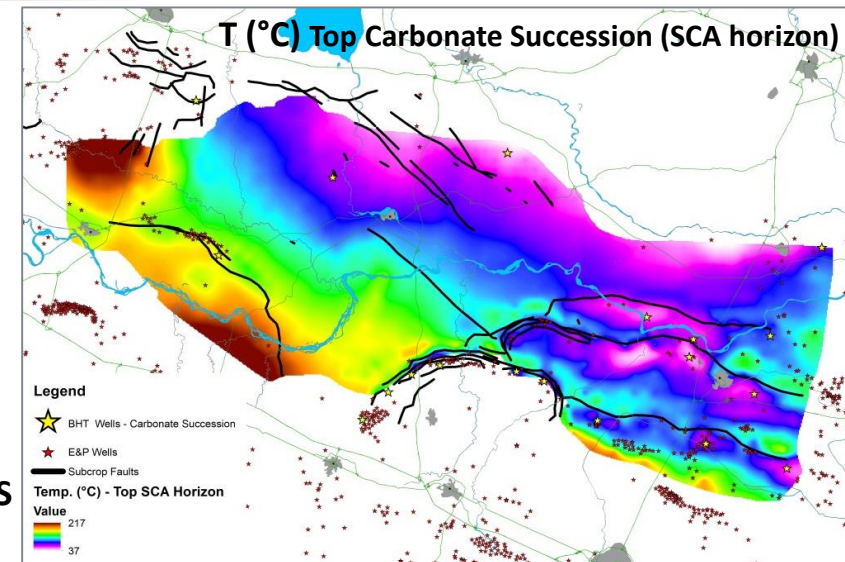
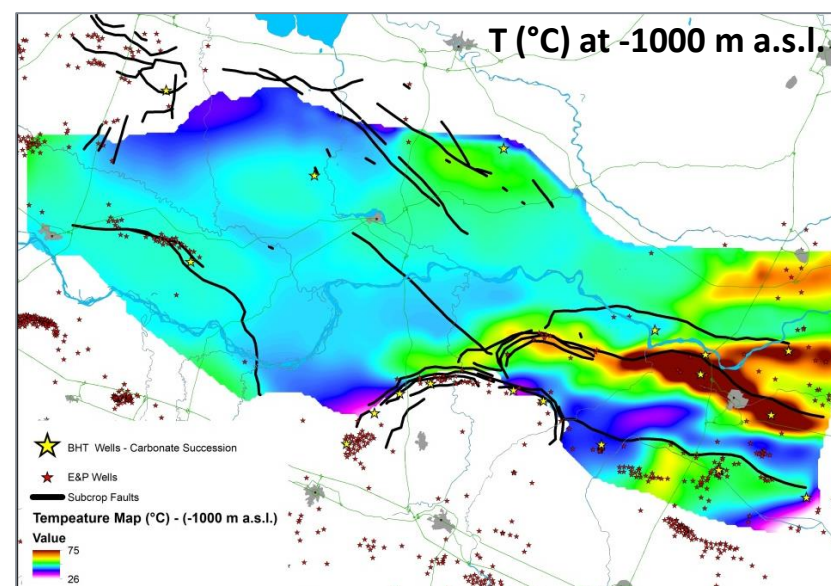
BHT temperature analysis
& analytical/empirical correction

The dataset

Bottom Hole Temperature from E&P well profiles

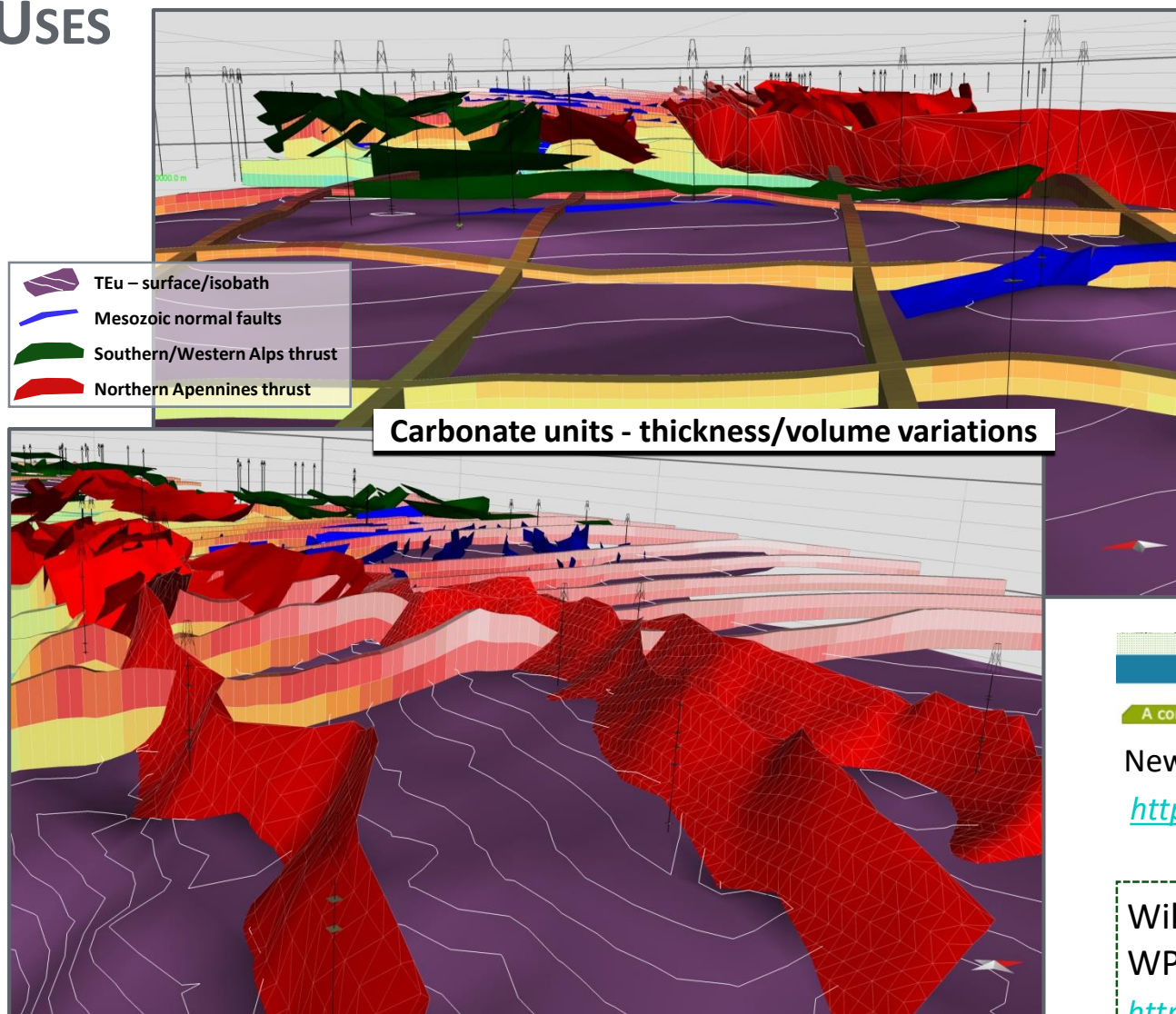
40 data - siliciclastic succession

19 data - carbonate succession



$$Q_{total} = [(1 - \Phi)c_{pr}\rho_r + \Phi c_{pw}\rho_w] * V * (T_r - T_{ref})$$

USES



3D GEOLOGICAL MODEL OF THE PO PLAIN SUBSURFACE

is a basic input

- to define the average depths and thicknesses of the aquifers and aquitards, and the depth of the fresh-salt interface



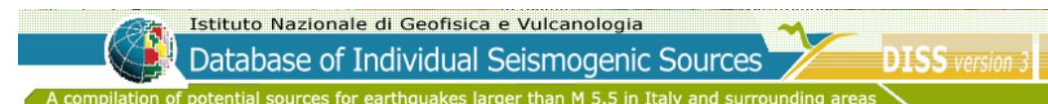
Resources of groundwater harmonized at cross-border and pan- European scale



European Fault Data Base

Hazard and Impact Knowledge for Europe

- to provide 3D fault's geometries and characteristics



New seismogenic sources and reshaping (e.g. geometry, depth) of existing ones

<http://diss.rm.ingv.it/diss/>

Will contribute to EPOS

WP15 Geological Information and Modeling

<http://www.ics-c.epos-eu.org/>

