



# Quantitative analysis for compaction trend and basin reconstruction of the Perth Basin, Australia: Limitations, uncertainties and requirements

Eun Young Lee

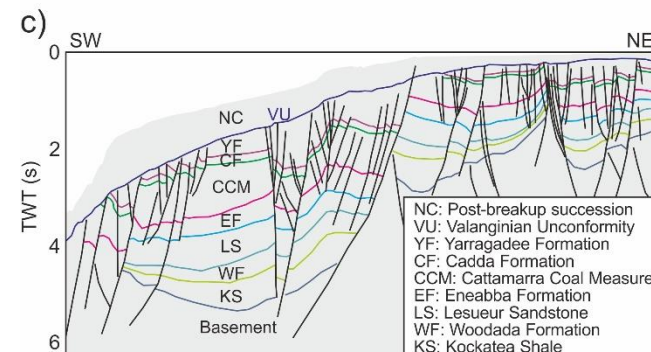
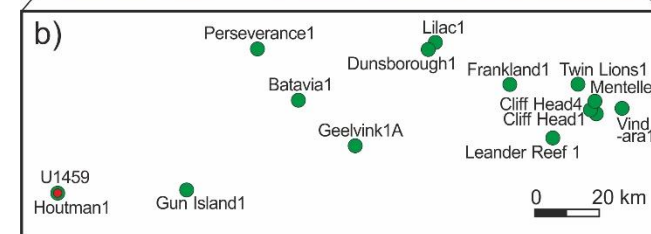
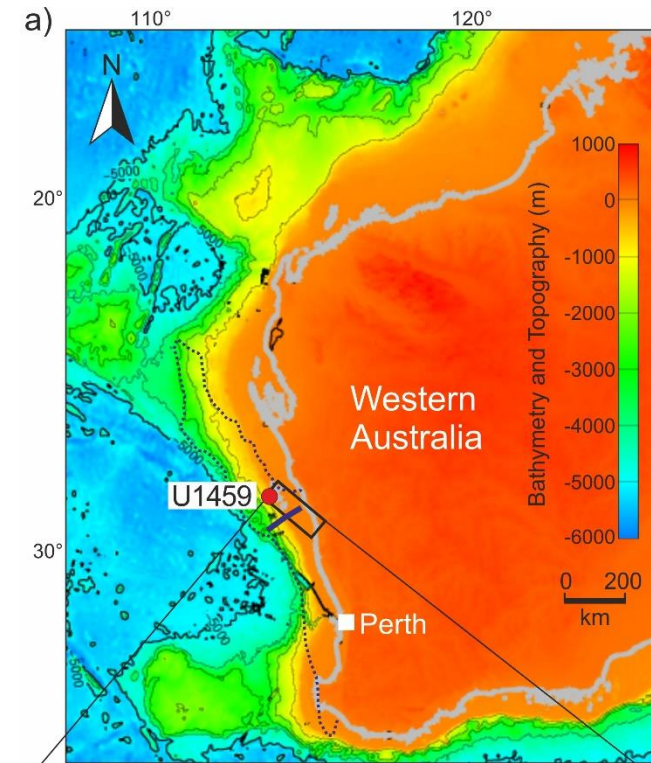
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# Study background

- Study area: Perth Basin on the southwestern Australia
- Target interval: Jurassic clastics to Cenozoic carbonates
- Data sites: IODP Site U1459 and industrial wells
- Data analysis and visualization using BasinVis 2.0

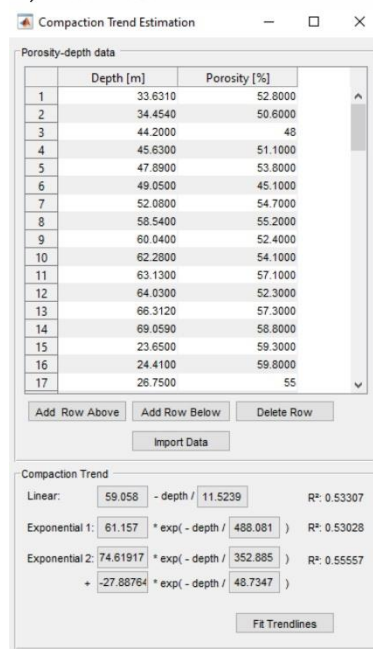


- Part of this study was published in a paper;  
*Lee et al., 2020. Compaction trend estimation and applications to sedimentary basin reconstruction (BasinVis 2.0). Applied Computing and Geosciences 5, 100015.*  
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.acags.2019.100015>



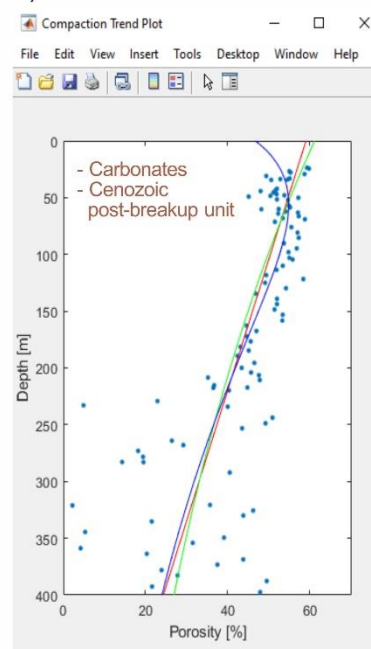
# Compaction trend estimation

A) Interface



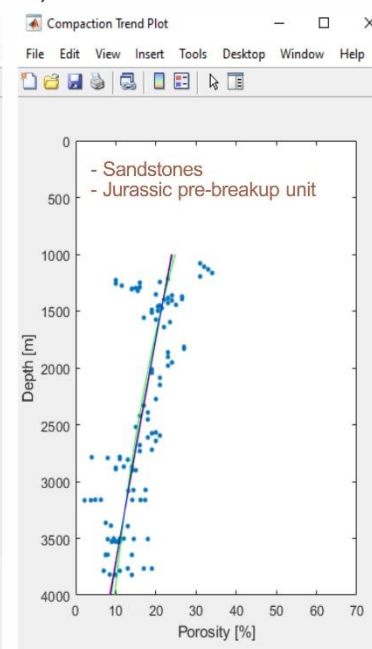
- data
- linear fit
- exponential fit 1
- exponential fit 2

B) Site U1459



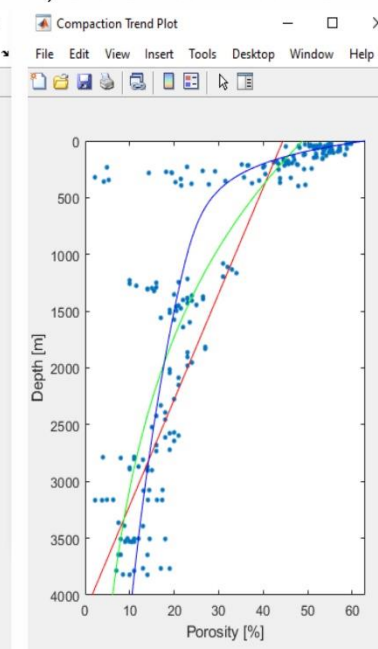
linear:  $\phi = 59.1 - y/12$   
 $R^2: 0.53$   
 exp.1:  $\phi = 61.2 \exp(-y/488)$   
 $R^2: 0.53$   
 exp.2:  $\phi = 74.6 \exp(-y/353) - 27.9 \exp(-y/49)$   
 $R^2: 0.56$

C) Houtman-1



linear:  $\phi = 29.0 - y/195$   
 $R^2: 0.49$   
 exp.1:  $\phi = 33.9 \exp(-y/3200)$   
 $R^2: 0.49$   
 exp.2:  $\phi = 8158.2 \exp(-y/25463) - 8128.2 \exp(-y/25863)$   
 $R^2: 0.49$

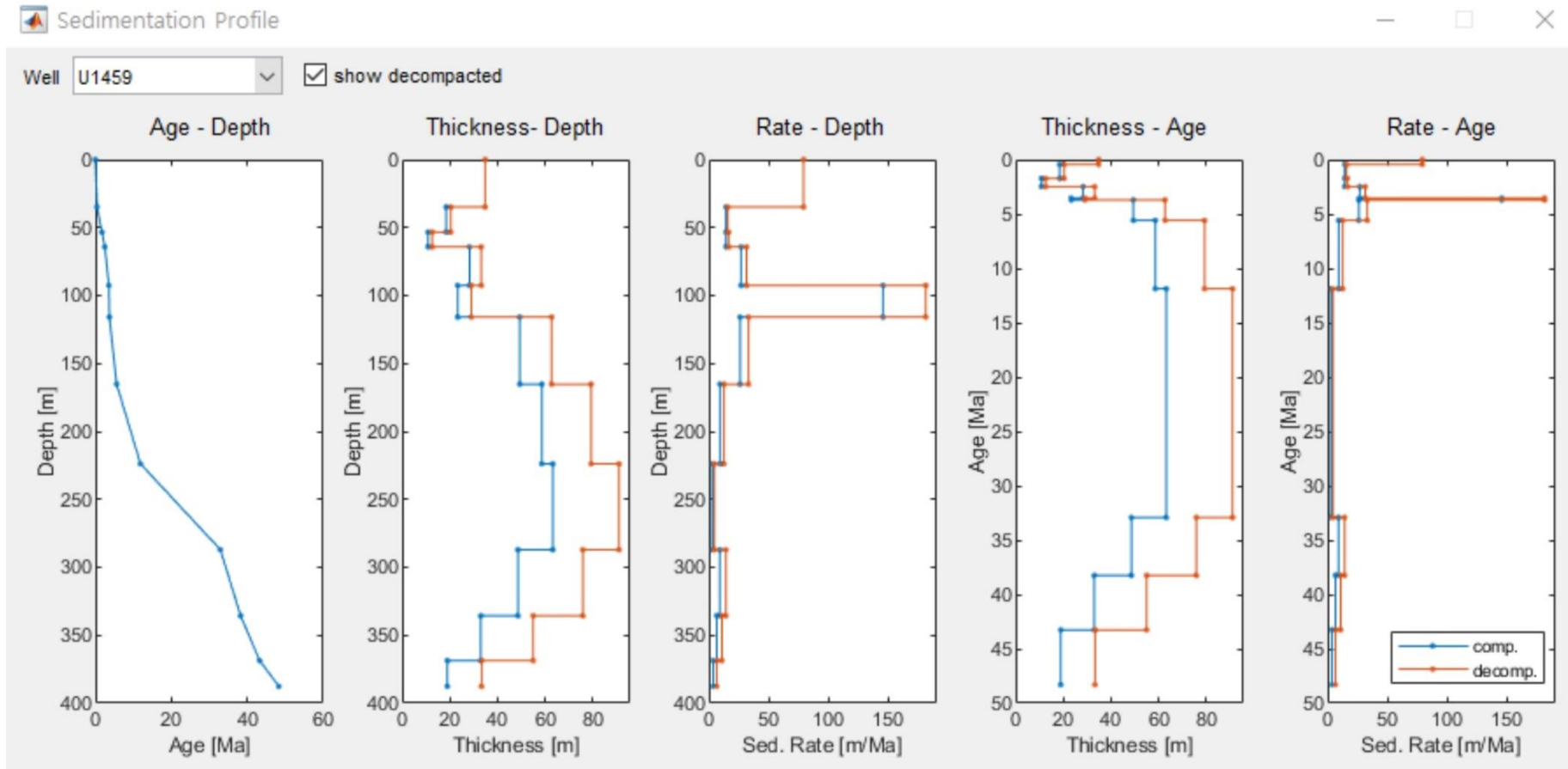
D) Site U1459 + Houtman-1



linear:  $\phi = 44.4 - y/93$   
 $R^2: 0.66$   
 exp.1:  $\phi = 48.9 \exp(-y/1932)$   
 $R^2: 0.74$   
 exp.2:  $\phi = 29.3 \exp(-y/3911) + 33.6 \exp(-y/199)$   
 $R^2: 0.82$

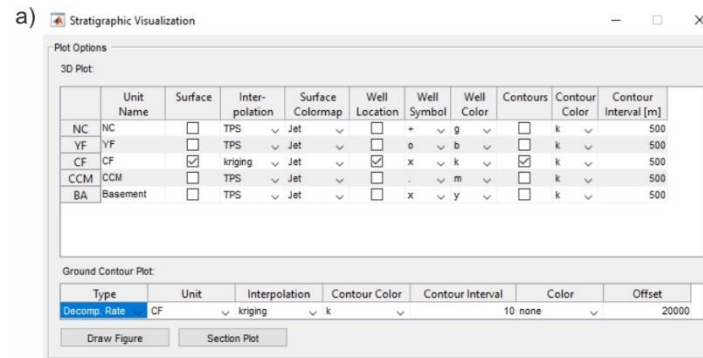
from Lee et al., 2020

# Sedimentation Profile of Site U1459

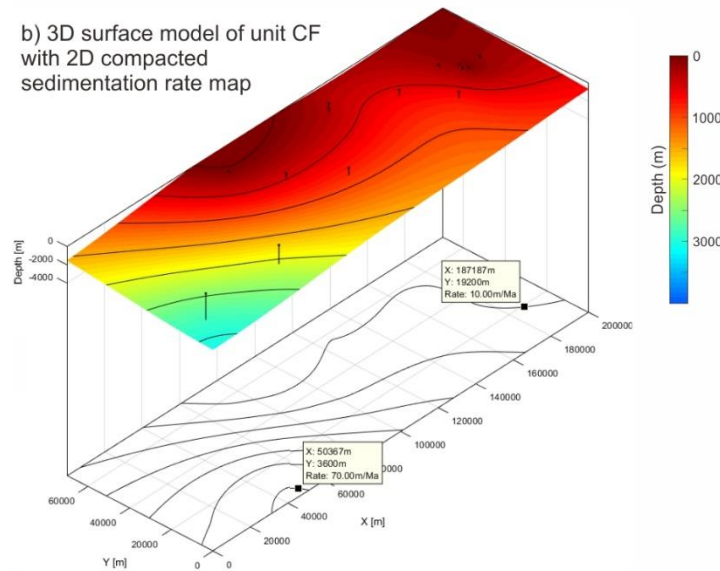


*from Lee et al., 2020*

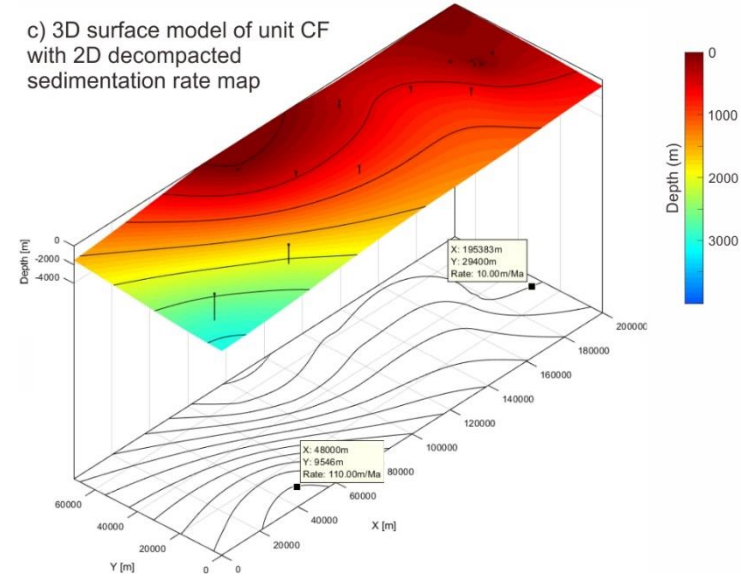
# Subsurface visualization



b) 3D surface model of unit CF with 2D compacted sedimentation rate map



c) 3D surface model of unit CF with 2D decompacted sedimentation rate map

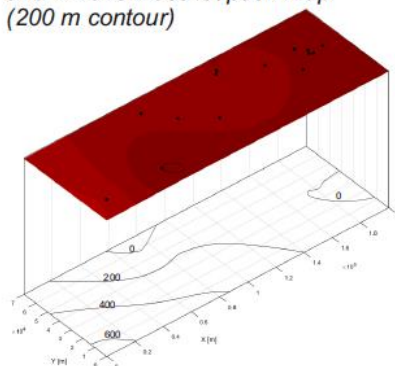




# VISUALIZATION OF SEDIMENTATION SETTING

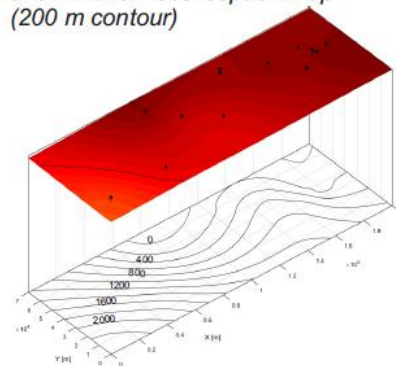
## Post-breakup Suc.

3D surface model (seafloor)  
and 2D thickness isopach map  
(200 m contour)



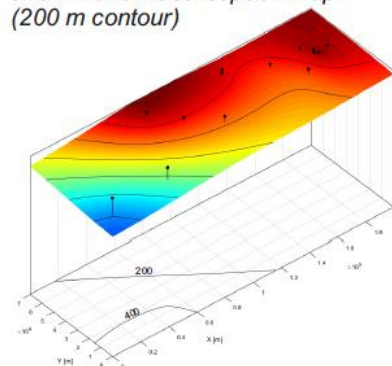
## Yarragadee Formation

3D surface model (500 m contour)  
and 2D thickness isopach map  
(200 m contour)



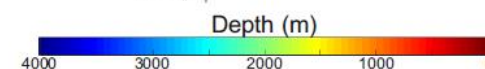
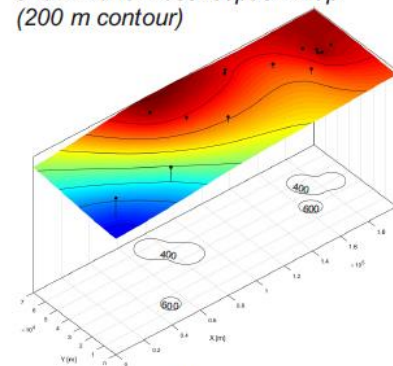
## Cadda Formation

3D surface model (500 m contour)  
and 2D thickness isopach map  
(200 m contour)

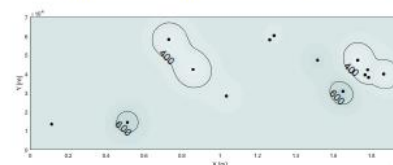
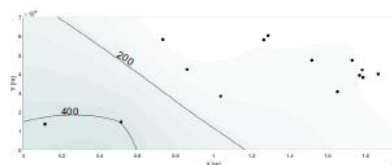
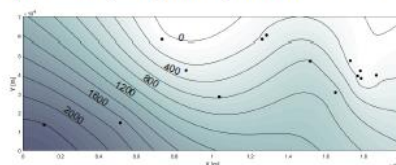
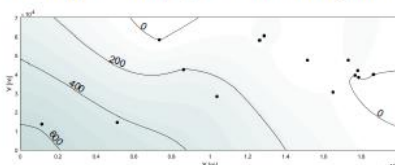


## Cattamarra Coal M.

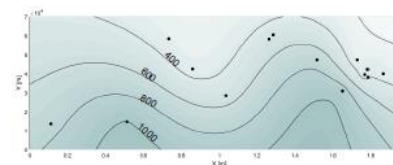
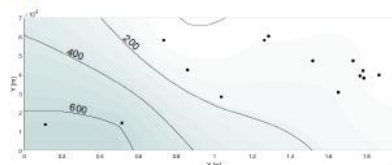
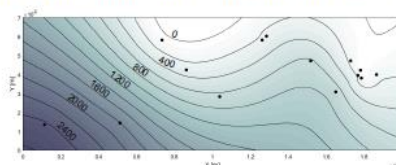
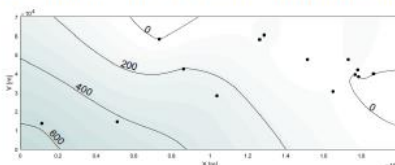
3D surface model (500 m contour)  
and 2D thickness isopach map  
(200 m contour)



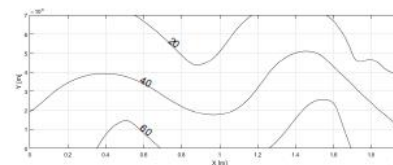
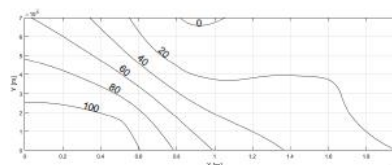
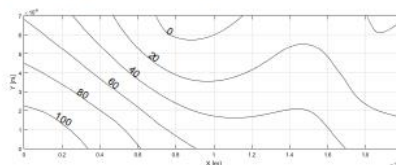
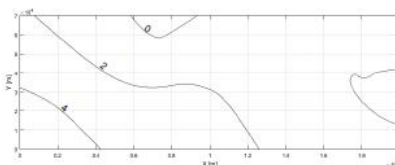
2D isopach map (200 m contour) based on present (compacted) thickness of each unit.



2D isopach map (200 m contour) based on original (decompacted) thickness of each unit.



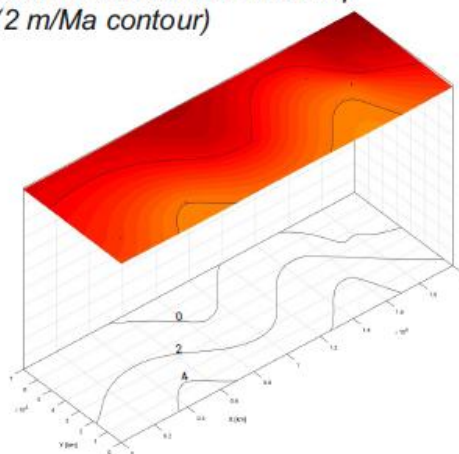
2D sedimentation rate (m/Ma) map based on original (decompacted) thickness of each unit.



# VISUALIZATION OF SUBSIDENCE

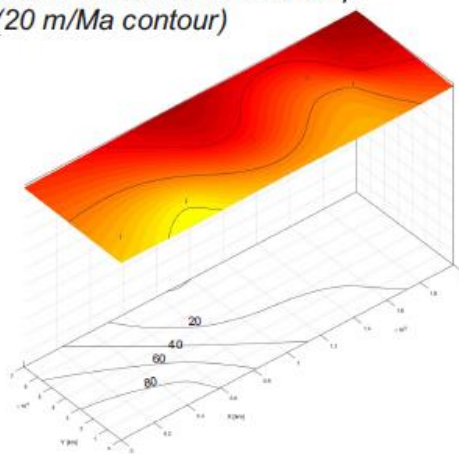
**~174.1 Ma**

3D subsidence depth model  
(relative to seafloor; 500 m contour)  
and 2D subsidence rate map  
(2 m/Ma contour)



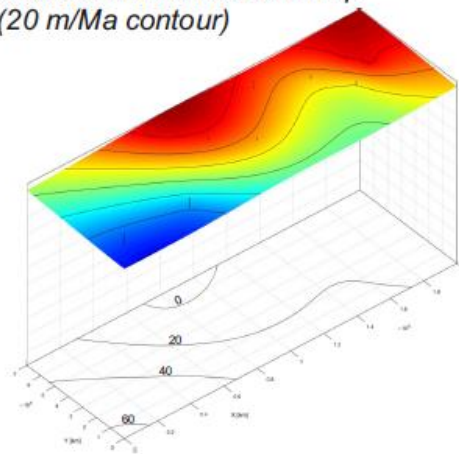
**~168.3 Ma**

3D subsidence depth model  
(relative to seafloor; 500 m contour)  
and 2D subsidence rate map  
(20 m/Ma contour)



**~132.9 Ma**

3D subsidence depth model  
(relative to seafloor; 500 m contour)  
and 2D subsidence rate map  
(20 m/Ma contour)



**~0 Ma**

3D subsidence depth model  
(relative to seafloor; 500 m contour)  
and 2D subsidence rate map  
(20 m/Ma contour)

