

## PO PLAIN

Main characteristics

## METHOD

Stratigraphic scheme and 3D velocity model

## USES

How to use the 3D model

## DATA

Distribution of input data

## 3D MODEL

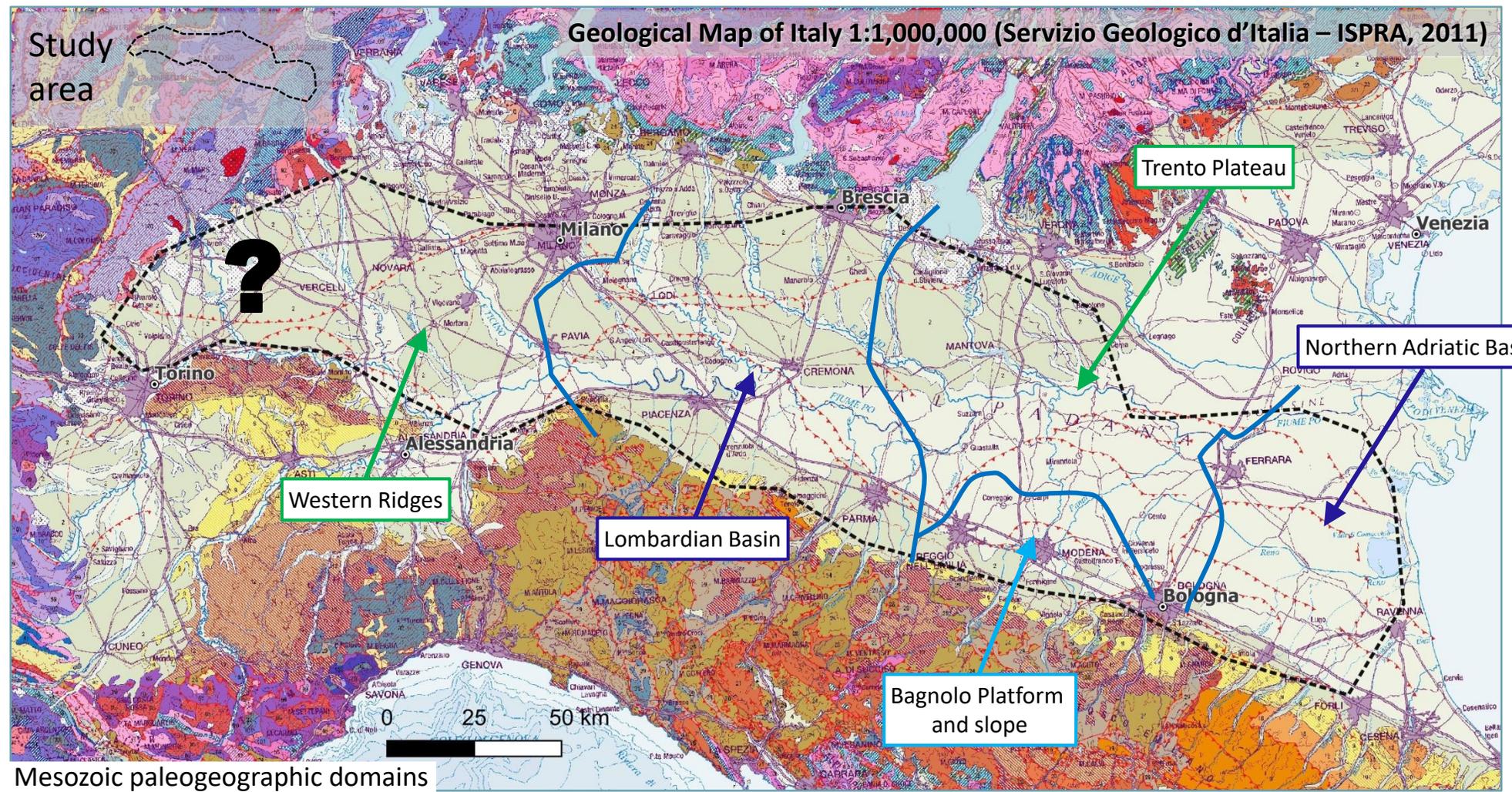
Modeled horizons and faults

# PO PLAIN

## Complex buried geological system

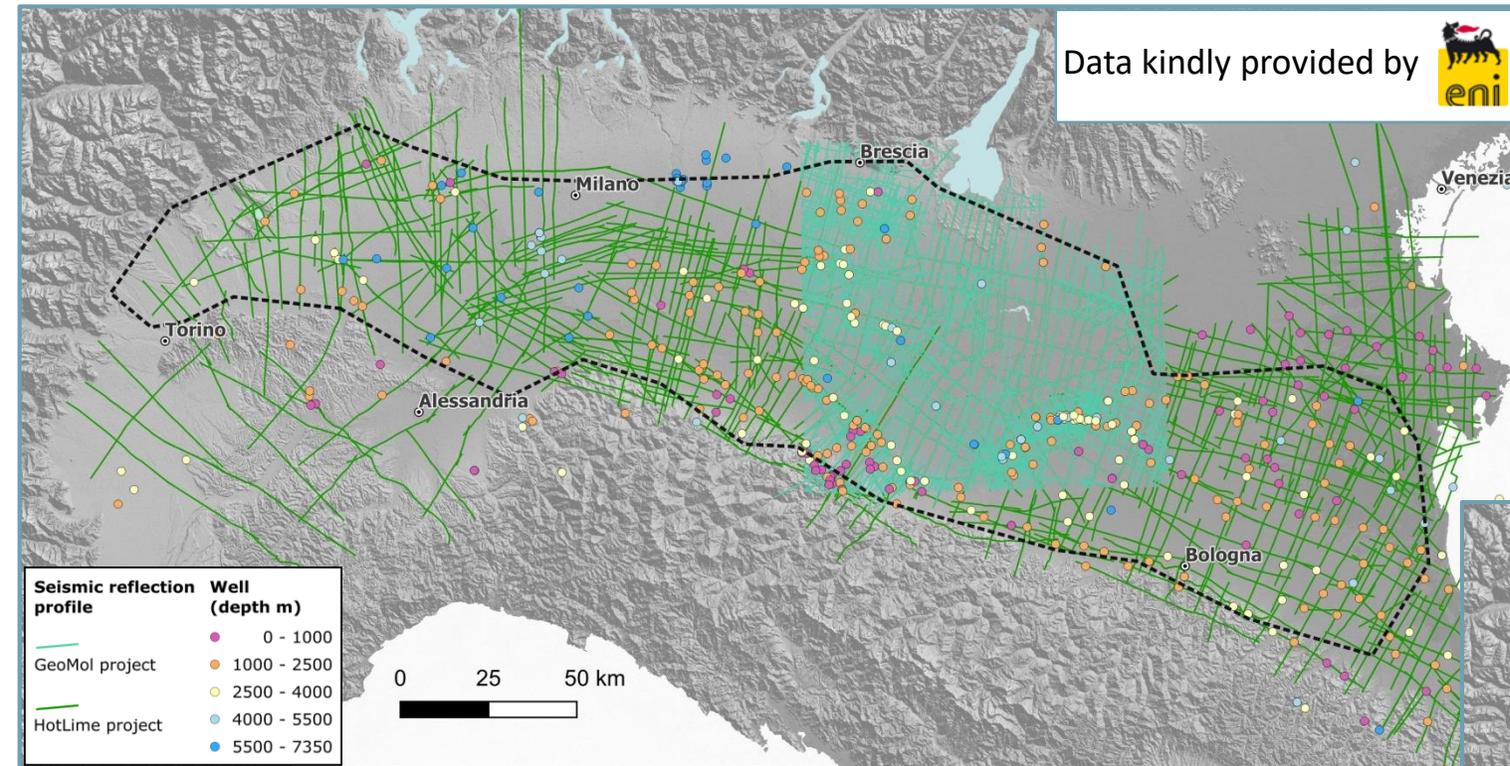
- Triassic to Quaternary sedimentary successions with high facies and thickness variability
- mutual interaction of the Western Alps, Southern Alps and Northern Apennines orogenic belts, and related synorogenic basins
- presence of seismogenic faults

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)

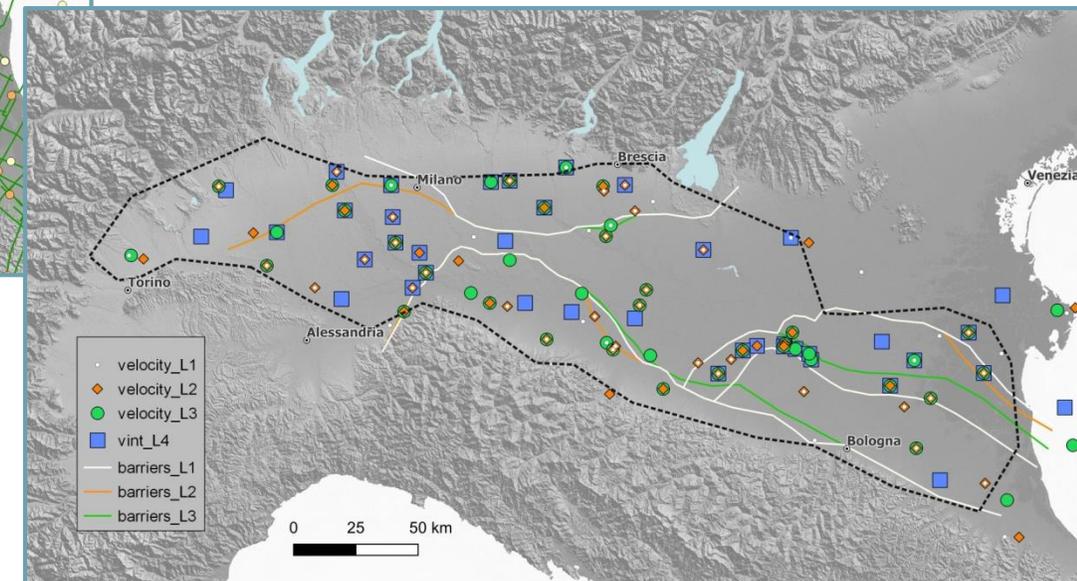
# INPUT DATA



- 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

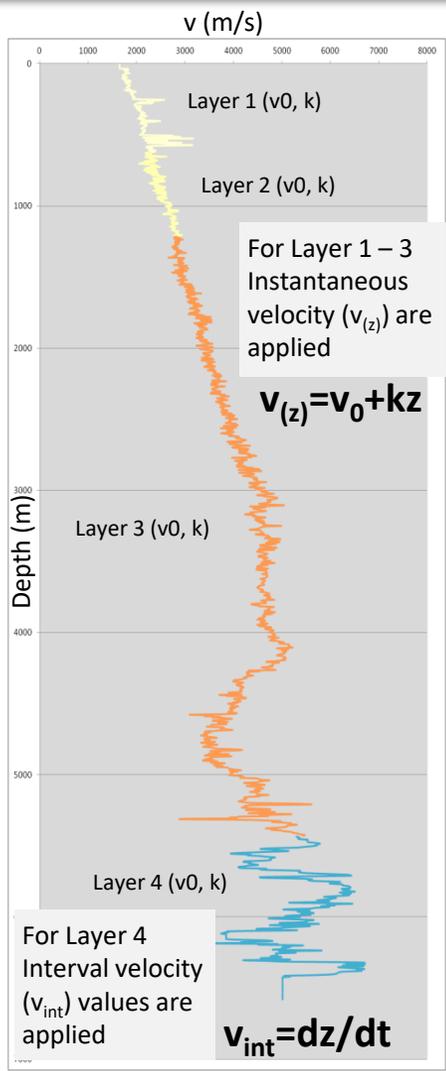
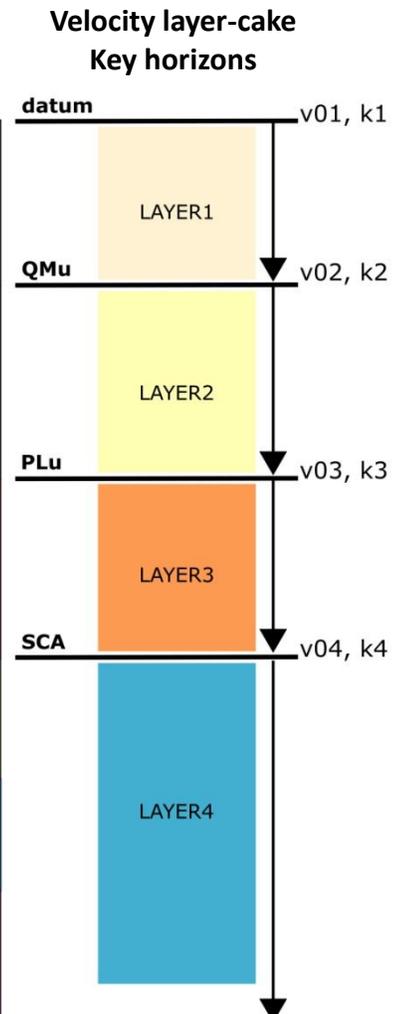
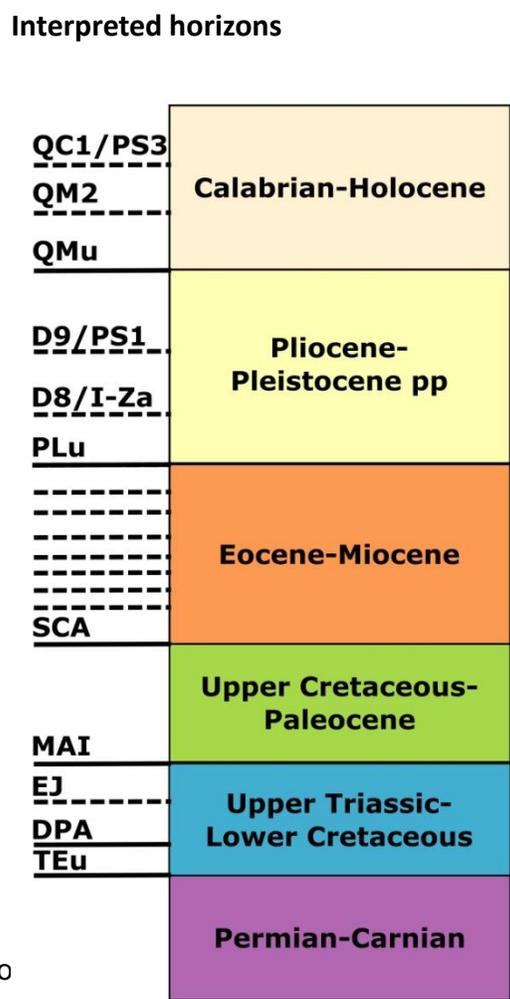


- Surface data from Geological Survey of Italy and regional-scale studies (PIANA et al, 2017, Jour of Maps)
- Existing 3D geological model (GEOMOL PROJECT – [www.geomol.eu](http://www.geomol.eu); ISPRA, Rep 234, 2015) and regional subsurface studies (RER & ENI-AGIP, 1998; REG. LOMB & ENI-AGIP, 2002;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

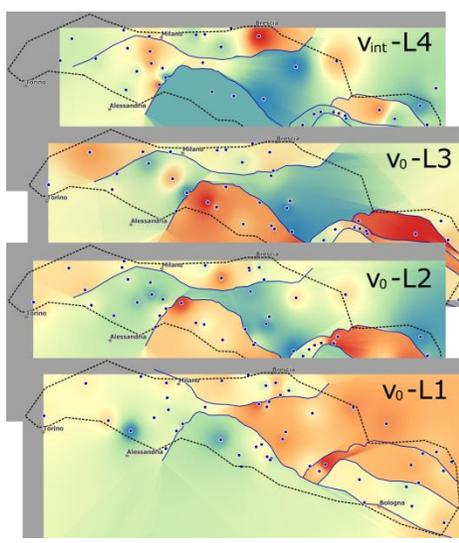
METHOD



- 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.



- 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)



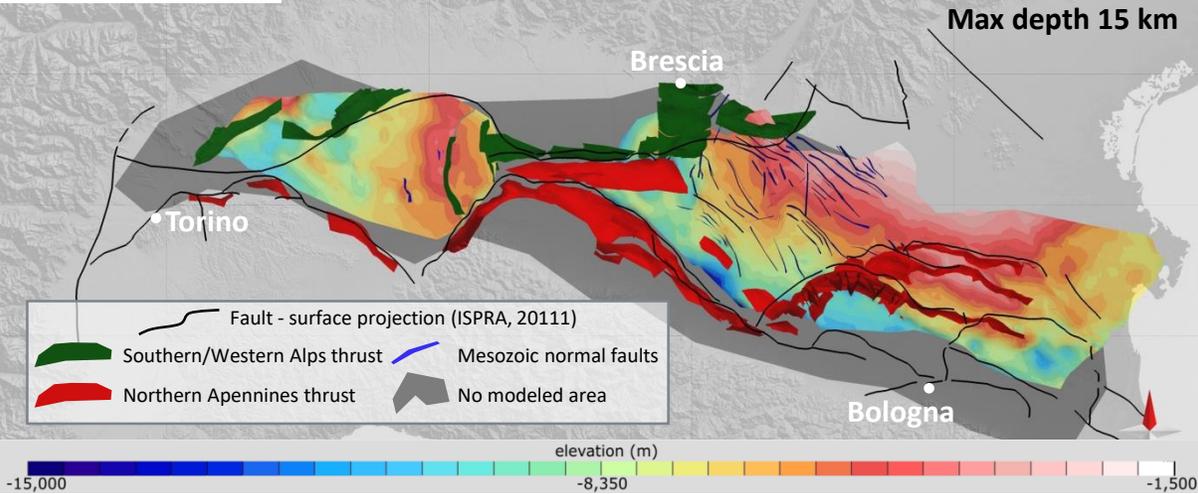
Maps of v value variations from Vel-IO 3D

———— major  
- - - - - discontinuous  
CODEu unco  
CODE top

# 3D MODEL

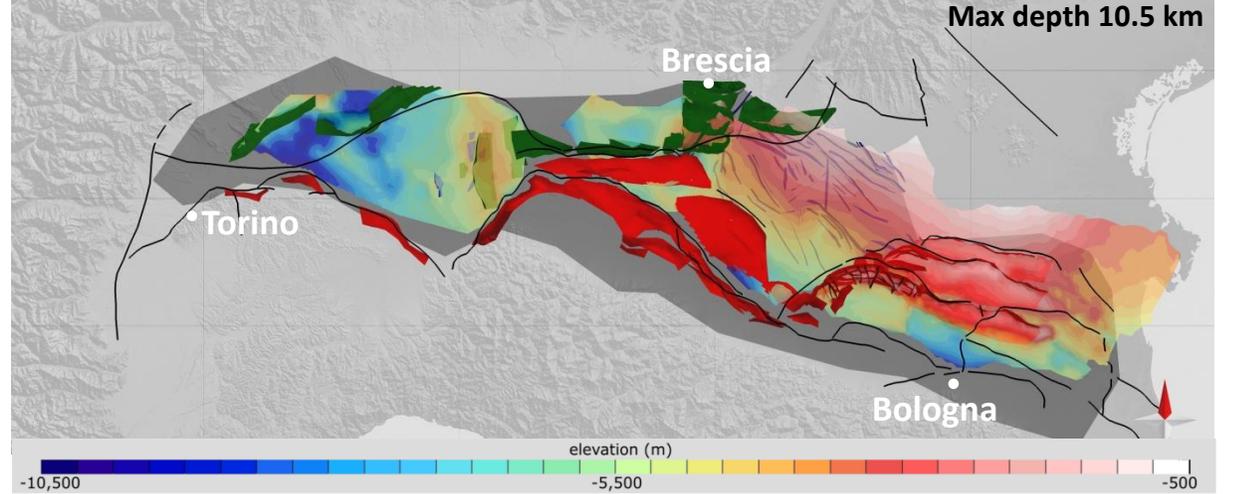
TEu- Carnian unconformity

Max depth 15 km



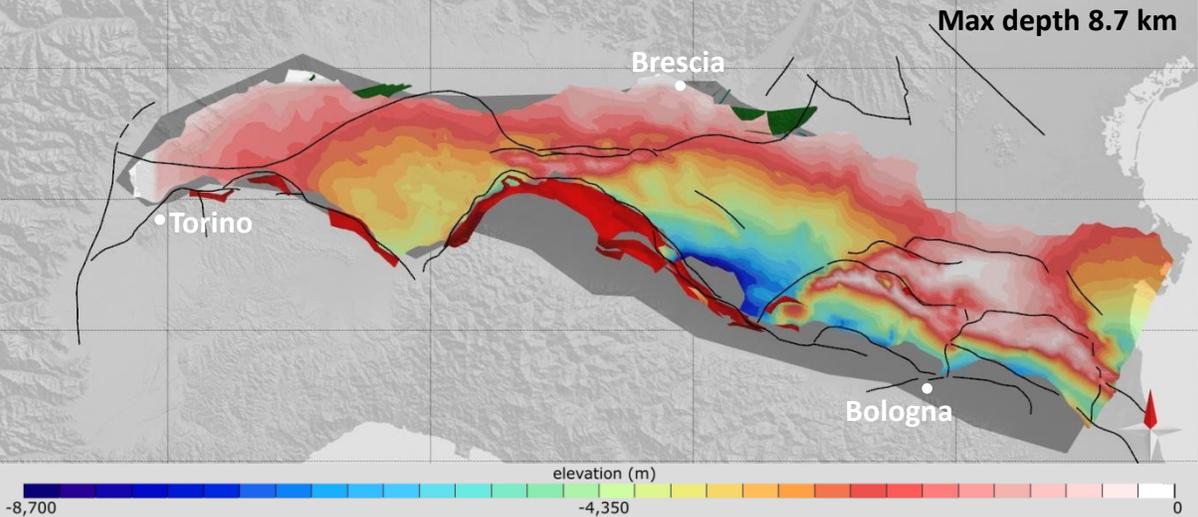
SCA – top of Mesozoic carbonate units

Max depth 10.5 km



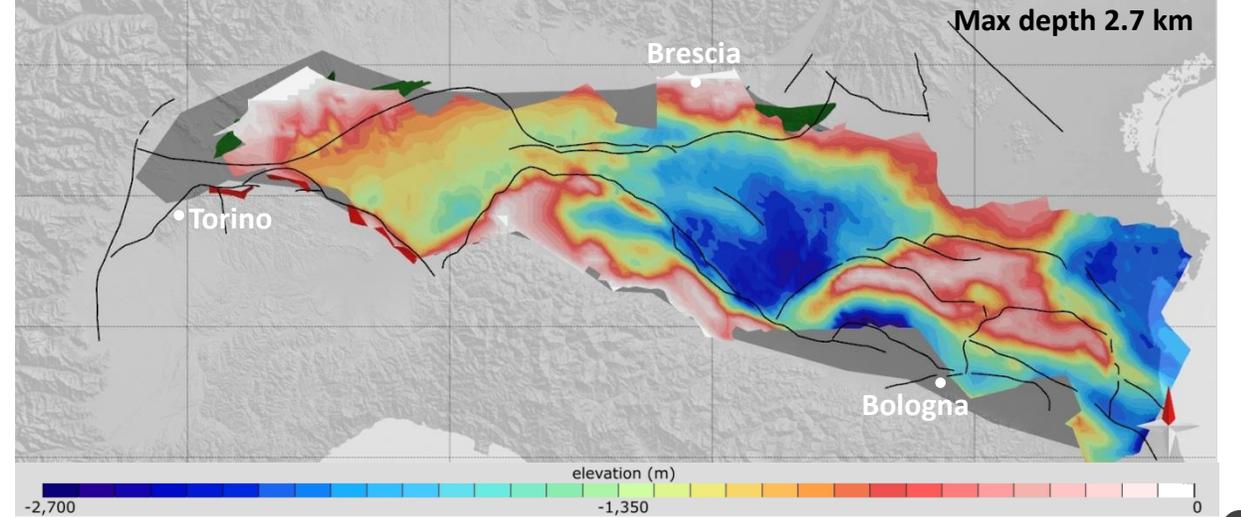
PLu - base Pliocene unconformity

Max depth 8.7 km



QMu – Marine Quaternary unconformity

Max depth 2.7 km



# 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

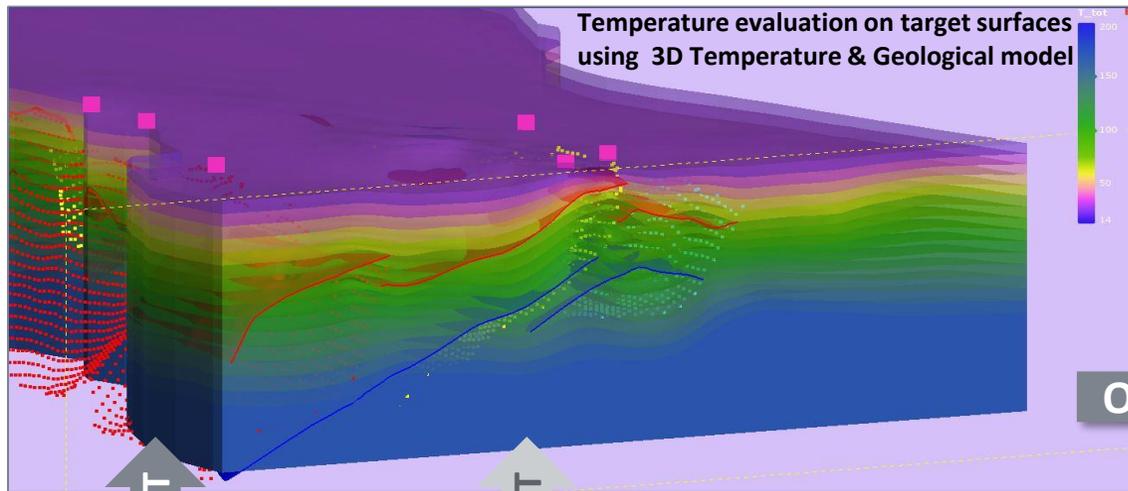
**GeoERA**  
INFORMATION  
PLATFORM



WMS – Web Map Service

USES

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



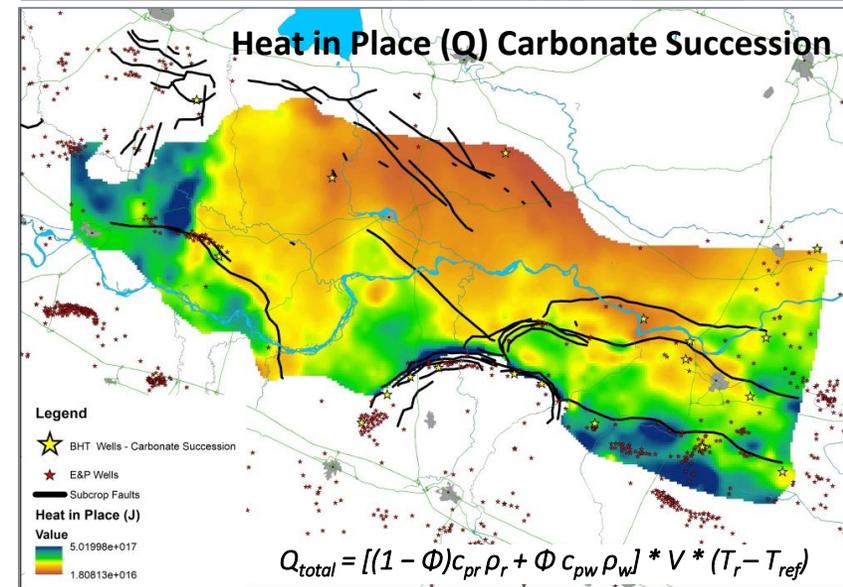
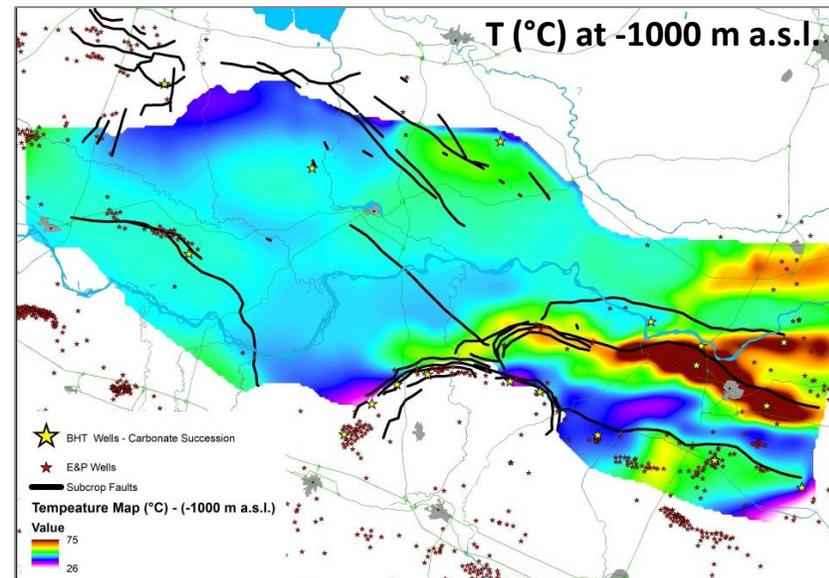
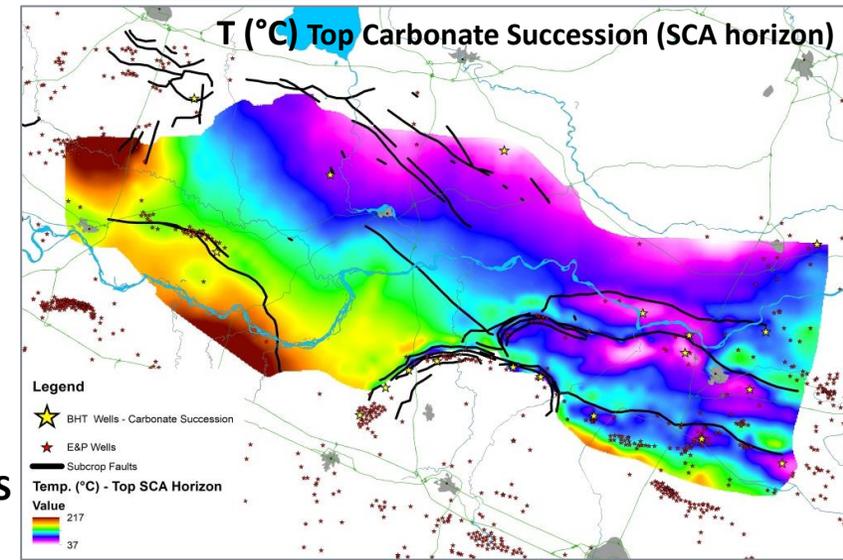
3D Temperature Model Analytical a-priori model



Results of

OUTPUT

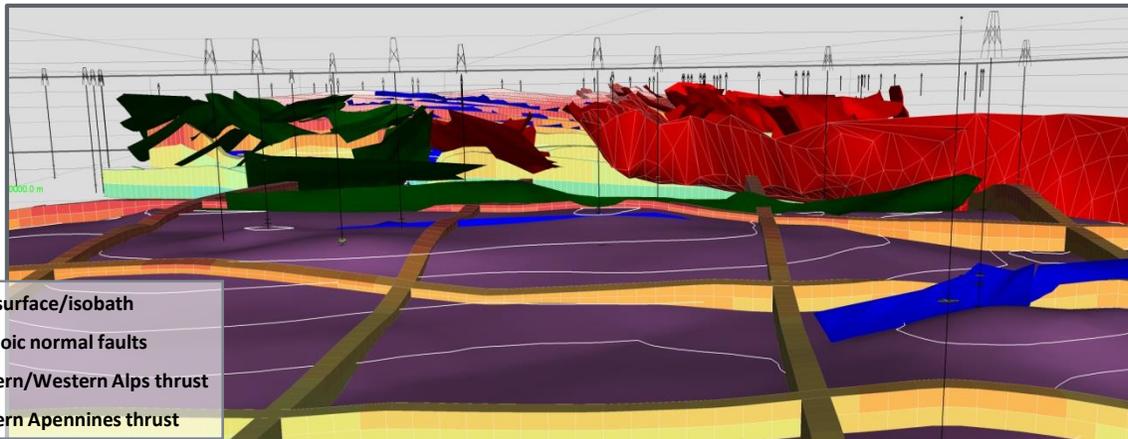
Thematic Maps Data analysis in ArcGIS



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

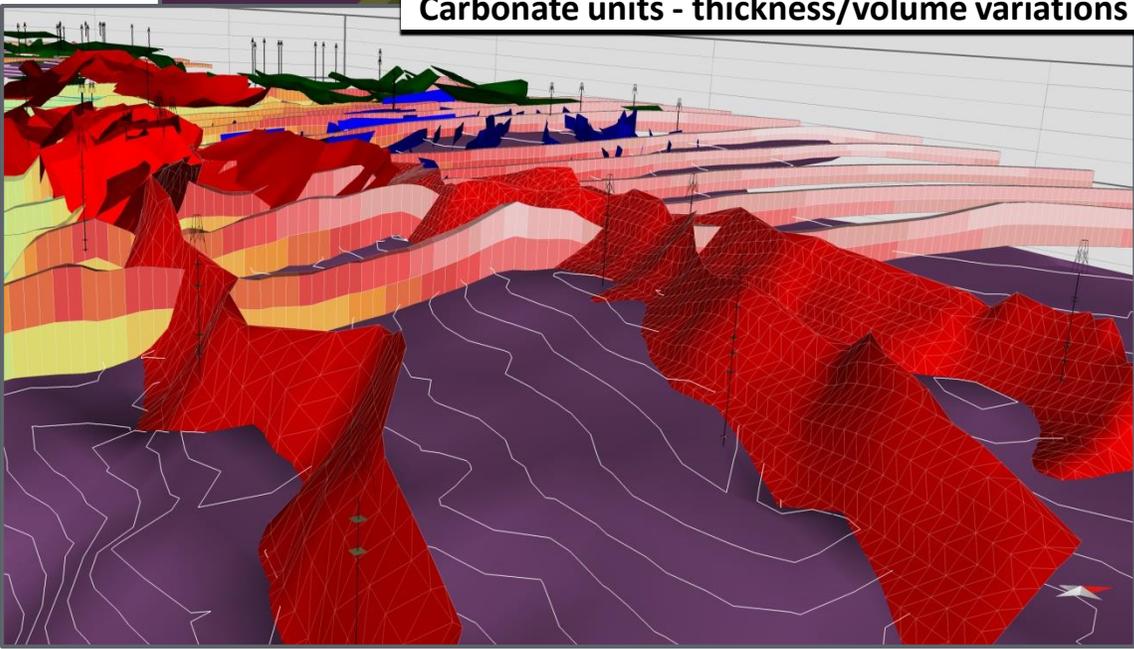
**INPUT**  
 Geological Model [x,y,z points]  
 T (°C) [x,y,z points]  
 Data analysis in GIS  
 Temperature evaluation  
 Geothermal Gradient (K0 - Siliciclastic succession)  
 Geothermal Gradient (K1 - Carbonate succession)  
 BHT temperature analysis & analytical/empirical correction  
 The dataset  
 Bottom Hole Temperature from E&P well profiles  
 40 data - siliciclastic succession  
 19 data - carbonate succession

USES



- TEu – surface/isobath
- Mesozoic normal faults
- Southern/Western Alps thrust
- Northern Apennines thrust

Carbonate units - thickness/volume variations



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

Database of Individual Seismogenic Sources DISS version 3

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/>