

7th

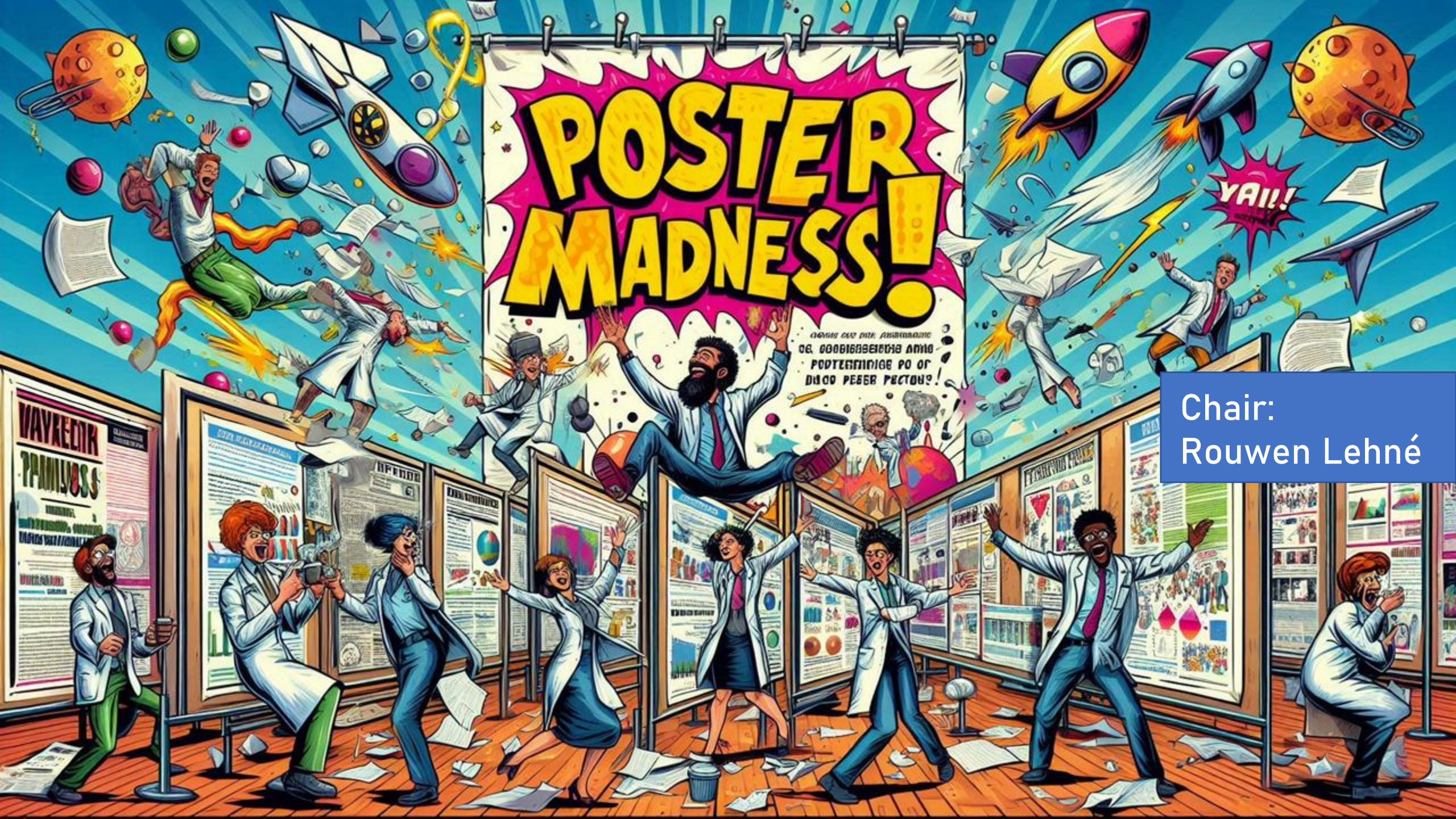
European Meeting on 3D Geological Modelling

Warsaw, Poland



Partners:



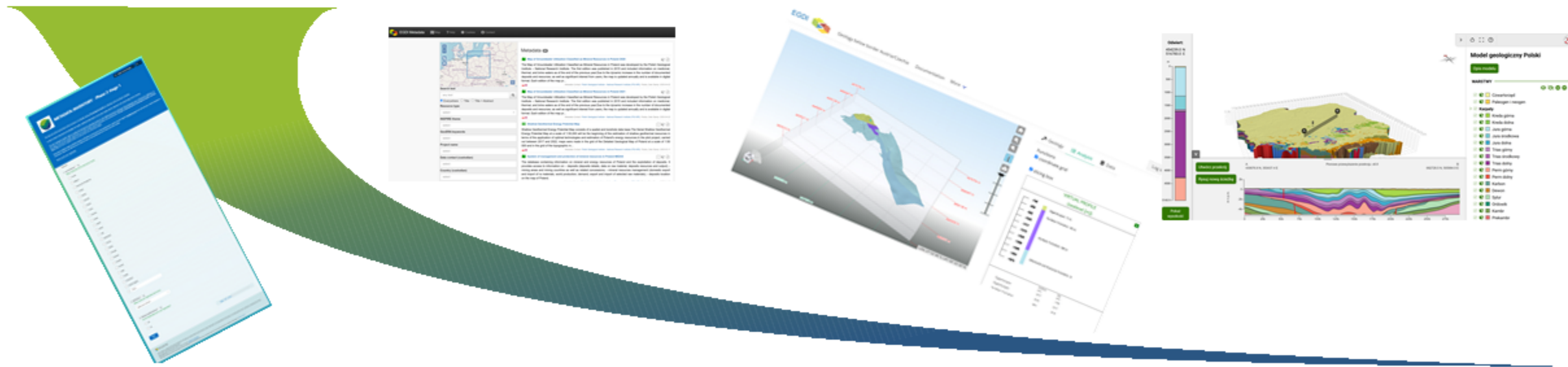


Chair:
Rouwen Lehné

To be or not to be findable

– results of the first stage of the GSEU 3D geomodels inventory

Dana Čápková, Pavla Kramolišová, Maria Mancebo, Olga Moravcová, **Urszula Stępień**, Romana Šuráňová, Leticia Vega



The project is co-funded by the
Polish Ministry of Education
and Science under the
program entitled „International
Projects Co-funded”



CZECH
GEOLOGICAL
SURVEY



Instituto Geológico
y Minero de España

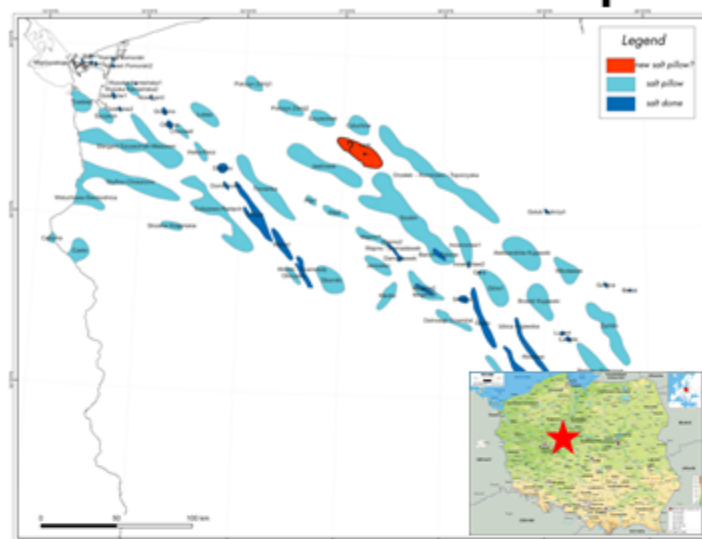


Funded by
the European Union

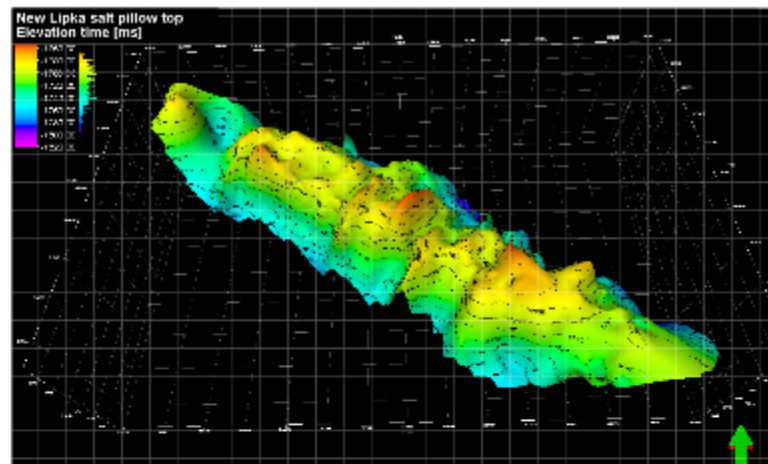


GSEU
GEOLOGICAL
SERVICE
FOR EUROPE

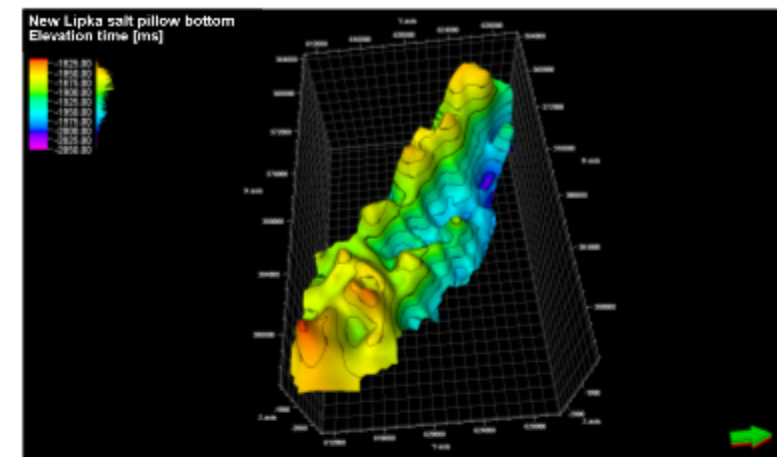
Spatial model of a potential salt pillow in the Złotów area



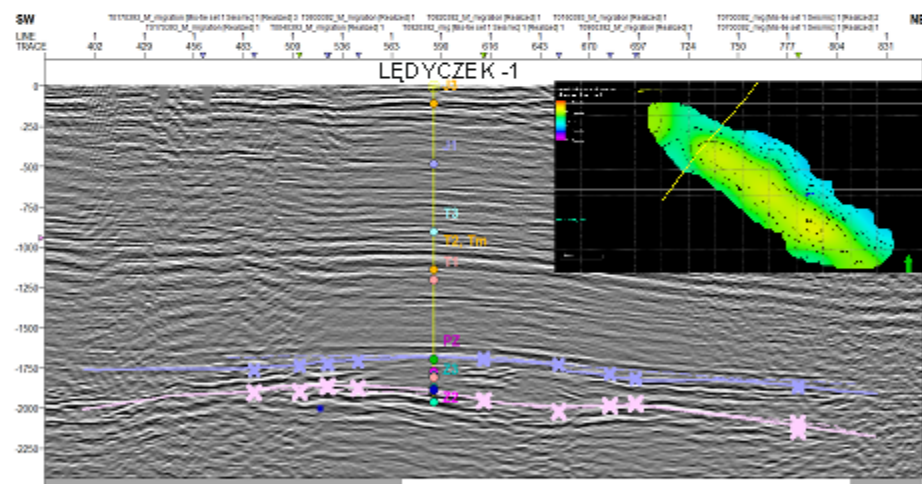
Map of salt structures with potential new Lipka salt pillow (Dadlez & Marek 1998; Czapowski, 2024)-modified



Map of the top of the potential new Lipka salt pillow in 3D



Map of the bottom of the potential new Lipka salt pillow in 3D



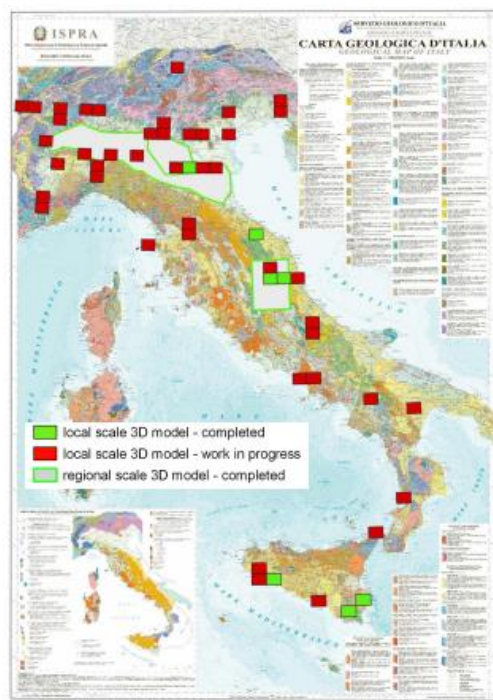
Seismic section (migrated in the time domain) across NW part of potential new Lipka salt pillow

The depth of the top of this pillow can be set based on the horizons interpreted from seismic data at values from approximately -1700 [ms] to approximately -1750 [ms], while the depth of the bottom of this pillow can be set at values from approximately -1900 [ms] and approximately -2000 [ms].

The newly identified potential salt pillow is estimated to be located at a depth of approximately 2,900 to 3,700 meters.

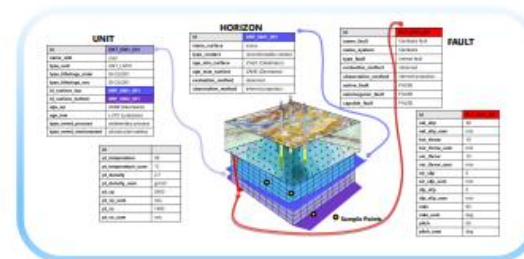
Strategies for Enhancing Communication and Visualization of 3D Geological Models adopted at the Servizio Geologico d'Italia

Patrizio Petricca, C. D'Ambrogio, M.P. Congi, L. Tomassetti, E. Roccatello, G. Castorina, F. Clemente

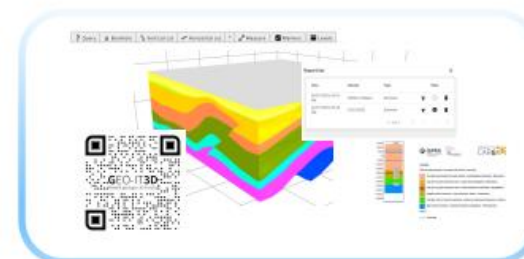


The Servizio Geologico d'Italia (SGI) supported by the Next Generation EU project GeoSciences IR, is working to enhance the accessibility, understanding, and diffusion of 3D geological models. Effective communication of 3D models requires an integrated approach that combines the collection of the models, their interactive visualization, and the production of communication resources to significantly improve their diffusion to a wide range of stakeholders, including researchers, government agencies, professionals, but also to non-experts.

DATA STRUCTURE



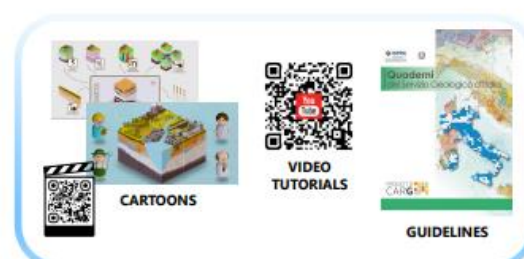
DATA VISUALIZATION



DATA DIFFUSION



DATA COMMUNICATION



Utilizing Modern 3D Visualization Techniques for Communicating Geological Models

Heidrun L. Stück, Stephan Steuer
Federal Institute for Geosciences and Natural Resources



Virtual Reality



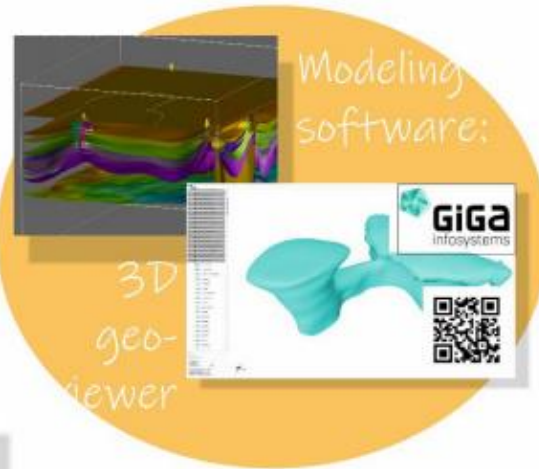
3D-Projectorwith shutter glasses



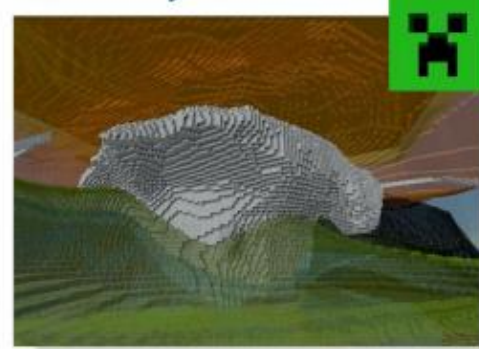
Augmented Reality



A geological 3D model of a salt diapir from the German North Sea, created as augmented reality. We developed our models using the giga-systems software. The app and our models stored there are



Gaming: „Minecraft“



The currently available 3D models in Minecraft were created for three selected salt domes from the 'Geopotential German North Sea' project (www.gpdm.de)



- Current public outreach status
- Best practices, advantages, and challenges
- On-site Demonstrations:
 - Augmented Reality
 - Virtual Reality
 - Minecraft

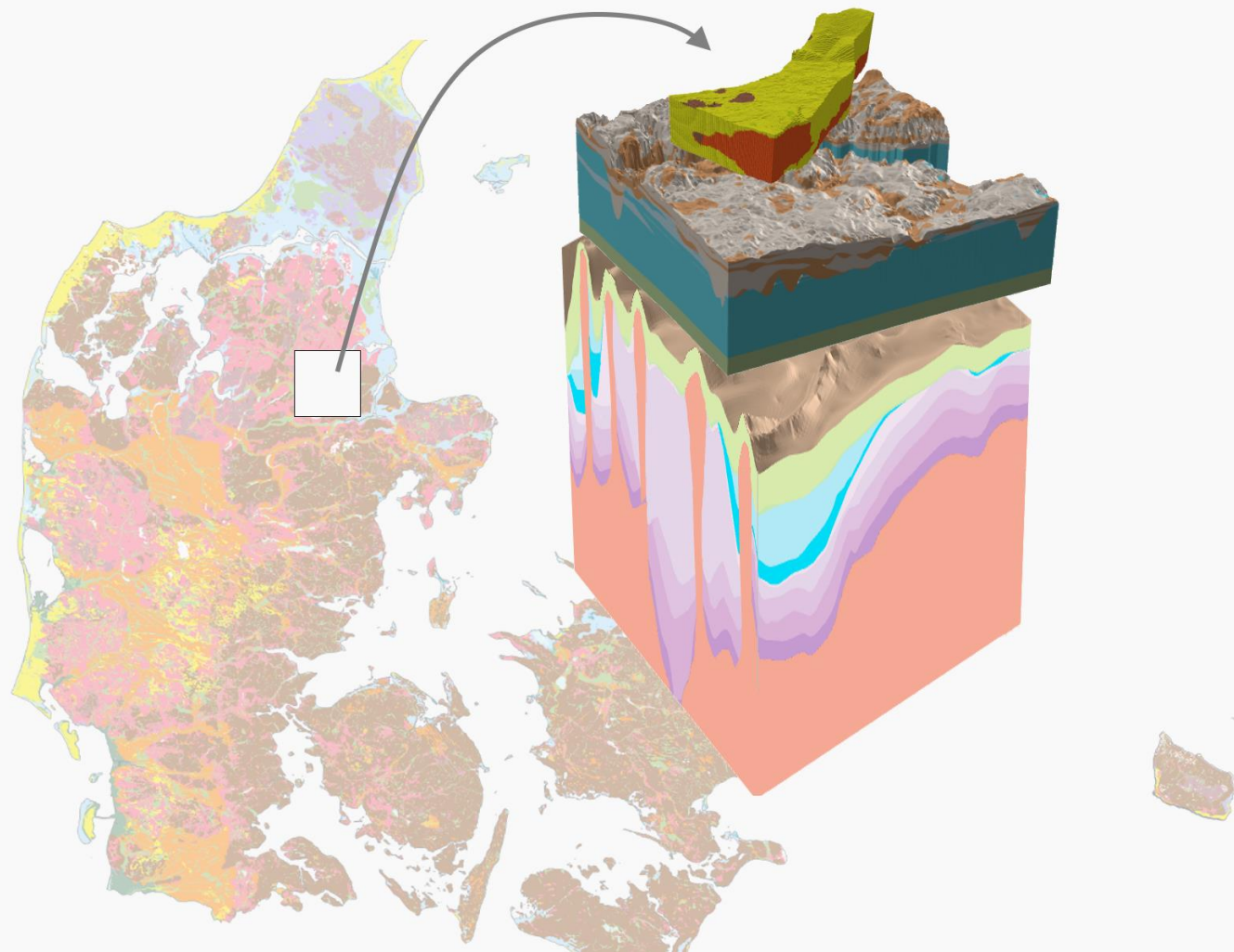
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Cookie-cutting 3D Geological Models

Marianne B. WIESE

How to harmonize and/or combine
3D geological models of different scale and purpose ?

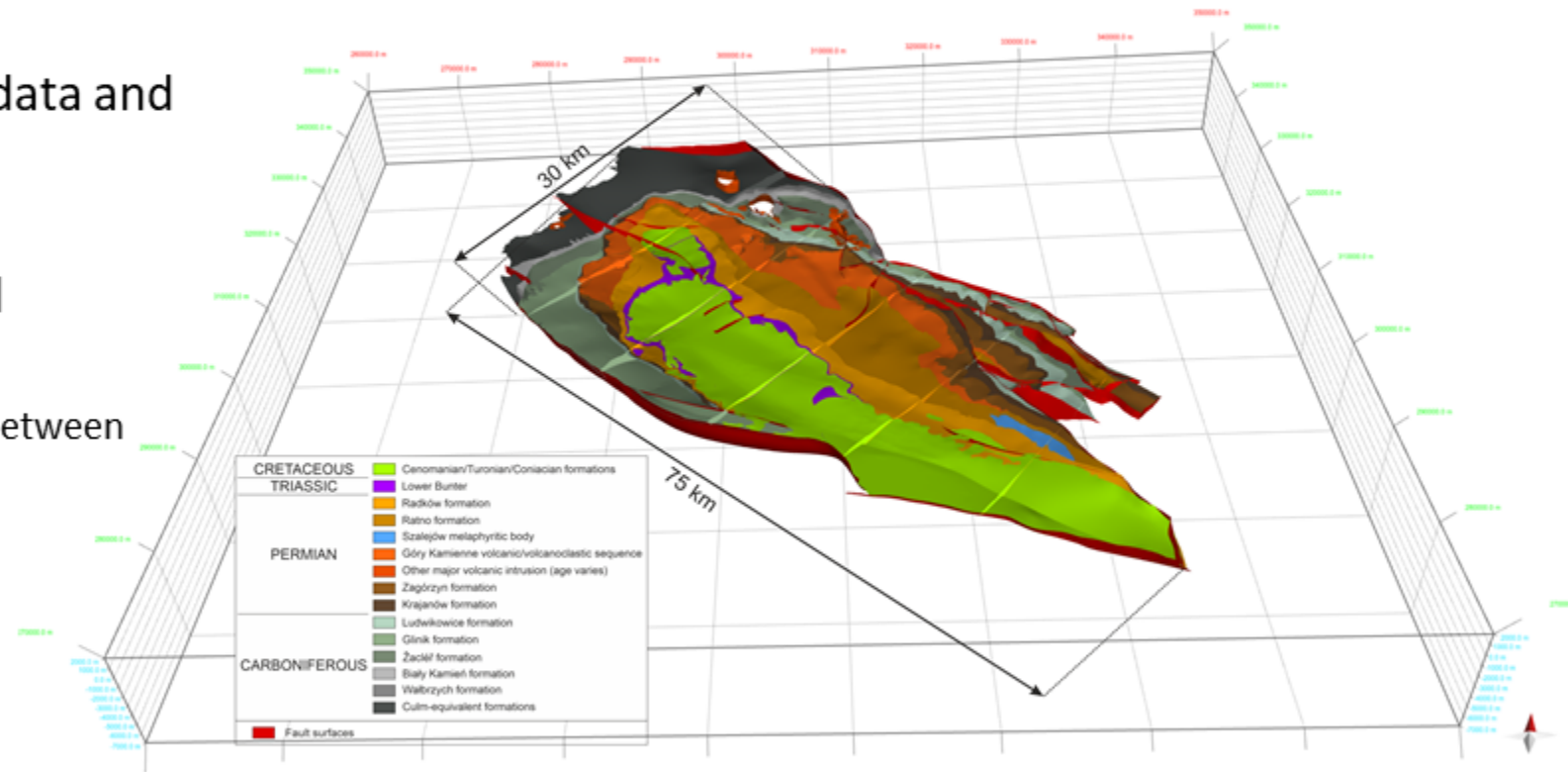


Partners:



3D model of Intrasudetic Synclinorium(SW Poland) for use in geothermal prospecting and modelling

- 3D structural model in Petex Move
- Part of the *Geothermal Atlas of the Sudetes and Their Foreland* project
- Based primarily on archival borehole data and serial geological maps
- Model is supposed to help with determining the geothermal potential of the area by:
 - Estimation of the depth of boundary between sediments and crystalline basement
 - Estimation of thickness of individual lithostratigraphic units with differing thermal properties
 - Assist in design and interpretation of surveys
 - Establishing an unified fault framework
 - Serving as a domain for FEM numerical modelling



3D oblique view of the horizon and fault surfaces, along selected cross-sections, of the Intra-Sudetic Basin structural model

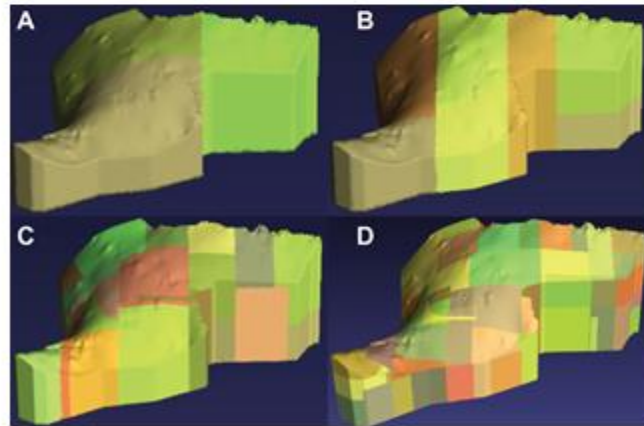
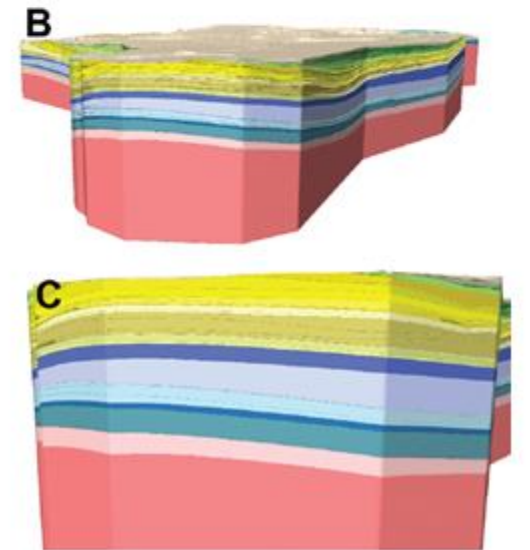


S Ontario Model Area (110,000 km²)

Key Bedrock Landforms

- Carden-Napanee Escarpment
- Niagara Escarpment
- Devonian Escarpments

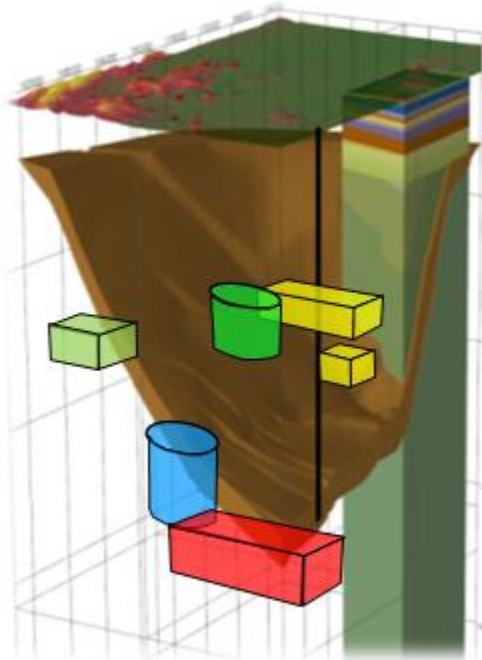
<https://geo3d.pgi.gov.pl/Ontario/index.html>

[illegible]

3D modelling for subsurface policy needs

► 4 challenges for 3D modelling to strengthen subsurface management policy

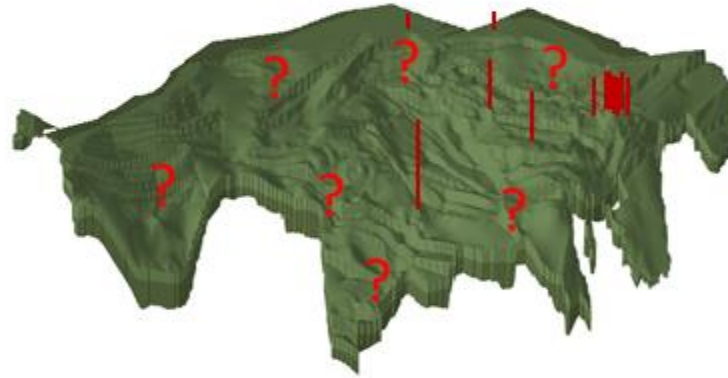
1. Flexible visualisation for subsurface management



2. Data heterogeneity and model updates

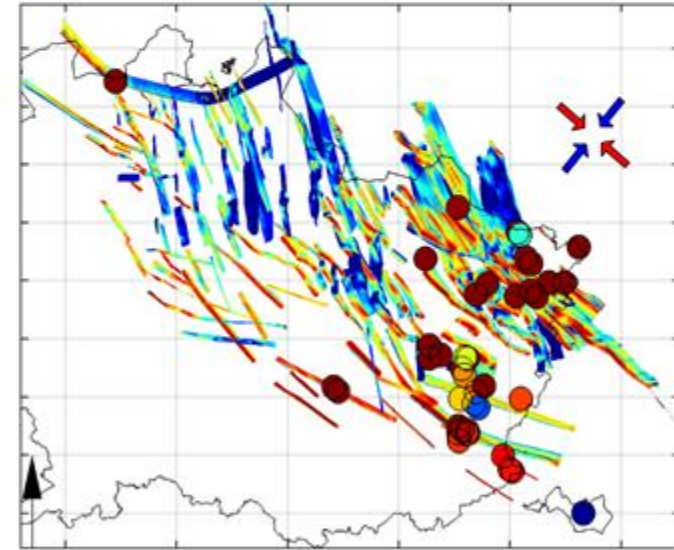
Although the local detail (e.g. from 3D cubes) cannot be integrated in the regional model, the tectonic style& concepts recognized in the detailed data helps deciding on regional structures

3. Derisking appraisal in blind zones



Explore seismic attributes (e.g. AVO) to predict reservoir potential → parametrized models for layers with low data density

4. Fault models and hazard analysis



tectonic style + assumptions made in fault model determine largely the outcome of for example geomechanical modelling



Vlaanderen
is omgeving



Vlaams
Kenniscentrum
Ondergrond

A 3D Geological Model of the Morsleben repository in Germany:

Modelling complex intra-salt deformation

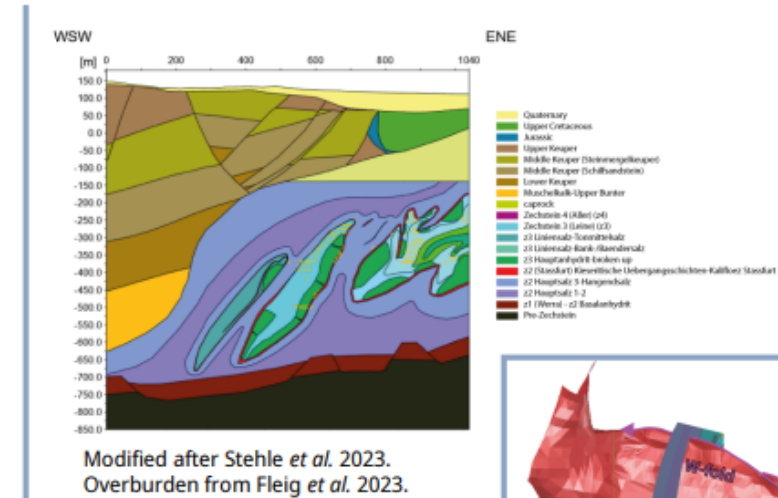


Manuela C. Stehle^{1*}, Christian Dresbach¹, Joachim Behlau¹

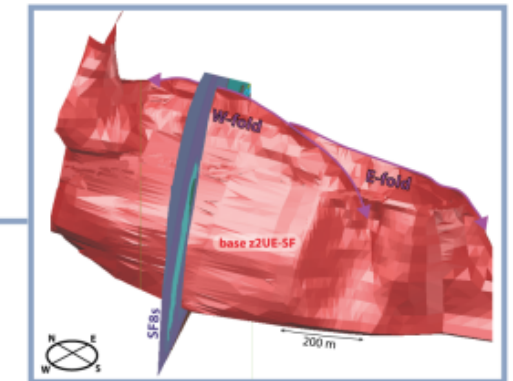
¹Federal Institute for Geosciences and Natural Resources (BGR), Stilleweg 2, 30655 Hanover, Germany

*manuela.stehle@bgr.de

- Low-/medium-level radioactive waste
- **Decommission planned:**
 - 3D geological model needed
- Software: **AutoCAD based openGeo** (Bicad)
- Challenges:
 - **Complex folding** within salt body
 - **Brittle deformation of anhydrite**



cooperation partner:



09.04.2025

www.bgr.bund.de/EN

Federal Institute
for Geosciences and
Natural Resources

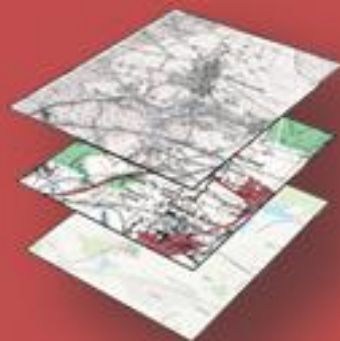
Evaluation of anthropogenic transformation of urbanized areas based on archival topographic maps and its impact on modeling of geological structure

Adam Poplawski
Aneta Horbowicz
Szymon Zaręba
Katarzyna Boniewska

Stage I

Data Collection

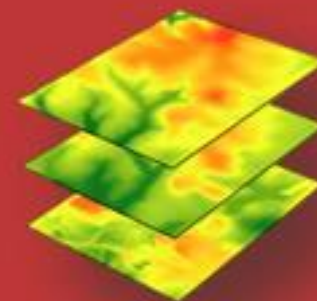
- selecting study area
- collection of topographic archival maps from the years 1883 and 1958
- georeferencing and digitalizing contour lines
- adding boreholes from Engineering Geological Database (BDGI)



Stage II

2D Analysis

- visualizing Digital Elevation Model (DEM)
- creating and visualizing Archival Digital Elevation Models (ADEM)
- calculating the DEM of difference (DoD)
- establishing the cross-sectional lines
- comparison of geomorphon maps from years: 2024, 1958 and 1883



Stage III

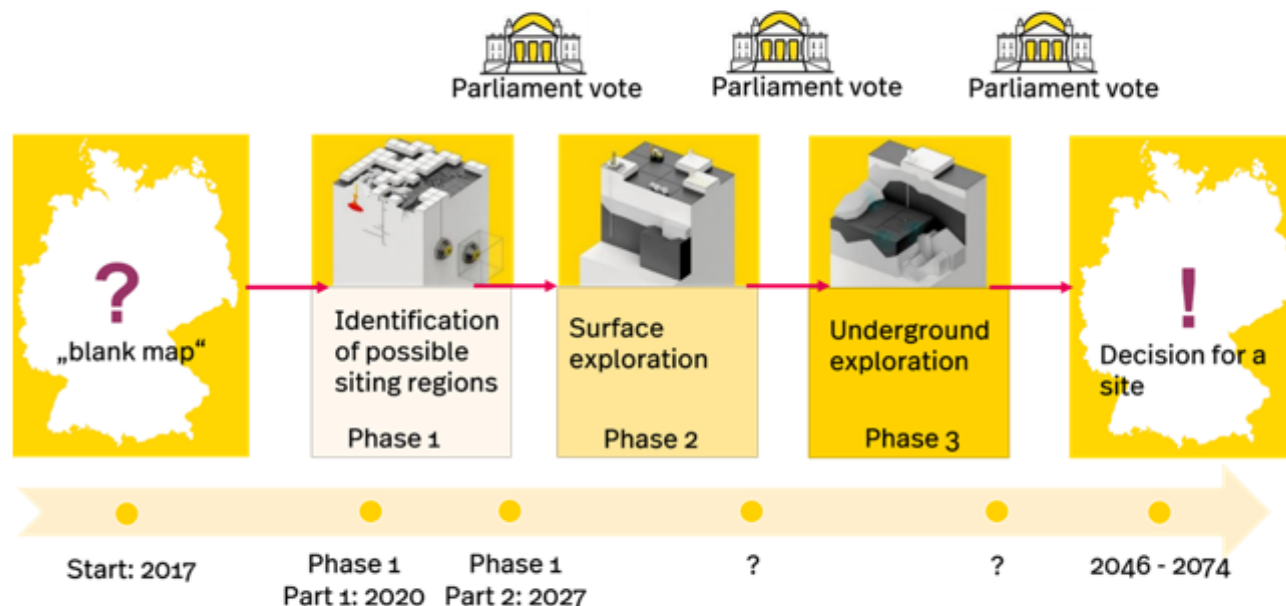
3D Analysis

- representing borehole data in 3D scene
- creating voxel 3D ground model
- comparison of cross-sections of 3D model to the old morphology lines
- discussing the importance of using archival maps in building 3D ground models



Uncertainties in Geological 3D-Models: A Challenge in the Search for a Repository for HLW Disposal in Germany

The 3 phases of the site selection procedure



We would like to discuss:

Types of Uncertainties

- Aleatoric uncertainties
- Epistemic uncertainties

and Methods to identify them

Further Questions:

- How many data are enough?
- How to visualize and communicate uncertainties for the public?
- Which methods for verifying uncertainties in 3D models are already in use?
- Is it possible to derive a degree of certainty?
- What role could AI play in identifying, assessing, and reducing aleatoric and epistemic uncertainties?

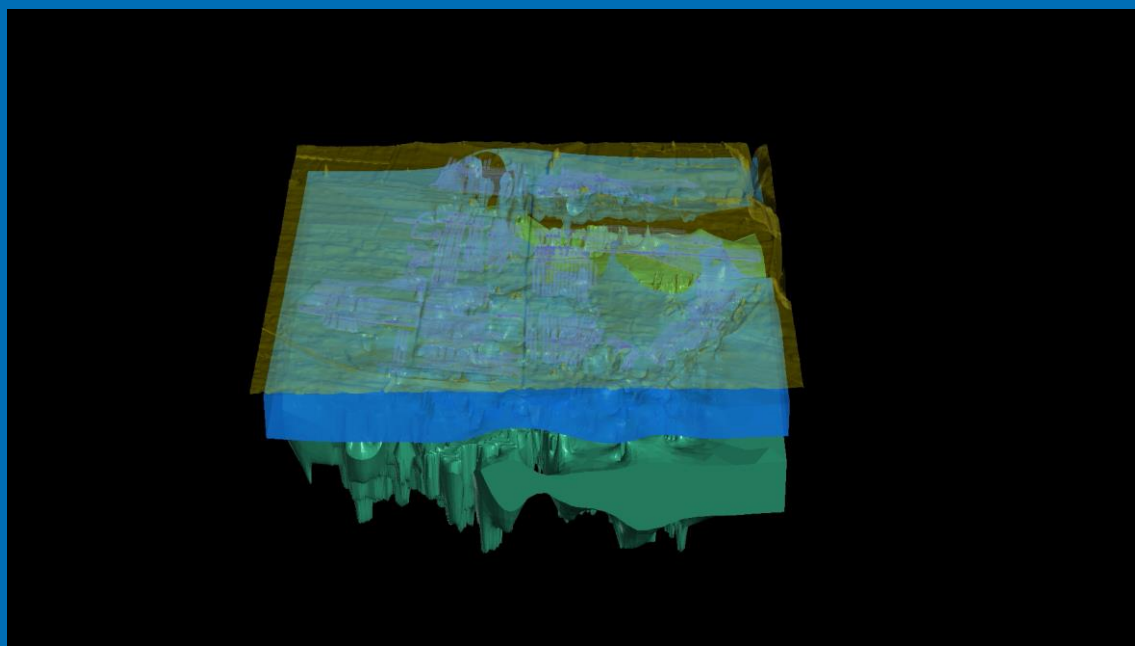


EESTI
GEOLOOGIATEENISTUS

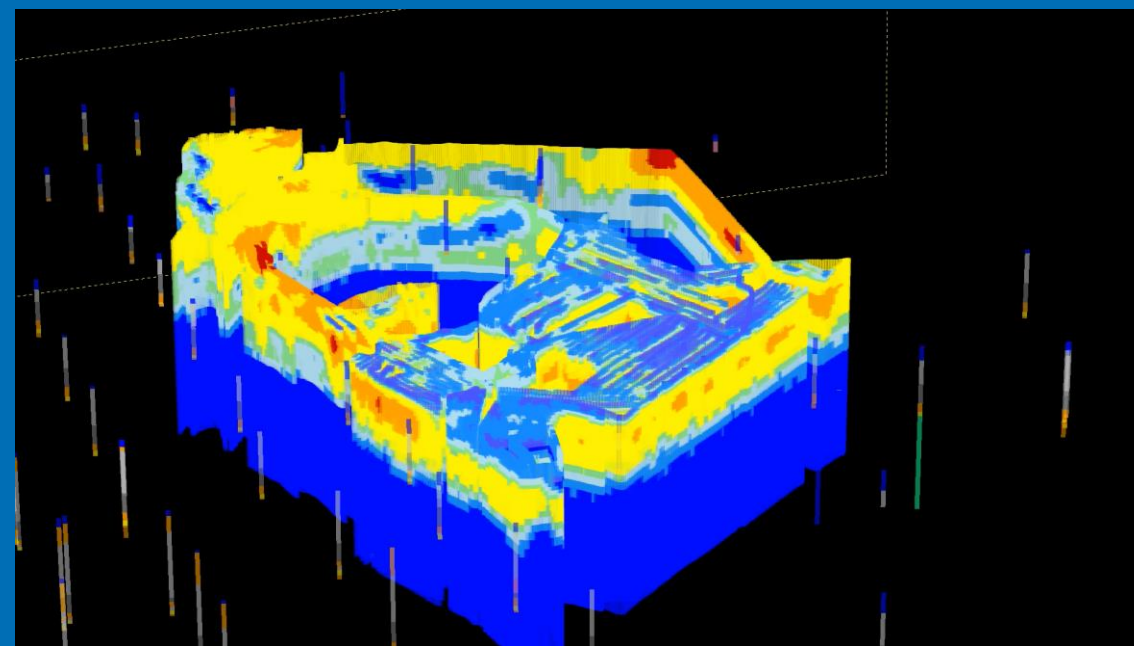
Testing tTEM capabilities for geological mapping in Estonia



Pärnu area



Kunda area

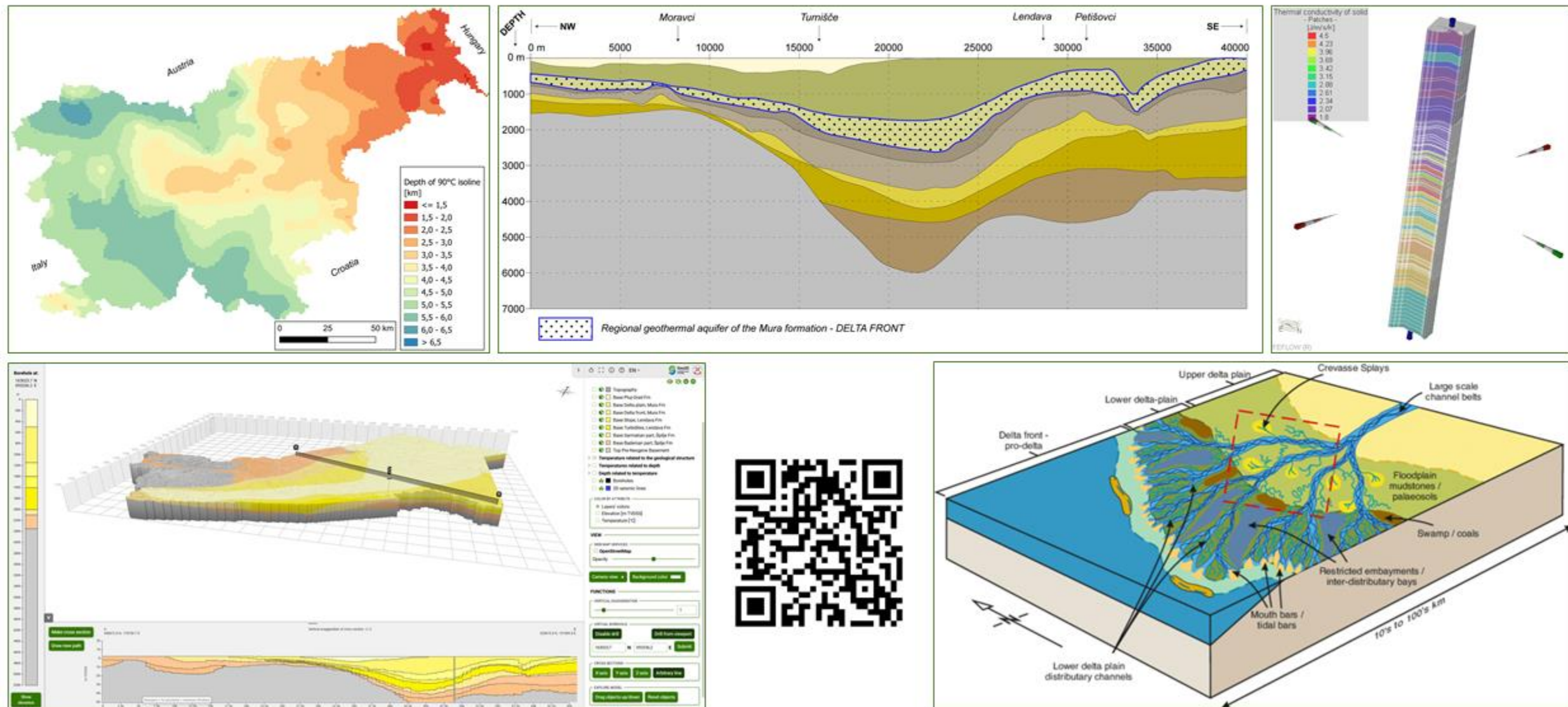


Tavo Ani

Warsaw, 09.04.2025

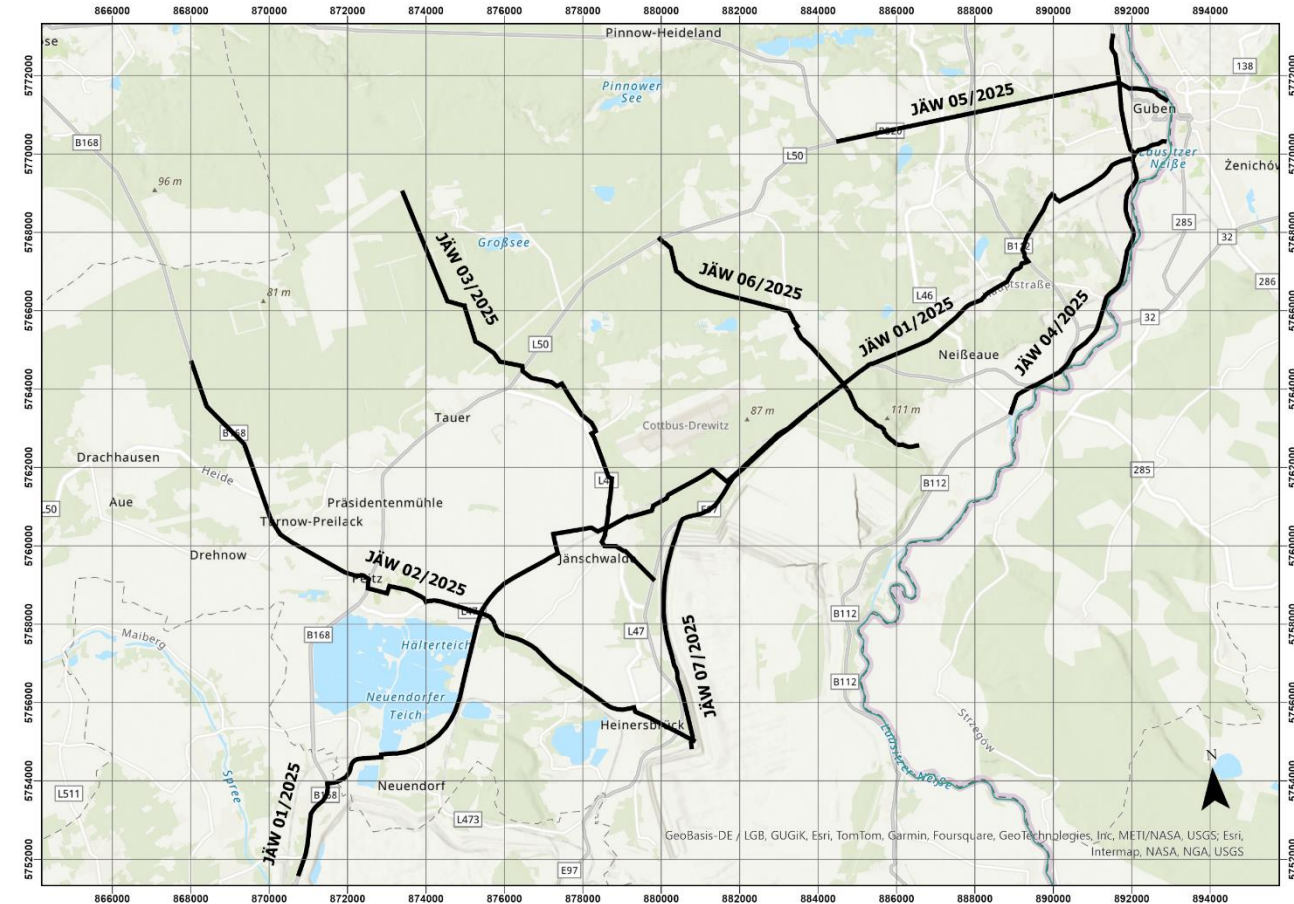
Challenges of 3D geological and geothermal models of the northeastern Slovenia (Pannonian Basin)

David GERČAR, Simona ADRINEK, Andrej LAPANJE, Dušan RAJVER, Jure ATANACKOV, Nina RMAN



Enhancing 3D geological models: Regional geological mapping with a planned 2D seismic survey in Brandenburg

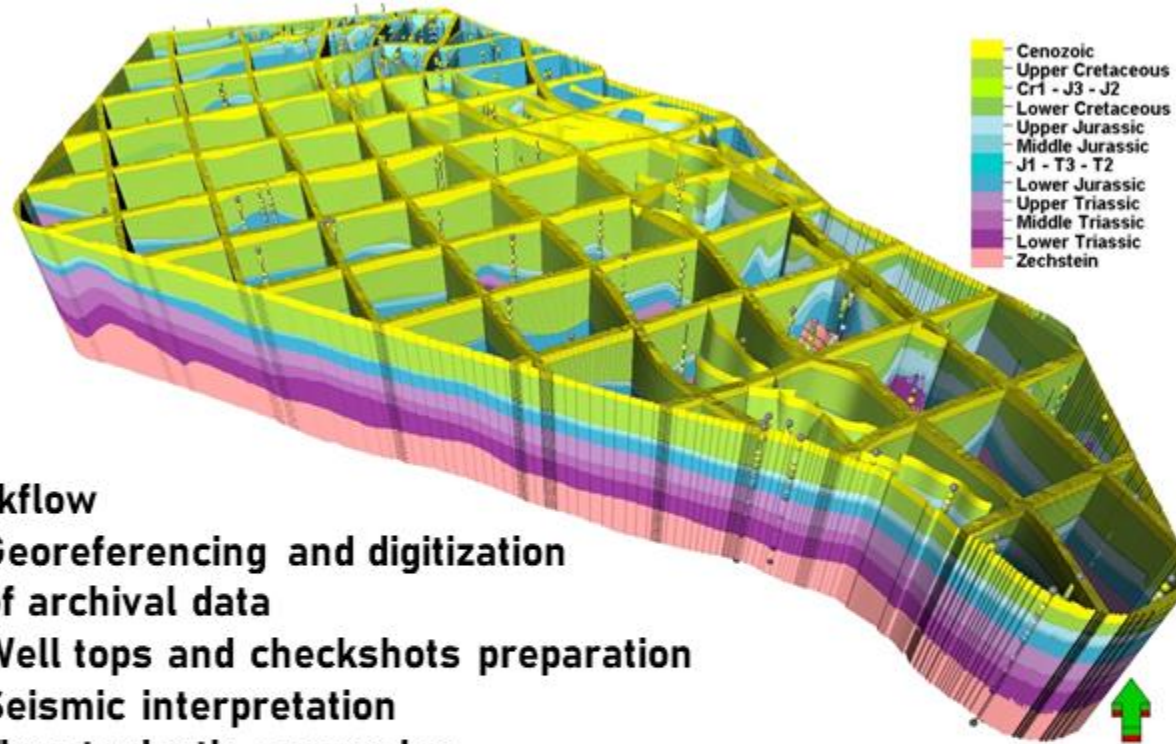
- About 100 km new state-funded 2D seismics
 - Data acquisition in late 2025
-
- ➔ Targeting fault zones
 - ➔ Rotliegend (maybe basement?)
 - ➔ Insights for geothermal applications



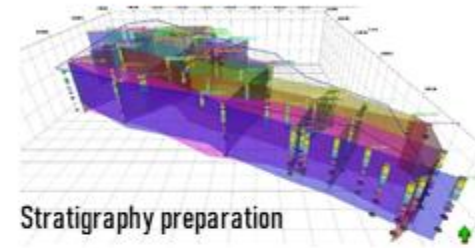
Regional structural models – challenges and limitations. An example from Szczecin Trough (NW Poland)

Michał MICHNA, Marta TOMASZCZYK, Łukasz NOWACKI, Łukasz SMAJDOR and Ewa SZYNKARUK

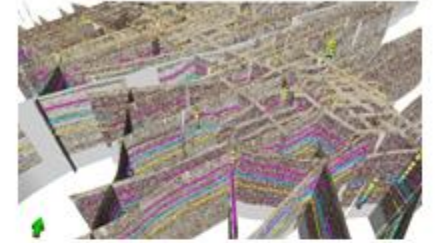
Polish Geological Institute – National Research Institute



Cenozoic
Upper Cretaceous
Cr1 - J3 - J2
Lower Cretaceous
Upper Jurassic
Middle Jurassic
J1 - T3 - T2
Lower Jurassic
Upper Triassic
Middle Triassic
Lower Triassic
Zechstein



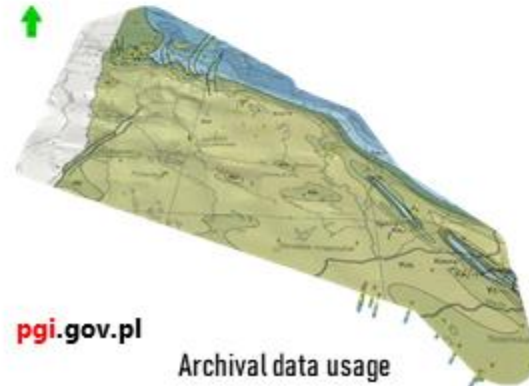
Stratigraphy preparation



Seismic interpretation

Workflow

- Georeferencing and digitization of archival data
- Well tops and checkshots preparation
- Seismic interpretation
- Time to depth conversion
- Legacy models incorporation
- Structural surface building
- Fault framework modeling
- 3D gridding



pgi.gov.pl

Archival data usage

Challenges and limitations

- Inconsistent borehole coordinates
- Mismatched coordinate systems
- Divergent stratigraphic nomenclature
- Incomplete or outdated seismic data
- Mixed time and depth domain data
- Limited access to recent interpretations
- Integration of legacy models



Process automatization

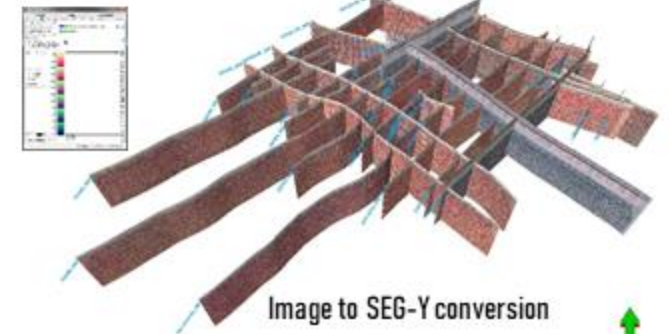


Image to SEG-Y conversion



Państwowy Instytut Geologiczny
Państwowy Instytut Badawczy
państwowa służba geologiczna



Fundación
Carolina



Rosibeth Toro

IGME 175 AÑOS
INSTITUTO GEOLÓGICO Y MINERO DE ESPAÑA 1849-2024

CSIC
CONSEJO SUPERIOR DE INVESTIGACIONES CIENTÍFICAS

Universidad Zaragoza

GEOtransfer

GEO3BCN

Geociencias Barcelona - CSIC

geomodels
Institut de recerca

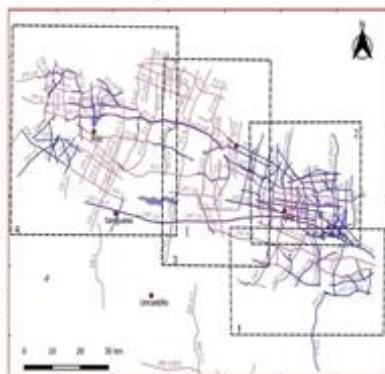
Universitat de Barcelona

3DGeo-EU
OKO-ENEROV

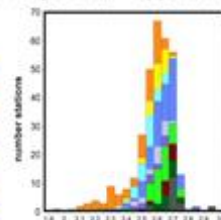
Harmonization of 3D models in poor exploratory scenarios based on the integration of geological, gravimetric, petrophysical and seismic data; a case study in the Pyrenees

Toro, R.^{1,2}; Izquierdo-Llavall, E.^{2,3}; Casas, A.M.^{1,2}; Rubio, F.M.³; Ayala, C.⁴; Martín-León, J.³; Clariana, P.^{2,3}; Soto, R.^{2,3}; Santolaria, P.⁵; Mochales, T.^{2,3}; Rey-Moral, C.³; Navas, J.³; Pueyo, E.L.^{2,3} (*) and the 3DGeoEU WP6 Team

Vintage Seismics

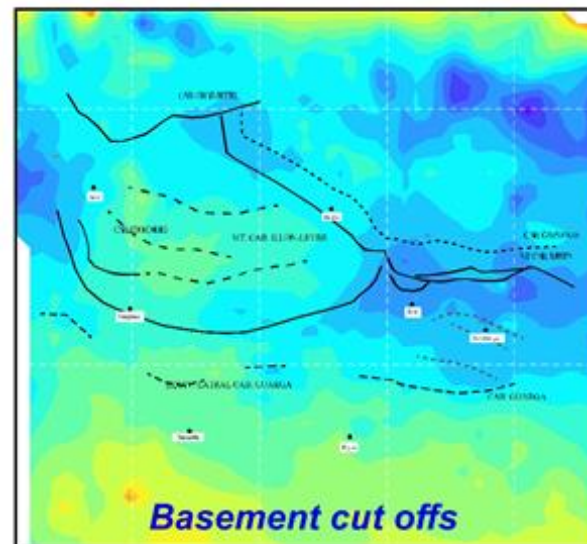
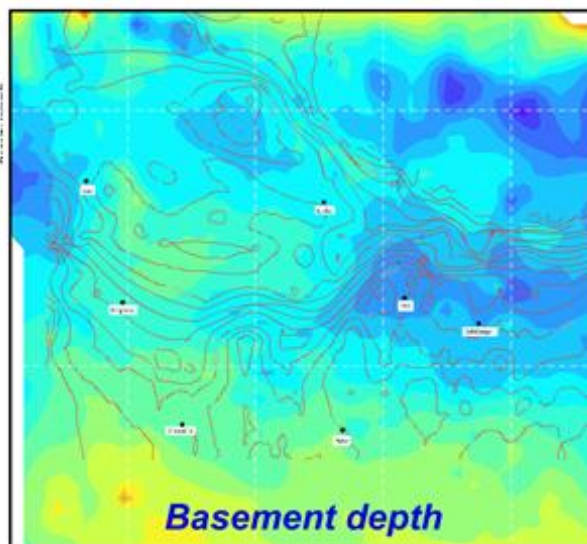
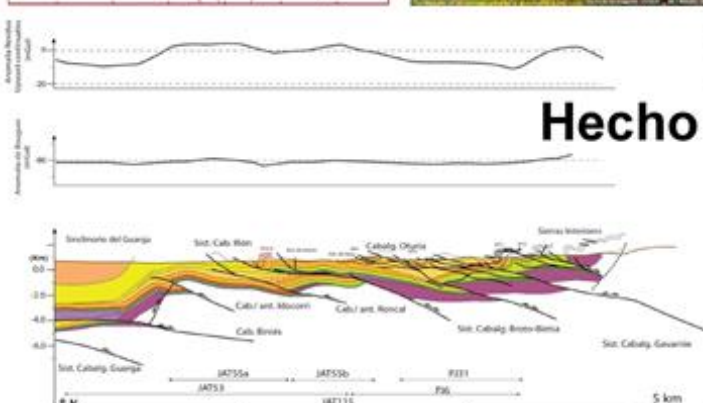


Gravimetry & petrophysics



Gravimetry, petrophysics, vintage seismics and balanced sections; What else?

Hecho



Building a Lithotectonic Framework for Belgium

Jan WALSTRA (1), Jef DECKERS (2), Nicolas DUPONT (3), Anthonie HELLEMOND (4), Alain HERBOSCH (5), Johanna VAN DAELE (6) and Kris PIESSENS (1)



Lithotectonic units (LTUs)

- building blocks of regional geology, each with distinct history
- effective concept for organising geological information
- often ill-defined or conflicting interpretations

The lithotectonic framework approach

- LTUs defined and bounded by limits in time and space
- organised in standardised data models and vocabularies
- linked to maps or 3D models for visualisation and communication

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