

Lithofacies definition based on cut-offs in Indicator Kriging mapping, case study Lower Pontian reservoir, Sava Depression

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ORIGINAL SCIENTIFIC PAPER

Mapping of the lithofacies is very important for getting insight to sedimentary environments, shapes and boundaries of hydrocarbon reservoirs especially in reservoir characterization. Indicator Kriging technique is most often used for lithofacies mapping. It is based on indicator transformed input data, depending on presence or absence of the certain lithofacies. Indicator transformation of the input data is performed based on cut-offs into values 0 or 1.

Turbidites were dominant clastic transport mechanism in the Croatian part of the Pannonian Basin System during the Early Pontian. Most of transported detritus had been eroded in the Eastern Alps and re-deposited several times before the suspended materials entered the Sava Depression. Due to long transport only medium and fine grained sands and silts (Tb - Td Bouma sequences) reached the Sava Depression. When turbiditic currents were not active, typical calm deep water sediment was deposited.

It was presented how to use core and log data to define proper cut-offs for describing different lithofacies. Obtained results are probability maps and with a proper cut-offs definition some of them can show turbiditic channel and material transport direction.

Key words: lithofacies, turbidites, Indicator Kriging, Upper Miocene, Sava Depression, Croatia

1. INTRODUCTION

The Late Pannonian and Early Pontian periods belong to the 2nd transtensional phase,¹⁰ when thermal subsidence generally re-opened many depressional areas along the entire Pannonian Basin System, created depositional spaces for the accommodation of a huge volume of sandy material. During these periods the main sandstone hydrocarbon reservoirs were deposited.¹⁷

Sedimentation area in time of the Pannonian Basin System extension in Croatia were marginal parts of the Medvednica, Papuk, Psunj Mt. and the lowest parts of the Sava, Drava, Slavonia-Srijem and Mura Depressions.^{9,18} It is still questionable how many surfaces and which mountains in Northern Croatia were uplifted representing land which gave material for sedimentation. The highest like Medvednica and Papuk must have been the islands in the sedimentation area. But it is still an open question if the lower moun-

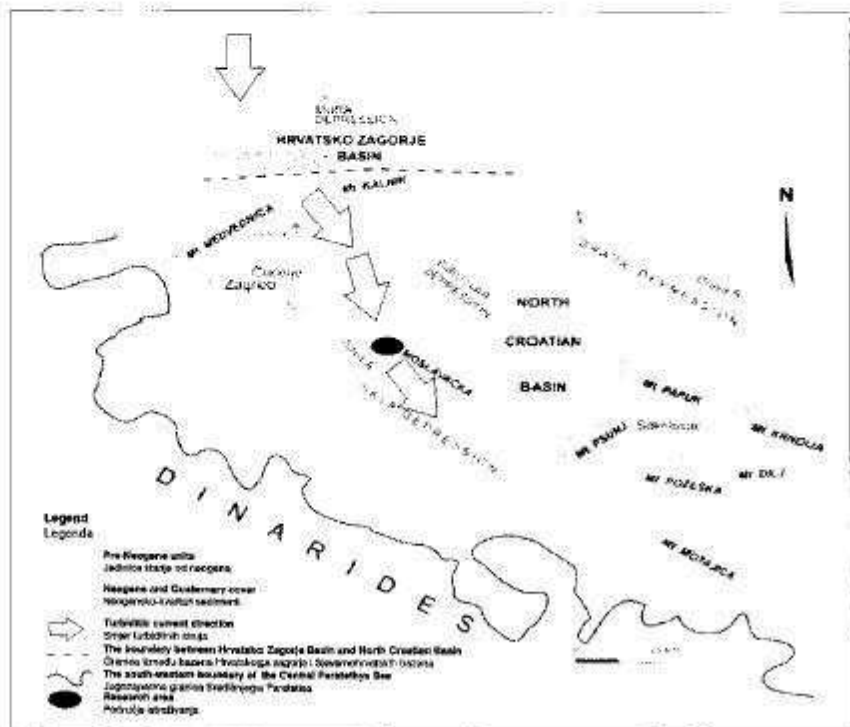


Fig. 1. Turbiditic currents and detritus transport direction during Early Pontian (adjusted from ref.⁹)

Sl. 1. Smjer donosa materijala turbiditnim strujama u vrijeme ranog pontia (prilagodeno iz⁹)

tains, like Moslavačka gora or Krndija, were islands or under water highs during extension, especially when extension was the strongest.

Turbidites were dominant clastic transport mechanism in the Croatian part of the Pannonian Basin System (CPBS) during the Late Pannonian and Early Pontian.^{14,15,18} Although, there are some theories that local mountains, which were uplifted above lake level during the Early Pontian, gave some material, it was proven that most of transported detritus had been eroded in the Eastern Alps, deposited in the Vienna Basin and from that point, turbiditic material had been re-deposited several times before the suspended materials entered the Sava Depression (Figure 1). In Late Pannonian few long regional tectonic channels dominated inside the Sava Depression¹⁹ and they were the place of sandy detritus deposition, but during Early Pontian some additional faulting and strike-slip reactivation was possible. The main direction of turbiditic currents in the Late Pannonian and Early Pontian was northwest-southeast²⁰, and the strongest deposition in the deepest part of the lake resulted with the largest material thicknesses. Due to long transport by turbidity currents (from the Eastern Alps) it was logically to conclude that only the medium and fine grained sands as well as silts (Tb - Td lithofacies) reached the Sava Depression. In the calm period, when turbiditic currents were not active, typical calm deep water sediment, calcite rich mud (marl after lification) was deposited.

Lithostratigraphically, Lower Pontian (7.1-6.3 Ma; time scale according to ref.4) sediments of the Sava Depression (Figure 2) are represented with sandstone and marl interlayering, but except pure channel sandstones and basinal marls, there are transitional lithofacies like marly sandstones and sandy marls.

In reservoir characterization, mapping of the lithofacies is important for getting insight to sedimentary environments, shapes and boundaries of hydrocarbon reservoirs. Indicator Kriging is a technique which is most often used for lithofacies mapping. It is based on indicator transformation of the input data (based on different cut-offs) into 0 or 1 (ref.12), depending on presence or absence of the certain lithofacies. Obtained maps show probabilities that mapped variable is lower than the cut-off, and with a proper cut-off selection it is possible to map turbiditic channel or to ob-

serve material transport direction. It is also possible to draw conclusion about lithofacies changes according to porosity values.

2. BASIC ABOUT INDICATOR KRIGING MAPPING

Basics about Indicator Kriging mapping were described in refs.^{2,3,5,6,8,12} Indicator Kriging is used for creating the maps with only two values, so called "two-type map", i.e. for binary mapping, where the conditional probability is evaluated so that the mapped variable could be described with one of two possible values.^{3,8,16} The basic of Indicator Kriging is indicator transformation, which










Age in Ma Starost u milijunima godina	Chronostratigraphy Kronostratigrafske jedinice	Lithostratigraphy Litostratigrafske jedinice	Schematic dominant lithology and legend Shematski prikazan dominantna litologija i nazivlje
5.6-0.0	QUATERNARY	Lonja Formation	 clay  sandy clay
LOWER PONTIAN	Klostar Ivanic Formation	 silty sandstone  alternation of sandstone and marlstone	
	UPPER PANNONIAN	Ivanic- Grad Formation	 clayey marlstone  breccia- conglomerate
LOWER PANNONIAN		Prkos Formation	 calcite marlstone  dolomitic breccia
	BADENIAN SARMAT. PANNONIAN	Precec Formation	 gneiss
MESOZOIC and PALEOZOIC			

Fig. 2. Chronostratigraphy, lithostratigraphy and lithology of the Sava Depression
Sl. 2. Kronostratigrafija, litostratigrafija i litologija Savske depresije

means that measured data are transformed in indicator values (using cut-off values) into variable 0 and 1. Indicator variable in every measured location will be calculated for some geological variable (e.g. porosity) using cut-off value by the term:

$$I(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } Z(x) \leq V_{\text{cutoff}} \\ 0 & \text{if } Z(x) > V_{\text{cutoff}} \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

where are:
 I(x) indicator variable
 Z(x) originally measured value
 V_{cutoff} cut-off value

Maps obtained by Indicator Kriging are probability maps, which show probability that the mapped variable is lower (or higher) than certain cut-off value, defined as important for the interpretation. For example indicator maps can show probability that thickness is lower than 100 m or porosity lower than 19% etc.

3. LITHOFACIES DEFINITION BASED ON CORE EXAMINATION

Definition of the different lithofacies was based on cores examination.¹³ Upper Pannonian and Lower Pontian cores were examined. Mineral composition of the Upper Pannonian and Lower Pontian reservoirs was very similar except that Upper Pannonian reservoirs have more mica minerals (especially muscovite). Chlorite biotite was present in Upper Pannonian and Lower Pontian reservoirs, but Lower Pontian reservoirs also contain unchanged biotite, which was not found in Upper Pannonian reservoirs.

There were just two of the selected wells which had both, log and core data for the same interval of the Lower Pontian sandstones. Therefore clarification of the lithofacies included some elements of subjectivity based on experience. If coarse and medium grained material was dominant, core was declared as sandstone, and of course the opposite, if fine grained material was dominant it represented silt or silty (marly) sandstones. Cores of a pure marls were not found. Some of examined cores and their lithological definition is given in Figure 3.

4. INPUT DATA FOR INDICATOR KRIGING MAPPING

Input data for Indicator Kriging mapping were well log porosities measured in 20 wells of the Lower Pontian reservoir (Table 1). They represent average porosity in the reservoir on the well location. Since all of the wells used in mapping were drilled decades ago, only conventional well logs were available for porosity calculation. Log porosities were compared with core porosities from two wells (Table 1). In the analysed reservoir, porosity from wells varies between 5.5 and 23.3% (Table 1). Of course, the average porosity value of wells strongly depends on different lithofacies and their location in Upper Miocene depositional environment.


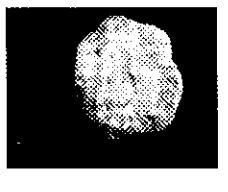
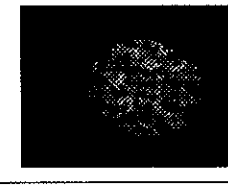
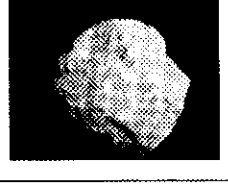
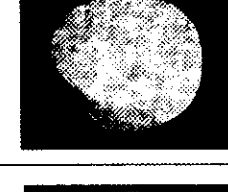
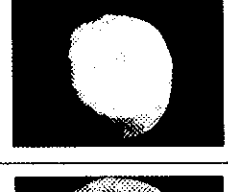
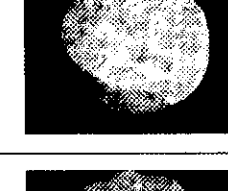
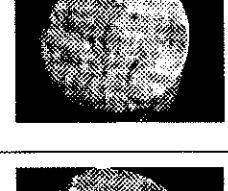
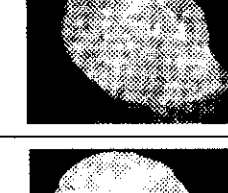
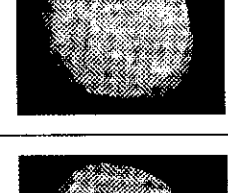
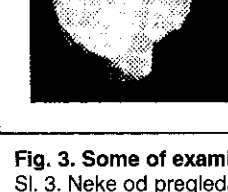

	Well 1 Sandstone Bušotina 1 pješčenjak		Well 2 Oil saturated sandstone Bušotina 2 pješčenjak zasićen naftom
	Well 1 Sandstone Bušotina 1 pješčenjak		Well 2 Marly sandstone Bušotina 2 laporasti pješčenjak
	Well 1 Sandstone Bušotina 1 pješčenjak		Well 2 Sandstone Bušotina 2 pješčenjak
	Well 1 Sandstone Bušotina 1 pješčenjak		Well 2 Silty sandstone with mica Bušotina 2 siltni pješč. s tinjcima
	Well 1 Sandstone Bušotina 1 pješčenjak		Well 2 Silty sandstone with mica Bušotina 2 siltni pješč. s tinjcima
	Well 1 Sandstone Bušotina 1 pješčenjak		Well 2 Silty sandstone with mica Bušotina 2 siltni pješč. s tinjcima

Fig. 3. Some of examined cores of the Lower Pontian reservoirs (from ref.11)
Sl. 3. Neke od pregledanih jezgara donjopontskog ležišta (iz¹¹)

Table 1. Input well data (from ref.¹⁰)

Well	Reservoir	Average log porosity (%)	Average core porosity (%)
Well 1	Lower Pontian reservoir	23.3	15.8
Well 2		22.0	21.2
Well 3		19.9	
Well 4		19.5	
Well 5		19.6	
Well 6		21.1	
Well 7		20.5	
Well 8		20.1	
Well 9		21.2	
Well 10		17.9	
Well 11		19.2	
Well 12		13.8	
Well 13		5.5	
Well 14		19.7	
Well 15		18.2	
Well 16		21.8	
Well 17		18.1	
Well 18		18.5	
Well 19		19.6	
Well 20		18.4	

5. CUT-OFFS DEFINITION

According to ref.¹² correct selection of the cut-offs is essential for Indicator Kriging mapping. In case of too many cut-offs the computation time increase drastically, but with too few cut-offs one can lose some important details of the distribution. So, recommended number of cut-offs for this kind of mapping is 5-11.

For many statistical analyses, especially for geostatistical mapping^{3,7}, normal distribution is mathe-

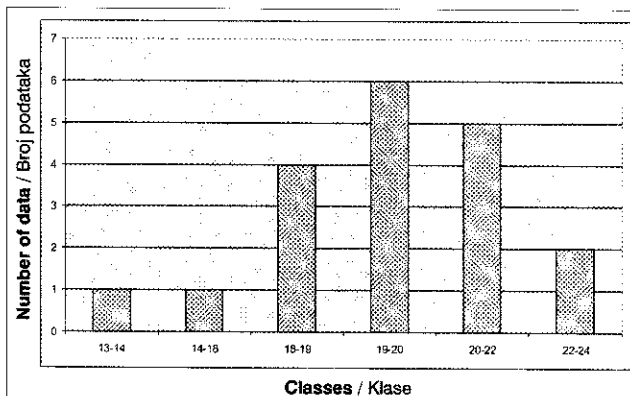


Fig. 4. Normally distributed porosity classes within the Lower Pontian reservoir (from ref.¹¹)
 Sl. 4. Razredi poroznosti donjopontskog ležišta koji slijede normalnu distribuciju (iz¹¹)

tical base for the proper use of descriptive statistics, which includes variance, mean, mod, median etc. Variogram, which is a basis for kriging mapping, is derived from the variance. That means that normal distribution is also condition for a variogram as a representative tool. Many of geostatistical methods, as the first step, perform normal transformation of data wherever it is possible. In ref.¹³ it was proven that the best way for cut-off definition is to group the data into several classes so that they approximately follow normal distribution pattern. Figure 4 represent normally distributed porosity classes in this analysis subsequently applied as cut-offs for indicator transformation of the input data from the Lower Pontian reservoir.

6. LITHOFACIES DEFINITION BASED ON CUT-OFFS

Empirical experience shows that sandstones in this type of reservoir have porosity between 15 and 25%. Most of the well log measurements cover the main part of the reservoir, which is sandstone by lithology, but it is also the most abundant part. Since chosen wells are equally distributed on the reservoir area, it is logical that most of the well log measurements are from the sandstone. On the other hand, one well shows extremely low log porosity value (5.5%). Such low porosity directly points to marl, i.e. to Te Bouma sequence. One well has porosity value 13.8%, which indicates part of depositional environment with marls, sandy marls and marly sand intercalation i.e. Tc Bouma sequence. As there was just one measure-

Table 2. Input well data with defined Bouma sequence and minimum and maximum cut-offs

Well	Reservoir	Average log porosity (%)	Bouma sequence	Cut-offs for IK mapping
Well 1	Lower Pontian reservoir	23.3		Maximum
Well 2		22.0		
Well 3		19.9		
Well 4		19.5		
Well 5		19.6		
Well 6		21.1		
Well 7		20.5		
Well 8		20.1		
Well 9		21.2		
Well 10		17.9		
Well 11		19.2		
Well 12		13.8	Tc	Minimum
Well 13		5.5	Te	
Well 14		19.7		
Well 15		18.2		
Well 16		21.8		
Well 17		18.1		
Well 18		18.5		
Well 19		19.6		
Well 20		18.4		

ment in Tc interval and one in Te, which is not the highest porosity value in marl (also concluded by experience) and does not represent border between Te and Td lithofacies, it was not possible to define borders between Te and Td or Tc and Td intervals. For that reason it was decided to map Tc and Tb intervals with a goal of finding border between them, and to exclude the well with minimal value as outlier.¹²

Remaining lowest (13.8%) and the highest (23.3%) porosities (Table 2) defined minimum and maximum cut-off for the indicator mapping.

7. INDICATOR KRIGING MAPPING

Indicator Kriging maps show probability that the mapped variable is smaller than certain cutoff value. That means that probability map for porosity smaller than 19% also includes probability that porosity is smaller than 18%. Better lithofacies definition would be achieved with probability maps of interval 18 to 19%, but the same result can be obtained by observing and overlapping two maps (one which shows probability that the mapped variable is smaller than 18% and another which shows probability that the mapped variable is smaller than 19%). Areas of the lowest probabilities on the map for porosity smaller than 18% and areas of the highest probabilities for the porosity smaller than 19% are areas of the interval 18 to 19%.

Northwest-southeast direction can also be very well observed in porosity probability map for cutoff 19% (Figure 5). Blue on the map shows the area of the highest probability that porosities are higher than 19%, i.e. according to experience pure sandstones location. Northwest-southeast direction is also direction of the regional fault which close the reservoir on southwest. Figure 5 (probability for porosity values less than 20%) shows highest probability for the highest porosities in the deep part of the reservoir. Yet, detail observation of probability maps for cutoff 19% and 20% (Figure 5), give possibility for reconstruct direction of material transport. Depositional channel, whose direction is northwest-southeast, can be observed in Figure 5 for cut-off 19%, but if the cutoff value is increased only for 1%, depositional channel cannot be so well observed. However, higher porosity values on western part of the reservoir are obvious. Since turbiditic channel is the best seen in probability map for 19% of porosity it could be assumed that this value is actually border between Tc and Tb sequence.

8. CONCLUSION

During the Late Pannonian and the Early Pontian in the Croatian part of the Pannonian Basin System the second transtension prevailed. Miner down lifted fault areas inside the Sava Depressions represented suitable places for sediments accumulations. Detritus had been brought by turbidites from the Eastern Alps, several times redeposited, until it finally reached the Sava Depression. Due to the long distance transport (sev-

eral hundred kilometers), turbidites have incomplete Bouma sequence (Tb-Td).

Although normality is not the condition for Indicator Kriging mapping, definition of classes that approximately follow normal distribution (made in this research) is useful, because it makes possible to calculate the descriptive statistics of such data and improve interpretation of indicator maps.

Porosity interpretation on the probability map lower than 19% in Lower Pontian reservoir showed that the coarsest material in this part of the Sava Depression mostly came from north (as it was interpreted in ref.²⁰ Part of this material was deposited in local synclines. During Early Pontian material was transported to the regional fault, where part of middle grained material was deposited, and another part was transported parallel with the fault toward SE.

The Indicator Kriging maps proved heterogeneity of the reservoirs by existence of different lithofacies starting with sandstones in the central part of the channel to marly sandstones, sandy marls and marls. Borders between parts of the reservoir with higher and lower porosity were better defined. Indicator maps also show probabilities of the lithofacies at the certain location. It is very important to try to map certain cut-offs which are borders between different lithofacies. In this case turbiditic channel and material transport direction could be observed in maps. In the study area border between

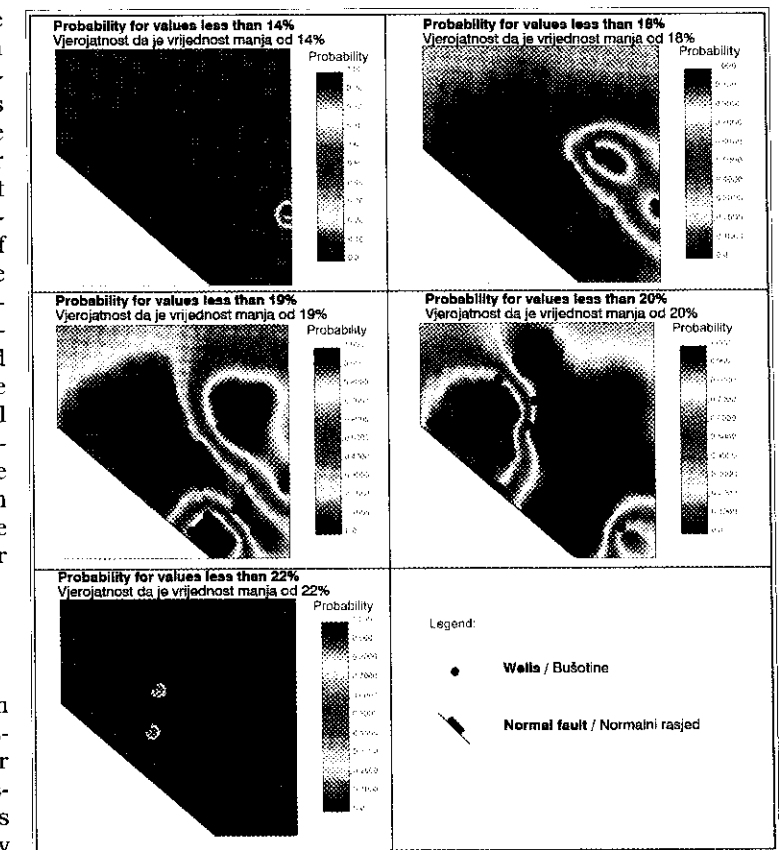


Fig. 5. Probability maps for porosity cut-offs (from ref.¹²)
 Sl. 5. Karte vjerojatnosti za granične vrijednosti poroznosti (iz¹²)

Tb and Tc Bouma sequence could represent 19% porosity.

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Određivanje litofacijesa na temelju graničnih vrijednosti u kartiranju indikatorskim krigingom, primjer donjopontskog ležišta, Savska depresija

K. Novak Zelenika

IZVORNI ZNANSTVENI ČLANAK

Kartiranje litofacijesa je vrlo važan postupak, posebno prilikom opisa ležišta jer omogućava uvid u okoliše taloženja te oblike i granice ležišnih tijela. Tehnika indikatorskog kriginga se najčešće koristi za kartiranje litofacijesa. Temelji se na indikatorski transformiranim podatcima, a prikazuje postojanje ili odsutnost određenog litofacijesa. Indikatorska transformacija ulazne podatke pretvara u vrijednosti 0 i 1, na temelju graničnih vrijednosti. U vrijeme ranog pontu turbiditi su predstavljali najznačajniji transportni mehanizam u hrvatskom dijelu Panonskoga bazenskoga sustava. Transportirani detritus uglavnom potječe iz Istočnih Alpi. Bio je nekoliko puta pretaložavan dok konačno nije bio istaložen u Savskoj depresiji. Kao posljedica dugog transporta, u Savsku je depresiju mogao doći samo srednjozrnat i sitnozrnat pijesak te silt (Tb do Td intervali iz Boumine sekvencije). U mirnim razdobljima, kada turbiditne struje nisu bile aktivne, taložio se tipični dubljevodni sediment, kasnije litificiran u lapor. Prikazana je analiza podataka iz jezgara i karotaznih mjerenja u gornjomiocenskim ležištima polja Kloštar, a u svrhu definiranja graničnih vrijednosti za opis različitih litofacijesa. Pravim odabirom graničnih vrijednosti moguće je na kartama vjerojatnosti, dobivenim indikatorskim krigingom uočiti taložni kanal i smjer donosa materijala.

Ključne riječi: litofacijesi, turbiditi, indikatorski kriging, gornji miocen, Savska depresija, Hrvatska

1. UVOD

Razdoblje kasnog panona i ranog pontu pripada drugoj transtenzijskoj fazi¹⁰, kada zbog termalne subsidencije dolazi do ponovnog otvaranja mnogih depresija u cijelom Panonskom bazenskom sustavu, stvarajući prostor pogodan za taloženje velike količine pješčanog materijala. U to vrijeme dolazi do taloženja glavnih pješčenjačkih ležišta ugljikovodika.¹⁷

U vrijeme ekstenzije Panonskog bazenskog sustava prostori pogodni za sedimentaciju u Hrvatskoj su bili rubni dijelovi Medvednice, Papuka, Pšunja te dublji dijelovi Savske, Dravske, Slavonsko-Srijemske i Murske depresije.^{9,18} No, još uvijek se točno ne zna kolika je površina te na kojim planinama današnje Sjeverne Hrvatske bila izdignuta kao kopno te davala materijal za sedimentaciju. Najviše, poput Medvednice i Papuka zasigurno su bili otoci, no i dalje ostaje otvoreno pitanje jesu li one niže, poput Moslavačke gore ili Krndije bili otoci ili tek podvodna uzdignuća, posebno u vrijeme najjače ekstenzije. U vrijeme kasnog panona i ranog pontu turbiditi su bili dominantni transportni mehanizam klastita u hrvatskom dijelu Panonskog bazenskog sustava, npr.^{14,15,18} Iako postoje hipoteze o tome kako su lokane planine, koje su bile izdignute iznad razine jezera u vrijeme ranog pontu dale određenu količinu materijala, dokazano je da glavnina istaloženog detritusa potječe iz Istočnih Alpi. Taj materijal je najprije bio istaložen u Bečkom bazenu, a nakon toga, turbiditnim strujama nekoliko puta pretaložen prije samog ulaska u Savsku depresiju (slika 1). U vrijeme

kasnog panona Savskom depresijom su dominirali relativno dugački i malobrojni, tektonski otvoreni, taložni kanali¹⁹, koji su predstavljali mjesta taloženja pješčanog detritusa. No u ranom pontu događali su se dodatni pokreti (recimo jača aktivacija strike-slipova) i reaktivacija rasjeda. Međutim, glavni smjer turbiditnih struja u kasnom panonu i ranom pontu bio je sjeverozapad-jugoistok²⁰, a najjače taloženje u najdubljim dijelovima depresije rezultiralo je tamo i najvećim debljinama materijala. Nadalje, zbog dugog transporta turbiditnim strujama (iz Istočnih Alpi) logično je za zaključiti kako je samo srednjo i sitnozrnat pijesak i silt (Tb do Td litofacijes) mogao biti transportiran u Savsku depresiju. U mirnim razdobljima, kada turbiditne struje nisu bile aktivne, taložio se tipični dubokovodni sediment, kalcitom bogati mulj, koji je kasnije prešao u lapor.

Litostratigrafski, sedimenti donjeg pontu (7,1-6,3 mil. god., vremenska skala prema⁴) u Savskoj depresiji (slika 2) predstavljani su izmjenom pješčenjaka i lapora, no osim čistih kanalskih pješčenjaka i bazenskih lapora javljaju se i svi prijelazni oblici poput laporovitog pješčenjaka i pjeskovitog lapora. Prilikom opisa ležišta ugljikovodika upravo je kartiranje litofacijesa važan postupak, koji pruža uvid u vrstu i granice taložnih okoliša, ali i oblike i granice ležišta. Upravo se tehnika indikatorskog kriginga najčešće koristi u kartiranju litofacijesa. Osnova joj je indikatorska transformacija ulaznih podataka u vrijednosti 0 ili 1, a na temelju različitih graničnih vrijednosti.¹² Dobivene karte

prikazuju vjerojatnosti da je kartirana varijabla manja od određene granične vrijednosti, a pravilnim određivanjem graničnih vrijednosti moguće je na kartama uočiti taložni kanal ili smjer donosa materijala, a neizravno, recimo iz vrijednosti poroznosti, zaključiti i o izmjenama litofacijesa.

2. OSNOVE KARTIRANJA INDIKATORSKIM KRIGINGOM

Osnove indikatorskog kriginga jako su dobro opisane u radovima.^{2,3,5,6,8,12} Koristi se za izradu karata sa samo dvije vrijednosti, tzv. "two type map", tj. za binarno kartiranje gdje je uvjetna vjerojatnost procijenjena tako da se kartirana varijabla može opisati s jednom od dvije moguće vrijednosti.^{3,8,16} Osnova indikatorskog kriginga je indikatorska transformacija, što znači da se mjerene vrijednosti transformiraju u indikatorske (na temelju graničnih vrijednosti, engl. cut-off) te postaju varijable 0 i 1. Indikatorska varijabla će na svakoj mjerenoj lokaciji biti izračunata na temelju granične vrijednosti za neku geološku varijablu (npr. poroznost) izrazom:

$$I(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } Z(x) \leq v_{\text{cutoff}} \\ 0 & \text{if } Z(x) > v_{\text{cutoff}} \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

gdje su:

$I(x)$ - indikatorska varijabla
 $Z(x)$ - mjerena vrijednost
 v_{cutoff} - granična vrijednost

Karte dobivene indikatorskim krigingom su karte vjerojatnosti, a prikazuju vjerojatnosti da je vrijednost kartirane varijable manja (ili veća) od granične vrijednosti određene za tu varijablu kao važnu za njezinu interpretaciju. Na primjer, indikatorske karte prikazuju vjerojatnosti da je debljina manja od 100 m, poroznost manja od 19% ili neki drugi sličan podatak.

3. DEFINIRANJE LITOFACIJESA NA TEMELJU OPISA JEZGARA

Pregled jezgara omogućio je definiranje nekoliko ležišnih litofacijesa. Ukupno je pregledano 13 jezgara u kojima je utvrđen vrlo sličan mineralni sastav u gornjopanonskim i donjopontskim ležištima. Jedina razlika bila je u tome što gornjopanonska ležišta sadrže više tinjaca (posebno muskovita), a u donjopontskim ležištima utvrđen je neizmijenjeni biotit, koji nije prisutan u gornjopanonskim sedimentima. Kloritizirani biotit prisutan je i u gornjopanonskim i u donjopontskim pješčenjacima. Nadalje, samo su dvije bušotine imale podatke dobivene iz jezgara i karotažnih dijagrama za isti interval jednoga donjopontskoga ležišta. Stoga je određivanje litofacijesa uključivalo i elemente subjektivnosti temeljene na iskustvu. Pješčenjakom je nazvan onaj litofacijes u kojem je dominirao srednji i sitnozrnati pješčani materijal. Dominantno sitnozrnati materijal definirao je silt ili siltitni (moguće i laporoviti) pješčenjak. Jezgre čistih lapora nisu pronađene. Neke od pregledanih jezgara s litološkom odredbom prikazane su slikom 3.

4. ULAZNI PODATCI ZA KARTIRANJE INDIKATORSKIM KRIGINGOM

Ulazni podatci za kartiranje indikatorskim krigingom bile su srednje poroznosti donjopontskog ležišta, dobivene karotažnim mjerenjem iz 20 bušotina (tablica 1). Budući da su sve bušotine korištene u kartiranju načinjene prije više desetaka godina, bile su dostupne samo krivulje konvencionalne karotaže te iz nje izračunate srednje poroznosti. U dvije bušotine bilo je moguće usporediti vrijednosti poroznosti dobivene iz jezgara i karotažnih mjerenja (tablica 1). Prostorno promatrano, vrijednosti srednje poroznosti ovise o smještaju bušotine u različitim litofacijesima nastalim u gornjomiocenskom taložnom okolišu, a numerički su iznosile između 5,5 i 23,3 % (tablica 1).

Tablica 1. Ulazni bušotinski podatci (iz¹⁰)

Bušotina	Ležište	Srednja poroznost izračunata iz karotaže (%)	Srednja poroznost izračunata iz jezgre (%)
Bušotina 1	Donjopontsko ležište	23,3	15,8
Bušotina 2		22,0	21,2
Bušotina 3		19,9	
Bušotina 4		19,5	
Bušotina 5		19,6	
Bušotina 6		21,1	
Bušotina 7		20,5	
Bušotina 8		20,1	
Bušotina 9		21,2	
Bušotina 10		17,9	
Bušotina 11		19,2	
Bušotina 12		13,8	
Bušotina 13		5,5	
Bušotina 14		19,7	
Bušotina 15		18,2	
Bušotina 16		21,8	
Bušotina 17		18,1	
Bušotina 18		18,5	
Bušotina 19		19,6	
Bušotina 20		18,4	

5. ODREĐIVANJE GRANIČNIH VRIJEDNOSTI

Prema radu¹² pravilan odabir graničnih vrijednosti jako je bitan prilikom kartiranja indikatorskim krigingom. Odabirom prevelikog broja graničnih vrijednosti vrijeme potrebno za proračun se drastično povećava, no s odabirom premalog broja prilikom kartiranja mogu se izgubiti neki vrlo važni detalji distribucije. Preporučeni broj graničnih vrijednosti za ovaj tip ležišta i broj ulaznih podataka je 5-11.

U mnogim statističkim analizama, posebno u geostatističkom kartiranju, npr.^{3,7}, normalna distribucija je matematička osnova za pravilno korištenje deskriptivne statistike, koja uključuje varijancu, aritmetičku sredinu, mod, medijan itd. Variogram, kao osnova kartiranja krigingom, ovisi o varijanci, što bi značilo da je normalna distribucija uvjet reprezentativnosti variograma, što i jeste kod većine tehnika kriginga. Zato mnogim geostatističkim metodama prvi korak u modeliranju i kartiranju predstavlja normalna transformacija ulaznih podataka. U radu¹³ prikazano je da je najbolji način definiranja graničnih vrijednosti grupiranje podataka u nekoliko razreda, koji će slijediti normalnu distribuciju. Slika 4 predstavlja normalno distribuirane razrede poroznosti u ovoj analizi. Granice poroznosti tih razreda su kasnije uporabljene kao granične vrijednosti za indikatorsku transformaciju ulaznih podataka dobivenih iz donjopontskog ležišta.

6. DEFINIRANJE LITOFACIJESA NA TEMELJU GRANIČNIH VRIJEDNOSTI

Empirijsko iskustvo je pokazalo da pješčenjaci u ovakvom tipu ležišta imaju poroznost između 15 i 25%. Budući da je riječ o ležištu ugljikovodika, njegov najveći dio nalazi se u pješčenjacima. Odabrane bušotine ravnomjerno su raspoređene po ležištu te je većina karotažnih mjerenja napravljena u pješčenjacima. No

Tablica 2. Ulazni bušotinski podatci koji definiraju Bouma sekvenciju te min. i maks. graničnu vrijednost

Bušotina	Ležište	Srednja poroznost izračunata iz karotaže (%)	Prepoznati interval Boumine sekvencije	Granične vrijednosti za kartiranje indikatorskim krigingom (naznačene su minimalna i maksimalna vrijednost)
Bušotina 1	Donjopontsko ležište	23,3		Maksimum
Bušotina 2		22,0		
Bušotina 3		19,9		
Bušotina 4		19,5		
Bušotina 5		19,6		
Bušotina 6		21,1		
Bušotina 7		20,5		
Bušotina 8		20,1		
Bušotina 9		21,2		
Bušotina 10		17,9		
Bušotina 11		19,2		
Bušotina 12		13,8	Tc	Minimum
Bušotina 13		5,5	Tb	
Bušotina 14		19,7		
Bušotina 15		18,2		
Bušotina 16		21,8		
Bušotina 17		18,1		
Bušotina 18		18,5		
Bušotina 19		19,6		
Bušotina 20		18,4		

ipak, u jednoj je bušotini izmjerena prilično mala vrijednost poroznosti (5,5%). Takva niska vrijednost upućuje na lapore, ili odnosno na Te interval Bouma sekvencije. U jednoj bušotini izmjerena poroznost iznosi 13,8%, te ona predstavlja dio taložnog okoliša s izmjenom lapora, pješkovitih lapora i laporovitih pješčenjaka, tj. Tc Bouma sekvencu. Budući da postoji samo jedno mjerenje u Tc i jedno u Te intervalu, a to mjerenje iz Te intervala ne predstavlja najvišu vrijednost poroznosti u laporima (što je također zaključeno na temelju iskustva), ono ne može predstavljati granicu između Te i Td litofacijesa. Dakle, nije bilo moguće odrediti granice intervala Te i Td ili Tc i Td. Stoga je odlučeno kartirati samo Tc i Tb intervale s ciljem pronalaska granice između njih. Bušotina s minimalnom vrijednošću je zbog navedenoga isključena iz variogramске analize i kartiranja.¹² Preostala najniža i najviša vrijednost poroznosti (13,8% i 23,3%; tablica 2) odredile su minimalnu i maksimalnu graničnu vrijednost za indikatorsko kartiranje.

7. KARTIRANJE INDIKATORSKIM KRIGINGOM

Karte indikatorskog kriginga daju vjerojatnosti da je kartirana varijabla manja od određene granične vrijednosti. To znači da karta vjerojatnosti za poroznost manju od 19% u sebi sadrži i vjerojatnost za poroznost manju i od 18%. Puno bolji opis litofacijesa mogao bi se postići kartiranjem intervala 18-19% poroznosti, međutim isti se rezultat može dobiti preklapanjem dviju karata (jedne koja pokazuje vjerojatnost da je kartirana varijabla manja od 18% i druge, koja pokazuje vjerojatnost da je kartirana varijabla manja od 19%). Područja najnižih vjerojatnosti za poroznost manju od 18% te područja najviših vjerojatnosti za poroznost manju od 19% upravo predstavljaju područje intervala poroznosti 18-19%.

Smjer sjeverozapad-jugoistok može se uočiti na karti vjerojatnosti za graničnu vrijednost 19% (slika 5). Plavom bojom na karti su prikazana područja najvećih vjerojatnosti da je poroznost veća od 19%, tj. na temelju iskustva to su područja čistih pješčenjaka. Smjer sjeverozapad-jugoistok također je smjer regionalnog normalnog rasjeda koji na jugozapadu zatvara ležište. Slika 5 (vjerojatnost za vrijednosti poroznosti manje od 20%) pokazuje najveću vjerojatnost pojave najviših poroznosti u strukturno najdubljem dijelu ležišta. Ipak, detaljnijim promatranjem karata za graničnu vrijednost 19 i 20% (slika 5), moguće je rekonstruirati smjer donosa materijala. Taložni kanal smjera sjeverozapad-jugoistok također se može uočiti na slici 5 za graničnu vrijednost 19%, no ukoliko se granična vrijednost poveća samo za 1%, taložni kanal se više ne može vidjeti. Ipak, povećane vrijednosti poroznosti mogu se jako dobro vidjeti na zapadnom dijelu ležišta. Budući da je taložni kanal najjasnije izražen na karti vjerojatnosti poroznosti manje od 19%, može se pretpostaviti da upravo ta vrijednost predstavlja granicu između Tc i Tb sekvenci.

8. ZAKLJUČAK

U vrijeme kasnog panona i ranog ponta u hrvatskom dijelu Panonskog bazenskog sustava prevladavala je

druga transtenzijska faza. Manja spuštenu, često i rasjednuta, područja unutar Savske depresije predstavljale su pogodna mjesta za nakupljanje sedimenata. Detritus, donasan turbiditima iz Istočnih Alpi bio je nekoliko puta pretaložavan, dok konačno nije došao do Savske depresije. Zbog dugog transporta (nekoliko stotina kilometara), turbiditi sadrže nepotpunu Bouma sekvencu (Tb-Td).

Iako normalna distribucija nije uvjet za indikatorsko kartiranje, definiranje razreda na način da oni otprilike prate normalnu distribuciju, može biti vrlo korisno, što je ovdje i načinjeno. Na taj je način moguće izračunati deskriptivnu statistiku ulaznih podataka te poboljšati interpretaciju indikatorskih karata. Interpretacija poroznosti na karti vjerojatnosti poroznosti manje od 19% u donjopontskom ležištu je pokazala da je najkrupniji materijal u ovom dijelu Savske depresije uglavnom došao sa sjevera (kao što je interpretirano u²⁰). Dio tog materijala taložen je u lokalnim sinklinalama. U vrijeme ranog pontja bio je donesen do regionalnog rasjeda, gdje se istaložio dio srednjoznatog materijala, dok je drugi dio transportiran paralelno s rasjedom u smjeru jugoistoka.

Kartama indikatorskog kriginga dokazana je heterogenost ležišta na temelju postojanja različitih litofacijesa od čistih pješčenjaka u središnjem dijelu kanala, preko laporovitih pješčenjaka, pjeskovitih lapora do čistih lapora. Bolje su određene i granice dijelova ležišta veće i manje poroznosti. Indikatorske karte su također pokazale vjerojatnost pojave određenog litofacijesa na nekoj lokaciji. Vrlo je važno pokušati kartirati određenu graničnu vrijednost koja predstavlja granicu između različitih litofacijesa. Na taj je način moguće na kartama uočiti taložni kanal i smjer donosa materijala. U kartiranom području, opisanom ovim radom, granicu između Tc i Tb Bouma sekvenci vjerojatno predstavlja vrijednost od 19% poroznosti.



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550.8 geološka istraživanja
553.26 vrsta ležišta, osobine ležišta
551.4 kartografija, kriging
(497.5) R Hrvatska, Savska depresija