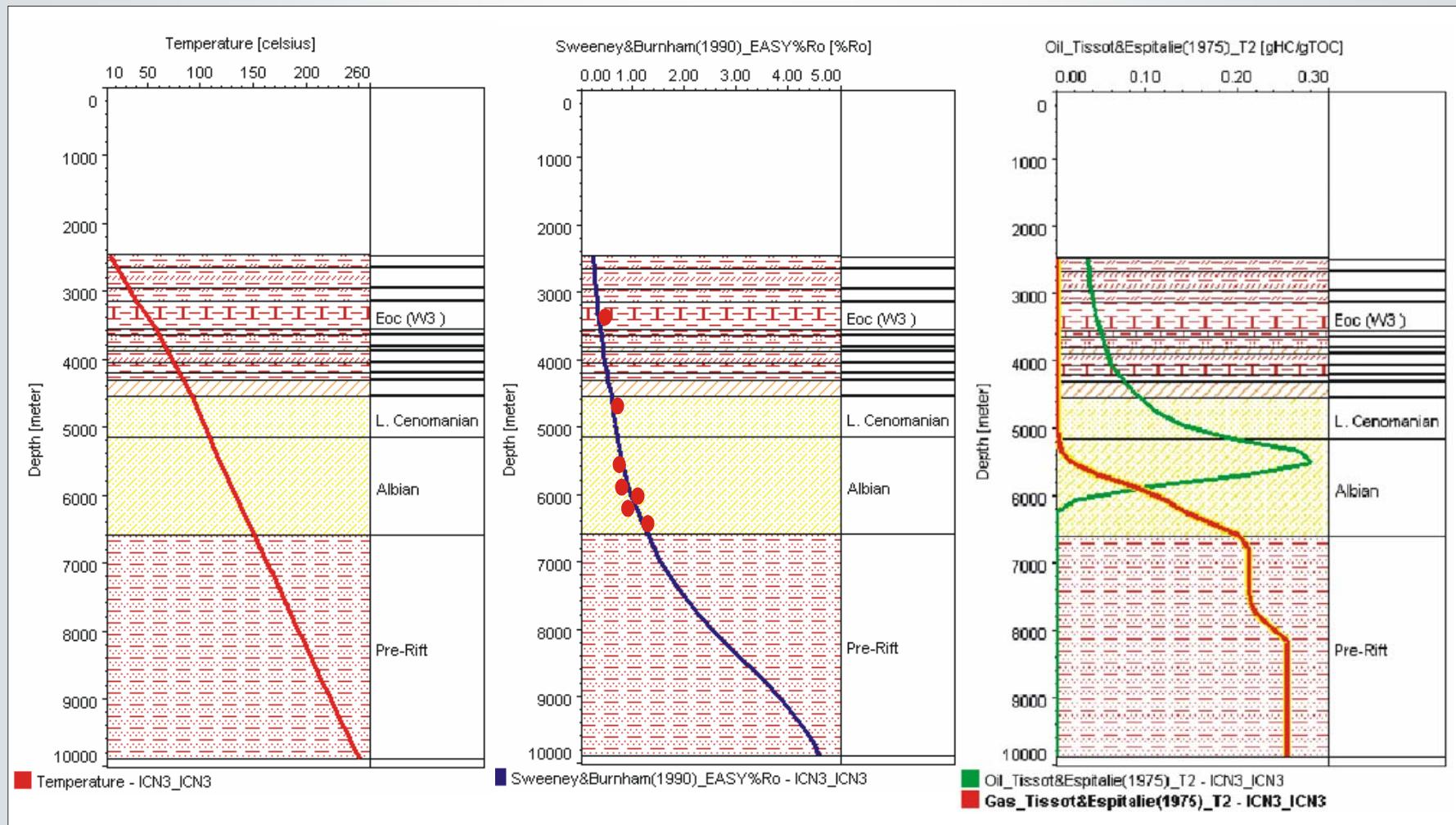


Temperature

Vitrinite Reflectance R_o (%)

Hydrocarbon generation



Tepelné zrání kerogenu a uhlí

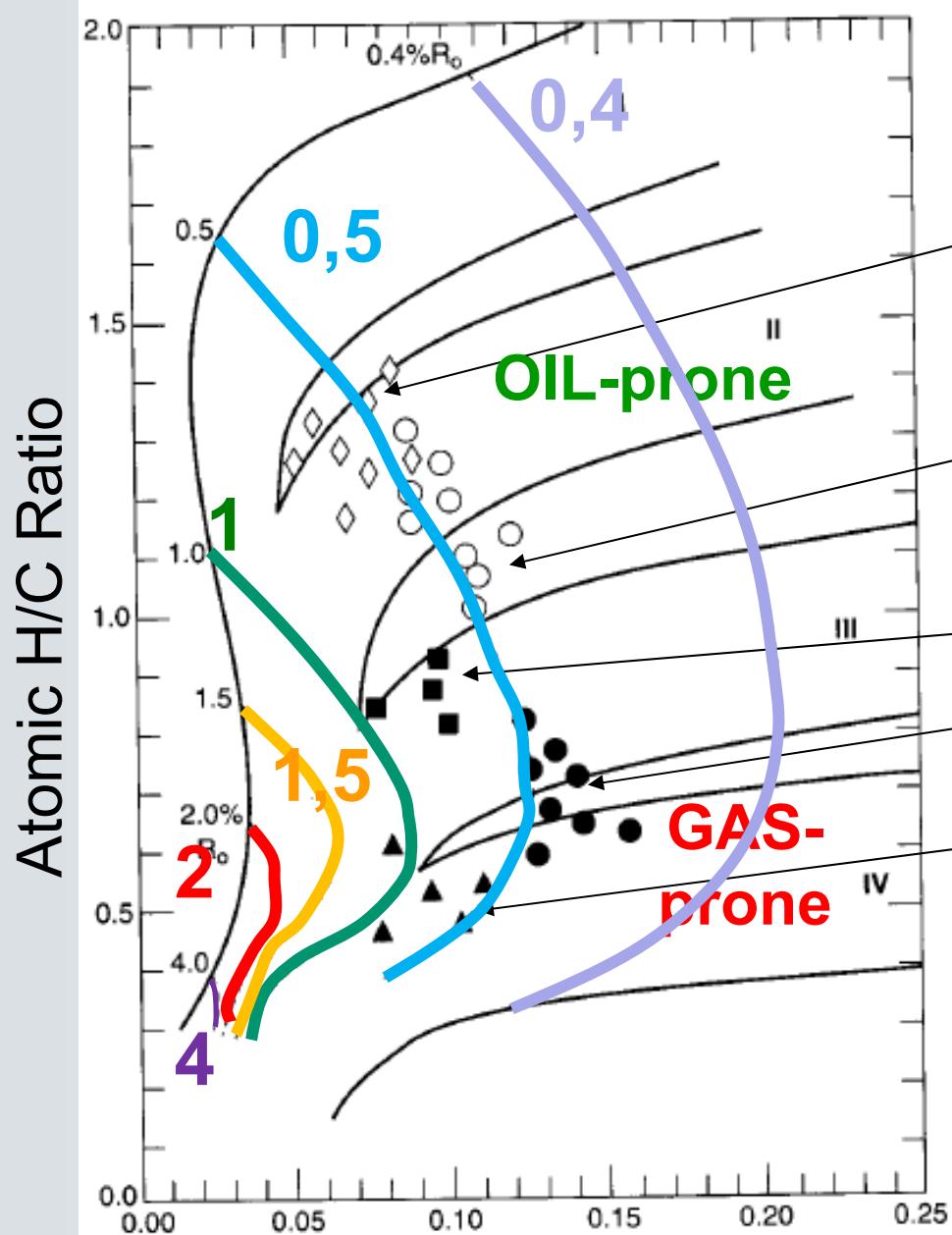
MATURATION AND RANK		MICROSCOPIC MATURITY PARAMETERS						ZONES OF HC GENERATION
STAGES OF MATURATION	COAL RANK	VITRINITE REFLECTANCE ¹ (%R _o)	THERMAL ALTERATION INDEX (TAI)		CONODONT ALTERATION INDEX (CAI)	FLUORESCENCE		
			TAI ²	TAI ³		COLOUR OF ALGINITE ⁴	COLOUR OF SPORINITE ⁵	SOLID BITUMIN REFLECTANCE (%R _o)
DIAGENESIS	Raše lina	-0.2		-1.5		GREENISH YELLOW	BLUE-GREEN	
	Hněd é uhlí	0.3	1 YELLOW			GOLDEN YELLOW	GREEN	
	Černé uhlí	0.4		2.3		DULL YELLOW	YELLOW	0.2
CATAGENESIS		0.5		2.5		ORANGE		
		0.6		2.8		LIGHT BROWN	ORANGE	0.5
		0.7		3.0		2 LIGHT BROWN	BROWN	1.0
METAGENESIS	Antra cit	0.8		3.2		3 BROWN		1.5
		0.9		3.5		3 BROWN		1.75
	Meta antracit	1.0		3.7		4 BLACK		2.0
META-MORPHOSIS		1.35				4 DARK BROWN		2.5
		1.5				5 BLACK		
		2.0						WET GAS DRY GAS
		2.5						START OF MAJOR THERMOGENIC GAS GENERATION
		3.0						OIL, WET GAS AND CONDENSATE
		4.0						OIL WINDOW
		5.0						DRY GAS

¹from Teichmüller and Teichmüller (1982)

²from Staplin (1969)

³from Jones and Edison (1978)

⁴from Mukhopadhyay and Rullkötter (1986)



Kerogen Types - North Sea

II Kimmeridge Shale

(restricted marine U. Jur.)

II/III Mixed marine (Tertiary)

with Liptinite

III Coaly Shale (M. Jurassic)

III/IV Open marine (Cretaceous)

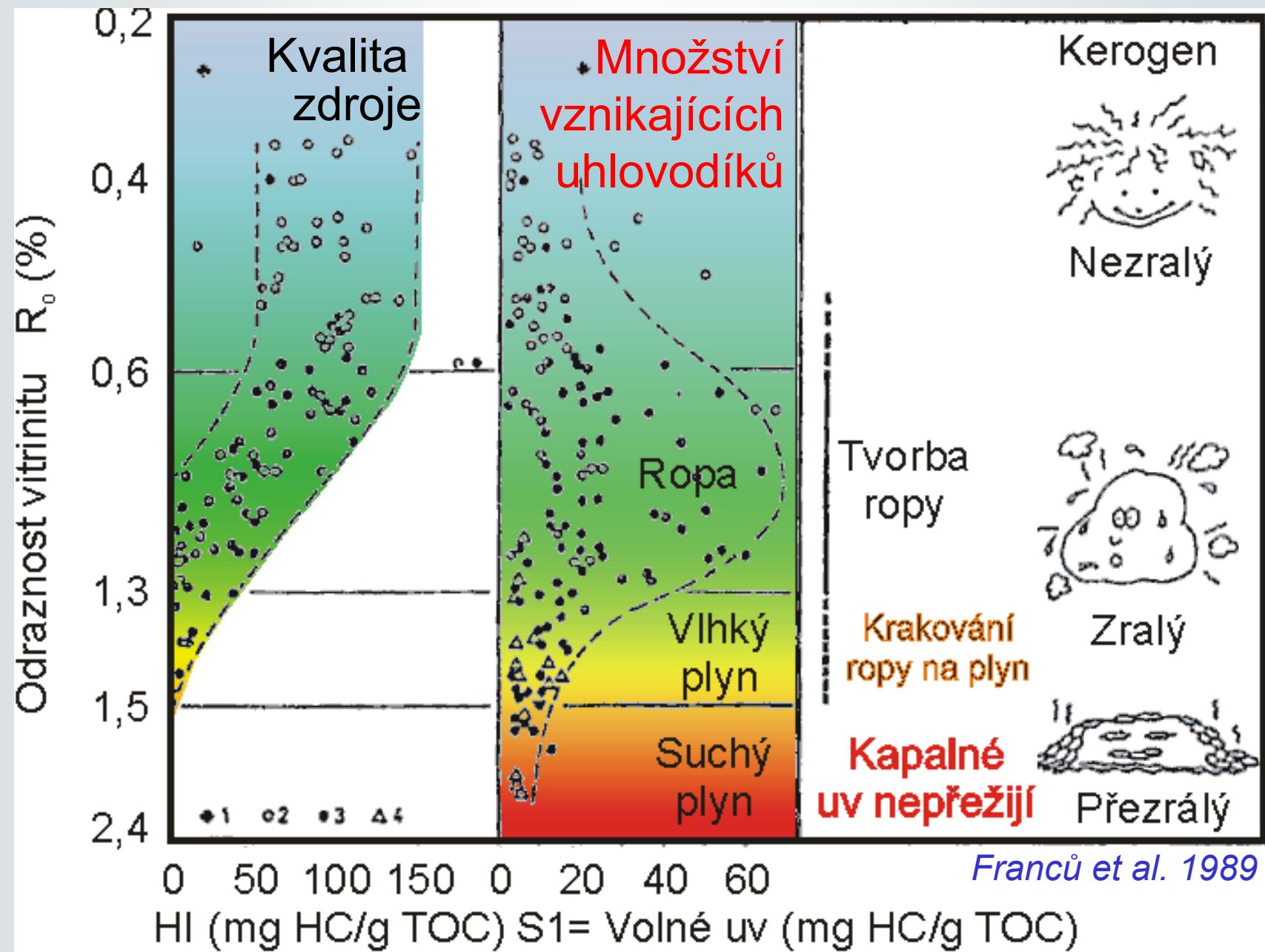
IV Red beds (Triassic)

Vitrinite + inertinite

Jones (1987) in Hunt (1996)

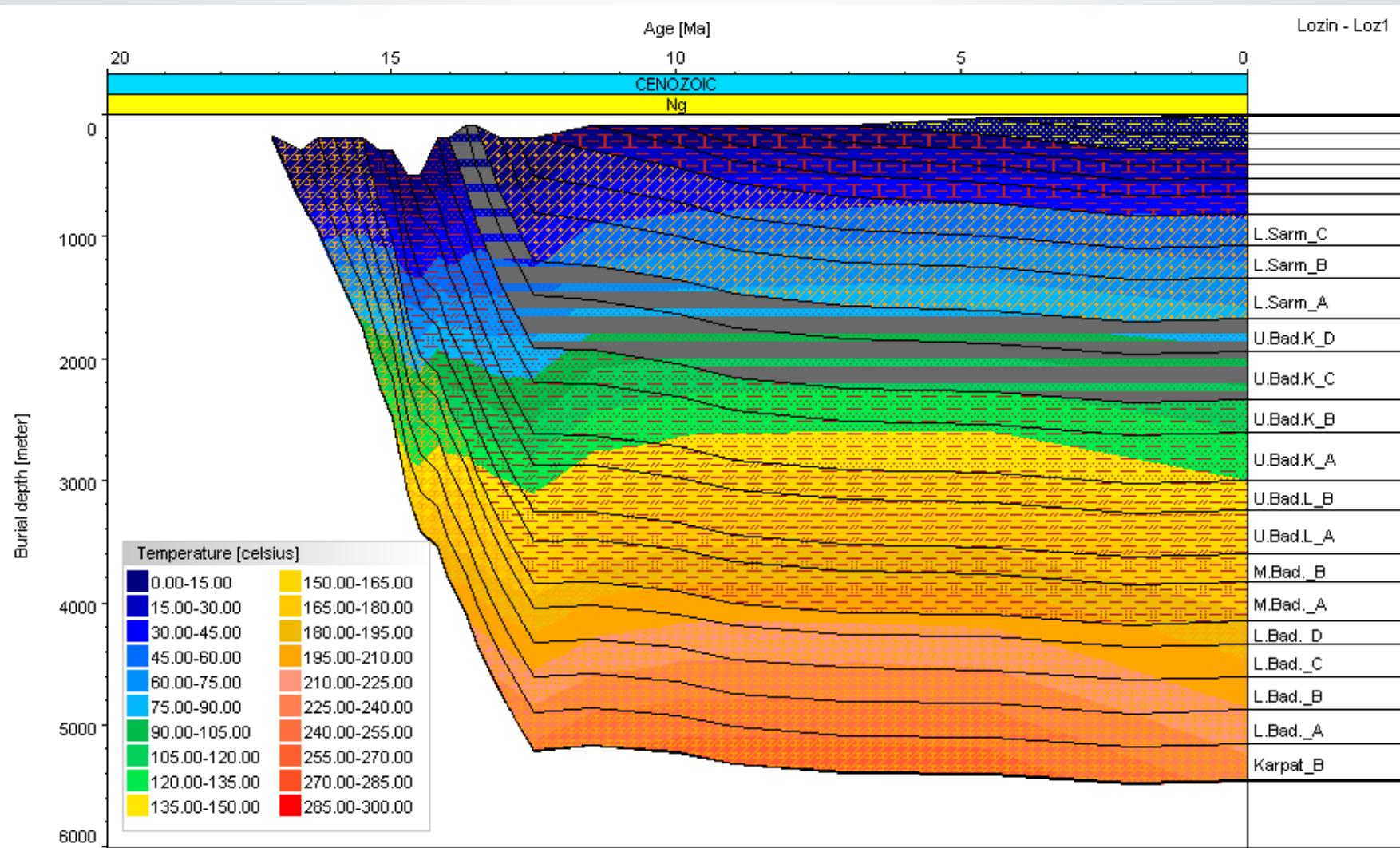
6. Zdrojové horniny - Tepelná zralost

Hloubka, Teplota, zralost

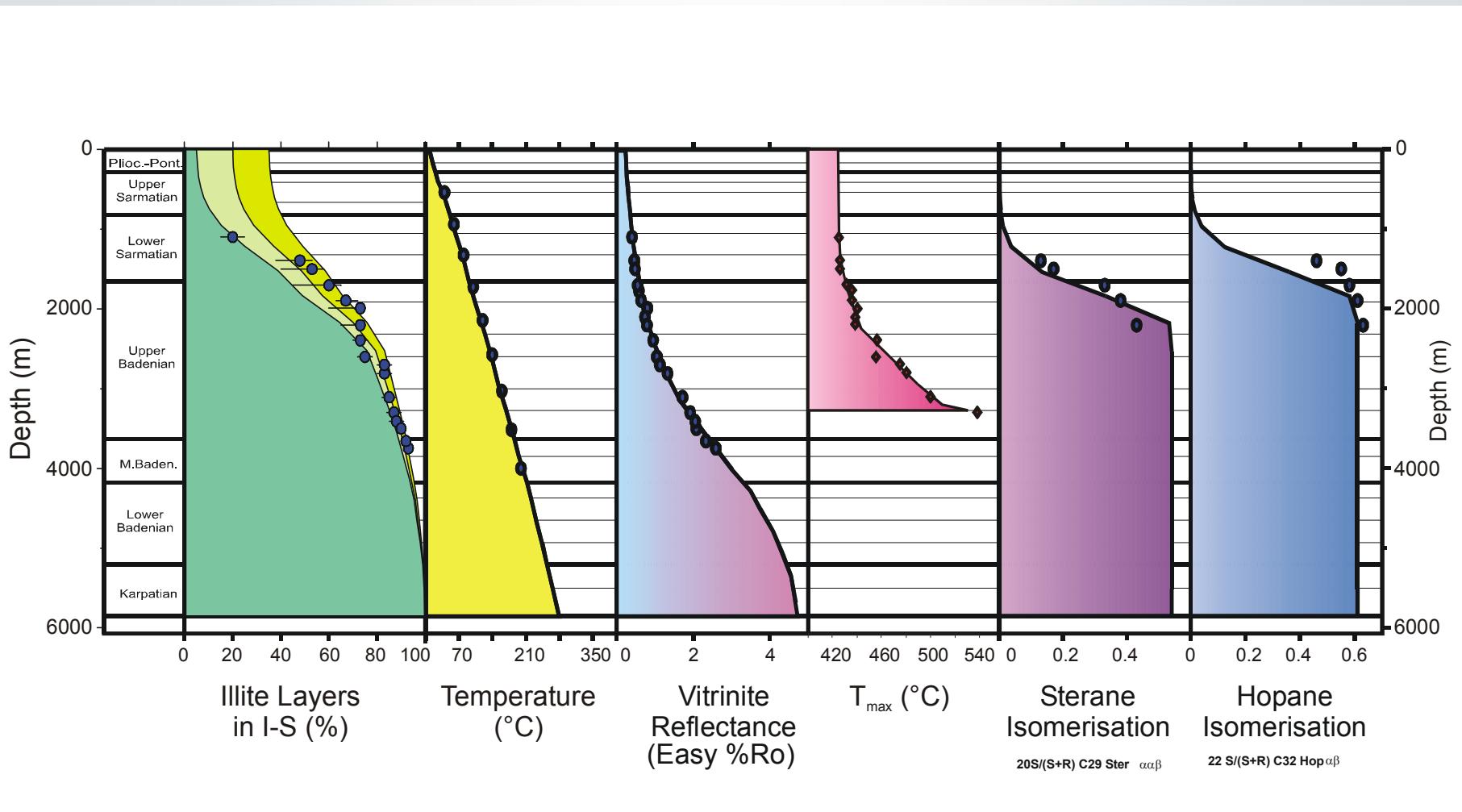


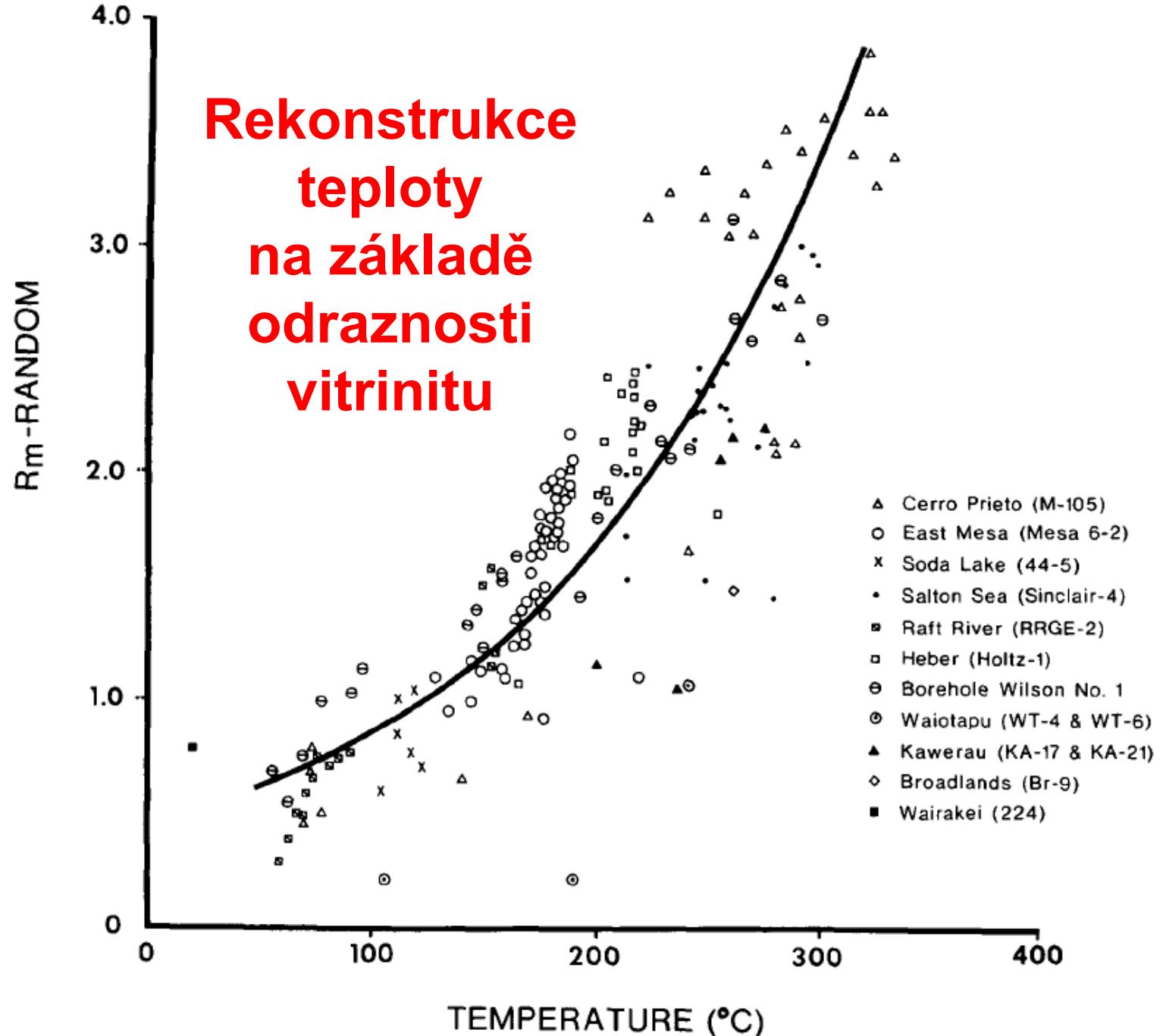
Continuous Deposition Model

EGI



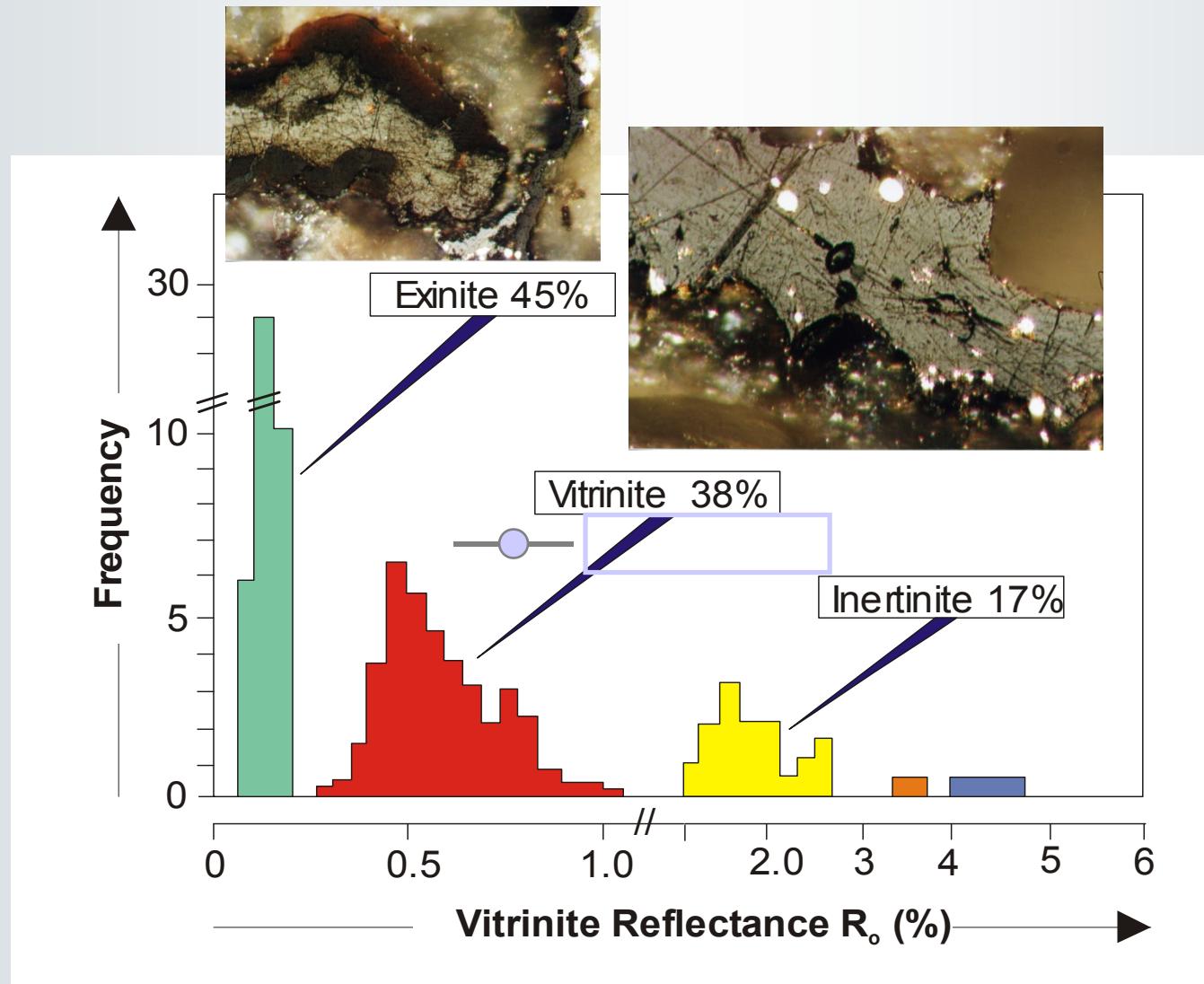
Calibration by I-S clays, Present Temperature, Ro, Tmax and Biomarkers





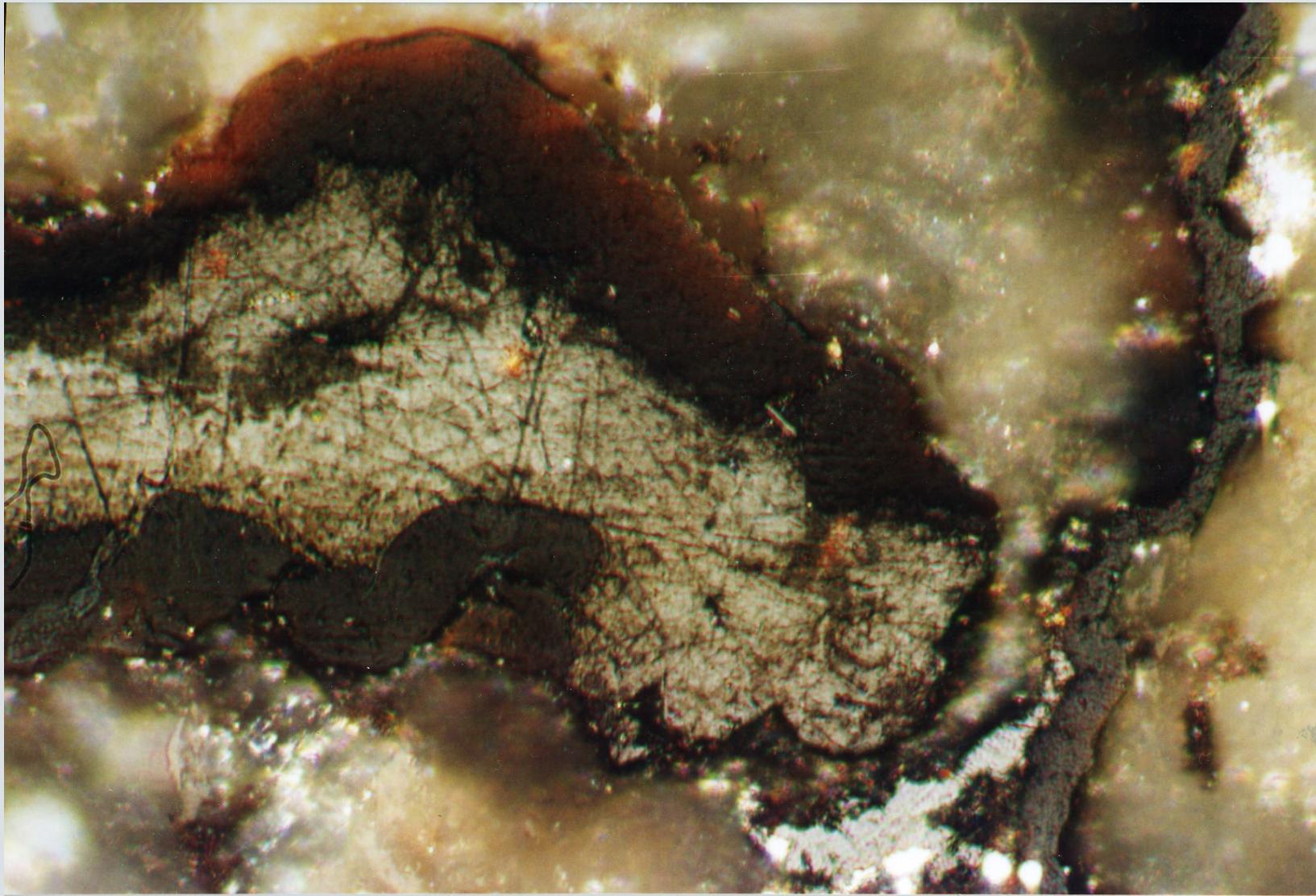
Barker 1983

Calibration Parameters - Vitrinite Reflectance



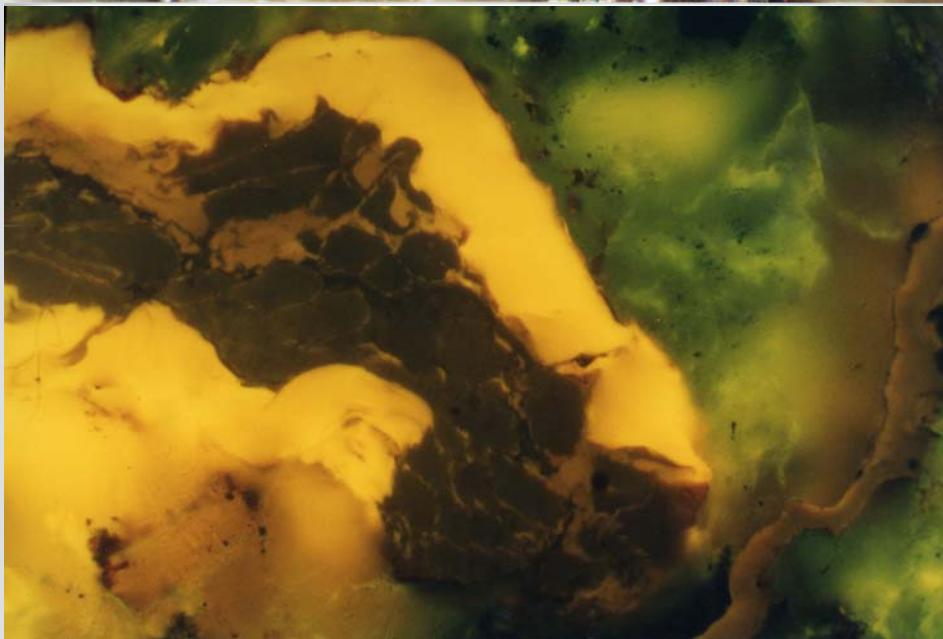
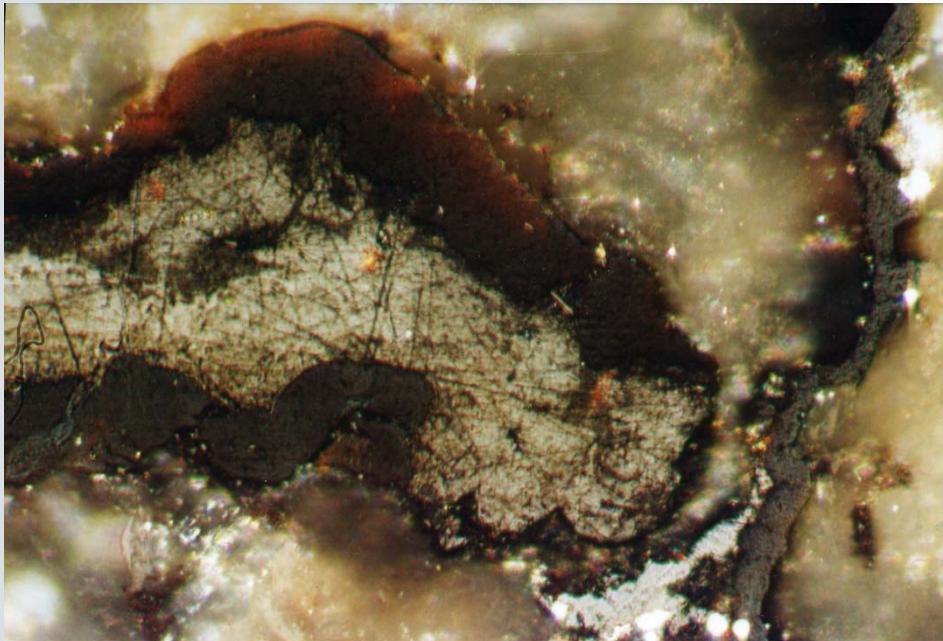
Only vitrinite indicates the thermal history

Macerals - Reflectance



Vitrinite & Cutinite (Exinite) – Reflected Light

Supressed Reflectance



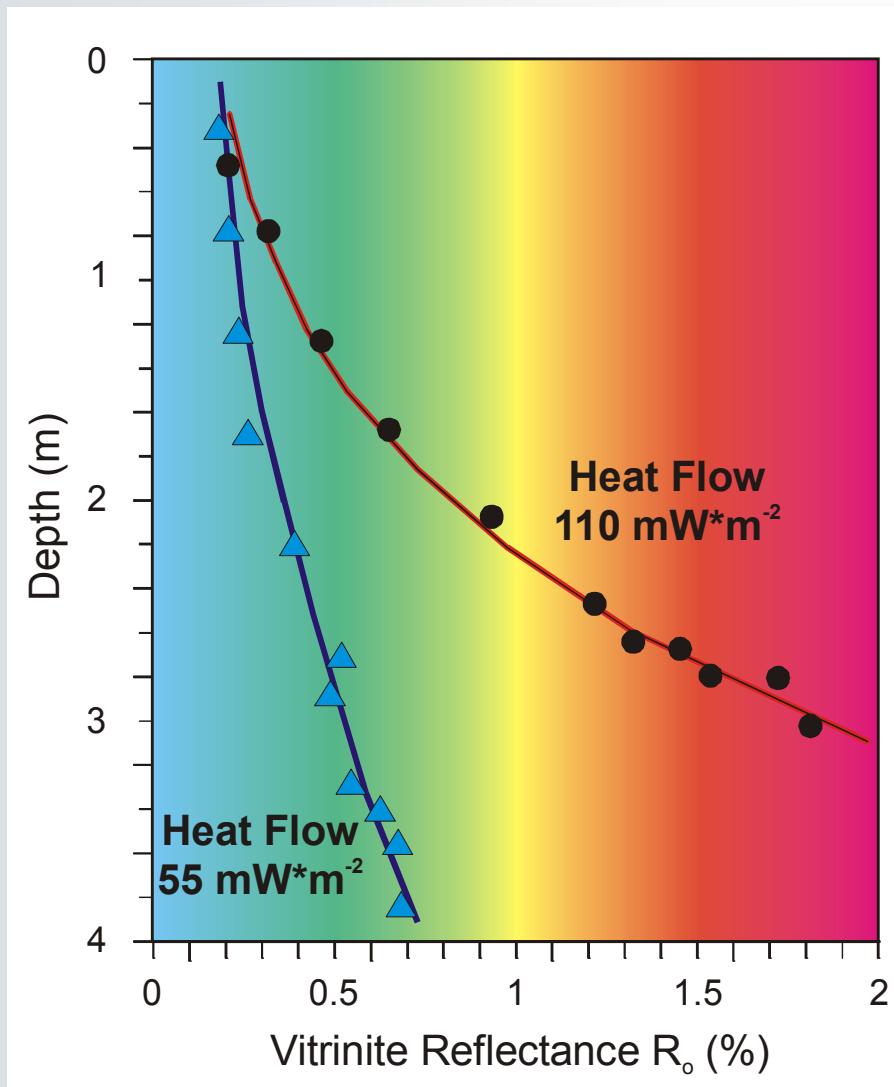
**Vitrinite & Cutinite
(Exinite)**

– Supressed Vitrinite
Reflectance due to oily
Impregnation

Cutinite is dark in
reflected light

– Fluorescent Light
Liptinite - yellow fluo.

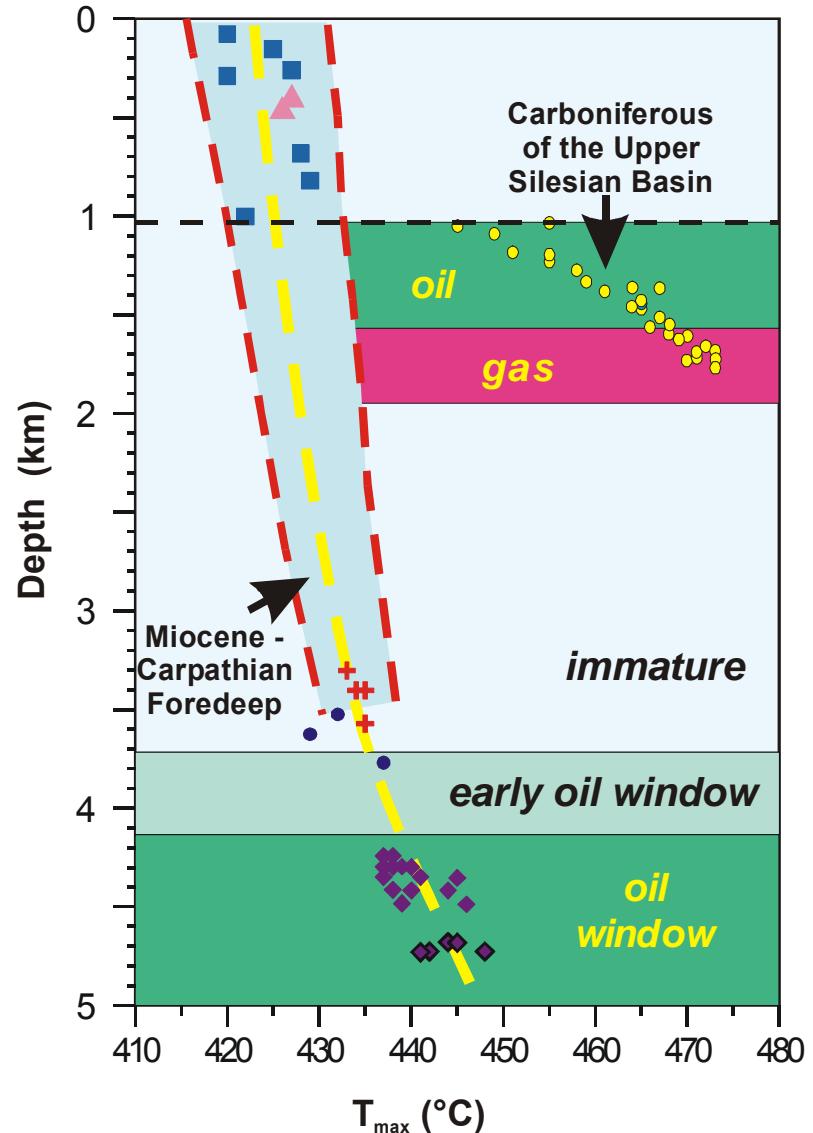
Maturity Trends



**Maturity trends
with depth in
Mio-Pliocene
basins**
“cold” Vienna and
“hot” Pannonian

**Similar Age,
Similar Lithology,
No erosion
just different
heat flow**

Miocene trend (23-5 Ma) based on 5 wells



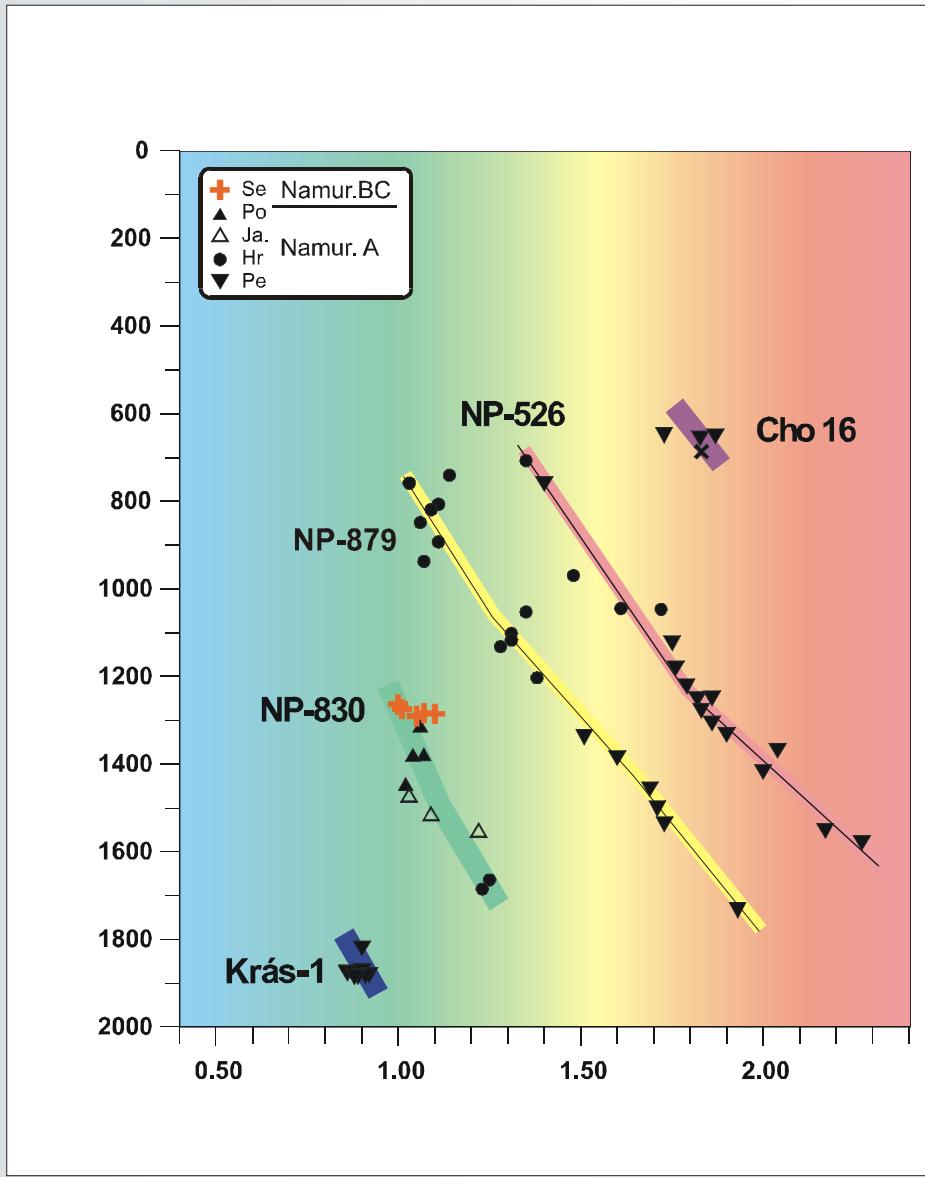
Single well

Miocene

Pennsylvanian

**Heat flow
during Neogene**

Maturity Trends in Inverted (Uplifted) Basins

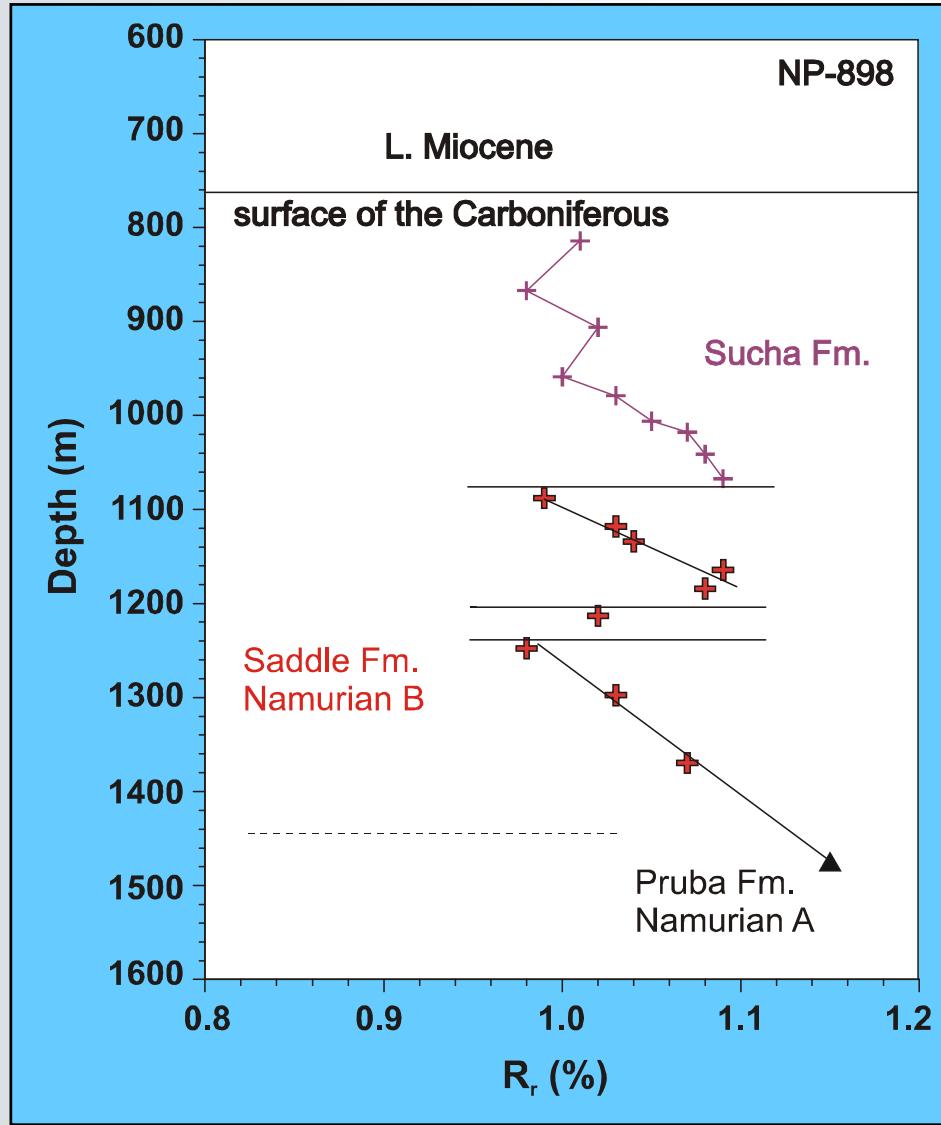


**“Parallel”
maturity trends
with depth**

**show similar
paleo-heat flow /
geothermal gradients**

**but different
uplift and
second burial**

Maturity Trends in Overthrust Systems



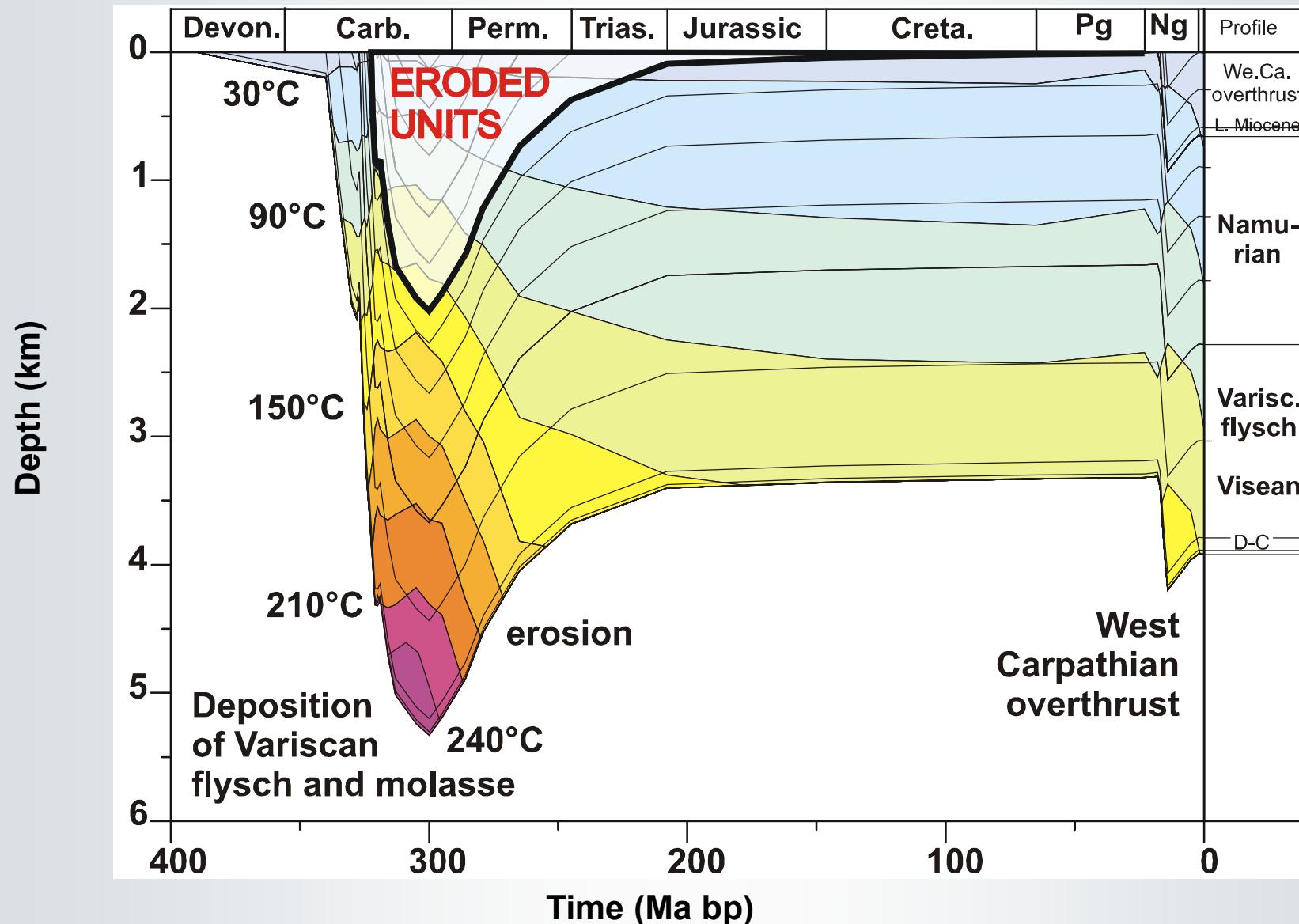
Vitrinite
reflectance
with depth

example
of deformation
(imbrication and
stacking) after
maximum
coalification

Variscan foreland b.
U. Silesian Basin

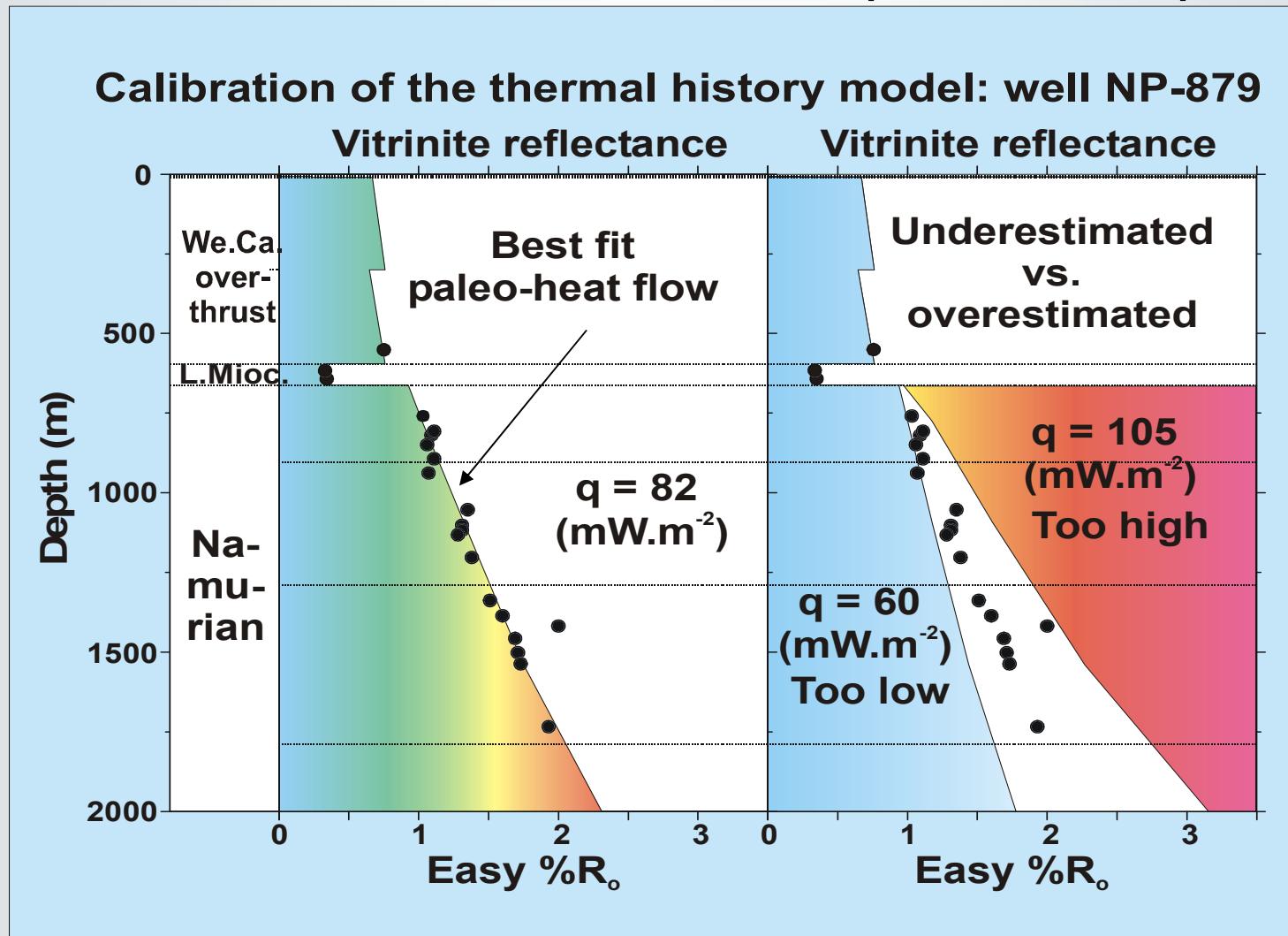
Calibration

Burial History with Uplift and Erosion



MODEL CALIBRATION Pz

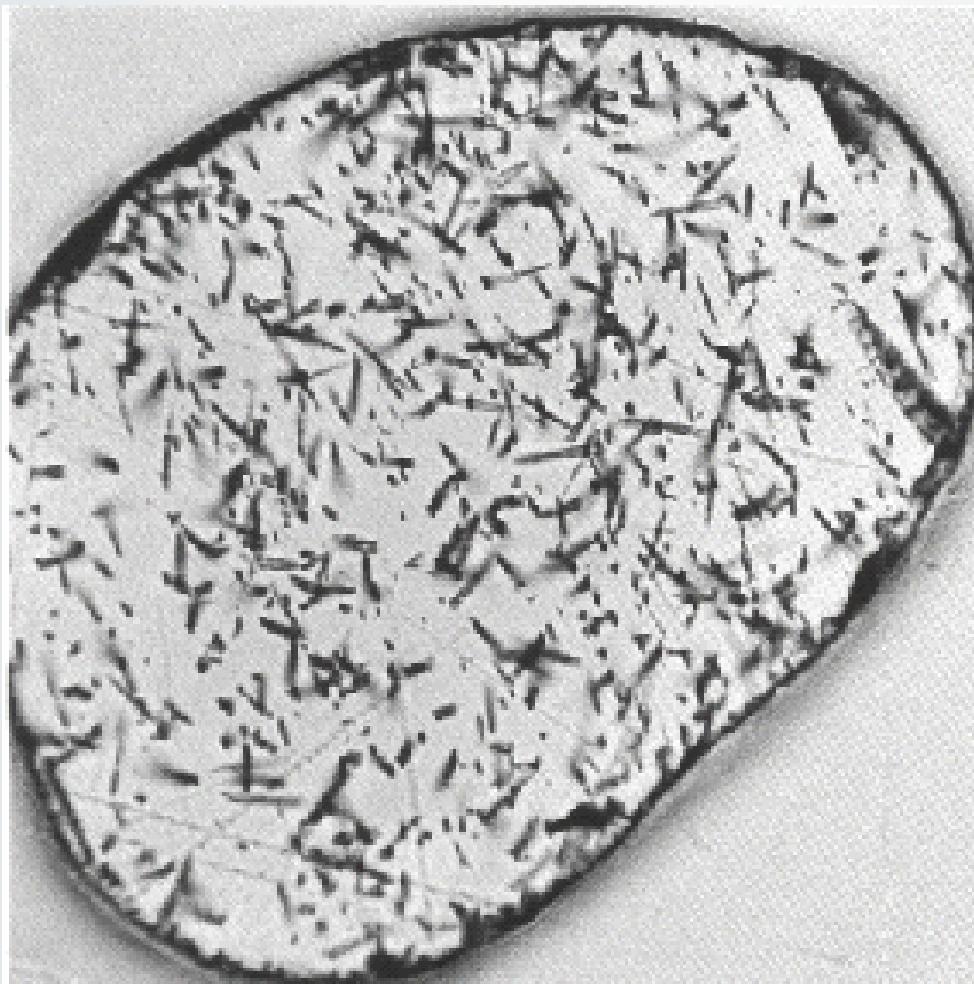
Testing Alternative Scenarios of Heat Flow History for the Late Paleozoic Phase (330-295 Ma)



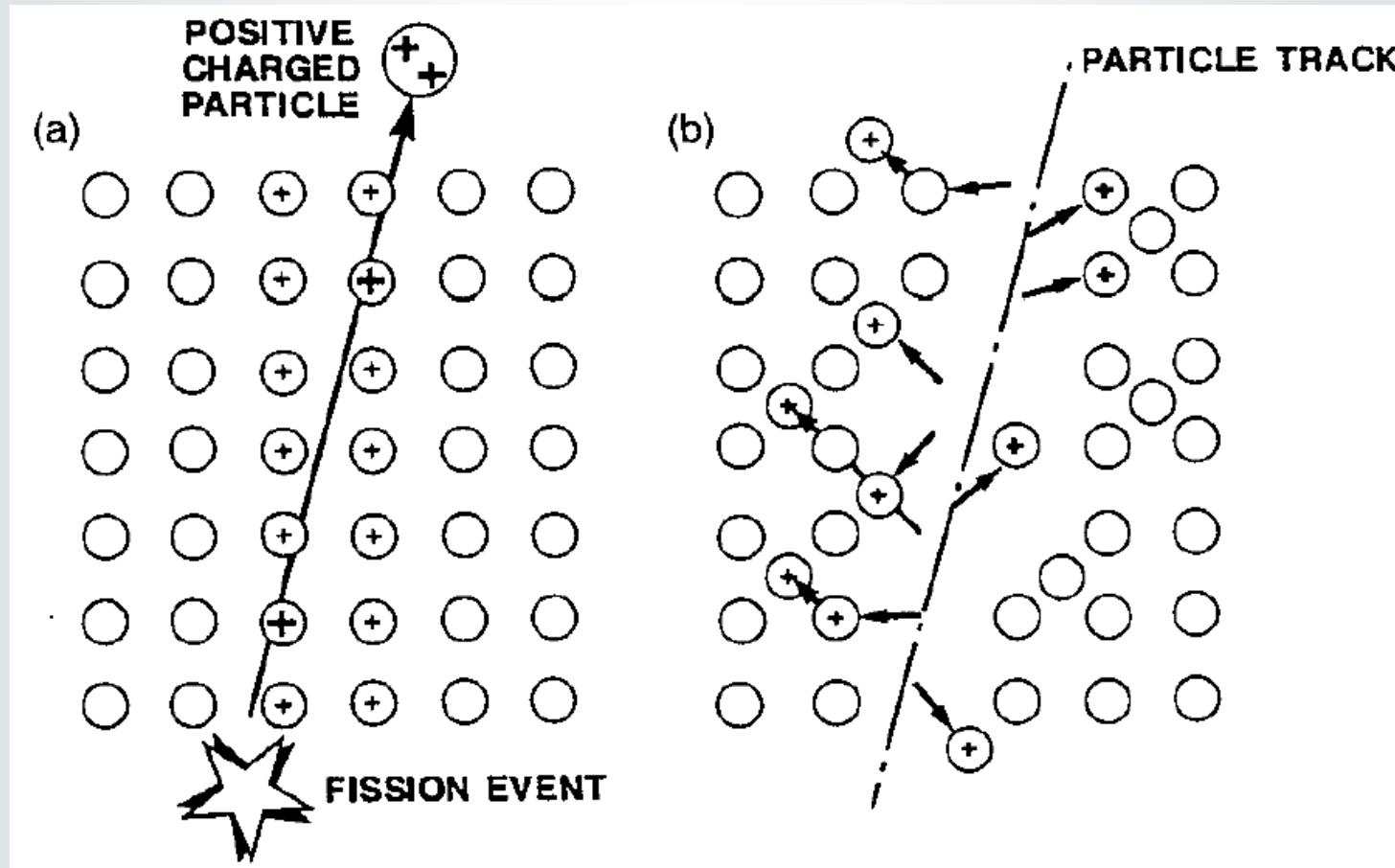
Apatite Fission Tracks

Štěpné stopy uranu

v apatitech a zirkonech

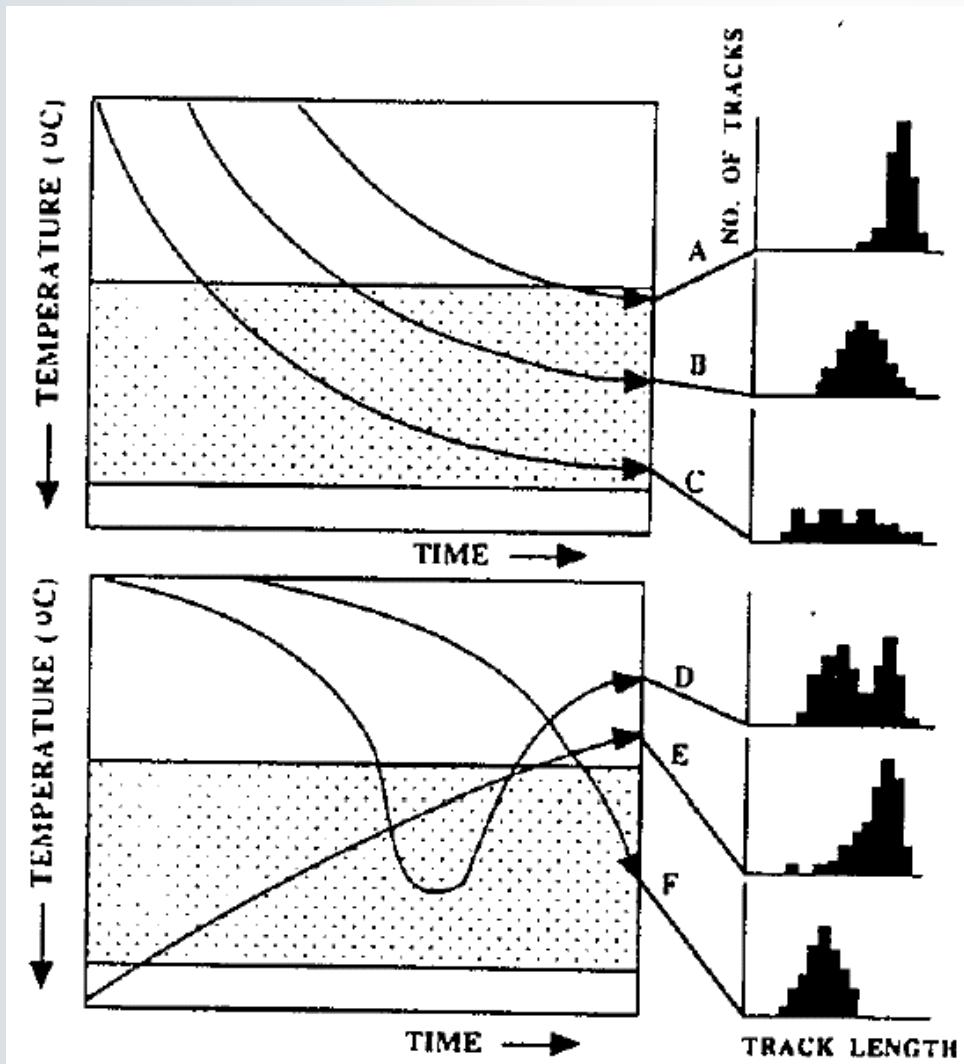


Radioaktivní rozpad uranu vyzařuje částice které proráží "tunely" v krystalové mřížce minerálů



Stopy se uchovají, rostou a množí při $T < 60^{\circ}\text{C}$

Jak se teplota v zemských hlubinách zapíše do hornin v podobě histogramu AFT

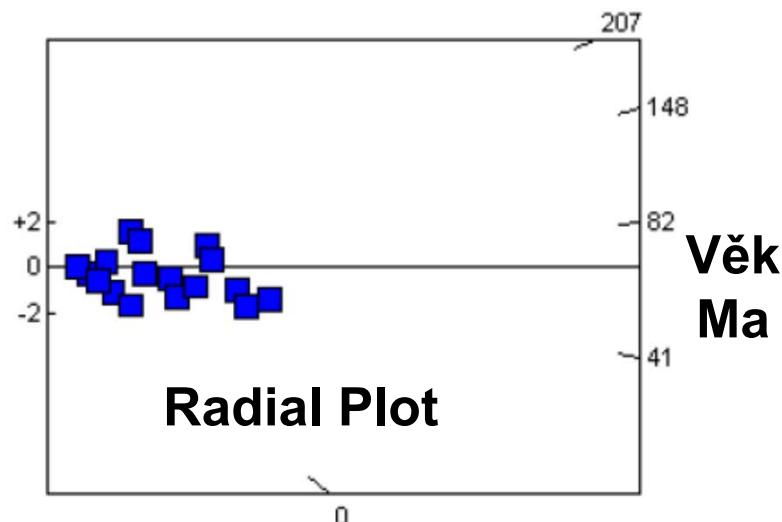


Monotonní
pokles a
překrytí

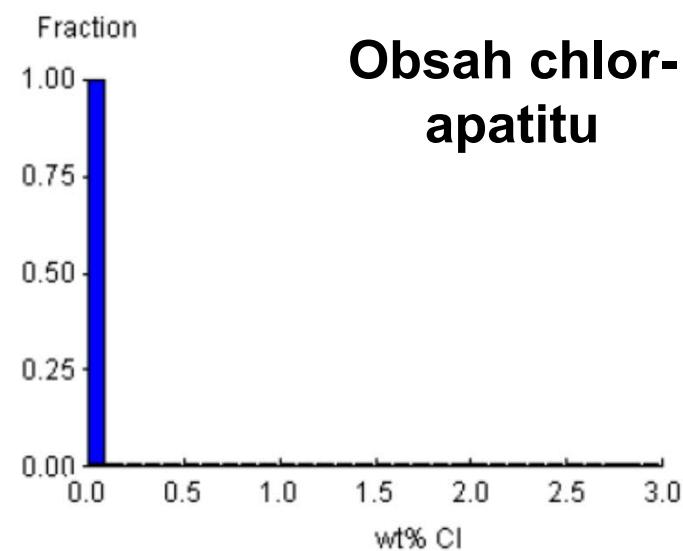
Výzdvih =>
E = ochlazování

AFTA Diagramy

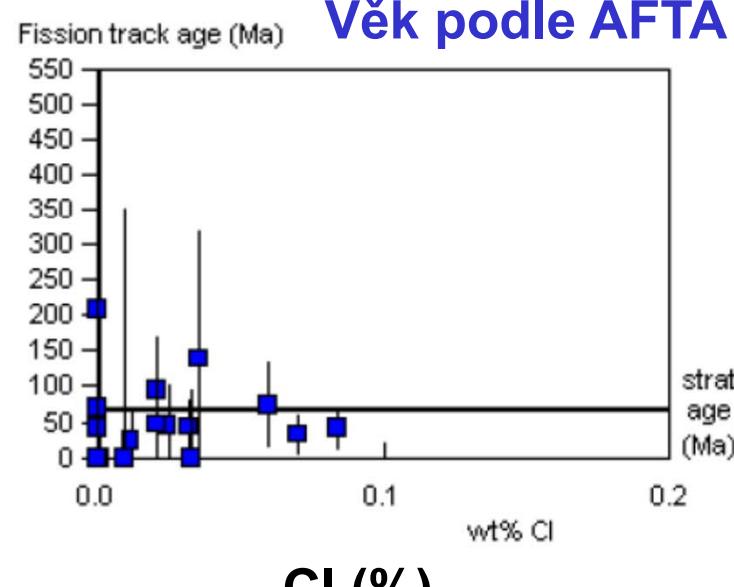
A:



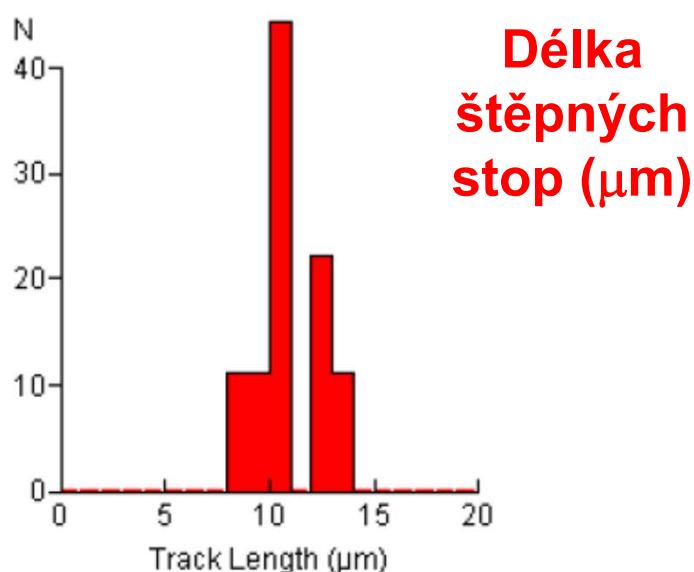
B:



C:



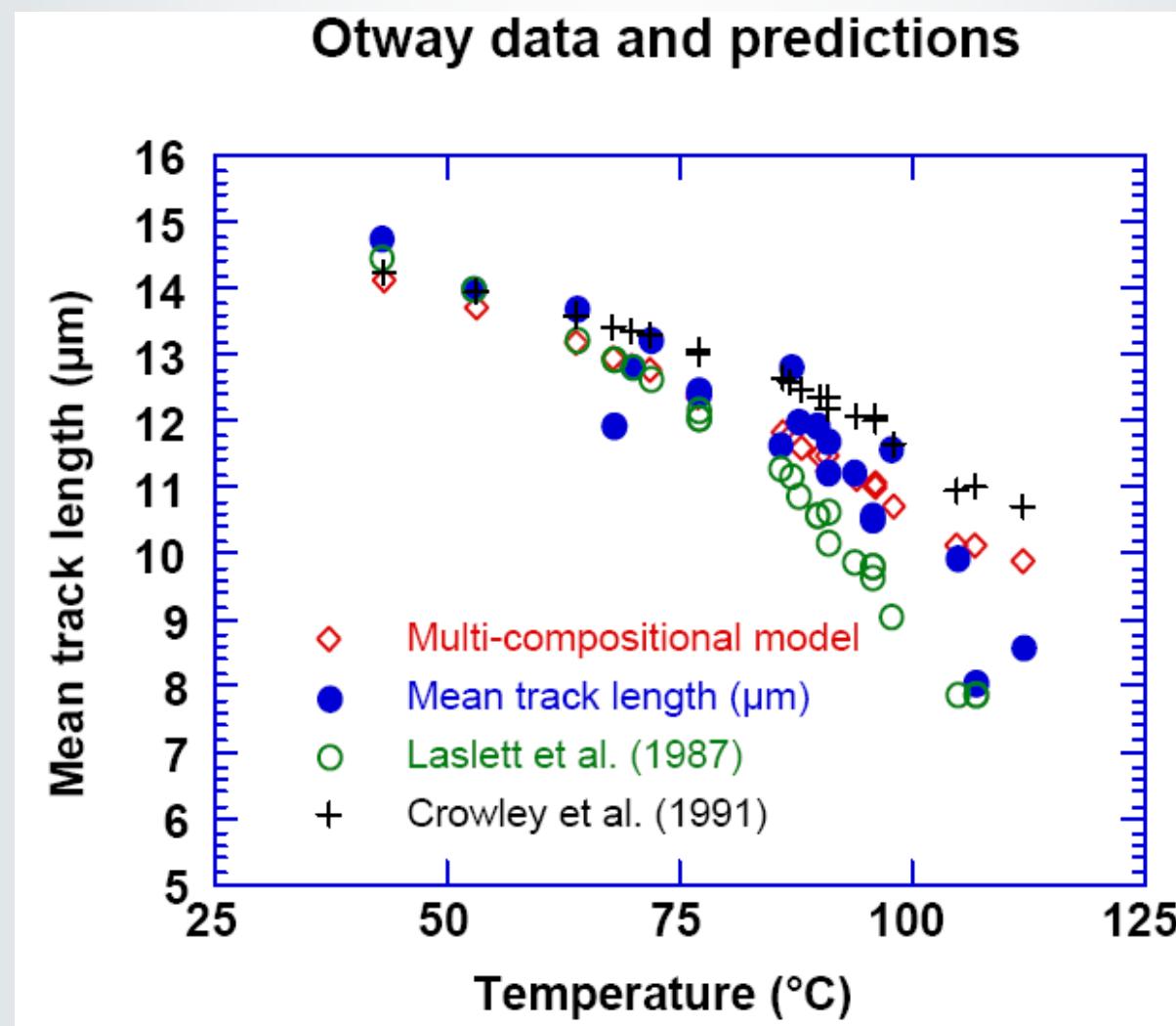
D:



Mean track length 10.97 ± 0.50 μm Std. Dev. 1.51 μm 9 tracks

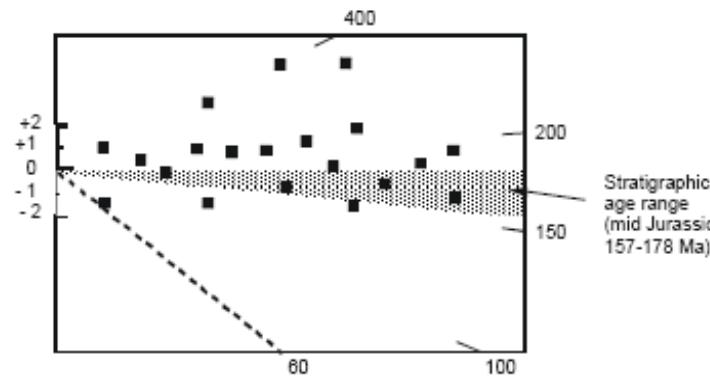
Délka štěpných stop AFT a Teplota vrstev Otway Basin reference wells

AFTA

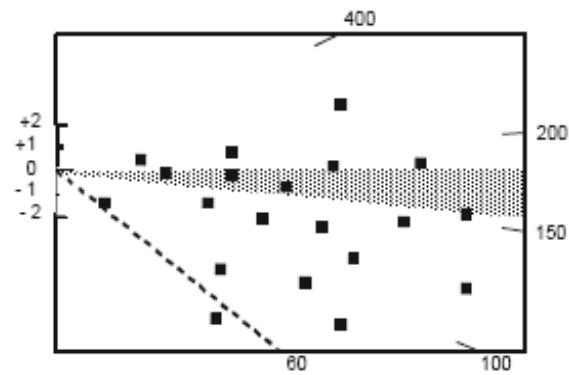


from Green et al., 1989a

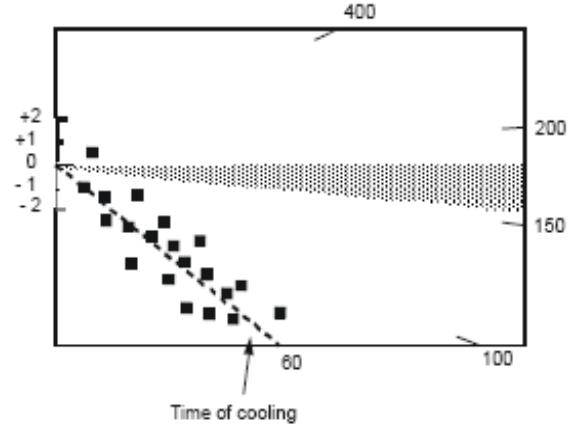
Little or no post-depositional annealing ($T < 60^\circ\text{C}$)



Moderate post-depositional annealing ($T \sim 90^\circ\text{C}$)



Total post-depositional annealing ($T > 110^\circ\text{C}$)



Radialní diagramy měření jednotlivých zrn

Chladné vrstvy

Středně pohřbené
a prohřáté (90°C)
horniny

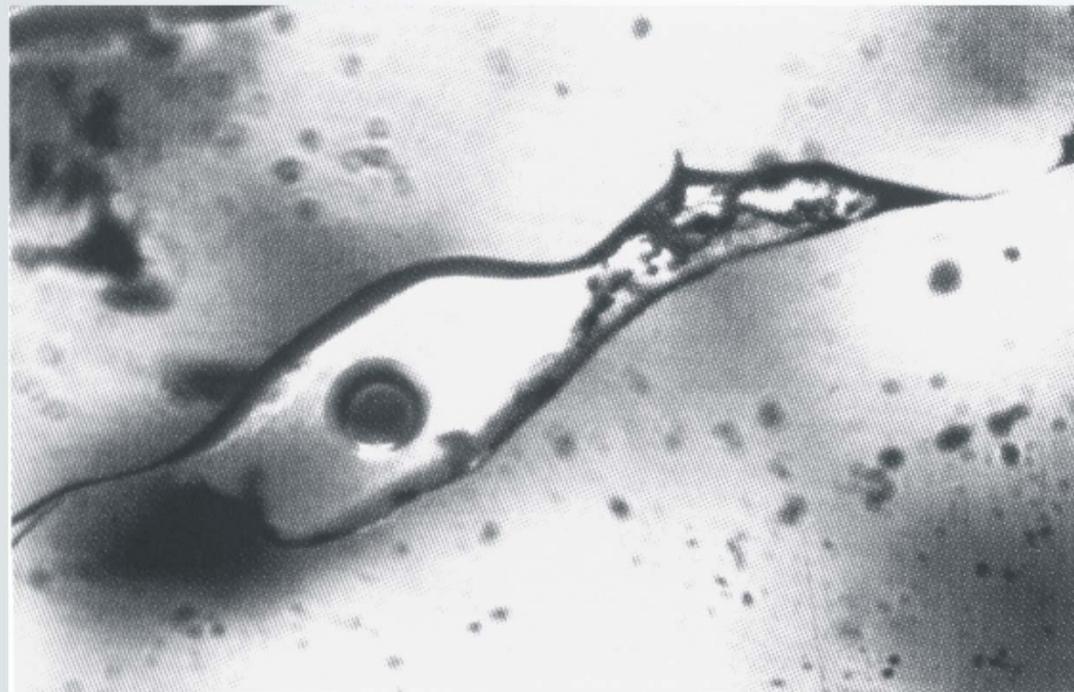
Silně prohřáté
horniny při
hlubokém
pohřbení

AFTA

Green et al, 1989a

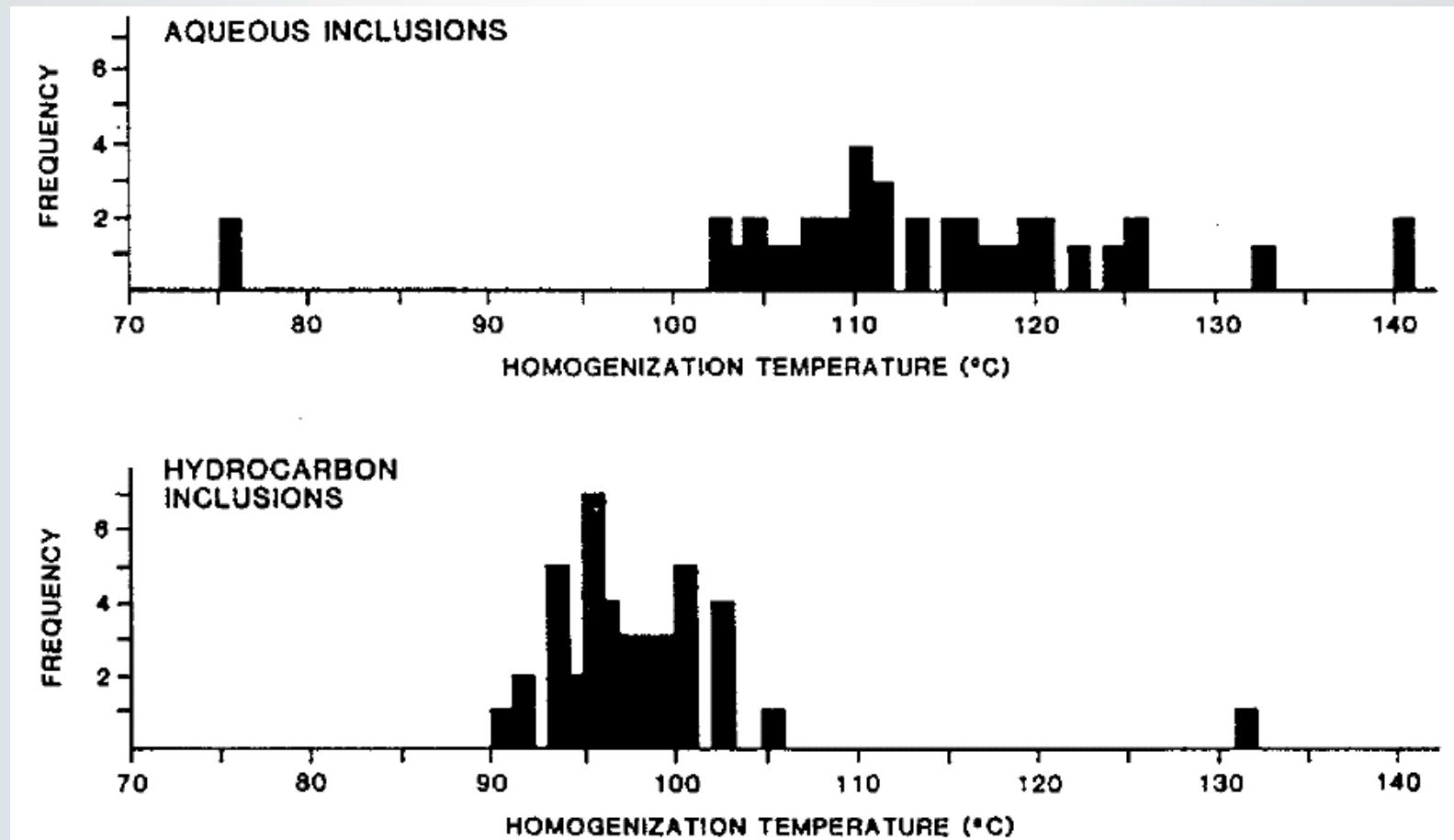
Plyno-kapalné uzavřeniny (inkluze) v pískovcích a kalcitových nebo Q žilách

Teplota => Fázova koexistence



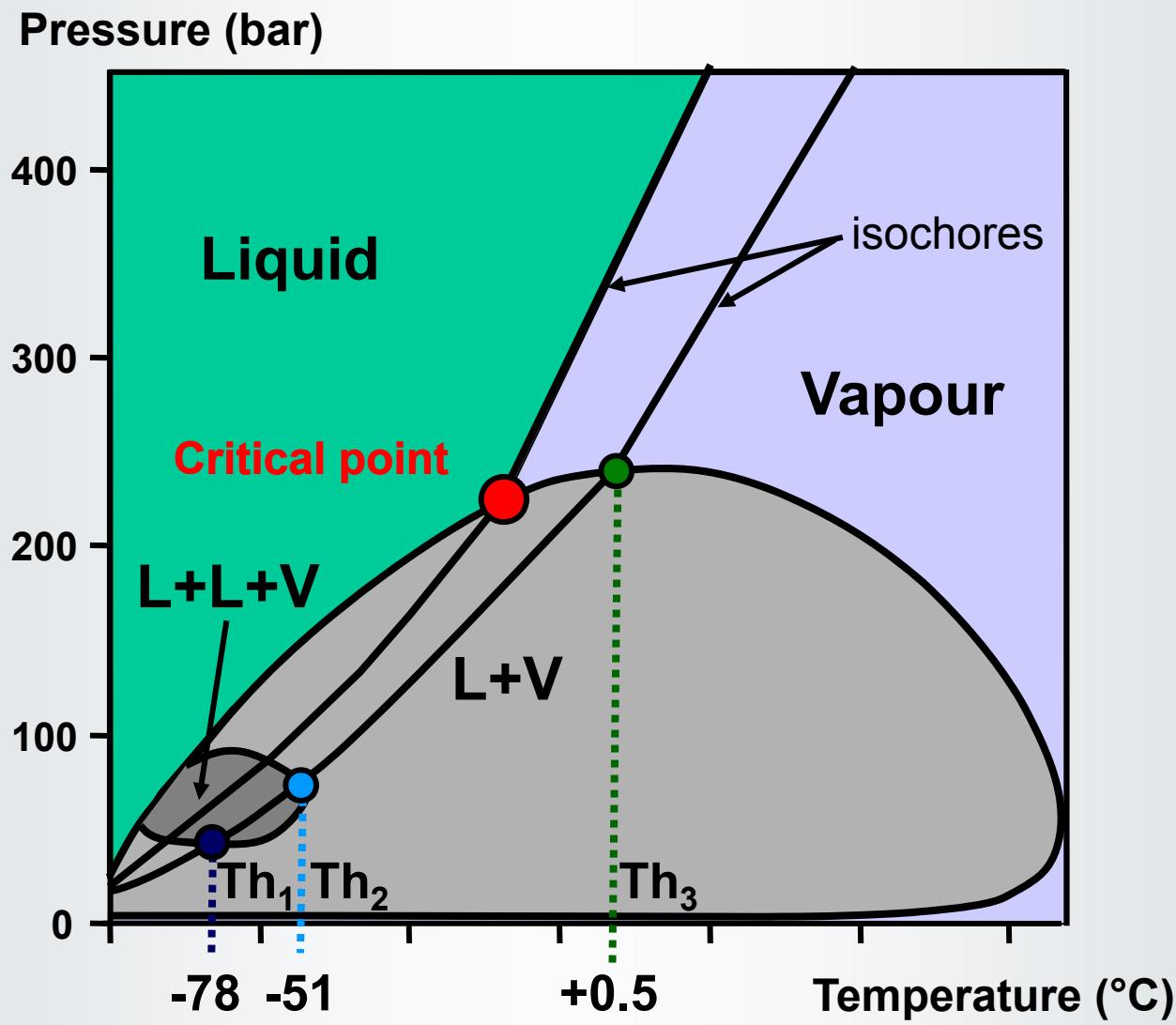
**Plynová bublina
Kapalina
Krystalky soli**

Výsledky měření plyno-kapalných uzavřenin



Homogenizační Teplota

Plyno-kapalné inkluze P, T interpretace homogenizace



Shrnutí - plyno-kapalné inkluze

**Z p T podmínek fázových změn
(bublina - roztok - krystalek)
Ize vyčíst podmínky vzniku celého
krystalu - teploty a hloubky pohřbení**

6. Summary - Calibration

- Calibration make model closer to reality
- From maturity data we read the paleo-heat flow and estimate the amount of erosion
- Only calibrated models can provide reasonable calculation of generated oil and gas