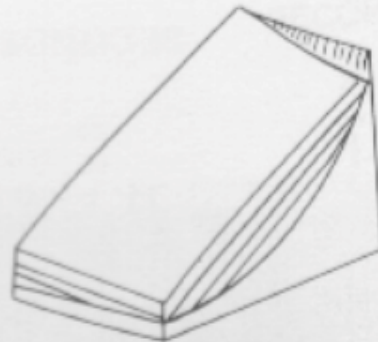
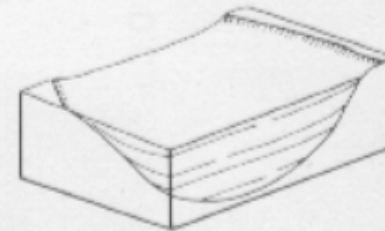




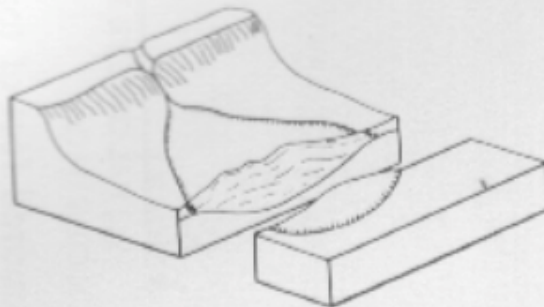
**SHEET-DRAPE
(LOW ENERGY)**



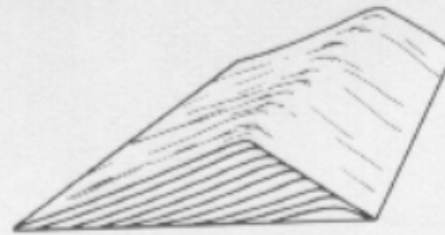
**SLOPE-FRONT FILL
(LOW ENERGY)**



**ONLAP-FILL
(USUALLY LOW ENERGY)**



**FAN-COMPLEX
(HIGH ENERGY)**



**CONTOURITE
(VARIABLE ENERGY)**



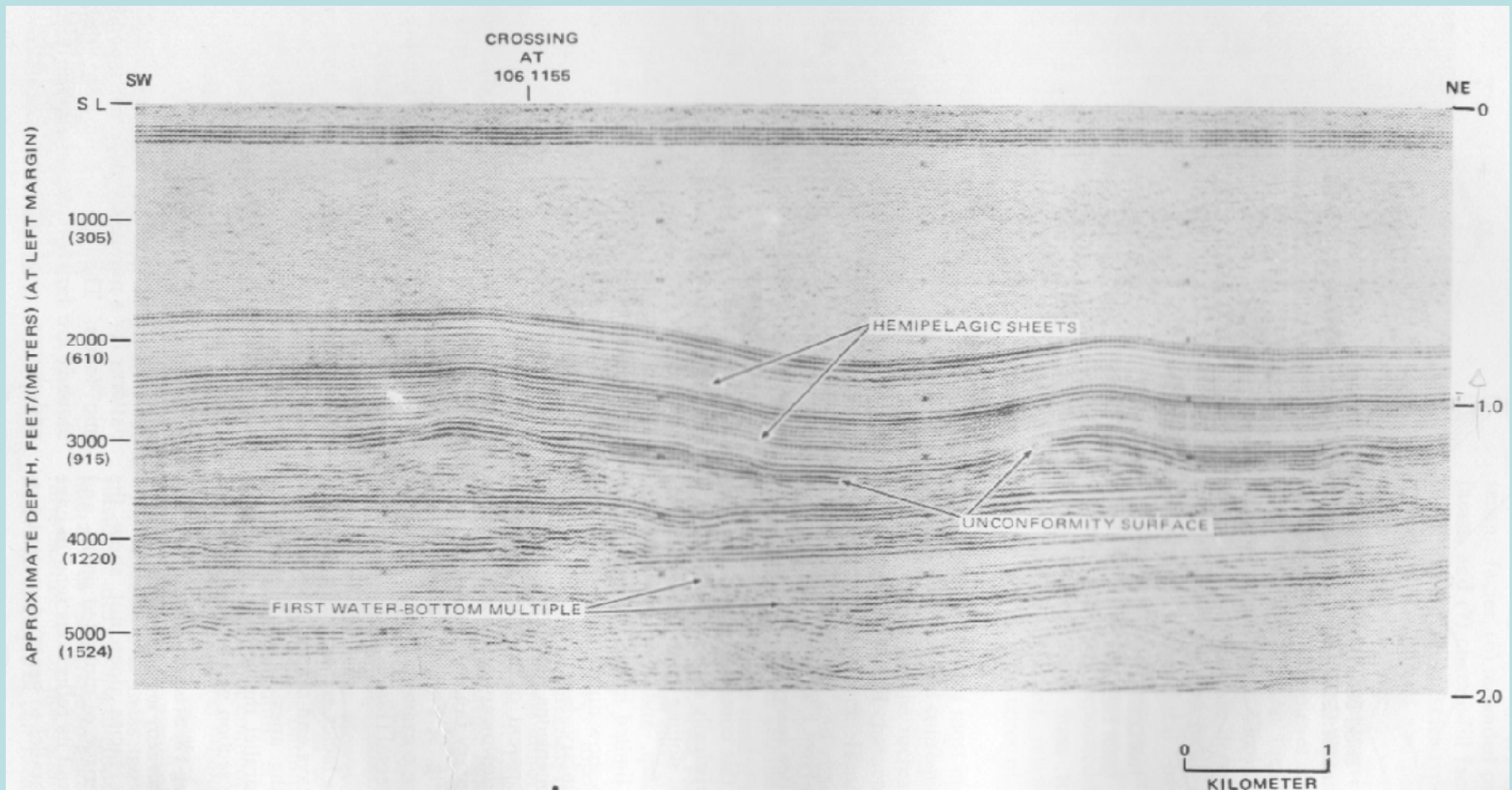
**MOUNDED ONLAP-FILL
(HIGH ENERGY)**

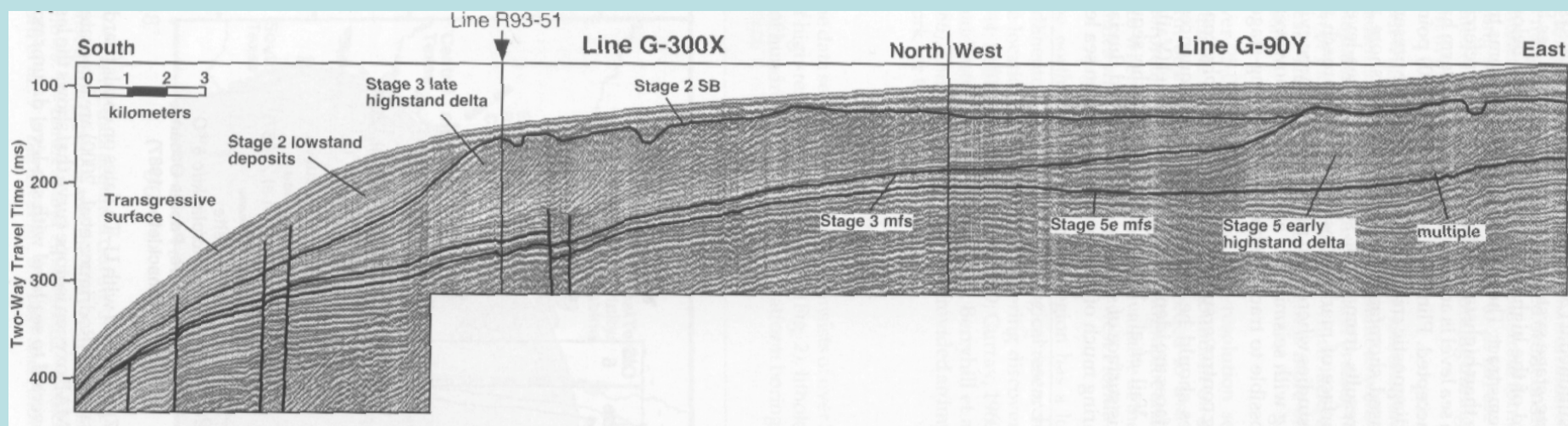


**CHAOTIC-FILL
(VARIABLE ENERGY)**

Sheets, wedges and banks

- La configurazione interna può variare da parallela a divergente a progradante
- Sono molto comuni in ambiente neritico
- *Sheet drape*: deposizione uniforme in ambiente pelagico di bassa energia indipendente dal rilievo del fondo (riflessioni parallele)



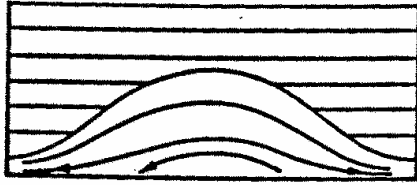


- Lente: è la forma esterna più comune delle unità aventi geometria interna progradante

Mound

- Forma esterna di un gruppi di orizzonti costituenti un corpo in rilievo rispetto alle unità adiacenti, che possono contenere riflettori con terminazioni laterali in onlap o downlap sulla superficie esterna del mound

FAN COMPLEX SIMPLE



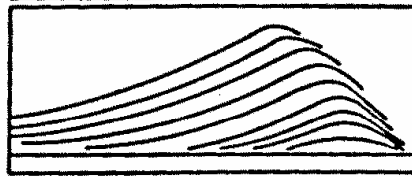
FAN COMPLEX COMPOUND



SLUMP



CONTOURITE MOUND



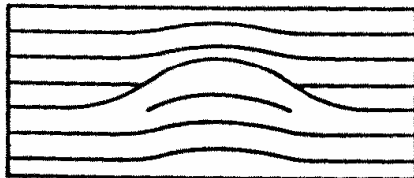
MIGRATING WAVE



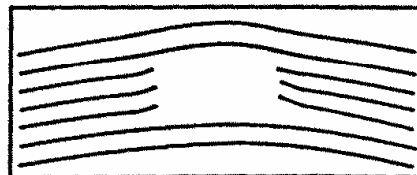
VOLCANIC MOUND



CARBONATE MOUNDS



**PINNACLE WITH VELOCITY
PULL-UP**



HOMOGENEOUS WITH DRAPE



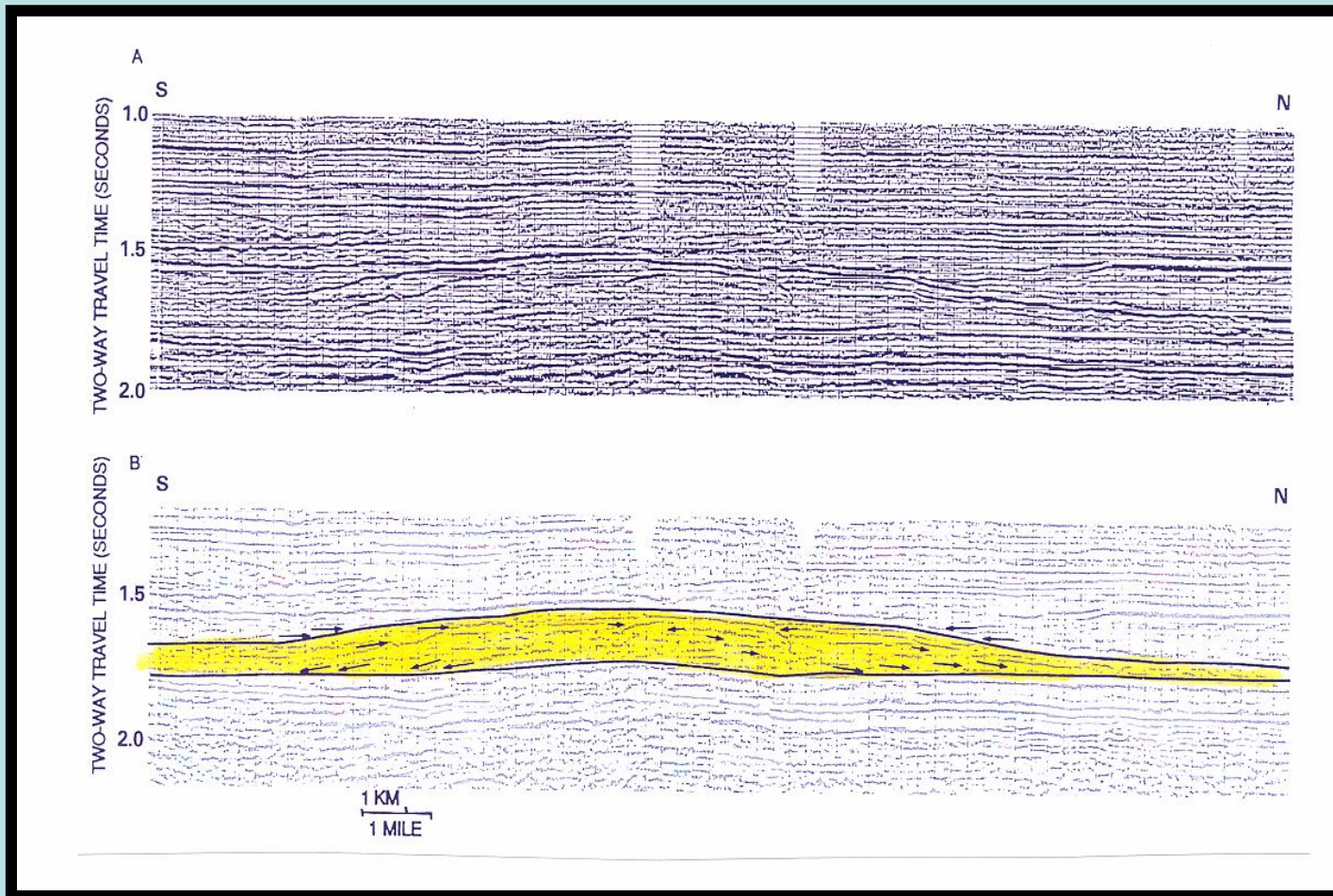
BANK EDGE WITH VELOCITY SAG

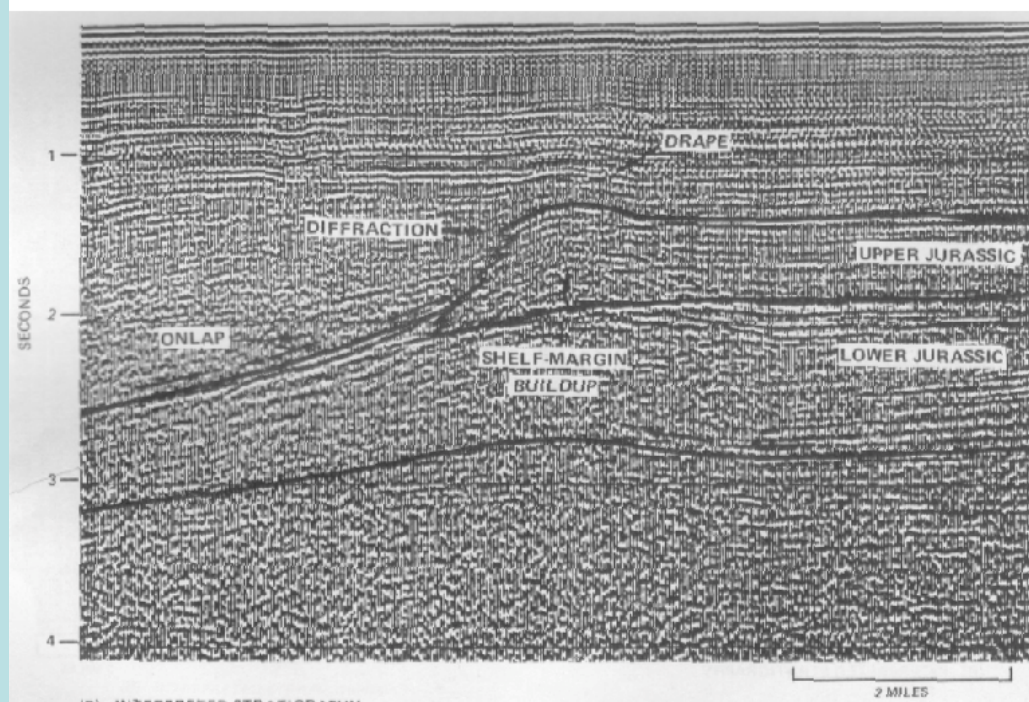
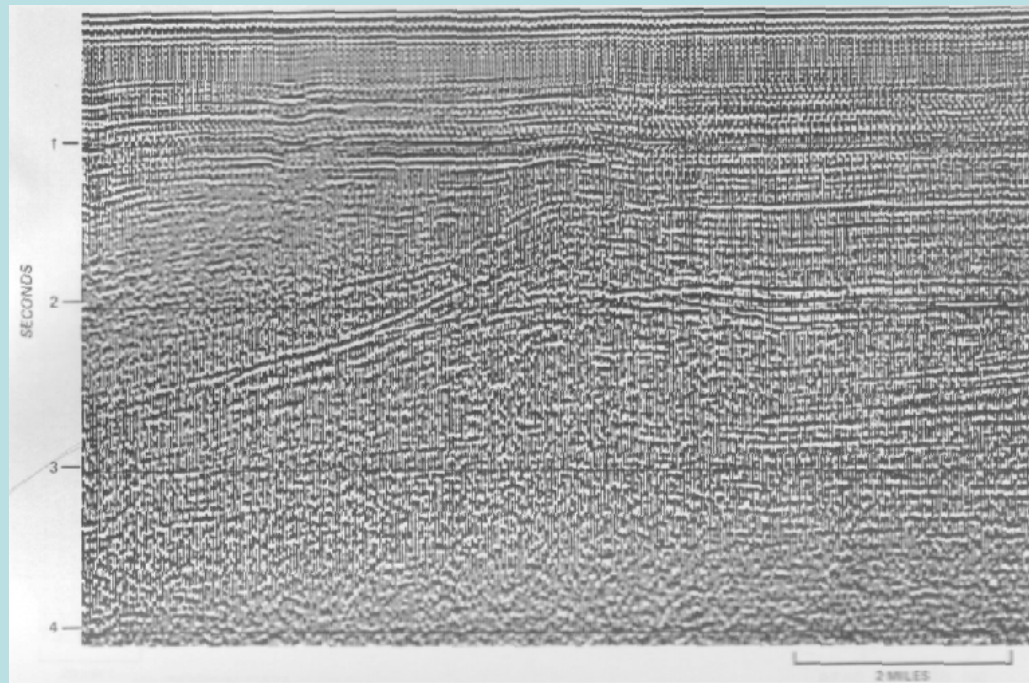


HOMOGENEOUS WITH DIFFRACTIONS

- Conoidi di mare profondo, lobi deposizionali, accumuli caotici da frane sottomarine, alcuni depositi da conturiti, scogliere ed altre biocostruzioni carbonatiche, intrusioni vulcaniche

Siliciclastic System



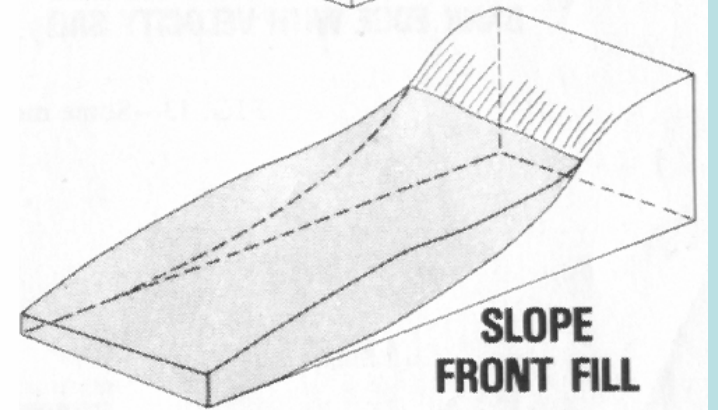
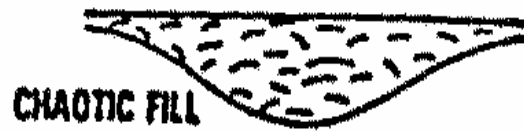
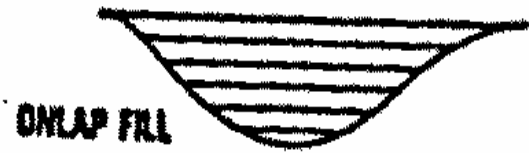
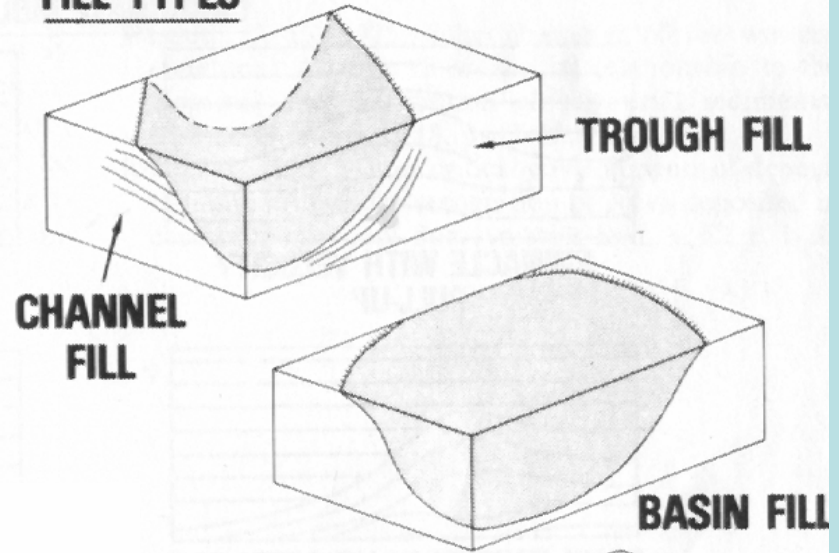


(B) INTERPRETED STRATIGRAPHY

Fill

- Accumuli all'interno di depressioni di varia origine
- I riflettori dell'unità sottostante possono mostrare troncatura erosiva oppure concordanza con i riflettori del riempimento
- Possono essere classificati in base alla forma esterna e mostrano un'ampia varietà della configurazione dei riflettori interni
- Accumuli sedimentari all'interno di canali o canyon, depressioni confinate tettonicamente

FILL TYPES



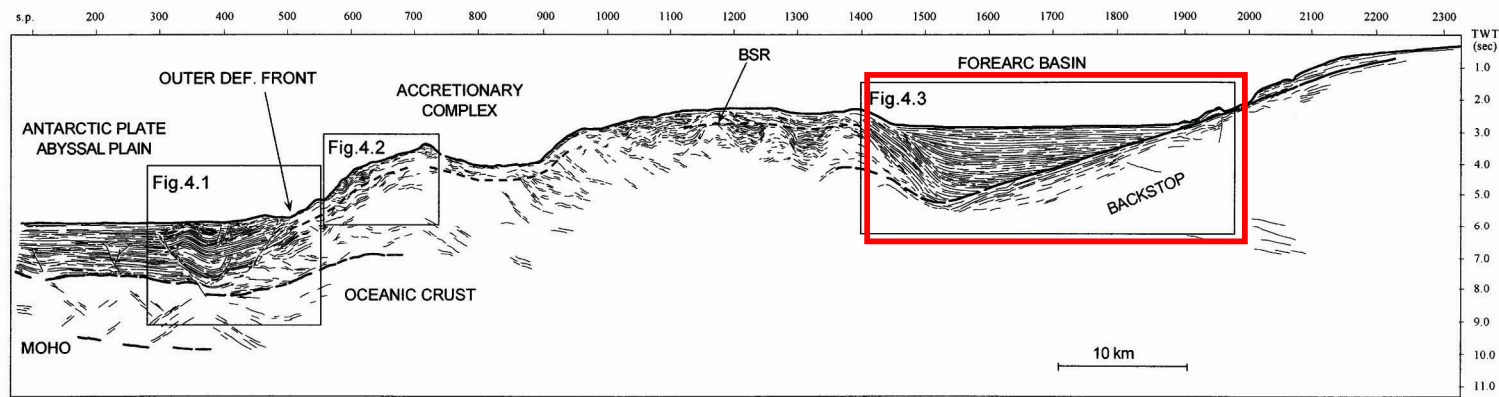


Fig. 4. Line drawing of multichannel seismic profile I95-171 (see Fig. 1 for its location). The main structural domains are indicated.

Basin fill

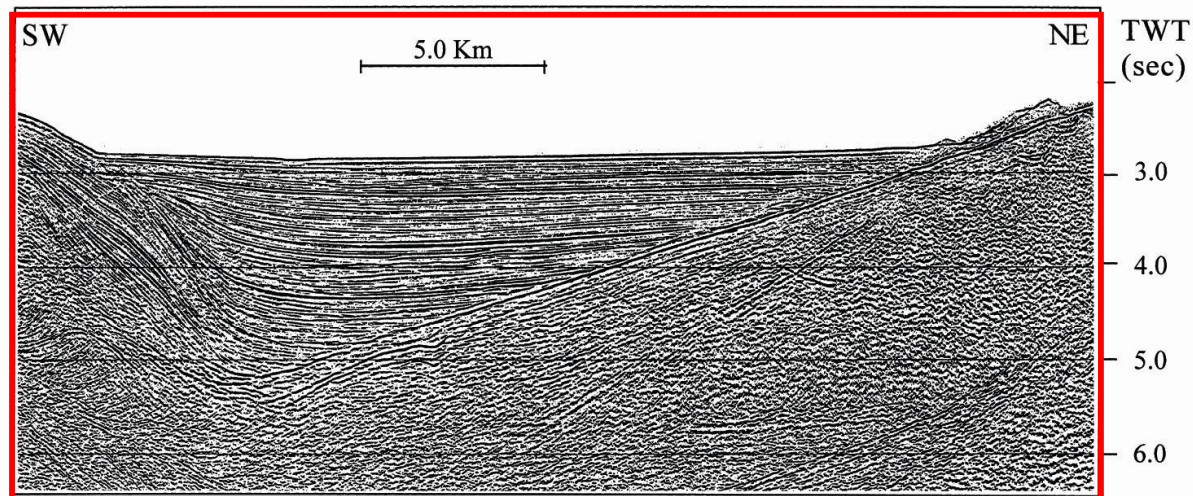
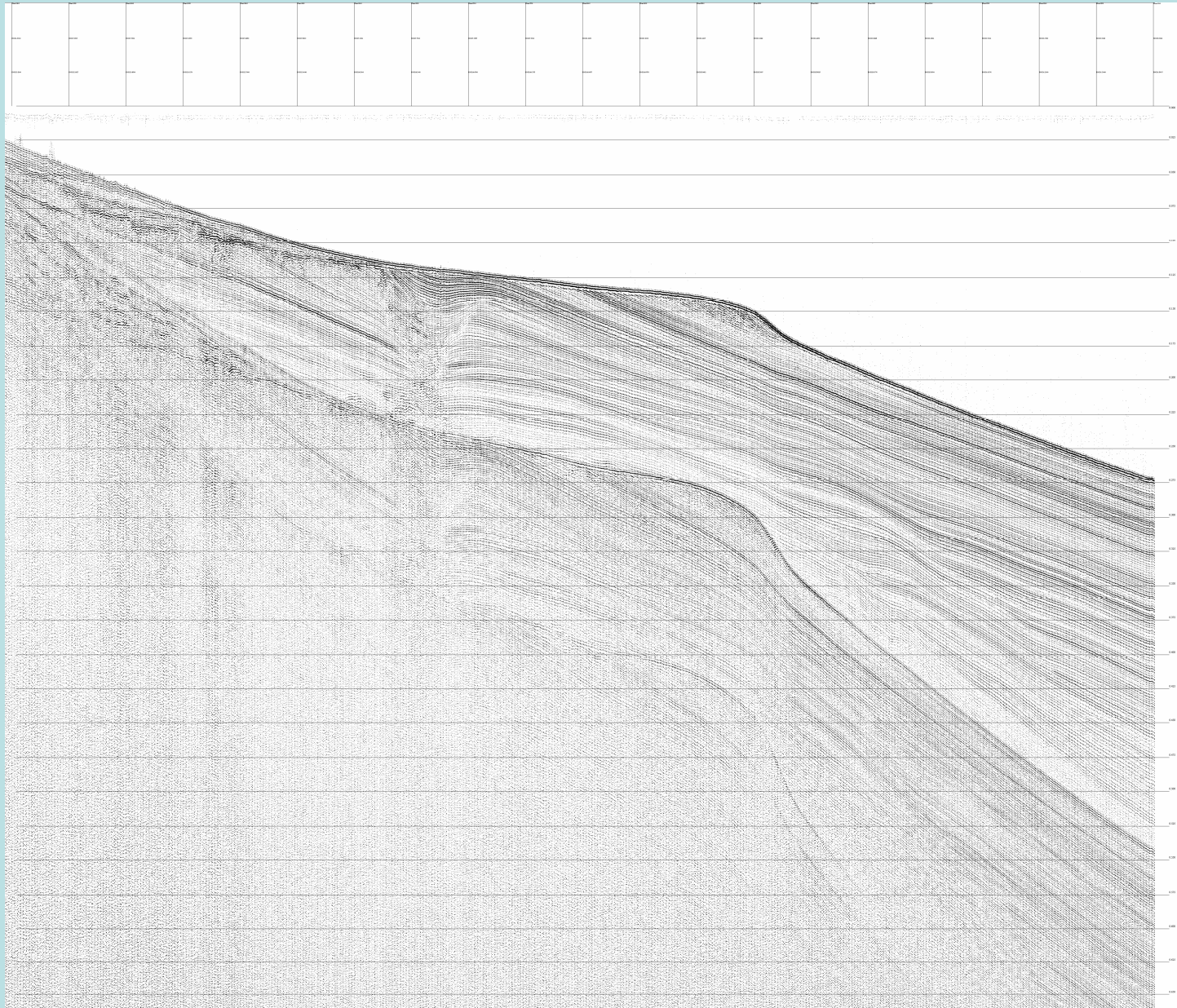
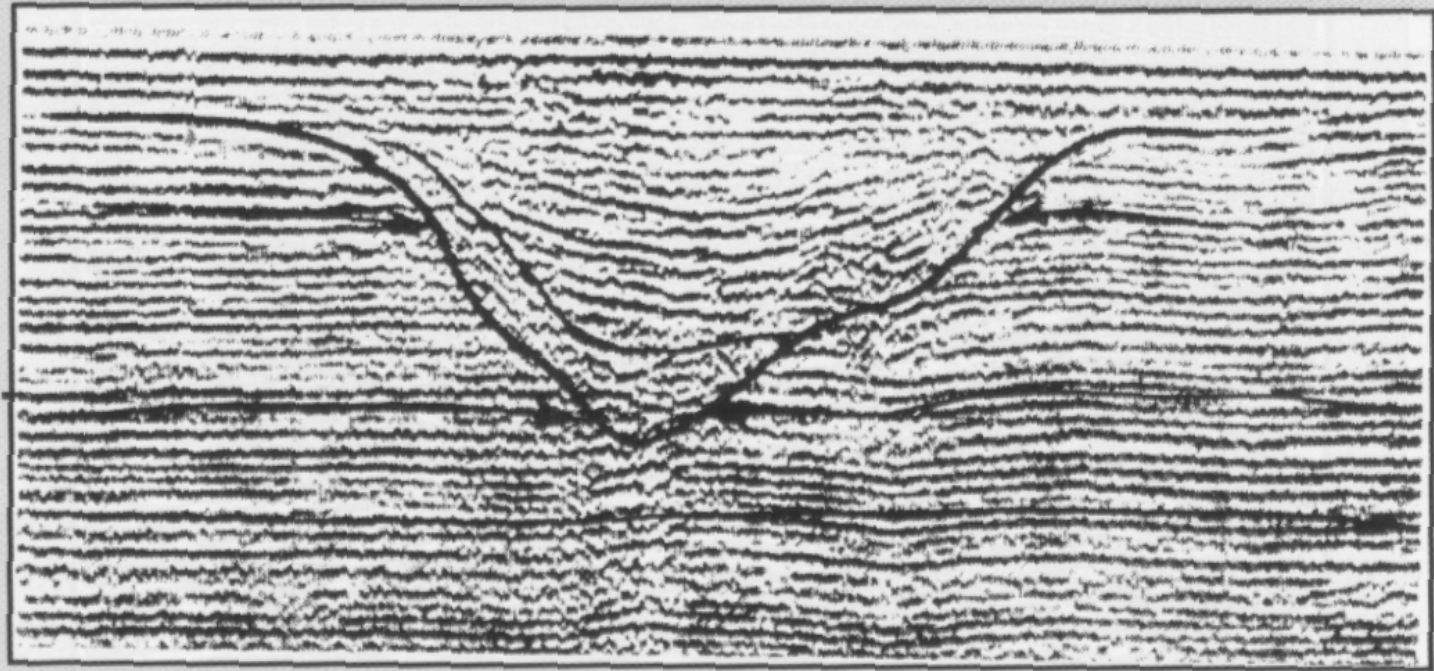


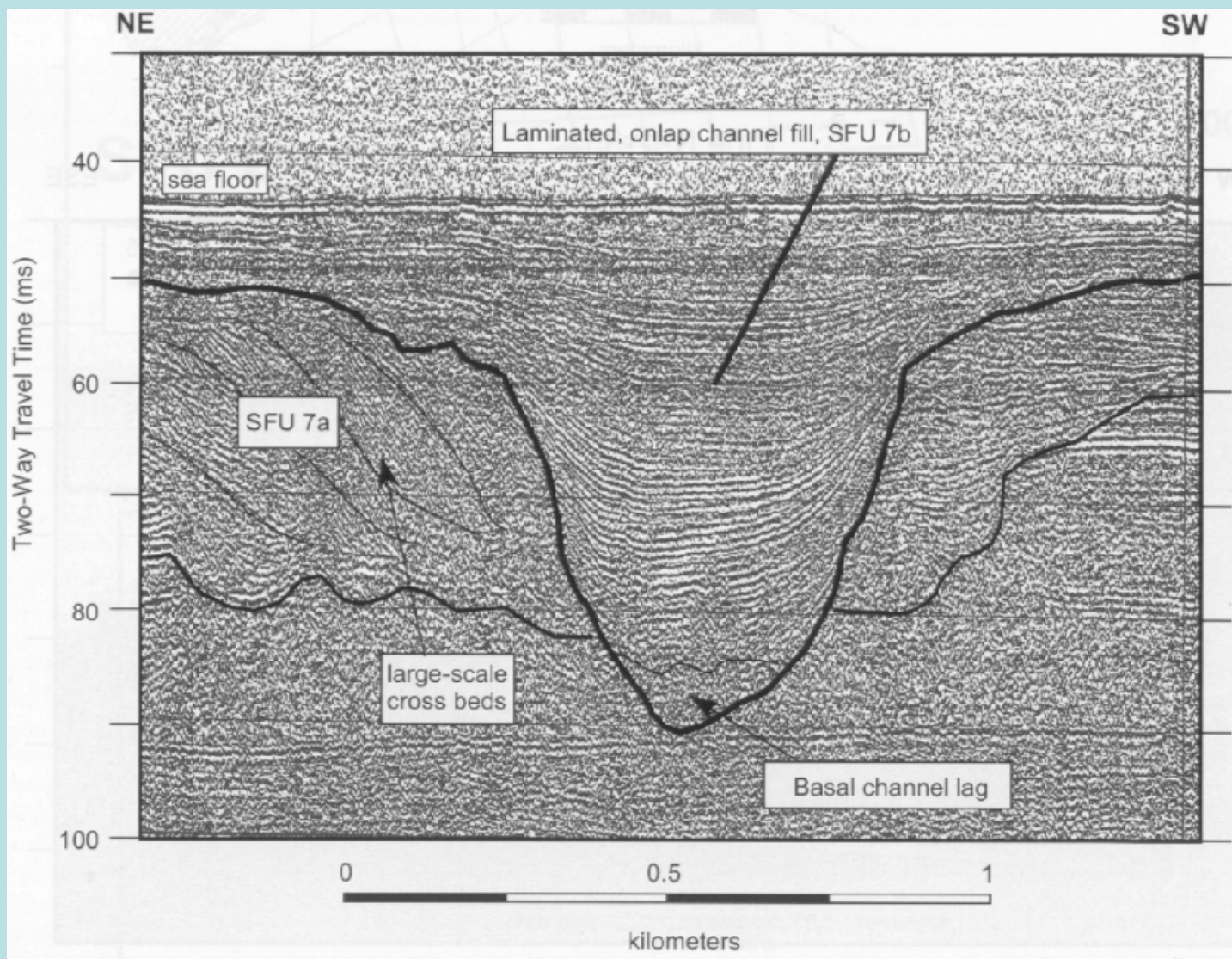
Fig. 4.3. 30-fold migrated MCS profile I95-171 across the forearc basin(see Fig. 4 for its location). Sediment sequences in the forearc basin show undeformed onlap relationships on the continental basement while at the transition with the accretionary wedge they show sin-sedimentary deformation.



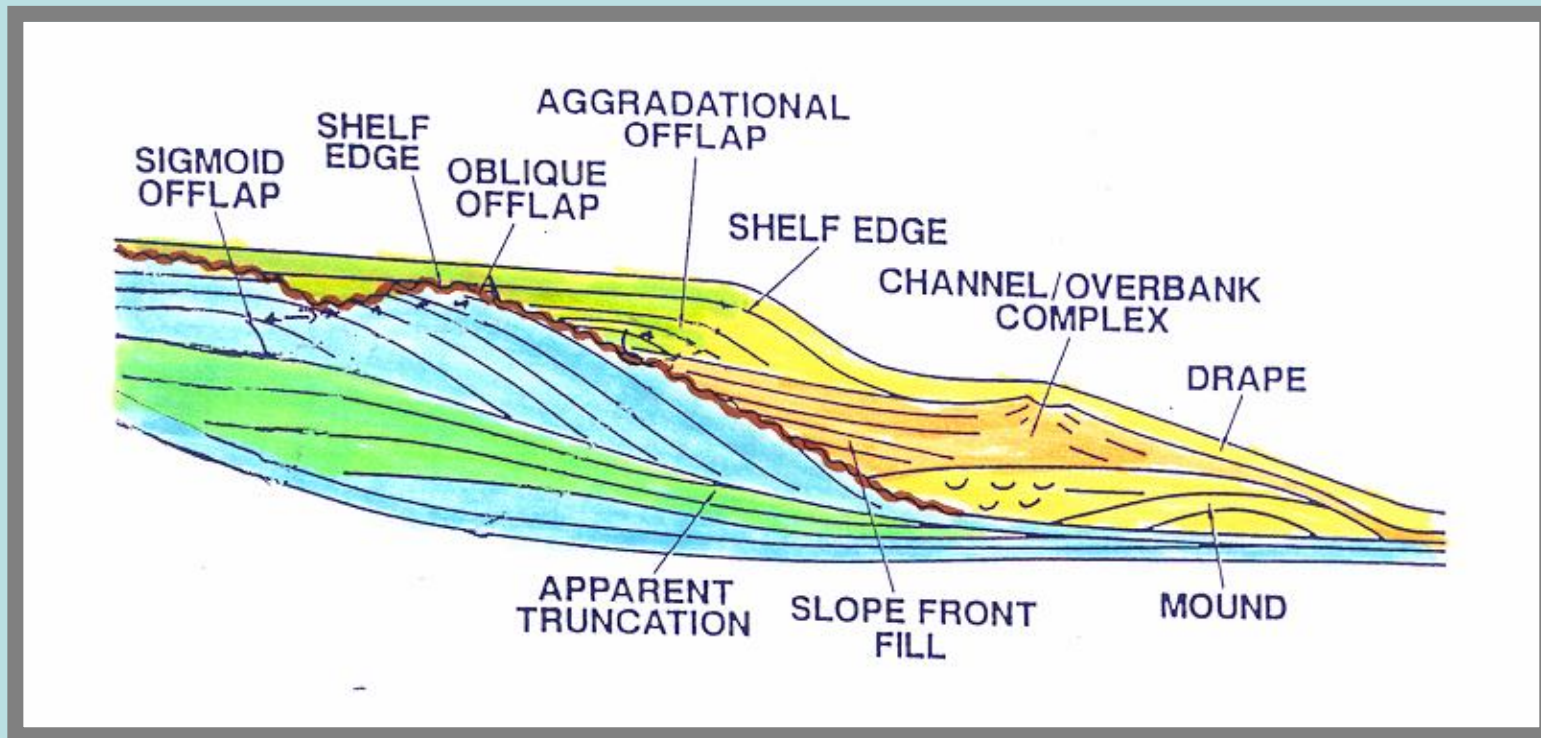
TWO WAY TIME IN SECONDS

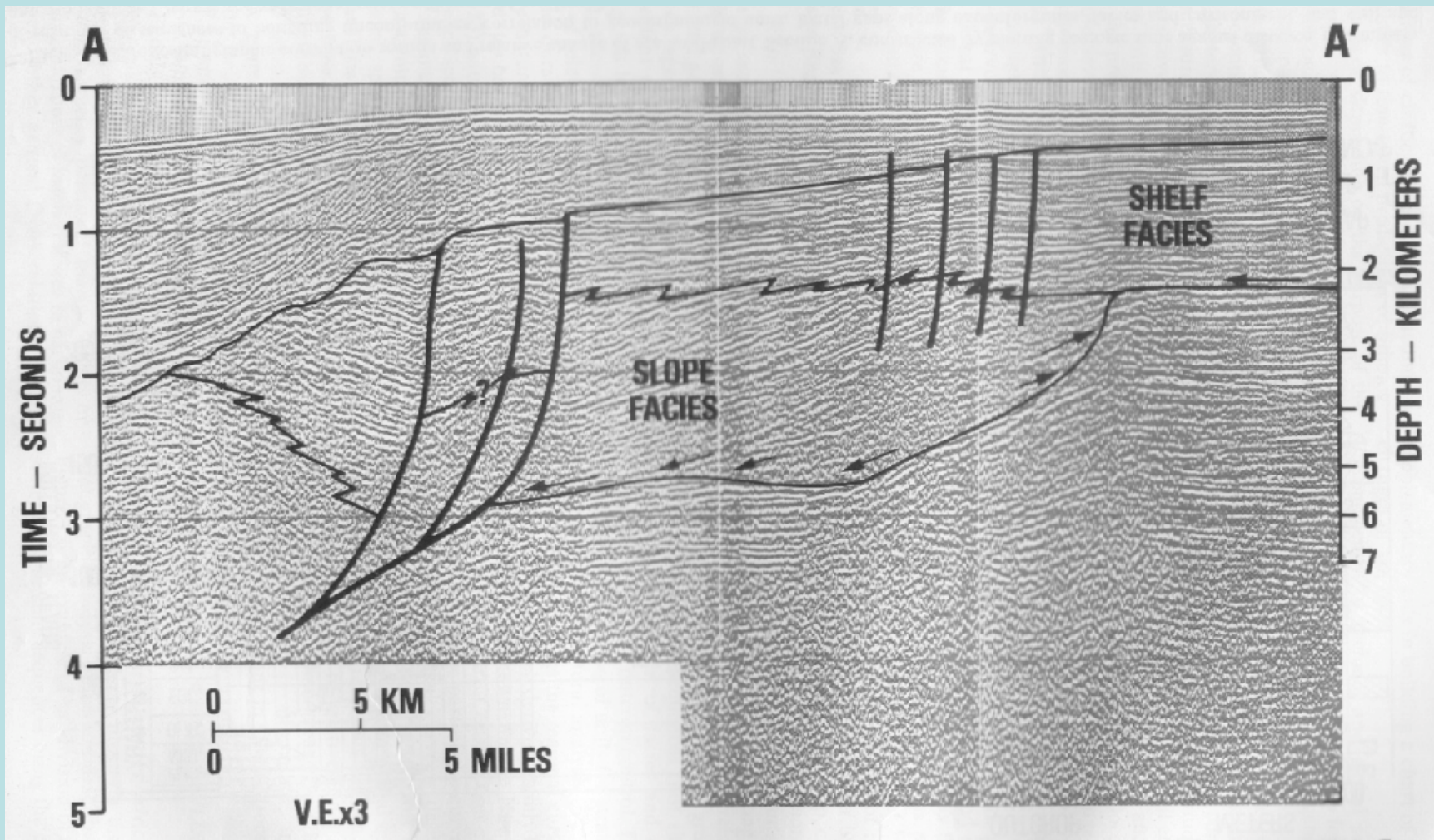
0.0
1.0

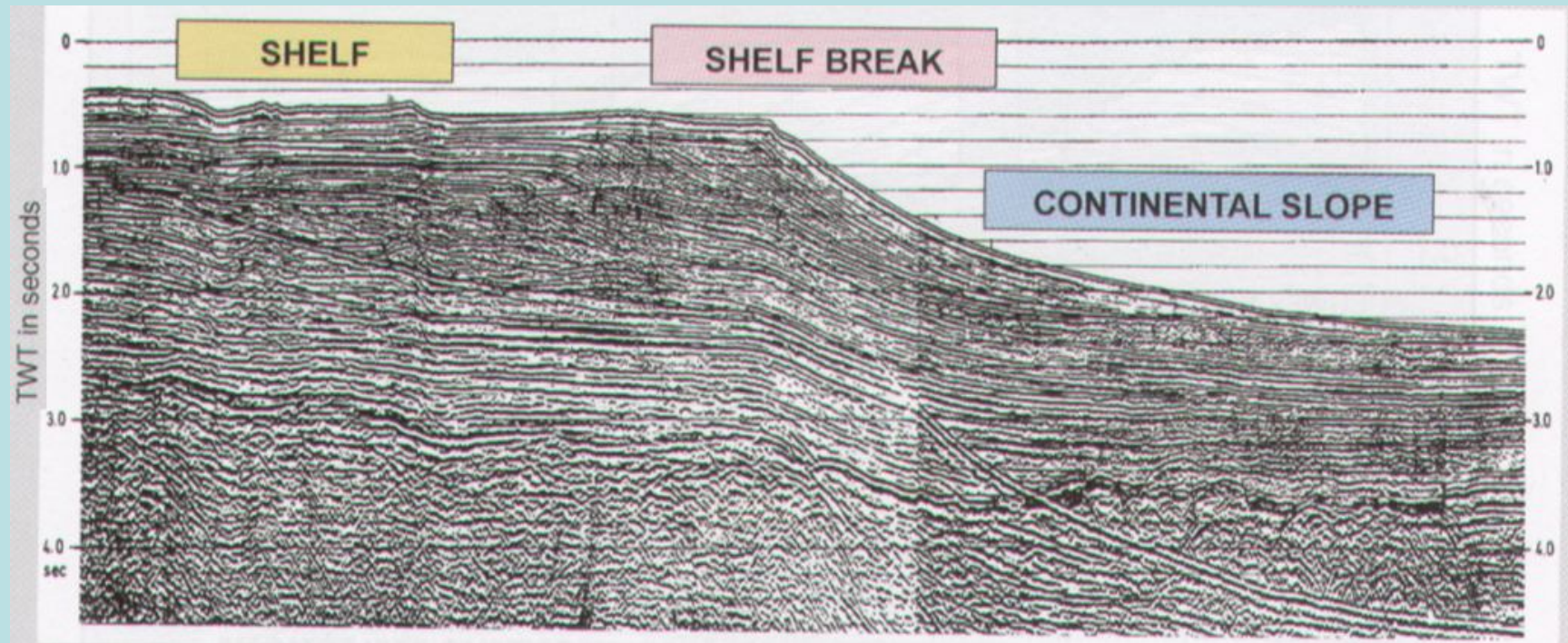


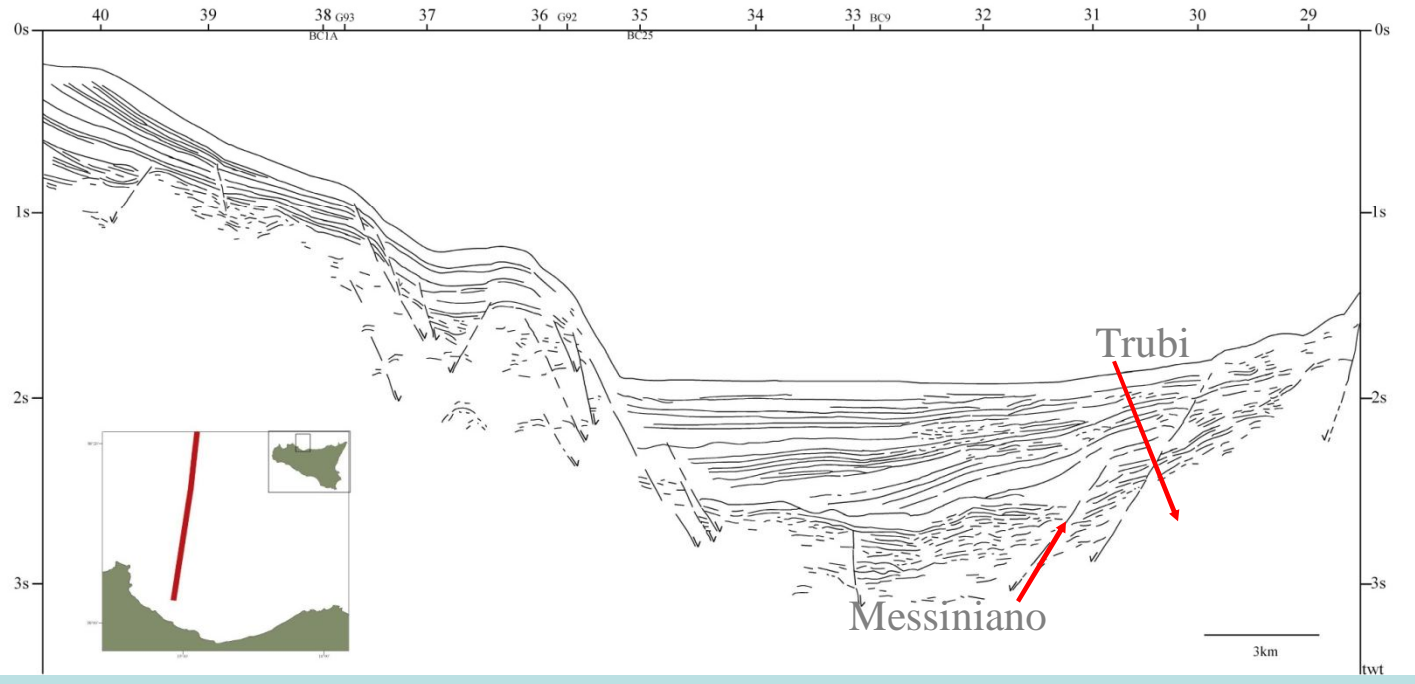
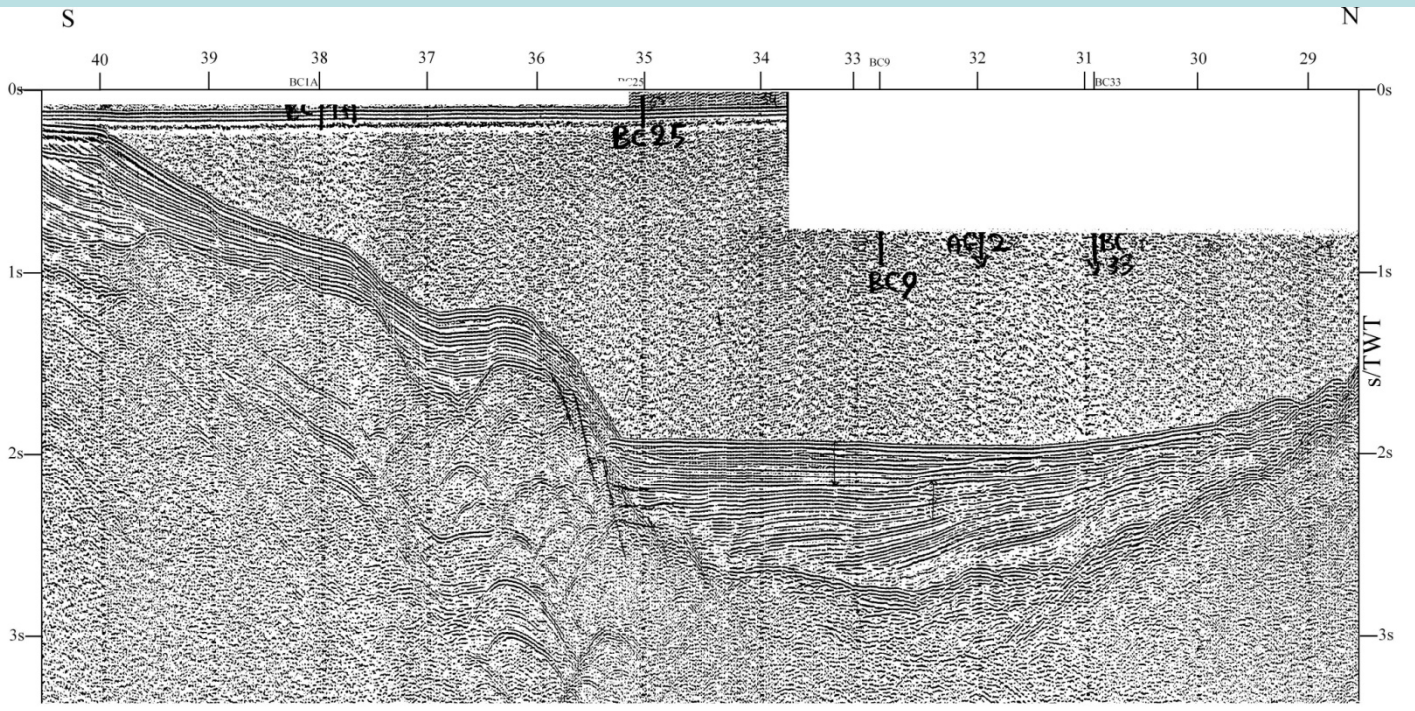


Common Seismic Facies









Interpretazione delle sezioni sismiche

- Gli orizzonti riflettenti seguono gli strati e le superfici di discordanza
- Naturalmente bisogna tenere conto del potere di risoluzione
- Multipli e iperboli di diffrazione; *velocity pull up*
- Sezioni sismiche migrate
- La sequenza sismica
- La facies sismica
- I lineamenti tettonici

Procedura per l'interpretazione sismostratigrafica

- 1) identificazione, correlazione e datazione delle sequenze sismiche
- 2) eventuale utilizzo dei log di pozzo
- 3) identificazione, riporto su carta e interpretazione delle unità di facies sismica
- 4) analisi regionale delle variazioni relative del livello del mare (costruzione della curva dell'onlap costiero)

