

Project: Subsurface potentials for storage and economic use in the North German Basin (TUNB*)



*Tieferer Untergrund Norddeutsches Becken

The first step to a 3D model of the North German Basin

The „Pilotregion“

Stephan Steuer

Project: Subsurface potentials for storage and economic use in the North German Basin (TUNB)



Overview:



▪ TUNB: 3D-Model of the North German Basin

- Development of a structural 3D-model
- Harmonized with the neighboring countries (NL, DK, PL)
- Collaboration with the state geological survey organisations (GSO) of the north German federal states (SH, MV, BB, ST, NI)
- The GSO are fully responsible for their part of the model

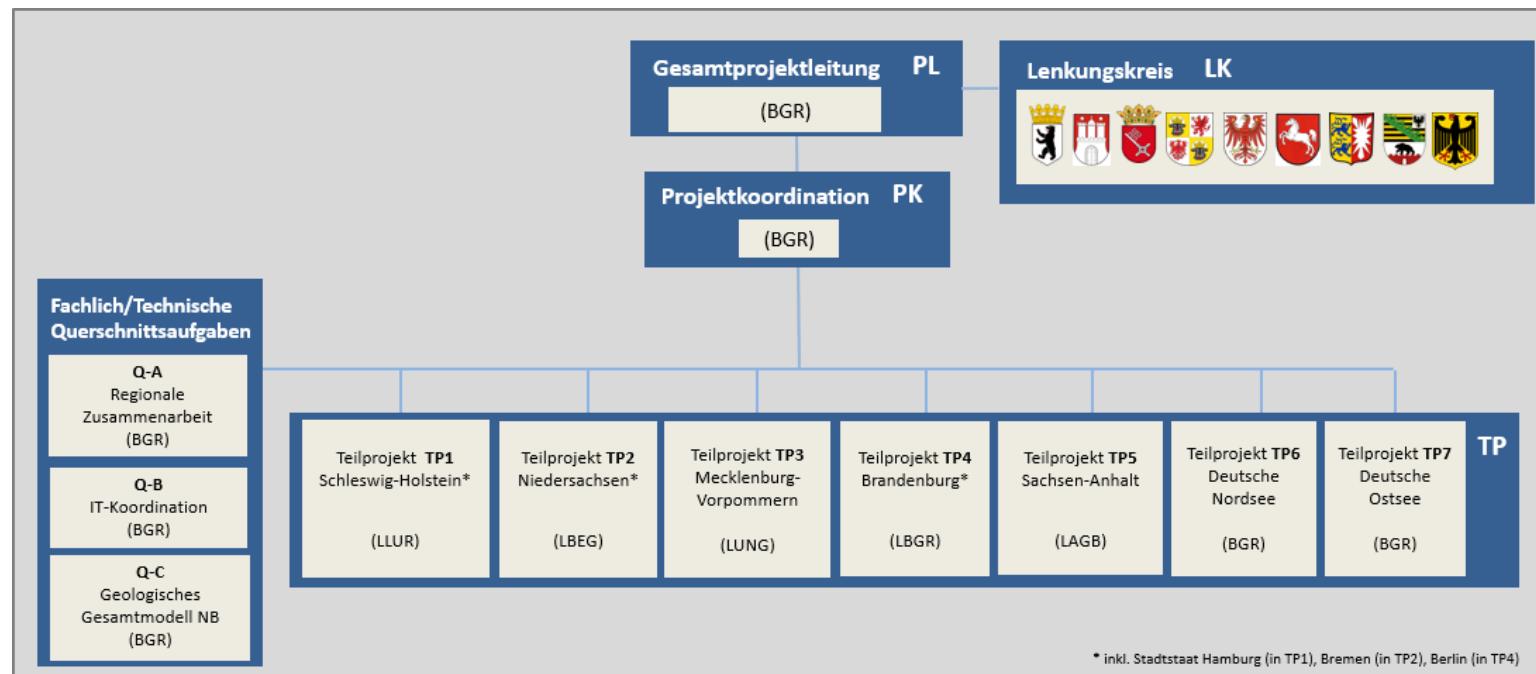
Legal foundation: §5 KSpG (Analyse und Bewertung der Potenziale für die dauerhafte Speicherung)

„BGR erarbeitet die für die Bewertung erforderlichen Grundlagen im Benehmen mit der jeweils zuständigen Landesbehörde.“

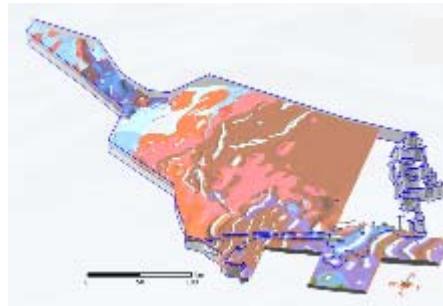
Struktur



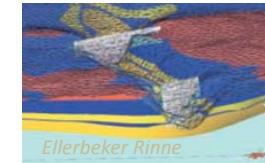
- **Partner:** SGD von SH, HH, MV, NI, HB, BB, BE, ST, BGR
- **Laufzeit:** 6 Jahre (Beginn 01/2014 – 01/2016) bis Ende 2021



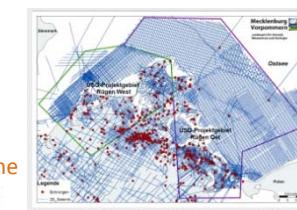
Existing 3D-Models:



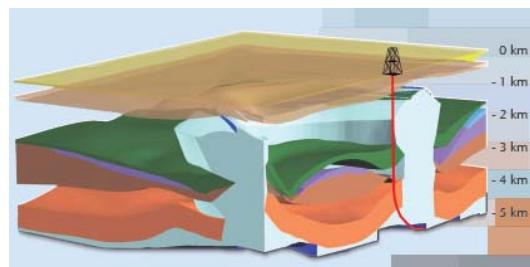
Source: BGR GPDN



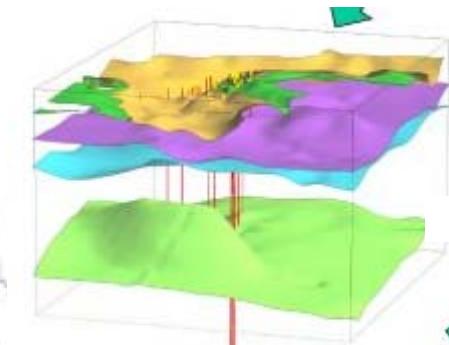
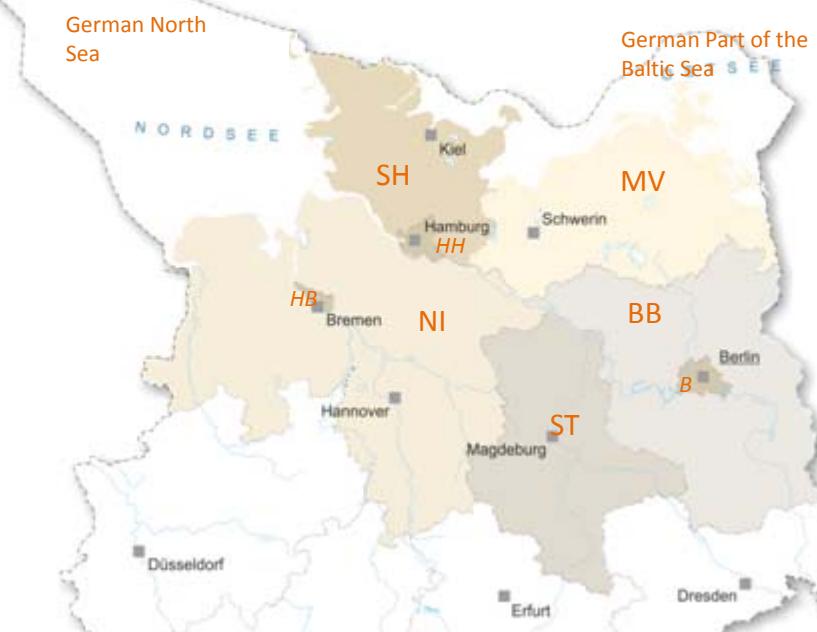
Source: Jahresbericht Landesamt für Natur und Umwelt des Landes Schleswig-Holstein 2006/07



Source: LUNG M-V



Source: LBEG 3D-Modell_2012-09.pdf



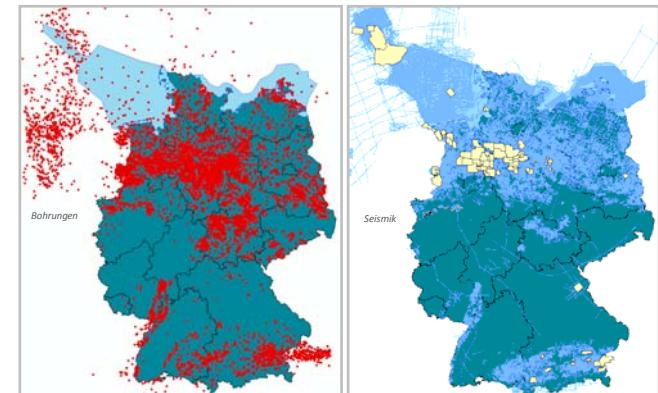
Geologisches 3D-Modell

Source: LBGR

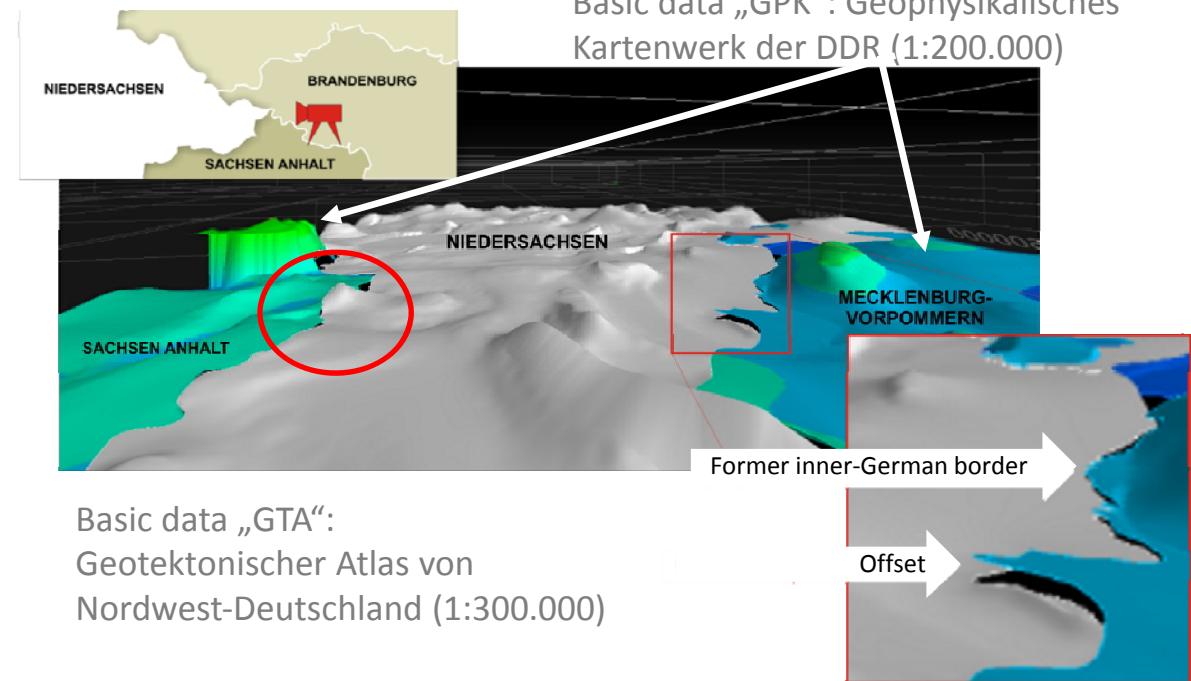
Full state model – Partial state model – No model

Different existing data:

- GPK: Mapping of seismic reflectors
- GTA: Fitting to stratigraphic markers
- Different velocity models
- Different structural interpretation
- Different stratigraphic assignment



Basic data „GPK“: Geophysikalisches Kartenwerk der DDR (1:200.000)



Basic data „GTA“:
Geotektonischer Atlas von
Nordwest-Deutschland (1:300.000)

Project TUNB

Necessary adjustments:

- Definition of 13 horizons
- Compilation of existing stratigraphic definitions/information for every horizon by every GSO
- Harmonization of definitions for every modeled horizon
- Two additional horizons (13+2): „Top Zechstein“ und „Top Prä-Zechstein“
- One additional horizon „DEM“ (Earth's surface)

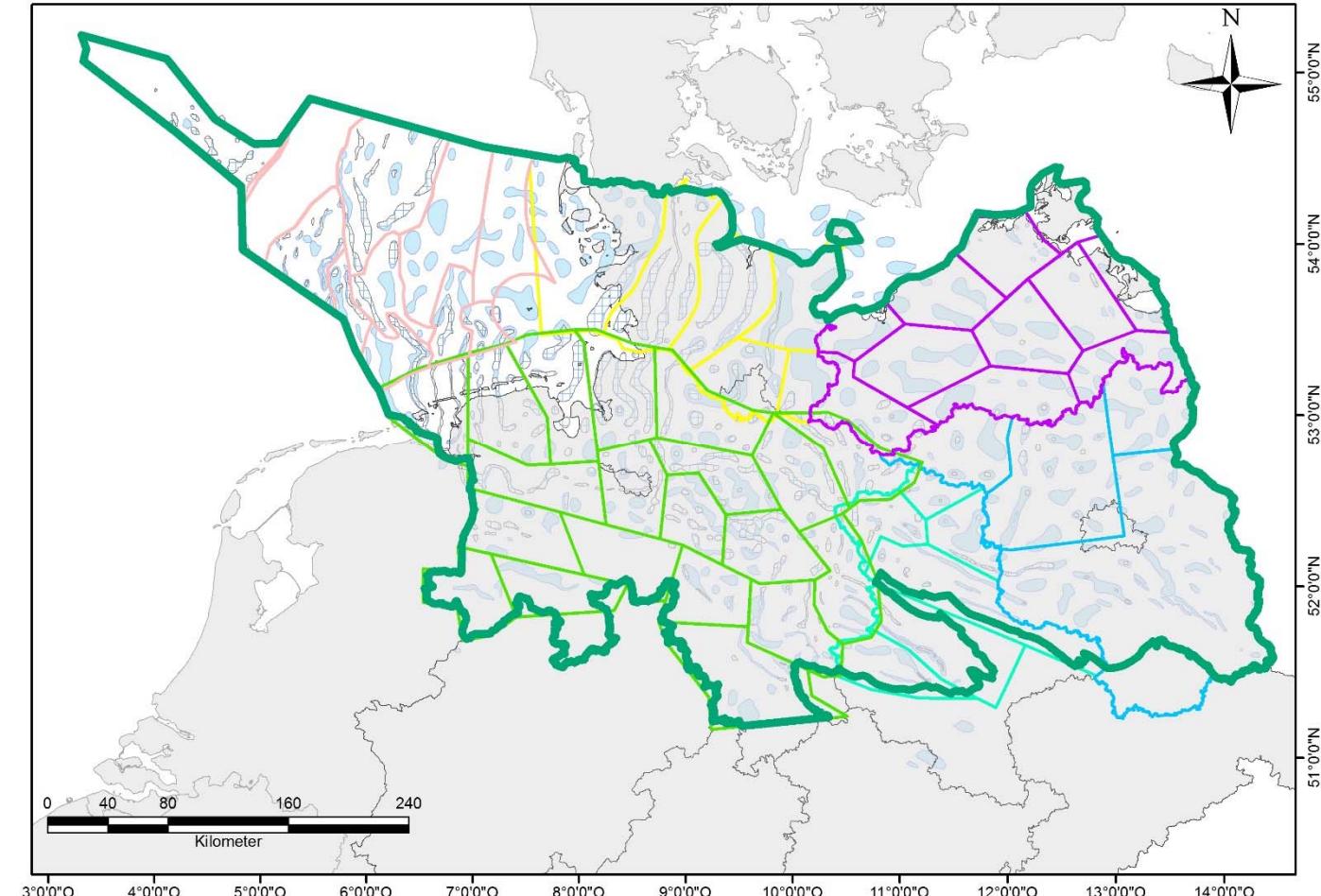
Used software: GoCAD.

Alter der Basis	Epoche	Stratigraphische Einheit Menning (1997)	GTA	GPK	TUNB	
1.8 Ma	Quartär	Quartär			Erdoberfläche	
		Pliozän				
		Miozän				
24 Ma			tmR-q			
			tmu			
			tolm+tolo	A1	Basis Rupelium	
			teom+tolu	A2		
			tpao +teou	T1	Basis Tertiär	
65 Ma	Paläogen (Alttertiär)	Oberpaläozän Dan Maastricht Campan Santon Coniac Turon Cenoman				
		Eozän				
99 Ma	Oberkreide					
		T2'				
		B1				
		B2			Basis Oberkreide	
144 Ma	Unterkreide	Alb Apt Barrem Hauterive Valangin Berrias + Wealden	kro	T2		
		Serpulit Mündner Mergel Eimbeckhäuser P.-K. Gigas-Schichten Kimmeridge Korallenoolith		T3		
		Heersumer Sch. Callovium Bathonium Bajocium Aalenium		T4	Basis marine Unterkreide	
159 Ma	Oberjura (Malm)	Toarcium Pliensbachium Sinemurium Hettangium	jo + Wd	E1 E2		
180 Ma	Dogger (Mittlerer Jura)	Rhät Steinmergelkeuper Oberer Gipskeuper SchilfSandstein Unterer Gipskeuper Lettenkeuper Ob. Muschelkalk	jutco-jmclo	T5	Basis Malm	
201,5 Ma	Lias (Unterer Jura)	Mittl. Muschelkalk unt. Muschelkalk	juhe-jutcu	L1	Basis Dogger	
		Röt Solling-Folge Hardegsen-Folge Dethfurth-Folge		L4 K1 K2	Basis Lias	Basis Rhät
239,5 Ma	Keuper	Volpriehausen-Folge Bemburg-Folge Calvörde-Folge	k	K3 M1		Basis Unterer Keuper
246,5 Ma	Muschelkalk	Ob.Buntsandstein Mittl. Buntsandstein Unt. Buntsandstein	so + m	S1		Basis Oberer Buntsandstein
		Röt Solling-Folge Hardegsen-Folge Dethfurth-Folge		S3		
252,5 Ma		Volpriehausen-Folge Bemburg-Folge Calvörde-Folge	su + sm	S4 X1'		Basis Mittlerer Buntsandstein
		Mölin-Zyklus Friesland-Zyklus Ohre-Zyklus Aller-Zyklus Leine-Zyklus Stadtfurt-Zyklus Werra-Zyklus		X1		Basis Unterer Buntsandstein
258 Ma	Zechstein			Z1 Z3		
					Top Zechstein	
300 Ma	Rotliegend	Oberrotliegend Unterrotliegend				Basis Zechstein
326,3 Ma	Oberkarbon (Siles)	Stefan Westfal Namur				
		Vise				
353,8 Ma	Unterkarbon (Dinant)	Tournai				
	Devon					



Division of the model into tiles

- Size and complexity
- Boundary of a tile
- Easier harmonization
- Easier project management



Importance of harmonization:

- Different ways of fault modeling
- Position and dip of cross-border faults
- Depth and dip of horizons

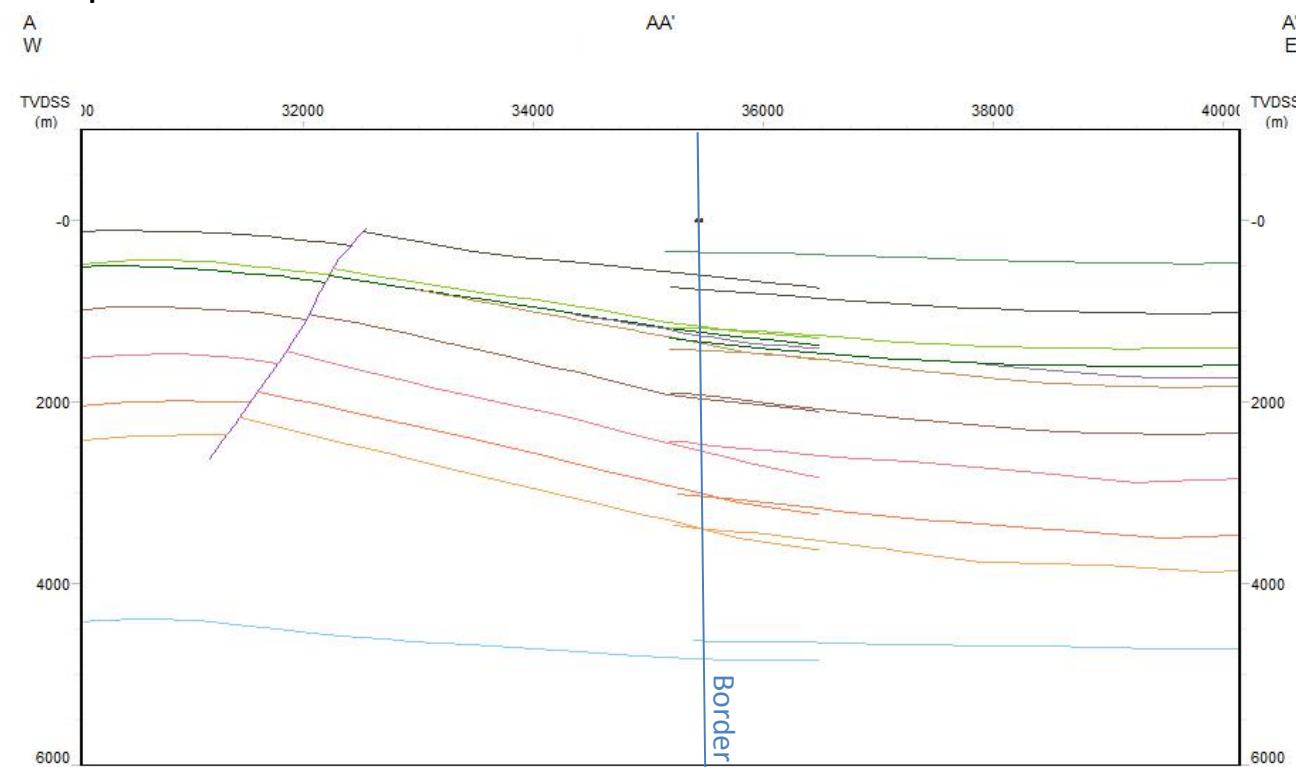


Figure from out-dated version of the model

The „Pilotregion“:

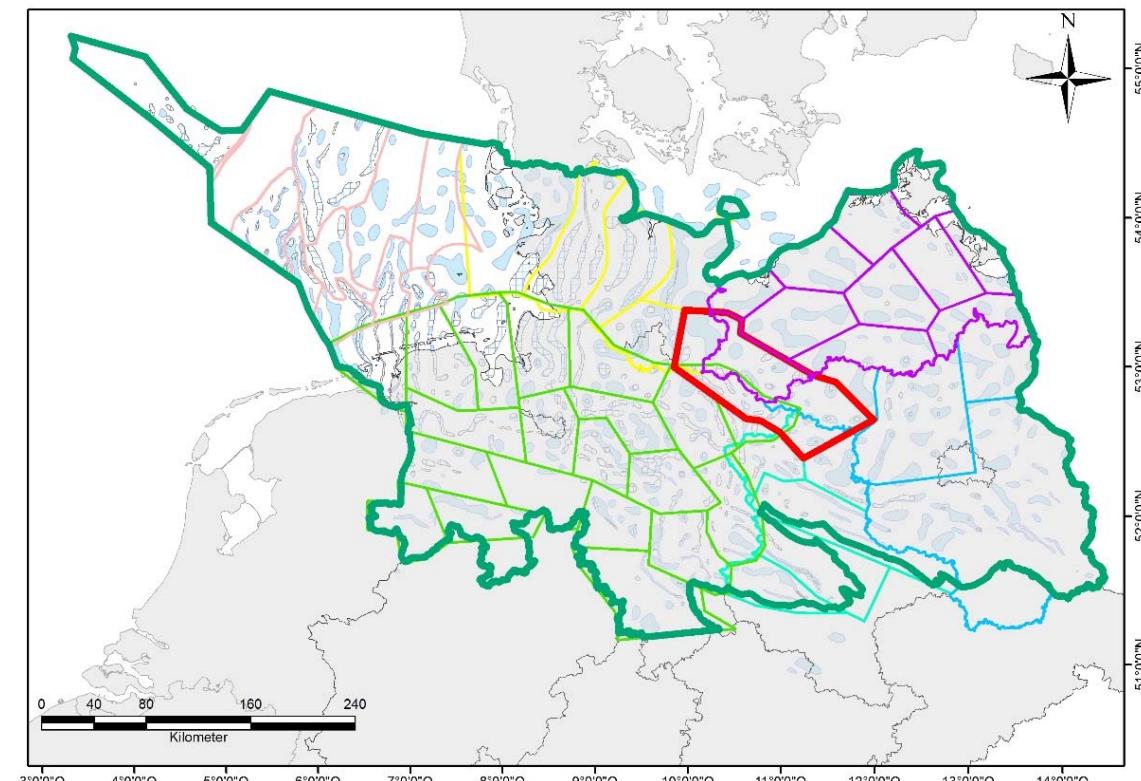
- (relatively) small area
- Comprises areas of (almost) every GSO
- Located in the area of the former inner-German border

Areal extend:
150 km x 50 km
(7.800 km²)

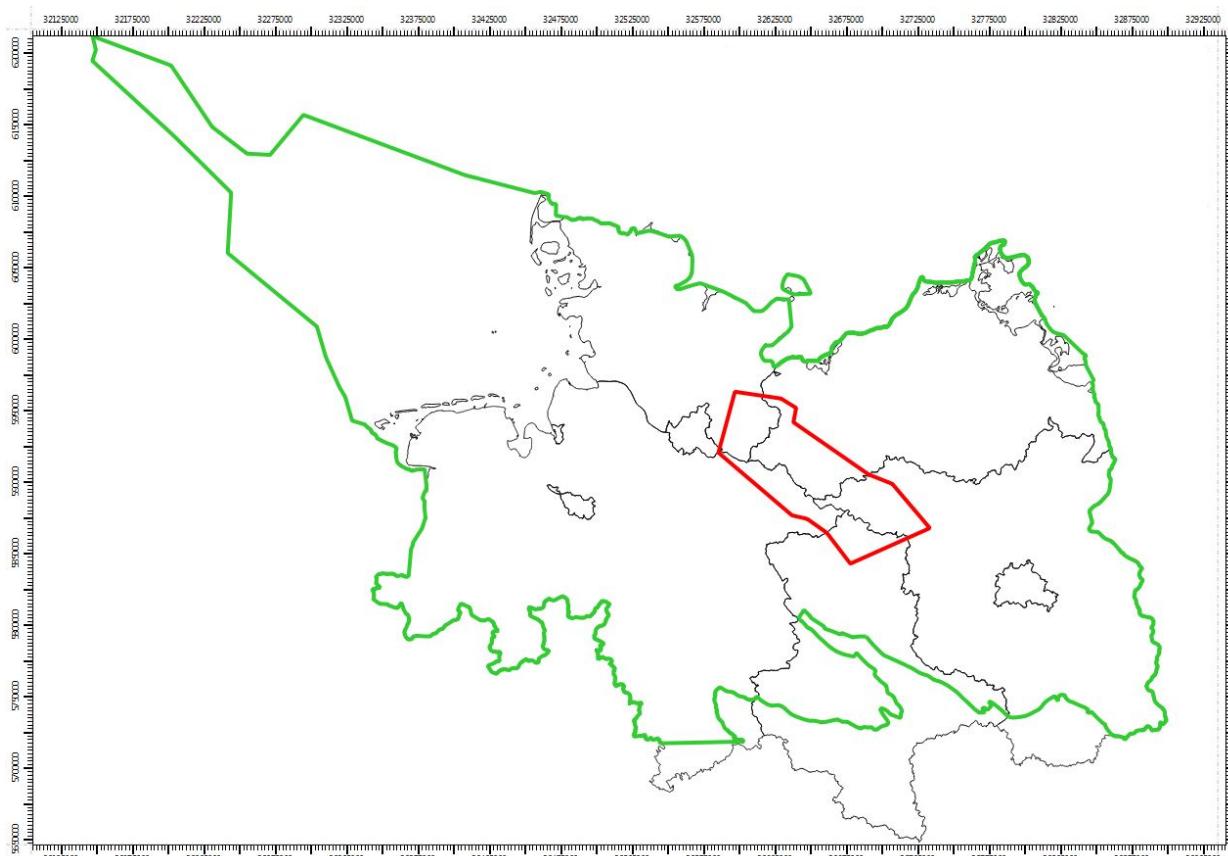
The model comprises:

- 16 horizons
- 24 Salt-diapirs
- ca. 200 faults

Modeling in 2016



The „Pilotregion“:



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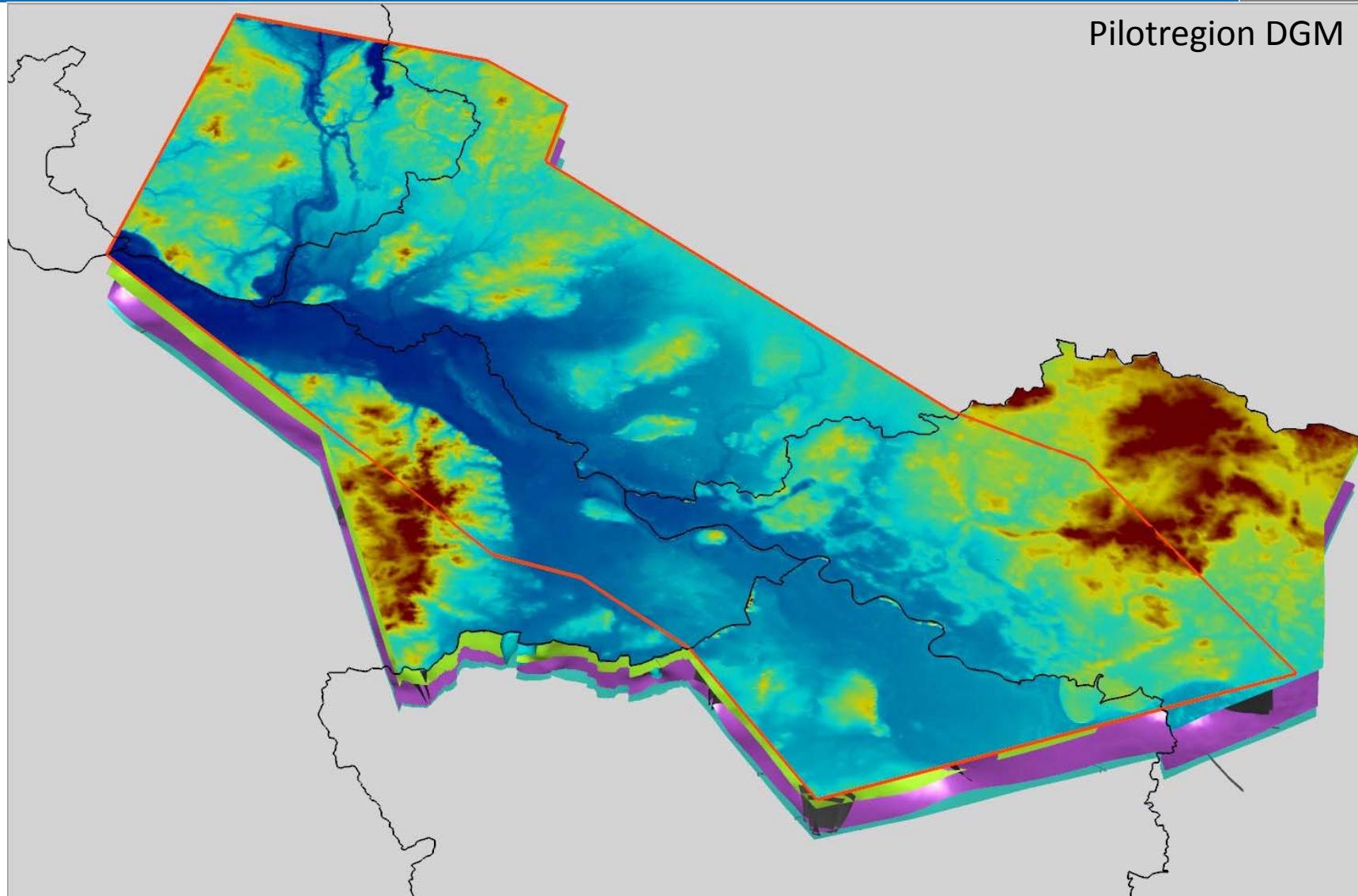
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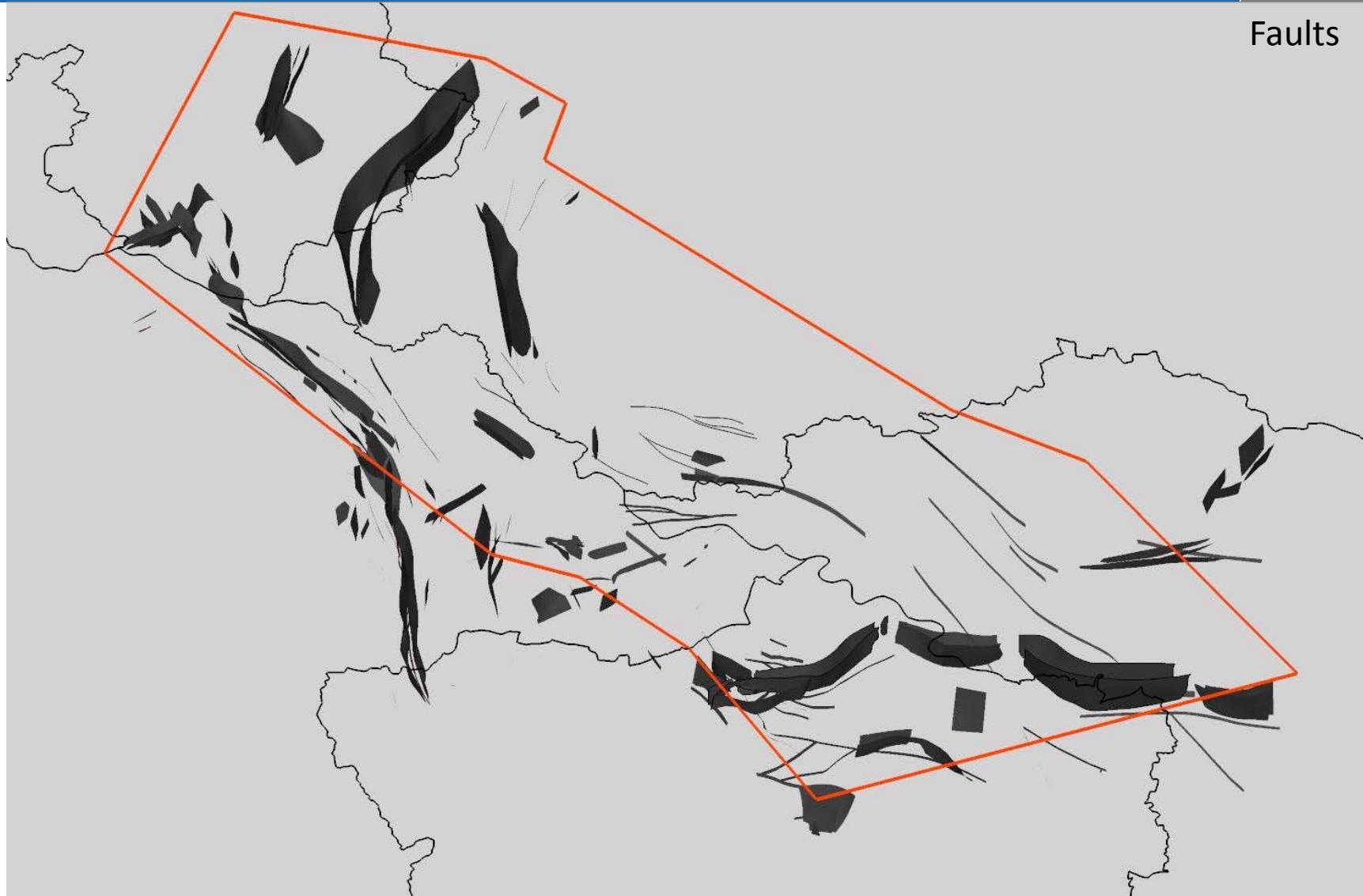
Project TUNB - The „Pilotregion“



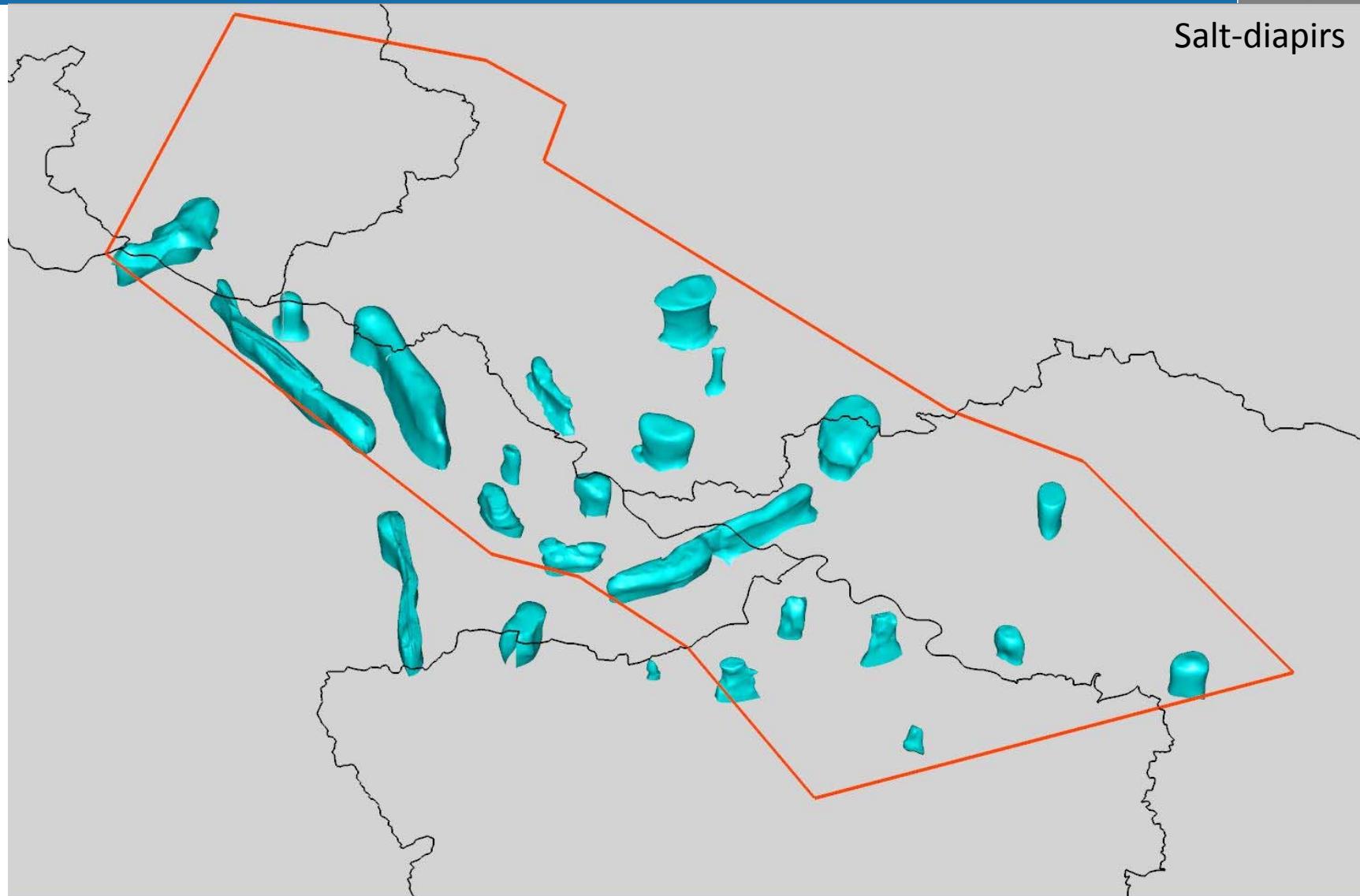
Pilotregion DGM



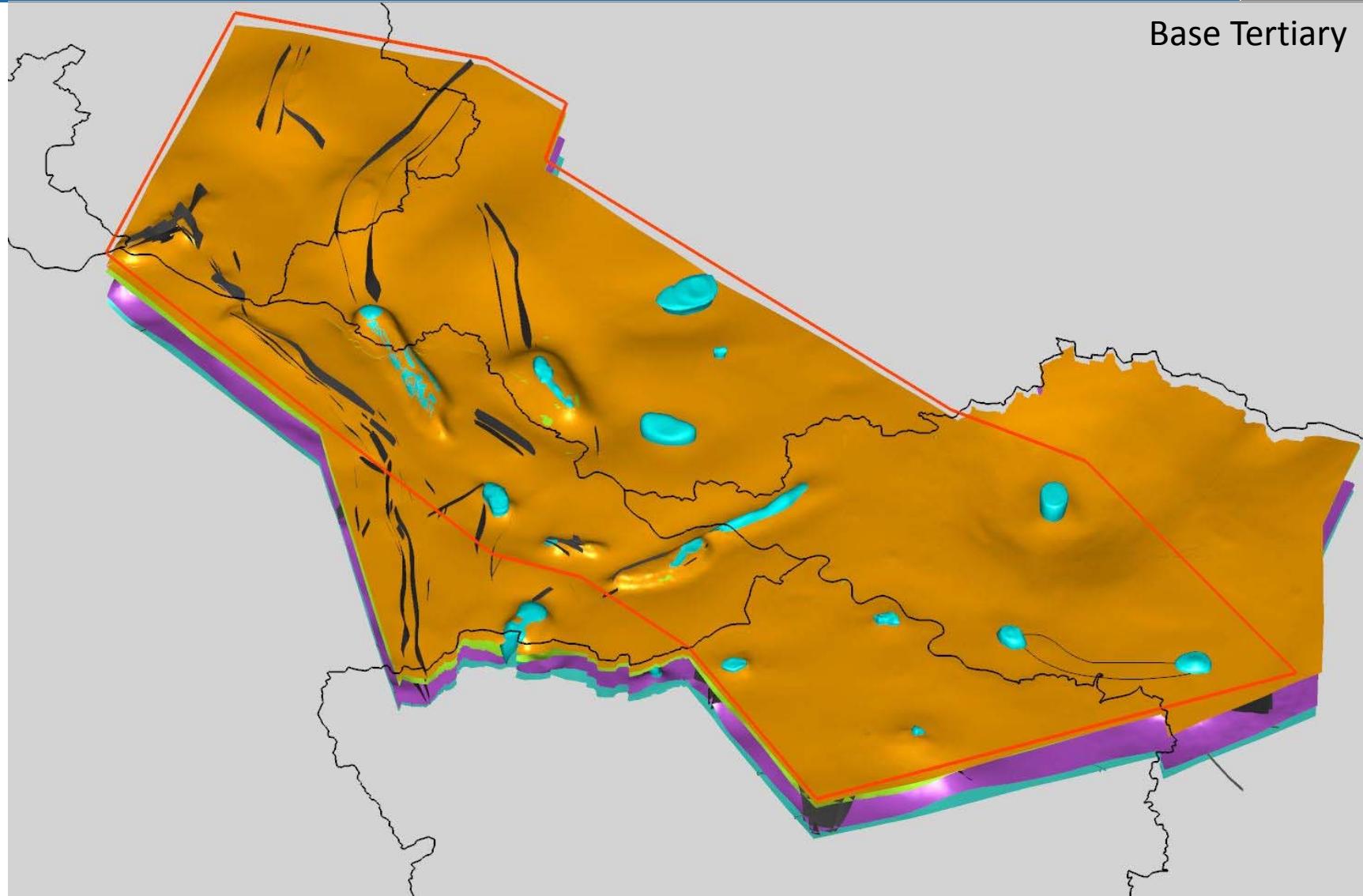
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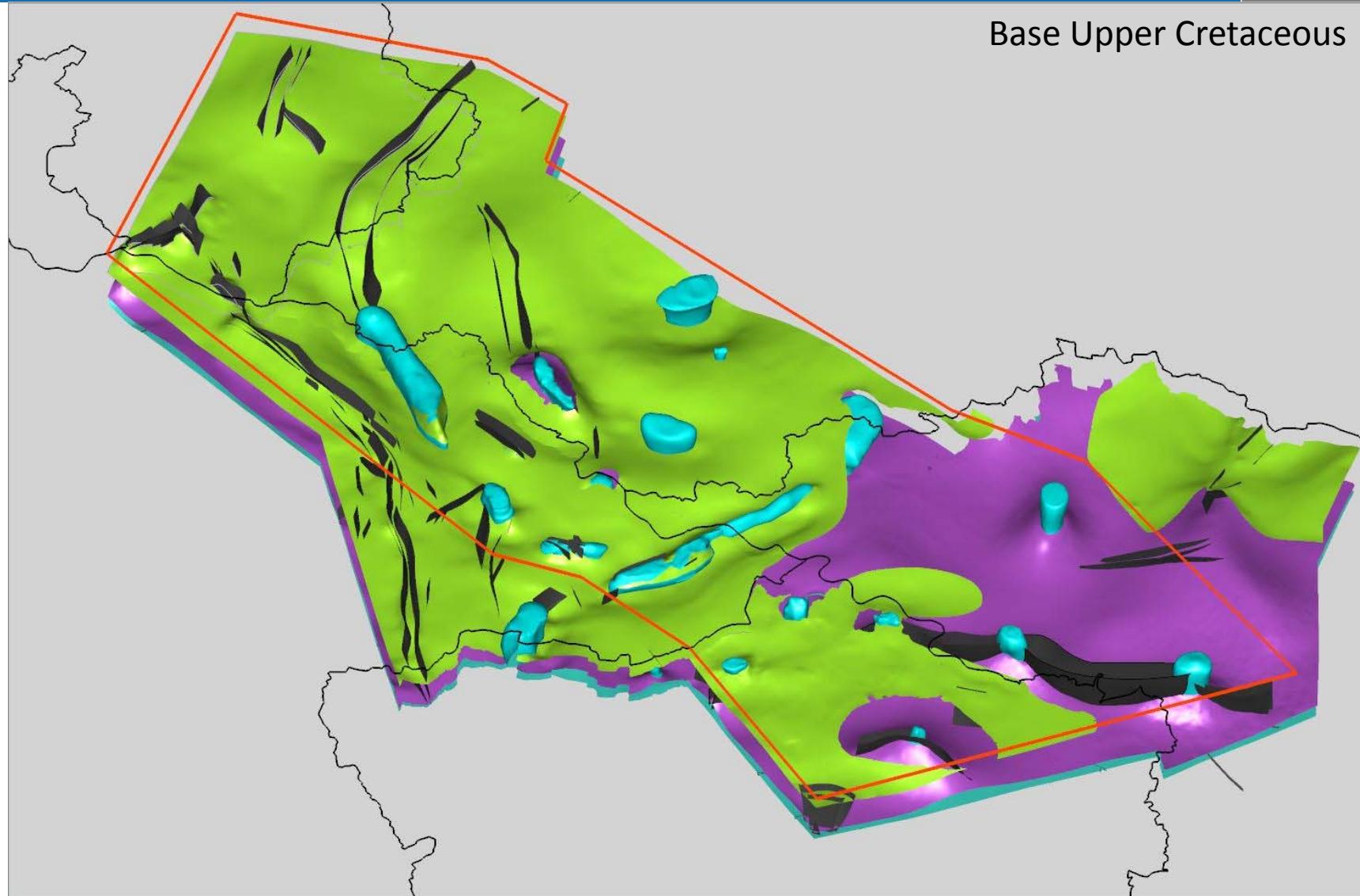
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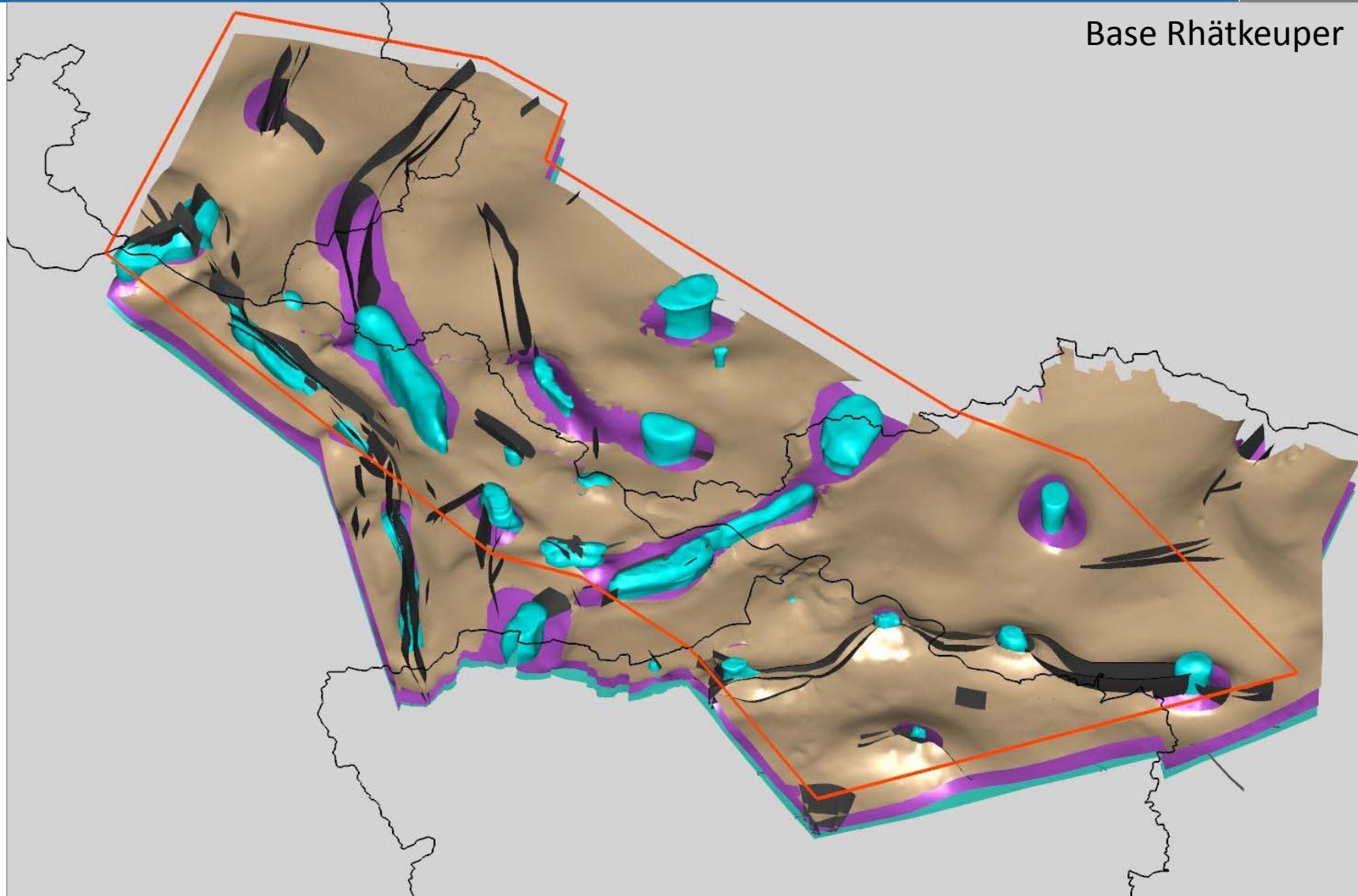
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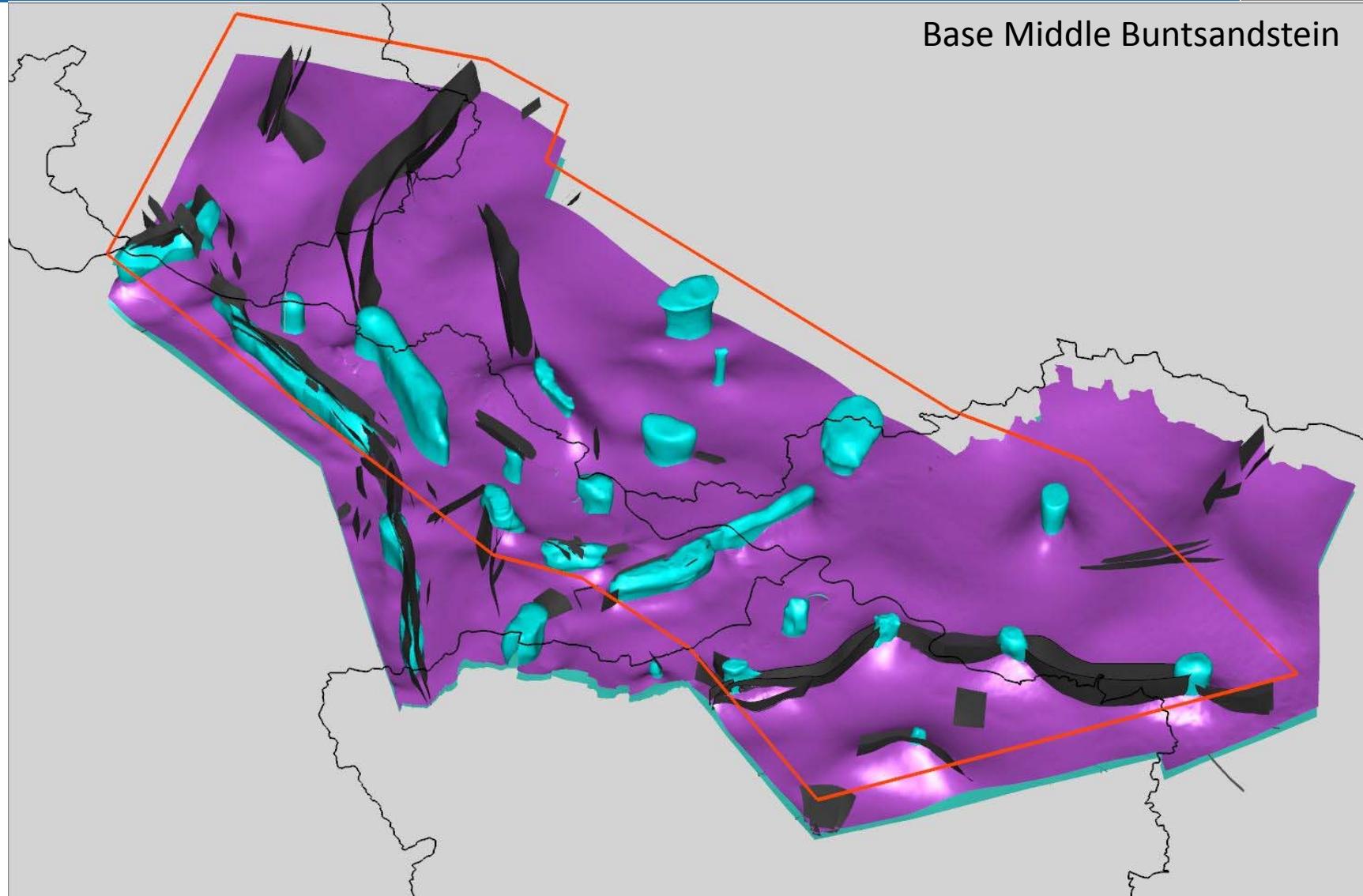
Base Rhätkeuper



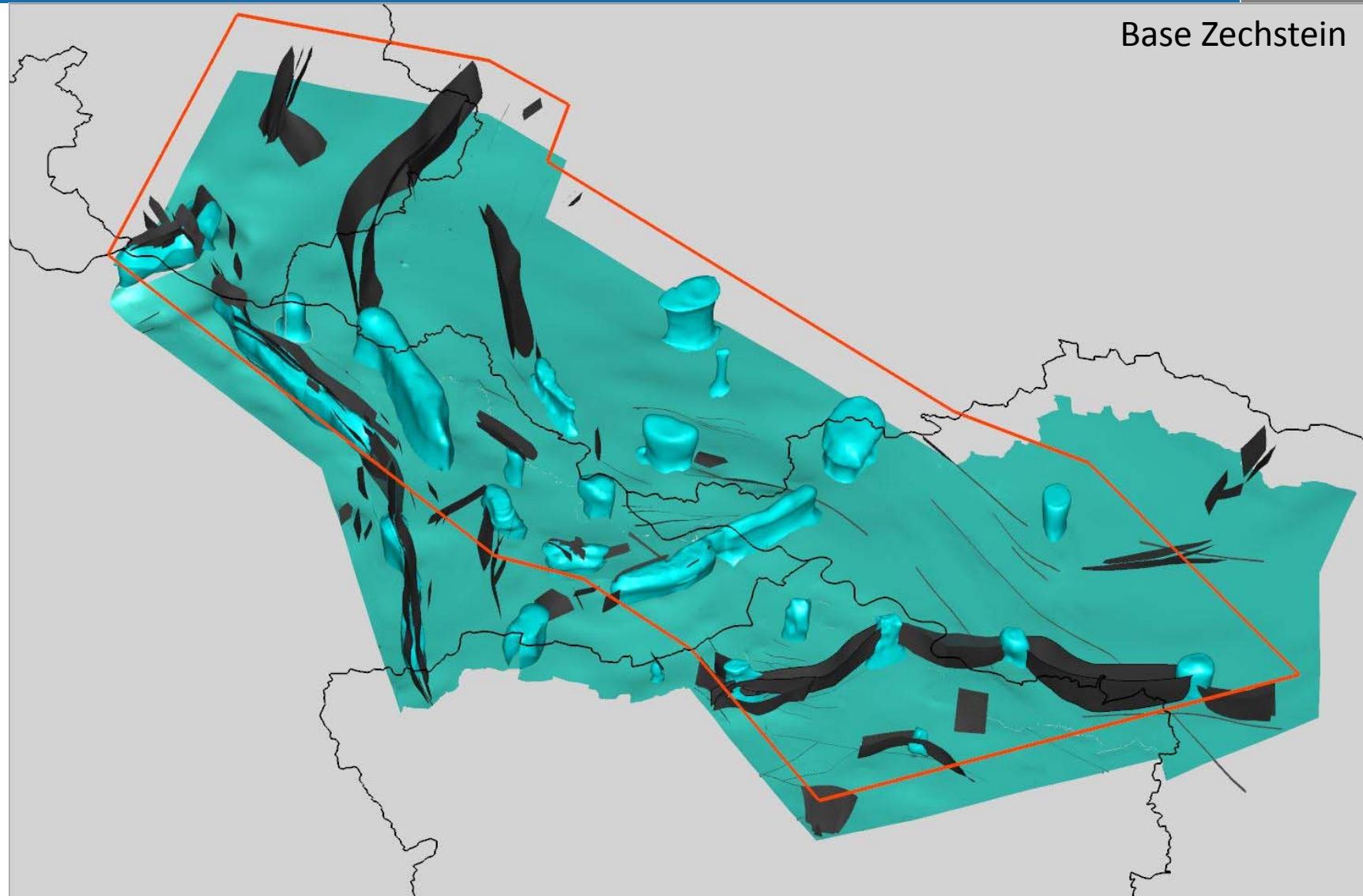
Project TUNB - The „Pilotregion“



Base Middle Buntsandstein

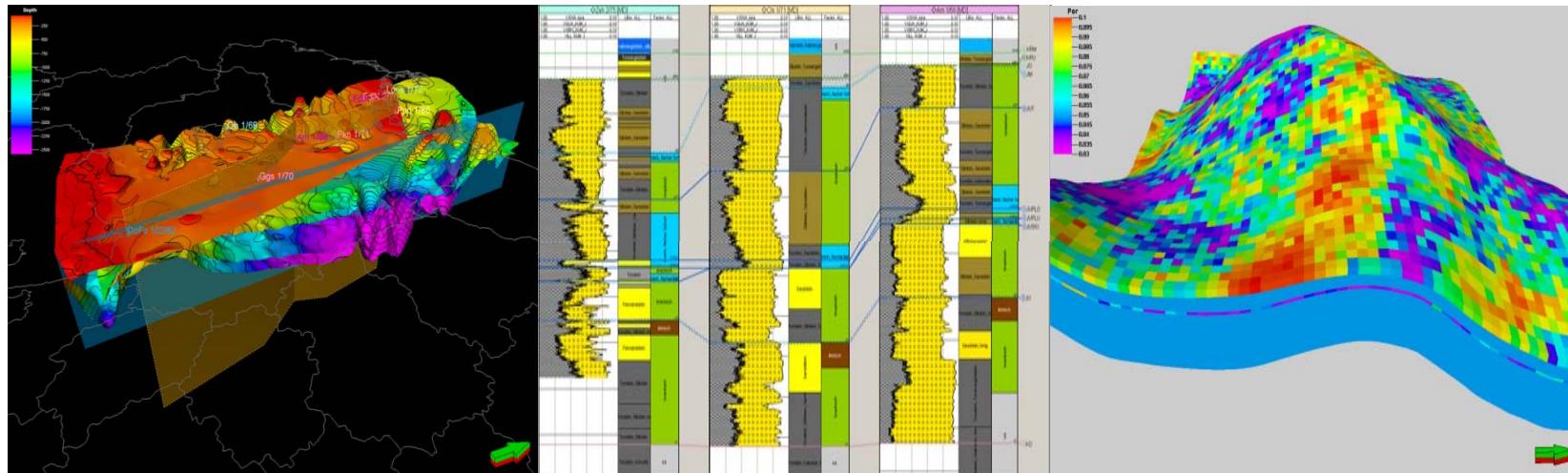


Project TUNB - The „Pilotregion“

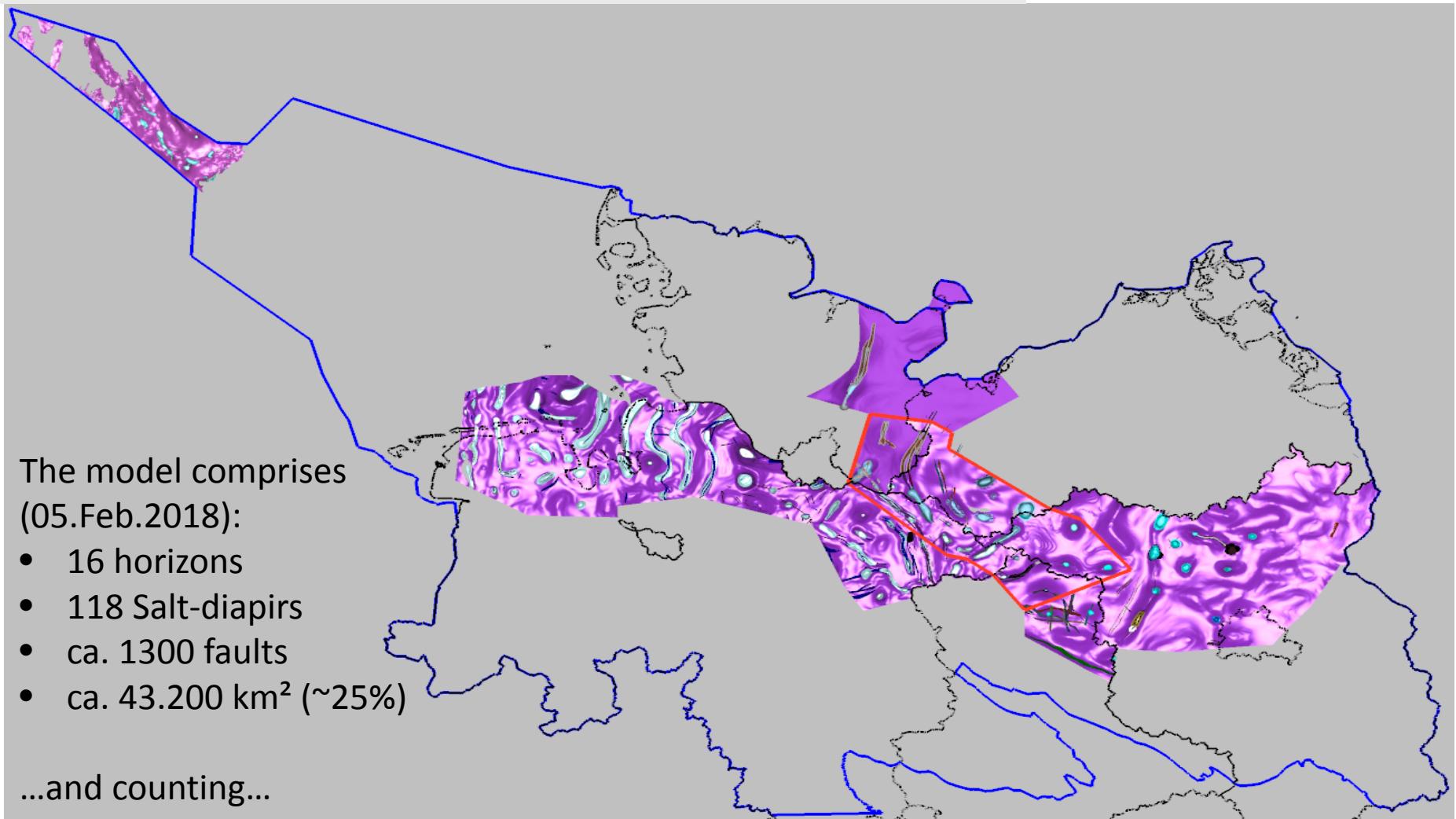


Outlook: ...6 years are a quite short time...

- Pilotregion: ~7.800 km², 24 Diapirs, ~200 Faults
- Full model: 170.000 km², >>100 Diapirs, ??? Faults
- Pilot-area represents ~5% of the full final model
- Pilotregion can be used to test further modeling (Volume- / Property-modeling)



Where are we now?



Thank you for your attention



3D model of the “Entenschnabel”
(German North Sea) in Minecraft.
Realized together with BGS



Thank you for your attention

