

Geology of the Groningen Field

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Delft, 1st February 2018

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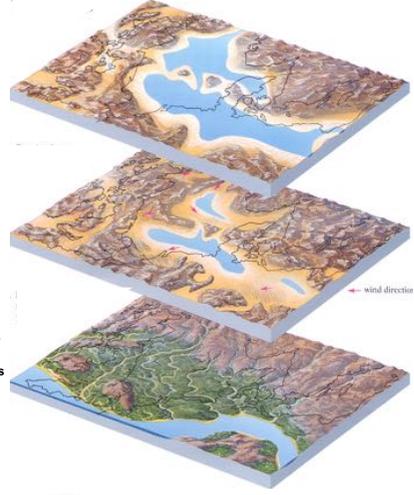
Groningen Gas Field

Three Geological Success Factors

SEAL
250 mln years BP
Permian
Zechstein Sea

RESERVOIR
270 mln years BP
Early Permian
Desert

SOURCE
300 mln years BP
Late Carboniferous
Tropical Forest

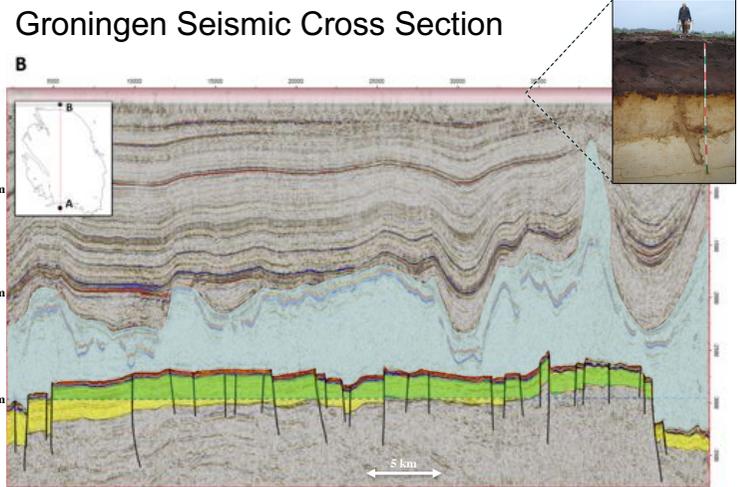


— wind direction

Modified after Kroonenberg, 2008

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Groningen Seismic Cross Section



Modified after: De Jager & Visser, 2017

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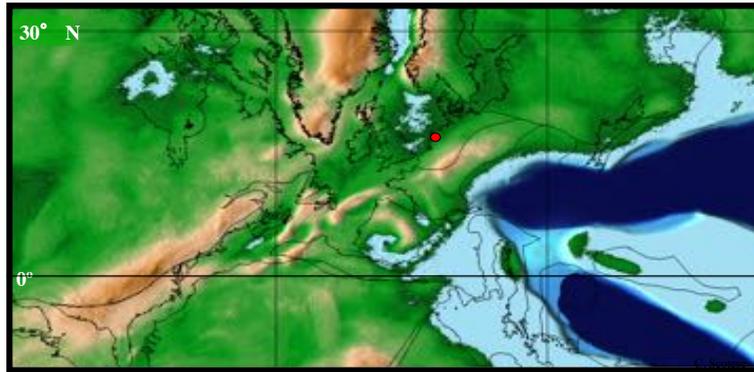
The Reservoir



Source: SPB Atlas, 2011

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Mid Permian – 240 MY

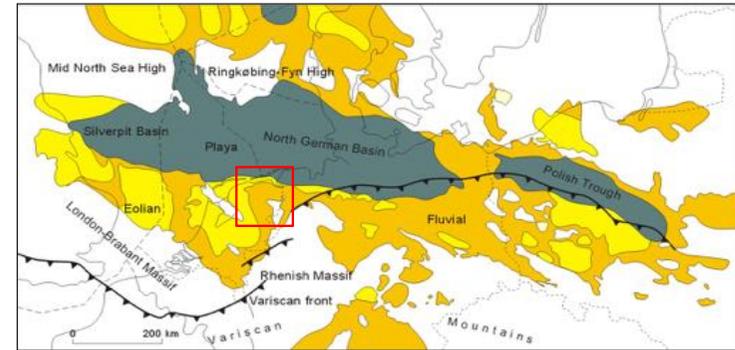


In a landlocked position at some 15° to 20° North, the Netherlands was exposed to a hot and dry climate

Source: Scotese, 2003



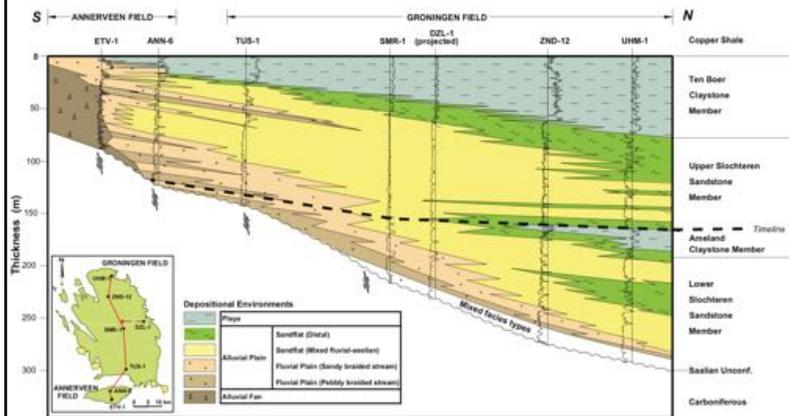
Southern Permian Basin Rotliegend Paleogeography



Source: Geluk, 2007



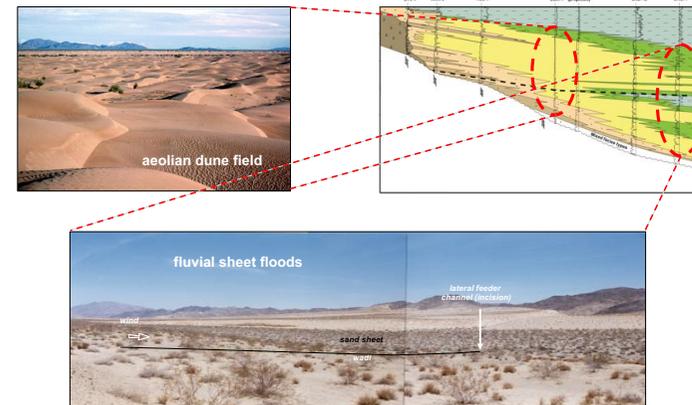
Rotliegend in Groningen – Depositional Environments

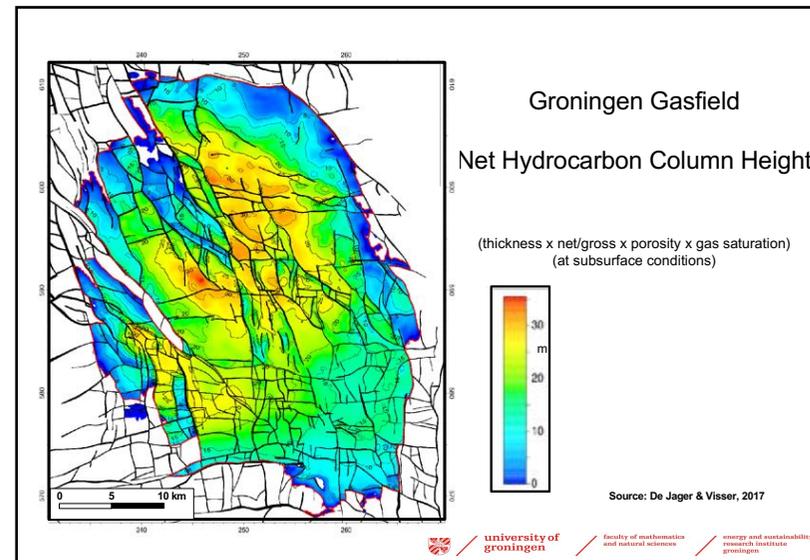
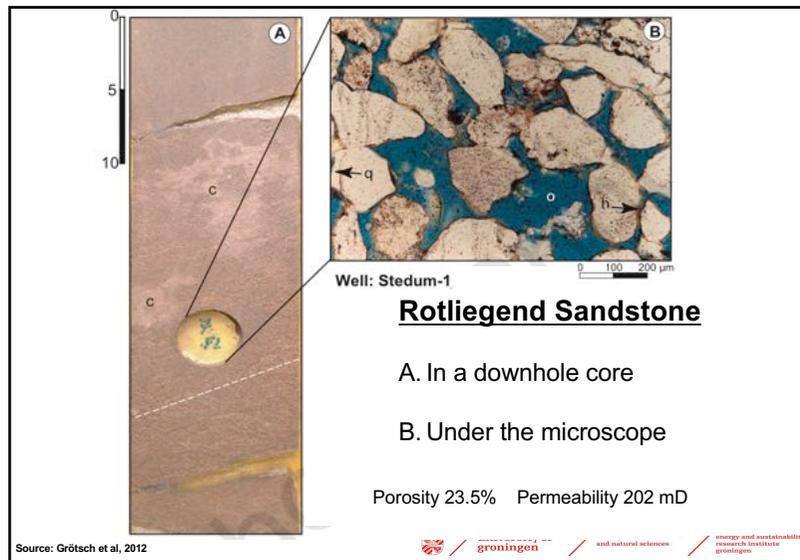
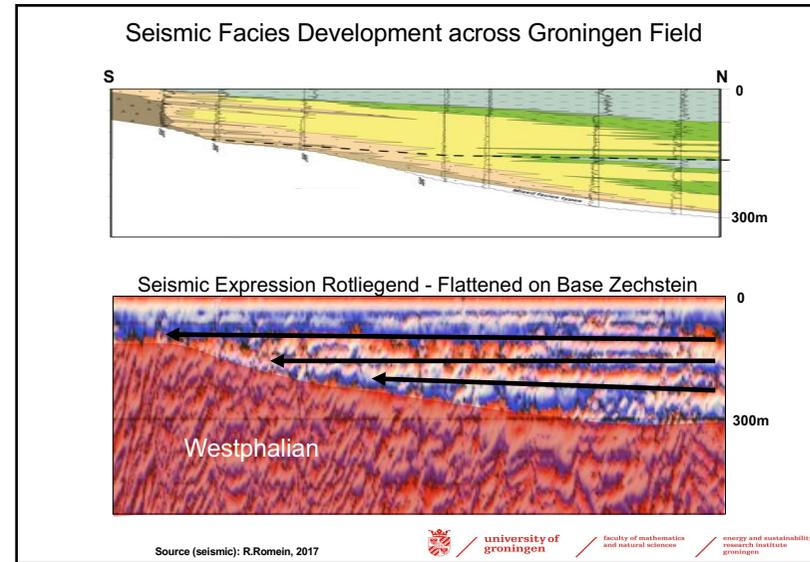
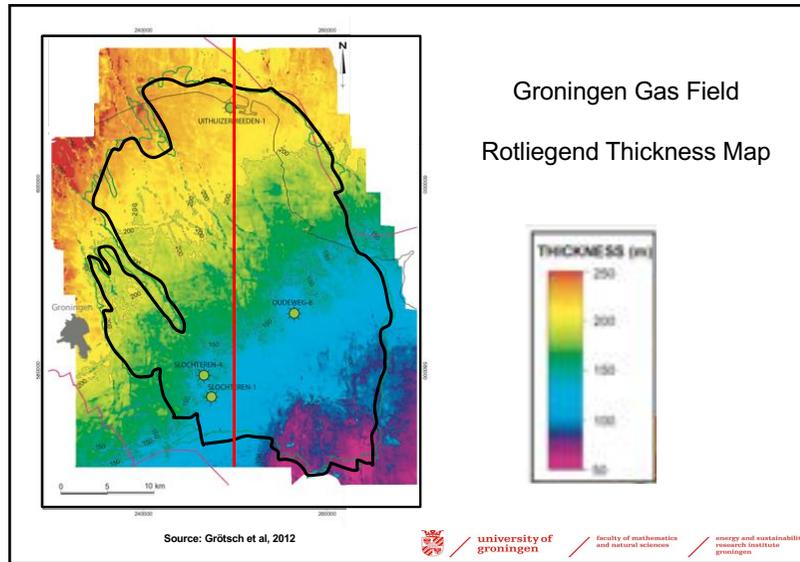


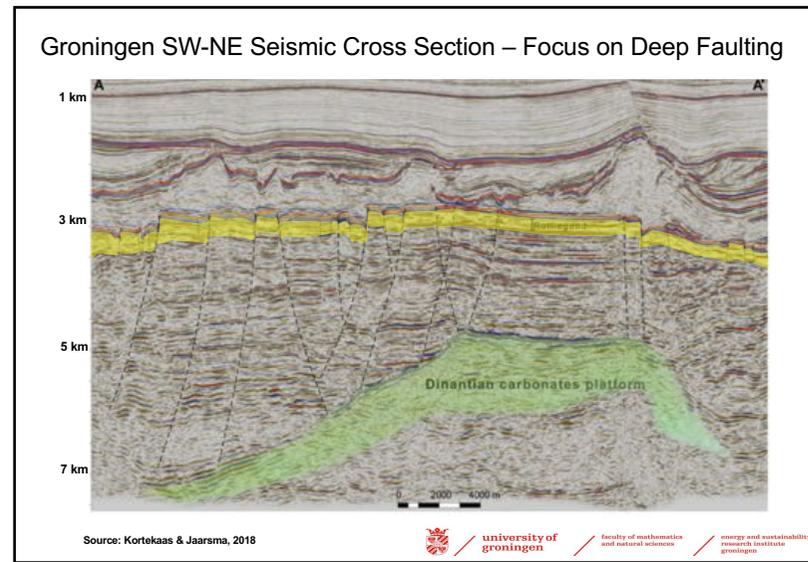
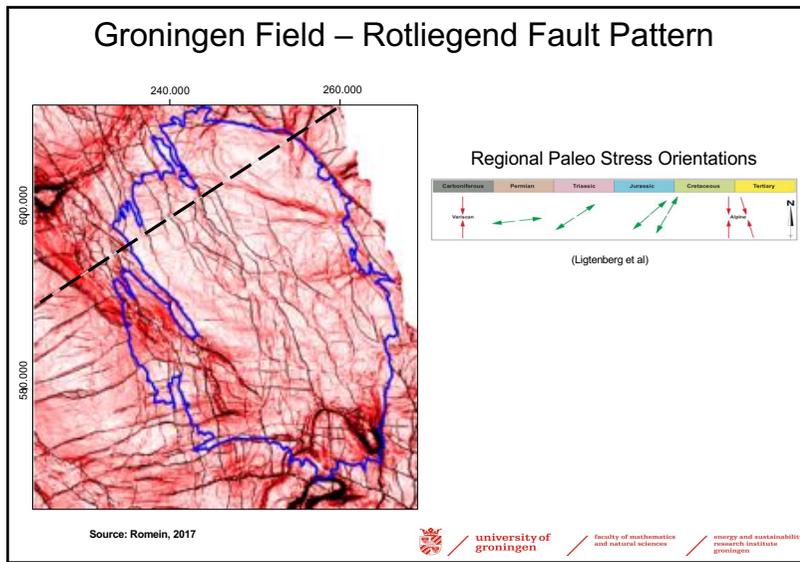
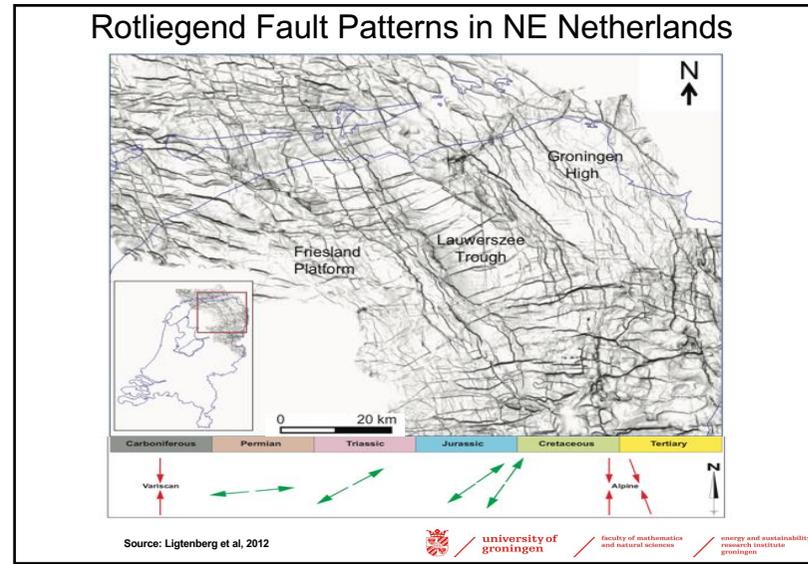
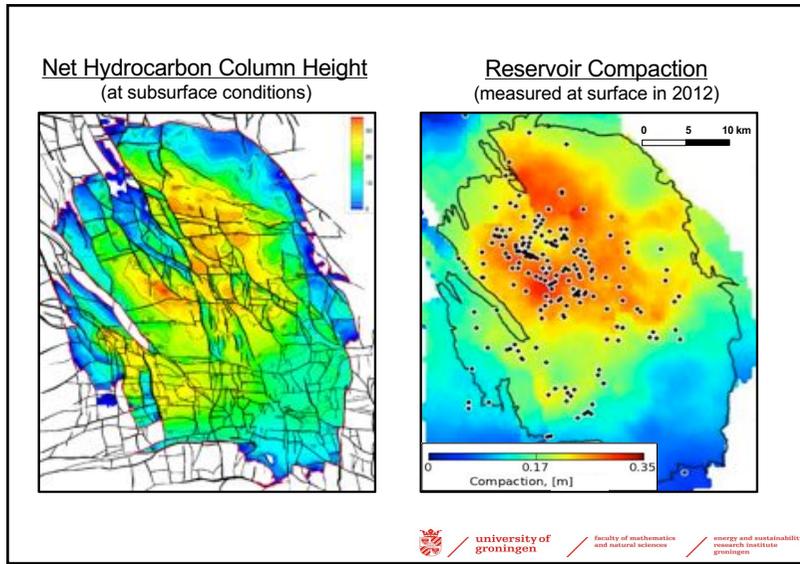
Source: Grötsch et al, 2012

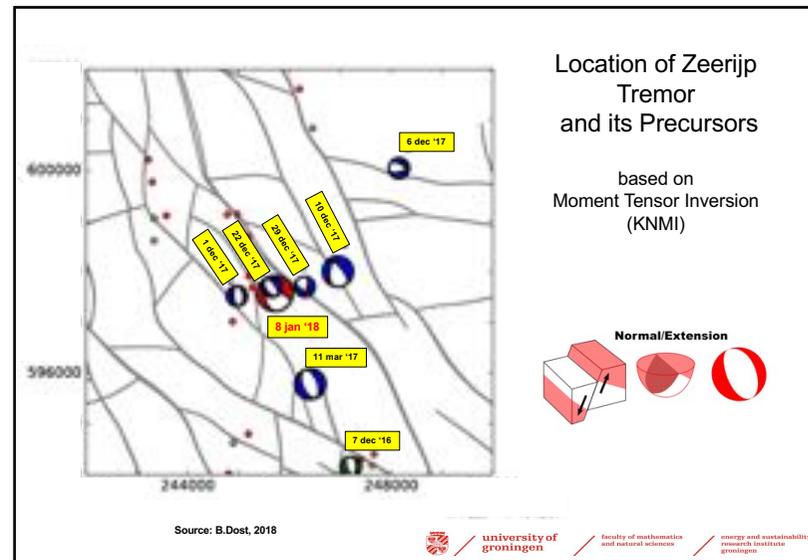
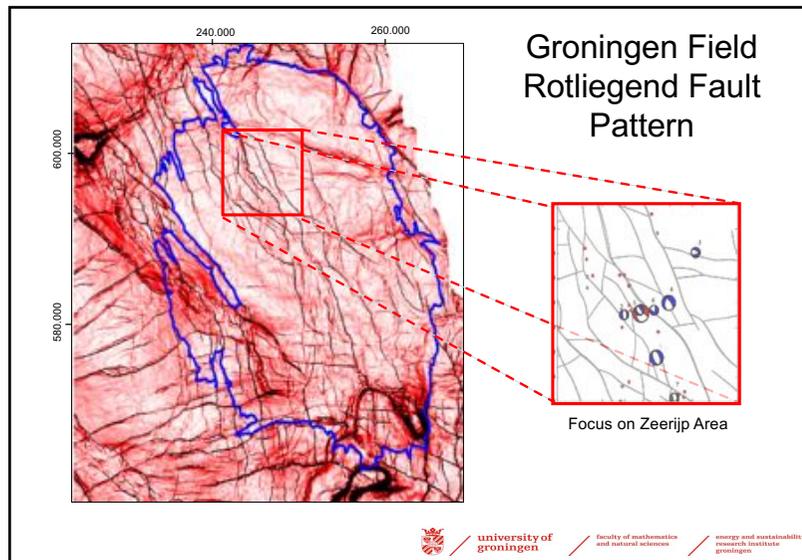
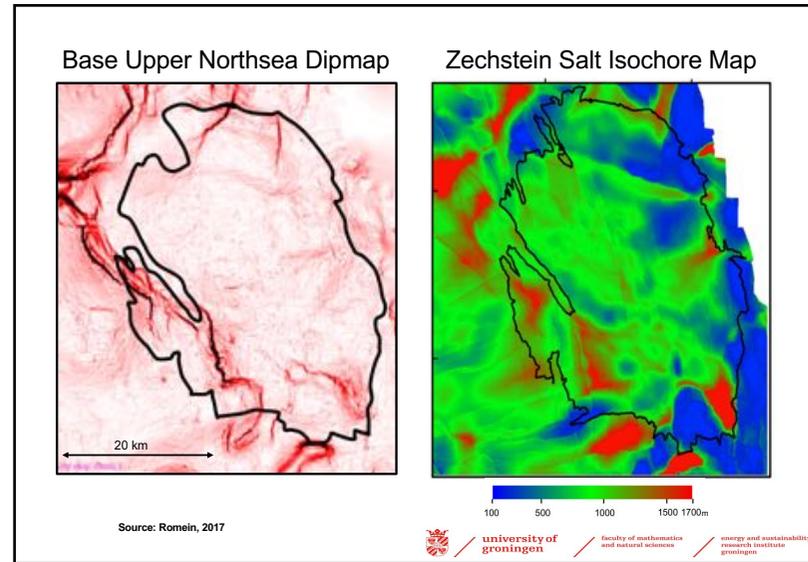
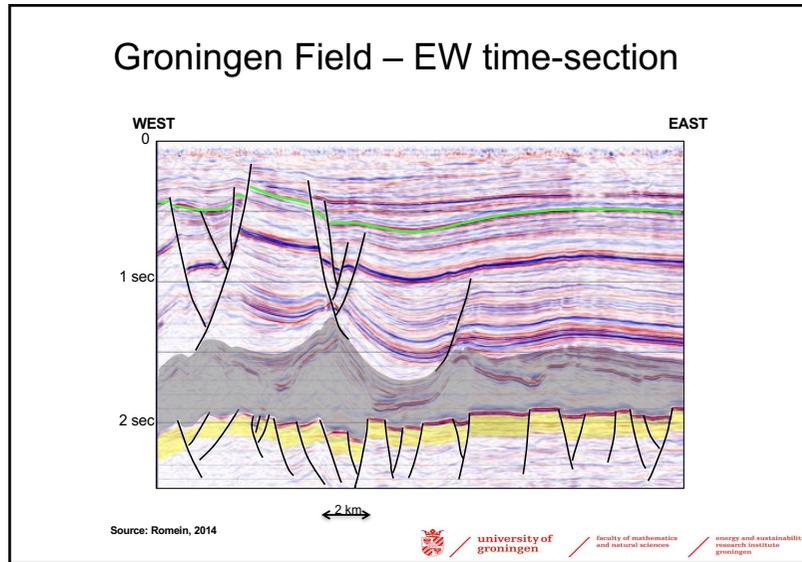


Rotliegend – Environments of Deposition







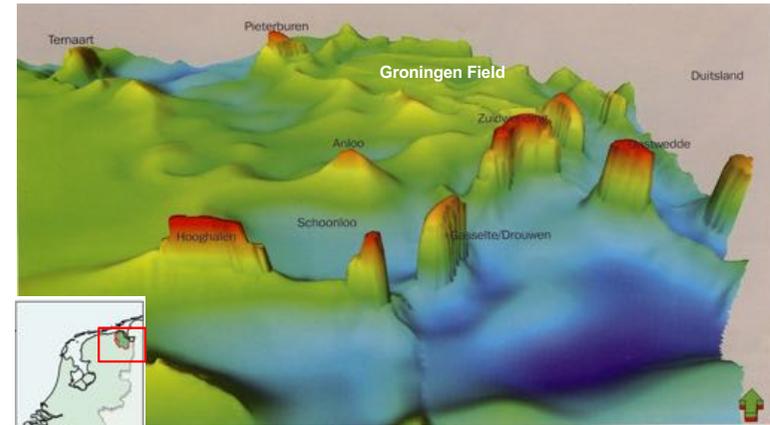


The Salt



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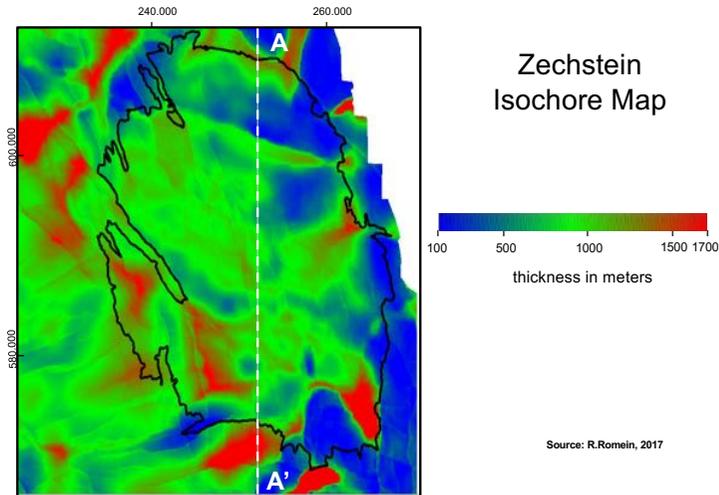
Top Zechstein Salt NE Netherlands



Source: Meijles, 2010

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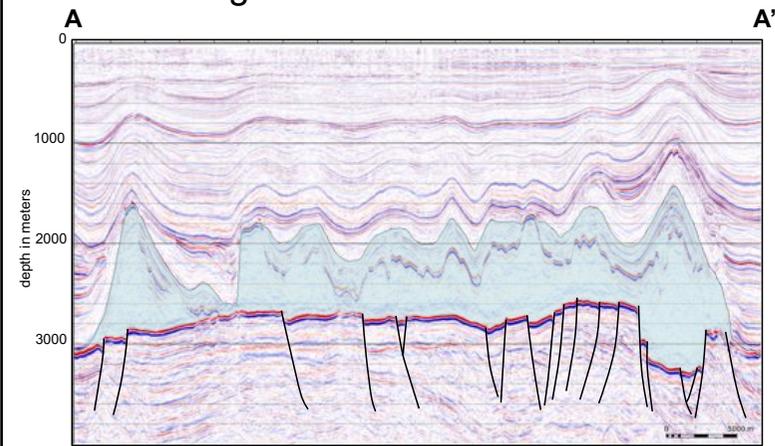
Zechstein Isochore Map



Source: R.Romein, 2017

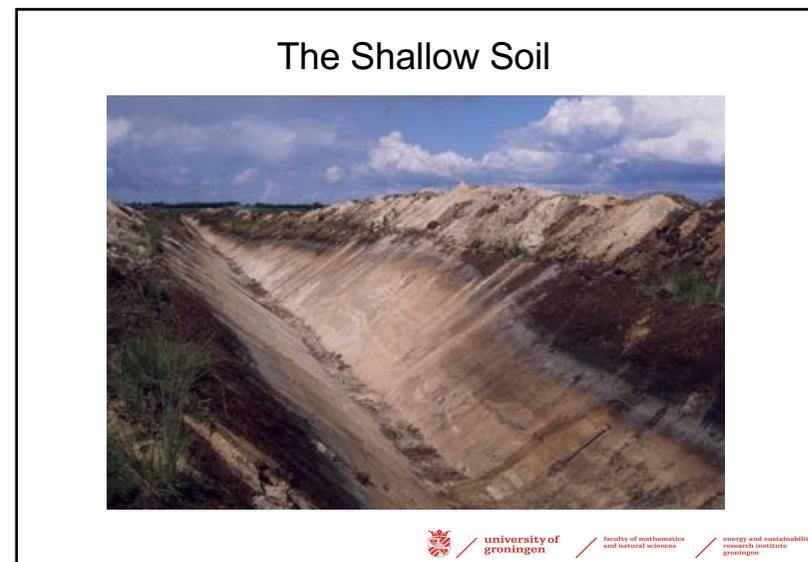
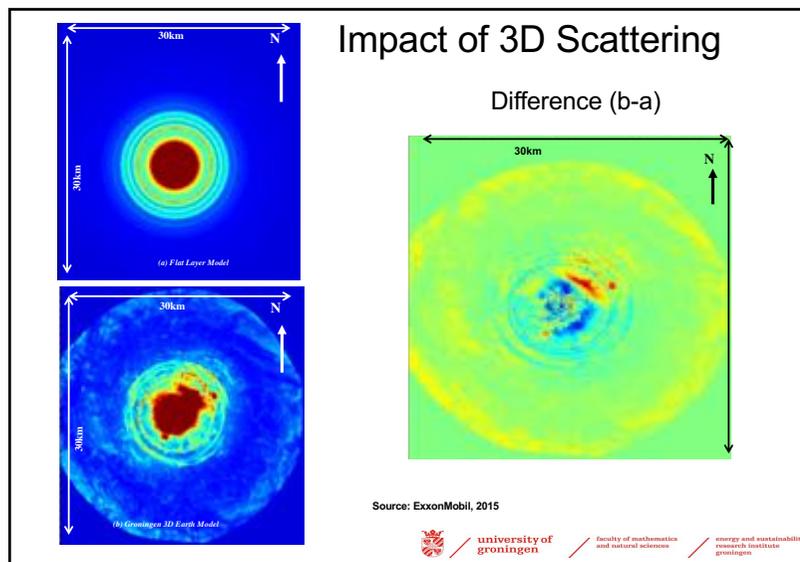
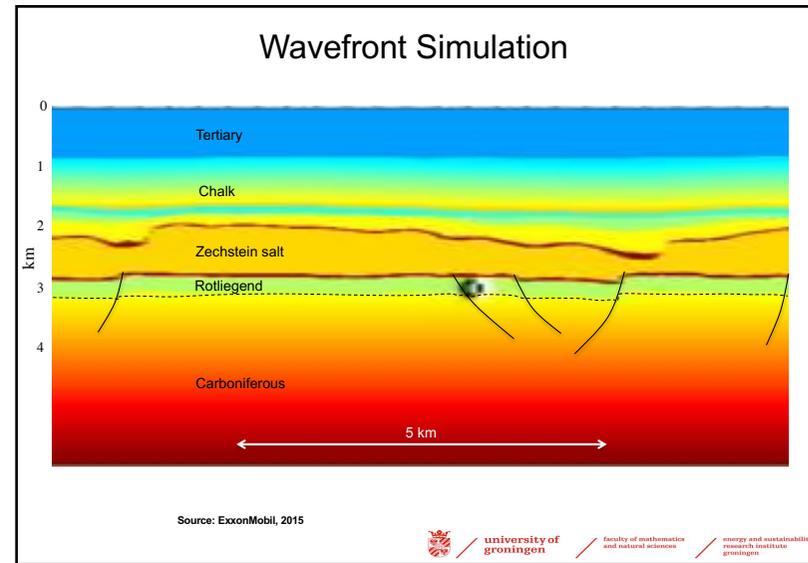
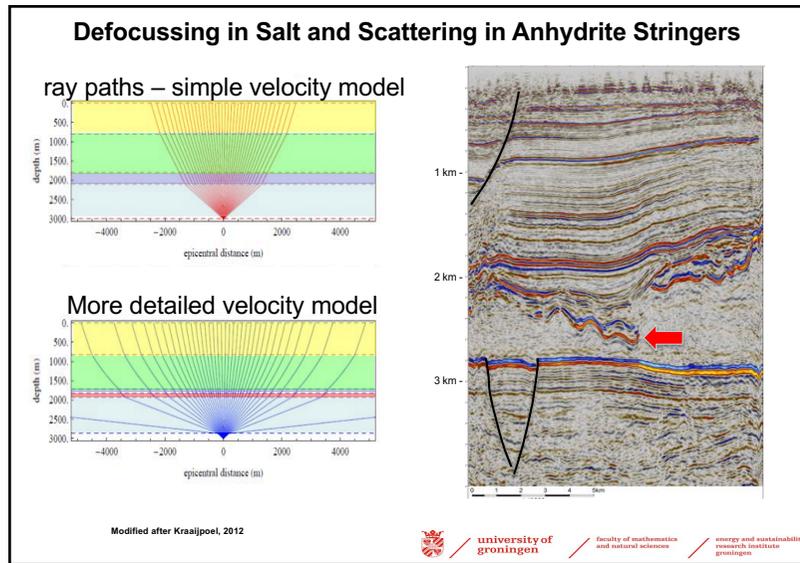
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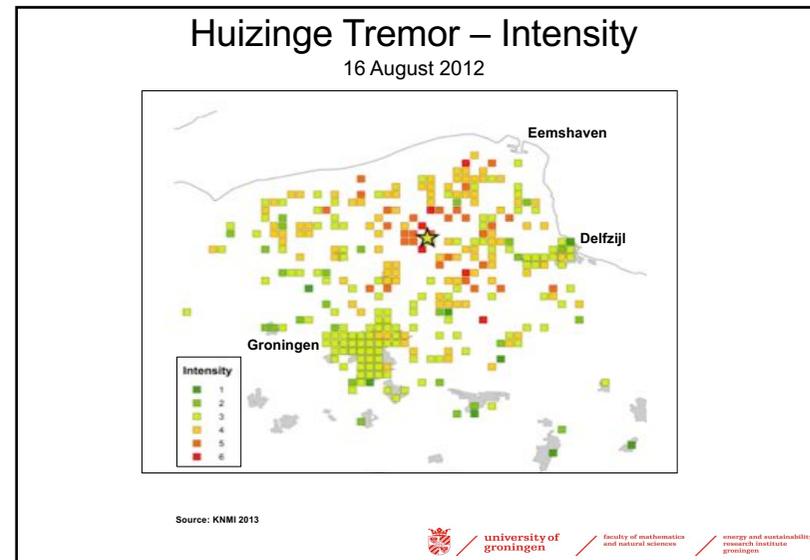
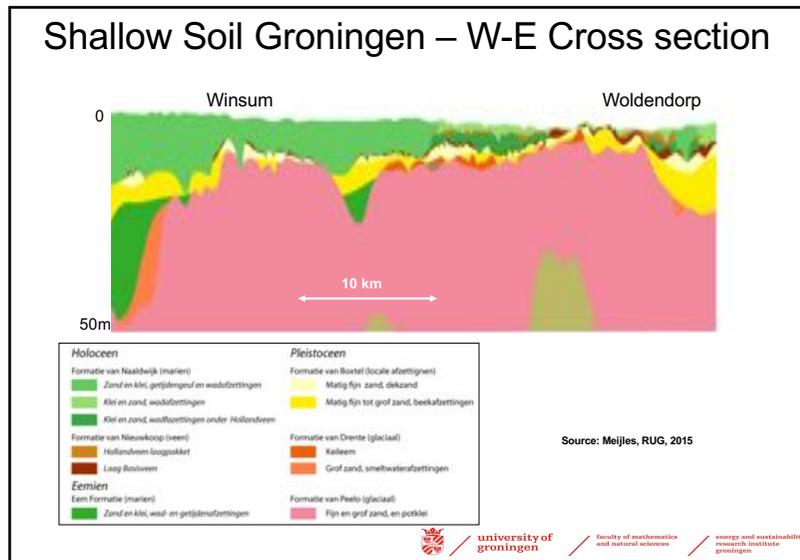
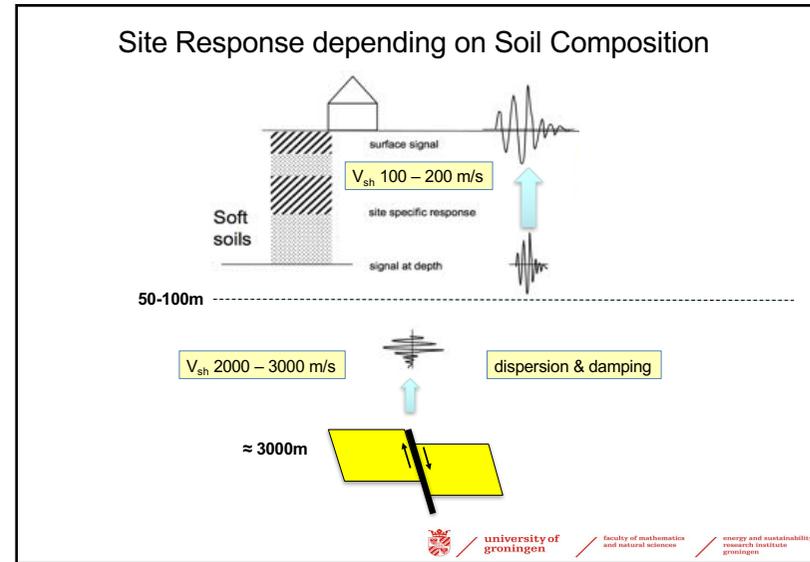
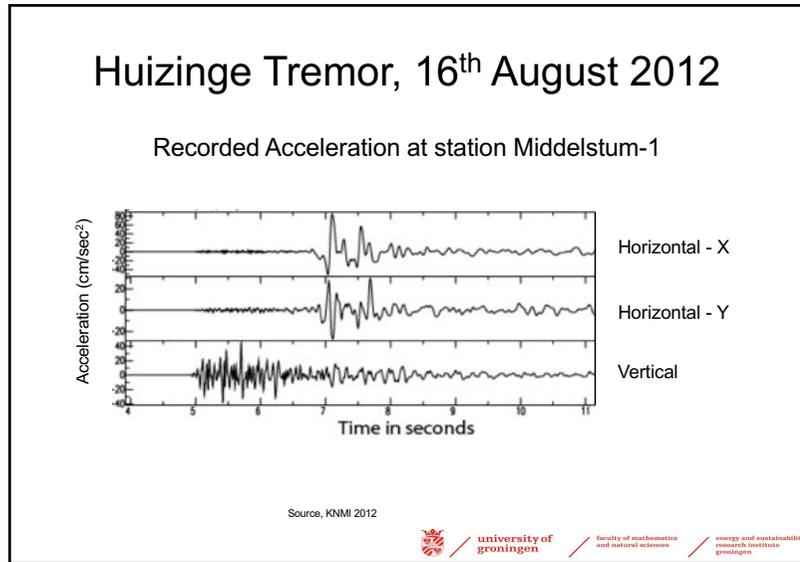
Groningen Gasfield – NS Transect

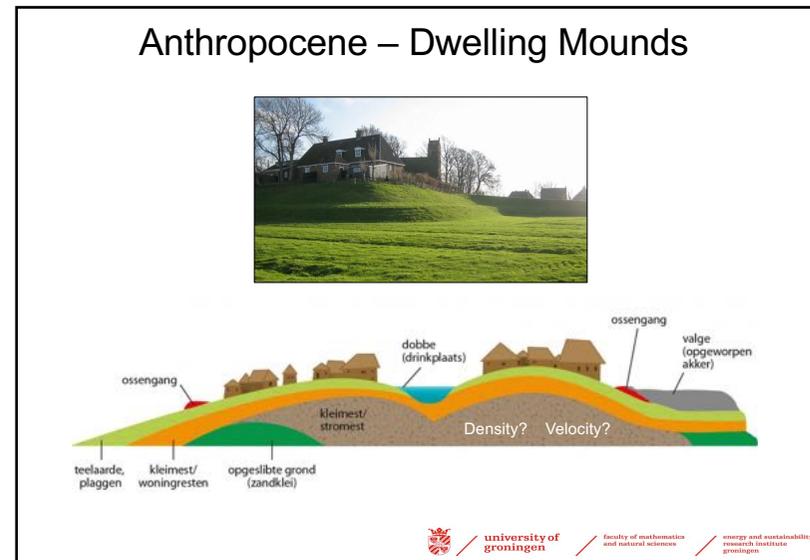
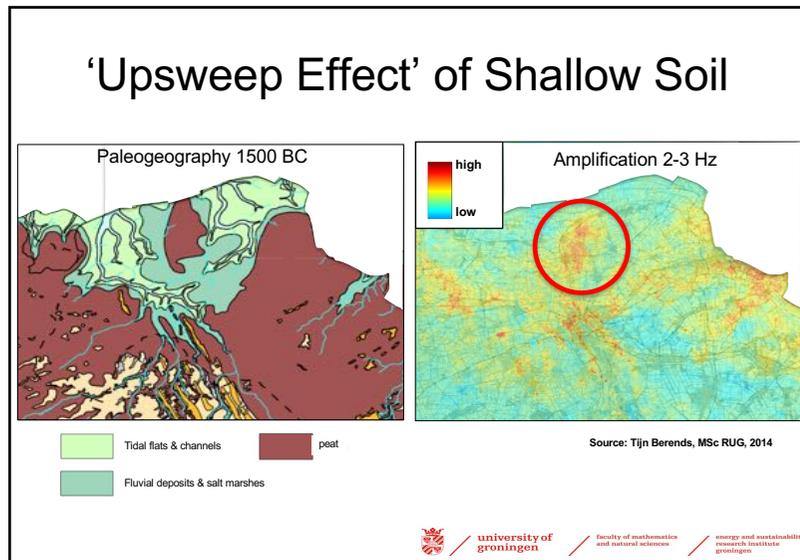
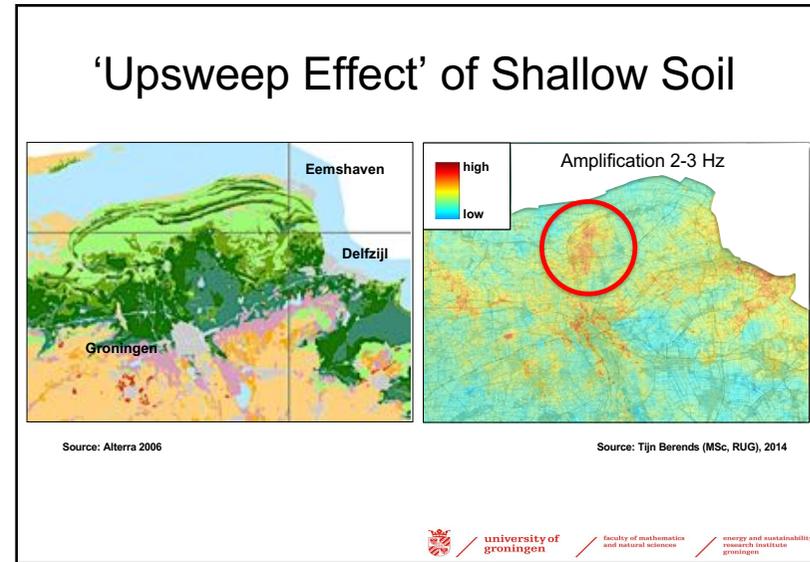
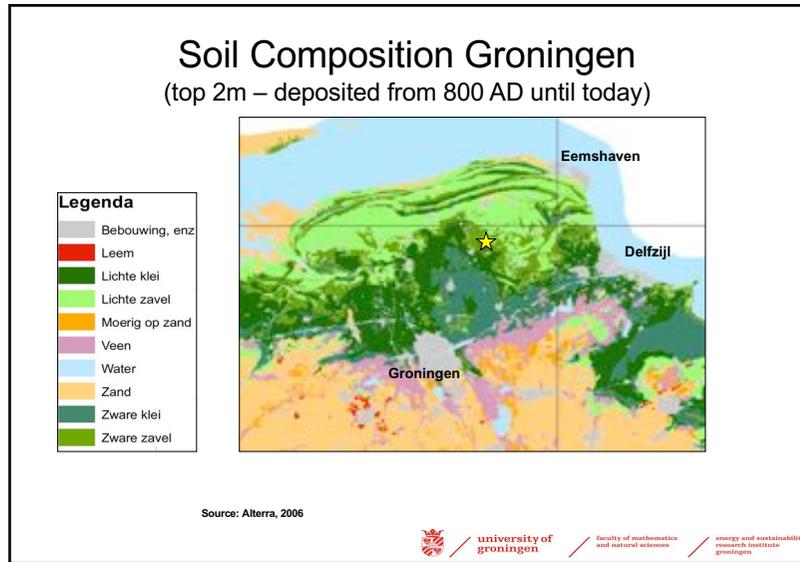


Source: R.Romein, 2017

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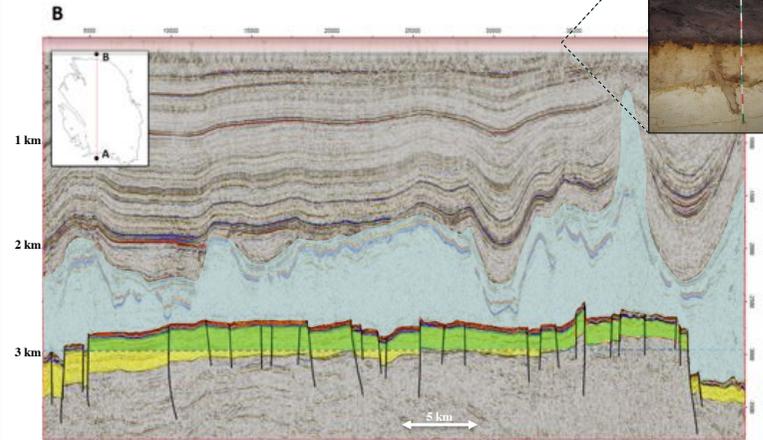


Locations of Dwelling Mounds in Groningen and Friesland (from 600 AD onward)



Source: Landschapsbeheer Friesland & Groningen

Groningen Seismic Cross Section



Modified after: De Jager & Visser, 2017

Special Thanks to:



Jan de Jager

Clemens Visser

Remco Romein

