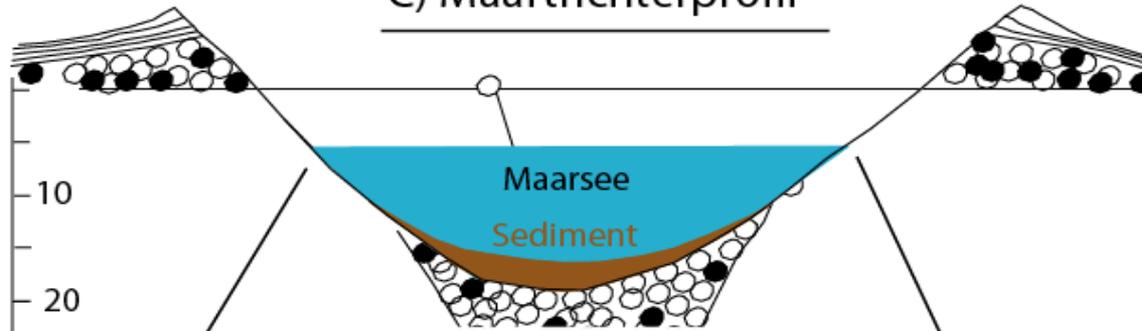
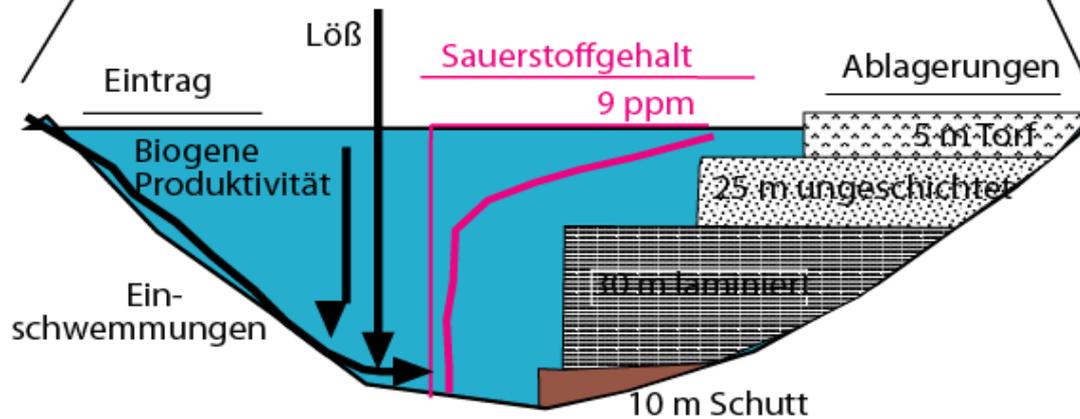


C) Maartrichterprofil



D) Seeprofil

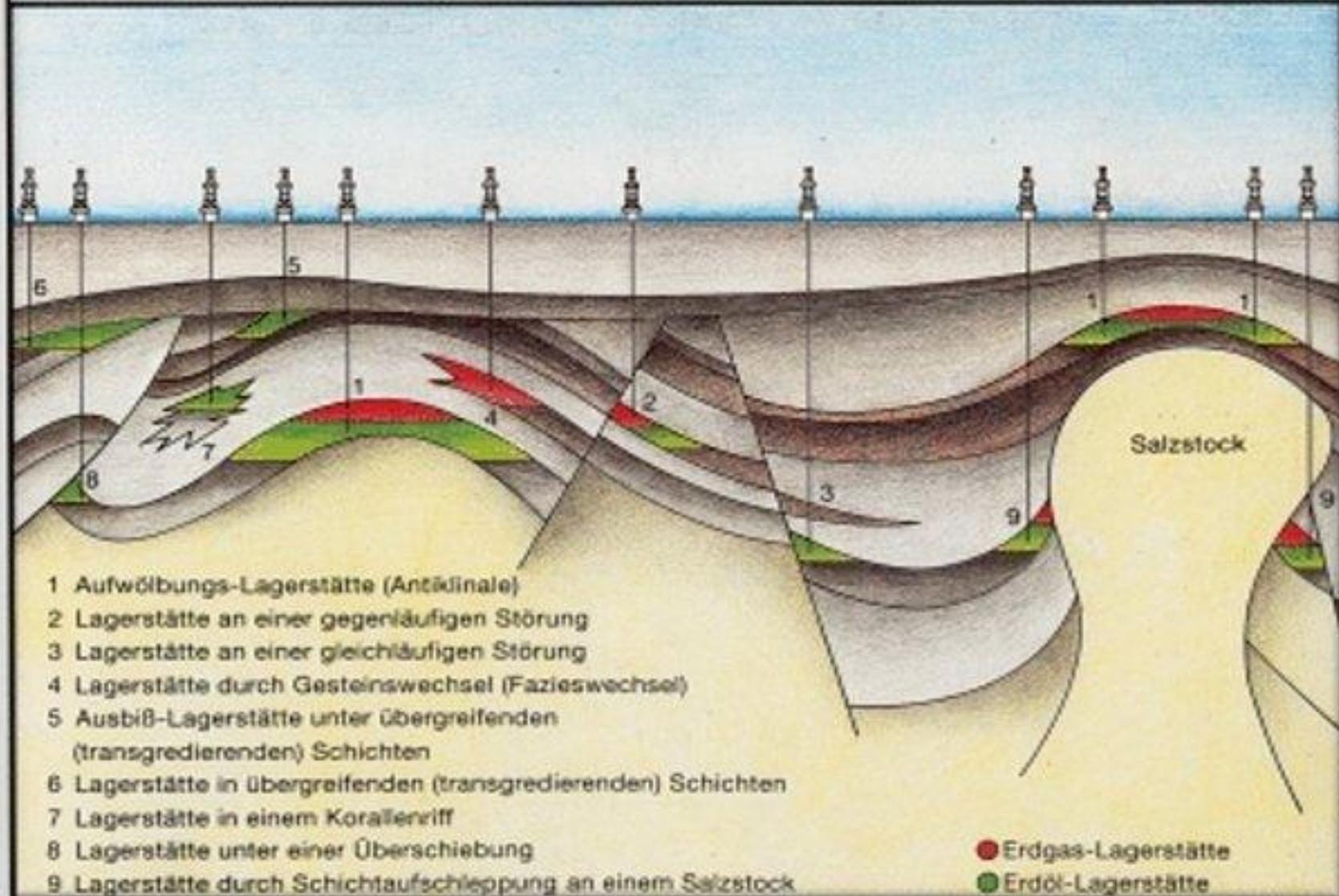


E) Zeit bis zur Verfüllung eines 70 m tiefen Sees

Sedimentationsrate: 1,0 mm/Jahr

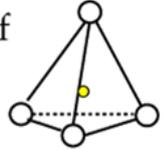
-> 70.000 Jahre, davon 30.000 laminiert

Erdöl- und Erdgas-Lagerstätten



Tonminerale:

○ O: Sauerstoff
● Si: Silizium

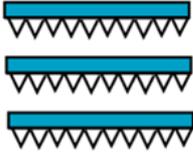


SiO₄ Tetraeder

Al-Oktaeder Schichten

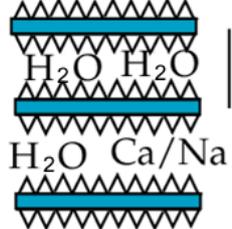


○ OH- und O:
● Al: Aluminium (Mg, Fe)



Kaolinit $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 2\text{SiO}_2$

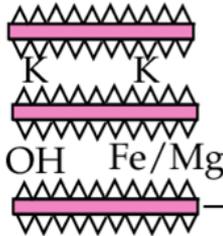
7 Å (1 Å = 10⁻¹⁰ m)
Mineralgröße bis 5 µm



14 Å
(9,6-21,4 Å) **Montmorillonit**
 $\text{Al}_2(\text{OH})_2\text{Si}_4\text{O}_{10} \cdot n\text{H}_2\text{O}$

H₂O H₂O
H₂O Ca/Na

Mineralgröße < 0,1 µm

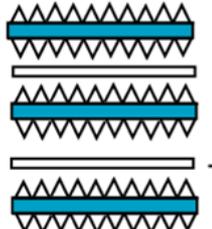


10 Å **Illit** $\text{KAl}_2(\text{OH})_2 \cdot [\text{AlSi}_3(\text{O},\text{OH})_{10}]$

K K
OH Fe/Mg

Mineralgröße: 0,1-0,3 µm

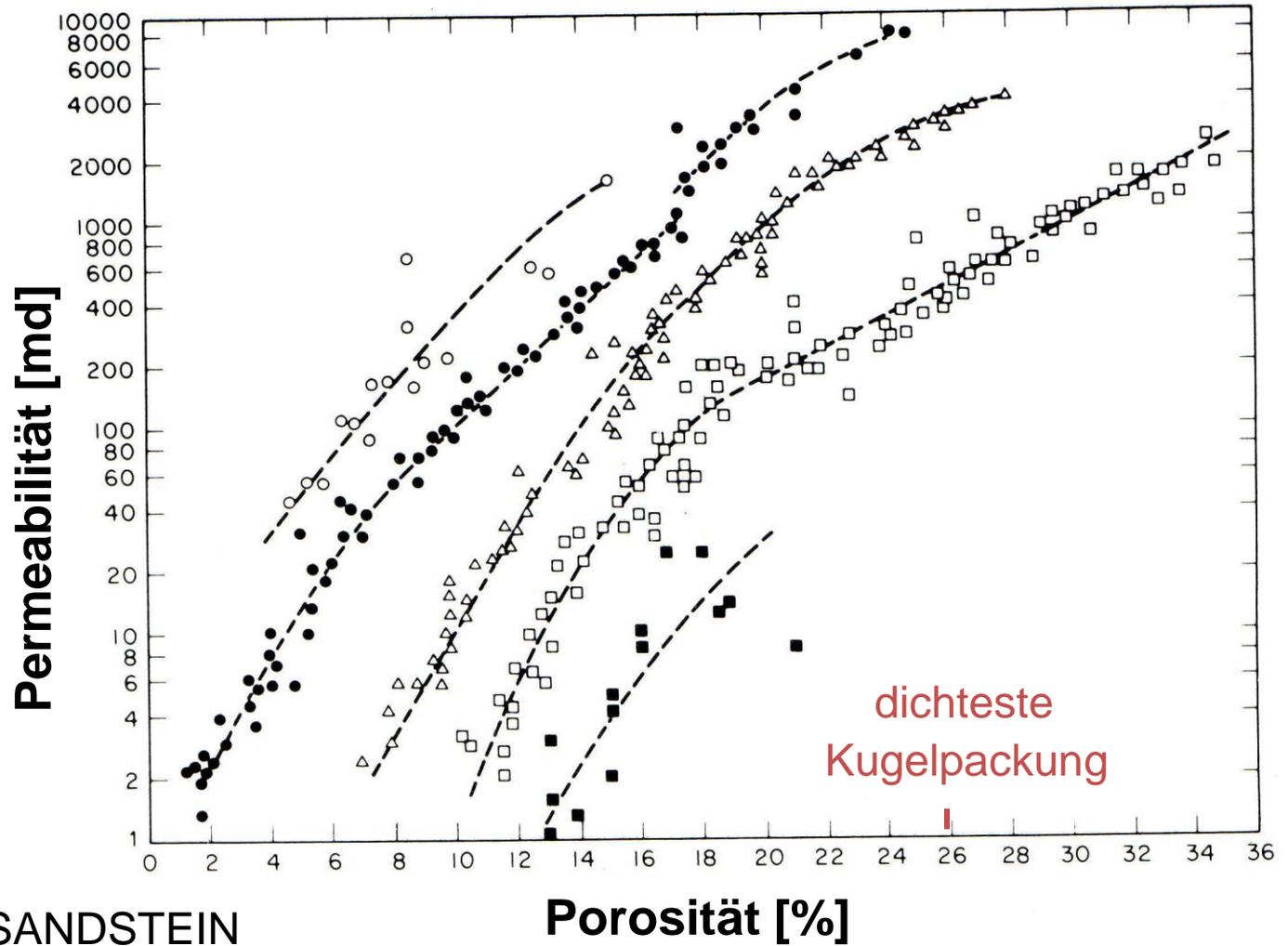
in Tetraederschichten vollständige Substitution des Si durch Al,
Glaukonit, enthält Fe statt Al in den Oktaedern



14 Å **Chlorit** $\text{Mg}_5(\text{Al,Fe})(\text{OH})_8(\text{AlSi})_4\text{O}_{10}$

Brucit $\text{Mg}(\text{OH})_2$ reine Oktaederlagen mit Mg

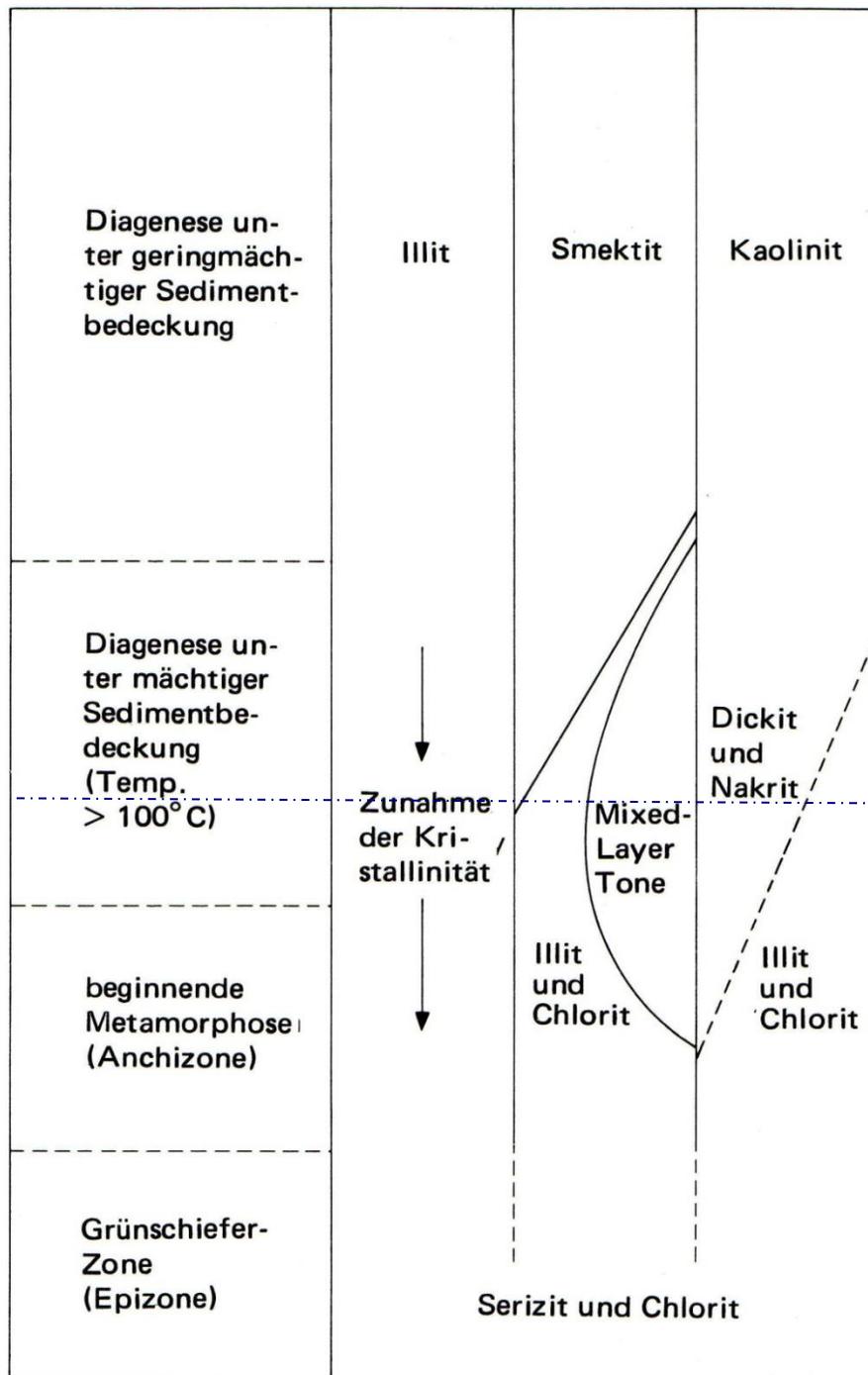
Permeabilität/Porosität



- GROB-
- MITTEL-
- △ FEIN
- SILTIG
- TONIG

SANDSTEIN

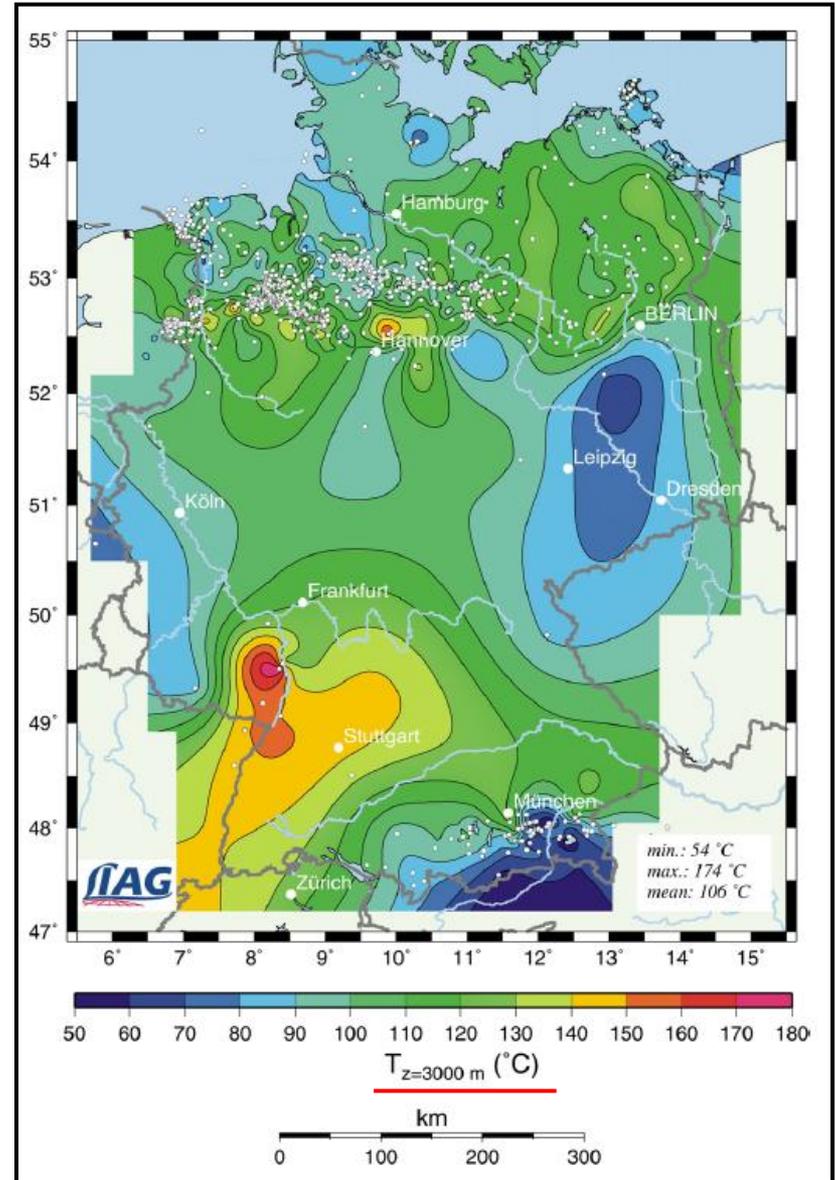
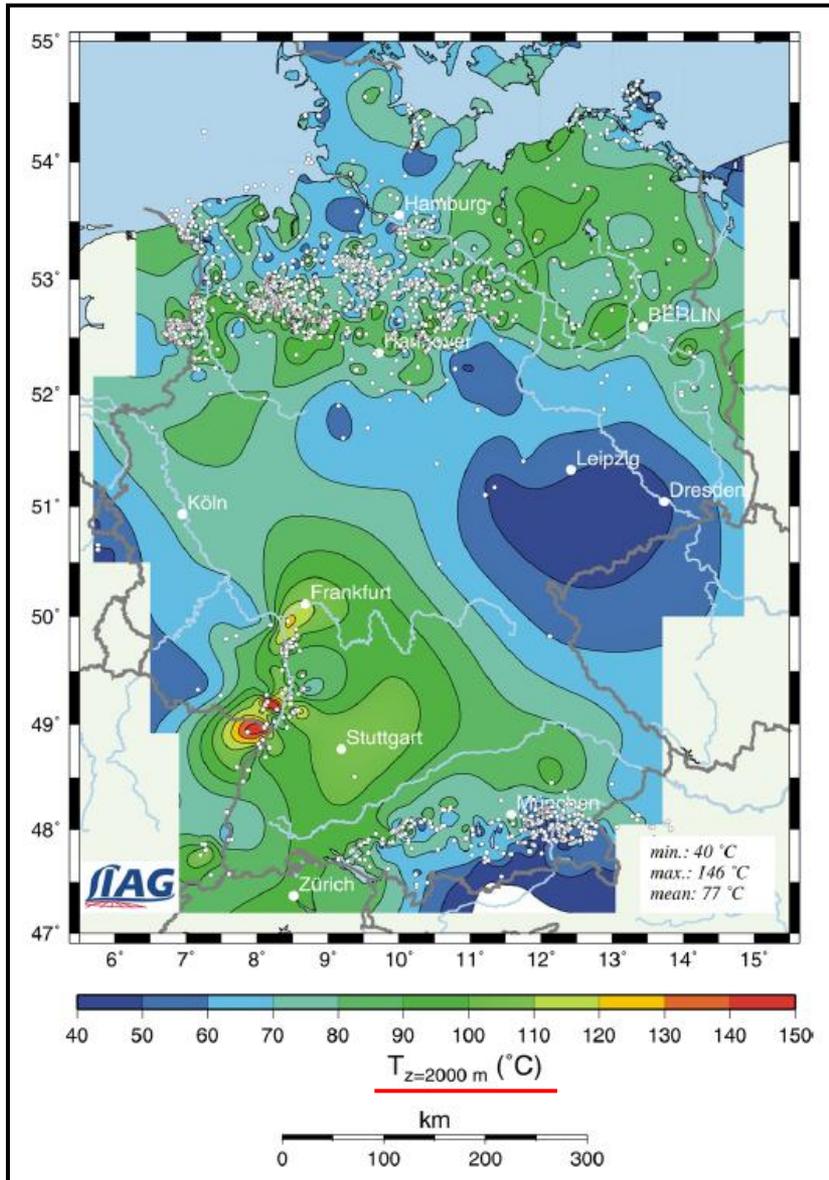
Umwandlung der Tonminerale



2 km Tiefe

Temperaturverteilung

3 km Tiefe



Sedimentbecken



- **Norddeutsches Becken**

- Speicherkomplex Lias – Rät
- Mittlerer Buntsandstein
- Rotliegend-Sandsteine
- Unterkreide-Sandsteine
- Dogger-Sandsteine
- Keuper-Sandsteine

- **Oberrheingraben**

- Oberer Muschelkalk
- Mittlerer Buntsandstein

- **Molassebecken**

- Malm (Oberer Jura)

Geothermische Stromerzeugung



- **Norddeutsches Becken**

Rotliegend-Sandsteine

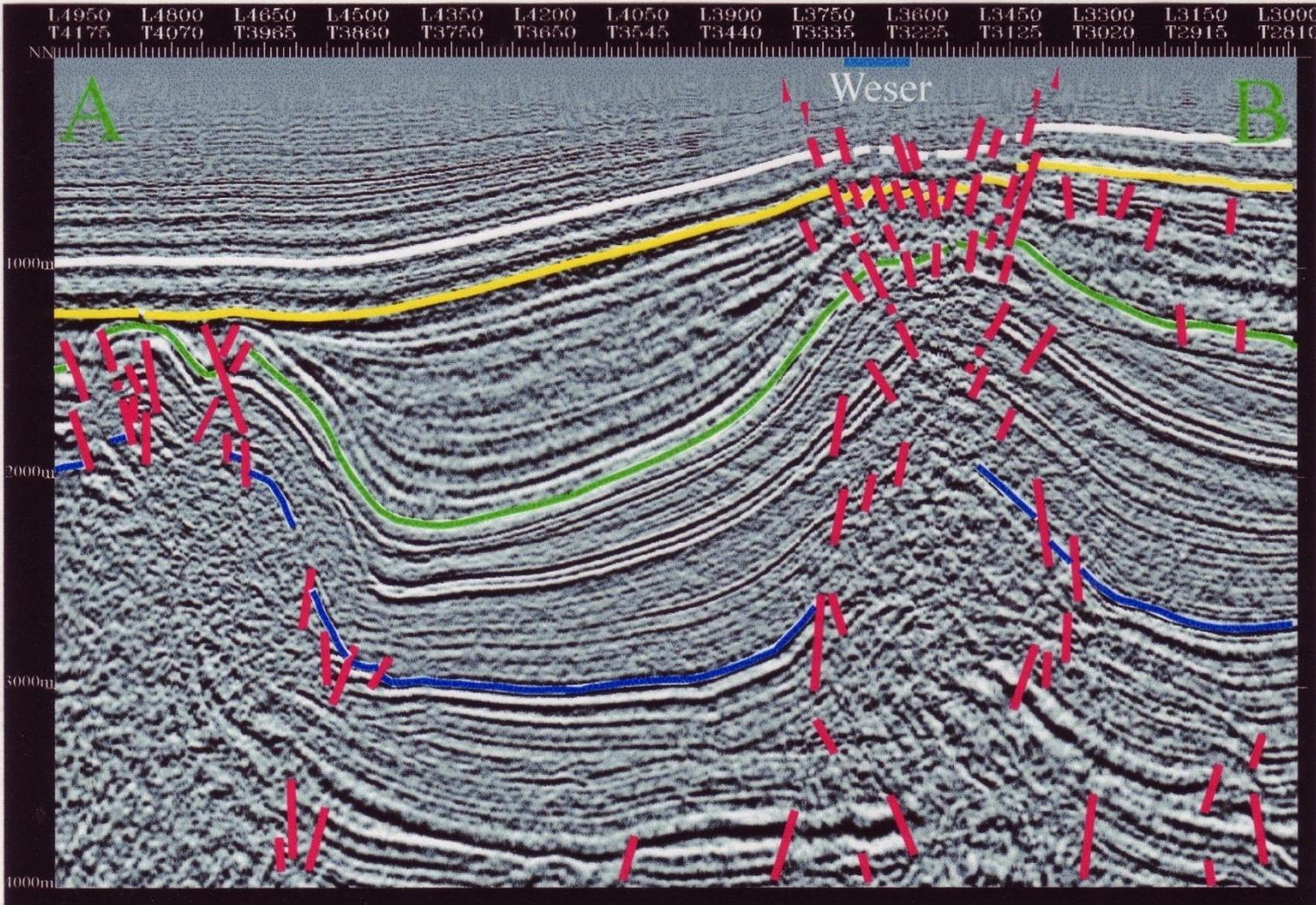
- **Oberrheingraben**

Oberer Muschelkalk

Mittlerer Buntsandstein

- **Molassebecken**

Malm (Oberer Jura)



Basis Eozän
 Basis Tertiär
 Basis Oberkreide
 Basis Jura

Interpretation: Klemens Seelos; Datengrundlage: RWE DEA AG