

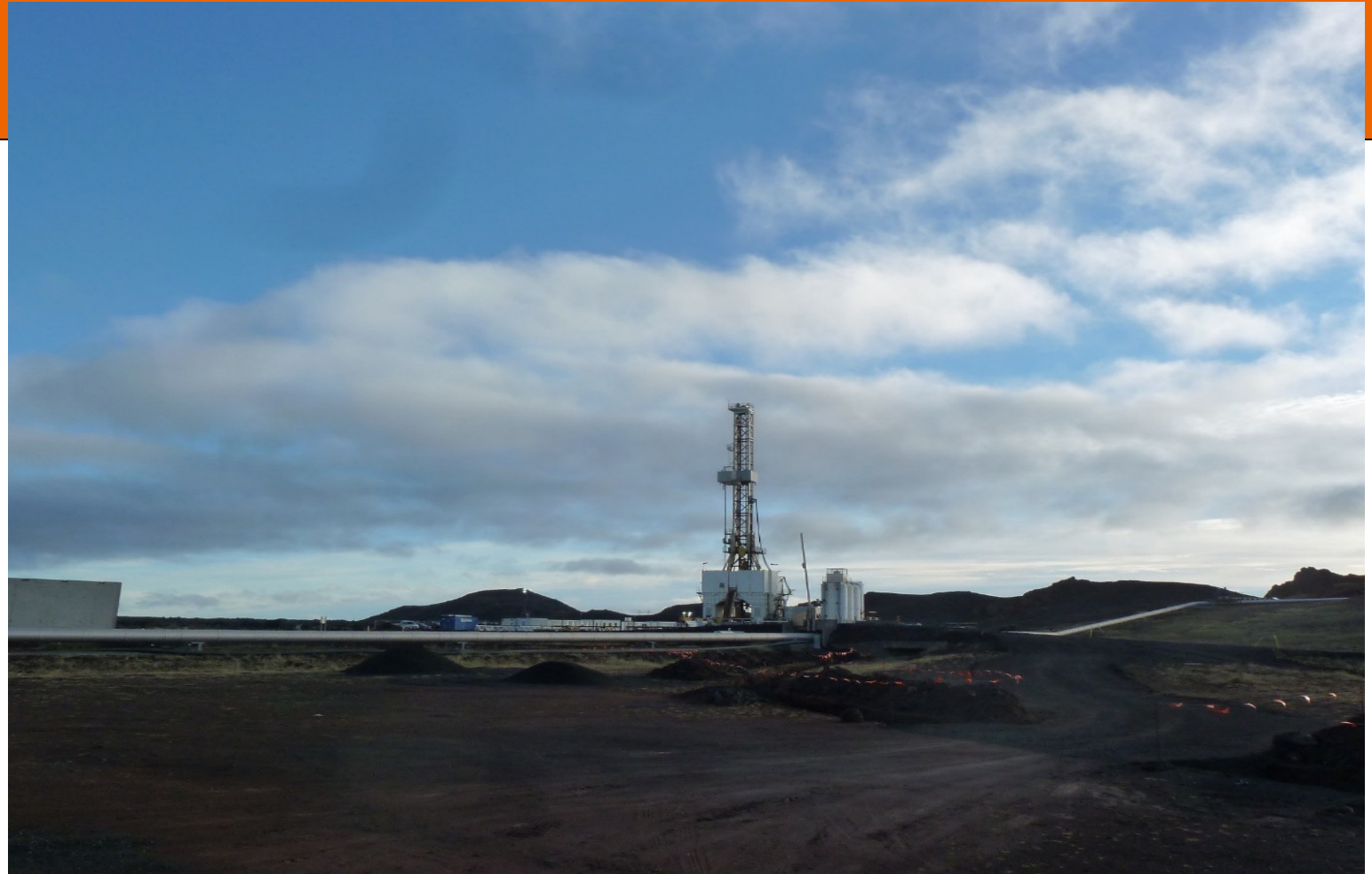
Low-temperature deep geothermal systems: an overview



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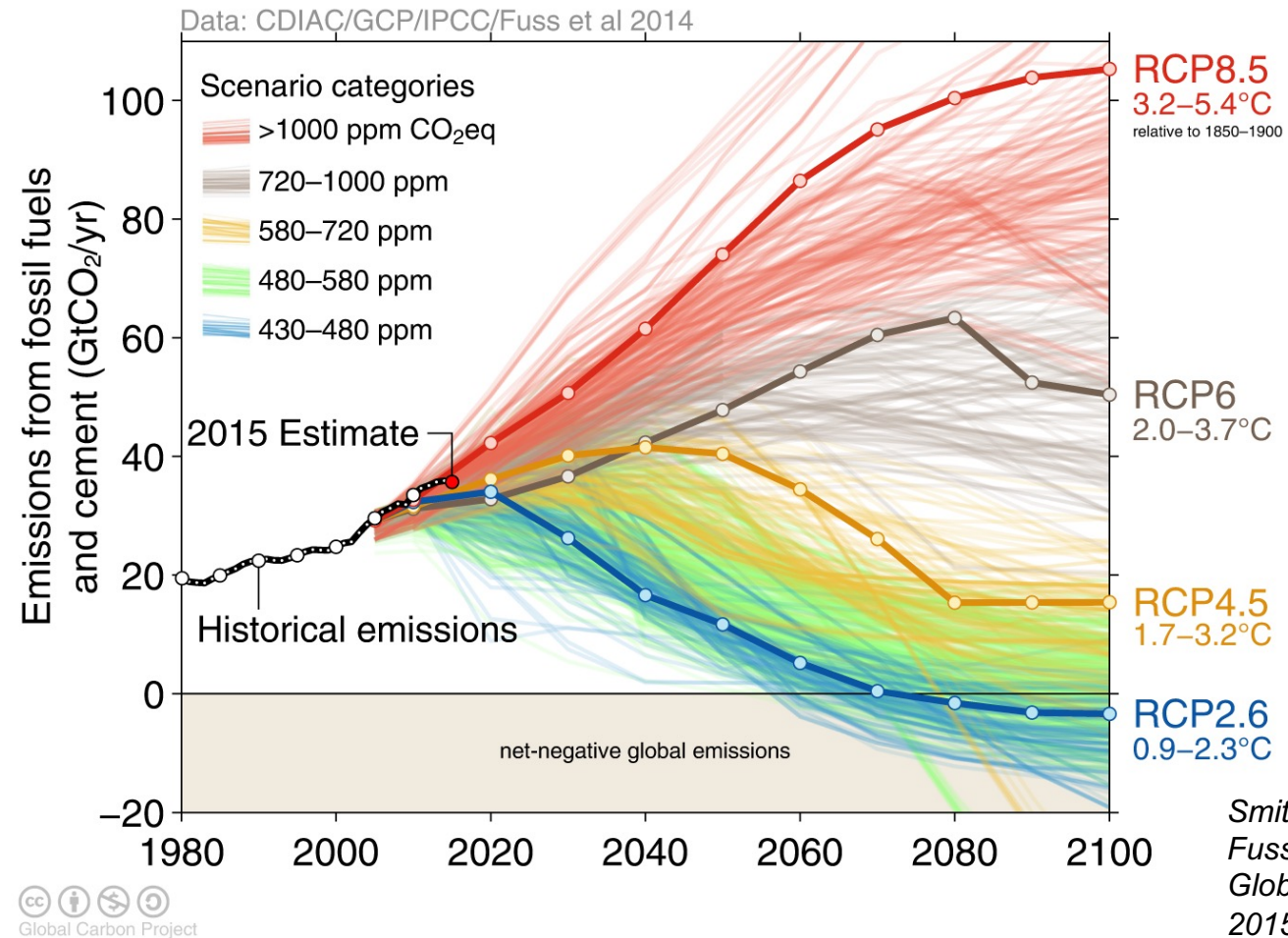
schill@geo.tu-darmstadt.de

*H2020 DEEPEGS
project: IDDP-2 well
Reykjanes
peninsular 4665 m*

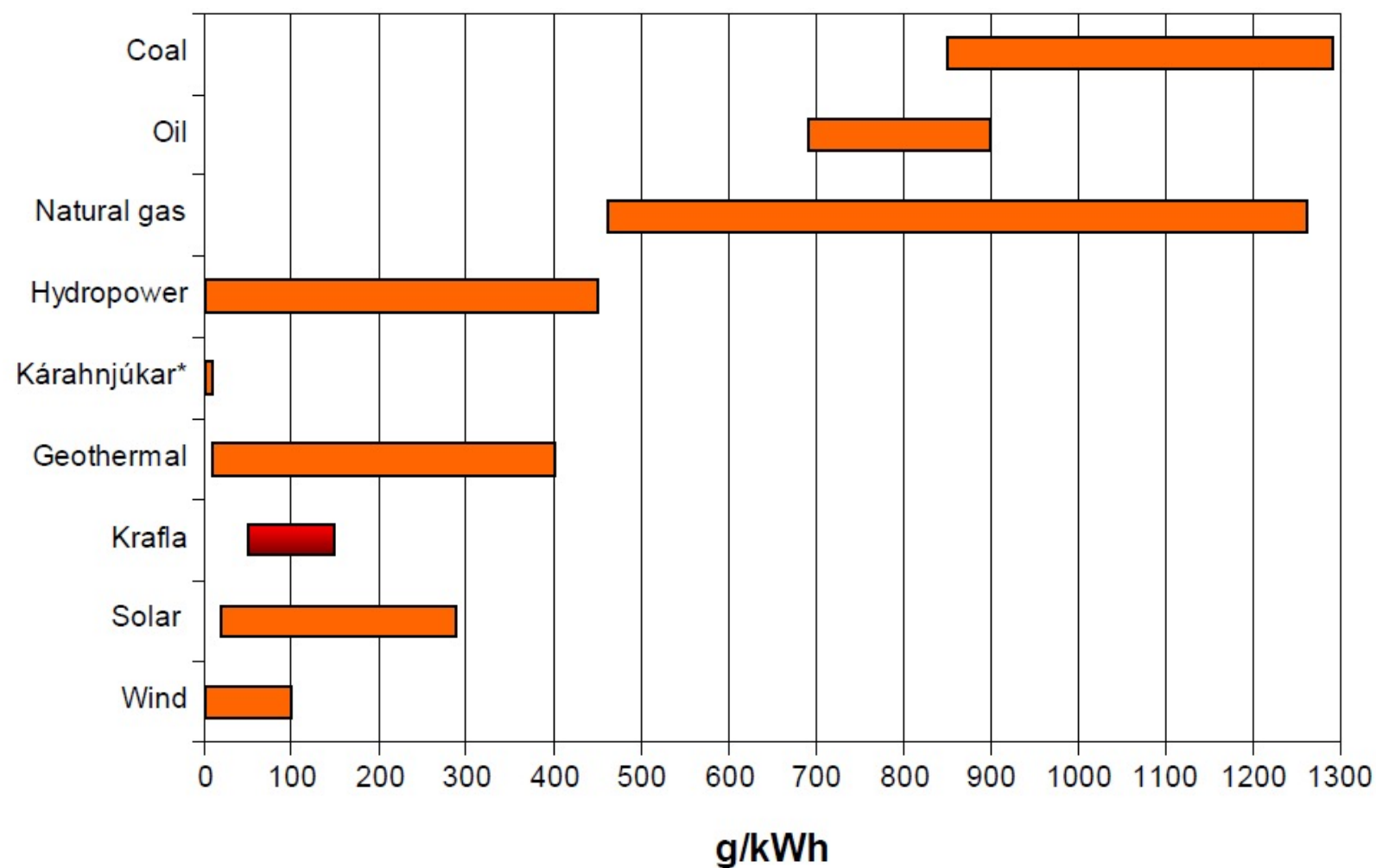


Intergovernmental panel on climate change: Scenarios to reach COP21 goal

- IPCC Global Warming report
 - <http://www.ipcc.ch/report/sr15/>

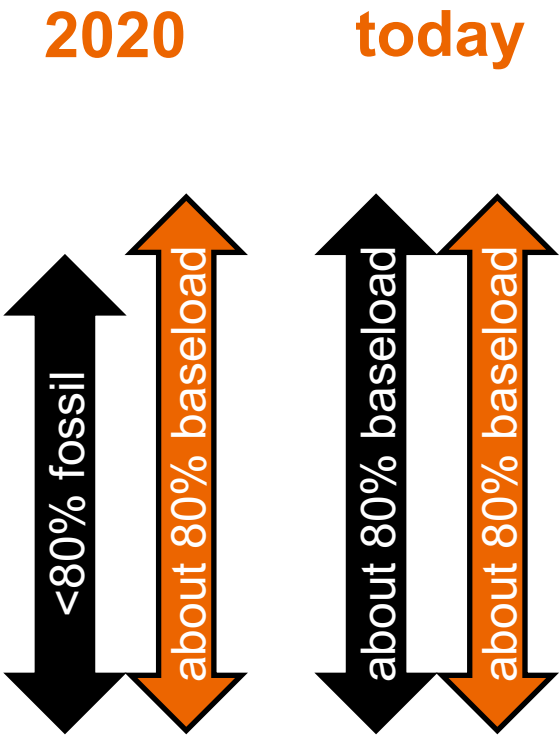
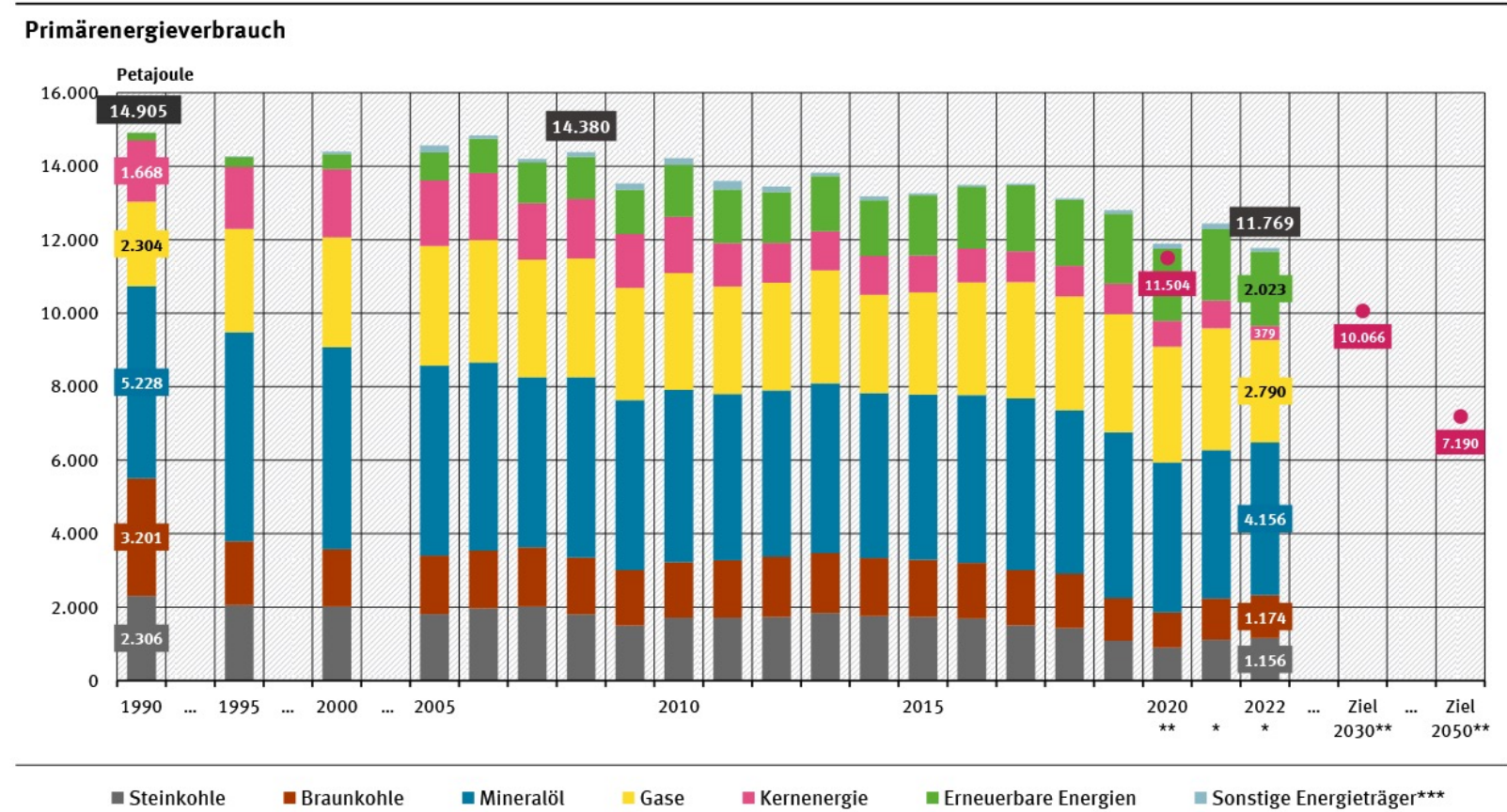


CO₂ emission from reservoir fluids



Armannsson, 2003

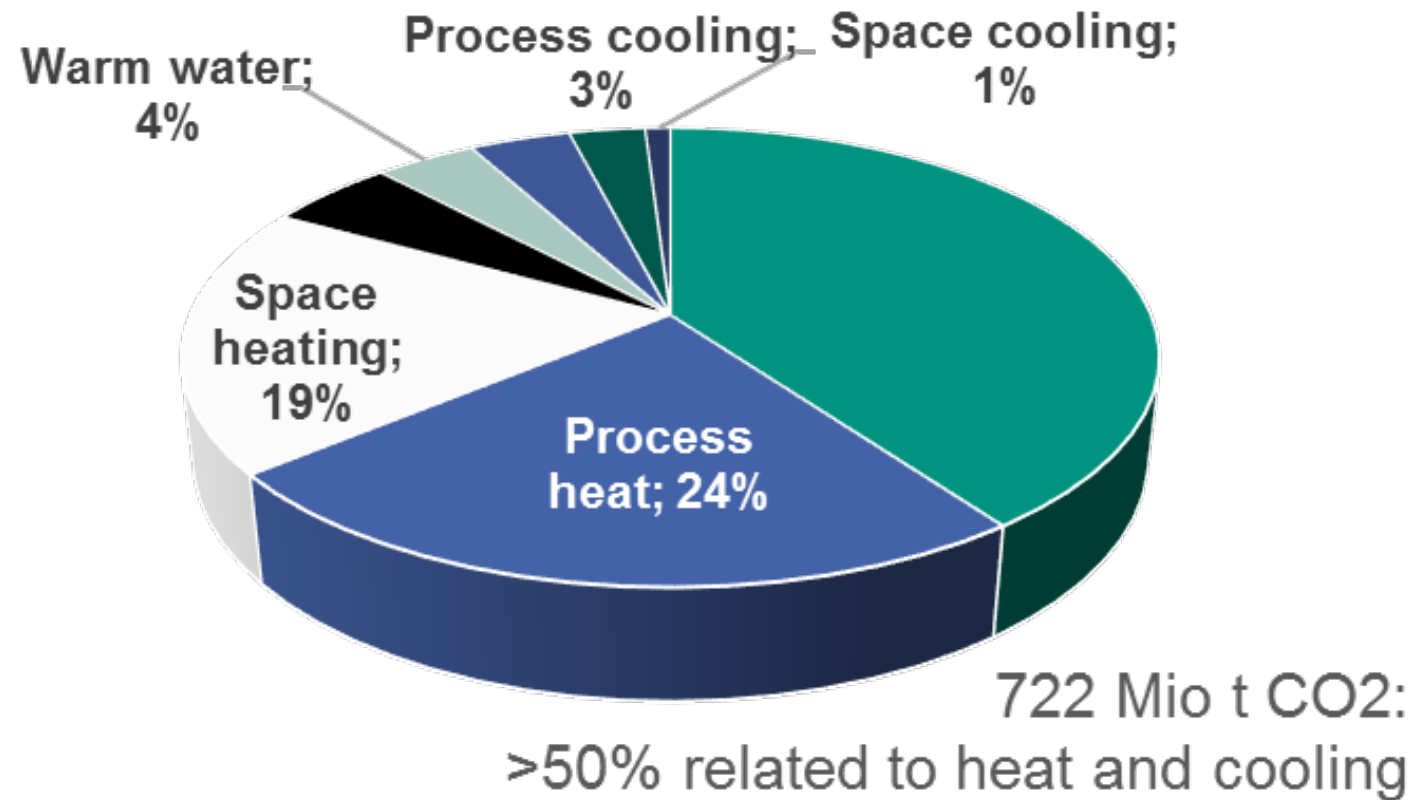
Share of fossil and baseload energy in the German mix



* vorläufig
** Ziele des Energiekonzeptes der Bundesregierung: Senkung des Primärenergieverbrauchs bis 2020 um 20% und bis 2050 um 50% (Basisjahr 2008)
Ziel der Energieeffizienzstrategie 2050: Senkung des Primärenergieverbrauchs bis 2030 um 30% und bis 2050 um 50% (Basisjahr 2008)
*** sonstige Energieträger: Grubengas, nicht-erneuerbare Abfälle und Abwärme sowie der Stromaustauschsaldo

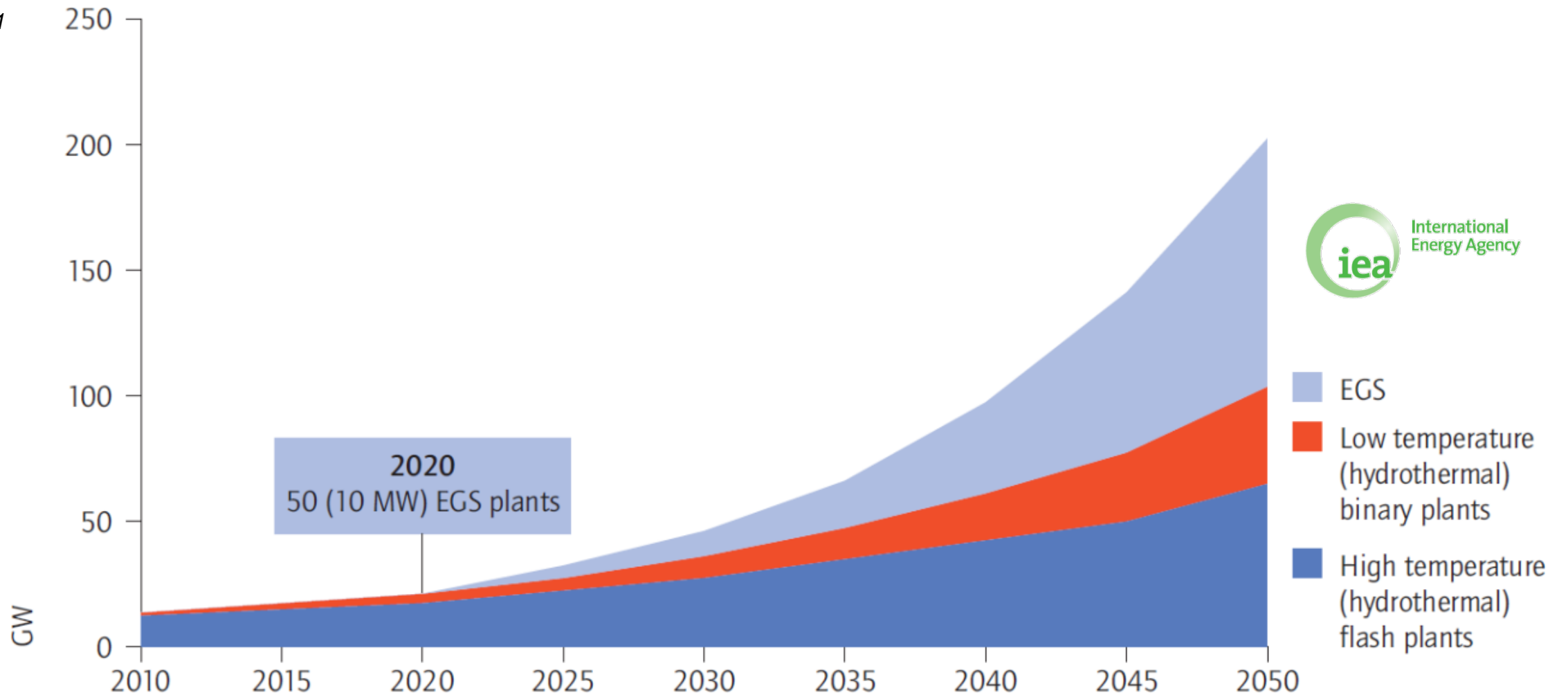
Quelle: Umweltbundesamt auf Basis AG Energiebilanzen: bis 2020: Auswertungstabellen, (Stand 09/2022); 2021: endgültige Energiebilanz 2021 (Stand 03 / 2023); 2022: Primärenergieverbrauch Jahr 2022 (Stand 03 / 2023)

CO₂ emissions in the German energy sector



Global geothermal power potential

IEA, 2011



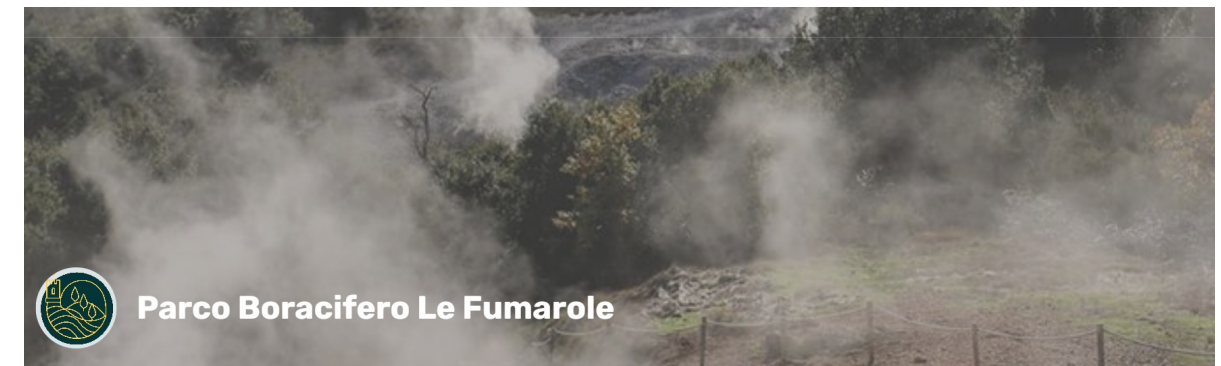
Geothermal energy utilisation in the history

- **6200 BC** Hasan Dag volcano VII level of the Catal Hüyük village in Anatolia (Turkey, Mellaart, 1967)
- **6th century BC** Holy fountain of Giara Santa Vittoria (Sardinia, Italy, www.laghienuraghi.it) sparkling volcanic water



Roman culture to medieval time

- Thermal spa Wiesbaden (Germany)
 - **77 AD** Naturalis historia (Plinius the Older)
 - **121 AD** Aquae Mattiacorum, Roman settlement
 - **259/260 AD** Destruction by Teutons
 - **306-337 AD** Recapture of the settlement by the Romans (only settlement of Romans Est of the Rhine river)
- Italy after the Roman Empire
 - **1400 AD** Balneotherapy and the use of geothermal products become even more important locally in Tuscany.
 - **1472** End of the "Guerra delle Allumiere" between Volterra and Florence over geothermal manifestations in the "Regione boracifera" (now Larderello). The right of use passes to the Medici family.

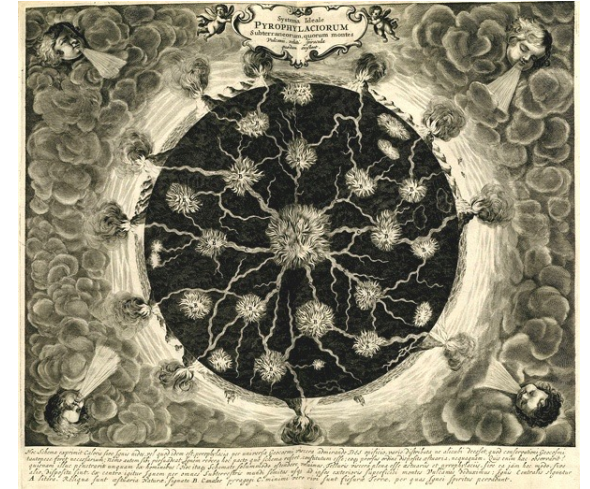


1664-1665 AD during the renaissance

Geocosmos (Athanasius Kircher)



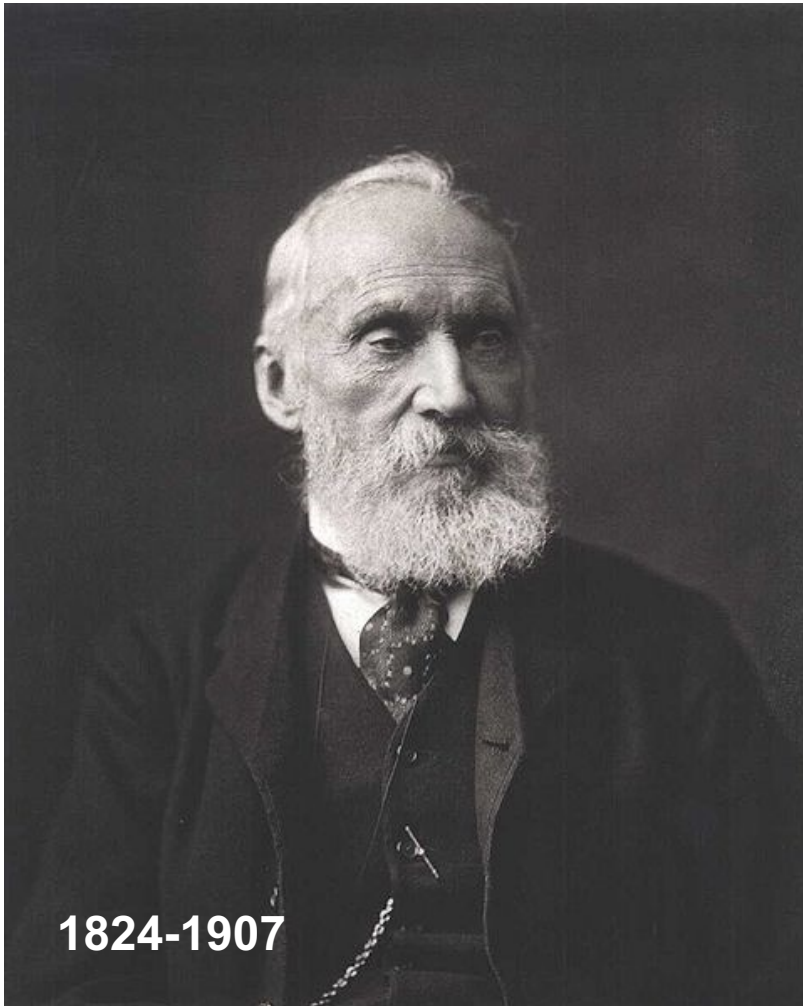
■ Hydrophylacia



■ Phyrophylacia



1880 AD Lord Kelvin



▪ Age of the Earth

- Several 100 millions of years
- His assumption: the **heat flux at the Earth's surface** represents the remaining heat from the initial phase of the Earth

$$\frac{1}{A} \frac{dQ}{dt} = \frac{\dot{Q}}{A}$$

▪ Fourier's Law of Heat Conduction (1822)

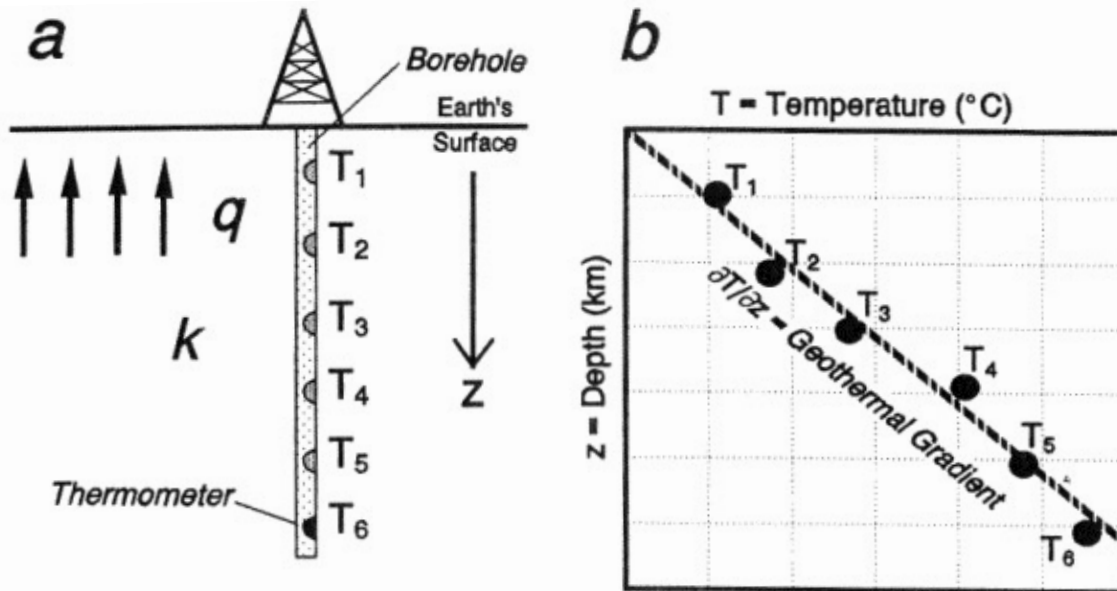
$$T = \frac{q_0}{k} \cdot z + T_0$$

- Boundary condition
 - surface temperature T_0 and
 - heat flux at the surface q_0

Determination of heat flux density

- Heat flux density from depth-dependent temperature measurements

$$T = \frac{q_0}{k} \cdot z + T_0$$

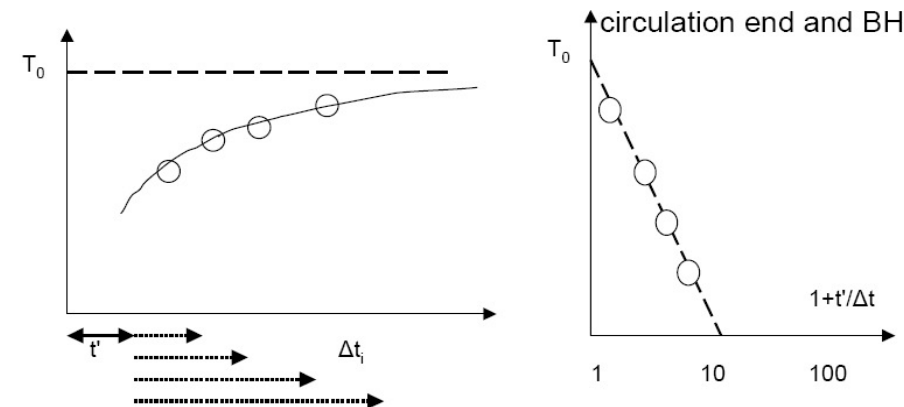


- Determination of rock temperatures

$$T(t) = T_0 - k \cdot \log\left(1 + \frac{t'}{\Delta t}\right)$$

- T_0 undisturbed rock temperature
- k constant depending on the λ of mud and surrounding rock
- t' cooling period (duration of circulation at bottom hole)
- Δt recovery period (time between circulation end and BHT measurement)

(Lachenbruch and Brewer, 1959)

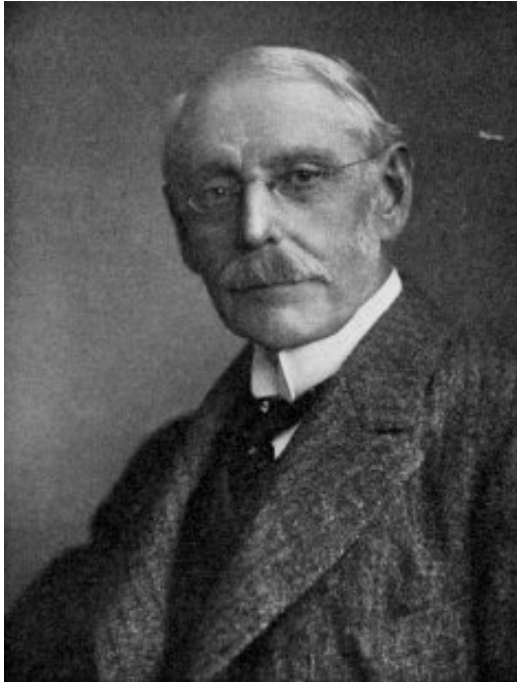


1904 First conversion of geothermal to electric energy

- **1904** First conversion of geothermal to electric energy by Conte Ginorio Conti at Larderello using a heat exchanger. The vapor operated a piston motor that connected to a dynamo of 10 kW lightening five lights.
- **1905** Installation of a piston motor connected to a 20 kW dynamo



1904 « Hellfire Exploration Project »



- Sir Charles Parsons published his idea « Hellfire Exploration Project » as « Presidential Address » in the Annual Report of the British Association for the Advancement of Science: Transaction of Section G, Engineering (1904, pp. 667-676):

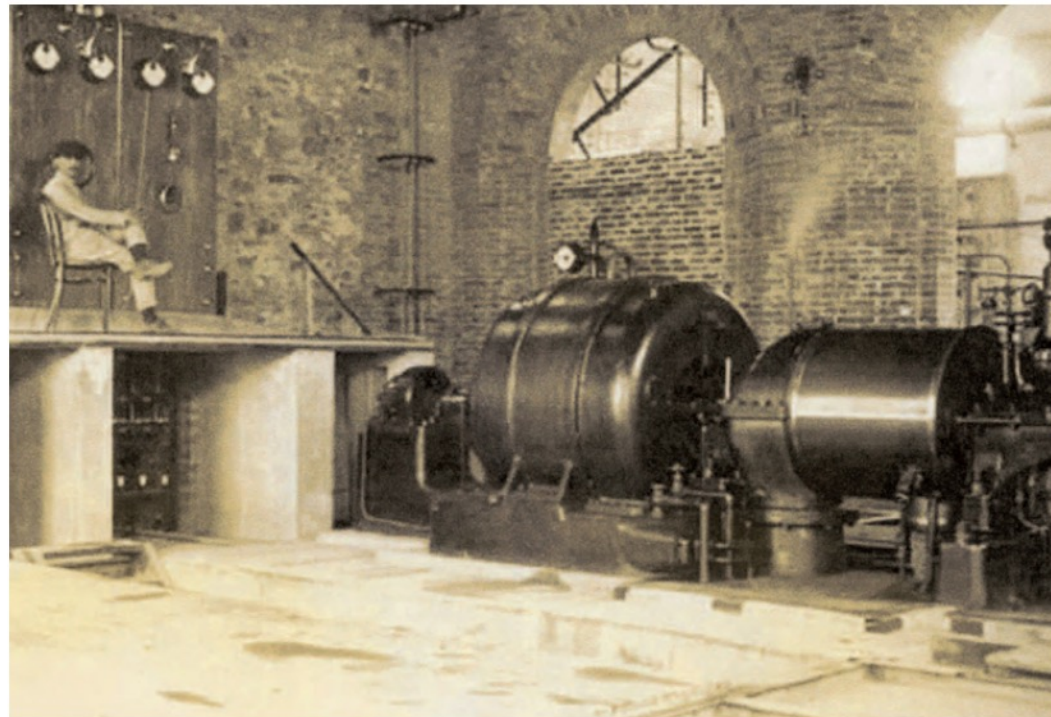
« The thermal system of the subsurface may be exploited by drilling to a depth of 20km. »

- He estimated
- A duration of construction of 85 years,
- a cost of 5 million pounds and a
- temperature of 600°C (assuming a geothermal gradient of 30°C per km)

First idea of EGS

Continues development in conventional systems

- **1913** First geothermal plant with a installed capacity of 250kW in La Valle del Diavolo

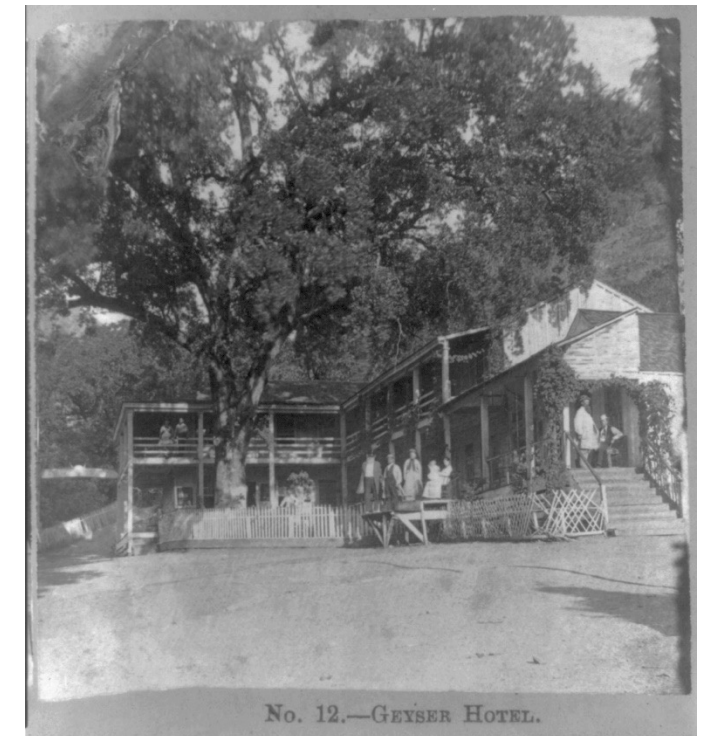


- **Today** about 700 MW installed capacity in 32 plants producing from three productive areas

The Geysers

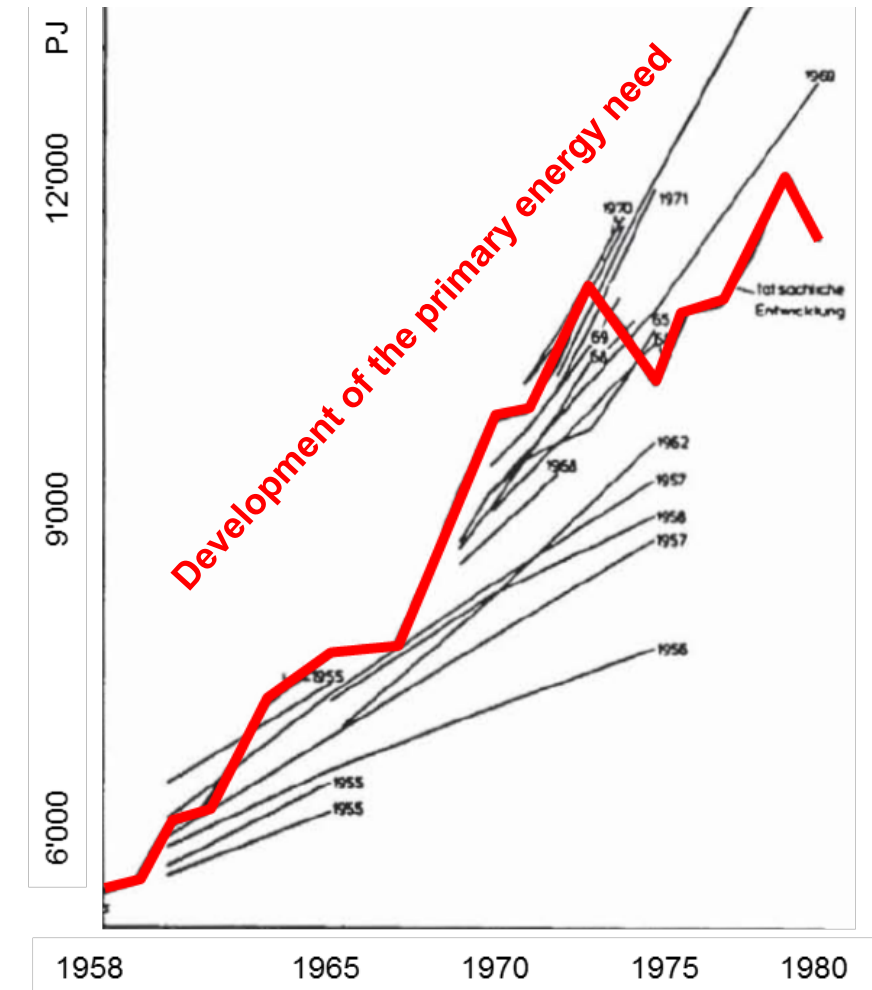
- The area is noted for numerous geysers and hot springs with surface temperature near 100°C. The area was originally settled by the **Pomos** and **Mayacmas Indians**.
- To the Native Americans this was "Tu-la-ha-lu-si, **the beautiful land**"; and the hot, spongy turf was "Coo-lay-no-maock, **the oven place**", according to a local historian.
- **1862** Samuel Brannan established a resort and spa.
- **1960** Pacific Gas and Electric began operation of a 11MW power plant.

Lund, 1995



Impact of oil crises on geothermal development

- Energy need between 1958-1980
 - Significant increase in the late 1960-ties
 - **1973 oil crisis: price increased 400%**
 - **1979 oil crisis: price increased 100%**



Geothermal energy in Tibet

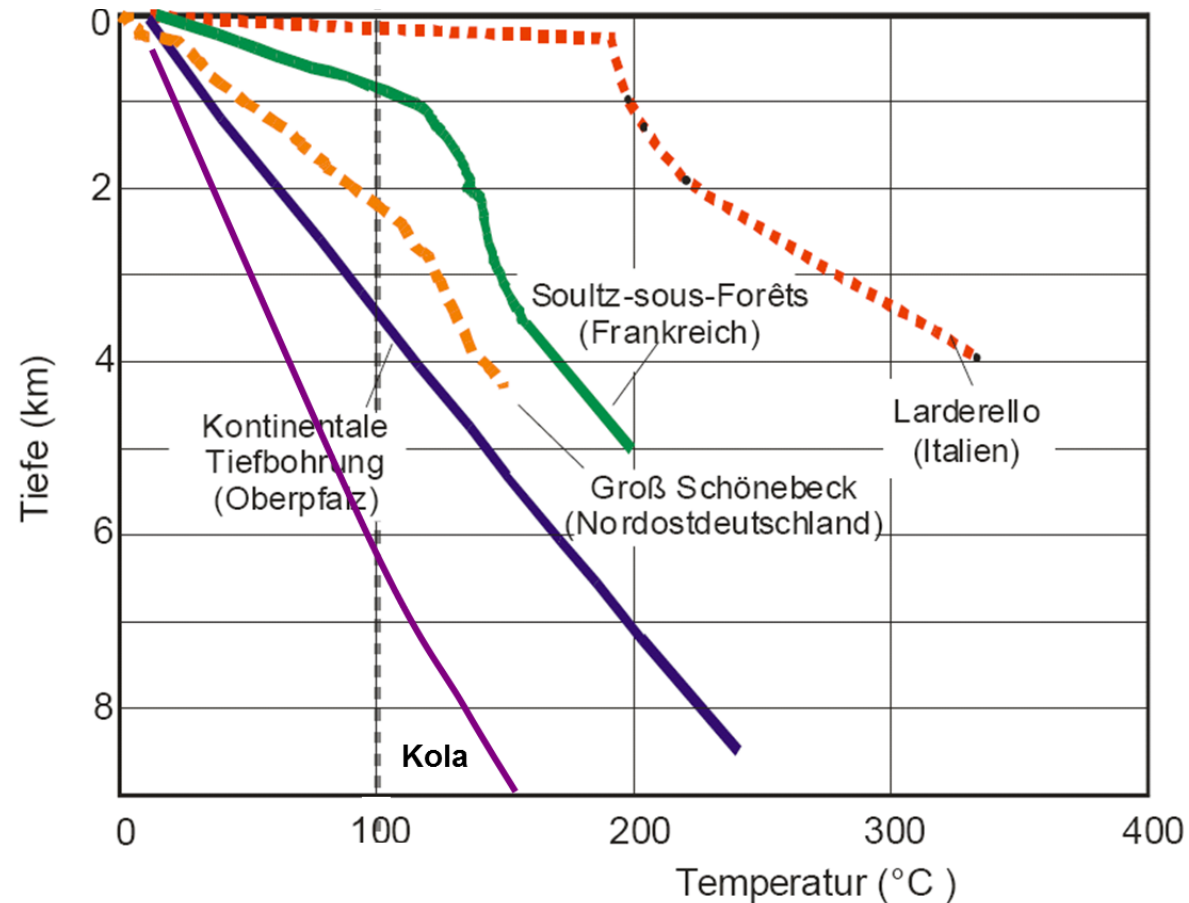


Kola Super-Deep well KSDB-3

- **1970** Start of drilling of KSDB-3 in the northern part of the Pechengsk basin – a thick volcano-sedimentary series of mid-Proterozoic age and a gneissic basement
 - Target depth: 15 km
- **1975** $T > 120^{\circ}\text{C}$ at a depth of 7'263m
- **1980** $T > 180^{\circ}\text{C}$ in open-hole to a depth of 10'500m bis $T > 180^{\circ}\text{C}$
- **1989** Final depth of 12'261 m



Band width of geothermal wells in 2010



1970 Hot Dry Rock concept

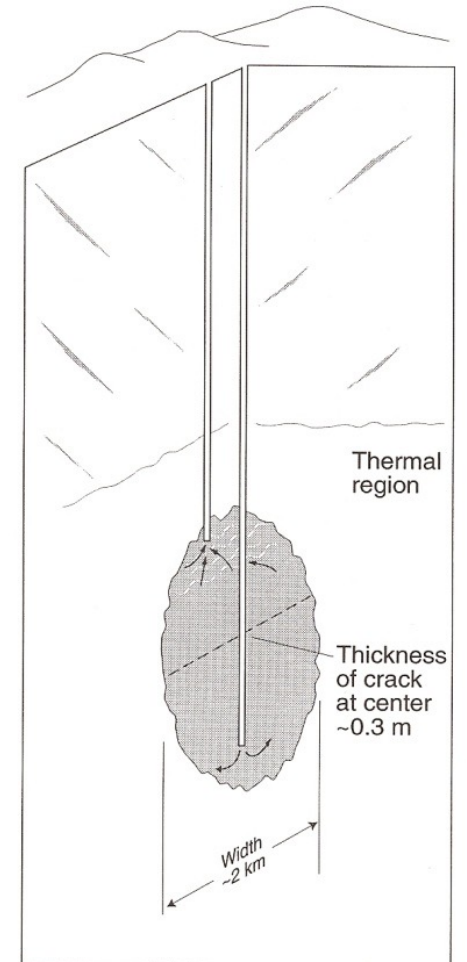
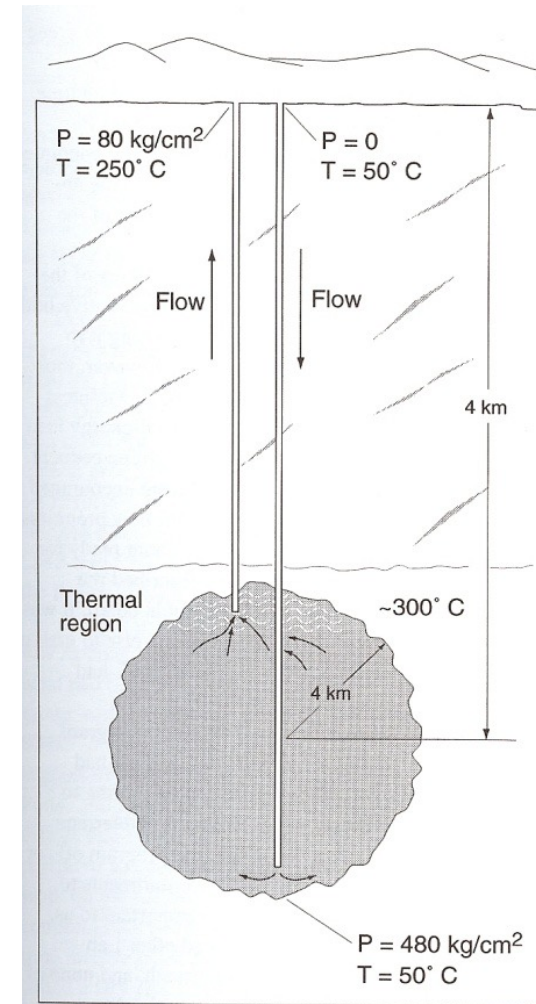
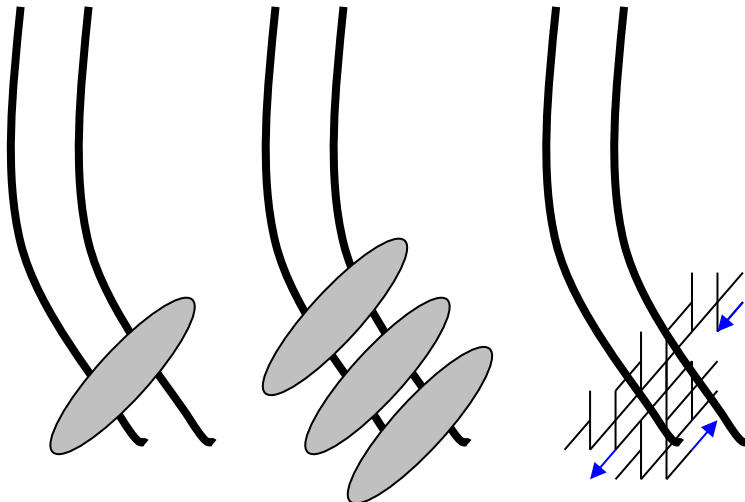
- Hot Dry Rock programme USA (Los Alamos, Robinson 1971)

- Artificial conductivity by stimulation

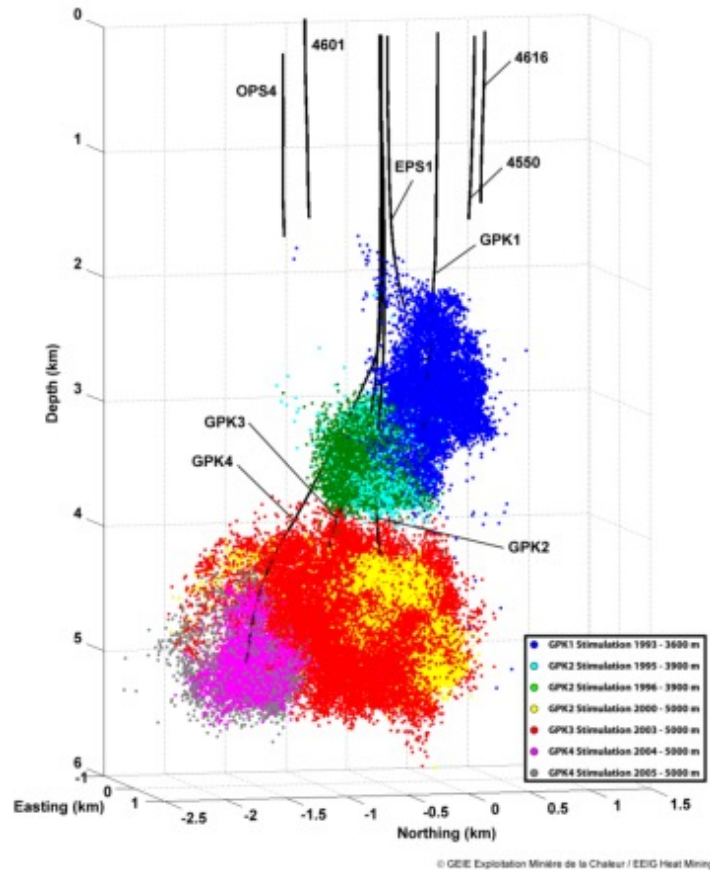
Rosemanowes

Fenton Hill

Soultz

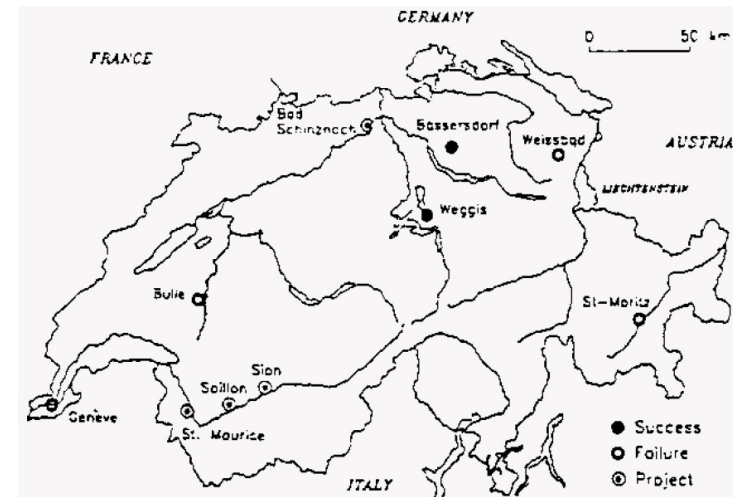


HDR to EGS



Low-temperature hydrothermal wells

- Federal programme « Risk guaranty » 1987-1998
- Project « Geothermoval » 1987-1995



Heat transport in low-temperature systems

- Heat transport equation (without adiabatic effect)

$$\rho c_p \frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = \nabla (k \nabla T) + A - [\rho c_p]_f v_D \nabla T$$

Energy content of sources from the geosphere

■ Heat value

- Lignite: $1.7 \times 10^7 \text{ J kg}^{-1}$
- Black coal: $3.0 \times 10^7 \text{ J kg}^{-1}$



- Oil: $3.8 \times 10^7 \text{ J L}^{-1}$



■ Heat capacity

- Thermal water:
 $4.2 \times 10^3 \text{ J kg}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$
- Rock:
 $2.0 \times 10^3 \text{ J kg}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$



Cooling 1 kg of water or rock by 100K,
provides 0.5-1% of the heat
that is produced by burning the same
amount of fossil oil or coal

$$c_p = \frac{\Delta E}{m \cdot \Delta T}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta E = c_p \cdot m \cdot \Delta T$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\Delta E}{t} = \Delta P = c_p \cdot \frac{\rho \cdot V}{t} \cdot \Delta T$$

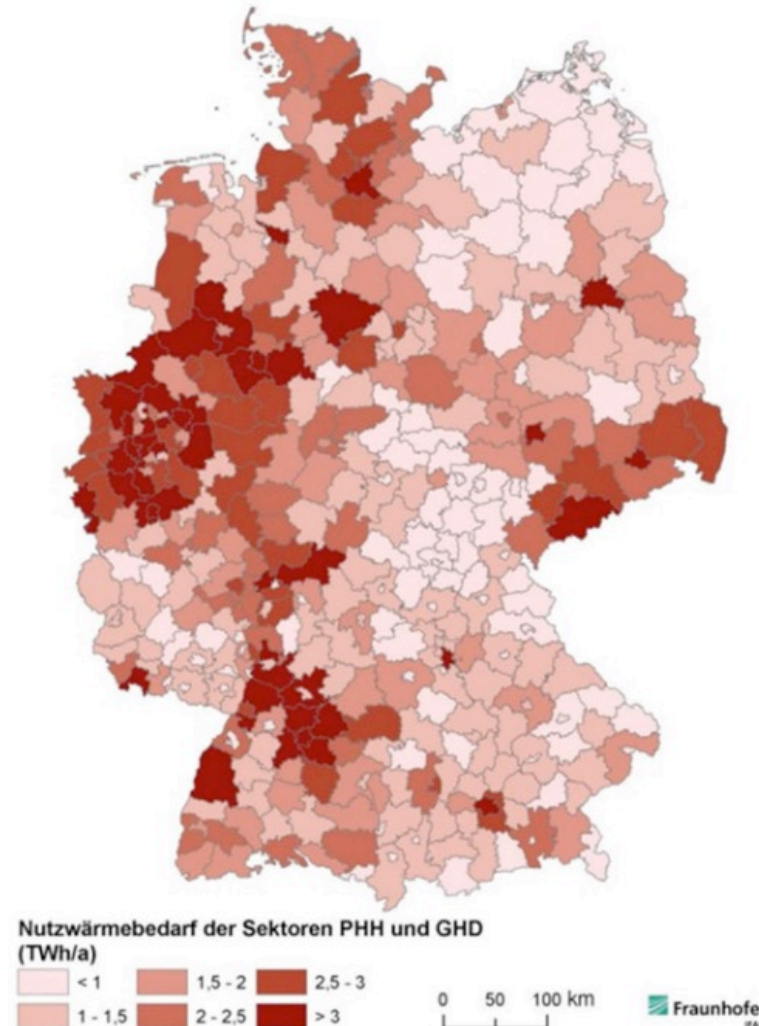
$$\Rightarrow \Delta P = \rho c_p \cdot Q \cdot (T_{prod} - T_{inj})$$

Heat demand in Germany (2019)

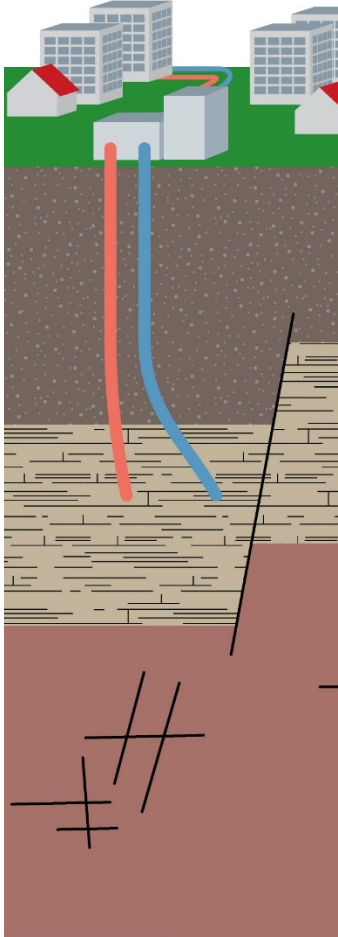


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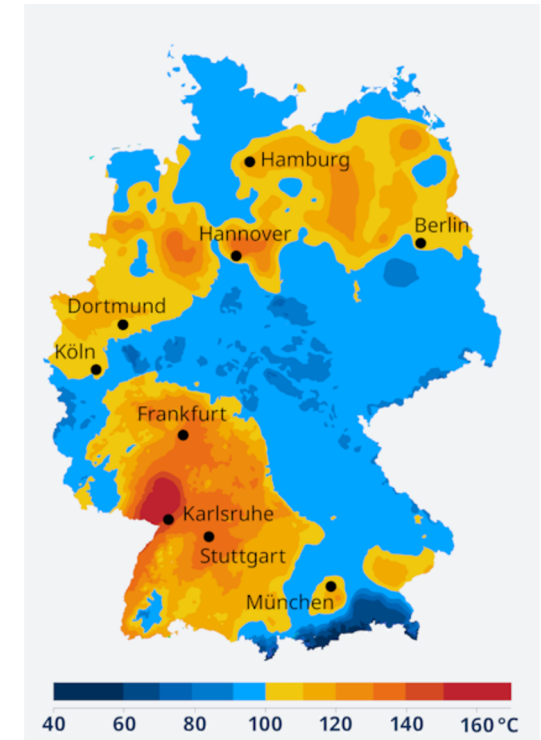
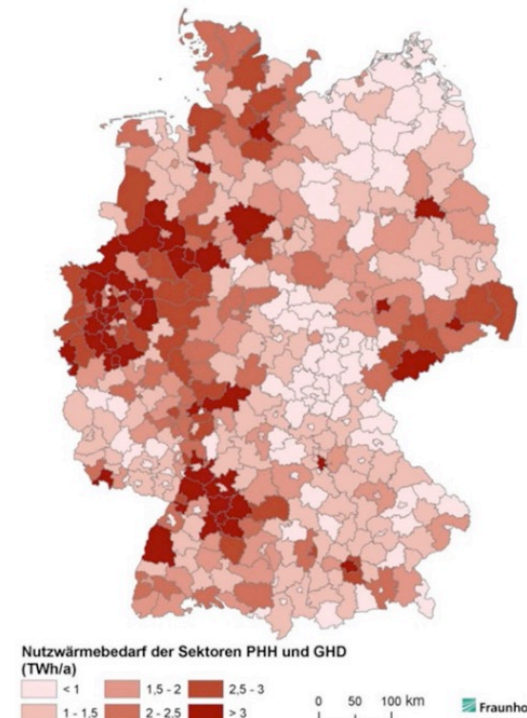
- Communities 788 TWh/a
 - Space heating 658 TWh/a (>2100 h/a)
 - Water 130 TWh/a (8600 h/a)
- Industrial demand 604 TWh/a
 - Process heat 541 TWh/a (8600 h/a)
 - Space heating 63 TWh/a (8600 h/a)



Hydrothermal Potential in Germany



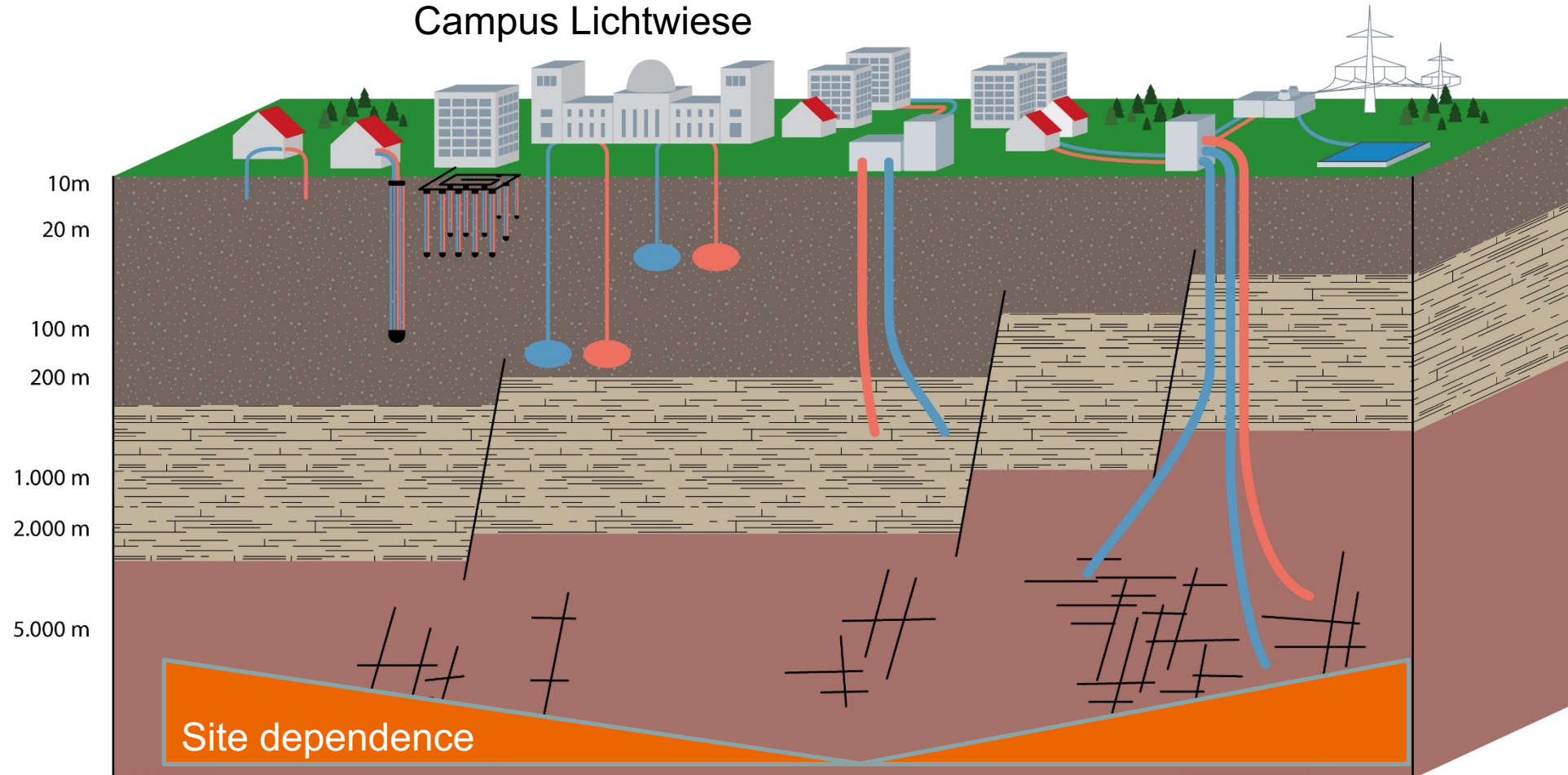
- Goal >2045 for hydrothermal resources in germany
 - >300 TWh/a, i.e. 25% of the national heat demand



Agemar et al. (LIAG)

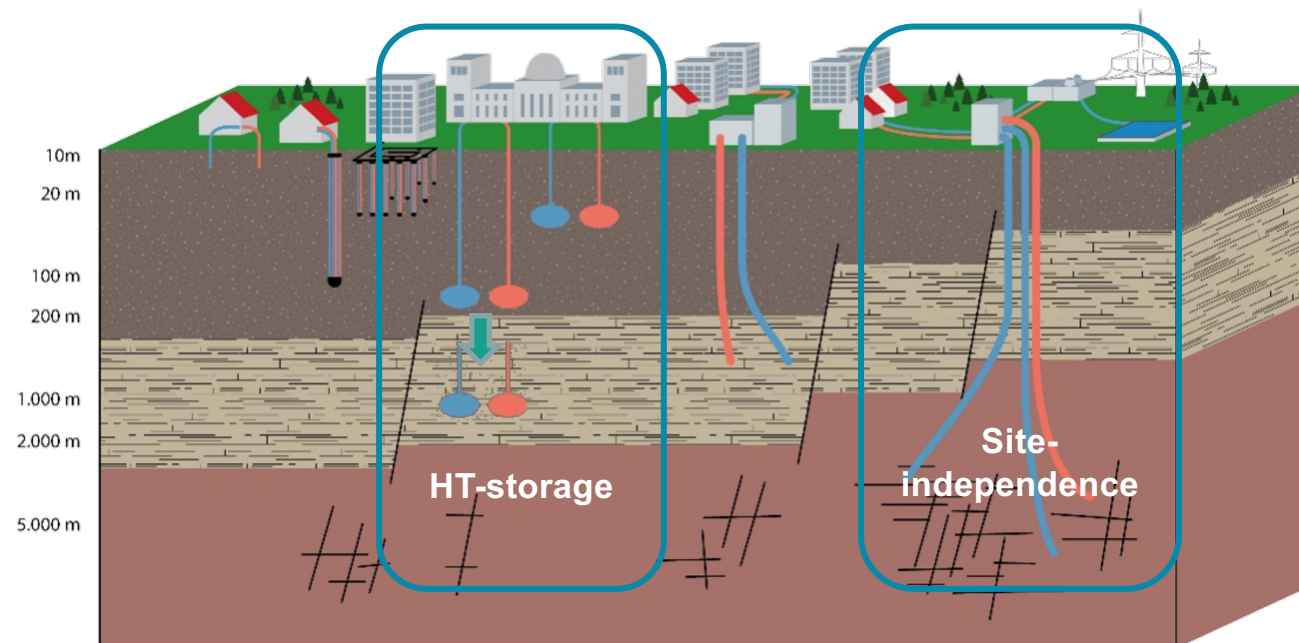
Geothermal technologies in Germany

Heat storage at TUDa Campus Lichtwiese

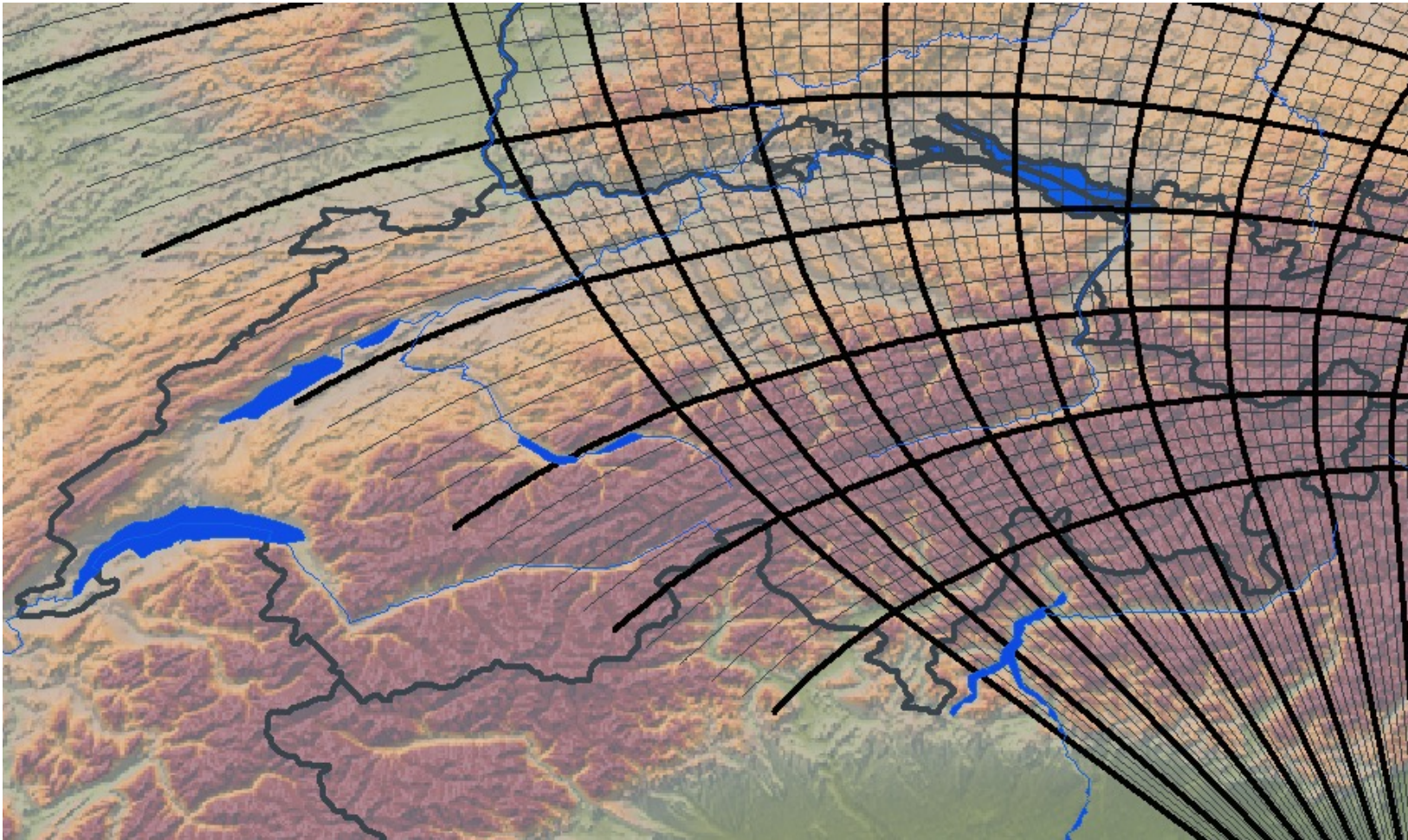


Geothermal potential including new developments

- Large-volume and high-temperature heat storage
- EGS - Enhanced Geothermal Systems technology



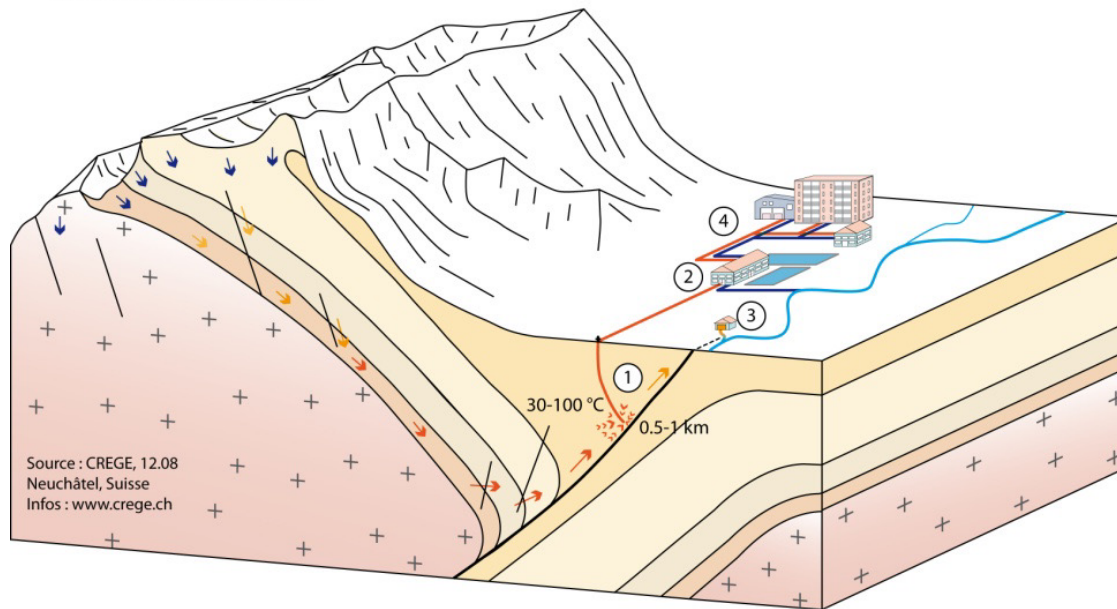
Hydrothermal projects in and near the Alps



■ Typical concept of thermal utilisation

Chaleur des tunnels et hydrothermalisme

1. Forage de production
2. Centre thermal
3. Source thermique
4. Réseau de chauffage à distance

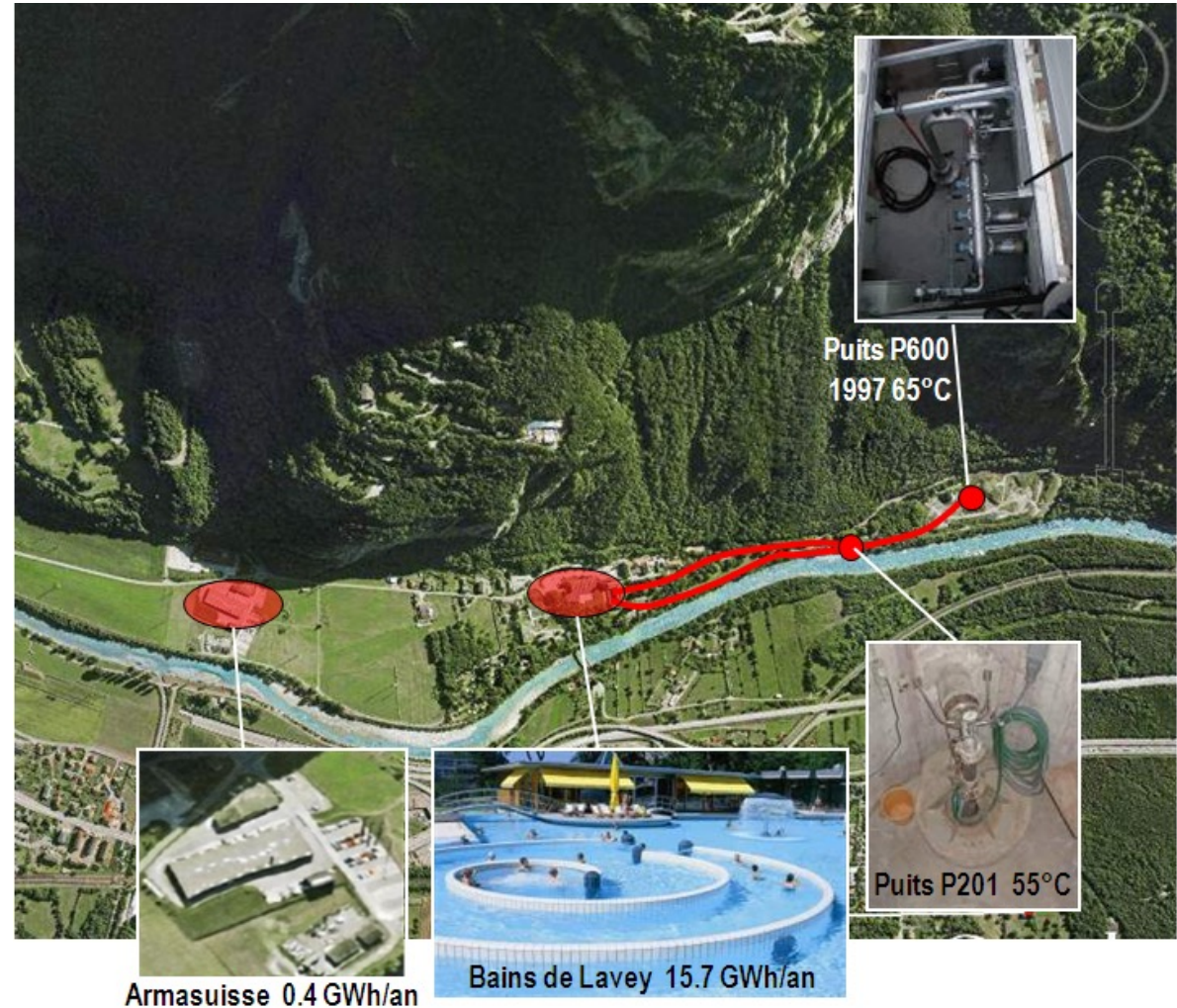


■ Production test Lavey-les-Bains (P600)

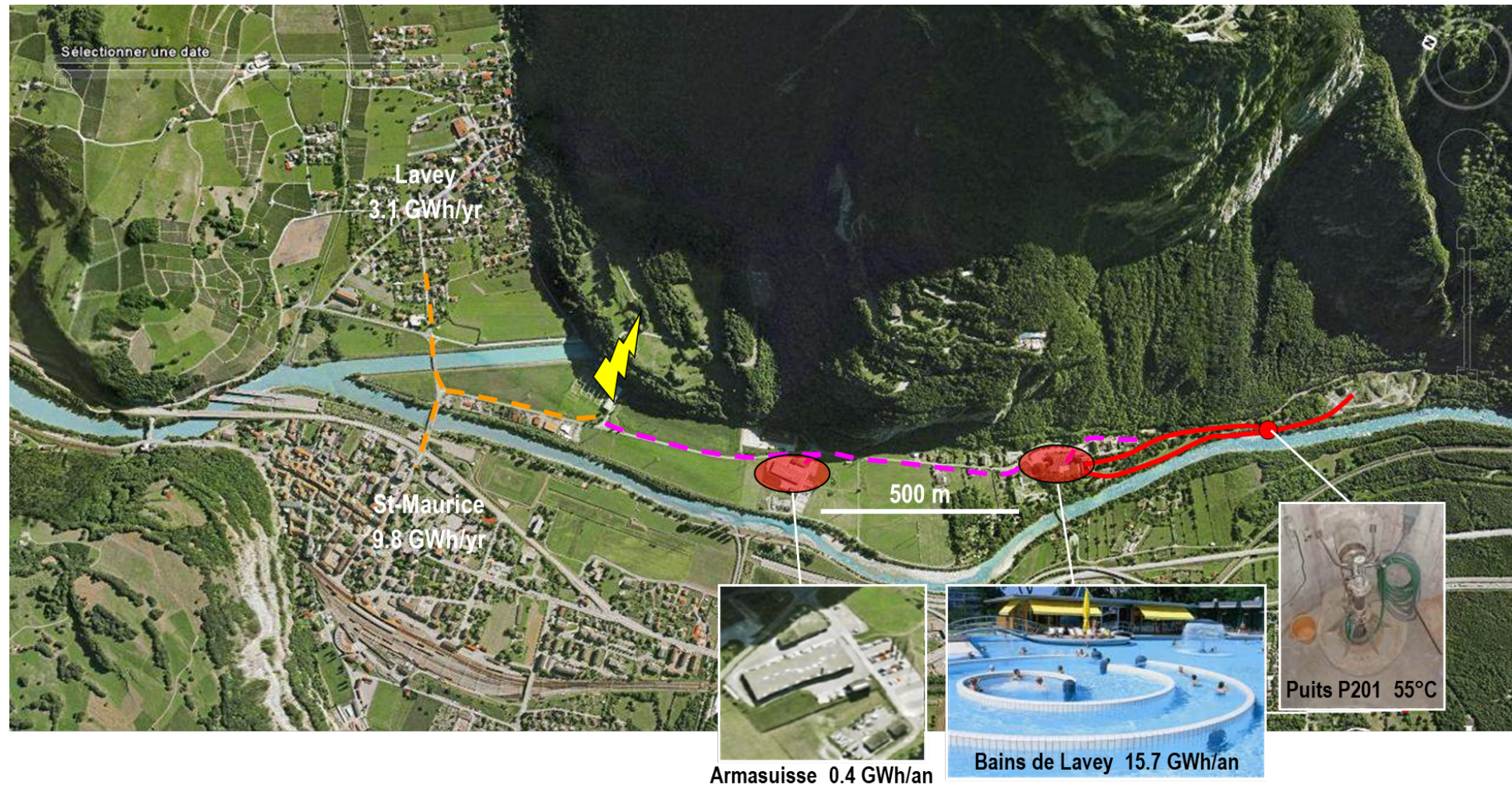


Spa / direct heat utilisation

- P201 (201 m, 1973)
- P600 (600 m, 1997)
- Total flow rate 27 l/s
- Maximum temperature of 67°C



Planned extension failed



Simplified Darcy's experiment

- Steady state production rate

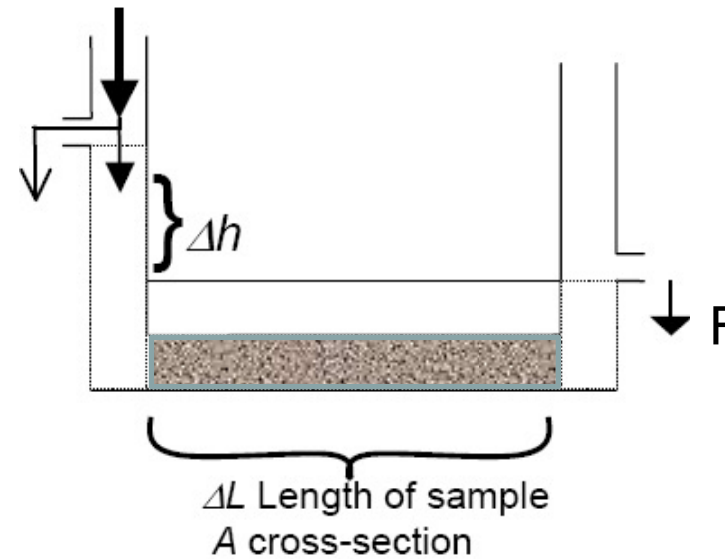
$$F = \frac{K \cdot A \cdot (h_1 - h_2)}{L}$$

- Volumetric flow rate:
steady state flow rate per cross-sectional area

$$q = \frac{F}{A} = \frac{k \cdot \rho \cdot g}{\mu} \cdot \frac{dh}{dL} = K \cdot \frac{dh}{dL} = v_D \left[\frac{m}{s} \right]$$

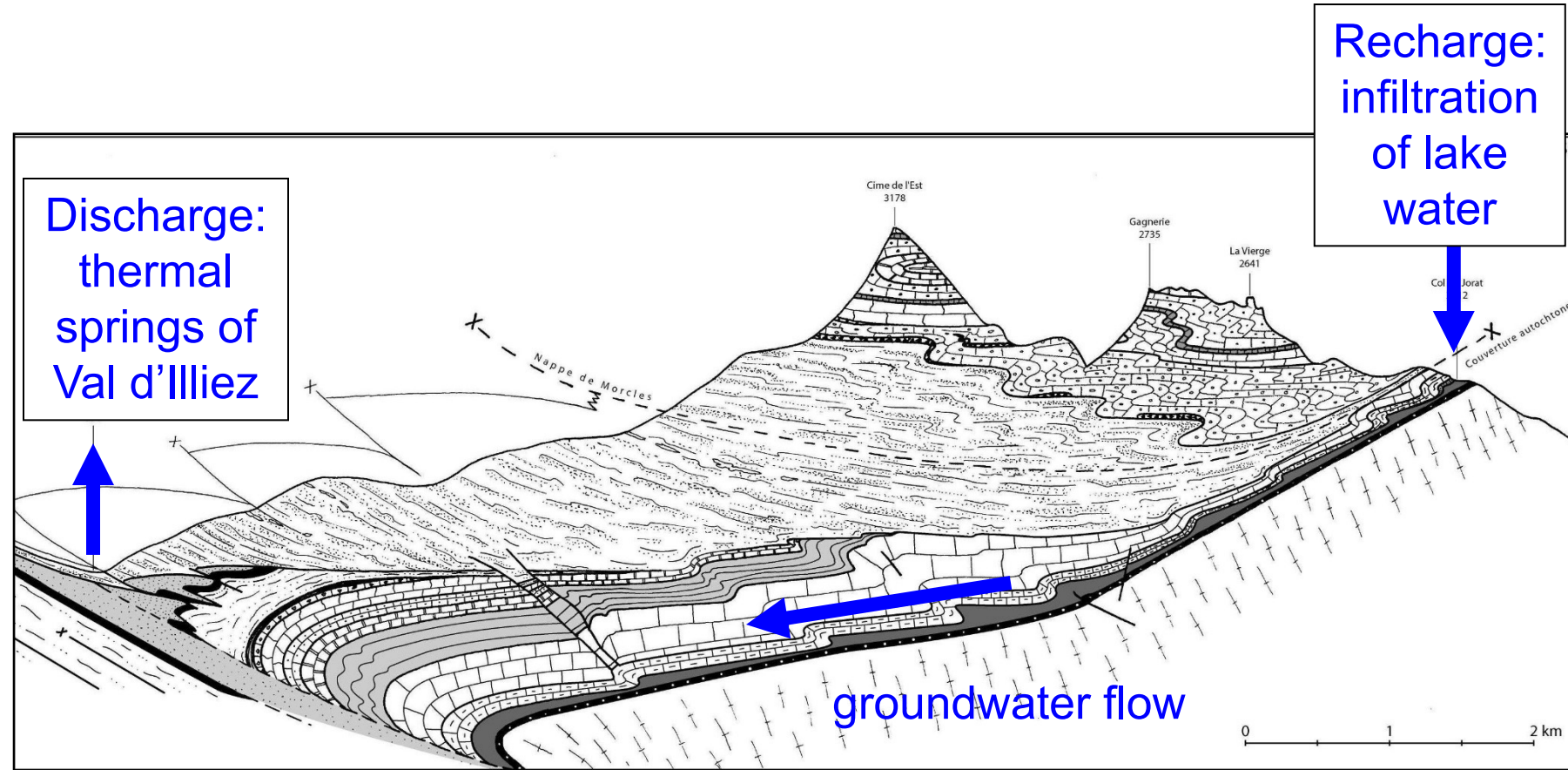
- Note:

$$v = \frac{v_D}{\frac{V_{connected\ void\ space}}{V_{total}}} = \frac{v_D}{\eta_e\ (effective\ porosity)}$$



v_D = Darcy Fluid velocity [$m\ s^{-1}$]
 μ = Dynamic viscosity (fluid) [$Pa\ s$]
 ρ = Density (fluid) [$kg\ m^{-3}$]
 g = Gravity [$m\ s^{-2}$]
 k = Permeability [m^2] or [1 Darcy D = $10^{-12}m^2$]
 K = Hydraulic conductivity [$m\ s^{-1}$]
 F = Steady state production rate [$m^3\ s^{-1}$]

Hydrogeological interpretation of the geological profile Val d'Illiez



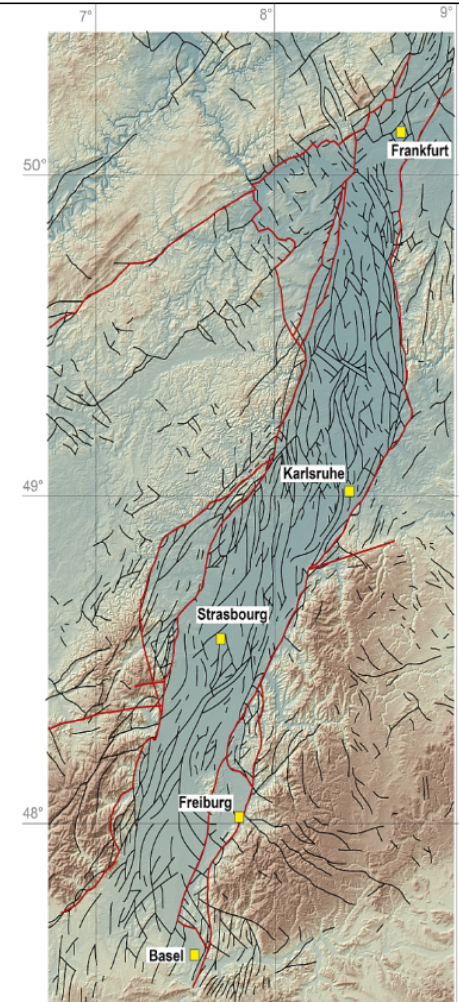
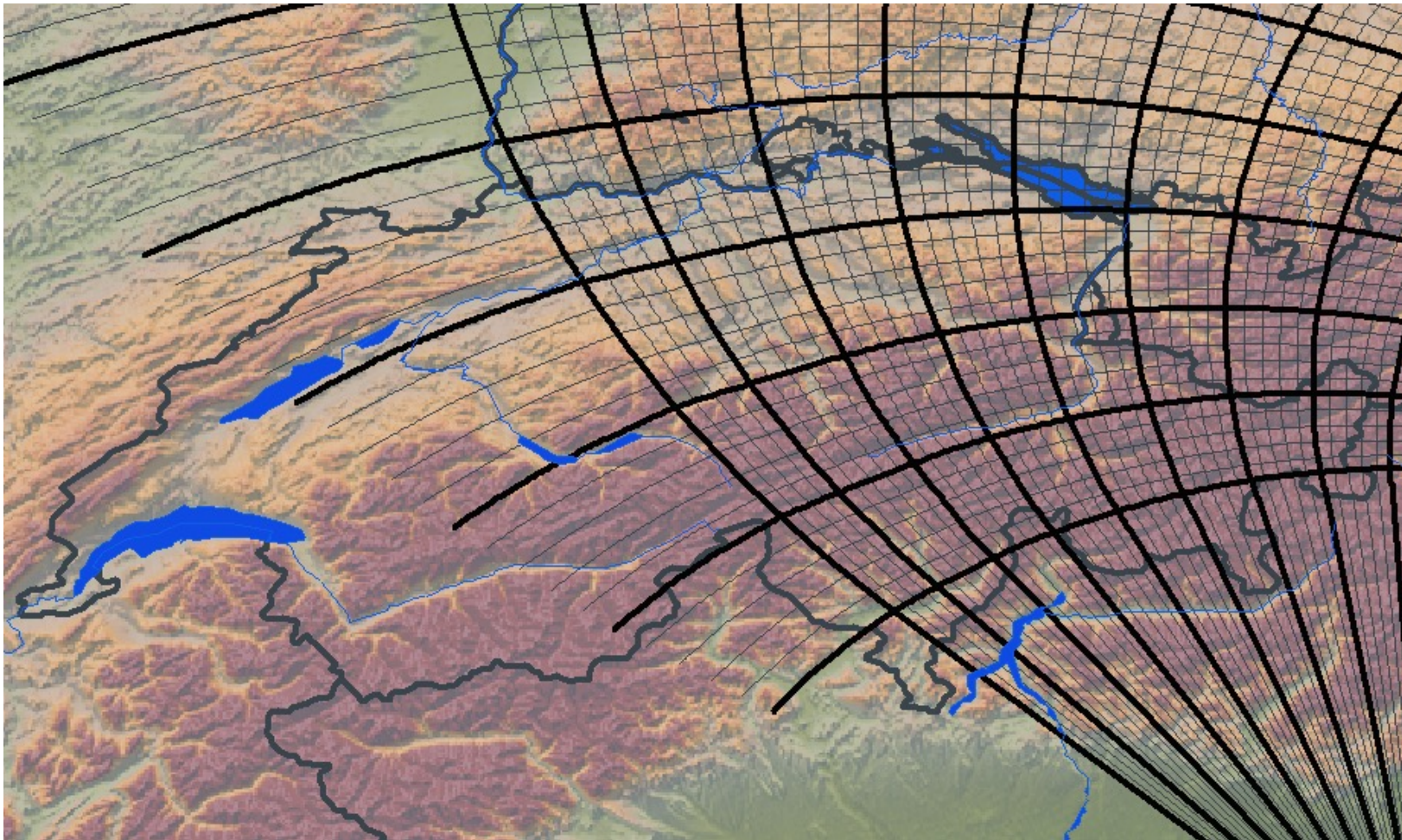
Pantet (2004)

Heat transport in low-temperature systems

- Heat transport equation (without adiabatic effect)

$$\rho c_p \frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = \nabla (k \nabla T) + A - [\rho c_p]_f v_D \nabla T$$

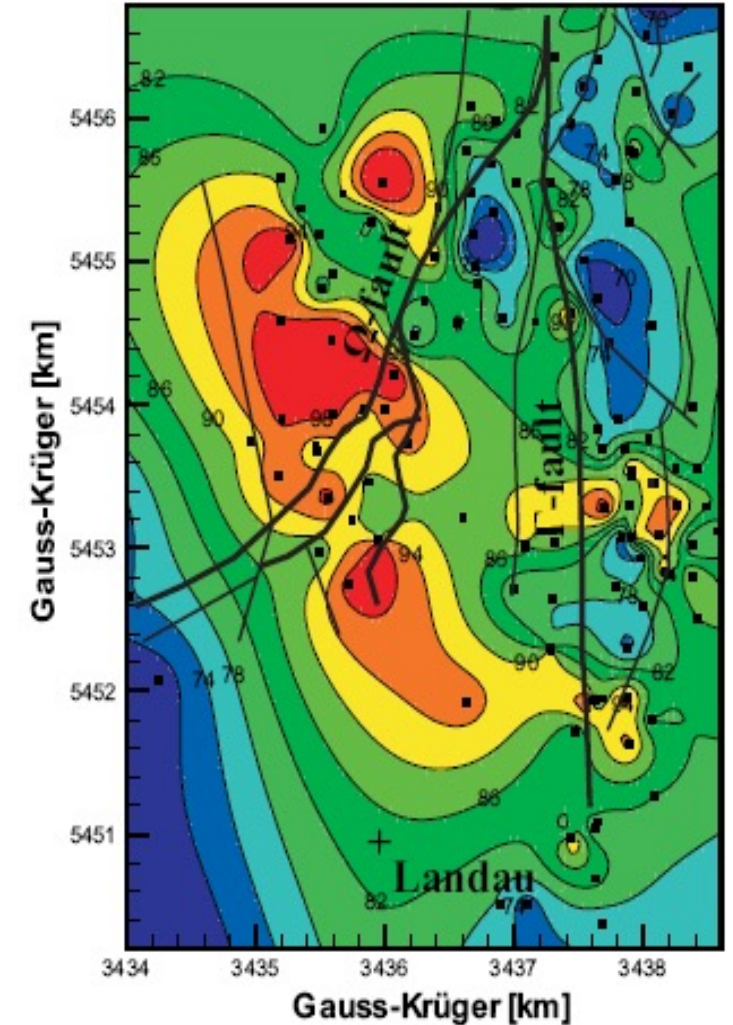
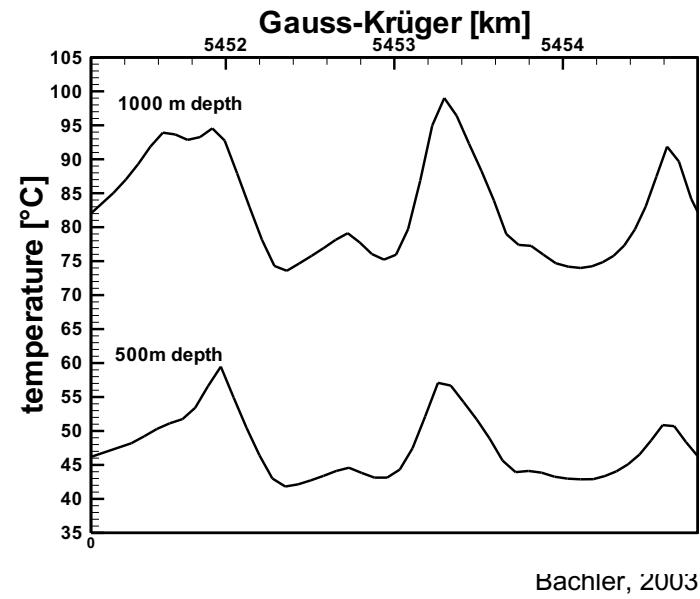
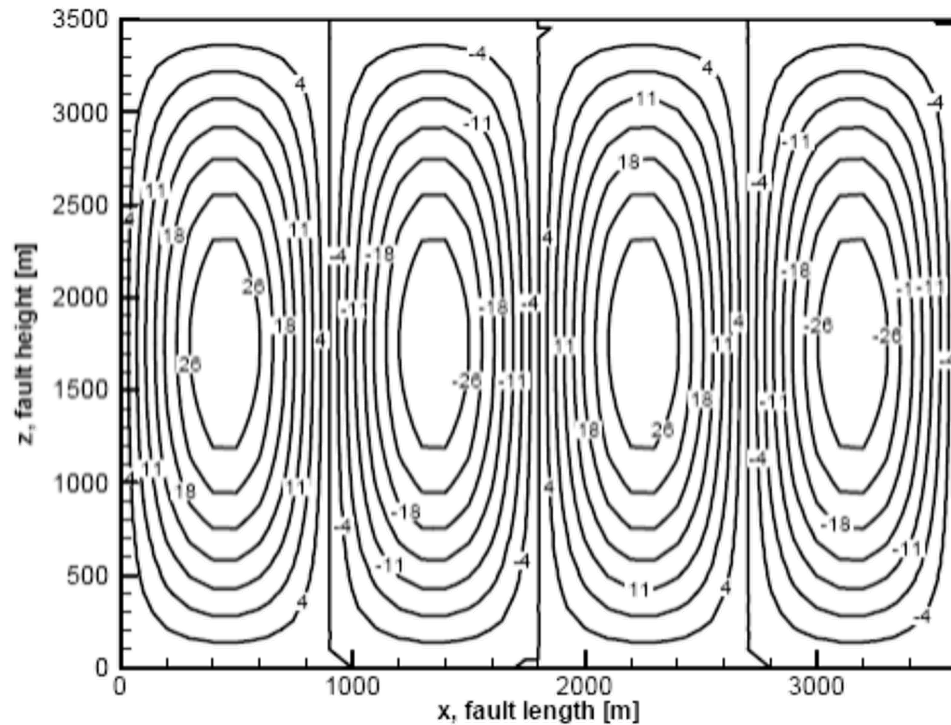
Hydrothermal projects in and near the Alps



Schill, Wellmann and Regenauer-Lieb (2007)

Indication for free (gravity-driven) convection in the URG

- Temperature distribution along fault zones at Landau in 1000m depth
 - Systematic temperature differences along Γ -fault
 - Analytical calculated temperature disturbance in the Γ -fault of about 15-20°C between lows and highs





(Critical) Rayleigh number

- Ratio between hydraulic permeability and heat conductivity

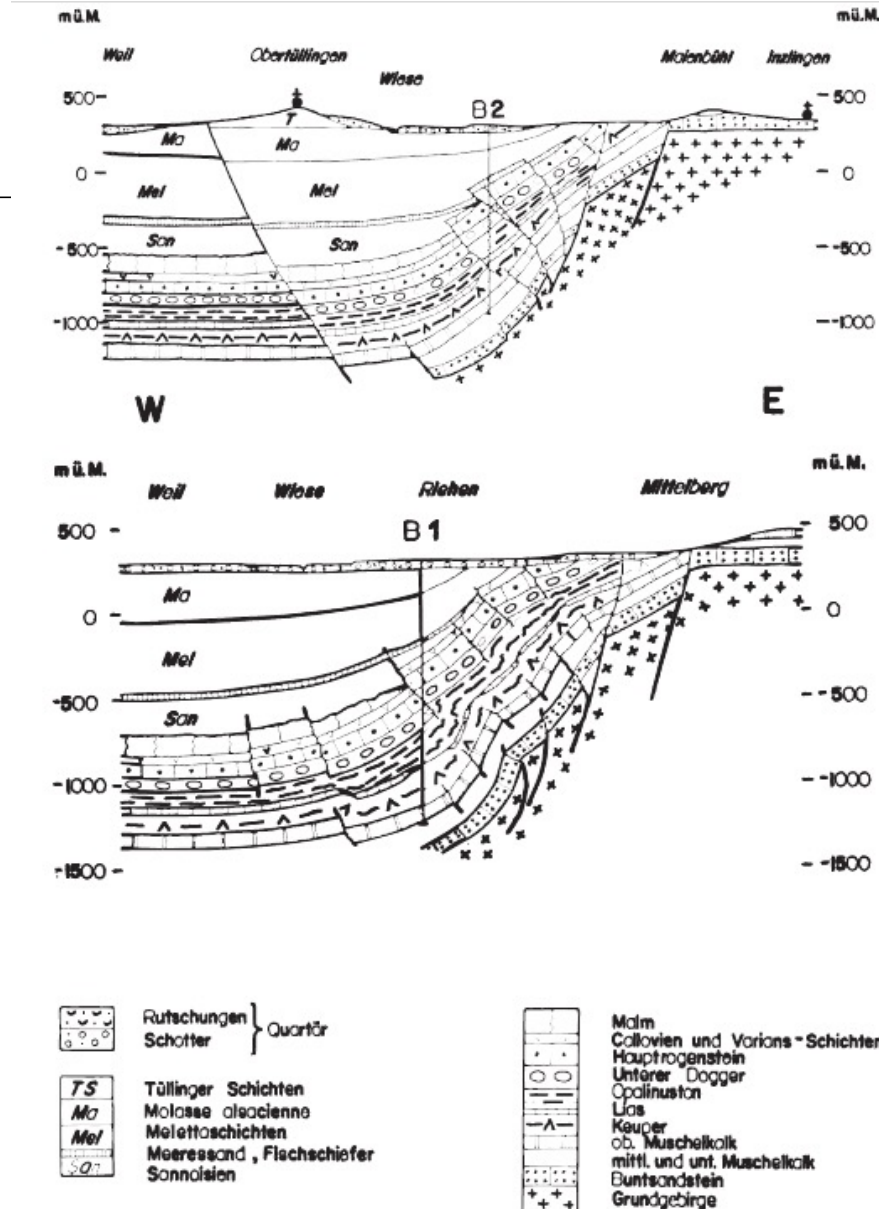
$$Ra = \frac{k \cdot \alpha \cdot \rho^2 c_p \cdot g \cdot \Delta T \cdot \Delta z}{\mu \cdot \lambda}$$

- Critical Rayleigh numbers
 - Free surfaces: $Ra = \frac{27}{4} \pi^4 \approx 657.51$ (Lord Kelvin, 1916)
 - Rigid lower boundary: $Ra = 1100.65$
 - Rigid lower and upper boundaries: $Ra = 39.48$

k = hydraulic permeability
 α = thermal expansion
 ρ = density
 c_p = heat capacity of the fluid
g = gravitational acceleration
 μ = fluid viscosity
 λ = heat conductivity

Deep geothermal project at Riehen, Switzerland

- The sediments in the vicinity of the URG boundary fault
- highly fractured
- small tectonic units [Gürler et al., 1987].
- The productive formation is the Upper Muschelkalk.
- In order to obtain maximum production, the highly fractured zones near the boundary fault were selected for the doublet system [Boissavy & Hauber, 1994].



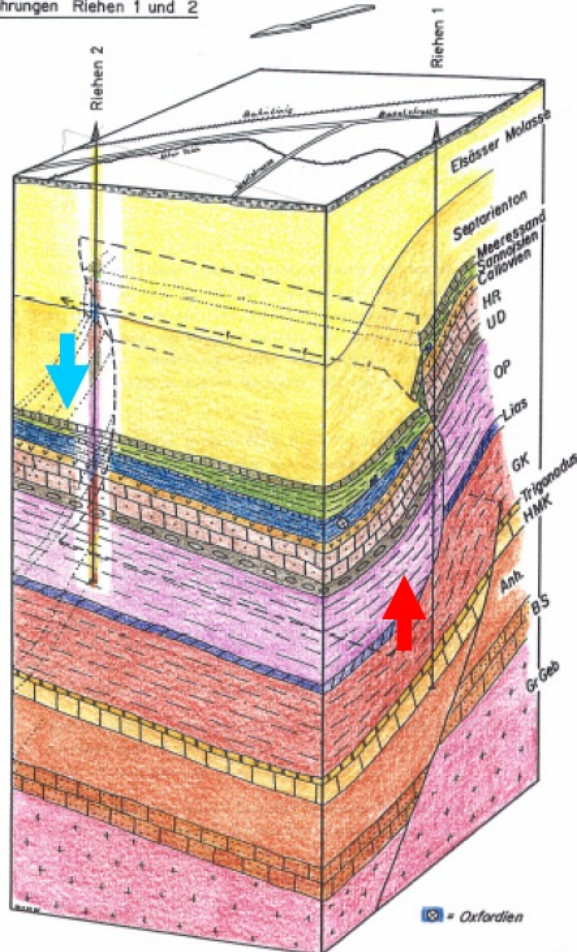
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[Baudepartement Basel-Stadt 1989]

Naturally fractured reservoir Riehen (Switzerland)

Blockdiagramm durch die
Bohrungen Riehen 1 und 2

Fig. 4.3

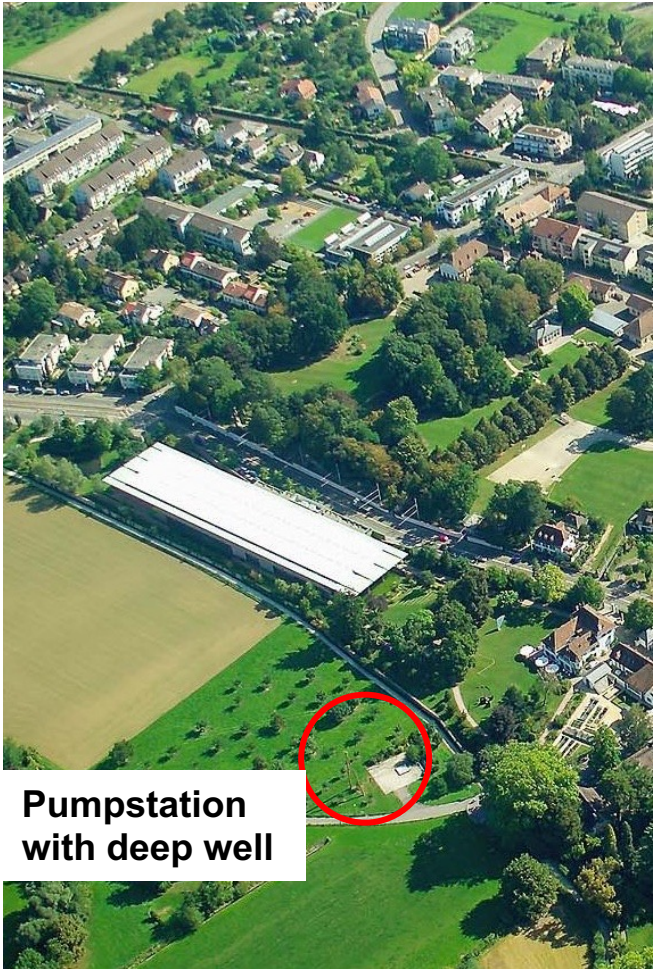
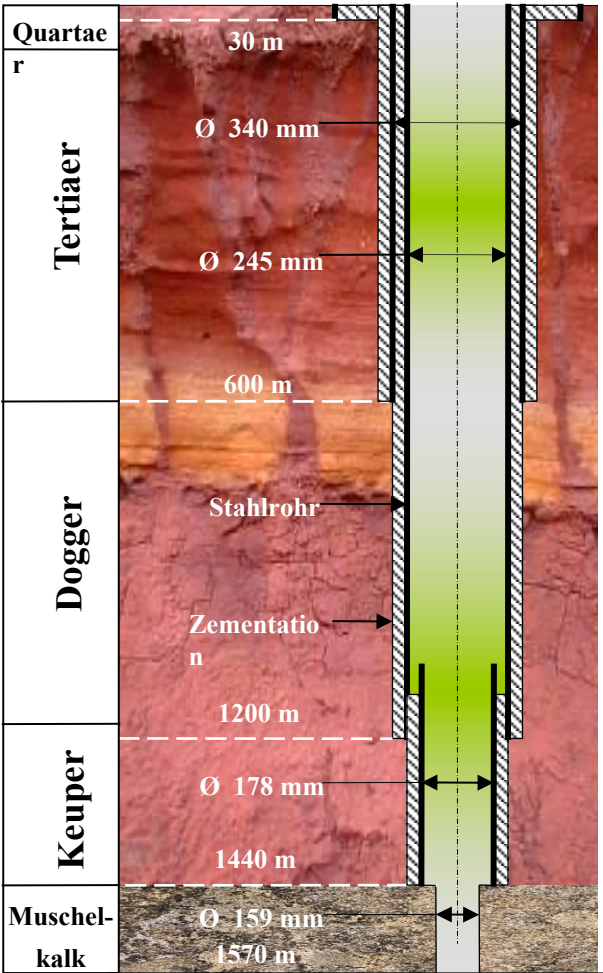


- **1988** Well RB1 (producer) and RB2 (injector)
- **1997** First trans-border heating system between Germany and Switzerland
- **2006** Riehen-Plus:
Enhancement of the production rate from 18 to 23 L/s
- Production from the Upper Muschelkalk using a doublet system. Strong mineralisation of the brine impedes a singlet system. The well Riehen1 is deeper and thus warmer as Riehen 2.
- The reinjection guarantees the maintainance of the pressure (sustainable reservoir management)

Production well RB1 (Bachtelenweg)



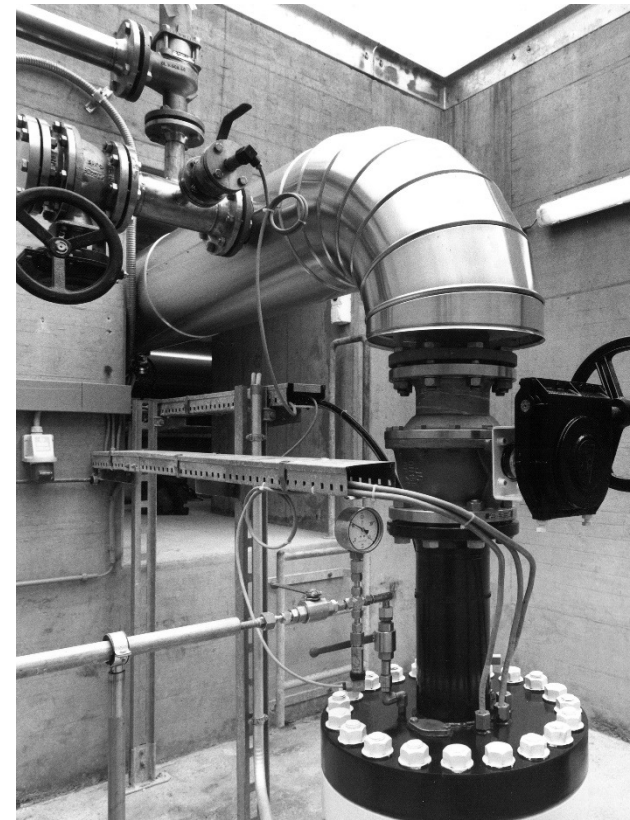
gruneko 
a Gruner company



Wellhead under construction and in use



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gruneko 
a Gruner company

Deep geothermal project at Riehen

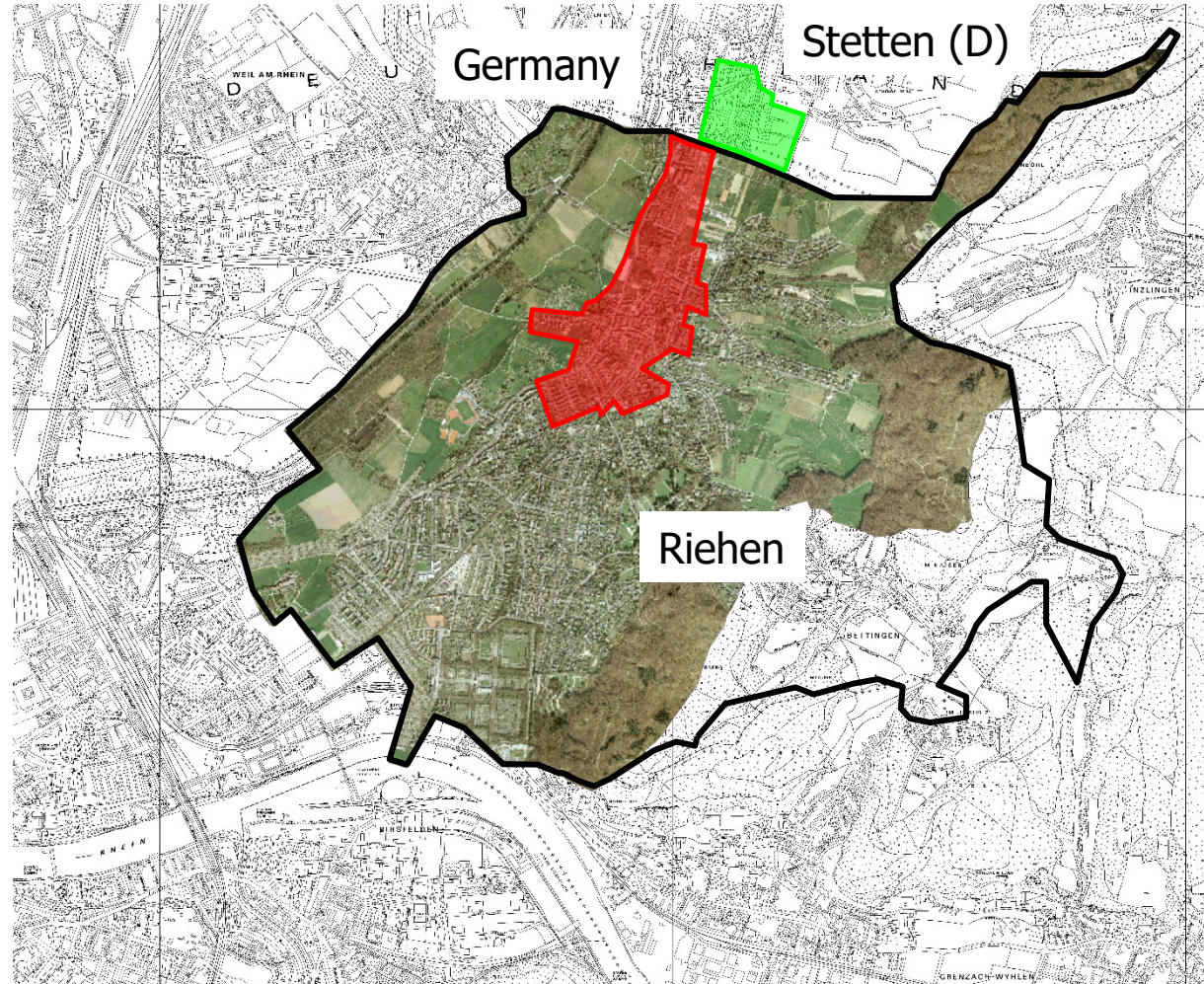
	Riehen 1	Riehen 2
Depth of Upper Muschelkalkes:		
Trigonodusdolomit	1444 - 1464 m	1123 - 1158 m
Hauptmuschelkalk	1464 - 1536 m	1158 - 1223 m
	2 m (1 fracture)	9 m (3-4 fractures)
Pressure:		
	300m a.s.l. + 25 m artesisic	300m a.s.l. + 15 m artesisic
Temperature in the Aquifer:		
	66,4 °C	52,2 °C
Distance between wells:	960 m	

Direct use



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- Service area as per 2009
 - Production rate 18'300 kW
 - Customers 202
 - Production temperature 65°C
 - Injection temperature 29°C
 - Production 18 l/s (~65 m³/hr)
 - Sales of heat 26'000 MWh/a
 - Heating district 21.4 km
 - The sales of geothermal heat corresponds to the use of 3'000'000 liters of oil



Concept of district heating at Riehen



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