



Engineered Geothermal Energy Systems in Europe

Ernst Huenges

Outline

- Introduction (market; society-economy-technology, objectives EGS)
- Reservoir characterisation
- Reservoir engineering
 - hydraulic stimulation and induced or triggered seismic events
 - Geldinganes treatment 2019
 - chemical stimulation
 - Soultz treatment 2019 and concept for Mezöbereny treatment 2021
 - thermal stimulation
 - concept for Mezöbereny treatment 2021
 - Cost breakdown of the different treatments
- Reservoir exploitation
- Conclusions



Demonstration of soft stimulation treatments
of geothermal reservoirs

Introduction

market,
recovery of geothermal heat,
why Engineered Geothermal Systems,
targeted stakeholder groups,
society-economy-technology,
objectives EGS

Energy transition requires a change in heat supply

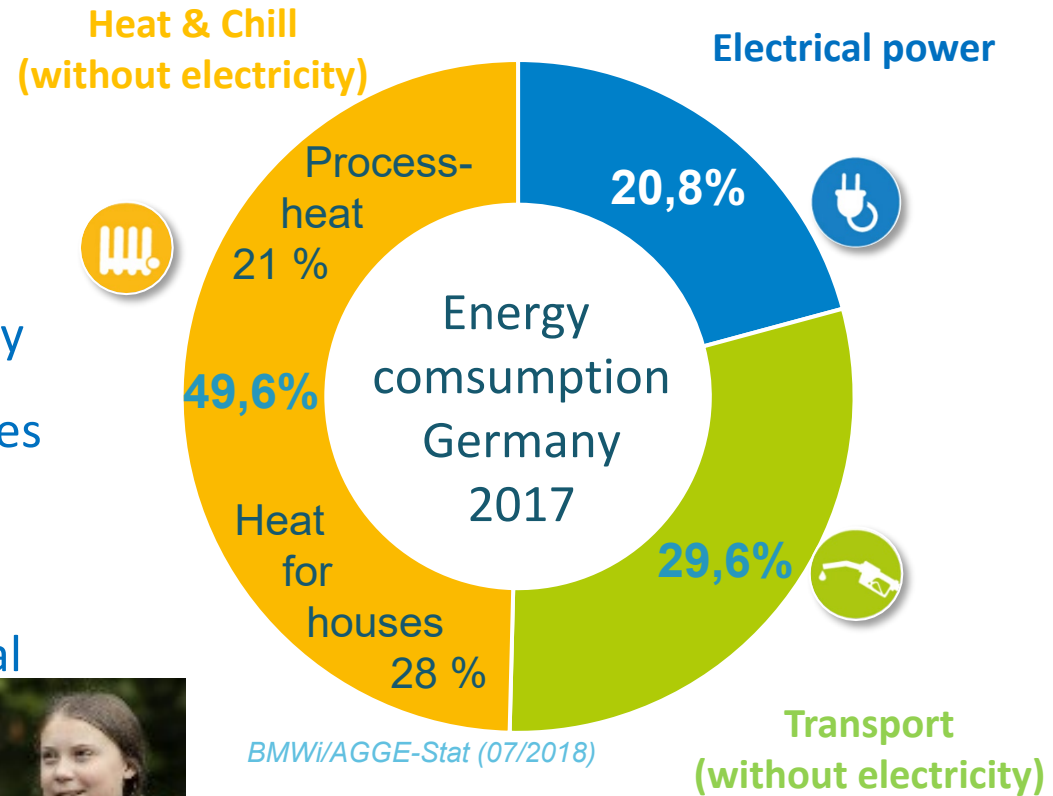
Grand challenges:

- Climate change
- Energiewende

Heat market ~ 2x market for electricity
↓
today ~14% from renewable resources

Geothermal – the sleeping giant

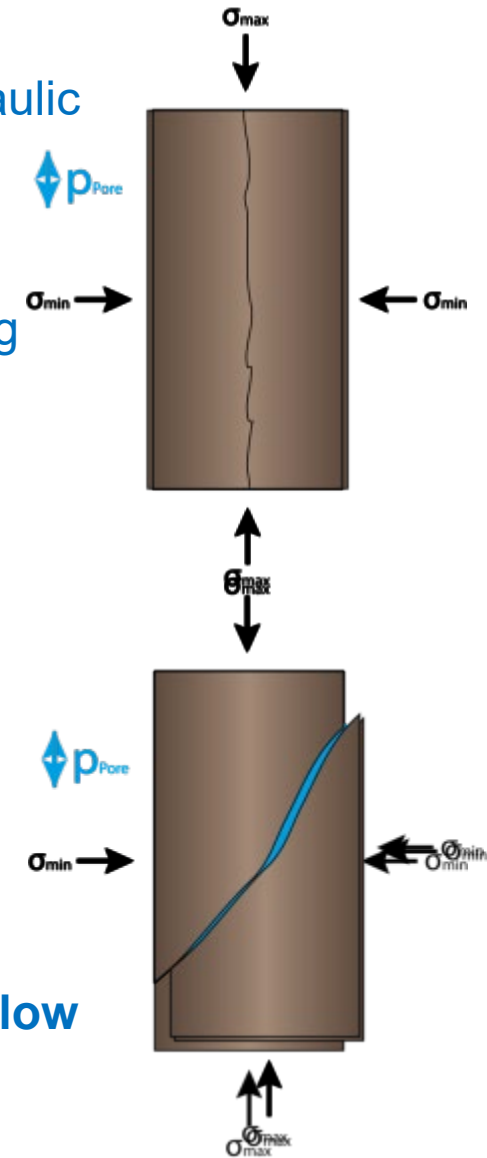
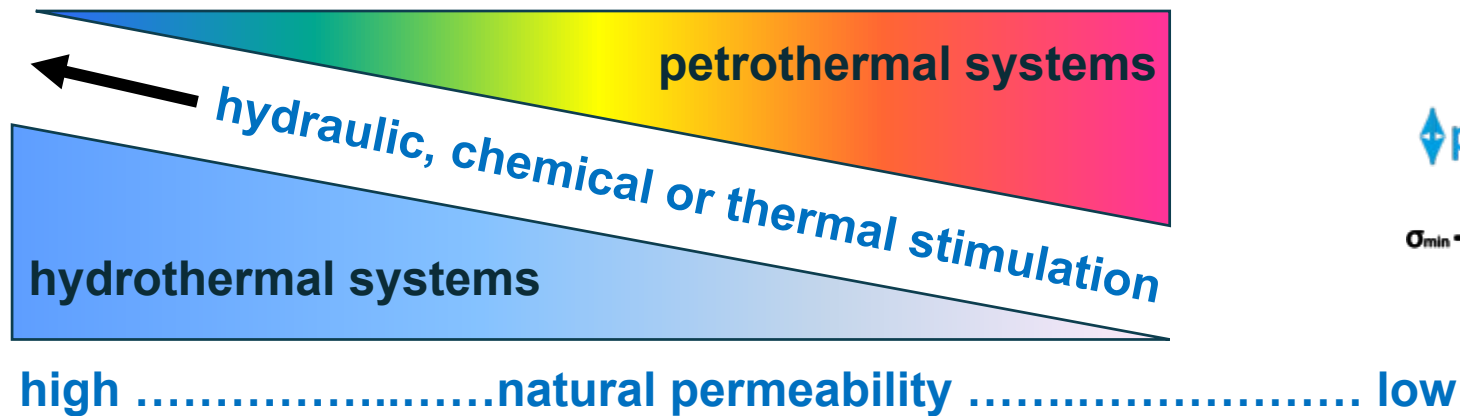
- Huge potential of deep geothermal
- Low CO₂-emissions
- Local base load energy source



→ with geothermal domestic added values

Enhanced geothermal systems (EGS)

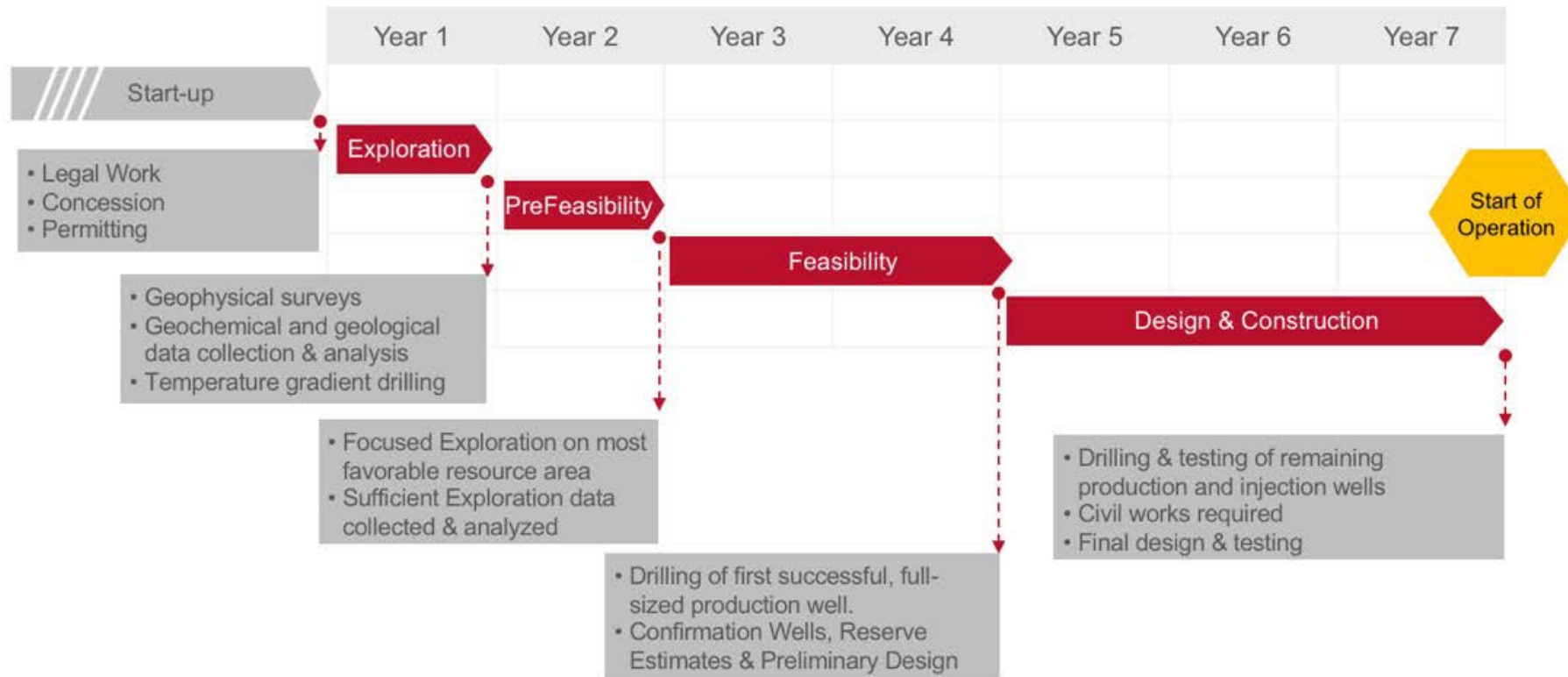
- The EGS concept includes artificial improvement of the hydraulic performance of a reservoir with the goal to use it for an economical provision of heat or electric energy
- The enhancement challenge is based on several non-conventional methods for exploring, developing and exploiting geothermal resources that are not economically viable by conventional methods
- Enhanced vs Engineered



Targeted Stakeholder Groups



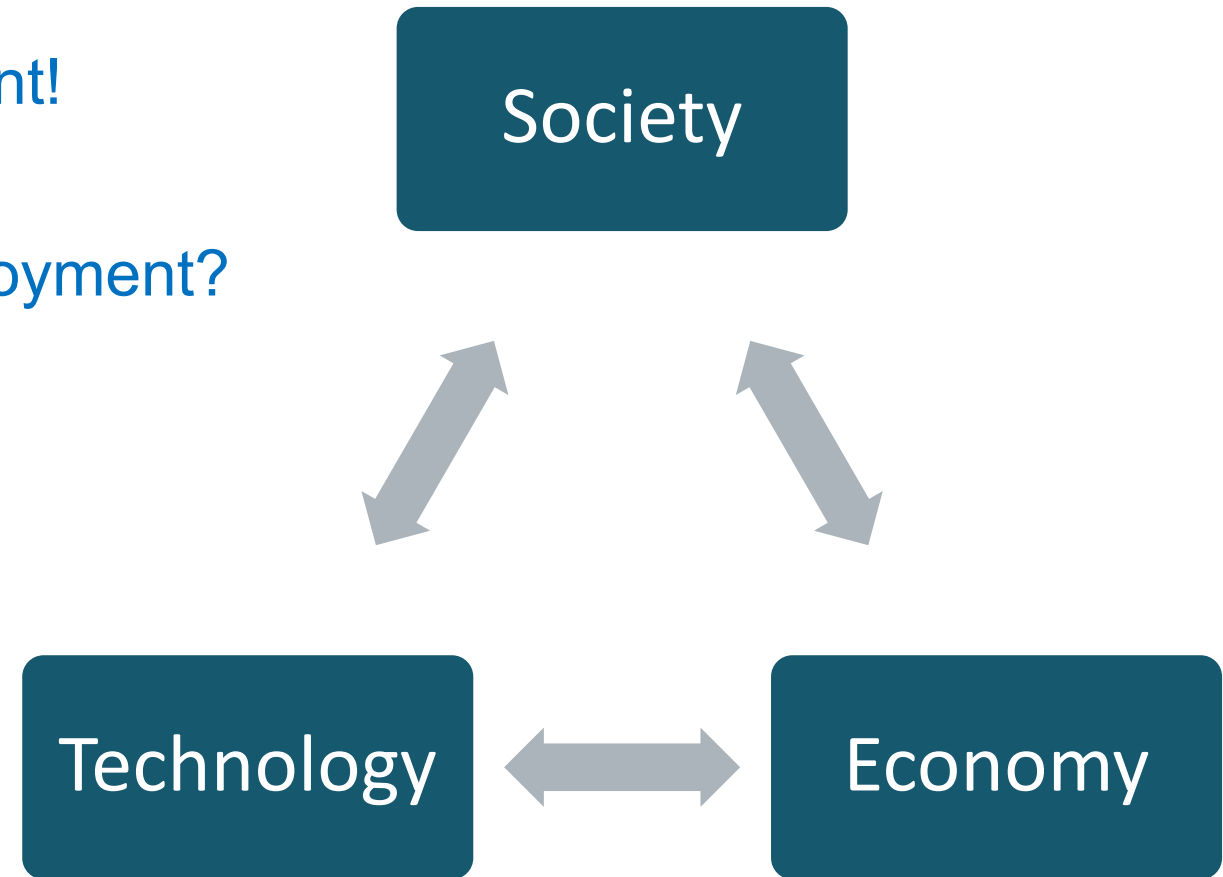
Geothermal Project Timeline



Why is the development so slow?

Identify bottlenecks of deployment!

How can we accelerate the deployment?



Acceptance

Public debate on a sufficient level

Fake news concerning fracking and geothermal etc.

Benefits for the society not transparent

Acceptability

Provide options to mitigate unwished environmental effects

Make the value chain visible

Participation

Mining authorities

Approval procedures

Permitting

Public
debate

Acteurs

Demand and supply

Domestic energy providers

Those, who are responsible for safe energy provision

Those, who want to earn money

Services

Contribution to the development chain (exploration, drilling,...)

Reliable mitigation strategies for unwished environmental effects

Risk assessment and risk management

Incentives

Feed in tariff

Campaigns for market penetration

**Safe Supply
& safe for the
environment**

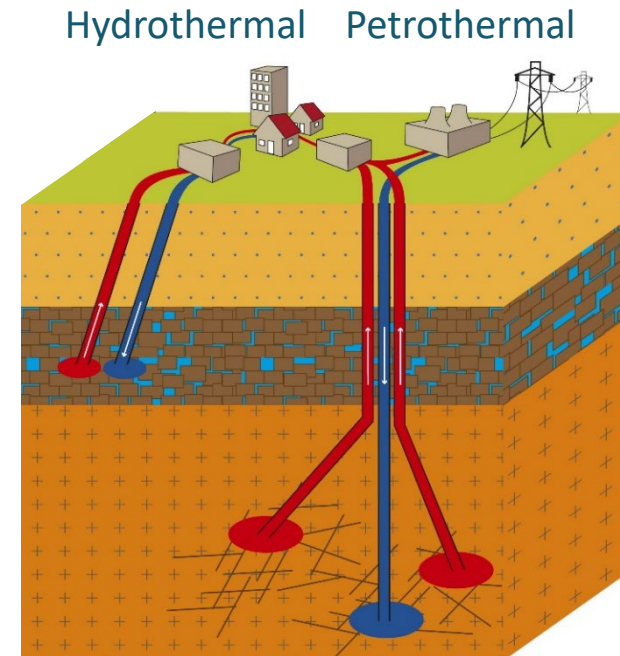
Deep geothermal energy utilization

Challenges:

- Easily exploitable reservoirs limited (hydrothermal systems)
- Most rocks require engineering (petrothermal systems)

Tasks:

- Increase productivity (economics)
→ Stimulation
- Reduce seismicity (environmental impact) → Soft stimulation



Reservoir Characterisation

Exploration Goals: Imaging and characterization of geothermal fields and reservoirs

Methods:

Structural (field) geology

Seismics

Seismology

Magnetotellurics

Other Geophysics,
Temperature,
Geochemistry ...

Results:

Geometry and structure

Stress field

Lithology, fracture
characterization

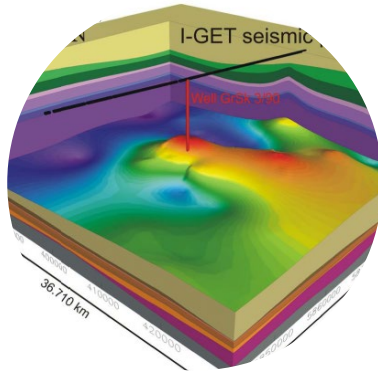


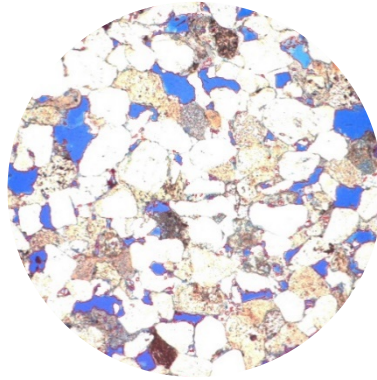
Alteration, fault zone
characterization

Reservoir boundaries &
active faults

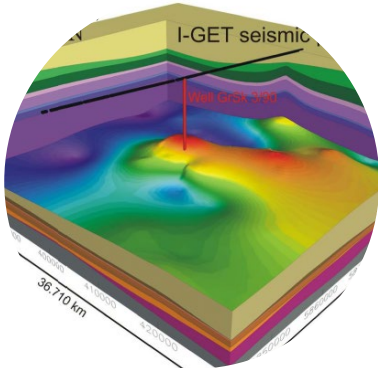


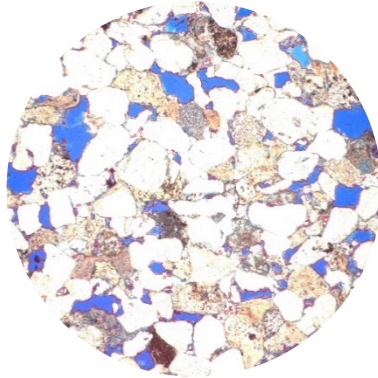
Importance:

Controls on
geothermal
activity and
sustainability!

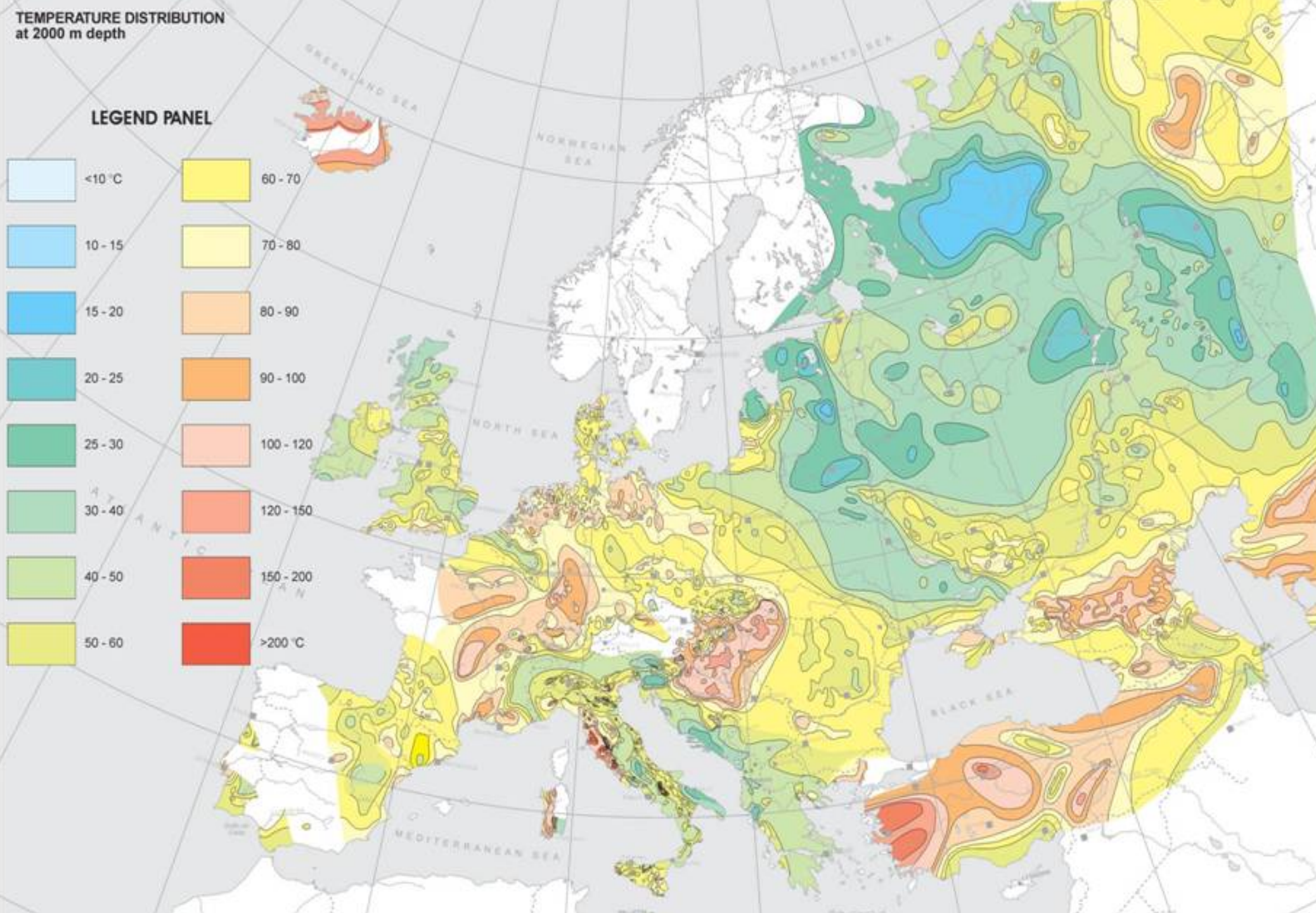
Methods

	reservoir	borehole	rock	pore space
scale				
methods	field experiments		laboratory experiments	
	numerical simulation			

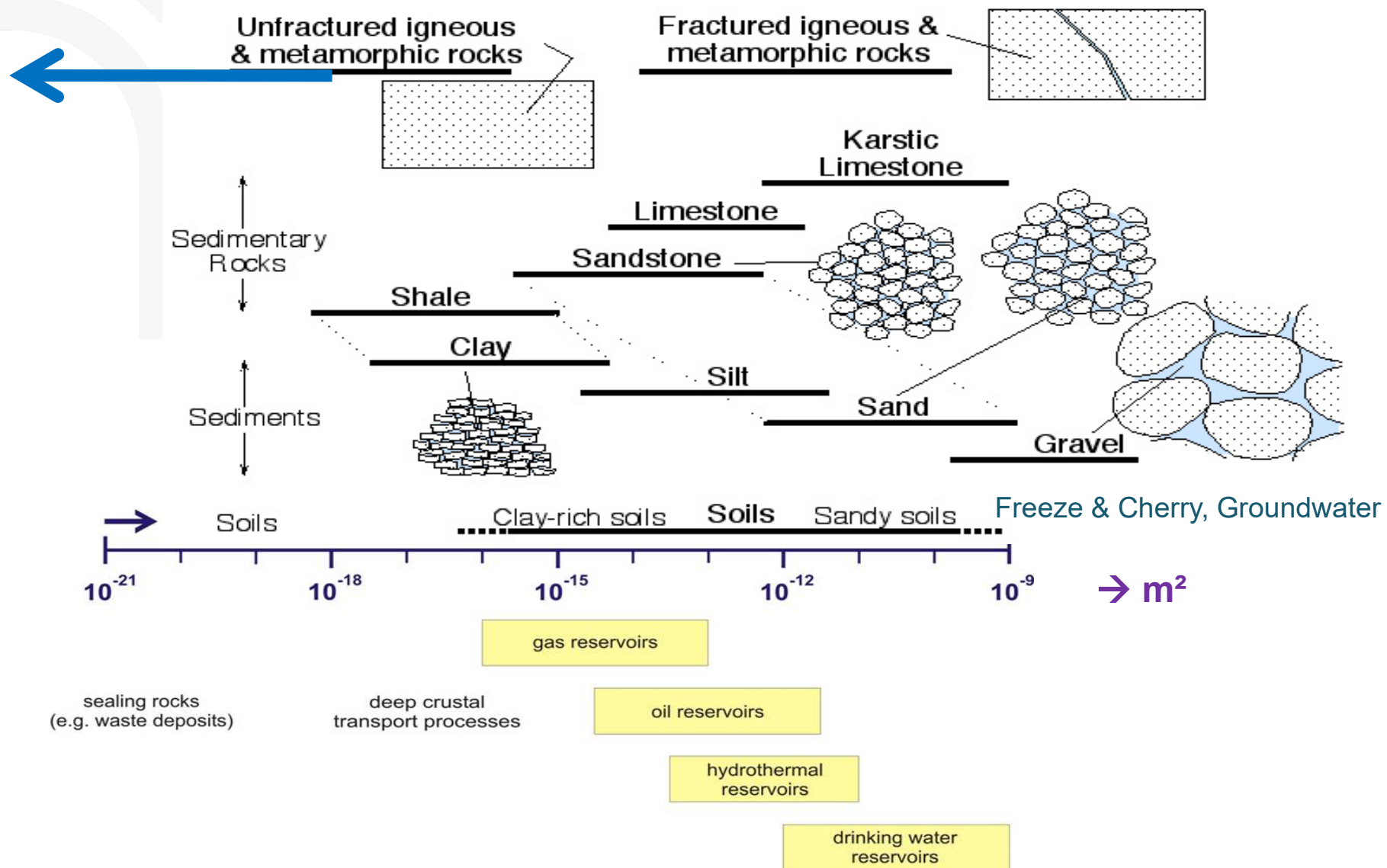
Topics

	reservoir	borehole	rock	pore space
scale				
topic	<div>reservoir access</div> <div>parameter correlation</div> <div>stimulations treatment</div> <div>process monitoring, analyses & understanding</div>			

TEMPERATURE DISTRIBUTION
at 2000 m depth



Permeability of rocks



sealing rocks
(e.g. waste deposits)

deep crustal
transport processes

gas reservoirs

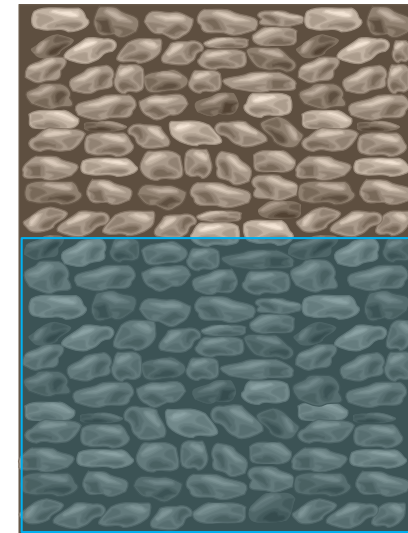
oil reservoirs

hydrothermal
reservoirs

drinking water
reservoirs

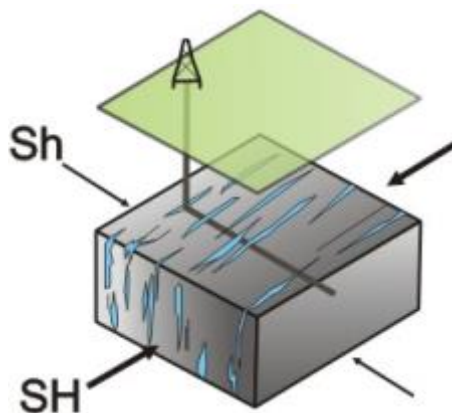
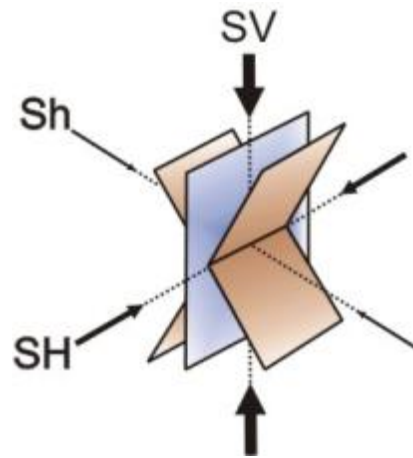
Definition of the Geothermal Fluid

- multi phase substance (gas + liquid)
- high temperature
- transported in the pores or fractures of a geological formation (= reservoir)

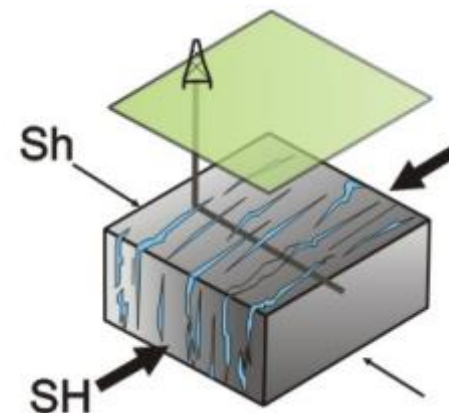
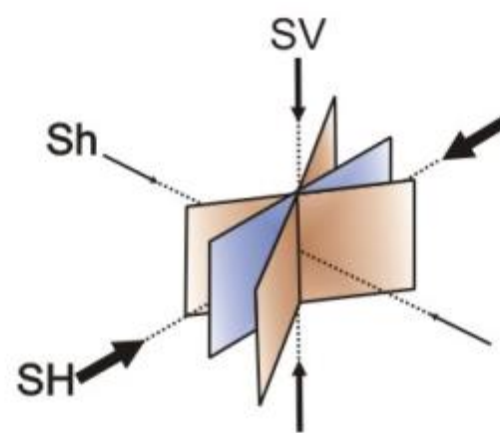


Stress regimes and their impact to frac orientation

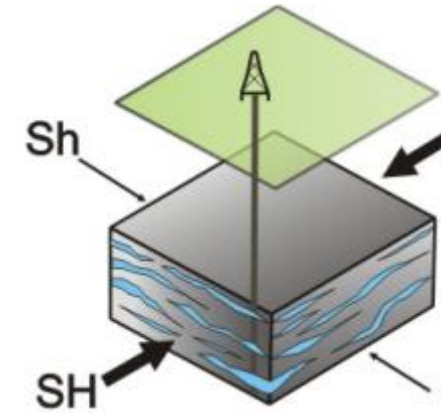
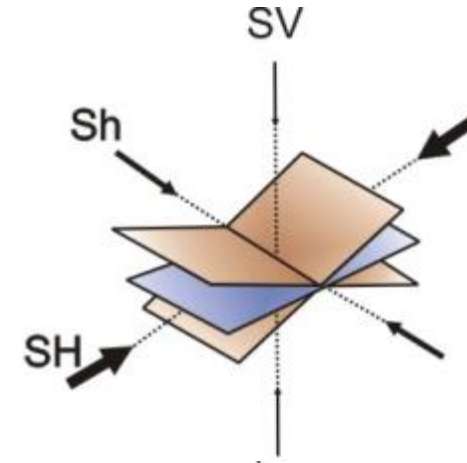
Normal Faulting



Strike Slip



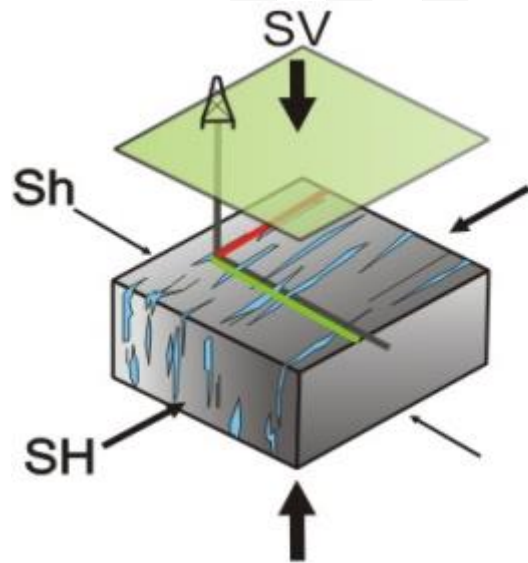
Reverse



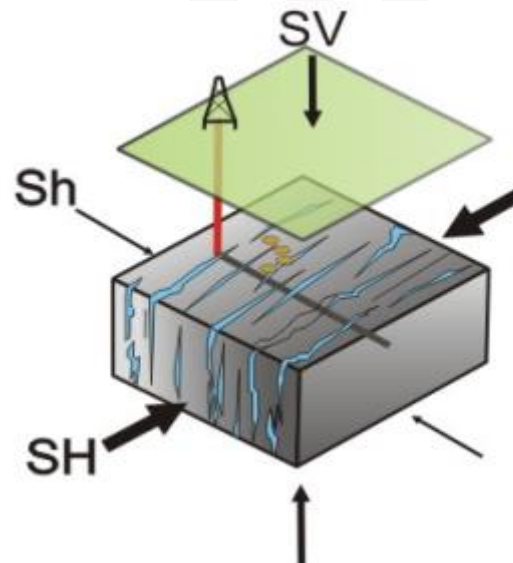
Inga Moeck

Most stable well path orientations in various stress regimes

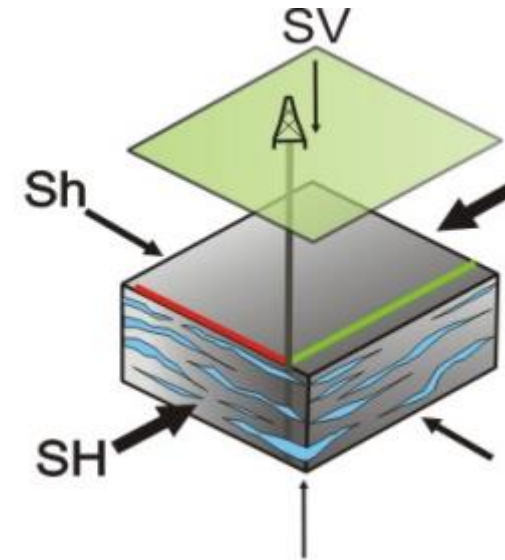
Normal
 $SV > SH > Sh$



Strike slip
 $SH > SV > Sh$



Reverse
 $SH > Sh > SV$



Stability of
well direction:

- Most stable
- Least stable
- Zero stress anisotropy

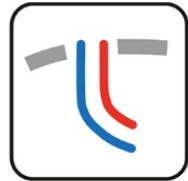
Inga Moeck

Reservoir engineering

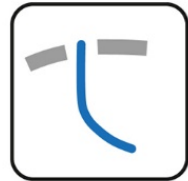
Results of the DESTRESS-project

Foreseen stimulation techniques

Borehole configuration



doublet



single well



sw with one
fracture



sw with
laterals



sw with
multistage
fractures

Treatments



hydraulic
injections



chemical
injections



thermal
injections

Pumping



continuous

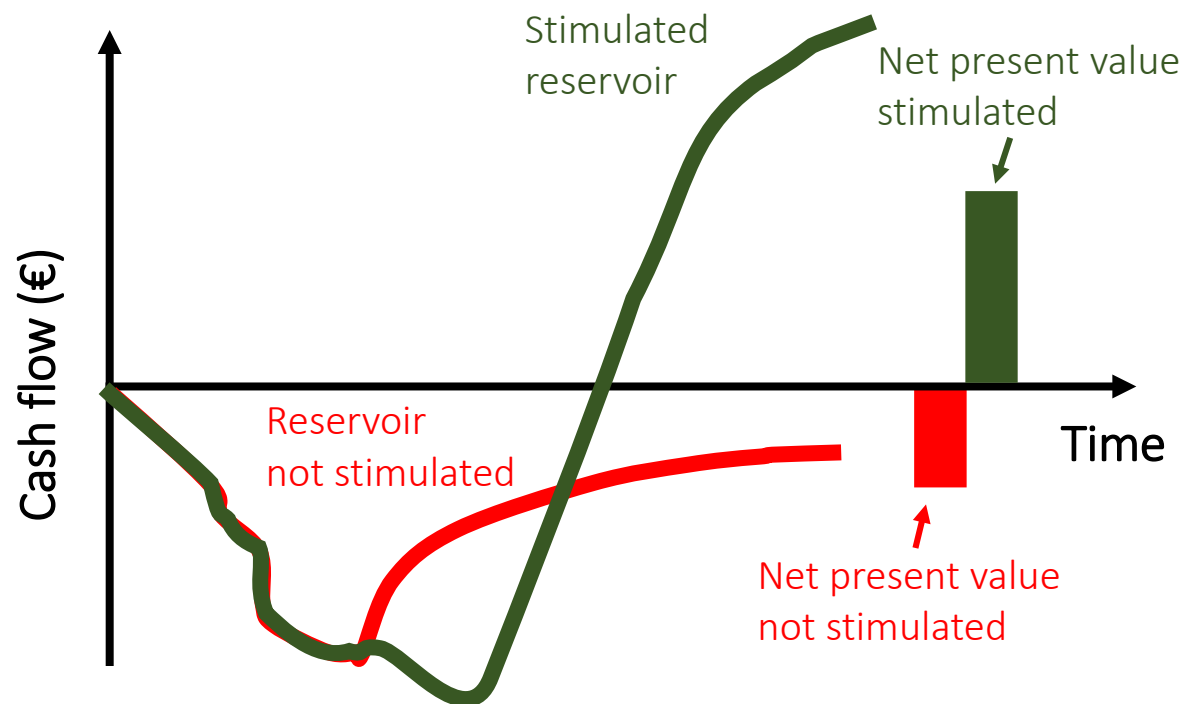
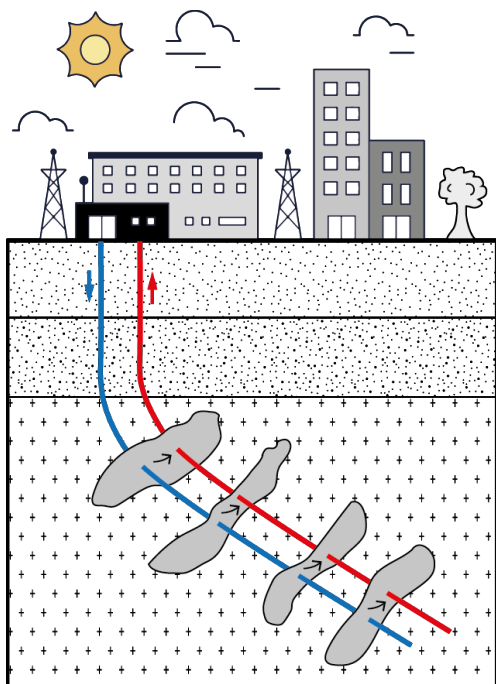


cyclic
1

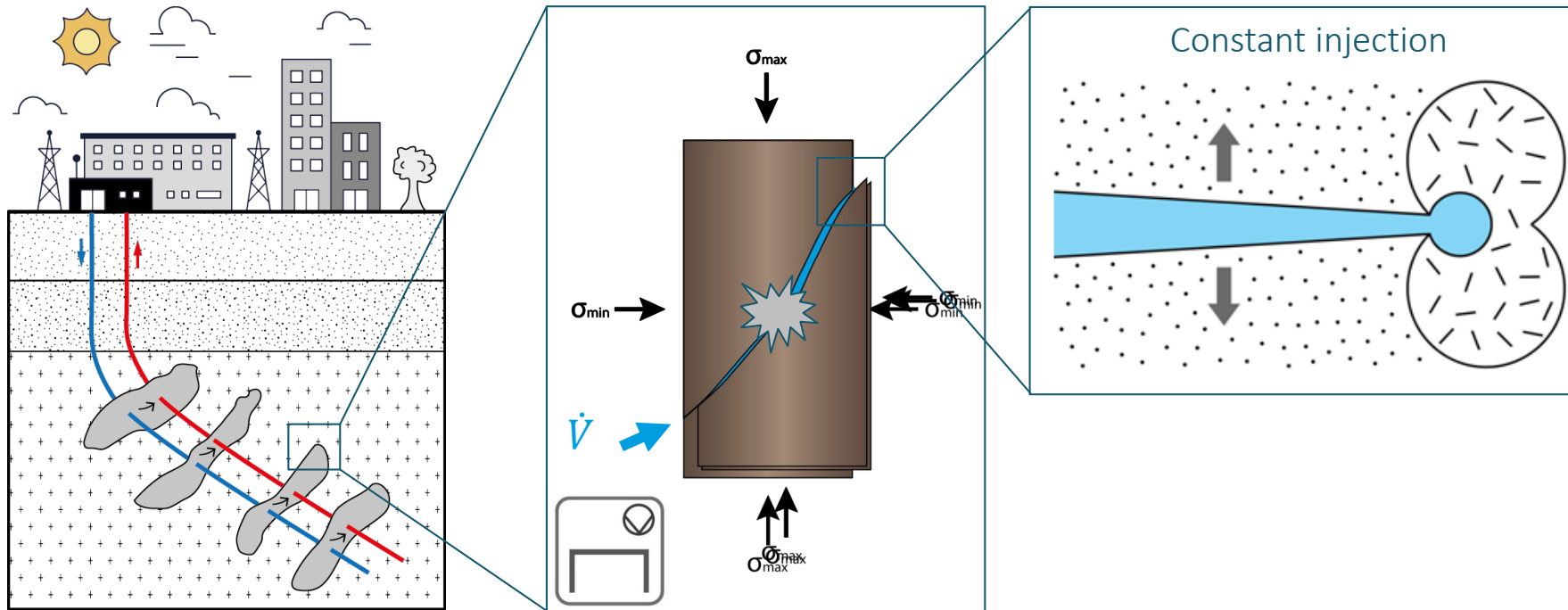


stepwise
increase

Economic impact of reservoir stimulation

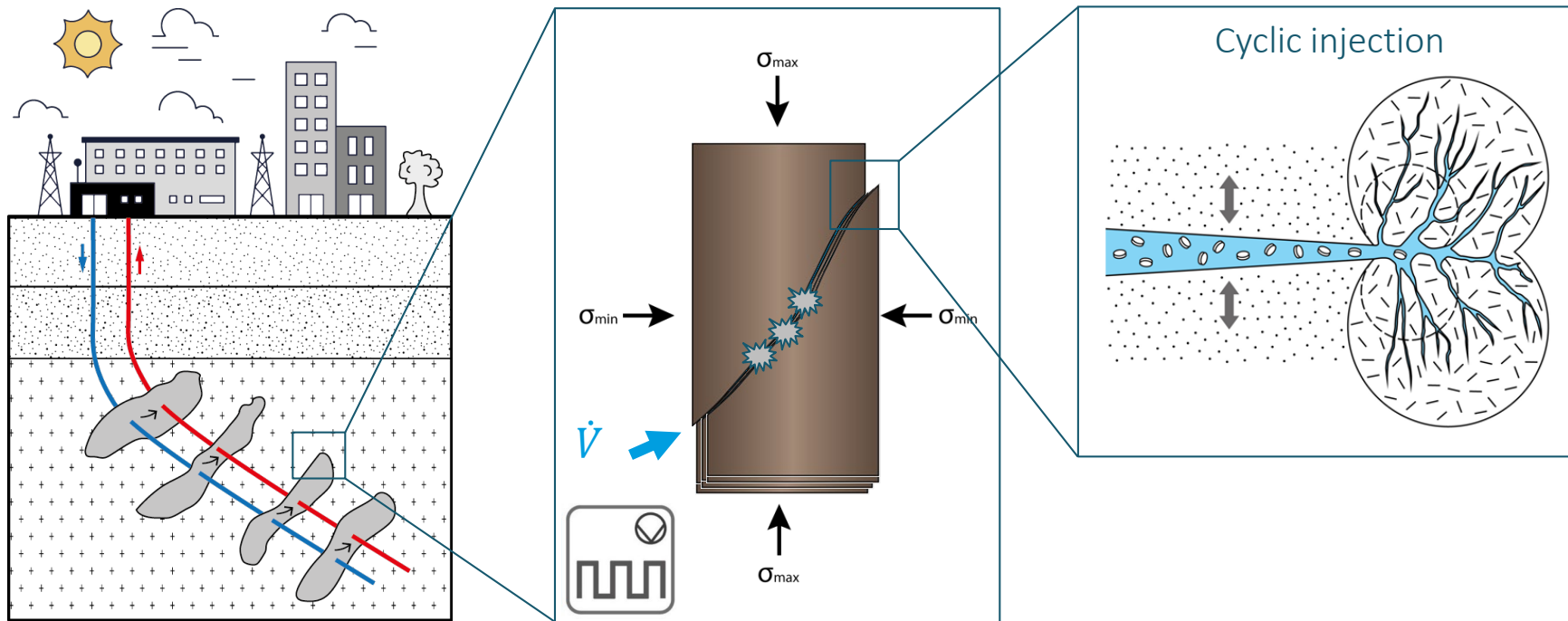


Conventional hydraulic stimulation process



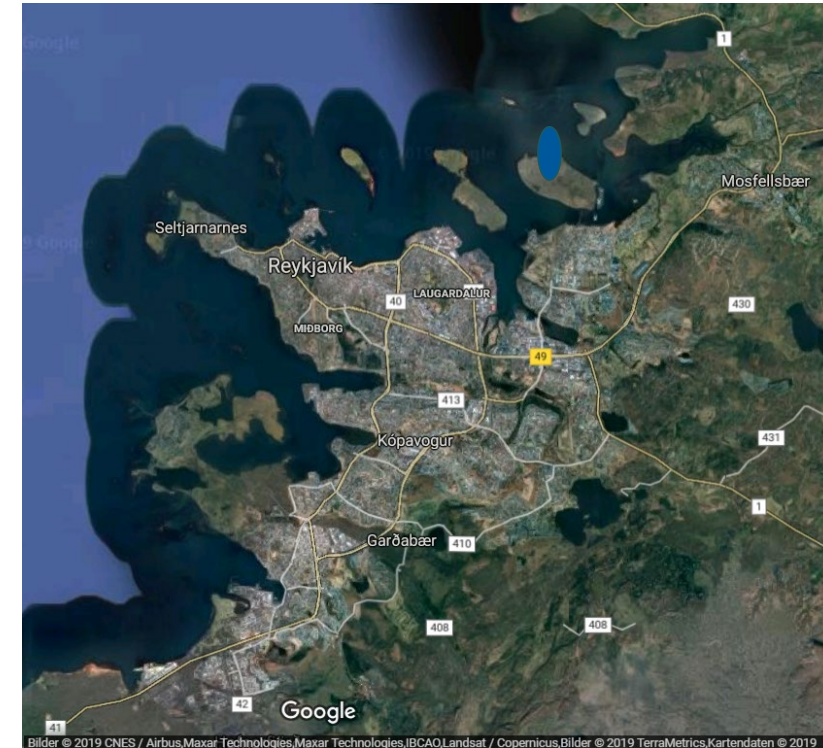
Objective: Validation of „Cyclic Soft Stimulation“ Concept

(Hofmann et al. 2018, 2019)



Field experiment in Reykjavik, Iceland

7 October – 1 November 2019



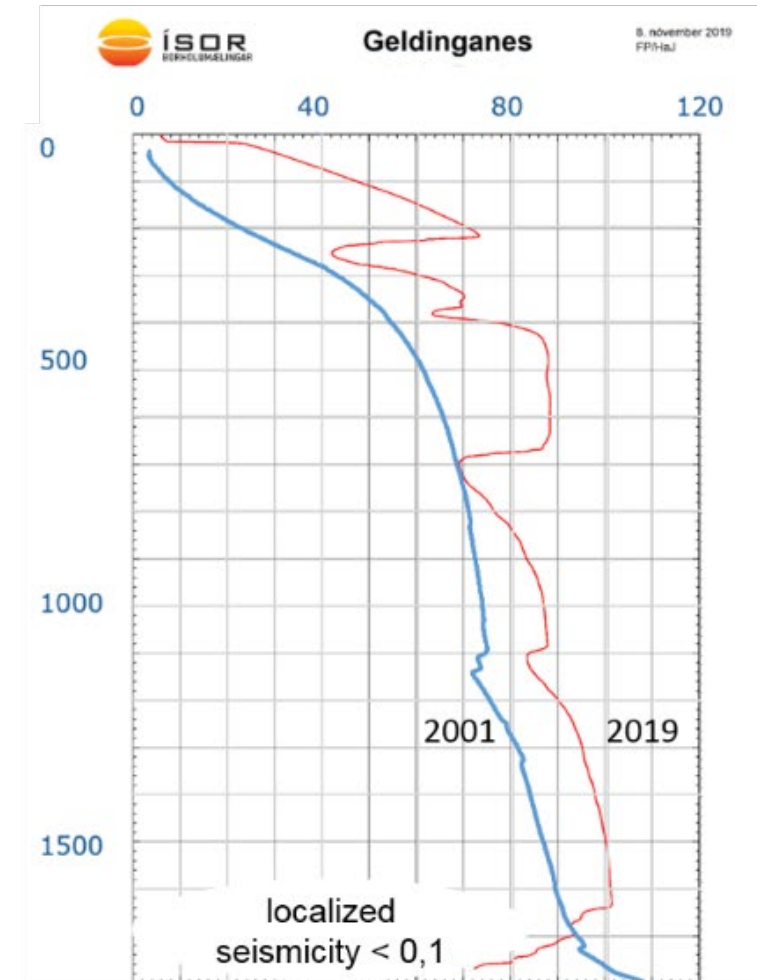
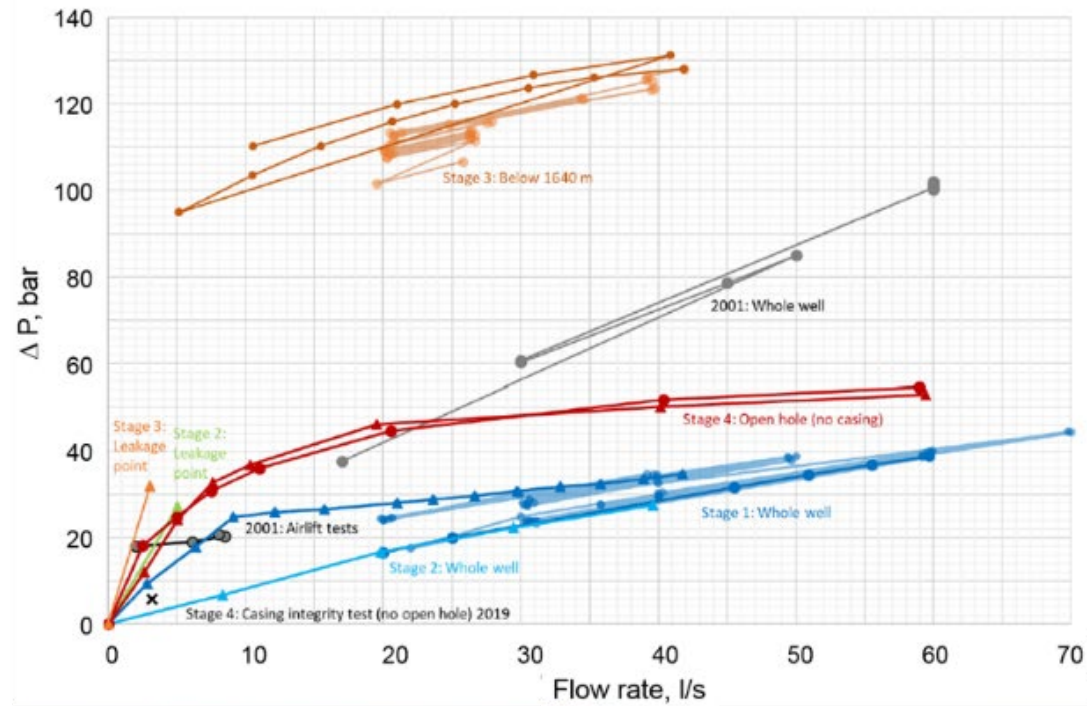
Partners & contractors:

Field experiment in Reykjavik, Iceland

7 October – 1 November 2019



Demonstration of soft stimulation treatments
of geothermal reservoirs



Lessons learnt Geldinganes:

- a multi-stage stimulation attempt with a straddle packer assembly
- Increased injectivity by a factor of ~3 to 1.25 l/s/bar , low seismicity
- demonstrated treatment is a new developing option for geothermal heat supply in Reykjavik

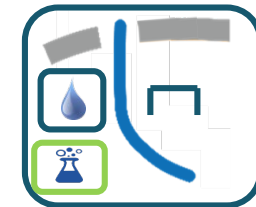
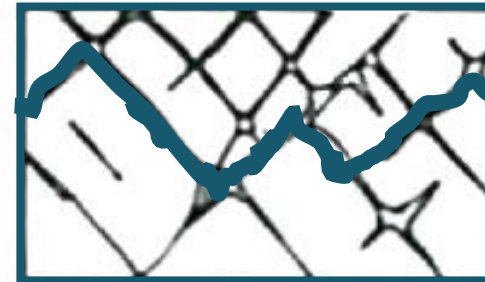
Next steps:

more to come (mature multi-stage stimulation → Bedretto)

Conceptual Chemical Stimulation (I)

Fractured rocks

Acidisation to weaken strength of particles
(e.g. barite) in contractions (Soultz, France
December 2019)



Soultz GPK4 stimulation methodology

Acid selection for Calcite and Quartz dissolution (lab testing)

<-----DZ----->QZV<-DZ><DZ---->QZV<-----DZ----->



Secondary illite (clay bearing K)
located in the damage zone (DZ)
around the quartz vein (QZV)
Sample @1674m

Relics of primary K-feldspar, partly
transformed into illite

Secondary quartz sealing veins

Strong dissolutions of illite and
secondary quartz vein

K-feldspars are not affected

Improvement of hydraulic performance
after chemical treatment: factor 4 and 30

Lummer & Rauf, EGC 2019

Stimulation methodology : Coiled Tubing

Injection of acid in front of the targets with a coiled tubing

Pro ++

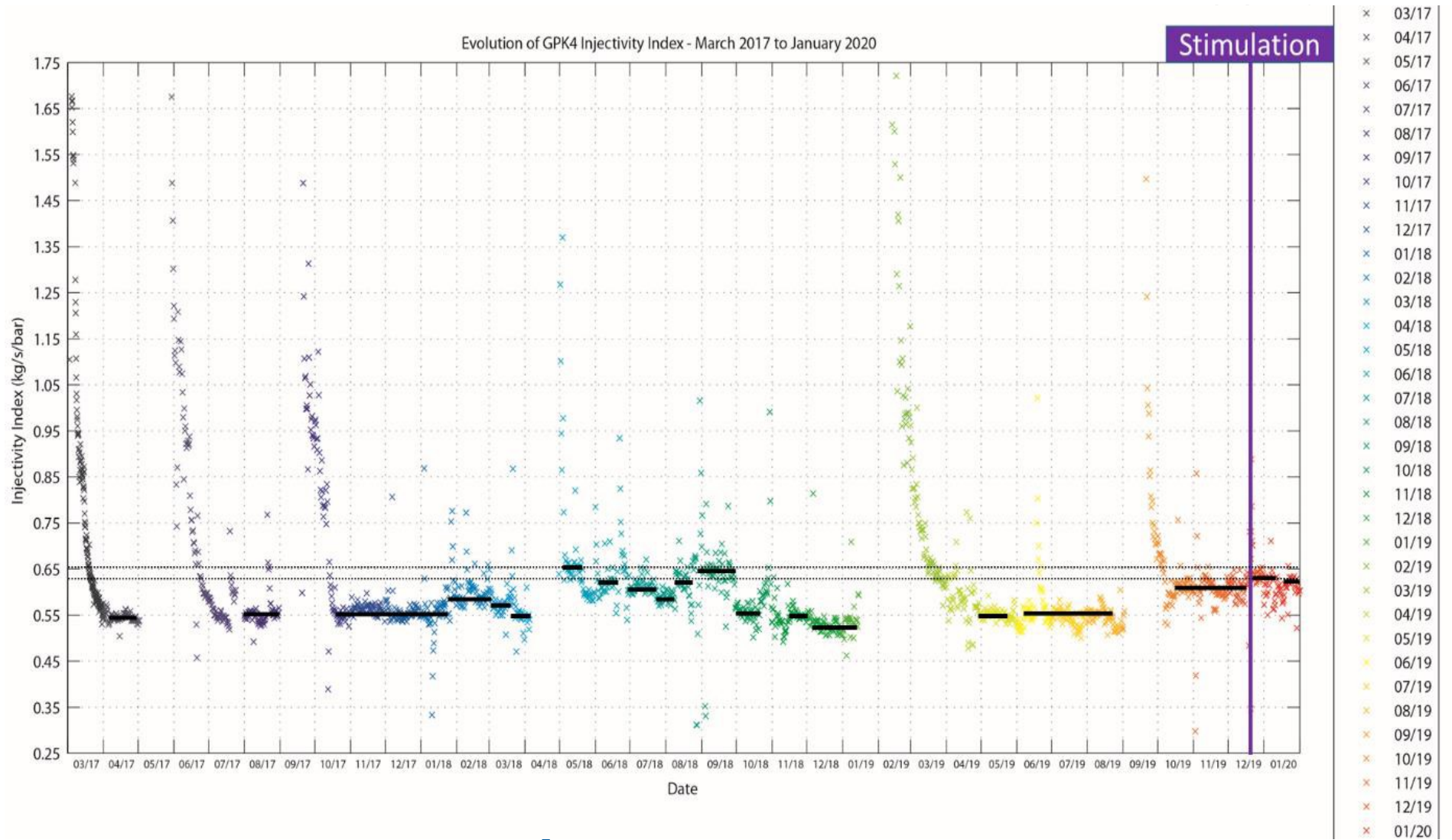
- Protect more than 4 km of the 9"5/8 casing from the acid allow focused injection
- Reduce acid volume in the well in case of injection pump failure

Con --

- Risk of Coiled tubing stuck or Lost In Hole
- Operation more expensive than well-head injection



Stimulation effect



→ poor

Lessons learnt from the Soultz experiment 2019

- Treatment itself was a mature operation
- No change of seismicity during and after

Why improvement poor?

- Past operations have probably already improved the near wellbore permeability of the well
- A positive effect of the acid treatment may be compensated by other effects such as fracture collapse, fine transport or precipitations at the wrong locations.

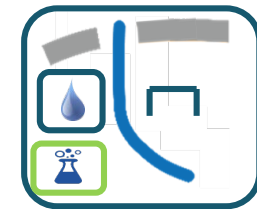
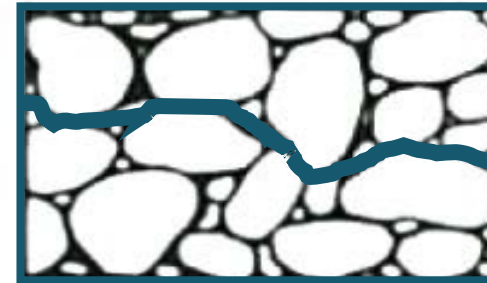
To do:

- Laboratory investigations are helpful but not sufficient to clear in advance the performance of the treatment.
- More information required prior to the decisions for the treatment such as additional logging (PLT, casing integrity log) to determine suitable flow zones.

Conceptual Chemical Stimulation (II)

Porous rocks

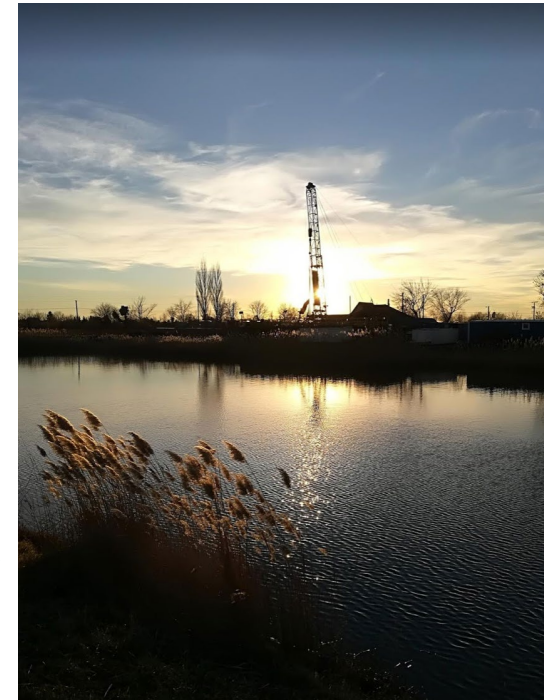
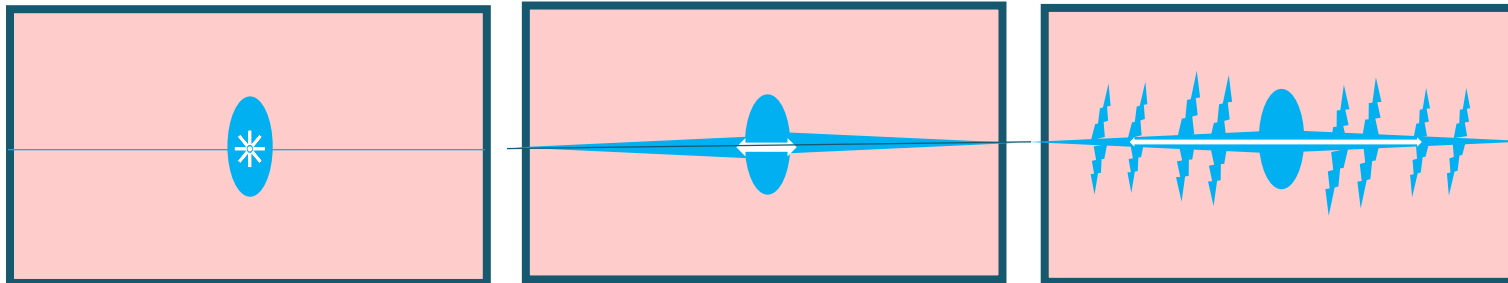
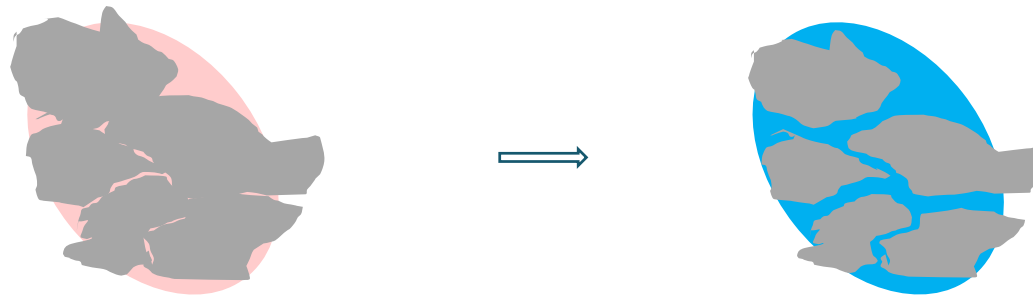
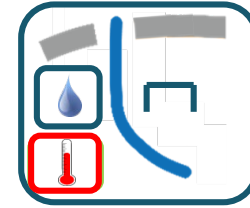
Acidisation to remove obstacles in pores (e.g. carbonates and fines) (Mezőberény, Hungary 2021)



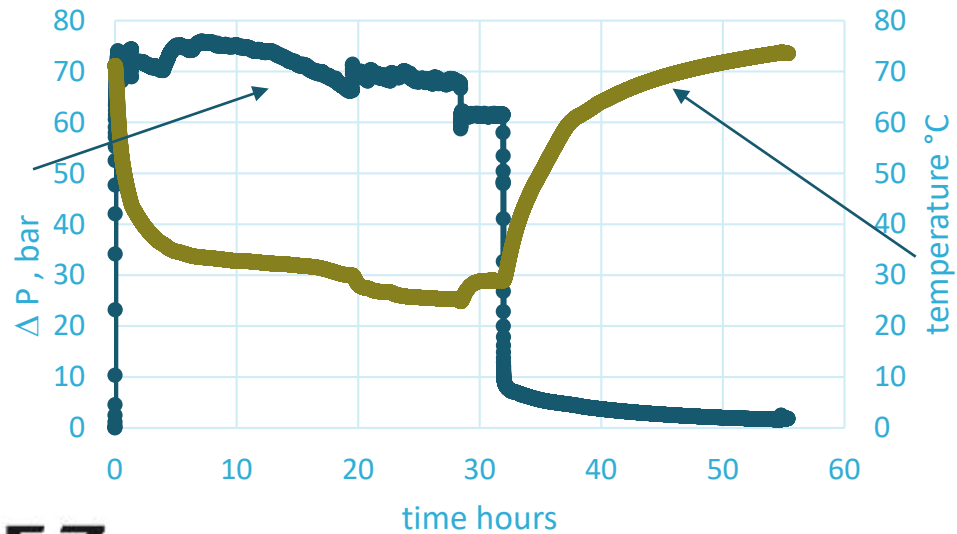
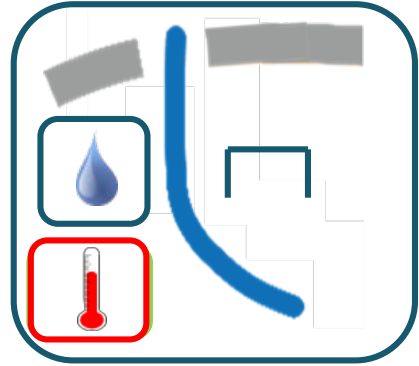
Conceptual Thermal Stimulation

Porous or fractured rocks

Creating fracture due to thermal induced shrinkage (Mezőberény, Hungary early 2021)

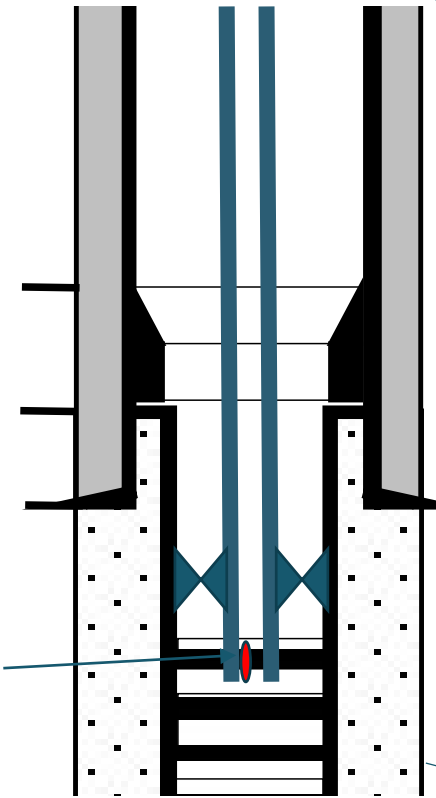


Mezőberény, Hungary



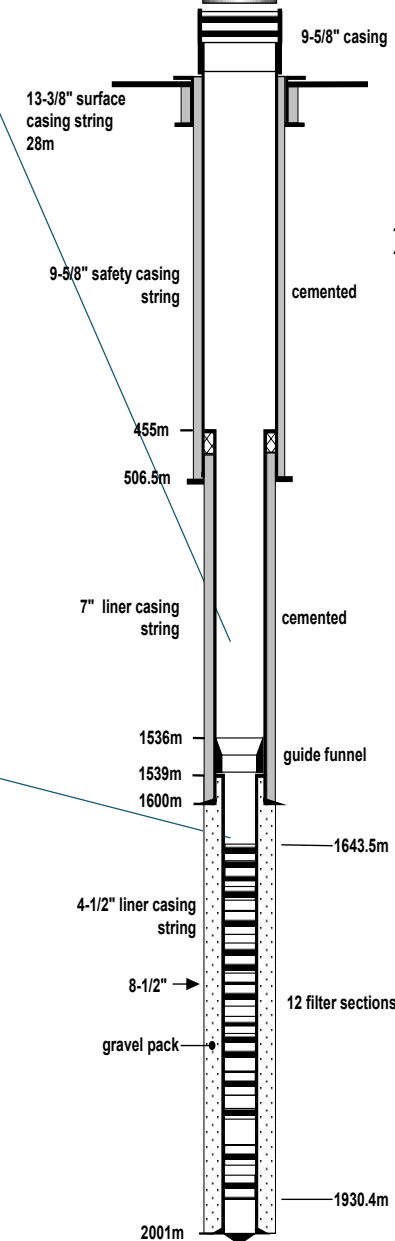
1536m
1539m
1600m

P, T



K-116.vsd

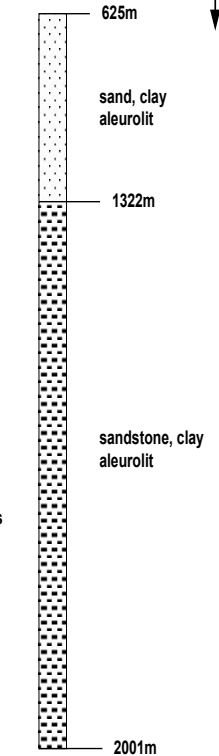
Appendix-C



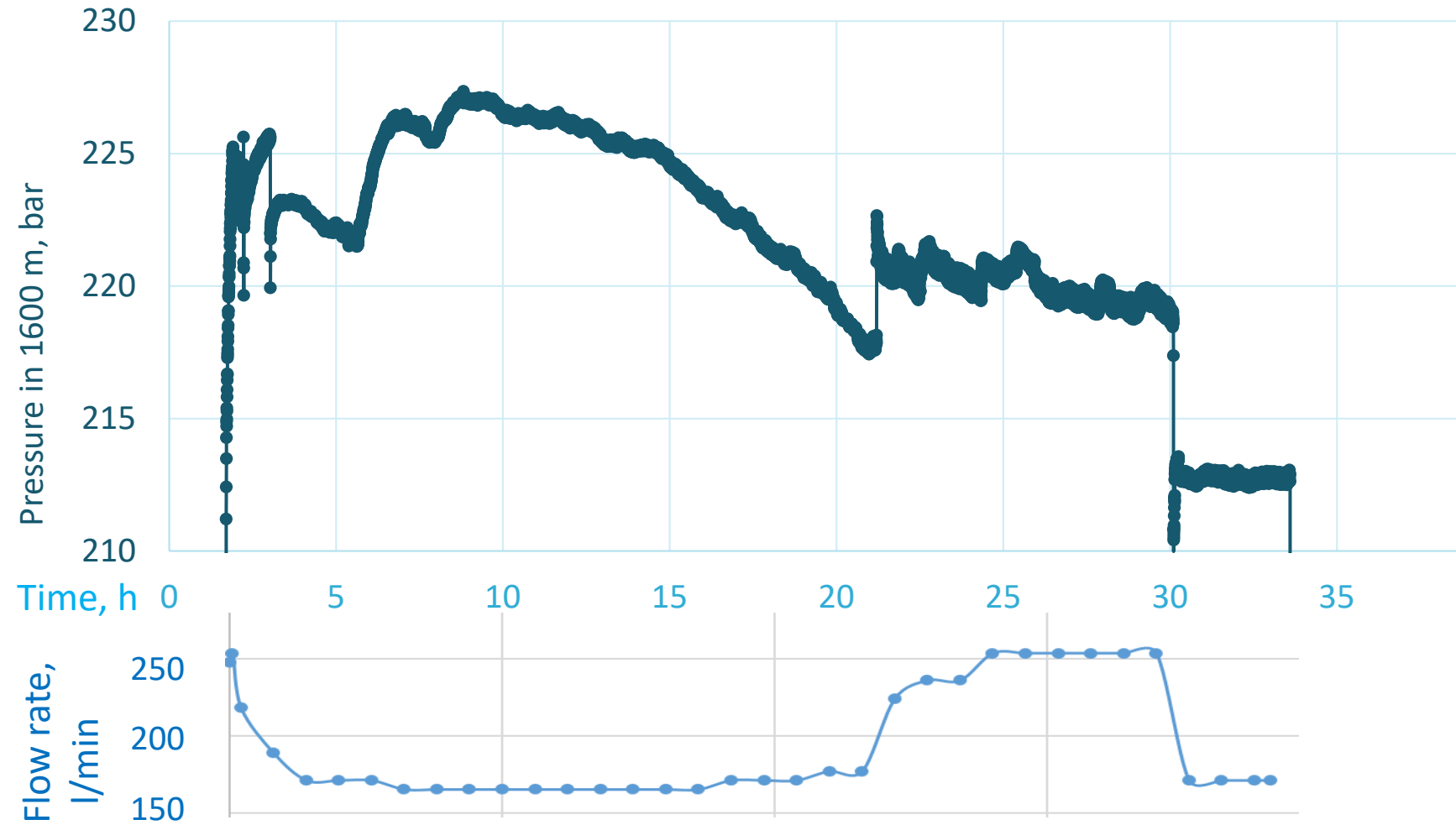
Casing strings :

0-27.8m 355/345mm spiral welded
0- 506.5m 9-5/8" 36 lb/ft API K-55
455-1600m 7" 20 lb/ft API K-55
1536-1539m 7x4-1/2" guide funnel
1539-2001m 4-1/2" 11.6 lb/ft API K-55

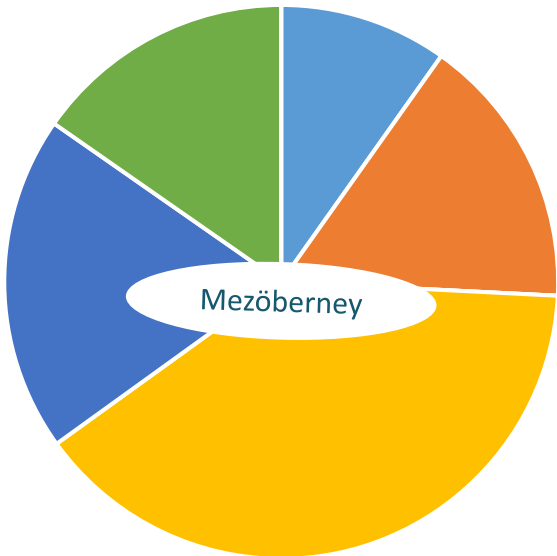
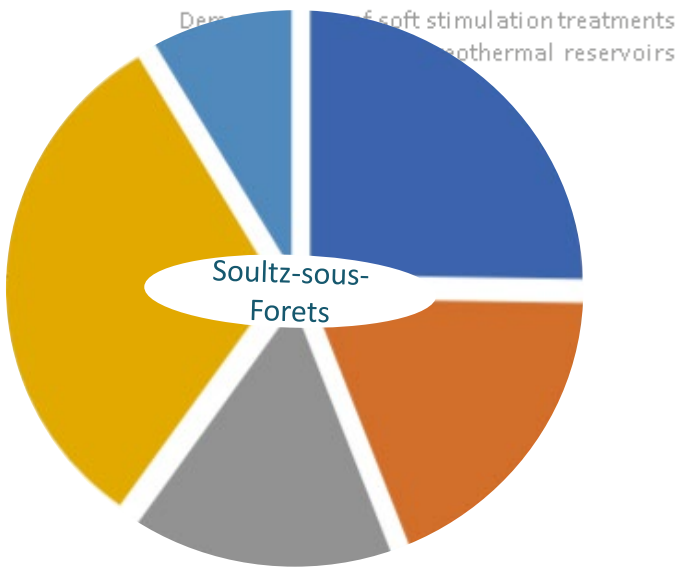
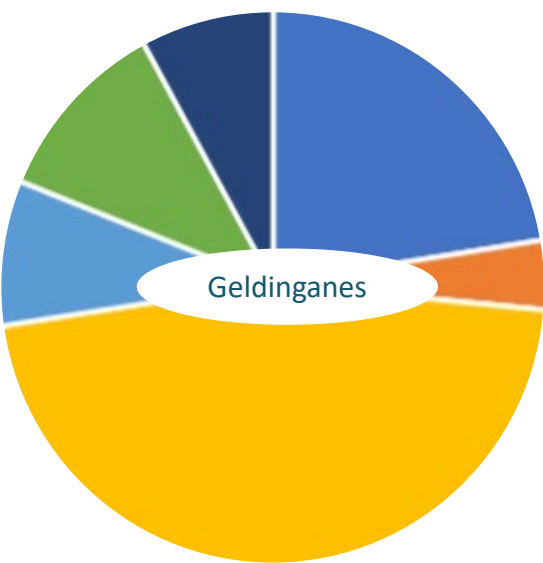
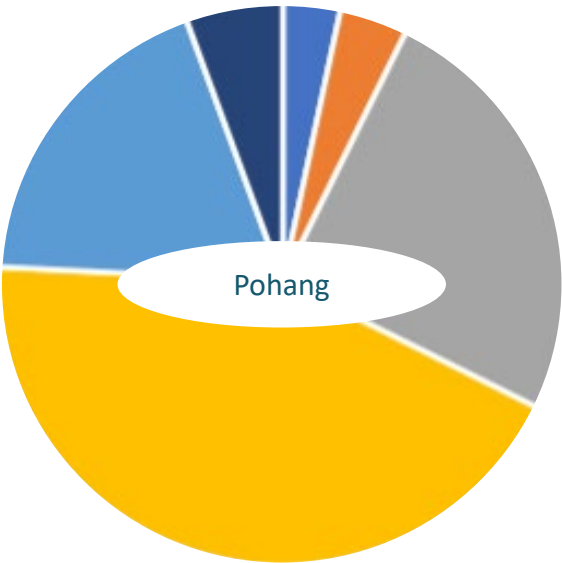
Upper Pannonian



Mezőberény, Hungary, Thermal stimulation Feb 2021



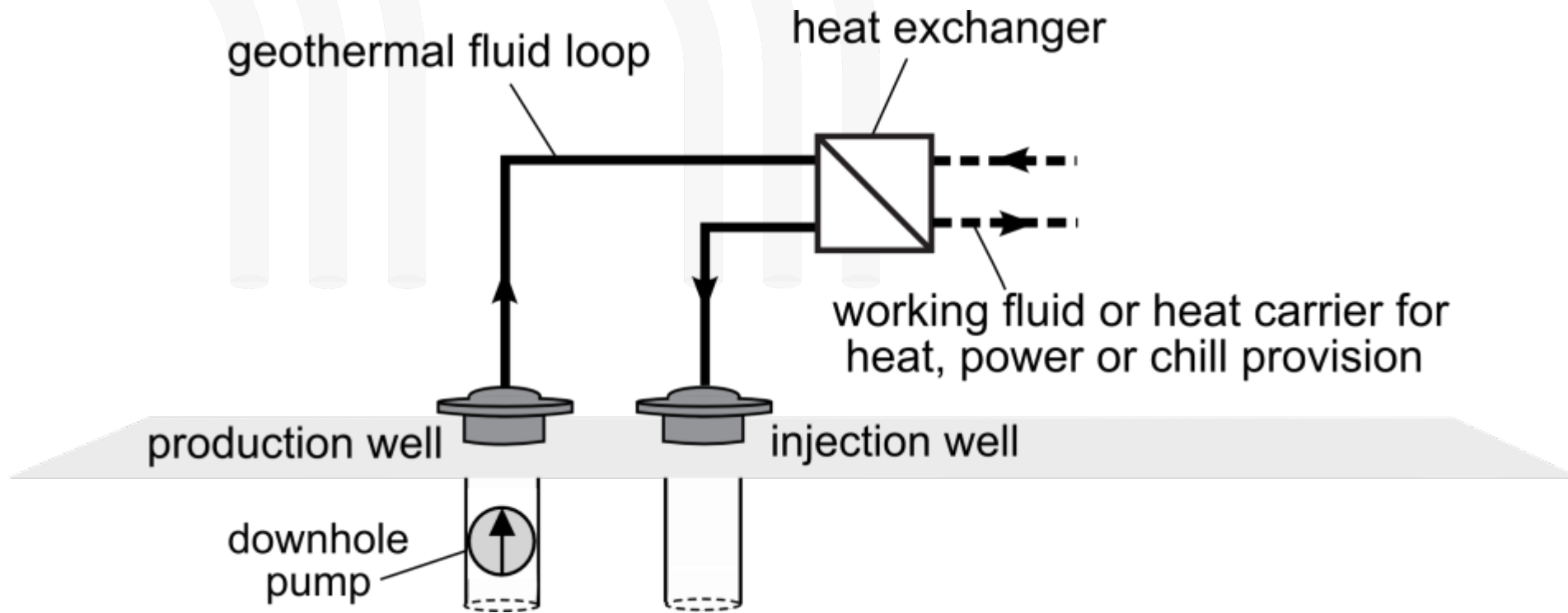
Costs Breakdown of DESTRESS treatments



- Mob/Demob Rig resp. Coiled Tubing
- Chemical Fluids
- Cleaning/Waste management
- Stimulation Treatment (incl. crews)
- Supervision/Planning
- Logging/Wellsite preparation
- Monitoring

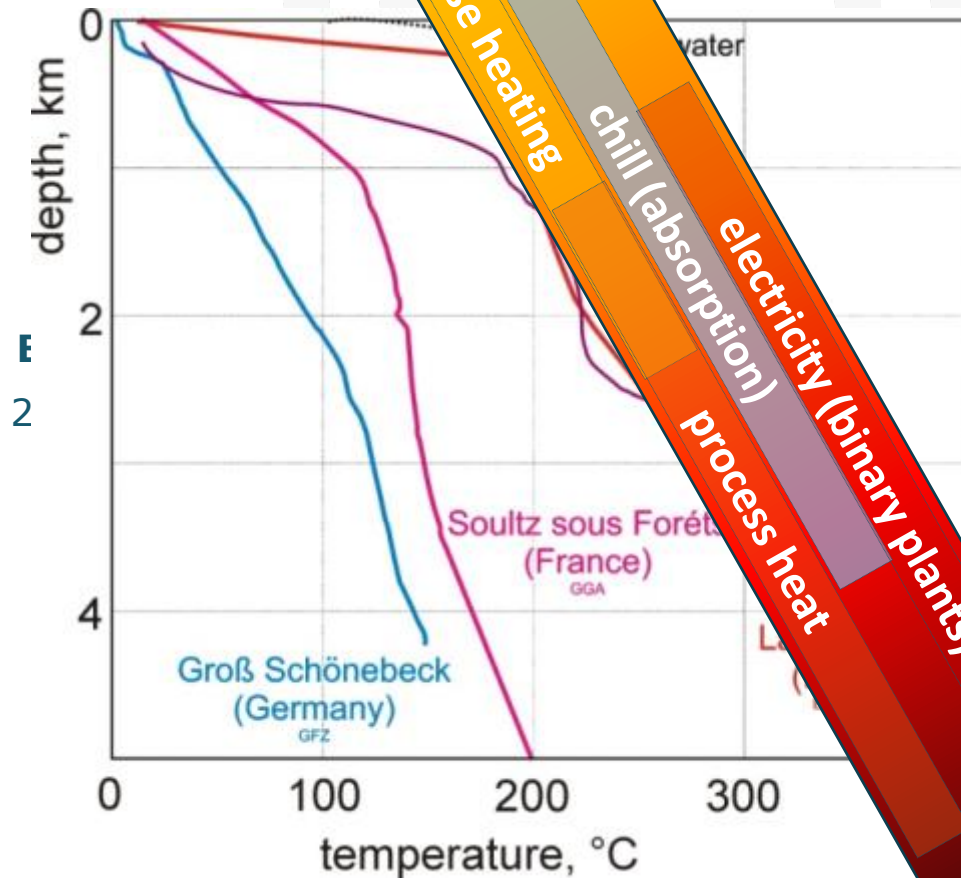
Reservoir exploitation

Thermal water loop



Saadat et al. 2010

Energy provisions and correlations and corresponding temperature levels



shallow geothermal
(heat-pump)

storage heat
and chill

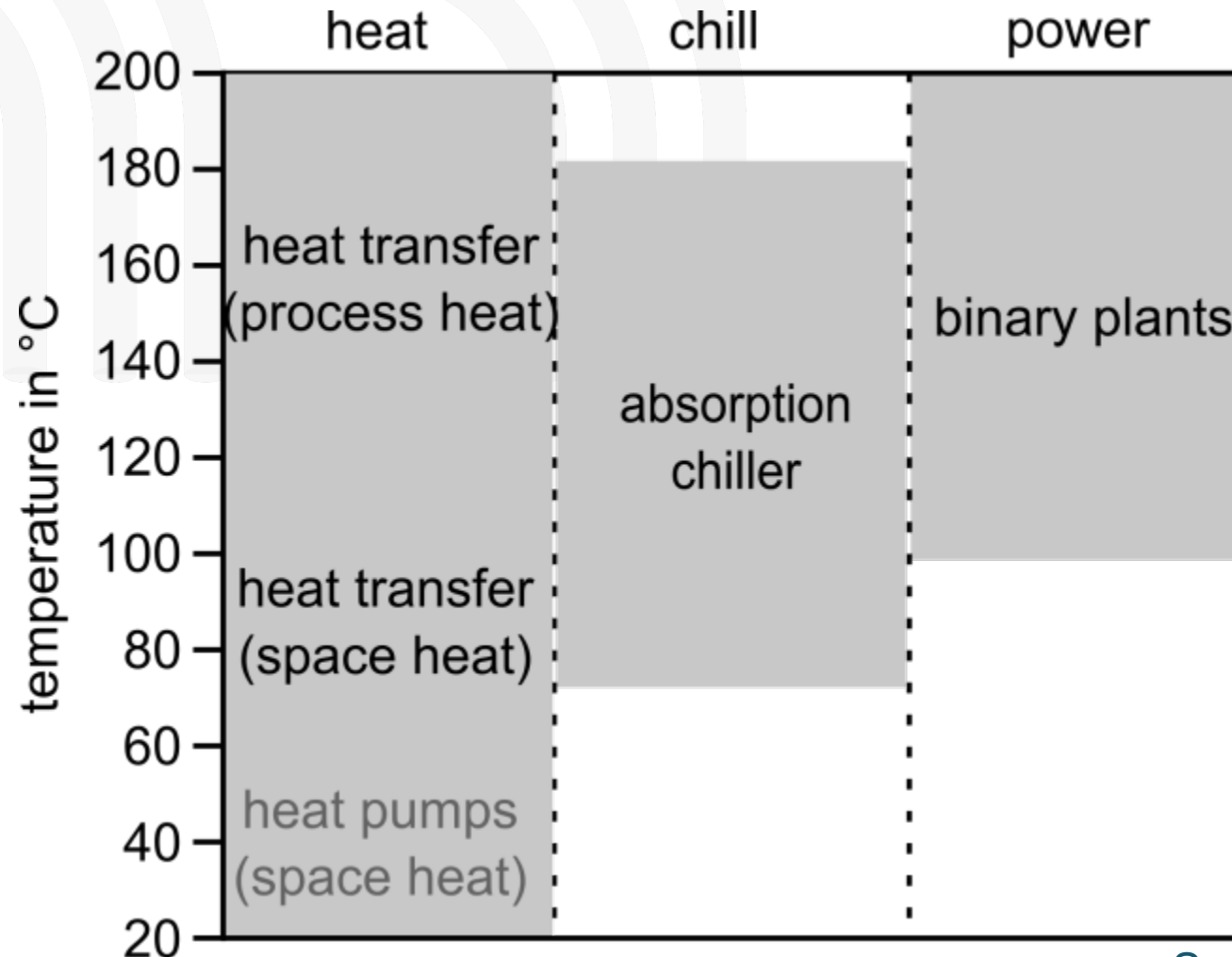
direct use

power

demand

potential

Energy provision options and correlating temperature levels



Saadat et al. 2010

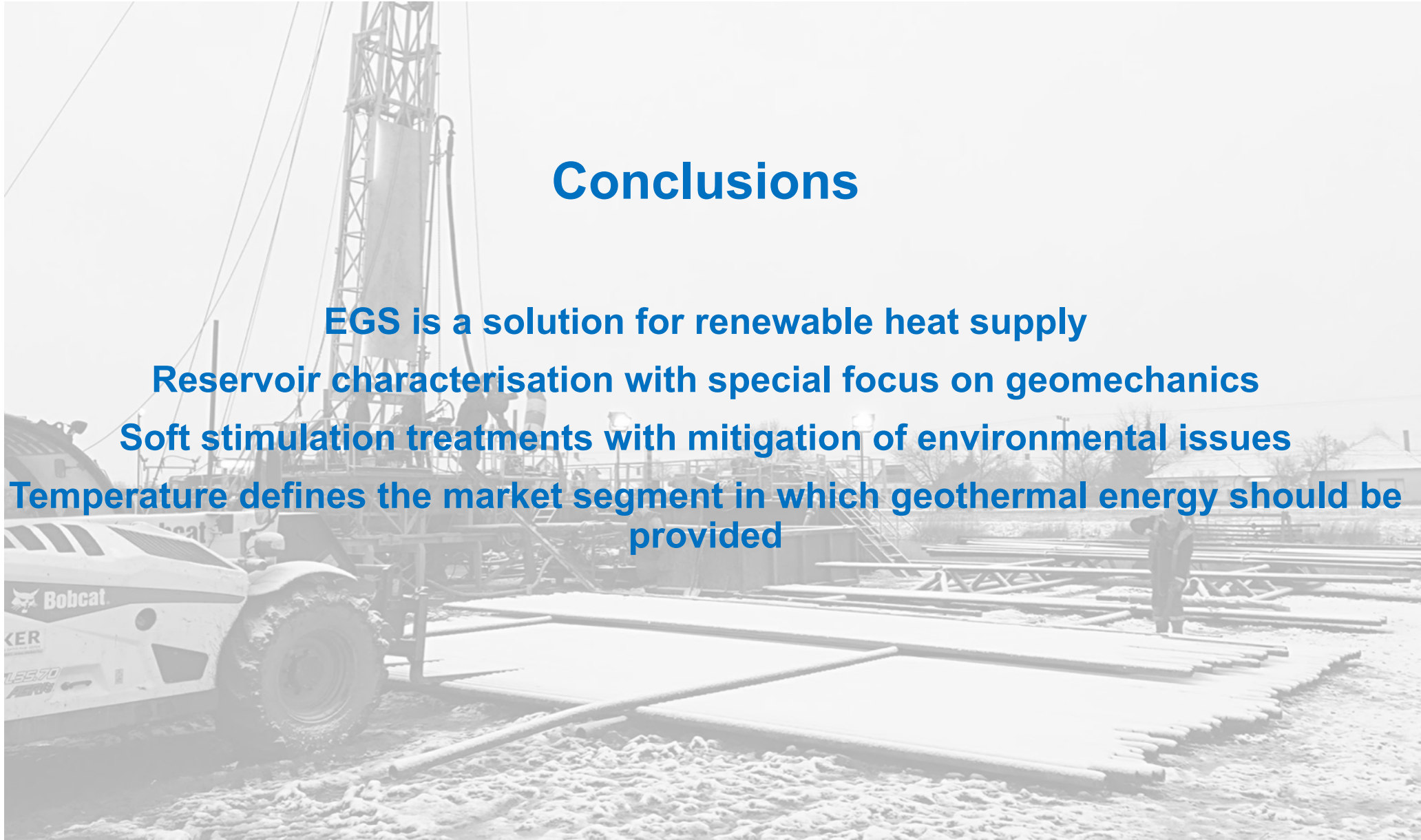
Conclusions

EGS is a solution for renewable heat supply

Reservoir characterisation with special focus on geomechanics

Soft stimulation treatments with mitigation of environmental issues

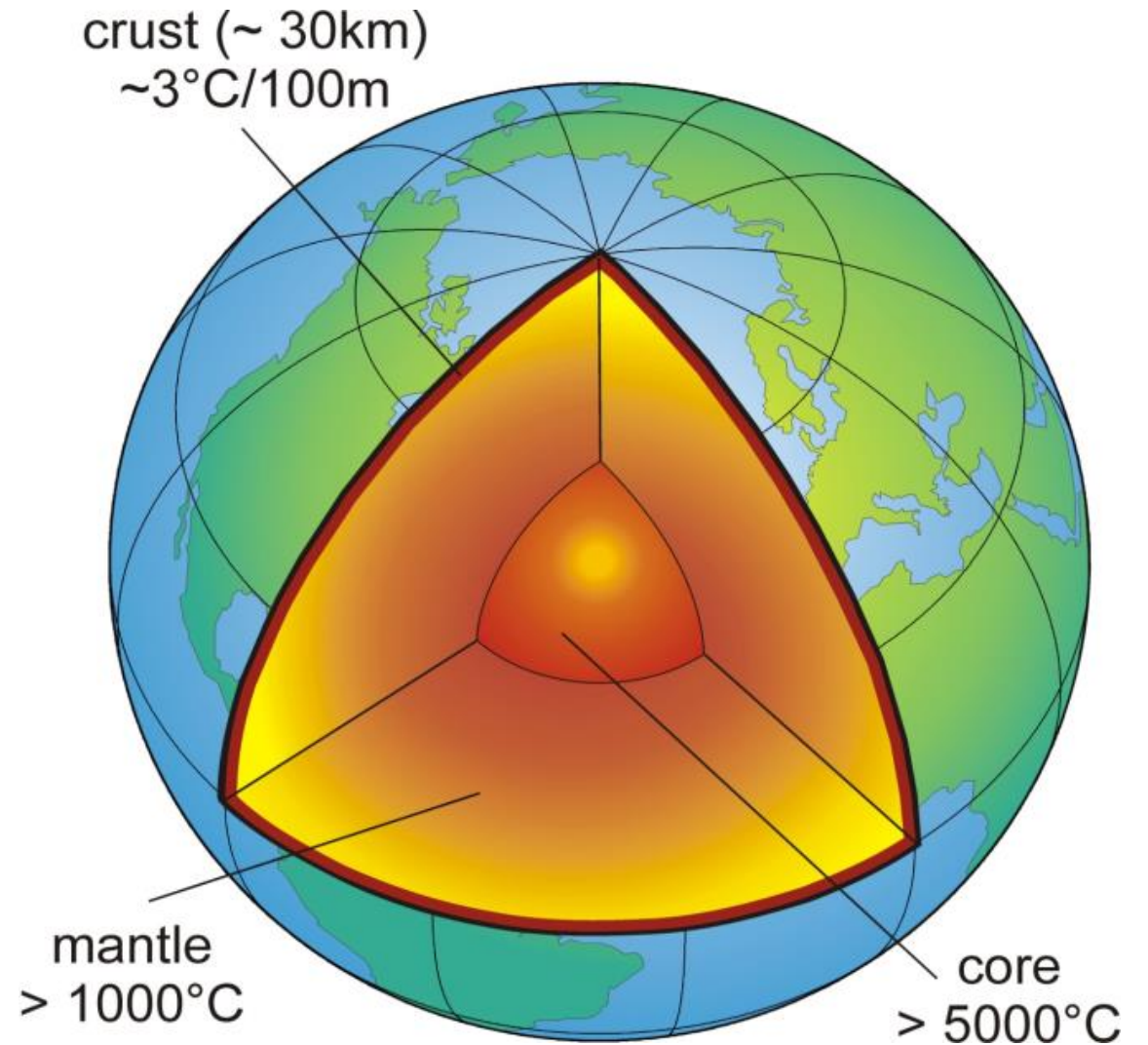
Temperature defines the market segment in which geothermal energy should be provided



Contact details

GFZ German Research Centre for Geosciences
Telegrafenberg, 14473 Potsdam (Germany)
<https://www.gfz-potsdam.de/en/section/geoenergy/overview/>

Ernst Huenges
huenges@gfz-potsdam.de
+49 (0)331/288-1440



Thank you very much for your attention



This work was performed in the framework of the H2020 MEET EU project which has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 792037