

Site-specific environmental and economic assessment of EGS using DMT

Decision Making Tool (DMT) structure and role

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Introduction

Why Go Geothermal?

Zero GHG Emissions

Environmental responsibility and energy diversity in overall energy mix

Vast and consistent base load energy resource

Suitable and applicable to every country

Renewable energy source as long as the earth exists

Provides electricity, heating and cooling



Hydrothermal Geothermal Resource

Preconditions

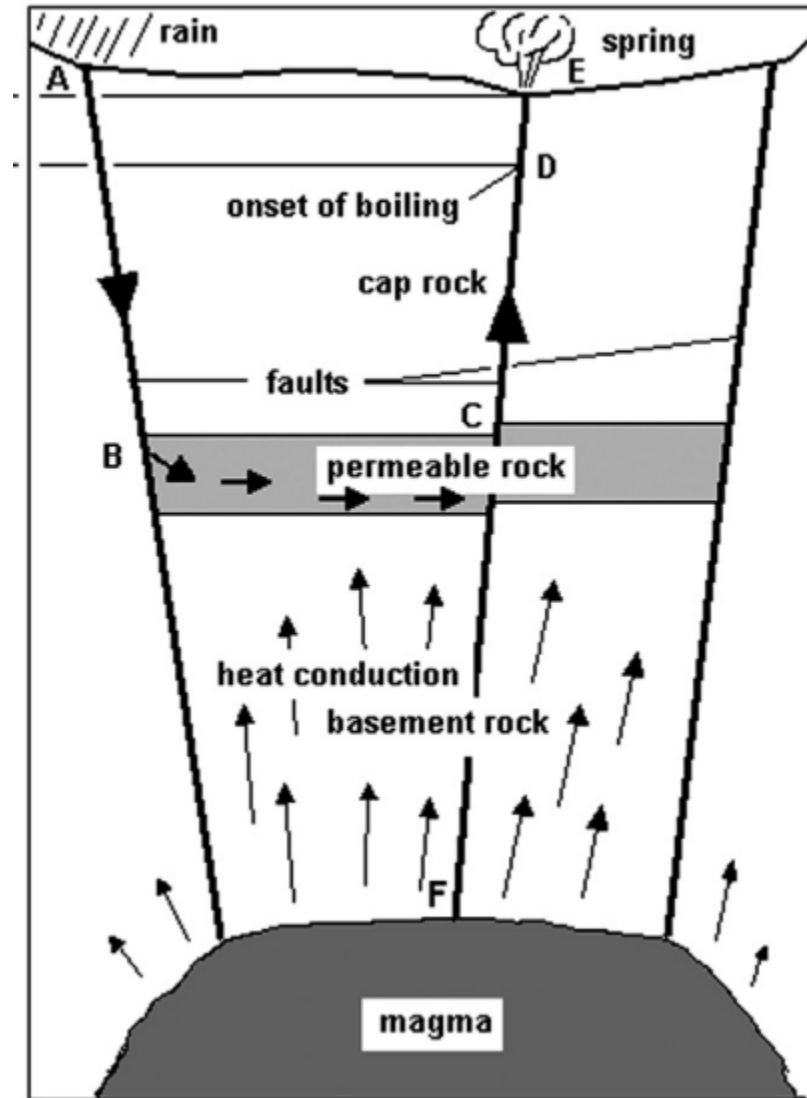
A large heat source

A permeable reservoir

A supply of water

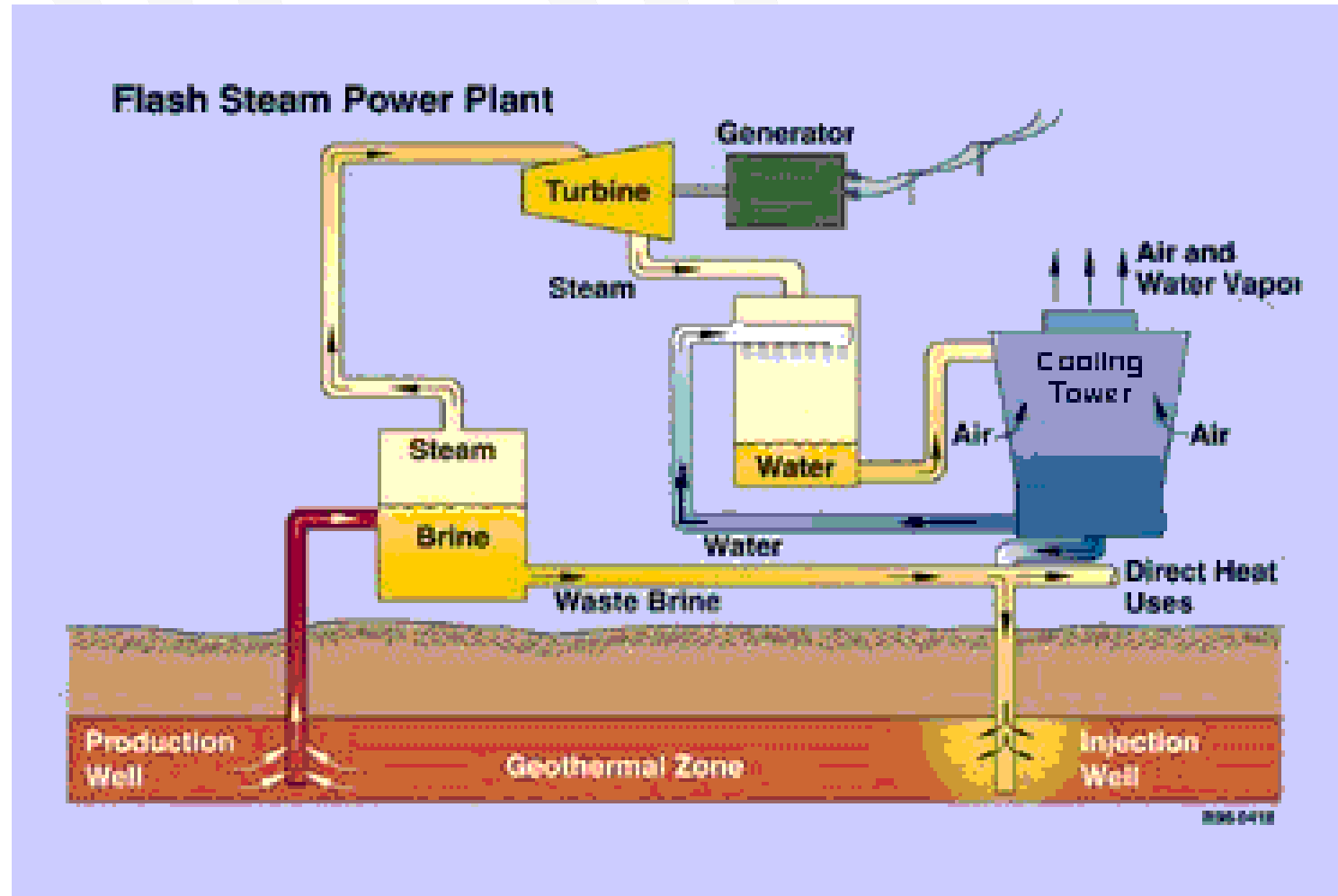
An overlying layer of impervious rock

A reliable recharge mechanism



Geothermal site

Interdisciplinary



<https://people.uwec.edu/piercech/210webs/renewable/geothermal.htm>



This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 792037

Lindal diagram

Geothermal energy application

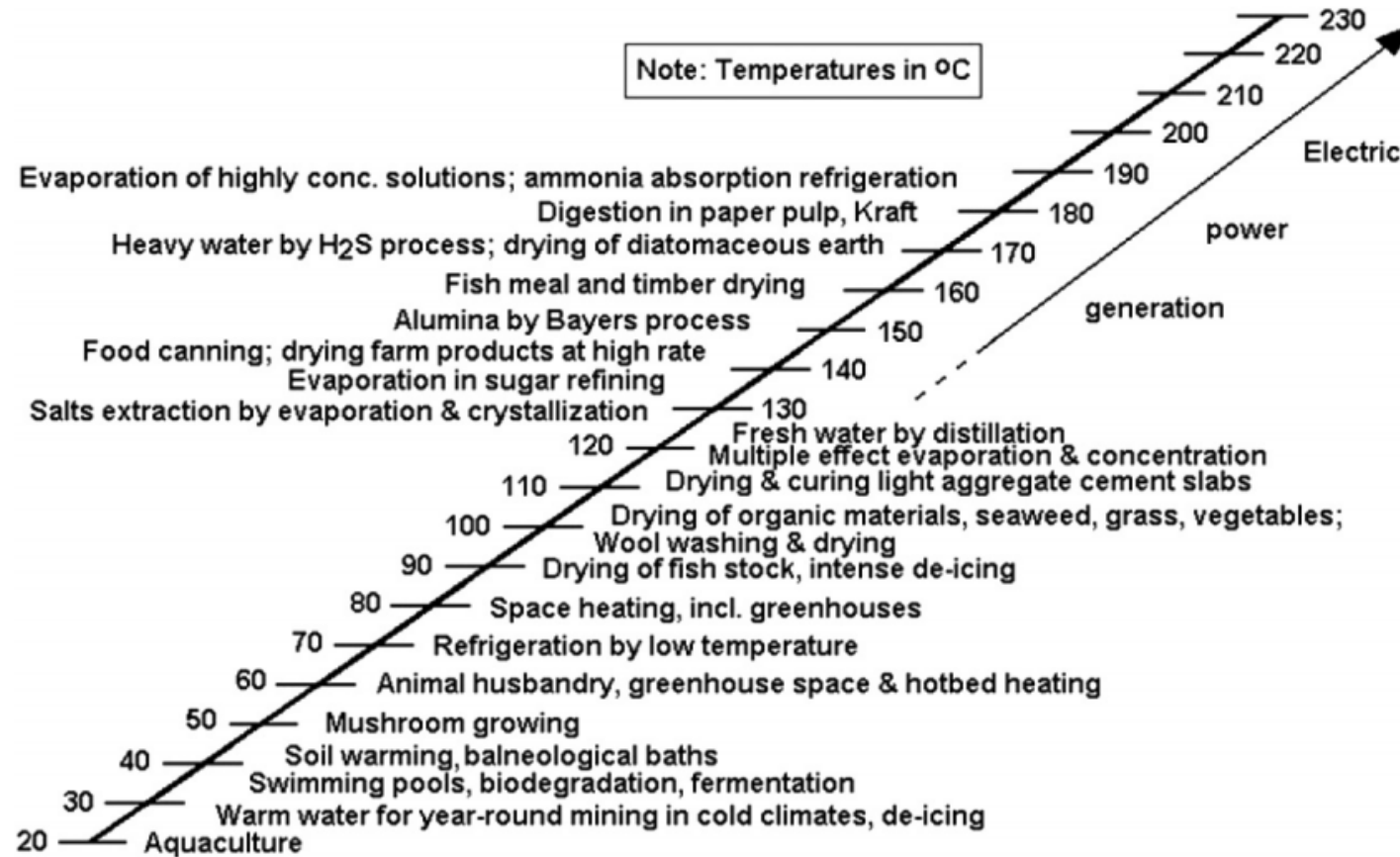


FIGURE I.1 Modified Lindal diagram showing applications for geothermal fluids.

DiPippo, Geothermal Power Plants, Fourth Edition



This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 792037

Lindal diagram

Geothermal energy application



Lindal Diagram for mining, Patsa 2015.

<https://isleofrocks30.com/the-lindal-diagram-an-overview/>

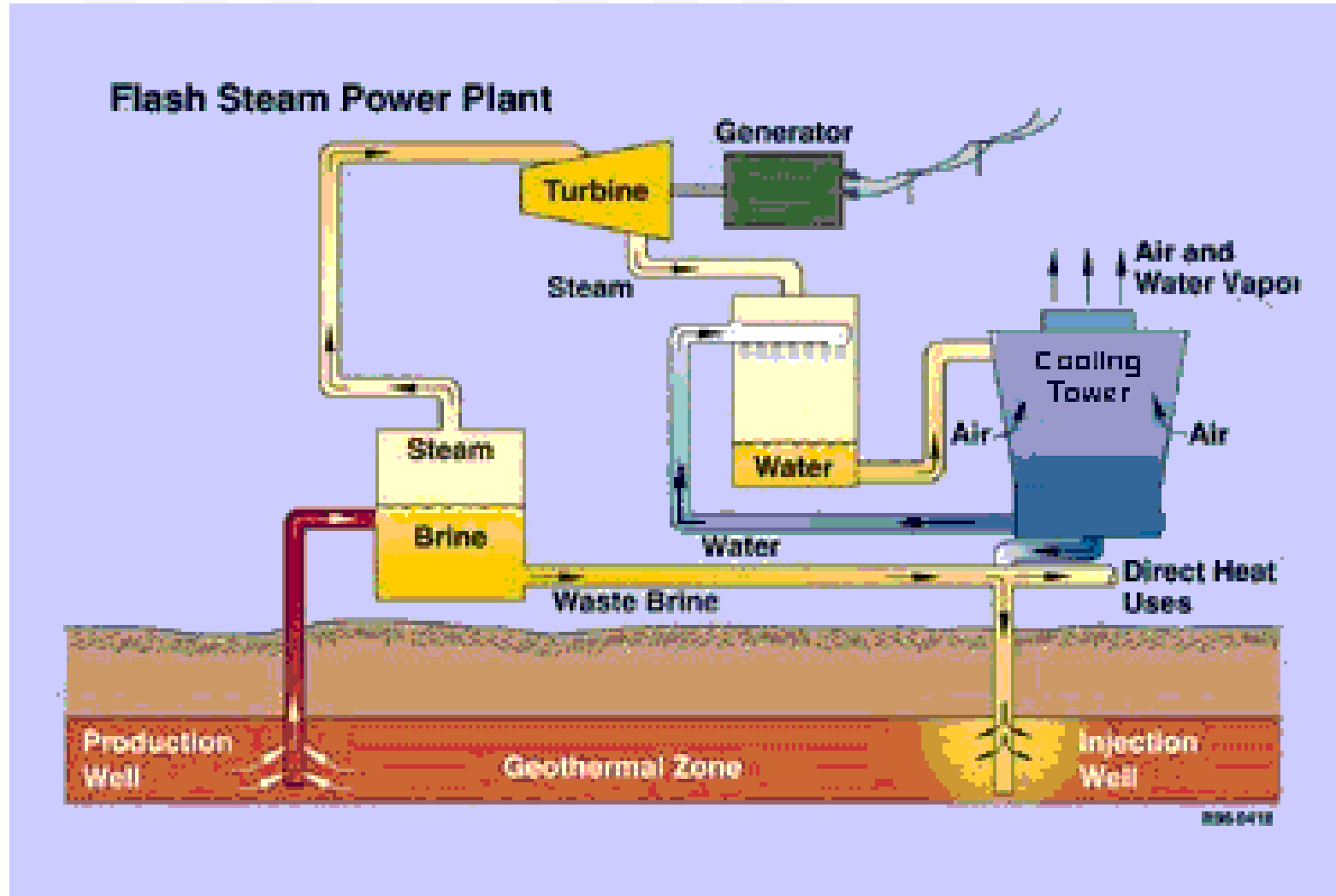


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Types of geothermal power plants

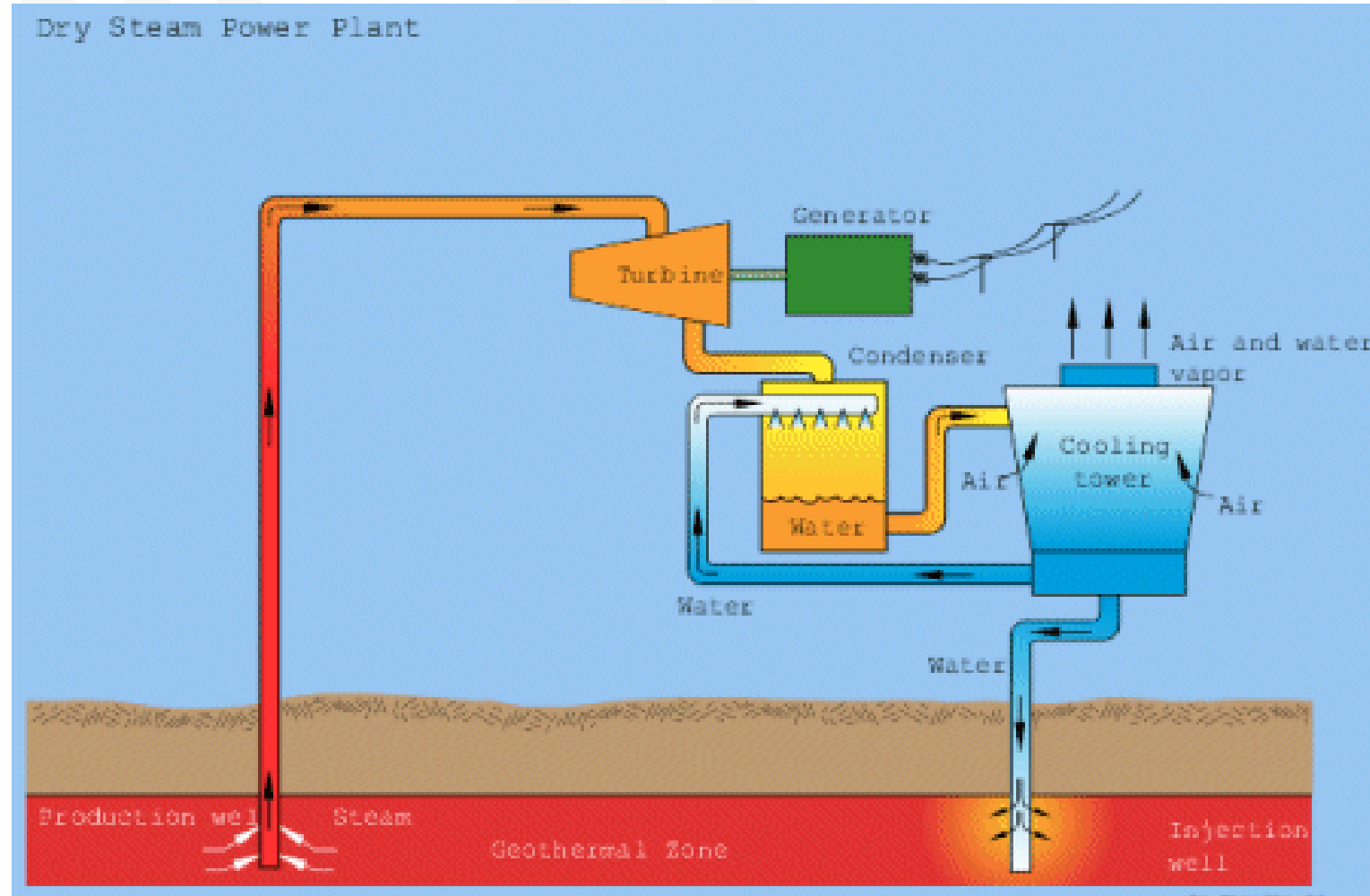
Flash Steam Power Plant

<https://people.uwec.edu/piercech/210webs/renewable/geothermal.htm>



Types of geothermal power plants

Dry Steam Power Plant

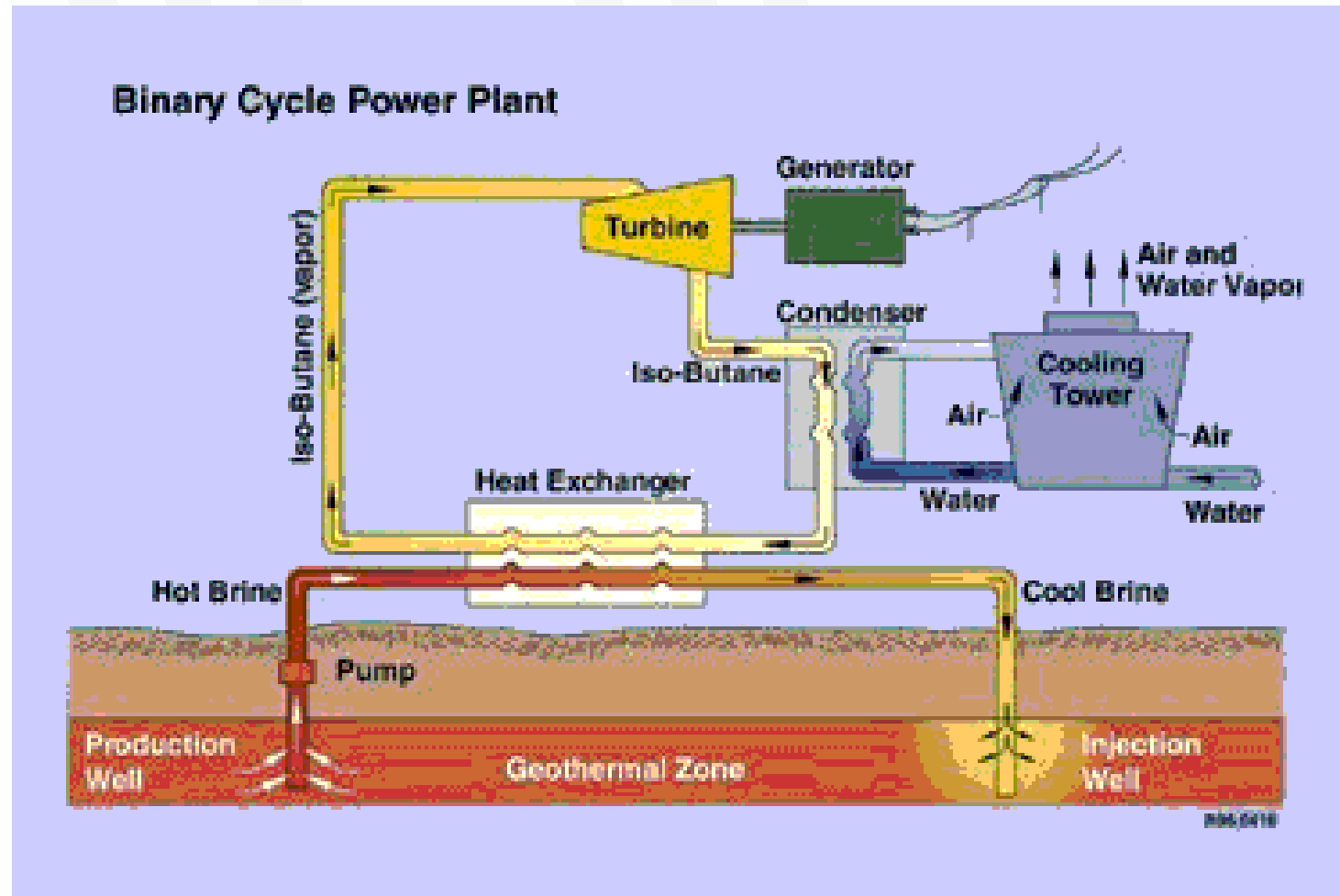


<https://people.uwec.edu/piercech/210webs/renewable/geothermal.htm>

Types of geothermal power plants

Binary Cycle Power Plant

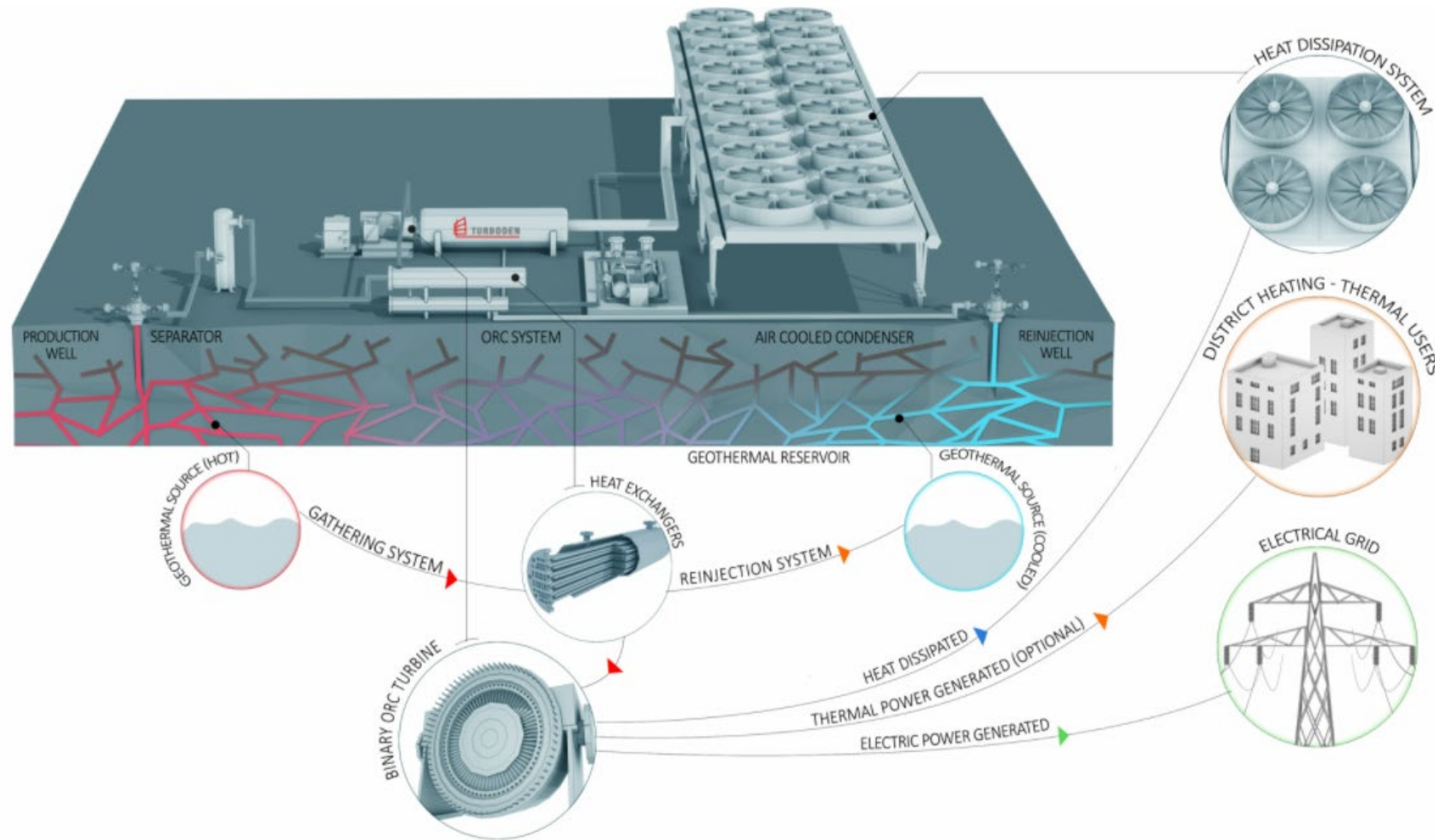
<https://people.uwec.edu/piercech/210webs/renewable/geothermal.htm>



Types of geothermal power plants

ORC Binary Cycle Power Plant

<https://www.turboden.com/solutions/1052/geothermal>



Potential issues with EGS

Site specific

Too low brine temperature

Long distance to power grid

Long distance to heat demand

Contaminated brine

Corrosion and scaling

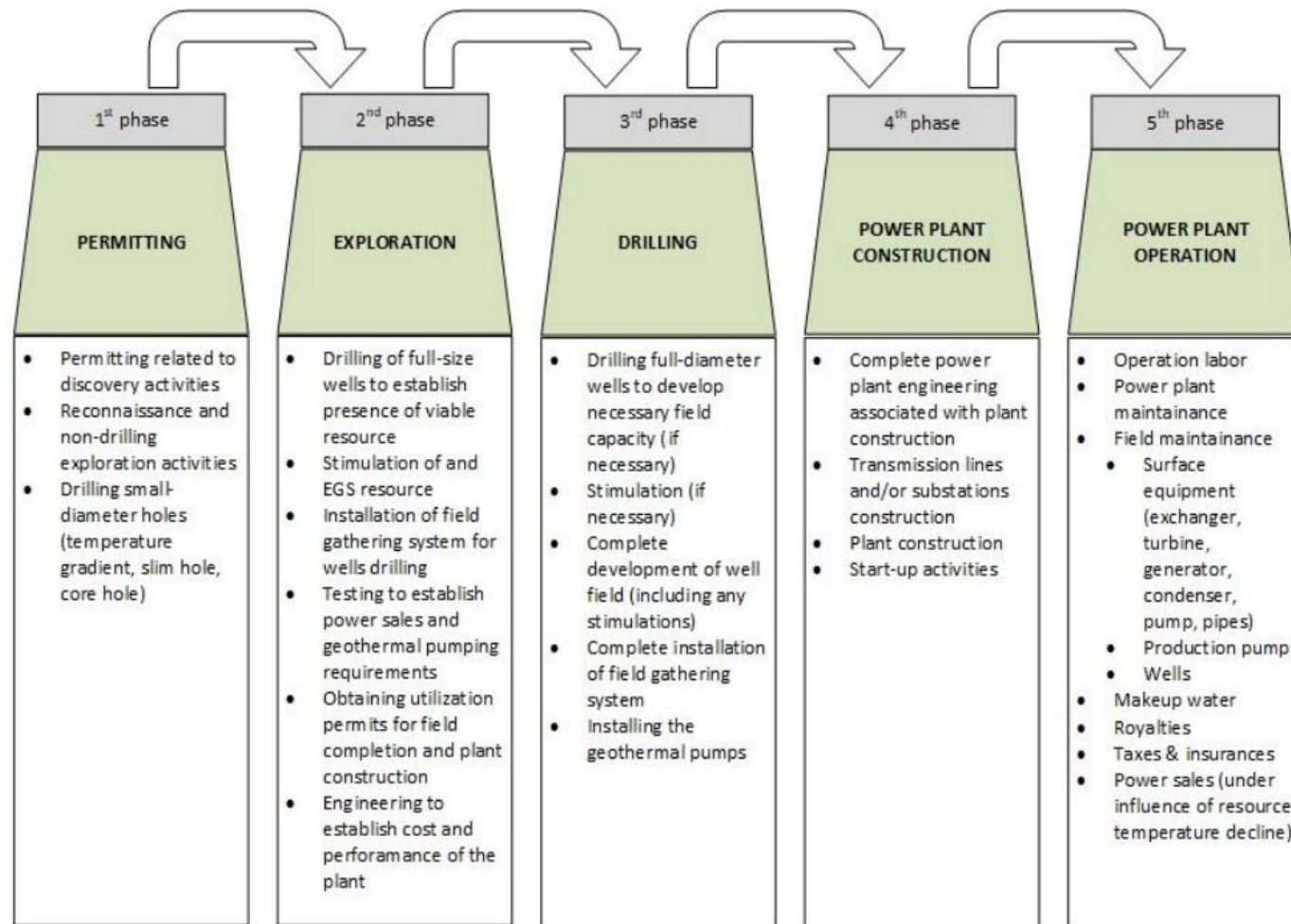
Induced seismicity

Societal acceptance

...

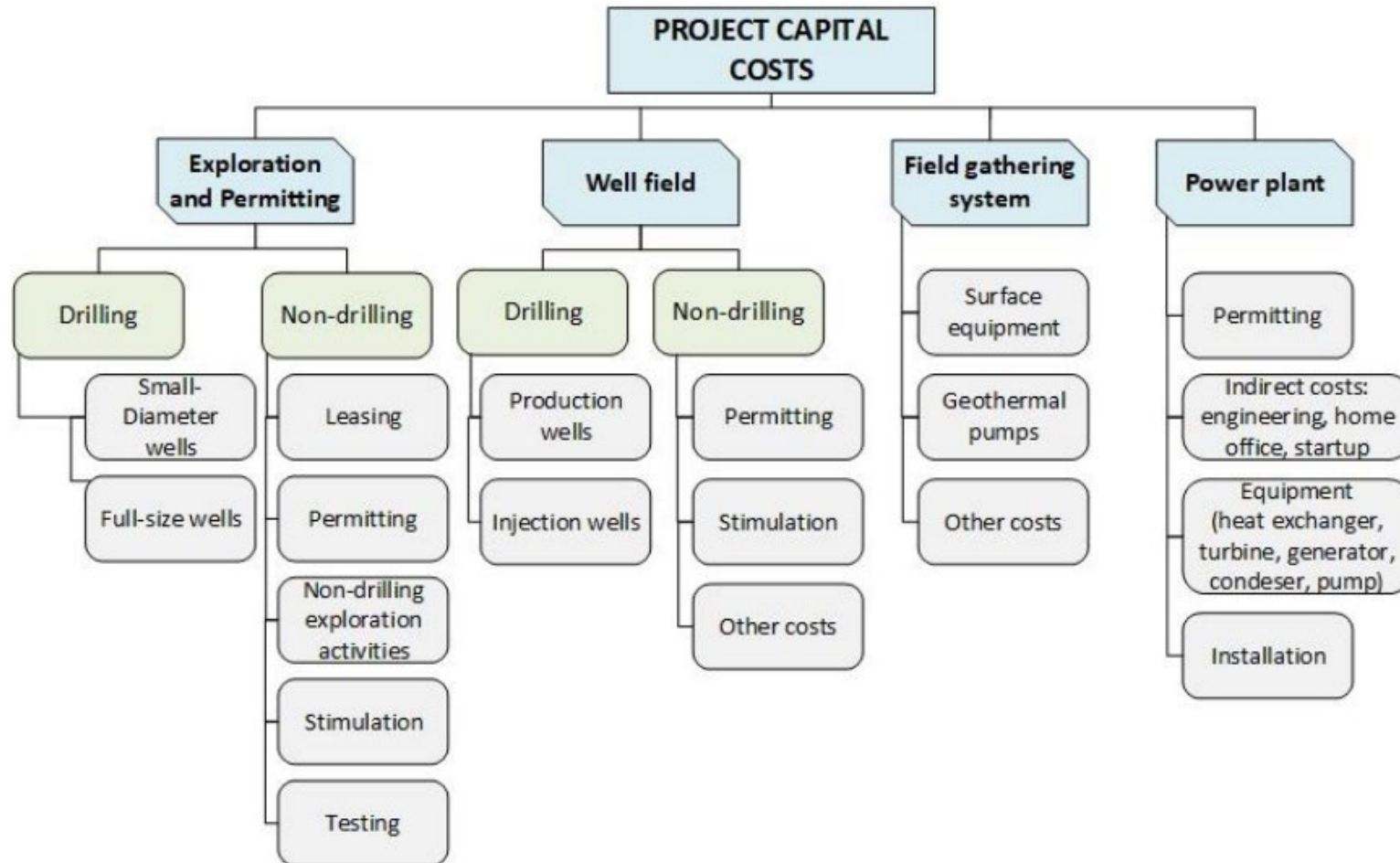
Geothermal site development

Development Stages



Geothermal site development

Project capital costs



Possible solution

DMT

Decision making tool within MEET project

Evaluation of different energy transformation options

- only electricity
- only heat
- CHP

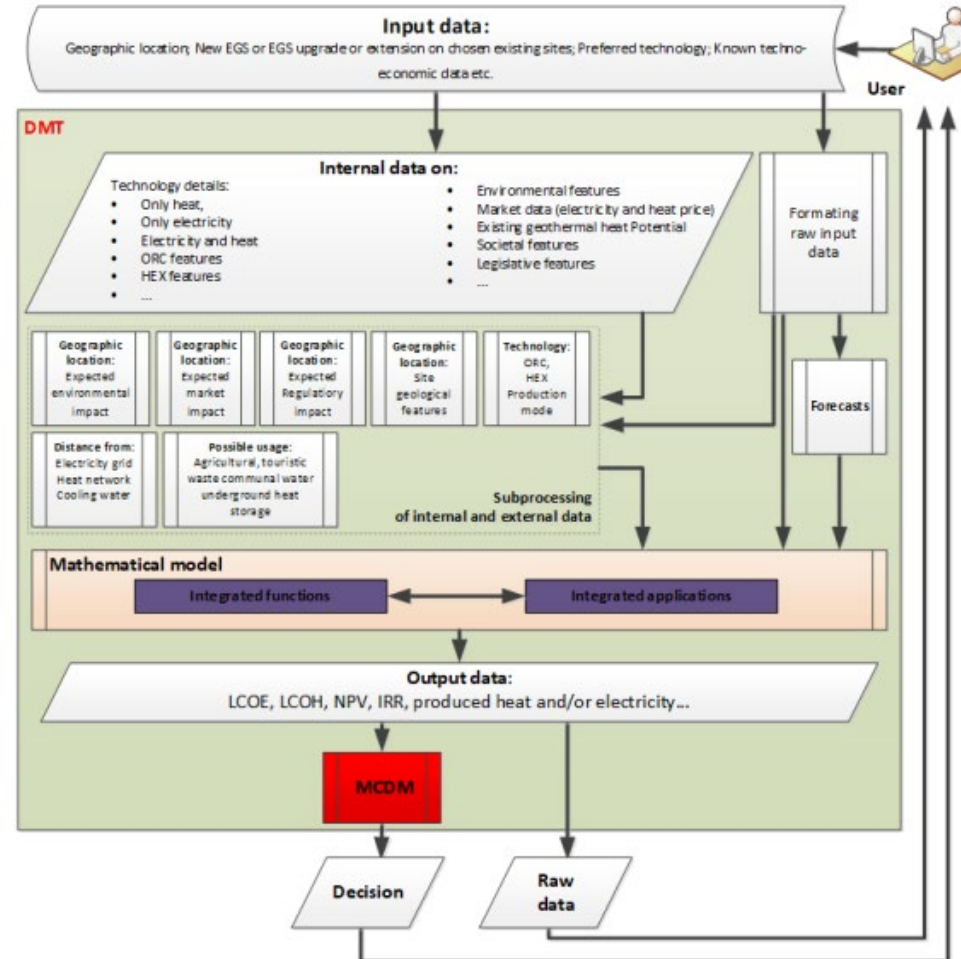
Technical, financial, ecological and societal aspects

Provides output that can be used for determining best geothermal potential utilisation

Provides grades for different options using MCDM built-in module

DMT

Concept and main features of the DMT



DMT

DESCRIPTION OF TOOL CONTENT AND PURPOSE

It is crucial to develop satisfactory **level of support** that can be used for every site of interest and for different ways of geothermal energy exploitation

Combines **technical, economic, environmental and social** aspects of geothermal projects and therefore, provides background for a comprehensive assessment of Enhanced Geothermal Systems, EGS projects

Can be used for obtaining economic criteria like **IRR** (Internal Rate of Return), **LCOE** (Levelized Cost of Energy) and **NPV** (Net Present Value)

DESCRIPTION OF TOOL CONTENT AND PURPOSE

Most of the input parameters that can be exactly **monetarized** have option, either by default values or user specified

Other parameters that are **hard to monetarized**, such as social acceptance, environmental aspects and others are taken into account in last stage of grading of specific EGS project using **multiple-criteria decision-making** (MCDM) approach that enables comparison between several approaches and/or different sites

MCDM also allows user **specific attitudes** (subjective goals) by putting different weights to specific influencing factors

DMT

DESCRIPTION OF TOOL CONTENT AND PURPOSE

Focus is switched from modelling and exploring geothermal potential in different locations to **modelling above surface phenomena**

In this way better approach to assess energy transfer from its geothermal source to final users is allowed

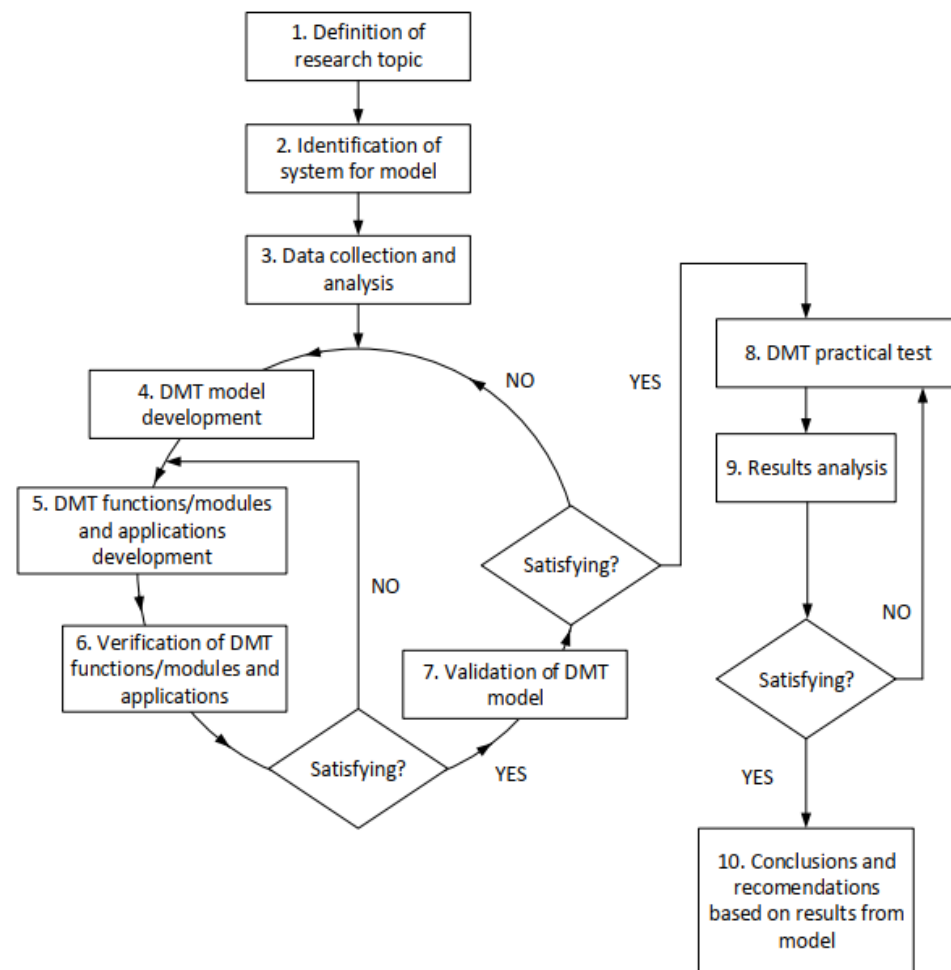
Tool is modelled in **MATLAB**

Executable version (standalone)

MATLAB version for **further research**

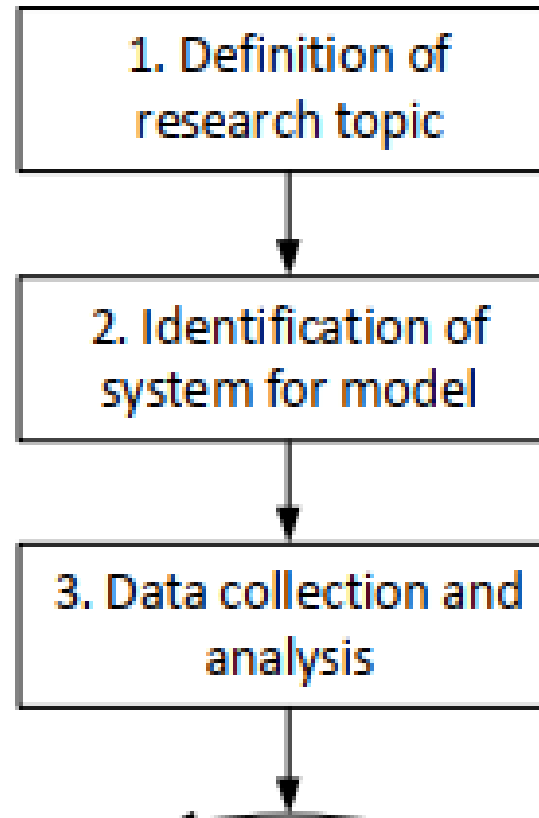
DMT

Flowchart of DMT modelling approach



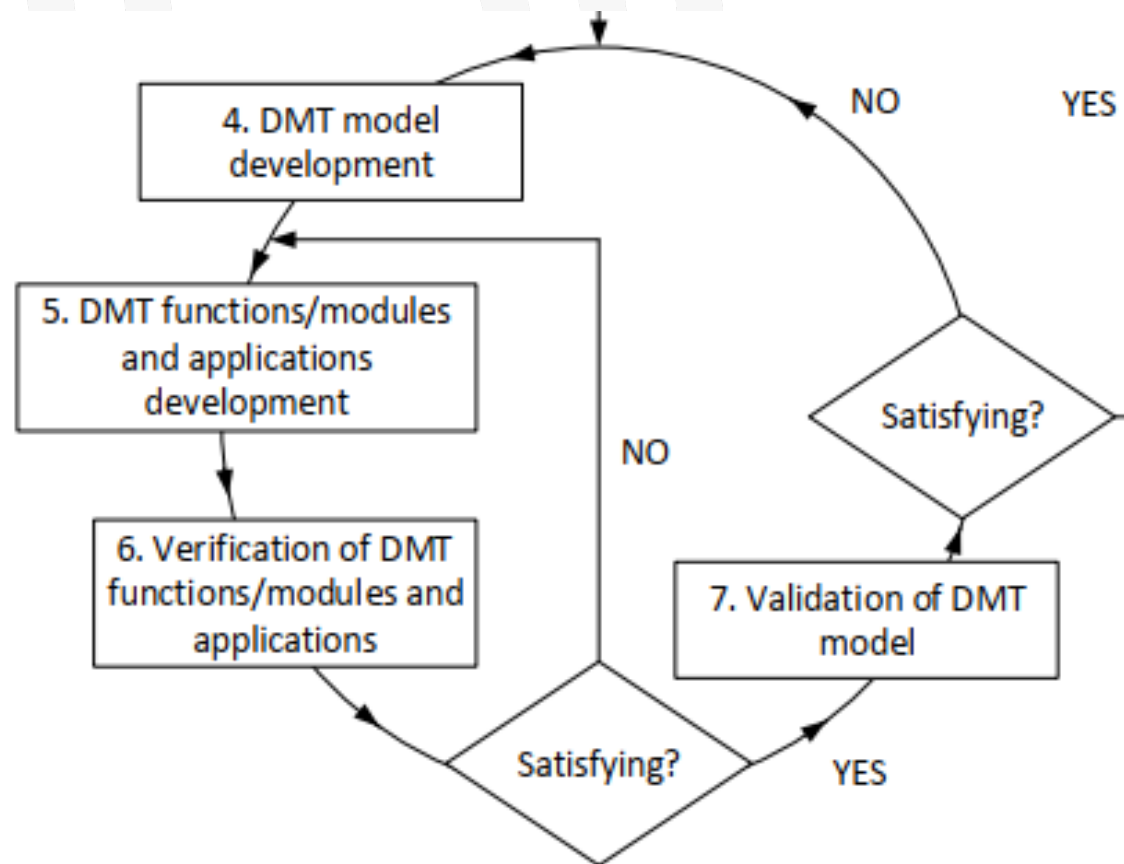
DMT

Flowchart of DMT modelling approach



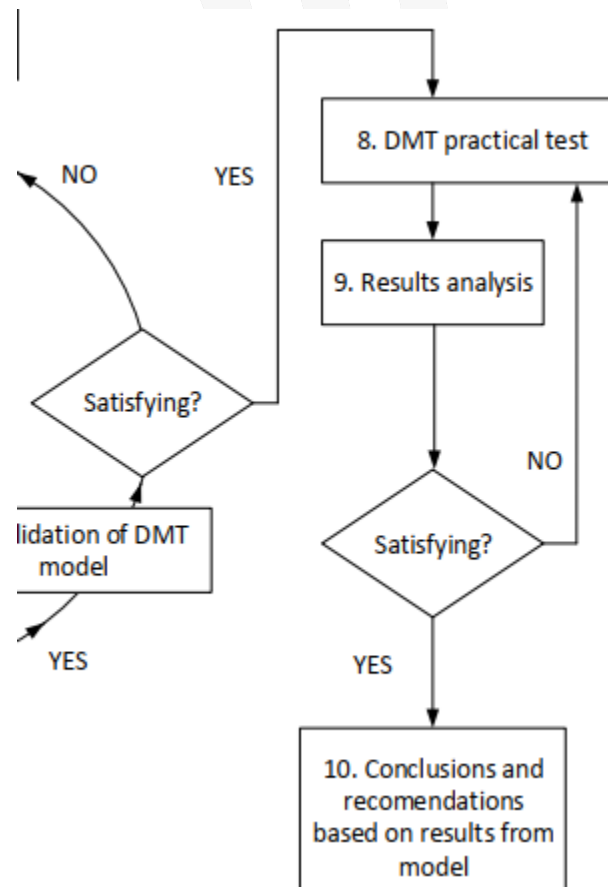
DMT

Flowchart of DMT modelling approach



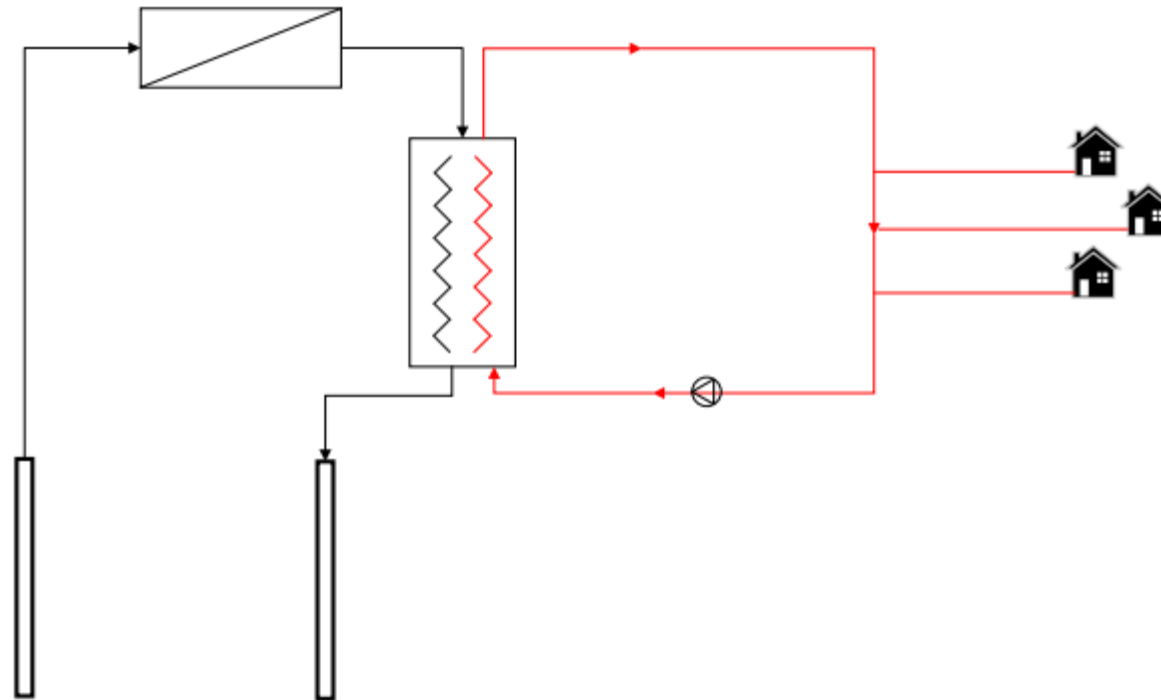
DMT

Flowchart of DMT modelling approach



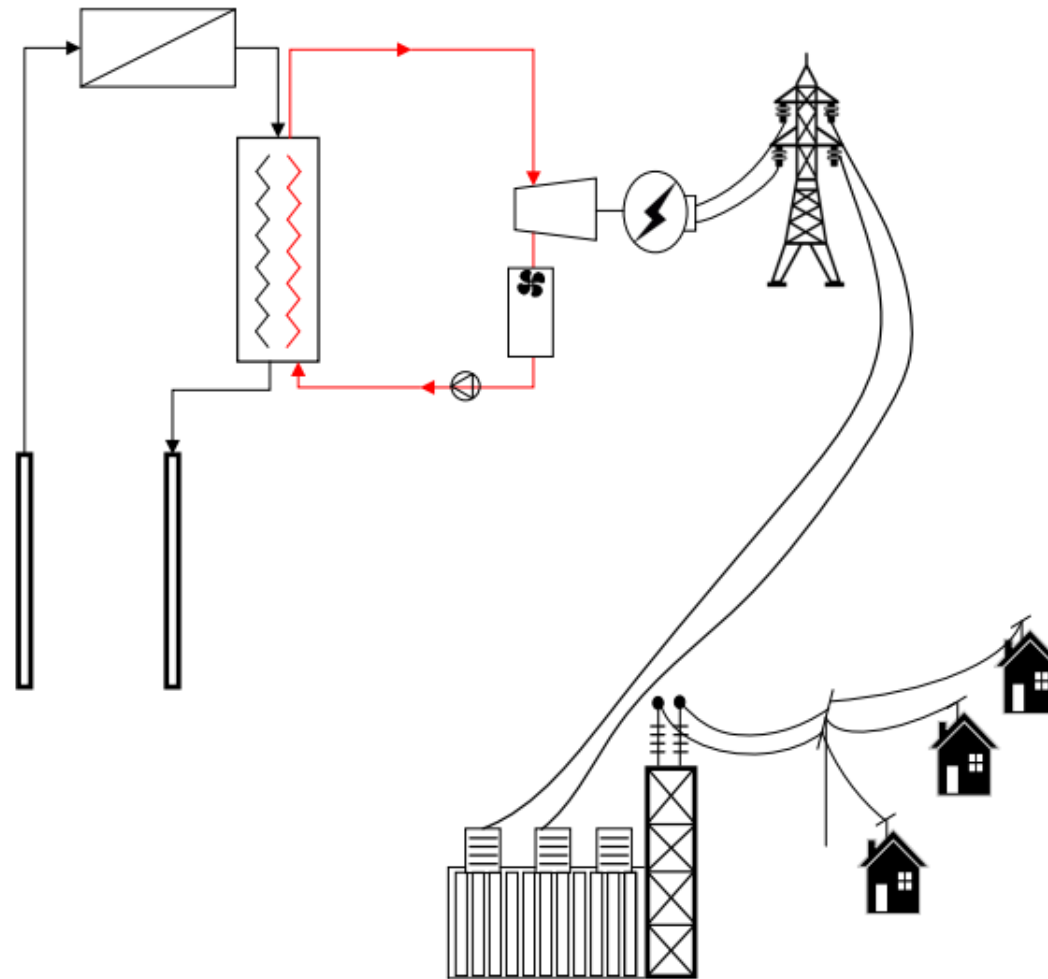
DMT – production modes

Only heat production mode



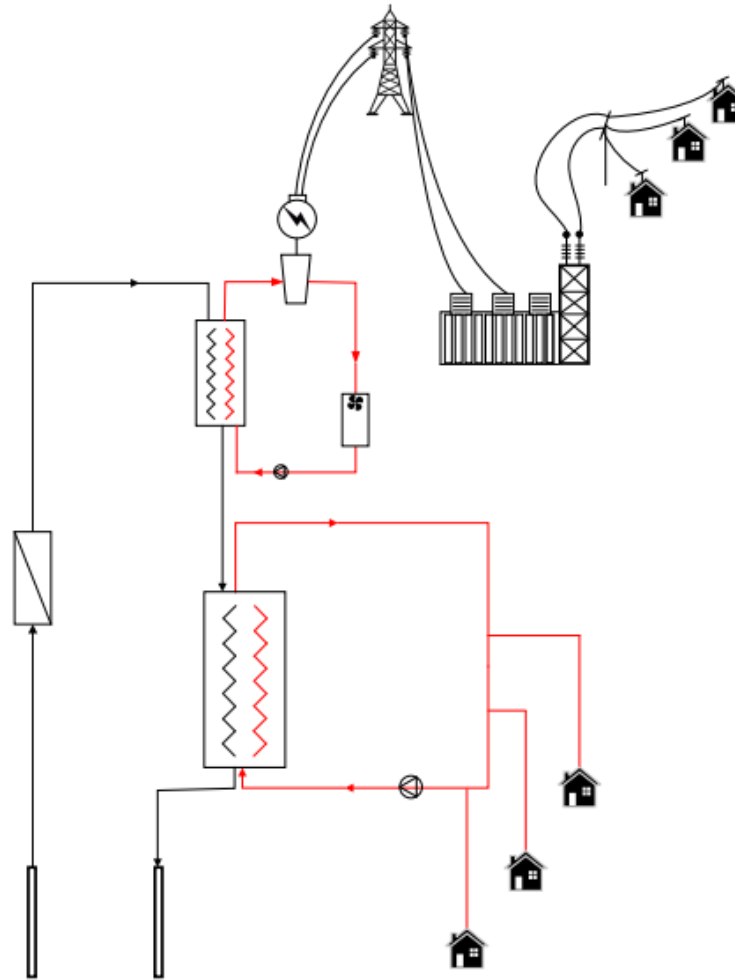
DMT – production modes

Only electricity production mode



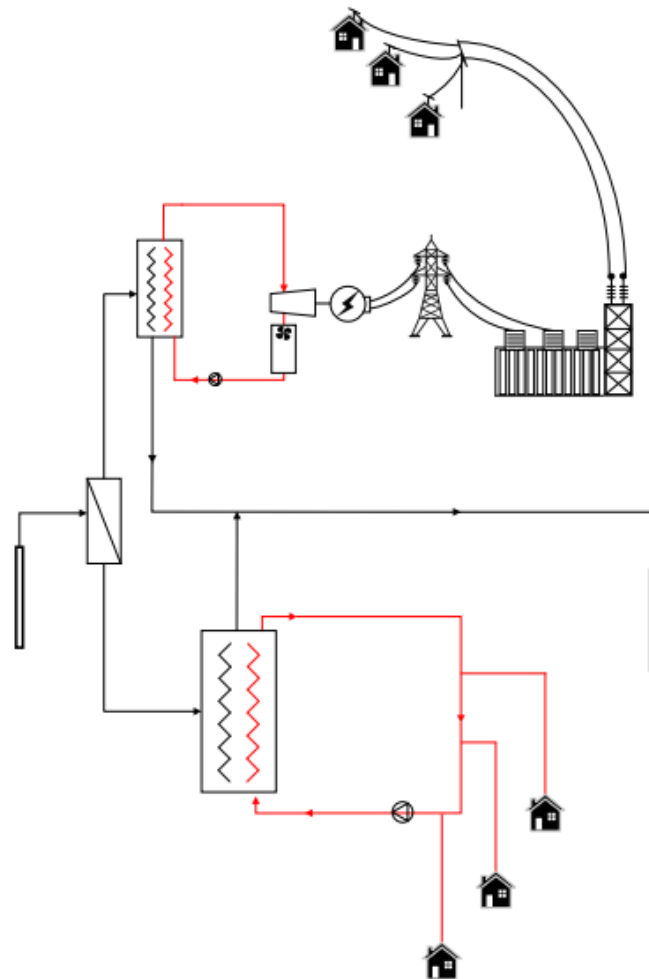
DMT – production modes

CHP production in series - topping production mode



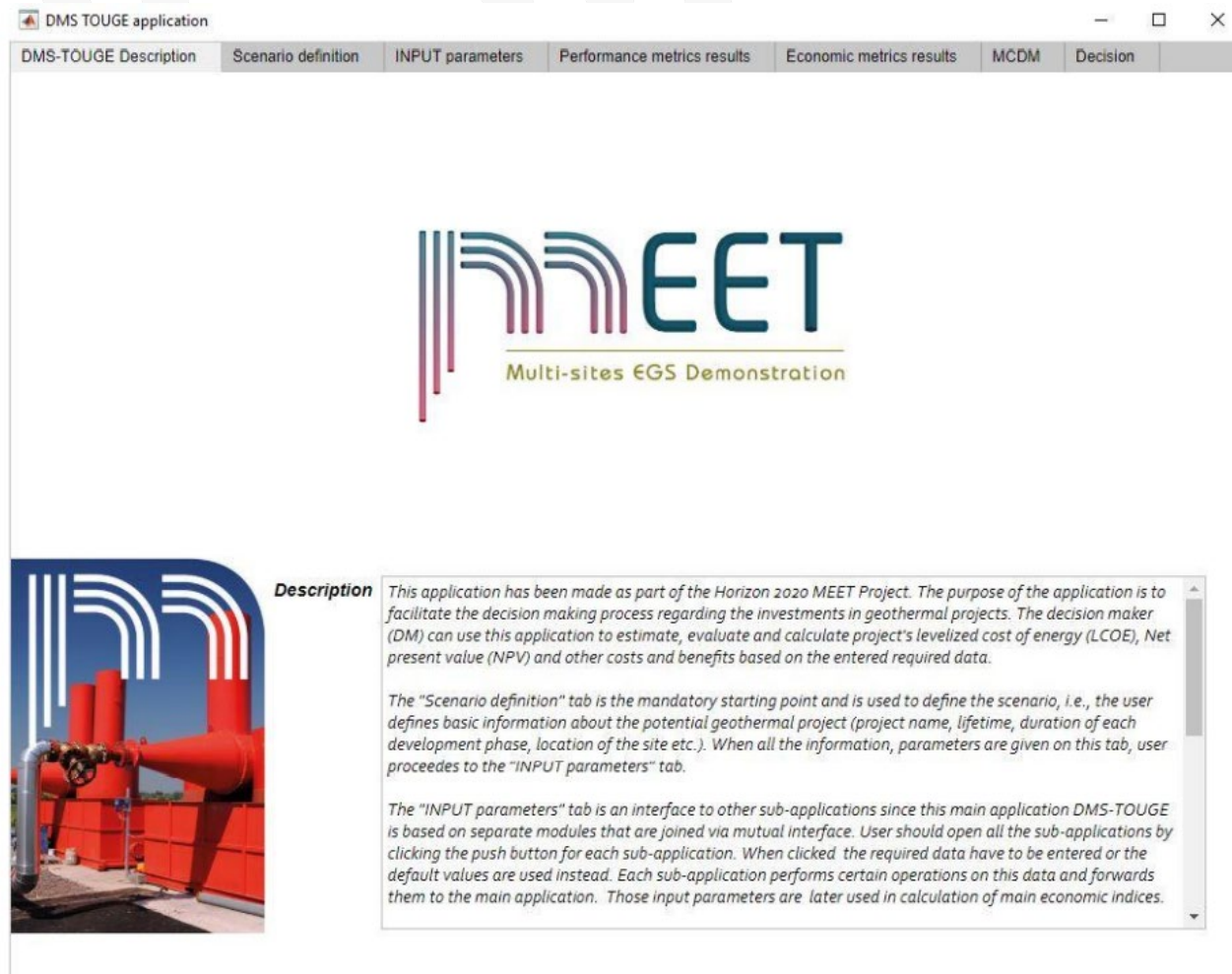
DMT – production modes

CHP production in parallel



DMT

APPLICATION LAYOUT



DMT

Scenario definition

DMS TOUGE application

DMS-TOUGE Description Scenario definition INPUT parameters Performance metrics results Economic metrics results MCDM Decision

Project description

Name of the project:

Description of the project:

Lifetime of the geothermal project: years

Project site area:

Project site terrain:

Country:


Price scenario: low high

Time resolution: yearly

Start of the project:

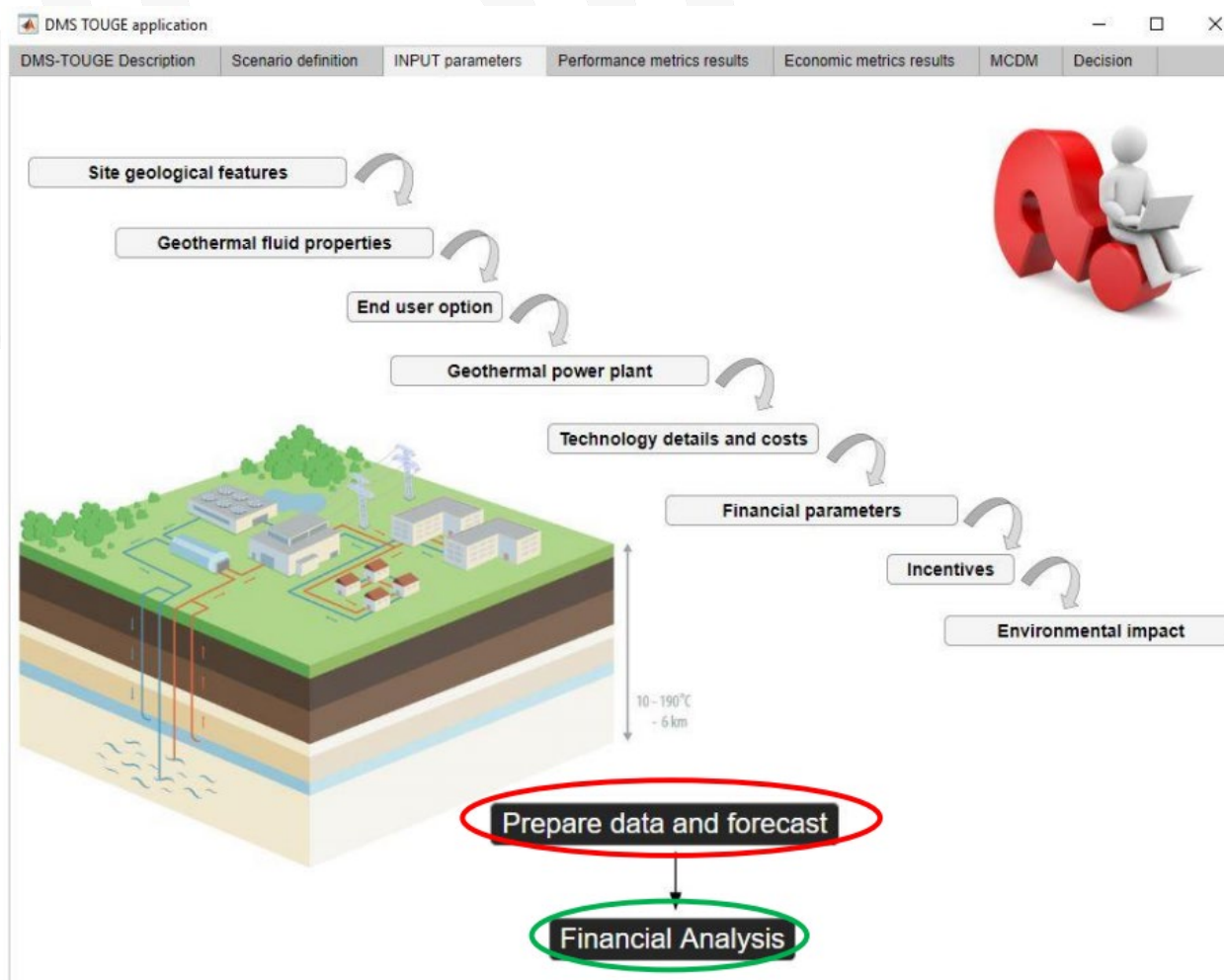
Duration of phases

Permitting	<input type="text" value="2"/>
Exploration	<input type="text" value="2"/>
Drilling	<input type="text" value="2"/>
Construction of power plant	<input type="text" value="2"/>
Operation	<input type="text" value="0"/>



DMT

INPUT parameters



Criterion	Description	Unit
$X_{i,1}$	Installed capacity	p.u.
$X_{i,2}$	Equivalent heat flow	$\text{m}^2/\text{h}^\circ\text{C}$
$X_{i,3}$	Theoretical maximum efficiency	%
$X_{i,4}$	Geothermal gradient	$^\circ\text{C}/100\text{m}$
$X_{i,5}$	Fluid temperature at the wellhead	$^\circ\text{C}$
$X_{i,6}$	Corrosion and scaling	-
$X_{i,7}$	Distance from the grid	km
$X_{i,8}$	Load factor	-
$X_{i,9}$	Environmental impact	Average of all sub-criteria
$X_{i,10}$	Social impact	Average of all sub-criteria
$X_{i,11}$	sLCOE	p.u.
$X_{i,12}$	Global efficiency	%

DMT

MCDM module

DMS TOUGE application

DMS-TOUGE Description Scenario definition INPUT parameters Performance metrics results Economic metrics results MCDM

This tab represents the multi-criteria decision-making (MCDM) analysis. The MCDM is a sub-discipline of operations research that explicitly evaluates multiple conflicting criteria in decision making. MCDM is concerned with structuring and solving decision and planning problems involving multiple criteria. The purpose is to support decision-makers facing such problems. Typically, there does not exist a unique optimal solution for such problems and it is necessary to use decision-maker's preferences to differentiate between solutions. Conflicting criteria are typical in evaluating different options.

Weighted sum model (WSM) is the best known MCDM method for evaluating a number of alternatives in terms of a number of decision criteria. In general, suppose that a given MCDA problem is defined on m alternatives and n decision criteria. Furthermore, let us assume that all the criteria are benefit criteria, that is, the higher the values are, the better it is. Next suppose that w_j denotes the relative weight of importance of the criterion C_j and a_{ij} is the performance value of alternative A_i when it is evaluated in terms of criterion C_j . Then, the total (i.e., when all the criteria are considered simultaneously) importance of alternative A_i , denoted as $A_i^{WSM-score}$, is defined as follows:

$$A_i^{WSM-score} = \sum_{j=1}^n w_j a_{ij}, \text{ for } i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, m.$$

Criteria description

	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4	Option 5	Option 6	Option 7	Option 8	Option 9	Option 10
criterion 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
criterion 2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
criterion 3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
criterion 4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
criterion 5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
criterion 6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
criterion 7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
criterion 8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
criterion 9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
criterion 10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
criterion 11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
criterion 12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FINAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

	Weight
1	Choose
2	Choose
3	Choose
4	Choose
5	Choose
6	Choose
7	Choose
8	Choose
9	Choose
10	Choose
11	Choose
12	Choose

Evaluate

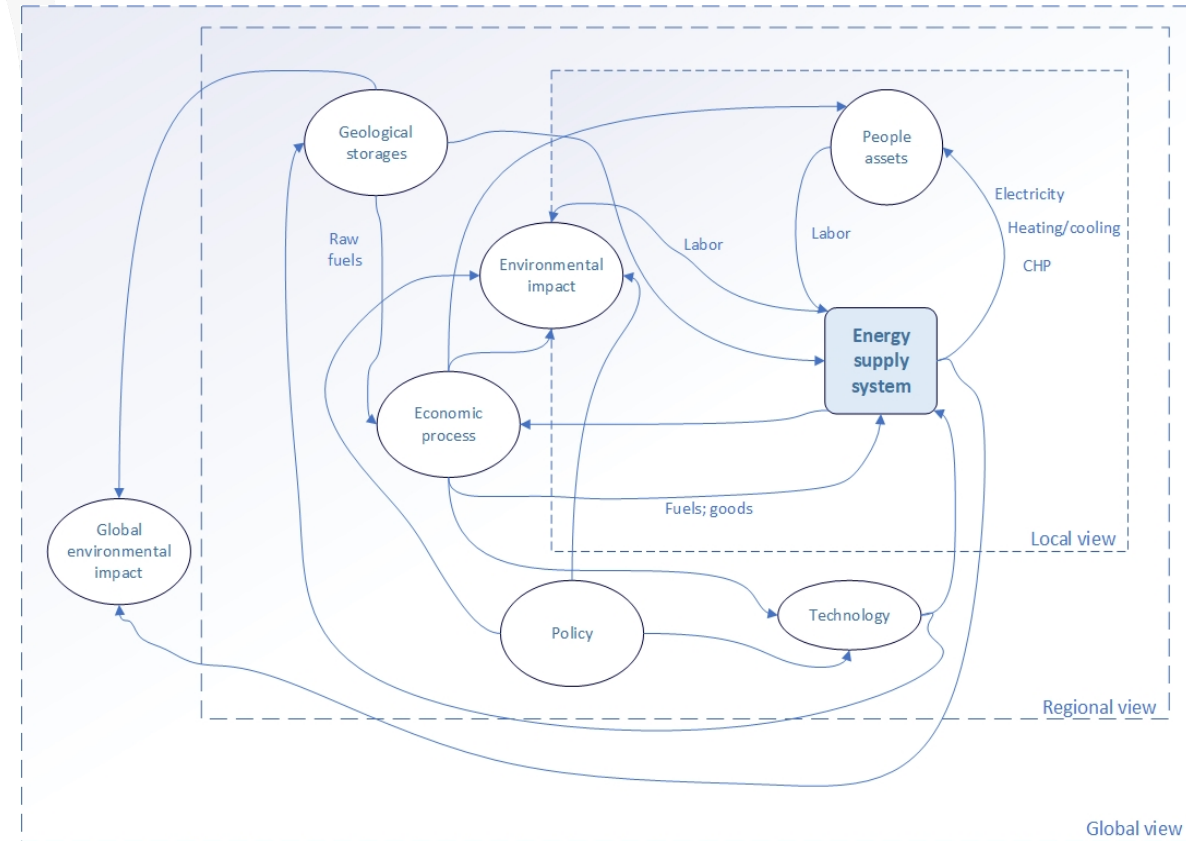
MCDM

Energy projects planning

Balanced techno-socio-economic evaluation → difficult to accomplish because of many **conflicting criteria and their interactions**

Rational **decision-making (DM)** in energy supply system is **difficult and complex**

Multi-criteria decision analysis (MCDA) - operational evaluation and decision support approach suitable for addressing complex problems featuring *high uncertainty, conflicting objects, different forms of data and information, multi interests and perspectives*



Complex interactions of energy system

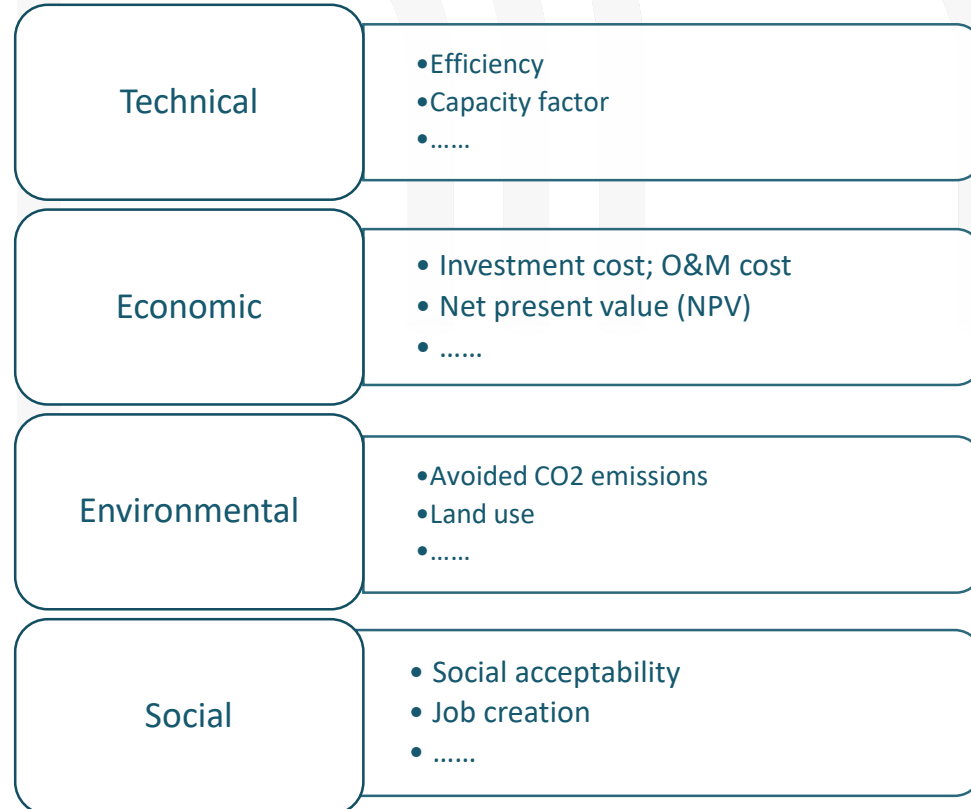
MCDM

MCDA process in energy decision-making

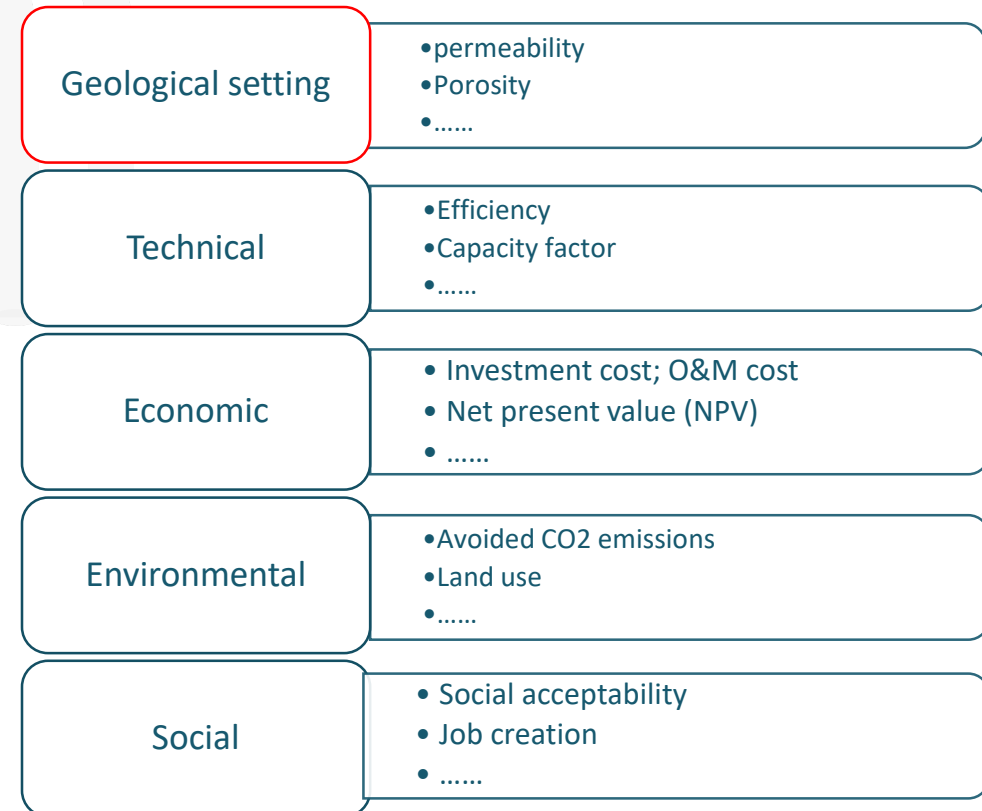


Criteria selection

Decision makers are often faced with multiple *quantifiable* and *non-quantifiable* criteria



Typical evaluation criteria of energy supply systems



Typical evaluation criteria of geothermal energy project

AHP

Analytical Hierarchy Process

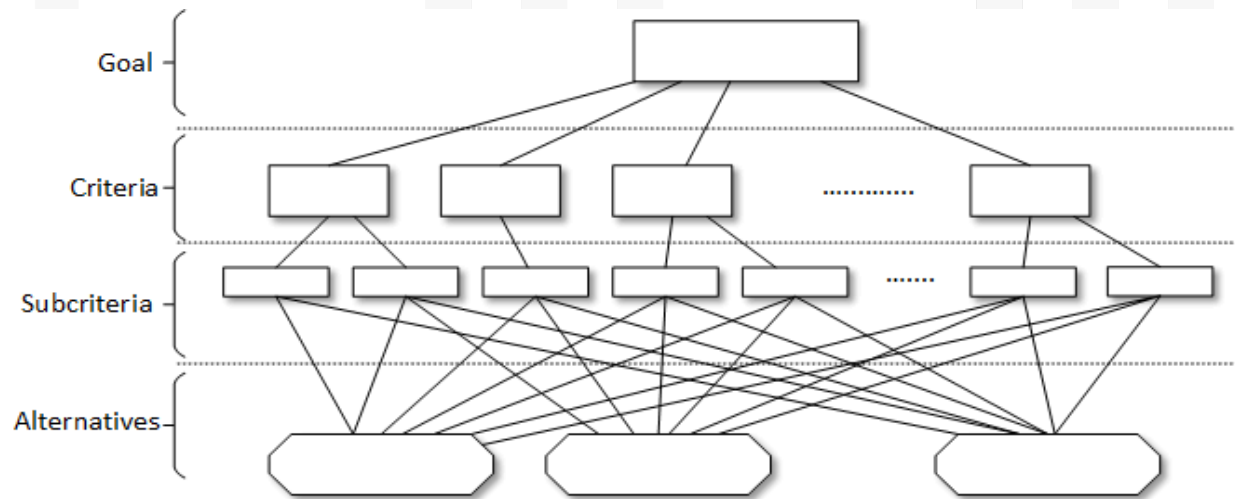
Provides objective mathematics to process the inescapably subjective and personal preferences of an individual or a group in making a decision

Synthesizing criteria method that calculates ratio-scaled importance of alternatives through **pairwise comparison** of criteria, sub-criteria and alternatives

AHP

Analytical Hierarchy Process

Decomposition of a complex problem into a hierarchy (consist of several levels)



$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & a_{1,2} & \cdots & a_{1,n} \\ a_{2,1} & 1 & \cdots & a_{2,n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n,1} & a_{n,2} & \cdots & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Importance weight value, a_{ij}	Value explanation
1	Two factors are equal in importance
2	1 st factor is equal to weakly more important than the 2 nd factor
3	1 st factor is weakly more important than the 2 nd factor
4	1 st factor is moderate to strongly more important than the 2 nd factor
5	1 st factor is strongly more important than the 2 nd factor
6	1 st factor is strong to very strongly more important than the 2 nd factor
7	1 st factor is very strongly more important than the 2 nd factor
8	1 st factor is very strongly to extremely more important than the 2 nd factor
9	1 st factor is extremely more important than the 2 nd factor
$1/9, 1/8, \dots, 1/2$	The reciprocal number expresses an opposite judgment

AHP SURVEY

CREATED CASE STUDY

28 criteria (influencing factors) were accounted

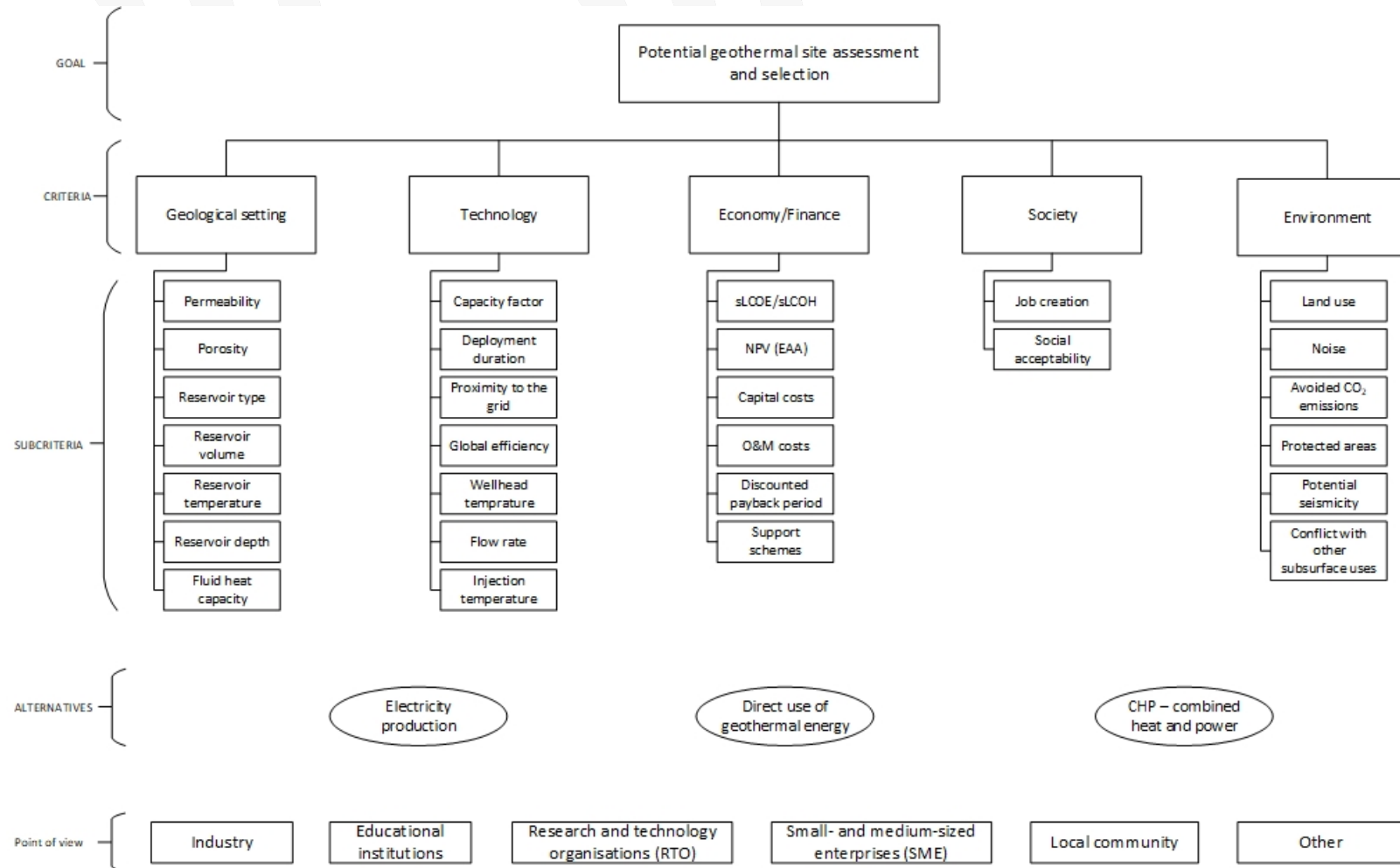
3 different alternatives – only electricity, direct usage and CHP

6 different points of view

	Industry	Educational institution	Research and technology organistaion (RTO)	Small- and medium-sized enterprises (SME)	Local community	Other	TOTAL
Number of respondents (persons)	4	10	7	13	1	2	37
Number of respondents with CR < 0.15	4	9	5	13	1	2	34
Consistency passing ratio (%)	100.00	90.00	71.43	100.00	100.00	100.00	91.89

AHP SURVEY

CREATED CASE STUDY



AHP SURVEY

Results

Industry

Geological
setting

0,60000
0,40000
0,20000
0,00000

Environmental

Technology

Society

Economy/Finance

SME

Geological
setting

0,60000
0,40000
0,20000
0,00000

Environmental

Technology

Society

Economy/Finance

Educational institution

Geological setting

0,60000
0,50000
0,40000
0,30000
0,20000
0,10000
0,00000

Environmental

Technology

Society

Economy/Finance

Local community

Geological
setting

0,60000
0,40000
0,20000
0,00000

Environmental

Technology

Society

Economy/Finance

RTO

Geological setting

0,60000
0,50000
0,40000
0,30000
0,20000
0,10000
0,00000

Environmental

Technology

Society

Economy/Finance

Other

Geological
setting

0,60000
0,40000
0,20000
0,00000

Environmental

Technology

Society

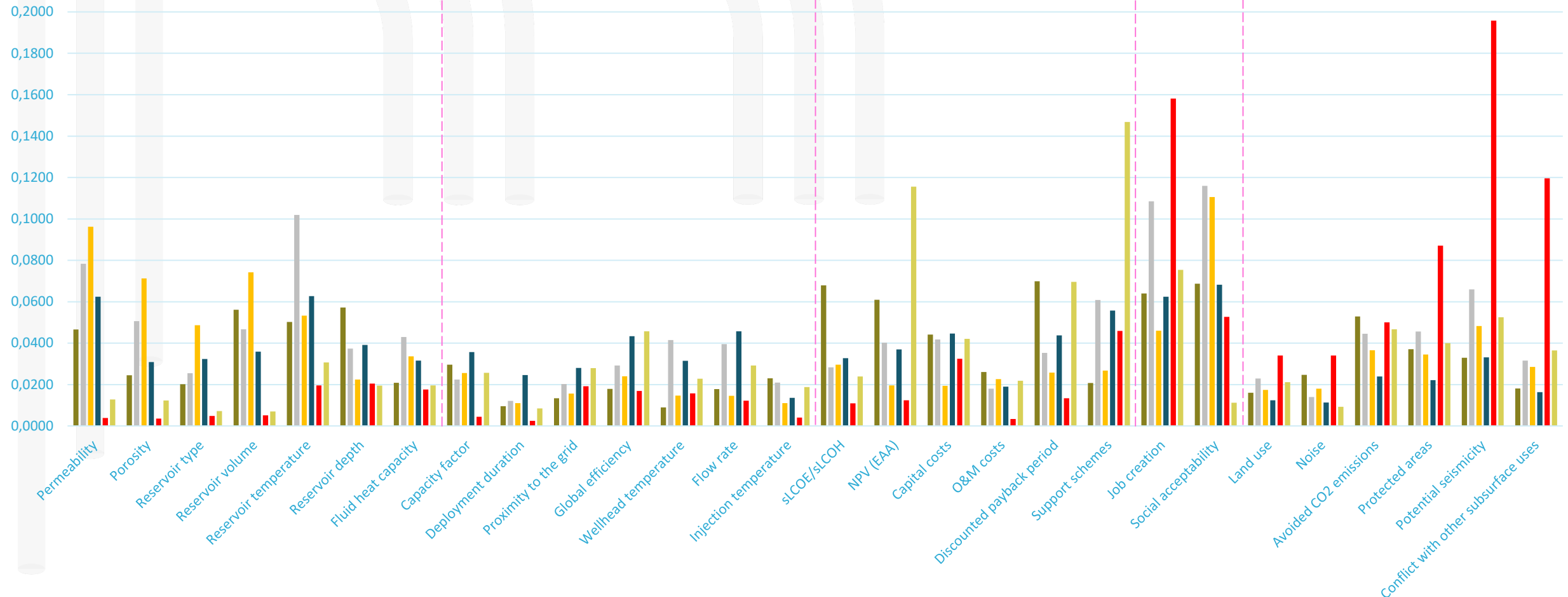
Economy/Finance



AHP SURVEY

Results

Comparison of the sub-criteria level by institution group (global weights)



Industry Educational institution RTO SME Local community Other



Methodology for an economic evaluation of end-of-life conversion

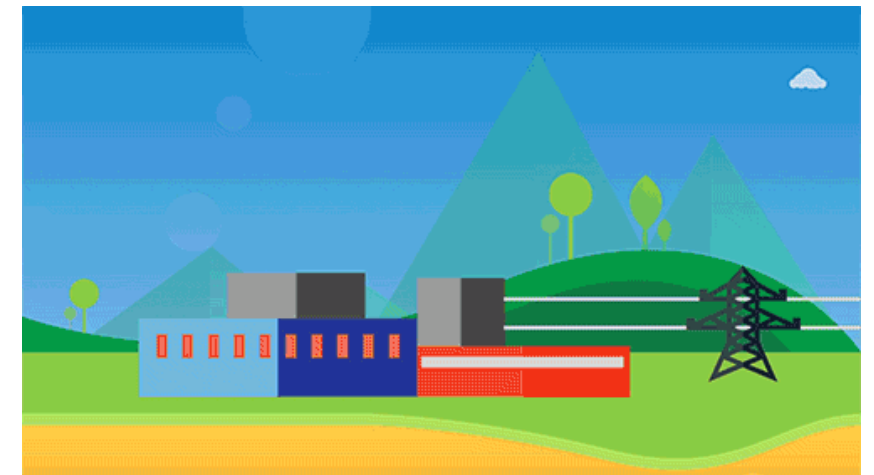
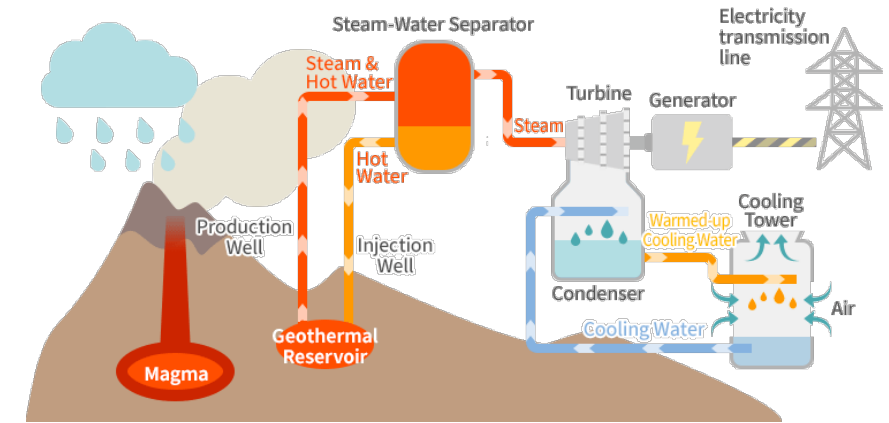
Comparison of different options for geothermal energy exploitation

Comparison of petroleum asset converted in a geothermal asset which produces energy

Use of already developed hydrocarbon reservoirs with high temperature and water-cut

Avoiding the capital cost by using existing infrastructure

Avoiding the cost of decommissioning of oil and gas wells



Methodology and scenarios

Input data for each scenario

Properties of geothermal fluid and reservoir

Geographical location of the wells

Energy demand

CAPEX & OPEX

Emission factors

Share of each fossil fuel in total fossil fuel energy generation for each EU country

Methodology and scenarios

Comparison of the scenarios based on

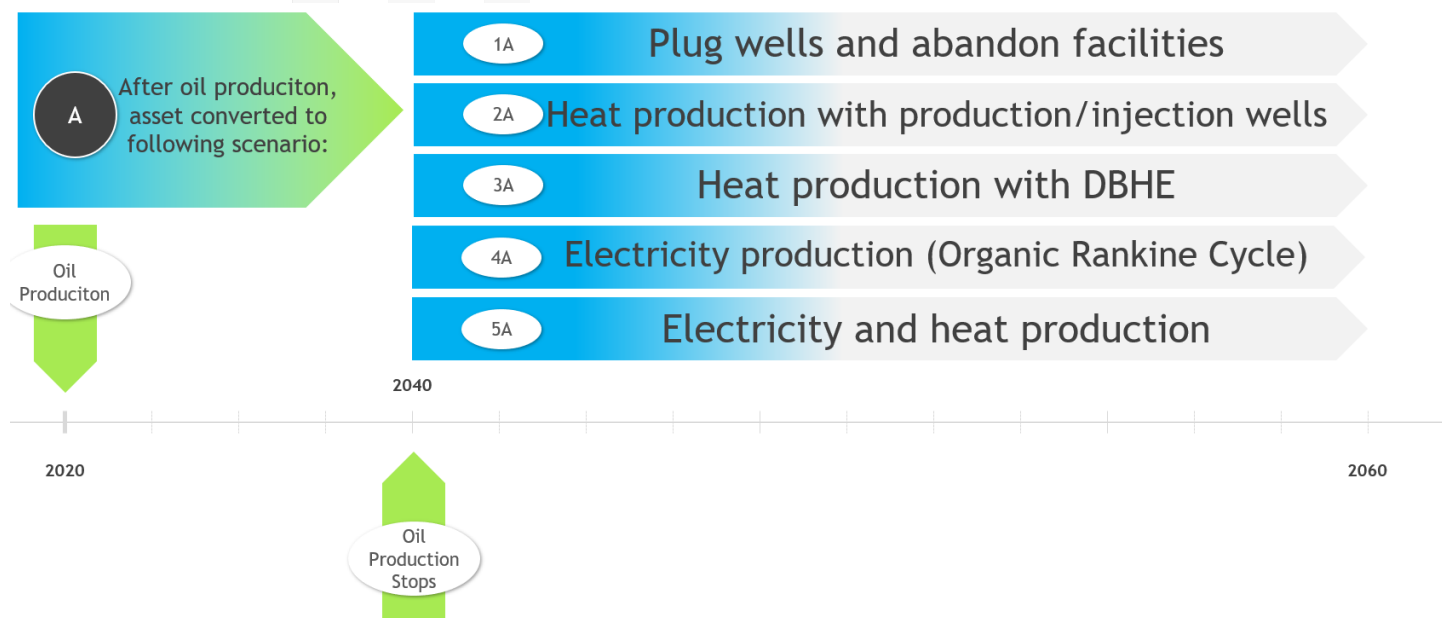
Production quantities

Net present value

LCOE & LCOH

Energy efficiency

Carbon intensity



Q & A

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

