



WARMING^{UP}

Innovatief Duurzaam Warmtecollectief

Realisatie van geothermie in stedelijk warmtenet

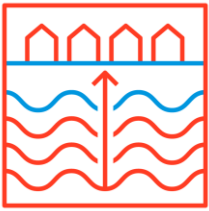
Booster event 27-9-2022



Agenda

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- 14:00 Quick intro round
- 14:05 Introduction Theme 4 for realisation of geothermal
- 14:20 Q&A 'Can results be used and how?'
- 14:35 Pitch integration in heat network
- 14:40 Discussion
- 14:55 Wrap-up

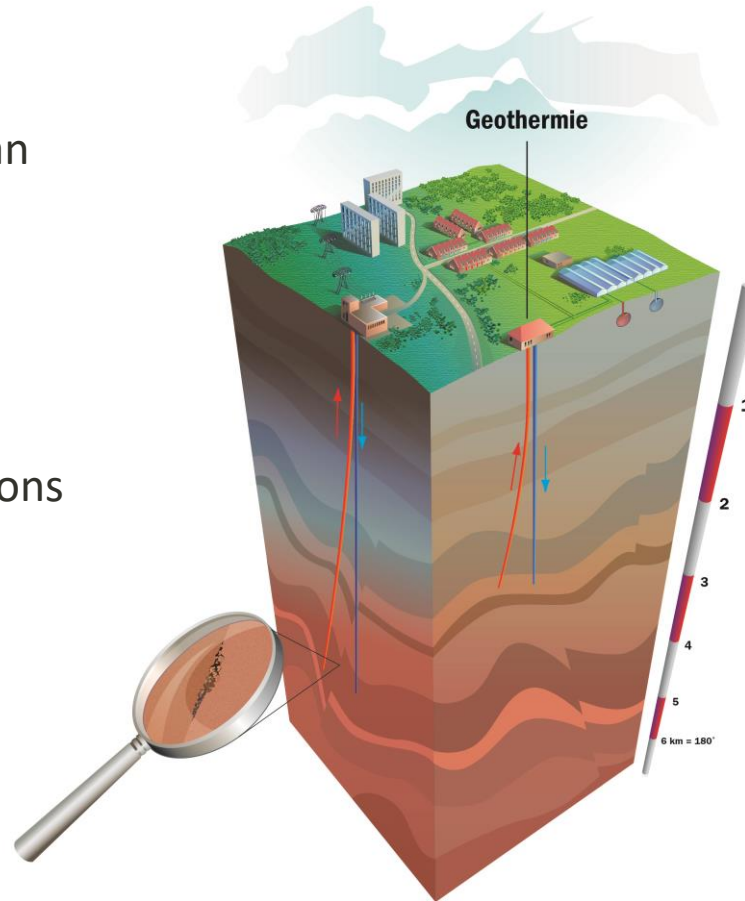


Thema 4: geothermie in de gebouwde omgeving

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Geothermal heat as source in an urban heat networks

- Characterisation
- Realization
- Seismicity
- Optimization of design and operations



Thema 4 partners

TNO



ebn

Huisman

VATTENFALL

ennatuurlijk



hvc.
energie en hergebruik

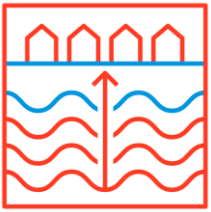
Aardyn
Geothermie ontwikkeling & beheer

Eneco

Gemeente Breda

Provincie Noord-Brabant

ecw energy
solid solutions for a sustainable future



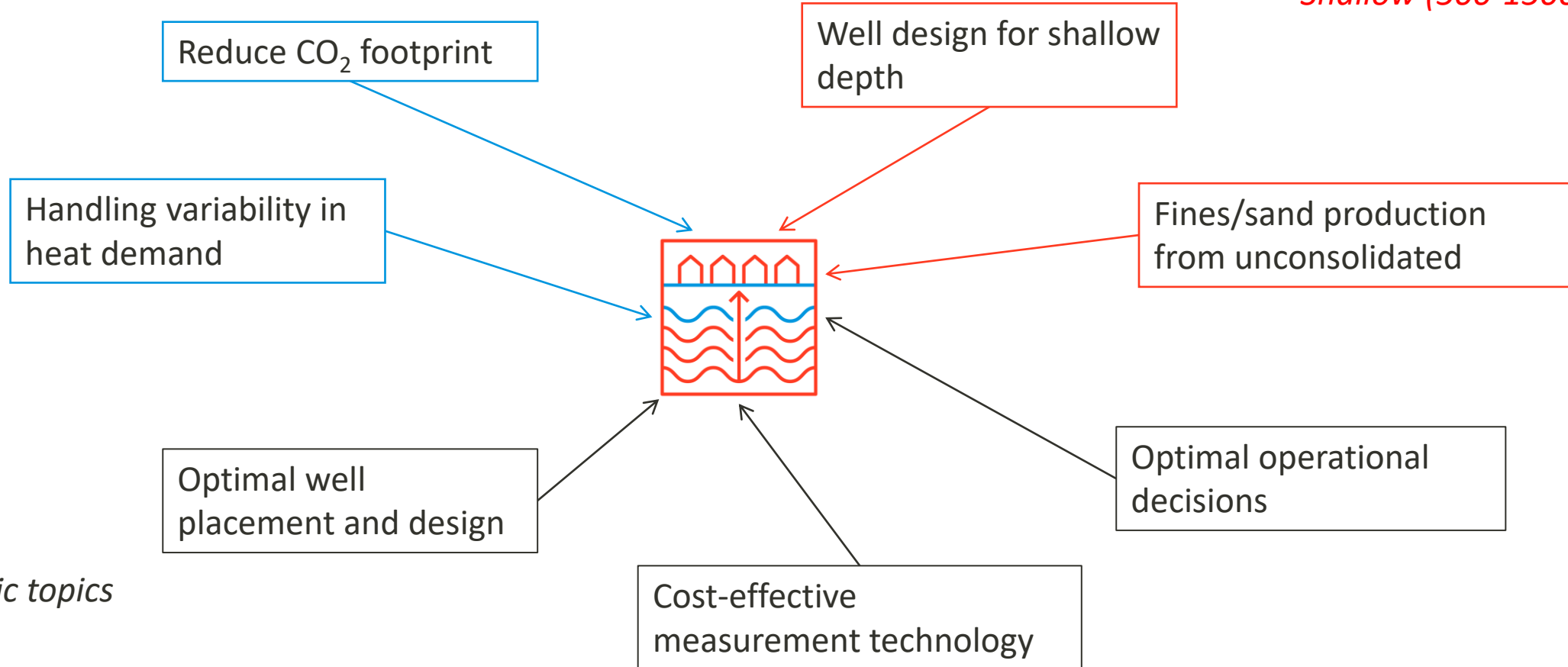
Realization of geothermal

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- What developments/knowledge is required to enable geothermal heat as a source in an urban heat network (from the point of view of the geothermal source)?
- What is different than in 'traditional' geothermal?
- What role can shallow geothermal play (500-1500 m depth) and how can it be produced?

Integration in heat network

Shallow (500-1500 m)

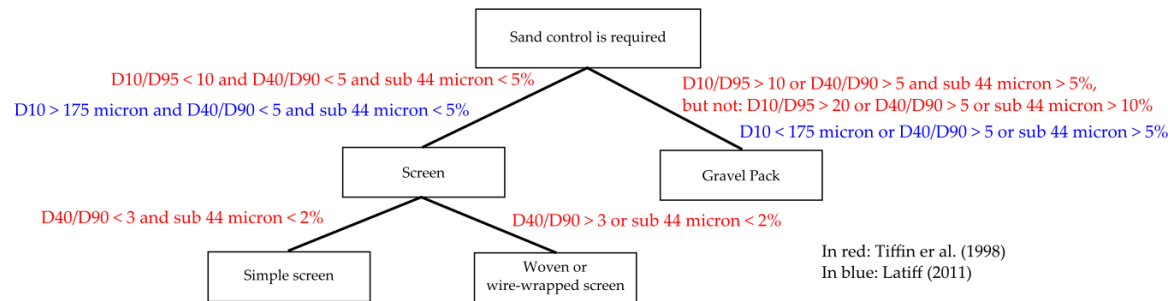
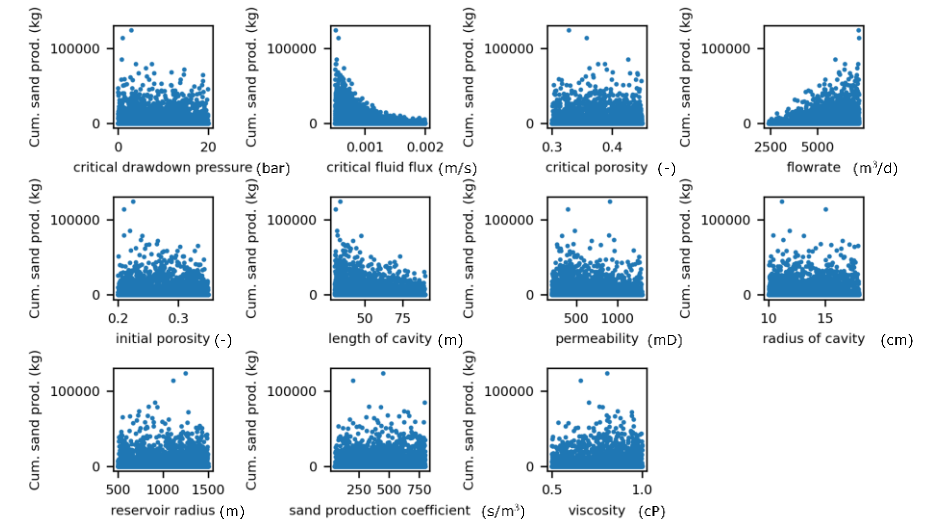


Generic topics

Shallow geothermal (500-1500 m)

- Sand/fines can be produced at too high rates from poorly consolidated formations
- Limiting rate is not generally feasible
- Literature study into other solutions

Sensitivity analysis sand production

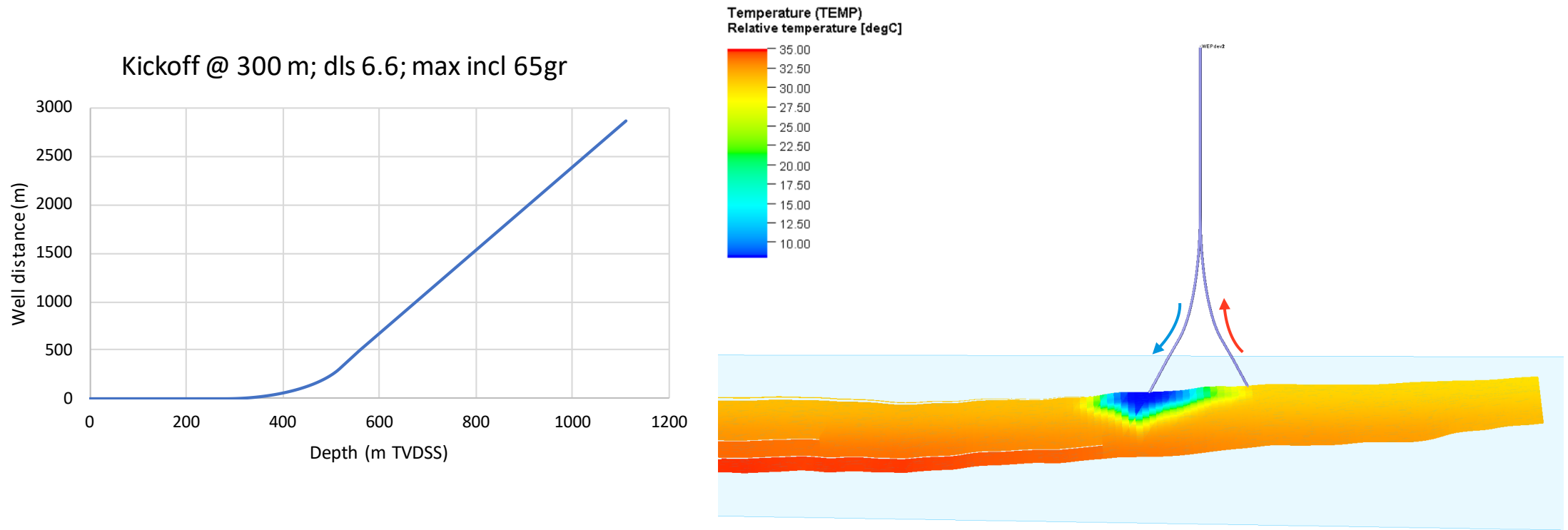


→ Continuation in proposal
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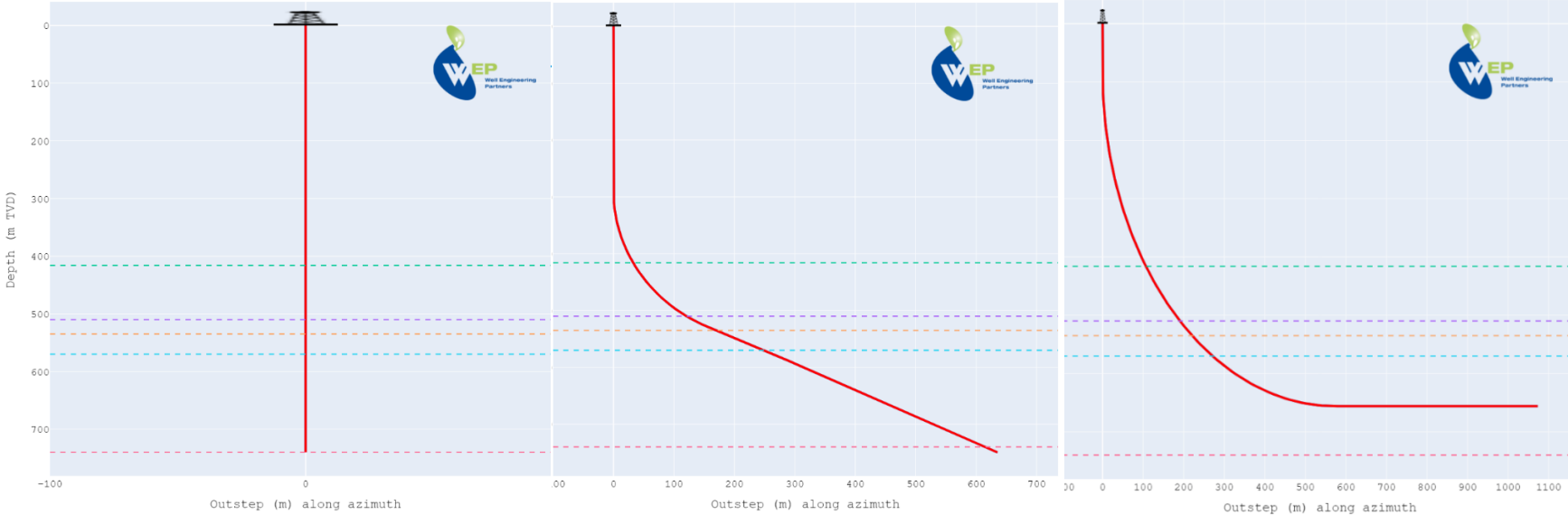
Well designs for shallow reservoirs

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Add shallow depth (< ~800 m), the distance between 'traditional' deviated wells is insufficient.



Well designs for shallow reservoirs



65 m net reservoir
PI = 9.6 m³/hr/bar

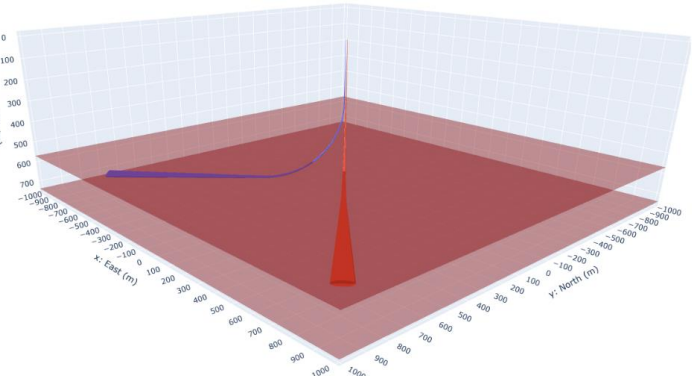
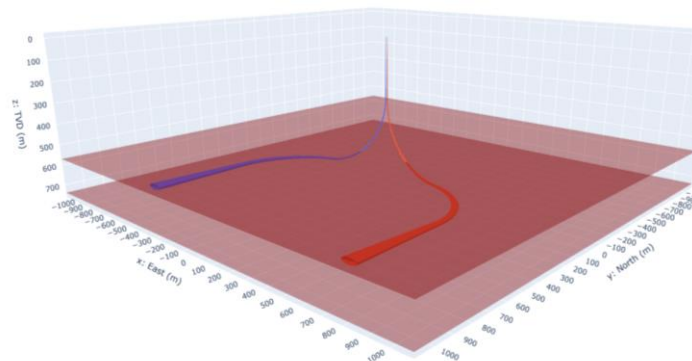
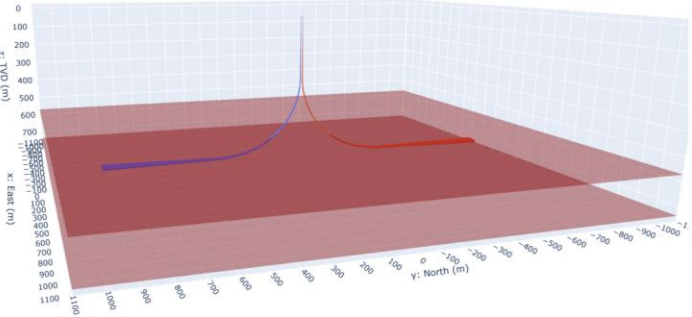
140 m
PI = 11.6 m³/hr/bar

750 m
PI = 16.3 m³/hr/bar

	Net present value [€]	Internal rate of return [%]
Design 1: Vertical well	-2,104	-7%
Design 2: Inclined well	-159	7%
Design 3: Horizontal well - 850m	-552	5%
Design 4: Horizontal well - 1250m	-196	7%
Design 5: Horizontal well - perpendicular	834	12%



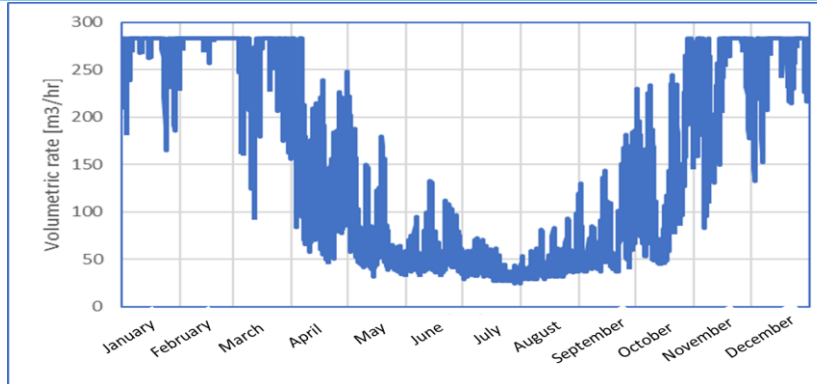
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Optimal operational decisions

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Driven by variable
heat demand



Several operational
challenges,
planned/unplanned
maintenance



Support operators with operational decisions

Optimal operational decisions

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Optimal operational decisions

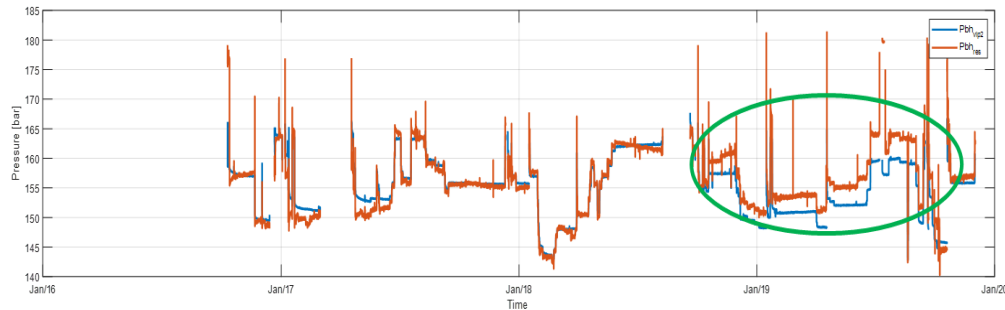
What was developed?

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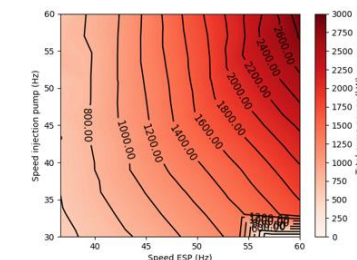
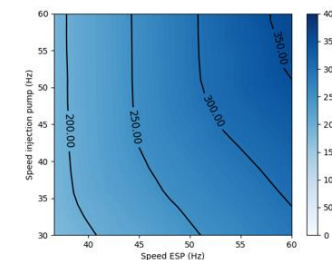
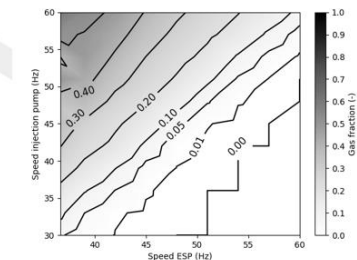
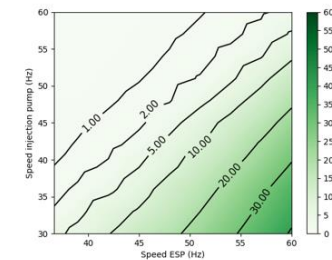
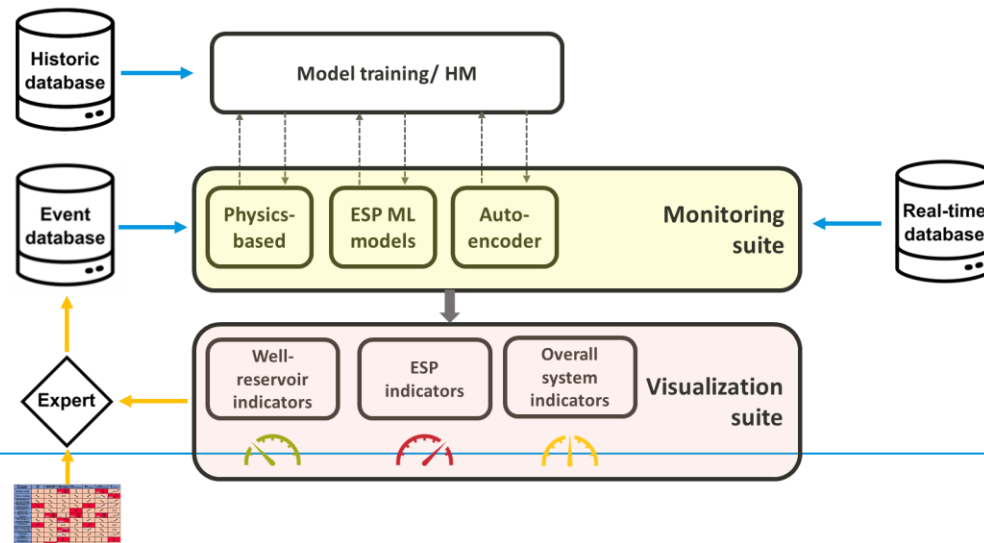
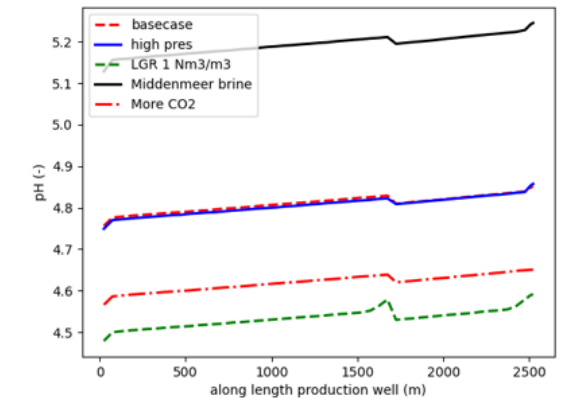
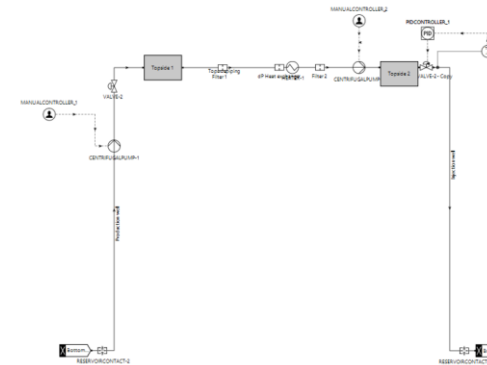
Real-time monitoring of geothermal/HTO systems

Case study, electrical submersible pumps

Detect events up to 6 months prior to failure



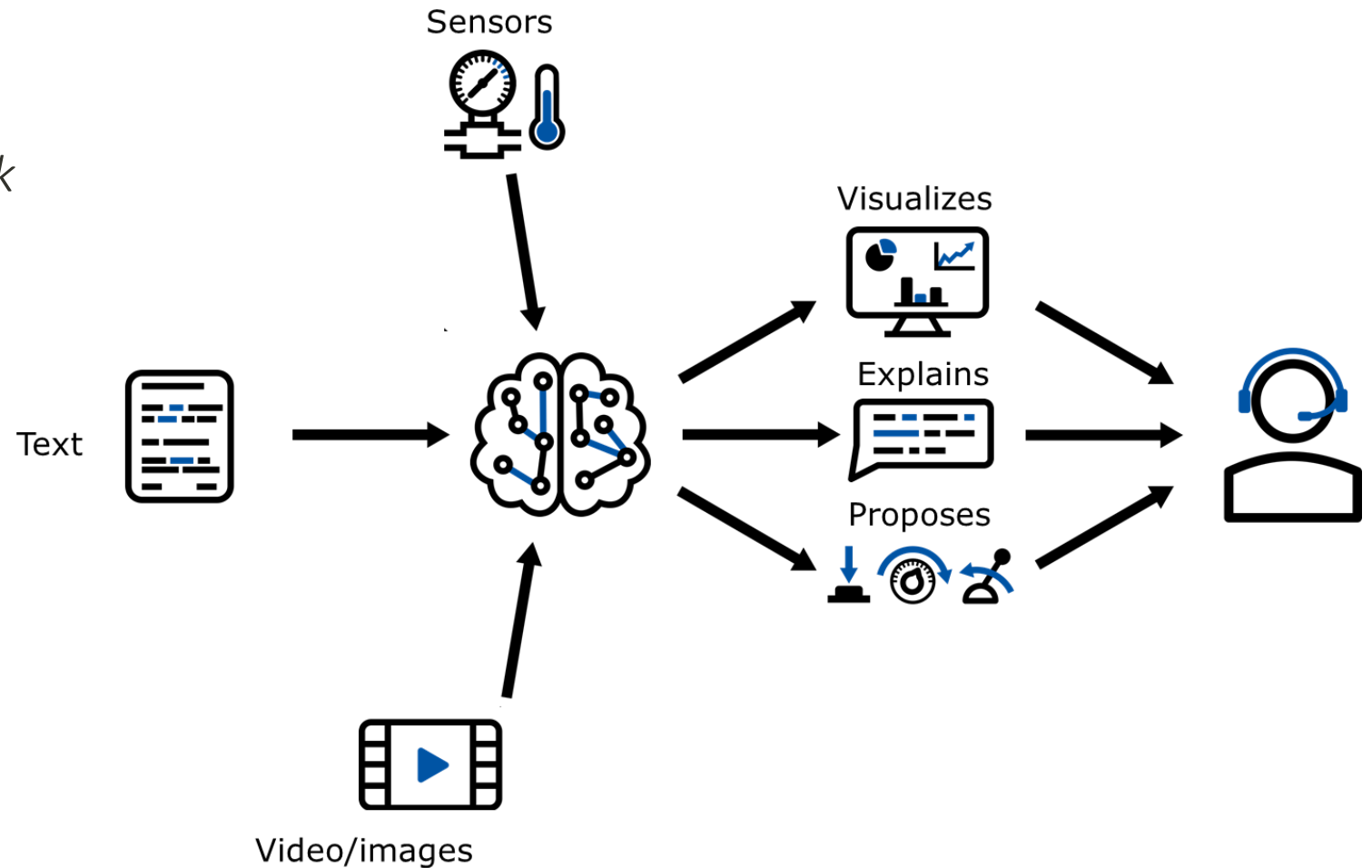
Engineering of technologies/methods to handle GHG in geothermal systems



Optimal operational decisions - Vision

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- *Towards an intelligent decision support framework*
- *Design and operation*
- *Automating workflows*



How can the
results be
applied?



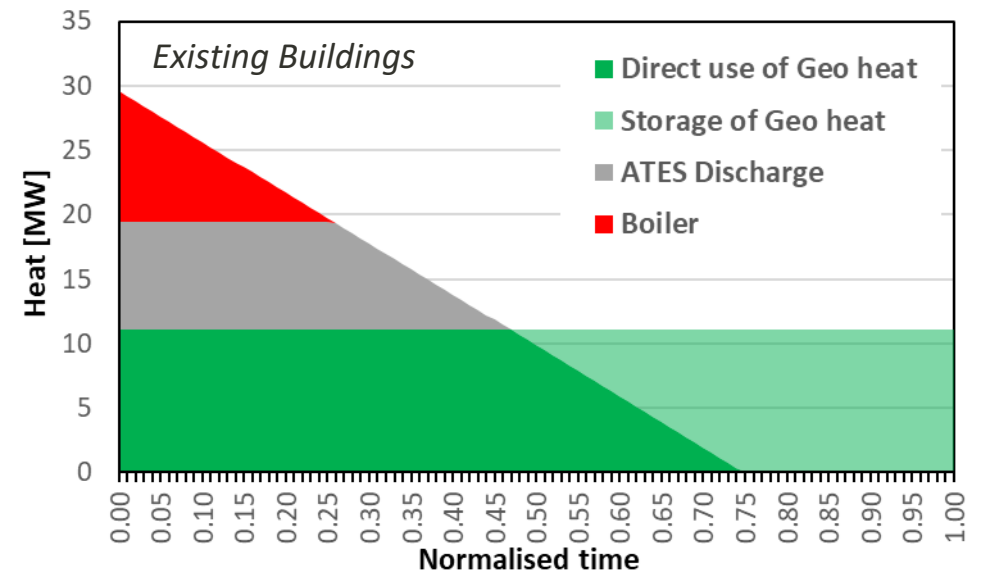
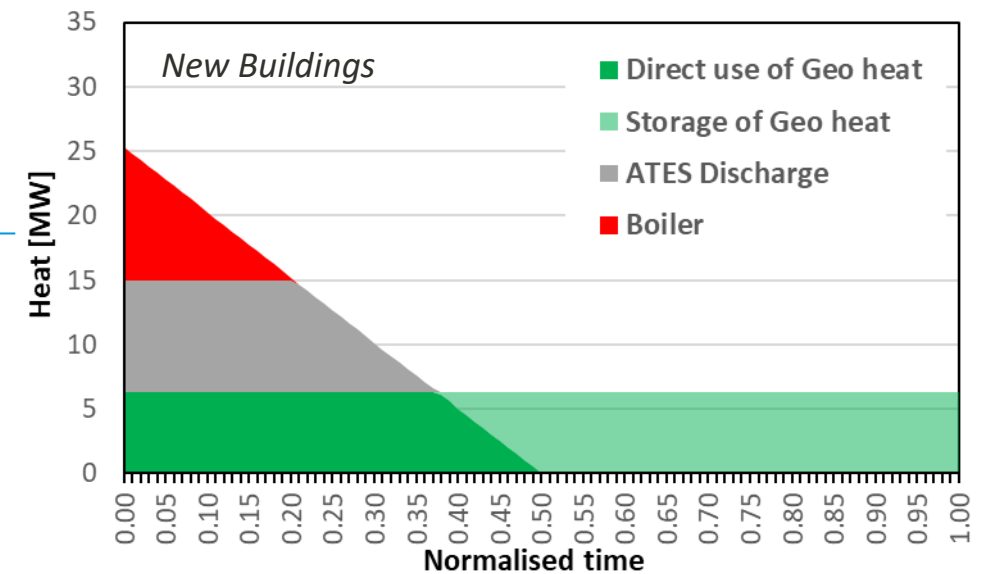
Integration in heat networks

- How to handle the high **variability** (*daily*, seasonal) in urban heat demand,

.... considering:

- Security of heat-supply
- Cost (constant production)
- Emissions

- Possible systems
 - Only geothermal, following demand?
 - Geothermal + gas heater
 - Geothermal + HTO
 - Geothermal + HTO + gas heater



10k households, space heating only
Geo power = average heat demand

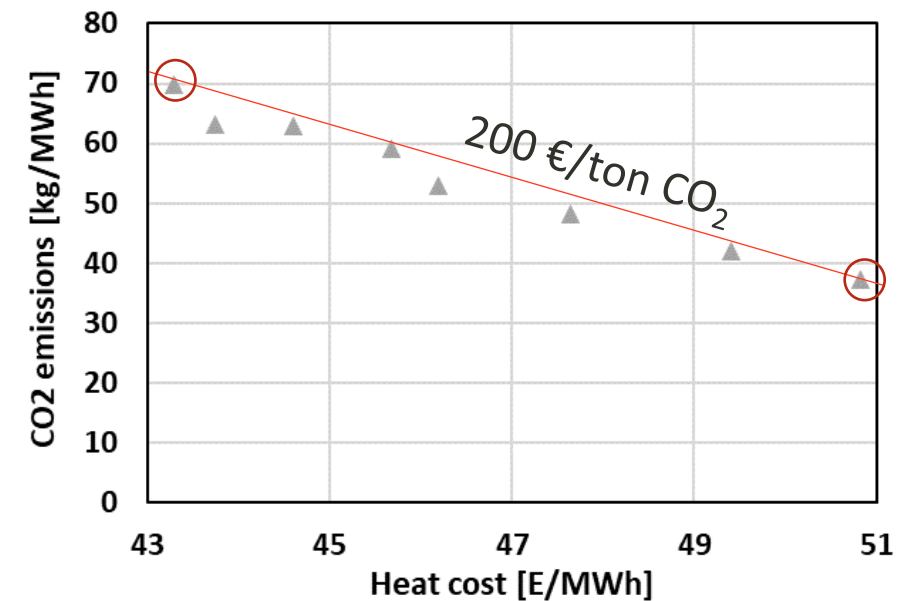
Integration in heat networks

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- Geothermal (constant) + HTO + gas heater
 - Small Geo & HTO: ~43 €/MWh 70 kg CO₂/MWh
 - Large Geo & HTO: ~51 €/MWh 35 kg CO₂/MWh

→ CO₂ emission reduction: ~200 €/ton CO₂

- New: ~43 €/MWh 70 kg CO₂/MWh
- Existing: ~43 €/MWh 46 kg CO₂/MWh



**Beneficial to make
geothermal more flexible?**

**Impact of fluctuations of
energy price?**



**Thank you for your
contribution**

**Bedankt voor jullie
bijdrage**

