ENGINE (ENhanced Geothermal Innovative Network for Europe): A European Coordination Action as a major step forward to move Enhanced Geothermal Systems ahead

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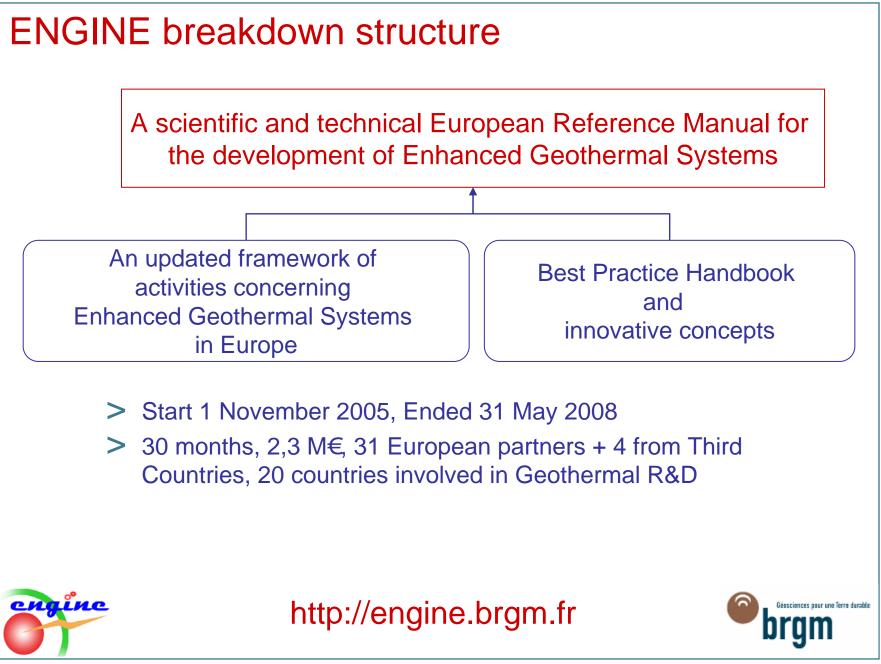
An intitiative for building an innovative research network for Europe

- > An expression of interest from the EC FP6 for a coordination action for developing Unconventional Geothermal Resources
- > A major scope is the identification of gaps that hamper the development of geothermal energy and definition of research targets for the future

ENhanced Geothermal Innovative Network for Europe (ENGINE, http://engine.brgm.fr)







Enhanced Geothermal Systems: the concept



Enhancing and broadening geothermal energy reserves

- stimulating reservoirs in Hot Dry Rock systems and enlarging the extent of productive geothermal fields
- improving thermodynamic cycles,
- improving exploration methods for deep geothermal resources
- improving drilling and reservoir assessment technology,
- defining new targets and new tools for reaching supercritical fluid systems, especially high-temperature down-hole tools and instruments



The Enhancement challenge:

- The use of non-conventional methods for exploring, developing and exploiting geothermal resources that are not economically viable by conventional methods.
- Reservoirs at depth must be engineered to improve their hydraulic performance.
- The final objective: development of a technology to produce electricity and/or heat from a basically ubiquitous resource the internal heat of the Earth in an economically viable manner relatively independent of site conditions.



- o exploration
- o resource assessment
- o resource management
- o advanced drilling
- o advanced stimulation
- o efficient power cycles
- o environmental impact

Géosciences pour une Terre durable

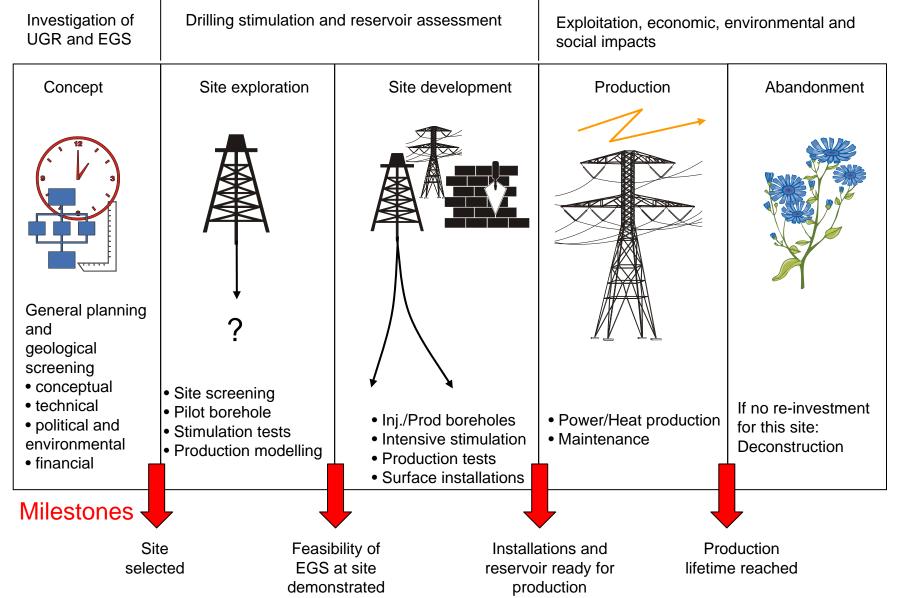
After two years, 7 workshops and 3 conferences...

- > ENGINE, a R&D task force for defining research projects
 - A network
 - Identification of bottlenecks and prioritisation of research needs
- > ENGINE, along with other coordinating initiatives (European Commission, IEA-GIA, MIT expert panel, EHDRA, IGA, EGEC...) can
 - contribute to the construction of an international strategy
 - consolidate the available information systems
- Several major geothermal projects have been developed (Germany, Iceland), renewed interest for unconventional geothermal energy worldwide (Australia, US)
- > Economic and environmental constrains have changed
 - increase of the energy price, threats of global warming (greenhouse gas concentration in the atmosphere)
 - new EU objectives: 20% Renewable Energy in 2020





The state-of-the-art: promoting best practices and filling the gaps in knowledge

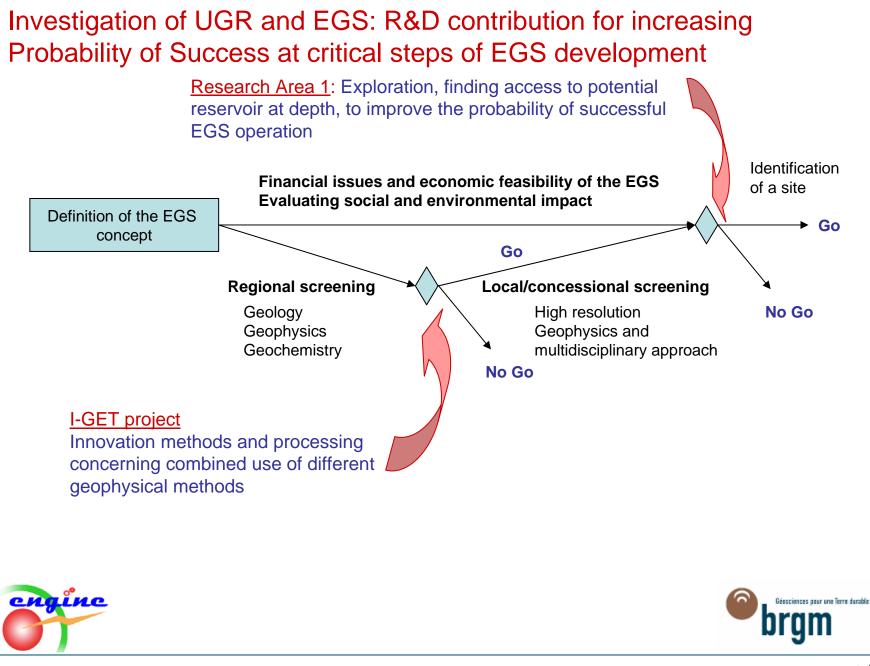


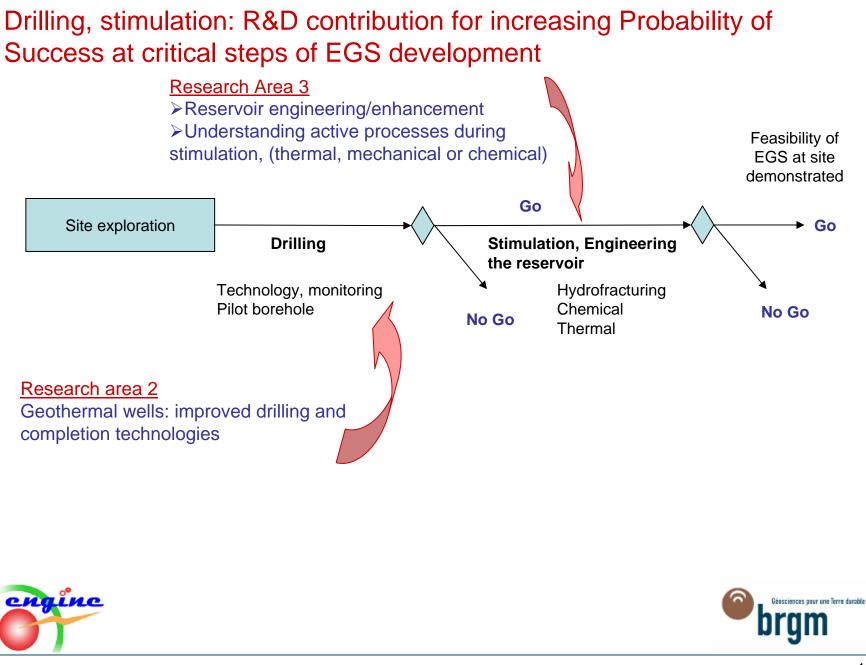
Defining priorities in the field of medium to longterm research investment

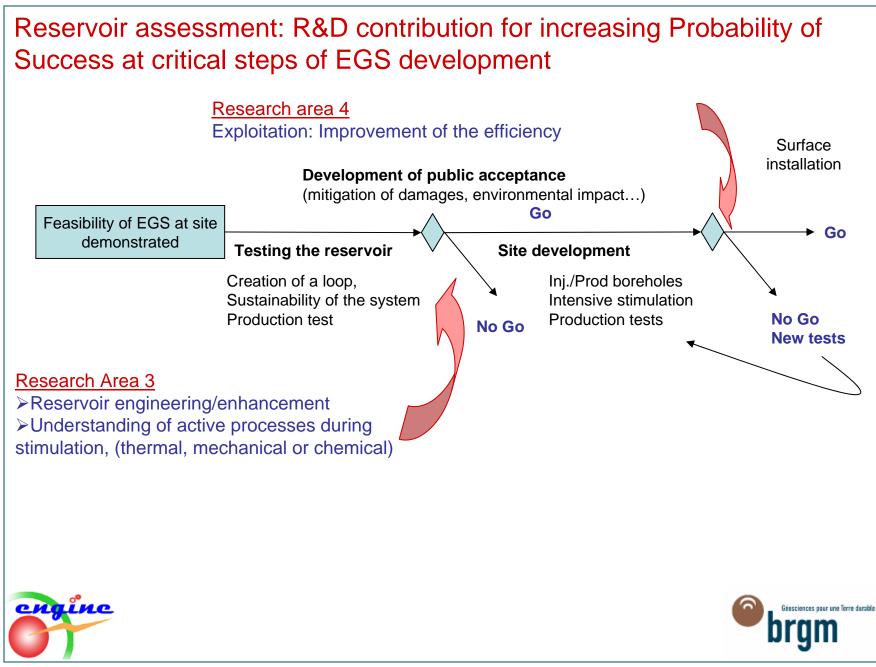
- Each stage includes several phases and involves pluridisciplinary approaches that can be run in parallel or successively
- > Decisions are taken at critical moments of the development of the project, marked by go/no go milestones
- Review of best practices and lessons learned from the different projects and partners enable <u>the</u> <u>definition of a workflow</u> on which well proven methods and risk assessment can be identified











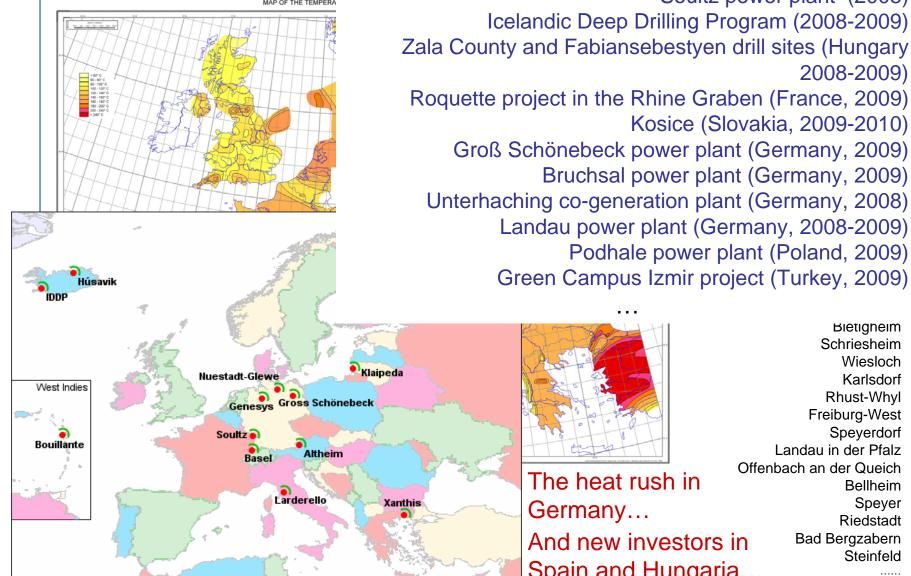
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EGS Perspectives, with industrial partners...



The heat rush in Germany... And new investors in Spain and Hungaria...

Towards a demonstration program integrating

the different research areas

Soultz power plant (2008)

Kosice (Slovakia, 2009-2010)

Bruchsal power plant (Germany, 2009)

Podhale power plant (Poland, 2009)

Landau power plant (Germany, 2008-2009)

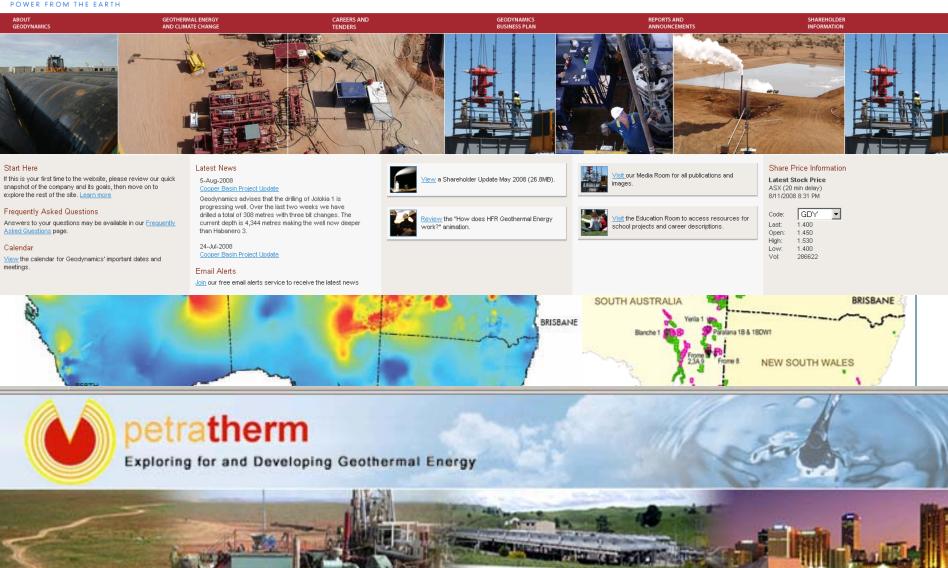
Green Campus Izmir project (Turkey, 2009)

2008-2009)

Bietigneim Schriesheim Wiesloch Karlsdorf Rhust-Whvl Freiburg-West Speyerdorf Landau in der Pfalz Offenbach an der Queich Bellheim Speyer Riedstadt **Bad Bergzabern** Steinfeld

IGC33, Oslo, 12 August 2008





The US expert panel contribution: J. Tester et al.

The Future of Geothermal Energy

Impact of Enhanced Geothermal Systems (EGS) on the United States in the 21st Century

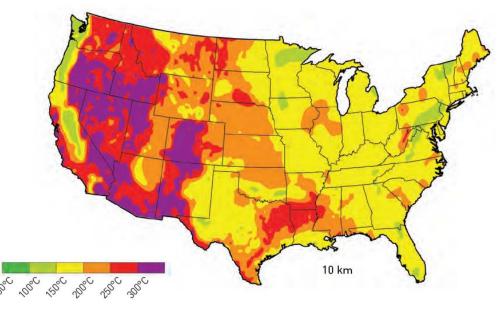
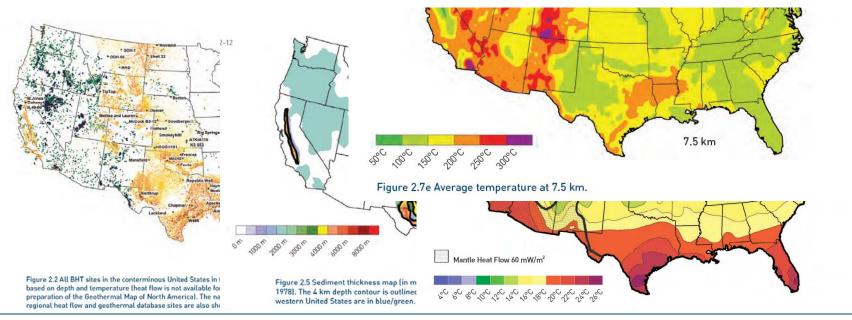
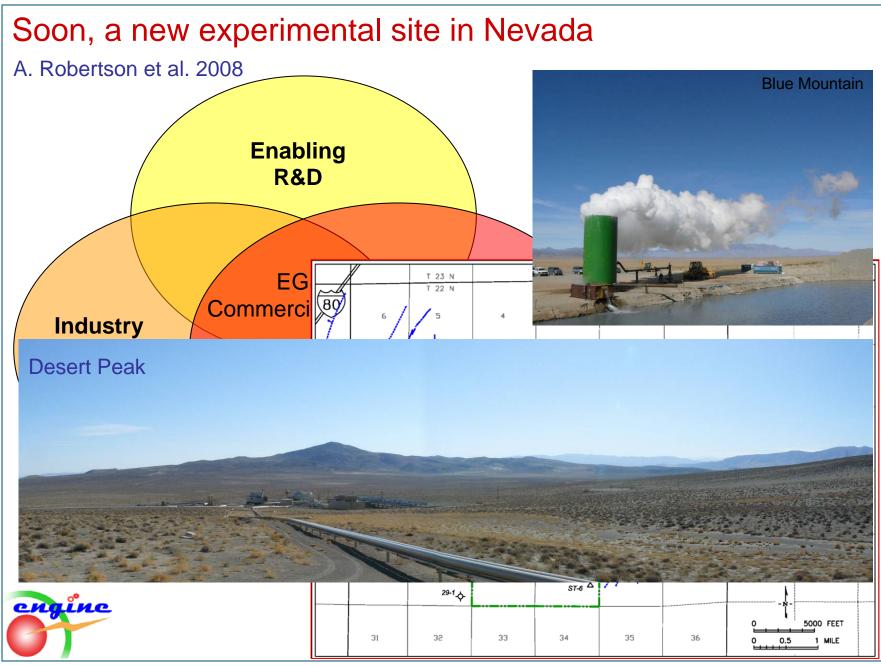


Figure 2.7f Average temperature at 10.0 km.





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Conclusions

> An European perspective

- On going and planned EGS projects
- A call for proposal in the FP7
 - Topic ENERGY.2008.2.4.1: Increased electricity production from Enhanced Geothermal Systems and from low enthalpy geothermal sources
 - Overall expected impact: a continued reduction in cost through innovative developments, learning curve effects and co-generation of heat and power should lead to an electricity cost from enhanced geothermal systems of around 0.05 €/kWh in 2020.
- Future FP7 calls
 - Induced seismicity
 - ENGINE 2?
- > An international perspective









