



Strategy for a reassessment of the EGS potential of Europe

Genter A., Kohl Th., Ledru P., Van Wees J.D.

genter@soultz.net

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European Economic Interest Group "Heat Mining"

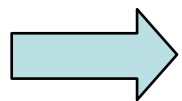
Why a reassessment?

> Why do we need a (re)evaluation of the EGS potential?

- There is no EGS georesource or potential EGS map in Europe
- Hidden resource: heterogeneities – uncertainty - risky
- Quantify the heat in place in several areas or non conventional reservoirs
- Various studies in different countries or areas but need to be harmonized in Europe
- Inform decision makers, politicians, industry, scientists, media

> How evidence the EGS resources in Europe?

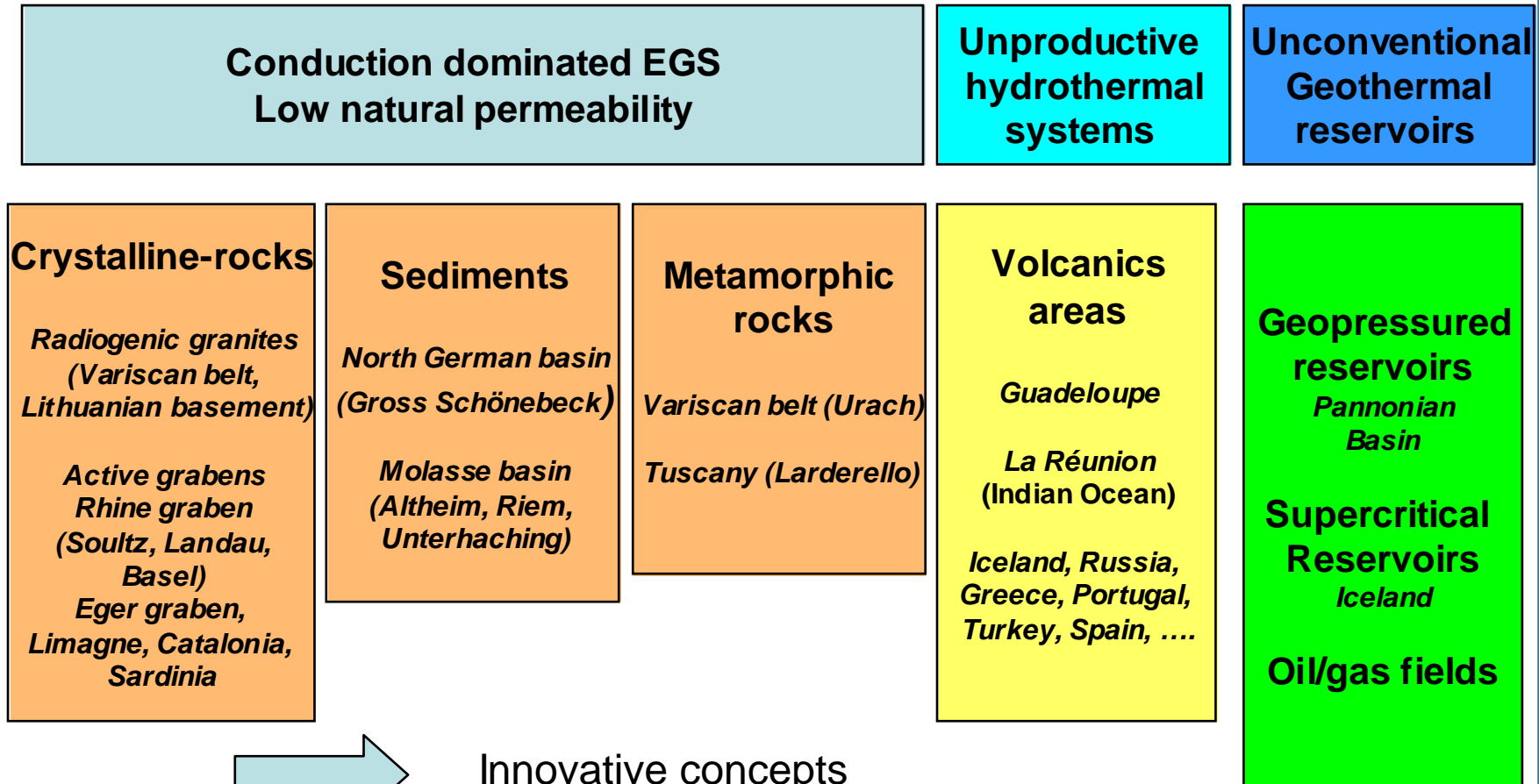
- Define existing and innovative EGS concepts/targets
- Take into account technological progresses (binary cycle systems) and the impact in terms of drillable depths
- Needs of regional studies by combining geoscientific and socio-economic data



Elaborate a series of thematic EGS georesource maps



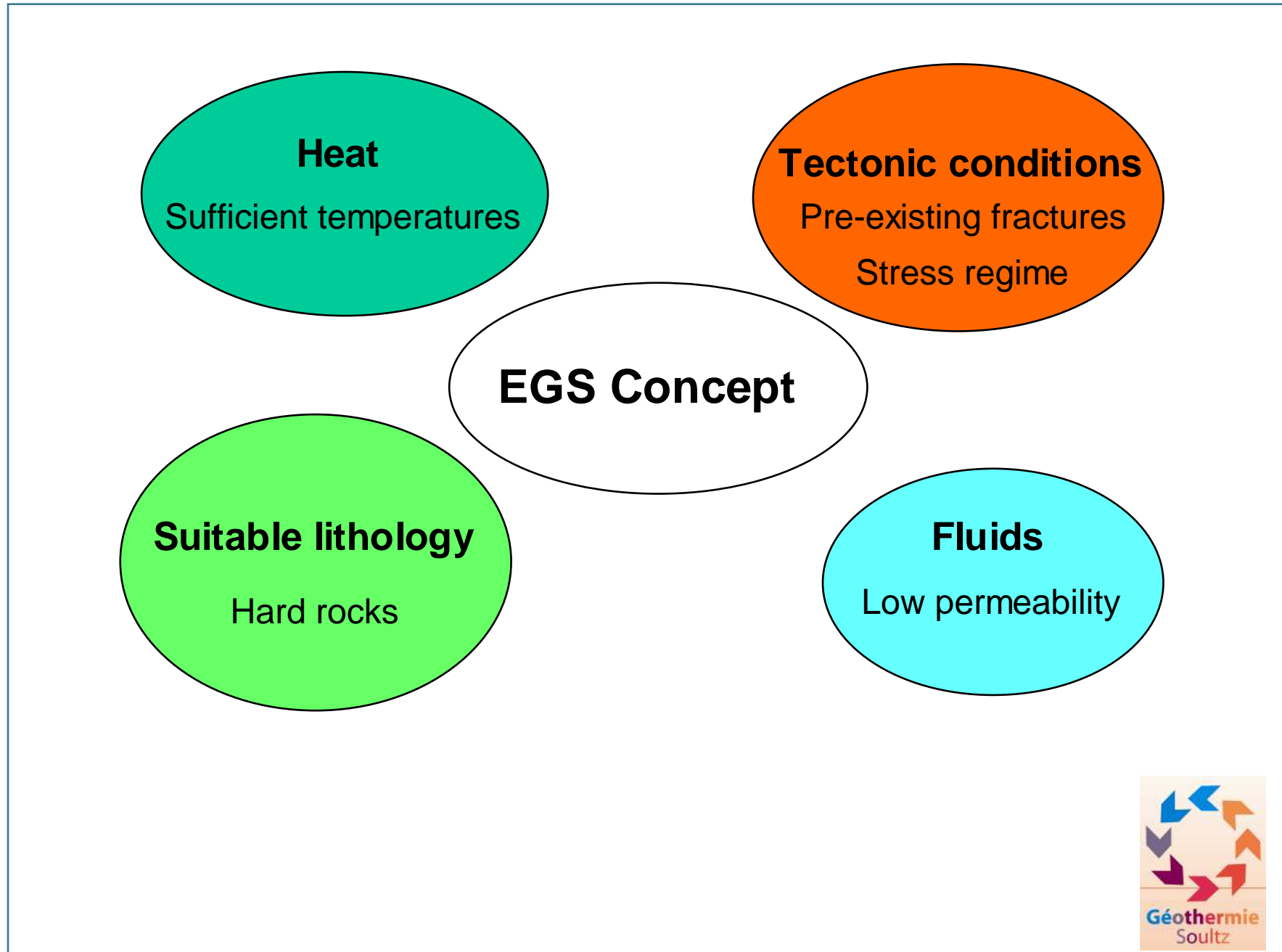
What types of EGS systems?



Innovative concepts

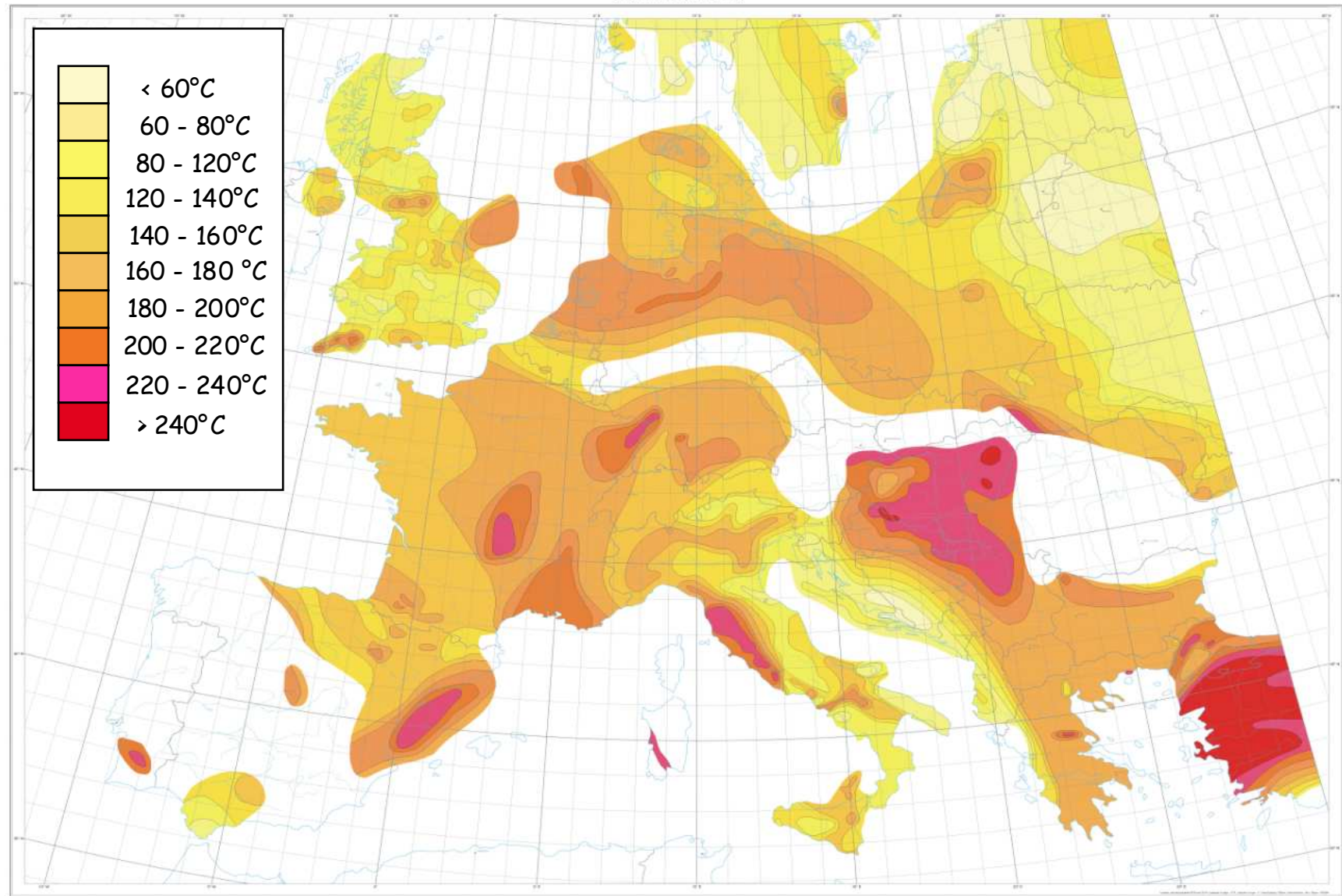
Where are the fractured reservoirs at drillable depths in acceptable tectonic conditions hosted in hard rocks?
 What is the energy embedded in such areas?





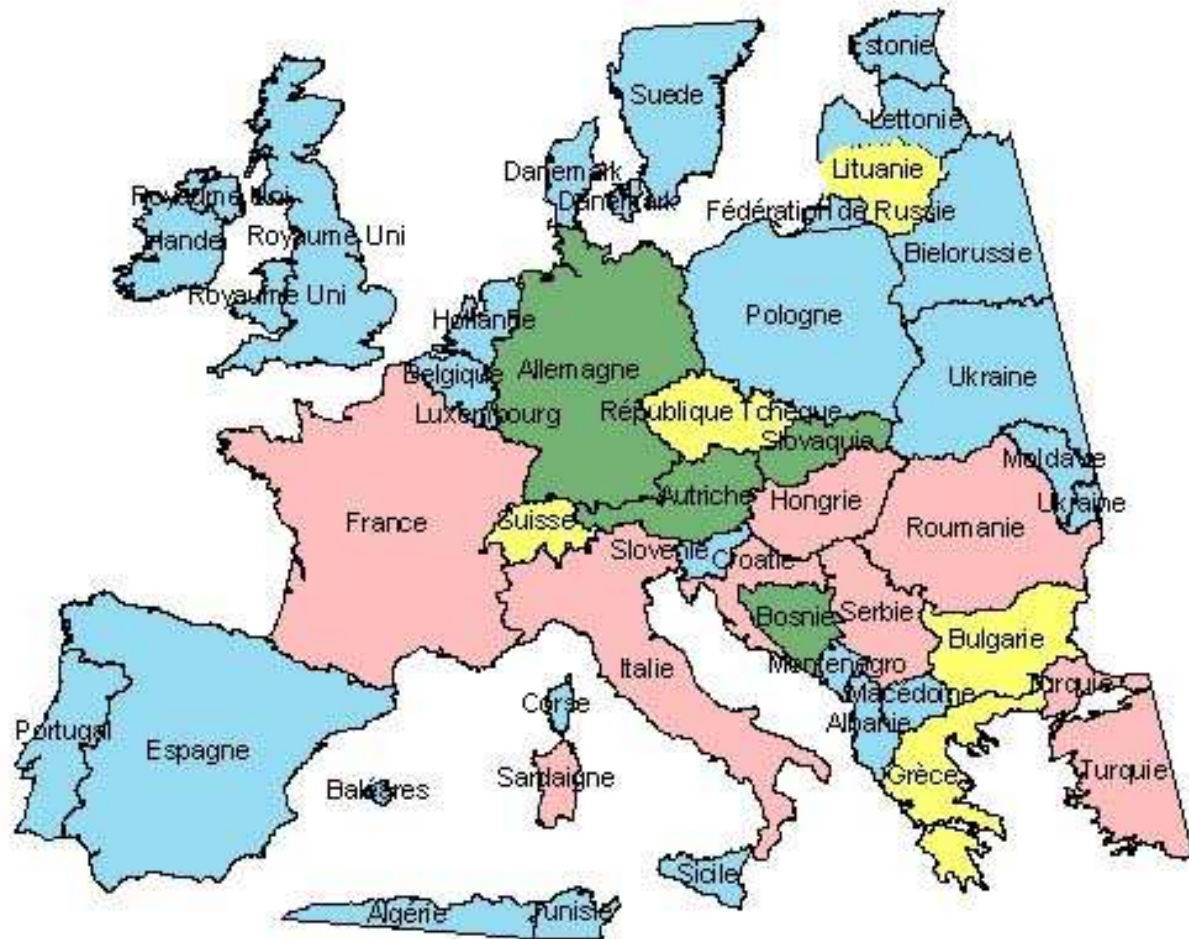
Deep temperatures in Europe

MAP OF THE TEMPERATURES EXTRAPOLATED AT 5 KM DEPTH
SCALE 1:4,000,000



EGS Potential in Europe

- High HFR potential
- Moderate HFR potential
- Low HFR potential
- No calculations but promising HFR potential



Genter et al., 2004



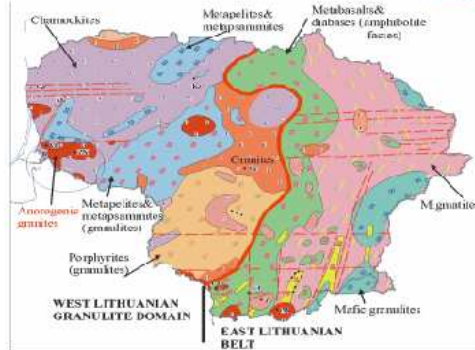
Conductive dominated EGS

Low natural permeability



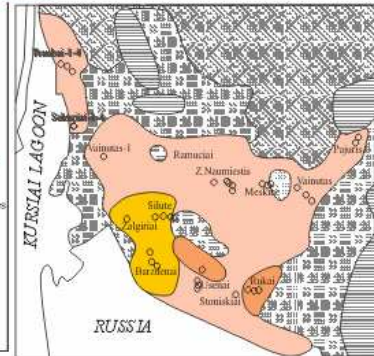
Regional scale: deep crystalline rocks in Lithuania

GEOLOGY



GEOLOGICAL MAP OF CRYSTALLINE BASEMENT OF LITHUANIA (after G.Motuz, 2003)

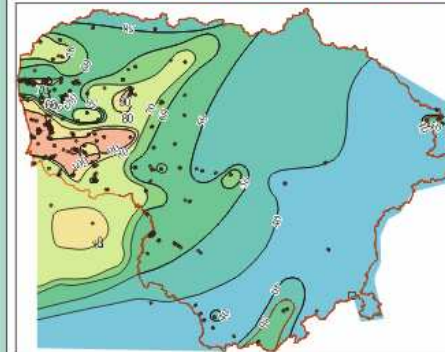
The crystalline basement of Lithuania are buried by sediments of 200-2300 m thick. It is composed of Palaeoproterozoic igneous and high-grade metamorphic rocks. The Middle Proterozoic anorogenic granitoids intrusions are defined. The largest is represented by Zemaiciu Naumiestis massif in SW Lithuania, it is overlain by 2000 m thick sedimentary pile.



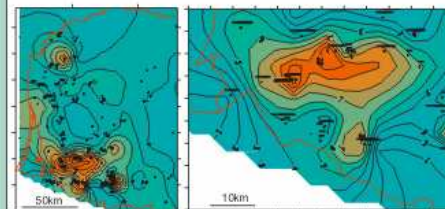
GEOLOGICAL MAP OF SAKUCIAI AND ZEMAICIU NAUMIESTIS INTRUSIONS AND HOSTING ROCKS

Lithologies: 1-m.oncogranites, 2-synogranites, 3-quartz monodiorites, 4-metasedimentary granulites, 5-migmatites, 6-charnockitoids

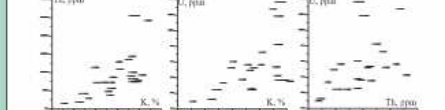
GEOHERMAL CHARACTERISTICS



HEAT FLOW MAP OF LITHUANIA (mW/m²)
The maximum heat flow of 80-100 mW/m² is related to cratonic intrusions in west Lithuania



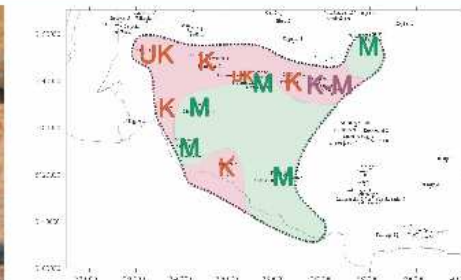
HEAT GENERATION (mW/m³) OF CRYSTALLINE ROCKS OF WEST LITHUANIA (A DETAIL OF SW LITHUANIA ON THE RIGHT)
The highest heat flow 4-18 mW/m³ is documented for the anorogenic granitoids that explains the maximum heat flow in SW Lithuania



CONCENTRATIONS OF U, Th, K IN CRATONIC GRANITOIDS
The anorogenic granitoids are characterized by high concentrations of U, Th, K. Two associations, related to U and Th, are defined



Microphotographs of ZNI granitoids illustrating apatite inclusions in sphene (left, well Zemaiciu Naumiestis-3) and allanite crystal (right, well Zemaiciu Naumiestis-5) that have different radioactive element specialization, respectively uranium and thorium. Fission-tracks are distinct and well aligned parallel.



STRUCTURES IDENTIFIED IN ANOROGENIC GRANITOIDS
UK - ultracataclasis, K - cataclasis, M - massive. Subhorizontal cataclasis is more common for the northern part of the intrusion.

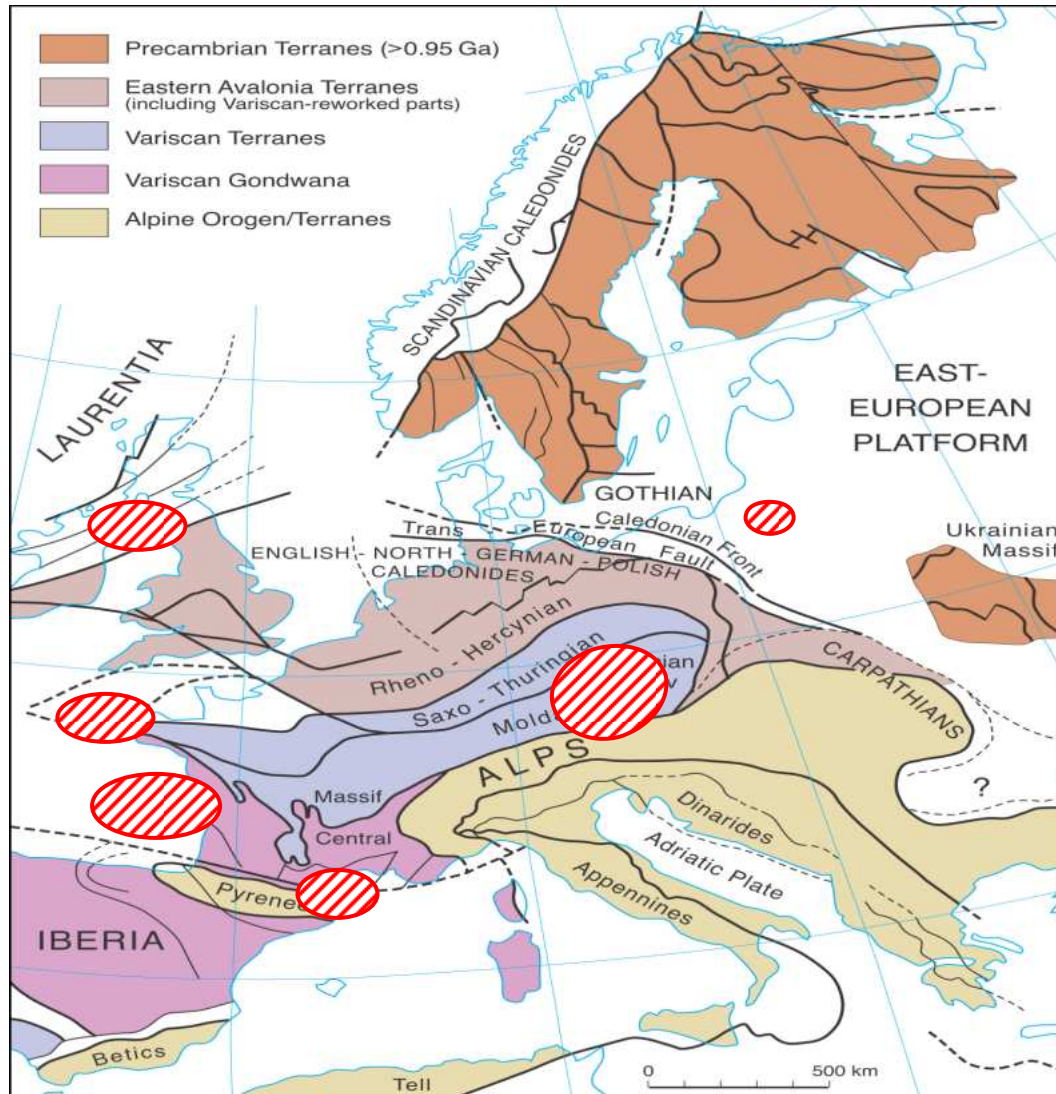
RESERVOIRS

PHOTOGRAPH OF CRATONIC GRANITOIDS
High-fractured intervals are mopped, the fractures are oriented subhorizontally.

Sliaupia et al., 2006



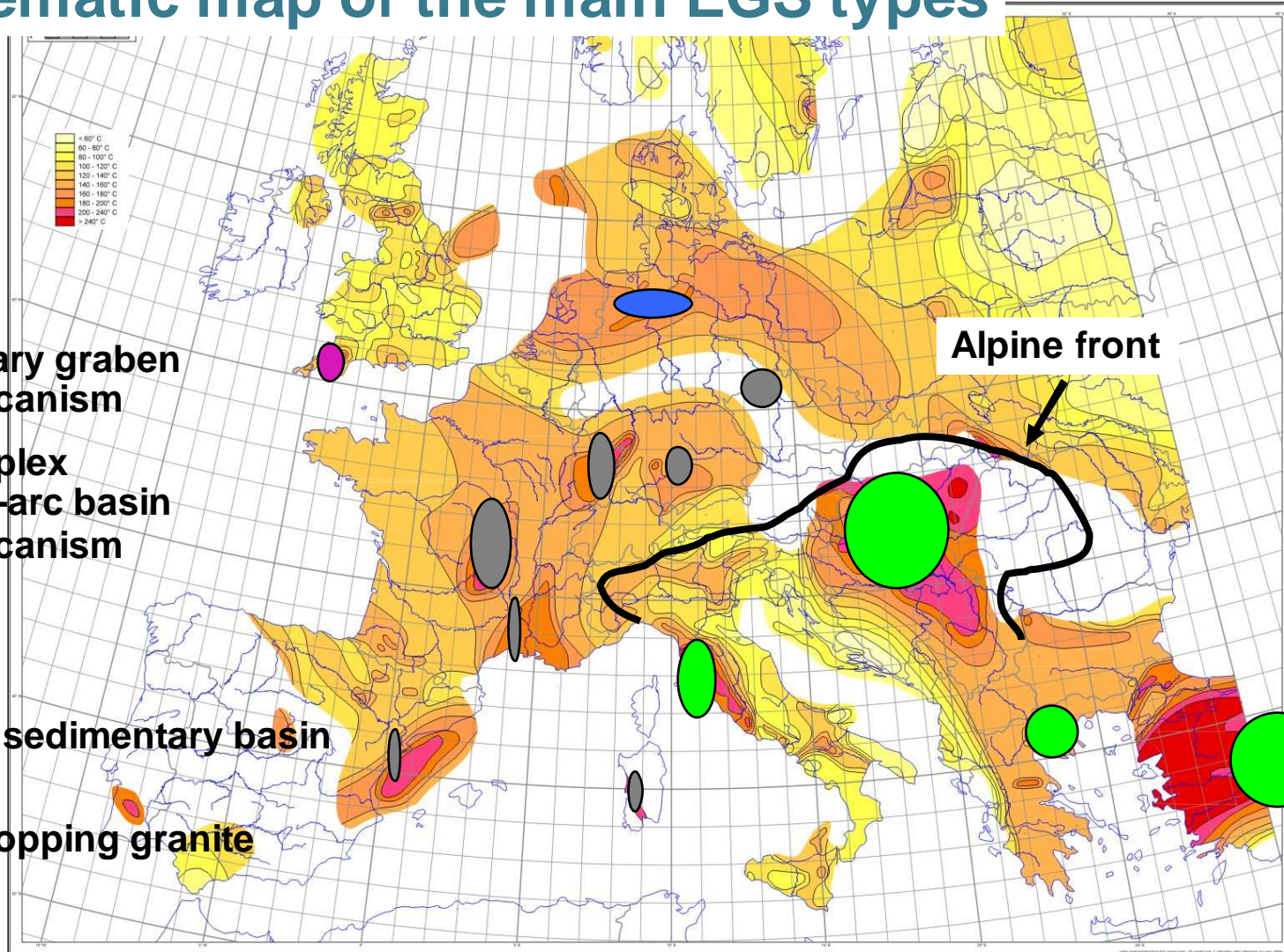
Potential EGS areas from outcropping granite in Europe



From A. Forster, GFZ, 2006



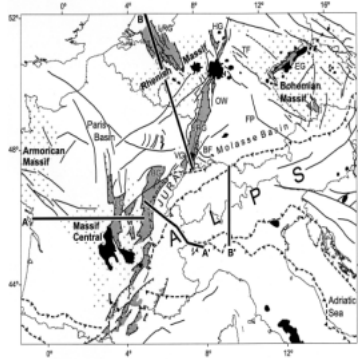
Schematic map of the main EGS types



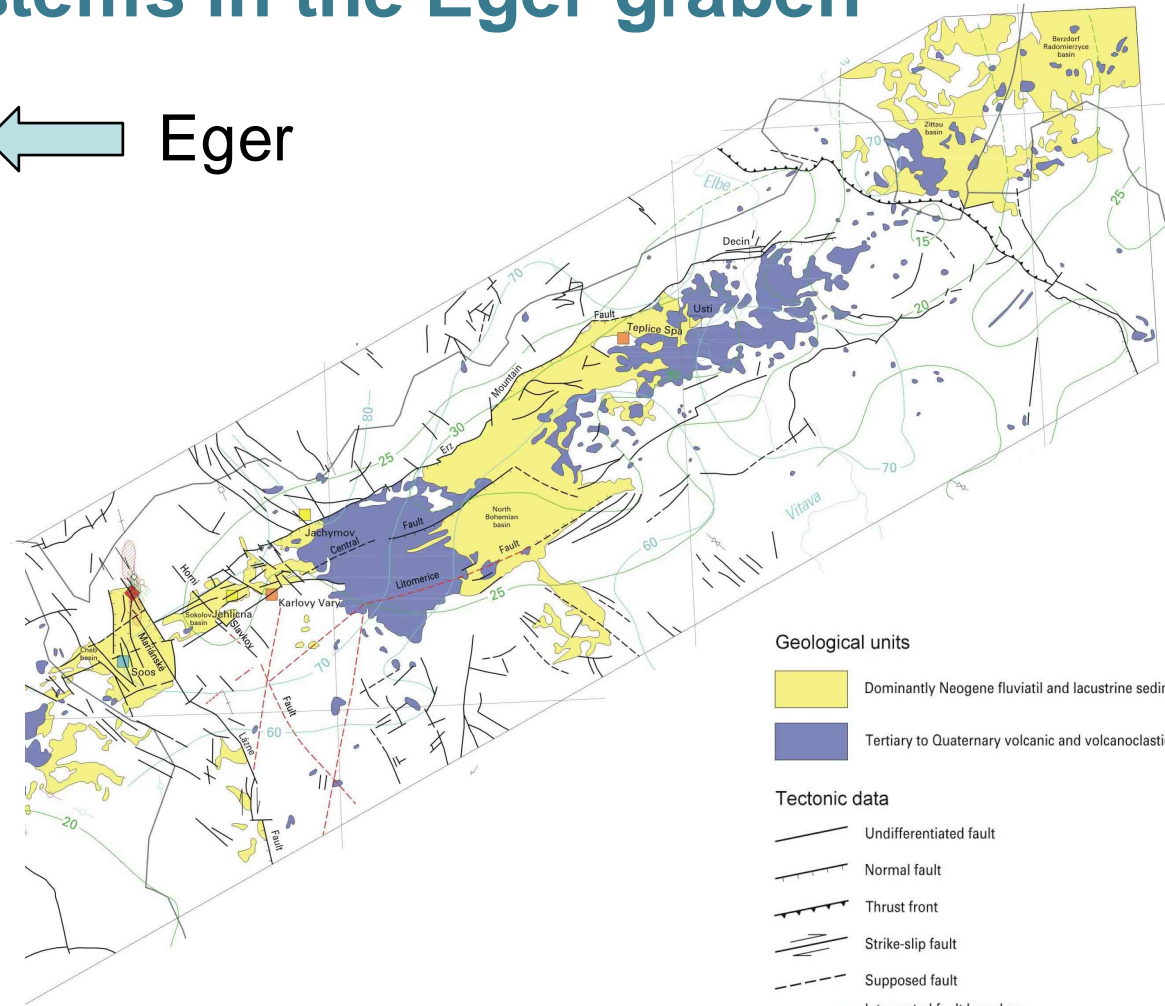
EGS typology in Europe



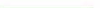

Fracture systems in the Eger graben





← Eger







Thermic data

-  Isotherms at the depth of 500m b.s.
-  Isolines of heat flux (mW/m²)



Seismic data

-  Epicenter of the swarm of December 4 and 5, 1994
-  Epicenters of earthquakes for the period 1991 - 1994







Thermal springs

-  No data
-  T < 20°C
-  20°C < T < 45°C
-  45°C < T < 90°C

Geological units

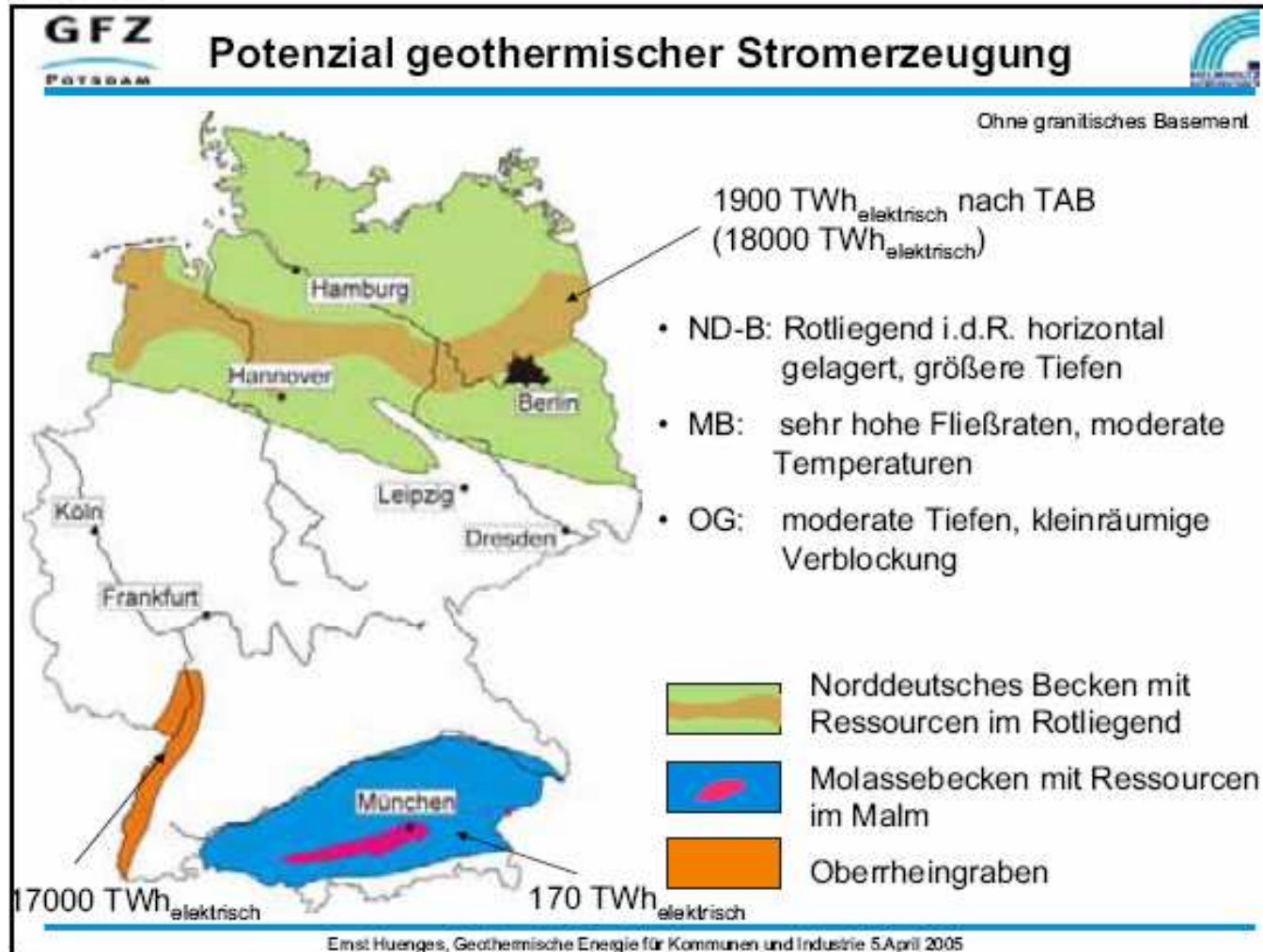
-  Dominantly Neogene fluvial and lacustrine sediments
-  Tertiary to Quaternary volcanic and volcanoclastic rocks

Tectonic data

-  Undifferentiated fault
-  Normal fault
-  Thrust front
-  Strike-slip fault
-  Supposed fault
-  Interpreted fault based on gas measurements



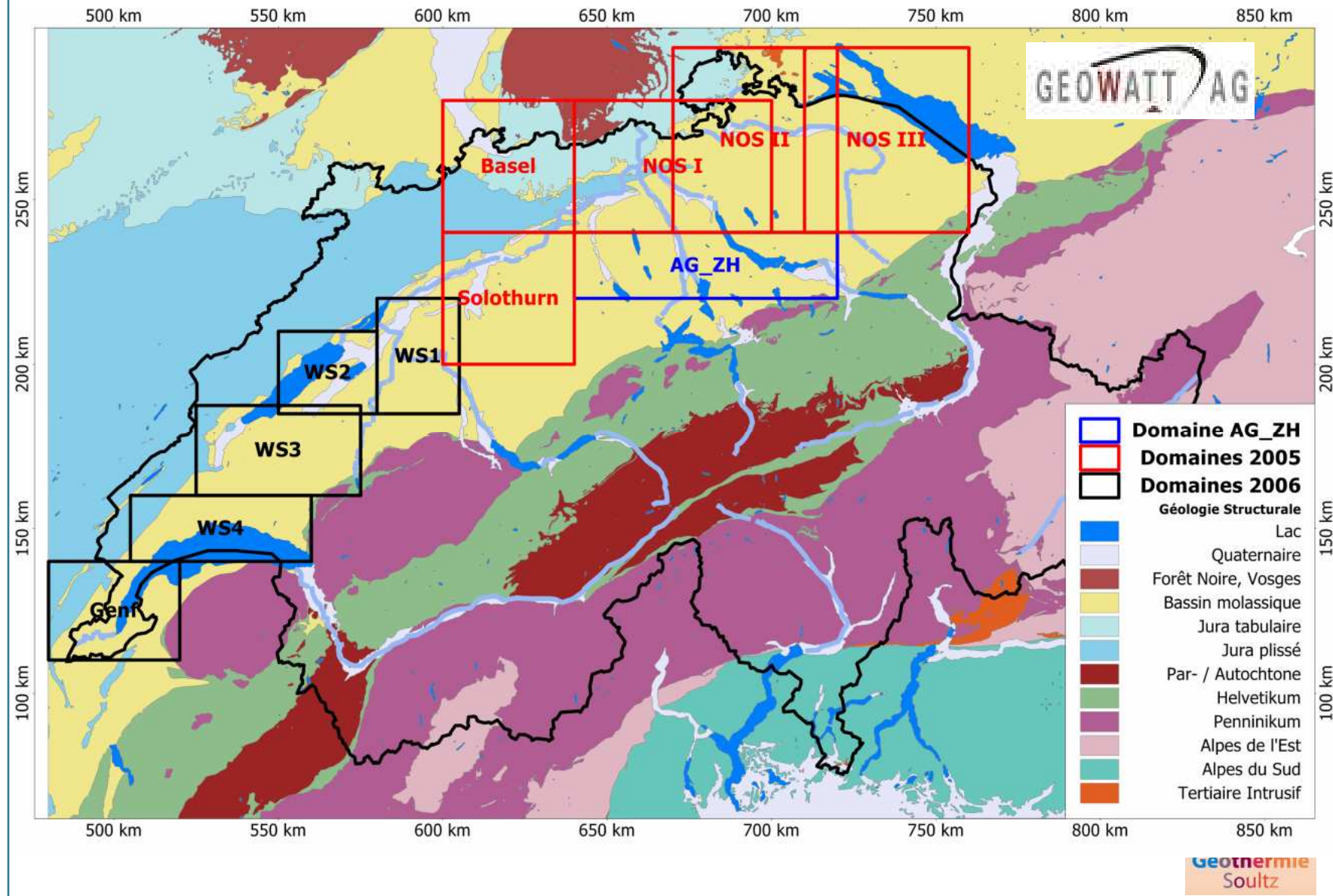
Geothermal potential in Germany



Huenges et al., 2005



Investigation of National Swiss Geothermal Resources



a

Unproductive hydrothermal systems

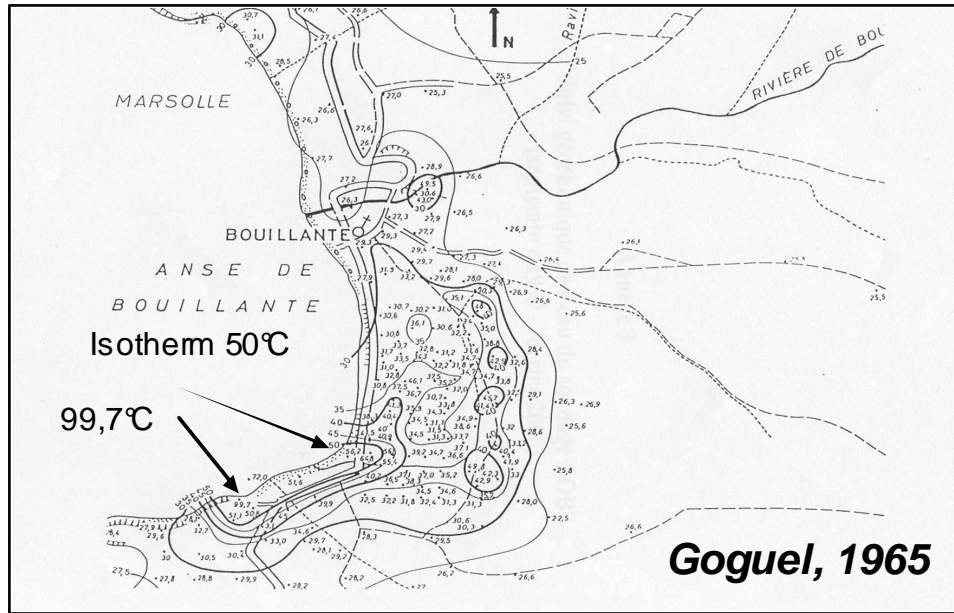
Volcanic areas



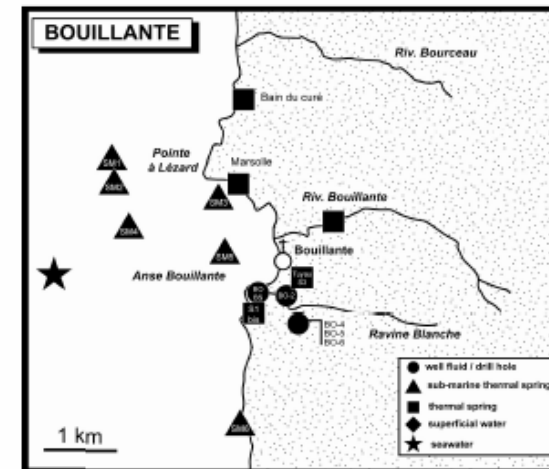
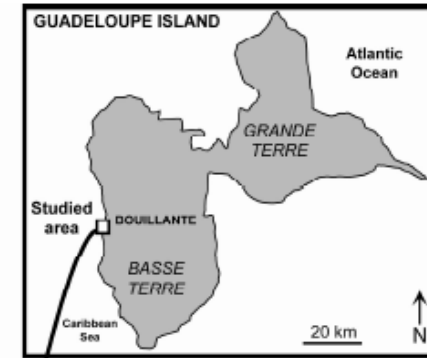
Geothermal in Russia (Povarov, 2006)



Hot areas around hydrothermal systems in Guadeloupe (Bouillante)



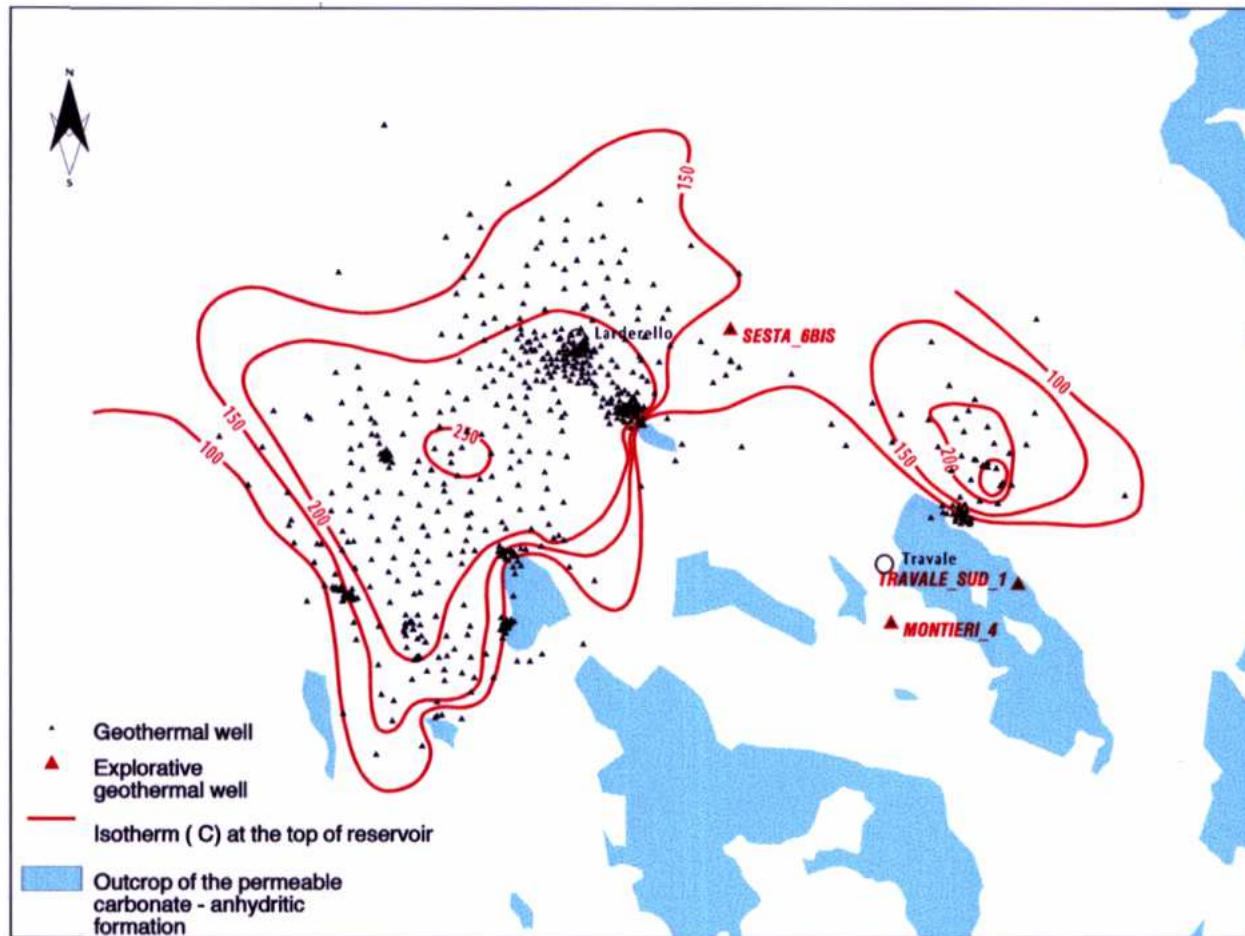
Temperatures measured at 2 m depth



Sanjuan et al., 2007



Temperatures at depth in Larderello (Tuscany)



Temperature at the top of the upper reservoir

Barelli et al., 1995



Unconventional geothermal reservoirs

Geopressured reservoirs

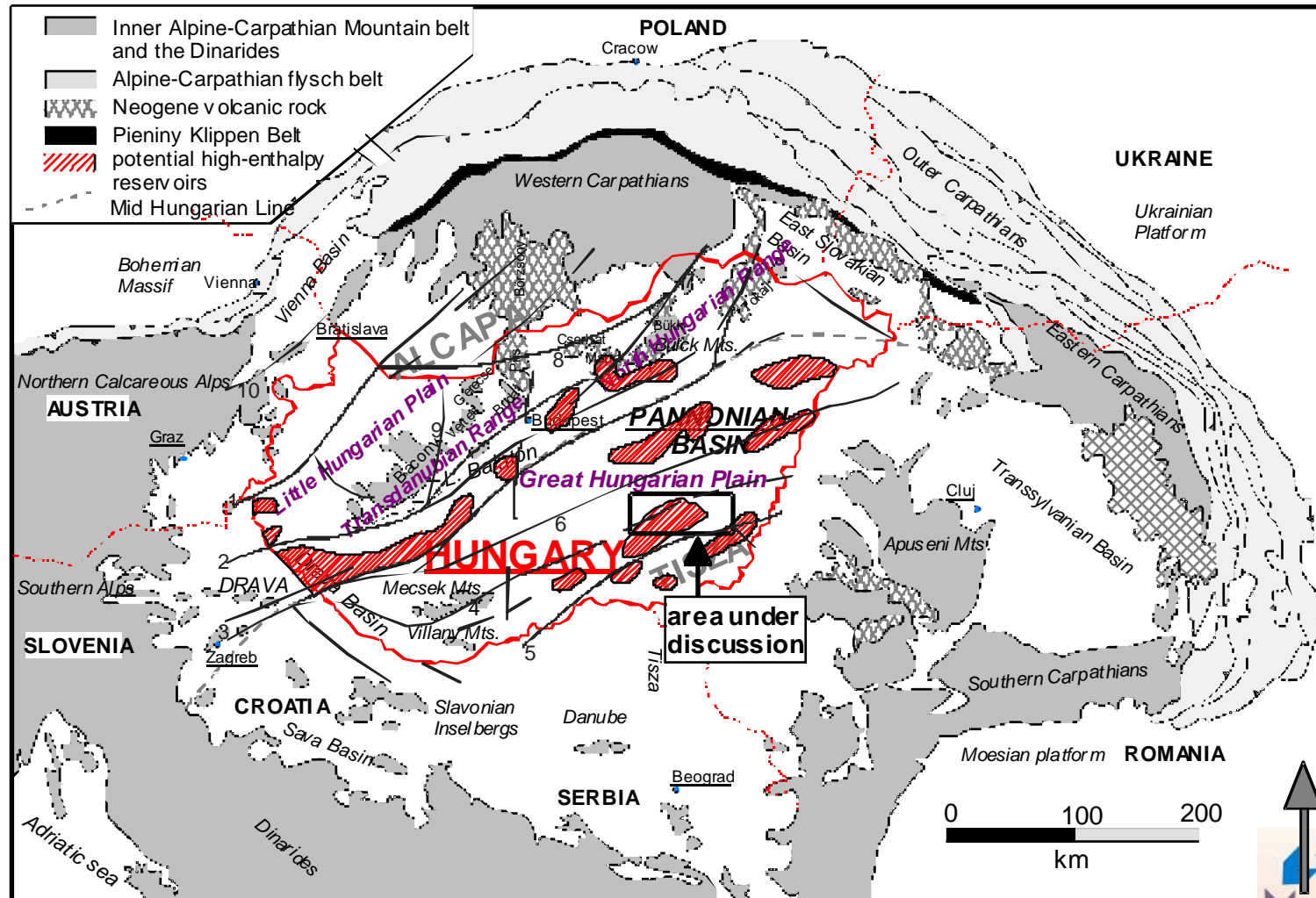
Pannonian basin

Supercritical reservoirs

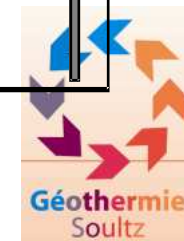
Icelandic reservoirs



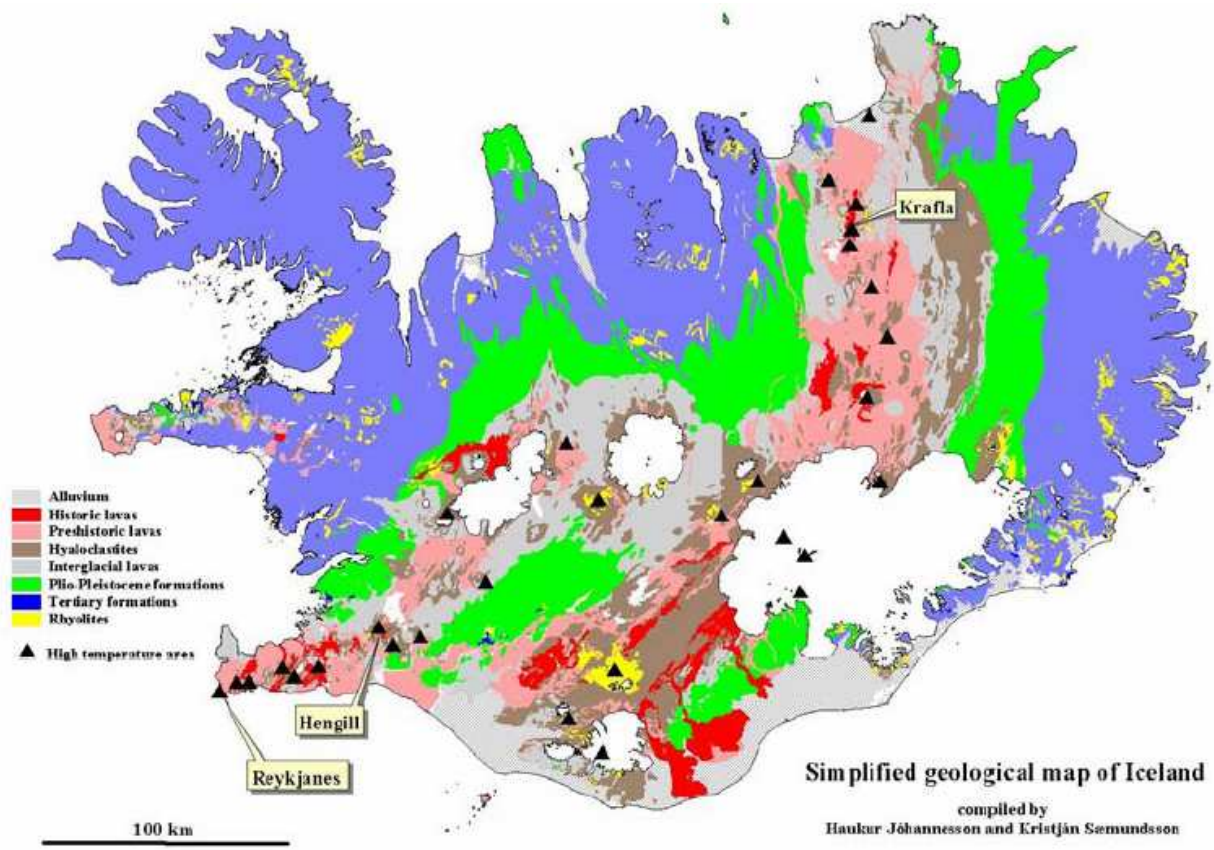
High enthalpy reservoirs in Hungary



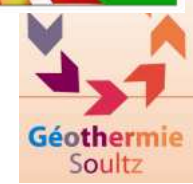
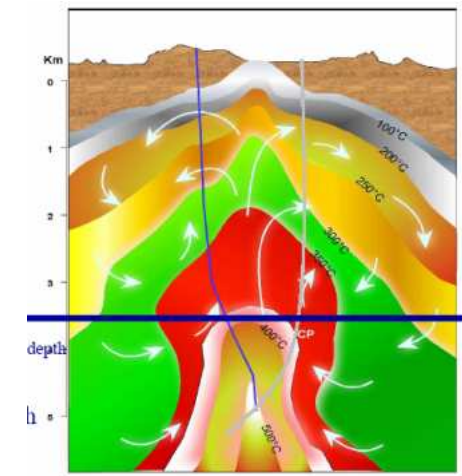
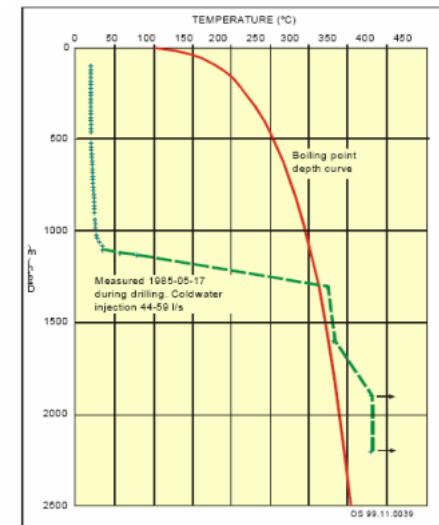
Wolfgramm, 2006



Supercritical reservoirs in Iceland



Isor, 2007



Georesource strategy

> Explore new EGS concepts/targets

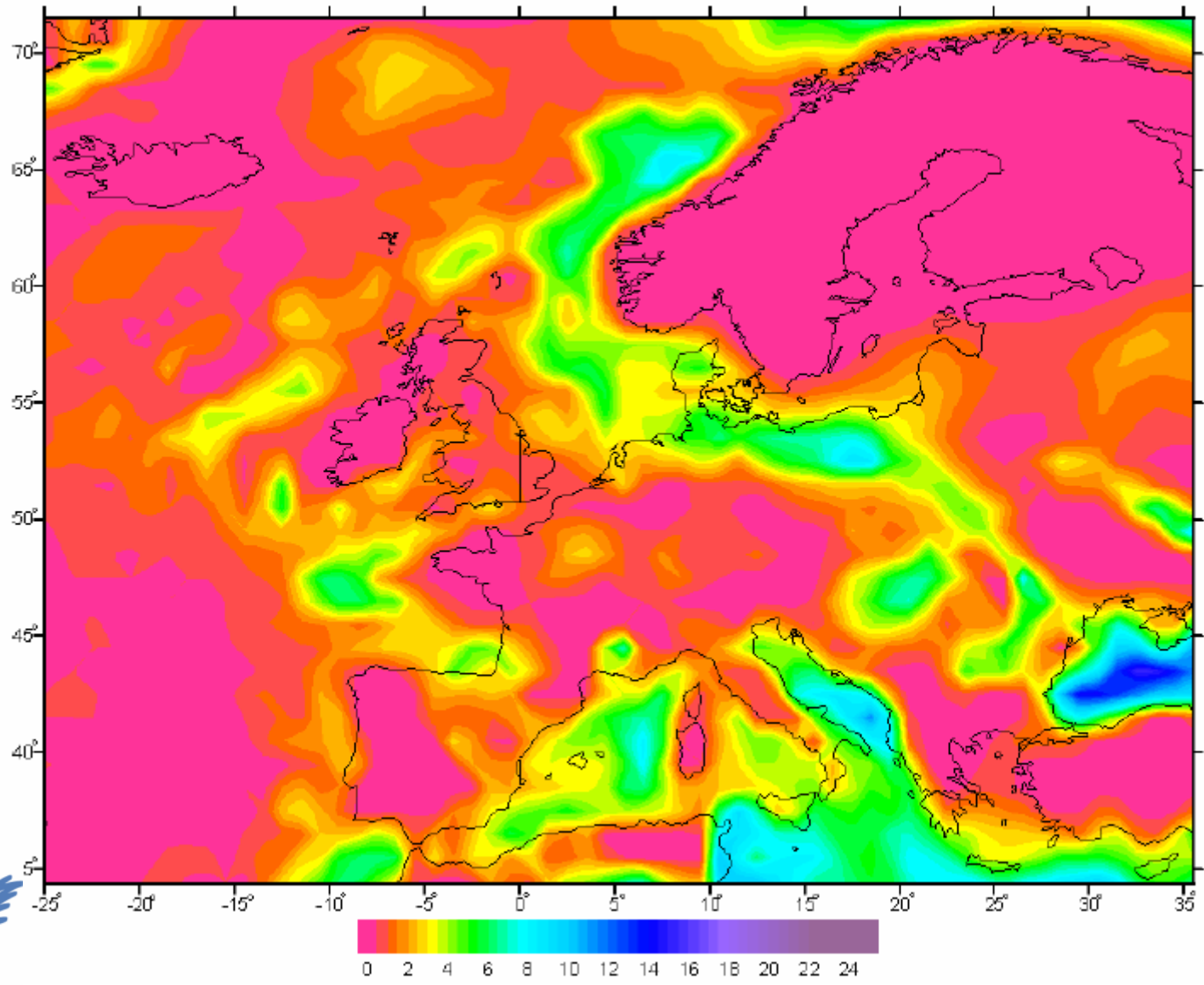
- Ex. The limit between the post Paleozoic sedimentary cover and the basement in western Europe
- Hidden granites, Oil/gas fields, border of conventional fields,
- Improve tools for quantifying the geothermal potential
- Combination with socio-economic needs

> We need boreholes

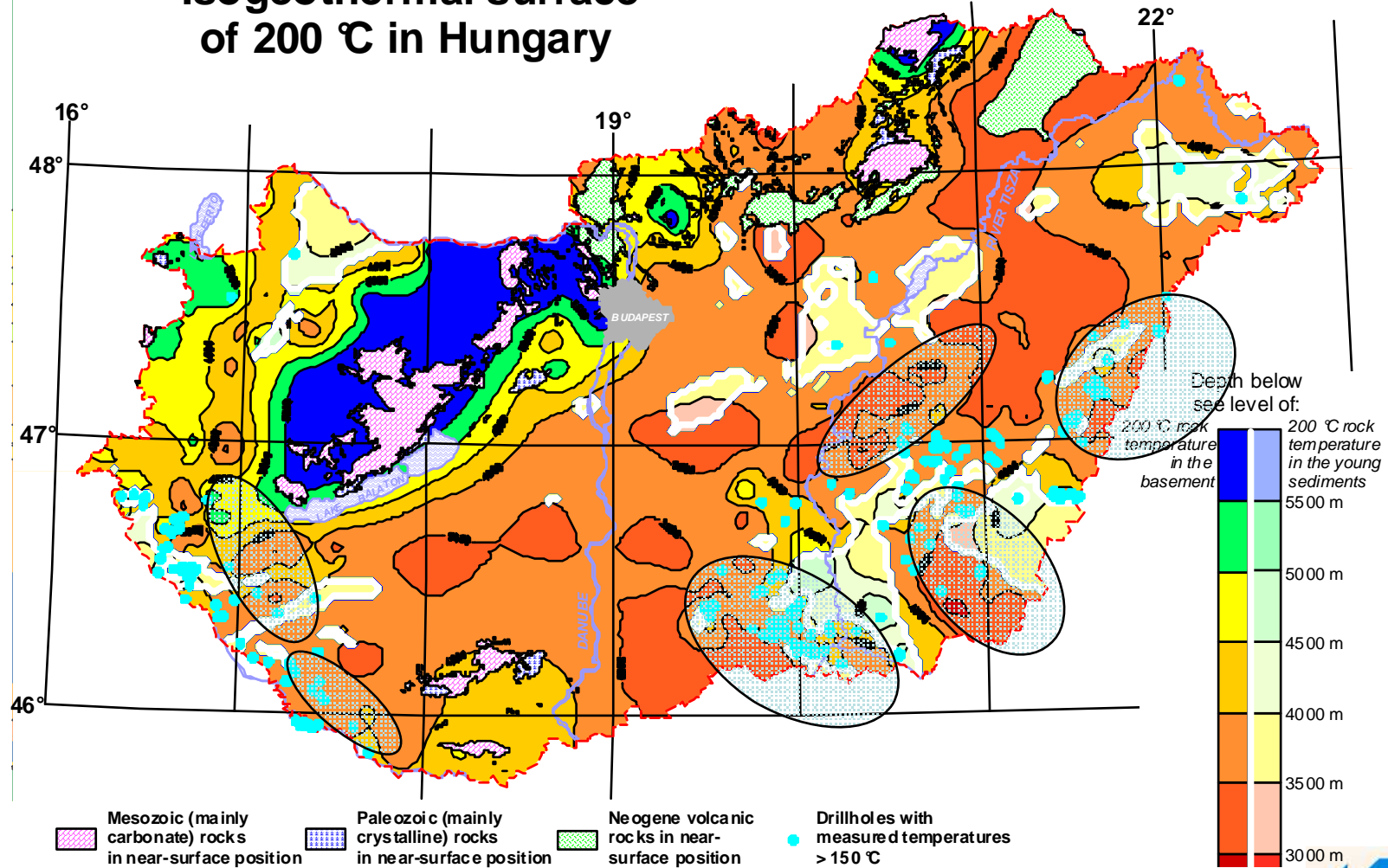
> We need EGS sites in various contexts



Thickness of the sediments (Tesauro et al., 2006)



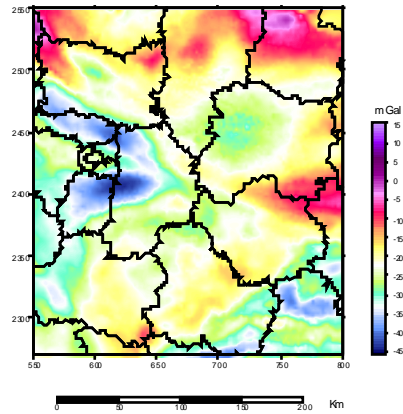
Isogeothermal surface of 200 °C in Hungary



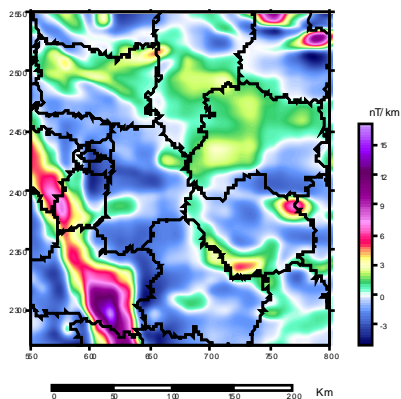
From P. DÖVÉNYI (ELTE Budapest, Hungary) & L. RYBACH (GEOWATT AG Zürich, Switzerland),
Orléans ENGINE launching Conference, February 2006



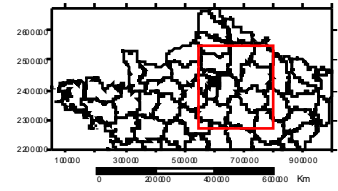
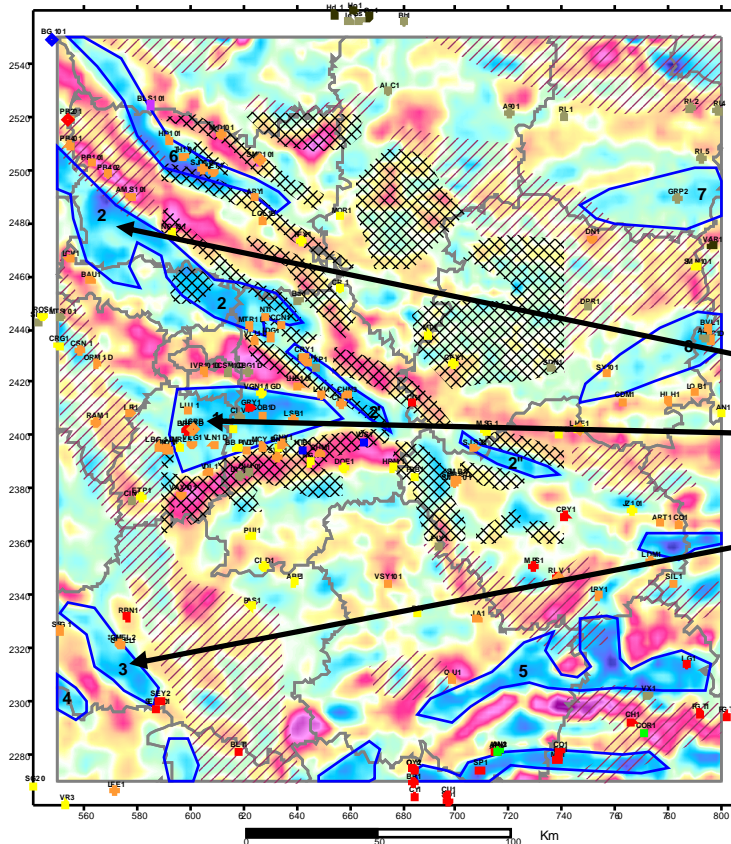
Paris basin: Gravi-Magnetic data



Bouguer anomaly



Magnetic data
vertical gradient



Granites

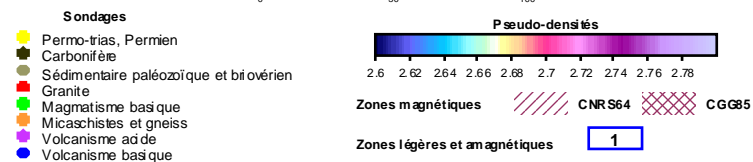


Planche 3 - Synthèse
Interprétation gravimétrique et magnétique combinée et nature du socle

Debeglia, 2005



Quantity the geothermal potential

> Heat in Place

$$E_{HIP} = \rho c_P \cdot V \cdot (T_{prod} - T_{reinj})$$

- > ρc_P specific heat capacity of rock [J m⁻³ K⁻¹],
- > V Volume of resource [m³],
- > T_{prod} Temperature of produced fluid [°C]
- > T_{reinj} Temperature of re-injected fluid [°C].

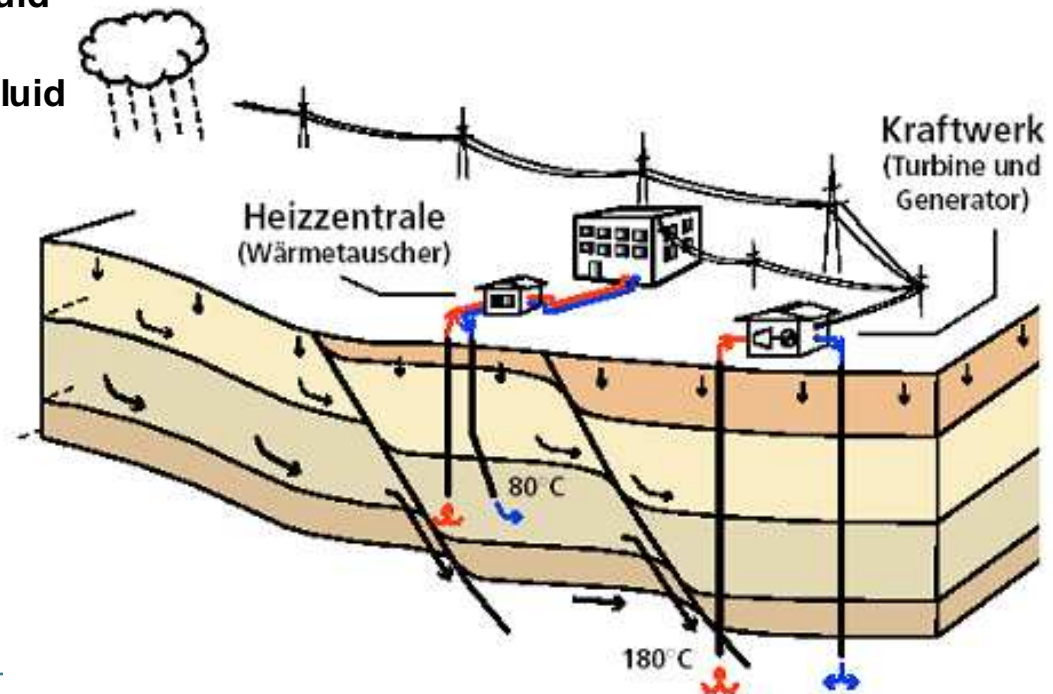
> Transient Production

$$E_{ut} = \int_{\Delta t} p_{th} \cdot dt$$

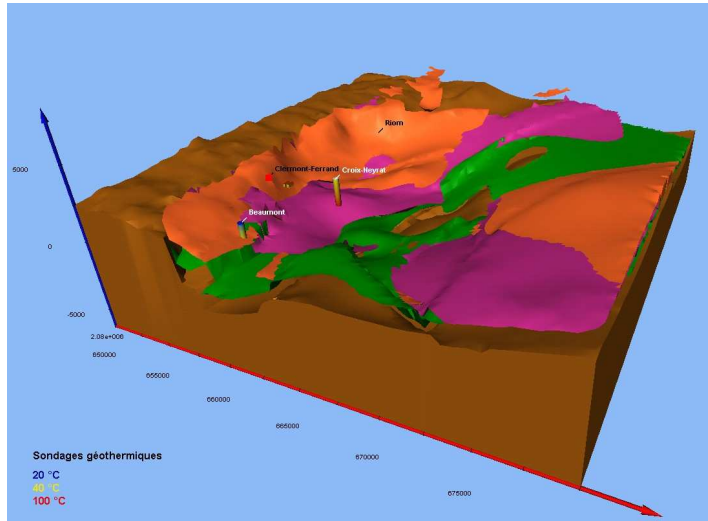
$$= \int (\rho c_P)_f \cdot Q \cdot (T_{prod} - T_{reinj}) \cdot dt$$

- > $(\rho c_P)_f$ specific heat capacity of fluids [J m⁻³ K⁻¹]
- Q produced flow rate [m³ s⁻¹].

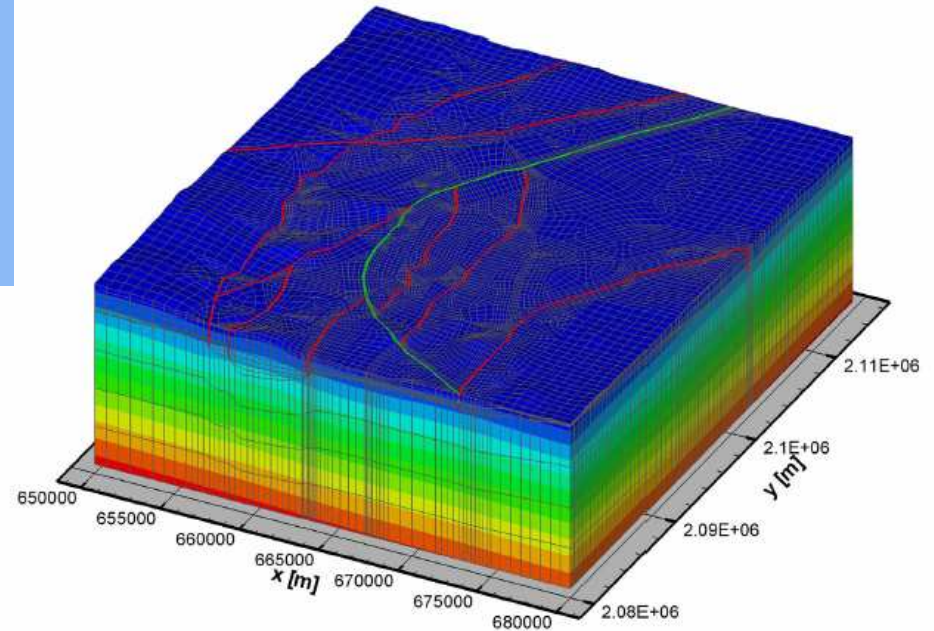
GEOWATT AG



Tertiary graben in France: Limagne resource analysis



Genter et al., WGC05, 2005



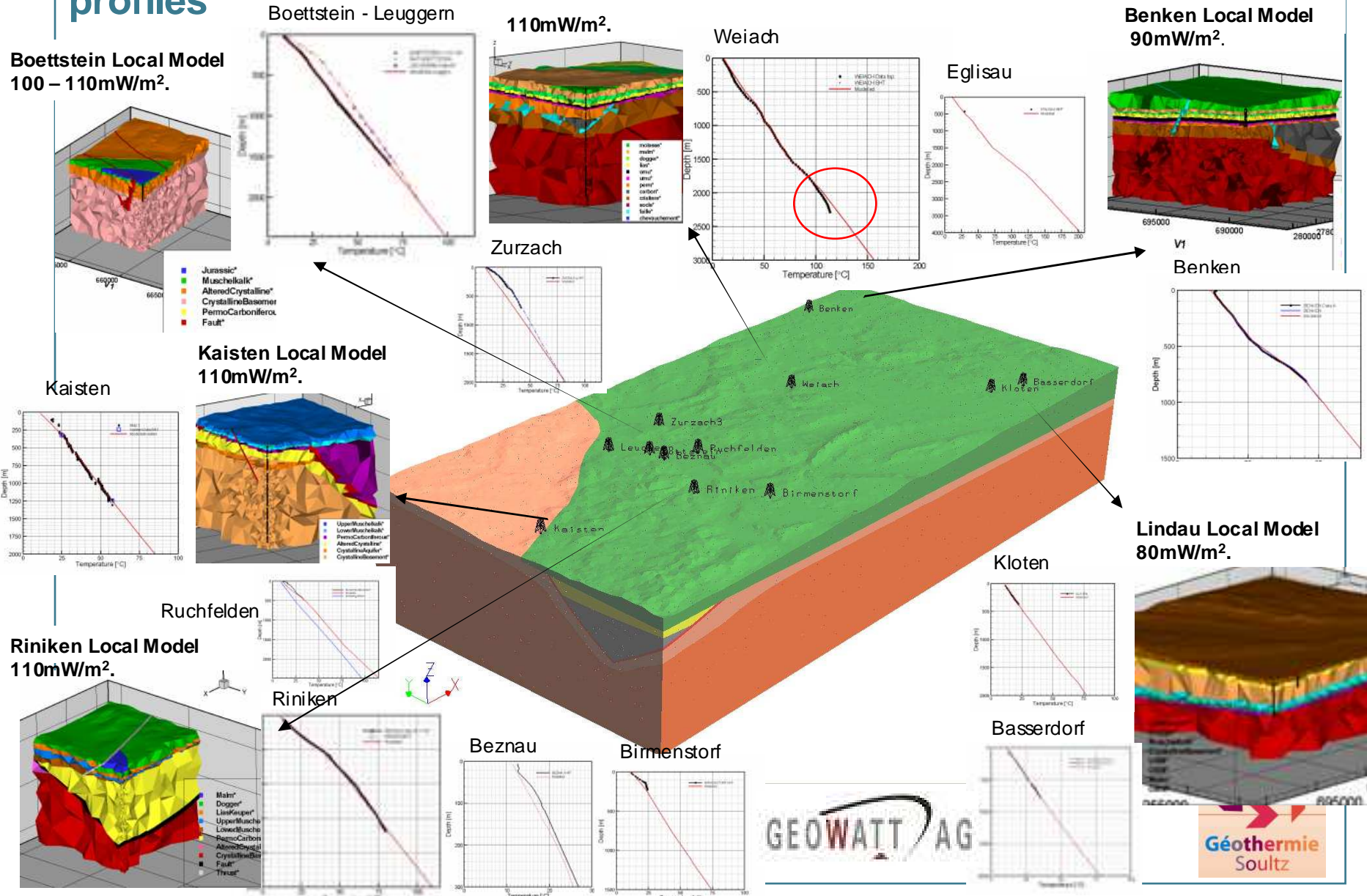
Baujard et al., Vilnius, 2008



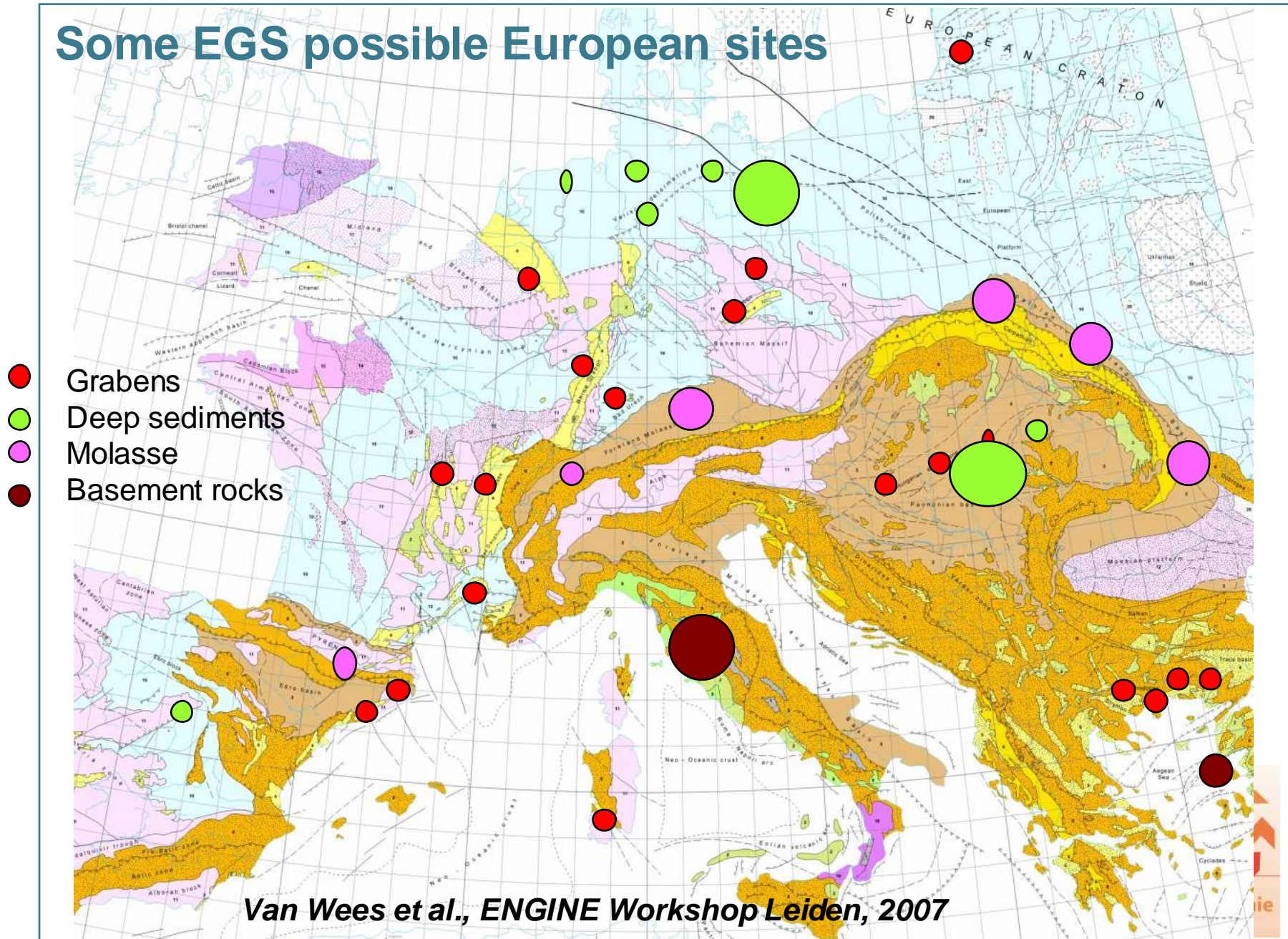
Clastic reservoir potential



Example of current potential analysis calibrated on thermal profiles



Some EGS possible European sites



Conclusion

Innovative EGS concepts integrating socio-economic demand but also new technologies (exploration, drilling, exploitation)

Documents able to map the main features of those innovative EGS concepts

Boreholes for calibrating and for testing those concepts

Improve tools (GIS, 3D, Resource analysis)

