



Deep U-tube heat exchanger breakthrough: combining laser and cryogenic gas for geothermal energy exploitation

Deep U-tube heat exchanger breakthrough: combining laser and cryogenic gas for geothermal energy exploitation – a perspective of laser-rock interactions



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DeepU Project

Goals

- Developing new **laser drilling technology**
- Extracting energy from **deep (>4 km)** U-shaped closed-loop
- **Reducing the costs** of well drilling
- Making accessible **geothermal energy anywhere**

Key project figures

7 
Partner organizations

4 
Involved countries

36 
Months duration
starting on March 1, 2022

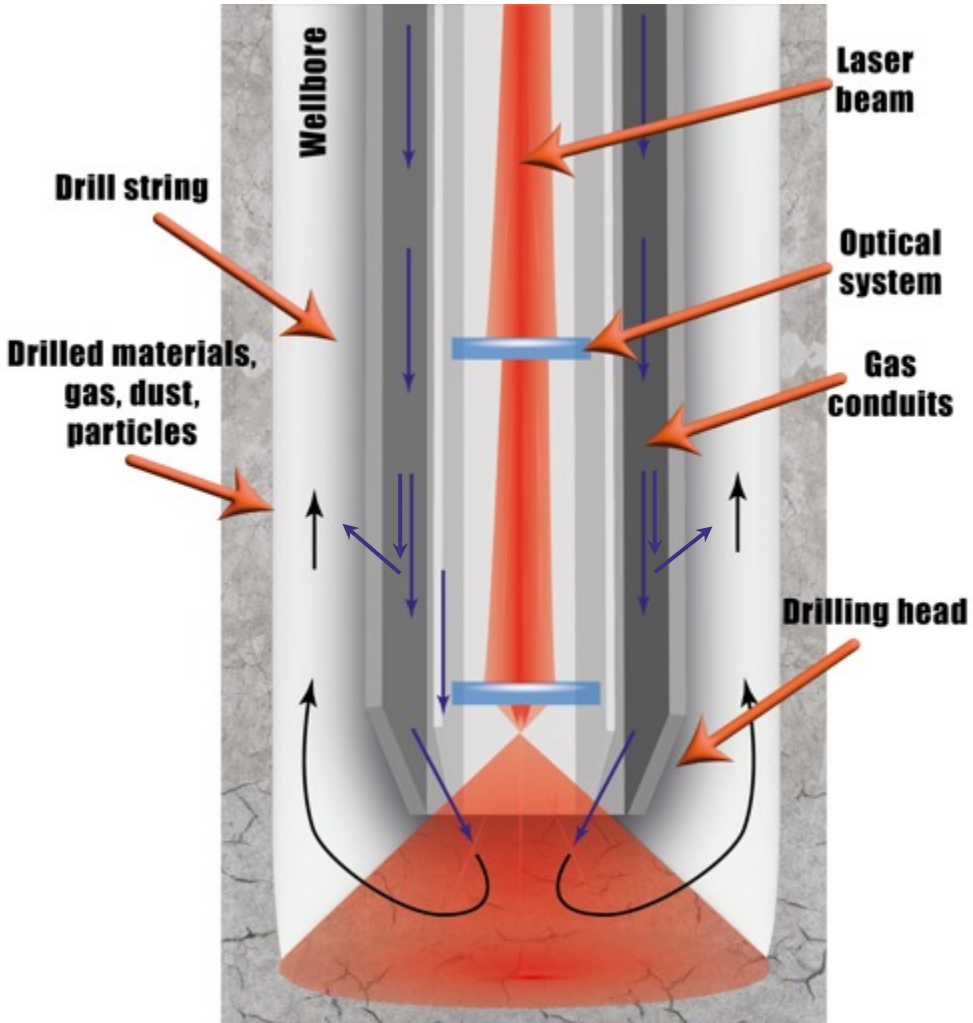
Key project actions

-  Drilling technology design and development
-  Validation at the lab scale
-  Compliance with legal and environmental aspects
-  Closed-loop scenario definition
-  Cost-effectiveness assessment



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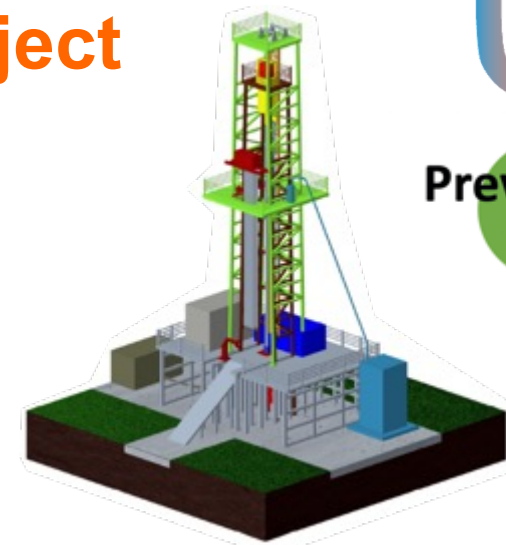
Laser-drilling concept and workflow in the project



Realized designs:

- Drilling tower
- Drilling string
- Drilling head

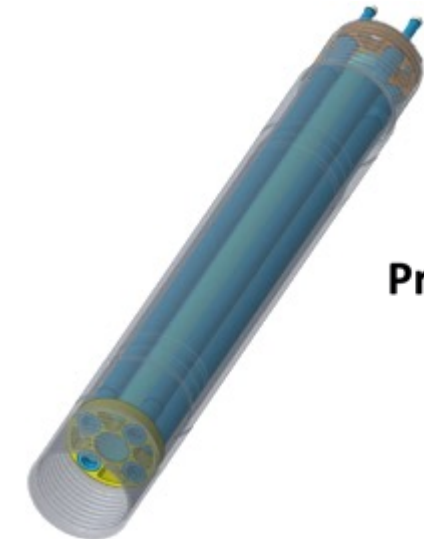
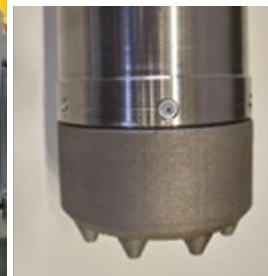
Laser-drilling experiments were performed on **granite, sandstone and limestone**



Prevent CO₂



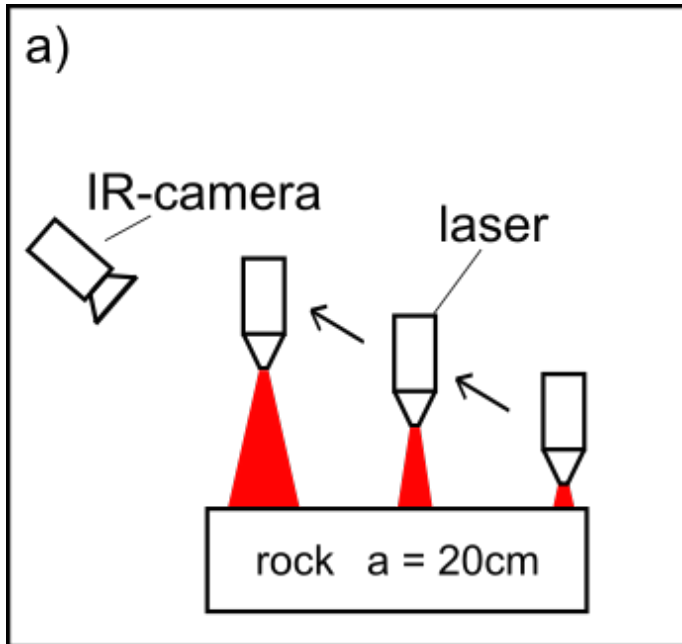
Fraunhofer IAPT



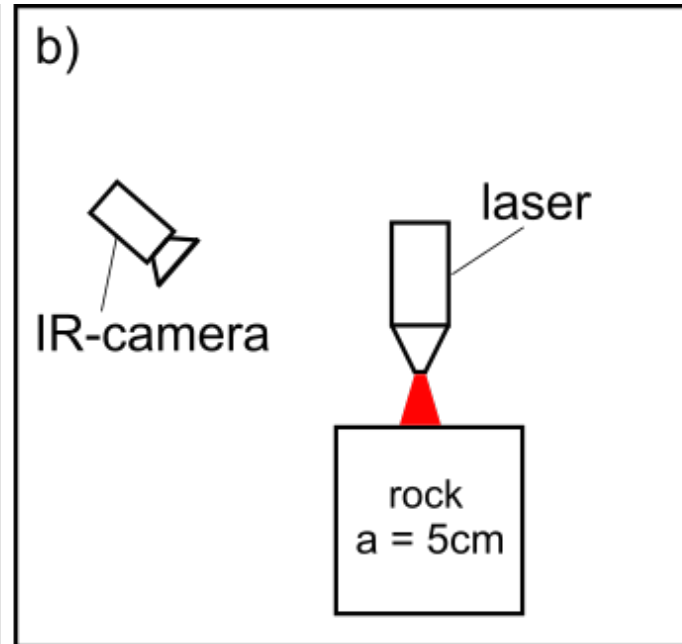
Prevent CO₂

Experimental setups

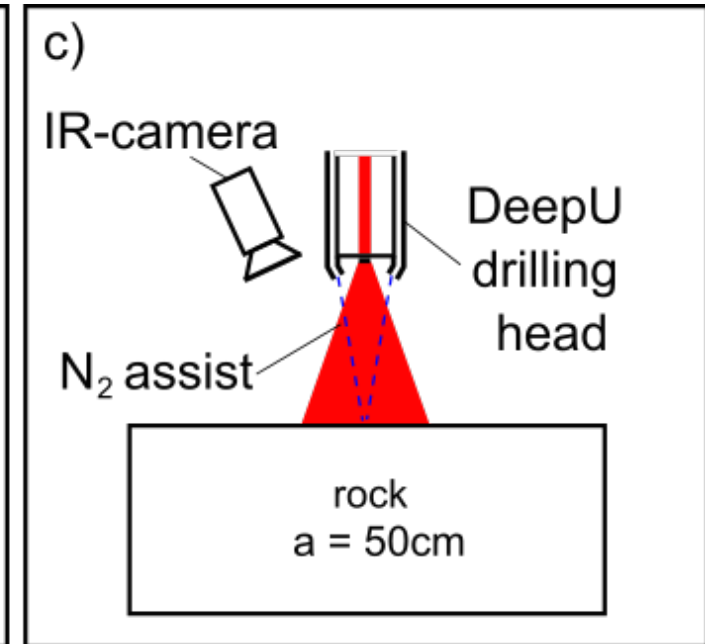
Linear Laser tests

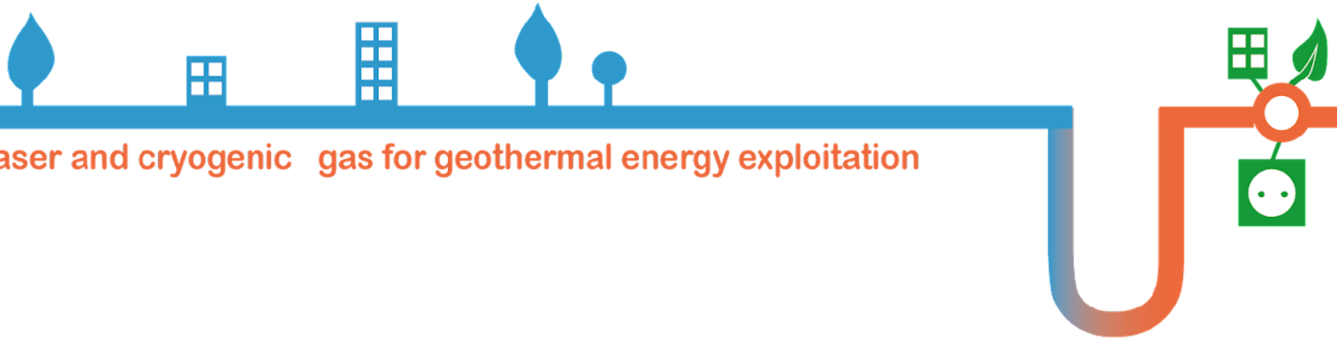


Discrete Laser tests



DeepU Laser tests

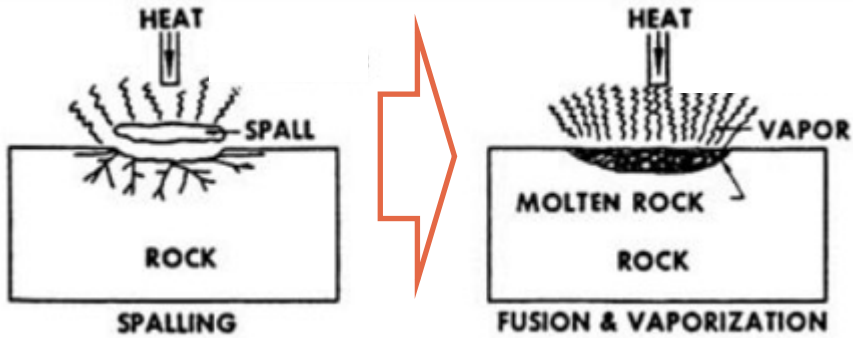




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Laser-rock interactions

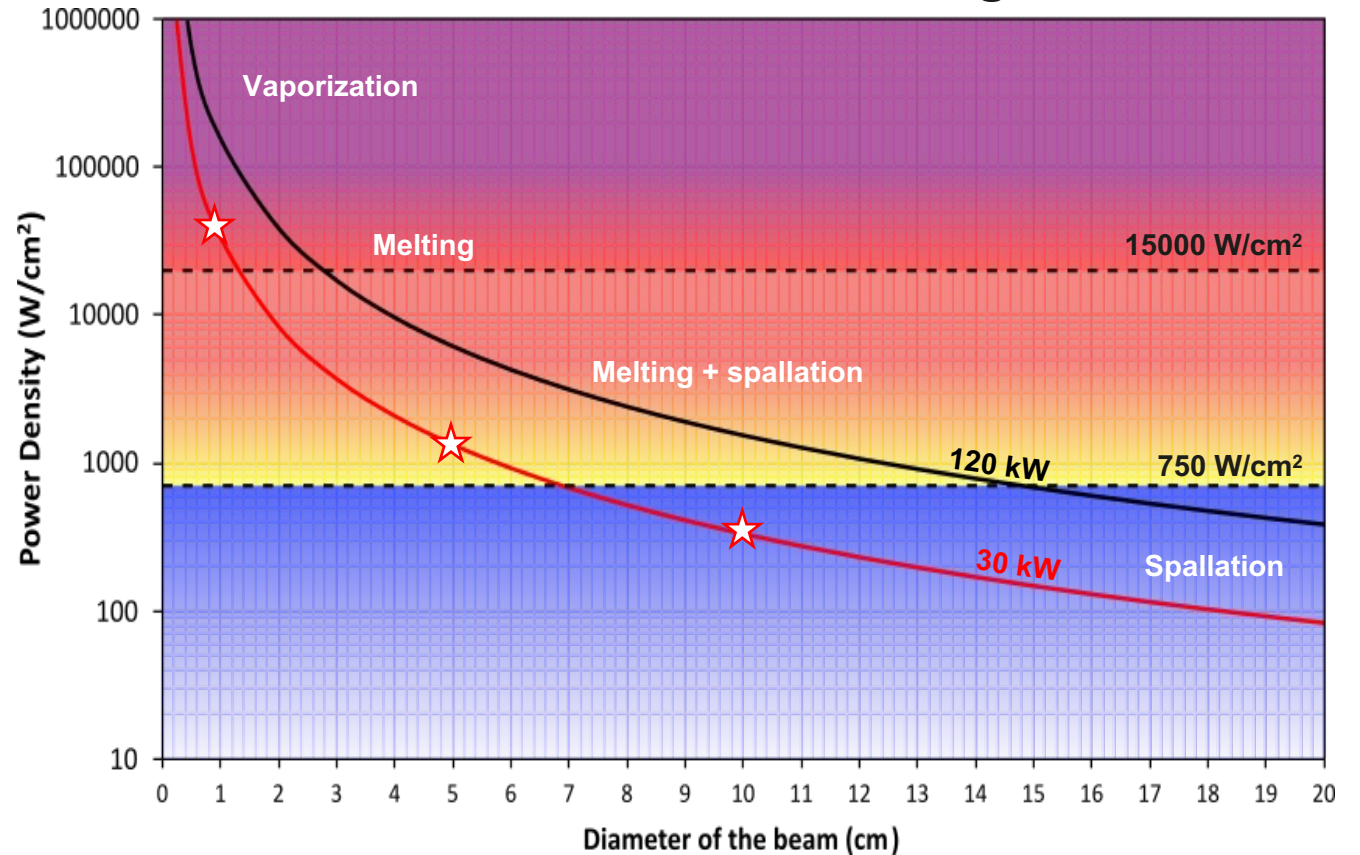
Classification of non contact excavation methods after **Mauer 1980**



Parameters controlling drilling regime:

- Thermal and physical properties of rock
- Chemical composition of rock
- Irradiation time (s)
- **Power density (W/cm²)**

Laser-rock interactions for granite





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Melting-evaporation laser drilling

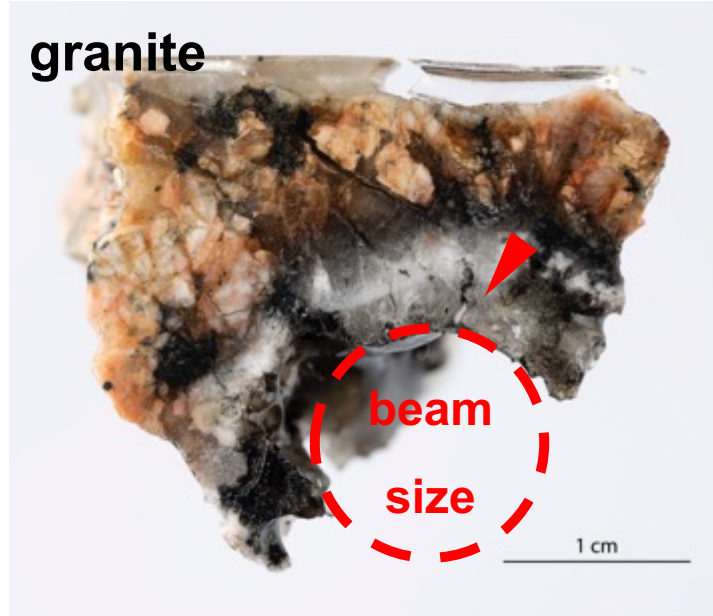
Exp parameters:

- P = 28000 W
- Pp = 35669 W/cm²



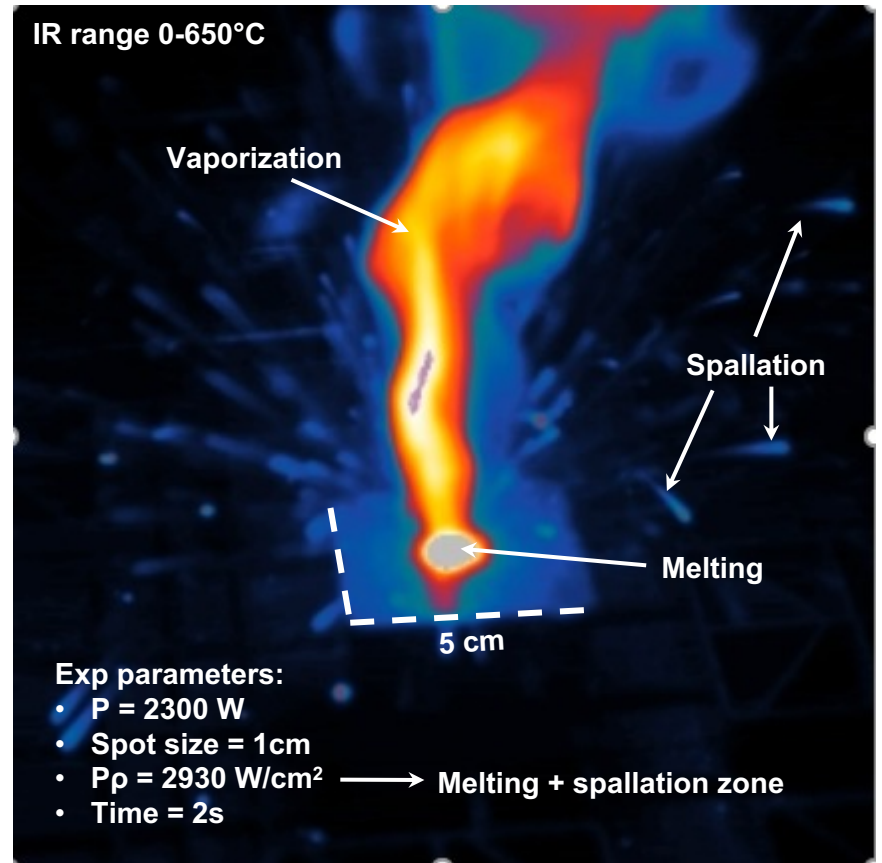
granite

granite



- Small diameter of borehole (<1cm)
- **Vitrified walls**
- Low efficiency of drilling
- High temperature (>1500°C)
- Penetration by evaporation

IR image of irradiated granite



Frame 1.32s



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Melting-evaporation laser drilling

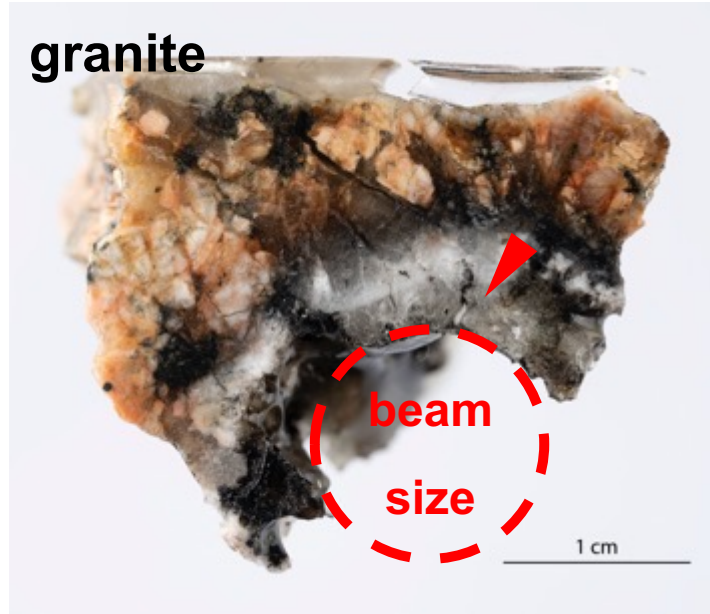
Exp parameters:

- $P = 28000 \text{ W}$
- $P_p = 30000 \text{ W/cm}^2$



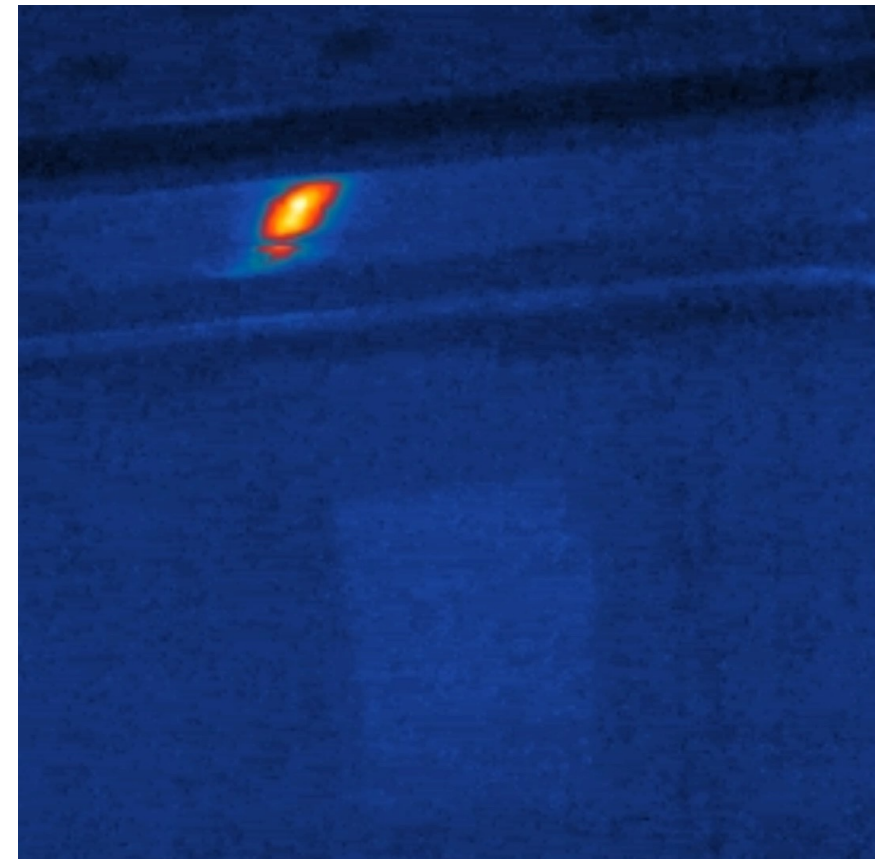
granite

granite



- Small diameter of borehole ($<1\text{cm}$)
- **Vitrified walls**
- Low efficiency of drilling
- High temperature ($>1500^\circ\text{C}$)
- Penetration by evaporation

IR image of irradiated granite

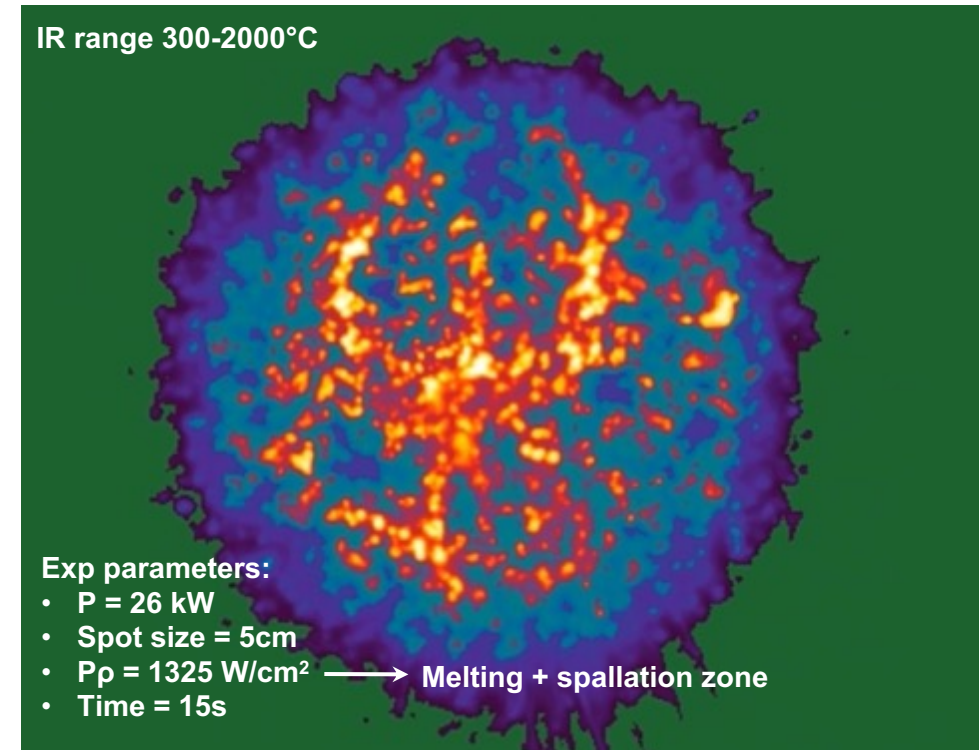
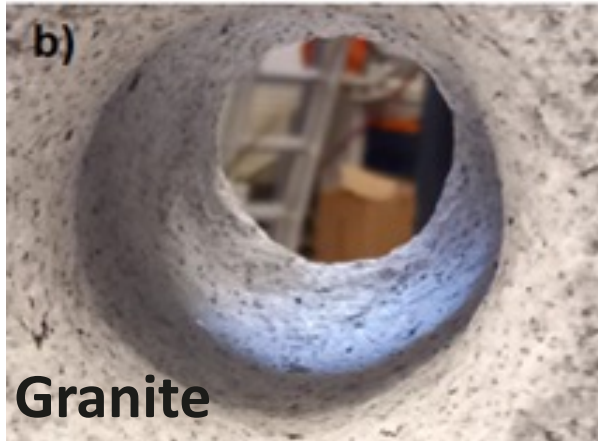


Slow motion 2s



Thermal spallation drilling with N₂ assist

- Large diameter of borehole (>5cm)
- **Purging system necessary (N₂ flux)**
- High efficiency of drilling
- Low temperature (**<700°C**)
- Penetration by spallation

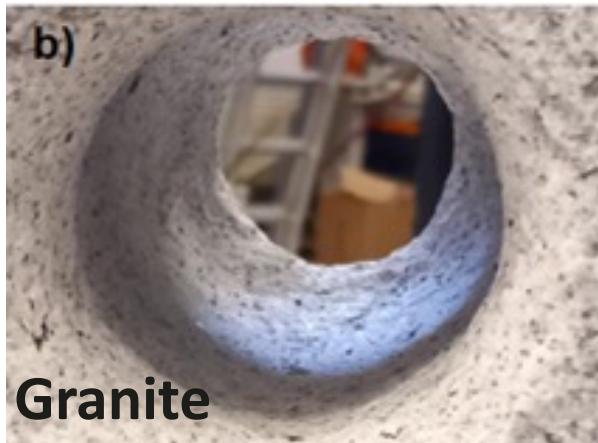




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Thermal spallation drilling with N₂ assist

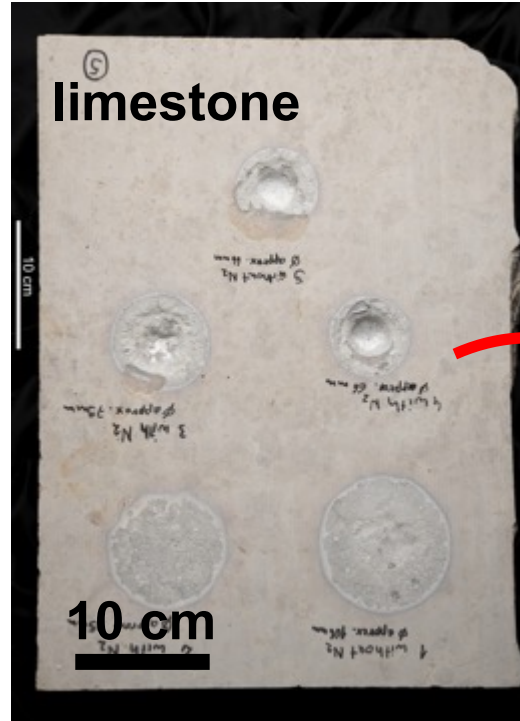
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Thermal spallation drilling – DeepU setup



Supported spallation on H_2O saturated rocks



Photogrammetry



Lithology	ROP (m/h)	Specific Energy (kJ/cm ³)
granite	4,1 - 15,2	6,35
sandstone	5,9 - 25,2	2,54
limestone	0,4 - 2,0	8181,82
saturated limestone	3,9 - 5,1	8,20

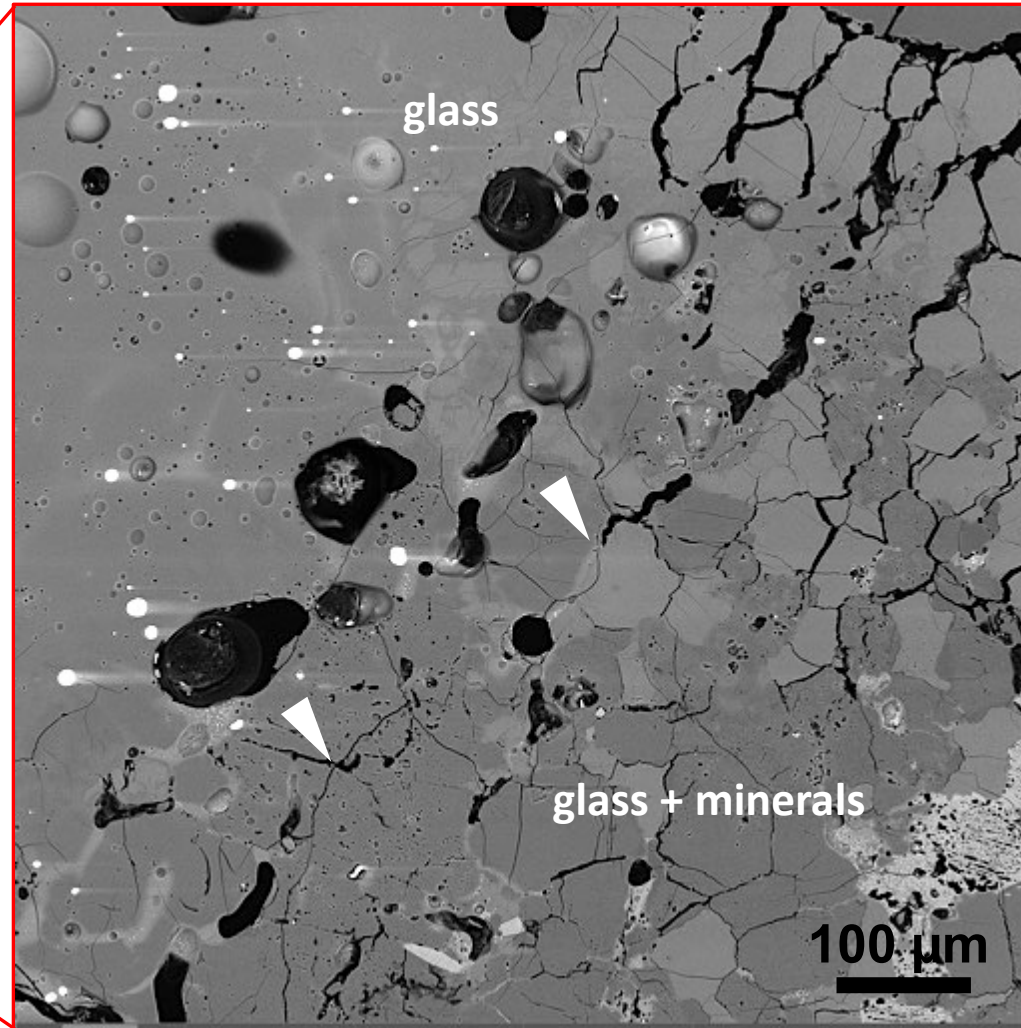
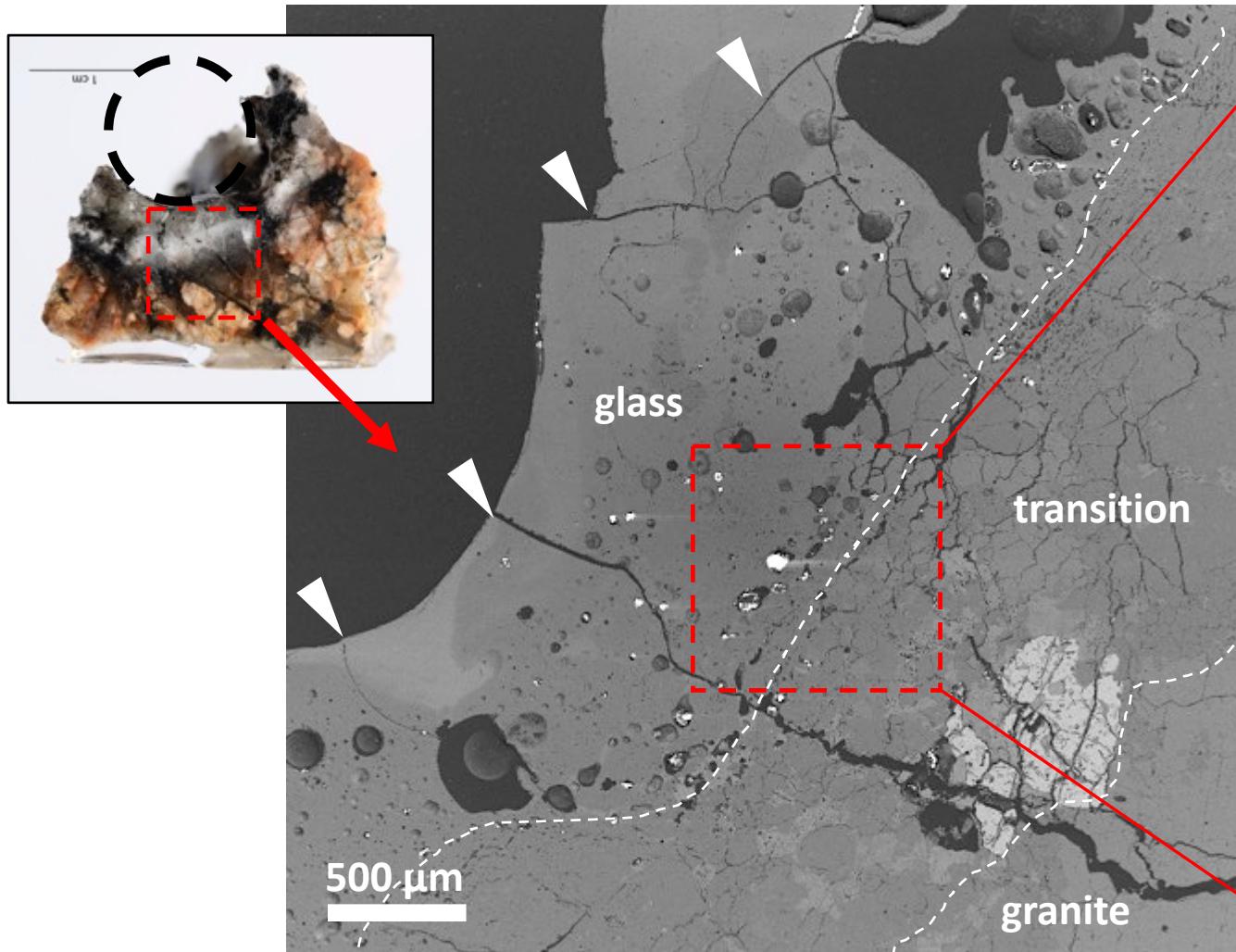
melting





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Laser-drilled rocks – melting-evaporation BSE images of boreholes

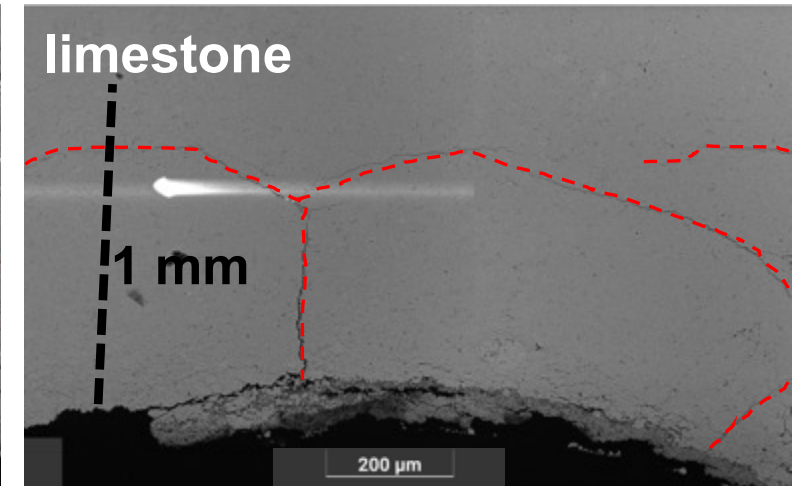
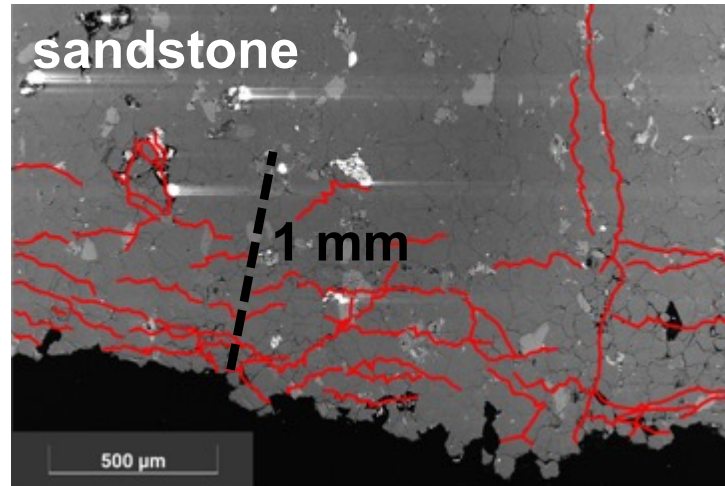




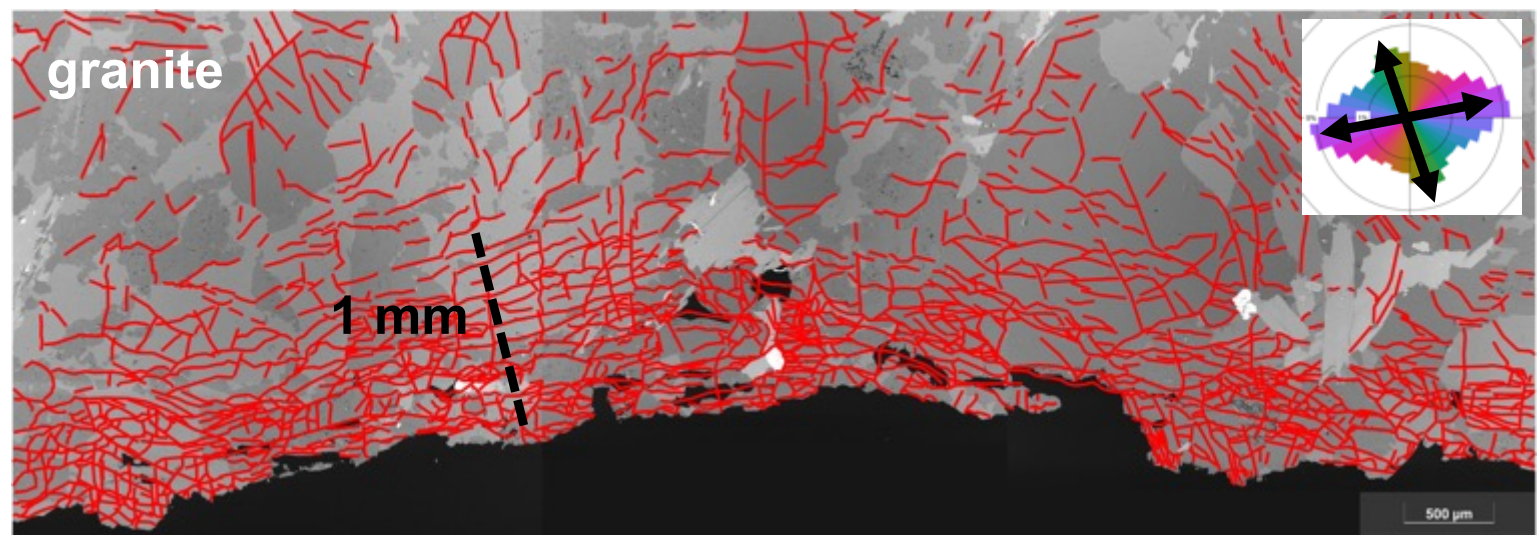
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Laser-drilled rocks – thermal spallation

BSE images of boreholes



Thermally spalled rocks are affected up to 1 mm in depth – shearing fractures and tensile fractures

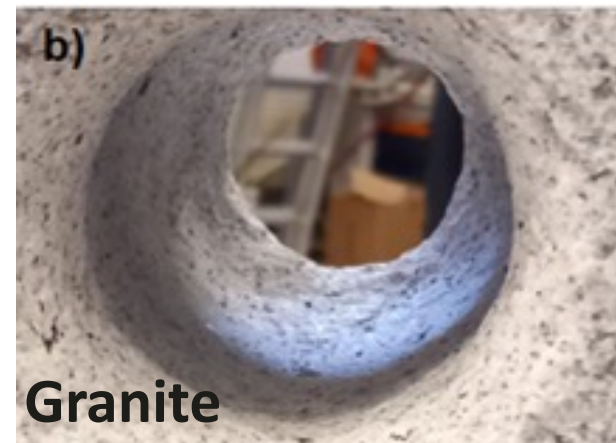




Conclusions

- Melting-evaporation laser drilling is possible but inefficient
- Thermal spallation laser drilling is possible and efficient for wide range of lithologies
- Thermal spallation affects only the surface of the rock, $< 1\text{mm}$
- Vitrified walls of borehole formed in melting process are fractured and permeable

Drilling with laser is possible and the process will be optimized and better understood in next years



Thank You for Your Attention!



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This research is funded by the European Union (G.A. 101046937). However, the views and opinions expressed are those of the author(s) only and do not necessarily reflect those of the European Union or EISMEA. Neither the European Union nor the granting authority can be held responsible for them.

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