

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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Geoserv Prevent



ED Renewable Energy Development



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Laser-drilling concept and workflow in the project



Realized designs:

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- Drilling tower
- Drilling string
- Drilling head

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



Prevent CO₂ Prevent CO₂ vv vv w.deepu.eu

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Power Density (W/cm²)

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Laser-rock interactions



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 1000000 Vaporization 100000 0.90mm -> 300mm Melting A – 15000 W/cm 10000 Melting + spallation 120 kW 1000 B - 750 W/cm² 26 kW **Spallation** 100 10 0 11 12 16 17 18 2 10 13 14 15 19 20

Diameter of the beam (cm)



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Melting-evaporation laser drilling





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

IR imaging of irradiated granite



Frame 1.32s



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Slow motion 2s





Deep U-tube heat exchanger breakthrough: combining laser and cryogenic gas for geo

Thermal spallation drilling with N₂ assist

Spallation temperature:

- Granite 600 700°C
- Sandstone 350 450°C
- Limestone >2000°C, no spallation -
- H₂O saturated sandstone 250 350°C
- H₂O saturated limestone 200 300°C
 - Large diameter of borehole (>5cm)
 - Purging system necessary (N₂ flux)
 - High efficiency of drilling
 - Low temperature (<700°C)
 - Penetration by spallation



Granite 26kW, N₂ assist









Limestone

Lime glaze

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Thermal spallation drilling – DeepU setup



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Lithology	ROP (m/h)	Specific Energy (kJ/cm ³)	
granite	4,1	6,35	
sandstone	5,9	2,54	meiting
limestone	2,0	8181,82	
saturated limestone	e 3,9	8,20	www.aeepu.eu



Laser-drilled rocks



Thermally spalled rocks are affected up to 1 mm in depth

Young's modulus based on fracture density for granite: $34 \text{ GPa} \rightarrow 9 \text{ GPa}$

BSE images of boreholes

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Transport of drilled material



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Sensitivity analysis to particle sphericity and diameter





Geothermal modeling

Temperature in U-shaped heat exchanger

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Conclusions

- Melting-evaporation laser drilling is possible but inefficient
- Thermal spallation laser drilling is possible and efficient for wide range of lithologies

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- Thermal spallation affects only the surface of the rock, < 1mm
- Vitrified walls of borehole formed in melting process are fractured and permeable
- Pneumatic transport of spalled material can be archived to the depth ~4km
- U-shaped heat exchanger can provide sufficient heat for electricity production, however insulation must be applied.





Thank You for Your Attention!

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Thermography



 Distribution of temperature is heterogenous

- Maximum T represents local temperature
 - Average T of spallation 600-700°C
- T of spallation depends on spalled material





Experimental setups



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Discrete laser tests



Fixed parameters

- Irradiation time 2s
- Beam diameter 10mm



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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



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Key project actions Drilling technology design and development Validation at the lab scale Ø Compliance with legal and So environmental aspects \bigcirc Closed-loop scenario definition Cost-effectiveness assessment