



INTRODUCTION AND CO-AXIAL MODEL SIMULATIONS ANTONIO GALGARO, UNIV. OF PADOVA

RADIATOR MODEL AND COMPARISON WITH CONVENTIONAL TYPE GIORDANO MONTEGROSSI, CNR-IGG



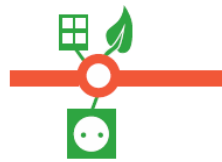
National Research Council of Italy



UNIVERSITÀ
DEGLI STUDI
DI PADOVA



DIPARTIMENTO
DI GEOSCIENZE



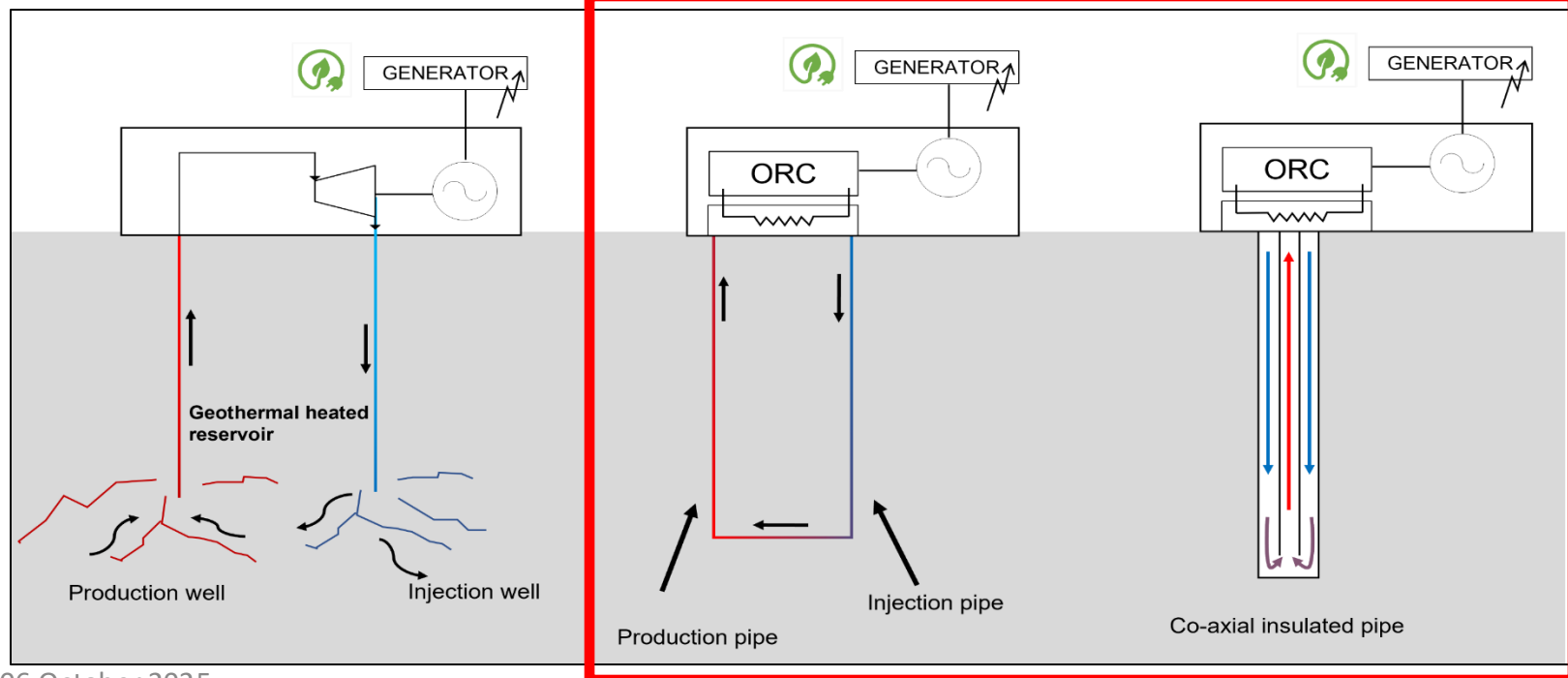
CLOSED LOOP GEOTHERMAL HEAT EXCHANGER SYSTEMS

pro

- no geothermal fluids production
- environmental impact and energy for reinjection strongly reduced
- corrosion and scaling problems avoided

cons

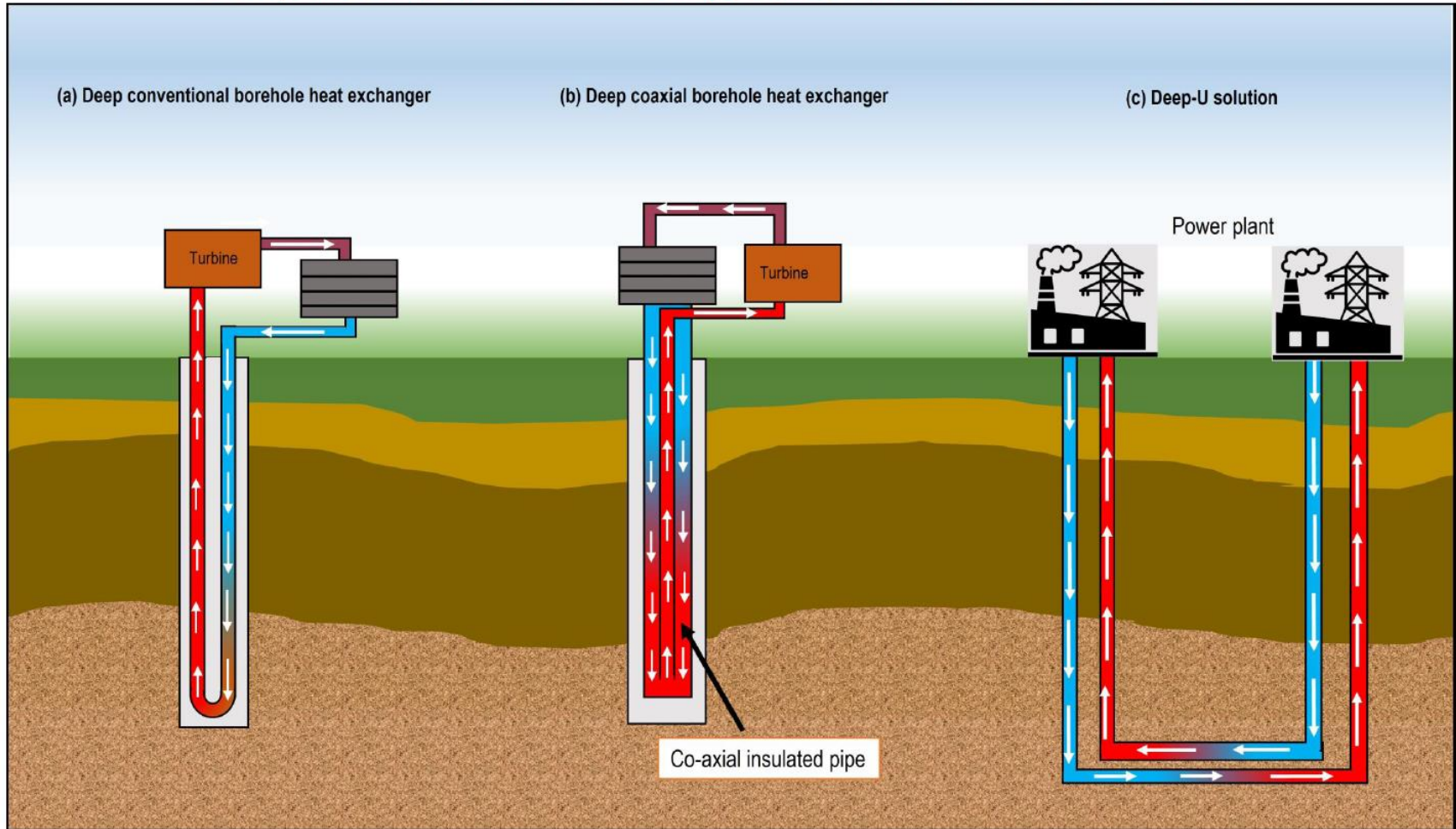
- reduction of the heat recovery efficiency





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

Comparison between different geothermal deep closed solutions





Deep-U Numerical simulation

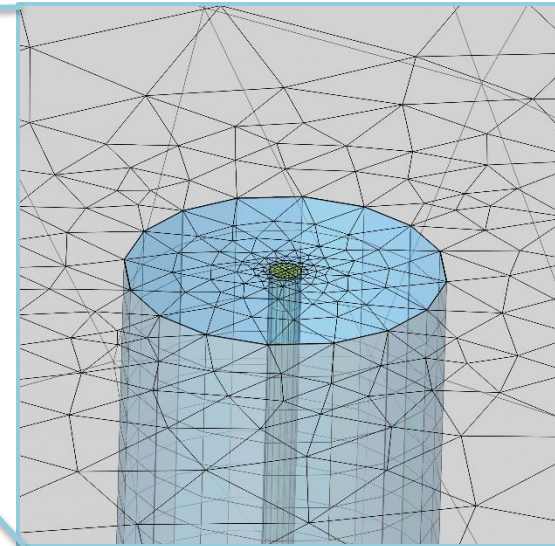
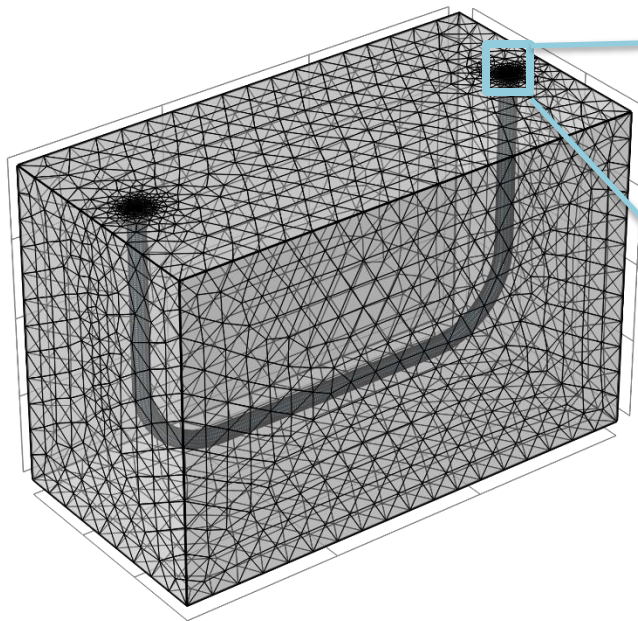
Case study *FEM* modelling



Spatial
dimension
definition – 2D,
3D

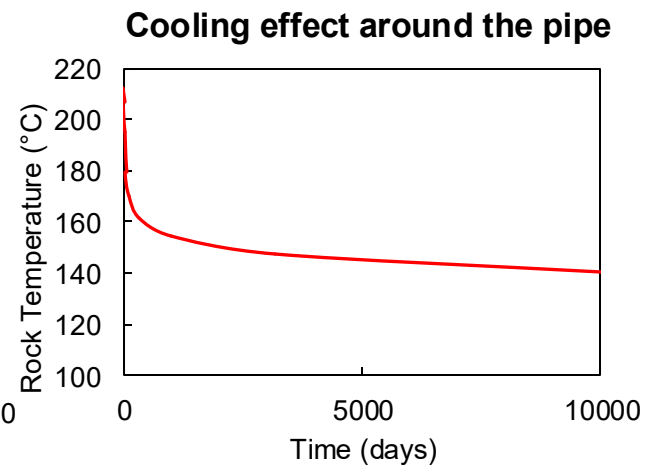
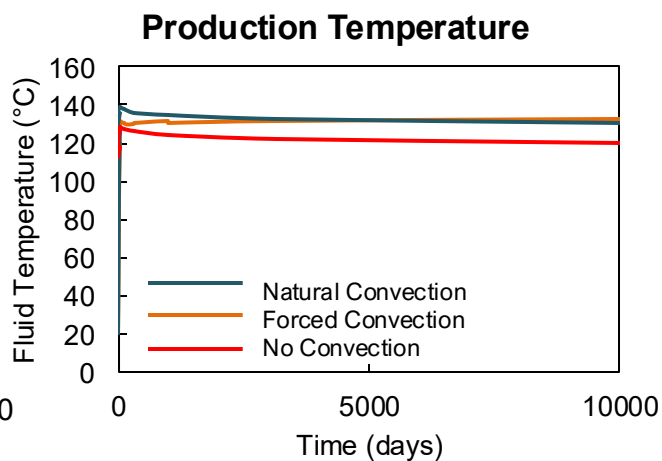
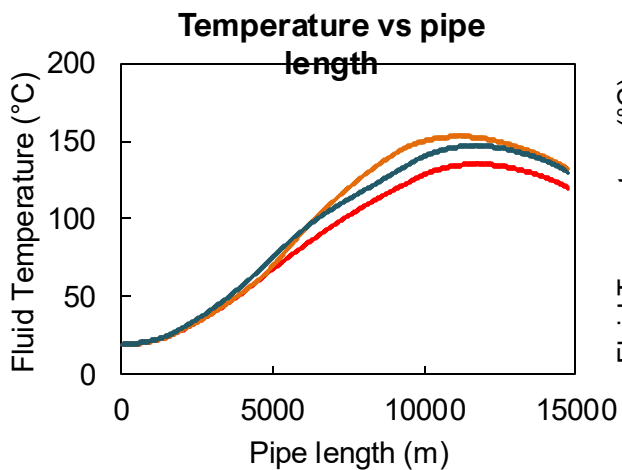
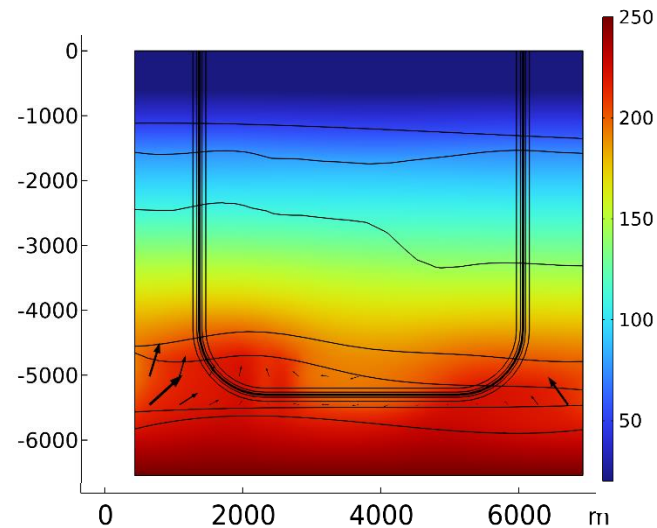
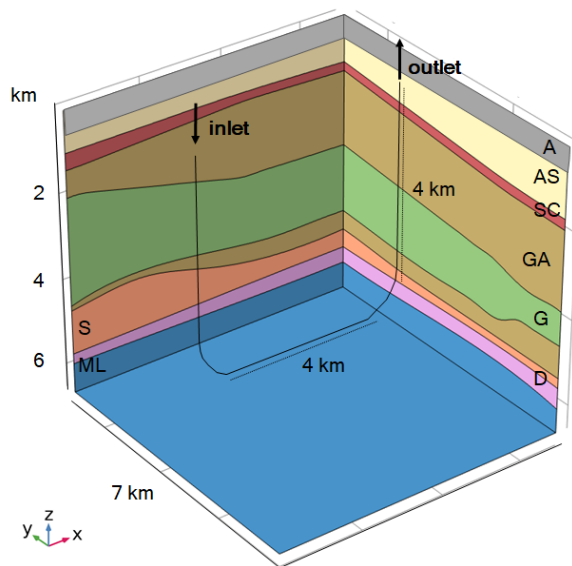
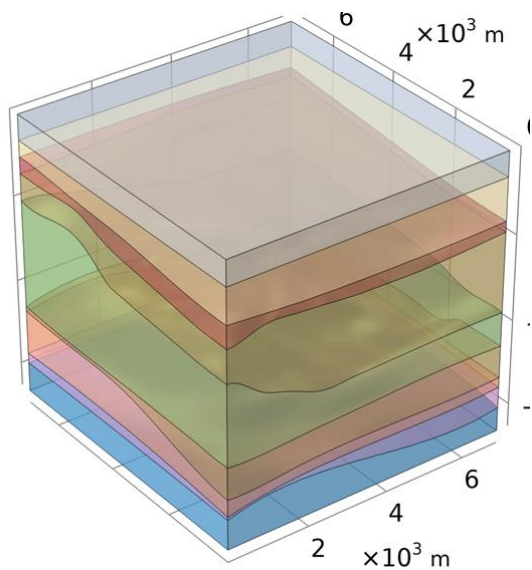
Physics of the
problem

Steady state
and time-
dependent
analysis





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

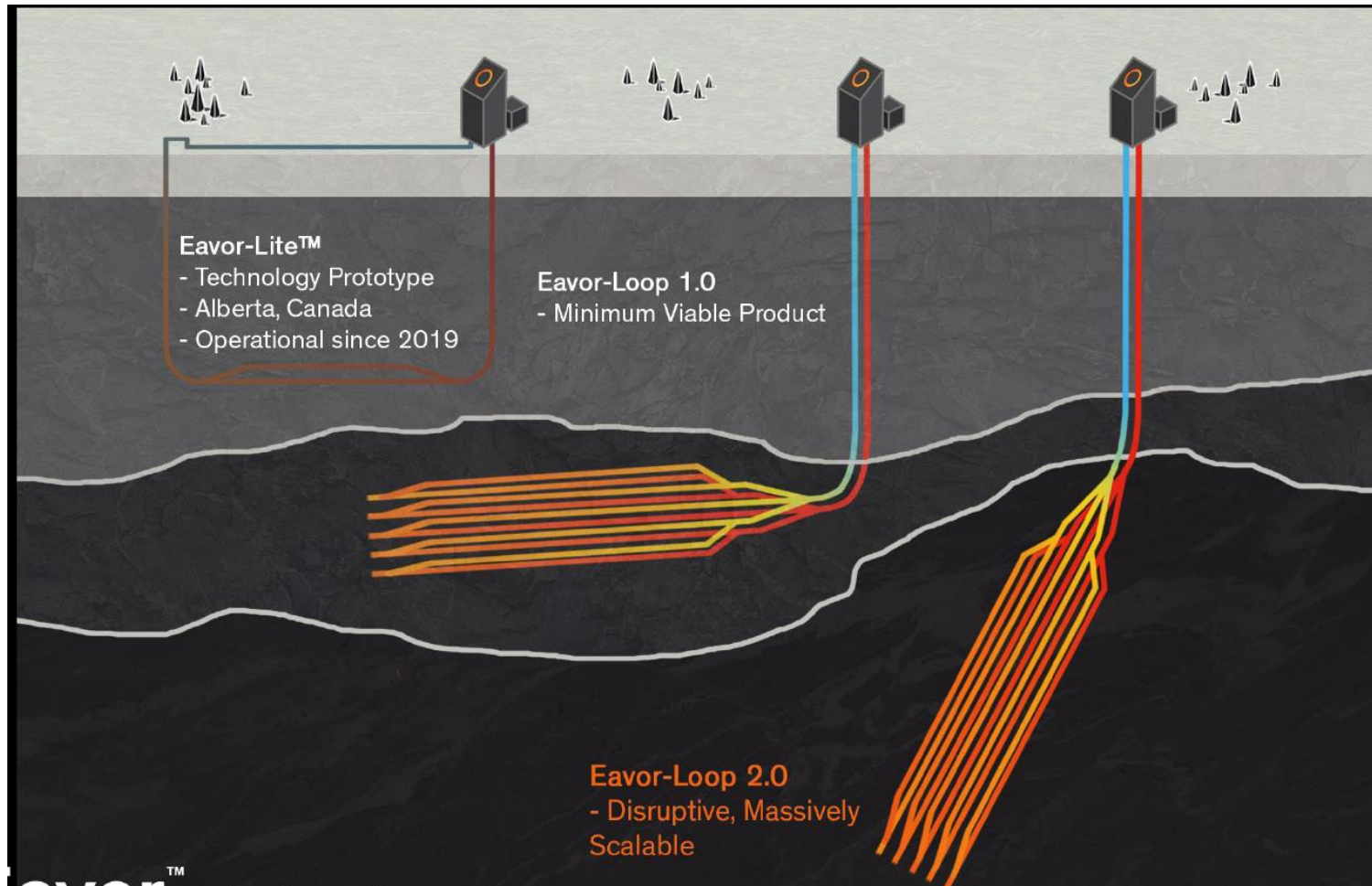




- **The efficiency of closed loop geothermal systems is heavily influenced by the geothermal gradient (and depth)**
- **The energy efficiency can be improved thanks to increasing the depth and carrier fluid time of contact with the deeper surrounding rocks**
- **Alternative deep borehole heat exchangers layouts need to be explored, thanks to new drilling technologies such as Deep-U laser-based solution**
- **This solution could open new opportunities to exploit geothermal solution everywhere**



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





Introduction

140°C , 6Km deep system (North Italy, North Europe)

300°C , 3Km deep system (Larderello)

145°C , 5.5 Km deep EGS system (Ireland)



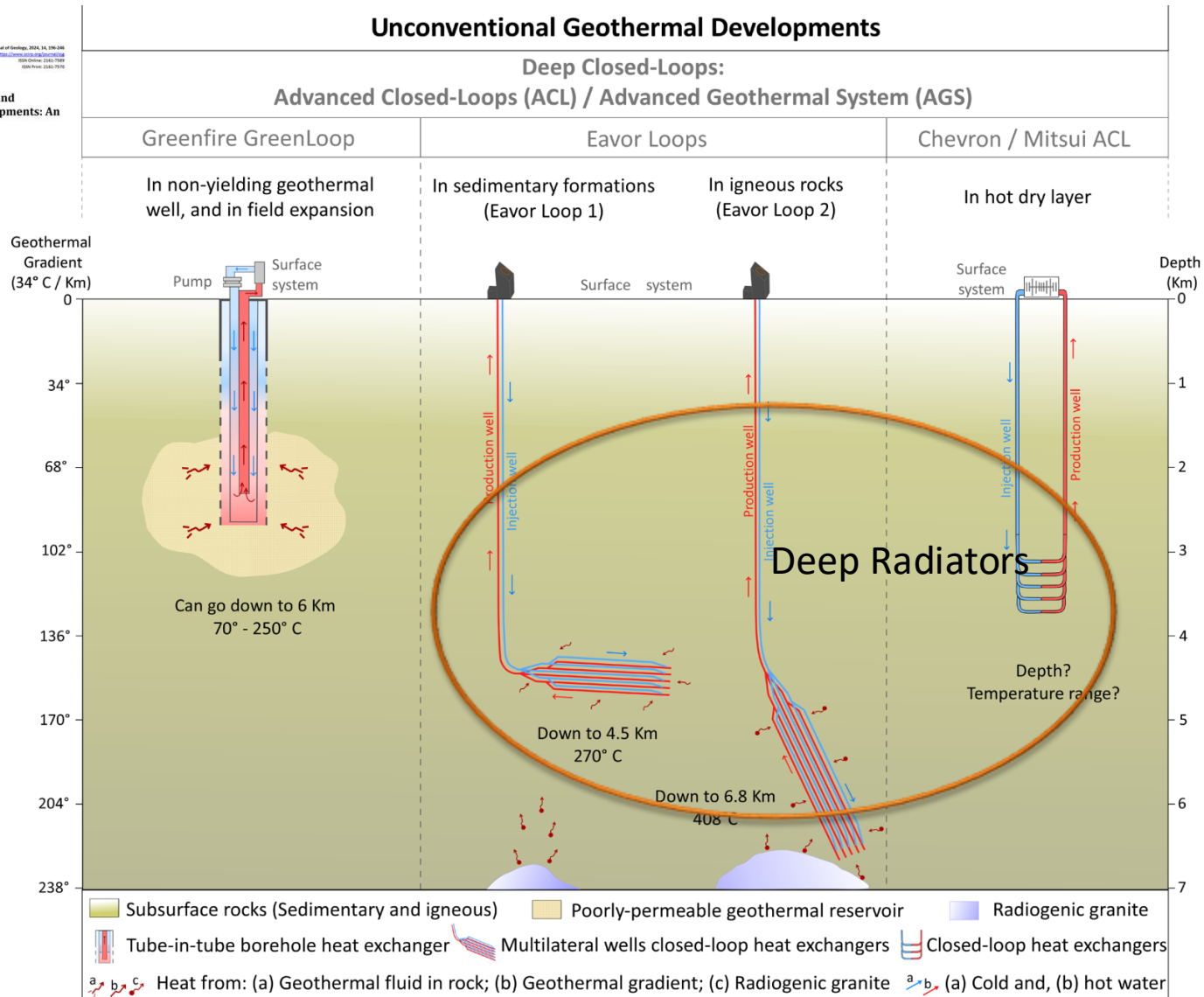
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Conventional Geothermal Systems and
Unconventional Geothermal Developments: An
Overview

Maryam Khodayer¹, Sveinbjörn Björnsson²





Introduction

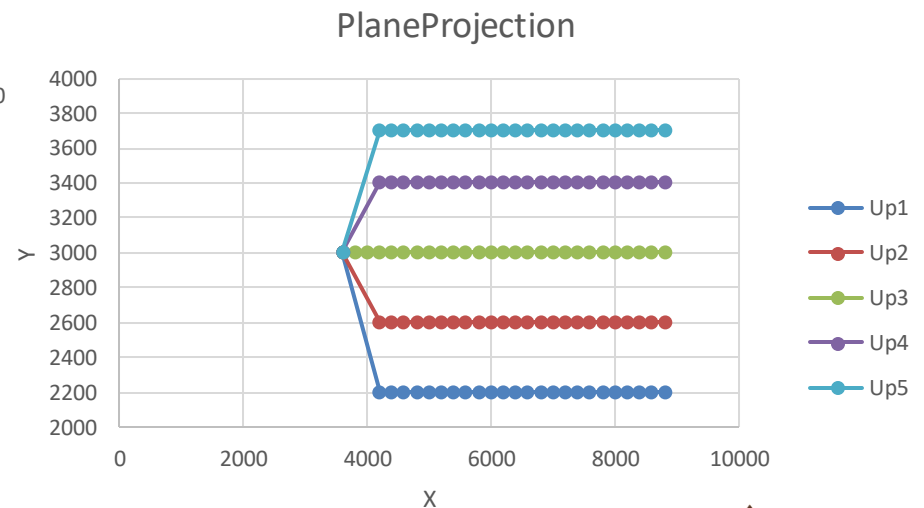
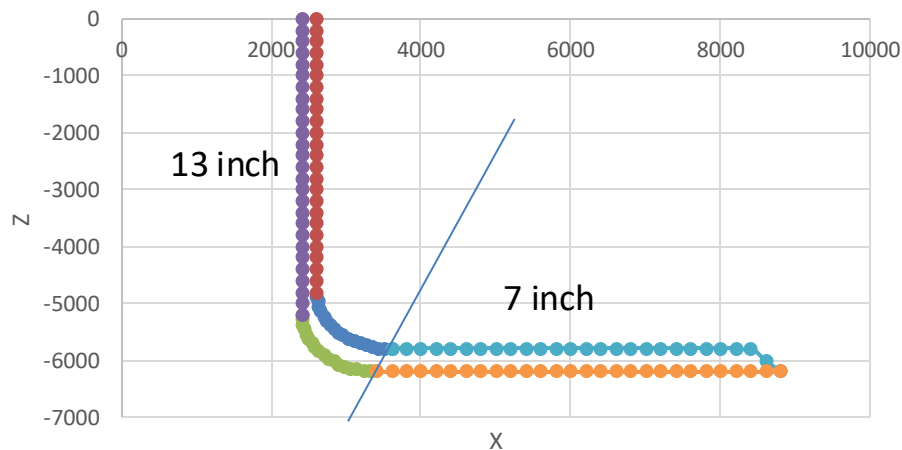
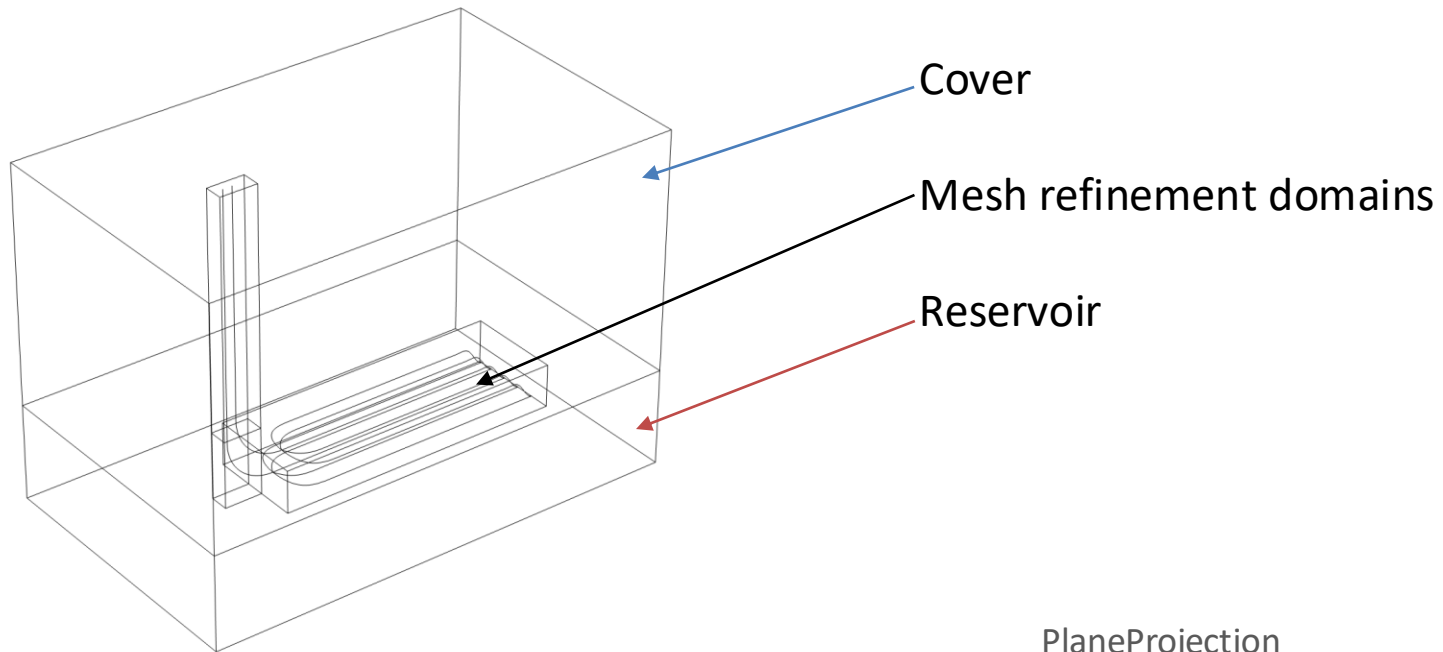
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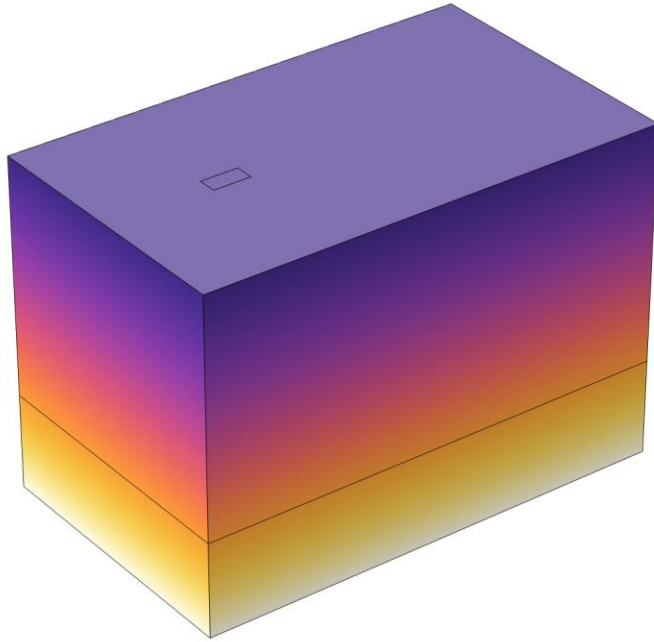


Deep U-tube heat exchanger breakthrough: combining laser and cryogenic gas for geothermal energy exploitation

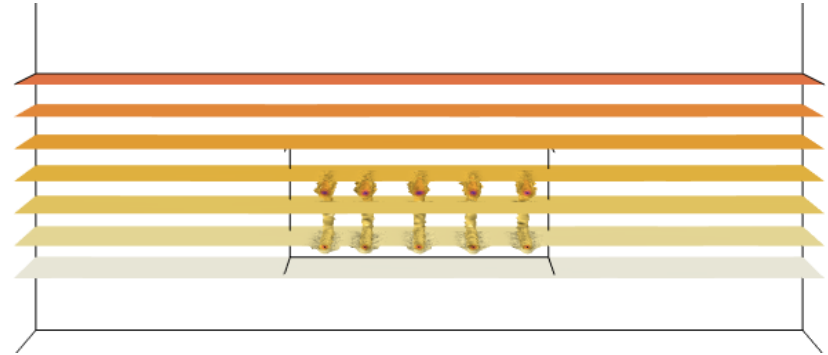




Deep U-tube heat exchanger breakthrough: combining laser and cryogenic gas for geothermal energy exploitation



Natural state thermal gradient

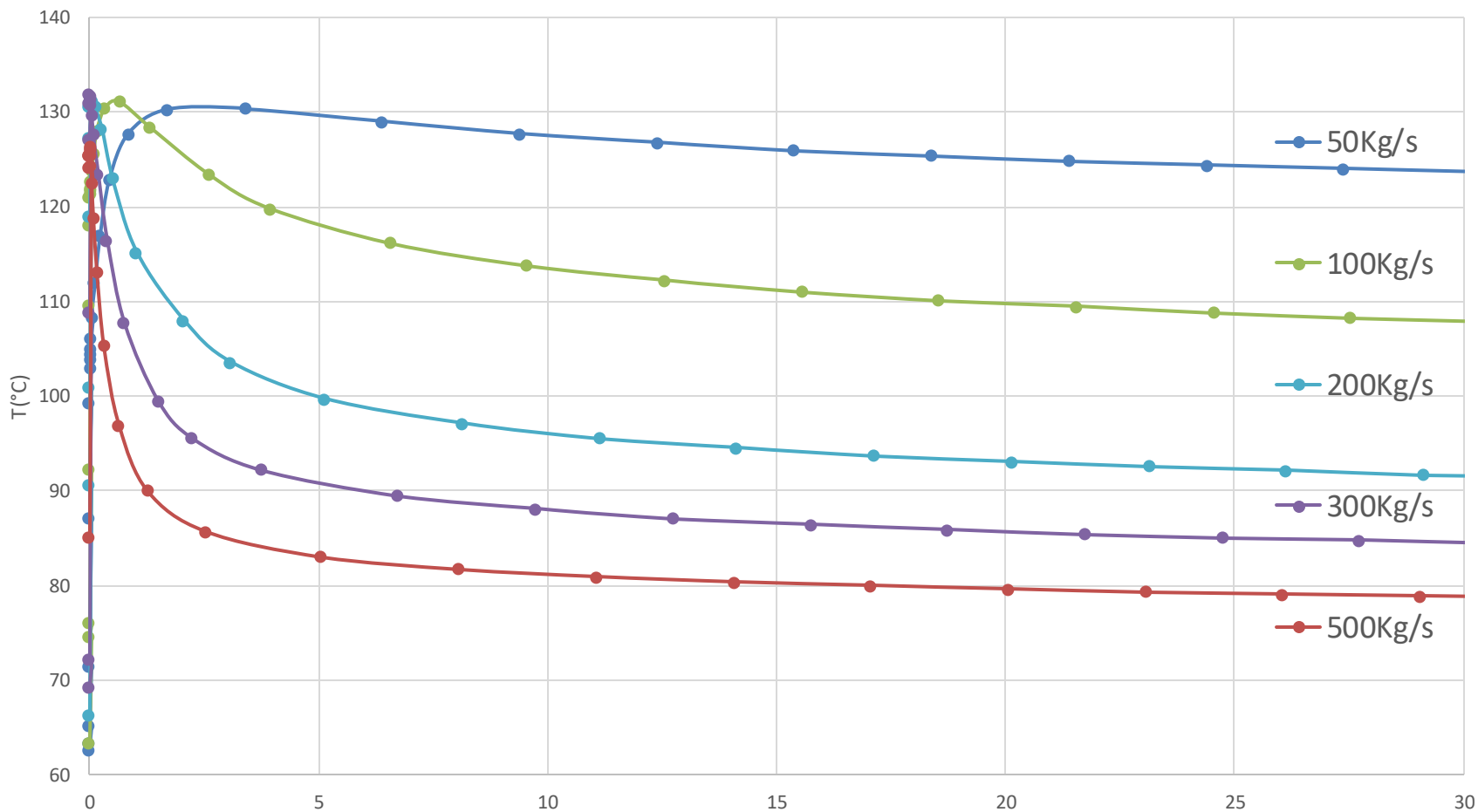


Thermal disturbance after 30 years,
100 Kg/s



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

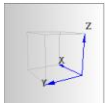
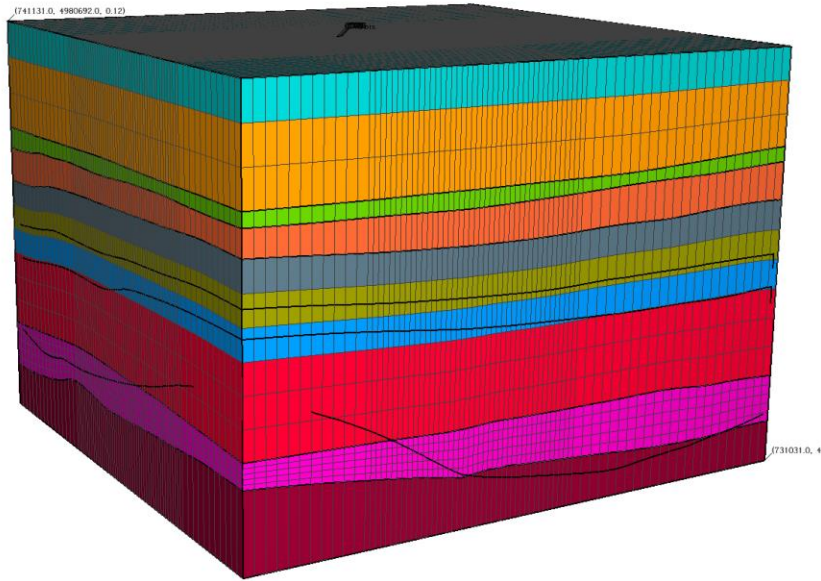
Temperature decline



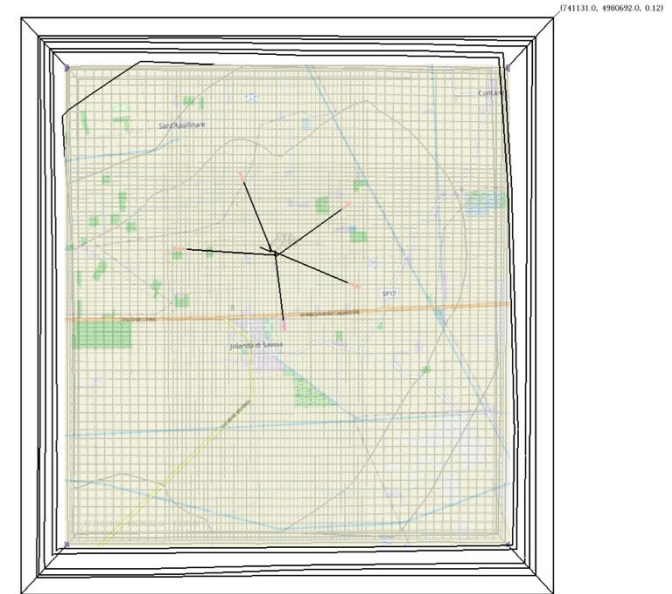
Output Temperature vs time with different flow



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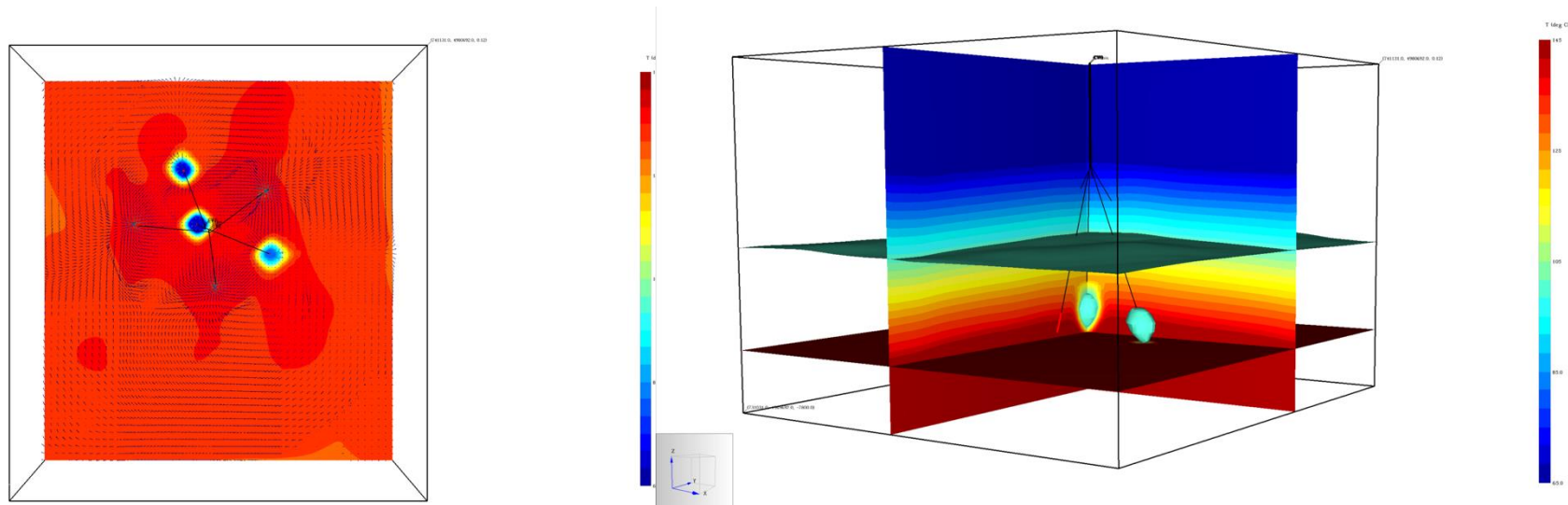
Rock type distribution with
reservoir (pink) refinement



Well trajectory projection



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



Temperature distribution after 30 years, blue area evidence reinjection

Total Flow: max. 500 Kg/s (permeability dependent),
Temperature 135°C



Closed Loop

ORC power plant MW for 50 Kg/s 125°C

External pumping station for fluid circulation

Zero emission: no fluid extracted

Drilling cost: 2 x 6.5 Km vertical/deviated plus 50 Km Horizontal

Concerns:

Impermeabilization of the horizontal section
Drilling impact on the rock properties

Open Loop

ORC power plant for 300-500 Kg/s, 135°C, permeability dependent

Submersible pumps (in the 13" production casing)

Zero emission: Total reinjection (at now not yet realized)

Drilling cost: 6 x 6.5 Km vertical/deviated

Concerns:

Permeability dependent, underground hot fluid presence and quality, scaling and corrosion