

EXPLORATION AND CHARACTERISATION FOR DEEP GEOHERMAL PROJECTS

*What questions do the
geothermal operators ask me
about the development of
their project ?*

*Do I have better answers now
than I did 6 years ago when
the SCCER-SoE started?*

Benoît Valley

Centre for Hydrogeology and Geothermics - CHYN
University of Neuchâtel



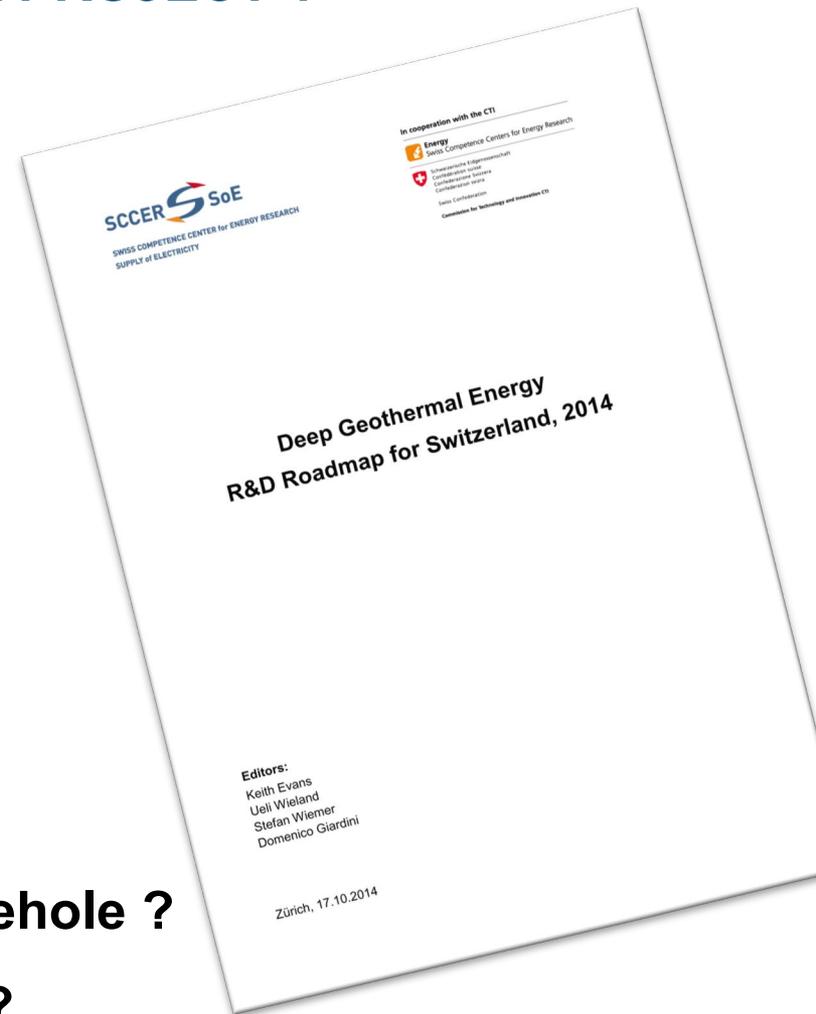
Heatstore project
Reza Sohrabi

WHAT QUESTIONS DO THE GEOTHERMAL OPERATORS ASK ME ABOUT THE DEVELOPMENT OF THEIR PROJECT ?

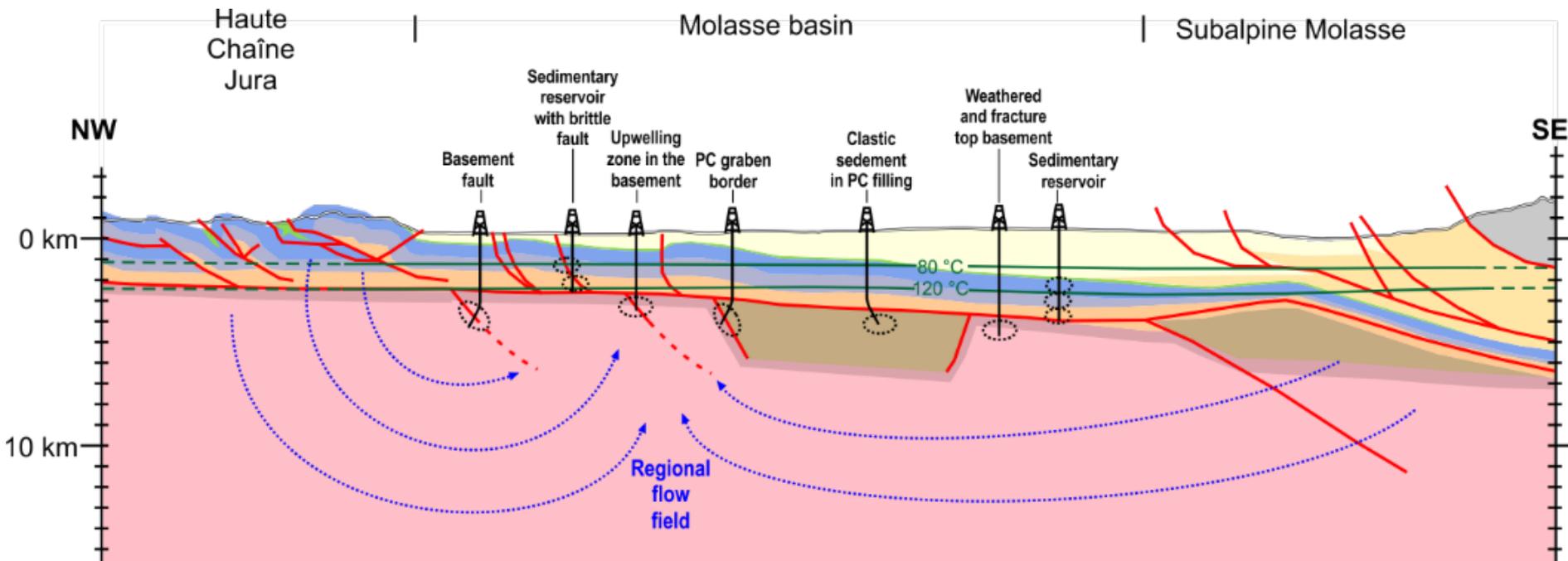
What questions do the geothermal operators ask me about the development of their project ?

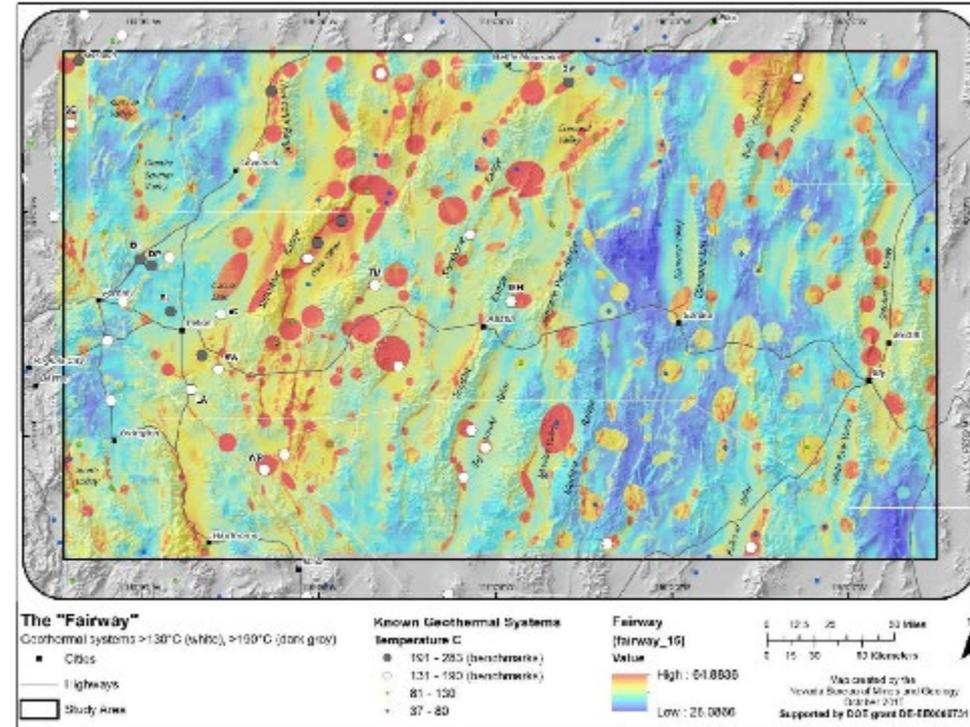
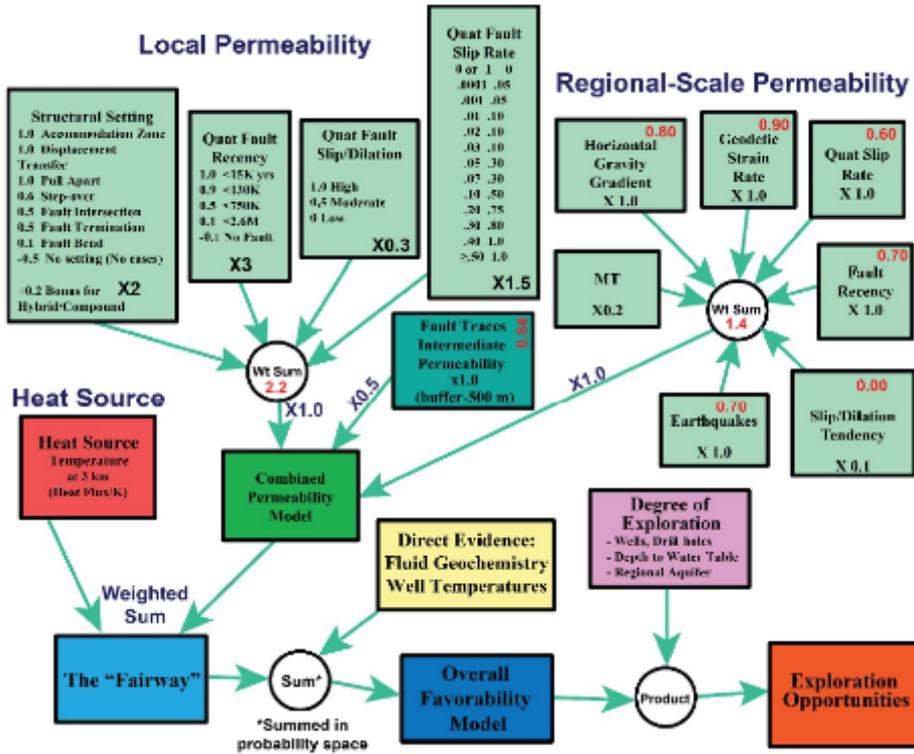
Do I have better answers now than I did 6 years ago when the SCCER-SoE started?

- 1 Where shall I drill my boreholes ?**
- 2 What is the best way of drilling my borehole ?**
- 3 What shall I measure in my boreholes ?**
- 4 What volume of rock will I influence when I develop my reservoir ?**



- 1) Temperature : sufficient for the planned application
- 2) Water flow and permeability
 - Primary permeability/porosity
 - Secondary permeability/porosity (fractures, karst)
 - Hydrogeological boundary conditions
- 3) Stress state and faults slip tendency

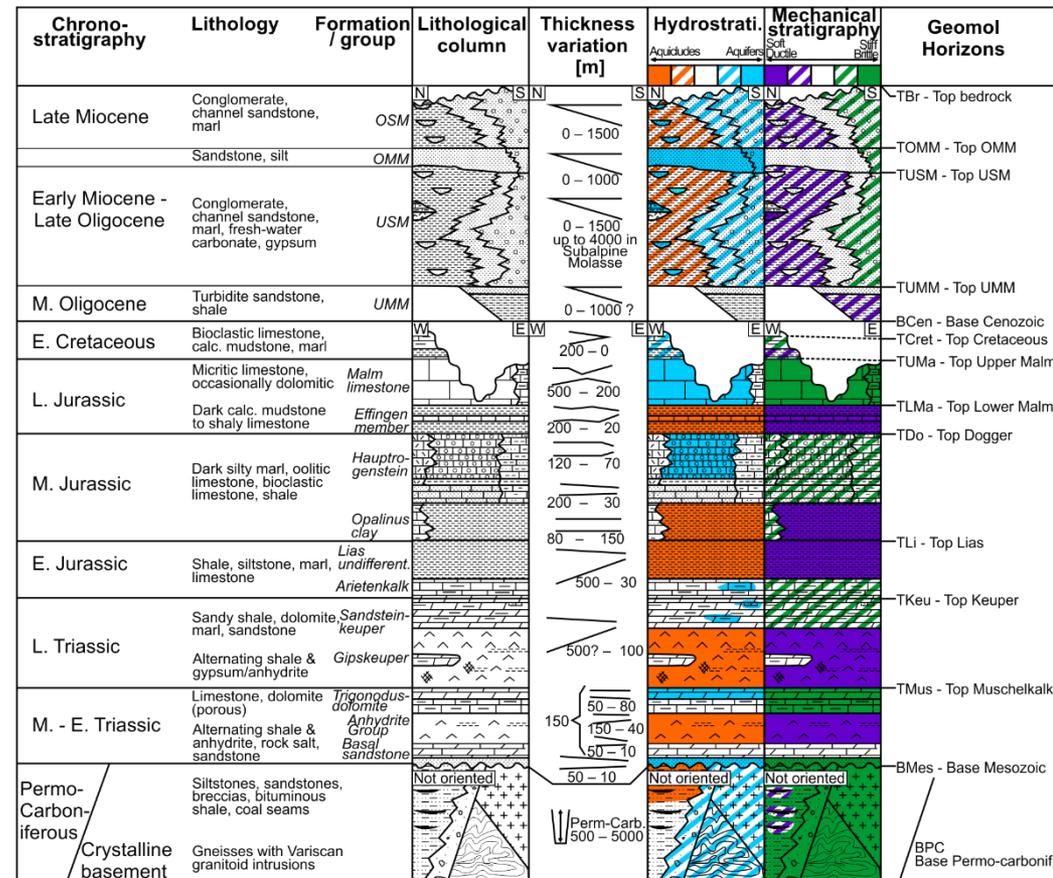




(Faulds et al., 2018)

DATA AVAILABLE TO IDENTIFY TARGETS

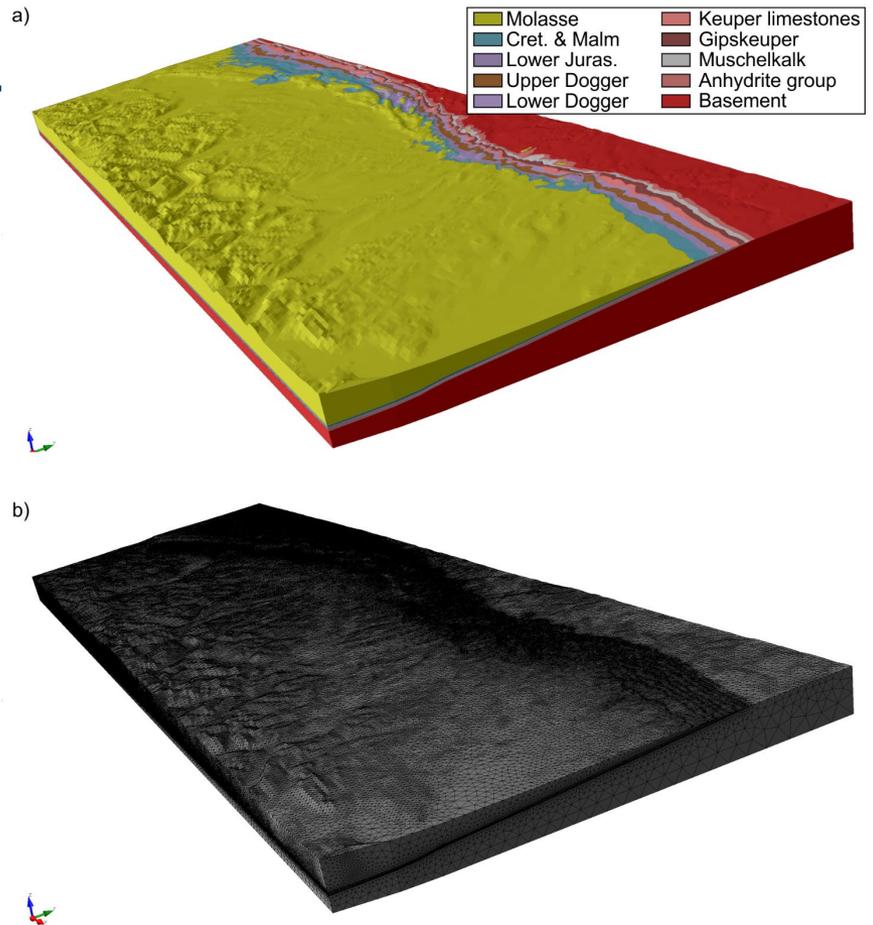
- **Hydrostratigraphy (Chevalier et al. 2010)**
- **Mechanical stratigraphy (Hergert et al., 2015)**
- **Geomol horizon model (swisstopo)**
- Geomol fault model (swisstopo)
- Geomol temperature model (swisstopo)
- Heat flow map (swisstopo)
- Spring and thermal spring locations (Hydr. Atlas of CH, Sonney and Vuataz; 2008)
- Evaluation of regional flow pattern
- Stress field estimation with a Swiss-scale finite element stress simulation
- Earthquake catalog of Switzerland (download from SED website)



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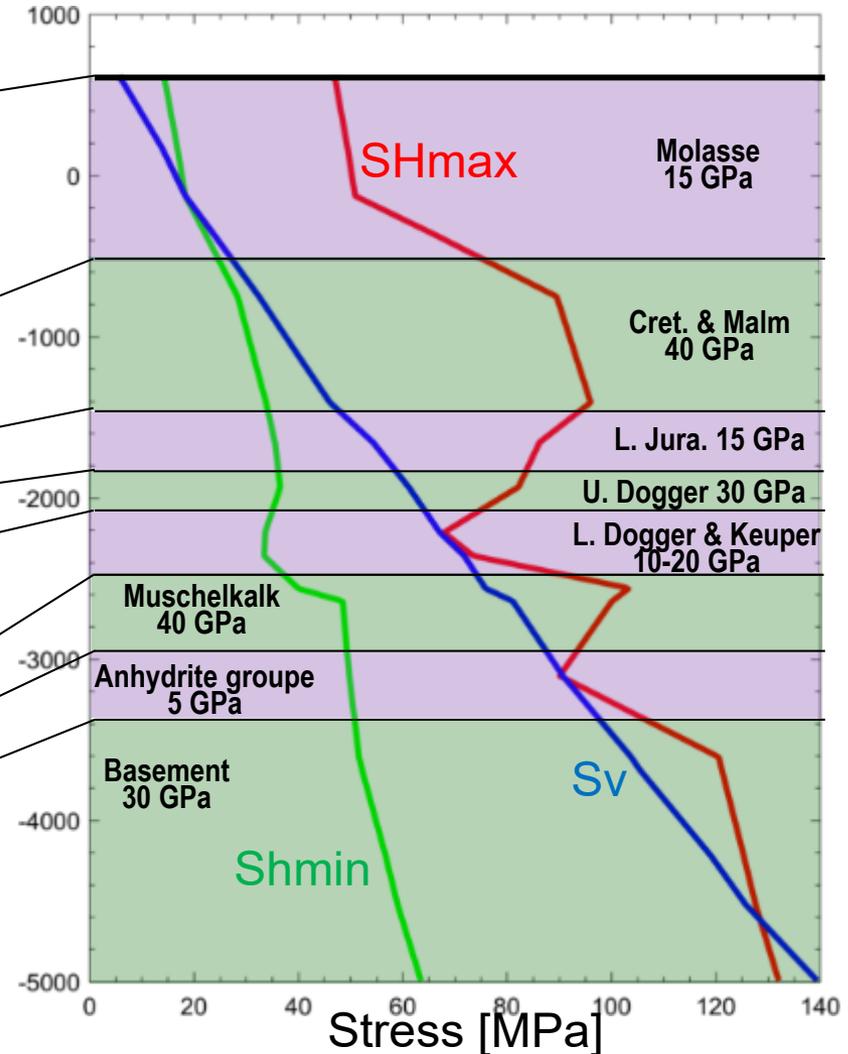


Working assumptions:

As a first order approximation stress is controlled by **gravity** and **stiffness contrast** under tectonic loading

EXAMPLE OF STRESS PROFILE

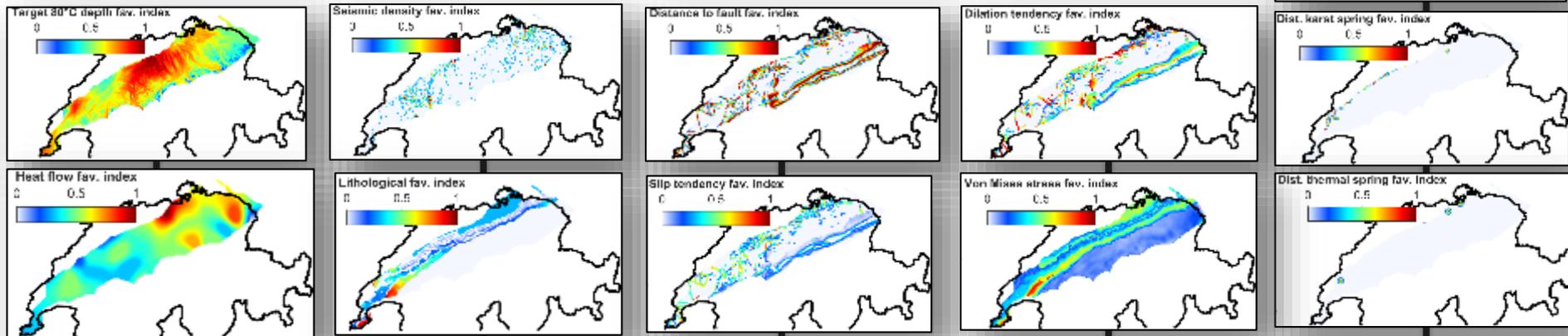
Chrono-stratigraphy	Lithology	Formation / group	Mechanical stratigraphy Soft Ductile Brittle	Geomol Horizons
Late Miocene	Conglomerate, channel sandstone, marl	OSM	N S	TBr - Top bedrock
	Sandstone, silt	OMM		TOMM - Top OMM
Early Miocene - Late Oligocene	Conglomerate, channel sandstone, marl, fresh-water carbonate, gypsum	USM	N S	TUSM - Top USM
	Turbidite sandstone, shale	UMM		TUMM - Top UMM
E. Cretaceous	Bioclastic limestone, calc. mudstone, marl	Malm limestone	W E	BCen - Base Cenozoic
L. Jurassic	Micritic limestone, occasionally dolomitic			TLMa - Top Lower Malm
	Dark calc. mudstone to shaly limestone	Eiffingen member	TDo - Top Dogger	
M. Jurassic	Dark silty marl, oolitic limestone, bioclastic limestone, shale	Hauptrogenstein	N S	TLi - Top Lias
	Shale, siltstone, marl, limestone	Lias undifferent. Arietenkalk		TKeu - Top Keuper
L. Triassic	Sandy shale, dolomite, marl, sandstone	Sandstein-keuper	N S	TMus - Top Muschelkalk
	Alternating shale & gypsum/anhydrite	Gipskeuper		BMes - Base Mesozoic
M. - E. Triassic	Limestone, dolomite (porous)	Trigonodus-dolomite	N S	BPC Base Permo-carbonif.
	Alternating shale & anhydrite, rock salt, sandstone	Anhydrite Group Basal sandstone		
Permo-Carboniferous	Siltstones, sandstones, breccias, bituminous shale, coal seams		Not oriented	
	Crystalline basement	Gneisses with Variscan granitoid intrusions		



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COMPUTE COMBINED FAVORABILITY

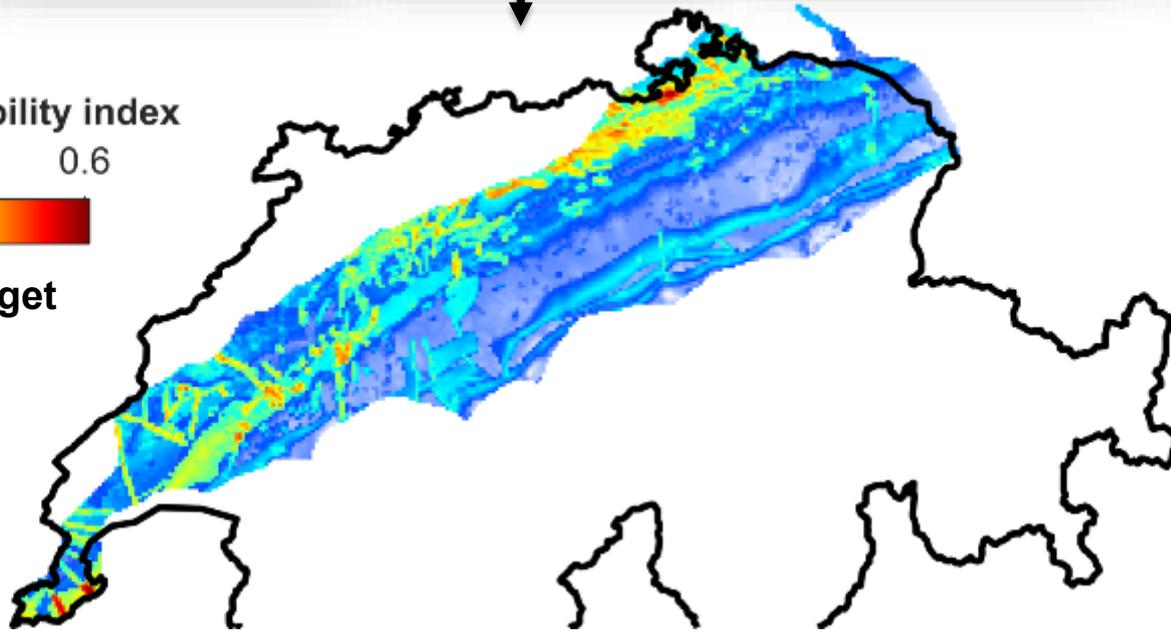


Combined favourability index

0.2 0.4 0.6

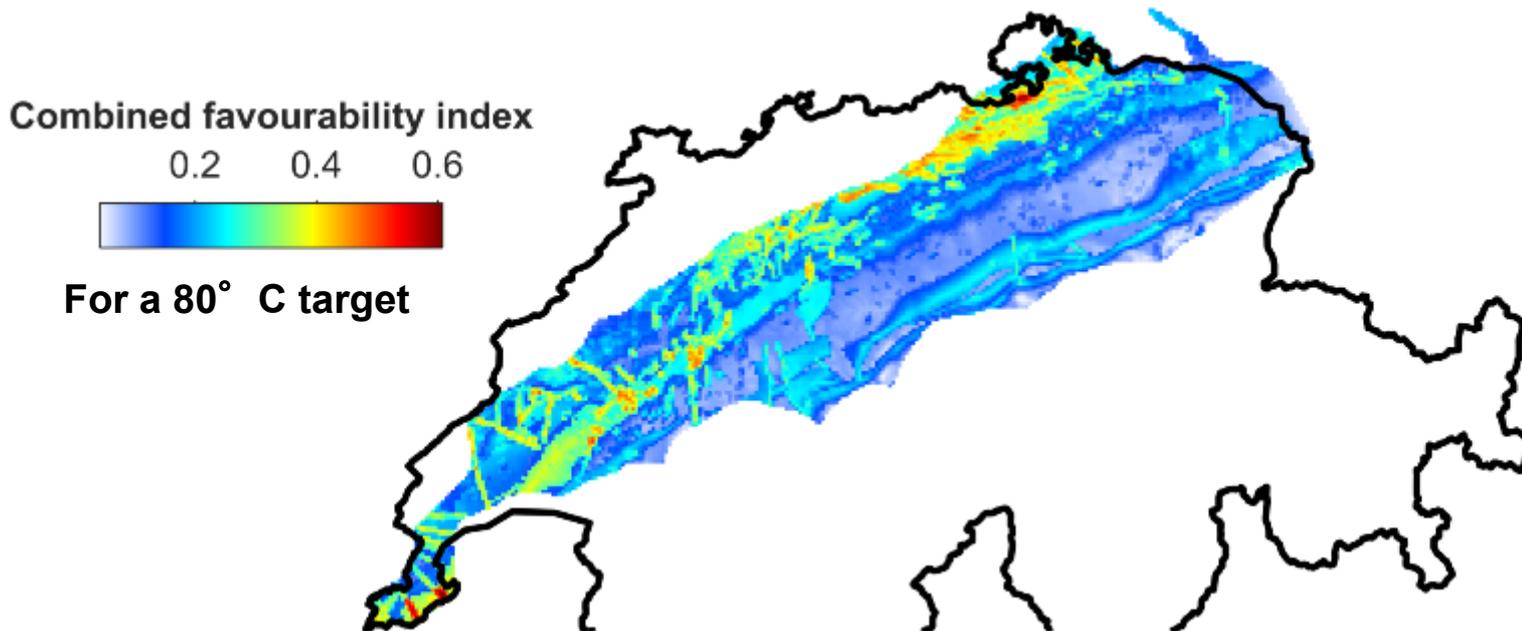


For a 80° C target

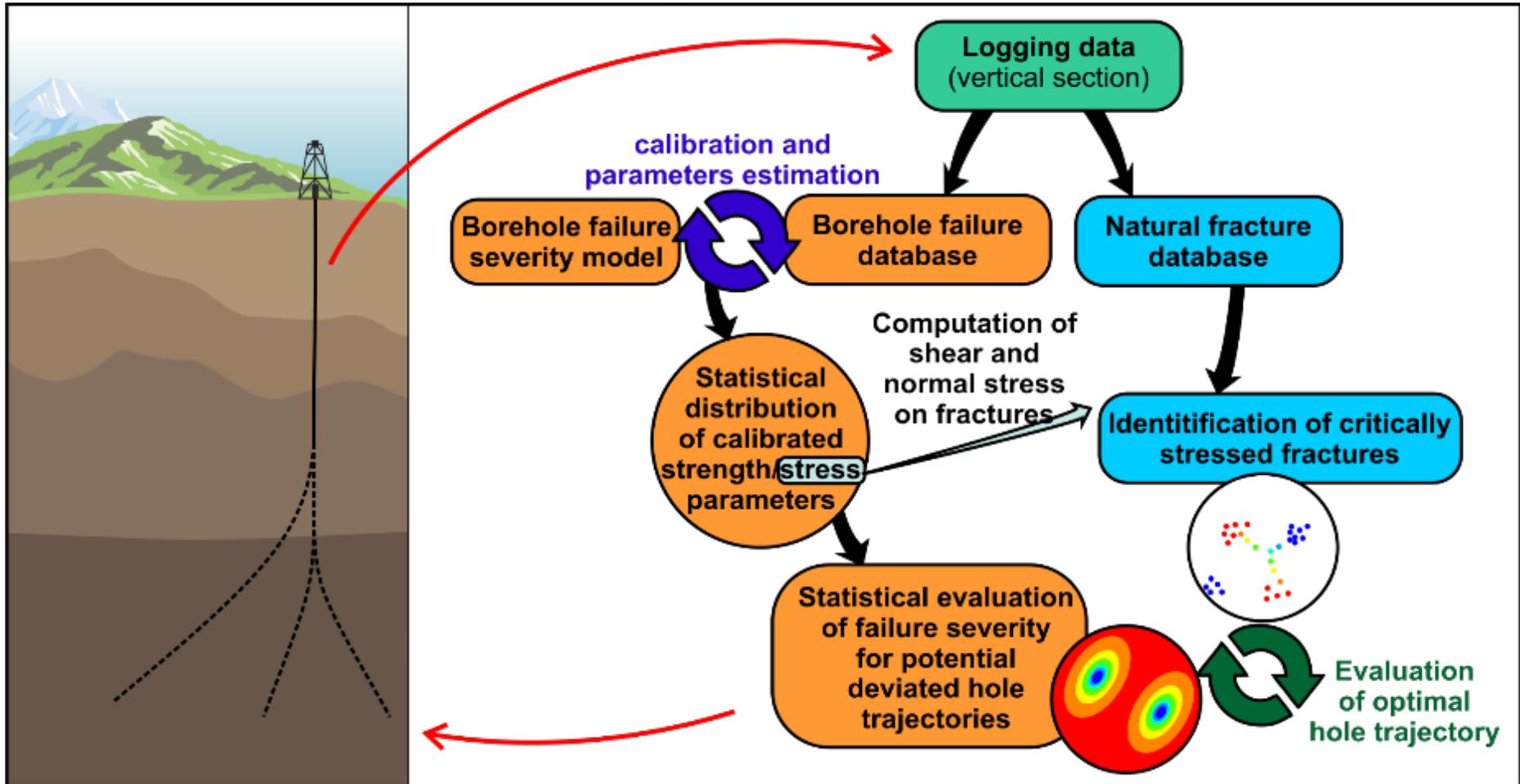


WHERE SHALL I DRILL MY BOREHOLES ?

- Contrast in favorability index
- Uncalibrated criteria combination and weighting scheme
 - Need to calibrate against deep borehole productivity index
- Rely completely on the quality and homogeneity of the underlying datasets
- At a scale that is too large for geothermal site selection

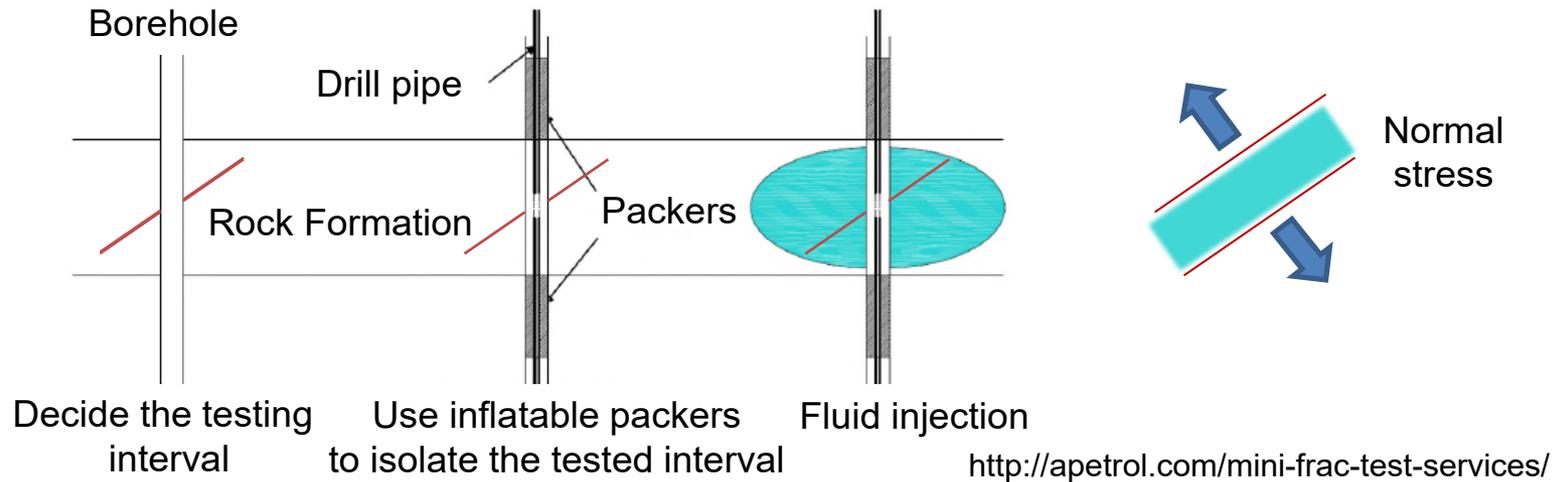


DGWOW : Deep Geothermal Well Optimisation Workflow

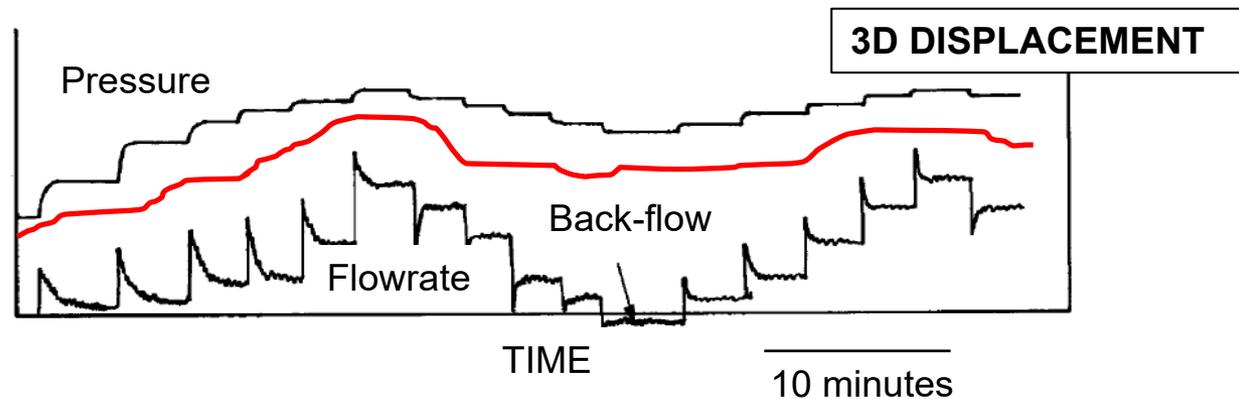


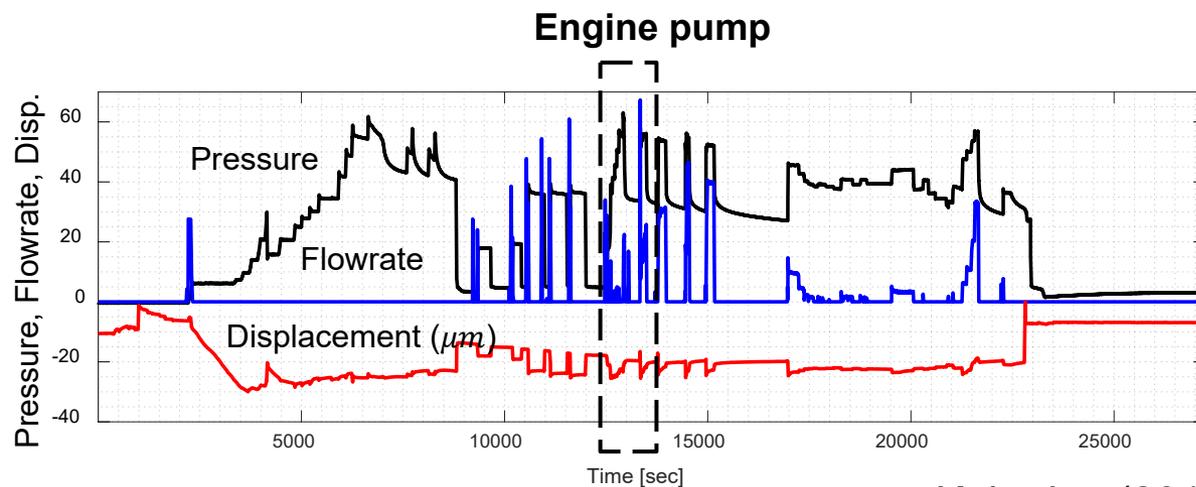
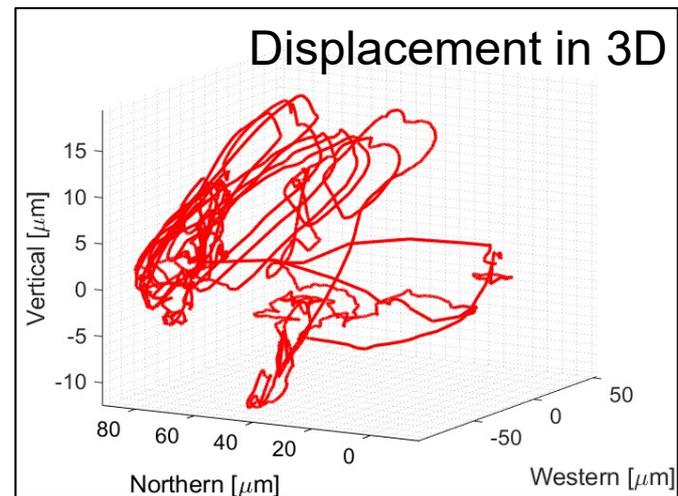
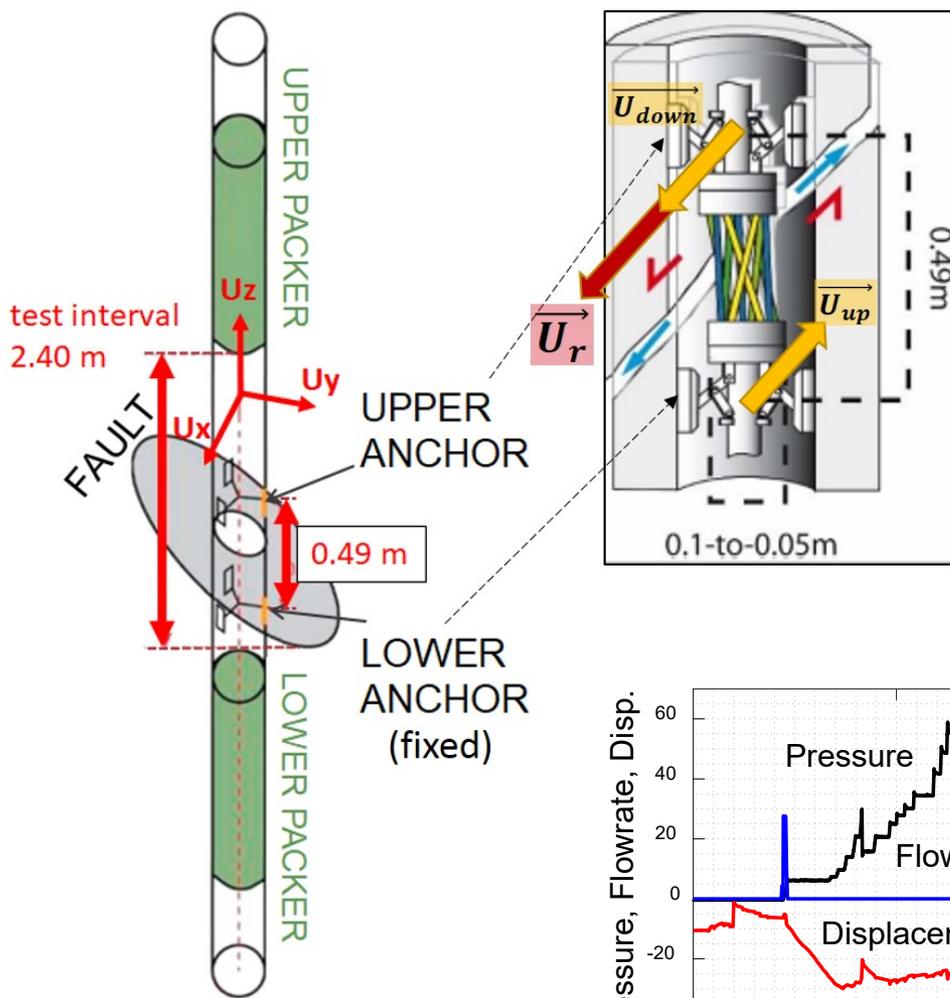
WHAT SHALL I MEASURE IN MY BOREHOLES ?

... many things, but one of the key parameter is the in-situ stress state !



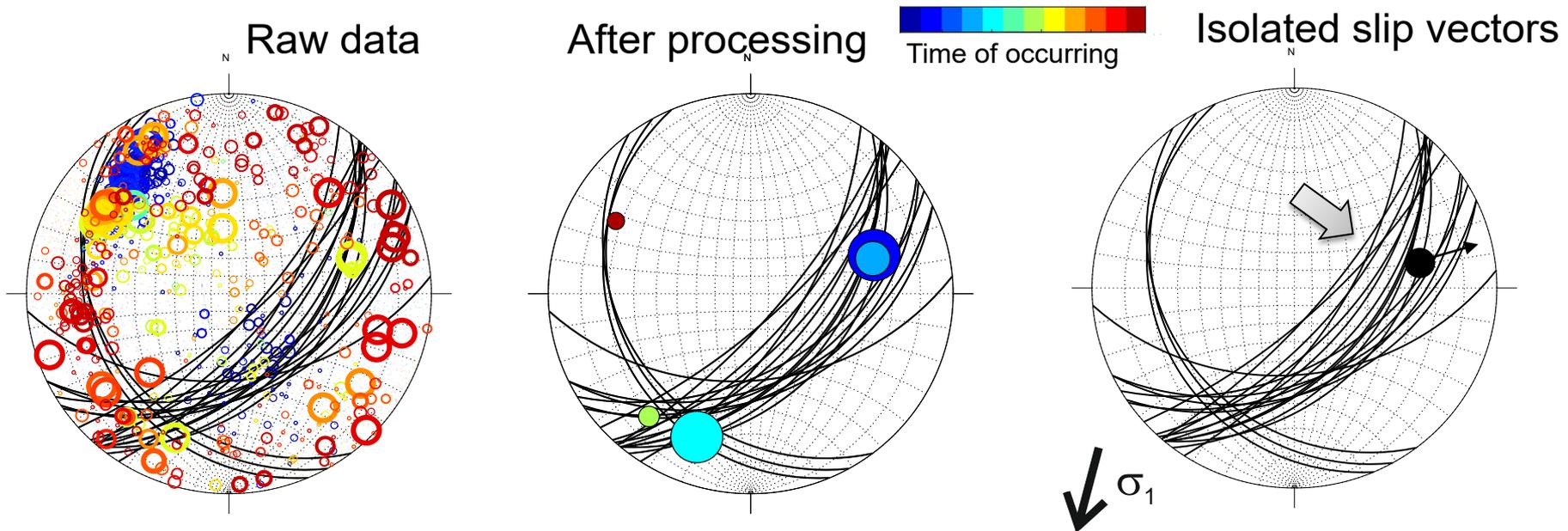
- 6 measurements of **normal** stress to estimate complete stress tensor





Guglielmi et al (2015). *ISRM Suggested Methods* p. 179–186)

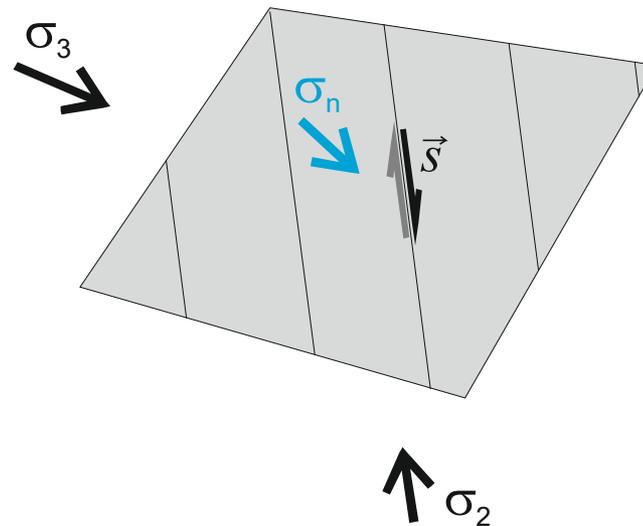
Kakurina (2019)



Data extracted:

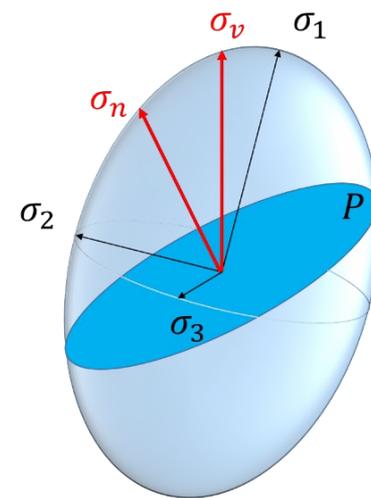
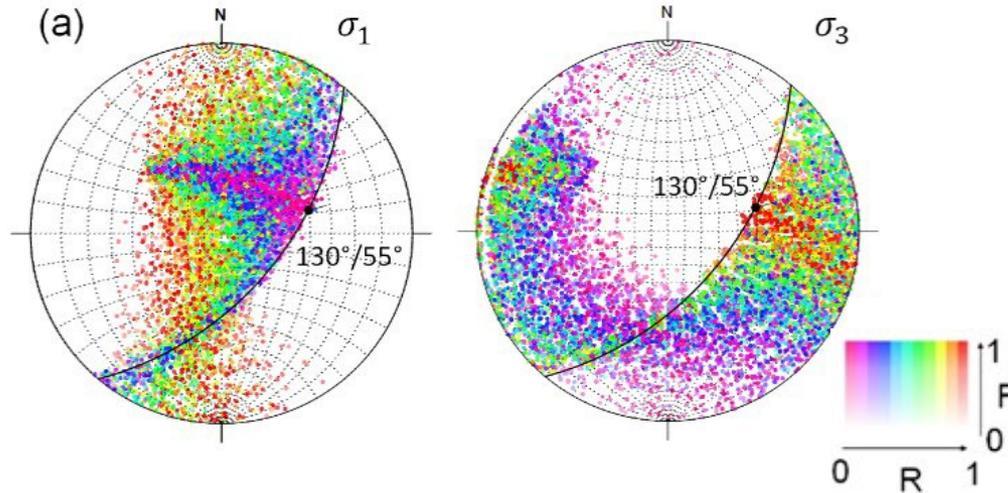
- Slip vector
- Potential slip planes (fractures)
- Fracture normal stress
- (Vertical stress component)

→ Find stress tensor honouring all these observation



Kakurina (2019)

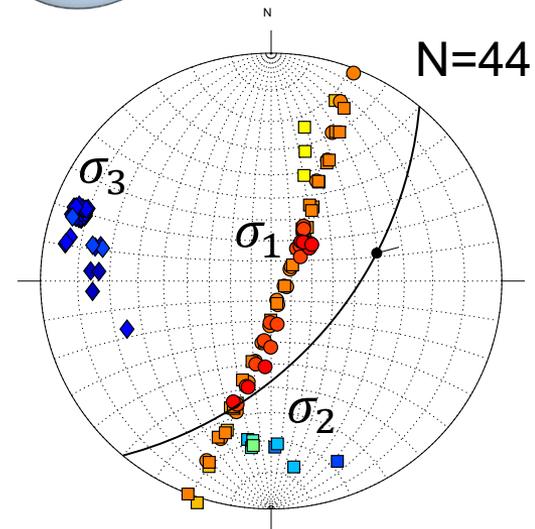
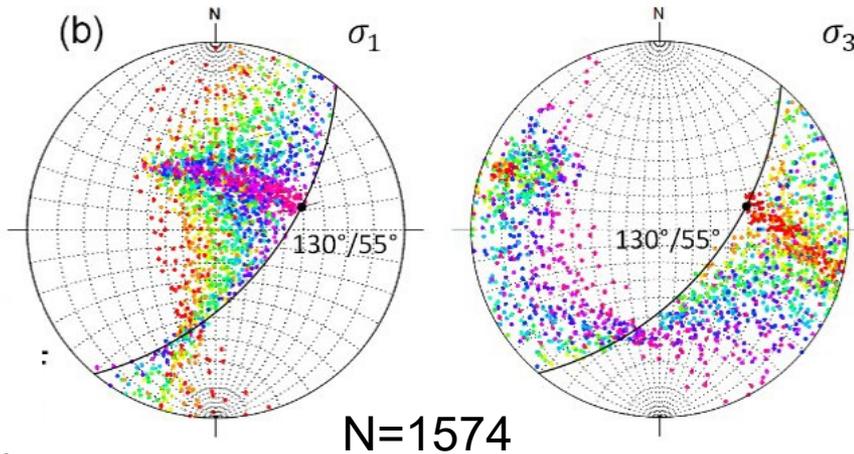
GRID SEARCH ON STRESS ORIENTATION AND RATIO TO MATCH SLIP ORIENTATION



σ_n : stress normal to the fracture estimated from pressure record during injection

σ_v : estimated from overburden

Misfit angle between measured and predicted slip $< 5^\circ$



Full stress tensor estimate from a single injection test

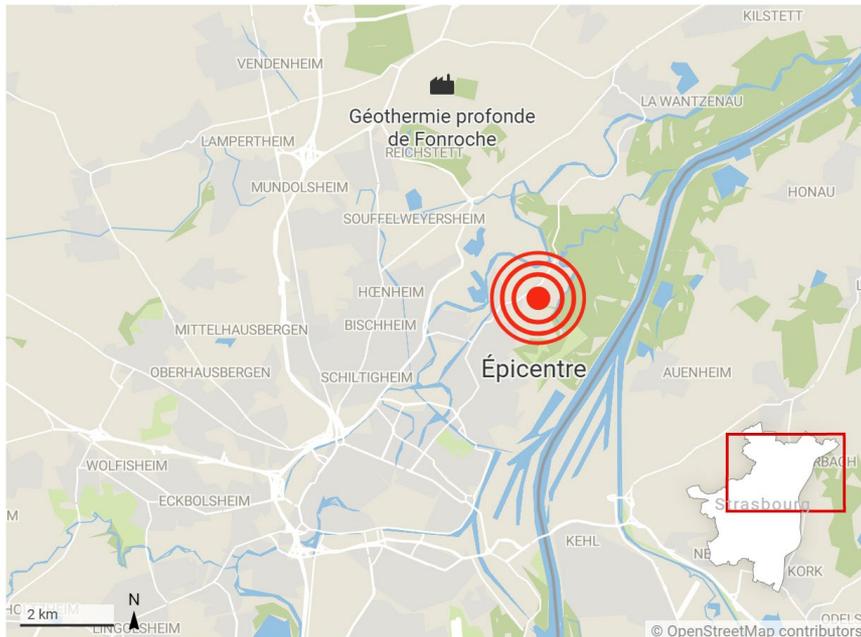


Opportunity for stress profiling

WHAT VOLUME OF ROCK WILL I INFLUENCE WHEN I DEVELOP MY RESERVOIR ?

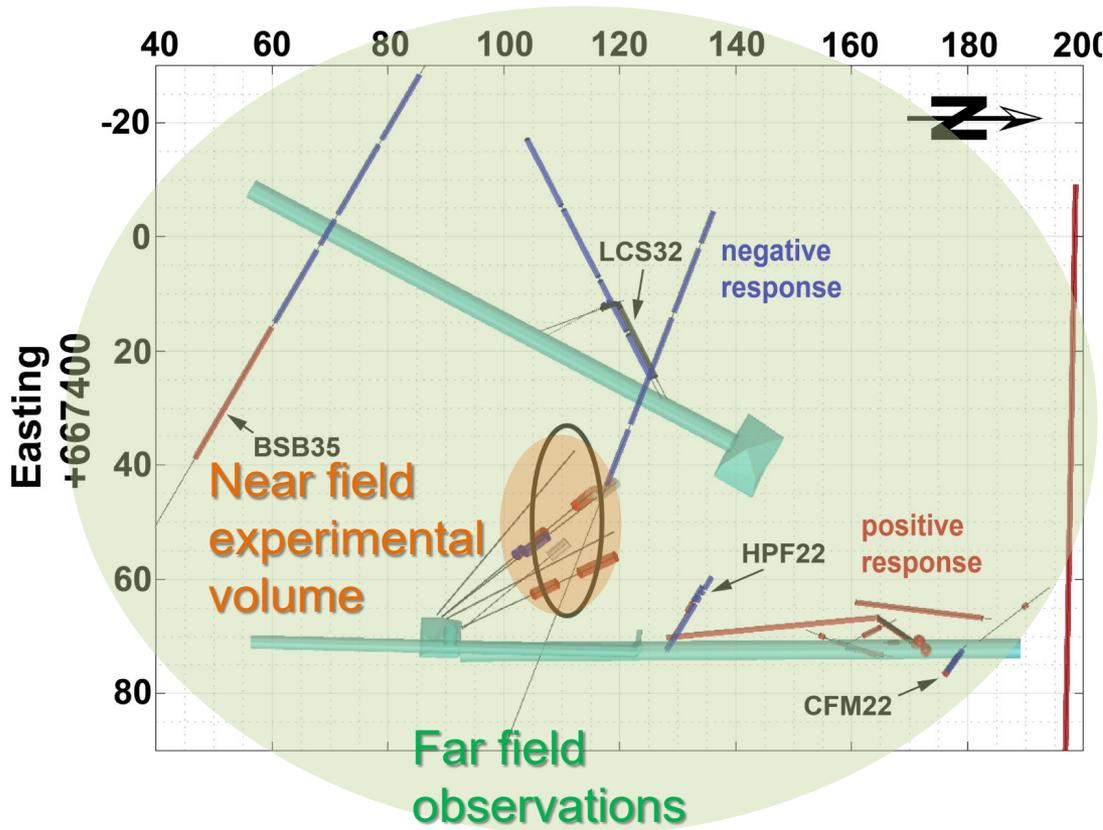
Un séisme secoue Strasbourg, Fonroche dément en être à l'origine

Une secousse d'une magnitude de 3,3 a été ressentie à Strasbourg, mardi 12 novembre à 14h38. Son éppicentre se situe au nord de Strasbourg. Peu de dégâts signalés. Évoqué comme cause possible, le site de géothermie de Fonroche à Vendenheim dément.

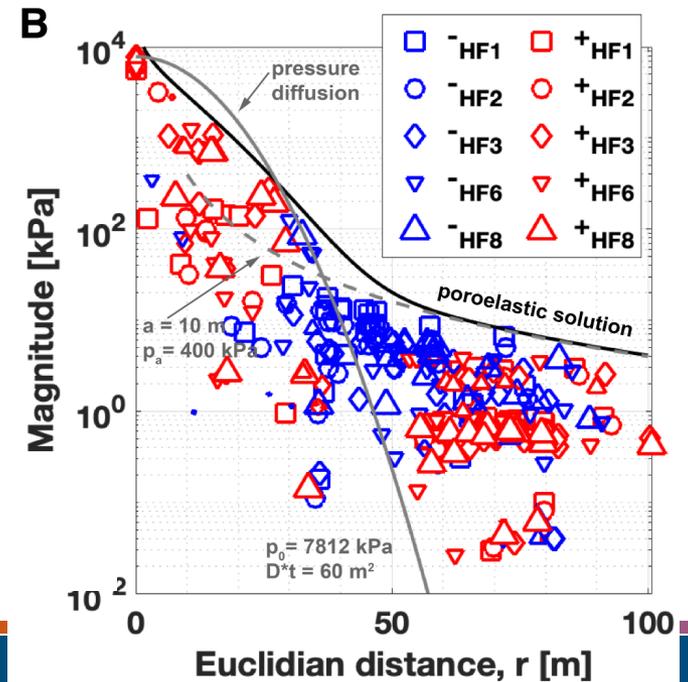
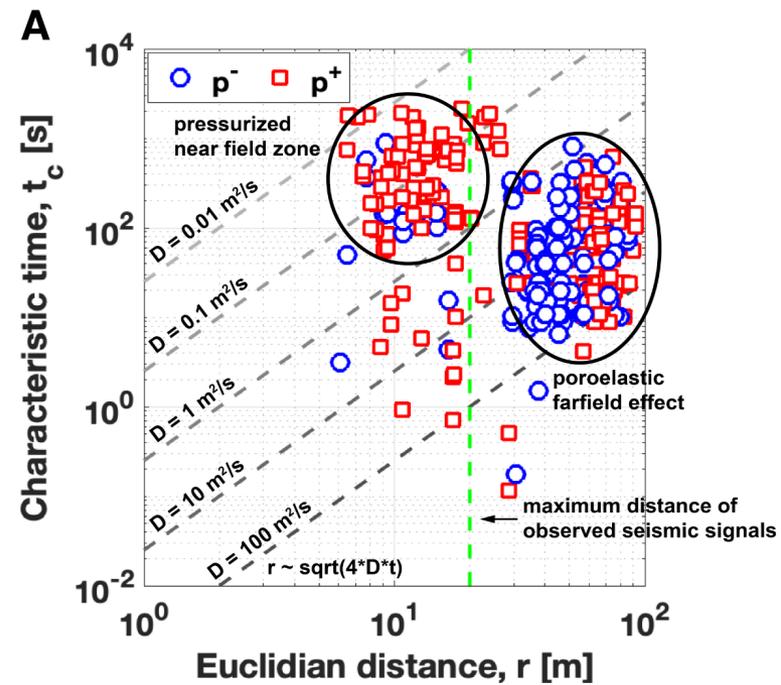


- Unity of time
- Unity of space
- Unity of action

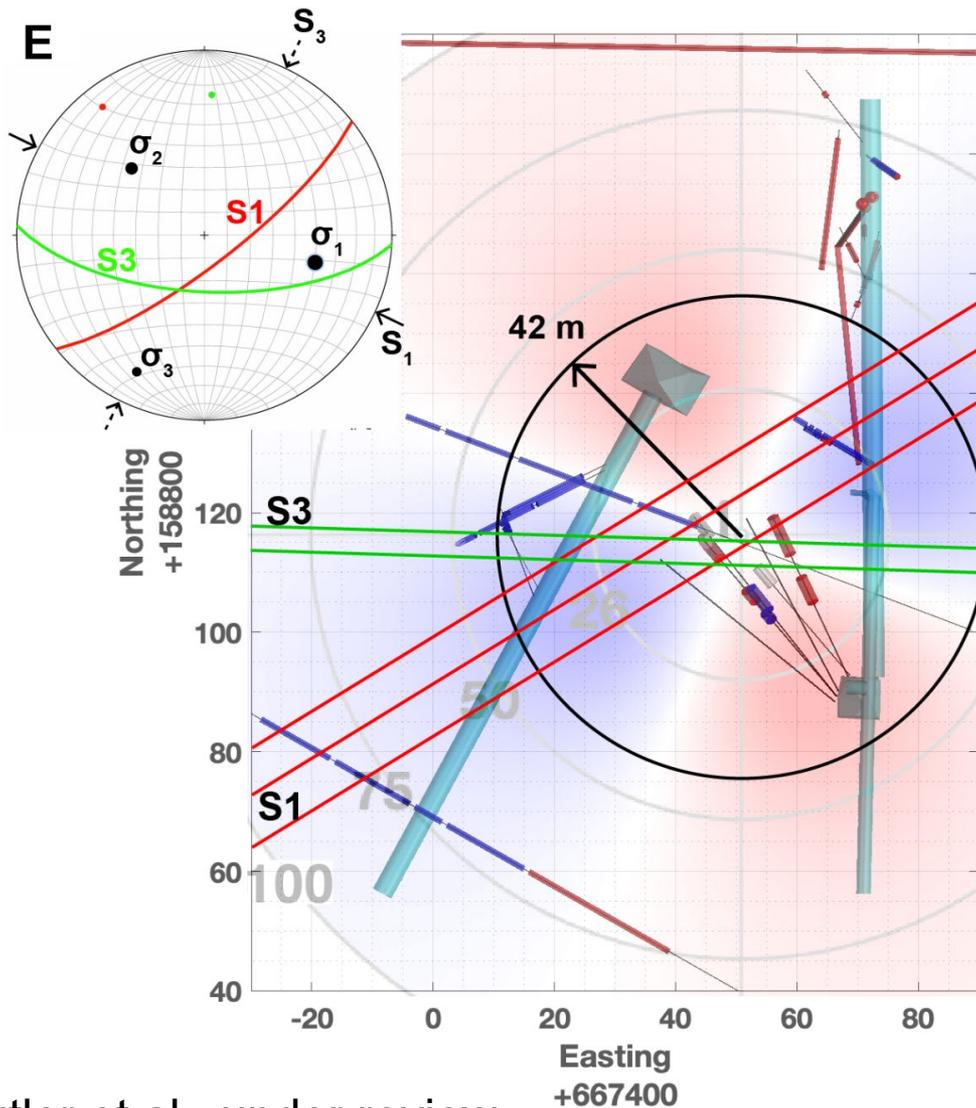
4 FAR FIELD EFFECTS



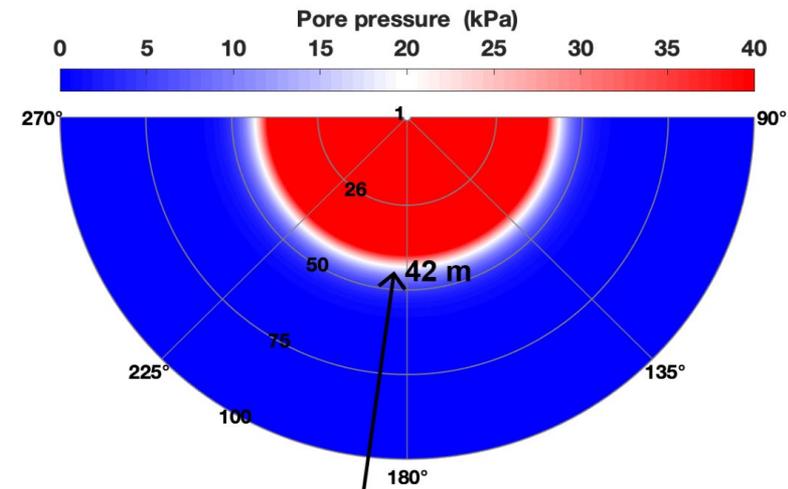
Dutler et al., under review



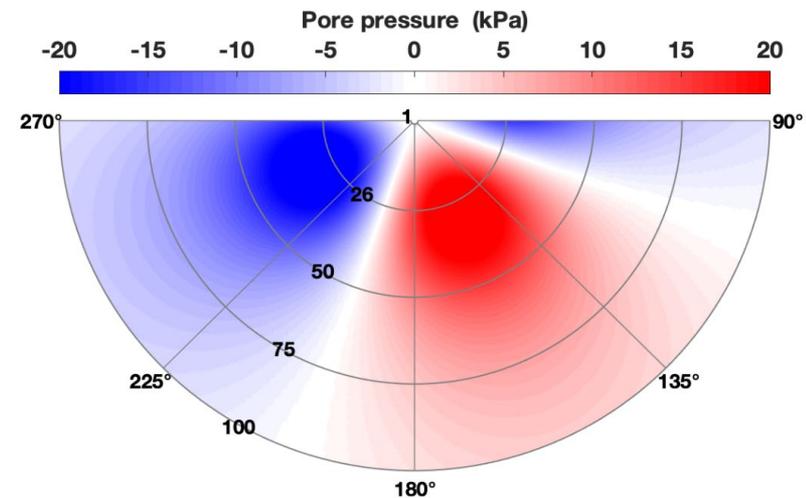
DOMINANT RESERVOIR DEFORMATION MECHANISMS REFLECTED IN THE FAR FIELD RESPONSES



A diffusion component



B deviatoric component



Dutler et al., under review

THANKS FOR YOUR ATTENTION

Team-work, the key for advancing geothermal in Switzerland

Let's keep working together !



Hydraulic testing at the Concise test site



DUG-Lab team at the Grimsel test site