

Future of hydrothermal applications and heat for the districts

Dr. Michel Meyer



Source OCEN - DALE

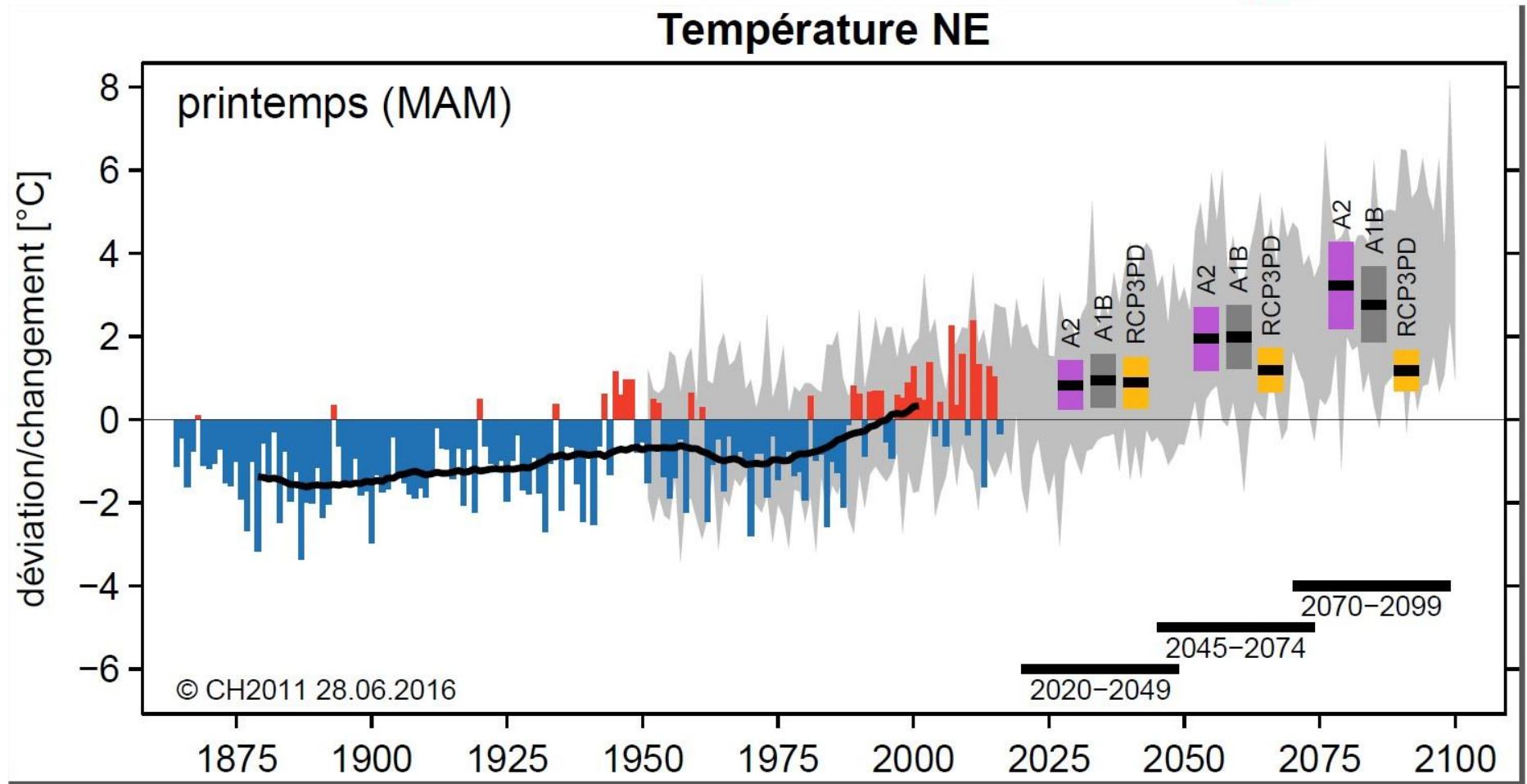
Carbonate
Sedimentology
&
Diagenesis

**GeoEnergy
Group**

Crustal
Deformation
& Fluid
Flow

Reservoir
Geology & Basin
Analysis

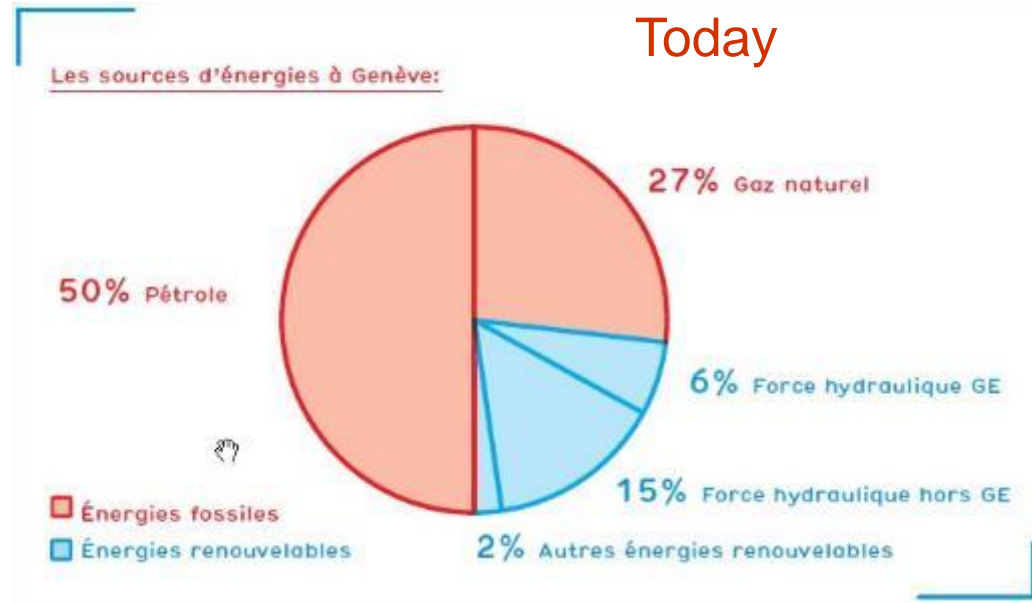
Climatical issues



<http://www.meteosuisse.admin.ch/home/climat/le-climat-de-demain/scenarios-climatiques.html>

Energetical issues

- Massive reliance on fossil fuels
- Energy supply comes from more than 90% from outside the canton



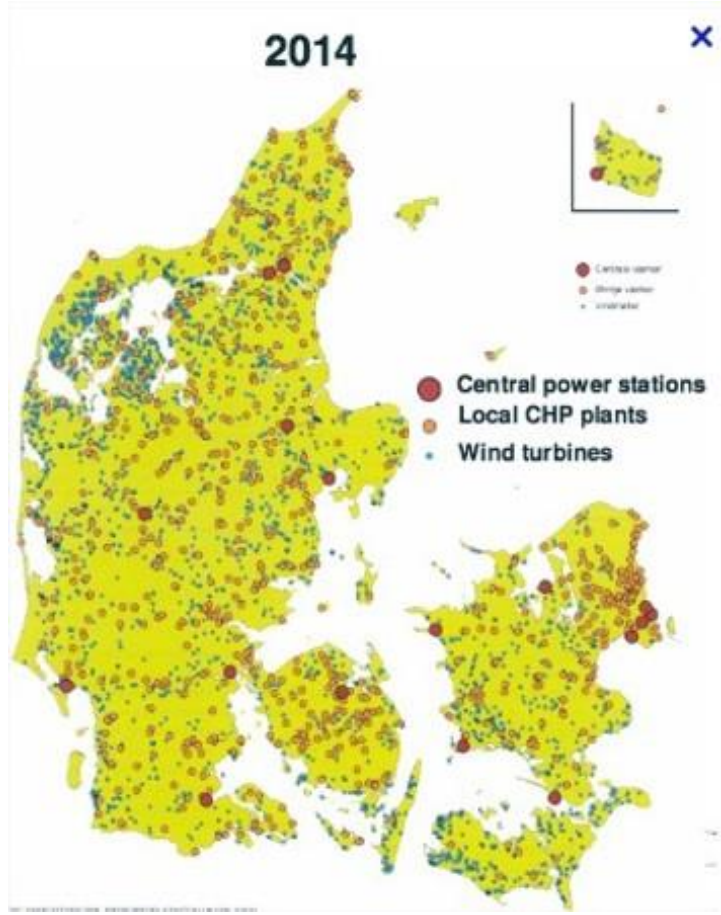
Future

Geneva energy strategy validated by the State Council in 2013:

- Development of **renewable energies**
- Geothermal energy is the most promising source of renewable energy for Geneva in particular for his high potential for **heat production**.

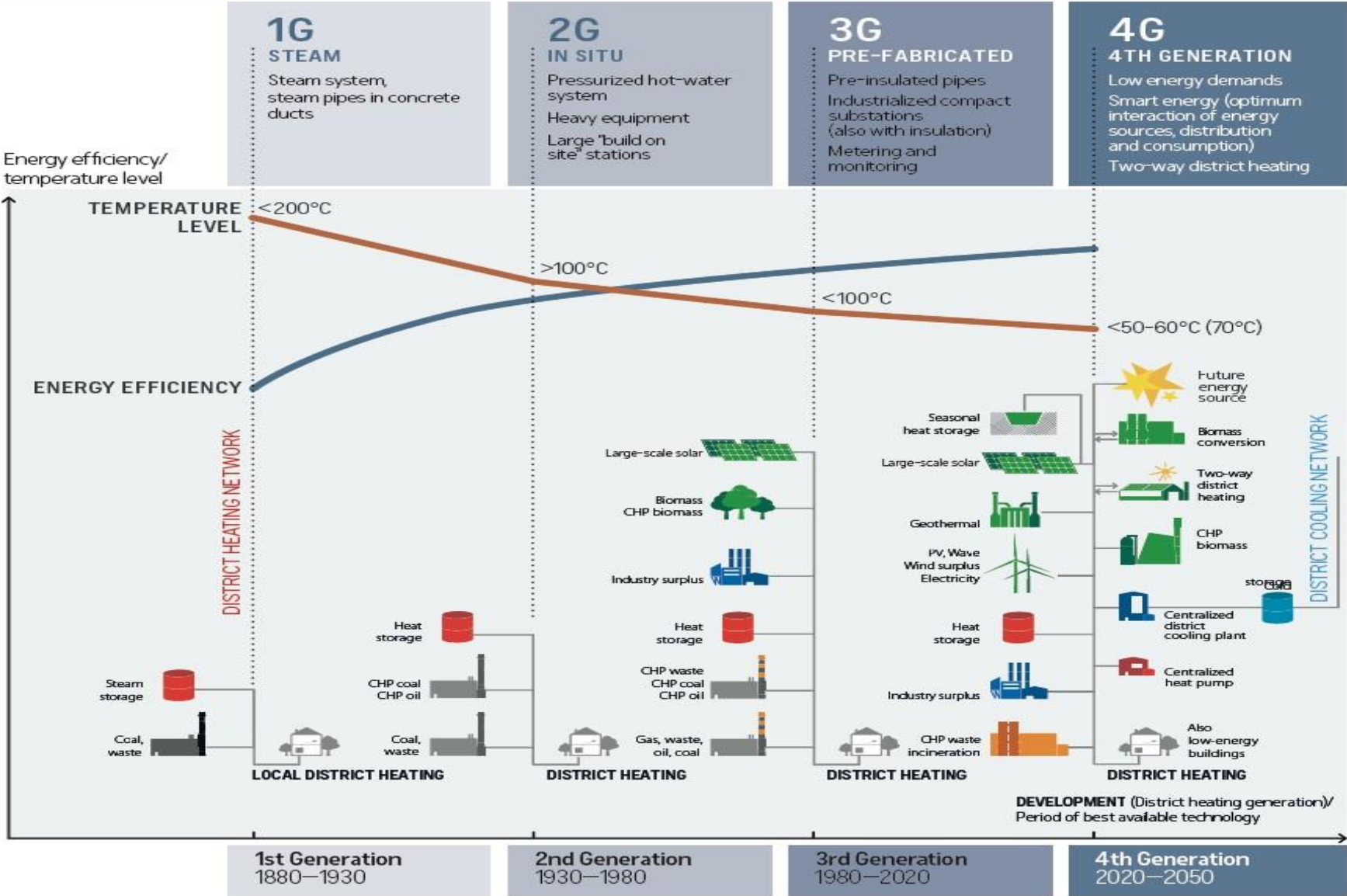
The world of heat production and distribution

Increasingly decentralized



Lauersen, 2014

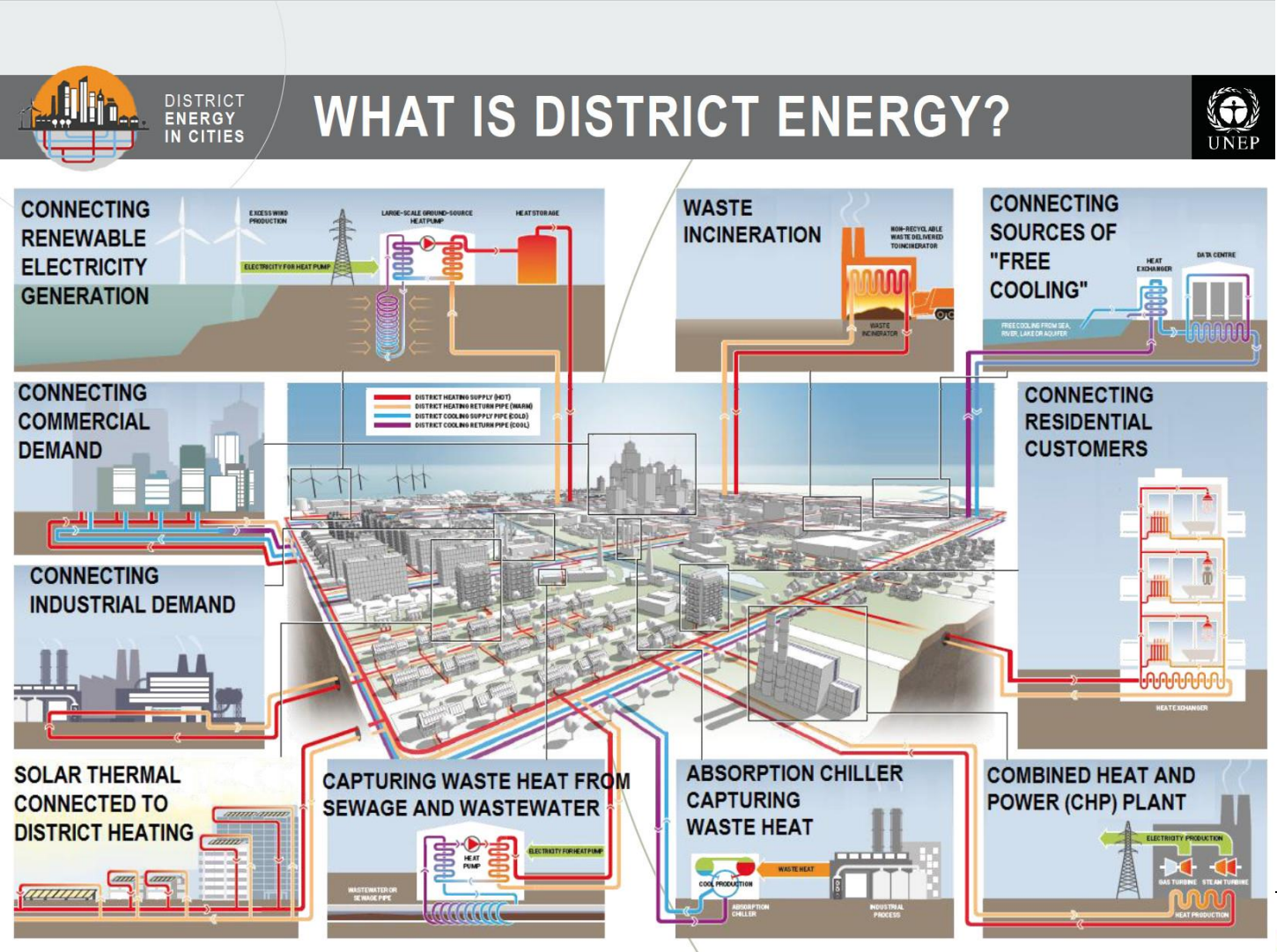
The world of heat production and distribution Increasingly decentralized And less hot



Source: Aalborg University and Danfoss District Energy, 2014

The complexity of modern energy systems

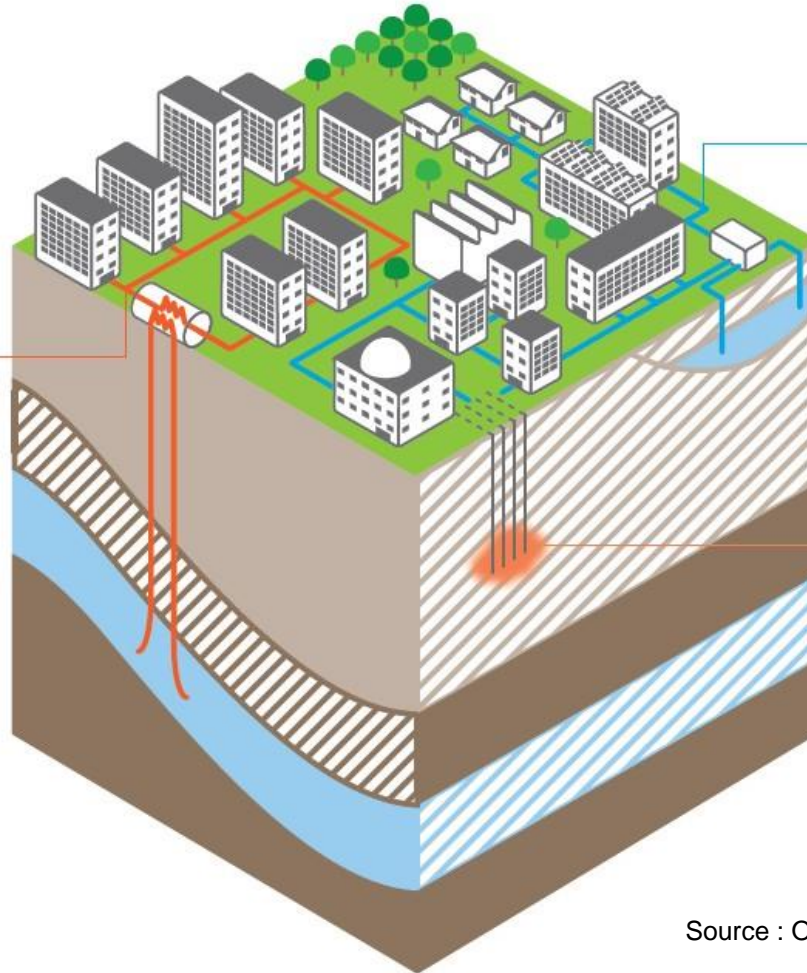
High level of heat and electricity coupling



Geothermal Energy in the future : coupling different ressources for heating, cooling and storage

Réseau moyenne et haute température

La géothermie de moyenne et grande profondeur fournit la majeure partie de la chaleur du réseau. Les bâtiments anciens ont besoin d'un niveau de température élevée. L'utilisation de PAC n'est pas obligatoire mais peut permettre de mieux valoriser la géothermie.



Réseau à basse température

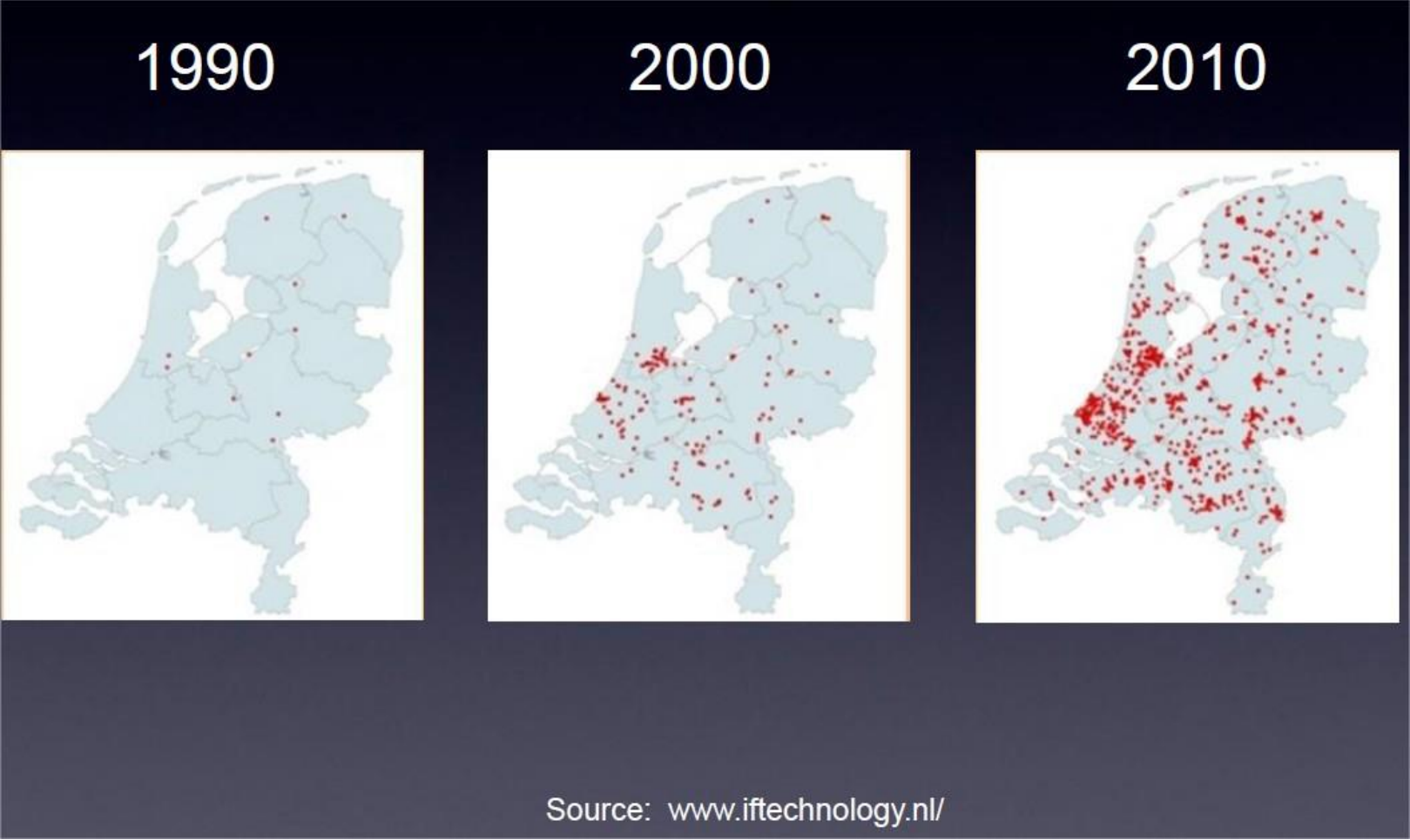
Les bâtiments à basse consommation ont besoin d'un niveau de température modéré. La géothermie fournit de la chaleur et permet d'en stocker (rejets thermiques industriels, solaire thermique, etc.). La géothermie fournit aussi du rafraîchissement. L'utilisation de PAC est nécessaire et permet d'optimiser le système.

Stockage géothermique

Le sous-sol à faible, moyenne et grande profondeur ainsi que les eaux souterraines peuvent servir de stockage géothermique. L'utilisation d'une énergie produite (chaud ou froid) est différée et rendue disponible au moment le plus propice.

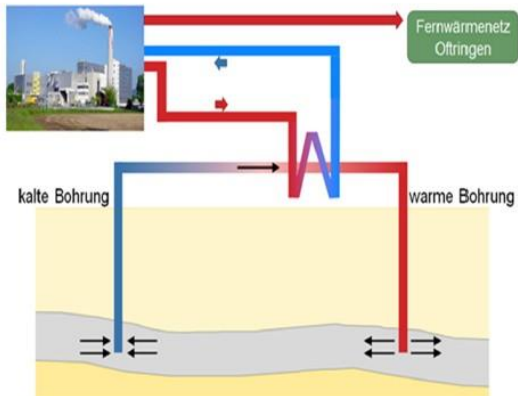
Source : OFEN

ATES growth in the Netherland



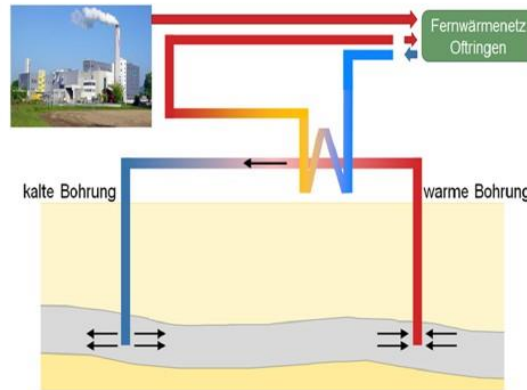
Source: www.iftechnology.nl/

Possibilities for high T°C storage at medium depth



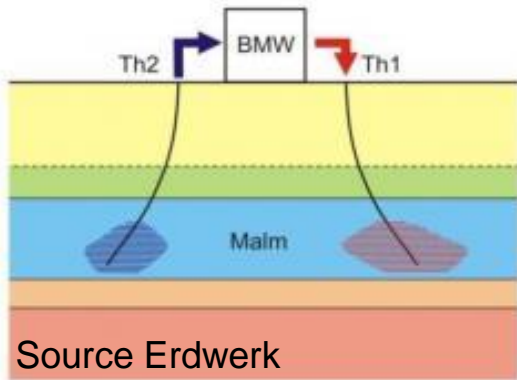
Source Erdwärme Ofringen
Sommerbetrieb

Sommer-Halbjaar: Beladung

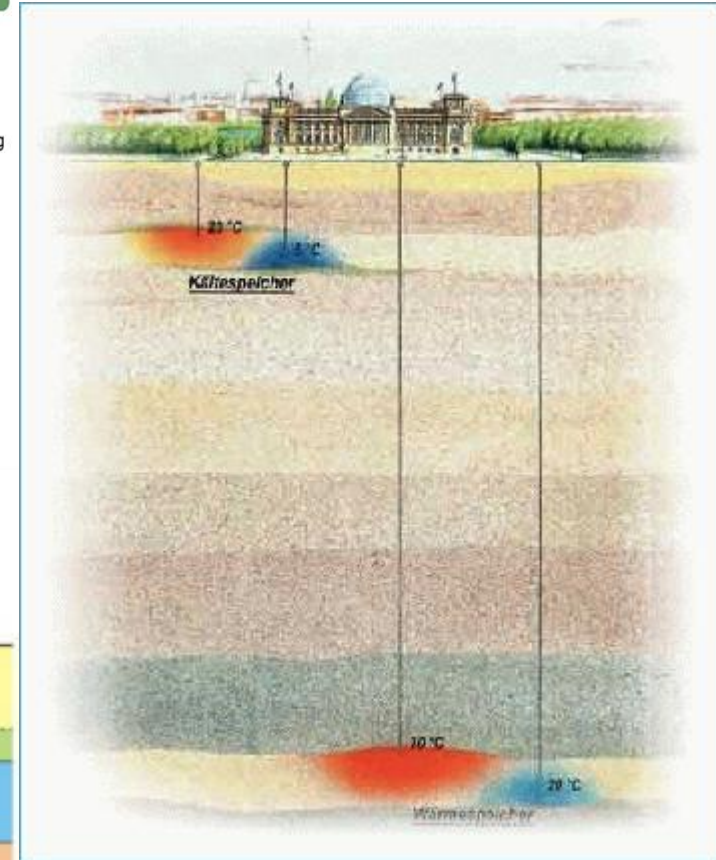
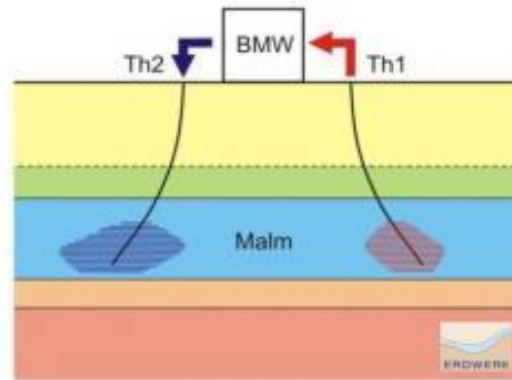


Winterbetrieb

Winter-Halbjaar: Entladung

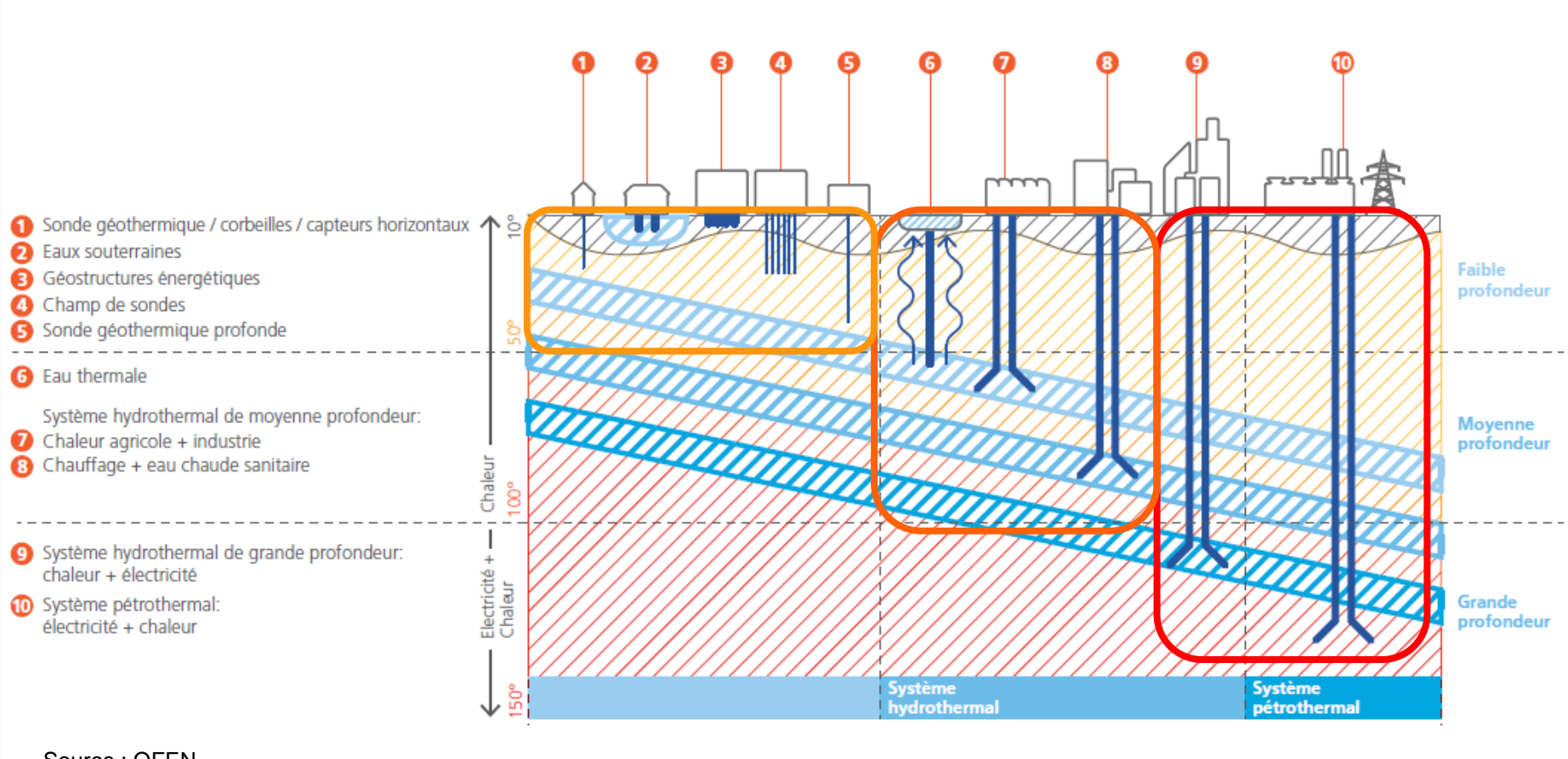


Source Erdwerk

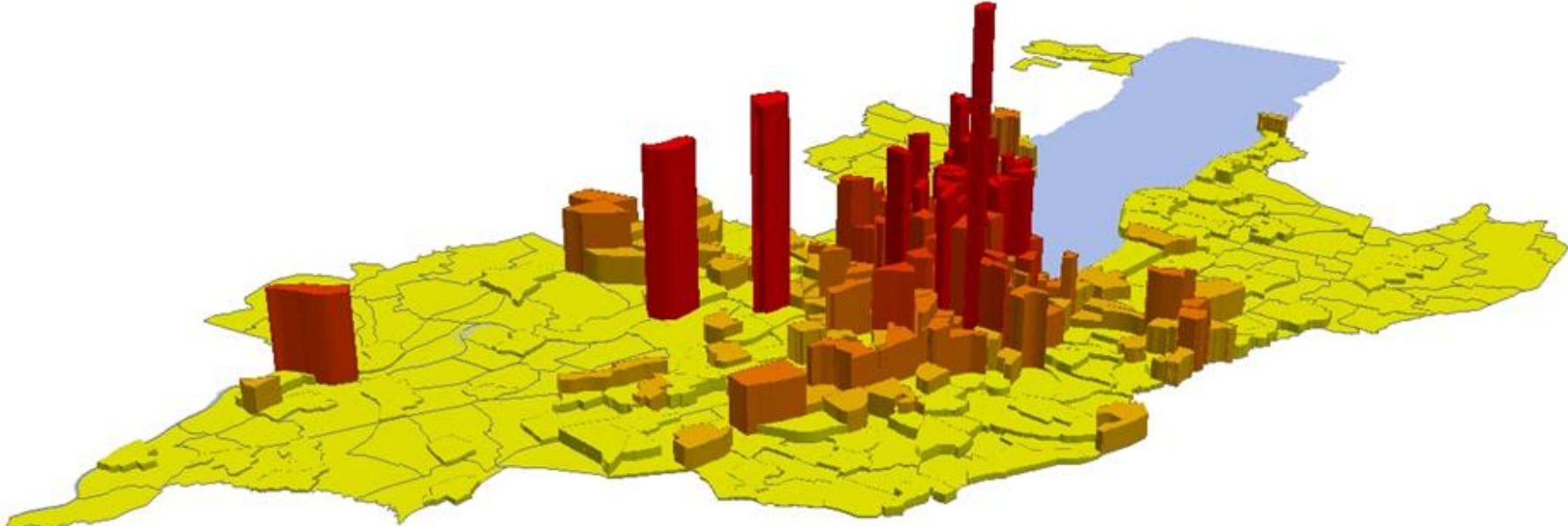


Many geothermal possibilities in Switzerland

Especially in hydrothermal systems

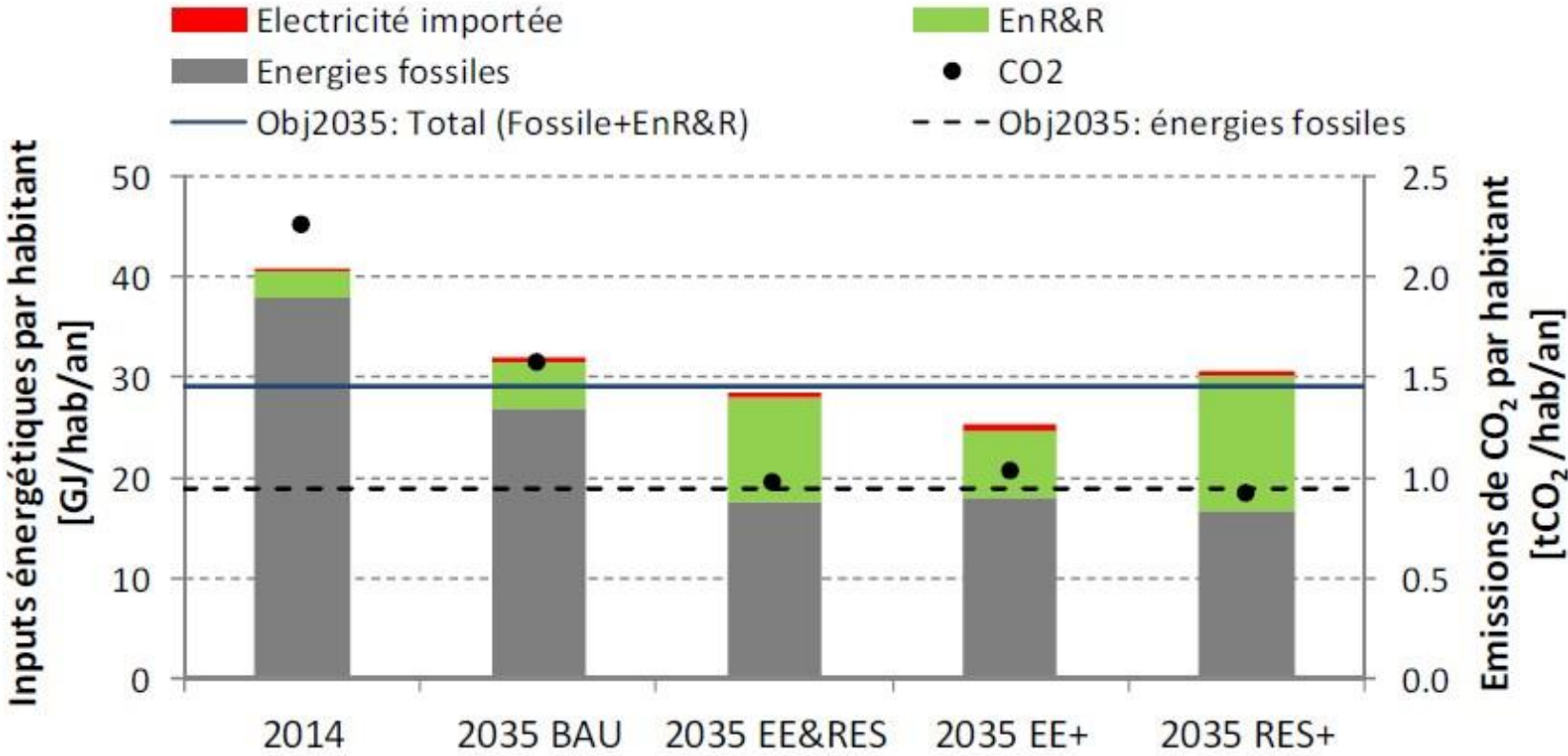


What could be done in Geneva



Source OCEN – DALE – Etat de Genève

Energy efficiency measures and development of renewables – different scenarios



Inputs énergétiques et émissions de CO₂, par habitant, du système d’approvisionnement en chaleur à Genève. Comparaison entre scénarios et objectifs. (population: 482’545 en 2014 et 557’000 en 2035)

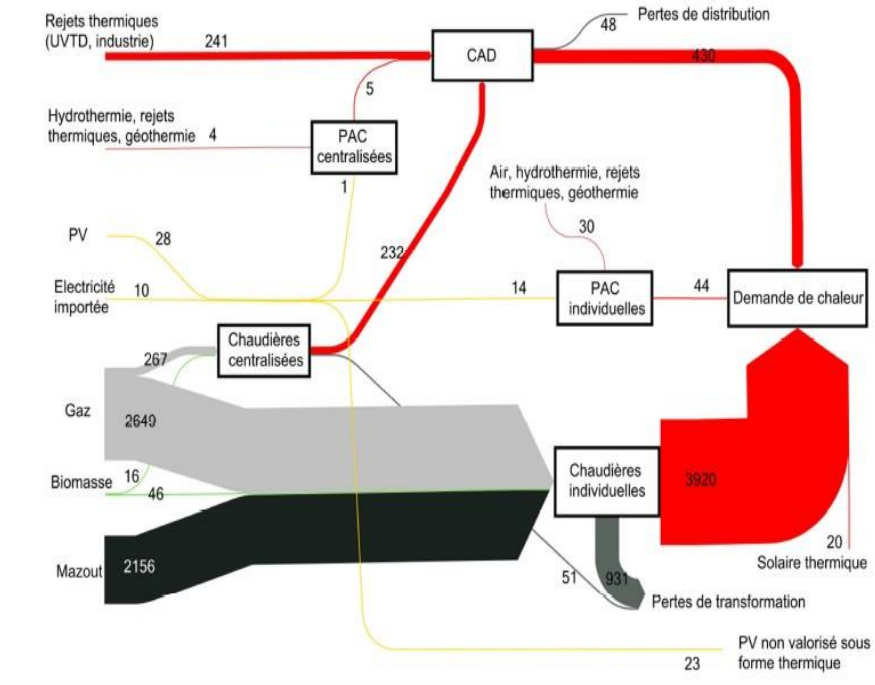
Source Quiquerez L. et al (2016)



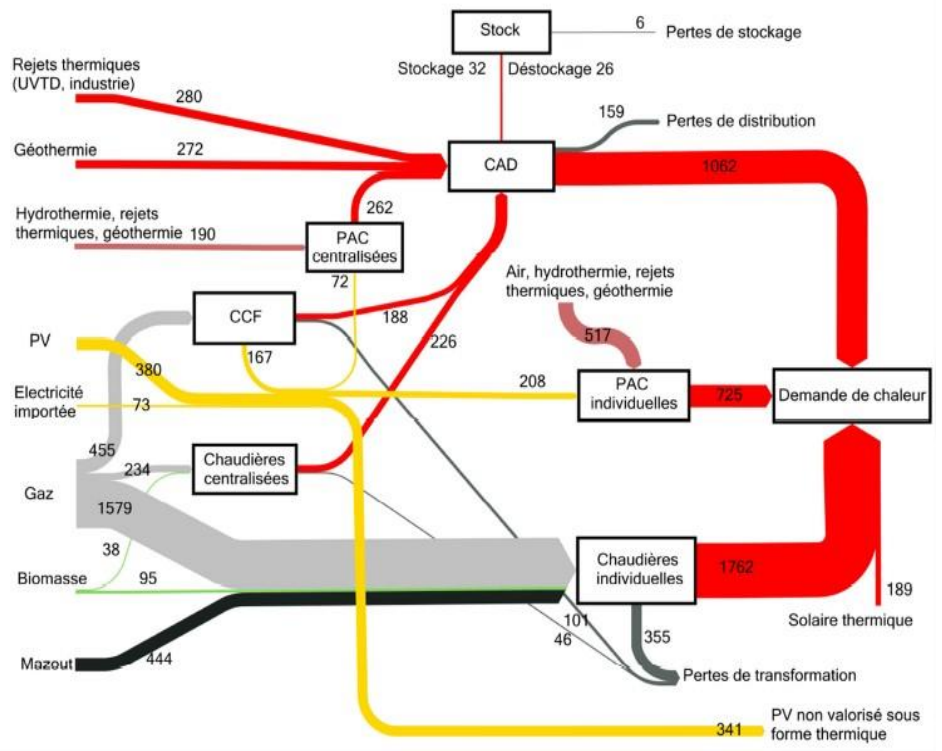
Evolution of energy sources between 2014 and 2035 – district heating three times larger



2014



Scénario normatif 2035 : variante EE&RES

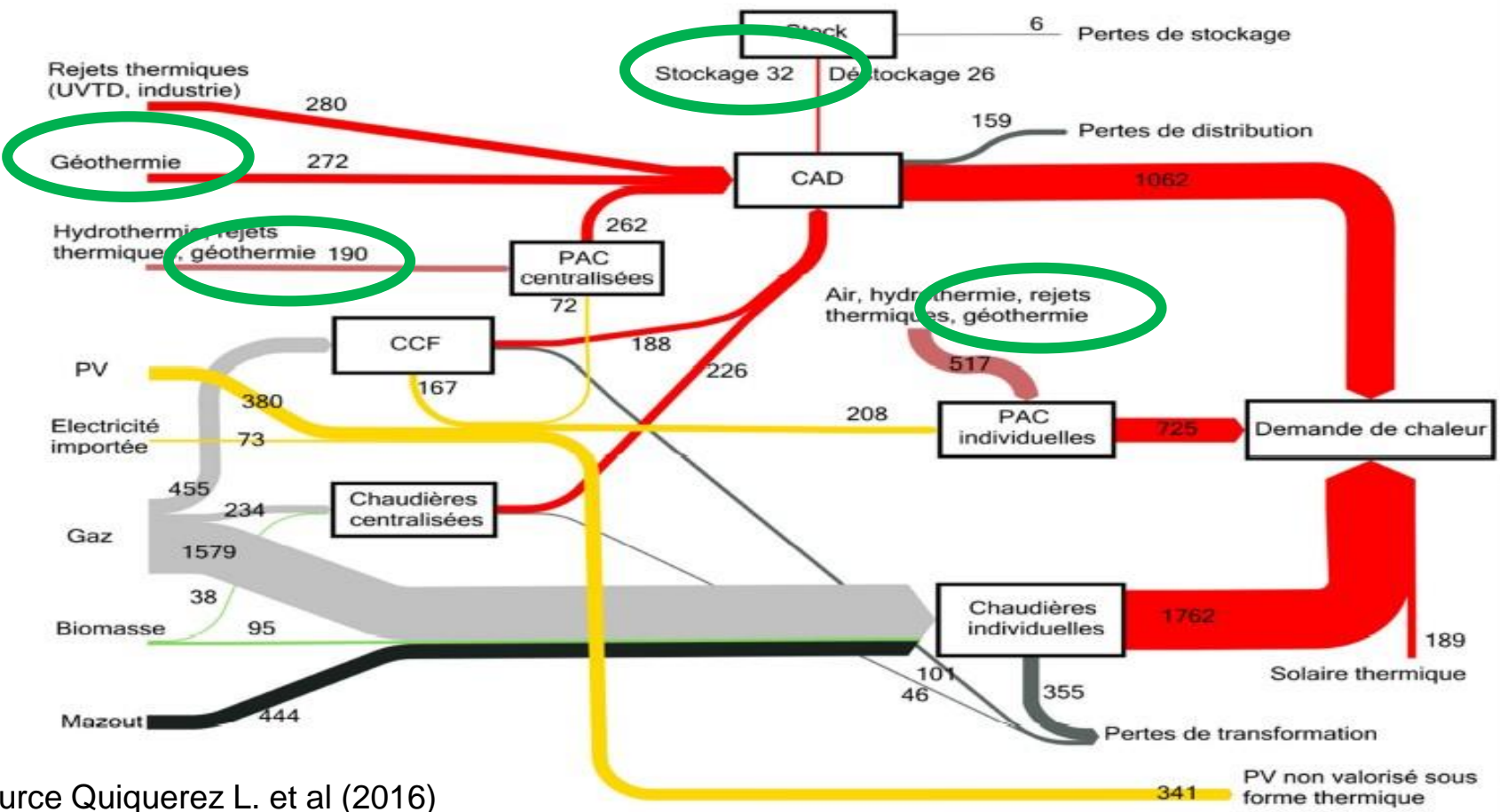


Source Quiquerez L. et al (2016)



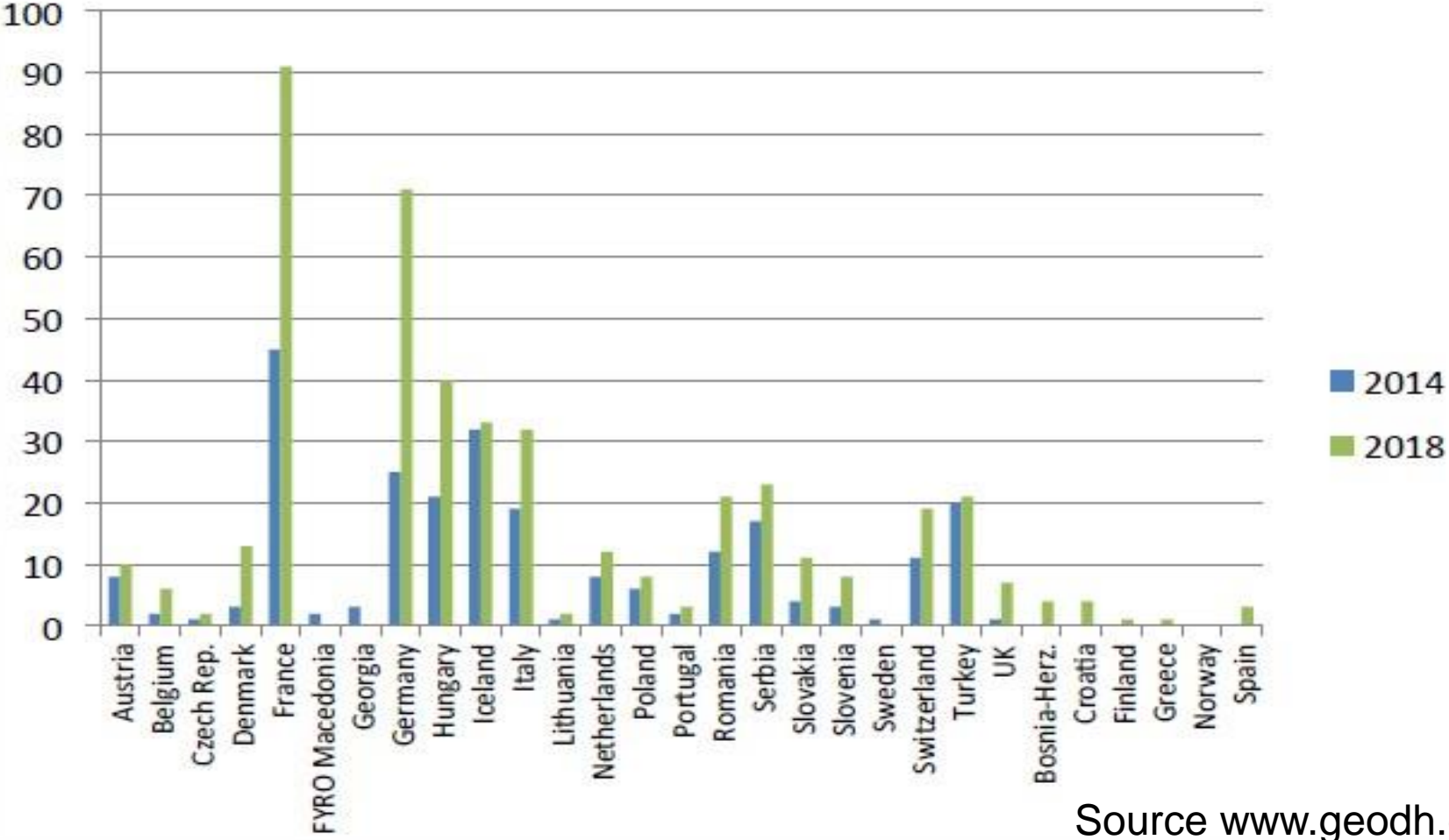
Many functions for geothermal energy

Scénario normatif 2035 : variante EE&RES



Source Quiquerez L. et al (2016)

The transition is already running

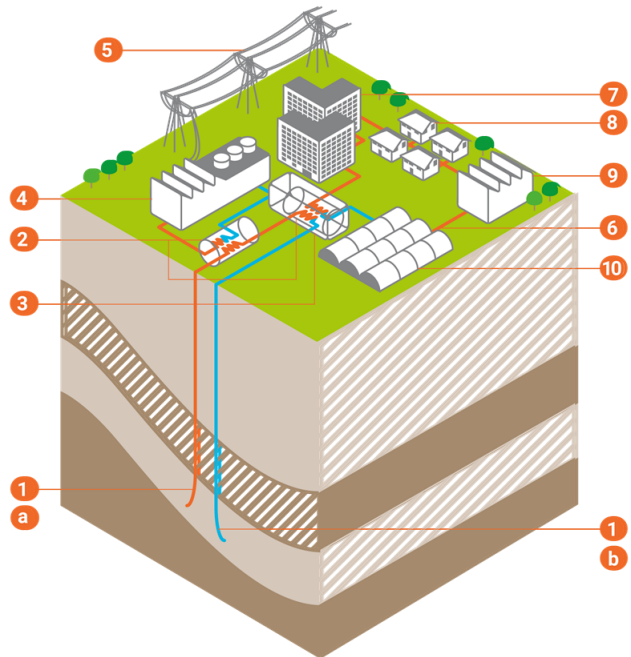


Source www.geodh.eu

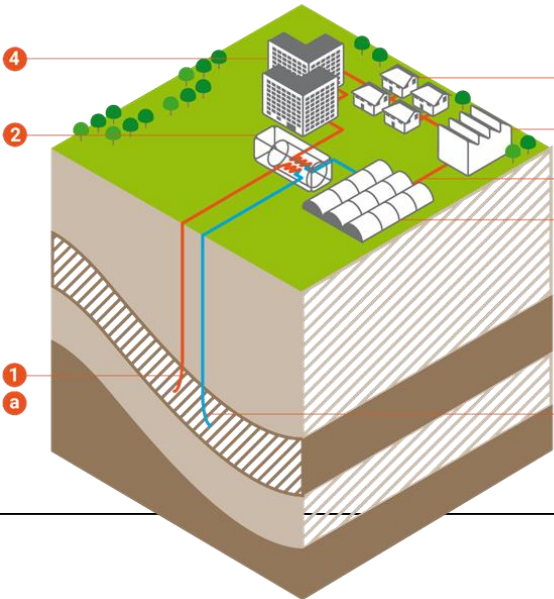


Future of hydrothermal applications and heat for the districts : use anything that is possible

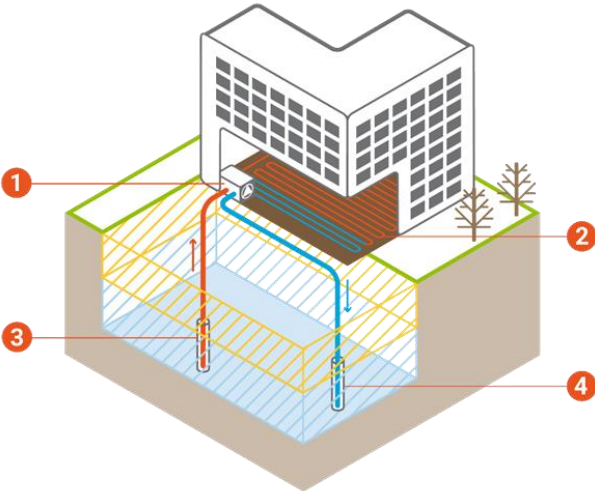
Type Münich



Type Paris



Type Geneva !



Thank you for your attention

Save the date !

22-23 November 2016

**Yverdon – Swiss Geothermal days
(Journée romande + Fachtagung)**