

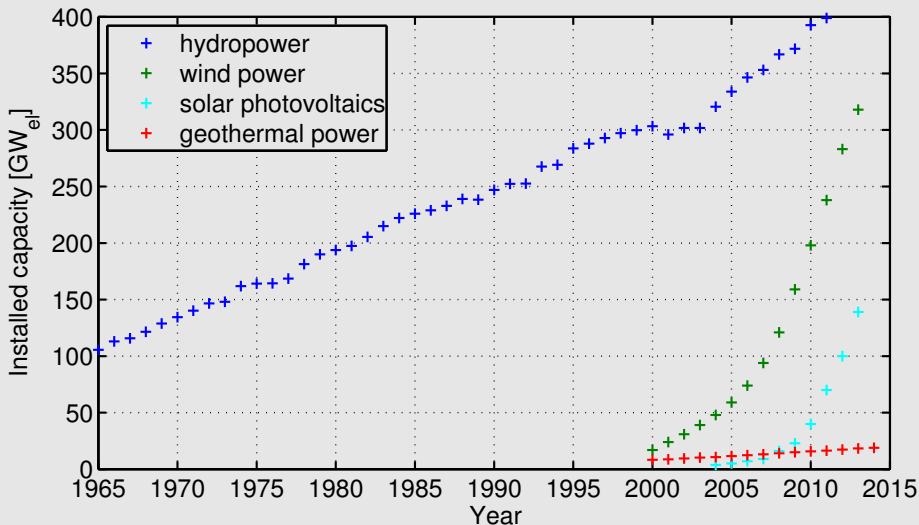
Geothermics and Geothermal Energy Introduction

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Worldwide Installed Capacities of Electrical Energy Production



Forms of Energy

All other forms of energy (electrical, mechanical, chemical, ...) can be completely converted to thermal energy, but not vice versa.



Thermal energy is the least valuable form of energy.

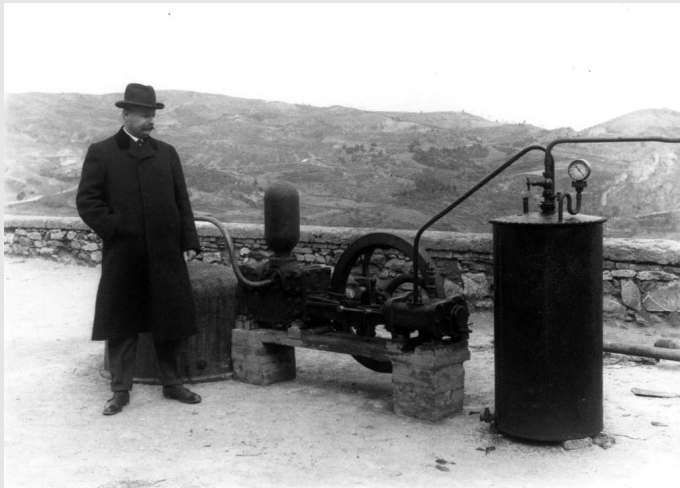
Main Problem of Geothermal Energy

Enormous amount of energy in total, but most of Earth is not warm enough in the accessible depth range.



Production of electricity requires advanced technologies (Organic Rankine Cycle or Kalina Cycle) at large parts of Earth.

Larderello 1904 – First Geothermal Production of Electricity



Source: Unione Geotermica Italiana

The First Boreholes for Geothermal Heating

1926 Kalmath Falls, Oregon, USA

1928 Reykjavik, Iceland

The Biggest Geothermal Power Plant

1960 “The Geysers”, California, USA: 750 MW_{el} (today)

Geothermal Energy Without Thermal Water (“Hot Dry Rock”)

1978 Los Alamos, New Mexico, USA: 180°C, 4 MW_{th}

2008 Soultz-sous-Forêts, France: 5000 m, 175°C (rock 200°C), 13 MW_{th},
1.5 MW_{el}

Classification According to Depth

Shallow: depth < 400 m

- Not very expensive.
- Temperature is neither sufficient for producing electricity nor for direct heating; heating requires heat pumps.

Deep: depth > 400 m

Classification According to the Type of Heat Exchange

Closed systems: closed fluid cycle in a heat exchanger

- Quite safe if some basic rules are obeyed.
- Achieved temperature is significantly lower than the reservoir temperature.
- Down to depths of about 3000 m.

Open systems: exchange of water with the reservoir

Classification of Deep Open Geothermal Systems

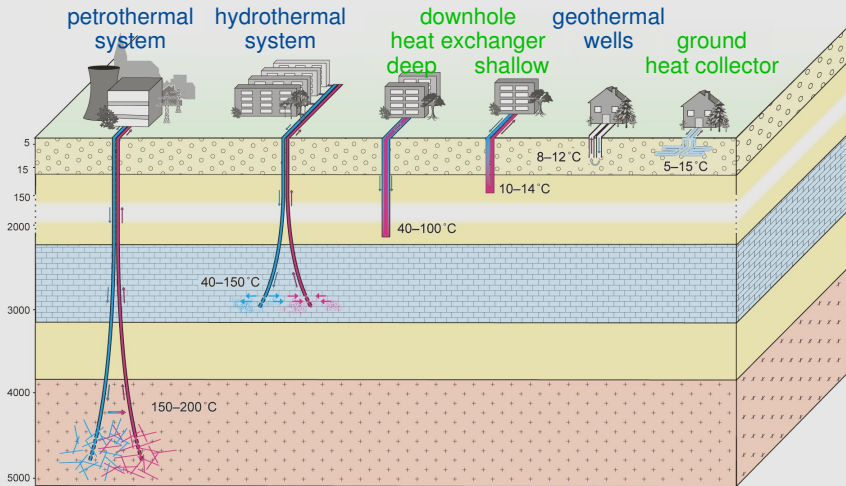
Hydrothermal systems: Use natural hydrothermal water; rare on Earth, but almost all geothermal power plants actually working are of this type.

Petrothermal systems: Extract energy from rock without a high water content; formerly called “Hot Dry Rock”; abundant on Earth, but still a great challenge.

High-enthalpy resources: $T > 200^{\circ}\text{C}$; production of electricity with steam possible; confined to specific geological conditions (plate boundaries, volcanic areas) and very rare on Earth.

Low-enthalpy resources: $T < 200^{\circ}\text{C}$; production of electricity economically reasonable only with advanced techniques (Organic Rankine Cycle or Kalina Cycle).

Examples of Geothermal Systems



Source: Ingolstädter Kommunalbetriebe (modified)

Radiation

- Does not require a medium.
- Only significant at very high temperatures.

Conduction

- Driven by spatial differences in temperature.
- Takes place in solids, fluids and gases.

Advection

- Heat is carried by a moving (flowing) medium.
- Called **convection** if flow of material arises from buoyancy due to thermal expansion.

Predominant Mechanisms of Heat Transport

Type	Rock	Rock → Device	Device
hydrothermal	advection (natural)	advection	advection
petrothermal	advection (artificial)	advection	advection
closed	conduction + advection	conduction	advection

Fields of Application

Hydrothermal systems: electricity and / or heating

Petrothermal systems: electricity

Closed systems: heating

Main Problems

Hydrothermal systems: limited number of locations worldwide

Petrothermal systems: Driving water through the rock requires specific technologies (hydraulic fracturing) and consumes much energy.

Closed systems: Heat transport by conduction causes a temperature drop from the rock to the device.

Hydrothermal Potential and the First Power Plants in Germany

