

USING SUPERCRITICAL CO₂ FOR CLOSED-LOOP GEO THERMAL

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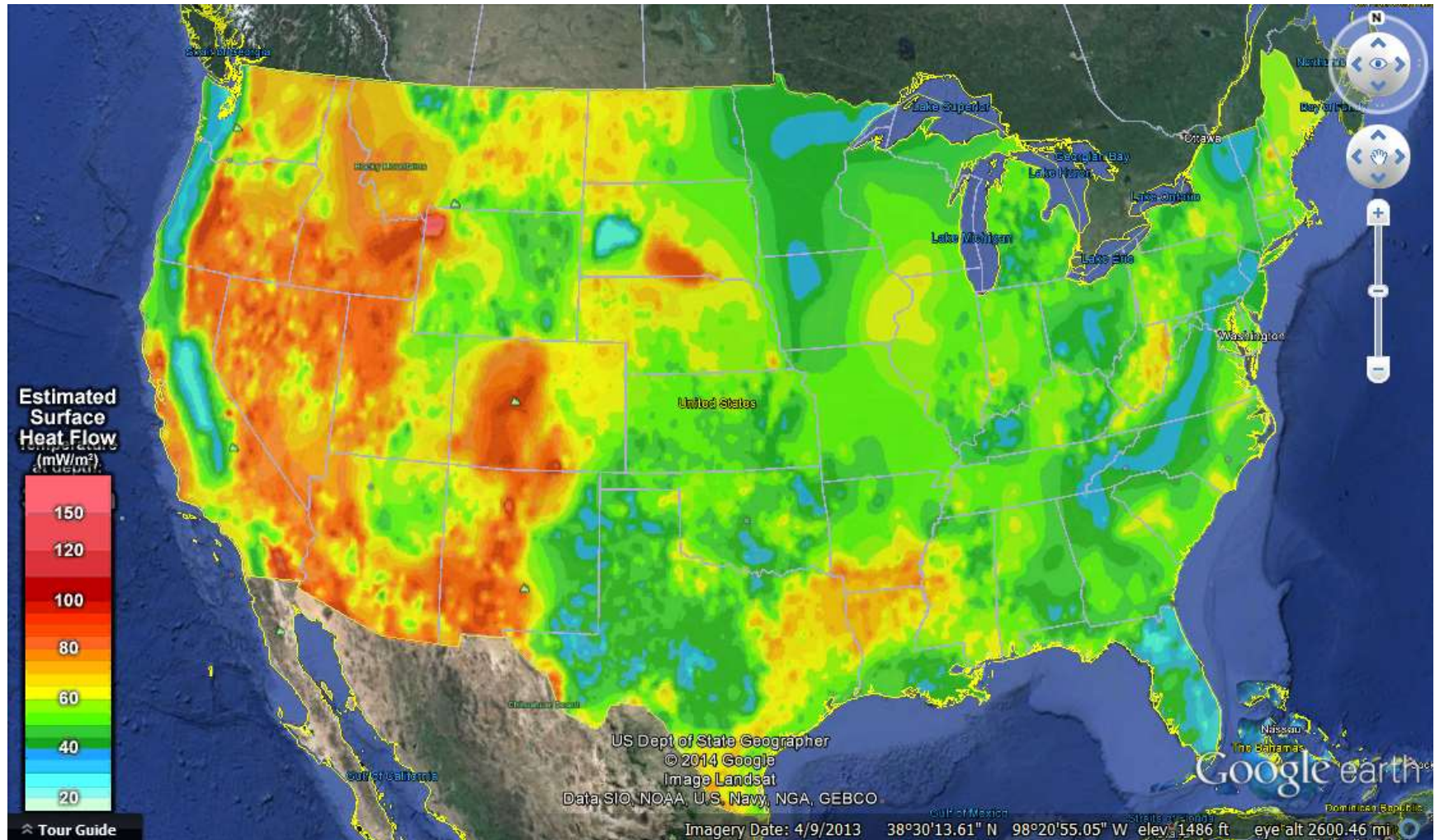


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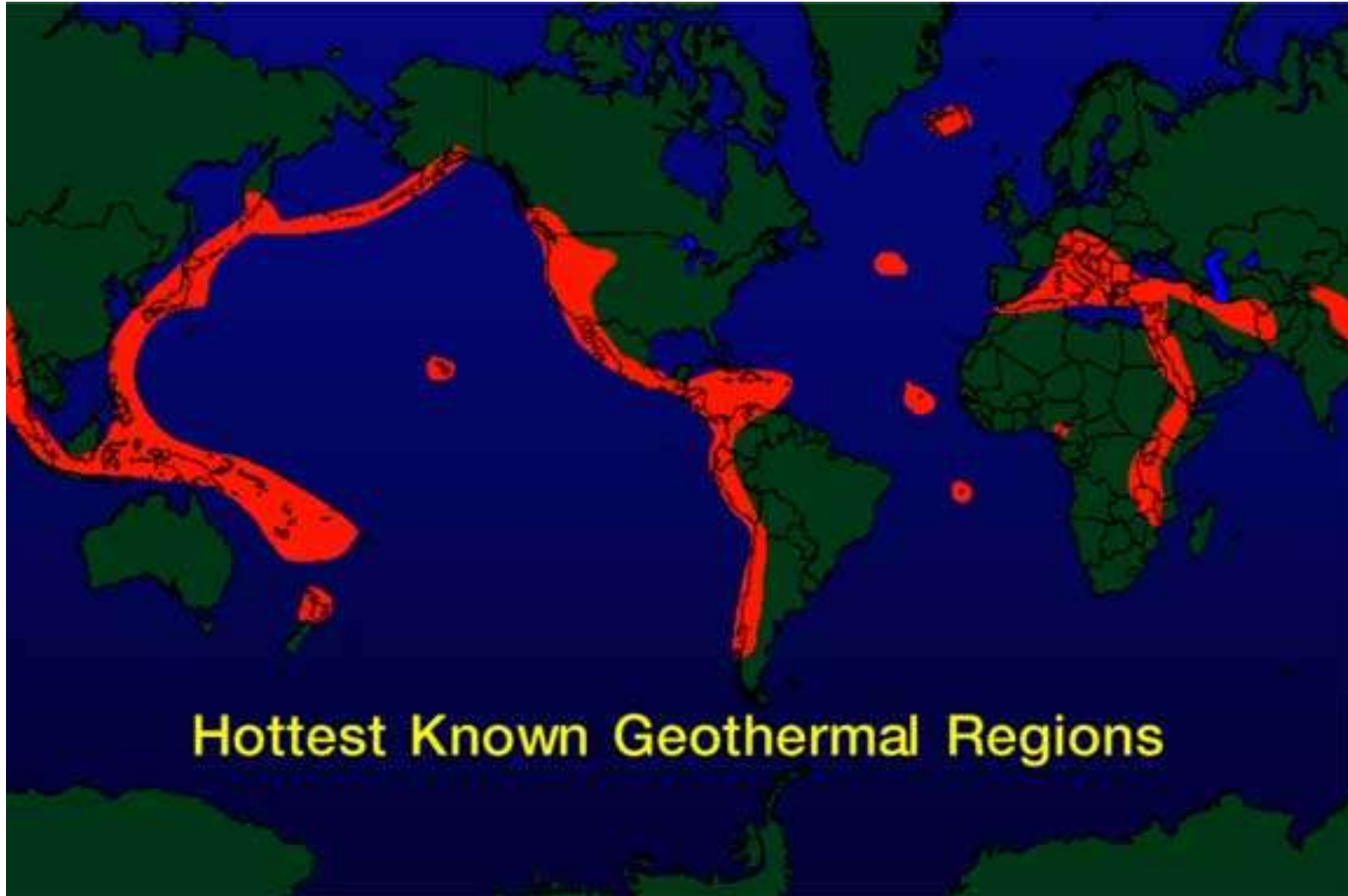
Introduction

- Geothermal provides renewable baseload power that balances intermittent wind and solar
- There are many hydrothermal installations, but the full value of geothermal is constrained by
 - Water usage
 - Seismic activity
 - Exploration risks (i.e., dry holes)
 - Thermal depletion

US Geothermal Resources

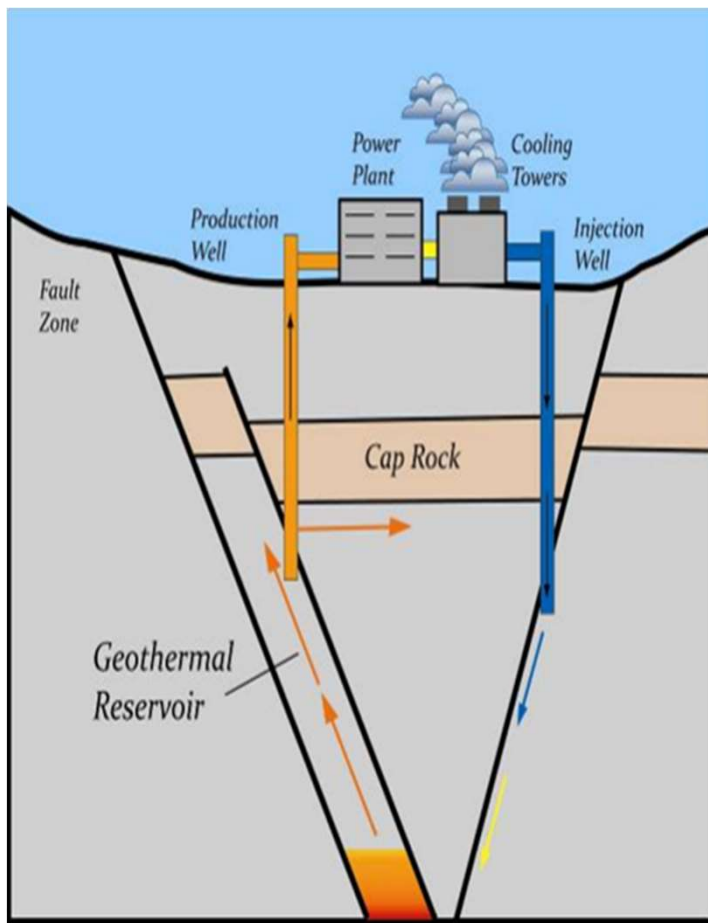


Global Geothermal Resources

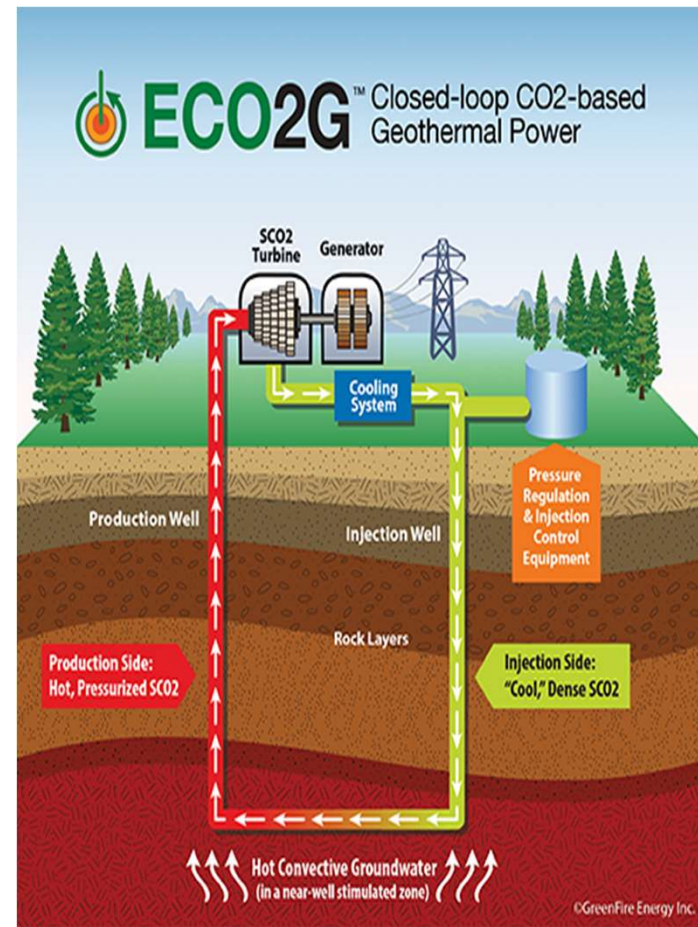


ECO2G

Conventional Hydrothermal



Closed-Loop Supercritical CO₂



Environmentally Friendly

- No Process Water Required
 - Heat rejection can be air only or hybrid with water
- No Emissions
 - No smog, no contribution to global warming, zero liquid discharge
- No Induced Seismic Activity
 - Nor sinking (subsidence)
- Small Footprint
- Wildlife Preservation
 - Not a hazard to birds, animals, or fish

Performance Modeling

- 1-D Process Modeling
 - Conservation of mass, momentum, and energy
- 3-D Resource Depletion Modeling
 - CFD modeling of full resource
 - Includes convection within the resource
- Surface Equipment Model
 - Isentropic turbine with specified efficiency
 - Heat rejection as a function of ambient conditions

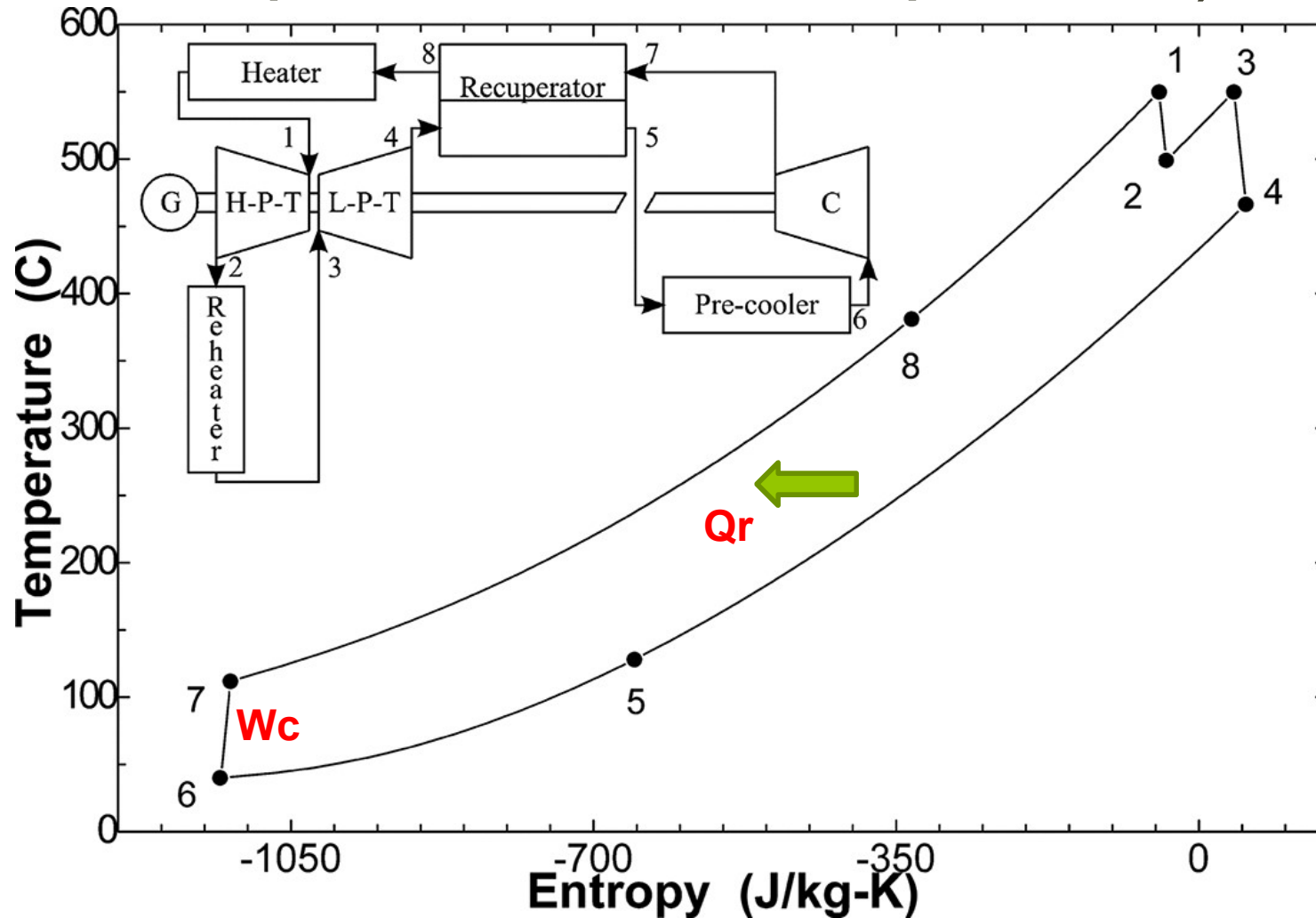
Governing Physics for 1-D Model

- Isentropic Compression and Expansion
 - As the gas goes down and up
- Friction
 - Darcy friction factor (Haaland Eq.)
- Heat Transfer
 - Time dependent conduction through rock (Ramey, 1962)
 - Convection through permeable rock is not considered
 - Conduction through cement and pipe walls (Fourier's law)
 - Convection into working fluid (Dittus-Boelter Eq.)
- $\Delta K.E.$ and $\Delta P.E.$
 - Should be included, as they are not negligible

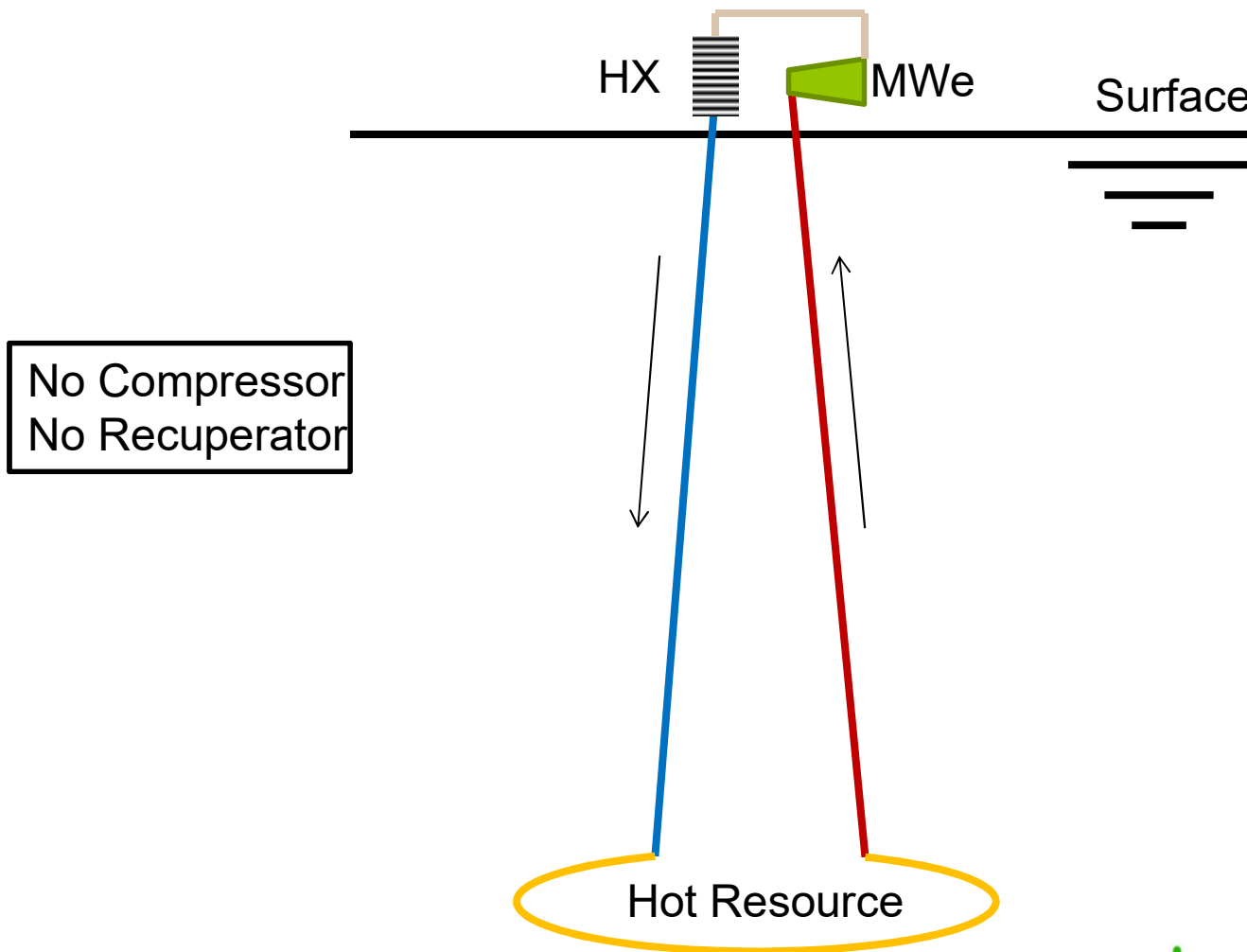
Supercritical CO₂

- Highly Compressible
 - Produces a strong thermosiphon
- Inexpensive
- Relatively Inert
- High-Efficiency, Small Turbines
- No Process Water
- Outperforms Hydrothermal
 - Steam (flash tank) and binary (ORC) cycles

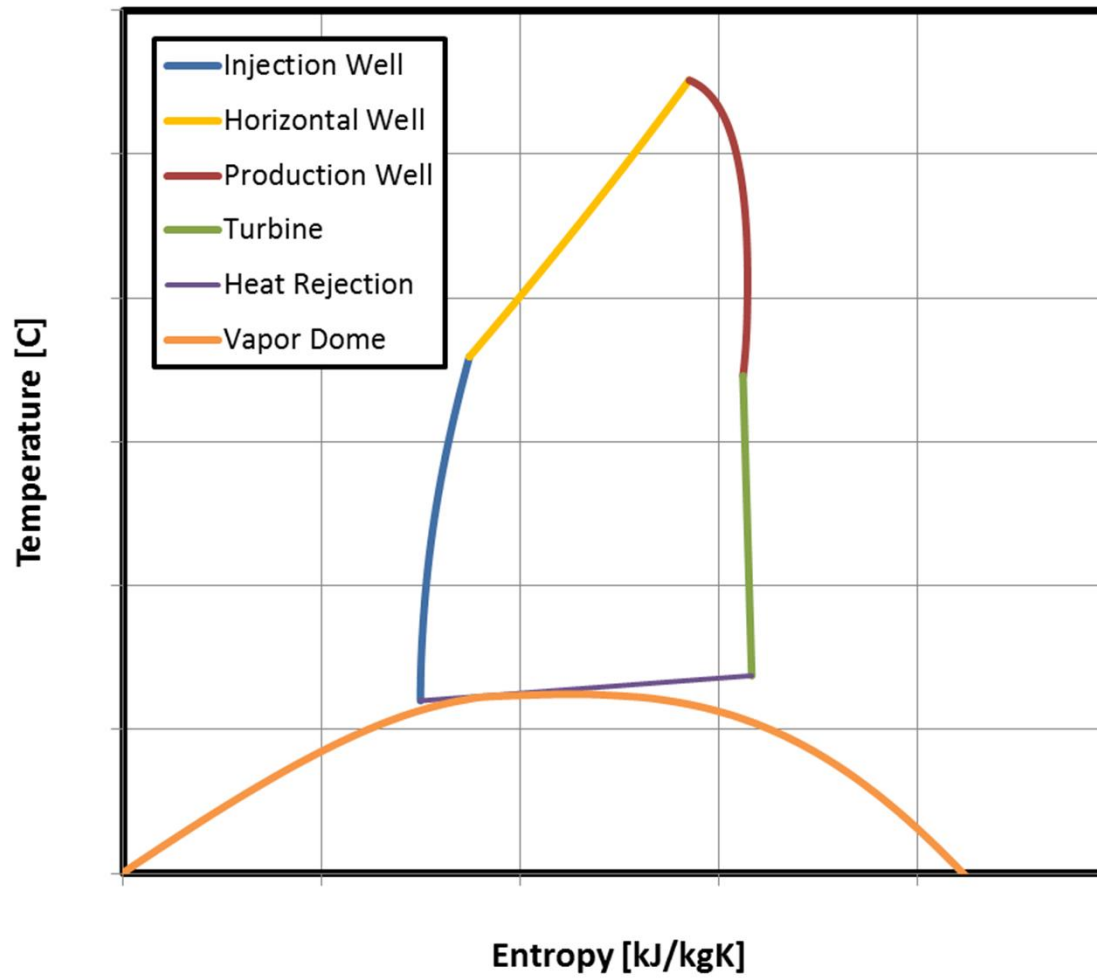
Normal Brayton Cycle (with compression and recuperation)



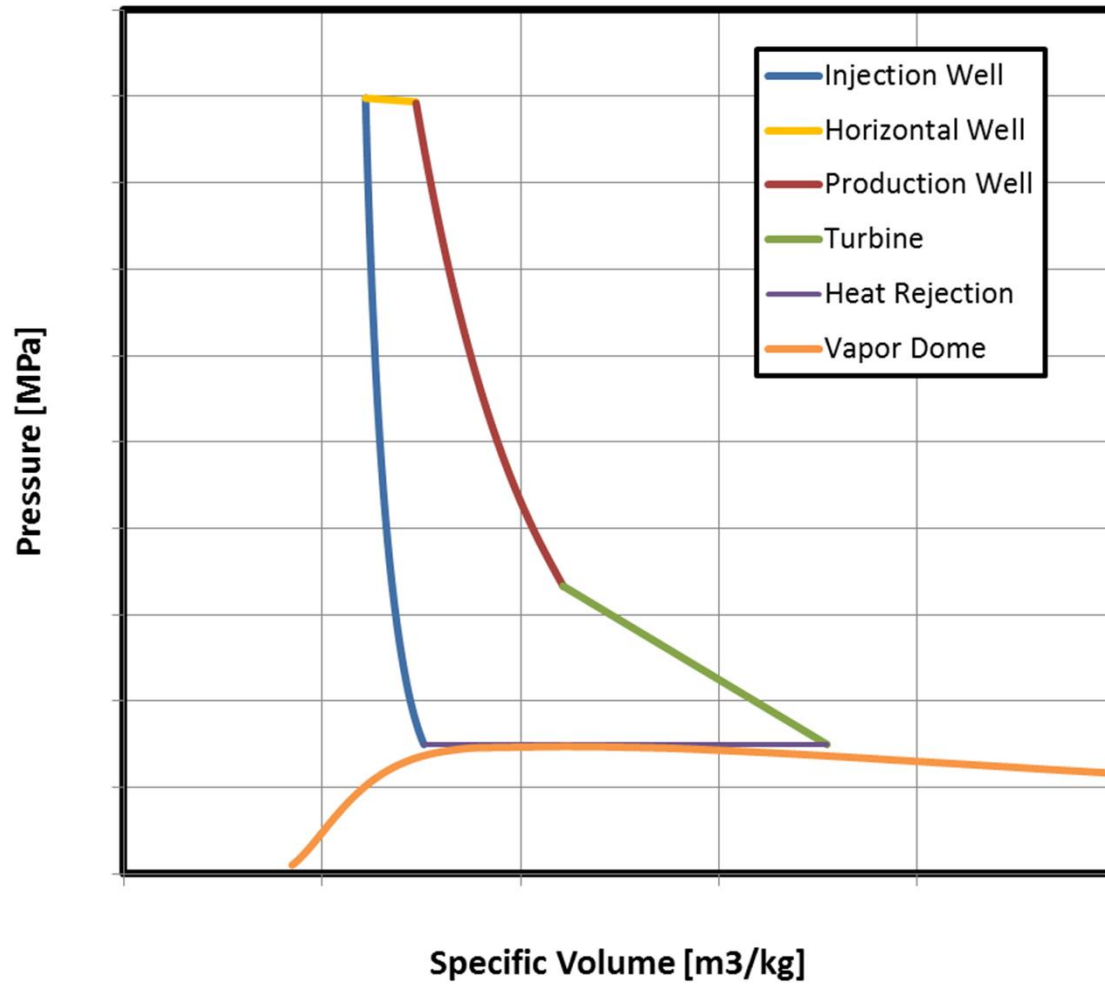
U-Loop Well



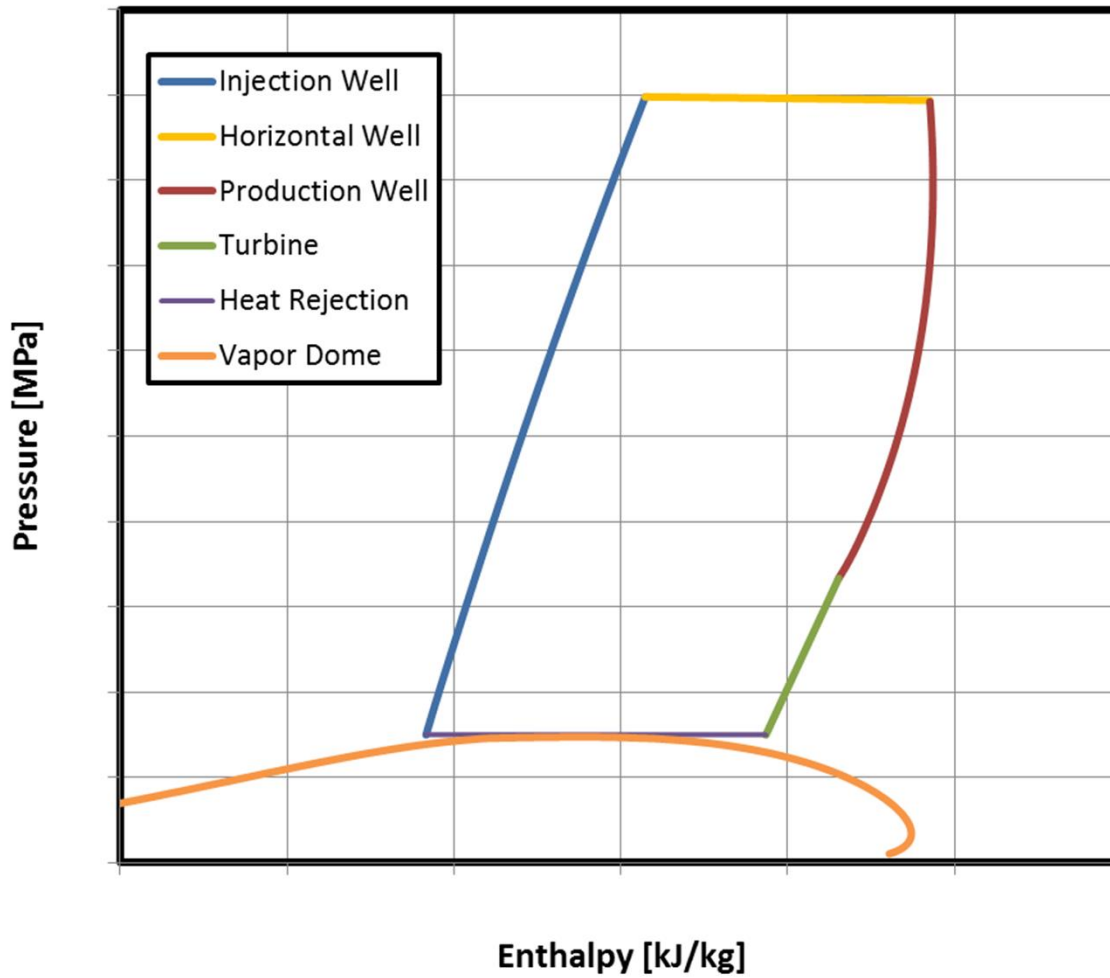
T-s Diagram



P-v Diagram

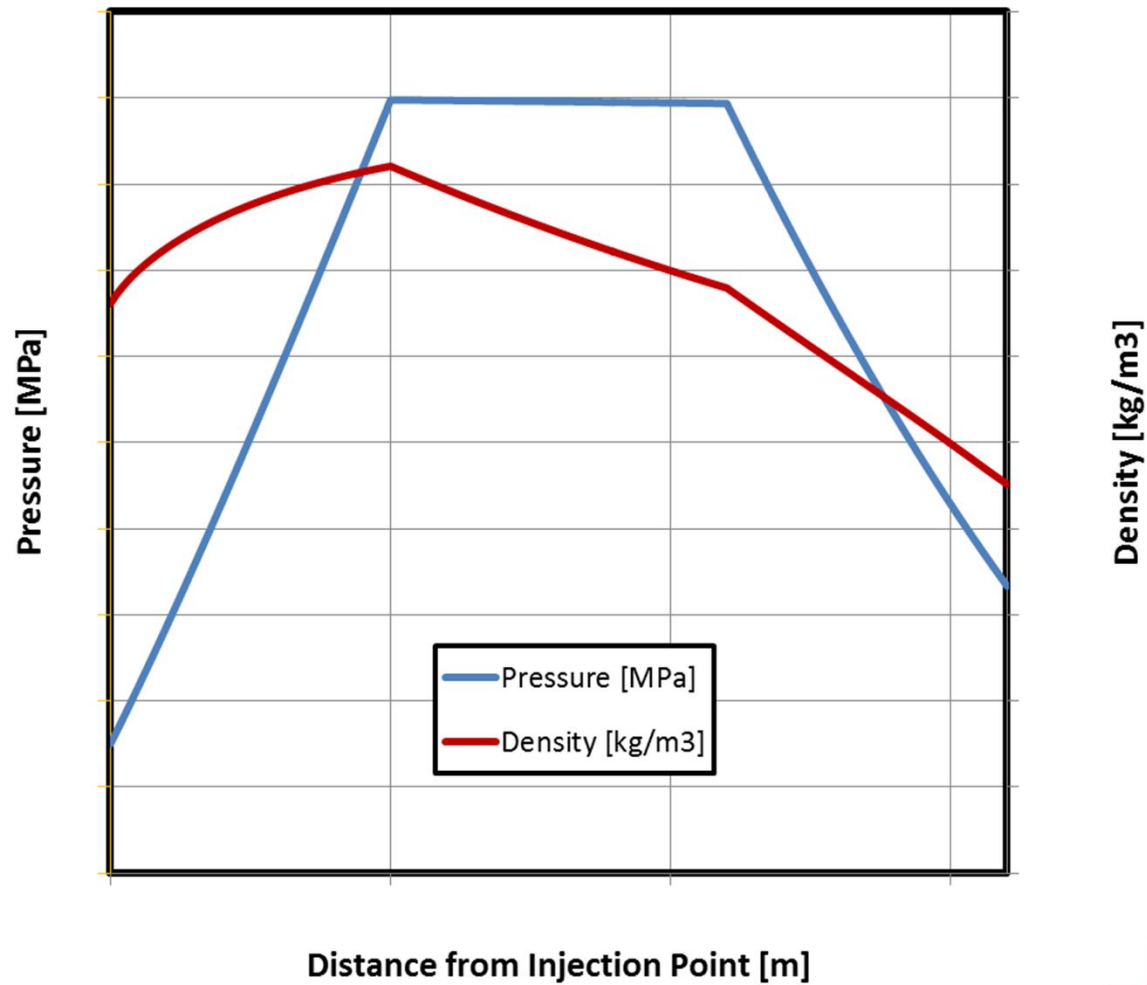


P-h Diagram



Thermosiphon

P & ρ versus Distance



Conclusions

- Components
 - Process design analysis (model optimization)
 - Drilling plan
 - Surface equipment design
 - Financial model
 - LCOE
- Encouraging Results
- Power Production
 - Electrical power is typically 1 to 2 MWe per well
 - Electrical power can exceed 5 MWe for some cases
- Financial Projections
 - 25 Year LCOE ranges from \$0.05 - \$0.10/kWh

Challenges

- Drilling
 - Directional drilling (“meeting in the middle”)
 - Completion (“connecting the two wells”)
 - High costs of drilling are all upfront
- sCO₂ Turbines (Expanders)
 - Commercial availability
 - Design schedule and costs

Next Steps

- Proof of Concept
 - Finished
- Fundraising
 - Series A – Spring 2016
- 12-18 Month Goal
 - Demonstration well
- 18-36 Month Goal
 - First commercial Installation

THANK YOU!

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