

# The Effect of Well Density on Resource Depletion for a Vertical Closed-Loop sCO<sub>2</sub> Geothermal Well System

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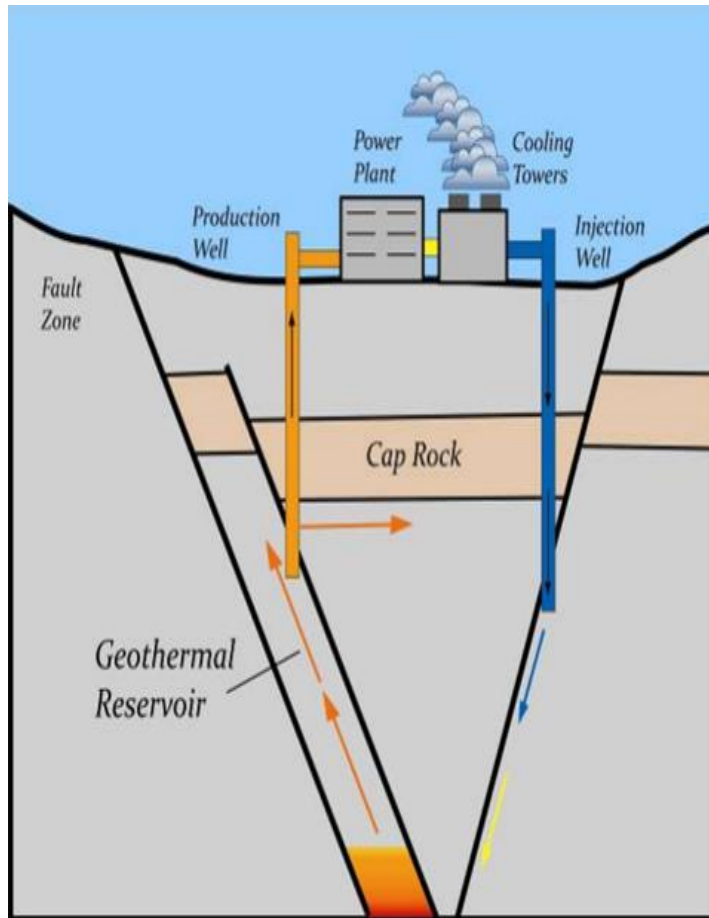
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# Introduction

- Geothermal provides renewable baseload power that compliments intermittent wind and solar, and reduces the need for battery storage
- Hydrothermal power installations can be constrained by
  - Water usage
  - Exploration risk (*i.e.*, dry holes)
  - Thermal depletion
  - Lack of permeability

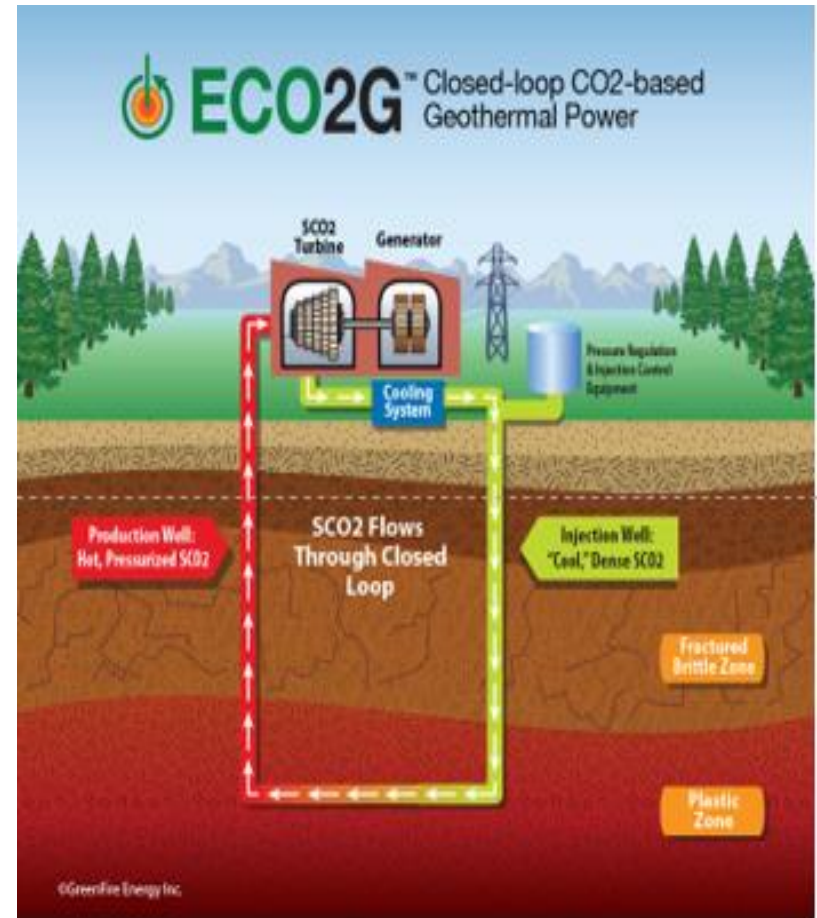
# Hydrothermal

## Open Loop



# ECO2G

## Closed-Loop Supercritical CO<sub>2</sub>



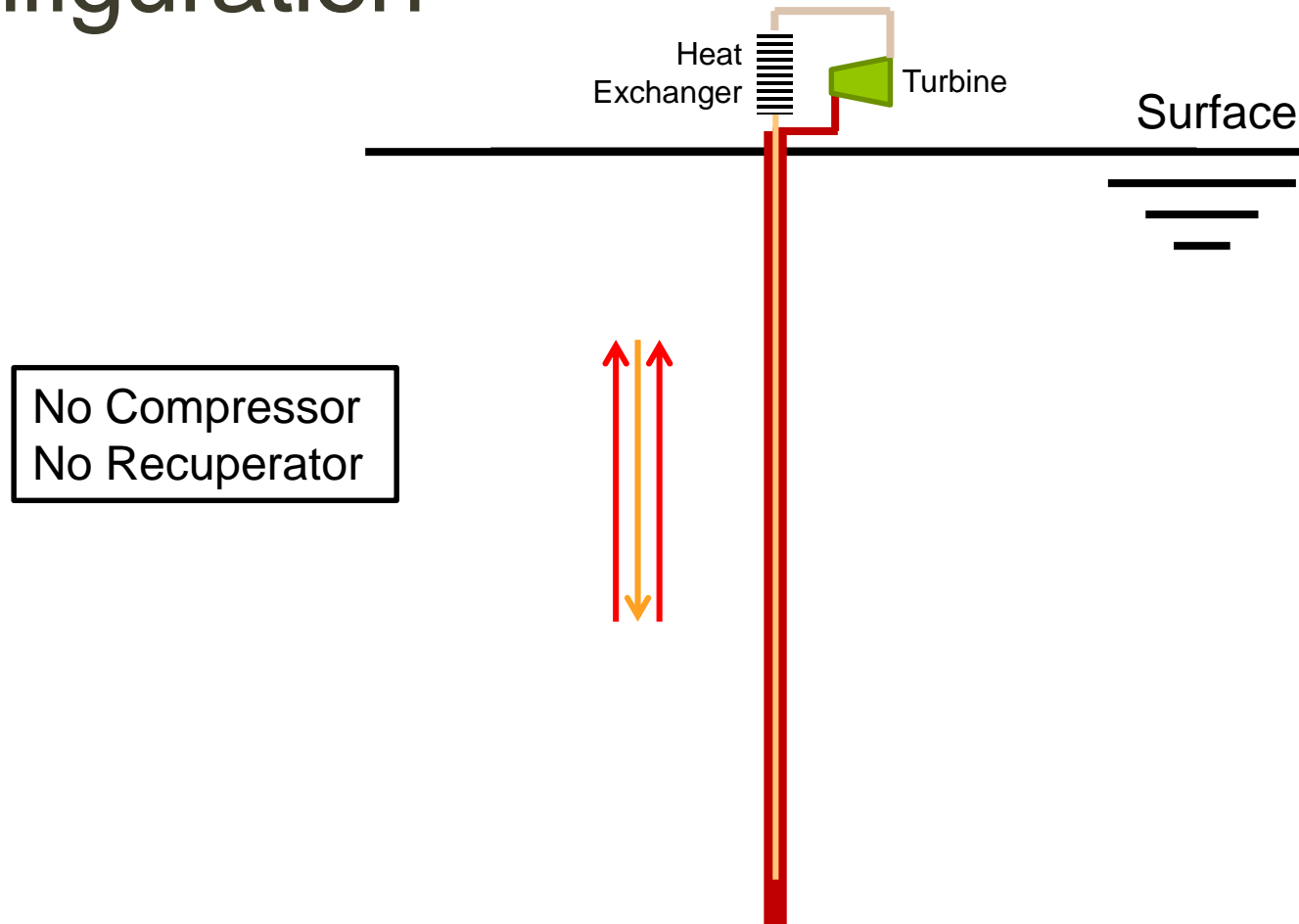
# Environmentally Friendly

- No Process Water Required
  - Heat rejection can be air only, or hybrid with water
- No Emissions
  - No smog
  - No waste streams
  - No contribution to global warming
  - No contact with subsurface water
  - Zero liquid discharge
- No Subsidence
- Small Footprint

# Supercritical CO<sub>2</sub>

- Highly Compressible
  - Produces a strong thermosiphon
- Inexpensive
- Relatively Inert
- High-Efficiency, Small Turbines (Expanders)
- Outperforms Hydrothermal
  - Steam (flash tank) and binary (ORC) cycles

# Pipe-in-Pipe Configuration

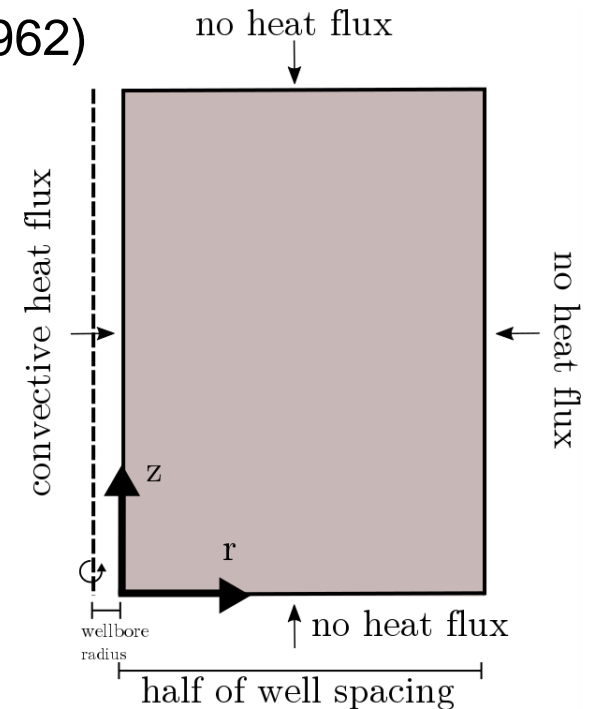


# Performance Modeling

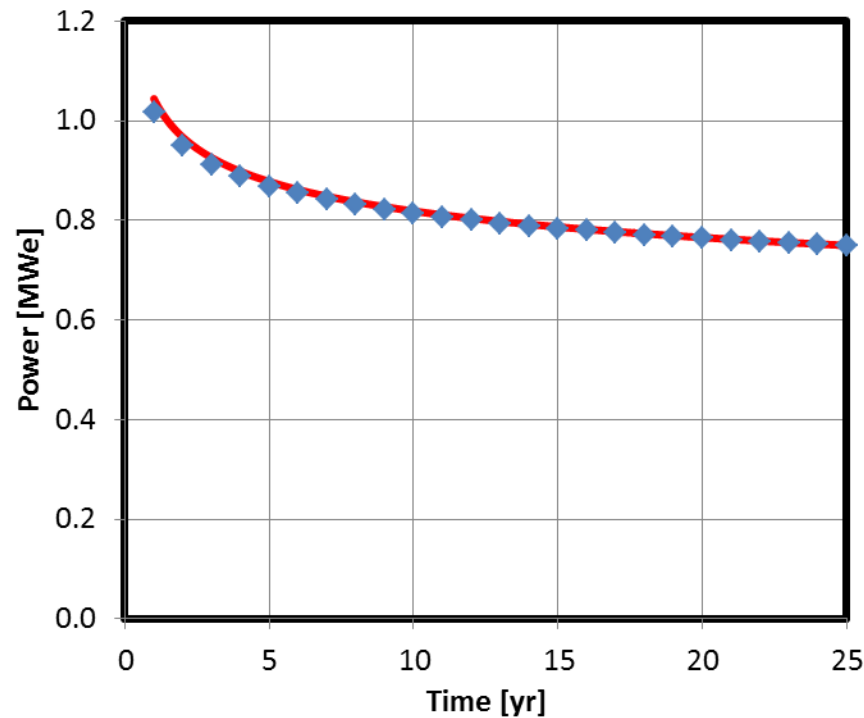
- 1-D Process Modeling
  - Conservation of mass, momentum, and energy
  - Heat transfer and friction correlations
  - Conduction through resource by Ramey Eq. (1962)
- 3-D Resource Depletion Modeling
  - Finite Element Method
  - Cylindrical symmetry
  - Solution to the Transient Conduction Eq.:

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial t} - \alpha_r \nabla^2 T = 0.$$

- Surface Equipment Model
  - Isentropic turbine with specified efficiency
  - Heat rejection as a function of ambient conditions



# 1-D Model *versus* 3-D Model Results single well (infinite boundary)

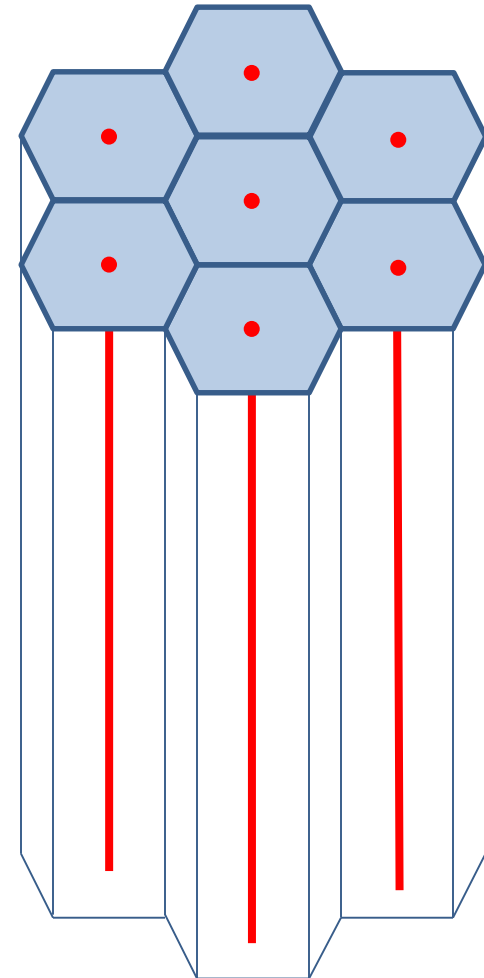
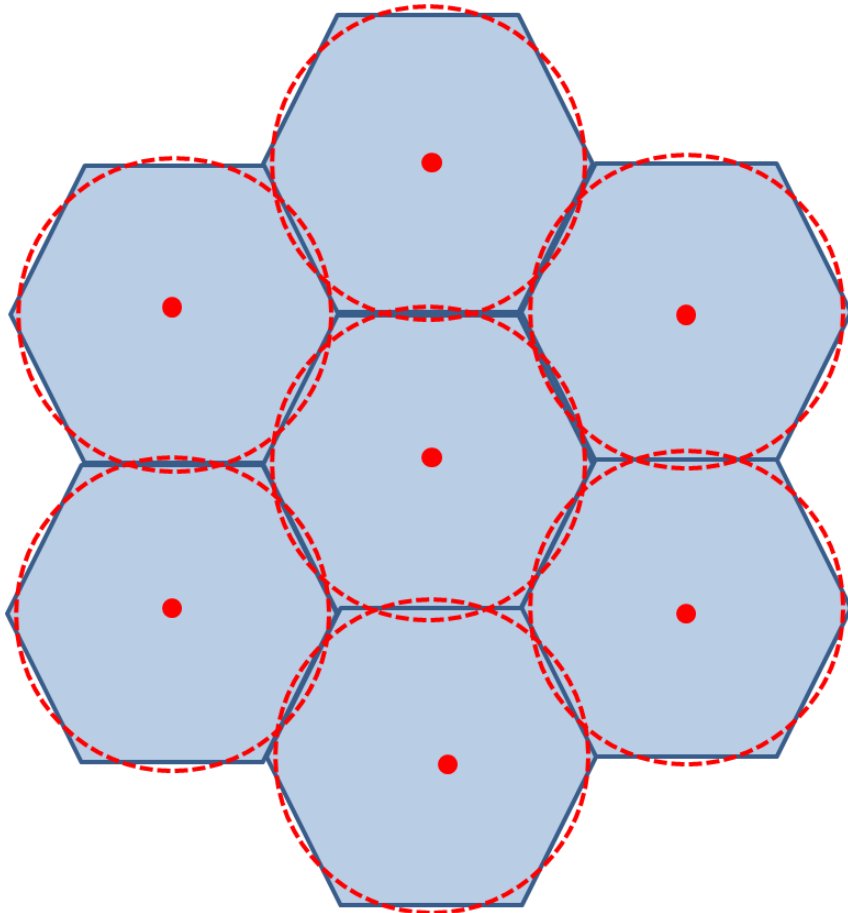




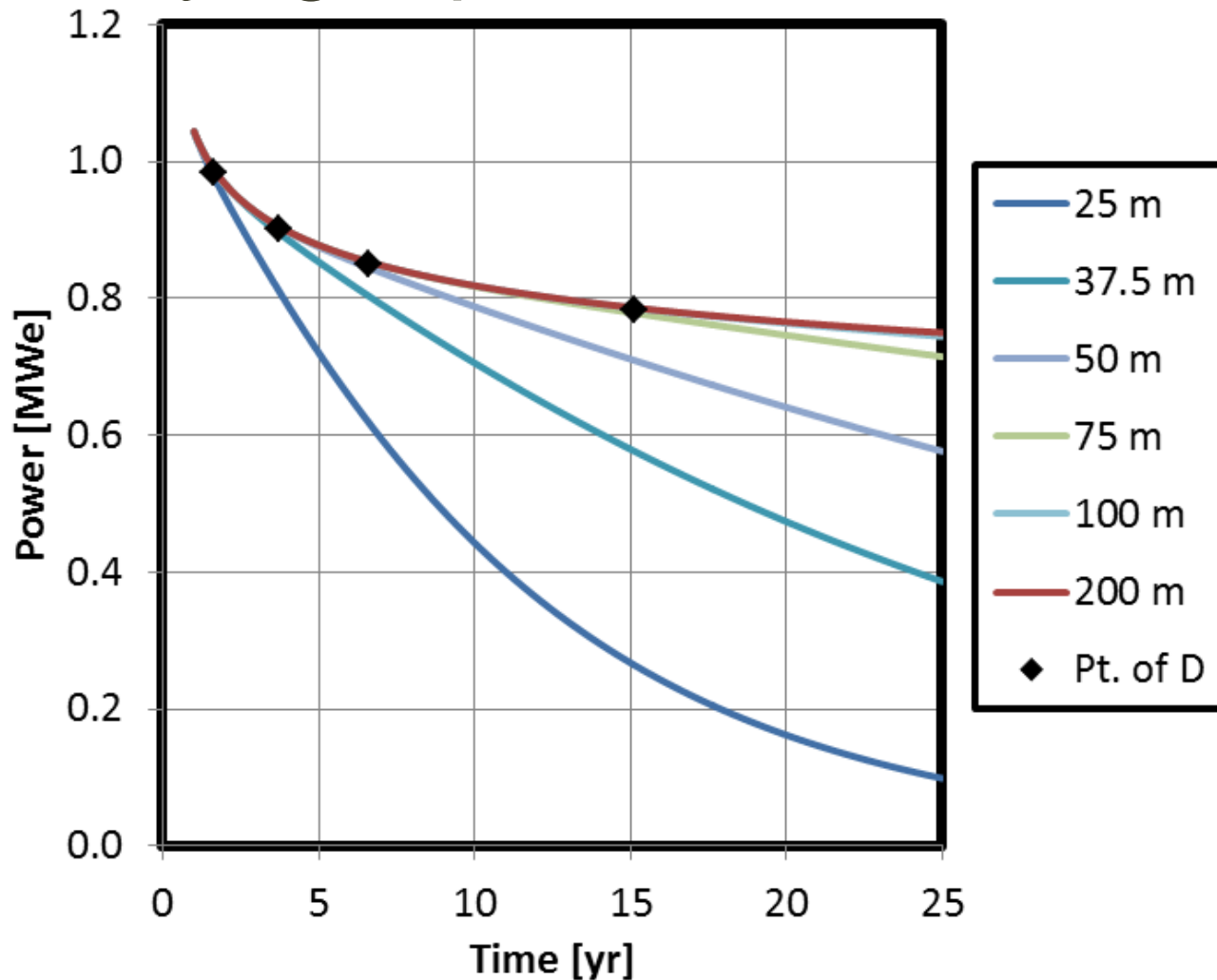
# Question:

- In the 1-D model, the resource is infinite
- In the 3-D model, we can set boundary conditions
- How does well spacing affect power production over time?
- To answer the above question, we place a zero thermal gradient ( $\partial T / \partial r = 0$ ) at the midpoint between wells

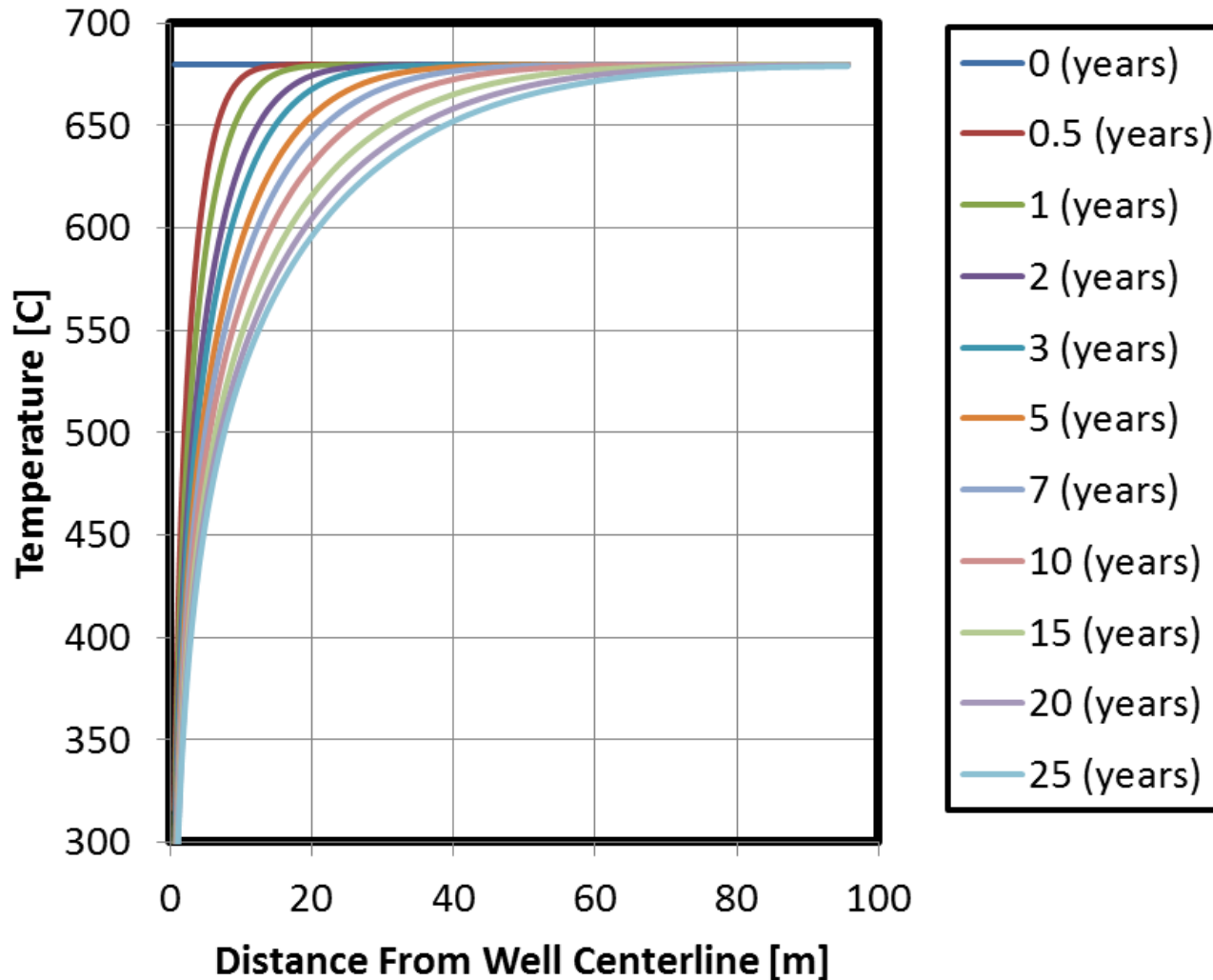
# Hexagonal Well Placement has *Nearly* Cylindrical Symmetry



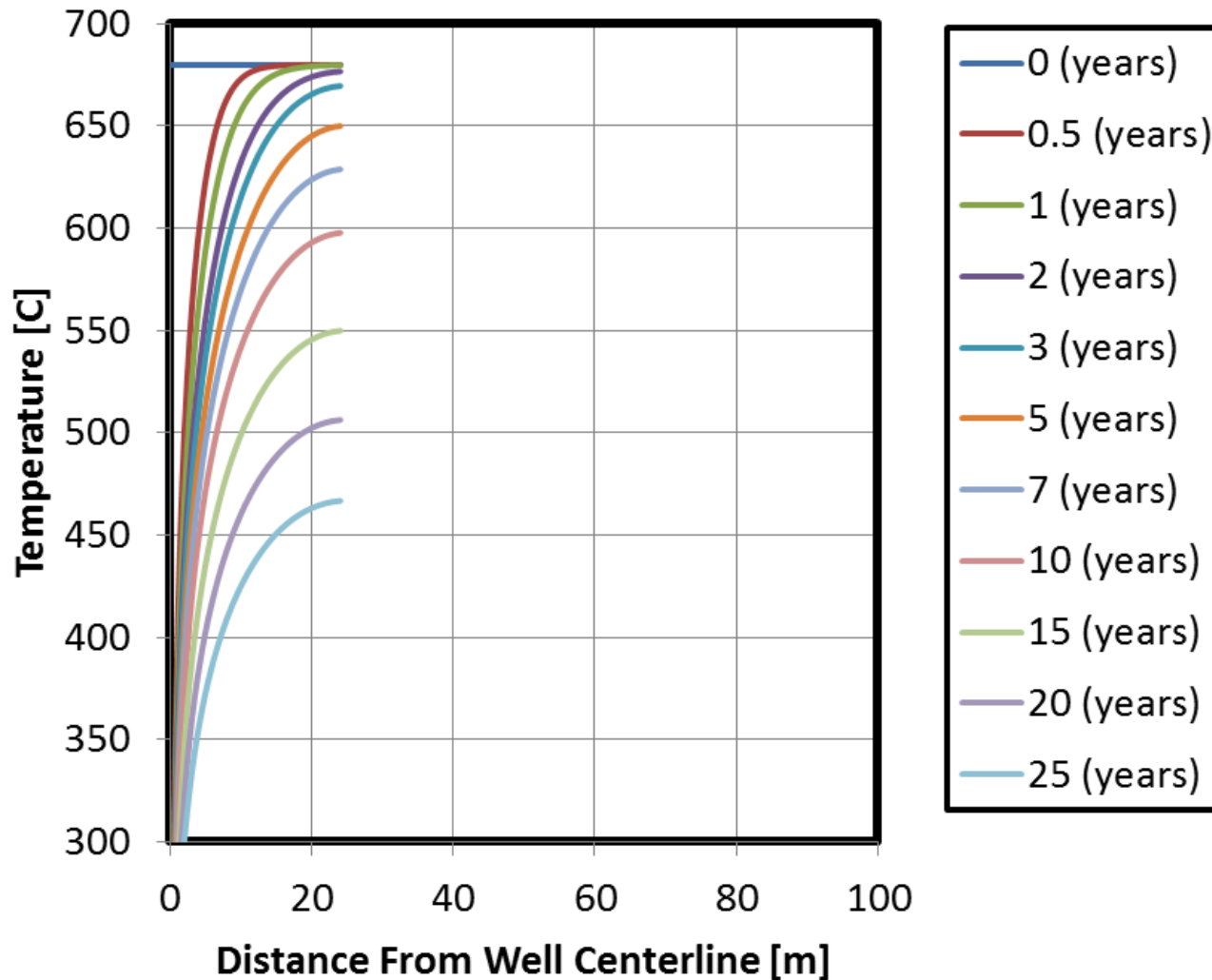
# Power *versus* Time for varying separation distance



# Temperature *versus* Time & Distance (200 m separation)



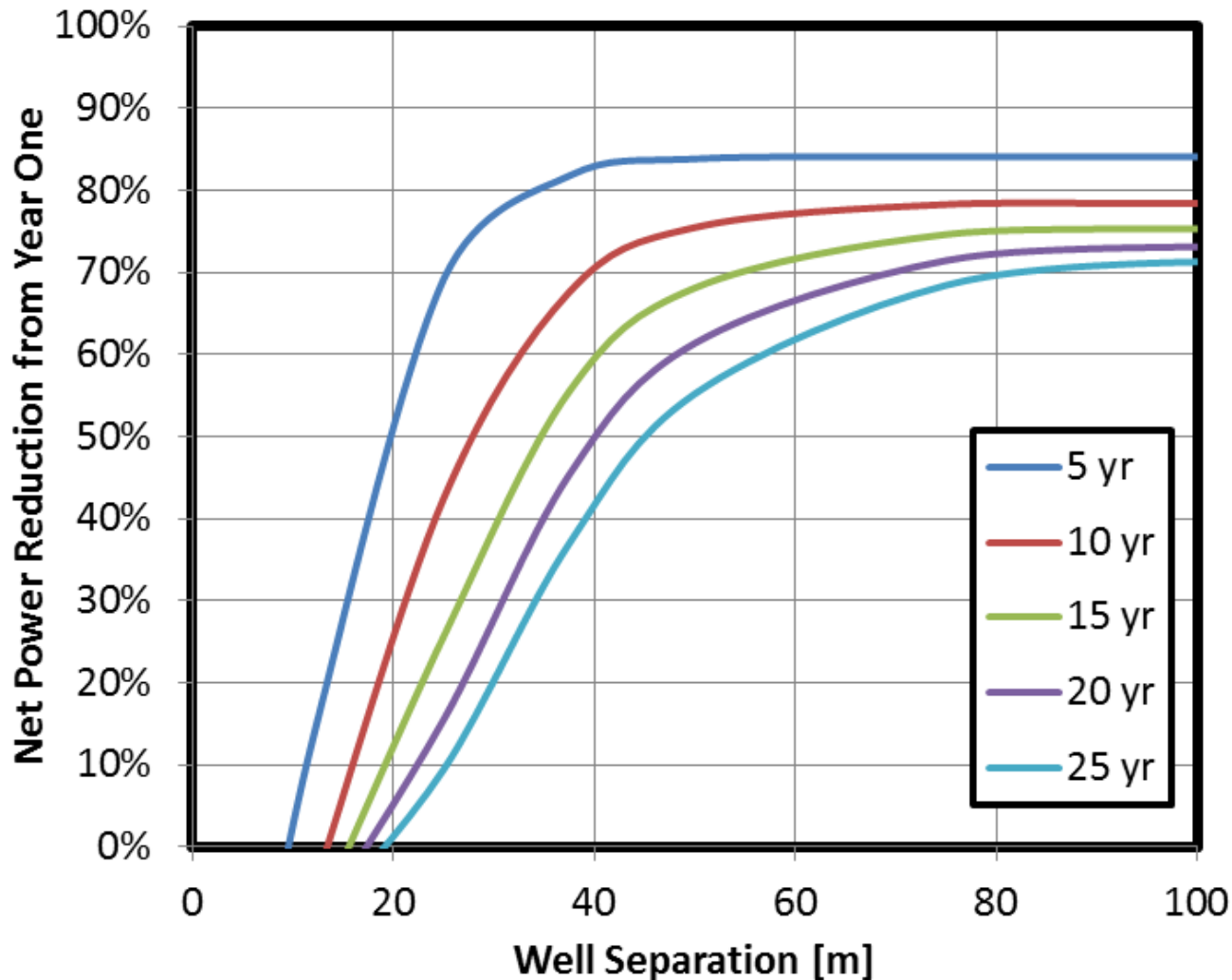
# Temperature *versus* Time & Distance ( 50 m separation)



# Power Production

- Well spacing affects total power produced
- At 100 m spacing, there are 115 wells per sq. km
  - ~ 120 MWe (year 1)
  - ~ 88 MWe (year 25)
- At 50 m spacing, there are 462 wells per sq. km
  - ~ 480 MWe (year 1)
  - ~ 270 MWe (year 25)
- Well spacing produces a trade off between
  - Power Density and Resource Depletion

# Power Production *versus* Separation



# Conclusions

- A Pipe-in-Pipe Configuration was modeled
  - Analytical methods, 1D, and 3D modeling all agree
  - Although 3D modeling gives more information
- Resource depletion is due to conduction only
  - “Heat Farming”
- In 25 years, only rock within 50 m of the well is affected by the heat extraction
- A square km can contain 115 wells without resource depletion
  - Hexagonal layout
- 8 km<sup>2</sup> (~2000 acres) is about 1 GWe



# Next Steps

- Proof of Concept
  - Finished Modeling
- Fundraising
  - Ongoing
  - Series A – Winter 2017
- 12 Month Goal
  - Demonstration well
- 18-36 Month Goal
  - Commercial Scale Installation

# THANK YOU!

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