

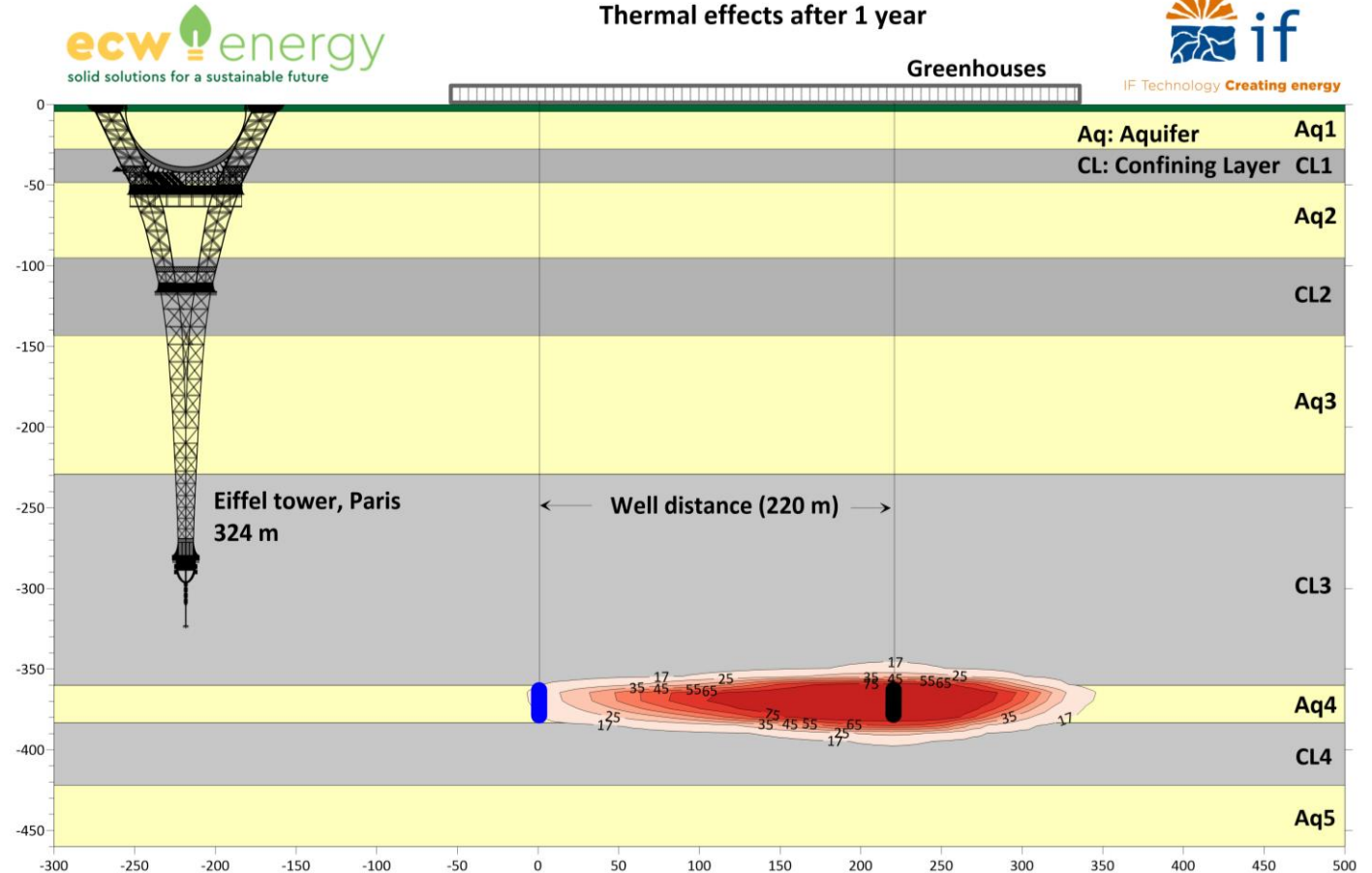
Criteria for succesful HT-ATES application

Geothermica - IEA Event
April 20th 2023

Peter Oerlemans, IF Technology



High Temperature Aquifer Thermal Energy Storage (HT-ATES)
Thermal effects after 1 year



Peter Oerlemans

Professional Career: Hydrogeologist at IF Technology (since 2018)

Education: Hydrogeology (MSc) at Utrecht University, NL

Specialization: HT-ATES

- Geological feasibility
- Modelling studies (thermal effects)
- Permit
- Exploitation (Groundwater monitoring and analysis, optimizations)

Contact

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Critical success factors for HT-ATES

Central question: Under what conditions can HT-ATES be applied successfully?

Scope: HT-ATES in Dutch shallow subsurface (unconsolidated, <500 mbgs)

We assess this through 4 angles:

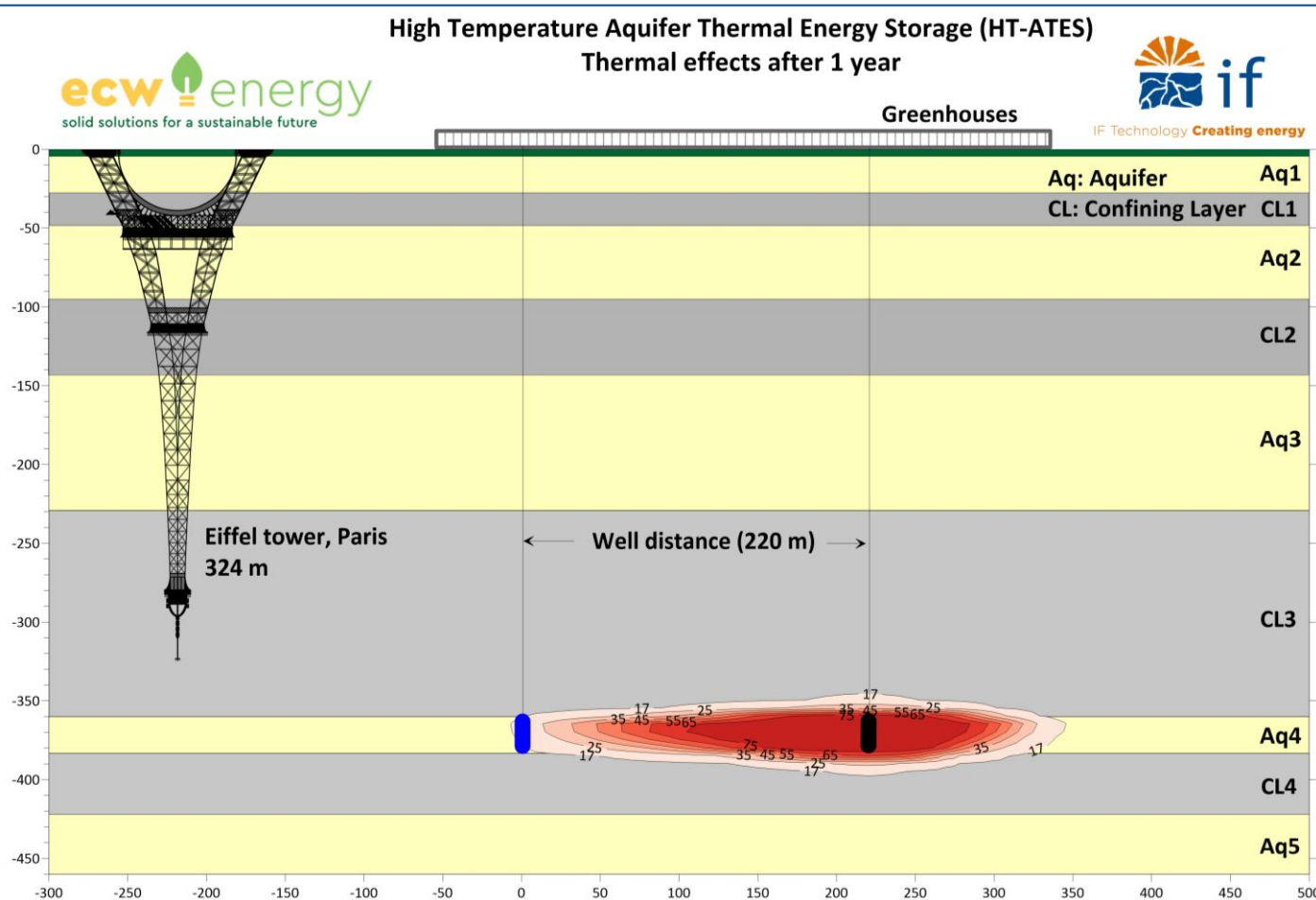
1. Suitable Geology
2. System integration
3. Legal considerations
4. Technical performance

Finally, what are challenges for HT-ATES in NL, to meet these 4 criteria?

Critical success factors for HT-ATES (1)

1. Suitable geology

What subsurface properties are needed for successful HT-ATES operation?



Clay cap → limit heat losses

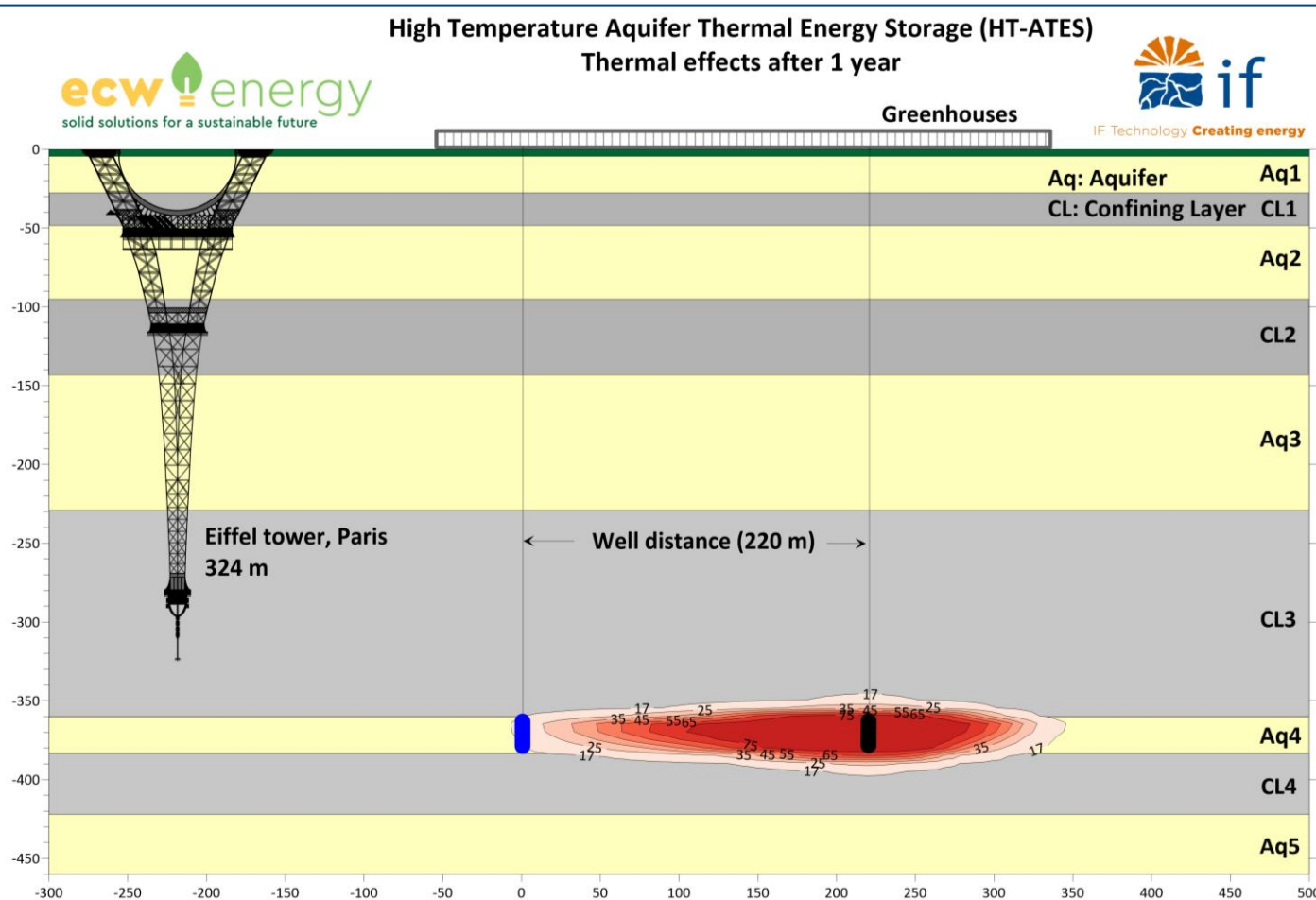
Aquifer → well capacity

Clay base → limit heat losses

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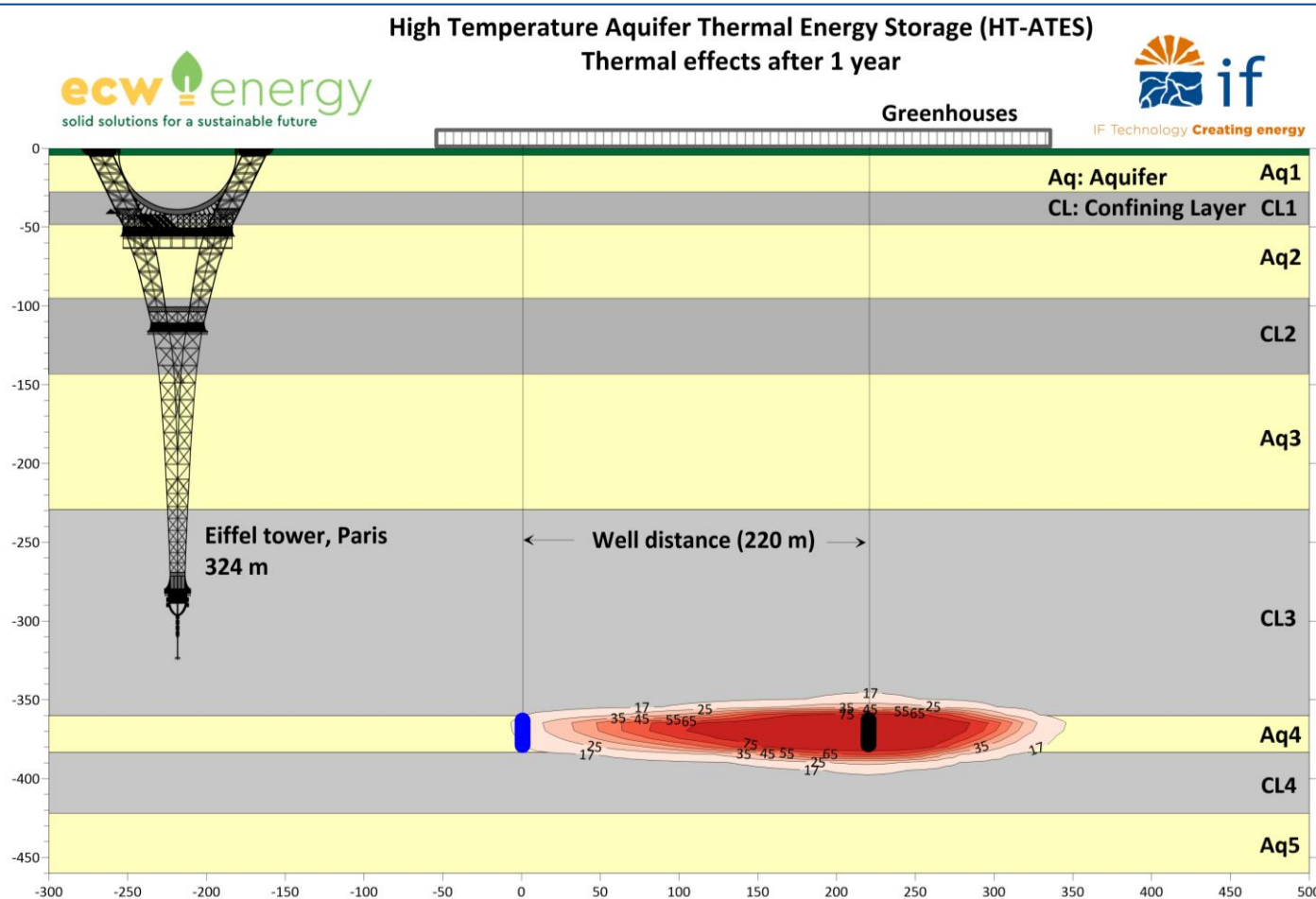
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Critical success factors for HT-ATES (1)

1. Suitable geology

What subsurface properties are needed for successful HT-ATES operation?



Lessons Learned Geothermica HEATSTORE:

- Storage aquifer needs Cap layer
- Perform Test Drilling

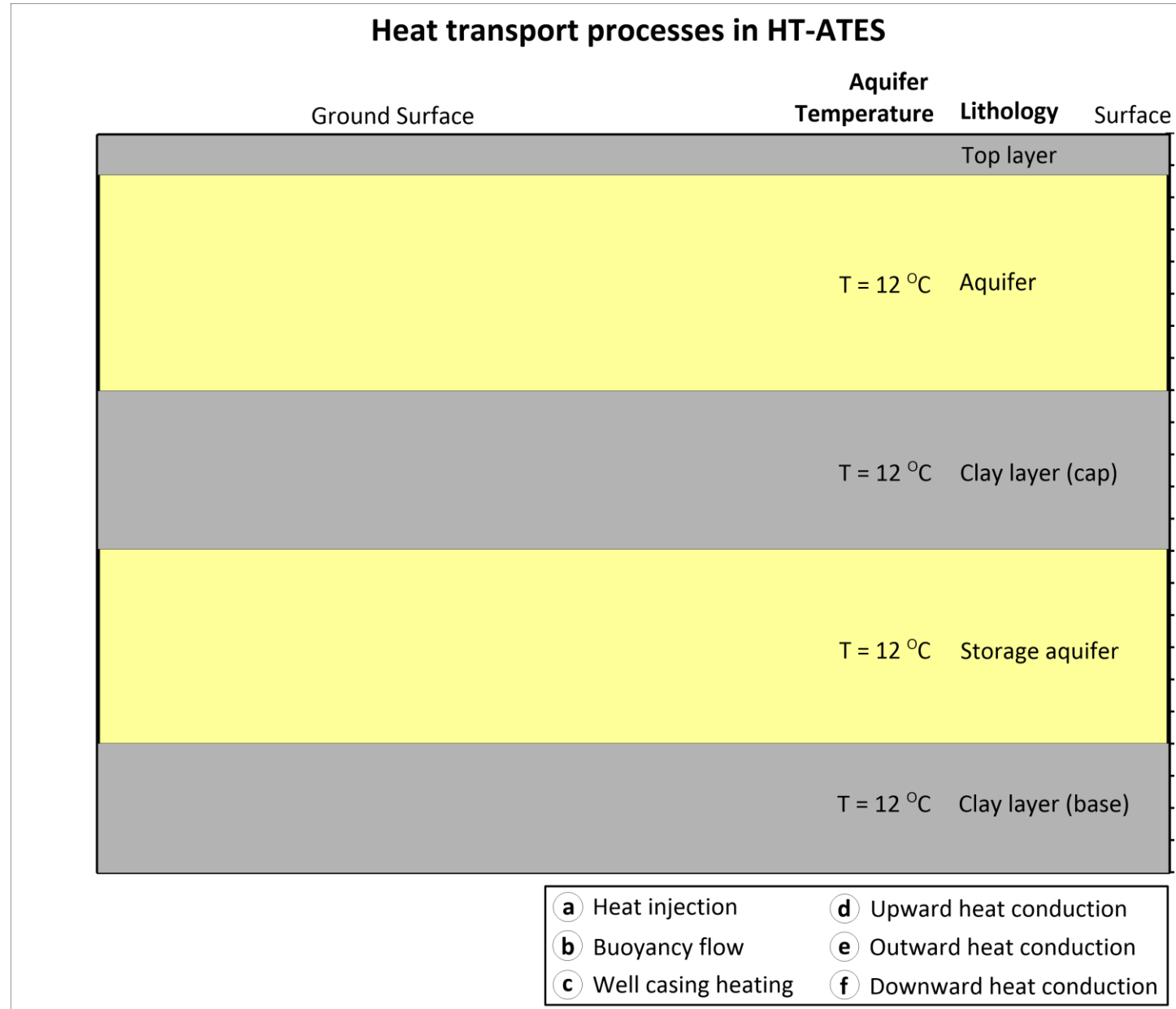
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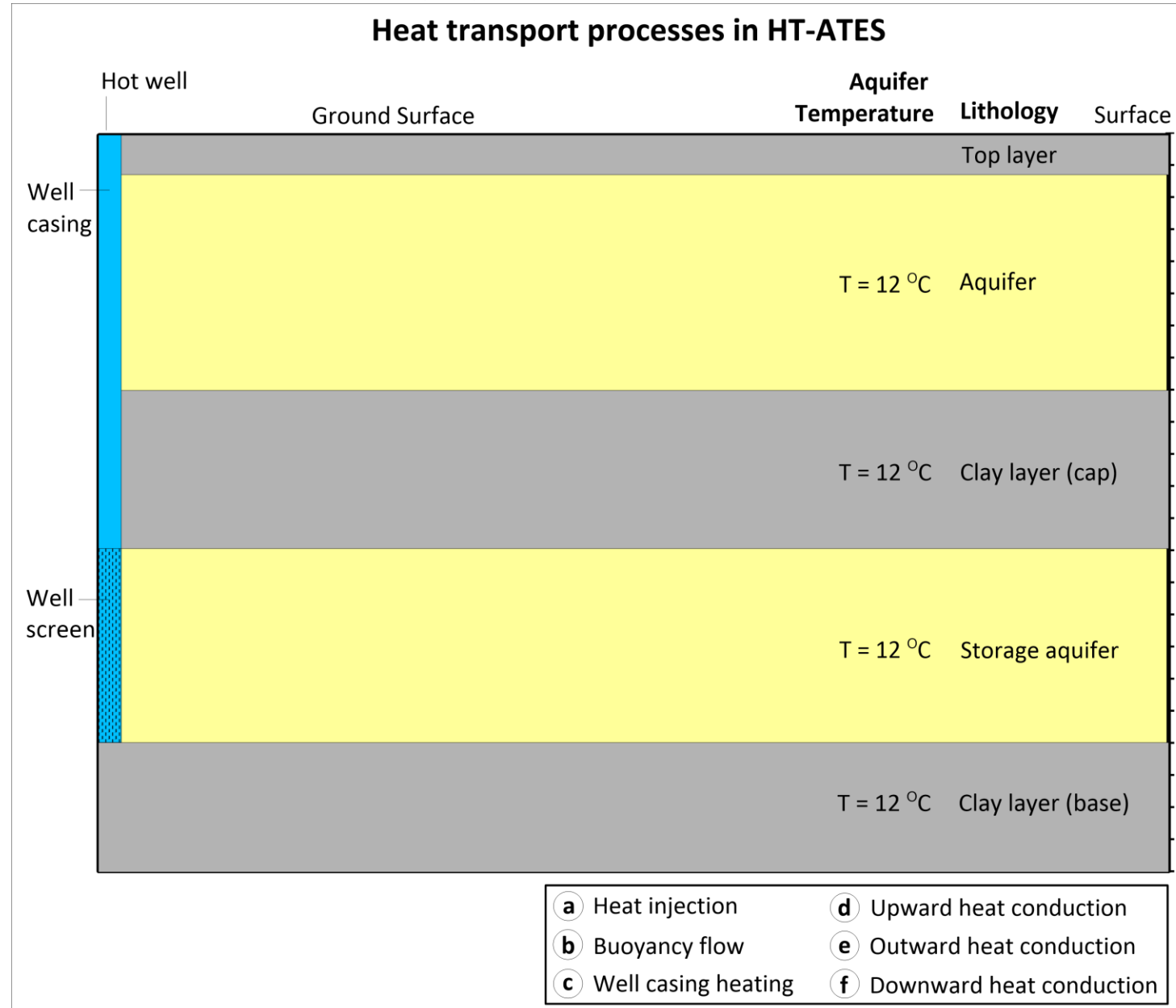
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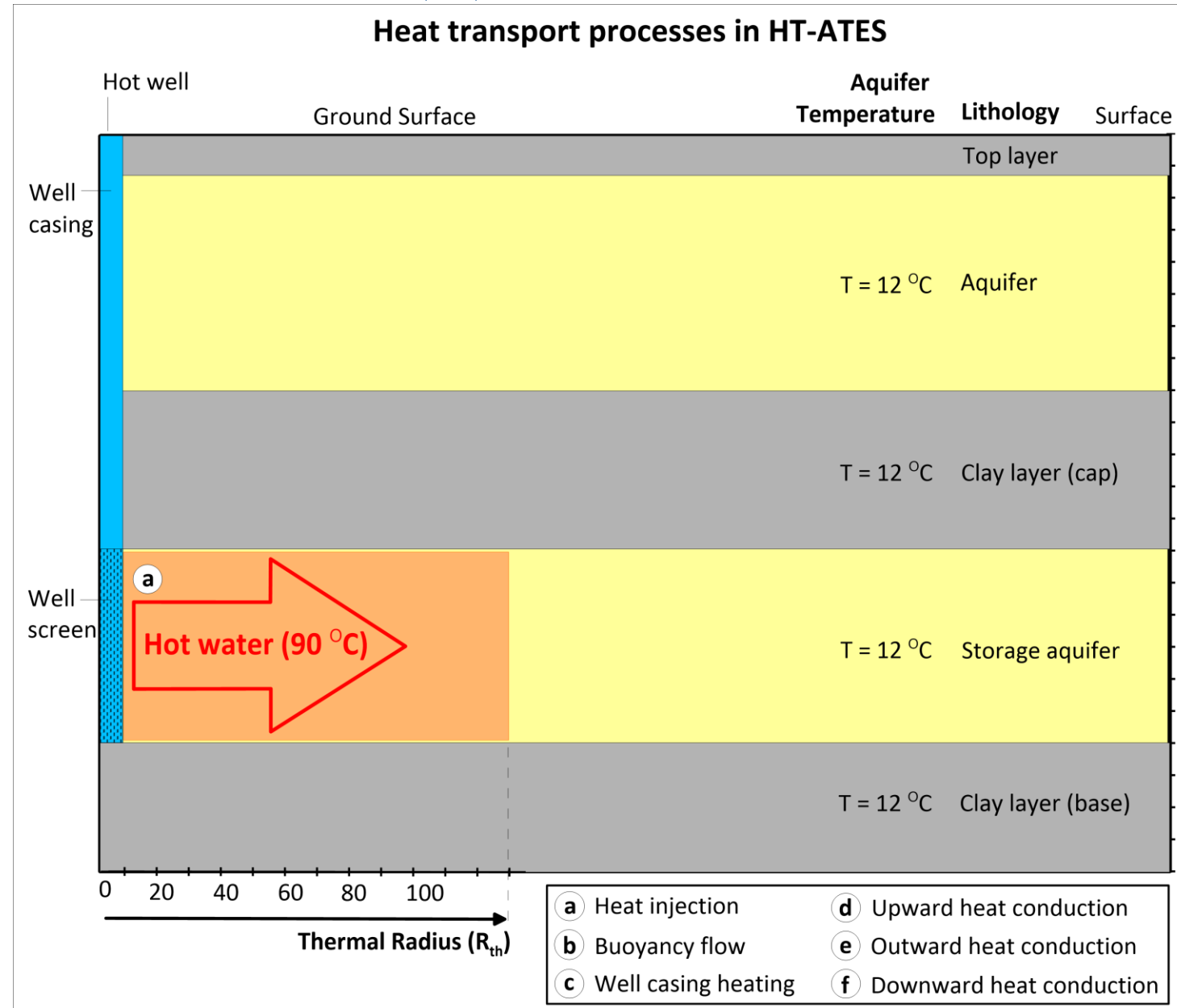
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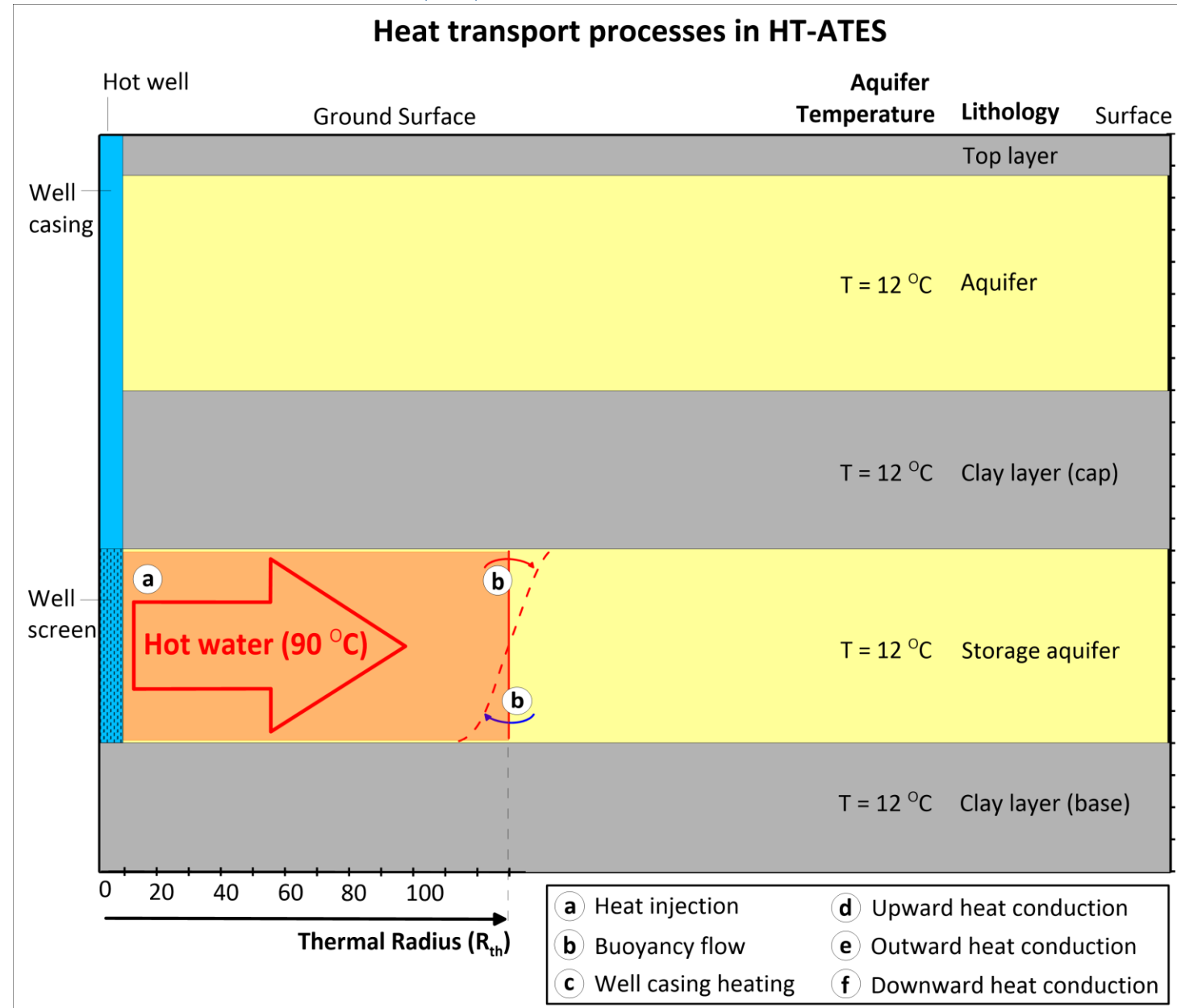
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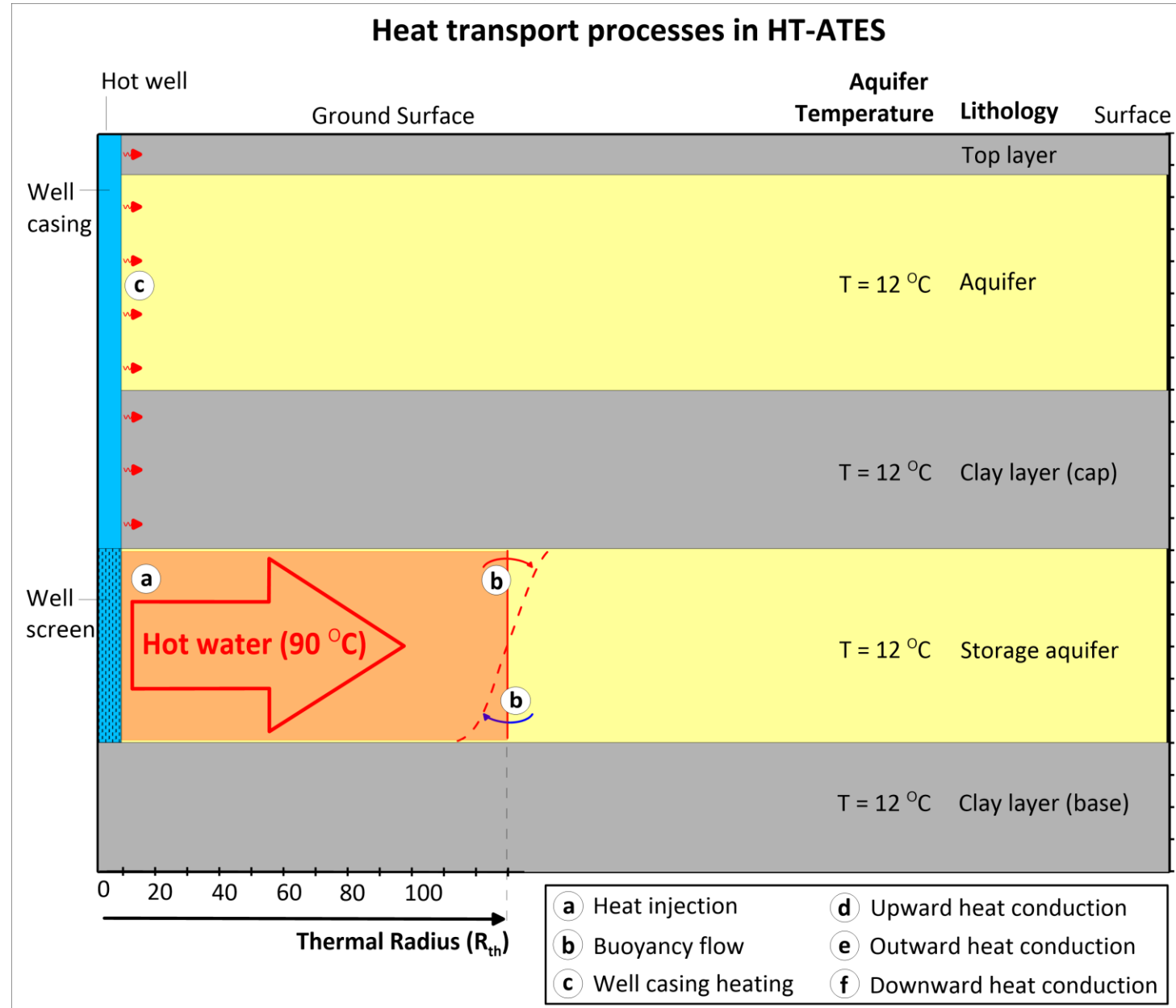
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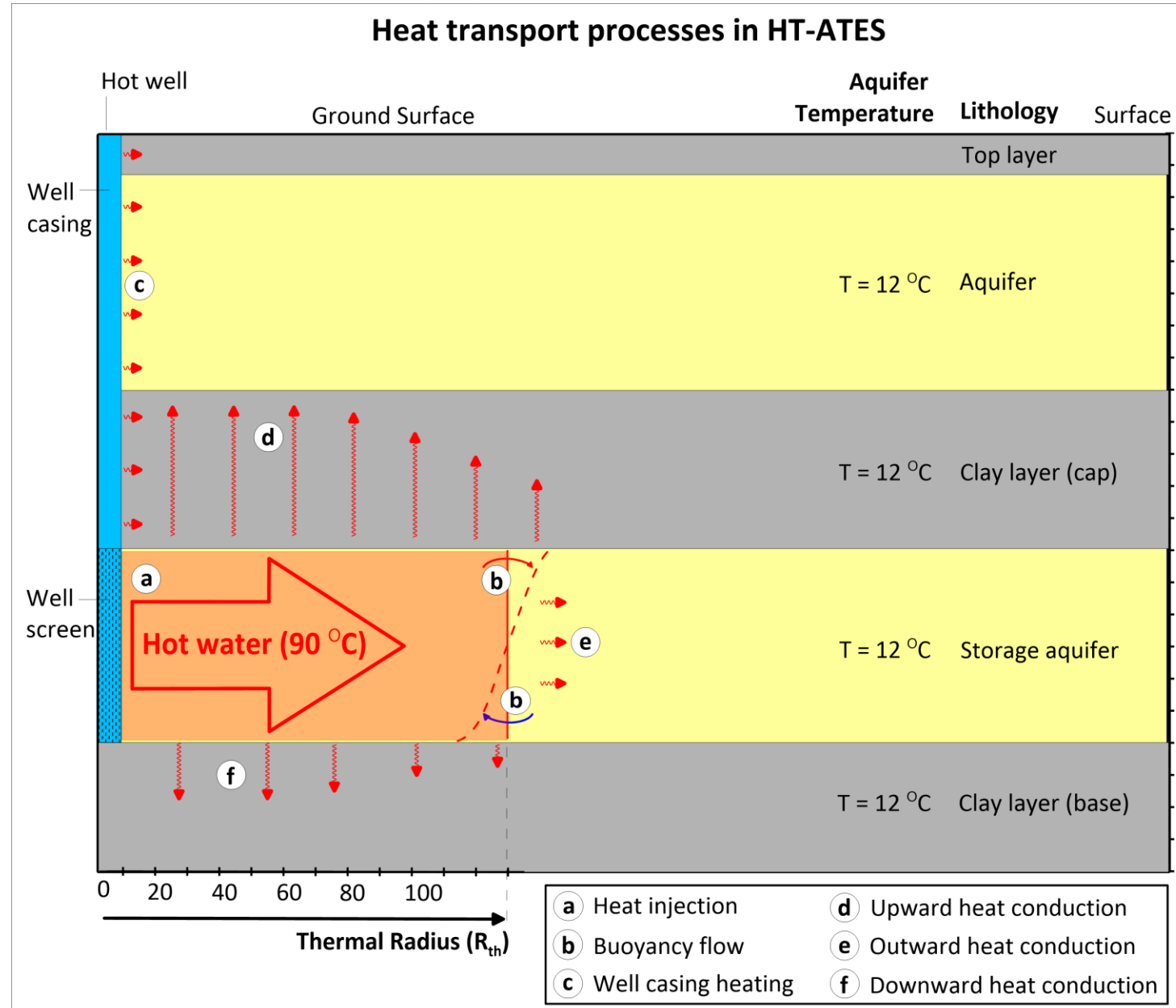
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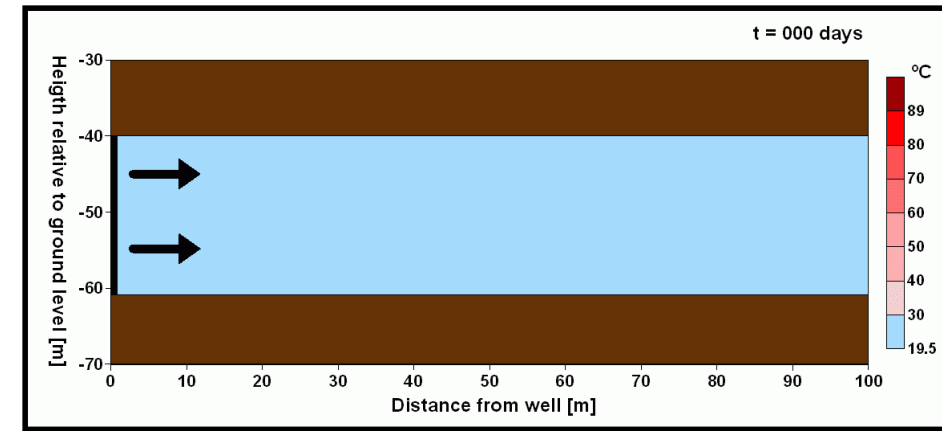
What subsurface properties are needed for successful HT-ATES operation?

Buoyancy flow strongly controls storage efficiency!

Relevant in unconsolidated (permeable) sediments, with high permeabilities (>1 Darcy)

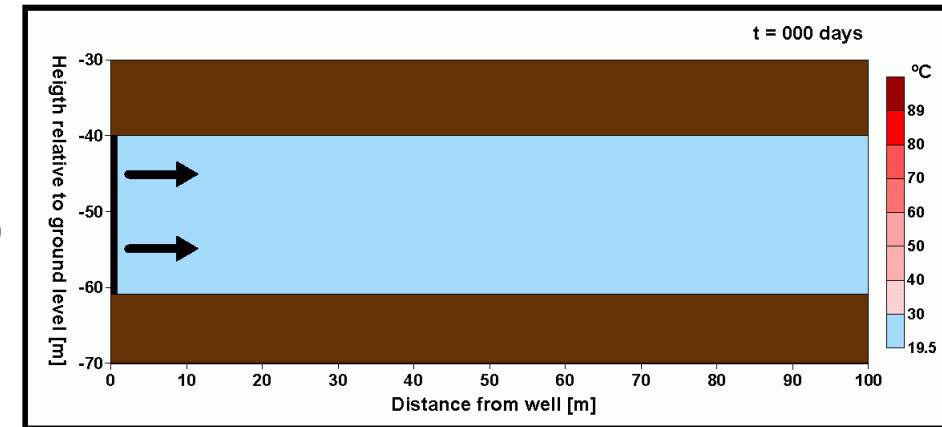
$$k_h = 50 \text{ D}$$

$$k_v = 25 \text{ D}$$



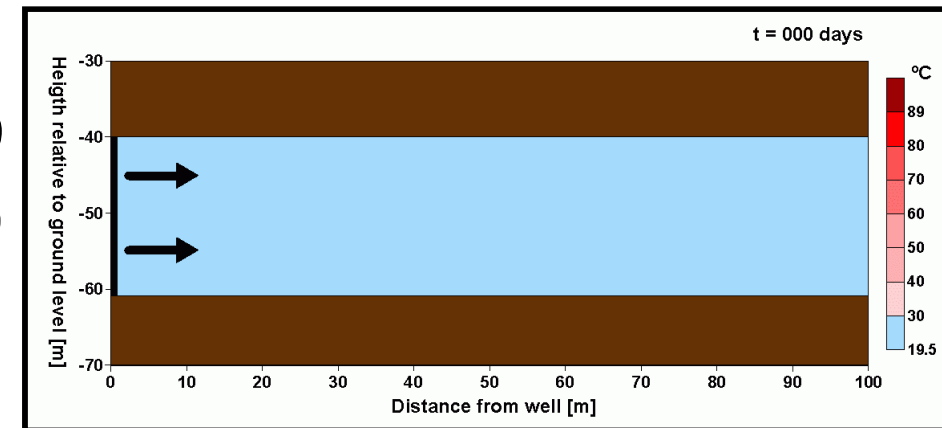
$$k_h = 15 \text{ D}$$

$$k_v = 1,5 \text{ D}$$



$$k_h = 0.5 \text{ D}$$

$$k_v = 0.1 \text{ D}$$



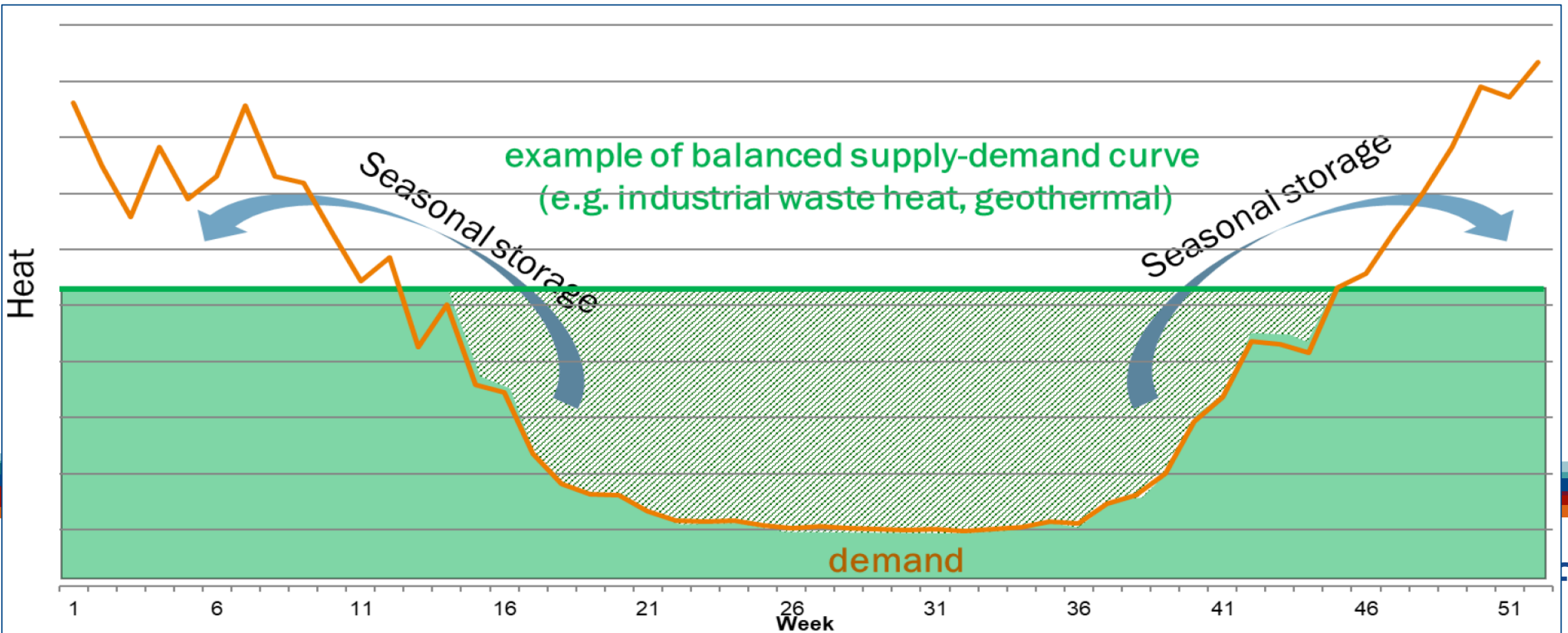
Critical success factors for HT-ATES (2)

2. System integration: *What requirements apply to the energy system, for optimal HT-ATES performance?*

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- How deep is 'The bathtub'? The need for heat storage:



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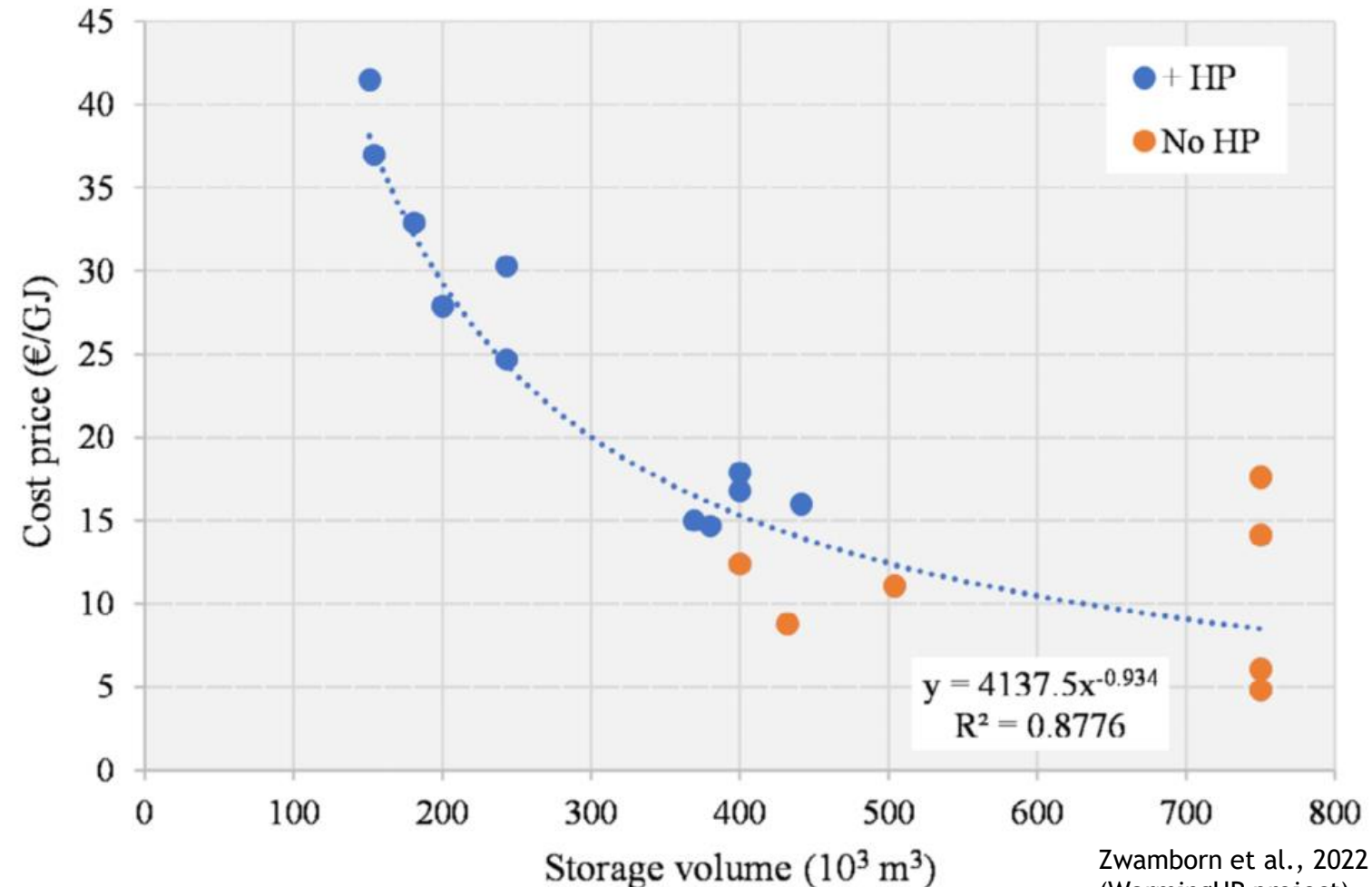
- 'Bigger is Better'



Lessons Learned Geothermica HEATSTORE:

HT-ATES in Dutch unconsolidated aquifers:

>250.000 m³/season



Critical success factors for HT-ATES (2)

2. System integration: *What requirements apply to the energy system, for optimal HT-ATES performance?*

- Sustainable & affordable heat source

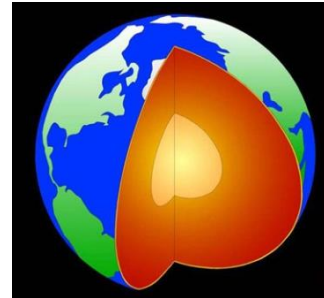
Waste heat



Power-to-Heat



Geothermal heat



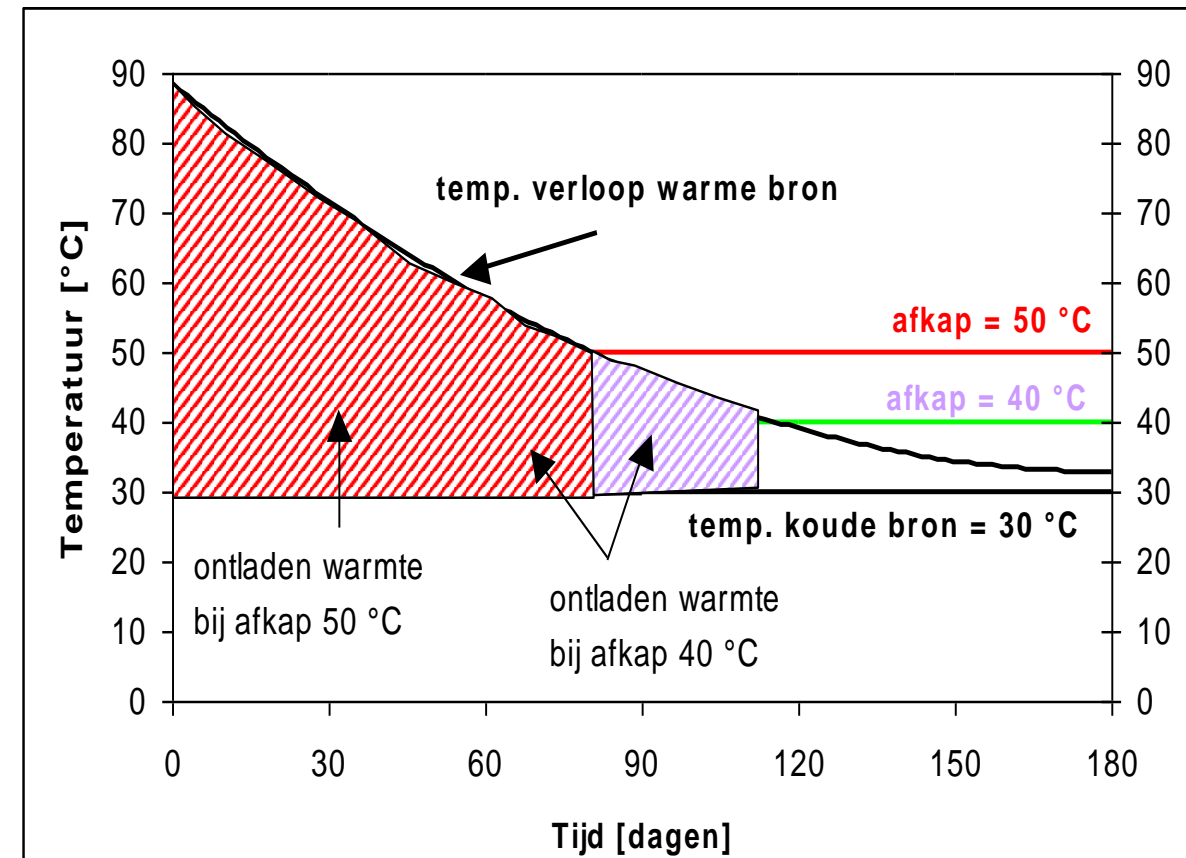
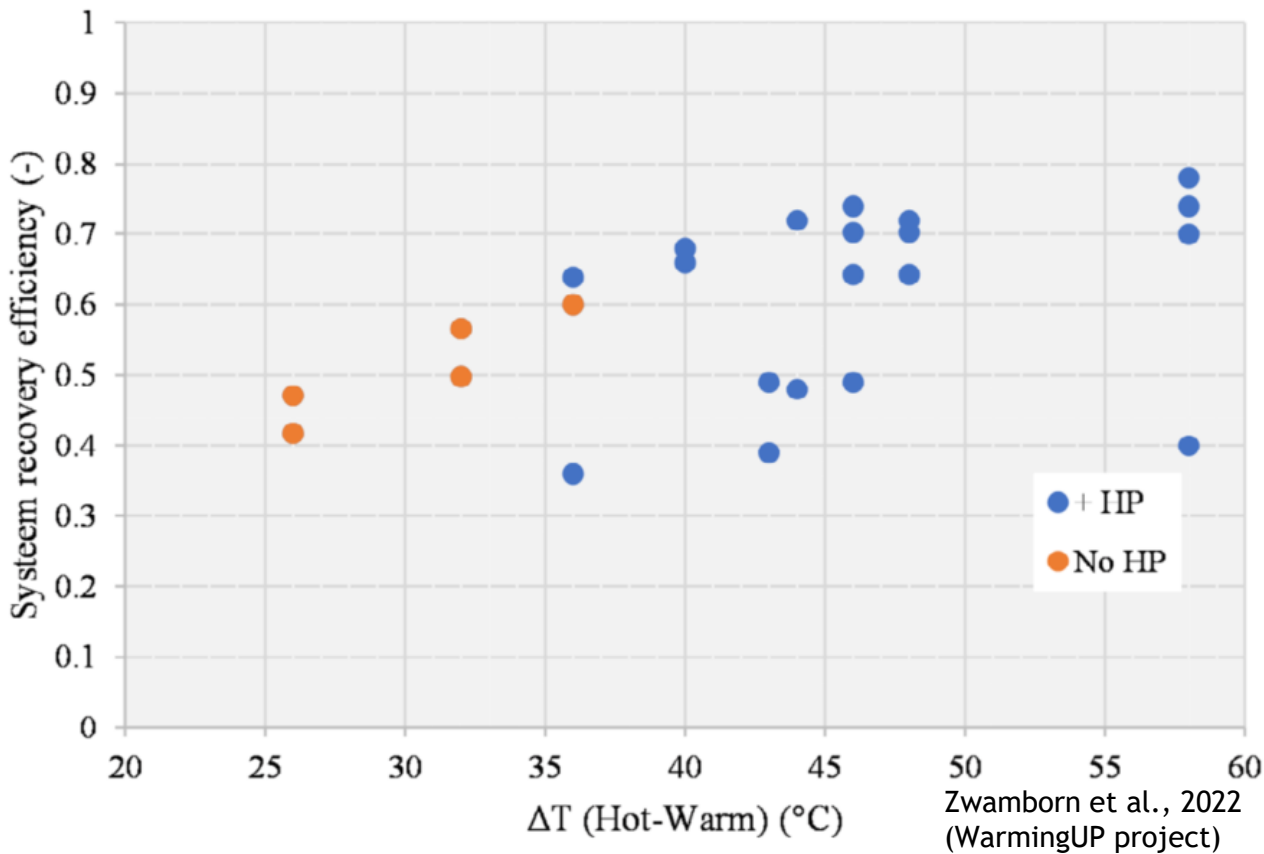
Solar heat



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- Usable temperatures: ‘How low can you go?’



Critical success factors for HT-ATES (2)

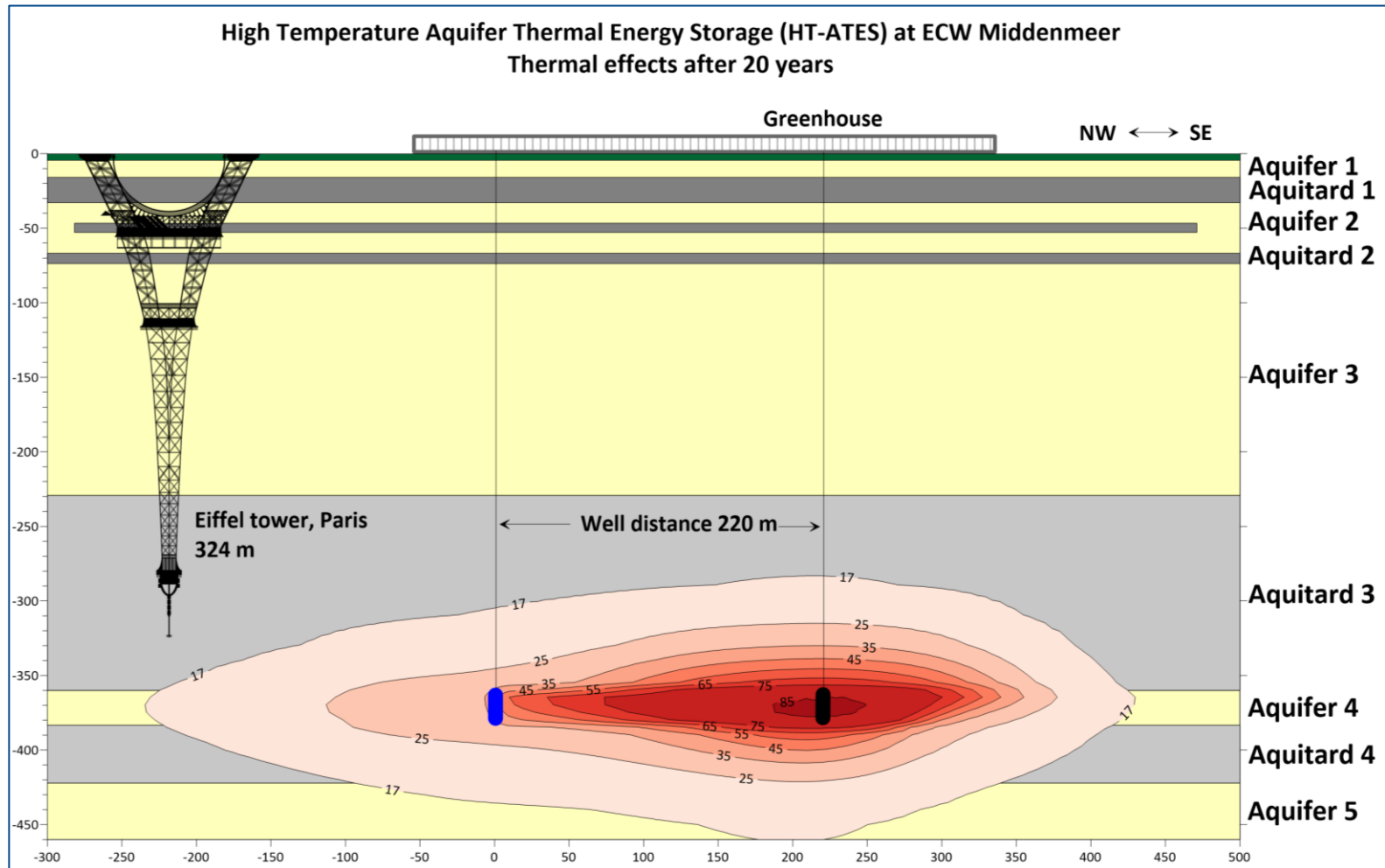
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- How deep is 'The bathtub'?
- 'Bigger is Better'
- Sustainable & affordable heat source
- Usable temperatures: 'How low can you go?'

Critical success factors for HT-ATES (3)

3. Legal considerations: *Are the effects of HT-ATES acceptable, given the local subsurface interests?*

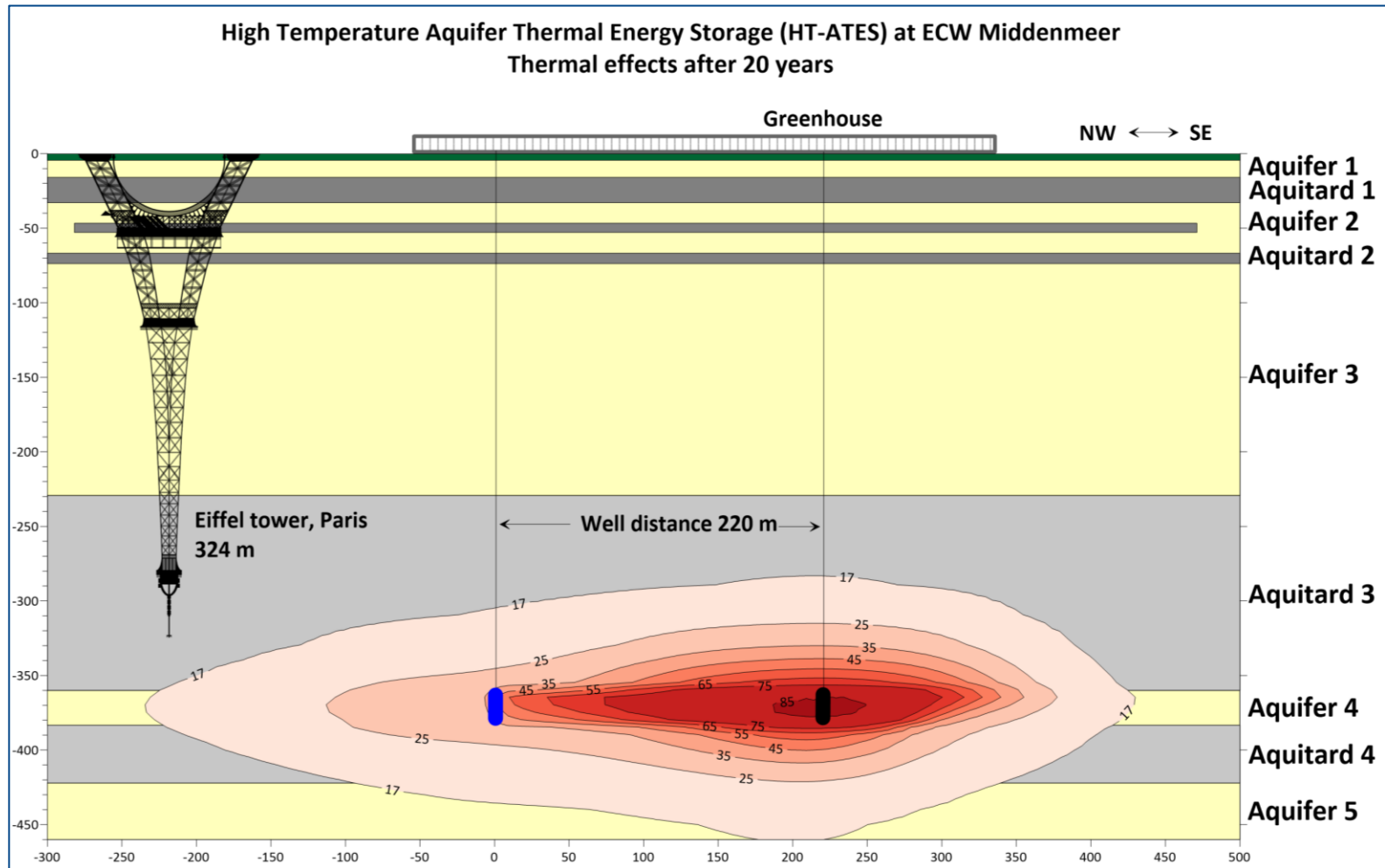
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- Legal framework,
Assessment Framework for permits



Critical success factors for HT-ATES (3)

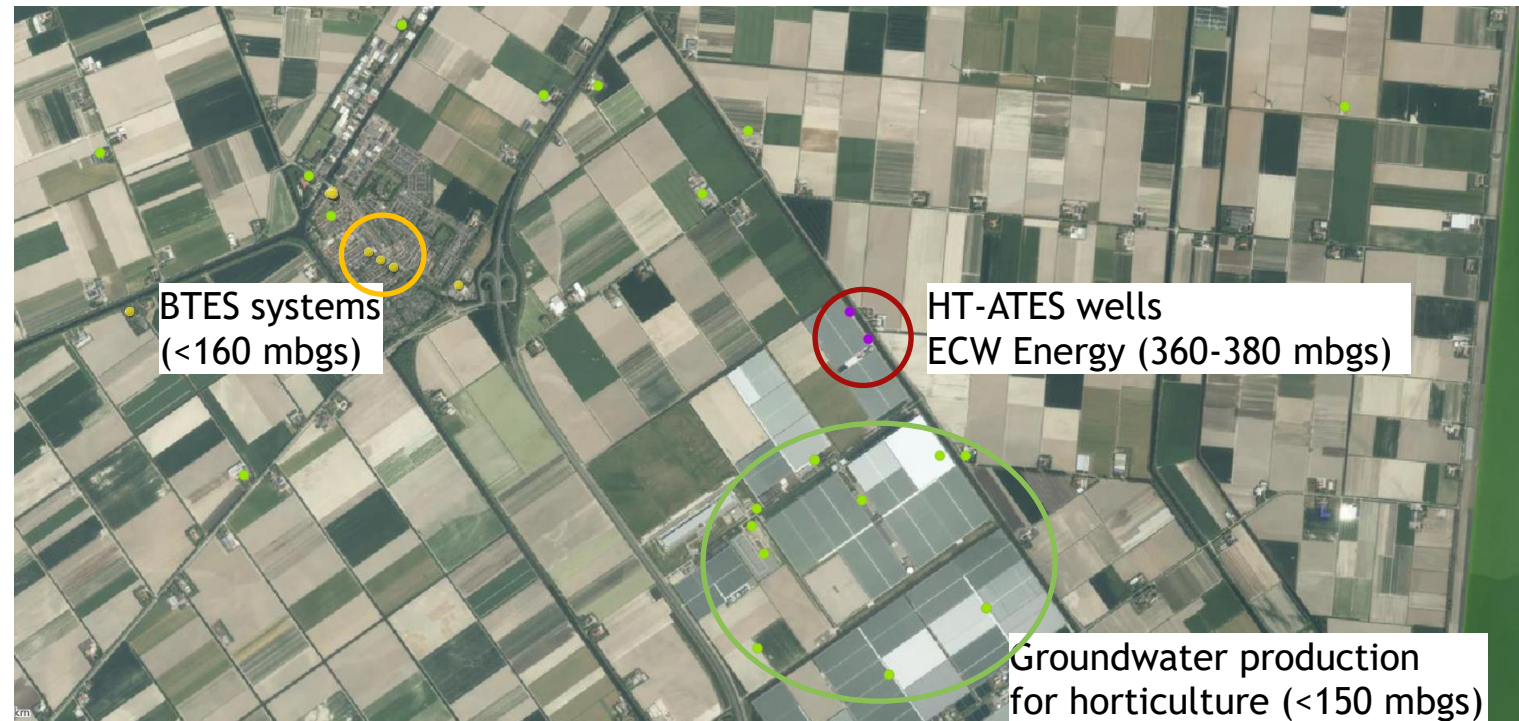
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- Other groundwater users?
- What policies apply for HT-ATES permit?



Lessons Learned Geothermica HEATSTORE:

- Experience in full-scale HT-ATES permit application
- Experienced permitting authority is very helpful
- Educate authorities about effects, pro-actively!

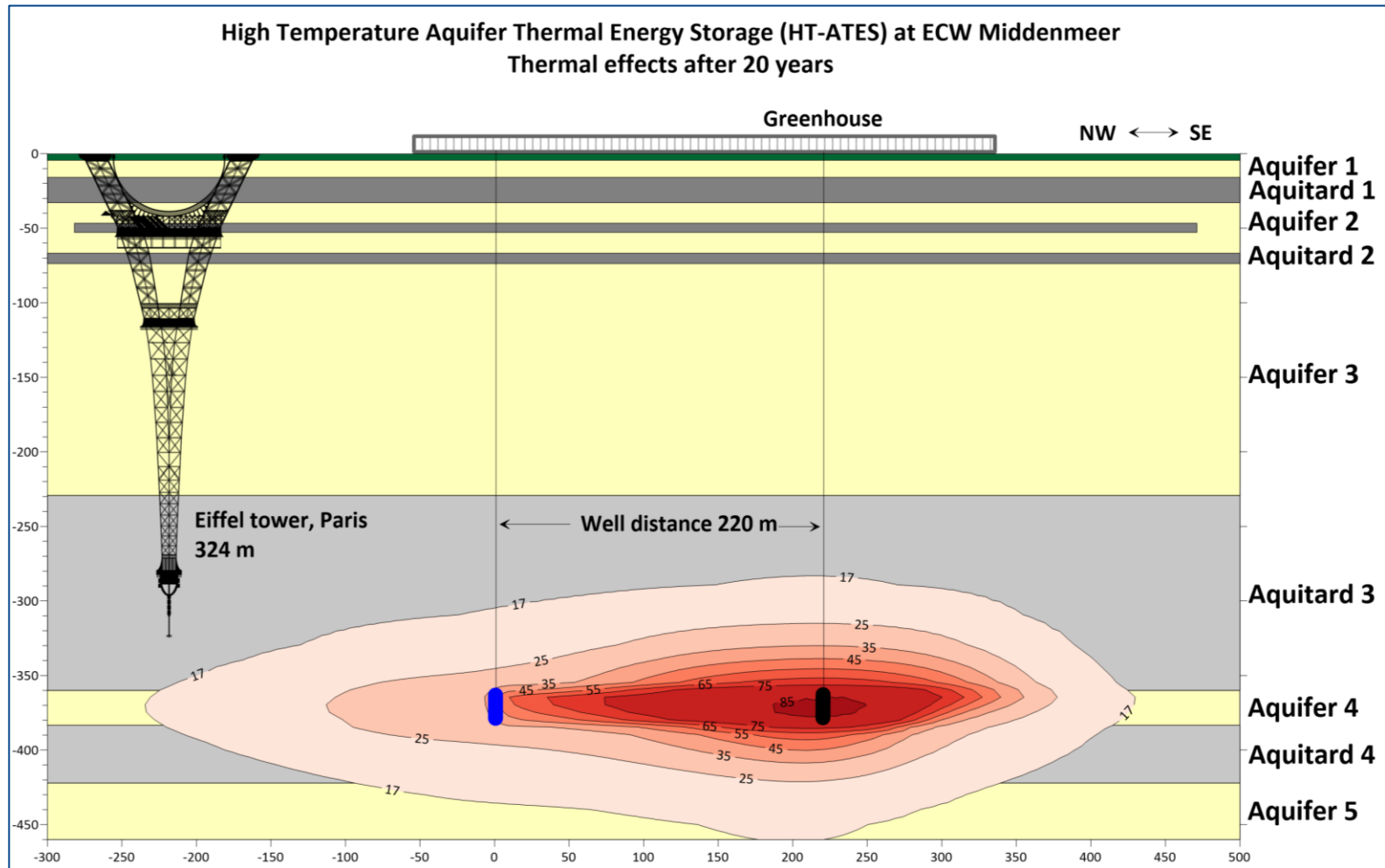


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- ✓ • Surface effects acceptable?
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✓ @ ECW Energy



Critical success factors for HT-ATES (4)

4. **Technical well performance:** *How can the technical performance of HT-ATES wells be optimized?*

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3 Important technical risks:

Clogging by calcite precipitation

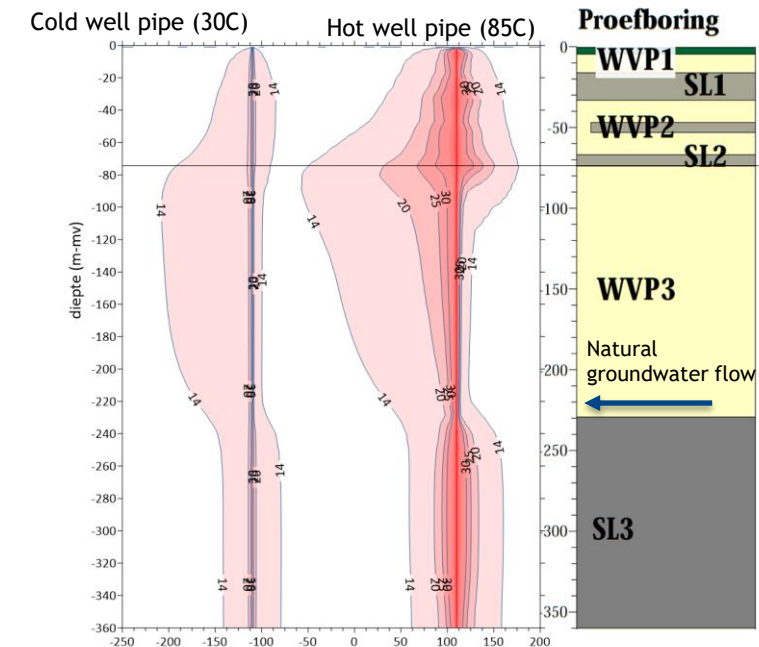
Clogging by sand production

Heat losses through well casings

Critical success factors for HT-ATES (4)

4. Technical well performance: *How can the technical performance of HT-ATES wells be optimized?*

3 Important technical risks:	Mitigation/optimization
Clogging by calcite precipitation	Water treatment
Clogging by sand production	Tests and sand filtering
Heat losses through well casings	Insulated well pipes



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Download our European Geothermal Congress 2022 paper:

[First field results on the technical risks and effectiveness of mitigation measures for the full scale HT-ATES demonstration project in Middenmeer](#)

European Geothermal Congress 2022
Berlin, Germany | 17-21 October 2022
www.europeangeothermalcongress.eu



First field results on the technical risks and effectiveness of mitigation measures for the full scale HT-ATES demonstration project in Middenmeer

Peter Oerlemans¹, Benno Drijver¹, Mariëlle Koenen², Joris Koornneef², Dorien Dinkelman², Wim Bos³, Bas Godschalk¹

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² TNO, Applied Geosciences, 3584CB Utrecht, the Netherlands
³ ECW Energy, Agriport 109, 1775 TA Middenmeer, the Netherlands

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Summary: Criteria & Challenges for successful HT-ATES

	Criterion	Challenges
1	Suitable Geology	Where can we find suitable aquifers? Uncertain geology at 200 - 500 m depth

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↳ To be tackled in future research & demonstration projects

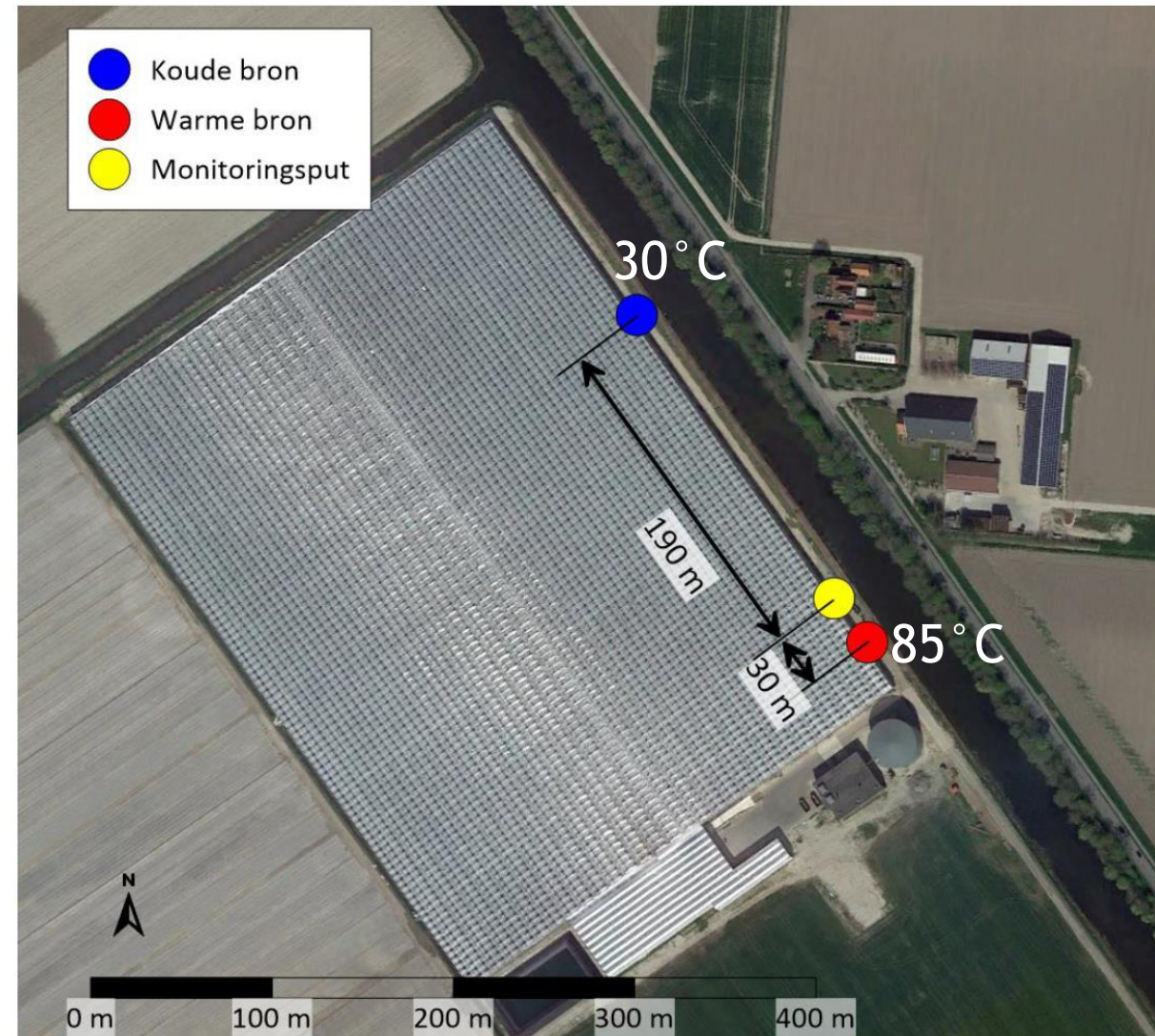
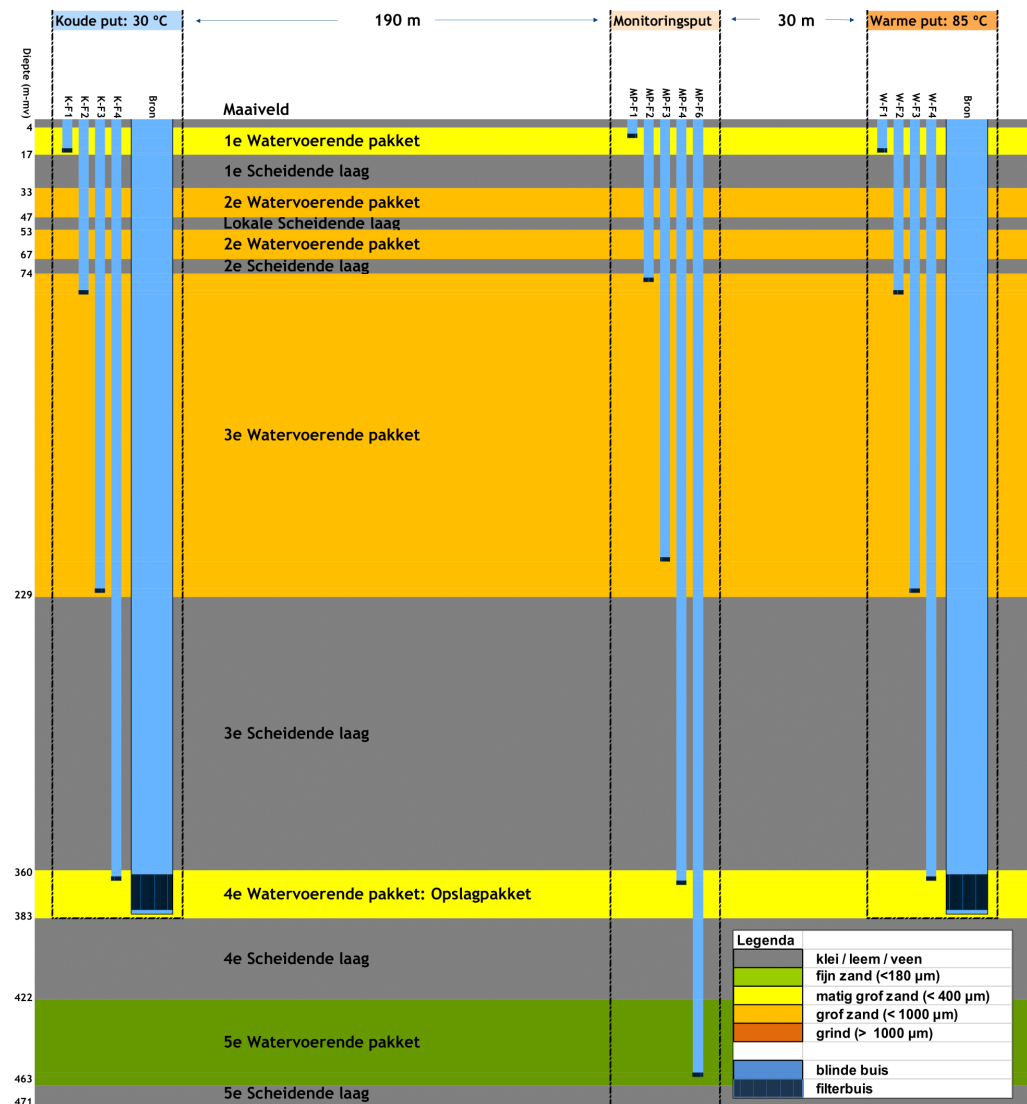
Lesson Learned



heatstore

“Learning by doing!”

Hoe ziet het HTO-systeem er nu uit?



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Boorwagen



Composiet put, met glasvezel DTS kabel



HT-bron met peilbuizen



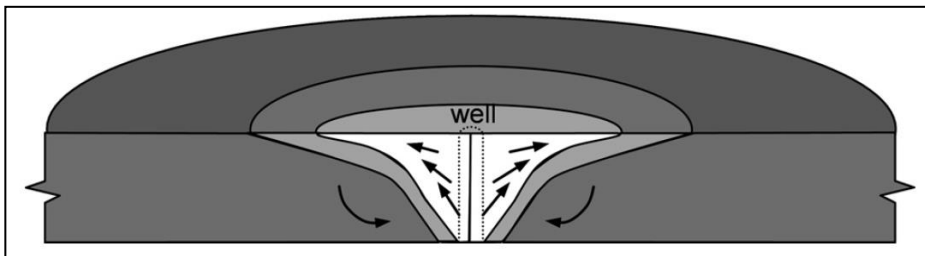
Thermische effecten cyclus 1 (2021-2022)

Meting bij meetput (30 m van W-bron)

Warmtetransport processen:

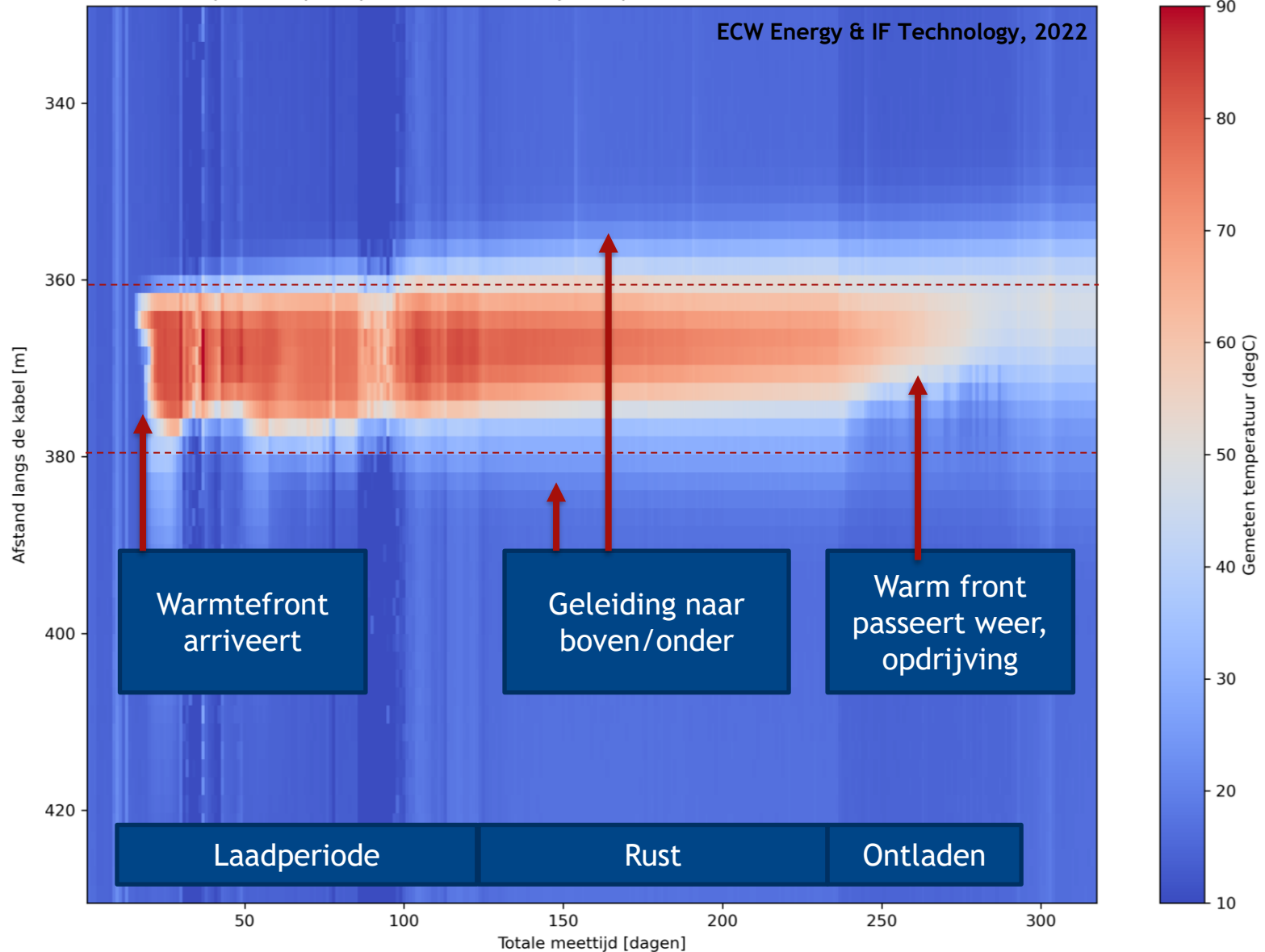
- Stroming (injectie bij W-bron)
- Warmtegeleiding
- Opdrijving van warmte

Verder: enige ruis op de lijn



Ward et al. 2009

Temperatuur plot op reservoir niveau bij meetpunt 1 voor 2021-05-19 t/m 2022-03-31





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