

Status Heatstorage Project in Bern

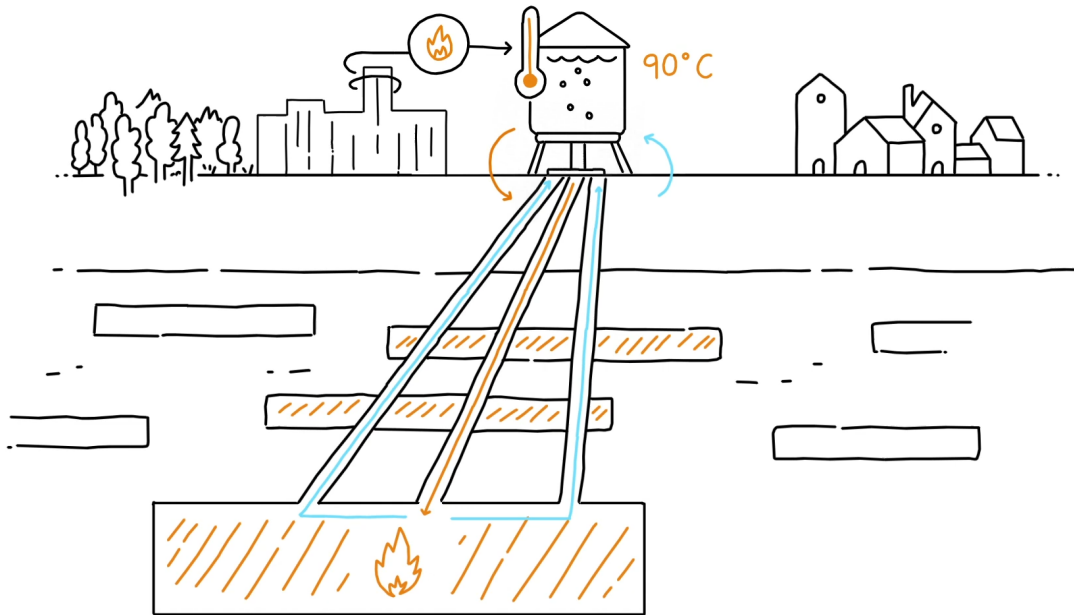
(work in progress)

IEA ATES Workshop Hoorn 20.4.2023

Peter Meier



Heat storage concept



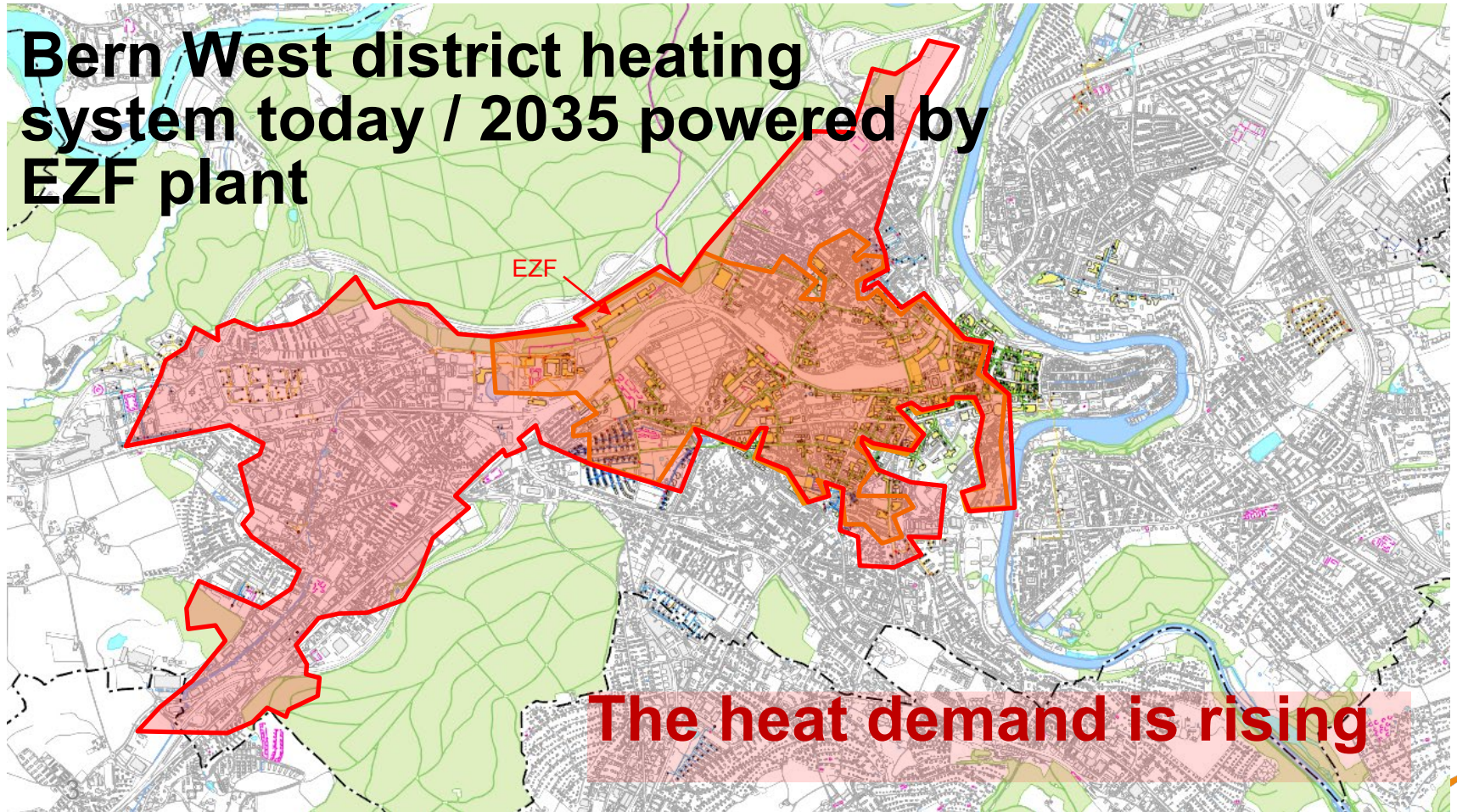
Objectives:

Seasonal storage of
15 GWh_{th} heat from the
waste heat in the summer
months out of the Bern
power plant (EZF)

www.ewb.ch/geospeicher

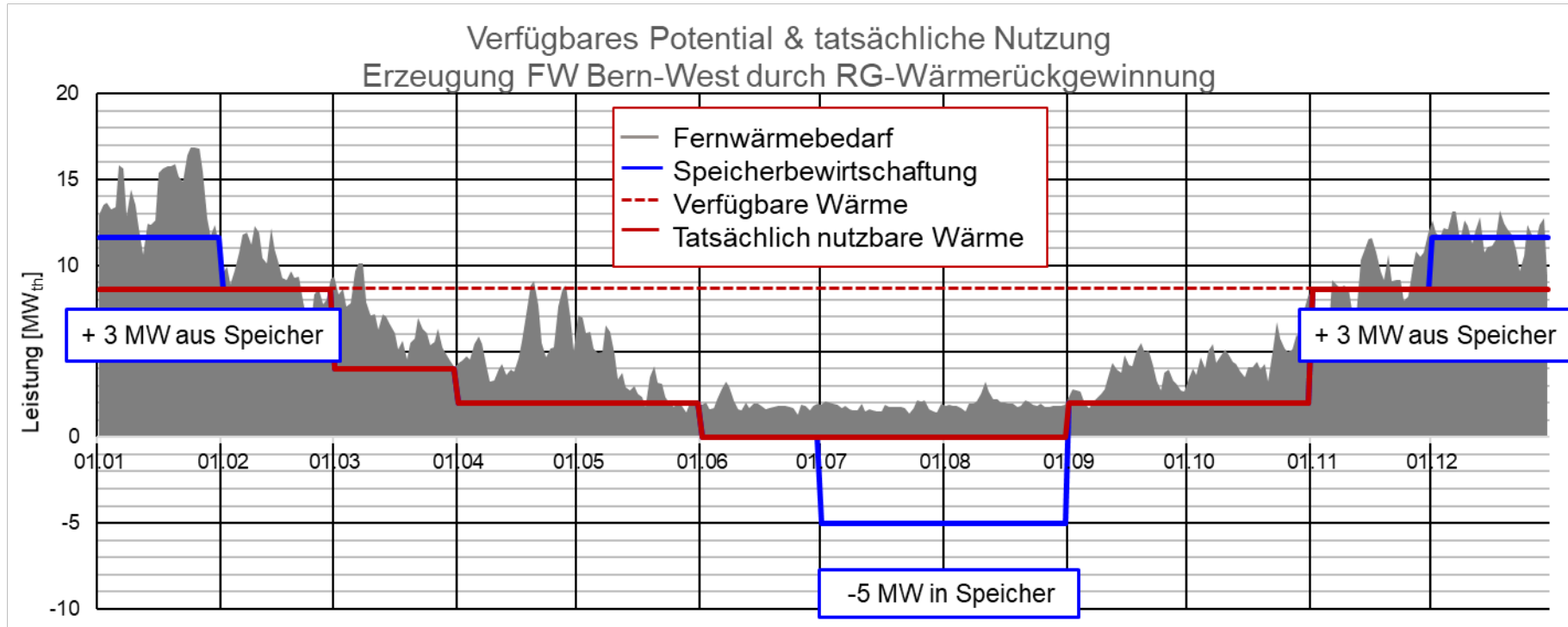


Bern West district heating system today / 2035 powered by EZF plant



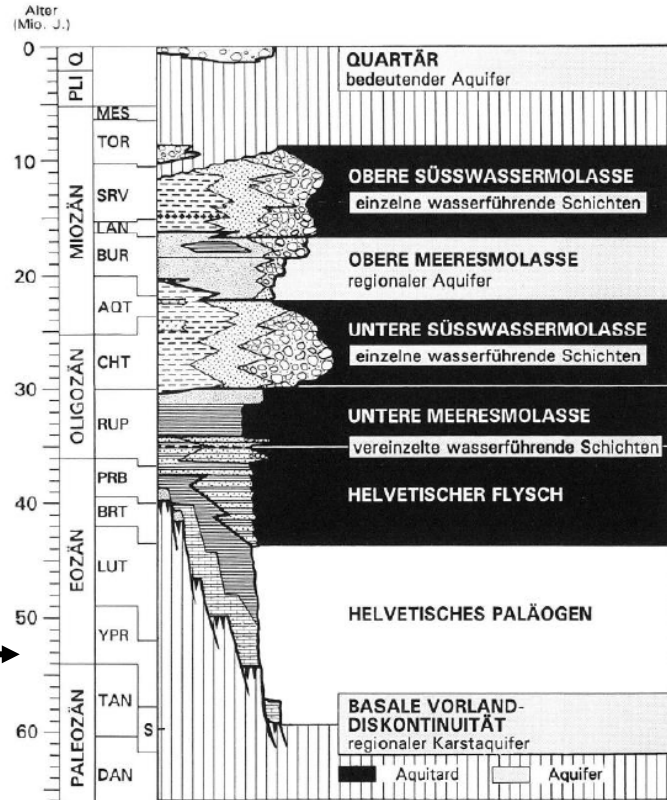
The heat demand is rising

Objective: 3 MW seasonal heat storage for western Bern district



Geology: target upper fresh water molasse (USM)

Geologische Identifikation		Lithologie	Aquitard	Generelle Wasserführung/ Durchlässigkeit
		W	E	
QUARTÄR		K		bedeutender Aquifer lokal sehr geringdurchlässige Schichten
		T		
TERTIÄR	OSM			einzelne wasserführende Schichten (Schicht- und Kluftquellen)
	OMM			regionaler Aquifer
	USM			einzelne wasserführende ? Schichten
	Eozän			
MALM	oberer			regionaler Karst- und/oder Kluftaquifer
	mittlerer			geringe Durchlässigkeit lokaler Aquifer im westlichen Jura ("Rauracian")
	unterer			
DOGGER	oberer			Parkinsoni-Schichten: geringe Durchlässigkeit Hr: lokaler Aquifer im westlichen Jura
	mittlerer			
	unterer			geringe bis sehr geringe Durchlässigkeit
LIAS				geringe Durchlässigkeit, einzelne lokale Aquifere (St, Sh)
KEUPER				sehr geringe Durchlässigkeit
MUSCHEL- KALK	Oberer			sehr bedeutender regionaler Aquifer
	Mittlerer			generell sehr geringe Durchlässigkeit
	Unterer			regionaler Aquifer in Verbindung mit oberstem Kristallin/
BUNTSANDSTEIN				Permkarbon und Kristallin: wasserführende Zonen
PERMOKARBON				
KRISTALLIN				



Sedimentology of the lower fresh water molasse

	Architektur-Element	Beschreibung
RG	Rinnengürtel	Mittel- und Grobsandsteine
DFR	Durchbruchsfächer und -rinnen	Mittel- und Feinsandsteine
UW	Uferwälle und distale Überschwemmungssande	Sandsteine und Grobsiltsteine
UPS	Überschwemmungsebene mit Paläoböden und Sümpfen	Schlammsteine und Mergel
LAK	Lakustrische Ablagerungen	Mergel, Süßwasserkalke, lokal Gips

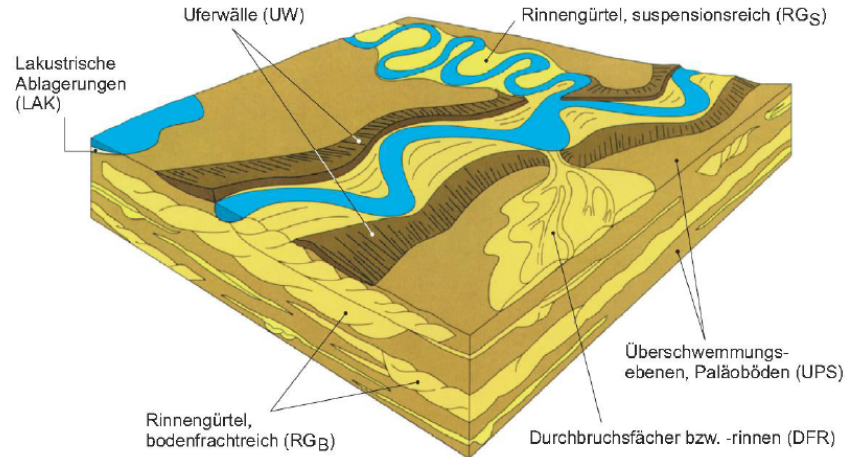


Abbildung 10: Faziesmodell der distalen (alpenfernen) Unteren Süßwassermolasse (Keller et al., 1990).

The USM has a large potential in the densely populated areas of Switzerland

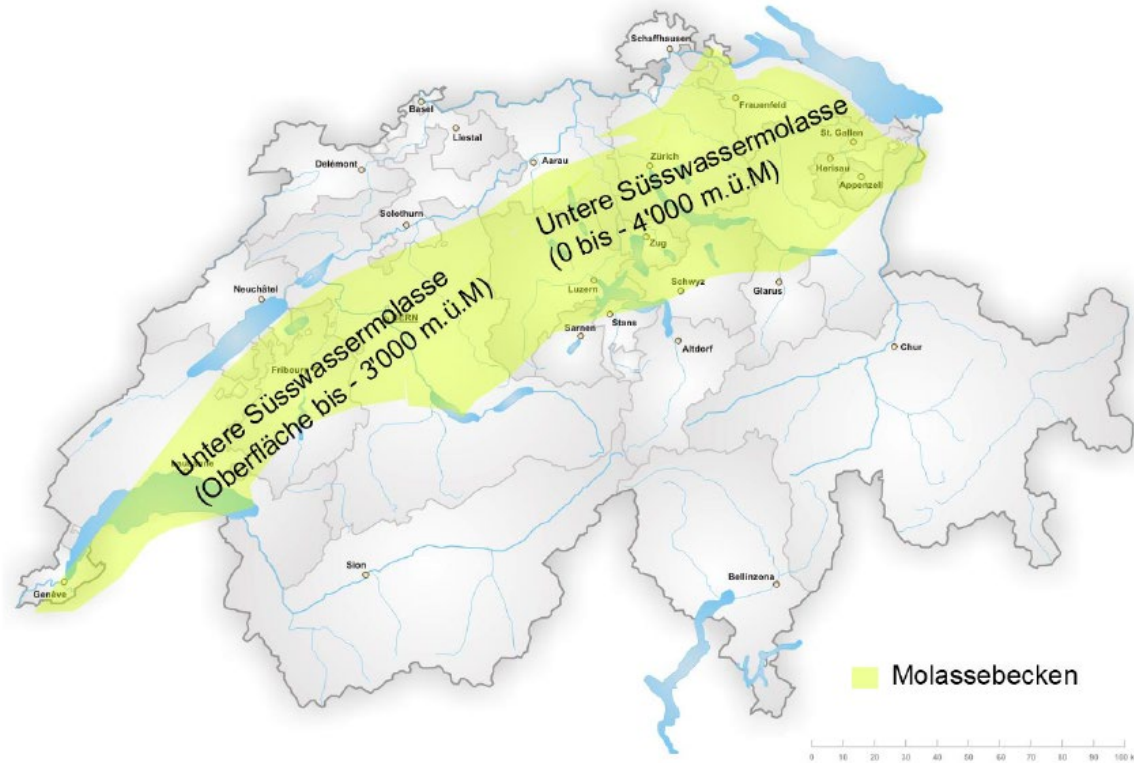
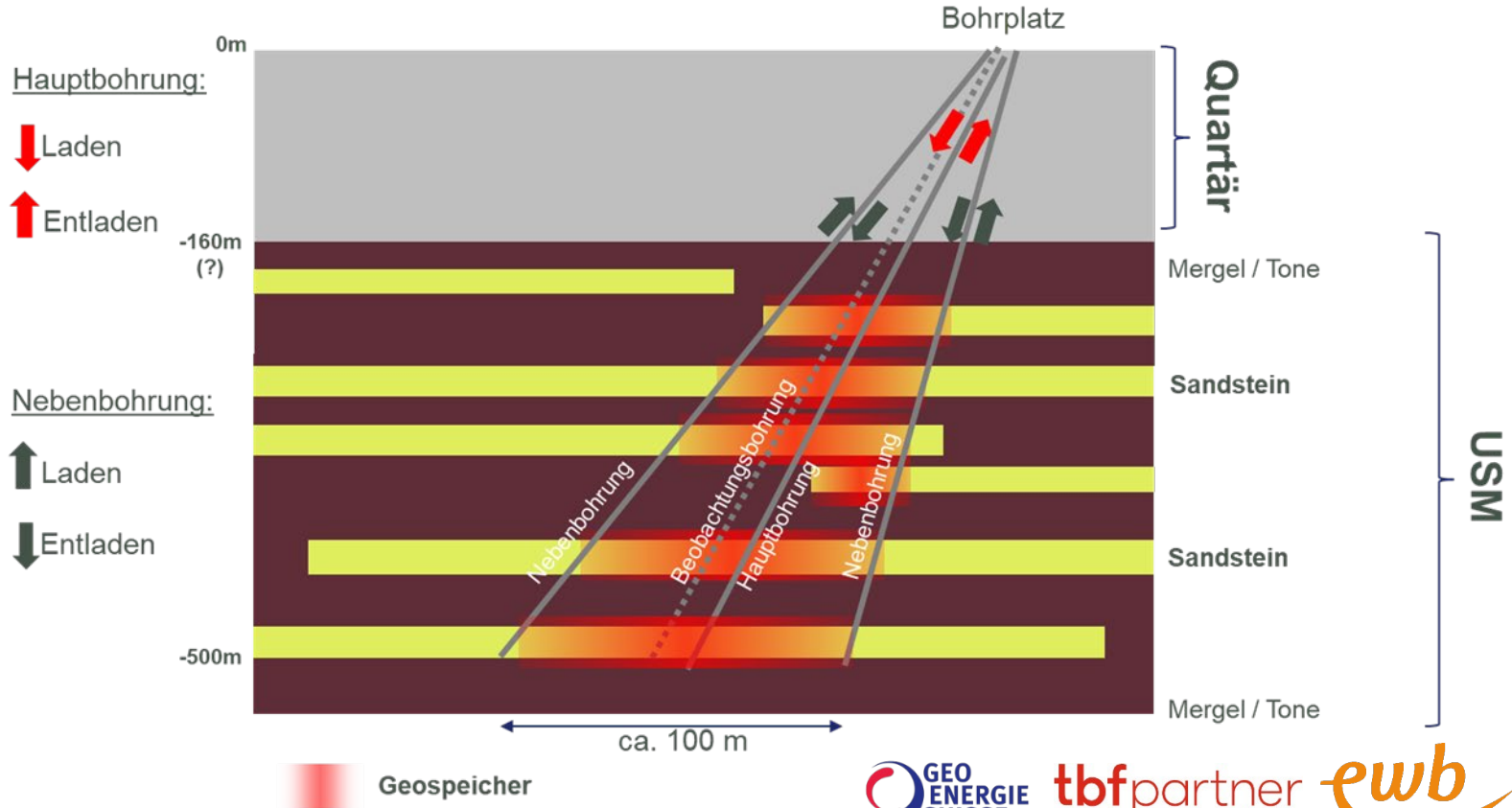
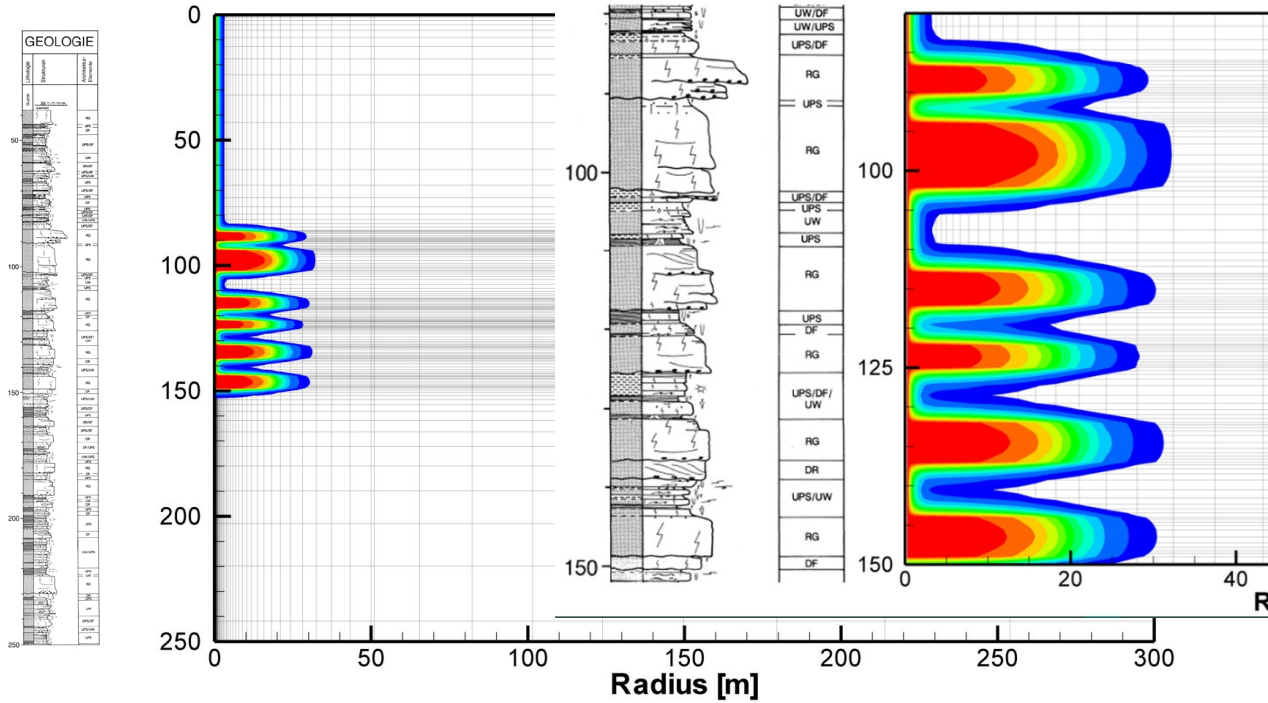


Abbildung 19: Nutzungs- und Anwendungspotential der Unteren Süßwassermolasse in der Schweiz unter Angabe der Tiefenlage in m.ü.M.

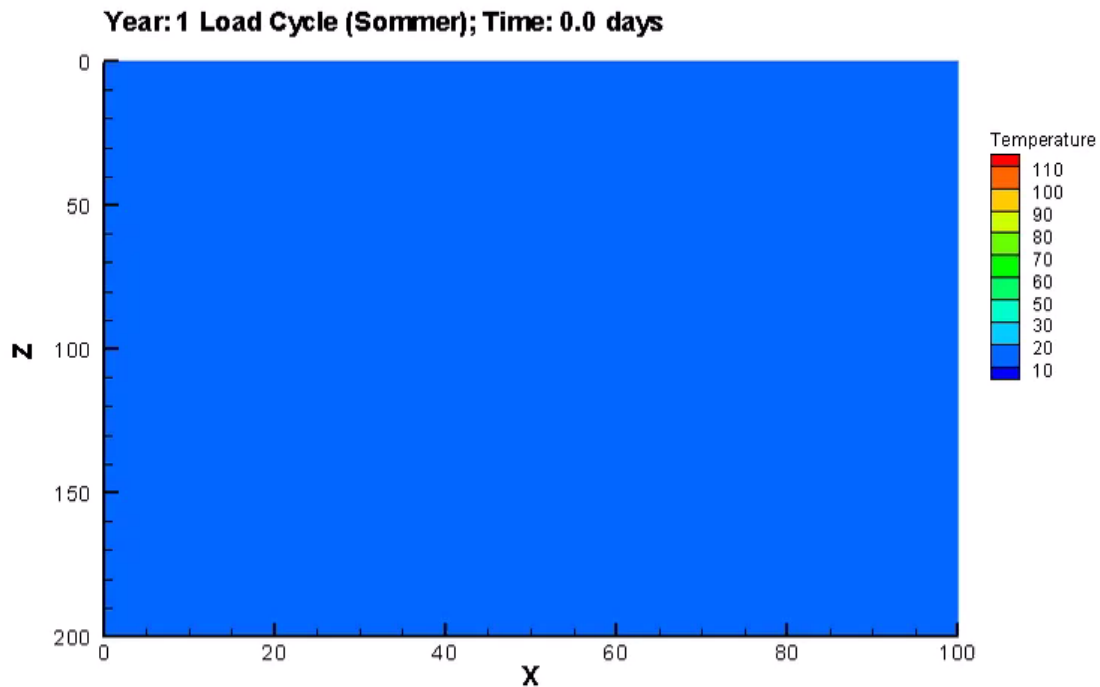
Expected conceptual reservoir model



Modelling sedimentary layers

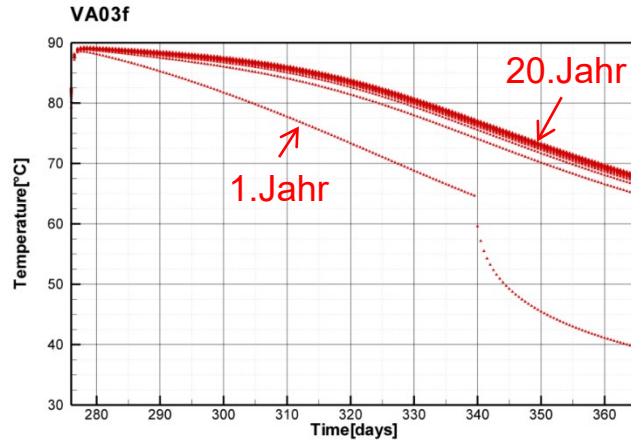


Modelling sedimentary layers

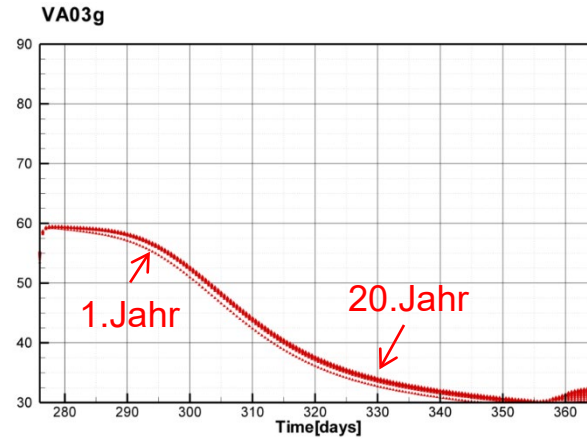


Temperature unloading

Without heat pump, $T_{inj} = 90^{\circ}\text{C}$



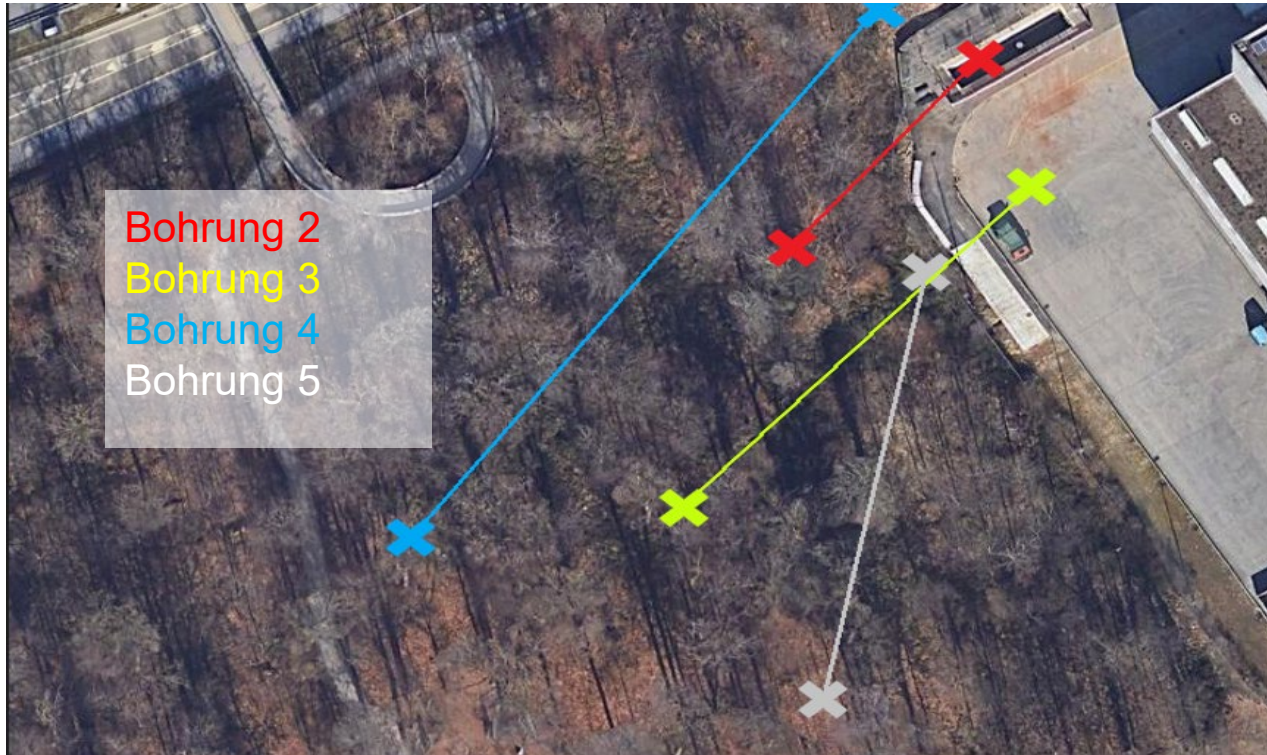
With heat pump, $T_{inj} = 60^{\circ}\text{C}$



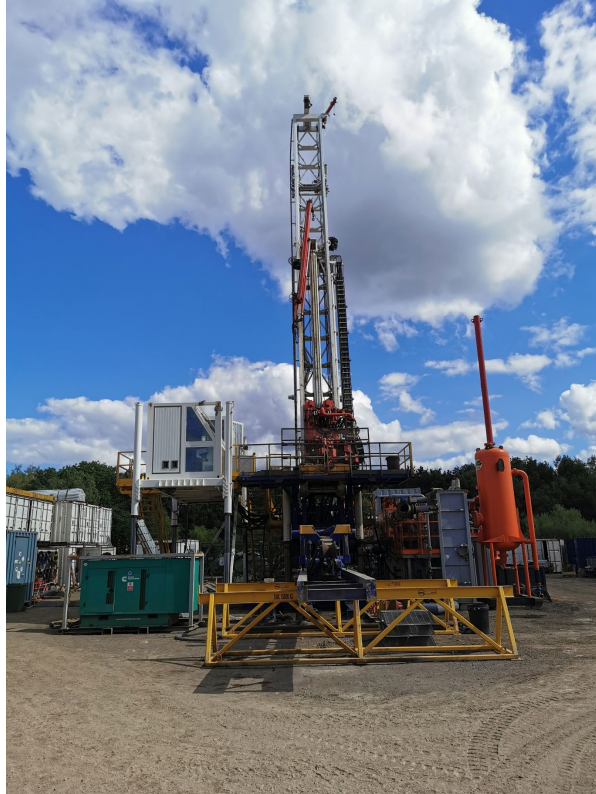
Situation



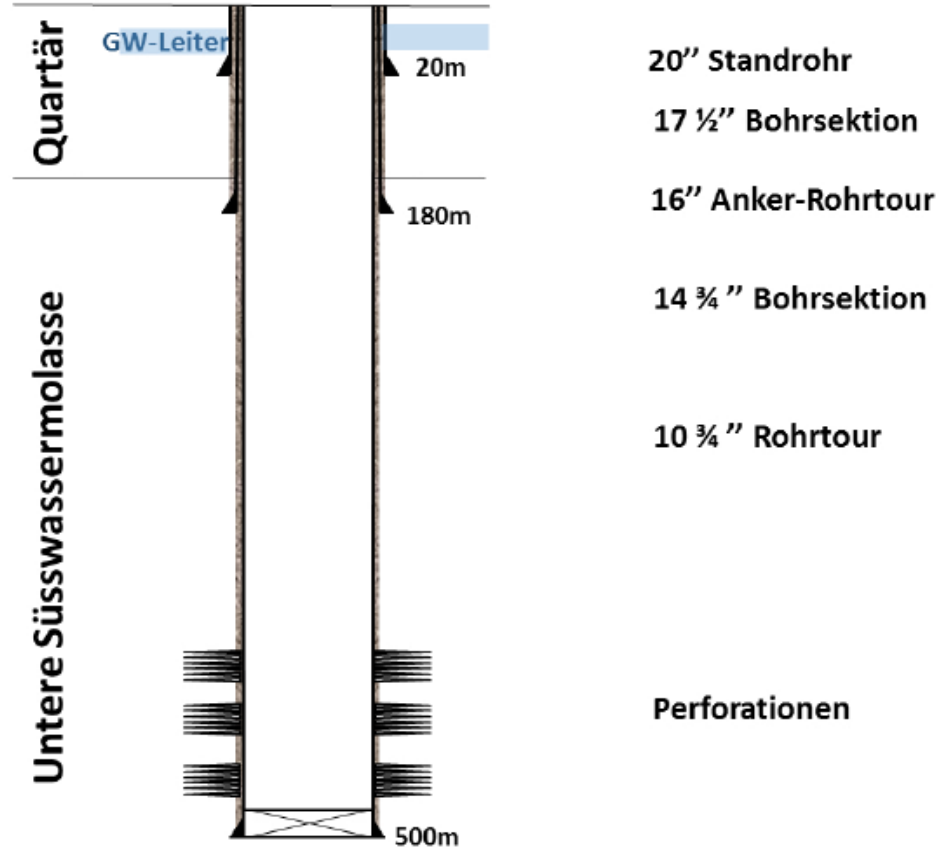
Landing points boreholes 2-5



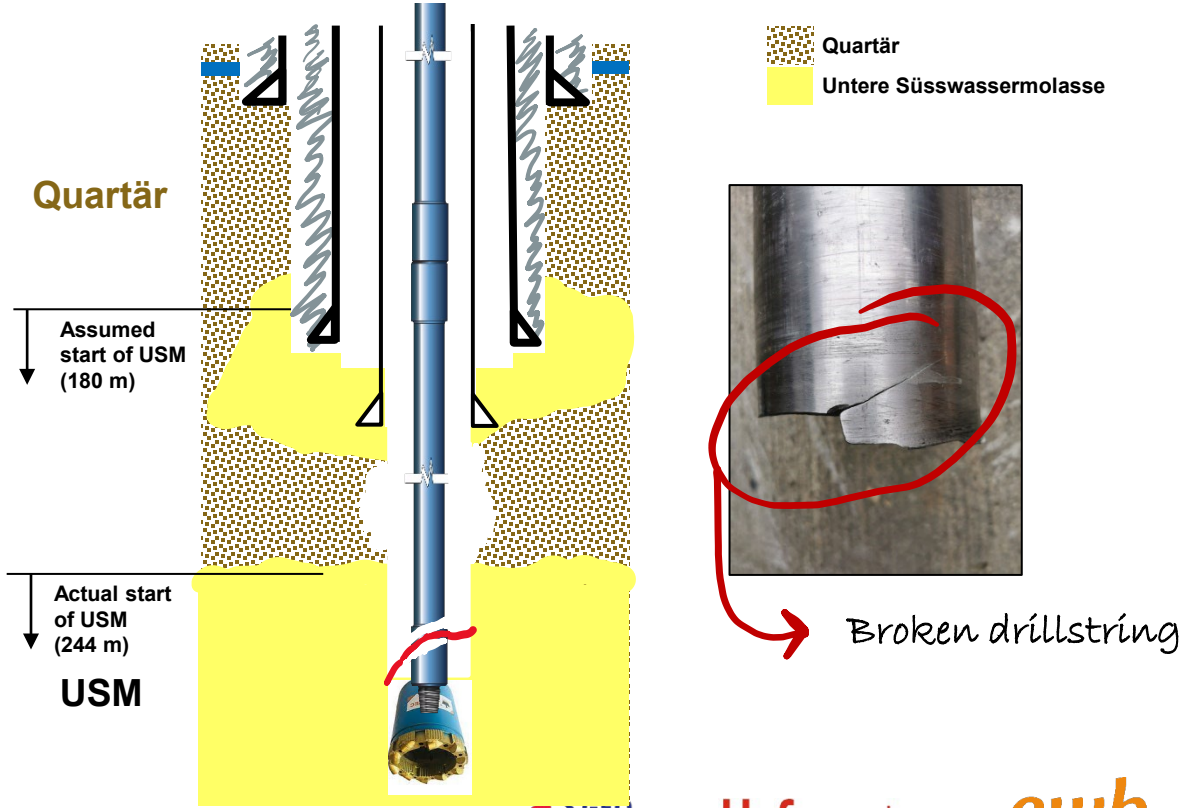
Marriott Rig 18



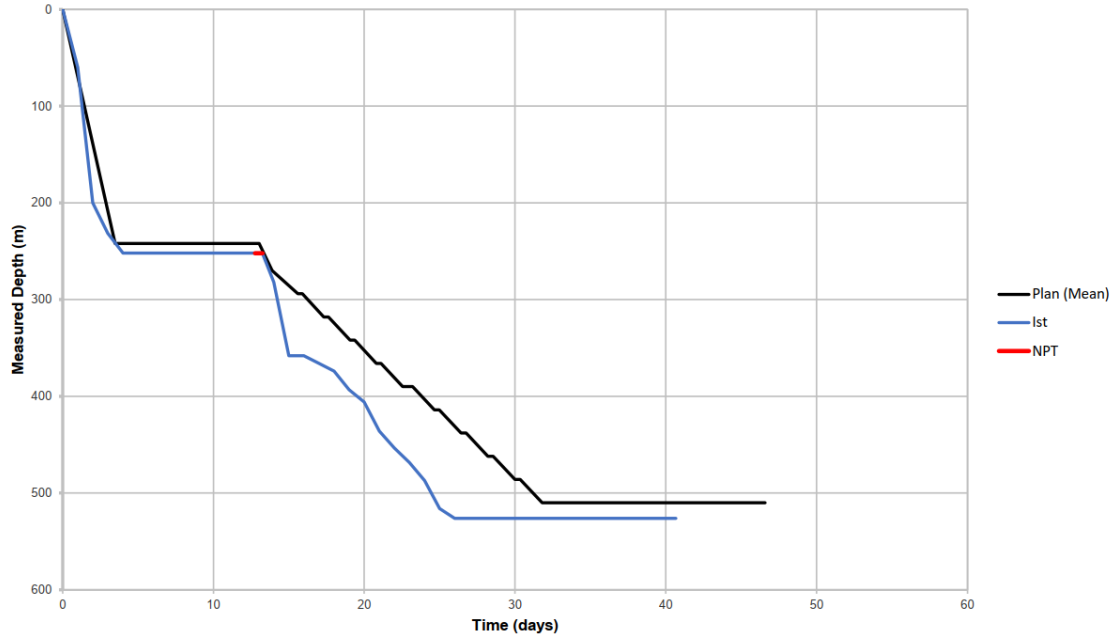
Casing scheme



1. Borehole

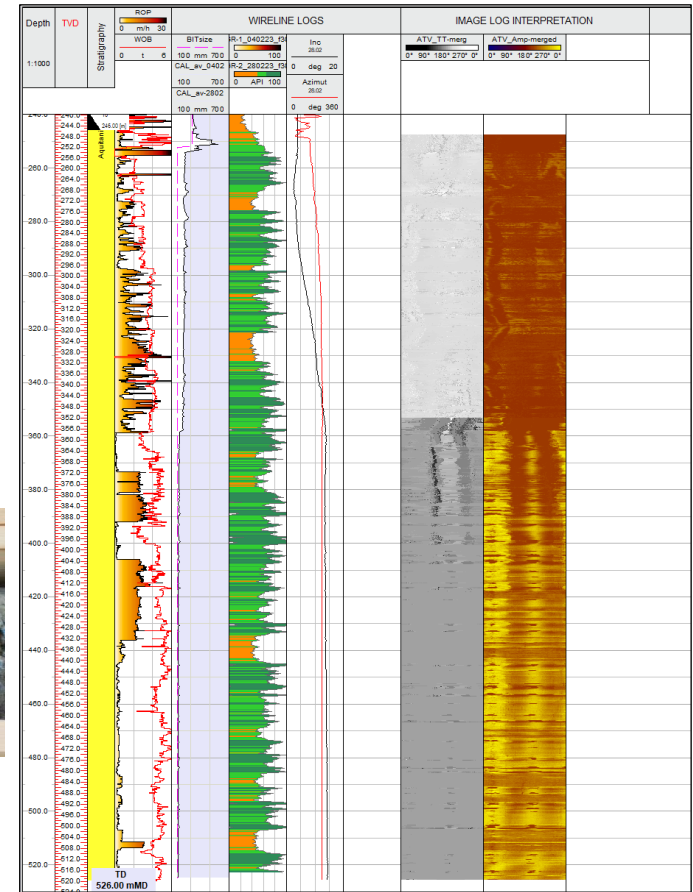
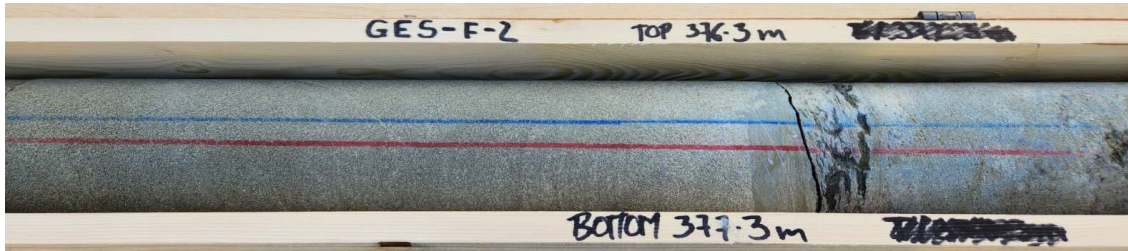


2. Second borehole

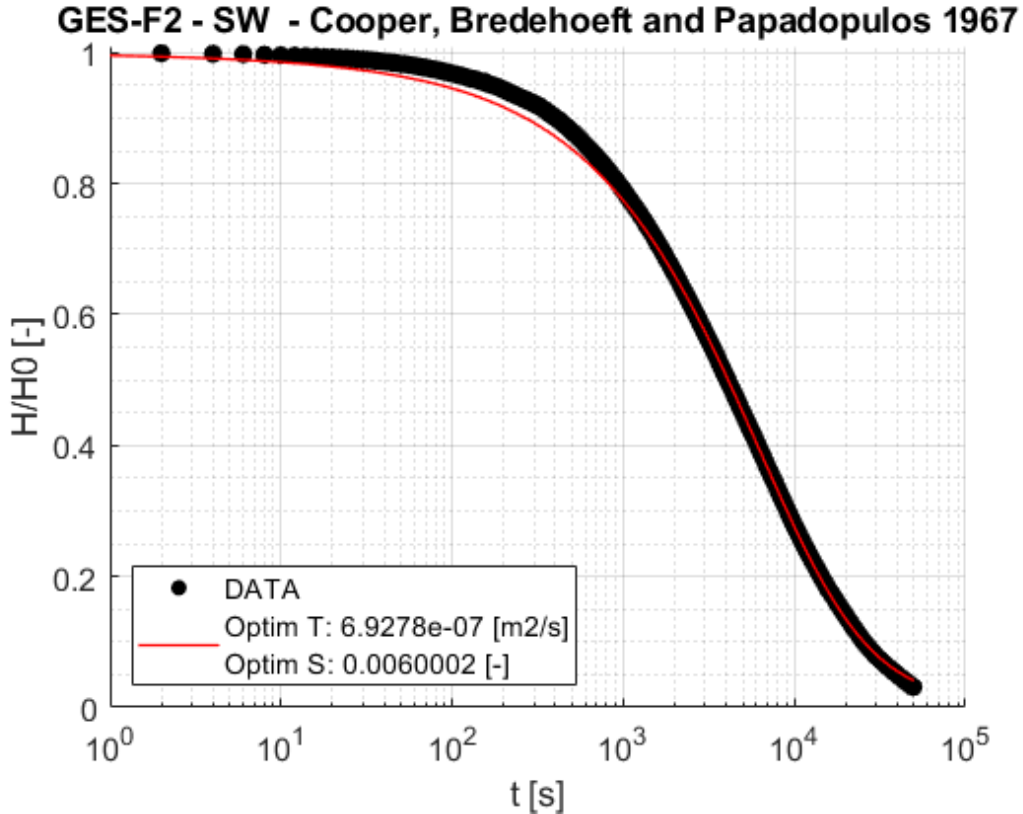


2. Borehole - Geology

- ca. 35 m of sandstone



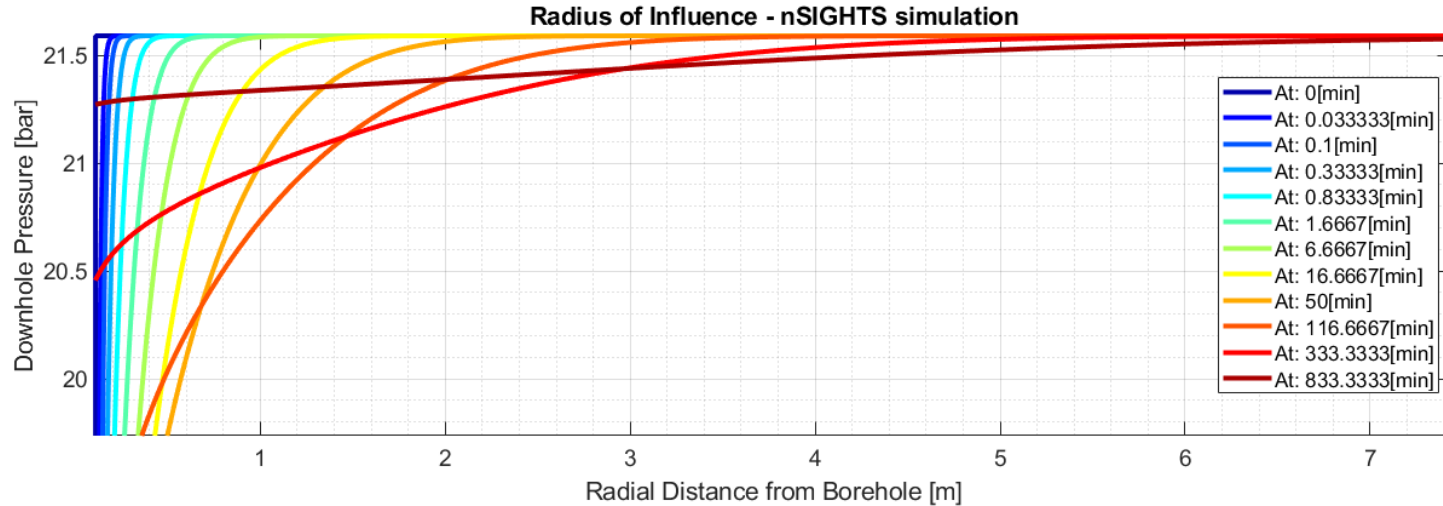
Hydraulic testing: Slug test entire borehole section



$T = 6.9E-7$ [m²/s]

$S=6E-3$ [-]

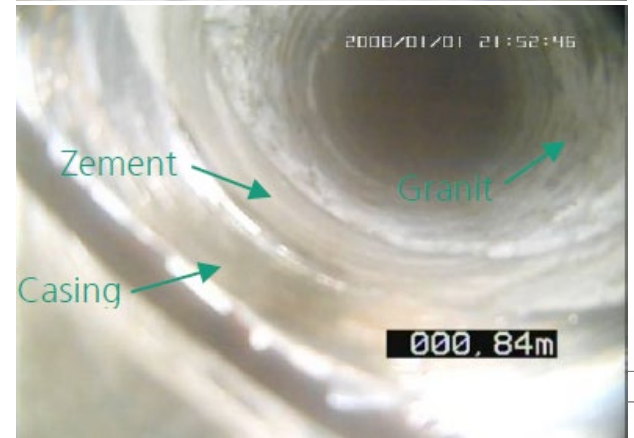
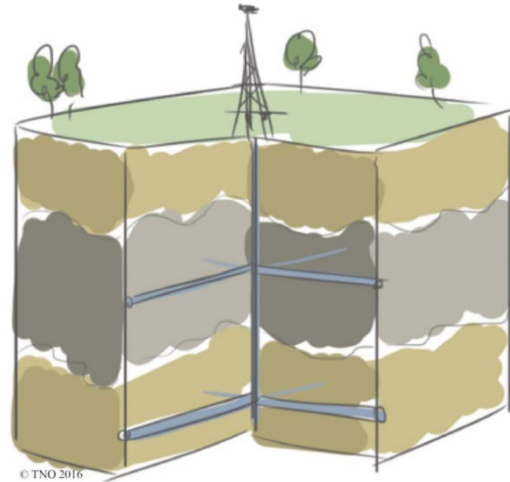
Hydraulic radius of investigation of slug tests

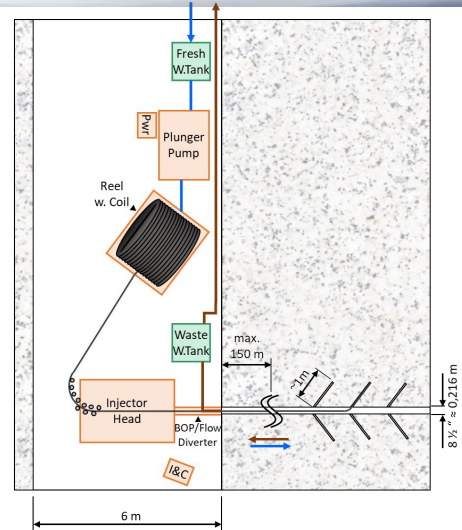
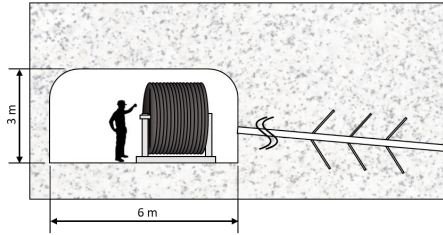


Innovation: Radial Jet Drilling and Micro-Drilling



Jetting-Test USM-core (Fraunhofer Bochum)





Deflector shoe



Microturbine with bit



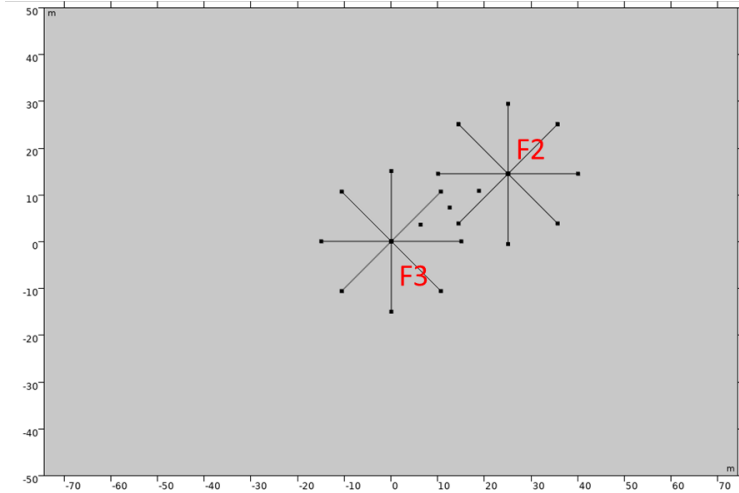
High pressure pump



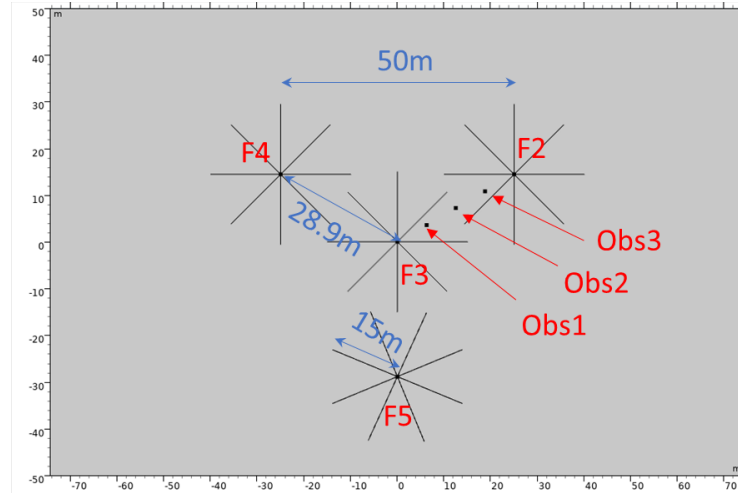
Jetting not enough powerful in granite,
But the deployment worked => strongly recommended for softer rocks

Modelling the effects of radial drillings

2-well configuration



Triangle configuration

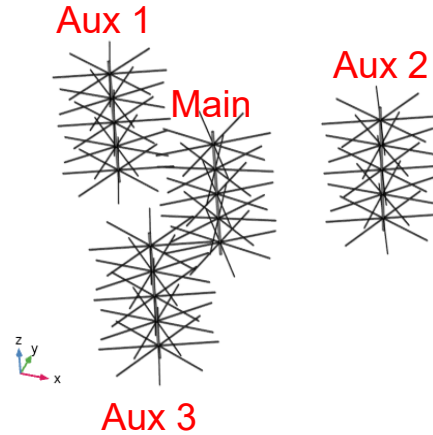
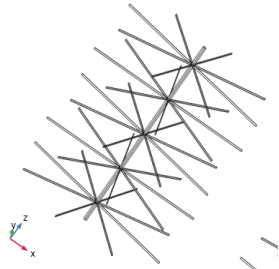
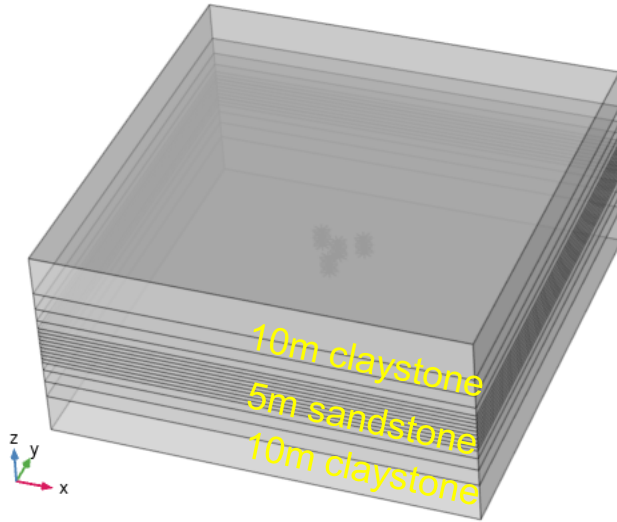


Main parameters: $T_{\text{sandstone}} = 5\text{E-}7 \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$; $T_{\text{jets}} = 1\text{E-}2 \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$

Flow regimes: convergent (i.e., pumping at auxiliar wells) and “natural” (no pumping)

Injection scheme: 8 months load + 4 months unload

The synthetic model in a nutshell



- ❑ 5 crowns with 8 jets each (1m spacing)
- ❑ “Rotating” azimuth of jets
- ❑ Length jets = variable (0,5,10,15m)
- ❑ Radius jets = 2cm
- ❑ Radius boreholes = 20cm

Impact of flow and thermal regime: comparison forced vs unforced

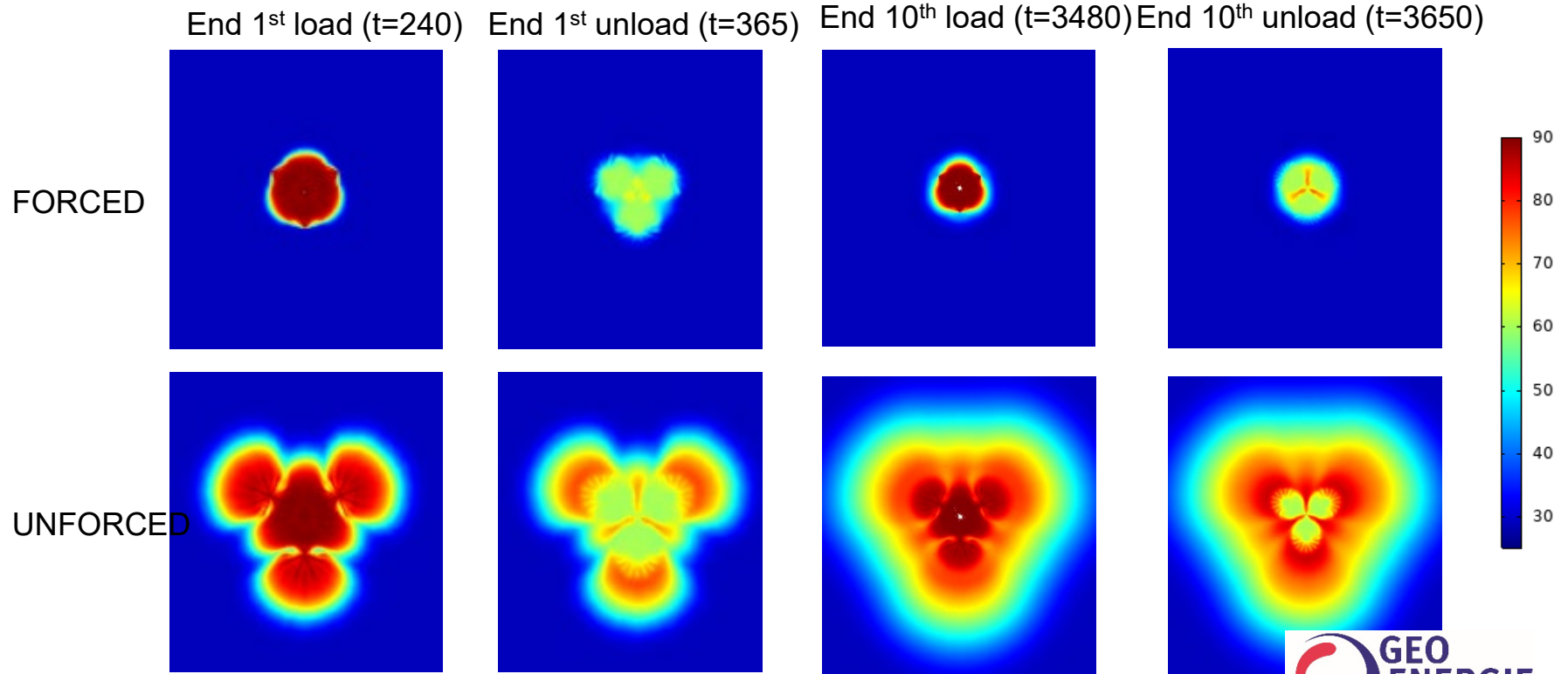
- **Forced:**

- Load cycle: injection 5 kg/s, $T=90^{\circ}\text{C}$ at main well and pumping of either 5/3 kg/s at Aux1 to 3 or 5 kg/s at Aux2
- Unload cycle: pumping of 5 kg/s at main well and injection with $T=60^{\circ}\text{C}$ of either 5/3 kg/s at Aux1 to 3 or 5 kg/s at Aux2

- **Unforced:**

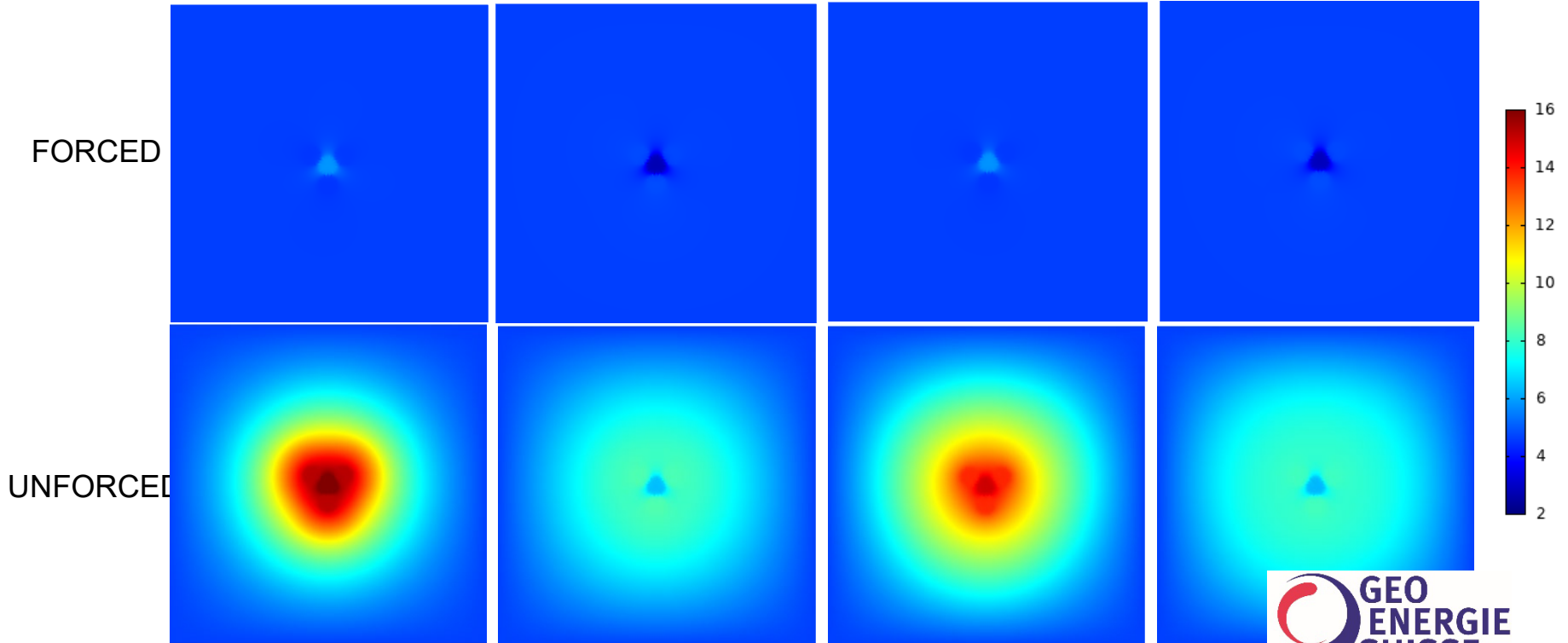
- Load cycle: injection 5 kg/s, $T=90^{\circ}\text{C}$ at main well (no pumping at aux wells)
- Unload cycle: pumping of 5 kg/s at main well and injection with $T=60^{\circ}\text{C}$ of either 5/3 kg/s at Aux1 to 3 or 5 kg/s at Aux2

**Impact of flow and thermal regime: comparison forced vs unforced. Triangle configuration.
2D horizontal slice at Drains 3 (Center). Temperature**

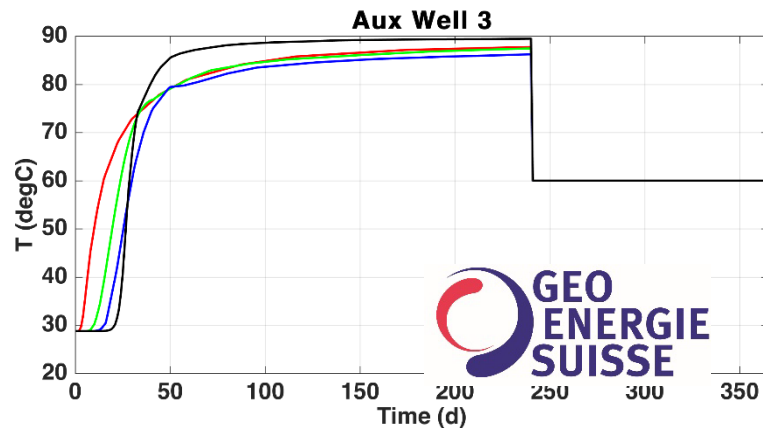
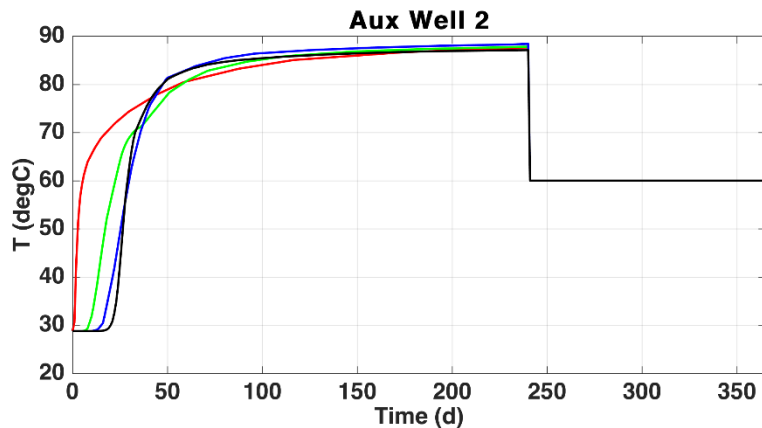
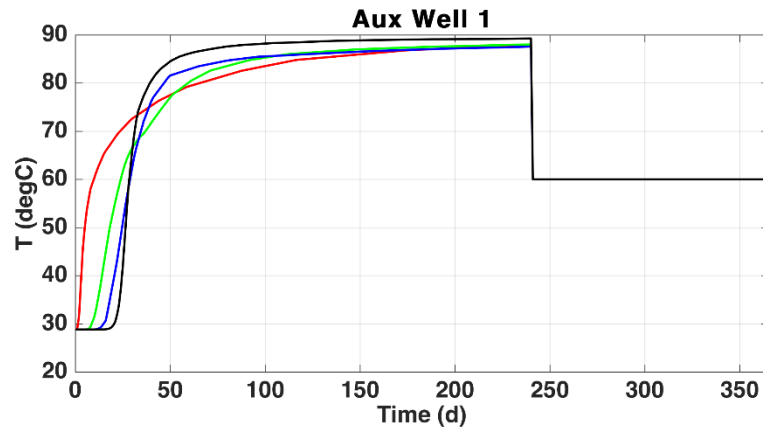
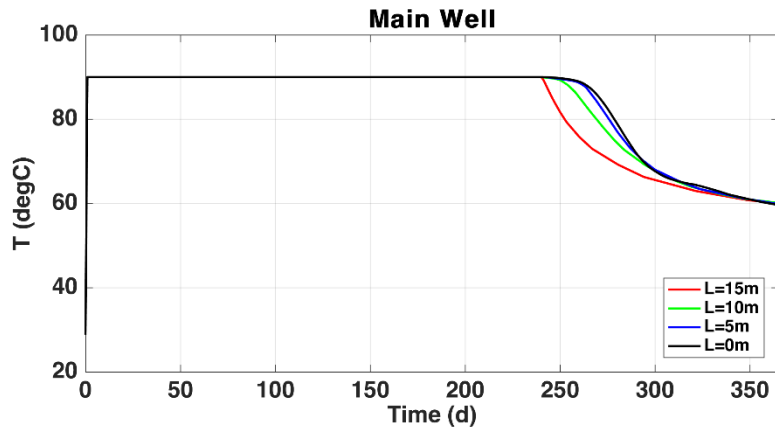


**Impact of flow and thermal regime: comparison forced vs unforced. Triangle configuration.
2D horizontal slice at Drains 3 (Center). Absolute pressure**

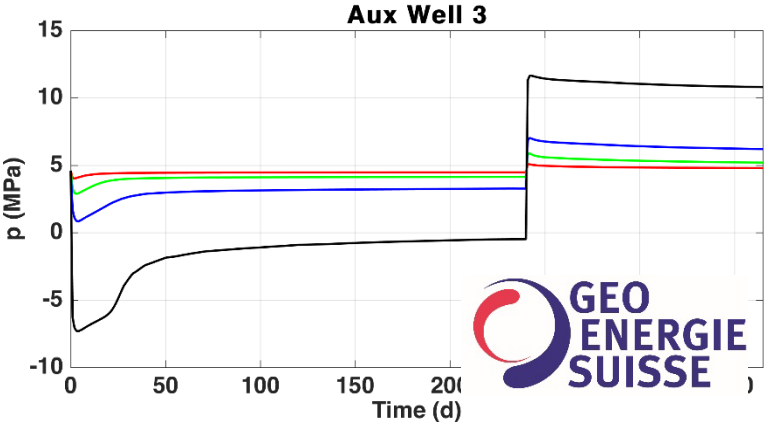
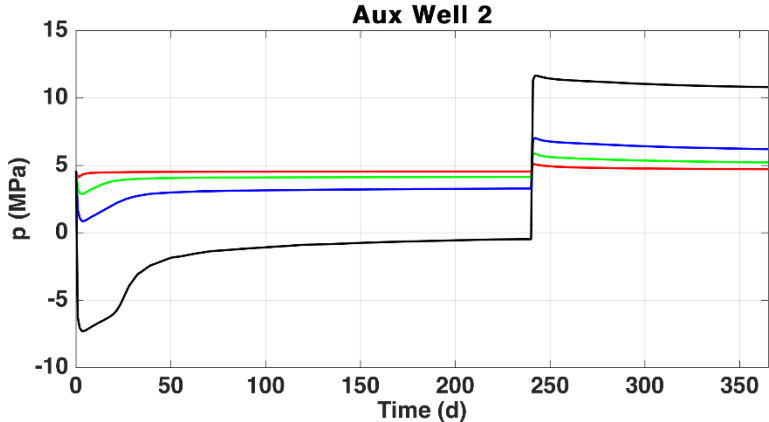
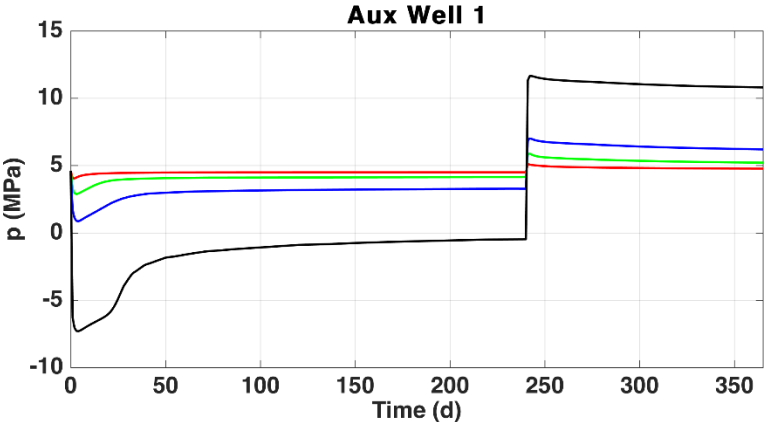
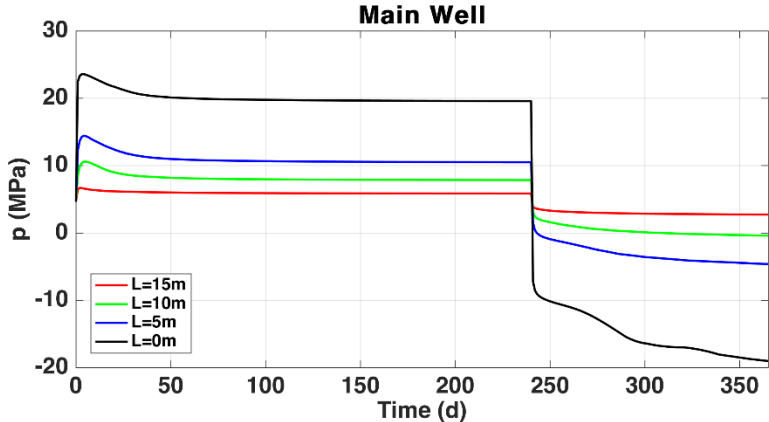
End 1st load (t=240) End 1st unload (t=365) End 10th load (t=3480) End 10th unload (t=3650)



Impact of the length of jets. TRIANGLE forced regime. Temperature



Impact of the length of jets. TRIANGLE forced regime. Pressure



Thank you for your attention

