

20/4/2023

# Chemical and microbiological effects of HT-ATES on groundwater composition



Daphne Wiggers de Vries

Gilian Schout

Niels Hartog

Martin Bloemendal

KWR Water Research Institute

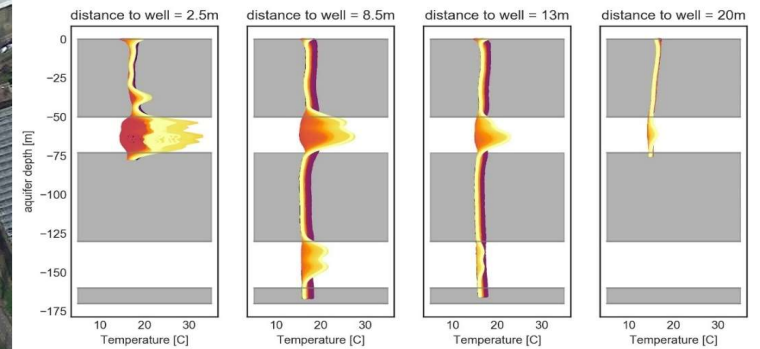
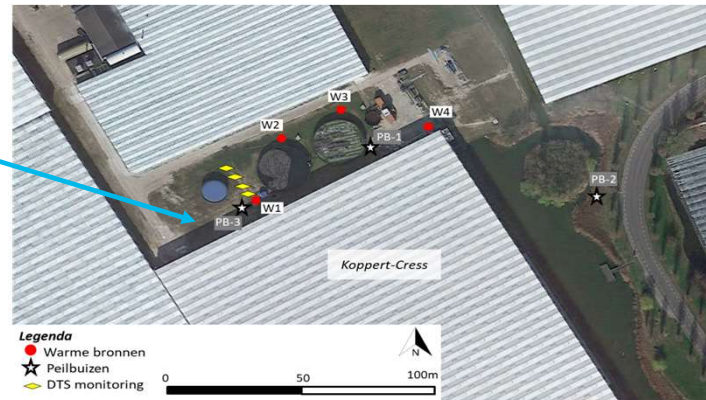
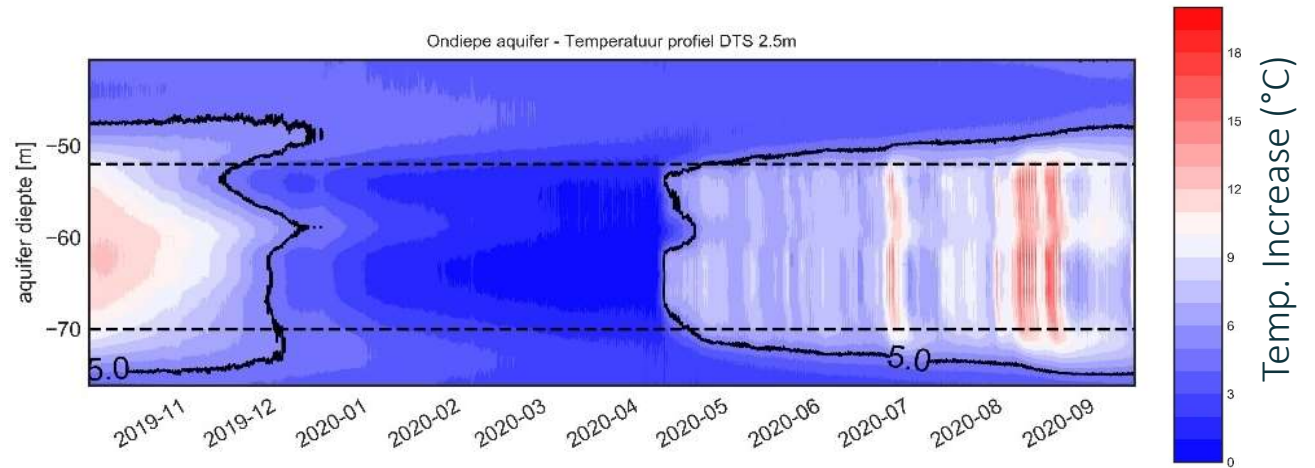
The logo for KWR Water Research Institute, featuring the letters 'KWR' in a bold, blue, sans-serif font. The 'K' and 'R' are dark blue, while the 'W' is a lighter shade of blue.

Bridging Science to Practice

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Project examples



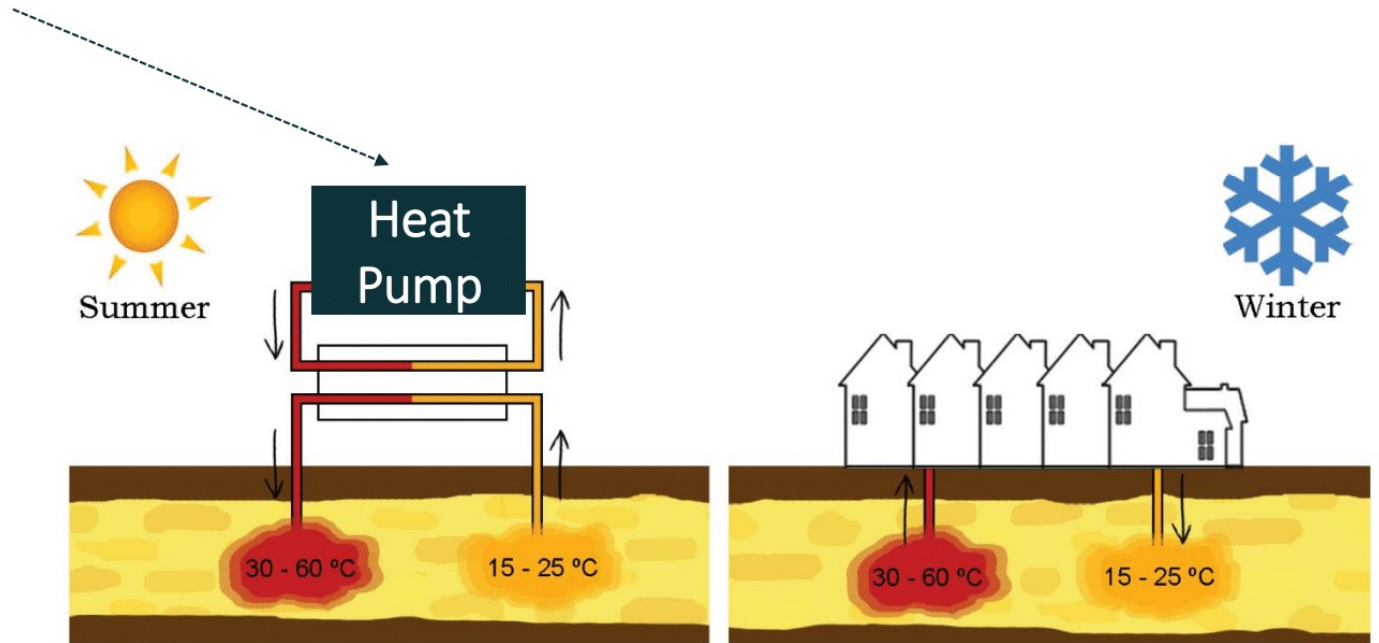
# Harvesting heat in horticulture: LT-ATES → MT-ATES



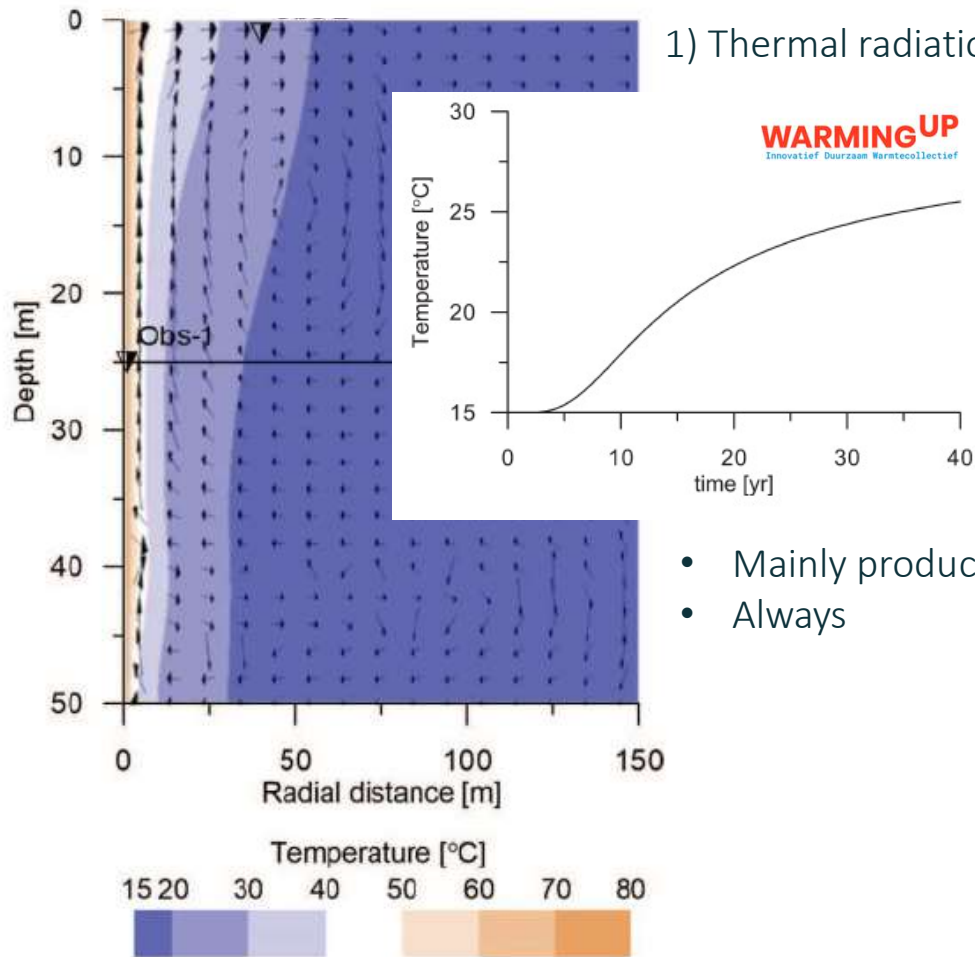
# Greenpower to heat: HT-ATES in a local energy system with Power-to-heat

Heat source: canal

Power source: solar

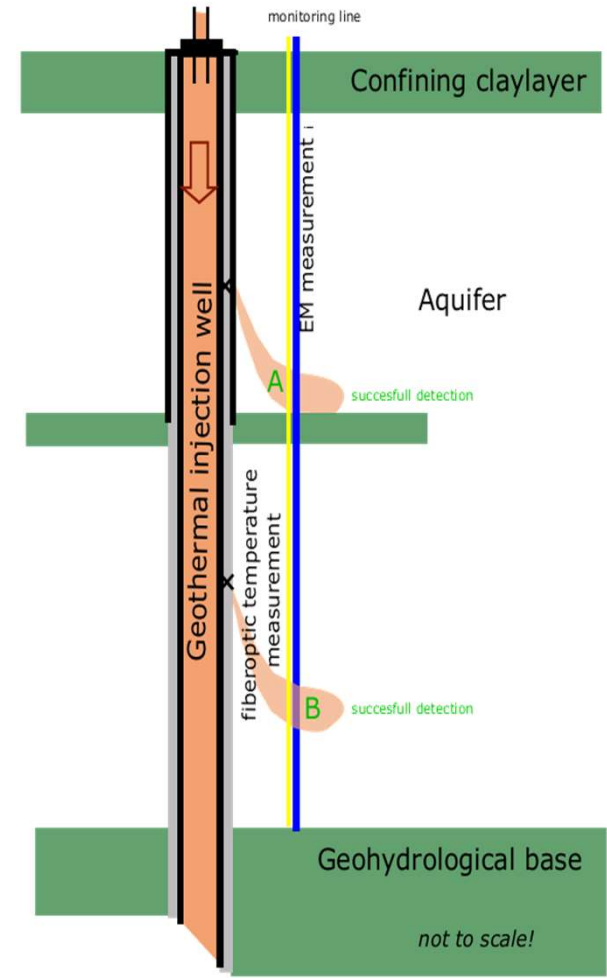


# Subsurface effects: geothermal systems



1) Thermal radiation    2) Brine leakage

- Mainly producer
- Always
- Injector
- Chance

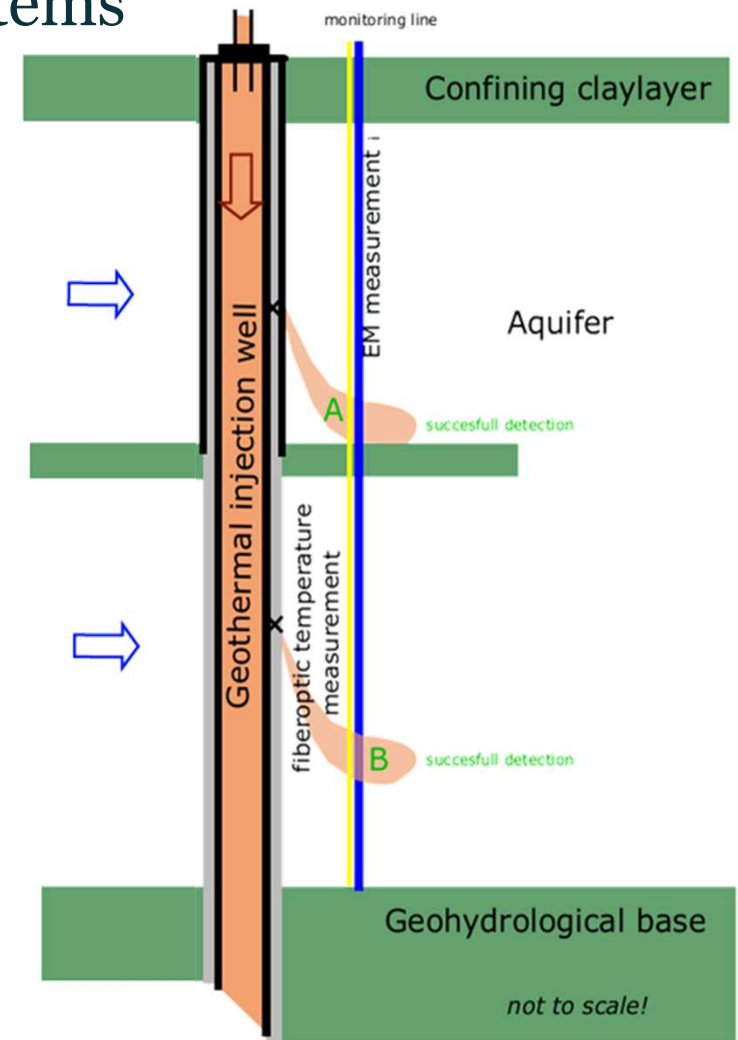




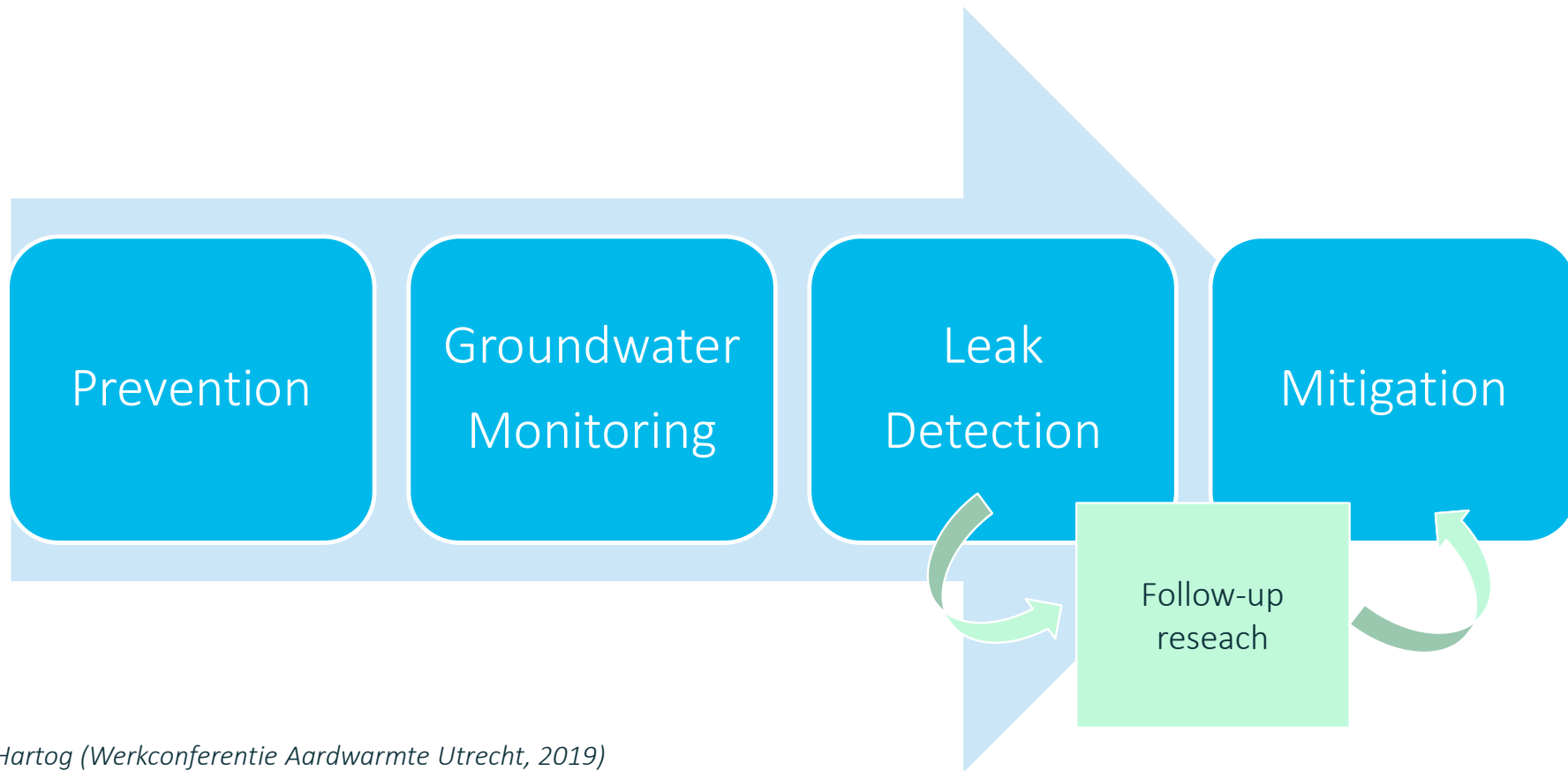
## Groundwater monitoring: geothermal systems

- Strong contrast in both salt levels and temperatures between geothermal brine and surrounding groundwater:
  - EC brine >> seawater
  - T brine >> 10-20°C groundwater
- Monitoring for temperature development and conductivity with time and depth (T + EC)
  - As close as possible to well: strongest contrast, fastest signal
  - Smallest chance for false positives & negatives
- Detection = trigger for follow-up research

*Cirkel en Hartog, 2017*



# Preventing unintended groundwater impact



Hartog (Werkconferentie Aardwarmte Utrecht, 2019)

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**Subsurface effects: HT-ATES**



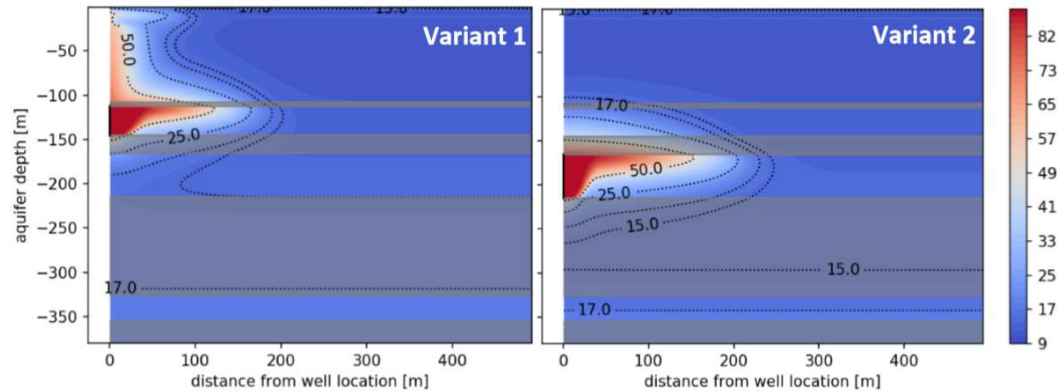


## Subsurface effects: HT-ATES

- Concerns about effects on chemical and microbiological composition groundwater
- What do we need?
  - Knowledge to formulate science-based, pragmatic permitting policy

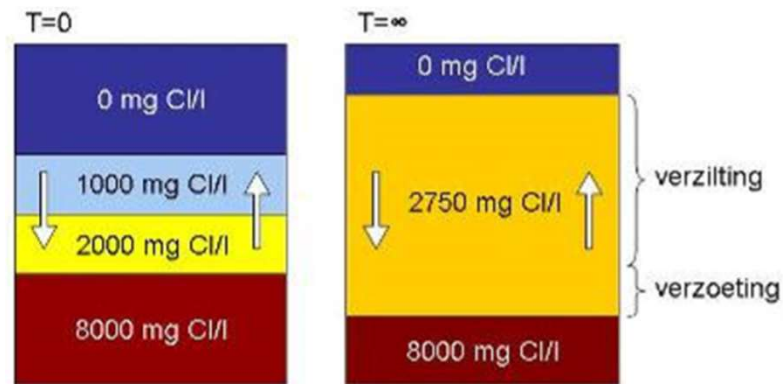
# More than just thermal causes...

Thermal effects:



Beernink en Hartog, 2020

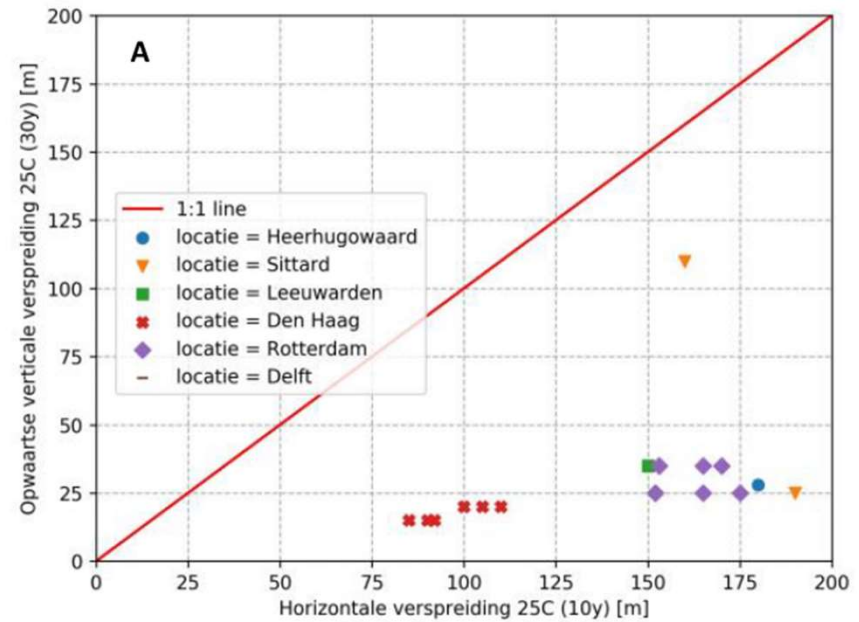
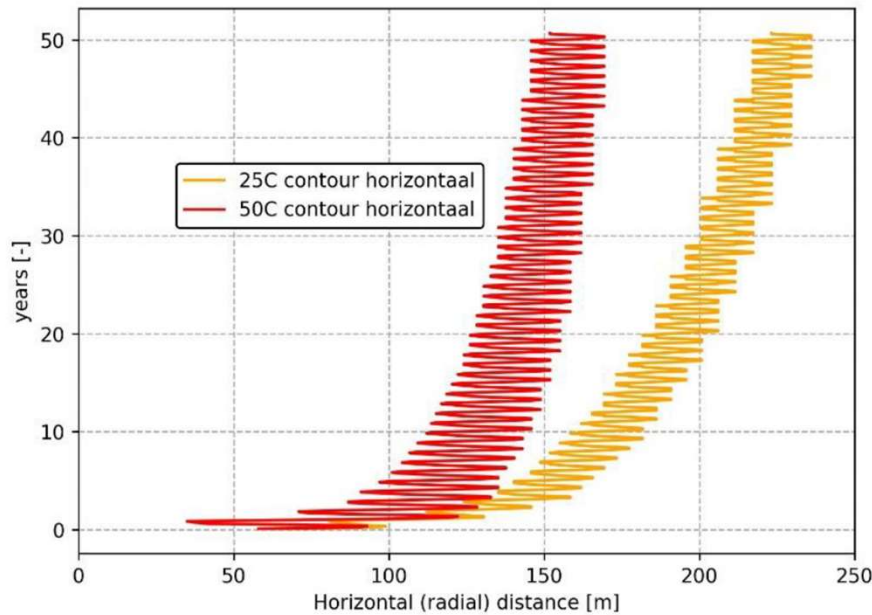
Mixing effects:



Meer met bodemenergie, 2012

# Thermal impact of HT-ATES systems

recovery efficiency  $\leftrightarrow$  thermal losses, thermal impact  
 thermal impact  $\rightarrow$  chemical and microbiological impact



## Temperature effects on chemistry: theory

1. Shifting geochemical equilibria  
impacts carbonate precipitation, silicate dissolution, (de)sorption, ...
2. Changing geochemical reaction rates  
impacts redox reactions such as dissolution of iron oxides, reduction of sulphate

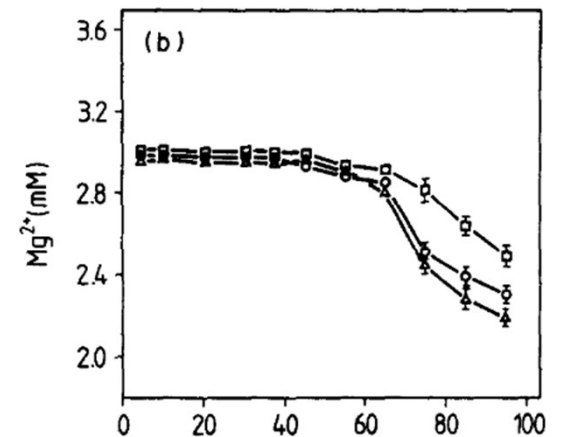
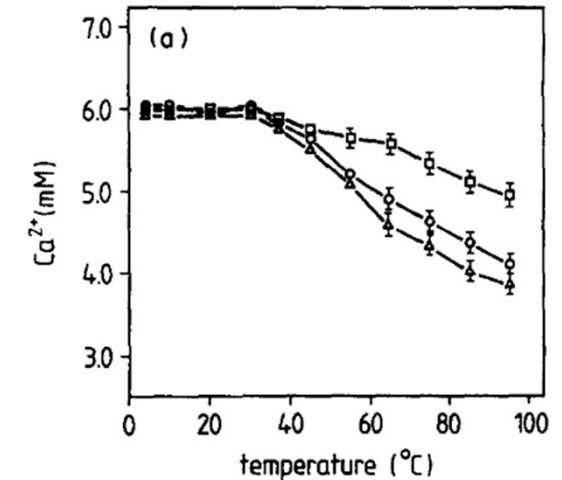
*Mobilization of chemicals related to concentration in the sediment!*

*Net effect result of complex interplay of reactions!*



## Temperature effects on macro chemistry

- Carbonate precipitation (decrease in hardness, Ca, Alkalinity)
  - From 40°C onwards
- Silicate dissolution (increase in Si, Ca, Na, K)
- Mobilization/weathering of sedimentary organic matter

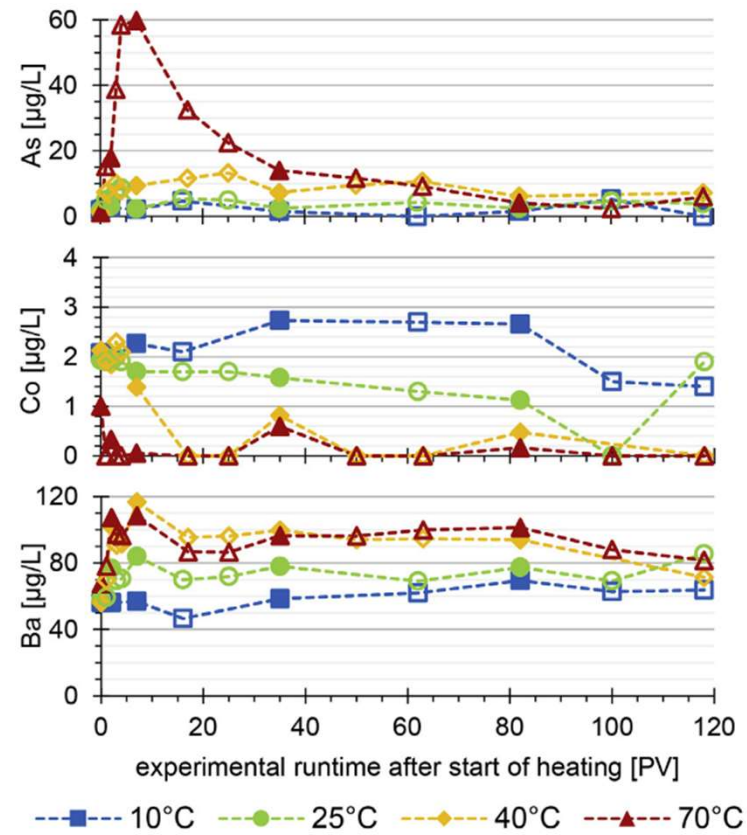
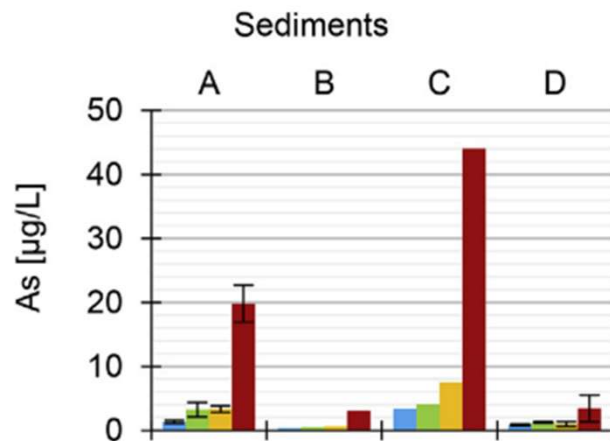


Brons et al, 1991

Daphne.Wiggers.de.Vries@kwrwater.nl

# Temperature effects on trace element chemistry

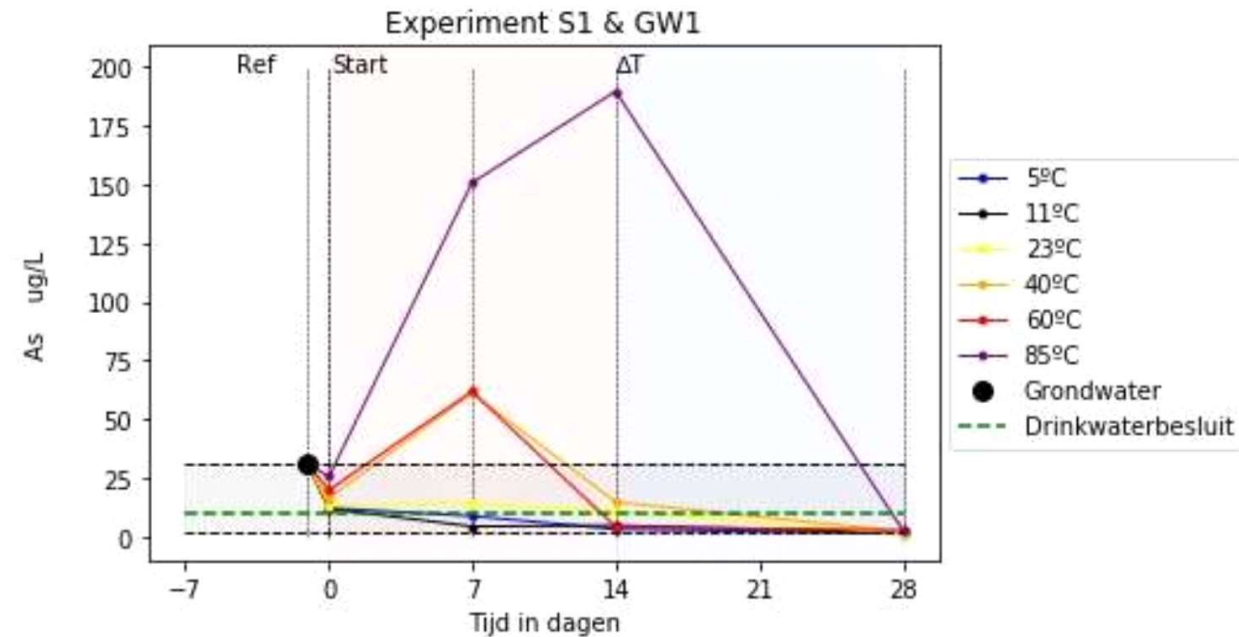
- Studied in column and batch experiments
- Strongly dependent on temperature *and* sediment composition



Luders et al., 2020

## Reversibility of chemical effects

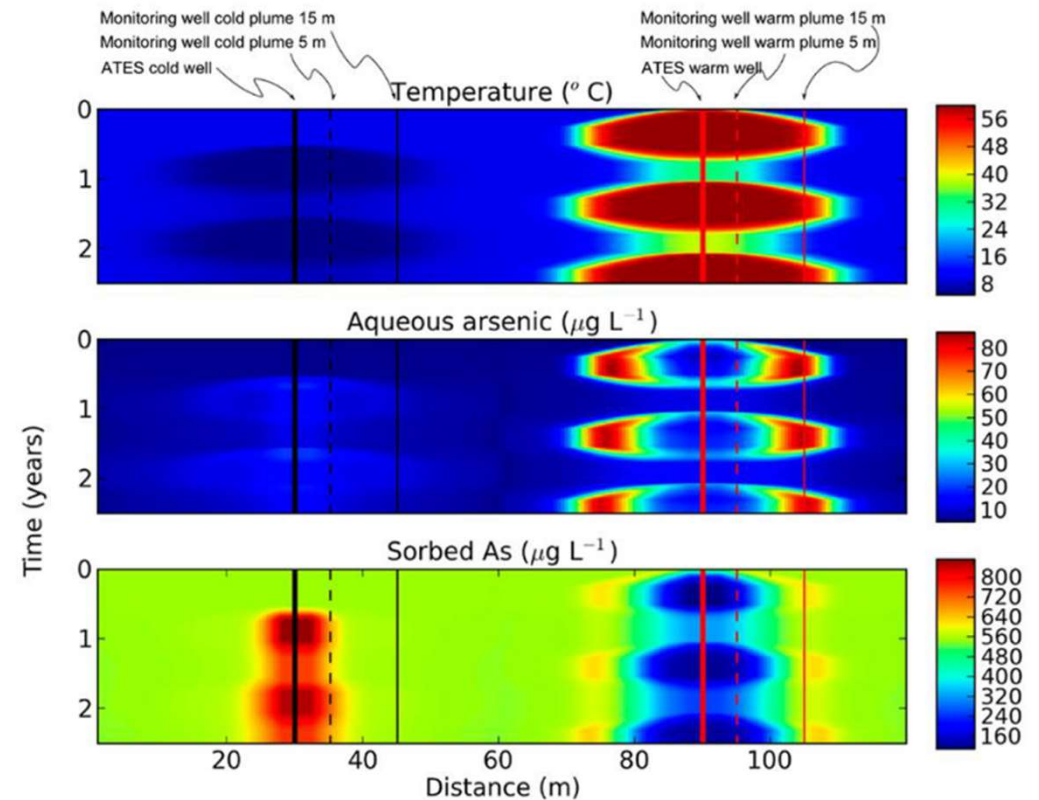
- Effects reversible when T decreases?
  - During storage
  - With distance from well
  - After abandonment
- Near complete reversibility observed for most trace elements



Van Dooren et al., 2019

## Mobility of mobilised chemicals

- HT-ATES may cause redistribution of sorbed chemicals
- Reversibility lower for changes related to mineral dissolution and precipitation
- Immobilization may occur outside thermally impacted area

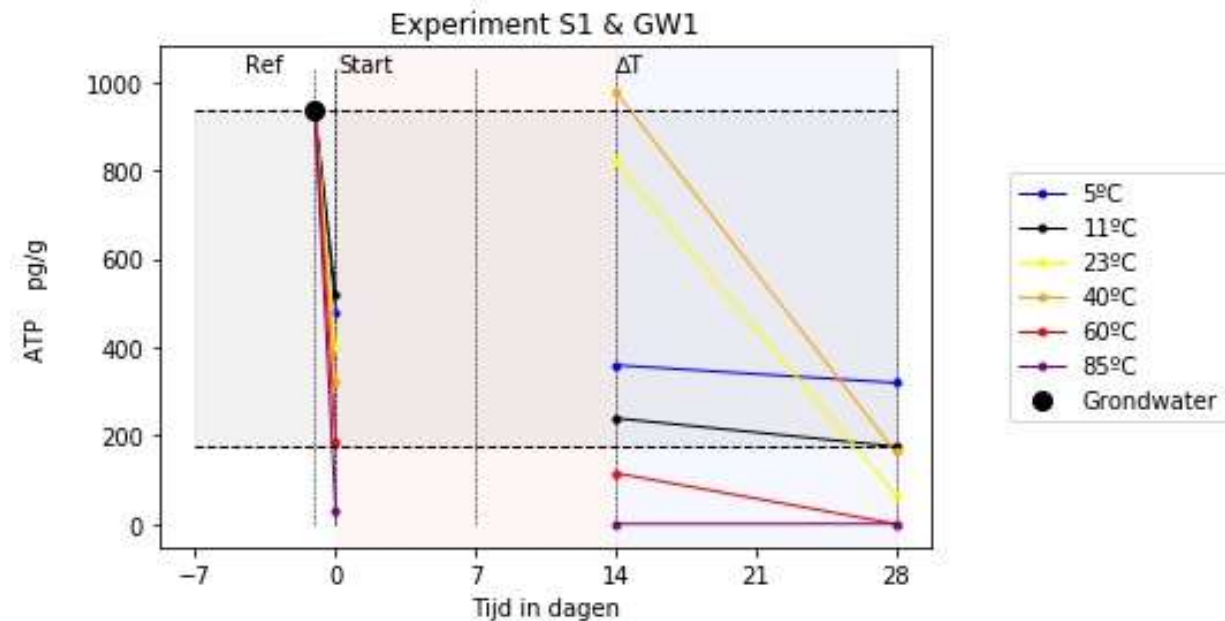
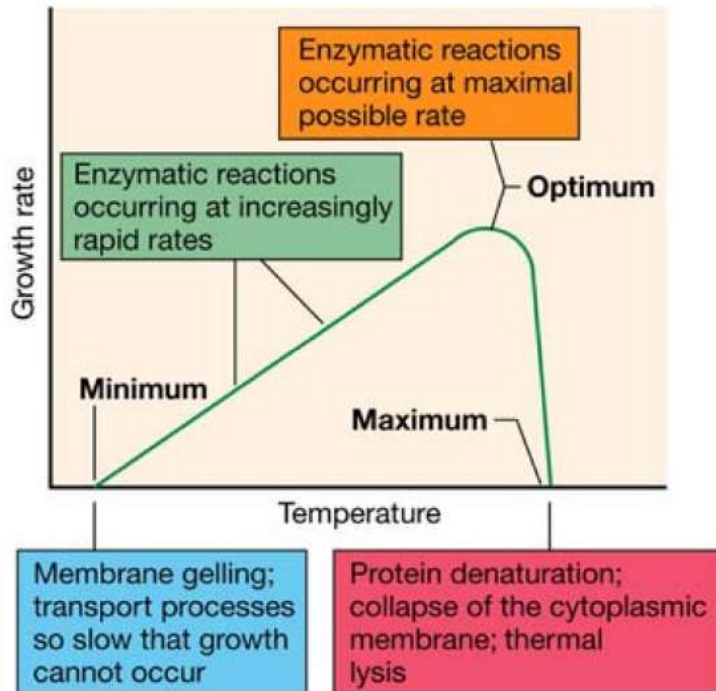


*Bonte et al., 2014*



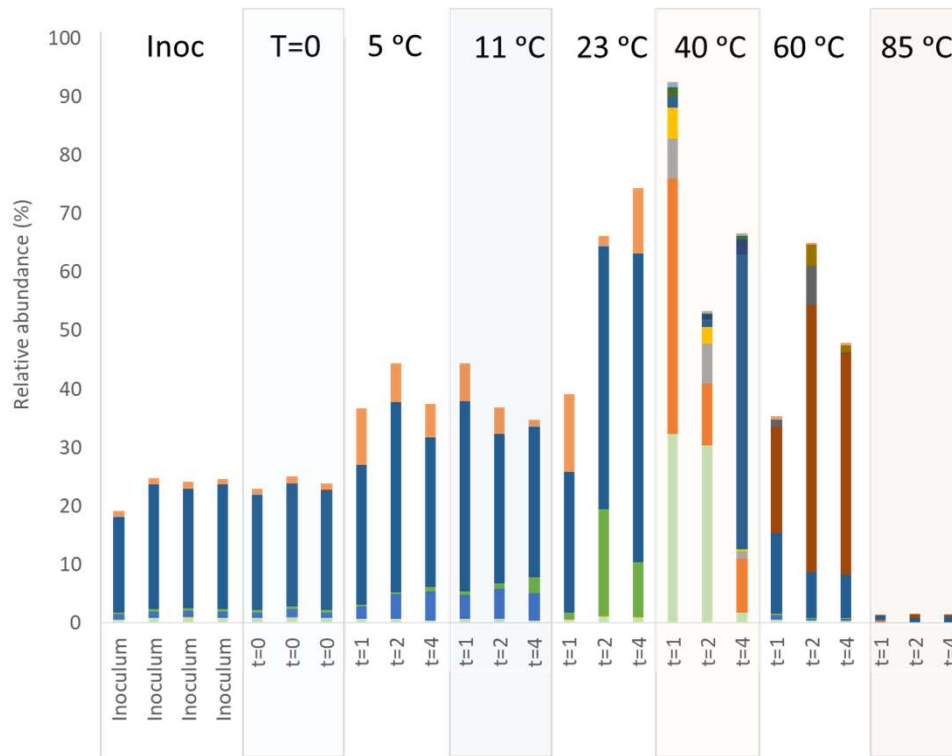
# Temperature *may* impact microbial abundance

van Dooren et al., 2019

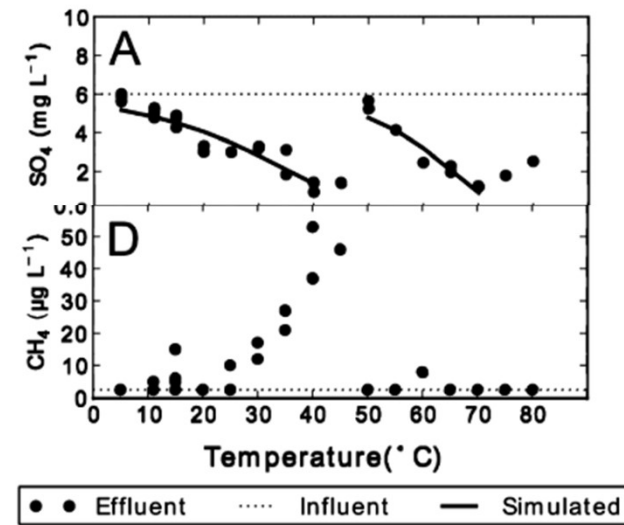


- Growth at intermediate temperatures (in some experiments)
- Die off at high temperatures (in core of thermal plume!)

# Temperature impacts microbial composition



Van Dooren et al., 2019

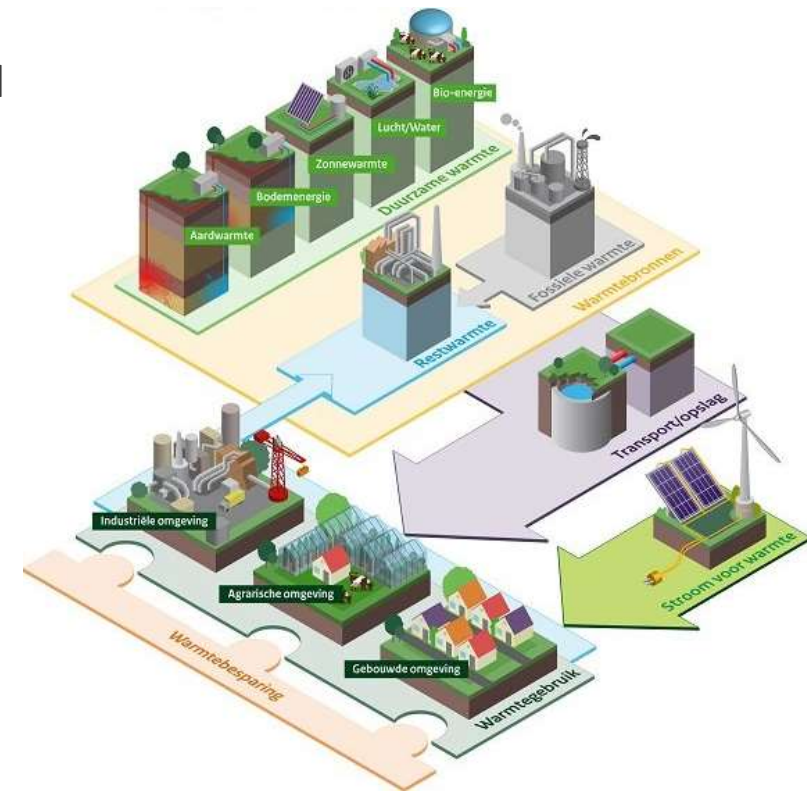


Bonte et al., 2013

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Way forward in current projects

# Ongoing: WarmingUP GOO seasonal heat storage project

- Upscaling to enable larger scale implementation of geothermal energy and HT-ATES in NL
  - Increase knowledge of midth-deep subsurface (100-1500 m)
  - Pilots, technological innovation and environmental impact HTO
  - Increased efficiency geothermal production
  - Improved social acceptance/involvement



Totaalbeeld warmtevoorziening  
 (Source: Stichting BEON)





# Ongoing: PUSH-IT EU seasonal heat storage project

- Showcase the full-scale applications of heat storage (up-to 90°C) of 3 different technologies in geothermal reservoirs at 6 different sites with various societal, heat network and geologic conditions relevant across Europe:
  - Implement, develop and test thermal energy storage technologies (MTES, BTES, ATES) to store and recover heat
  - Enable joint decision making of citizens, regulators and operators to increase social acceptance
  - Enabling technologies to a wide range of geological conditions
  - Develop an open-source tool to assess and optimise LCOE reduction and costs of carbon emission reduction
  - Co-simulation and machine learning to optimised integration in heat systems

