

Heat Recovery from Sedimentary Formations

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Motivation

- **Studies show surface area for heat transfer crucial to energy production**
 - **Sediment A >> Fracture A**
- **Existing infrastructure reduces cost**
 - **Wells, Separators, Reinjection**
- **Potential to extend “EGS” to 6-10 new states**

Summary of Cases Studied



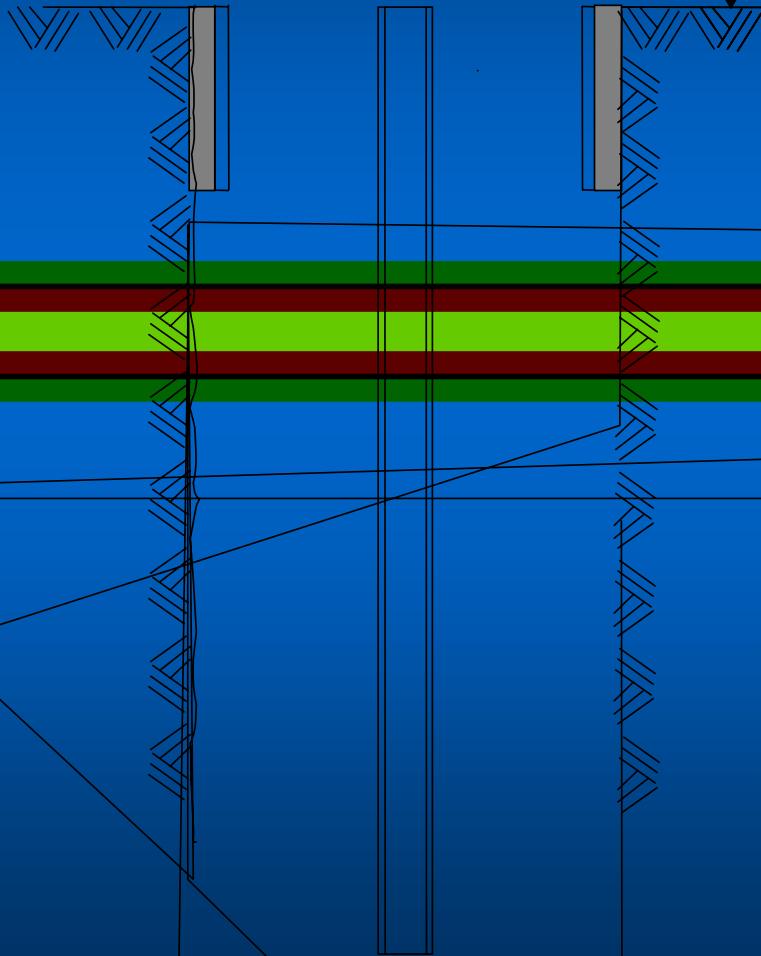
Wellbore Heat Exchanger Model

Tubing

Insulation

Casing

Formation




Schematic diagram of the wellbore heat exchanger

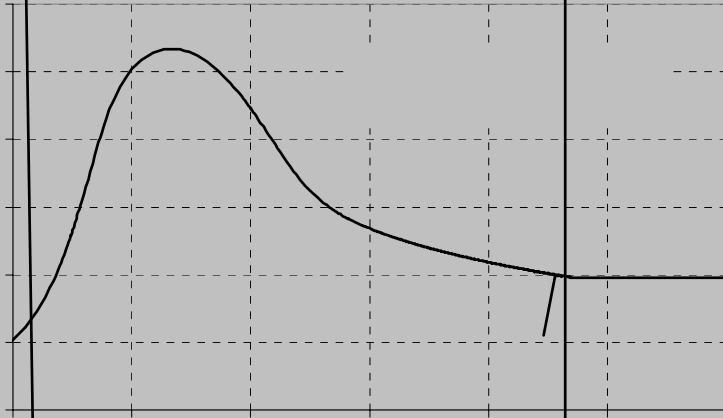
Parametric Sensitivity Study



Optimal Parameters from Studies

- ' **Circulation Rate** \emptyset **100 gpm**
 - ' **Wellbore diameter** \emptyset
- 
- A decorative graphic consisting of five horizontal stripes of varying colors: a thick green stripe at the top, a thin dark red stripe, a thick light green stripe, a thin dark red stripe, and a thick green stripe at the bottom.

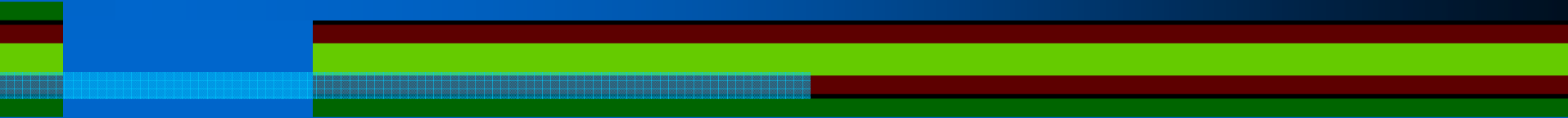
Best Case Results



Summary and Conclusions

- **Comprehensive sensitivity study conducted**
- **Best Case below existing plant performance**
- **Wellbore heat exchanger not viable even with ideal energy conversion**

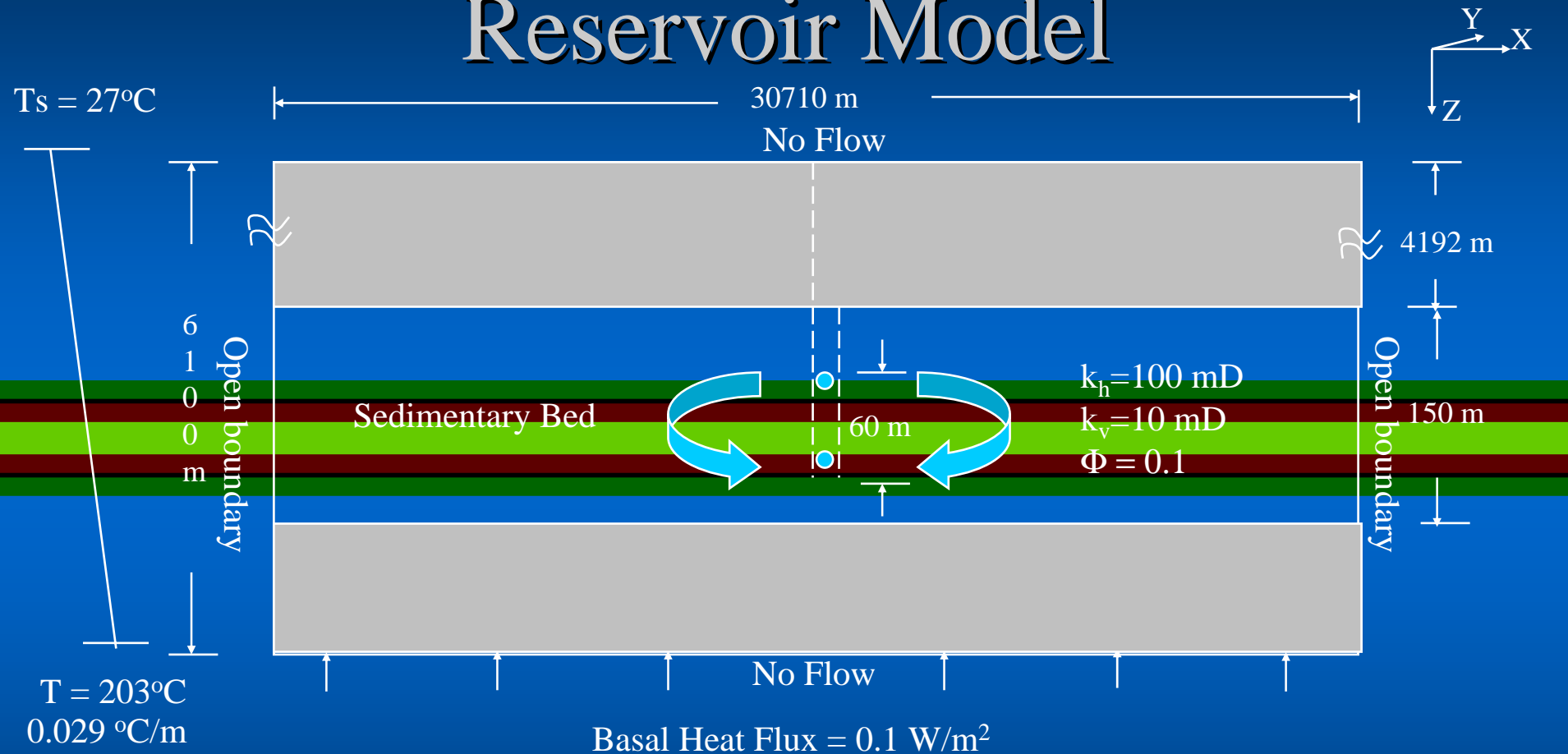
Engineered Geothermal Systems using Advanced Well



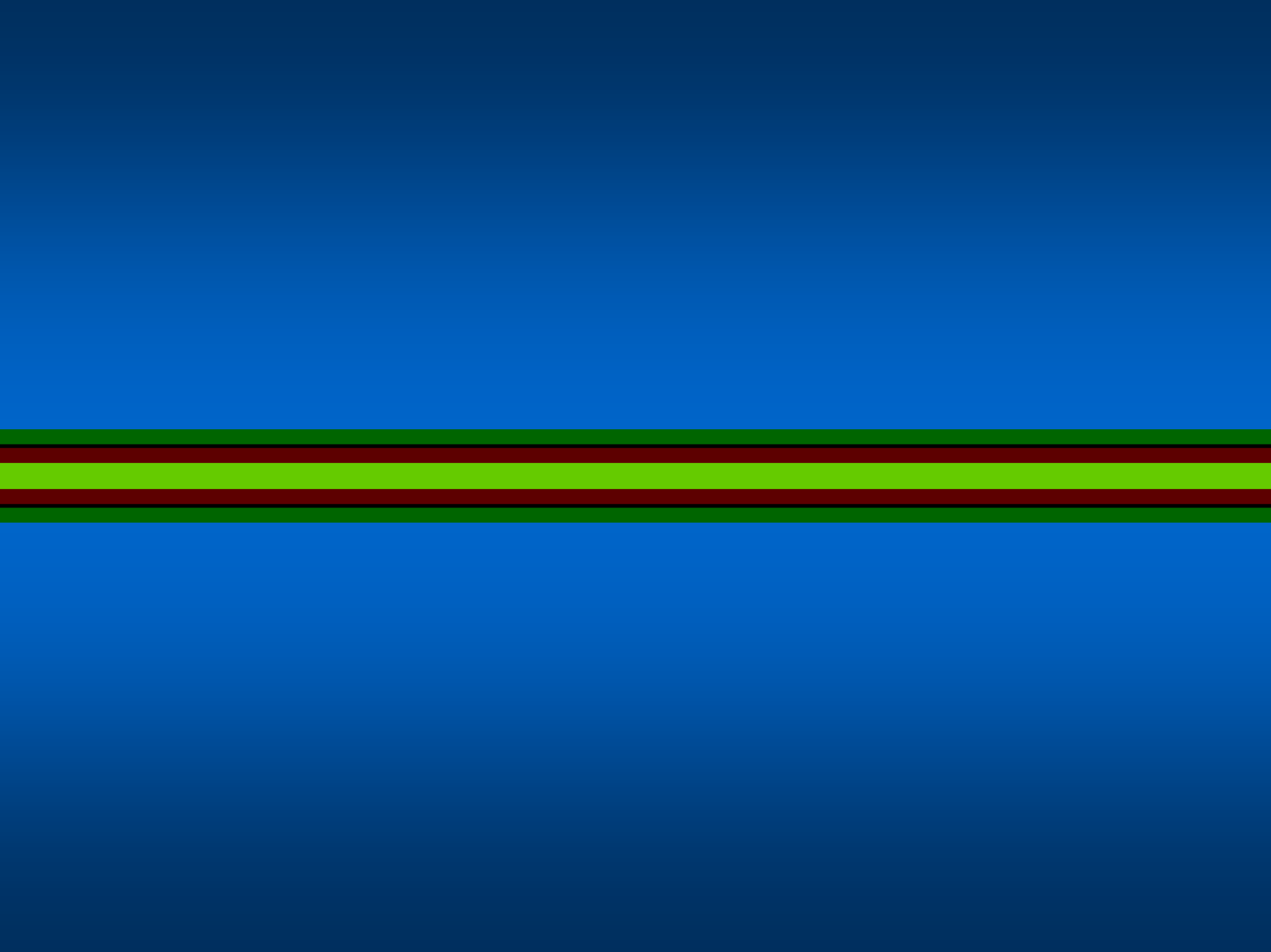
Vertical Well Dual Perforation (DP) System



Reservoir Model



- **Circulation rate = 6.31 kg/s**
- **Injection Temperature = 27°C**

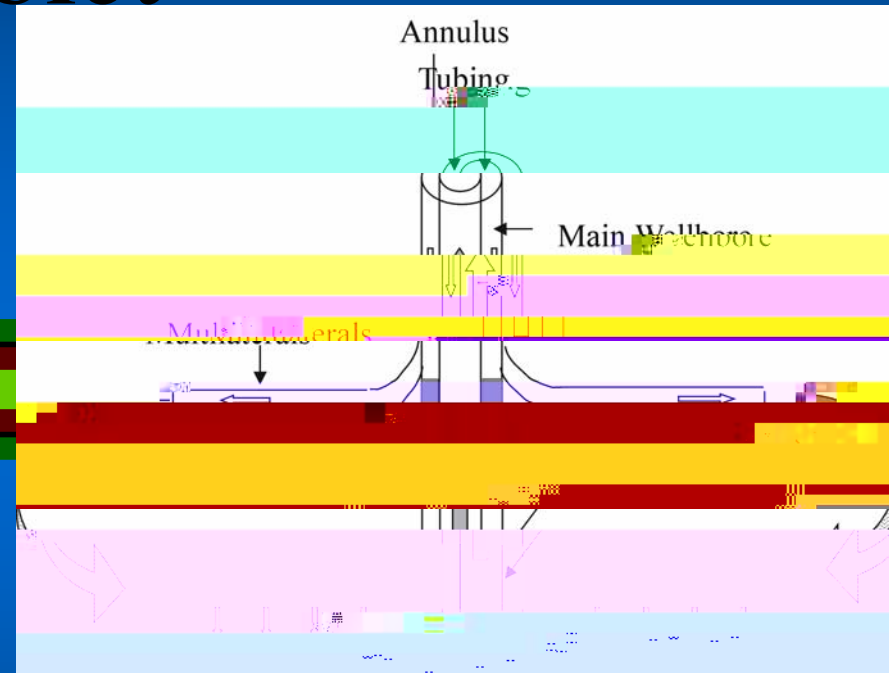


Vertical Well Dual Lateral Doublet

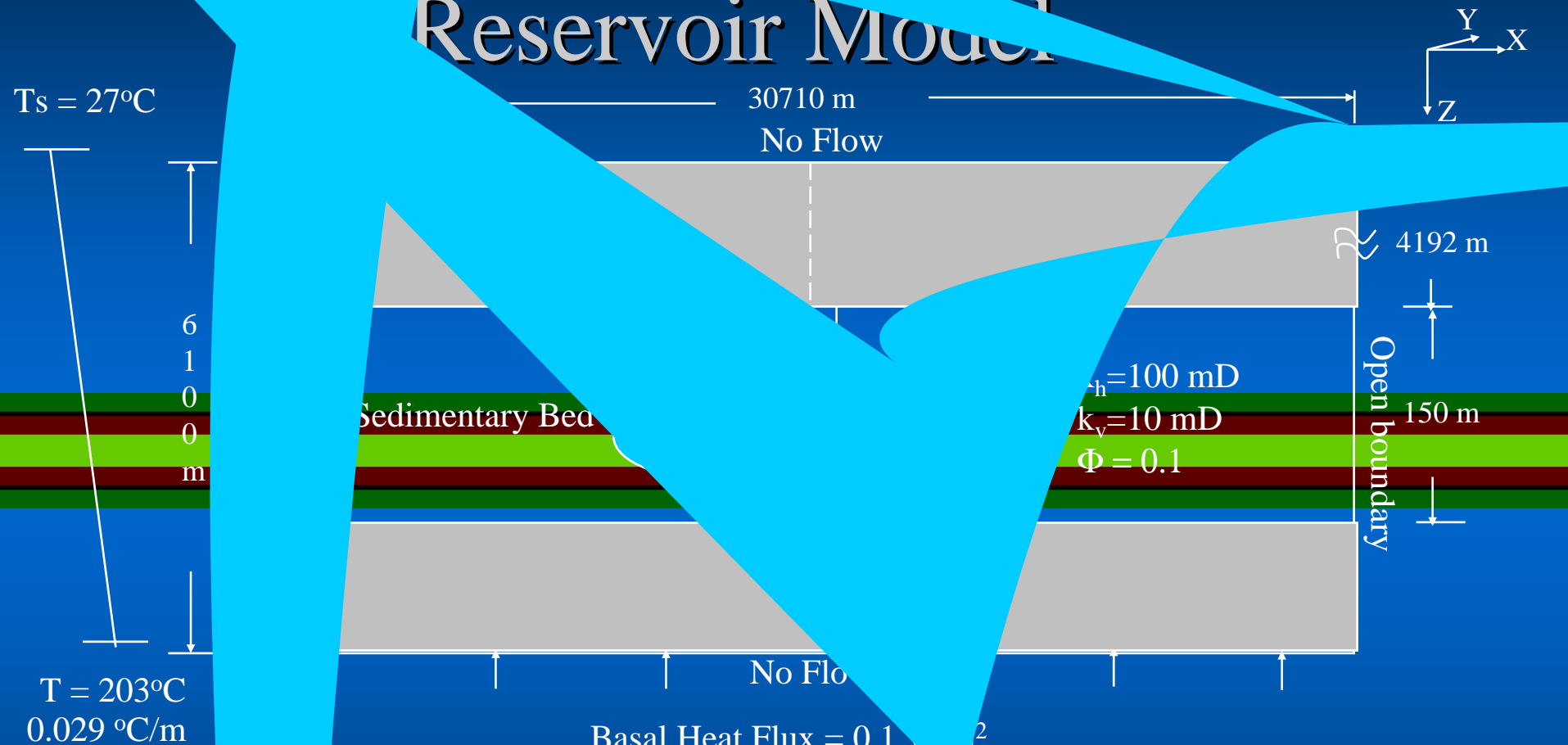
Geometry

- Vertical well
- Dual lateral doublet

Improved wellbore
productivity and
increased reservoir
exposure



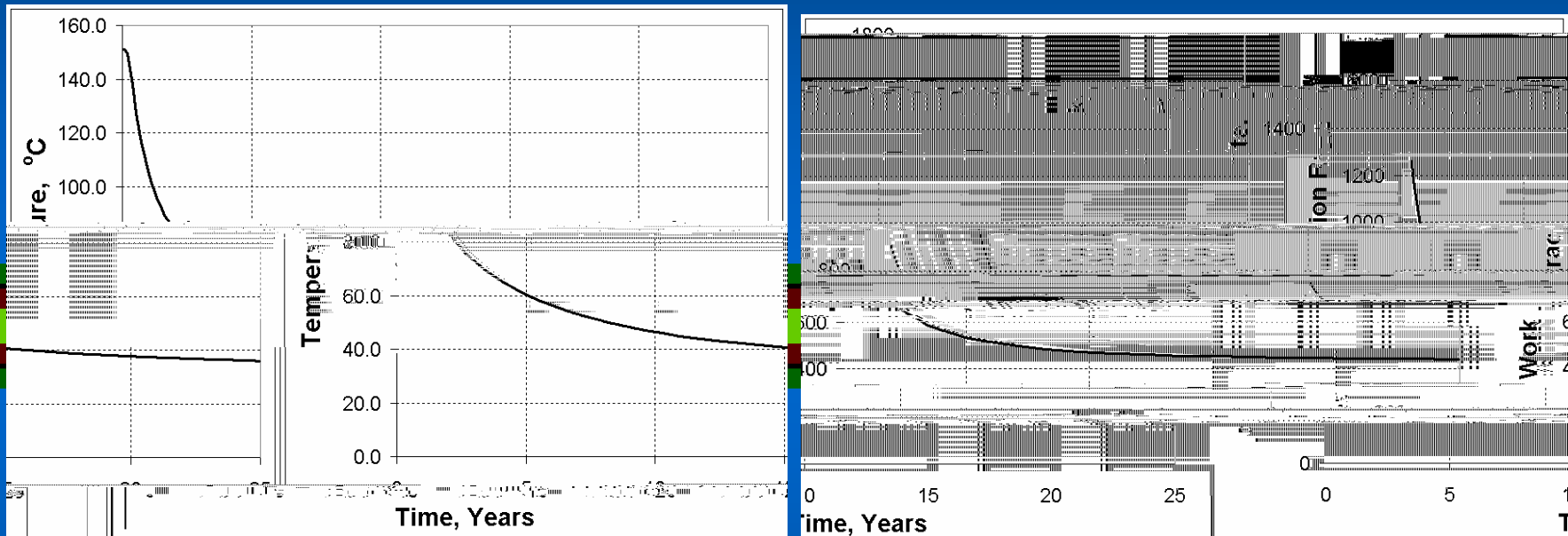
Reservoir Model



Circulation rate = 6.31 kg/s

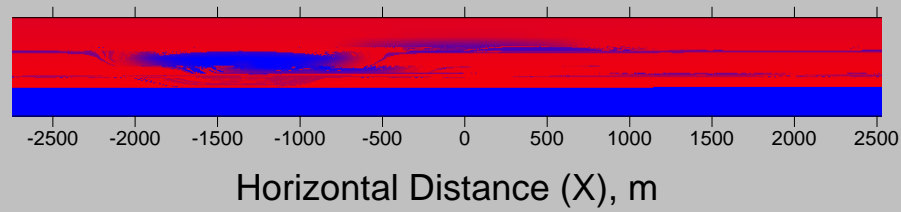
Injection Temperature = 27°C

Best Case Dual Lateral Doublet Results



- Best case – Extraction Temperature : 60.4°C & Ideal Work Rate : 536 kW at 5 yrs
- Doesn't incorporate the temperature gain by conduction while flowing down
- Better technology than Dual Perforation for EGS

Thermal/Fluid Swept Region



Summary & Conclusions

Advanced Well Technologies Evaluation

- Preliminary study conducted
- Potential means of achieving EGS goals

Vertical Well Dual Perforation System

- Limited by sedimentary bed thickness

Vertical Well Dual Lateral Doublet System

- Better than Dual Perforation System but still limited sedimentary bed thickness

Horizontal Wells

- Unconstrained spacing \rightarrow longer residence times, more rock-fluid contact area and higher temperatures
- Horizontal well multilateral doublet is promising technology for EGS

Single Well Energy Production

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Governing Equations

- Single Phase, PSS, inflow equations
- Pump efficiency and parasitic load

$$P_I - P_{wf} = \frac{q\mu}{2\pi kh} \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{4A}{\gamma C_A r_w^2} + \frac{2\pi kt}{\phi\mu cA} + S$$

Example of Analysis Results

- Depth = 6 km

- $T = 175^{\circ}\text{C}$

- Reservoir properties

- $r_e = 4000 \text{ m}$ ($V_p = 250 \text{ E6 m}^3$)

- $k > 50 \text{ md}$

- $h = 25 \text{ m}$

- $\Delta P = 540 \text{ Bar}$

- $P_I = 1005 \text{ bar}$

- $\cong P_{HS} \text{ at } 12 \text{ km}$

Injection/Extraction Energy Production

- ' **Primary production**
 - Offshore production platforms
- ' **Watered out (mature) fields**
- ' **Ongoing waterfloods**

