- Geothermal Energy -

Part I: A New Future For Deep Depleted Wells – Geothermal Energy From Sedimentary Basins

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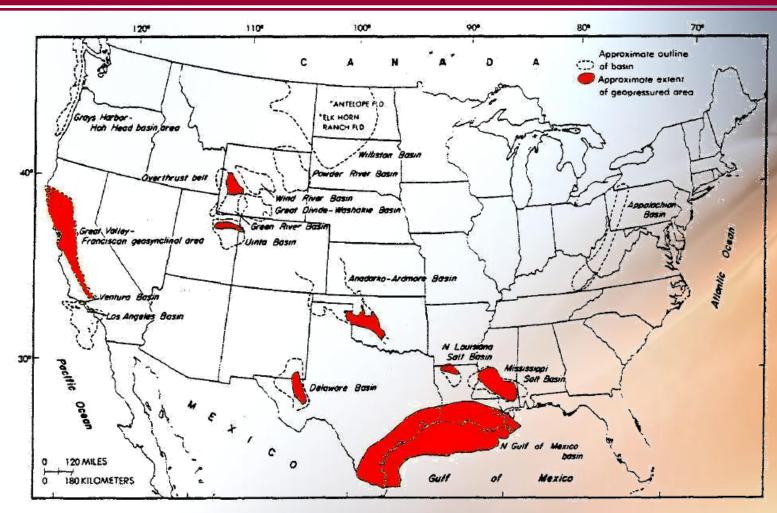
Geopressured Gulf Coast

Geothermal Well Test

Geothermal Power Plant Test

Concluding Remarks

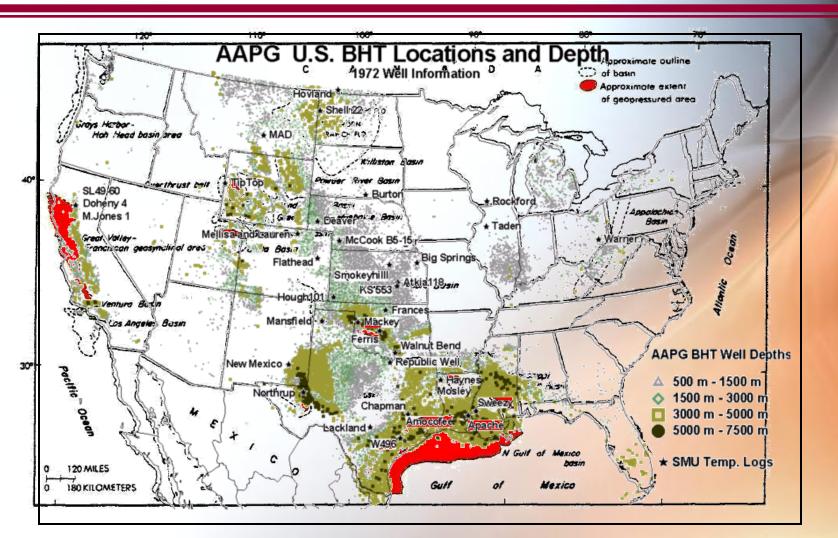




Wallace, 1982



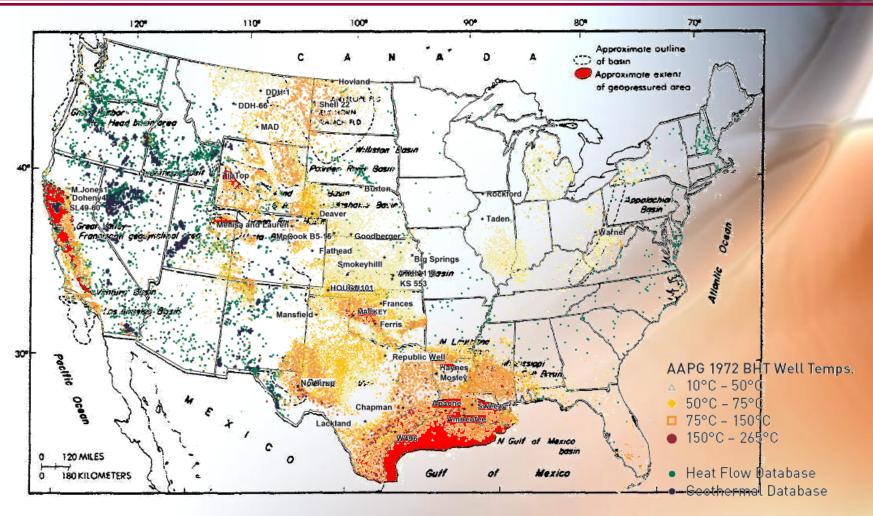
Geopressured wells have a confining pressure above 0.465 lb/in²/ft.



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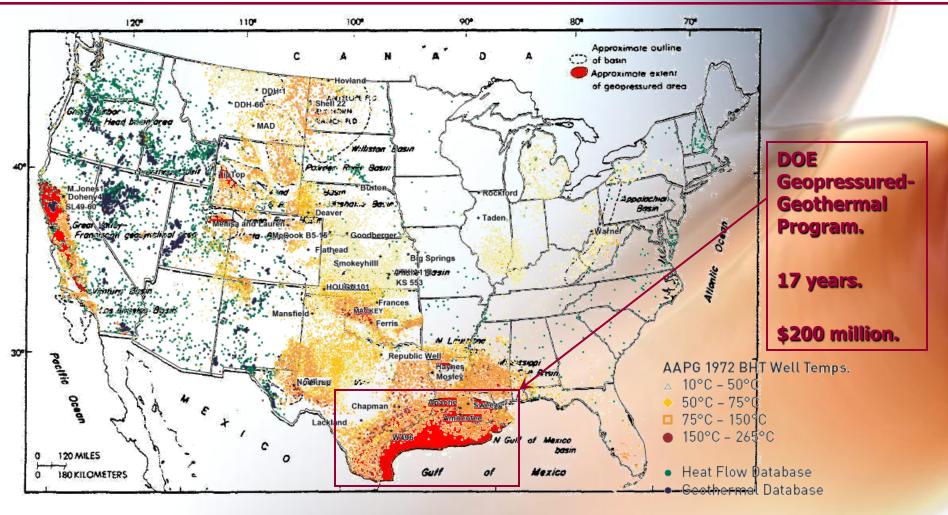
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★ Equilibrium Logs



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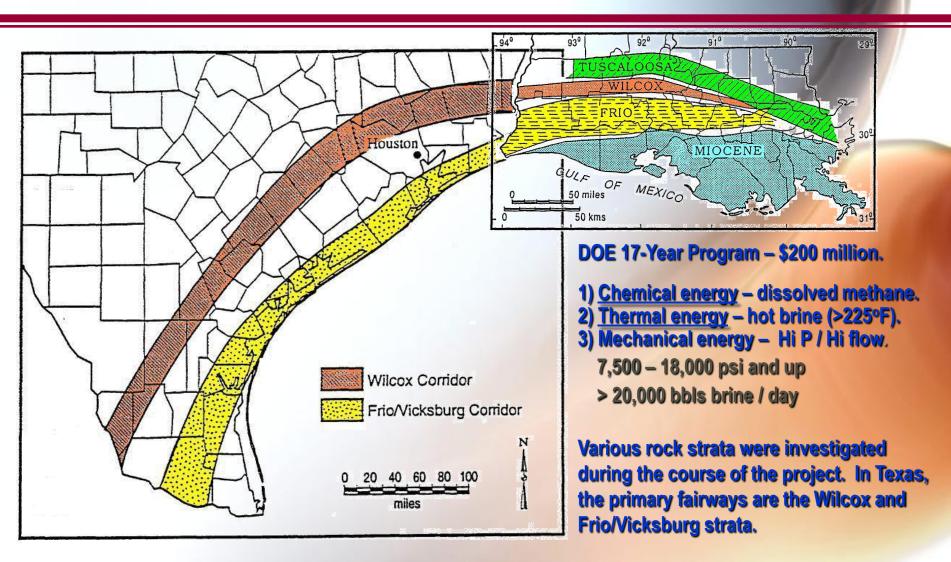


★ Equilibrium Logs



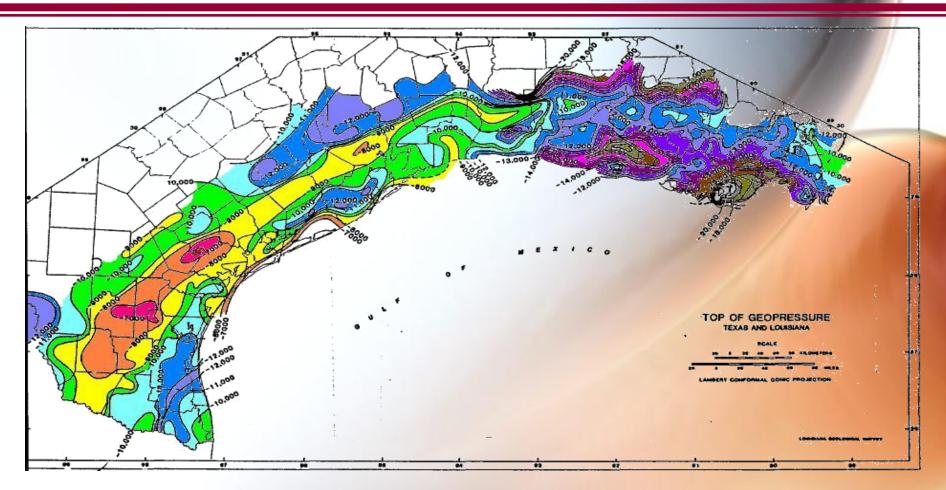
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Geopressured Gulf Coast





Geopressured Gulf Coast

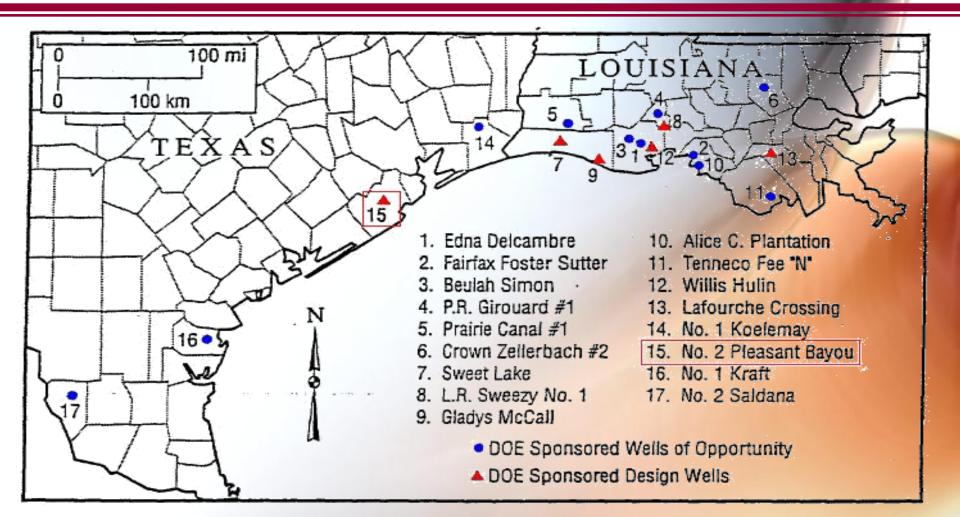


Structure contour of the top of geopressured zone along the Texas – Louisiana coast. Top of geopressured zone defined by break in electric logs showing a "low-density" shale. Depth to top of geopressured zone ranges from 7,000 to 20,000 feet along Gulf Coast. Zone is shallowest along Texas coast.



John et. al., 1998

Geothermal Well Test



Wells of Opportunity = oil and gas wells made available for use by industry.

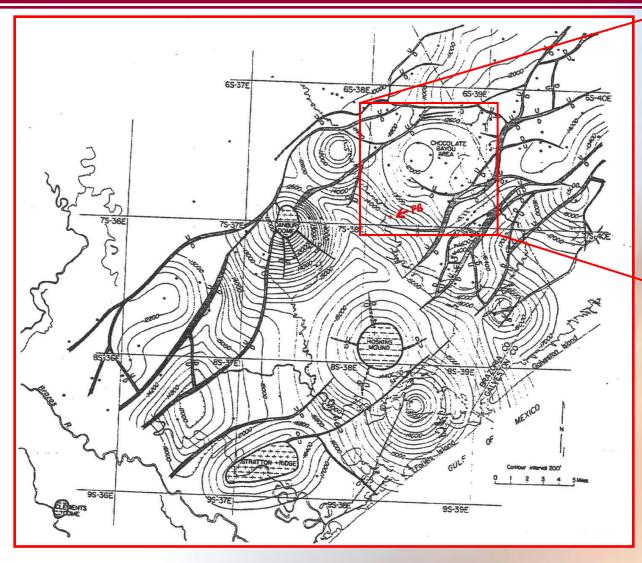


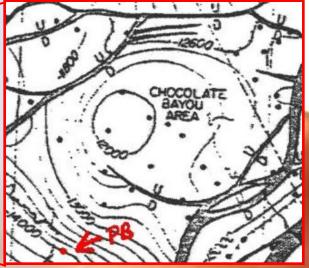
favorable sites based on existing geological and geophysical studies.

Design Wells = drilled on potentially

John et. al., 1998

Geothermal Well Test



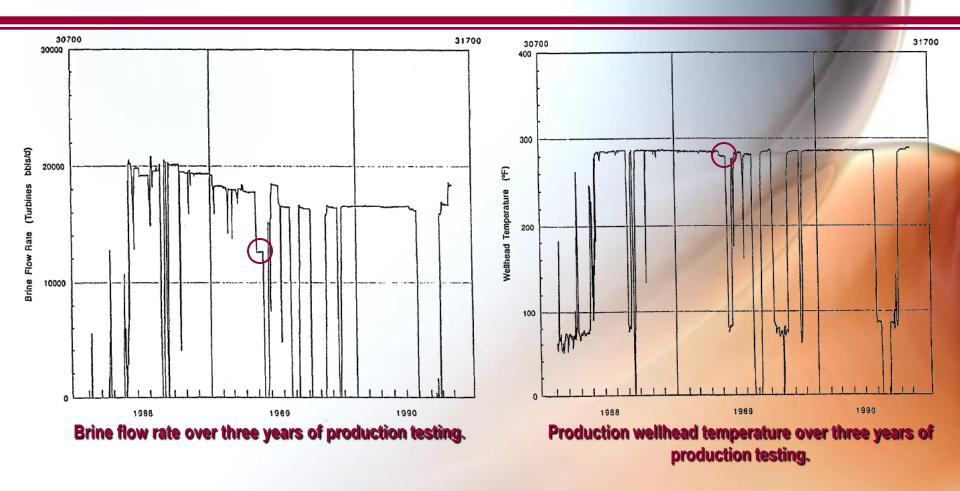


Structural map on top of the T5 marker. The T5 marker begins at a depth of –13,600 feet (-4,145 m) and continues much deeper. Sandstones in T5-T6 zone correlate with *Anomalina birateralis* Foraminifera zone of the lower Frio.



Bebout et. al., 1978

Geothermal Well Test

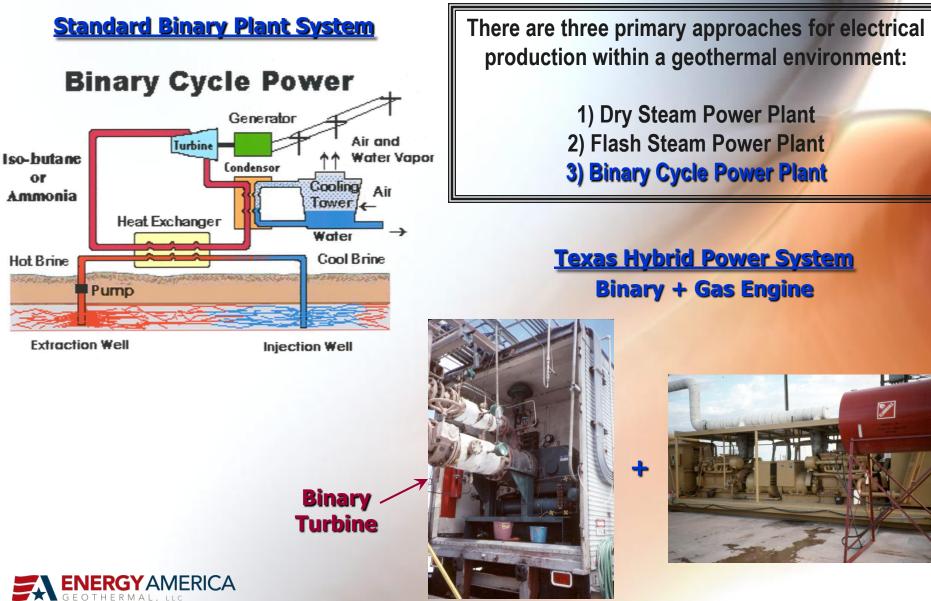


Flowing brine temperature at the hybrid power system (HPS) decreased from 291°F to 286°F in four hours after the brine rate was decreased from 17,100 bbls/d to 12,200 bbls/d on April 27, 1989.



John et. al., 1998

Geothermal Power Plant Test



Geothermal Power Plant Test

GEOPRESSURED PILOT PLANT PROCESS FLOW DIAGRAM (Operated by Bibb & Associates, Inc. [Ben Holt Co.])

A - Brine and natural gas are separated into individual streams.

Gas Flow: 🗲

- B Gas enters engine and generates electricity.
- C Exhaust heat from engine heats isobutane in boiler.



- I Brine enters boiler and heats isobutane to vapor.
- H Brine leaves boiler and enters heater to preheat isobutane. Brine is then sent to injection well.

Isobutane Flow: 🧲

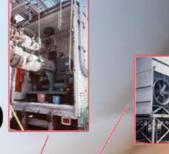
- D Isobutane vapor from 'C' and 'I' is combined and sent to generator to produce electricity.
- E Isobutane is condensed from vapor to liquid.
- F Liquid isobutane enters accumulator.
- G Isobutane pumped from accumulator.
- H Isobutane is preheated by brine, and is split into two flows.
- I Isobutane heated by brine to vapor.
- C Isobutane heated by gas engine exhaust to vapor.

Process flow diagram.

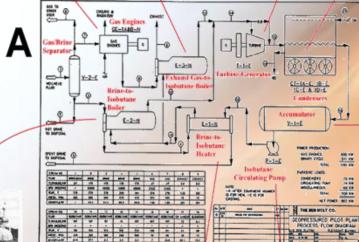
Gas Flow Brine Flow Isobutane Flow





















Geothermal Power Plant Test

Summary Of Design Power Pro	duction And	Pleasant Bayou Geopressured Hybrid Project	
Parasitic Loads		U.S. Department of Energy	
Power Production	kW Output	Geopressured Natural Gas, Hot Brine Effluent, Cat 399	
Gas Engine	650	Engine and Mafi-Trench binary expander	
Binary Cycle Turbine	541	First of a kind innovative technology Bibb and Associates, Inc. (Ben Holt Co.) was the EPC	
Total Gross Production Parasitic Loads	1,191	Bibb and Associates, Inc. (Ben Holt Co.) was the EPC Contractor for the design, procurement, start-up and operation of a 1 MW hybrid binary cycle power power plant which utilized a geopressured resource. The facility consisted of a gas engine and a binary cycle coupled so	
		as to maximize the energy output from a methane	
Condenser	75	bearing geopressured fluid.	
Circulating Pmup	74	Bibb successfully operated the facility for one year,	
Miscellaneous	60	demonstrating the technical viability of this technology.	
Total Parasitic Load	209	bibb projects	
Net Power Production 982 BHT = 309.2°F (154°C). Max brine T = 277°F (136.1°C). Permeability = 159.8 md. Reservoir area = 36,000 acres (56.26 sq. mi.).		Capacity factor 80.2% (3-day plant outage & 4-wk turbine outage) Fire protection system. EPC Contract	
		Plant availability 97.5% Open to the second secon	

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10,000 bbl/d (292 g/m) - 22 scf gas/bbl brine. Could have reached >20,000 bbl/d or 583 gpm.

Concluding Remarks



Comparing Power Technologies		
	Expected Capacity	
Technology	Factor (%)	
Coal	71	
Nuclear	90	
Geothermal	86 - 95	
Wind	25 - 40	
Solar	24 - 33	
Natual Gas		
Combustion	30 - 35	
Turbine		
Hydropower	30 - 35	
Biomass	83	

Geothermal Energy Association, West Coast Geothermal Finance & Development Workshop, May 2007



- Heat is present in the Gulf Coast at temperatures capable of sustaining electrical energy production.
- Subsurface brine can move this heat and entrained natural gas into a surface hybrid/binary plant facility.
- Significant risk is alleviated due to existing data documenting the successful completion of a geothermal demonstration plant.
- The economics of geothermal development can be folded in with the economics of oil and gas development to form a more fully integrated energy industry.