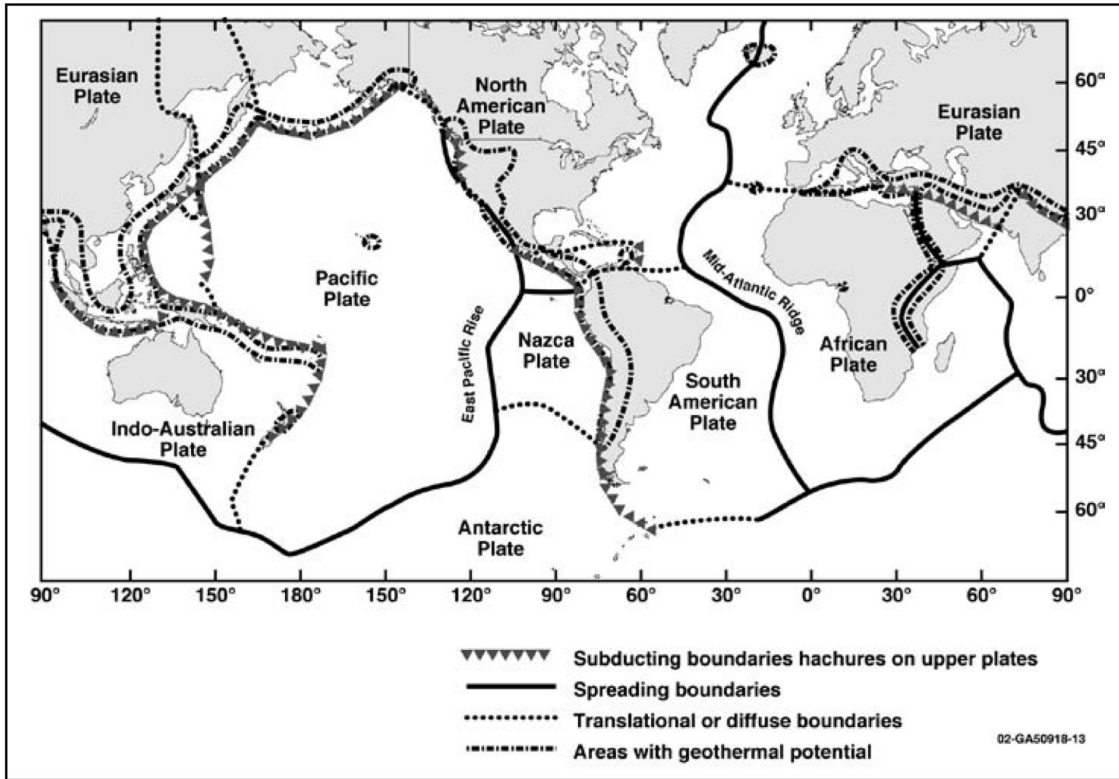


Solutions to Promote More Geothermal Generation

For a better world

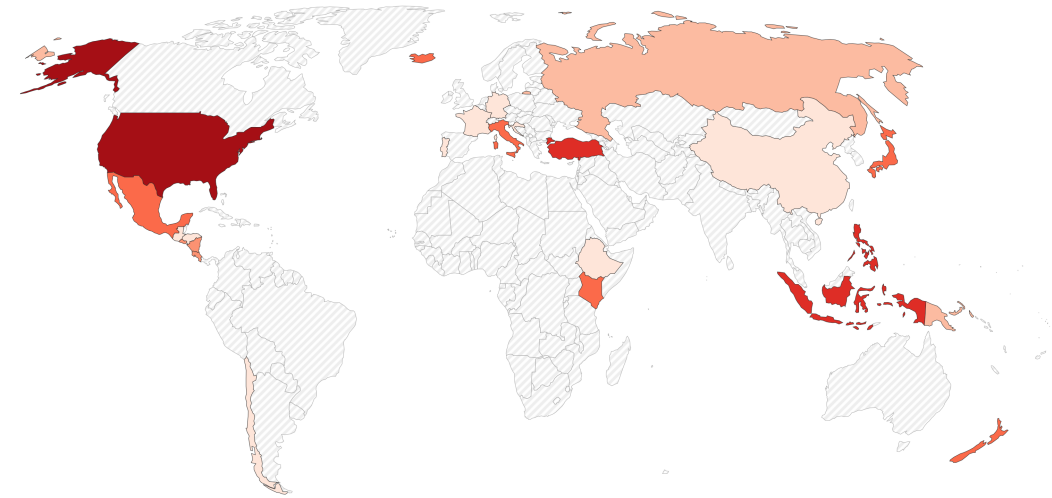
Meddelin Setiawan





Installed geothermal energy capacity, 2020

Cumulative installed capacity of geothermal energy, measured in megawatts.

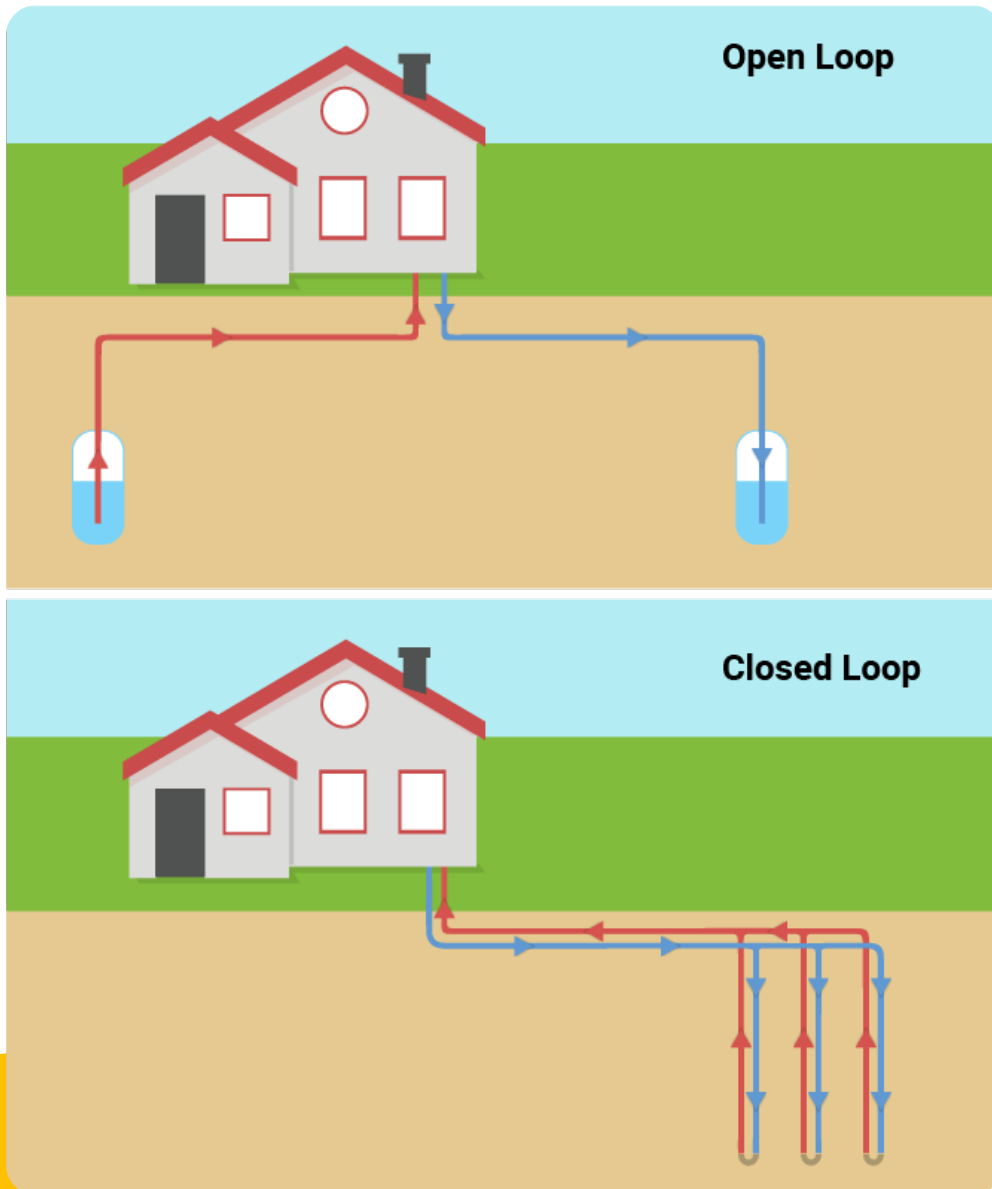


Source: Statistical Review of World Energy - BR (2021)

OurWorldInData.org/renewable-energy - CC BY

POTENTIALS

Geothermal energy has two primary applications: heating/cooling and electricity generation

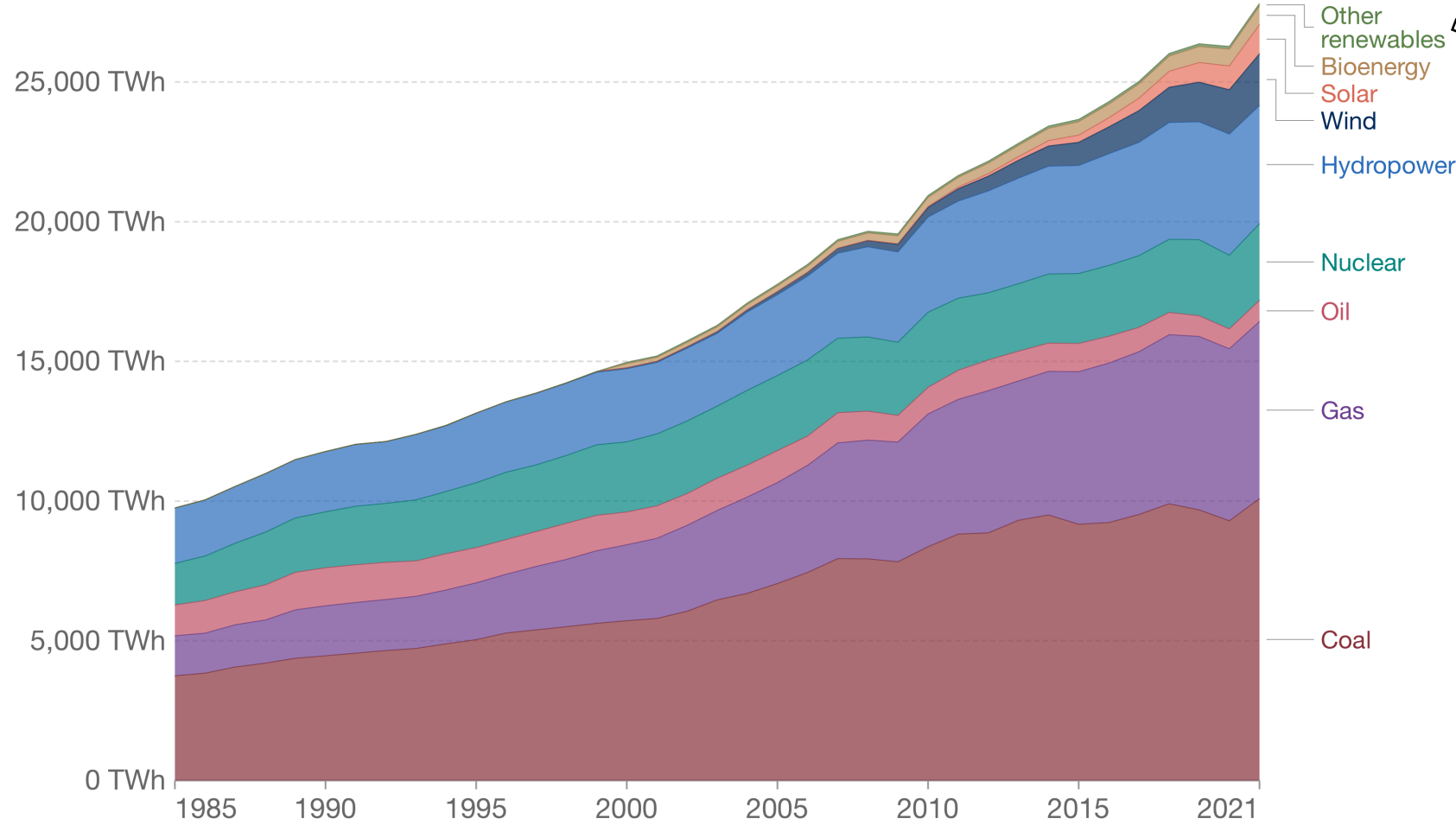


ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT?

- available 24 hours a day.
- Relatively low emission levels
- Binary power plants: minimal emission of particles and almost zero emissions of greenhouse gases.
- Minimal land footprint and freshwater.
- Most recent plants are designed for 30+ years

Electricity production by source, World

Our World
in Data



2.5%

Source: Our World in Data based on BP Statistical Review of World Energy (2022); Ember (2023)
Note: 'Other renewables' includes waste, geothermal, wave and tidal.

What's the
problem?

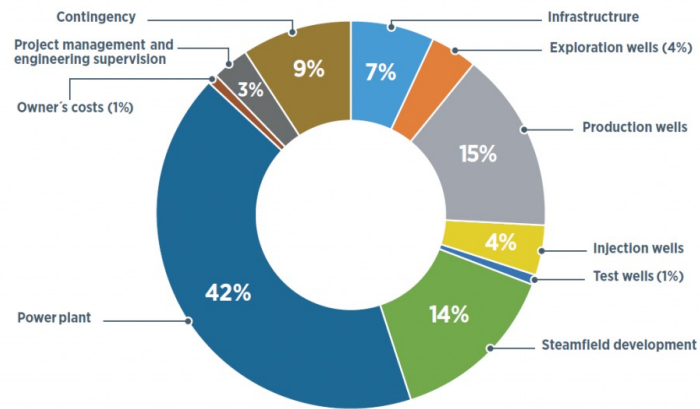
**Expensive
Geothermal
WELLS !!**



Courtesy: John
Mering,
respected
geochemist at
Mercury NZ

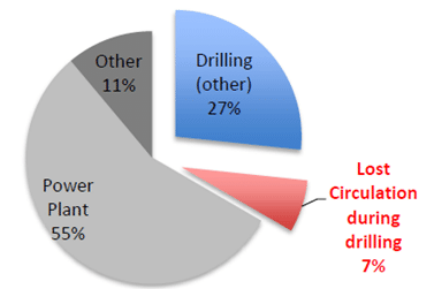
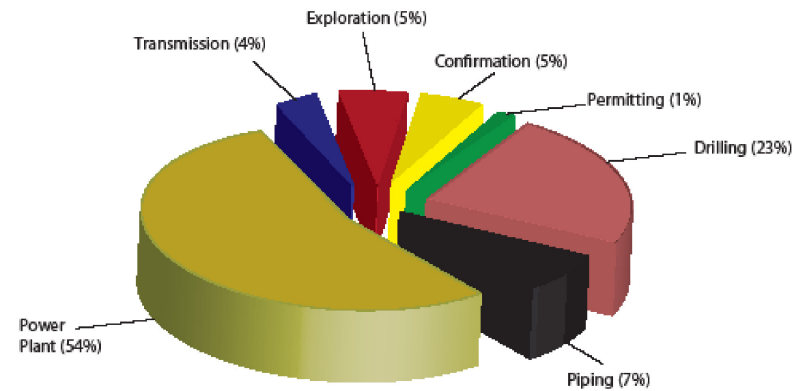
Well and drilling cost can make up to 30-70% of total geothermal project cost

Figure 10: Total installed cost breakdown for two proposed 110 MW geothermal plants in Indonesia



Source: IRENA, 2014

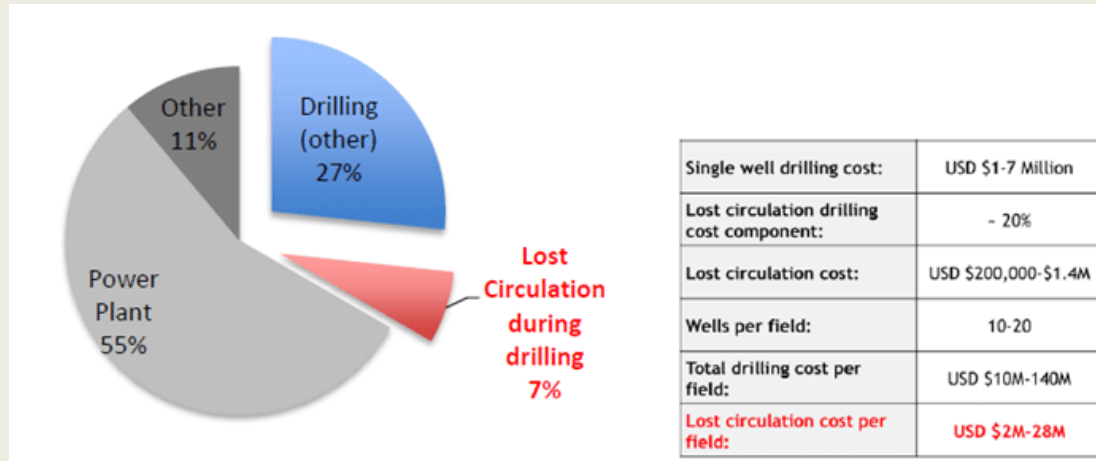
Generic Geothermal Capital Cost Distribution



Single well drilling cost:	USD \$1-7 Million
Lost circulation drilling cost component:	- 20%
Lost circulation cost:	USD \$200,000-\$1.4M
Wells per field:	10-20
Total drilling cost per field:	USD \$10M-140M
Lost circulation cost per field:	USD \$2M-28M

Low rate of penetration, Severe wellbore stability issues,
Lost circulation

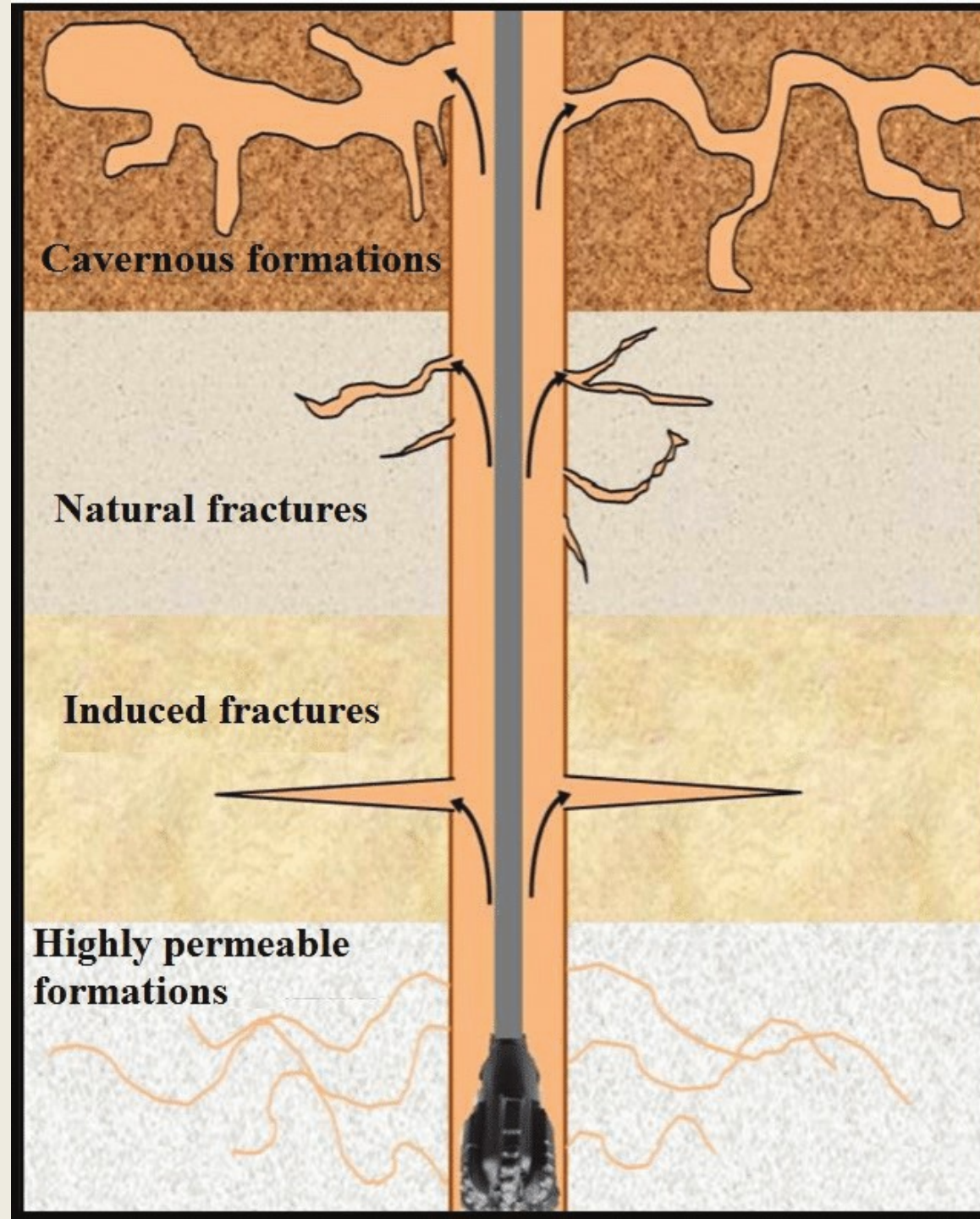
LOST CIRCULATION




Geothermal conditions

Highly permeable and under-pressured

High non-productive time (NPT)





Solutions to Lost Circulation

(A) Lost
Circulation
Materials (LCM)
and Wellbore
Sealing



Conventional LCM Examples:

- Mica flakes
- Walnut Shells
- Fibers
- Marble
- Calcium Carbonate
- Perlite



Geothermal well conditions:

- Temperature up to 300°C
- Gas: CO₂, H₂S

**Most conventional
LCMs degrade at
200°C!**



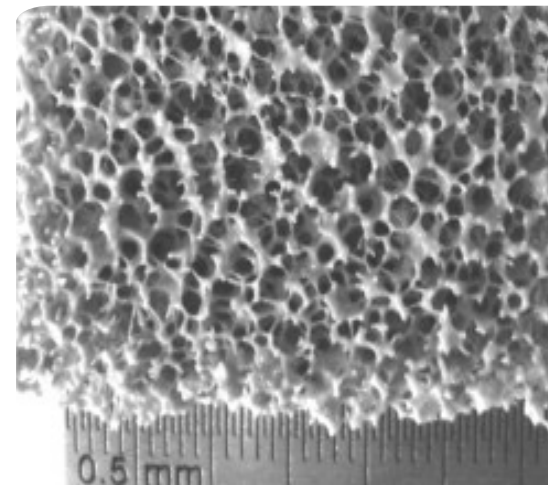
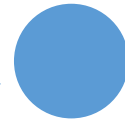
24%
Success
rate

NEW LCMs

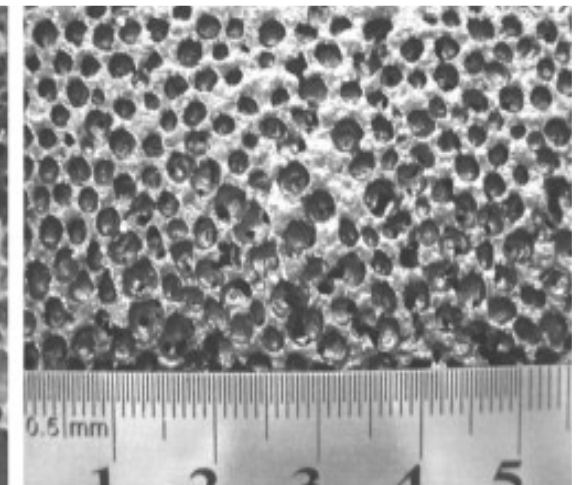
SANDIA National Lab:

thermoset rubbers

controlled-porosity
ceramic materials

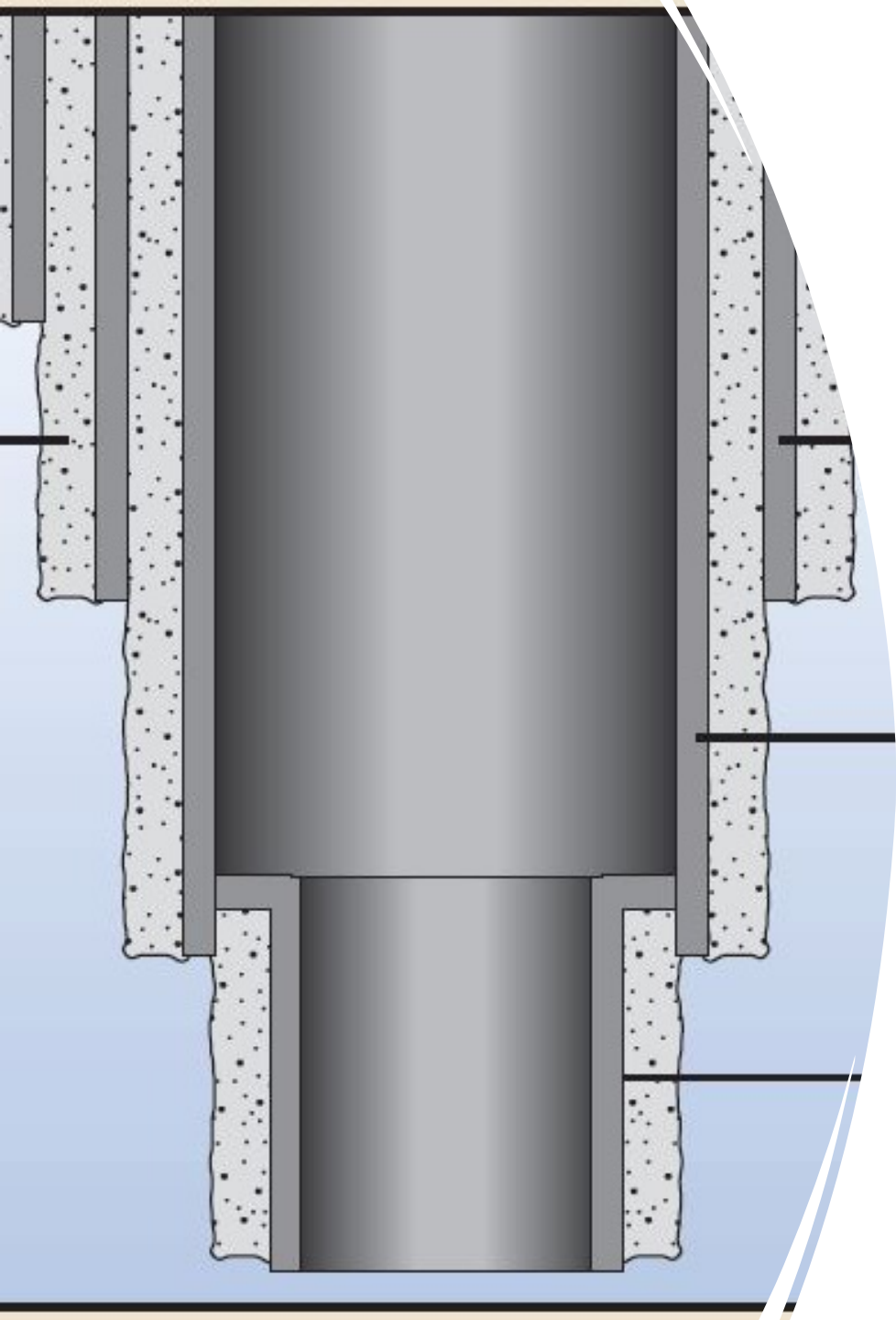


(a)




(b)

(B) Cement Engineering



- Used for casing and cementitious mud (cement containing drilling fluid)
- Parameters:
 - Time to set
 - Effects of temperature
 - Mechanical properties of cement



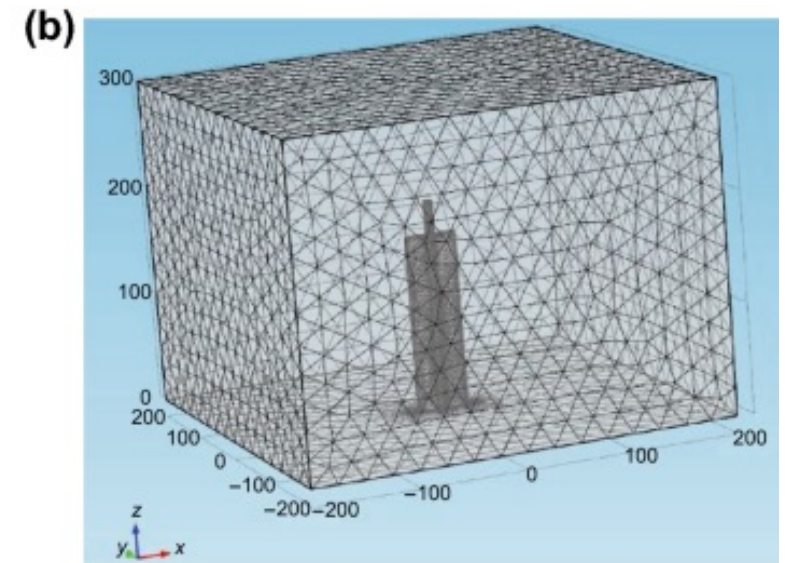
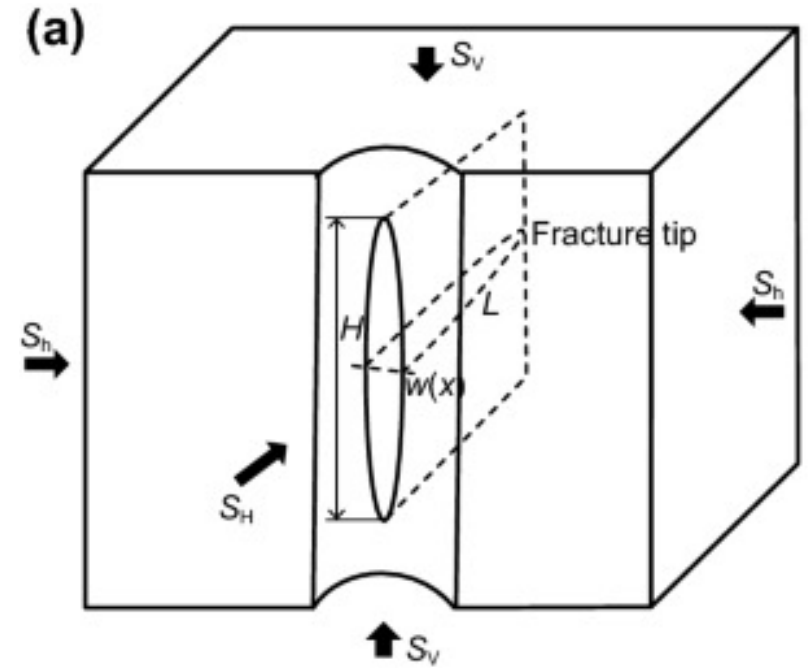
Brookhaven National Laboratory

Rapid-setting and temperature-driven cement:

- **mixing conventional bentonite mud with ammonium polyphosphate, borax, and magnesium oxide**
- Significant compressive strength was developed in less than two hours
- the setting time decreased with increased temperature
- material expanded approximately 15% upon setting.

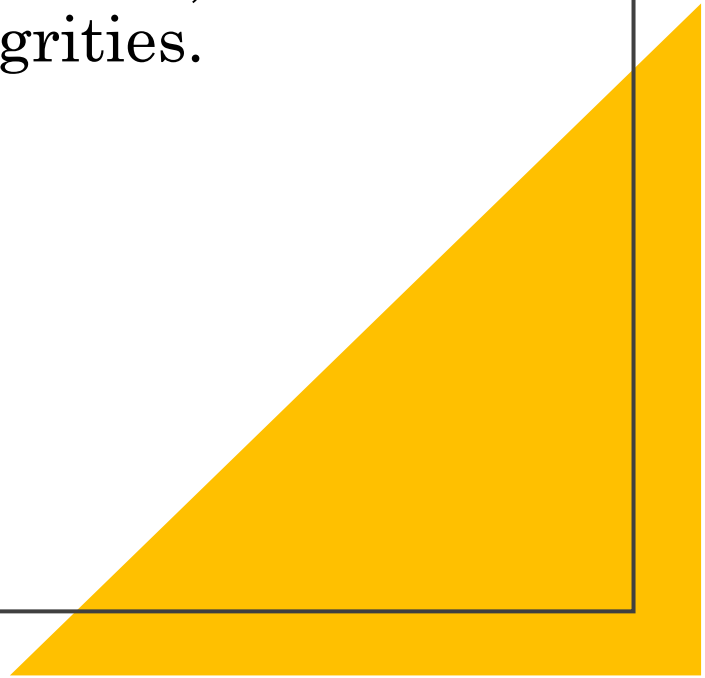
(C) Computational Modeling

- finite element models for wellbore strengthening applications and simulations of fracture creation and sealing
- Based on linear elastic fracture mechanics
- Benefits:
 - predict fracture-initiation pressure
 - effects of wellbore-fracture geometry
 - Improve LCM designs



Lost Circulation Solutions

sustainable geothermal exploitation requires deep seated,
large diameter boreholes and long lasting well integrities.



The image features a white background with several abstract geometric elements. A large orange semi-circle is positioned on the right side, containing the text 'Other Solutions' in white. To its left is a solid blue circle. Further left, there are two vertical yellow dashed lines, a green square outline, and a green L-shaped line. In the bottom left, there are four yellow dashed lines of varying lengths and orientations. A yellow circle is partially visible in the top right corner.

Other Solutions

(A) Innovative Drilling Methods



- Less contact forces and abrasion of drilling head
- less NPT
- longer drill distance





(B) Best Practice Handbooks

- Temperature
 - Geology
 - Geochemistry
 - Drilling practices
 - Well Design
 - Casing depths, materials, connections, cementation
 - Drilling rigs, fluids
-

Thank You!



SOURCES

- [Geothermal Drilling: A Review of Drilling Challenges with Mud Design and Lost Circulation Problem \(stanford.edu\)](#)
- <https://www.mdpi.com/1996-1073/11/10/2572>
- <https://youtu.be/I4IXeY7JyH0>
- *(PDF) Environmental Impact of Geothermal Power Plants*. Available from: <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/336375677> *Environmental Impact of Geothermal Power Plants* [accessed Apr 12 2023].
- [IEA Geothermal 2021 USA Report.pdf - Google Drive](#)
- [Handbook of Best Practices for Geothermal Drilling \(energy.gov\)](#)
- [D-3.3-GEOELEC-report-on-drilling.pdf](#)
- Zhang, J., Yin, S. A three-dimensional solution of hydraulic fracture width for wellbore strengthening applications. *Pet. Sci.* **16**, 808–815 (2019). <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12182-019-0317-7>