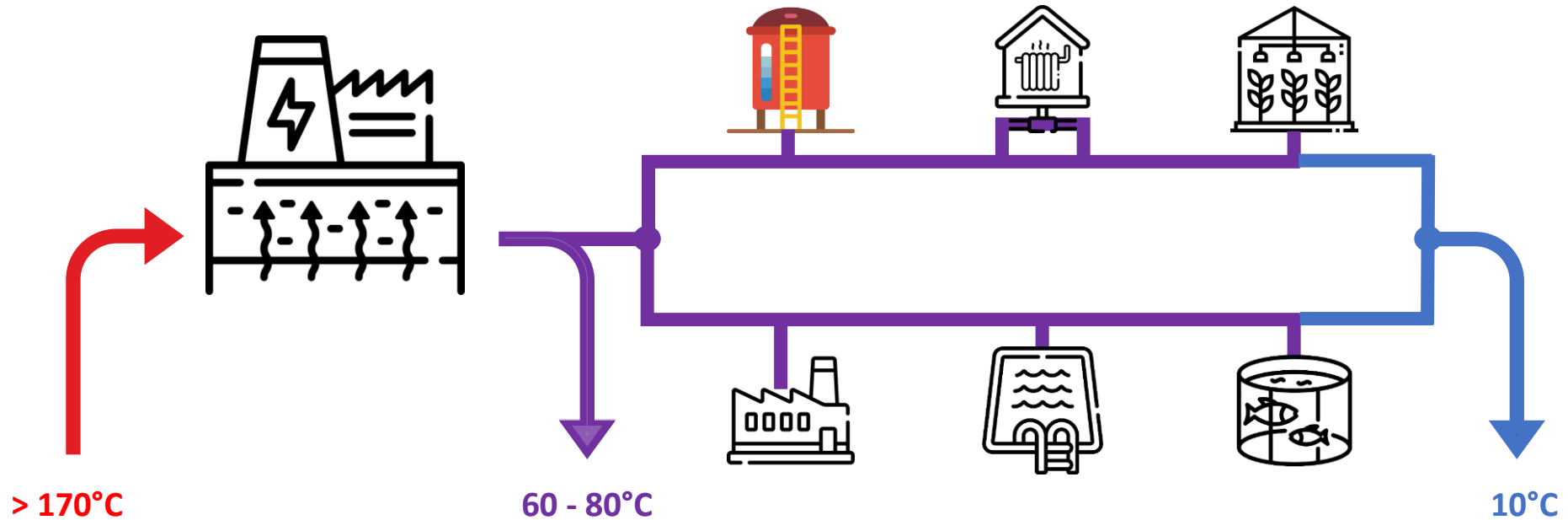


MALEG – Machine Learning for Enhancing Geothermal Energy

*Michael Trumpp, Lars Yström, Valentin Goldberg, Florian Eichinger, Johannes Amtmann, Roman Lutz, Daniel Winter, Joachim Koschikowski, Thomas Kohl, **Fabian Nitschke***

Challenge and Project Concept

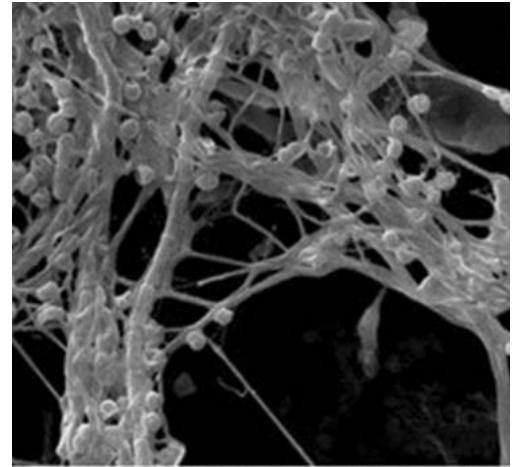
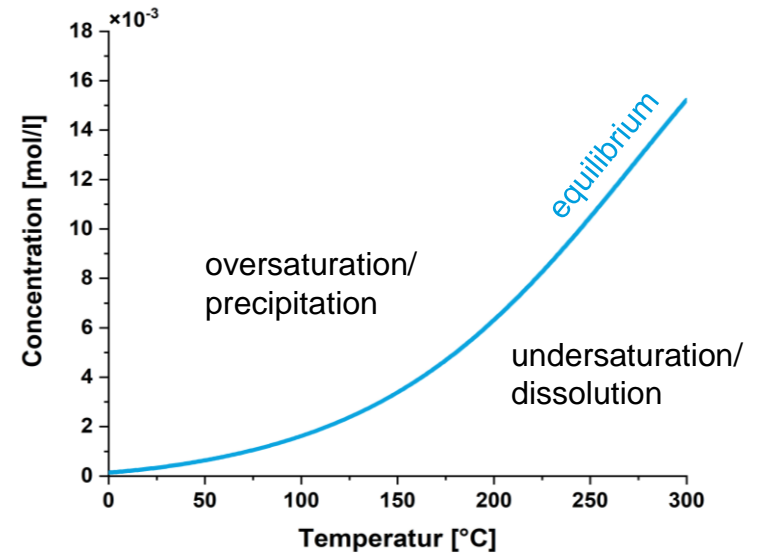
- Increase of energy output from deep geothermal production
 - Stretching ΔT by lowering reinjection temperature



Challenge and Project Concept

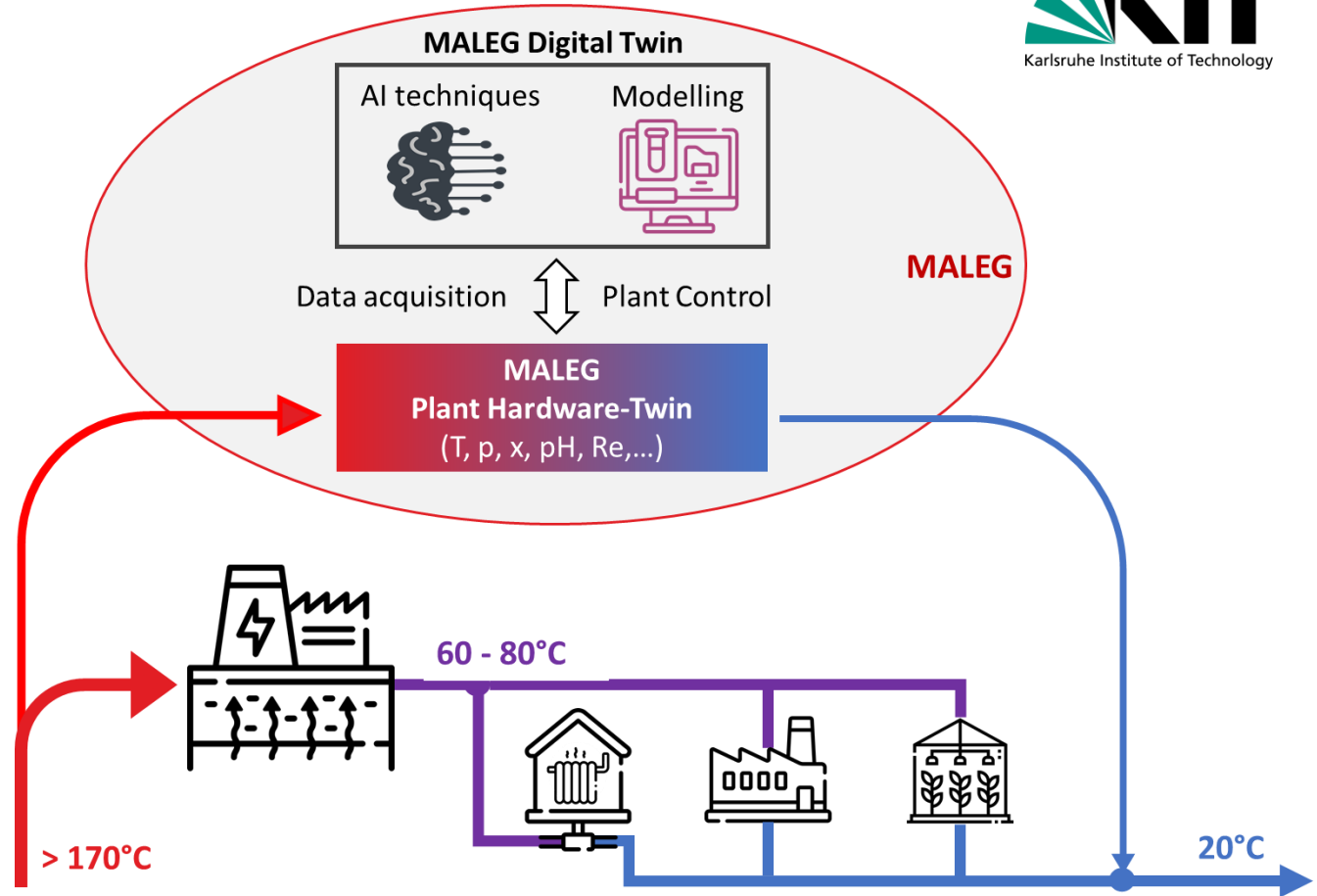
Hydro(-bio)chemical Constraints

- Higher perturbation of the chemical system with increasing ΔT , Δp , Δx , ...
- Larger potentials for
 - Mineral precipitation (scaling)
 - Degassing
 - Biofilm formation



Project Approach

- High density hydrochemical data acquisition over large parameter range
 - T, p, x, pH, q, Re,...
- Training of AI and adaption of thermodynamic data
 - Scaling, degassing, biofilm
- Implementation of AI- and modelling-based digital Twin
 - Constrain the chemical system



Project & Partner



- Joint ERA-net & GEOTHERMICA project
 - Funded through BMWK
- Total project volume
 - 1.8 mio €
 - 2022 - 2025



Project Locations

Unterschleißheim, Germany

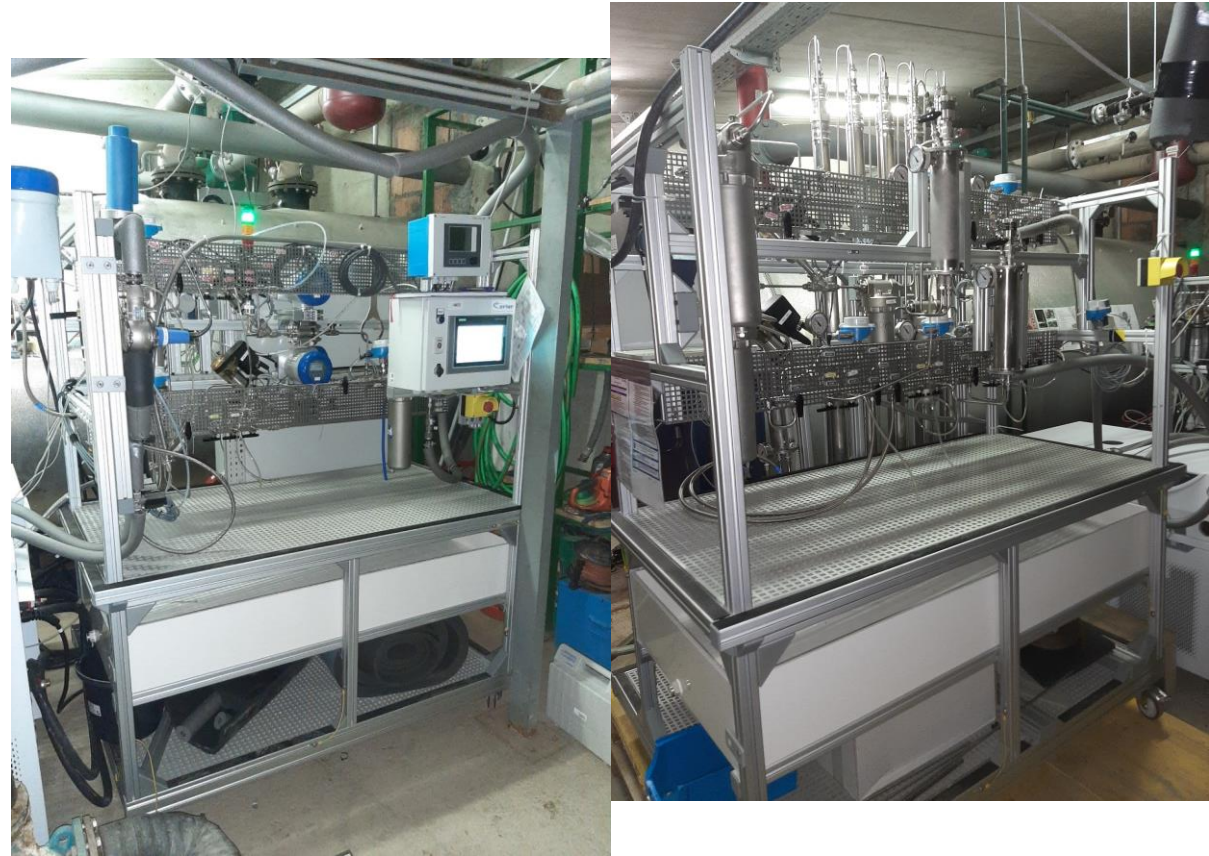


Gölpinar, Turkey

Haag am Hausruck, Austria

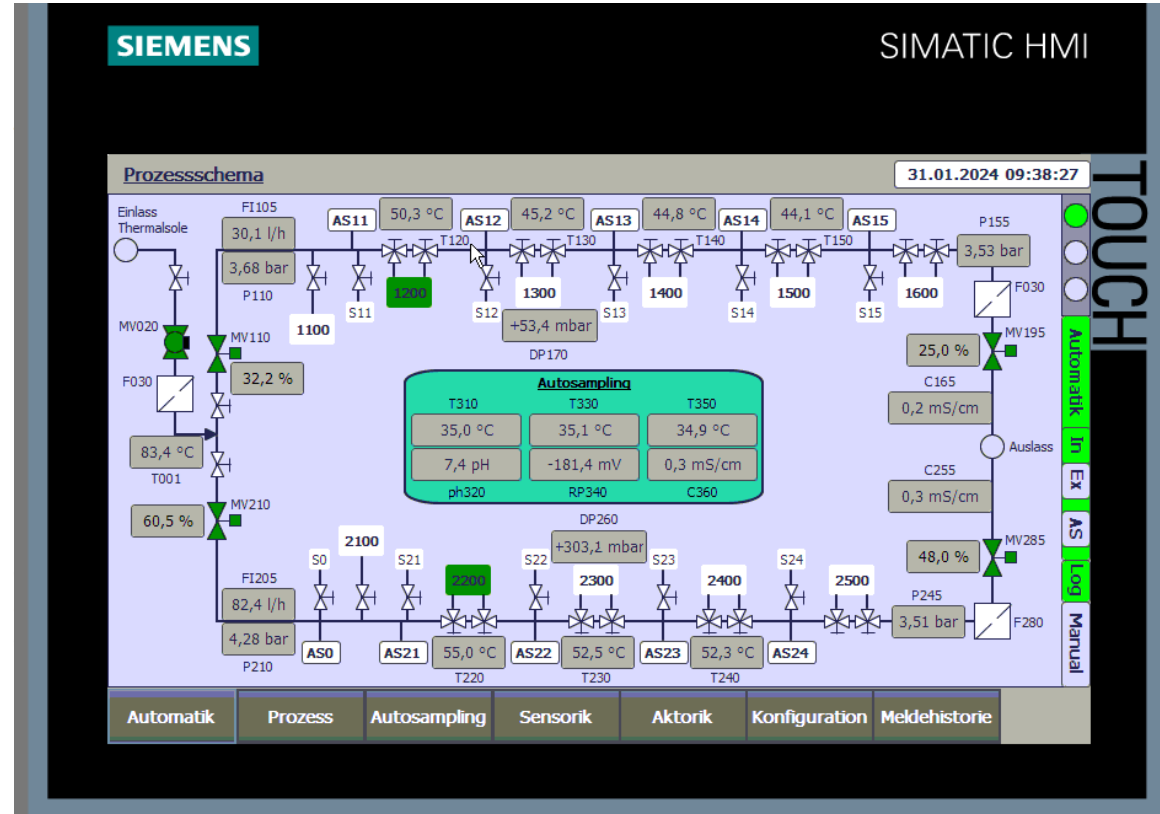
MALEG Hardware-Twin

- Hardware-Twin was constructed and tested at the Fraunhofer ISE
- Installed at the geothermal heating plant in Haag (A)
 - Coupled to the plant directly
 - In continuous operation since three month
- First monitoring/experiments are underway
 - Bio-film growth
 - Impact of temperature/flow rate due to seasonal demands changes



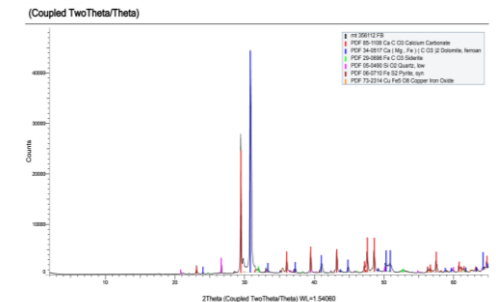
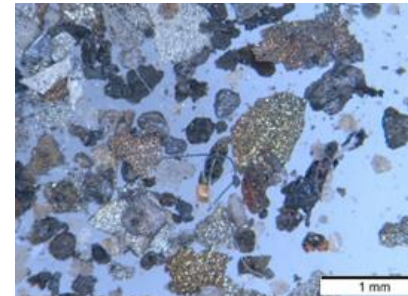
MALEG Hardware-Twin Features

- Control of operation parameters
 - Flow rate
 - Temperature
 - Pressure
 - Residence time
 - Fluid velocity
 - Dosage of chemicals
- Measurements and quantifications
 - Temperature, pressure, flow
 - pH, Redox
 - Mineral precipitation
 - Bubbling point
 - Bio-film



Monitoring Sampling and Analytics

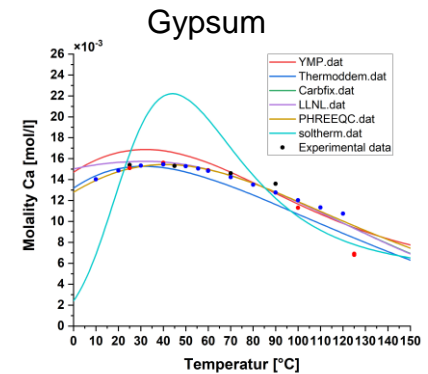
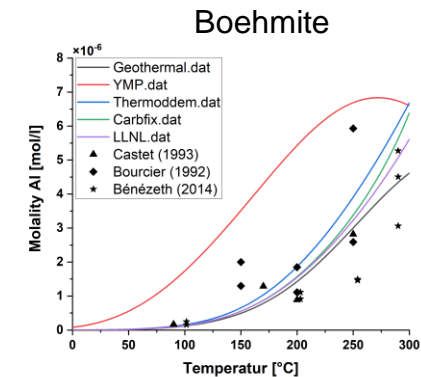
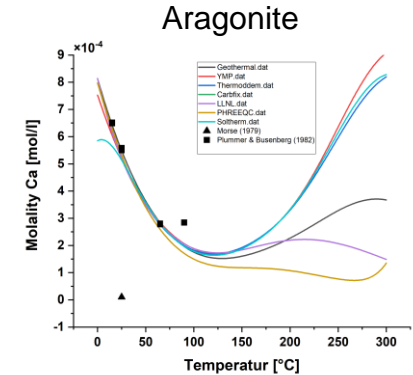
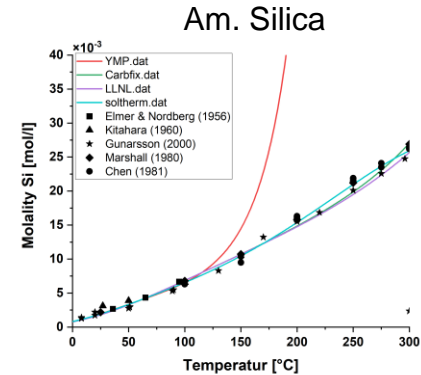
- Monitoring of the chemical systems at the project locations at normal operations
- Sampling and analysis of fluids, gases and solids in the experimental phases
 - Identification
 - Quantification
- Creation of “large” datasets
- Identification and continuous measurements of “proxy” parameters



MALEG Digital-Twin

Thermodynamic modelling of mineral saturation/scaling

- Goal: Improvement of thermodynamic scaling prediction modelling in geothermal environments
- Validation of thermodynamic data sets for scaling minerals versus lab data
- Compilation of a valid “scaling minerals” thermodynamic database
 - Compatible with PhreeqC

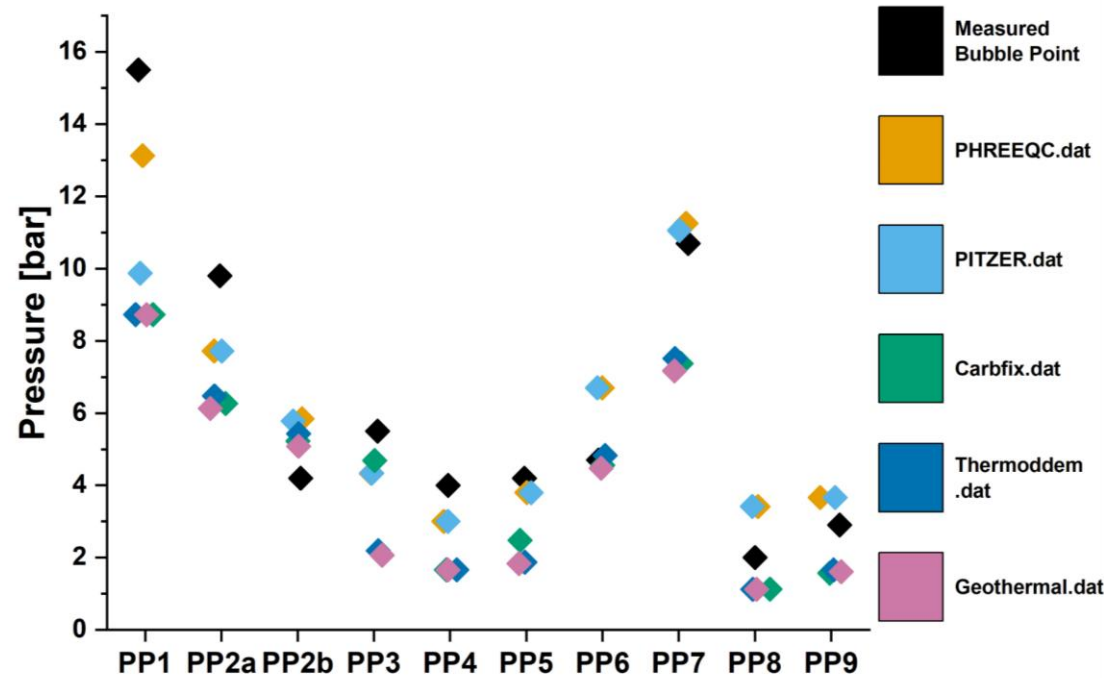


MALEG Digital-Twin

Thermodynamic modelling of bubbling point

- Assessment of modelling performance for the determination of the bubbling point
- Testing of existing thermodynamic data sets versus onsite measurements

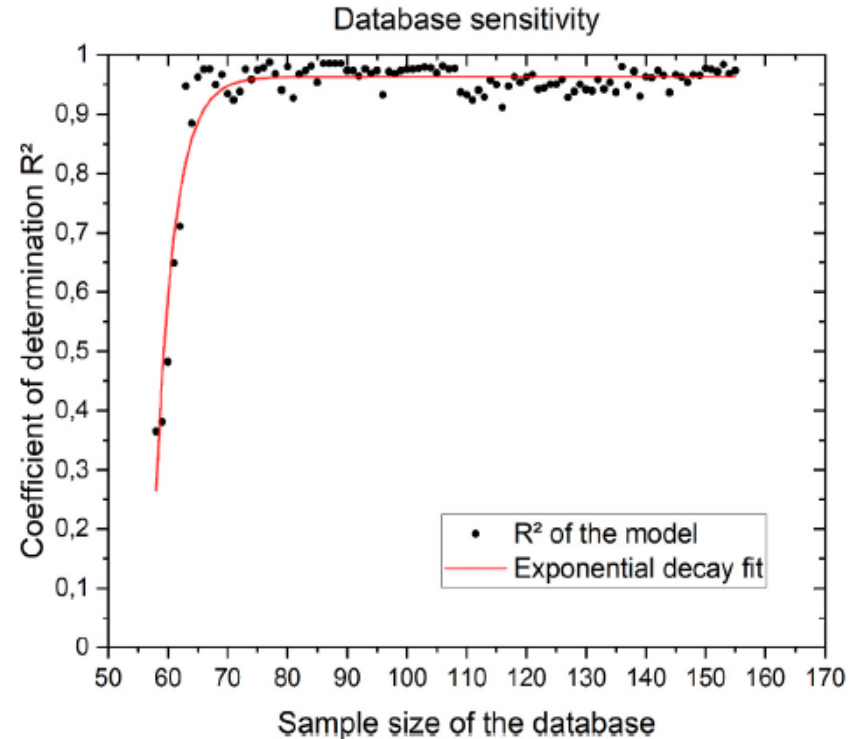
- Highly deviating results
- Non-systematic offsets
- Strongly site-dependent



MALEG Digital-Twin

Advanced Statistics and Machine Learning

- Are machine learning methods applicable to hydrochemical datasets?
- Challenges
 - Small data size
 - Very large number of parameters (e.g. chemical elements)
 - Large variation of concentration (over many orders of magnitudes)
 - Unfavourable concentration distributions
 - ...
- Yet very good first results



Conclusions

- MALEG Hardware-Twin constructed, tested and in continuous onsite operation in Haag am Hausruck
- First experiments are conducted and ongoing
- New thermodynamic data base for scaling minerals under geothermal conditions compiled and validated
- Application of AI methods on hydrochemical data sets tested and adapted yielding promising very results

Next steps

- Large scale data acquisition experiments
- Training of hydrochemical AI

The Team



Thank you for your kind attention

