

### **Geothermal Energy**

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Collaborative project (WAGCOE, Direct Energy, GT Power, various Universities) with CSIRO as Centre Agent



#### Overview



#### The Challenge

Hundreds of MW Renewable Power for 50 years +

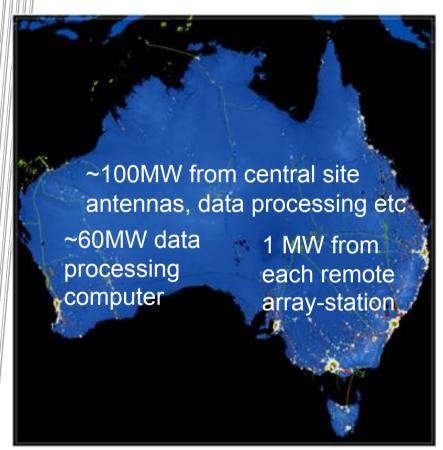
#### The Potential of a Geothermal Base Load Solution

- i. Geothermal Cooling the antennas: Ground source heat pumps < 1 MW<sub>th</sub> ✓
- ii. Waste Heat from Generator for Cooling: Absorption Chillers <100 M<sub>th</sub>
- iii. Geothermal Cooling for the Pawsey Centre: Sorption Chillers <10 MW<sub>th</sub> ✓
- iv. Geothermal Electricity and Cooling for the SKA Supercomputer <100 Mw<sub>el,th</sub>
- v. Geothermal Electricity and Cooling for the Central site <100  $M_{el,th}$ 
  - : ongoing funded through the EIF bid



## The Challenge: Power for 50 years+ & The Tyranny of distances





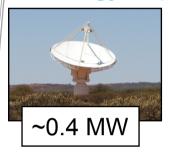


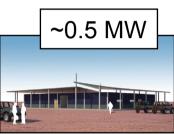
Remoteness of Power + Water infrastructure



#### ASKAP as an energy pathfinder for SKA

Energy requirement





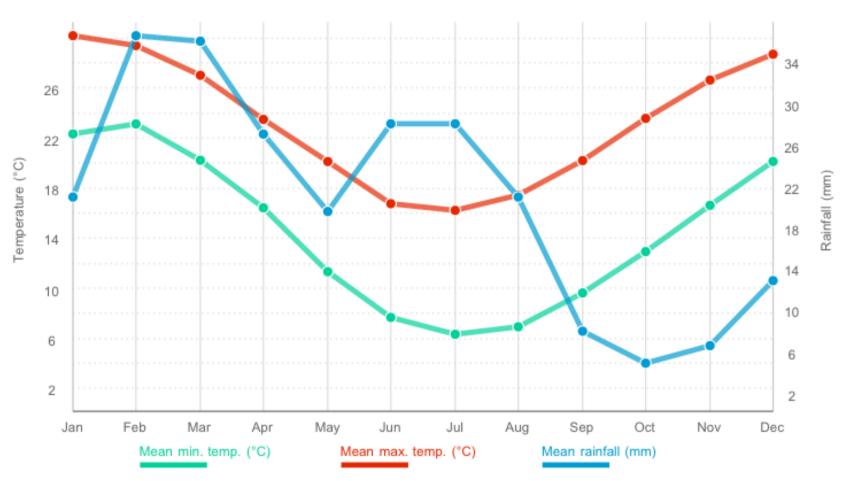


Cooling requirement in Perth ~3 MW<sub>th</sub>

- Off-grid at MRO
- RFI compliance



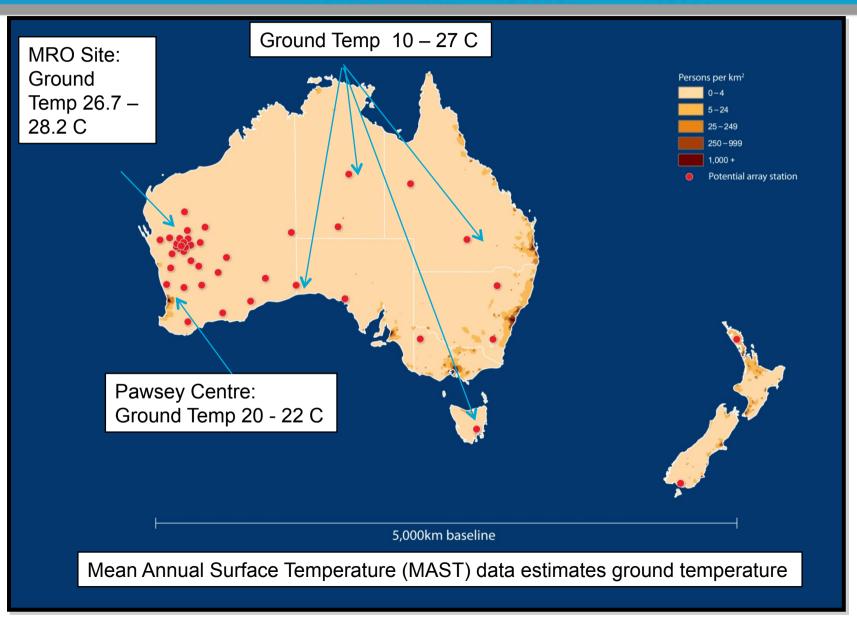
## Climate Data Murchison Regional Observatory (MRO)



MRO (26.9167°S, 116.606°E, 331m AMSL) Hottest this year 42.9° Long term average 30.6°



#### i. Geothermal Cooling GSHPs for SKA 🗸



#### i. Geothermal Cooling: GSHP 🗸

- Murchison Radio-astronomy Observatory site: GSHP

#### GSHP demonstration at MRO site #29

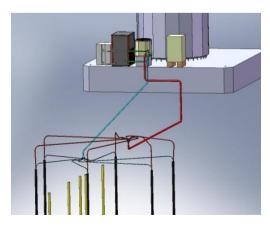
- Ground temp = 27 C, Ambient to 45 50 C
- Temp difference 18 23 C



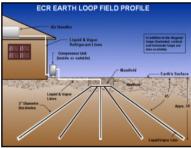
- copper/coolant ground loops 6 x 30m depth
- Prototype at CASS headquarters Marsfield
- Prototype at MRO, 12 months testing with success















## ii. Waste Heat from Generator for Cooling: Absorption Chillers <100 M<sub>th</sub>

### AIR COOLED AMMONIA WATER CHILLER

could harvest waste heat From thermally driven Generator at 170°C and cool with a COP of 0.67



Tolerates 45°C Air temperature



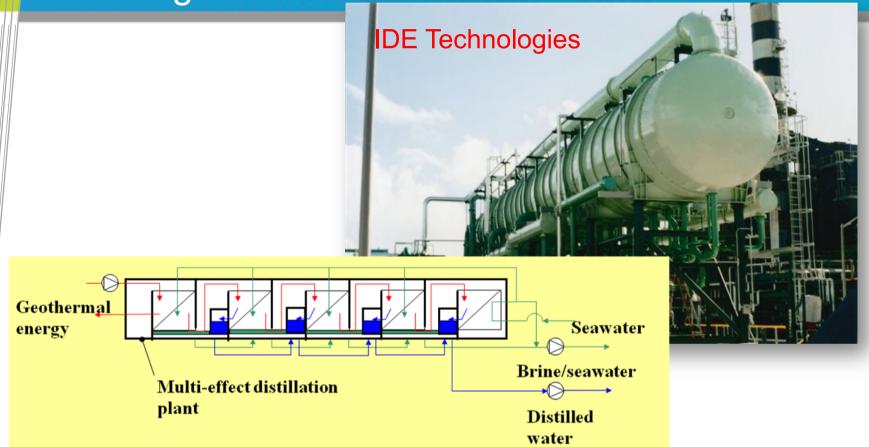




there is a 85% ratio of cooling to electrical power output



ii. Cascaded heat from sorption chiller into Turning Heat into Fresh water at 70°C



WAGCoE developed a design with 30% higher yield, We have been awarded a research grant by the National CoE for Desalination to develop this technology



### iii. Geothermal Cooling for the Pawsey Centre: Sorption Chillers <10 MW<sub>th</sub> ✓

Cockburn 1 oil well; drilled in 1967 to a total depth of 3054 m confirms required temperature and permeability

Absorption
Chiller 2
Cooling water line
Users
Cooling Cooling Tower water pump
Chiller 1
Injection pump
Extraction Well
Injection Well







## iii. Geothermal Cooling for the Pawsey Centre: Cooling Tower Replacement <10 MW<sub>th</sub>

Replacing the cooling tower through Aquifer thermal storage



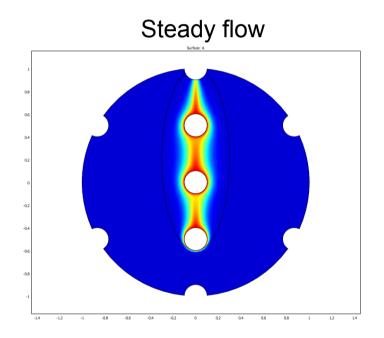


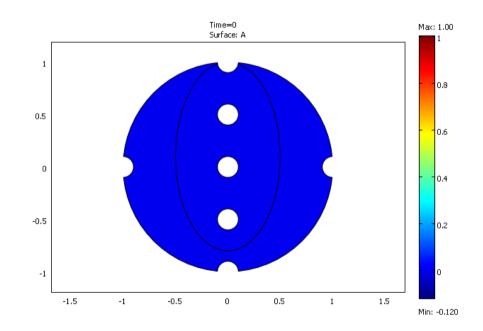


## iii. Cooling tower replacement: Underground Mixer

Patent "Subsurface Process Optimisation via Flow Manipulation" (DCC ref 30753459)

Chaotic flow





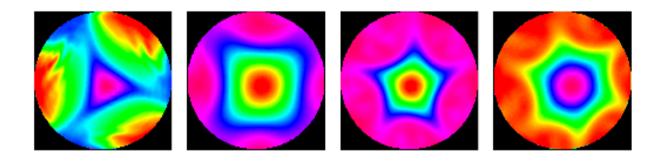
Metcalfe et al. 2009 (collaboration with WAGCoE)

CSIRO Materials Science & Engineering Applied Fluid Chaos Group

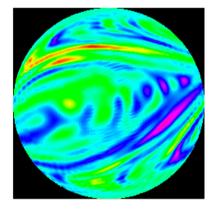


### iii. Cooling Tower Replacement: Underground Mixer

Suboptimal locked in strange Eigenmodes



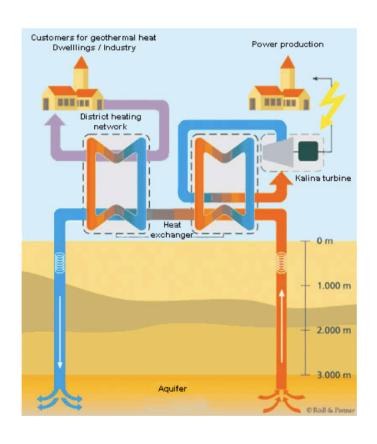
Optimal strange Eigenmode



Lester et al. 2010



### iv. Geothermal Electricity and Cooling for the SKA Supercomputer <100 Mw<sub>el,th</sub>



#### ▶ Hot AQUIFER Example

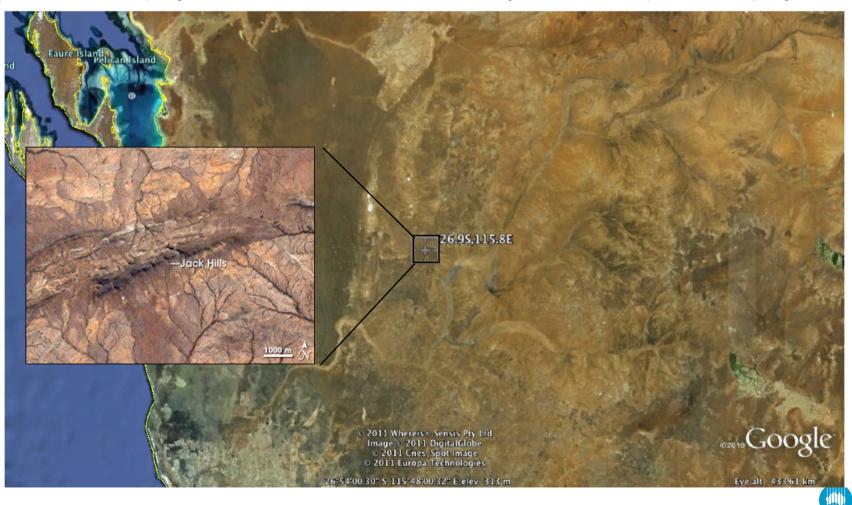
- Unterhaching, Germany
- ▶125° C
- 3.300 m Deep Well
- >3.36 MW (electric)
- ▶40 MW (thermal)
- ▶2007 district heating
- >2008 power

Pilot study identified high temperatures (120°C @ 2 km depth) near the high speed Geraldton-Perth transmission link



## v. Geothermal Electricity and Cooling for the Central site <100 M<sub>el,th</sub>

Potential for an EGS power station on the deep crustal Meeberrie fault Such a project would be similar to a Geodynamics Cooper basin project



# www.csiro.au

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Thank you

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