



# REFLECT REFLECT

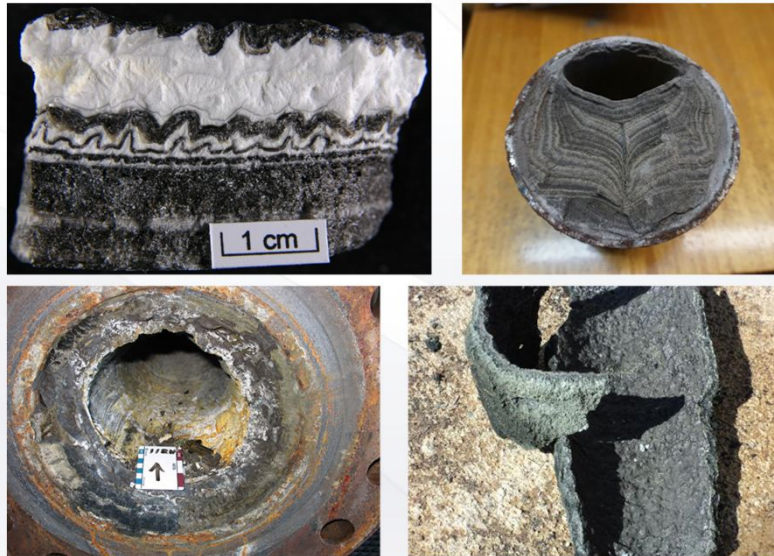
## Redefining geothermal fluid properties at extreme conditions to optimise future geothermal energy extraction

Katrin Kieling, GFZ Potsdam  
DGK, 11 November 2020

A Horizon2020-project coordinated  
by Simona Regenspurg, GFZ Potsdam



# Objective and concept



The efficiency of geothermal utilisation largely depends on the behaviour of fluids that transfer heat between the geosphere and the engineered components of a power plant.

Often encountered problems are downtime, maintenance costs and even failure of geothermal installations due to chemical and physical properties of the fluid

- Mineral precipitation
- Degassing
- Organic matter and microorganism

Examples of scaling: Top left: Silica Scale, Reykjanes, Iceland; bottom left: sulfide scale, Iceland (both © V.Hardardottir); top right: caliche scale Hungary (© Z.Istfan); bottom right: Fe, Mg scale (Tuzla, Turkey; © A. Baba)

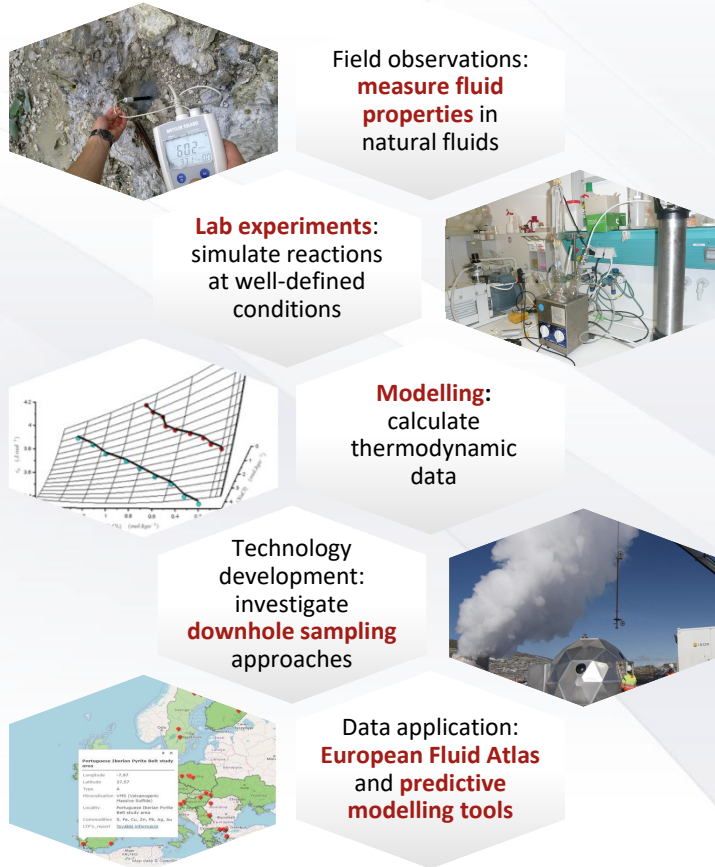
**Concept: From react to reflect!**

The aim of REFLECT is to avoid the problems related to fluid chemistry rather than treat them.

**Objective:**

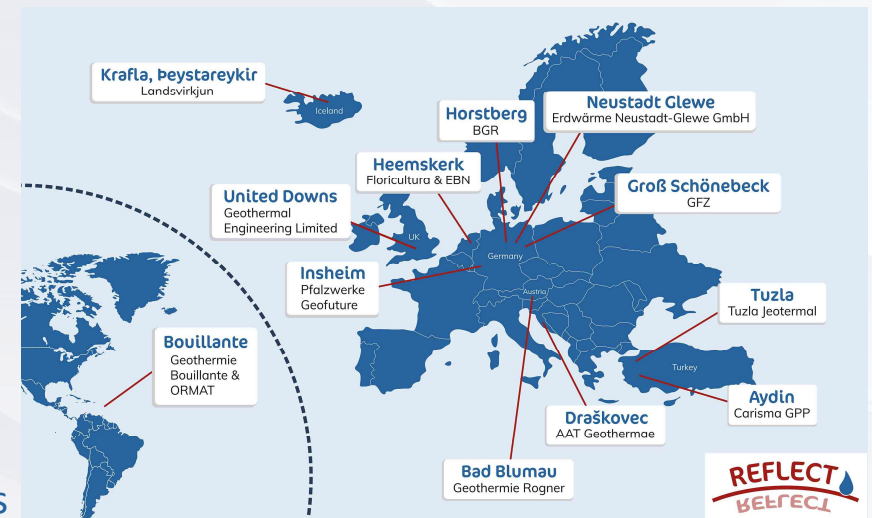
Accurate predictions by thorough knowledge of the physical & chemical properties of geothermal fluids

# Methodological approach



Large uncertainties in current model predictions prevail, which will be tackled in REFLECT by **collecting new, high-quality data in critical areas**. These data will be implemented in **a European Geothermal Fluid Atlas and predictive models**, to allow recommendations on how to best operate geothermal systems sustainably.

REFLECT  
sampling sites



# Goals



1. Extend databases for mineral precipitation to **higher temperatures** and **higher salinities** (lab, modelling)
2. Determine the extent and location of the **degasification** front of geothermal fluids during production (field, lab, and modelling)
3. Determine types of **organic matter and microorganisms** in various geothermal fluids and their effect on scaling and biofilm formation (lab)
4. Determine heat capacity, density, electrical and thermal conductivity, sonic velocity, and viscosity at various p, T, X (lab, modelling)
5. Develop a **downhole sampling** technique suitable to collect fluid at chosen depth in hot and super-hot systems (proof of principle prototype)
6. Verification of the dataset by application in **reactive transport modelling**
7. Set up a **geothermal Fluid Atlas** ← **We are still collecting data for geothermal fluids – if you would like to contribute, please contact us!**





Thank you for your attention!

[www.reflect-h2020.eu](http://www.reflect-h2020.eu)

[Katrin.Kieling@gfz-potsdam.de](mailto:Katrin.Kieling@gfz-potsdam.de)

Twitter: [@reflect\\_h2020](https://twitter.com/reflect_h2020)

The content of this presentation reflects only the authors' view. The Innovation and Networks Executive Agency (INEA) is not responsible for any use that may be made of the information it contains.

This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 850626

