

Geothermal Urban Heating:

The Greater Munich Area

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Bundesverband Geothermie**

Heat Potential of Deep Geothermal Energy in Germany

Hydrothermal Aquifers (1%):	25 EJ (without HP)	50 EJ (with HP)
Cristalline (95%):	1600 EJ (without HP)	2800 EJ (with HP)
Faultzones (4%):	60 EJ (without HP)	110 EJ (with HP)
Germany in total without NRW:	1685 EJ (without HP)	960 EJ (with HP)

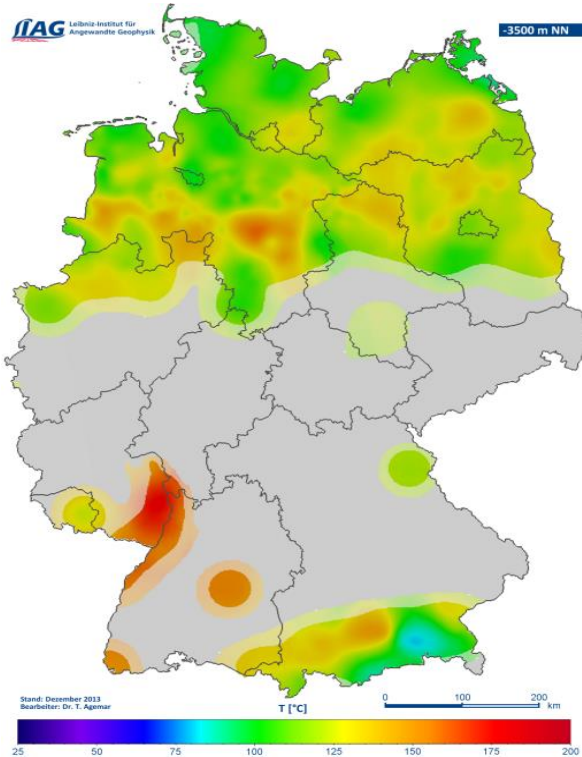
Jährlicher Wärmebedarf 2013: 6.3 EJ oder 1.750 TWh

Ziel bis 2050: ca. 3 EJ oder 850 TWh (95 % CO₂-Reduktion)

Quelle: T. Jung et al.(2002); TAB Bericht an den Deutschen Bundestag 2003
BMW i 17.12.2014

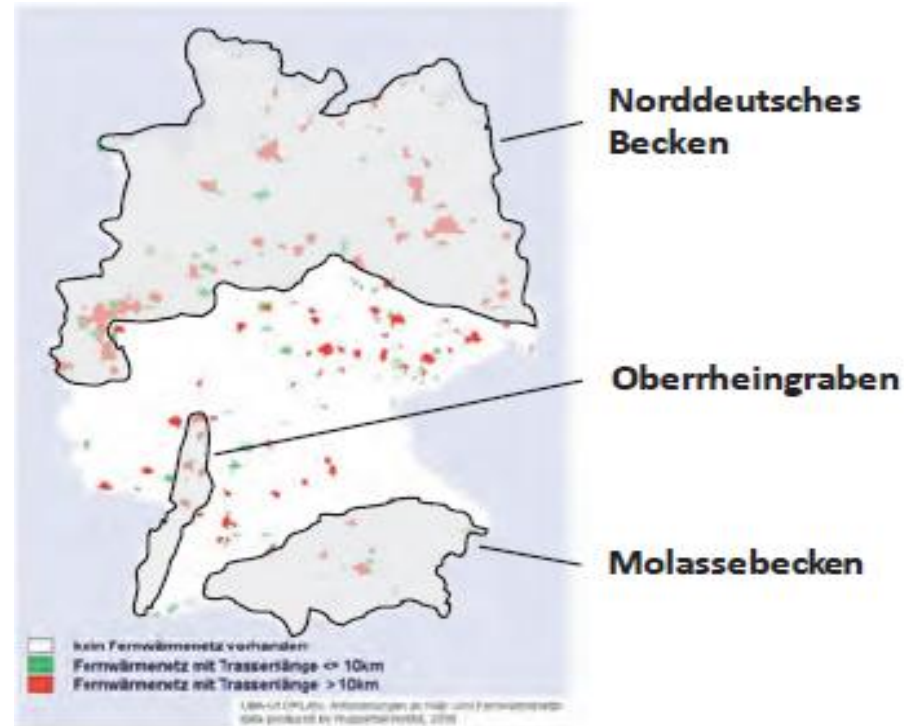
District Heating Potential of Deep Geothermal Energy in Germany

Temperatures in 3.500 m Depth

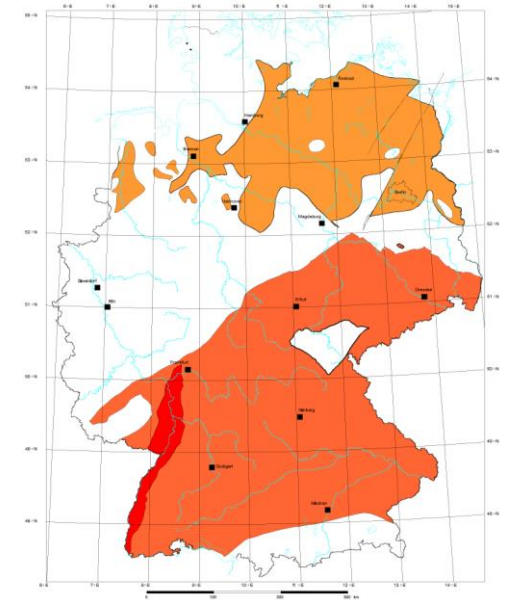


Quelle: LIAG, Leibniz-Institut für Angewandte Geophysik,
Stand Dezember 2013

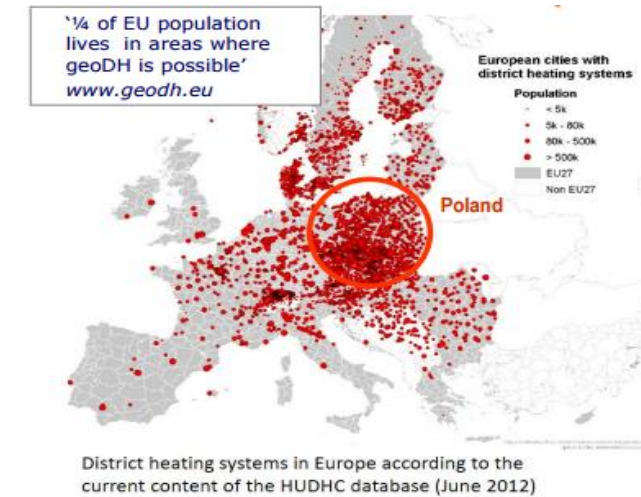
District Heating Grids in Areas of Hydrothermal Reservoirs



Quelle: Fernwärmenetze in Gebieten zur Nutzung
hydrothormaler Geothermie (IFEU (Kartengrundlage aus
Wuppertal Institut, DLR, IE (2007) und Kayser, Kaltschmitt
(1998)) aus TRAFO , S. 81



Petrothermal Potential

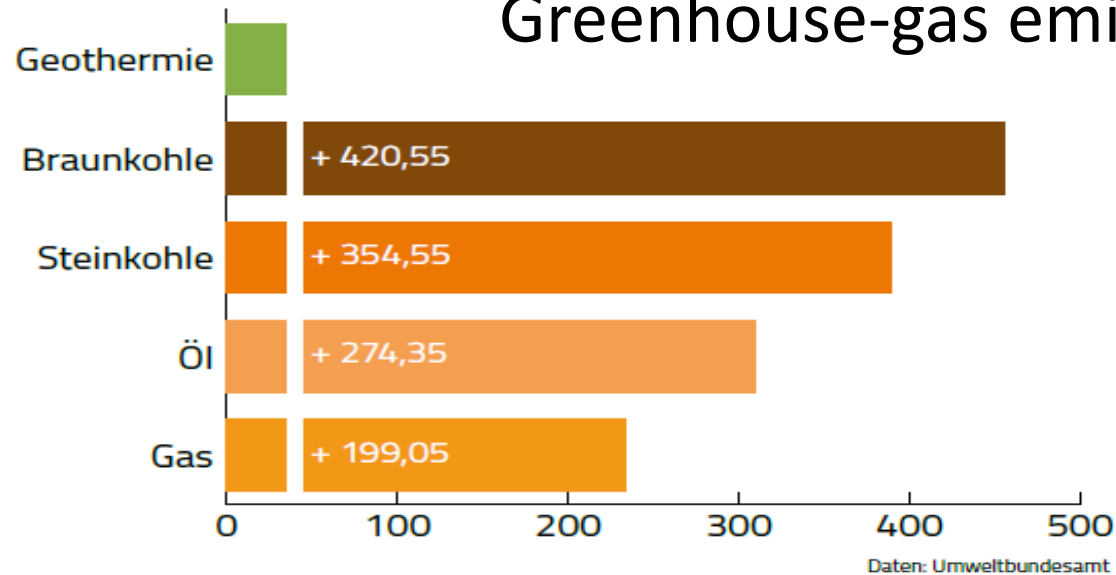


Source of map:
Persson et al. (2012) – HUDC Database 2012
/The Halmstad University District Heating and Cooling Database/

Geothermal Energy is the Best Alternative to Coal – Power - Stations

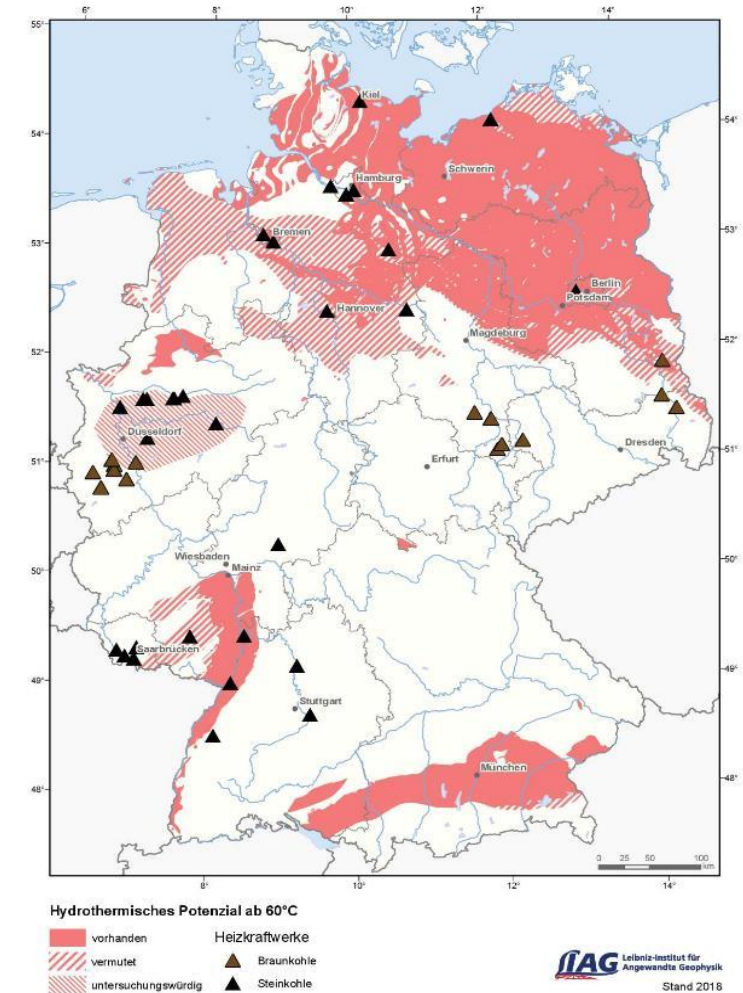
Treibhausgasemissionen in CO₂-Äq [g/kWh]

Greenhouse-gas emissions



WÄRMEERZEUGUNG

Heat- Production

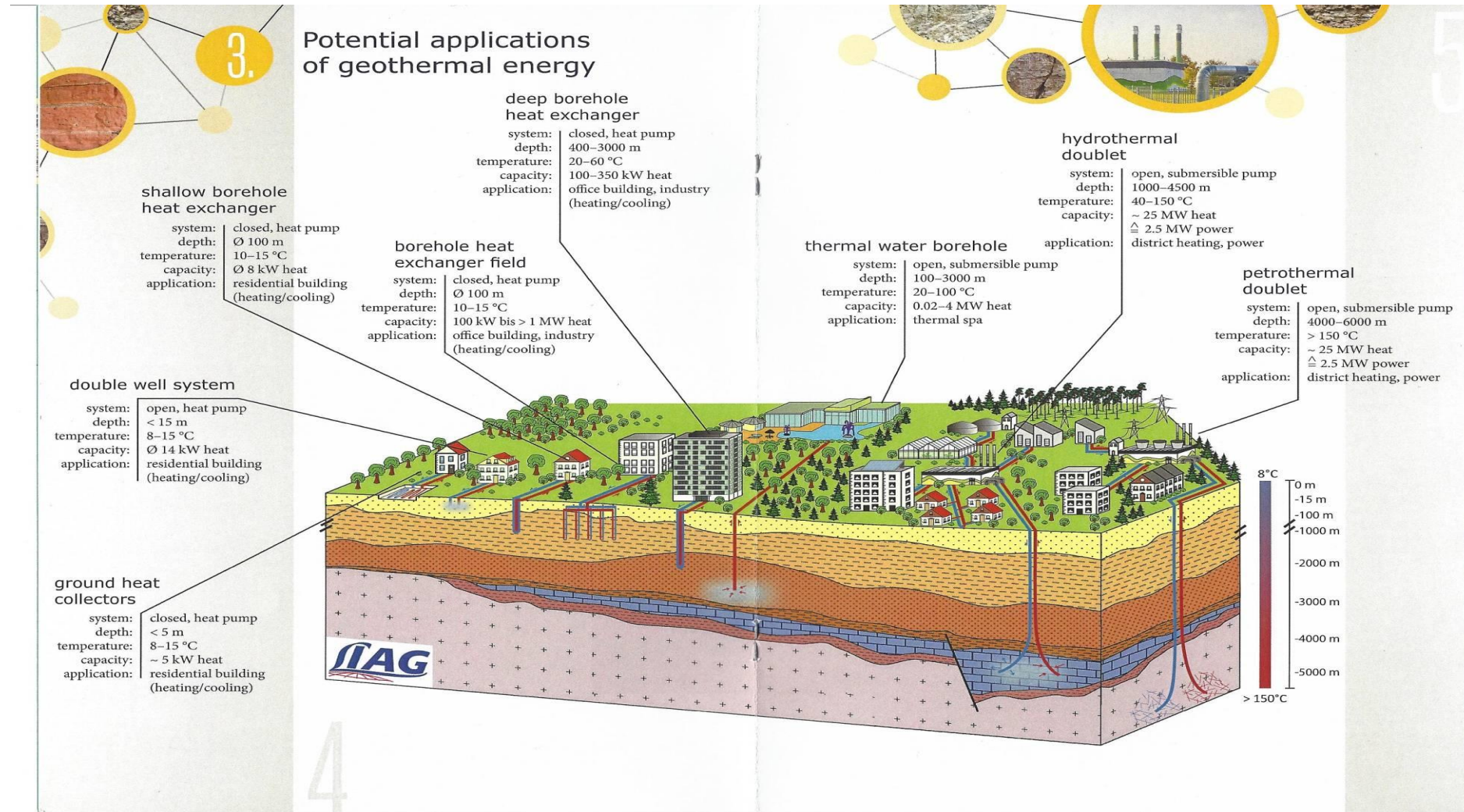


Energy Transition must also be Heat Transition

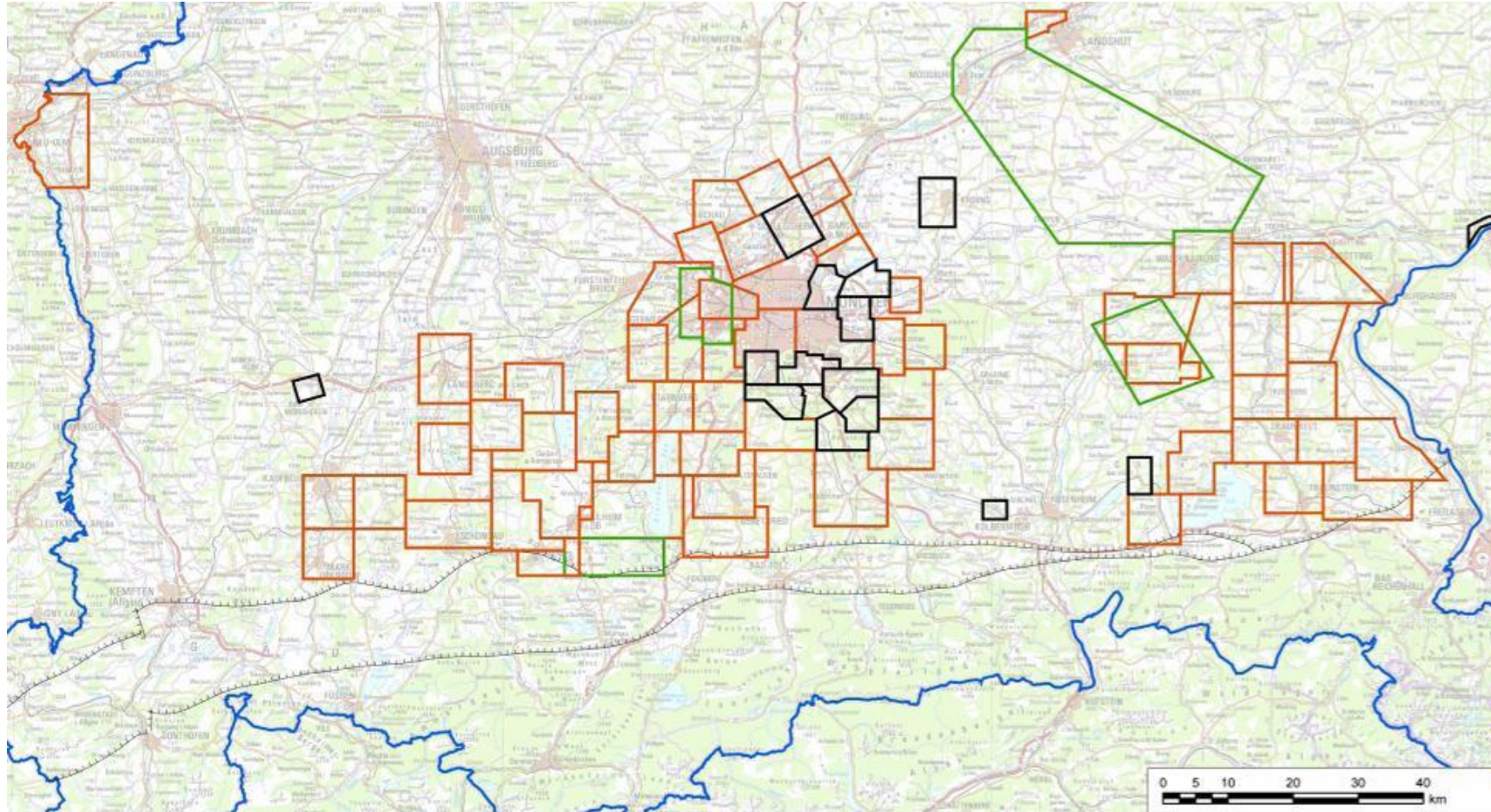
- 54 % of the total energy consumption is heat: 2017 ca.1250 TWh
- 50% of the thermal energy is required for heating of buildings
- without geothermal energy, heat transition is not feasible
- geothermal energy is the only renewable energy that is not dependent on climate, weather and time
- Germany's fossil fuel imports cost almost 60 billion € in 2015, or around 6 % of total imports in value terms. Despite the expansion of renewable energies on the electricity market, Germany's dependence on energy imports remains constant at 70 percent.

But there exists no masterplan for a renewable heat transition in Germany as well as no masterplan for the use of geothermal energy

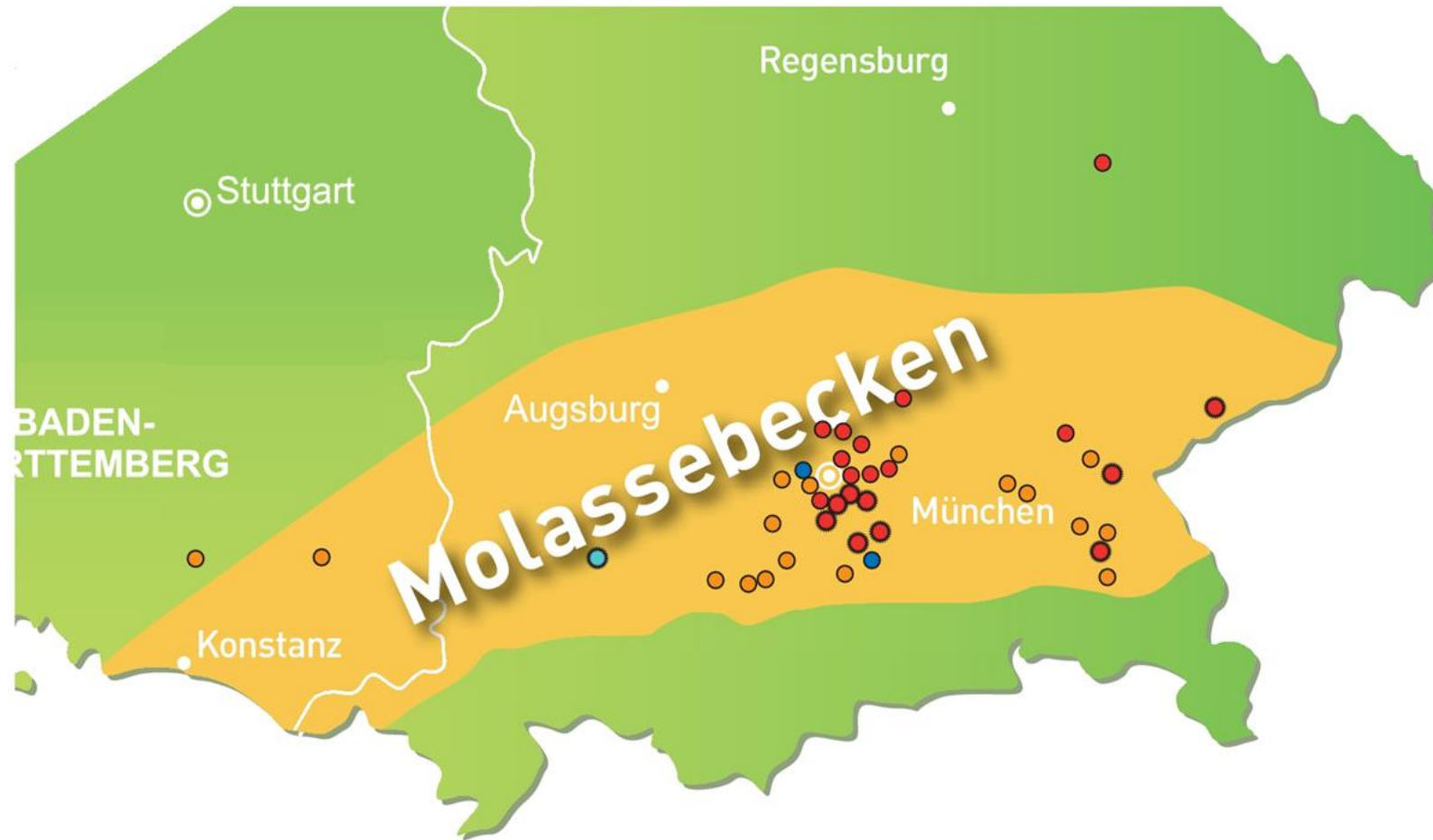
The Multiple Use of Geothermal Underground



Geothermal Mining Licenses in Bavaria (2011)



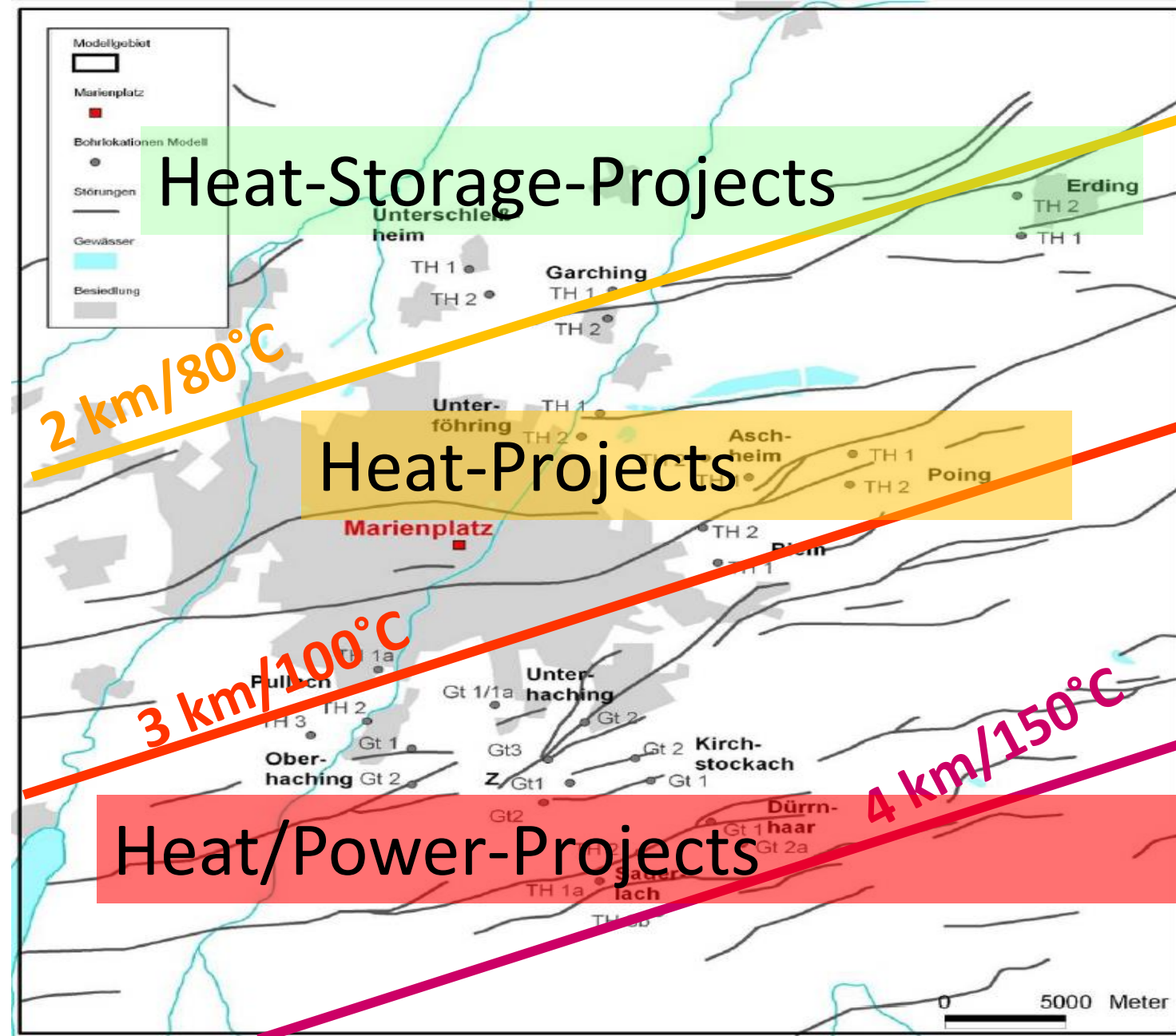
Realized Projects in Bavaria (2017)



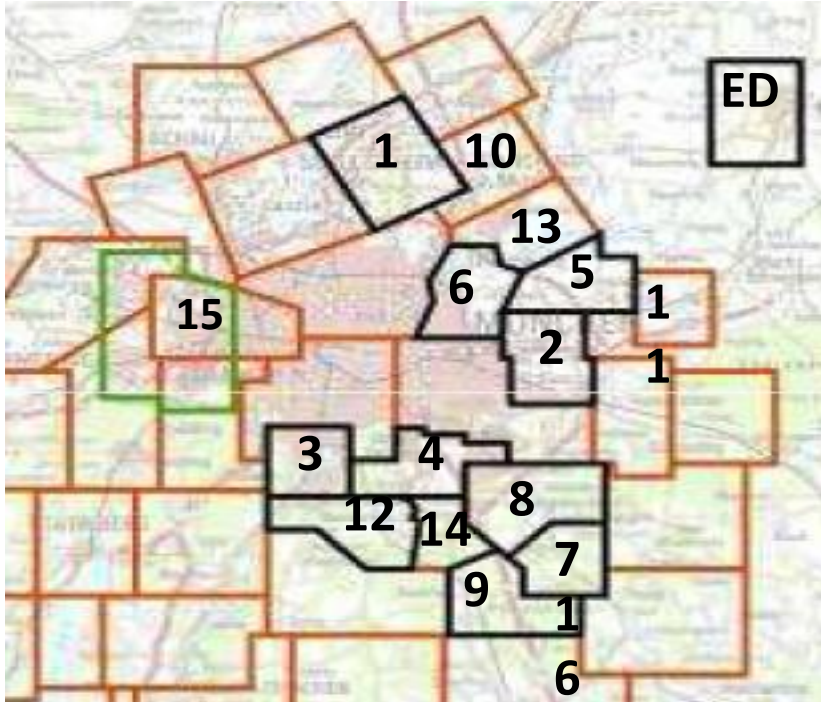
The Greater Munich Area

PROJEKT	TIEFE in m	Fließrate in l/s Temperatur in ° C
Erding	1868	48/65
Unterschleißheim	1969, 2002	100/79
Garching	2050, 1990	100/75
Unterföhring	2123, 2511	50/88, 88/93
Ismaning	1906, 2195	85/78
Aschheim	2621, 2529	55/86
Poing	2900	100/76
Riem	3020, 3747	65/94
Pullach	3371, 3443	80/100
Unterhaching	3400, 3700	150/123
Grünwald	3428, 3319	138/130
Kirchstockach	3881, 3794	126/134
Taufkirchen	3400	120 /137
Dürrnhaar	3579, 4114	100/141
Sauerlach	3733, 4450	100/138

Quelle: Inga Moeck 2015

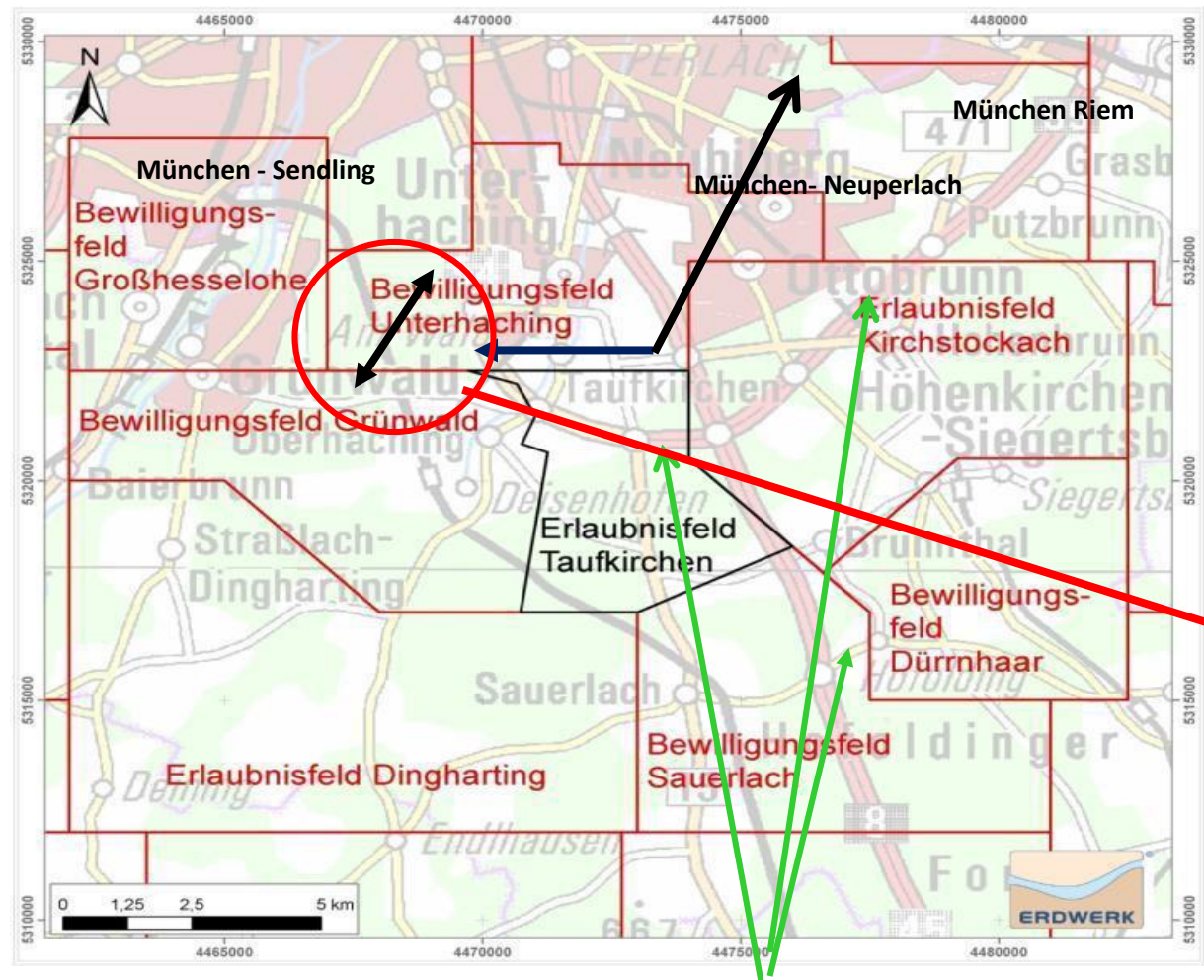


Munich and Surroundings



1	Unterschleißheim (Wärme)	31 MWth
2	SWM München-Riem (Wärme)	10 MWth
3	Pullach (Wärme)	15 MWth
4	Unterhaching (Wärme/Strom)	38 MWth
5	Aschheim-Feldkirchen-Kirchheim (Wärme)	19 MWth
6	Unterföhring (Wärme)	20 MWth
7	Dürrnhaar (Strom)	(>45 MWth)
8	Kirchstockach (Strom)	(>45 MWth)
9	SWM Sauerlach (Strom/Wärme)	5 MWth
10	Garching (Wärme)	6 MWth
11	Poing (Wärme)	7 MWth
12	Grünwald Wärme/Strom)	40 MWth
13	Ismaning (Wärme)	7 MWth
14	Taufkirchen (Wärme/Strom)	40 MWth
ED	Erding (Wärme)	10 MWth
15	München-Freiham	10 MWth
16	Holzkirchen	25 MWth

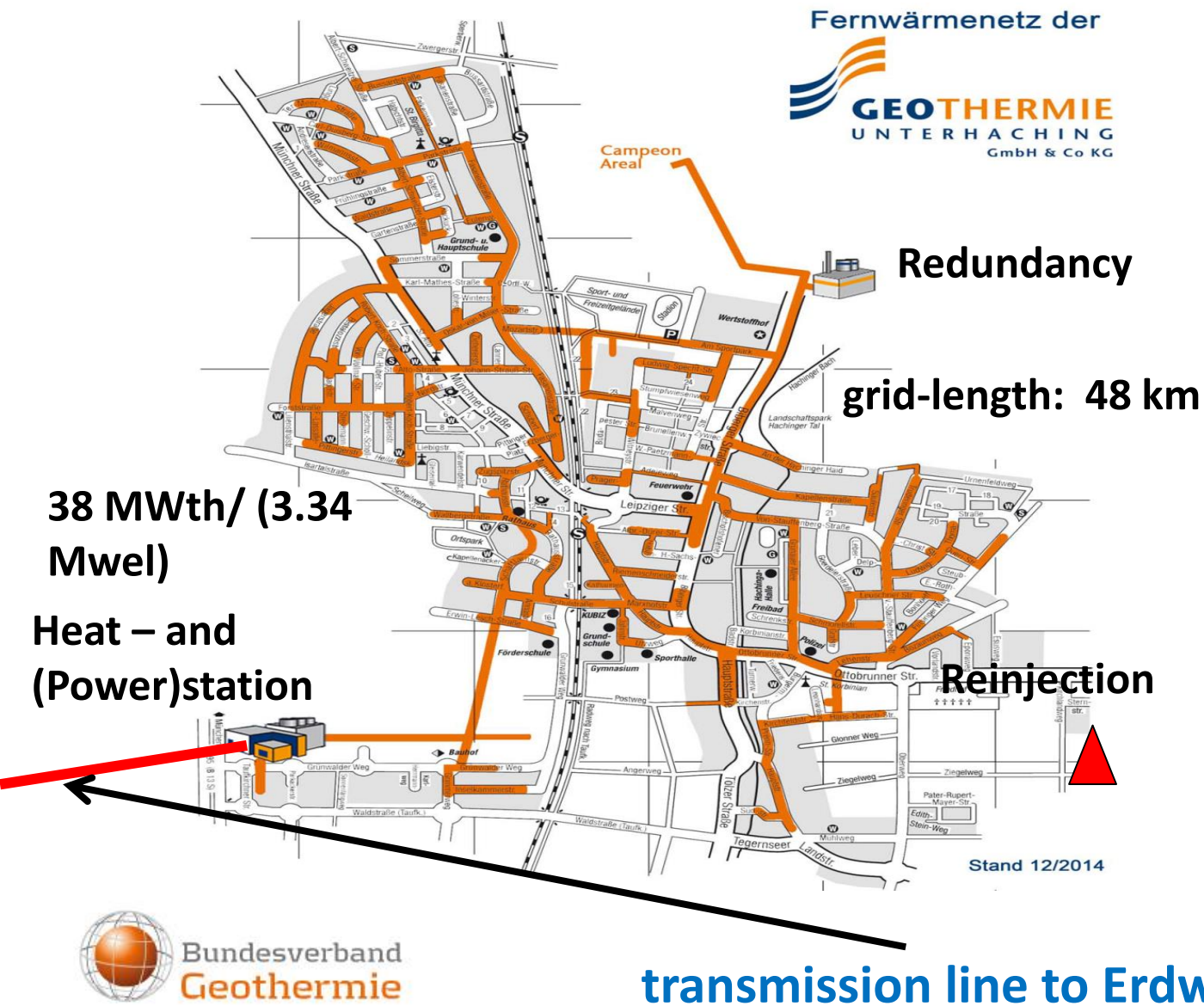
Unterhaching- Grünwald: The First Interconnection of Two Geothermal Heat – and Powerplants



Combination with biomass-plants



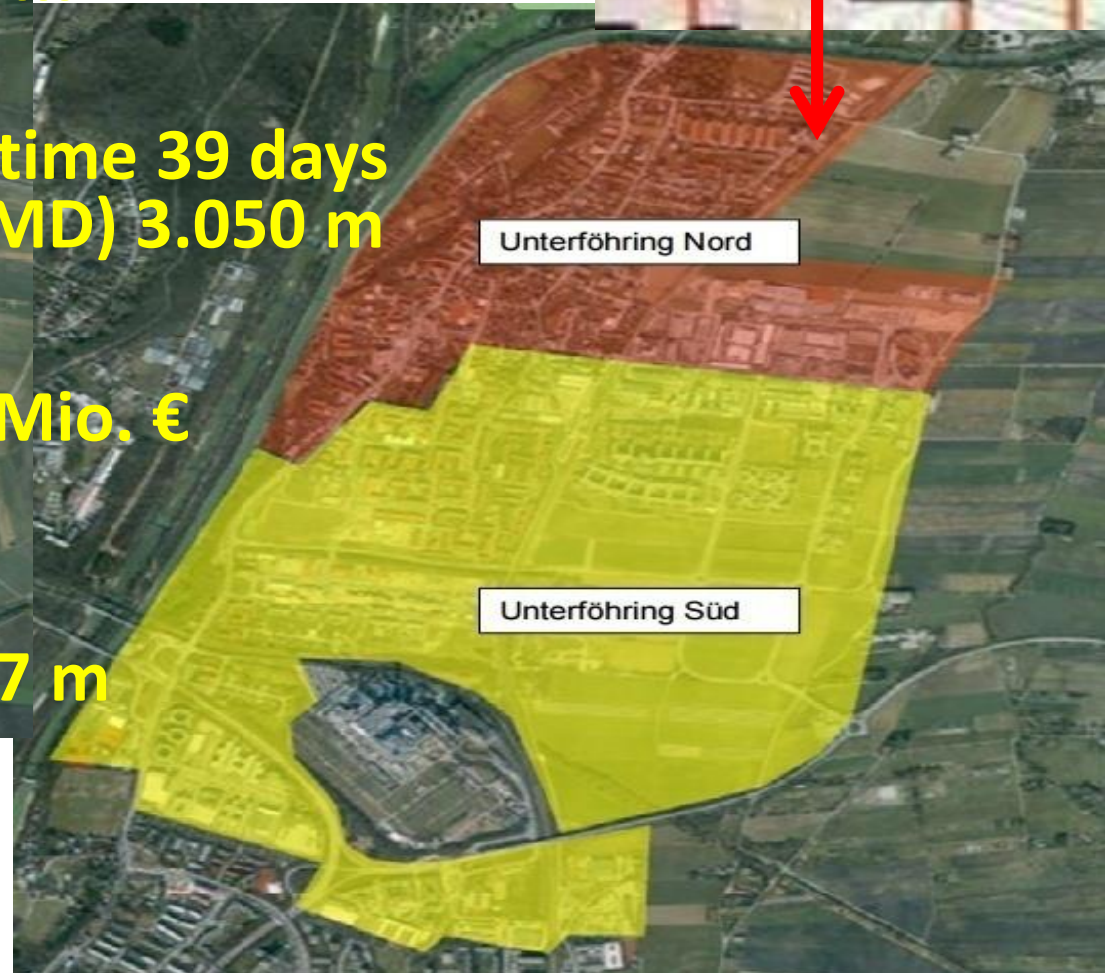
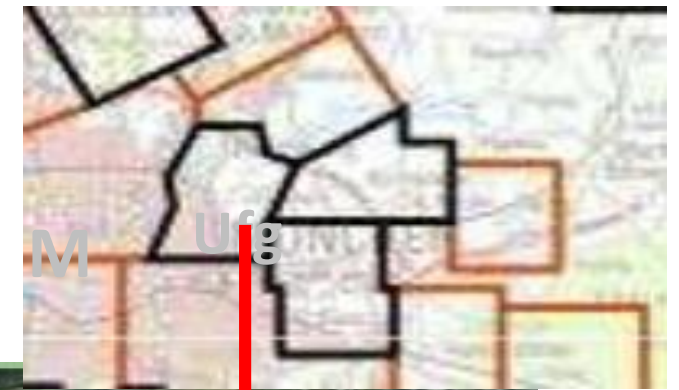
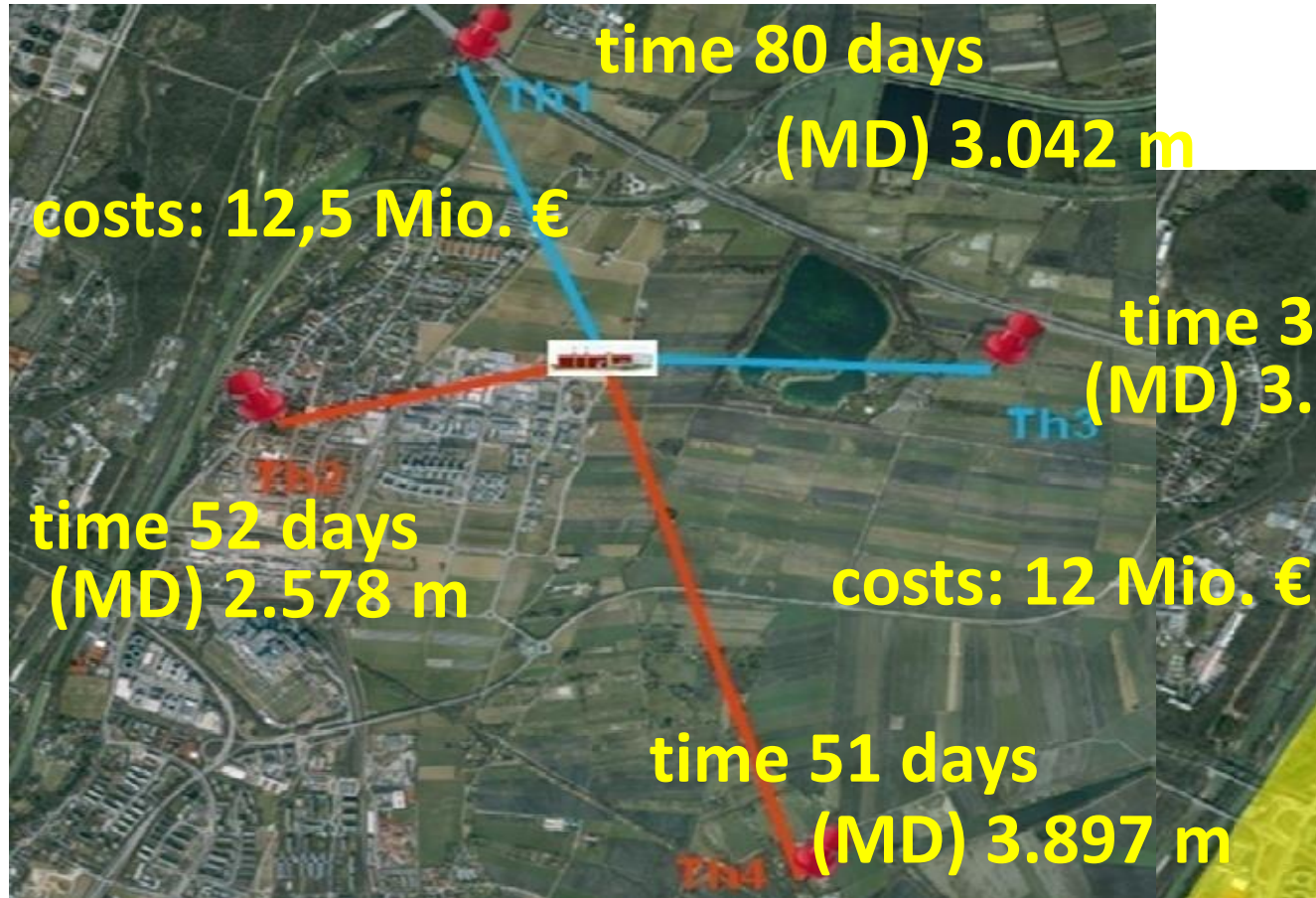
Geothermie Unterhaching GmbH & Co. KG



- Transmission line: length 5.3 km, diameter DN 250
- Power transmission: ca. 20 MWth (350t/h, at 110°/60°C)
- Volume of the transmission line: ca. 727 m³ water – can also be used as buffer storage

GEOVOL Geothermie Unterföhring

2-Doublett System



Reduction of time and costs

Geothermics – Munich: Energy, Geology and Plants

Heat Plants

Riem

Freiham

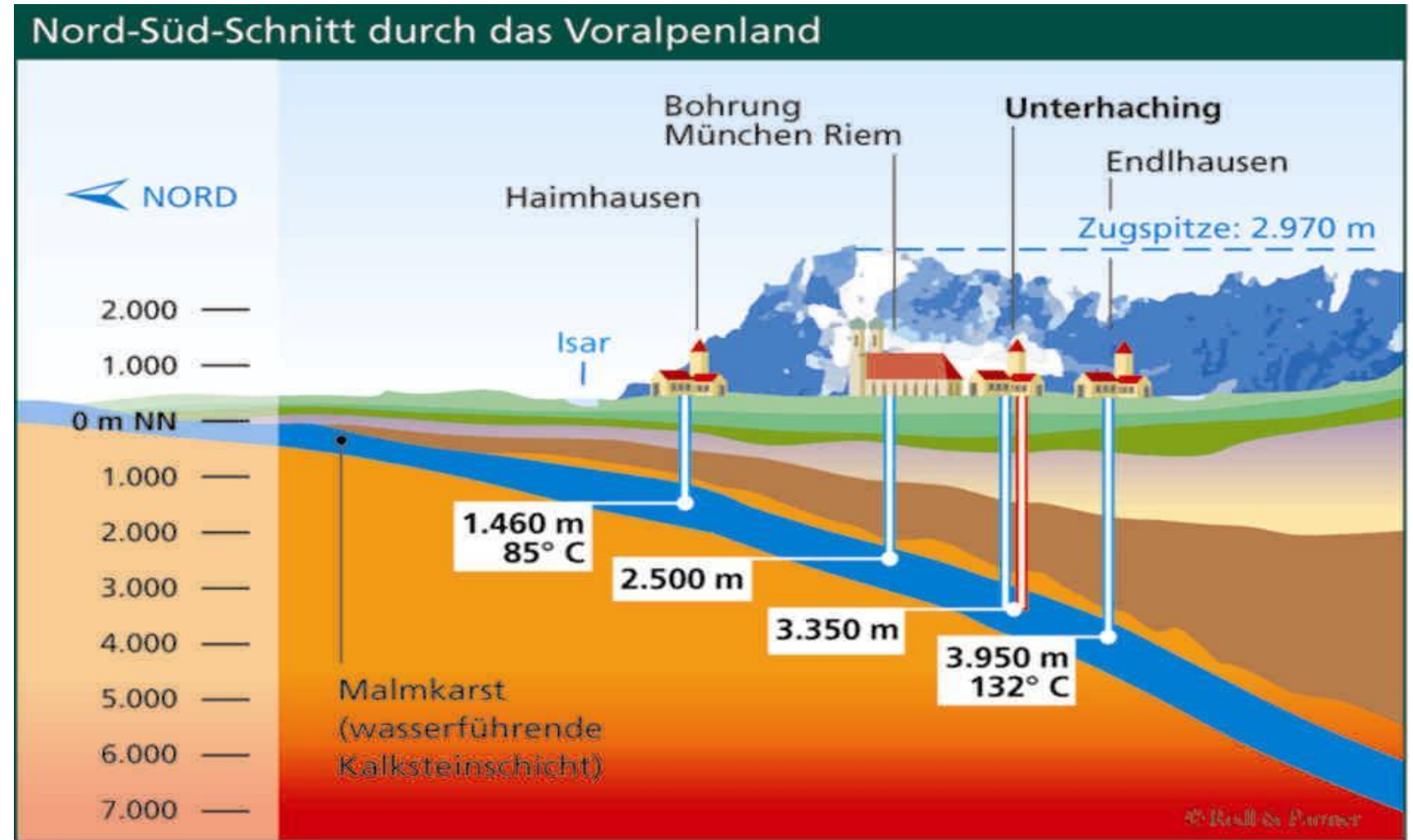
Schäftlarnstrasse

Heat/Power
Plants

Sauerlach

Dürrnhaar

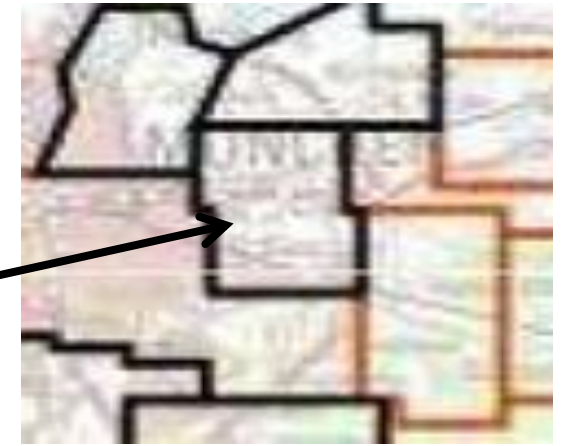
Kirchstockach



SWM Geothermal Plants in Operation



Geothermal-Heat-Plant München-Riem



Doublett-wells 3.020 m / 2.746 m TVD

Max. production: 90 l/s

Temperature thermal water: 94 °C

Max. thermal power: 14 MW

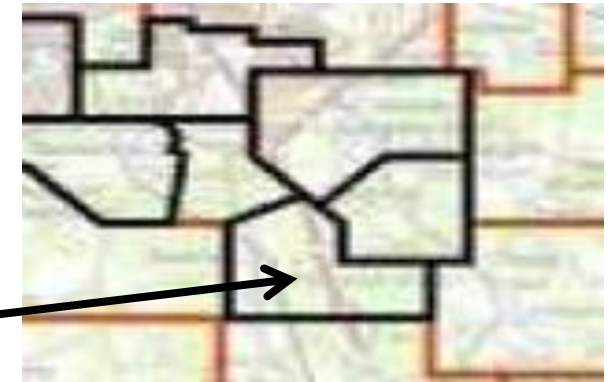
3 peak load - / redundandancy boilers (gas)

Max. connected thermal power: 34 MW

Drilling 2003

Launch 2004

Geothermie-Heizkraftwerk Sauerlach



Triplett system (1 production-, 2 injection - wells)

Depth of 4.757 m to 5.567 m MD

Yield: 110 l/s, 140°C

2-stage ORC-process

Vapor - medium: Penta-Fluor-Propan

el. power 5.100 kW

el. energy-production 40.000 MWh/a

th. power 4.000 kW

Thermal energy 4.000 MWh/a

CO₂- reduction 36.000 t/a

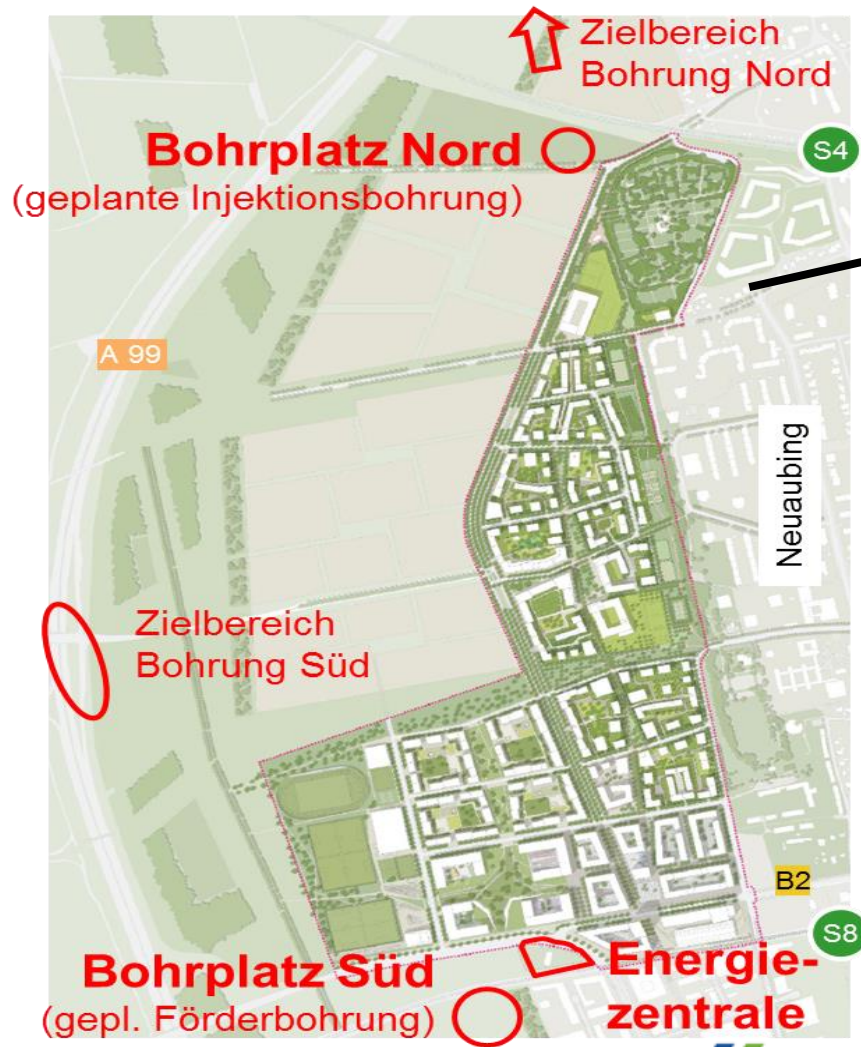
Drilling during 2007-2009

Construction of powerstation beginning 2011

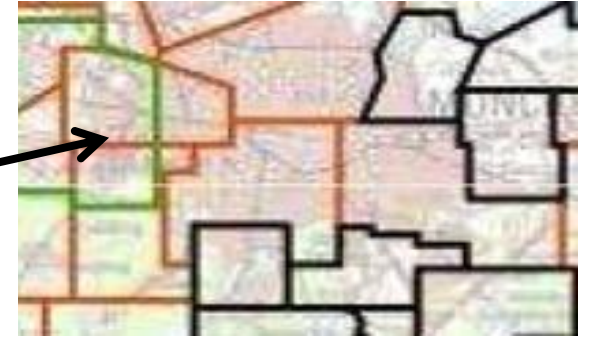
1. heatsupply 2012

1. power supply 2013

Geothermal –Heat-Station Freiham



New city-district Freiham:
Commercial space: 110 ha, 7.500 workplaces
Living: 190 ha, 20.000 inhabitants



München-Freiham



Owner	Stadtwerke München
Wells	2
Launch	2016
Thermische Leistung Geothermie	20 MW
Yield	90 l/sec, 90°C
Geological formation	Malm
TVD (depth)	2.520 m

Construction drilling-place 1: 51 days

Construction drilling-place 2: 74 days

Relocation of the rig: 30 days

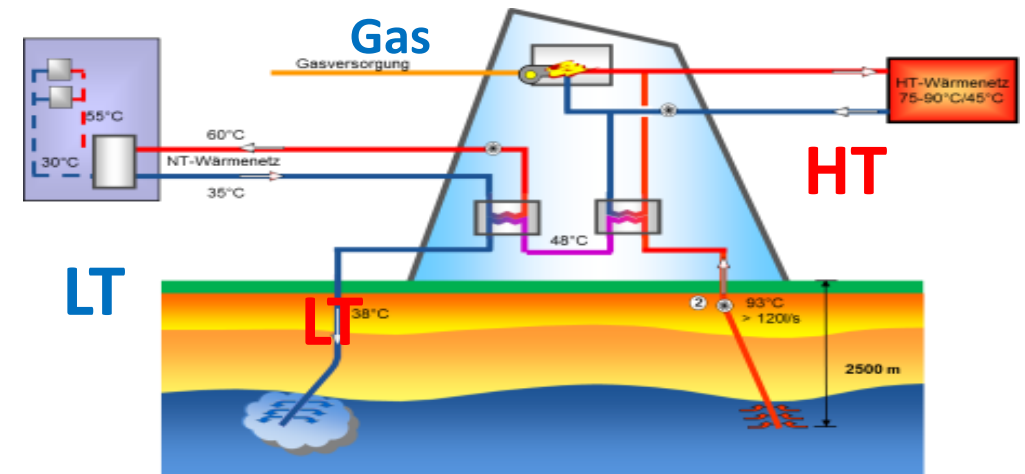
drilling 1: 02.10.2015 – 27.11.2015 (56 days)

Drilling 2: 01.01.2016 – 08.02.2016 (39 days)

Th1: 91,7° C; 90 l/s

Th2: 87° C; 105 l/s

Vertical depth: 2500 m; MD ca.3000 m



Vision2040



By 2040, Munich is to be the first German city, in which district heating can be obtained from 100 percent renewable energies. In order to realize this vision, the SWM will primarily focus on the further development of geothermal energy.

Research Project GRAME

„Ganzheitlich optimierte und nachhaltige Reservoirerschließung für tiefengeothermische Anlagen im bayerischen Molassebecken - Development of 50 MWel powerstation and of 400 MWth for district heating in Munich“

Gefördert durch:



aufgrund eines Beschlusses
des Deutschen Bundestages

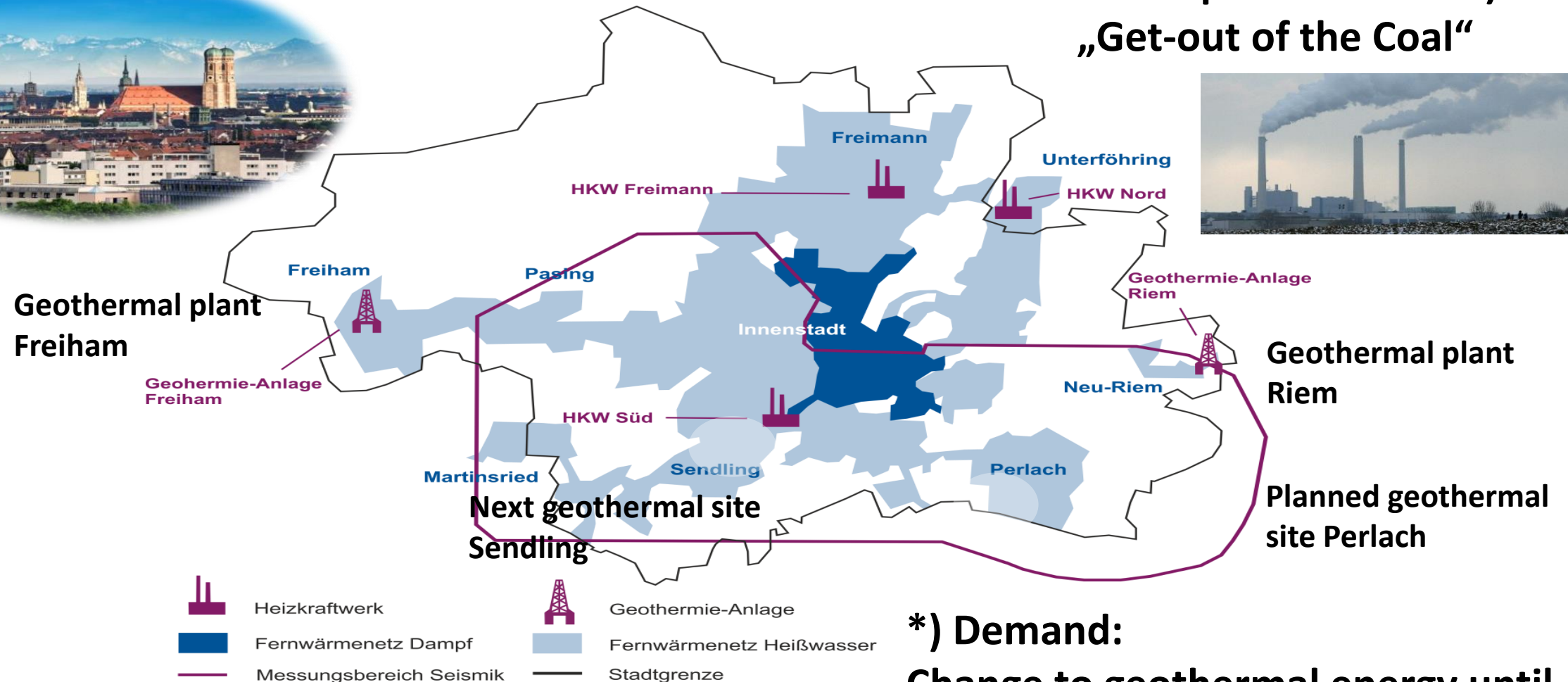


Lehrstuhl für
Energiesysteme Hydrogeologie - Geothermie



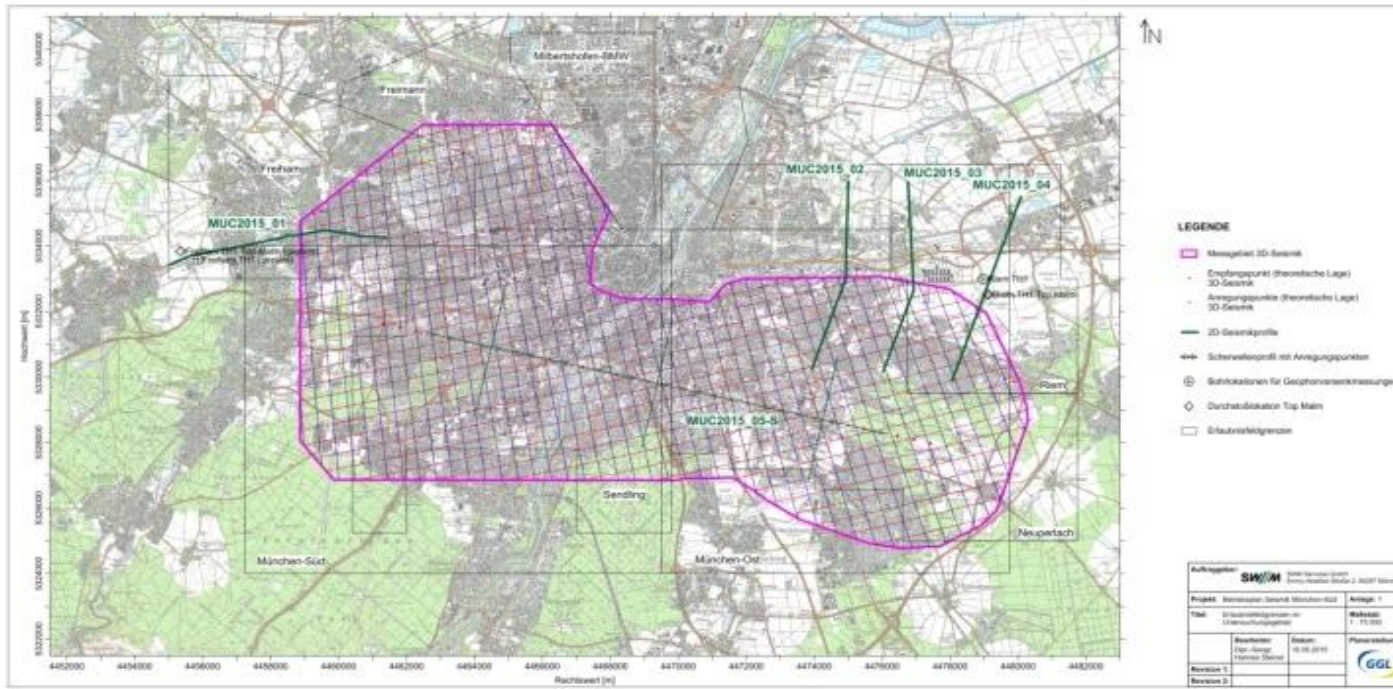
District Heating 2040 – 100% Renewable Energy

Public petition 2018:*)
„Get-out of the Coal“

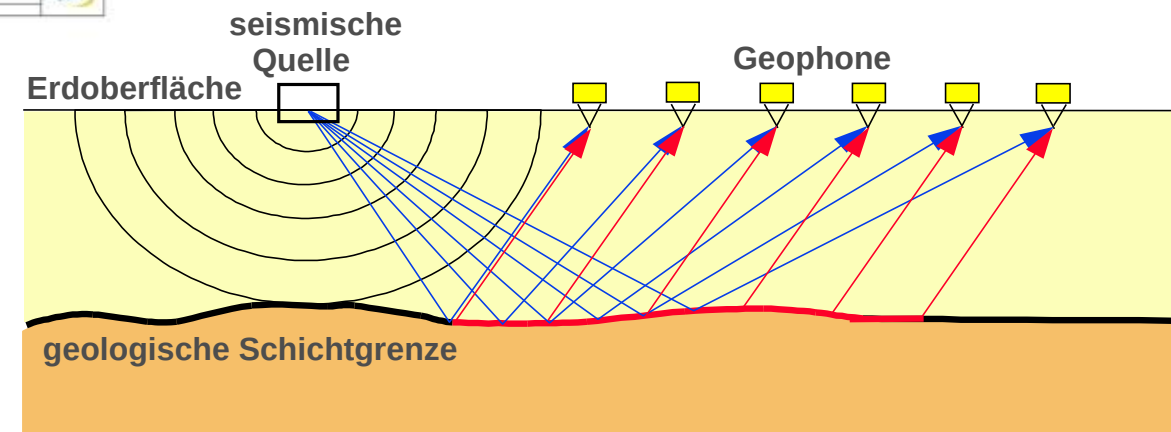


*) Demand:
Change to geothermal energy until
2022

2 D und 3 D Seismik in Munich

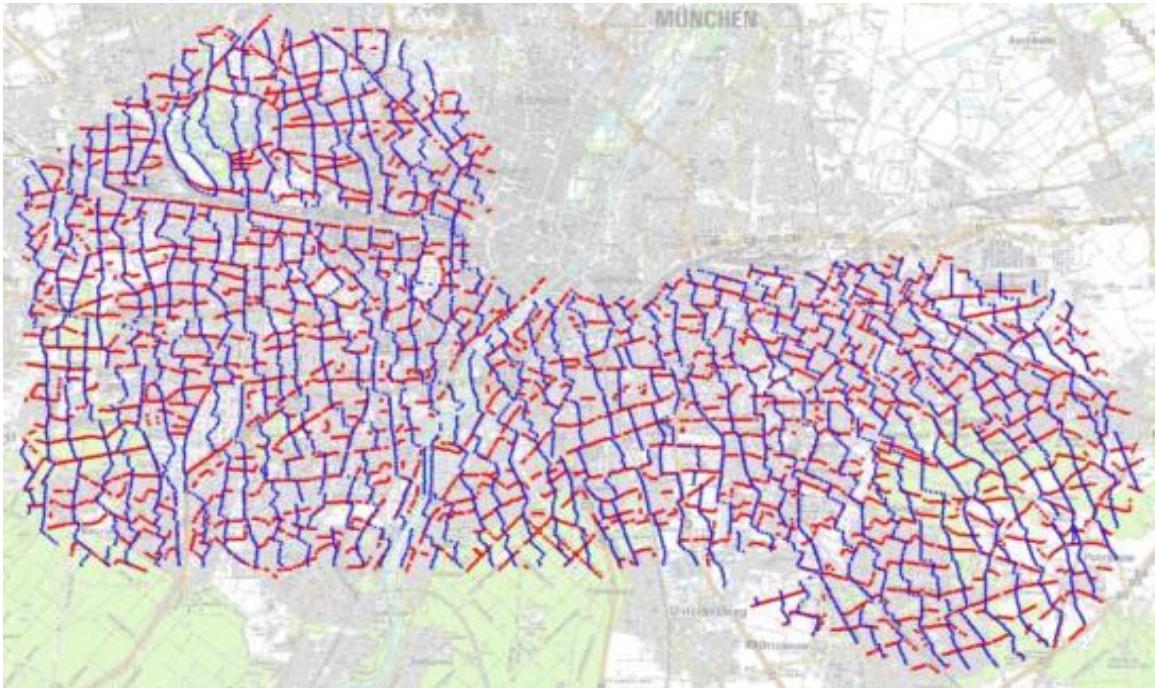


16 City districts
11 Communities outside M
2 State forests
8 FFH areas
13 protected landscape areas



Realized 3 D-Seismik Net

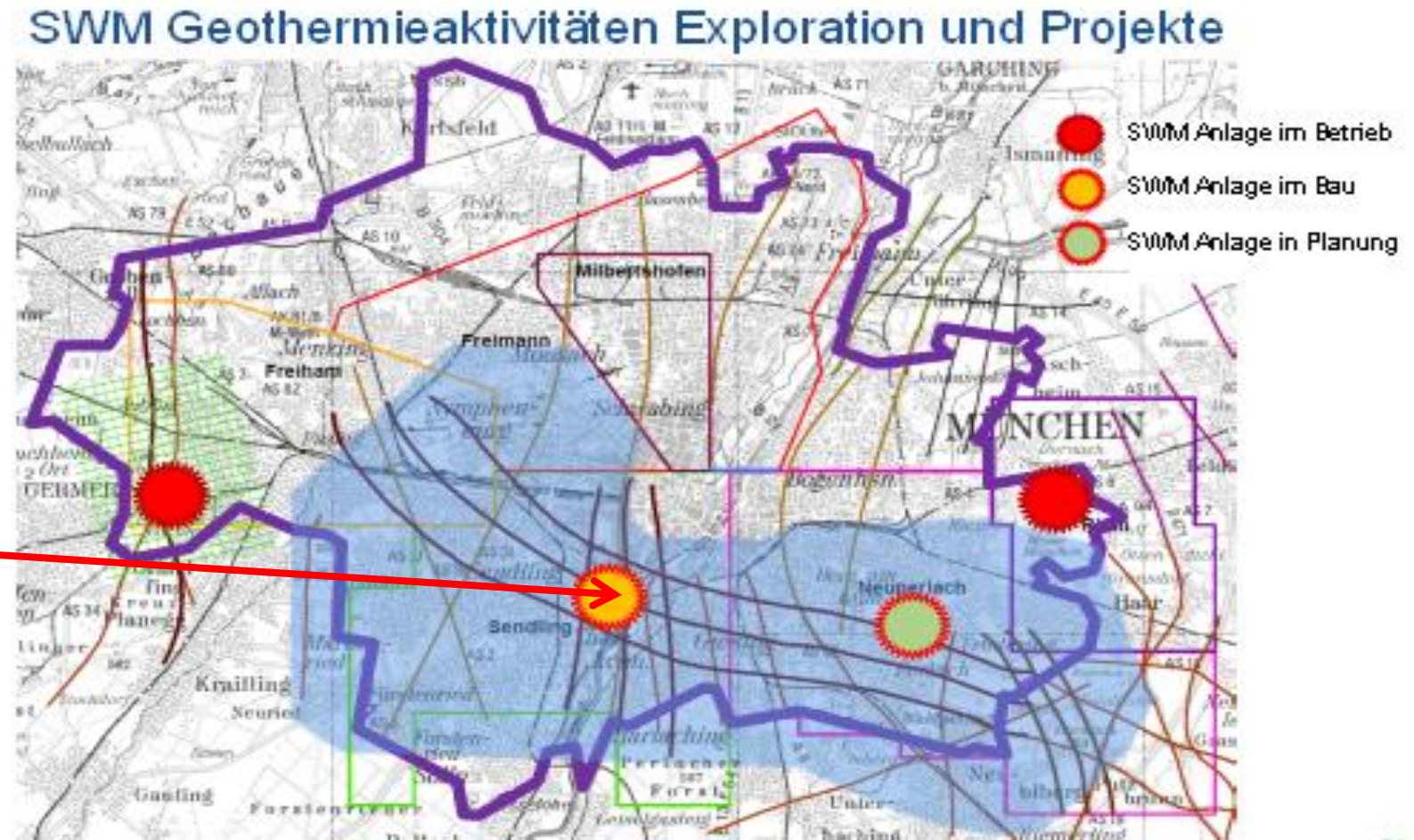
6935 Vibro Points,
7469 Geophone Points,
Area 3 D Seismik 170 km²



Project Schäftlarnstraße with 3 Doubletsts



Quelle: SWM



Location München-Süd



Th1: $T > 100^{\circ}\text{C}$; production 120 l/s;

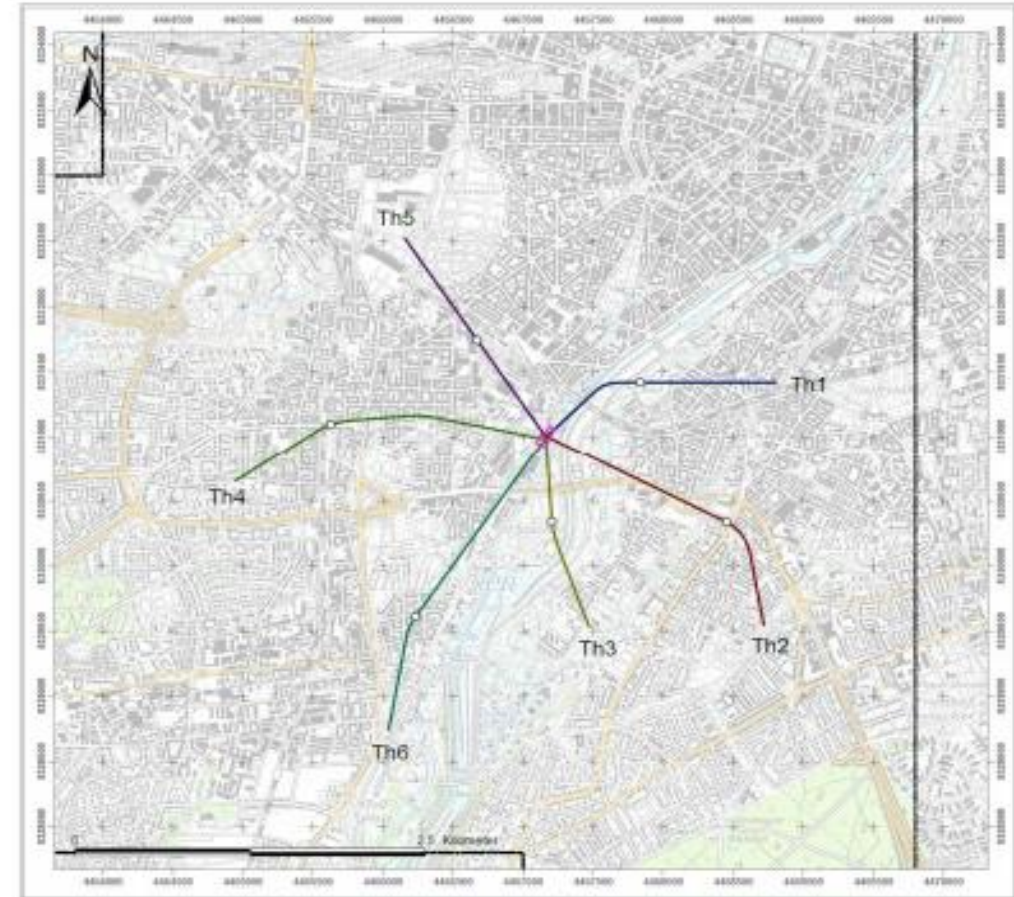
VD: 2800 m

Plan P_{th} ca. 50 MW from 2020

Project key figures (München, Schäftlarnstraße)

Temperature >100° C
Production (Tripeldoublet) 330 l/s
Total drilling length >24 km

Vertical drilling depth: 2,400 to 3,100 m
Borehole length: 3,700 to 4,400 m



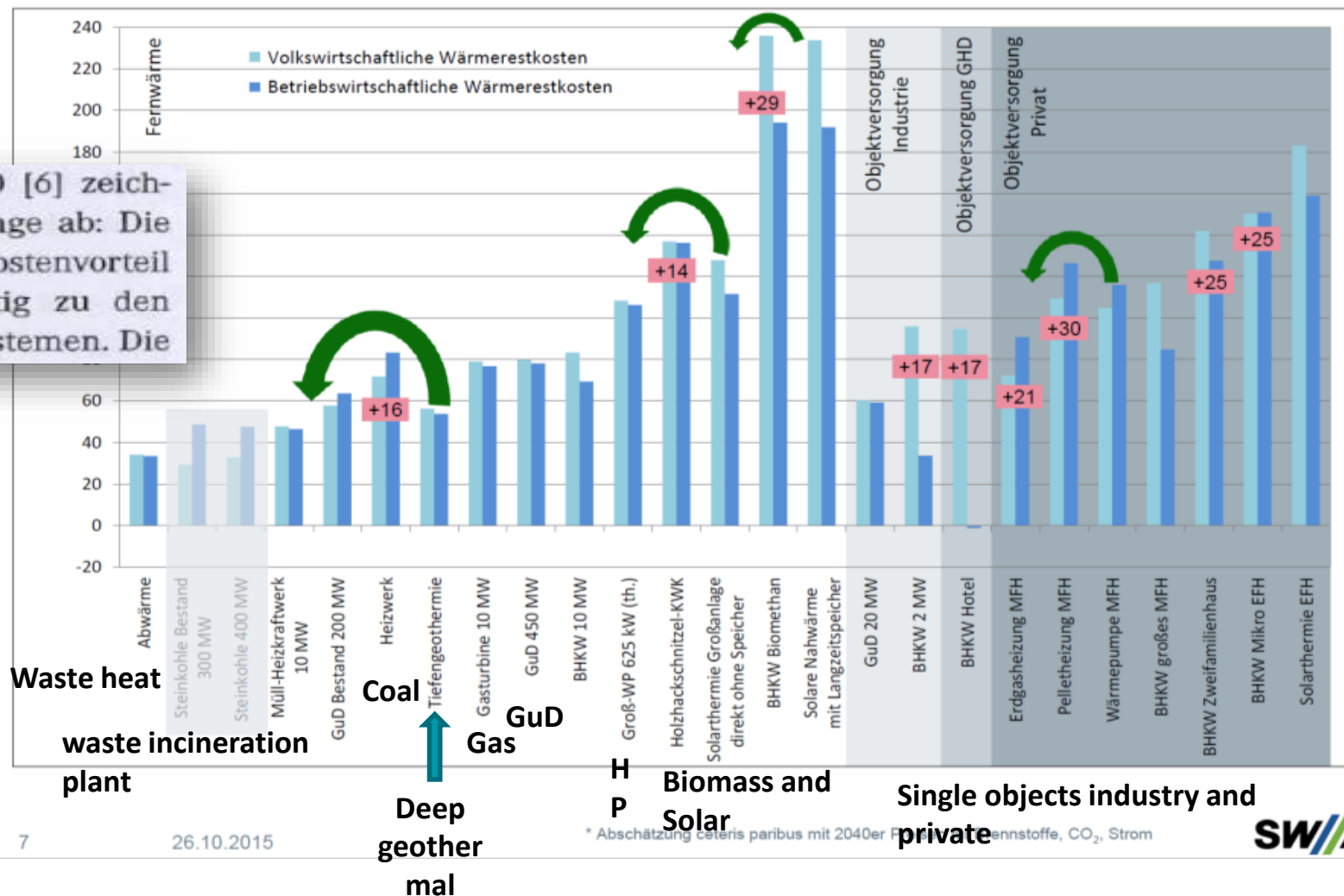
Future Heat-Prices in Munich

Entwurf eines technischen und ökologischen Strukturwandels in der Fernwärmeversorgung

Martin Greller und Florian Bieberbach

ewt 8/2015

Mit den Preisszenarien für 2040 [6] zeichnen sich folgende Zusammenhänge ab: Die Tiefengeothermie baut ihren Kostenvorteil weiter aus und gehört zukünftig zu den günstigsten Wärmeversorgungssystemen. Die



The biggest challenge for heat transition is the adaptation of district heating pipelines to geothermal energy.



Germany's First Geothermal Greenhouse Farming: Kirchweidach

Greenhouse:	25 ha area; 20 Mio kg tomatoes; closed water cycle (no use of groundwater); 150 jobs; saving of > 8.500 000 m ³ gas; redundancy with local district heating grid.
District Heating:	80% connection rate; return flow for the greenhouse
Biogas Plant:	integration of the local biogas plant (redundancy)
Power Plant:	modular extension of a ORC- process (now 1.5 MW)



Geothermie Holzkirchen (the newest project in operation)



The subsequent short-time pumping tests resulted in a thermal water temperature of $> 150\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$. A first short-term circulation stage test was carried out with a pumping and injection rate of up to 50 l/s . In mid-April 2017, the drilling rig was completely dismantled and transported away.

Geothermal Energy:

- Electrical power, heating and cooling
- Base-load energy
- Renewable, climate-friendly, sustainable
- Secure supply, non-explosive, reduces imports of fossil energy
- Prevents political pressure
- Inexhaustible reservoir
- No fluctuating fuel costs
- crisesafe
- Value added remains in the region

..and Wellness:





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/NASA

**We have an
urgent task for the
protection of
future
generations!!!**

**Thank you for your
attention.**