



Geothermal Drilling Overview

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GeoThermal
ENGINEERING

My Point of View

- No drilling engineer
- Developer and consultant for geothermal projects worldwide
 - Germany
 - Switzerland
 - Tanzania
 - Indonesia
- **First well drilled in 2003**
 - Upper Rhine Valley / Offenbach an der Queich
 - Depth: 2360 m
 - Deviated well
 - No major drilling problems
 - But: ...dry well
- **Research and development in drilling technology**
 - Hotenkeck "hot rig" "Energy Saver"
 - Downhole tool: Seismic prediction while drilling
 - Hard rock drilling using electrical impulse method

Content

- I. Importance of Drilling**
- II. Geothermal Plays and Drilling**
- III. Geothermal vs. Oil and Gas Drilling**
- IV. Drilling as a Team Effort**
- V. Planning**
- VI. Must Haves**
- VII. Present and Future**



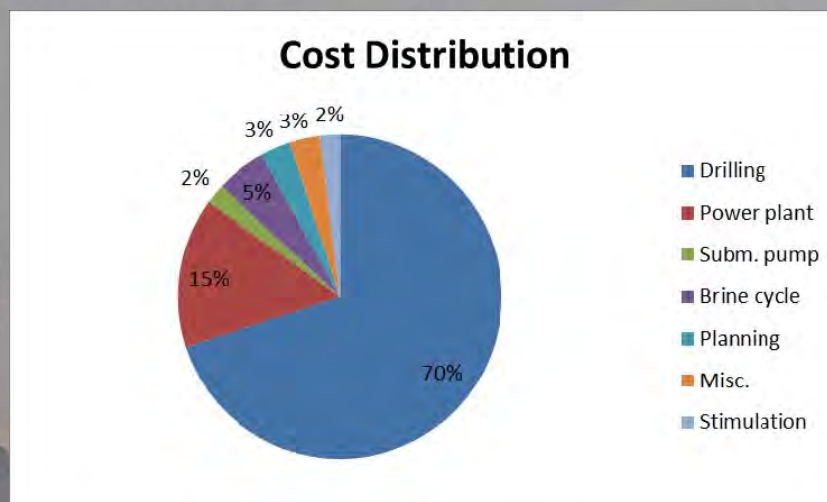
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I. Importance of Drilling

■ Drilling cost vs. project cost

- Heat project up to 90 % (excluding distribution system)
- Electricity project 50 – 70%



■ Drilling risk

- Lost in hole
- Stuck pipe
- Casing instability
- Side-tracks
- You can loose a well but you cannot loose a power plant !

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II. Geothermal Plays and Drilling

■ Plays / Resource Types

■ Definition

- Temperature (low – moderate – high enthalpy)
- Geothermal systems (closed – hydrothermal – EGS)
- Geological setting (convective – conductive / plate tectonics / magmatic – non magmatic)

■ Differences in drilling concepts and technology

■ Magmatic

- Large resources (> 10 MW, 100 MW, 300 MW)
- High enthalpy
- Slim-hole exploration wells
- Many wells / power plant
- Medium depth
- High temperature equipment (BOP, casing, cement,...) and related procedures
- Composition of gas and fluid may be dangerous (e.g. HCl gas)

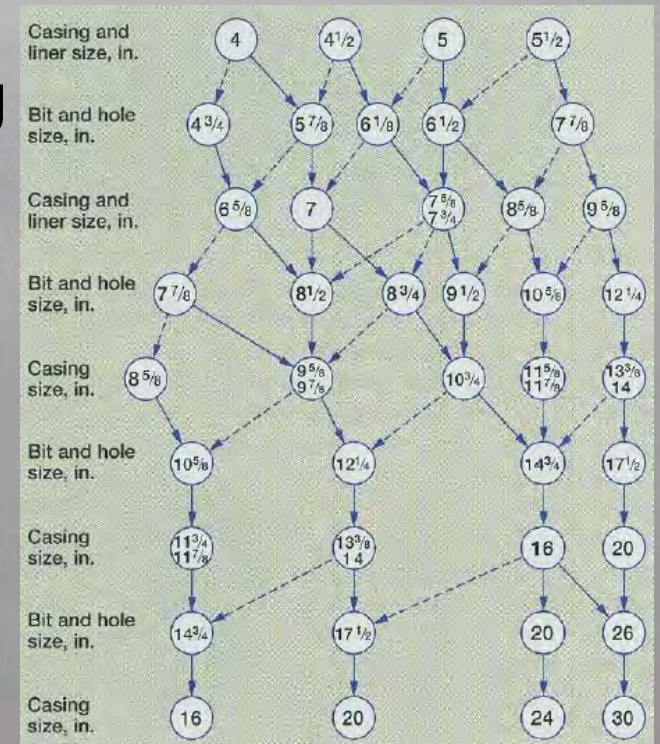
■ Non Magmatic

- Small resources < 10 MW
- Low – moderate enthalpy
- Full size exploration production and injection wells
- 2 – 4 wells / power plant
- Medium to large depth (5030 m TVD / 3500 m MD)
- Standard equipment and procedures

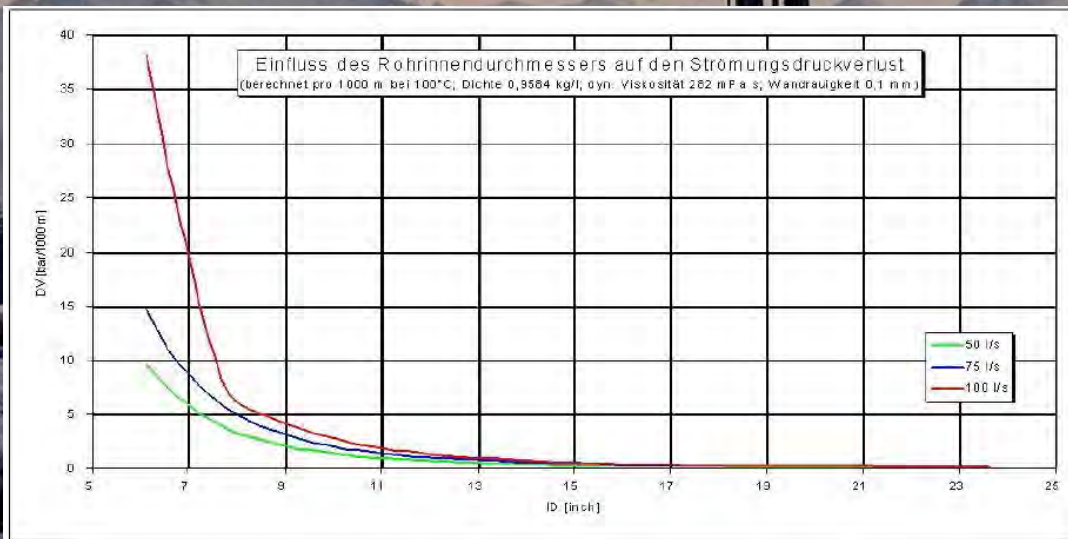
III. Geothermal vs. Oil and Gas Drilling

Differences

- Low - medium enthalpy
 - Well size
 - Less horizontal drilling
 - Reservoir protecting drilling methods
 - EGS: Hard rock drilling
- High enthalpy
 - All of above
 - High temperature equipment
 - High temperature safety procedures
 - Less electronics



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IV. Drilling as a Team Effort

- Drilling and drilling service

- Drilling rig

- Services:

Mud

Logging

Directional drilling

Supervision

Coiled tubing

Stimulation

Cement

Casing

Geological sampling

Data acquisition

Drill bit

Drilling tools



V. Planning

■ Drilling program

- Drilling procedure (section by section)
- Casing and cementing program
- Drilling fluids program
- Drill bit program
- Directional program
- Well logging
- Geological sampling program / mud logging
- Drilling data acquisition
- Testing program
- Procurement
- Communication
- Safety program
- Waste disposal

■ Contracts

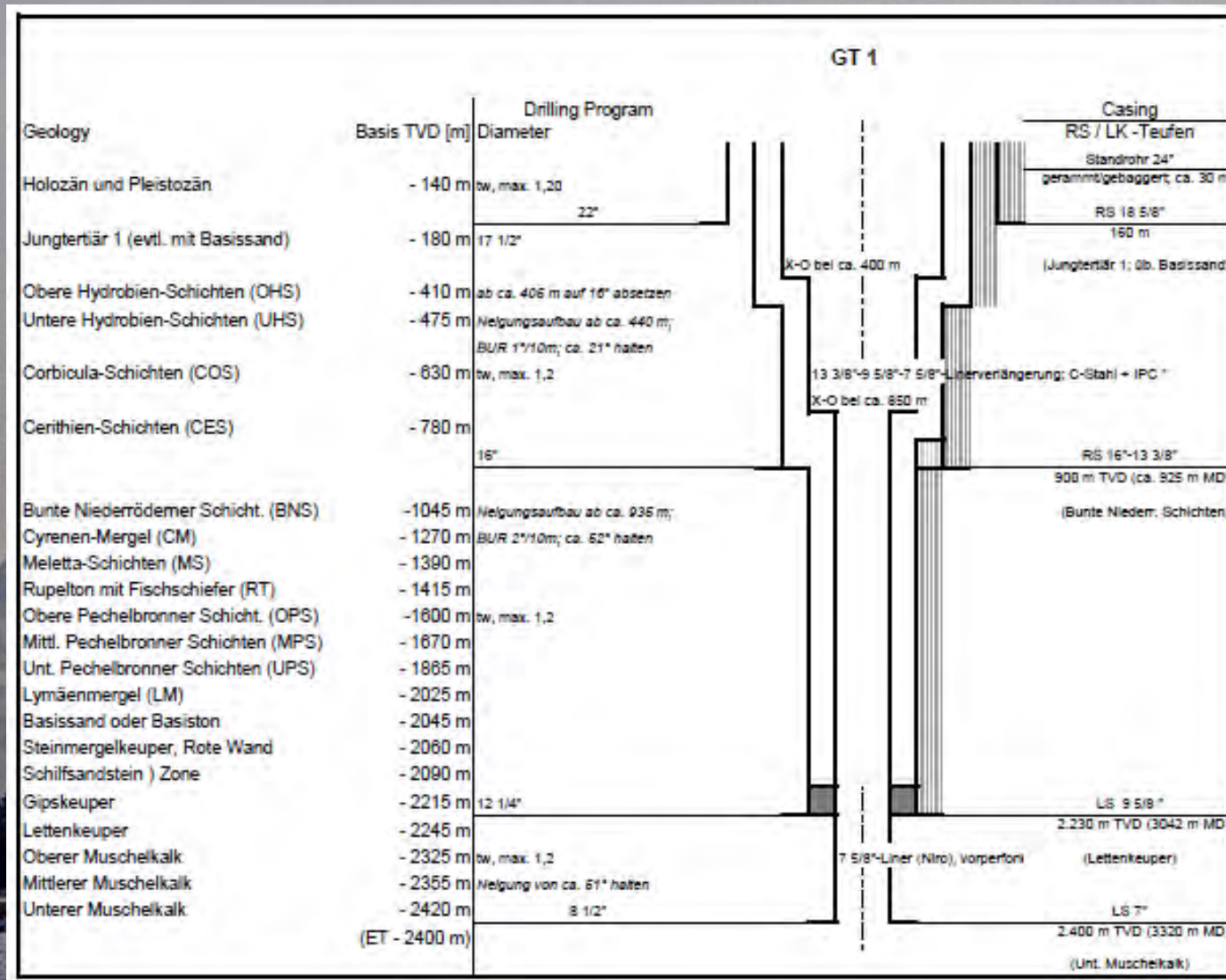
- Day rate Meter contract
- Turn key Open books

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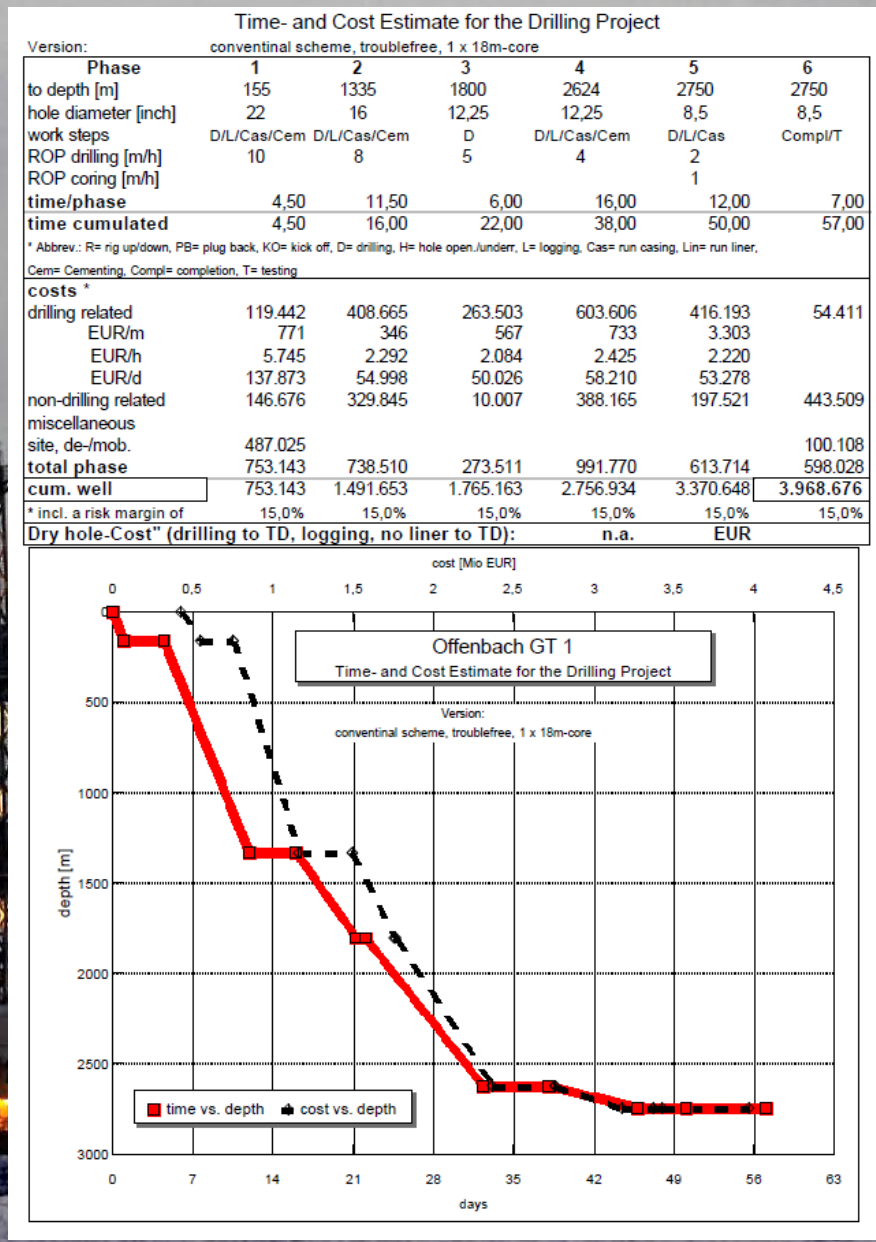
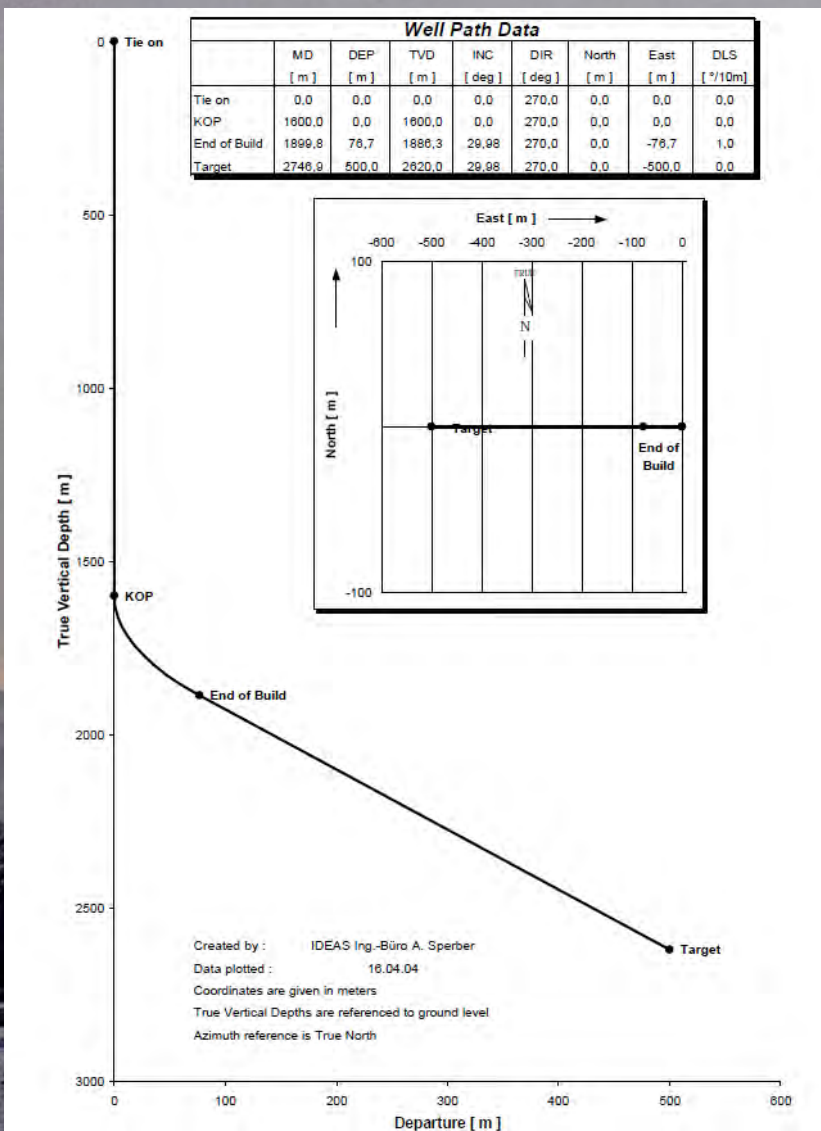


Interface management

V. Planning



V. Planning



VI. Must Haves

■ Quality

- Rig and material
- Experienced drilling crew
- Planning and supervision
- Team spirit
- Kick-off meeting

■ Interface Management

- Services
- Timing
- Cost

■ Risk management

- A good drilling plan is risk mitigation
- There will always be something happening you do not expect!



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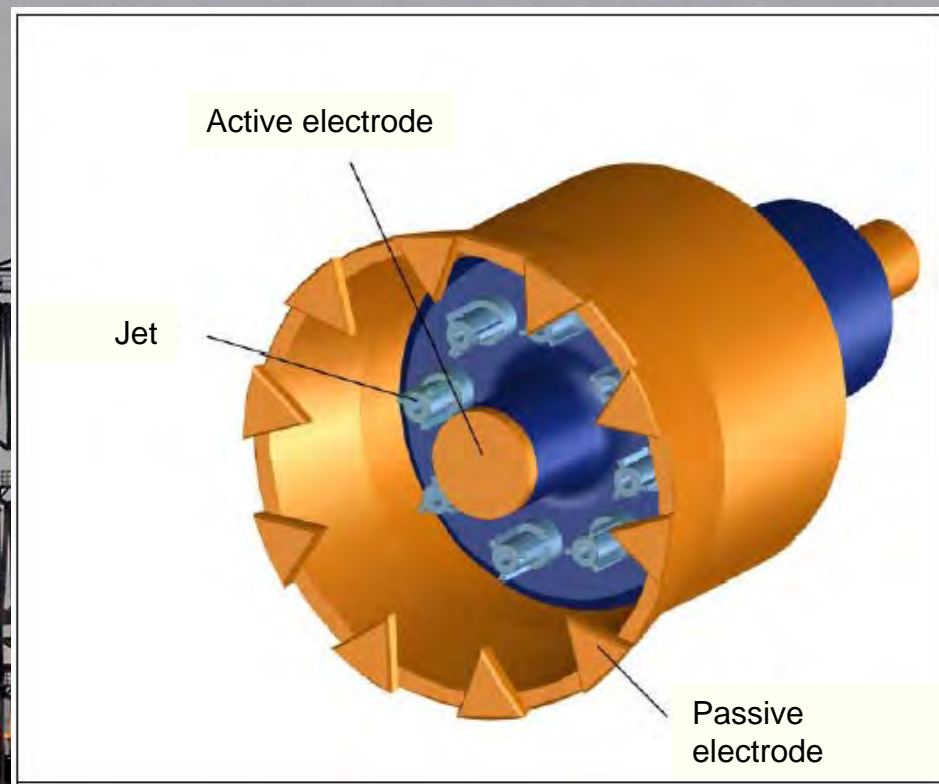
VII. Present and Future

■ Wells

- Present
 - Deviated wells
 - Side-tracks
- Future
 - Horizontal wells
 - Multilaterals

■ Technology

- Present
 - Mechanically cutting drilling bits
 - Hydraulic hammer
- Future
 - Spallation drilling
 - Electro impulse drilling
 - But beware of:
 - Iron core drilling (melting)
 - Unrealistic speed-drilling 5000 m in 7 days
 -



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Thank you for your attention!

Questions?

