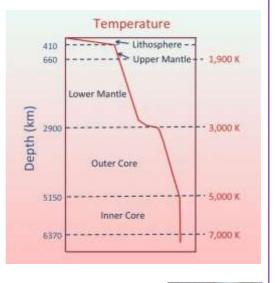




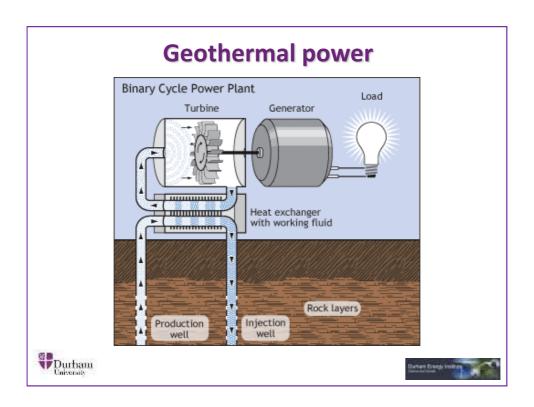
Geothermal Gradient

- Driven by heat from radioactive decay in Earth's core
- Rate at which temperature increases with depth
- Average global value around 25°C/km



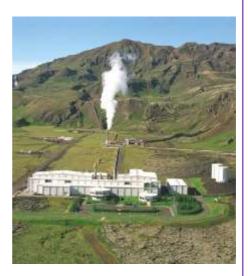






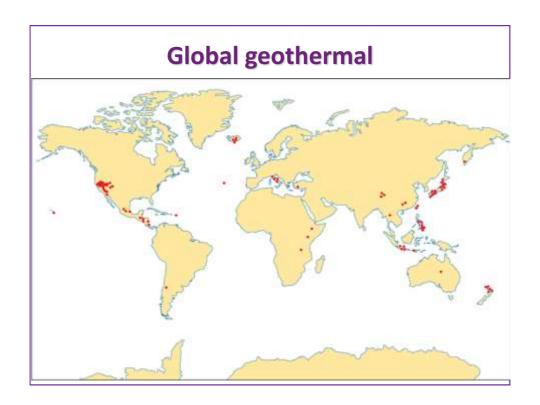
Role of Geothermal

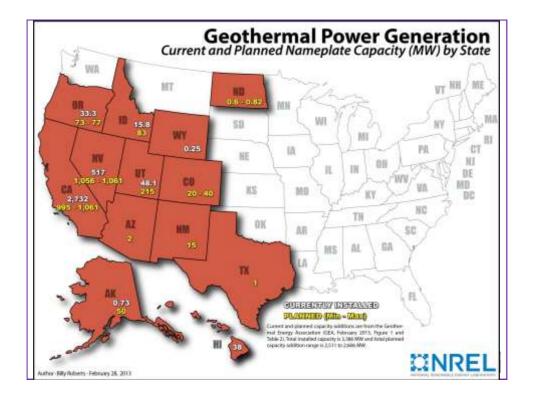
- Non-intermittent energy resource
- Low Carbon
- Low visual impact
- Potential for heat and power
- Improved technology has renewed interest











Types of Geothermal System

Temperature

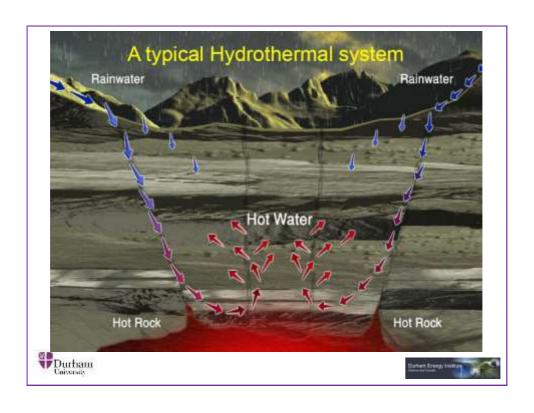
- •High Enthalpy >150°C (e.g. Iceland, other volcanic areas)
- •Low Enthalpy <150°C (e.g. intraplate settings)

Geological Setting

- Hydrothermal Systems
- Engineered Geothermal Systems
- Hot Aquifer Systems





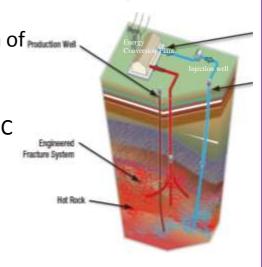


Fracture stimulation of hot, dry rock

 5km depth; source temperature: 200° C

Germany/France

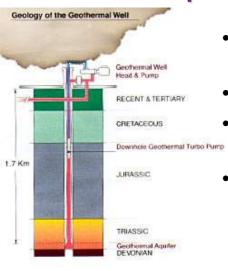
3024m³/day gives
 1.5MWe







Hot Aquifer Systems



- Aquifer Depths 2-5km convective flow
- Heat only
- Temperature typically>60°C
- Southampton: 860m³/day @ 74°C provides 1.4MWth



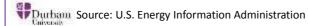


The Costs of Geothermal Energy

- Equalized costs (2011)
 £/MWh
 - -Solar PV £89.3
 - -Wind £53.6
 - -Geothermal £55.4
 - -Gas £41.5



*converted from USD at 1 USD = 0.62 GBP

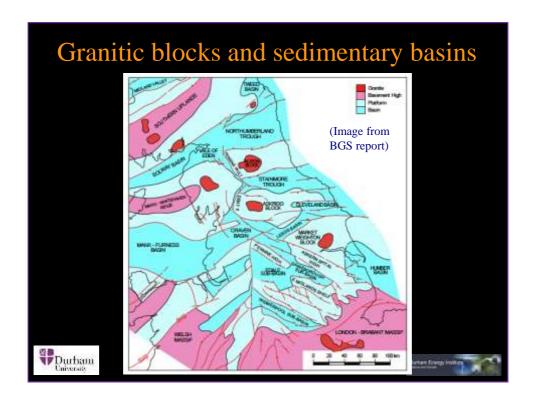


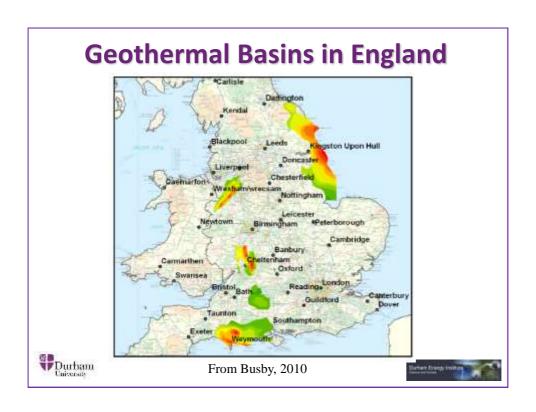


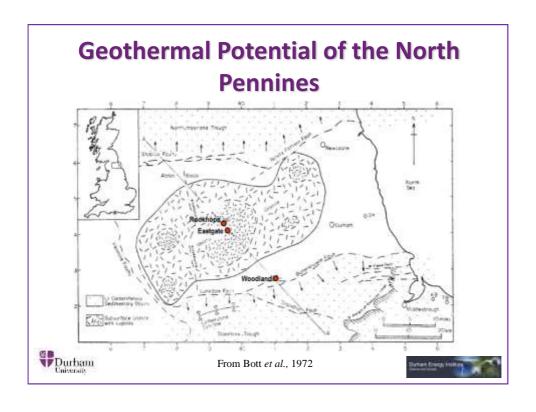


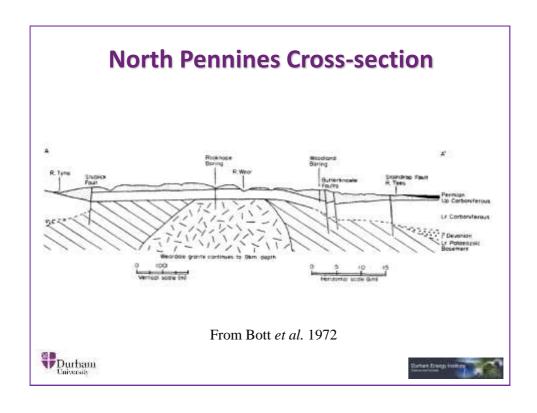


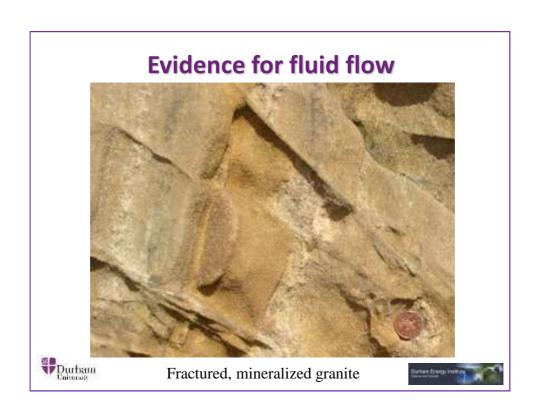
UK Geothermal Potential • Modest heat flow • Average thermal gradients ~26° C/km; peak of 35° C /km • Areas of high heat flow = granites with high Th content □ Durbane











Depth and Temperature studies

	Temp (°C)	Depth (m)
Rookhope	40	808
Woodland	29.3	499
Eastgate	46.7	995
Science Central	72	1900

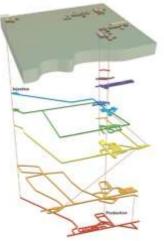


Drilling rig, Science Central site, Newcastle

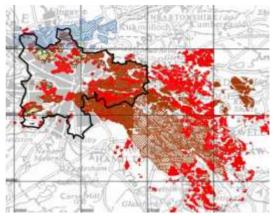




Geothermal Glasgow?



Dutch minewater geothermal



Mines beneath Glasgow = 20 Gwh / km2 / yr

= 40% of city heating



From BGS / CUSP project



Geothermal – for or against?

VOTE!





Prof. David MacKay

In the UK, "geothermal will only ever play a tiny part"





