

Geothermal exploration in the Pucón area, southern Chile

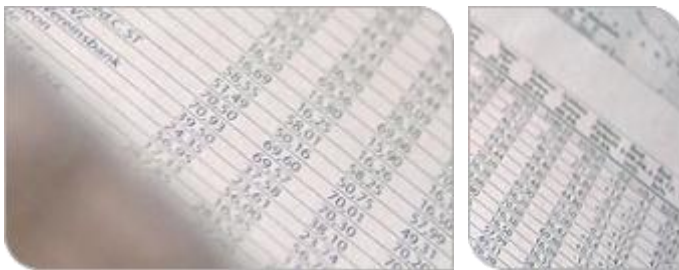
Collaboration AGW/Geothermics – CEGA

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INSTITUTE OF APPLIED GEOSCIENCES, GEOTHERMAL RESEARCH



Figures



Centers and Focuses

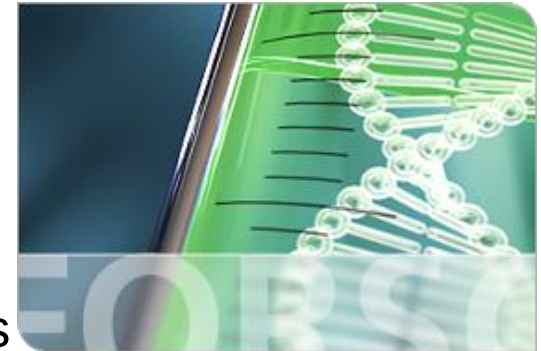
■ Concentration on Topics, Strategic Research Planning

■ KIT Centers:

- Energy
- Nano & Micro Science and Technology
- Elementary Particle and Astroparticle Physics
- Climate and Environment
- Mobility Systems

■ KIT Focuses:

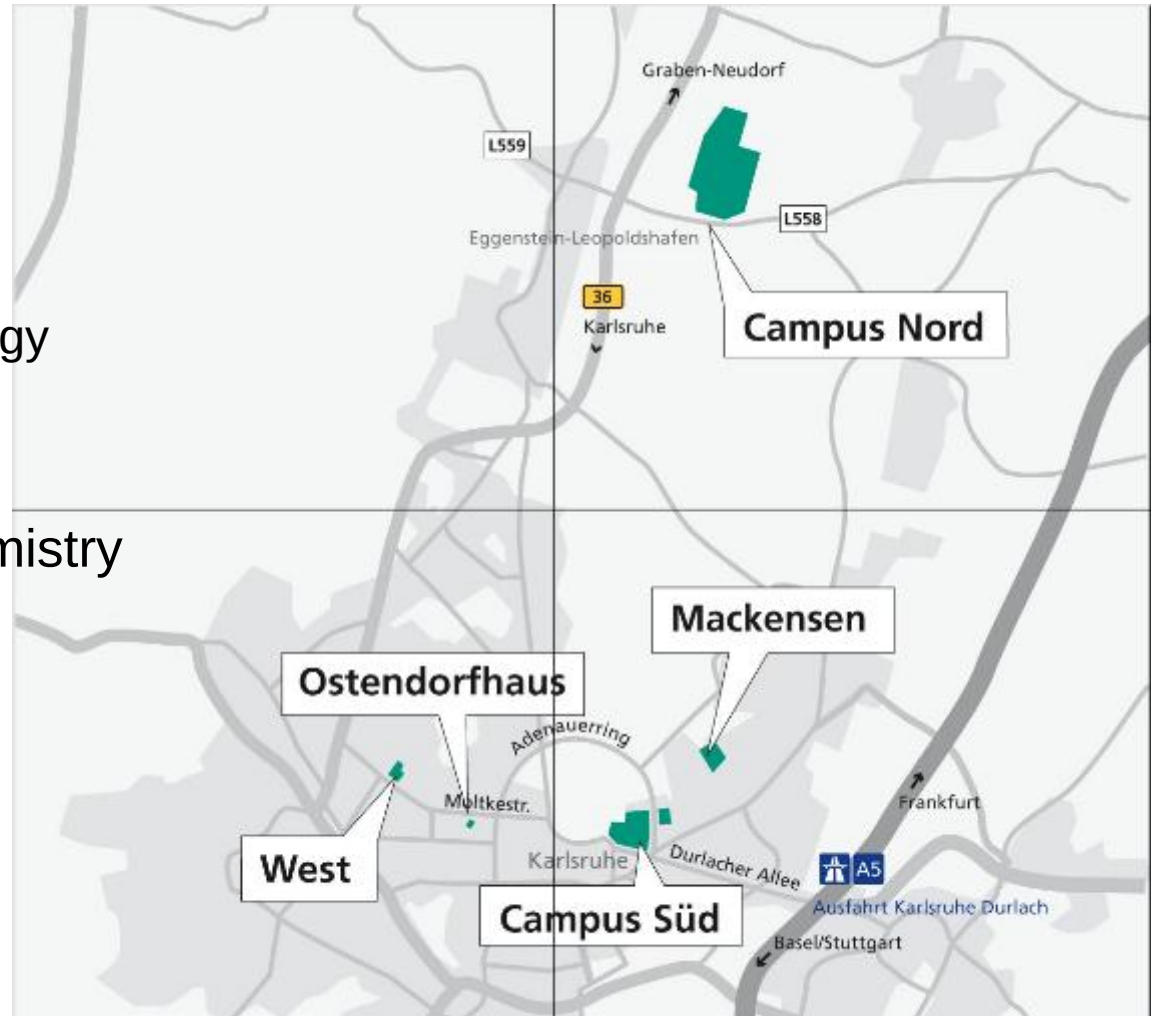
- COMMputation
- Optics and Photonics
- Humans and Technology
- Anthropomatics and Robotics



Structure of KIT:

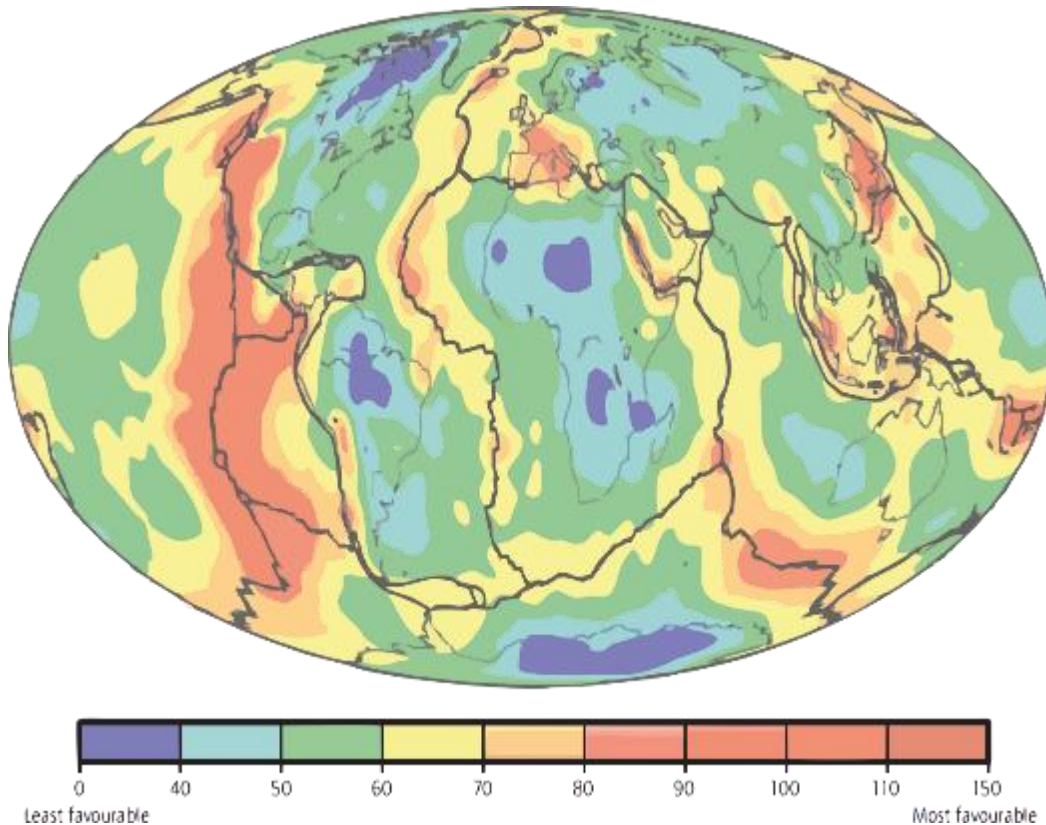
Geothermal relevant Institutions

- **Campus South**
(former University)
 - Applied Geoscience
 - Geothermics
 - Engineering Geology
 - Petrophysics
 - ...
 - Mineralogy/Geochemistry
 - Geophysics, ...
- **Campus Nord**
(former Helmholtz Centre)
 - IKET,
 - INE, ...



Worldwide Resources and Power Production

World resource map of convective hydrothermal reservoirs

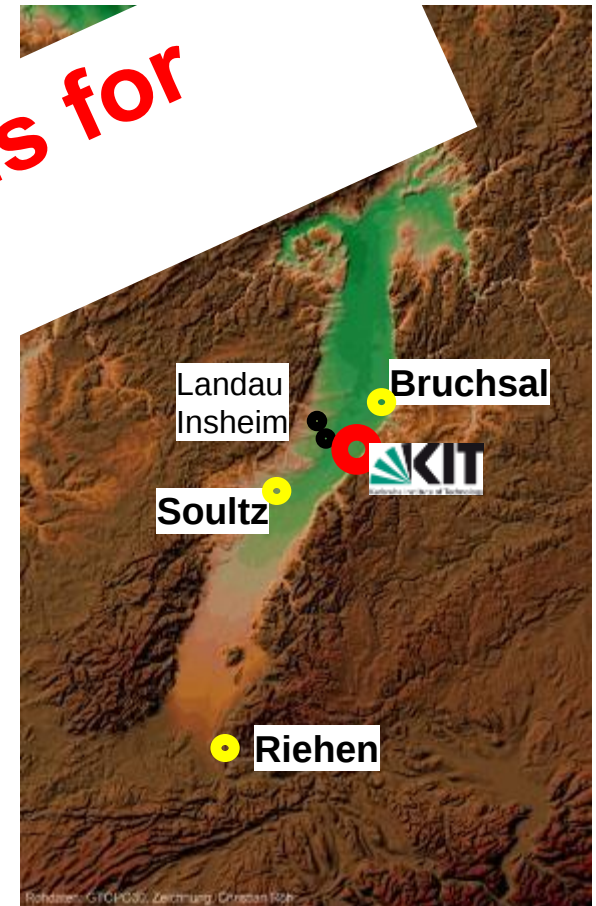


Source : International Energy Agency : Technology Roadmap

Country	Geothermal Power Capacity (MW)	Geothermal Electricity Generation (MKWh)
United States	2,923.5	15,883
Philippines	1,969.7	12,596
Indonesia	1,226.0	6,344
Mexico	953.0	6,094
Italy	810.5	5,183
Japan	535.2	3,422
New Zealand	471.6	3,016
Iceland	421.2	2,693
El Salvador	204.2	1,306
Costa Rica	162.5	1,039

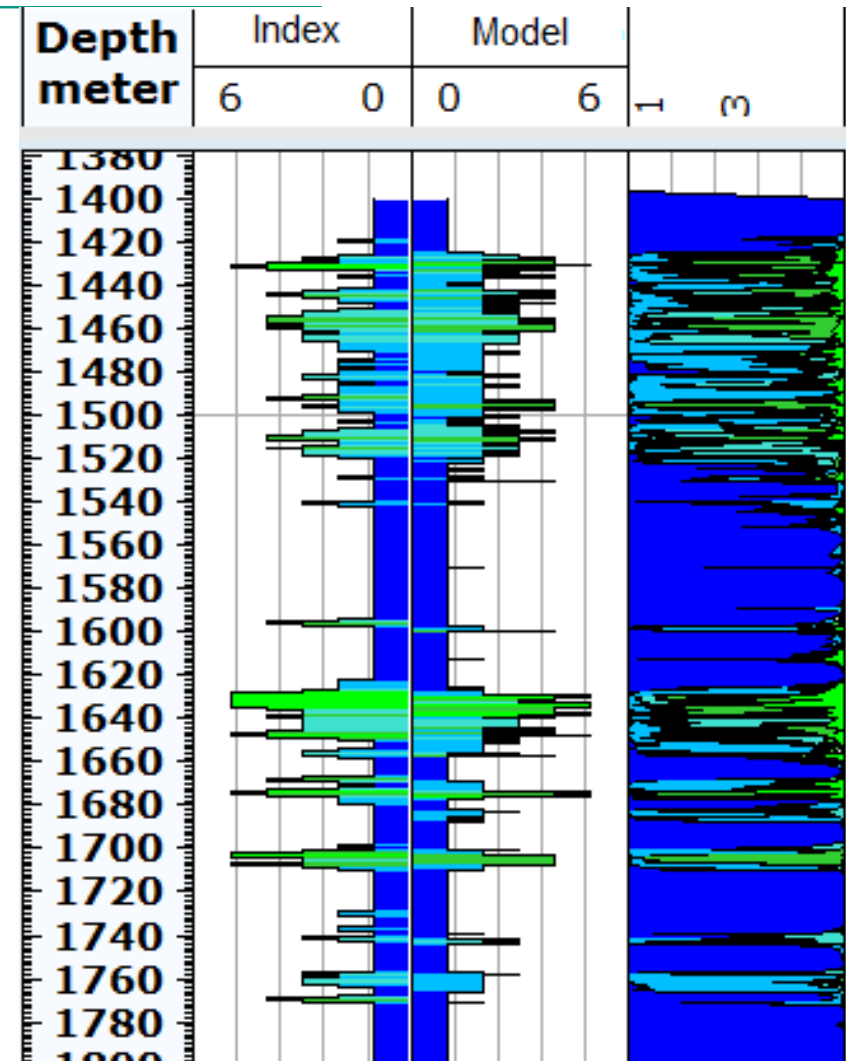
Geothermal Projects in Rhine Graben

- European geothermal project at **Soultz-sous-Forêts (EGS)**
- **Bruchsal** research power plant
- **Landau** research power plant
- **Riehen** geothermal district heating system



Synthetic logs of clay-bearing zones

- Forecasting clay content based on standard gamma logs
 - Neural network analysis of spectral gamma logs
- Training on index-log derived from core



BMBF Project in Chile

"Geothermal utilization for Mining"

- Mining in Chile
 - Huge Energy demand in North Chile
 - Currently mostly covered by Carbon Power Plants
 - No local energy resource
- Geothermal Resources
 - Chile has highest number of volcanoes
- Example: Ladolam (Lihir, Papua New Guinea)
 - Epithermal gold mine (44 Mio. ounces) / geothermal since 2003
 - Installed capacity 56 MWe
 - Exploration was most important for the discovery of both, gold and geothermal
 - Mostly MT, focusing on hydrothermal alteration products

Chile Project

- BMBF Project:

"Exploration and Characterization of High Enthalpy Resources for geothermal electricity production in Chile"

- Demo Project at Pucón with CEGA

- Fault controlled reservoirs

- Three Phases:

- Oct. 12 – Mar. 13

- Start up Phase

- Apr. 13 – June 14

- Measurement Phase of PhD

- Jul. 14 – May 16

- Identifying Mining Cooperation (with Conicyt / CEGA)

- Initiating new partnerships

Collaboration KIT - CEGA

- Participating institutions:
 - KIT - AGW - Prof. T. Kohl
 - CEGA (Andean geothermal center of Excellence) – Prof. D. Morata

- Further researchers included in the Project:
 - Dr. D. Diaz, CEGA
 - Prof. T. Neumann, KIT - IMG
 - Dr. E. Schill, KIT - INE
 - Dr. K. Emmerich, KIT - IFG
 - GTN LA, geothermal company, Santiago de Chile
 - Hydrosion – Dr. J. Schneider

- Further important contacts in Chile:
 - SERNAGEOMIN, Chilean geological survey, Dr. J. Rojas
 - University of Antofagasta, Rector J. Tabilo

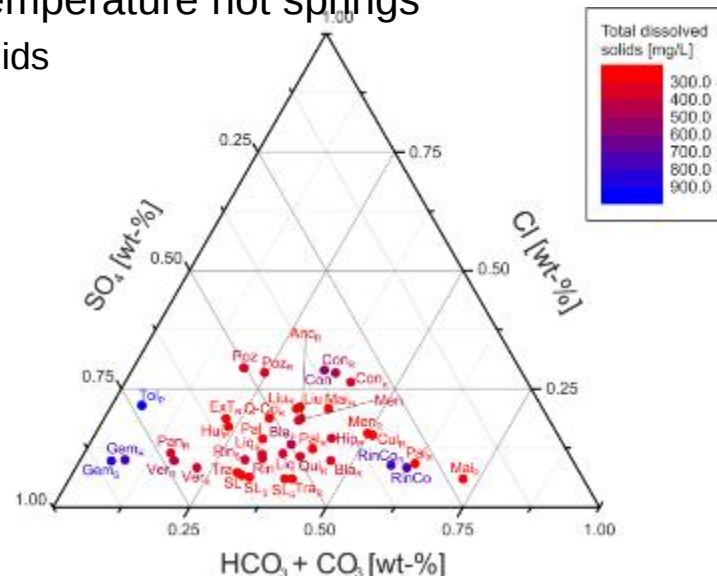
-
- A wide-angle photograph of Mount Fuji, showing its snow-capped peak rising above a layer of white clouds. The foreground is filled with dense green foliage and trees, and the sky is a clear, bright blue.



Motivation "Characterization of fault controlled geothermal systems"

■ Villarrica Location:

- active volcano (large eruption in 1984)
- No high-enthalpy manifestations
 - no secondary clay minerals
 - no fumaroles in surrounding area
- Abundant medium temperature hot springs
 - low mineralized fluids
- Major fault zones

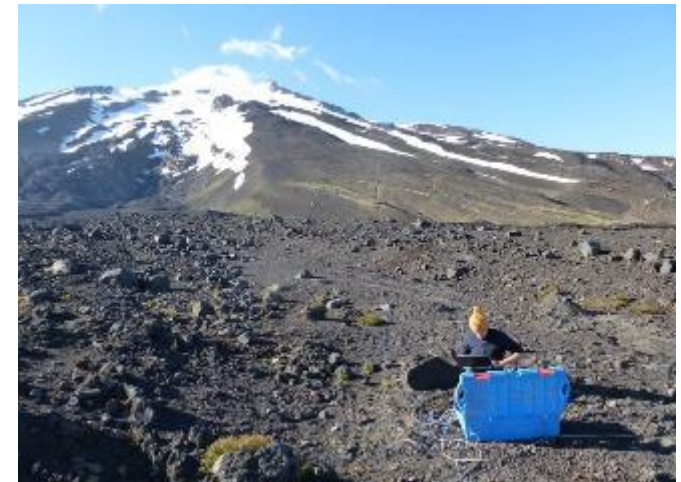


- **Goal: Investigate the effects of major fault zones on geothermal reservoir**



Project "Multidisciplinary geothermal exploration in the southern volcanic zone of Chile "

- Joint project:
 - Title: AGW - Prof. T. Kohl
 - CEGA - Prof. D. Morata
- Partners: KIT-INE, KIT-IMG, GTN
- Campaigns in Chile:
 - Fluid sampling at hot springs:
Mar '13 / Nov '13 / Mar '14
 - Magnetotelluric survey:
Oct. - Dec. '13
 - Gravimetry:
planned in 2015
- Lab at KIT:
 - Interpretation and Combination of data
 - Fluid-Rock analysis: Mar-May '14



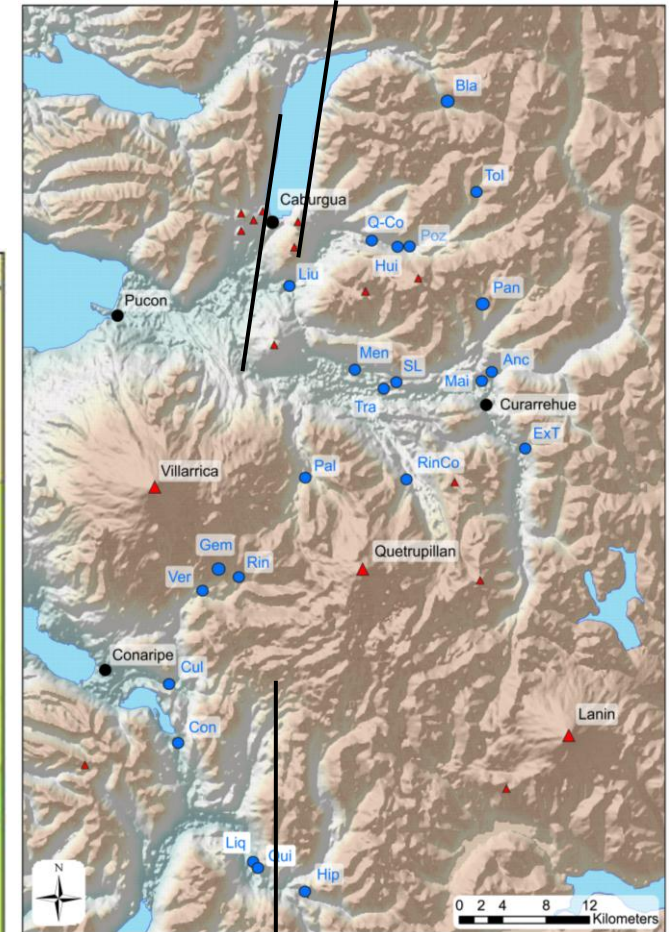
Liquine Ofqui Fault Zone LOFZ at Villarrica area

- Impact of volcanic heat source
 - Effect on geothermal reservoirs unknown
- Active tectonics at LOFZ
 - Detailed structure remains unclear
 - Effect on geothermal reservoirs unknown

The LOFZ



Locations of hot springs



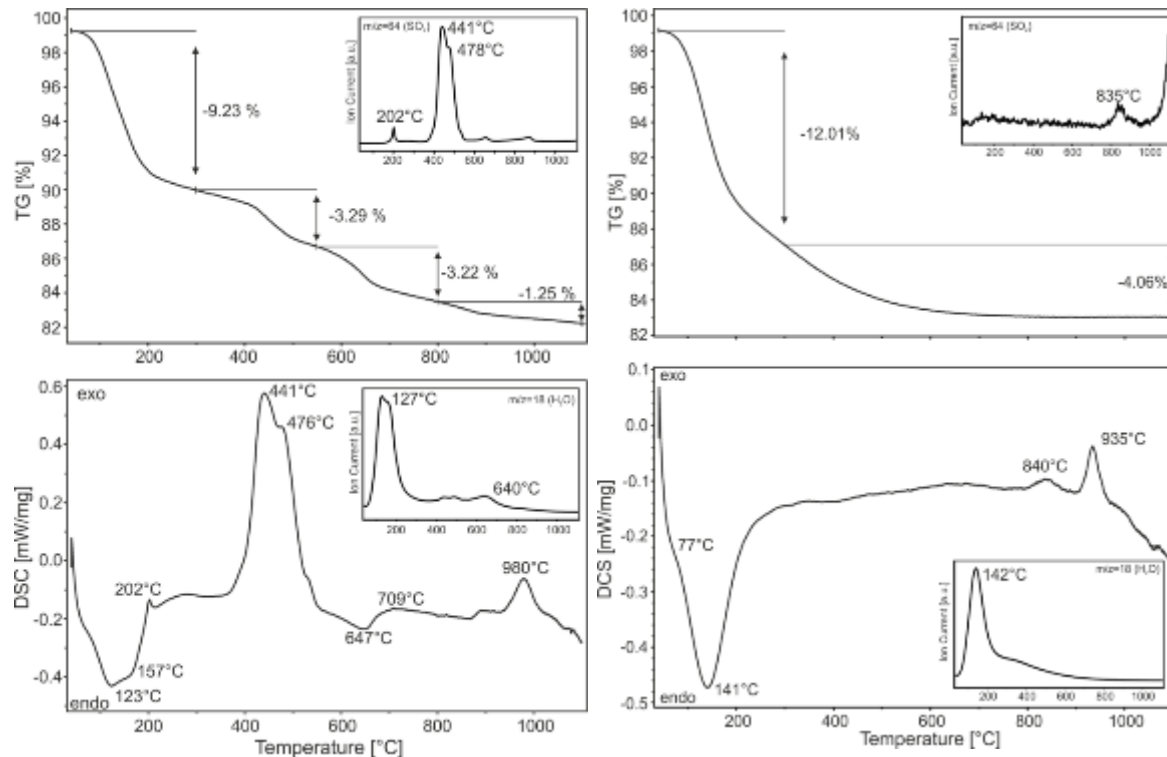
Research location

Impressions



Analysis of Clay Mineralogy

- Comparison of hydrothermal alteration products between Villarrica area with high-enthalpy “El Toro” side
- Result: No hints on secondary hydrothermal clay minerals at Villarrica side



Published in: Held et al. (2015)

Analysis Fluid Sampling: Advanced geothermometry

- General geothermometry
 - Silicium and standard cation (Na-K, K-Mg, Na-K-Ca) give no convincing result
- Sulfate (isotope) geothermometry
 - temperature depended fractionation of ^{18}O in sulfate or water $\delta^{18}\text{O}(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ vs. $\delta^{18}\text{O}(\text{SO}_4)$

Sample	$\delta^{18}\text{O}(\text{SO}_4)$ [‰]	$\delta^{18}\text{O}(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ [‰]	Temp. after Halas & Pluta (2000) ¹
Rincon	0.33	-9.74	116 °C
Liquiñe	3.78	-9.41	83 °C
Coñaripe	0.63	-8.09	134 °C
Trancura	0.14	-9.24	125 °C
San Luis	0.04	-9.28	126 °C
Palguin	0.74	-9.83	110 °C
Los Pozones	0.68	-10.2	123 °C
Liucura	2.55	-9.07	99 °C
Rinconanda	0.56	-11.1	98 °C
Menetue	1.55	-9.04	110 °C

¹ Formulae after Halas and Pluta (2000): $10^3 \ln \alpha(\text{SO}_4^{2-} - \text{H}_2\text{O})_{\text{empirical}} = 2.41 \cdot 10^6 / T^2 - 5.77$

■ **Result: No signature of high enthalpy**

Held et al. (2015)

Campaign:

Magnetotellurics, MT

- MT
 - Electromagnetic method
 - used for identification of $\rho(z)$
 - sensitive for secondary alteration products and fluids

- Goal: Faults zone detection and characterization of location and orientation

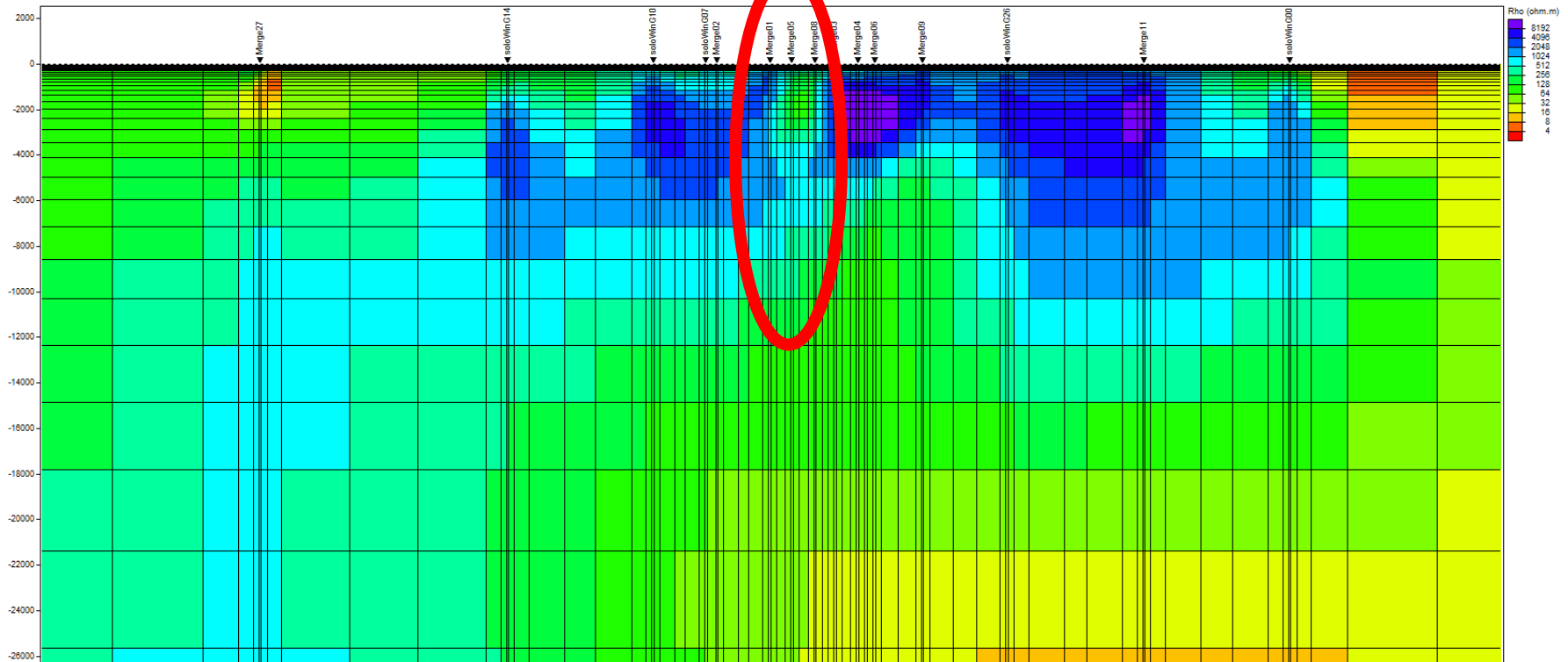
- High resolution Magnetotelluric:
 - Duration campaign: 6 weeks
 - # Stations: 31
 - Duration measurements: 1-2 days
 - # Students: 6
 - Master thesis included: M. Pavez



Results

Magnetotelluric Interpretation (Preliminary)

- 2D inversion using Winglink
 - Tomography $\rho(z)$
 - Clear identification of LOFZ
 - Distinct width of approximately 1km can be determined



Conclusions

- Clear evidence on
 - Maximum temperature of fluids under reservoir conditions → medium-enthalpy reservoir
 - Location of hidden LOFZ

- New Questions:
 - How can active volcano be isolated from fluid reservoir?

Our Geothermal Team



Thanks for your attention and to ..

- BMBD for sponsoring (# CHL-13WTZ-24)
- EnBW for support and funding

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Collaboration KIT - CEGA

■ Timeline:

- Oct. 2012: Official project start (only German funding)
- Nov. 2012: Kick off meeting with German delegation in Chile
- March 2013: Geochemical survey in the Villarrica area with German and Chilean researchers
- April 2013: Start of project phase II
- Oct. – Dec. 2013: Geophysical survey (MT) in the Villarrica area with German and Chilean researchers
- March 2014: 2nd Geochemical campaign + project meeting to plan next steps with German researchers in Chile
- Oct. 2014 2nd project started with binational funding

■ Student exchange program

- PhD thesis of Sebastian Held funded by collaborative research project; Title: Multidisciplinary geothermal exploration in the southern volcanic zone of Chile, 2013 – 2015, including several research stays in Chile
- Bachelor thesis: E. Hoffmann & J. Bodman , finished June 2014
- Master thesis: M. Pavez & I. Villalon with research stay at KIT, running