

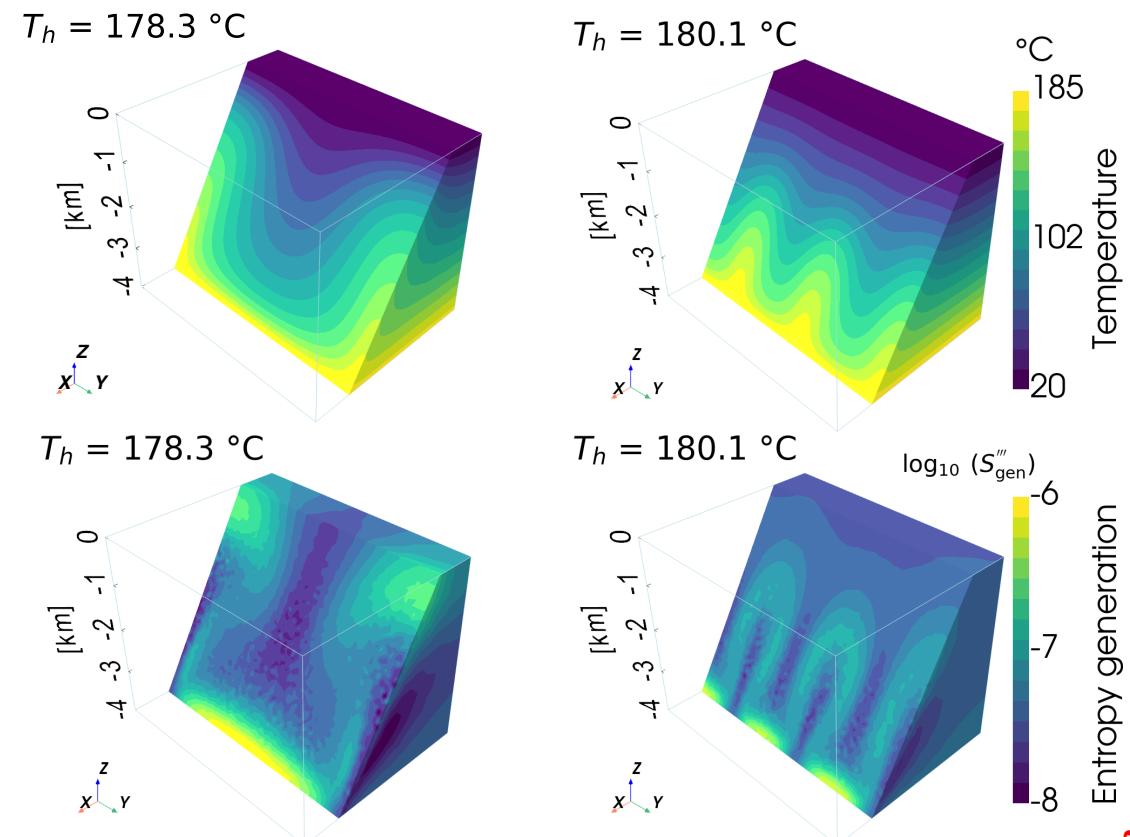
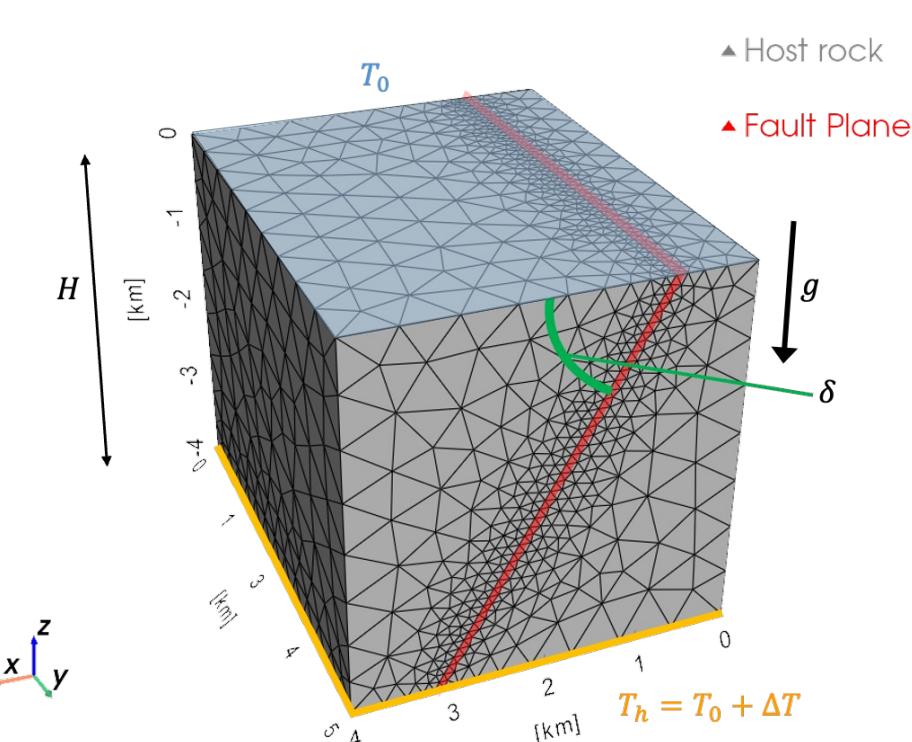
# Projektmeeting KarboEx2

13. Oktober 2025 - Projekt Meeting (online)

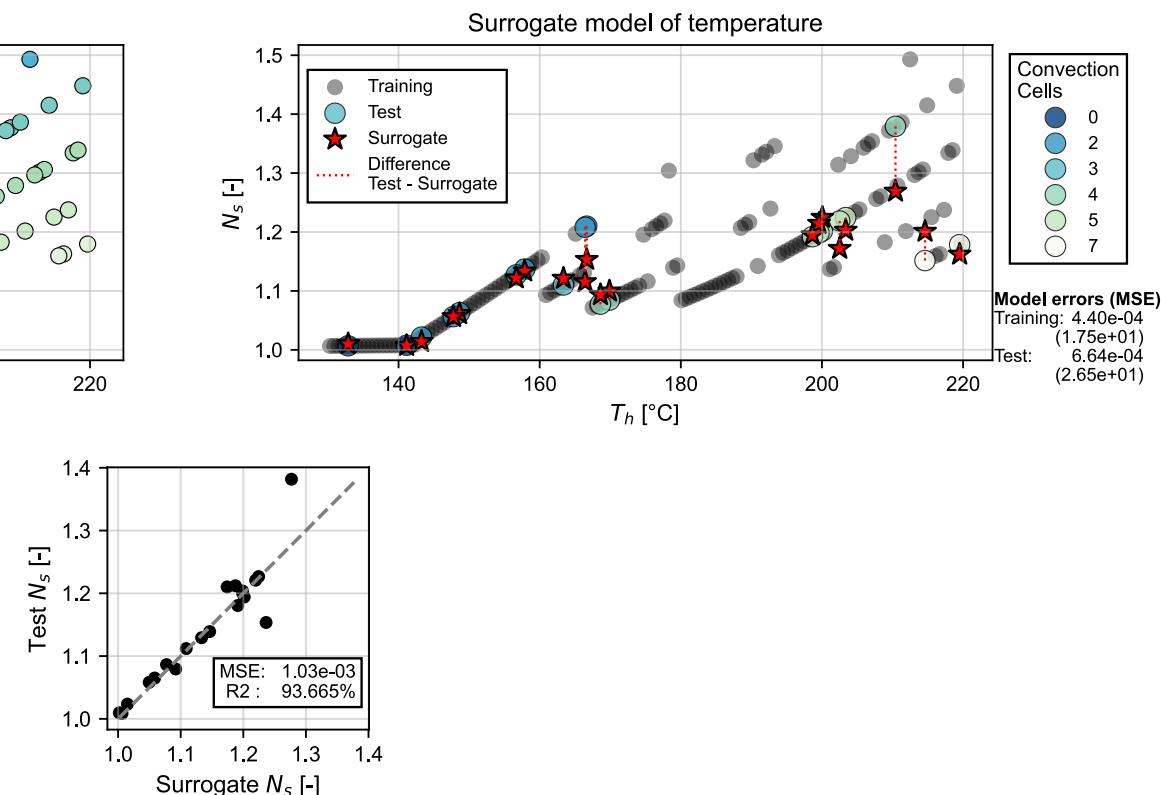
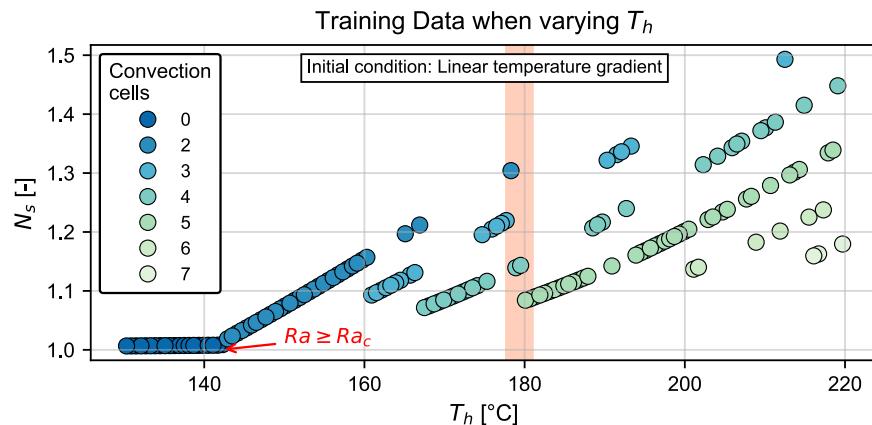


# AP 6.2: Konzeptstudie Wärmefluss an Störungszonen

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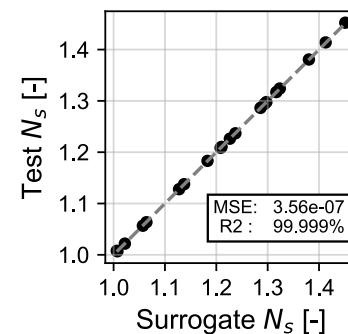
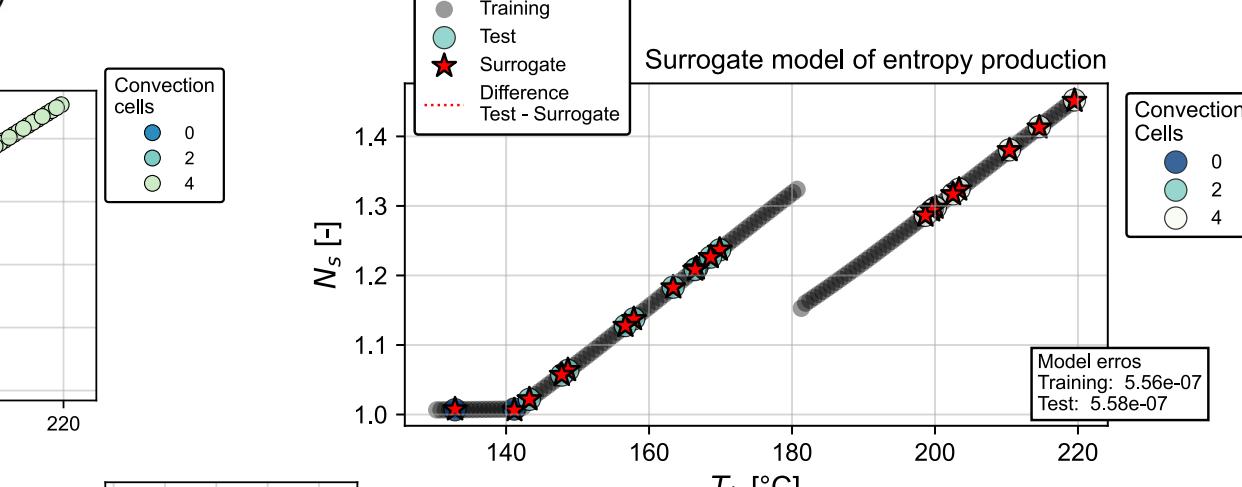
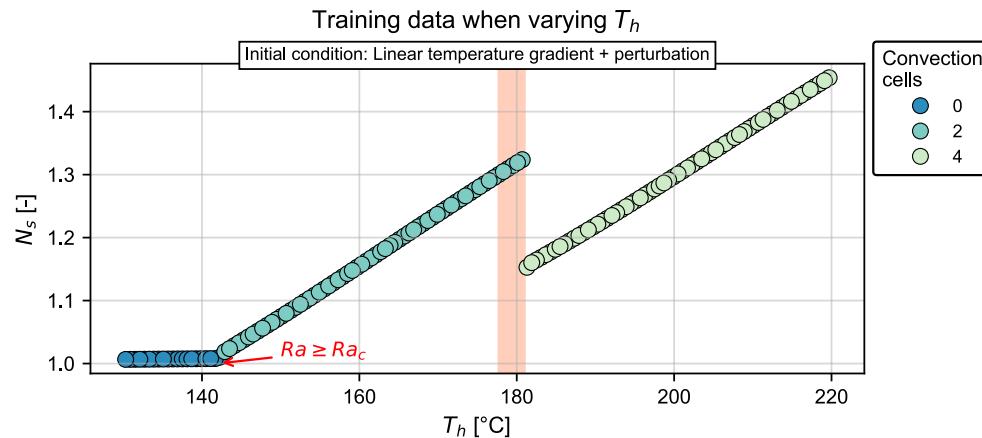


# AP 6.2: Konzeptstudie Wärmefluss an Störungszonen



# AP 6.2: Konzeptstudie Wärmefluss an Störungszonen

$$T(x, y, z) = A \sin(\pi z) \cos\left(\frac{m\pi x}{h_x}\right) \cos\left(\frac{n\pi y}{h_y}\right) + H - z.$$



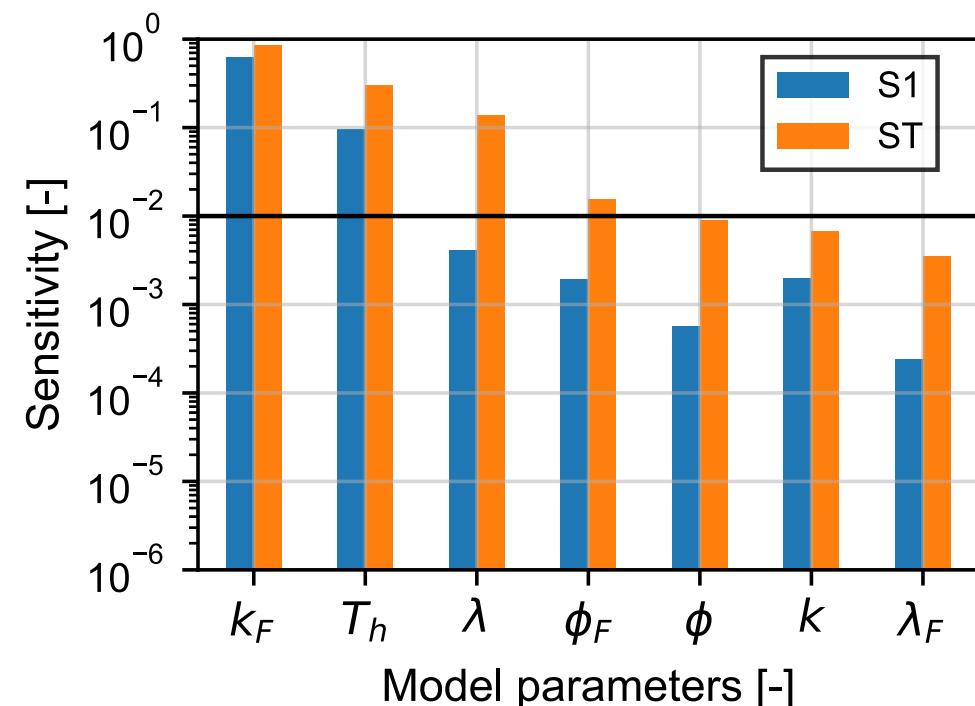
# AP 6.2: Konzeptstudie Wärmefluss an Störungszonen

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## Sensitivitätsanalyse

Parameter	Symbol	Unit	Fixed Value	Range
<b>BC</b>				
Bottom temperature	$T_h = T_0 + \Delta T$	°C	180	130 to 220 <sup>(a)</sup>
<b>Fault</b>				
Dip	$\delta$	°	60	55 to 90 <sup>(b)</sup>
Thermal Conductivity	$\lambda_F$	$\text{W m}^{-1} \text{K}^{-1}$	2	2 to 4 <sup>(c)</sup>
Porosity	$\phi_F$	%	20	1 to 25 <sup>(c)</sup>
Permeability	$k_F$	$\text{m}^2$	$1.5 \times 10^{-13}$	$10^{-14}$ to $10^{-12}$ <sup>(b)</sup>
<b>Host rock</b>				
Thermal Conductivity	$\lambda$	$\text{W m}^{-1} \text{K}^{-1}$	2	2 to 4 <sup>(d)</sup>
Porosity	$\phi$	%	0.1	0.1 to 15 <sup>(d)</sup>
Permeability	$k$	$\text{m}^2$	$10^{-17}$	$10^{-17}$ to $10^{-15}$ <sup>(b)</sup>

$$Ra = \frac{g \alpha_f \rho_f^2 c_{p_f} k H \Delta T}{\mu_f \lambda_m}.$$



# AP 6.2: Konzeptstudie Wärmefluss an Störungszonen

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## Surrogate models in convection-dominated fault systems: Considerations for efficient and reliable realizations

Thomas Simader<sup>1,2,5</sup>, Denise Degen<sup>3,4</sup>, Tobias Meier<sup>1</sup>, Horst Rüter<sup>5</sup>, and Florian Wellmann<sup>2,6</sup>

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<sup>2</sup>Computational Geoscience, Geothermics and Reservoir Geophysics (CG3), RWTH Aachen University, D-52074 Aachen, Germany

<sup>3</sup>Institute of Applied Geosciences, TU Darmstadt, D-64287 Darmstadt, Germany

<sup>4</sup>Section 4.5 Subsurface Process Modelling, GFZ Helmholtz Centre for Geosciences, D-14473 Potsdam, Germany

<sup>5</sup>HarbourDom GmbH, D-44287 Dortmund, Germany

<sup>6</sup>Fraunhofer Research Institution for Energy Infrastructures and Geothermal Systems (IEG), D-44801 Bochum, Germany

**Correspondence:** Thomas Simader (thomas.simader@geomec.de)

**Abstract.** Efficiently solving partial differential equations in geothermal systems is increasingly important, particularly for coupled processes, as they more accurately describe geothermal systems. These systems usually involve high-dimensional parameter spaces and computationally expensive forward simulations, which makes the exploration of multiple scenarios for uncertainty quantification or sensitivity analysis challenging. In geothermal systems, where fault zones act as preferential paths

5 ways, the partial differential equations can exhibit non-linear and chaotic behaviour due to natural convection. In addition, geological conditions and physical properties sometimes allow multiple numerical solutions for the same external conditions, which might complicate surrogate modelling. Slight variations in parameters or numerical schemes can produce distinct convection regimes, highlighting both physical and numerical challenges. In this study, we construct surrogate models of an idealised thermo-hydraulic fault zone model using the non-intrusive reduced basis method, which integrates physics-based and  
10 data-driven approaches. By incorporating physical pre-conditioning, exploring possible bifurcation points, and using entropy generation-based surrogates, we demonstrate enhanced surrogate model accuracy. This work highlights key considerations for constructing effective surrogate models in convection-dominated systems.

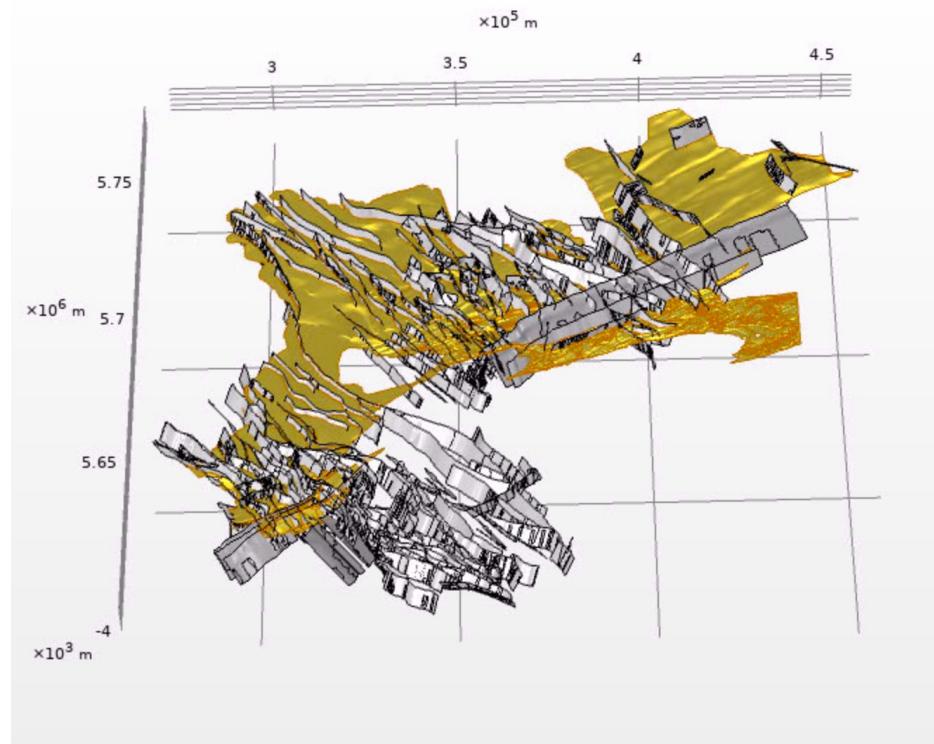
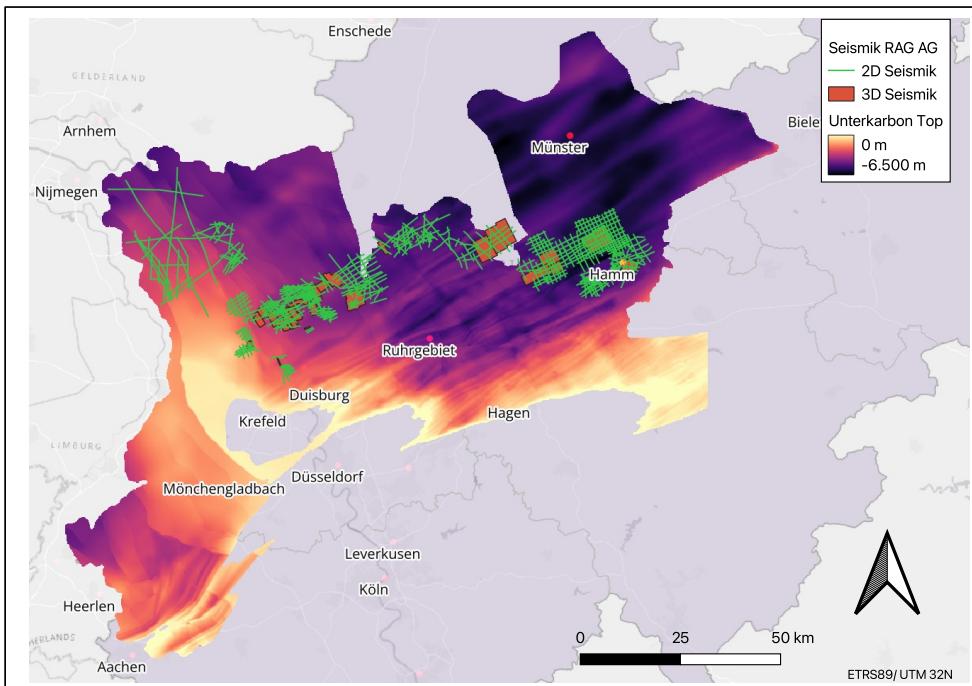
**DGK 2025**

Donnerstag, 20.11.2025:  
Forum 16 (14:00 - 15:40 Uhr)



# AP 6.2: Hauptmodell

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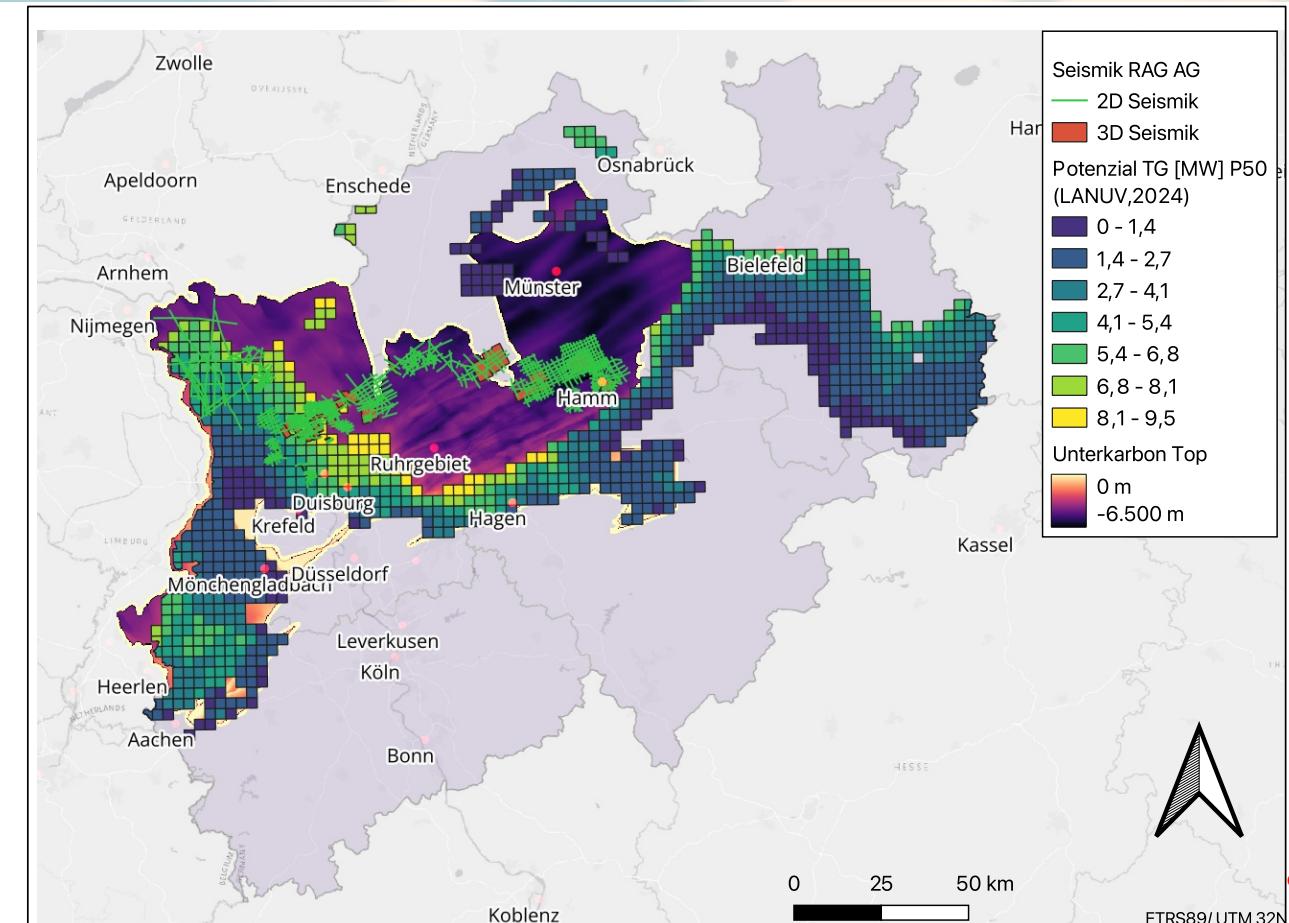
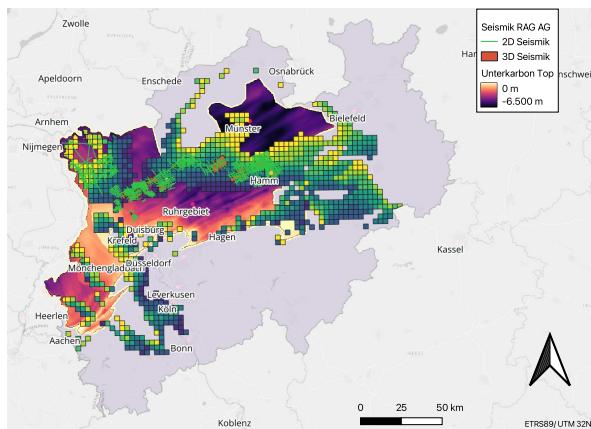


- Kreide, Unterkarbon, Massenkalk
- 281 Störungen
- Ca. 10 800 km<sup>2</sup> (ca 1/3 NRWs)

# AP 6.2: Hauptmodell

Potentialstudie NRW (LANUV, 2024):  
<https://www.energieatlas.nrw.de/site/waermestudienrw/ergebnisse>

- Gitter 3 x 3 km<sup>2</sup>
- Berechnung Theoretisches Potenzial mit DoubletCalc (TNO)
- Ganzheitliche Bewertung mittels Bewertungsmatrix mit Ausschlusskriterien



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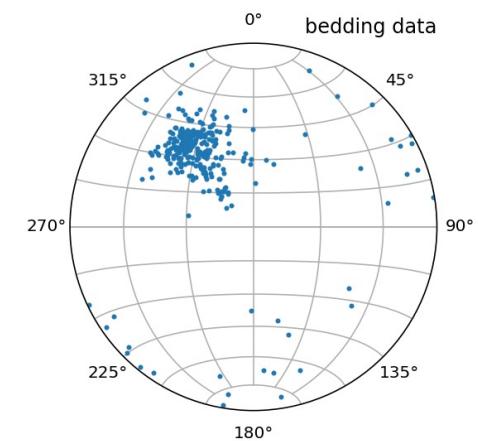
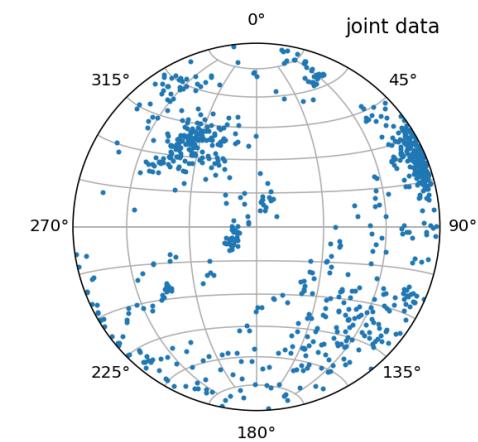
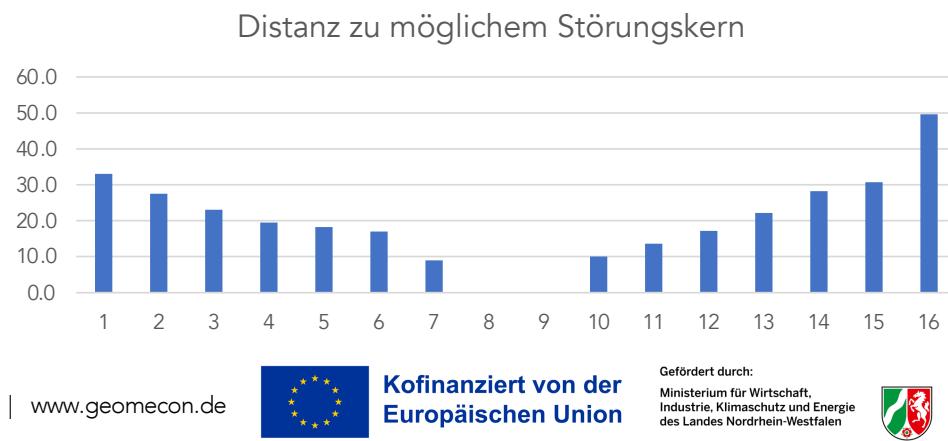


# Felskartierung

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Erhobene Daten:

- > Drei Scanlines mit insgesamt 119 Messwerten
- > Insgesamt 386 Schmidt-Hammer rebound Messungen
- > Insgesamt 1144 Gefügemessungen
- > Zusätzlich 24 Proben zur Bestimmung hydraulischer und thermischer Parameter zusammen mit CGE gesammelt



# Introduction Arunkumar Venmanassery Ajithan



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