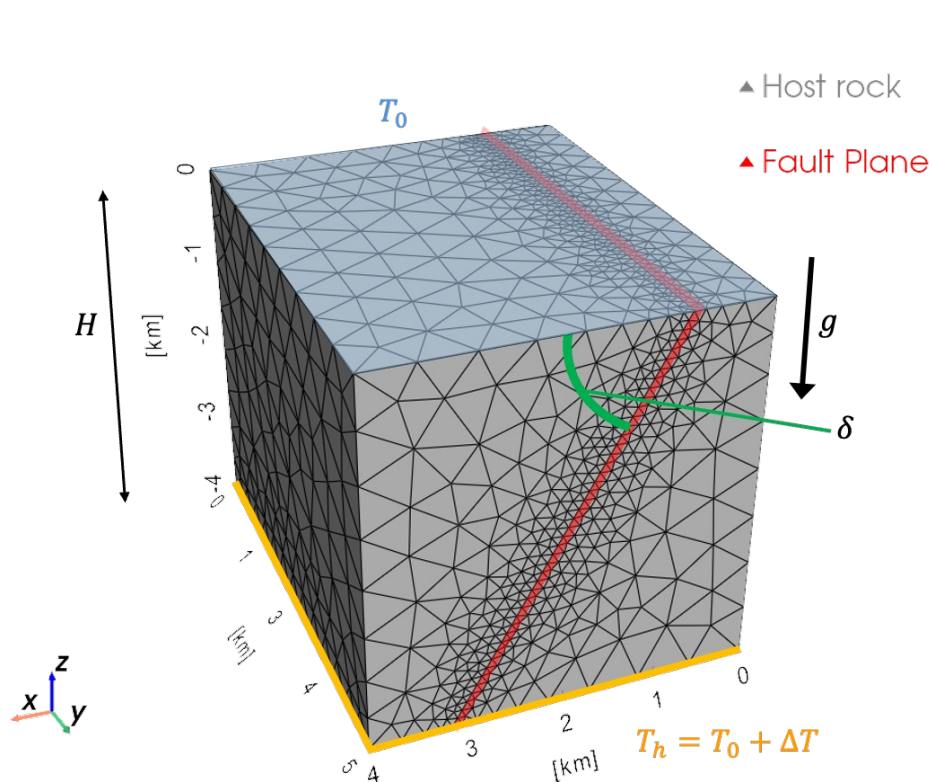


Projektmeeting KarboEx2

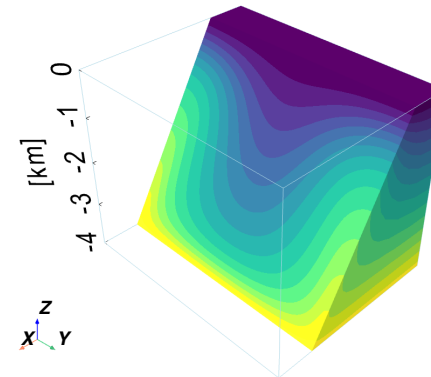
13. Oktober 2025 - Projekt Meeting (online)



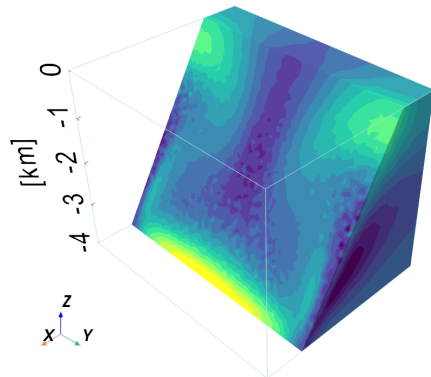
AP 6.2: Konzeptstudie Wärmefluss an Störungszonen



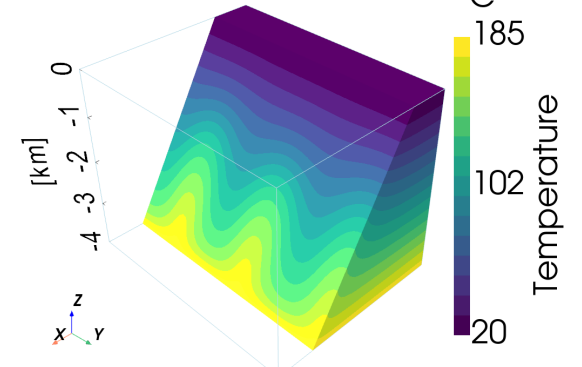
$T_h = 178.3 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$



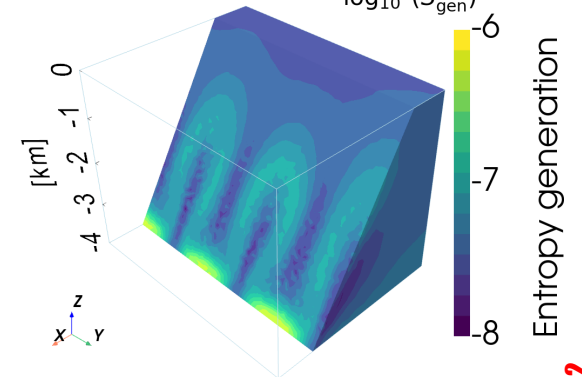
$T_h = 178.3 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$



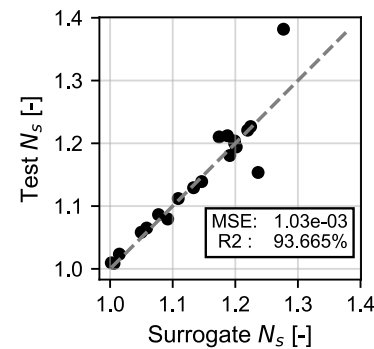
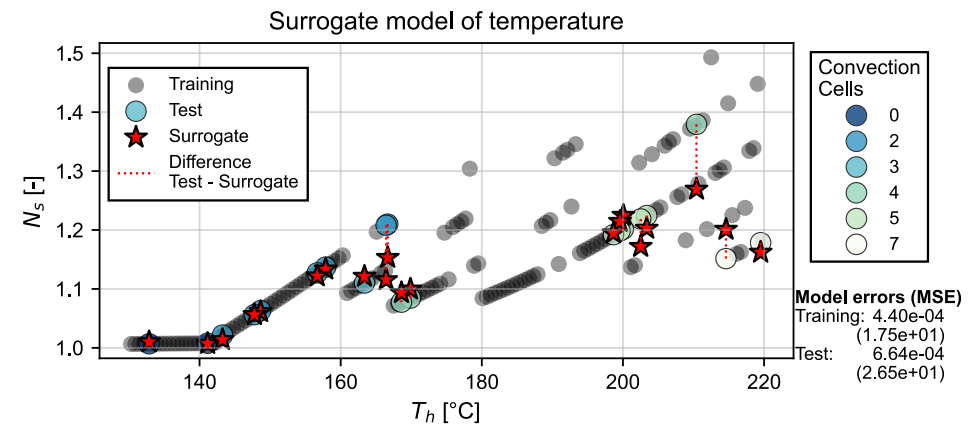
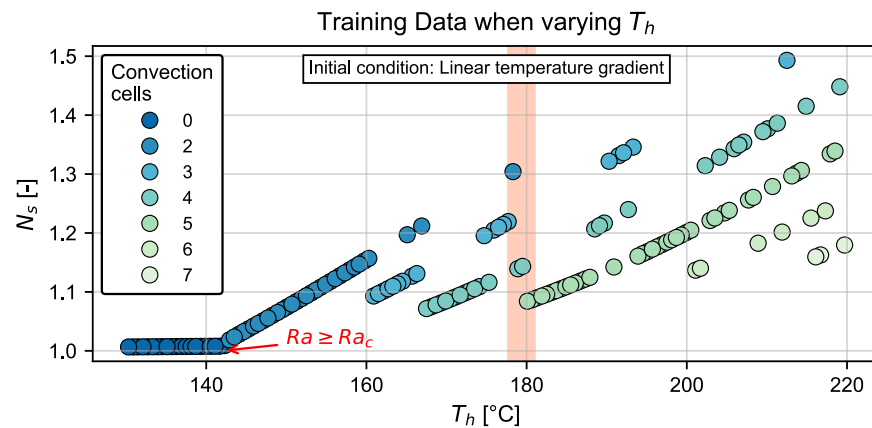
$T_h = 180.1 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$



$T_h = 180.1 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$

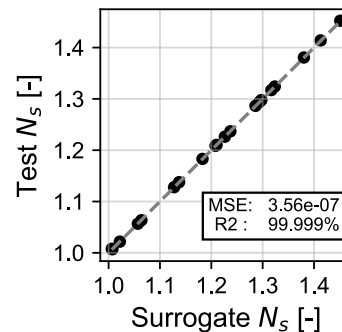
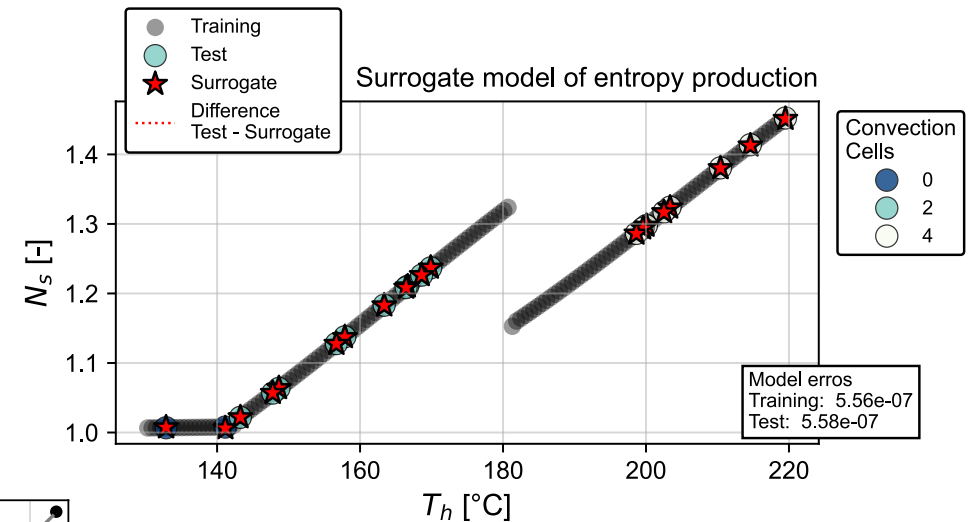
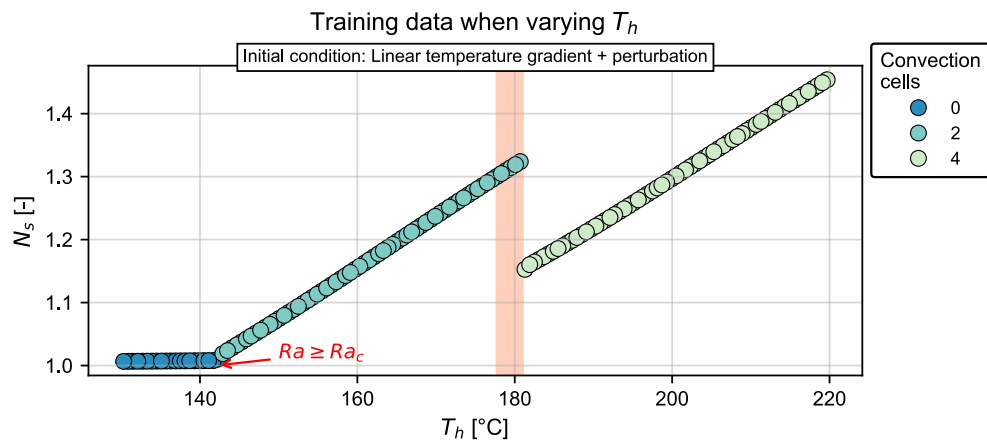


AP 6.2: Konzeptstudie Wärmefluss an Störungsszonen



AP 6.2: Konzeptstudie Wärmefluss an Störungsszonen

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

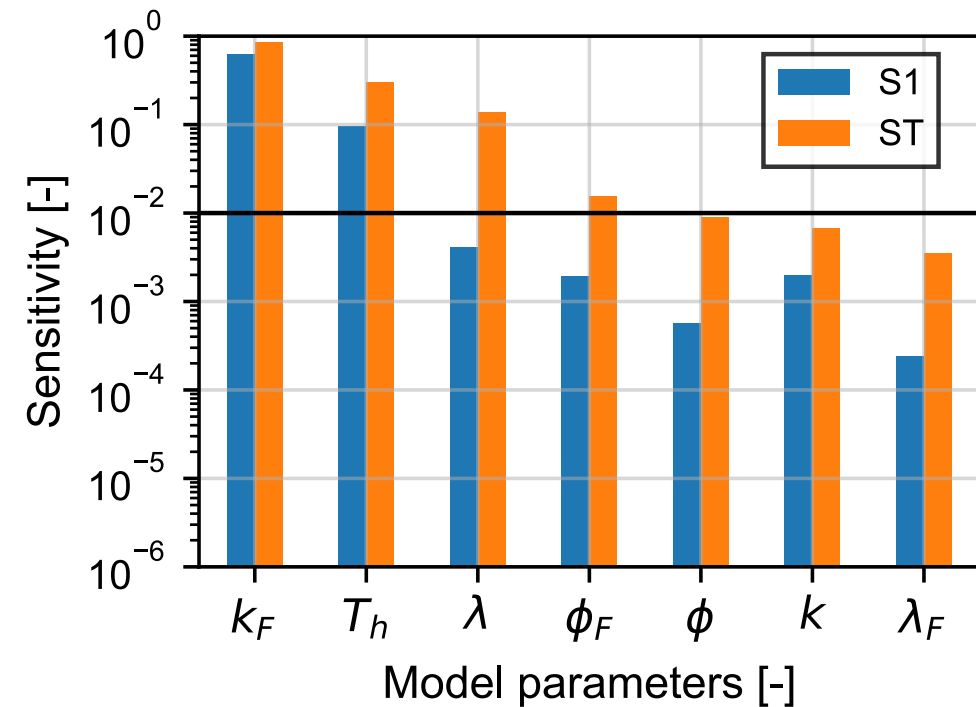


AP 6.2: Konzeptstudie Wärmefluss an Störungszonen

Sensitivitätsanalyse

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

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



AP 6.2: Konzeptstudie Wärmefluss an Störungszonen



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

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DGK 2025

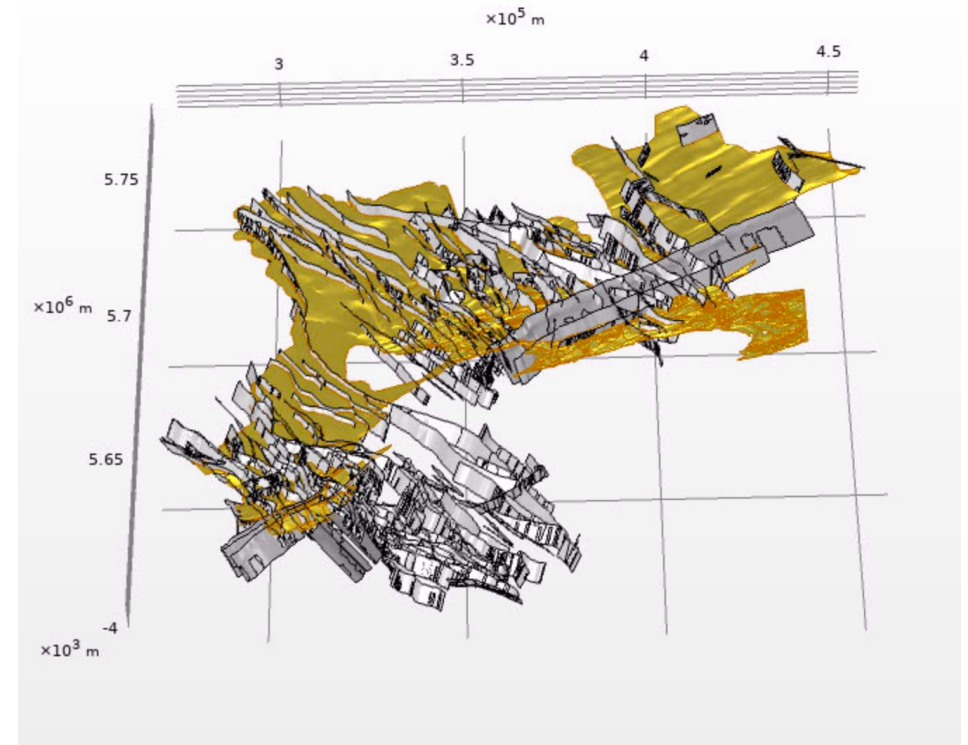
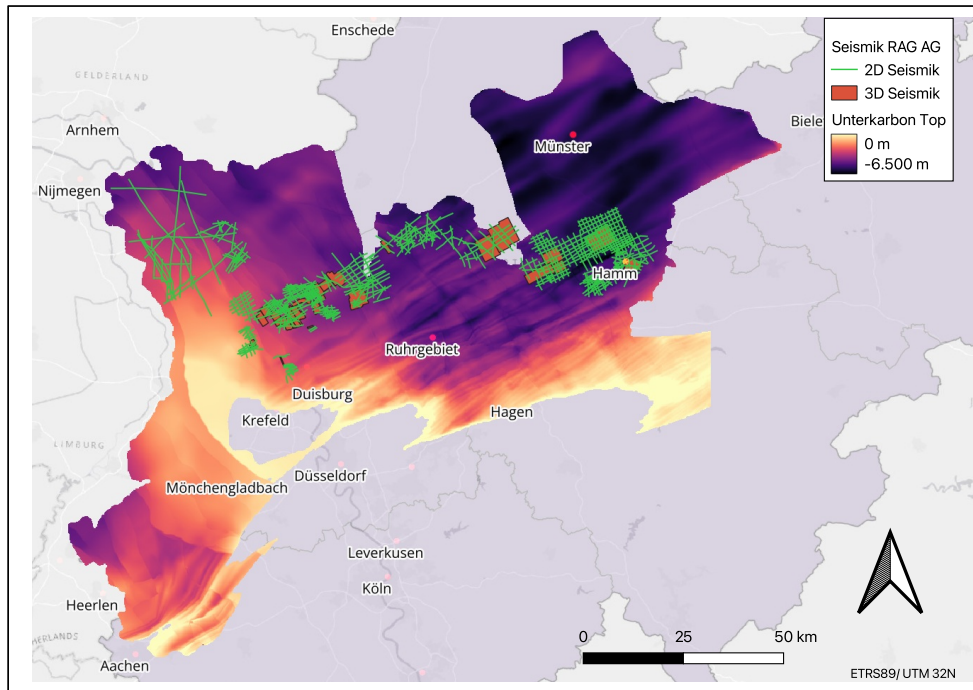
Donnerstag, 20.11.2025:

Forum 16 (14:00 - 15:40 Uhr)

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 pathways, 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 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.



AP 6.2: Hauptmodell

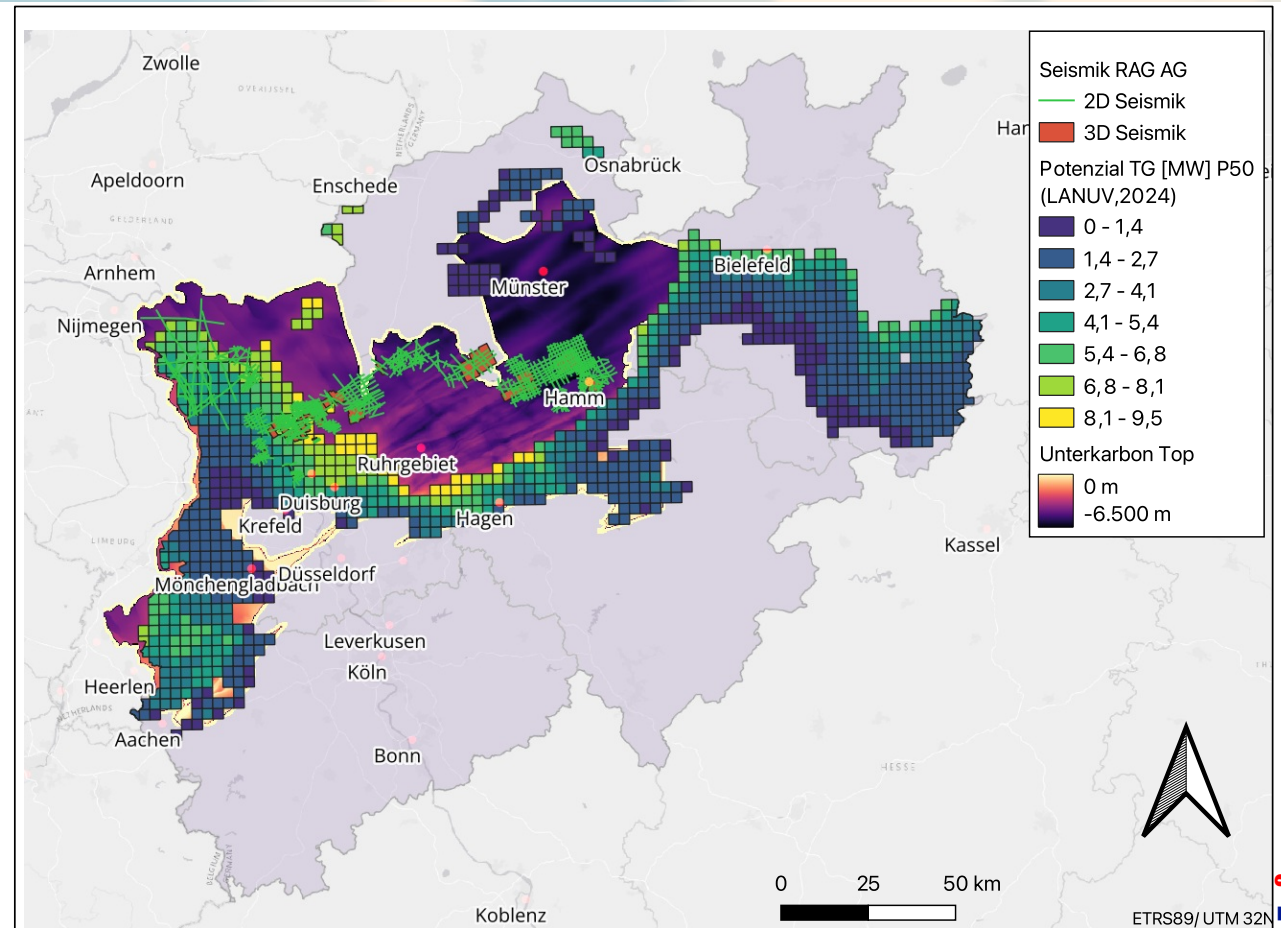
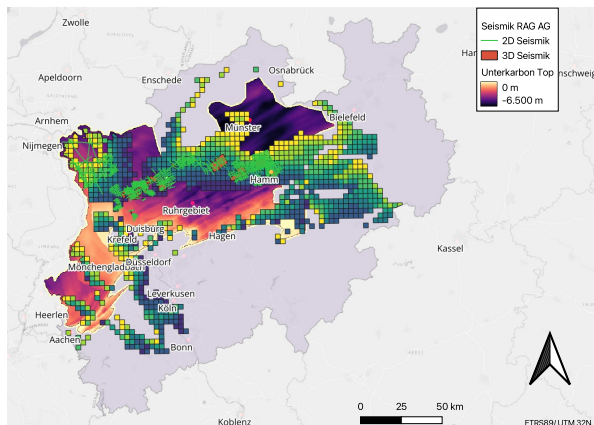


- Kreide, Unterkarbon, Massenkalk
- 281 Störungen
- Ca. 10 800 km² (ca 1/3 NRWs)

AP 6.2: Hauptmodell

Potentialstudie NRW (LANUV, 2024):
https://www.energieatlas.nrw.de/site/waermestudienrw_ergebnisse

- Gitter 3 x 3 km²
- Berechnung Theoretisches Potenzial mit DoubletCalc (TNO)
- Ganzheitliche Bewertung mittels Bewertungsmatrix mit Ausschlusskriterien



Felskartierung



Felskartierung



Felskartierung



Felskartierung



Felskartierung



Felskartierung



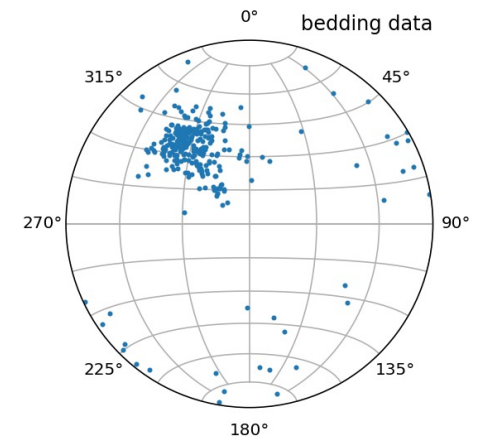
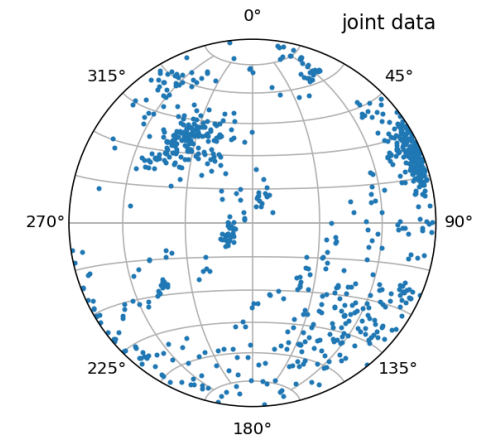
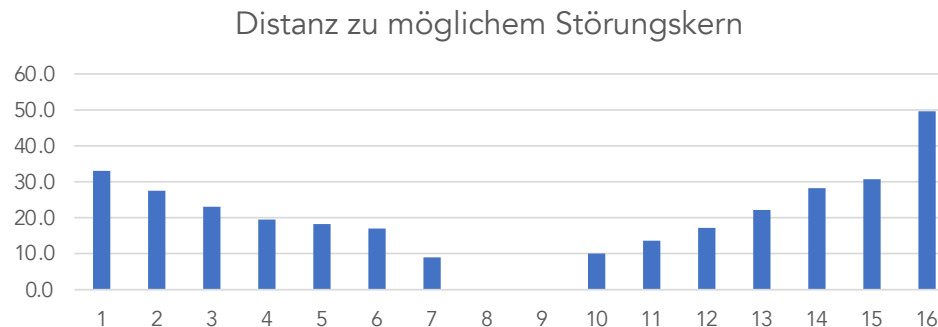
Felskartierung



Felskartierung

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



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