

# *The Three Heads of the Well* *(Aestifer, Aquisifer and Foundation)*

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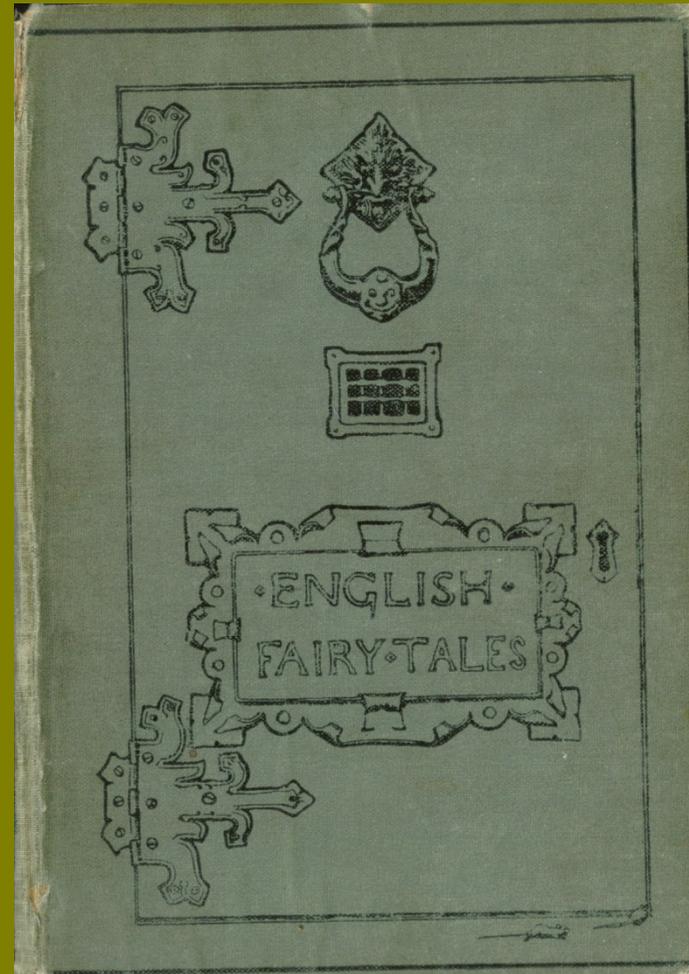
*Chesterfield, UK*

## HolyMoore



**HolyMoore**

GeoEnvironmental Services



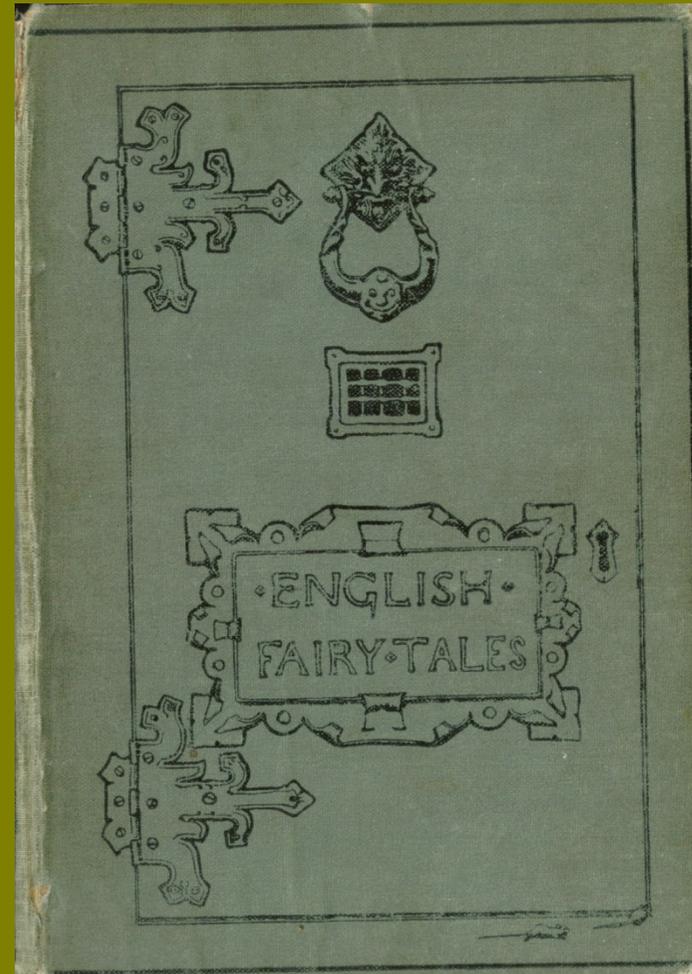
# *The Three Heads of the Well*

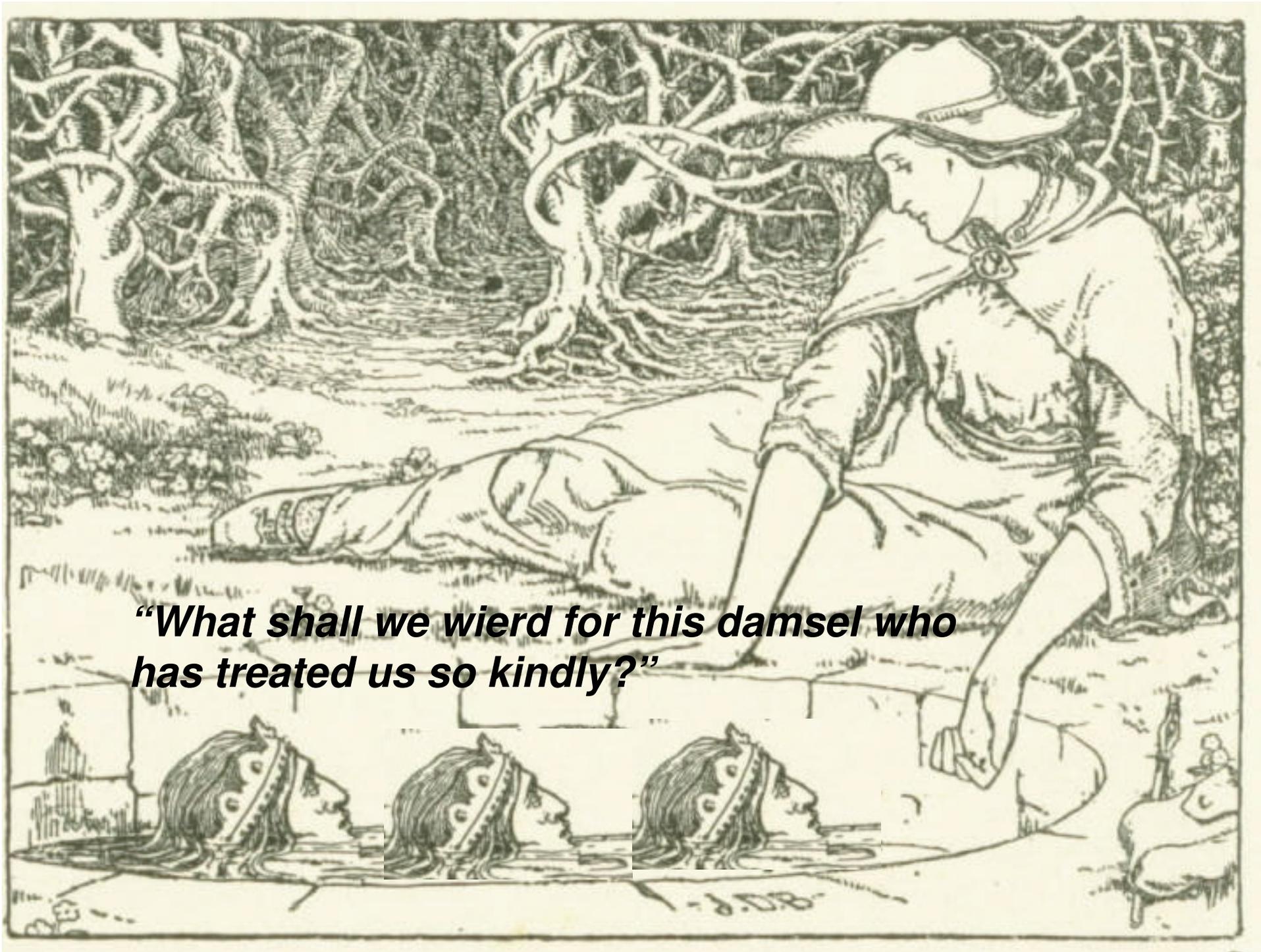
*Once upon a time....*

*....long ago....*

*....in a distant country....*

*...somewhere near Colchester....*

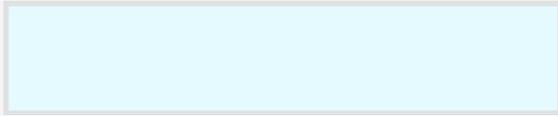




***“What shall we wiert for this damsel who  
has treated us so kindly?”***

# *The Moral of the Tale*

- 1. If you're born rich and good-looking, success is assured.  
If not...you're doomed....*
- 2. We must treat the three aspects of groundwater with  
respect*



## The Three Heads in the Well

Hydrogeologists are used to dealing with the first aspect of groundwater:

1. as a high-quality water resource (an aquifer)

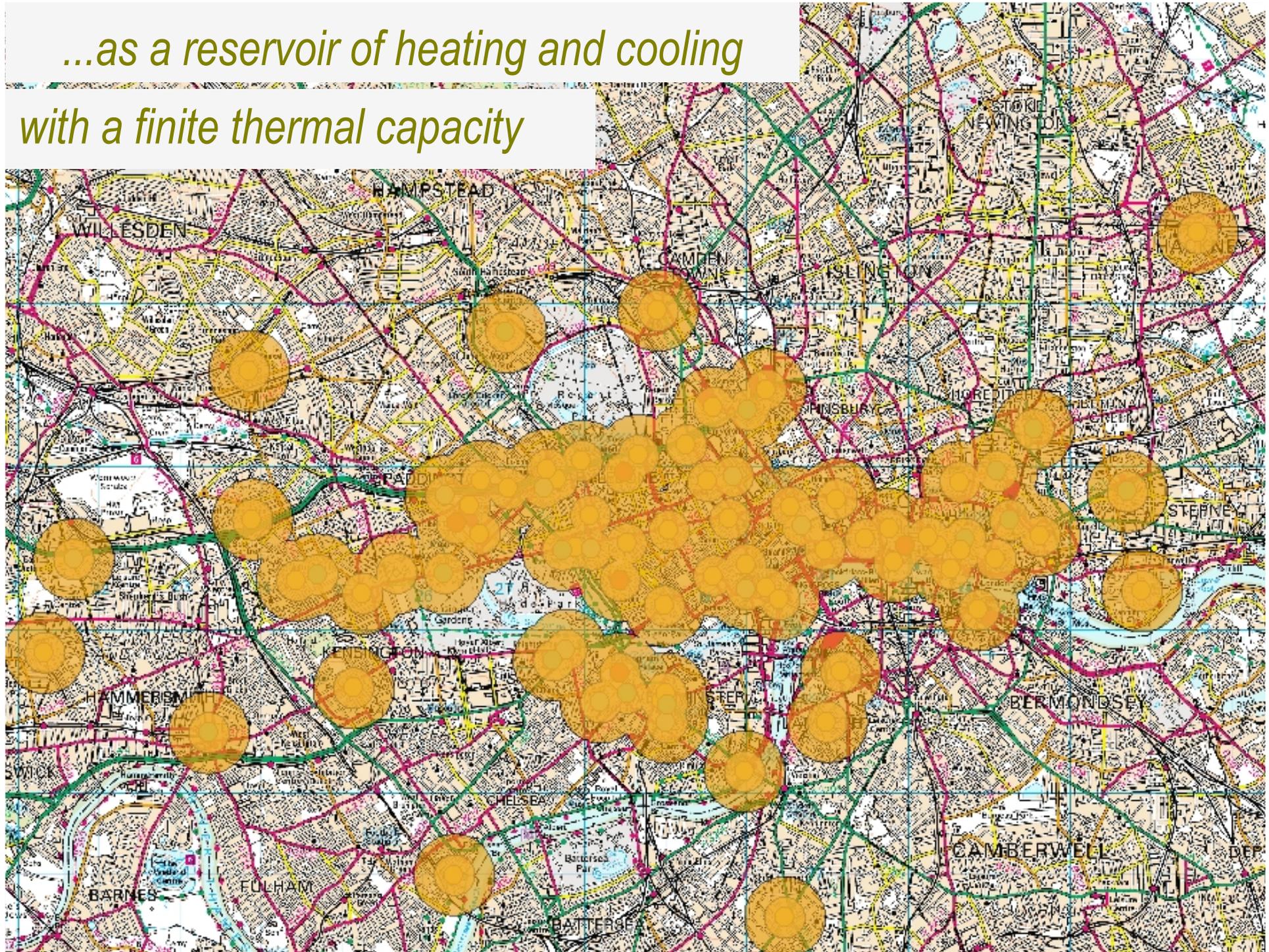
...and geotechnicians are familiar with the second

2. as an infrastructural substrate (a foundation)

...but we're beginning to realise that there is a third aspect to groundwater

3. as a thermal resource (an aestifer)

*...as a reservoir of heating and cooling  
with a finite thermal capacity*





We have been here before...

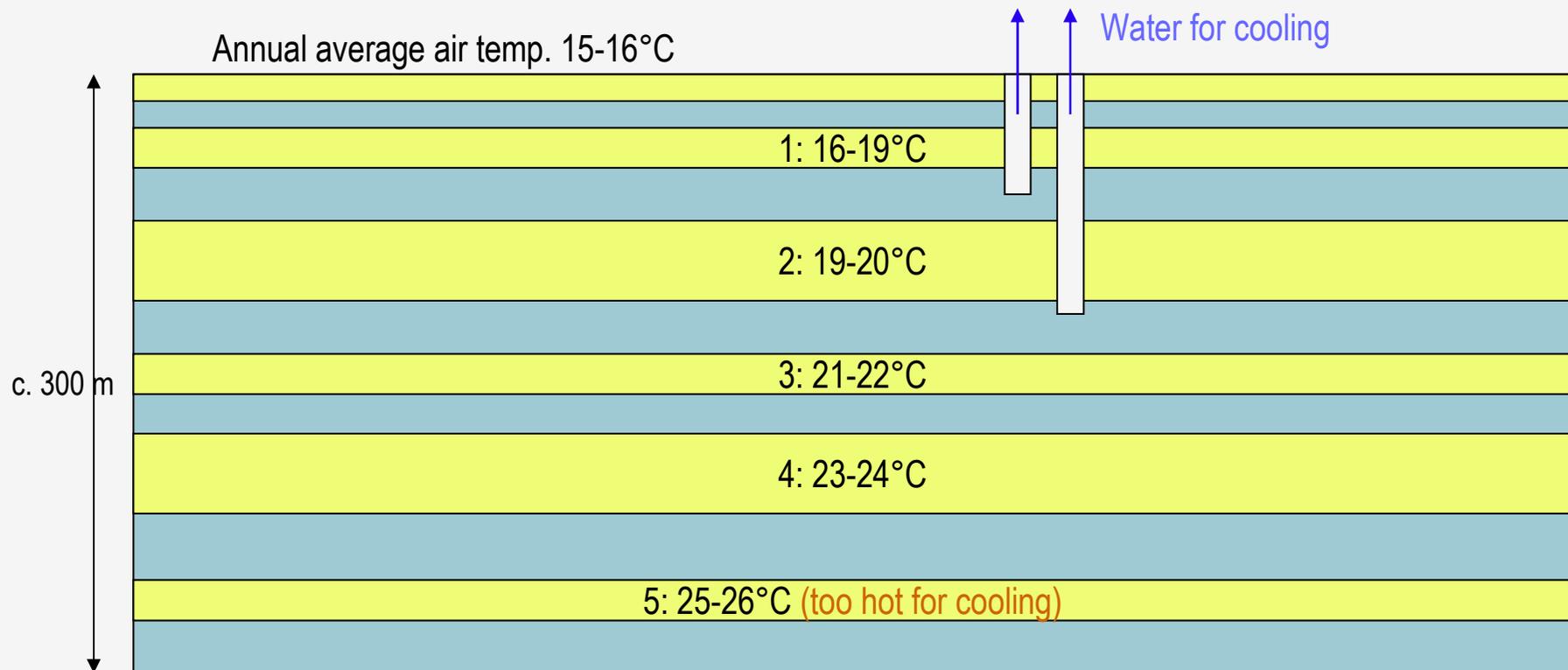
## In the 1920s and 1930s

- groundwater was used for cooling and air conditioning in Brooklyn and Long Island...
- ...to the extent that its usage caused concern over water resources sustainability.
- Necessity for recharge of thermally spent water?
- Renewed concern over thermal sustainability and regional warming of the aquifers.

Kazmann, R.G. and Whitehead, W.R., 1980, The spacing of heat pump supply and discharge wells.  
*Ground Water Heat Pump Journal* 1(2): 28-31.

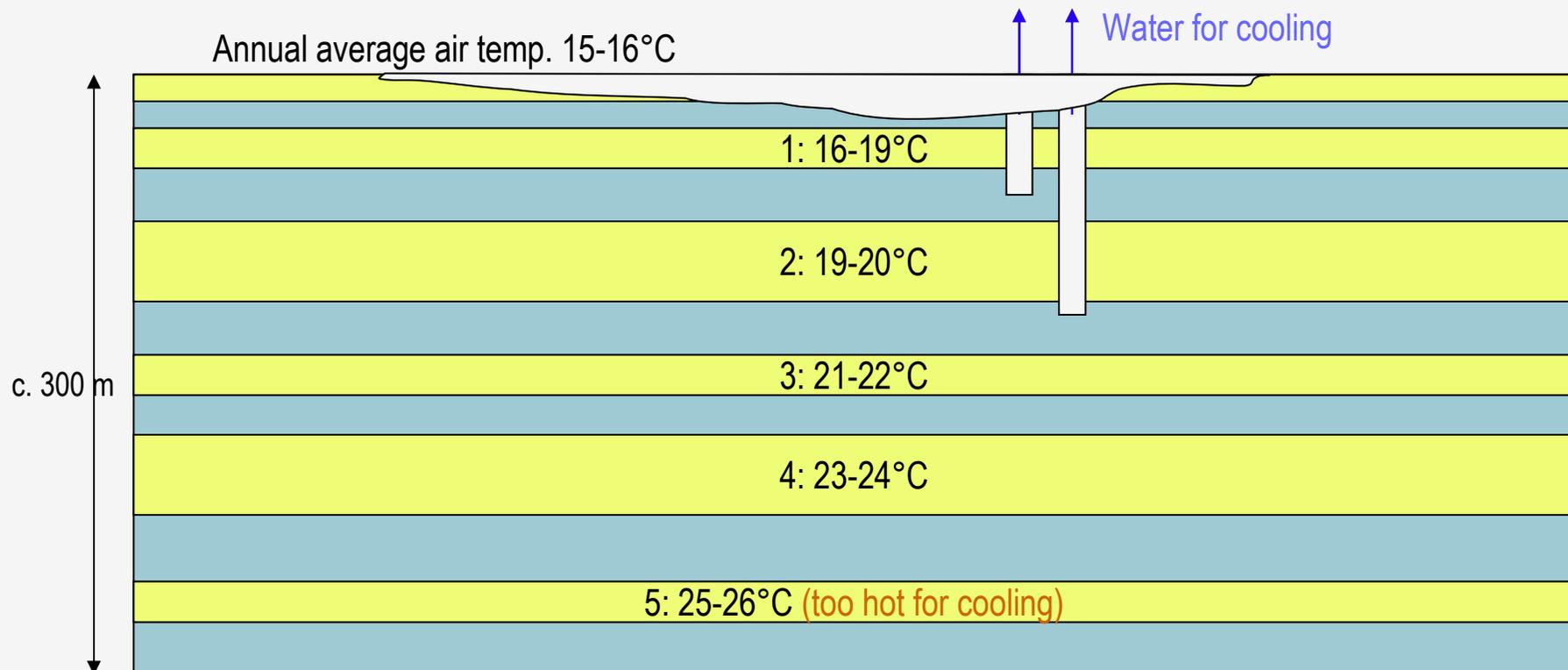
# In Shanghai

Long history of (consumptive) shallow groundwater usage for air-conditioning and cooling (since 1860)



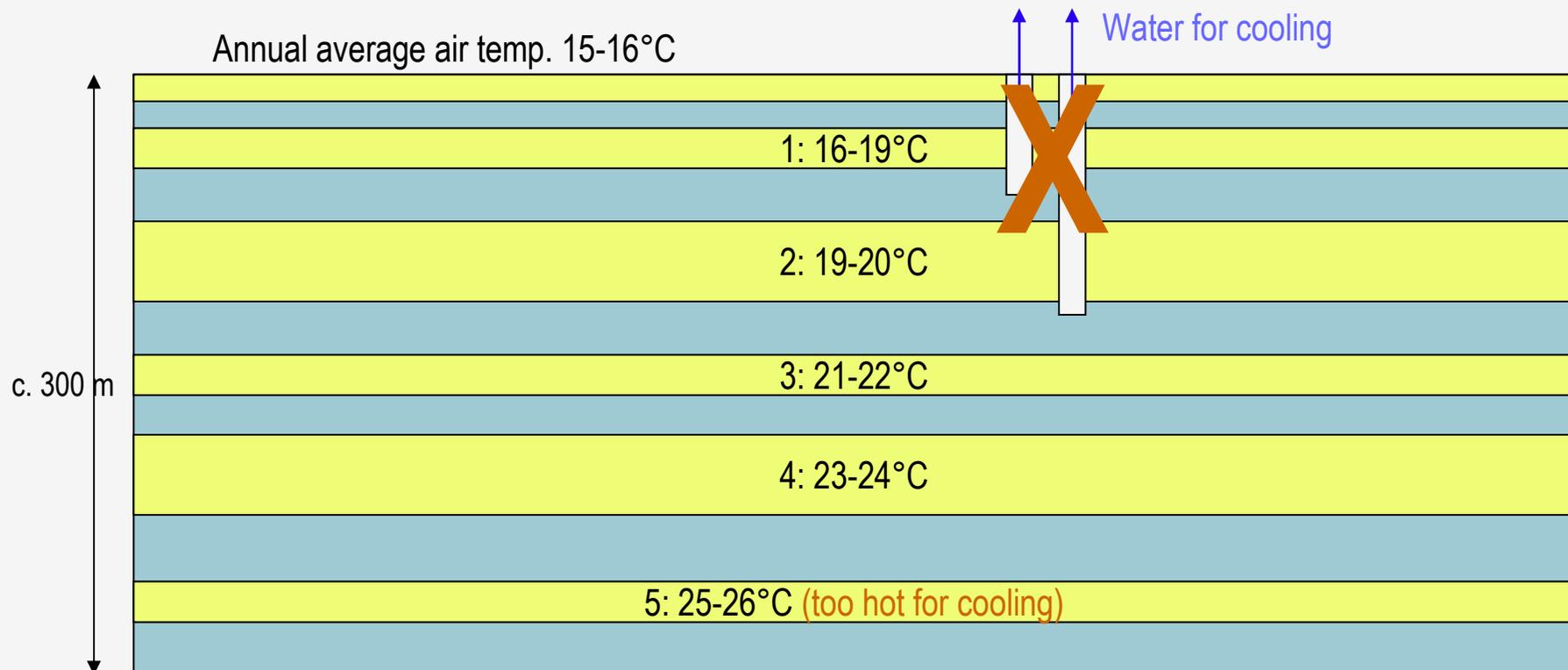
## In Shanghai

This led to massive ground subsidence of up to 100 mm/a, and totals of 2-3 m in places by the 1960s



## In Shanghai

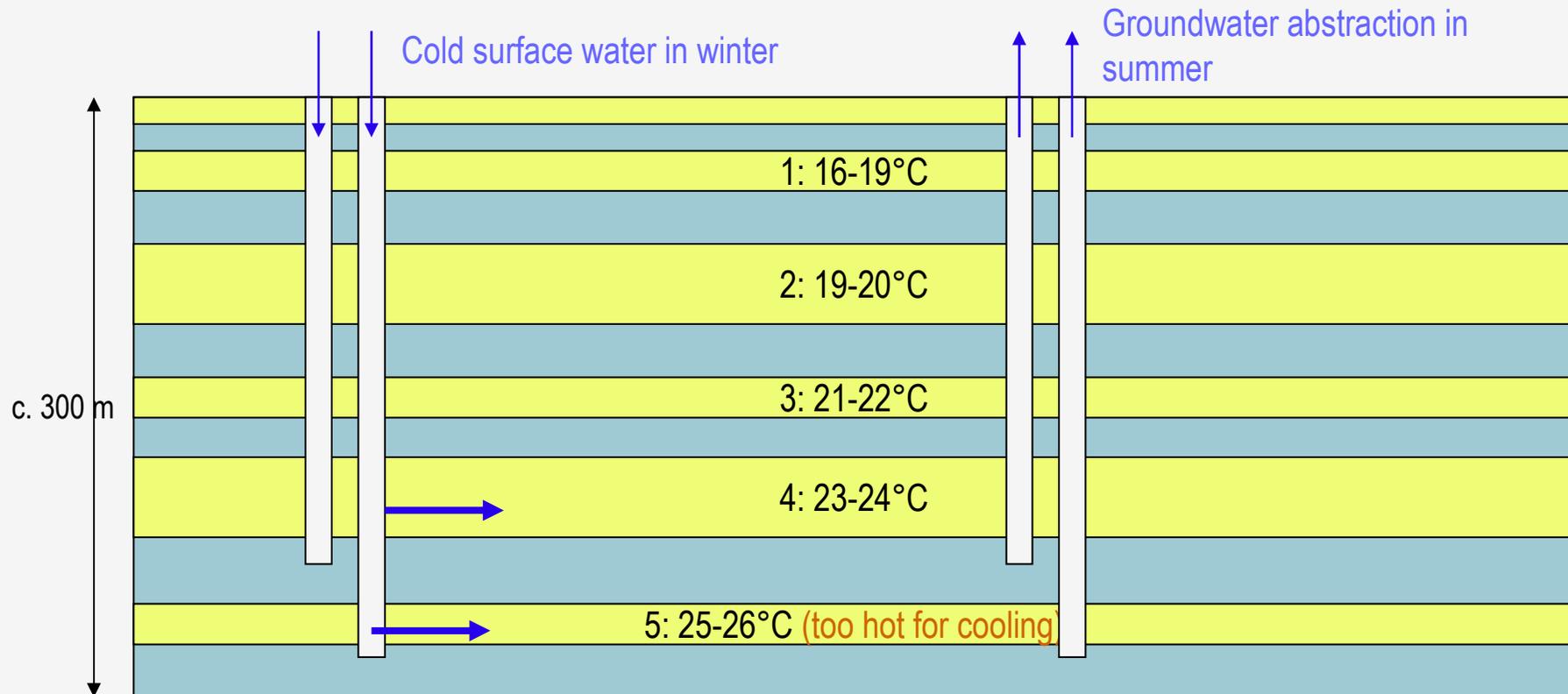
Consequence: authorities severely restricted use of water from shallower aquifers and shifted abstraction to Aquifers 4 and 5



# In Shanghai

They also commenced injecting cold surplus winter surface water to the deep aquifer horizons:

- limited subsidence
- lowered temperature





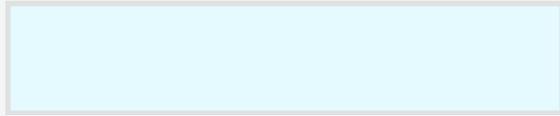
Thus, in communist China in the 1960s/1970s

We can see the first example of the integrated management of:

- water resources
- land stability / subsidence
- heat resources

Luxiang S & Manfang B (1984). Case History No. 9.2; Shanghai, China, *In* Poland JF (ed) "Guidebook to studies of land subsidence due to ground-water withdrawal". *UNESCO Studies and Reports in Hydrology* **40**, 155-160

Volker A & Henry JC (1988). Side effects of water resources management : overviews and case studies. A contribution to IHP Project 11.1.a, prepared by a working group for IHP-III. *IAHS Publication* **172**.



In London

Water resources are effectively managed and more-or-less stabilised

Subsidence is arguably less of an issue

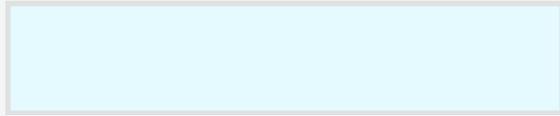
- but a 4 L/s open loop cooling well, pumping 1 mg/L suspended solids removes 126 kg sediment per year!

But elsewhere, geothermal drilling has caused serious stability issues



e.g. Staufen in Germany  
(transition of anhydrite to gypsum)





In London

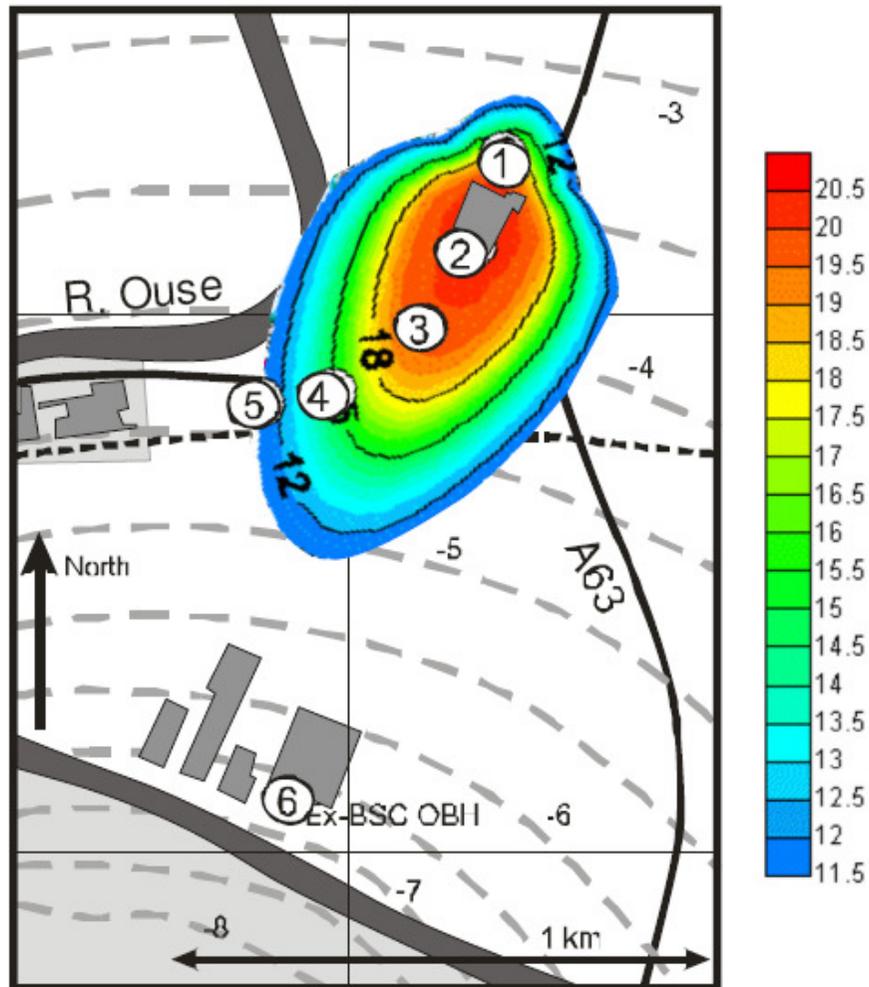
Water resources are effectively managed and more-or-less stabilised

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...and we have all the tools to be able to manage the thermal resource

As regards thermal management..We have  
modelling tools

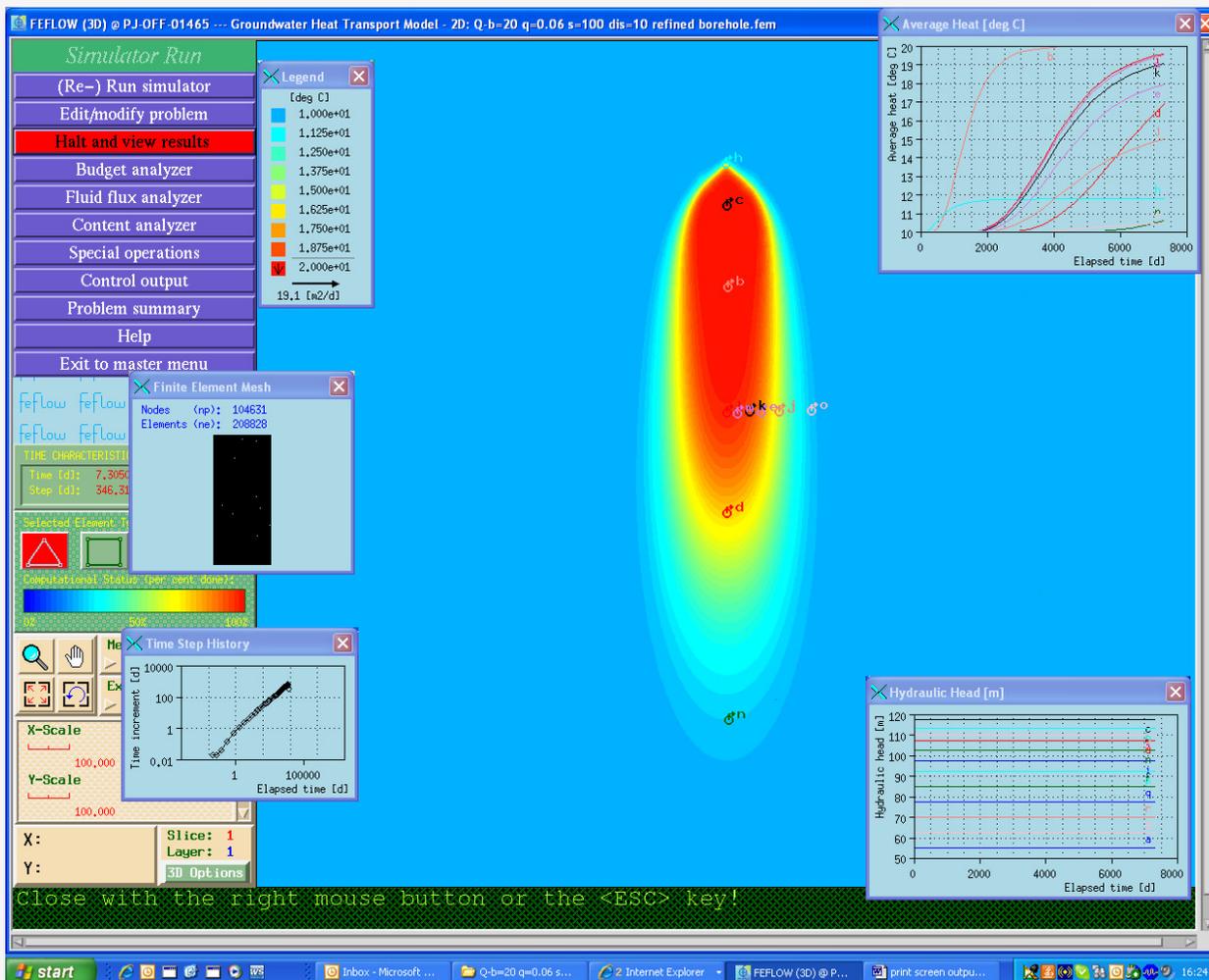


SHEMAT, HST3D,  
FEFLOW

Sensitive to  
numerical dispersion  
issues

•Diagram from the  
SHEMAT modelling  
work of Fiona Todd  
(2008) in the  
Sherwood  
Sandstone of Selby

# We have modelling tools...both 2D



- Example of FEFLOW modelling work performed by Carbon Zero Consulting and Holymoore Consultancy for the Environment Agency on generic well-doublet systems





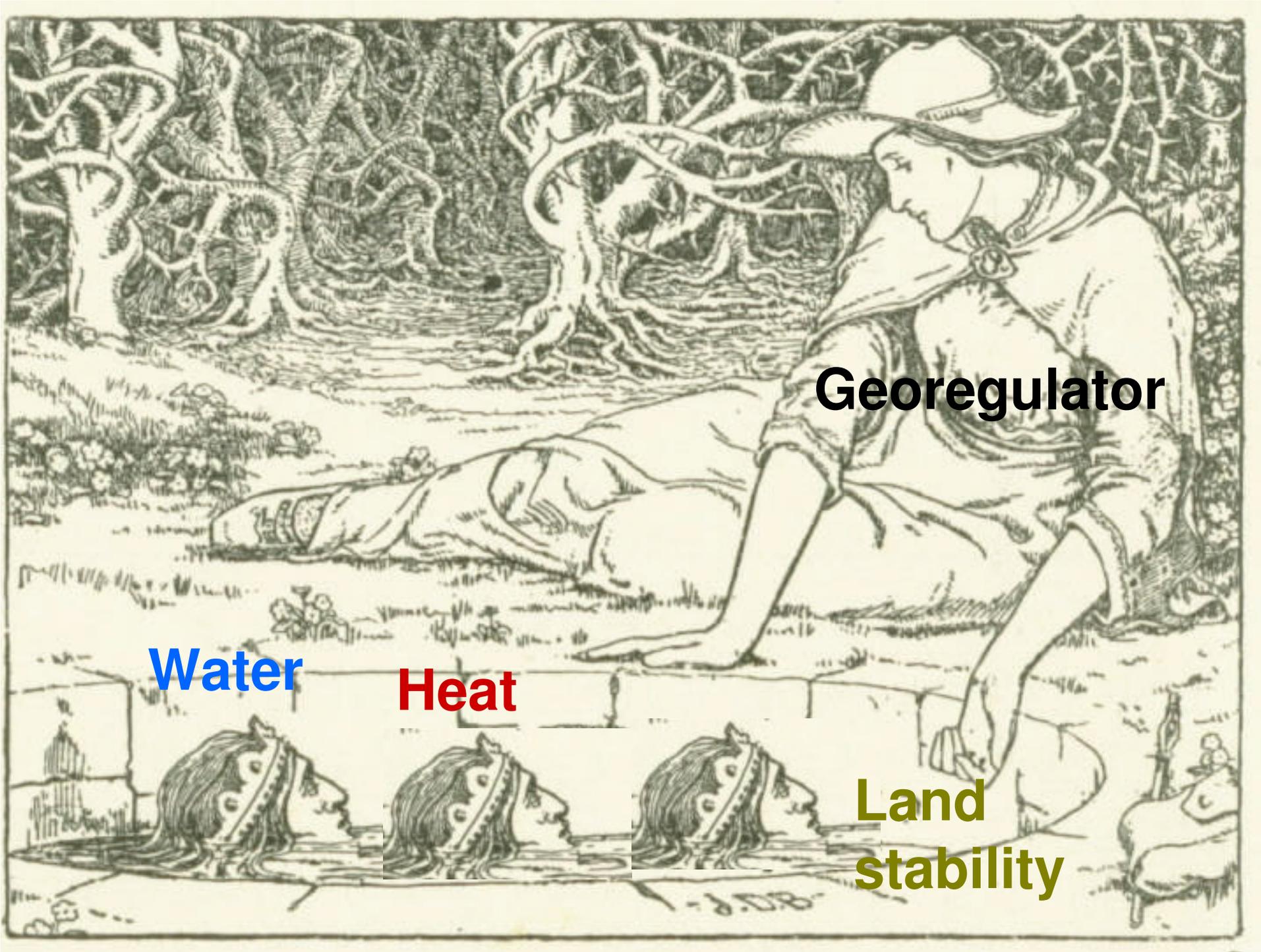
## ...and we have legislative tools

We can impose temperature constraints  $\Delta T$  and flow constraints on discharge consents

Total heat discharge = flow x  $\Delta T$  x 4190 J/L/°C

So, we could impose a net heat discharge limit on each open loop scheme of, say, several hundred MWh/annum in aquifers with a high net density of heat discharge

This would effectively encourage thermally balanced schemes



**Georegulator**

**Water**

**Heat**

**Land  
stability**



*...and they all lived happily ever  
after!*

*THE END*