

Geosciences for the energy system transition | GeoT

The  **Interdisciplinary thematic institutes**
of the  **University of Strasbourg** &  **CNRS** &  **Inserm**
funded under the **Excellence Initiative** program 

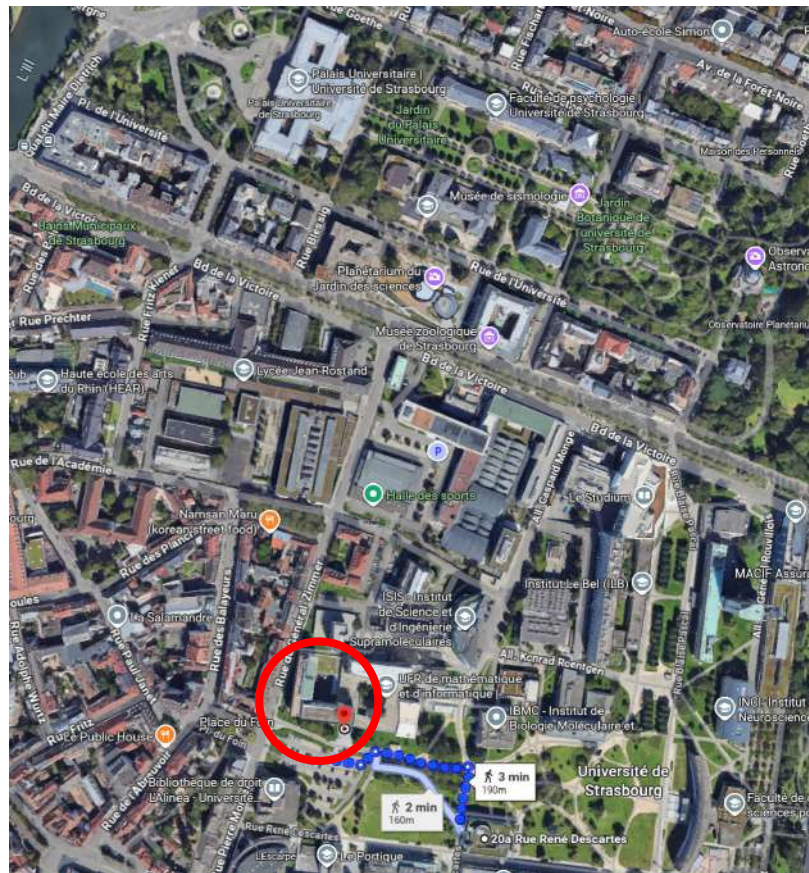
Jean Schmittbuhl, CNRS/Univ. Strasbourg



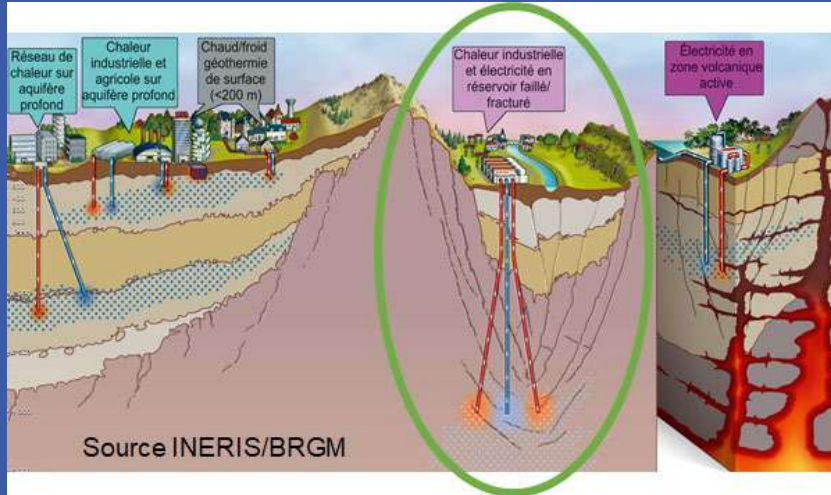
École & observatoire

des sciences de la Terre

de l'Université de Strasbourg et du CNRS



ITI GeoT scientific objectives



Deep groundwater: below the critical zone, separated from the biosphere but accessible from the surface

- a non-solid ore
- a vehicle for natural resources
- entering and leaving the biosphere (environmental risk)
- involved in the initiation of earthquakes (seismic risk)

Key roles in the development of renewable resources and the energy transition:

- Geothermal energy
- Production of lithium & native hydrogen
- Heat storage
- CO₂ sequestration

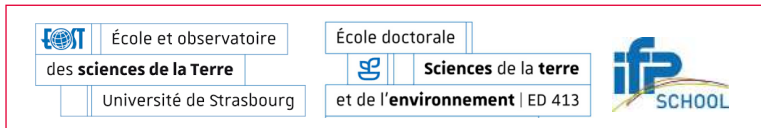
ITI GeoT general organisation

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Research cluster



Education cluster



Members

◆ 68   25% 

◆ Long-term and short-term positions (11 PhD, 5 Post-docs, 3 engineers)

◆ 9 disciplines = Working Groups

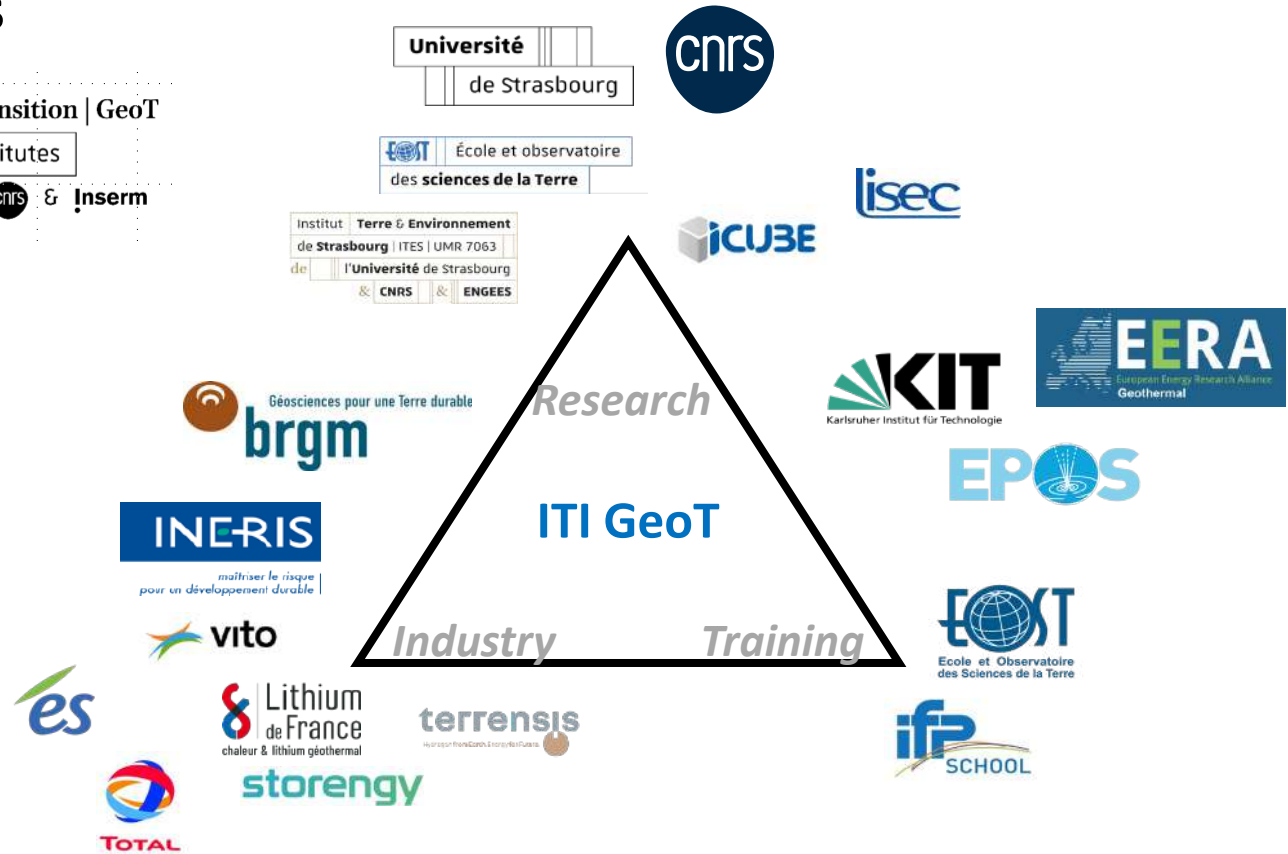


ITI GeoT Partners

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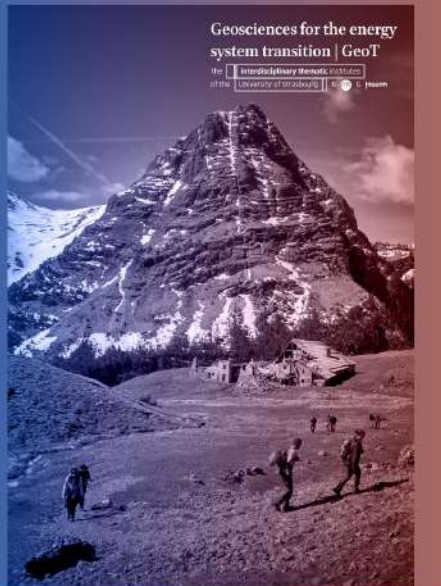
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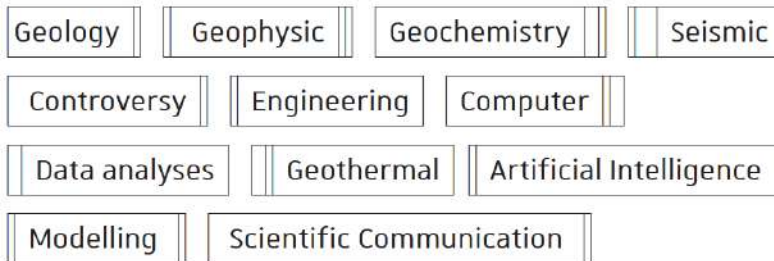
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 the Interdisciplinary Research Institute
 of the University of Strasbourg

GeoT Master



Download MSc GeoT flyer

Ensuring a decarbonized **Eost**
Master future through renewable
 georesources research **of Sciences**



4
Semesters
120
Credits
7 à 10

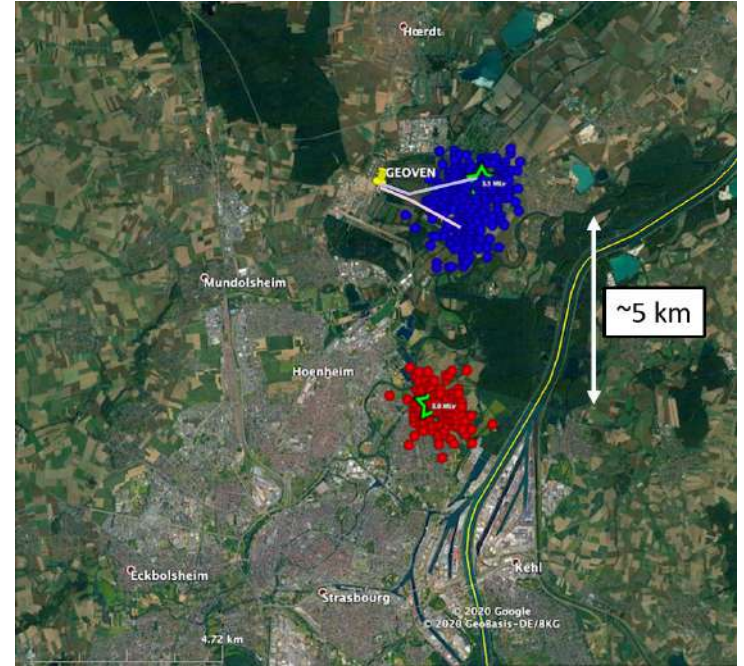
MOBIL'ITI grant/ year

10 %
Field courses / Autumn school
40%
Internship and practical courses

ITI GeoT Research priorities

1. Deep geothermal energy: The Strasbourg case study

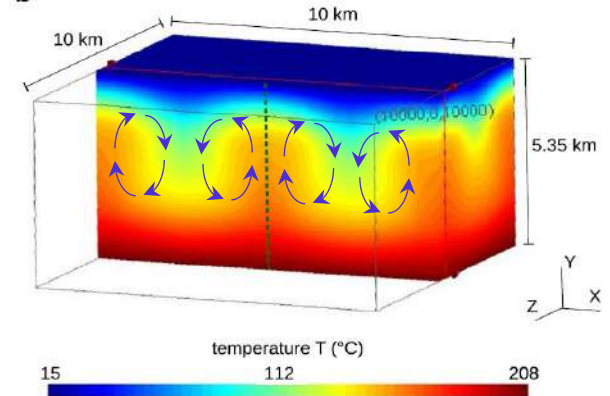
- Expert feedback of the Geoven geothermal project (Vendenheim)
- Development of a comprehensive geological, hydrogeological, geophysical, and geomechanical model of the Strasbourg reservoir
- Design and deployment of new monitoring networks for urban environments
- Updating Traffic Light Systems
- Involvement in new Strasbourg projects
- Data management and preservation (CDGP)



ITI GeoT Research priorities

2. Deep hydrothermal activity and the energy system transition

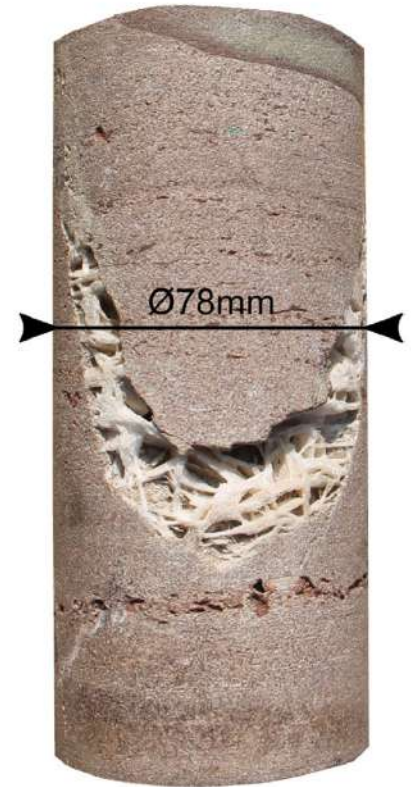
- Spatial variability of characteristic scales and timescales
- The geological structures involved (e.g. faults, basement-cover transition, lithology, physical properties, etc.)
- The mechanisms of weathering, rock / fluid partitioning, kinetic
- THMC modeling of convection loops and their stability
- Impacts for the use of heat (geothermal energy, heat storage)
- Impacts for mineral exploitation (lithium)
- Impacts for native hydrogen production
- Impacts for CO₂ storage
- Coupled phenomena



ITI GeoT Research priorities

3. Fracture healing in deep reservoirs

- Characterization of fault healing phenomena and matrix porosity
- Impact on the permeability of reservoirs
- Impacts on the mechanical properties of reservoirs (e.g. stiffness of faults, cohesion, failure criterion, seismicity, etc.)
- Evolution of exploration methods
- Evolution of reservoir stimulation strategies

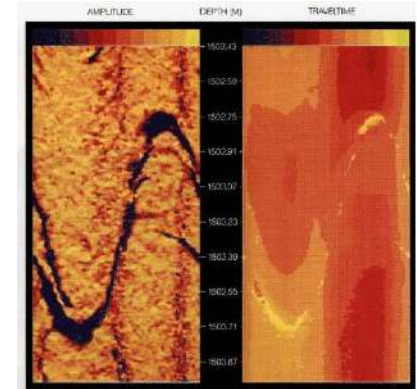
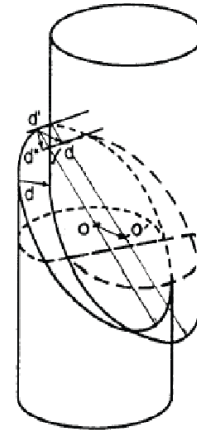


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ITI GeoT Research priorities

4. Aseismic deformation in deep fractured reservoirs

- Highlighting aseismic deformation in reservoirs (e.g. seismic, geodetic, inclinometer, fiber optic, geological setting, etc.)
- Analysis of seismic / aseismic deformation partitioning mechanisms (rock mechanics)
- Modelling
- Inclusion of aseismic deformation in monitoring, TLS
- Developing stimulation techniques for aseismic deformation



Existing fracture

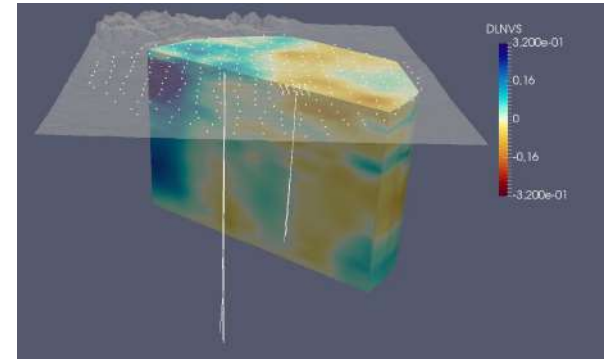
Borehole geometry result from shear displacement along existing fracture (general case):

d = Displacement
 d' = Strike component
 d'' = Dip component

ITI GeoT Research priorities

5. Innovations in monitoring deep reservoirs

- Innovation in seismic network design (e.g. dense networks, optical fibers, low-cost sensors, etc.)
- Expansion of the Bcsf-Rénass for monitoring anthropogenic seismicity
- Diversification of monitoring (i.e. broadening of bandwidth): from very low frequency geodesy to short period seismology
- Data distribution (e.g. FAIR standards, participation in EPOS TCS AH)
- Best practice guides, sharing of operator / public observatory surveillance
- Societal impacts



Deep Reservoir Observatory Project (ORP@ EOST))

Starting point:

- Data distribution/archiving (CDGP)
- Encourage participatory science (citizen seismology) - scientific mediation
- Develop expertise - coordinate research programs on deep reservoirs (funding)

Ambitions:

- Development of independent data acquisition (long-term monitoring, crisis, specific regional instrumentation)
- Coordination with national services for the development of seismic networks and for the classification of induced events (RLBP, RAP, BCSF-Renass, IsDeform, etc.)
- Creation of “black boxes” (civil aviation) for industrial projects (embargoes)
- Enhanced support for public policy – contribution to site monitoring committees (CSS)Translated