

# Assessing our untapped energy resources

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Department of  
Enterprise, Trade  
and Investment  
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# Talk Outline

Northern Ireland energy market

Oil and Gas Exploration

- Description
- Exploration risks

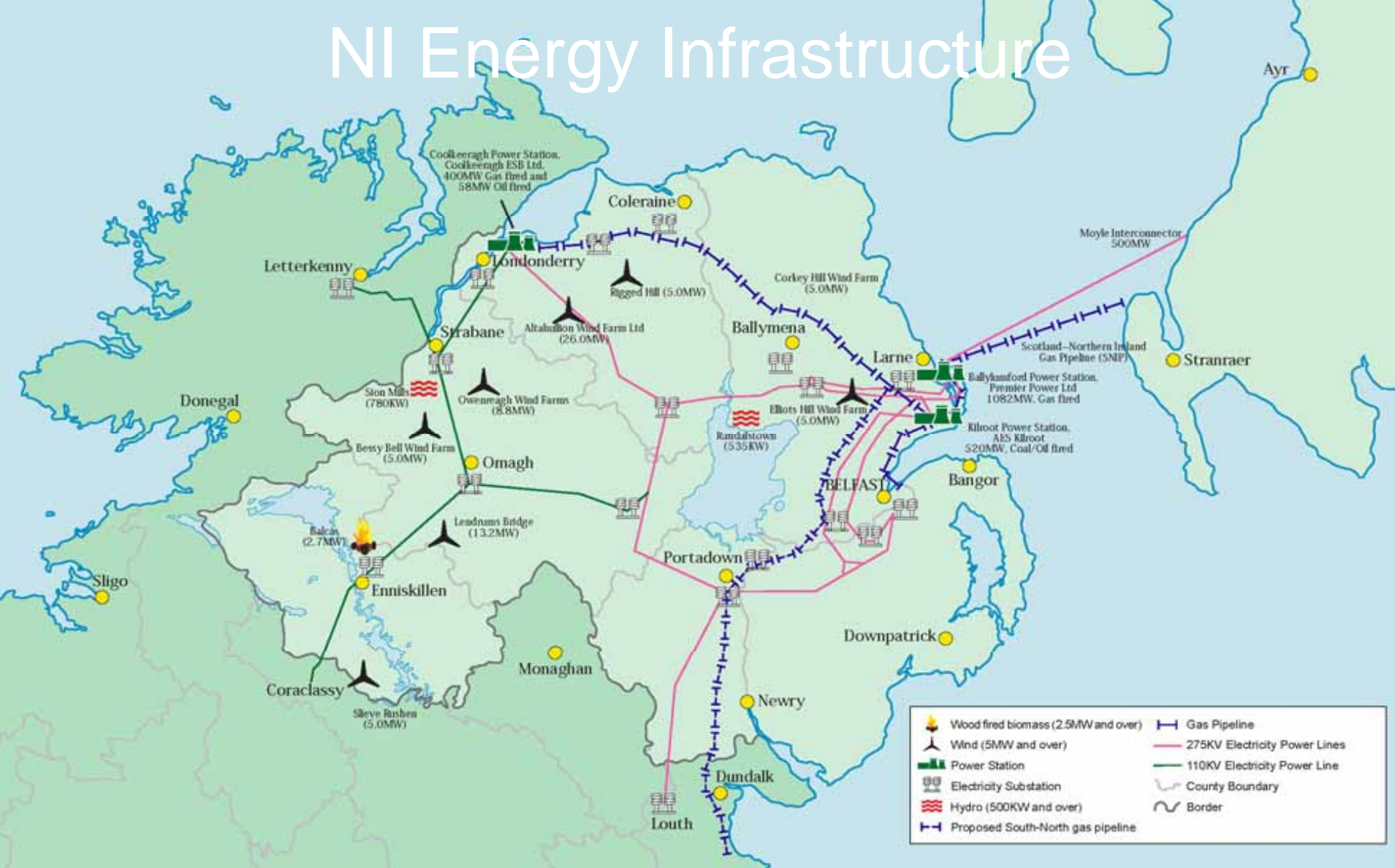
Application of Tellus data to oil and gas exploration

- General
- Examples

Geothermal energy resources



# NI Energy Infrastructure



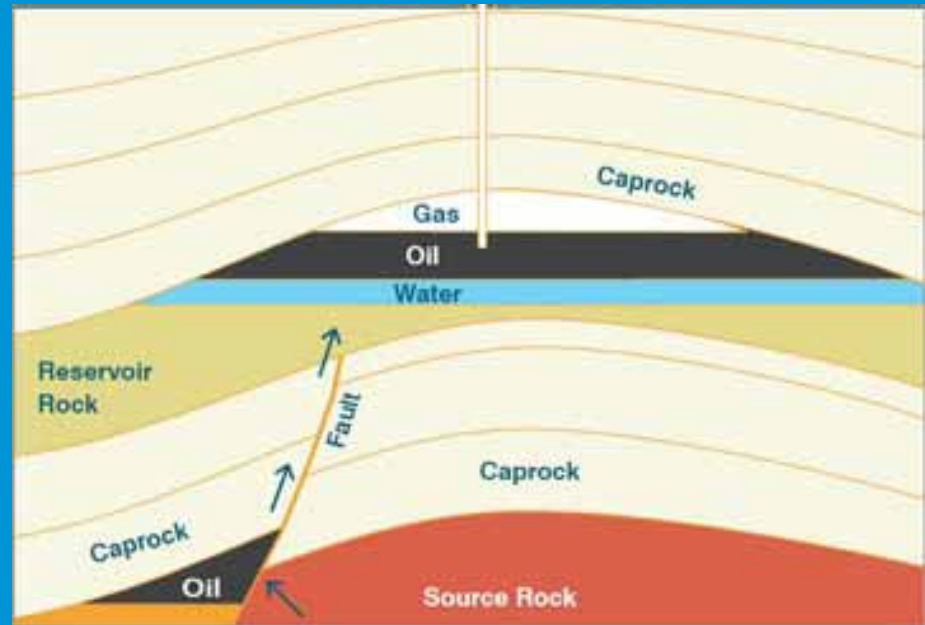
# Elements of petroleum exploration play

## Elements

Organic-rich **source** rock  
Permeable **reservoir** rock  
Impermeable **caprock**  
Efficient **trap**

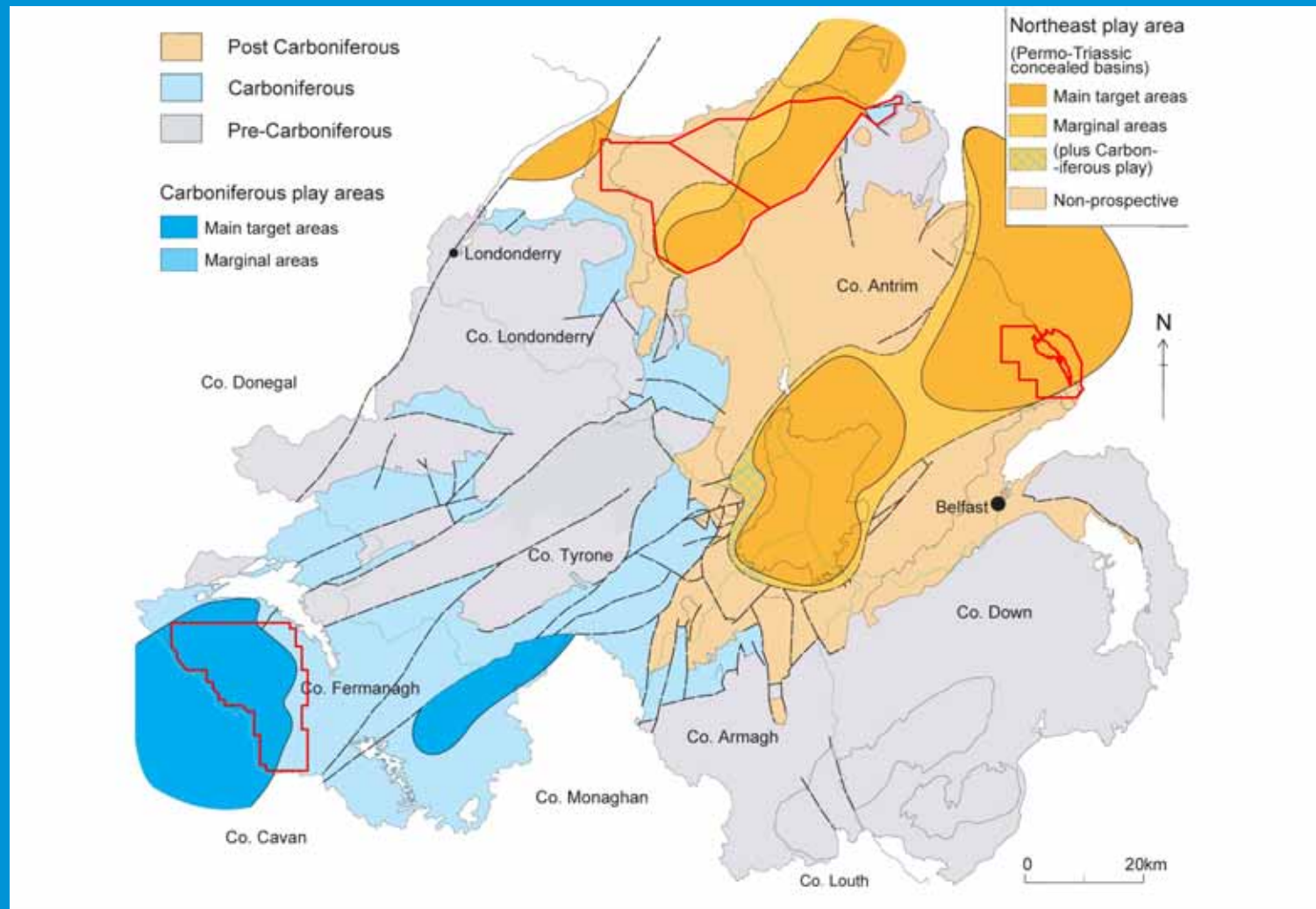
## Processes

Source maturation  
Trap formation  
Hydrocarbon migration



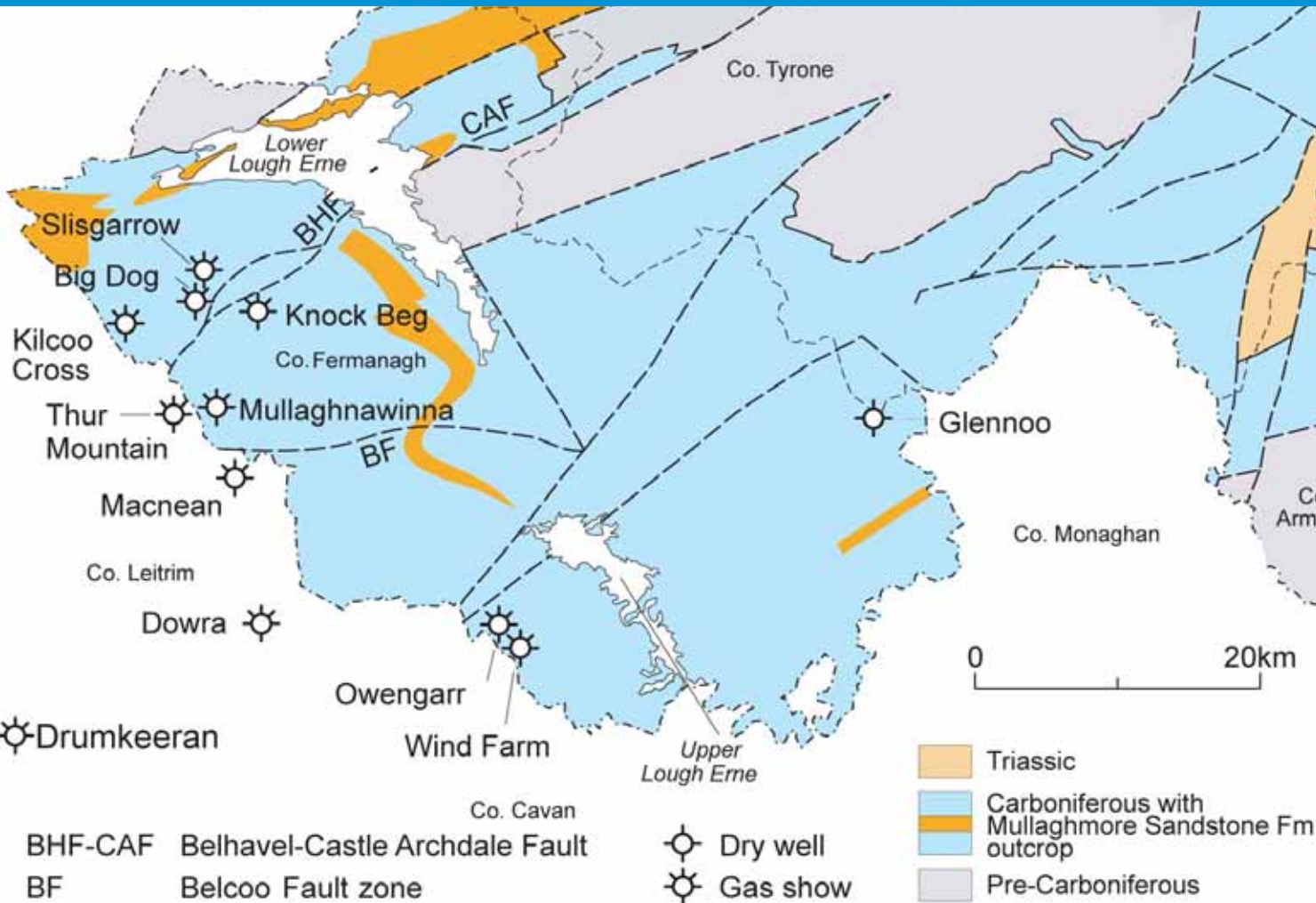
**Relative timing of processes is crucial!**

# Petroleum exploration play areas and current licences





# Exploration in the Northwest Irish Carboniferous Basin



## Source

Carboniferous shale

## Reservoir

Carboniferous sandstone

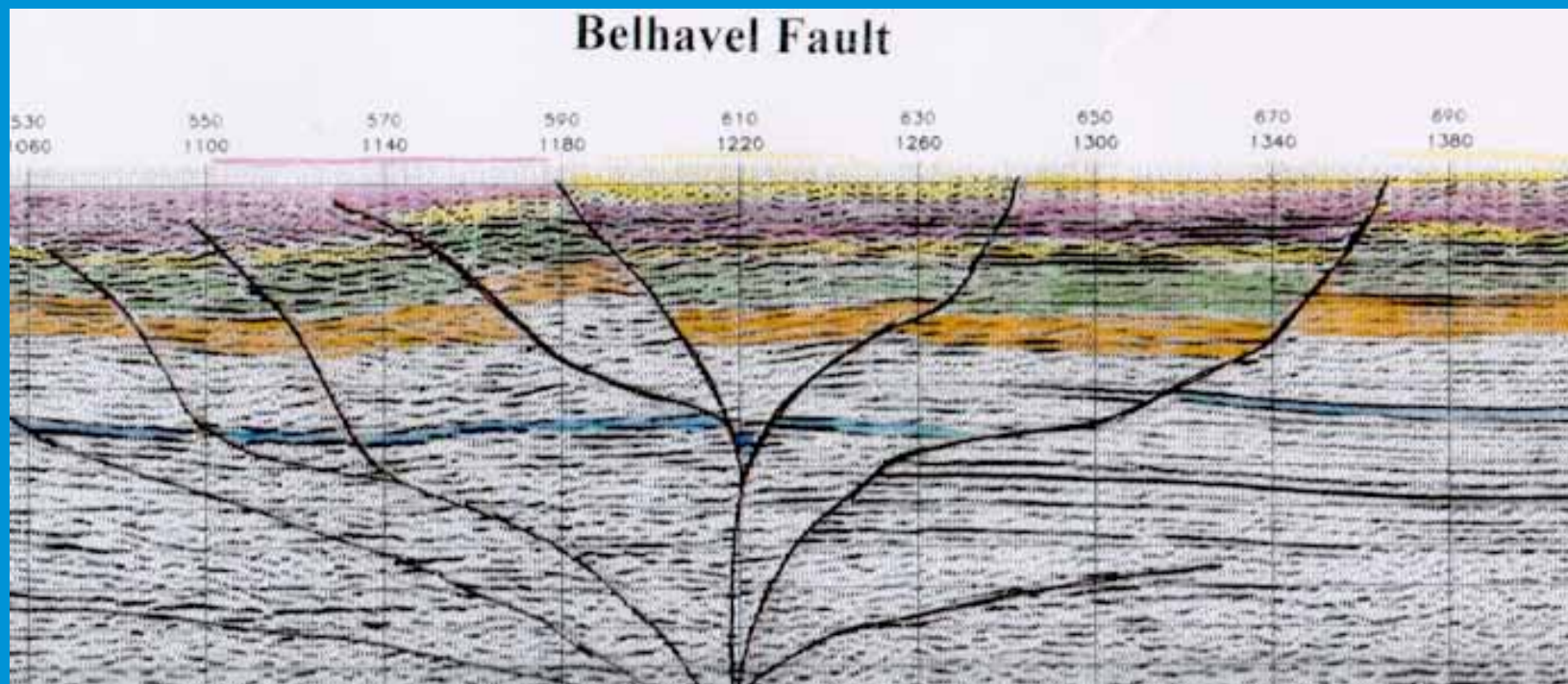
## Caprock

Carboniferous shale

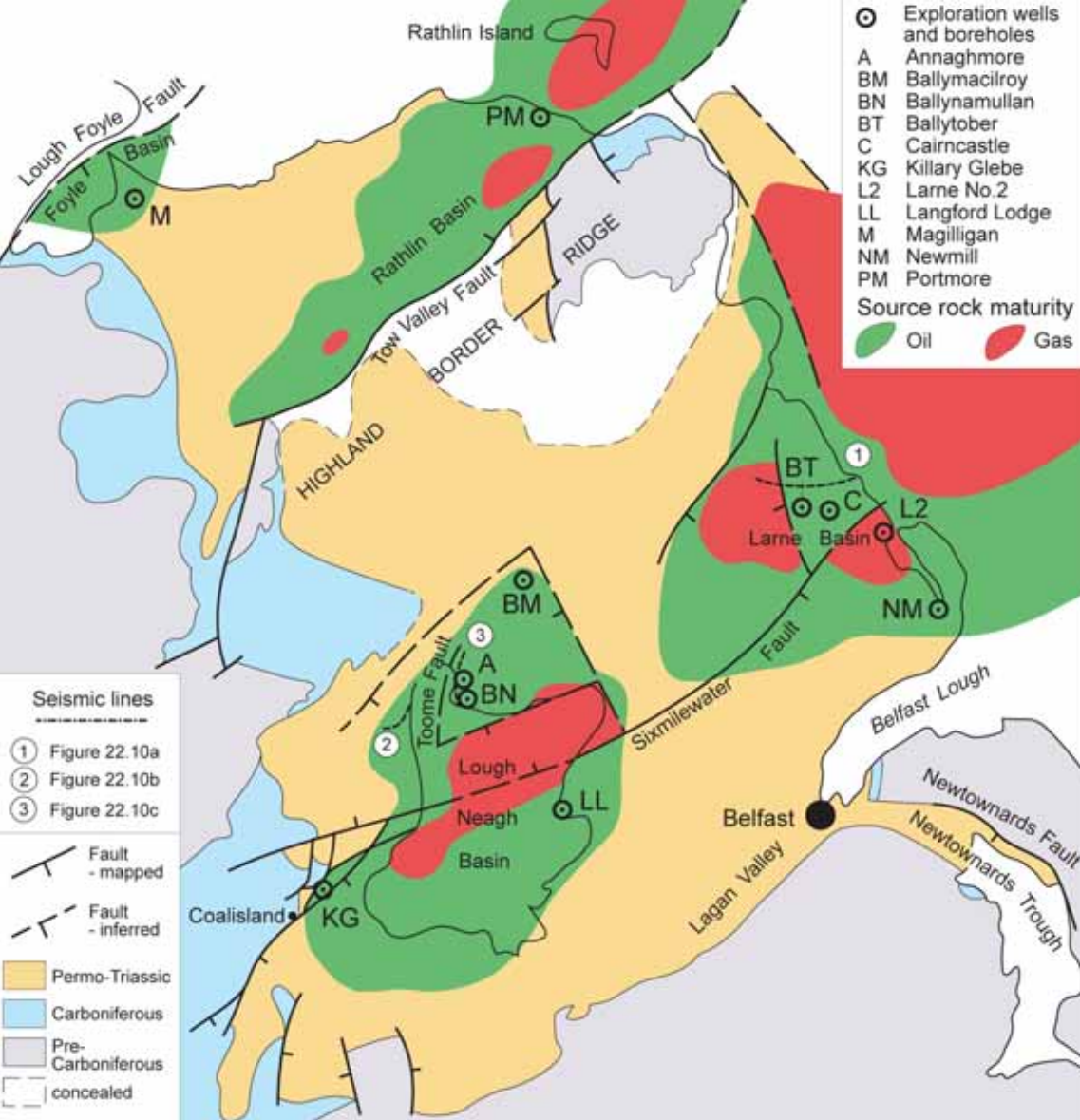
## Traps

1. Anticlines
2. Flower structures
3. Basin-centred gas

## Flower structure from Belhavel - Castle Archdale fault system







## Northeast Permo-Triassic Basins

Source: Carboniferous coal/shale

Reservoirs:

1. Carboniferous sandstones
2. Early Permian sandstones
3. Triassic SSG sandstones

Caprocks:

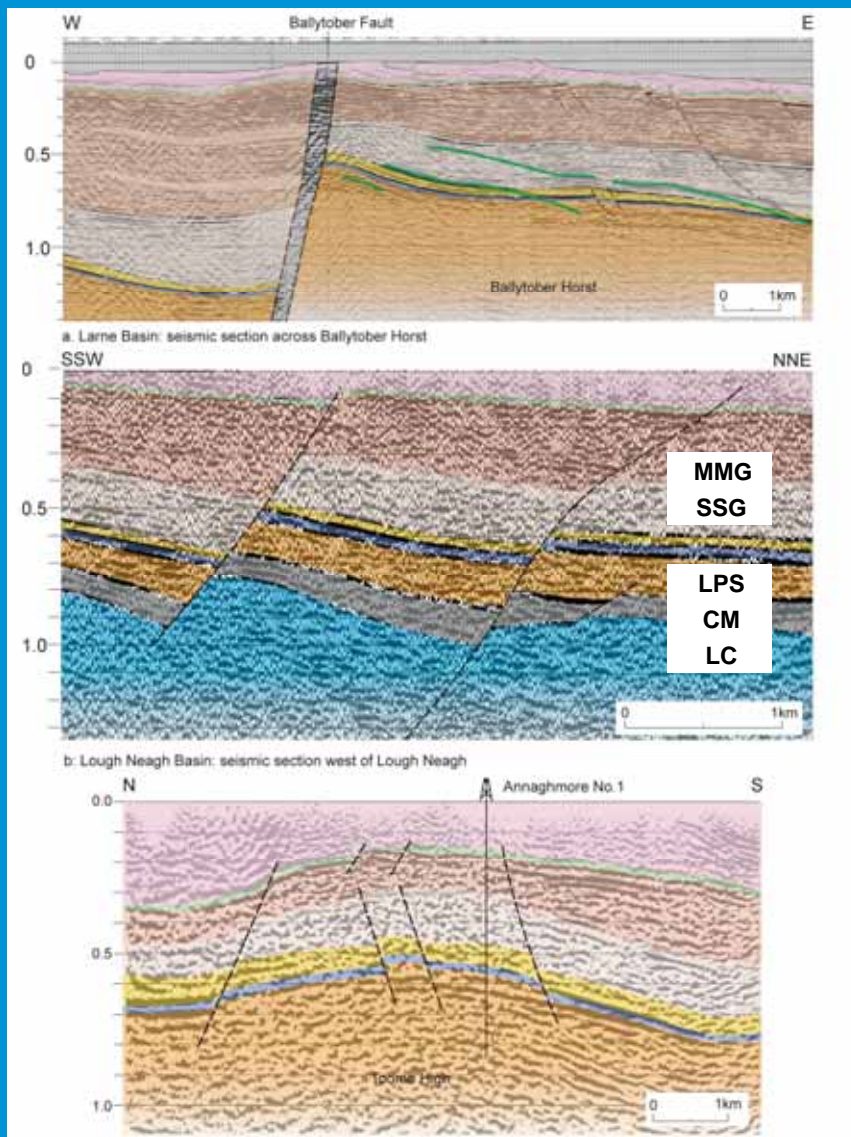
1. Carboniferous mudstones
2. Late Permian salt/mudstone
3. Triassic MMG salt/mudstone

Traps:

1. Tilted fault blocks
2. Anticlines
3. Fan deposits



## Structural traps in the Permo-Triassic Basins



- MMG Mercia Mudstone Group (Caprock)
- SSG Sherwood Sandstone Group (Reservoir)
- LPS Lower Permian Sandstone (Reservoir)
- CM Coal Measures (Source)
- LC Lower Carboniferous mudstones (Source)

# Exploration risks/ negative factors

## Southwest play area

Low permeability 'tight' reservoir

Identification of traps

Timing of migration and trap formation

## Northeast play area

Poor imaging of sub-basalt structure

Source rock – distribution and maturity

Timing of migration and trap formation

Post-migration leakage

# Applications of Tellus data to oil & gas exploration

Tellus geophysical data is used to

- Map faults – deduce structural history
- Refine mapped geological boundaries
- Identify igneous intrusions

Can also be used for

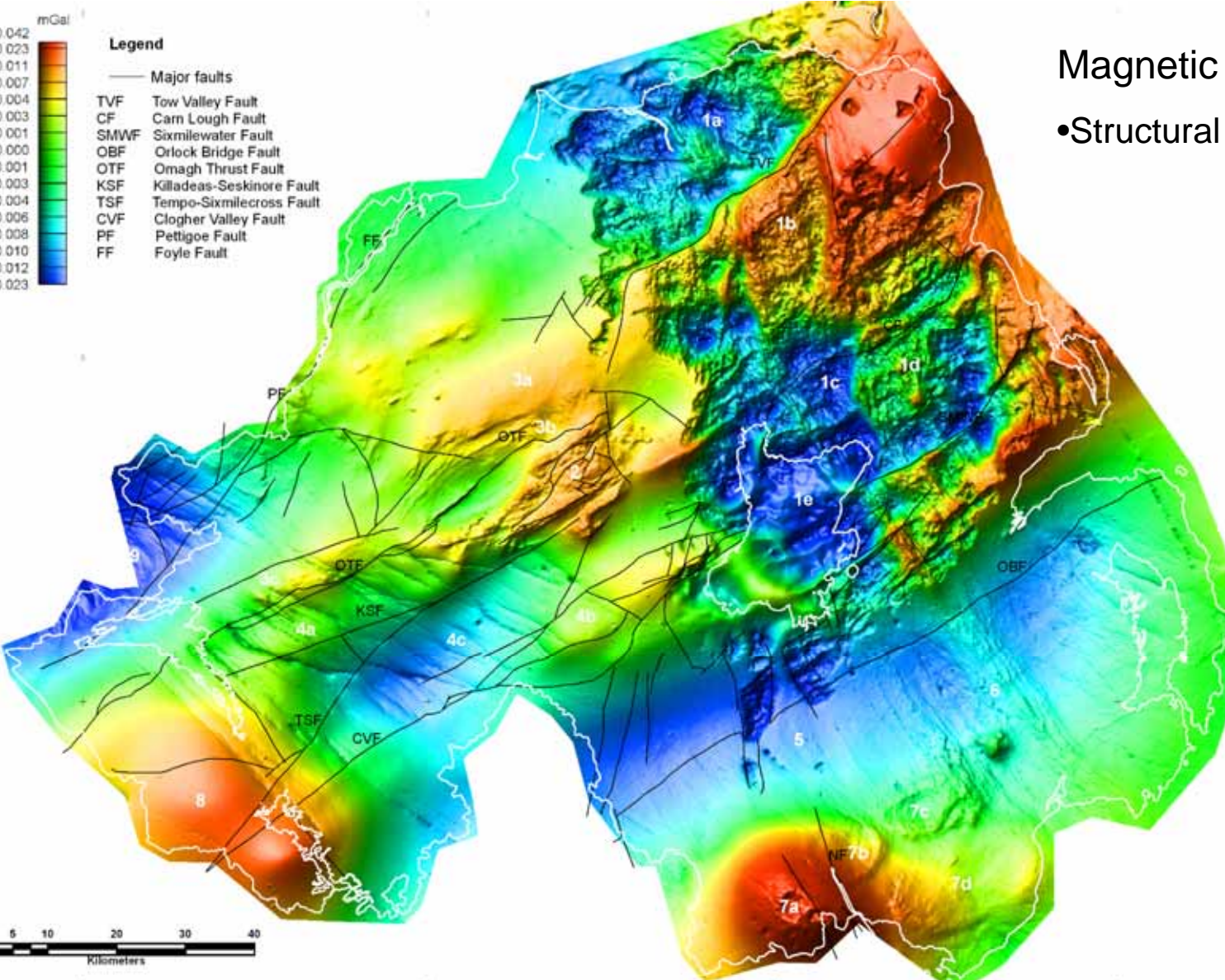
- Depth to basement modelling
- Integration with other geophysical data (seismic, gravity) to produce more realistic exploration models





## Total magnetic intensity

- Magnetic domains
- Major lineaments
- Intrusions
- Dyke swarms



## Magnetic pseudogravity

- Structural domains



## Legend

— Major faults

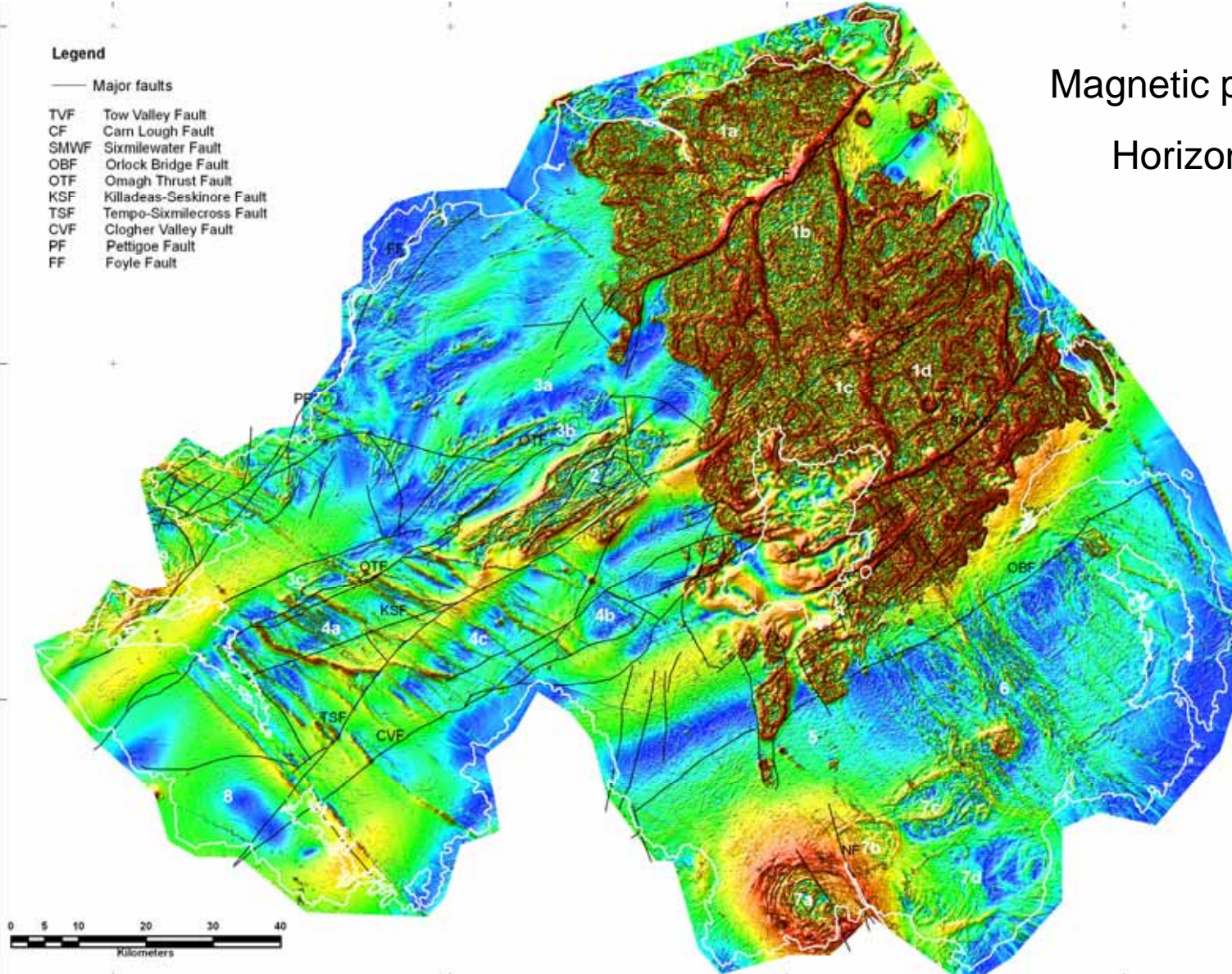
TVF	Tow Valley Fault
CF	Carn Lough Fault
SMWF	Sixmilewater Fault
OBF	Orlock Bridge Fault
OTF	Omagh Thrust Fault
KSF	Killadeas-Seskinore Fault
TSF	Tempo-Sixmilecross Fault
CVF	Clogher Valley Fault
PF	Pettigoe Fault
FF	Foyle Fault

Magnetic pseudogravity

Horizontal gradient

•Lineaments

•Boundaries



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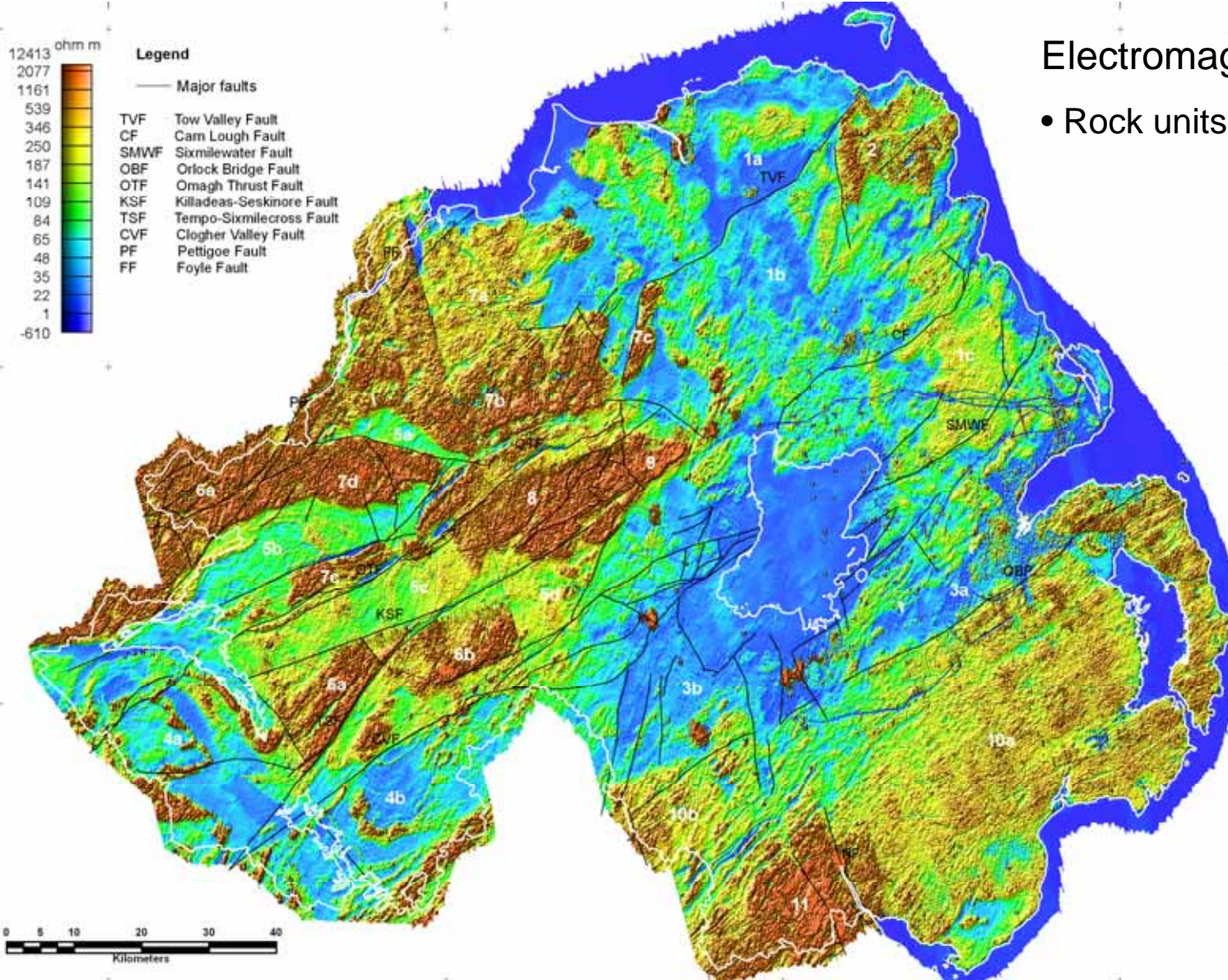
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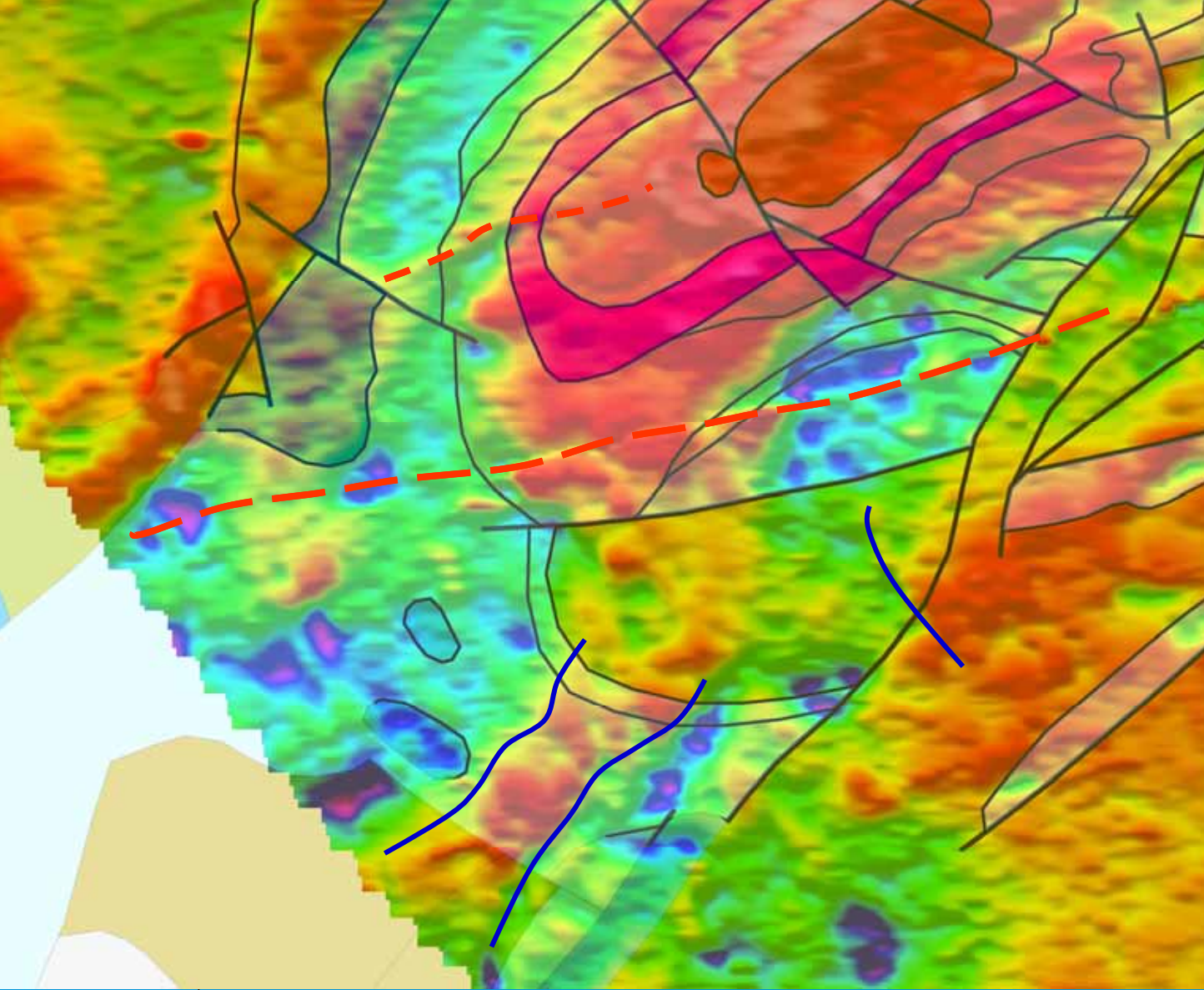


## Electromagnetic (EM) data

- Rock units







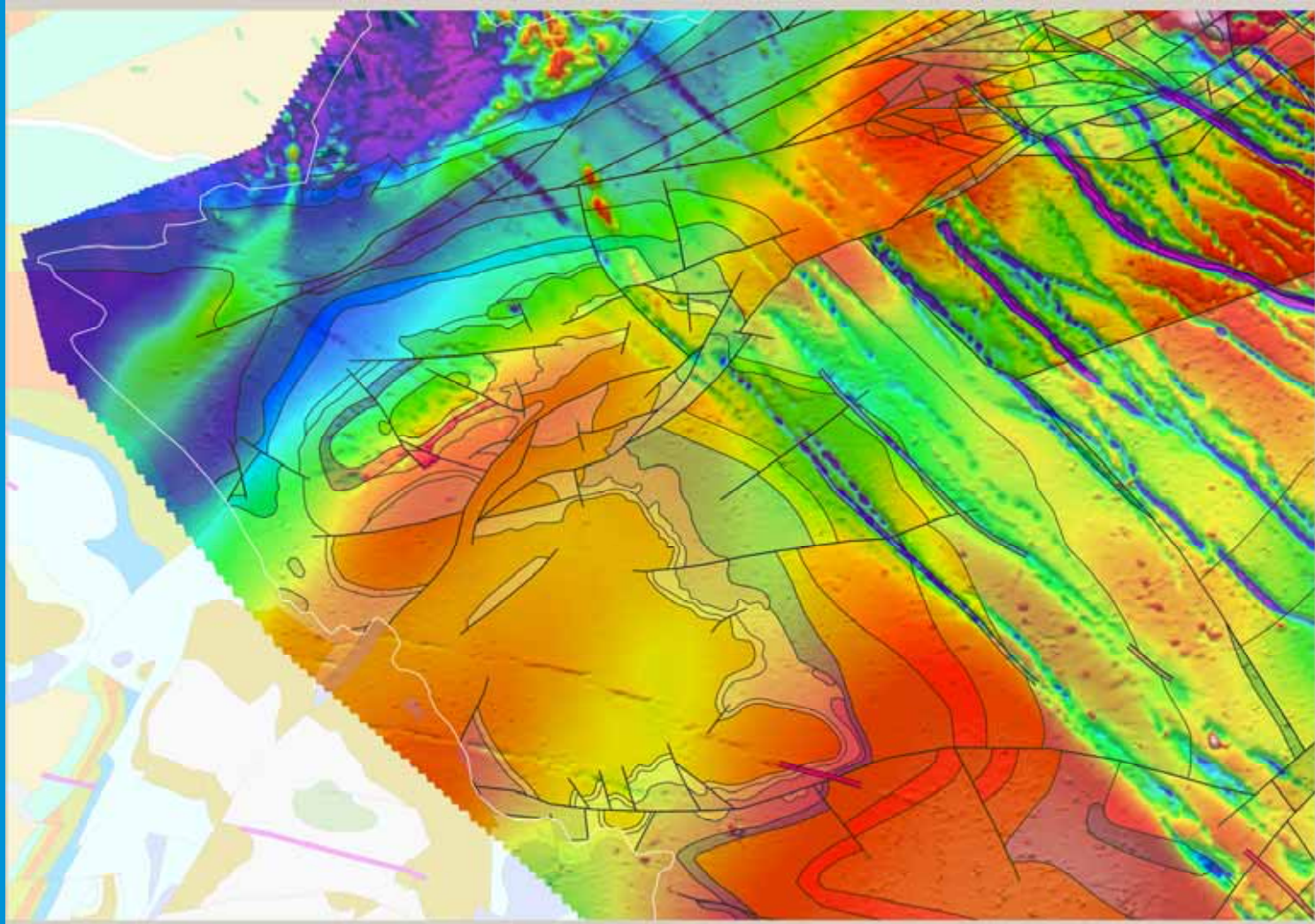
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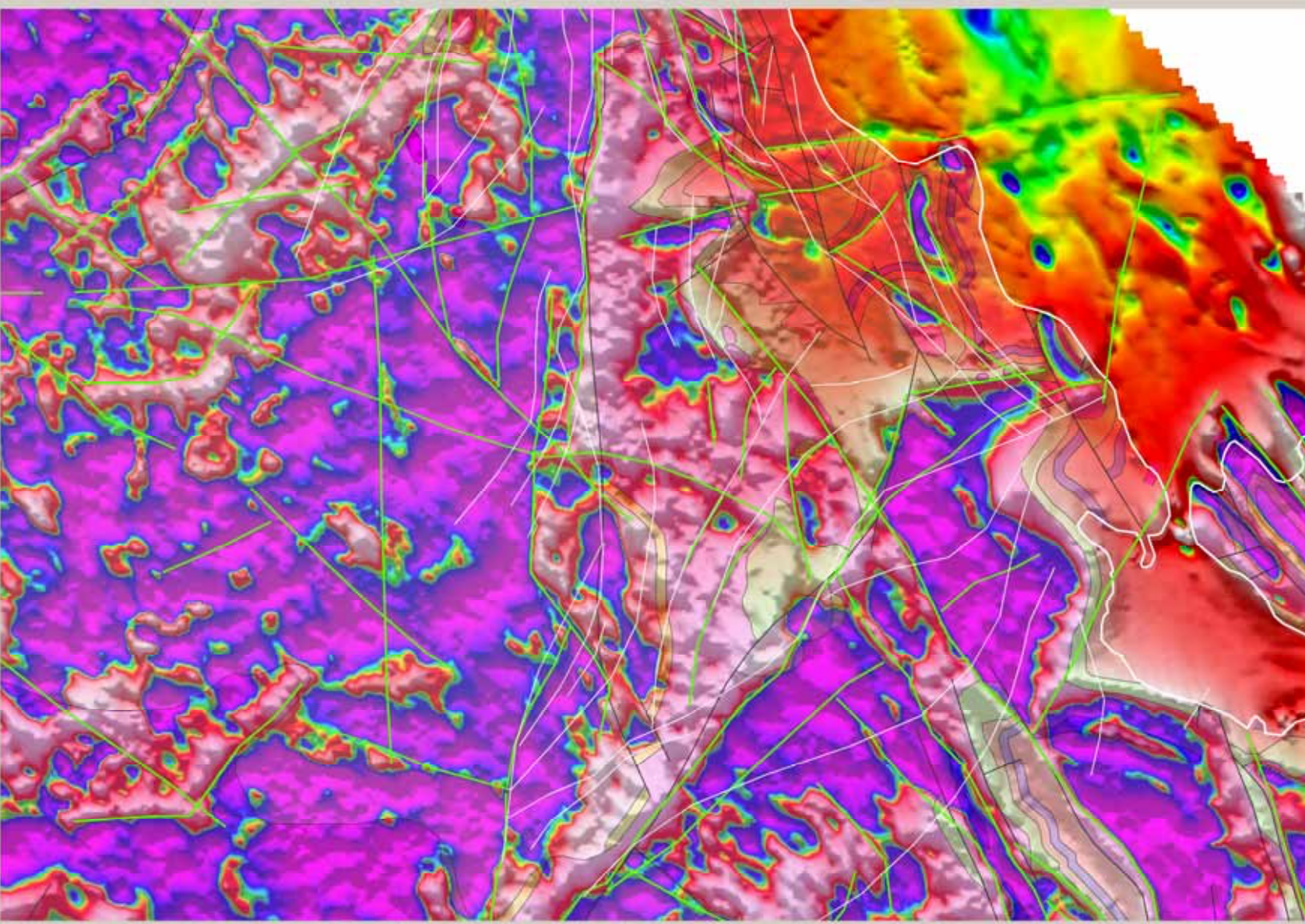
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## Fermanagh – total magnetic intensity and geology







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## Larne Basin



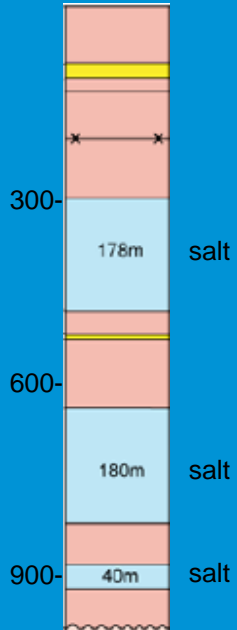
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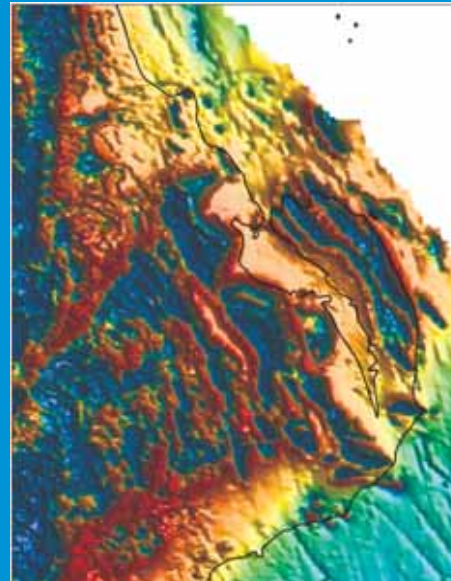


# Underground gas storage in salt beds – Larne and Islandmagee

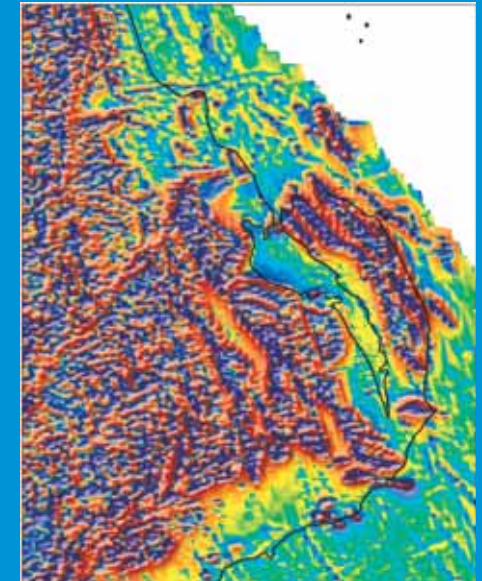
Larne  
No. 2



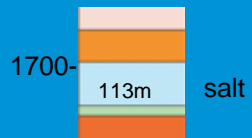
Geology



Magnetics RTP



Magnetics 1<sup>st</sup> Vert. Deriv.



Caverns need to avoid faults and basalt dykes

Tellus data will improve the structural mapping in the prospective areas

# Geothermal energy resource potential

## Types of geothermal resource

Shallow geothermal (<300m; <25°C )

- Ground Source Heat Pumps/ Borehole Heat Exchangers
- Aquifer thermal energy storage

Low enthalpy medium to deep geothermal

- Hydrothermal aquifers (1500 – 3500m; <140°C)

High enthalpy deep geothermal energy (>5000m; >180°C )

## Applications

**HEATING-COOLING**

**SINGLE BUILDINGS**

**DIRECT USE/CHP**

**DISTRICT HEATING**

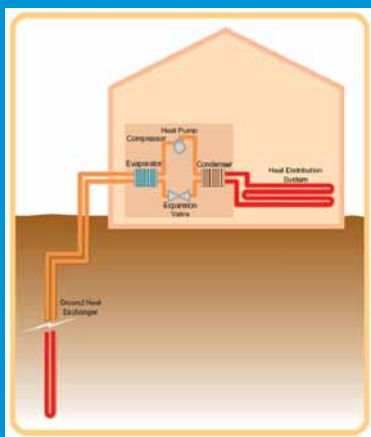
**POWER GENERATION**



# Distribution of geothermal resources in Northern Ireland

## Shallow geothermal

### Ground source heat pump technology

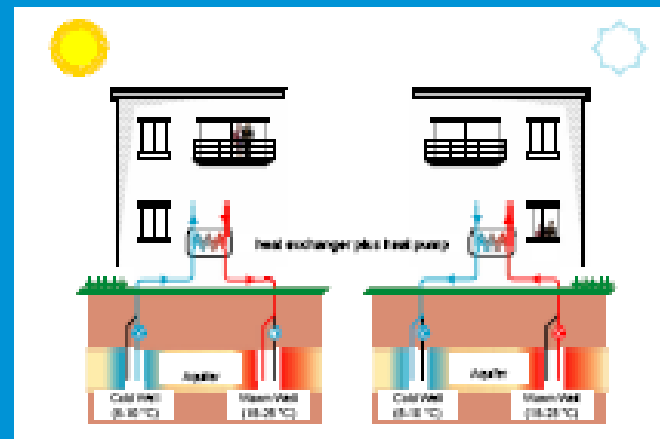


[www.kyotohome.info/UK/heat\\_pumps/basic\\_principles.html](http://www.kyotohome.info/UK/heat_pumps/basic_principles.html)



[www.downwithco2.co.uk/ground\\_source\\_heat/ground\\_source\\_heat\\_pumps\\_page.html](http://www.downwithco2.co.uk/ground_source_heat/ground_source_heat_pumps_page.html)

### Aquifer thermal energy storage



Almost everywhere in Northern Ireland

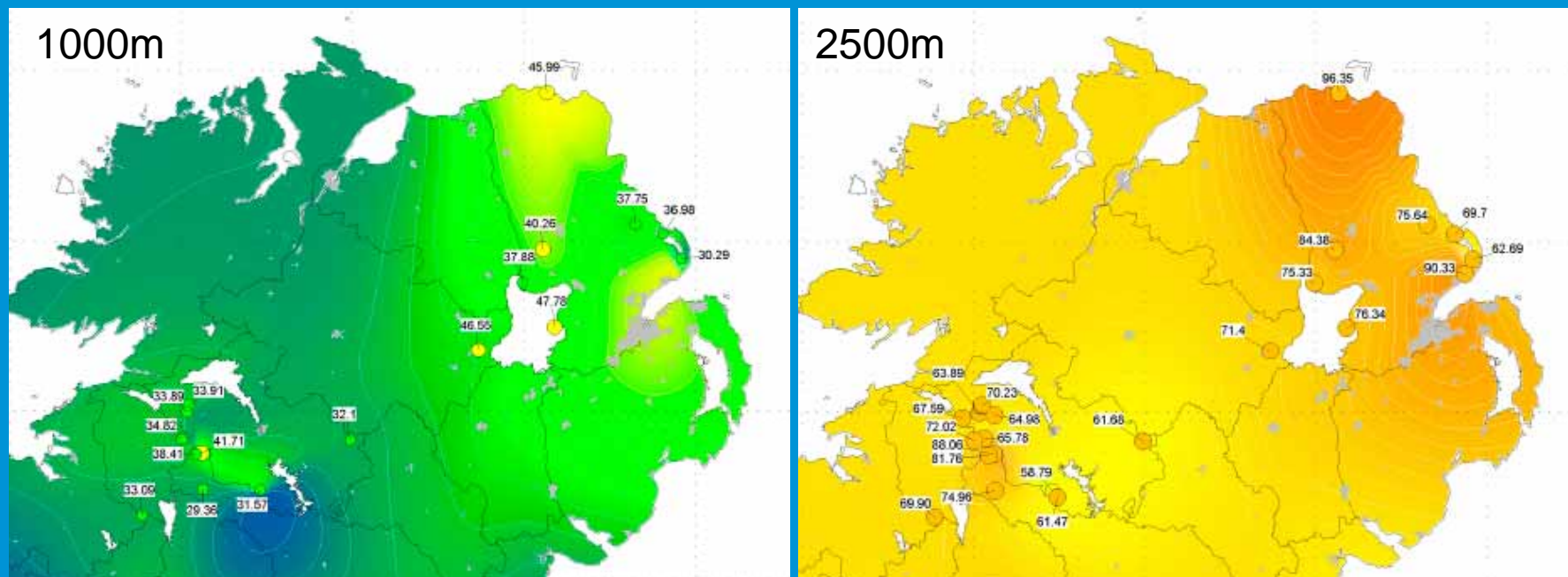
Restricted to good aquifers

This technology is supported by Government funding – e.g. Reconnect



# Distribution of geothermal resources in Northern Ireland

## Low enthalpy geothermal energy resources



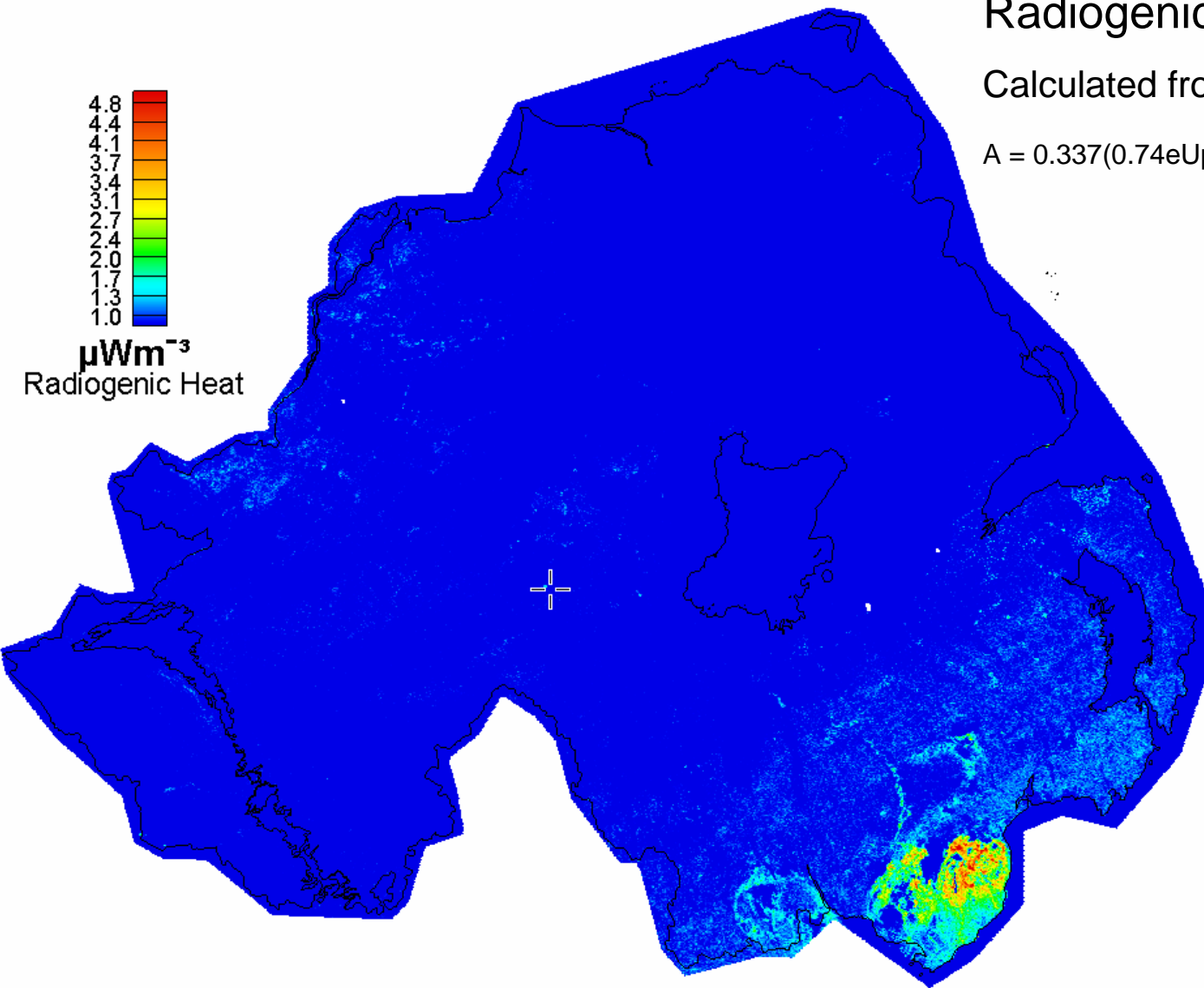
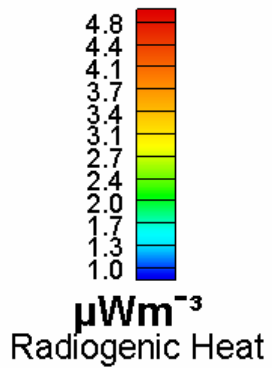
Measured and modelled temperatures at 1000m and 2500m depth (Kelly et al. 2005)

Potential resources in Rathlin, Larne and Lough Neagh sedimentary basins

# Radiogenic heat

Calculated from Tellus radiometric data

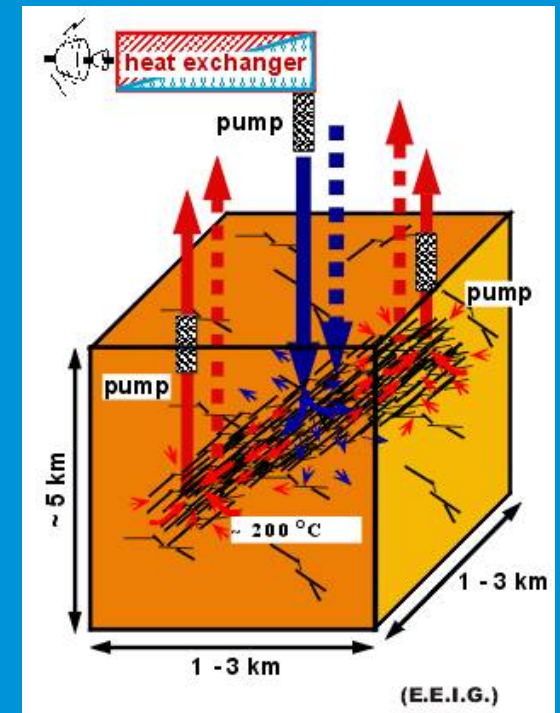
$$A = 0.337(0.74eU_{\text{ppm}} + 0.199eTh_{\text{ppm}} + 0.26K\%) \mu\text{W}/\text{m}^3$$





# Mourne Mountains – radiogenic granites with geothermal energy potential

1. Shallow low enthalpy heat
2. Deep 'Hot Dry Rocks'



# Conclusions

Tellus geophysical (and geochemical) data can help us to:

- refine 2D geological maps
- increase our understanding of geological structure and basin history
- produce 3D models of subsurface geology

These are important tools in exploration for hydrocarbons and geothermal resources

So far...                      qualitative and regional interpretation

Next...                        quantitative modelling and detailed interpretation



# Acknowledgements

Thanks to Chris van Dam, Alex Donald, Mark Patton, Adrian Walker and Baz Chacksfield (BGS) for producing the Tellus images.



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