

Evaluating the sustainability of low enthalpy geothermal applications in a subsurface heat island

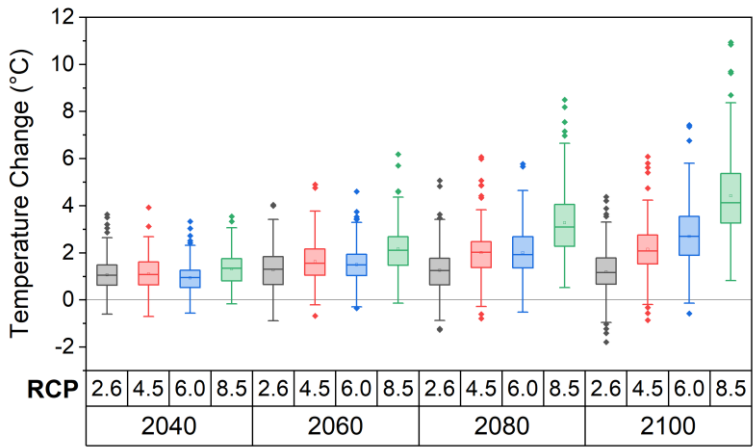
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Dept. of Earth and Environmental Sciences (DISAT)*

Subsurface thermal regime in urban areas

Climate

- Air temperature
- Precipitation (GW recharge)

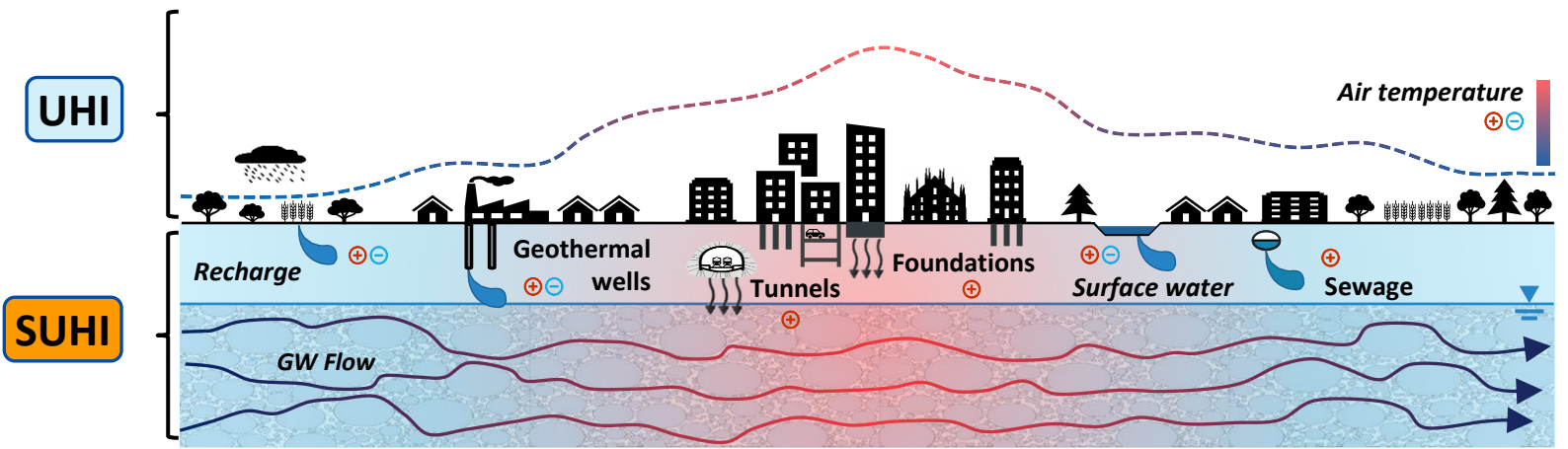


Data from CMIP5 experiment retrieved from: www.climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org

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Urbanization (Heat island effect)

- Anthropogenic heat sources
 - Land cover/sealing
 - Groundwater uses



Heat accumulation in the urban subsurface due to human activities

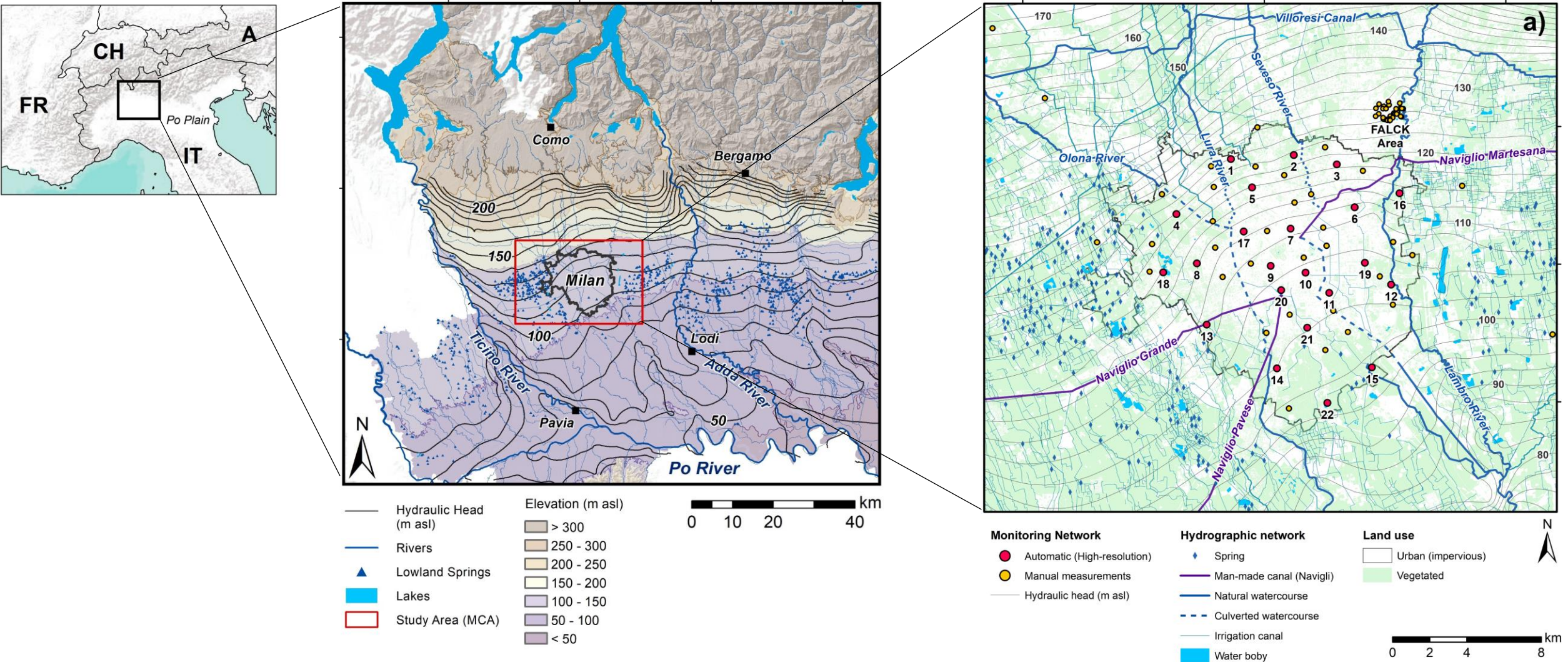
Problem ?
Usable resource ?

Need of quantification tools!

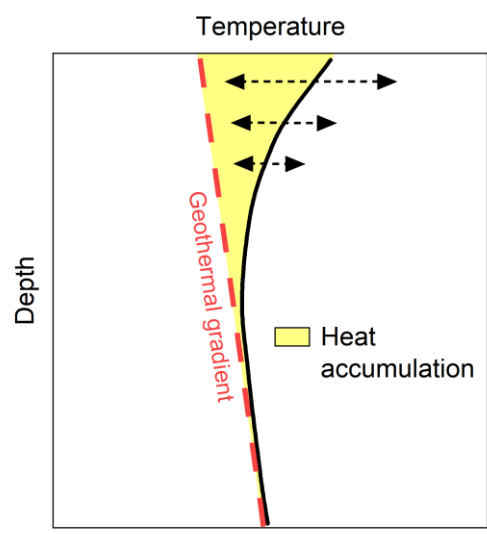
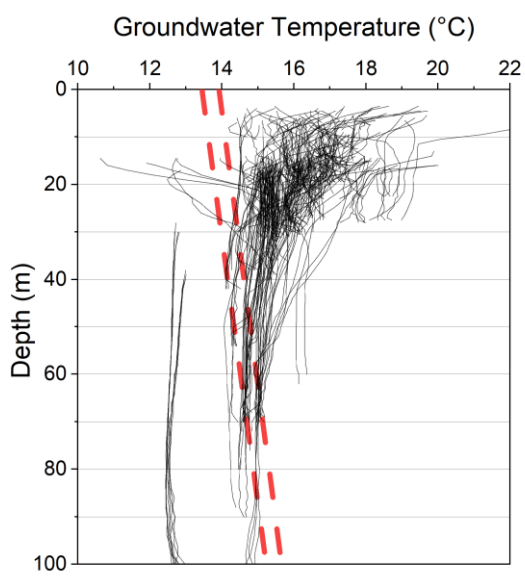
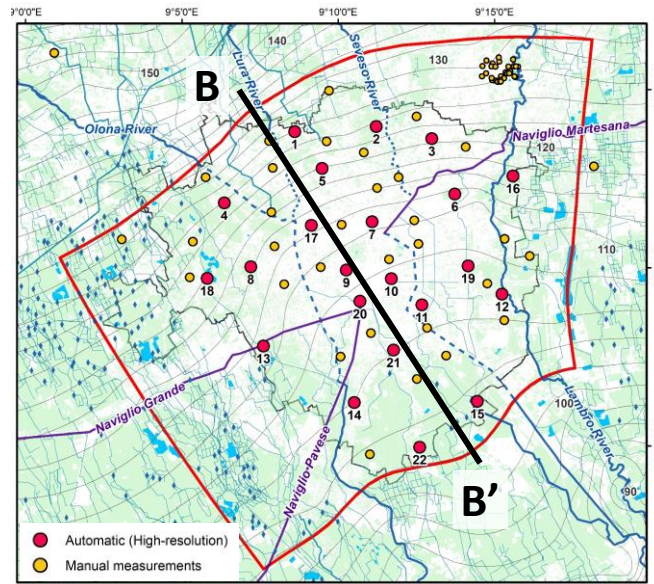
Overview

Regional scale

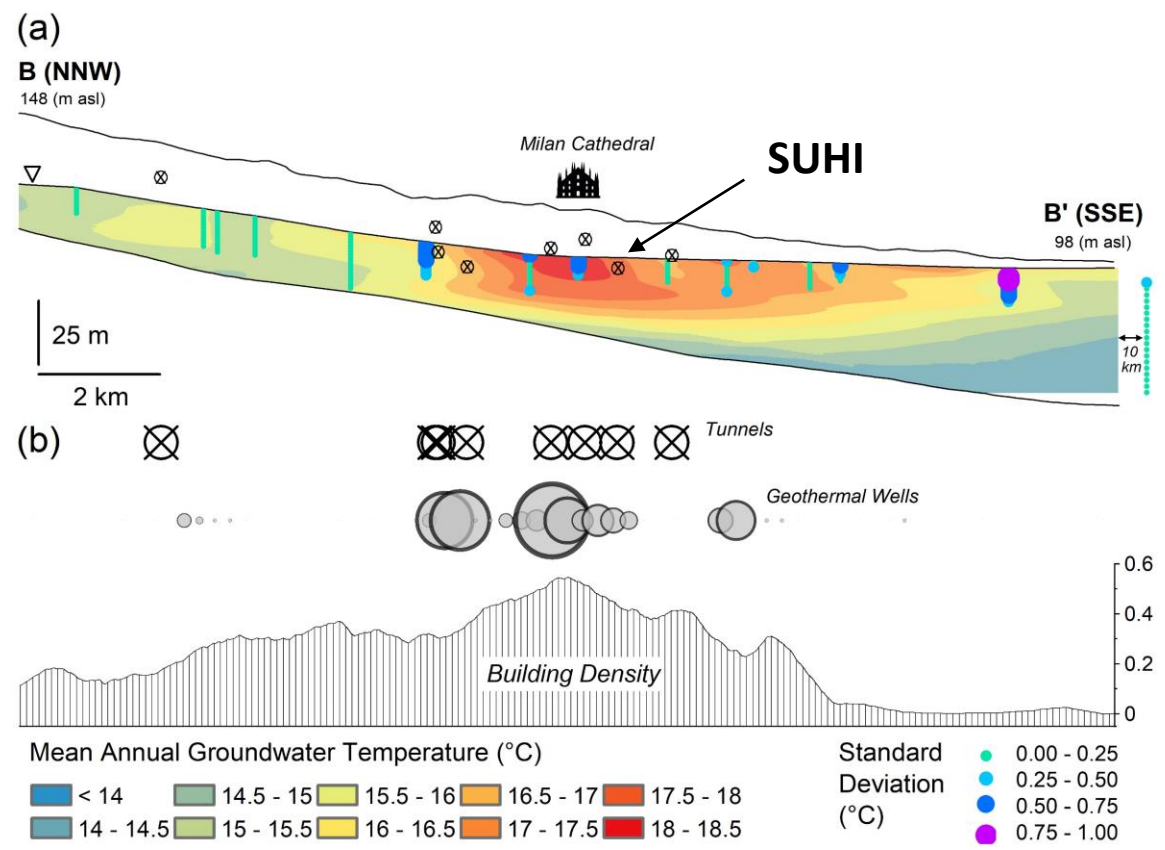
Milan city area



Urban groundwater monitoring network in the Milan city area

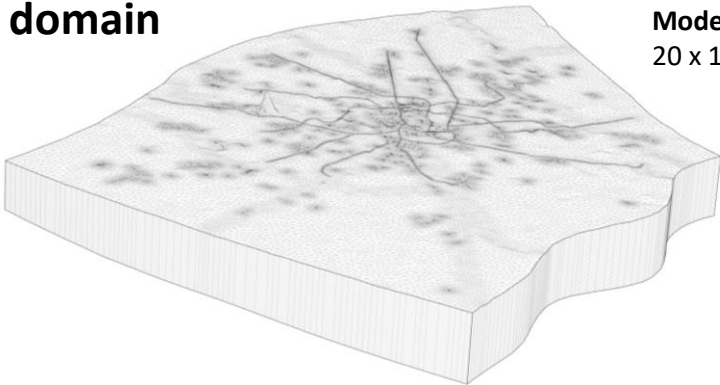


N-S section showing the subsurface urban heat island effect



Prevati, A., & Crosta, G. B. (2021). Characterization of the subsurface urban heat island and its sources in the Milan city area, Italy. Hydrogeology Journal, 29(7), 2487-2500. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10040-021-02387-z>

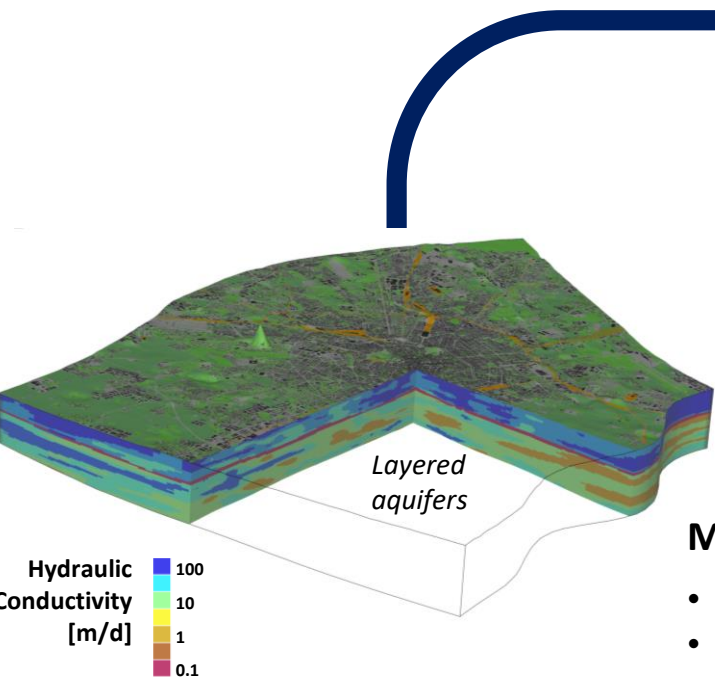
City-scale model domain



Model size:	Number of elements:	Element size:
20 x 18 km x 250 m	6,260,000 (49 slices)	3 – 200 m

City-scale model domain

Model size: 20 x 18 km x 250 m
Number of elements: 6,260,000 (49 slices)
Element size: 3 – 200 m



Material Properties

- Fluid Flow
- Heat Transport

Boundary Conditions

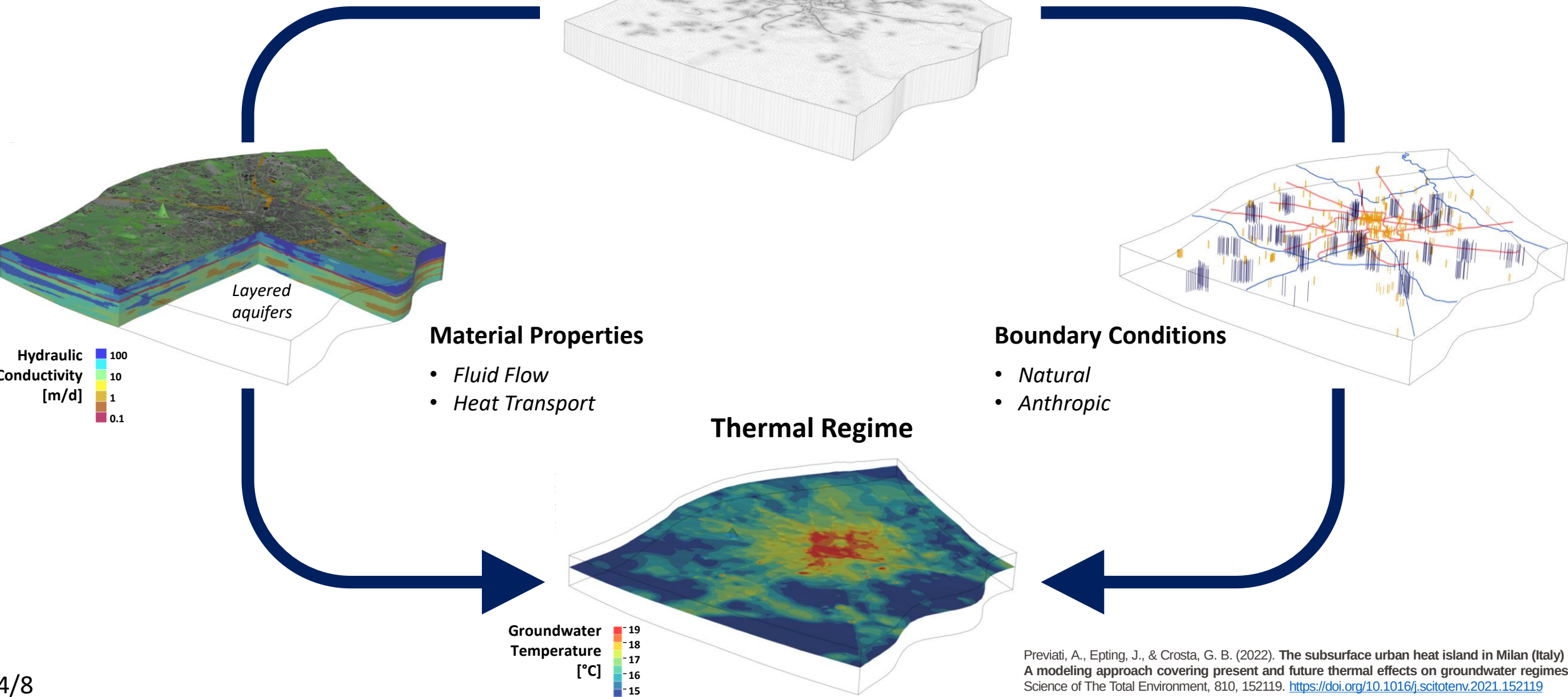
- Natural
- Anthropogenic

City-scale model domain

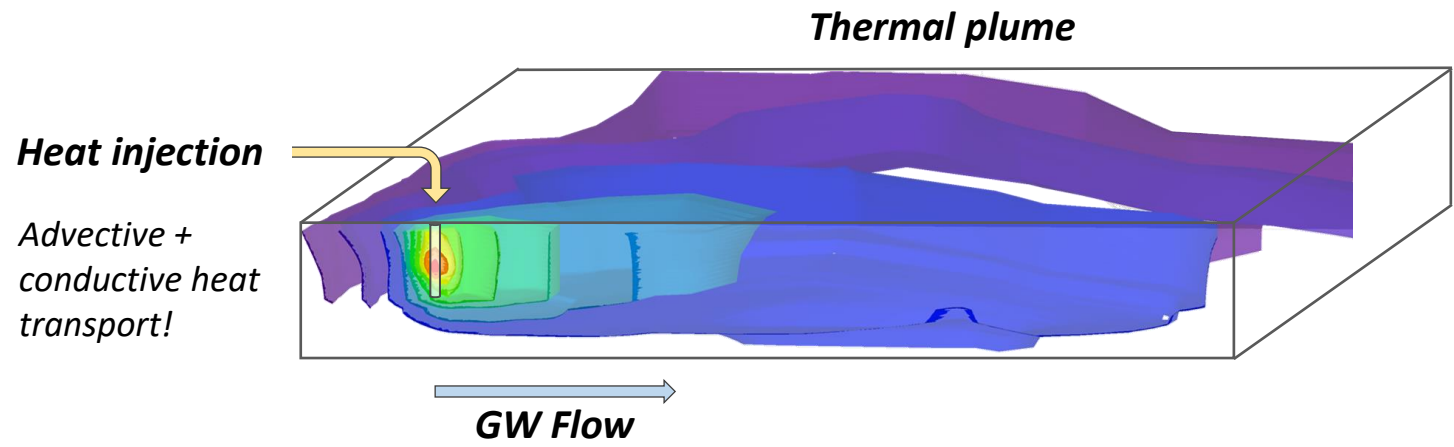
Model size:
20 x 18 km x 250 m

Number of elements:
6,260,000 (49 slices)

Element size:
3 – 200 m

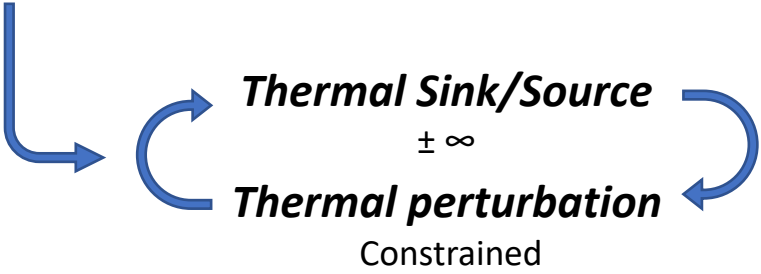


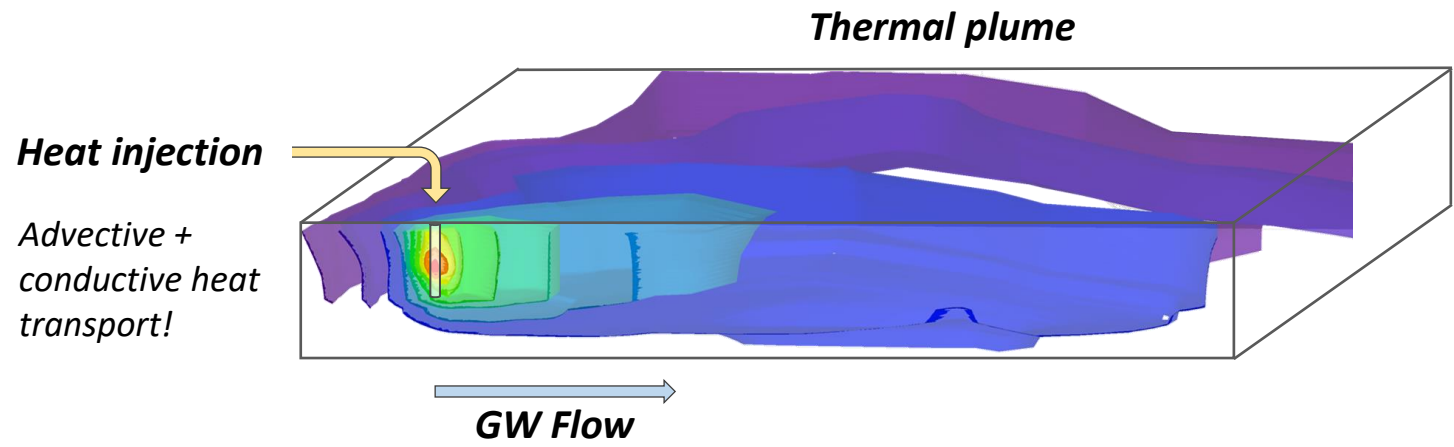
Prevati, A., Epting, J., & Crosta, G. B. (2022). The subsurface urban heat island in Milan (Italy) - A modeling approach covering present and future thermal effects on groundwater regimes. Science of The Total Environment, 810, 152119. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scitotenv.2021.152119>



Initial conditions:

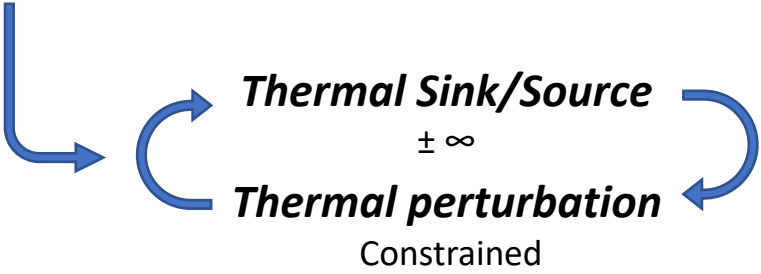
temperature distribution from adopted scenarios



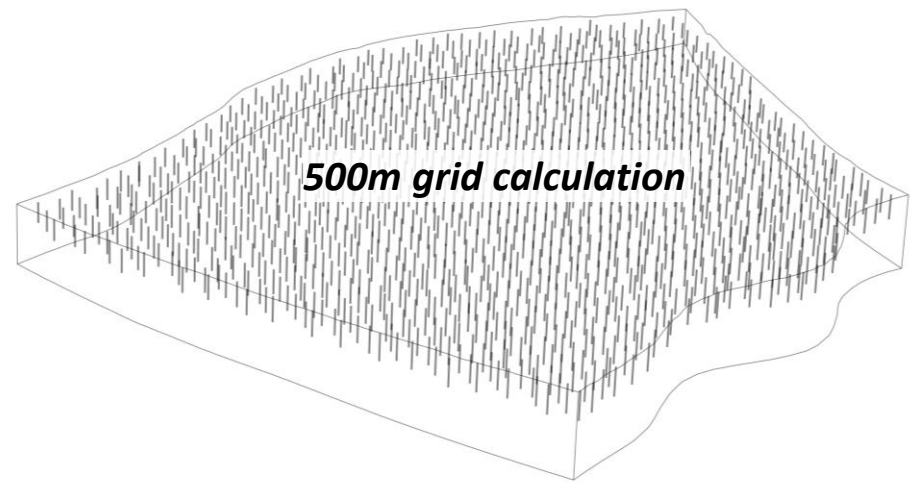


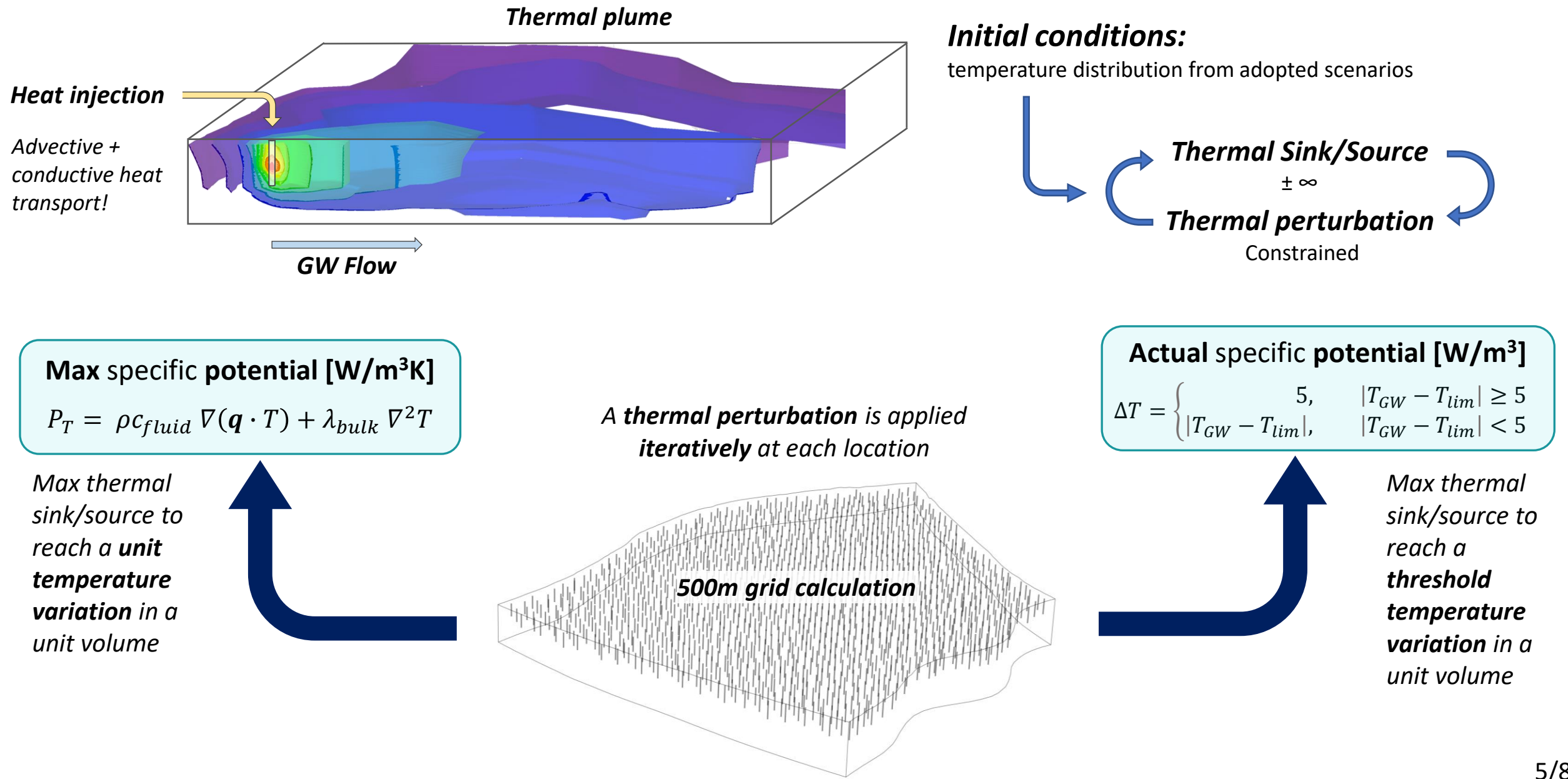
Initial conditions:

temperature distribution from adopted scenarios

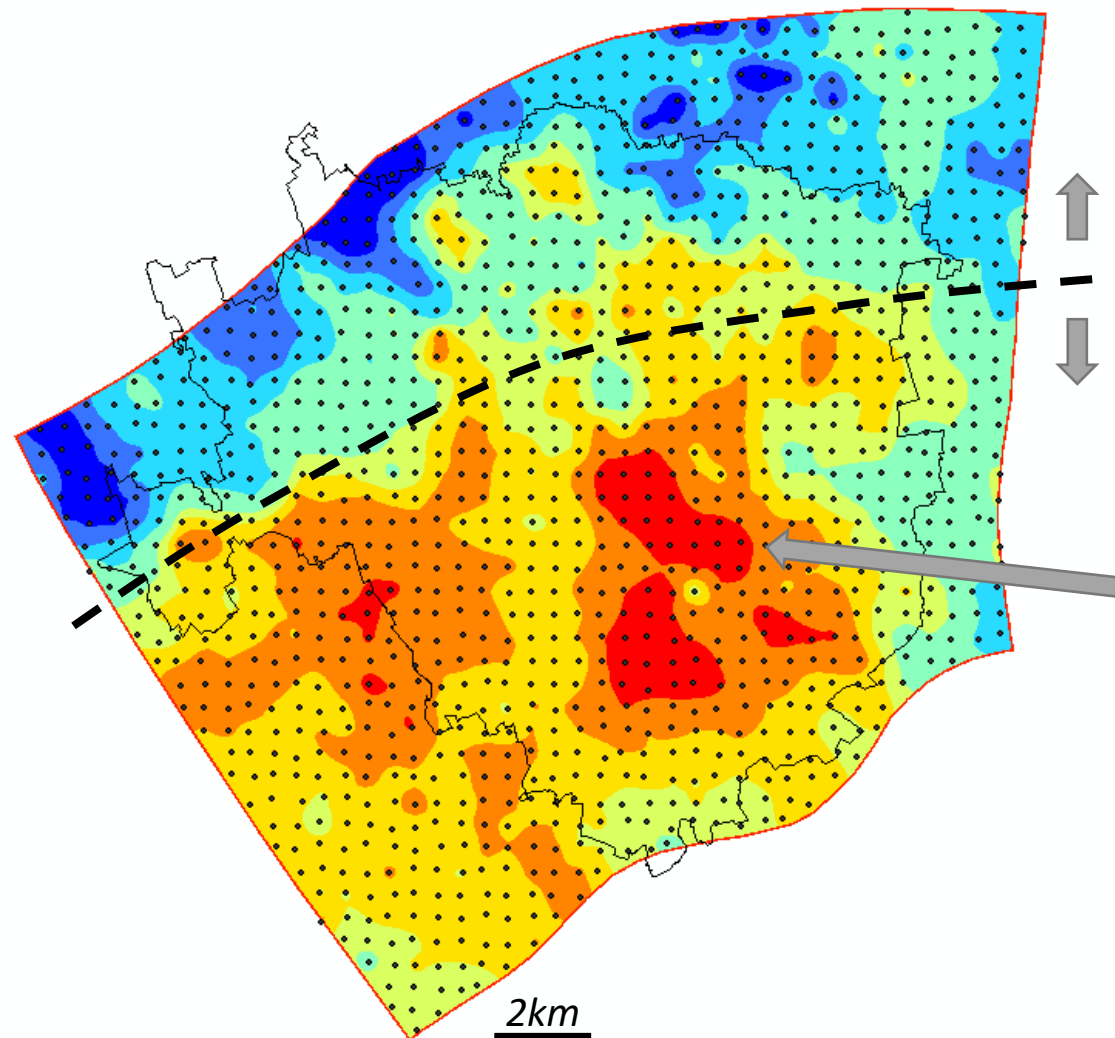
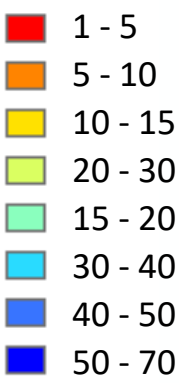


A thermal perturbation is applied iteratively at each location





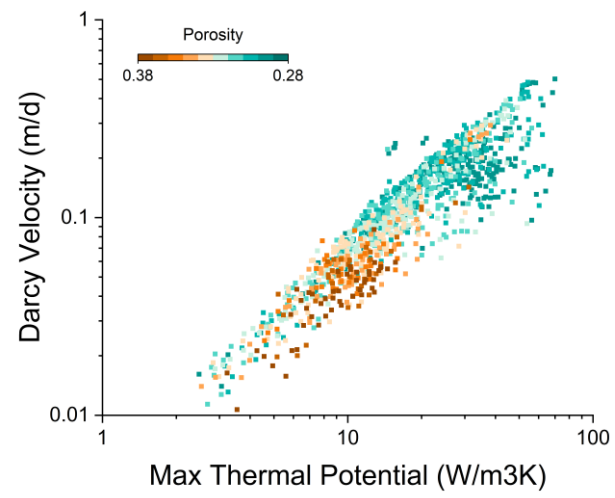
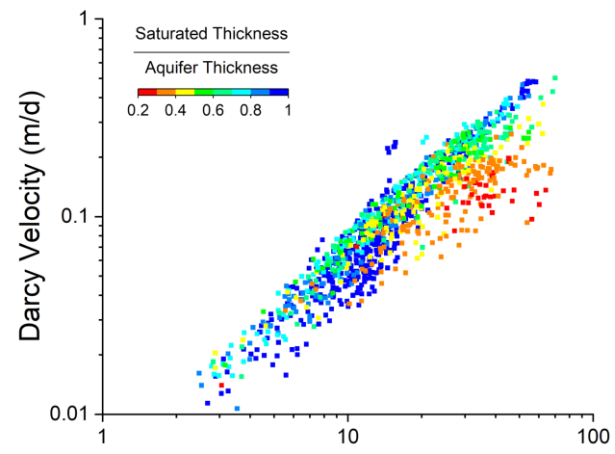
Max specific potential [W/m³K]



Higher gradient
Higher permeability

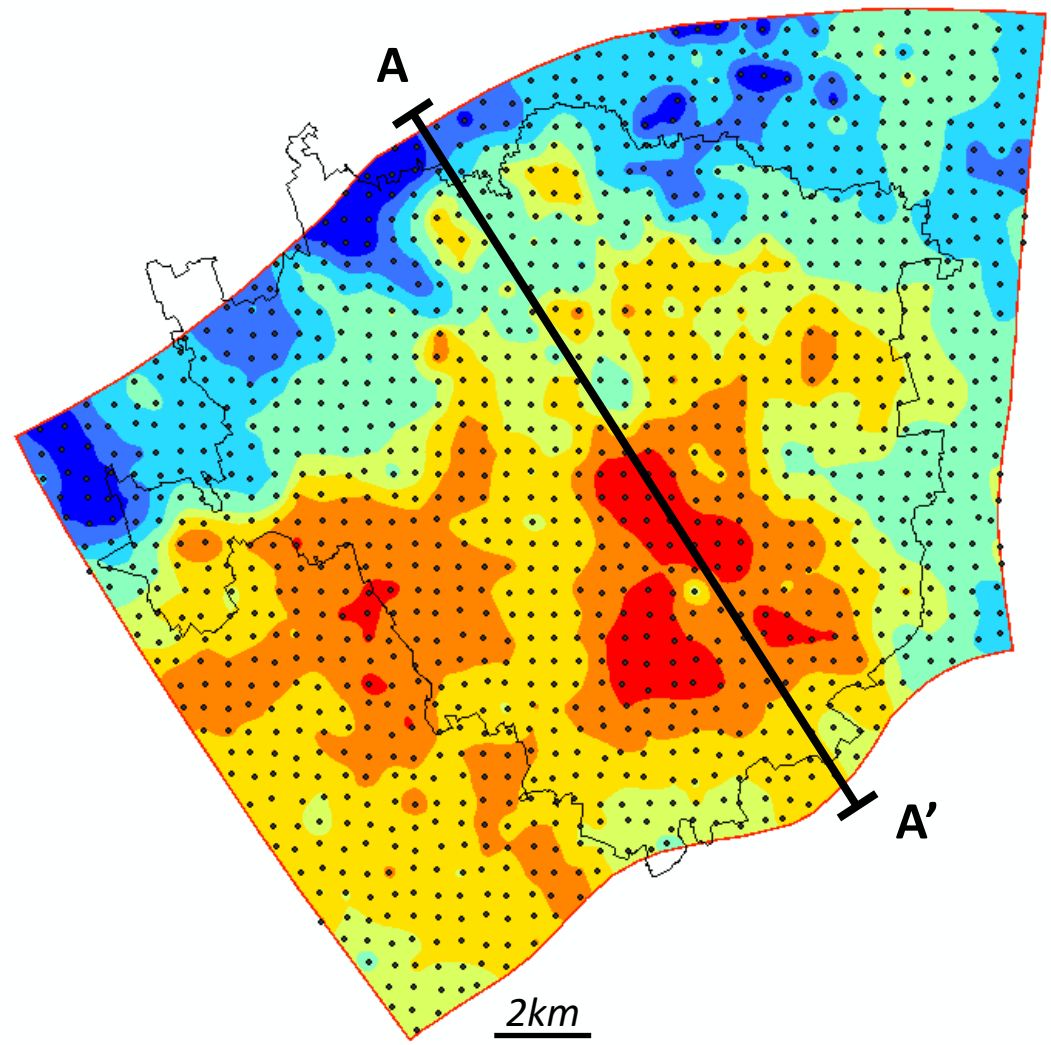
Lower gradient
Lower permeability

Very low gradient due to intense
groundwater abstraction
(Barrier effect)



Max specific potential
[W/m³K]

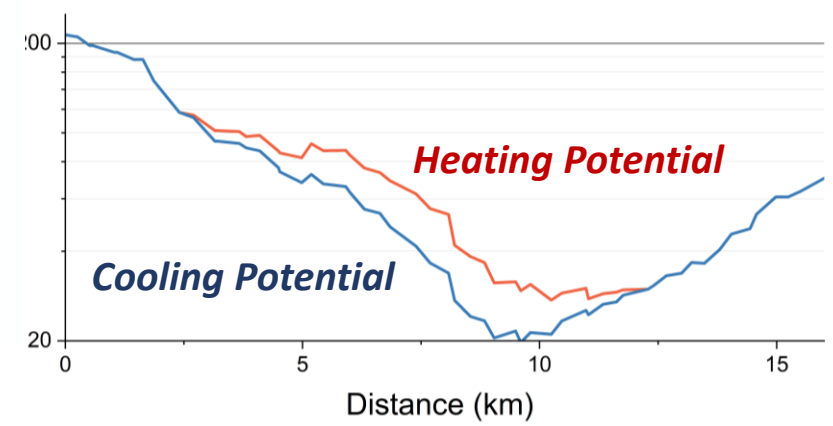
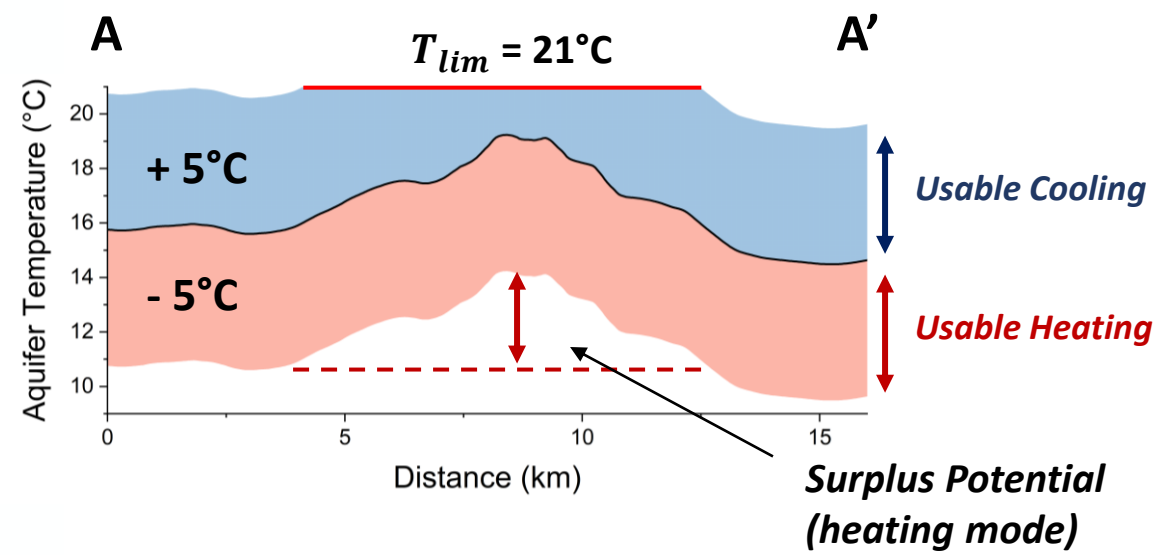
- 1 - 5
- 5 - 10
- 10 - 15
- 20 - 30
- 15 - 20
- 30 - 40
- 40 - 50
- 50 - 70



Restrictions based on local regulations

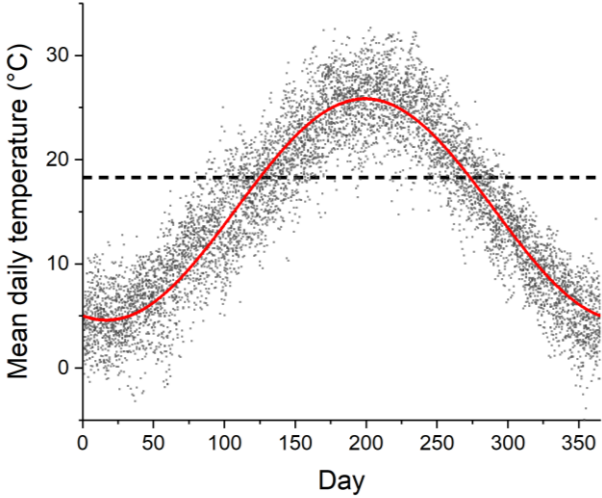
Actual potential
[W/m³]

$$\Delta T = \begin{cases} 5, & |T_{GW} - T_{lim}| \geq 5 \\ |T_{GW} - T_{lim}|, & |T_{GW} - T_{lim}| < 5 \end{cases}$$

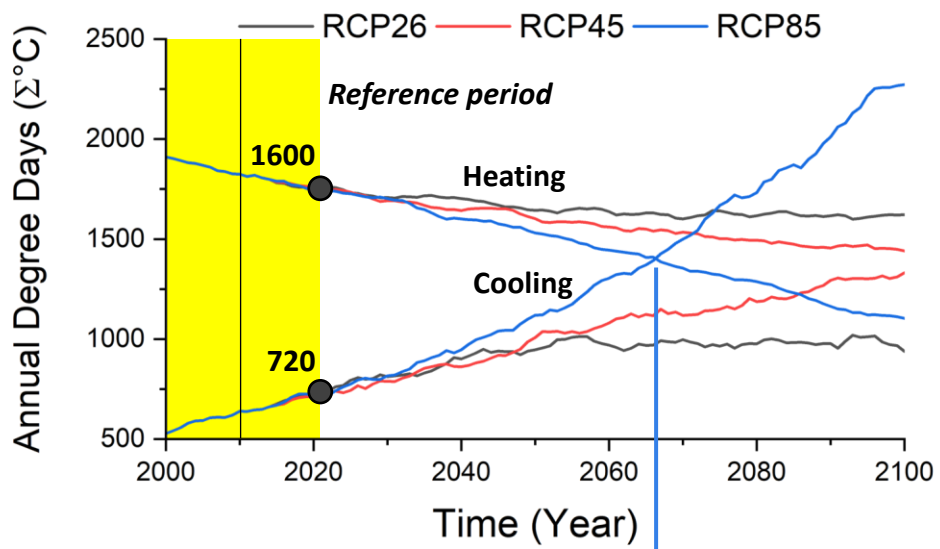


Actual degree days

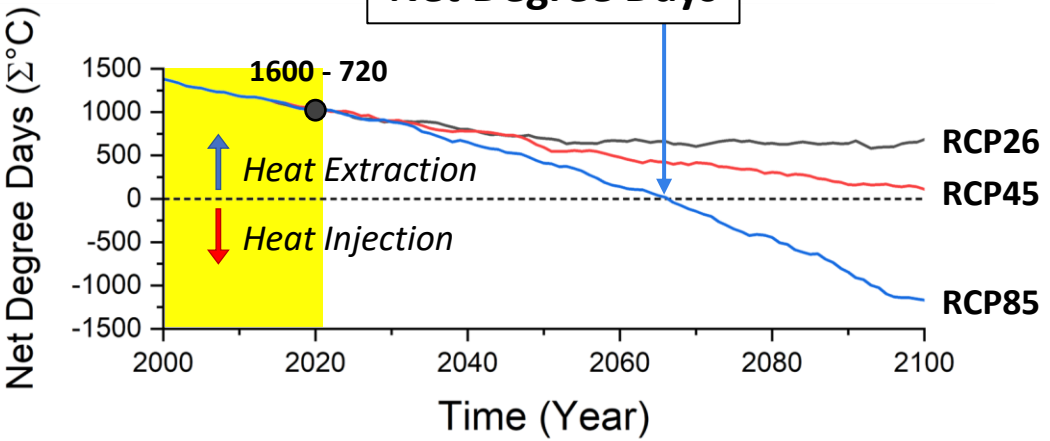
Reference period (1995 – 2021)



Degree days future scenarios



Net Degree Days



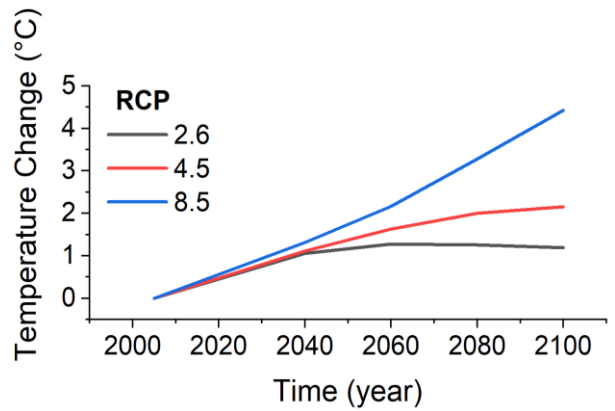
Expected increase in the cooling thermal demand



Future variation of the cooling potential?

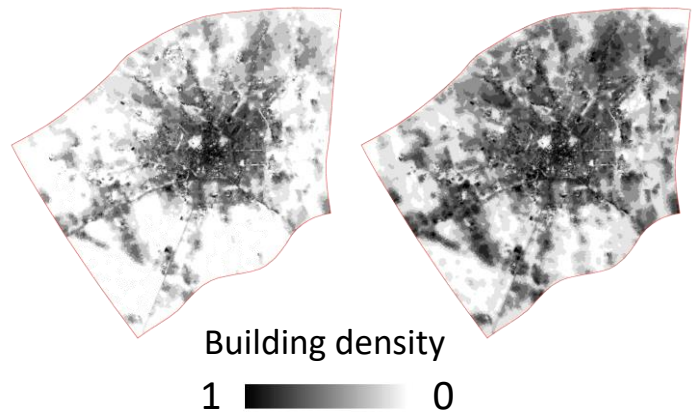
1) Air temperature change

Based on RCP scenarios



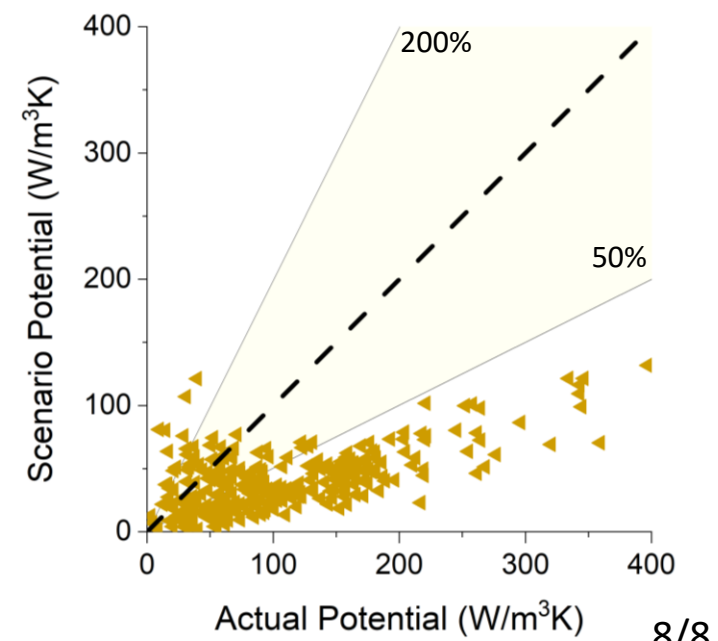
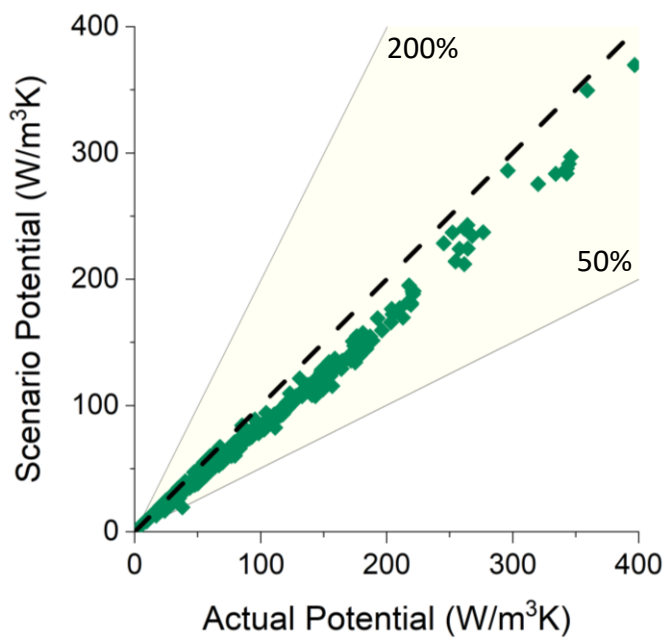
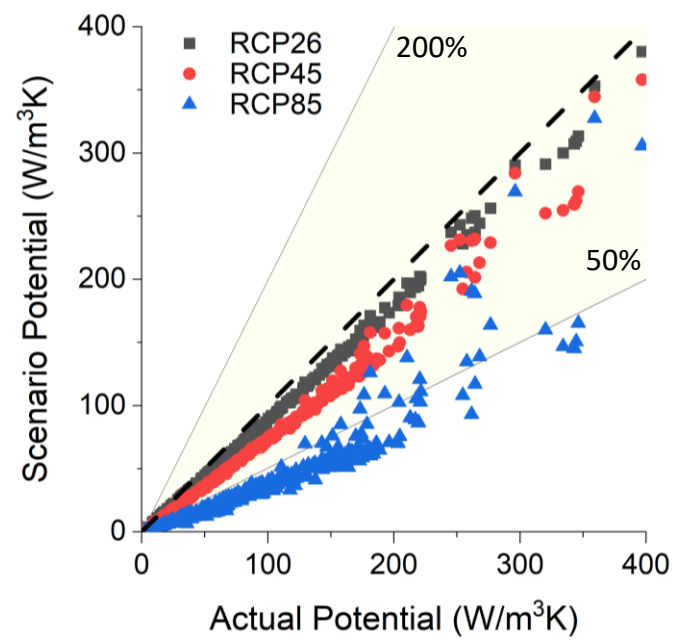
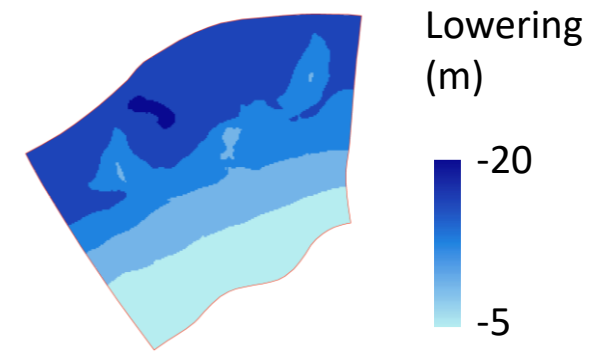
2) Land Use Change

Based on city expansion



3) Groundwater Lowering

Based on historical GW levels



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Thank you for your attention!
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For any questions: alberto.previati@unimib.it

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