

Avaliação do Potencial Geotérmico do Aquífero Cretácico Inferior na Região de Lisboa

Updated Geothermal Assessment of Lower Cretaceous Aquifer in Lisbon Region

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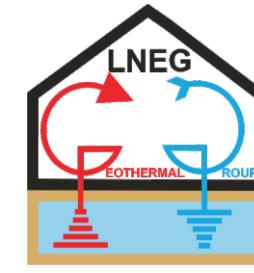
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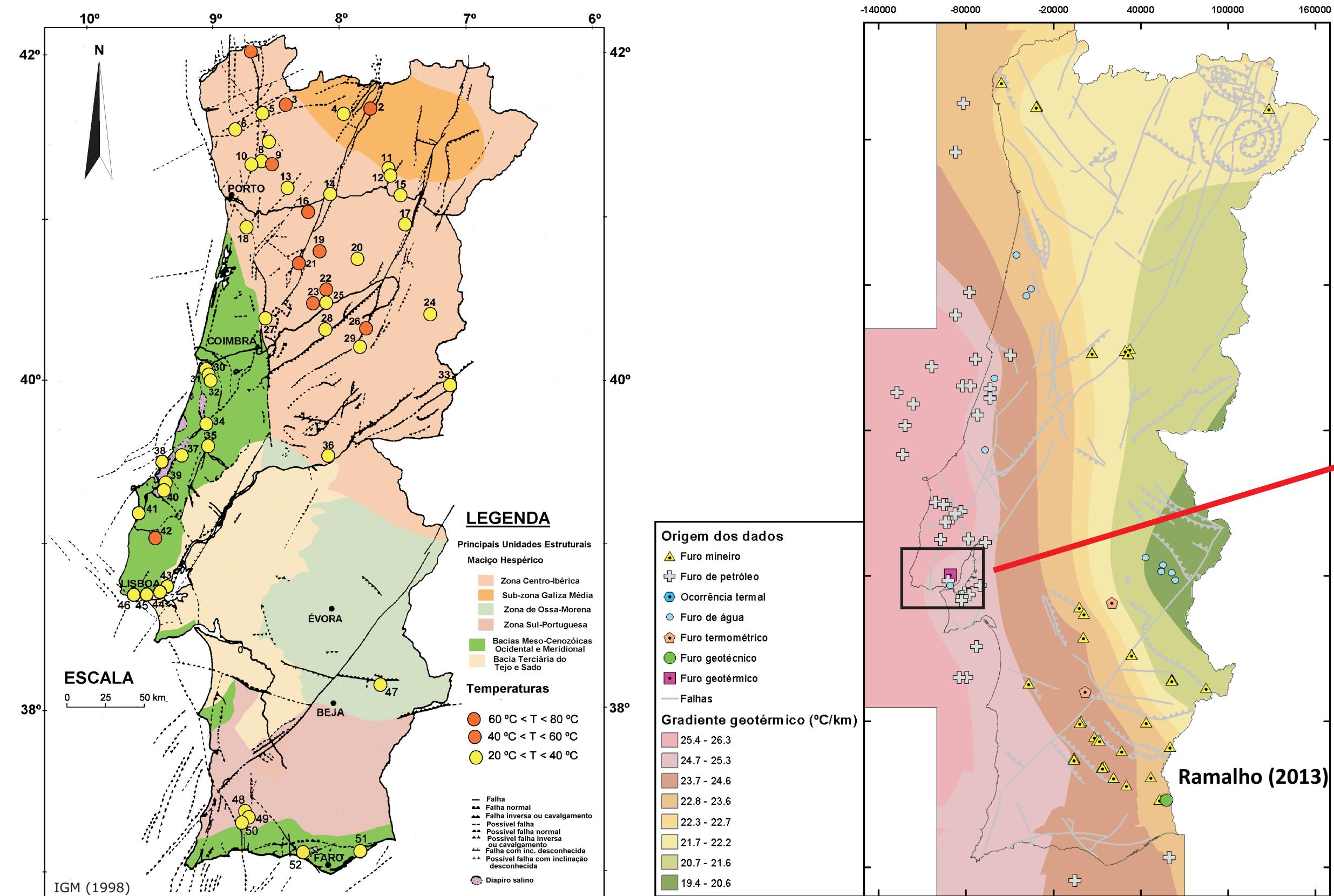


SUMMARY

Lisbon region is the urban area with the highest population density and energy demand in Portugal and presents one of the most favourable geological environments for geothermal purposes. The historical and/or current existence of hot springs and deep sedimentary aquifers in Cretaceous and Jurassic formations, identified by hydrocarbon exploration surveys since 1950-1960, as well as geothermal gradient and heat flow density studies, show a significant geothermal potential. In the present study we present an updated geothermal potential assessment of the Lower Cretaceous Aquifer in Lisbon region, based on the volumetric method from [1] and integrating new information from oil wells, water wells, and recent geophysical studies on the geometry of the different geological formations. The results indicate a geothermal potential of 8.8 GJ/m², upper to previously estimated 1.7 GJ/m² in the Atlas of Geothermal Resources in Europe [2] for the same geothermal reservoir, highlighting the capabilities and constraints of the Cretaceous aquifer for future geothermal purposes.

MOTIVAÇÃO

Na região de Lisboa existem massas de água profundas susceptíveis de serem aproveitados como reservatórios geotérmicos de baixa entalpia [3].



A Bacia Meso-Cenozóica Ocidental na Região de Lisboa apresenta um dos ambientes geodinâmicos mais favoráveis de Portugal Continental para o desenvolvimento da geotermia [2][4].

$$\text{Heat In Place (HIP)} = (C_w \cdot w + C_r \cdot r \cdot (1 -)) \cdot A \cdot h \cdot (T_r - T_0)$$

C_w e C_r : Capacidade Calorífica da água e da rocha (kJ/m³°C); w : Porosidade; A : Área (m²); h : Espessura neta (m); T_r : temperatura do reservatório (T_m ou T_{gg}) (°C); T_0 : temperatura média da superfície (na área de estudo é 17°C).

