

February 2023

What is geothermal energy?





Types of geothermal energy production

Source: CATF, Superhot rock geothermal

Quaise Mission Statement

Provide universal access to supercritical geothermal energy through disruptive energy drilling technology

"Supercritical resources can be found everywhere on earth by drilling deep enough...Drilling to this depth is financially prohibitive with existing technology.. Economic production of supercritical resources will require the development of entirely new classes of drilling technologies and methods"



Source: GeoVision

Source: SMU Geothermal Laboratory; Blackwell et al.,2011



Solution: Millimeter-Wave Drilling Technology





Replace conventional drilling with **energy-matter interaction**

- High powered RF energy transmitted downhole via waveguide
- Dielectric material (rock) absorbs electromagnetic energy, converts to heat
 - Rapidly heated to melt, then vapor
- Condensed particulate conveyed up-hole by circulating purge gas
 - Alternative: melt displaced into formation by overpressure condition (ideal gas law)
- Borehole wall vitrified for borehole stabilization

Overcome limitations to current drilling technology

- Constant ROP w/ depth
- Reduce non-productive drilling time
- (optional) casing-while-drilling

Source: Quaise

Millimeter-Wave (MMW) Physics

- 30 300 GHz (1-10 mm wavelength)
- Efficient absorption
 - Rock: 50% 70%
- Avoid Rayleigh scattering in "dirty" environment
- Long-Distance Transmission
 - HE11, TE01 Modes

THE ELECTROMAGNETIC SPECTRUM

Wavelength (meters)



Transmission loss $\propto \frac{\lambda^2}{d^3}$ 94 GHz, 5" ID, Corrugated (HE11)



Gyrotron Device



ElectroMagnetic Radiation Sources

Report, U.S. DOE

- Converts kinetic energy of electron beam into electromagnetic waves via strong magnetic fields
- Applications
 - Nuclear fusion
 - Manufacturing (ceramics, glass)
 - Active Denial System



Source: K. Sakamoto et al., Nucl. Fus. (2009)

Downhole Assembly

- Waveguide: "Drill Pipe"
 - Transmit MMW beam downhole to borehole surface
- Purge Gas
 - Convey particulate up-hole
 - Maintain pressure
 - Downhole cooling
- 2 Approaches
 - (1) Full Bore Vaporization
 - (2) Melt Displacement







Source: Woskov & Cohn 2009

Vitrified Borehole: "Casing-While-Drilling"



Source: DE-EE0005504 Final Report, U.S. DOE



MMW Drilling in action



MMW Drilling enables feasible drilling costs of \$1,000/m for Deep SHR (10-20 km)

- Assumptions
 - Costs scale linearly with depth
 - ROP = 3.6 m/hr
 - 8.5" borehole
- Implications
 - \$10M-\$20M/well
 - LCOE < \$40/MWh



Quaise Summary

Funding

- >\$70M in private capital
 - \$1M Angel investment (2018)
 - \$6M Seed round (2020)
 - \$12M investment from Nabors Industries (2021)
 - \$50M Series A (2022)
 - \$12M Series A extension (2022)
- Federal funding
 - \$5M ARPA-e Award

Team

- Carlos Araque Cofounder and CEO
- Engineering team Houston, TX
 - Henry Phan VP Engineering
- Research and Simulation Cambridge, UK
 - Franck Monmont VP Research
- Business development Boston, MA
 - Kevin Bonebrake CFO and head of corporate development
- ARPA-e Test campaign (Oak Ridge, TN)
 - Matt Houde Cofounder and project manager/co-PI

Lab testing at Oak Ridge National Laboratory (ORNL)



October 3 - 6, 2021

Lab testing at Oak Ridge National Laboratory

Funding - ~5M project

- \$3.2M ARPA-e
- \$730k DOE (ORNL)

Equipment

- > 28 GHz, 200 kW gyrotron
- Waveguide transmission line
- Rock chamber and test fixture

Milestones

- > 2022 **10:1** Borehole
- > 2023 **100:1** Borehole







Lab Testing at Quaise-Houston Engineering Facility



EXP-G1 Land Rig (100:1 testing)





Questions?



