

Underground Thermal Energy Storage

Lessons learnt from the IEA Geothermal co-sponsored events

- o Aquifer Thermal Energy Storage Workshop, Netherlands 2023;
- o Underground Thermal Energy Storage Symposiums, Germany 2024;
- o Mine Water Geothermal Energy Symposium, Scotland 2024.

https://iea-gia.org/workshop-presentations/

Samantha Alcaraz

s.alcaraz@gns.cri.nz





EA Geothermal



Some Context



To achieve the Energy Transition, globally we need to decarbonize the Heating & Cooling Sector EU countries are active in Underground Thermal Energy Storage



Total Energy demand in EU



Cooling demand



Grid Congestion Issues



Variable Demand/Supply



Underground Thermal Energy Storage (UTES) has a role to play **Heat Storage**



- The Underground as a Thermal Battery
- Balancing the Heat Demand/Supply over time
- Add in Heat:
 - o Waste Heat
 - \circ Excess Power
 - Renewable electricity to heat
 - \circ Storing collected solar thermal



Types of UTES

- Different systems for different needs:
- Daily, Weekly, Seasonal storage
- Small to Large Scale depending on application
- $\circ\,$ Low to Medium temperature
- $\circ~\mbox{Open}$ or closed systems
- $\circ~$ Shallow / Deep

• Proven technology

 Known R&D and operations in Europe, USA, and Asia

3000 ATES systems in the Netherlands

Mine Water Energy growing rapidly in the UK

• **Applications:** Utility (Office buildings), Hospitals, University campuses, Greenhouses, Airports, Datacentres, Shopping Malls, Residential areas

ATES: Aquifer Thermal Energy Storage





PTES: Pit Thermal Energy Storage



TTES: Tank Thermal Energy Storage



CTES: Caver Thermal Energy Storage

FTES: Fractured Thermal Energy Storage





MTES: Mine Thermal Energy Storage



Examples



MTES – Glasgow Observatory



HT-ATES, ECW Middenmeer, the Netherlands









http://www.geothermica.eu/media/ates/8.2.12.-Fieldtrip-ECW-Middenmeer-HT-ATES-2023-04-20.pdf

Critical Success Factors



1- Demand:

- Climate requiring Heating and Cooling over time
- End Users

2- Supply: Excess Heat available

- Cheap source of energy locally

3- Suitable subsurface

- Data availability
- Good confined aquifers or reservoirs
- Minimal heat loss and useable temperature

4- Regulations

- Clear regulations for the various technologies, depth, T°
- Treat heat as a commodity

5- Managing Effects and impacts

- Mitigations of risks (e.g. drilling, well performance)
- Acceptable surface and sub-surface effects
- Monitoring



https://www.heatstore.eu/



• Security of supply of Heat

- Reduce electric load
- Local baseload energy source
- Large storage capacity
- Diversification possible with hybrid systems

• Affordable

- Efficient systems, Heating AND cooling
- CO₂ emissions savings
- Integrated system (District Heating and Cooling Networks),
- Sharing infrastructure and capital cost

• Sustainable

- Year-round solution
- Small footprint, no smell, no noise
- Resilient



https://www.kwrwater.nl



- Heat has a key role to play in the energy transition
- Various technologies to suit local needs
- Applies to all sectors from industrial to residential
- UTES will help reduce load on electrical grid
- Energy Security, Energy Sustainability, Energy Affordability
- Large investments and developments in the world, why not in New Zealand?

What are we waiting for?





We know the potential is massive.

Working collectively on this journey is the key.

We do not know the outcome of today but let's work together on the future:

- To find out if who would be interested in working on specific areas
- To be able to collate our collective learnings from today and share it with you all and your organisations

This is time to generate some actions and progress.

2 + 2 → Infinity