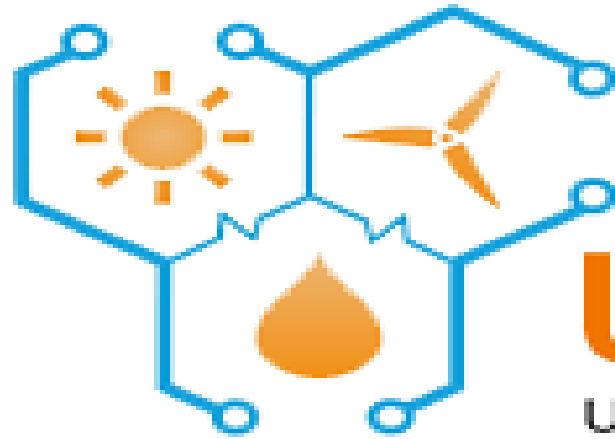


UK Energy Storage Conference
3 Sept. - 5 Sept. 2019
Frederick Douglass Centre,
Newcastle University



UKES 2019
UK Energy Storage Conference

4th Sept 2019



Subsurface Heat Storage Potential of the UK

Charlotte Adams¹, Duncan Yellen², Benoit Enault², Jeremy Crooks³, Hamid Hosseini⁴, Adib Allahham⁴, Phil Taylor⁴ and Jon Gluyas¹

¹Durham University, Durham, DH1 3LE, UK

²Storengy, King Street, Northwich, Cheshire, CW9 7SE

³The Coal Authority, 200 Lichfield Lane, Mansfield, Nottinghamshire NG18 4RG

⁴Newcastle University, Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 7RU

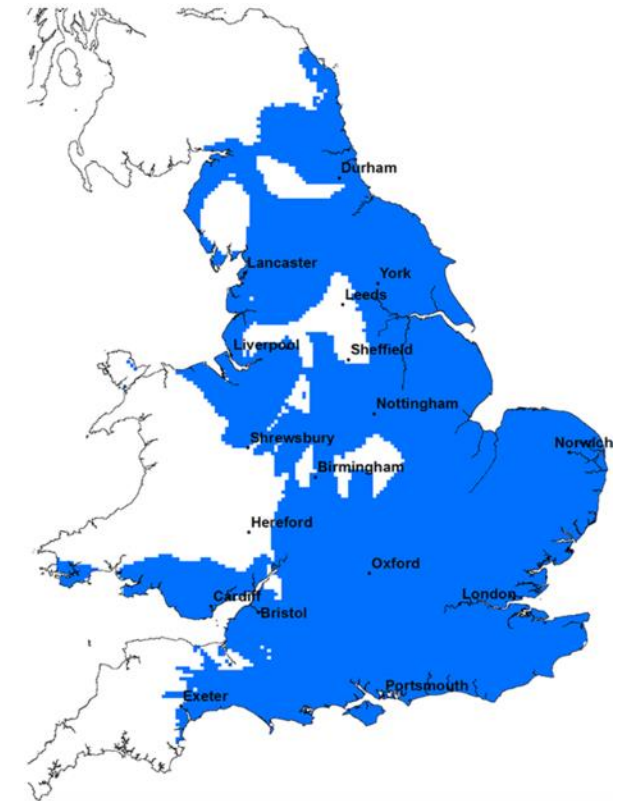
Demand and Supply



Heat demand



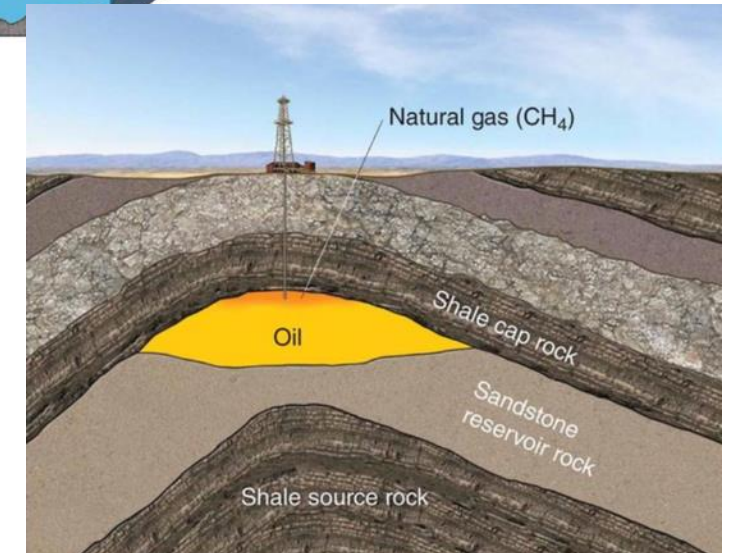
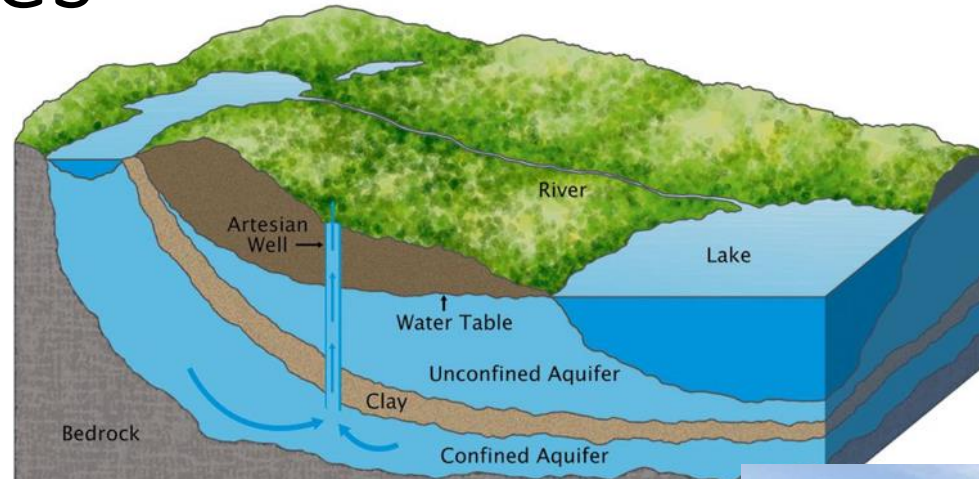
Former coal mining areas



Aquifers

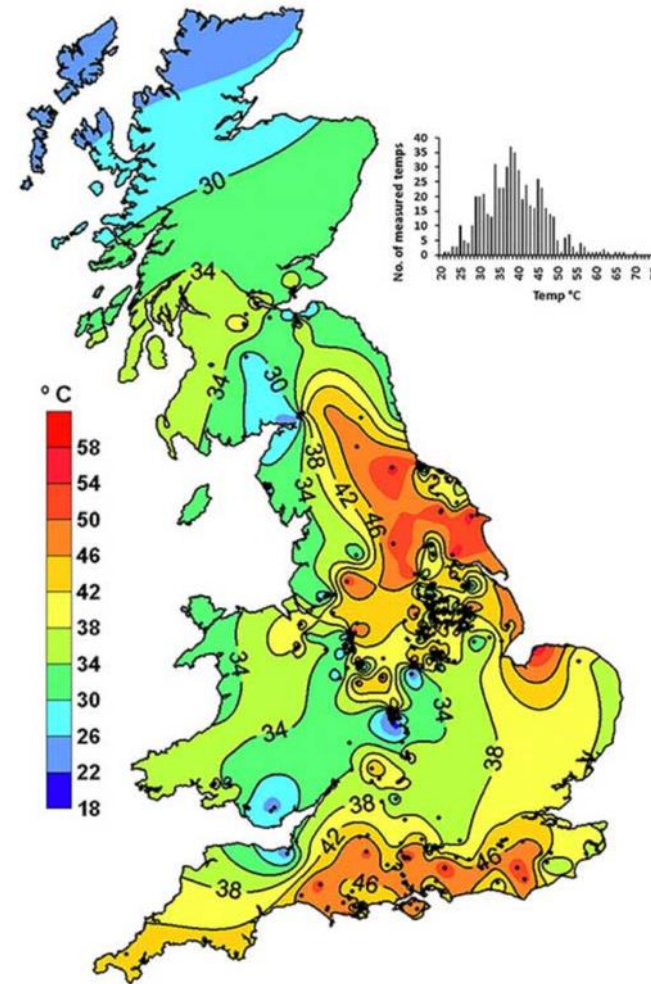
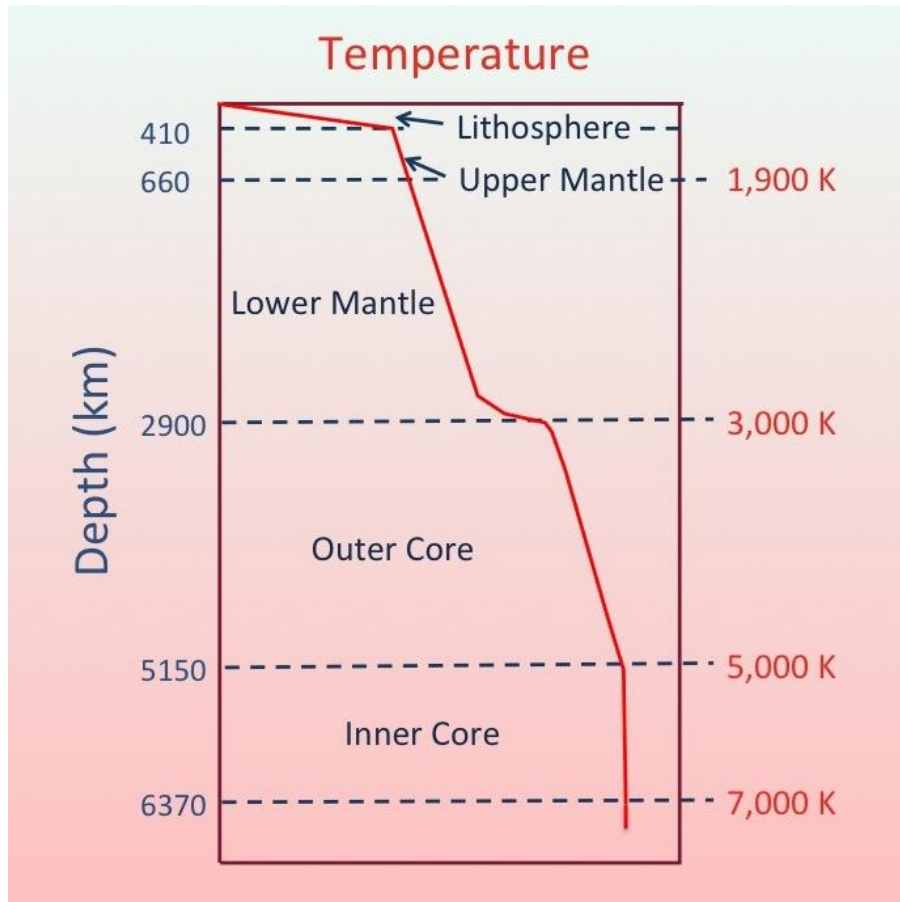
Subsurface Features

Aquifer



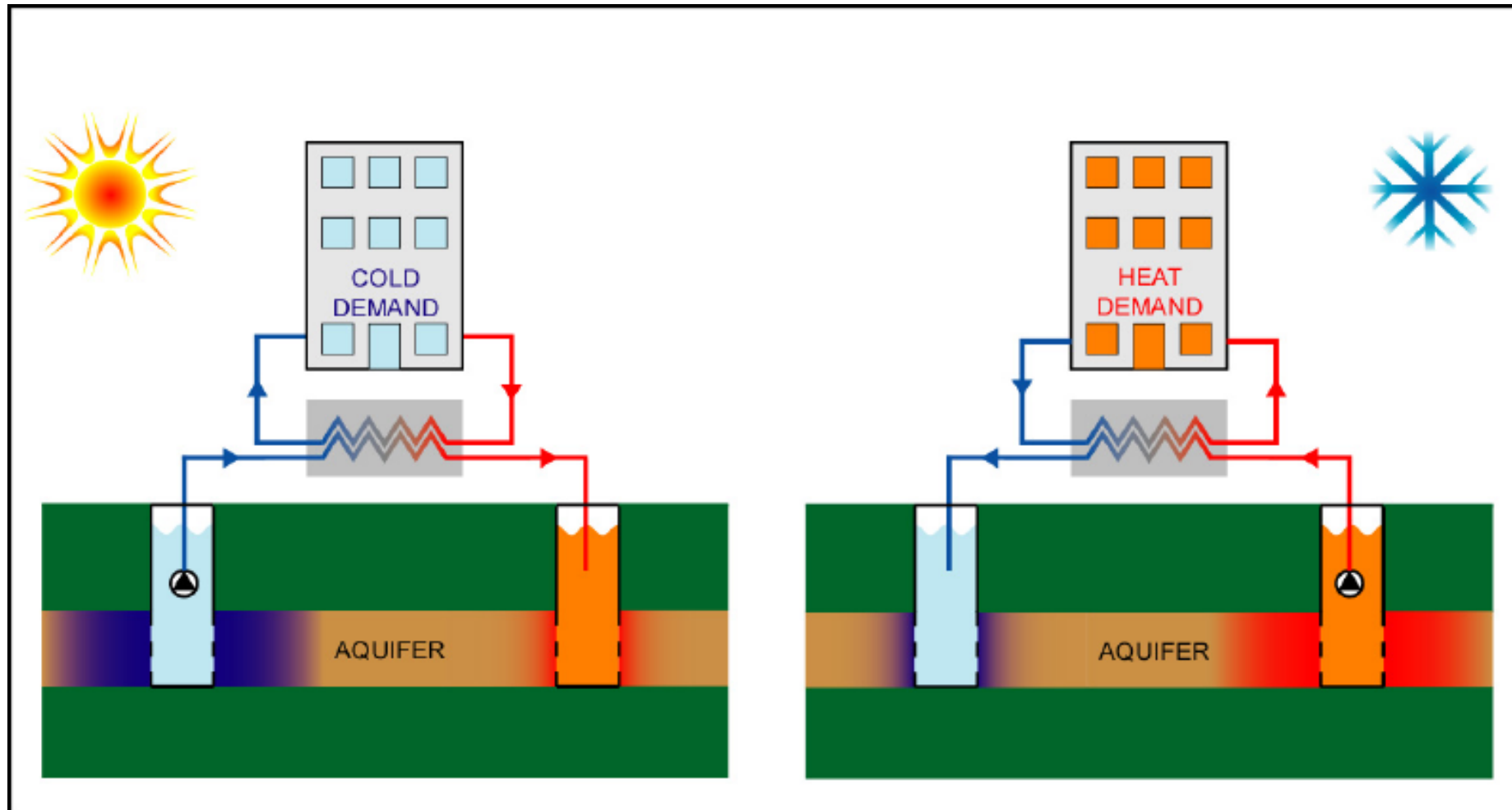
Need to be capable of storing and transmitting water

The Geothermal gradient



UK temperatures at 1km below ground from Busby et al. (2011).

Aquifer Thermal Energy Storage



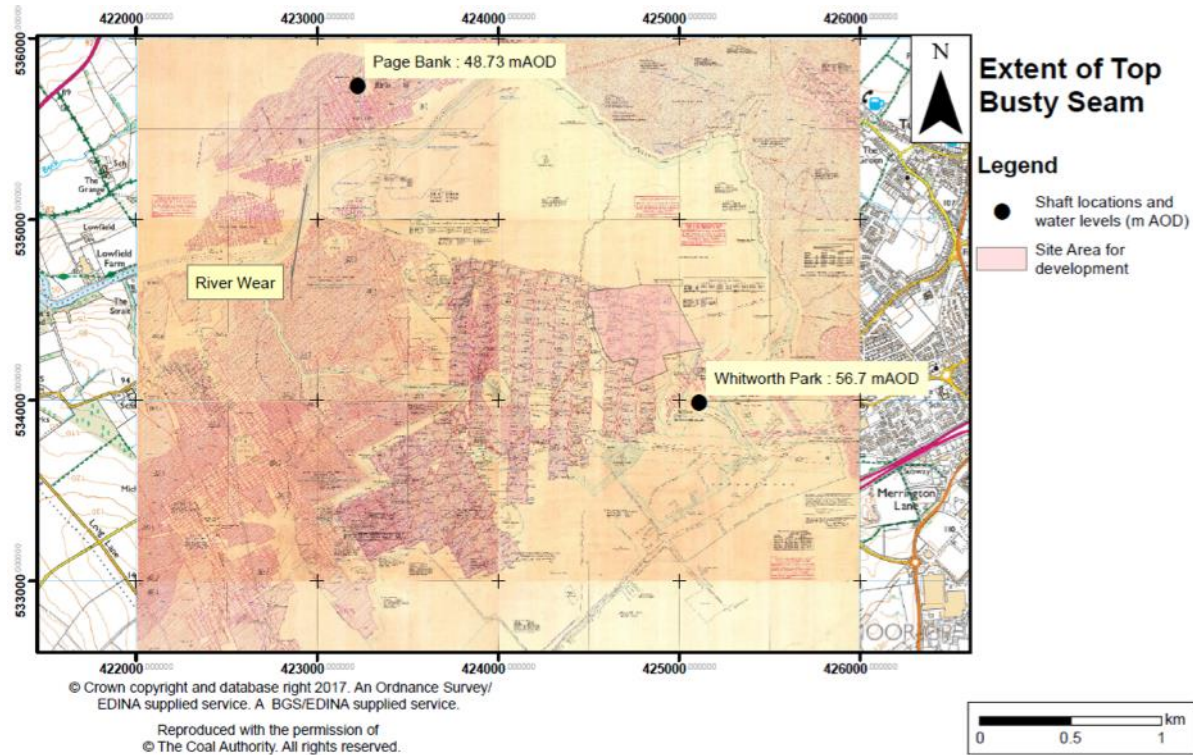
Source: Drijver and A. Willemsen 2001

Storengy ATES Geothermal at Issy Coeur Ville

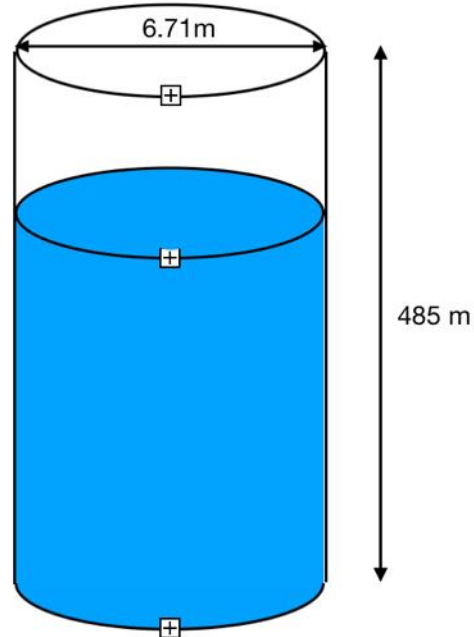
- An EcoQuarter with 95% Geothermal for Heating and Cooling - 5.2 GWh
- 40,000m² office space, 627 apartments, cinema and school
- 4 reversible wells 30m deep 16°C water
- Wells currently under construction, commissioning in 2021



Mine Energy Storage



Hawthorn Shaft



Shaft volume $16975\text{m}^3 = 16975000$ litres
56 hours @ 83 l/s

Findings and next steps

- The subsurface has a valuable role in large scale energy storage and supply
- Available to most nations
- Capital cost of development means it is likely best suited to baseload generation
- Continuing work with CESI colleagues to integrate geothermal resource
- Test/model different storage configurations with respect to technical, economic and environmental performance

Website: <http://ukenergystorage.co/>

Twitter: @UKES2019

Email: c.a.adams@durham.ac.uk

