



Energy Storage Mapping And Planning

ESTMAP – First pan-European assessment of underground energy storage potential

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European Workshop on Underground Energy Storage Paris, 7-8 November 2019

ECOFYS









Energy Storage Mapping And Planning

Project information

- Horizon 2020 project based on tender by EC/DG Energy
- 2 years duration, completed in 2016
- leader TNO, 5 consortium partners, 24 sub-contractors



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Energy Storage Mapping And Planning

Project objectives

- Collect key knowledge and information on European energy storage potential
- Create a European spatial energy storage database for electricity, gas and heat technologies
- Demonstrate the utilizability and usefulness of collected data for European energy systems analysis and planning (by a case demonstration)





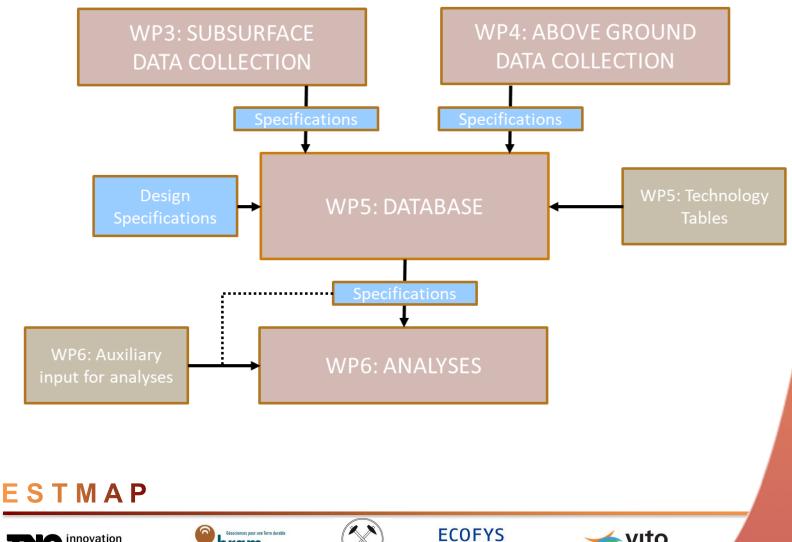








Project Logic & WPs



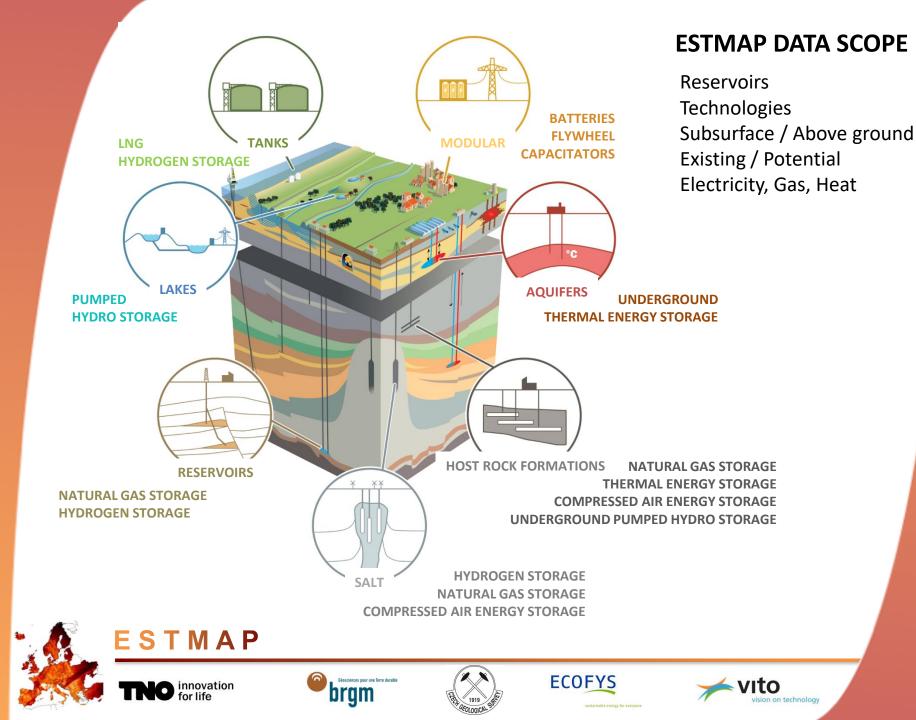
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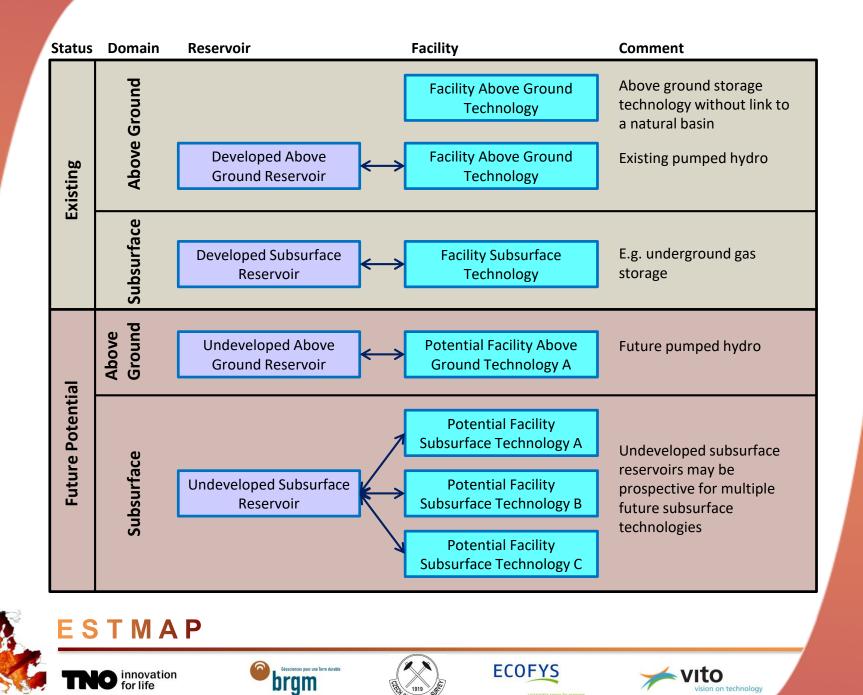
Géosciences pour une Terre durable brgm

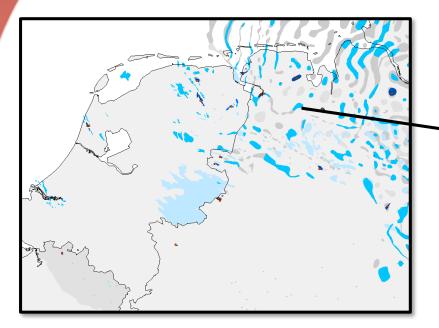


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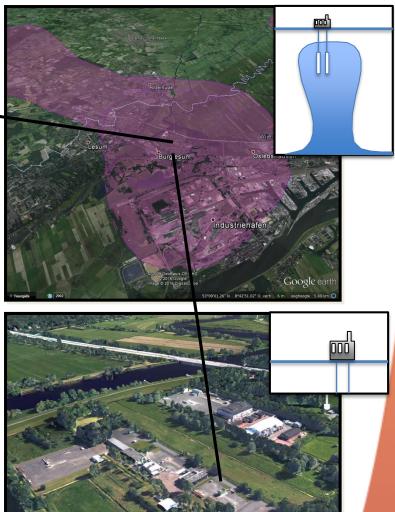
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Reservoirs <

Location Geometry Characterization **Physical properties** Development Feasibility assessment Maturity **Reliability quality** Spatial relations Source references

Facilities

Location Characterization Performance attributes Cost attributes **Operations and grid** Data quality Source references





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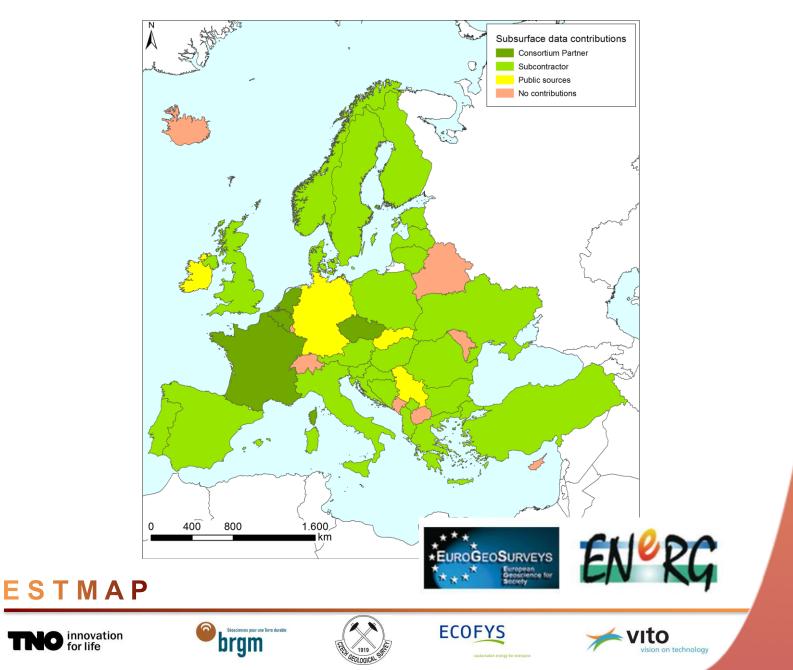






Google earth

Subsurface data collection

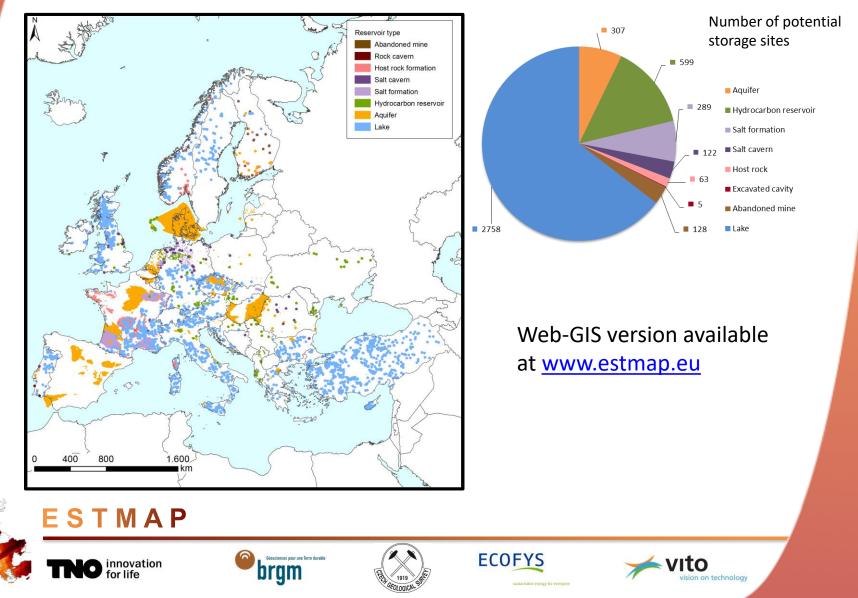




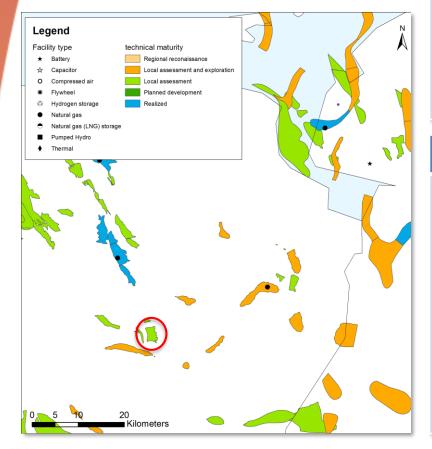
Geographical energy storage database

> 4200 potential and proven natural energy storage capacities

> 700 planned and developed energy storage facilities



Example Site Characterization



Parameter	Value
ID:	NL-F-RES-060
NAME:	Eleveld gas field
GEOLOGY:	Slochteren Formation
LITOLOGY:	Sandstone
SEAL:	Salt
FILL:	Gas
DEVELOP:	Producing
OPERATOR:	NAM B.V.
LICENCE:	Drenthe IIIb
NATURA2000:	Overlap
ALT USE:	CO2 storage
INFRA:	Gas Grid and Production

Parameter	Value
DEPTH:	3170 m
AREA:	7 km2
THICKNESS:	100m
GIIP:	12 bcm
P_MIN:	20 bar
P_MAX:	377 bar
ESTOR ASSESS:	Local evaluation
UGS:	Possible
UGS WV:	1 bcm
H2:	Theoretically
CAES:	Unlikely
THERM:	Unlikely
UPHS:	Unsuitable



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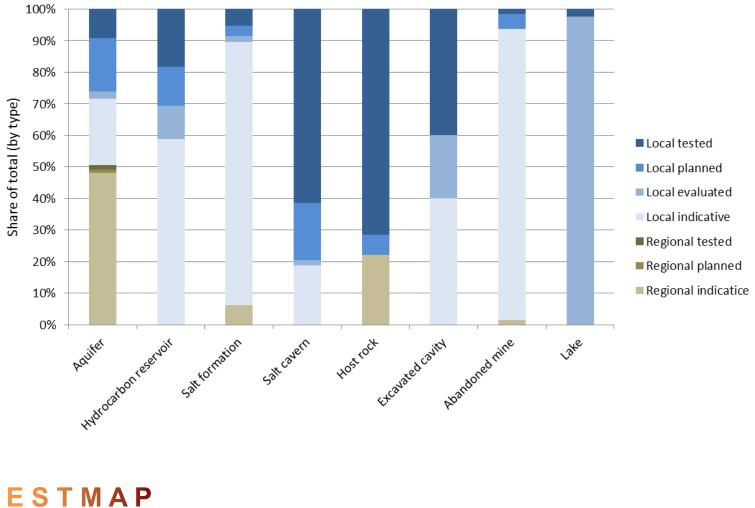








EU summary of collected sites: Maturity of Assessment



Maturity of assessment



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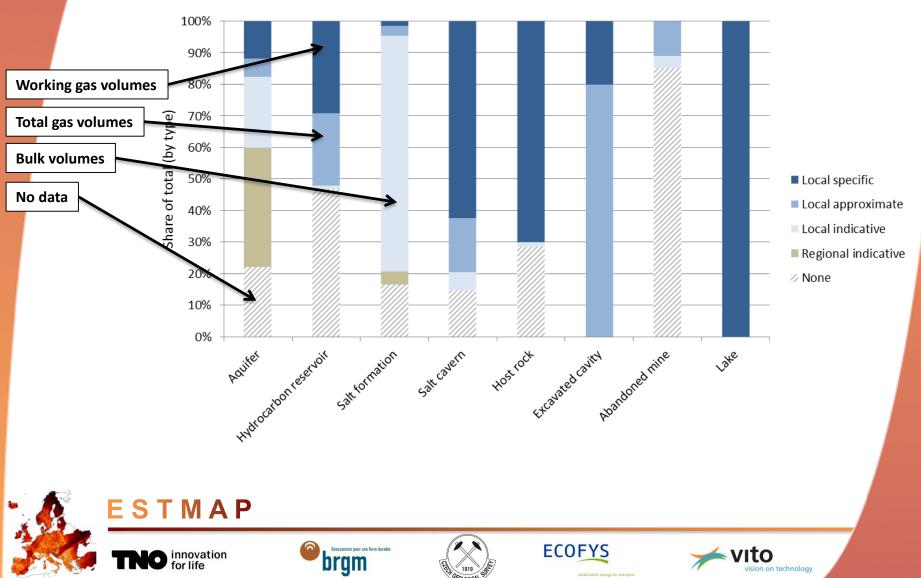






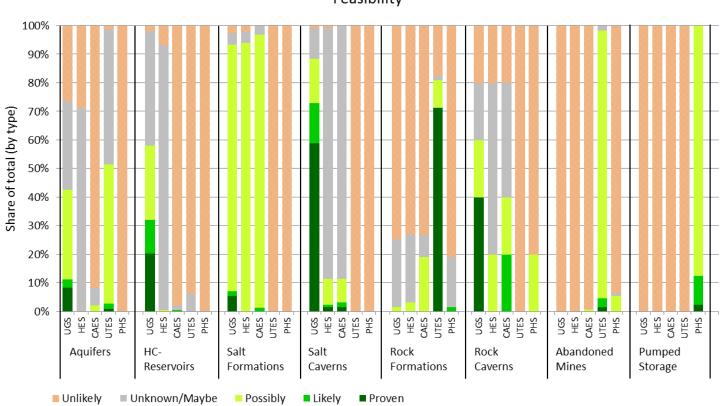


EU summary of collected sites: Quality of Capacity Determination



Capacity quantification

EU summary of collected sites: Feasibility



Feasibility



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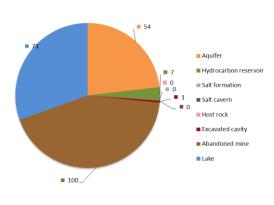


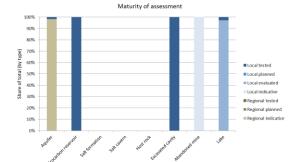




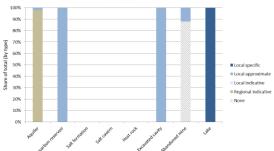


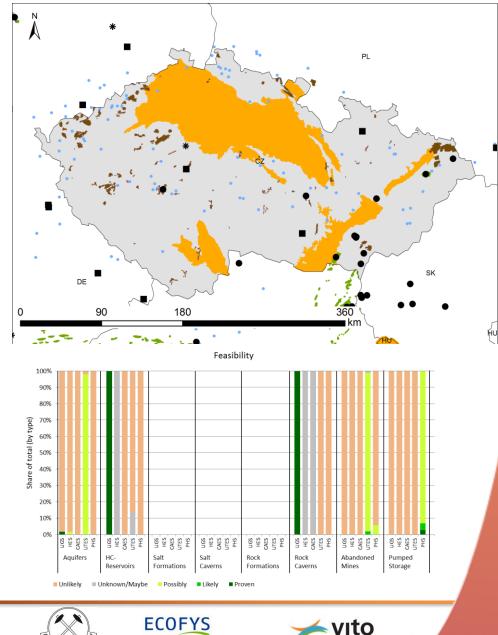
Per country data reviews (example Czech Republic)











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Per country data reviews (example Czech Republic)

3.7. Czech Republic	Version: Draft2016.10.13 Classification: Confidential Page: 49 of 189	- (₁₁)	See Energy	TMAP Storage Mapping and Planning Storage Mapping and Planning	
•				age Data Review Czech Republic	
3.7.1. Provider administratic Main providing organisations subsu CGS – Czech Geological Surv ESTMAP Consortium Partner Contact Person: Jan <u>Holecek</u>	urface storage information:		regional aquifers immature. Some as well. There is the entire count	•	l unconfirmed and technica and one rock cavern are inc d pumped hydro storage act
Main providing organisations above	e ground storage information:		Reservoir Type	Iluation and summary of data and energy storage Status description, remarks	Recommended actions matu
ECOFYS Netherlands ESTMAP Consortium Partner Contact Person. Eline Begena Last Version Delivery Dates: 2015.11.27 (subsurface data)			Aquifers	Potential for UTES in aquifers is regional defined and extends over a large part of the country. Feasibilities are shill theoretical (regional indicative) and largely unconfirmed. Very limited information regarding storage capacities is available. One local defined site has been developed as UGS.	and extending future potenti Target aquifers are regional view, but substantial efforts needed to define and confir local-specific potential and estimate capacities.
015.11.26 (above ground data) 5.7.2. Main data sources			Hydrocarbon reservoirs	Seven hydrocarbon fields are tested and developed as UGS. Reservoir capacities are approximated from total gas volumes. The reservoirs are in theory also suitable for HES, but this has not been confirmed.	No or very limited scope for investigation
Table 3.7-1: List of common sources u Source name / URL	used Description	Version / Date	Salt formations and caverns	No entries available in ESTMAP. As far as known the Czech Republic does not have salt formations	No or very limited scope for investigation
Geological Survey Data Archives GE, 2015: Gas Storage Map Europe DOE, 2015: Global Energy Storage	No further source details available Overview of planned and operated underground gas storage Overview of planned and	April 2015	Host rock, caverns, mines	that allow for development of suitable caverns. An extensive dataset on local defined abandoned mines is available to ESTMAP. These mines are considered a main target for UTES. Feasibilities	substantial efforts are needed define and confirm local-spe potential in the abandoned r
Database: https://www.energystorageexchange.or IRC, 2013. Assessment of the	operational energy storage projects across the globe	2013		are still theoretical (local indicative) and unconfirmed. Very limited information regarding storage capacities is available. There is one rock cavern that has been developed for UGS (operational capacities provided) and which could	and to estimate capacities. Of whether there is future scop investigate potential in host formations
European potential for pumped hydropower energy storage	pumped hydropower storage potential		1-1	in theory also host HES and CAES. Further potential in host rock formations has not been assessed.	
			Lakes	The Czech Republic has abundant realisable potential for pumped hydro storage, including options based on two existing nearby lakes. Two out of 71 sites included in ESTMAP are developed as PHS. All identified sites include specific determinations of energy storage capacities and lake volumes. Further theoretical sites are identified but not publicly available to ESTMAP.	Confirm suitability and capa from location-specific assessments. Consider futu inclusion of theoretical poter
the innovation englishing	ECOFYS	Vito	тю	Innovation Obrogen ECOFYS	Vito
	ECOFYS	Vito	TNC	Innovation Configuration Configuration	











GIS, TIMES and PowerFys have been combined to demonstrate potential analysis on ESTMAP database

	Database	GIS mapping	TIMES model	PowerFys model
Description	 Compile a database with existing and future potential energy storage Integrate contributions from geological and technical institutes and open source information EU 	 Calculate connection costs for future storage facilities Develop storage maps depicting analysis results, after TIMES and PowerFys model runs 	 TIMES PanEU: Optimize configuration of storage sites & power plants Time resolution of day, night and peak time slices EU-28, NO, CH 2010 – 2050 TIMES regional: Time resolution of 2- and 3-hourly time slices DE, BE & NL 	 Optimize operation of energy storage and power generation assets Optimize storage use Assess cross- border electricity flow & congestion Calculate marginal energy costs Hourly resolution DE, BE and NL 2050
Outcomes	 Storage locations Storage specifications 	 Storage connection costs 	 Optimal config. of storage sites and power plants 	 Hourly storage use Generation mix Marginal costs

Combining the TIMES and PowerFys model allows for both optimizing the configuration of storage sites and power plants and optimizing the operation of these facilities



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Main results of ESTMAP energy system modelling

- 1. Energy system models were successfully coupled with ESTMAP database on large-scale storage potential in EU28 to assess its role in the energy system.
- 2. Model results allowed the selection of specific technologies and locations from the geographic large-scale storage potential database.
- 3. Some interesting observations can be made on the role of large-scale energy storage based on the example modelling analysis.
- 4. Capturing time-dynamics effectively is essential for quantifying the demand for flexibility options, such as energy storage.
- 5. ESTMAP project delivers an excellent toolbox to further quantify the role of large-scale energy storage and to assess key drivers and risks.













Conclusions and recommendations regarding subsurface storage potential assessment

- Necessity for large scale energy storage development is expected (in midand long-term)
- Now is the time to invest in developing the key knowledge:
 - Long lead times on development
 - Technological breakthrough needed for certain technologies
 - Benefit from synergies with other research areas (geothermal, CCS)
 - Make use of key E&P technical knowledge while they are still active (Joint Industry Projects)
- Subsurface is key to developing flexible, large-scale storage solutions for Electricity, Gas and Heat related energy sources











Recommendations regarding subsurface assessment

- Harmonize and extend geological mapping and characterization of subsurface reservoirs that are considered suitable for energy storage. Complete parameter definitions;
- Establish harmonized methodology to assess energy storage capacities and performance indicators for different subsurface technologies. Include stochastic approaches to assess uncertainties and confidence levels;
- Further explore and confirm site-specific potential for multiple storage options and uniformly rank these options on the basis of technical, economic and environmental criteria;
- Select and develop sites that are primary targets for potential energy storage demonstration projects;
- Set up the appropriate procedures and means to maintain and regularly update the udergorund storage potential database with new contributions from third parties (industry) and national research!



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Position papers



Position paper for large-scale energy storage development

The ESTMAP project brings together information and knowledge on energy storage capacities from leading geological and technical institutes and makes this information accessible for European energy systems analyses and planning. The scope of ESTMAP covers all subsurface and above ground energy storage technologies, including for power, gas and heat. This position paper discusses the essential R&D actions that are needed to enable large-scale energy storage deployment in a timely and economically efficient way.

Flexibility is required in our future low-carbon energy system A low carbon energy system requires adaptations to accommodate the changing patterns of energy production and consumption. Future energy systems will be characterised by a larger share of (intermittent) renewables, complemented by flexible forms of fossilfuel and renewable power/heat production, improved grid interconnectivity, demand-response functionalities and the deployment of energy storage technologies.

Energy storage will play a pivotal role in providing the needed flexibility and offering balancing options to the integrated energy system. Greater deployment of energy storage is required at different scales, i.e. from low power and fast response solutions (< 1kW; <1s) to longer-term balancing needs for the grid (>1GW; hours to days and beyond). Large-scale and centralized energy storage can provide lexible bulk power management services for electricity, gas and heat commodities. In addition to flexibility, large-scale energy storage offers essential services to society in the form of strategic energy reserves and balancing solutions for unavoidable seasonal variations. The growth of these services to sufficient scale is key to ensuring a reliable and secure energy supply. Among the limited number of alternative sources of flexibility, large scale energy storage is a cost effective option.

Large -scale energy storage has substantial potential to deliver flexibility to the energy system ESTMAP has investigated the EU-potential for energy storage based on existing information from European technical and geological institutes as well as JRC-IE. The assessment includes, among others: pumped hydro storage, compressed air energy storage, underground themal energy storage, (synthetic) natural gas storage and hydrogen storage. Results from future energy systems analyses demonstrate a substantial potential and expected future role of large-scale energy storage in Europe. Some of these technologies (e.g. pumped hydro

storage) have been applied at scale for decades, while others have thus far been applied in pilot projects or at modest scale only (e.g. compressed air energy storage).

Uncertainties should be reduced to stimulate new large-scale storage investments The current energy market does not provide incentives for extensive investments in large-scale energy storage. There is uncertainty in the specifics and timeline of future policies and regulations to drive decarbonisation of the energy system. In addition, the outlook is uncertain on further cost reduction potential of both renewable energy and competing flexibility options. Thirdly, the development and deployment of new large-scale energy storage projects across Europe inherently requires longer lead times than many other



ENeRG Position Paper June 2017



Energy storage in the subsurface: an important component of transition to low carbon energy

Role of energy storage in future energy systems

The transition towards a clean and low carbon energy system will be accompanied by far-reaching changes in energy production and consumption patterns due to a strong foreseen growth of intermittent renewables in the energy system. These changes require solutions in order to ensure reliable, clean and affordable energy for all citizens and industries of Europe. Besides the development of flexible forms of power/heat production, improved grid interconnectivity, smart grids and demand-response functionalities, energy storage (Fig. 1) will play a pivotal role in providing the needed flexibility and offering balancing options to the integrated energy system.

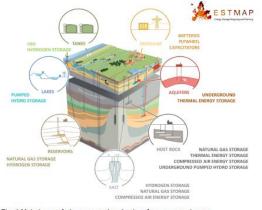


Fig. 1 Main types of above ground and subsurface energy storage



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Project website – <u>www.estmap.eu</u>

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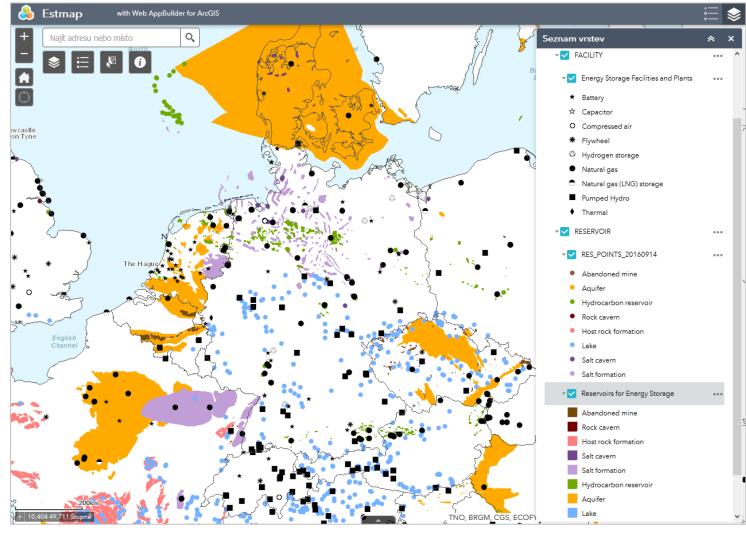






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The ESTMAP project results preseted here have been produced within a contract with the European Union, Service Contract Number ENER/C2/2014-640/S12.698827.

The opinions expressed are those of the contractor only and do not represent the contracting authority's official position.



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