



GEOLOGICAL FOR SERVICE EUROPE

Our Contribution

to the Energy Storage Landscape

2nd European Underground Energy Storage workshop

May 23-24, 2023 (Paris, FR)





Francesco Pizzocolo (TNO) Paula Canteli (IGME) Serge van Gessel (TNO) Jullie Hollis (EGS)

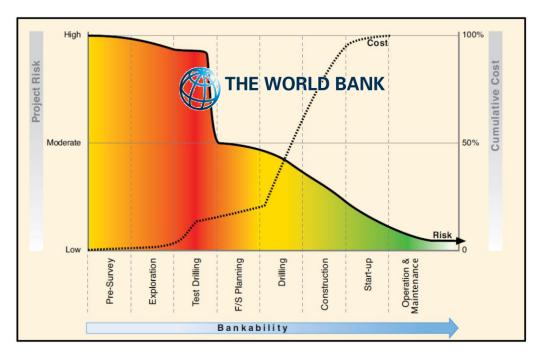
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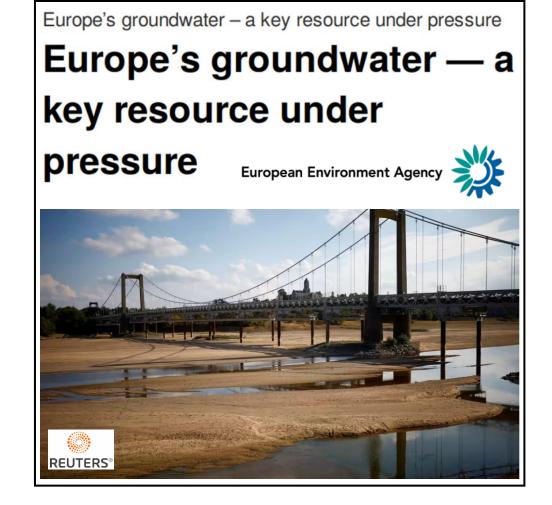


Why a Geological Service for Europe?

FINANCIAL TIMES

EU sounds alarm on critical raw materials shortages







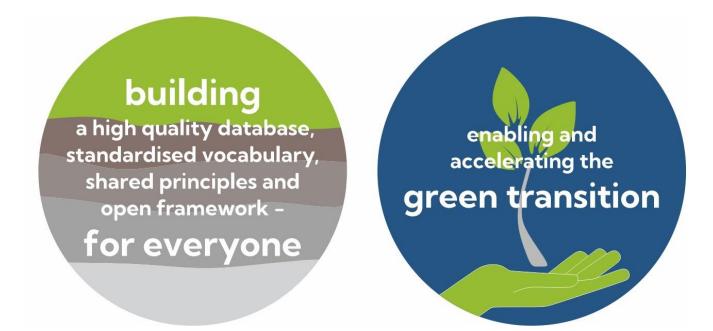
There is a Critical Need for High-Quality Subsurface Data!





Objective

The overall objective of the **GSEU** project is to establish a **Geological Service for Europe** as a permanent collaborative network of European Geological Survey Organisations.



GSEU will structurally address specific challenges in the sustainable management of the subsurface at EU and national level.





From Geological Data to Policy Support

INTEROPERABLE GEOLOGICAL DATA

3D GEOLOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Energy Minerals Ground water Climate **Build environment**

IMPACTS & PROTECTION

DECISION SUPPORT INFORMATION



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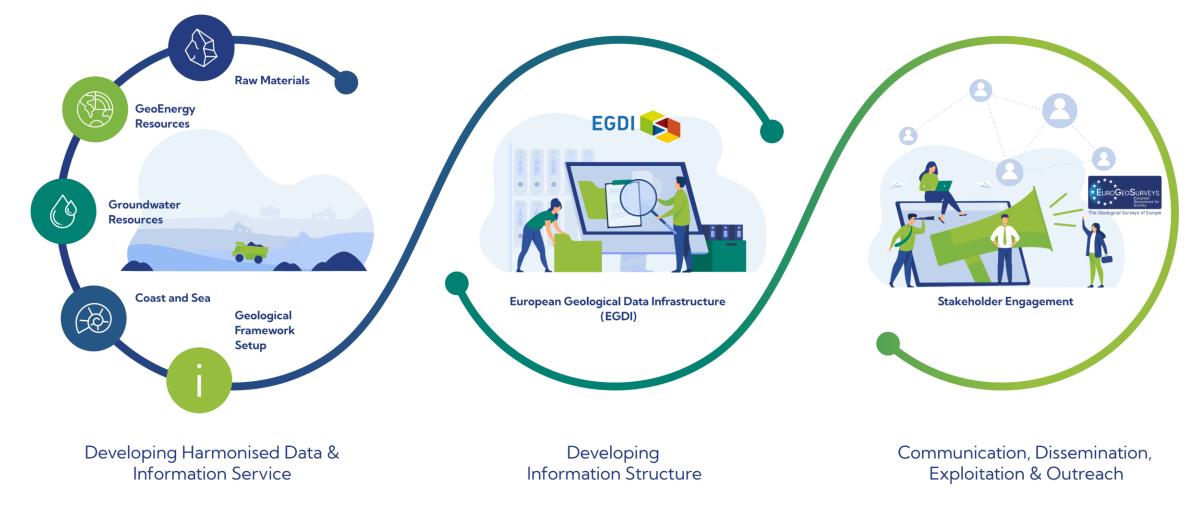
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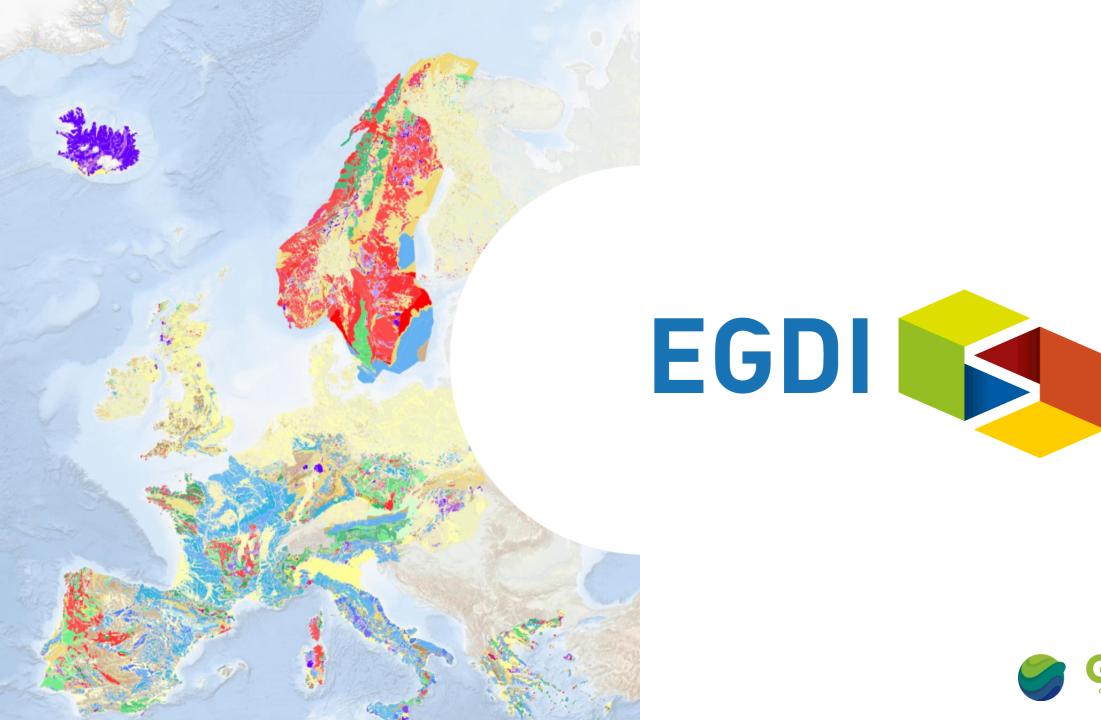
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3 Working Groups, 1 Goal

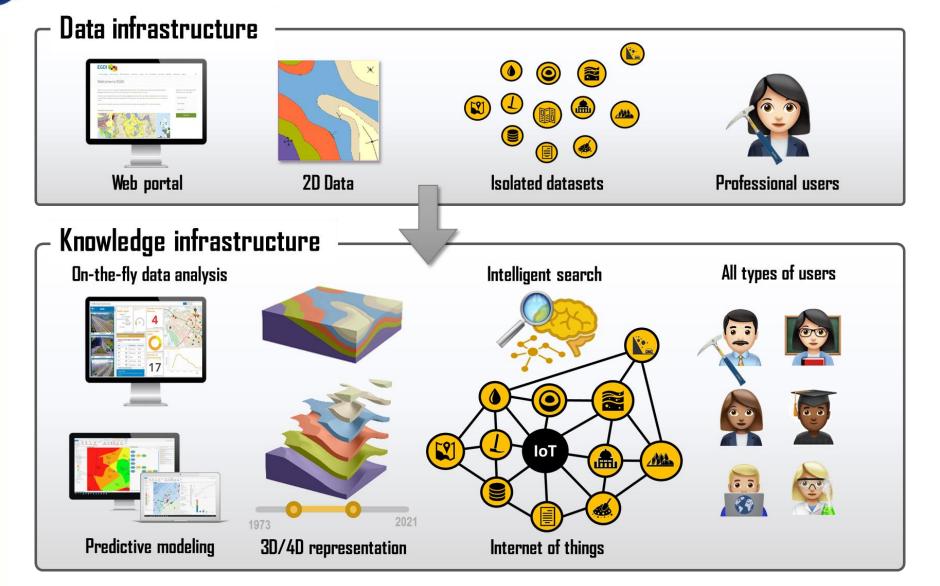








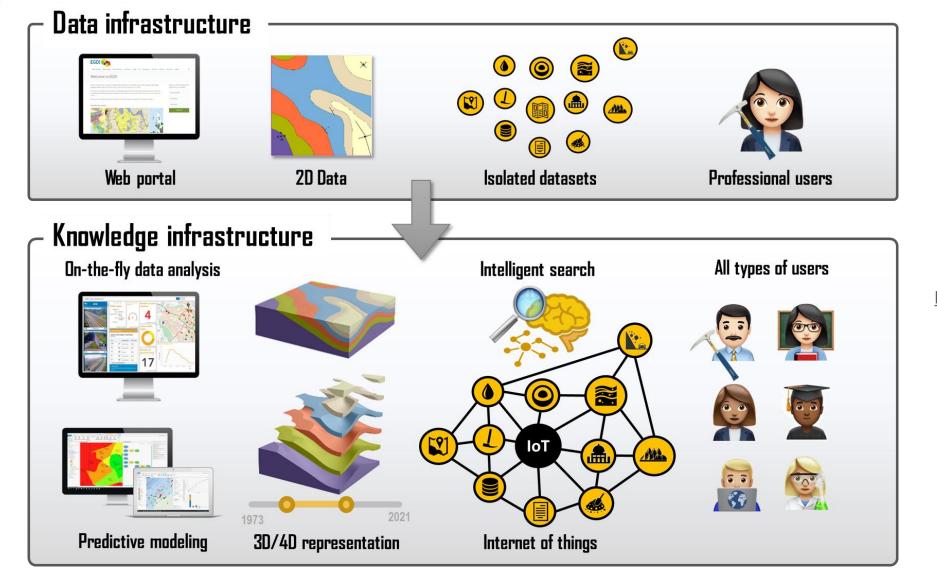
European Geological Data Infrastructure (EGDI)



https://www.europe-geology.eu/



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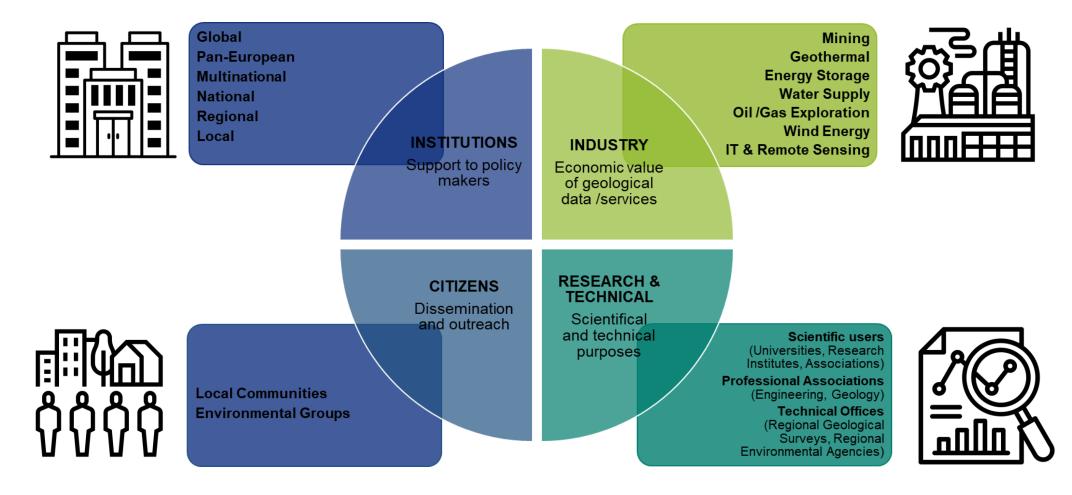
Maximise Social Impact





Stakeholder Engagement

We aim to inform and support a broad range of stakeholders – to raise awareness of the critical value of the earth beneath our feet and its role in a sustainable future.

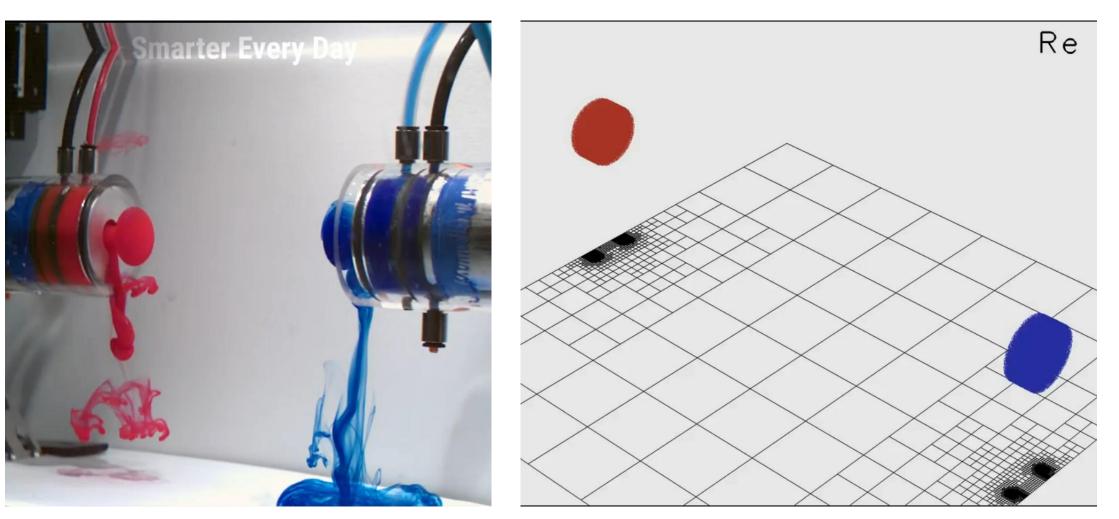


Bringing the subsurface into the light Making the Invisible, Visible





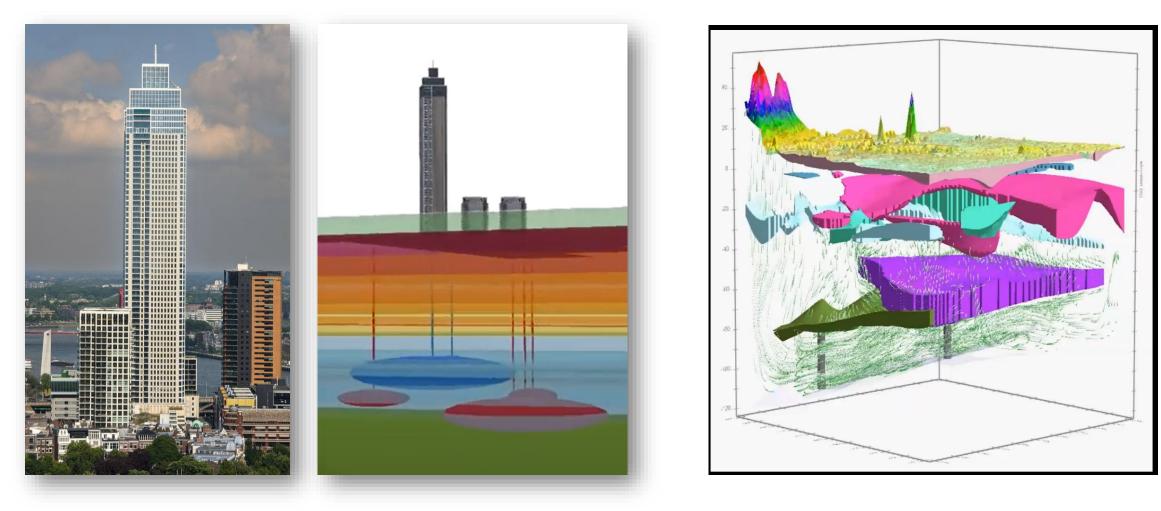
The Visible







The Invisible





Underground Energy Storage





Why is it Crucial to the Success of the Green Transition



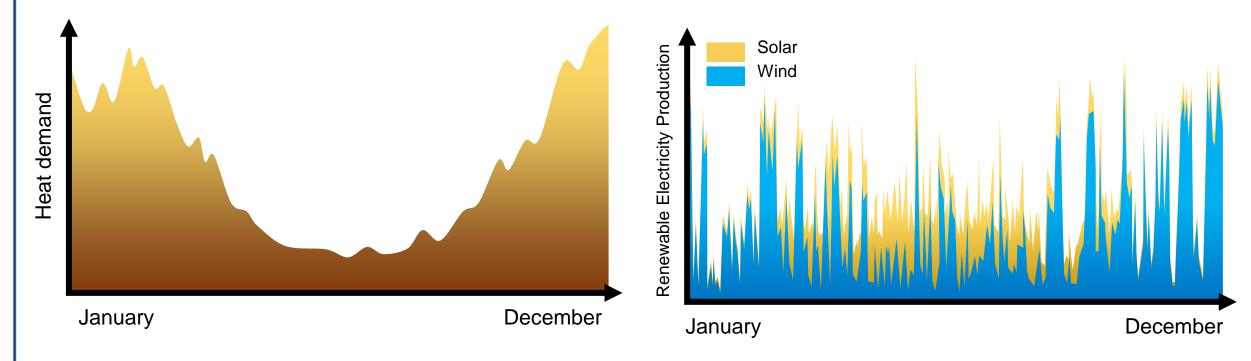




Why is it Crucial to the Success of the Green Transition

How to match this energy demand profile ...

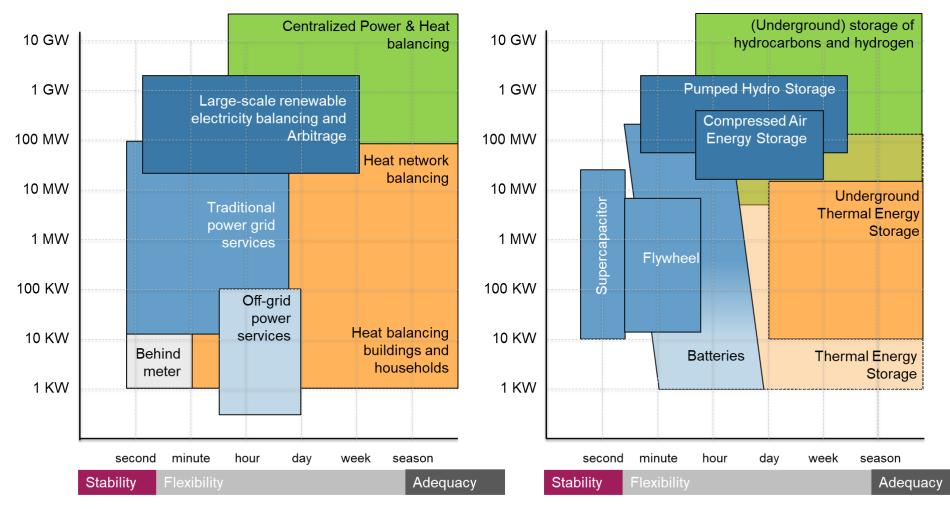
... with this energy production profile...



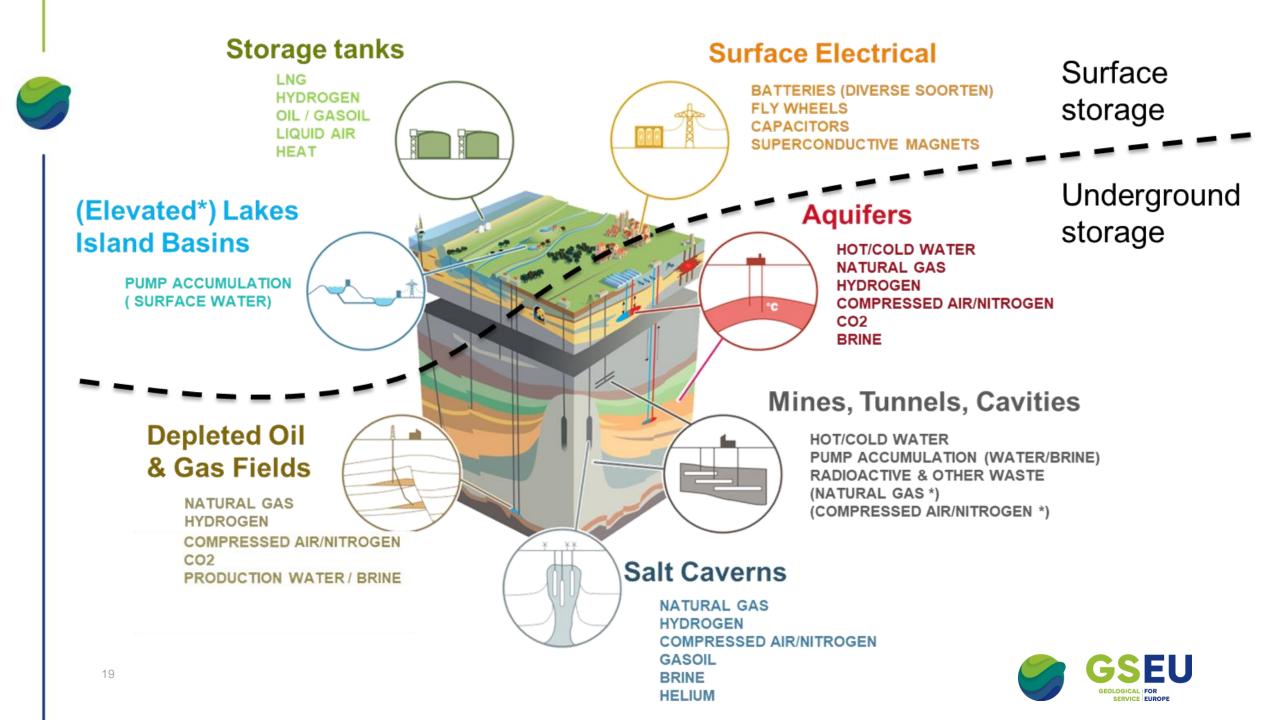
...without fossil fuels?



Energy Systems Services & Storage







What is Stopping/Slowing Down a Large-Scale Deployment of UES?



Cost: UES needs excavation, drilling, and infrastructures.



Limited Geographic Availability: EUS requires specific geological formations.



Regulatory Hurdles: the development and deployment of underground energy storage facilities require permits and approvals from various regulatory agencies (time-consuming and costly).



Public Perception: the public may be concerned about the safety and environmental impact of underground energy storage, which can make it difficult to gain support for new projects.





How can the GSEU help?

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Cost: The GSEU can use its knowledge to identify suitable sites for UES that are cost-effective to develop.



Limited Geographic Availability: GSEU's partners can conduct geological surveys to identify suitable formations for large-scale deployment UES.



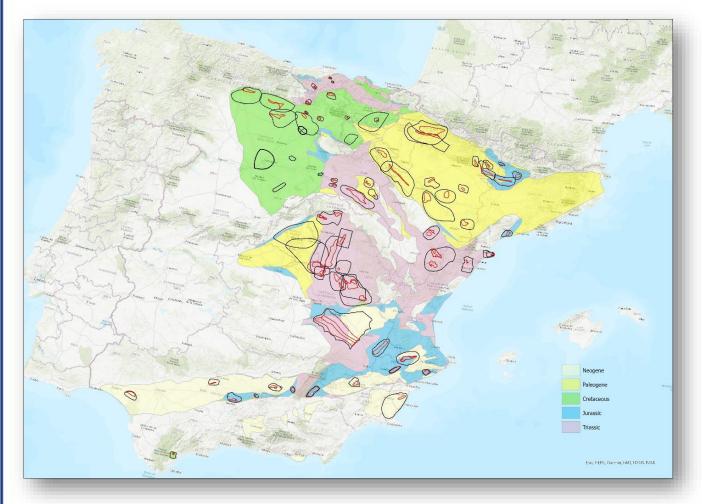
Regulatory Hurdles: the GSEU can provide guidance and support for the regulatory approval process. By working with regulatory agencies, we can help streamline the approval process and ensure that underground energy storage projects meet all necessary safety and environmental standards.



Public Perception: the GSEU can contribute to public outreach efforts by providing information on the safety and environmental impact of underground energy storage. Our partners, by engaging with local communities and stakeholders, can help address concerns and build support for underground energy storage projects.



EGDI – Providing pan-EU map of UES potential in Europe: our approach



Level 1 – Minimum information about all UES sites in Europe

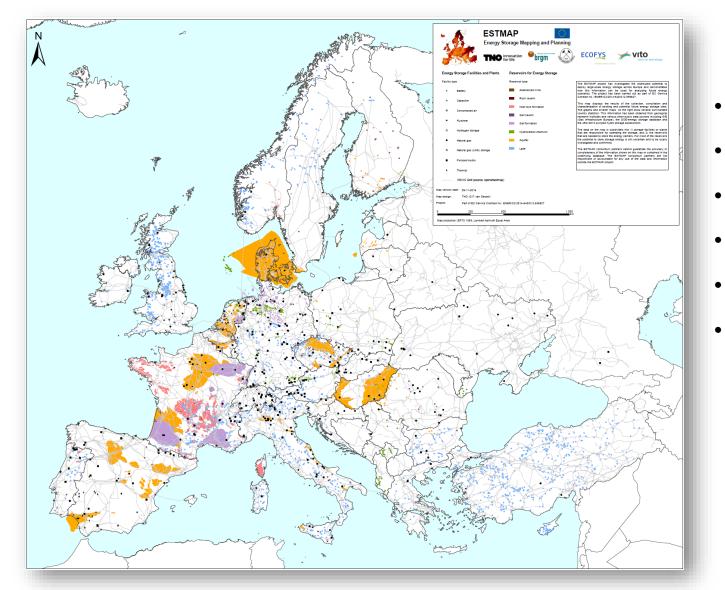
- Definition of the polygons of the formation's layers from isobaths maps
- Definition of storage units' polygons by grouping favorable structures
- Definition of traps polygons from the defined structures

Level 2 – Covering all the EU with Level 1 maps

Level 3 – Defining more detailed maps with more information and local studies



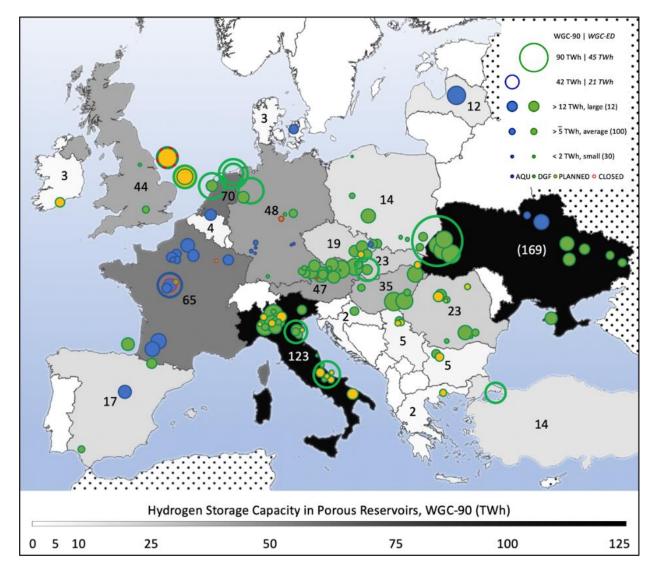
EGDI – Energy Storage Mapping & Planning



- On Surface Sites
- Subsurface Sites
- Existing and Potential Sites
- Standardized Database
- Technology KPI's
 - Application in EU systems models



EGDI – Hydrogen Storage Capacity in Porous Reservoirs

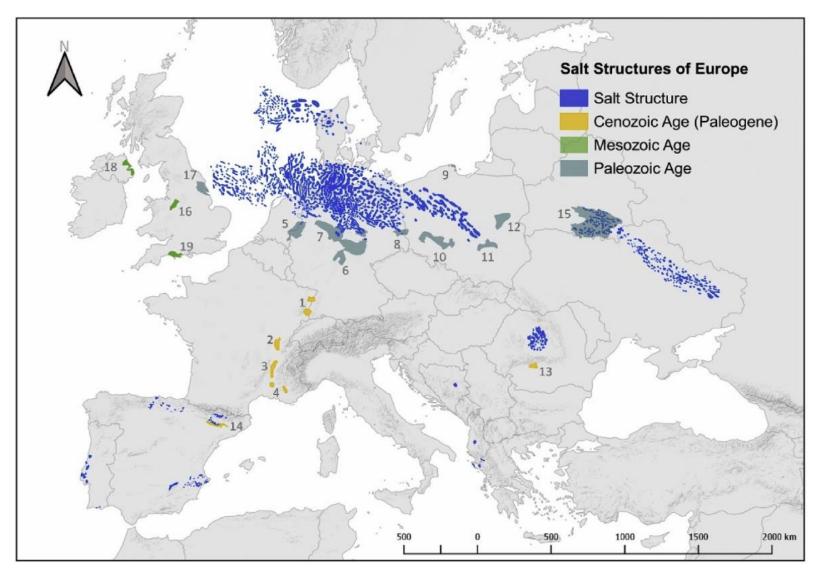


- Less advanced: pre-demonstration stage
- Many complexities (flow, recovery, quality)
- Larger capacities (typically 10-20x bigger than a cavern)
- Cushion gas requirements!
- Widespread potential

H2020 – HyUSPRe: Cavanagh, AJ, Yousefi, SH, Wilkinson, M & Groenenberg, RM. 2022: Hydrogen storage potential of existing European gas storage sites in depleted gas fields and aquifers.



EGDI – Hydrogen Storage Capacity Salt Caverns



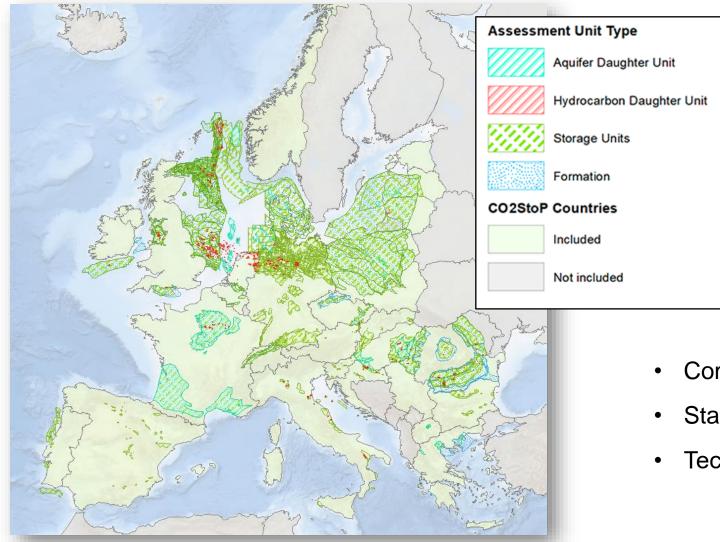
- Advanced stage: feasibility demonstrated
- Less complex than depleted reservoirs
- Smaller capacity (but scalable)
- Limited to specific regions

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Caglayan, D.G., Weber, N., Heinrichs, H.U., Linßen, J., Robinius, M., Kukla, P.A., Stolten, D., 2020. Technical potential of salt caverns for hydrogenstorage in Europe



EGDI – CO₂ Storage Potential in Europe



- Common Assessment Methodologies
- Standardized Database
- Technology KPI's







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