

What are underground energy storage systems?

This paper clarifies the framework of underground energy storage systems, including underground gas storage (UGS), underground oil storage (UOS), underground thermal storage (UTS) and compressed air energy storage (CAES), and the global development of underground energy storage systems in porous media is systematically reviewed.

What are the five underground large-scale energy storage technologies?

In this work, the characteristics, key scientific problems and engineering challenges of five underground large-scale energy storage technologies are discussed and summarized, including underground oil and gas storage, compressed air storage, hydrogen storage, carbon storage, and pumped storage.

Why is deep underground energy storage important?

It is an effective way to implement SPRs, natural gas peak shaving, a sustainable supply of renewable energy, and the large-scale and efficient utilization of hydrogen. The development of deep underground energy storage is a key issue in achieving carbon neutrality and upgrading China's energy structure.

Can deep underground energy storage be developed in China?

The solution to these key scientific and technological problems lies in establishing a theoretical and technical foundation for the development of large-scale deep underground energy storage in China. 1. Introduction China must urgently transition to low-carbon energy consumption in order to meet the challenges of global warming.

How deep is the underground space for energy storage?

The underground space for energy storage mainly includes porous or fractured porous media (e.g., depleted oil and gas reservoirs, aquifers) and caverns (e.g., salt caverns, rock caves, abandoned mines or pits) (Jannel and Torquet, 2021) (Fig. 3). The depth can range from several hundred meters to several kilometers (Kabuth et al., 2017).

What are the challenges faced by underground energy storage projects?

The common scientific and technical challenges faced by these underground energy storage projects include 1) geological sealing, safety and potential leakage risk affected by the multifield coupling effect; 2) dynamic storage capacity and operating efficiency under complex geological conditions; and 3) negative environmental impact.

To ensure the efficient and stable operation of energy systems in accomplishing carbon neutrality goals, there is an urgent need to rapidly develop large-scale (especially ...

Long-term storage of fluids in underground formations has routinely been conducted by the hydrocarbon

industry for several decades, with low quality formation water produced with oil being reinjected in saline formations to minimise environmental impacts, or in acid-gas injection techniques to reduce the H<sub>2</sub>S and CO<sub>2</sub> stripping from natural gas. . Besides that, ...

o Four modes of large-scale underground storage of renewable energy coupled with Power to X are described and analyzed. o Potentials, challenges, and trends of four modes are summarized. o Suggestions for large-scale underground ...

"The HOT Energy Group has substantially assisted RAG in planning almost all of our underground gas storage (UGS) facilities. The quality of their subsurface models has proved outstanding and has helped us to develop more than 50% of our gas fields into successful UGS operations and to become one of Europe's leading gas storage operators."

Several techniques exist to store H<sub>2</sub> at higher energy densities, which sometimes necessitate energy inputs in the form of heat or work, or the incorporation of H<sub>2</sub> binding materials. Among several H<sub>2</sub> storage options, underground H<sub>2</sub> storage emerges as a large-scale and seasonal storage alternative. Cushion gas (e.g., N<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>4</sub>, CO<sub>2</sub>, etc.) is needed to ...

Key words: energy reserve; underground space energy storage; geological survey engineering; energy security; energy system Highlights: (1) We summarize the development status of global underground space energy storage, systematically summarize the

The main thermal energy storage in the underground methods are: (i) storage in pits, tanks and rock caverns, (ii) storage in aquifers (Aquifer Thermal Energy Storage - ATES) and (iii) storage in ducts (Duct Thermal Energy Storage - DTES) systems (Philippe et al., 2000). UTES represents one of the most sustainable and environmentally ...

By providing insight into recent theoretical research, practical applications, and technological development, the findings support the successful incorporation of H<sub>2</sub> into the ...

This paper aims to provide a useful reference for the development of underground salt cavern compressed air energy storage technology, the transformation of green and renewable energy, and the realization of carbon neutral vision. Document Type: ...

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Hydrogen energy (HE) is a promising solution for large-scale energy storage, particularly for integrating

intermittent renewable energy sources into the global energy system. A key enabler of this transition is underground hydrogen storage (UHS), which has the potential to store hydrogen (H<sub>2</sub>) at scale; however, its deployment remains a ...

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o Suggestions for large-scale underground energy storage in China are provided. Graphical abstract Cite this article EndNote ... Contemplation on China's energy-development strategies and initiatives in the context of its carbon neutrality ...

The development of underground space energy storage is a key issue to achieve carbon neutrality and upgrade China's energy structure; (2) Global underground space energy storage facilities can be divided into five categories: salt cavern, water-sealed cavern

Our extensive reservoir and well engineering expertise, combined with our drilling and workover capabilities and our operational experience with developing numerous gas storage surface facilities, from concept to handover, ...

In this work, the characteristics, key scientific problems and engineering challenges of five underground large-scale energy storage technologies are discussed and summarized, ...

This paper clarifies the framework of underground energy storage systems, including underground gas storage (UGS), underground oil storage (UOS), underground ...

This paper firstly begins with the utilization and development of hydrogen as energy, explains the significance of underground hydrogen storage and conventional storage methods, summarizes the underground gas storage experience of all countries, and concludes the general patterns of underground gas storage, for example, depleted reservoirs ...

This can be used as direct heat or used to generate power through a conventional geothermal power plant. Because of the natural thermal energy storage properties of the subsurface, this system provides a long-term ...

Large-scale underground energy storage technology uses underground spaces for renewable energy storage, conversion and usage. It forms the technological basis of achieving carbon peaking and carbon neutrality goals. In this work, the characteristics, key scientific problems and engineering challenges of five underground large-scale energy storage ...

The development of large-scale energy storage in such salt formations presents scientific and technical

challenges, including: (1) developing a multiscale progressive failure ...

Effective implementation of a hydrogen economy will hinge on the development of large-scale, low-cost storage solutions. To ensure that storage is prioritized in the burgeoning hydrogen economy, GTI Energy has developed ...

The energy structure orientation of “carbon peak and carbon neutrality” has gradually promoted low-carbon energy, such as natural gas, to be favored by countries around the world.

Power-to-Gas or Underground Gas Storage: Underground Energy Storage Technologies (UEST) is your partner for underground energy. Contact us! ... Benefit from our experience in underground storage design, planning, ...

Underground thermal energy storage (UTES) is a form of STES useful for long-term purposes owing to its high storage capacity and low cost (IEA I. E. A., 2018).UTES effectively stores the thermal energy of hot and cold seasons, solar energy, or waste heat of industrial processes for a relatively long time and seasonally (Lee, 2012) cause of high thermal inertia, the ...

We propose four large-scale underground energy storage methods based on ENSYSCO to address this challenge, while considering China's national conditions. ... Germany has accumulated a wealth of knowledge and experience in the development of building energy efficiency. Green building is actually a functional complex that integrates energy ...

Underground hydrogen storage (UHS) will be an essential part of the energy transition. Over 45 pilot projects are underway to reduce the technical and regulatory risks of UHS, but negative ...

Leading contributors, including China, the United States, and Germany, maintain robust collaborative relationships. Future research trends in LUES include the integration of intelligent and renewable energy systems, the development of hybrid energy storage technologies, underground biomethanation, and new CAES technologies.

Advances in Geo-Energy Research Vol. 9, No. 1, p. 54-67, 2023 Invited review Compressed air energy storage in salt caverns in China: Development and outlook Mingzhong Wan<sup>1</sup>, Wendong Ji<sup>1</sup>, Jifang ...

Compared with aboveground energy storage technologies (e.g., batteries, flywheels, supercapacitors, compressed air, and pumped hydropower storage), UES technologies--especially the underground storage of renewable power-to-X (gas, liquid, and e-fuels) and pumped-storage hydropower in mines (PSHM)--are more favorable due to their ...

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