

Andy Colthorpe speaks with Ruud Nijs, CEO of GIGA Storage and member of the board for Energy Storage NL (ESNL), the country's umbrella organisation for energy storage. Towards the end of 2021, financial close was achieved for GIGA Buffalo, the largest battery storage project in the Netherlands to date.

DOI: 10.2166/9781780406824 Corpus ID: 130192408; Impacts of Shallow Geothermal Energy on Groundwater Quality : A Hydrochemical and geomicrobial study of the effects of ground source heat pumps and aquifer thermal energy storage

The theoretical potential for deep geothermal energy (Direct Use) in the Netherlands is substantial. There are some important aquifers to be found in the Netherlands - at depths which are common to normal oil and gas producing operations.

Arsenic is a common trace element in groundwater and its fate and transport are controlled by combination of (i) natural processes, including redox conditions, salinity and pH, (ii) sedimentary and geochemical environment, and (iii) anthropogenic influences such as groundwater extraction, managed aquifer recharge (MAR), Aquifer Thermal Energy Storage ...

However, there is little deployment of this form of energy storage globally; for example, 93 % of global storage capacity is under 10 hours [5]. For some of its proponents, the neglect of STES arises from a preoccupation in energy policy on electrification and electricity storage as the engine of the energy transition [3, 6]. Electricity storage has greater functionality ...

In the Netherlands, numerical modelling for the shallow water equations started in the 1960s. Several publications appeared, for example by Lauwerier (), Dronkers and Van der Houwen (). However, the RAND publication in 1967 by the Dutch born Leendertse can be seen as the starting point of two-dimensional numerical modelling of shallow water flows in the ...

We present an overview of the risks that underground thermal energy storage (UTES) can impose on the groundwater system, drinking water production, and the subsurface environment in general. We describe existing policy and licensing arrangements for UTES in the Netherlands, as well as the capability of the current and future Dutch policy and legal framework to minimize or ...

Ecol Soc 16(1):22 Bonte M, Stuyfzand PJ, Van Den Berg G (2011b) The effects of aquifer thermal energy storage on groundwater quality and the consequences for drinking water production: a case study from the Netherlands. Water Sc i Technol 63(9):1922-1931 Bonte M, van Breukelen BM, Stuyfzand PJ (2013) Temperature-induced impacts on groundwater ...

The closed, pre-charged concept is a crucial innovation, since it allows the system to have a high energy

storage capacity even in relatively shallow water (down to 20-30m). Other subsea concepts for energy storage typically rely on external hydro-static pressure, and therefore require very deep water (+1000m) to be feasible.

More than 30% of Germany's final energy consumption currently results from thermal energy for heating and cooling in the building sector. One possibility to achieve significant greenhouse gas emission savings in space heating and cooling is the application of aquifer thermal energy storage (ATES) systems. Hence, this study maps the spatial technical potential ...

Storage of green gases (eg. hydrogen) in salt caverns offers a promising large-scale energy storage option for combating intermittent supply of renewable energy, such as wind and solar energy.

Prevalent in underground thermal energy storage are open systems (groundwater wells, called Aquifer Thermal Energy Storage, (ATES)), while closed-loop systems (Borehole Thermal energy Storage (BTES)) can mainly be found in ground source heat pump plants. Typical temperature ranges for storing energy are between 7 - 17 °C.

A Multi-Energy Concept comprising both low enthalpy geothermal energy and shallow high temperature heat storage is designed to sustainably heat a greenhouse area in the Netherlands.

The most recent studies assume an energy storage lake from which water is pumped out when there is a high supply (and low price) of electricity and water flows into the lake when there is a ... initiative in the Netherlands is Delta21, which combines water safety and nature development with energy storage in an energy storage lake. The most ...

In open-loop systems, also referred to as Aquifer Thermal Energy Storage (ATES), sensible heat and cold is temporarily stored in the subsurface through injection and withdrawal of groundwater, , . Fig. 1. Seasonal sensible UTES techniques.

8 1. Introduction Underground Thermal Energy Storage (UTES) is a technology that is widely used for the sustainable heating and cooling of buildings in the Netherlands (see Figure 1).

Distributed energy resources are the most effective way for the people on this planet to move away from its dependency on fossil-based fuels and large-scale energy and utility monopolies. We bring power to the people. Energy storage is the Holy Grail in the growth of renewable energy and the transition towards a clean, sustainable and reliable energy system.

The total floor area in China is 644 × 10⁸ m² at present, and its energy demand accounts for about 28% of the total energy use 1,2. The district heating area in China reached 122.66 × 10⁸ m² ...

Conceptual market potential framework of high temperature aquifer thermal energy storage - A case study in

the Netherlands Maxim Wesselink a, b, Wen Liu a, *, Joris Koornneef b, Machteld van den ...

This paper looks at the status quo of the thermal energy storage in the Netherlands and the part that aquifer storage plays in them while also taking a closer look at distinct projects that are already completed or in development.

We present an overview of the risks that underground thermal energy storage (UTES) can impose on the groundwater system, drinking water production, and the subsurface environment in general. We describe existing policy and licensing arrangements for UTES in the Netherlands, as well as the capability of the current and future Dutch policy and legal ...

ATES is the shallow geothermal technology with the highest energy efficiency and it is adequate for seasonal energy storage, but strongly relies on the right aquifer properties and conditions [80]; The storage efficiency of ATES: a) in the case of a cold storage system can range from 70 to 100 % for most long-term cold storage projects; and b ...

We used data from an aquifer thermal energy storage (ATES) system located 570 m from a public water supply well field in the south of the Netherlands to investigate the relation between ...

Aquifer thermal energy storage (ATES) is a source of renewable energy that is extracted from the subsurface using the heat naturally present in the soil and groundwater. Storing heat and cold in the subsurface is a way of heating and cooling homes and buildings, a need that accounts for 40 percent of global energy demand.

In the Netherlands, precipitation and evaporation strongly influence groundwater heads. The response of the head is a kind of signature of the groundwater system, which GDN also uses to better understand the ...

Aquifer thermal energy storage (ATES) represents a promising solution for heating and cooling, offering lower greenhouse gas emissions and primary energy consumption than conventional technologies. Despite these benefits and the widespread availability of suitable aquifers, ATES has yet to see widespread utilisation, with uptake highly concentrated in select ...

In the Netherlands, an increasing number of geothermal energy systems are being developed. These systems will pump up hot groundwater from a depth of several thousand metres. As ...

Aquifer Thermal Energy Storage. ... In Section 2, the SGE technologies to extract or store thermal energy from the soil and water shallow environment are first outlined. ... Netherlands, of a ~10m quay wall based on sheet piles extending to a depth of 16m, thermally activated by integrated heat exchangers. Several deep and shallow heat ...

"We have a unique geothermal energy solution here", says geologist Eva van der Voet from Ennatuurlijk

Aardwarmte in Middenmeer, the Netherlands. "The complex of greenhouses we deliver energy to is first of all supplied with geothermal heat from deep wells tapping into a Rotliegend aquifer at around 2,200 m depth, but at the end of the heat-grid sits a ...

When pumping up both shallow and deep water, it is important to protect the quality of the shallower groundwater. We are investigating the potential negative impact of aquifer thermal energy storage (ATES) and ...

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