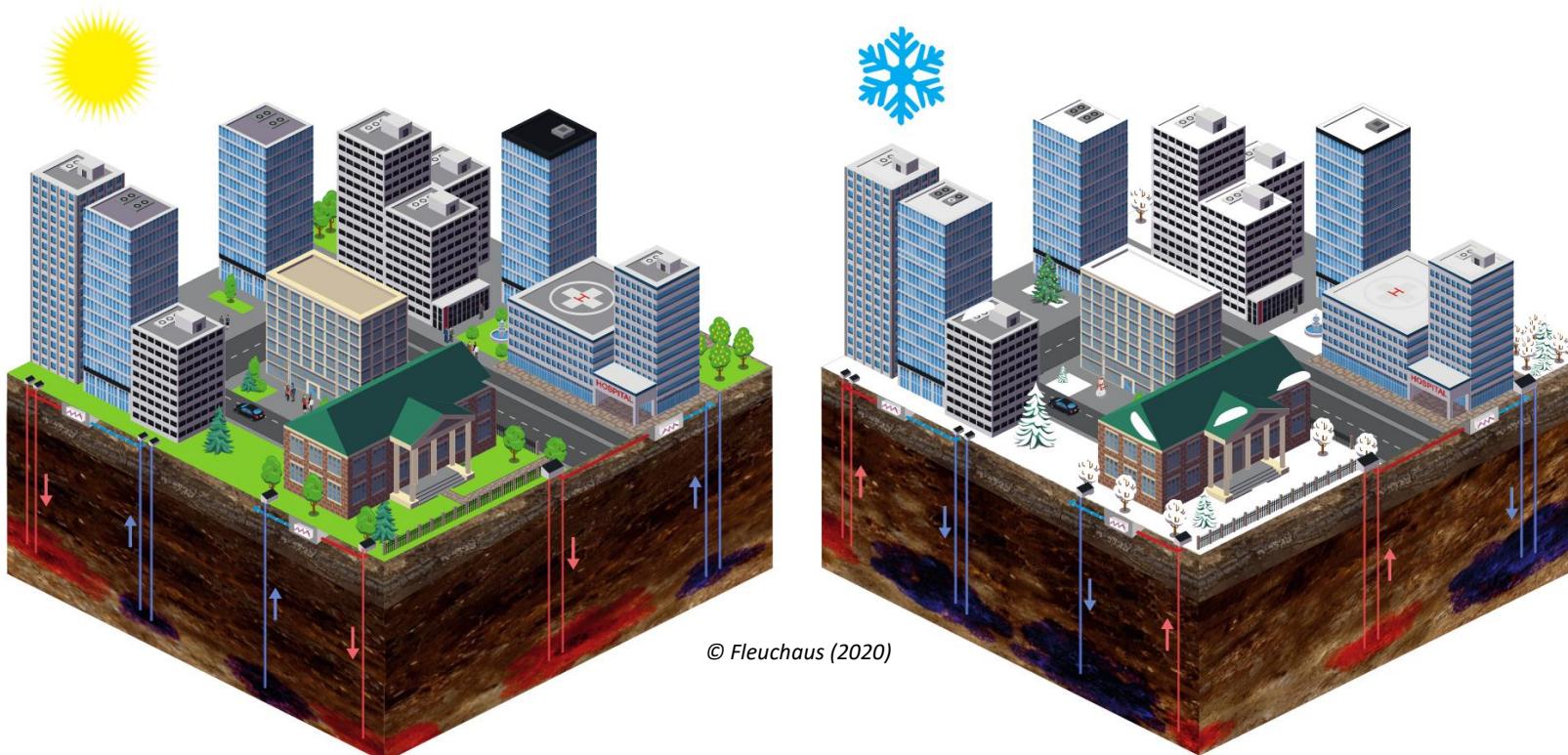
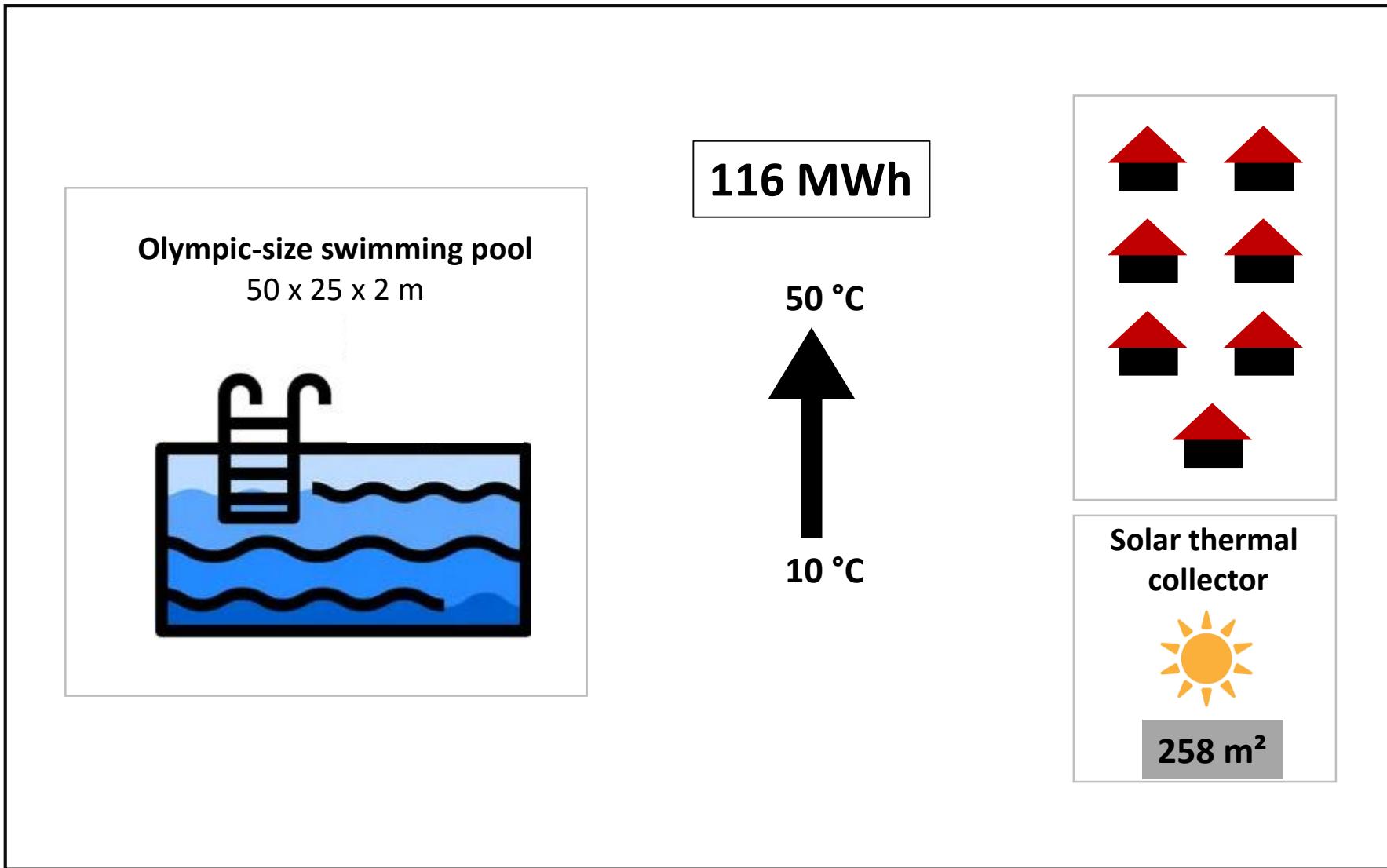


Aquifer Thermal Energy Storage (ATES) in Germany

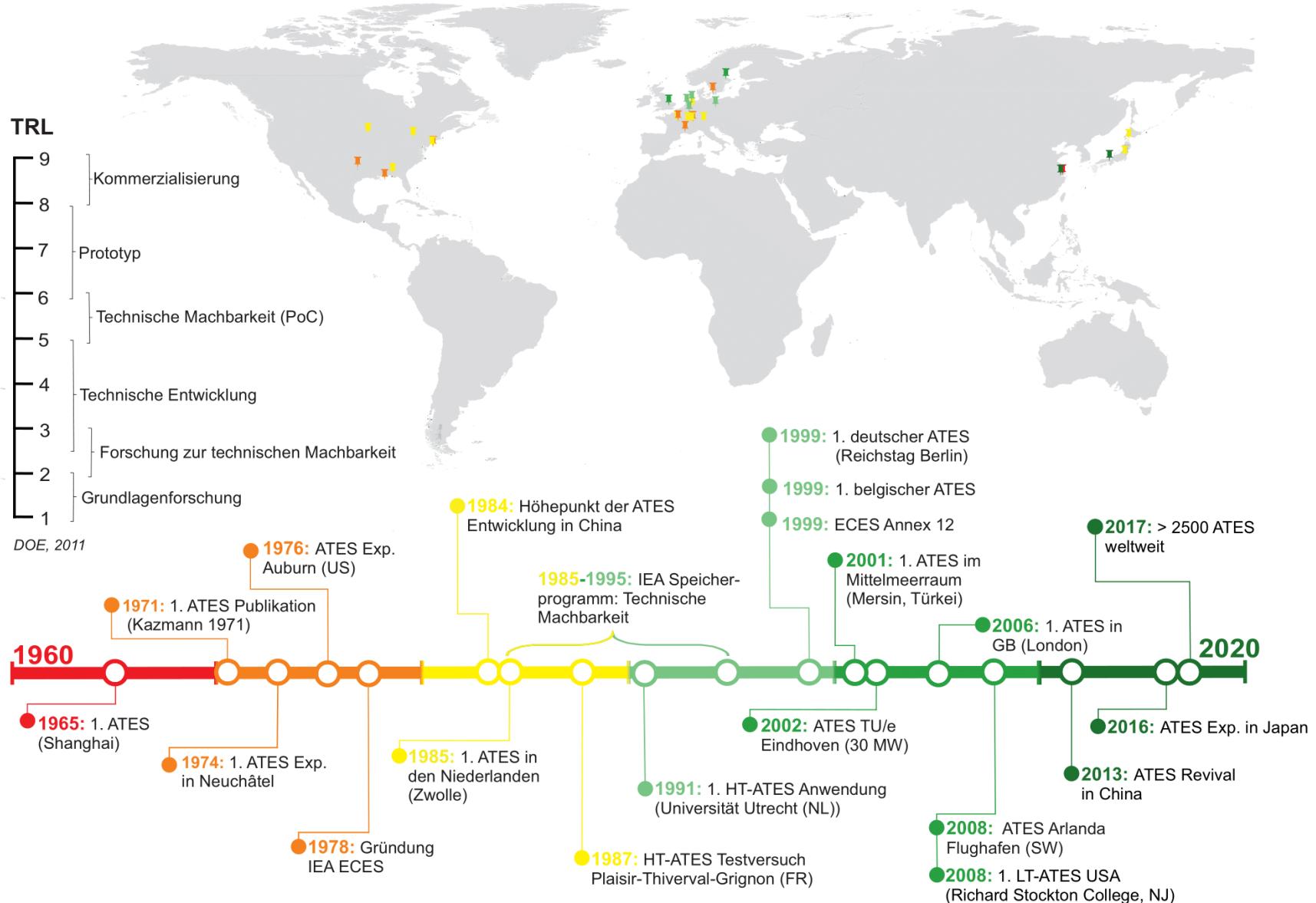
Current trends and a glimpse into the future



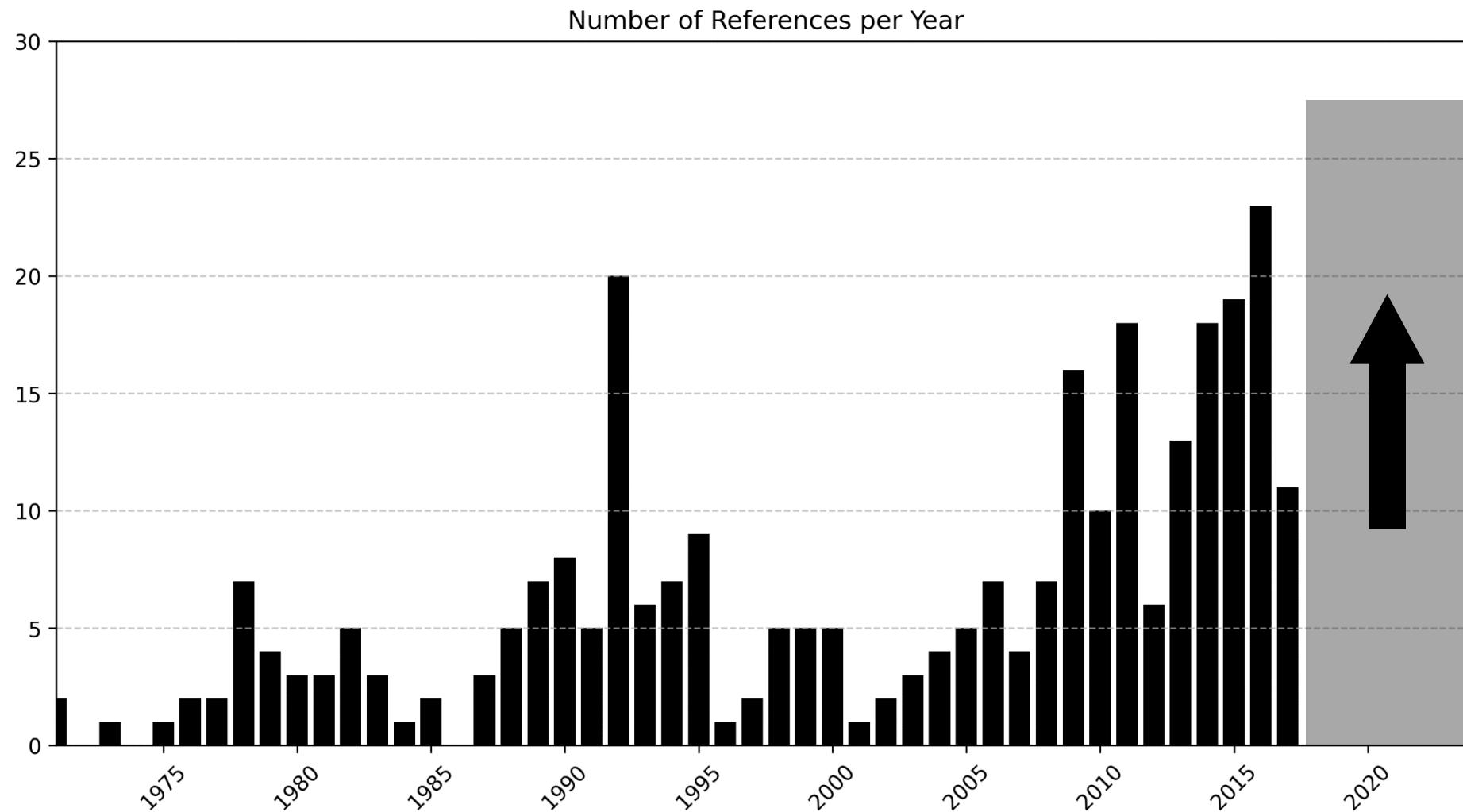
Aquifer Thermal Energy Storage



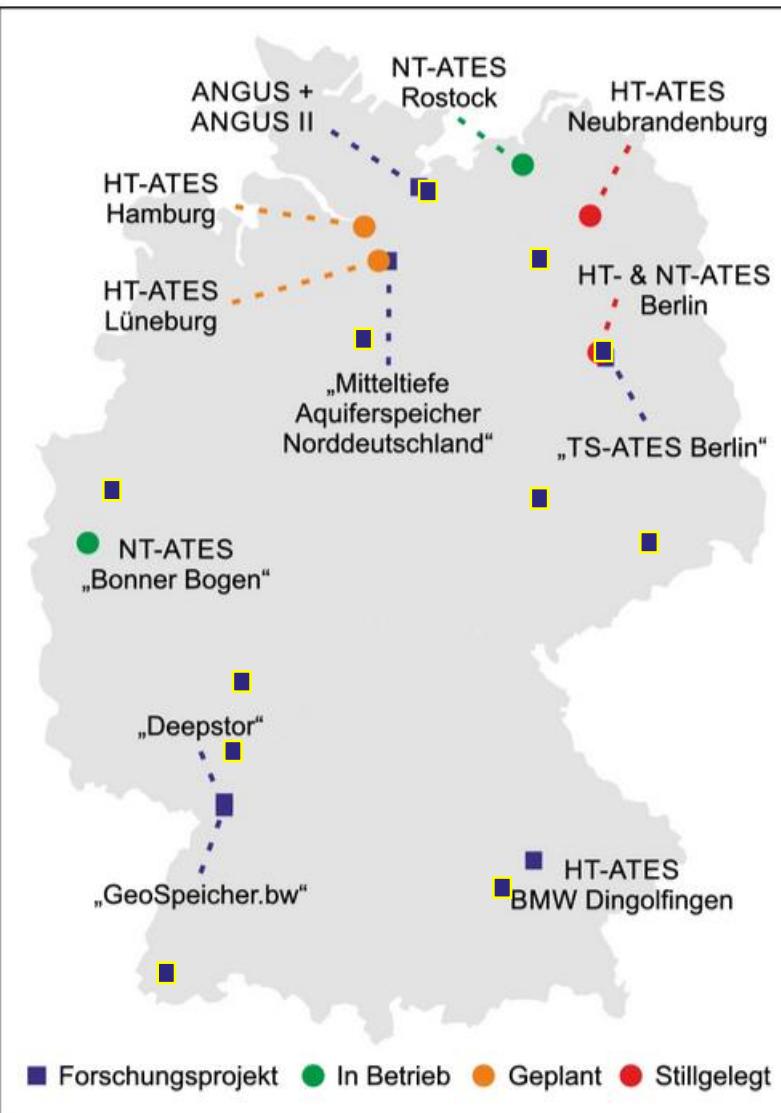
R&D activity of more than 60 years!



R&D activity of more than 60 years!



ATES activity in Germany



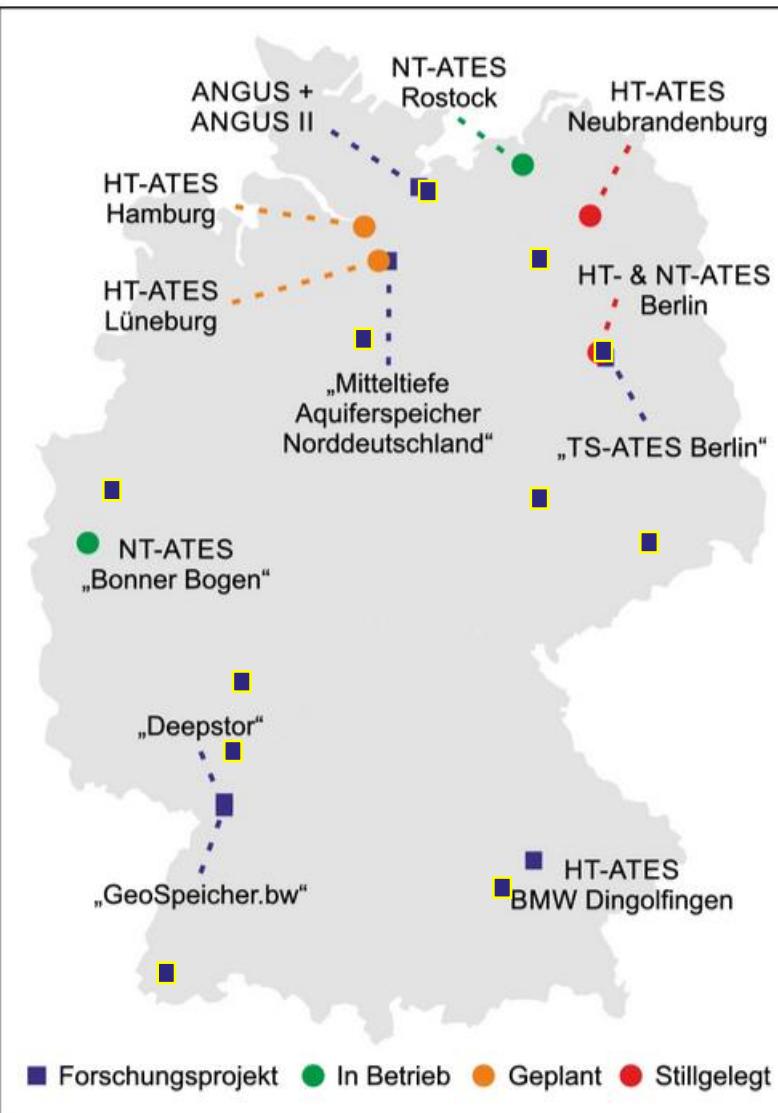
GEO:N „Möglichkeiten und Grenzen thermischer Energiespeicherung in Aquiferen“

- Kiel – Bremerskamp (**SpeicherCity**)
- Wittstock Testfeld (TestUM Aquifer, TestUM II Aquifer)
- Berlin Mitte (DemoSpeicher)
- Berlin Adlershof (**SpeicherCity**, GEOFERN, GeoSpeicher Berlin, PUSH-IT)
- Berlin Spandau (**SpeicherCity**, TRANSGEO, ATES iQ)
- Burgwedel (GeoTES)
- Leipzig – Wissenschaftspark (**SpeicherCity**, KONATES)
- Mannheim & Offenbach (PotAMMO)
- München (**SpeicherCity**)
- Freiburg (**SpeicherCity**)

MTES

- Bochum – research campus (HEATSTORE, **SpeicherCity**)
- Freiberg – Himmelfahrt Fundgrube / Reiche Zeche (MineATES)

ATES activity in Germany



- Kiel – Bremerskamp (**SpeicherCity**)
- Wittstock Testfeld (TestUM Aquifer, TestUM II Aquifer)
- Berlin Mitte (DemoSpeicher)
- Berlin Adlershof (**SpeicherCity**, GEOFERN, GeoSpeicher Berlin, PUSH-IT)
- Berlin Spandau (**SpeicherCity**, TRANSGEO, ATES iQ)
- Burgwedel (GeoTES)
- Leipzig – Wissenschaftspark (**SpeicherCity**, KONATES)
- Mannheim & Offenbach (PotAMMO)
- München (**SpeicherCity**)
- Freiburg (**SpeicherCity**)

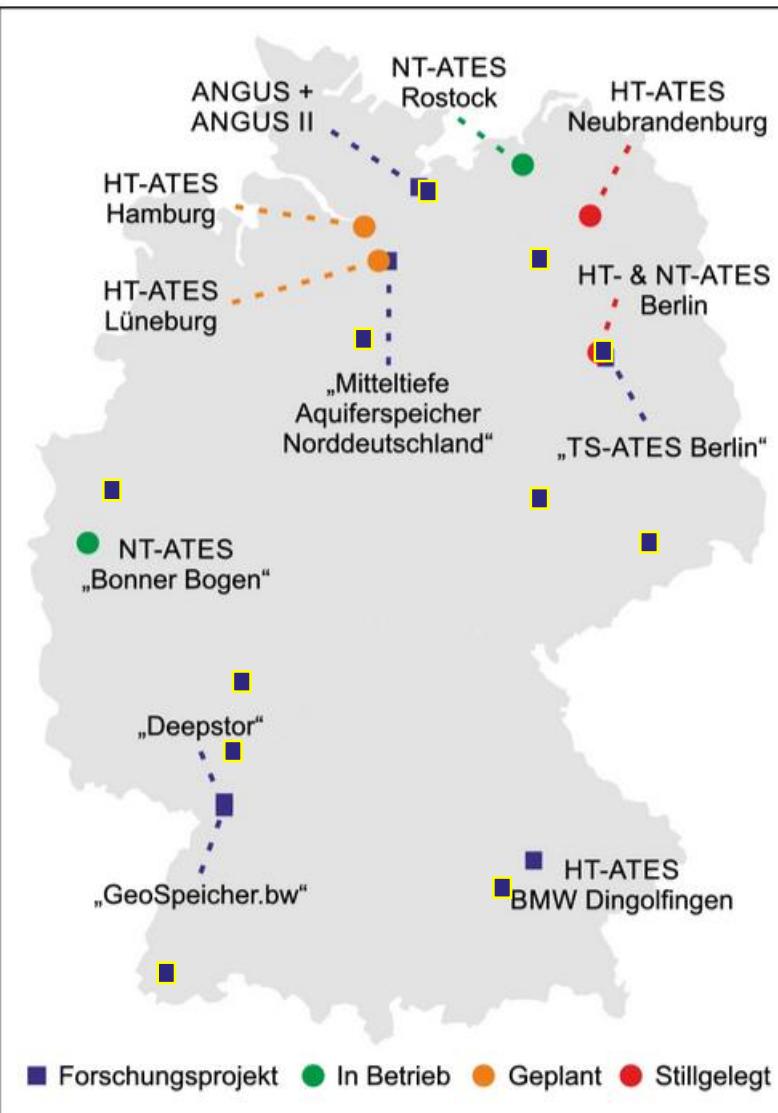
LT-ATES

- Potential analyses
- Regulatory framework
- Impact on groundwater quality
- Demonstration systems
- Monitoring

HT-ATES

- Feasibility studies
- Grid integration
- Performance evaluation
- Potential analysis
- Groundwater remediation

ATES activity in Germany

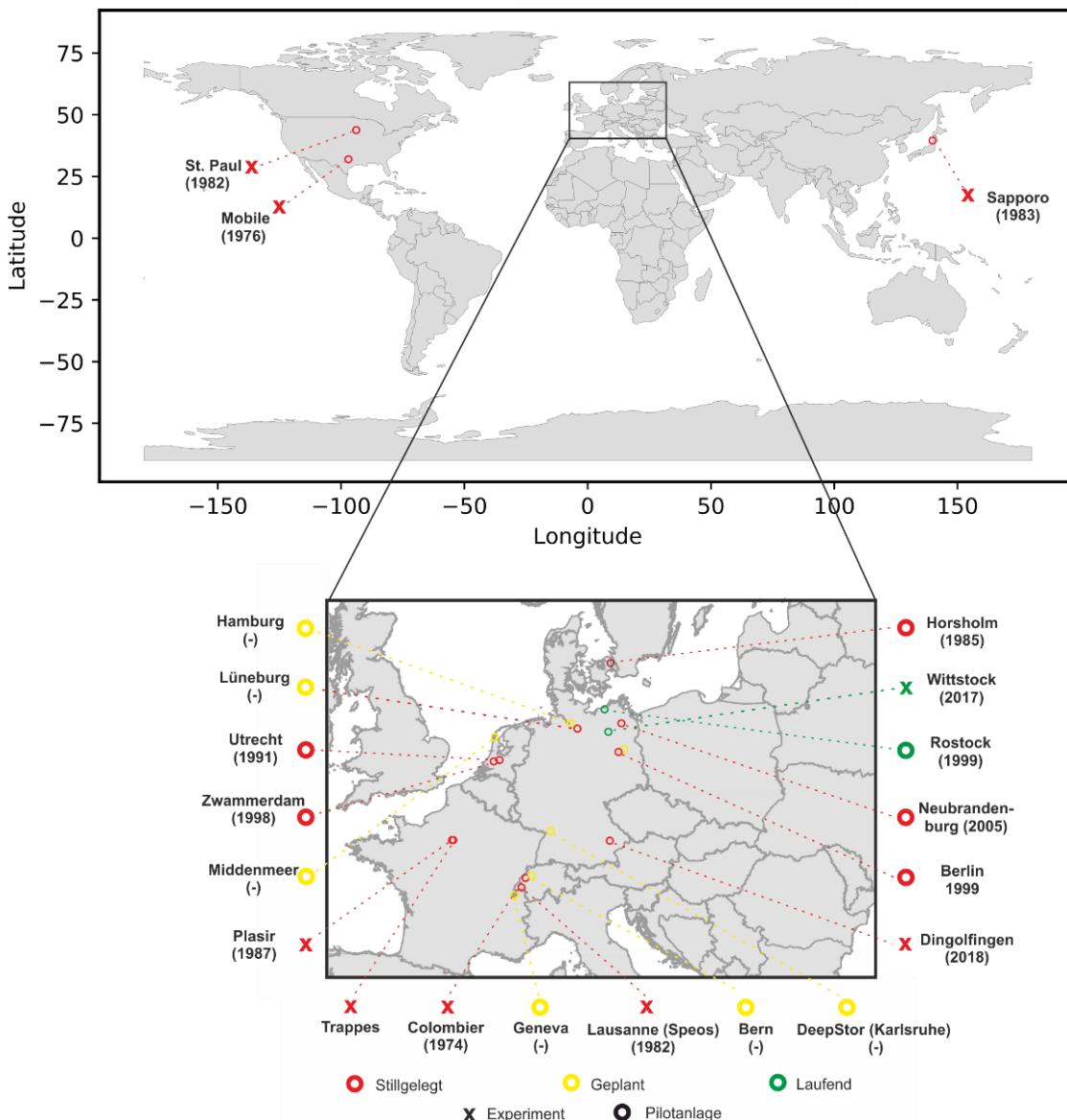


- High research activity in Germany
- Focus on High-Temperature (HT) technologies
- Research on Low-Temperature (LT) ATES focuses on overcoming barriers to market entry
- HT-ATES currently has a low Technology Readiness Level (TRL), and further research is required to assess its technical feasibility, grid integration, and other related factors
- ATES is the primary focus of current research on Underground Thermal Energy Storage (UTES) in Germany, although there are also ongoing projects related to Medium-Temperature (MTES) systems

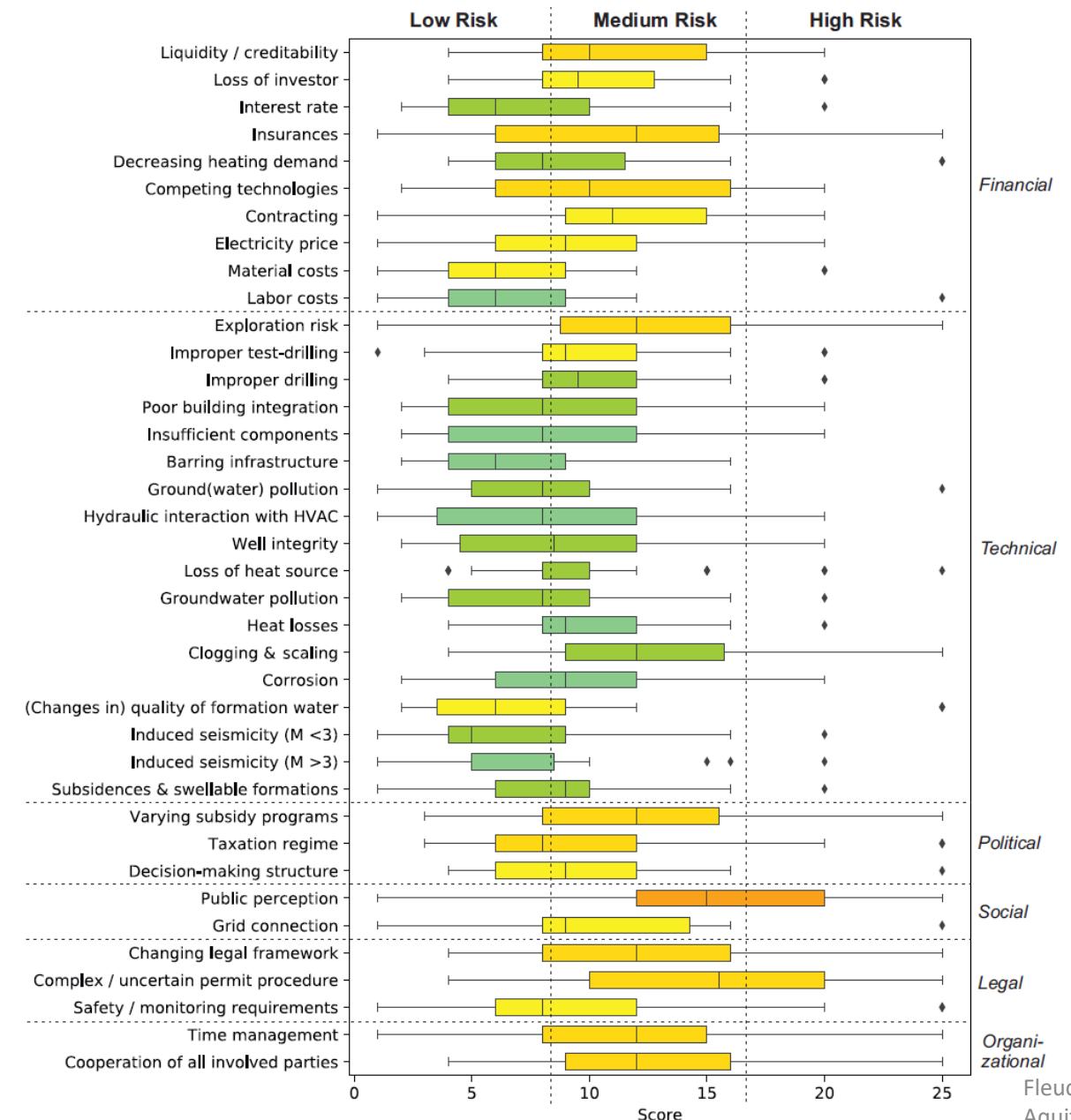
High Temperature ATES (HT-ATES)

#	Location	Year	Scope	Heat source	Injection Temp. [°C]	Storage depth [m]	Geology	
1	Colombier, CH	1974	E	-	70	Shallow	Sand and gravel	
2	Mobile, US	1976	E	Industrial	55	39-61	Sand and clay	
3	ST. Paul, US	1982	E	Industrial	117	182-244	Sandstone	
4	Lausanne, CH	1982	E	Industrial	40-80	7-24	Silt and sand	
5	Sapporo, JP	1883	E	Solar	40-60	95	Sand and clay	
6	Hørsholm, DK	1885	A*	Industrial	100	10-25	Sand	
7	Plaisir, FR	1987	A*	Industrial	180	500	Sand and clay	
8	Utrecht, NL	1991	A*	Cogeneration	90	192-290	Sand	
9	Zwammerdam, NL	1998	A*	Cogeneration	90	135-150	Sand	
10	Berlin, DE	1999	A*	Cogeneration	70	320	Sandstone	
11	Rostock, DE	1999	A*	Solar	50	13-27	Sand and gravel	
12	Neubrandenburg, DE	2005	A*	Cogeneration	80	1,250	Sandstone	
13	Dingolfingen, DE	2016	E	Cogeneration	120	500-700	Molasse	
14	Wittstock (test-site), DE	2016	E	Artificial	-	Shallow	Sediments	
15	Lüneburg, DE	X	-	A	Cogeneration	90	450	Sand
17	Hamburg, DE	X	-	A	Industrial	90	300	Sand
18	Middenmeer, NL	✓	-	A	Geothermal	90	300-400	-
19	Geneva, CH	-	A	Industrial	90	500-1,000	Limestone	
20	Bern, CH	?	-	A	Power plant	120	500	Molasse
21	DeepStor, DE	X	-	A	Geothermal	110	1,000	Tertiary

* E = Experimental, A= Applied, A*= Applied (realized)



Risk analysis of HT-ATES



1. Permit procedure
2. Public perception
3. Exploration risk

Uncertainty U_c (1-5)

Severity S_v (1-5)

Occurrence probability O_p (1-5)

$Risk = O_p \times S_v$

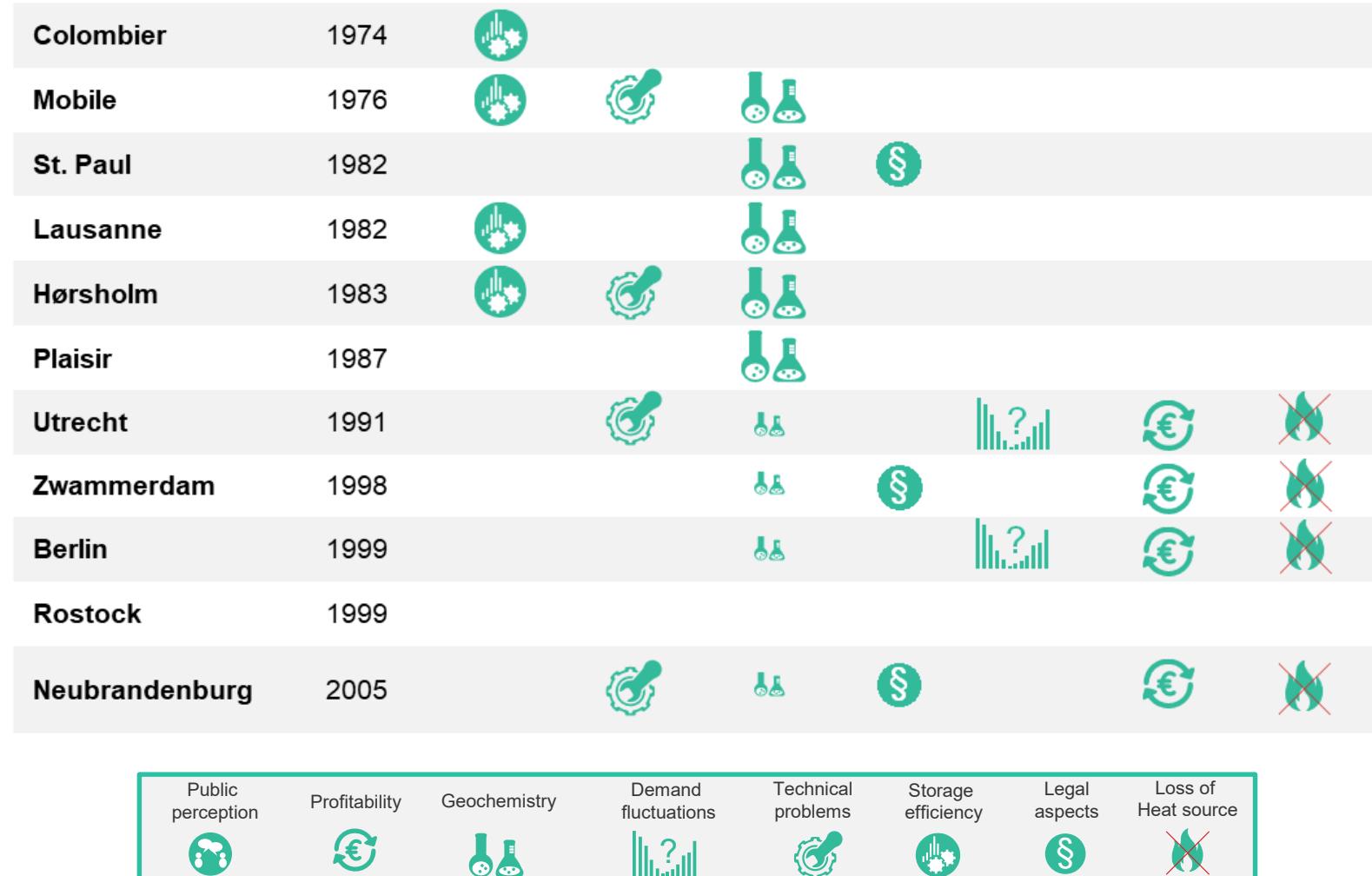
Uncertainty

Low  High

Risk analysis of HT-ATES

Source of risk	Experiences from abandoned and running projects											Expected risk
	Colombier	Mobile	St. Paul	Lausanne	Hørsholm	Plaisir	Utrecht	Zwammerdam	Berlin	Rostock	Neubrandenburg	
												Hamburg - shallow Hamburg - deep
Liquidity/credibility	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	●	●	●	●	●
Loss of investor	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	●	●	●	●	●
Interest rate	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	●	●	●	●	●
Insurances	○	○	○	○	○	○	-	-	○	○	○	●
Decreasing heating demand	○	○	○	○	○	○	●	●	●	●	●	●
Competing technologies	○	○	○	○	○	○	●	●	●	●	●	●
Contracting	○	○	○	○	○	○	●	●	●	●	●	●
Electricity price	○	○	○	○	○	○	●	●	●	●	●	●
Material costs	○	○	○	○	○	○	●	●	●	●	●	●
Labor costs	○	○	○	○	○	○	●	●	●	●	●	●
Exploration risk	●	○	○	○	○	○	●	●	●	●	●	●
Improper test-drilling	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	●	●	●	●
Improper drilling	○	●	●	○	○	○	●	●	●	●	●	●
Poor building integration	○	○	○	○	○	○	●	●	●	●	●	●
Insufficient components	○	○	○	○	●	○	●	●	●	●	●	●
Barring infrastructure	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	●	●	●	●
Hydraulic interaction	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	●	●	●	●
Well integrity	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	●
Loss of heat source	○	○	○	○	●	○	●	●	●	●	●	●
Groundwater pollution	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	●
Heat losses	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Clogging & scaling	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Corrosion	-	-	●	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	●	●
(Changing) quality of form. water	-	-	-	●	-	●	-	-	-	-	-	-
Induced seismicity	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Induced seismicity (M >3)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Subsidence & swellable formations	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Varying subsidy programs	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Taxation regime	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Decision-making structure	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	●
Public perception	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Grid connection	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	●	●	●	●	●
Changing legal framework	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	●	●	●	●	●
Complex permit procedure	○	○	●	-	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	●
Safety/monitoring requirements	-	-	●	-	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	●
Time management	-	○	○	○	○	○	-	●	●	●	●	●
Cooperation of all involved parties	○	○	○	○	○	○	-	●	●	●	●	●

* - No information, ○ = Not relevant, ● = Not encountered (low), ■ = encountered (medium), ● = Crucial (high)



HT-ATES project examples

Neubrandenburg



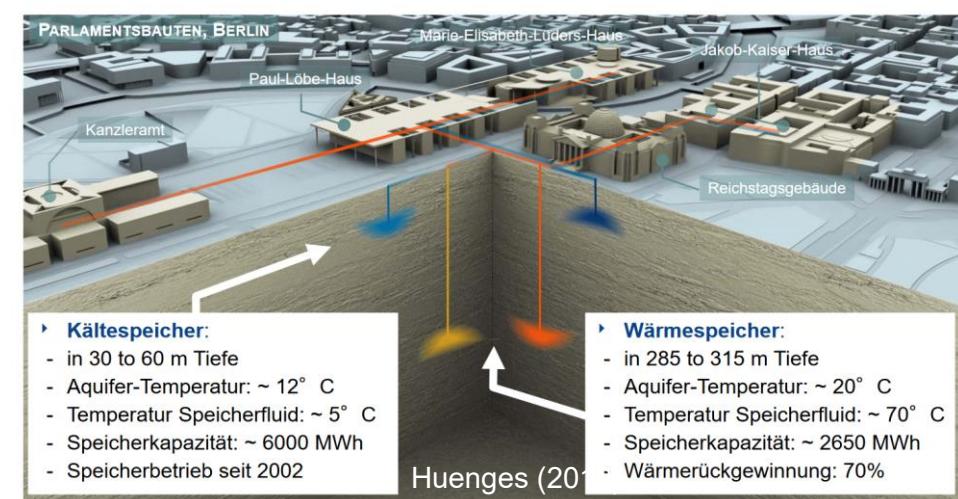
Replaced by flexible tank storage

IW³ – Hamburg Wilhelmsburg



Unproductive sand layer

Berlin parliament buildings



Overestimated heating and underestimated cooling demand

→ Inefficient operation of the heat storage

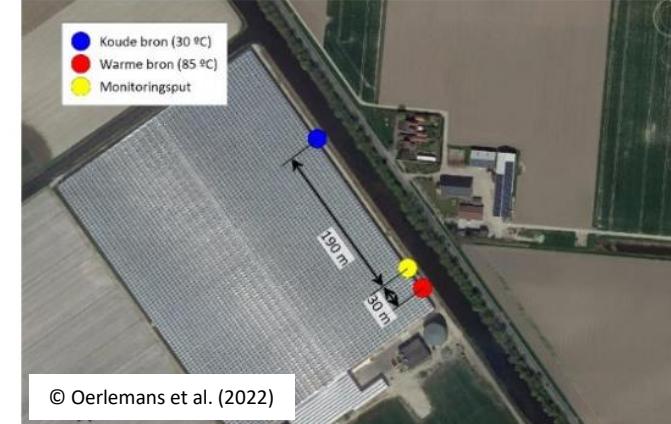
HT-ATES project examples

Rostock



Similar system running at NIOO in Wageningen (NL)

Middemeer

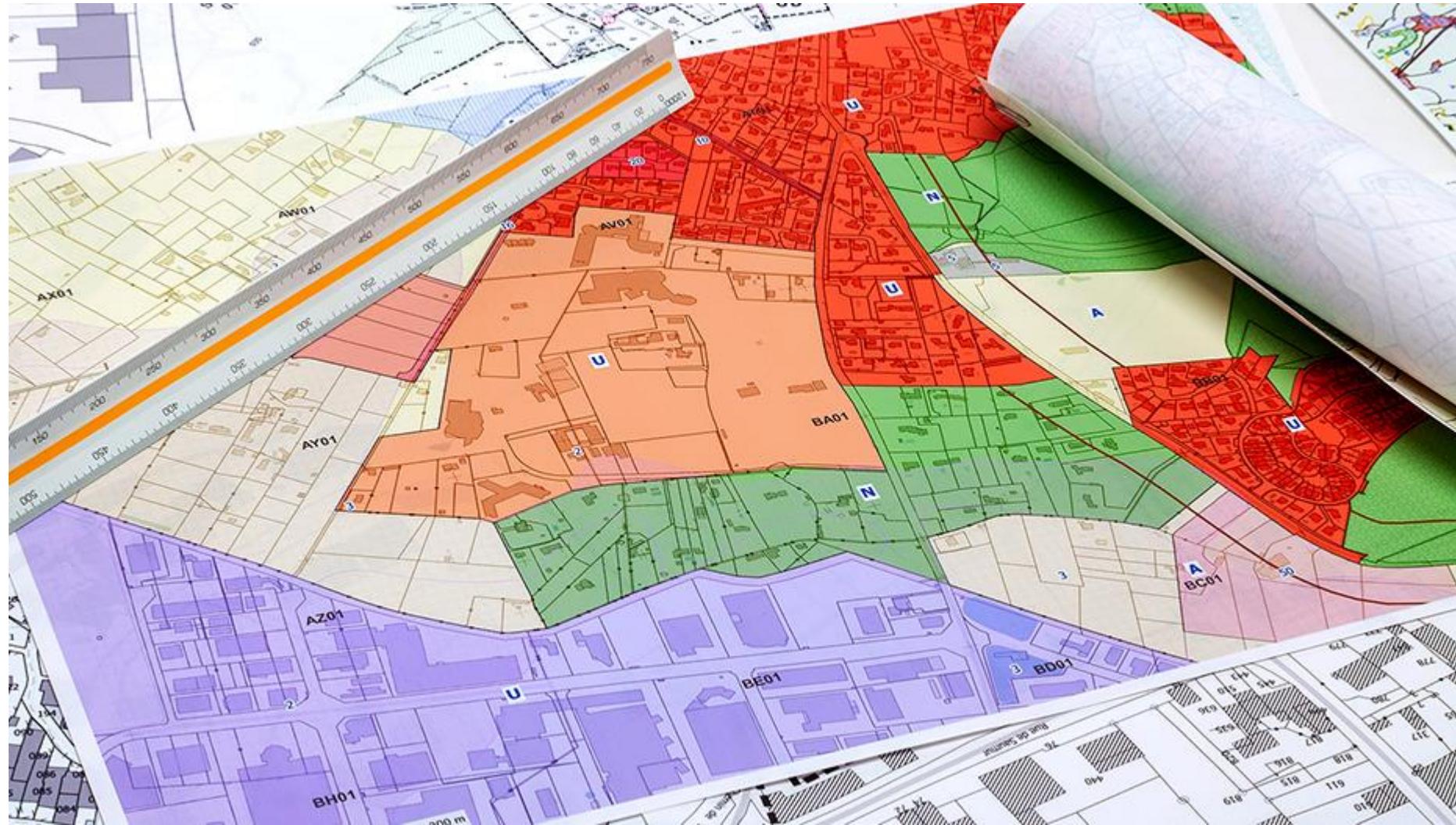


TU Delft



	Rostock	Middemeer	TU Delft
Storage depth	< 100 m	300 – 400 m	120 – 180 m
Geology	Sand	Sand	Sand
Storage temperature	50 °C	85 °C	75-80°C
Heat source	Solar collectors	Geothermal	Geothermal & heat pump
Consumer	Residential building complex	Greenhouses	University Campus

Local heat planning („Kommunale Wärmeplanung“)



Abandoned cavern in Västerås (Sw) to stockpile oil

Volume: 300.000 m³

Heat source: Co-generation

Storage temperature: 95 °C

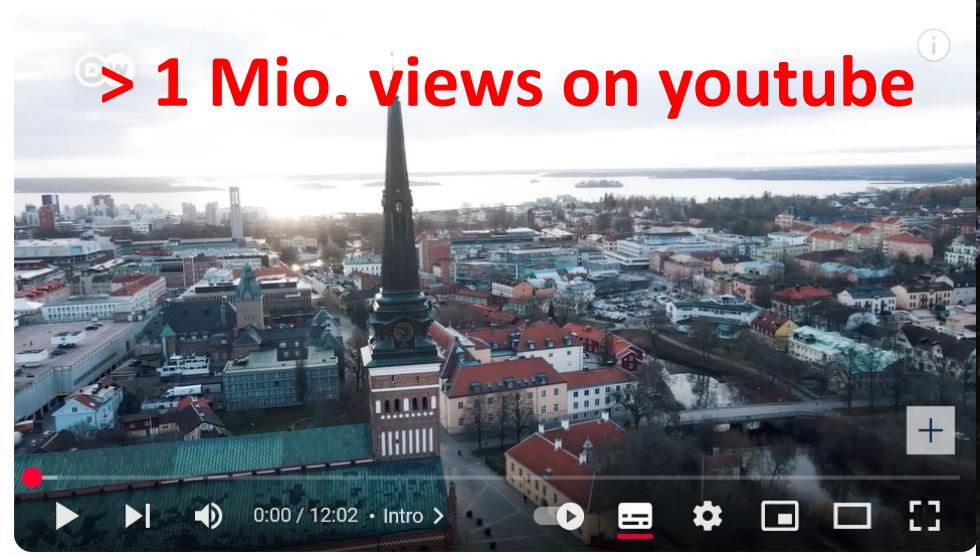
Storage capacity of 10-13 GWh

Investment costs: 15 Mio. \$ (5a ROI)

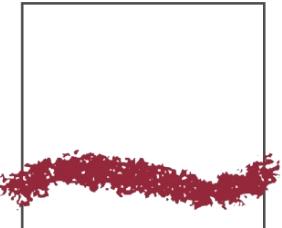


x 120

> 1 Mio. views on youtube



„People try to avoid risk. If somebody has taken the risk and it has been successful, then you will have followers.“ (Prof. Sven Werner)



tewag

tewag GmbH

Technologie – Erdwärmeanlagen – Umweltschutz

Niederlassung Lohr am Main

Große Kirchgasse 1

97816 Lohr am Main

Ansprechpartner: Dr. Paul Fleuchaus

E-Mail: pfl@tewag.de

Tel.: +49 7483 26908-20

Mobil: +49 171 5635470

Demo Speicher

