

UK Geoenergy Observatories – the value of field laboratories for shallow geothermal and underground thermal energy storage

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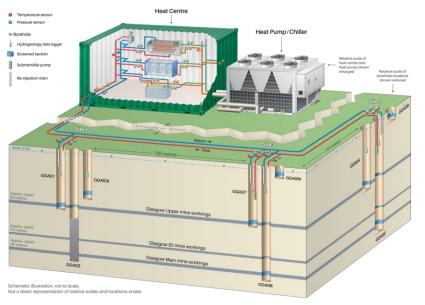


UK GEOENERGY OBSERVATORIES

Glasgow Observatory

Mine water geothermal/Mine thermal energy storage

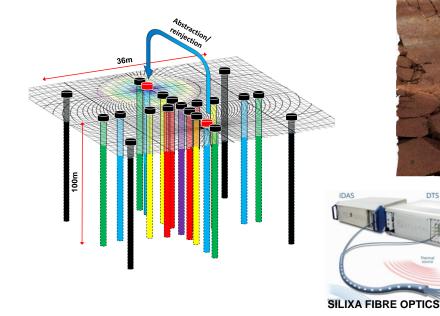
- At-scale, highly-instrumented research and innovation infrastructure for mine water thermal energy.
- Typical of many former coalfield communities: Industrial legacy and urban regeneration.
- Extensive open datasets for environmental monitoring associated with mine water energy (*https://www.ukgeos.ac.uk*)



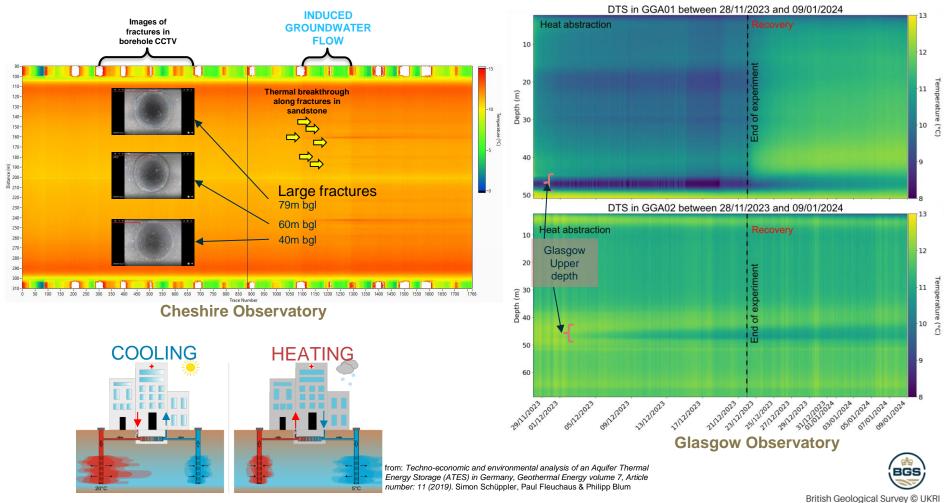
Cheshire Observatory

Aquifer geothermal/Aquifer thermal energy storage

- Aquifer Geothermal fluids are stored in pore space or fractures
- Sherwood Sandstone aquifer
- Bedrock at 0.5 2 m beneath made ground and asphalt
- 21 boreholes highly instrumented
- Designed to understand thermal and fluid flow paths



Mapping of thermal plumes at UK Geoenergy Observatories



WHAT AREAS CAN THE UK GEOENERGY OBSERVATORIES ADVANCE KNOWLEDGE

Characterisation of thermal resource How to calculate size How to calculate sustainability Interactions between GSH/C &

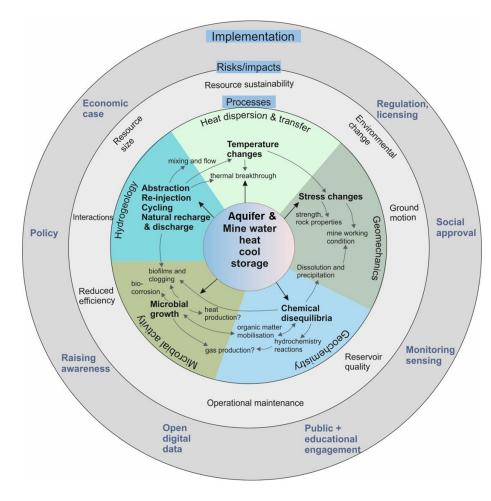
other infrastructure Legacy mine workings

Wells, other GSH systems, buildings, tunnels, etc.

Operational GSH/C performance- scheme design Optimise drill locations Corrosion/changes in chemistry in infrastructure due to cycling

Operational GSH/C performance- geology

Effect of operating regime on thermal performance, system reliability and environmental effects



Information resources Synthesis of learnings from Observatory construction Decision support tools Case studies for training

Heat flow modelling Models & digital twins Big data techniques 4D tracer migration tests

Effects of heating & cooling on aquifers and mines Chemistry Microbiology Aquifer properties

In-situ monitoring of subsurface systems Sensor development and testing Optimised monitoring strategies Understanding of baseline data