



Fraunhofer Institution for Energy Infrastructures and Geothermal IEG

Mine thermal energy storage (MTES) systems in abandoned collieries within the Ruhr area, Germany

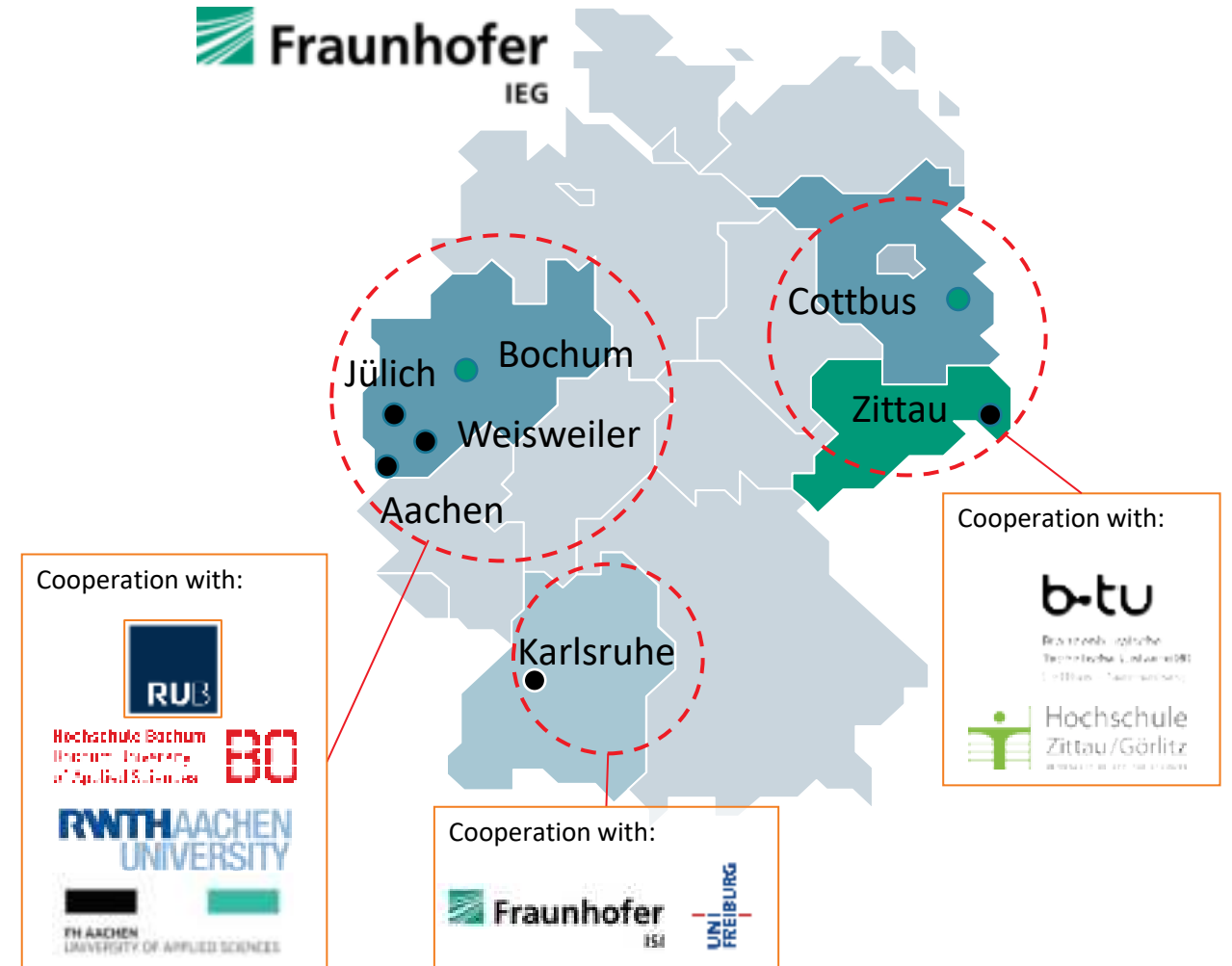
Florian Hahn, Stefan Klein, Kevin Mannke, Jonas Güldenhaupt, Torsten Seidel, Timo König

Morgantown,
25th April 2024

Research Institution for Energy Infrastructures and Geothermal Systems IEG

Facts and figures

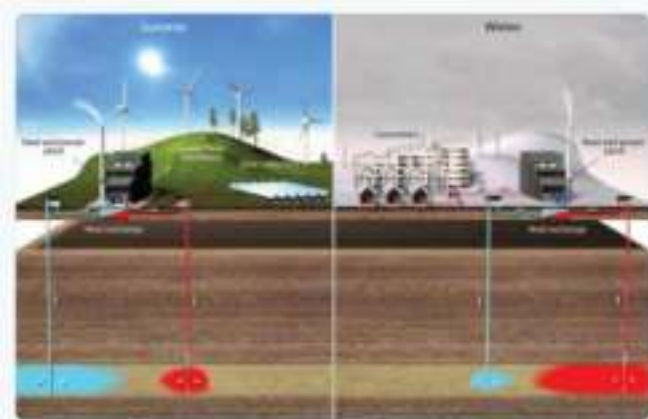
- Foundation as an independent institution as of 01.12.2019
- Locations in the German coal regions
- Employees: ~300
- 6 business units with 24 competence centres
- Coordination of the [Fraunhofer hydrogen network](#) (32 institutes)
- Directorate: Prof. Dr. Rolf Bracke & Prof. Dr. Mario Ragwitz



MTES Case Studies



Bathtub challenge



Aquifer Thermal Energy Storage

ATES can take place by injection and later re-production of hot water in aquifers in both shallow and deep geological formations. The aquifers can be both unconsolidated sand units, porous rocks like sandstones or limestone or fractured rock formations. It is an open system using geothermal or water wells and storing the heat in the groundwater and in the formation around it.



Pit Thermal Energy Storage

Hot water is stored in very large (multiple) excavated basins with an insulated lid. Sides and bottom are typically covered by a polymer-liner, but can also be made of concrete.

Underground Thermal Energy Storage (UTES)



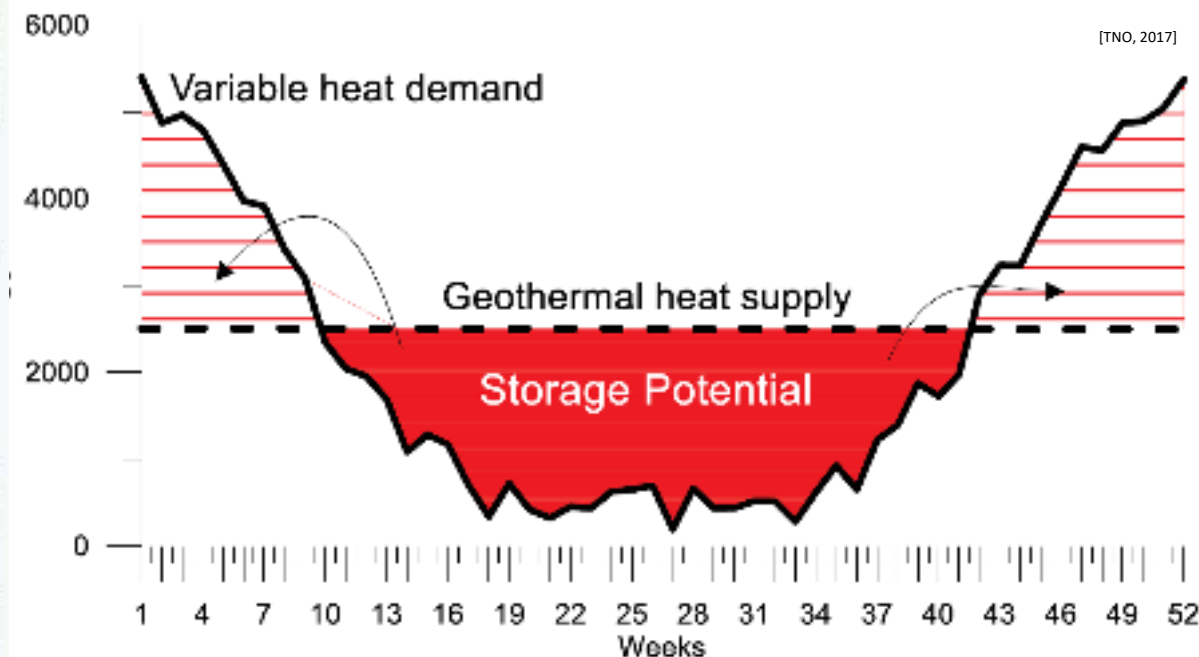
Borehole Thermal Energy Storage

The natural heat capacity in a large volume of underground (unconsolidated) soil or rock is used to store thermal energy with or without groundwater as the storage medium. It typically has several closely spaced boreholes, between 50 and 200 m deep; they act as heat exchangers to the underground, usually in U-pipe form.



Mine Thermal Energy Storage

Mine water of abandoned and flooded mines is used as a storage medium for high temperature storage. The mine water can also be used as an ambient energy source in combination with heat pumps.



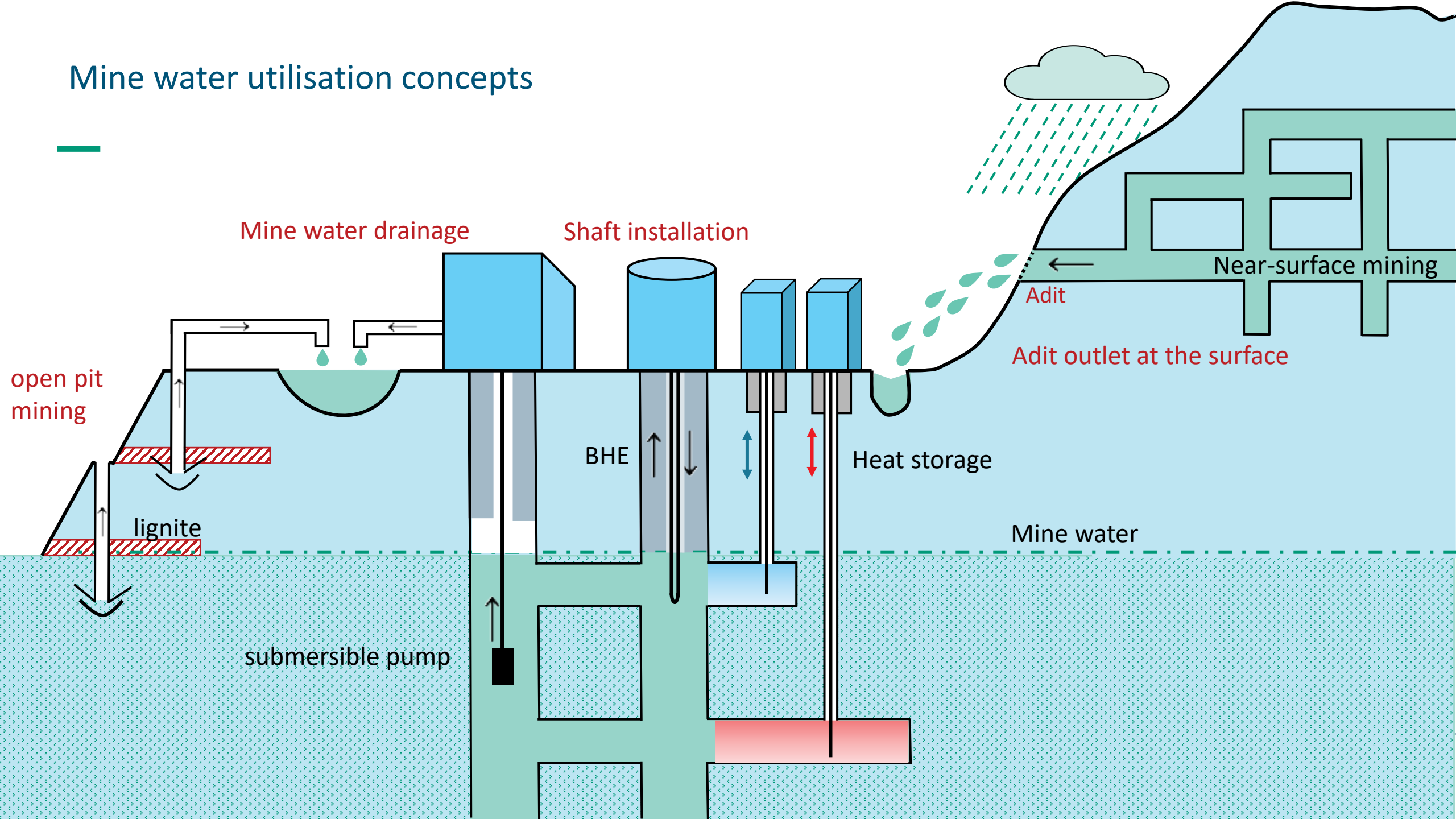
How are we going to meet the heating demand with a distinct seasonal profile without fossil fuels but with the same security of supply?

MTES Case Studies



Mine water utilisation concepts

Mine water utilisation concepts



MTES Case Studies



HEATSTORE Project Bochum

HEATSTORE

IEG Colliery



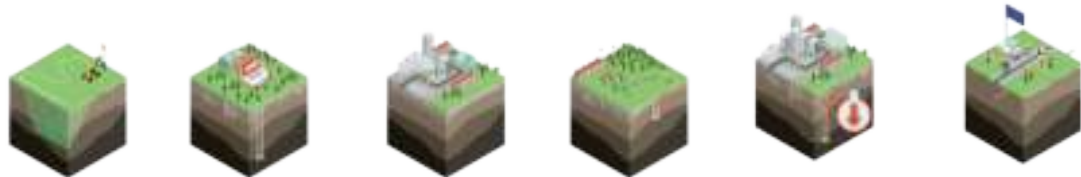
Former main shaft (1954)



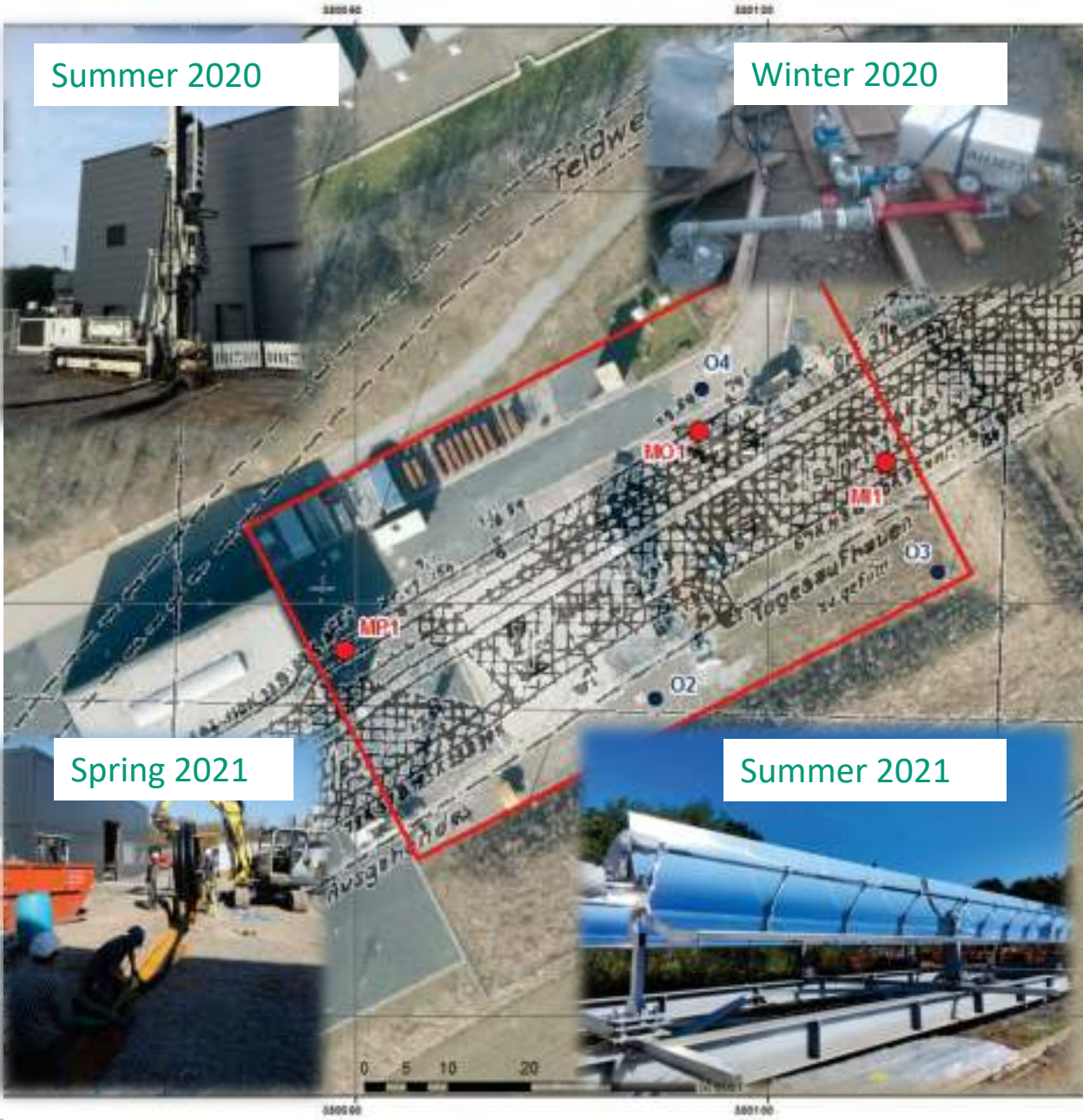
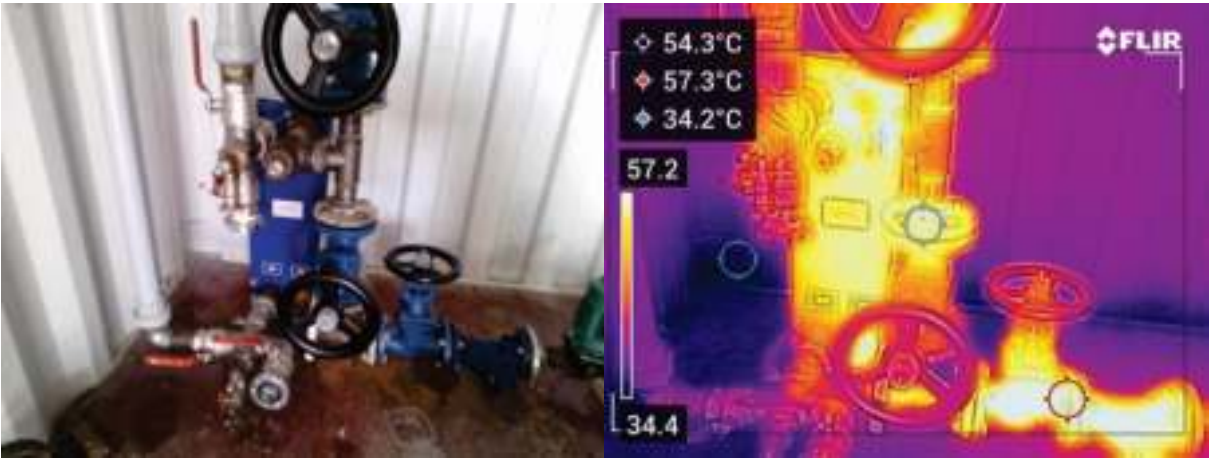
Nightingale visitation colliery in Witten, Germany (wooden beam construction)

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Work packages



WP1: Legal Framework and pre- feasibility	WP2: Numerical Modeling of the subsurface	WP3: Integration of a Power Plant with surplus heat	WP4: Establishment of Underground Storage	WP5: Proof of Concept	WP6: Market Uptake and Dissemination
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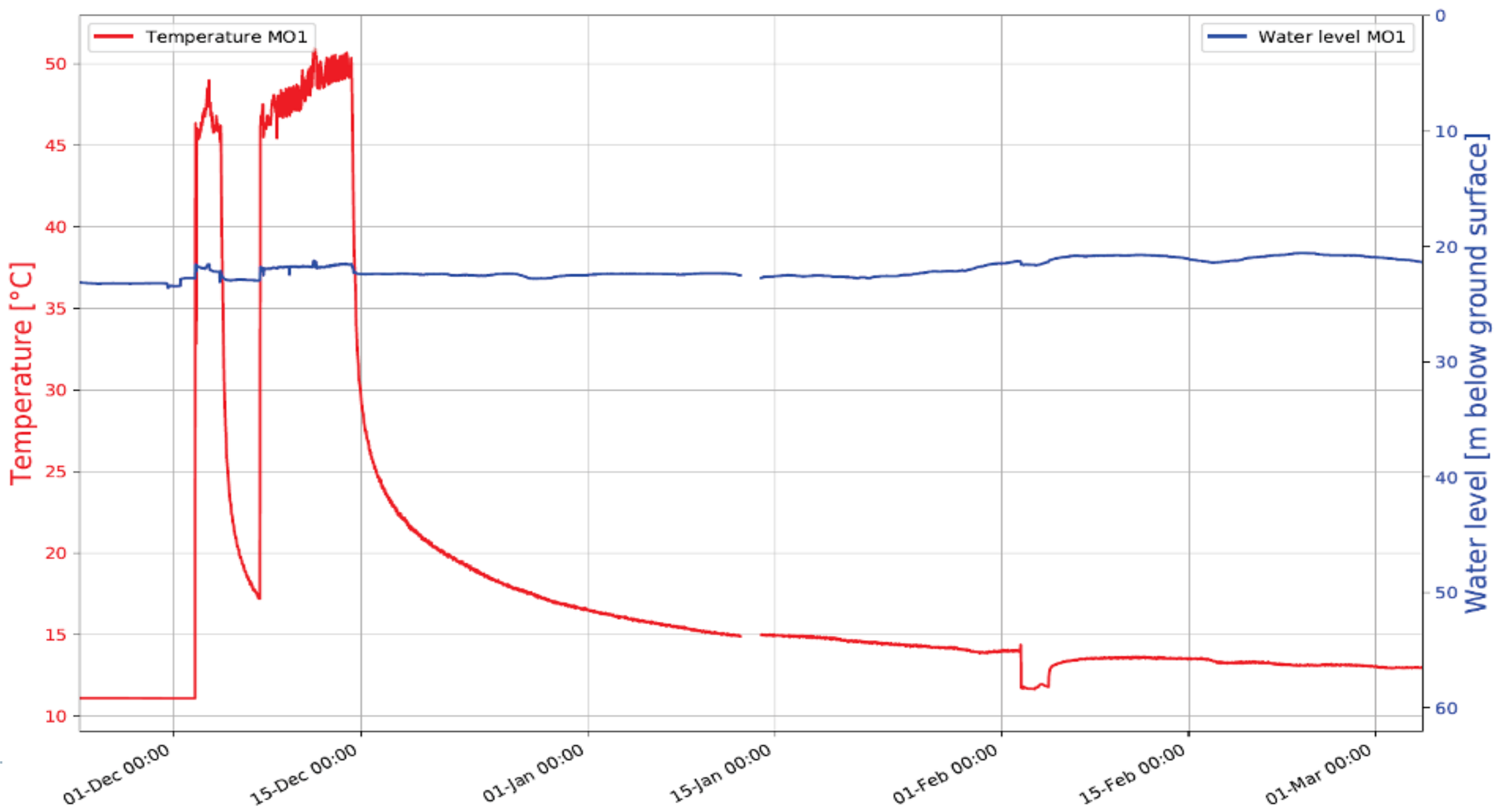
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Bochum Research and Drilling Rig (Bo.ReX)



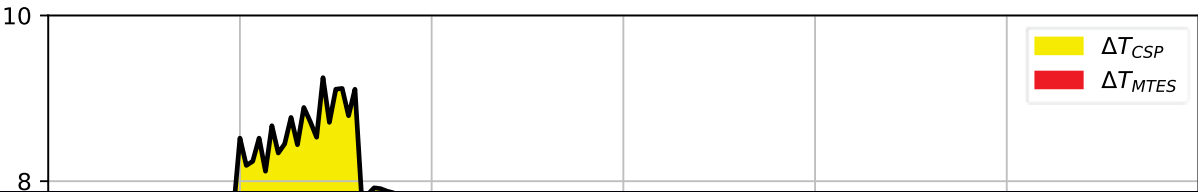
Cuttings





Proof of Concept

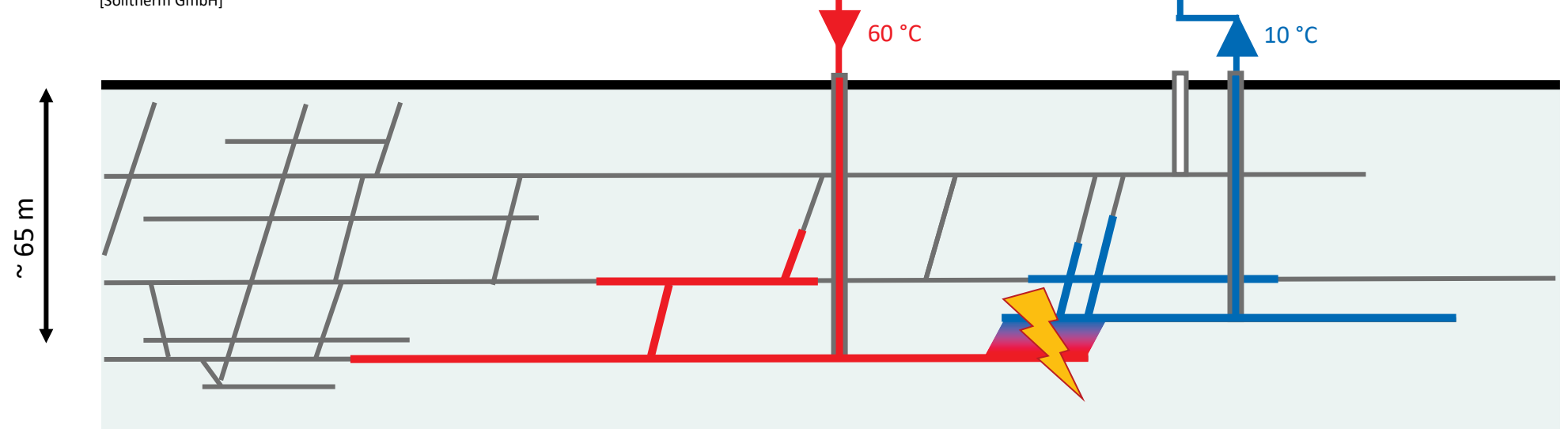
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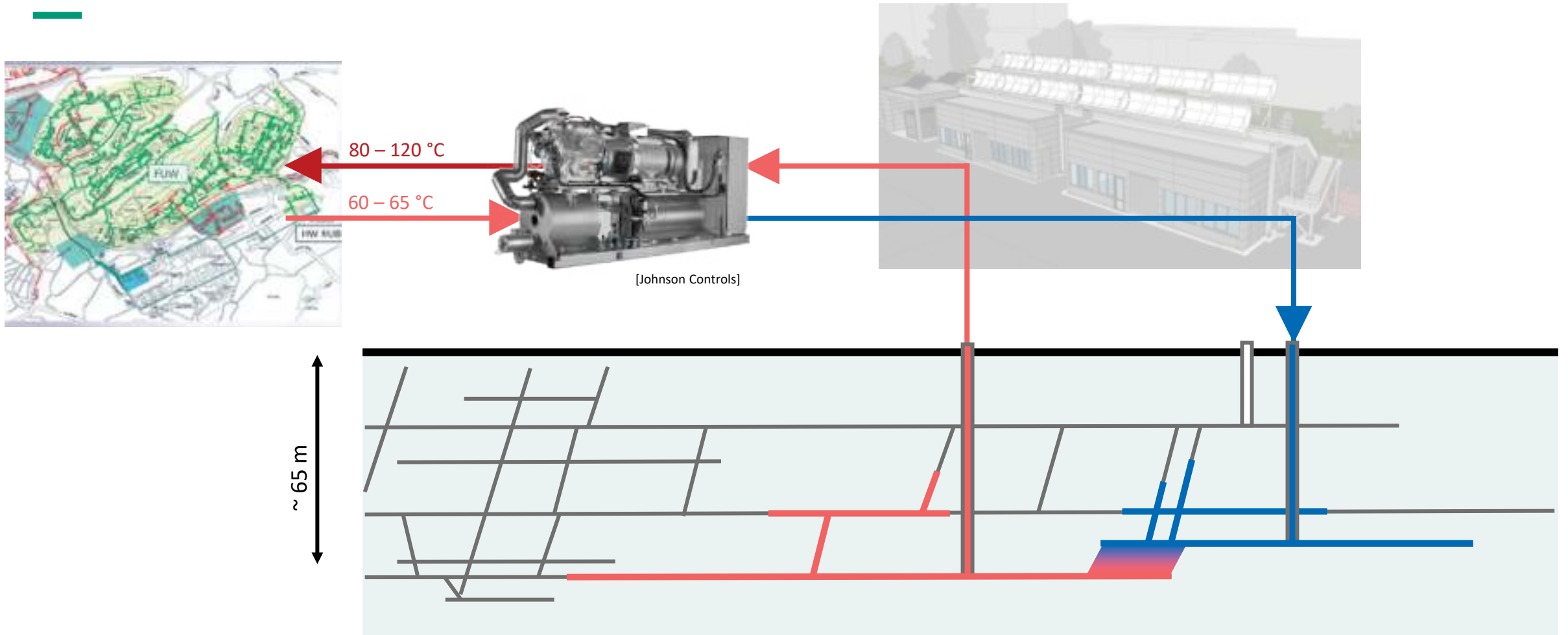
Summer mode

# of modules	12
# of rows	2
collector area	108 m ²
max. capacity	60 kW _{th}
temperature	max. 60 °C
medium	water

[Solitherm GmbH]



Winter mode



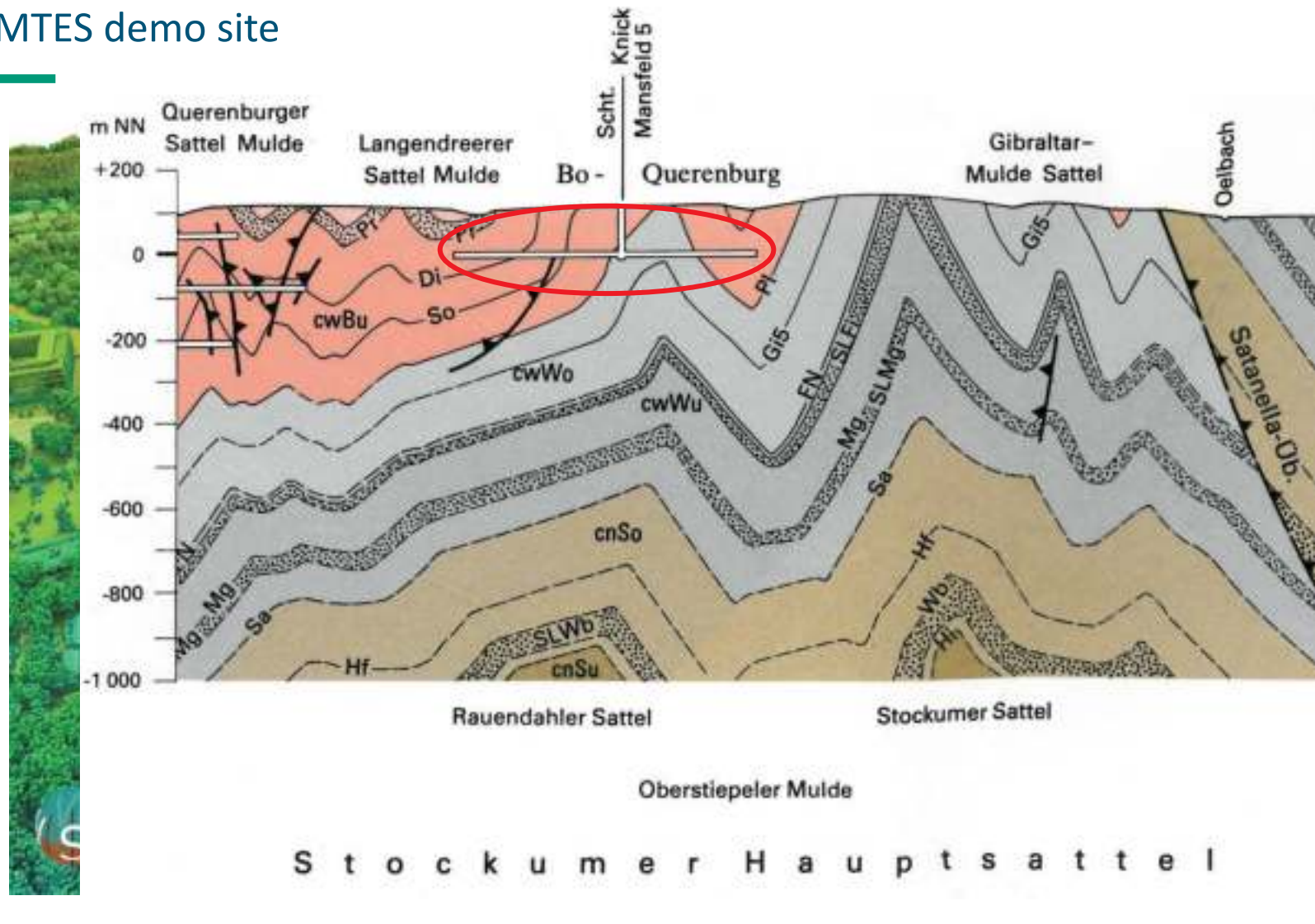
MTES Case Studies



PUSH-IT

Piloting Underground Seasonal Heat Storage In geoThermal reservoirs

MTES demo site



MTES Case Studies



Mark 51°7 Bochum: 5GDHC and mine water

Project Mark 51°7 Bochum

5G DHC with mine water



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1. Area

- 68 ha – Area in Bochum-Laer
- 1859-1958: Colliery Dannenbaum
- 1958-2014: Auto production Opel
- Now: Redevelopment industrial, technology and knowledge campus Mark 51°7
- Building area approx. 210,000 m²

2. 5G DHC

- National Funding Program Wärmenetzsysteme 4.0
- 35% of Investment
- Grids and Energy Center East



Bundesministerium
für Wirtschaft
und Energie

3. Minewater

- Funding Interreg D2Grids
- 60% of Investment
- Minewater installation and wells
- Demonstrator Energy Center



Mine water
installation and
Geothermal wells

Energy
Center East



Project Mark 51°7 Bochum

Scope 5G DHC grid



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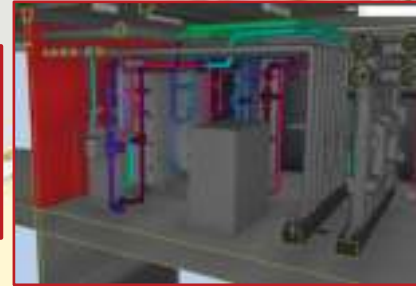


Q3 2025

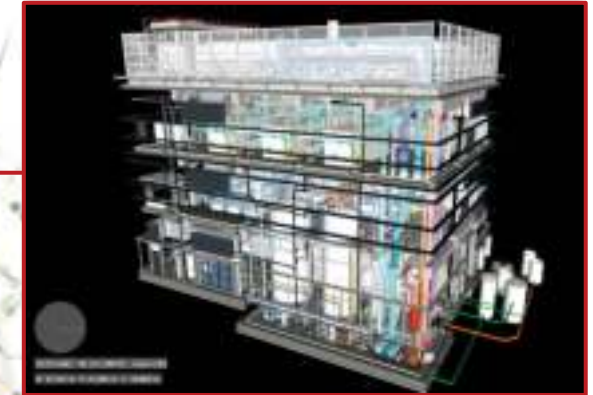
Decentralized
Energy Center
Landmarken
1,150/900 kW

Q4 2023

Decentralized
Energy Center
Zetcon
220/190 kW



Q4 2025



Decentralized
Energy Center East
(Low-Ex DHC grid)
11,500/8,500 kW

Q2 2025

Mine water
installation and
Geothermal wells



- District heating grid (HT) 90/40°C
- Exchange grid 7.5/25 – 24/45 °C
- Heating grid (Low-Ex) 48/33°C
- Cooling grid (Low-Ex) 10/16 °C

Q1 2022



Total heat demand: 12.8 MW; 16 GWh

Total cold demand: 9.6 MW; 10 GWh

Minewater: 2.9 MW; 8.3 GWh; 430,000 m3 (27 °C)

Minewater: 3.5 MW; 5.6 GWh; 240,000 m3 (17 °C)

Project Mark 51°7 Bochum

Access mine water use

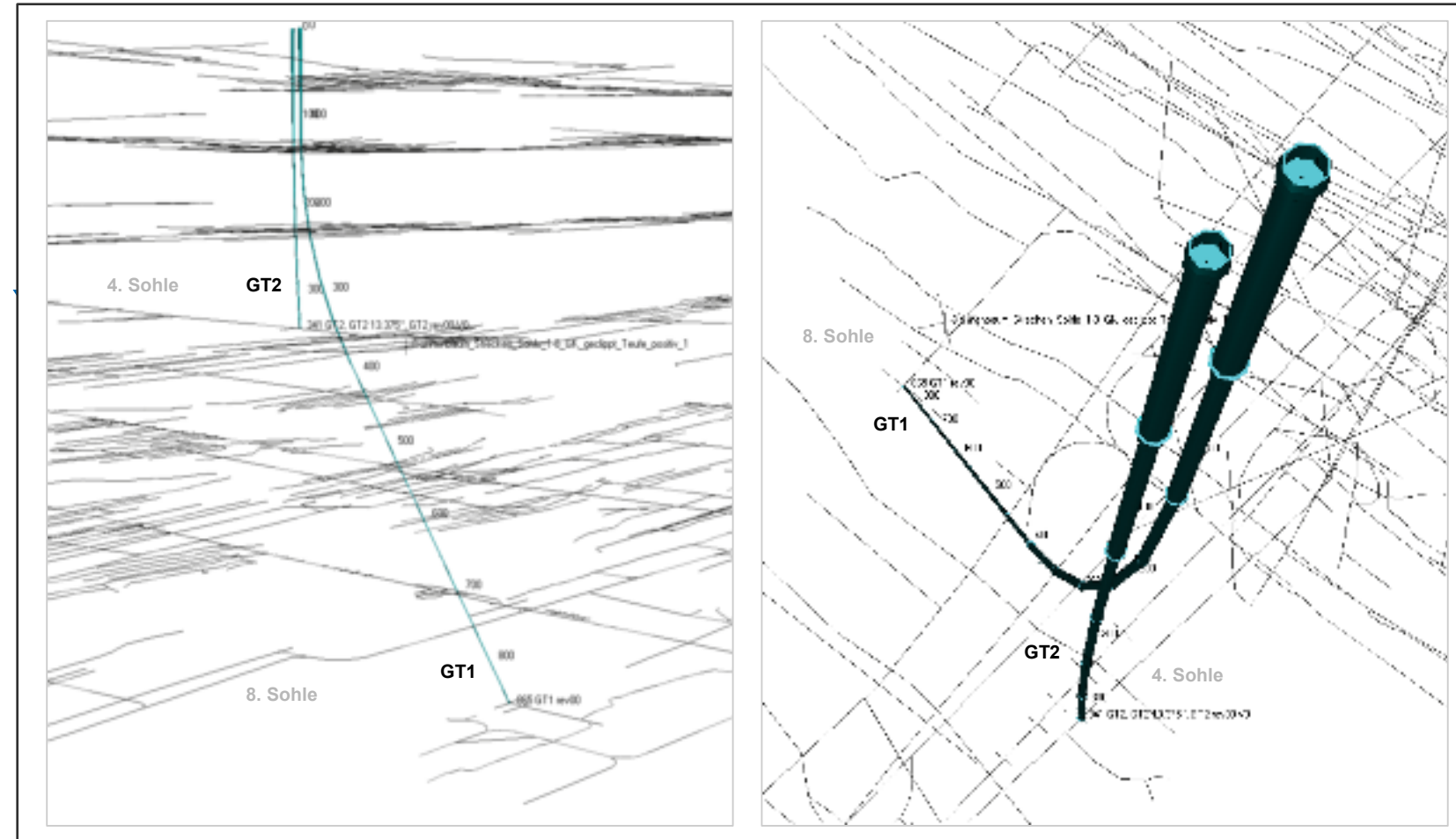
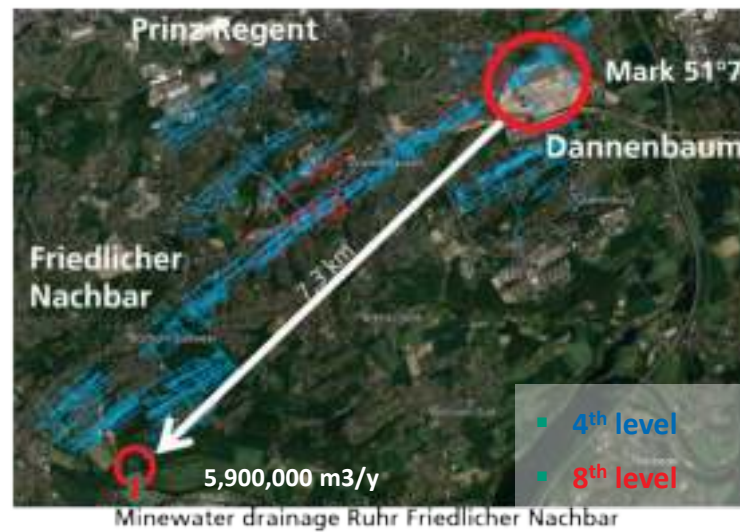


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und Energie



Drilling concept:

- Singular drilling location
- Cold well vertical drilling
- Hot well directional drilling



Project Mark 51°7 Bochum

Drillings and pump tests

1. Geothermal wells

- The first drilling (GT-02) was completed on 28.01.2022
- The second drilling (GT-01) was completed on 09.03.2022

2. Pump tests

- Pumps tests were executed in March 2023
- Postponed due to hick-ups in approval procedure

Results of pump tests (48 hours):

- *Hydraulic capacity + 150 m³/h*
- *Acceptable drop of water level during production*
- *Almost no rise of water level during injection hot well*
- *Anomaly injection cold well*
- *Hot mine water 27,6 °C (assumption: $\geq 30^{\circ}\text{C}$)*
- *Cold mine water 16,4 °C (assumption: $\geq 18^{\circ}\text{C}$)*



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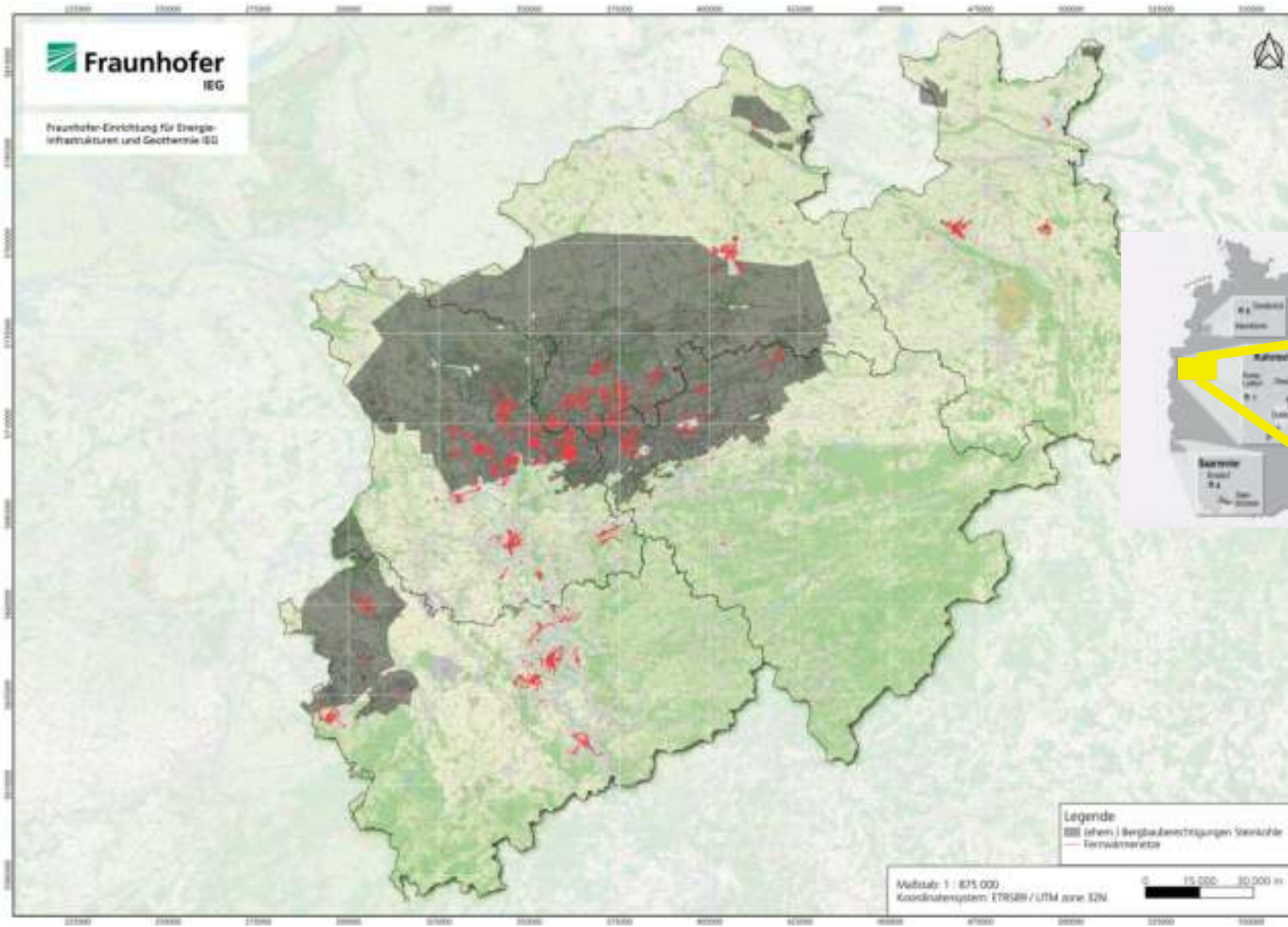


MTES Case Studies

Mine Water Potential in NRW

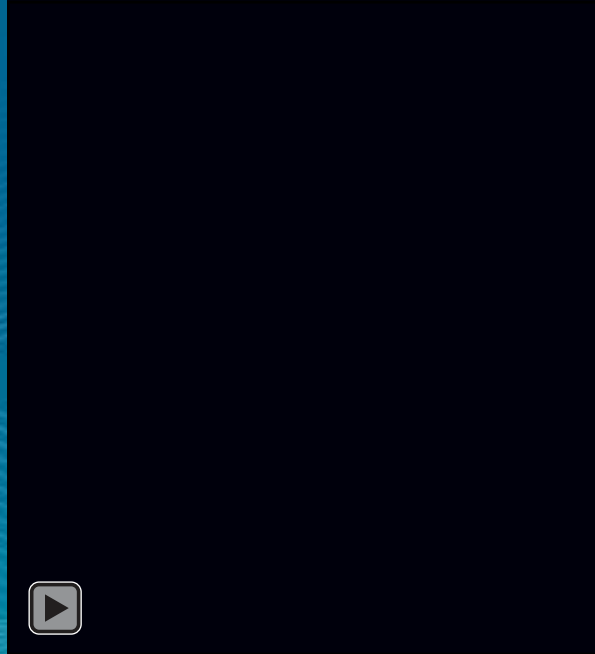
Mine Water Potential in NRW

Eternity benefits from industrial burdens!



www.schachtzeichen.de

Glückauf!



Florian Hahn

Storage and Underground Systems

Post-mining Exploitation (lead)

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