



DEEP KBB

An Overview of Gas Cavern Construction and its Energy Requirements

AURA
ALVARADO DE LA BARRERA

Nottingham | April 12th, 2024



UKES2024
UK Energy Storage Conference

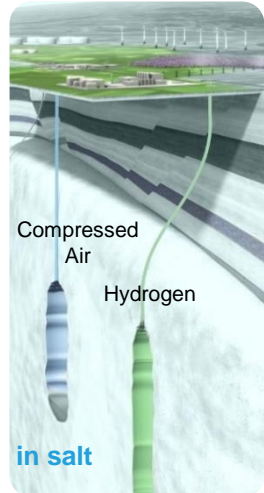
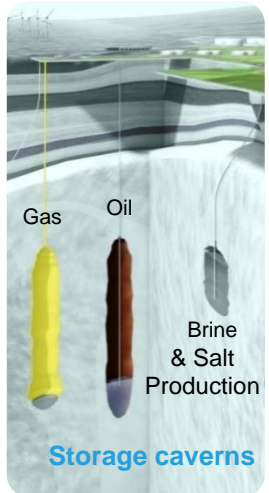


DEEP.KBB



DEEP.KBB is an independent engineering company specialized in subsurface technology with long-term and international experience for the engineering, construction and operation of underground storage facilities as well as for brine and salt extraction wells and P&A projects.

INNOVATIVE ENERGY STORAGE.



- Consulting
- Engineering
- Project Management
- Rock Mechanical Expertise
- Salt Geology & 3D Modelling
- Construction



DIN EN ISO
9001:2015



DIN EN ISO
14001:2015



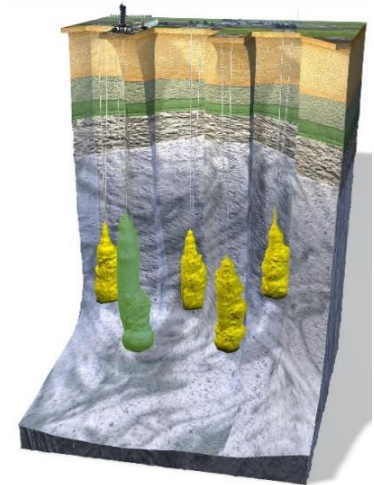
SCC**
Job Safety

HYDROGEN FOCUS

- Long-term Involvement in Theoretical Aspects & papers
- Concept and Feasibility Studies
- Potential Studies / Site Screening
- Basic & Detailed Engineering
- Pre-FEED & FEED Studies
- Active Involvement in different Hydrogen Pilot Projects / R&D

uni per hystock
power to hydrogen

Green Hydrogen Hub
DENMARK
H₂CAST Etzel



DEEP.KBB's Involvement in Gas Storage Projects

Participation at Worldwide Gas Storage Projects

STORAG Etzel (GER):



Cavern storage site since 1997 with 49 gas cavern storages and 24 crude oil storages. Approx. 3,900 Mio. m³ working gas volume.

www.storage-etzel.de

Gasunie Zuidwending (NL):



Cavern storage site since 2004 with 5 gas cavern storages and a total working gas volume of approx. 600 Mio. m³ working gas volume.

www.gasunie.nl/en/gas-infrastructure/gas-storage

REN Carriço (PT):



Cavern storage site since 1999 with 6 gas cavern storages and a total working gas volume of approx. 360 Mio. m³.

www.ign.ren.pt

DEEP.KBB's Involvement in Hydrogen Projects

Participation at Recent Pilot Projects

STORAG Etzel (GER):



Demonstration project of the feasibility of large-volume underground storage of hydrogen and check of suitability of the salt caverns in Etzel for hydrogen storage

<https://h2cast.com/>

HyStock / Gasunie (NL):



Pilot hydrogen storage operation at cavern Zuidwending A8

<https://www.hystock.nl/>

Uniper Krummhörn (GER):



The HPC Krummhörn project aims to test the construction and operation of a 100% hydrogen storage facility under real conditions.

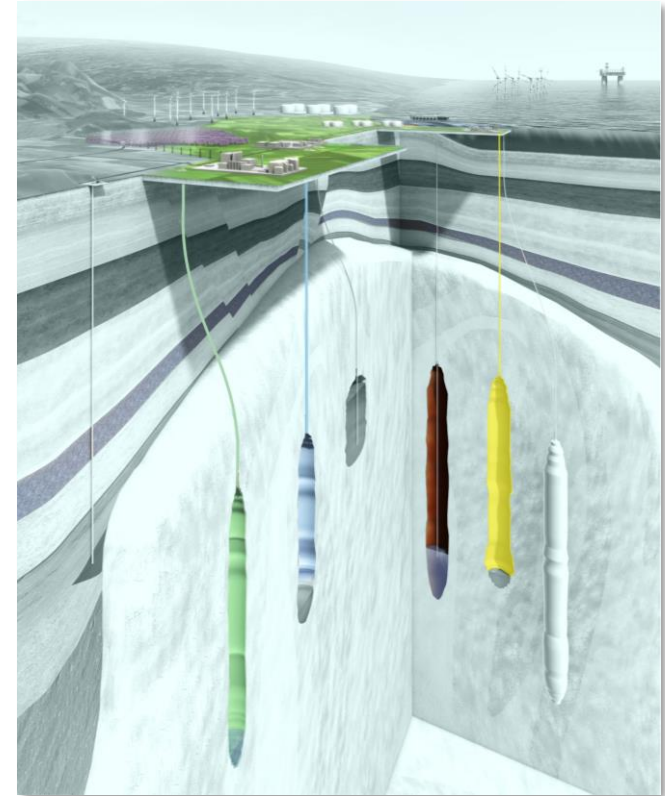
<https://www.uniper.energy/hydrogen-pilot-cavern>

Overview On Development Steps for Gas Cavern Construction

Overview on Development Steps for Gas Caverns

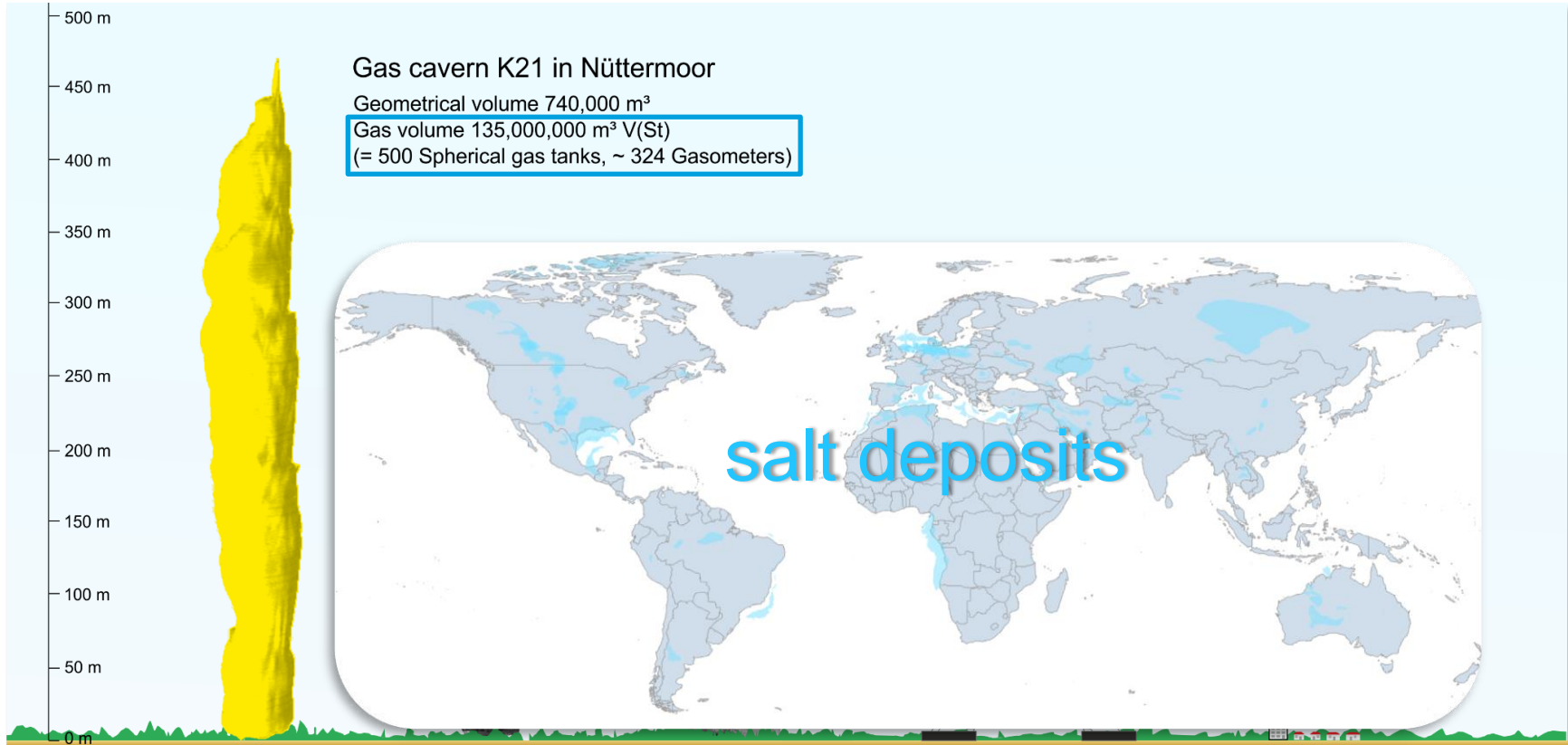
Salt Caverns

- caverns to store oil, gas, hydrogen and chemicals
- built in **impermeable** layers of salt
- **bedded** salt or salt **structures** as diapirs, pillows, salt walls, etc.
- volume for gas storage cavern is typically around **500,000 m³** (up to ~1 Mio. m³)
- favourable **depth** and **thickness** of salt



Overview on Development Steps for Gas Caverns

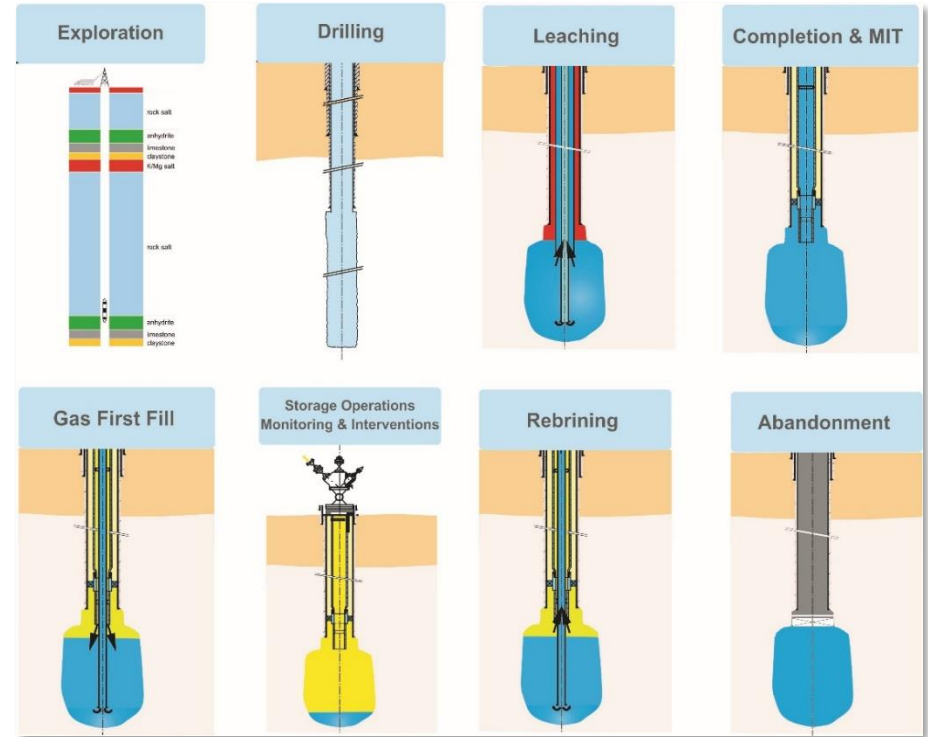
Dimensions of a Gas Cavern



Overview on Development Steps for Gas Caverns

Life Cycle of a Cavern Storage Project

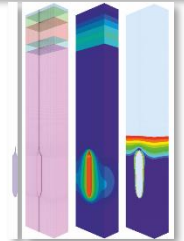
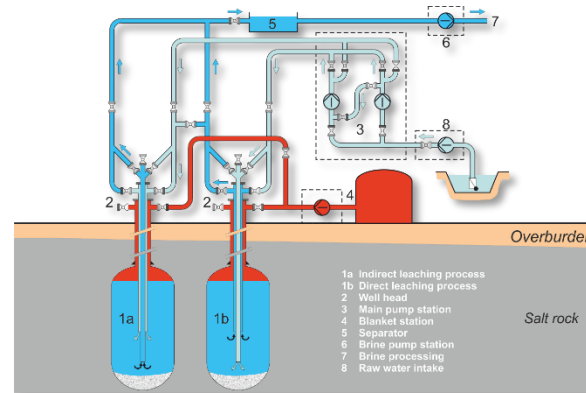
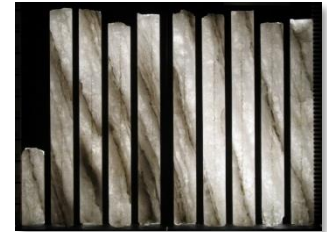
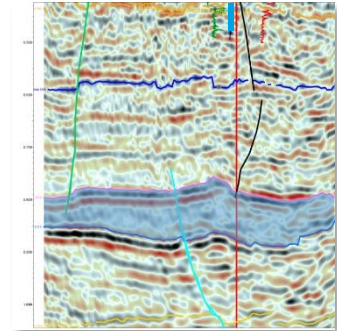
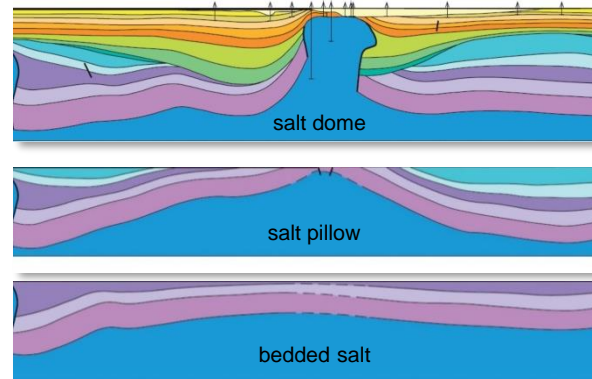
- i. Geological exploration and engineering
- ii. Drilling and constructions on surface
- iii. Solution mining
- iv. Completion and gas first fill
- v. Storage operation
- vi. Abandonment



Overview on Development Steps for Gas Cavern

i. Geological Exploration and Engineering

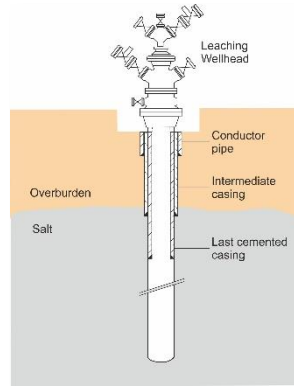
- geological exploration
 - from surface (gravimetry, seismic survey, electromagnetics)
 - from wells (cutting analysis, core analysis, geophysical wireline logging, bromide analysis, GPR)
- engineering (basic design, rock mechanical assessment)
- permissions and licencing



Overview on Development Steps for Gas Caverns

ii. Drilling and Constructions on Surface

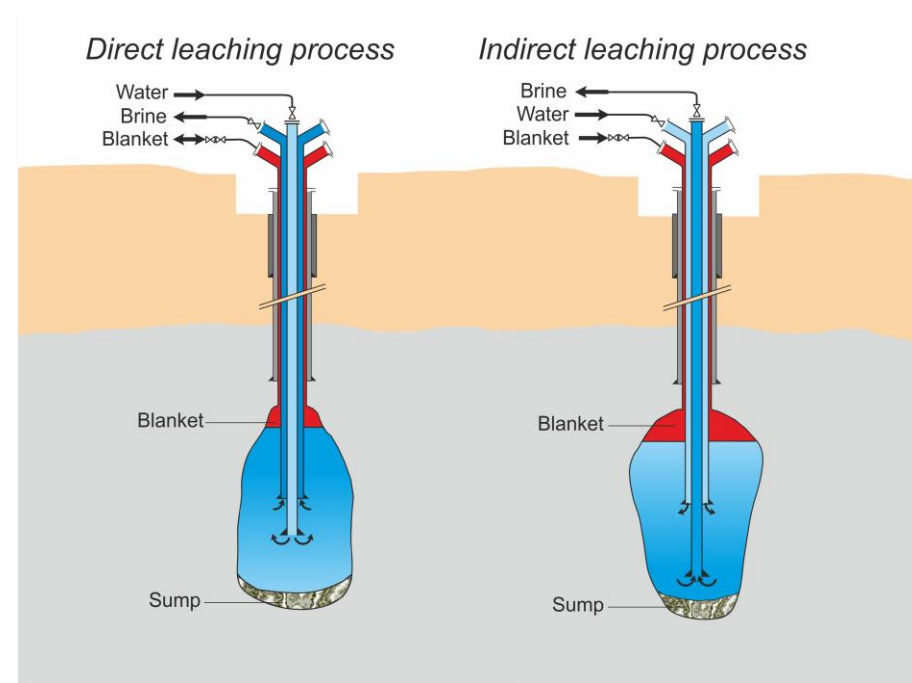
- drilling
 - cavern pad construction
 - drilling operation
 - borehole completion (cementation, casing)
 - well head assembly and leaching strings
 - Mechanical Integrity Test (MIT)
- leaching facility
 - pipelines, pumps, valves, compressors, etc.
- gas plant
 - compressors, pipelines, adsorber, etc.



Overview on Development Steps for Gas Caverns

iii. Solution Mining

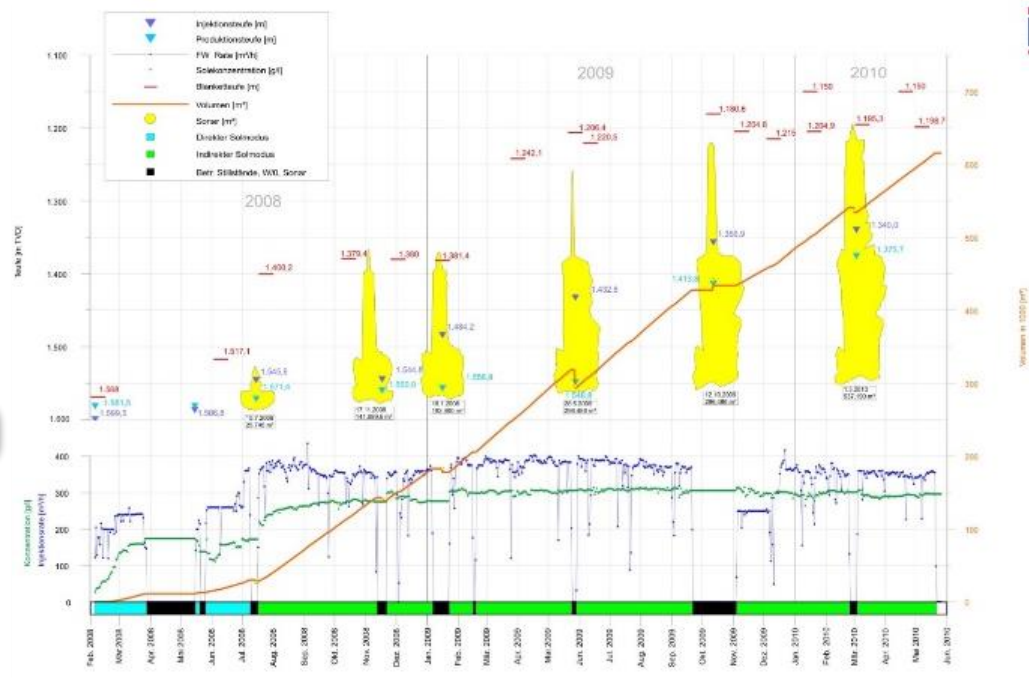
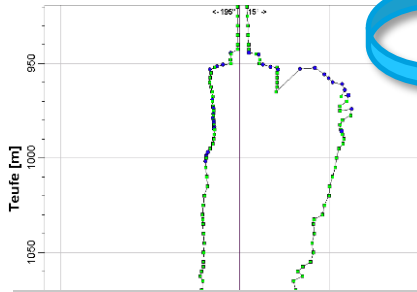
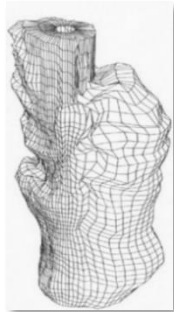
- fresh water is injected direct/indirect with $Q = 50 - 350 \text{ m}^3/\text{h}$
- brine is produced through inner/outer string
- blanket medium (e.g. oil, nitrogen, air) protects the roof section
- 1 m^3 cavern volume requires $\sim 7 - 8 \text{ m}^3$ freshwater



Overview on Development Steps for Gas Caverns

iii. Solution Mining

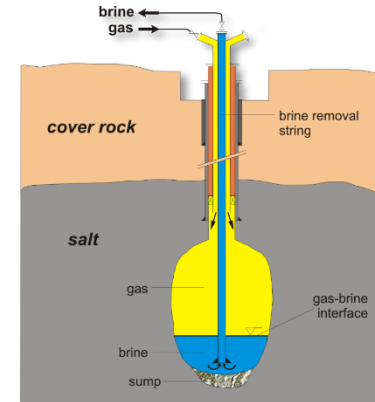
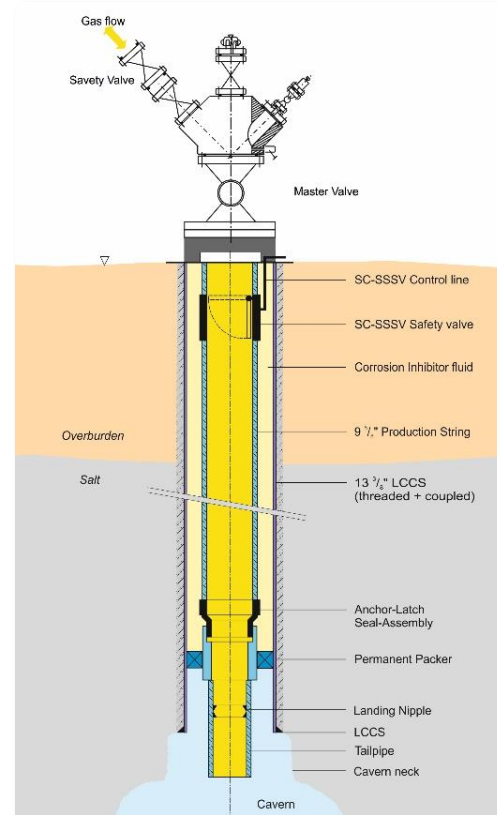
- workover for sonar survey and shift of injection depth (e.g. perforation, cutting)
- history matching for cavern shape development



Overview on Development Steps for Gas Caverns

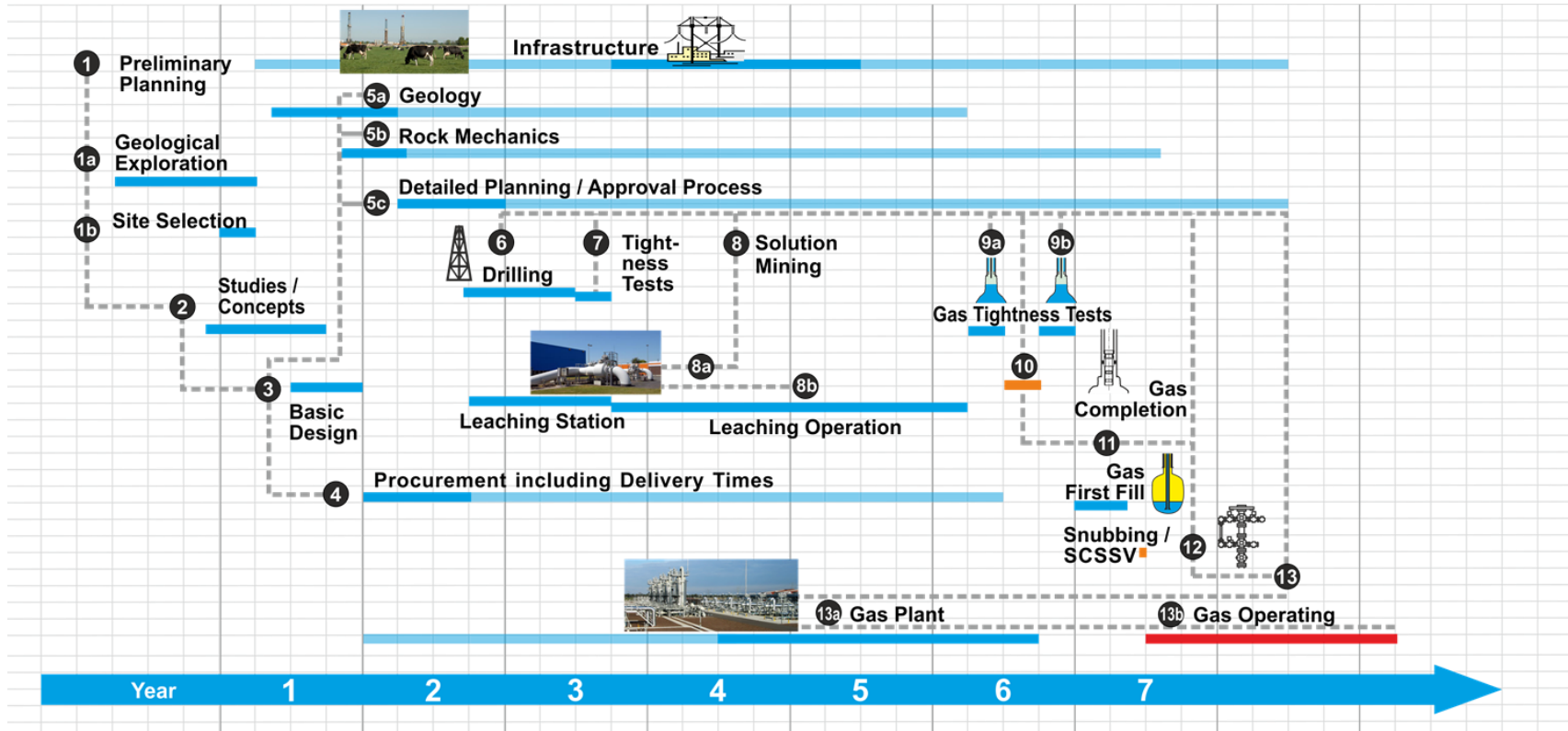
iv. Completion and Gas First Fill

- completion for operation and gas first fill (wellhead, SSSV, packer, etc.)
- MIT
- debrining and first gas fill
- snubbing out debrining string
- storage operation



Overview on Development Steps for Gas Caverns

Generic Flow Chart of a Cavern Storage Project



Energy Consumption During Gas Cavern Construction

Energy Consumption During Gas Cavern Construction

Some Influencing Factors

Energy Consumption

drilling

-

lithology (hardness)

length (depth)

well dimension

leaching

cavern volume

cavern depth

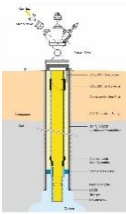
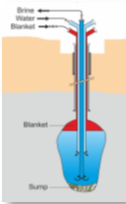
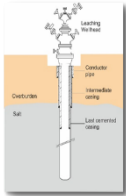
leaching pipe coating

compressor efficiency

well material

cavern depth / well dimension

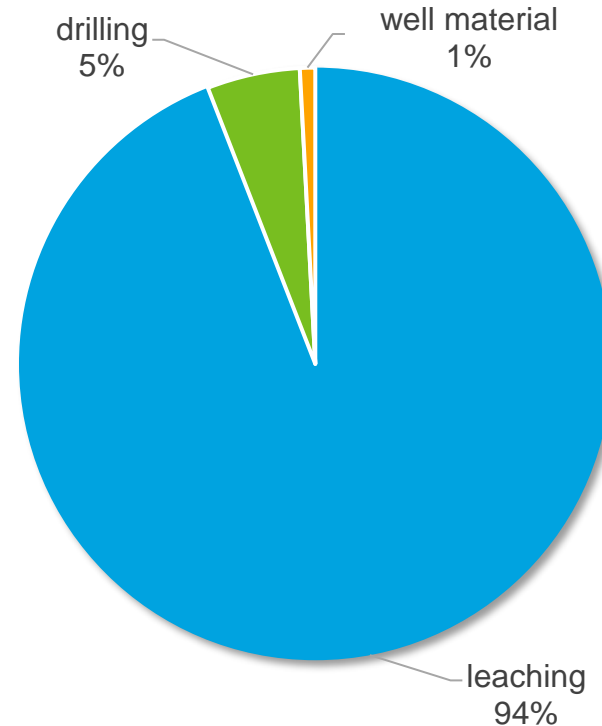
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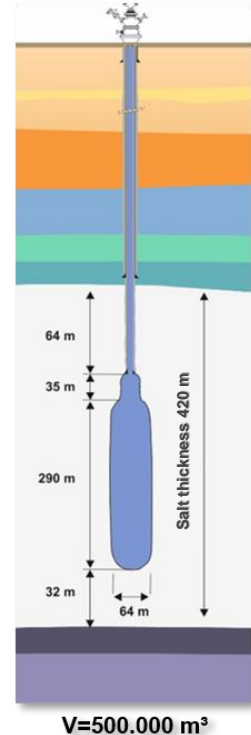
Energy Consumption During Gas Cavern Construction

Exemplary Gas Cavern

- cavern parameters
 - cavern roof ~ 1,000 m
 - cavern volume 500.000 m³
- energy consumption
 - leaching ~ 18.000 – 28.000 MWh
 - 5% for drilling
 - 1% for well material
- energy content per cavern
 - natural gas ~ **0.7 TWh**
 - hydrogen ~ **0.2 TWh**



largest amount of energy for leaching phase!



Thank you for your **ATTENTION!**



AURA ALVARADO DE LA BARRERA

aura.alvaradodelabarrera@deep-kbb.de

DEEP.KBB GmbH

Office Hannover

Baumschulenallee 16

301625 Hannover, Germany