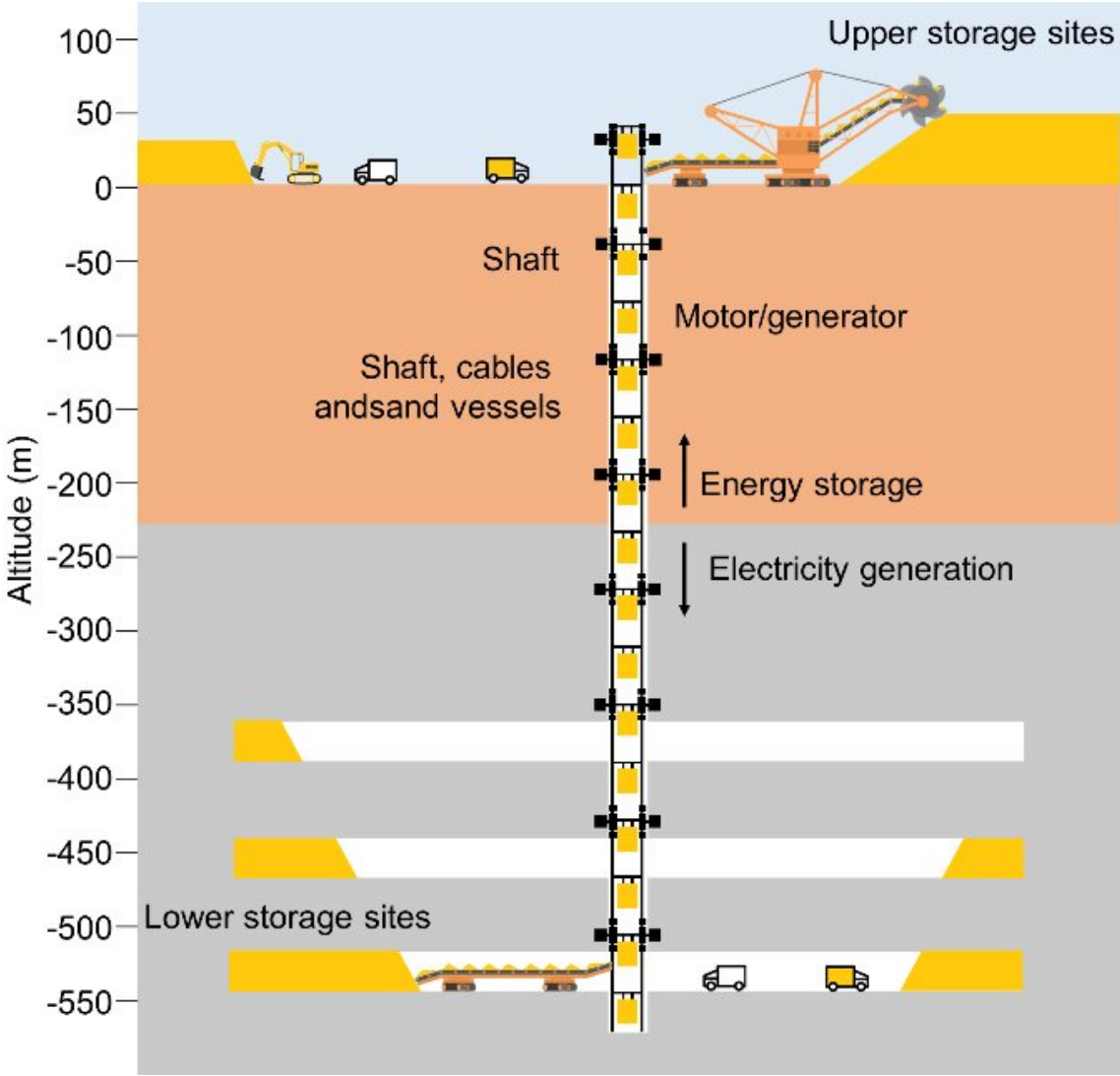


New technique to turn abandoned mines into batteries

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Underground Gravity Energy Storage system: a schematic of different system sections. Credit: Hunt et al.

A novel technique called Underground Gravity Energy Storage turns decommissioned mines into long-term energy storage solutions, thereby supporting the sustainable energy transition.

Renewable energy sources are central to the [energy transition](#) toward a more sustainable future. However, as sources like sunshine and wind are inherently variable and inconsistent, finding ways to store energy in an accessible and efficient way is crucial. While there are many effective solutions for daily [energy storage](#), the most common being batteries, a cost-effective long-term solution is still lacking.

In a new International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA)-led study, an international team of researchers has developed a novel way to store energy by transporting sand into abandoned [underground mines](#). The new technique, called Underground Gravity Energy Storage (UGES), proposes an effective long-term energy storage solution while also making use of now-defunct mining sites, which likely number in the millions globally.

The work is published in the journal *Energies*.

UGES generates electricity when the price is high by lowering sand into an underground mine and converting the potential energy of the sand into electricity via [regenerative braking](#), and then lifting the sand from the mine to an upper reservoir using [electric motors](#) to store energy when electricity is cheap. The main components of UGES are the shaft, motor/generator, upper and lower storage sites, and mining equipment. The deeper and broader the mineshaft, the more power can be extracted from the plant, and the larger the mine, the higher the plant's energy storage capacity.

"When a mine closes, it lays off thousands of workers. This devastates communities that rely only on the mine for their economic output. UGES would create a few vacancies as the mine would provide energy storage services after it stops operations," says Julian Hunt, a researcher in the IIASA Energy, Climate, and Environment Program and the lead author of the study. "Mines already have the basic infrastructure and are connected to the [power grid](#), which significantly reduces the cost and facilitates the implementation of UGES plants."

Other energy storage methods, like batteries, lose energy via self-discharge over long periods. The energy storage medium of UGES is sand, meaning that there is no energy lost to self-discharge, enabling ultra-long time energy storage ranging from weeks to several years.

The investment costs of UGES are about 1 to 10 USD/kWh and power capacity costs are about 2 USD/kW. The technology is estimated to have a global potential of 7 to 70 TWh, with most of this potential concentrated in China, India, Russia, and the U.S.

"To decarbonize the economy, we need to rethink the energy system based on innovative solutions using existing resources. Turning abandoned mines into energy storage is one example of many solutions that exist around us, and we only need to change the way we deploy them," concludes Behnam Zakeri, study co-author and a researcher in the IIASA Energy, Climate, and Environment Program.

More information: Julian David Hunt et al, Underground Gravity Energy Storage: A Solution for Long-Term Energy Storage, *Energies* (2023). [DOI: 10.3390/en16020825](https://doi.org/10.3390/en16020825)

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