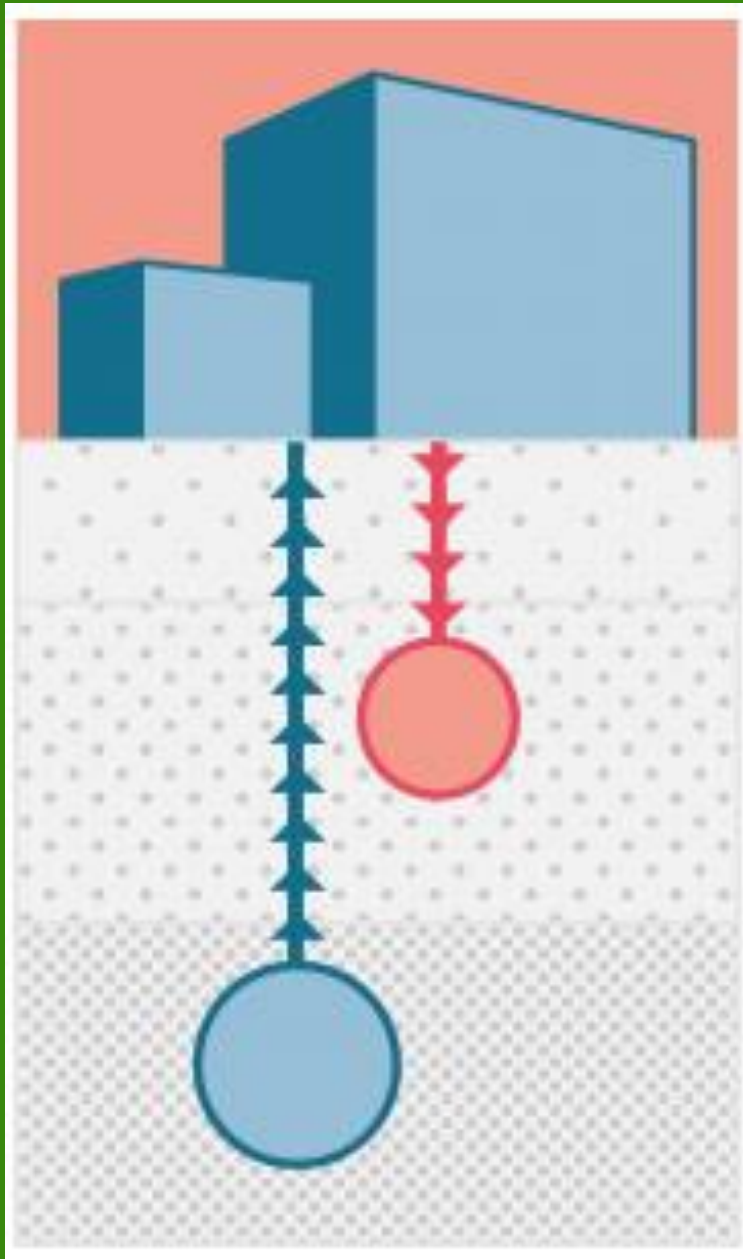




Netherlands Enterprise Agency



Renewable and efficient cooling with aquifer thermal energy storage (ATES) in NL

Status of ATES for cooling in the Netherlands

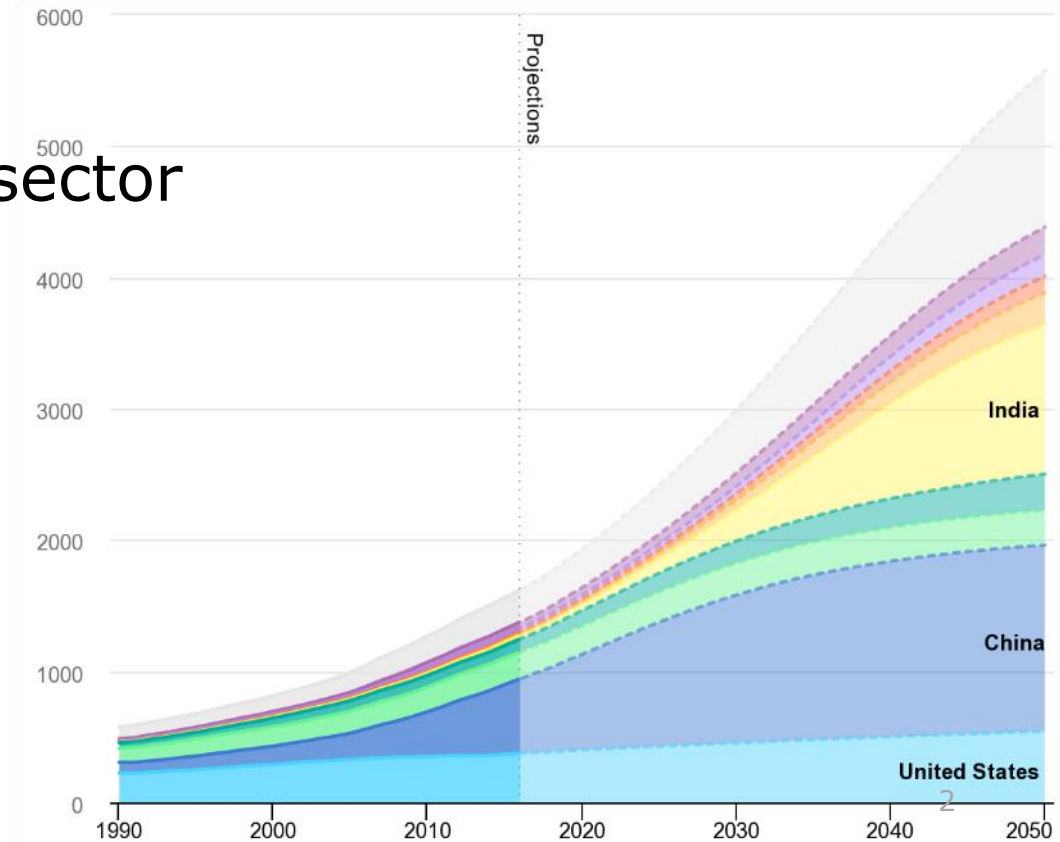
Lex Bosselaar

Ca-EED October 14th 2020



Status of cooling

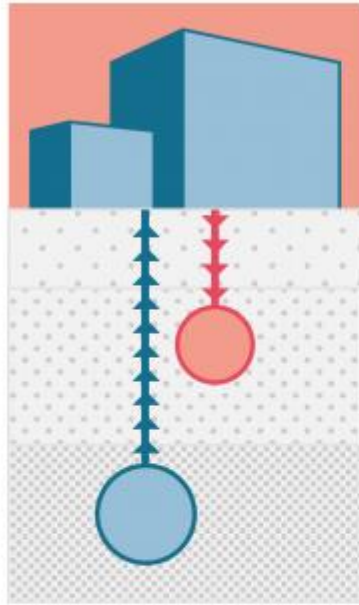
- › Growing demand for cooling
- › Now 6% airco's in houses in NL
- › Airco is standard in offices and health sector
- › Expected growth for cooling
- › Efficient and renewable cooling is needed
- › ATES is an option





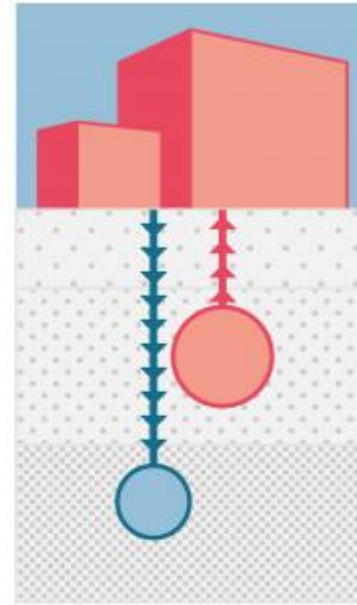
Principle of Aquifer Thermal Energy Storage (ATES)

Summer



During summer cool groundwater is used to cool the building whilst extracted heat is stored in the aquifer for use in winter.

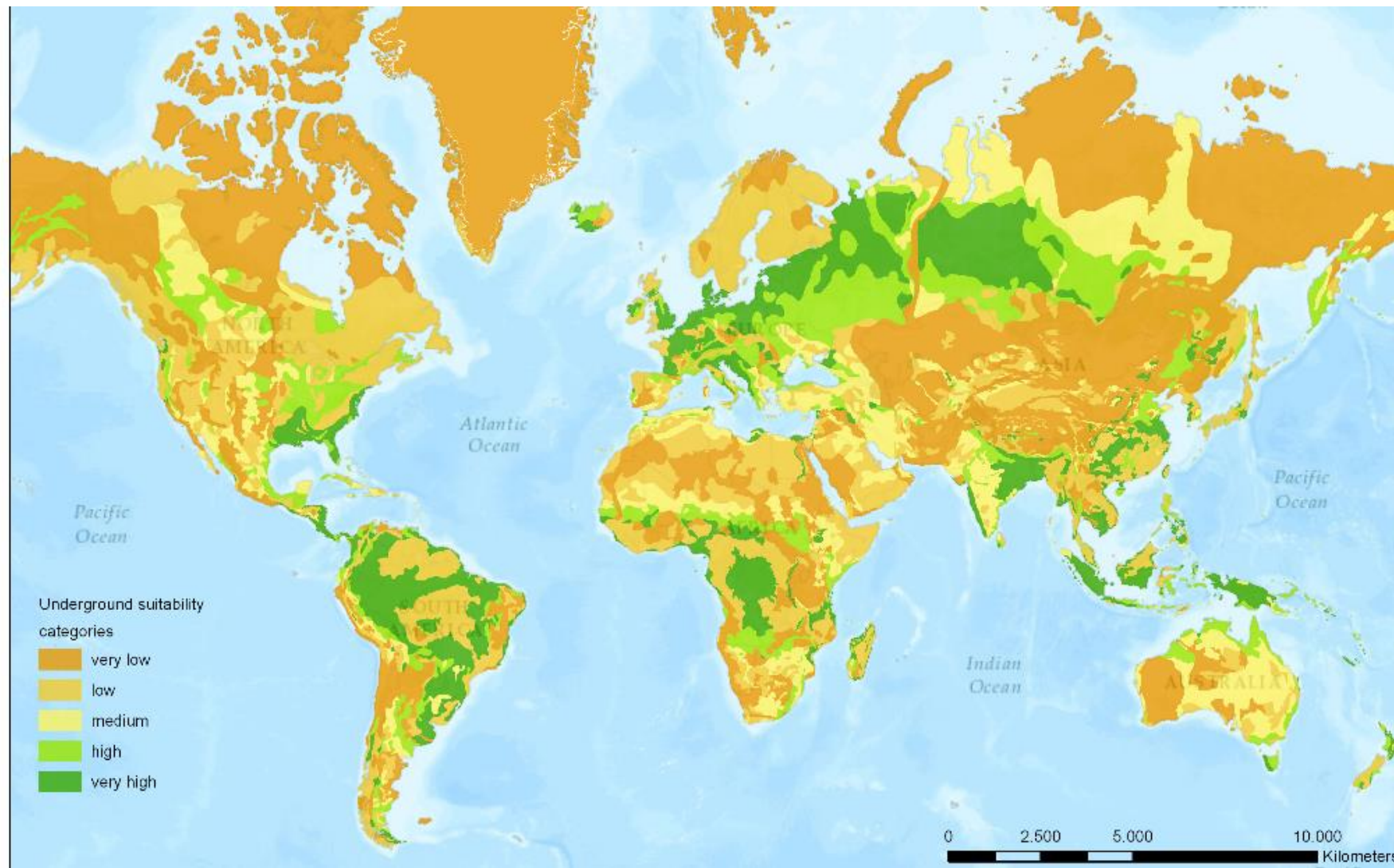
winter

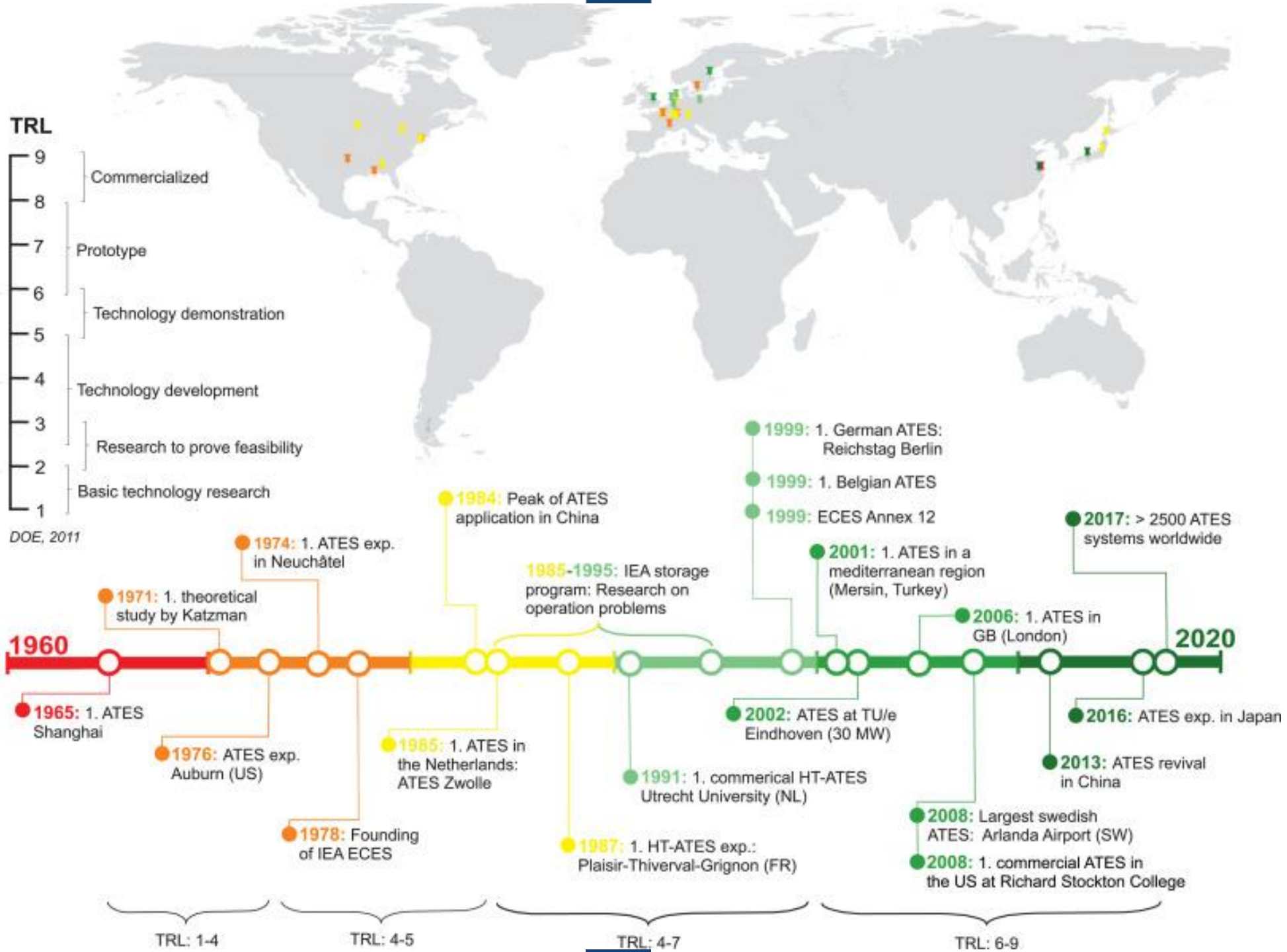


During winter the warm groundwater from the aquifer can be used to warm the building whilst extracted cold is stored in the aquifer to be used in summer. Then the cycle can start again.



World wide potential for ATEs





ATES Integrated Approach



Single Building



Between Buildings



Area development

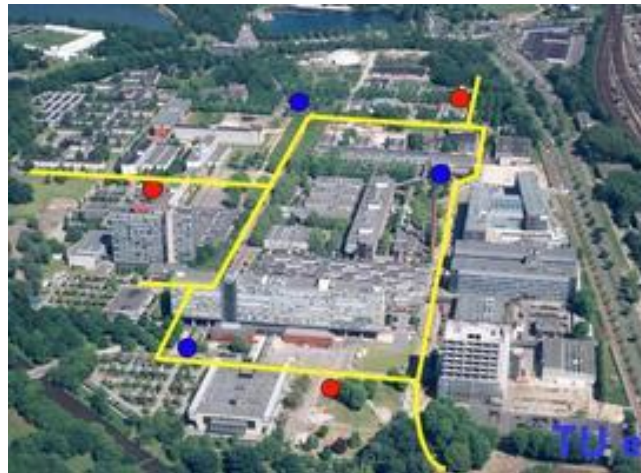




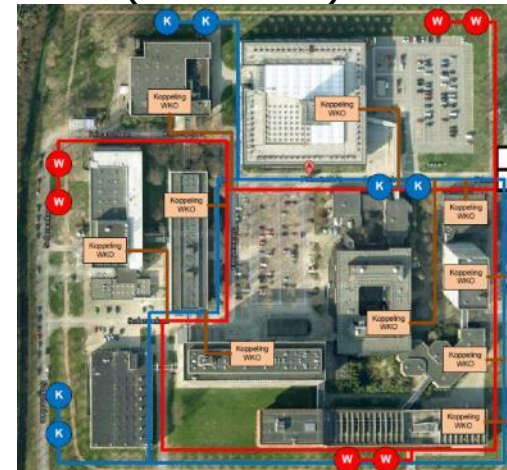
Examples of large ATES systems

ATES with ring lines for multiple buildings on a site, energy can be exchanged between the buildings.

TU Eindhoven



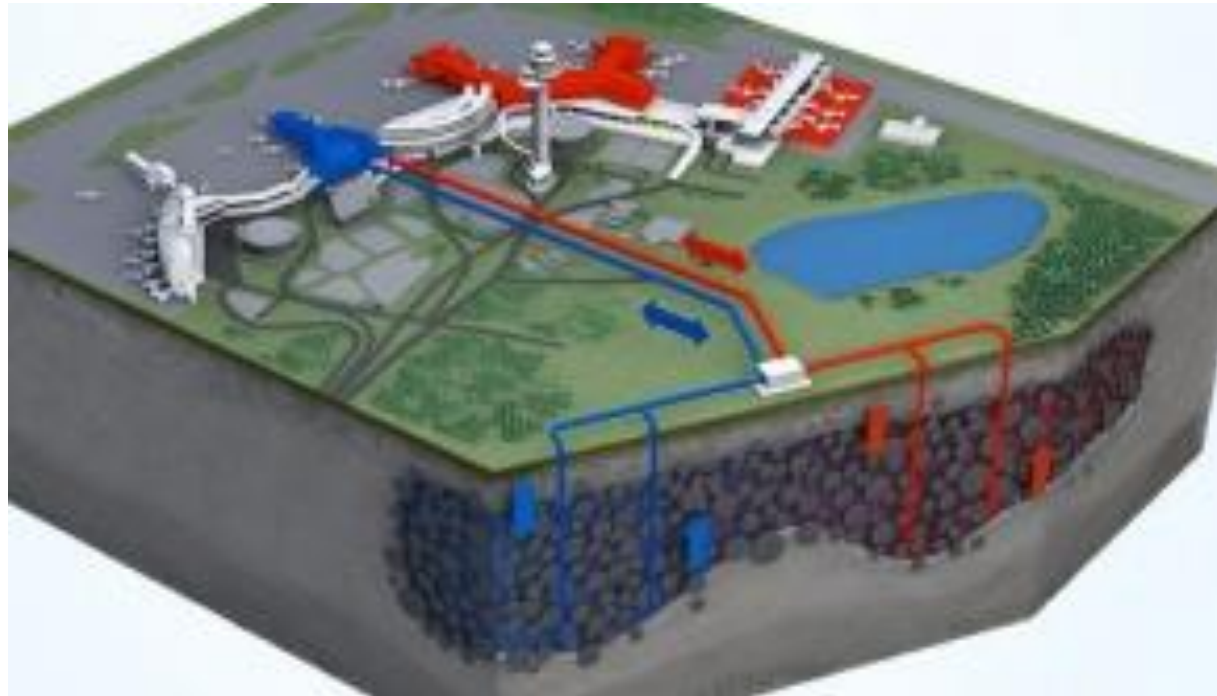
University of Utrecht (NW area)





Airports around the world use ATES

- › Amsterdam
- › Stockholm
- › Oslo
- › Shanghai
- › Christchurch
- › Copenhagen





Current status in NL

- › About 3000 systems in use
- › Mainly in service sector
- › Delivers 2 PJ of renewable cooling
- › No contribution yet to RE target
- › Cost effective for larger buildings ($> 5000 \text{ m}^2$)
- › Possible for apartments and houses
- › No business case without cooling



Conclusions

- › ATES is a mature technology
- › Applicable a large parts of Europe
- › Potential for large buildings with need for cooling
- › Proven technology in the Netherlands

Questions?

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