

Rock cave compressed air energy storage strength

How to support underground caverns for compressed air energy storage (CAES)?

A reasonable support could ensure the stability and tightness of underground caverns for compressed air energy storage (CAES). In this study, ultra-high performance concrete (UHPC) and high-temperature resistant polyethylene were used for structural support and tightness of caverns excavated in hard rock.

How stable is a lined rock cavern for underground compressed air energy storage?

The long-term stability of a lined rock cavern (LRC) for underground compressed air energy storage is investigated using a thermo-mechanical (TM) damage model. The numerical model is implemented in COMSOL Multiphysics, and TM modeling is verified by the existing analytical solution in the case of no damage.

How much air pressure does a storage cavern have?

A storage cavern was located at more than 450 m underground in rock salt, with a storage volume at over 500,000 m³. Air storage pressure is about 7.4 MPa, and at full decompression, air pressure is about 4.5 MPa. Note that these two commercial CAES facilities were always be near an energy source or demand.

Can sediment voids be used for compressed air energy storage?

Compressed air energy storage (CAES) salt caverns are suitable for large-scale and long-time storage of compressed air in support of electrical energy production and are an important component for realizing renewable energy systems. In this paper, the use of sediment voids in highly impure rock salt formations for CAES is proposed.

What is compressed air energy storage?

Compressed air energy storage (CAES) is a technology that uses compressed air to store surplus electricity generated from low power consumption time for use at peak times. This paper presents a thermo-mechanical modeling for the thermodynamic and mechanical responses of a lined rock cavern used for CAES.

What is the compressive strength of a rock cavern?

Previous studies indicate that ~30 m thick rock formations, with a compressive strength of rock caverns. Temperature changes are also expected during the compression and decompression cycle. From a MPa could result in a 13~176°C temperature increase.

The core principle of compressed air energy storage [13] is to utilize surplus electricity generated from renewable energy sources to compress air into large-scale storage ...

An underground lined rock cavern for small-scale pressure gas storage tests as a storage reservoir was tested by Kim. At 100 m underground burial depth, the radius of the cylindrical tunnel designed for gas storage was

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The hard rock has higher compressive strength, ... Sweden has built an artificial rock cave 115m below the Compressed Air Energy Storage (CAES) is a commercial, utility ...

To verify the feasibility of shallow rock cavern, a lined cavern within granite stratum was constructed in an exploratory tunnel in Pingjiang pumped storage power station, Hunan, as the ...

Compressed air energy storage in artificial caverns can mitigate the dependence on salt cavern and waste mines, as well as realize the rapid consumption of new energy and the "peak ...

The article presents the results of a numerical simulation of the deformation-stress state in the rock mass around a salt cavern which is a part of a CAES installation (Compressed Air Energy Storage).

The development of new energy storage has progressed rapidly, with over 30 GW of installed capacity currently in operation [14].The cumulative installed capacity for new energy storage ...

Compressed air energy storage (CAES) in underground mine tunnels using the technique of lined rock cavern (LRC) provides a promising solution to large-scale energy storage.