IEA Heat Pump Symposium at Chillventa 2012



8 October 2012, Nürnberg

# Ground Source Heat Pump systems for large commercial buildings in Central and Southern Europe

**Burkhard Sanner** 

European Geothermal Energy Council, Brüssel



### **Large GSHP**

Ground Source Heat Pumps (GSHP) for high capacity require:

- holistic design approach for building HVAC system and ground system
- balanced ground-side energy turnover
- adequate ground-side installations
- sophisticated control system for the whole installation









**GEOTHERMAL** 

### Large GSHP

A specific challenge for large plants with borehole heat exchangers (BHE) is drilling in given timeframe.



Drilling with 3 rigs simultaneously near Frankfurt/Main (Project designed and supervised by UBeG, www.ubeg.de)







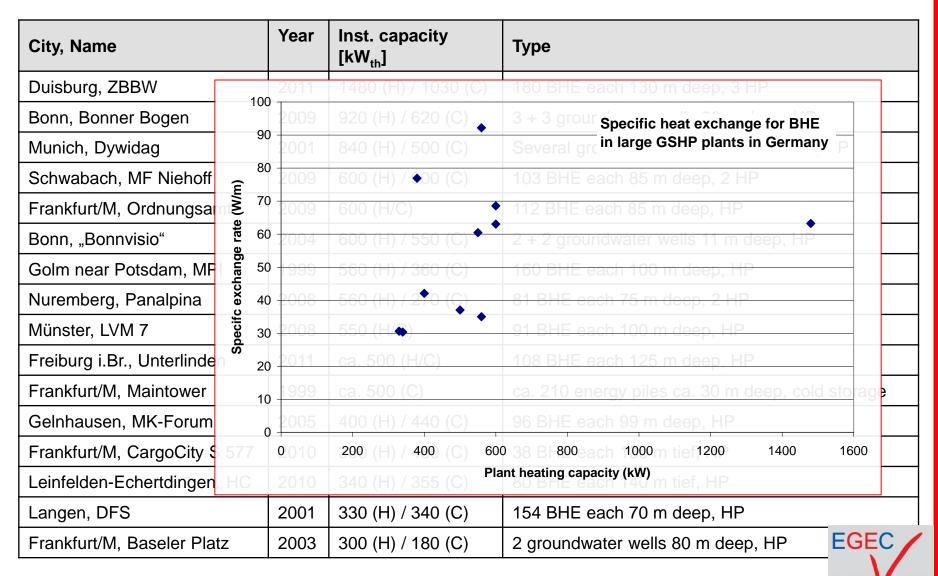


**GEOTHERMAL** 

City, Name	Year	Inst. capacity [kW <sub>th</sub> ]	Туре	
Duisburg, ZBBW	2011	1480 (H) / 1030 (C)	180 BHE each 130 m deep, 3 HP	
Bonn, Bonner Bogen	2009	920 (H) / 620 (C)	3 + 3 groundwater wells 28 m deep, HP	
Munich, Dywidag	2001	840 (H) / 500 (C)	Several groundwater wells for 500 m <sup>3</sup> /h, HP	
Schwabach, MF Niehoff	2009	600 (H) / 900 (C)	103 BHE each 85 m deep, 2 HP	
Frankfurt/M, Ordnungsamt	2009	600 (H/C)	112 BHE each 85 m deep, HP	
Bonn, "Bonnvisio"	2004	600 (H) / 550 (C)	2 + 2 groundwater wells 11 m deep, HP	
Golm near Potsdam, MPI	1999	560 (H) / 360 (C)	160 BHE each 100 m deep, HP	
Nuremberg, Panalpina	2008	560 (H) / 270 (C)	81 BHE each 75 m deep, 2 HP	
Münster, LVM 7	2008	550 (H/C)	91 BHE each 100 m deep, HP	
Freiburg i.Br., Unterlinden	2011	ca. 500 (H/C)	108 BHE each 125 m deep, HP	
Frankfurt/M, Maintower	1999	ca. 500 (C)	ca. 210 energy piles ca. 30 m deep, cold storage	
Gelnhausen, MK-Forum	2005	400 (H) / 440 (C)	96 BHE each 99 m deep, HP	
Frankfurt/M, CargoCity S 577	2010	380 (H) / 480 (C)	38 BHE each 130 m tief, HP	
Leinfelden-Echertdingen, HC	2010	340 (H) / 355 (C)	80 BHE each 140 m tief, HP	
Langen, DFS	2001	330 (H) / 340 (C)	154 BHE each 70 m deep, HP	
Frankfurt/M, Baseler Platz	2003	300 (H) / 180 (C)	2 groundwater wells 80 m deep, HP	

### **European Geothermal Energy Council**

**GEOTHERMAL** 



**European Geothermal Energy Council** 

**GEOTHERMAL** 

County administration in Gelnhausen, "Main-Kinzig-Forum"

Cooling from BHE 440 kW

Heating from HP 400 kW

• 96 BHE each 99 m deep

Operational since 2005







**GEOTHERMAL** 

Office Building "PLDS", Wetzlar

- Cooling from BHE 140 kW
- Heating from HP 200 kW
- 30 BHE each 110 m deep

Operational since 2005







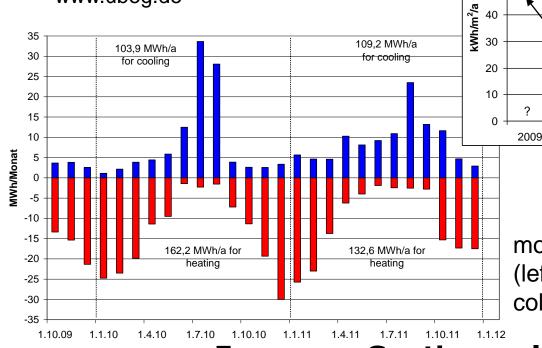


**GEOTHERMAL** 

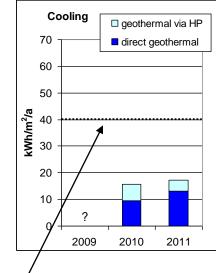
Office Building "PLDS", Wetzlar

Monitoring funded by German BMWi for 2008-2011:

- Univ. Hannover (LUH)
- UBeG GbR, Wetzlar www.ubeg.de







**GEOTHERMAL** 

dotted lines: design values

monthly heat extraction and injection (left) and specifc heat and cold supply (above)

EGEC /

**European Geothermal Energy Council** 

Heating

60

geothermal heat pump

2010

201

"Low-Energy Office" building near Frankfurt/Main:

• Usable area 57.800 m<sup>2</sup>

Cooling from BHE 340 kW

Heating from HP 330 kW

• 154 BHE each 70 m deep

Operational since 2001

Monitoring funded by German BMWi for 2008-2011:

- Univ. Hannover (LUH)
- UBeG GbR, Wetzlar www.ubeg.de





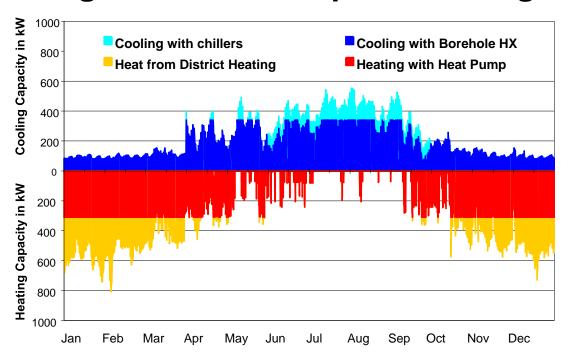
 $5 \times 20 \text{ BHE (100)}$ 

0 5 10 m

3 x 18 BHE (54)

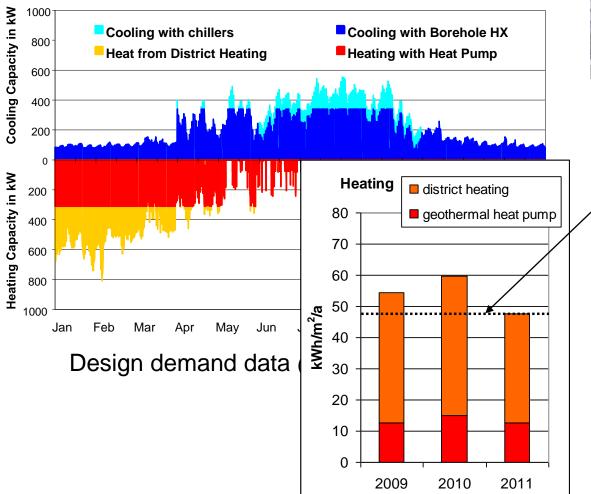
Schematic of BHE fields





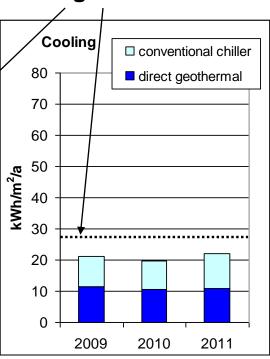
Design demand data (Seidinger et al., 2000)







# dotted lines: design values

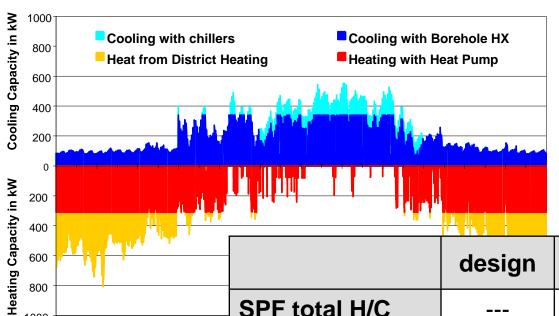


Monitoring results for 2009-2011 (Bohne et al., 2012)



**EGEC** 

**GEOTHERMAL** 





A Laplace Control of the Control of		design	2009	2010	2011
Jan Feb Mar Apr Ma Design demand	SPF total H/C		8.2	7.1	7.9
	SPF heating	5	6.5	5.6	6.1
	SPF cooling	> 8	9.9	9.9	12.0
	geoth. share heat	75 %	23.1 %	25.3 %	26.3 %
	geoth. share cold	82 %	53.6 %	54.0 %	49.5 %

Monitoring results for 2009-2011 (Bohne et al., 2012)



### **European Geothermal Energy Council**

800

1000

Use of monitoring for the validation of design tool EED:



- Using EED for calculating annually differing heat loads is only possible in plants with quasi-balanced energy flows at the ground side. In such cases, the surrounding ground temperature will be relatively stable over the years.
- For the ground thermal parameters of DFS Langen, values from first
  - Thermal Response Tests (TRT) in Germany in 1999 and 2000 could be used
- For undisturbed ground temperature, the measured temperature from observation wells of 12.7 °C was assigned as the mean value over BHE depth



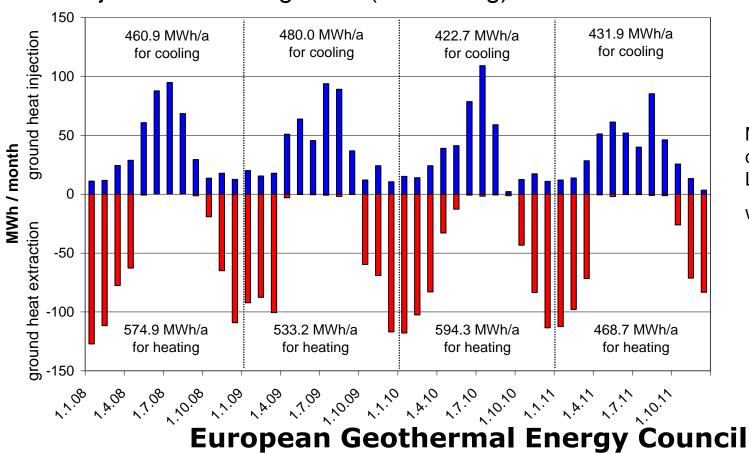
TRT in Langen in 2000





Validation of design tool EED:

 monthly heat extraction from the ground (for heating) and injection into the ground (for cooling)



Monitoring data from LUH/UBeG

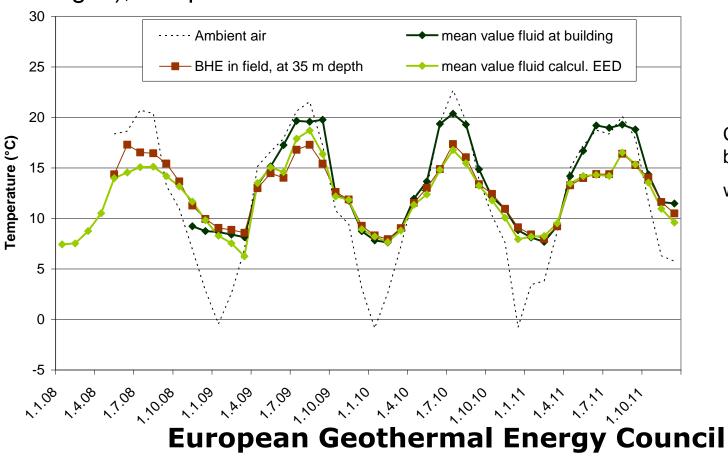
www.ubeg.de





Validation of design tool EED:

 measured temperatures in ambient air and in the BHE (monthly averages), compared with EED-calculation of BHE



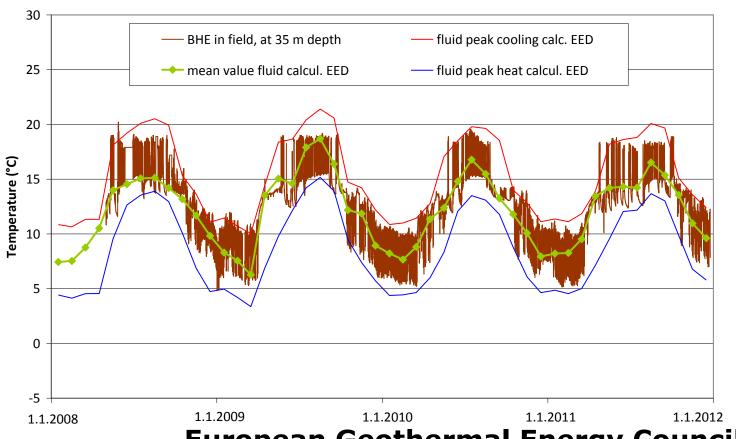
Calculation by UBeG www.ubeg.de





Validation of design tool EED:

 measured temperatures in the BHE (hourly values), compared with EED-calculation of BHE



Calculation by UBeG www.ubeg.de



Validation of design tool EED:

- EED could be validated as an easy design tool also for larger BHE fields
- For projects with groundwater influence, numerical simulation of both conductive and advective heat transport is required





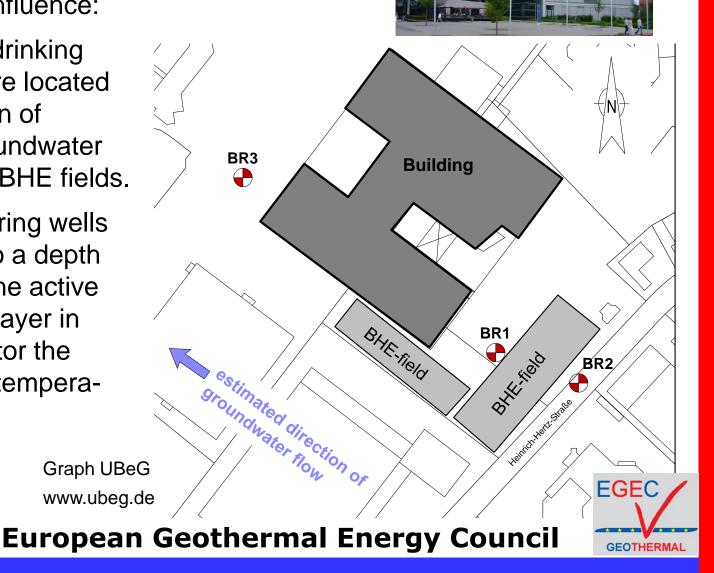






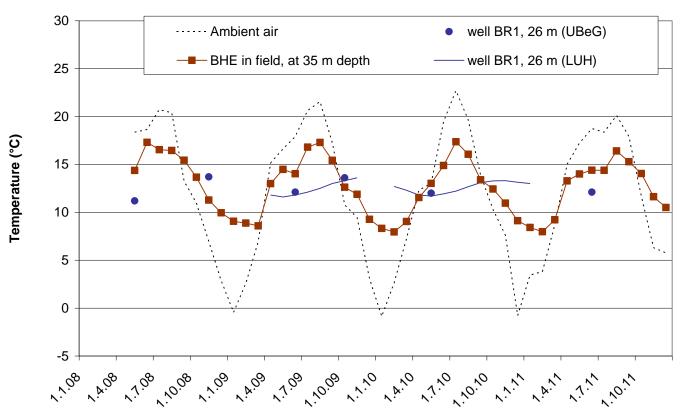
### Groundwater influence:

- A number of drinking water wells are located in the direction of assumed groundwater flow from the BHE fields.
- Three monitoring wells were drilled to a depth of 26 m into the active groundwater layer in order to monitor the groundwater temperatures.



### Groundwater influence:

 Temperatures in well BR1 at 26 m depth in relation to temperature at BHE and temperature in ambient air (monthly average)

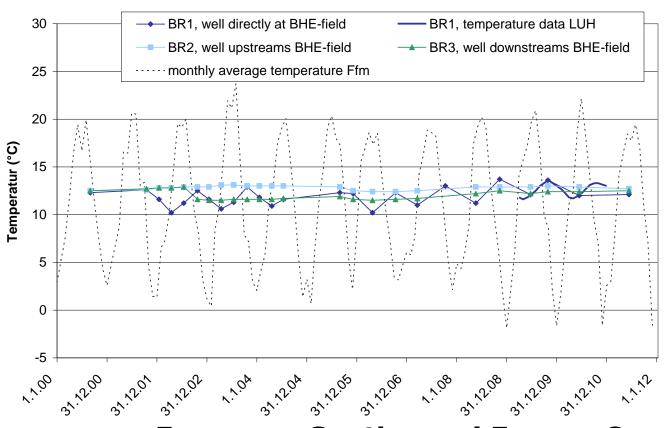


Graph UBeG www.ubeg.de



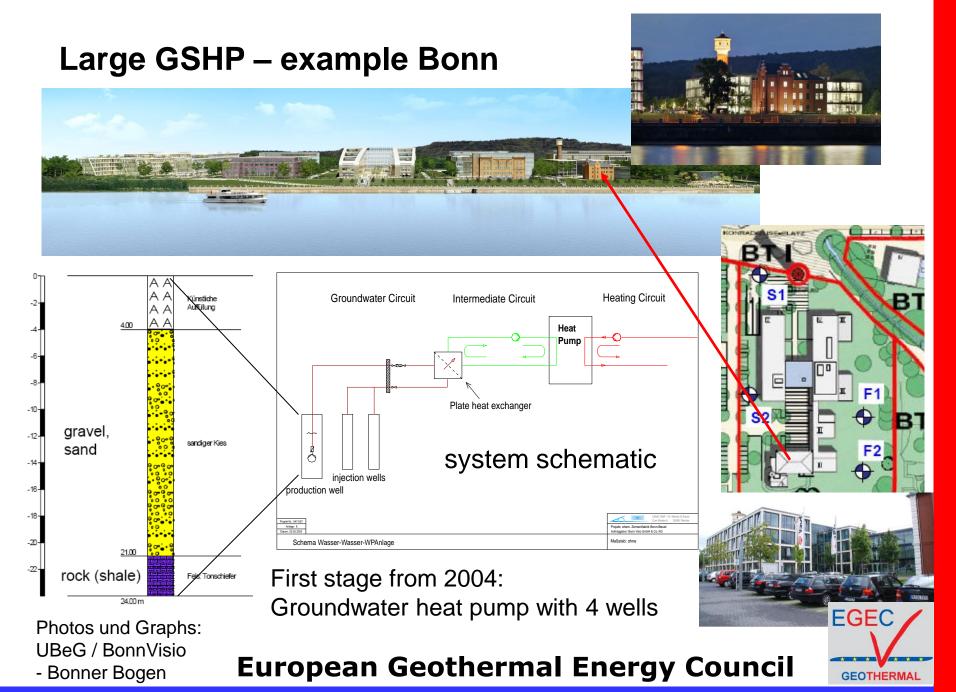
### Groundwater influence:

Temperature development in wells BR1-BR3 since start of operation

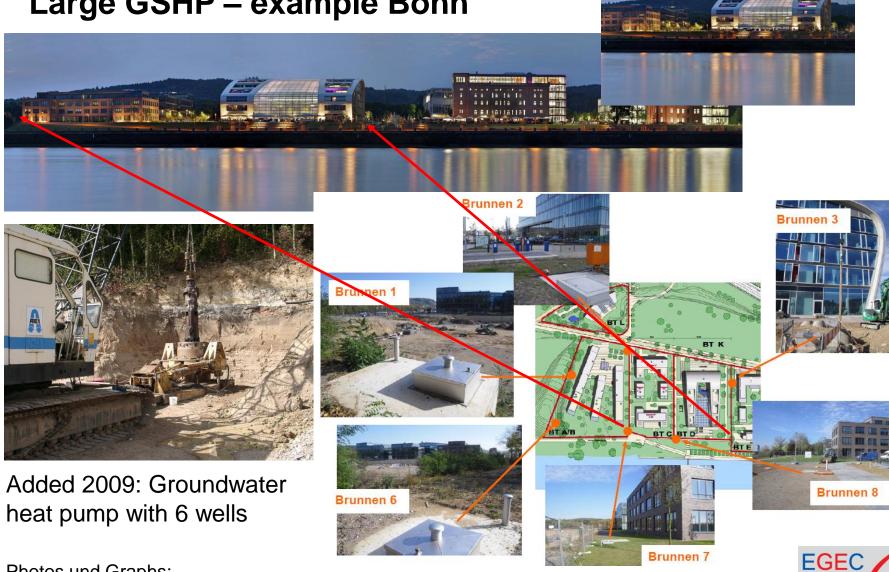


Graph UBeG www.ubeg.de





### **Large GSHP – example Bonn**

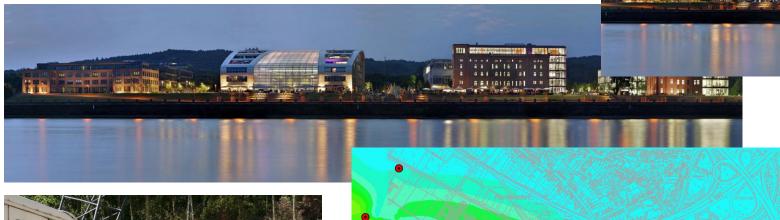


Photos und Graphs: UBeG / BonnVisio - Bonner Bogen

**European Geothermal Energy Council** 

**GEOTHERMAL** 

### **Large GSHP – example Bonn**





Added 2009: Groundwater heat pump with 6 wells

Photos und Graphs: UBeG / BonnVisio - Bonner Bogen Large groundwater systems require numerical simulation for planning





### **Large GSHP – example Bonn**





Providing about 1 MW baseload for heating and cooling

**EGEC** 

**GEOTHERMAL** 

Added 2009: Groundwater heat pump with 6 wells

Photos und Graphs: UBeG / BonnVisio - Bonner Bogen Well No. 8 -

### Large GSHP in Europe

Country	City, Name	No. BHE	Depth BHE	Total BHE
NO	Lørenskog, Nye Ahus hospital	350	200 m	70'000 m
NO	Oslo, office/flats Nydalen	180	200 m	36'000 m
SE	Lund, IKDC / Chemical Inst.	153	230 m	35'190 m
SE	Stockholm, Vällingby Centrum	133	200 m	26'600m
SE	Stockholm, Kista Galleria	125	200 m	25'000 m
SP	Mollet de Valles, hospital	138	145 m	20'000 m
TR	Istanbul, Ümraniye mall	208	41-150 m	18'327 m
HU	Törökbálint, Pannon GSM	180	100 m	18'000 m
SE	Stockholm, flats Blackeberg	90	150 m	13'500 m
NO	Oslo, offices Alnafossen	64	200 m	12'800 m
SE	Örebro, music school	60	200 m	12'000 m
HU	Páty, Verdung logistics center	120	100 m	12'000 m
BE	Melle, office EANDIS	90	125 m	11'250 m
СН	Zurich, Grand Hotel Dolder	70	150 m	10'500 m
PL	Rudy, Zisterzian monastry	100	100 m	10'000 m

EGEC GEOTHERMAL

### Large BHE project in Romania

Contraction of the contraction o

Porsche-showroom Bucharest West 2

Metallic construction - total area 3'507 m<sup>2</sup>

Heating load: 308 kW<sub>th</sub>

Cooling load: 313 kW<sub>th</sub>

DHW: 200 kWh<sub>th</sub>/day

Fresh air flow: 3000 m<sup>3</sup>/h



Data and photos: ASA



### Large BHE project in Romania

Porsche-showroom Bucharest West 2

# Building equipment:

 17 water-to-water and 12 water-to-air heat pumps (Florida Heat Pump), using R410A

 750 m<sup>2</sup> of special surfaces of under-floor piping system for heating and cooling

 Ventilation channels connected to several water-to-air heat pumps, located mainly in the false ceilings of the building

### Ground side equipment:

 128 BHE each 70–75 m deep under a field of 3'500 m<sup>2</sup>

Data and photos: ASA



**GEOTHERMAL** 

### Large BHE project in Turkey

Umraniye Meydan Shopping Center (Metro), Istanbul

208 BHE, 40-150 m deep (average 88 m)

1 MW heating and cooling, hybrid



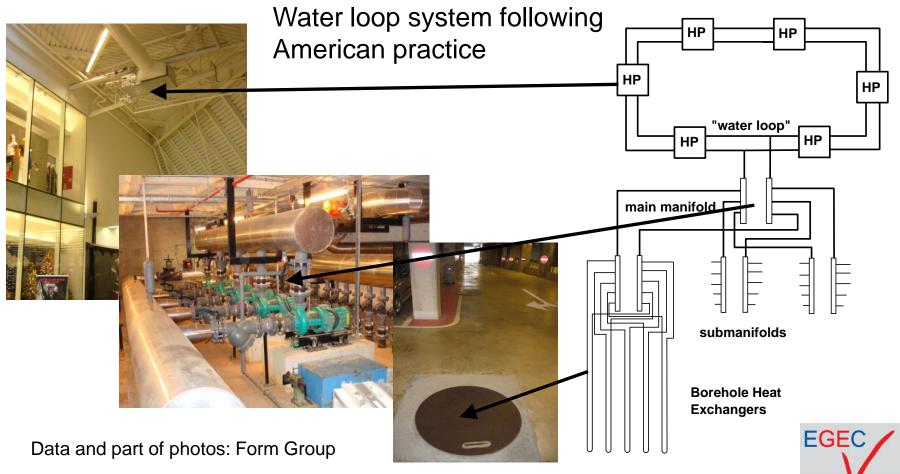






## Large BHE project in Turkey

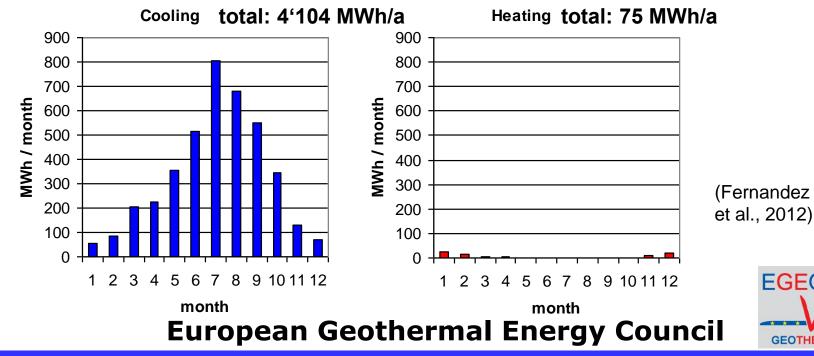
Umraniye Meydan Shopping Center (Metro), Istanbul



**GEOTHERMAL** 

New retail outlet in Jerez de la Frontera, Spain

- Climate: mild winters and very hot and dry summers
- 17.7 °C annual average air temperature
- Cooling demand by far exceeds heating demand
- Seasonal storage is hardly feasible, with mean temperatures in winter not lower than 10 °C





vain

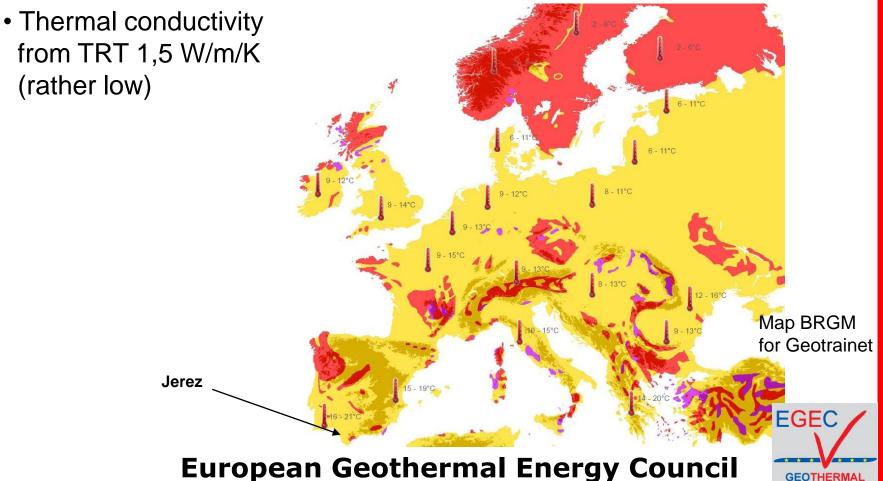
New retail outlet in Jerez de la Frontera, Spain

- Design constraints:
  - From economic considerations, there were some constraints: maximum number of BHE limited to 50 maximum BHE surface occuppied around 4'500 m<sup>2</sup> maximum total length of BHE 6'500 m
  - The main design task was to achieve 56 tons of reduction in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions as compared to other renewable energy sources
  - Another important design task was to check what would be the maximum cooling that could be provided by a BHE-field of the given size.



New retail outlet in Jerez de la Frontera, Spain

Undisturbed underground temperature 19.8 °C



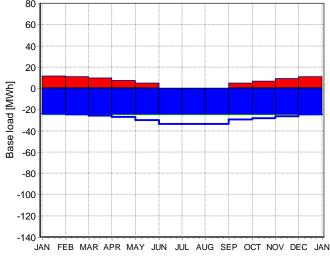
**GEOTHERMAL** 

New retail outlet in Jerez de la Frontera, Spain

- Standard approach (all heating in winter, baseload cooling all year)
- Only about 7 % of the annual cooling demand of >4 GWh could be covered by the geothermal system that way



**GEOTHERMAL** 



	Building supply	BTES coverage	expected SPF	BTES inj./extr.
Heating	75 MWh/a	100 %	5	60 MWh/a
Cooling	300 MWh/a	7 %	3	450 MWh/

New retail outlet in Jerez de la Frontera, Spain

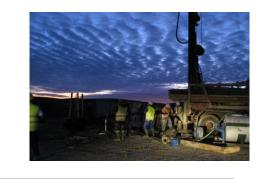
- Possible recooling at night in July
  => use all available cold below BHE temperature!
- 35 expected temperature development around BHE during GSHP operation 30 Temperature (°C) 7 K difference 7 K difference 9 K difference 15 average undisturbed ground temperature around BHE (before GSHP operation) 10 21 July



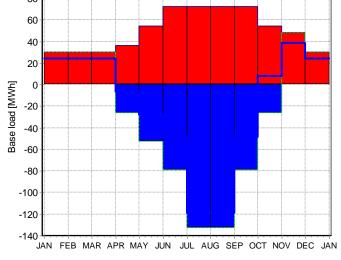


New retail outlet in Jerez de la Frontera, Spain

- Innovative approach (all heating in winter, recooling in winter, peak cooling in summer, night recooling in summer)
- Now about 13 % of the annual cooling demand of >4 GWh could be covered by the geothermal system



**GEOTHERMAL** 



	Building supply	BTES coverage	expected SPF	BTES inj./extr.	
Heating	75 MWh/a	100 %	5	60 MWh/a	
Cooling	530 MWh/a	7 %	3	795 MWh/EGE	

New retail outlet in Jerez de la Frontera, Spain

- Innovative design concept, adapted to Mediterranean climate and combining both diurnal and seasonal cold storage
- In summer, the underground works as a store of cold during the night and as a sink of heat during the day (diurnal storage)
- In wintertime, the regular operation of the heat pump delivers cold, and additional cooling (or re-cooling) is done by dry cooler (seasonal cold storage)
- The cooling output from BHE can be increased sustainably

• First operational experiences are encouraging and show that the

systems runs correctly





**GEOTHERMAL** 

### Very large BHE project in Romania

Extreme Light Infrastructure Nuclear Physics Facility (ELI-NP) at the Horia Hulubei National Institute of Physics and Nuclear Engineering in Măgurele, Romania

- European research center with the goal to generate laser pulses with 10 petawatts (10 billion MW) of power (for very short time)





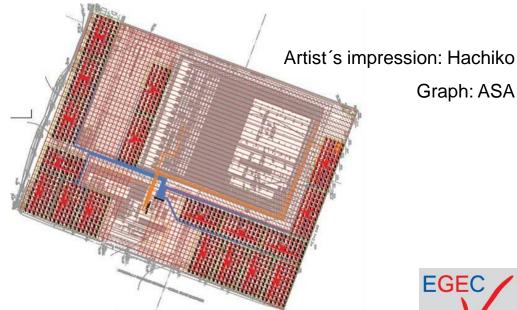
**GEOTHERMAL** 

### Very large BHE project in Romania

Extreme Light Infrastructure Nuclear Physics Facility (ELI-NP) at the Horia Hulubei National Institute of Physics and Nuclear Engineering in Măgurele, Romania

- Heating and Cooling in the 4-MW-range by a BHE-field with a number of BHE in the order of 1000 boreholes!
- Drilling planned to start end of 2012





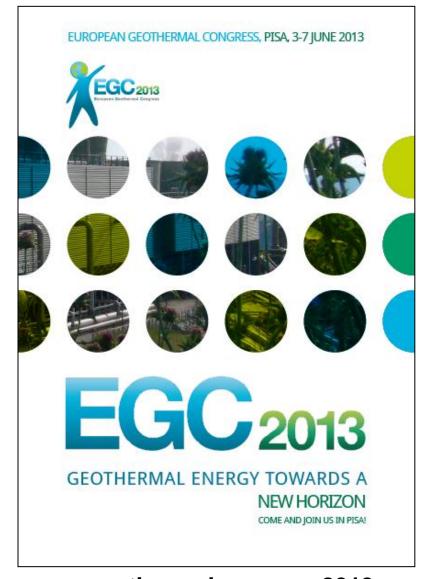


Graph: ASA

Thank you for your attention...

...and be invited to EGC 2013 in Pisa!

more information: www.egec.org



www.geothermalcongress2013.eu

