

GEOHERMAL UNDERGROUND STORAGE FOR SOLAR APPLICATIONS

**Technology, research and
business cases**

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ISES Webinar

2018-08-30

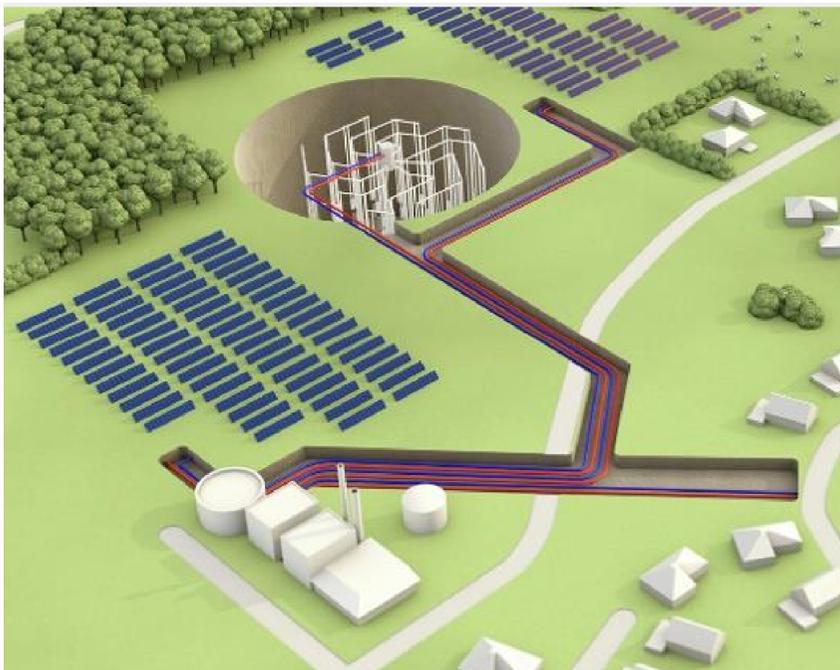


BRIEFLY ABOUT ME

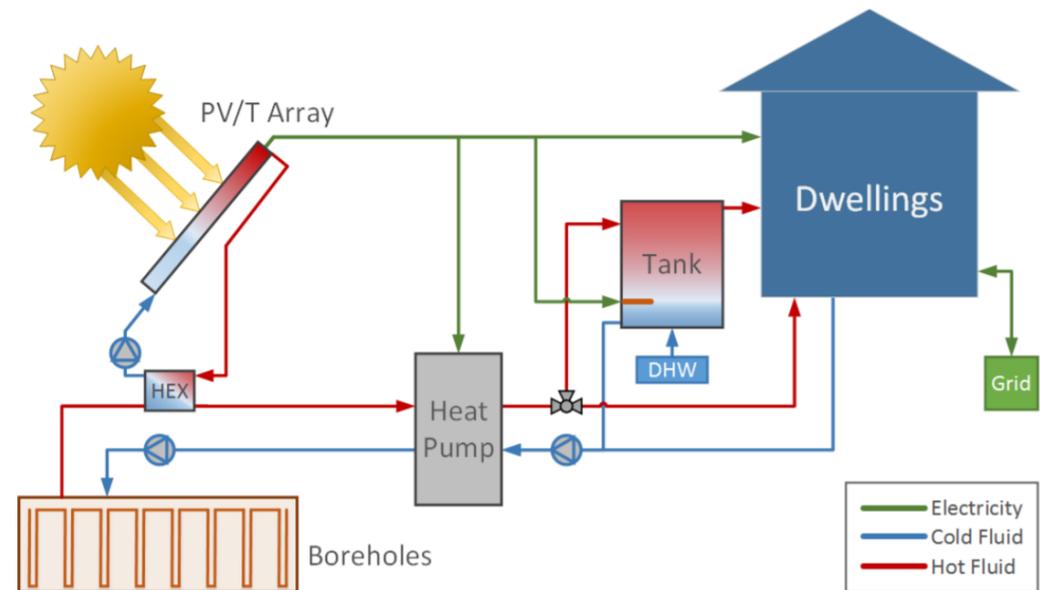


- 2008 MSc Mech. Engineering, *Sustainable Energy, KTH.*
Characterization and Measurement Techniques in Energy wells for heat pumps
- 2010 Technology Licentiate, KTH.
Improvements of U-pipe Borehole Heat Exchangers
- 2013 PhD, KTH
Distributed Thermal Response Test: New insights in U-pipe and Coaxial BHEs in groundwater filled boreholes
- 2010-current
GSHP energy consultant (at Bengt Dahlgren AB since 2014) and researcher on GSHPs at KTH Royal Institute of Technology.
- Private life
Happily married, two daughters, play fotboll and a music instrument called Cuatro

- Background
 - What is important to know in order to understand design of borehole thermal energy storage
- Study cases connected to solar (one low and one high temperature)



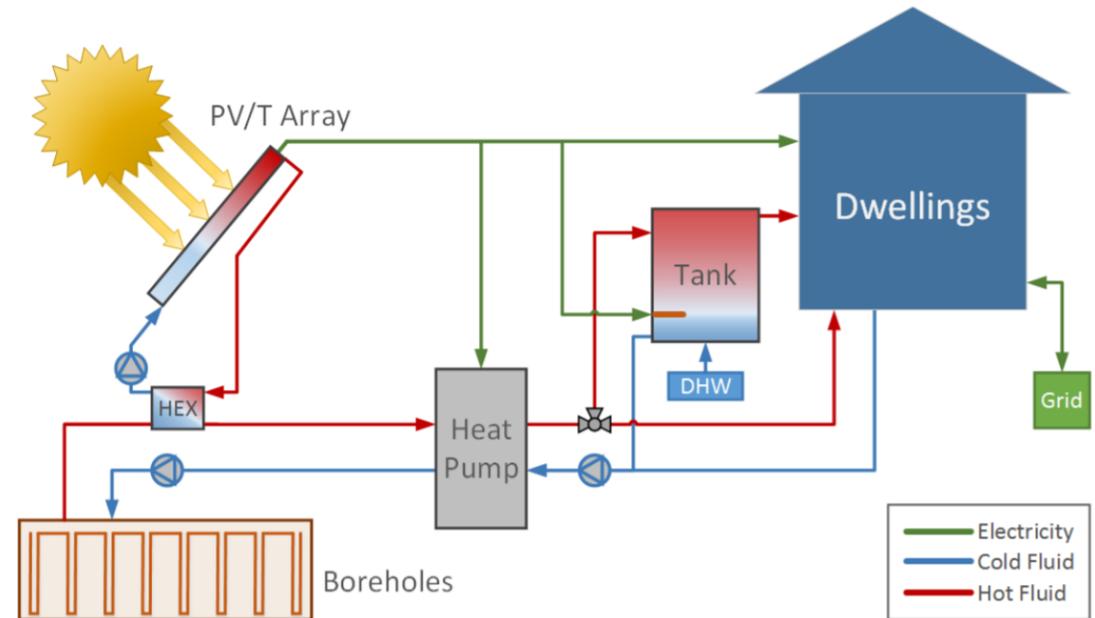
(Bjorn, 2018)



(Sommerfeldt, 2018)

OPPORTUNITIES

- Heat can be stored
 - Short and long term storage
 - **High and low temperature**
- PV can work more efficiently (low temp case)
- Higher ground source heat pump efficiency thanks to higher temperatures



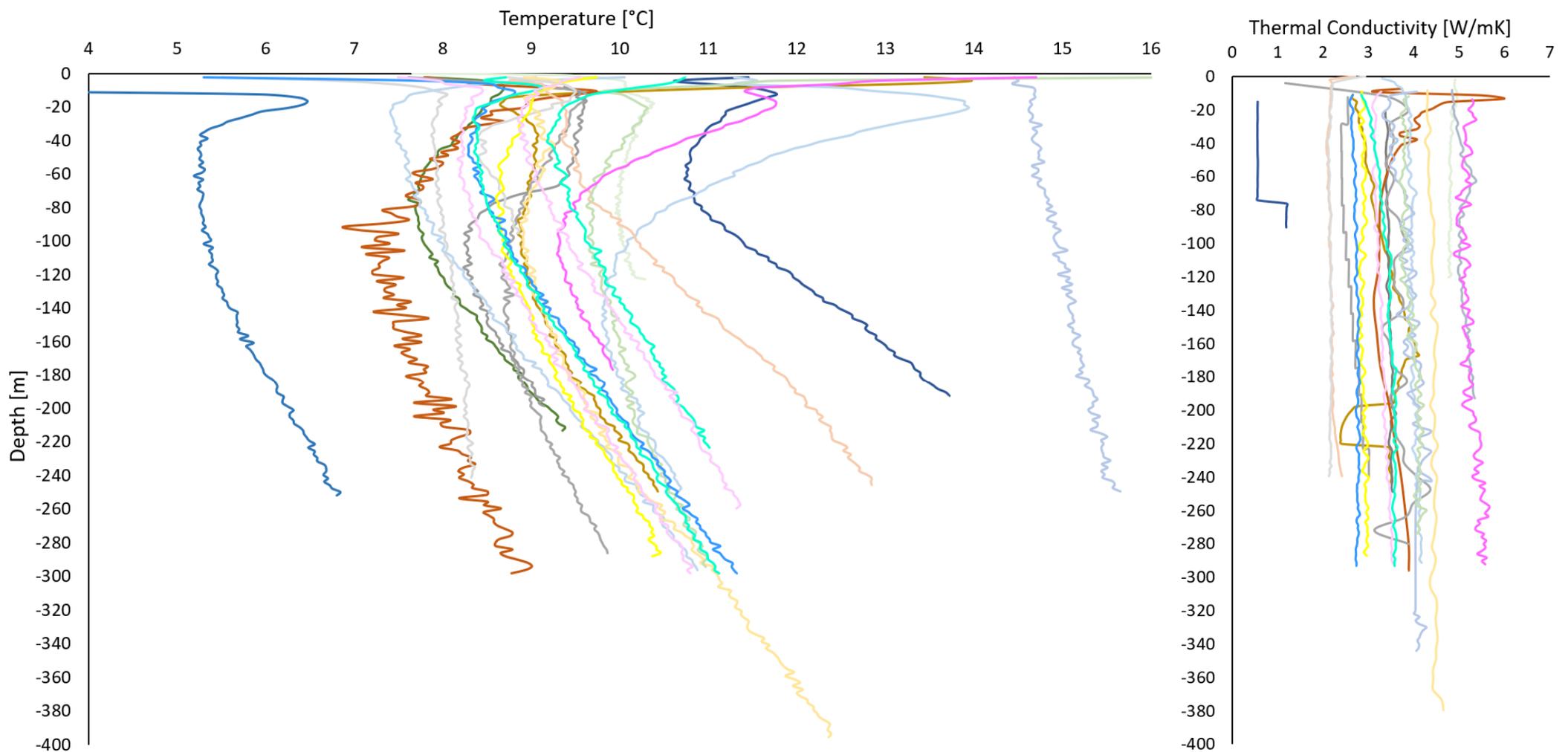
(Sommerfeldt, 2018)

CHALLENGES

- System complexity
 - Controls, higher installation costs, some non existing products?
- Compromise temperature levels for different parts of the system
 - e.g. ground source cooling

GROUND PROPERTIES

- The average ground temperature at shallow depths is close to the average yearly outdoor temperature. Increases thereafter with a geothermal gradient.
- Thermal properties differ from place to place. Each project can be unique.

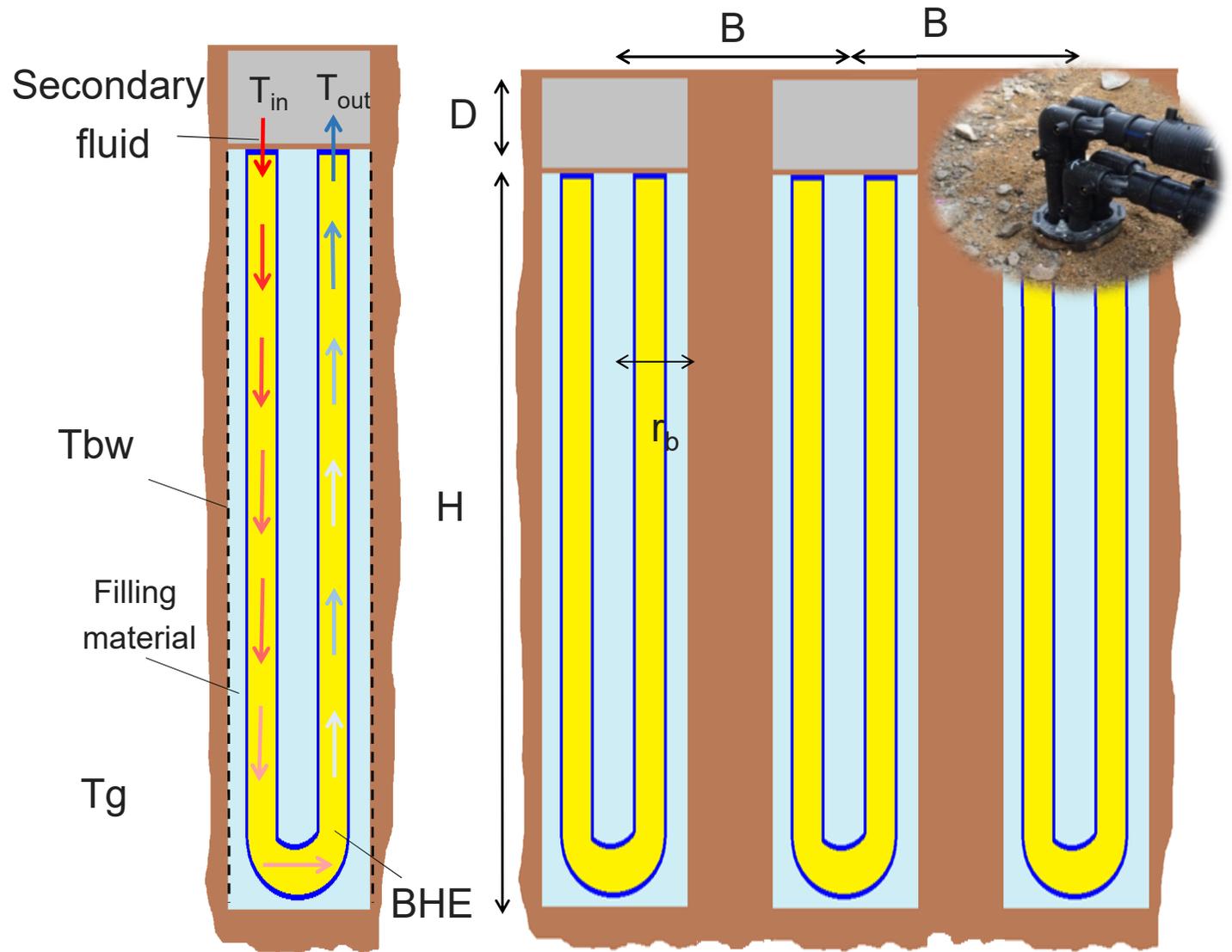
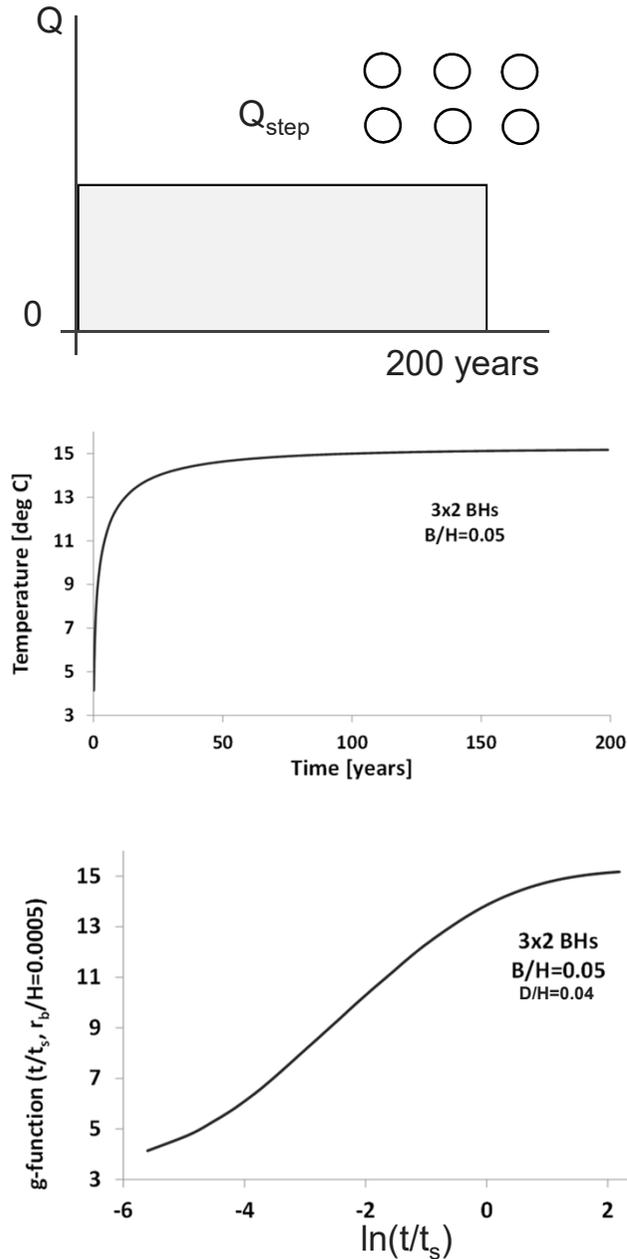


BOREFIELD DESIGN

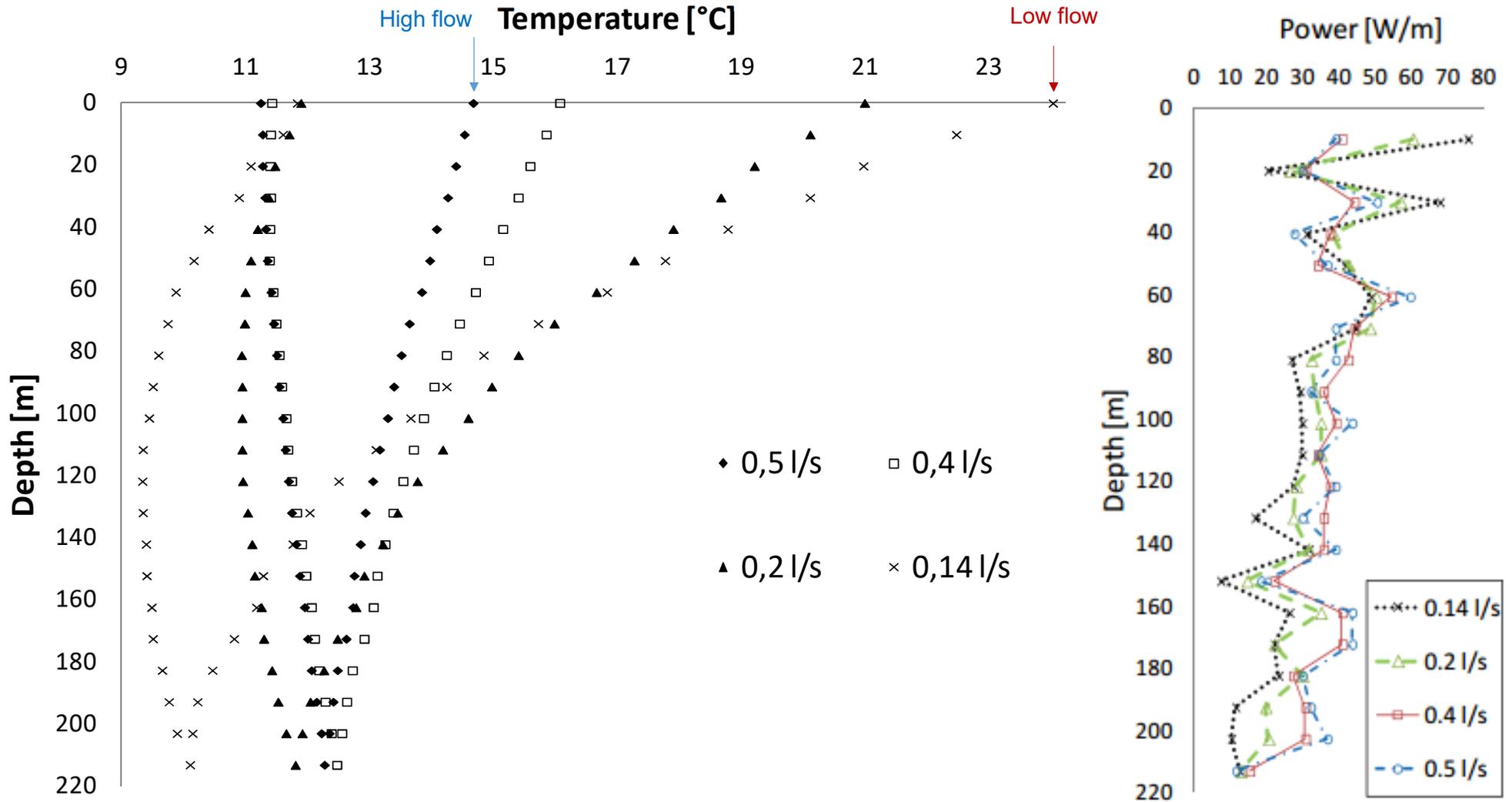
- The depth and number of boreholes as well as the distance between them is determined accounting for:
 - Available drilling area
 - Ground properties
 - Design temperature levels and limits set by the system and application
 - Expected energy and power coverage
 - How much heat will be injected from the solar collectors?
 - How much will be extracted for heating purposes?
 - How much will be injected while using the boreholes for cooling?

CHARACTERIZATION OF A BOREHOLE FIELD

$$T_{bw} - T_g = \frac{q}{2\pi k} g \left(\frac{t}{t_s}, \frac{r_b}{H}, \frac{B}{H}, \frac{D}{H} \right)$$



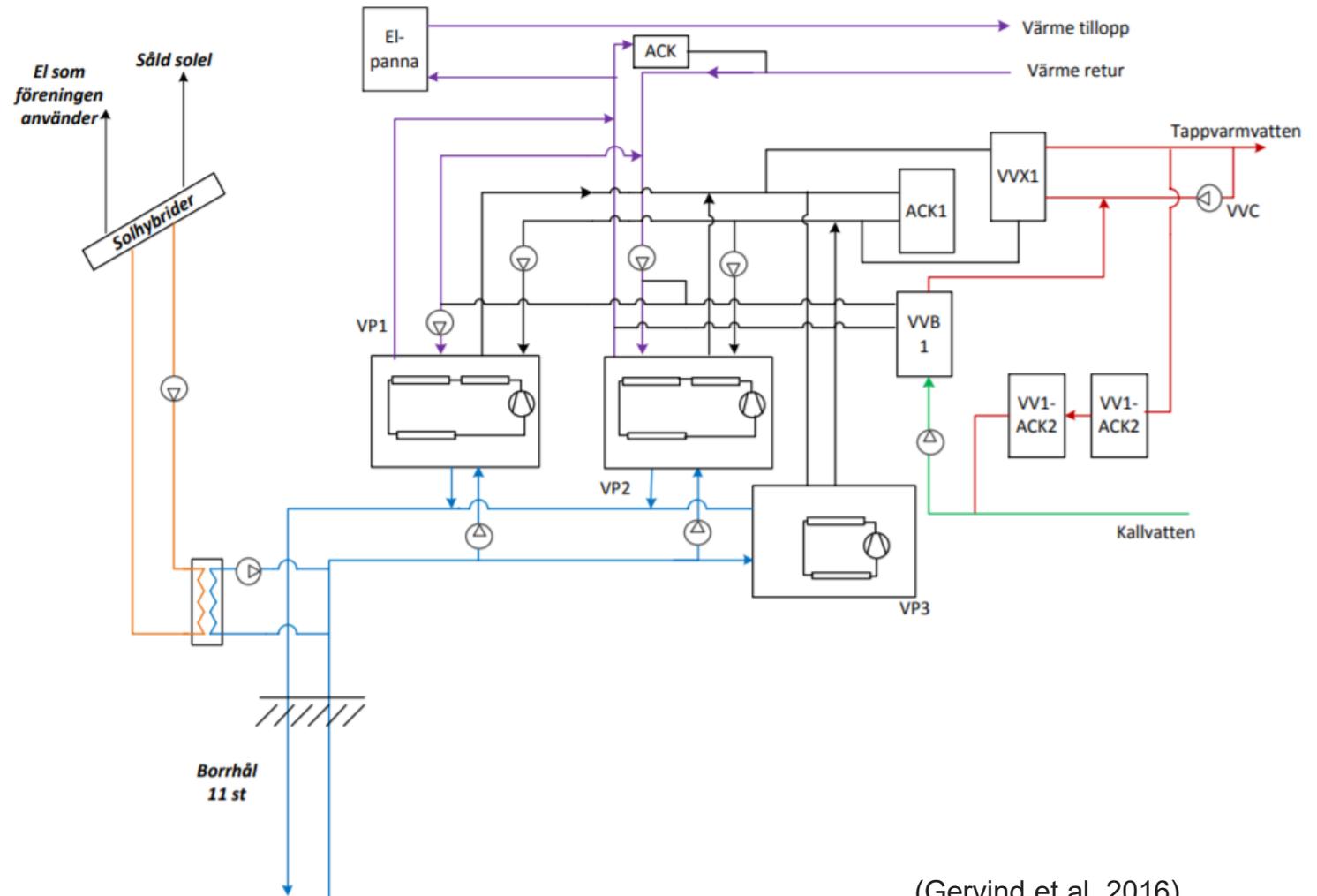
INSIDE THE BOREHOLES DURING HEAT INJECTION



(Acuña, 2013)

STUDY CASE: HOUSING COOPERATIVE VÅRLÖKEN I KUNGÄLV

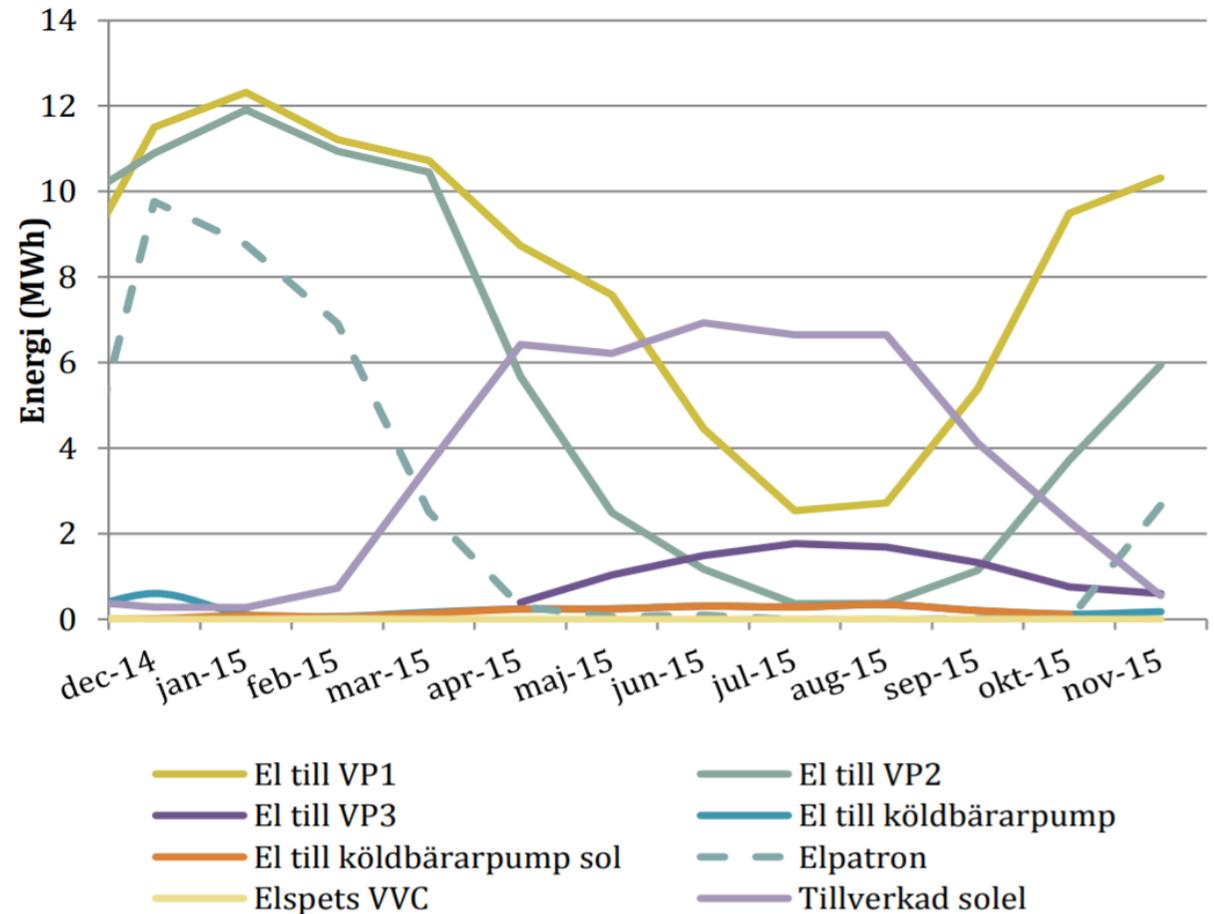
- Switch from district heating to PVT + geo
- 330 sqm PVT
- 11 boreholes
 - rectangular configuration
 - 15 m distance
 - Borehole field configuration **not optimum**



(Gervind et al, 2016)

HOUSING COOPERATIVE VÅRLÖKEN I KUNGÄLV

- PVT produces 22% of the electricity needed by the system

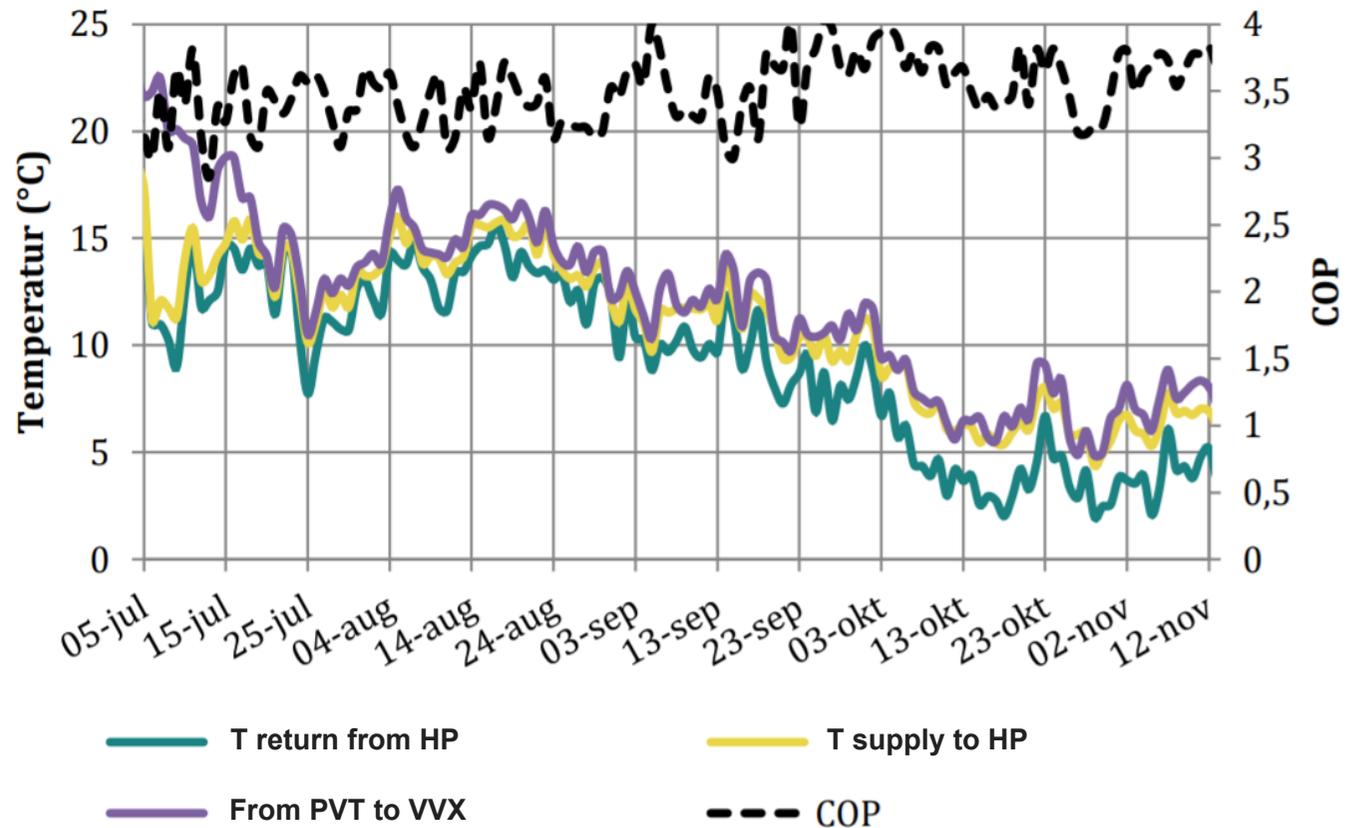
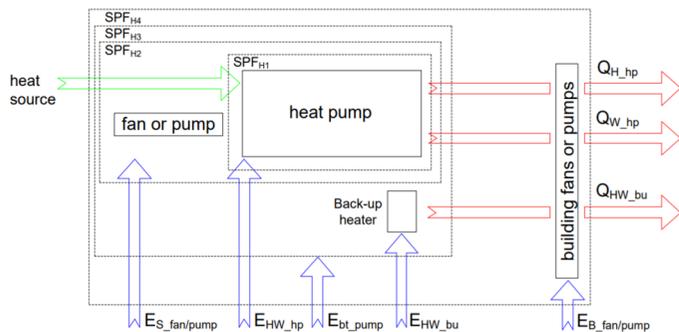


(Gervind et al, 2016)

TEMPERATURE LEVELS AND SYSTEM PERFORMANCE

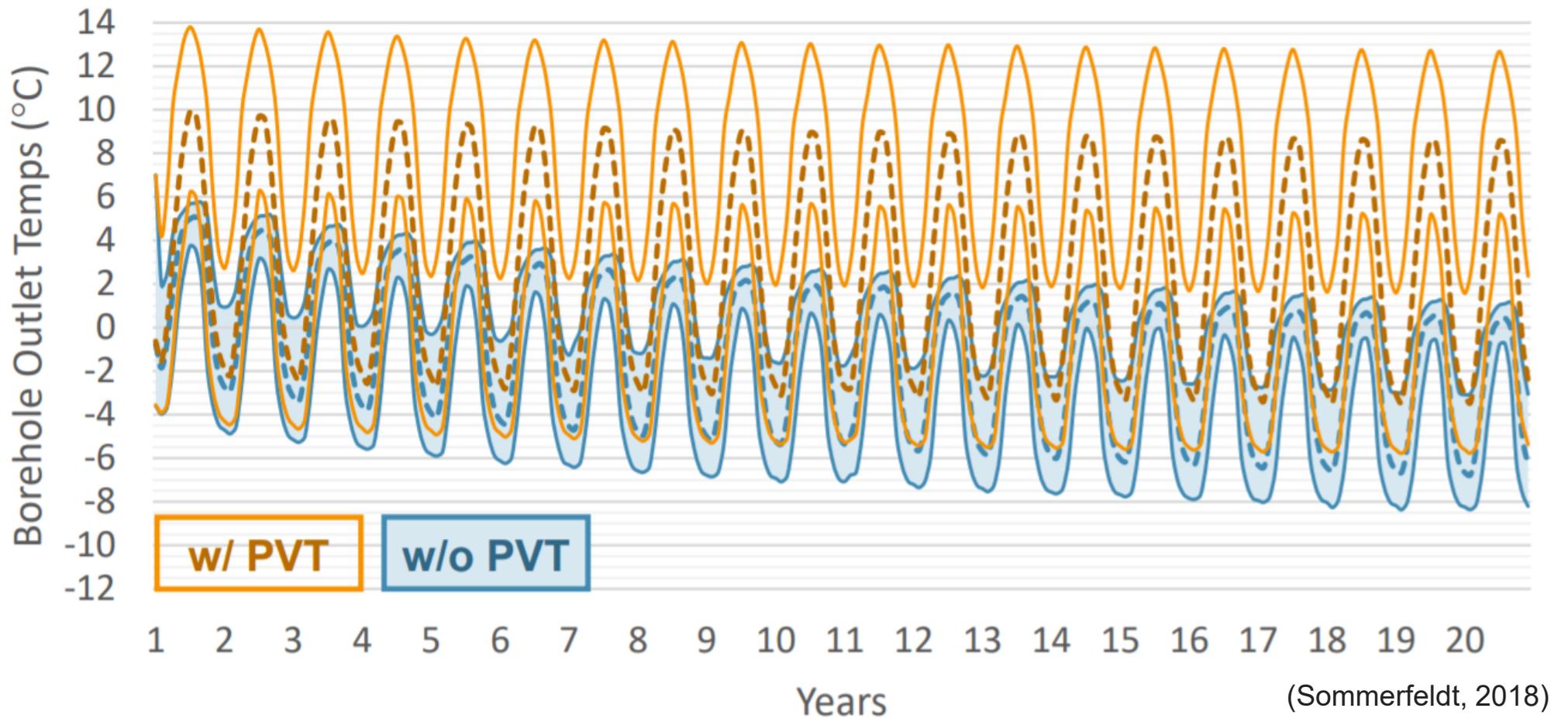
SPF = 3,1 calculated for the heat pump compressor and circulation pumps

SPF = 2,7 if including peak supply electric heater

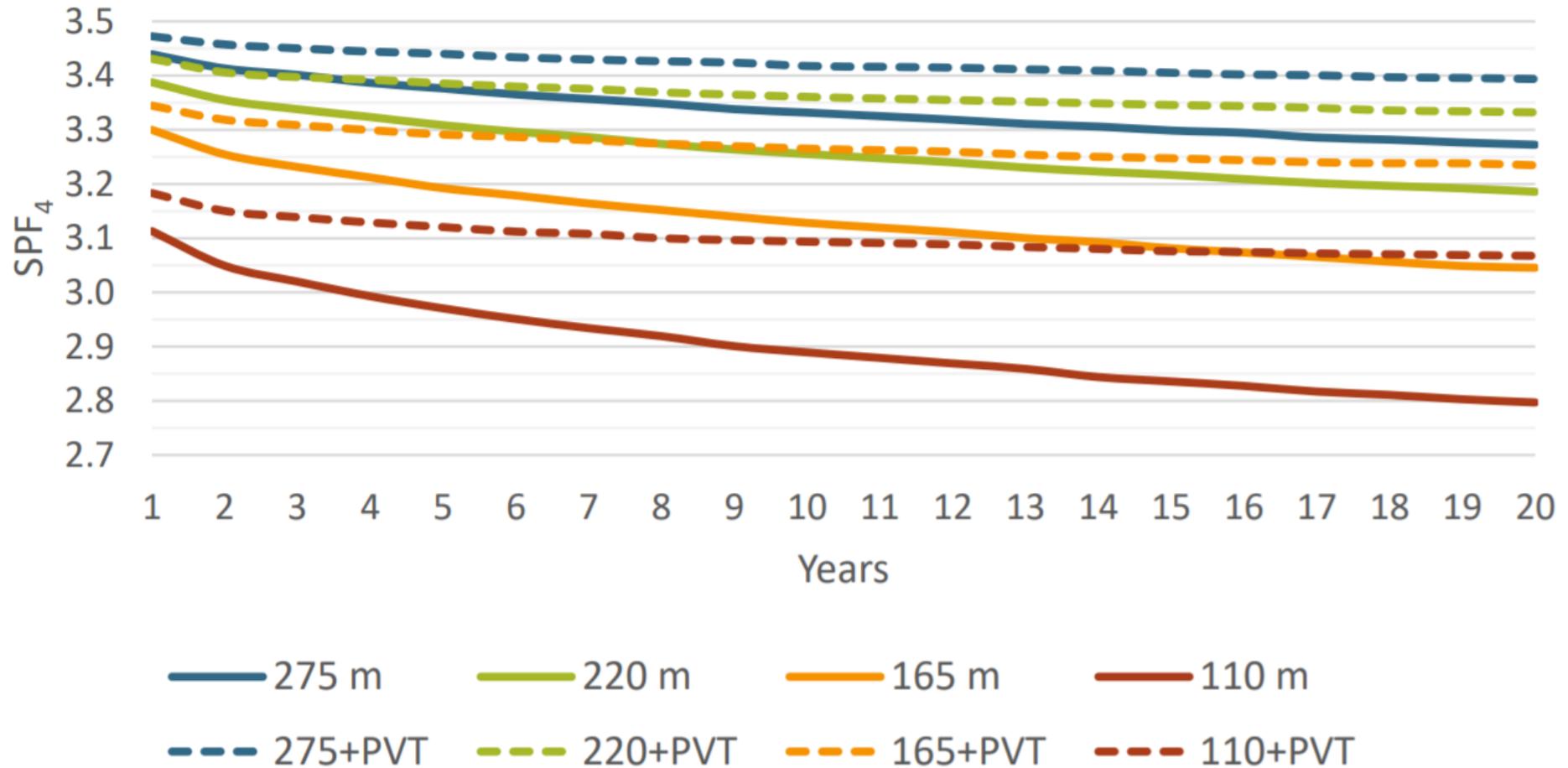


(Gervind et al, 2016)

EXAMPLE OF BOREHOLE TEMPERATURES (SIMULATED LOW TEMPERATURE APPLICATION)

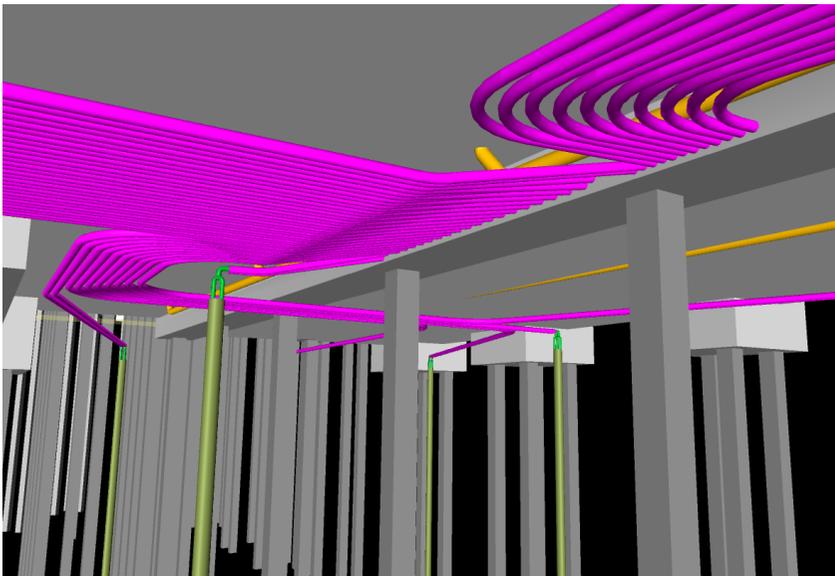
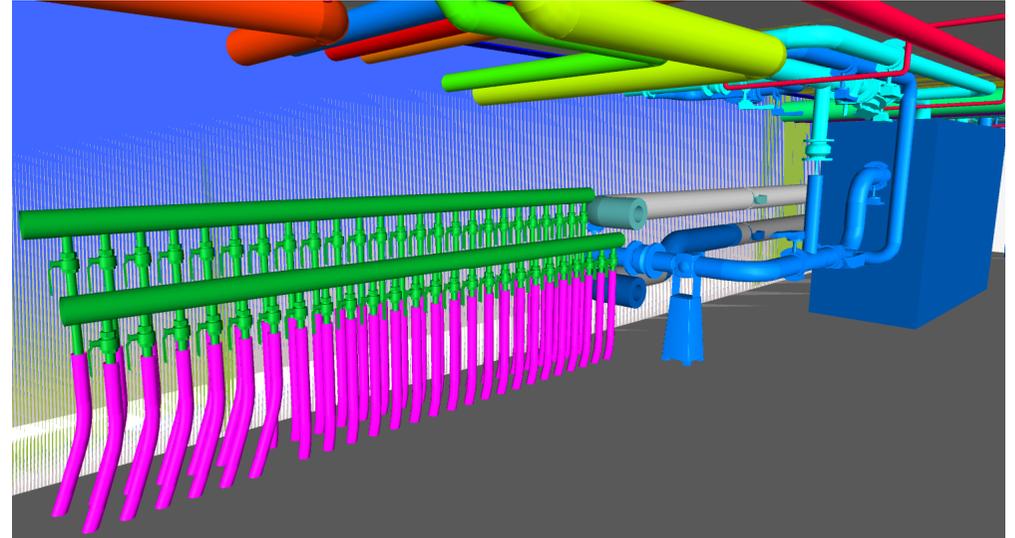


SIMULATED LOW TEMPERATURE APPLICATION



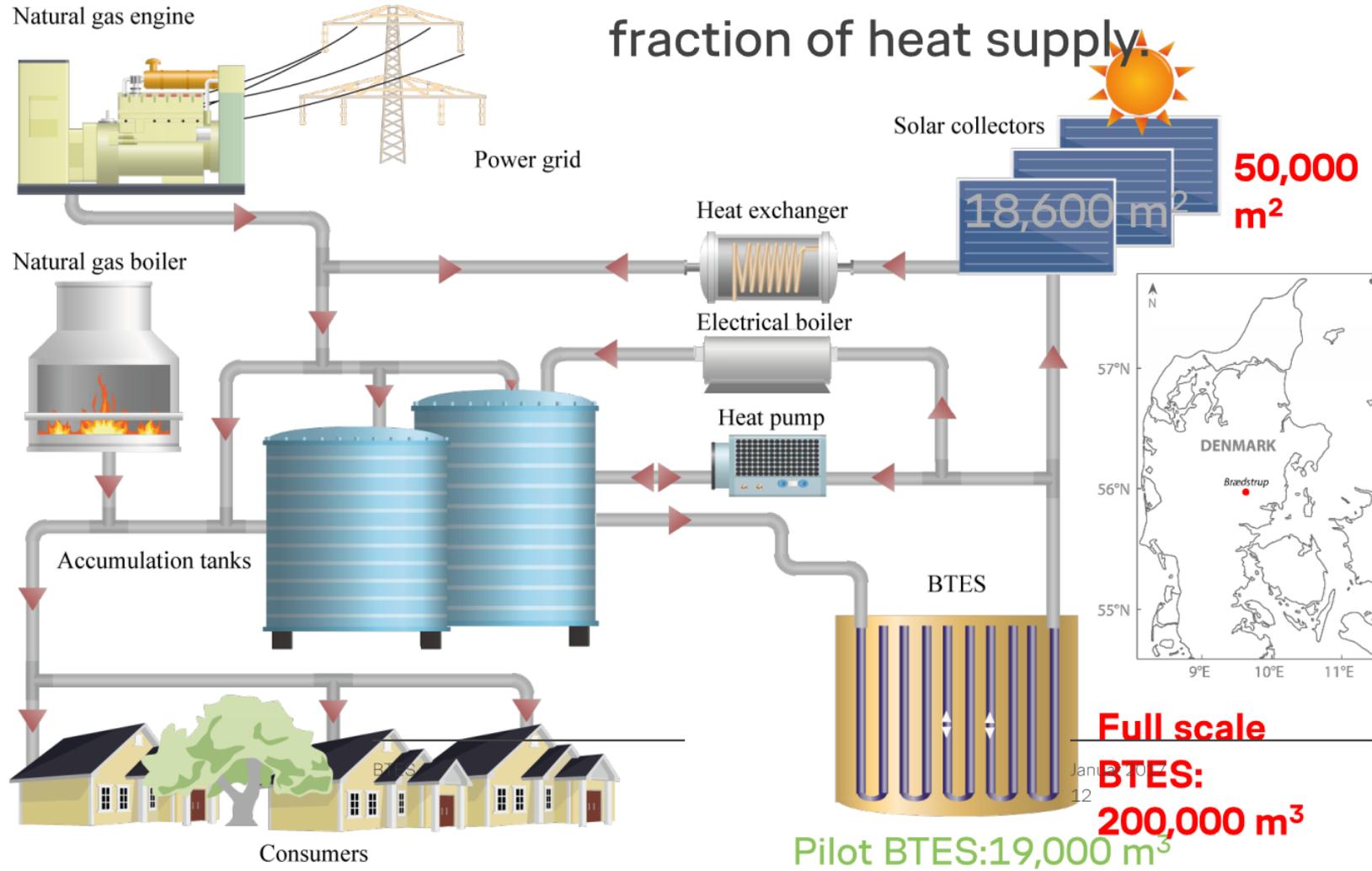
(Sommerfeldt, 2018)

PLANNING AND PRODUCTION OF BOREHOLE FIELD



STUDY CASE: BRAEDSTRUP

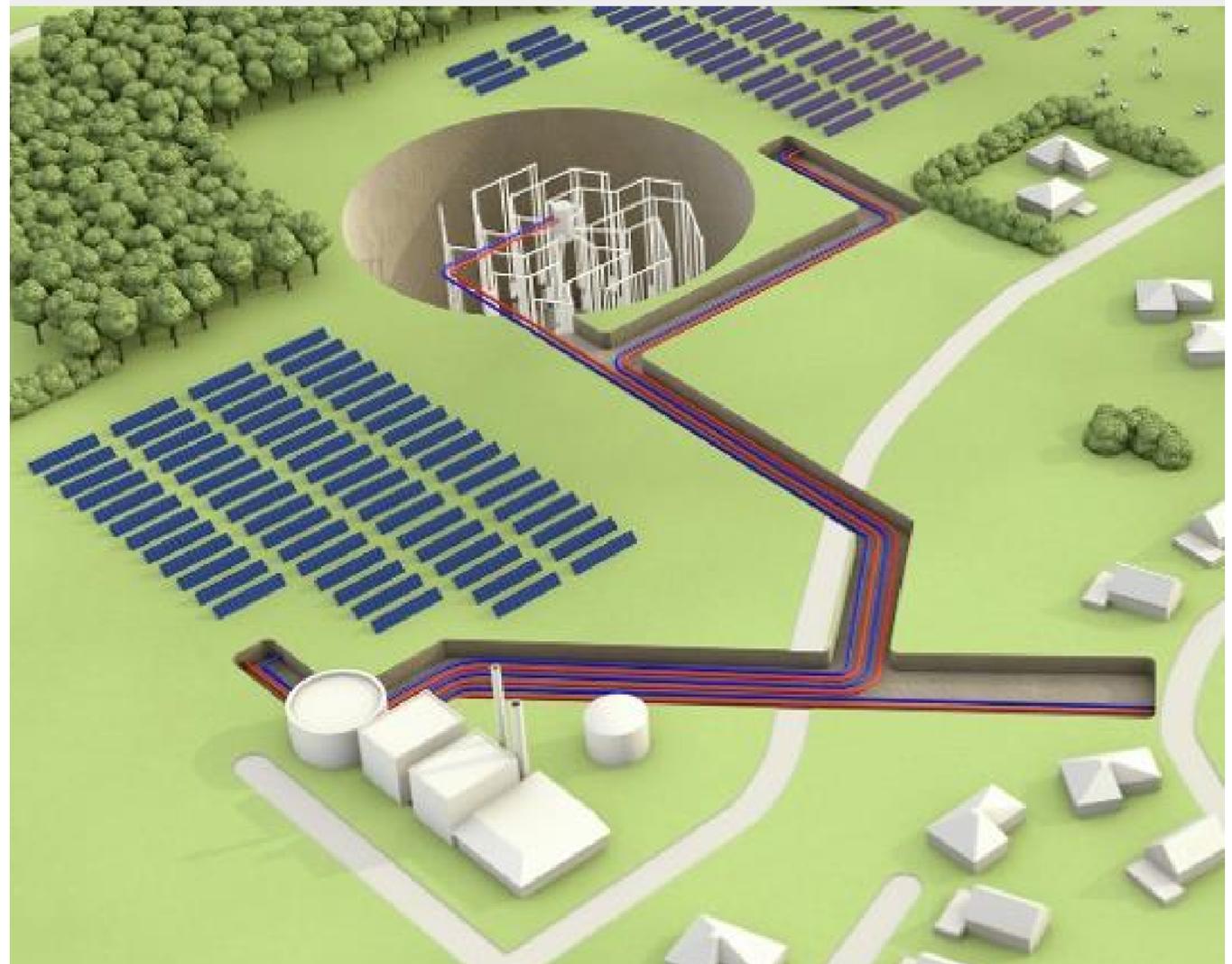
Full scale: achieve 50% solar fraction of heat supply.



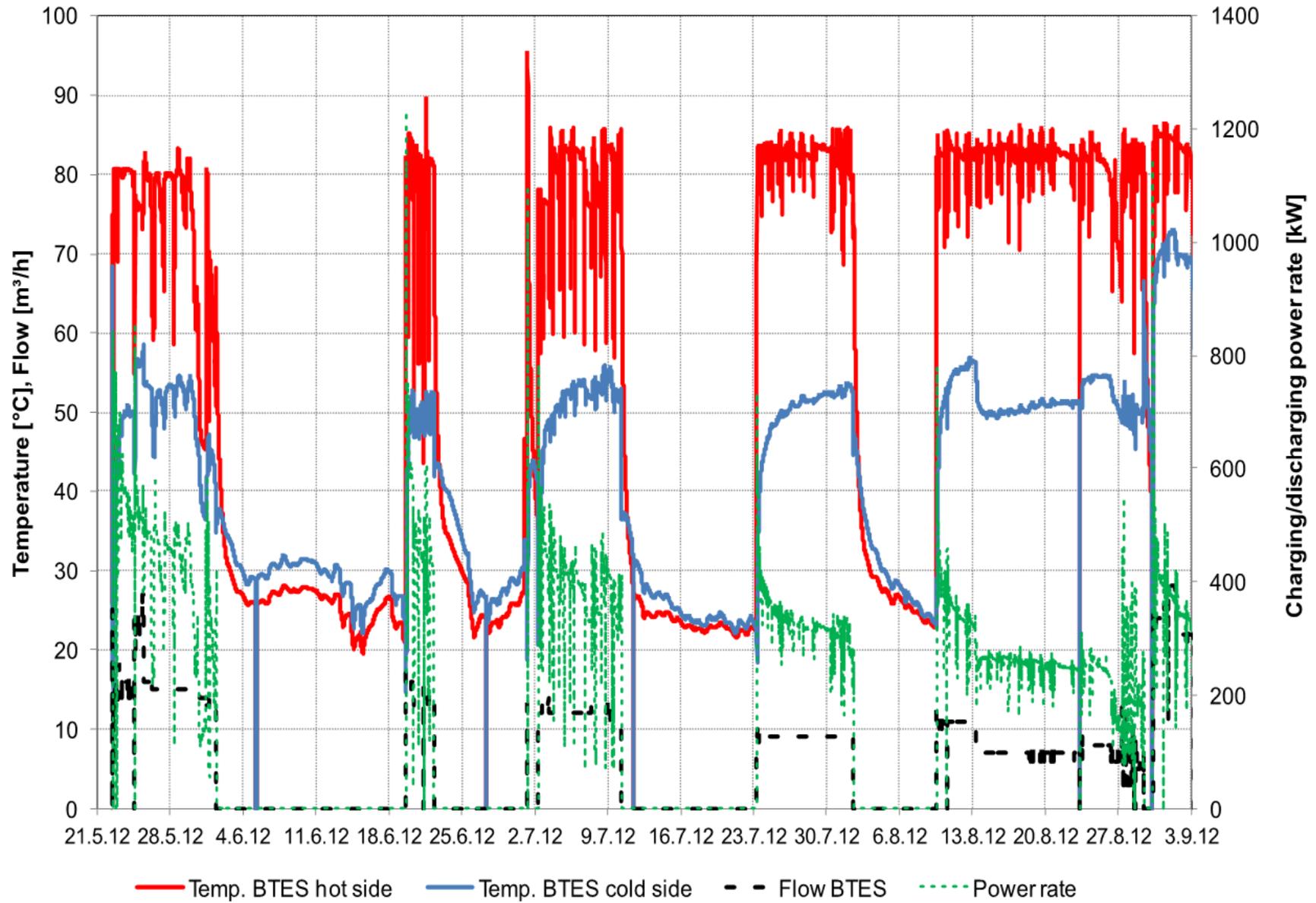
(Tordrup, 2017)

STUDY CASE: BRAEDSTRUP

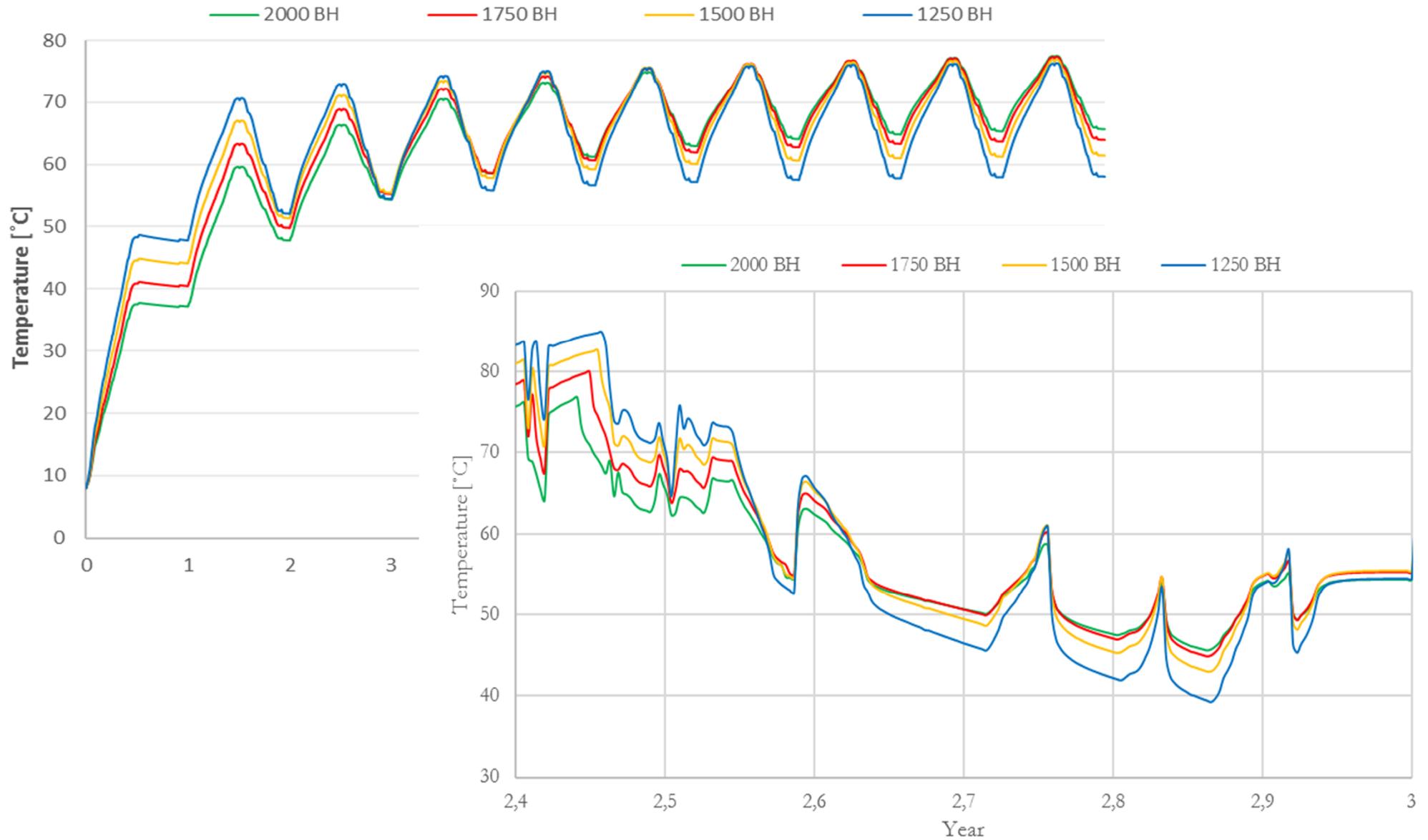
- High temperature



(Bjorn, 2018)



EXAMPLE OF SIMULATED BOREHOLE TEMPERATURE IN LARGE SCALE HIGH TEMPERATURE BOREHOLE FIELD



(Malmberg, 2017)

THANK YOU!

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