

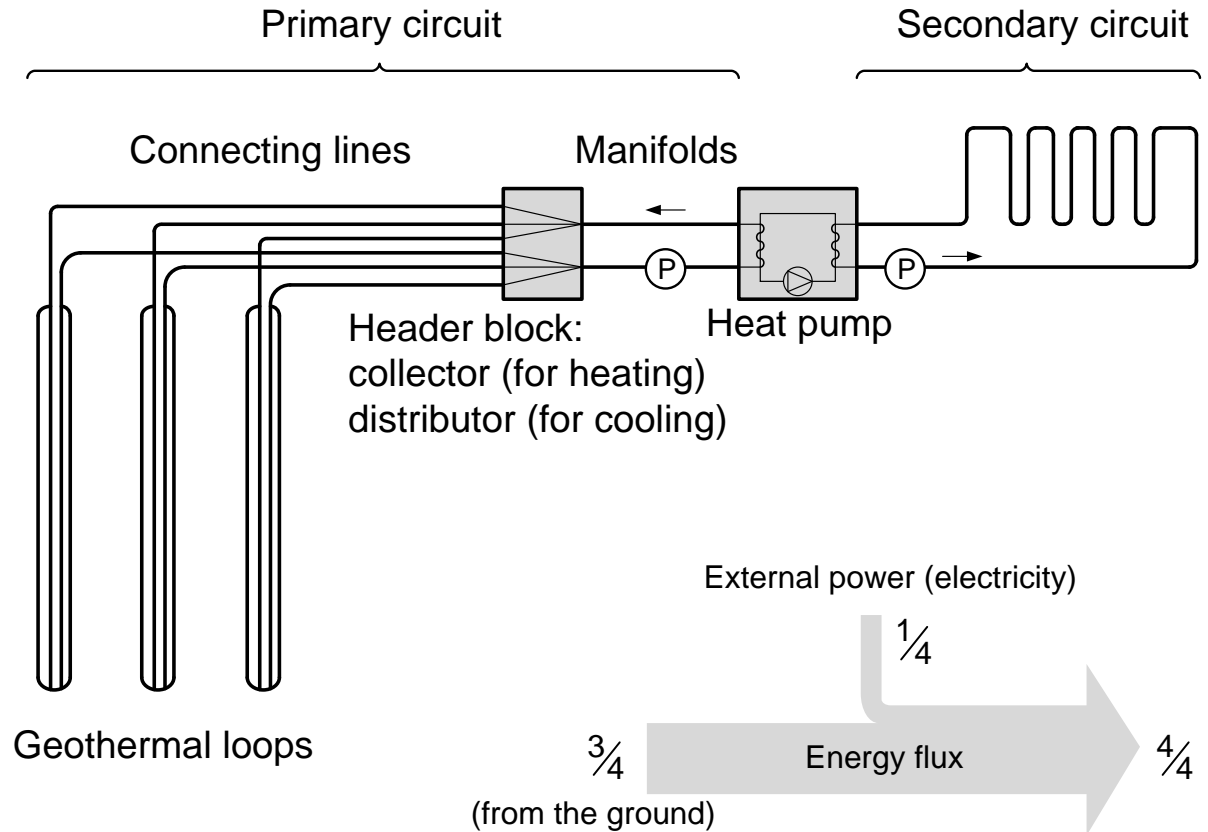
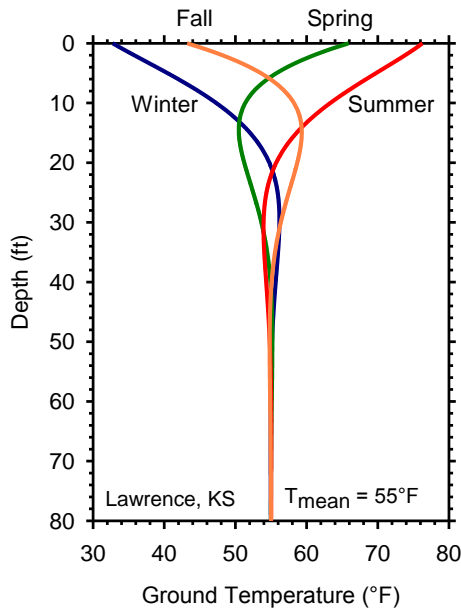


In-Depth Exploration of Ground Source Heat Pump Technologies

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Introduction to Ground Source Heat Pumps
Virginia Cooperative Extension Bioenergy Engineering Education Program
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Ground Source Heat Pump Systems



Utilize the relatively constant temperature of the ground and use it for heating in the winter and cooling in the summer

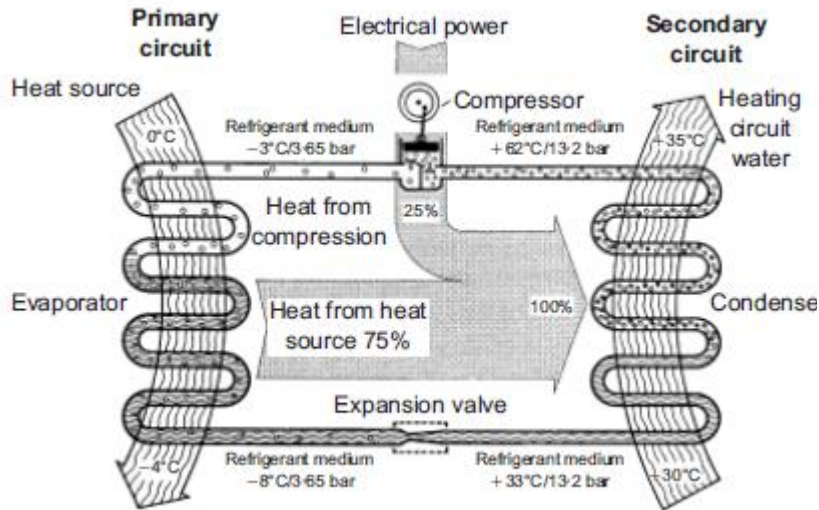


Heat Pump Performance Standards

- EER (Energy Efficiency Ratio)
 - Cooling capacity (in Btu/hour) of the unit divided by its electrical input (in watts) at standard (ARI/ISO 13256-1) conditions of 77F entering water for closed loop models and 59F entering water for open loop systems.
- COP (Coefficient of Performance)
 - Heating capacity (in Btu/hour) of the unit divided by its electrical input (also in Btu/h) at standard (ARI/ISO 13256-1) conditions of 32F entering water for closed loop models and 50F entering water for open loop equipment.

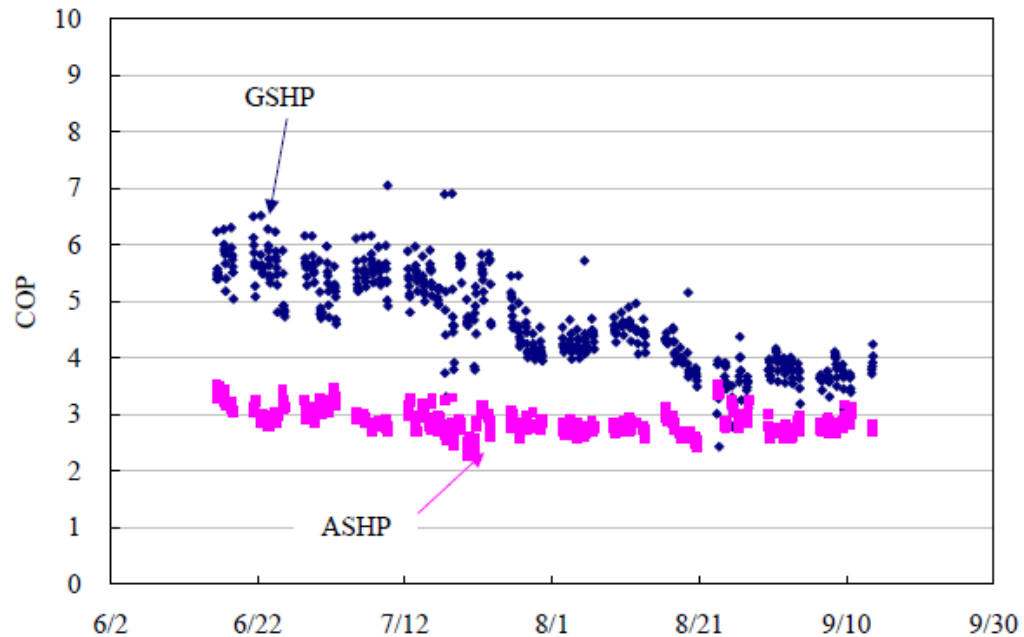
Ratings are only used as a measure to compare one GSHP to another, and do not reflect actual performance

Efficiency of GSHP Systems



(Brandl 2006)

$$\text{COP} = \frac{\text{energy output after heat pump [kW]}}{\text{energy input for operation [kW]}}$$



Ooka et al. (2007)

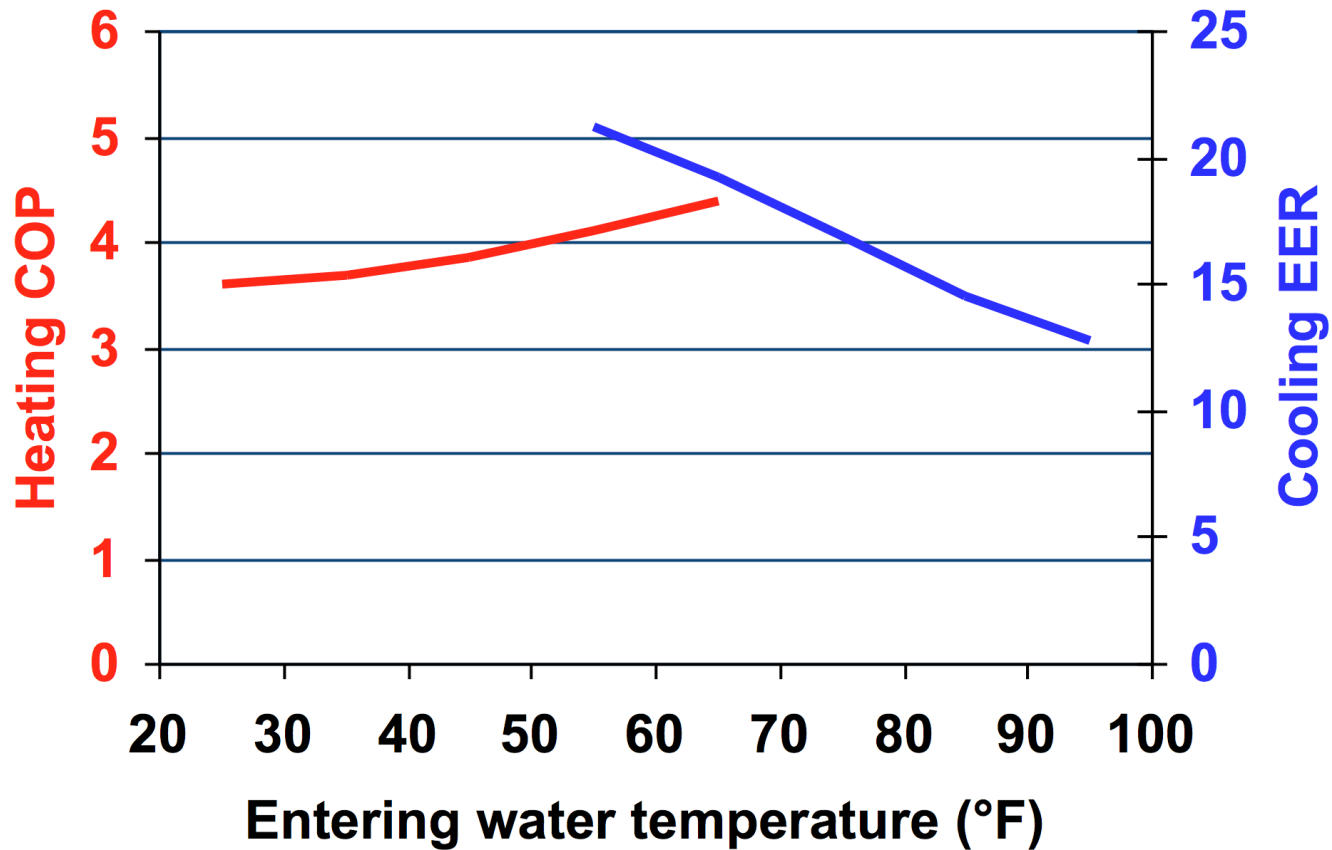
Efficiency of heat pump systems is influenced by the temperature differential between heat source and sink



Selecting the Most Energy-Efficient GSHP

- Choose models that qualify for the Energy Star label
 - Open Loop: ≥ 3.6 COP (H); ≥ 16.2 EER (C)
 - Closed Loop: ≥ 3.3 COP (H); ≥ 14.1 EER (C)
- Most efficient models have dual-speed compressor systems and increased heat exchange area, and thus cost significantly more

Heat Pump Efficiency and Entering Water Temperature



Source: Shonder, ORNL



Inside the Building

- Design similar to any conventional HVAC system
- Determine peak heating and peak cooling load for the building
- Select heat pumps to meet design loads (remember that capacity depends on entering water temperature)
- Heat pumps should be located with due consideration for serviceability
- Size ventilation system components: ductwork, fans, preheating coils, etc.

For retrofits, existing equipment (ductwork) greatly influences cost-effectiveness of GSHP



Outside the Building: Site Evaluation

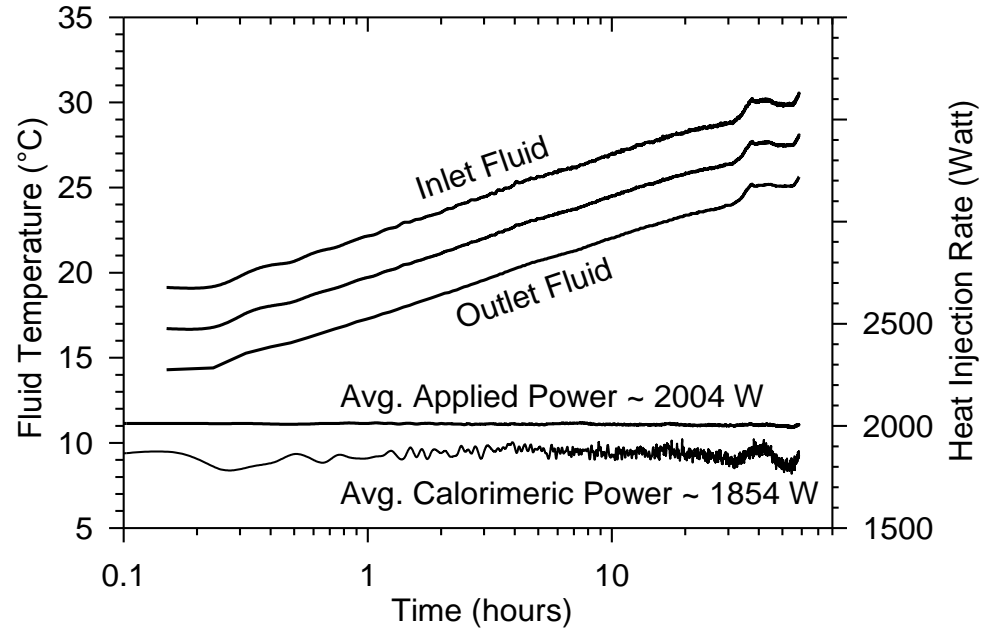
Tests are Required for Commercial-Sized Systems

- Vertical Ground Coupled: Thermal Conductivity Test
 - Measures in-situ ground temperature as well
 - Important for loop field design
- Groundwater: Well Test
 - Water flow
 - Water quality (including chemistry)

Using “rules of thumb” are not recommended

Source: Shonder, ORNL

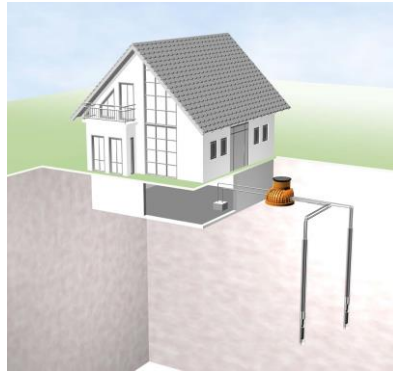
Thermal Conductivity Testing



Inject heat into the ground at a constant rate and monitor temperature increase rate to evaluate thermal conductivity

Performance of GSHP Systems

Vertical



Horizontal



Energy Pile



Poor ground quality

26 Btu/hr-ft

3.2 Btu/hr-ft²

26 Btu/hr-ft

Average ground quality

52 Btu/hr-ft

8 Btu/hr-ft²

52 Btu/hr-ft

Excellent ground quality

83 Btu/hr-ft

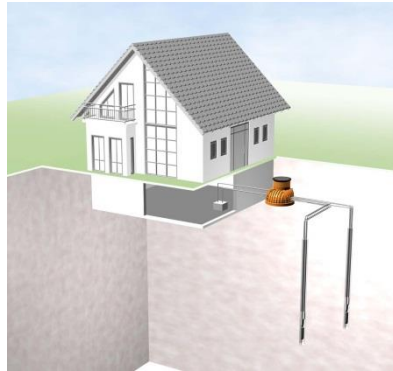
13 Btu/hr-ft²

83 Btu/hr-ft

1Btu/hr ~ 0.3W

Performance of GSHP Systems

Vertical



Horizontal



Energy Pile



Poor ground quality

8 W/ft

1 W/ft²

8 W/ft

Average ground quality

15 W/ft

2.5 W/ft²

15 W/ft

Excellent ground quality

25 W/ft

4 W/ft²

25 W/ft

1W ~ 3.4Btu/hr

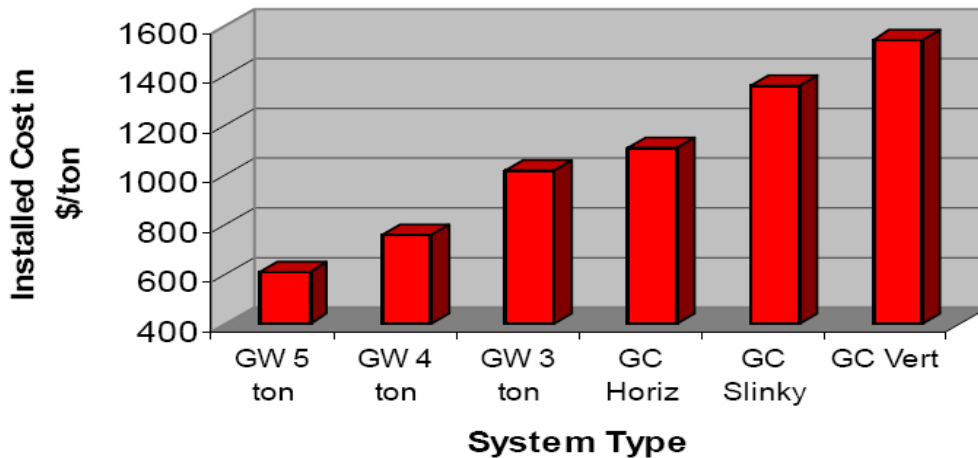


Example GSHP Design

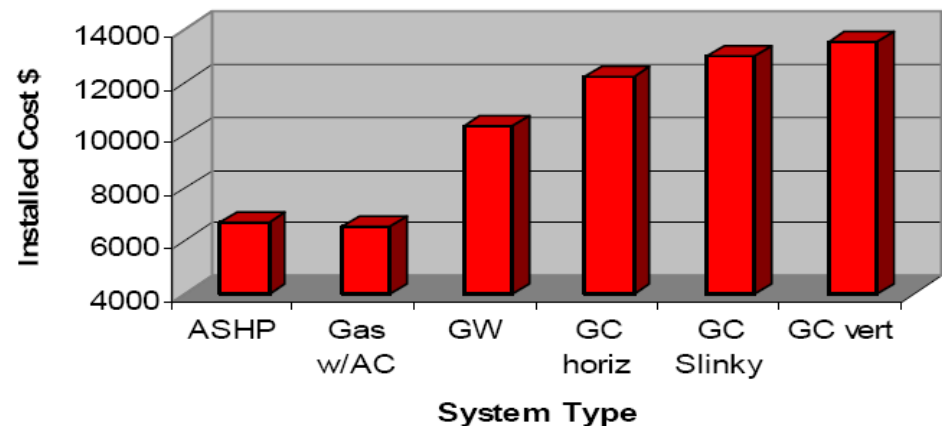
- Performance depends on many site-specific factors, such as soil type (thermal conductivity is key!), ground water depth, initial ground temperature
- Best conditions are saturated sands and clays, especially with ground water flow
- Thermal yield from an energy pile under favorable (i.e. high thermal conductivity) ground conditions $\sim 25\text{W/ft}$
- Say heating/cooling load for this building is about 20 kW or less
- Assuming good soil conditions, and using 100-ft long geothermal boreholes
- We would need about 8 boreholes to supply heating and cooling needs for such a building

Residential Installation Costs

Ground Loop Cost in \$/ton



Installed Cost for 3 Ton Systems



Source: An Information Survival Kit:
 For the Prospective Geothermal
 Heat Pump Owner, Rafferty, for
 Heat Spring Energy, 2008,
[http://www.heatspring.com/download
 s/
 intro/GeothermalSurvivalKit.pdf](http://www.heatspring.com/download/s/intro/GeothermalSurvivalKit.pdf)



Residential Installation Cost from Indiana Study

Tons	Total Systems	Heat Pump only
2	\$12,285	\$8,400
2.5	\$13,483	\$7,922
3	\$13,719	\$9,465
3.5	\$13,297	\$9,959
4	\$13,969	\$9,765
5	\$16,865	\$11,188
Total	\$14,278	\$9,990

Note: Indiana has a mature GSHP industry.

Source: Indiana Residential Geothermal Heat Pump Rebate: Program Review, 2008,
<http://www.in.gov/oed/files/GHPPProgramreport.pdf>



Residential GSHP Costs

- Installation costs:

- \$20K to \$30K for a 3-4 ton system
- Viewed as the primary barrier
- Much higher than the new generation of high efficiency air source heat pumps and gas furnaces

- Energy cost savings:

- Most significant when replacing electric resistance or heating oil
- Marginal to no savings when compared high efficiency air source heat pumps and gas furnaces/AC systems
- Highly dependent on the price of electricity vs natural gas/heating oil



Residential Case Study (1997) – Hartford, CT

- New Construction (well-insulated, tightly sealed building envelope)
- Heating Load – 49,614 Btu/hr
- Cooling Load – 30,568 Btu/hr
- Closed loop vertical – 2x250ft boreholes
- 4.2 ton heat pump
- Total cost - \$19,283 (includes ductwork)
- Northeast Utilities Rebate - \$2,971 (\$713/ton)
- Oil-fired furnace/electric AC cost estimate - \$16,200

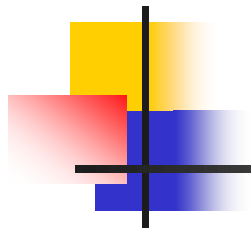
Annual Operating Cost Estimates (Simulated performance)	
GHP w/ dual fuel back-up	\$1,410
Oil-fired furnace & Electric AC	\$1,570
Gas-fired furnace & Electric AC	\$1,441
Electric Resistance	\$3,839

Source: Geothermal Heat Pump Consortium

ASHRAE Case Studies (vertical, closed-loop)

Building Type Building Size System Size System Type	Borehole depth Borehole \$ Bedrock depth Bedrock type	GSHP Cap. \$ Conventional Cap.\$ Annual Op Savings \$ Simple payback period
Golf Clubhouse 15,000 sq ft 25.5 tons Vertical, Closed	600ft (4), 300ft (2) \$3.00/ft 20ft Limestone	\$40,000 \$32,900 \$2,790 2.5 years
Hotel 39,900 sq ft 97 tons Vertical, Closed	300ft (30) \$6.88/ft 75ft Granite	\$269,380 \$200,575 \$9,844 7.0 years
Education Center 8,000 sq ft 24 tons Vertical, Closed	250ft (16) \$7.38/ft 0ft Granite	\$75,000 \$34,500 \$6,161 6.6 years

Source: Operating Experiences with Commercial Ground-Source Heat Pump Systems, ASHRAE, 1998



Thank You !