



Investigation of A Ground Source Heat Pump System Integrated with Renewable Sources

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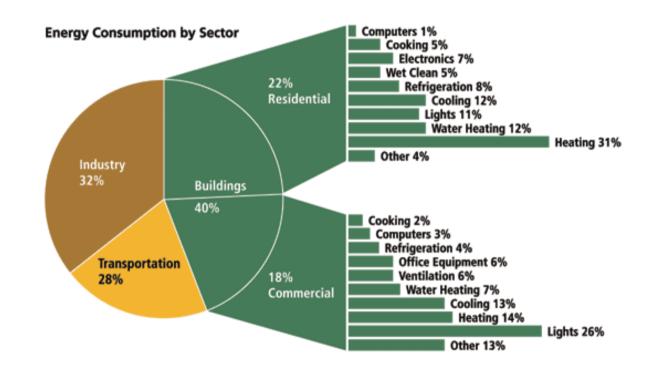








Building consumed 40% of the energy in the U.S.

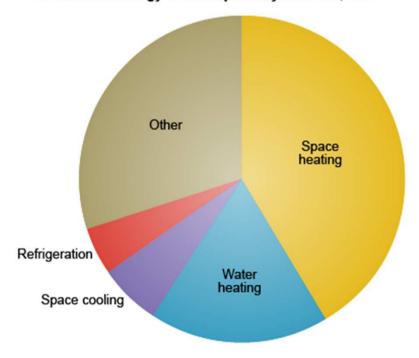






 Majority of the energy was used for space heating, cooling and water heating in the buildings.

Residential Energy Consumption by End Use, 2009

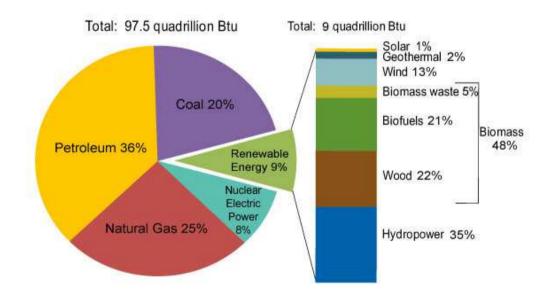






 Relative contributions of energy sources

U.S. Energy Consumption by Energy Source, 2011



Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, *Monthly Energy Review*, Table 10.1 (March 2012), preliminary 2011 data.

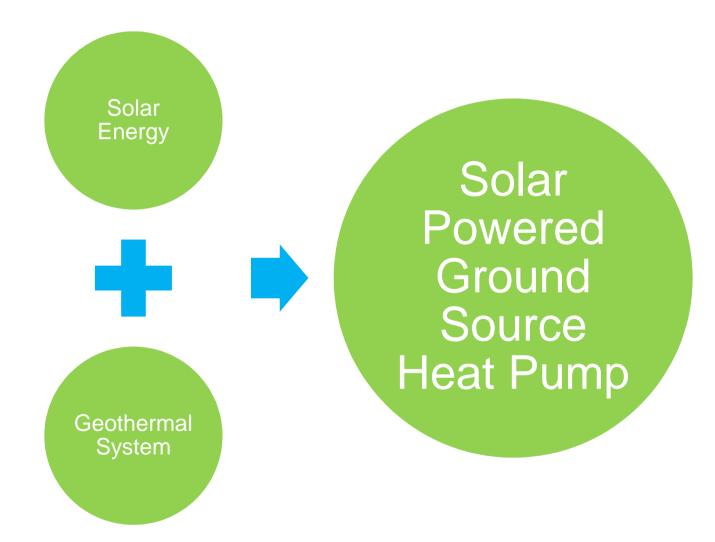










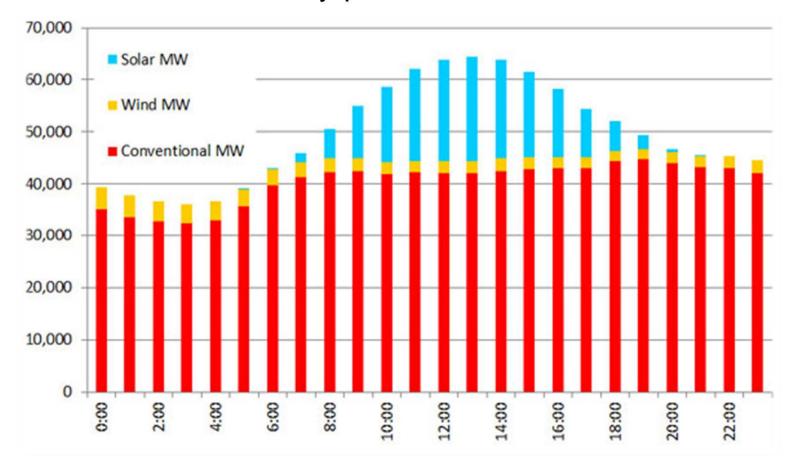




Goals and Benefits



1. Reduce the electricity peak demand

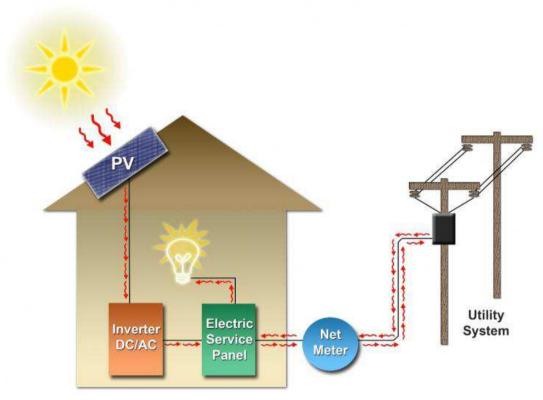




Goals and Benefits



2. Net-Zero Energy Building



xl8zx.wordpress.com

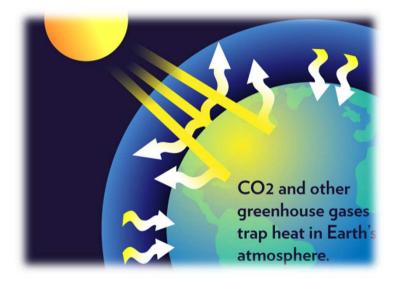


Goals and Benefits



3. Reduce Greenhouse Emissions

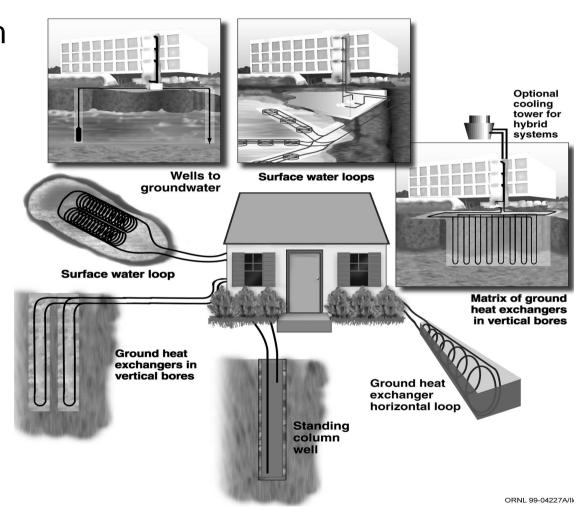








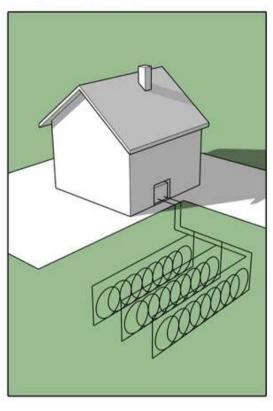
- Most efficient system in the market
- Ground Coupled
- Surface Water
- Ground Water
 - » Close-loop
 - » Open-loop



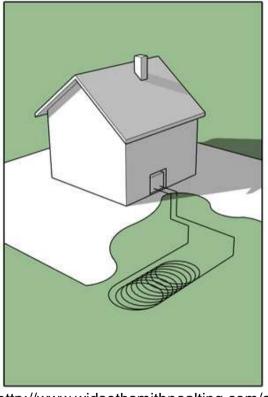




Horizontal

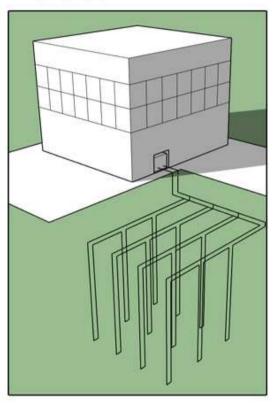


Pond/Lake



http://www.widsethsmithnoalting.com/a

Vertical

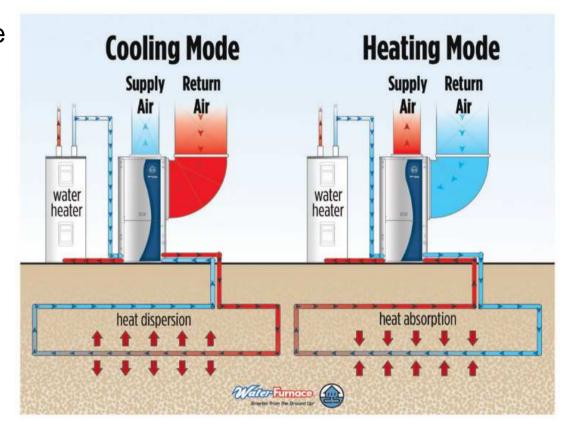






How it works?

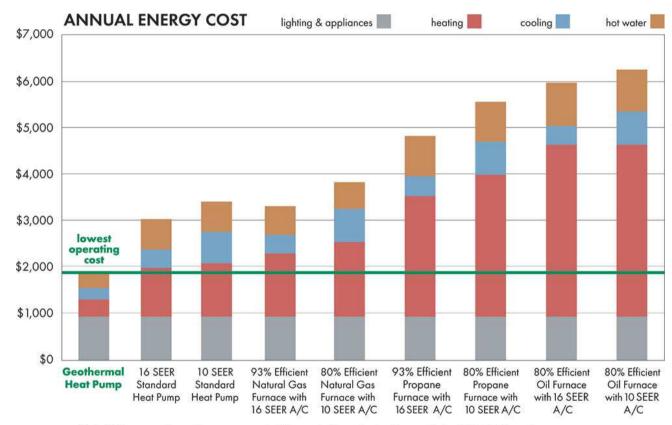
- Ground water temperature is steady over the year
 - » 68 °F at Tuscaloosa area
- Cooling mode
 - » Dissipate the heat to the ground water
- Heating mode
 - » Extract heat from the ground water







- High Efficiency
- Low Annual Energy Cost



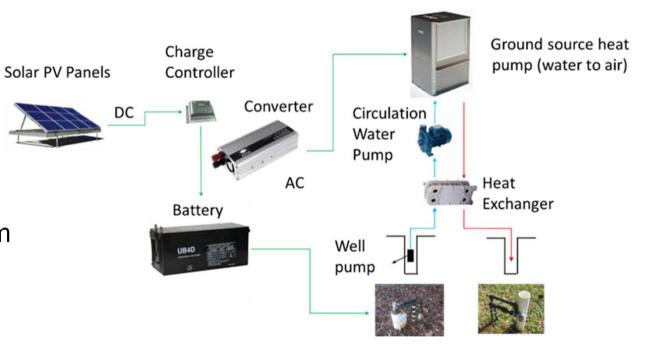
Calculations are based upon current utility costs for a typical home in the U.S. Midwest





System Setup

- Heat Pump
 - » ¾ tons
- Geothermal System
 - » Two wells of 60 feet
 - » Close-loop
- Solar Panels
 - » 800 Watts for heat pump
 - » 320 Watts for well pump

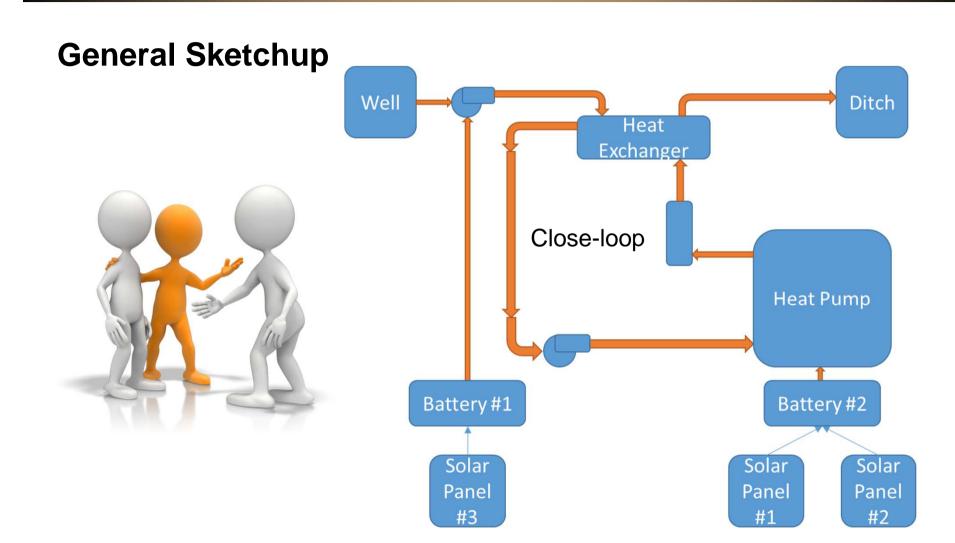


Slide 14

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Slide 15

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Experimental System



Solar Panels



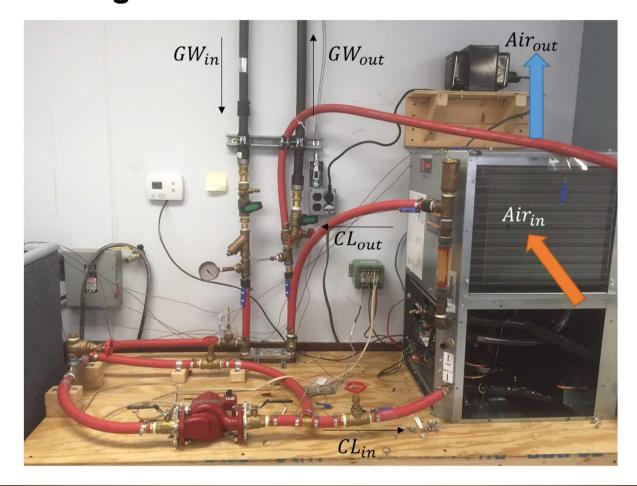
Weather Station







Actual Test Rig



Slide 17

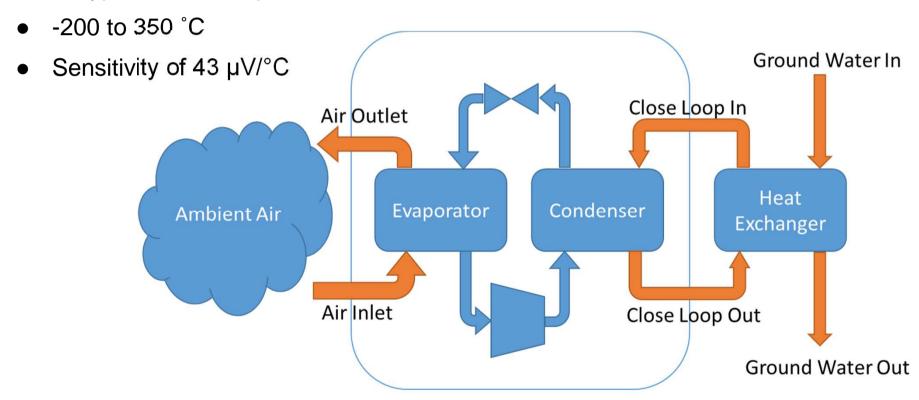
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Temperature Sensors

T-Type Thermocouple



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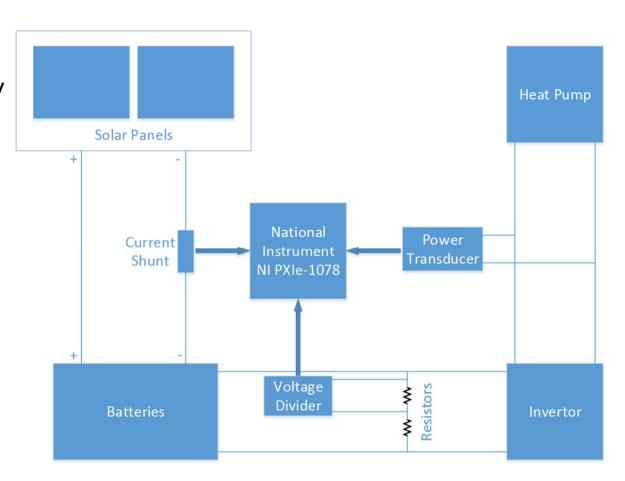
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Solar Panels and Power Sensors



- Collect the solar energy
- Supply the system when on demand
- Sensors were installed to monitor the energy collections and consumptions



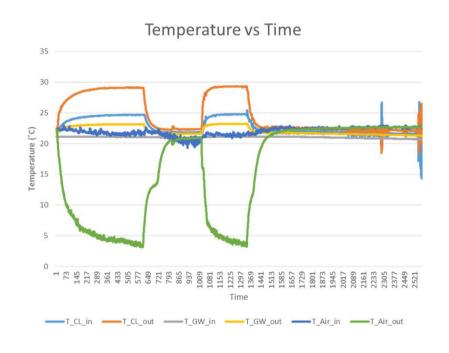
Slide 19

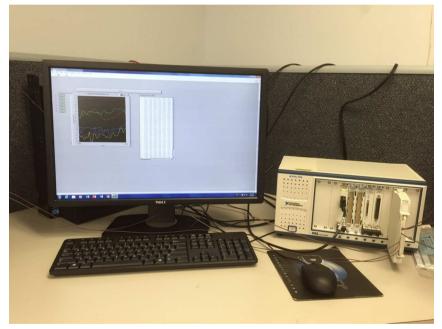
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Data Acquisition System







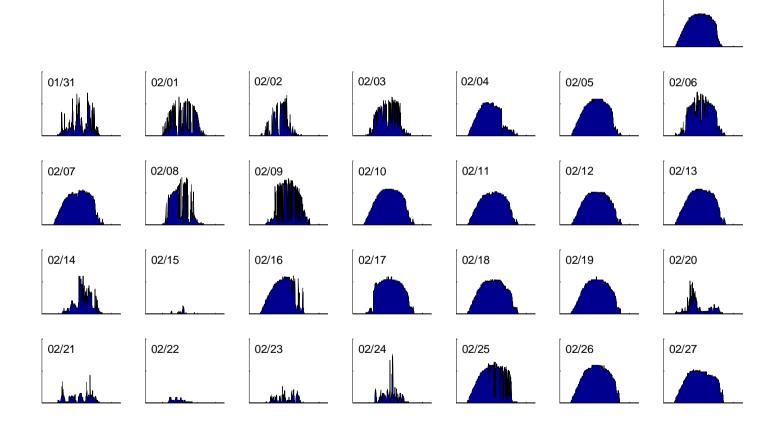


Results



01/30

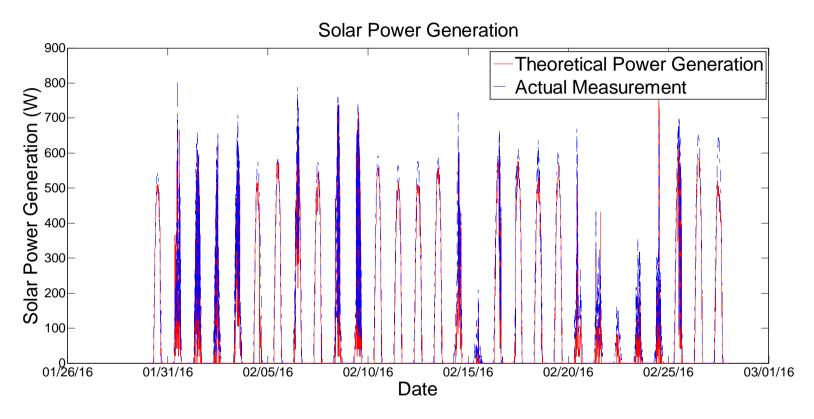
Solar Power Generation





Results



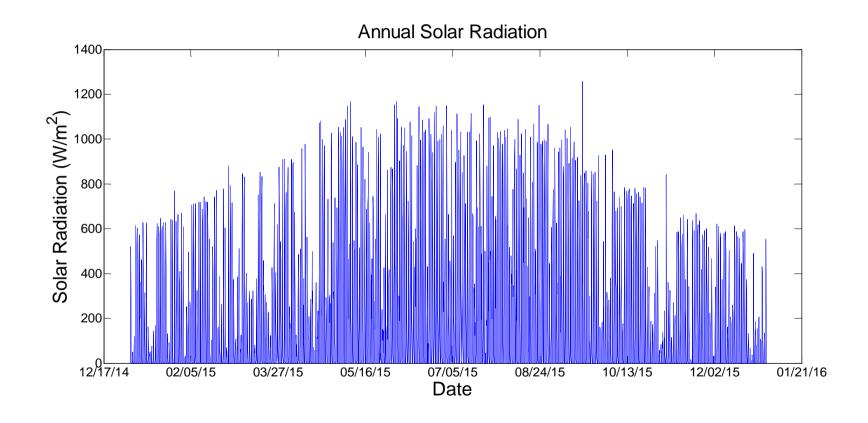


- Theoretically, the solar panels will generate 297 MJ during the testing period
- Actual measurement was 242 MJ



Results







Problems and Future Works





- Small Battery Capacity
 - » Two 800Ah battery banks can support the system for 9.5 hours
- Charging Rate
 - » Actual charging rate depends on the state of charge (SOC) of the batteries
- Old Solar Panels
 - » Part of the solar panels had used for more than 20 years, and there is a performance degradation occurs



Problems and Future Works





- Extend Battery Capacity
- Extra Solar Panels
- Modelica-Based Model
 - » Validation of the model
 - » Advanced control design of a solar power GSHP for batter building to grid integration



Questions?



Thank You

