



Deep and Coaxial Borehole Heat Exchangers for Ground Source Heat Pumps

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EFFSYS Expand



- Deep BHEs: status / background
- Advantages
- Disadvantages
- Challenges
- Tests – Asker / Stockholm
- Future work and research?

Deep and coaxial BHEs





Deep boreholes: status



- Deep(er) boreholes?
 - Deep för GSHPs but not "deep geothermal"
 - ≥ 300 m
- Norway –
 - Skoger skole 5 x 500 m – single 50 mm U-collector- 2011
 - Vollen 9 x 500 m – single 50 mm U-collector – 2012
 - Asker 2 x 800 m – pilot plant – Coaxial collector -2016

Sweden

- Birger Jarlsгатan, 4x510 m
- Vallentuna, 1x550 m
- Helsingborg, 1x342 m
- Uppsala, 22x335 m grouted
- Stockholm, 1x500 m
 - KTH live-in-lab, 225-350 m
 - DN huset, ?x300 m
- Stockholm, 2 other installations (more?)
- Täby, ?x600 m(?)
- Stockholm, 18x300 m
- Farsta, 14x300 m

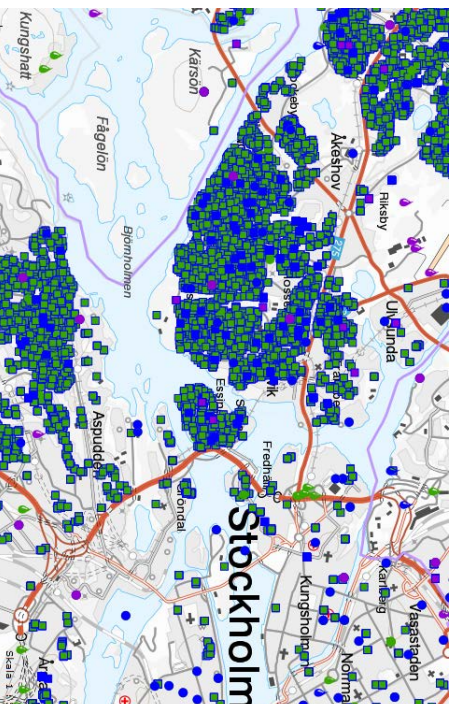


Deep and coaxial BHEs



Motivation?

- Increased interest in drilling deeper holes: trend



Deep and coaxial BHEs

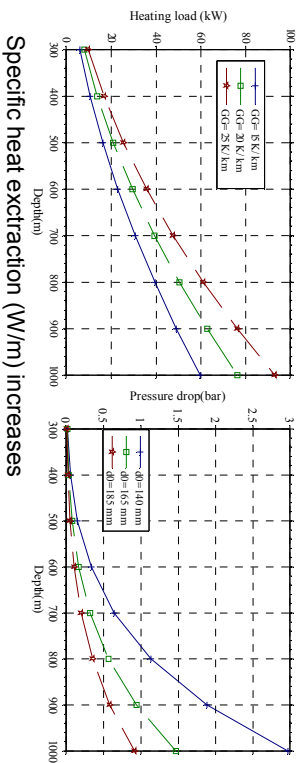
SGU (2016)
Gehlin et al. (2016)



Simulation of deep dependency,
using TRCM models

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samt kyl- och värmeläger

Depth dependency



Holmberg, H., Acuña, J., Næss, E., Sørju, K. O., Thermal Evaluation of Deep Coaxial Borehole Heat Exchangers. Renewable energy 2016. v 97, pp 65-76

Deep and coaxial BHEs

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Key findings:

Optimum configuration for a deep coaxial BHE for heat pump applications is a combination of a thin walled center pipe and a rather high mass flow rate.


Increase in system performance with increasing depth outweighs the increase in pressure losses and pumping power.

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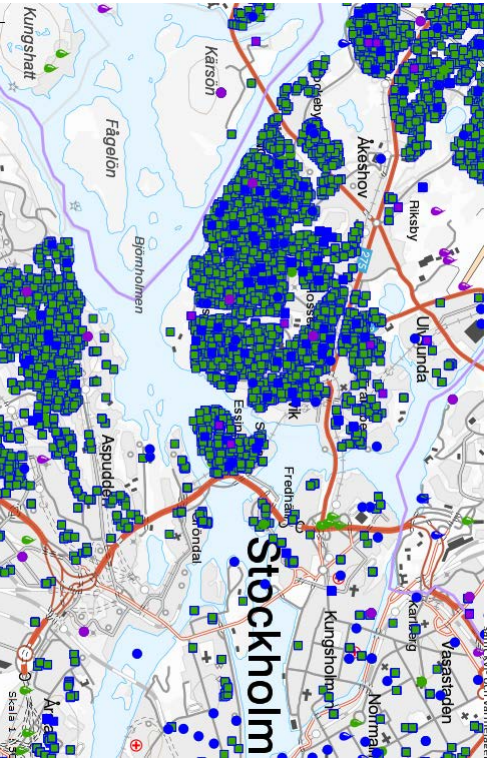
Holmberg, H., Acuña, J., Næss, E., Sørju, K. O., Thermal Evaluation of Deep Coaxial Borehole Heat Exchangers. Renewable energy 2016. v 97, pp 65-76



Deep boreholes, advantages




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SGU (2016)





Deep boreholes, advantages



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- Built-up areas: lack of space
- Large soil layer (casing)
- Higher temperatures at larger depths (better COP or more energy ((kWh/m) / year))
- Neighbor installations: low temperatures in shallow regions
- Possible in colder climate, northern Norway / Sweden
- Can use water as the heat carrier

Deep and coaxial BHEs

SGU (2016)
Gehlin et al. (2016)





Deep boreholes, disadvantages

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- Economic limitations
 - Higher investment costs, drilling / collector?
- Risk- drilling depth / collector installation.
- (Only) for heat extraction
- Pressure drop has to be considered for deep U- collectors.
- Little experience with coaxial BHEs.

Deep and coaxial BHEs




Deep boreholes, challenges

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- Precision of the drilling: need to measure the boreholes position?
- Economical considerations – drilling / (collector)
- Collector design and installation
- Bouancy forces, U-collector
 - External pressure
 - Uplift
- Pressure drop / thermal effect


Deep and coaxial BHEs






Deviation measurements

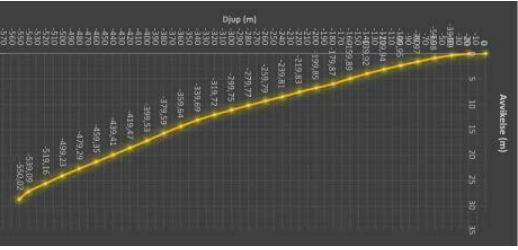
- Up to 29% deviation with respect to total depth
- Down to 5,5 %
- Preferred drilling direction?






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Resursreflekta kyl- och värmeuppsystem



Depth [m]	Ethanol - Fp -10°C	Ethylene Glycol - Fp -10°C	SDR17	SDR11
0	1.400	1.400	1.400	1.400
5	1.405	1.405	1.405	1.405
10	1.410	1.410	1.410	1.410
15	1.415	1.415	1.415	1.415
20	1.420	1.420	1.420	1.420
25	1.425	1.425	1.425	1.425
30	1.430	1.430	1.430	1.430
35	1.435	1.435	1.435	1.435


Deep and coaxial BHEs





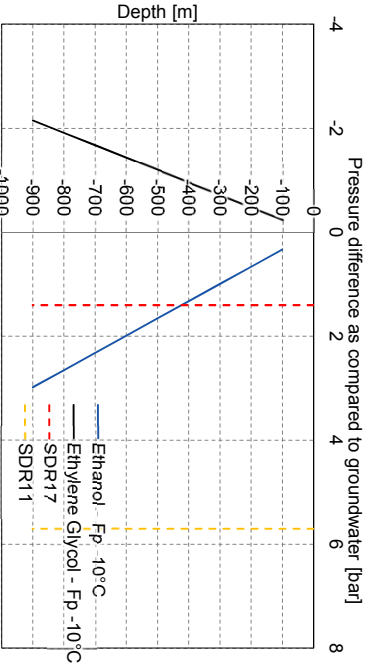
Deep boreholes, limitations

- Krushelnitzky and Brachman (2009): vertical differential pressures up to 30 bar in 100 mm HDPE DR11 & DR26 → no evidence of buckling but deformation into elliptical shapes



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Resursreflekta kyl- och värmeuppsystem
inmålager



Depth [m]	Ethanol - Fp -10°C	Ethylene Glycol - Fp -10°C	SDR17	SDR11
0	-100	-100	-100	-100
-100	-100	-100	-100	-100
-200	-100	-100	-100	-100
-300	-100	-100	-100	-100
-400	-100	-100	-100	-100
-500	-100	-100	-100	-100
-600	-100	-100	-100	-100
-700	-100	-100	-100	-100
-800	-100	-100	-100	-100
-900	-100	-100	-100	-100
-1000	-100	-100	-100	-100

Deep and coaxial BHEs

Melinder (2007)
Gehlin et al. (2016)





Asker - 800 m coaxial pilot plant

- Asker kommune
- Båsum boring
- Enova
- Innovasjon Norge
- Asplan Viak



Asker
kommune



Båsum Boring AS



«Sjette verdens største»
og «1-af-tusene»



Deep and coaxial BHES



Asker - 800 m coaxial pilot plant




- Drilling of 2 x 800 m (14.4 - 12.5.2016)
 - 0- 200 m, Ø165 mm
 - 200 – 800 m, Ø140 (east borehole) and Ø150 mm (vest borehole)
- Rotary hammer drilling, with booster air compressor (65 bar)




Deep and coaxial BHES






Asker - 800 m coaxial pilot plant


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samt kyl- och värmeläger



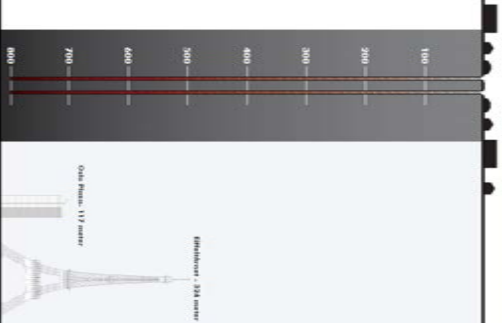
- Flexible outer flexible pipe ("hose").
- PE 75mm SDR17 center pipe. 15.8.16
- First cooling DTRT performed 16.8.16 – 25.8.16.




Deep and coaxial BHEs



Deep and coaxial BHEs




Eiffeltornet - 324 meter
Ovan flexen - 117 meter
Ett flexibelt PE 75mm SDR17 rör - 134 meter



Asker - 800 m coaxial pilot plant

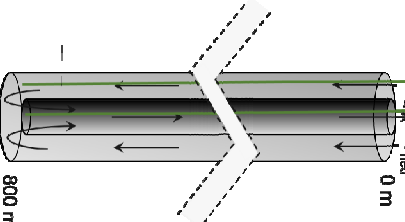
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Fiber optics

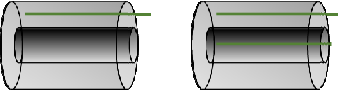
Q (l/s)

Top
T_{ned}

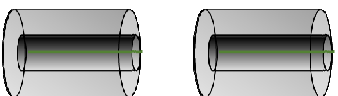



800 m

West borehole




East borehole





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Asplan Viak / NTNU

Asker - 800 m coaxial pilot plant

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Installation of the center pipe + fiber

Asker - 800 m coaxial pilot plant

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Fiber optic: measuring system

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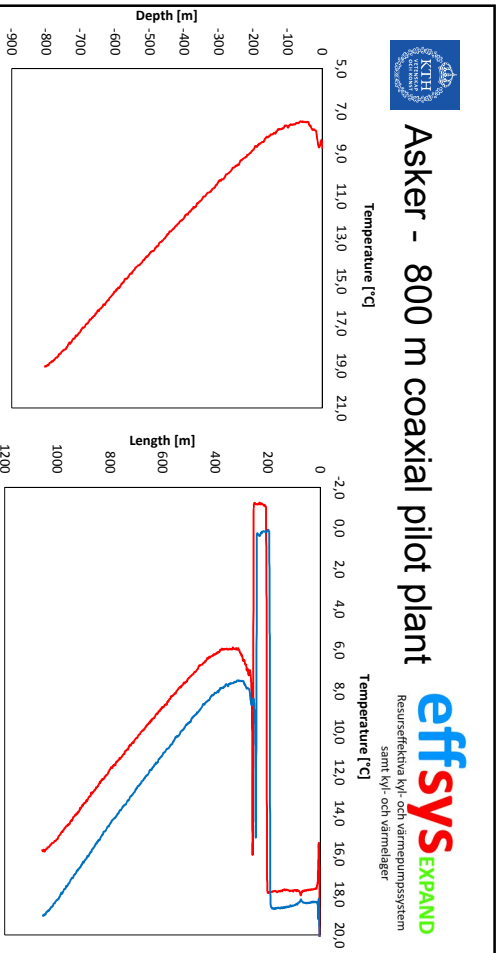


Asker - 800 m coaxial pilot plant

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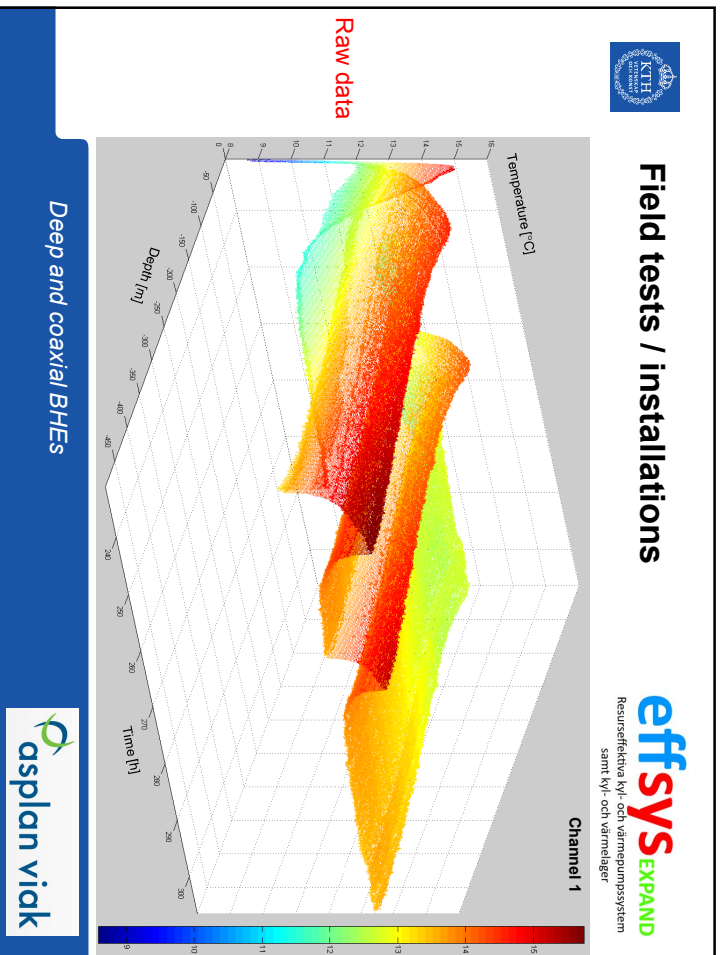
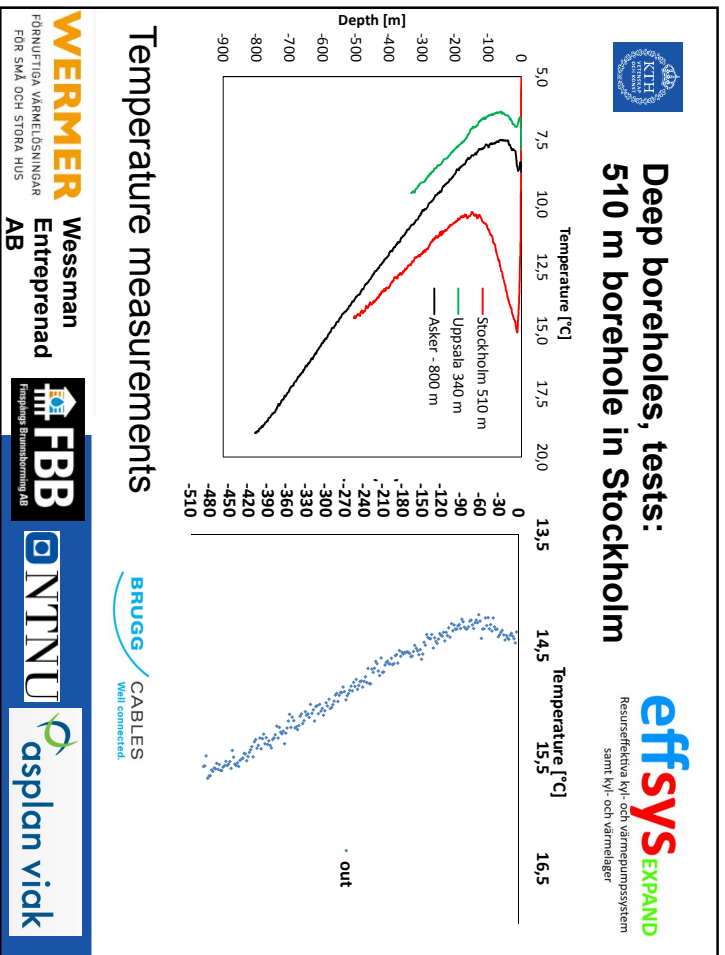



Deep and coaxial BHEs




Deep and coaxial BHEs

Temperature measurements



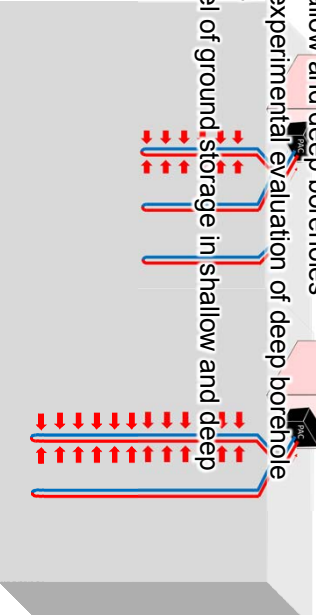


Deep and coaxial BHEs project




Resurseffektiva kyl- och värmepumpssystem
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1. Deep boreholes: advantages and drawbacks for existing and new projects
2. Development of a design method for multiple borehole fields using coaxial heat exchangers
3. Quantification of thermal influence between neighbor systems with shallow and deep boreholes
4. Installation and experimental evaluation of deep borehole heat exchangers
5. Laboratory model of ground storage in shallow and deep boreholes



Deep and coaxial BHEs





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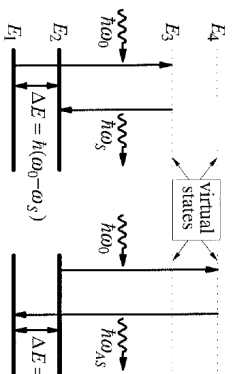


Temperature measurement with optic fiber



Resurseffektiva kyl- och värmepumpssystem samt kyl- och värmelager

➤ The Raman effect (Raman scattering)



Farahani and Gogolla (1999)

$$\Delta P_{AS} = \rho_{AS} \Gamma_{AS} P_0 \cdot \Delta z$$

$$\Delta P_S = \rho_S \Gamma_S P_0 \cdot \Delta z$$

$$T = z \cdot \left(\frac{P_S}{P_{AS}} \right) = \frac{\frac{\Delta E}{k}}{\ln \frac{P_S}{P_{AS}} + \ln \frac{R_{AS}}{R_A} + \ln \left[\left(\frac{\lambda_S}{\lambda_{AS}} \right)^4 - \Delta z \right]}$$

Calibration

Hausner et al. (2011)

Deep and coaxial BHES