NOTICE CONCERNING COPYRIGHT RESTRICTIONS

This document may contain copyrighted materials. These materials have been made available for use in research, teaching, and private study, but may not be used for any commercial purpose. Users may not otherwise copy, reproduce, retransmit, distribute, publish, commercially exploit or otherwise transfer any material.

The copyright law of the United States (Title 17, United States Code) governs the making of photocopies or other reproductions of copyrighted material.

Under certain conditions specified in the law, libraries and archives are authorized to furnish a photocopy or other reproduction. One of these specific conditions is that the photocopy or reproduction is not to be "used for any purpose other than private study, scholarship, or research." If a user makes a request for, or later uses, a photocopy or reproduction for purposes in excess of "fair use," that user may be liable for copyright infringement.

This institution reserves the right to refuse to accept a copying order if, in its judgment, fulfillment of the order would involve violation of copyright law.

GEOTHERMAL HEAT PUMPS: Technology Outreach, Design Assistance, and Training

James E. Bose, Marvin D. Smith, and Jeff D. Spitler Oklahoma State University

KEY WORDS

geothermal design assistance, geothermal engineering training, geothermal heat pumps, ground source heat pumps, HVAC, heating, cooling

PROJECT BACKGROUND AND STATUS

Ground source heat pumps are one of the nation's fastest growing businesses in terms of increased sales of equipment as reported by geothermal heat pump manufactures. One reason for the fast growth of geothermal heat pumps (GHP's) used in the residential and commercial heating, cooling and water heating market is they have demonstrated that this technology can cut costs significantly by saving energy and reducing maintenance.

Identifying projects in the federal government sector and assisting with design information, with design review or trouble-shooting of projects has been implemented this past year. More of this activity is continuing and an example of the project is shown in the research results.

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

Project objectives are to identify and develop GHP projects at DOD, HUD, Postal Service and other facilities, to provide limited design, engineering, and installation assistance to these agencies personnel, utilities, A&E's and contractors on a project by project basis. Also technical training is to be conducted for selected situations.

TECHNICAL OBJECTIVES

- Technology Outreach to identify and develop GHP projects at DOD, HUD, Postal Service and other facilities
- Technical Assistance provide the federal sector and limited commercial entities access to experts in the geothermal heat pump field
- Technical Training -present "the state of the art" overview of geothermal technology

Expected Outcomes

Increased number of federal and commercial projects involving GHP technology through:

- identification of projects which will be viable for demonstration of the benefits.
- direct assistance to designers which will produce a cost competitive outcomes, and

(

1

1

• technical training so more people have the ability to perpetuate the design process.

APPROACH

A consultant (Deepak Kenkeremath) in the Washington DC area was hired to act as an outreach contact to establish viable projects within DOD and HUD. In addition, other persons aware of GHP needs in the federal sector will contact us upon identification of a project that could benefit from technical support.

With respect to technical assistance, the approach is to be available to assist in the design of appropriate federal GHP project(s) or utilities, A&E's and contractors on a project by project basis upon approval by the project officer. A team of experienced persons was organized to provide expertise in the area required by the project.

The approach for the training portion of the project is to use an experienced team of instructors to teach the topics which are needed for a particular project. The topics could include design and/or installation.

RESEARCH RESULTS

Several projects were served by this project, these include:

- preliminary support on the Statue of Liberty project,
- Austin School district, review of specifications for the Navy,
- design of a Texaco convenience store, and
- other lesser projects.

A significant project which was completed and shown in more detail was the analysis and design of a geothermal heat pump system in Building 93 at the Anacostia Naval Station located in Washington, DC. A summary of the design study and changes recommended are as follows:

- 1. Reduce the winter entering water temperature (EWT) from 43°F to 38°F. The lower temperature will reduce ground heat exchanger length by 30 % and still provide sufficient heating capacity and heat pump heating efficiency.
- 2. Increase the thermal conductivity of the ground from 0.96 to 1.08 Btu/hr-ft-°F. The bore hole test report indicated soil and rock materials that have higher thermal conductivity than was assumed.
- 3. Peak load for heating was changed to January (1) and for cooling in July (7).
- 4. The following shows the original design in comparison to results from the above changes:

Original 50 bores, 200 feet deep or 10,000 feet Redesign 36 bores, 190 feet deep or 6,840 feet

A significant lower cost should be realized. The software design package called GLHEPRO was use to determine the borehole field design.

- 5. Heat pumps should be selected close to the loads in the conditioned space which provides better comfort and performance along with lower costs. Costs for 29 heat pumps were based upon 2 ton units or 58 total tons versus 33 tons required according to the heat pump schedule.
- 6. A potential for reducing operating and first cost can be achieved by placing individual pumps (circulators) at the heat pumps and have the primary pump in the mechanical room down sized to accommodate only the loses to and from the heat exchanger field.
- 7. Only basic controls are needed for this project and considerable cost reduction should be realized by specifying individual digital programmable thermostats rather than any centralized system.
- 8. Replacing welded steel pipe with groove lock pipe systems should reduce overall costs. This has been done on even much larger projects.
- 9. If domestic hot water in the range of 125 to 130 °F is sufficient then considerations of 100% use of heat pumps for water heating will reduce costs.
- 10. Suggest water-to-water heat pump replacing the water-to-air make-up-air heat pump or use a heat (energy) wheel.
- 11. Possibly eliminate the hot water storage tank from the costs when considering the HVAC costs. It is a \$6340 item and not found on the drawings.

A summary of recommendations and their associated cost reductions are shown in the following table:

Total

\$4,184

\$24,922

\$5,563

\$6,333

\$31,922

\$8,686

\$14,750

\$96,360

\$97,377

\$193,737

Revised Costs

Costs

\$3,231

\$17,000

\$4,296

\$4,320

\$24,650

\$6,200

\$9,300

not on drawing, assume 400 gal gas heater takes its place

Mark-up

1.295

1.466

1.295

1.466

1.295

1.401

1.586

SUBTOT

SUBTOT

Cost Savings = Original - Revised = \$63,224 a 25% SAVINGS

\$256,962

Note: Other savings are possible but need to be verified, e.g. the internal pipe. With rules of thumb given by Victaulic representatives the material costs would be increased by 10%, but the installation costs reduced by 30%.

Original Costs

Costs

\$10,450

\$18,500

\$10,000

\$6,000

\$37,700

\$15,000

\$12,000

\$5,720

\$620

Mark-up

1.295

1.466

1.295

1.466

1.295

1.401

1.586

1.295

1.466

Total

\$13,533

\$27,121

\$12,950

\$48,822

\$21,015

\$19,032

\$7,407

\$159,585

\$97,377

\$909

\$8,796

6840 ft.

U-bends & grout

drilling services

pipe & fittings

29 units, actual

size cost estimate

installation

controls

installation

			Original				Revised
Pipe	\$1,0873	1.295	\$14,081	10172*1.10 = **	\$11,189.2	1.295	\$14,490
Installation	\$4,036	1.466	\$5,902	4026*0.70 =	\$2,563.4	1.466	\$3,758
			\$19,983				\$18,248

** solder cost not included

6 - 36

Building Systems: 221 HVAC

10,000 ft,

U-bends & grout

drilling services

pipe & fittings

installation

29 units all 2

tons

tank

Remaining System Costs: not Revised

controls

installation

installation

Geothermal Wells

Field Piping

Heat Pumps

Controls

Hot Water Storage

221 HVAC Total Costs

U.S. Department of Energy

FUTURE PLANS

Outreach activities are continuing by the consultant and others knowledgeable of the GHP needs in DOD, HUD and Postal Service. Small and significant projects will be processed as information is made available to our technical assistance group. Information gained from these experiences will be developed into case study items and used in publications and technical training sessions.

INDUSTRY INTEREST AND TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

Industry interest is on the increase, even above that which occurred a year earlier. Cost effective results are being recognized by the federal government and private industry. We have been called after teleconferences about the architect and engineers manual developed by funding from DOE, DOD and GHPC. We have had inquiries from government and industry about who is available to help with design and installation of GHP projects.

REFERENCES

Copies of the A&E Notebooks entitled "Geothermal Heat Pump System Design Training for: Architect and Engineers" are available from the International Ground Source Heat Pump Association. Contact IGSHPA for cost information.