

STUDY ON ENERGY EFFICIENCY EVALUATION AND INFLUENCING FACTORS OF GROUND SOURCE THERMAL ENERGY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM OPERATION

by

Chun FU and Xiaoxia ZHAO*

School of Management, Nanchang University, Nanchang, China

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The paper combines the testing work of ground source heat pump systems, discusses the installation, use methods and test errors of various testing instruments, combines the field test experience, gives the main points of ground source heat pump energy efficiency testing, and according to the problems encountered during the test. The faults with high frequency are analyzed, and the methods of fault diagnosis and troubleshooting are given. This paper uses the ground-source heat pump experimental platform to set up multiple sets of experimental schemes to study the impact of factors such as pipe diameter, single and double U, and flow rate on system energy efficiency. At the same time, it combines engineering cases to "large flow small temperature difference", "imbalance" phenomenon is analyzed, and feasible solutions and suggestions are given. By analyzing the energy efficiency and benefits of actual engineering of multiple ground source heat pump systems, the paper concludes that ground source heat pump systems have a wider application prospect in a certain area of Hubei.

Key words: *effectiveness evaluation, effectiveness influencing factors, ground source thermal energy management system*

Introduction

Local conditions the development of heat pump system, help to optimize the energy structure, improving energy efficiency. The use of geothermal ground source heat pump, air-conditioning as a way of saving and green environmental protection, will become an important and effective HVAC technology. However, due to the late development of the country, ground source heat pump technology is still immature in engineering applications, there are many problems to be solved, and ground source heat pump system by the geological location of the project, the larger meteorological environment in the design and construction not one is concerned, it is necessary to guide the analysis and design experience in similar projects. Further, the specific energy savings using ground source heat pump system is how in practical applications, it is necessary to analyze engineering example [1].

Based on the field test experience, this paper summarizes the problems in the use of the test instrument, summarizes the installation, use of the test instrument, and related precautions, and provides a reference for the use of the ground source heat pump test instrument to improve the accuracy of the test. The actual measurement situation on the paper, summarizes and analyzes the system operation problems encountered during the test, and uses the test plat-

* Corresponding author, e-mail: 281292188@qq.com

form of the ground source heat pump test center to design different test schemes and analyze the factors affecting the energy efficiency of the system operation.

Basis and method for energy efficiency test of ground source heat pump system

Calculation method of thermal balance of Lake Ku

For surface water source heat pumps summer heat discharging into water bodies, from taking hot water, it would be the water temperature changes in winter, may even cause some degree of thermal pollution of water bodies, and therefore, respond to the reservoir and lake water before the lake are ground source heat pump system design heat balance calculation. For reservoirs and lakes retained water, the heat exchange surface water with the outside world includes: solar radiation, atmospheric longwave radiation, water longwave radiation, evaporation of the water body, with the convective heat transfer of the air, the bed of convective heat transfer and heat pump the row unit (take) heat, the heat transfer mechanism shown in fig. 1.

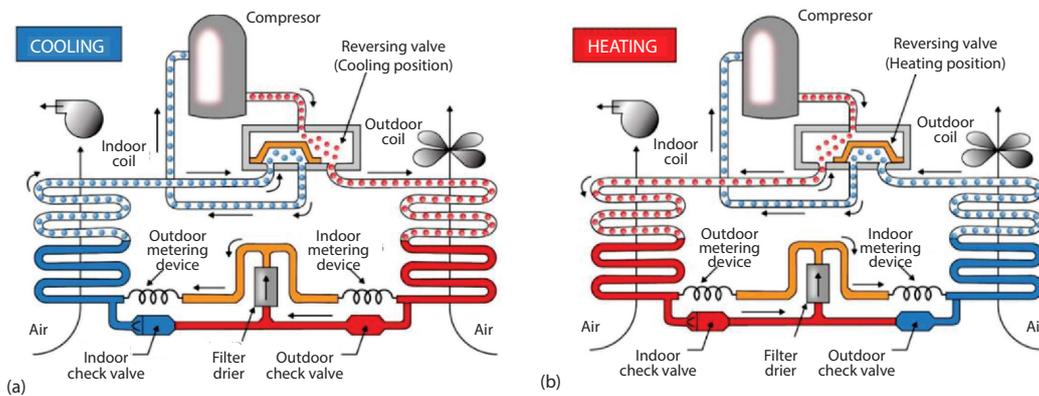


Figure 1. Heat exchange mechanism of Lake ground source heat pump system

Thermal balance equation

The heat transfer mechanism of the reservoir lake ground source heat pump system shown is based on the principle of conservation of the reservoir lake energy, and the lumped parameter method is used to establish the reservoir lake governing equation:

$$q_{in} - q_{out} = V \rho c_p \frac{dT}{dt} \quad (1)$$

where q_{in} is the heat gain of Lake Ku, q_{out} – the heat loss of Lake Ku, V – the volume of Lake Ku, ρ – the density of water, c_p – the specific heat capacity of the lake water, and $\partial T/\partial t$ – the rate of temperature change of the lake water. This method assumes that the temperature of the lake itself is negligible. According to the heat transfer mechanism in fig. 1, eq. (1) can be expressed by the rate of change of the average temperature of the Ku Lake:

$$\frac{dT}{dt} = \frac{q_{solar} + q_{thermal} + q_{convection} + q_{ground} + q_{groundwater} + q_{evaporation} + q_{fluid}}{\rho V c_p} \quad (2)$$

where q_{solar} is the heat generated by solar radiation on the surface of Lake Ku, $q_{thermal}$ – the radiant heat transfer on the surface of Lake Ku, $q_{convection}$ – the convective heat transfer on the surface of Lake Ku, q_{ground} – the heat transfer of Lake Ku in the earth, $q_{groundwater}$ – the seepage

heat transfer of Lake Ku water, $q_{\text{evaporation}}$ – the mass or heat transfer caused by evaporation from the surface of Lake Ku, and q_{fluid} – the total heat transfer of the Lake Ku heat exchanger [2].

Convection heat transfer on the surface of Lake Ku

Finally, the convective heat transfer density $q_{\text{convection}}$ on the surface of the Lake Ku is calculated:

$$q_{\text{convection}} = h_c A_{\text{pond}} (T_{\text{air}} - T_{\text{pond}}) \tag{3}$$

where T_{air} is the outside air temperature and h_c – the comprehensive convection heat transfer coefficient of natural-convection and forced convection.

Calculation method of related energy efficiency index of ground source heat pump system

The performance index of the heat pump unit represents the representative coefficient of performance

The cooling (heating) COP of the unit is calculated according to the test results [3]:

$$COP = \frac{Q}{N_i} \tag{4}$$

where COP [kWh] is the cooling (heating) coefficient of the unit during the test and represents the average cooling (heating) amount of the unit during the test and N_i [kW] – the average input power of the unit during the test.

Energy efficiency ratio of heat pump system in typical season

The operation process of the ground source heat pump system is a process of transferring heat. It achieves the purpose of heat transfer through the coordination of the three sub-systems of the refrigerant circulation system, the user-side water system and the ground-source side water system. According to the test data, the system cooling energy efficiency ratio and heating energy efficiency ratio of the ground-source heat pump system in typical seasons are calculated, respectively:

$$EER_{SL} = \frac{Q_{SL}}{N_i + \sum N_j} \tag{5}$$

$$EER_{SH} = \frac{Q_{SH}}{N_i + \sum N_j} \tag{6}$$

where EER_{SL} is the cooling energy efficiency ratio of the heat pump system, EER_{SH} – the heating energy efficiency ratio of the heat pump system, Q_{SL} [kWh] – the total cooling capacity during the test, Q_{SH} [kWh] – the total heating capacity during the test, N_i [kWh] – the power consumed by the heat pump unit during the test and N_j [kWh] – the power consumed by all water pumps during the test. The total cooling (or heating) amount Q during the test is calculated:

$$Q = \frac{V \rho c \Delta t_w}{3600} = \sum_i^n q_i \tag{7}$$

where V [m³h⁻¹] is the average flow on the user side of the heat pump unit, Δt [°C] – the temperature difference between the inlet and outlet water of the user side of the heat pump,

ρ [kgm^{-3}] – the average hot water density, c [$\text{kJkg}^{-1}\text{°C}^{-1}$] – the average constant pressure specific heat of the hot water and can be in handbooks for average fluid temperature.

Efficiency of conveying equipment

The key to energy savings. Through statistics of pump inlet and outlet pressure, power, flow and other parameters related to the operation of the pump during the statistical test, understand the delivery efficiency of the conveying equipment under the actual operating conditions of the system [4]. According to the test data, the efficiency of the conveying equipment is calculated:

$$\eta = \frac{V \rho g \Delta H}{3.6P} \quad (8)$$

where V [m^3h^{-1}] is the average water flow of the pump, ρ [kgm^{-3}] – the average density of the water, which can be obtained from the physical parameter table according to the water temperature, g [ms^{-2}] – the free-fall acceleration, ΔH [m] – the average of the pump head: average pressure difference between inlet and outlet, and P [kW] – the average input power of pump.

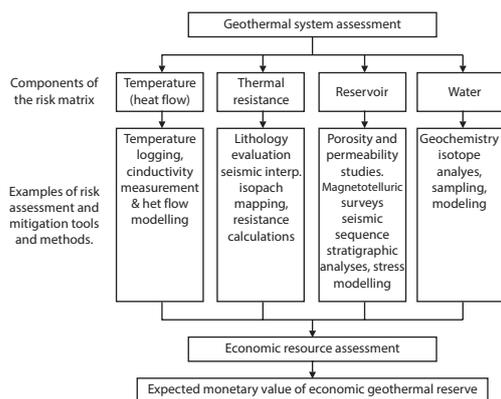


Figure 2. Evaluation flowchart

performance should be a typical cooling season, heating performance assessment should be carried out in a typical heating season. Test conditions of the heat pump coefficient of performance cooling/rated conditions as close to the unit, the unit load ratio should be more than 80% of the rated value. The EER system test conditions as close to design conditions of the system, loading rate of the system should meet the design value of 60% or more; indoor air temperature, the humidity is detected in a building should be reached after thermally stable. While the outdoor meteorological parameters monitored during the test, recording changes in the weather, outdoor air temperature and humidity.

Case analysis

Project overview

Hubei Province, a total construction area of 34216.2 m² hotel, including air-conditioning area 21107.6 m². Cooling load is 3124 kw, air-conditioning heat load of 1655 kw, maximum domestic hot water consumption is 60 T/day. The use of water source heat pump cold and heat sources, sanitary hot water using solar energy + water source heat pump hot water unit auxiliary heat source. Water resource and water as a river nearby, the way water is percolating [5].

Energy efficiency test

Test process

In order to complete the energy efficiency evaluation of ground source heat pump system accurately, efficiently and completely, a set of relatively complete evaluation process is summarized based on actual evaluation experience and work, as shown in fig. 2.

Test conditions

Ground source heat pump system of assessment should be carried out after the completion of the project to acceptance and put into normal use. Evaluation GHP systems in cooling

The unit selection and related technical parameters are 2 SGHP1600AII water source heat pump units; 1 SGHP300AII water source heat pump hot water unit. Tables 1 and 2 show the relevant parameters of the hotel geothermal pump.

Table 1. Unit selection and related technical parameters

Project		SGHP300AII	SGHP1600AII	
Refrigeration conditions	Nominal cooling capacity kw		294	1476
	Input power kw		54	263
	Evaporator	Cold water inlet/outlet temperature [°C]	12/7	12/7
		Cold water flow [m ³ h ⁻¹]	51	254
		Cold water resistance kpa	≤100	≤100
	Condenser	Water inlet/outlet temperature [°C]	18/29	18/29
		Cold water flow [m ³ h ⁻¹]	27	136
Cold water resistance kpa		≤100	≤100	
Heating conditions	Nominal cooling capacity [kw]		330	1630
	Input power kw		73	355
	Evaporator	Cold water inlet/ outlet temperature [°C]	15/7	15/7
		Cold water flow [m ³ h ⁻¹]	27	136
		Cold water resistance kpa	≤100	≤100
	Condenser	Hot water inlet/ outlet temperature [°C]	40/45.5	40/45.5
		Hot water flow [m ³ h]	51	254
Hot water resistance kpa		≤100	≤100	

The pump selection is shown in tab. 2.

Table 2. Model and related parameters of water pump

Serial number	Name	Model	Specification	Unit	Quantity	Remark
1	Air-conditioning circulating water pump	200-3151A	$G = 260 \text{ m}^3/\text{h}$ $n = 2900 \text{ rpm}$ $H = 32 \text{ m}, N = 45 \text{ KW}$ 560 kg	station	3	Two for one preparation
2	High temperature air-conditioning circulating water pump	100-160	$G = 100 \text{ m}^3/\text{h}$ $n = 2900 \text{ rpm}$ $H = 32 \text{ m}, N = 15 \text{ KW}$ 191 kg	station	2	One use, one preparation
3	Air-conditioning cooling water pump	ISL125-125A	$G = 250 \text{ m}^3/\text{h}$ $n = 2900 \text{ rpm}$ $H = 16 \text{ m}, N = 18.5 \text{ KW}$ 305 kg	station	3	Two for one preparation
4	High temperature air-conditioning cooling water pump	100-125A	$G = 89 \text{ m}^3/\text{h}$ $n = 2900 \text{ rpm}$ $H = 16 \text{ m}, N = 7.5 \text{ KW}$ 118 kg	station	2	One use, one preparation

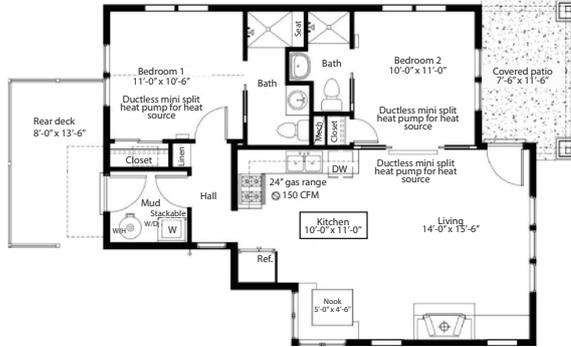


Figure 3. Plan view of the pump room

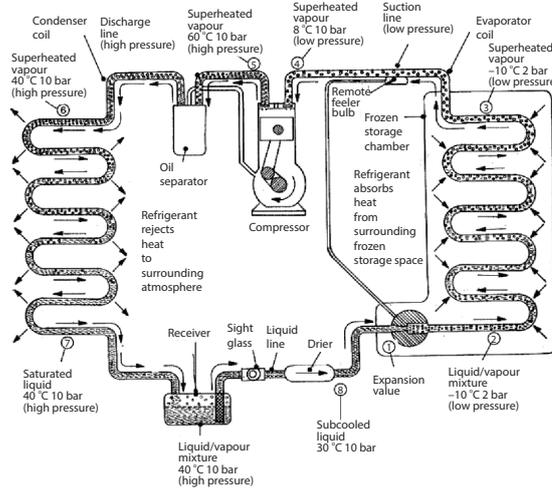


Figure 4. Schematic diagram of the refrigeration station equipment pipe-line

The lay-out of the pump room is shown in fig. 3, and the piping principle of the refrigeration station is shown in fig. 4.

Overview of withdrawal and withdrawal

The total water supply demand of the water source heat pump is 1000 m³/h (24000 m³ per day), of which 400 m³/h is for large hotels; 200 m³/h is reserved for other projects. The flow of the river during the dry season is 10188 m³/s, and the total water supply demand is only 9.82% of the flow of the river during the dry season. The minimum water temperature of the river in winter is 8 °C and the highest water temperature in summer is 25 °C. The width of the river is about 40 m, and the depth of the river when it is not raining is about 1 m. Most of the dry season is dry beach. The width of riverside wasteland is about 15-20 m. In order to ensure that the proposed water intake structure does not hinder flood control, the water intake structure is mainly set up in the wasteland of the river bank. The water intake structure adopts a first-level filter sedimentation tank and a second-level filter collection tank. Pools and secondary filter sumps.

The fixed water intake structure includes: coarse grid, inlet gate, first-stage filtering sedimentation pool, fine grid, second-stage pool, and submersible pump located in the second-stage pool [6].

In order to meet the requirements of water intake and Yang Cheng, each hotel chooses two types of 200WQ400-30-55 water intake pumps, the specific parameters are shown in tab. 3.

Table 3. Model and related parameters of water pump

Serial number	Name	Model	Model and parameters	Unit	Quantity	Remark
1	Water pump	200WQ400-30-55	$Q = 400^3/\text{shah} = 30 \text{ m}$	Station	2	One use, one preparation

Technical parameters of other equipment

The technical parameters of other equipment (including water treatment equipment) are shown in the following tab. 4.

Table 4. Technical parameters of other equipment

Serial number	Name	Model	Specification	Unit	Quantity
1	Bypass processor		Capacity: 100-50 m ³ /h	Station	1/1
2	Bypass processor		Capacity 600 m ³ /h	Station	1
3	Trap		DN = 600 × 800, L = 3500 mm	Station	1
4	Water trap		DN = 6 00 × 800, L = 3500 mm	Station	1
5	Expansion tank	V = 2.0 m ³	Q = 4-6 m ³ /hand = 1.1 kw	Station	1
6	Pressure hot water tank		V = 16 t	Station	2
7	Cistern		V = 100 t	Station	1

Analysis of test results

Test records and data analysis

During the test, the average outdoor temperature was 36.47 °C and the relative humidity was 84.4%; the average temperature in the air-conditioned area was 24.22 °C and the relative humidity was 73.53%. The flow, temperature and power test records are shown in figs. 5 and 6.

- See fig. 5 for the change of frozen water flow during the test. The average chilled water flow of two units running in parallel is 355.47 m³/h, fig 5(a), which is 9.7% higher than the sum of the rated flow of the units; the average chilled water flow of a single unit is 216.7 m³/h, fig. 5(b). The 33.8% higher than the rated flow of the unit.

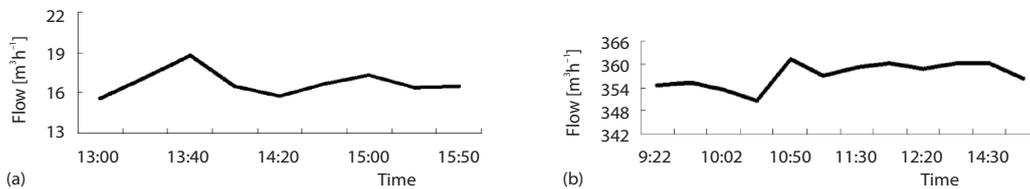


Figure 5. Change curve of frozen water flow during the test; (a) working condition one, (b) working condition two

- See fig. 6 for cooling water temperature changes. A condition, fig. 6(a): a cooling water inlet and outlet average temperature of 31.2 °C, 34.1 °C, the temperature difference is 2.9 °C; chilled water inlet, an outlet average temperature of 12.1 °C, 14.8 °C, the temperature difference 2.7 °C. Two conditions, fig. 6(b): cooling water inlet, an outlet average temperature of 30.3 °C, 32.4 °C, the temperature difference is 2.1 °C; chilled water inlet, an outlet average temperature of 12.7 °C, 15.7 °C, the temperature difference 3.0 °C.

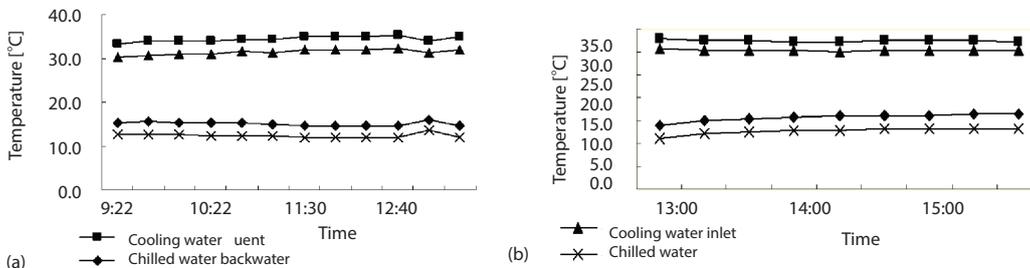


Figure 6. Temperature curve of frozen (but) water during the test; (a) working condition one, (b) working condition two

- Working condition 1: The average temperature difference between the chilled water supply and return water is 2.7 °C, the load rate of the main machine is 58.3%, and the system load rate is 55.4%. Working condition two: The average temperature difference between the chilled water supply and return water is 3.0 °C, the host load rate is 80.2%, and the system load rate is 72.7%.
- The average performance coefficient of host 1[#] is 3.76, and the average performance factor of host 2[#] is 3.74. The average coefficient of performance of the host is lower than the coefficient of performance under rated conditions. Ground source heat pump host energy efficiency ratio COP = measured cooling capacity (measured heating capacity)/actual input power of the host; the integrated energy efficiency calculation formula of the host is (cooling capacity + heat recovery)/actual input power of the host.
- The energy efficiency COP of the system of two machines and two pumps is 2.6 (two compressors of 1[#] host work, and one compressor of 2[#] host works), and the system energy efficiency COP of one machine and one pump is 2.4. System energy efficiency = (total cooling capacity of the system + heat recovery capacity)/total input power of the system (unit + water pump).
- Indoor temperature and humidity. During the test, the average temperature in the air-conditioned area was 24.22 °C, and the relative humidity was 73.53%.

Long-term monitoring

- Through long-term monitoring records, the annual power consumption is shown in tab. 5. The power consumption per unit area is lower than the 2007 audit value of 30.37 kWh/m² for office building air-conditioning heating energy.
- Heating season: average host COP is 3.61, system COP is 2.50; cooling season: host average COP is 4.42, system COP is 2.74; transition season: host average COP is 4.52, system COP is 2.87.
- In winter, the full heat recovery unit is not used to make hot water, and only part of the heat recovery unit is operated.

Table 5. Accumulated power consumption throughout the year

Section	Host [kWh]	Circulating pump [kWh]	Hot water pump [kWh]	Host	Pump	Power consumption per unit area [kWhm ⁻²]
Heating season	92670	41166	5855	66.34%	33.66%	6.65
Transition season	1885	1543	5502	21.11%	78.89%	0.43
Air-conditioning season	79391	48464	5027	59.75%	40.25%	6.33
Total	173945	91172	16384	61.79%	38.21%	13.40

Project pay-back period

The incremental cost of the ground source heat pump system used in the project is 2.91 million Yuan*, and the estimated annual operating cost is 414500 Yuan, which saves 395700 Yuan in operating costs compared to gas boiler + electric refrigeration system, and it

* 1 Yuan = 0.14 \$

is estimated that the incremental investment can be recovered in 7 years. The actual operation results show that the static investment pay-back period is 11.6 years, which is higher than the predicted time.

Conclusion

After researching the thesis, the following conclusions can be obtained. In the experiment, when the indoor temperature is low, the relative humidity will be high. Because when the relative humidity is high, the water temperature in the experimental device is high. In the course of the experiment, we found that the actual energy efficiency and load were lower than the theoretical calculation value. Therefore, when calculating the project cost, we can find that the actual investment recovery period is higher than the estimated investment recovery period. Usually, especially in the cold summer and winter in the region, we will use the conventional air-conditioning heating system in the process of building the thermodynamic device. The cooling load of the system is too large, so we generally use the heat pump as a cooling and heating process. In order to meet the operating conditions of the system, the operation of the project is verified, indicating that the auxiliary cooling system scheme is feasible, and thus supporting the construction of similar thermodynamic projects in future work has played a reference role.

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