

What is shallow geothermal energy?

1. Introduction Shallow geothermal energy is a promising low-carbon source to meet heating and cooling demands of buildings. The most commonly used type of shallow geothermal system in many European countries, including Switzerland, are vertical ground-source heat pumps (GSHPs) [1].

Where is shallow geothermal energy stored?

Shallow geothermal energy is stored in the Earth's uppermost layers, up to a few hundred meters deep, and can be extracted using a geothermal heat exchanger or ground source heat pump (GSHP). The heat exchanger is placed 1 to 2 m below the surface from the shallow geothermal energy.

Is a shallow geothermal system a seasonal energy storage system?

However, a shallow geothermal system is not designated for seasonal energy storage. The system uses the steady earth temperature closer to the surface for daily cooling and heating. Therefore, this system's collector area is relatively equivalent to the building's cooling or heating load.

Are shallow geothermal energy systems sustainable?

Analytical solutions have also been proposed (e.g. Zhang et al. 2013). Well-designed shallow geothermal energy systems represent a highly effective, sustainable, and economic technology for space heating and cooling, as well as for domestic hot water (but there are competitive alternatives to the latter).

Are geothermal systems a viable alternative to conventional space heating and cooling?

One alternative to conventional space heating and cooling based on fossil fuels and cooling machines, respectively, are geothermal applications using the shallow subsurface and groundwater as a renewable source of thermal energy, such as groundwater heat pump (GWHP) systems.

How do shallow geothermal systems heat buildings?

There are two primary techniques used for shallow geothermal systems to heat buildings, namely, the closed-loop and open-loop systems. In the first type, the heat carrier fluid is forcefully circulated through a buried or submerged ground heat exchanger. This type is the most prevalent shallow geothermal system in Europe.

Decarbonising heating and cooling is fundamental to realising a net-zero carbon emissions energy system (Carmichael 2019; Goldstein et al. 2020). Yet, space heating in the residential and public sectors continues to be sourced by natural gas (Goldstein et al. 2020), despite the availability of sustainable alternative heat sources. Geothermal energy has been ...

From the literature, it can be noticed that these developments have been carried out on the different types of

GE systems including ground source heat pumps (GSHPs) [1], [2], earth air heat exchangers (EAHEs) [3], [4], geothermal power plants (GPPs) [5], [6], borehole thermal energy storage (BTES) [7], [8], aquifer thermal energy storage (ATES) ...

In-depth coverage of analytical and numerical modeling of shallow geothermal systems; Applies widely used dual-continuum approach to the simulation of borehole heat exchangers (BHE) and their interaction with the surrounding soil; ... hydrology and energy storage. Olaf Kolditz is the PI of the OpenGeoSys project (), an open ...

Therefore, in order to fully utilize the potential of shallow geothermal heat storage, numerical simulations are imperative. In this work, we show how to practically model such systems, including generation of computational grids with a large number of wells and fractures, numerical discretizations with discrete fractures, and complex storage ...

In a comparison between conventional HVAC systems and HVAC systems coupled with geothermal systems, a decrease in annual energy consumption by 34 % was found in coupled systems [39]. Furthermore, in an HVAC system that fully utilizes the shallow geothermal energy saving was found to be 29 % compared to conventional system, and the ...

Technique Using Shallow Reservoirs . Preprint. Guangdong Zhu, 1. Dayo Akindipe, 1. Joshua McTigue, 1. Erik Witter, 1. Trevor ... 2.1 Suitability of Oil/Gas Reservoirs for Hot Geothermal Energy Storage ... 2.2 System Techno-Economic Model GeoTES systems comprise several distinct subsystems (such as the subsurface, wells, power cycle, and solar ...

With the rapid growth of shallow or ambient geothermal energy systems (GES) for heating, cooling, and underground thermal energy storage (UTES), groundwater flow and heat transport modeling have become ...

Both systems, "shallow" and "deep geothermal" allow for heating, cooling and underground heat storage and, apart from petrothermal energy (e.g. Hot Dry Rock), they refer to the same technological principles for heat recovery from the subsurface. ... cooling, which makes it very attractive in urban areas. Shallow geothermal energy ...

As regards thermal energy storage applications, shallow geothermal energy systems have been successfully integrated with solar thermal energy applications for higher storage efficiency [42]. Several recent central solar heating pilot plants with seasonal heat storage in Central and Northern Europe have proved the suitability of these systems ...

Semantic Scholar extracted view of "Advanced geothermal energy storage systems by repurposing existing oil and gas wells: A full-scale experimental and numerical investigation" by Josiane Jello et al. ... Charged With Solar Thermal and Heat Pumps Into Depleted Oil/Gas Reservoirs and Shallow Reservoirs: A

Technology Overview. G. Zhu D. ...

The Member States of the European Union pledged to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 80-95% by 2050. Shallow geothermal systems might substantially contribute by providing heating and cooling in a sustainable way through seasonally storing heat and cold in the shallow ground (<200 m). When the minimum yield associated with the installation of a cost ...

Energy saving potential of fresh air pre-handling system using shallow geothermal energy. Energy Build., 185 (2019), pp. 39-48. View PDF View article View in Scopus Google Scholar ... Development and optimization of an innovative HVAC system with integrated PVT and PCM thermal storage for a net-zero energy retrofitted house. Energy Build., 94 ...

ATES is the shallow geothermal technology with the highest energy efficiency and it is adequate for seasonal energy storage, but strongly relies on the right aquifer properties and conditions [80]; The storage efficiency of ATES: a) in the case of a cold storage system can range from 70 to 100 % for most long-term cold storage projects; and b ...

Closed-loop shallow geothermal systems use one or more geothermal heat exchangers to transfer thermal energy with the ground. The term closed-loop geothermal heat exchanger refers to an assembly of PVC pipes constituting a closed loop that is installed, usually, within a vertical borehole in the ground for heat exchange (Fig. 5.3). The vertical borehole ...

Underground Thermal Energy Storage (UTES) systems also use shallow geothermal technologies. They may or may not comprise heat pumps, and are used for storing heat or cold either in the solid ground (with borehole heat exchangers) or in aquifers. Large installations of the aquifer storage type (ATES) for cooling purposes can be found e.g. in ...

The reduction of CO₂ emissions has become a global concern. In this regard, the EU intends to cut CO₂ emissions by 55% by 2030 compared to those of 1990. The utilization of shallow geothermal energy (SGE) in EU countries is considered the most effective measure for decarbonizing heating and cooling. SGE systems utilize heat energy collected from the earth's ...

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