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## **Work Package 3: Capitalization and geothermal energy efficiency rating**

### **Action 3.1**

# **GCHP Case Studies from Italy**

Francesco Tinti, University of Bologna



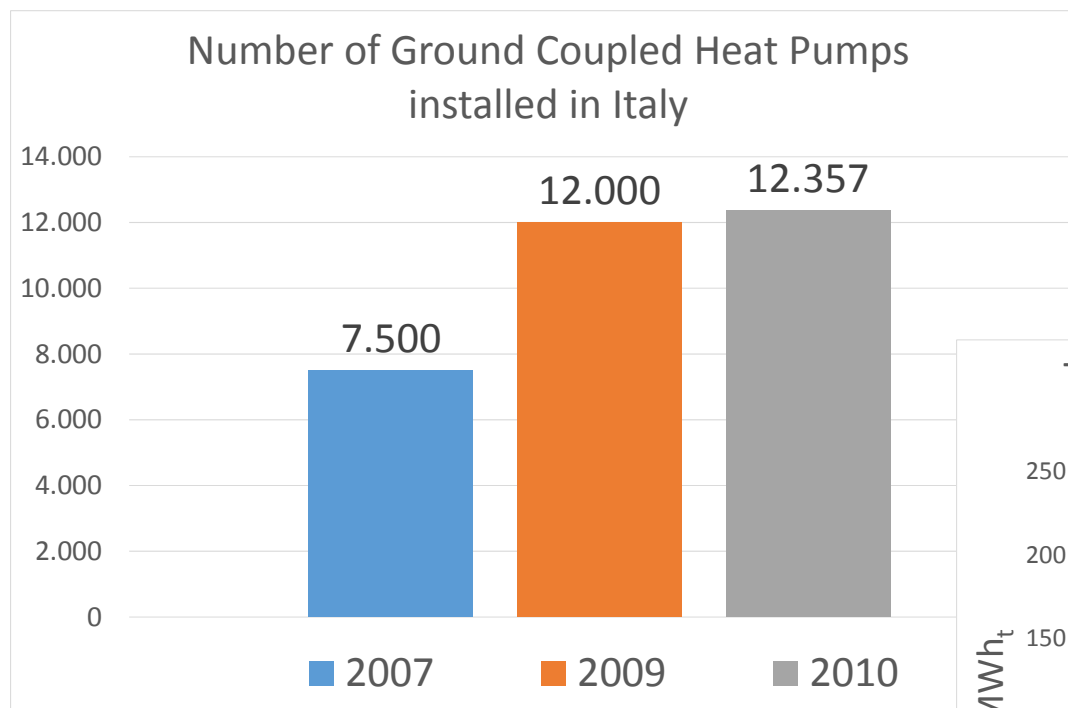
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LOW ENTHALPY GEOTHERMAL ENERGY DEMONSTRATION

The Project is co-funded by the European Union Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance

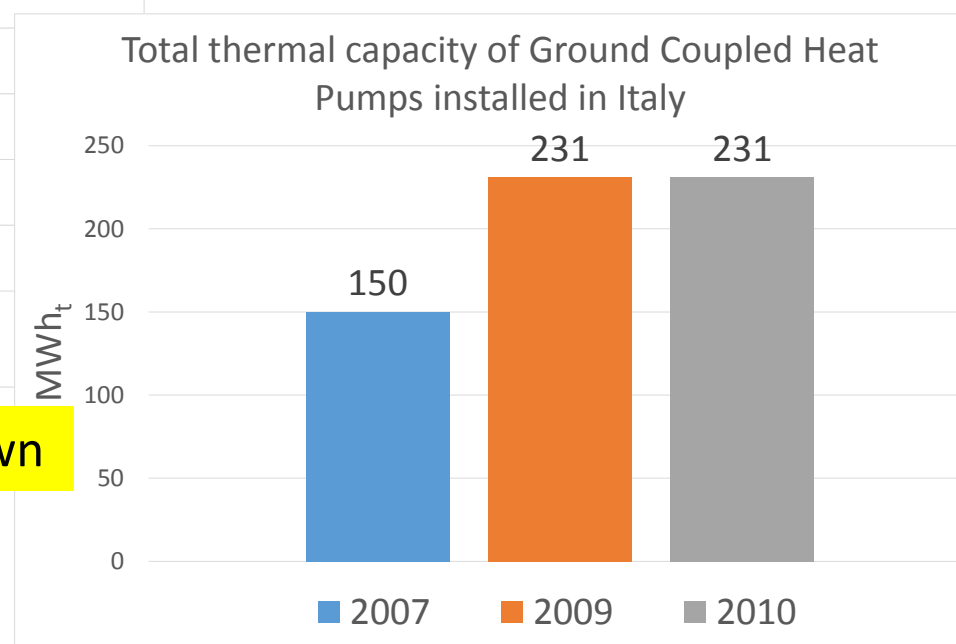


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## Action 3.1



Main types:  
Open Loop  
Vertical Closed Loop  
Horizontal Closed Loop



High increase, followed by a sharp slowdown

Source: Euroobserver Statistics

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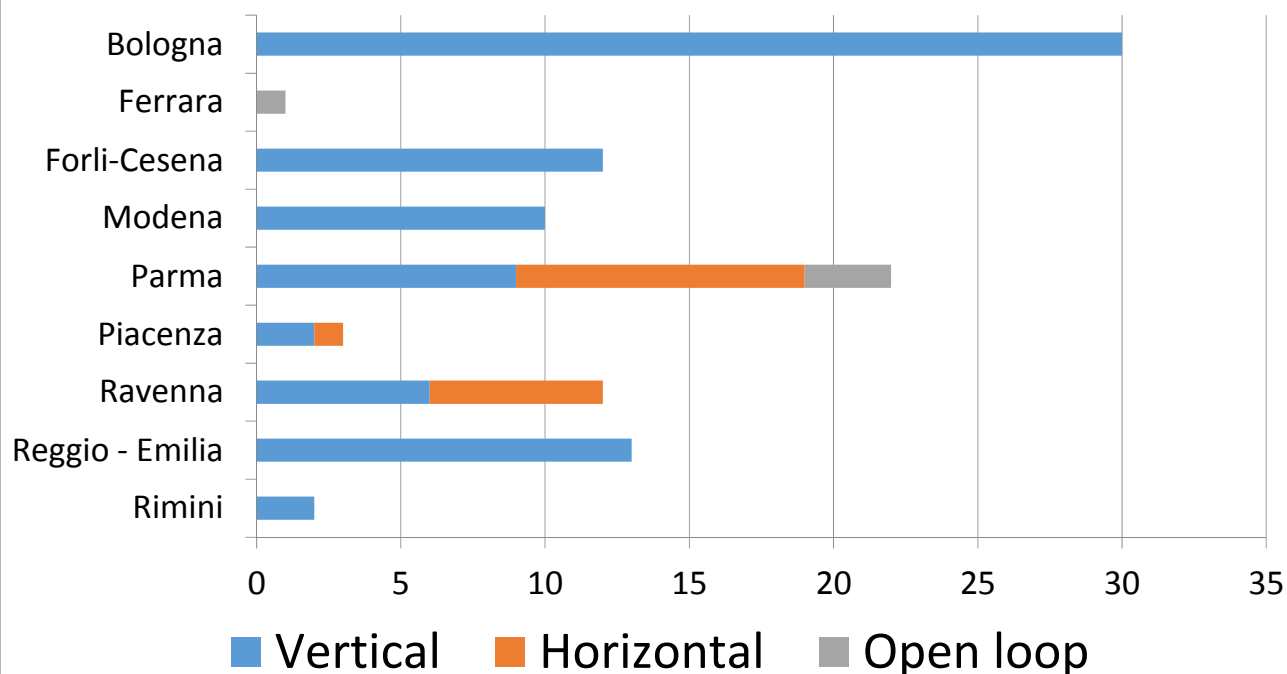
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### Number of GCHP in Emilia Romagna Region year 2012



But...it represents only the known GCHP plants in Emilia Romagna Region

Source:  
Geo.Power Emilia Romagna handbook

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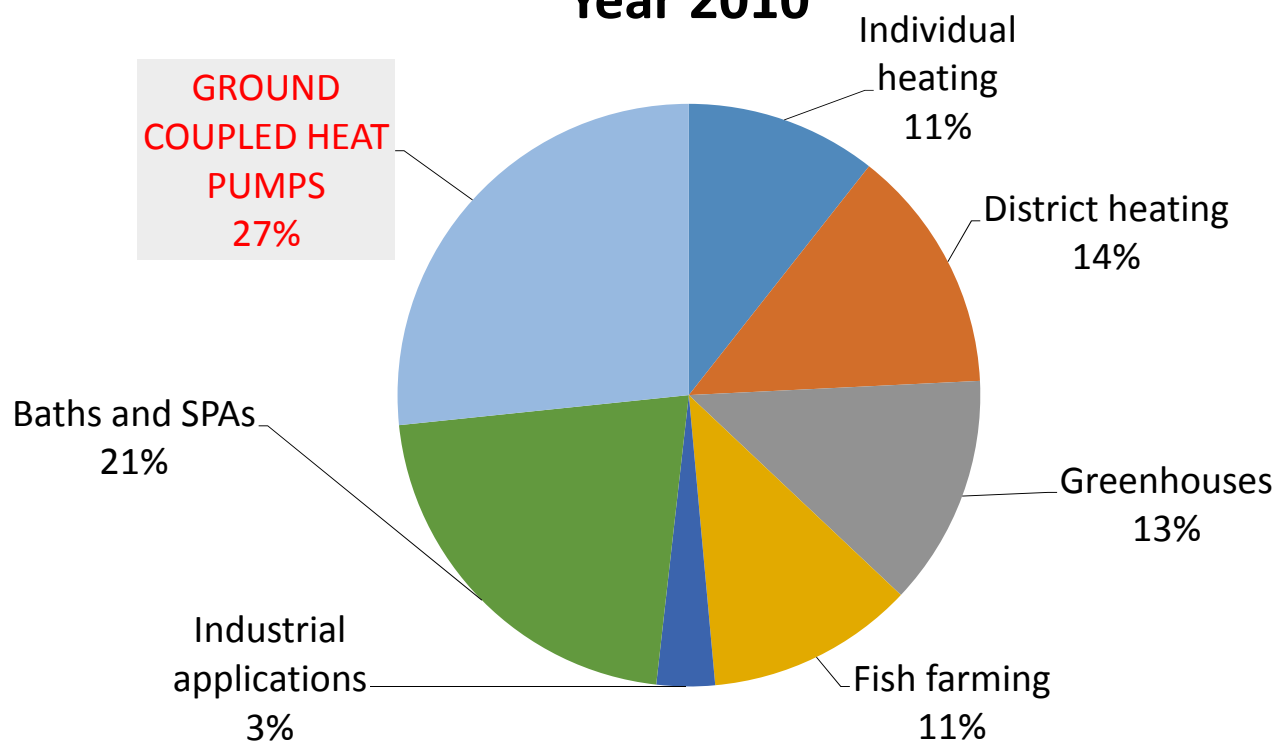
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### Quota of GCHP among all geothermal energy uses in Italy (excluding electricity production ) Year 2010



27% of all geothermal potential was covered by GCHP

Source:  
International Energy Association - IGA

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## Action 3.1

Sectors of applications of GCHP systems:

- Residential sector (single family houses, villas, multifamily houses)
- Recreation sector (hotels, spas, farm holidays, swimming pools)
- Agriculture sector (greenhouses, wine cellars)
- Public sector (schools, kindergartens, theatres, libraries)
- Commercial and industrial sectors (shopping malls, sheds)

## Action 3.1

- Residential sector (single family houses, villas, multifamily houses)

### Single family house



Intervention: energy renovation, year 2008  
LEGEND Best Practice



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## Action 3.1

### Single family house

#### Underground parameters:

- Mainly saturated sand. Estimated thermal conductivity around 2 W/(m·K)
- Presence of confined aquifer at 60 m depth
- Underground temperature around 12-13°C, after 20 m depth

#### System main features:

- Electric heat pump 12 kW<sub>t</sub> – 16 kW<sub>c</sub>
- 2 borehole heat exchangers 80 m depth
- Under floor radiant heating and cooling
- Photovoltaic panels on shelters 10 kW<sub>p</sub>

## Action 3.1

### Single family house

Heated net floor area of the building: 200 m<sup>2</sup>

#### Heating and hot water preparation

- SPF heating: 4,5
- Energy sources used: Electric energy fed by PV
- Annual energy consumption: 3.000 kWh<sub>e</sub> covered by PV
- Annual theoretical cost: 800 € → covered by PV
- Energy consumption per heated net floor area: 30 kWh<sub>t</sub>/m<sup>2</sup>

#### Cooling

- SPF cooling: 5
- Annual energy consumption: 7.000 kWh<sub>e</sub> covered by PV
- Annual theoretical cost: 1900 € → covered by PV
- Energy consumption for cooled net floor area: 35 kWh<sub>c</sub>/m<sup>2</sup>



## Action 3.1

### Single family house

#### Installation costs:

- Heat pump, connections and air recovery: 14.000 €
- Borehole Heat exchangers: 14.000 €
- Radiant floor: Already present in the house
- Photovoltaic Panels: 30.000 €

#### Incentives for renewable energy:

- Energy renovation (2008) → GCHP → Tax relief 55% in three years
- First PV energy incentive (2008) → PV 3 kW<sub>p</sub> → Incentives on produced energy
- Second PV energy incentive (2010) → PV 9 kW<sub>p</sub> → Incentives on produced energy



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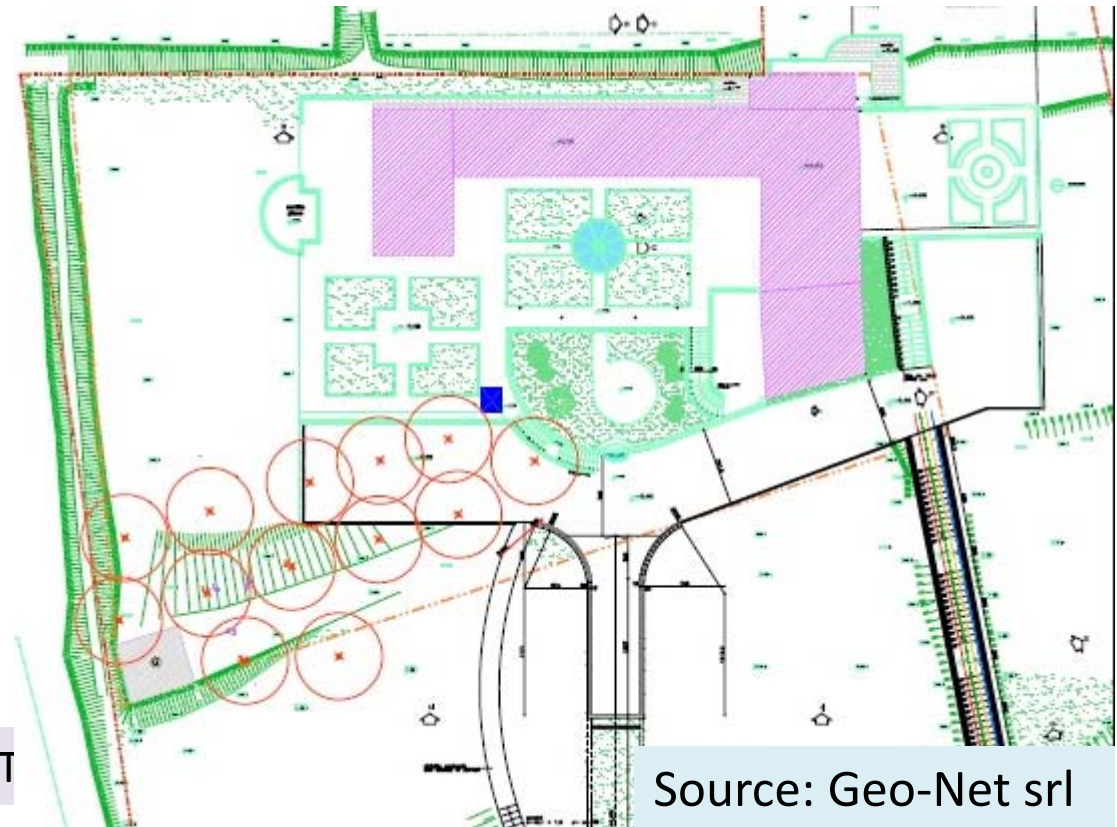
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- Residential sector (single family houses, villas, multifamily houses)

Villa



Francesco T



Source: Geo-Net srl

## Action 3.1

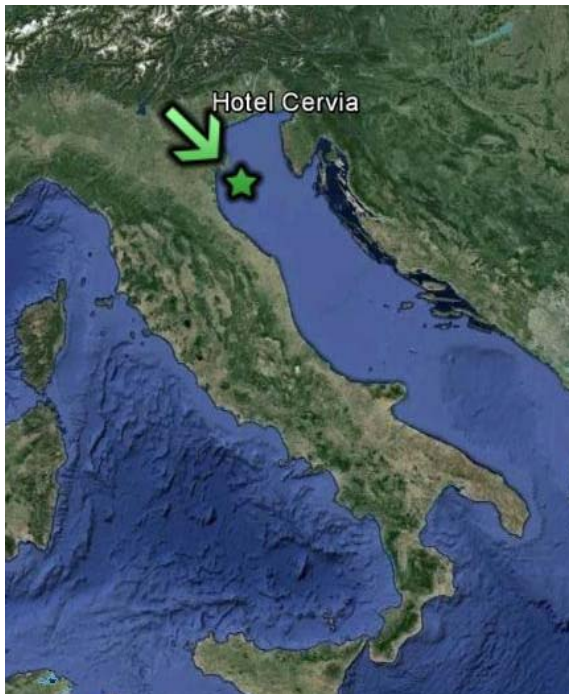
### Villa

- Same concept of single family house but much bigger
- Usually located in places far away from gas grid
- Heating, cooling, hot water, swimming pool and, sometimes, private spas
- Always connected and fed by PV panels, to get high incentives (years 2007 – 2009) and return the entire investment in less than 10 years.
- Always linked to electronic control of comfort in the house
  
- In the case of Bergamo: 13 BHEs 150 m depth. GCHP > 100 kW<sub>t</sub>
  
- Sometimes promotional reasons: villas and single houses property of owners of construction companies, owners of PV companies, engineers, geologists, ...

## Action 3.1

- Recreation sector (hotels, spas, farm holidays, swimming pools)

### Hotel



- PV + electric GCHP in some hotels of adriatic area
- High use of gas absorption heat pump (air or geothermal), when presence of the gas grid and no installation of PV panels
- LEGEND Best Practices: 20 BHEs 100 m depth in an hotel in Emilia Romagna on the seaside

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### Hotel

#### Main challenges:

- High need of cooling in summer season (Adriatic area)
  - Generally not used all over the year and not always at full load
  - Contemporary need of hot water, cooling, and service water (spas, swimming pools)
  - Actually, selection is between air-to-air heat pumps (roof top) or ground coupled heat pump, or a combination of both
- **Main challenges of the system**
  - Usually need of peak power (basically for cooling) in few periods in the year
  - Economic potential to make hybrid systems, combining GCHP to cover all demand of heating and air-to-air heat pump to cover cooling needs
  - Other types of thermal renewables are generally not used
  - Presence of solar thermal panels to provide hot water on the beach, when disconnected from the grid

## Action 3.1

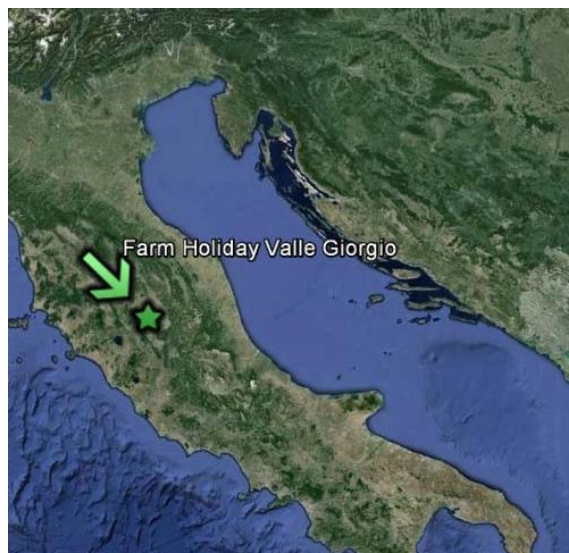
- Recreation sector (hotels, spas, farm holidays, swimming pools)

New farm holidays → Eco tourism.

Farm holidays

Nearly zero energy buildings since 2007-2008

High incentives on pv and tourism



VALLEGIORGIO è un ECO-AGRITURISMO, infatti la struttura è dotata di un impianto GEOTERMICO, pannelli SOLARI e FOTOVOLTAICI che lo rendono energeticamente pressoché autosufficiente.

## Action 3.1

### Farm Holidays

#### Main challenges:

- New buildings far away from the gas grid
- Containment of the installation costs
- Heating, cooling and hot water
- Zero energy bill
- Promotional reasons: “green” holidays Italy for foreigners
- Not perfectly known technology in 2007. First attempts
- Basically used from spring to autumn

#### Main features of the system

- Surface: 500 m<sup>2</sup>, 2 floors
- Radiant floors, radiators
- Swimming pool
- 1 GCHP 16 kW<sub>t</sub>
- 9 BHEs 40 m depth in turf
- Solar panels for hot water and swimming pool
- Pellet boiler for back up (never used)
- PV panels 6 kW<sub>p</sub> covering all energy consumption
- No gas grid.
- 2007 → High incentives for solar panels
- Ordinary maintenance. System working 7 years without major problems

## Action 3.1

- Agriculture sector (greenhouses, wine cellars)

### Greenhouses



Geothermal heating  
from cogeneration  
of nearby  
geothermal power  
plants



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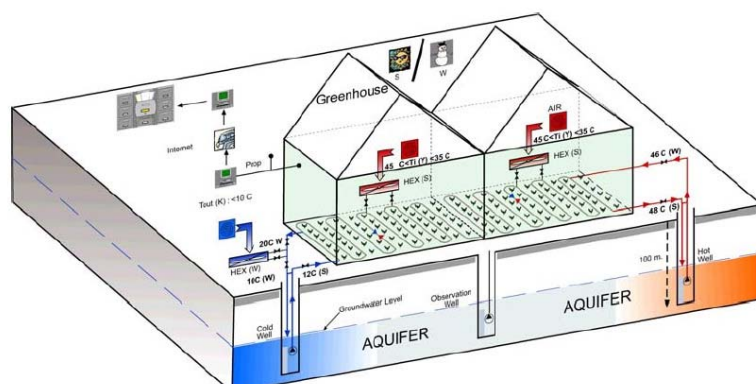
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### Greenhouses

#### Main needs:

- Mostly heating
- CO<sub>2</sub> introduction
- Appropriate ventilation
- Moisture control



See → LEGEND Best Practice from Netherlands

#### Optimum use of geothermal energy:

- Coverage of all heating loads
- Use of absorption heat pump for introduction of CO<sub>2</sub>
- Floor radiant panel not always the optimum solution. It depends on types of crops. Energy and cost balance between moisture and heating needs
- Cooling only when necessary. Critical point because of high consumption for some crops

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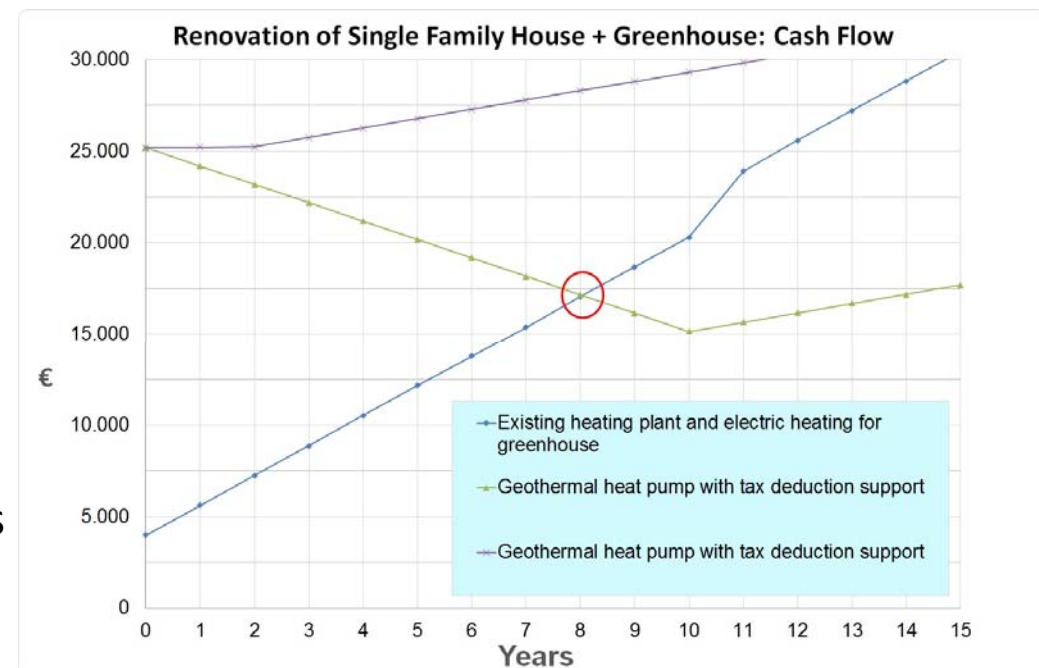


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### Single Family House + Greenhouses

#### An example of economic investment

- Renovation of heating plant of single house (60 m<sup>2</sup> – radiators)
- Construction of a family greenhouse (35 m<sup>2</sup> – underfloor heating)
- High temperature heat pump (8 kW<sub>t</sub>)
- Alternative geo possibilities: 1 BHE, horizontal collectors, geothermal baskets
- Cascade flow: single family house radiators and greenhouse underfloor heating CONNECTED EACH OTHER (60°C – 50°C – 45°C)



**Pay Back of the investment (BHE): 8 years**



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- Agriculture sector (greenhouses, wine cellars)

Wine cellars



Joint research at University of Bologna



Sensors placement

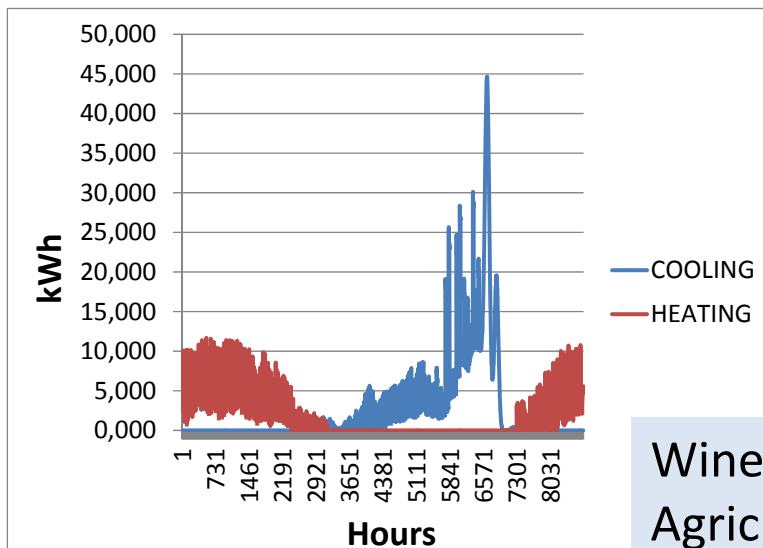
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### Wine cellars

#### Main needs:

- Room heating
- Room cooling
- Grape cooling
- Fermentation cooling
- Underground spaces thermal stabilization



#### Optimum use of geothermal energy:

- Coverage of all heating loads
- Inverse mode: coverage of base cooling loads
- Hybrid system, combined with air-to-air heat pump for specific cooling (September – October)
- Geothermal design not only focused on the plant, but for THE BUILDING itself, in order to optimize underground spaces through KNOWLEDGE OF UNDERGROUND THERMAL PROPERTIES

Wine Cellars energy needs. Courtesy of Department of Agricultural Sciences, University of Bologna

## Action 3.1

- Public sector (schools, kindergartens, theatres, libraries)

School

Energy renovation of a school through OPEN LOOP system → higher amount of exploitable energy from underground



- GCHP serving 22,5% of the entire need of the school
- Because working temperature of 70°C, GCHP is used as pre-heating and then intervene natural gas boilers
- Huge energy savings (15 – 20%)



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School

Pay Back of the investment (BHE): 5 years  
WITHOUT ANY KIND OF INCENTIVES on  
energy production



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Cross Border Cooperation 2007-2013



## Dati di Funzionamento Totali Impianto Geotermico di Codigoro

Giorno di Inaugurazione: 12 Aprile 2014

	Valore	Unità di Misura
Tempo di Funzionamento	4.3	h
Produzione di Energia Termica	485	kWht
Consumo Elettrico Pompa di Calore	125	kWhe
Consumo Elettrico Pompa di Prelievo Acqua	13	kWhe
Coefficiente di Performance	3.51	
Risparmi Energetici	306.25	kWh
Metri Cubi di Metano Risparmiati	31.93	m <sup>3</sup>
Risparmi di CO <sub>2</sub>	60.52	Kg
Produzione di Energia Rinnovabile	185	kWh

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### School

National governmental program: Rehabilitation of 1 public school in each town of Italy

LEGEND proposed its Geothermal Open Loop Pilot Action on the school of Ferrara Province as feasible solution with short pay-back period to the Italian government

BUT → environmental regulation and clarifications are needed when OPEN LOOP systems are applied, in order to speed up authorization process and meanwhile avoid aquifer pollution



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# THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

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