Improving ground source heat pump efficiency

What Interseasonal Heat Transfer is

How IHT works

Interface with ground source energy systems

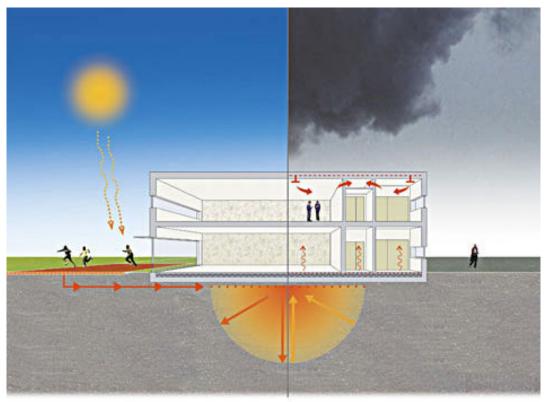
Assessing IHT: Successes

Assessing IHT: Teething problems

Where next for IHT?

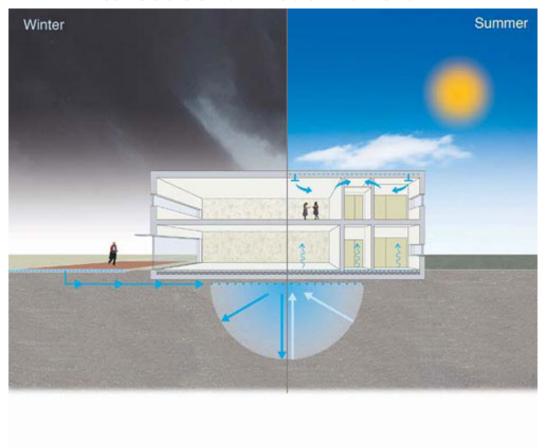
Edward Thompson





IHT captures solar heat in summer stores it in ThermalBanks releases heat to buildings in winter via heat pumps without burning fossil fuels





IHT captures coolth in winter stores it in ThermalBanks releases it in summer to provide cooling without the horrendous cost of air conditioning



How does Interseasonal Heat Transfer work?

By assisting the natural flow of energy

Respecting the second law of thermodynamics.

Heat moves to colder objects,

as water finds its own level.

Black surfaces absorb heat.

Heat moves slowly in the ground.

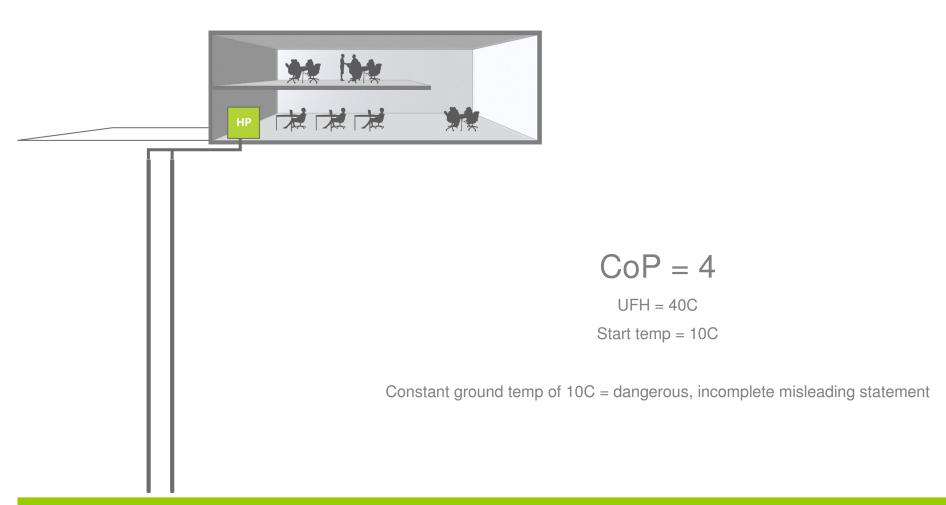


How does Interseasonal Heat Transfer

interface with ground source energy systems?



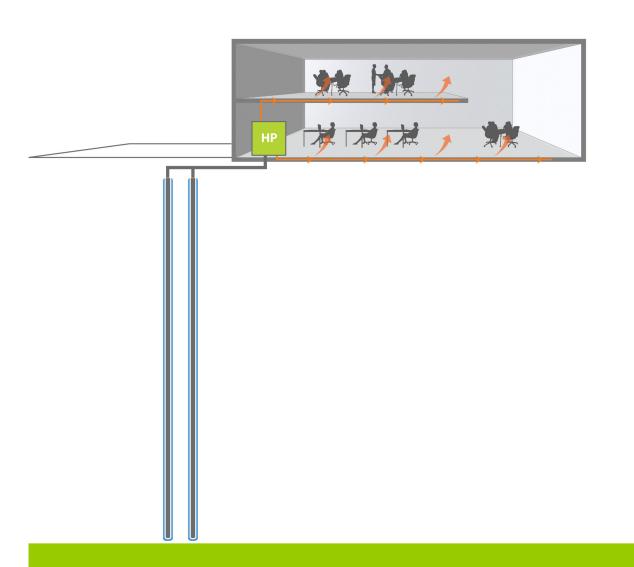
A simple ground source energy system A ground loop – heat pump – underfloor heating

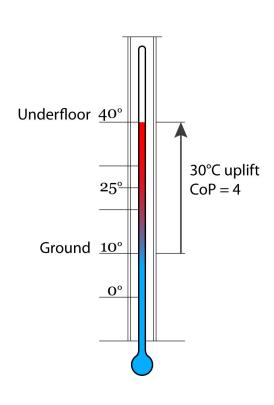




A simple ground source energy system

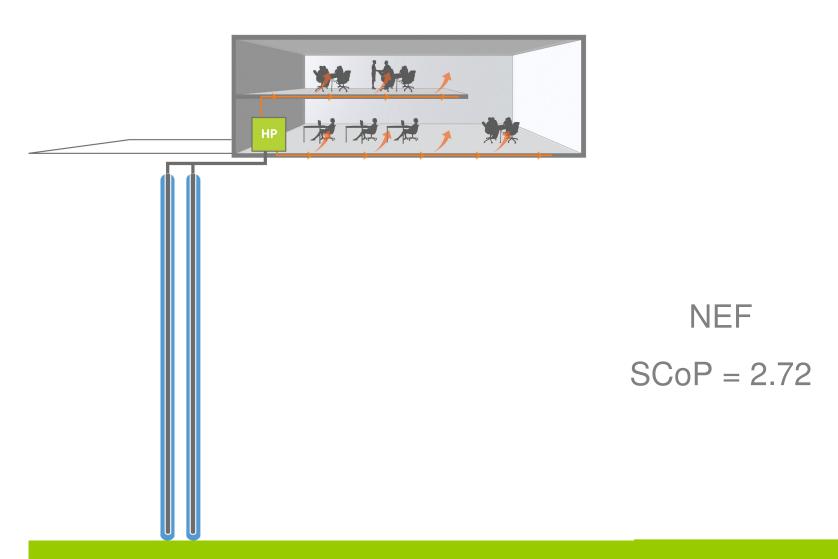
Transfers heat to a building





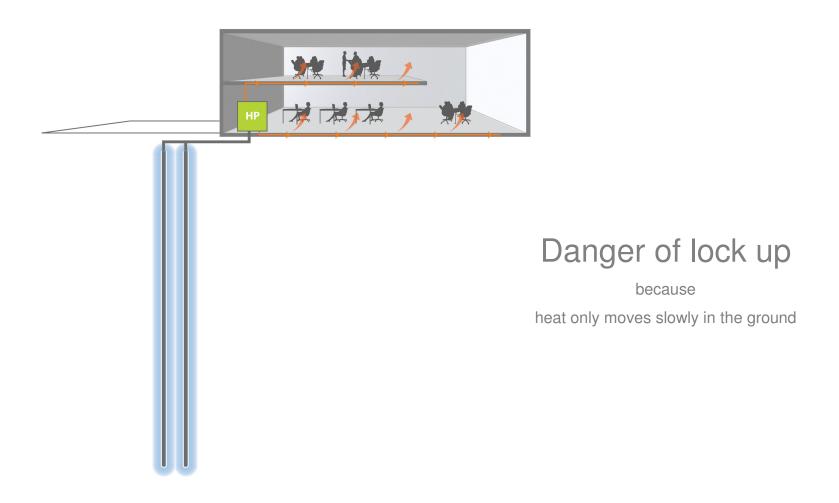


A simple ground source energy system And cools the ground



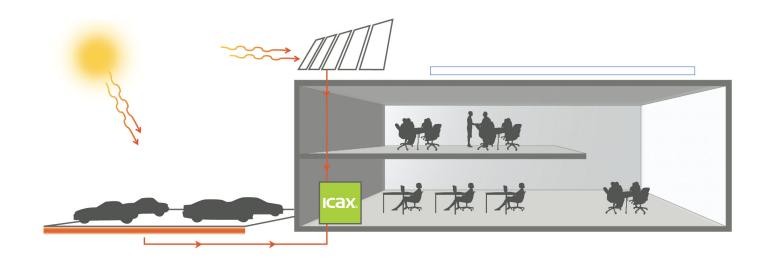


A simple ground source energy system And cools the ground



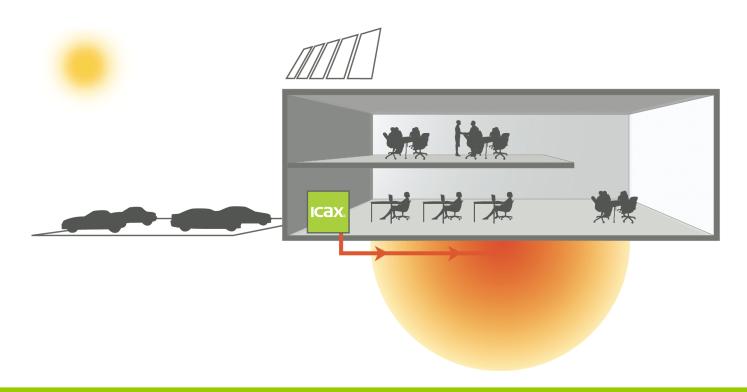


Collects solar heat in summer



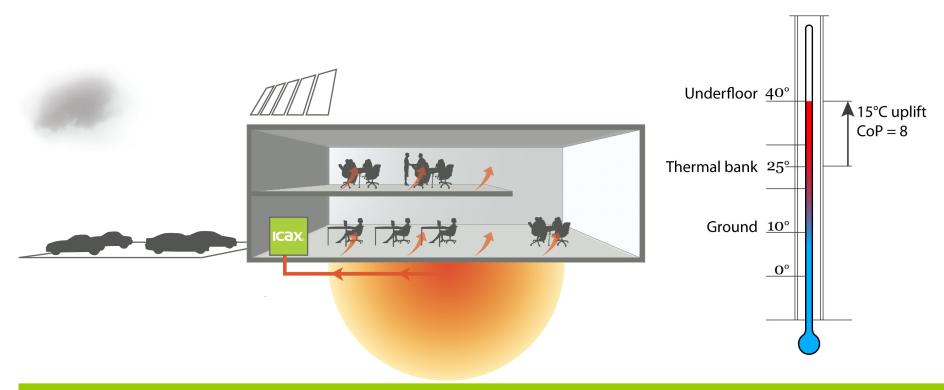


Stores heat in a ThermalBank raising ground from 10°C to 25°C





Doubles the performance of heat pumps by starting with warmth from Thermal Banks





Assessing IHT: Successes

Toddington – Under Road Heating

Howe Dell School

Garth Prison

Hiroshima

Merton Intergenerational Centre

Suffolk One

Wellington Civic Centre



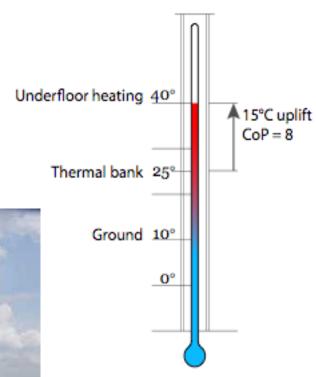
Toddington Demonstration Highways Agency Under Road Heating





Howe Dell School Doubles the performance of heat pumps by starting with warmth from Thermal Banks







Garth Prison Exercise yard





Hiroshima Misawa tests IHT in Japan under licence from ICAX





Merton Intergenerational Centre Over 40% on site renewable energy



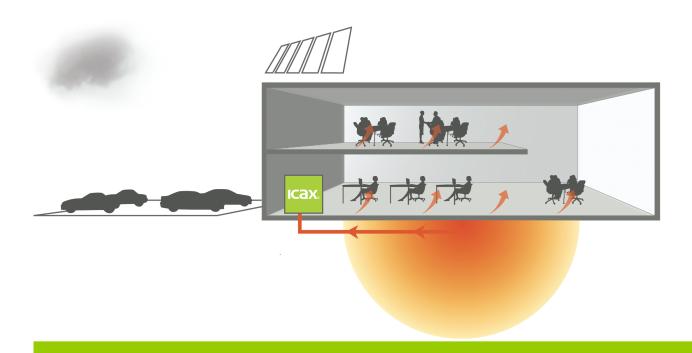


Suffolk One Doubles the performance of heat pumps by starting with warmth from Thermal Banks





Wellington Civic Centre Redevelopment of town centre offices and swimming pool





Where next for Interseasonal Heat Transfer

Teething problems



is controlled by an ICAX Skid

- which includes a heat pump









cooperates with nature to provide renewable heating and cooling without costing us all the earth.

ICAX chooses REHAU to install pipe arrays for ICAX Solar Collectors and ICAX ThermalBanks.







ICAX uses Mitsubishi WR2 equipment to extend the principles of IHT (of collecting free heat in summer for use in winter) to allow for sharing of heat *within* a building where there are simultaneous needs for heating and cooling.

The integration of these renewable technologies is a major new step toward the target of achieving Zero Carbon Buildings.



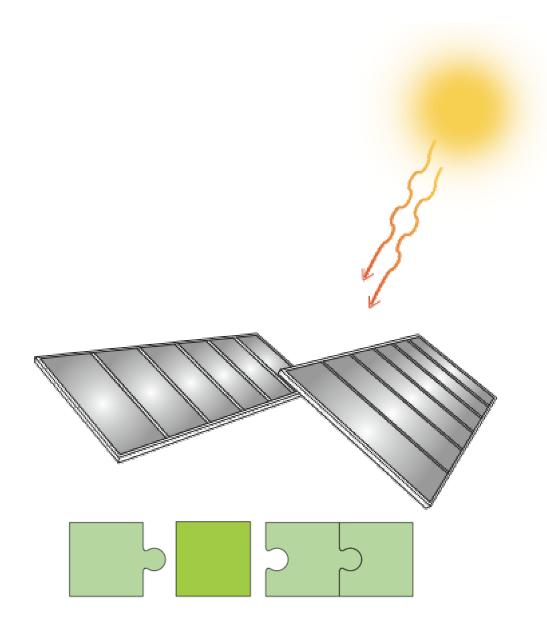
Where next for Interseasonal Heat Transfer?

Not just Renewable Energy

but

Economic Renewable Energy





Photovoltaic

- Generates electricity
- •When the sun shines
- •Efficiency of only 12%
- Difficult to store surplus electricity
- High capital cost

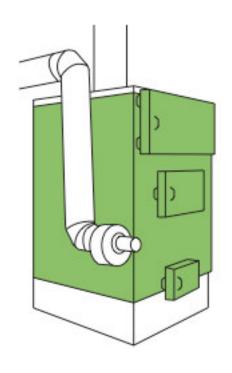




Wind turbine

- Generates electricity
- When the wind blows
- If used on a large scale
- Difficult to store surplus electricity
- High capital cost
- Reliability and maintenance?
- Planning permission?



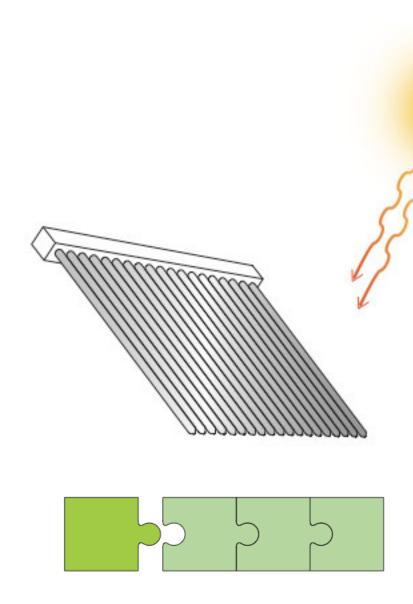


Biomass Boiler

- + Generates heat
- + Cheap to buy
- Expensive to install
- On-going management costs
- Not good for hot water in summer
- No good for cooling
- Continuity of supply?
- Generates CO₂
- long route from the sun (many years)



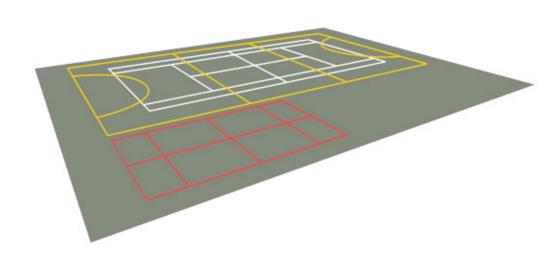




Solar Thermal

- •Short route from the sun (six minutes)
- Generates hot water
- Efficient technology and affordable
- Some heat in winter
- Lots of heat in summer
- •Overheating in summer?
- •Where to store all the heat?
- •The real need is space heating in winter
- •A valuable piece in the jigsaw





Asphalt Solar Collector

- Black surfaces absorb heat
- Lots of heat in summer
- Cheaper than solar panels
- Gives second function to tarmac
 - car parks
 - playgrounds
 - access roads
- Invisible no planning issues
- Where to store surplus heat?

"Seasonal Thermal Storage is the Holy Grail of the renewables industry".







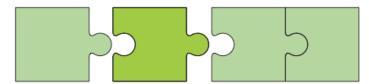


SolardecTM

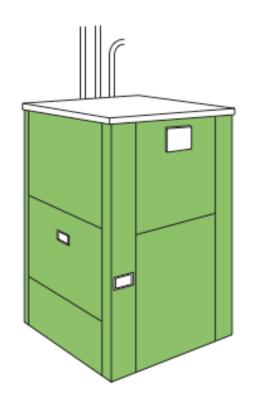
Watertight Solar Collector

- Seals flat roofs
- •Black surfaces absorb heat
- Lots of heat in summer
- Cheaper than solar panels
- Gives second function to flat roofs
- •Where to store heat?

"Seasonal Thermal Storage is the Holy Grail of the renewables industry".

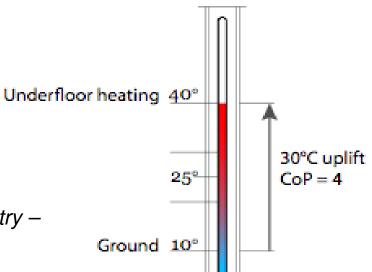






Heat Pump

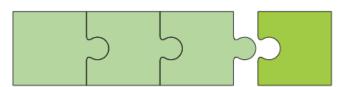
- Transfers heat from ground
- Coefficient of Performance of 4 in autumn
- In standard conditions
- But CoP falls as heat is extracted from ground



O°

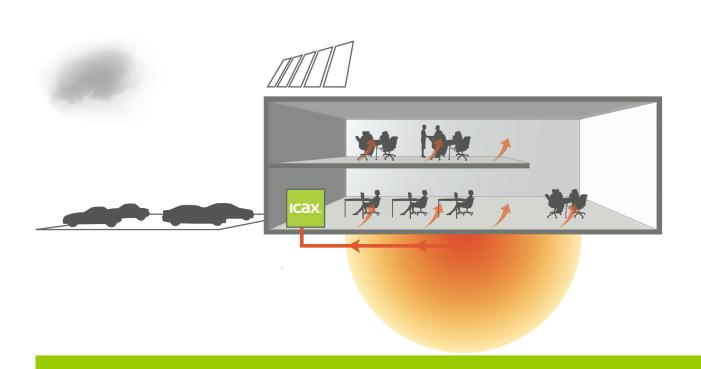
"Temp is a constant 10°C at 7m depth – across the country – from summer to winter".

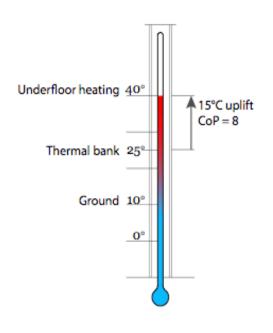
But, this is only true if you don't extract the heat.





By integrating successful renewable technologies: Solar collection – Thermalbank storage – heat pump delivery







TM Itd

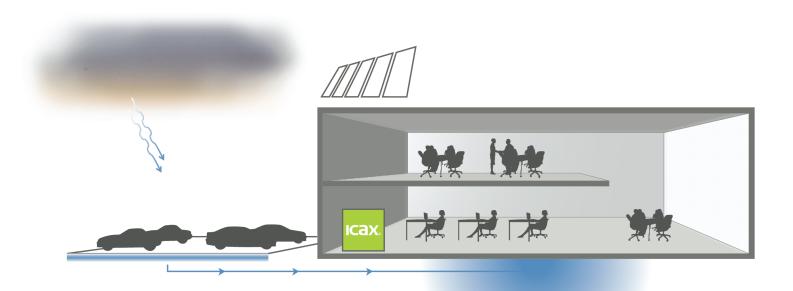
ICAX has demonstrated successful integration for heating.

ICAX is able to take integration further than this.

Cooling has become a key issue in well-insulated, well-designed buildings.



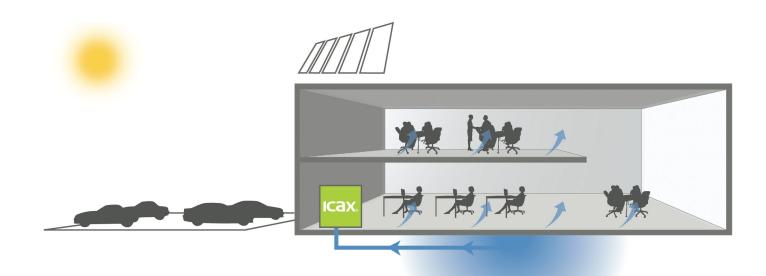
Collects cold temp in winter Stores it in a ThermalBank Reducing ground temp to 3°C





And releases coulth in summer to cool buildings, at a fraction of the cost of air conditioning.

A CoP of 20 can be achieved by use of just a circulation pump to allow heat to escape to cold ThermalBank.







INTERSEASONAL HEAT TRANSFER

THERMALBANKS

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INTERSEASONAL HEAT TRANSFER

ThermalBanks

Renewable Heat

Renewable Cooling

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