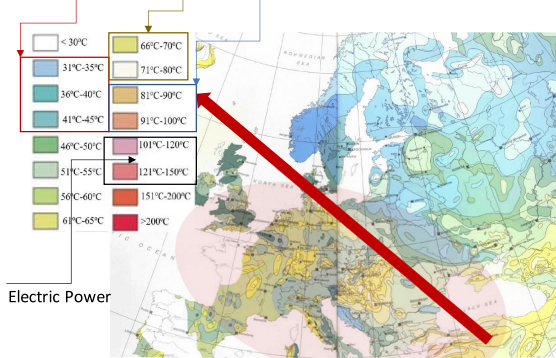


Introduction

According to the Geothermal Atlas for Europe, most of the geothermal reservoirs are around 80°C, which means that district heating (or cooling with single-stage absorption or adsorption-cycles) may be the only two available options. There are few exceptions for organic-cycle (ORC) power generation, when the geothermal temperatures are around 100%.

District Heating Food Industry District Cooling



Electric Power

Limitations and Solution Alternatives

Current building heating and cooling equipment require supply temperatures up to 70°C in heating and down to 7°C in air conditioning for comfort cooling. It is almost impossible to satisfy these temperatures within the decarbonization strategies of EU. EU targets district heating temperatures down to 35°C. These temperatures enable the utilization of waste heat of power plants (replacing most of the cooling towers) and very-low geothermal resources, which are the most abundant shallow reservoirs. However, this strategy faces a very important temperature gap, if the current heating systems and equipment are kept in use.

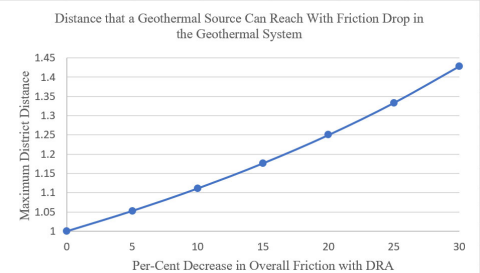
There are four alternative solutions:

- 1- For medium-enthalpy geothermal sources use ORC+its waste heat at 35~40°C,
- 2- Use heat pumps for temperature peaking. Also limited to 40~45°C to preserve the HP performance.
- 3- Optimal heat pump and conventional equipment oversizing share, which is expensive. Therefore the same limit of 40~45°C applies.
- 4- Use innovative low-temperature heating equipment with heat pipe technology (35°C).

DRAGLOW comes to the rescue

According to the second law of thermodynamics, the maximum transport distance, L_{max} for low-temperature heat, Q_D at T_D ($\leq 45^\circ\text{C}$) is limited:

$$L_{max} \propto c \left(a - \frac{b}{T_D} \right) \frac{Q_D^2}{f_{DRA}} \quad f_{DRA} \text{ is the reduced pipe friction with DRA}$$



MARKET PENETRATION POTENTIAL OF GEOTHERMAL ENERGY

System	W	Q _g	Q _h	Output	Energy Flow Bar and ACQs	W _g	W _h
PV	0.62	0.30	0.327	$Q_{g,h} = 1.1 \times 10^6 \text{ W}$ $Q_{g,h} = 1.1 \times 10^6 \text{ W}$ $Q_{g,h} = 1.1 \times 10^6 \text{ W}$	$W_{g,h} = 1.1 \times 10^6 \text{ W}$ $W_{g,h} = 1.1 \times 10^6 \text{ W}$ $W_{g,h} = 1.1 \times 10^6 \text{ W}$	0.30	0.327
PVT	0.74	0.80	0.618	$Q_{g,h} = 1.1 \times 10^6 \text{ W}$ $Q_{g,h} = 1.1 \times 10^6 \text{ W}$ $Q_{g,h} = 1.1 \times 10^6 \text{ W}$	$W_{g,h} = 1.1 \times 10^6 \text{ W}$ $W_{g,h} = 1.1 \times 10^6 \text{ W}$ $W_{g,h} = 1.1 \times 10^6 \text{ W}$	0.80	0.618
PPC	0.217	0.65	0.368	$Q_{g,h} = 1.1 \times 10^6 \text{ W}$ $Q_{g,h} = 1.1 \times 10^6 \text{ W}$ $Q_{g,h} = 1.1 \times 10^6 \text{ W}$	$W_{g,h} = 1.1 \times 10^6 \text{ W}$ $W_{g,h} = 1.1 \times 10^6 \text{ W}$ $W_{g,h} = 1.1 \times 10^6 \text{ W}$	0.65	0.368
Wind	0.55	0.40	0.65	$Q_{g,h} = 1.1 \times 10^6 \text{ W}$ $Q_{g,h} = 1.1 \times 10^6 \text{ W}$ $Q_{g,h} = 1.1 \times 10^6 \text{ W}$	$W_{g,h} = 1.1 \times 10^6 \text{ W}$ $W_{g,h} = 1.1 \times 10^6 \text{ W}$ $W_{g,h} = 1.1 \times 10^6 \text{ W}$	0.40	0.65

DRA helps
DRA elevates low-enthalpy geothermal from useless next to the wind energy

RESULT

Draglow, coupled with low-exergy heating equipment, cost-effectively supports EU decarbonization by facilitating the utilization of low-enthalpy geothermal resources, by reaching to farther and wider markets by increasing L_{max} , without ORC, heat pumps, and equipment oversizing. Drag reduction substantially reduces district pumping power, thus need for electricity and associated emissions. At low temperatures heat losses from the district piping are reduced.

Dit project wordt uitgevoerd met subsidie van het Ministerie van Economische Zaken en Klimaat en het Ministerie van Binnenlandse Zaken en Koninkrijksrelaties.

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