

bensaude Spratley, Lda

***Energia da Natureza
Aquecimento, Arrefecimento e Águas Quentes***

***Poupe entre 50% a
70% na sua factura***

...tire maior partido da natureza que nos rodeia...





Bombas de Calor de Subsolo

1. Apresentação do sistema;
2. Tipos de instalação;
3. Modelos de bombas de calor de subsolo;
4. Sistemas de distribuição;
5. Aplicações e exemplos já existentes;
6. Benefícios na instalação deste sistema;
7. Perguntas.





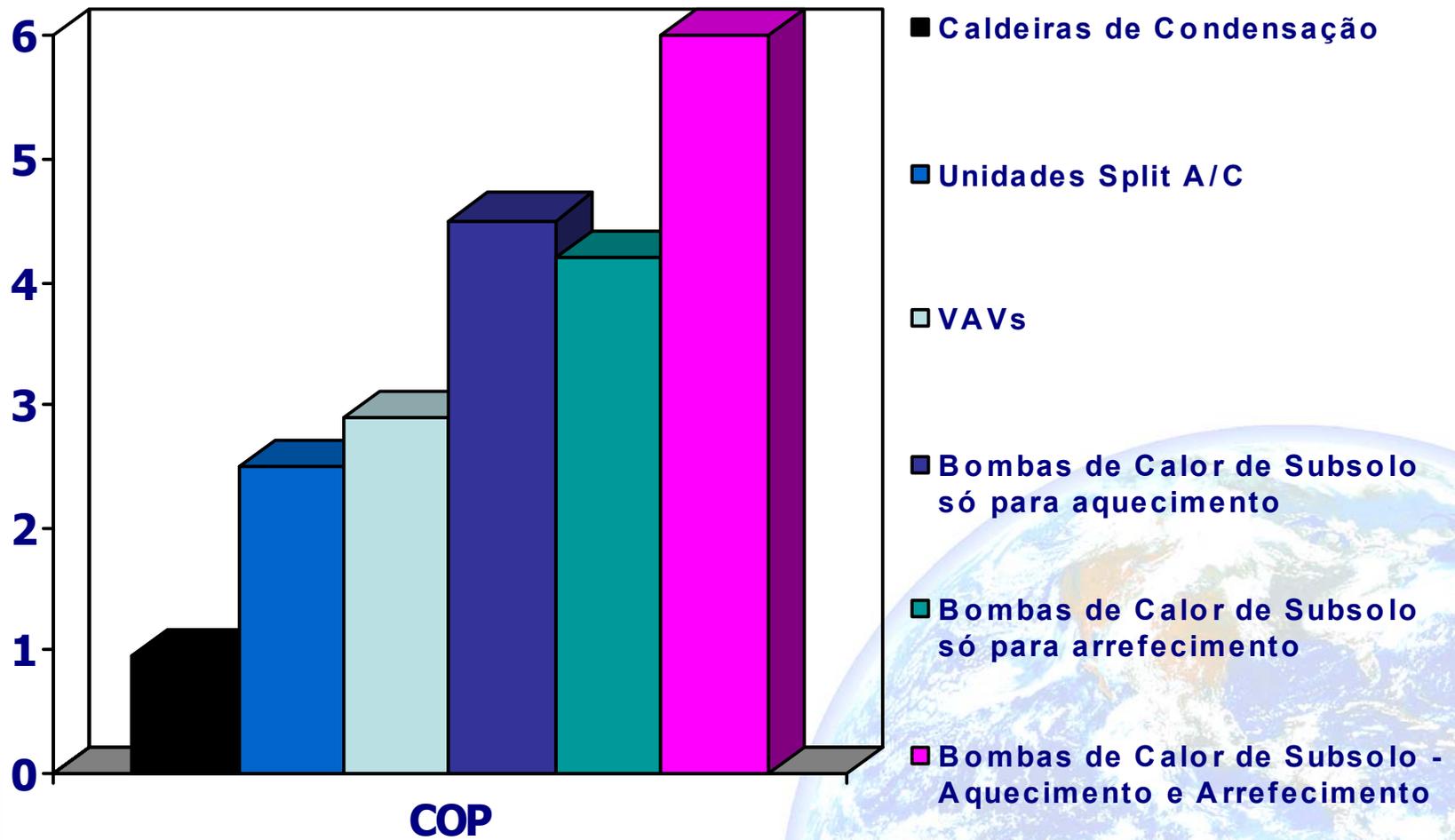
Bombas de Calor de Subsolo

1. Apresentação do sistema





Coeficientes de Performance





Como se explica um COP 6

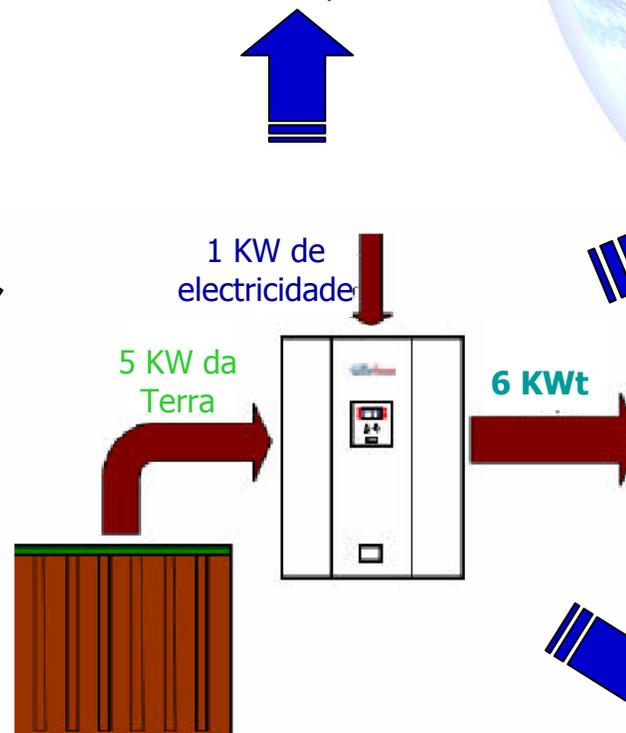
- Dada a massa enorme de energia que a Terra representa é possível retirar ou adicionar temperatura à Terra de uma forma quase infinita.

- O subsolo, regra geral, tem uma temperatura estável durante o ano inteiro entre 12°C – 15°C. Esta resulta da média das temperaturas atmosféricas durante o ano para uma região em particular.

- Esta é uma tecnologia que permite tirar proveito da energia solar e das propriedades térmicas específicas que a Terra possui.

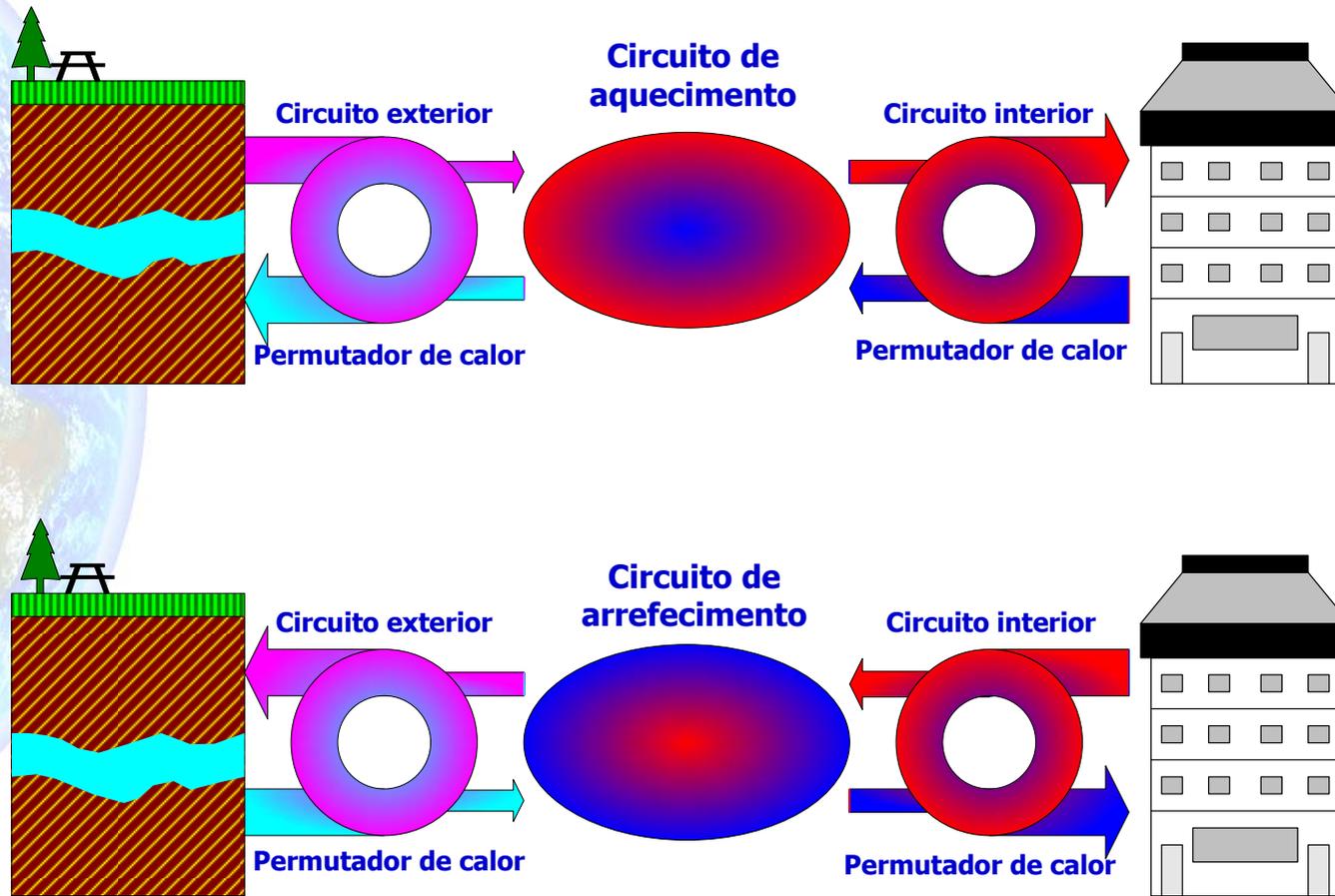
- Por cada unidade eléctrica introduzida no equipamento temos um retorno de seis unidades térmicas.

- Utilizando os mais recentes refrigerantes (R-410A), foram atingidos ganhos significativos na pressão de funcionamento do sistema, com consequência directa nas temperaturas obtidas.



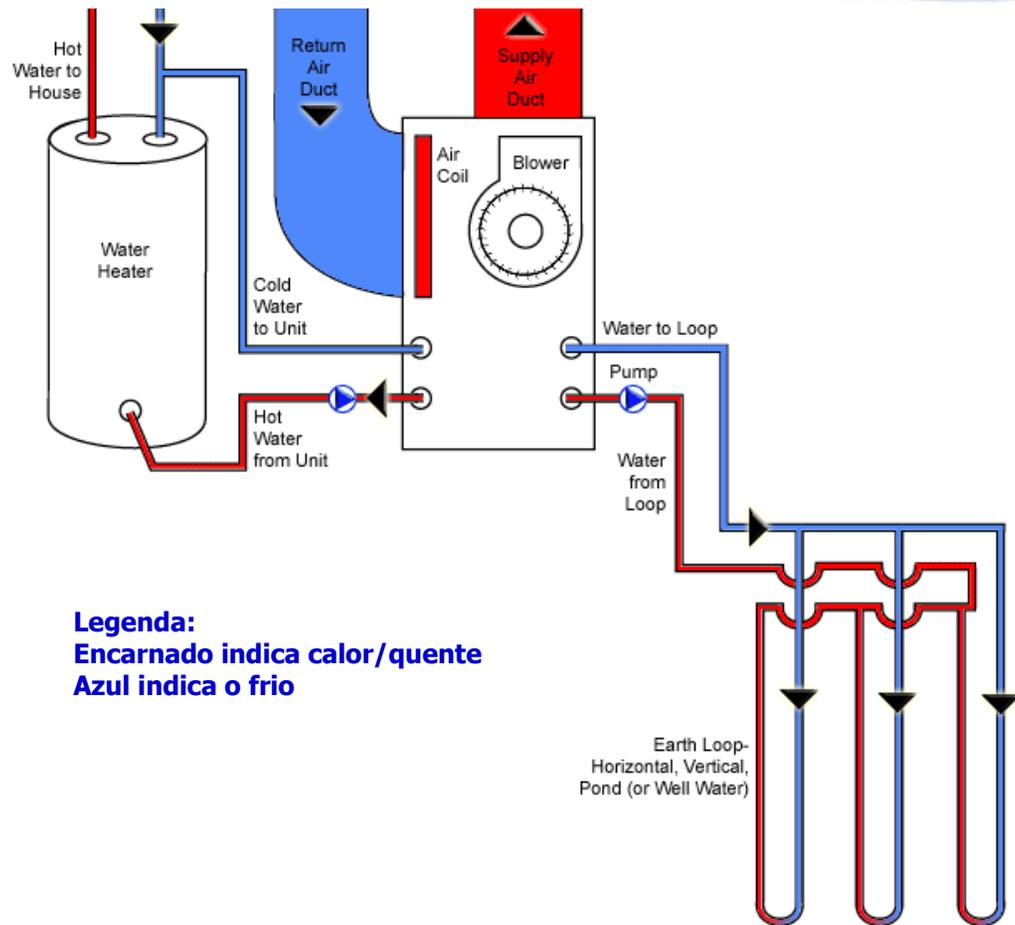


Teoria de funcionamento





Ciclo de aquecimento

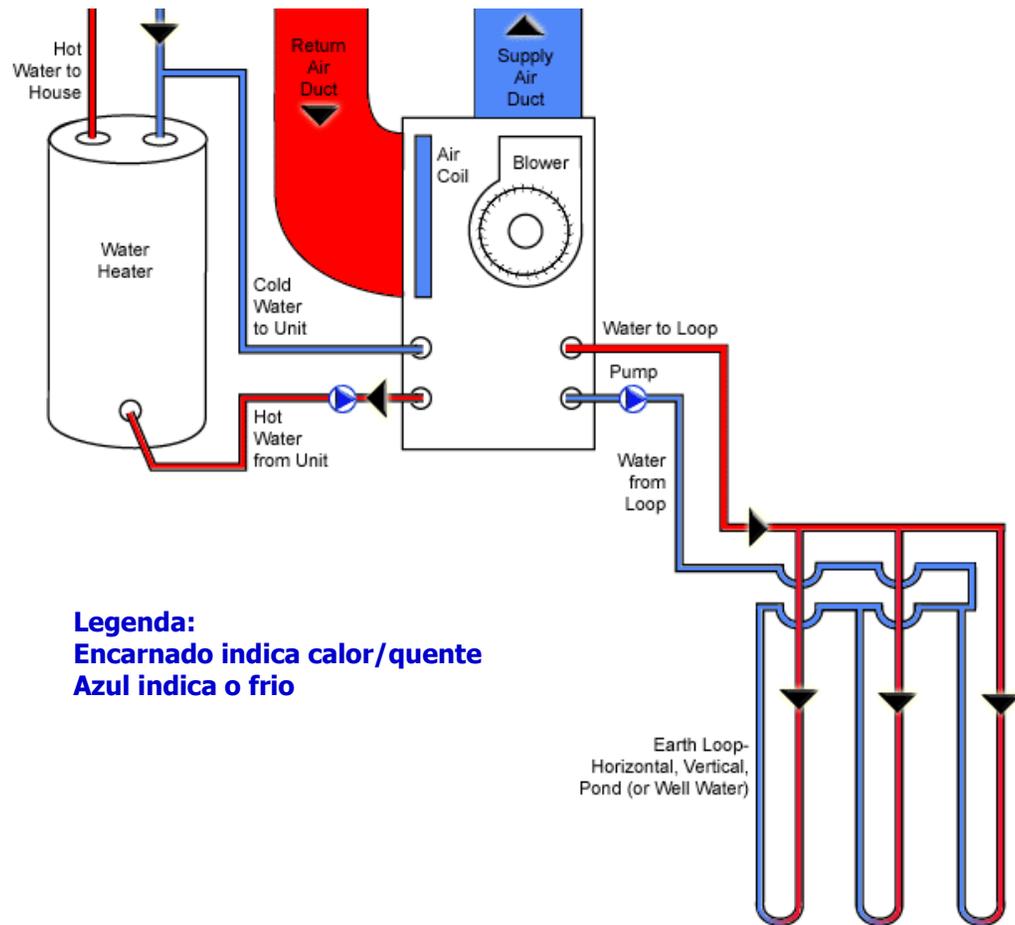
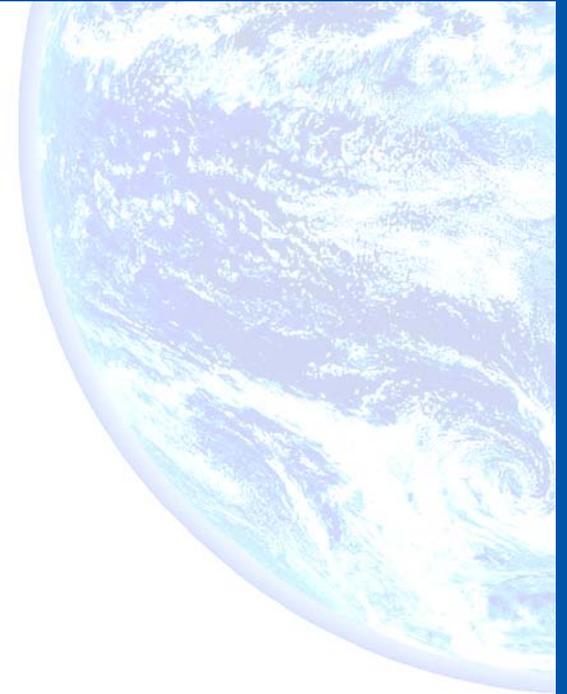


Legenda:
Encarnado indica calor/quente
Azul indica o frio





Ciclo de arrefecimento



Legenda:
Encarnado indica calor/quente
Azul indica o frio





Tipos de instalação

➤ “Loop” aberto

- Utiliza a água subterrânea como fonte de aquecimento ou arrefecimento;
- A água circula dentro da bomba de calor de onde a sua temperatura é extraída ou adicionada;
- Uma vez utilizada, a água volta a ser colocada no subsolo;
- A água subterrânea tem uma temperatura constante ao longo do ano, pelo que representa uma excelente fonte de energia térmica.

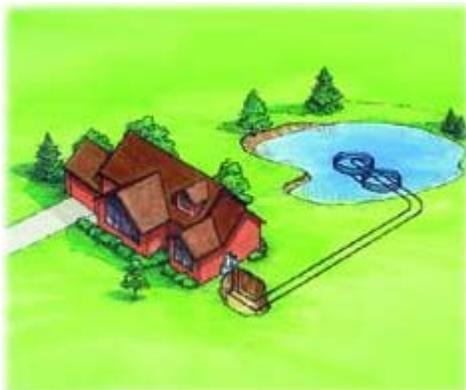




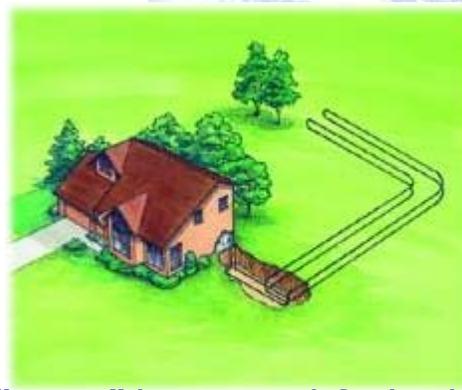
Tipos de instalação

➤ "Loop" fechado

- Utiliza como fonte de energia térmica um "loop" contínuo de tubos instalados no subsolo e que fazem a permuta de calor;
- A tubagem está ligada à bomba de calor situada no interior do edifício formando assim um "loop" selado e subterrâneo;
- Um "loop" fechado utiliza uma solução aquosa para fazer circular a temperatura do subsolo;
- Dentro do "loop" fechado existem três possibilidades distintas:



"Loop" fechado de Lago



"Loop" horizontal fechado



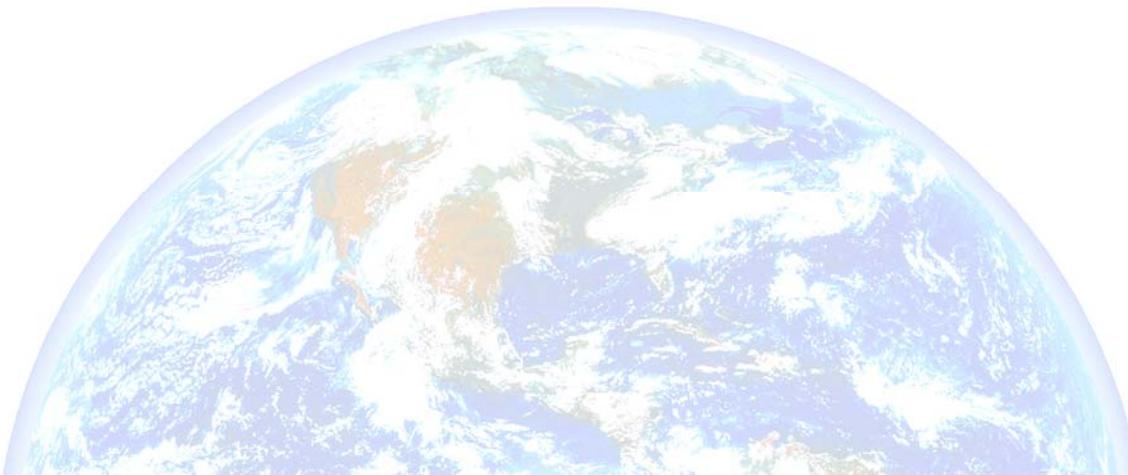
"Loop" vertical fechado





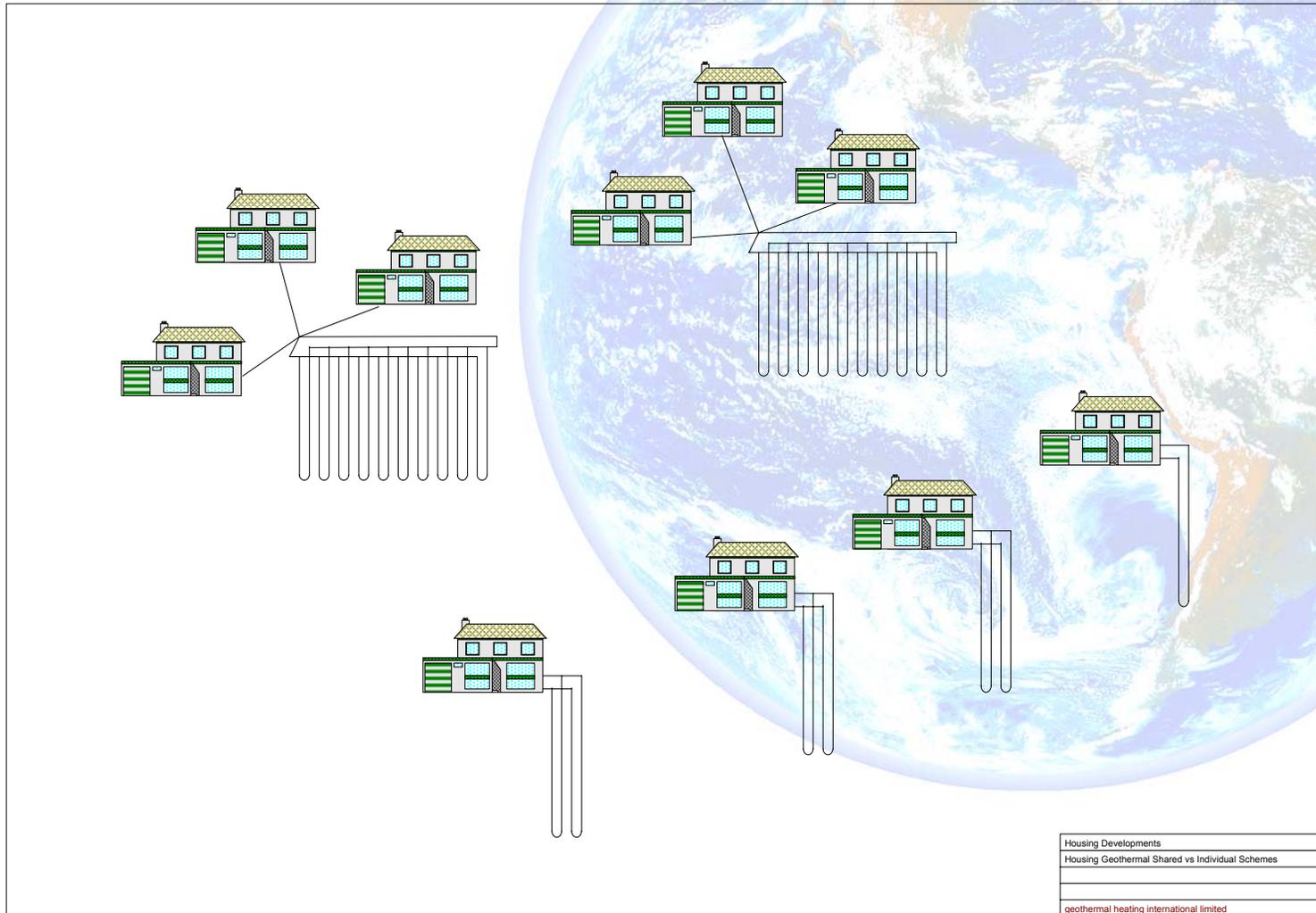
Bombas de Calor de Subsolo

2. Tipos de instalação



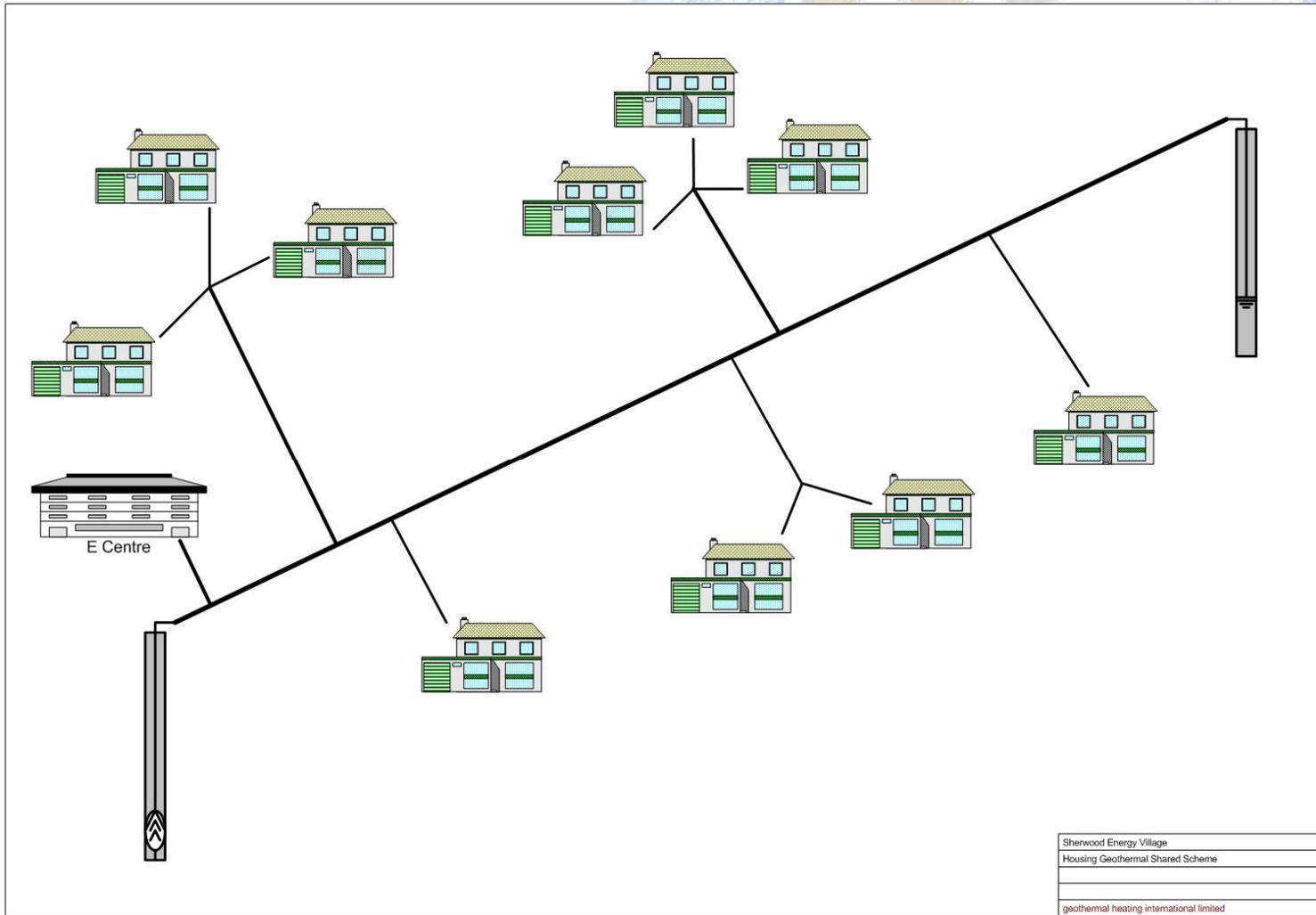


Configuração no exterior



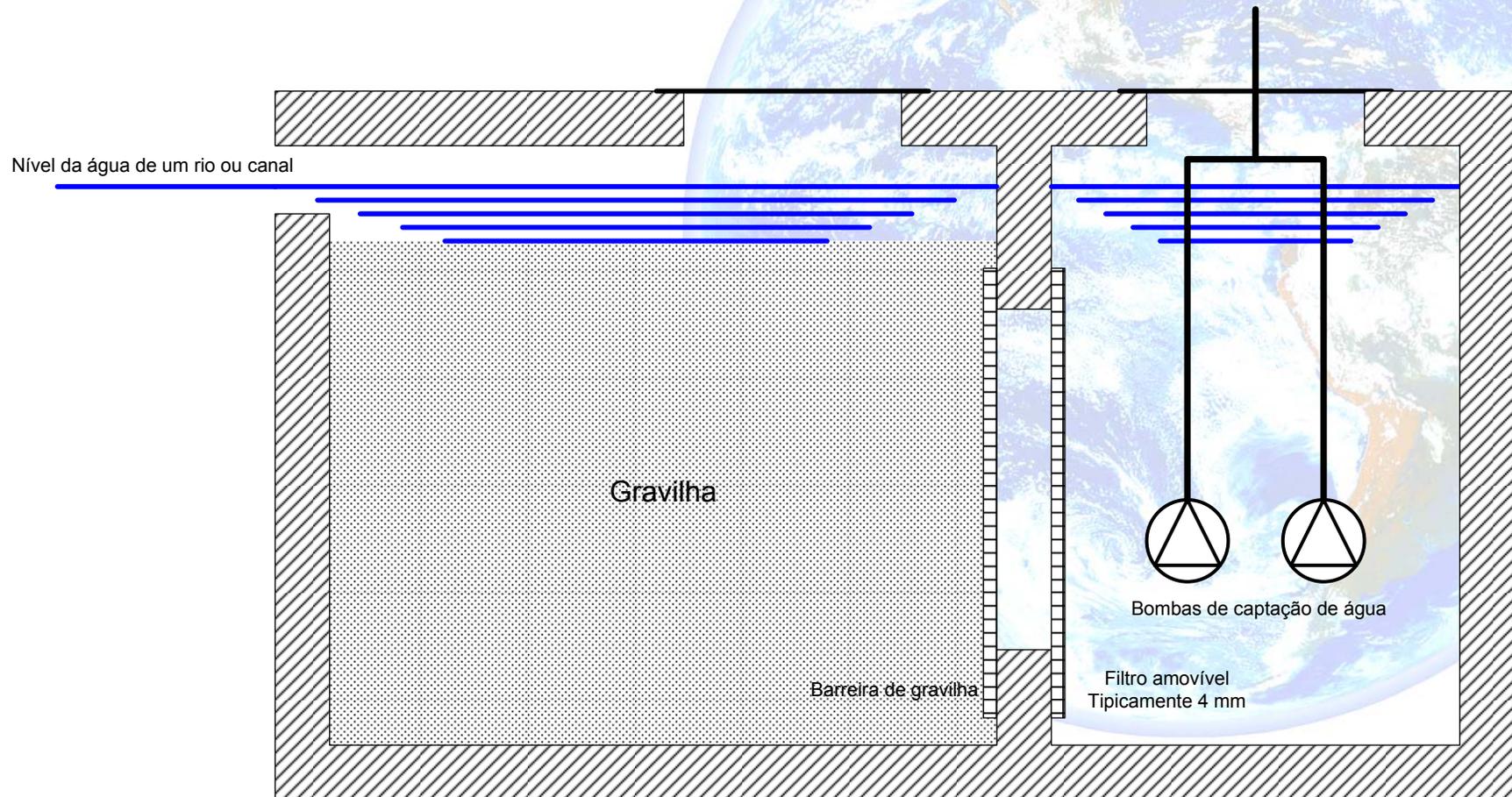


Configuração no exterior





Configuração no exterior





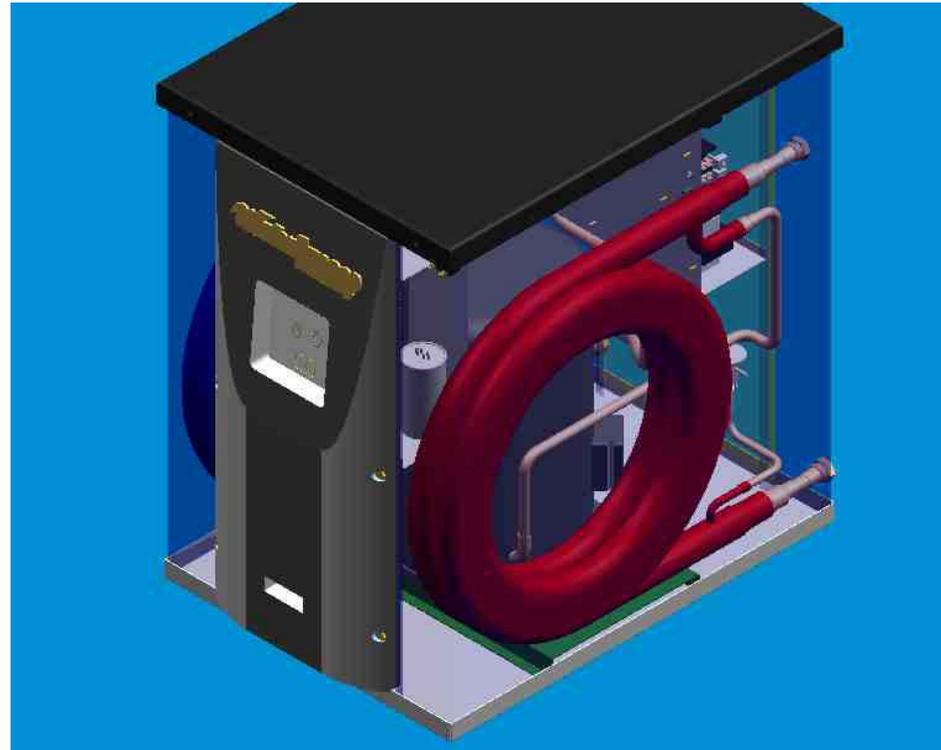
Bombas de Calor de Subsolo

- 3. Tipos de bombas de calor de subsolo
- 4. Sistemas de distribuição





Unidades domésticas: água-água



6 Kw, 8 Kw, 12 Kw e 17 Kw térmicos





Unidades comerciais: água-água



90 Kw e 130 Kw térmicos





Unidades água-ar

Sector doméstico:

7 Kw, 8 Kw, 10 Kw, 11 Kw, 14 Kw,
16 Kw, 18 Kw térmicos

Sector comercial vertical:

De 19 a 90 Kw térmicos

Sector comercial horizontal:

De 19 a 60 Kw térmicos





Sistemas de distribuição

Distribuição por água:

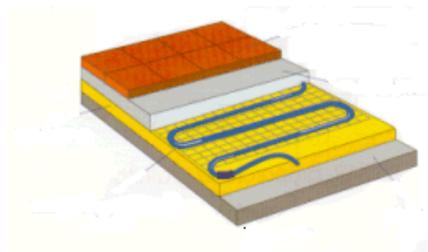
1. Radiadores;



2. Ventiloinvectores;



3. Piso radiante;



4. Tecto radiante;



Distribuição por ar:

1. Conduatas;





Bombas de Calor de Subsolo

5. Aplicações e exemplos já existentes





Bombas de Calor de Subsolo

1. Ejemplos domésticos





Bombas de Calor de Subsolo

1. Ejemplos domésticos





Bombas de Calor de Subsolo

Queen bores hole to heat palace

Lola Rogers
Social Affairs Editor

THE Queen is planning to create an underground network to extract heat from the earth's natural warmth and cut energy bills at Buckingham Palace by creating a hole.

The plan involves a hollow tunnel through the superior for drilling 'boreholes' of these properties in the latest 'green' status system.

By this week, the top star, Sir Richard Branson, the entrepreneur, 600,000, the scheme, the founder of Microsoft, have followed by other high-profile advocates include George Clooney, the high speed jetliner pilot, and Paul Lister, one of the founders of the NHS furniture empire and owner of a top Highgate house in London.

The Buckingham Palace system will provide warm, fast and sustainable energy from beneath the surface of the free water table in the heart of the royal grounds. The scheme will save the Queen's bill by at least 30%.

The network will pump heating to the main rooms, the first floor area of the palace used by the monarch to host official functions and investors. It will save the public purse because all of the Queen's staff at Buckingham Palace and Windsor Castle are paid by the taxpayer.

Palace officials said that a survey last month between an independent firm and officials from the royal household was expected to approve the plan. It will cost approximately £200,000 to build the network system. They will be a large 500,000 of some hundreds of thousands of pounds to make it compatible with the existing palace heating system. However, a palace spokesman said the scheme was still awaiting approval for funding.

The Queen's network is a small hole in the ground, 4000 feet the chalk aquifer beneath the palace grounds to cut an environmentally sound system for a new gallery, built at Buckingham Palace to mark the golden jubilee.

It is understood that the project has been so impressive that she is ready to take the bold step of using a new underground heating system to replace conventional systems for part of the palace.

The system is the first of a wide range of environmentally friendly schemes planned by the royal household in recent years. The Queen's plan cuts the energy bill by 30% through the use of heat pumps, which extract heat from the ground. As one has the cost of £200,000.

THE SUNDAY TIMES - AUGUST 23, 2008

One has a warm feeling beneath one's royal feet



Continued from page 1

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How the system works



The geothermal system is a hole in the ground, 4000 feet the chalk aquifer beneath the palace grounds to cut an environmentally sound system for a new gallery, built at Buckingham Palace to mark the golden jubilee.

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Continued on page 2



Bombas de Calor de Subsolo

1. Exemplos domésticos



- Sistema: "loop" aberto
- Potência: 90 Kw
- Tipo de "loop": captação de água a 120 metros e depósito da mesma a 20 metros
- Projecto concluído em 2003





Bombas de Calor de Subsolo

2. Exemplos comerciais



Edifício Swiss RE (Londres)

- “Loop” aberto
- Potência: 196 Kw
- Projecto concluído em 2003





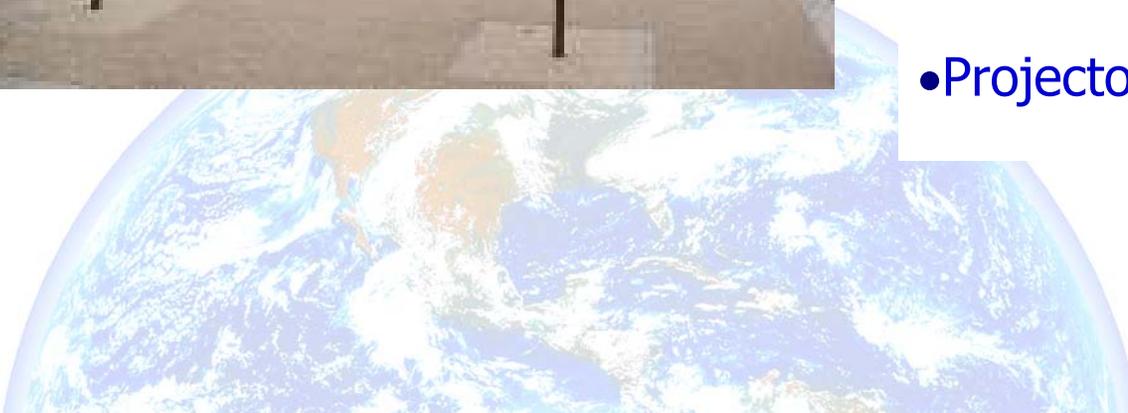
Bombas de Calor de Subsolo

2. Exemplos comerciais



Escola Alexandra Park
(Londres)

- Sistema: "loop" fechado vertical
- Potência: 120 Kw
- Tipo de "loop": 20 furos com 100 metros de profundidade
- Projecto concluído em 2004





Bombas de Calor de Subsolo

2. Exemplos comerciais



Churchill Hospital (Oxford)

- Sistema: "loop" fechado vertical
- Potência: 2.5 MW
- Tipo de "loop": 360 furos com 121 metros de profundidade
- Projecto a decorrer





Bombas de Calor de Subsolo

6. Benefícios na instalação deste sistema





Bombas de calor de subsolo /geotérmicas - vantagens

- ✓ Eficiência 600%
- ✓ A alta eficiência traduz-se na redução de custos de exploração na ordem dos 50% a 70%
- ✓ Aquecimento, arrefecimento e águas quentes
- ✓ Eléctrico
- ✓ Amigo do ambiente (redução de emissões superior a 60%)
- ✓ Baixa manutenção
- ✓ Não tem chama





Vantagens adicionais deste sistema

- ✓ Inexistência de equipamentos visíveis no exterior;
- ✓ Não é necessário depósito de combustível;
- ✓ Utiliza recursos naturais renováveis;
- ✓ Independência de combustíveis fósseis;
- ✓ Não existe combustão;
- ✓ Equipamento extremamente compacto;
- ✓ Elevado nível de conforto e fiabilidade.



Exploração

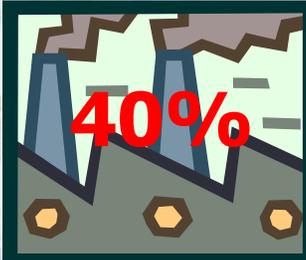
Geradores

Transporte

Conversão

Utilização

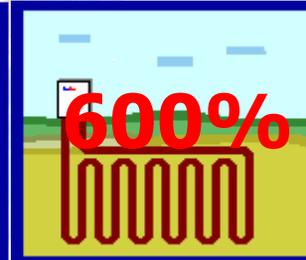
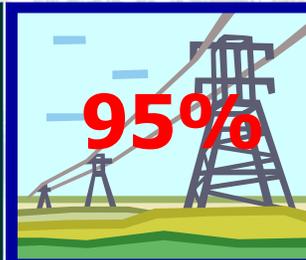
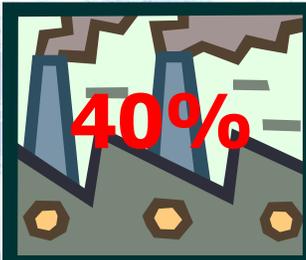
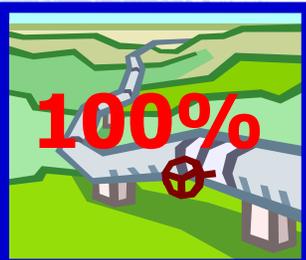
Eficiência do sistema



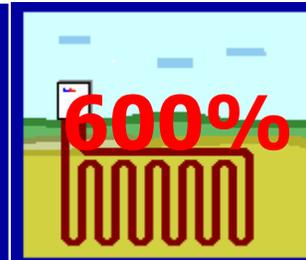
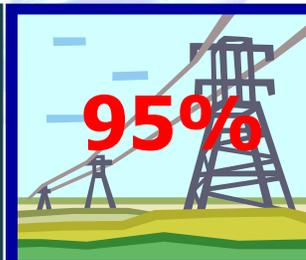
34%



82%



205%



513%





bensaude Spratley, Lda

Perguntas?

