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中國地熱能

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中國地熱能

CHINA GEOTHERMAL ENERGY

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CHINA GEOTHERMAL ENERGY

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地源热泵在清洁取暖中应用案例分析

ANALYSIS ON APPLICATION CASES OF GROUND SOURCE HEAT PUMP IN CLEAN HEATING

作者：杨灵艳 刘宝红

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摘要：地源热泵技术可以有效利用清洁的可再生能源实现清洁取暖和节能减排，是调整我国传统供暖方式，改善大气污染的现状的有效措施。本文通过实际案例介绍和实测数据分析，对地源热泵系统2017-2018采暖季在北京地区的清洁取暖工作中的应用效果进行研究，由分析结果可知，地源热泵系统具有较高的能效，供暖效果好，单位面积采暖费用低于15元的，为原有散煤供暖方式的一半，用户满意度高，是清洁取暖可选择的有效途径之一。

关键词：地源热泵系统 浅层地热能 地能采集 清洁取暖 案例分析

1 引言

地源热泵技术是有效利用浅层地热能实现节能减排的有效途径 [1,2]，在我国的历经了十几年的高速发展期 [3]，截至 2016 年底，我国地源热泵应用面积达到 4.78 亿平方米 [4]。在 2016 年 12 月国家发展改革委发布的《可再

生能源发展“十三五”规划》中，提出为实现 2020 年能源发展战略目标，进一步加大浅层地热能开发利用的推广力度 [5]。2017 年 1 月，国家发展和改革委员会、国家能源局、国土资源部联合发布《地热能开发利用“十三五”规划》，提出在“十三五”时期，新增浅层地热能供暖

(制冷)面积7亿平方米的发展目标[6]。鼓励按照“因地制宜,集约开发,加强监管,注重环保”的方式开发利用浅层地热能。2017年5月16日,财政部、住房城乡建设部、环境保护部、国家能源局联合发布了《关于开展中央财政支持北方地区冬季清洁取暖试点工作的通知》,决定开展中央财政支持北方地区冬季清洁取暖试点工作。提出试点城市应因地制宜推广地热能等可再生能源分布式、多能互补应用的新型取暖模式[7]。2017年12月29日,国家发展改革委、国土资源部、环境保护部、住房城乡建设部、水利部、国家能源局联合发布了《关于加快浅层地热能开发利用促进北方采暖地区燃煤减量替代的通知》,明确以京津冀及周边地区等北方采暖地区为重点,到2020年,浅层地热能可在供热(冷)领域得到有效应用,应用水平得到较大提升,在替代民用散煤供热(冷)方面发挥积极作用,区域供热(冷)用能结构得到优化[8]。北方地区清洁取暖工作的开展和深入,为地源热泵技术的应用注入了新的动力,同时在以替代农村散煤燃烧实现清洁取暖为目标的北京地区,对地源热泵技术也提出了新的要求和挑战。

2 地源热泵应用方式及特点

北京市农村地区清洁能源供暖工作,目标是以清洁能源替代传统的散煤燃烧供暖方式,从而降低污染物排放,改善区域的大气环境,降低冬季雾霾天气爆发的频率[9]。采用地源热泵系统作为清洁取暖方式,为农户提供热(冷)及生活热水,主要的系统形式有三种,系统的主要设备配置方式,以及可能匹配的用户室内末端装置如表1所示。由不同的系统形式决定得系统特点如表2所示。由表2可知,三种系统形式均各有特点,需要根据农村村落布局、建筑特点等因素进行综合考虑,方式一适合城中村密度较大的村庄或整村搬迁改造的村民集中上楼居住村庄,村庄具有空置区域可以进行地热能采集系统敷设,村庄电力配套能力充足,末端可以采用分户计量便捷的收费管理。方式二适合具有集中布置地热能采集系统区域,农户分散且居住密度较大,无法布置单独地热能采集系统的村庄,对既有电网改造要求不高。方式三适用于大多数的自然村落,可以单独进行地热能采集,系统产权明确,各户完全独立符合各户差异化需求,调节灵活便于实现行为节能。

表1 地源热泵应用方式列表

应用形式	地热能换系统	地能侧输配系统	热泵机组	用户侧输配系统	可用末端装置
方式一	集中地热能采集	集中设置	集中设置	集中设置	散热器; 辐射地板; 风机盘管; 热泵热风机
方式二	集中地热能采集	集中设置	分户设置	分户设置	散热器; 辐射地板; 风机盘管; 热泵热风机
方式三	分户地热能采集	分户设置	分户设置	分户设置	散热器; 辐射地板; 风机盘管; 热泵热风机

表 2 不同方式地源热泵应用特点对比表

应用形式	优点	不足
方式一	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) 地热能采集系统集中设置, 考虑同时使用系数, 可以减少地热能采集配置数量, 降低建设成本; 2) 地热能采集系统集中设置, 便于维护管理, 需要时便于集中设置辅助设施; 3) 热泵机组、水泵集中设置, 考虑用户侧同时使用系数, 可以降低装机容量, 降低输配管径; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) 地热能采集系统集中设置, 热泵站附近需要采集区域大; 2) 集中的地源侧和用户侧输配系统需长期运行; 3) 需要提供 380V 动力配电, 要求提升电力配套能力, 系统产权划分困难, 用电需要用户分摊; 4) 系统无法随个别用户需求启停, 行为节能作用削弱;
方式二	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) 地热能采集系统集中设置, 考虑同时使用系数, 可以减少地热能采集配置数量, 降低建设成本; 2) 地热能采集系统集中设置, 便于维护管理, 需要时便于集中设置辅助设施; 3) 热泵机组分户设置, 可以采用 220V 机组产品, 不必增加动力配电系统, 产权明晰, 可以随用户需求启停, 有利于行为节能; 4) 末端若选用热泵热风机系统, 可以进一步降低输配能耗; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) 地热能采集系统集中设置, 换热泵站附近需要采集区域大; 2) 集中的地源侧输配系统需长期运行, 用电需要用户分摊; 3) 热泵机组分户设置, 需满足用户负荷需求, 装机量无法考虑同时使用系数, 户均装机容量大于集中设置热泵机组方式。
方式三	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) 地热能采集系统、热泵机组及输配系统均分户设置, 可以采用 220V 机组产品, 不必增加动力配电系统, 产权明晰, 单户所采集区域小; 2) 地源热泵系统可以随用户需求设置供能参数, 满足用户个性化需求; 3) 调节灵活启停方便, 有利于行为节能; 4) 地热能采集系统可以随用户使用间歇开启, 有利于地下温度场恢复。 5) 末端若选用热泵热风机系统, 可以进一步降低输配能耗; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) 各户 100% 独立系统, 对于农户供暖(冷)改造项目施工协调复杂程度高; 2) 地热能交换系统施工成本受项目地质情况影响较大。

3 清洁取暖案例分析

2013 年, 北京市在全国率先启动了农村地区“减煤换煤、清洁空气行动”[10], 针对全市 146 万户农村户籍住户, 计划压减 430 万吨燃煤。按照目标, 要求到 2017 年, 朝、海、丰、石、房、大、通等 7 个郊区的所有平原村庄基本实现“无煤化”, 到 2020 年, 全市平原地区村庄基本实现“无煤化”。地源热泵在清洁取暖改造中积极发挥作用, 表 3 为部分应用地源热泵改造的村庄及系统形式。

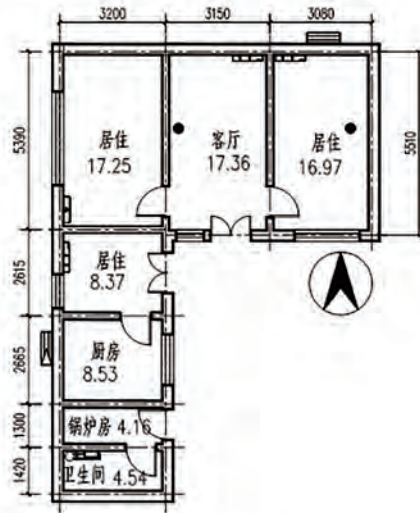
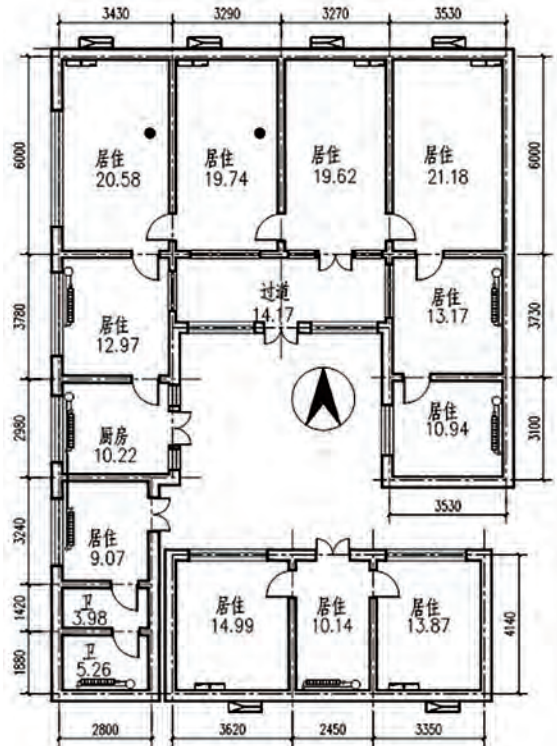
表 3 地源热泵清洁取暖村庄及系统

序号	村名	用户数量 (户)	应用面积 (m ²)	系统形式	末端形式
1	海淀区四季青镇佟家坟村	314	108473	方式一	散热器
2	海淀区四季青镇西冉村	169	53318	方式一	散热器
3	海淀区四季青镇东平庄村	198	76487	方式一	散热器
4	海淀区四季青镇西平庄村	295	120809	方式一	散热器
5	海淀区四季青镇南平庄村	275	118743	方式一	散热器
6	海淀区西北旺镇韩家川村	546	150264	方式一	散热器
7	海淀区清河四街	835	142609	方式一	散热器
8	门头沟区龙泉镇龙泉务村	1476	181553	方式二	热泵热风机
9	海淀区上庄镇西闸村	211	46551	方式三	热泵热风机
10	海淀区上庄镇李家坟村	229	43019	方式三	热泵热风机
11	大兴区长子营镇留民营村	246	47820	方式三	热泵热风机
12	门头沟区妙峰山镇禅房村	81	12000	方式三	热泵热风机
13	海淀区上庄镇罗家坟村	108	22900	方式三	热泵热风机
14	海淀区上庄西北旺镇亮甲店村	43	9200	方式三	热泵热风机

由表 3 可知，三种系统形式在北京地区清洁取暖中都有应用，方式三系统从采集侧到使用侧完全分户独立，设备单户所有，电力分户计量，无公摊，产权划分明确，可根据各户需求随时调节和启停，谁省归谁，与农民“省着用”的生活习惯相契合，因此，得到了迅速推广。本文在系统形式三应用的 2394 户中抽取两个典型农户，对监测数据进行分析，对地源热泵系统在北京农村清洁取暖工作中的应用效果进行评价。两个农户的建筑和地源热泵系统基本信息如表 4 所示，建筑平面如图 1 所示。

表 4 典型案例基本信息表

案例序号	案例一	案例二	
所在地	北京市海淀区西 北旺镇永达路 20号	北京市上庄镇罗 家坟46号	
常住人口(人)	4	3	
建筑面积(m ²)	199.9	77.18	
供暖面积(m ²)	199.9	77.18	
建筑层高(m)	2.8	2.8	
围护结构	墙	红砖房无保温	红砖房无保温
	窗	塑钢窗	塑钢窗
	屋顶	平顶	平顶
热泵机组	数量(台)	6	3
	额定供热量(kW)	3.7	3.7
	额定COP	3.98	3.98
地热能采集系统	地热能换热器	DN32双U	DN32双U
	换热器个数(个)	4	2
	有效深度(m)	100	100
	连接方式	并联	并联
	水泵功率(W)	245	245



序号	图例	名称
1		室内壁挂机
2		室外机(壁挂机)
3		室外机(壁挂机+散热器)
4		厨卫散热器模块
5		温度测点

图 1 案例建筑平面示意图(左一,右二)

3.1 典型案例一

案例一农户的建筑平面如图 1 所示，农户住宅面积较大，空置率较高，室内房间根据使用功能分别设置壁挂式室内机，或者厨卫散热器模块，对应室外机也分为两类，一类是只连接壁挂式室内机组，另一类室外机的对应室内侧同时连接室内壁挂机和散热器。我们仅在常住房间安装温度传感器，地源侧水流量及温度，则采集并联地能换热器母管的水温流量数据。所用监测仪表功能即精度要求如表 5 所示。

表 5 监测用仪表的性能要求

序号	监测参数	功能	扩展不确定度 (k=2)
1	供回水温度	应具有自动采集、存储、远传数据功能，有计算机接口	$\leq 0.5^{\circ}\text{C}$ (低温水) $\leq 1.5^{\circ}\text{C}$ (高温水)
2	循环水流量	应能显示瞬时流量或累计流量、可自动存储、远传数据，有计算机接口	$\leq 5\%[Q_{\min}-0.2Q_{\max}]$ $\leq 2\%[0.2Q_{\max}-Q_{\max}]$
3	耗电量	应能显示累计电量，能自动存储、远传数据，有计算机接口	$\leq 2\%FS$

通过对 2017-2018 年采暖期应用情况进行监测，测得两个主要卧室的逐时室温及室外温度变化情况如图 2 所示，卧室 1 为农户子女居住，卧室 2 为农户夫妇居住，由变化曲线可知，根据室温情况与用户的使用习惯密切相关，在 2017 年 12 月份，两个卧室室内温度并没有设定固定温度值，尤其在 12 月 9 日 11:00 至 12 月 10 日 4:00 时段热泵机组为人为关闭状态，室内温度不断下降，低至保护温度 5°C 后，系统自动启动供热工况。进入一月份之后，两个卧室设定的运行方式和温度水平各不相同，卧室 2 为老人居住，为常住房间，设定温度为 22°C 后，系统均围绕此温度运行。卧室 1 为子女居住，设定需求温度较高，达到温度后关机停用，低于 18°C 后再度开机。2018 年 2 月 14 至 2018 年 2 月 25 为农历春节期间，

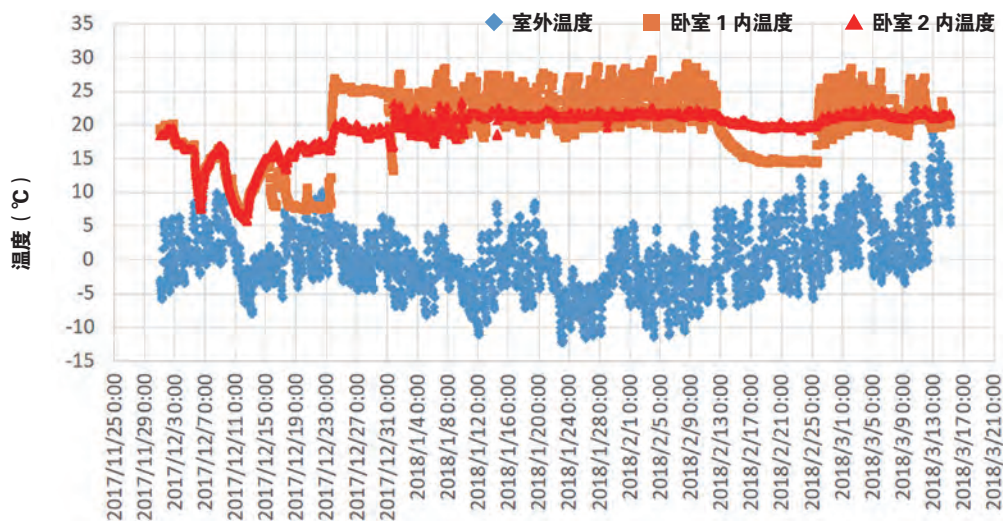


图 2 案例一室内外温度逐时变化曲线

本期焦点 CURRENT FOCUS

儿女外出休假，卧室 1 设定为室温 15℃。图 3 为系统能耗逐时变化曲线，由图 3 可知，对应 2017 年 12 月系统温度设定，系统有明显间歇运行，关机后启动时段系统供热量较大，这是由停机期间热负荷需求累积造成的。在设定固定室内温度时段，供热量及系统耗能量波动较小。

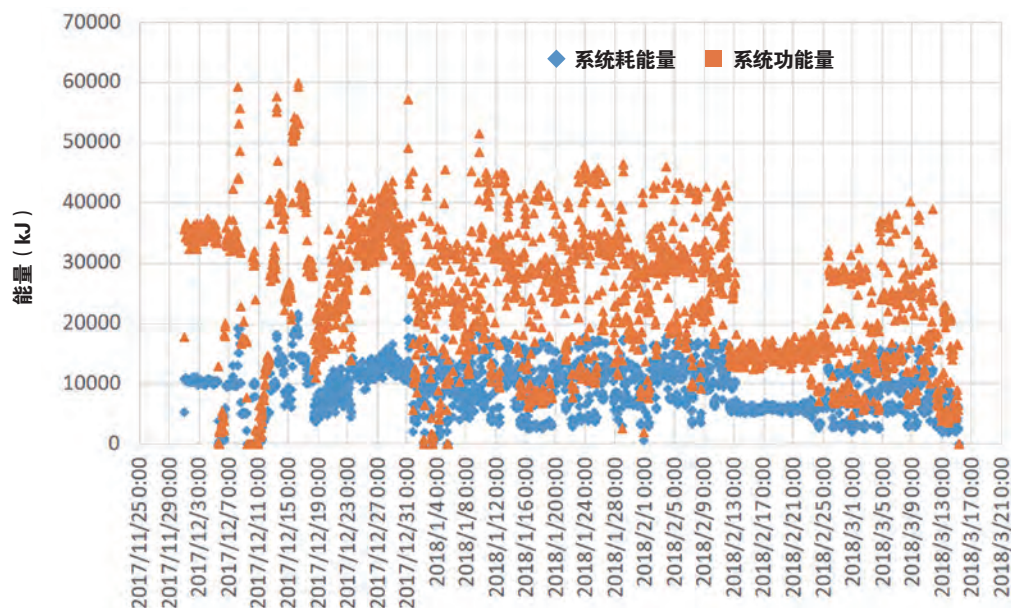


图 3 案例一系统能耗逐时变化曲线

图 4 为案例一系统的 COP 逐时变化曲线。由图 4 可见，在系统频繁启停时段，系统累积负荷带来的启动后时段供热量增大，和停机阶段的供热量迅速降低，造成系统逐时 COP 变化剧烈，在设定固定温度的工况下，运行能效相对变化平缓。

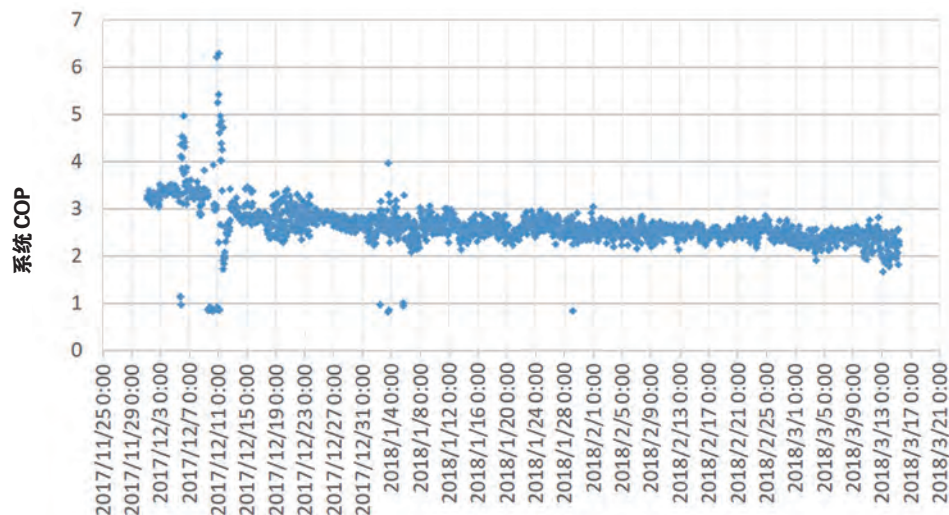


图 4 案例一系统 COP 逐时变化曲线

根据北京市发展和改革委员会 2017 年 11 月发布的《关于本市清洁采暖用电用气价格的通知》，京发改[2017]1749 号，北京农村地区采暖季期间平段电价为 0.488 元 /kWh，谷段电价为 0.3 元 /kWh，市、区各再补贴 0.1 元一度，农户谷段实际支付电价为 0.1 元 /kWh。自 2017 年 11 月起，全市“煤改电”自采暖用户执行谷段电价时段为 20:00-8:00。案例一的电量数据如表 6 所示，由表 6 可知，系统运行的谷电率为 50.12%，整个采暖期内运行费用为 2011.27 元，单位面积采暖费用为 10.06 元。相较于农户原来每采暖季约 8.5t 的散煤用量，以 2015-2016 年散煤平均销售价格 500 元 /t 计算，原单位面积采暖费用为 21.26 元。采用地源热泵系统进行清洁取暖后，费用为原来的 47.3%。

表 6 案例一电量及费用表

名称	总电量	谷电	峰电
初始值 (kWh)	1013.41	506.71	506.71
结束值 (kWh)	7865.65	3941.30	3924.36
用电量 (kWh)	6852.24	3434.59	3417.65
费用 (元)	2011.27	343.46	1667.81

3.2 典型案例二

图 5- 图 7 为案例二 2017-2018 年采暖期逐时室温变化曲线，系统能耗变化曲线和系统 COP 变化曲线。案例二的建筑面积小，监测室内温度点分别放置在卧室和客厅，设置温度不同，没有长时间停机情况，因此系统逐时供热量变化幅度小，系统 COP 也较为稳定。案例二的用电量及费用分析如表 7 所示，谷电率为 50.4%，采暖期运行费用为 1016.23，单位面积采暖费用为 13.17 元。该农户 2016 年之前采用散煤供暖，每采暖季约 3.5 吨的散煤用量，单位面积采暖费用为 22.67 元，2016 年采暖期采用电暖气采暖，实缴采暖电费 5000 元，单位面积采暖费用为 64.78 元，地源热泵系统运行费用远低于两者。

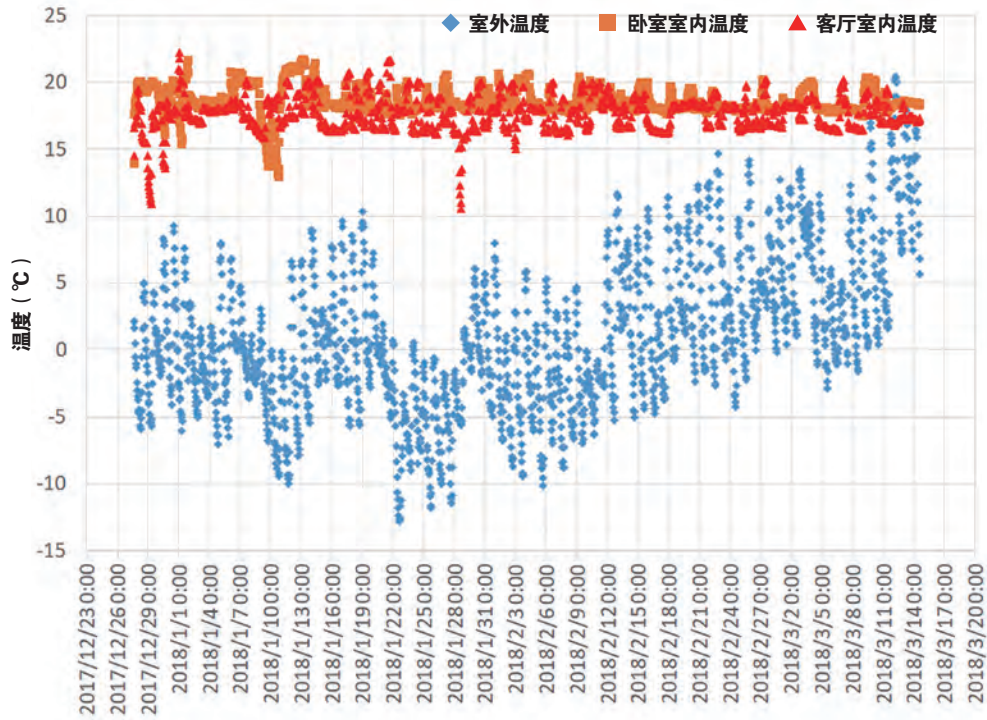


图5 案例二室内外温度逐时变化曲线

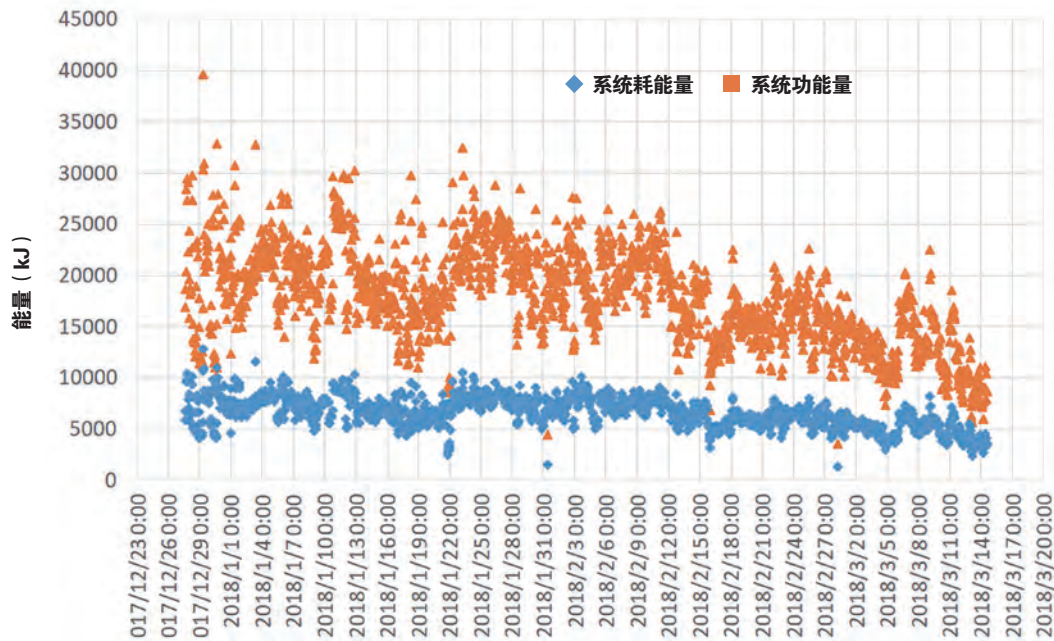


图6 案例二系统能耗逐时变化曲线

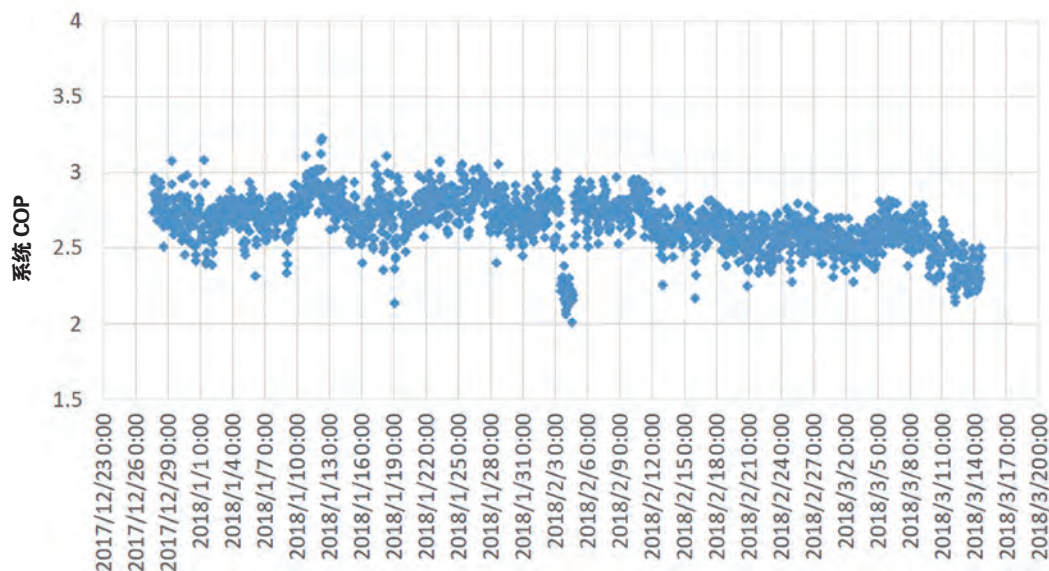


图 7 案例二系统 COP 逐时变化曲线

表 7 案例二电量及费用表

名称	总电量	谷电	峰电
初始值 (kWh)	5.44	2.72	2.72
结束值 (kWh)	3480.17	1753.87	1726.31
用电量 (kWh)	3474.73	1751.15	1723.59
费用 (元)	1016.23	175.12	841.11

4 结论与展望

通过对地源热泵在农村应用的技术形式及系统配置分析，以及两个分户系统的案例数据可以看出，地源热泵技术是实现农村清洁取暖工作的有效途径，具有以下优点：

- 1) 通过调整系统配置，可以实现多样性、灵活性的为用户供暖，可以适应当前农村清洁取暖工作的各种实际需求。
- 2) 分户系统产权明晰，不需要增设动力配电，对电网增容影响不大。

3) 热泵热风机末端启停方便, 较好的适应农户的生活习惯, 更利于行为节能。

4) 与其他电采暖和空气源热泵供暖方式相比, 地源热泵系统可以高效利用低谷电, 用户满意度高。

5) 系统能效受室外气温及天气影响小, 房间供暖温度在低温天气时有保证, 运行费用低, 单位面积采暖费用低于 15 元, 为原有散煤供暖费用的 47%-58%。

由此可知, 地源热泵系统在农村清洁供暖工作中大有作为, 可以有效的满足农户的供暖需求, 降低运行费用, 是实现“蓝天计划”的重要保障措施。同时, 地源热泵系统的应用仍存在优化和提升的空间, 通过两个案例的数据分析可知, 地源热泵系统在整个采暖期内的能效略有降低, 在非供暖季节的土壤温度场恢复需要进一步关注。用户的使用习惯对系统能效和运行费用也有较大影响, 如何在结合住户习惯的同时进一步优化系统运行方式值得进一步研究。此外, 非节能建筑, 其建筑能耗较高, 根据房间数选定定频机组一定程度上加大了系统装机量, 如何将用户行为习惯与机组控制形式相匹配, 也需要进一步跟踪研究。

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Analysis on Application Cases of Ground Source Heat Pump in Clean Heating

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Abstract: The ground source heat pump technology can effectively utilize clean renewable energy sources to realize clean heating as well as energy saving and emission reduction, and it is an effective measure for adjusting traditional heating mode of our country and improving current status of atmospheric pollution. This paper researches the application effect of ground source heat pump system in the clean heating work of Beijing in the 2017-2018 heating season through actual case introduction and actually measured data analysis. From the analysis results, it can be known that the ground source heat pump system has relatively high efficiency, with good heating effect; if the heating cost of unit area is lower than RMB 15, the cost is half of the original scattered coal heating mode, with high satisfaction degree of users, so it is one of effective ways for selection of clean heating.

Key words:

**Ground source heat pump system;
Shallow geothermal energy;
Ground source energy collection;
Clean heating; Case analysis**

1. Introduction

The ground source heat pump technology is a kind of effective path to realize energy saving and emission reduction by utilizing shallow geothermal energy^[1, 2], and it has experienced more than ten years of high-speed development period in our country^[3]. Up to the end of 2016, the application area of ground source heat pump in our country had reached 478 million m²^[4]. In the “13th Five-year Plan” of Renewable Energy Sources Development issued by the National Development and Reform Commission in December 2016, it is proposed that the promotion force of development and utilization

of shall geothermal energy should be increased further, so as to realize the strategic target of energy development of 2020^[5]. In the “13th Five-year Plan of geothermal Energy Development and Utilization” jointly issued by the National Development and Reform Commission, National Energy Administration and Ministry of Land and Resources of the People’s Republic of China in January 2017, it is proposed that during the “13th Five-Year Plan”, there is the development goal of newly adding the shallow geothermal energy heating (cooling) area of 700 million m²^[6]. The document encourages developing and utilizing shallow geothermal energy in the way of “adjusting measures to local conditions, intensive development, strengthening supervision and emphasizing environmental protection”. On May 16, 2017, the Ministry of Finance of the People’s Republic of China, Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development of the People’s Republic of China, Ministry of Environmental Protection of the People’s Republic of China jointly issued the Notice on Supporting Pilot Work of Clean Heating in Winter in Northern Area with Central Finance, and decided to support the pilot work of clean heating in winter in northern area with central finance, and proposed that the pilot cities should promote the new type of heating mode of dispersed type of renewable energy sources such as the geothermal energy and the multi-energy supplementation application^[7] by adjusting measures to local conditions. On December 29, 2017, the National Development and Reform Commission, Ministry of Land and Resources of the People’s Republic of China,

Ministry of Environmental Protection of the People’s Republic of China, Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development of the People’s Republic of China, Ministry of Water Resources of the People’s Republic of China, and National Energy Administration jointly issued the Notice on Accelerating Development and Utilization of Shallow geothermal Energy to Promote Amount Reduction and Substitution of Coal Combustion in Northern Heating Region, determining to focus on the northern heating region such as Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei and surrounding areas, making sure that the shallow geothermal energy effectively applied into the heating (cooling) field in 2020, with application level enhanced greatly, playing a positive role in the aspect of replacing scattered coal heating (cooling) for civil use, and making the regional heating (cooling) structure optimized^[8]. The development and progress of clean heating work in northern region injects new power into the application of ground source heat pump technology; meanwhile, in Beijing where the rural scattered coal combustion is to be replaced with new technology to realize clean heating, new requirements and challenges are also proposed for the ground source heat pump technology.

2 Application Modes and Characteristics of Ground Source Heat Pump

The purpose of clean energy heating work in rural are of Beijing is to replace traditional scattered coal combustion heating mode with clean energy, thus reducing emission of

pollutants, improving atmospheric environment of region, and reducing the frequency of outbreak of fog and haze weather in winter^[9]. As a kind of clean heating mode, the ground source heat pump system can provide hot (cold) water and domestic hot water for peasant households, and there are three main system forms; the main equipment configuration mode of system, and the possible matched indoor terminal device of users are as shown in Table 1. System characteristics determined by different system forms are as shown in Table 2. From Table 2, it can be known that all the three system forms have their own characteristics, and a comprehensive consideration shall be conducted according to the rural village layout, building characteristics and other relevant factors. Mode-I is suitable for villages with relatively dense population such as villages in the city or centralized residential building villages for villagers whose homes are relocated

and reconstructed as a whole; the villages have vacant space for laying of geothermal energy collection system, the matching capability of villages is sufficient, and the terminal can adopt household metering for convenient charging management. Mode-II is suitable for regions where the geothermal energy collection system is arranged in a centralized way, the villages where the peasant households are scattered and the residential density is relatively great while the geothermal energy collection system cannot be arranged independently do not have high requirements for reconstruction of existing power grids. Mode-III is suitable for most natural villages, where the geothermal energy can be collected independently, the system property is definite, various households are completely independent to each other, which conforms to different demands of various households, and the flexible adjustment is convenient for behavioral energy saving.

Table 1 List of Application Modes of Ground Source Heat Pump

Application Form	Geothermal Energy Exchange System	Transmission and Distribution System on the Ground Source Energy Side	Heat Pump Unit	Transmission and Distribution System on the User Side	Available Terminal Device
Mode-I	Centralized geothermal energy collection	Centralized setting	Centralized setting	Centralized setting	Heat sink: radiation floor; air fan coil; heat pump air heater
Mode-II	Centralized geothermal energy collection	Centralized setting	Household setting	Household setting	Heat sink: radiation floor; air fan coil; heat pump air heater
Mode-III	Household geothermal energy collection	Household setting	Household setting	Household setting	Heat sink: radiation floor; air fan coil; heat pump air heater

Table 2 Correlation Table of Characteristics of Different Forms of Application of Ground Source Heat Pump

Application Form	Advantage	Disadvantage
Mode-I	<p>1) The geothermal energy collection system refers to centralized setting, and considering the coincidence factor, the quantity of configuration of geothermal energy collection can be reduced to reduce construction cost;</p> <p>2) The geothermal energy collection system refers to centralized setting to be convenient for maintenance and management, and if necessary, the centralized setting of auxiliary facilities also can be conducted conveniently;</p> <p>3) The heat pump unit and water pump are of centralized setting, and considering the coincidence factor on the user side, both the installed capacity and the transformation and distribution pipe diameter can be reduced;</p>	<p>1) The geothermal energy collection system refers to centralized setting, and the place nearby the heat pump station needs large collection region;</p> <p>2) The centralized transmission and distribution system on the ground side and the user side need long-term running;</p> <p>3) It is required to provide 380V power distribution, and it is required to enhance the matching capability of power; the system property right is difficult to be divided, and the power consumption needs apportionment of users;</p> <p>4) The system cannot be started up or shut down according to demands of individual user, and the behavioral energy saving function is reduced;</p>
Mode-II	<p>1) The geothermal energy collection system refers to centralized setting, and considering the coincidence factor, the quantity of configuration of geothermal energy collection can be reduced to reduce construction cost;</p> <p>2) The geothermal energy collection system refers to centralized setting to be convenient for maintenance and management, and if necessary, the centralized setting of auxiliary facilities also can be conducted conveniently;</p> <p>3) The heat pump unit refers to household setting; the 220V unit product can be adopted, without adding power distribution system, and the property right is clear, able to be started up and shut down according to the user's demand, which is in favor of behavioral energy saving;</p> <p>4) The terminal adopts heat pump air heater system, which can further reduce the energy consumption during the transmission and distribution;</p>	<p>1) The geothermal energy collection system refers to centralized setting, and the place nearby the heat exchange station needs large collection region;</p> <p>2) The centralized transmission and distribution system on the ground source side needs long-term running, and the power consumption needs apportionment of users;</p> <p>3) The heat pump unit refers to household setting and it needs meeting load demands of users; with regard to the installed capacity, the coincidence factor cannot be taken into consideration, and the average household installed capacity is greater than the heat pump unit mode of centralized setting.</p>

<p>Mode-III</p>	<p>1) The geothermal energy collection system, heat pump unit and transmission and distribution system all refer to household setting; the 220V unit product can be adopted, without adding the power distribution system; the property right is clear, and the collected region of single household is small;</p> <p>2) The ground source heat pump system can set energy supply parameters according to the user's demand, thus meeting individual demands of users;</p> <p>3) The adjustment is flexible, and the startup and shutdown are convenient, which is in favor of behavioral energy saving;</p> <p>4) The geothermal energy collection system can be started up intermittently according to the user's demand, which is in favor of recovery of underground temperature field.5) The terminal adopts heat pump air heater system, which can further reduce the energy consumption during the transmission and distribution;</p>	<p>1) Each household refers to 100% independent system, and for the household heating (cooling) reconstruction project, the construction coordination is relatively complicated;</p> <p>2) The construction cost of geothermal energy exchange system is greatly influenced by the geological situation of the Project.</p>
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3 Analysis on Cases of Clean Heating

In 2013, Beijing firstly initiated the “coal reduction and coal replacement, and clean air action”^[10] of rural area, and targeting 1.46 millions of rural households all over the city, it planned to reduce 4.30 million tons of fire coal. According to the target, it is required that all plain villages in 7 suburb areas of Chaoyang District, Haidian District, Fengtai District, Shijingshan District, Fangshan District, Daxing District and Tongzhou District shall realize coal-free basically, and till 2020, the villages of the plain area all over the city shall realize coal-free basically. The ground source heat pump plays a positive role in the clean heating reconstruction, and Table 3 refers to some villages and system forms reconstructed with ground source heat pump.

Table 3 Villages and Systems of Clean Heating with Ground Source Heat Pump

S/N.	Name of Village	Quantity of Users (Household)	(m ²) Application Area (m ²)	System Form	Terminal Form
1	Tongjiafen Village, Sijiqing Town, Haidian District	314	108473	Mode-I	Heat sink
2	Xiran Village, Sijiqing Town, Haidian District	169	53318	Mode-I	Heat sink

3	Dongpingzhuang Village, Sijiqing Town, Haidian District	198	76487	Mode-I	Heat sink
4	Xipingzhuang Village, Sijiqing Town, Haidian District	295	120809	Mode-I	Heat sink
5	Nanpingzhuang Village, Sijiqing Town, Haidian District	275	118743	Mode-I	Heat sink
6	Hanjiachuan Village, Xibeiwang Town, Haidian District	546	150264	Mode-I	Heat sink
7	Qinghe 4th Street, Haidian District	835	142609	Mode-I	Heat sink
8	Longquanwu Village, Longquan Town, Mentougou District	1476	181553	Mode-II	Heat pump air heater
9	Xizha Village, Shangzhuang Town, Haidian District	211	46551	Mode-III	Heat pump air heater
10	Lijafen Village, Shangzhuang Town, Haidian District	229	43019	Mode-III	Heat pump air heater
11	Liuminying Village, Changziying Town, Daxing District	246	47820	Mode-III	Heat pump air heater
12	Chanfang Village, Miaofengshan Town, Mentougou District	81	12000	Mode-III	Heat pump air heater
13	Luojiafen Village, Shangzhuang Town, Haidian District	108	22900	Mode-III	Heat pump air heater
14	Liangjiadian Village, Shangzhuang Xibeiwang Town, Haidian District	43	9200	Mode-III	Heat pump air heater

From Table 3, it can be known that three system forms all have been applied into the clean heating in Beijing. In Mode-III, the system is of complete household independence from the collection side to the using side; the equipment is owned by single household, the power is metered as per household, there is no pooled cost, and the property right is divided definitely; the system can be adjusted, started up and shut down at any time according to demands of users, conforming to the living habit of “saving while using” of peasants. Therefore, the Mode-III is promoted rapidly. This paper samples two typical peasant households from 2,394 households which adopt the Mode-III of the system, and then conducts analysis no monitoring data; next, this paper evaluates the application effect of the ground source heat pump system in the clean heating in rural areas in Beijing. The new information of buildings of two peasant households and the ground source heat

pump system are as shown in Table 4, and the building plane graph is as shown in Figure 1.

Table 4 Table of Basic Information of Typical Cases

Case S/N.		Case-I	Case-II
Location		No. 20, Yongda Road, Xibeiwang Town, Haidian District, Beijing City	No. 46, Luojiafen, Shangzhuang Town, Beijing City
Permanent resident population (people)		4	3
Building area (m ²)		199.9	77.18
Heating area (m ²)		199.9	77.18
Building storey height (m)		2.8	2.8
Enclosure structure	Wall	Red brick house, without thermal insulation	Red brick house, without thermal insulation
	Window	Plastic steel window	Plastic steel window
	Roof	Flat top	Flat top
Heat pump unit	Quantity (set)	6	3
	Rated heat supply (kW)	3.7	3.7
	Rated COP	3.98	3.98
geothermal energy collection system	geothermal energy heat exchanger	DN32 双 U DN32 Double-U	DN32 双 U DN32 Double-U
	Quantity of heat exchangers (unit)	4	2
	Effective depth (m)	100	100
	Connection mode	Parallel connection	Parallel connection
	Water pump power (W)	245	245

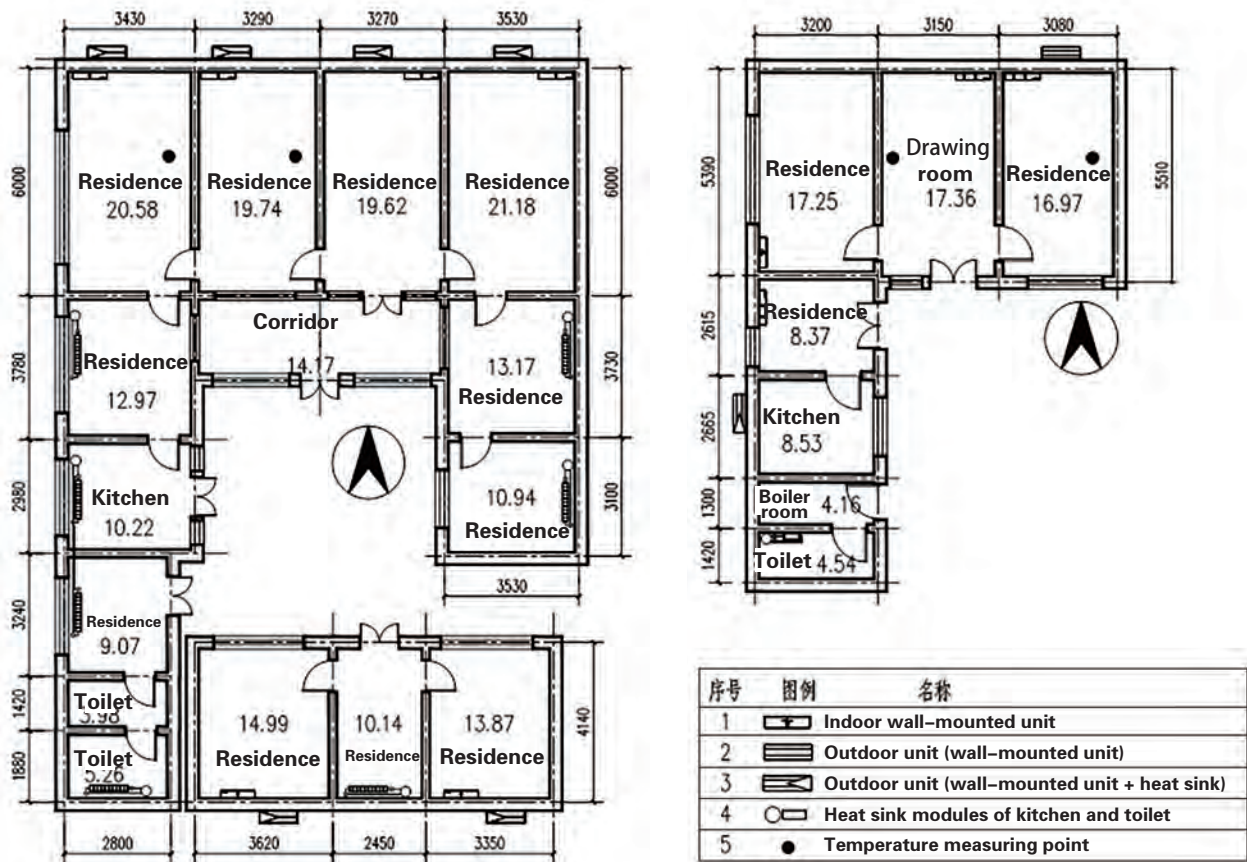


Figure 1 Schematic Diagram of Plane Layout of Building in the Case (Left I and Right II)

3.1 Typical Case-I

The plane layout of building of the peasant household in Case-I is as shown in Figure 1. The residential area of the peasant household is large, and the vacancy rate is relatively high, and according to the using function, the room is provided with indoor wall-mounted unit, or heat sink modules of kitchen and toilet respectively, and the corresponding outdoor unit is also divided into two types, one type I is only connected with the indoor wall-mounted unit, and the corresponding indoor side of the other type of outdoor unit is connected with the indoor wall-mounted unit and heat sink at the same time. We install the temperature sensor in the frequently used room only, and the water flow and temperature on the ground source side refers to the data of water temperature and flow of the main pipe of ground source energy heat exchanger of parallel connection. Requirements for function and precision of the adopted monitoring instrument are as shown in Table 5.

Through monitoring application situations in the 2017-2018 heating period, the measured hourly

Table 5 Requirements for Performances of Monitoring Instrument

S/N.	Monitoring Parameter	Function	Expanded Uncertainty (k=2)
1	Water Supply and Return Temperatures	There shall be automatic collection, storage and remote data transmission functions, and there shall also be computer interface.	$\leq 0.5^{\circ}\text{C}$ (low-temperature water) $\leq 1.5^{\circ}\text{C}$ (high-temperature water)
2	Circulating Water Flow	It shall be able to display the instantaneous flow or accumulated flow, and be able to conduct automatic storage and transmit data remotely; in addition, there shall be computer interface.	$\leq 5\%[Q_{\min}-0.2Q_{\max}]$ $\leq 2\%[0.2Q_{\max}-Q_{\max}]$
3	Power Consumption Amount	It shall be able to display the accumulated electric quantity, and be able to conduct automatic storage and transmit data remotely; in addition, there shall be computer interface.	$\leq 2\%FS$

room temperature of two main bedrooms and outdoor temperatures are as shown in Figure 2. The bedroom 1 is for the living of children of the peasant household, and the bedroom 2 is for the living of the couple of the peasant household. From the change curve, it can be known that the room temperature is closely related to using habits of users. In December 2017, the temperatures in two bedrooms were not set at a fixed temperature value, and especially from 11:00 on December 9 to 4:00 on December 10, the heat pump unit was artificially closed, and the indoor temperature was decreased constantly, and after being decreased to the protection temperature of 5°C , the system automatically started up the heat supply working conditions. After entering January, the running modes and temperature levels set in two bedrooms were different; the bedroom 2 was for living of the old, which was a frequently used room, and after the temperature was set at 22°C , the system run around this temperature all the time. The bedroom 1 was for living of the children, and the set temperature was relatively high, after reaching the temperature, the system shut down, and it would re-start up after the temperature was lower than 18°C . During the Spring Festival from February 14, 2018 to February 25, 2018, the children went out to have a holiday, and the bedroom 1 was set as the room temperature of 15°C . Figure 3 refers to the hourly change curve of system energy consumption. From Figure 3, it can be known that corresponding to the system temperature setting in December 2017, the system has obvious intermittent running, and after shutdown, the system heat supply during the startup period is relatively high, and this is caused by accumulated demands of thermal load during the shutdown period. During the period of the set fixed room temperature, the fluctuation of heat supply and system energy consumption is relatively small.

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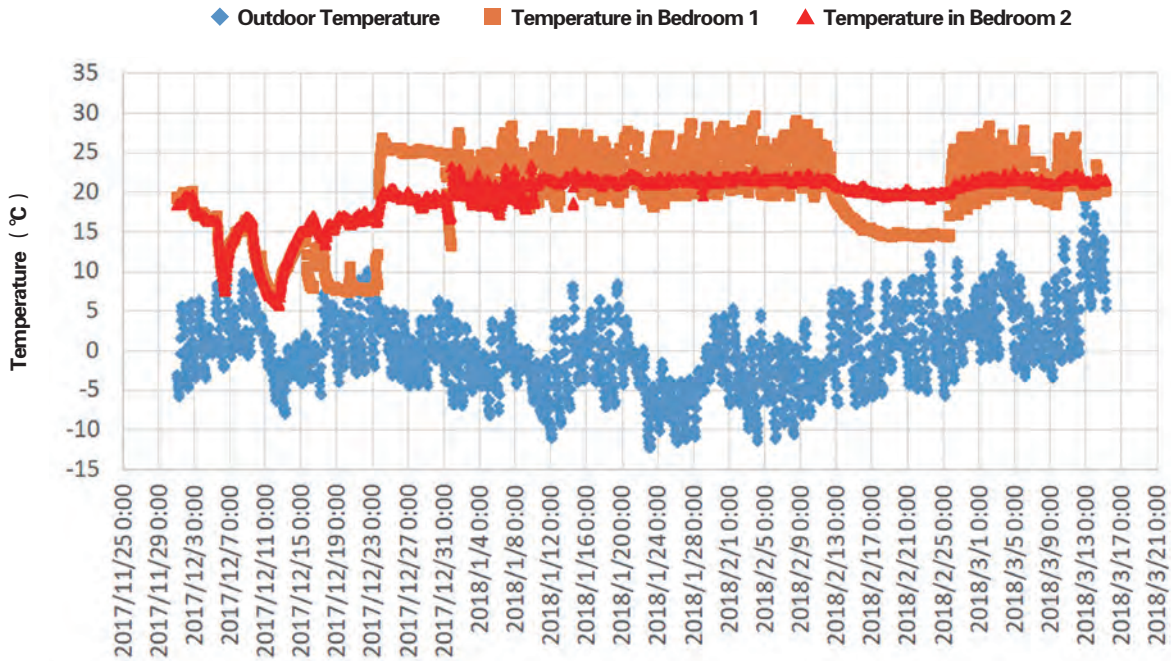


Figure 2 Hourly Change Curve of Indoor and Outdoor Temperature in Case-I

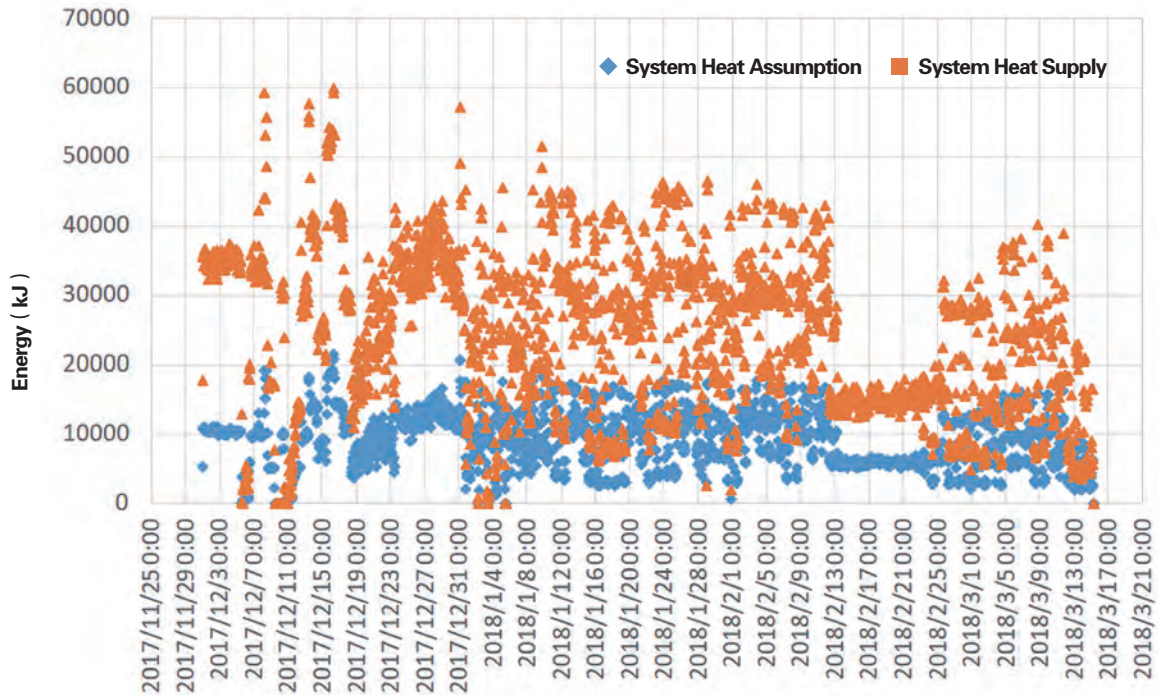


Figure 3 Hourly Change Curve of Energy Consumption in Case-I

Figure 4 refers to the hourly change curve of system COP in Case-I. From Figure 4, it can be known that during the frequent startup and shutdown period, the heat supply after startup brought by the accumulative load of system is increased, while the heat supply at the shutdown stage is decreased rapidly, thus causing violent hourly COP change of system. Under working conditions of set fixed temperature, the running efficiency refers to relatively gentle change.

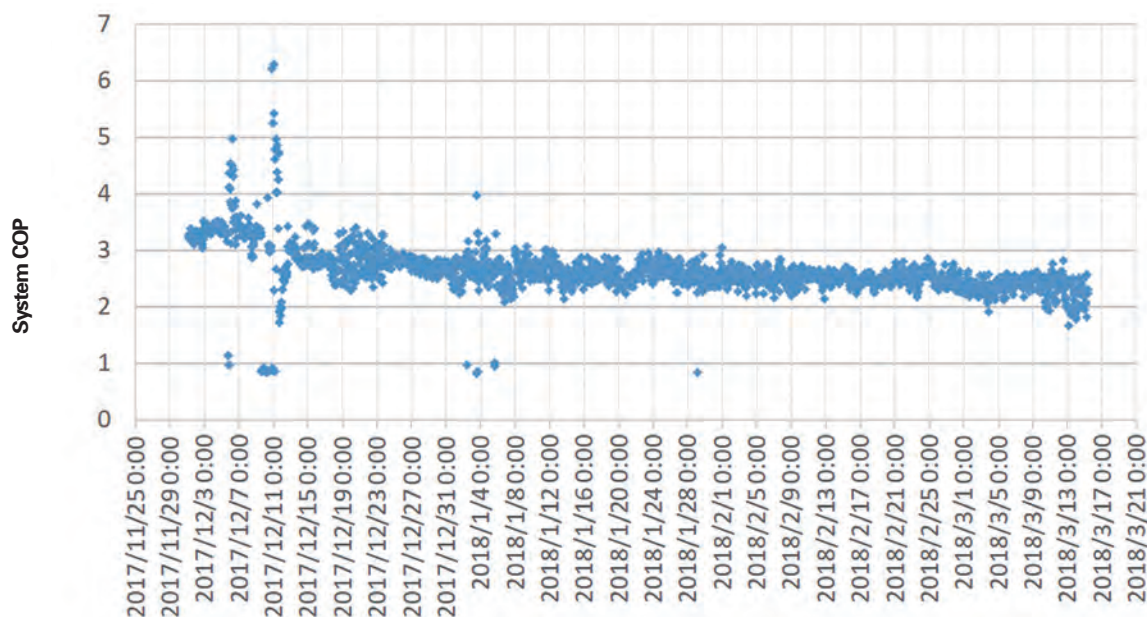


Figure 4 Hourly Change Curve of System COP in Case-I

According to the Notice on Electricity and Gas Prices for Clean Heating in Beijing (JFG [2017] No. 1749) issued by Beijing Municipal Commission of Development and Reform in November 2017, the electricity price at the flat stage during the heating period in rural areas in Beijing was RMB 0.488/kWh, and the electricity price at the valley period was RMB 0.3/kWh; both the municipality and district gave the subsidy of RMB 0.1 per kWh respectively, and then the actual electricity price paid by peasant households at the valley period was RMB 0.1/kWh. Since November 2017, the valley period for electricity price for self-heating users of “coal to electricity” of the whole city is 20:00-8:00. The electric quantity data in Case-I is as shown in Table 6, and from Table 6, it can be known that the valley power rate of system running is 50.12%, and the running cost during the whole heating period is RMB 2011.27, with heating cost of unit area of RMB 10.06. Compared with about 8.5t scattered coal consumption in original each heating period of peasant households, and calculated as per the average sales price of RMB 500/t of scattered coal in 2015-2016, the original heating cost of unit area is RMB 21.26, while after the ground source heat pump system is adopted for clean heating, the cost refers to 47.3% of original cost.

Table 6 Table of Electric Quantity and Cost in Case-I

Name	Total Electric Quantity	Valley Power	Peak Power
Initial Value (kWh)	1013.41	506.71	506.71
Ending Value (kWh)	7865.65	3941.30	3924.36
Power Consumption (kWh)	6852.24	3434.59	3417.65
Cost (RMB Yuan)	2011.27	343.46	1667.81

3.2 Typical Case-II

Figure 5-Figure 7 refers to the change curve of hourly room temperature, change curve of system energy consumption and change curve of system COP during the 2017-2018 heating period in Case-II. The building area in Case-II is small, and indoor temperature monitoring points are respectively set in the bedroom and drawing room; the set temperatures are different, and there is no long-time shutdown. Therefore, the change amplitude of hourly heat supply of system is small, and the system COP is relatively stable. The analysis on power consumption and cost in Case-II is as shown in Table 7, with valley power rate of 50.4%, running cost during the heating period of 1,016.23, heating cost of unit area of RMB 13.17. Before 2016, the peasant household adopted scattered coal for heating, using

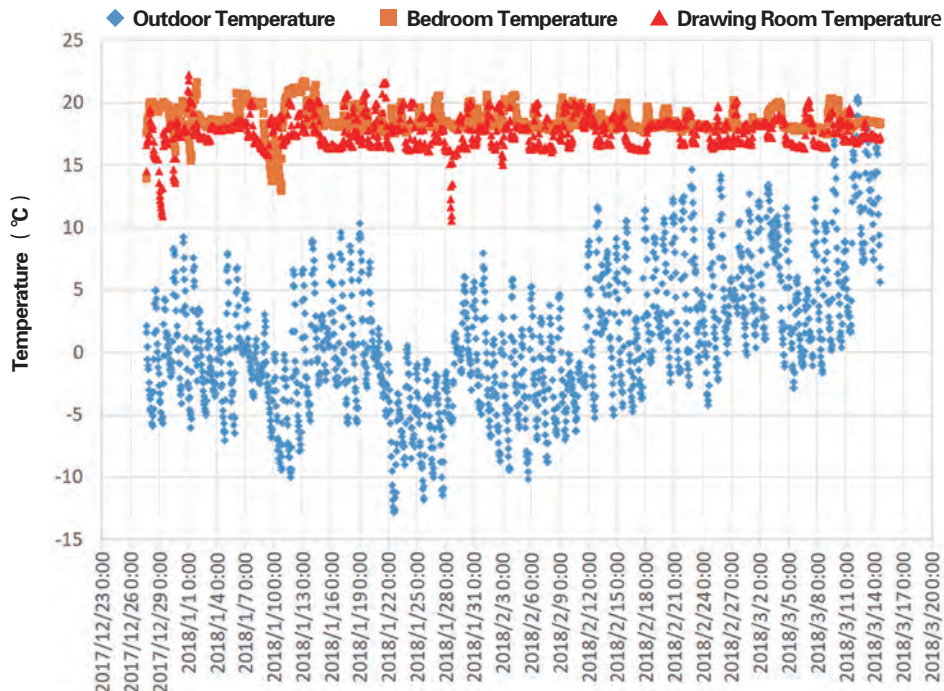


Figure 5 Hourly Change Curve of Indoor and Outdoor Temperatures in Case-II

about 3.5t scattered coal in each heating period, with heating cost of unit area of RMB 22.67; during the heating period in 2016, the household adopted electric radiator for heating, actually paid heating electric charge of RMB 5,000, with heating cost of unit area of RMB 64.78; and the running cost of ground source heat pump system was far below both of them.

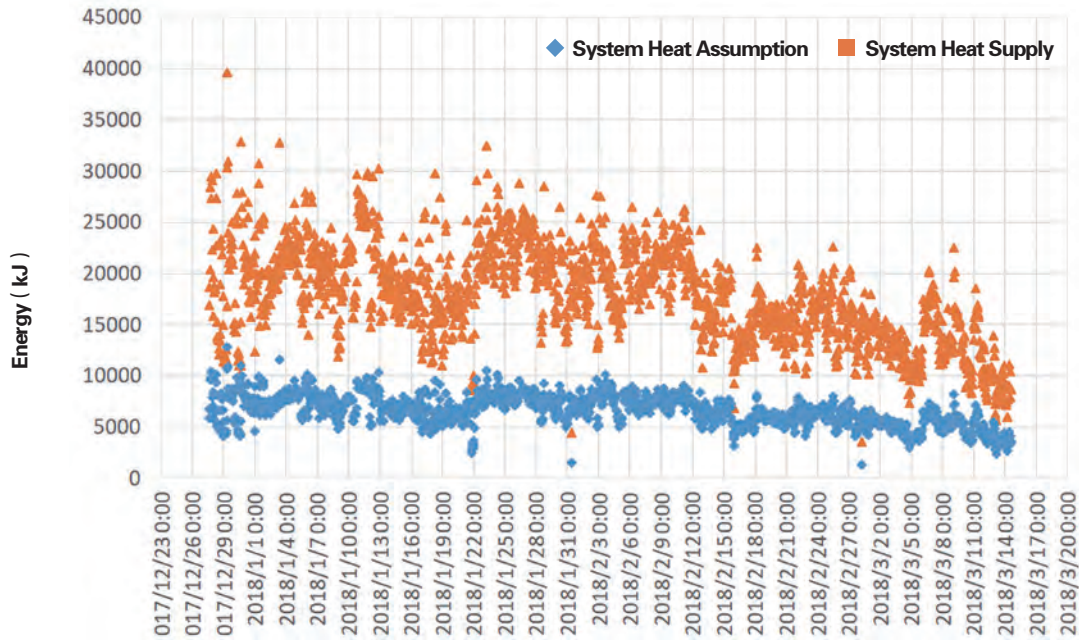


Figure 6 Hourly Change Curve of System Energy Consumption in Case-II

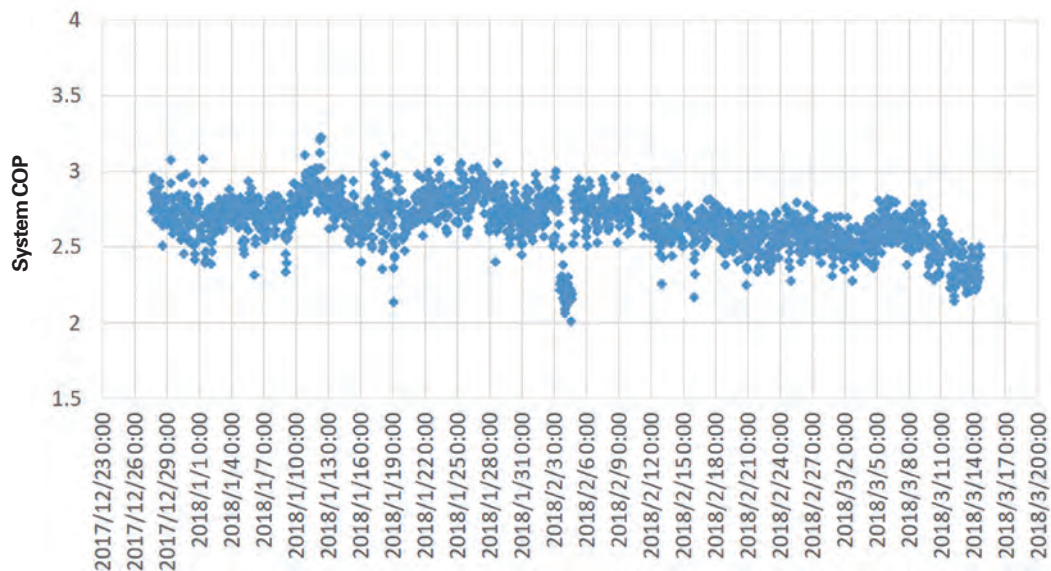


Figure 7 Hourly Change Curve of System COP in Case-II

Table 7 Table of Electric Quantity and Cost in Case-II

Name	Total Electric Quantity	Valley Power	Peak Power
Initial Value (kWh)	5.44	2.72	2.72
Ending Value (kWh)	3480.17	1753.87	1726.31
Power Consumption (kWh)	3474.73	1751.15	1723.59
Cost (RMB Yuan)	1016.23	175.12	841.11

4 Conclusions and Prospect

Through analysis on technical forms and system configuration of ground source heat pumps applied into rural areas, as well as the data of cases of two household systems, it can be known that the ground source heat pump technology is an effective path to realize clean heating in rural areas, and it has the following advantages:

1) Through adjusting system configuration, the ground source heat pump system can realize diversified and flexible heating for users, and it can adapt to various actual demands of current clean heating in rural areas.

2) The property right of household system is definite, it is not necessary to add power distribution, and the influence on capacity increasing of power grid is not large.

3) The terminal startup and shutdown of the air heater of heat pump are convenient, and it can adapt to living habits of peasant households well, and is in favor of behavioral energy saving.

4) Compared with other electrical heating and air source heat pump heating modes, the ground source heat pump system can utilize valley power efficiently, with high satisfaction degree of users.

5) The system energy efficiency is slightly influenced by outdoor temperature and weather, and the room heating temperature is guaranteed in weather of low temperature; the running cost is low, with heating cost of unit area of less than RMB 15, which is 47%-58% of original cost of heating with scattered coal.

From this, it can be known there is a bright prospect in case of applying the ground source heat pump system in the clean heating in rural areas, for the system can effectively meet heating demands of peasant households and reduce running cost, and it is an important guarantee measure for the realization of "blue sky plan". Meanwhile, there is still space for optimization and enhancement of application of ground source heat pump system, and through the analysis on the data of two cases, it can be known that the energy efficiency of the ground source heat pump system in the whole heating period is reduced slightly, and it is required to pay further attention

to the recovery of soil temperature in the non-heating period. The living habits of users also have great influence on the system energy efficiency and running cost, and a further research on further optimizing running mode of the system while combining habits of households is to be conducted. In addition, with regard to non-energy-saving buildings, the energy consumption is relatively high; the unit of fixed frequency is selected according to number of rooms, which increases the installed capacity of system to a certain extent; and a further tracking research on how to match behavior habits of users with unit control forms is also to be conducted.

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特别报道

SPECIAL REPORT

能源结构关系雾霾成因 地能替代优势待大众广知

**THE ENERGY STRUCTURE IS RELATED
TO THE CAUSES OF HAZE AND THE
ADVANTAGES OF GEOTHERMAL
ENERGY STILL NEED TO BE WIDELY
KNOWN BY THE PUBLIC**

作者：特邀记者 / 李晶



2019年的3月5日，全国政协十三届二次会议举行了首场记者会。在这场记者会上，全国政协人口资源环境委员会委员、民建中央常委、生态环境部大气环境司司长刘炳江透露，雾霾的原因已经基本搞清楚了，关键就是京津冀的产业结构偏重。

上述结论，来自2017年4月开始的关于大气重污染成因与治理攻关项目。该项目汇集了国内环境科学、大气科学、气象科学以及行业治理等方面的2000多名科学家和一线科研工作者，建成了天地空综合立体观测网，通过外场观测、实验室分析和数值模拟等综合研究手段，集中开展联合攻关，目前已经基本搞清楚京津冀及周边地区大气污染的成因，并实现



对重污染过程的精细化定量化描述。

厘清雾霾的成因

大气重污染成因与治理攻关项目还详细公布了主要研究发现。包括：京津冀及周边地区的大气细颗粒物（PM_{2.5}）的主要组分变化，大气重污染形成的主因和诱因，大气污染积累过程中爆发式增长的动力，最终得出该地区雾霾形成原因为污染物本地积累、区域传输和二次转化综合作用的结果。

具体来说，京津冀及周边地区PM_{2.5}的主要组分呈现明显变化，尤其是硝酸盐超过硫酸盐成为最主要的二次无机物组分。所谓二次无机组分，指的是排放到大气中的气态或颗粒态污染物（二氧化硫、氮氧化物、氨氮等）发生光化学反应形成的新的大气颗粒物。

数据显示，2017年11月15日至2018年3月15日的采暖季期间，京津冀及周边大气污染传输通道城市（“2+26”城市）PM_{2.5}的平均浓度为85微克/立方米，其中有机物占比为28%，主要二次无机物组分为硝酸盐（19%）、硫酸盐（12%）、铵盐（11%）。这一化学组分的规律，在次年采暖季中再次得到印证。

显见的是，近年来煤改气、煤改电、燃煤锅炉和“散乱污”企业综合整治措施的有效实施，使得PM_{2.5}中的硫酸盐浓度大幅下降。与此同时，硝酸盐区域性污染变得突出，其浓度快速上升已成为PM_{2.5}爆发式增长的关键因素之一。

其二，京津冀及周边地区大气重污染形成的主因，是远超环境承载力的污染排放强度。京津冀及周边地区的能源结构仍以煤为主，交通结构以公路为主，同时高耗能、高排放的企业较为密集，种种原因叠加导致了大气污染物的排放量为全国平均值的4倍左右。排放量远

远超过了大气环境的合理容量。

其三，京津冀及周边地区大气重污染形成的诱因，是不利气象条件造成的污染快速累积。从地形上来说，京津冀及周边地区位于太行山东侧“背风坡”和燕山南侧的半封闭地形中，有明显“弱风区”特征，污染物扩散条件较差。同时，来自西南、东南、偏东通道的区域传输污染贡献达到60%~70%，典型污染过程的起始阶段对北京输送通量达到每秒500~800微克/立方米，污染形成阶段这一通量达到每秒100~200微克/立方米。

其四，京津冀大气污染积累过程中爆发式增长的动力，是大气氧化驱动的二次转化。PM_{2.5}二次转化微观机理十分复杂，硝酸盐、硫酸盐、铵盐和二次有机物等组分快速生成助推了PM_{2.5}爆发式增长。其中，硝酸盐主要受到氮氧化物的气相氧化驱动，硫酸盐主要通过二氧化硫的多相化学反应生成，铵盐则主要通过氨与含硫、含氮等酸性物质的中和反应生成；PM_{2.5}中的有机物则来自一次排放和挥发性有机物（VOCs）的二次转化，其中二次有机颗粒物在PM_{2.5}有机物中约占30%~50%，高湿条件下其生成速率显著升高。

其五，京津冀及周边地区大气重污染的成因，是污染物本地积累、区域传输和二次转化综合作用的结果。2017年10月至2019年3月初的秋冬季期间，京津冀及周边地区共出现23次区域重污染过程。经过精细化量化分析，每次污染过程都可以解释为污染物本地积累、区域传输和二次转化综合作用的结果。

能源结构仍待继续调整

“没有风，霾就来，因为排放量远远超过大气环境容量，不调结构是不行的”。刘炳江表示，2018年中国化解钢铁产能3000多万吨；8.1

亿千瓦的燃煤基本达到天然气的排放水平；建成了世界上最大的清洁煤电基地，淘汰了1.3万台工业炉窑；全国的煤炭占一次能源消费的比例首次跌破60%，达到了59%，而且关掉了2.3万台的燃煤小锅炉等。

以上数据可以从侧面反映出中国能源结构方面的调整力度和成效。另一项数据则更直观的展现了同年“蓝天保卫战”的战役成果。在相关措施的支持下，2018年中国空气质量持续改善，PM_{2.5}浓度同比下降了10.4%，优良天数增加了2.6%。

但刘炳江继续强调，“2019年的任务还很繁重”“打赢蓝天保卫战没有退路”。

再回到京津冀及周边地区来看，近几年的PM_{2.5}组分变化，以及实施散煤“双代”等政策取得的进展，为打赢蓝天保卫战打下了基础，但区域的能源结构继续调整，也是无法回避的问题。

目前，煤炭比重太重仍是能源结构最突出的问题。全国政协人口资源环境委员会主任李伟表示，在2011年这一比重曾达到70%以上，现在下降到59%左右，但比重还是很高。他同时强调，秋冬季的大气污染综合治理是重中之重，其艰巨性和反复性仍非常突出。

在他看来，在城市中应大力推进节能建筑、建筑节能。雄安新区的目标提出后，按照规划地热能的利用将会大幅提升。

据了解，《雄安新区地热资源保护与开发利用规划》正在编制中，该规划将指导雄安新区地热资源的科学勘查、优化布局和合理开发。

地热能可参与建筑节能

事实上，利用地热能作为大气污染治理贡献可行的方案，并不是新鲜的话题。地热能是一种可再生的能源，具有稳定性、连续性和高利

用效率等优势，其中浅层地热能在供暖（制冷）领域的应用已有不少成熟案例。另外，相比天然气、电等能源，浅层地热能用于采暖或许是更为环境友好的选择。

《中国地热能发展报告(2018)》指出，截至2015年底，我国开发利用浅层地热能的电源热泵总容量约为5万兆瓦，占世界地热能直接利用总装机容量的71%左右；地源热泵安装台数与2010年相比增长了51%。

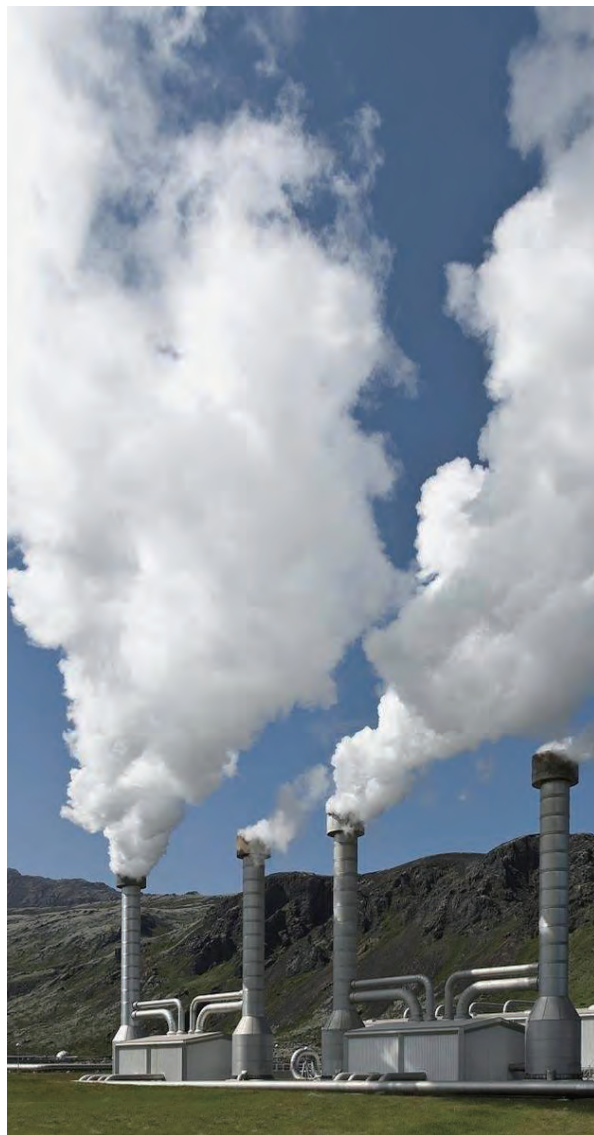
北京市环保局高级工程师向百琴指出，90年代末开始提出的大气污染防治对策是从“煤改气”开始，最主要的原因是简单易行，国外的发达国家也是这么走过来的。但是燃气对PM2.5也是有影响的。后来“煤改电”，基本上在城区或一部分散户使用这种方式，大面积使用现在还有困难。从这个角度分析，地热能的推广利用是有希望的。但是使用地热能需要打井，就涉及到了地下水或地表水的问题，容易产生顾虑，不能一下子贸然大面积推广地热能。因此，在技术上，地热能还要进一步的完善，使得工程简单易行，同时解除环境专家对水源有无影响的顾虑。

“天然气是清洁燃料？其实不是。”中国航天建筑设计研究院研究员左贤玲指出，天然气采暖的负面影响是其产生的氮氧化物，这比燃煤的污染治理还要更难。地热能在国外有三联供、四联供、五联供，而且对采暖来说，其涉及的建筑温度要求并不高，因此浅层地热解决采暖问题难度并不大。

综上所述，关注地热能利用的专家越来越多，涉及的领域也更为广泛。作为一种绿色的清洁能源——地热能能在能源结构中可能发挥的作用将是越来越重要的，而其中浅层地热能在采暖方面的使用，相比煤、天然气等不可再生能源，应该说是更为环境友好的。

当然，也要承认地热能的发展还存在一些有待解决的问题。中国科学院院士王光谦就建议，在足够的政策和成熟的技术基础上，要形成可推广的项目模式，也要敢于与市场上的其他模式竞争，依托北京市的重点实验室提高地热能的市场竞争能力。

中国科学院院士倪晋仁则认为，地热能的劣势还需要进一步的宣传，人人都感受到地热的重要性，地热能也就有了可期的未来。



地热水防垢除垢技术现状

THE CURRENT STATUS OF DESCALING AND ANTISCALING TECHNOLOGY IN GEOTHERMAL FLUID

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摘要：分析了地热水利用过程中的结垢问题，对水垢种类及结垢机理进行了总结，梳理了影响地热水结垢的因素：pH值、压力、温度、溶液离子浓度、过饱和度、流体流速、水的配伍性、材质表面工况，综述了目前地热水防垢除垢措施，最后介绍了研究地热水结垢问题的新技术—流体数值模拟技术，为未来结垢问题的研究提供新思路。

关键词：地热水 结垢 防垢除垢 流体数值模拟

水热型地热资源是一种新型清洁能源，具有资源分布广、储存量大、利用效率高、可靠性稳定性高、退役处理简单等优点，是可再生能源中最具竞争力的资源之一^[1-5]。目前我国的水热型地热资源主要通过开采地热水加以利用，集中于地热供暖、医疗保健、农业温室种植及灌溉和矿泉水生产等领域^[6]。

地热水长期在地壳内部运动，且温度较高，对岩石的溶解作用、离子交换作用和解析作用，使得地热水具有十分复杂的化学成分，其中容易结垢沉积的离子有 Ca^{2+} 、 Mg^{2+} 、 HCO_3^- 、 SO_4^{2-} 、 SiO_2 ^[7、8]，当地热水流经地热系统时，

由于温度、压力等工况改变，使得无机盐析出并附着在管道及附件表面，形成水垢。水垢的生成及增厚会大大增加换热热阻及流动阻力，使得换热效率降低，能耗增加，严重时还会阻塞管道，影响生产，造成巨大经济财产损失^[9]。据统计，发达国家因结垢问题而带来的经济损失约占国民生产总值的0.25%^[10]。因此，地热水防垢除垢研究有重大实际意义及应用价值。

地热水防垢除垢问题较为复杂，这些问题的解决需要多学科相互配合。本文介绍了地热水结垢防垢技术现状，对当前地热水防垢除垢的技术措施进行了简单梳理，以期为后来的研究提供帮助。

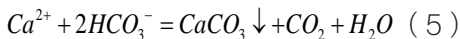
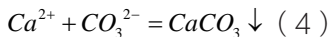
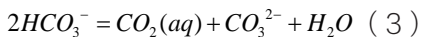
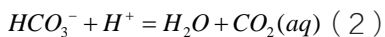
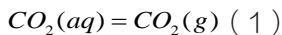
1 结垢机理

1.1 水垢形成过程及分类

结垢形成过程复杂,包括起始、运输、附着、老化和剥蚀五个阶段,每一阶段都有不同的生长特性。水垢的分类方式有两种,根据水垢按照时间变化特性可将水垢分为幂律型、降率型、渐进性、线性增长型;根据水垢形成的物理及化学过程,可将水垢分为析晶水垢、化学反应水垢、颗粒水垢、腐蚀水垢、凝固水垢、生物水垢、混合水垢^[8]。地热系统中主要水垢有析晶水垢和腐蚀水垢,化学成分为碳酸钙、硫酸钙和硅酸盐。

1.2 水垢形成机理

结垢机理十分复杂,涉及腐蚀、地热水各类盐溶解性、反应动力学、非稳态能量传递及质量与动量传递等方面,其中碳酸钙的溶解平衡对地热水的结垢有着决定性的作用,因此可根据碳酸钙在地热水中的饱和情况判断其在地热水中的结垢的可能性。当碳酸钙处于不饱和状态时,碳酸钙结垢的可能性小;当碳酸钙处于过饱和状态时,碳酸钙结垢的可能性大。碳酸钙结垢一般在溶解度曲线附近发生,原因是地热水中钙离子浓度与碳酸根离子浓度的乘积超过了碳酸钙的溶解度积,使得碳酸钙析出沉积,化学反应方程式如下式所示^[11]:



除了碳酸钙,地热水垢中还有少量的硫酸钙和硅酸钙。

硫酸钙水垢一般以二水硫酸钙的形式沉积,也可能以硫酸钙的形式沉积,但在低于 1000℃ 时很少发生,因此在低温地热系统中只考虑二水硫酸钙的结垢问题。当地热水中钙离子浓度与硫

酸根离子浓度超过二水硫酸钙的溶解度积时,二水硫酸钙就可能会沉积出来。

硅酸钙的结垢情况比较复杂,通常硅酸盐垢含有 40%–50% 的二氧化硅,25%–30% 的铁和铝的氧化物及 10%–20% 的氧化钠^[12]。

1.3 影响地热水结垢的主要因素

影响地热水结垢的因素主要有以下几种: pH 值、压力、温度、溶液离子浓度、过饱和度、水的配伍性、流体流速、材质表面工况。

2 防垢、除垢技术

防垢除垢的基本策略:防止结垢物质的形成,防止水垢在物质表面沉积,从材料表面上除去沉积物。常用的方法有:采用化学试剂、机械技术、物理场技术、多相流技术、诱垢技术、表面工程技术及增压法。

2.1 采用化学试剂

所谓阻垢剂就是能防止水垢生成、抑制水垢生长的化学药剂。常用的阻垢剂有两种:缓蚀剂和分散剂。阻垢剂理论基础完善、工程经验丰富、效果良好,目前得到广泛应用。Norio Yanagisawa 研究发现聚丙烯酸钠能很好的抑制碳酸钙沉积,减缓管道结垢^[52];王燕龙、Teng K H 等选用乙二胺四乙酸(EDTA)进行研究,发现 EDTA 能和 Ca^{2+} 离子形成络合物,促进碳酸钙溶解^[53、54]。为了保护环境,学者开始对绿色环保阻垢剂进行研究,郭莲梅等人研究聚马来酸酐复配物性能,其阻垢率高达 97.385%^[55];Zahid 对马来酸聚合物进行了研究,发现引入官能团的马来酸聚合物能改善抑制活性及分散能力, Ca^{2+} 离子耐受性高^[56];李晶博等对 γ -聚谷氨酸的性能进行了研究,其水解性较好,对环境无害,是一种新型绿色阻垢剂^[57、58];聚环氧琥珀酸是一种绿色阻垢剂,它对地热水中 Ca^{2+} 、 Mg^{2+} 阳离子有很好的络合作用,能阻止水垢生成^[59、60]。

2.2 机械阻垢、除垢技术

在换热管道中加增弹簧，弹簧在流体流动力的作用下，在管内旋转拉动，从而减少污垢的形成。一些低肋传热管、带状插入物等也能有效缓解结垢^[61]。彭德其等在管道内部插入螺旋导轨使流体产生螺旋流，大外径的内插螺旋可以对壁面起到很好的刮擦作用，起到良好的防垢除垢效果^[62]。王献涛研究了 Scale-Buster 型除垢器与 C M F G—II 型防垢仪，通过对比使用仪器前后的换热器图片，发现此两种仪器具有一定的防垢除垢效果^[63]。

2.3 磁、电、声等物理场防垢除垢技术

随着技术进步，越来越多的物理方法在防垢除垢领域得到应用，比较常见的有超声波阻垢法、静电处理技术、磁处理技术。张怡焉介绍了国内外电磁除垢防垢技术研究现状，并设计一套电磁防垢除垢装置，研究电磁除垢防垢效果，结果表明电磁除垢装置能将致密水垢变软，起到除垢效果^[11]；王洋、陈明明等通过实验研究高频电磁水处理器阻垢效果，发现高频电磁水处理器可以改变水分子团簇大小，增强水分子活性，降低水结垢速率^[64、65]。电子除垢器原理是电子发生器制造极性、振幅、频率高速变化的电流，在管道内生成快速变化的磁场，降低阴阳离子吸附能力，降低结垢率。张楠等通过试验发现电子除垢器除垢效率高，运行费用低，产品使用寿命长，值得推广利用^[66]。超声波可以使水垢变得蓬松，随着水流排出，Nishida I、Dalas E 等研究了超声波除垢效果，研究表明超声波对碳酸钙清理效果较好^[67、68]。

2.4 多相流防垢、除垢技术

利用三相流化床技术脱除地热水中碳酸盐，可以防止地热水结垢，不过地热水条件成分复杂，其实际应用还需进一步研究；在流体中加入固体颗粒，可以诱导水垢析出，防止其在管道及换热面沉积，此外还可以增加流体湍动，从而得到防

止结垢的效果^[69、70]；侯海军等介绍了两相流清洗法的原理并通过试验验证了此法除垢的可行性^[71]；卜庆选等运用数值模拟法研究了流固两相流除垢特性，研究结果为两相流水垢清洗工业应用提供了理论依据^[72]。

2.5 诱垢载体除垢或回灌滞留槽除垢防垢技术

在换热设备前，安置一种除垢装置，其表面析晶自由能更低，使大部分碳酸钙都在此沉积，保护后面的换热设备。齐金生等针对地热水开发利用中结垢问题，提出一种除垢方法—诱垢载体沉积技术法^[73]；石东坡等利用自行设计的同步结垢器研究其结垢效果，结果表明该设备能很好诱导流体结垢，保护后面装置^[74]；Middis J、Kazi S N 等在溶液中添加天然纤维，研究发现随着纤维浓度升高，结垢量逐渐减少^[75、76]。

2.6 表面工程技术防垢技术

表面工程技术分为表面合金化技术、表面涂层技术、表面涂覆技术和表面复合处理技术，通过对管道及换热器表面进行各式处理，防止水垢在其表面生成、沉积。朱立群实验研究不同涂层阻垢性能，结果表明，聚苯硫醚、聚四氟乙烯复合涂层表面能更低，除垢效果优于聚苯硫醚涂层^[77]；吴坤湖等通过试验研究 PTFE/PPS 与 PPS 涂层防结垢效果，发现 PTFE/PPS 涂层表面能低于单纯的 PPS 涂层，可以有效减少地热水结垢量，其结垢量约为 304 不锈钢管的 37.3%^[78]；王跃峰、Valeria Oldani 等对 Ni-W-P 金属膜、陶瓷复合涂层等表面涂层进行了实验研究，研究表明这些涂层都能有效降低金属表面自由能，抑制水垢生成^[79-82]。

2.7 增压法防垢技术

利用增压泵增加系统的压力，使 CO₂ 气体保留在地热水中，促进碳酸钙的溶解，防止地热水结垢^[83、84]，也可向地热水中通入二氧化碳气体，增加碳酸钙的溶解度，减少结垢^[85]。

3 新的研究手段：数值模拟法

数值模拟具有研究范围广、方便快捷、灵活多变、成本低廉等优势，在各个领域得到广泛应用。近年来，随着计算机的普及及其性能提高，越来越多的研究者将数值模拟法应用到结垢领域。赵波等利用数值模拟法动态仿真水垢形成过程，并利用人工智能算法建立了水垢热阻预测模型^[86]；谢辉建立模型研究不同流速、温度下结垢特性，获得了成垢机理、不同参数影响规律^[87]；卜庆选、张一龙等运用数值模拟对水垢特性进行了研究^[72、88、89]。Mwaba M G 建立数学模型，研究硫酸钙结垢特性^[90]；Pääkkönen T M 模拟分析了溶液浓度对碳酸钙沉积速度影响作用^[91]；Masoud Haghshenasfard 等通过建立仿真模型，研究流速、温度等因素对结垢速度影响作用，对实际工程应用有一定指导意义^[92-94]。数值模拟法高效快

捷，能大大降低研究周期，减少研究者工作量，在水垢研究领域会得到越来越多的应用。

4 结论与展望

地热水结垢问题严重制约了地热水的开发利用。目前，对结垢机理，已经有了较为清楚的认识，但对于地热水结垢问题，还未找到理想的解决方式。

解决防垢问题，对于改善设备运行工况、降低生产运行成本、增加设备使用寿命、提高地热资源利用效率及价值具有重要意义，希望学者进一步展开相关研究。

期望在地热开发利用中建立管道及换热器结垢方面的数据库，积累工程资料，为后期工程提供经验；建立完善的监测系统，以便发现生产中出现的结垢问题，及时采取科学的除垢措施；灵活运用数值模拟方法，降低研究周期，提高生产效率。

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其余参考文献略

“地能云平台”现场交流研讨会在北京召开

“GEOHERMAL ENERGY CLOUD PLATFORM” ON-SITE SEMINAR HELD IN BEIJING



近日，“地能云平台”现场推介交流会在恒有源科技发展集团有限公司信息中心举行。本次推介会由恒有源科技发展集团有限公司、北京数码大方科技股份有限公司联合举办。会议将以交流、体验、互动的方式让与会者了解“地能云平台”提供的实用能力、价值，并以应用案例的形式展示“地

能云平台”在实际项目建设中取得的良好应用效果。恒有源科技发展集团董事长徐生恒，北京数码大方科技股份有限公司总监孙世明，恒有源集团宏源热宝副总经理刘宝红，恒有源集团维修公司总经理郭维勇出席推介会并做发言。多家行业内企业代表近百人参加了本次推介会。

会议伊始，恒有源科技发展集团董事长徐生恒进行了为题《工业互联网平台“地能云”支撑、推动、助力地能行业的升级、发展》主题演讲，他先介绍了恒有源集团的发展历程。通过对恒有源集团多年在浅层地热能供暖发展积累的经验，论述了浅层地热能作为北方供暖的替代能源，结合“地能云”平台的高效支撑，推动整个供暖行业发展的必要性。同时，徐总期待依托“地能云平台”与行业伙伴携手，合理优化平台发展，共同开拓创新，取得更多成绩。

随后，北京数码大方科技股份有限公司总监孙世明介绍了“地能云平台”的几大应用领域，一是项目设计、预算和采购、二是项目施工管理、三是项目售后维保服务、四是远程监控。同时，孙总对“地能云平台”如何进行设计、预

算、采购、后续运维等模块的运行界面进行展示，并对运行过程进行了演示。孙总强调，“地能云平台”作为地能领域专业的工业互联网平台，以工业软件、云计算、大数据、移动互联网、物联网为基础，为地能行业提供全流程的支撑服务，重点支撑地能行业的施工、维保、监控，提高施工效率、保障施工质量，提供高效的售后维修、保养、运行服务。

恒有源集团宏源地能热宝技术有限公司副总经理刘宝红，恒有源集团维修公司总经理郭维勇也对“地能云平台”总体应用情况及维修维保应用情况进行了详细介绍，并对与会嘉宾提出的问题作出了解答。在一片热烈的讨论声中，本次交流研讨会圆满结束。

(陈思)

"Geothermal Energy Cloud Platform" On-site Seminar Held in Beijing

In the morning of March 12, the on-site promotion seminar of "Geothermal Energy Cloud Platform" was held in the information center of Ever Source Science & Technology Development Group Co., Ltd. This promotion seminar was jointly held by Ever Source Science & Technology Development Group Co., Ltd. and CAXA. The seminar made the participants get to know the practical capability and value provided by the "Geothermal Energy Cloud Platform" via

communication, experience and interaction, and showed the good application effect of the "Geothermal Energy Cloud Platform" in the actual project construction in the way of application case. Xu Shengheng, the Chairman of the Board of Ever Source Science & Technology Development Group Co., Ltd., Sun Shiming, the Director of CAXA, Liu Baohong, the Deputy General Manager of Hongyuan Earth Energy Heater Technology Co., Ltd. of Ever Source Group, and Guo Weiyong, the

General Manager of Repair Company of Ever Source Group attended the promotion seminar and made a speech respectively. Nearly one hundred representatives of multiple industrial representatives participated in this promotion seminar.

At the beginning of the seminar, Xu Shengheng, the Chairman of the Board of Ever Source Science & Technology Development Group Co., Ltd. made a speech with the subject of Industrial Internet Platform “Geothermal Energy Cloud” Supporting, Promoting and Helping Upgrading and Development of Geothermal Energy Industry. Mr. Xu firstly introduced the development history of Ever Source Group. Through the experience accumulated during the shallow geothermal energy heating development for years of Ever Source Group, the shallow geothermal energy was used as the alternative energy source for heating at the north, and under the efficient support of the “Geothermal Energy Cloud Platform”, the development of the whole heating industry was promoted. Meanwhile, Mr. Xu expected that the Group could reasonably optimize the platform development and conduct exploration and innovation jointly to obtain more achievements relying on the “Geothermal Energy Cloud Platform” and by cooperating with industrial partners.

Later, Sun Shiming, the Director of CAXA, introduced several top application fields of the “Geothermal Energy Cloud Platform”, including project design, budget

and purchasing; project construction management; project after-sales maintenance service; and remote monitoring. Meanwhile, Mr. Sun showed running interfaces about the way of the “Geothermal Energy Cloud Platform” conducting design, budget, purchasing and subsequent running maintenance, and demonstrated the running process. Mr. Sun emphasized that as the industrial internet platform, the “Geothermal Energy Cloud Platform” provided the whole flow of supporting service for Geothermal Energy Industry based on industrial software, cloud computation, big data, mobile internet and Internet of Things, mainly supporting the construction, maintenance and care, and monitoring of Geothermal Energy Industry, enhancing construction efficiency, guaranteeing construction quality, and providing efficient after-sales repair, care and running services.

Liu Baohong, the Deputy General Manager of Hongyuan Earth Energy Heater Technology Co., Ltd. of Ever Source Group, and Guo Weiyong, the General Manager of Repair Company of Ever Source Group, all participated in the promotion seminar, and made detailed instructions to the overall application situation as well as repair and maintenance application situations of the “Geothermal Energy Cloud Platform”, and gave answers to the problems proposed by the participants. In the warm discussion, this recommendation meeting was ended in a satisfactory way.

中国供热展盛大开幕 恒有源集团应邀参展

GRAND OPENING OF ISH CHINA & CIHE EVER SOURCE GROUP PARTICIPATING IN THE EXHIBITION

5月的北京，春意盎然。中国国际供热通风空调、卫浴及舒适家居系统展览会（简称中国供热展）在北京中国国际展览中心（新馆）盛大开幕。



随着近年来对环境保护的日益重视，各地方、各企业贯彻统筹兼顾、科学施策，坚决打赢蓝天保卫战，突出重点，积极加速新技术研发，让清洁供暖、清洁取暖技术不断升级，标志着中国暖通空调产业已经进入了“创新发展，永攀高峰”的新时代。本次中国供热展共汇聚1300余家优质企业，分布于区域供热、城市集中供热、农村分布式采暖等不同领域，其中不乏德国、美国、英国等国的大型暖通企业、设备制造企业及国内行业内知名企业。同时，中国供热展主办方联合中国城镇供热协会、德国联邦供热行业协会，邀请国内外政府领导、行业协会代表、业内专家学者、优秀企业代表共同举办了清洁供暖“多能源+”国际技术趋势峰会、北方地区冬季电取暖、智慧供热创新技术应用论坛等、第五届京津冀及周边地区“清洁能源采暖”技术应用研讨会等各类暖通高峰论坛，根据各国能源发展实际情况，因地制宜，共同探讨暖通行业的能源转型，促进国内外暖通技术的交流发展。恒有源科技发展集团应邀参加展览和各项学术活动。

在本次展会中，恒有源集团精心布置展台，通过实际技术演示及集团“煤改电”宣传纪录片展示了集团最新的技术、产品和应用。集团主要领导参加展会，在现场对集团产品进行讲解，并对客户提出的问题进行详细的解答。

本次展会的成功召开，推动了我国暖通行业的健康可持续发展，为我国的暖通产业成为建筑行业界的一流产业做出积极贡献。

(陈思)



Grand Opening of ISH China & CIHE Ever Source Group Participating in the Exhibition

In May, spring is evident everywhere in Beijing, China International Trade Fair for Heating, Ventilation, Air-Conditioning, Sanitation & Home Comfort (hereinafter referred to as "China Heating Exhibition") opened grandly in the China International Exhibition Center Group Corporation (CIEC) (New Museum) opened grandly on May 6.

In recent years, increasing attention is paid to the environmental protection, and various local governments and enterprises are resolutely carrying out overall planning and all-round consideration, as well as scientific strategy implementation, and are determined to giving the blue sky to the earth. They are actively accelerating the research and development of new technology by focusing on key points, and the constant upgrading of clean heating technology means that the China's HVAC industry has marched into the new era of "innovative development and challenging a new height bravely". This time, the China Heating Exhibition gathered totaling more than 1,300 excellent enterprises, which were from different fields such as regional heating, urban centralized heating and rural distributed heating, including large-sized HVAC enterprises, equipment manufacturing enterprises and domestic famous enterprises from Germany, the USA and the UK. Meanwhile, the Sponsor of the China Heating Exhibition together with the China District Heating Association (CDHA) and the BDH (Federation of German Heating Industry), invited governmental leaders at home and abroad, representatives of industrial representatives, experts and scholars in the industry and representatives of excellent enterprises and jointly held the Clean Heating Development Summit: Integrated Appliance of Diverse Energies

Technology, electrical heating in winter in northern region, forum of innovative technology application of intelligent heating, the 5th Technical Conference of Clean Energy Heating in the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei Area and other various HVAC congresses. According to actual development situation of energies in various countries, and adjusting measures to local conditions, they jointly discussed the energy transformation of HVAC industry, thus promoting communication and development of HVAC technologies at home and abroad. The Ever Source Science & Technology Development Group Co., Ltd. accepted the invitation to participate in the exhibition and various academic activities.

In this exhibition, the Ever Source Group arranged the exhibition stand meticulously, showing the latest technology, product and application of the Group through the actual technological demonstration and the "Coal to Electricity" propaganda documentary of the Group. Main leaders of the Group participated in the exhibition, interpreted the Group's products on the site, and gave detailed answer to the problems proposed by customers.

The successful holding of this exhibition promotes the healthy and sustainable development of the HVAC industry of our country, and makes an active contribution to making our Country's HVAC industry become the first-class industry of the building circle.

(Chen Si)

热烈祝贺中国地热与温泉产业技术创新战略联盟第一届第一次理事会召开



中国地热与温泉产业技术创新战略联盟第一届理事会暨地热产业研讨会召开

THE FIRST COUNCIL OF TECHNOLOGY INNOVATION STRATEGIC ALLIANCE OF CHINA GEOTHERMAL AND HOT SPRING INDUSTRY & GEOTHERMAL ENERGY INDUSTRY SEMINAR HELD

为大力推动地热与温泉产业发展，研发推广地热创新技术，促进地热与温泉产业融入国家新能源战略方针，日前，中国地热与温泉产业技术创新战略联盟第一届理事会暨地热产业研讨会在邯郸顺利召开。此次活动由中国地热与温泉产业技术创新战略联盟主办，中国煤炭地质总局水文地质局协办。

会议共两天时间，第一天中国地热与温泉产业技术创新战略联盟举行了第一次理事会。出席本次会议的嘉宾有：中国地热与温泉产业技术创新战略联盟总顾问、国务院资深参事、中国工程勘察大师、住建部建设环境工程技术中心主任王秉忱；联盟名誉理事长、中国工程院院士、国家地热能中心指导委员会主任曹耀峰；联盟名誉理事长、中国产学研合作促进会党委委员、中国矿业联合会副会长、总工程师刘玉强；联盟专家委员会专家组组长、中国工程院院士、中国矿业大学(北京)水害防治与水资源研究所所长武强；联盟理事长、原国土资源部地质环境司副司长李继江、中国科学院地热资源研究中心主任庞忠和、中国地调局浅层地温能研究与推广中心主任李宁波、中国煤炭地质总局副局长潘树仁、中国煤炭

地质总局水文地质局党组书记、局长蒋向明等60余位领导和专家。

会议由联盟理事长李继江主持。首先宣读了联盟理事会人员组成的初步意见、审议了联盟章程，并由联盟秘书长陈冬进行了2019年联盟7个主要工作计划的汇报。工作计划主要包括建设联盟的六个服务平台、建设联盟对外窗口、加强联盟内部建设、解决联盟成员单位的特定需求、召开地热与温泉产业发展论坛、启动对外交流开展走出去活动、做好中国产学研合作促进会交办的各项工作。以上内容均经过与会代表举手表决后通过。会议中，联盟理事长李继江司长、王秉忱参事、曹耀峰院士、刘玉强总工程师、武强院士分别进行了发言，对联盟的筹备情况和未来发展进行了介绍和展望。

第二天上午，曹耀峰院士、庞忠和主任、潘树仁局长、李宁波主任分别在中国地热与温泉产业技术创新战略联盟地热产业研讨会上进行了主题发言。会后与会人员到邯郸市科技大厦、河北工程大学新校区，对地热开发项目进行了实地考察。

(陈思)

The First Council of Technology Innovation Strategic Alliance of China Geothermal and Hot Spring Industry & Geothermal Energy Industry Seminar Held

To greatly promote the development of geothermal energy and hot spring industry, research and promote the geothermal energy innovation technology, and promote the geothermal energy and hot spring industry to integrate into the national new energy

strategy or other strategic principles, from March 29-30, the First Board of Directors & Geothermal Energy Industry Seminar of Technical Innovation Strategy Alliance of China Geothermal Energy and Hot Spring Industry was held in Handan City smoothly. This activity was sponsored by the Technical Innovation Strategy Alliance of China Geothermal Energy and Hot Spring Industry, assisted by the Hydro-geological Exploration Bureau of China National Administration of Coal Geology.

The meeting lasted two days. In the first day, the Technical Innovation Strategy Alliance of China Geothermal Energy and Hot Spring Industry held the first council. As honored guests, more than 60 leaders and experts participated in this meeting, including Wang Bingchen, the General Counsel of the Technical Innovation Strategy Alliance of China Geothermal Energy and Hot Spring Industry, Senior Counselor of State Council, Chinese engineering investigation expert, and Director of Construction Environment Engineering Technical Center of Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development of the People's Republic of China (MOHURD); Cao Yaofeng, the Honorary President of the Alliance, academician of the Chinese Academy of Engineering, and Director of Guiding Committee of National Geothermal Energy Center; Liu Yuqiang, the Honorary President of the Alliance, member of Party Committee of China Industry-University-Research Institute Collaboration Association, Vice President of



China Mining Association (CMA), and Chief Engineer; Wu Qiang, Expert Group Leader of Expert Committee of the Alliance, academician of the Chinese Academy of Engineering, and the Director of Institute of Water Hazard Prevention and Water Resources, China University of Mining & Technology; Li Jijiang, the President of the Alliance, Deputy Director of the former Environmental Bureau of the Ministry of Land and Resources of the People's Republic of China; Pang Zhonghe, the Director of the Geothermal Resources Research Center of Chinese Academy of Sciences; Li Ningbo, the Director of Shallow Geothermal Temperature Research and Promotion Center of China



Geological Survey; Pan Shuren, Deputy Director of the China National Administration of Coal Geology; Jiang Xiangming, Secretary of Party Group and Director of Hydrogeological Exploration Bureau of China National Administration of Coal Geology.

This meeting was held by Li Jijiang, the President of the Alliance. At the meeting, the preliminary opinions formed by members of the Alliance Council were declared, and then the regulations of the Alliance were deliberated, and then Chendong, the Secretary-general of the Alliance reported 7 main working plans of the Alliance in 2019. Working plans include constructing six service

platforms of the Alliance, constructing external windows of the Alliance, strengthening the internal construction of the Alliance, solving specific demands of member units of the Alliance, holding the development forum of geothermal energy and hot spring industry, starting external communication and implementing the walk-out activity, and conducting various jobs ordered by the China Industry-University-Research Institute Collaboration Association. Above contents all have been agreed by representatives who participated in this meeting via voting by raising hands. During the meeting, Li Jijiang, the President of the Alliance, the Counselor Wang Bingchen, the Academician Cao Yaofeng, the Chief Engineer Liu Yuqiang, and the Academician Wu Qiang respectively made a speech, introduced the preparation situation of the Alliance, and showed the prospect of the future development.

In the second day, the Academician Cao Yaofeng, the Director Pang Zhonghe, the Director Pan Shuren, and the Director Li Ningbo respectively made a themed speech at the geothermal Energy Industry Seminar of the Technical Innovation Strategy Alliance of China Geothermal Energy and Hot Spring Industry. After the meeting, the participants went to the Handan Science and Technology Mansion, and the new campus of Hebei University of Engineering to have a field investigation targeting the geothermal energy development, and then the meeting was ended in a satisfactory way.

(Chen Si)

绿色能源：地热可分更大一杯羹

GREEN ENERGY: GEOTHERMAL CAN DO A SHARE

国际能源署预计，到2050年，地热能将占全球电力生产的3.5%和热力生产的3.9%（不含地源热泵）。但这样的占比数据预期是否属于短期思维？业内专家认为，如果地热发展可以像风能和太阳能那样进入快车道，那么地热可以为可再生能源作出更大的贡献。

地热是高效且有竞争力的能源形式在我们的脚下有一个隐藏的能量来源——地热能，但我们大多数人都将之忽略了。忽略它的原因有很多，比如说，这种能源太深、太昂贵，等等。毕竟，地热能比起风能或太阳能似乎更加挑战人们的想象力，也正因为此，地热能的开发和应用并不在许多人的考虑范围之内。

地热究竟都可以提供些什么？从本质上说，地热是一种热源，可以采用蒸汽驱动涡轮机的方式进行发电。由于地心温度高达5000摄氏度，

因此可以说这是一个巨大的热源。能否以适当的方式获取蒸汽和发电所需的温度，决定了地热能的经济性。

如今，很多国家利用沿地球构造板块边缘的地热能进行发电，如美国西海岸、东非大裂谷等；而有的国家即使没有明显火山分布带也在利用地热能发电，如德国和法国。当然，后者需要更深的钻探、更复杂的技术。但即便如此，地热能仍不失为一种高效并具有竞争力的能源形式。

来自国际能源署的数据显示，2017年，全球地热发电约84.8太瓦时，累计容量约14吉瓦。

地热不仅可以发电，还可直接供热地热能尚未得到大力开发的应用是将地热直接用于各种用途的供热，比方说，建筑物房屋采暖、



农产品温室保温、洗浴用水加热、食品脱水烘干，亦或各种制冷需求等。仅在欧洲，供热和制冷就占有所有能源需求的一半左右，这其中包括运输和发电领域的能源需求。由此可见，供热制冷在能源结构中的显著地位。在气候变化的背景下，供热和制冷行业在减少碳排放方面，即便不能扮演极其关键的角色，也将发挥重要作用。

目前，全球约有百余个国家直接将地热能用于供热（或制冷），或需要热能的其他工业应用。其中冰岛是大家较为熟知的直接应用地热的范例。虽然紧贴北极圈，全年低温，但凭借丰富的地热资源，冰岛几乎所有游泳池都在户外，而且全年开放，蔬菜在温室中种植。相比之下，肯尼亚在直接应用地热方面则较少人知

晓。其实，肯尼亚在利用地热进行温室作业方面十分成功。温室夜间需要供热和照明，虽然肯尼亚白天气温很高，但其夜间需要开采地热能以满足温室供热和照明的需要。

开展地热发电的国家数量增速还不够快目前，有 27 个国家用地热发电，2018 年底全世界地热发电装机容量达到 14600 兆瓦。在 10 年时间里地热装机增长了约 4300 兆瓦，由此可见，地热发电增长较为稳健，但与其他可再生能源技术相比，显然增速还不够快。在过去 10 年间，开展地热发电的国家名单中只新增了两个国家，他们分别是智利和克罗地亚。全球地热装机最大的国家是美国，其次是印度尼西亚和菲律宾，土耳其紧随其后，该国地热发展与过去相比取得了令人难以置信的增长。在政

府的支持下，受上网电价补贴和其他优惠激励政策的推动，土耳其在较短的时间内一跃成为少数几个热电装机超过 1000 兆瓦的国家之一。

ThinkGeoEnergy 的研究显示，如果开发规划得以实施，开展地热发电的国家数量有望增加到 82 个。印度尼西亚、肯尼亚、埃塞俄比亚和北美地区将成为未来主要的地热增长市场。

在一些国家，地热能对能源结构的意义重大。以肯尼亚为例，肯尼亚地热发电虽然装机仅占全国发电装机总量的 30% 左右，但已经取代了因干旱而时常不稳定的水力发电，通常可提供该国 50% 以上的电力需求。正如国际能源署所言：“地热发电厂不受气候变化影响，可保证稳定的电力输出，实现较高的容量系数（60% ~ 90%），地热发电技术适合基本负荷生产。”其他利用地热能的 国家还包括冰岛、菲律宾、萨尔瓦多、新西兰和哥斯达黎加等。随着加勒比地区地热规划项目的实施，该地区的一些岛国有望以地热发电取代昂贵的柴油燃料发电，最终实现所有电力全部由地热能供应。

越来越多的国家开始重视地热的潜力为了实现可持续发展和开发清洁能源，荷兰温室部门也开始利用地热能进行供热。在欧洲，多个国家都致力于将地热能应用于区域供热。在中国大规模的区域供热中，地热供暖在多个城市和地区推广，以减少煤炭使用、改善空气质量。

在农产品领域，地热能可在温室保温之外还有其他重要作用，比方说用于土壤施肥，用于农产品收割后的脱水（如干燥西红柿等）。在食品加工领域，地热能可用于牛奶巴氏杀菌和相关应用。如今，我们只是在探讨地热能利用的整体潜力，特别是地热能的直接应用。我们看到了地热开发许多创新方向，主要包括：降低钻井成本，利用超临界热量来提高每口井的产量，发现从地表以下获取热能的新方法，项目

开发中的新商业模式以及新的融资模式等。未来地热发电会出现多大的增长，这在很大程度上取决于世界各国对地热的政策支持力度，以及地热是否能在未来能源供应中发挥重要且基础的作用。

（摘自中国石油新闻中心）

地热能主要包括三种类型，除了中深层地热外，还包括浅层地热能 and 干热岩。浅层地热能作为分布最广、最易开发的地热资源，近年来异军突起，发展迅速。

浅层地热能一般指 0~120 米深度内储存的温度在 25°C 以下的低温、低品位的可再生热能，具有分布广、储量大、再生迅速、开发成本低等特点。我们首选浅层地热能作为北方供暖的替代能源，依托我国原创的单井循环换热地能采集技术，与传统的热泵技术相结合为建筑物提供高效、安全的供暖、制冷和生活热水，实现使用区域无燃烧、零碳排放。

以北方地区为例，北方供暖地区按 100 平方米、120 米深度以内可循环利用热量 25kW 计算，可开采的浅层地热能资源量 1.42×10^9 MW，是北方地区建筑物采暖所需热能的 1350 倍，足以满足供暖需求。

单井循环换热地能采集技术为大规模、安全、高效开发利用浅层地热能提供了技术保障，技术应用超过 1800 万平方米，取得了很好的节能减排效果。

干热岩科技攻关将迈入场地开发阶段

HOT DRY ROCK WILL ENTER THE DEVELOPMENT STAGE

近两年干热岩已成业界关注热点，不少企业看好其前景，纷纷“尝试”开发。然而，世界干热岩开发总体上仍处于试验和示范阶段，还未实现商业化开发。我国干热岩开发更是处于起步阶段，面临资源勘查难、开发工程难度大、技术薄弱等挑战。

中国工程院院士、中国石油化工集团原副总经理、国家地热能中心指导委员会主任曹耀峰近日在中国地质大学（北京）举办的“第八届中深层地热高效开发与利用国际论坛”上透露，今年上半年，中国石化青海共和盆地干热岩勘查开发试验项目的科技攻坚会将召开，届时我国干热岩资源科技攻关也将从室内试验随之进入场地开发阶段。

我国干热岩开发尚属初级阶段

自上世纪70年代美国在芬顿山开始第一次干热岩开发现场试验开始，世界范围内已建立实验性质的EGS（国际工程项目的服务合同）工程31项，累积发电能力约12.2MW。尽管美、法、德、日、英等国在干热岩开发方面取得一定进展，但总体上世界干热岩开发仍然处于试验和示范阶段，尚未实现商业化开发。

“与国外相比，我国干热岩资源技术研发起步较晚，尚属起步阶段，国内部分高校和科研院所所在基础理论和试验方面做了一些探索性研究工作。国内干热岩的钻探仅限于获取干热

岩的温度、岩性、埋深、分布范围等基础资料，压裂改造工作未取得实质性进展。”曹耀峰透露。

据悉，我国早在9年前就开展了干热岩勘探开发关键技术攻关，2010年原国土资源部公益项目“我国干热岩勘查关键技术研究”、2012年国家科技部863项目“干热岩热能开发与综合利用关键技术研究”均加快了我国干热岩的开发步伐。

我国首次发现大规模可利用干热岩资源于青海省共和盆地。2011年-2017年，中国地质调查局、青海省国土厅在共和地区共钻地热勘察井7口。如今青海共和盆地干热岩地热能开发试验取得重大进展，圈定出共和、达连海和贵德等14处隐伏干热岩体；在共和盆地外围圈定出同仁县兰采、海东市三合镇同德和倒淌河4处干热岩远景区，总面积达3092.89平方公里。

打造勘查开发示范工程

曹耀峰透露，中国地调局、青海国土厅与中国石化曾召开两轮工作协调对接会，明确三方联合建设青海共和盆地干热岩勘查开发试验项目，着手打造干热岩勘查开发示范工程。

目前，三方正在筹建攻关团队，制定科技攻坚战实施方案，计划开展建立热储压前三维地质模型、岩石力学特征等基础实验研究、快速成井、水力喷射分层压裂等技术方案等研究。

“青海共和盆地干热岩攻坚战启动会将于今年上半年召开，这标志着我国干热岩资源科技攻关从室内试验进入了场地开发阶段。”曹耀峰介绍，“中国石化介入干热岩成果共计启动 10 余项、总投资 5000 多万元干热岩相关项目研究。如今，正在开展《干热岩地热能勘探开发关键工程技术研究》。”

曹耀峰透露，中国石化干热岩产业开发规划，到 2020 年通过技术攻关，形成具有国际先进水平的干热岩勘探开发利用技术系列，并在资源评价的基础上优选 1-2 个国家 EGS 现场试验基地，初步形成核心技术系列。2021-2023 年，是干热岩示范项目建设期，完成试验基地实施方案设计优化，建立我国首个可复制可推广的干热岩开发示范项目，实现干热岩的成功利用。2024-2035 年，通过干热岩产业技术、工艺升级、大幅降低干热岩勘探开发利用成本，尝试商业化应用。

仍面临诸多挑战

受限于技术和成本，我国干热岩开发面临不少挑战。

首先，干热岩资源勘查难。除藏南 - 滇西地区高温地热资源较为丰富外，其他高品质资源并不富集。由于地壳结构复杂，成因机理尚不清楚，干热岩资源分布极为不均匀，我国目前尚未形成成熟可靠的资源评价技术和方法。“干热岩埋藏深，探测精度难以满足勘探要求，获取地下热储物理参数的技术和能力有限，难以有效地优选场址；现有的井下原地岩石地层描述方法难以适应 EGS 高温热储的特殊条件。”曹耀峰介绍。

其次，开发干热岩的工程难度大。由于仪器、工具和材料的耐温能力不足，加之岩体可钻性差、工程设计优化难度大，钻井慢、周期长、

成本高，难以高效成井。

最后，干热岩的利用工程难题不小。由于我国还缺乏高温潜水泵、抗高温示踪剂、适合于干热岩循环测试的解释技术等，面临开发干热岩循环测试及热能提取难题。

干热岩研发属于前瞻性技术，要实现干热岩资源开发利用的实质性进展，专家建议持续增大科研项目、人员、经费支持，建议设立干热岩资源开发利用国家重点实验室。

（摘自中国能源报）



青海省首次发布清洁能源发展白皮书

QINGHAI PROVINCE HAS RELEASED ITS FIRST WHITE PAPER ON CLEAN ENERGY DEVELOPMENT

3月22日,由国家电网公司批复筹建的“青海清洁能源发展研究院”正式挂牌成立。该研究院将致力于加强研究能力建设,助力和支撑青海清洁能源示范省建设。

推动能源转型是国家能源可持续发展乃至国民经济健康发展的重大战略部署,也是青海创建清洁能源示范省建设的重要支点。依托得天独厚的清洁能源资源优势,目前青海已成为世界上大规模并网光伏电站最集中的地区之一。青海省委省政府高度重视筹建清洁能源发展研究院,青海省委书记王建军作出重要批示,要求研究院作为青海省能源领域的重要支撑机构,做好能源发展研究工作。

据悉,该研究院组建初期设置了“2个中心、1个实验室、1个院士工作站”的机构,包括清洁能源示范省规划建设研究中心、青海新能源检测技术服务中心和新能源并网技术实验室和



卢强院士团队、程时杰院士团队组成的院士工作站。研究主体包括研究院自身队伍、院士专家团队以及中国国际工程咨询公司、国网能源研究院、中国电科院、清华大学等国内科研院所,并与南瑞集团、宁德时代新能源等新能源企业建立合作关系,打造产学研用一体的科研创新共享平台。

研究院将重点开展源网荷储高效互动核心技术研究,主要包括网源协调规划、实证测试评估、共享储能技术、市场辅助服务机制等各环节实践研究;并以电能替代为目标,开展清洁取暖、电动汽车、光伏扶贫、节能降耗、综合能源服务等推广应用。同时开展全国消纳市场研究、清洁能源基地开发和大规模外送研究。当前,研究院正在全力推进青海清洁能源发展研究、构建青海绿电指标体系、大规模储能集成及应用等第一批14项课题的研究,同步与国内相关科研机构达成战略合作协议推动项目研究应用。

在青海清洁能源发展研究院揭牌成立仪式上,同时发布了《青海清洁能源发展白皮书(2019)》。这是该院首次通过白皮书的形式,全面系统地对2018年青海清洁能源从生产到消费全产业链发展的数据指标进行总结发布。以此次发布为开端,青海清洁能源研究院将每年定期发布。

(摘自科技日报)



地热能促进食品安全及相关产业的快速发展

FOOD SECURITY AND BOOSTING DEVELOPMENT WITH GEOTHERMAL HEAT

作为全球发电的主要能源，可再生能源在过去 10 年里发展迅速。2018 年，可再生能源发电量约占全球电力的四分之一，占能源使用总量的 16% 左右。在过去的五年里，它的增长速度超过了所有传统的发电形式，并在过去的六年里吸引

了大约 1.5 万亿美元的全局投资。以此看出，我们的电力系统的发展速度比许多人预期的要快。

然而，可再生能源应用技术多数被用于消除阻碍可持续发展的壁垒，消除贫困、改善人类健康、实现经济可持续发展、解决食品安全问题等

课题只是可再生能源支持可持续发展目标的一部分。事实上，2018年7月，由多个利益攸关方组成的可持续发展（SDG 7）咨询小组发布了一份简报，概述了可持续发展的7个目标与其他可持续发展目标之间的相互联系。报告强调，现代能源有许多优势，然而，能源本身并没有什么用处，它只有在提供所需服务和推动能源发展的情况下才能发挥最大优势。

消除饥饿和各种形式的营养不良，建立可持续的食品生产体系，是可再生能源可以实现的目标。食品生产是能源密集型产业，全球约30%的能源消耗用于生产、加工和分发食品。脱碳工业的能源系统可以节省资金，促进当地的发展，并有助于减缓气候变化。同时，它还可以消除日益严峻的食品安全问题。如今，地球上每九个人中就有一人处于饥饿状态。有证据表明，这个数字近年来有所上升，这在很大程度上是由于气候变化所导致的变化无常的天气模式所致。

最近有报告指出，尽管地热能的主要利用形式是发电和集中供热，但是，它可以作为食品生产中持续有效的能源供给加热温室和水产养殖池塘。此外，地热能可以用来干燥和冷藏食物来减少粮食收割后的损失。除了解决食品安全问题，农业部门加强地热能应用还可以减少对化石燃料的依赖，减少能源价格波动带来的影响和减少有害物质的排放。

根据统计，全球地热资源仍有待开发。如今，发电总装机容量约为14吉瓦，如果算上地热能的利用，这一数字将升至70吉瓦。然而，世界范围内的地热能潜力仍未得到充分开发。

冰岛是地热能应用取得积极进展例子之一，该国地热能应用与经济发展之间的相互作用也许比世界任何其他地方都更为明显。冰岛在低成本、蕴藏量丰富的地热能资源的帮助下崛起为一个蓬勃发展的欧洲经济体，地热能的应用刺激了制造

业的发展，鼓励了科技初创企业，在国家园艺、农业和渔业中发挥了关键作用。

同时，用于农业的地热能源可以在冰岛等传统地热地区以外范围得到高效利用。在荷兰，大量的政策支持，致使地热能在荷兰的使用近十年来稳步增加，其中低温地热能资源的应用正在成为国民经济——园艺的主流支柱。

冰岛和荷兰代表了新兴地热市场的蓬勃发展，这些市场的巨大潜力也逐渐得以实现：拥有悠久的历史地热发电传统的肯尼亚，最近在温室供暖、牛奶巴氏杀菌和水产养殖池塘供暖方面启动了新的试点项目，并进一步明确了地热能在肉类、牛奶和蜂蜜加工和储存方面的应用潜力；在大型地热能应用的潜在市场墨西哥，专业部门已经制定了专门的许可程序和路线图以加快部署地热能生产中的应用。

（摘自 <http://www.thinkgeoenergy.com>）



北京市海淀区外国语实验学校 项目介绍

INTRODUCTION TO BEIJING HAI DIAN FOREIGN LANGUAGE EXPERIMENT SCHOOL PROJECT



一、项目介绍

北京市海淀区外国语实验学校采用恒有源科技发展集团有限公司单井循环换热地能采集技术对全校 92632 平方米建筑面积进行供暖、制冷、生活热水供应及学校泳池池水加热。截至目前，该

项目夏季制冷，冬季供暖，日常提供生活热水，已稳定运行 18 年。

二、项目概况

该项目供暖冷建筑面积 92632 m²，共分两期

建设，其中 2001 年建设一期北校区 9 栋楼，共 62283 m²，自 2001 年 9 月起投入使用；2008 年二期扩建南校区 7 栋楼，增建面积 23265 m²，分别于 2008 年 9 月和 2009 年 9 月起投入使用；另有北区乒羽中心 2266 m²为 2011 年底扩建，同年 12 月投入使用；2012 年新建幼儿园，占地 4818 m²，同年 8 月投入运行。

三、项目特点

(一) 该校为全寄宿制的学校，校内各个楼宇由于功能不同，用能方式也不同。因此该项目在设计阶段就充分考虑到学校的用能特点，采用分布式集中供暖模式，即一栋楼一套恒有源地能热泵环境系统，每栋楼单独使用，自主调节。

(二) 该校共有地能热泵环境系统机房 14 个，均可独立运行。根据室外环境温度，各建筑室内温度可以在 18℃ -26℃ 之间随意调节，分别满足冬季和夏季对舒适度的要求。同时，考虑学校特殊的使用环境，地能热泵环境系统需随时启动。当环境温度持续高于 26℃(连续 5 天)开始制冷或持续低于 18℃(连续 5 天)开始供暖，保证室内温度处于 18℃ -26℃ 范围。

(三) 生活热水系统出水温度设置 40-45℃，不间断提供生活热水并为学校的泳池进行池水加热。

四、运行情况

(一) 运维保障

该项目由恒有源集团下属物业公司有资质的专业管理、运维队伍进行供暖、制冷等运维保障。

(二) 运行数据

运行年份	项目名称	供暖		制冷	
		总能耗 (kW·h)	平米能耗 (kW·h/m ²)	总能耗 (kW·h)	平米能耗 (kW·h/m ²)
2005	外语语	2612437.2	30.84	90400	1.07
2006		1535309.08	18.12	650606	7.68
2007		1395681	16.47	788748	9.31
2008		1769431	20.89	1084022	12.80
2009		2386496	28.17	902352	10.65
2010		1970778.64	23.26	944780.91	11.15
2011		2047695.34	24.17	694024.58	8.19

实用案例

PROJECT SHOWCASE

2012	外语	2857568.69	33.73	892649.83	10.54
2013		3007281.29	35.50	1561654.67	18.43
2014		3212496.98	37.92	1682149.7	19.86
2015		3443519.96	40.65	1651513	19.49
2016		3307585.02	38.14	1562044	18.44
2017		3112117.91	36.73	2052823	24.23
平均值		2512184.47	29.58	1119828.284	13.22

(三) 项目运行环境效益

根据实际数据统计，2005年-2017年，该项目供暖季单位耗电量平均 $29.58\text{kW}\cdot\text{h}/\text{m}^2$ ，制冷季单位耗电量平均 $13.22\text{kW}\cdot\text{h}/\text{m}^2$ ，含在校6000师生每天洗澡水和游泳池热水提供，按该校电价 $0.4886\text{元}/\text{kW}\cdot\text{h}$ 计算，全年运行直接费用为 $21\text{元}(\text{人民币})/\text{m}^2$ 。通过数据统计，项目节能减排效果明显：2005-2017年，与空调相比，浅层地热能制冷节电约20%；与直热式电锅炉供暖相比，浅层地热能替煤供暖累计节电97975兆瓦时，节省电煤32749吨，减排二氧化碳76132吨，二氧化硫40.9吨，氮氧化物37.8吨，减排烟尘8吨。

五、项目优势

利用浅层地热能可在冬季供暖时可作为传统的煤、油燃烧供暖的替代能源，实现区域无燃烧零碳排放；夏季制冷比传统的空调系统节能；系统运行温度低，实际运行情况稳定，显著提升了校园内学生生活环境的安全性。同时，在供暖时间、温度、地点上具有较强的自主性，在节约能源消耗的情况下，能充分满足个性化需求，为师生提供了舒适的学习工作环境。



Introduction to Beijing Haidian Foreign Language Experiment School Project

I. Project Introduction

Beijing Haidian Foreign Language Experiment School adopts the single-well heat exchange circulation for ground source energy collection of the Ever Source Science & Technology Development Group Co., Ltd. to conduct heating, cooling and domestic hot water supply to the 92,632m² building area of the whole school, and conducts heating to the water of the school's swimming pool. So far, the cooling in summer, heating in winter and daily supply of domestic hot water of the Project has operation for 18 years stably.

II. Project Overview

The heating and cooling building area of the Project is 92,632m², constructed by two phases; in which, the 9 buildings at the northern campus were constructed in 2001, with totaling area of 62,283m², and they were put into operation since September 2001; the 7 buildings at the southern campus were expanded at the second phase in 2008, with the expanded construction area of 23,265m², which were put into operation in September 2008 and September 2009 respectively; in addition,

the Table Tennis and Badminton Center at the northern campus of 2266m² was expanded at the end of 2011, and was put into operation in December of the same year; in 2012, the new kindergarten was built, occupying an area of 4,818m², and it was put into operation in August of the same year.

III. Project Characteristics

(I) The school refers to an all-boarding school, and due to different functions, various buildings in the school are different in energy consumption. Therefore, the Project has taken energy consumption characteristics of the school into consideration at the design stage, and adopts the dispersed type centralized heating mode, i.e. each building is provided with a set of HYY Ground Energy Heat Pump Environment System, and each building uses the system independently and conducts adjustment by itself.

(II) This school has totaling 14 machine rooms of ground source heat pump environment system, which all can run independently. According to indoor and outdoor environmental temperatures, the

indoor temperature of each building can be adjusted at will within 18 °C -26 °C , respectively meeting requirements for comfort levels in winter and in summer. Meanwhile, considering special using environment of the school, the ground source heat pump environment system shall be able to be started up at any time. When the environmental temperature is higher than 26 °C (for consecutive 5 days), the cooling will start, or if the temperature is lower than 18°C (for consecutive 5 days), the heating will start, so as to guarantee that the indoor temperature is within the scope of 18°C -26°C .

(III) The water outlet temperature of

domestic hot water system is set at 40-45°C , and the domestic hot water is provided uninterruptedly to heat the water in the swimming pool of the school.

IV.Operation Situation

(I) Guarantee of Operation Maintenance

With regard to heating and cooling of the Project, the property management company subordinate to the Ever Source Science & Technology Development Group Co., Ltd. will assign qualified and professional management and operation maintenance teams to guarantee the operation maintenance.

(II) Operation Data(III)

Operation Year	Name of Project	Heating		Cooling	
		(kW · h) Total Energy Consumption (kW · h)	(kW · h/ m ²) Energy Consumption per Square Meter (kW · h/ m ²)	(kW · h) Total Energy Consumption (kW · h)	(kW · h/ m ²) Energy Consumption per Square Meter (kW · h/ m ²)
2005	Beijing Haidian Foreign Language experiment school	2612437.2	30.84	90400	1.07
2006		1535309.08	18.12	650606	7.68
2007		1395681	16.47	788748	9.31
2008		1769431	20.89	1084022	12.80
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2012	Beijing Haidian Foreign Language experiment school	2857568.69	33.73	892649.83	10.54
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2015		3443519.96	40.65	1651513	19.49
2016		3307585.02	38.14	1562044	18.44
2017		3112117.91	36.73	2052823	24.23
Average Value		2512184.47	29.58	1119828.284	13.22

(III) Environmental Benefits of Project Operation

According to the actual data statistic, from 2005 to 2017, the average value of unit power consumption during the heating period of the Project was 29.58kW•h/m², and that during the cooling period was 13.22kW•h/m², including the supply of water for showering and hot water for swimming pool of 6,000 teachers and students in the school, and calculated as per the electricity price of RMB 0.4886/kW•h of the school, the direct operation cost all the year is RMB 21/m². Through the data statistic, it can be known that the energy saving and emission reduction has obvious effect: from 2005 to 2017, compared with air conditioner, the power saved by cooling with shallow geothermal energy is about 20%; compared with direct-heating type electric boiler, the accumulated electricity saved by replacing coal with shallow geothermal energy is 97,975MWh, saving electric coal for 32,749t, reducing the emission of carbon dioxide of

76,132t, emission of sulfur dioxide of 40.9t, nitrogen oxide of 37.8t and smoke dust of 8t.

V. Project Advantages

In case of heating in winter, the shallow geothermal energy can be adopted as alternative energy source of traditional coal and fuel combustion for heating, thus realizing regional combustion-free and zero carbon emission; with regard to cooling in summer, the shallow geothermal energy is more energy-saving than the traditional air conditioning system; the operation temperature of the system is low, and the actual operation is stable, which obviously enhances the safety of living environment of students in the school. Meanwhile, the system has relatively strong independence in heating time, temperature and location, and under the condition of saving energy consumption, it can fully meet individual demands, and provides comfortable learning and working environments for teachers and students.

敬告读者

TO INFORM THE READER

《中国地热能》是由中国地热能出版社主办，北京节能环保促进会浅层地（热）能开发利用专业委员会协办的科技期刊，于香港公开发刊，双语季刊。我们的办刊宗旨是为政府制定能源政策提供参考建议；为地能开发企业提供宣传平台；为设计者、大众提供交流空间；推广浅层地热能利用经验，展示应用实例。

我们始终不忘读者的期待，用心用力办好期刊。毫无疑问，优化空气、节能减排、治理雾霾是当前摆在全体中国人民面前一个重大课题，我们期望《中国地热能》这本小小的期刊能够为攻克这一难题贡献微薄之力。

立足长远，着眼当前，在继承中创新，在变革中发展。自创刊以来，期刊一直得到了业内专家学者和广大读者的热情支持，在此致以我们的衷心感谢。大家的关注是我们的追求，大家的支持是我们的动力。让我们携手共进，共同打造《中国地热能》的美好明天。

《中国地热能》编辑部

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中國地熱能
CHINA GEOTHERMAL ENERGY

为推广地能热冷一体化新兴产业的发展，恒有源科技发展集团有限公司与四川长虹空调有限公司合资成立了宏源地能热宝技术有限公司。公司以智慧供热市场为导向，专注于地能热冷机各类产品的开发和各种形式的地能热宝系统的产品集成，推广地能无燃烧方式为建筑物智慧供热，满足人们舒适稳定的生活环境需求。



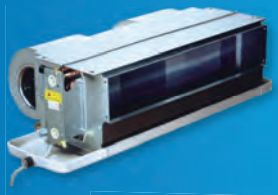
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1



2



4



3



6



5

7



9

8



- 1. 地能热（冷）吸顶机
- 2. 地能热（冷）风管机
- 3. 地能热（冷）柜机 A
- 4. 地能热（冷）柜机 B
- 5. 地能热（冷）卧机
- 6. 地能热（冷）壁挂机
- 7. 地能热泵热水器（生活热水）
- 8. 地能热泵锅炉
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