



ALMA MATER STUDIORUM
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A Renewable Energy Based Solution for Heating Livestock Buildings: Design and Realization of a Case Study

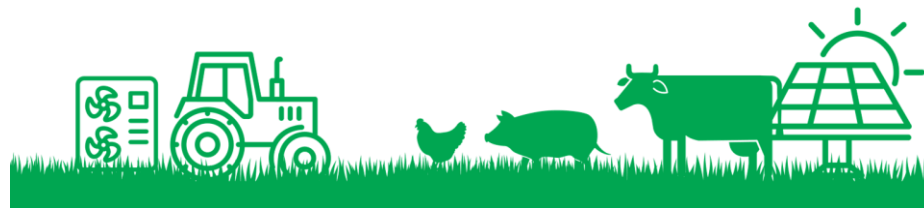
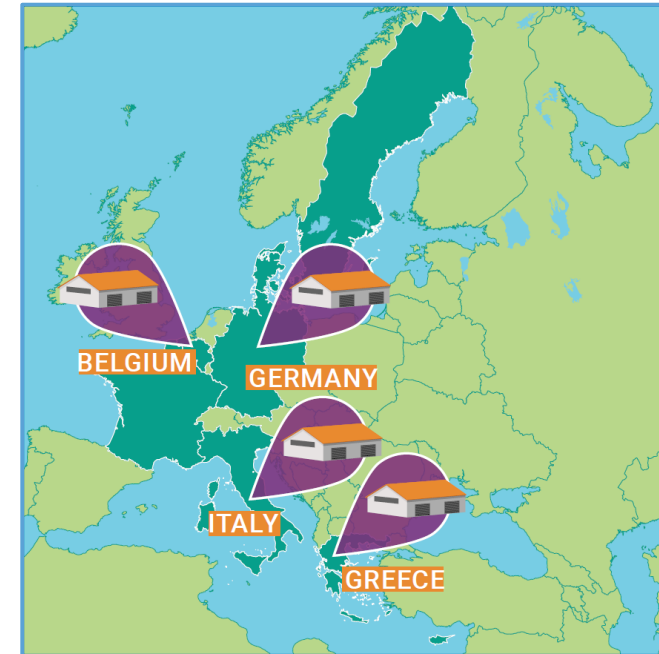
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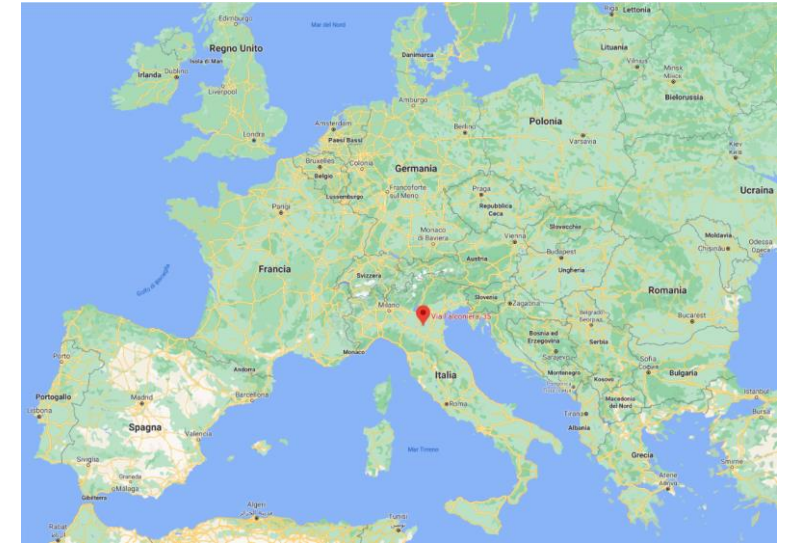
Introduction

- The study was developed within the project RES4LIVE
“Energy Smart Livestock Farming towards Zero Fossil Fuel Consumption” (H2020, IA, 2020-2024)
- Sustainable livestock production and de-fossilising energy needs in husbandry facilities emerge as crucial aspects
- 4 pilot farms



Pilot case

- Farrow-to-Nursery Swine Farm
- 500 sows, 2500 weaners
- De-fossilization of nursery barn



Objectives

- Development and installation of an integrated RES system combining
 - a photovoltaic-thermal plant,
 - a geothermal storage, and
 - a modular heat pump.
- Smart control system for environment monitoring and energy management
- Smart control system to monitor underground temperatures

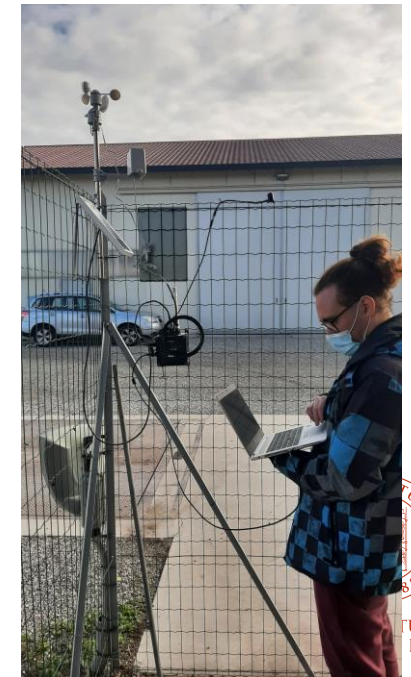
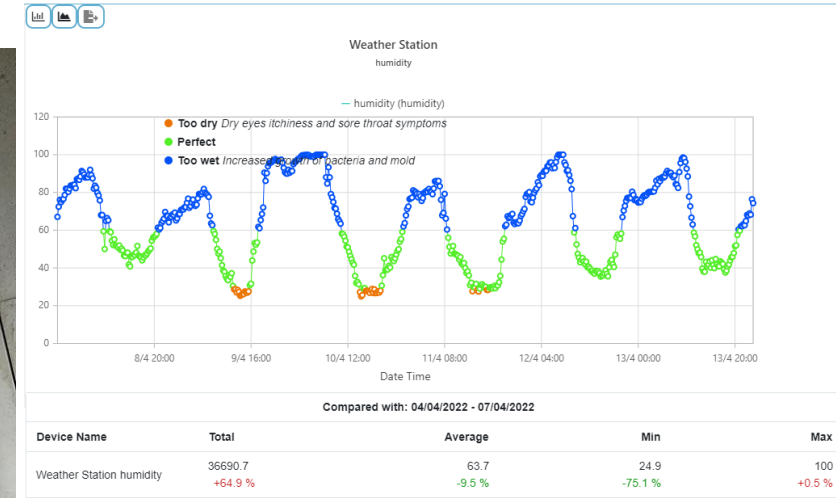
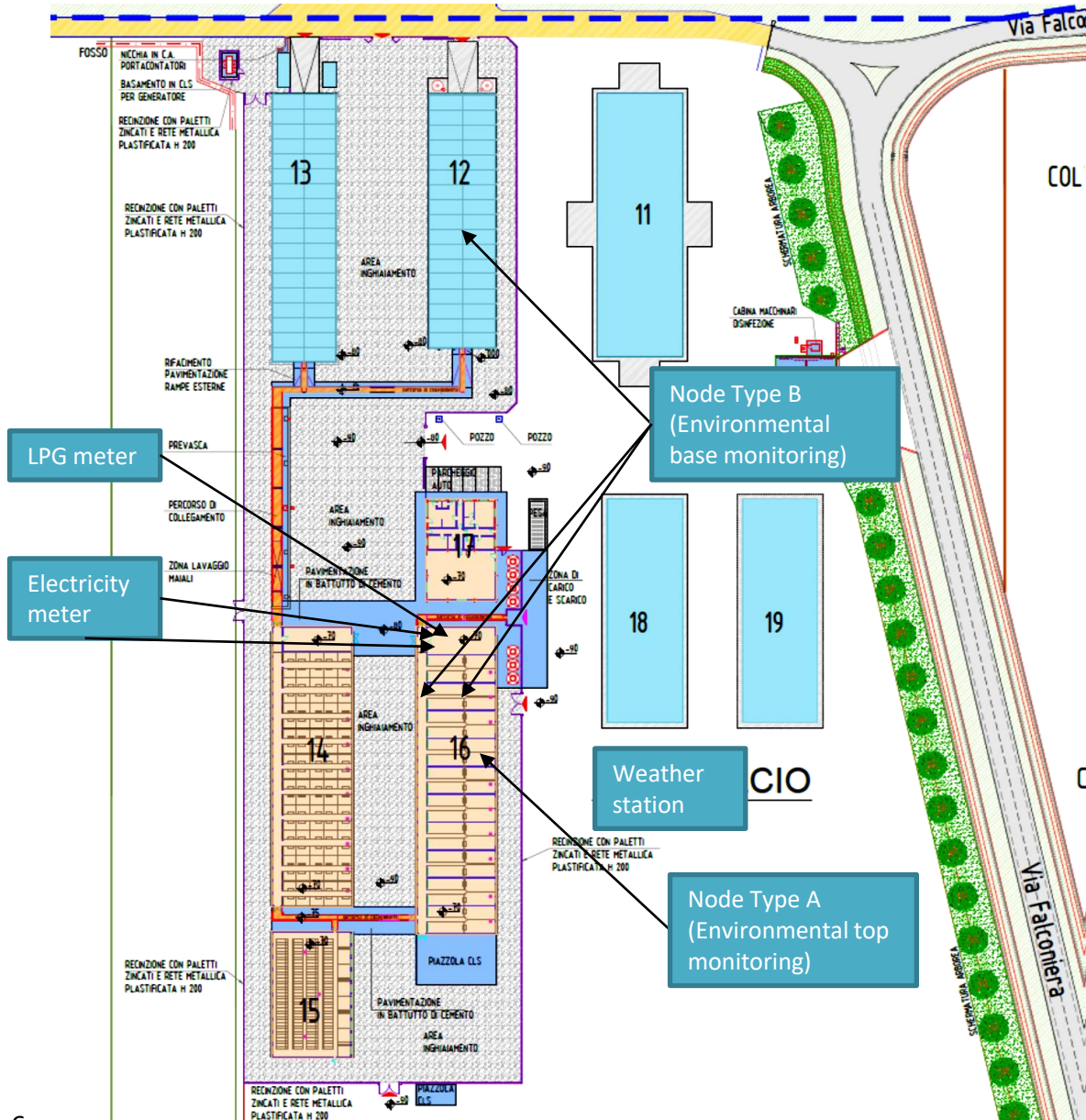
Integrated RES system



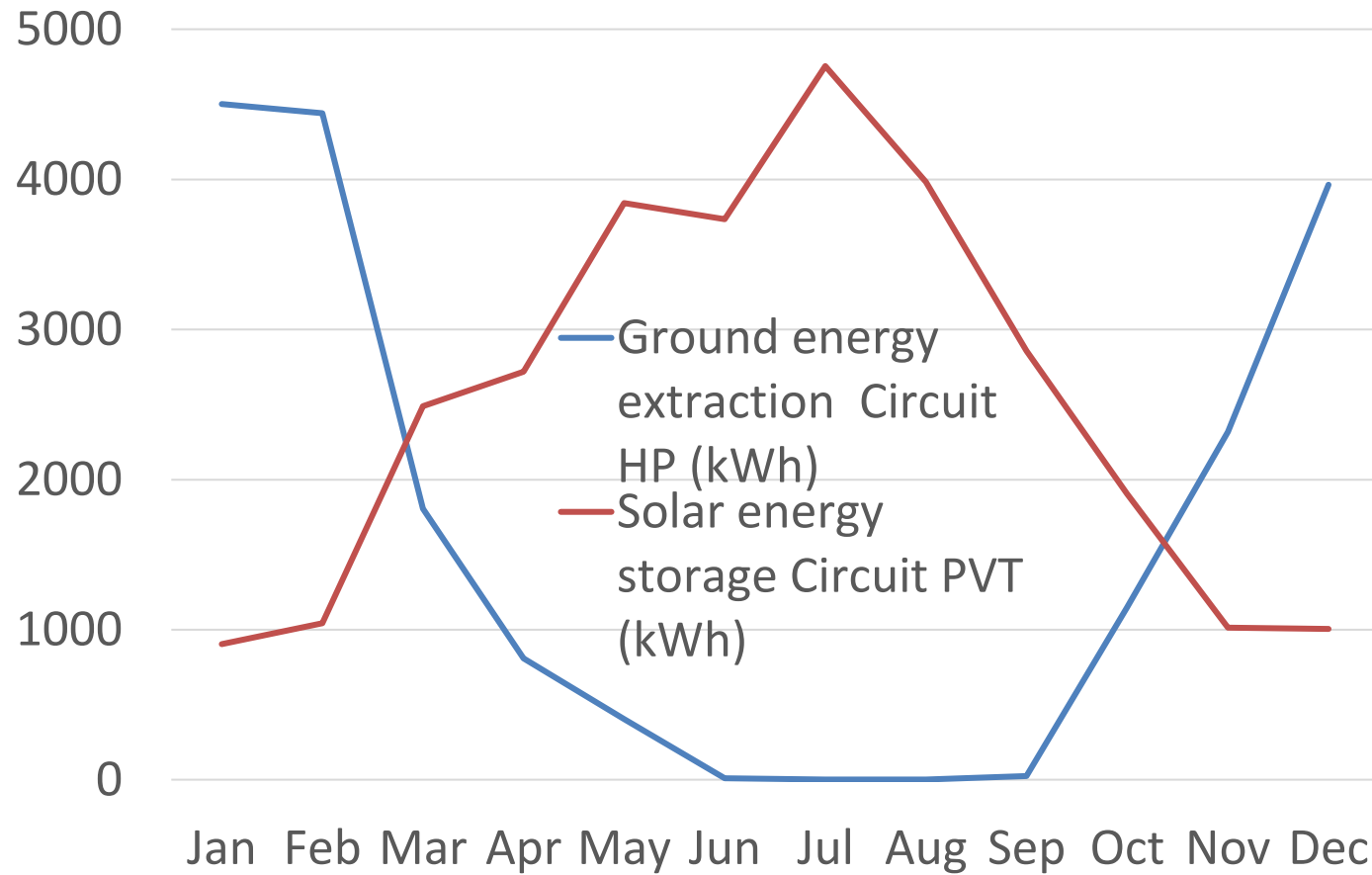
- 35 kW medium temperature heat pump,
- 8 kW PVT system with a solar station, to provide electricity for the heat pump operation and the electric needs of the nursery barn, and thermal energy
- Borehole Thermal Energy Storage (BTES) system that exploits both solar thermal energy and underground heat capacity to increase the heat pump efficiency by storing the excess heat from PVT, and
- Smart control system.



Smart monitoring system



Preliminary design - Energy loads



- 8 Boreholes 30 m
- 2 pezometers

Installation of geothermal storage: 8 boreholes with double U pipes, 30 m deep



BTES field

- The area is fully accessible again
- The connections can be inspected
- Works by Golinelli
- UNIBO keeps on measuring underground T, every m down to 25m

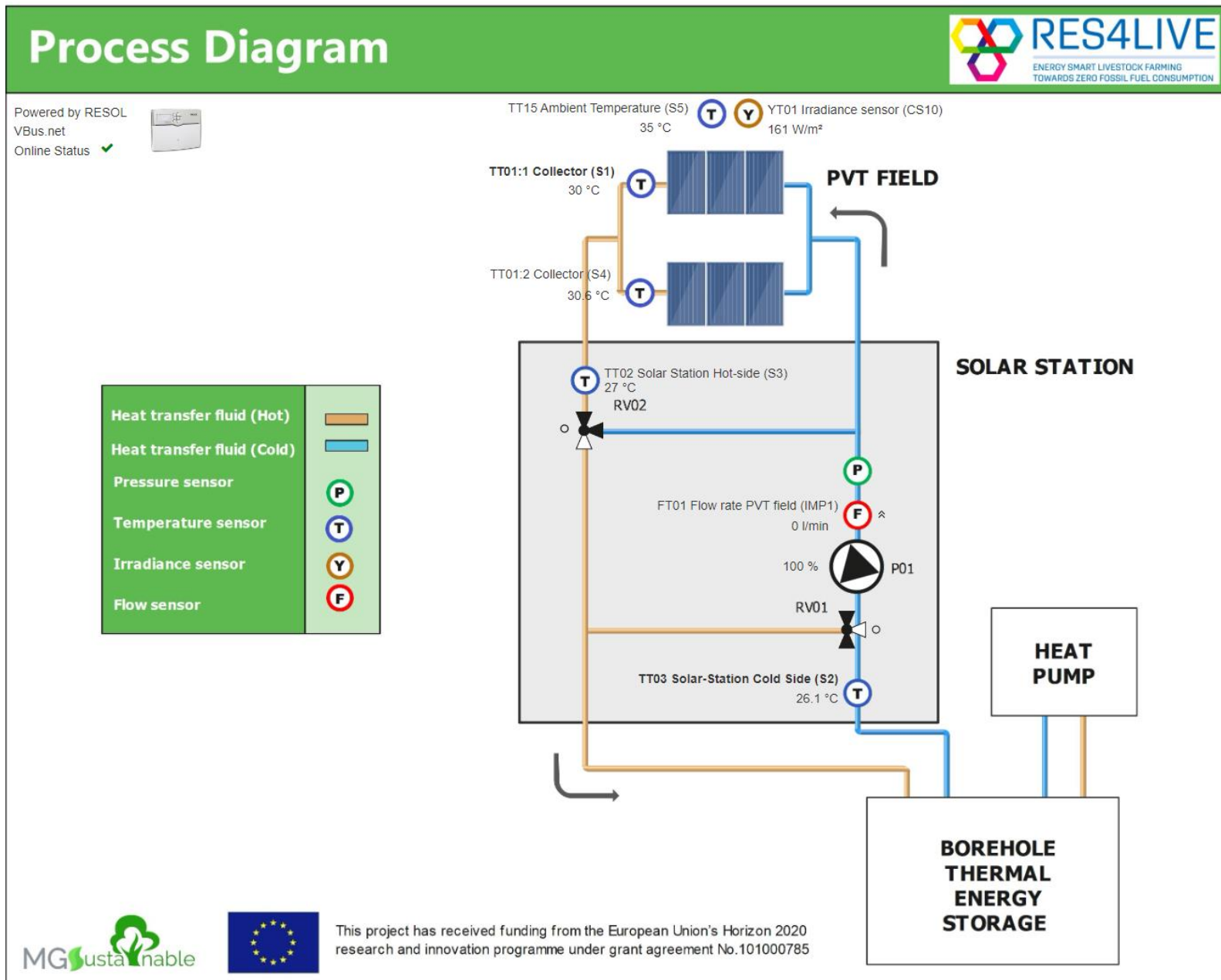


4 inlets and 4 outlets per each of the 2 collectors



System monitoring

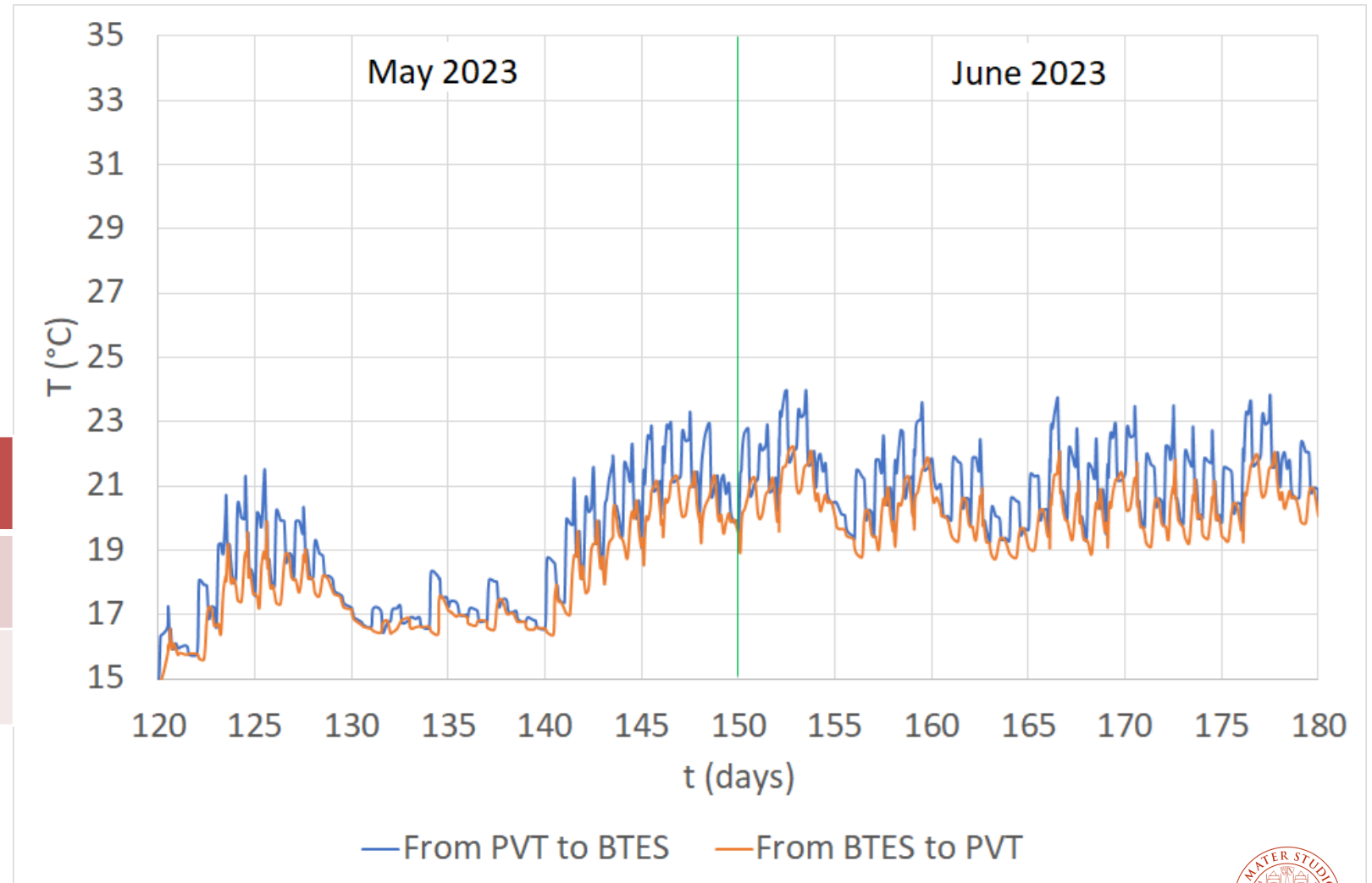
Circulation of the vector fluid (water and propylene glycol) among PVT and BTES controlled by solar station through RESOL VBus



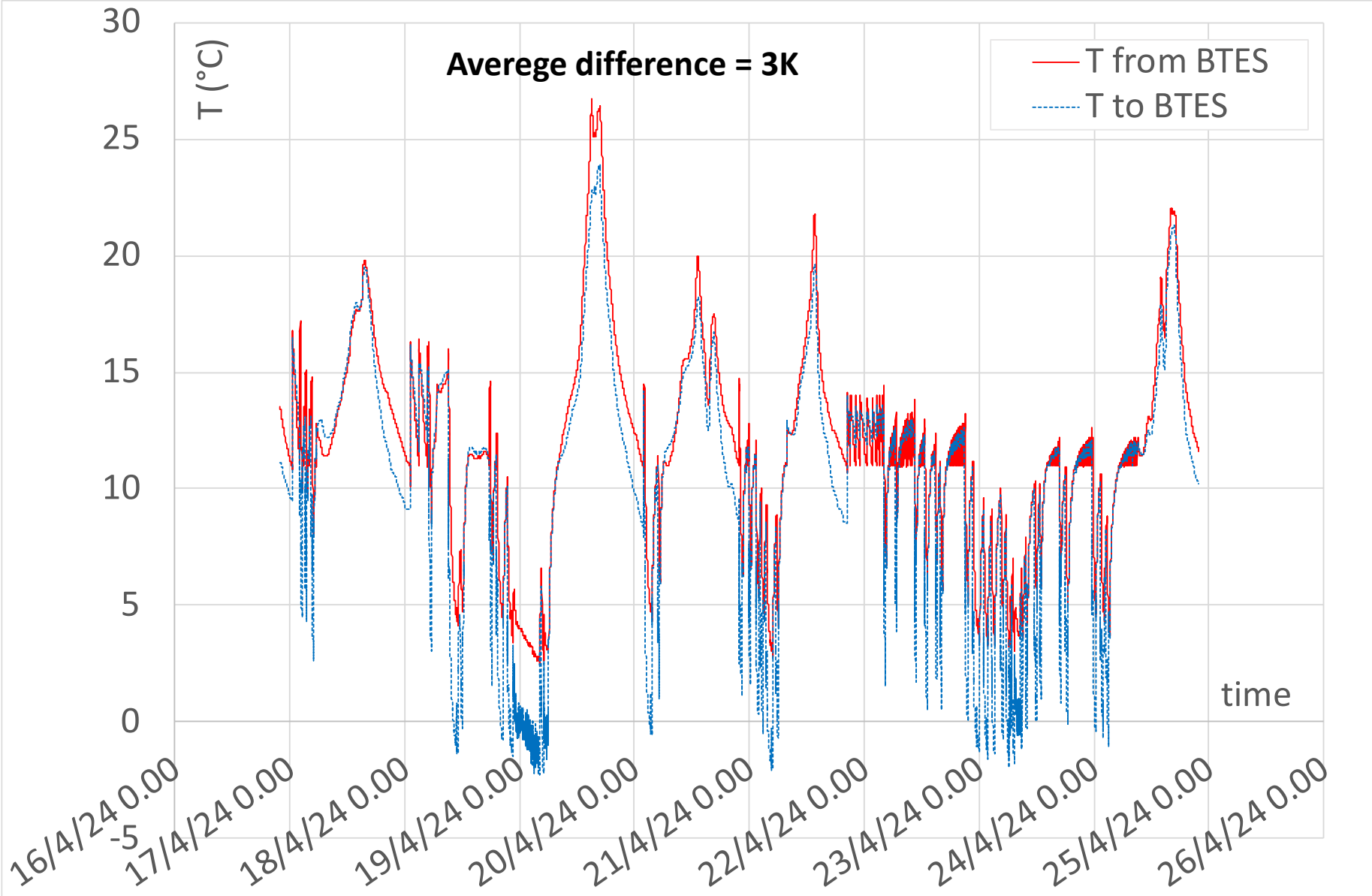
Energy data analysis: numerical modelling

- Numerical temperature curves of the whole BHE array, in injection mode
- Based on energy data measured

Month	Energy (kWh)
May	1807.23
June	2220.27

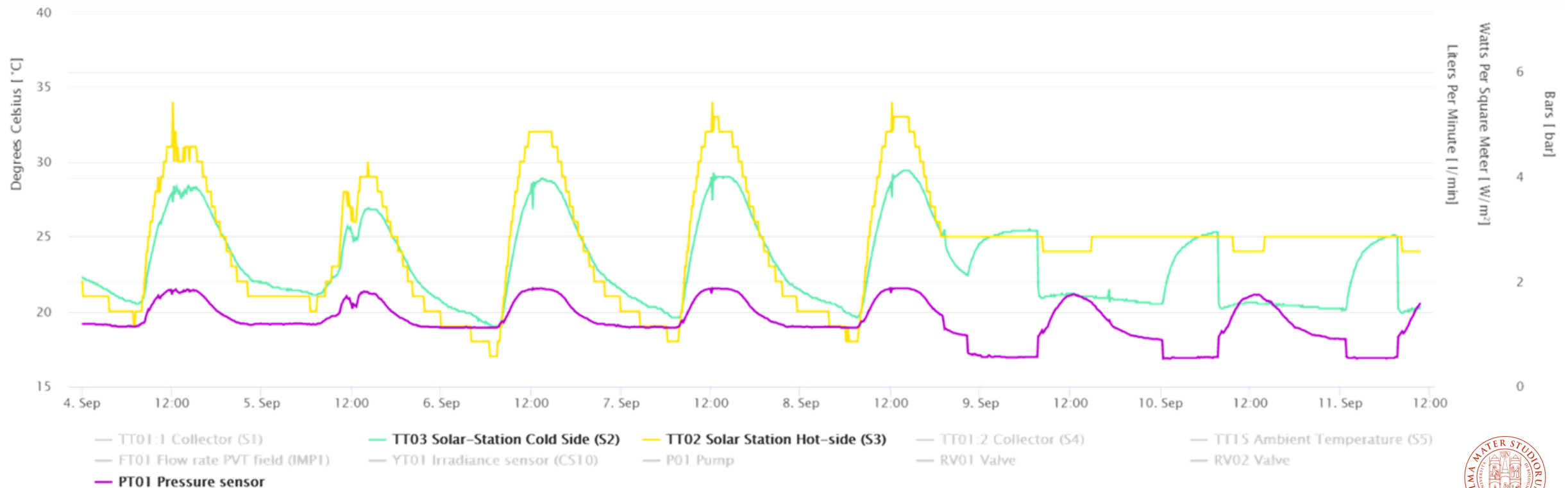


Energy analysis: measured data



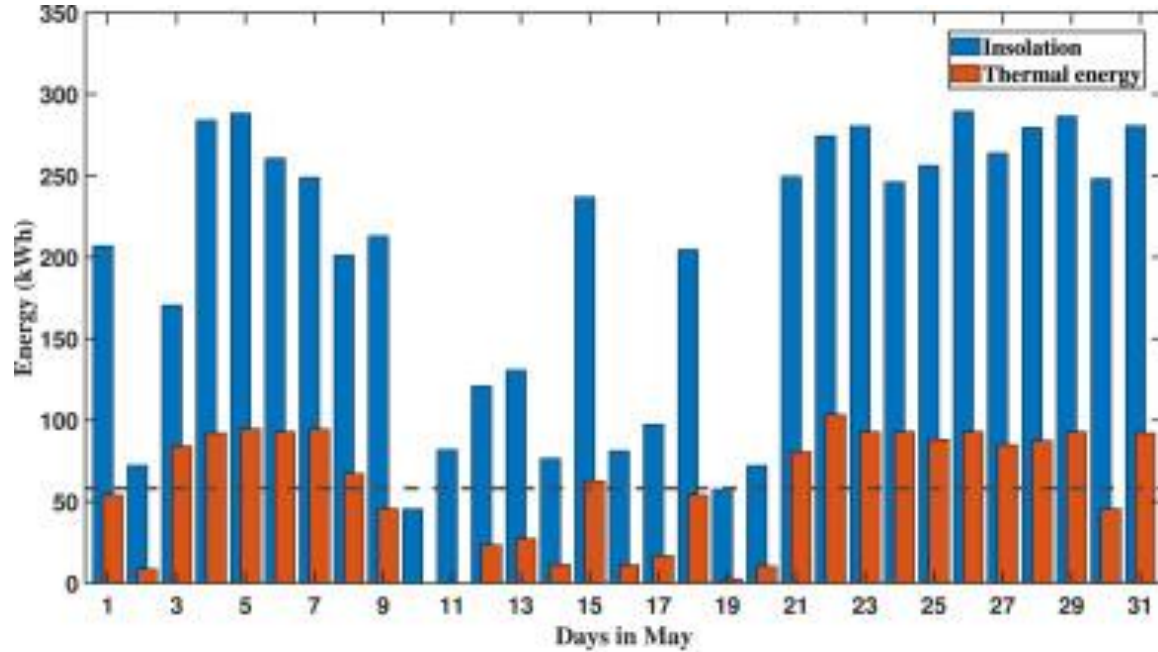
Measurement of boreholes temperature

- Average Temperature in 30m borehole in March 2023: **15.9°C** (before installation)
- Average Temperature in 30m boreholes on 10 Sep 2023: **20.5 °C**
- Increase in TC temperature due to solar heat injection from May to August 2023: **4.6°C**



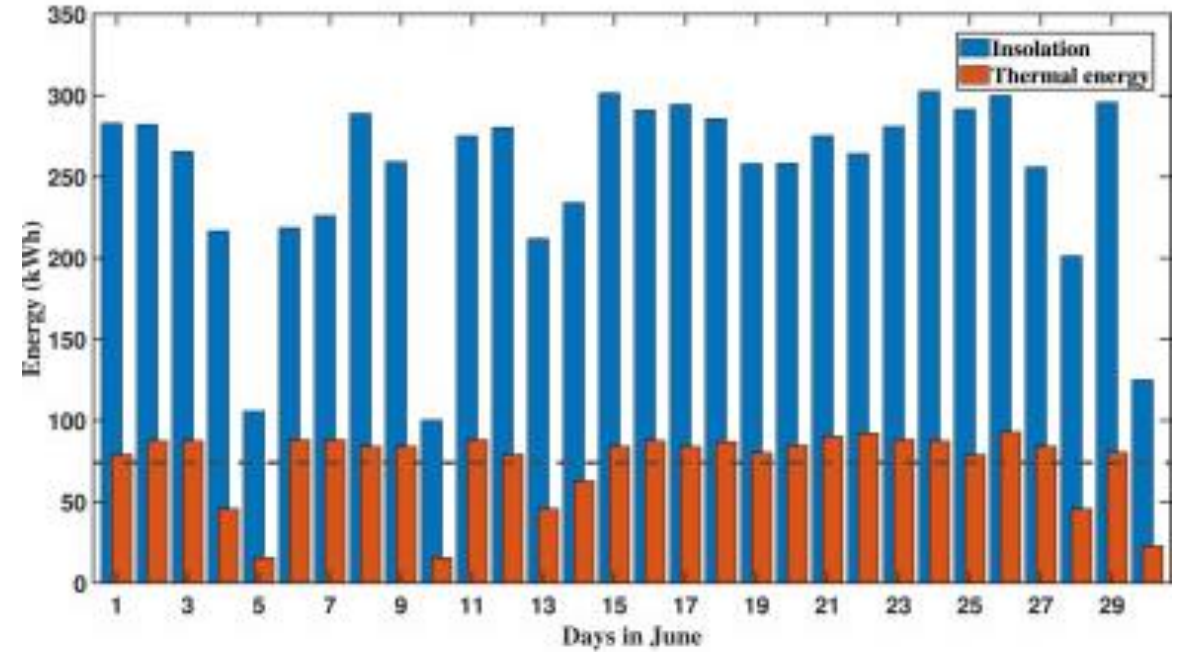
Energy production

Thermal energy produced 1807 kWh



(a)

Thermal energy produced 2220 kWh



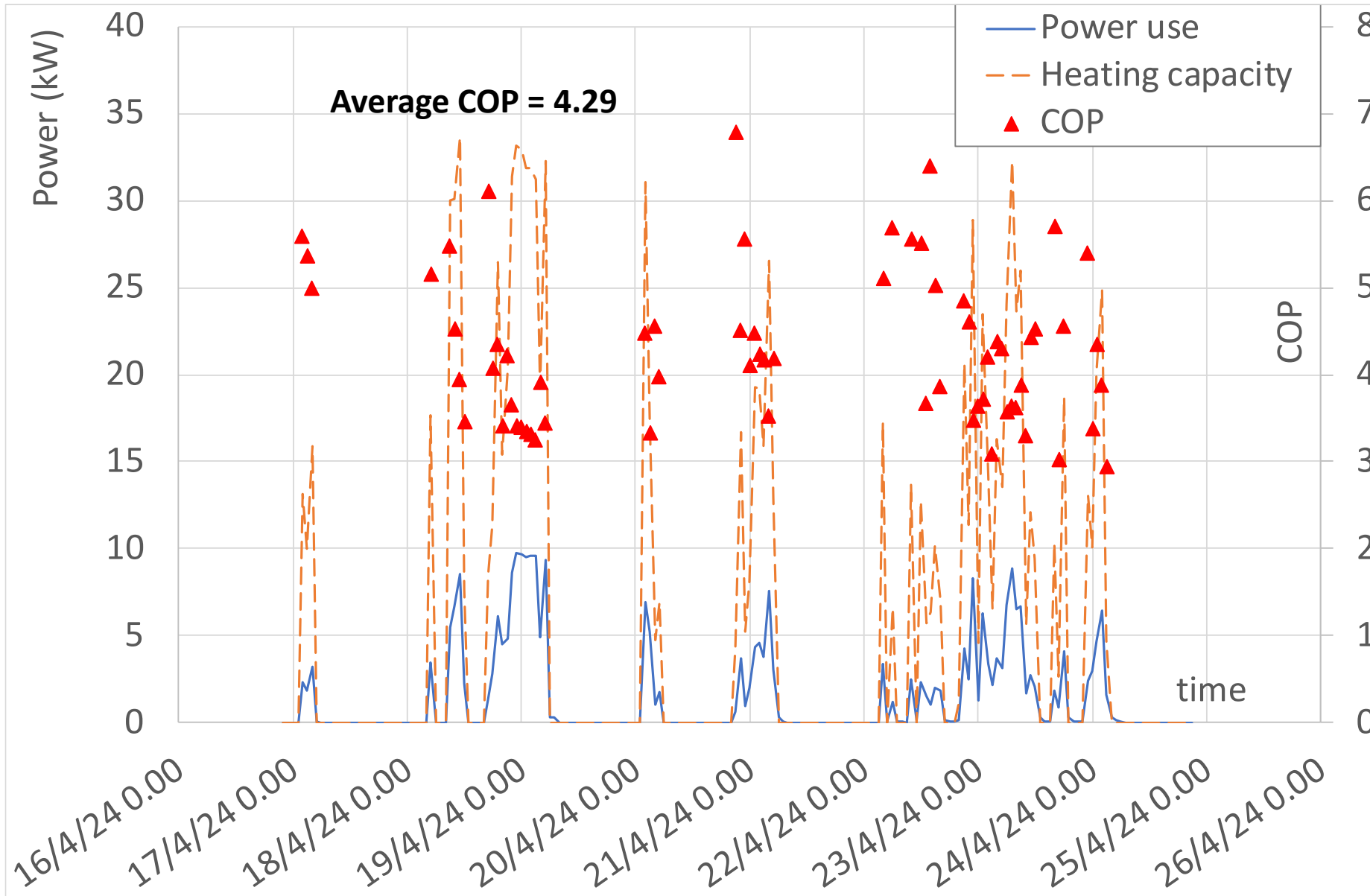
(b)

Thermal energy production and insolation during (a) May and (b) June.

(Thick dashed lines correspond to the average thermal energy production in each month.)



System performance



Conclusions



- An integrated system with PVT, Borehole Thermal Energy Storage (BTES) and Dual Source Heat Pump (DSHP) was designed and installed; under monitoring.
- Underground areas of farmyards can be effectively exploited to install BTES, to store excessive heat produced by RES system, such PVT or biogas.
- A mix of RES can be specifically designed for a livestock farm, to exploit the renewable resources available.
- An effective solution requires monitoring the temperatures of the components, and environmental parameters outdoor and indoor.
- Data about energy usages were analyzed to assess efficiency. Smart monitoring systems have been developed.
- Databases created and fed by the systems; data processing ongoing.



References

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