

Geotechnical investigation and testing - Geothermal testing - Determination of thermal conductivity of soil and rock using a borehole heat exchanger (ISO 17628:2015)

EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

NATIONAL FOREWORD

See Eesti standard EVS-EN ISO 17628:2015 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN ISO 17628:2015 ingliskeelset teksti.	This Estonian standard EVS-EN ISO 17628:2015 consists of the English text of the European standard EN ISO 17628:2015.
Standard on jõustunud sellekohase teate avaldamisega EVS Teatajas.	This standard has been endorsed with a notification published in the official bulletin of the Estonian Centre for Standardisation.
Euroopa standardimisorganisatsioonid on teinud Euroopa standardi rahvuslikele liikmetele kättesaadavaks 29.07.2015.	Date of Availability of the European standard is 29.07.2015.
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ICS 13.080.20, 93.020

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English Version

Geotechnical investigation and testing - Geothermal testing -
Determination of thermal conductivity of soil and rock using a
borehole heat exchanger (ISO 17628:2015)

Reconnaissance et essais géotechniques - Essais
géothermiques - Détermination de la conductivité thermique
des sols et des roches dans les sondes géothermiques
(ISO 17628:2015)

Geotechnische Erkundung und Untersuchung -
Geothermische Versuche - Bestimmung der
Wärmeleitfähigkeit von Boden und Fels unter Anwendung
von Erdwärmesonden (ISO 17628:2015)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 23 April 2015.

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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION
EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

CEN-CENELEC Management Centre: Avenue Marnix 17, B-1000 Brussels

European foreword

This document (EN ISO 17628:2015) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 341 "Geotechnical Investigation and Testing", the secretariat of which is held by BSI, in collaboration with Technical Committee ISO/TC 182 "Geotechnics".

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by January 2016, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by January 2016.

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Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 17628:2015 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 17628:2015 without any modification.

Contents

Page

Foreword	iv
1 Scope	1
2 Normative references	1
3 Terms and definitions	1
4 Symbols and abbreviations	3
5 Installation of borehole heat exchangers	4
5.1 Drilling rigs and ancillary equipment	4
5.1.1 General	4
5.1.2 Requirements for the drilling rigs and equipment	4
5.2 Borehole heat exchangers, filling, and annular space filling materials	5
5.2.1 Borehole heat exchanger material	5
5.2.2 Heat transfer fluid of the borehole heat exchanger tubes	5
5.2.3 Annular space filling material	5
5.3 General requirements prior to installation	6
5.3.1 Requirements on the drilling and installation site	6
5.3.2 Selection of drilling techniques and installation methods	6
5.3.3 Preliminary information needed before starting drilling and installation	6
5.3.4 Environmental requirements	7
5.3.5 Safety requirements	7
5.4 Execution	7
5.4.1 Drilling	7
5.4.2 Installation of borehole heat exchangers	8
5.4.3 Annular space filling	8
5.4.4 Functional testing	9
5.4.5 Site reinstatement	12
6 Geothermal response testing	12
6.1 General	12
6.2 Test equipment	13
6.3 Test procedure	13
6.4 Test results	15
6.5 Evaluation of the test results	15
7 Report	16
7.1 Field report	16
7.1.1 Record of the installation of the heat exchanger tubes	17
7.1.2 Annular space filling record	17
7.1.3 Checking record	18
7.1.4 Record of measured values and test results	18
7.1.5 Record of evaluated test results	18
7.2 Report of the results	18
Annex A (informative) Example of a form for the preliminary information on the intended installation of heat exchanger	20
Annex B (informative) Field reports	22
Annex C (informative) Example of the graphical presentation of the installed borehole heat exchanger and the geology along the borehole	27
Bibliography	28

Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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ISO 17628 was prepared by European Committee for Standardization (CEN) Technical Committee CEN/TC 341, *Geotechnical investigation and testing*, in collaboration with ISO Technical Committee ISO/TC 182, *Geotechnics*, Subcommittee SC 1, in accordance with the agreement on technical cooperation between ISO and CEN (Vienna Agreement).

Geotechnical investigation and testing — Geothermal testing — Determination of thermal conductivity of soil and rock using a borehole heat exchanger

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies requirements for the Geothermal Response Test (GRT). This test comprises the *in situ* determination of the thermal conductivity in saturated and unsaturated soil and rock in a heat exchanger installed in a borehole. For this test, liquid heat transfer media not subjected to phase changes are used.

The thermal conductivity is an important parameter used in the design of thermal storage and thermal exchange systems.

A Geothermal Response Test measures the temperature response to a thermal energy forcing of a borehole heat exchanger (BHE) or the extraction of thermal energy from a borehole. The temperature response is related to the thermal parameters of the ground and borehole filling material, such as thermal conductivity and borehole resistivity, and is therefore used to obtain estimated or derived values of these parameters.

This International Standard applies to heat exchangers installed in vertical or inclined boreholes with length up to e.g. 400 m and with a diameter of up to 200 mm.

2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 14688-1, *Geotechnical investigation and testing — Identification and classification of soil — Part 1: Identification and description*

ISO 14689-1, *Geotechnical investigation and testing — Identification and classification of rock — Part 1: Identification and description*

ISO 22475-1, *Geotechnical investigation and testing — Sampling methods and groundwater measurements — Part 1: Technical principles for execution*

EN 16228-1, *Drilling and foundation equipment - Safety - Part 1: Common requirements*

EN 16228-2, *Drilling and foundation equipment - Safety - Part 2: Mobile drill rigs for civil and geotechnical engineering, quarrying and mining*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 22475-1 and the following apply.

3.1

borehole heat exchanger

BHE

one or two U-tubes or one coaxial tube in a borehole through which the exchanger fluid circulates

Note 1 to entry: See [Figure 1](#) and [Figure 2](#).

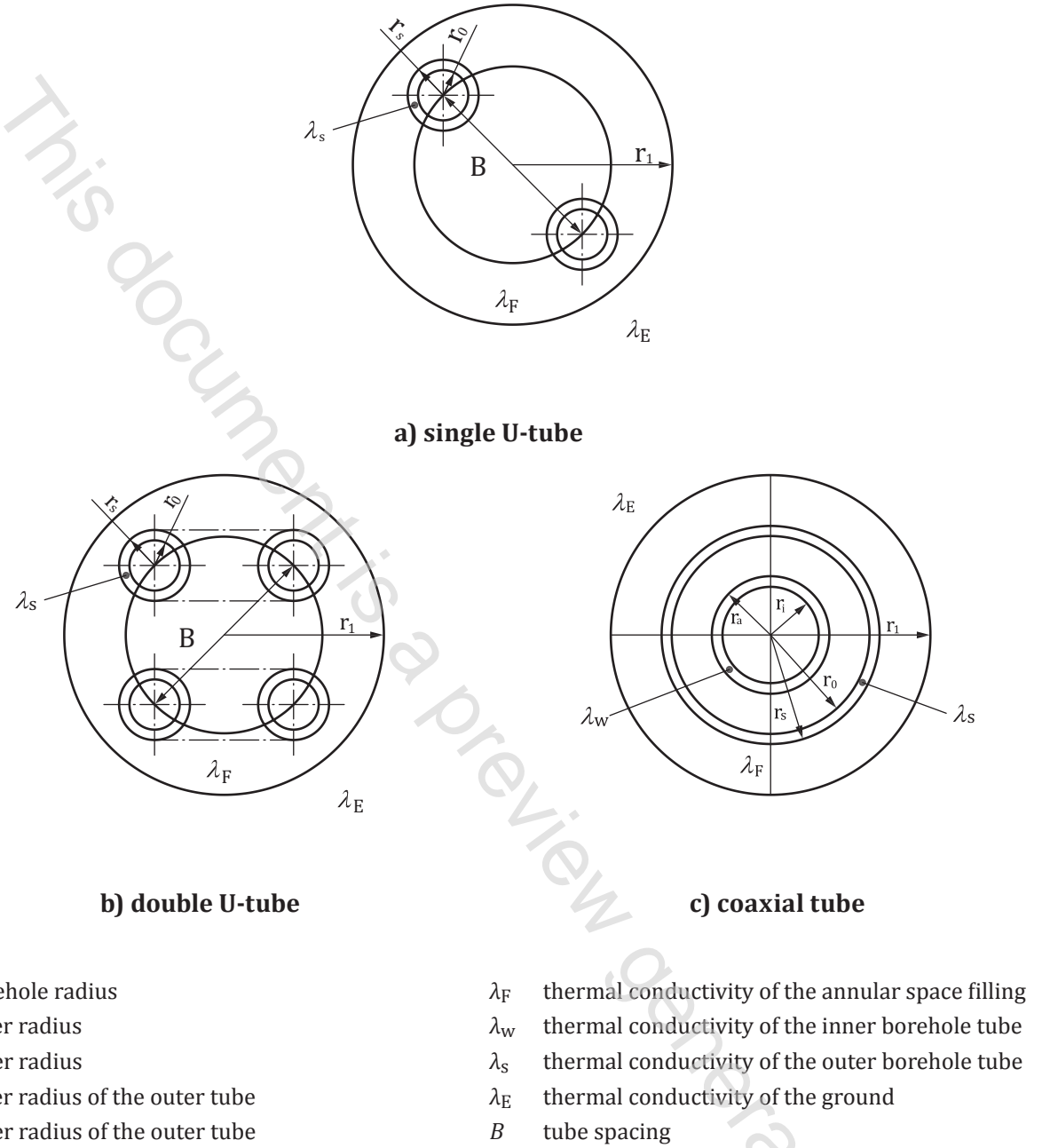


Figure 1 — Cross-section of examples of borehole heat exchanger tubes