

Performance Monitoring of a Ground Source Heat Pump System with a Horizontal GHE in Los Humeros, Puebla, México

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ABSTRACT

Ground Source Heat Pumps (GSHP) provide a new and clean way to condition buildings, it is one of the most efficient systems for heating and cooling buildings. The GSHP systems use ground heat exchangers (GHEs) to transfer heat to/from the ground to efficiently provide clean-purpose renewable energy. Currently, its use has increased worldwide, because they make use of renewable energy stored in the ground, using geothermal energy. This paper presents the assessment of the general performances of one GSHP system installed in a kindergarten building “Tierra y Libertad” at Los Humeros, Puebla, México being the first project demonstrative installed in México to heating the building. The system consists of a vertical heat pump unit (water-to-air) with a horizontal heat exchanger system type slinky into three trenches. Basic parameters of its operation were monitored by a data acquisition system, for example, the temperatures of air on the user and buried-pipes side, the electrical power and current consumption of the pump. Based on the building data, this work focuses on the system installation process and the analysis of some parameters to determine the coefficient of performance (COP) average. The results were obtained from a short data storage period from July 2008 to April 2009. The experimental results indicate that the average heat-pump COP is distributed between 3.4 to 3.8.

1. INTRODUCTION

The use of GSHP systems has grown exponentially around the world during the last decades. Nowadays, the GSHP is used in 54 countries - 59 % of the world's total energy use, with 600,000 TJ/year (heating mode), and the leaders are China, USA, Sweden, Germany, and Finland - 84 % of the total use, Lund and Toth (2020). The GSHP offers important benefits, as a cheaper system than direct electric heating systems and oil boilers, they have lower consumption of electricity and need less maintenance than combustion-based heating systems, by last the CO₂ emissions are lower than other systems such as burning oil, gas, or biomass (Rivas et. al 2020).

The heat pump is equipment which used natural heat reservoirs (atmosphere, the soil, surface or underground water) but also heat carriers of human origin (such as urban waste-water pipelines, industrial waste-water or exhaust gases), delivers heat at an appropriate temperature level for a wide range of applications (Michopoulos et. al, 2013). GSHP has been considered as the best technology available for the air conditioning of residential or commercial spaces (Lund and Boyd, 2016).

Qiao et. al (2020) analyzed the energy efficiency ratio (EER), water temperature, energy consumption, COP, and the thermodynamic of different climatic zones of Southwestern and Northwestern China with opportunities for the application of GSHP technologies, using a national standard, “Evaluation Standard for Application of Renewable Energy in Building” (GB/T 50801-2013) for the monitoring of the parameters (Mohurd, 2013). The average cooling COPs of soil-source heat pump (SSHP), groundwater heat pump (GWHP), and surface water heat pump (SWHP) units were 4.9, 4.7, and 4.2, respectively. For the case of heating, the average COPs were 4.3, 4.2, and 4.2, respectively. In both cases, heating, and cooling with the SSHP unit being the highest.

The experimental systems are especially useful to know the operation of the complete system, such as the case of Du et. al (2015) who realize an experiment on the data monitoring applied in the school building GSHP system in Tangshan, China. The aim was focused on the parameters acquisition and operation analysis of the heat pump using MODBUS protocol and GPRS communicating with several users. The average COPs were 2.85 and 2.70 in summer and winter, respectively, and heat (cold) unbalance underground existed after a whole year of operation.

Michopoulos et. al (2013) report the performance of heat pump systems installed in a public building complex of a 2420 m² area, Northern Greece over an eight-year operation period. The system consists of a vertical ground heat exchanger with 21 boreholes in 80 m depth and 11 water-to-water heat pump units. The Seasonal Energy Efficiency Ratio was found to be between 4.1 - 5.9 and 3.6 - 4.5 in cooling mode and 5.0 - 6.2 and 4.5 - 5.5 in heating mode, respectively.

Another example of performance evaluation of a GSHP (heating and cooling) was in an office building at the Polytechnic University of Valencia, Spain reported in Montagud et. al (2012). GLHEPRO was used to design the system, and the simulations were analyzed and compared with experimental data. The authors proposed GSHP energy performance measurements over five years of operation and chose the mean well exchanger return water temperature (BHE) to represent soil temperature. The results showed that the energy performance was maintained without a noticeable impact on the thermal response of the soil.

The study presented by Bakirci (2010) evaluate the performance of a vertical GSHP system (water-water) for cold climatic conditions in Erzurum, Turkey. Using a DAQ system, the experimental study stores data from October to May of 2008 and 2009. The experimental results indicate that the average heat-pump COP is approximately 3.0 in the coldest months of the heating season.

To develop new capabilities and assimilate the technology of GSHP systems, the Instituto Nacional de Electricidad y Energías Limpias (INEEL) developed the first demonstrative project using this technology applied in Mexico. Two systems were installed in two buildings, in a kindergarten, and a health clinic in Los Humeros village, Puebla. The aim to install the heat pumps was to provide heating for the two buildings. This article reports the kindergarten's "Tierra y Libertad" performance. The system consists of a horizontal ground heat exchanger slinky type, and a water-to-air heat pump unit. The basic parameters of its operation were monitoring using a data acquisition system from July 2008 to April 2009. Based on these recordings, the average COP of the system is estimated.

2. DESCRIPTION OF GSHP PROJECT BACKGROUND

2.1 Description of site and the building

The Los Humeros village is located near the Chignautla municipality, northeast of Puebla state on its border with the Veracruz state, approximately 30 km northwest of Perote city, Veracruz state, see Figure 1. The village is located right in the center of the productive area occupied by the Geothermal Field of Los Humeros, operated by the Federal Electricity Commission (CFE) in the geographical coordinates 19°40'43" North latitude and 97°27' 20.35" West longitude, at an average altitude of 2,810 meters above sea level. Figure 2 shows a picture of Google Maps with one of the proposed sites, the kindergarten called "Tierra y Libertad" marked in the yellow square, (Rivas et al. 2018). The kindergarten "Tierra y Libertad" of 73 m² (Figure 3) was the designated site for the first installation and testing of the ground source heat pump system in Mexico.

The ground around the kindergarten is flat, from the surface and up to 1 meter deep is composed of pyroclastic (pumice) material with particle sizes of sand, gravel, or clay. The area proposed for the heat exchanger is located a few meters west of the slope that defines the kindergarten near the geological fault of Los Humeros-Maztaloya. The wooded area in Figure 3 indicates part of the fault.



Figure 1: Location of Los Humeros, Puebla, México (Onofre et al 2018).



Figure 2: Google Maps view of the kindergarten "Tierra y Libertad".



Figure 3: Kindergarten front view (left) and area available for the GHE (right). (Modified of Onofre et al. 2018).

The building is oriented from north to south, with an access door to the west and windows on the east and west sides. The earthenware of cement, about 14 cms thick with red waterproofing. The walls are 18 cms thick of block and concrete. It has two smithy windows of 1.65 x 1.30 m (width x height). The building is occupied from Monday to Friday (working days a week) with a schedule of 9 to 13 hours regularly occupying about 30 students (3-6 years old) and the teacher.

2.2 Geographical and climatic conditions of target area

2.2.1 Geographical conditions

Near to the village is the Geothermal Field Los Humeros, CFE, both sites are in a volcanic type of zone knowledge as the "Caldera de Los Humeros" of quaternary age, in the Mexican Neovolcanic Axis, limits with the Sierra Madre Oriental to the north and northeast. Based on Carrasco et al. (2015) and CFE (2007) the soil is constituted with geological materials predominantly by sandy deposits of volcanic origin (pumitic tuffs) and sedimentary (alluvial) little consolidated, including thinner limonitic strata, and gravel of medium-high compactness. The high porosity and permeability, as well as the low compactness of the most superficial materials, makes them present humidity percentages higher than 45% in the first 10 m below the ground level. CFE (2007) mention the existence of recent spills of andesitic and basaltic lava.

Cedillo F. (2000) indicates that the shallower aquifer body is hosted within the boiler subsoil at a depth of about 270 m, according to the water table detected by the PGH-4 geo-hydrological well (CFE, 1990), which is isolated from the regional aquifer associated with the Libres-Oriental basin. Now there are no data from surface bodies or other aquifer horizons hosted in the shallowest levels (CFE, 1990).

2.2.2 Climatic conditions

According to García (2004), the town of Los Humeros is located in a region where a semi-arid, temperate BS1kw type climate predominates, with average annual temperatures between 12°C and 18°C, with the temperature of the coldest month between -3°C and 18°C and the hottest month, less than 22°C according to the modification of the Köppen Climate Classification System.

On the other hand, the National Meteorological Service of CONAGUA for the meteorological station No. 21209 Los Humeros-CFE, in the period between 1981-2010 indicates that zone there was an average annual temperature of 11.9°C, with maximum average temperatures of 18.5°C and minimum average of 5.2°C. The hottest months are from March to May with temperatures of 23.5°C, while the coldest months are from November to February with temperatures close to 0°C. The daily maximum and minimum temperature extremes have reached 40°C and -6°C, respectively, (SMN, 2019 and CFE 2015).

2.3 Soil thermophysical properties

To measure the soil thermophysical properties, using a method developed in the Geothermal Management Laboratory of the Instituto Nacional de Electricidad y Energías Limpias (INEEL). García et. al (2017) indicates that with this methodology, the thermal conductivity and diffusivity properties of soils and rock cores can be measured for applications in the numerical simulation of deposits, now, for the ground heat exchangers designs to GSHP systems.

The measured ranges were 0.4 to 5 W/m°C for thermal conductivity, whereas for thermal diffusivity the measured values ranged from 1×10^{-7} m²/s to 1×10^{-6} m²/s, in which good repeatability has been found. The instrumentation used for measurements consists of a laptop computer, a data acquisition device, a constant current source, thermocouples, heaters, and auxiliary devices for laboratory measurement, as well as field measurement, with the main advantage that only alternate current is required for the operation of the devices (García, 2017).

2.4 GHE design

To design the Ground Heat Exchanger (GHE) was necessary to know: the thermal loads of the space to be conditioned, the dimensions of the land available for the installation, the thermophysical properties of the soil, the characteristics of the pipe, and the working fluid to be used, as well as the configuration of the GHE depending on the available budget. For this reason and being the first

installation of GSHP in Mexico first, a literature review and analysis was made to know the existing commercial software to calculate and design the GHE, see Figure 4.

As a result of literature review, some software determines only the depth and spacing of boreholes required for a vertical GHE, others can calculate the lengths of vertical and horizontal GHEs, others include the calculation of the amount of pipe required for a GHE in surface waters (pond, lake, river, etc.). Table 1 shows a comparative matrix result from the literature review with the most outstanding characteristics of each software. From the literature review, it is concluded that Ground Loop Design (GLD) software, for us presented the best capacities in the heat exchanger design, additionally, some experts on the topic recommended this software.



Figure 4: Commercial software's for GHE design (Poster presentation of Rivas et. al 2018).

Onofre et. al (2018) presented the thermal load of kindergarten building "Tierra y Libertad", approximately 9 kW for the 73 m² building using TRNSYS 17. From GLD library, a generic heat pump of average efficiency of 7 kW capacity was selected. The working fluid is water a flow rate of 0.19 (l/s)/3.5 kW for optimal systems. According to IGSHPA (2011), the stable soil temperature varies between 10 and 23 °C, for this design the average temperature of 17°C. Using GLD 2016 and the module of "average loads per zone" the data of the thermal loads of the building in question and was selected horizontal heat exchanger slinky type (see Figure 5), resulting in a total length of pipe = 700 meters (2200 ft). The type of pipe chosen to assemble the IC is SDR11 ¾" made of High Density Polyethylene (HDPE).

To install the full length of the heat exchanger, a 3-trench configuration was designed due to the space restrictions of the site. The trench requirements per coil were 1 m in width, 2m in depth, 3m distance between trenches, and 32 m in length (see Figure 6).

With the characteristics of the area, building space, and indoor and outdoor design temperatures the peak heating load calculations were 33900 BTUH. The heat pump installed was GeoComfort Enertech Global manufacturer, which provide 100% of the needed heating BTU's would be a 2-ton heat pump (two-stage compressor) see Figure 7.

Table 1: Comparative table of some available software's for GHE design. (modified by Rivas et. al 2018).

Software	Open	Vertical	Horizontal	Slinky	Surface water	Hybrids	Design heat pipe	Financial Analysis	Price (2018) (DLL)/month	Access type
Earth Energy Designer	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	65	Installation/Web
GchpCalc	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	38	Installation
GeoAnalyser	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	----	✗	✗	38	Web
GeoAnalyst	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	54	Web
GeoStar	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	----	Installation
GLHEPRO	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	68	Installation
GLD	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	229	Installation
LoopLink	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	54	Web

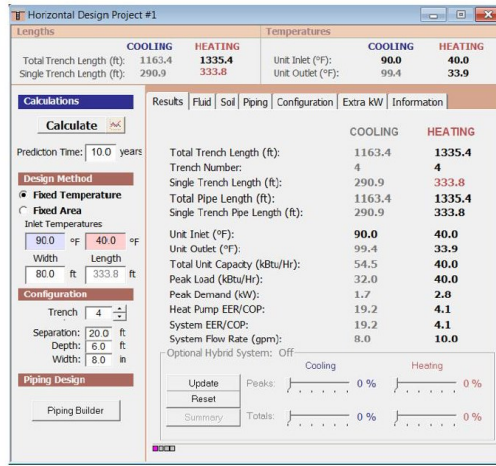


Figure 5: Module to design horizontal heat exchangers (Onofre et. al, 2018)



Figure 6: Horizontal ground loop to kindergarten building (INEEL, 2019)

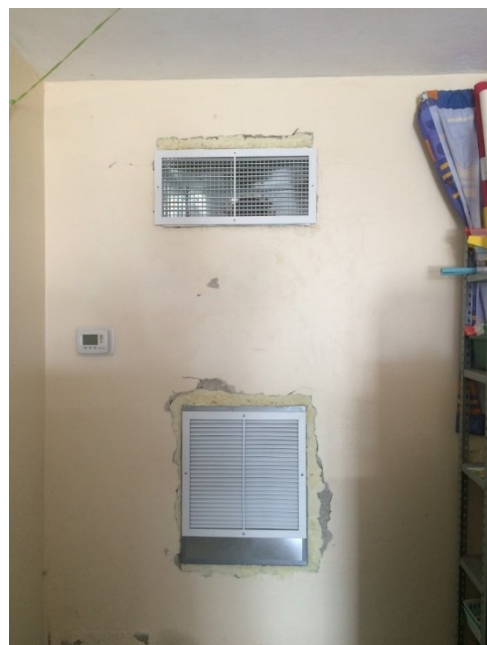


Figure 7: Heat pump installed (GeoComfort Enertech Global).

3. METHODOLOGY

3.1 Experimental measurement of the system

Process measurement is essential to generate the best possible results about using the resources, machines, performance, profitability, environmental protection, and safety. The process integrates a group of equipment and/or devices to measure, convert, and record variables of a process and then send, evaluate, and control them. Requires effective monitoring systems to analyze process variables, besides the methods or practices to get systems at a low cost of implementation, instrumentation, and maintenance.

A data acquisition system (DAQ) is a system whose function is the control or simply record of one or more variables of a process. All DAQ shares a common aim: to acquire, store, analyze, present information, and control the process. The DAQ stages are shown in Figure 8:

- Stage 1. Signals: The heat pump is provided with a device to read different parts of them, which are: entering water temperature (EWT), leaving water temperature (LWT), entering air temperature (EAT), leaving air temperature (LAT), current consumption (C), voltage consumption (V) (see Figure 9).
- Stage 2. Data acquisition hardware: Used a CR800 device from Campbell Scientific. This system concentrates all signals to store or process the data through a computer (see Figure 10a).
- Stage 3. Communication protocol: The heat pump sends all information using Modbus protocol, for this reason, was programmed the CR800 to read the Modbus.
- Stage 4. Application software: The last stage uses a graphical interface developed to visualize the data or process data. This software integrates the information for processing online or offline data (see Figure 10b).



Figure 8: Schematic diagram of DAQ in Los Humeros, Puebla (Modified of Rivas et al. 2018).

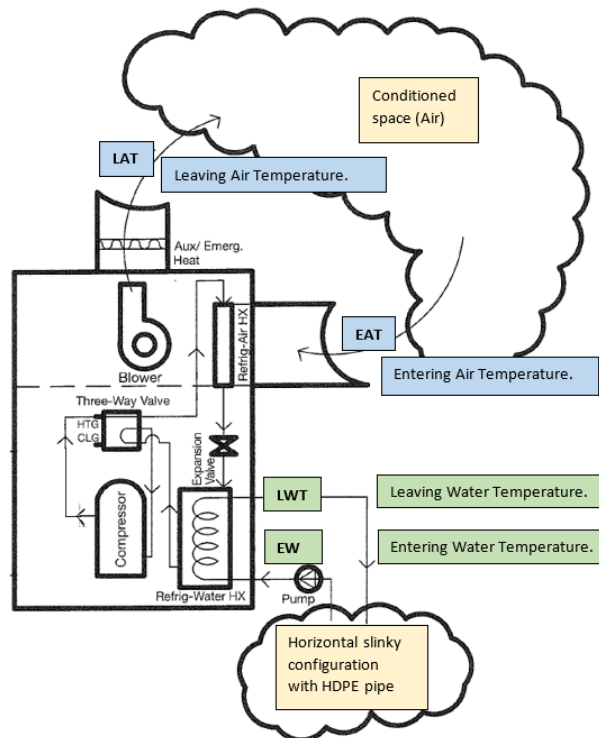
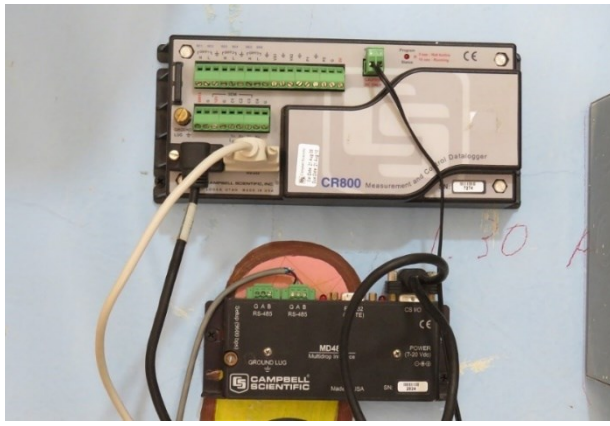
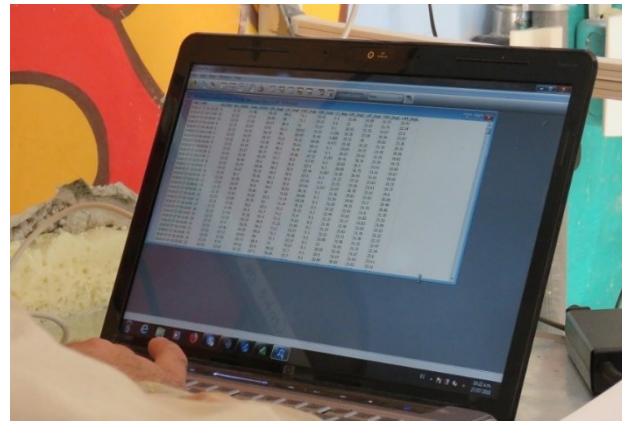


Figure 9: Water to air GSHP (Modified of IGSHPA 2011 manual).



(a)



(b)

Figure 10: DAQ system. a) CR800 device to acquire data. b) Graphical interface to store and analyze data.

4. RESULTS

Heat pump systems are recognized as outstanding heating, cooling, and water heating systems. They provide high levels of comfort, significant reductions in electrical energy use and demand, very low levels of maintenance requirements, and are environmentally attractive (Bakirci, 2010).

The environment gives us an unlimited supply of energy that a heat pump uses, only requires the costs of electricity for operating and running the pump. The heat pumps reduce heating costs and generate heat in an environmentally responsible way. This makes you independent of fossil fuels, contributing to reducing CO₂ emissions (Viesmann, 2009).

Healy and Ugursal (1997) says that the parameters that influence the performance and installation cost of the GSHP systems and should be considered in achieving a successful design and efficient operation of the system are: a) size and capacity of GSHP, b) depth, spacing and pipe size of GHE, c) heat transfer fluid, d) flow rate of heat transfer fluid and e) soil type.

This work presents the performance of a GSHP system with horizontal slinky GHE employing the experimental monitoring of the system. The results were obtained in a short period from July to April of 2008 e 2009. Appendix A shows part of the collected data. The sample time programming and storage were each 2 seconds configured due to the change off-and-on stage and vice versa of the GSHP. These changes are very quick so that it was required to verify these changes in current consumption.

4.1. COP calculation

Ground Source Heat Pump efficiency is traditionally measured using a ratio called “coefficient of performance” (COP). The COP of a GSHP is the ratio of the heating or cooling output to the energy input to run the machine. The COP is the most common measure of heat pump efficiency and can be expressed as the ratio of the product heat output of a heat pump to its power energy input (Dincer and Rosen, 2015). A high COP over 1.0 means your heat pump is performing very efficiently, and your heating bills will be low. A heat pump is the only heating and cooling device that has a COP over 1.0 (Brown, 2015).

Air source heat pumps generally have COPs ranging from 2 to 4, indicating that they deliver 2-4 times more thermal energy than they consume in terms of electrical energy. Water and ground source heat pumps normally have COPs of 3-5 (Soltani et al., 2015).

To calculate the coefficient of performance:

$$\text{COP} = \text{Capacity output in BTUH} / \text{power input in BTUH} \quad (1)$$

$$\text{Capacity output (BTUH)} = \text{CFM} \times 1.08 \times \Delta T \quad (2)$$

Where:

ΔT = Temperature difference across air coil (return air – supply air)

CFM = Based on fan setting. ECM motors will be within 5% of listed CFM

And

$$\text{Power input (Watts)} = \text{Volts consumption} \times \text{Current consumption} \times 0.85 \quad (3)$$

From (3)

$$\text{Power input (BTUH)} = \text{Power input (Watts)} \times 3.412 \quad (4)$$

For the installed system, the working values obtained from the database (Appendix A). The energy efficiency of the GSHP unit is preliminarily evaluated calculating the COP using Eq. (1) and the analysis of average data from Appendix A. The COP is primarily distributed from 3.4 to 3.8 throughout the year. This is the first installation of the GSHP systems to climatize a building in México, so the result of the COP evaluation is good. As future works, a more exhaustive analysis of the behavior of the ground temperature profile would be lacking, since the heat exchanger is located in a thermal zone that oscillates between 17 °C on average at the surface and 50 °C at seven meters depth, and this is probably beneficial to the work of the heat pump.

5. CONCLUSIONS

In this article, the data acquisition system to measure the operational parameters and calculate the COP of a vertical GSHP system was presented. This installation is the first demonstrative project in Mexico using the GSHP system for heating buildings. The results presented were applied to a kindergarten called "Tierra y Libertad" this building hosts 30 students between 3 to 6 years old and the teacher with a 72 m² area. The GSHP system is in operation since 2018 and based on the recordings and results, its operation appears stabilized, as there have been no fluctuations on the temperature profile of the ground heat exchanger. The GSHP was designed to used heat the building because the zone at Los Humeros, Puebla is characterized by a cold climate. The conclusions of the current study are as follows:

- This is the first experience to know all the concepts, designs, selection, and installation of heat-pump therefore the energy-saving effect of a GSHP system largely depends on management and operating mode apart from the design, construction, installation, and operational start-up.
- The DAQ system was installed next to the pump to store the data of some operational parameters. A CR800 device from CS was used. Using MODBUS protocol all the stored information is collected.
- The performance of horizontal GSHP was investigated experimentally and the results indicate that the heat-pump COP is approximately 3.4 to 3.8.
- The selection of a heat-pump system mainly depends on the operating conditions, economic viability, environmental impacts, soil characteristics, soil temperature profiles, etc.
- GSHPs offer the most energy-efficient way to provide heating and cooling in many applications because they can use renewable heat sources.
- The initial costs of the GSHP systems are higher, but they have low operating, maintenance, and life cycle costs and longer life expectancy than most conventional systems.
- It is necessary to establish and improve the operating and management standards and promote the use of GSHP systems in Mexico, which will be of great significance to the promotion of energy-saving.
- As future work, we will continue with the analysis of the information to know more about its operation, maintenance, and performance of the GSHP system with the data collected so far.

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RECOGNITION

Ph.D. Alfonso García Gutiérrez and Ms.C. Daniel González García are recognized for the initial conception of the P13 CeMIEGeo Project.

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1	2	TIMESTAMP	RECORD	attery	Volts	Temp	Adquik	EWT	LWT	EAT	LAT	EWT	LWT	EAT	LAT	EWT	LWT	EAT	LAT	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C
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