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ENERGY EFFICIENT DESIGNS: CLEANER AND GREENER ENERGY TECHNOLOGIES, SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENT

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he move towards a de-carbonised world, driven partly by climate science and partly by the business opportunities it offers, will need the promotion of environmentally friendly alternatives, if an acceptable stabilisation level of atmospheric carbon dioxide is to be achieved. This requires the harnessing and use of natural resources that produce no air pollution or greenhouse gases and provides comfortable coexistence of human, livestock, and plants. This article presents a comprehensive review of energy sources, and the development of sustainable technologies to explore these energy sources. It also includes potential renewable energy technologies, efficient energy systems, energy savings techniques and other mitigation measures necessary to reduce climate changes. This article presents a comprehensive review of energy sources, the development of sustainable technologies to explore these energy sources. It also includes potential renewable energy technologies, energy efficiency systems, energy savings techniques and other mitigation measures necessary to reduce climate change. The article concludes with the technical status of the GSHP technologies. A geothermal heat pump can transfer heat stored in the earth into a building during the winter, and transfer heat out of the building during the summer. Furthermore, special geological conditions, such as hot springs, are not needed for successful application of geothermal heat pumps. The GSHPs are receiving increasing interest because of their potential to reduce primary energy consumption and thus reduce emission of the GHGs. The GSHP is generally recognised to be one of the most outstanding technologies of heating and cooling in both residential and commercial buildings, because it provides high coefficient of performance (COP), up to 3-4 for an indirect heating system and 3.5-5 for a direct heating system.

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