



# Hydrokapillare

**Unique radiant  
heat exchange  
technology**

**Suitable for different  
types of premises**

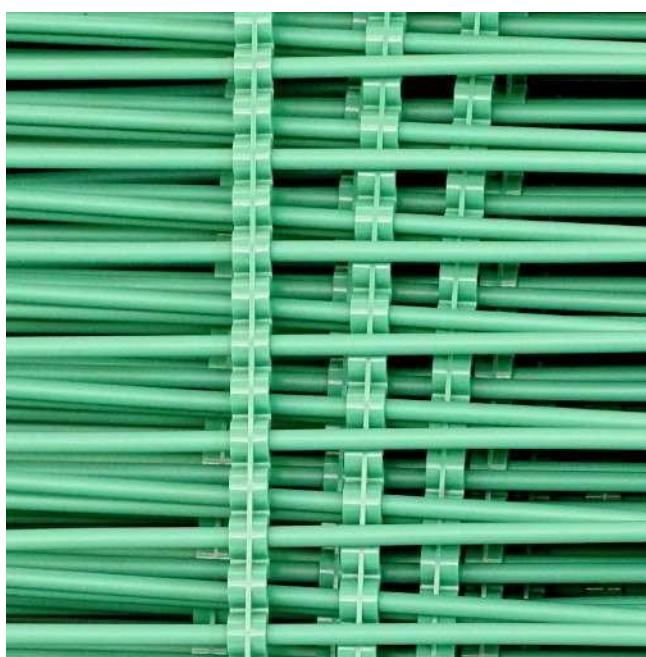
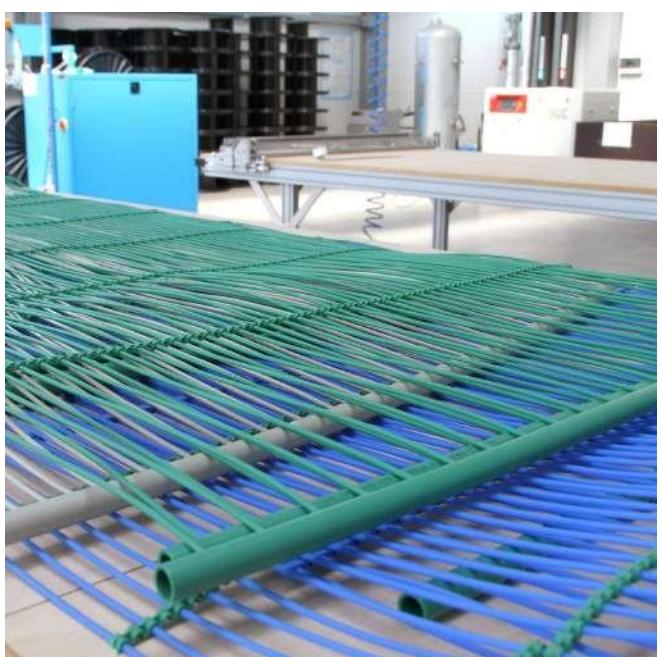
creates comfortable room conditions -  
meets high hygiene requirements -  
**reduces energy costs up to 75%**

# SIA Hydrokapillar Tech

**SIA Hydrokapillar Tech** offers a full range services for the implementation of a highly energy efficient and innovative water capillary mat heating and cooling system under the brand name **Hydrokapillare**.

.....

**360iResearch's Radiant Heating & Cooling Systems Market - Global Forecast 2024-2030** report lists the company among the 30 companies worldwide operating in the field of radiant heating/cooling technology.



Production of capillary mats and other system components

System planning and design

Hydrokapillare

System installation

Convection devices

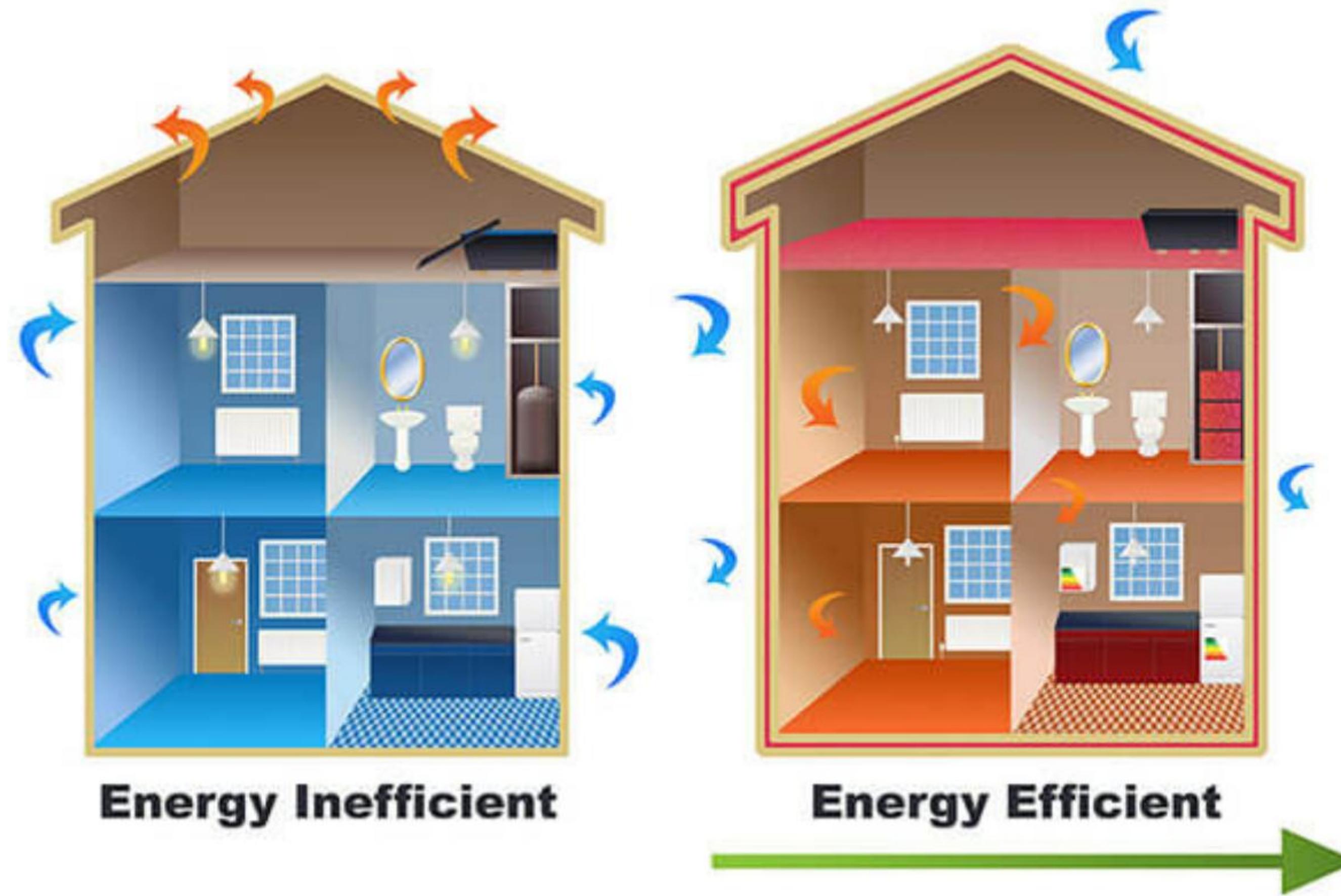
System maintenance

Complex system solutions

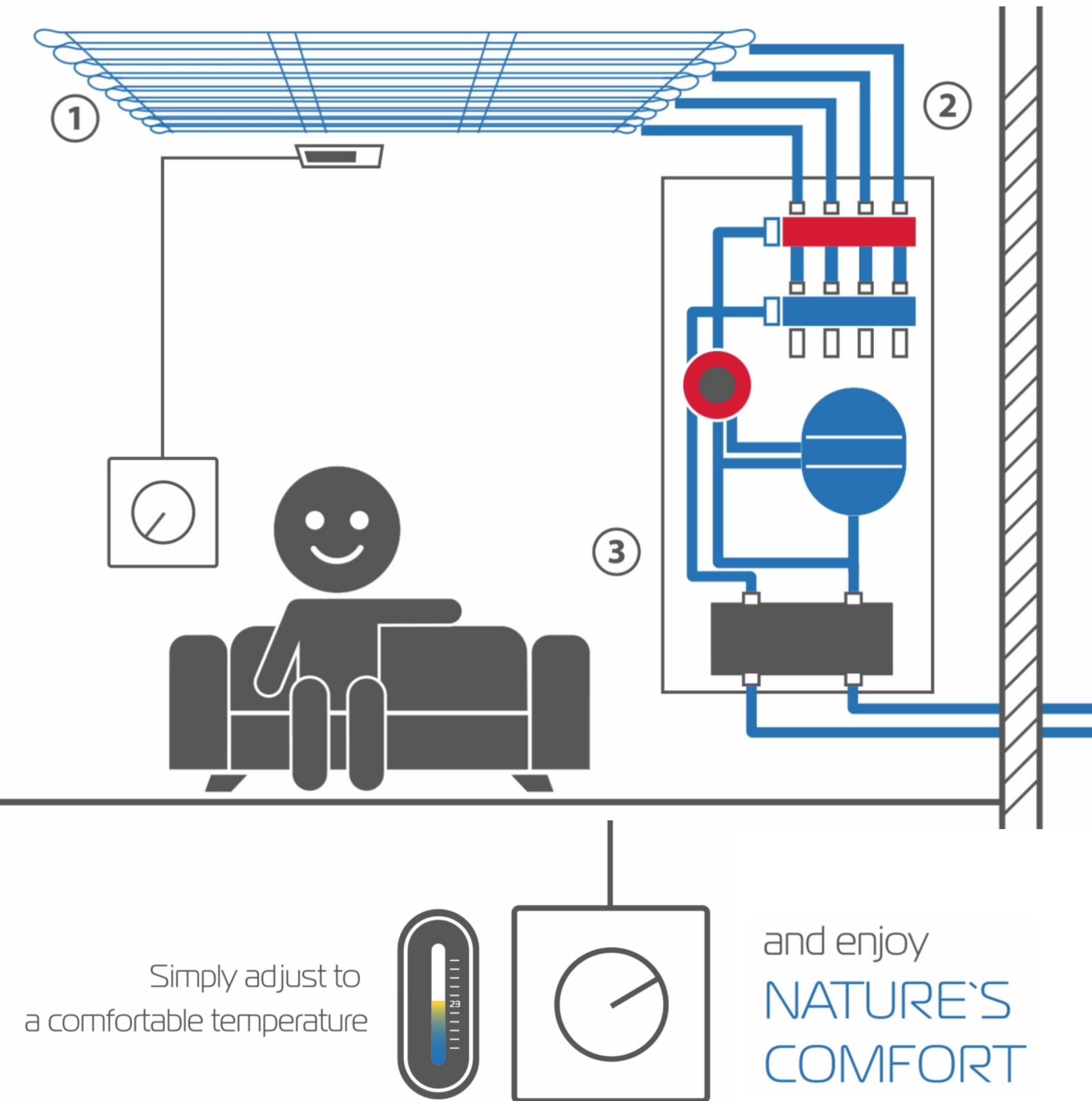
# Conserve buildings

Hydrokapillare

## - step No.1



# Efficient heating and cooling in one system



The water capillary mats system can be connected to various sources of heat/cold supply:

.....

Heat pump



.....

Gasboiler



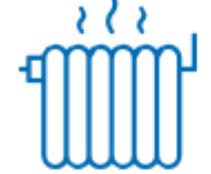
.....

Pellet boiler



.....

Central heating



.....

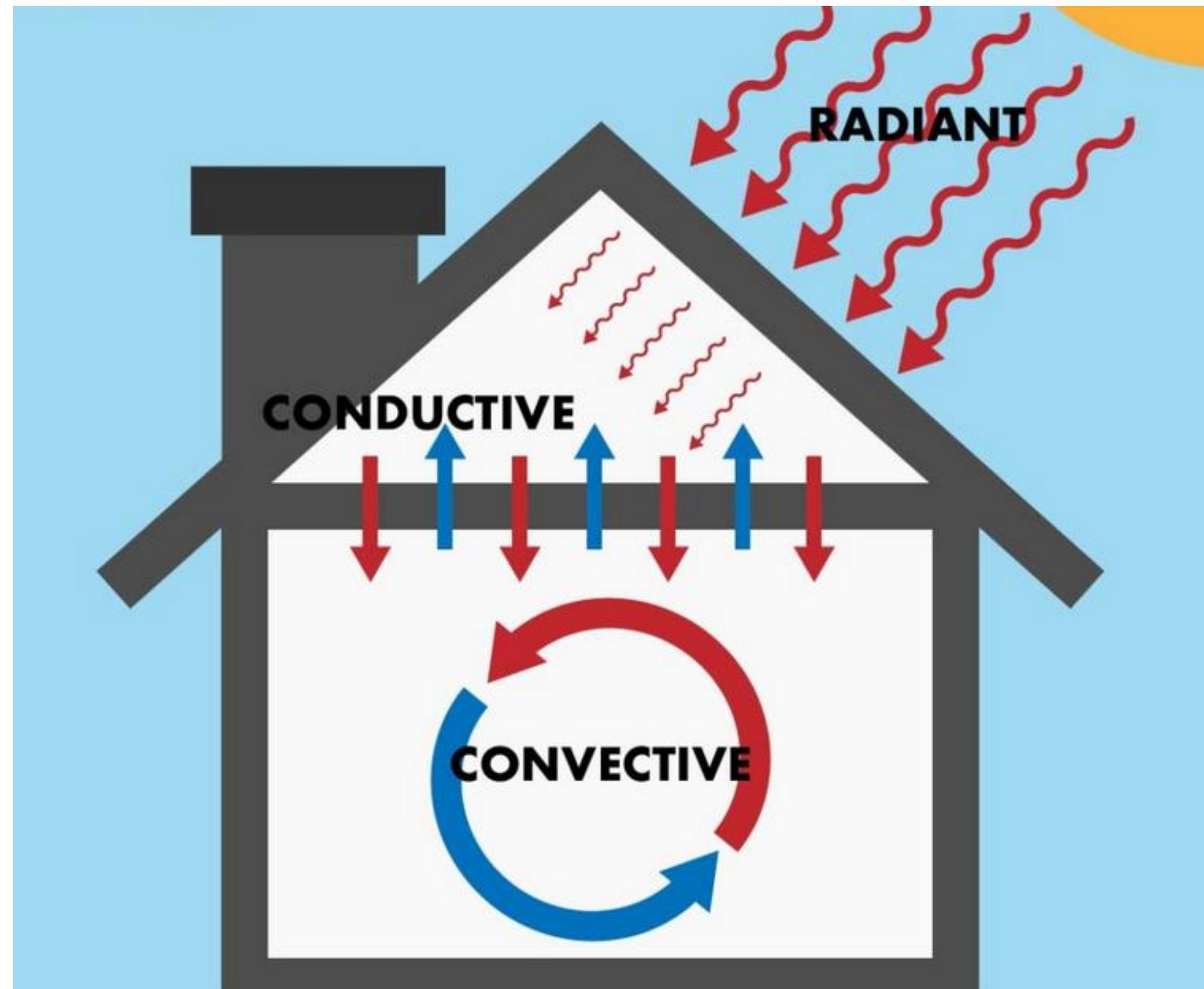
Solar panels



# Heat transfer

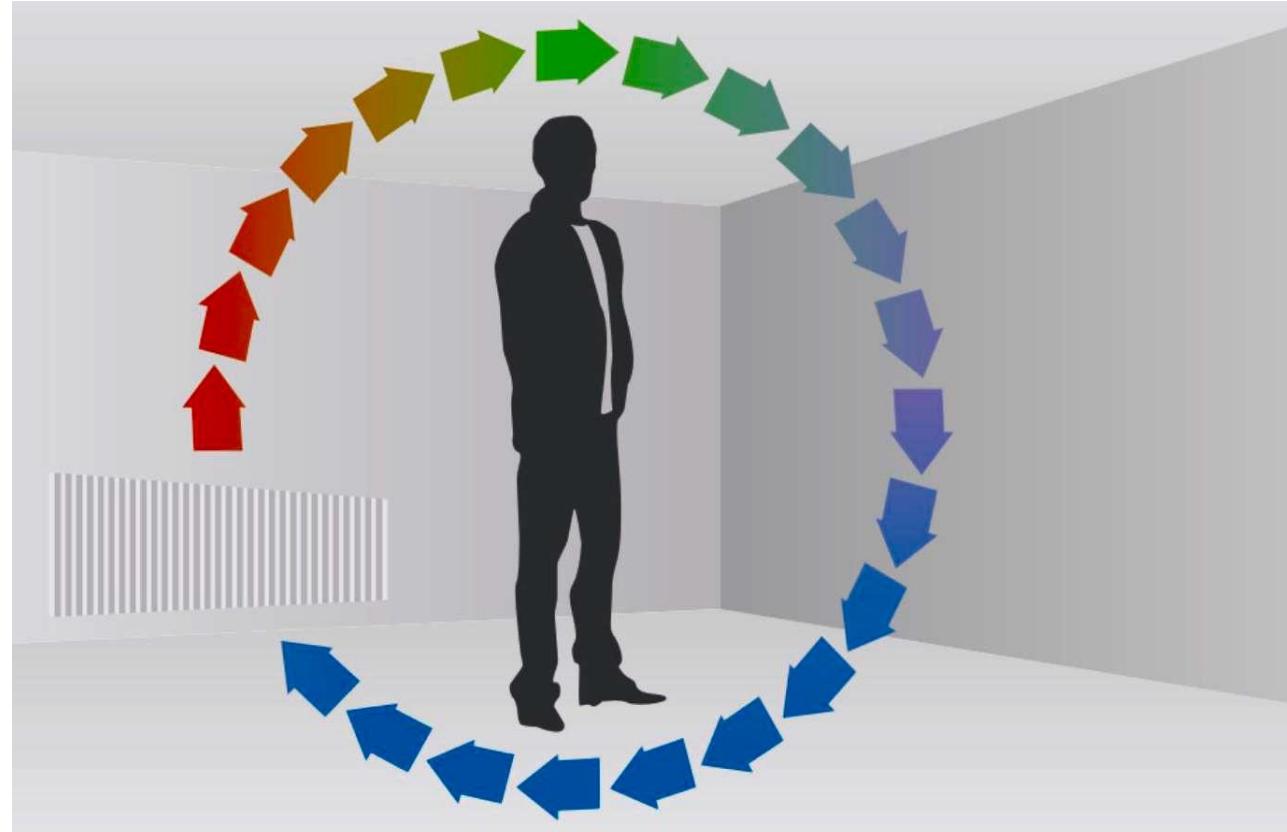
## principles

➤ Heat transfer principles – conduction, convection and heat radiation

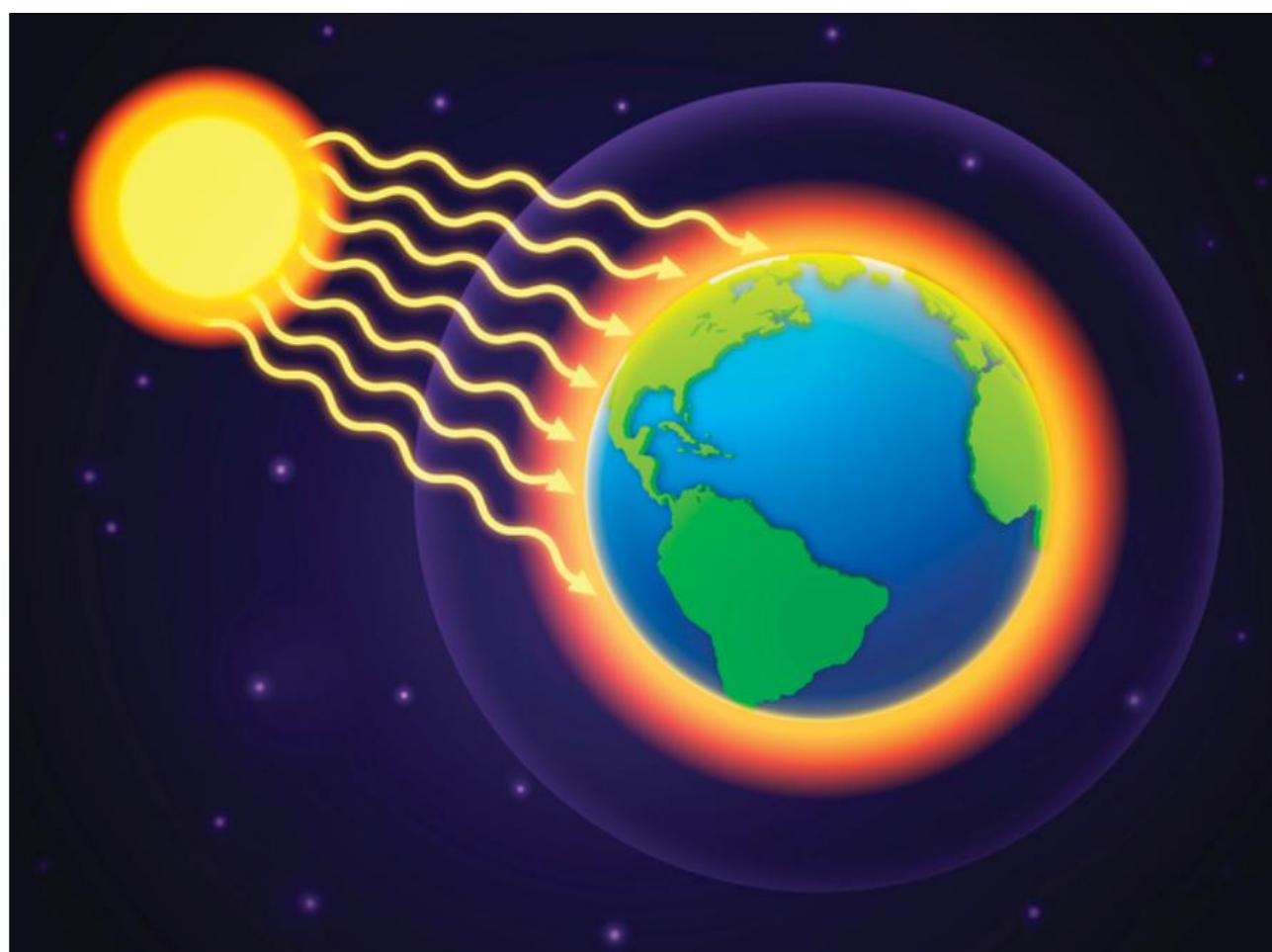


# Classification of heating systems – by type of energy transfer

1. **Convection heating** - hot and cold air transfer



2. **Infrared (radiation)** - heat is transmitted by radiation



3. **Convection-radiant** - most heating appliances (radiators, convectors, floor, wall and ceiling panels). Different % distribution.

**Parity of radiant energy determines heat quality**

# Operation of the water capillary mats system



## Thermal radiation

Heating operates based on the principle of heat radiation



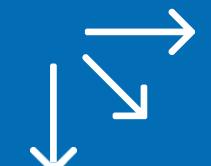
## Warm water

Water temperature in the system:  
+25–30 °C



## Air quality

Low circulation of dust and bacteria

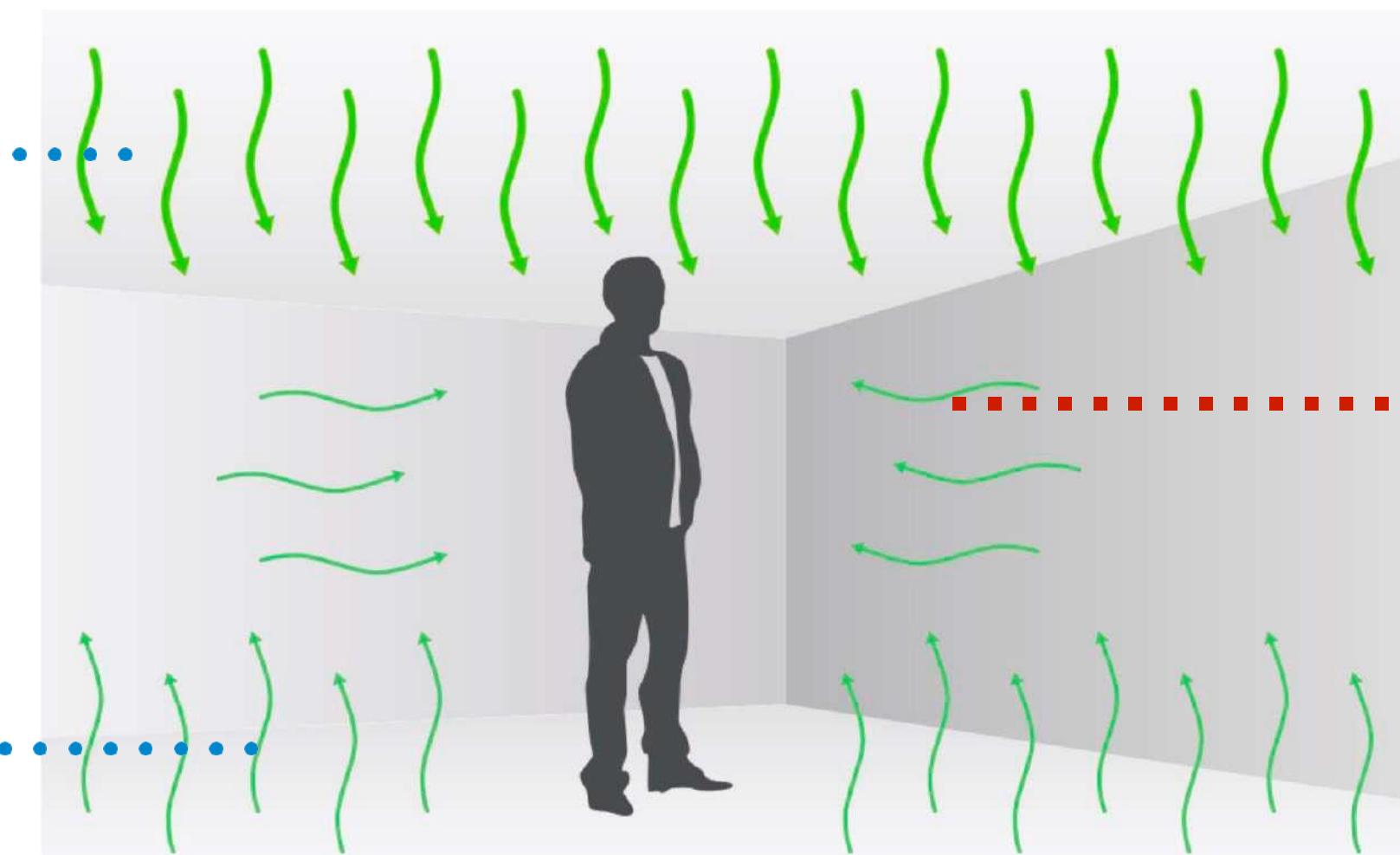


## Heat distribution

Even heat distribution in the room

## Warm ceiling

.....



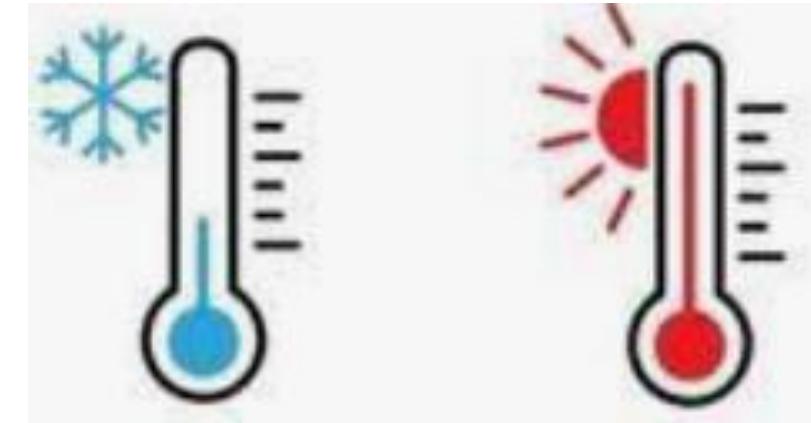
**Air temperature in the room**  
+20 - 22 °C

**Water temperature in the system** +25 - 30 °C

**Floor reflects heat**

# How to make a heat pump work efficiently?

- An air–water type heat pump's efficiency depends on multiple factors, but most notably **temperature**.
- **Higher temperature outside** means that a heat pump has to work less hard and therefore requires less electricity for heating.
- Another factor – water temperature in the heating system. **Lower temperature in the system** means that a heat pump must heat up less water and thus creates savings on electricity costs.



- **We can't influence the temperature outside but we can use a low temperature heat transfer system in the house.**



**+40-55°C**

**Radiator heating – 80% convection**



**+35-40°C**

**Underfloor heating with single pipe technology**



**+25-32°C**

**Hydrokapillare heating/cooling**

# COP and EER

## Air to Water Heatpump AQUACIAT POWER ILD HE 1000D

### Seasonal Energy Efficiency

|                                  |                |
|----------------------------------|----------------|
| SEER 12/7°C Comfort low temp     | : 4.21 kWh/kWh |
| SEER 23/18°C Comfort medium temp | : 4.90 kWh/kWh |
| SEPR 12/7°C Process high temp    | : 5.39 kWh/kWh |
| ESEER                            | : 4.08 kW/kW   |
| SCOP (Low 30°C/35°C)*            | : 3.39 kWh/kWh |

All data related to seasonal efficiency are given for standard units .



\* ECODESIGN Compliance value as per (EU) N° 813/2013

### Unit Information

|                               |                     |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|
| Refrigerant / GWP             | : R410A / 2088      |
| kg / tCO2Equ                  | : 63/132            |
| Number of Refrigerant Circuit | : 2                 |
| Capacity Control Steps        | : 5                 |
| Starting Mode                 | : In cascade        |
| Altitude                      | : 0 m               |
| Unit Dimensions (LxWxH)       | : 3604/2253/2297 mm |
| Operating/Shipping Weight     | : 2294/2267 kg      |



Non contractual photo

### Cooling Mode

|                               |                     |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|
| Cooling Capacity              | : 256.9 kW          |
| Cooling Efficiency (EER)      | : 2.76 kW/kW        |
| Unit Power Input              | : 93.22 kW          |
| Fluid Type                    | : Ethylene Glycol   |
| Fluid Concentration           | : 35 %              |
| Leaving/Entering Temperatures | : 7.0/10.6 °C       |
| Fluid Flow                    | : 19.12 l/s         |
| Total Pressure Drop           | : 61.1 kPa          |
| Fouling Factor                | : 0.0000 (sqm-K)/kW |
| Connection Diameter           | : 114.3 mm          |
| Entering Air Temperature      | : 35.0 °C           |

### Heating Mode

|                                      |                     |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|
| Heating Capacity (Instantaneous)*    | : 293.9 kW          |
| Heating Capacity                     | : 293.9 kW          |
| Heating Efficiency (COP)             | : 3.66 kW/kW        |
| Fluid Concentration (Instantaneous)* | : 35 %              |
| Leaving/Entering Temperatures        | : 37.0/33.0 °C      |
| Fluid Flow                           | : 19.10 l/s         |
| Total Pressure Drop                  | : 50.9 kPa          |
| Fouling Factor                       | : 0.0000 (sqm-K)/kW |
| Connection Diameter                  | : 114.3 mm          |
| Entering Air Temp (Dry bulb)         | : 7.0 °C            |
| Relative Humidity                    | : 87.0 %            |

Sound Power Level (LwA)

: 92 dB(A)

Number of Fans

: 5

Sound Pressure Level at 10.0m (LpA)

: 60 dB(A)

Fan Power Input

: 7.77 kW

Fan Speed

: 951 rpm

## Air to Water Heatpump AQUACIAT POWER ILD HE 1000D

### Seasonal Energy Efficiency

|                                  |                |
|----------------------------------|----------------|
| SEER 12/7°C Comfort low temp     | : 4.21 kWh/kWh |
| SEER 23/18°C Comfort medium temp | : 4.90 kWh/kWh |
| SEPR 12/7°C Process high temp    | : 5.39 kWh/kWh |
| ESEER                            | : 4.08 kW/kW   |
| SCOP (Low 30°C/35°C)*            | : 3.39 kWh/kWh |

All data related to seasonal efficiency are given for standard units .



\* ECODESIGN Compliance value as per (EU) N° 813/2013

### Unit Information

|                               |                     |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|
| Refrigerant / GWP             | : R410A / 2088      |
| kg / tCO2Equ                  | : 63/132            |
| Number of Refrigerant Circuit | : 2                 |
| Capacity Control Steps        | : 5                 |
| Starting Mode                 | : In cascade        |
| Altitude                      | : 0 m               |
| Unit Dimensions (LxWxH)       | : 3604/2253/2297 mm |
| Operating/Shipping Weight     | : 2294/2267 kg      |



Non contractual photo

### Cooling Mode

|                               |                     |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|
| Cooling Capacity              | : 313.9 kW          |
| Cooling Efficiency (EER)      | : 3.25 kW/kW        |
| Unit Power Input              | : 96.59 kW          |
| Fluid Type                    | : Ethylene Glycol   |
| Fluid Concentration           | : 35 %              |
| Leaving/Entering Temperatures | : 13.0/18.4 °C      |
| Fluid Flow                    | : 15.49 l/s         |
| Total Pressure Drop           | : 39.1 kPa          |
| Fouling Factor                | : 0.0000 (sqm-K)/kW |
| Connection Diameter           | : 114.3 mm          |
| Entering Air Temperature      | : 35.0 °C           |

### Heating Mode

|                                   |                     |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|
| Heating Capacity (Instantaneous)* | : 296.4 kW          |
| Heating Capacity                  | : 296.4 kW          |
| Heating Efficiency (COP)          | : 3.95 kW/kW        |
| Fluid Concentration               | : 35 %              |
| Leaving/Entering Temperatures     | : 33.0/28.0 °C      |
| Fluid Flow                        | : 15.47 l/s         |
| Total Pressure Drop               | : 35.3 kPa          |
| Fouling Factor                    | : 0.0000 (sqm-K)/kW |
| Connection Diameter               | : 114.3 mm          |
| Entering Air Temp (Dry bulb)      | : 7.0 °C            |
| Relative Humidity                 | : 87.0 %            |

Sound Power Level (LwA)

: 92 dB(A)

Number of Fans

: 5

Sound Pressure Level at 10.0m (LpA)

: 60 dB(A)

Fan Power Input

: 8.08 kW

Fan Speed

: 951 rpm

# Operational efficiency in heating mode

| Heating days                 | Outdoor $t$ °C | Hydrokapillare                         |                    | Classic, underfloor heating system     |                    | Metal radiators                        |                    |
|------------------------------|----------------|--|--------------------|--|--------------------|--|--------------------|
|                              |                | COP at energy carrier $t = 30^\circ C$ | Expenses EUR/per.* | COP at energy carrier $t = 40^\circ C$ | Expenses EUR/per.* | COP at energy carrier $t = 50^\circ C$ | Expenses EUR/per.* |
| 30                           | -15            | 2.73                                   | 342                | 1.96                                   | 476                | 1.56                                   | 598                |
| 30                           | -7             | 3.24                                   | 288                | 2.27                                   | 411                | 1.77                                   | 527                |
| 30                           | +2             | 4.36                                   | 214                | 2.81                                   | 332                | 2.17                                   | 430                |
| 30                           | +7             | 5.42                                   | 172                | 3.71                                   | 252                | 2.84                                   | 329                |
| 60                           | +10            | 5.62                                   | 332                | 3.83                                   | 487                | 2.94                                   | 635                |
| Average expenses, EUR/month: |                | 112                                    |                    | 163                                    |                    | 210                                    |                    |
| Percentage:                  |                | 100%                                   |                    | 145%                                   |                    | 187%                                   |                    |

Heat source:  
heat pump

Time period:  
September – May:  
180 days

Heating period in hours:  
4320 hours

Price of electricity:  
0,18 EUR/kWh

Heat loss: 80 W/m<sup>2</sup>

Area: 180 m<sup>2</sup>

COP – Coefficient of Performance – the generated heat capacity relative to the energy capacity consumed.

**Savings are generated due to a smaller  $\Delta T$  between the outdoor  $t^0$  and the  $t^0$  of the energy carrier.**

\* Example from a project in North Germany

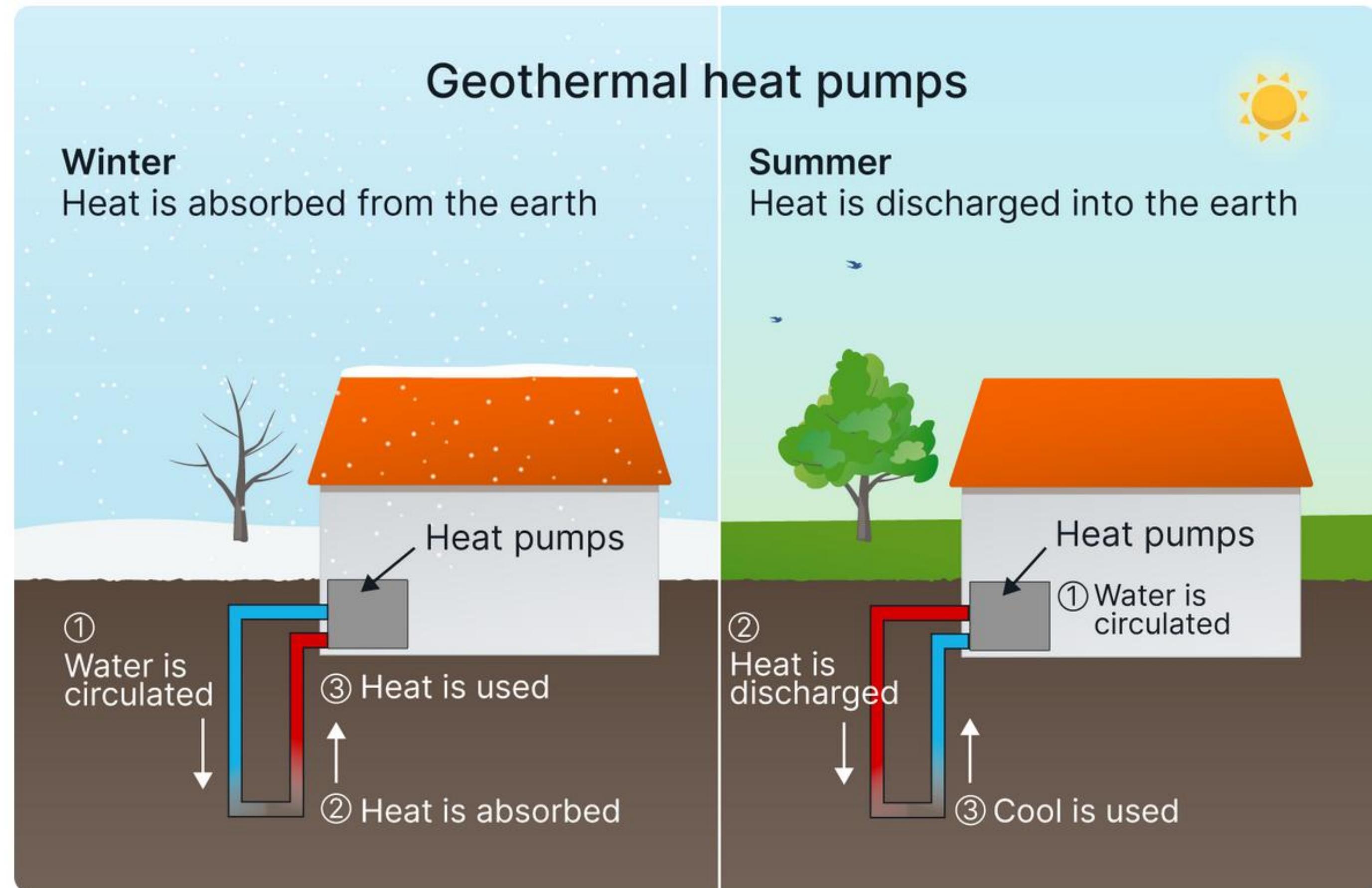
# Geothermal HP vs air-water

## Air-water Heat pump:

- **Less capital expenditures and more easy installation**
- **Noise from outdoor block**
- **Less efficient, especially with low outside air temperatures and high temperatures in heating system**

## Geothermal heat pump:

- **Higher initial investments**
- **High operational efficiency in heating and cooling mode, especially when passive cooling mode is used**
- **Long life span**
- **No noise**



# What can Hydrokapillare offer?

Hydrokapillare

- Low temperature ( +25-30C) radiant heating system based on the flow of water in the capillary heat exchangers ( mats) which can be installed in any surface of a building. The system can be connected to any energy source ( district heating, heat pump, gas boiler, pellet boiler etc.) through the heat exchanger;
- the same system can be used for passive radiant cooling if it's connected to a heat pump or other cooling energy source;
- the ceiling cooling panels and wall panels with the capillary mats for the cooling in warehouses, industrial and similar buildings.



# Hydrokapillare – a technology for any building (new or retrofit):

**Public and office buildings**



**Residential, hotels, schools**

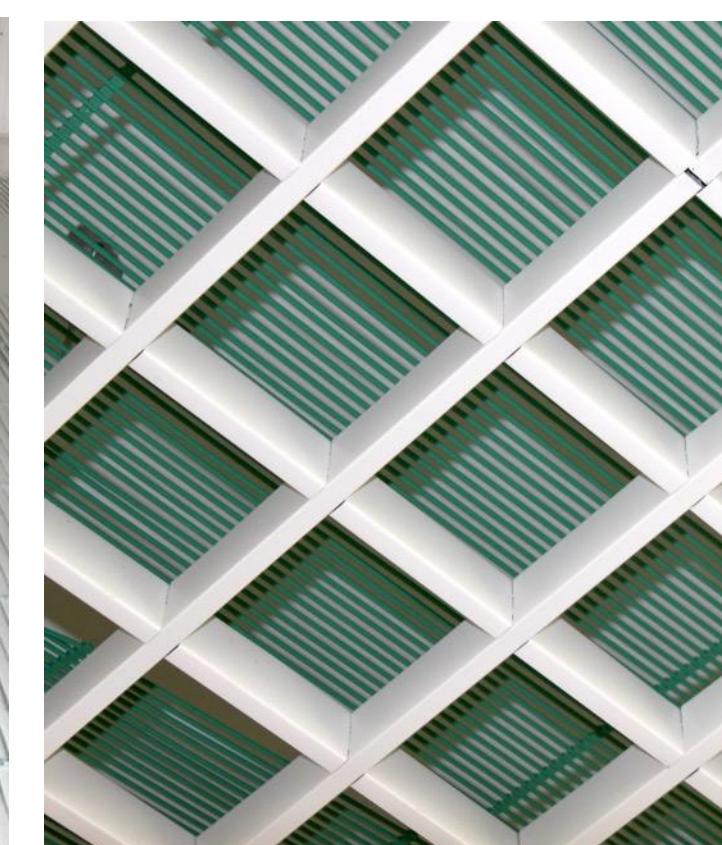


**Historical buildings**

**Industrial buildings**

**Hospitals and clinics**

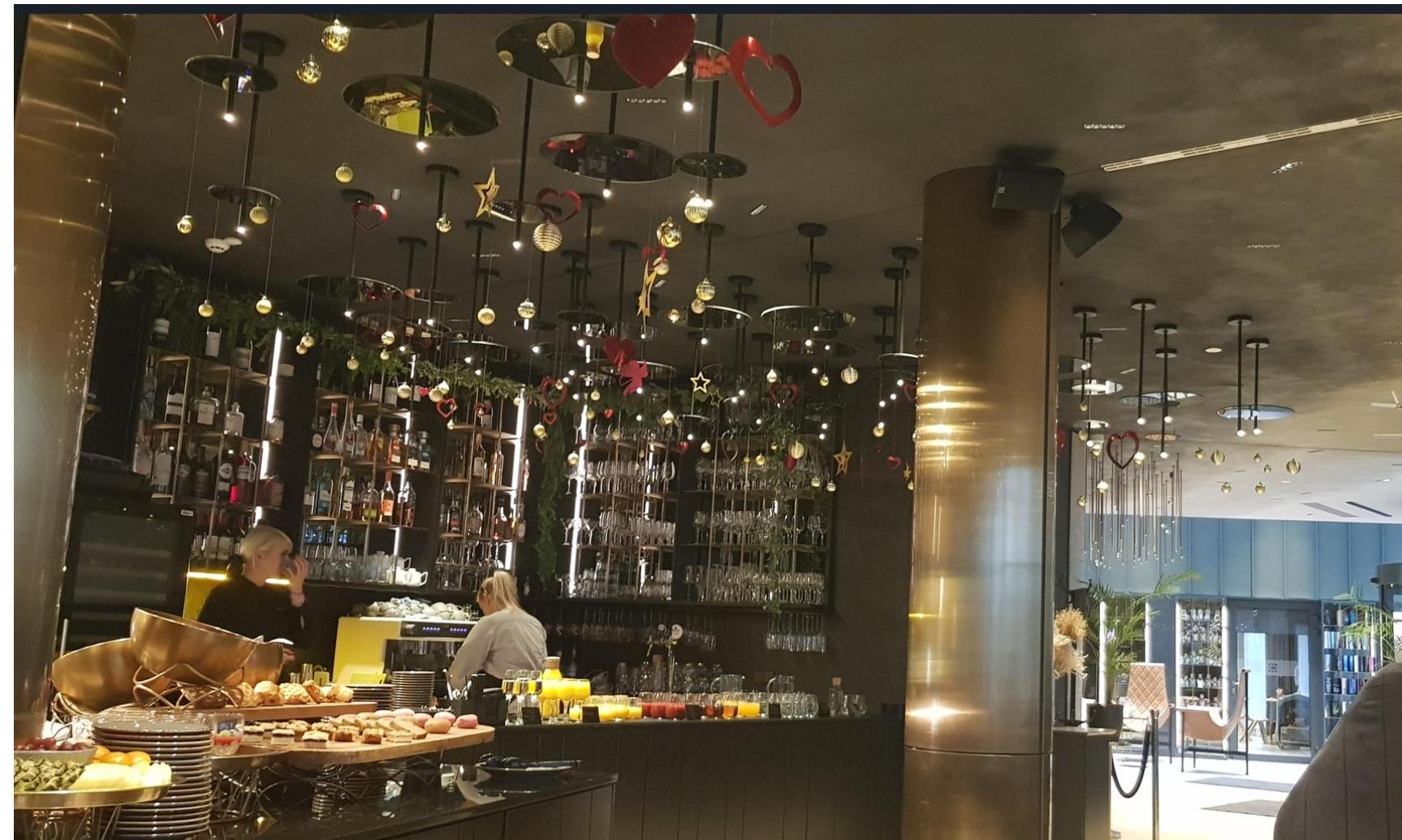
**Cooling of PV panels, data centres and  
other processes, geothermal collectors**



# Installation of the capillary system

Mana Sleep & Spa Hotel , Lithuania

- 5\* Spa hotel with 100 rooms;
- Installation in the ceiling between metal profiles (with plasterboard finish)
- Heating/cooling modes together with geothermal heat pumps
- Separate regulation for each room
- Consumption of electricity during the summer time for cooling - ~ 200 EUR/per month;
- Water temperature in the capillary system for heating - +25-29 °C – the reduction of costs by 45-50% in comparison with radiators



# Installation of the capillary system

Mana Sleep & Spa Hotel , Lithuania

- 3 geothermal heat pumps
- 2 Buffer tanks 2000 l
- Installation of capillary system in the ceiling between metal profiles (with plasterboard finish)
- Automated regulation of heating/cooling supply
- Possibility to switch on one wing in heating mode and another wing in cooling mode if needed



## Guest reviews for Mana Sleep & Spa

9.6 Exceptional  
3,169 reviews We aim for 100% real reviews ⓘ

[Write a review](#)

### Categories:

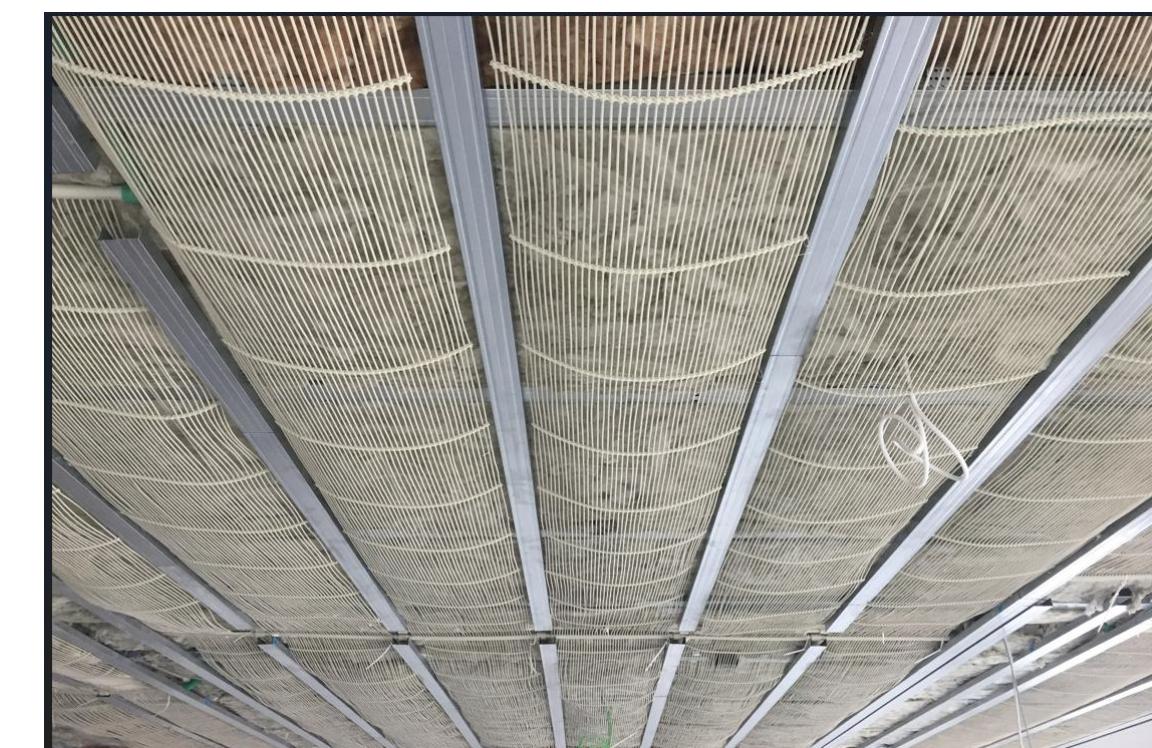


# Installation in ceiling - heating and cooling

- Cover the walls and the floor with plastic foil and/or cardboard to preserve the existing final finish;
- Install 2-level metal profile system with the distance between the axes of lower profiles 500 mm or less;
- Install the facade insulation plates or other insulation material between the metal profiles;
- Install the capillary mats and attach its with the fasteners to the metal profiles;
- Install the plasterboard plates and make the final finish of plasterboard works



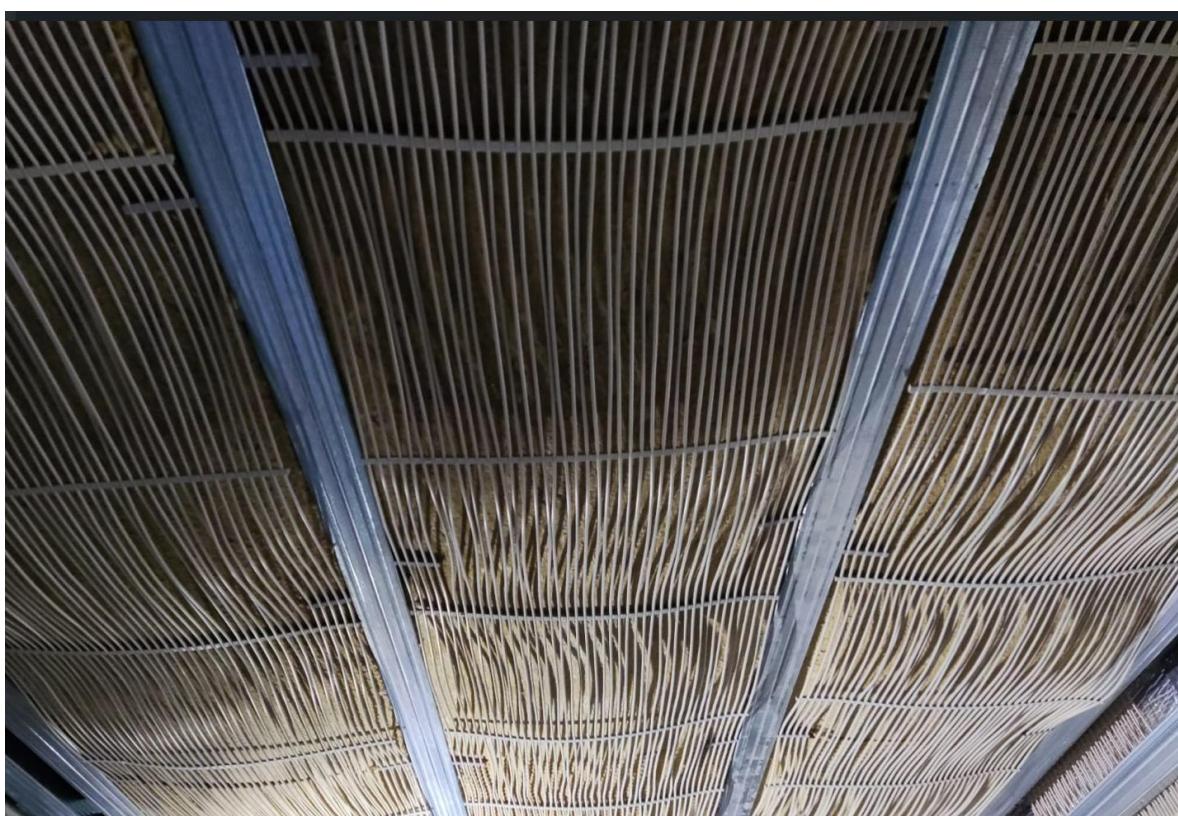
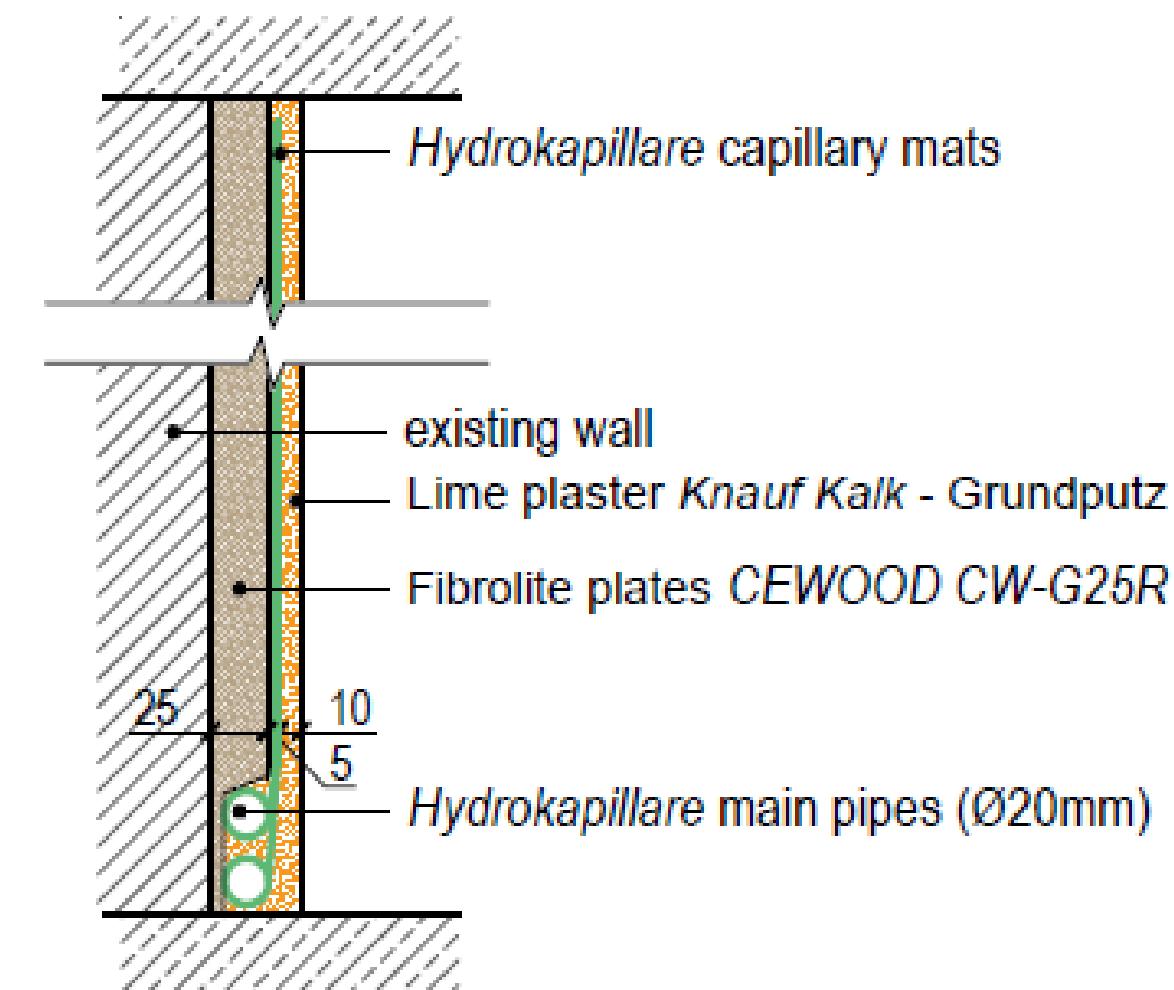
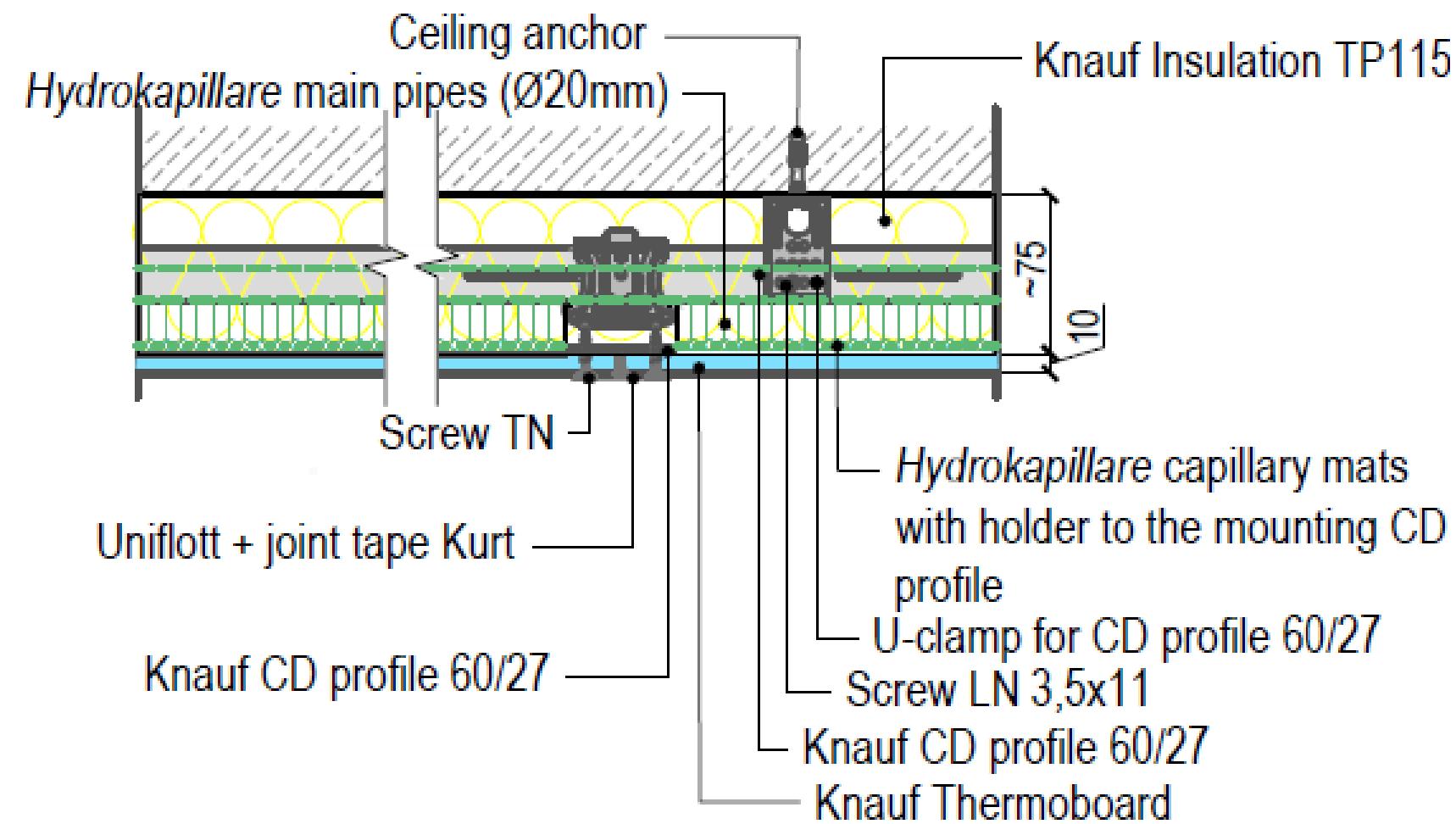
D112 KNAUF 2-level metal profile system or similar



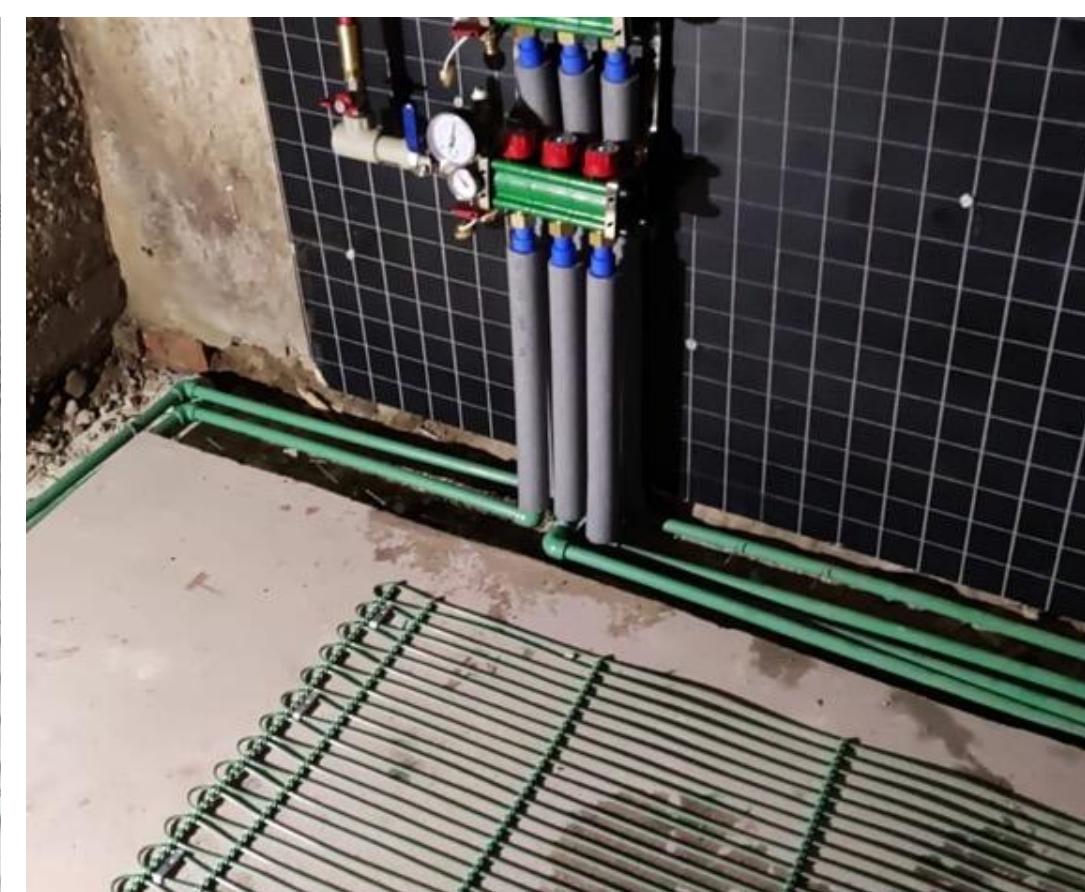
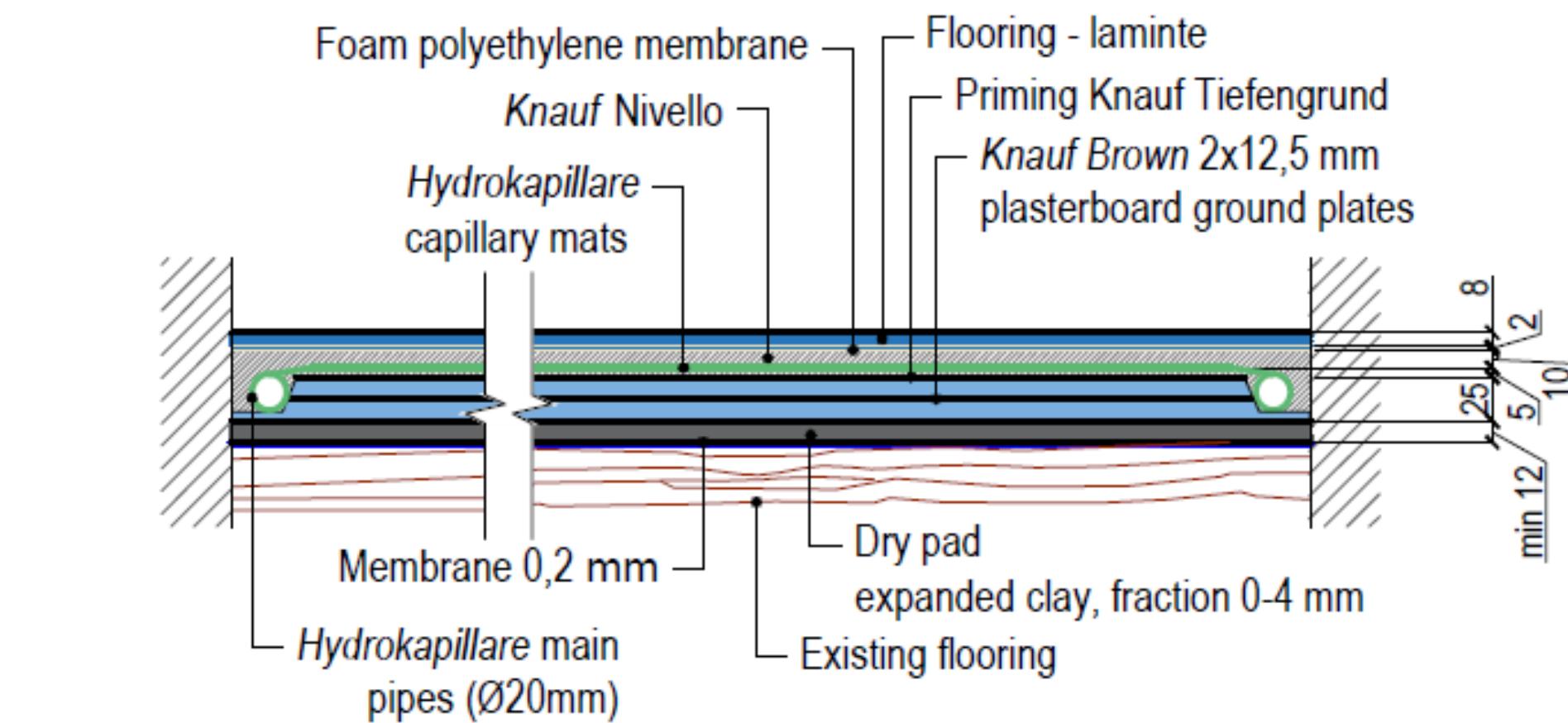
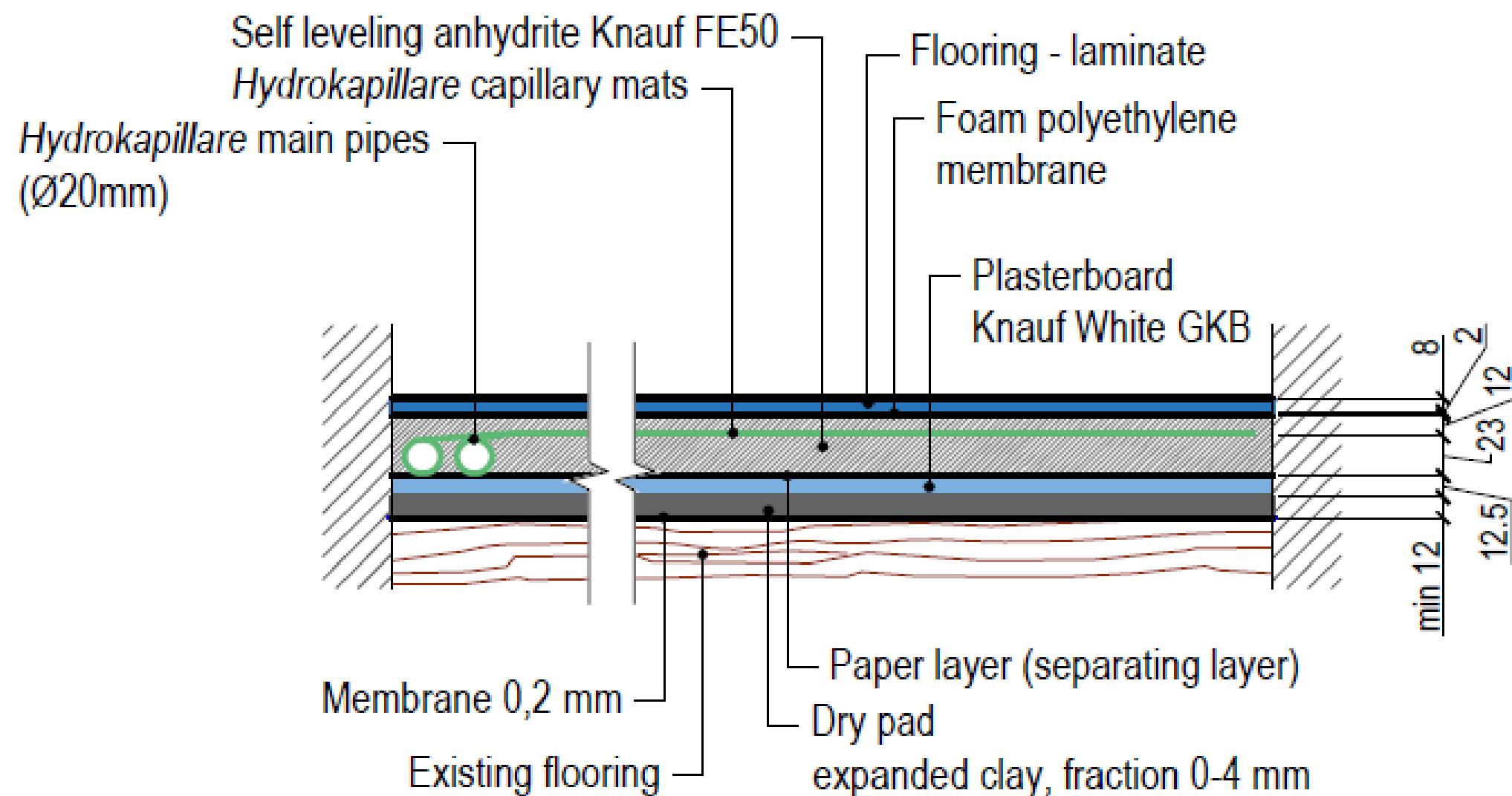
Insulation by KNAUF rockwool or similar



# Installation in ceiling/walls - heating and cooling



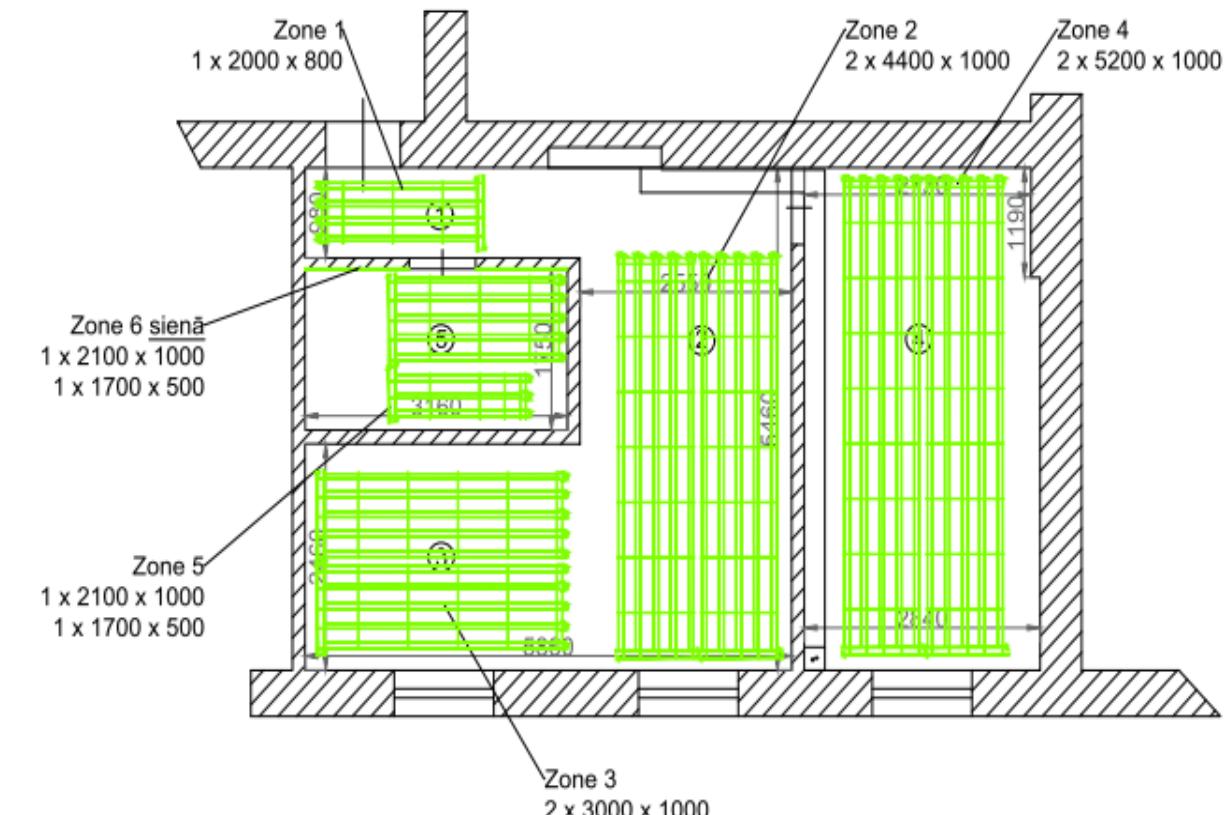
# Underfloor installation - heating and “soft” cooling



# Analysis of heating consumption



- Art Nouveau style building, built in 1912, partially renovated in 2018-2019.
- Area of the apartment – 45.5 m<sup>2</sup>; height of the room – 2.7 m.
- Building envelope - 60 cm brickwork, wooden windows with double glazing.
- Connection to the district heating network via a heat exchanger.
- Capillary mats are embedded in the floor of all rooms and in one bathroom wall.
- The temperature of the heat carrier in the capillaries is +25°C/+22°C for 3 heating seasons.
- Room temperature 21-22°C (depending on outside temperature).



Manifold - 5 loops of the capillary system

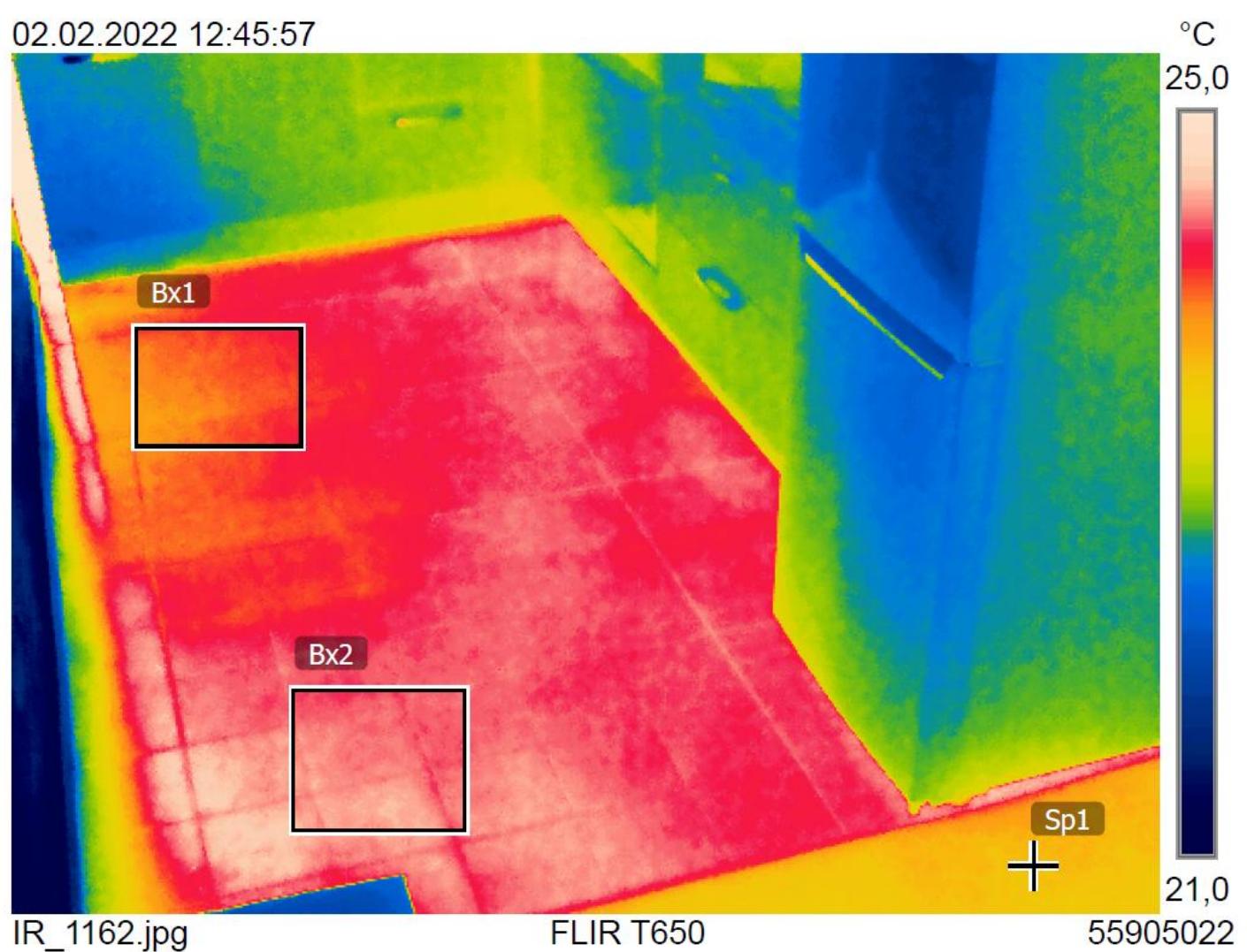
Heat exchanger, circulation pump, expansion vessel, valves – hydraulic separation module. Could be one for a whole building.

# Analysis of heating consumption

| Measurements |         |         |
|--------------|---------|---------|
| Bx1          | Average | 24,0 °C |
| Bx2          | Average | 24,5 °C |
| Sp1          |         | 23,7 °C |

| Parameters  |       |
|-------------|-------|
| Emissivity  | 0.95  |
| Refl. temp. | 20 °C |

| Geolocation |         |
|-------------|---------|
| Compass     | 334° NW |



**Surface temperature (ceramic tiles and laminate): +23.7-24.5°C**  
**Supply temperature in the capillary system: +26.5°C**  
**Outside air temperature: -5°C**

# Analysis of heating consumption

## Measurements

|     |         |
|-----|---------|
| Sp1 | 26,5 °C |
| Sp2 | 45,0 °C |
| Sp3 | 26,0 °C |

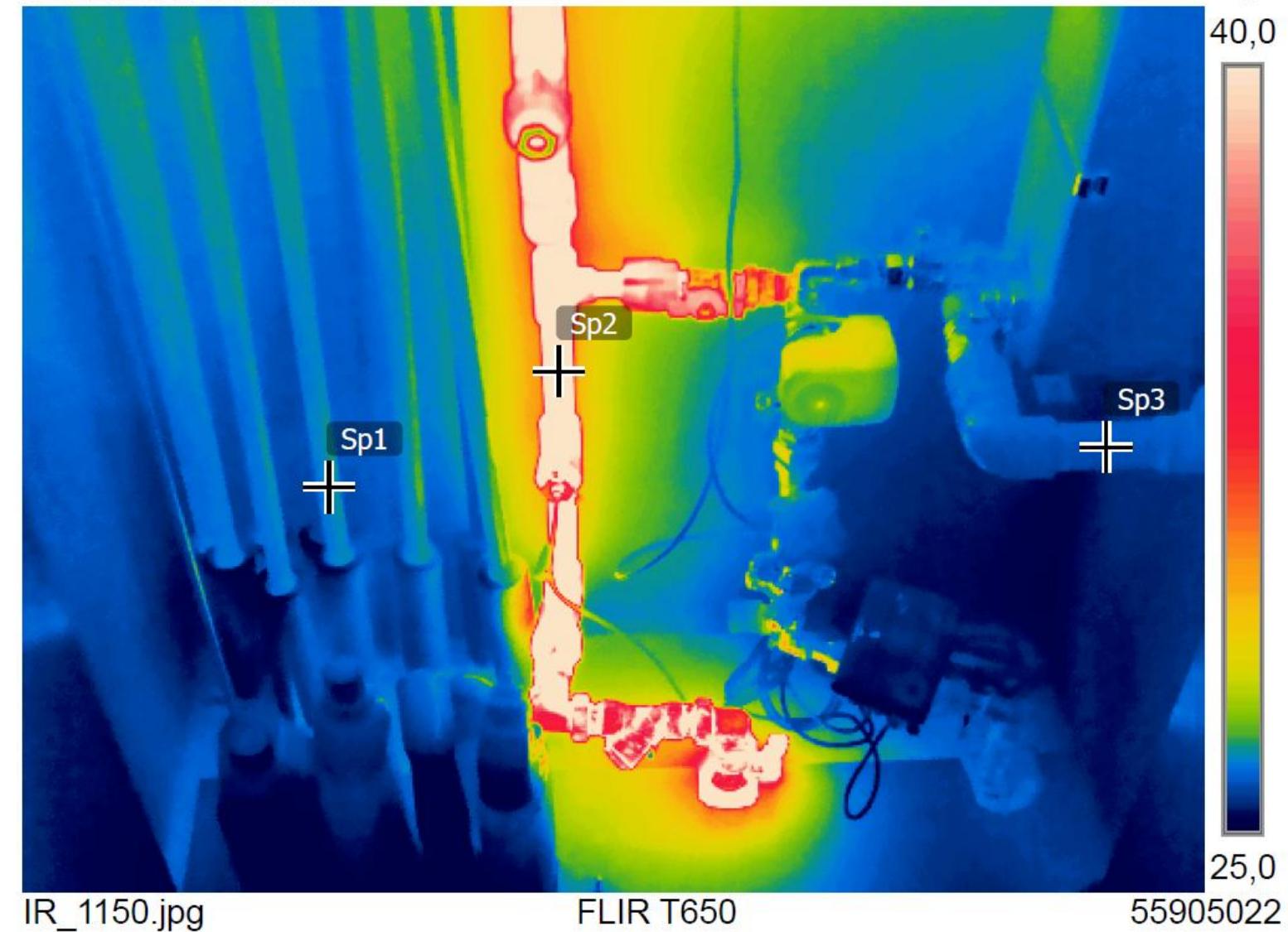
## Parameters

|             |       |
|-------------|-------|
| Emissivity  | 0.95  |
| Refl. temp. | 20 °C |

## Geolocation

|         |        |
|---------|--------|
| Compass | 347° N |
|---------|--------|

02.02.2022 12:42:37



02.02.2022 12:42:37



Heat exchanger

**Supply temperature from the district heating: +45°C**

**Supply temperature in the capillary system: +26.5°C**

**Outside air temperature: -5°C**

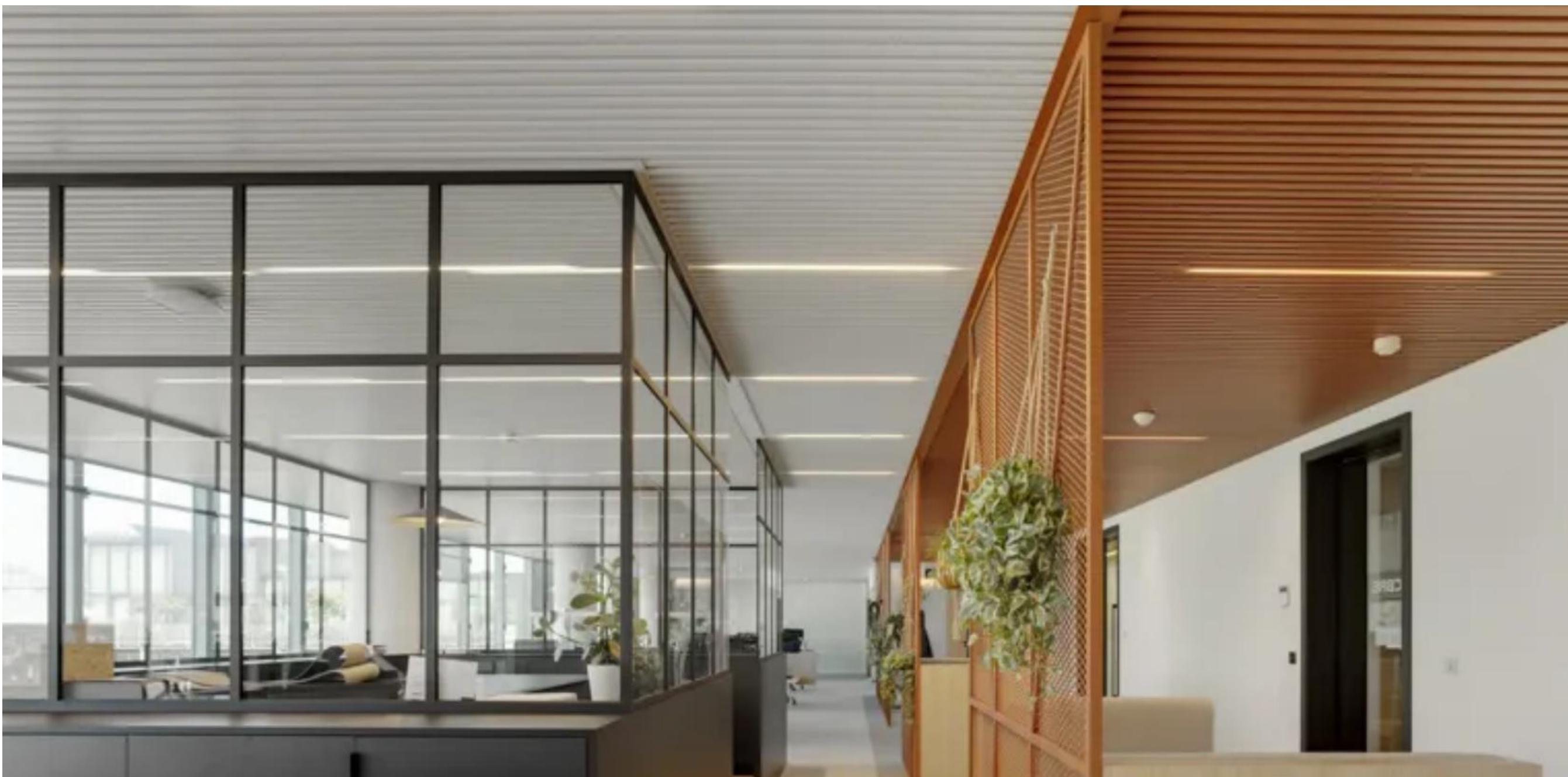
# Installation of the capillary system in metal ceilings

Hydrokapillare

In partnership with

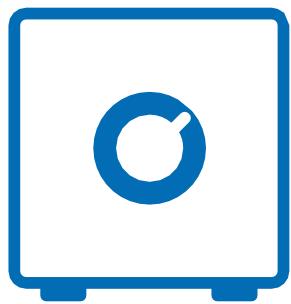
**interalu**  
SMART CEILINGS

With offices in Luxembourg, Rotterdam, Paris and a partner in Italy, Interalu is an international player in the climate ceilings market, i.e. ceiling solutions that provide cooling and heating thanks to integrated systems.



# Advantages and benefits over conventional HVAC

## Savings

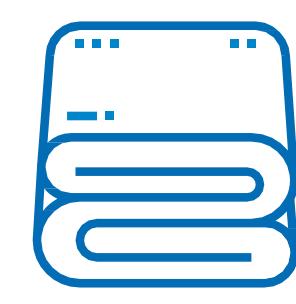


- significantly lower energy consumption and, consequently, operational costs

For building owners and developers:

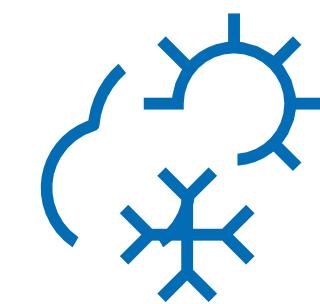
- supports return on investment (ROI) and marketability
- lower operating and maintenance costs

## Hygiene



significantly reduces air circulation, and hence the circulation of dust, allergens and microorganisms

## Functionality



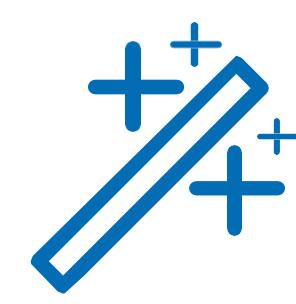
heating/cooling and humidity control in one system, higher comfort level, self-regulating temperature control

## Flexibility



invisible installation, simple assembly, significant space savings in the building

## Efficiency



much faster regulation of heating output and room temperature, possibility to combine with the central ventilation system

# Cooling with Hydrokapillare ceiling panels

Hydrokapillare



- Convective passive radiant cooling by panels with the capillary heat exchangers ( mats);
- Suitable for a data center, warehouses, industrial premises and other similar buildings;
- Potential savings of energy in average 50-60% in comparison with air conditioning;
- Can be used for a heat recovery from a data center and further use of waste heat for the support of heat pump and district heating network.

# Case study – warehouse in Abu Dhabi, UAE



- 500 m<sup>2</sup> warehouse, 8 m ceiling height
- Required temperature inside + 24° C
- 32 kW cooling units ( 30 pcs) were installed at 6,5 m height using chain and suspension brackets
- Cooling water temperture +7-12 ° C
- Cooling costs were reduced by 60% in comparison with the previous AC



**Hydrokapillare**

**SIA Hydrokapillar Tech**

**Brivibas street 158, Riga,  
LV-1012, Latvia**

**+371 29545538**

**info@hydrokapillare.eu**

**hydrokapillare.eu**