

We are talking about new energy in old systems with low efficiency and large energy losses.

How bad should it hurt in your wallet before you dare to look at new technology within HVAC such as Nano liquids, solar heating etc.?

R&D takes time and costs a lot of money and according to the companies that operate in Swedish environmental technology, it takes about 15-20 years to get the products out. Many companies and products end up in the valley of death and get stuck and die there.

Today, dead water in most heating systems circulates into our radiators without any heat transfer capacity. Millions of homes are heated in an inefficient way based on energy savings. Today when we have telescopes out in space, we can fly if we can afford around the earth, it is still very primitive in terms of our infrastructure for both heating and cooling.

The EU is investing an enormous amount of money in Nanotechnology, which has now been on the market for more than 10 years, but within HVAC it has not yet taken root. Why one may wonder?

What does the resistance consist of and what about the knowledge and generational change within our important infrastructure?

Are our older systems optimal for today's need for even indoor temperature that we have become accustomed to?

Current situation.

We see a certain development in closed systems, they have started to clean the systems, introduced deaerators to remove oxygen supply and stopped time magnetic filters. Small steps but very primitive from an energy saving perspective. They are important components of our concept, but they provide very small savings. The transferability in terms of heating or cooling with nanov liquids installed gives about 400 times as high an effect, we guarantee at least 25% lower energy consumption with our system. It only takes 5% Nanovigale in heating or cooling systems to achieve this. It takes about a morning to install and the effect comes immediately. In a closed system, the liquid is retained for a very long time and since a nano liquid does not change over time, it has the same efficiency for 15-20 years. However, it is necessary to measure the amount of nanovig liquid each year to compensate for any leaks in the systems, a simple operation that can be performed during normal inspections.

Oil prices have been rising steadily since Moscow sent troops to Ukraine, writes Energy News.

Another new report, GREEN LOGIC in Sweden, describes the current state of energy saving and the effects that can be achieved if you start working with energy efficiency and energy optimization.

This report has been produced on behalf of Swedisol, the Energy Efficiency Companies,

Property owners Sweden, Innovationsföretagen, Installatörsföretagen and Swedish ventilation.

The assignment was carried out by Agneta Persson, Erik Gråd and Saga Ekelin, Anthesis. They should know, one might think.

Their summary is:

The EU has climate goals to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 55 percent by 2030. The climate goals also includes an increased share of energy from renewable energy to 32 percent, and increased energy efficiency by 32.5 percent. The established environmental goals in Sweden mean that by 2045 they will reach net zero greenhouse gas emissions. In order to achieve the goals, major adjustments and measures must be implemented. In Sweden is used in housing and services 147 TWh of energy per year (Swedish Energy Agency, 2020), which corresponds to almost 40 percent of our total energy

use. There is great potential for energy efficiency in order to reduce both energy use and greenhouse gas emissions.

Great private economic profitable potential and even greater socio-economic potential

This report shows that a gradual implementation of profitable energy efficiency renovation measures within the Swedish building stock in two scenarios, until the year 2045 respectively with a 10-year perspective. In the first scenario until the year 2045, an energy efficiency improvement would be on at least 52.9 TWh / year can be achieved, in addition to the energy efficiency of 0.5 percent per year included in the basic assumptions of the analysis. The profitable potential of 52.9 TWh / year by 2045 is divided into 41.7 TWh / year heat efficiency and 11.2 TWh / year electricity efficiency. According to our estimates, this would mean a socio-economic gain of SEK 814 billion in discounted present value. The private financial gain, where only investment costs and cost savings are taken into account, is also large. By 2045, the private financial potential is SEK 372 billion.

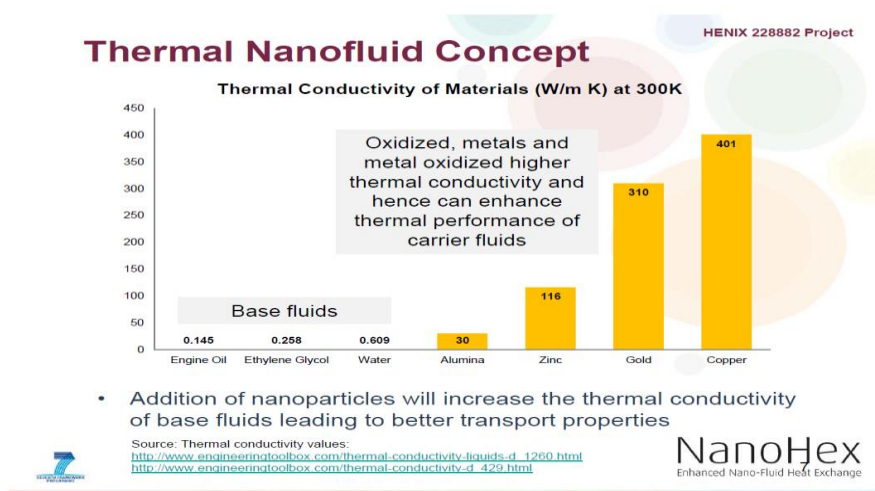
Here they have quantified the savings in number of TWh with concrete examples of how and where you can save. When you then hear a number of interviews about why you do not make these investments, the "market" apparently thinks, ie. we that we have done so much already. How can we accept this, one may ask, or is it that our convenience gives us a space to waste 30% without us having to change our behaviors for that reason. Now, however, the discussion ends up whether we can afford to vacuum or wash due to this acute shortage of electricity and high electricity prices as a consequence. Unfortunately, this is not a Swedish phenomenon, but that is how it looks all over the world. The list can be made long with this huge waste of resources.

Maybe the war in Ukraine will make us start looking more closely at our infrastructure and see what we can do to get more out of the energy we put into it.

I am now looking for brave property owners and process industries in food where we have good references from France to test our Nanotechnology HTF Compact in their heating and cooling systems. We need to prove in the Swedish market that this works. You do not need to shut down the systems to install the fluid. You only replace 5% of existing liquid during operation and get an immediate energy reduction and increased efficiency in your heating and cooling systems. In addition, you reduce your CO2 emissions by the corresponding amount.

For good reference examples go to www.nxnano.one and we will help you reduce your costs, reduce your CO2 emissions and best of all reduce your use of expensive electricity.

Below is a picture that compares the thermal conductivity between water, glycol and Nano liquids



For more information on savings potential and good examples, see www.nxnano.one