



# EN 410

# Energy Management

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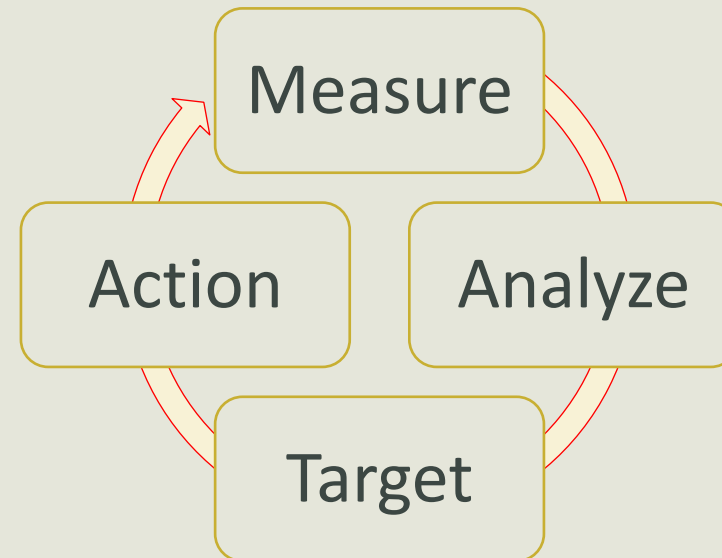
# Recap

- Types of energy auditing
- Steps of detail energy auditing
- Energy conservation measures



# Energy monitoring, targeting and reporting

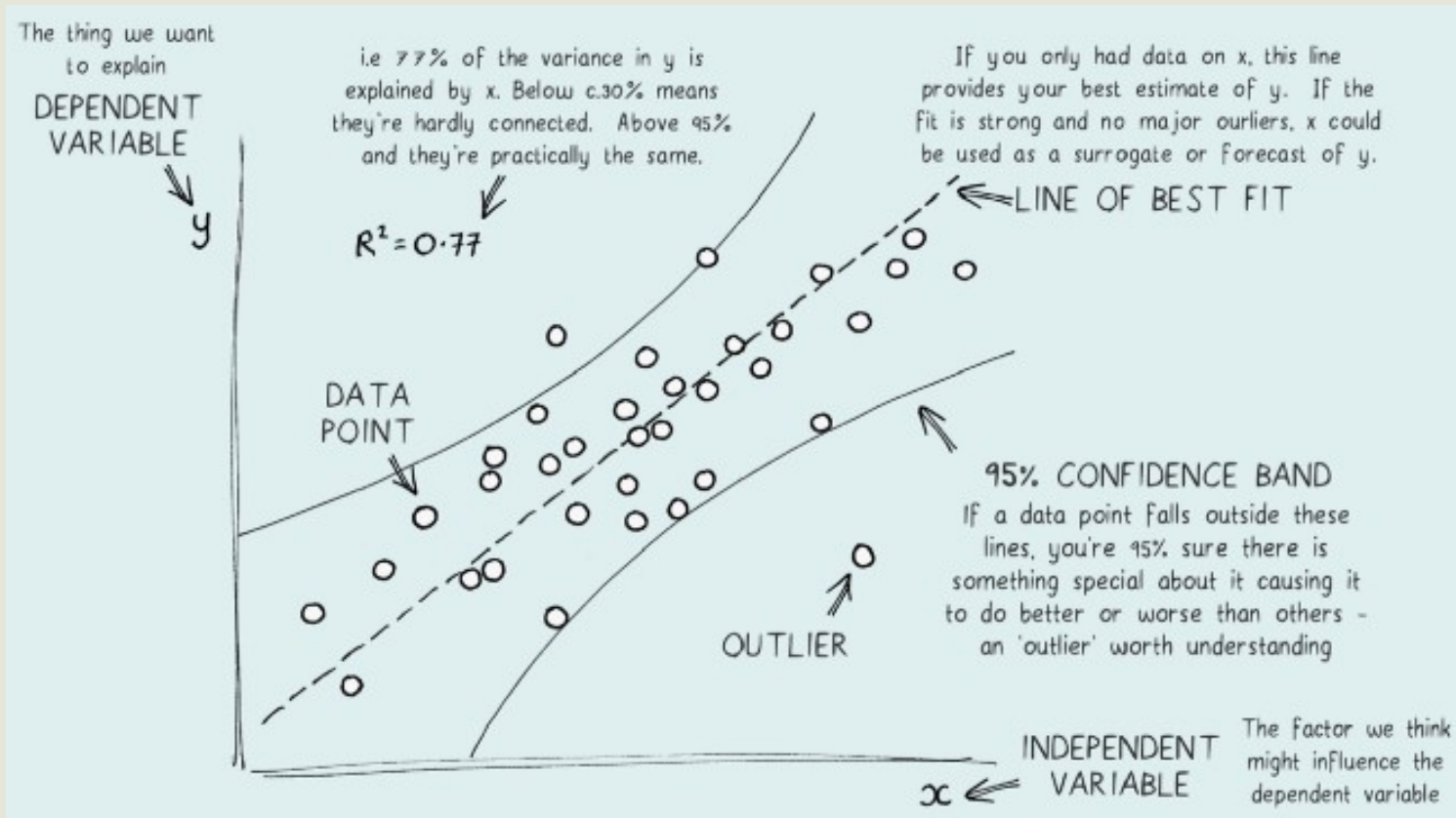
- **Monitoring** - aims at establishing the existing pattern of energy consumption
- **Targeting** - identifies energy consumption level for management to work towards energy conservation
- **Reporting** - ongoing control of energy savings form, achievement of reductions targets and verification of savings
- 5-15% reduction in energy requirement



# Monitoring

- Development of energy performance model – Quantifies the **performance relationship** between the independent variable with the consumption or production
- Methods – Regression or simulation

# What is regression analysis?



$$y = C + mx$$

$$cn + m\sum x = \sum y$$

$$c\sum x + m\sum x^2 = \sum xy$$



# Example

Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Production, Tonnes/month, x	380	440	460	520	320	520	240	620	600
Energy use, Toe/month, y	340	340	380	380	300	400	280	424	420

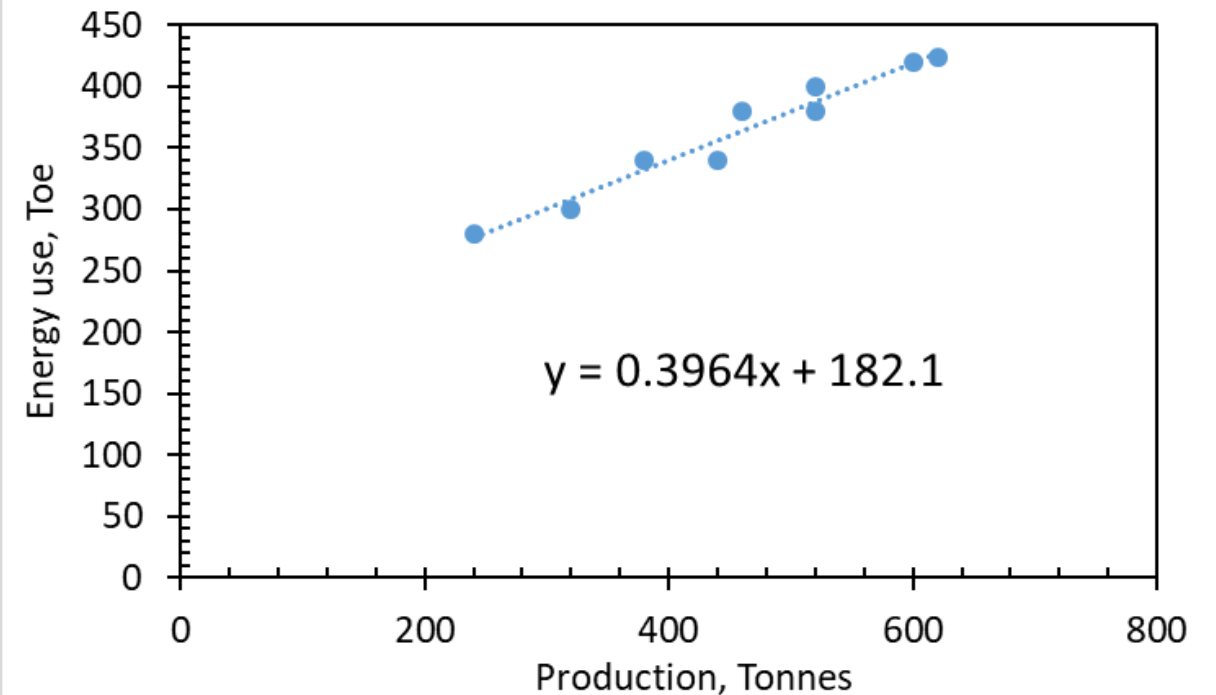
$$y = C + mx$$

$$cn + m\sum x = \sum y$$

$$c\sum x + m\sum x^2 = \sum xy$$

# Regression analysis

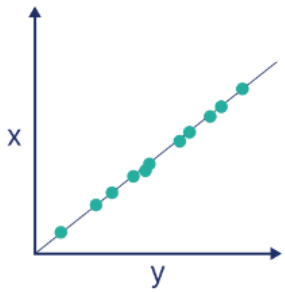
$n$	$x$	$y$	$x^2$	$xy$
1	380	340	144400	129200
2	440	340	193600	149600
3	460	380	211600	174800
4	520	380	270400	197600
5	320	300	102400	96000
6	520	400	270400	208000
7	240	280	57600	67200
8	620	424	384400	262880
9	600	420	360000	252000
	<b>4100</b>	<b>3264</b>	<b>1994800</b>	<b>1537280</b>



# Pearson correlation coefficient

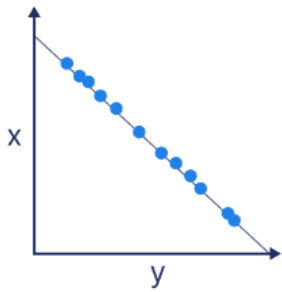
Perfect positive correlation

$$r = 1$$



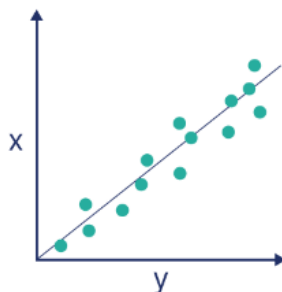
Perfect negative correlation

$$r = -1$$



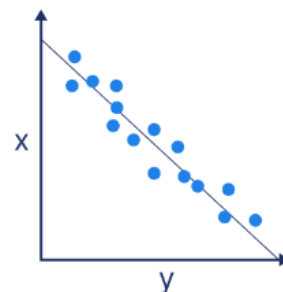
Strong positive correlation

$$r > .5$$



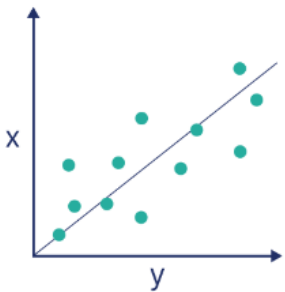
Strong negative correlation

$$r < -.5$$



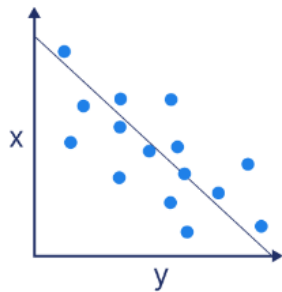
Weak positive correlation

$$.3 > r > 0$$



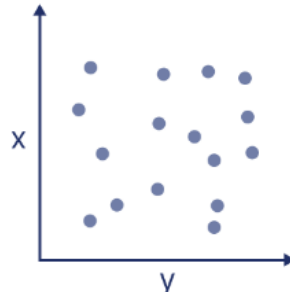
Weak negative correlation

$$0 > r > -.3$$



No correlation

$$r = 0$$



$$r = \frac{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y})}{\sqrt{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2 \sum (y_i - \bar{y})^2}}$$

Number of data	Minimum correlation coefficient
10	0.767
15	0.641
20	0.561
25	0.506
30	0.464
35	0.425
40	0.402
45	0.38
50	0.362



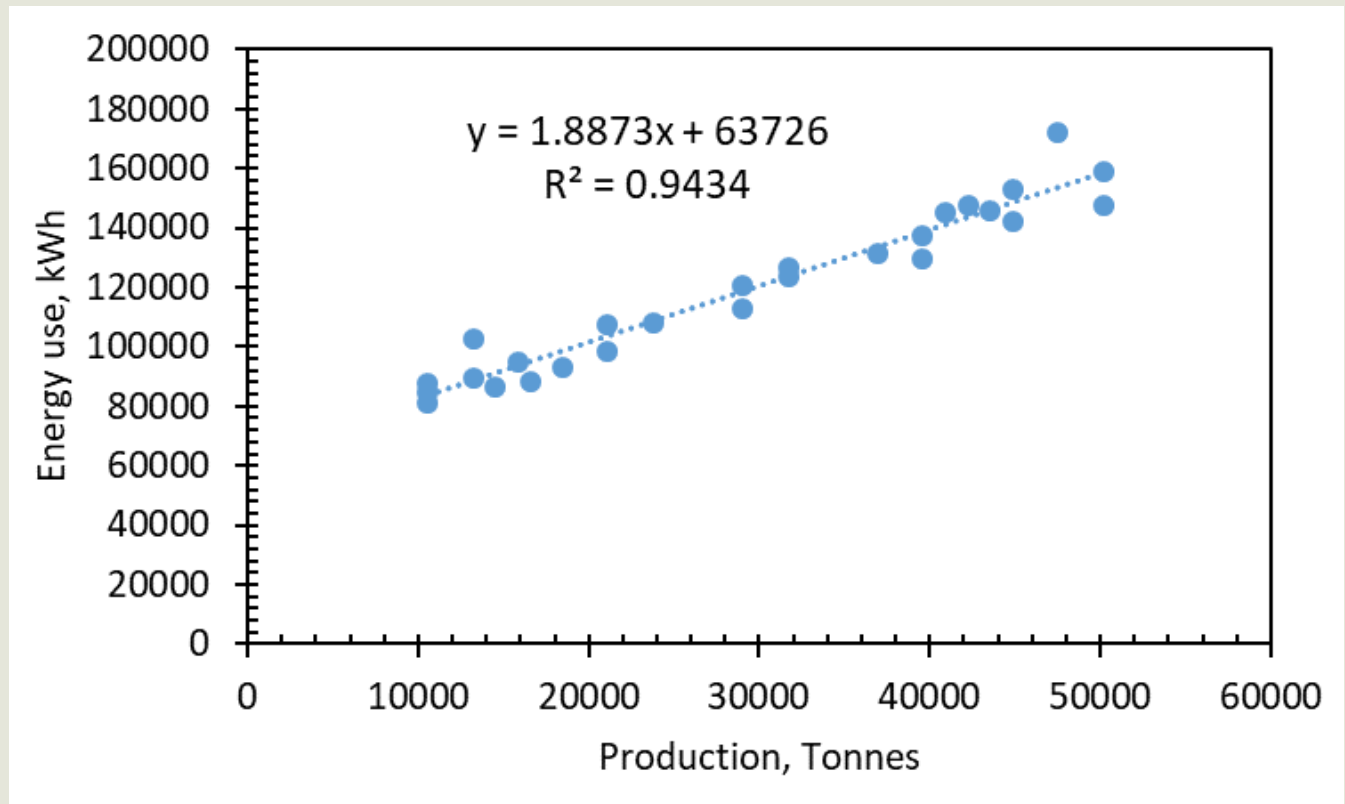
## Pearson correlation coefficient

$x$	$y$	$(x - \bar{x})$	$(y - \bar{y})$	$(x - \bar{x})(y - \bar{y})$	$(x - \bar{x})^2$	$(y - \bar{y})^2$
380	340	-75.56	-22.67	1712.59	5708.64	513.7778
440	340	-15.56	-22.67	352.59	241.98	513.7778
460	380	4.44	17.33	77.04	19.75	300.4444
520	380	64.44	17.33	1117.04	4153.09	300.4444
320	300	-135.56	-62.67	8494.81	18375.31	3927.111
520	400	64.44	37.33	2405.93	4153.09	1393.778
240	280	-215.56	-82.67	17819.26	46464.20	6833.778
620	424	164.44	61.33	10085.93	27041.98	3761.778
600	420	144.44	57.33	8281.48	20864.20	3287.111
<b>4100</b>	<b>3264</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>50346.67</b>	<b>127022.22</b>	<b>20832.00</b>

$$\underline{r = 0.98}$$

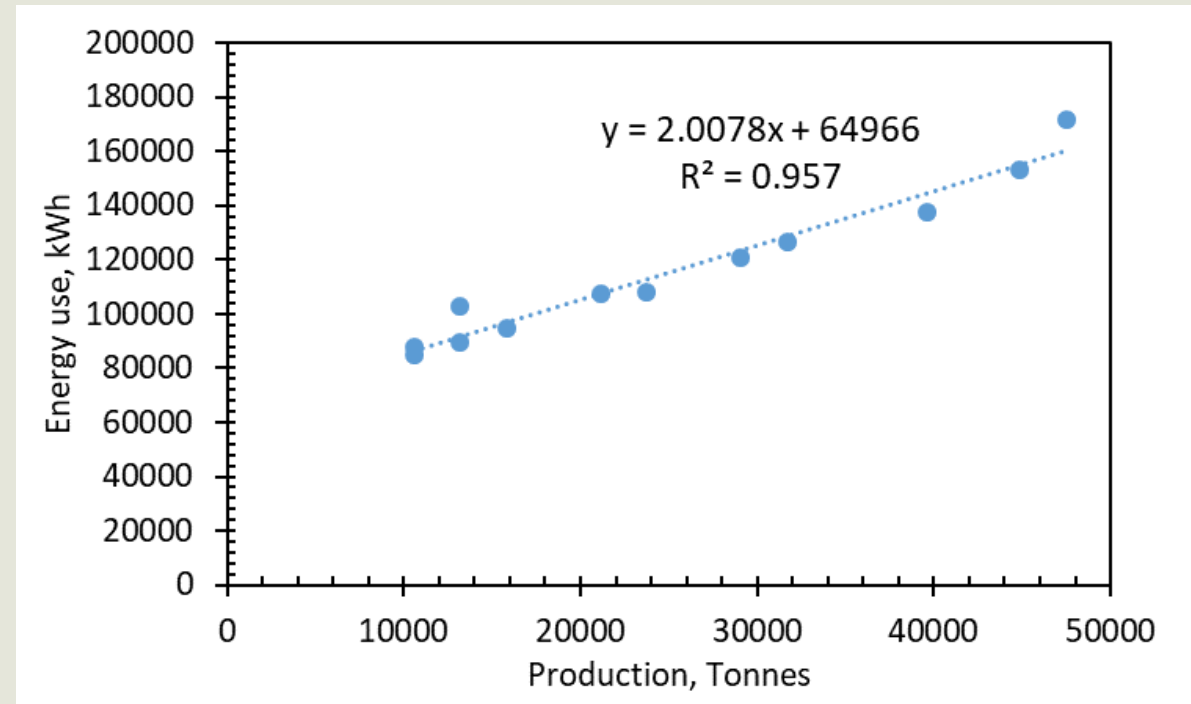
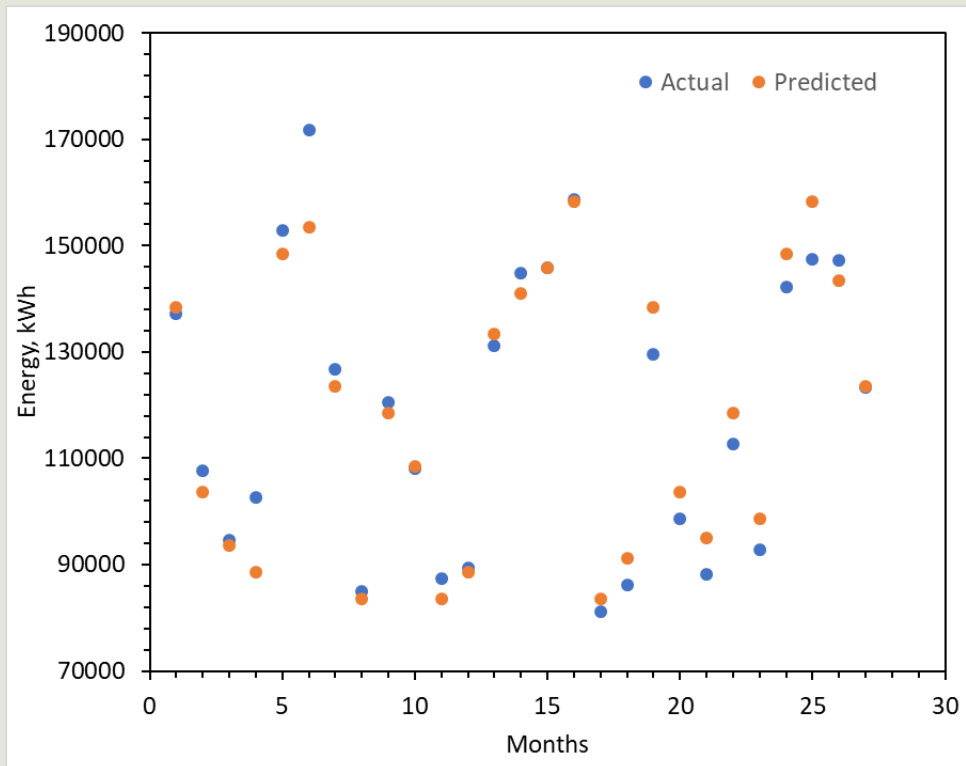
Month	Production (ton)	Total Process Energy (kWh)
1	39600	137243
2	21120	107620
3	15840	94630
4	13200	102649
5	44880	152845
6	47520	171792
7	31680	126754
8	10560	84905
9	29040	120510
10	23760	108051
11	10560	87491
12	13200	89379
13	36960	131255
14	40920	144886
15	43560	145882
16	50160	158760
17	10560	81102
18	14520	86234
19	39600	129613
20	21120	98710
21	16632	88233
22	29040	112643
23	18480	92912
24	44880	142198
25	50160	147453
26	42240	147231
27	31680	123359

## Energy data of a food processing plant



# Energy data of a food processing plant

- Essential to develop the baseline by analyzing the data (not necessarily the first year data..)



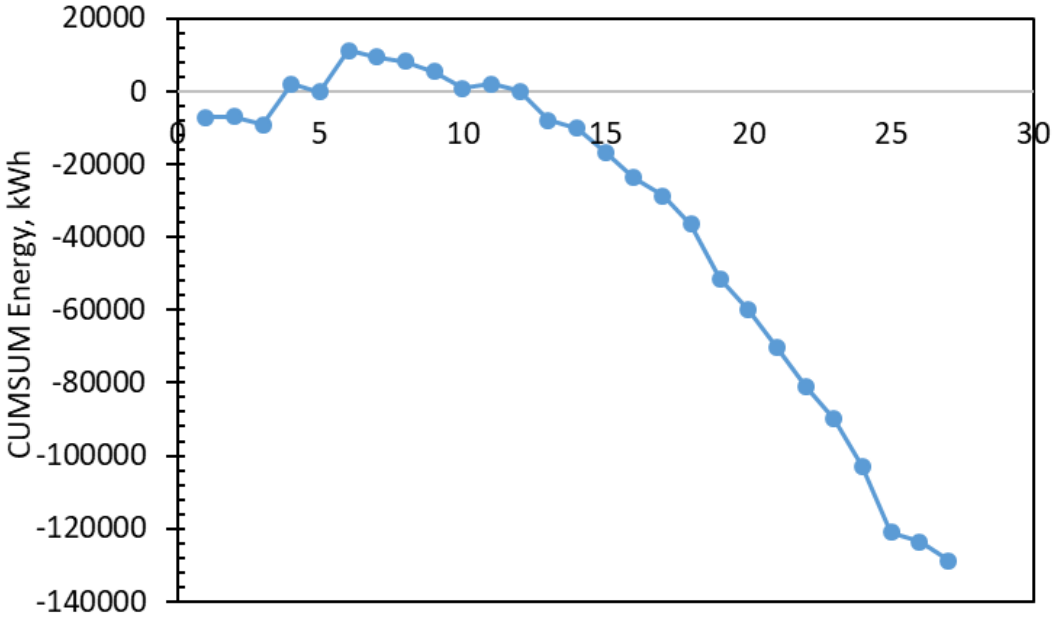


# CUMSUM Analysis

- Cumulative Sum – Difference between baseline (expected/standard) consumption and actual consumption over a period of time
- Provides trend line, Savings/ Losses
- Helps detect impact of energy conservation opportunities, deterioration of plant performance
- Should oscillate around zero after new target

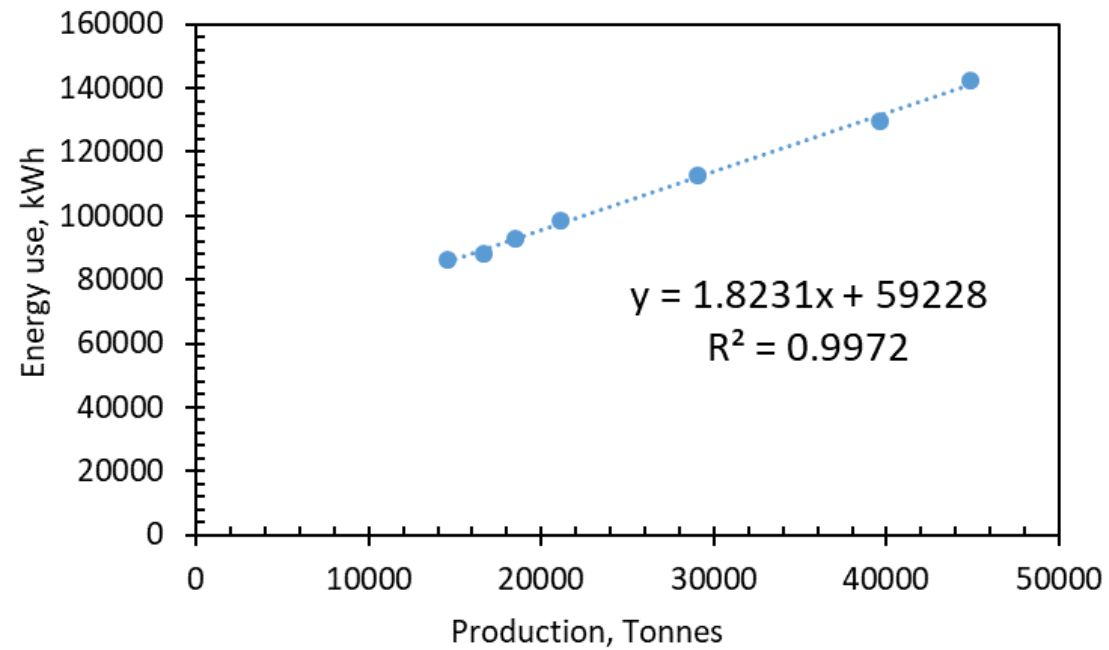
Month	Production (ton)	Total Process Energy (kWh)	Baseline prediction	Variance	CUMSUM Energy
1	39600	137243	144474.9	-7231.88	-7231.88
2	21120	107620	107370.7	249.264	-6982.62
3	15840	94630	96769.55	-2139.55	-9122.17
4	13200	102649	91468.96	11180.04	2057.872
5	44880	152845	155076.1	-2231.06	-173.192
6	47520	171792	160376.7	11415.34	11242.15
7	31680	126754	128573.1	-1819.1	9423.048
8	10560	84905	86168.37	-1263.37	8159.68
9	29040	120510	123272.5	-2762.51	5397.168
10	23760	108051	112671.3	-4620.33	776.84
11	10560	87491	86168.37	1322.632	2099.472
12	13200	89379	91468.96	-2089.96	9.512
13	36960	131255	139174.3	-7919.29	-7909.78
14	40920	144886	147125.2	-2239.18	-10149
15	43560	145882	152425.8	-6543.77	-16692.7
16	50160	158760	165677.2	-6917.25	-23610
17	10560	81102	86168.37	-5066.37	-28676.3
18	14520	86234	94119.26	-7885.26	-36561.6
19	39600	129613	144474.9	-14861.9	-51423.5
20	21120	98710	107370.7	-8660.74	-60084.2
21	16632	88233	98359.73	-10126.7	-70210.9
22	29040	112643	123272.5	-10629.5	-80840.4
23	18480	92912	102070.1	-9158.14	-89998.6
24	44880	142198	155076.1	-12878.1	-102877
25	50160	147453	165677.2	-18224.2	-121101
26	42240	147231	149775.5	-2544.47	-123645
27	31680	123359	128573.1	-5214.1	-128859

# CUMSUM Analysis



- Analyze the slope
- Best between 18 to 24 months

# Energy consumption data



Parameter	Baseline	Month 18-24	% Improvement
Slope (production dependent consumption)	2.0078	1.8231	9.2
Intercept (production independent consumption)	64966	59228	8.83



# CUMSUM Analysis

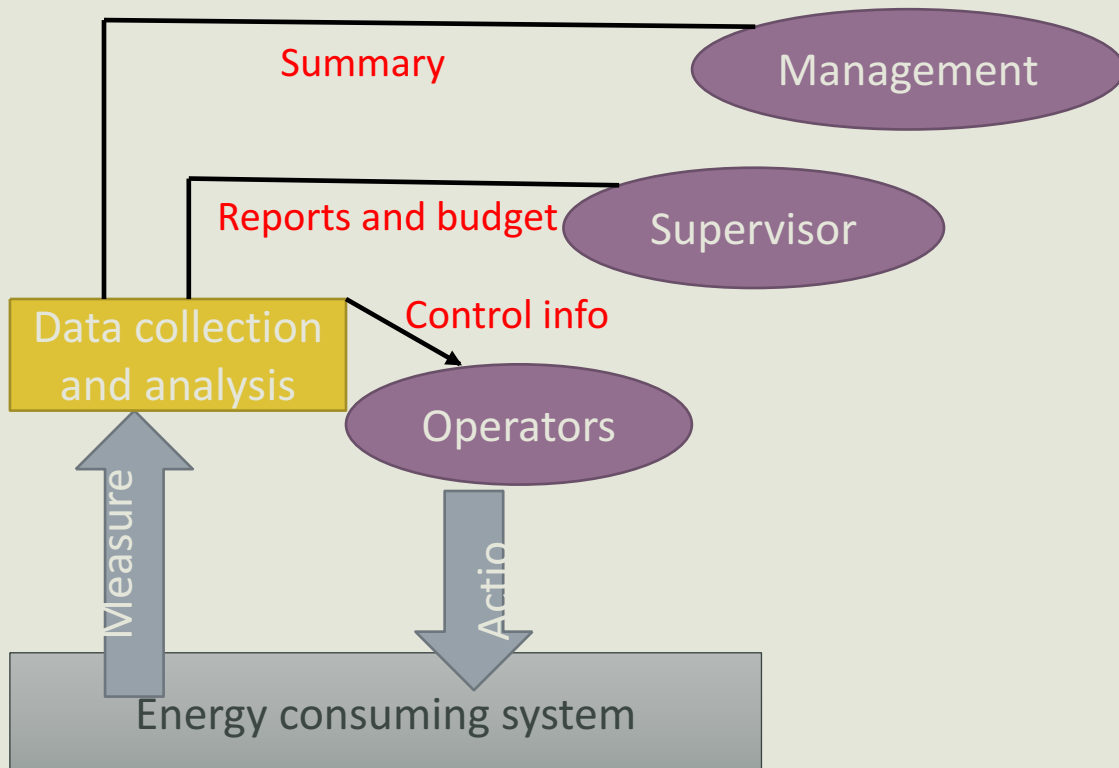
Month	E <sub>act</sub> - Monthly Energy Use ( toe * / month)	P - Monthly Production ( tonnes / month)
1	340	380
2	340	440
3	380	460
4	380	520
5	300	320
6	400	520
7	280	240
8	424	620
9	420	600
10	400	560
11	360	440
12	320	360
13	340	420
14	372	480
15	380	540
16	280	280
17	280	260
18	380	500

# Target and control

- Maintain the performance (e.g., 18-24 month)
- Eliminating the highest or least efficient points
- Defining the best from the historical data
- Developing control chart according to the target for each process / equipment / system (= 1.4 times of average variance)

# Reporting

- Essential for mentoring the savings by different level of personnel



Level	Report frequency			
Senior management	Annual	Quarterly		
Department head	Annual		Monthly	
EAC manager	Annual			Weekly
Energy manager	Annual	Quarterly	Monthly	Weekly



# Energy Benchmarking

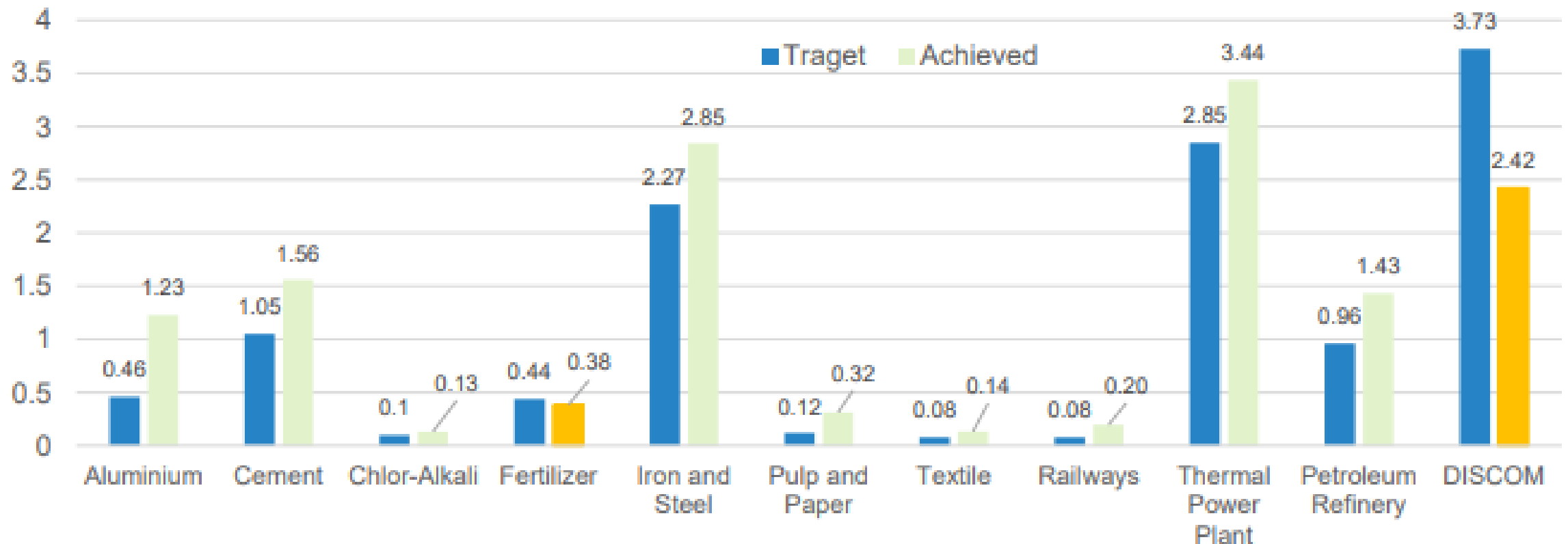
- *Energy Benchmark* is the achievable most energy efficient reference point for comparative evaluation
- Highly effective tool for energy efficiency improvements provided comparisons are made on equivalent basis.
- Provides data on how energy is currently used within a particular industrial sector or building type

# Energy Benchmarking

- Industrial Benchmarking types
- Entire industrial sector (for national use)
  - ✓ How much the sector is performing when compared the best technologies
  - ✓ When compared to the other countries
  - ✓ Improvement over time
- Comparing plants within the sector
  - Critical since it contain the proprietary information
  - Comparing within the plants
  - Most used since securing the data

# Energy Benchmarking – Within Country PAT Scheme

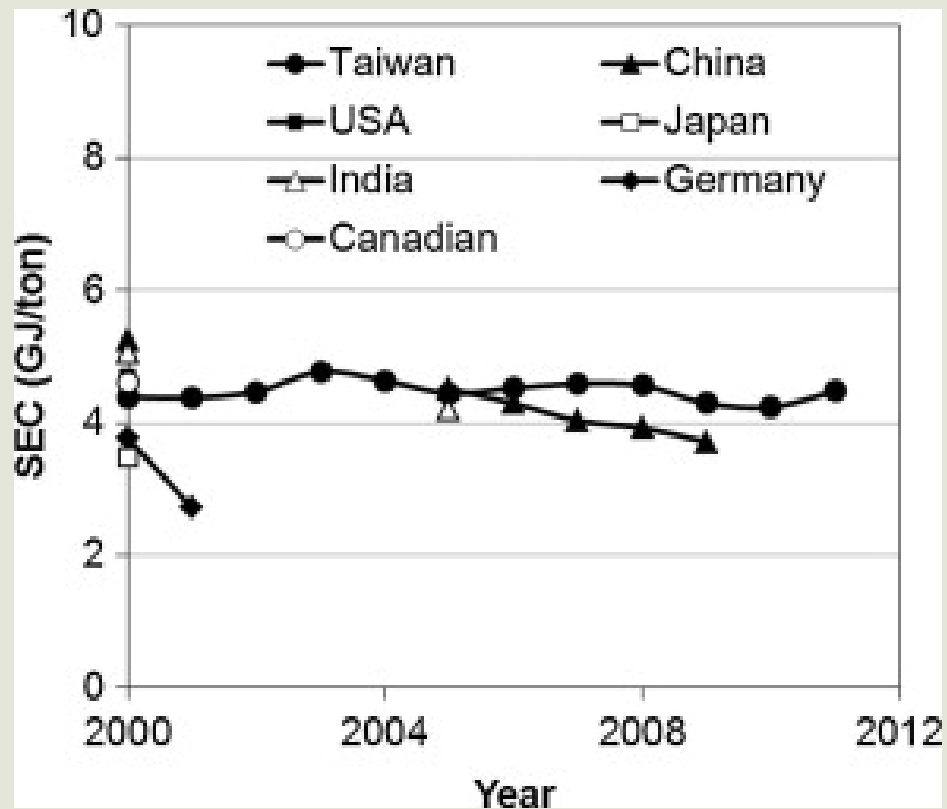
## Energy Savings- Target Vs Achieved (Mtoe)



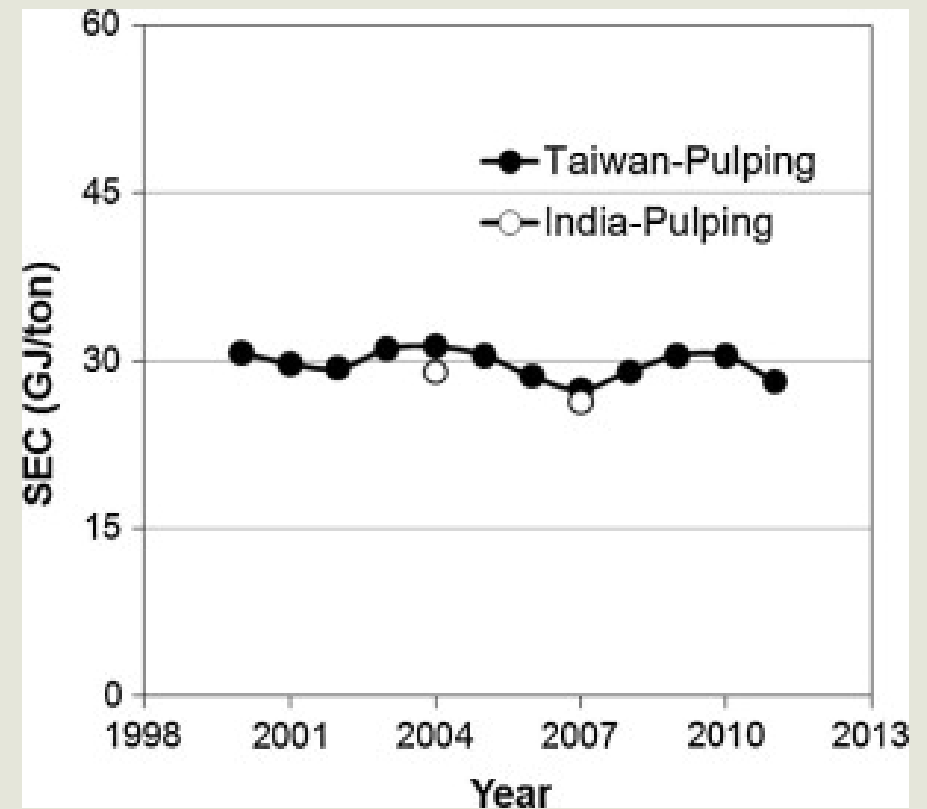


# Energy Benchmarking – Among countries

Energy intensity (SEC) in cement industry



Pulp industry



# Recap

- MT and R process – Elements, steps
- Regression analysis
- CUMSUM Technique
- Energy benchmarking

# References

- <https://www.sankey-diagrams.com/engine-efficiency-of-cars/>
- <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0196890413005645#s0015>
- [https://beeindia.gov.in/sites/default/files/publications/files/Impact%20Assessment%202021-22\\_%20FINAL%20Report\\_June%202023.pdf](https://beeindia.gov.in/sites/default/files/publications/files/Impact%20Assessment%202021-22_%20FINAL%20Report_June%202023.pdf)