

Dataset Overview

Introduction

This project aims to analyze the thermal efficiency of a slurry cooler in an HDPE plant. The dataset contains various operational parameters that are believed to influence the thermal efficiency of the slurry cooler. By understanding these relationships, we hope to provide actionable insights for optimizing the performance of the slurry cooler.

Dataset Description

The dataset includes the following columns:

1. **Inlet_Temp_C** : The temperature of the slurry entering the cooler.
2. **Outlet_Temp_C** : The temperature of the slurry exiting the cooler.
3. **Thermal Efficiency**: A measure of the cooler's efficiency in transferring heat from the slurry. **This is the target variable we aim to optimize.**
4. **Flow_Rate(L/min)** : The rate at which the slurry flows through the cooler, typically measured in liters per second or cubic meters per hour.
5. **Concentration** : The concentration of the slurry.
6. **Pressure_Drop_kPa** : The difference in pressure between the inlet and outlet of the cooler.
7. **Energy_Consumption_kWh** : The amount of energy consumed by the cooler.

Objective

The primary goal is to identify key factors that influence the thermal efficiency of the slurry cooler. By analyzing the dataset, we aim to:

- Understand the relationship between primary operational parameters (input temperature, output temperature, flow rate, concentration, and pressure drop) and thermal efficiency.
- Investigate the role of energy consumption in thermal efficiency.
- Provide actionable insights for optimizing the performance of the slurry cooler, leading to better energy consumption and operational cost management.

Data Source

The data was collected from GAIL, HDPE plant during our summer internship phase (16 May to 16 June), data was collected from an HDPE plant during regular operations. Data was recorded each day at 3-hour intervals, providing a comprehensive view of the cooler's performance under various conditions.

Data Preprocessing

Before analysis, the dataset will undergo preprocessing steps to handle missing values, outliers. This ensures the accuracy and reliability of the analysis.

Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA)

Initial exploratory data analysis will be conducted to visualize the data distribution and understand the relationships between different parameters. This includes descriptive statistics, correlation analysis, and scatter plots.

Statistical Analysis

Hypothesis testing was conducted to assess specific relationships and differences within the dataset. In particular, we used the t-test to evaluate whether there were significant differences between groups.

Insights and Recommendations

Optimize Energy Use: Balance increased energy consumption with cost-effectiveness to enhance efficiency while managing costs.

Consider Cost vs. Benefit: Weigh the benefits of improved efficiency against the higher costs and potential plant impact of increased energy consumption.

Conclusion

This project will provide a comprehensive analysis of the factors influencing the thermal efficiency of a slurry cooler in an HDPE plant. The insights gained will help in making informed decisions to enhance the cooler's performance and operational efficiency.

DATA PREPROCESSING

```
#perform linear operation
import numpy as np
#Data manipulation
import pandas as pd
#Data visualization
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
from scipy import stats
from scipy.stats import ttest_ind

#Load the data
df = pd.read_csv(r"K:\THERMAL_EFFICIENCY.csv") # importing csv file
df.head()
```

	Date	Time	Inlet_Temp_C	Outlet_Temp_C
Specific_heat_capacity \				
0	20-05-2024	00:00:00	77.48	50.13
4.18				
1	20-05-2024	15:00:00	84.15	52.48
4.18				
2	20-05-2024	18:00:00	79.41	35.29
4.18				
3	20-05-2024	21:00:00	96.73	54.68
4.18				
4	21-05-2024	00:00:00	87.92	59.22
4.18				

	Flow_Rate(L/min)	Thermal_Efficiency	Pressure_Drop_kPa
Concentration_PPM \			
0	251.29	85.43	23.65
450.13			
1	385.24	82.17	38.74
982.36			
2	437.98	71.58	19.85
201.78			
3	278.49	74.28	48.23
635.47			
4	456.32	93.24	12.41
46.89			

	Energy_Consumption_kWh
0	29.89
1	18.98
2	19.73
3	21.34
4	22.19

df.shape

(68, 10)

****"In above dataset there are 68 rows and 10 columns"****

df.info()

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>

RangeIndex: 68 entries, 0 to 67

Data columns (total 10 columns):

#	Column	Non-Null Count	Dtype
0	Date	68 non-null	object
1	Time	68 non-null	object
2	Inlet_Temp_C	68 non-null	float64
3	Outlet_Temp_C	68 non-null	float64
4	Specific_heat_capacity	68 non-null	float64

5	Flow_Rate(L/min)	66	non-null	float64
6	Thermal_Efficiency	67	non-null	float64
7	Pressure_Drop_kPa	67	non-null	float64
8	Concentration_PPM	67	non-null	float64
9	Energy_Consumption_kWh	67	non-null	float64

dtypes: float64(8), object(2)

memory usage: 5.4+ KB

#check the null values

df.isnull().sum()

Date	0
Time	0
Inlet_Temp_C	0
Outlet_Temp_C	0
Specific_heat_capacity	0
Flow_Rate(L/min)	2
Thermal_Efficiency	1
Pressure_Drop_kPa	1
Concentration_PPM	1
Energy_Consumption_kWh	1

dtype: int64

df.dtypes

Date	object
Time	object
Inlet_Temp_C	float64
Outlet_Temp_C	float64
Specific_heat_capacity	float64
Flow_Rate(L/min)	float64
Thermal_Efficiency	float64
Pressure_Drop_kPa	float64
Concentration_PPM	float64
Energy_Consumption_kWh	float64

dtype: object

#Handle missing values

```
df["Flow_Rate(L/min)"]=df["Flow_Rate(L/min)"].fillna(df["Flow_Rate(L/min)"].mean())
df["Thermal_Efficiency"]=df["Thermal_Efficiency"].fillna(df["Thermal_Efficiency"].mean())
df["Pressure_Drop_kPa"]=
df["Pressure_Drop_kPa"].fillna(df["Pressure_Drop_kPa"].mean())
df["Energy_Consumption_kWh"]=df["Energy_Consumption_kWh"].fillna(df["Energy_Consumption_kWh"].mean())
df["Concentration_PPM"]=df["Concentration_PPM"].fillna(df["Concentration_PPM"].median())
df
```

	Date	Time	Inlet_Temp_C	Outlet_Temp_C
Specific_heat_capacity \				
0	20-05-2024	00:00:00	77.48	50.13
4.18				
1	20-05-2024	15:00:00	84.15	52.48
4.18				
2	20-05-2024	18:00:00	79.41	35.29
4.18				
3	20-05-2024	21:00:00	96.73	54.68
4.18				
4	21-05-2024	00:00:00	87.92	59.22
4.18				
..
...				
63	08-06-2024	21:00:00	83.34	53.78
4.18				
64	09-06-2024	00:00:00	70.12	39.56
4.18				
65	09-06-2024	15:00:00	76.45	43.12
4.18				
66	09-06-2024	18:00:00	92.34	56.23
4.18				
67	09-06-2024	21:00:00	88.56	53.67
4.18				
	Flow_Rate(L/min)	Thermal_Efficiency	Pressure_Drop_kPa	\
0	251.29	85.43	23.65	
1	385.24	82.17	38.74	
2	437.98	71.58	19.85	
3	278.49	74.28	48.23	
4	456.32	93.24	12.41	
..	
63	465.67	81.12	27.89	
64	230.12	81.67	33.45	
65	290.34	79.89	29.56	
66	213.45	77.12	30.78	
67	391.78	80.45	34.23	
	Concentration_PPM	Energy_Consumption_kWh		
0	450.13	29.89		
1	982.36	18.98		
2	201.78	19.73		
3	635.47	21.34		
4	46.89	22.19		
..		
63	680.56	30.56		
64	529.78	22.78		
65	618.34	27.34		
66	595.67	29.12		
67	690.12	31.78		

```
[68 rows x 10 columns]
```

```
df.isnull().sum()
```

```
Date          0
Time          0
Inlet_Temp_C  0
Outlet_Temp_C  0
Specific_heat_capacity  0
Flow_Rate(L/min)  0
Thermal_Efficiency  0
Pressure_Drop_kPa  0
Concentration_PPM  0
Energy_Consumption_kWh  0
dtype: int64
```

Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA)

```
df.describe()
```

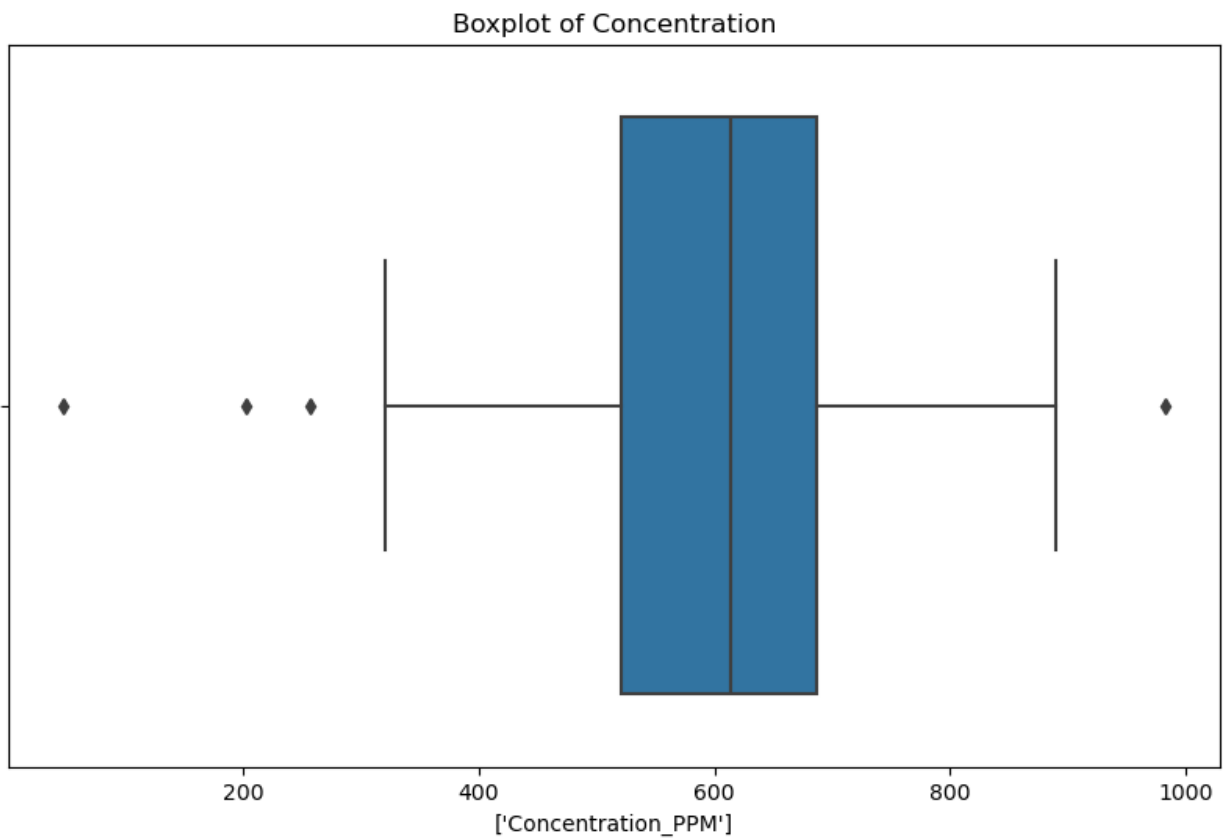
	Inlet_Temp_C	Outlet_Temp_C	Specific_heat_capacity
Flow_Rate(L/min) \			
count	68.000000	68.000000	6.800000e+01
68.000000			
mean	83.131765	48.369118	4.180000e+00
320.349848			
std	9.284582	7.505023	5.368692e-15
93.094412			
min	61.540000	31.560000	4.180000e+00
145.320000			
25%	77.412500	42.467500	4.180000e+00
248.685000			
50%	83.965000	49.985000	4.180000e+00
313.685000			
75%	89.850000	54.260000	4.180000e+00
399.167500			
max	97.670000	60.120000	4.180000e+00
489.670000			

	Thermal_Efficiency	Pressure_Drop_kPa	Concentration_PPM \
count	68.000000	68.000000	68.000000
mean	80.854030	29.541642	585.116618
std	4.666116	7.137653	157.610533
min	70.320000	12.410000	46.890000
25%	77.887500	25.297500	520.765000
50%	80.762015	29.230000	613.670000
75%	82.842500	33.330000	686.200000

max	93.240000	48.230000	982.360000
-----	-----------	-----------	------------

	Energy_Consumption_kWh
count	68.000000
mean	27.029552
std	4.284280
min	12.450000
25%	23.752500
50%	27.715000
75%	29.807500
max	36.780000

```
#identification of outliers  
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))  
sns.boxplot(x=df['Concentration_PPM'])  
plt.title('Boxplot of Concentration')  
plt.xlabel(['Concentration_PPM'])  
plt.show()
```



```
#removing outliers  
Q1 = df['Concentration_PPM'].quantile(0.25)  
Q3 = df['Concentration_PPM'].quantile(0.75)
```

```

# Calculate the IQR
IQR = Q3 - Q1

# Define the lower and upper bounds for detecting outliers
lower_bound = Q1 - 1.5 * IQR
upper_bound = Q3 + 1.5 * IQR

# Filter out the outliers
df_no_outliers = df[(df['Concentration_PPM'] >= lower_bound) &
(df['Concentration_PPM'] <= upper_bound)]

print("Original DataFrame:")
print(df)
print("\nDataFrame without outliers:")
print(df_no_outliers)

```

Original DataFrame:

	Date	Time	Inlet_Temp_C	Outlet_Temp_C
0	20-05-2024	00:00:00	77.48	50.13
1	20-05-2024	15:00:00	84.15	52.48
2	20-05-2024	18:00:00	79.41	35.29
3	20-05-2024	21:00:00	96.73	54.68
4	21-05-2024	00:00:00	87.92	59.22
...
63	08-06-2024	21:00:00	83.34	53.78
64	09-06-2024	00:00:00	70.12	39.56
65	09-06-2024	15:00:00	76.45	43.12
66	09-06-2024	18:00:00	92.34	56.23
67	09-06-2024	21:00:00	88.56	53.67

	Flow_Rate(L/min)	Thermal_Efficiency	Pressure_Drop_kPa
0	251.29	85.43	23.65
1	385.24	82.17	38.74
2	437.98	71.58	19.85
3	278.49	74.28	48.23
4	456.32	93.24	12.41
...
63	465.67	81.12	27.89

64	230.12	81.67	33.45
65	290.34	79.89	29.56
66	213.45	77.12	30.78
67	391.78	80.45	34.23

	Concentration_PPM	Energy_Consumption_kWh
0	450.13	29.89
1	982.36	18.98
2	201.78	19.73
3	635.47	21.34
4	46.89	22.19
..
63	680.56	30.56
64	529.78	22.78
65	618.34	27.34
66	595.67	29.12
67	690.12	31.78

[68 rows x 10 columns]

DataFrame without outliers:

	Date	Time	Inlet_Temp_C	Outlet_Temp_C
Specific_heat_capacity \				
0	20-05-2024	00:00:00	77.48	50.13
4.18				
3	20-05-2024	21:00:00	96.73	54.68
4.18				
5	21-05-2024	15:00:00	61.54	31.56
4.18				
6	21-05-2024	18:00:00	74.21	33.57
4.18				
8	22-05-2024	00:00:00	94.45	59.22
4.18				
..
...				
63	08-06-2024	21:00:00	83.34	53.78
4.18				
64	09-06-2024	00:00:00	70.12	39.56
4.18				
65	09-06-2024	15:00:00	76.45	43.12
4.18				
66	09-06-2024	18:00:00	92.34	56.23
4.18				
67	09-06-2024	21:00:00	88.56	53.67
4.18				

	Flow_Rate(L/min)	Thermal_Efficiency	Pressure_Drop_kPa \
0	251.29	85.43	23.65
3	278.49	74.28	48.23
5	385.24	85.65	23.47

6	302.78	72.18	17.56
8	321.47	89.78	45.67
..
63	465.67	81.12	27.89
64	230.12	81.67	33.45
65	290.34	79.89	29.56
66	213.45	77.12	30.78
67	391.78	80.45	34.23

	Concentration_PPM	Energy_Consumption_kWh
0	450.13	29.89
3	635.47	21.34
5	710.21	31.76
6	458.65	12.45
8	645.23	34.12
..
63	680.56	30.56
64	529.78	22.78
65	618.34	27.34
66	595.67	29.12
67	690.12	31.78

[64 rows x 10 columns]

```
df['Date'] = pd.to_numeric(df['Date'], errors='coerce')
df['Time'] = pd.to_numeric(df['Time'], errors='coerce')
```

df.head()

	Date	Time	Inlet_Temp_C	Outlet_Temp_C	Specific_heat_capacity \
0	NaN	NaN	77.48	50.13	4.18
1	NaN	NaN	84.15	52.48	4.18
2	NaN	NaN	79.41	35.29	4.18
3	NaN	NaN	96.73	54.68	4.18
4	NaN	NaN	87.92	59.22	4.18

	Flow_Rate(L/min)	Thermal_Efficiency	Pressure_Drop_kPa
Concentration_PPM \			
0	251.29	85.43	23.65
450.13			
1	385.24	82.17	38.74
982.36			
2	437.98	71.58	19.85
201.78			
3	278.49	74.28	48.23
635.47			
4	456.32	93.24	12.41
46.89			

Energy_Consumption_kWh

0	29.89
1	18.98
2	19.73
3	21.34
4	22.19

df_no_outliers

	Date	Time	Inlet_Temp_C	Outlet_Temp_C
Specific_heat_capacity \				
0	20-05-2024	00:00:00	77.48	50.13
4.18				
3	20-05-2024	21:00:00	96.73	54.68
4.18				
5	21-05-2024	15:00:00	61.54	31.56
4.18				
6	21-05-2024	18:00:00	74.21	33.57
4.18				
8	22-05-2024	00:00:00	94.45	59.22
4.18				
..
...				
63	08-06-2024	21:00:00	83.34	53.78
4.18				
64	09-06-2024	00:00:00	70.12	39.56
4.18				
65	09-06-2024	15:00:00	76.45	43.12
4.18				
66	09-06-2024	18:00:00	92.34	56.23
4.18				
67	09-06-2024	21:00:00	88.56	53.67
4.18				

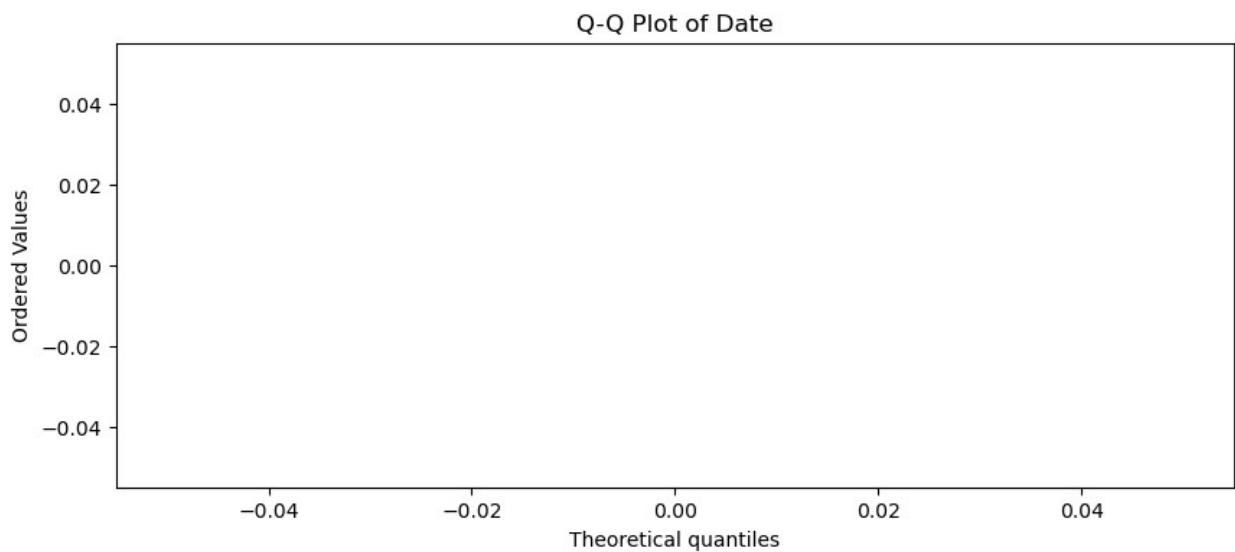
	Flow_Rate(L/min)	Thermal_Efficiency	Pressure_Drop_kPa \
0	251.29	85.43	23.65
3	278.49	74.28	48.23
5	385.24	85.65	23.47
6	302.78	72.18	17.56
8	321.47	89.78	45.67
..
63	465.67	81.12	27.89
64	230.12	81.67	33.45
65	290.34	79.89	29.56
66	213.45	77.12	30.78
67	391.78	80.45	34.23

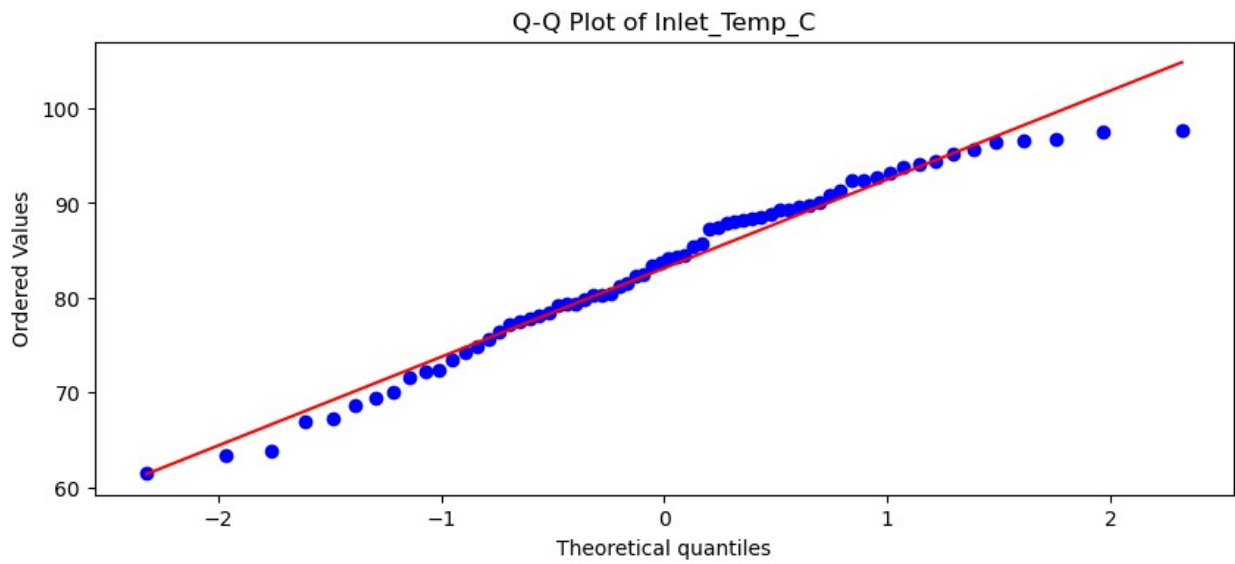
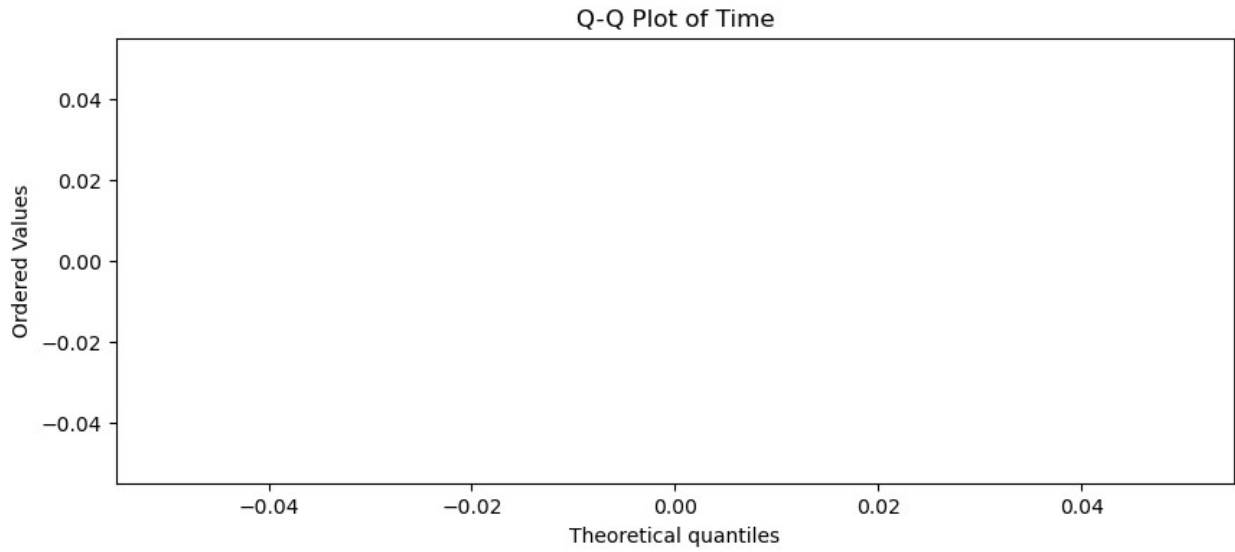
	Concentration_PPM	Energy_Consumption_kWh
0	450.13	29.89
3	635.47	21.34
5	710.21	31.76

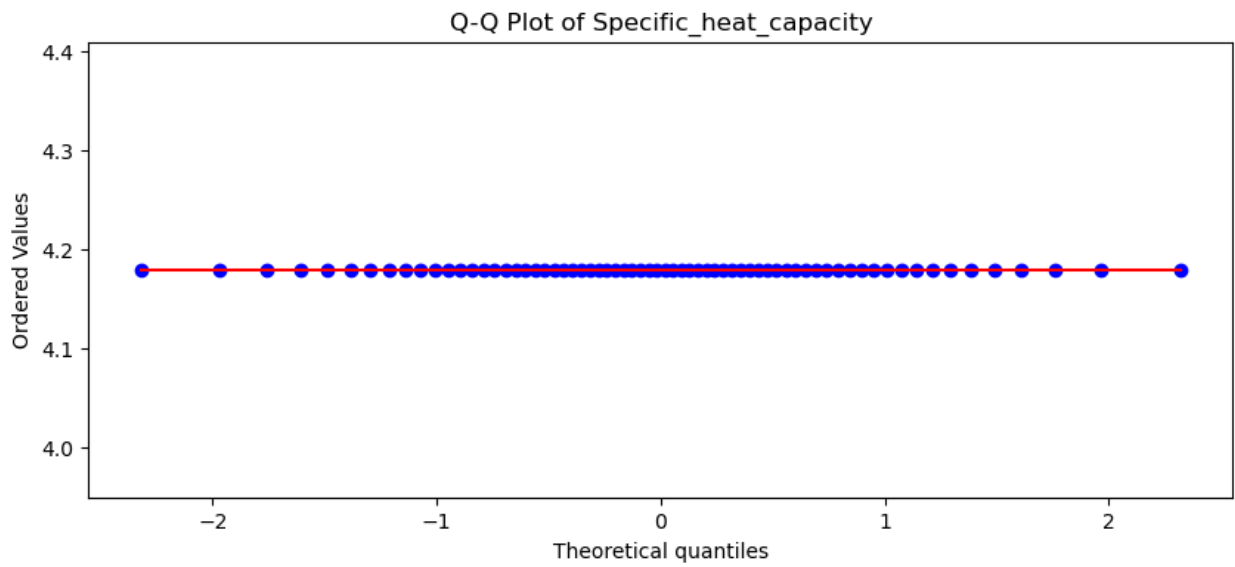
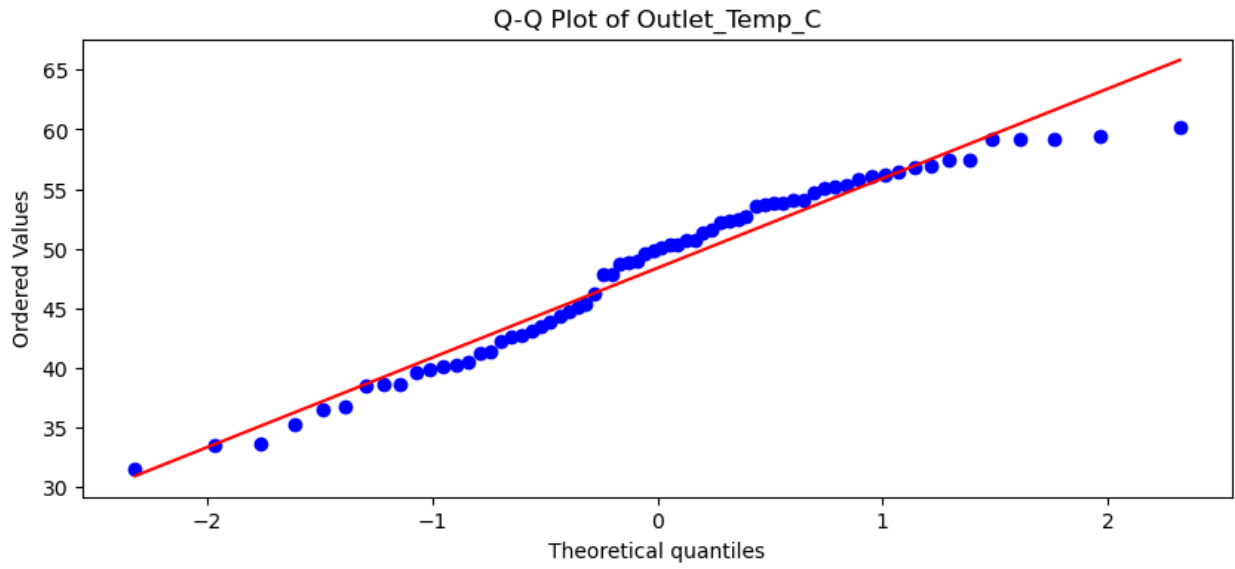
6	458.65	12.45
8	645.23	34.12
..
63	680.56	30.56
64	529.78	22.78
65	618.34	27.34
66	595.67	29.12
67	690.12	31.78

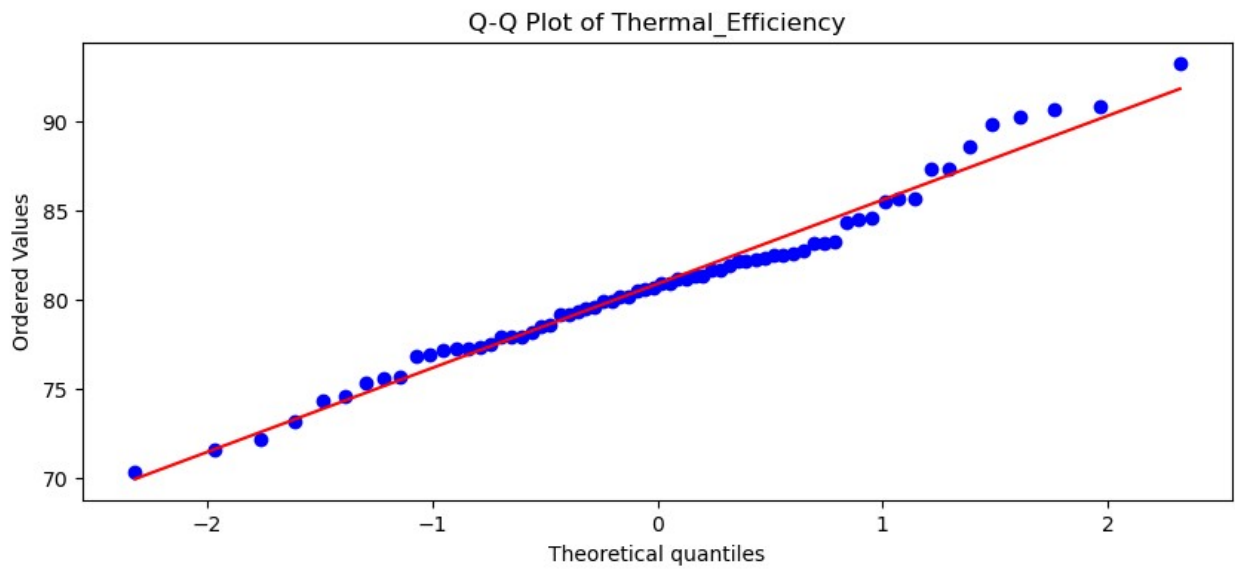
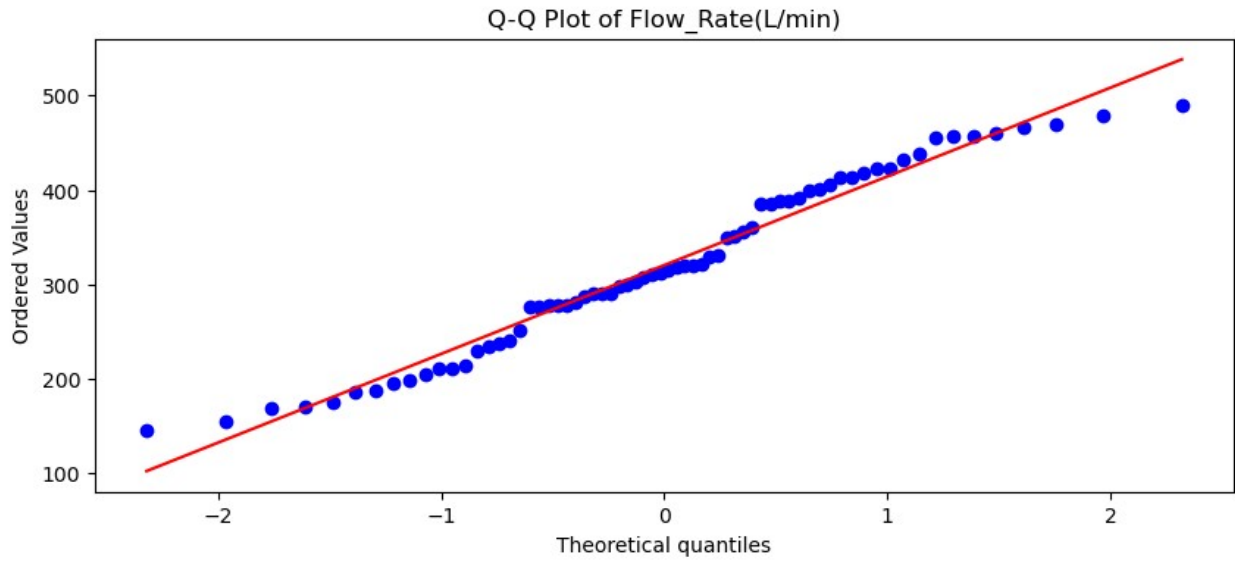
[64 rows x 10 columns]

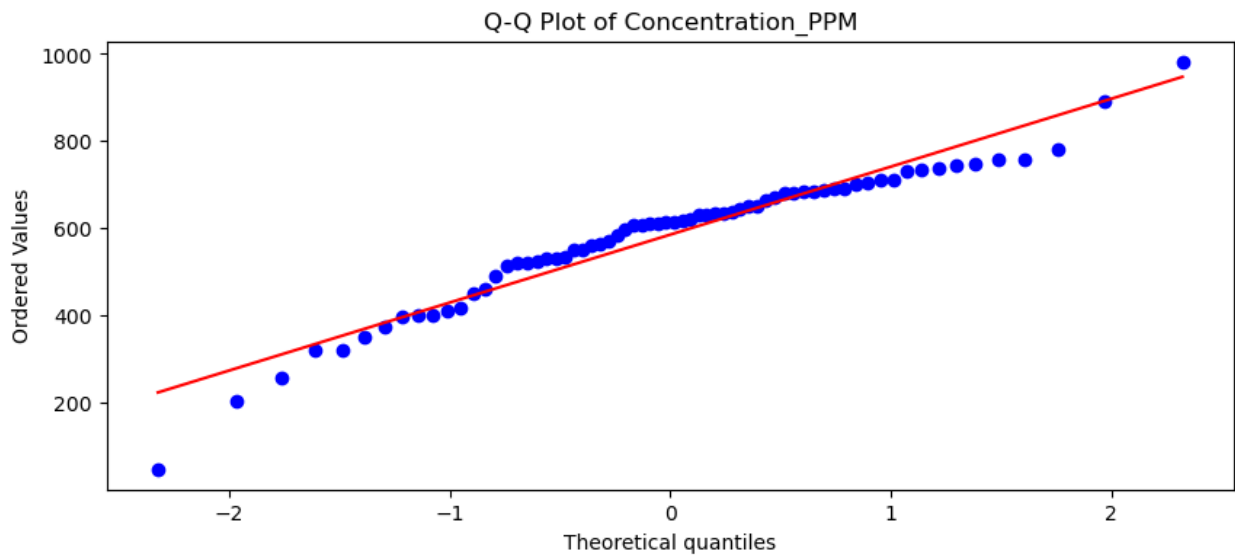
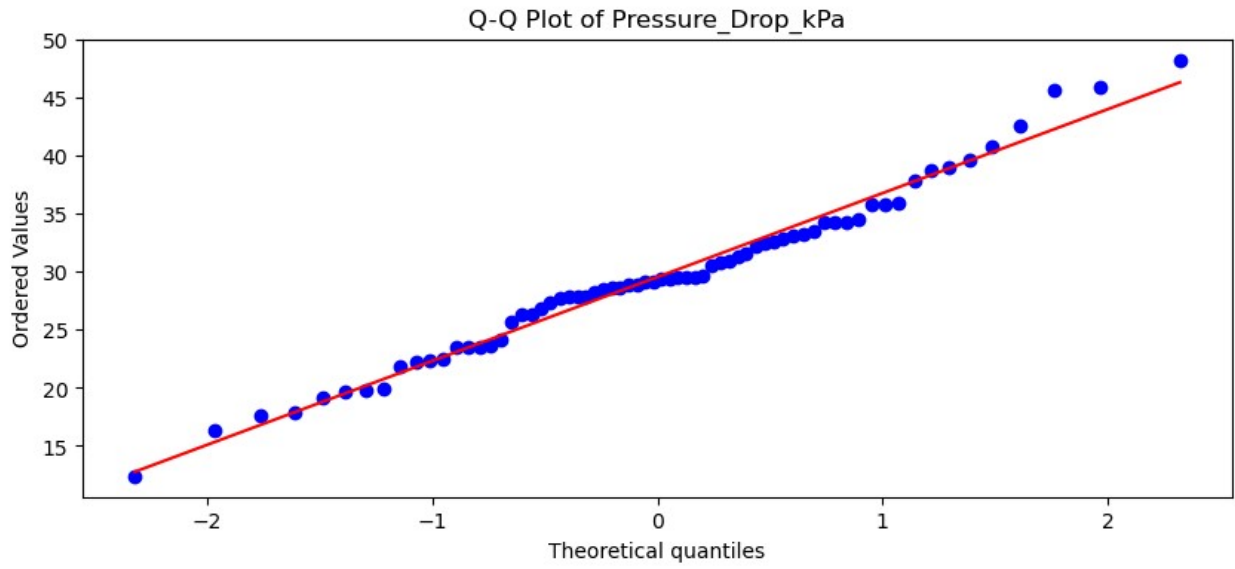
```
# Q-Q plot(to determine whether the parameters is normally distributed
or not)
for column in df_no_outliers:
    plt.figure(figsize=(10, 4))
    stats.probplot(df[column], dist="norm", plot=plt)
    plt.title(f'Q-Q Plot of {column}')
    plt.show()
```

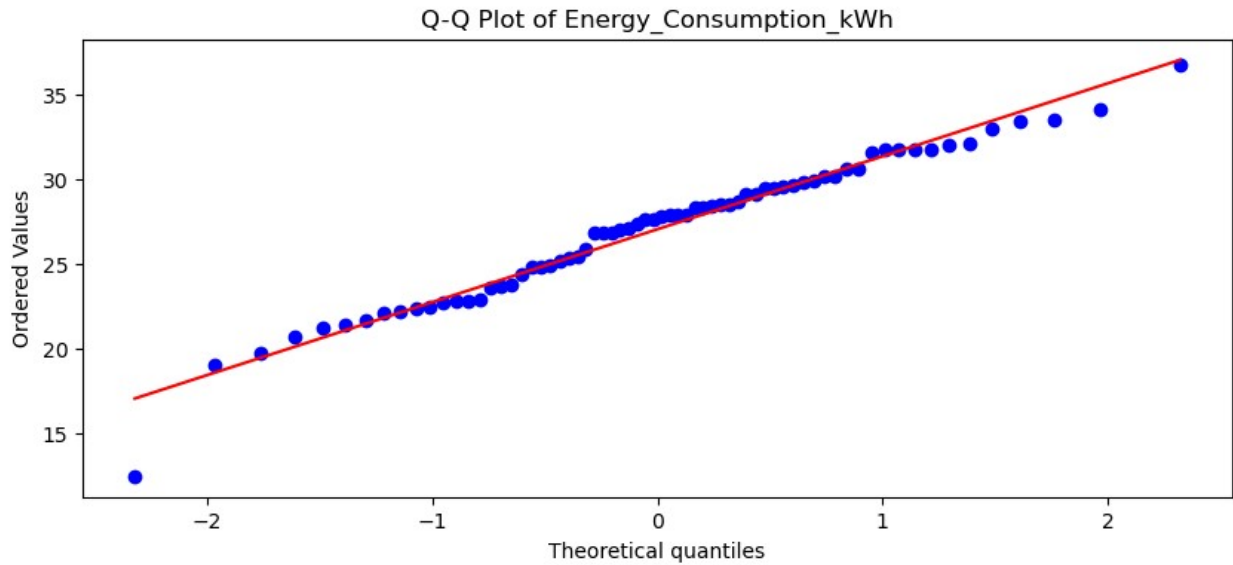










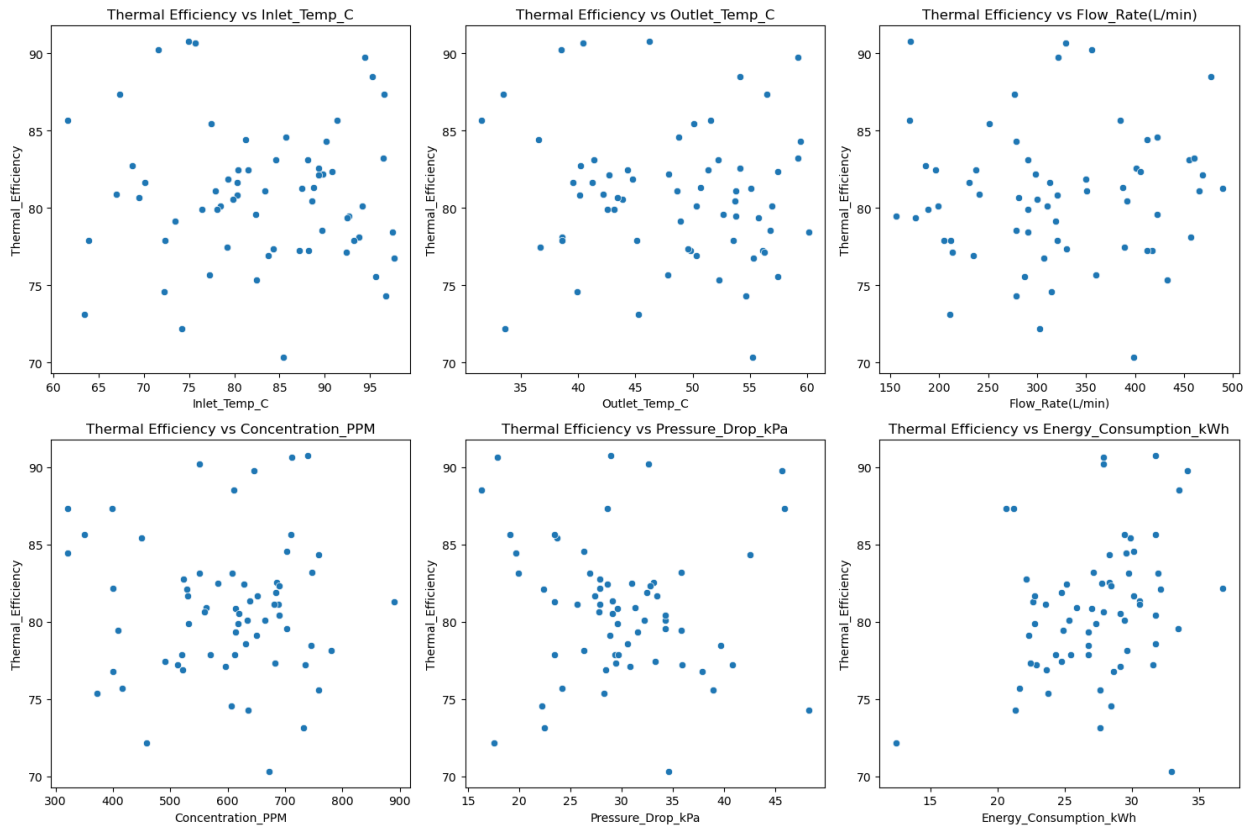


```
# scatter plot is done to determine whether the parameters shows
positive correlation,negative correlation or no relation )
features = ['Inlet_Temp_C', 'Outlet_Temp_C', 'Flow_Rate(L/min)',
'Concentration_PPM', 'Pressure_Drop_kPa','Energy_Consumption_kWh']

plt.figure(figsize=(15, 10))

for i, feature in enumerate(features):
    plt.subplot(2, 3, i+1)
    sns.scatterplot(x=df_no_outliers[feature],
y=df_no_outliers['Thermal_Efficiency'])
    plt.title(f'Thermal Efficiency vs {feature}')
    plt.xlabel(feature)
    plt.ylabel('Thermal_Efficiency')

plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



```
#assigning the old name to the new data frame
df = df_no_outliers
```

#Positive Bars: Variables with positive bars are positively correlated with Thermal_Efficiency. As these variables increase, Thermal_Efficiency tends to increase.

#Negative Bars: Variables with negative bars are negatively correlated with Thermal_Efficiency. As these variables increase, Thermal_Efficiency tends to decrease.

#Height of Bars: The height (or depth) of each bar indicates the strength of the correlation.

```
corr_matrix = df.corr()
```

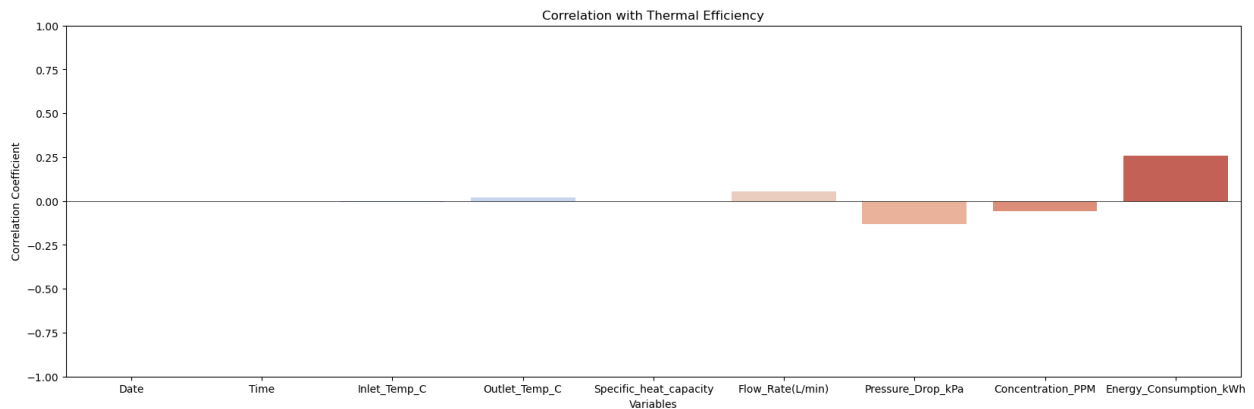
```
# Extract correlations with Thermal Efficiency
```

```
thermal_efficiency_corr =
corr_matrix['Thermal_Efficiency'].drop('Thermal_Efficiency')
```

```
# Create a bar plot for visualizing the correlations
```

```
plt.figure(figsize=(20, 6))
sns.barplot(x=thermal_efficiency_corr.index,
y=thermal_efficiency_corr.values, palette='coolwarm')
plt.title('Correlation with Thermal Efficiency')
plt.xlabel('Variables')
plt.ylabel('Correlation Coefficient')
```

```
plt.ylim(-1, 1)
plt.axhline(0, color='black', linewidth=0.5)
plt.show()
```



observation from the above finding

Positive Correlations:

1. Energy Consumption (0.25): The positive correlation suggests that as energy consumption increases, thermal efficiency tends to increase slightly. 2. Flow Rate (0.10): The positive correlation with thermal efficiency is very weak. This suggests that changes in flow rate have a minimal effect on thermal efficiency. Negative Correlations: 1. Pressure Drop: A higher pressure drop might suggest increased resistance in the system, which could decrease thermal efficiency. 2. Concentration PPM: Increased concentration might affect the thermal properties of the slurry, potentially reducing efficiency.

Statistical Analysis

```
#Hypothesis testing
#Null Hypothesis (H0)
#There is no significant difference in thermal efficiency between
different levels of pressure drop.
#Alternative Hypothesis (H1)
#There is a significant difference in thermal efficiency between
different levels of pressure drop.

threshold = df['Pressure_Drop_kPa'].median()
group1 = df[df['Pressure_Drop_kPa'] <= threshold]
['Thermal_Efficiency']
group2 = df[df['Pressure_Drop_kPa'] > threshold]['Thermal_Efficiency']

# Perform T-Test
t_stat, p_value = ttest_ind(group1, group2)
```

```
print(f"T-statistic: {t_stat:.4f}")
print(f"P-value: {p_value:.4f}")
```

T-statistic: 1.2727
P-value: 0.2076

observation from the above finding

p value > 0.05 we failed to reject null hypothesis

```
#Null Hypothesis (H0)
#There is no significant difference in thermal efficiency related to
energy consumption
#Alternative Hypothesis (H1)
#There is a significant difference in thermal efficiency related to
energy consumption.
```

```
threshold = df['Energy_Consumption_kWh'].median()
group1 = df[df['Energy_Consumption_kWh'] <= threshold]
['Thermal_Efficiency']
group2 = df[df['Energy_Consumption_kWh'] > threshold]
['Thermal_Efficiency']
```

```
# Perform T-Test
t_stat, p_value = ttest_ind(group1, group2)
print(f"T-statistic: {t_stat:.4f}")
print(f"P-value: {p_value:.4f}")
```

T-statistic: -2.4956
P-value: 0.0151

observation from the above finding

p value < 0.05 we reject the null hypothesis