



Industrial Heat & Power / Project 6-25

(Aei[®]) - CO₂ impact with AI

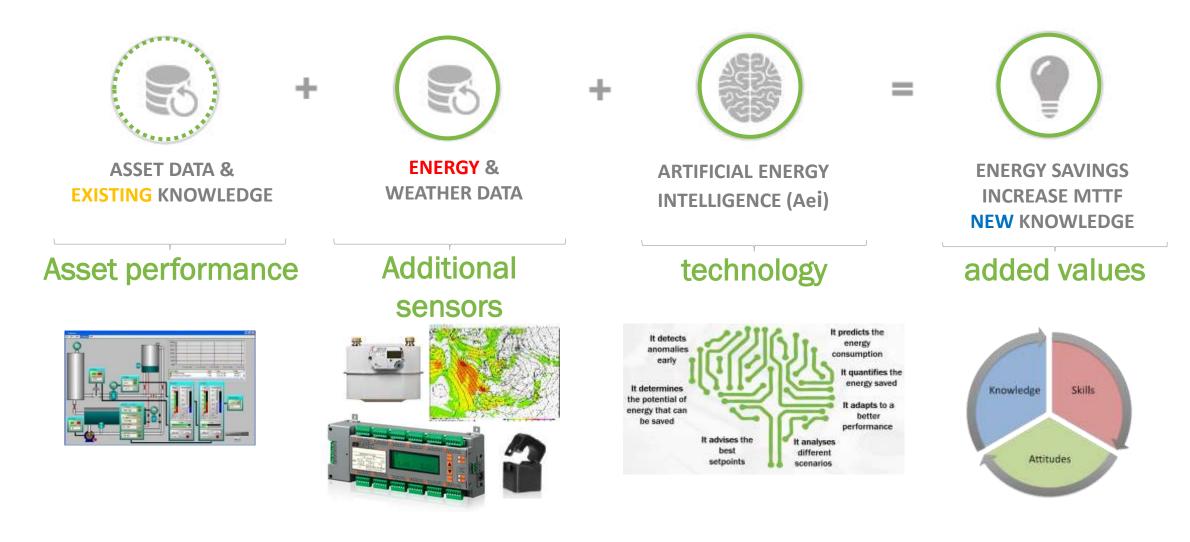
12-10-2021 Rob Burghard

www.energq.com





Translation of the Law of conservation of energy into technology



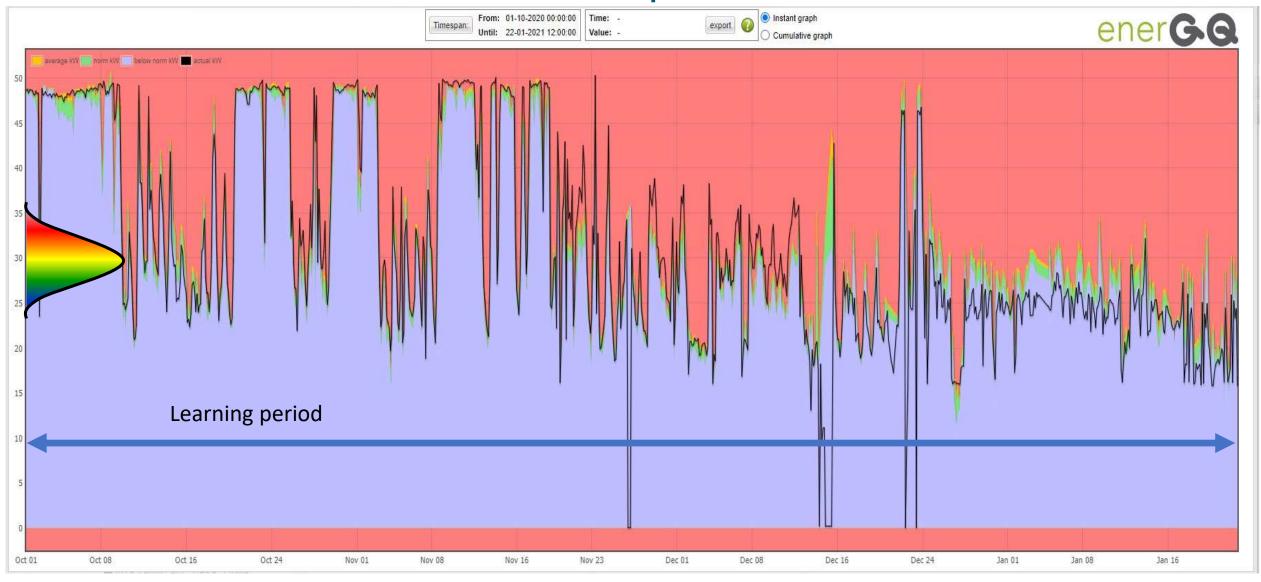
energy intelligence Effect of descaling closed circuit open cooling towers

artificial

Ae



Power consumption in kWh

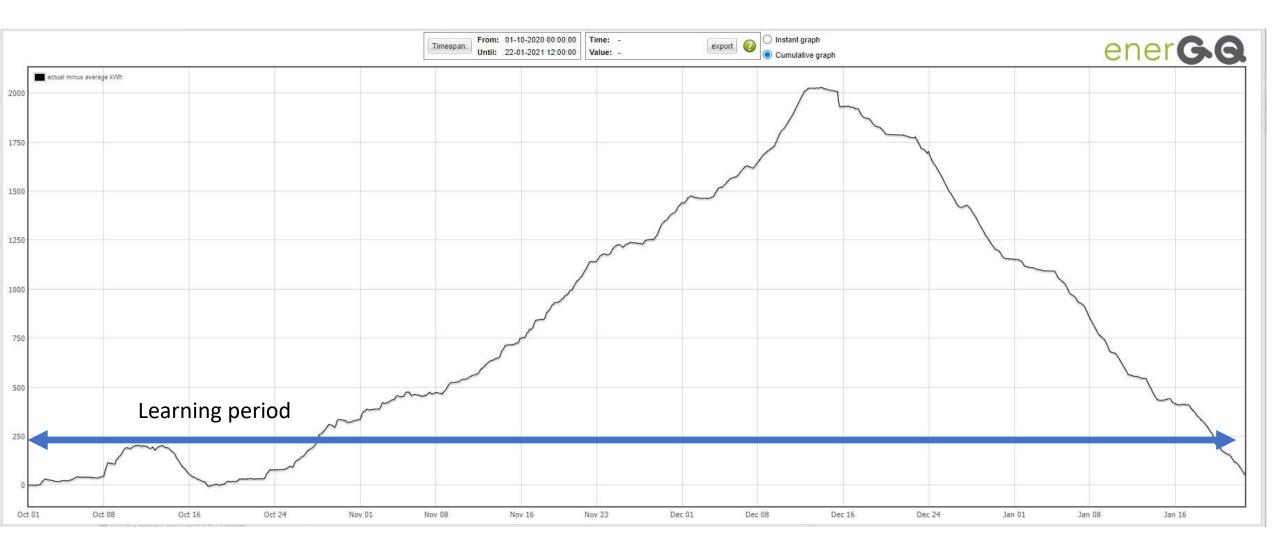


Learning period: October 1 – January 22

energy intelligence Effect of descaling closed circuit open cooling towers CUSUM in kWh

ener G.G.

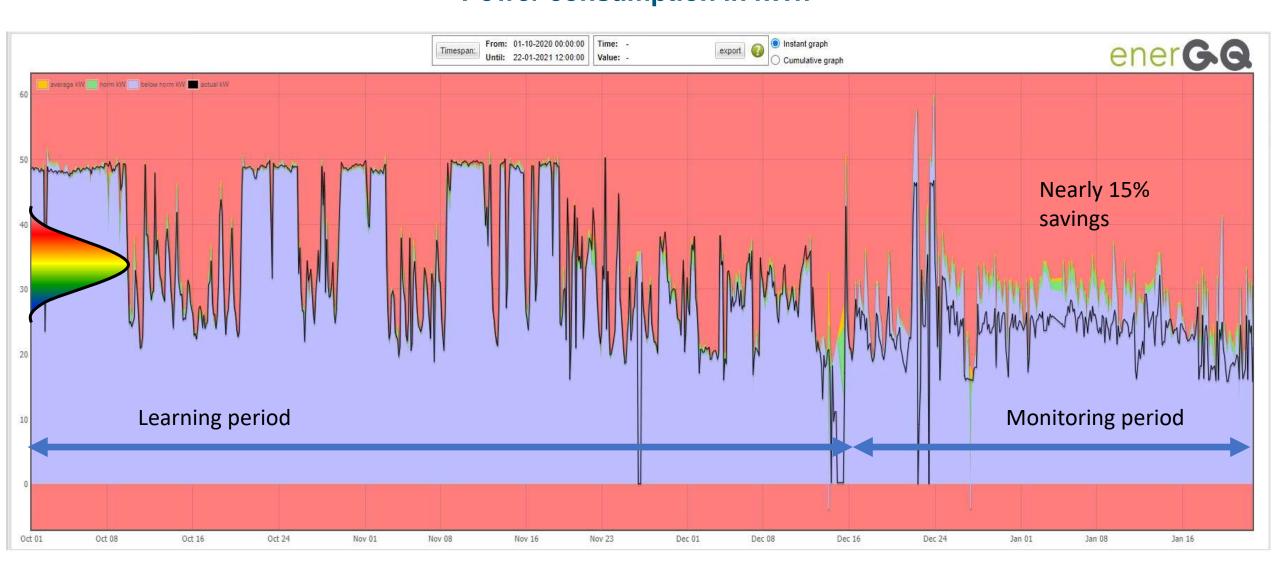
artificial



Learning period: October 1 – January 22



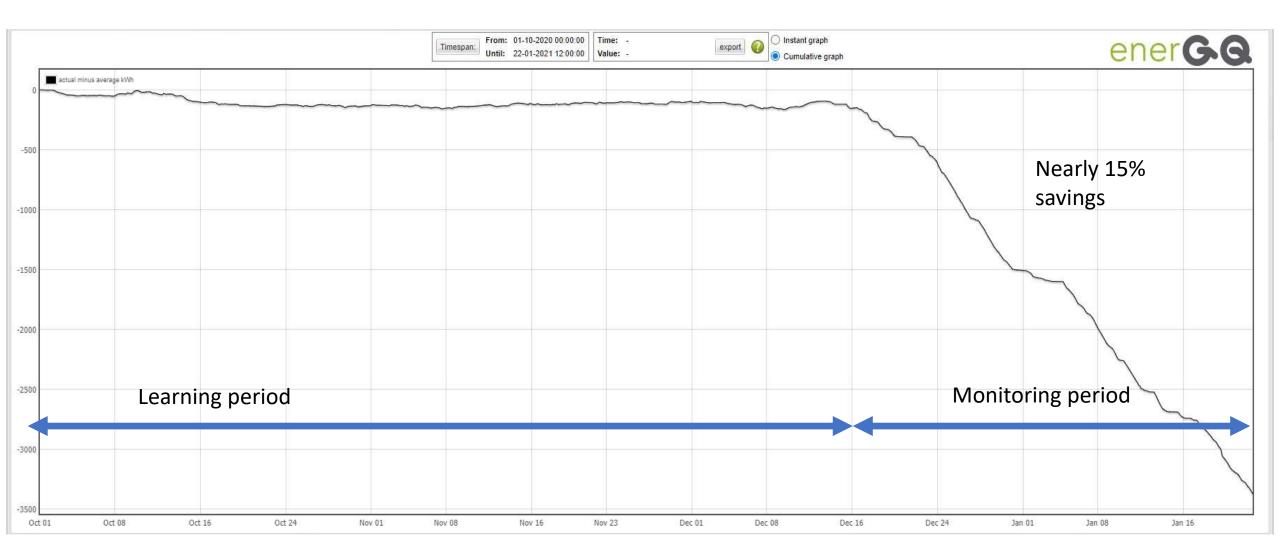




Learning period: October 1 – December 16





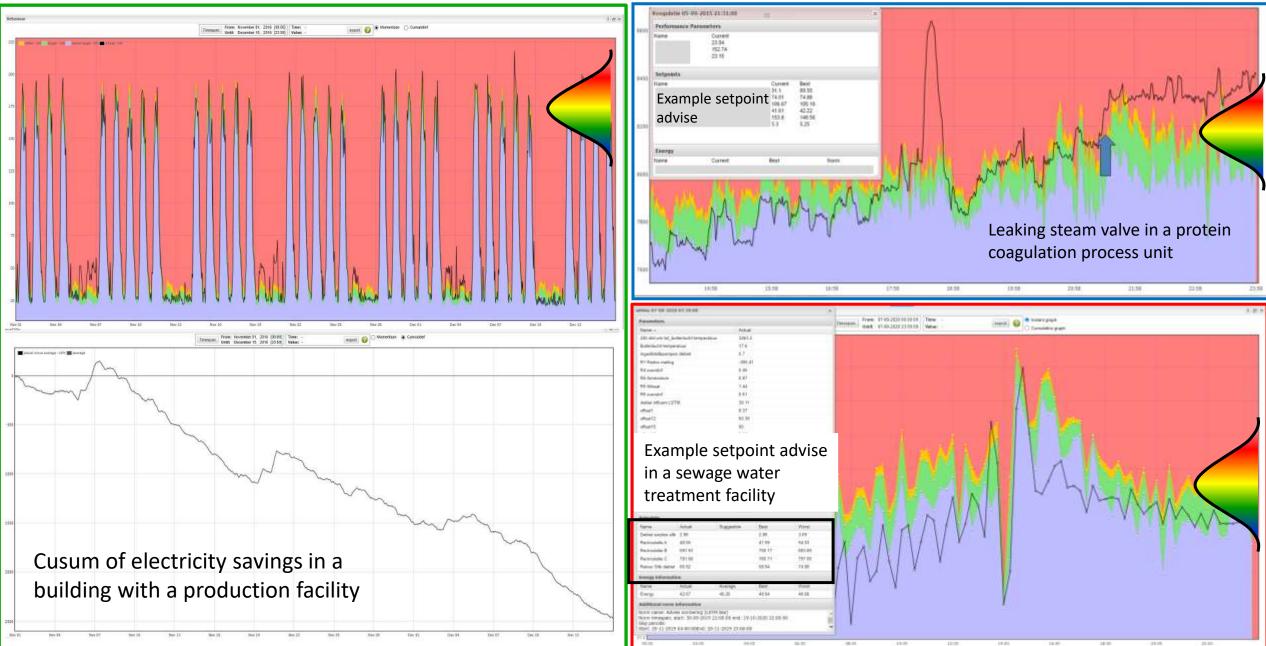


Learning period: October 1 – December 16



3 more examples

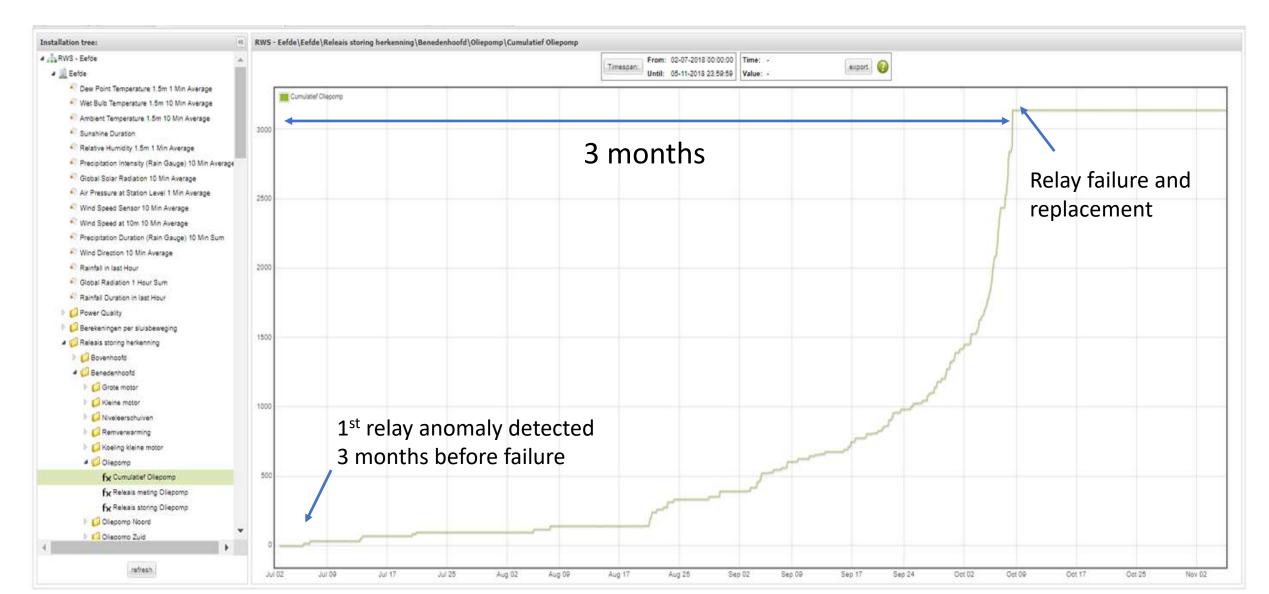








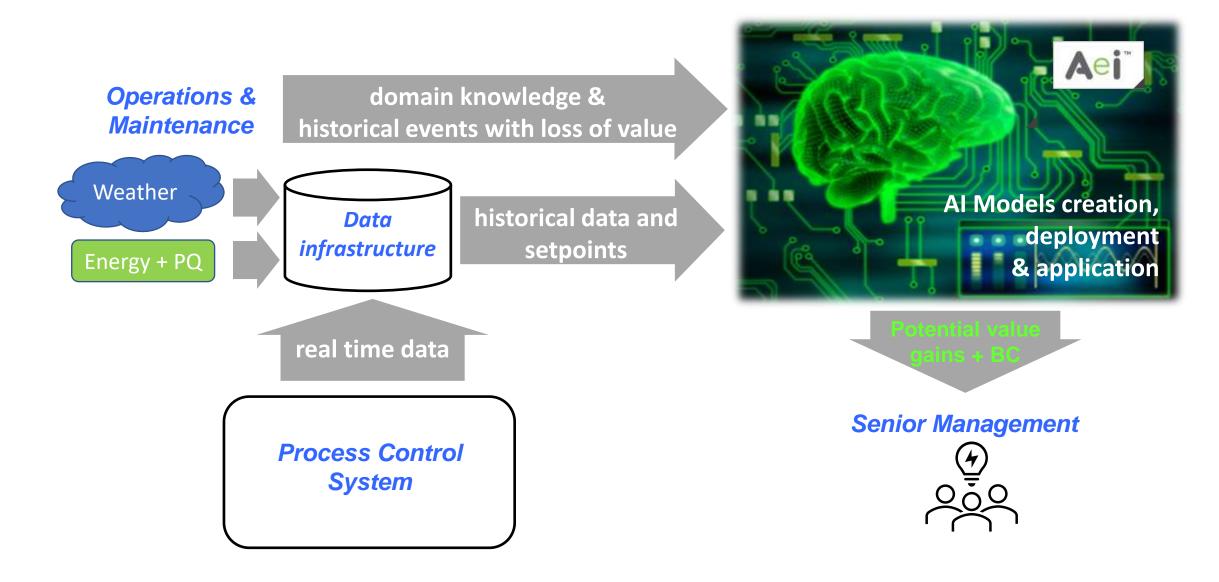
Condition monitoring relay failure 'Early Warning'







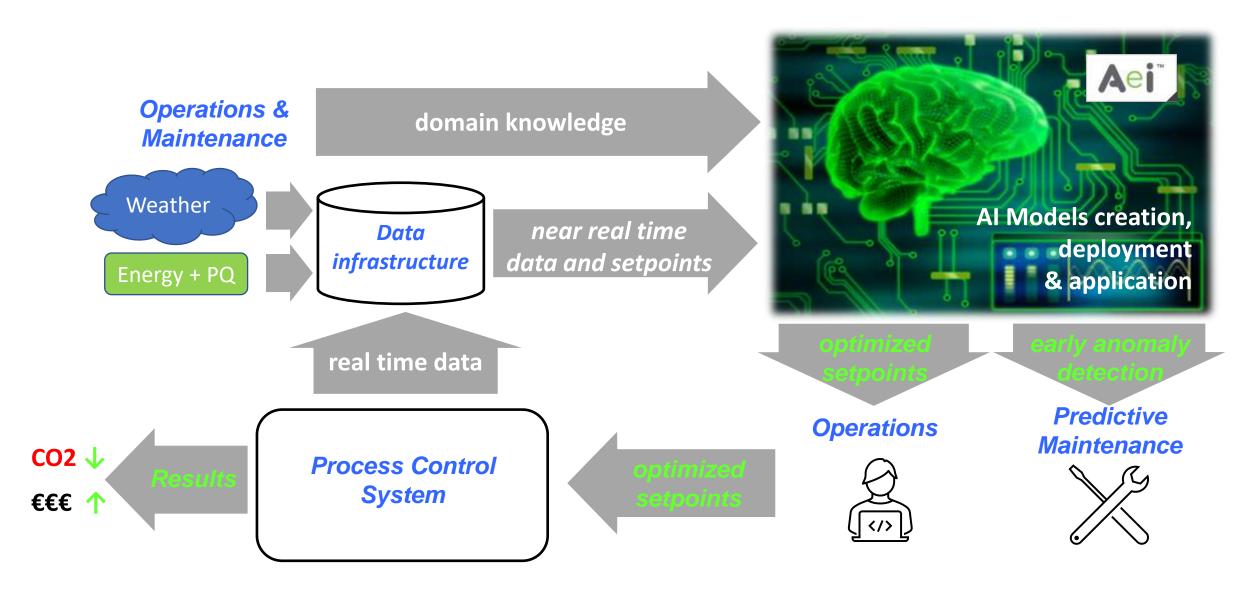
Potential scan for maximising value from energy







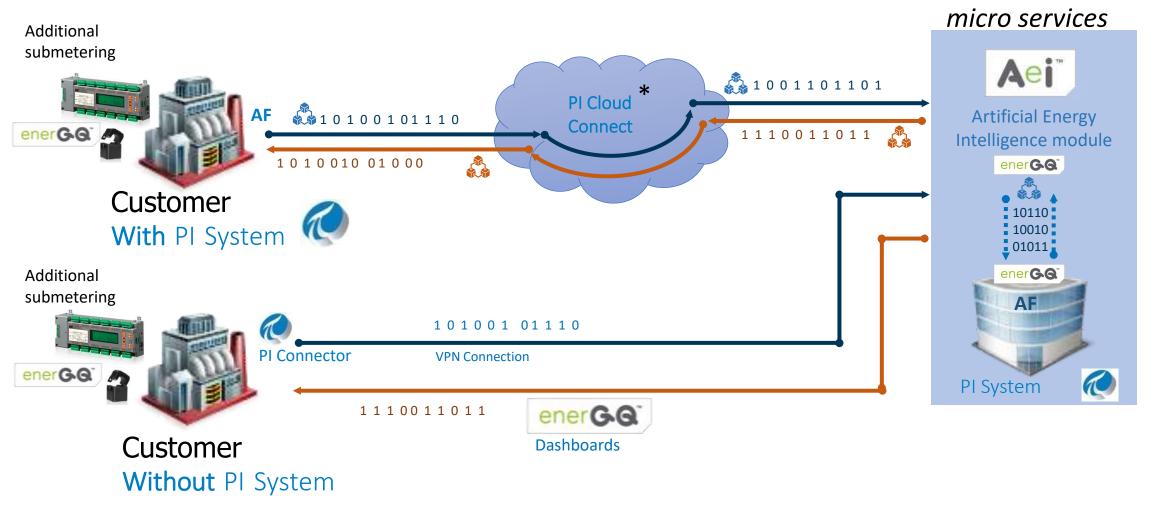
Maximising value from energy







Solution architecture for customers with and without PI systems



* on-premise installation with access by enerGQ is optional.

Thank you!



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More added values of the Artificial Energy Intelligence Software that help to reduce the CO2 footprint

It detects anomalies early

It determines the energy saving potential

It predicts the energy consumption

It quantifies the energy saved

It adapts to a better performance

It advises the best energy saving setpoints

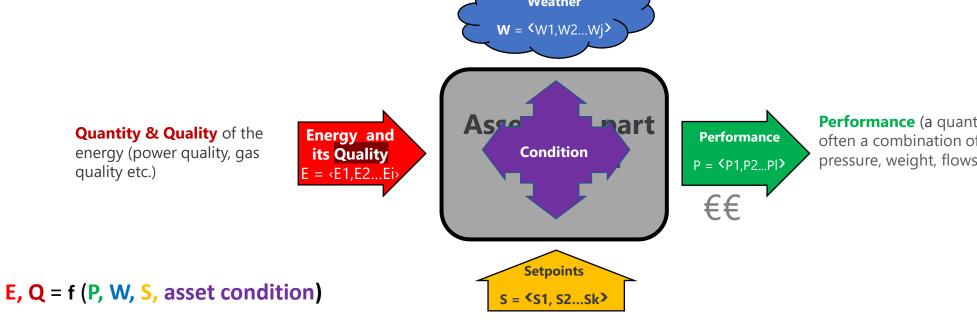
It analyses different scenarios





Law of energy conservation implies that every combination of parameters relates to an asset's specific NORMAL energy consumption

Weather (wind speed, wind direction, sun radiation, ambient temperature, wet bulb temperature, rainfall) Weather



Performance (a quantified specific task, often a combination of water level, speed, pressure, weight, flows, temperatures etc.)

Settings (all degrees of freedom related to the operation of the asset (setpoints, controls settings, operational status of the asset)





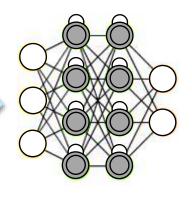


Baselining & calculation of potential operational energy savings



Input Historical data of energy, process & weather + domain knowledge

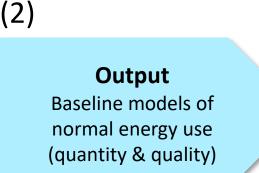
process & weather

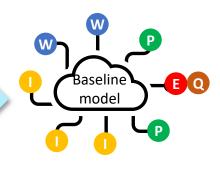


Aei - LSTM

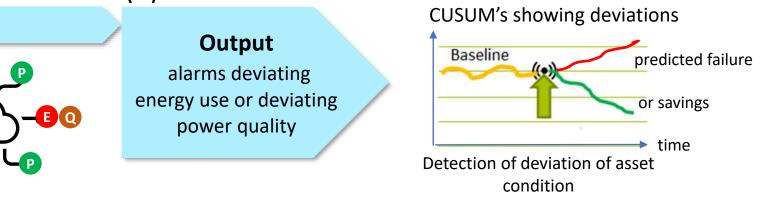
Baseline

model





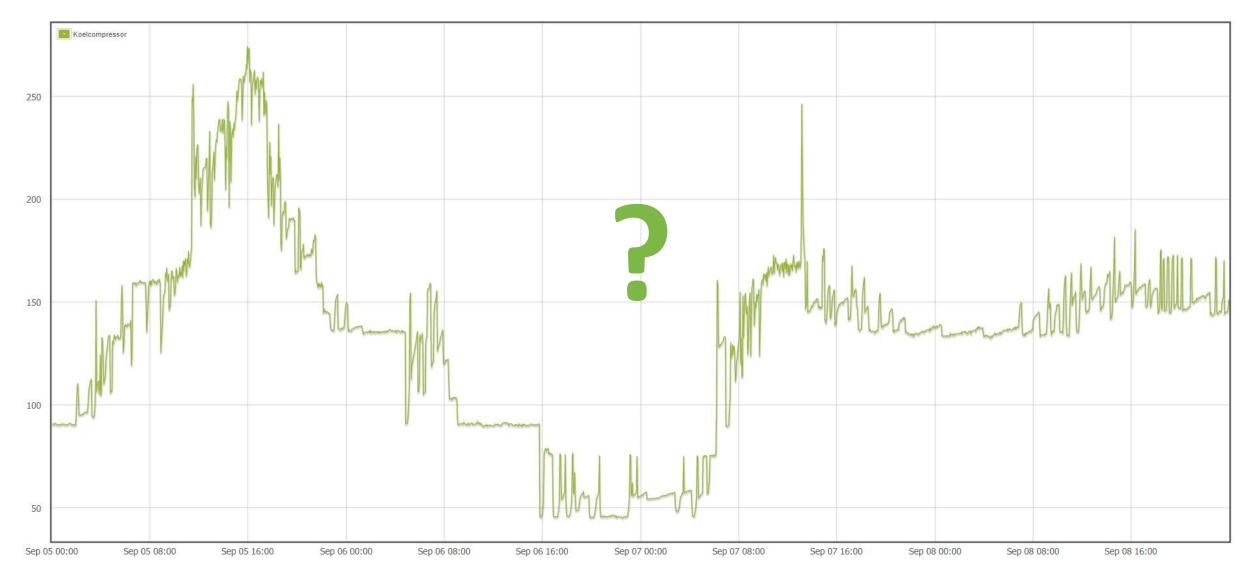
Monitoring asset status, and energy savings with Aei (3)(4) near real time energy data Output alarms deviating Input near real time data of







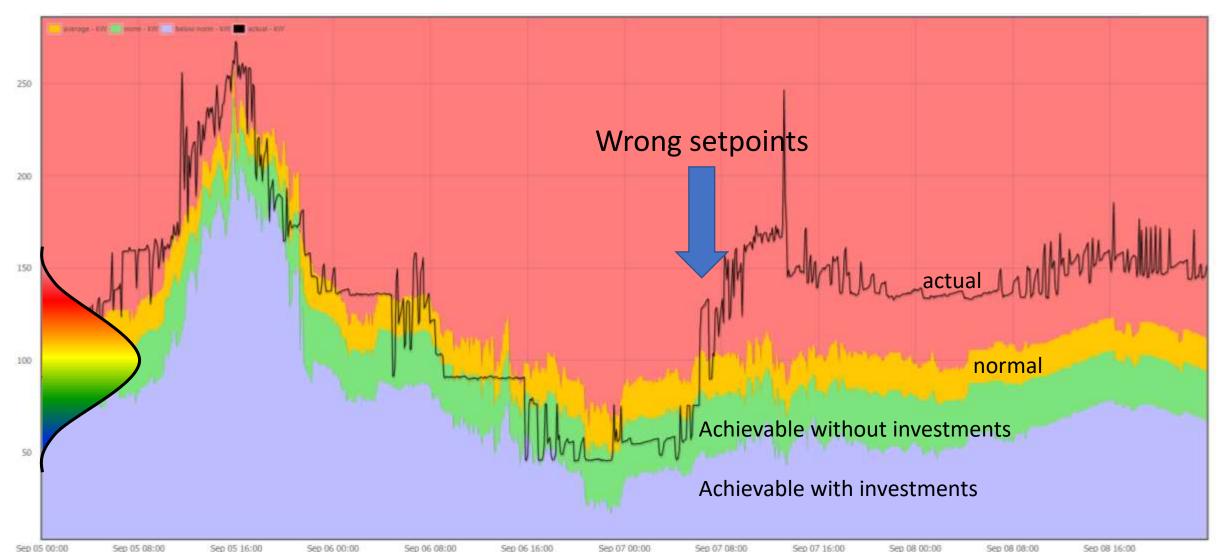
Cooling power consumption in kW without learned reference







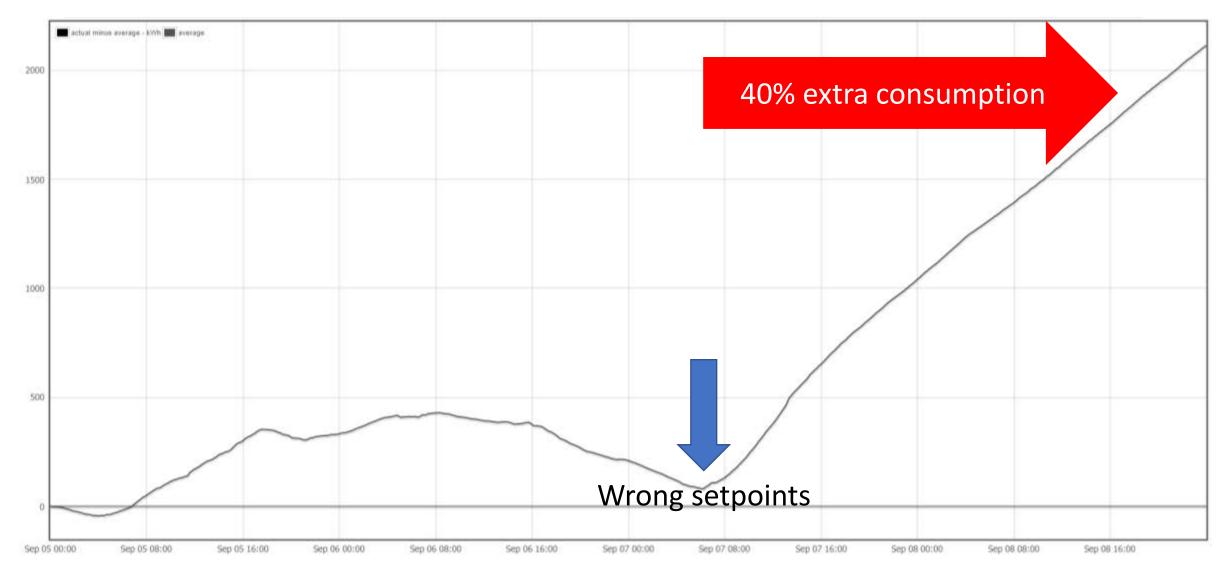
Cooling Plain power consumption in kW with learned reference







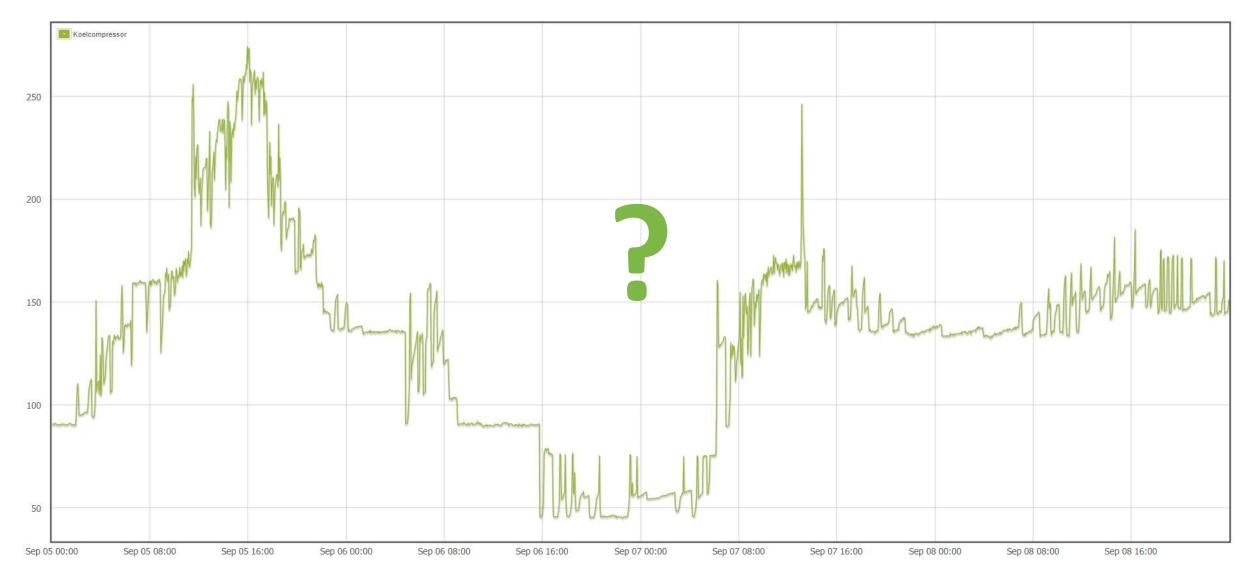
CUSUM in kWh (of power consumption *minus* learned reference)







Cooling power consumption in kW without learned reference







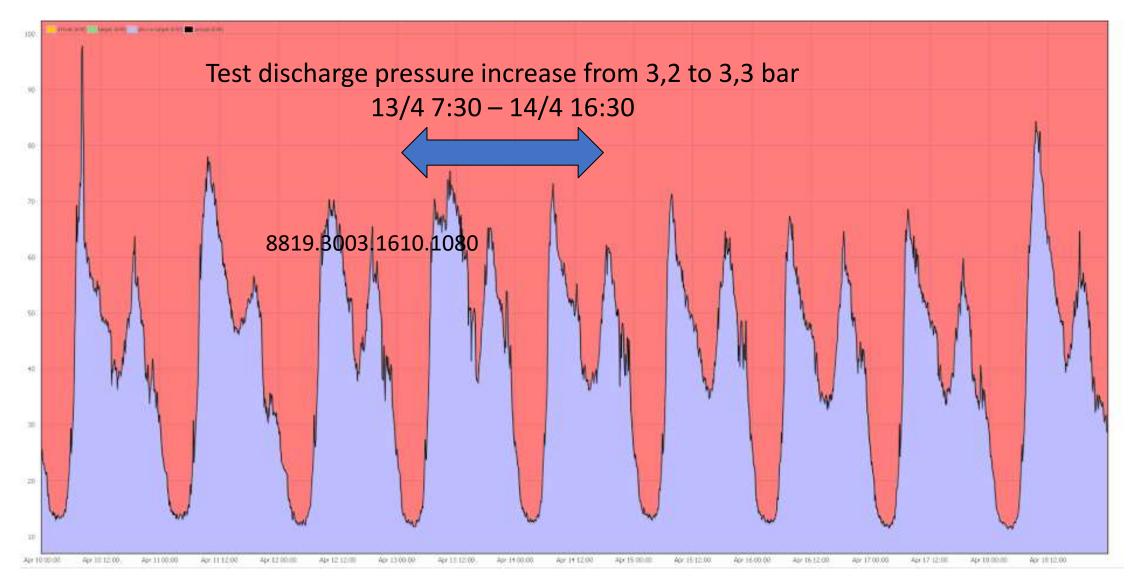
- 1. What is Aei?
- 2. How does it impact CO2 footprints?
- 3. How can it be applied?
- 4. More examples (if time permits)







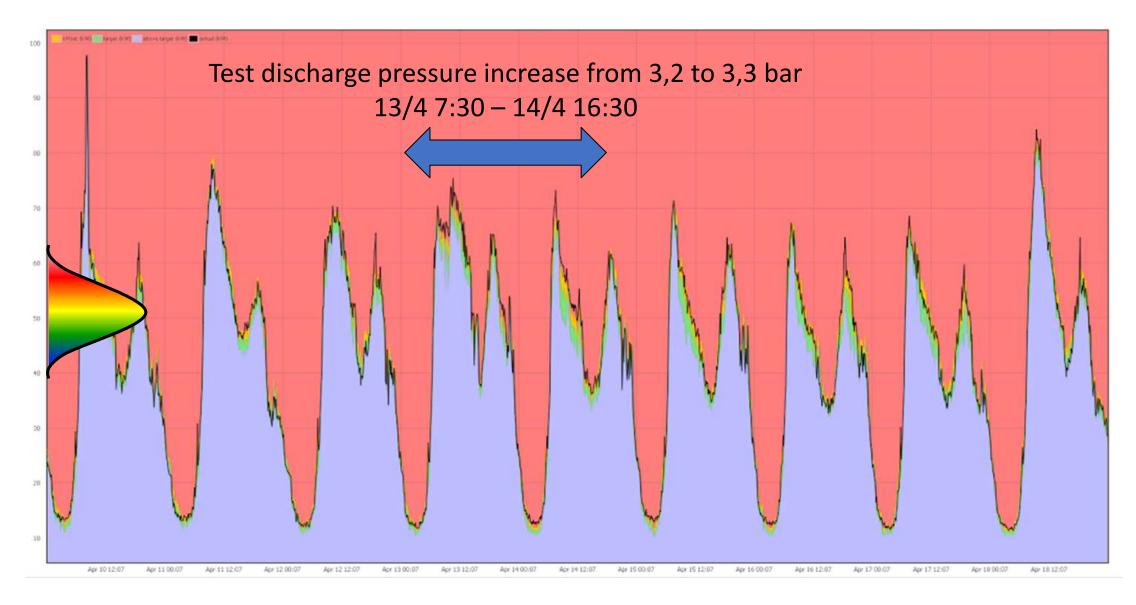
Oasen searching for energy saving opportunity's and monitoring of assets







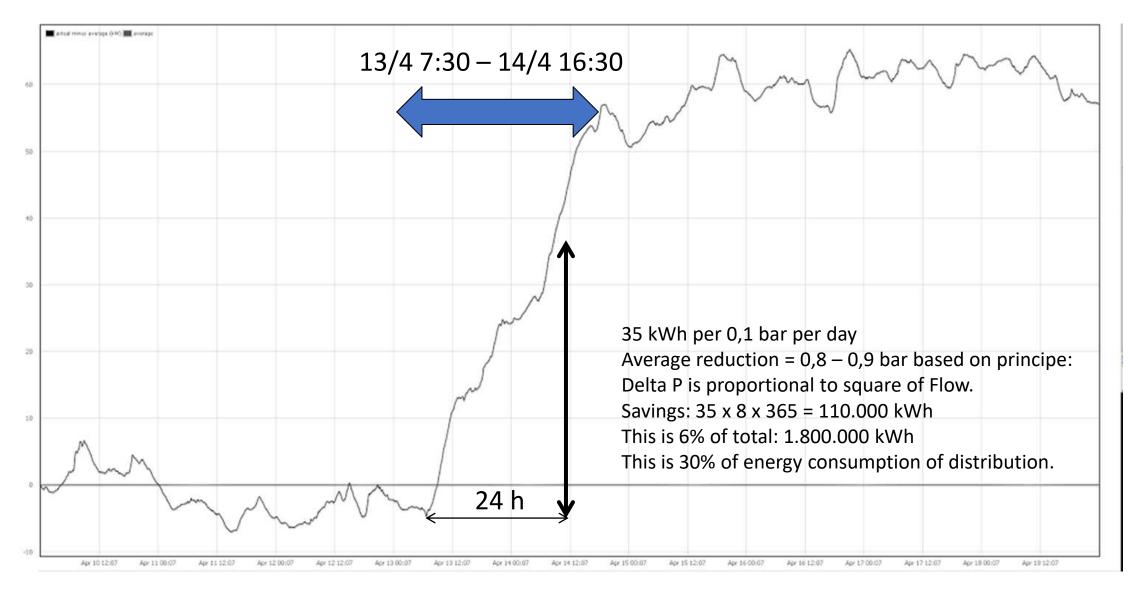
Oasen searching for energy saving opportunity's and monitoring of assets

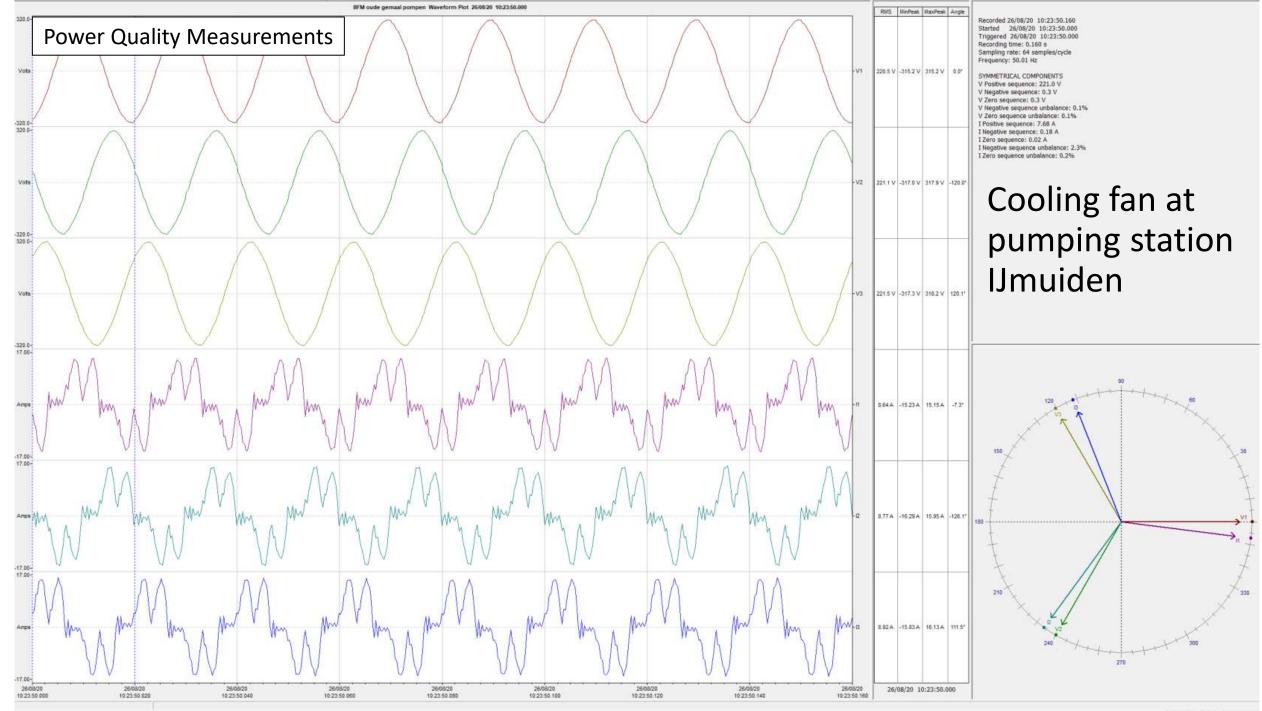


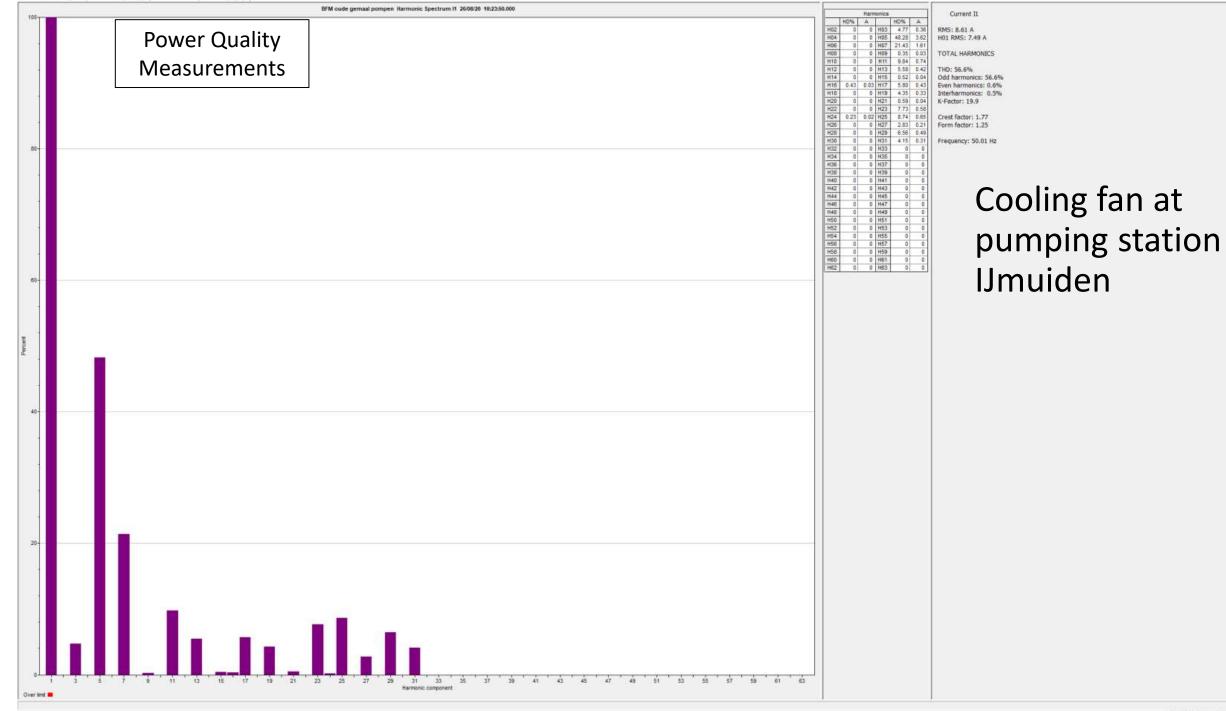




Oasen Searching for energy saving opportunit's and monitoring of assets







Power Quality Measurements

\$ 74	BFM oude gemaal pompen. Harmonic Spectrum. 26/08/20. 10:23:50.000														3	
		Phase L1 V1 THD: 1.5% I1 THD: 56.6%					Phase L2 V2 THD: 1.8% 12 THD: 51.5%					Phase L3 V3 THD: 1.6% I3 THD: 56.7%				
	V1%	11%	P1%	Q1%	Angle	V2%	12%	P2%	Q2%	Angle	V3%	13%	P3%	Q3%	Angle	RMS value: 220.3 V
H01	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	7.42°	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	6.09°	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	8.49"	THD: 1.5% Interharmonics: 0.1
H02	0	0	0	0	0°	0	0	0	0	0°	0	0	0	0	0*	
H03	0	4.8	0	0	132.62*	0.3	6.2	0	-0.2	-59.26*	0	1.7	0	0	116.19"	Current I1
H04	0	0	0	0	0*	0	0	0	0	0*	0	0.3	0	0	0*	RMS value: 8.61 A THD: 56.6%
H05	0.8	48.3	0	-3.2	-90.83°	0.8	43.1	0	-3.1	-94.02°	0.8	48.5	-0.2	-2.5	-112.99°	Interharmonics: 0.5
H06	0	0	0	0	0*	0	0	0	0	0*	0	0	0	0	0*	
H07	0.6	21.4	-0.1	-0.8	-126.37"	0.7	20.9	0	-1.2	-114.35*	0.7	22.2	0	-1.0	-105.67"	Voltage V2 RMS value: 221.3 V
HOB	0	0	0	0	0°	0	0	0	0	0°	0	0	0	0	0*	THD: 1.8%
H09	0	0.3	0	0	0*	0.2	1.2	0	0	-91.26*	0	1.1	0	0	0*	Interharmonics: 0.1
H10	0	0	0	0	0"	0	0	0	0	0*		0	0	0	0*	
H11	0.4	9.8	0	-0.2	-132.35°	0.3	8.2	0	-0.3	-96.63°	0	9.3		-0.1	-135.24°	Current 12 RMS value: 8.75 A
H12		0	0	0	0"	0	0	0	0	0*	0	0	0	0	0"	THD: 51.5%
H13	0.3	5.6	0	-0.1	-145.55°	0.3	5.2		-0.1	-118.29*	0.3	5.7		0	-147.44"	Interharmonics: 0.5
H14	0	0	0	0	0°	0	0	0	0	0°	0	0	0	0	0°	100 100
H15	0	0.5	0	0	0*	0.2	1.0	0	0	-151.72"	0	0.7	0	0	0*	Voltage V3 RMS value: 221.6 V
H16	0	0.4	0	0	0"	0	0.5	0	0	0*	0	0.5	0	0	0*	THD: 1.6%
H17	0	5.8	0	0	-164.79°	0.4	5.1	0	-0.2	-122.21°	0	5.8	0	0	0°	Interharmonics: 0.1
H18	0	0	0	0	0*	0	0	0	0	0*	0	0	0	0	0*	
H19	0	4.4	0	-0.1	-84.29"	0.3	4.2	0	-0.1	-101.51*	0.3	4.5	0	-0.1	-99.22*	Current 13
H20	0	0	0	0	0°	0	0	0	0	0°	0	0	0	0	0°	RMS value: 8.91 A THD: 56.7%
H21	0	0.6	0	0	0*	0.3	1.4	0	0	152.93°	0	1.1	0	0	0*	Interharmonics: 0.4
H22	0	0	0	0	0*	0	0	0	0	0*	0	0	0	0	0*	
H23	0.4	7.7	0	-0.2	-130.42°	0.7	7.1	0	-0.3	-143.62°	0.7	7.7	0	-0.3	-110.76°	
H24	0	0.2	0	0	0*	0	0	0	0	0*	0	0	0	0	0*	
H25	0.6	8.7	0	-0.3	-123.79"	0.7	9.3	0	-0.6	-121.91°	0.7	7.4	0	-0.3	-119.87*	
H26	0	0	0	0	0°	0	0	0	0	0°	0	0	0	0	0°	
H27	0	2.8	0	0	0*	0.4	1.6	0	0	-39.55*	0	1.2	0	0	0*	
H28	0	0	0	0	0*	0	0.2	0	0	0*	0	0.3	0	0	0*	
H29	0.4	6.6	0	-0.1	-140.55°	0.5	4.4	0	-0.2	-104.71°	0.4	8.0	0	-0.2	-104.07°	
H30	0	0	0	0	0°	0	0	0	0	0*	0	0	0	0	0*	
H31	0.2	4.1	0	-0.1	-100.56*	0.2	3.1	0	-0.1	-84.35*	0.3	3.7	0	0	-105.64"	
H32	0	0	0	0	0°	0	0	0	0	0°	0	0	0	0	0°	
H33	0	0	0	0	0*	0	0	0	0	0*	0	0	0	0	0*	
H34	0	0	0	0	0"	0	0	0	0	0*	0	0	0	0	0*	
H35	0	0	0	0	0°	0	0	0	0	0°	0	0	0	0	0°	
H36	0	0	0	0	0*	0	0	0	0	0*	0	0	0	0	0*	
H37	0	0	0	0	0*	0	0	0	0	0*	0	0	0	0	0*	
H38	0	0	0	0	0°	0	0	0	0	0°	0	0	0	0	0°	
H39	0	0	0	0	0*	0	0	0	0	0*	0	0	0	0	0*	
H40	0	0	0	0	0*	0	0	0	0	0*	0	0	0	0	0*	
H41	0	0	0	0	0°	0	0	0	0	0°	0	0	0	0	0°	
H42	0	0	0	0	0°	0	0	0	0	0*	0	0	0	0	0*	
H43	0	0	0	0	0*	0	0	0	0	0"	0	0	0	0	0*	

Kast RKV 1 pomp 1 ventilator 2 Hoogtoeren





Introduction to the concept of the Cumulative Sum of the deviation (CUSUM), a simple example

- **Principle:** is simple, sum up the deviation compared to a norm (an estimated average) over time.
- **Challenge:** How to • determine the norm?
- **Answer:** By looking at ٠ power consumption at specific combinations of contributing factors, which influence the consumption, potentially with a delay.

