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Fundamentals of Measurement and Visualization of KPIs

Pascal van Putten
VPInstruments

About Pascal van Putten



- CEO and Founder of VP Instruments
- 20 years of experience in flow measurement, compressed air monitoring and industrial energy management
- VP Instruments offers industrial clients energy management solutions for compressed air, technical gases and other utilities since 1999





What is measurement? What is calibration?

- Assigning a number to a characteristic of an object, so you can compare it with another object or event
- Types, units, magnitudes, uncertainties
- Fundamental units: Time, Length, Mass
- Standardization (SI vs Imperial)
- Traceability to standards (NIST/ National Standards)

Calibration is the comparison of measurement values delivered by a device under test with those of a calibration standard of known accuracy.

Interpretation of measurement data

Accuracy and repeatability (precision)



Not accurate, not precise



Not accurate, but precise



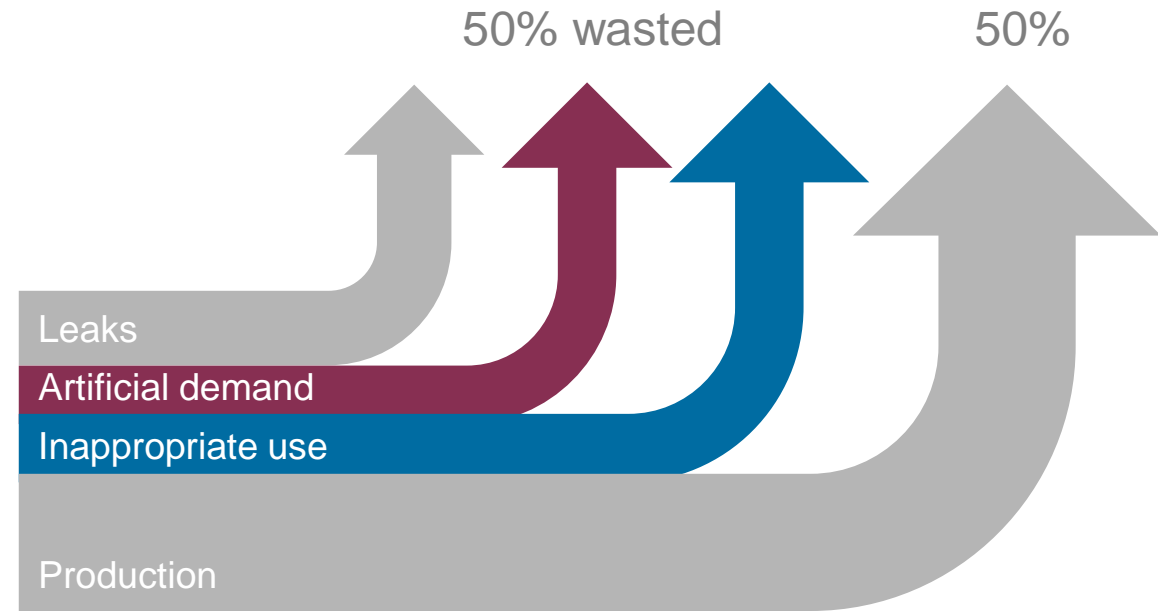
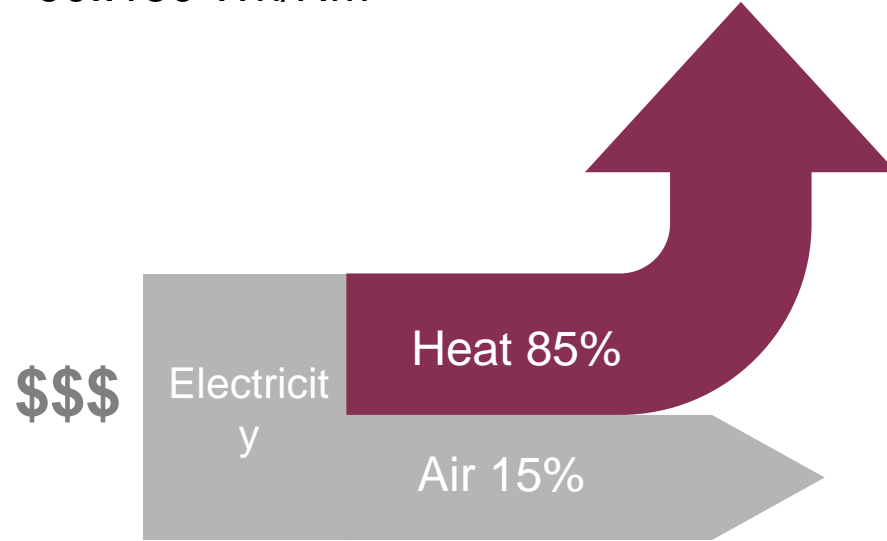
Accurate, but not precise



Accurate, and precise

Costs of compressed air

- 8 to 10 x more than electricity!
- 0,018..0,07 USD per m³ produce
- 90..150 Wh/Nm³



Why KPI's are important

Know where you are and where you're going...

- Company purpose
- Savings goal
- Production goal
- Maintenance goal
- Compliance goal

30%

Leakage

400K

\$/ Year

23.2

kW/100 scfm

3 psi

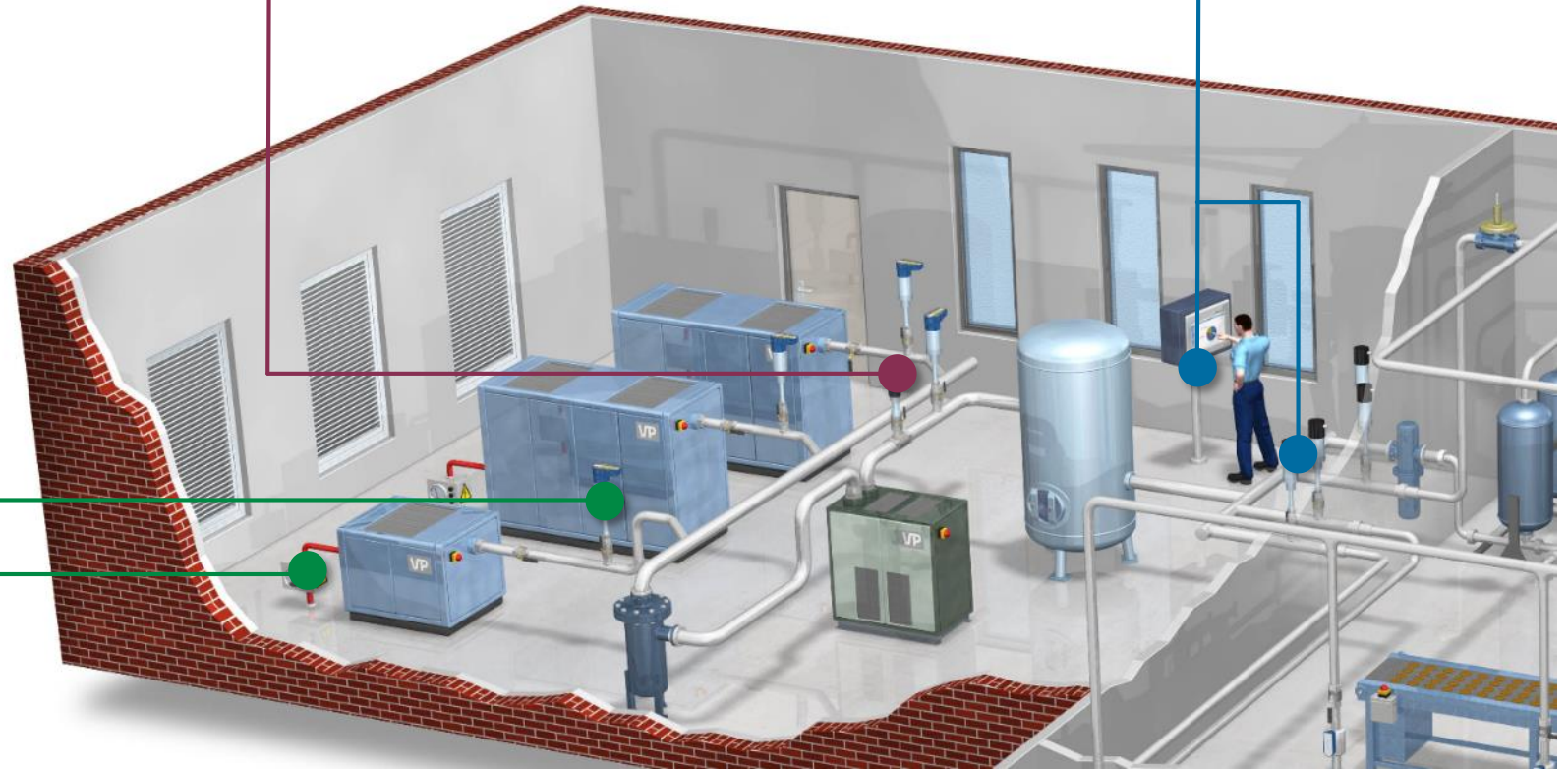
Pressure loss

Where to start? What is your goal?

Efficiency monitoring

Air audits/ Leakage management

Cost allocation



Where to start? What is your goal?

Point of use measurement

Benchmarking

Pressure loss



5 Typical compressed air KPI's

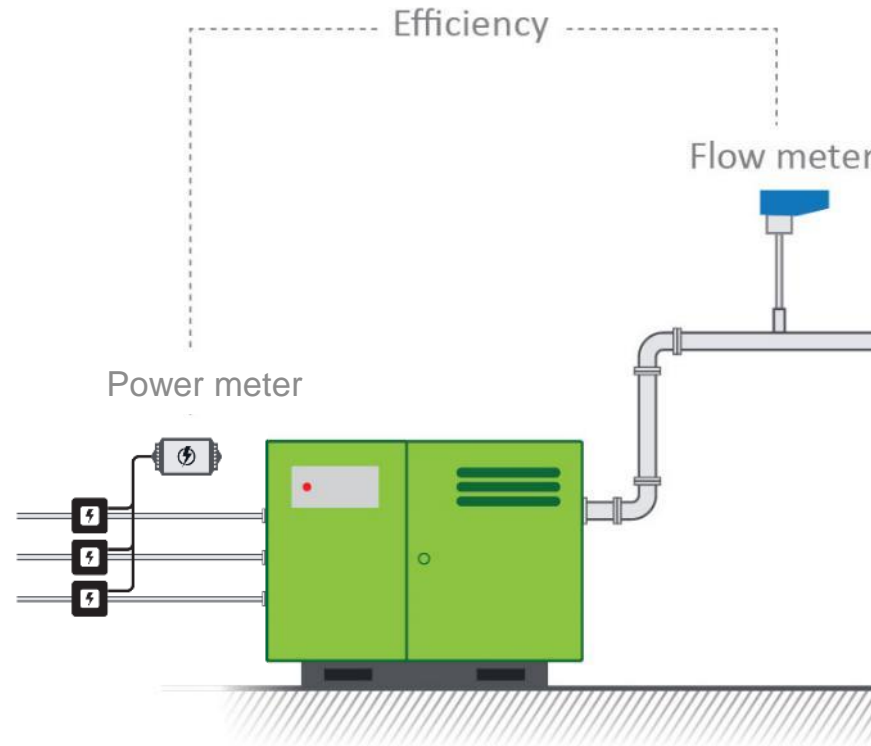
- Specific power / Efficiency per 100*SCF or kW/m³n/min
- Dew point
- Leakage % or leakage costs per annum
- Pressure loss
- Costs per widget produced

5 Typical compressed air KPI's

- Specific power / Efficiency per 100*SCF or kW/m³n/min
- Dew point
- Leakage % and \$\$\$ per annum
- Pressure loss
- Costs per widget produced

KPI: Specific power / compressor efficiency

- kW / 100 scfm
- ISO 1217 (acceptance tests)
- Mandatory in some states
 - Title 24 (California)
 - Tax incentives
 - EED (Europe)



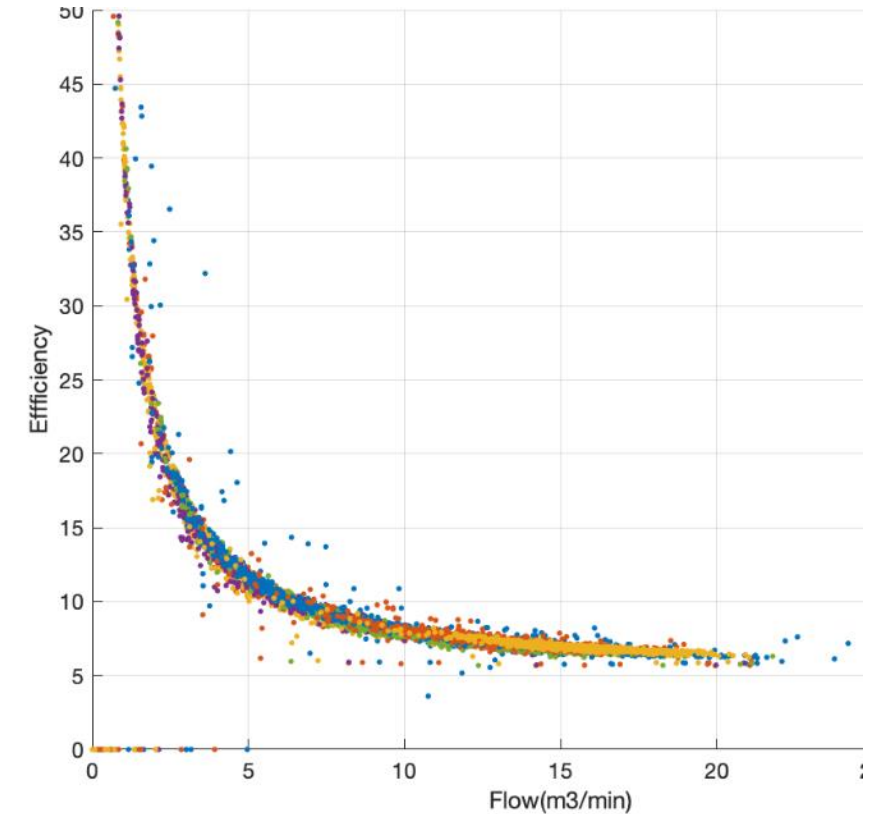
22

kW/100 scfm

Specific power / compressor efficiency

Why specific power is important:

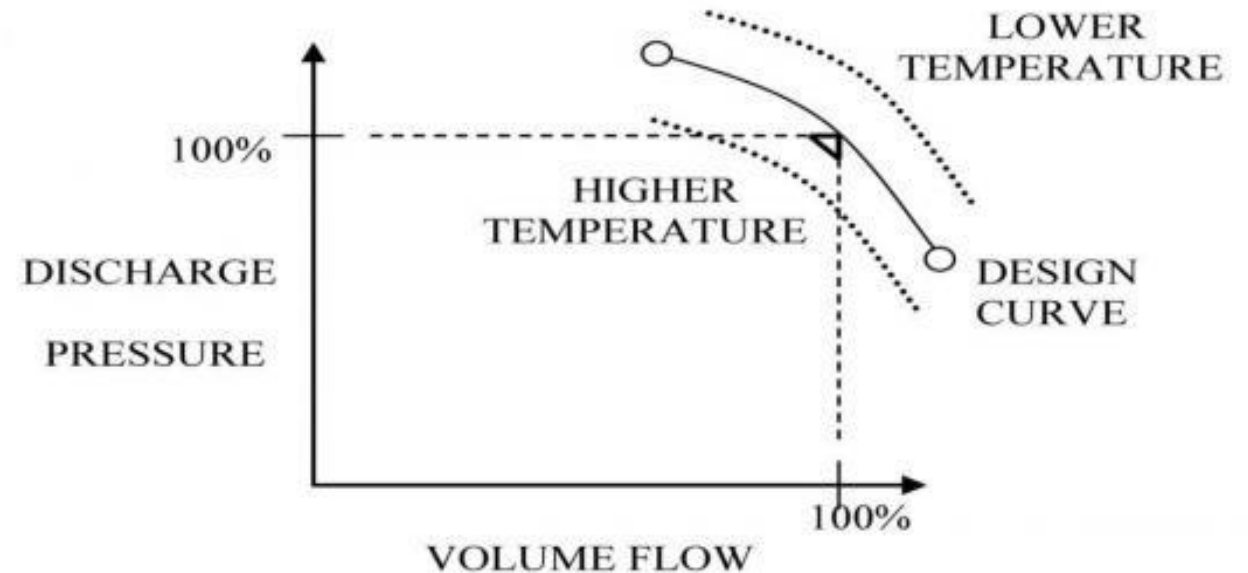
- Maintenance management
- Flow based (smart) control
- Master controller selection / optimization



Specific power: Environmental factors

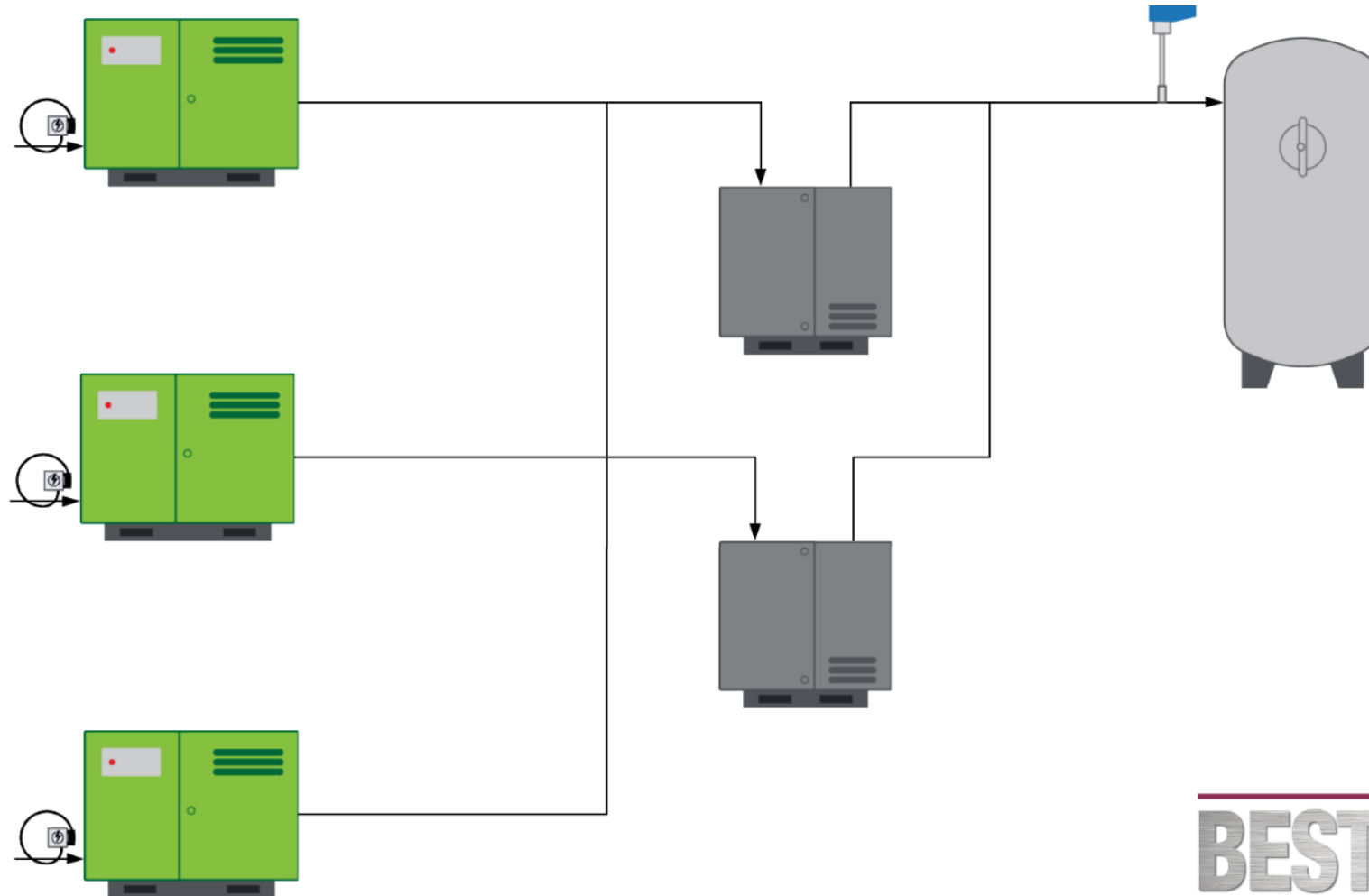
- Ambient pressure
- Ambient temperature
- Cooling water temperature

→ Monitor them all

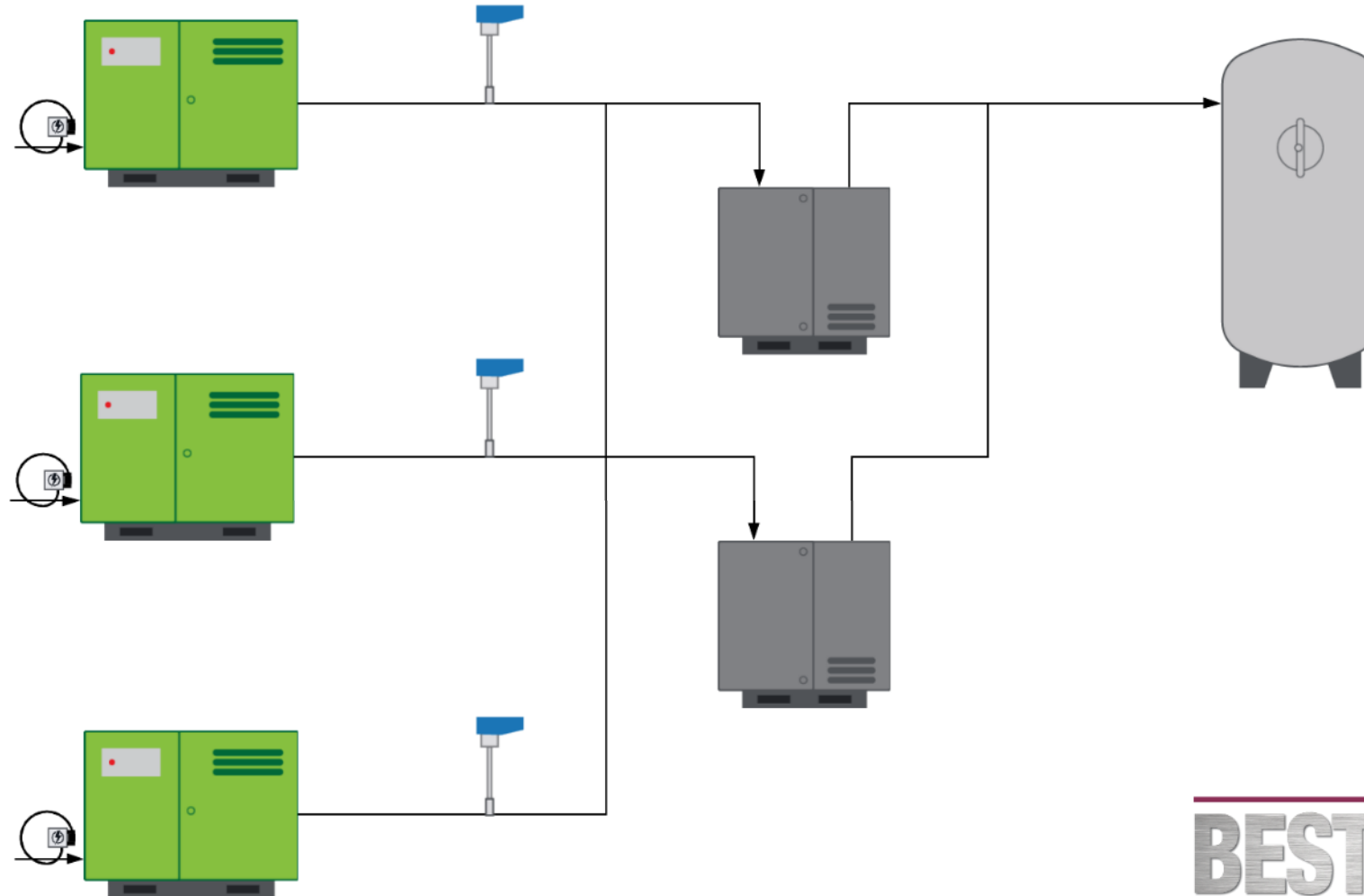


Impact of inlet conditions
Airbestpractices.com

Scenario 1: Efficiency of all compressors combined



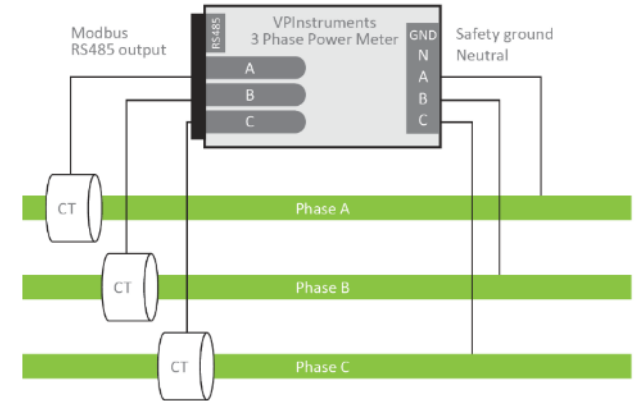
Scenario 2: Efficiency of each compressor



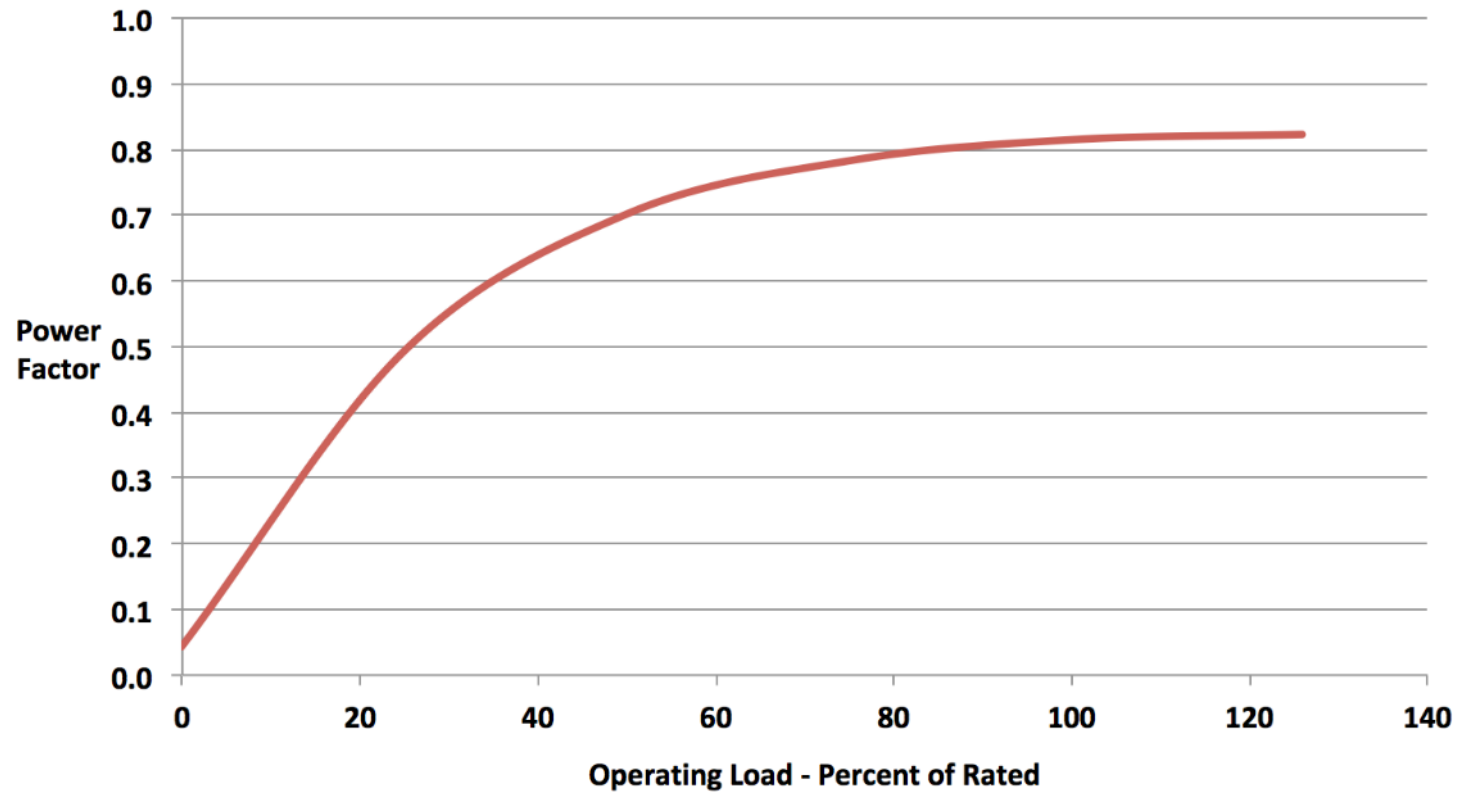
Power measurement

- Power meter classes (0.5 / 1 / 2)
- Take a CT that can measure current and voltage
- Amp meter: $P^*_{(kW)} = \sqrt{3} \times PF \times I_{(A)} \times V_{(V)} / 1000$
- Accuracy can vary:
 - 1 or 3 phase measurement
 - Measured voltage: tolerance & accuracy of potential transformers
 - Tolerance measured current
 - Balance between voltages
 - **Power factor (PF) assumption (cos phi)**

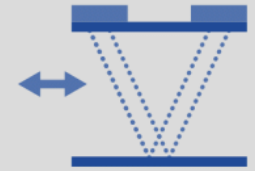
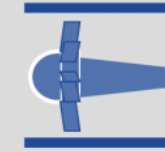
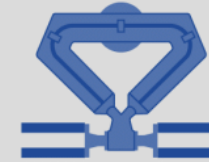
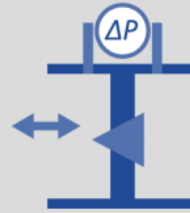
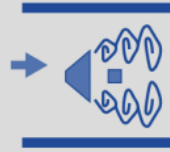
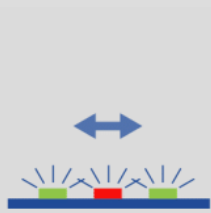
* Line to line Voltage based



Power factor as function of load



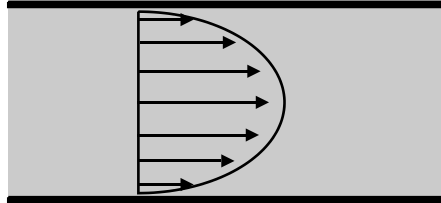
Flow measurement technologies



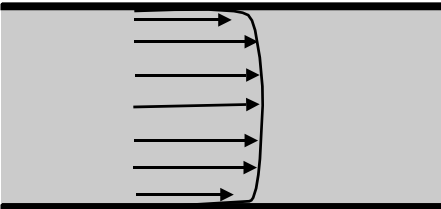
	Thermal	Vortex	DP – Orifice plate	DP – Cone meter	Coriolis	Turbine/ rotary displacement	Clamp on ultrasonic
Mass flow	Yes	Optional	Optional	Optional	Yes	Optional	Optional
Meter run	20D	15D	15D	5D	0D	10D	20D
Pressure loss	Low	Medium/high	high	high	Low	Low	Low
Dirty air	Fouling	OK	Clogging	Clogging	Internal fouling	Failure	OK
Wet Air	Spikes	OK, spikes	OK	OK, orientation	Yes, but affects reading	Failure	Spikes
Range	1:250	1:10	1:10	1:10	1:100	1:100	1:100
Accuracy	2%	2%	2%	2%	0.5 .. 1%	0.5...1 %	1%
Purchase price	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$\$\$\$	\$\$	\$\$\$
Maintenance	Medium	Low	Medium	Medium	Low	High	Low

Insertion/ single point flow meters: Profile

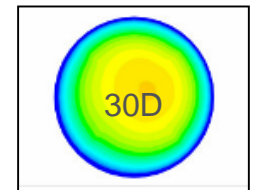
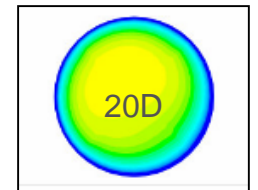
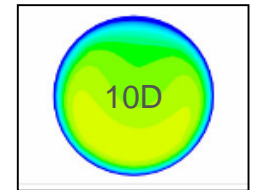
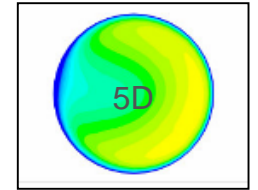
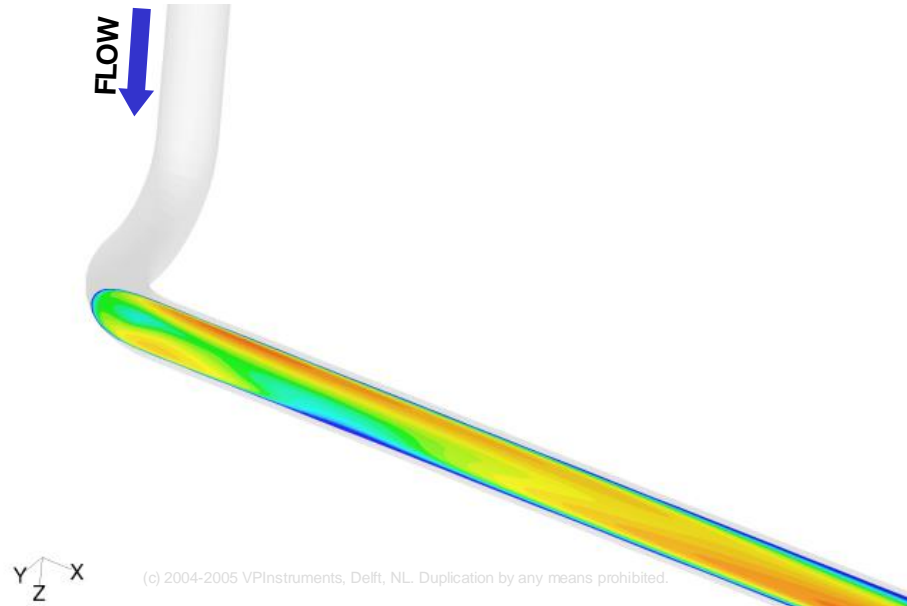
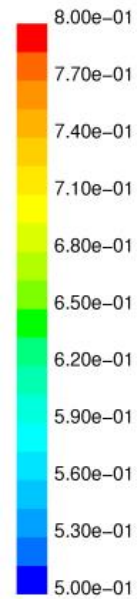
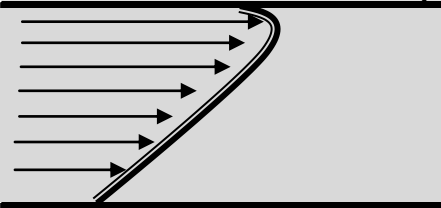
Laminar flow profile



Turbulent flat profile after 20..40 D



Distorted Turbulent profile 10D



Reference conditions: Comparing apples with apples

- Volume flow vs. mass flow. (CFM/time vs pound/time)
- Mixing compressor types: Centrifugal vs Screw: mixing reference conditions
- A few reference conditions:
 - 32°F reference (Normalized): DIN 1343
 - 68°F reference (FAD): See ISO 1217
 - 59°F reference: See DIN 1533 or ISO 2533



- From FAD to normal: 8,7% difference!

$$100 \text{ SCFM FAD} * 273,16/(273,16+20) * 1000/1013,25 = 91,95 \text{ SCFM (Normalized)}$$

Compressor discharge flow

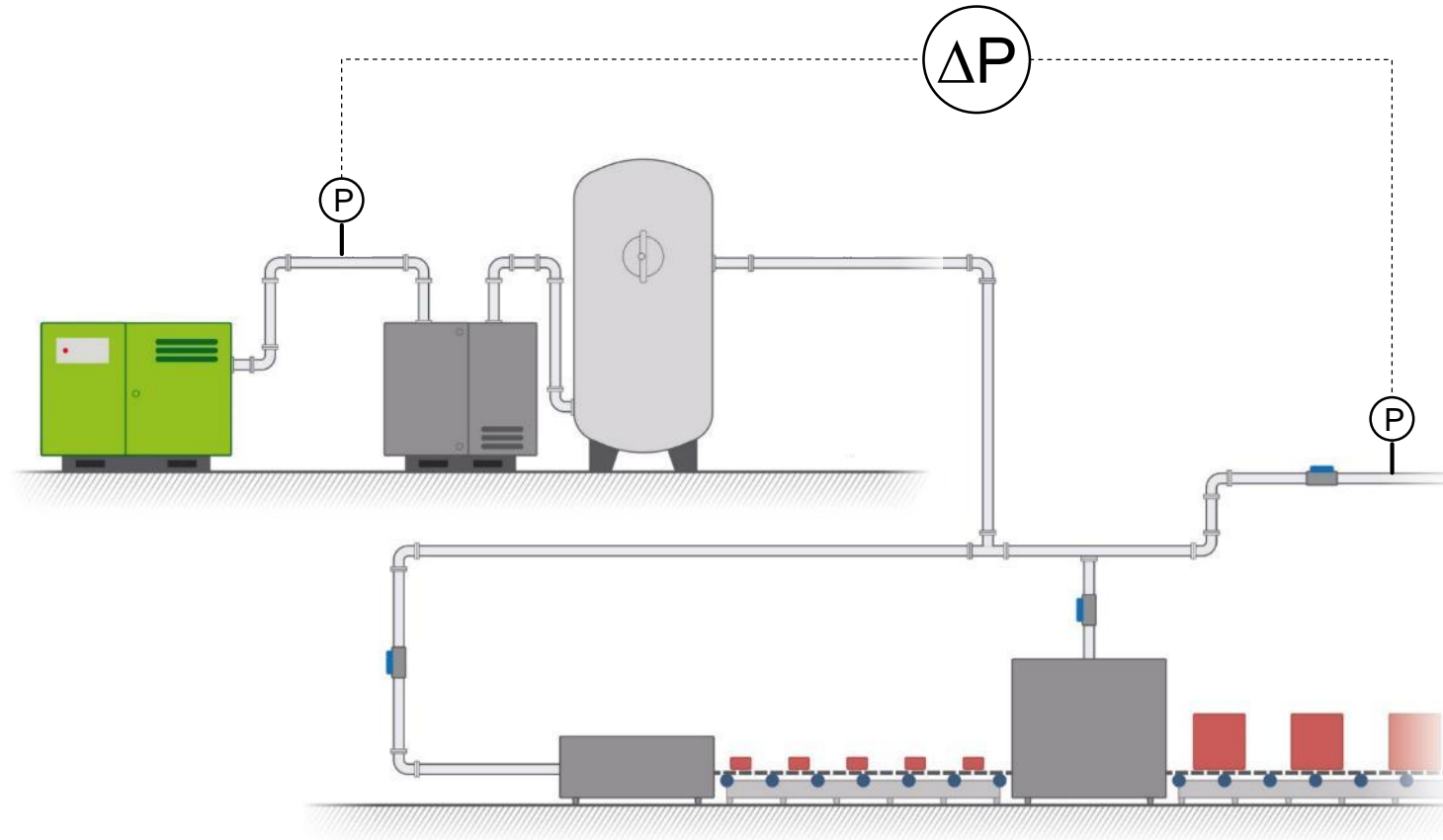
- Condensate
- Temperature swings
- Reverse flow
- Short pipe run
- Vibrations



Compressor efficiency – take aways

- Accuracy vs. goal of the measurement: Just trending or legal compliance?
- Be aware of uncertainties (cos phi and flow)
- Take latency into account in real-time measurements
- Choose reference conditions and stick to them

KPI: Pressure loss



5.3

ΔP - psi

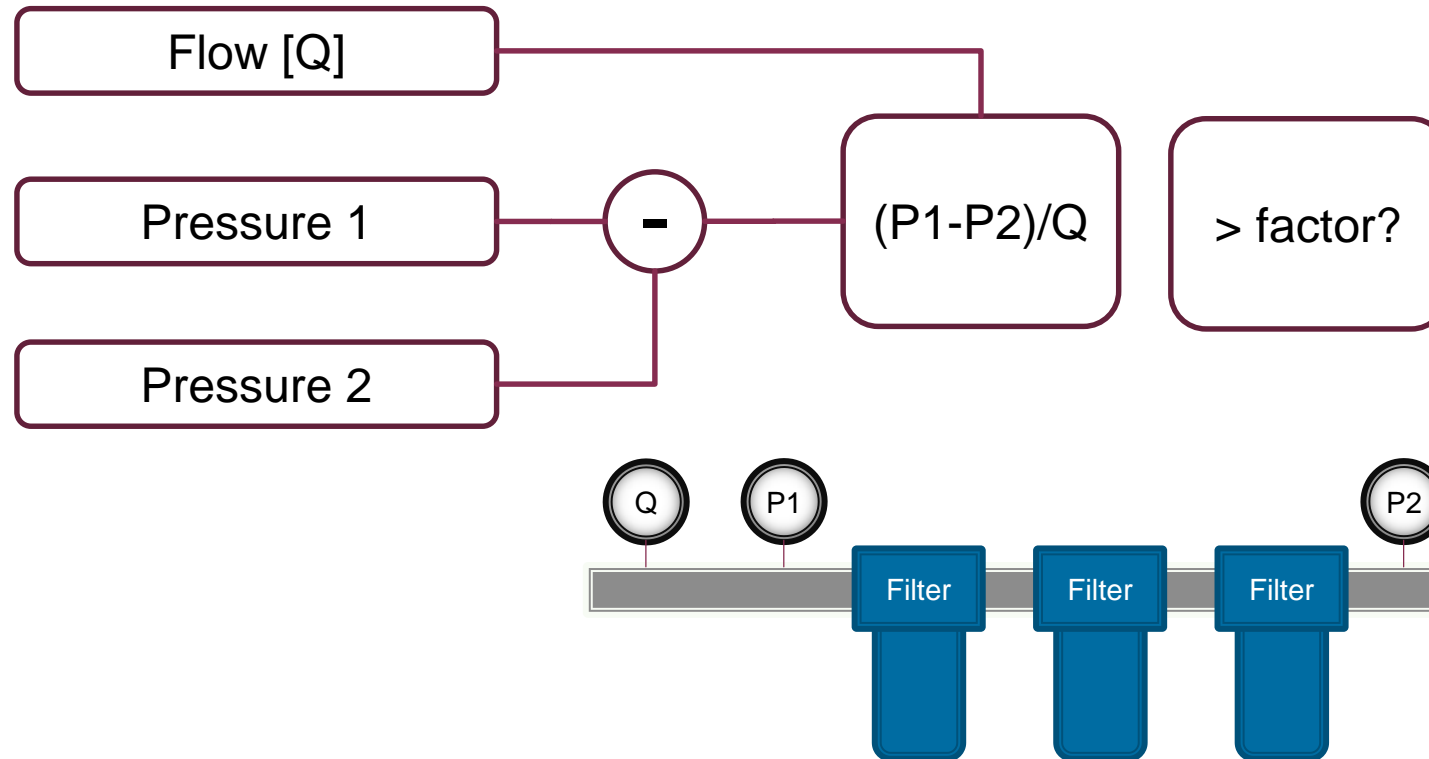
KPI: Pressure loss

- Power is in the combination: Pressure + Flow measurement
- Trend monitoring rather than absolute measurements
- Pre-event early warning
- Disclaimer: Filters do age: **follow supplier instructions**

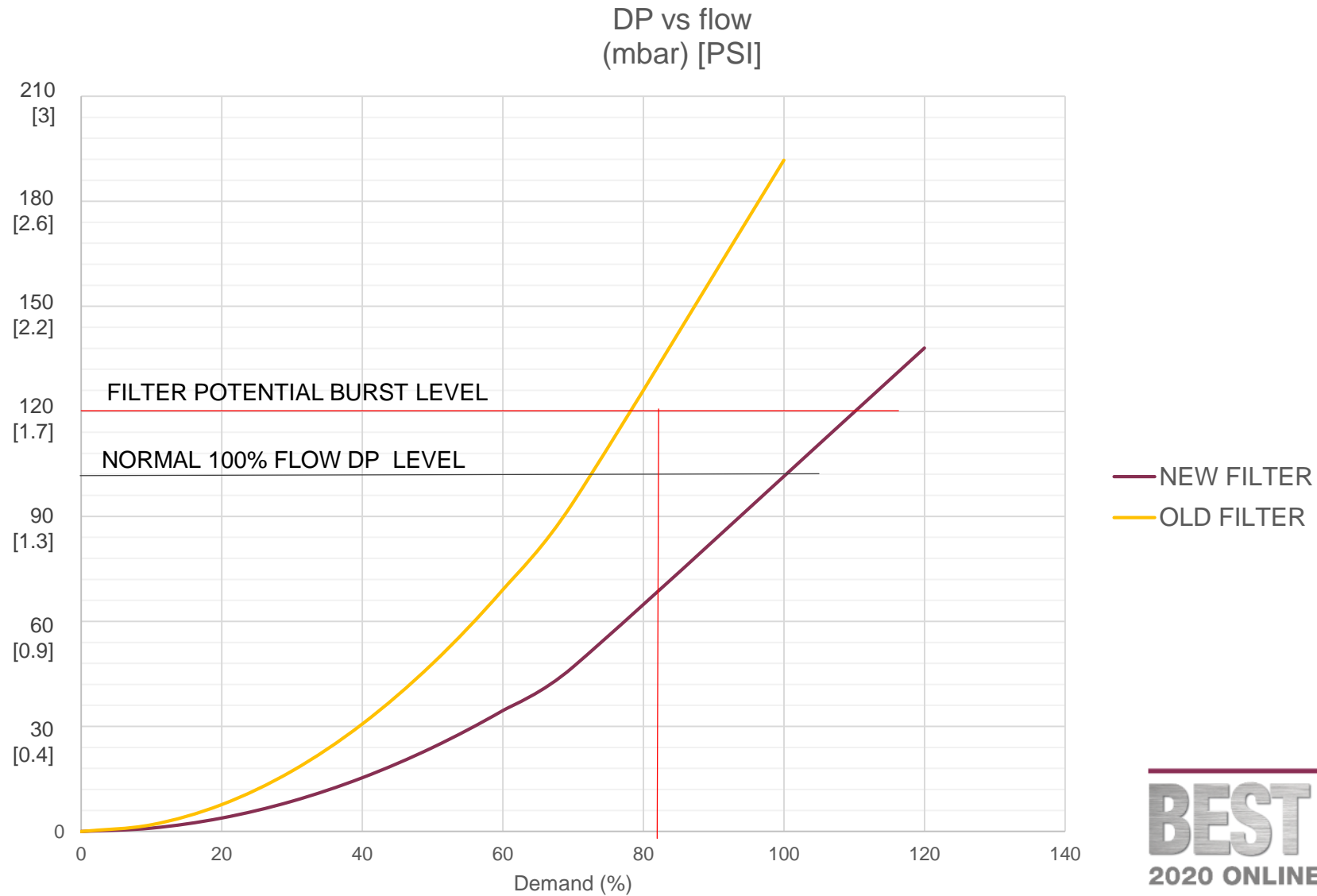
Example: filter replacement → Accuracy

- 500 psi sensor, 0.5% full scale -> +/- 2.5 psi
- Two new P sensors: 5 psi difference at zero flow --> filter replacement?
- Check pressure difference in reading at “0 flow” state, or: use DP cell to avoid this
- Be aware of initial state, and trend

Example: filter replacement



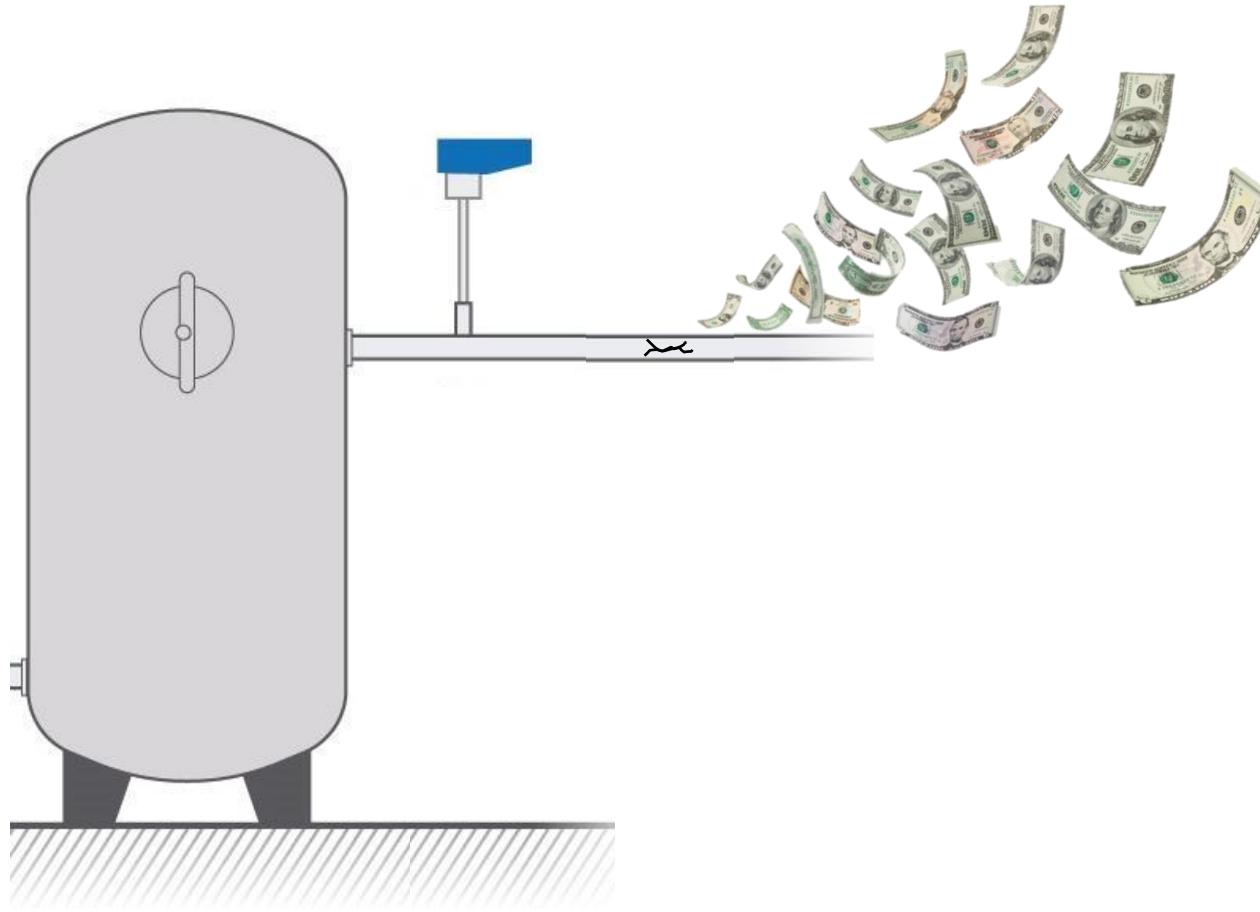
Example: filter replacement



Compressor capacity or pressure loss?



KPI: Leakage level



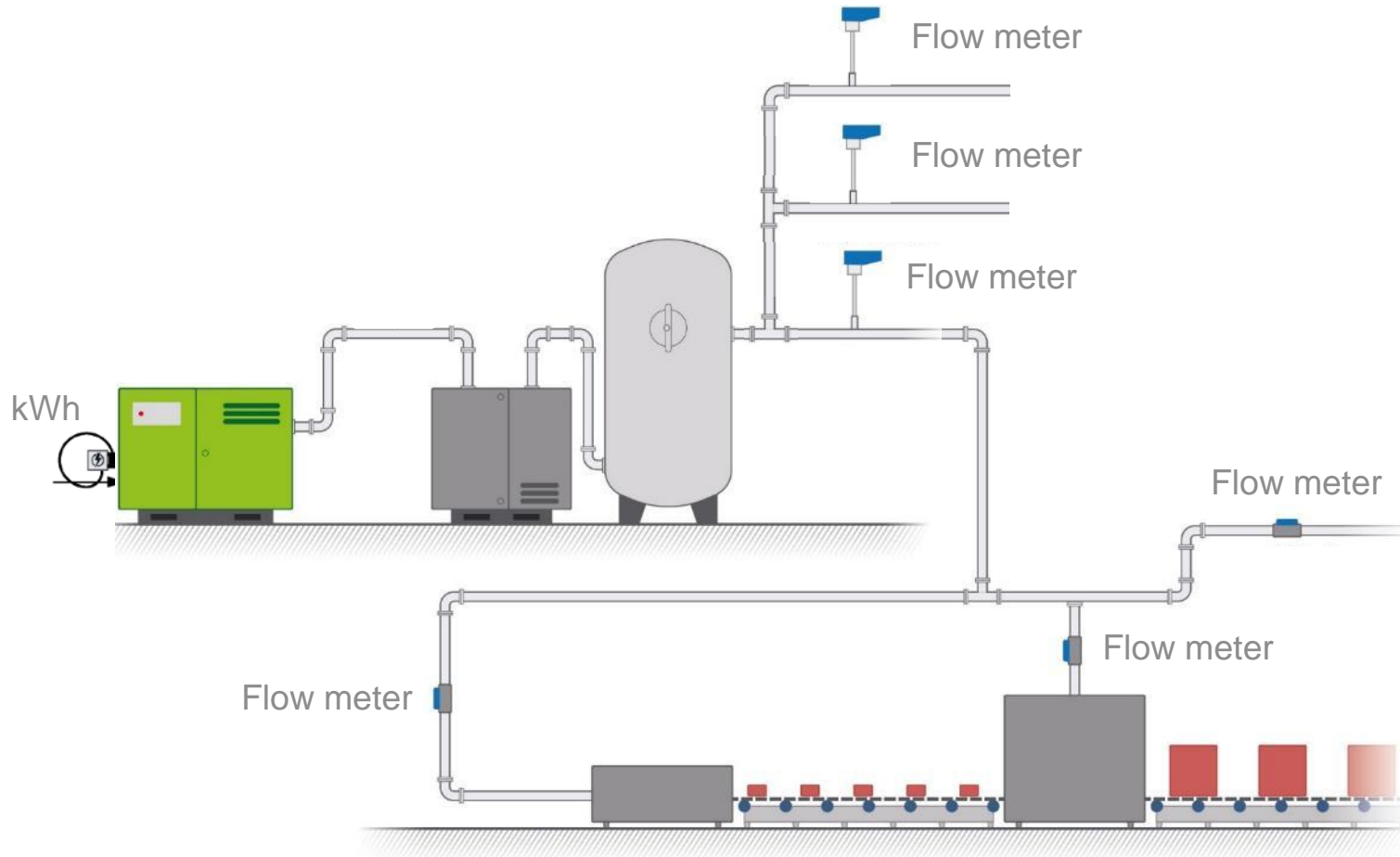
30%

Leakage

KPI: Leakage level

- Leakage costs: Measure power consumption in downtime
- What to do in a 24/7 factory?
- Ultrasonic leak detection is subjective and time consuming
- How to find the leaks in an efficient way?

Leak allocation

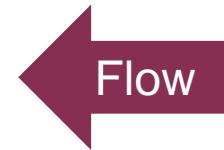
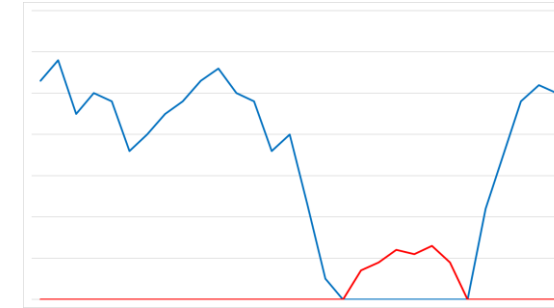
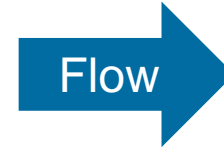
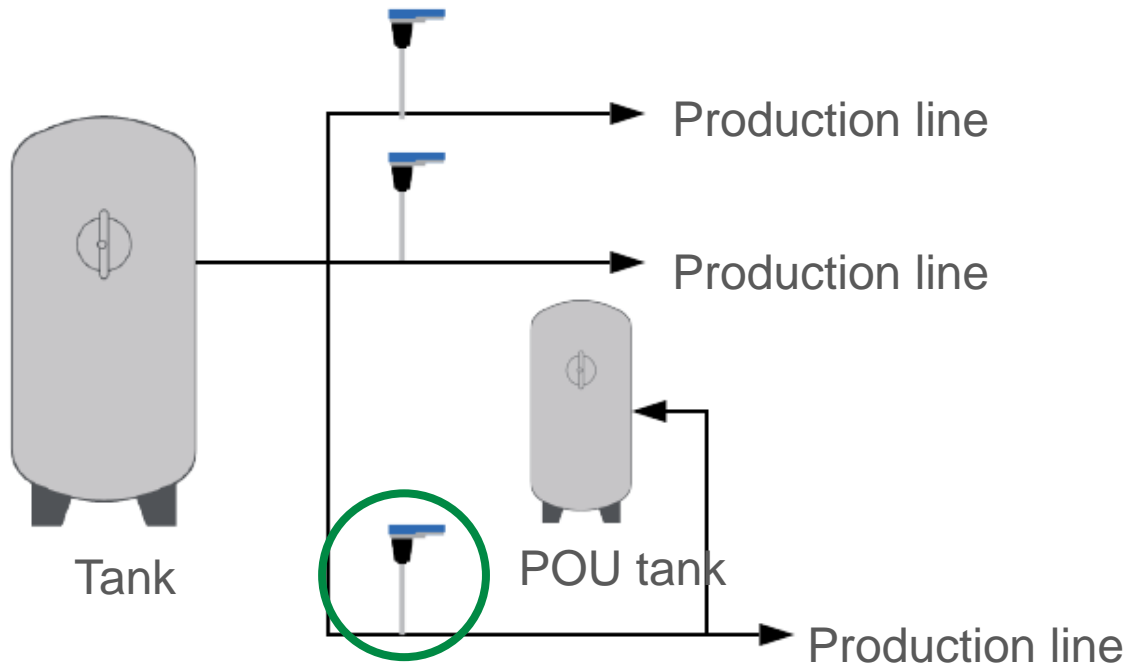


Leak allocation accuracy

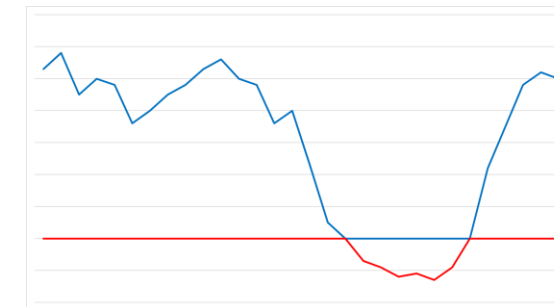
- Flow meters show instant readings where pressure decay measurement can take a lot of time
- Use kWh meters as “master” meters and flow meters to calculate % consumption per area
- Detect unusual consumption patterns: Leakage
- Leakage % is a relative number, so systematic errors can be reduced or even cancelled out

Leak allocation: Bi-directional flow example

Demand side (reverse flow)



+3500 ft³



+3300 ft³
- 200 ft³

+3100 ft³

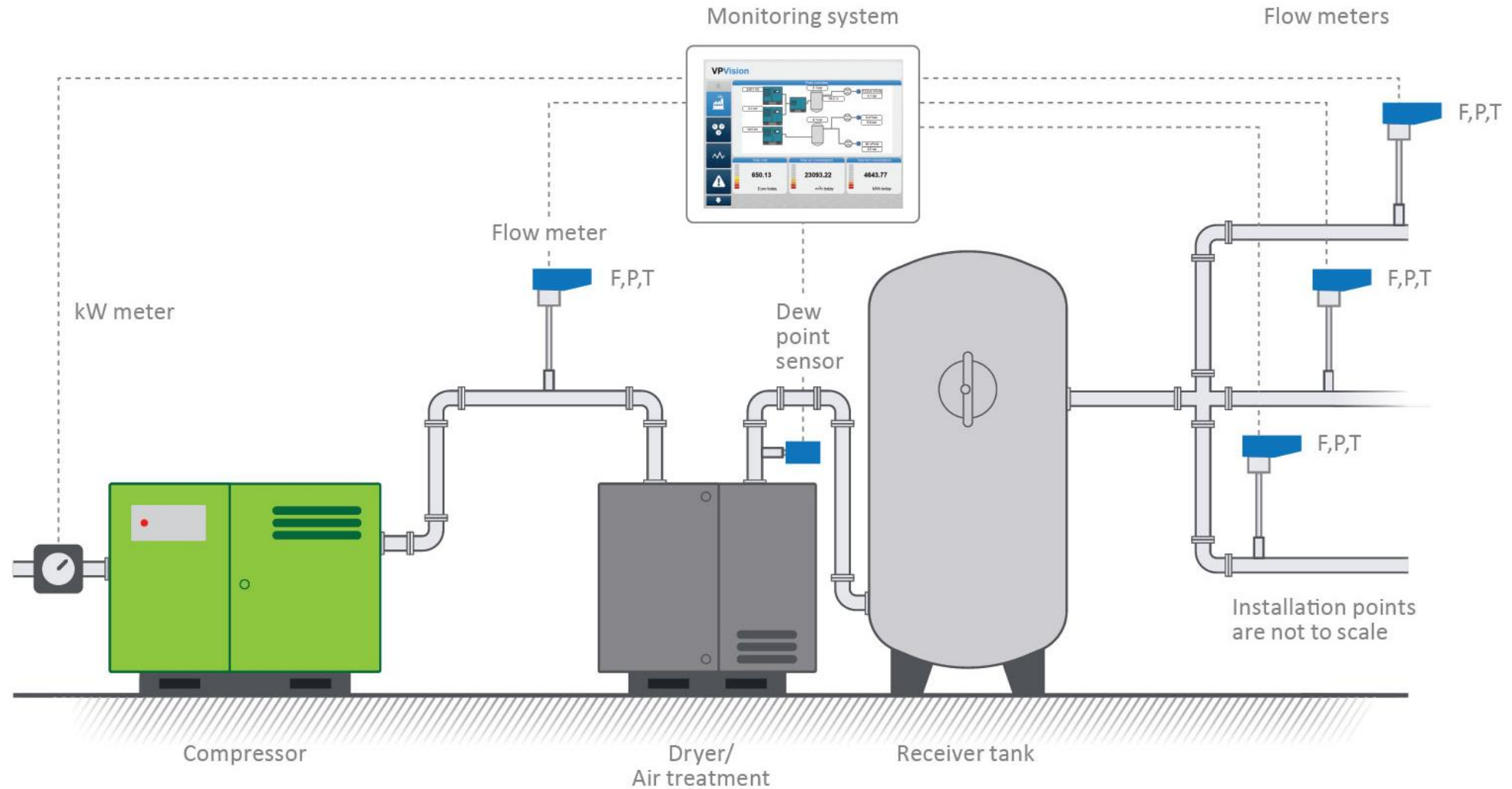
24/7 Factories: how to derive leakage% KPI

- Measure air consumption during down time if possible
- Check air consumption before/after repair
- Isolate machines if possible
- Use a permanent monitoring system

Permanent monitoring

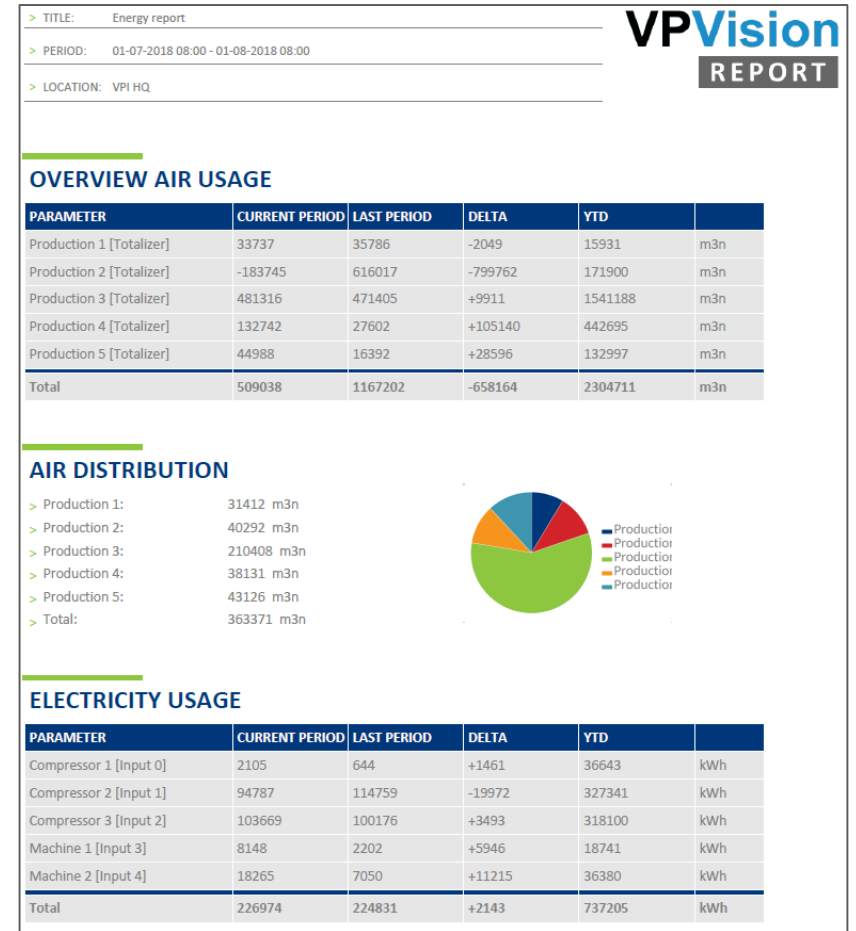


Permanent monitoring



KPI Automated reports and alarms example Report

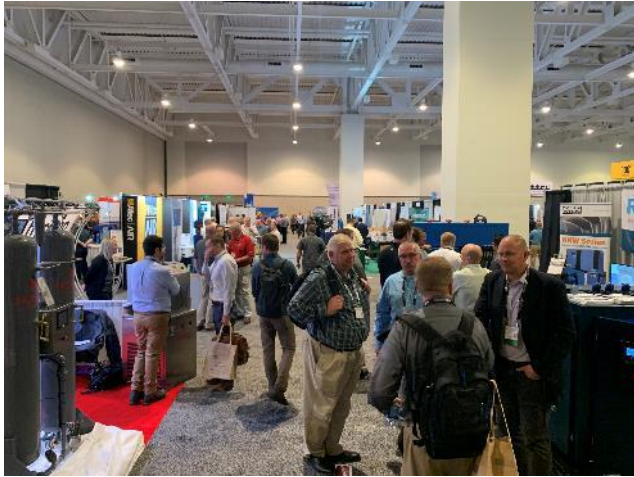
- Weekly updates with KPI's and other important data
- Summarizes alarms on important KPI's / measurement data
- Provide key data to (remote) auditors



Conclusions

- Have a clear goal in mind and derive your KPI's from it
- Accuracy of measurement should serve your goal
- Combine measurement data to get better insights
- Best results can be achieved with just a few KPI's
- Permanent monitoring systems make your life easier

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