



Federal Ministry  
for Economic Affairs  
and Energy



MITTELSTAND  
**GLOBAL**  
EXPORTINITIATIVE ENERGIE

# Energy Efficiency for the Industry – Solutions Made in Germany

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Manila, Philippines



# Agenda

- Presentation of upp
- Methodology of Energy Efficiency
- Steam Substitution
- Integration of Solar Thermal Energy
- Heat Recovery
- Cooling and Air Conditioning

# Sustainable Products and Processes (upp)



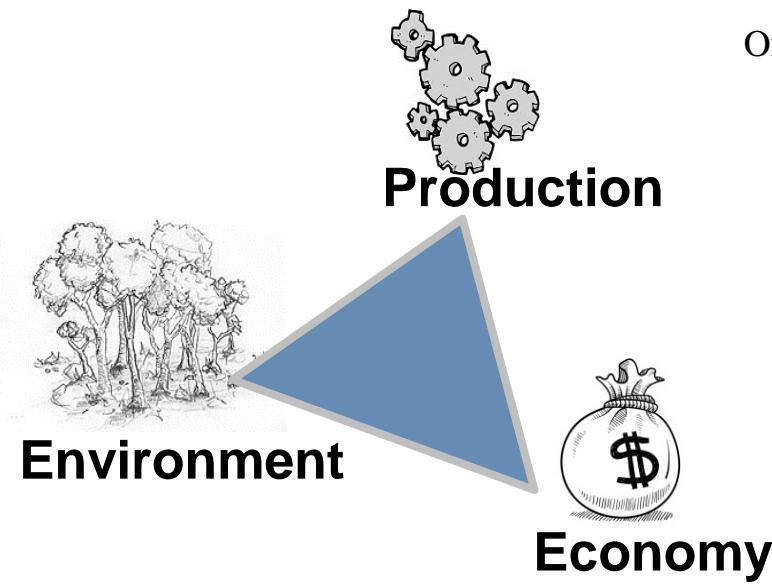
## Research focus

1. Climate, energy and resource efficient production
2. Collection, evaluation and benchmarking of energy data
3. Flexible energy supply and load management
4. Energy concepts and energy services for commercial facilities

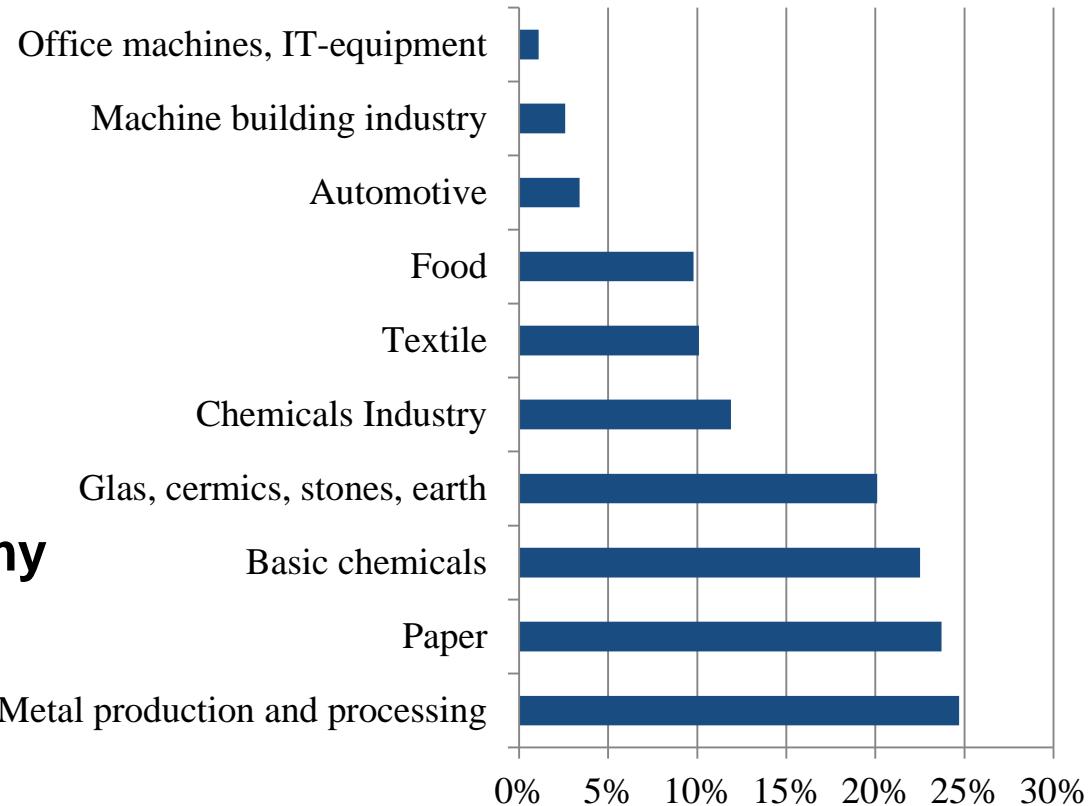
## Lectures

- Life Cycle Engineering
- Measurement of energy and material flows
- Energy efficient production
- Energy management systems
- Simulation und controlling of production and energy systems

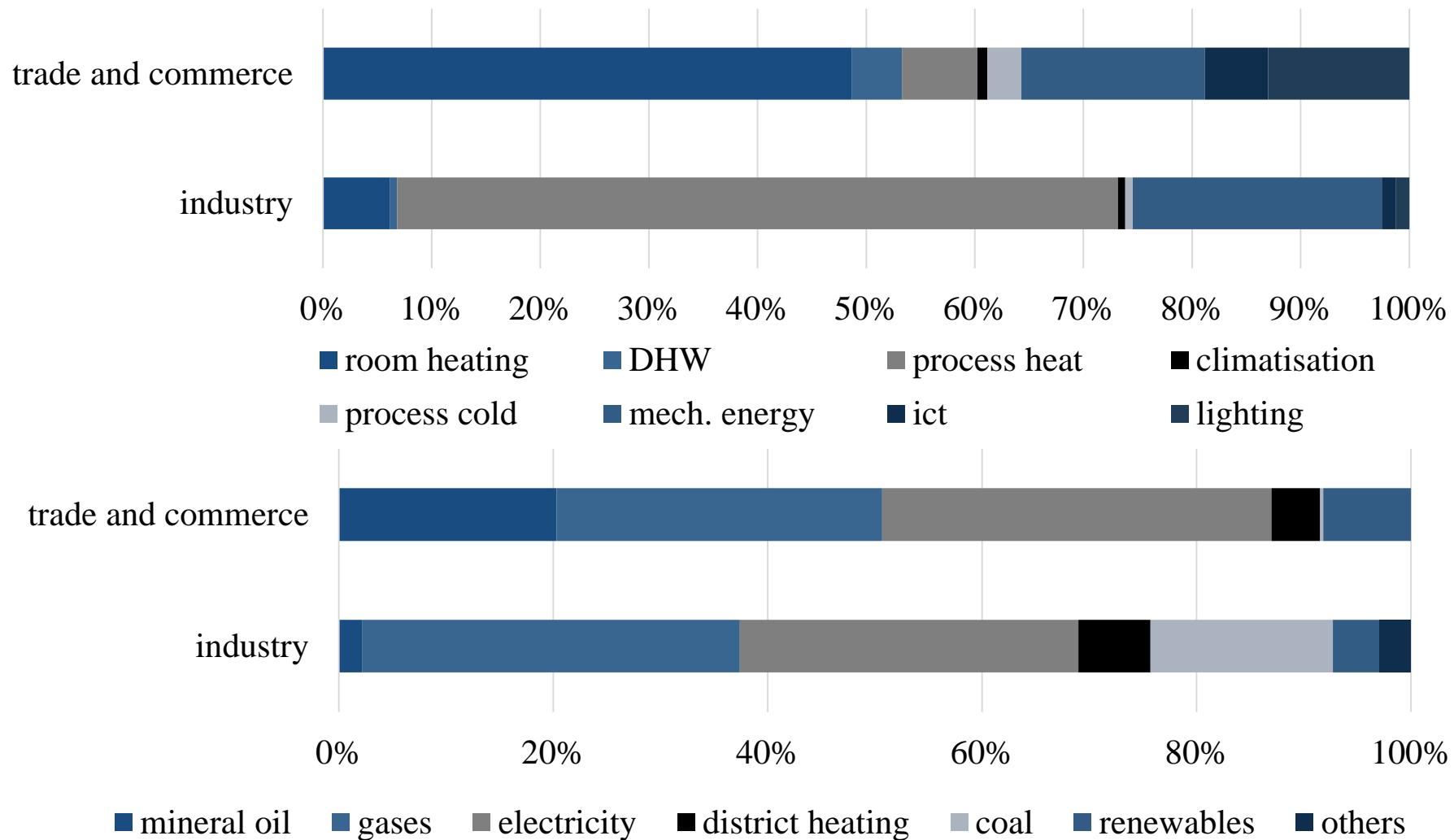
# Increasing Energy Efficiency – Reducing Energy Costs



Share of energy costs in gross value added

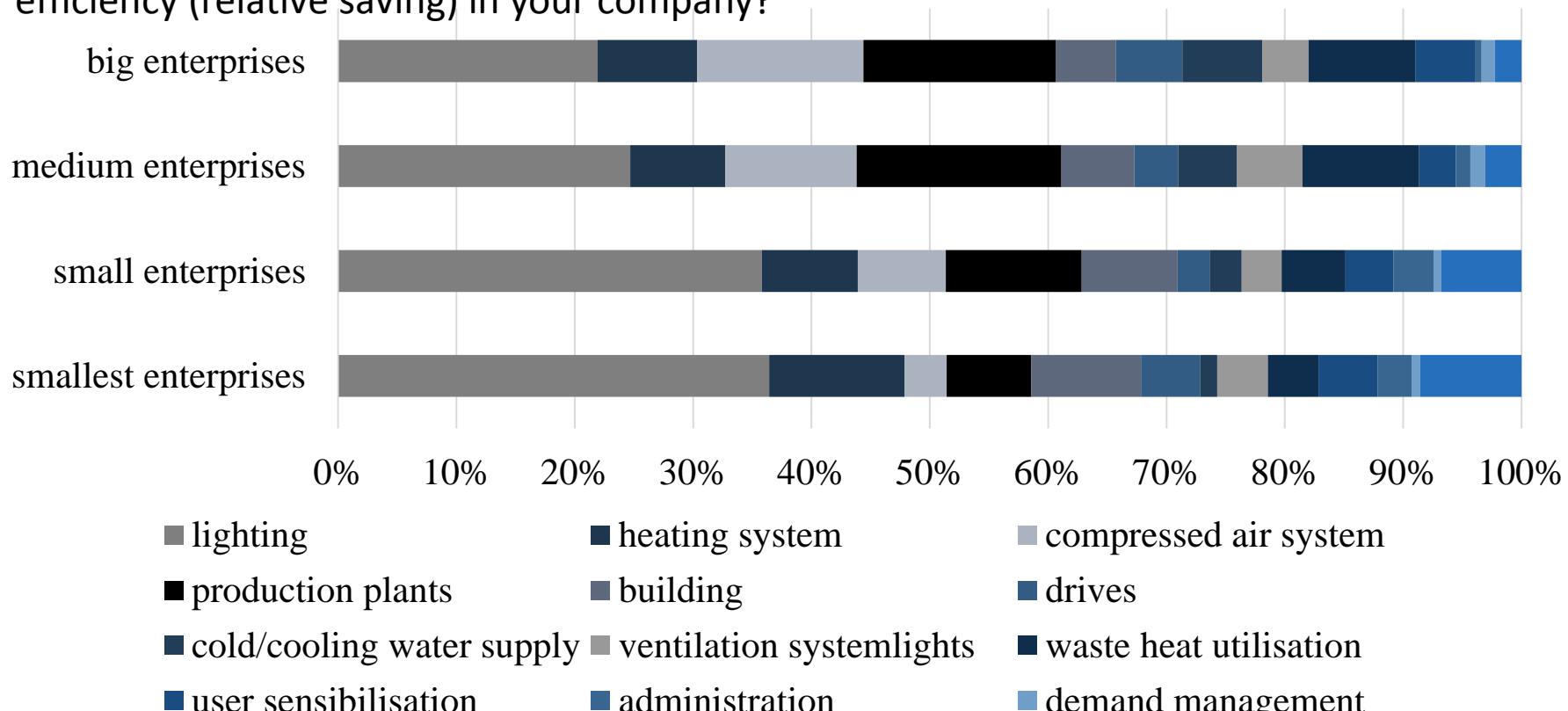


# End energy use in the German Industry 2016

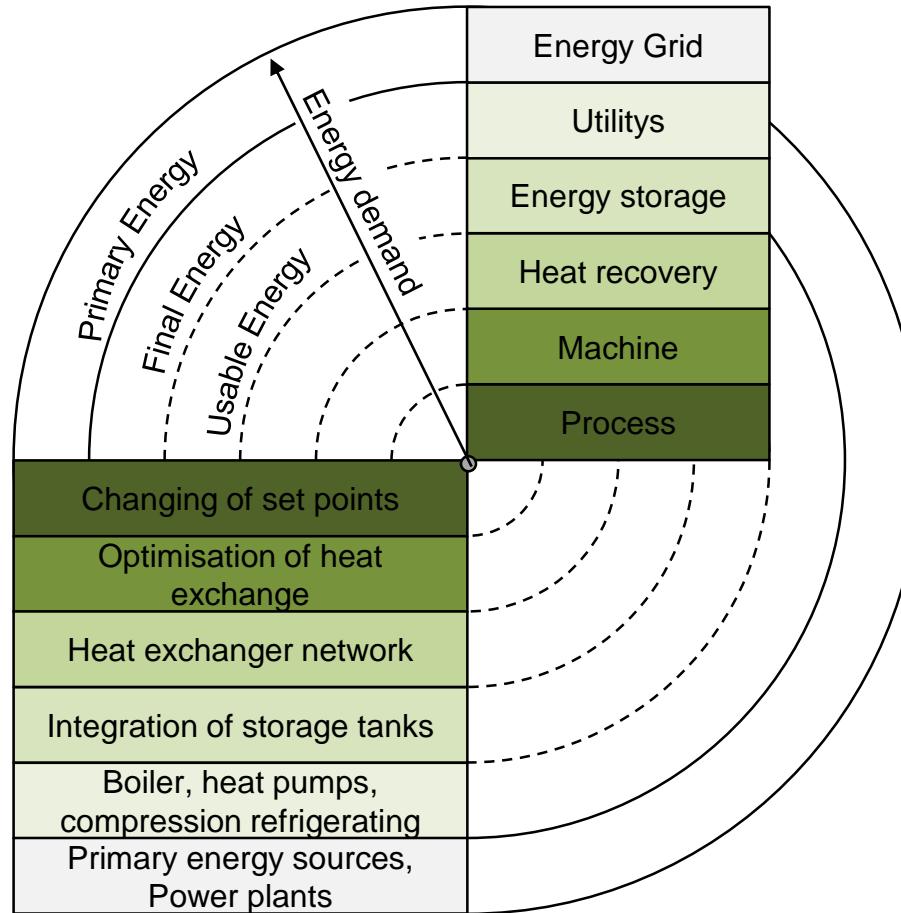


# Energy efficiency potential in cross-sectional technologies II

In which area have energy efficiency measures led to the greatest increase in energy efficiency (relative saving) in your company?

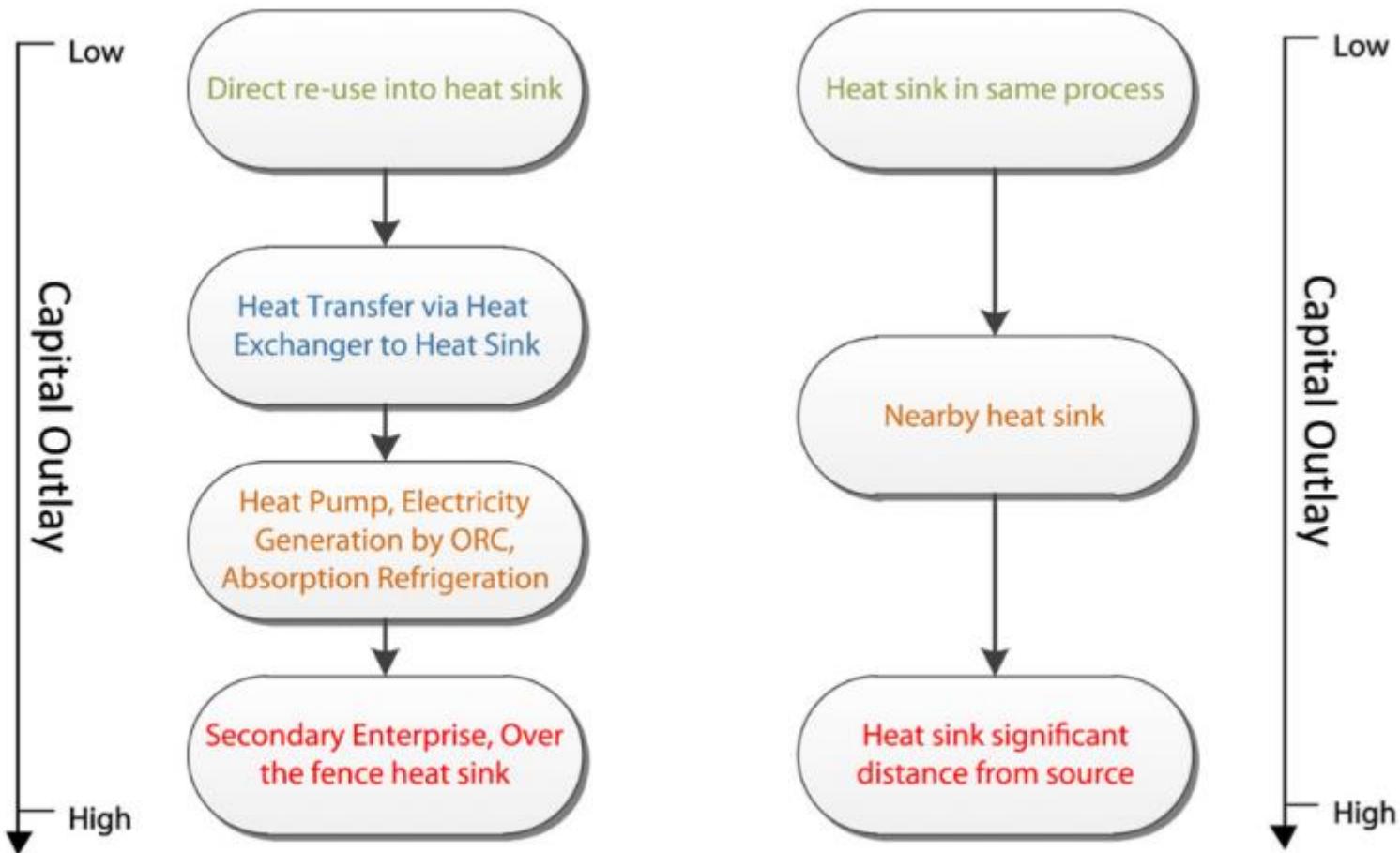


# Methodology of Energy Efficiency Actions

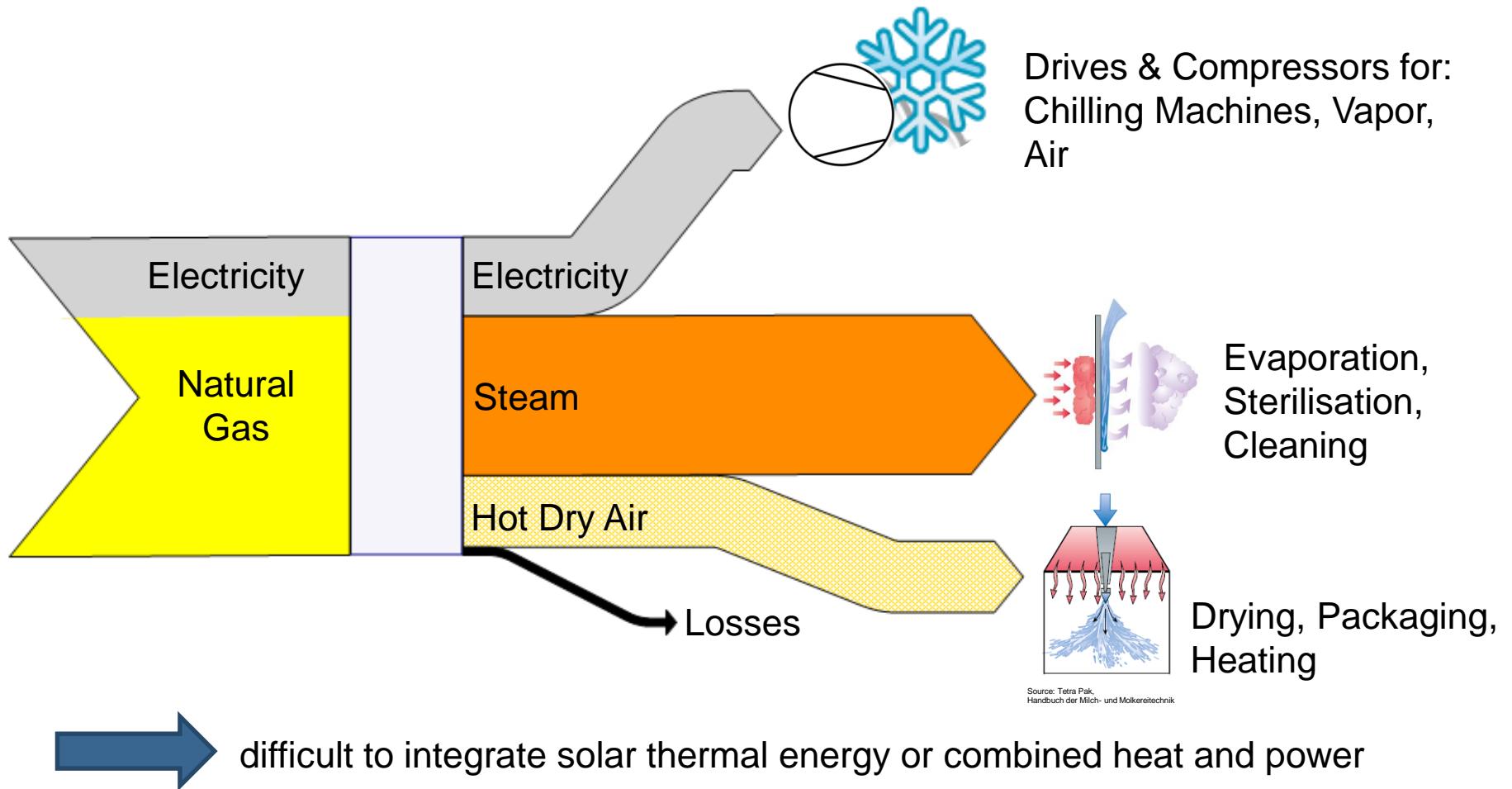


Source: Hesselbach 2012, Kemp 2005

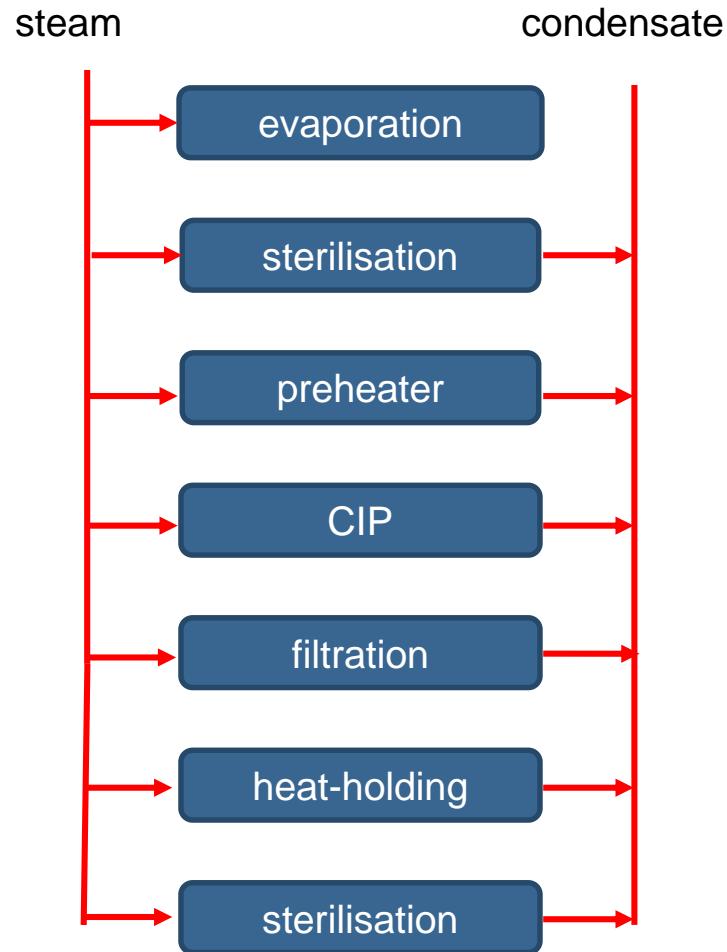
# Costs of Energy Efficiency Actions



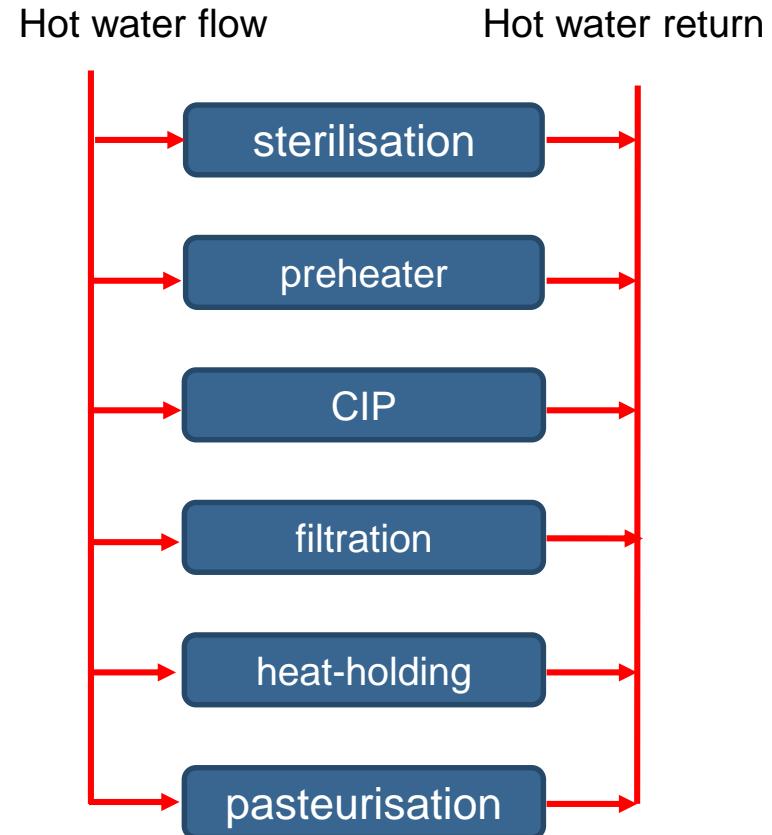
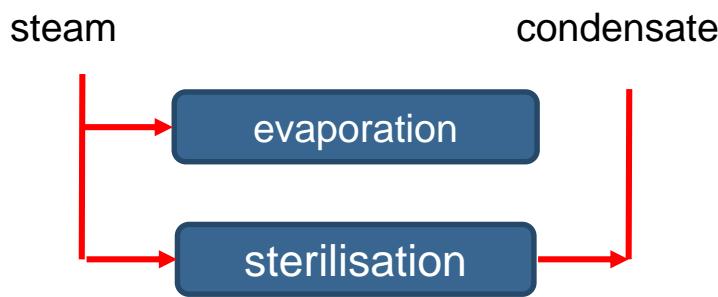
# Steam Substitution – Energy Profile



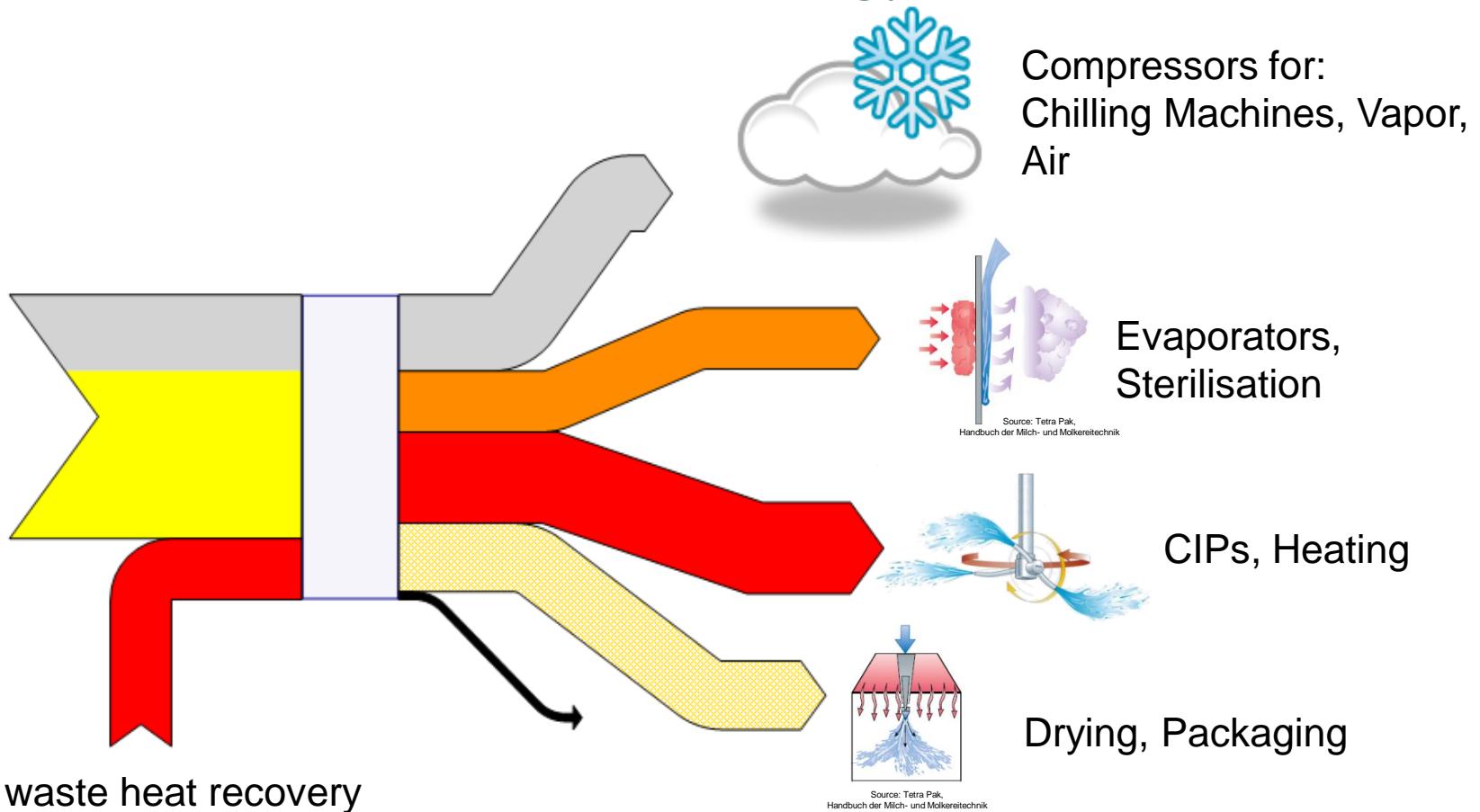
# Analysis of Steam Consumers



# Steam Substitution



# Steam Substitution – New Energy Profile



Good profile for solar thermal energy and combined heat and power

# Low Temperature Heat Integration

Temperature range in °C

20 40 60 80 100 120 140 160 180 200 220 240

## Food Products and Beverages

Blanching

Scalding

Evaporation

Cooking

Pasteurizing

Smoking

Cleaning

Sterilizing

Tempering

Drying

Washing

- Large share of process heat demand below 120 ° C
- Many washing and cleaning processes
- So far most popular industry sector for solar process heat

Temperature range in °C

20 40 60 80 100 120 140 160 180 200 220 240

## Textiles

Bleaching

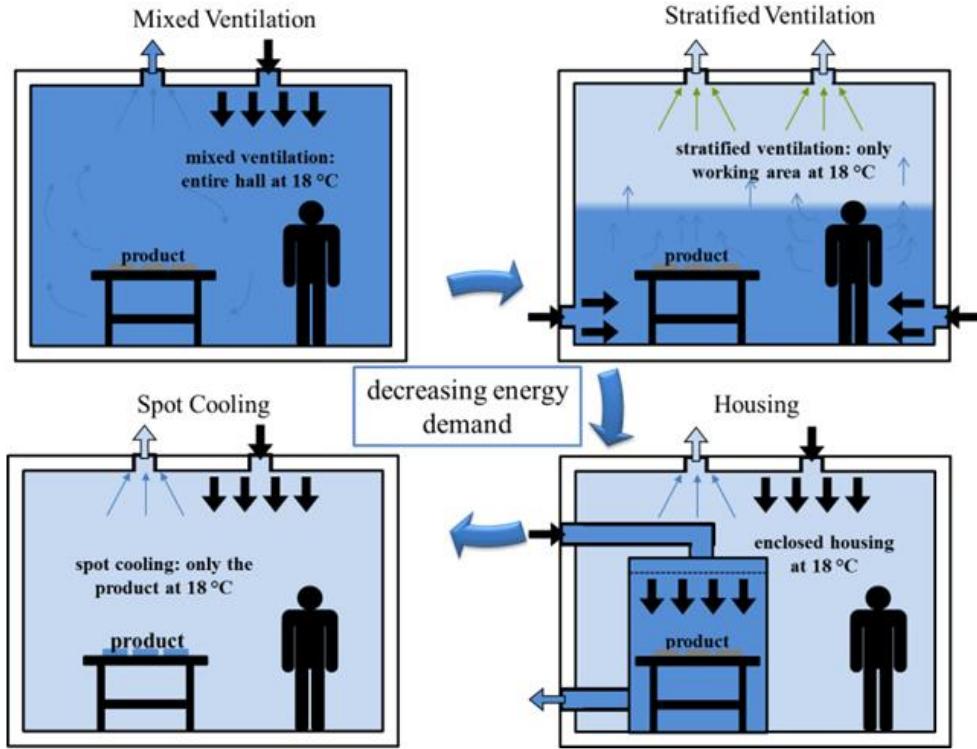
Dyeing

Drying

Washing

- Large share of low temperature heat demand
- Massive demand of hot water up to several 100 m<sup>3</sup> per day with 40..60 ° C
- Heated baths

# Improved air conditioning



Source: Wagner 2014



Spot cooling



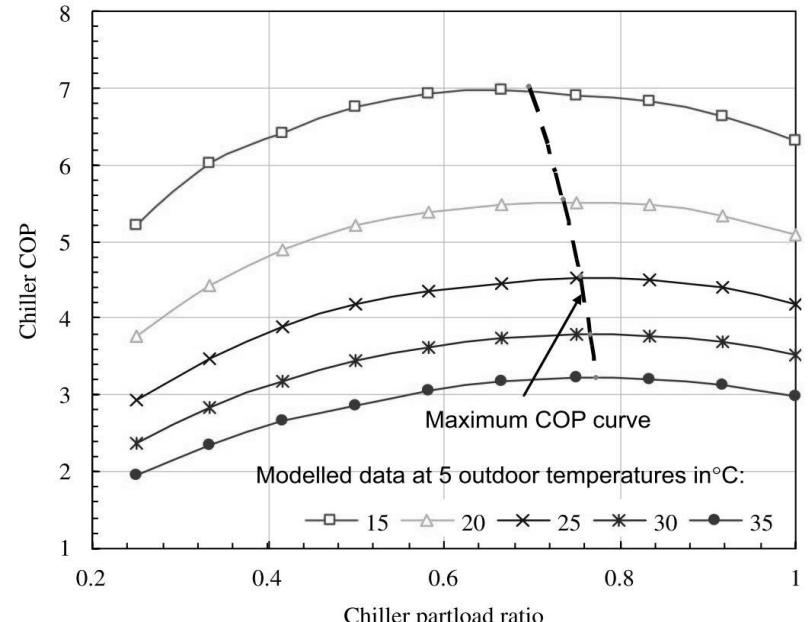
Housing with diffusers



**Localised cooling and air-conditioning saves up to 50 % of the energy**

# Efficiency gains of reduced condensation temperature

- Rule of the thumb
- 1 K lower condensing temperature = 1 - 3 % energy savings
- Proportional to a decreasing condensation pressure the cooling capacity rises
- Proportional to a decreasing condensation pressure the power consumption of the compressor decreases

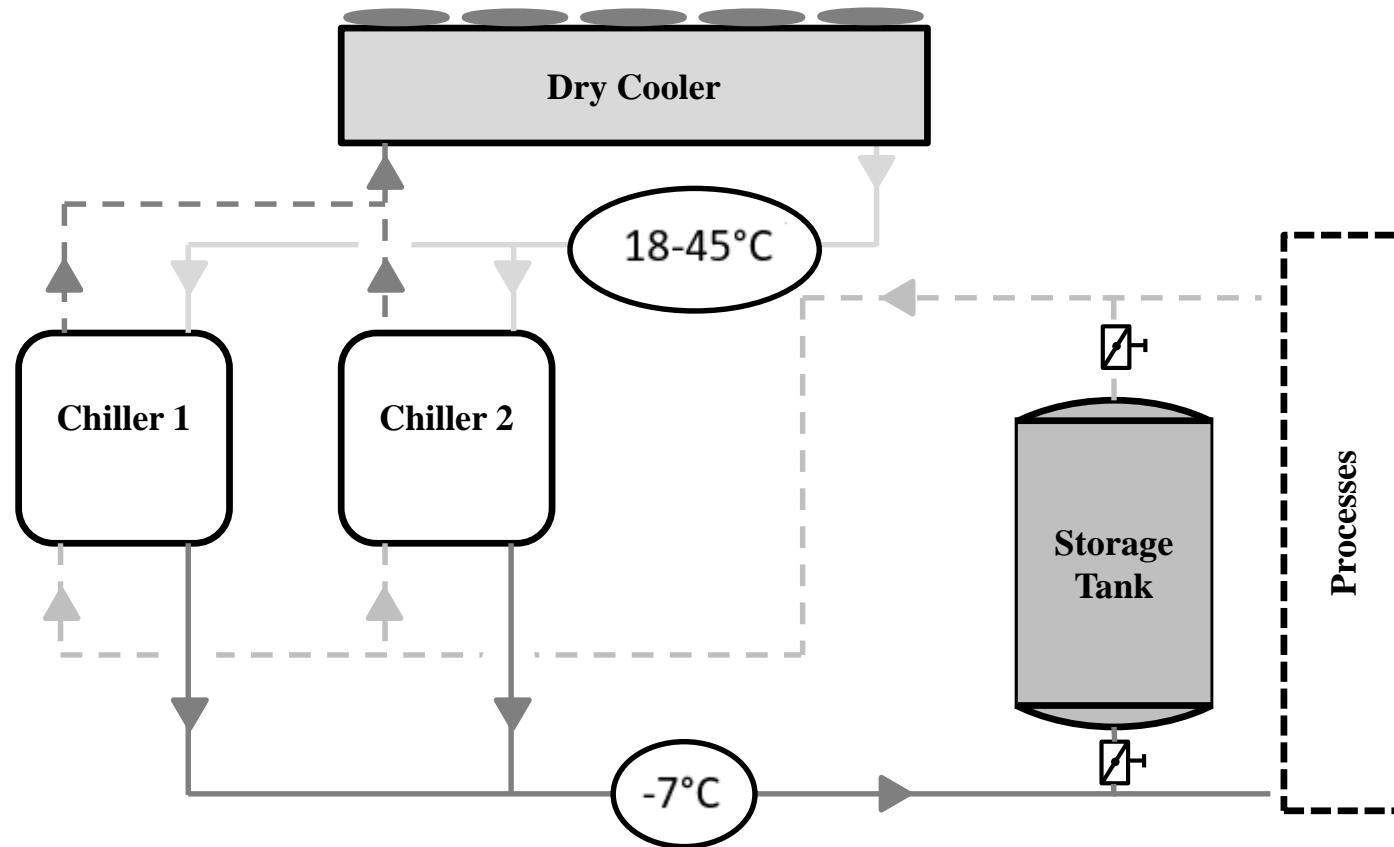


# Efficiency gains of increased evaporation temperature

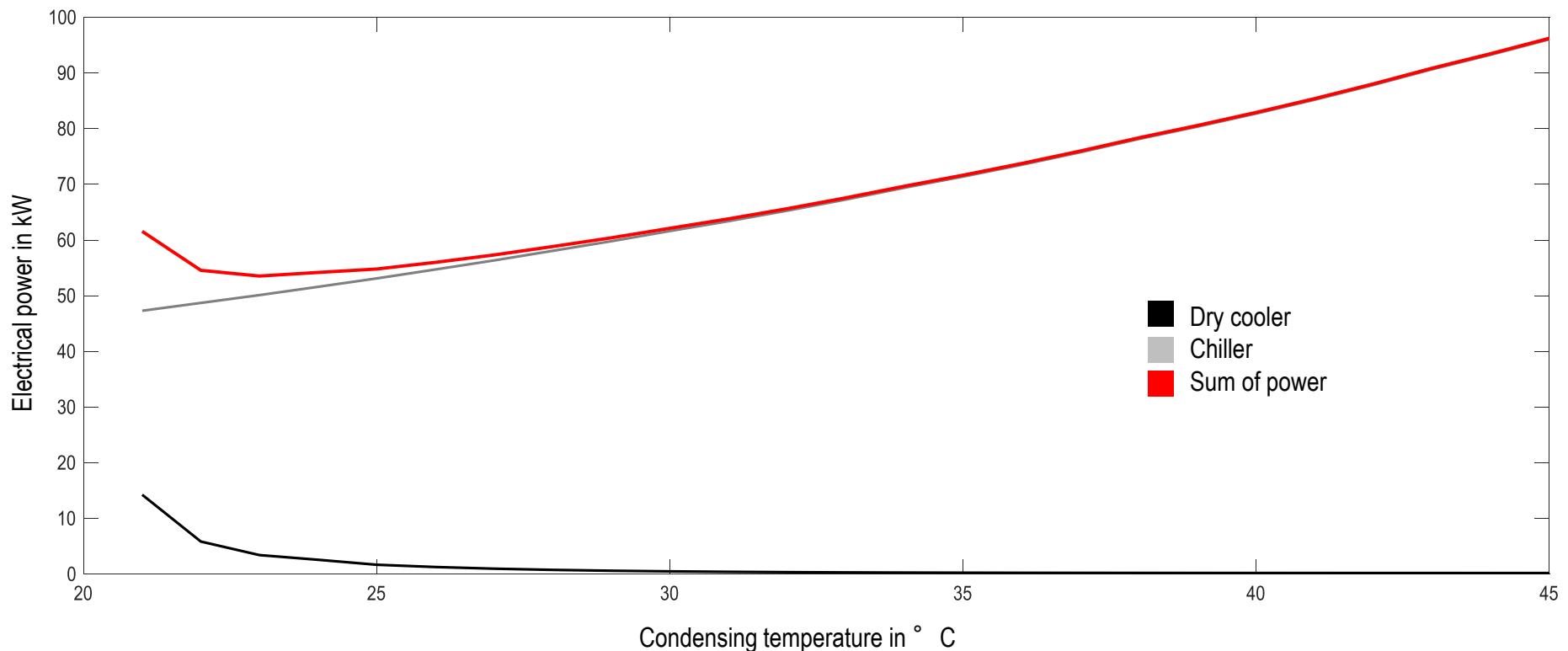
- Rule of the thumb
  - 1 K higher evaporation temperature = 3-4% energy savings
- Rising of cooling capacity by 3 – 4.5 % per 1 K higher evaporation temperature
- Rising of electrical power for compressor by 1 - 1.5 per 1 K higher evaporation temperature

Refrigerant	R134a	R404A
Cooling capacity	+ 5 %	+ 4 %
Compressor power	+ 1.5 – 2.0 %	+ 1.0– 1.5 %

# Use Case – Food Processing Industry

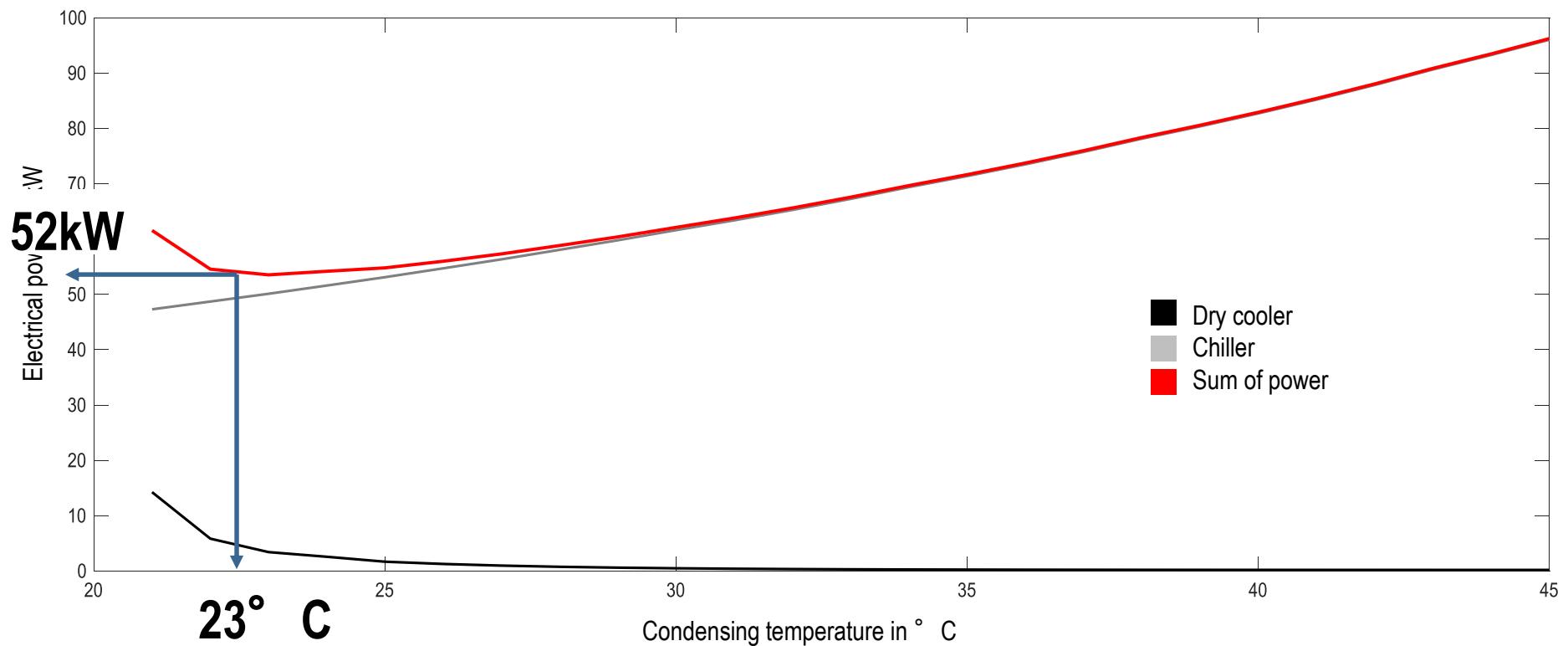


# Tradeoff between Dry Cooler and Performance of Chiller



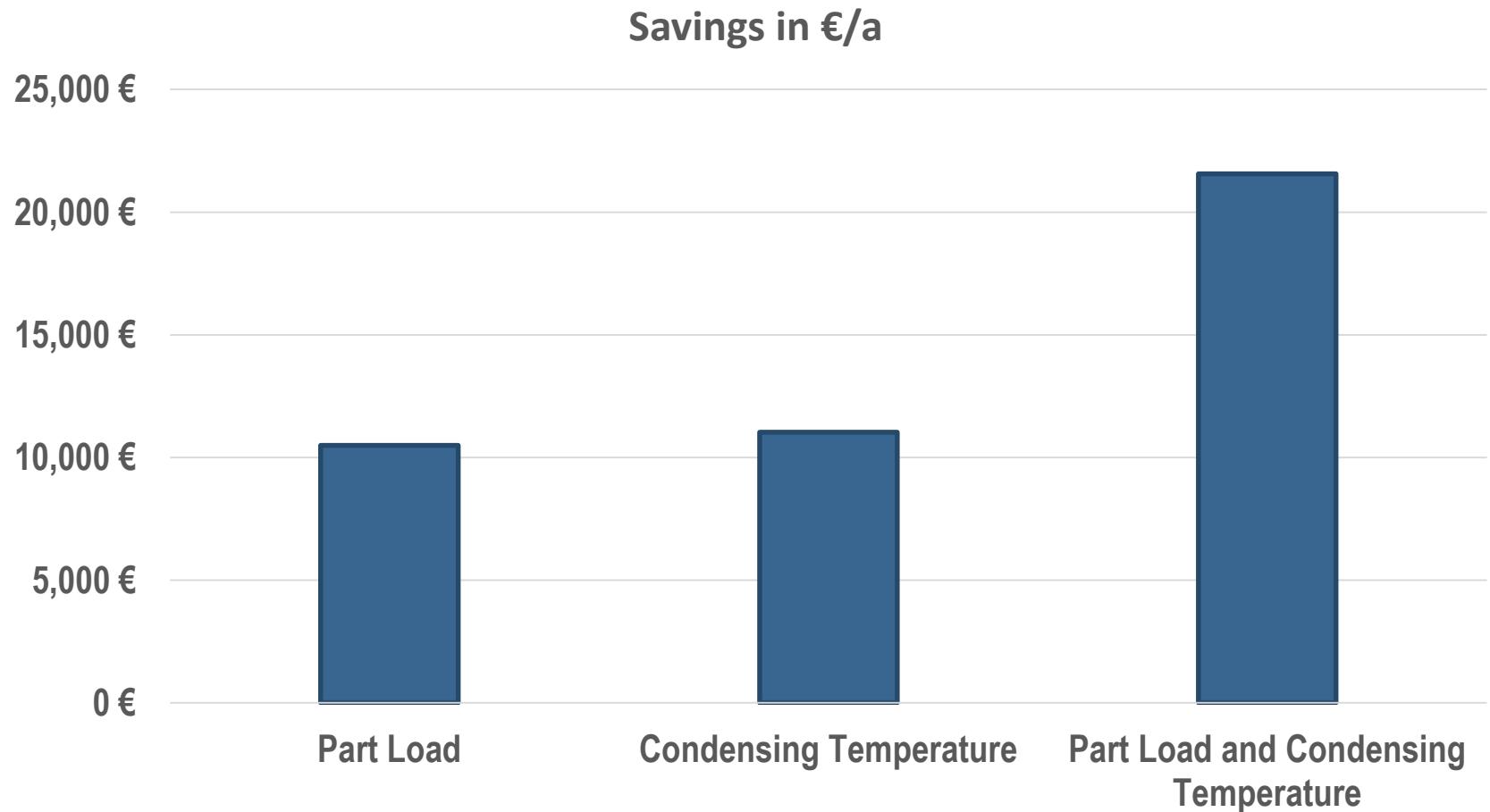
- Cooling load: 100 %
- Ambient temperature: 18°C

# Tradeoff between Dry Cooler and Performance of Chiller



- Cooling load: 100 %
- Ambient temperature: 18°C

# Monetary Savings – Use Case



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Further information: <http://www.upp-kassel.de>

# References

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# Backup



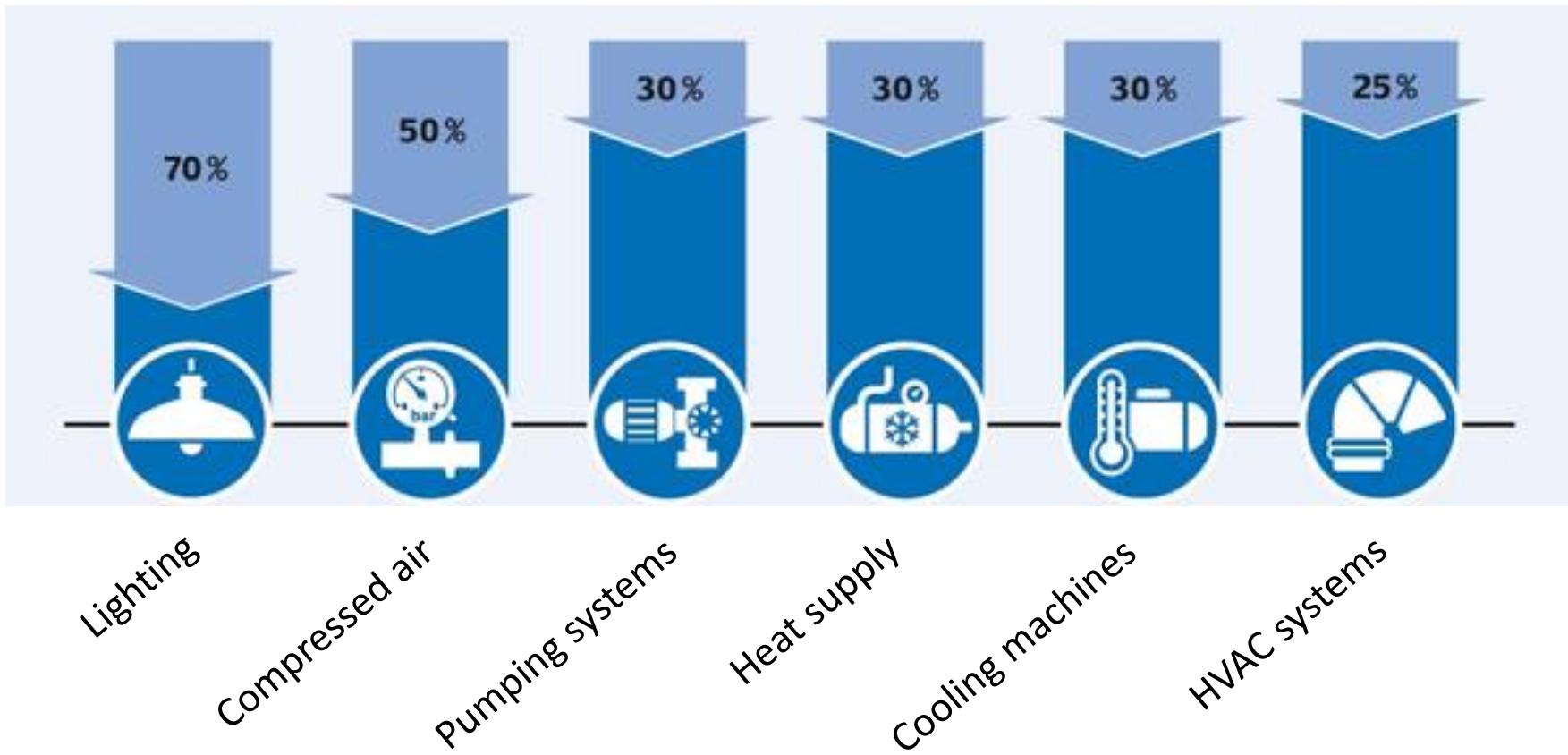
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# Energy Efficiency Potential of Cross-Sectional Technologies



# Comparison Steam Substitution

## Benefits

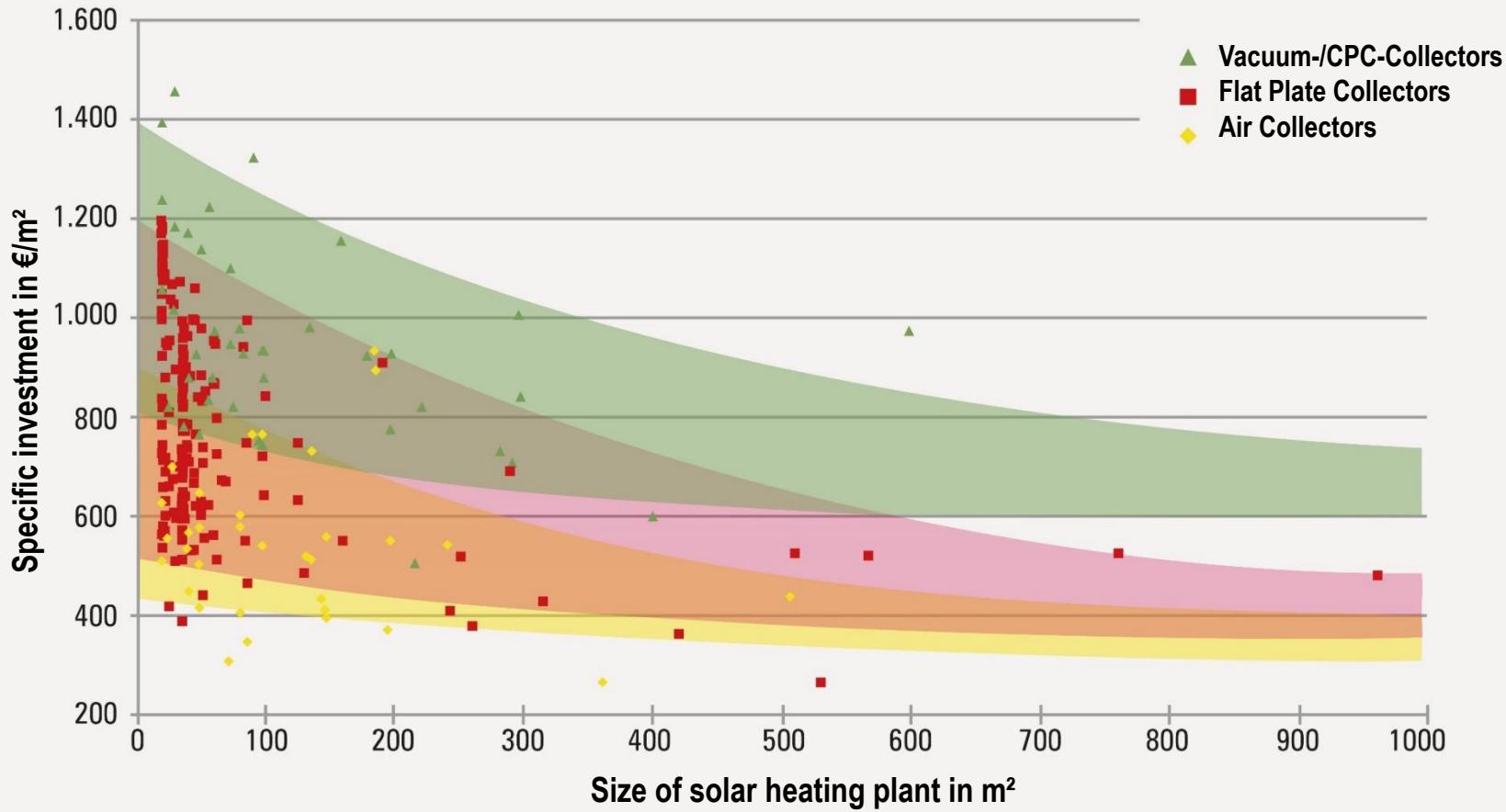
- one system serves all
- high target temperatures
- high energy density
- high transmission power at a constant temperature
- smaller heat transfer surfaces
- no pumps are required in flow
- smaller pipes (cross sections)

## Disadvantages

- maintenance
- condensate return system with holding tanks, flash steam losses
- wastewater
- feed water treatment complex and expensive
- threat
- leakage losses
- heat losses in pipes
- exergy losses in valves and HEX
- pressure drops



# Costs of Solar Process Heat



# Performance of Solar Collectors

