





The ETA-Factory







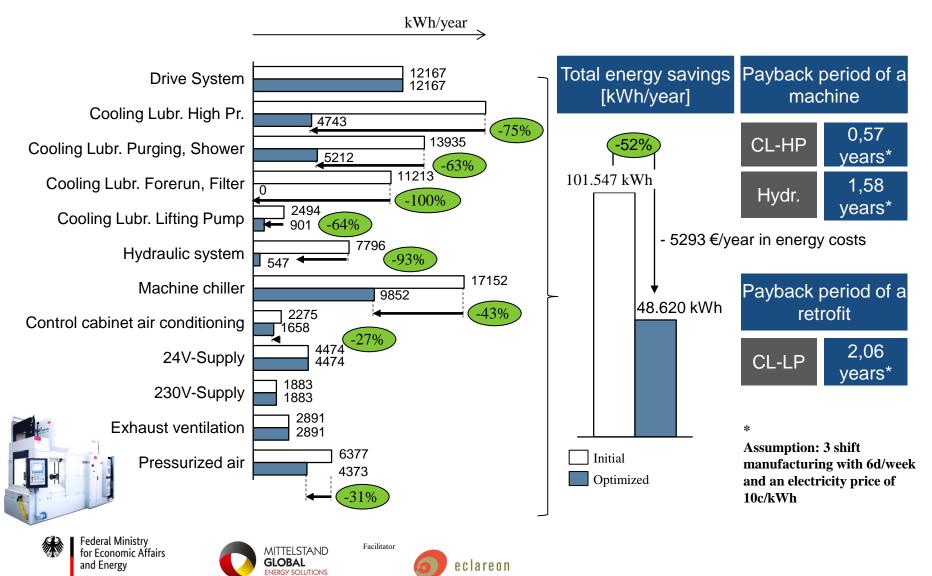
Facilitator



on the basis of a decision by the German Bundestag



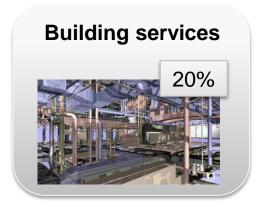
Starting point: energy efficiency of machine tools (MAXIEM 2012)



The idea: holistic increase of energy efficiency

Today: isolated optimization of different sub-systems of a factory







Maximum savings < 30 %

Our vision: holistic factory optimization including all sub-systems



Potential

~ 40 %

Interaction of:

- machines
- building services
- buildings

Synergies by energy controlling and recovery measures



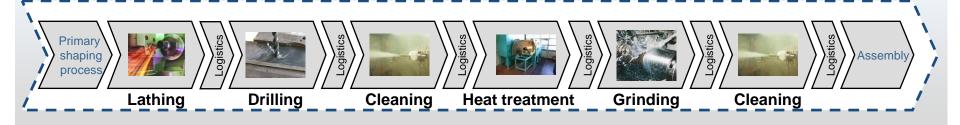




The idea: holistic increase of energy efficiency

Building up an energy-efficient production process with our ETA-Partners





Energy efficiency research based on a realistic production chain in an innovative factory building

- Original process is used to define the demands on quality and functionality
- Energy efficiency research based on a realistic production chain in an innovative factory building
- Interdisciplinarity for reducing the energy demand in industrial companies







The partners



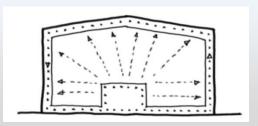




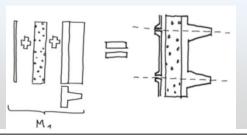


Key innovations in the ETA-Factory

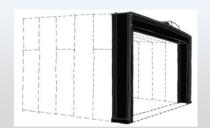
Energetic interaction



One material: concrete



Modular structure



Energetic combination of machines, building services &



Holistic energy controlling



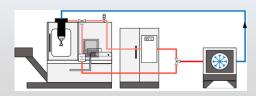
Smoothing of load peaks by means of kinetic energy storage



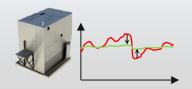
Energetic combination of machines



Energetic machine improvement



Smoothing of load peaks by means of innovative control concepts





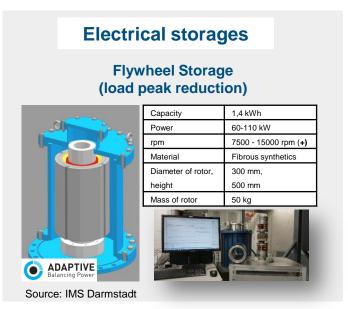




Renewable energies – points of contact

- Energy demand reduction to reduce the effects of fluctuating energy prices and availability
- **Small temperature differences** (e.g. capillary tube mats) for heat exchange to enable the use of environmental energy (e.g. with sprinkler systems, night cooling,...)
- Integration of storage units for load shifting to react to fluctuating energy prices and buffering of nonsimultaneous availability of energy flows of heat sources and sinks in the factory (e.g. night cooling, heat-pumps)



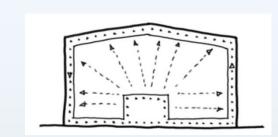




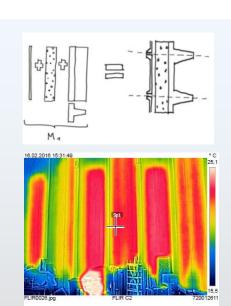




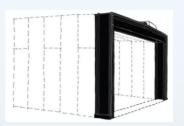
Innovations in building technology – thermal activation and modular structure

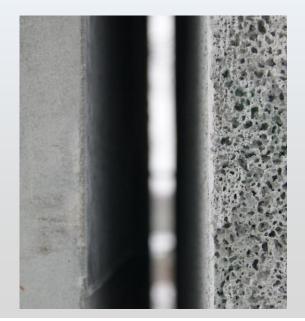


















Innovations in building technology – glass facade



South facade





Reflection of sunlight into the building

Sunlight without thermal input





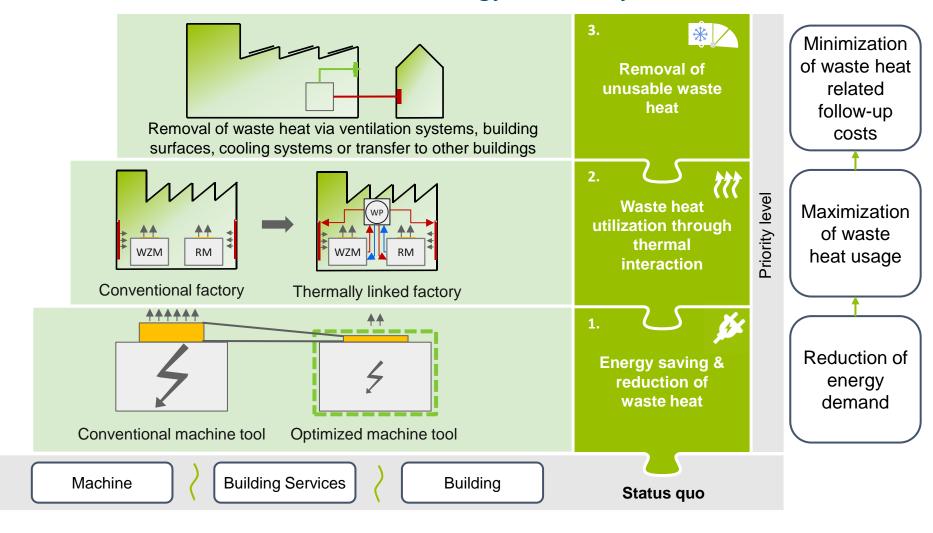
Facilitator





Source: Eibe Soennecken, Darmstadt

The method: holistic increase of energy efficiency









Innovations in production machine technology



- Demand-based control of pumps and compressors
- Minimizing of leakage
- Energy efficient cooling systems
- ...



- Individual cleaning program for each component
- Insulation
- Recuperation of energy
- Integration of waste heat of other processes
- ..



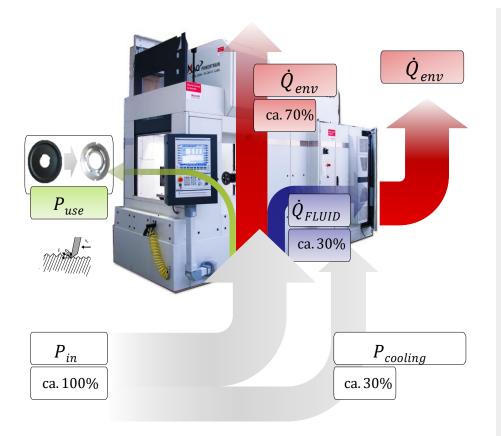
- Insulation
- Recuperation burner
- Using lightweight construction
- Optimizing process
- Recuperation of waste heat
- ...







Waste heat generation of a machine tool



Potentials

- 1. Reduction of energy demand
 - Dimensioning
 - Energy efficiency of components
 - Efficient operation (e.g. speed control)
- Waste heat utilization in the overall factory system
- 3. Cost-effective heat dissipation

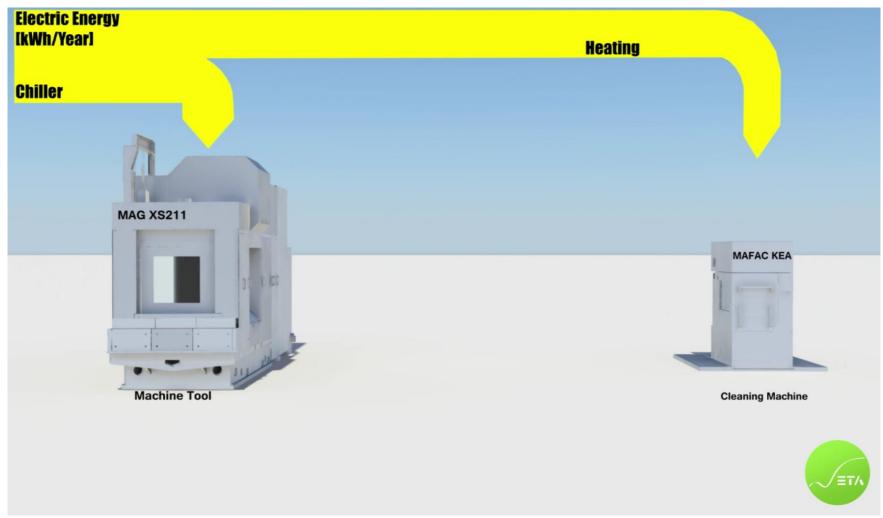








Thermal interaction (machine tool – cleaning machine)

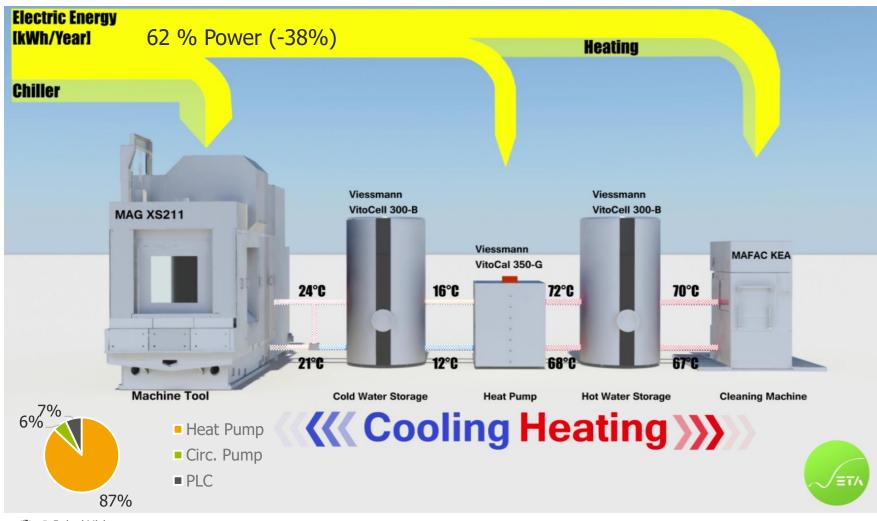








Thermal interaction (machine tool – cleaning machine)

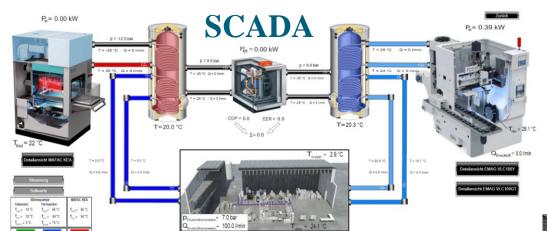








Implementation in the ETA-Factory









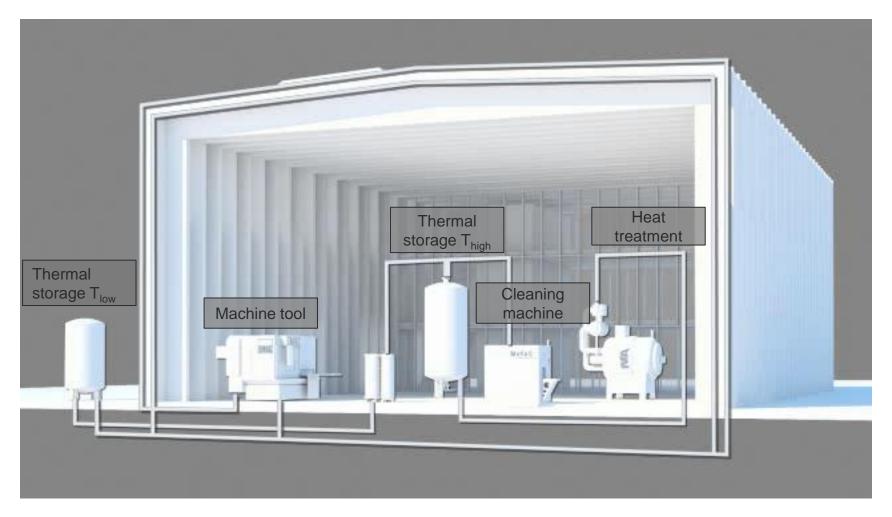


In our factory



Barcelona | 5th of November | Seite 16

Thermal interaction in the ETA-Factory



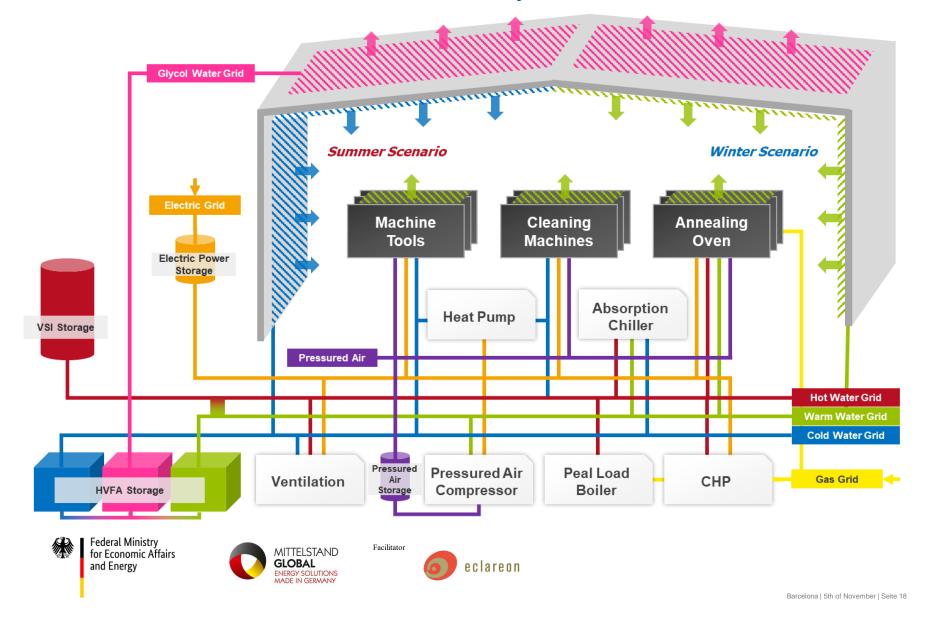




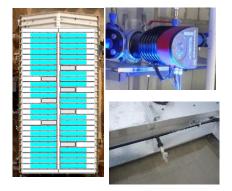




Thermal interaction in the ETA-Factory



Thermal interaction: energy-efficient cooling concepts

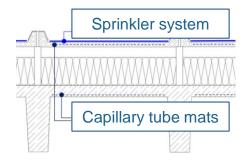


Capillary tube mats (roof surface)

- $43 \times 7 \text{ m}^2 = 301 \text{ m}^2$
- power consumption of pumps < 0.4 kW

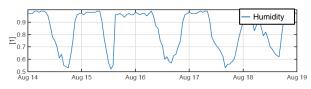
Sprinkler system (roof surface)

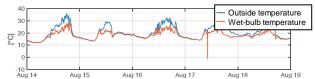
power consumption of pumps < 0.8 kW

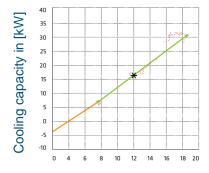


Achievement potential of adiabatic evaporative cooling

- Cooling capacity: up to 30 kW (during summer)
- ➤ Energy Efficiency Ratio: EER ≈ 30







Difference of wet bulb temperature & required temperature in [K]

→ High Energy Efficiency Ratios for waste heat removal of machine tools throughout the year

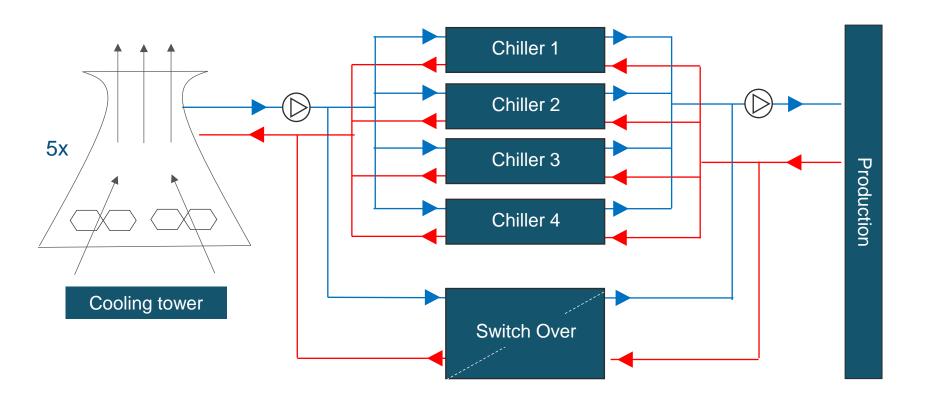








Transfer project: energy efficient cooling systems (use case)











Transfer project: energy efficient cooling systems (use case)

Determination of the cooling demand according to nameplate data

5.46 MW

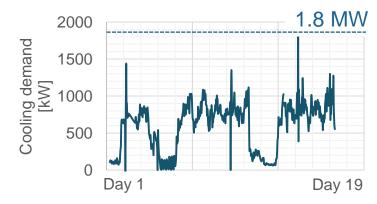
Definition of required temperature levels

Dimensioning of the central cooling system

> 6 MW

Definition of permanent control parameters

Switch over: 12 °C



- Max. Cooling demand:
- Required temperature levels:
- Required switch over temperature:
- 1.8 MW
- 18° C/24° C
- 14 ° C



- Overdimensioning
- High investment costs (5 cooling towers, 4 chillers)
- High energy costs due to partial load of cooling towers, chillers & pumps



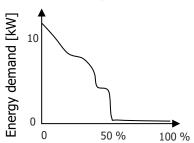




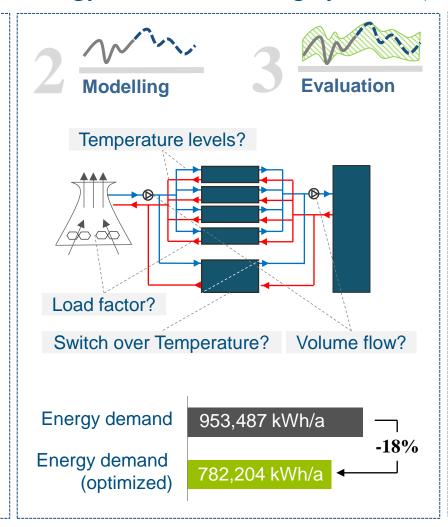
Transfer project: energy efficient cooling systems (use case)



Duration line (machine tool)



- Which components are liquid-cooled?
- Time shares?
- Cooling demand?
- Simultaneity of cooling demand?





Measures

- Demand-oriented dimensioning
- Control strategy depending on outside temperature & humidity
- Increase of switch over temperature

Savings

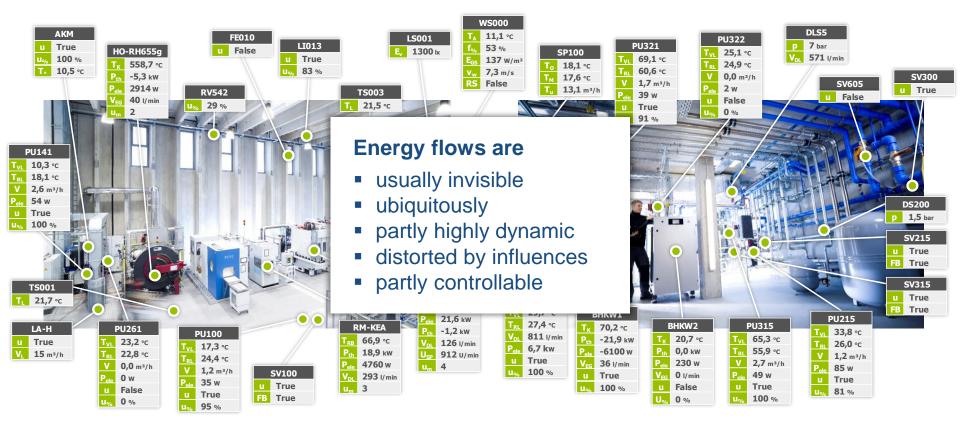
- Energy costs:
 - > 25,700 €/a
- Investment costs:
 - > 1,000,000 €







Monitoring and controlling of energy flows



Over 3000 data points!







Conclusions

- There is a high potential for energy efficiency measures, especially in a holistic approach.
- Most measures from the ETA-Project can be transferred to different industries.
- Energy Monitoring is an essential part of energy efficiency, but it also gives us the opportunity to think further → Energy 4.0!
- The high complexity of systematic energy efficiency optimizations requires an interdisciplinary approach and a consideration from the beginning of planning processes.











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