

# Optimal Management and Control of the System

AALSO Symposium 2007

Jim Ring – RCK Controls, Inc.

# Optimal Performance at Minimum Cost

- Maximize system performance to provide best possible environment
- Employ operating strategies within quality constraints that minimize operating costs
- Utilize data processing and mining to verify system performance and operating strategies.

# Optimizing Performance

- Sand Filtration
- Protein Skimmers
  - Flow control
  - Ozone application
- Ozonation
- Heating and Cooling

# Sand Filtration

- Soft start and stop
- Flow control
- Filter Loading and performance
- Backwash control

ROCKWELL  
CONTROLS, INC.

# Minimizing Cost

- Energy Economics
  - Pumping
    - Design Considerations
    - VFDs
  - Heating/Cooling and Thermal Storage
  - Utility Time of Use Rate Structures and process flow management
- Automatic Control Systems

# Pumping – Design Considerations

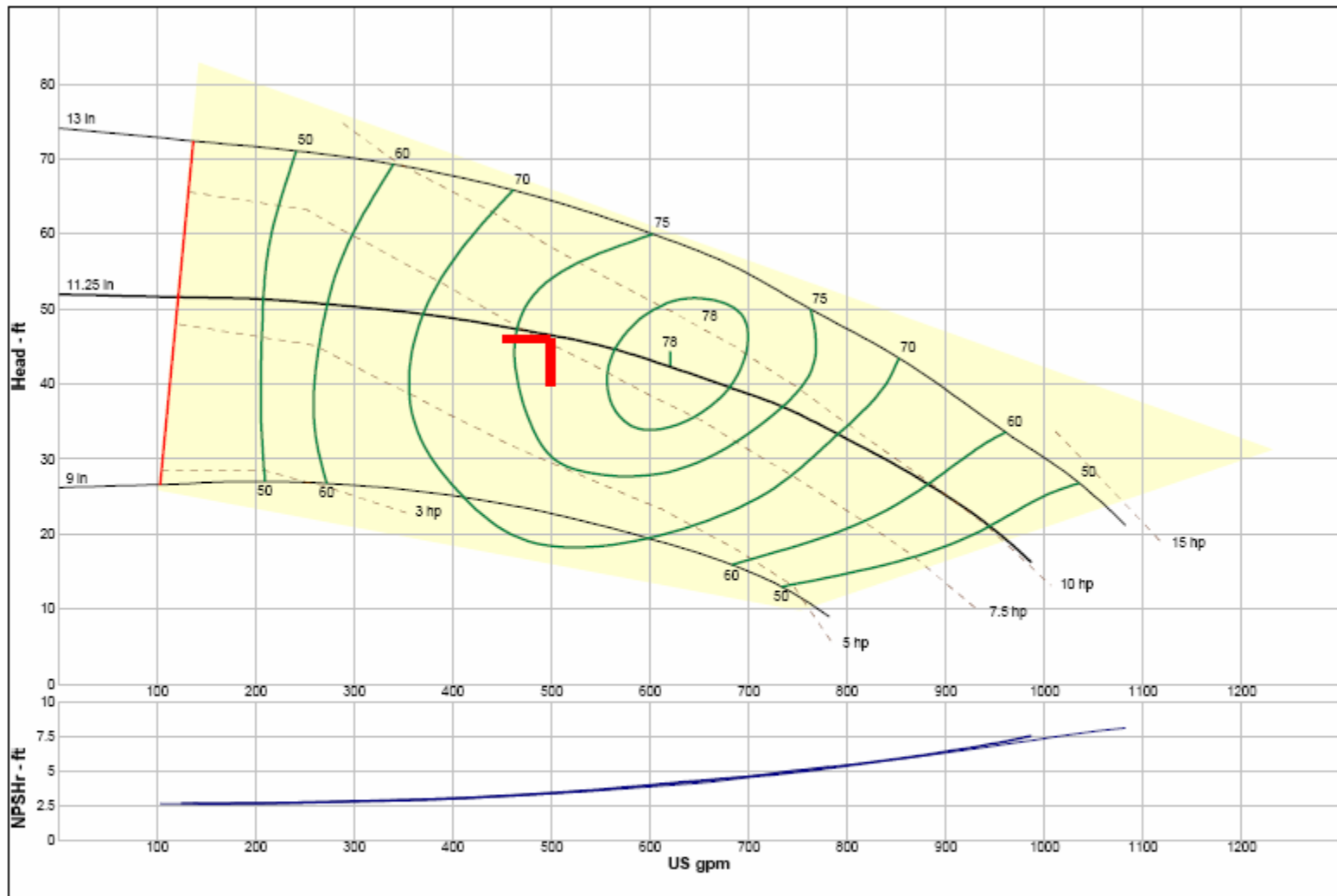
- Pump Performance

- Static Heads

- Dynamic Heads (Friction Losses)

- $HP = \text{Flow} \times TDH / (3960 \times \text{Efficiency})$

WATER  
CONTROLS, INC.

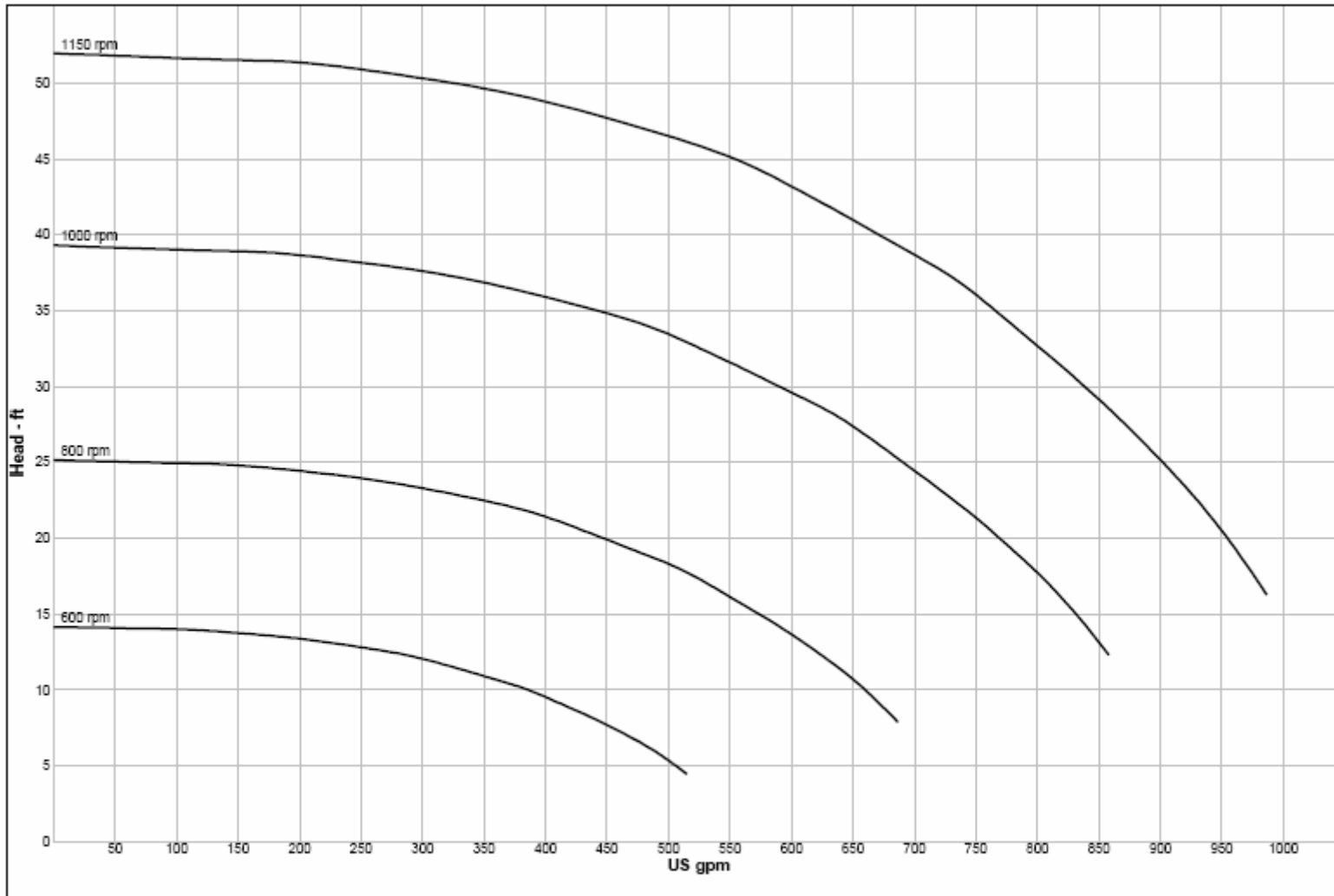


Company:  
Name:  
5/4/2007

METPRO-FYBROC DIVISION  
Catalog: Fybroc Horizontal Ansi Process Pumps.60, Vers 1.0  
1500 End-Suction - 1200  
Design Point: 499 US gpm, 46 ft

Size: 4x6x13  
Speed: 1150 rpm  
Dia: 11.25 in  
Curve: A60147





Company:  
Name:  
5/4/2007

METPRO-FYBROC DIVISION  
Catalog: Fybroc Horizontal Ansl Process Pumps.60, Vers 1.0  
1500 End-Suction - 1200

Size: 4x6x13  
Speed: 600 - 1150 rpm  
Dia: 11.25 In  
Curve: A60147





# VFDs – Variable Frequency Drives

- Reduced Energy Costs
- Operating Flexibility
- Quieter Operation
- Less wear on mechanical components

# Physical Laws

- Flow is directly proportional to speed
- Head is proportional to speed squared
- Power is proportional to speed cubed

# Speed, Flow and Power Relationships

| % Speed | % Flow | % BHP |
|---------|--------|-------|
| 100     | 100    | 100   |
| 90      | 90     | 73    |
| 80      | 80     | 51    |
| 70      | 70     | 34    |
| 60      | 60     | 22    |
| 50      | 50     | 13    |
| 40      | 40     | 6     |

# Operating Results

| VFD Filter     |         | FCV Filter    |      |
|----------------|---------|---------------|------|
| Initial HP     | 6.3     | Initial HP    | 20.8 |
| Initial kW     | 4.7     | Initial kW    | 15.5 |
| Final HP       | 20.8    | Final HP      | 20.8 |
| Final kW       | 15.5    | Final kW      | 15.5 |
| Total kWh/day  | 151.2   | Total kWh/day | 372  |
| Annual Savings | \$6,044 | (\$0.075/kwh) |      |

# Utility Rate Structures

- TOU – Time of Use Rates
- Consumption Charges
  - Based on total consumption within specific time periods
- Demand Charges
  - Based on Maximum Demand during specific time periods

# Heating and Cooling

- Avoiding peak demand charges
- Using off peak rate periods
- Thermal Storage Strategies
  - One Degree (F) in 1 Million Gallons
    - Approx 680 Tons (12,000 Btus)
    - Approx 82 Therms (100,000 Btus)
  - Operate only in off peak periods

# Process TOU Management

Reduction in flow/large decrease in power

## – Example

- Reducing flow 10% results in a 33% power reduction
- 10,000 Gpm to 8000 Gpm at 50 TDH
- Reduces demand from 135 Kw to 69 Kw
- Demand charge of \$15.00/kw = \$990/month

# Automatic Control System

- Process Control Elements
  - Flows
  - Temperatures
  - Levels
- Operational Event Logs
- Data maintained on both Process and Operational Logs



# Data Processing

- Verification of optimal operating strategies
- Detection of process anomalies
- Quantification of operating economics