

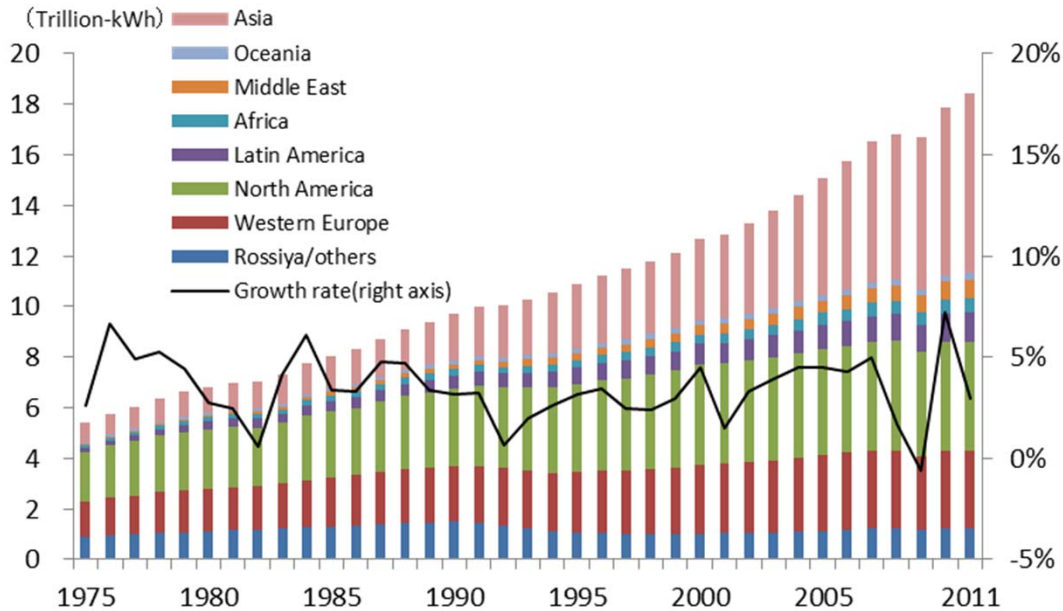
# **Introduction of the latest Technology of Energy Conservation**

**--- To blue chip companies due to effective energy utilization ---**

September 15, 2015

**Fuji Electric Co., Ltd.**

## Changes of energy consumption in the world (by region)



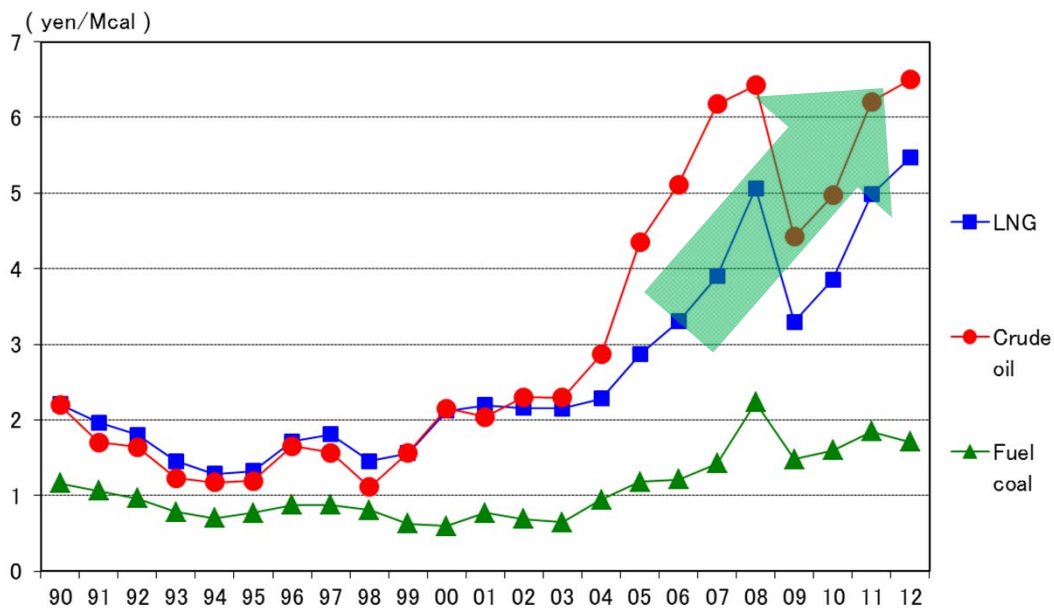
adapted from "IEA Energy Balances 2013".

■ Energy consumption trend of expansion ■  
Energy consumption in the world continue to increase in the future, and especially the **Asian region began to exceed the Western Europe in the power consumption since 1994.** Growth rate of the entire world has remained at an average of approx. 3.5% since 2000, however it has remained at an average of **7.5%** and a very high growth rate **in Asia region.**

**Long-term power consumption is increased, the anxiety for the power supply to be higher.**

# Trends in energy prices

## Rising the energy price



adapted from "The Institute of Energy Economics, Japan".

### ■ Energy high price trends ■

In the medium to long term, energy costs are trend rising with expansion of the energy demand.

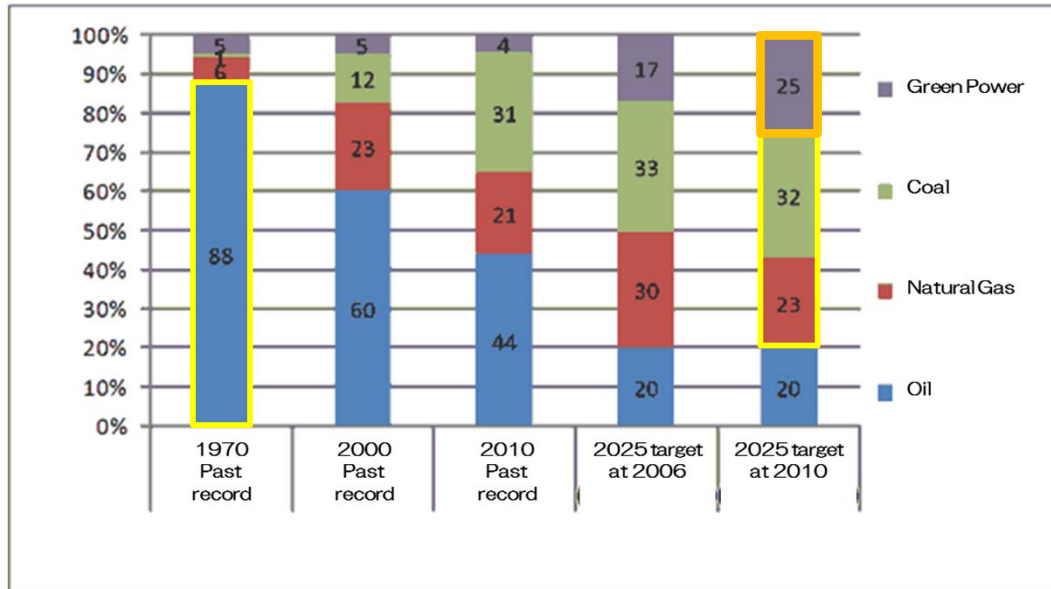
In the result, the proportion of energy as a percentage of the product cost to be increased.

Reducing the energy consumption, it becomes an important factor to compete with other companies.

**Enhanced importance of Energy Conservation for companies.  
Energy prices rise and is also forced to cope with the problem of  
global warming.**

# Energy policy of Indonesia (1)

## Shift to environment-friendly energy



2006 : National Energy Blueprint  
2010 : Vision 25/25

### ■ Energy shift ■

Energy configuration of Indonesia shifts from Oil accounted initially 90% to Natural gas and Coal. Hence, the policy shift to **environment-friendly** energy.

## Energy Conservation - related policies and regulations (1)

	Name	Contents
Law	No. 30/2007 on Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Article 25: Energy Conservation</li> </ul>
Government Regulation	No. 70/2009 on Energy Conservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Mandatory on EC (Energy Management)</li> <li>•EE Standard and Label</li> <li>•Incentive/Disincentive</li> </ul>
Presidential Regulation/Decree	No. 5/2006 on National Energy Policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•National RE and EE Target</li> <li>•Energy Elasticity &lt; 1 in 2025</li> </ul>
Presidential Instruction	No. 13/2011 on Energy and Water Saving	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Energy and Water Saving for Government, State-Owned Enterprises</li> <li>•Target:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Electricity 20%</li> <li>- Fuel 10%</li> <li>- Water 10%</li> </ul> </li> <li>•Periodic reporting</li> </ul>
Ministerial Regulation	No. 6/2011 on EE Label for Compact Fluorescent Light (CFL)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Implementation of Label for CFL</li> <li>•Mandatory for CFL manufacturer</li> <li>•Self Declaration of Conformity (SDOC)</li> <li>•More star - more efficient</li> </ul>

## Energy Conservation - related policies and regulations (2)

Name	Contents
Ministerial Regulation No. 321 & 323/EN/XII/2011 on Standard of Energy Manager Competence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Competency of Energy Manager in Industrial and commercial Building</li> </ul>
Ministerial Regulation No. 12/2012 on Fuel Saving	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•The use of energy saving equipment in enterprises Vehicle</li> <li>•Energy saving companies</li> </ul>
Ministerial Regulation No. 13/2012 on Energy Saving	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Energy saving 20% (Improvement of air system, lighting, &amp; supporting equipment)</li> <li>•Government/Reg. Gov Office</li> <li>•State-owned enterprises</li> <li>•Street lighting, etc.</li> <li>•Monitoring</li> </ul>
Ministerial Regulation No. 14/2012 on Energy Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Mandatory of Energy Management for large energy users (&gt; 6,000 TOE)</li> <li>•The distribution of Authority (Gov, Reg.Gov.)</li> <li>•Monitoring of Energy Management Implementation</li> <li>•Incentive/Disincentive</li> </ul>

**Indonesian Energy Conservation Policy and Regulations to be reinforced.**

## Considered by classifying the energy

### ■ Considered by classifying the energy ■

- Efficiency of energy supply
- **MIERUKA** (identifying problems and bringing them to the foreground)
- **WAKARUKA** (to know the weight of numbers, to understand the meaning of the graph)
- Energy **optimization** of production equipment



**Energy supply (infrastructure)**  
**(Efficiency of energy supply)**

- Power distribution equipment, etc.



**Energy management (entire factory)**  
**(MIERUKA and WAKARUKA of energy)**

- Energy management
- Equipment management



**Energy consumption (Production process)**  
**(Energy optimization)**

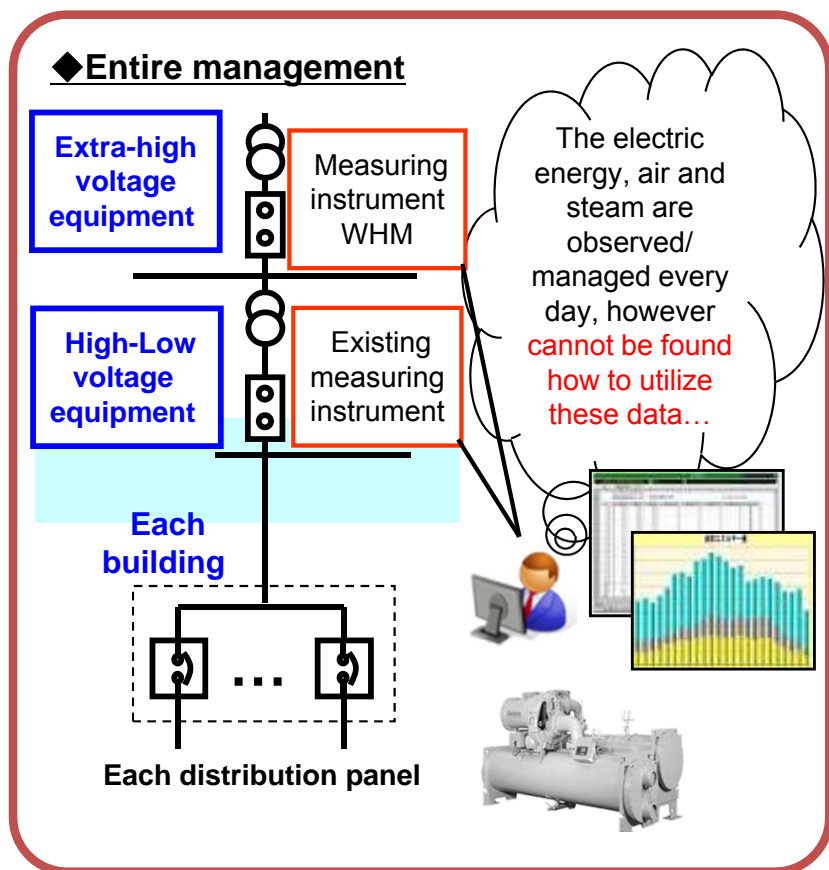
- Production equipment  
(Manufacturing/ transport equipment, etc.)
- Utility equipment

# Individual management of energy

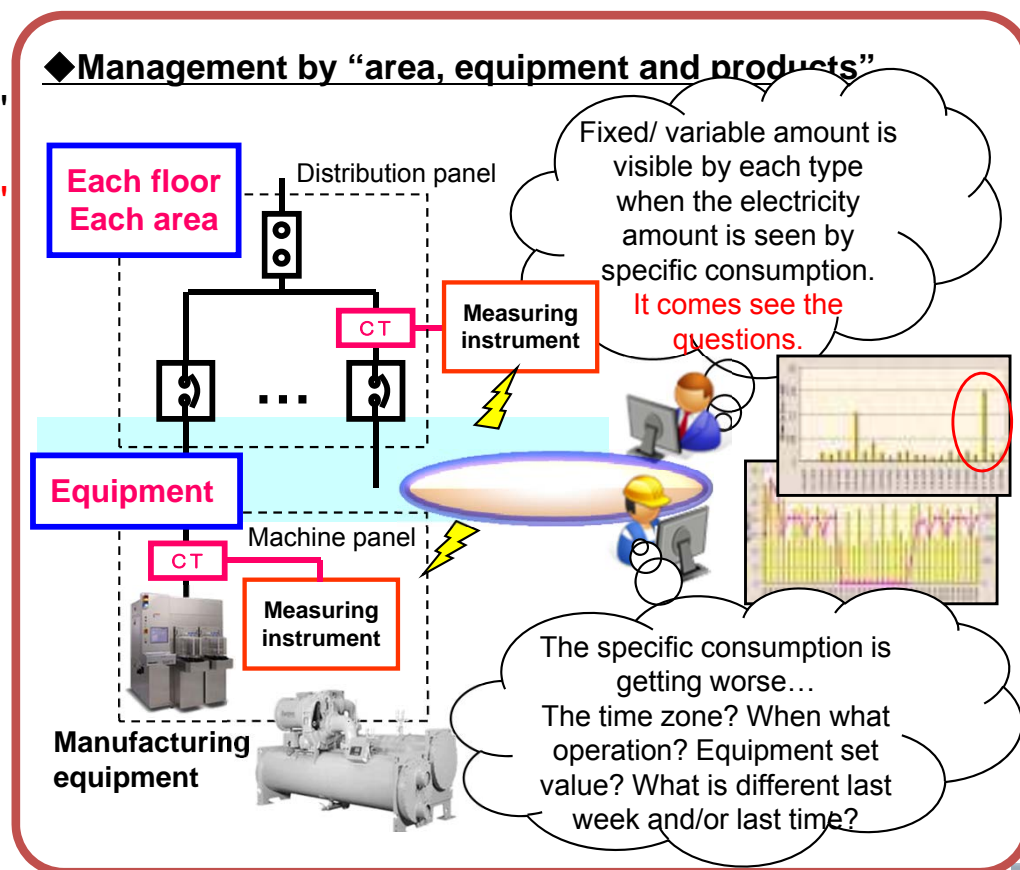
## ■ Energy management (MIERUKA) ■

Centralize energy data, such like electricity and gas, so that it can see from variety of perspectives utilizing IT technology.

With this way, "MIERUKA" is possible in **individual units** such as "area, equipment and products" from entire energy management. Moreover, KAIZEN items for energy conservation can be found.

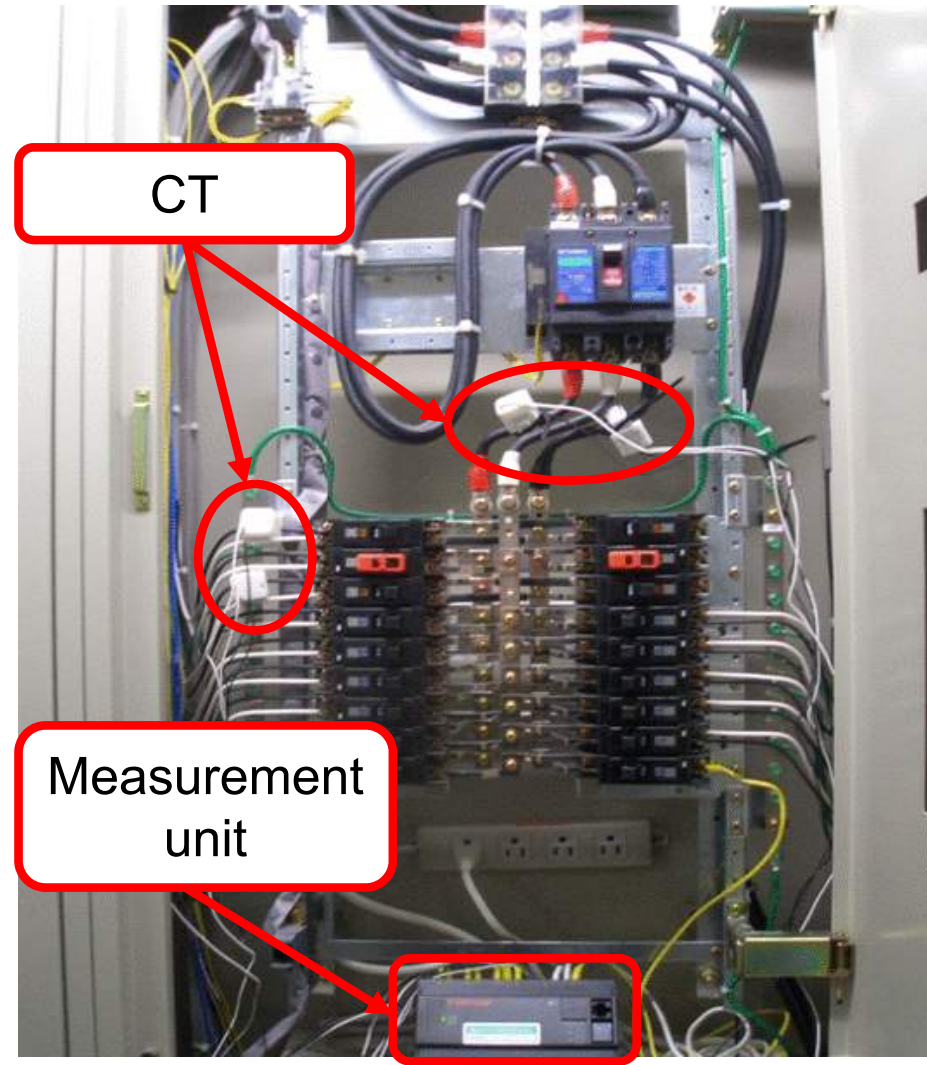
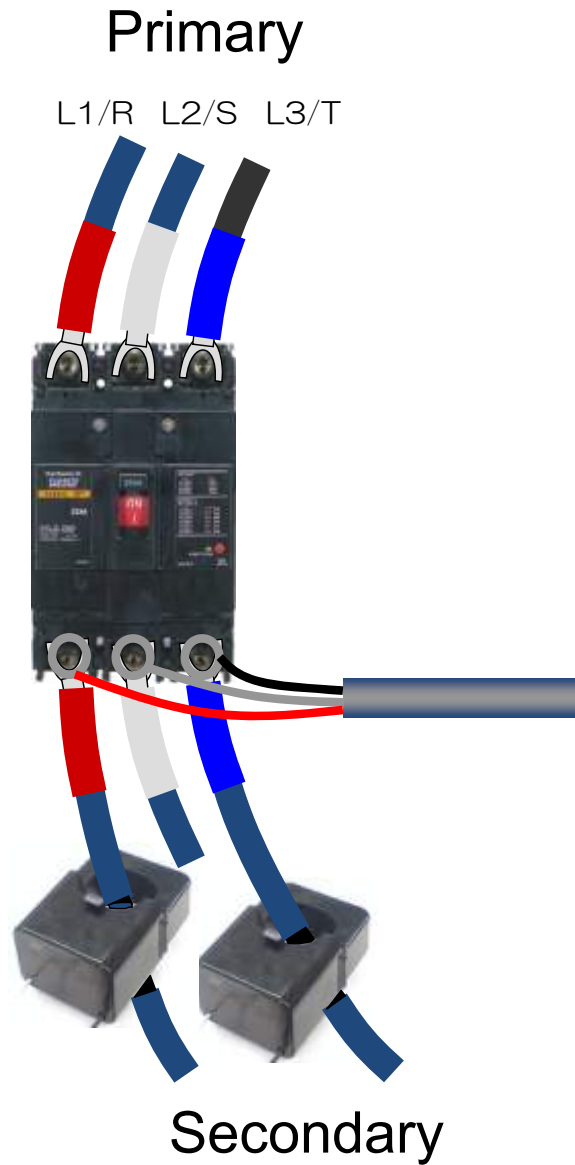


From "Entire management" to "Individual management"

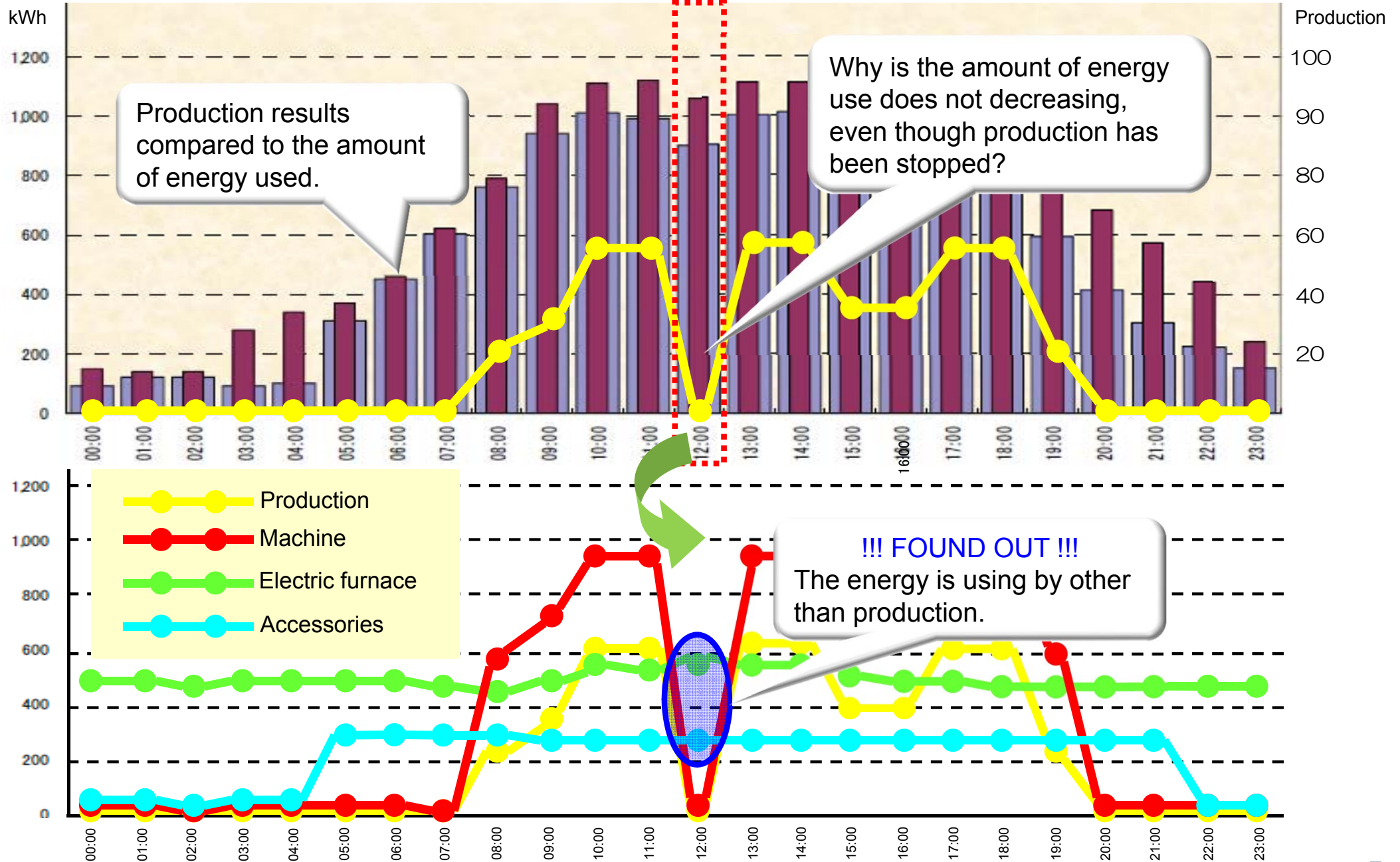




# Electric energy measurement (MIERUKA)

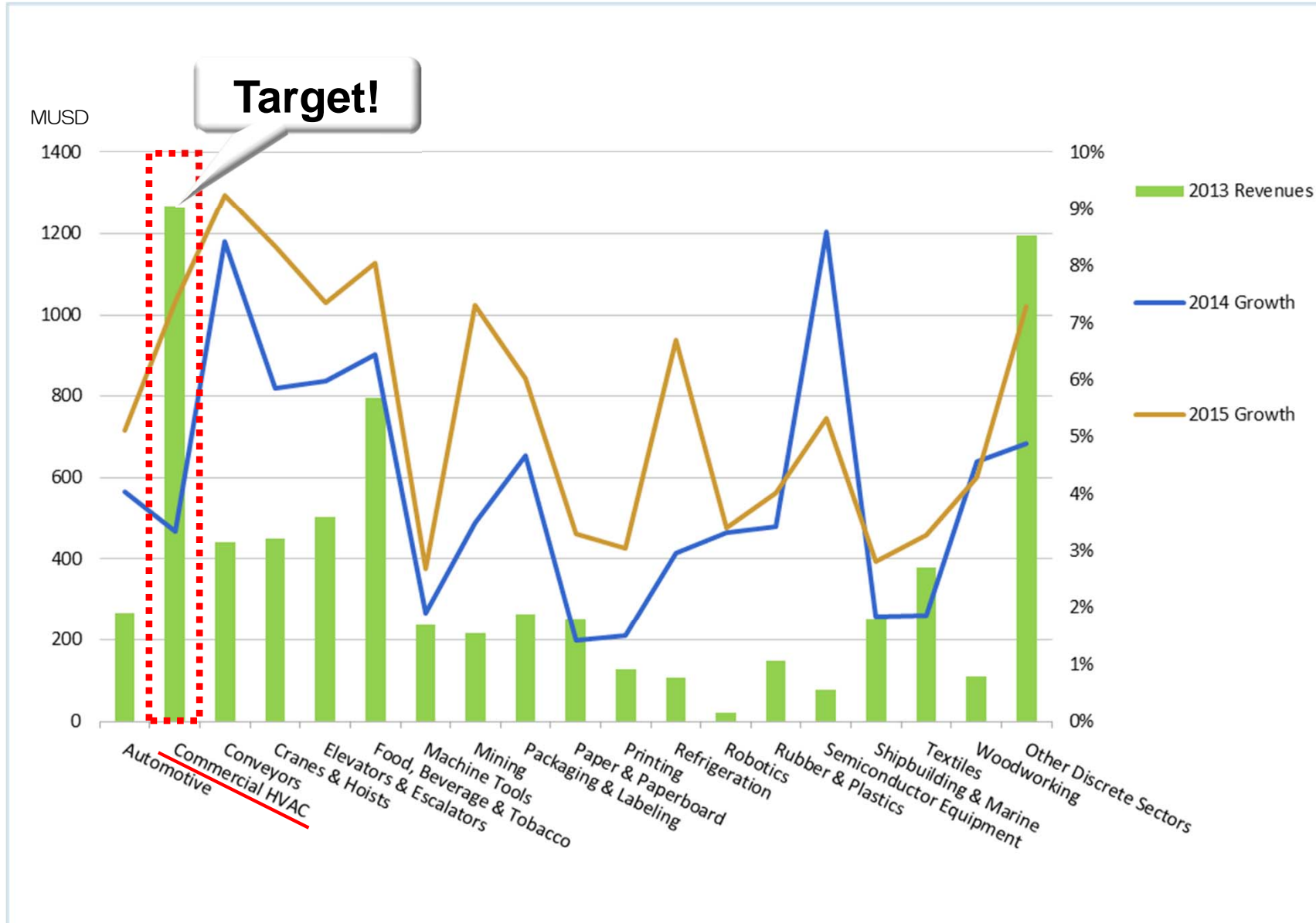


# Case study (WAKARUKA)



# Target of Energy Conservation

## ■ Sectoral market size, growth rate ■

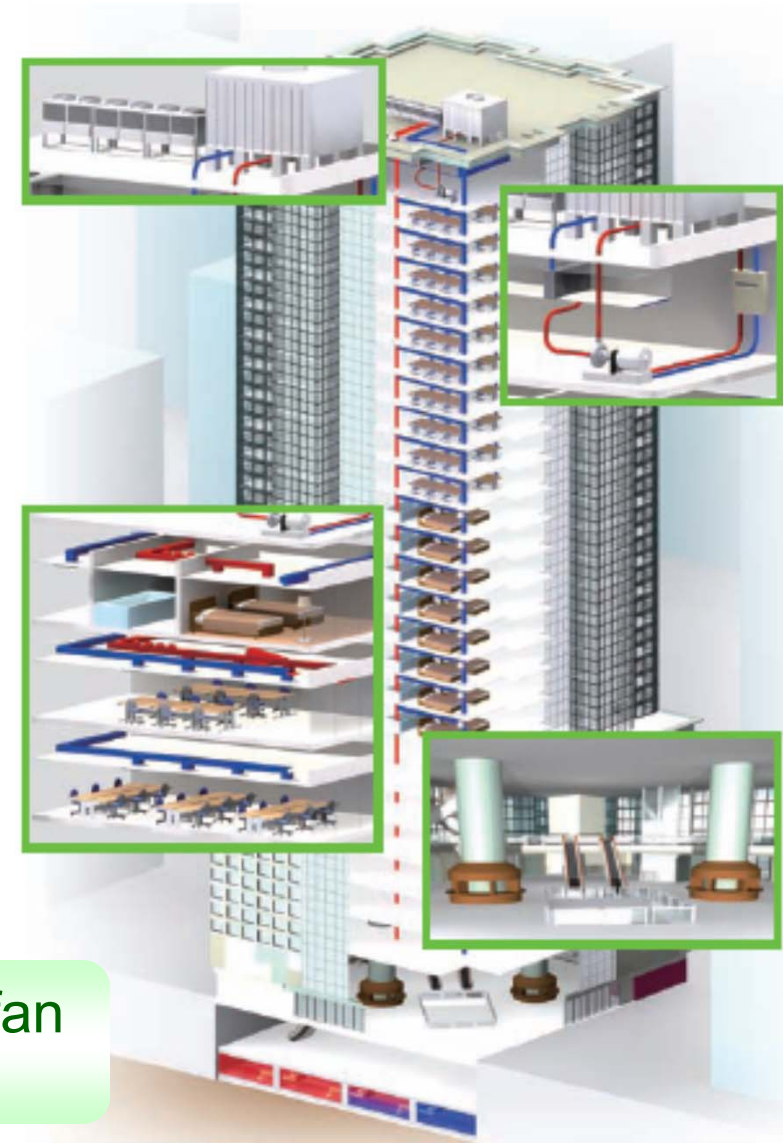


adapted from IHS

# Motor to be used in HVAC application (fan, pump)

## Cooling tower fan

The heat dissipation of the cooling water to the atmosphere.



## Cooling water pump

To transport the heat of the refrigerator to the cooling tower.

## Hot and cold water pump

To transport the hot and cold water to the air conditioner, fan coil.



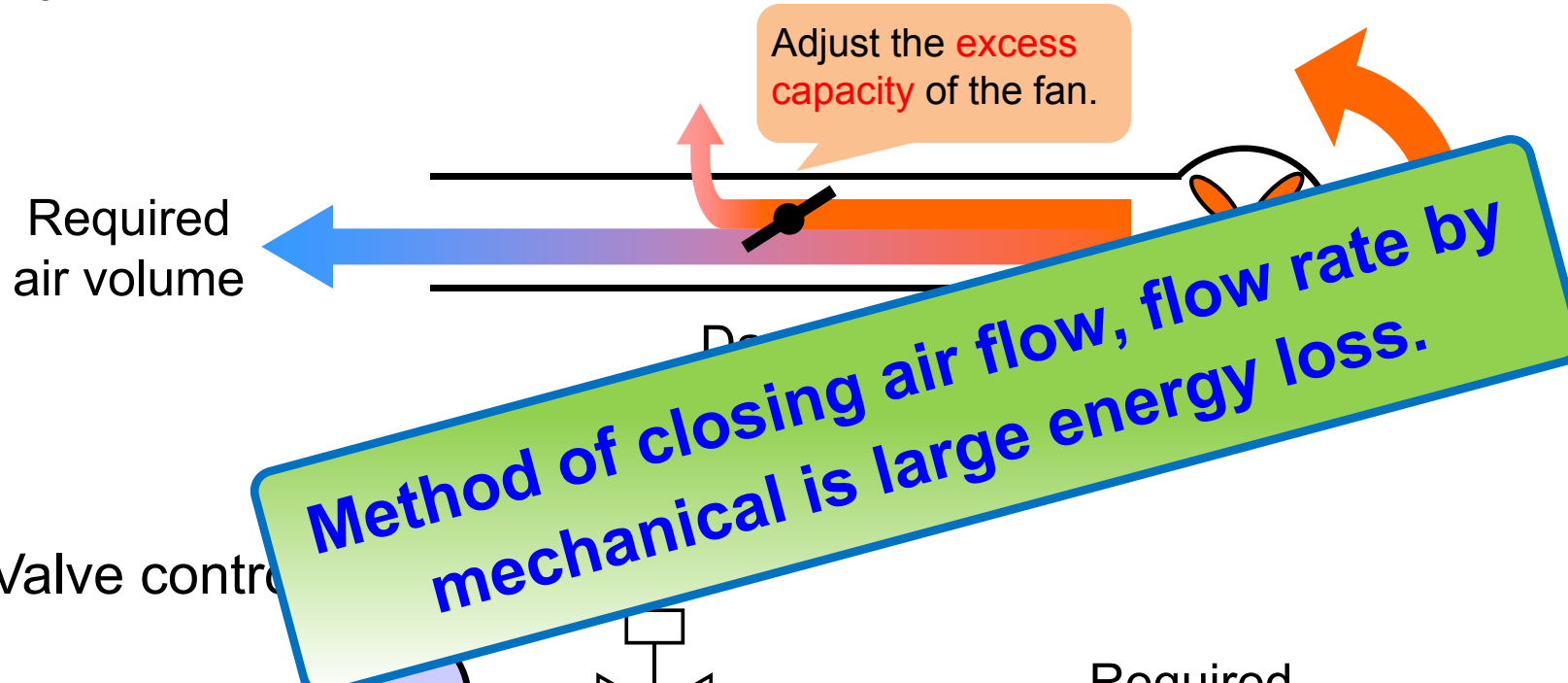
## Supply, ventilation and exhaust fan

To transport hot and cold air and exhaust air

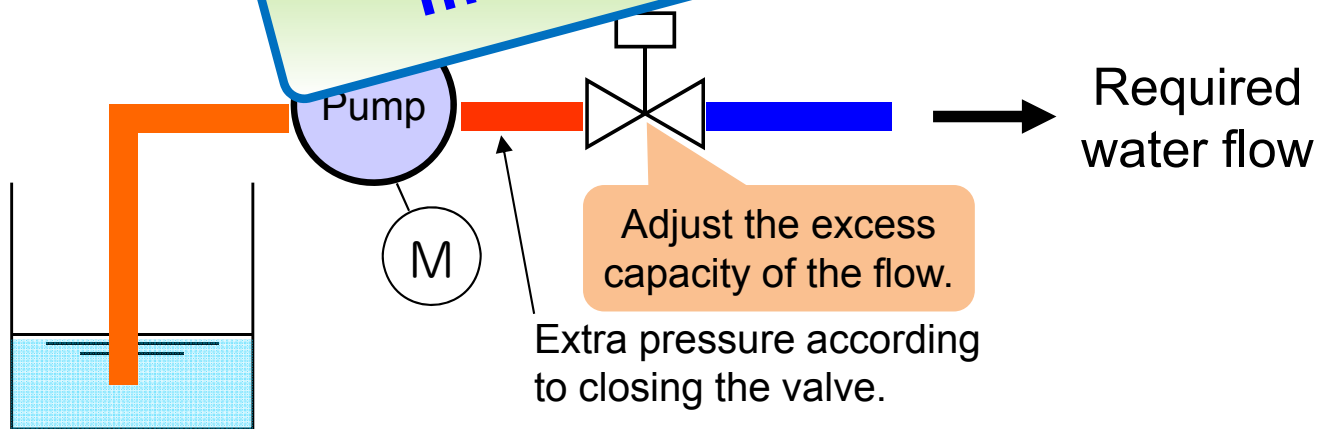
# General method of adjusting air flow, flow rate

## ■ Damper control ■

Adjust the air volume in the loss of the damper.



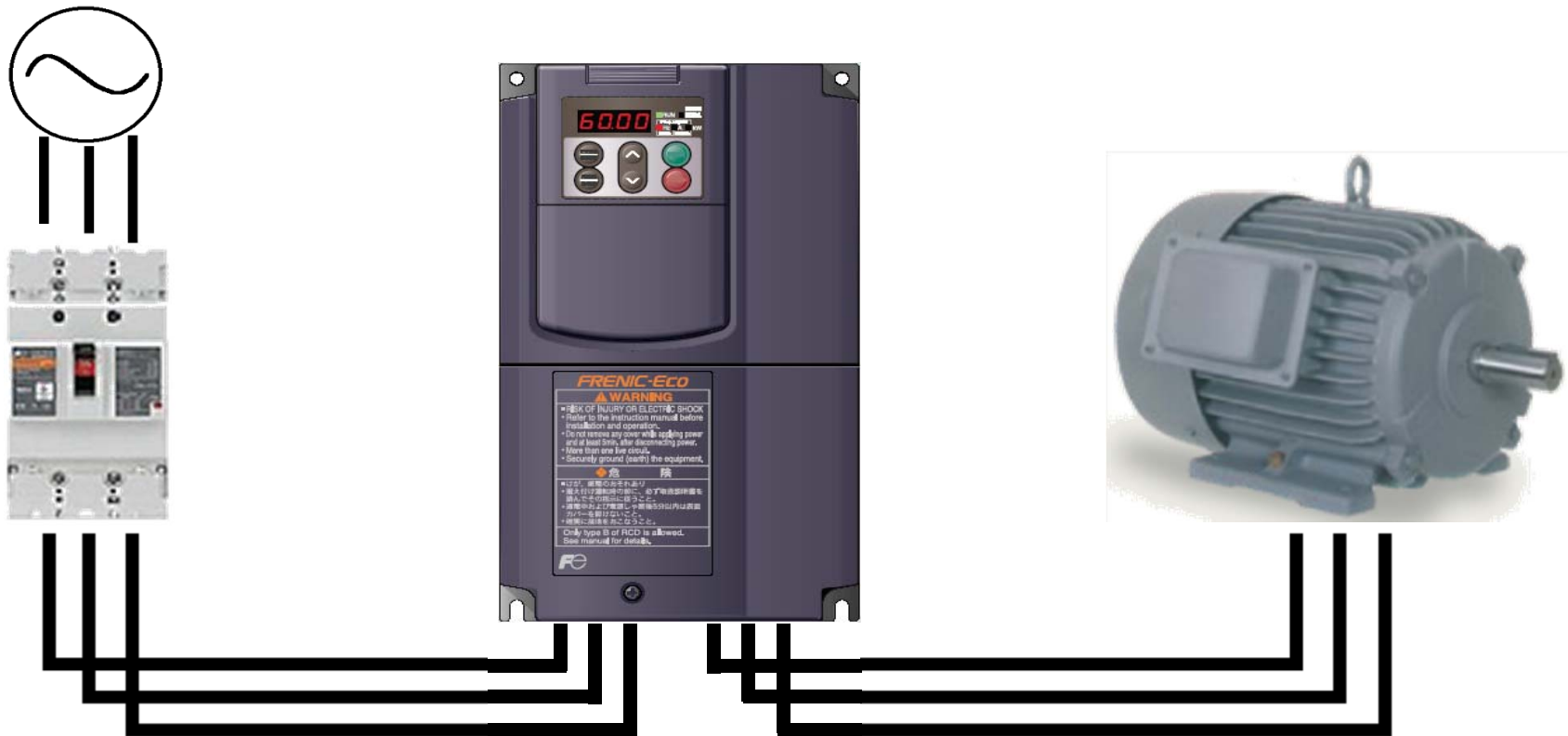
## ■ Valve control



# What is inverter?

## ■ Inverter ■

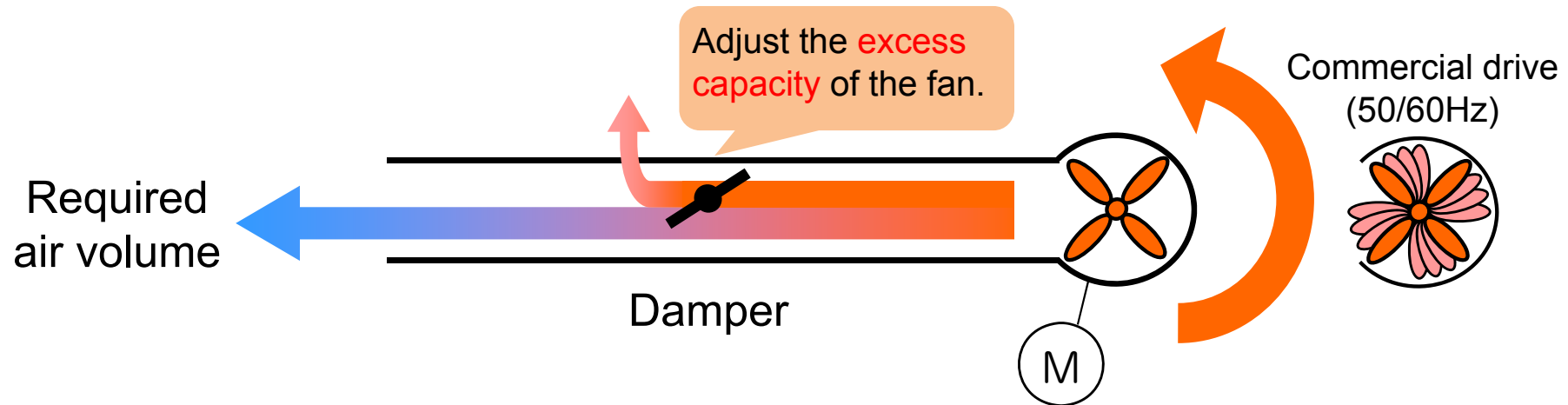
The equipment which can control the motor rotating speed by changing the frequency.



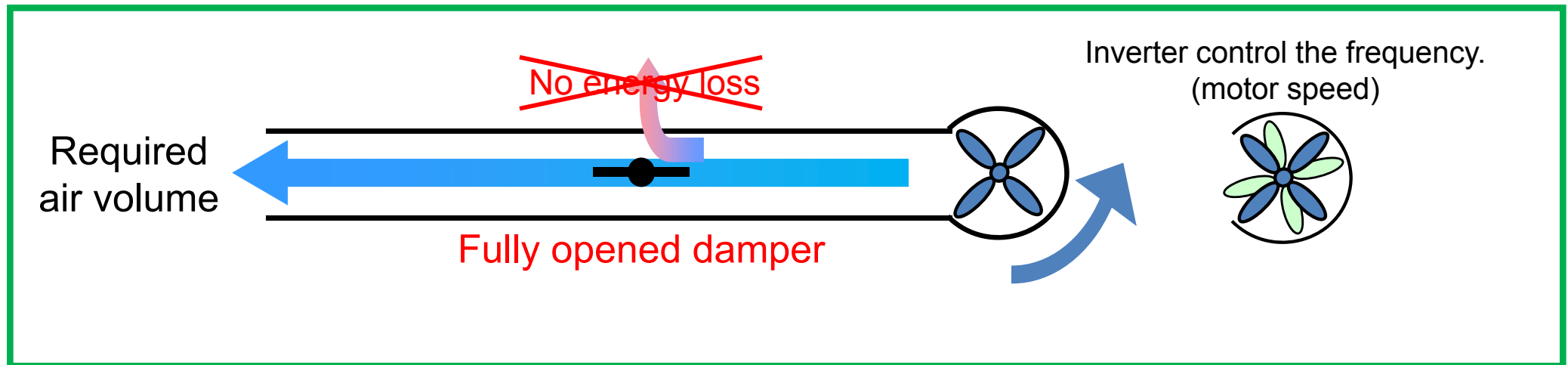
# Controlled by inverter

## ■ Damper control ■

The air flow is adjusted by the loss of damper.

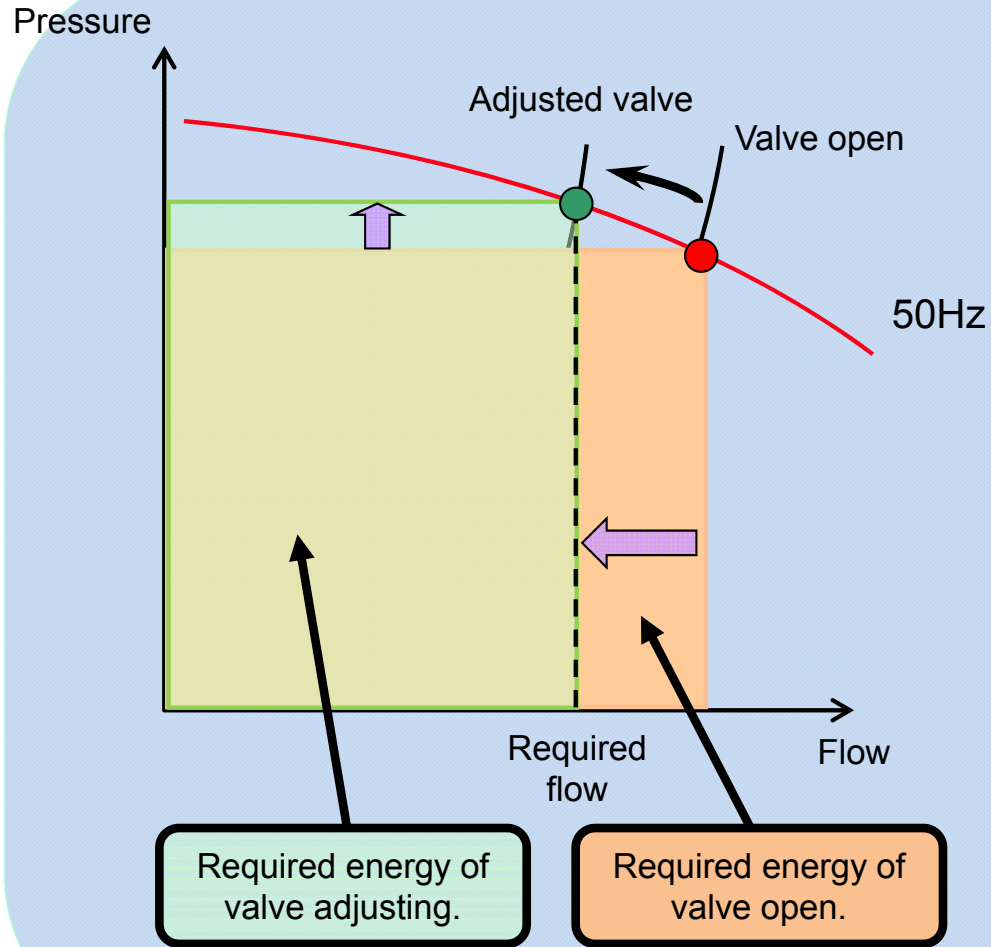


## ■ Inverter control (Air flow is adjusted by motor rotating speed) ■

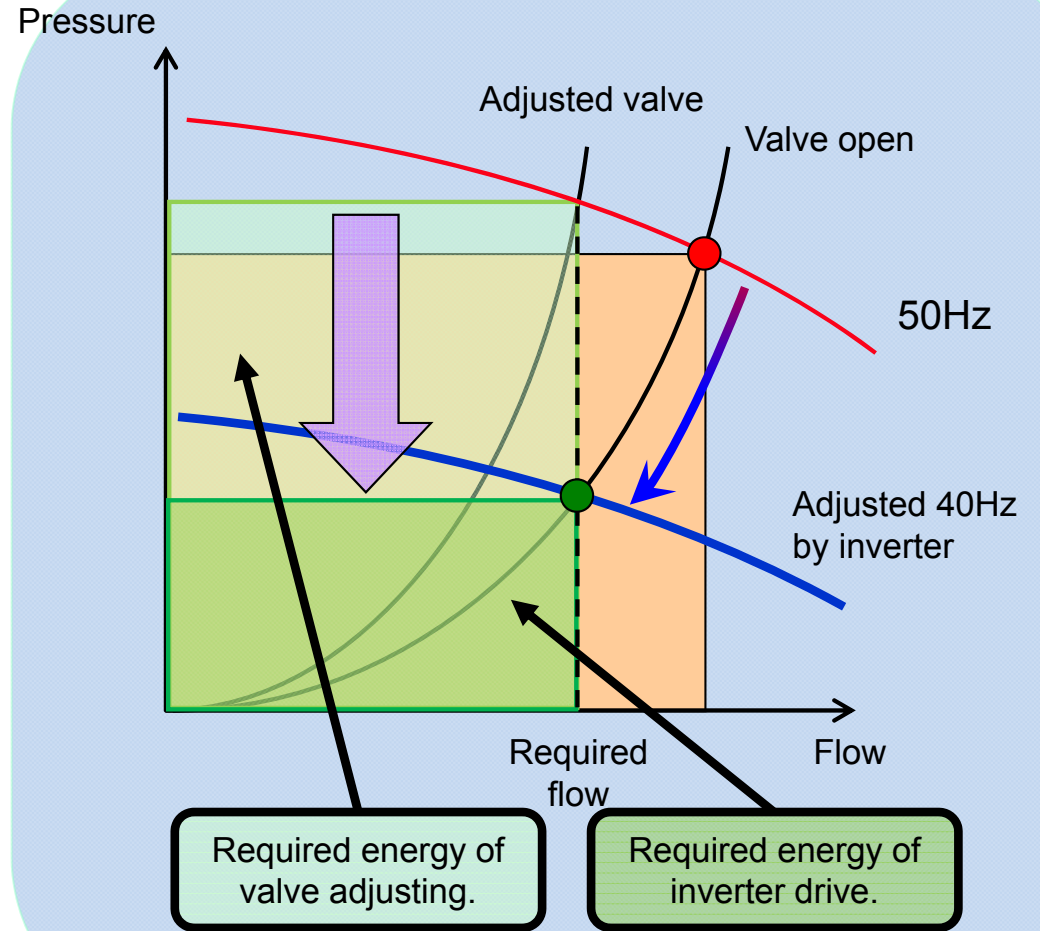


# Energy Conservation theory

Amount of work adjusted by valve (electricity power)

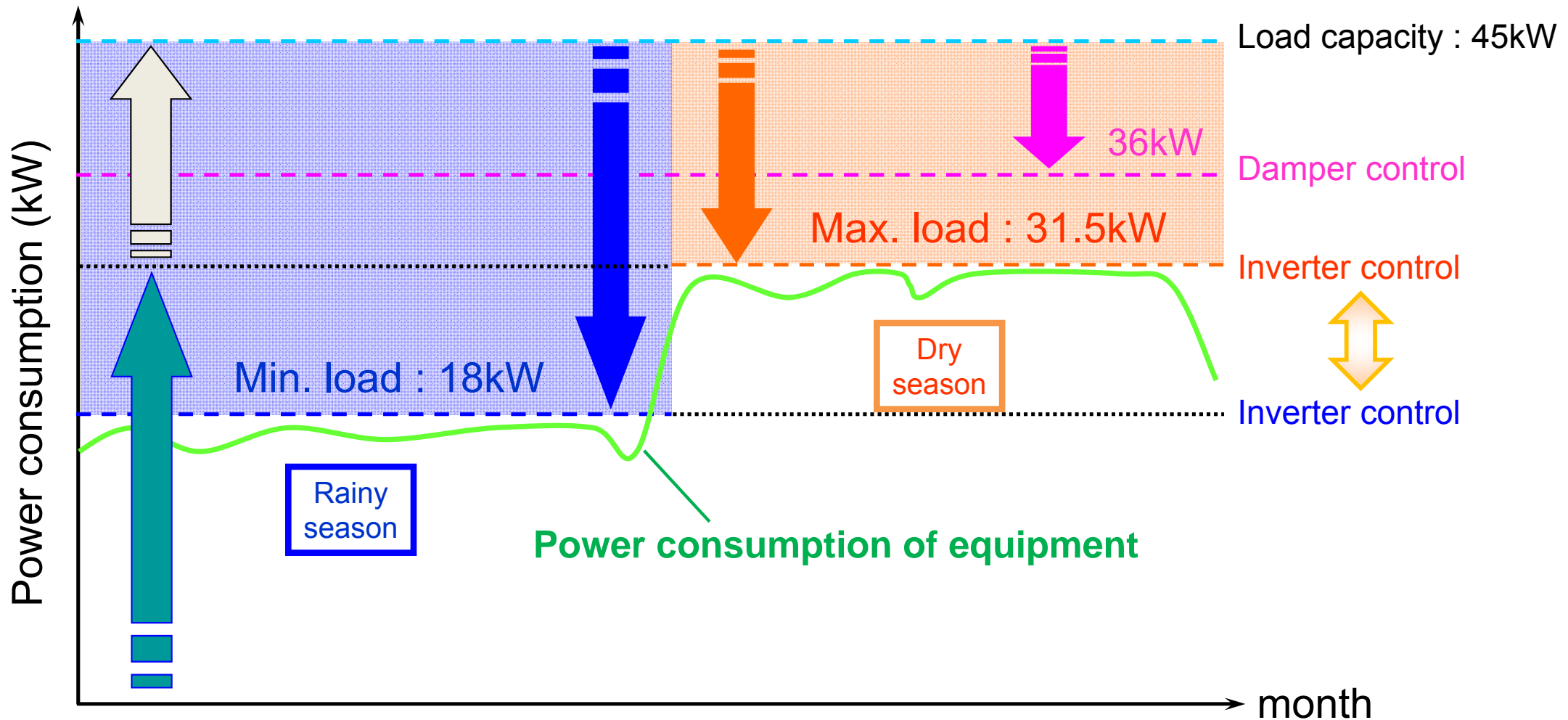


Amount of work adjusted by inverter (electricity power)





# Energy Conservation by inverter (Operational change)



 Design margin 30%

 Required max. capacity

 Energy Conservation by damper control

 Energy Conservation by inverter control

# Energy Conservation target (example) by the inverter (1)

Business : Wood processing, metal processing, etc.  
 Equipment : Bag filter, blower motor for dust collector  
 Point : Check if adjusting the air volume in the damper?

Business : Factory, building, etc.  
 Equipment : Air blower fan  
 Point : Check if adjusting the air volume in the damper?



Dust collector of wood processing



Foundry dust collector



Air handling unit (AHU)



Adjusted by damper

## Energy Conservation target (example) by the inverter (2)

Business : Chemical plant, etc.  
Equipment : Cooling tower circulation pump  
Point : Check if adjusting the flow rate in the valve.

Business : Factory, building, etc.  
Equipment : Cooling water circulation pump of the refrigerator (chiller)  
Point : Check if adjusting the flow rate in the valve.



Cooling tower



Cooling tower

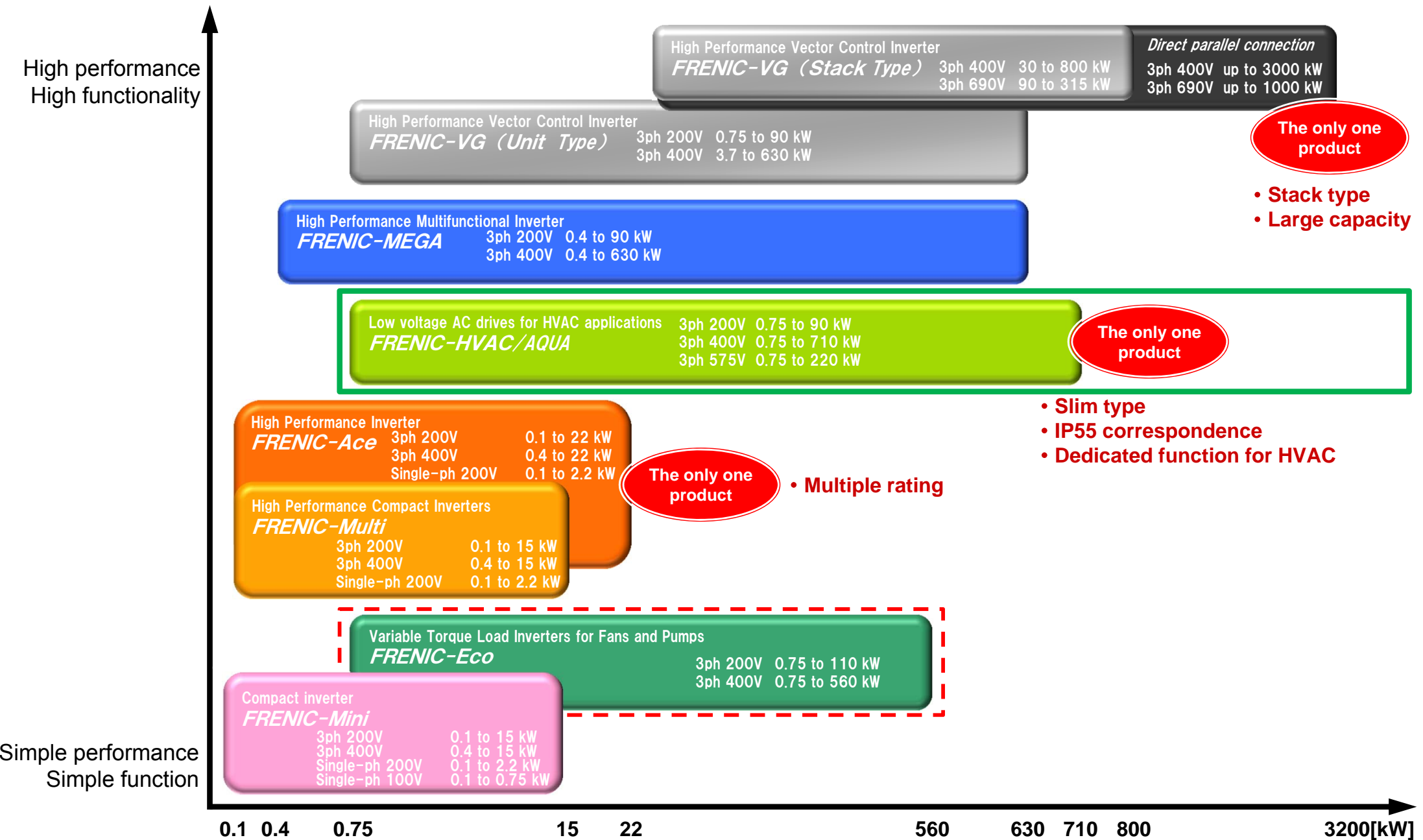


Circulation pump



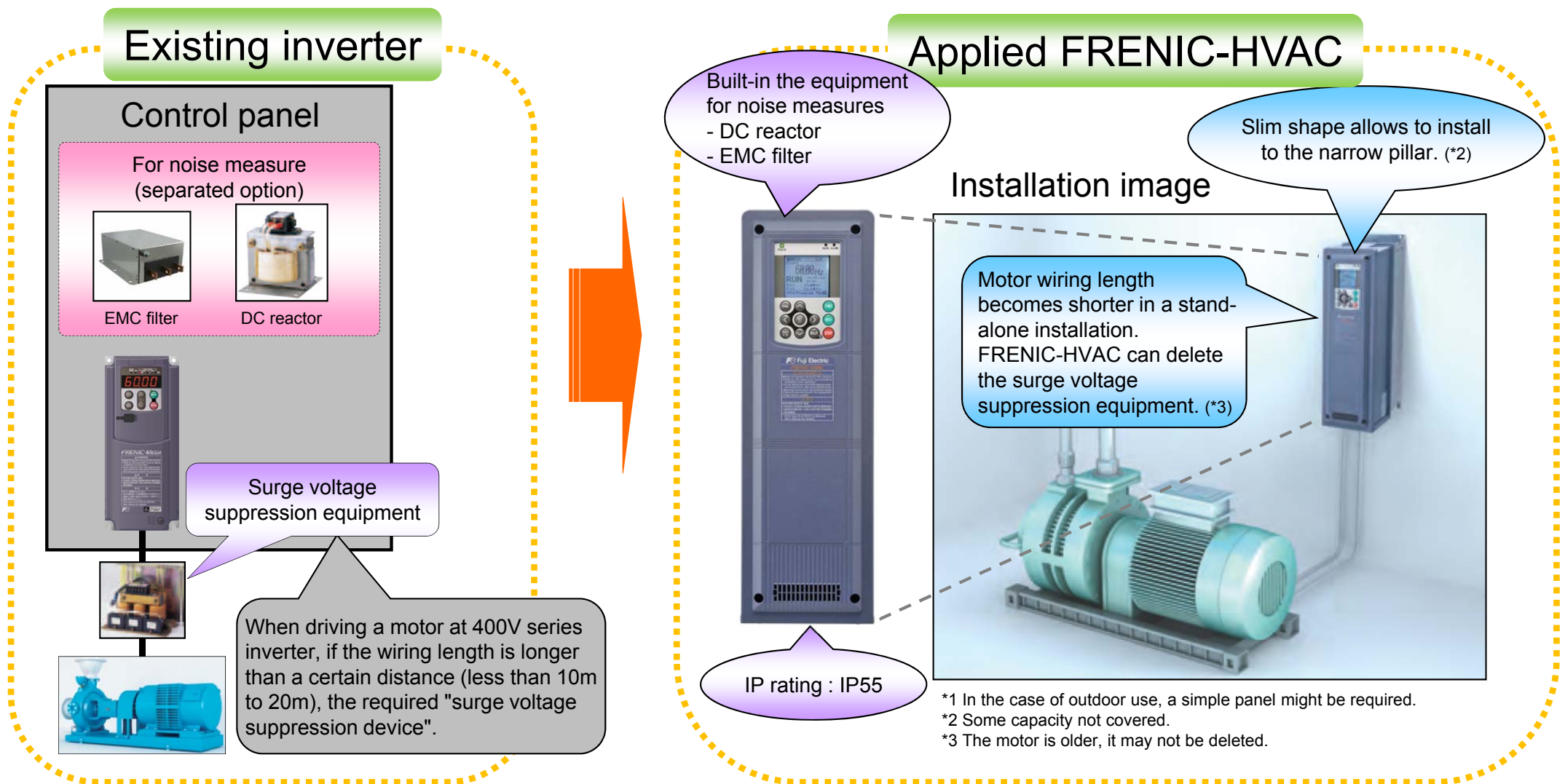
Circulation pump

# Features of FUJI inverters (model map)

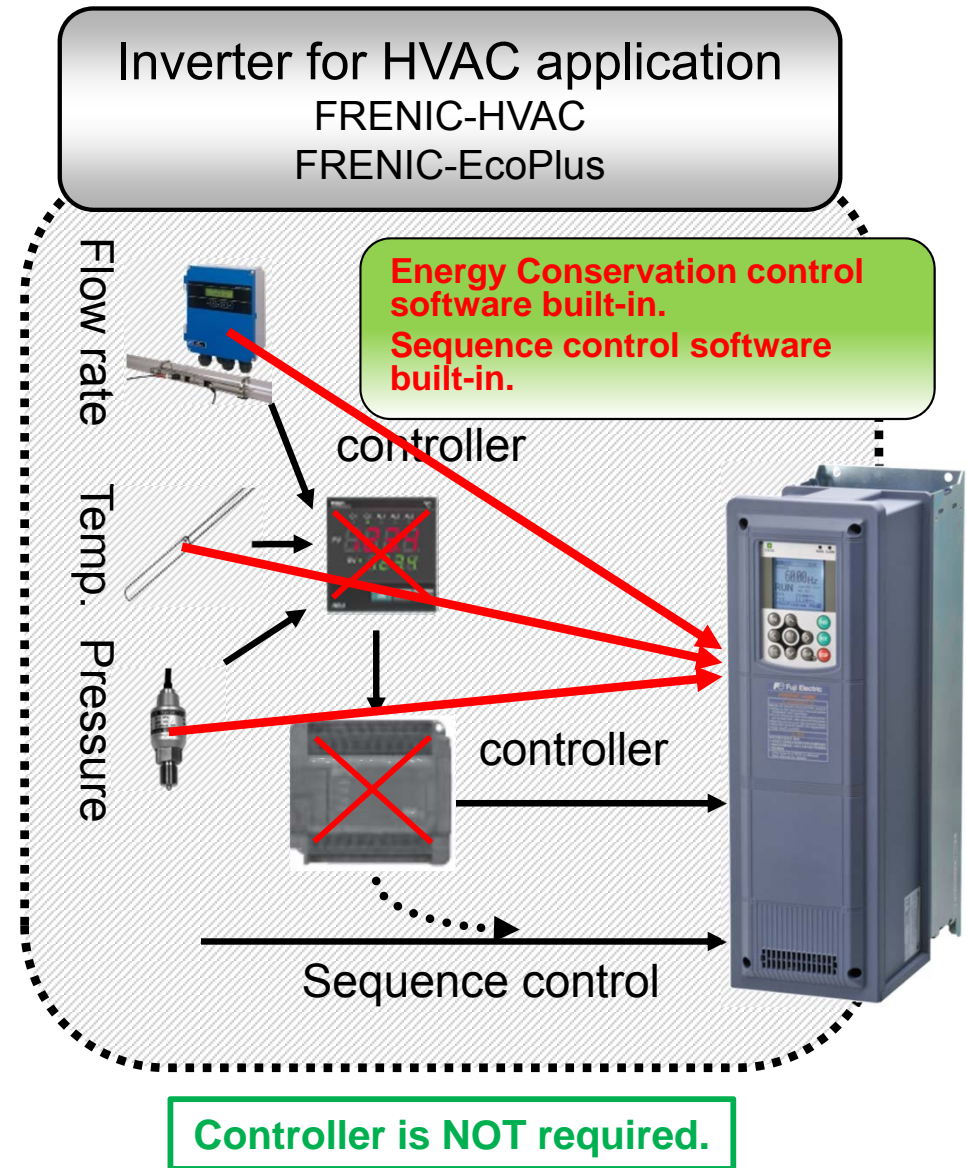
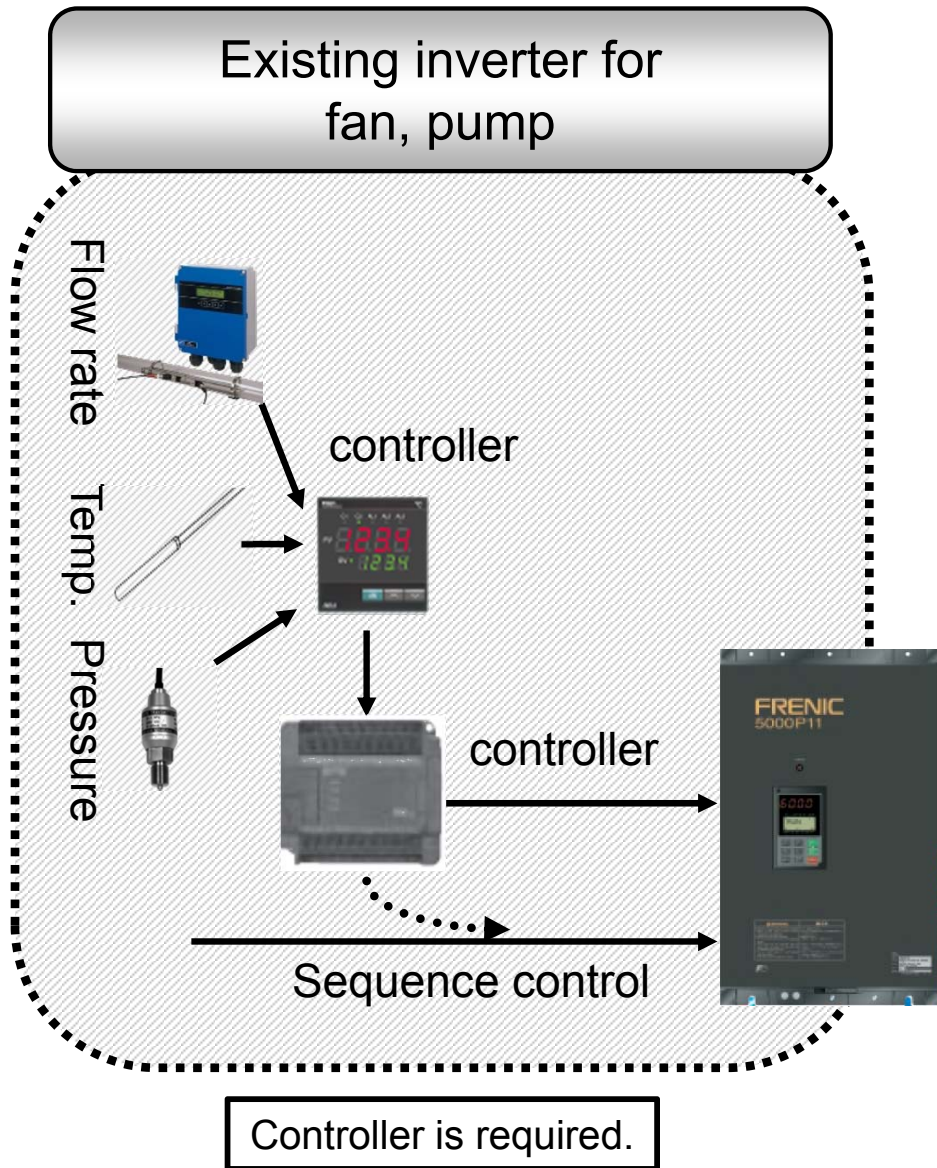


# Features of FRENIC-HVAC Series

- Built-in the equipment for noise measures ■
- Unnecessary the control panel and self-standing available (\*1) ■



# Reduction of peripheral equipment



## Challenge to further Energy Conservation

Fixed waste is controlled by the inverter. ([traditional control of inverter](#))

- Waste of adjusting by the valve or damper
- Waste of extra flow
- Waste of backing in the bypass

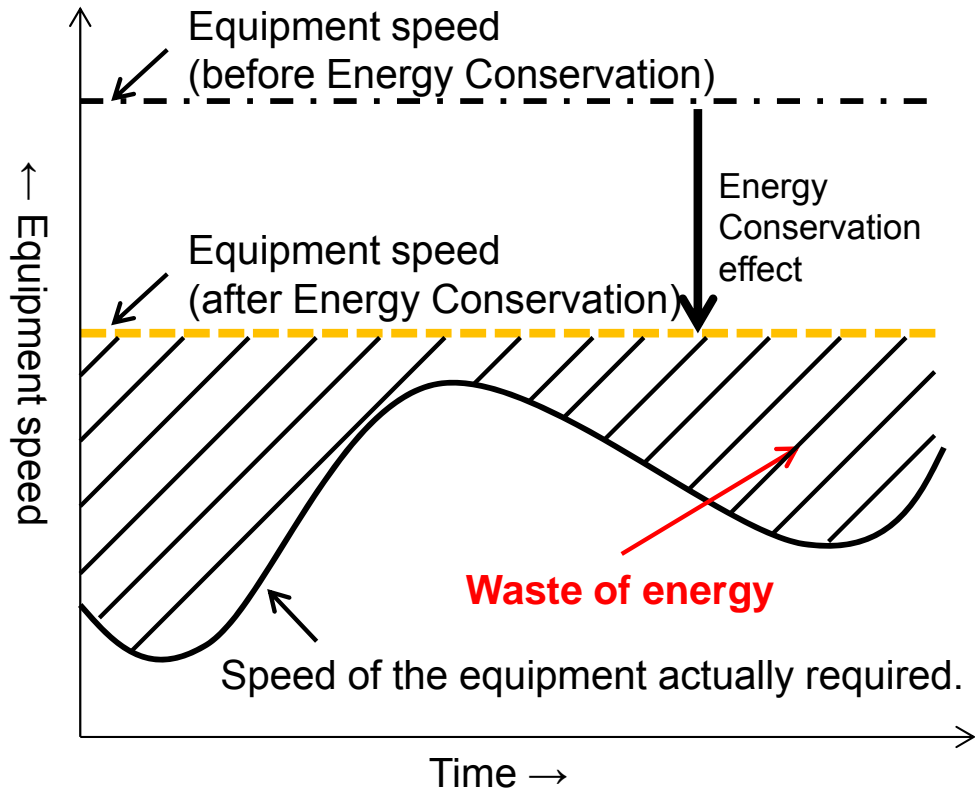


Controlled by the inverter to be the optimum value. ([future control of inverter](#))

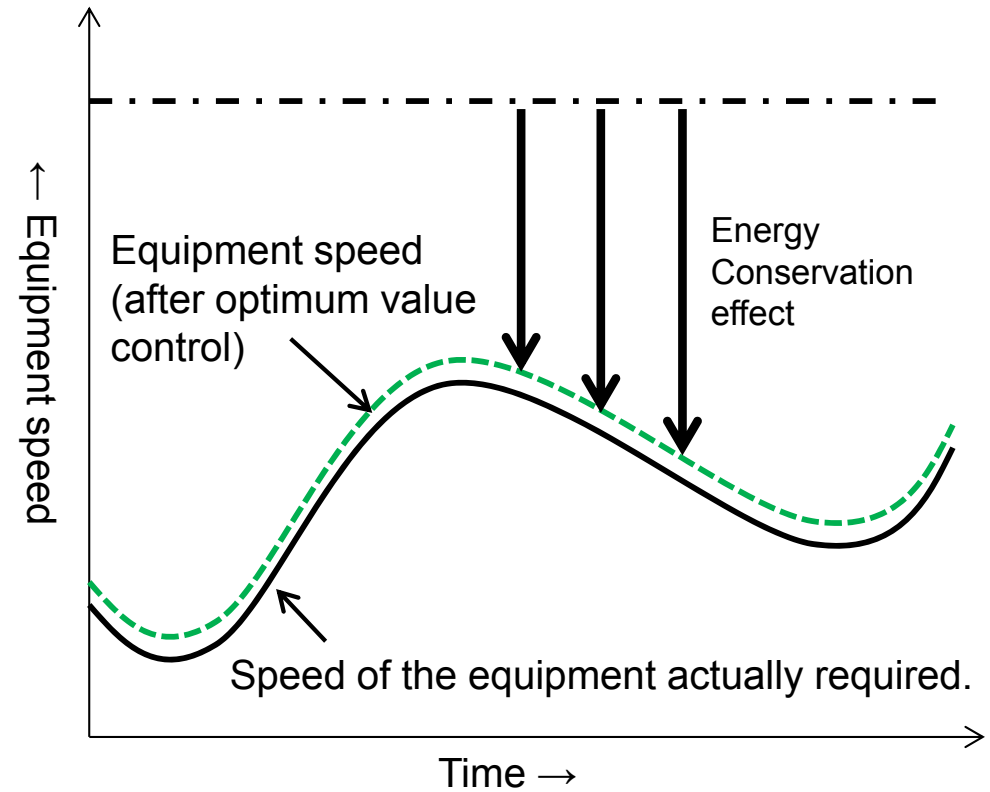
- Temperature difference constant control
- Estimated terminal pressure control
- Flow rate (pressure) controlled by two-way valve to be controlled by inverter.
- Wet-bulb temperature presumption control

# What is the optimum value control...

## ■ Further Energy Conservation of existing inverter controlled facilities ■



**Reduce the speed of the equipment**



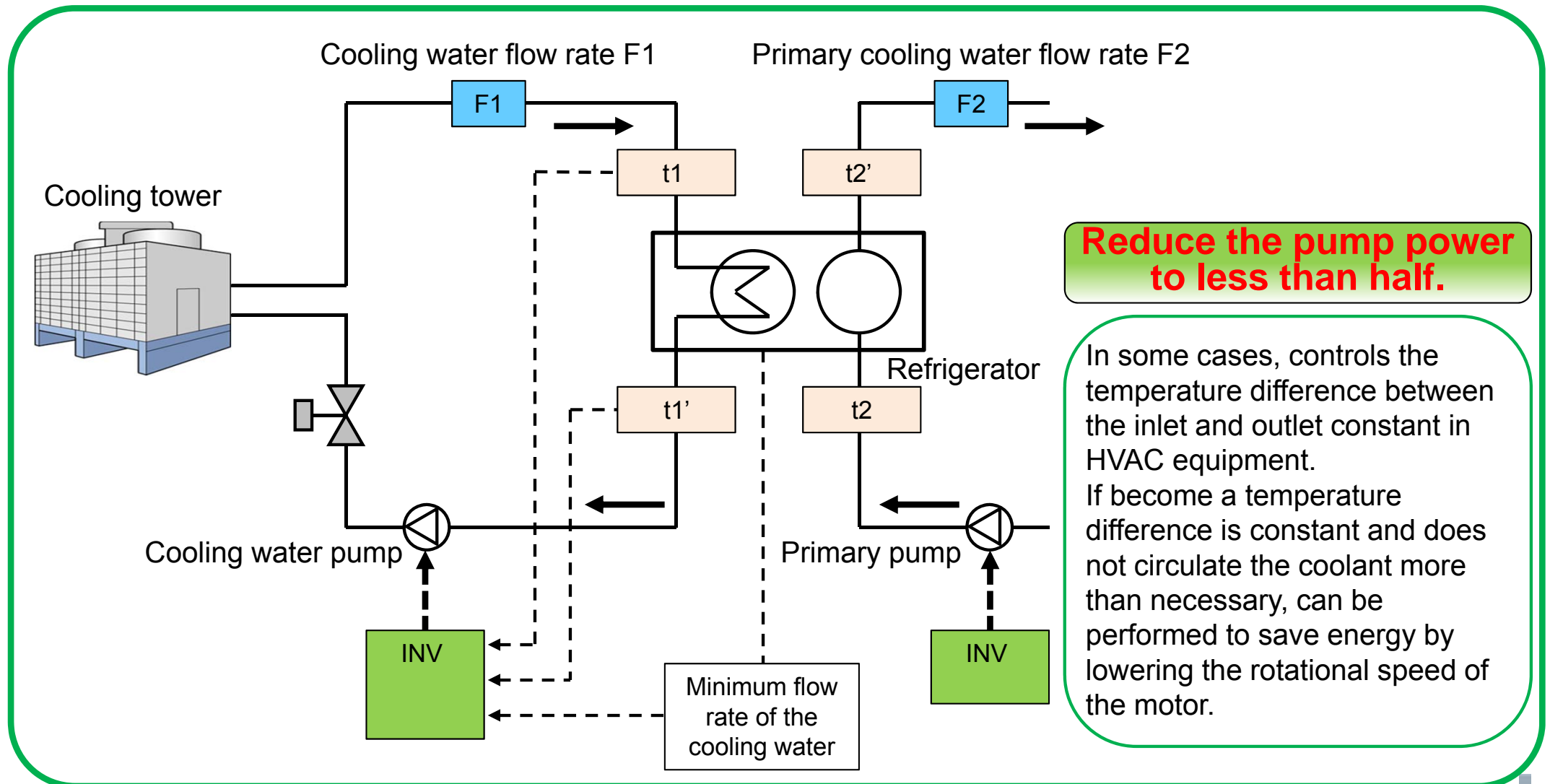
**Control the speed of the equipment**



# Temperature difference constant control

## ■ Temperature difference constant control for cold water pump ■

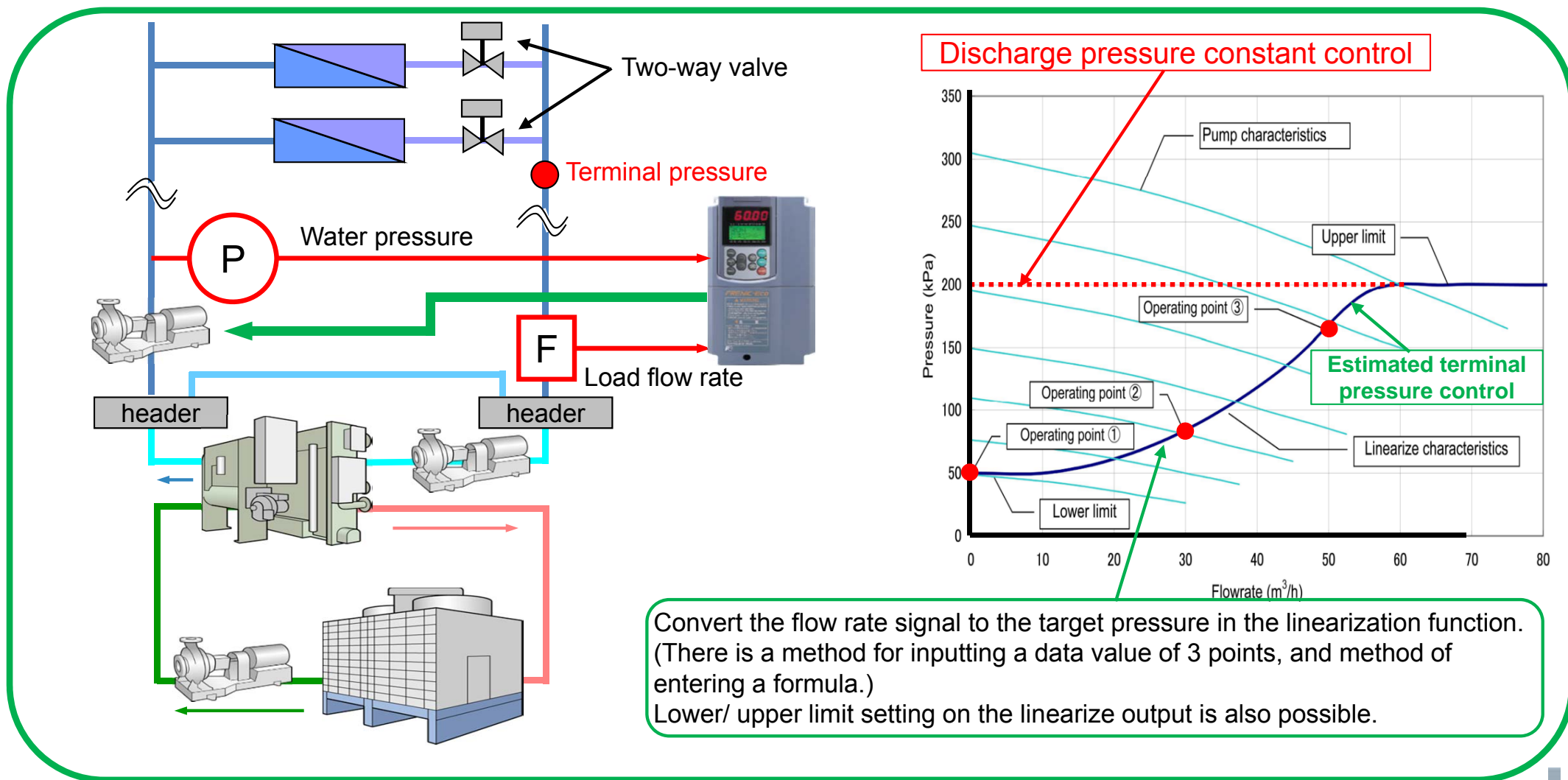
Control the cooling water pump so that the temperature difference between the cooling water outlet and inlet all times a constant.



# Estimated terminal pressure control

## ■ Estimated terminal pressure control for cold (hot) water of secondary pump ■

When the cooling (heating) load is light; less discharge flow rate of the pump, convey the cold (hot) water by lowering the water pressure of the secondary pump as per proper value.





**FE** Fuji Electric  
*Innovating Energy Technology*

