



## D4.5 Summary of best practices for energy efficiency in SMEs (Database and report)

GEAR@SME: GENERATE ENERGY EFFICIENT ACTING AND RESULTS AT SMALL & MEDIUM ENTERPRISES



**Gear@SME**  
Saving energy together



## Project Fact Sheet

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## Abbreviations

BP	Best Practices
CAPEX	CAPital EXpenditure
EEM	Energy Efficiency Measures
ESS	Energy Service Suppliers
EV	Electric Vehicle
HVAC	Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning
KPI	Key-Performance Indicator
MO	Multiplier Organisation
MB	Multiple Benefits
NEB	Non-energy benefits
OPEX	OPerational EXpenditure
ROI	Return On Investment
SME	Small and medium-sized enterprises
TOE	Ton of Oil Equivalent
TP	Trusted Partner
UC	Use Case
UCL	Use Case Leader
WP	Work Package



## Executive Summary

The database for best practices in energy efficiency and renewable energy use in Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs) (hereafter referred to as Best Practice Database), consisting of Fact Sheets and Inspirational Stories, aims to provide a working tool for Trusted Partners (TP), Energy Service Suppliers (ESS) and SMEs. The Fact Sheets contain technical information on energy efficiency measures (EEMs), technologies, and renewable energy sources that can be replicated by SMEs and are aimed primarily at TPs and ESSs. Inspirational Stories are a tool that contains general information and focuses more on the process of implementing energy efficiency projects. They can be used by TPs who want to understand how to Set up and operate in the collective and implement energy efficiency projects. They can also be used by SMEs themselves to find inspiration from the experiences of others.

Firstly, a large variety of available and open European and international Best Practice sources was investigated, including sources made available within other EU-funded projects with a focus on energy efficiency in SMEs. Specifically, materials from the IMPAWATT project, made available under the CC-BY-NC license, were capitalized and used as a starting point for the GEAR@SME project database. The information contained within the Fact Sheets was integrated with some information and further developed. In total, 57 Best Practice Fact Sheets available in the English language were adapted to the GEAR@SME context. Several Fact Sheets were translated into the national language of the four Use Case (UC) countries of the GEAR@SME project; namely, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, and Romania, according to their respective needs and priorities.

In parallel, each Use Case Leader (UCL) developed Inspirational Stories based on the experiences of energy efficiency projects planned or implemented in the UCs and based on the previous experiences and results. The Inspirational Stories will be translated into English. The database is made available by accessing the link <https://www.energyefficientsme.eu/best-practices>.



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## 1 Introduction

### 1.1 Background

The GEAR@SME project aims to substantiate the role of a local Trusted Partner (TP) who supports Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs) with the implementation of Energy Efficiency Measures (EEMs)<sup>1</sup>. The Trusted Partner is a neutral actor, or a group of actors, trusted by the SMEs and able and willing to drive the development of energy collectives and collective energy projects. The Trusted Partner supports SMEs in matters related to energy efficiency, amongst others, by being an intermediary between SMEs and Energy Service Suppliers (ESSs). The Trusted Partner is supported by the GEAR@SME methodology, which aims to catalyse the implementation of EEMs by taking a local, collective approach based on multiple benefits, tailored to the specific locality.

WP4 aims to provide tools to support the uptake of implementation of effective energy efficiency measures in SMEs. Specifically, T4.1 provides SMEs and relevant stakeholders with a database for best practices that can be used as a decision-making tool together with energy and financial assessments obtained with the toolset developed in T4.3.

### 1.2 Objective and scope

Task 4.1 of the GEAR@SME project aims to identify a set of Best Practices (BPs) related to energy-efficient measures that can be practically used by Trusted Partners, Energy Service Suppliers and SMEs to increase the uptake of energy efficiency measures by SMEs.

The Best Practices collection consists of Fact Sheets<sup>2</sup> and Inspirational Stories for the most widespread and applied cross-sectoral technologies. The Fact Sheets describe the implementation of energy efficiency measures with technical information, their most significant energy and economic indicators, and are mainly aimed at technical users. The Inspirational Stories provide examples of successful implementation of energy efficiency projects, based on the experience of the four Use Cases and taking into account the territorial and regulatory context. They are designed with the aim of inspiring and training TPs, SMEs, ESSs and MOs (Multiplier Organisations).

The Best Practices are organized in a database, which can be accessed through the GEAR@SME portal through the link <https://www.energyefficientsme.eu/best-practices>.

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<sup>1</sup> The term Energy Efficiency Measures also includes measures integrating renewable energy.

<sup>2</sup> When referring to the Fact Sheets adapted by GEAR@SME project, the capital letters are used, for the materials of other projects are lowercase.



## 1.3 Task development process

In detail, the work process for Task 4.1 consists of the following activities:

- Analysis of energy efficiency technologies for SMEs.
- Classification of identified technologies.
- Definition of a catalogue of Best Practices sheets.
- Evaluation of a set of most relevant technical-economic performance indicators which are essential for a preliminary assessment of the feasibility of energy efficiency interventions.
- Preparation of summary sheets for each technology (Fact Sheet).
- Translation of the Fact Sheets into English and into National languages.
- Drawing up Inspirational Stories on the basis of the successful implementation of energy efficiency projects in the Use Cases, devised through interviews with the stakeholders involved in GEAR@SME Project.

## 1.4 Structure of the deliverable

Following the introductory section, the deliverable is structured as follows:

- [Section 2](#) presents the analysis of available sources of Best Practices and the process that was adopted for choosing synergy with the IMPAWATT project.
- [Section 3](#) presents the actions undertaken in the project to evaluate, adapt and integrate the existing materials from the IMPAWATT Project and development work for Inspirational Stories.
- The [Annexes](#) collect all the Fact Sheets of Best Practices either in English or in the other languages and the Inspirational Stories developed in the Use Case Countries' languages.



## 2 Analysis and adaptation of available sources of Best Practices

Firstly, the activities of T4.1 were aimed at conducting a thorough research and analysis of the available sources of Best Practices currently available at European and international levels. The main sources analysed are:

- Technical literature and Energy Agencies at European and International levels.
- Energy tools.
- Further European Projects/initiatives.

Following the first phase of the analysis, an in-depth comparison was made between two European projects deemed highly relevant for their affinity to the GEAR@SME project (see the subchapters 2.3.1 and 2.3.2).

In this chapter, attention is drawn to the sources of information analysed and the path that led to the choice of the IMPAWATT project as the starting point for adapting the materials to the approach and requirements of the GEAR@SME project.

### 2.1 Technical literature

A major search for materials related to energy efficiency Best Practices was conducted both through technical articles/academic theses and through the institutional websites of Ministries and Energy Agencies. Research was also conducted by accessing international sources (e.g., from the U.S. Department of Energy). Firstly, 110 best practices were identified on the basis of the data and information collected from the following sources:

- Industrial Assessment Center Recommendations<sup>3</sup>
- Reference Document on Best Available Techniques for Energy Efficiency<sup>4</sup>
- Wise rules for industrial efficiency<sup>5</sup>
- Manufacturing sector guide<sup>6</sup>
- The French Agency for Ecological Transition (ADEME)<sup>7</sup>
- Scientific articles related to compressed air systems<sup>8</sup>

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<sup>3</sup> <https://iac.university/searchRecommendations>

<sup>4</sup> [https://eippcb.jrc.ec.europa.eu/sites/default/files/2019-11/ENE\\_Adopted\\_02-2009.pdf](https://eippcb.jrc.ec.europa.eu/sites/default/files/2019-11/ENE_Adopted_02-2009.pdf)

<sup>5</sup> [www.csu.edu/cerc/researchreports/documents/WiseRulesForIndustrialEfficiency1998.pdf](http://www.csu.edu/cerc/researchreports/documents/WiseRulesForIndustrialEfficiency1998.pdf)

<sup>6</sup> [www.carbontrust.com/resources/manufacturing-sector-guide](http://www.carbontrust.com/resources/manufacturing-sector-guide)

<sup>7</sup> [www.ademe.fr](http://www.ademe.fr)

<sup>8</sup> Ryszard Dindorf, Estimating Potential Energy Savings in Compressed Air Systems, *Procedia Engineering*, Volume 39, 2012, Pages 204-211, ISSN 1877-7058, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.proeng.2012.07.026>.



## 2.2 Energy Tools

A preliminary analysis of different Best Practices suggested by energy self-assessment tools was carried out on the basis of their connection with the Italian SET tool<sup>9</sup> and the SME Energy Check Up tool<sup>10</sup>. These tools identify energy efficiency interventions for certain SMEs by indicating an estimate of savings and economic investment. The applicable interventions represent the output of the assessment, however, there is a lack of a detailed description or working diagrams related to the technology and the designed energy efficiency intervention. The financial and energy data provided by the tools have been actualized and included within the Best Practices developed.

## 2.3 European projects/initiatives

A thorough research was conducted by taking into account the most recent European sources, such as projects and initiatives specifically aimed at improving the energy efficiency of SMEs. The aim was to identify a number of Good Practices and especially Best Practices for improving energy efficiency, considered of interest especially within SMEs, at all levels (such as buildings, systems, energy management, collective approaches to energy efficiency, etc.).

Firstly, the GEAR@SME partners identified the projects that have developed internal databases of good practices for energy efficiency. These include, for example, the ICCEE project<sup>11</sup> that aims at improving energy efficiency in the cold chain of the food and beverage sectors; the M-Benefits project<sup>12</sup>, which deals with the multiple benefits associated with energy efficiency interventions; and the DEEP database<sup>13</sup>, developed by the Energy Efficiency Financial Institutions Group (EEFIG).

The outcomes of the research allowed to focus on two specific projects i.e., EU-MERCI project<sup>14</sup> and the IMPAWATT project<sup>15</sup>, both aimed at improving energy efficiency in enterprises. A detailed description of the EU-MERCI and IMPAWATT projects can be found in sections 5.1.1 (EU-MERCI project) and 5.1.2 (IMPAWATT project).

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<sup>9</sup> <http://www.cross-tec.enea.it/>

<sup>10</sup> [SME Energy CheckUp](#)

<sup>11</sup> [www.iccee.eu/](http://www.iccee.eu/)

<sup>12</sup> [www.mbenefits.eu/](http://www.mbenefits.eu/)

<sup>13</sup> [eefig.ec.europa.eu/going-activities\\_en#deep-platform](http://eefig.ec.europa.eu/going-activities_en#deep-platform)

<sup>14</sup> [www.eumerci.eu](http://www.eumerci.eu)

<sup>15</sup> [www.impawatt.com/](http://www.impawatt.com/)



### 2.3.1 Comparing Projects: Strengths and Weaknesses in the framework of GEAR@SME Approach

A comparative analysis of the fact sheets of the two projects, EU-MERCI and IMPAWATT, was carried out. The purpose of the analysis was to highlight the strengths and weaknesses of both types of fact sheets according to the approach developed within the GEAR@SME project. Both strengths and weaknesses were used as a basis for making the Fact Sheets as complete as possible in terms of the information contained and usefulness for the end user with reference to the goals and objectives of the GEAR@SME project. Table 1 shows

	EU-MERCI	IMPAWATT
<b>STRENGTHS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Useful knowledge available from the project database (despite lack of reference to energy efficiency measures).</li> <li>• Information on available reference schemes (i.e., the energy efficiency incentive mechanism, e.g., White Certificates scheme) and subsidies.</li> <li>• Information on the use of the energy efficiency measure in other sectors.</li> <li>• Indication of the number of similar cases on European databases.</li> <li>• Evaluation of other interesting KPIs (min, max, average values relative to the cases in the project database). However, these indicators are useful for more in-depth evaluations of the energy efficiency measures examined.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Database for all SME sectors and sub-sectors.</li> <li>• Multiple examples of successfully implemented energy efficiency Best Practices for all cross-sector technologies are collected and available.</li> <li>• Comprehensive recommendation for energy optimisation.</li> <li>• Information on average payback time highlighted.</li> <li>• Information on the non-energy benefits associated EEM.</li> <li>• A list of related measures is given for each propose EEM</li> <li>• Each Best Practice has a very useful “example” section with a summary of the initial situation, a description of the optimisation carried out, and an indication of the estimated payback time and implementation costs.</li> <li>• Bibliographical references and other sources of information are included.</li> </ul>



	EU-MERCI	IMPAWATT
WEAKNESSES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Emphasis on Good Practices rather than Best Practices. Best Practices fact sheets - which refer to literature sources - in many cases provide little information, briefly presenting only the technology and processes involved, reporting little or no information on estimated savings, additional benefits, replicability and recommendations, and lacking case studies.</li> <li>• Fact sheets do not cover the entire SME landscape.</li> <li>• The descriptions of EEMs are very concise and often lack numerical information.</li> <li>• Although minimum and maximum values of energy savings, investment costs, payback time and average values of energy savings are given, there is a lack of specific indicators (e.g., energy savings, investment costs per kW, m<sup>2</sup>, unit, etc.) that are useful for preliminary evaluations.</li> <li>• Difficulties in disaggregating data for combined practice. In some cases, the values refer to 'combined' good practices and it is difficult to extrapolate the data to attribute them to individual measure.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lengthy fact sheet.</li> <li>• Cross-sector technology description repeated in each Fact Sheet.</li> <li>• Information 'scattered' over several parts of the sheet. E.g., some useful information on EEMs is included in both the technical description and the general description of the technology.</li> <li>• Lack of information on useful energy and economic indicators, such as investment costs, potential energy savings, and emissions generated (expressed as an absolute or specific value, e.g., expected investment costs per installed kW or per unit).</li> <li>• Some fact sheets have incomplete data on implementation examples/ case studies or none. E.g., descriptive information on the measure (the initial situation and description of the optimisation) is covered, but the payback period and implementation costs are missing.</li> </ul>

Table 1. Comparison of strengths and weaknesses of the EU-MERCI and IMPAWATT Projects.



The highlighted strengths of the IMPAWATT Fact Sheets are in line with the objectives of the GEAR@SME project. In particular:

- The IMPAWATT Best Practices fact sheets are valid for most SME sectors and sub-sectors.
- The recommendations for energy efficiency are very clear and comprehensive.
- Information on useful indicators of the technical-economic dimension of the energy efficiency measure (e.g., average payback time) is well highlighted, which can be very useful for the user to be able to make a preliminary estimate of potential savings and investment costs for their own case;
- Fact sheets provide indications on the type of non-energy benefits associated with the EEM and often also qualitative and numerical information.
- Fact sheets often provide detailed examples of implementation/case studies.

The two fact sheets produced within the framework of the EU-MERCI projects at IMPAWATT were analysed.

Both types of fact sheets were a source of inspiration for setting up the template of the GEAR@SME Best Practice Fact Sheets.

The EU-MERCI Good Practices/Best Practices fact sheets are interesting because they provide detailed information on the use of EEM. In particular, in EU-MERCI, the sectors and sub-sectors related to the application are well identified, EEM is well illustrated, energy savings, financial information related to available incentive mechanisms and subsidies, implementation costs and sketches/pictures are highlighted in separate boxes.

On the other hand, the IMPAWATT sheets provide a comprehensive overview of the cross-sector technology, an in-depth description of the optimisation recommendations within the EEM section, with relevant energy savings data, implementation costs, average payback time ranges, relevance of the application, non-energy benefits are reported, and above all some clear and well-presented examples of implementation, related measures, and a review of literature sources.

Based on our evaluation and discussion among the GEAR partners, it was clear that the material from the IMPAWATT would provide an excellent starting point for the GEAR@SME database. Thanks to similarities in scope, level of detail, and target group, the IMPAWATT materials required only minor adaptation to fulfil the objectives of the GEAR@SME project.



## 2.4 IMPAWATT fact sheets on technologies as starting point

The IMPAWATT materials were received from the IMPAWATT Consortium, to be used by GEAR@SME under the CC-BY-NC licence.

The materials received consist of:

- [PowerPoint presentations](#) of cross-sectoral technologies.
- [Best Practice fact sheets](#) on the implementation of EEMs in the industrial sector (compressed air, cooling, energy management, HVAC, lighting, pumps, etc.). The Best Practice fact sheets were provided in three languages: Italian, English and German.

### 2.4.1 Proposed redesign and adaptation of the fact sheets

With the initial IMPAWATT fact sheets as a starting point for the new GEAR@SME Best Practices Fact Sheets, several changes were made to its contents in order to meet the objectives of the GEAR@SME project. This section highlights the main changes made.

Firstly, general introductions to the cross-sectoral technologies associated with the EEMs in the individual fact sheets have been deleted to make them quicker and easier to read, as they are mostly a theoretical and general presentation of the technology.

The description and technical considerations in the new GEAR@SME Best Practices sheets focus only on the context of the EEM.

The GEAR@SME project required the inclusion of information such as the economic size of the investment, energy and economic savings, and emissions generated by the measure-related intervention.

This information was missing or presented differently within the IMPAWATT sheets.

The most challenging and key activity consisted in finding this information by using the sources presented in Chapter 2, thus representing an added value of the GEAR@SME project Fact Sheets.

Emphasis was put on making the information provided uniform and standardized (e.g., on how to present emissions data, etc.).

It was not always easy to indicate plausible ranges of variability in investment costs (absolute or specific to the typical size of the intervention) and energy and economic savings. Therefore, an average range of variability was proposed when these values were not readily available and/or precise data did not exist (unlike in the case of established technologies such as electric motors, inverters, lighting, etc.),

The section of implementation examples/case studies is expanded compared to IMPAWATT. Efforts have been made to overcome the lack of economic and energy data





on case studies, and one or sometimes more case studies have been identified for some EEMs. In the absence of implementation examples, the case study section has been omitted.

In addition, the number of references from which information was drawn has been expanded compared to the original IMPAWATT fact sheets.

## 3 Results

The two main outcomes of adaptation and modification are:

- A set of Best Practices Fact Sheets with technical information related to the most established energy efficiency interventions and the use of renewable sources within SMEs.
- Inspirational Stories built on the experiences of the Use Case and aimed primarily at TPs and SMEs.

The Best Practices Fact Sheets are the result of the work of adapting the Fact Sheets of the IMPAWATT project and adding sections according to the requirements of the GEAR@SME project. The Fact Sheets contain both general information regarding the interventions and technical information. The technical information is aimed primarily at industry professionals (ESSs) and TPs. The more general descriptions can also be understood and evaluated by people without a technical background.

A total of 57 Best Practices Fact Sheets have been developed in English. These Fact Sheets are also available in Italian, German, and Romanian. The number of translated sheets depends on the specific needs of each country.

The Inspirational Stories have been developed starting from the experience in the Use Case countries. They are based on interviews with the SMEs involved in Energy Efficiency projects and contain less technical information than the Fact Sheets. They are designed for use in SMEs as leverage to undertake energy efficiency projects. The Inspirational Stories are originally developed in the national languages of the four Use Case countries but will be translated into English to foster the exchange of information and best practices between countries.

### 3.1 Best Practices Fact Sheets

#### 3.1.1 Cross-sectoral technology and categorisation of EEMs

An in-depth study of cross-sectoral technologies and energy management measures was carried out. The following categories of EEMs were described and for each category there are several specific EEMs:



- Optimisation of compressed air systems
- Optimisation of cooling systems
- Energy management
- Optimisation of HVAC systems and industrial fans
- Optimisation of lighting systems
- Optimisation of pumping systems
- Process heating, industrial furnaces
- Energy efficiency in offices
- Renewable energy
- Optimisation of steam systems
- Insulation of industrial appliances

Document research was also carried out for each individual technology application, to collect missing data on economics (investment costs, energy costs, operation and maintenance costs, savings etc.) and energy savings. The data was derived from the analysis of the selected case studies. In many cases, the data sources refer to the Italian production context.

The search for data was rather challenging, not only because of the limited availability of information on the more specific technologies, but also because of the difficulty in analysing the available data, which were often not applicable to the SME sectors or because of the rather general validity of the data.

Importance was also given to data on financial and energy indicators, which play a key role from the perspective of a company wishing to improve the efficiency of its business processes. Information on 'Multiple Benefits', which measures the effects of efficiency gains on staff welfare, health, and safety, but also on company competitiveness was gained.

Examples of practical application have been described to stimulate more in-depth evaluations of the efficiency measures considered. The idea behind the case studies is to provide useful indications for the application of the analysed Best Practice in different company contexts, giving suggestions for its concrete application.

The information has been presented in a clear and simple way to simplify the use of the sheets even for non-technical users.

The template of the Fact Sheet developed within the GEAR@SME project is shown in the Figure 1 below.



**Gear@SME**  
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Best Practice	TITLE	Best Practice ID
Application		
SME sector		
SME Sub-sector		
Technical description		
Recommendation for optimisation		
Technical considerations		
Other energy/material flows		
Schemes and diagrams		
Economics		
Energy savings		
Economic savings		
Average Payback Time		
Emissions		
Main NEBs (Multiple benefits)	<input type="checkbox"/> Environmental benefits <input type="checkbox"/> Increased productivity <input type="checkbox"/> Work environment/ Health/Safety <input type="checkbox"/> Increased competitiveness <input type="checkbox"/> Maintenance	
Replicability		
Related measures		
Case study		
References		

This Best Practice was developed by the IMPAWATT Project (GA No. 785041) and adapted for the GEAR@SME Project (GA No. 894356)

*Figure 1: Fact Sheet template.*

The Fact Sheet template is a table divided into different sections. General information on the technological application is provided, with the relevant analysis and cataloguing.

### 3.1.2 Identification and use of Best Practice

This section contains the title of Best Practice, identification code, application, area of application.

**Best Practice Identification code:** alphanumeric code of 4 capital letters and two numbers.

**Best Practice title:** name of the EEM.



**Application:** the application for which the BP can be used. For example: process heating, industrial furnaces, etc.

**SME sector:** the sector(s) to which the BPs can be applied. An example could be “food production” for the industrial sector. “All” appears if the BP is applicable to all sectors. Reference can also be made to the classification of economic activities (the Statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community, abbreviated as *NACE*).

**SME sub-sector:** the sub-sector(s) to which the BPs can be applied. For example: engineering industry, agri-food industry, chemical industry, textile industry, electronic industry. “All” is specified in case the BP is applicable to all the sectors. For products in the manufacturing sector, reference can be made to the classification of economic activities (*NACE*).

### 3.1.3 Technical description

This section contains a technical description of the efficiency measure, any ancillary technical considerations, diagrams, and tables.

**Technical description:** an exhaustive, but concise, technical description of the EEM linked to the BP is given. Information regarding the production sectors, the fields of application and the indications relating to the types and measures of energy optimization are collected there. More in-depth descriptions were also provided thanks to online searches, e.g., regarding information on the main advantages offered by technology.

In some cases, a brief introductory overview of the technology sector or cross-sectoral technology was considered to better contextualise the BP, reporting some summary information regarding:

- Production sectors.
- Typical fields of application.
- Energy absorption/requirements per category/application.
- Main advantages of the technology.
- Preliminary indications on the main types and measures of possible energy optimisation.

All technical descriptions of BPs were developed by following the same approach structured in the following steps:

- Making reference to the initial pre-optimisation situation by highlighting the essential conditions needed before the implementation of the measure, the operating characteristics of the plant or system (e.g., heat losses in an industrial oven), also highlighting whether there are legislative obligations to be met and standards defining particular minimum technical requirements;



- Including a short description of the analysed system to arrive at recommendations for its optimisation.
- Highlighting any dependency on factors influencing optimisation when describing the list of possible recommendations for optimisation.
- Indicating whether any requirements are necessary to maintain the system within the correct operating conditions.

If possible, the technical descriptions also refer to formulas and cite calculation and verification methods or procedures to assess operating conditions and verify minimum performance and efficiency requirements.

**Technical consideration:** additional technical considerations useful to clarify the application and/or system conditions when implementing EEMs, e.g., efficiency values as a function of electrical power, parameters, and factors to be considered in system optimization, particular system configurations or variants in particular applications, incentive schemes supporting the technology.

When relevant, any specific cases of applicability/non-applicability of the given technology are also described here.

Application requirements can be described when the measure can only be applied under certain conditions.

**Other energy/material flows:** additional energy and/or material flows (i.e., not present in the typical application of the efficiency measure under consideration) concerning specific components mentioned in the technical considerations and that need to be considered if special conditions of the production process are realised (e.g., if an intermediate cooling medium is used that requires energy to operate a heat exchanger).

**Schemes and diagrams:** diagrams and/or charts useful for the technical description of the efficiency measure. The following may be included:

- Sketches and pictures of systems and installations.
- Graphs of energy use and savings potentials.
- Numerical tables.
- Operation diagrams.

### 3.1.4 Energy and economic indicators

This section collects the main indicators related to the efficiency measure such as average investment costs, energy and economic potential savings, emissions generated, environmental benefits, non-energy benefits and information on the replicability of the measure.



**Economics.** Costs related to the implementation of the EEM:

- Installation costs of individual components, equipment and/or systems
- Specific costs (costs per kW installed, unit cost)
- Energy costs
- Operating costs
- Costs for replacing equipment and/or systems
- Maintenance costs

It was not always possible to indicate a precise/set value. Values are derived and extrapolated from case studies for several applications. For some cases, values of energy and economic indicators are entered from implementation examples.

Additional elements are included when assessing investment costs, e.g., the availability of incentive schemes, subsidies, tax relief or other systems to support technology implementation on a national or local basis.

**Energy saving:** estimates of the potential energy savings generated by EEM. Depending on data availability, this can be specified in different ways, in particular:

- Specific energy savings quantifies the reduction in annual energy quantities relative to another parameter (e.g., relative to production, kWh/ton of production, area, etc.).
- Savings potential (percentage) as a reduction from the initial energy demand.
- Percentage savings by variation of a characteristic/technical parameter (e.g., by reduction of 1 bar of pressure in compressed air systems).
- Range of variation of the estimated percentage savings (between a minimum and a maximum value).

In most cases, ranges are provided for the variation of the estimated savings percentage. If it is not possible to indicate energy savings as a general value, references are derived from specific examples of implementation.

**Economic savings:** a value and/or percentage estimate of the cost-saving potential linked to the investment, e.g., the annual savings potential related to optimisation (EUR/year). The economic savings could be estimated from the energy savings, considering the cost of energy carriers.

**Average Payback Time:** an estimate of the average payback time of the investment (years). Depending on the case, the complexity of the interventions and the country of application (investment and energy costs vary from country-by-country), the payback time may also be given by a range between a minimum and a maximum value.



**Emissions:** the type of emissions:

- Emissions, in terms of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent, related to the consumption of electrical or thermal energy. Emission factors (amount of carbon dioxide equivalent emitted during operation - kgCO<sub>2</sub> per kWh of heat or electricity) are given.
- Additional emissions and releases (gases, liquids, etc.) related to the operation of the system.

**Environmental benefits:** the environmental benefits that the efficiency measure generates (in terms of emission reduction). E.g., in some applications cooling energy from evaporation can be reused, which is lost in classical CO<sub>2</sub> recovery plants.

**Non-Energy benefits (NEB):** description and qualitative evaluation of the non-energy benefits that the practice allows to be obtained. These benefits are divided into macro-categories, marked whenever the measure allows them to be achieved (environmental benefits; increase in productivity; work environment, health, safety; increase in competitiveness; improvements in terms of maintenance). Together with the energy and economic indicators, greater emphasis has been placed on this data, which are essential to end users wishing to improve the efficiency of business processes.

The NEB that individual EEMs can generate fall into the following categories:

- **Environmental benefits** if there is evidence of environmental benefits from the application of the efficiency measure.
- **Productivity (increase)** if measure leads to increased productivity.
- **Work environment, Health, Security** if the measure brings benefits in the working environment in terms of increased comfort of the working environment, health, and safety.
- **Competitiveness** if the measure allows to increase competitiveness compared to other enterprises in the sector.
- **Maintenance** if the measure affects the reduction of maintenance operations in terms of frequency and costs.

The NEB are described, and it is specified how the application of optimisation achieves the non-energy benefits marked in the left-hand section. E.g., some EEMs in compressed air systems can lead to noise reduction and thus improve worker comfort and health as well as production quality. Investments in renewable energy technologies can increase business competitiveness through improved corporate image and reduced energy carrier costs.

Where available, hyperlinks to external NEB evaluation examples are provided.

**Replicability:** a qualitative indication of the replicability of the measure is based on the following three levels:



- **High:** measure applicable to all sectors. Optimisation is easy to achieve in practical and financial terms. The measure can be considered as a low-risk, high-return opportunity with the possibility of immediate benefits.
- **Medium:** measure applicable to many sectors, but not all. Optimisation is not too easy to achieve in practical and financial terms.
- **Low:** measure not applicable to all sectors. Optimisation is difficult to achieve in practical and financial terms. The measure does not represent a low-risk, high-return opportunity.

The payback time and sector coverage can be used as an indicator of replicability, e.g.:

- **High:** below 5 years and most sectors.
- **Medium:** below 5 years and few sectors.
- **Low:** above 5 years.

**Related measures:** the titles of the measures concerning the same associated technological sector.

### 3.1.5 Case studies

Information about some implementation examples, case studies, and inspiring case studies is provided.

In particular, a brief presentation of one or more case studies and/or an application example is given. Most of the case studies refer to application of EEMs from 2015 and relating to the territorial contexts of the IMPAWATT project. Italian case studies are also identified through online research. A description of the production process is provided by highlighting the pre-optimization situation and the operating conditions and problems that led to optimization. The optimization is described by citing:

- Objective.
- The changes made to the system.
- Any conditions established following the intervention.
- The estimated energy and economic savings.

A case study and application example are briefly presented according to the following scheme:

**Title of case study:** a short title of the case study/example of implementation including reference to the SME type or company name (if available), country and year of implementation.





**Initial situation:** clearly and briefly frame the case study by describing the production process and highlighting, with a bulleted list or by means of a brief description, the pre-optimisation situation, the operating conditions, and the problems that prompted the optimisation. This may indicate:

- Any existing problems/issues.
- Changes in the production process over time.
- Initial energy consumption or demand.

**Description of the optimisation** (*if available: hyperlink to external example*):

- Objective of the optimisation.
- Changes made to the system.
- Any special conditions established because of the intervention.
- Estimated energy/economic savings achieved.

**Costs of implementation of the measure:** investment costs.

A very important factor is represented by the source of the investment, such as own resources, EU funds, and other financing/loan schemes. This can affect the payback period, especially when a grant is offered, then the investment may be more attractive, and the user must be aware of this information.

**Payback time:** number of years needed to compensate for the investment.

### 3.1.6 References

This section contains related measures and bibliographical references.

Useful references for consultation and the source of the data are cited. References to materials and resources are catalogued in scientific articles, industry publications, publications category, catalogues and, in some cases, references to the websites of manufacturers and technology providers.

Bibliographic references to materials and resources can be catalogued in:

- Scientific articles.
- Monographs.
- Sector publications.
- Category publications.
- Catalogues.
- Links to websites of manufacturers, technology providers;
- Links to dataset.



- Link to the resource used/consulted is included, if available.

## 3.2 Inspirational Stories

Inspirational stories are structured in sections that answer different questions:

- Concise and “catchy” description of the reason (“Why”) behind this practice (project example). This may be:
  - An opportunity (e.g., energy saving);
  - An ambition (e.g., reducing the company's emissions);
  - A problem (e.g., too high energy costs for a certain operation);
  - A different thrust (e.g., experimentation with new technologies or partnerships).

- Approach (“How”)

In this section, what and how it was done is described. The technical specifications of the project (e.g., size, power, etc.) are described.

- Setbacks (“How”).

The main challenges encountered are described. It is inspiring for others to know how challenges are overcome. Some model questions guide the writing of this part:

- Was the project realised according to the original plan and approach?
- Did the project have to be modified because of some initial obstacle?

The following aspects are described:

- The initial approach (hypothesis made to solve the problem, tackle the challenge, grab the opportunity described in the initial section).
- What was initially hoped for with this project had to change over time.
- Barriers:
  - Initial barriers: lack of partners or capacity (e.g. time, money, other resources).
  - Main barriers.
- Ways to overcome barriers

- Partnership (“Who”)

In this section, the means needed to realise this project are outlined. The key actors are identified. The criticalities and difficulties encountered in this partnership (e.g., sharing of quotas, agreements, etc.) are explained.



- Project benefits ("What")

Useful return from the project (multiple benefits, and business case, e.g. CAPEX, OPEX, ROI).

A distinction is made between:

- Measurable values (euros, new customers, energy production, CO<sub>2</sub>, savings, etc.).
- Non-measurable values (legitimacy, alliances, employee engagement and well-being, possibility of further financing, etc.).

- Lessons learnt and outlook.

This section is intended to illustrate:

- What would be done differently and what would not be changed.
- Recommendations for other SMEs that want to do the same.

### 3.3 Translation and development of materials

The Best Practice database is available on the Energy Efficient SME portal (<https://www.energyefficientsme.eu/best-practices>).

The complete database is available in English.

Each partner country has chosen whether to translate a subset of BPs Fact Sheets according to context establishing appropriate criteria to generate a list of BPs most attractive to SMEs. Furthermore, each partner actively involved in a GEAR@SME Use Case has developed Inspirational Stories based on the experience made in the Use Case.

#### 3.3.1 Germany

In the German Use Case, 30 Best Practices and 1 Inspirational Story have been translated into German. These are listed in Annex 5.4. They have been selected according to their relevance for SMEs in Berlin considering the challenges that SMEs face implementing energy efficiency measures in the region. Selection was also based on the feedback of SMEs and Trusted Partners during the project.

#### 3.3.2 Italy

All Fact Sheets were translated into Italian. In order to identify a subset of BPs that are most profitable for SMEs, the following criterion was chosen consisting of selecting BPs that both generate the highest energy savings and have the shortest payback time (usually less than 3 years).

Annex 5.5 summarizes all the Fact Sheets identified with this criterion. All BPs sheets translated into Italian will be attached in the annexes.



Further, two Inspirational Stories are developed for the Italian context: one story is developed on Collective Self-consumption and another one on Renewable Energy Communities. This topic was chosen because it is a topic that in the Italian scenario is of current interest. The stories are developed only in Italian given the evolution of the current legal and regulatory framework.

### 3.3.3 Netherlands

For the Netherlands, energy experts (supporting either Trusted Partners or SMEs) are considered as the main target group for the Best Practice Fact Sheets. Given that this group has good English reading skills, it was decided not to translate the Fact Sheets, but to focus efforts on writing Inspirational Stories on collective energy projects in the Netherlands. These include:

- IPKW: The most sustainable business park of The Netherlands.
- Bringing local energy supply and demand together in the IJmond region.
- Towards a collaborative solar park in Schiebroek.
- Joint coordination for individual application: customization works.
- By and for entrepreneurs: a sustainable business counter.
- Proving the collaborative approach through energy sharing.

The list of Inspirational Stories can be found in the Annex 5.3.

These Inspirational Stories can be used to inspire other Trusted Partners and SMEs, and to disseminate the lessons learned and success factors.

### 3.3.4 Romania

In Romania, the objective was to have at least one fact sheet for each identified category. On this basis, some categories were further classified according to the financing schemes available at the national level. It was concluded that SMEs are reluctant to invest in energy efficiency measures, but such examples can motivate implementation. Therefore, categories such as compressed air systems, energy management, HVAC systems, lighting, steam, and renewable energy sources were prioritized. Based on this, 30 Best Practices were translated into Romanian language and 1 Inspirational Story developed, listed in Annex 5.6.

The Inspirational Story developed is based on an SME that prioritised the need to train an internal technical staff to become an Energy Manager who is capable of identifying energy efficiency measures within the company's facilities.



### 3.3.5 Sweden

In Sweden, English reading skills are generally considered very high and not assumed to be a barrier for neither Trusted Partners nor SMEs. Consequently, it was decided not to translate any of the Fact Sheets.

Furthermore, the GEAR@SME project does not include a Swedish Use Case. Because of this, there was little experience from the use of the project methodology in the national context and limited possibilities to perform interviews as a basis for Inspirational Stories. Consequently, no Inspirational Stories were developed for Sweden.

## 3.4 Best Practices database

The Best Practice database aims to be an effective tool for users to allow them to understand and select the most suitable energy efficiency technology to be applied in SMEs.

A section on Best Practices is currently available on the Energy Efficient SME portal (<https://www.energyefficientsme.eu/best-practices>). Here, it is possible to search for Best Practices using filters, such as “applications”, “payback time in years”, “energy saving potential” to identify suitable Fact Sheets for download. The main screen is presented in Figure 2.

The screenshot shows the Energy Efficient SME portal interface. On the left, there is a 'Filter results' sidebar with a search bar and three filter sections: 'Applications' (with checkboxes for Compressed Air, Renewable, Cooling, Energy Management, Fans - HVAC), 'Payback time in years' (with a range slider from 0 to 10), and 'Energy Saving Potential' (with a range slider from 0 to 100). The main content area displays two best practice entries. The first entry is 'OPTIMISATION OF COMPRESSED AIR USER APPLICANCES', categorized under 'Compressed air', 'English', and 'SMEs'. It has a 'Payback Time: 3 - 6 years' and an 'Energy Saving Potential: 0 - 15 percent'. The description states that compressed air is essential in modern industry and can take up to 20% of electrical energy. Typical applications include automation, transport, and process air. A 'Download document' button is visible. The second entry is 'SOLAR THERMAL PLANT', categorized under 'Renewable', 'English', and 'SMEs'. It has a 'Payback Time: 3 - 6 years' and an 'Energy Saving Potential: 20 - 30 percent'. The description explains that solar thermal systems convert sunlight into heat for various uses like domestic hot water or space heating.

Figure 2: screenshot of the Energy Efficient SME portal for the Best Practice [\[https://www.energyefficientsme.eu/best-practices\]](https://www.energyefficientsme.eu/best-practices)



## 4 Conclusion

The activities conducted and described in this report can be summarized in two main outputs, which together form the Best Practice Database:

- Technical Best Practice Fact Sheets devised through the adaptation and enrichment of the IMPAWATT materials.
- Inspirational Stories written and developed on the basis of the direct experiences of the partners within the Use Cases.

The Fact Sheets contain technical information on energy efficiency measures (EEMs), technologies, and renewable energy sources that can be replicated by SMEs, and are aimed primarily at TPs and ESSs. Inspirational Stories are a tool that contains general information and focuses more on the process of implementing energy efficiency projects. They can be used by TPs who want to understand how to Set up and operate in the collective and implement energy efficiency projects. They can also be used by SMEs themselves to find implementation examples, case studies and inspirational stories. The developed materials are presented in the appendix and are available within the online portal developed by the project, freely downloadable and usable by accessing the link <https://www.energyefficientsme.eu/>.



## 5 Annexes

### 5.1 Short descriptions of the fact sheets of the EU-MERCI and IMPAWATT projects

#### 5.1.1 EU-MERCI project

The EU-MERCI project (*EU coordinated MMethods and procedures based on Real Cases for the effective implementation of policies and measures supporting energy efficiency in the Industry*), funded by the European Union H2020 funding program, is set up as a European platform which allows the collection of good industrial energy efficiency practices. The project promotes and facilitates the implementation of energy efficiency projects in manufacturing industry sectors by selecting and disseminating best technological and policy practices. EU-MERCI has developed a web database on the implementation of energy efficiency projects in industry.

The EU-MERCI database includes aggregated data from real implementation of efficiency projects in industry, provided by the EU-MERCI “Enablers”. The basis of the information is currently given by the national databases made available by project partners on the basis of their consulting and auditing activity related to actually implemented energy efficiency projects. The database allows users to search and download materials in an excel sheet as shown in Figure 3.

size_D	year_D	certificate_D	status_D	country_D	technology_D	equipment_D	energy_savings_D	id_D		
Large	2013	White Certificates	Yes	Italy	SR L2, L3, L1-Service Technology	Evaporators	SR L2, L3, L1-Service Technology	Process instrumentation and control systems	10.91	100060
Medium	2012	White Certificates	No	Italy	SR L2, L3, L1-Service Technology	Air compressors	-	-	10.73	100061
Medium	2011	White Certificates	Yes	Italy	Strong Heat / wall	Heat recovery by heat exchanger	-	-	10.62	100062
Small	2012	White Certificates	No	Italy	SR L2, L3, L1-Service Technology	Heat recovery by heat exchanger	-	-	10.39	100063
Large	2011	White Certificates	No	Italy	SR L2, L3, L1-Service Technology	Heat recovery by heat exchanger	Packaging	Heat recovery by heat exchanger	10.21	100064

Figure 3: EU-MERCI database.

Users can access can the multiple selection query and search the database through suitable filters listed below:

- Company size
- Year of implementation



- Reference scheme (i.e., energy efficiency incentive mechanism)
- Country
- Taxonomy
- Good Practice
- NACE Code

EU-MERCI developed a document library, including process diagrams and reports describing the 'Good Practices' selected by EU-MERCI, the 'Best Practices' from the literature for each specific sector and process. In particular, a specific section of the EU-MERCI Library<sup>16</sup> portal allows users to access both Good and Best Practices for different production sectors like Aluminium, Ammonia & Chemistry, Cement, Ceramic, Coke & Petroleum, Copper, Food & Beverage, Glass, Iron & Steel, Machinery, Pulp & Paper.

Many sectoral fact sheets on energy efficiency in European industry are available in the 'Library' section. The fact sheets describe Good Practices on actions to improve energy consumption, sectoral statistics, information on energy efficiency policies and short recommendations to accelerate energy efficiency for different industrial sectors. Figure 4 shows an example of an EU-MERCI sectoral fact sheet on energy efficiency in the European industry.

**EU-MERCI FOOD AND BEVERAGE FACT SHEET**

**Version 1.0**

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Figure 4: Example of an EU-MERCI sectoral fact sheet on energy efficiency in the European industry

<sup>16</sup> [www.eumerci-portal.eu/web/guest/library/factsheets](http://www.eumerci-portal.eu/web/guest/library/factsheets)





The sectoral fact sheets on energy efficiency in the European industry collect different types of information organised according to the following structure:

- Brief introduction to the sector and related statistics.
- Description of the technology.
- Recommendations related to the standard measures used.
- Identification of good practices.
- Energy efficiency policies in the various European countries.

Hyperlinks within the fact sheet refer to more detailed fact sheets on Good Practices of implementation of EEMs in industry.

The EU-MERCI project, developed to foster the growth of energy efficiency in EU industry, gives special emphasis to Good Practices, an efficient, technically and economically feasible way to promote energy efficiency in companies. The Best Practices fact sheets - which refer to literature sources such as the Best Available Techniques (BAT) reference documents (BREFs) - in many cases provide concise information, by briefly presenting only the technology and processes involved, reporting few or no information on estimated savings, additional benefits, replicability and recommendations, and lacking case studies.

Fact sheets on Good Practices are structured as follows:

- Sector, process, sub-process (phase), system technology
- Process description
- EEMs description
- Detailed description of Good Practices, which are classified as 'single' or 'combined' depending on whether they refer to single energy efficiency measures or measures that combine two or more energy efficiency measures.
- Energy savings: some fact sheets indicate for single or combined good practices the range of variation of primary energy savings (TOE), the average value starting from the data records available on the EU-MERCI database. Instead, In other sheets, average values (TOE/y of primary energy) are directly indicated.
- Reference baseline: some fact sheets indicate for single or combined good practices the range of variation of primary energy (TOE) and the average value starting from the data records available on the EU-MERCI database. Differently, in other sheets, average values (TOE/y of primary energy) are directly indicated.
- Other KPIs:



- Energy consumption improvement
- Energy intensity – consumption reduction per unit product (toe/k€)
- Pay-back time (years)
- Cumulative cash-flow (€)
- Share of project cost subsidised (%)
- Cost of energy savings (€/TOE)
- Cost of carbon savings (€/tonCO<sub>2</sub>)
- Renewable energy use (%)

The values are given per group of single or combined good practices.

- Cost of implementation: a range of variation and an average value is given for good practices qualified as “single” or “combined”. Differently, in other fact sheets, average values are directly indicated.
- Payback time: a range of variation and an average value is given for good practices qualified as 'single' or 'combined'. In other fact sheets, average values are directly indicated.
- Reference scheme: the number of good practices identified through the energy efficiency incentive mechanism specific to the geographical context of the Partner countries is indicated.
- Subsidies issued: a range of variation and an average value is given for good practices qualified as 'single' or 'combined'.
- Recurrence in merged dataset and in different countries: number of "single" or "combined" good practices identified within the datasets of the project partner countries.
- Exportability in other sectors
- Appendix with schemes and diagrams: indications on the replicability of good practices for sectors other than the one considered.

### 5.1.2 The IMPAWATT project

IMPAWATT (*IMPLementAtion Work and Actions To change the energy culture*) is a Horizon 2020 project funded by the European Union. The main objective of the IMPAWATT project is to support SMEs by building expert networks and developing staff training on energy efficiency to improve the 'in-house' energy culture.

IMPAWATT provides insight knowledge on EEMs tailored to the company and helps evaluate their success once implemented.



The IMPAWATT portal<sup>17</sup> guides companies to identify and select the most effective measures to be implemented so as to increase energy efficiency in manufacturing processes and in the service and retail sectors.

Thus, IMPAWATT focuses on cross-sectoral technologies and energy management measures. The following categories of measures are described and for each category several specific EEMs are currently available:

- Measurement & Verification of energy savings
- Optimisation of lighting systems
- Optimisation of steam systems
- Optimisation of industrial refrigeration and cooling systems
- Optimisation of compressed air systems
- Optimisation of pump systems
- Optimisation of HVAC systems and industrial fans
- Waste heat recovery systems on enterprise level
- Insulation of industrial appliances

The measure descriptions include detailed information which can be used for developing training materials for different types of stakeholders (energy managers, technical staff and top management). Additionally, examples of successfully implemented EEMs of all cross-sectoral technologies and financial incentives existing in the partner countries are collected and presented in the portal.

IMPAWATT fact sheets cover cross-sectoral technologies and report the energy management measures related to them. The fact sheets collect the following details:

- Title of the EEM
- Associated cross-sectoral technology
- Description of cross-sectoral technology
- EEM – General Information
- EEM – Description: initial situation, recommendation for optimisation
- Average Payback Time
- Relevance of implementation
- Non energy benefits
- Measurement & Verification

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<sup>17</sup> <https://eu.impawatt.com/searchMeasures>



- Example of implementation
- Related measures

Every fact sheet related to a given cross-sectoral technology area has the same technical description.

For example, each sheet relating to a measure of energy efficiency associated with the cross-sectoral technology "compressed air" contains the same description: what the technology "compressed air" is used for and where it is used, the fields of application, and the main advantages of the technology. The typical components used, and the characteristics of use are also described. Illustrative figures, schemes, and diagrams of a typical system and/or operating conditions and energy performance are given. Information on potential energy savings and typical EEMs that can be implemented are also often included within the technical description of the cross-sectoral technology.

EEMs are grouped together by classifying the type of measure (whether it is a single or multiple action, optimisation intervention, or mere replacement) and then addressing the technical description of each single measure and the energy optimisation recommendations.

In addition, an estimation of the average payback time is given with various ranges (less than 3 years, 3-6 years, 6-10 years, above 10 years).

A further indication concerns the relevance of the measure. On the basis of this information, users can decide whether the measure represents a low-risk, high-return opportunity. An interesting section describes the non-energy benefits (NEB), which together with the energy benefits, represent the Multiple Benefits of energy efficiency.

The Multiple Benefits are the positive effects that energy efficiency measures can bring in terms of:

- Achievement of environmental benefits
- Increasing productivity
- Working environment, Health and Safety
- Increased sales
- Maintenance

Each Best Practice has an "example" section where a summary of the initial situation, a description of the optimisation carried out, and an indication of the estimated payback time and implementation costs is presented. Efficiency measures related to the one described are listed as well as bibliographical references and other sources of information.



## 5.2 English

The fact sheets and the Inspirational Stories developed in English are presented below. For simplicity, an overview of the materials is provided in the table.

ID Code	Title of Best Practice
<b>Compressed Air Systems</b>	
CAIR-01	Optimisation of compressed air users/appliances
CAIR-02	Optimisation of the pressure in the system
CAIR-03	Switch off of appliances in non-operational times
CAIR-04	High level control
CAIR-05	Sizing and type of compressor
CAIR-06	Network optimisation
CAIR-07	Reduction of leakages
CAIR-08	Heat recovery
<b>Cooling Systems</b>	
COOL-01	Reduction of cooling load and free cooling
COOL-02	Compressor control
COOL-03	Lower condensing temperature - Raise of evaporation temperature
COOL-04	Efficient fans and control
COOL-05	Reduction of leakages
COOL-06	Heat recovery
<b>Energy Management</b>	
ENMA-01	Human resources
ENMA-02	Follow-up and monitoring of energy consumption
ENMA-03	Implementation of an energy management system according to ISO 50001 standard
ENMA-04	Contribution of an independent expert for energy management
ENMA-05	Energy purchase: energy market, offers, invoices, green energy
ENMA-06	Regulatory obligations
ENMA-07	Financial support for energy management
<b>Fans - HVAC</b>	
HVAC-01	Reduction of fan running time
HVAC-02	Flow rate reduction through variable speed variation (VSD)
HVAC-03	Replacement of fan
HVAC-04	Replacement of transmission system



HVAC-05	Heat and moisture recovery
HVAC-06	Reduction of pressure losses
HVAC-07	Leakage reduction of pipes
HVAC-08	Replacement of motor
<b>Hydraulic</b>	
HYDR-01	Insulation
HYDR-02	Hydraulic balancing
HYDR-03	Optimisation of temperature diffusion (delta T syndrome)
<b>Industrial Heating</b>	
INDH-01	Optimisation of the production system and distribution of process heat
INDH-02	Temperature and timing control
<b>Lighting</b>	
LIGH-01	Optimisation of day-light
LIGH-02	Optimisation of lighting-control
LIGH-03	Optimisation of room
LIGH-04	Replacement of luminaire, lamps
<b>Office</b>	
OFFI-01	Optimising indoor climate and comfort in office building considering energy efficiency aspects
OFFI-02	Green IT in offices
<b>Pumps</b>	
PUMP-01	Reduction of running time for pumps - Switch off motors when not needed
PUMP-02	Adapt the offer to real needs
PUMP-03	Optimised control of pumps
PUMP-04	Motor replacement
PUMP-05	Coupling replacement
PUMP-06	Pump replacement
<b>Renewable</b>	
RENE-01	Photovoltaic plant
RENE-02	Solar thermal plant
RENE-03	Others: biomass - geothermal energy
<b>Steam</b>	
STEA-01	Reduction of energy demand
STEA-02	Blowdown losses
STEA-03	Burner Optimization



STEA-04	Minimise air excess
STEA-05	Finding and repairing leaks
STEA-06	Check and repair steam traps; implement an effective steam trap maintenance programme
STEA-07	Optimisation and recovery of condensate
STEA-08	Air Economizer and Pre-heaters
STEA-09	Minimise/use of vented steam
<b>ID code</b>	<b>Title of Inspirational Stories</b>
INST-01_NL	IPKW: The most sustainable business park of The Netherlands
INST-02_NL	A blueprint for heat/cold exchange for business parks in Venlo
INST-03_NL	Schiebroek business park heading to energy positive
INST-04_NL	Bringing together local supply and demand for energy in the IJmond region
INST-01_DE	Compressed air leakages reduction after Energy Scan
INST-01_IT	Collective Self-consumption project - Via Larga Shopping Centre
INST-02_IT	Installation of photovoltaic system with storage and establishment of Renewable Energy Community (REC)
INST-01_RO	Increasing energy efficiency in SME through education and training



Best Practice	OPTIMISATION OF COMPRESSED AIR USERS/APPLIANCES	CAIR-01
Application	Compressed Air Systems	
SME sector	Industrial	
SME Subsector	All subsectors	
Technical description	<p>Compressed Air is an essential part of modern industry used by nearly every branch of production.</p> <p>In some sectors compressed air can take up to 20% (glass industries even 40%) of the electrical energy used. On average about 7% to 11% of the electrical energy in industry is used for compressed air. Due to its bad efficiency, compressed air is the most expensive form of energy in industry.</p> <p>Typical fields of application are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Automation: cylinders, engines, valves, conveyor belts, weaving.</li> <li>• Active air: transport (e.g., bulk transport).</li> <li>• Process air: drying process, fermentation process, ventilation of sedimentation tanks.</li> <li>• Vacuum: wrapping, drying, sucking, lifting, positioning.</li> </ul> <p>The main advantages of compressed air are availability, precision, downscaling, safety and the low weight of the tools used.</p> <p>Fields of application based on the pressure used:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ultra-high pressure (over 40 bar pressure): testing for leakages, power plants, oxygen bottles.</li> <li>• High pressure (17-40 bar): pipe pressure tests, blow moulding of plastic components.</li> <li>• Middle pressure (10–17 bar): heavy vehicles, special manufactures.</li> <li>• Low pressure (under 10 bar pressure): most industrial applications.</li> </ul> <p>The compressors power lies about 45% above the value, needed for ideal theoretical compression.</p>	
Recommendation for optimisation	<p>It is possible to increase the efficiency of the production process by reducing the use of air and reducing air losses through the optimization of distribution channels and connected components.</p> <p>In many systems, the working pressure is much higher than needed.</p>	



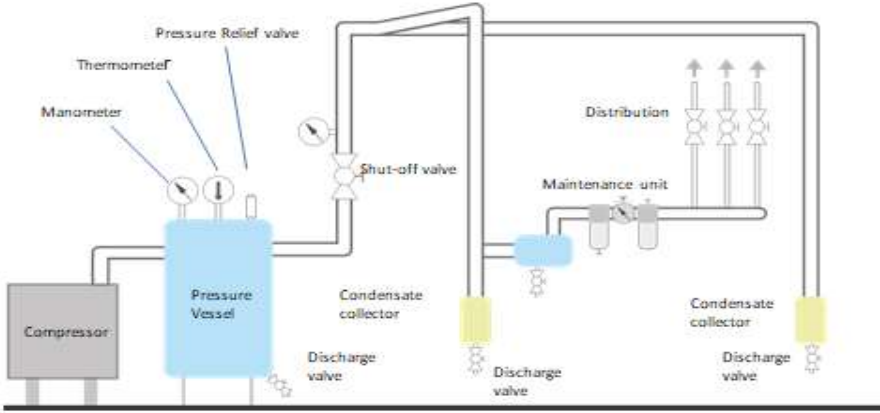


Several studies have shown that the pressure level can be reduced by up to 1 bar without affecting productivity.

By decreasing the pressure required for the proper operation of the system, it is possible to use compressors of a smaller size and increase the energy efficiency of the entire system.

- **Sizing of pneumatic motors:** in many systems pneumatic motors are oversized and exceed the needed power by a lot. This leads to a higher demand of air flow which must be provided by bigger compressors. Studies show that almost half of the used pneumatic motors can be downsized by at least one size segment.
- **Maintenance:** insufficient maintenance led to abrasive and corrosive wear of the components which leads to an increase of leakages and thus air demand. Wearing parts in pneumatic systems which are maintained regularly don't lead to an increase in air demand.
- **Change of filter cartridges:** compressed air can never be 100% particle free. Pneumatic appliances therefore need a filter element. Often those filter elements get changed too infrequently. This leads to clogging and an increase of pressure losses after a certain time of usage. Approximately the filter should be changed once a year. Alternatively, at a pressure loss of 0,35 bar.
- **Avoiding open pipes for blowing applications:** in industrial processes compressed air is often used for cleaning parts, removing debris, cooling, or aspirating. Often a simple pipe ranging in diameter from 2mm to 32mm is used. This causes turbulences, enhanced energy consumption and potential dangers. In most industrial appliances air guns can be used for manual blowing to clean, dry, move, sort and cool objects. Also, silencers and air nozzles can increase safety and reduce energy consumption. There are many sorts of nozzles regarding air consumption and power which can use the surrounding air to increase their effectiveness.
- **Controlled vacuum ejectors:** vacuum ejectors use the Venturi principle to create a vacuum using compressed air. In many factories unregulated vacuum ejectors are still in use, causing unnecessary costs. The unregulated ejectors should be replaced by controlled ones, which work with air saving regulation and need a lot less volume flow.
- **Single acting air cylinders:** many applications only depend on one direction of the cylinder to be done fast or powerful. The other direction can be travelled much slower or with much less power. But a lot of factories always use double acting cylinders. Switching to single acting cylinders, which uses spring force to return to the base position, saves the compressed air needed for the non-time/power dependent way.
- **Avoiding of dead-volume:** high distances between users, providers and regulators often occur in large systems. The excess of pipes and valves must



	<p>fill and empty during every control cycle. Unnecessary long pipes, unused branches and unnecessary no-load cycles should be avoided. Existing excesses in systems can be reduced while new systems can be planned accordingly.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Substitution of compressed air:</b> it's not always necessary or recommended to use compressed air. It can often be replaced, at the same productivity, by other technologies. For example, a 6,5kW pneumatic motor needs a 132kW compressor while it could be possible to simply use a 6,5kW electric motor.</li> <li>• <b>Other possible substitutions:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Alternative electric solutions instead of air cushions.</li> <li>- Airless paint sprayers, which pressurise the paint directly for atomisation, instead of compressed air sprayers.</li> <li>- Electric vacuum ejectors instead of using the venturi principle.</li> <li>- Modern and light electric grinding machines instead of pneumatic ones.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p><b>Technical considerations</b></p>	<p>In many cases the compressed air pressure is reduced by the regulators before reaching the user. It is necessary to provide an excess of pressure that causes additional costs due to increased leakages within the pipes.</p>
<p><b>Other energy/material flows</b></p>	<p>About 7-20% of the electricity invested is transformed into mechanical energy to produce compressed air.</p> <p>The remaining 80-93% is transformed into heat and it is stored in the medium or emitted directly by the compressor.</p> <p>50 to 90% of this heat can be recovered in heat exchangers.</p>
<p><b>Schemes and diagrams</b></p>	 <p style="text-align: center;">Scheme of an industrial compressed air system.</p>
<p><b>Economics</b></p>	<p>Investments vary from the type of intervention that is carried out on the line.</p> <p>For the replacement of a compressor, costs start at 3,000-4,000 EUR.</p>



Energy savings	In general, saving potentials in compressed air systems:	
	<b>Businesses</b>	<b>Percentage of compressed air as a function of overall consumption</b>
	<b>Potential energy saving</b>	
	<b>Manufacturing, commerce, service</b>	Up to 20%
	<b>Industry</b>	On average 20%
		30-50%
		Up to 50%
	The saving potential is as follows:	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Replace low quality components: 15%</li> <li>• Reduction of components: up to 15%</li> </ul>	
Economic savings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sizing of pneumatic motors: 40% based on the initial need.</li> <li>• Maintenance: depending on the size of the leakage (1mm ca. 150 EUR/year).</li> <li>• Change of filter cartridges: several thousand EUR/year.</li> <li>• Avoiding open pipes for blowing applications: above 10,000 EUR/year.</li> <li>• Controlled vacuum ejectors: several thousand EUR/year.</li> <li>• Single acting air cylinders: several thousand EUR/year.</li> <li>• Avoiding of dead-volume: 7% per bar of reduced pressure.</li> </ul>	
Average Payback Time	3-6 years	
Emissions	0.702 kgCO <sub>2</sub> /kWh (CO <sub>2</sub> emitted by production for one hour of 1 NI/min of compressed air).	
Main NEBs (Multiple Benefits)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Environmental benefits <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Increased productivity <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Work environment/ Health/Safety <input type="checkbox"/> Increased competitiveness <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Maintenance	Environmental benefits through reduction of CO <sub>2</sub> emissions by reducing the energy demand. Many efficiency measures regarding blowing applications, tools and valves reduce the noise level in working conditions. In some cases, the quality of the product can also be increased using efficient blow applications. (e.g., metal descaling)
	MBenefits pilot case study: <i>Optimizing compressed air improves safety, sparks new line of business</i> <a href="https://www.mbenefits.eu/static/media/uploads/site-6/library/Cases%20and%20examples/mbenefits_pilot_case_study_a4l_501_peg.pdf">https://www.mbenefits.eu/static/media/uploads/site-6/library/Cases%20and%20examples/mbenefits_pilot_case_study_a4l_501_peg.pdf</a>	



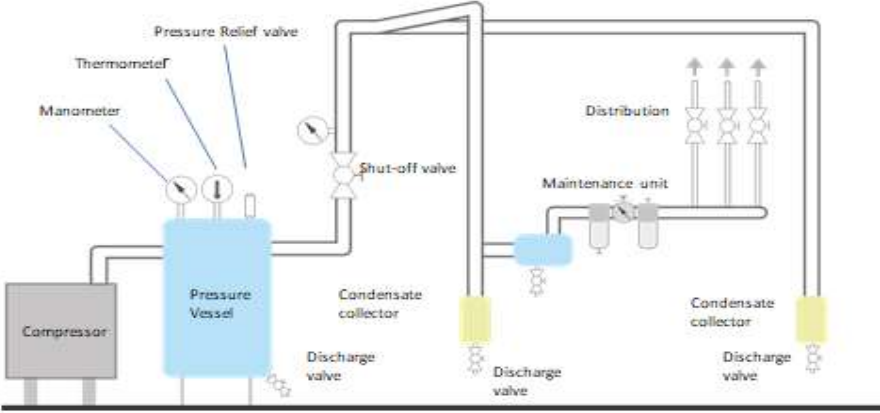
Replicability	High
Related measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CAIR-02: Optimisation of the pressure in the system</li> <li>• CAIR-03: Switch off of appliances in non-operational times</li> <li>• CAIR-04: High level control</li> <li>• CAIR-05: Sizing and type of compressor</li> <li>• CAIR-06: Network optimization</li> <li>• CAIR-07: Reduction of leakages</li> <li>• CAIR-08: Heat recovery</li> </ul>
Case study	<p>Component replacement (Austria, 2011-2013)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Initial Situation:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- High leakages.</li> <li>- Infrequent filter changes intervals.</li> <li>- Open pipes for blowing applications.</li> <li>- No heat recovery.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Description of the optimisation:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Optimization of maintenance intervals.</li> <li>- Reduction of leakages.</li> <li>- Use of air saving air pistols.</li> <li>- User optimization.</li> <li>- Implementation of heat recovery.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Implementation costs:</b> 108,000 EUR</li> <li>• <b>Payback time:</b> 3 years</li> </ul>
References	<p>Kulterer, K., Huber J., Ruthner H., Oetiker H., Pucher C., Steinbrugger, C.: Leitfaden für Energieaudits zur Optimierung von Druckluftsystemen, klimaaktiv energieeffiziente betriebe, Wien 2015</p> <p>Larrabee C.: Managing Multiple-Compressor Systems: Utilizing Controls to Improve Performance</p> <p>3E Strategy, Department of Mechanical engineering, University of cape town: How to save energy and money in compressed air systems</p>

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Best Practice	OPTIMISATION OF THE PRESSURE IN THE SYSTEM	CAIR-02
Application	Compressed Air Systems	
SME sector	Industrial	
SME subsector	All subsectors	
Technical description	<p>In many systems the operating pressure is much higher than actually needed. Studies have shown that the pressure level can be reduced by up to 1 bar without influencing productivity.</p> <p>In many cases the pressure is reduced by regulators before reaching the users. This excess of unneeded pressure has to be provided and causes additional cost due to increased leakages.</p> <p>Useful indicators: system pressure above 7 bar (most industrial appliances only need 7 bar).</p>	
Recommendation for optimisation	<p>A constant system pressure at the needed level can be provided by an intelligent high-level control of the compressors.</p> <p>The minimal required pressure has to be tested at every user individually. It is important to notice that in systems, which already have energy efficiency measures done on them, a reduction of the pressure can cause operational problems. Basically, an intelligent control unit, combined with efficient users, is preferred over a reduction of the system.</p> <p>To test the possibility of a pressure reduction in the system several pressure values have to be evaluated and compared:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Difference between the pressure at the compressor and the pressure in the system: should not be higher than 1 bar. Otherwise measures for reducing the pressure drop should be done.</li> <li>• Difference between the current pressure at the compressor and the needed one: If too high, the compressor pressure can be lowered.</li> <li>• Difference between the pressure in the system and the needed pressure at the users: Fit pressure to needed level by either a valve or a separate branch in the distribution system.</li> </ul> <p>A very simple method to test if the pressure can be lowered can be done if all the applications in the system are either not sensible to pressure below the required</p>	



	<p>value (don't get damaged), or equipped with an alarm, that goes off if the pressure drops too far.</p> <p>The pressure can be lowered incrementally, until one application sets the alarm off or shows a change in the operational behaviour. To avoid fluctuations in the system pressure from disturbing the operation of the applications, the system pressure has to be raised a bit. It is a very rudimental technique and the plant manager has to be sure that there will be no damage, but it is easy to apply.</p> <p>Additional measures can be done to enable the reduction of the system pressure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Frequent maintenance of filters and dryers.</li> <li>• Replacement of unnecessary filters, valves or t-joints in pipes.</li> <li>• Reduction/avoidance of dead volume.</li> <li>• Separate networks, each with their own pressure level.</li> <li>• Tools and users which work with lower pressure values.</li> <li>• Avoiding compressed air for cooling, atomisation or cleaning purposes</li> </ul> <p>The reduction of the pressure level in the system of 1 bar saves 7% of the total energy needed.</p> <p>A reduction of 0,3 bar already reduces leakages by 4%.</p>
<p>Technical considerations</p>	<p>In most cases, if different pressure levels are used, it is recommended to separate the existing network into 2 with their own pressure level each.</p> <p>Single users with exceptional high-pressure needs can be provided with boosters, which raise the pressure locally to the needed level.</p>
<p>Schemes and diagrams</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;">Scheme of an industrial compressed air system.</p>
<p>Economics</p>	<p>Unit cost of industrial pressure regulators from 100 EUR</p>



Energy savings	Up to 10% on energy bills	
Economic savings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintenance losses about 1mm: 150 EUR/year</li> <li>• Replacement of filter cartridges: 1,000 EUR/year</li> <li>• Open tubes for blowing applications: over 10,000 EUR/year</li> <li>• Single-acting compressed air cylinders: 1,000 EUR/year</li> <li>• Controlled vacuum ejectors: 1.000 EUR/year</li> </ul>	
Average Payback Time	Less than 3 years	
Emissions	0.702 kgCO <sub>2</sub> /kWh (CO <sub>2</sub> emitted by production for one hour of 1 NI/min of compressed air)	
Main NEBs (Multiple Benefits)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Environmental benefits <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Increased productivity <input type="checkbox"/> Work environment/Health/Safety <input type="checkbox"/> Increased competitiveness <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Maintenance	Environmental benefits through reduction of CO <sub>2</sub> emissions by reducing the energy demand.
Replicability	Medium	
Related measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CAIR-01: Optimisation of compressed air users/appliances</li> <li>• CAIR-03: Switch off of appliances in non-operational times</li> <li>• CAIR-04: High level control</li> <li>• CAIR-05: Sizing and type of compressor</li> <li>• CAIR-06: Network optimisation</li> <li>• CAIR-07: Reduction of leakages</li> <li>• CAIR-08: Heat recovery</li> </ul>	
Case study	<p>Reduction of pressure (Austria, 2016)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Initial Situation:</b> it was shown that the pressure level was too high and therefore a reduction has a great potential for energy savings.</li> <li>• <b>Description of the optimisation:</b> the pressure in the system has been reduced from 8 bar to 7 bar by installing a vessel in the system. The vessel was already available, so no investment costs were necessary. The amount of electricity saved is 51,000 kWh/year.</li> <li>• <b>Implementation costs:</b> not available</li> <li>• <b>Payback Time:</b> not available</li> </ul>	



<p>References</p>	<p>Kulterer, K., Huber J., Ruthner H., Oetiker H., Pucher C., Steinbrugger, C.: Leitfaden für Energieaudits zur Optimierung von Druckluftsystemen, klimaaktiv energieeffiziente betriebe, Wien 2015</p> <p>Larrabee C.: Managing Multiple-Compressor Systems: Utilizing Controls to Improve Performance</p> <p>3E Strategy, Department of Mechanical engineering, University of cape town: How to save energy and money in compressed air systems</p>
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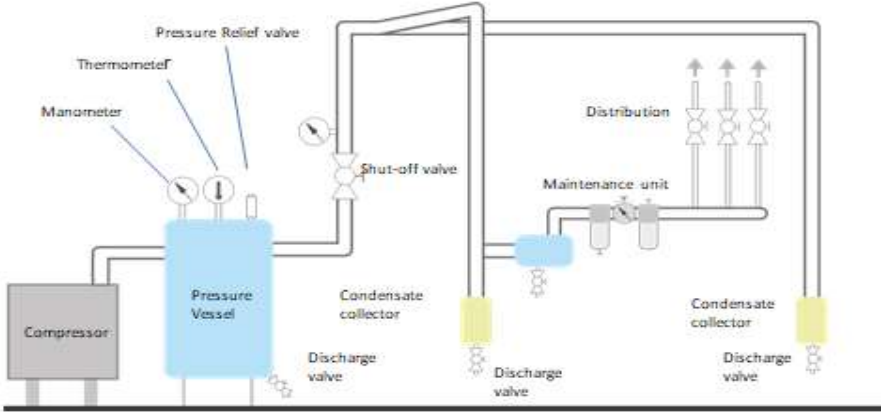
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Best Practice	<b>SWITCH OFF OF APPLIANCES IN NON-OPERATIONAL TIMES</b>	<b>CAIR-03</b>
Application	Compressed Air Systems	
SME sector	Industrial	
SME subsector	All subsectors	
Technical description	In many factories the compressed air system runs overnight or on weekends and holidays although the production stands still in these times. 95% of leakages occur in the distribution system which causes the system itself to consume unnecessary energy during down times of production.	
Recommendation for optimisation	<p>During times, in which production stands still, and thus no users are active in the system, it is recommended to shut down the compressed air system completely or at least unused parts of it.</p> <p>There are several possibilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> <p><b>Automatic separation of the distribution network from the compressors</b></p> <p>In this scenario losses can be reduced by separating the system, or at least parts of it from the compressors. This can be done by an automatic valve with a time switch. It is important that the time switch is programmed correctly. About 30 min after end of production the valve closes and leaves the compressor and dryers running. 30 min before beginning of production the valve opens slowly and fills the network gradually with compressed air to avoid overload of the processing units such as dryers and filters.</p> </li> <li> <p><b>Automatic switch-off of the whole system</b></p> <p>This requires the installation of a control system with electrically operated valves. The timer should be set in a way that the compressed air treatment units are fully operating when starting the compression again.</p> </li> <li> <p><b>Automatic decoupling of network parts</b></p> <p>This method decouples parts of the system from the compressors and compressed air treatment units and switches those appliances off. This requires an automatic valve and switch system with electrically operated valves. The switch off system should be programmed in such a way that the compressed air treatment units are fully ready at the beginning of production. Additionally, manual switches should be installed so it is possible to separate the compressor from the distribution system during non-business hours (in case the automatic system fails).</p> </li> </ul>	



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Manual switch decoupling of network parts</b></li> </ul> <p>The principle is the same as the automatic shut off only for the steps to be done manually. It is important to give the employees, responsible for the compressed air system, the proper training for this method to avoid damages to the system. Also a few notes should be placed at the valves and switches.</p>	
Schemes and diagrams	 <p style="text-align: center;">Scheme of an industrial compressed air system.</p>	
Economics	From 50 EUR per timer device	
Energy savings	Potential energy savings of 20 to 25%	
Economic savings	About 20%	
Average Payback Time	Less than 3 years	
Emissions	0.702 kgCO <sub>2</sub> /kWh (CO <sub>2</sub> emitted by production for one hour of 1 NI/min of compressed air)	
Main NEBs (Multiple Benefits)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Environmental benefits <input type="checkbox"/> Increased productivity <input type="checkbox"/> Work environment/Health/Safety <input type="checkbox"/> Increased competitiveness <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Maintenance	Environmental benefits through reduction of CO <sub>2</sub> emissions by reducing the energy demand.
Replicability	High	



<b>Related measures</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• CAIR-01: Optimisation of compressed air users/appliances</li><li>• CAIR-02: Optimisation of the pressure in the system</li><li>• CAIR-04: High level control</li><li>• CAIR-05: Sizing and type of compressor</li><li>• CAIR-06: Network optimization</li><li>• CAIR-07: Reduction of leakages</li><li>• CAIR-08: Heat recovery</li></ul>
<b>Case study</b>	<p>Time devices installation (Austria, 2010)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Initial Situation:</b> compressors operating outside working hours.</li><li>• <b>Description of the optimisation:</b> by installing a time switch and valves the compressors are turned off over the night, saving 6,500 kWh/year.</li><li>• <b>Implementation costs:</b> unit cost of a timer 50 EUR</li><li>• <b>Payback Time:</b> 2 months</li></ul>
<b>References</b>	<p>Kulterer, K., Huber J., Ruthner H., Oetiker H., Pucher C., Steinbrugger, C.: Leitfaden für Energieaudits zur Optimierung von Druckluftsystemen, klimaaktiv energieeffiziente betriebe, Wien 2015</p> <p>Larrabee C.: Managing Multiple-Compressor Systems: Utilizing Controls to Improve Performance</p> <p>3E Strategy, Department of Mechanical engineering, University of cape town: How to save energy and money in compressed air systems</p>

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Best Practice	HIGH LEVEL CONTROL		CAIR-04
Application	Compressed Air Systems		
SME sector	Industrial		
SME subsector	All subsectors		
<p>Technical description</p>	<p>In most compressed air systems, more than one compressor unit is needed to cover the demand.</p> <p>Different sized compressors are used for different purposes. Usually big compressors, which can provide a large volume flow, are used to cover the base load. The peak loads are covered by smaller compressors.</p> <p>In many factories the composition of several compressors in one system is often planned very poorly, either due to increased costs in the planning stage or compressors being added later to the system.</p> <p>Controlling air compressors with only their on-board controllers can cause one or more of the following problems:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Too many compressors running.</li> <li>• The wrong combination of compressors is running.</li> <li>• Pressure higher than demanded by the system.</li> </ul> <p>Also operating times, concentrated on the upper or lower end of the flow rates the compressor is capable of, can occur.</p> <p>Further influencing the control scheme is the amount of differential pressure (or pressure drop) measured between the discharge of the compressors and the receiver tank. Usually, the pipes and treatment equipment between those components are different in each branch, causing the pressure drop to vary. This leads to mismatched signals in the controlling units, causing too many compressors to run, wasting energy and increasing maintenance intervals needlessly.</p> <p>The resulting bandwidth for the pressure leads to an elevated energy consumption of about 6 % to 10 % per bar system pressure.</p> <p>Systems with more than one compressor need some sort of high-level controls. The simplest and common is the cascade control scheme. If the compressors are fixed speed, each compressor gets set points to switch between load/no load. Multiple compressors in local control, then form a cascade of those set points, causing the first</p>		



	<p>compressors to operate at elevated pressure to maintain the set point cascade control scheme.</p>
<p>Recommendation for optimisation</p>	<p>A high-level control can already provide energy savings in a system with 2 compressors. Smart control systems align the signals, differentials and set points to respond to one common pressure band. The advantages are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Harmonising of the workload between several compressors.</li> <li>• Reduction of energy wasted by operating the compressors within a narrow pressure band.</li> <li>• Even distribution of operating hours between the compressors and thus more efficient maintenance and higher availability.</li> </ul> <p>A smart system controller improves the harmony of the compressor units by accounting the rated capacity of each compressor, as well as adding purposeful delays and iterative checkpoints to ensure it is responding to what is happening in the system. This leads to the supply being dynamically matched with the demand and increases functionality, ensuring improved efficiency and fewer compressors running. Moreover, for systems with mixed load/no load and Variable speed compressors, advanced controllers dispatch the compressor smartly between those compressors and take generally the compressors efficiency into account. The used pressure sensors usually are capable of measuring pressure differences down to 0,2 bar.</p>
<p>Relevant technical considerations</p>	<p>An additional influence on the control scheme is the amount of differential pressure (or pressure drop) measured between the compressor exhaust and the receiver tank. Usually, the piping and treatment equipment between these components are different in each branch, causing the pressure drop to change. This leads to matching signals in the control units, causing too many compressors to operate This type of control system can already be used by a two-compressor system.</p>
<p>Schemes and diagrams</p>	<div style="text-align: center;"> </div> <p>Control of compressed air system: pressure difference by using high level control.</p>



<b>Economics</b>	Starting from 3.000 EUR per compressor.	
<b>Energy savings</b>	With efficient compressor control there is a saving potential of 20-25%	
<b>Economic savings</b>	About 20%	
<b>Average Payback Time</b>	3-6 years	
<b>Emissions</b>	0.702 kgCO <sub>2</sub> /kWh (CO <sub>2</sub> emitted by the production for one hour of 1 NI/min of compressed air).	
<b>Main NEBs (Multiple Benefits)</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Environmental benefits <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Increased productivity <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Work environment/Health/Safety <input type="checkbox"/> Increased competitiveness <input type="checkbox"/> Maintenance	Environmental benefits through reduction of CO <sub>2</sub> emissions by reducing the energy demand. A more stable pressure supply can lead to an increase in the quality of products. Future system expansions can be added more easily. You can also have an increase in productivity.
<b>Replicability</b>	Medium	
<b>Related measures</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CAIR-01: Optimisation of compressed air users/equipment</li> <li>• CAIR-02: Optimisation of the pressure in the system</li> <li>• CAIR-03: Switch off of appliances in non-operational times</li> <li>• CAIR-05: Sizing and type of compressor</li> <li>• CAIR-06: Network optimization</li> <li>• CAIR-07: Reduction of leakages</li> <li>• CAIR-08: Heat recovery</li> </ul>	
<b>Case study</b>	<p>Control system installation (Austria, 2016)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Initial Situation:</b> 4 blasting machines are used in a hardening shop to blast material onto gear parts to harden the surface. This is done using compressed air. Each shot blast machine is powered by its own compressor, which runs 5 days a week. If there is no need for air on the blast machine, the compressor switches to vacuum operation, leading to higher energy consumption.</li> <li>• <b>Description of the optimisation:</b> to reduce idle running times of each compressor, a smart high-level control, controlling all 4 of the compressors was installed. This leads to a reduction of idle running times and saves energy.</li> <li>• <b>Implementation costs:</b> 16,300 EUR</li> <li>• <b>Payback time:</b> 4 years</li> </ul>	



<p>References</p>	<p>Kulterer, K., Huber J., Ruthner H., Oetiker H., Pucher C., Steinbrugger, C.: Leitfaden für Energieaudits zur Optimierung von Druckluftsystemen, klimaaktiv energieeffiziente betriebe, Wien 2015</p> <p>Larrabee C.: Managing Multiple-Compressor Systems: Utilizing Controls to Improve Performance</p> <p>3E Strategy, Department of Mechanical engineering, University of cape town: How to save energy and money in compressed air systems</p>
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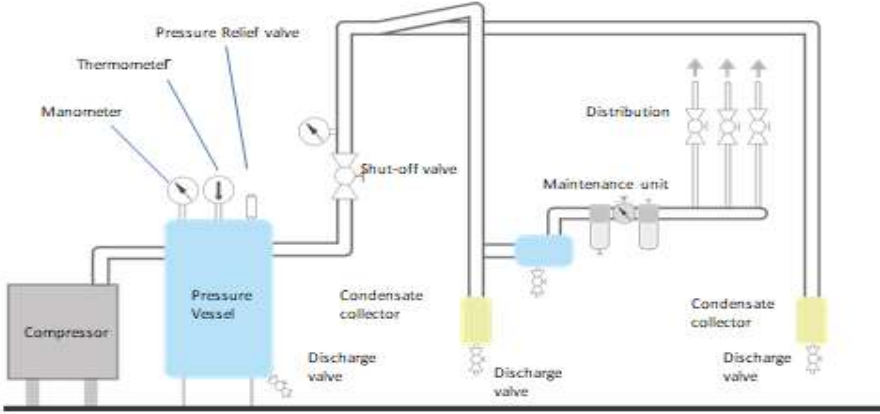
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Best Practice	SIZING AND TYPE OF COMPRESSOR	CAIR-05
Application	Compressed Air Systems	
SME sector	Industrial	
SME subsector	All subsectors	
Technical description	<p>Many compressors are oversized and/or controlled badly, thus resulting in a workload of only 50%.</p> <p>The most common way to control a compressor is the load/no-load control. This method puts the compressor into idle running mode instead of switching it off. This results in fewer control cycles of the motor, extending its life cycle, but is also very energy consuming.</p> <p>Further unnecessary energy consumption comes from oversizing of the compressors. This can happen for various reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduction of the demand (e.g., closure of production lines or halls).</li> <li>• Highly fluctuating demand.</li> <li>• Misconception.</li> </ul>	
Recommendation for optimisation	<p>It is recommended to replace the old, oversized and discontinuously controlled compressors with newer ones, driven by VFDs.</p> <p>VFD (Variable Frequency Drive) driven compressors offer the possibility to regulate the rotation speed of the engine in a set range by modulating the frequency. This way the supply can be matched almost perfectly with the demand (0,1 bar difference).</p> <p>Compressor manufactures offer a wide range of VFD driven compressors with controlling units.</p> <p>Compressors, which already fit size wise, can be upgraded by adding VFDs. This is only recommended in some cases. In most cases the viable solution is to install the optimal compressor units with controls, after measuring the demand and operating hours.</p> <p>Due to the regulation, the pressure in the system can be ideally kept at a range of 0,1 bar around the demanded value. The pressure excess of the unregulated compressors, due to their fixed start/stop points, is avoided and about 6% to 10% of energy can be saved per bar system pressure.</p>	





<p><b>Technical considerations</b></p>	<p>The optimal operating range of VFD driven compressors is at about 40% to 70% of their full output. Above or beyond this range, the energy consumption rises rapidly.</p>	
<p><b>Schemes and diagrams</b></p>	 <p style="text-align: center;">Scheme of an industrial compressed air system.</p>	
<p><b>Economics</b></p>	<p>Investments vary from the type of intervention that is carried out on the line. For the replacement of a compressor, costs start at 3,000-4,000 EUR.</p>	
<p><b>Energy savings</b></p>	<p>By using a VFD driven compressor, the energy demand of a badly sized compressor can be reduced by about 25-30%.</p> <p>The pressure excess of the unregulated compressors, due to their fixed start/stop points, is avoided and about 6 to 10% of energy can be saved per bar system pressure.</p> <p>Potential savings of 15% by replacing low-quality components.</p>	
<p><b>Economic savings</b></p>	<p>From 10 to 30%</p>	
<p><b>Average Payback Time</b></p>	<p>3-6 years</p>	
<p><b>Emissions</b></p>	<p>0.702 kgCO<sub>2</sub>/kWh (CO<sub>2</sub> emitted by production for one hour of 1 NI/min of compressed air).</p>	
<p><b>Main NEBs (Multiple Benefits)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Environmental benefits</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Increased productivity</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Work environment/Health/Safety</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Increased competitiveness</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Maintenance</li> </ul>	<p>Environmental benefits through reduction of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by reducing the energy demand. Reduction of NO<sub>x</sub>. The more stable pressure supply can lead to an increase in the quality of the products.</p>



Replicability	Medium
Related measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CAIR-01: Optimisation of compressed air users/appliances</li> <li>• CAIR-02: Optimisation of the pressure in the system</li> <li>• CAIR-03: Switch off of appliances in non-operational times</li> <li>• CAIR-04: High level control</li> <li>• CAIR-06: Network optimization</li> <li>• CAIR-07: Reduction of leakages</li> <li>• CAIR-08: Heat recovery</li> </ul>
Case study	<p>Installation of a VFD driven compressor (Austria, 2013)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Initial Situation:</b> the compressor used was an old, unregulated one with time-controlled condensate separation. Heavily fluctuating demand caused the compressor to perform high idle runtimes.</li> <li>• <b>Description of the optimisation:</b> by adding a modern VFD driven compressor to the system, the overall pressure level in the system could be reduced, leading to a reduction of leakages. The new compressor can also be operated in part load, covering the frequently occurring, reduced demand. The pressure level of the appliances can be controlled individually.</li> <li>• <b>Implementation costs:</b> 57,400 EUR</li> <li>• <b>Payback time:</b> 5 years</li> </ul>
References	<p>Kulterer, K., Huber J., Ruthner H., Oetiker H., Pucher C., Steinbrugger, C.: Leitfaden für Energieaudits zur Optimierung von Druckluftsystemen, klimaaktiv energieeffiziente betriebe, Wien 2015</p> <p>Larrabee C.: Managing Multiple-Compressor Systems: Utilizing Controls to Improve Performance</p> <p>3E Strategy, Department of Mechanical engineering, University of cape town: How to save energy and money in compressed air systems</p>

This Best Practice was developed by the IMPAWATT Project (GA No. 785041) and adapted for the GEAR@SME Project (GA No. 894356)



Best Practice	NETWORK OPTIMISATION		CAIR-06
Application	Compressed Air Systems		
SME sector	Industrial		
SME subsector	All subsectors		
Technical description	<p>About 15% of energy losses happen in the distribution network (without leakages) Energy losses in the distribution network happen mainly because:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pressure losses due to wrong pipe dimensions.</li> <li>• Condensate, which damages components and increases pressure loss.</li> <li>• Design mistakes in the concept of the network.</li> </ul>		
Recommendation for optimisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Component optimisation</b> It is important to look for good quality in components such as T-pieces, flanges, valves or connection pieces for tools. This ensures that the pressure loss in those components is kept to a minimum. For example, couplings and connectors with valves have many different types available. It is recommended to choose the ones with the best flowing profile.</li> <li>• <b>Condensate separation</b> Water condenses at every spot, where the ambient temperature around the pipelines below the temperature in the compressor rooms. To avoid pressure losses due to condensate in the pipes, special separation devices have to be built into the system. The positions of these devices depend on the design of the network and the structure of the building. It is important that the main pipe shows a slight slope of about 1% and the distance between the separators is 30 m.</li> <li>• <b>Avoid/correct design misconceptions</b> The concept of a main ring system is always better than big branches because of reduced flowing velocities in the ring, which lead to less pressure losses because of turbulences. Furthermore, automatic valves can be installed to isolate certain parts of the network when necessary. Ring systems also provide the possibility to add parts or change the system relatively easily. This measure often leads to high investment costs and cannot always be done.</li> <li>• <b>Check pipe sizes</b> Pipe dimensions depend on the volume flow and the velocity of the medium. To avoid excess pressure losses due to turbulences, it is recommended that the velocity does not exceed 6 m/s.</li> </ul>		



Technical considerations	Approximation of pressure losses due to incorrect pipe dimensions (DENA, 2004).								
	<b>Pipe diameter [mm]</b>	<b>Pressure drops at 100m [bar]</b>							
	<b>50</b>	2,6							
	<b>65</b>	0,9							
	<b>80</b>	0,2							
	<b>100</b>	0,1							
	<b>Power loss [kW]</b>								
		18							
		5							
		0,8							
		0,4							
Schemes and diagrams	Correct pipe dimensions as a function of flow rate.								
	Airflow		Distance between compressor and furthest user						
	L/min	cfm	25m	50m	100m	150m	200m	300m	400m
	230	8	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
	650	23	20	20	20	20	25	25	25
	900	32	20	20	20	25	25	25	32
	1200	42	20	20	25	25	25	32	32
	1750	62	20	25	25	32	32	32	40
	2000	71	25	25	32	32	32	40	40
	2500	88	25	25	32	32	40	40	40
3000	106	25	32	32	40	40	40	50	
3500	124	25	32	40	40	40	50	50	
	cfm= cubic foot per meter → 1 cfm=28,32 l/min								
Economics	Several factors affect investment costs, and a case-by-case assessment is necessary.								
Energy savings	Optimizing the network allows energy savings linked to the reduction of losses (at least 15%).								
Economic savings	About 15%								
Average Payback Time	3-6 years								
Emissions	0.702 kgCO <sub>2</sub> /kWh (CO <sub>2</sub> emitted by production for one hour of 1 NI/min of compressed air). This measure does not involve further emissions.								
Main NEBs (Multiple Benefits)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Environmental benefits <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Increased productivity <input type="checkbox"/> Work environment/Health/Safety <input type="checkbox"/> Increased competitiveness <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Maintenance				Environmental benefits through reduction of CO <sub>2</sub> emissions by reducing the energy demand. The more stable pressure supply can lead to an increase in the quality of the products. The increased effort in planning makes adding new branches and components easier in the future.				
Replicability	High. This measure can be replicated for each compressed air system.								



<p>Related measures</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CAIR-01: Optimisation of compressed air users/appliances</li> <li>• CAIR-02: Optimisation of the pressure in the system</li> <li>• CAIR-03: Switch off of appliances in non-operational times</li> <li>• CAIR-04: High level control</li> <li>• CAIR-05: Sizing and type of compressor</li> <li>• CAIR-07: Reduction of leakages</li> <li>• CAIR-08: Heat recovery</li> </ul>
<p>Case study</p>	<p>Reduction of electricity consumption for compressed air production (Modena, Emilia-Romagna, Italy)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Initial Situation:</b> a measurement campaign has been undertaken to quantify the <b>consumption</b> of electricity absorbed by the compressed air production plant, equal to 10,193 kWh/month. The consumption was due to the handling of the oven doors (more than 8,000 kWh/month).</li> <li>• <b>Description of the optimisation:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Redesign air distribution network layout, refurbishment with high-performance piping.</li> <li>- On/off compressor replacement with inverter-equipped compressor.</li> <li>- Electricity consumption monitoring system for the compressed air system.</li> <li>- Optimisation of user work pressures.</li> <li>- Rescheduling and maintenance optimisation.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>6 months after the intervention, the first cycle of improvement was verified. The intervention led to a 33% reduction in electricity absorbed by the compressor sector with the achievement of 100 TEE/year (Energy Efficiency Certificates or White Certificates).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Implementation costs:</b> not available</li> <li>• <b>Payback Time:</b> 5 years</li> </ul>
<p>References</p>	<p>Kulterer, K., Huber J., Ruthner H., Oetiker H., Pucher C., Steinbrugger, C.: Leitfaden für Energieaudits zur Optimierung von Druckluftsystemen, klimaaktiv energieeffiziente betriebe, Wien 2015</p> <p>Larrabee C.: Managing Multiple-Compressor Systems: Utilizing Controls to Improve Performance</p> <p>3E Strategy, Department of Mechanical engineering, University of cape town: How to save energy and money in compressed air systems</p> <p>Oetiker, 2017</p>



Best Practice	REDUCTION OF LEAKAGES	CAIR-07
Application	Compressed Air Systems	
SME sector	Industrial	
SME subsector	Food and Beverage Sector	
<p>Technical description</p>	<p><b>Compressed air: versatile and energy-intensive</b></p> <p>Compressed air is used for a large variety of applications, e.g., for powering pneumatic tools or as process medium directly used in production. On average, compressed air generation is responsible for about 10% of electricity demand in industrial companies. Electricity costs are an important aspect of compressed air usage since they easily hold a share well above 70% of the costs of an optimized compressed air station over a period of five years. According to estimates, energy demand at a nominal flow rate and a typical pressure of 7 bar is between 85 to 130 Wh per Nm<sup>3</sup> of compressed air for a correctly dimensioned and well managed installation. This typically translates into some 1 to 3 Eurocents per Nm<sup>3</sup> of compressed air, depending on the system performance and electricity prices.</p> <p>Air leaks are tireless consumers of compressed air, even after office hours and during the ends. Even small leaks can entail substantial losses in electrical energy and may thus cause substantial energy costs. Dealing with them is often quite easy and a regular check on leaks is thus a good strategy to both minimize electricity costs and save money.</p> <p><b>Reducing air leaks to save money</b></p> <p>A usually easy to implement and cheap measure for normal operation is the reduction of air leaks. These have been identified as major sources of energy losses in compressed air systems.</p> <p>They originate from badly carried out installation work, worn equipment or a lack of sensitivity from the user, e.g., from semi-shut air valves.</p> <p>A particular challenge with air leaks is that they are always present in a compressed air system under pressure, even during the weekend when nobody is working. Thus, avoiding leaks can result in an average reduction of electricity demand for compressed air provision between 10 and 20% of the total energy demand of a compressed air system.</p>	



	<p><b>Air leak occurrence &amp; detection</b></p> <p>Air leaks may occur in all parts of a compressed air system, from air compressor to the end-use including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Couplings, fittings and valves.</li><li>• Pipe joints, disconnections.</li><li>• Pressure regulators and condensate traps.</li><li>• Tools and pneumatic equipment.</li></ul>
<p><b>Recommendation for optimisation</b></p>	<p>A reasonable goal for reducing leakages is 10% of the demand. Systems with 5% of the demand are excellent. Further reduction leads in most cases to unreasonably high investment or maintenance costs and are thus not economically viable.</p> <p>The best way to find the location of leakages is by using special ultrasound devices. The advantage of this equipment is that it can be used when production is full running. During production breaks or during the night shift when there is no noise it is possible to detect bigger leakages without equipment. Another way to check for leakages is to apply soap water onto the pipes, couplings and valves.</p> <p>Especially flexible and connecting parts are a common source for leakages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Couplings: low-cost brass quick-release couplings.</li><li>• Pipes or sealing parts: PVC-pipes can harden, seals made of hemp often dry out when switching to oil-free air or replacing dryers.</li><li>• Pneumatic components: loose and leaking connection parts, damaged oil separators, leaking valves.</li><li>• Cylinder: old seals or connecting parts of cylinders, leakages inside the pneumatic tools.</li></ul> <p>To eliminate the leakages, the following measures can be done:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Tightening of cutting ring coupling.</li><li>• Replacement of thread sealing (Teflon tape or liquids).</li><li>• Replacement of valves, cylinders, couplings and seals.</li><li>• Replacement of damaged or corroded pipes.</li></ul> <p>Every company should be checking the systems at least once a year. This can be done internally or externally. Time and resources should always be provided to be able to fix located leakages immediately.</p> <p>There is a variety of ways to detect or reduce air leaks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Especially larger leaks make audible noise and/or can even be felt in the near proximity.</li><li>• The use of soapy water applied with a paint brush used on suspect areas can be an easy mean to identify leaks.</li></ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Leaks lead to ultrasonic sound emissions. The market offers acoustic detectors which can help to also localize such emissions from smaller leaks.</li> <li>Leaks can also be traced using particular gases.</li> </ul> <p>Another strategy to deal with air leaks is separating of parts of the compressed air network while production is not running, e.g., by automated valves or by adding manual switches, e.g., for idle times during the week-ends. This can also be a strategy if leaks are difficult to localize or fix.</p>																																			
<p>Relevant technical considerations</p>	<p>Compressed air systems can be subject to leakages of up to 20% of the compressed air produced over time.</p> <p>These types of systems also have a significant impact on an industry's energy costs, as producing 1 kW of compressed air costs the same as producing 8 kW of electricity.</p> <p>Reducing or eliminating compressed air leakages therefore represents a significant energy saving and a reduction in plant costs.</p>																																			
<p>Schemes and diagrams</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Hole diameter (mm)</th> <th>Air leakage at 6 bars (l/s)</th> <th>Air leakage at 12 bars (l/s)</th> <th>Energy at 6 bars (kWh)</th> <th>Energy at 12 bars (kWh)</th> <th>Costs at 6 bars (EUR)</th> <th>Costs at 12 bars (EUR)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>1,2</td> <td>1,8</td> <td>0,3</td> <td>1,0</td> <td>144</td> <td>480</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>11,1</td> <td>20,8</td> <td>3,1</td> <td>3,1</td> <td>1488</td> <td>6096</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>30,9</td> <td>58,5</td> <td>8,3</td> <td>33,7</td> <td>3984</td> <td>16176</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10</td> <td>123,8</td> <td>235,2</td> <td>33,0</td> <td>132</td> <td>15840</td> <td>63360</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Hole diameter (mm)	Air leakage at 6 bars (l/s)	Air leakage at 12 bars (l/s)	Energy at 6 bars (kWh)	Energy at 12 bars (kWh)	Costs at 6 bars (EUR)	Costs at 12 bars (EUR)	1	1,2	1,8	0,3	1,0	144	480	3	11,1	20,8	3,1	3,1	1488	6096	5	30,9	58,5	8,3	33,7	3984	16176	10	123,8	235,2	33,0	132	15840	63360
Hole diameter (mm)	Air leakage at 6 bars (l/s)	Air leakage at 12 bars (l/s)	Energy at 6 bars (kWh)	Energy at 12 bars (kWh)	Costs at 6 bars (EUR)	Costs at 12 bars (EUR)																														
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<p>Economics</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Typical costs for leak research and repair are approx. 1,000 EUR/year.</li> <li>Material costs for repair: on average between 20 and 50 EUR, large deviations are obviously possible.</li> <li>Labour costs: varies depending on the cause of the leakage</li> </ul> <p>Depending on the situation and strategy, detecting and fixing leaks is nearly free, yet can have a substantial impact on energy costs.</p> <p>For instance, fixing a 3 mm leak with 3 kW in power requirement under 3,000-hour operation leads to annual savings in electricity costs of: <math>3\text{kW} \times 3,000\text{h/y} \times 0.1 \text{ EUR/kWh} = 900 \text{ EUR/year}</math></p>																																			
<p>Energy savings</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Average reduction in electricity demand for compressed air supply: between 10 and 20% of total energy demand.</li> <li>Annual savings per fixed 3 mm leak: 9,000 kWh/year.</li> </ul>																																			
<p>Economic savings</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Potential savings of 6-10% per bar</li> <li>Annual savings per fixed 3 mm leak: 900 EUR/year</li> </ul> <p>A single leak with a diameter of 1 mm in a system with a pressure of 8 bar can cause additional costs of 150 €/year.</p>																																			

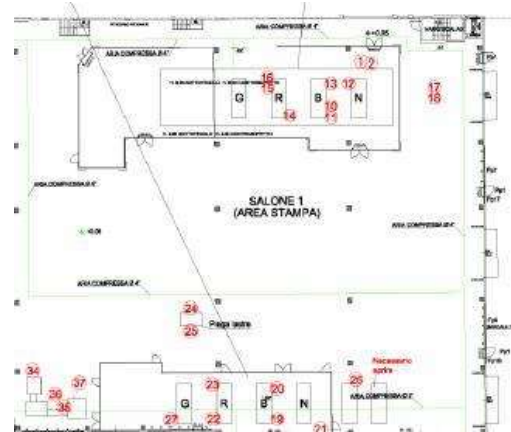
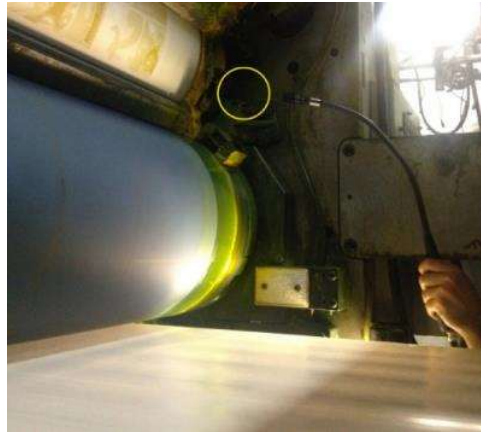




Average Payback Time	Less than 3 years													
Emissions	This measure does not lead to any additional emissions beyond the CO <sub>2</sub> emissions due to the consumption of electricity to operate the system.													
Main NEBs (Multiple Benefits)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Environmental benefits <input type="checkbox"/> Increased productivity <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Work environment/Health/Safety <input type="checkbox"/> Increased competitiveness <input type="checkbox"/> Maintenance	Environmental benefits through reduction of CO <sub>2</sub> emissions by reducing the energy demand. The more stable pressure supply can lead to an increase in the quality of the products. Fixing leakages can lead to a reduction of the noise level												
Replicability	High In almost all compressed air systems – in 80% of systems this measure is applicable and cost-effective.													
Related measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CAIR-01: Optimisation of compressed air users/appliances</li> <li>• CAIR-02: Optimisation of the pressure in the system</li> <li>• CAIR-03: Switch off of appliances in non-operational times</li> <li>• CAIR-04: High level control</li> <li>• CAIR-05: Sizing and type of compressor</li> <li>• CAIR-06: Network optimization</li> <li>• CAIR-08: Heat recovery</li> </ul>													
Case study	<p>Case study #1</p> <p>Publishing sector: reducing energy waste from a compressed air service (Bologna, Emilia-Romagna, Italy)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Initial Situation:</b> Leakages occurring in the system.</li> </ul> <p>Scope: to reduce energy waste due to compressed air leaks in a 9,000 m<sup>2</sup>.</p> <p>Analysis carried out: inspection of compressed air system components: Compressors, Distribution network (including piping and connections), Terminal equipment and compressed air installations. A parabolic directional sensor with a laser pointer was used to detect leaks at heights above 2.5 m or in places difficult to reach.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Number of leaks found</th> <th>Leakage m<sup>3</sup>/h</th> <th>Leakage in m<sup>3</sup>/year</th> <th>Leakage in kWh/year</th> <th>Leakage in EUR/year</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>48</td> <td>175</td> <td>211,600</td> <td>1,511,300</td> <td>30,050</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				Number of leaks found	Leakage m <sup>3</sup> /h	Leakage in m <sup>3</sup> /year	Leakage in kWh/year	Leakage in EUR/year	48	175	211,600	1,511,300	30,050
Number of leaks found	Leakage m <sup>3</sup> /h	Leakage in m <sup>3</sup> /year	Leakage in kWh/year	Leakage in EUR/year										
48	175	211,600	1,511,300	30,050										

The research campaign revealed a limited number of leaks, but a significant total, concentrated mainly in the rotary presses department (30 leaks out of a total of 48, corresponding to approximately EUR 20,000 in electricity consumption) and also present during machine downtimes. It was estimated that the energy waste due to leaks exceeds 20% of the total compression energy cost.

- **Description of the optimisation:** Repair/replacement campaign for defective parts, giving priority to the rotary zones.



Detail of the factory floor plan showing the location of the detected leaks.

- **Implementation costs:** starting from 0 EUR, very low investment
- **Payback Time:** less than 1 year

### Case study #2

Mechanical sector: reducing energy waste from a compressed air service (Parma, Emilia-Romagna, Italy)

- **Initial situation:** leakages occurring in the system.

To reduce energy waste due to leaks from the compressed air system in a 19,000 m<sup>2</sup> plant belonging to a company in the mechanical sector with a foundry division.

Analysis carried out: inspection of compressed air system components: compressors, distribution network (including piping and connections), terminal equipment and compressed air installations. A parabolic directional sensor with a laser pointer was used to detect leaks at heights above 2.5 m or in places difficult to reach.

Number of leaks found	Leakage m <sup>3</sup> /h	Leakage in m <sup>3</sup> /year	Leakage in kWh/year	Leakage in EUR/year
122	291.4	932,580	130,560	20,630

The research campaign showed that the compressors were in good condition, with no air leaks at the source. As regards the foundry area, most of the leaks were found along the pipes, often at high altitude. These leaks are generally medium to



	<p>difficult to eliminate. In the workshop area most of the leaks are at quick couplings and deteriorated connections, therefore generally easy to eliminate.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Description of the optimisation:</b> replacement of identified faulty connections. For the foundry area: repair of the pipes, starting with those that are easy to access. A second campaign was recommended at the end of the interventions to verify the effective elimination and scope of the remaining leaks.</li><li>• <b>Implementation costs:</b> starting from 0 EUR, very low investment</li><li>• <b>Payback time:</b> less than 1 year</li></ul>
<p>References</p>	<p>Kulterer, K., Huber J., Ruthner H., Oetiker H., Pucher C., Steinbrugger, C.: Leitfaden für Energieaudits zur Optimierung von Druckluftsystemen, klimaaktiv energieeffiziente betriebe, Wien 2015</p> <p>Larrabee C.: Managing Multiple-Compressor Systems: Utilizing Controls to Improve Performance</p> <p>3E Strategy, Department of Mechanical engineering, University of cape town: How to save energy and money in compressed air systems</p> <p>ICCEE, Energy efficiency measures: best practices: <a href="https://iccee.eu/energy-efficiency-measures-best-practices/">https://iccee.eu/energy-efficiency-measures-best-practices/</a></p> <p><a href="https://www.enea.it/it/sequici/events/sistemiariacompressa_14mag19/MARINOZZIFATER.PDF">https://www.enea.it/it/sequici/events/sistemiariacompressa_14mag19/MARINOZZIFATER.PDF</a></p> <p>Fraunhofer ISI, Druckluft effizient, October 2003</p> <p>U.S. Department of Energy Washington, Energy Efficiency &amp; Renewable Energy - Office of Industrial Technologies, Compressed Air Tip Sheet #3. December 2000.</p> <p>Publications Office of the European Union, Best Available Techniques (BAT) Reference Document for Energy Efficiency. 2009.</p>

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Best Practice	HEAT RECOVERY		CAIR-08
Application	Compressed Air Systems Waste heat recovery from air-cooled compressors		
SME sector	Industrial		
SME subsector	All subsectors		
Technical description	<p>About 80 to 93% of the electrical energy used by a compressor get transformed to heat. The temperature in the compressor room must not exceed 35°C to ensure an optimally working compression process.</p> <p>Thus, a cooling system for the compressor is needed. Many companies simply let this waste heat dissipate into the atmosphere.</p>		
Recommendation for optimisation	<p>During the compression process, heat dissipates through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The compressor itself.</li> <li>• Intercoolers between compression stages on multistage compressors.</li> <li>• After-cooler.</li> </ul> <p>The waste heat can be used for various appliances, depending on the construction and cooling of the compressor (air-or water cooled).</p> <p>Heat recovery from air cooled compressor is especially suitable for space heating or other hot air uses. Ambient atmospheric air is heated by passing it across the systems after-cooler and lubricant cooler, where the heat is extracted from both the compressed air and the lubricant. This type of compressors often already includes heat exchangers and fans, making this a relatively cheap and simple measure to install.</p> <p>Waste heat of air-cooled compressors can also be used for heating water. Depending on the design of the compressor, hot water can be provided in various qualities regarding oil- or particle contamination. Especially for hot water with drinking quality, used in cantinas, chemistry or pharmacy, special heat exchangers are necessary to avoid contamination. The hot water can also be used for various other processes in industry or for space heating. Water heated by a piston compressor can reach around 50°C.</p> <p>Water cooled compressors can also be equipped with heat recovery for space heating, although with reduced efficiency due to an additional heat exchanger</p>		



	needed. About 72% of the electric power put into the compressor gets transferred to heat in the cooling liquid.
Relevant technical considerations	For space heating, for both type of compressors through heat exchangers, water can be heated up by up to 50 K until 85°C. Note that as the compressor works not always at full load, heat recovery can only be used as support for space heating.
Schemes and diagrams	<p style="text-align: center;">Heat recovery scheme.</p>
Economics	Unit costs for a heat recovery system: 2,000-5,000 EUR
Energy savings	Savings potential of up to 94%
Economic savings	Economic savings due to the potential for energy savings. The heat recovered by a compressor with a nominal power of 90 kW operating for 2,000 hours/year is about $71.5 \times 10^6$ kcal (equivalent to the thermal energy generated by a boiler of 40 kW with a saving of 6,650 kg of methane equivalent to about 2,600 EUR).
Average Payback Time	3-6 years
Emissions	0.702 kgCO <sub>2</sub> /kWh (CO <sub>2</sub> emitted by production for one hour of 1 NI/min of compressed air)



	This measure does not lead to any additional emissions beyond the CO <sub>2</sub> emissions due to the consumption of electricity to operate the system.	
<b>Environmental benefits</b>	The environmental benefits are increased through reduction of CO <sub>2</sub> emissions due to room heating.	
<b>Main NEBs (Multiple Benefits)</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Environmental benefits <input type="checkbox"/> Increased productivity <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Work environment/ Health/Safety <input type="checkbox"/> Increased competitiveness <input type="checkbox"/> Maintenance	Environmental benefits are increased through reduced CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from space heating. In some cases, the ambient temperature at the workplace can be increased, resulting in a more comfortable working condition.
<b>Replicability</b>	<p>This measure can be replicated, the waste heat can in fact be used for different appliances, depending on the type of construction and the cooling system of the compressor (air or water).</p> <p>Heat recovery systems are available for most compressors on the market integrated into the compressor package or as an external solution.</p>	
<b>Related measures</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CAIR-01: Optimisation of compressed air users/equipment</li> <li>• CAIR-02: Optimisation of the pressure in the system</li> <li>• CAIR-03: Switch off of appliances in non-operational times</li> <li>• CAIR-04: High level control</li> <li>• CAIR-05: Sizing and type of compressor</li> <li>• CAIR-06: Network optimization</li> <li>• CAIR-07: Reduction of leakages</li> </ul>	
<b>Case study</b>	<p>Heat recovery (Austria, 2009)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Initial Situation:</b> the temperature of the air after the compression process lies at 140°C. The compressed air gets distributed through the network and then, depending on the end user, cooled in after coolers.</li> <li>• <b>Description of the optimisation:</b> the distribution network got split into a hot part and a cold part. In one branch of the hot part a tube heat exchanger was installed. A part of the remaining heat in the compressed air gets then used for heating the factory building.</li> <li>• <b>Implementation costs:</b> 47,500 EUR</li> <li>• <b>Payback time:</b> 5 years</li> </ul>	
<b>References</b>	Kulterer, K., Huber J., Ruthner H., Oetiker H., Pucher C., Steinbrugger, C.: Leitfaden für Energieaudits zur Optimierung von Druckluftsystemen, klimaaktiv energieeffiziente betriebe, Wien 2015	



Larrabee C.: Managing Multiple-Compressor Systems: Utilizing Controls to Improve Performance

3E Strategy, Department of Mechanical engineering, University of cape town: How to save energy and money in compressed air systems

Atlas Copco, Compressed Air Manual, May 2000, available at <http://www.atlascopco.com>

This Best Practice was developed by the IMPAWATT Project (GA No. 785041) and adapted for the GEAR@SME Project (GA No. 894356)



Best Practice	REDUCTION OF COOLING LOAD AND FREE COOLING	COOL-01
Application	Cooling Systems	
SME sector	Industrial	
SME subsector	Breweries, industrial pastry, refrigeration, etc.	
Technical description	<p>The need for cooling depends on two factors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The heat load defined by the need for process cooling/storage</li> <li>• Heat gains produced by multiple heat sources.</li> </ul> <p>The greatest heat gain for cold rooms is due to the hot air passing through open doors. This normally represents 30% of the total heat gain of a cold room. This measure does not reduce the cooling load but allows to meet the cooling needs with reduced energy consumption.</p> <p>How to limit energy consumption?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduction of thermal loads inside warehouses.</li> <li>• Reduce heat contributions through openings.</li> <li>• Wall insulation.</li> <li>• Implementation of free-cooling systems.</li> </ul>	
Recommendation for optimisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Switching off cold rooms and freezer rooms.</li> <li>• Reducing the heat form storage and stock throughput.</li> <li>• Reducing the heat through doors.</li> <li>• Insulation of the walls.</li> <li>• Reducing heat gain from machines and personnel.</li> <li>• Reducing heat gain from lighting.</li> <li>• Control of the door heater.</li> <li>• Optimisation of defrosting control (for freezing and cooling up to 3°C).</li> <li>• Implementation of free cooling.</li> </ul> <p><b>Application of free cooling technique</b></p> <p>Free cooling indicates the direct use of an external source, typically air, but can also be water, when its temperature (and humidity in case of direct external air use) allow its use directly (e.g., introduction of external air without any treatment) or indirectly (treating the air or exchanging heat with air or other heat carriers) with a lower</p>	





	<p>energy consumption of the HVAC or cooling system. It is typically used in HVAC (Heating Ventilation and Air Conditioning) systems but can be also exploited to assist cooling for industrial applications.</p> <p>New HVAC systems usually are designed to allow free cooling, while other systems or older ones can often be modified to exploit free cooling.</p> <p>The most suitable environment for free cooling is a combination of a cold or mild climate zone and the need of cooling energy for most of the year. This encompasses many manufacturing industries, such as food and beverage ones, but also other kind of facilities like data centres and spaces where constant temperature and humidity levels must be maintained (clean rooms, cold rooms, areas of hospitals, etc.).</p>
<p><b>Relevant technical considerations</b></p>	<p>With the implementation of a free cooler, ambient air or cooling water can be used directly to cool the secondary refrigerant circuit (e.g., products, processes).</p>
<p><b>Schemes and diagrams</b></p>	<div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Free cooling system.</p> </div> <p>Traditionally HVAC and cooling systems utilise a chiller to generate the cooling required for processes or HVAC application.</p> <p>Free cooling systems, instead, aim to reduce or even bring to zero the energy required by chillers. These systems can be added to air-cooled or water-cooled electric chillers and activate when the temperature of the external source has an appropriate value.</p>



Economics	Approx. 2,000 EUR/kW for a new cooling system.
Energy savings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Switching off cold rooms and freezer rooms</li> <li>• Reducing the heat form storage and stock throughput:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Comparing the recommended cooling temperature with the actual may reveal a saving potential by increasing the process- or storage temperature.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Reducing the heat through doors:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Strip curtains: energy savings of 9% for cooling and 13-24% for freezing.</li> <li>- automatic doors: energy savings of 8% for cooling and 12-23% for freezing.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Insulation of the walls:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Retrofitting of existing systems mostly does not pay off.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Reducing heat gain from machines and personnel:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Efficiency measures concerning machines include switching off, if not needed, and controlling the power, if possible.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Reducing heat gain from lighting:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Energy savings consist of the reduced cooling load plus the reduced energy consumption of the lighting itself.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Control of the door heater:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Energy savings of 3% for cooling – 6% for freezing.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Optimisation of defrosting control:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Energy savings of 2-3% from the total energy demand of the cooling system.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Implementation of free cooling:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Energy savings up to 80%</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Economic savings	The economic savings are closely linked to the reduction of electricity used to power the cooling system.
Average Payback Time	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Thermal contribution reduction: less than 3 years.</li> <li>• Free cooling for industrial applications: approx. 10 years.</li> </ul> <p>The payback time for the measures yielding a reduction of heat gains (and therefore heat load) for cold rooms is typically less than 2 years.</p>
Emissions	Emissions depend on the characteristics of the refrigerant gas.



<p>Main NEBs (Multiple Benefits)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Environmental benefits</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Increased productivity</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Work environment/ Health/Safety</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Increased competitiveness</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Maintenance</li> </ul>	<p>Environmental benefits through reduction of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by reducing the electricity demand for cooling.</p> <p>A free cooling system, together with the energy savings can offer different benefits, such as reduced water consumption, reduced operational costs, reduced carbon footprint: lower greenhouse gas emissions, and reduced maintenance costs due to longer equipment life.</p> <p>One of the most important voices can be seen in the reduction of maintenance costs. In fact, usually, Free cooling chiller plants have a longer lifecycle compared to traditional chillers because of the reduced number of operation hours of the compressor during the year.</p>
<p>Replicability</p>	<p>Medium</p>	
<p>Related measures</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• COOL-02: Compressor control</li> <li>• COOL-03: Lower condensing temperature – Raise of evaporation temperature</li> <li>• COOL-04: Efficient fans and control</li> <li>• COOL-05: Reduction of leakages</li> <li>• COOL-06: Heat recovery</li> </ul>	
<p>Case study</p>	<p>Case study #1</p> <p>Installation of a new chiller, company "Etiketten Carini GmbH" (Austria, 2016)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Initial Situation:</b> the cooling system used a chiller with a cooling capacity of 238 kW. Since free cooling was not available with this system, considerable electrical power was required to maintain sufficient cooling of the machines, even at low ambient temperatures. The amount of electricity needed for cooling was 280,586 kWh/year.</li> <li>• <b>Description of the optimisation:</b> the chillers have been replaced with two new ones with a power of 118 kW each. The new cooling system offers the possibility of free cooling that allows sufficient cooling with minimal electricity consumption during the winter season. The electricity requirement for cooling has been reduced to 154,321kWh/year, allowing energy savings of 126,500kWh/year.</li> <li>• <b>Implementation costs:</b> 126,500 EUR</li> <li>• <b>Payback Time:</b> 11.9 years</li> </ul>	



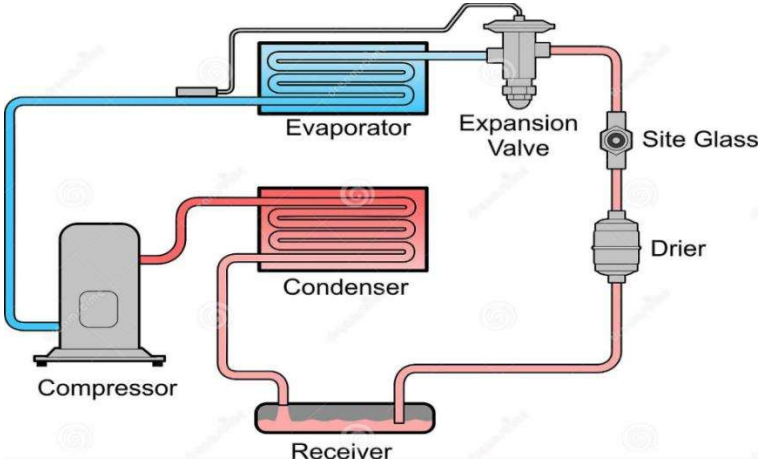
	<p><b>Case study #2</b></p> <p>Installation of a new chiller, food industrial plant (Central Europe)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Initial Situation:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inlet air flow: 60,000 Nm<sup>3</sup>/h</li> <li>- Annual energy cooling consumption: 600,000 kWh/year</li> <li>- Average electricity price: 0,10 EUR/kWh</li> <li>- Annual economic energy expenditure for cooling: 60,000 EUR/year</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Description of the optimisation:</b> the choice between exploiting air or water is determined by several factors, such as the availability of water and its cost, the available space for a chiller, the cost of electricity and the period in which free cooling can be used. In general, water-cooled chiller and free cooling compared to air-cooled ones and occupy less space. Food &amp; Beverage industries require several kinds of cooling, such as the temperature control to reduce the bacterial load and the quick freezing/cooling of pre-cooked or frozen foods. The cooling systems could help to increase the productivity, without lowering the all-important organoleptic properties of the finished product such as taste, colour, and smell.</li> </ul> <p>Free cooling has the objective to reduce chiller energy consumption: it can be done via a (higher) direct intake of external air, via a chiller with a built-in free cooling coil or via a free cooler working in series with a chiller. The latter, usually, should be more efficient, due to the larger surface area provided by the air cooler.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inlet air flow: 60,000 Nm<sup>3</sup>/h</li> <li>- Energy savings: 100,000 kWh/year</li> <li>- Energy economic savings: 10,000 EUR/year</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Implementation costs:</b> 15,000 EUR</li> <li>• <b>Payback Time:</b> 1.5 years</li> </ul>
<p><b>References</b></p>	<p>Kulterer, K., Mair, O., Horvath, C.: Leitfaden für Energieaudits in Kältesystemen, klimaaktiv energieeffiziente betriebe, Vienna 2017</p> <p>ICCEE, Energy efficiency measures: best practices: <a href="https://iccee.eu/energy-efficiency-measures-best-practices/">https://iccee.eu/energy-efficiency-measures-best-practices/</a></p>

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Best Practice	COMPRESSOR CONTROL		COOL-02
Application	Cooling Systems		
SME sector	Industrial		
SME subsector	Breweries, industrial pastry, refrigeration, etc.		
Technical description	<p>Cooling systems are designed to meet a maximum cooling load that normally occurs for less than 5% per year. The most frequent case concerns load that stand at 50% compared to the maximum design load with an ambient temperature 20 degrees lower than the design ones. For these reasons, a compressor regulation system should always be installed.</p> <p>For systems consisting of several compressors, the optimal solution could be to combine a fixed-speed compressor covering the base load with variable speed compressors for peak loads.</p>		
Recommendation for optimisation	<p>The greatest potential for energy savings due to the installation of a compressor regulation system comes from the adaptation of the condensing temperature to the ambient temperature.</p> <p>Before considering the installation of a frequency converter it is necessary to check the compatibility of oil transport and the design of the expansion and control valves to verify compatibility with fluid speed variations.</p>		
Relevant technical considerations	<p>The main parameters of the cooling system are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Measured power.</li> <li>• Operating hours.</li> <li>• COP: Coefficient of Performance (COP), which is the ratio between energy output (heat transferred to the environment to be heated) and electrical energy consumed, measures the efficiency of a heat pump. The higher the COP, the more efficient the machine (low consumption)</li> <li>• Ambient and load temperatures.</li> </ul> <p>Other factors that need to be considered are production capacity, uptime, main equipment, and processes provided by the cooling system.</p>		



<p>Schemes and diagrams</p>	 <p>Assembly diagram of control valves in a cooling system.</p>	
<p>Economics</p>	<p>100-1,000 EUR indicatively per industrial frequency converter.</p>	
<p>Energy savings</p>	<p>Compared to other compressor control modes, the value of evaporation temperature during partial loads: 6-12% Up to 20% compared to systems without regulation.</p>	
<p>Economic savings</p>	<p>The economic savings are closely linked to the reduction of electricity used to power the cooling system.</p>	
<p>Average Payback Time</p>	<p>Less than 3 years The change in condensation temperature reduces the payback time. The payback time increases if a frequency regulator is used.</p>	
<p>Emissions</p>	<p>Emissions depend on the characteristics of the refrigerant gas. Indeed, <i>Global Warming Potential</i> (GWP) and <i>Ozone Depletion Potential</i> (ODP) depend on the refrigerant gas used.</p>	
<p>Main NEBs (Multiple Benefits)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Environmental benefits</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Increased productivity</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Work environment/ Health/Safety</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Increased competitiveness</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Maintenance</li> </ul>	<p>Environmental benefits through CO<sub>2</sub> reduction by reducing the electricity demand for cooling.</p>
<p>Replicability</p>	<p>Medium</p>	



<b>Related measures</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>COOL-01:</b> Reduction of cooling load and free cooling</li><li>• <b>COOL-03:</b> Lower condensing temperature – Raise of evaporation temperature</li><li>• <b>COOL-04:</b> Efficient fans and control</li><li>• <b>COOL-05:</b> Reduction of leakages</li><li>• <b>COOL-06:</b> Heat recovery</li></ul>
<b>Case study</b>	<p>Installation of a new chiller with use of free-cooling company "Rudolf Ölz Meisterbäcker GmbH" (Austria, 2011)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Initial Situation:</b> cooling system consisting of two chillers with a cooling capacity of 26 kW and 128 kW combined with 6 compressors. The largest load comes from two cold rooms and goods refrigeration systems. The annual electricity requirement for cooling was 870,000 kWh. The thermal energy demand for cooling before the intervention was 1,403 MWh/year.</li><li>• <b>Description of the optimisation:</b> thanks to multiple optimization interventions, the need for cooling has increased from 1403 MWh/year to 1,347 MWh/year, this can now be covered with 578 MWh of electricity. Optimizations include better control of two compressors leading to a 2°C increase in the primary temperature. The cooling demand has been reduced thanks to continuous insulation and reduced friction losses. By shifting loads to larger machines, resulting in more hours at full load, their COP can now be increased from 2.1 to 3.26</li><li>• <b>Implementation costs:</b> 209,300 EUR</li><li>• <b>Payback Time:</b> 7.5 years</li></ul>
<b>References</b>	<p>Kulterer, K., Mair, O., Horvath, C.: Leitfaden für Energieaudits in Kältesystemen, klimaaktiv energieeffiziente betriebe, Vienna 2017</p>

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Best Practice	<b>LOWER CONDENSING TEMPERATURE RAISE OF EVAPORATION TEMPERATURE</b>	<b>COOL-03</b>																								
Application	Cooling systems																									
SME sector	Industrial: food industry, refrigeration, cold storage																									
SME subsector	Breweries																									
Technical description	<p>The evaporation temperature and condensation temperature define the COP of the chiller. Therefore, they have a great impact on the efficiency of the cooling system. However, these parameters are often poorly set and offer savings potential</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Common cooling, evaporating and condensing temperatures.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;"><b>Cooling temperatures</b></th> <th style="text-align: center;"><b>Evaporating temperatures</b></th> <th style="text-align: center;"><b>Condensing temperatures</b></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><b>Air conditioning</b></td> <td style="text-align: center;">+15°C</td> <td style="text-align: center;">+5°C</td> <td style="text-align: center;">30-45°C</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><b>Chilling</b></td> <td style="text-align: center;">15°C</td> <td style="text-align: center;">-5°C</td> <td style="text-align: center;">30-45°C</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><b>Medium temperature refrigeration</b></td> <td style="text-align: center;">0°C</td> <td style="text-align: center;">-10°C</td> <td style="text-align: center;">30-45°C</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><b>Low temperature refrigeration</b></td> <td style="text-align: center;">-20°C</td> <td style="text-align: center;">-30°C</td> <td style="text-align: center;">30-45°C</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><b>Quick-freezing</b></td> <td style="text-align: center;">da -35 a -45°C</td> <td style="text-align: center;">&lt;-45°C</td> <td style="text-align: center;">30-45°C</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			<b>Cooling temperatures</b>	<b>Evaporating temperatures</b>	<b>Condensing temperatures</b>	<b>Air conditioning</b>	+15°C	+5°C	30-45°C	<b>Chilling</b>	15°C	-5°C	30-45°C	<b>Medium temperature refrigeration</b>	0°C	-10°C	30-45°C	<b>Low temperature refrigeration</b>	-20°C	-30°C	30-45°C	<b>Quick-freezing</b>	da -35 a -45°C	<-45°C	30-45°C
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<b>Quick-freezing</b>	da -35 a -45°C	<-45°C	30-45°C																							
Recommendation for optimisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Raise of evaporation temperature</b> Check if evaporating temperatures are set as high as possible for the different applications. If applications with different temperature levels are supplied with the same cooling circuit, the lowest cooling temperature defines the needed evaporation temperature. However, this is not advisable as different temperature levels should be supplied via different circuits. Evaporation temperature can be raised by avoiding unfavourable circulation of air in the room due to stacked goods blocking the air flow. Heat exchangers need to be cleaned and bent lamella should be straightened. Damaged ventilators or blades should be repaired. Correct settings of the expansion valve determine the super-heating and should also be checked. A raised evaporation temperature implies an increase in the suction pressure and thus increases the efficiency of the compressor. This leads to an increase in cooling capacity that needs to be controlled.</li> </ul>																									



- **Lower condensing temperature**

If a system works at a fixed minimum condensation temperature of 40-45°C, it is necessary to control the condensation temperature adjustments. The nominal value can probably be reduced. Although the system operates at a variable condensation temperature, a minimum value is often set, below which the temperature does not fall, despite the lowering of the ambient temperature. In these cases, a reduction may also be possible.

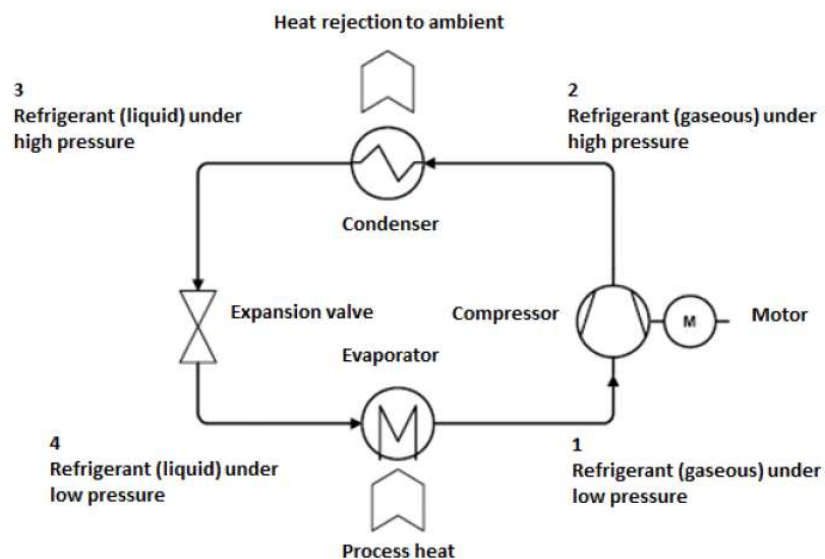
Ensure that other important parameters, such as minimum head pressure required by some technologies (expansion devices, hot gas defrost etc.) are still met.

The design of old heat exchangers is often too small resulting in higher temperature differences. Dirt on the heat exchanger/damaged ventilation leads to a decreased heat transfer and should be removed/repaired.

Unfavourable location of heat exchangers can lead to an inlet temperature of the air above the ambient temperature. A heat exchanger should not be located too close to a wall or near other heat exchangers. Also, the housing needs to fit closely to prevent air from re-circulating around the condenser.

Since the pressure is below the ambient pressure in the parts of the cooling system, non-condensable gases can enter the cooling system. These gases accumulate in the heat exchangers and unnecessarily raise the pressure. In that case venting of the system is needed.

Schemes and diagrams



Refrigeration cycle diagram.

Economics

Several factors affect investment costs, and a case-by-case assessment is necessary.



Energy savings	<p>Up to 3% per Kelvin in increased evaporating temperature.</p> <p>Up to 3% per Kelvin in lowered condensing temperature.</p>	
Economic savings	<p>The economic savings are closely linked to the reduction of electricity used to power the cooling system.</p>	
Average Payback Time	<p>The payback time for an increase in set-point functions is a few months.</p>	
Emissions	<p>Emissions depend on the characteristics of the refrigerant gas.</p>	
Main NEBs (Multiple Benefits)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Environmental benefits</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Increased productivity</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Work environment/Health/Safety</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Increased competitiveness</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Maintenance</li> </ul>	<p>Environmental benefits through CO<sub>2</sub> reduction by reducing the electricity demand for cooling.</p>
Replicability	<p>Medium</p>	
Related measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>COOL-01:</b> Reduction of cooling load and free cooling</li> <li>• <b>COOL-02:</b> Compressor control</li> <li>• <b>COOL-04:</b> Efficient fans and control</li> <li>• <b>COOL-05:</b> Reduction of leakages</li> <li>• <b>COOL-06:</b> Heat recovery</li> </ul>	
Case study	<p>Raise of evaporation temperature, "B&amp;R Industrial Automation GmbH" (Austria, 2016)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Initial Situation:</b> 7 chillers are in operation at the Eggelsberg production site. The cooling capacity is controlled based on the ambient temperature. The plant is used to provide cold to conditioned environments and process cooling. The waste heat is dispersed in the room (a heat pump uses part of the waste heat). Different circuits are used for the conditioning of the rooms and for the cooling of the production process. The nominal temperature of the cooling circuits was 9°C and 6°C respectively</li> <li>• <b>Description of the optimisation:</b> the intervention was carried out due to the obligations imposed by the law for energy efficiency. The temperature of the primary circuit has been increased by 1°C, which directly implies an increase of 1°C in the evaporation temperature as well. The optimization yields energy savings of about 3%.</li> <li>• <b>Implementation costs:</b> not available</li> <li>• <b>Payback Time:</b> few months</li> </ul>	



References

Kulterer, K., Mair, O., Horvath, C.: Leitfaden für Energieaudits in Kältesystemen, klimaaktiv energieeffiziente betriebe, Vienna 2017

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Best Practice	EFFICIENT FANS AND CONTROL	COOL-04																														
Application	Cooling Systems																															
SME sector	Industrial																															
SME subsector	All subsectors																															
Technical description	Auxiliary units (pumps and fans) can consume between 20 and 50 percent of the compressor power. Common savings potentials are the usage of fan/motor with higher efficiency, reduction of operating hours and capacity control.																															
Recommendation for optimisation	<p><b>Replacement of fans/motors</b></p> <p>Especially for smaller power ranges (under 1 kW) electronically commutated (EC) motors have better efficiency than asynchronous motors. There are new EC motors available which suffice the IE5 class (Ultra-Premium Efficiency). Since 2017 all motors in the power range of 0,75 to 375 kW must fulfil the efficiency requirements of at least IE3 (IE2, when coupled with a frequency converter).</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Efficiency classes for low power motors: minimum efficiency (in %) of 50 Hz electro motors (4 poles) as specified in IEC 60034-30-1</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Efficiency class</th> <th>120W</th> <th>250W</th> <th>550W</th> <th>750W</th> <th>1.5kW</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>IE4 (Super Premium Efficiency)</td> <td>69,8</td> <td>77,9</td> <td>83,9</td> <td>85,7</td> <td>88,2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>IE3 (Premium Efficiency)</td> <td>64,8</td> <td>73,5</td> <td>80,8</td> <td>82,5</td> <td>85,3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>IE2 (High Efficiency)</td> <td>59,1</td> <td>68,5</td> <td>77,1</td> <td>79,6</td> <td>82,8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>IE1 (Standard Efficiency)</td> <td>50,0</td> <td>61,5</td> <td>70,0</td> <td>72,1</td> <td>77,2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><b>Reduction of operating hours</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Switch off fans, when cooled area is not in use or when no cooling is needed/required temperature is reached.</li> <li>• Install door contact switch: if the door is open, cooling is being interrupted to avoid cold air seeping out.</li> <li>• Switch off evaporator fans when defrosting (if electric or with hot gas).</li> </ul> <p>Electricity consumption decreases for the fan motor and the compressor due to lower cooling load.</p>		Efficiency class	120W	250W	550W	750W	1.5kW	IE4 (Super Premium Efficiency)	69,8	77,9	83,9	85,7	88,2	IE3 (Premium Efficiency)	64,8	73,5	80,8	82,5	85,3	IE2 (High Efficiency)	59,1	68,5	77,1	79,6	82,8	IE1 (Standard Efficiency)	50,0	61,5	70,0	72,1	77,2
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	<p><b>Fan control – evaporator</b></p> <p>To control the air volume, flow the fans can be switched off, when the refrigerant flow stops. Another option is the use of multipolar motors (step-by-step coupling). High savings can be achieved with an infinitely variable thermostatic control which reduces the consumed power through rotation speed control.</p> <p><b>Fan control - condenser</b></p> <p>Normally, the condenser fans switch off if the switch on again if the value rises. The order in which the fans are switched on should be in a way that the first fan (as seen from the perspective of the refrigerant influx) is the first to be switched on again.</p> <p>The condenser fans should be switched off if the pumps are switched off (except during cold weather to prevent icing).</p>
<p><b>Relevant technical considerations</b></p>	<p>The key parameters for cooling systems in general are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Measured power</li> <li>• Operating hours</li> <li>• Cop</li> <li>• Cooling load and ambient temperature</li> </ul> <p>Other factors to be considered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Production rate</li> <li>• Operation time</li> <li>• Main equipment</li> <li>• Processes supplied by cooling plant</li> </ul>
<p><b>Schemes and diagrams</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Refrigeration cycle diagram.</p>



Economics		Up to 15kW [EUR]	15-80 kW [EUR]	Over 80kW [EUR]
	<b>Replacing existing fan with one equipped with an EC motor</b>		1,000-5,000	Over 5,000
Energy savings	Different ways of power control result in different saving potentials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Replacement of AC motors with EC motors: about 30%</li> <li>• Interruption of cooling: reduction of electrical consumption due to the fan motor and the compressor due to the lower cooling load.</li> <li>• Multi-pole motors: 2 fans at half speed consume less energy than one at full load.</li> <li>• Rotation speed control: average 20% reduction in consumption.</li> </ul>			
Economic savings	20-30% (due to reduced energy consumption)			
Average Payback Time	3-6 years			
Emissions	Emissions depend on the characteristics of the refrigerant gas.			
Main NEBs (Multiple Benefits)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Environmental benefits <input type="checkbox"/> Increased productivity <input type="checkbox"/> Work environment/Health/Safety <input type="checkbox"/> Increased competitiveness <input type="checkbox"/> Maintenance	Environmental benefits through the reduction of CO <sub>2</sub> emissions by reducing the electricity demand for cooling.		
Replicability	High. Suitable measure for all cooling systems.			
Related measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• COOL-01: Reduction of cooling load and free cooling</li> <li>• COOL-02: Compressor control</li> <li>• COOL-03: Lower condensing temperature - Raise of evaporation temperature</li> <li>• COOL-05: Reduction of leakages</li> <li>• COOL-06: Heat recovery</li> </ul>			
References	Kulterer, K., Mair, O., Horvath, C.: Leitfaden für Energieaudits in Kältesystemen, klimaaktiv energieeffiziente betriebe, Vienna 2017  5869-200318_Massnahmeliste_Kaelte_(En).pdf			

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Best Practice	REDUCTION OF LEAKAGES		COOL-05
Application	Cooling Systems		
SME sector	Industrial		
SME subsector	All subsectors		
Technical description	<p>Most cooling systems have some refrigerant leakage, 5-10% annual leakage is typical, with up to 15% for supermarkets.</p> <p>As most cooling systems use Hydrofluorocarbon (HFC) refrigerants with a global warming potential much higher than the GWP of CO<sub>2</sub>, reduction of leakages is essential. Unrepaired leaks not only influence the environment but also affect the system efficiency leading to increased energy costs.</p>		
Recommendation for optimisation	<p>Leakages can be reduced/prevented by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Checking if valves are capped.</li> <li>• Improving connections.</li> <li>• Ensuring good condition of pipe brackets.</li> <li>• Preventing vibrations.</li> <li>• Continuous maintenance.</li> <li>• Avoiding joint flares, if possible.</li> <li>• Installing leak detection system.</li> </ul> <p>If leaks are found, they need to be repaired immediately and rechecked after a month.</p>		
Relevant technical considerations	<p>There is legal obligation to detect and repair leakages for equipment containing fluorinated greenhouse gases in quantities of 5 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent or more. The frequency of leak checks depends on the amount of fluorinated greenhouse gases within the equipment, ranging from every 12 months for up to 50 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent to every three months for equipment with more than 500 tons of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent (European Union, 2014).</p> <p>This energy efficiency intervention is difficult to measure, normally the key parameters of the cooling system are: measured power, operating hours, COP, ambient and load temperatures. Other factors that must be considered are: production capacity, operating time, main equipment and processes provided by the cooling system.</p>		



<p>Schemes and diagrams</p>	<p>Refrigeration cycle diagram.</p>	
<p>Economics</p>	<p>Several factors affect investment costs, and a case-by-case assessment is necessary.</p>	
<p>Energy savings</p>	<p>Unrepaired leaks not only affect the environment, but also the efficiency of the system, resulting in higher energy costs.</p> <p>An annual leakage rate of 20% results in an 11% reduction in efficiency.</p>	
<p>Economic savings</p>	<p>Locating and repairing a leak, including replacing the lost refrigerant, costs approx. 500 to 800 EUR</p>	
<p>Average Payback Time</p>	<p>Less than 3 years in general. In particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Small leakages: 2-3 years</li> <li>• Major leakages: less than 1 year</li> </ul>	
<p>Emissions</p>	<p>This measure does not involve further emissions.</p>	
<p>Main NEBs (Multiple Benefits)</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Environmental benefits</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Increased productivity</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Work environment/Health/Safety</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Increased competitiveness</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Maintenance</p>	<p>Environmental benefits through reduction of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by reducing the electricity demand for cooling.</p>
<p>Replicability</p>	<p>High</p>	





Related measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>COOL-01:</b> Reduction of cooling load and free cooling</li><li>• <b>COOL-02:</b> Compressor control</li><li>• <b>COOL-03:</b> Lower condensing temperature - Raise of evaporation temperature</li><li>• <b>COOL-04:</b> Efficient fans and control</li><li>• <b>COOL-06:</b> Heat recovery</li></ul>
References	Kulterer, K., Mair, O., Horvath, C.: Leitfaden für Energieaudits in Kältesystemen, klimaaktiv energieeffiziente betriebe, Vienna 2017

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Best Practice	HEAT RECOVERY	COOL-06
Application	Cooling Systems	
SME sector	Industrial	
SME subsector	All subsectors	
Technical description	<p>Cooling systems produce waste heat that, normally, is rejected to the environment. However, if there is a heat demand elsewhere during operation, the waste heat can be put to use. The recovered heat can be used in different applications as hot water production for food processing, process heat, heating of service water or space heating.</p>	
Recommendation for optimisation	<p>Before the implementation of a <i>waste heat recovery unit</i> (WHRU) is considered, all relevant temperatures have to be checked (e.g., temperature of freshwater, reflux temperature of heating system, etc.). A WHRU is especially suitable for cases where the waste heat is needed during the whole year, e.g., heating of process water. Another example is the dehumidification of air, where the air is first cooled and then heated again. The recovered heat from the cooling system (temperature 40°C) is enough to reheat the air up to 20°C, if a correctly sized heat exchanger is used.</p> <p>There are two different ways of heat recovery: low- and high-grade heat recovery:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Low grade heat recovery</b> uses the heat at a temperature level below the condensing temperature (25-35°C). The low-grade heat comes from condensing the refrigerant. Therefore, the total waste heat of the refrigeration plant (heat extracted from cooled product/stream + electrical power used by compressor) can be used. The heat can be raised to a higher level with the use of a heat pump, if required.</li> <li>• <b>High grade heat recovery</b> comes from de-superheating the refrigerant. This heat is recovered at a temperature level of 70-80°C. However, only around 15% of the total rejected heat can be recovered as high-grade heat.</li> </ul> <p>When retrofitting a WHRU to an existing cooling system, the amount of heat recovered can be up to 30% of the cooling capacity. In newly constructed plants, up to 100% of the waste heat can be recovered.</p>	
Technical considerations	<p>Indications for this measure include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Electrical power of compressor is above 3kW</li> </ul>	



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Heat demand during refrigeration process.</li> <li>• Condensing temperature high enough for desired application.</li> </ul>		
Schemes and diagrams	<p style="text-align: center;">Refrigeration cycle diagram.</p>		
Economics	Unit cost of a heat recovery system: approx. 500-1,000 EUR		
Energy savings	Up to 85% of the thermal energy can be easily used for other operations. Energy losses such as those caused by venting heated air to the outside are avoided. Heat recovery results in energy savings.		
Economic savings	Cost savings due to reductions in electricity demand (up to 85% of thermal energy).		
Average Payback Time	3-6 years		
Emissions	This measure does not lead to any additional emissions beyond the CO <sub>2</sub> emissions due to the consumption of electricity to operate the system.		
Main NEBs (Multiple Benefits)	<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Environmental benefits  <input type="checkbox"/> Increased productivity  <input type="checkbox"/> Work environment/Health/Safety  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Increased competitiveness  <input type="checkbox"/> Maintenance         </td> <td style="vertical-align: top; padding-left: 20px;">           Environmental benefits through reduction of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by reducing the electricity demand for cooling. Environmental benefits result from less use of conventional ways of heat production, fossil fired boilers. The produced heat can be sold leading to an increased competitiveness.         </td> </tr> </table>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Environmental benefits <input type="checkbox"/> Increased productivity <input type="checkbox"/> Work environment/Health/Safety <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Increased competitiveness <input type="checkbox"/> Maintenance	Environmental benefits through reduction of CO <sub>2</sub> emissions by reducing the electricity demand for cooling. Environmental benefits result from less use of conventional ways of heat production, fossil fired boilers. The produced heat can be sold leading to an increased competitiveness.
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Replicability	High
Related measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>COOL-01:</b> Reduction of cooling load and free cooling</li> <li>• <b>COOL-02:</b> Compressor control</li> <li>• <b>COOL-03:</b> Lower condensing temperature - Raise of evaporation temperature</li> <li>• <b>COOL-04:</b> Efficient fans and control</li> <li>• <b>COOL-05:</b> Reduction of leakages</li> </ul>
Case study	<p>Heat recovery, company "GMS Gourmet GmbH" (Austria, 2017)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Initial Situation:</b> the refrigerating capacity for the shock-chilling of packed food is provided by a cooling system consisting of three screw compressor units. The waste heat of the refrigerating system was rejected through a water-cooled secondary circuit. The hot process water needed for the production process was partly heated with steam.</li> <li>• <b>Description of the optimisation:</b> a waste heat recovering unit was retrofitted to the existing cooling system, making use of the heat from de-superheating and condensing of the refrigerant. The recovered heat is used for raising the temperature of the process water from about 18°C to 55°C. During full load it is possible to recover a thermal power of 110 kW which is transferred to the hot water system. An additional benefit comes from the load relief of the cooling water system, resulting in a reduction of the condensing temperature. The annual energy savings accumulate to 197,500 kWh.</li> <li>• <b>Implementation costs:</b> not available</li> <li>• <b>Payback Time:</b> not available</li> </ul>
References	<p>Kulterer, K., Mair, O., Horvath, C.: Leitfaden für Energieaudits in Kältesystemen, klimaaktiv energieeffiziente betriebe, Vienna 2017</p> <p>Carbon Trust: Refrigeration systems, CTG046</p> <p>Carbon Trust: How to implement heat recovery in refrigeration, CTL056</p>

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Best Practice	HUMAN RESOURCES		ENMA-01
Application	Energy Management		
SME sector	All sectors		
SME subsector	All subsectors		
Recommendation for optimisation	<p>In a company, energy is often perceived as a burden and rarely considered as a resource, yet it represents an important cost optimisation item:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Define the company's energy policy/strategy.</li> <li>• Appoint an energy contact person in the company (based on maintenance or Quality, Safety and Environment skills).</li> <li>• Raise staff awareness on energy saving.</li> <li>• Internal and external communication on energy.</li> </ul> <p>Good energy management requires the involvement of a wide range of human resources in the company, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Management and the Energy Manager, who are in charge of the project.</li> <li>• Maintenance, for the knowledge and improvement of the equipment operations.</li> <li>• The Safety and Quality assurance function for a rigorous monitoring of actions and indicators.</li> <li>• Production teams for good operating practices.</li> <li>• Human Resources services for staff training.</li> <li>• Sales department for energy supply contracts and investments in energy-using equipment.</li> <li>• Technical experts to work on specific topics (refrigeration, heat recovery, etc.).</li> </ul>		
Economics	Several factors affect investment costs, and a case-by-case assessment is necessary.		
Energy savings	5-15%		
Economic savings	Savings on energy bills are often closely linked to a reduction in the amount of heat and electricity used.		



Average Payback Time	Less than 3 years	
Emissions	The measure does not involve any emission.	
Main NEBs (Multiple Benefits)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Environmental benefits <input type="checkbox"/> Increased productivity <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Work environment/Health/Safety <input type="checkbox"/> Increased competitiveness <input type="checkbox"/> Maintenance	<p>Environmental benefits through reduction of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and emissions of other substances such as SO<sub>2</sub> and NO<sub>x</sub>.</p> <p>Employee trainings helped to achieve not only energy savings but also helped to increase working environment safety.</p> <p>Improvement of corporate image towards customers and partners.</p>
Replicability	High	
Related measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ENMA-02: Follow-up and monitoring of energy consumption</li> <li>• ENMA-03: Implementation of an energy management system according to ISO 50001 standard</li> <li>• ENMA-04: Contribution of an independent expert for energy management</li> <li>• ENMA-05: Energy purchase: energy market, offers, invoices, green energy</li> <li>• ENMA-06: Regulatory obligations</li> <li>• ENMA-07: Financial support for energy management</li> </ul>	
Case study	<p>Energy Management System (EMS) and worker's training "Teikas Saldētava", freezing industry company (Latvia, 2017)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Initial Situation:</b> company "Teikas Saldētava" offers storage facilities, freezer warehouse and office spaces. Mainly working with frozen meat and fish suppliers, as well other kind of suppliers mainly in food and retail sectors. Company considers energy costs and efficient use of resources as an important objective. Company carried out an energy audit which served as the basis for energy management system and introduction of trainings for workers, on the logistics, loading and unloading the warehouse.</li> <li>• <b>Description of the optimisation:</b> after energy audit, EMS was developed and implemented. One of the challenges was to coordinate delivery time at warehouse to minimize waiting time for trucks, unloading/loading and checking what are the required minimum storage temperatures for products. Based on the energy data analyses and main findings worker trainings regarding unloading/loading process and safety were carried out as it was acknowledged that the trucks were waiting too long at the loading ramps, and it was taking too much time for unloading/loading the warehouse. One the biggest obstacle for energy efficiency</li> </ul>	



	<p>measure implementation for the cold supply chain that the company focus on their own facility and are not involved in decisions taking on the whole cold supply chain. One of the challenges faced to improve loading and unloading process was to coordinate delivery time at warehouse to minimise waiting time for tracks, unloading/loading and checking what are the required minimum storage temperatures for products. As some clients/other companies cannot agree on different delivery times to warehouse they waste energy waiting to unload or load the tracks. Company "Teikas Saldētava" implemented measures to improve energy efficiency in cold supply chain regarding their responsibilities. They carried out regular training of workers regarding logistics, delivery and unloading to minimize waiting times for tracks. Also focusing on worker safety, including fire safety and the safety of ammonia system.</p> <p>Energy savings from the implemented energy management system and worker trainings were estimated as 78,6 MWh/year (about 7,800 EUR/year).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Implementation costs:</b> 2,400 EUR</li><li>• <b>Payback Time:</b> 0.3 years</li></ul>
<p><b>References</b></p>	<p>ICCEE, Energy efficiency measures: best practices: <a href="https://iccee.eu/energy-efficiency-measures-best-practices/">https://iccee.eu/energy-efficiency-measures-best-practices/</a></p>

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Best Practice	<b>FOLLOW-UP AND MONITORING OF ENERGY CONSUMPTION</b>	<b>ENMA-02</b>
Application	Energy Management	
SME sector	All sectors	
SME subsector	All subsectors	
Technical description	<p>In industry it is essential to know the energy consumption of each of the production processes, to optimize it and be able to control any deviation that may occur.</p> <p>The automation of reading processes greatly simplifies operations and generates significant cost savings.</p>	
Recommendation for optimisation	<p>To reduce energy consumption (through measurements) it is important to first know and understand the energy consumption.</p> <p>Some good reasons to carry out energy monitoring are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Being aware of consumption (per year, by type of energy, depending on the place).</li> <li>• Identifying an operational or management anomaly.</li> <li>• Measuring results after improvements.</li> <li>• Identifying possible optimisation measures.</li> <li>• Anticipating energy price increases.</li> </ul> <p>Optimisation recommendations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monitoring of consumption on the basis of invoices or meter readings.</li> <li>• Monitoring and analysing load curves.</li> <li>• Defining and monitoring Energy Performance Indicators (EnPI).</li> <li>• Creating and use a reference consumption.</li> </ul>	
Economics	Several factors affect investment costs, and a case-by-case assessment is necessary.	
Energy savings	5-15%	
Economic savings	5% savings in energy supply	
Average Payback Time	Less than 3 years	





Emissions	The measure does not involve any emission.	
Main NEBs (Multiple Benefits)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Environmental benefits <input type="checkbox"/> Increased productivity <input type="checkbox"/> Work environment/Health/Safety <input type="checkbox"/> Increased competitiveness <input type="checkbox"/> Maintenance	Environmental benefits through reduction of CO <sub>2</sub> emissions and emissions of other substances such as SO <sub>2</sub> and NO <sub>x</sub> .
Replicability	High	
Related measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ENMA-01: Human resources</li> <li>• ENMA-03: Implementation of an energy management system according to ISO 50 001 standard</li> <li>• ENMA-04: Contribution of an independent expert for energy management</li> <li>• ENMA-05: Energy purchase: energy market, offers, invoices, green energy</li> <li>• ENMA-06: Regulatory obligations</li> <li>• ENMA-07: Financial support for energy management</li> </ul>	
Case study	<p>Introduction of monitoring system at food industry (Spain, 2017)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Initial Situation:</b> the industry is active in the food sector and has a production capacity of about 1,200 tons/year. Annual energy consumption is currently about 8,500,000 kWh/year.</li> <li>• <b>Description of the optimisation:</b> this industry incorporated a new system to integrate all the measurement equipment. The monitoring system has allowed the middle and high-level directors to better know the energy consumption in the process areas, incorporate and follow up KPIs for their processes and obtain a better picture of the industry energy consumption, detecting energy efficiency measures. The use of a monitoring system allowed the plant to:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Monitor: telemetry cloud service allows real-time monitoring of any energy source (electricity, gas, water, heat, etc.). Easily track your consumption or energy variables that have relevance to the costs.</li> <li>- Analyse: due to its powerful algorithms, the telemetry service analyses energy data, generates indicators, calculates baselines, detects deviations and predicts future consumption.</li> <li>- Share: information flows in real time throughout your organization generating events and alarms, delivering reports to measure, benchmarking, etc. Your user policy will allow you to adjust access privileges by workplace, facility, or country.</li> <li>- Optimize: the telemetry service not only saves you energy, it also saves time and resources. Eliminate your needs infrastructure hardware and software, maintenance contracts, backups, etc. It gives you the possibility of receiving</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	



	<p>the information in a timely manner that you need without the need for complex procedures of information processing, verification, and validation of results.</p> <p>To use monitoring system to improve the overall energy management of the industry, detecting high consumptions, benchmarking and using the information to propose energy efficiency measures. The result in this industry was an energy efficiency improvement of +2% due to the detection by the monitoring system, thus the food industry reduced its energy consumption by approximately 430,000 kWh/year. The annual economic saving is about 46,000 EUR/year.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Implementation costs:</b> 40,000 EUR</li><li>• <b>Payback Time:</b> 0.8 years</li></ul>
References	<p>Dexma, Energy Management for SMES. 2016. <a href="https://get.dexmatech.com/hubfs/Whitepapers/SMEs_EN.pdf">https://get.dexmatech.com/hubfs/Whitepapers/SMEs_EN.pdf</a></p> <p>JRC (EU), Best Environmental Management Practice for the Food and Beverage Manufacturing Sector. 2018.</p>

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Best Practice	IMPLEMENTATION OF AN ENERGY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM ACCORDING TO ISO 50001 STANDARD	ENMA-03
Application	Energy Management	
SME sector	All sectors	
SME subsector	All subsectors	
Technical description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Energy Management: from informal approaches to formalized systems</b></li> </ul> <p>Referring to energy management is often taken identical to introducing a fully-fledged Energy Management System (EMS) according to ISO 50001. Yet energy management as a general term can be perceived more broadly running and well-maintained production.</p> <p>Experience shows that in SMEs in particular, the topic is driven by individuals who are interested in keeping a smoothly. Thereby, they also look on energy demand among the various aspects related to running the operation, even without relying on a formalized EMS. Larger companies, on the contrary, need to rely more on structured EMSs due to the distribution of specialized tasks and responsibilities within larger organizations. Input by third parties within energy audits can also be valuable to get a neutral and better understanding of the energy saving opportunities within a company.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Energy audit</b></li> </ul> <p>The general nature of an energy audit is that it is typically designed as a one-off intervention. Energy auditors check on the energy flows, identify major energy consumers and compile a report with recommendations for reducing energy demand.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><i>Energy audits are “a systematic procedure with the purpose of obtaining adequate knowledge of the existing energy consumption profile of a building or group of buildings, an industrial or commercial operation or installation or a private or public service, identifying and quantifying cost-effective energy savings opportunities, and reporting the findings.”</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Energy Management Systems: a framework for regular reviews</b></li> </ul> <p>As compared to the energy audits, EMSs are more comprehensive approaches that seek to integrate energy-related issues in the management system of an organization. Usually, these EMSs follow the structure as laid down in ISO 50001 series. Their elements are based on the plan-do-check-act (PDCA) cycle, i.e., a</p>	



continual improvement process. The entire system seeks to establish an energy policy, an energy planning and an implementation within the organization and a regular review of the achievements (see also illustration).

Due to the continuous approach to energy related-matters, EMSs are usually more sustainable in terms of the achieved savings in the longer run. Yet it also has to be kept in mind that the management framework has to be filled with "life" to get beyond a mere certification issue. Estimations on the actual effects and benefits of EMSs vary, e.g., depending on organizational structure and prior activities in energy-related issues.

- **Energy benchmarks: managing energy by comparisons**

The general idea of energy benchmarks is to allow comparing energy demand values of objects to derive helpful conclusions about their energy performance. In one of the simplest of cases, the consumption of two identical lines with the same product is compared to each other. If there are differences in their energy consumption values, this could be an indication that a more thorough investigation on the differences is needed. While this general idea is appealingly simple, there are many challenges in the details. Identical lines with the same outputs are rather the exception than the rule and many factors affect the overall results including:

- Product-related factors (e.g., number of pieces, weight, length, volume, material).
- Organizational factors (e.g., shift models, staff at site, frequency of energy analysis).
- Process-related factors (e.g., operating time, cycle time, speed, number of different setups, quality rate).
- Personnel (e.g., user behaviour, intensity of instruction and education, presence of specialized staff members).
- Ambient conditions (e.g., external and internal temperature, humidity, pressure, light).
- Location-specific factors (e.g., area, space, refurbishment, age of equipment, status of supply infrastructure).
- Production structure (e.g., degree of vertical integration, product segments, number of different products).
- Economic factors (e.g., turnover, production costs, energy costs).

Such factors have to be considered for meaningful comparisons. In practice, this can be challenging, especially when the number of details or knowledge about the factors is limited. Helpful benchmarks can therefore be quite difficult to establish, yet if properly done, they are valuable to better understand performance issues.

**Recommendation  
for optimisation**

To set up an EMS according to ISO 50001, the company must in particular:



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proof that management demonstrates its commitment to continuously support and improve the efficiency of the EMS through the implementation of its energy policy</li> <li>• Appoint an Energy Manager, set up an energy team (trained to the standard), and provide the necessary resources (human resources, specialized skills, technological and financial resources, etc.)</li> <li>• Identify the legal requirements and provide proof that it has verified its compliance with the texts applicable to it.</li> <li>• Develop its energy review and thus determine all its significant energy uses.</li> <li>• Set up a measurement plan, with periodic checks of measuring and recording devices.</li> <li>• Identify relevant factors that have a significant impact on energy use.</li> <li>• Build an action plan to achieve targets and objectives.</li> <li>• Consider opportunities to improve energy performance in its purchasing policy when replacing equipment or installing new systems that can have a significant impact on energy performance.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Relevant technical considerations</b></p>	<p>The goal of ISO 50001 is to enable all companies to achieve continuous improvement of their energy performances through careful management.</p> <p>It is based on the continuous improvement methodology known as PDCA (Plan-Do-Check-Act) and integrates energy management into the company's daily practices.</p>
<p><b>Schemes and diagrams</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">PDCA (Plan-Do-Check-Action) methodology.</p>
<p><b>Economics</b></p>	<p>Several factors affect investment costs, and a case-by-case assessment is necessary.</p>
<p><b>Energy savings</b></p>	<p>5-15%</p>
<p><b>Economic savings</b></p>	<p>5-15% depending on the level of ambition.</p>



Average Payback Time	Less than 3 years	
Emissions	The measure does not involve any emission.	
Main NEBs (Multiple Benefits)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Environmental benefits <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Increased productivity <input type="checkbox"/> Work environment/ Health/Safety <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Increased competitiveness <input type="checkbox"/> Maintenance	<p>Environmental benefits through reduction of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions.</p> <p>Reduction of energy consumption and its dependence on fossil fuels, improvement of the company's image with its customers or partners, meeting legal requirements.</p>
Replicability	High	
Related measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ENMA-01: Human resources</li> <li>• ENMA-02: Follow-up and monitoring of energy consumption</li> <li>• ENMA-04: Contribution of an independent expert for energy management</li> <li>• ENMA-05: Energy purchase: energy market, offers, invoices, green energy</li> <li>• ENMA-06: Regulatory obligations</li> <li>• ENMA-07: Financial support for energy management</li> </ul>	
Case study	<p>Case study #1</p> <p>Introduction of EMS at the leading company in the food industry (Spain, 2017)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Initial Situation:</b> the main challenge for the ESCO was to reduce the consumption without modifying the comfort conditions of the clients in the supermarket chain shops.</li> <li>• <b>Description of the optimisation:</b> an EMS was developed and implemented.</li> </ul> <p>Exemplary saving measurement &amp; results from introduction of EMS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Improved vertical display refrigeration management.</li> <li>- Optimized bakery oven on/off schedule.</li> <li>- Improved lightning technology.</li> <li>- Optimization of contracted power and free market terms.</li> <li>- Savings verification.</li> <li>- Reduction of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by 34,000 kg.</li> <li>- Reduced electricity bill with 37% of saving out of the total.</li> </ul> <p>Energy savings from the implemented EMS and worker trainings were estimated as 78,6 MWh/year (about 7,800 EUR/year).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Implementation costs:</b> not available</li> </ul>	



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Payback Time:</b> not available</li> </ul> <p>Case study #2</p> <p>Energy management in the retail sector, Lidl company (Netherlands)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Initial Situation:</b> not defined</li> <li>• <b>Description of the optimisation:</b> in the Netherlands, the company Lidl has ISO 50001 certified almost 400 of its branch stores, with about 28 employees per store. The most important motivations were cost reduction and energy awareness within the organisation. A key aim was to enhance the company's reputation. The investments required were moderate 12,000 EUR for certification and 4,000 EUR for staff training. The training focused on understanding where and how energy is used, and on quickly finding and addressing problems or equipment malfunctions. The process took three months (four days a week of staff time). This was possible because many processes and procedures were already in place and needed only minor modification to make it applicable for ISO 50001. A key success factor was providing training tailored to the skills and needs of non-technical staff. Energy savings have been 5% to 10% on average (with savings on store level up to 30%), largely due to continual attention to the functioning of the system and rapid response to problems. In the future, energy management-related activities could be expanded to the supply chain.</li> <li>• <b>Implementation costs:</b> 16,000 EUR</li> <li>• <b>Payback Time:</b> less than 1 year</li> </ul>
<p>References</p>	<p>Dexma, Energy Management for SMES. 2016. <a href="https://get.dexmatech.com/hubfs/Whitepapers/SMEs_EN.pdf">https://get.dexmatech.com/hubfs/Whitepapers/SMEs_EN.pdf</a></p> <p>JRC (EU), Best Environmental Management Practice for the Food and Beverage Manufacturing Sector. 2018.</p> <p>Accelerating Energy Efficiency in Small and Medium-sized Enterprises, IEA, 2015 <a href="https://c2e2.unepdtu.org/wp-content/uploads/sites/3/2016/03/sme-2015.pdf">https://c2e2.unepdtu.org/wp-content/uploads/sites/3/2016/03/sme-2015.pdf</a></p>

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Best Practice	<b>CONTRIBUTION OF AN INDEPENDENT EXPERT FOR ENERGY MANAGEMENT</b>	<b>ENMA-04</b>
Application	Energy Management	
SME sector	All sectors	
SME subsector	All subsectors	
Technical description	<p>An energy-intensive company in the industry/tertiary sector does not always have the proper technical skills to treat energy issues.</p> <p>Therefore, it may need an external support in order to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Carry out an energy balance sheet and energy audit its energy uses.</li> <li>• Identify, qualify and quantify potential energy-saving areas with the most energy-saving potential.</li> <li>• Study the feasibility of a solution for energy saving or renewable energy, calculate and dimension this solution.</li> </ul>	
Recommendation for optimisation	<p>Companies use an independent expert for different reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Expertise:</b> the experience and competence acquired by the expert must correspond to the company's challenges. It will thus benefit from an external perspective.</li> <li>• <b>Credibility:</b> the study can help justify decisions to Management.</li> <li>• <b>Independence, neutrality and objectivity:</b> The expert's recommendations are in the interest of his/her client, independently from any commercial interest.</li> <li>• <b>Confidentiality:</b> the sponsor can make sure that the expert keeps confidentiality of important projects, in order to sustain the company's competitive strategy.</li> <li>• <b>Availability and reactivity:</b> To be as efficient as possible, the expert defines with the company his/her working hours and deadlines, on-site appointments, phone and e-mail exchanges.</li> </ul>	
Economics	Starting from 0 EUR	
Energy savings	5-15% depending on the level of ambition.	
Economic savings	5% savings in energy supply depending on the level of ambition.	






Average Payback Time	Less than 3 years	
Emissions	The measure does not involve any emission.	
Main NEBs (Multiple Benefits)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Environmental benefits <input type="checkbox"/> Increased productivity <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Work environment/Health/Safety <input type="checkbox"/> Increased competitiveness <input type="checkbox"/> Maintenance	Environmental benefits through reduction of CO <sub>2</sub> emissions.
Replicability	High	
Related measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ENMA-01: Human resources</li> <li>• ENMA-02: Follow-up and monitoring of energy consumption</li> <li>• ENMA-03: Implementation of an energy management system according to ISO 50001 standard</li> <li>• ENMA-05: Energy purchase: energy market, offers, invoices, green energy</li> <li>• ENMA-06: Regulatory obligations</li> <li>• ENMA-07: Financial support for energy management</li> </ul>	

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Best Practice	ENERGY PURCHASE: ENERGY MARKET, OFFERS, INVOICES, GREEN ENERGY	ENMA-05
Application	Energy management	
SME sector	All sectors	
SME subsector	All subsectors	
Recommendation for optimisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Understand and read your bill</li> <li>• Renegotiate and anticipate your contract:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Analyse the possible rates on certain taxes; the power levels to be subscribed and the electricity transmission options, tariffs (flat rate or not, with or without subscription, fixed or indexed), <i>green electricity</i>, capacity, etc.</li> <li>- Request an estimate of the budget (excluding VAT) for the last 12 months and which mentions 3 of the following elements (suppliers, deliveries, and taxes).</li> <li>- Consult a broker to get the best rates.</li> <li>- Ask suppliers what additional services they can offer: an online platform to monitor their consumption or load curves, etc.</li> <li>- Anticipate the renegotiation of their contracts.</li> <li>- The cancellation period is often equivalent to 45 days / possibility to negotiate 6-12 months in advance:                 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Electricity: discussion 6 months before the due date.</li> <li>○ Gas: as soon as possible and preferably between April and October.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>• Adhere to a renewable offer (green energy: energy from renewable sources).</li> </ul> <p>It is thus possible to benefit from a guarantee of origin: an electronic document that certifies that for each MWh of electricity consumed an equivalent quantity of renewable electricity is fed into the grid.</p>	



<p>Schemes and diagrams</p>	 <p>Some possible options for reducing energy costs.</p>	
<p>Economics</p>	<p>The cost of energy consists of three parts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Energy supply – approx. 50%: negotiable.</li> <li>• Electricity transmission: non-negotiable but optimizable.</li> <li>• Taxes: not negotiable but in some cases optimizable.</li> </ul>	
<p>Energy savings</p>	<p>5-15%</p>	
<p>Economic savings</p>	<p>5-15%</p> <p>A better understanding of invoices allows you to monitor and optimize in a better way, which implies a reduction in consumption and consequently an increase in savings.</p>	
<p>Average Payback Time</p>	<p>Less than 3 years</p>	
<p>Emissions</p>	<p>The measure does not involve any emission.</p>	
<p>Main NEBs (Multiple Benefits)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Environmental benefits</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Increased productivity</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Work environment/ Health/Safety</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Increased competitiveness</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Maintenance</li> </ul>	<p>The environmental benefits are enhanced by the purchase of green energy.</p> <p>The better understanding of your invoices allows for better monitoring and optimization, which results in a reduction in consumption thus an increase in savings.</p>
<p>Replicability</p>	<p>High</p>	



Related measures

- ENMA-01: Human resources
- ENMA-02: Follow-up and monitoring of energy consumption
- ENMA-03: Implementation of an energy management system according to ISO 50001 standard
- ENMA-04: Contribution of an independent expert for energy management
- ENMA-06: Regulatory obligations
- ENMA-07: Financial support for energy management

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Best Practice	REGULATORY OBLIGATIONS	ENMA-06
Application	Energy Management	
SME sector	All sectors	
SME subsector	All subsectors	
Technical description	<p>The objective of the regulatory requirements applicable to companies is to allow them to better understand their energy consumption, but also to identify the actions that can improve energy performance.</p>	
Recommendation for optimisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Atmospheric emissions</b></li> </ul> <p>Each company, to be operational, is required to obtain a prior authorization for emissions. The current regulatory framework requires that every plant that produces emissions into the atmosphere is previously authorized by the bodies in charge and complies with the limit values set.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Energy audit</b></li> </ul> <p>In Italy, Legislative Decree No.102/2014 (updated in Legislative Decree No. 73/2020) and the Action Plan for Energy Efficiency have been issued, establishing a framework of measures to improve energy efficiency in order to reach the targets set for 2021.</p> <p>In particular, within Legislative Decree No. 73/2020 it is specified that for the industrial sector, energy diagnosis is promoted in order to identify the most effective measures to reduce energy consumption in small and medium-sized enterprises (the decree in fact states:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><i>“with regard to small and medium-sized enterprises in order to promote the improvement of the level of energy efficiency by 31 December 2021 and every two years thereafter until 2030, the Ministry of Economic Development issues public tenders for the financing of the implementation of energy management systems compliant with the ISO 50001 standard”</i></p> <p>Companies that have implemented an Energy Management System (EMS) compliant with EMAS, ISO 50001 or ISO 14001 that include an energy audit compliant with the decree are exempt from the obligation.</p> <p>Furthermore, Legislative Decree 73/2020 provides for the obligation to install individual meters for end customers, which detect the real consumption and the actual time of use of energy.</p>	



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Promotion of the use of renewable energy</b> Directive 2009/28/EC "Promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources" implemented in Italy through Legislative Decree no. 28/2011 the use of the latter for the purpose of those minimum levels of use of renewable energy set by the European community for 2020. The directive fully enters the energy efficiency of buildings as it imposes, with gradually increasing percentages, the "use of renewable energies in new buildings or buildings undergoing major renovation.</li> <li>• <b>Maintenance</b> Finally, periodic maintenance is mandatory for some types of equipment, including heaters, air conditioning and refrigeration, compressors, etc. Always adhere to the manufacturer's specific maintenance and service specifications.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Economics</b></p>	<p>For SMEs there is co-financing from the regions for energy audits.</p> <p>The amount of this incentive varies from region to region.</p> <p>There is a tax deduction for energy renovation (currently 65% IRPEF). Approximately, a range of 1,000 to 10,000 EUR can be given depending on the type of inspection.</p> <p>For example, the Lombardy Region offers a call for tenders for a contribution of 50% of the expenses incurred, up to a maximum contribution of 5,000 EUR for each energy audit and 10,000 EUR for each adoption of an EMS according to ISO 50001.</p>	
<p><b>Energy savings</b></p>	<p>Several factors affect investment costs, and a case-by-case assessment is necessary.</p>	
<p><b>Economic savings</b></p>	<p>To be assessed on a case-by-case basis.</p>	
<p><b>Average Payback Time</b></p>	<p>To be assessed on a case-by-case basis.</p>	
<p><b>Emissions</b></p>	<p>The measure does not involve any emission.</p>	
<p><b>Main NEBs (Multiple Benefits)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Environmental benefits</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Increased productivity</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Work environment/Health/Safety</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Increased competitiveness</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Maintenance</li> </ul>	<p>The environmental benefits are enhanced by the purchase of green energy.</p>
<p><b>Replicability</b></p>	<p>High</p>	



Related measures

- ENMA-01: Human resources
- ENMA-02: Follow-up and monitoring of energy consumption
- ENMA-03: Implementation of an energy management system according to ISO 50001 standard
- ENMA-04: Contribution of an independent expert for energy management
- ENMA-05: Energy purchase: energy market, offers, invoices, green energy
- ENMA-07: Financial support for energy management

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Best Practice	FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR ENERGY MANAGEMENT	ENMA-07
Application	Energy Management	
SME sector	All sectors	
SME subsector	All subsectors	
Technical description	<p>When investing in energy-using equipment, it is essential to evaluate a full life-cycle cost approach: investment costs, energy use and maintenance costs during its life cycle and recycling/waste. It shows that for most energy-using equipment, costs in the use phase have the largest share of the total costs over the technical lifetime.</p> <p>Due to savings generated in the use phase through optimisation measures, extra costs at purchase can be amortised very quickly.</p>	
Recommendation for optimisation	<p>Below is a non-exhaustive list of possible financial support programs (these characteristics evolve rapidly and are not all cumulative).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Bank loan:</b> the bank loan is the most common solution used by small or medium-sized businesses. Banks can guarantee medium or long-term loans. Usually, the bank loan does not fully cover the investment, which will be covered by the self-financing.</li> <li>• <b>Leasing</b> is used to finance the same types of assets as a traditional loan. However, the company will be the owner of the property only at the end of the lease period.</li> <li>• <b>Long-term rental:</b> the long-term lease corresponds to a traditional rental contract without the purchase option. The contract is stipulated between the supplier of the equipment and the company, often through a credit institution.</li> <li>• <b>Third party financing</b> is becoming more and more common in industry. This can be, for example, third-party financing based on energy performance contracts.</li> <li>• <b>Eco-energy loans:</b> the loans are intended to finance certain energy efficiency measures and can be combined with ESCs. They are intended for micro-enterprises (VSEs or SMEs) over the age of three, wishing to improve their energy efficiency</li> <li>• <b>Energy Saving Certificates (ESC):</b> in some countries of the European Union, the Energy Saving Certificates mechanism requires energy resellers to help the developers of some projects to invest in energy saving.</li> </ul>	





<p>Schemes and diagrams</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">■ Energy ■ Purchase ■ Maintenance</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Global cost of an equipment over its lifetime.</p>	
<p>Economics</p>	<p>In France the loan is between 10,000 and 100,000 EUR, with a preferential rate enhanced by the State. It is on a term of 5 years, including 1 year of deferred capital.</p>	
<p>Energy savings</p>	<p>Several factors affect investment costs, and a case-by-case assessment is necessary.</p>	
<p>Economic savings</p>	<p>To be assessed on a case-by-case basis.</p>	
<p>Average Payback Time</p>	<p>To be assessed on a case-by-case basis.</p>	
<p>Emissions</p>	<p>The measure does not involve any emission.</p>	
<p>Main NEBs (Multiple Benefits)</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Environmental benefits  <input type="checkbox"/> Increased productivity  <input type="checkbox"/> Work environment/Health/Safety  <input type="checkbox"/> Increased competitiveness  <input type="checkbox"/> Maintenance</p>	<p>The environmental benefits are enhanced by the purchase of green energy.</p>
<p>Replicability</p>	<p>High</p>	
<p>Related measures</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ENMA-01: Human resources</li> <li>• ENMA-02: Follow-up and monitoring of energy consumption</li> <li>• ENMA-03: Implementation of an energy management system according to ISO 50001 standard</li> <li>• ENMA-04: Contribution of an independent expert for energy management</li> <li>• ENMA-05: Energy purchase: energy market, offers, invoices, green energy</li> <li>• ENMA-06: Regulatory obligations</li> </ul>	

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Best Practice	REDUCTION OF FAN RUNNING TIME	HVAC-01
Application	Optimisation of HVAC systems	
SME sector	All sectors	
SME subsector	All subsectors	
Technical description	<p>Many plants run all year long (24 hours a day, 7 days a week) while production or usage times may be different. When optimizing the HVAC, the first question should be which areas should be supplied and at what times. The resulting energy savings are among the simplest and most effective measures. The reduction of the running time not only saves power for the fan, but also energy for air conditioning (heating, cooling, humidifying and dehumidifying). Further advantages which result from the reduction of the running time are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduced maintenance intervals: As many systems need to be serviced after certain hours of operation (for example, periodic inspection, etc.), the maintenance interval can be extended.</li> <li>• Reduced filter replacement: Filters are usually changed after a certain pressure difference or after a certain running time. Reducing the runtime reduces both the level of contamination and the filter's operating time.</li> </ul>	
Recommendation for optimisation	<p>The operating time reduction does not require any elaborate planning and can be implemented very quickly and easily. By consulting the operating personnel, a demand survey of the plant can be carried out. If available, it is also possible to inspect the planning documents. Consultation with the manufacturer or planner of the system may result in additional benefits. The reduction of operating times can usually be done manually by qualified personal of the company. In order to guarantee the maximum savings potential, automated systems are worthwhile and can often be realized via simple and cost-effective time controls. If a building management system is already in place it allows the reduction of operating time can be adjusted accordingly. In order to determine the saving potential of this measure, the following information must be collected:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Specific costs for electricity, heat, cold and maintenance.</li> <li>• Operating times of the system.</li> <li>• Working hours of the company.</li> <li>• Nominal flow.</li> <li>• Investment costs (e.g., timer).</li> </ul>	



<p>Schemes and diagrams</p>	<div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Energy distribution in an air-conditioning system.</p> </div>	
<p>Economics</p>	<p>Unit cost of time relays is approximately 150-200 EUR</p>	
<p>Energy savings</p>	<p>Energy savings are the result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Electricity supply to power the HVAC system (10-15%).</li> <li>• Reduction of refrigerant gas to power the cold battery of the system.</li> </ul>	
<p>Economic savings</p>	<p>Between 15% and 30% of the costs for the energy consumed.</p>	
<p>Average Payback Time</p>	<p>Less than 3 years</p>	
<p>Emissions</p>	<p>Emissions depend on the characteristics of the refrigerant gas.</p>	
<p>Main NEBs (Multiple Benefits)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Environmental benefits</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Increased productivity</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Work environment/ Health/Safety</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Increased competitiveness</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Maintenance</li> </ul>	<p>Depending on the system configuration, the energy consumption of HVAC systems consists of electricity (for fan, air heating, humidification), gas (air heating, humidification) or solar thermal energy (heating, recuperation/moisture recovery) which can be reduced by the measure. Environmental benefits through reduction of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by reducing the energy demand for cooling. Optimized air conditioning not only reduces operating costs for electrical and thermal energy, but also creates working conditions that increase the comfort and health of employees.</p>



Replicability	High
Related measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>HVAC-02:</b> Flow rate reduction through variable speed variation (VSD)</li><li>• <b>HVAC-03:</b> Replacement of fan</li><li>• <b>HVAC-04:</b> Replacement of transmission system</li><li>• <b>HVAC-05:</b> Heat and moisture recovery</li><li>• <b>HVAC-06:</b> Reduction of pressure loss</li><li>• <b>HVAC-07:</b> Leakage reduction of pipes</li><li>• <b>HVAC-08:</b> Replacement of motor</li></ul>
Case study	<p>CO<sub>2</sub> sensor installation, company "Flughafen Wien" (Austria, 2012)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Initial Situation:</b> the air exchange of Vienna Airport has been designed as usual for maximum occupancy of buildings. Measurements have shown that this maximum occupancy is not constantly achieved and therefore, at certain times, ventilation systems can sometimes operate with reduced power.</li><li>• <b>Description of the optimisation:</b> it has been shown that in some buildings the ventilation capacity can be reduced (temporarily in periods when the building is not occupied up to 70%). A CO<sub>2</sub> sensor has been placed in the exhaust air flow. The control of the supply and exhaust fans has been optimized with frequency converters. As a result, the demand for heating and cooling power has also decreased significantly and, occasionally, investment in substitution could be avoided with these measures.</li><li>• <b>Implementation costs:</b> about 200 EUR</li><li>• <b>Payback Time:</b> about 4 years</li></ul>
References	<p>Gerstbauer, Ch., Kulterer, K., Gorbach, Ch., Brunner, W.,.: Leitfaden für Energieaudits von Lüftungsanlagen, klimaaktiv energieeffiziente betriebe, Wien 2013</p>

This Best Practice was developed by the IMPAWATT Project (GA No. 785041) and adapted for the GEAR@SME Project (GA No. 894356)



Best Practice	FLOW RATE REDUCTION THROUGH VARIABLE SPEED VARIATION (VSD)	HVAC-02
Application	Optimisation of HVAC systems	
SME sector	All sectors	
SME subsector	All subsectors	
Technical description	<p>Volume flow of a ventilation system is the volume of transported air per unit of time. The more volume flow is delivered, the higher the energy used.</p> <p>The energy requirements consist of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Transport energy:</b> energy required to transport air. Electrical energy is converted by a motor into kinetic energy, which transports new air to individual customers.</li> <li>• <b>Heating/cooling energy:</b> energy used for air conditioning (heating, cooling). The outside air rarely has the required temperature of the supply air. Therefore, the air must be heated or cooled before it is transported to customers.</li> <li>• <b>Air humidification:</b> the air must be humidified before it is delivered to the room. By reducing the volumetric flow rate, energy is also saved during humidification.</li> <li>• <b>Dehumidification:</b> in some cases, the air must first be dehumidified, usually via a cooling coil where the air condenses. The resulting condensation energy must be dissipated through the cooling system.</li> <li>• <b>Maintenance costs:</b> by reducing the volumetric flow rate, filters are not polluted as quickly and can be used for longer. Fan maintenance costs are also reduced.</li> </ul> <p>The analysis of the volumetric flow rate is therefore an important measure for the reduction of the energy costs of a ventilation system.</p> <p>Since many ventilation systems have been built with a rigid volume flow, the system constantly conveys a defined amount of air to the consumers regardless of the demand. But only in the rarest cases the nominal volume flow (installed volume flow) is required.</p> <p>A variable volume flow control eliminates the problem and achieves the greater energy savings.</p> <p>Many plants run all year long (24 hours a day, 7 days a week) while production or usage times may be different. When optimizing the HVAC, the first question should</p>	



	<p>be which areas should be supplied and at what times. The resulting energy savings are among the simplest and most effective measures.</p>
<p>Recommendation for optimisation</p>	<p>Practical experience has shown that the energy consumption of a ventilation system can be reduced greatly if it is adjusted to a needs-based operation. As a result, the supply air volume flow is adapted to the room conditions, which is not possible with a rigid operation of the system.</p> <p>To implement a variable ventilation, a control parameter is required, which is specially selected for this room and is easy to measure. Control parameters can be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Activity level (motion sensors).</li><li>• Number of occupancy (counting sensors).</li><li>• Pollutant concentration (CO<sub>2</sub> sensors, VOC sensors).</li><li>• Mixed gas sensors.</li><li>• Infrared sensors.</li></ul> <p>If further emissions are known, the ventilation system can also be controlled by a sensor that measures a specific emission (e.g., CO sensors).</p> <p>If the heating or cooling load is completely or partially covered by the ventilation system, the following sensors are also operational (also usable in combination with other sensors):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Air temperature sensors.</li><li>• Humidity sensors.</li></ul> <p>In order to process the received signals optimally, a supply system must be installed, which can implement a variable volume flow.</p> <p>A control of the flow according to a variable demand can be reached by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Variable speed drives (VSD).</li><li>• Damper control.</li><li>• Inlet guide vanes control.</li><li>• By-pass control.</li></ul> <p>Damper and by-pass have poor efficiency.</p> <p>Inlet guide vanes are for axial fan which are not much used in HVAC.</p> <p>For a VSD control frequency converters and EC motors are used (above 10 kW asynchronous and synchronous motors are used). The VSD regulates the volume flow by influencing the power of the motor that drives the fan. VSD can be retrofitted to virtually all motors.</p>



	<p>In the case of a variable demand of air flow, a demand-based variable regulation of the volume flow can achieve a saving of up to 80% compared to a rigid system that is regulated by mechanical regulation or not regulated at all.</p>																																																												
<p>Relevant technical considerations</p>	<p>To reduce the air flow rate, the minimum volumetric flow rate required must first be determined.</p> <p>According to EN 16798, the volumetric flow rate depends on two main parts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Minimum volumetric capacity in relation to the number of people present in the building.</li> <li>• Volumetric flow rate required to dissipate additional emissions into the environment.</li> <li>• Volumetric flow required to heat and / or cool an environment and the needs of the production process.</li> </ul>																																																												
<p>Schemes and diagrams</p>	<p>The following figure shows the energy saving potential between a VSD control, damper, by-pass control and an inlet vane control.</p> <p>It shows the percentage energy demand for a reduction of volume flow.</p> <p>It shows that by a reduction of the volume flow of 50% the power consumption for a VSD controlled ventilator is the lowest in comparison to the other control methods.</p> <table border="1"> <caption>Estimated data from the graph</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>V/V<sub>0</sub> [%]</th> <th>By-pass control (P/P<sub>0</sub> [%])</th> <th>Damper control (P/P<sub>0</sub> [%])</th> <th>Inlet-guide vanes control (P/P<sub>0</sub> [%])</th> <th>VSD control (P/P<sub>0</sub> [%])</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>40</td> <td>40</td> <td>40</td> <td>40</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10</td> <td>45</td> <td>48</td> <td>42</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>20</td> <td>50</td> <td>55</td> <td>45</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>30</td> <td>55</td> <td>62</td> <td>48</td> <td>6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>40</td> <td>60</td> <td>68</td> <td>50</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>50</td> <td>65</td> <td>73</td> <td>52</td> <td>15</td> </tr> <tr> <td>60</td> <td>70</td> <td>78</td> <td>55</td> <td>22</td> </tr> <tr> <td>70</td> <td>75</td> <td>82</td> <td>60</td> <td>32</td> </tr> <tr> <td>80</td> <td>80</td> <td>86</td> <td>65</td> <td>45</td> </tr> <tr> <td>90</td> <td>85</td> <td>90</td> <td>75</td> <td>65</td> </tr> <tr> <td>100</td> <td>100</td> <td>100</td> <td>100</td> <td>100</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>P=Effective power – P<sub>0</sub>= Nominal Power – V=Effective volumetric flow rate – V<sub>0</sub>= Nominal volumetric flow rate</p>	V/V <sub>0</sub> [%]	By-pass control (P/P <sub>0</sub> [%])	Damper control (P/P <sub>0</sub> [%])	Inlet-guide vanes control (P/P <sub>0</sub> [%])	VSD control (P/P <sub>0</sub> [%])	0	40	40	40	40	10	45	48	42	3	20	50	55	45	4	30	55	62	48	6	40	60	68	50	10	50	65	73	52	15	60	70	78	55	22	70	75	82	60	32	80	80	86	65	45	90	85	90	75	65	100	100	100	100	100
V/V <sub>0</sub> [%]	By-pass control (P/P <sub>0</sub> [%])	Damper control (P/P <sub>0</sub> [%])	Inlet-guide vanes control (P/P <sub>0</sub> [%])	VSD control (P/P <sub>0</sub> [%])																																																									
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90	85	90	75	65																																																									
100	100	100	100	100																																																									



Economics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• VSD systems at approx. 500 EUR/kW</li> <li>• Unit cost of CO<sub>2</sub> sensor: 100-200 EUR</li> <li>• Unit cost of motion sensor: up to 100 EUR</li> </ul>	
Energy savings	Energy savings are closely linked to the lower electrical power required to keep the system running (10-15% lower)	
Economic savings	Reduction in electricity bills	
Average Payback Time	Less than 3 years	
Emissions	Emissions depend on the characteristics of the refrigerant gas	
Main NEBs (Multiple Benefits)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Environmental benefits</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Increased productivity</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Work environment/Health/Safety</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Increased competitiveness</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Maintenance</li> </ul>	Depending on the system configuration, the energy consumption of ventilation systems consists of electricity (for fan, air heating and humidification), gas (air heating, humidification) or solar thermal energy (heating, recuperation/moisture recovery) which can be reduced by the measure. Environmental benefits through reduction of CO <sub>2</sub> emissions by reducing the electricity demand for cooling.
Replicability	High	
Related measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HVAC-01: Reduction of fan running time</li> <li>• HVAC-03: Replacement of fan</li> <li>• HVAC-04: Replacement of transmission system</li> <li>• HVAC-05: Heat and moisture recovery</li> <li>• HVAC-06: Reduction of pressure loss</li> <li>• HVAC-07: Leakage reduction of pipes</li> <li>• HVAC-08: Replacement of motor</li> </ul>	
Case study	<p>Installation of frequency converters, company "SALVAGNINI MASCHINENBAU GMBH" (Austria, 2015)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Initial Situation:</b> the production halls are supplied with air from the ceiling ventilation unit. Fans of ventilation units work at full power during operation.</li> <li>• <b>Description of the optimisation:</b> the installation of the frequency converters, the fan motors (2 x 1.6 kW) can operate in a variable way, depending on the set-point</li> </ul>	





	<p>of ambient temperature (19°C) and depending on the deviation (up to 4°C), in the range 15-50Hz. Low-speed operation allows significant energy savings. All belt drives have been converted into efficient notched V-belts and the pipes, fittings and flanges of the heating system have been insulated.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Implementation costs:</b> approx. 3,500 EUR</li><li>• <b>Payback Time:</b> 1 year</li></ul>
<b>References</b>	<p>Gerstbauer, Ch., Kulterer, K., Gorbach, Ch., Brunner, W. : Leitfaden für Energieaudits von Lüftungsanlagen, klimaaktiv energieeffiziente betriebe, Wien 2013</p>

This Best Practice was developed by the IMPAWATT Project (GA No. 785041) and adapted for the GEAR@SME Project (GA No. 894356)



Best Practice	REPLACEMENT OF FAN		HVAC-03
Application	Optimisation of HVAC systems		
SME sector	All sectors		
SME subsector	All subsectors		
Technical description	<p>Volume flow of a ventilation system is the volume of transported air per unit of time. In many ventilation systems, the set flow is greater than necessary.</p> <p>Most of the time this comes from safety margins of 5-15% that are applied in the planning phase to guarantee the required values (MAK values, i.e., legally binding guide values for indoor pollutants for workplaces where substances potentially harmful to health are used; moisture load; air exchange rate; etc.).</p> <p>However, the more volume flow is delivered, the higher the energy used.</p> <p>In some cases, optimization of certain parts of the system is not sufficient enough.</p> <p>In this case, existing components can be exchanged for new, more efficient components.</p> <p>The following equipment parts can be affected: fan, coupling, motor.</p>		
Recommendation for optimisation	<p>When a fan does not operate at the nominal point, the efficiency quickly drops.</p> <p>This often linked to a bad appraisal of the network pressure drop or to recent changes in the network.</p> <p>A new fan design for the real operating point brings often high savings.</p> <p>To determine the operating point of a fan usually the flow rate and pressure is measured. With this information the operating point can be determined by using the manufacturers datasheet of the fan.</p> <p>If the actual operating point does not correlate to the nominal operation point corrective actions must be taken.</p>		
Relevant technical considerations	<p>Pressure reduction can be applied at any site of interest as long as the criteria for proper operation are met.</p>		



<p>Schemes and diagrams</p>	<table border="1"> <caption>Energy consumption of HVAC systems</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>System</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>exhaust fan</td> <td>12%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>supply air fan</td> <td>23%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>humidifier</td> <td>40%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>refrigeration plant</td> <td>8%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>heat generation</td> <td>16%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>auxiliary energy</td> <td>1%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		System	Percentage	exhaust fan	12%	supply air fan	23%	humidifier	40%	refrigeration plant	8%	heat generation	16%	auxiliary energy	1%
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heat generation	16%															
auxiliary energy	1%															
<p>Economics</p>	<p>Fan replacement: approx. 1,500 EUR/kW</p>															
<p>Energy savings</p>	<p>The energy saving, through the identification of operational needs and the installation of a new more efficient fan that operates at the point of maximum efficiency, is approx. 30%</p>															
<p>Economic savings</p>	<p>Approx. 10-15%</p>															
<p>Average Payback Time</p>	<p>3-6 years</p>															
<p>Emissions</p>	<p>This measure does not lead to any additional emissions beyond the emissions due to the consumption of electricity to operate the system.</p>															
<p>Main NEBs (Multiple Benefits)</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Environmental benefits  <input type="checkbox"/> Increased productivity  <input type="checkbox"/> Work environment/Health/Safety  <input type="checkbox"/> Increased competitiveness  <input type="checkbox"/> Maintenance</p>	<p>Environmental benefits through reduction of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by reducing the electricity demand.</p>														
<p>Replicability</p>	<p>Medium</p>															
<p>Related measures</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HVAC-01: Reduction of fan running time</li> <li>• HVAC-02: Flow rate reduction through variable speed variation (VSD)</li> <li>• HVAC-04: Replacement of transmission system</li> <li>• HVAC-05: Heat and moisture recovery</li> <li>• HVAC-06: Reduction of pressure loss</li> <li>• HVAC-07: Leakage reduction of pipes</li> <li>• HVAC-08: Replacement of motor</li> </ul>															



<p>Case study</p>	<p>Installation of suction regulator and fan replacement (Austria, 2016)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Initial Situation:</b> in 3 cases, the potential for optimisation has been identified for fans. First, at the stage of the "hot plasticization" process, plastic parts are connected with other parts by melting. The resulting air is extracted from a centrifugal fan (5.5 kW power). Secondly, in the boiler room due to the high heat generation, active ventilation by two fans on the roof (5 kW power) was required. Thirdly, another fan on the roof was responsible for suction of paper dust.</li><li>• <b>Description of the optimisation:</b> several measures have been implemented to achieve energy savings. First, the suction of the plasticizing units was adjusted, which reduced the necessary air flow. In addition, an on-demand controller was installed in the boiler room, which reduced the hours of operation. Thirdly, all old fans have been replaced by new and more efficient low-power EC fans (0.6 kW to 2 kW power). Thanks to these measures, the total consumption of 98,800 kWh has been reduced by 75,800 kWh.</li><li>• <b>Implementation costs:</b> 17,000 EUR</li><li>• <b>Payback Time:</b> 3 years</li></ul>
<p>References</p>	<p>Kulterer, K., Mair, O., Horvath, C.: Leitfaden für Energieaudits in Kältesystemen, klimaaktiv energieeffiziente betriebe, Vienna 2017</p>

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Best Practice	REPLACEMENT OF TRANSMISSION SYSTEM	HVAC-04																
Application	Optimisation of HVAC systems																	
SME sector	All sectors																	
SME subsector	All subsectors																	
Technical description	<p>In some cases, optimisation of parts of the system is not possible or not economical. Existing components can be exchanged for new, more efficient components.</p> <p>In order to get an indication whether the transport system (fan, drive type, motor) is efficient or inefficient, the specific fan power value (SFP) can be used. This measure indicates how much energy is needed for the transport of a given volume flow.</p> <p>All occurring losses (efficiencies, pressure losses, line losses, etc.) are included in this figure. Determining the specific fan power (SFP) requires the following data:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Electrical power consumption (<math>P_{el}</math>) of the fan motor [W]</li> <li>• Nominal volume flow by the fan [<math>m^3/s</math>]</li> </ul> <p>The calculation is made by the following formula: <math>PSFP = \frac{P_{el}}{V_N} = \frac{\Delta p}{\eta}</math></p> <p>PSFP [W/<math>m^3s</math>]: specific fan power  <math>P_{el}</math> [W]: electric power of the engine  <math>V_N</math> [<math>m^3/s</math>]: nominal air volume flow of the fan  <math>\Delta p</math> [Pa]: total pressure increases of the fan  <math>\eta</math>: overall efficiency (fan, drive, motor)</p> <p>The specific fan power is compared with the following table. The lower the PSFP value, the more effective the system will be. SFP values not higher than SFP 3/4 are recommended.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Specific power classes for fans.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Class</th> <th>Specific fan power (SFP) [W/(<math>m^3/s</math>)]</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><b>SFP 1</b></td> <td>&lt; 500</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>SFP 2</b></td> <td>500 ÷ 750</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>SFP 3</b></td> <td>751 ÷ 1.250</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>SFP 4</b></td> <td>1.251 ÷ 2.000</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>SFP 5</b></td> <td>2.001 ÷ 3.000</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>SFP 6</b></td> <td>3.001 ÷ 4.500</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>SFP 7</b></td> <td>&gt; 4.500</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Class	Specific fan power (SFP) [W/( $m^3/s$ )]	<b>SFP 1</b>	< 500	<b>SFP 2</b>	500 ÷ 750	<b>SFP 3</b>	751 ÷ 1.250	<b>SFP 4</b>	1.251 ÷ 2.000	<b>SFP 5</b>	2.001 ÷ 3.000	<b>SFP 6</b>	3.001 ÷ 4.500	<b>SFP 7</b>	> 4.500
Class	Specific fan power (SFP) [W/( $m^3/s$ )]																	
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<b>SFP 5</b>	2.001 ÷ 3.000																	
<b>SFP 6</b>	3.001 ÷ 4.500																	
<b>SFP 7</b>	> 4.500																	



<p><b>Recommendation for optimisation</b></p>	<p>An optimally designed belt solution results in a better overall efficiency of the drive system.</p> <p>95% of all fans are currently connected to the engine via a belt drive, with the V-belt accounting for the largest share.</p> <p>In general, the use of flat belts instead of V-belts can improve the efficiency by an average of approx. 5%.</p> <p>Due to the positive power transmission efficiency losses due to bending stress and friction between the belt and pulley hardly occur for timing belts.</p>
<p><b>Relevant technical considerations</b></p>	<p>Guide values for transfer efficiency (<math>\eta</math>), the following values can be used:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Direct drive:</b> <math>\eta = 1</math></li> <li>• <b>Single V-belt</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <math>P_{el} &lt; 5 \text{ kW} \rightarrow \eta=0.83</math></li> <li>- <math>P_{el} &gt; 5 \text{ kW} \rightarrow \eta=0.90</math></li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Multiple V-Belts:</b> each additional V-belt reduces transmission efficiency by 1%</li> <li>• <b>Flat belt</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <math>P_{el} &lt; 5 \text{ kW} \rightarrow \eta=0.90</math></li> <li>- <math>P_{el} &gt; 5 \text{ kW} \rightarrow \eta=0.96</math></li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>In direct drives, the loss of energy due to power transmission is the lowest, while that of V-belts is the greatest.</p> <p>Therefore, if possible, the direct drive should be preferred.</p>
<p><b>Economics</b></p>	<p>The cost of the transmission belts is limited (approx. 30 EUR/m).</p>
<p><b>Energy savings</b></p>	<p>Using flat belts instead of V-belts can improve efficiency about 5% on average.</p>
<p><b>Economic savings</b></p>	<p>5-10%</p>
<p><b>Average Payback Time</b></p>	<p>Less than 3 years</p>
<p><b>Emissions</b></p>	<p>This measure does not lead to any additional emissions beyond the emissions due to the consumption of electricity to operate the system.</p>



<p>Main NEBs (Multiple Benefits)</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Environmental benefits  <input type="checkbox"/> Increased productivity  <input type="checkbox"/> Work environment/Health/Safety  <input type="checkbox"/> Increased competitiveness  <input type="checkbox"/> Maintenance</p>	<p>Environmental benefits through reduction of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by reducing the electricity demand.</p>
<p>Replicability</p>	<p>High</p>	
<p>Related measures</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HVAC-01: Reduction of fan running time</li> <li>• HVAC-02: Flow rate reduction through variable speed variation (VSD)</li> <li>• HVAC-03: Replacement of fan</li> <li>• HVAC-05: Heat and moisture recovery</li> <li>• HVAC-06: Reduction of pressure loss</li> <li>• HVAC-07: Leakage reduction of pipes</li> <li>• HVAC-08: Replacement of motor</li> </ul>	
<p>Case study</p>	<p>Replacement of fan pulleys company "Kanuf GmbH" (Austria, 2006)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Initial Situation:</b> at its production site in Weißenbach Liezen, Knauf produces building materials and building systems, in particular gypsum plasterboards, reinforced concrete profiles and various smoothing cements. The Knauf Austria group has 1,350 employees in 16 countries with 13 production sites.</li> </ul> <p>In the drying plant big fans are necessary to exhaust the humid air. The drying plant consists of three zones, in each zone there are two fans. The flow rate was controlled by an inappropriate vane control, which worked rather as a throttle because of its big distance to the fan. The 6 Fans of the drying plants consume 20% of the overall electricity consumption.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Description of the optimisation:</b> by changing the size of the pulleys of the fans in zones 1 and 2 the speed and the flow rate were reduced. The reduction of the necessary power by 63 kW and the resulting energy saving led to a cost reduction of 24,000 EUR.</li> <li>• <b>Implementation costs:</b> 3,500 EUR</li> <li>• <b>Payback Time:</b> 2 months</li> </ul>	
<p>References</p>	<p>Gerstbauer, Ch., Kulterer, K., Gorbach, Ch., Brunner, W.: Leitfaden für Energieaudits von Lüftungsanlagen, klimaaktiv energieeffiziente betriebe, Wien 2013</p>	

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Best Practice	HEAT AND MOISTURE RECOVERY	HVAC-05
Application	Optimisation of HVAC systems	
SME sector	All sectors	
SME subsector	All subsectors	
Recommendation for optimisation	<p>Basically, the classification of heat and moisture recovery is categorized in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recuperative systems (heat recuperators).</li> <li>• Regenerative systems (regenerators).</li> </ul> <p>Recuperators are heat exchangers with separate chambers between the media that allow heat transfer. The air flows are always strictly separated in recuperators (eg. plate heat exchangers).</p> <p>Regenerators, on the other hand, function by exploiting an energy-storing mass through which exhaust air or fresh air flows alternately (for example, rotary heat exchangers).</p> <p>Both types are available with and without moisture recovery. The heat pump is an additional way of transferring the heat from the exhaust air to the supply air.</p> <p>Heat and moisture transfer plate heat exchangers and rotary heat exchangers are pretty much equal with the appropriate quality of execution.</p> <p>The technically simpler, more robust and less expensive solution is the plate heat exchanger. The low icing temperature of the rotary heat exchanger makes it particularly interesting for renovations where no geothermal heat exchanger can be implemented. Here, depending on the climate, you can completely spare the electric antifreeze register or set it to very low temperatures.</p>	
Technical considerations	<p>Disadvantages of plate heat exchangers are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No controllable heat or moisture transfer.</li> <li>• Relatively high icing temperature (approx. -2 to -4 °C, with moisture recovery down to -10 °C).</li> <li>• For summer use, a summer bypass is necessary to prevent unwanted heat recovery.</li> </ul>	





	<p>Rotary heat exchangers use almost exclusively rotors with moisture recovery. Their basic advantages are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Controllable moisture transfer or heat recovery (no bypass required).</li> <li>• Deep icing temperature up to approx. -12 to -18 °C.</li> </ul> <p>Disadvantages of rotary heat exchangers are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Possible odor transmission - depending on type (with or without flushing).</li> <li>• Additional power requirement for the rotor.</li> <li>• Wear of the sliding seals - higher maintenance.</li> </ul>
<p>Schemes and diagram</p>	<p>ODA: Out Door Air SUP: Supply Air ETA: Extract Air EHA: Exhaust Air 1. Filter 2. Fan 3. Heat exchanger 4. Humidifier 5. Silencer 6. Engine flaps</p> <p>Basic scheme of a ventilation system.</p>
<p>Economics</p>	<p>The cost of a plate heat exchanger varies from 600 to 1,800 EUR depending on the size (a 100kW plate heat exchanger for conventional systems costs approx. 1,000 EUR).</p>
<p>Energy savings</p>	<p>Heat recovery saves an average of 30% of total energy consumption.</p>
<p>Economic savings</p>	<p>Between 15% and 30% of the costs for the energy consumed.</p>
<p>Average Payback Time</p>	<p>Less than 3 years</p>
<p>Emissions</p>	<p>This measure does not lead to any additional emissions beyond the emissions due to the consumption of electricity to operate the system.</p>



<p>Main NEBs (Multiple Benefits)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Environmental benefits</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Increased productivity</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Work environment/ Health/Safety</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Increased competitiveness</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Maintenance</li> </ul>	<p>Heat recovery systems can greatly save fossil fuels. Environmental benefits through reduction of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by reducing the energy demand.</p> <p>The air quality (temperature and humidity) contributes significantly to human well-being and thus to optimal production conditions.</p> <p>Heat recovery systems can substantially save fossil fuels.</p>
<p>Replicability</p>	<p>Medium</p>	
<p>Related measures</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HVAC-01: Reduction of fan running time</li> <li>• HVAC-02: Flow rate reduction through variable speed variation (VSD)</li> <li>• HVAC-03: Replacement of fan</li> <li>• HVAC-04: Replacement of transmission system</li> <li>• HVAC-06: Reduction of pressure loss</li> <li>• HVAC-07: Leakage reduction of pipes</li> <li>• HVAC-08: Replacement of motor</li> </ul>	
<p>Case study</p>	<p>Heat recovery system company "Collini Holding AG"(2018)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Initial Situation:</b> at the site, the buildings of the wastewater treatment plant are heated to at least 15°C by means of a heating register in the ventilation system. The need for space heating was 1,375 MWh for the year 2016. The heat resulting from the neutralization of the chemical substances is not recovered, because the containers are open at the top and gas out. Only the container for the pure hydrochloric acid is closed and provided with a suction device.</li> <li>• <b>Description of the optimisation:</b> in order to be able to use the waste heat from the exhaust air, the wastewater treatment plant is equipped with a heat recovery system. The heat recovery takes place via two identical heat exchangers (WT) with a rated output of 34 kW each. The use of energy from the WRG is mainly possible in the months of the heating season (15 October to 15 April). The design calculation of the manufacturer for these winter months has shown that the transmitted power of a WT averages 19.69 kW.</li> </ul> <p>The calculation also already takes into account a partial load of 75 percent of the nominal volume flow. In total, a heat potential from the exhaust air of 171,000 kWh/year is available with a running time of 4,344 operating hours per year.</p> <p>The heat recovery system requires two exhaust fans. These are energy-efficient centrifugal fans of efficiency motor class IE4 with FU control. Compared to a model</p>	



	<p>without FU control it results in a saving of electricity. The total running time of the plant is 7,500 operating hours per year.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Implementation costs:</b> 153,000 EUR</li><li>• <b>Payback Time:</b> 9 years</li></ul>
<b>References</b>	<p>Gerstbauer, Ch., Kulterer, K., Gorbach, Ch., Brunner, W. : Leitfaden für Energieaudits von Lüftungsanlagen, klimaaktiv energieeffiziente betriebe, Wien 2013</p>

This Best Practice was developed by the IMPAWATT Project (GA No. 785041) and adapted for the GEAR@SME Project (GA No. 894356)



Best Practice	REDUCTION OF PRESSURE LOSSES	HVAC-06																
Application	Optimisation of HVAC systems																	
SME sector	All sectors																	
SME subsector	All subsectors																	
Technical description	<p>Maintenance and servicing of filters, air ducts and fittings has a significant impact on the efficiency of a ventilation system. Maintenance and servicing of these components is all too often neglected when considering the ventilation system, although they can represent a high proportion of the required energy input. The effects of poorly maintained or leaking equipment are manifested in increased flow or pressure drop.</p>																	
Recommendation for optimisation	<p>Air filters must be replaced on a regular basis. Filters have the task of binding and fixing the impurities in the air.</p> <p>According to ISO 16890 filters are divided into filter groups. The performance of a filter is evaluated according to its degree of separation against particle sizes of 0.3-10 microns.</p> <p>The group PM 1 detects particle sizes up to <math>\leq 1</math> micron. Likewise, the fractions capture PM 2.5 particles up to <math>\leq 2.5</math> or PM10 to <math>\leq 10</math> microns. Filters should always be subjected to electronic pressure sensors. The final pressure-difference [Pa] should not be higher than 450 Pa. The sensors show the degree of contamination of the filter and are therefore an indication of when to replace the filter.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Filter groups according to ISO 16890</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Filter groups</th> <th rowspan="2">Particle distribution (micron)</th> <th>Criteria</th> </tr> <tr> <th>*ePM= efficiency Particulate Matter</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><b>ISO ePM<sub>1</sub></b></td> <td>0,3 ≤ x ≤ 1</td> <td>Minimum efficiency ≥ 50 %</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>ISO ePM<sub>2.5</sub></b></td> <td>0,3 ≤ x ≤ 2,5</td> <td>Minimum efficiency ≥ 50 %</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>ISO ePM<sub>10</sub></b></td> <td>0,3 ≤ x ≤ 10</td> <td>Minimum efficiency ≥ 50 %</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>ISO coarse</b></td> <td>0,3 ≤ x ≤ 10</td> <td>Minimum efficiency &lt; 50 %</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Filter groups	Particle distribution (micron)	Criteria	*ePM= efficiency Particulate Matter	<b>ISO ePM<sub>1</sub></b>	0,3 ≤ x ≤ 1	Minimum efficiency ≥ 50 %	<b>ISO ePM<sub>2.5</sub></b>	0,3 ≤ x ≤ 2,5	Minimum efficiency ≥ 50 %	<b>ISO ePM<sub>10</sub></b>	0,3 ≤ x ≤ 10	Minimum efficiency ≥ 50 %	<b>ISO coarse</b>	0,3 ≤ x ≤ 10	Minimum efficiency < 50 %
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<p>Relevant technical considerations</p>	<p><b>Energy efficiency optimisation:</b> the power requirement of the fan, and the energy requirements of the air conditioning depend on the delivered air flow and the pressure loss to be overcome. For this reason, when the system is optimized for energy efficiency, the tightness and pressure loss of the system must also be considered. In fact, the electric power decreases when either the volume flow or the pressure loss is reduced. This means that a low-pressure loss of the components can significantly reduce the electrical power of the motor.</p> <p><b>Replacing filters:</b> filters should always be subjected to electronic pressure sensors. The final pressure-difference [Pa] should not be higher than 450 Pa. The sensors show the degree of contamination of the filter and are therefore an indication of when to replace the filter.</p>
<p>Schemes and diagram</p>	<p>ODA: Out Door Air SUP: Supply Air ETA: Extract Air EHA: Exhaust Air</p> <p>1. Filter 2. Fan 3. Heat exchanger 4. Humidifier 5. Silencer 6. Engine flaps</p> <p>Basic scheme of a ventilation system.</p>
<p>Economics</p>	<p>Cost of energy exceeds the cost of the filter itself. In fact, energy costs can be 4 to 10 times the initial filter cost of high-efficiency final filters.</p> <p>The cost of air filters ranges from 100 to 300 EUR.</p>
<p>Energy savings</p>	<p>Filters with a greater filtering surface and lower initial pressure drops (defined as premium) allow about 30% lower energy consumption than traditional filters.</p>
<p>Economic savings</p>	<p>The lower pressure loss allows a 10% reduction in energy consumption</p>
<p>Average Payback Time</p>	<p>Less than 3 years</p>
<p>Emissions</p>	<p>This measure does not lead to any additional emissions beyond the emissions due to the consumption of electricity to operate the system.</p>



<p>Main NEBs (Multiple Benefits)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Environmental benefits</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Increased productivity</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Work environment/ Health/Safety</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Increased competitiveness</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Maintenance</li> </ul>	<p>Environmental benefits through reduction of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by reducing the electricity demand.</p> <p>This measure is primarily intended to protect the health of people in the room and secondarily, to protect the system parts from contamination or damage.</p>
<p>Replicability</p>	<p>High</p>	
<p>Related measures</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HVAC-01: Reduction of fan running time</li> <li>• HVAC-02: Flow rate reduction through variable speed variation (VSD)</li> <li>• HVAC-03: Replacement of fan</li> <li>• HVAC-04: Replacement of transmission system</li> <li>• HVAC-05: Heat and moisture recovery</li> <li>• HVAC-07: Leakage reduction of pipes</li> <li>• HVAC-08: Replacement of motor</li> </ul>	
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Best Practice	LEAKAGE REDUCTION OF PIPES		HVAC-07																
Application	Optimisation of HVAC systems																		
SME sector	All sectors																		
SME subsector	All subsectors																		
Technical description	<p>Maintenance and servicing of filters, air ducts and fittings has a significant impact on the efficiency of a ventilation system. Maintenance and servicing of these components is all too often neglected when considering the ventilation system, although they can have a high proportion of the required energy input. The effects of poorly maintained or leaking equipment are manifested in increased flow or pressure drop. The power requirement of the fan, and the energy requirements of the air conditioning depend on the delivered air flow and the pressure loss to be overcome. For this reason, when the system is optimized for energy efficiency, the tightness and pressure loss of the system must also be considered.</p>																		
Recommendation for optimisation	<p>Dirty or leaky air ducts increase the pressure loss and the flow rate and thus the energy consumption of fans and conditioning. The tightness of the piping system can be of crucial importance. But not only the leaks and contamination in air ducts cause an increased energy demand, but also not completely closing shut-offs or throttle bodies. If these do not close properly or not tightly the areas are unnecessarily supplied with air. This leads to an increased air volume flow with all its increased energy costs.</p>																		
Relevant technical considerations	<p><b>Air-tightness classification of ducts:</b> tightness classes have been designed for round and rectangular ducts. There are 7 classes according to EN DIN 13798-3, ATC 7 to ATC 1 – where ATC 7 is the worst and ATC 1 is the best.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Leakage classes (EN 16798)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Loss classes</th> <th>Air leak (fmax) <math>m^3s^{-1} \times m^{-2}</math></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><b>ATC 7</b></td> <td>Not classified</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>ATC 6</b></td> <td><math>0,0675 \times p_t^{0,65} \times 10^{-3}</math></td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>ATC 5</b></td> <td><math>0,027 \times p_t^{0,65} \times 10^{-3}</math></td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>ATC 4</b></td> <td><math>0,009 \times p_t^{0,65} \times 10^{-3}</math></td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>ATC 3</b></td> <td><math>0,003 \times p_t^{0,65} \times 10^{-3}</math></td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>ATC 2</b></td> <td><math>0,001 \times p_t^{0,65} \times 10^{-3}</math></td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>ATC 1</b></td> <td><math>0,00033 \times p_t^{0,65} \times 10^{-3}</math></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Loss classes	Air leak (fmax) $m^3s^{-1} \times m^{-2}$	<b>ATC 7</b>	Not classified	<b>ATC 6</b>	$0,0675 \times p_t^{0,65} \times 10^{-3}$	<b>ATC 5</b>	$0,027 \times p_t^{0,65} \times 10^{-3}$	<b>ATC 4</b>	$0,009 \times p_t^{0,65} \times 10^{-3}$	<b>ATC 3</b>	$0,003 \times p_t^{0,65} \times 10^{-3}$	<b>ATC 2</b>	$0,001 \times p_t^{0,65} \times 10^{-3}$	<b>ATC 1</b>	$0,00033 \times p_t^{0,65} \times 10^{-3}$
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	In all systems where no tightness class has been defined (especially older air ducts), it can be assumed that the tightness class is equal to class ATC 6 and has a volume flow loss of about 15%.	
<b>Economics</b>	Several factors affect investment costs, and a case-by-case assessment is necessary.	
<b>Energy savings</b>	<p>A pressure drop of 15% means at the same time:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A 15% increase in energy requirements for heating and cooling.</li> <li>• About 40% more energy required for motor performance.</li> </ul>	
<b>Economic savings</b>	Between 15% and 30% of the costs for the energy consumption.	
<b>Average Payback Time</b>	Less than 3 to 6 years (typically 1-6 years).	
<b>Emissions</b>	This measure does not lead to any additional emissions beyond the emissions due to the consumption of electricity to operate the system.	
<b>Main NEBs (Multiple Benefits)</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Environmental benefits <input type="checkbox"/> Increased productivity <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Work environment/Health/Safety <input type="checkbox"/> Increased competitiveness <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Maintenance	Environmental benefits through reduction of CO <sub>2</sub> emissions by reducing the electricity demand.
<b>Replicability</b>	High	
<b>Related measures</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>HVAC-01:</b> Reduction of fan running time</li> <li>• <b>HVAC-02:</b> Flow rate reduction through variable speed variation (VSD)</li> <li>• <b>HVAC-03:</b> Replacement of fan</li> <li>• <b>HVAC-04:</b> Replacement of transmission system</li> <li>• <b>HVAC-05:</b> Heat and moisture recovery</li> <li>• <b>HVAC-06:</b> Reduction of pressure loss</li> <li>• <b>HVAC-08:</b> Replacement of motor</li> </ul>	
<b>References</b>	Gerstbauer, Ch., Kulterer, K., Gorbach, Ch., Brunner, W.,,: Leitfaden für Energieaudits von Lüftungsanlagen, klimaaktiv energieeffiziente betriebe, Wien 2013	

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Best Practice	REPLACEMENT OF MOTOR	HVAC-08																																																																																																																																																	
Application	Optimisation of HVAC systems																																																																																																																																																		
SME sector	All sectors																																																																																																																																																		
SME subsector	All subsectors																																																																																																																																																		
Recommendation for optimisation	<p>To assess the efficiency of a motor, the ErP directive (VO (EU) 327/2011) from the European Commission have set minimum efficiency criteria which allow an evaluation of motors. This affects fans with an electrical output between 0.125 kW and 500 kW. The standard IEC 60034-30-1 defines the efficiency classes of asynchronous motors (<i>IE=International Efficiency</i>), the efficiencies and the efficiency classes at 50 and 60 Hz for single-phase and three-phase mains motors with 2÷8 poles in a power range from 0.12 to 1,000 kW. The figure shows the efficiency values according to the motor standards.</p>																																																																																																																																																		
Relevant technical considerations	<p>EU Regulation 640/2009 and Supplement 04/2014 (<i>ErP Directive</i>) deal with the energy consumption and energy efficiency of three-phase asynchronous motors for mains operation in an industrial environment. This regulation is valid in all countries of the European Union. The EU regulation is based on the standard IEC 60034-30: 2008. The required minimum efficiency criteria for motors from 0.75 kW to 375 kW are IE3 or IE2 motor with frequency converter. Since the ErP Directive introduces minimum efficiency standards it is recommended to purchase a motor with a higher overall efficiency for the replacement. The common efficiency class for motor systems today is IE4 (some manufacturers offer IE5).</p>																																																																																																																																																		
Schemes and diagrams	<p style="text-align: center;">Fields of application of IEC 60034-30-1.</p> <table border="1"> <caption>Approximate efficiency values from the graph</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Electrical Power (kW)</th> <th>IE4 (%)</th> <th>IE3 (%)</th> <th>IE2 (%)</th> <th>IE1 (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>0.12</td><td>72</td><td>68</td><td>62</td><td>52</td></tr> <tr><td>0.18</td><td>78</td><td>72</td><td>65</td><td>55</td></tr> <tr><td>0.25</td><td>82</td><td>75</td><td>68</td><td>58</td></tr> <tr><td>0.37</td><td>85</td><td>78</td><td>70</td><td>60</td></tr> <tr><td>0.55</td><td>87</td><td>80</td><td>72</td><td>62</td></tr> <tr><td>0.75</td><td>88</td><td>81</td><td>73</td><td>63</td></tr> <tr><td>1.1</td><td>89</td><td>82</td><td>74</td><td>64</td></tr> <tr><td>1.5</td><td>90</td><td>83</td><td>75</td><td>65</td></tr> <tr><td>2.2</td><td>91</td><td>84</td><td>76</td><td>66</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>92</td><td>85</td><td>77</td><td>67</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>92</td><td>85</td><td>77</td><td>67</td></tr> <tr><td>5.5</td><td>93</td><td>86</td><td>78</td><td>68</td></tr> <tr><td>7.5</td><td>93</td><td>86</td><td>78</td><td>68</td></tr> <tr><td>11</td><td>94</td><td>87</td><td>79</td><td>69</td></tr> <tr><td>15</td><td>94</td><td>87</td><td>79</td><td>69</td></tr> <tr><td>22</td><td>94</td><td>88</td><td>80</td><td>70</td></tr> <tr><td>30</td><td>94</td><td>88</td><td>80</td><td>70</td></tr> <tr><td>40</td><td>95</td><td>89</td><td>81</td><td>71</td></tr> <tr><td>55</td><td>95</td><td>89</td><td>81</td><td>71</td></tr> <tr><td>75</td><td>95</td><td>90</td><td>82</td><td>72</td></tr> <tr><td>110</td><td>95</td><td>90</td><td>82</td><td>72</td></tr> <tr><td>150</td><td>95</td><td>90</td><td>82</td><td>72</td></tr> <tr><td>220</td><td>95</td><td>91</td><td>83</td><td>73</td></tr> <tr><td>300</td><td>95</td><td>91</td><td>83</td><td>73</td></tr> <tr><td>400</td><td>95</td><td>91</td><td>83</td><td>73</td></tr> <tr><td>550</td><td>95</td><td>91</td><td>83</td><td>73</td></tr> <tr><td>750</td><td>95</td><td>91</td><td>83</td><td>73</td></tr> <tr><td>1000</td><td>95</td><td>91</td><td>83</td><td>73</td></tr> </tbody> </table>		Electrical Power (kW)	IE4 (%)	IE3 (%)	IE2 (%)	IE1 (%)	0.12	72	68	62	52	0.18	78	72	65	55	0.25	82	75	68	58	0.37	85	78	70	60	0.55	87	80	72	62	0.75	88	81	73	63	1.1	89	82	74	64	1.5	90	83	75	65	2.2	91	84	76	66	3	92	85	77	67	4	92	85	77	67	5.5	93	86	78	68	7.5	93	86	78	68	11	94	87	79	69	15	94	87	79	69	22	94	88	80	70	30	94	88	80	70	40	95	89	81	71	55	95	89	81	71	75	95	90	82	72	110	95	90	82	72	150	95	90	82	72	220	95	91	83	73	300	95	91	83	73	400	95	91	83	73	550	95	91	83	73	750	95	91	83	73	1000	95	91	83	73
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<b>Economics</b>	Several factors affect investment costs, and a case-by-case assessment is necessary.	
<b>Energy savings</b>	<p>A pressure drop of 15% means at the same time:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A 15% increase in energy requirements for heating and cooling.</li> <li>• About 40% more energy required for motor performance.</li> </ul>	
<b>Economic savings</b>	Between 15% and 30% of the costs for the energy consumption.	
<b>Average Payback Time</b>	3-6 years	
<b>Emissions</b>	This measure does not lead to any additional emissions beyond the emissions due to the consumption of electricity to operate the system.	
<b>Main NEBs (Multiple Benefits)</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Environmental benefits <input type="checkbox"/> Increased productivity <input type="checkbox"/> Work environment/Health/Safety <input type="checkbox"/> Increased competitiveness <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Maintenance	Environmental benefits through reduction of CO <sub>2</sub> emissions by reducing the electricity demand.
<b>Replicability</b>	<p>Medium</p> <p>In some cases, optimizing some parts of the system is not possible or not cheap.</p>	
<b>Related measures</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>HVAC-01:</b> Reduction of fan running time</li> <li>• <b>HVAC-02:</b> Flow rate reduction through variable speed variation (VSD)</li> <li>• <b>HVAC-03:</b> Replacement of fan</li> <li>• <b>HVAC-04:</b> Replacement of transmission system</li> <li>• <b>HVAC-05:</b> Heat and moisture recovery</li> <li>• <b>HVAC-06:</b> Reduction of pressure loss</li> <li>• <b>HVAC-07:</b> Leakage reduction of pipes</li> </ul>	
<b>References</b>	Gerstbauer, Ch., Kulterer, K., Gorbach, Ch., Brunner, W., Leitfaden für Energieaudits von Lüftungsanlagen, klimaaktiv energieeffiziente betriebe, Wien 2013	

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Best Practice	INSULATION		HYDR-01
Application	Heat distribution		
SME sector	All sectors		
SME subsector	All subsectors		
Technical description	<p>Pipes and hydraulic components are often not insulated properly. Insulation is often missing, damaged or insufficient regarding thickness and/or material. Temperatures of heat distribution mediums can vary between -160 °C to far above +600 °C. Thus, insulation is not always for heat losses only, it can also save energy in cooling systems.</p> <p>An uninsulated pipe transporting water at 80 °C, over 10 m for 3,200 hours per year consumes 12 times more energy than an insulated pipe.</p> <p>Indicators for missing or insufficient insulation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Visible damage at the surface of the insulation.</li> <li>• High ambient temperature in the surrounding area.</li> <li>• Condensation water on the pipes and hydraulic components.</li> <li>• Unusually high surface temperatures of the pipes.</li> </ul>		
Recommendation for optimisation	<p>Missing or insufficient isolation should be located and categorized.</p> <p>It is important to consider the insulation of all related components (pipes, valves, etc.).</p> <p>The heat loss of an uninsulated flange corresponds to the heat loss of a non-insulated pipe of the same size with a length of one and a half meters.</p> <p>The heat loss of a seal corresponds to the heat loss of a non-insulated pipe of the same size with a length of one meter.</p> <p>For cooling systems, the insulation of all components is essential for two reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Heat gain increases the heat load and energy demand of the cooling systems.</li> <li>• Condensation of water on the surface of cold pipes can cause corrosion and destruction of the whole equipment.</li> </ul> <p>Therefore, the calculation of the thickness and sometimes the use of different insulation layers and materials are very important in these cases.</p>		



<p>Relevant technical considerations</p>	<p>Depending on the application, the right type of insulation should then be picked (regarding stability etc.). As a rule of thumb, insulation can be dimensioned economically as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Temperature below 100 °C: insulation equal to 1 mm per °C of fluid.</li> <li>• Temperature above 100 °C: insulation equal to 0.5 mm per °C of fluid.</li> </ul>	
<p>Economics</p>	<p>7-20 EUR/m<sup>2</sup> (depending on the thickness).</p> <p>The lamellar carpet for pipe insulation is mainly used for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pipes with a diameter of more than 250 DN</li> <li>• Temperatures below 300 °C</li> </ul> <p>In most cases they do not require additional construction for structural aid.</p>	
<p>Energy savings</p>	<p>A non-insulated pipe that carries water at 80 °C for a distance of more than 10 meters for 3,200 hours per year consumes 12 times more energy than an isolated one. The energy savings are considerable.</p> <p>Energy losses in heat distribution systems range from 15% to 21% of total fuel consumption.</p> <p>Insulation can reduce losses by 30%, leading to an overall decrease in fuel consumption of 6%.</p>	
<p>Economic savings</p>	<p>Up to 10%</p>	
<p>Average Payback Time</p>	<p>3-6 years</p> <p>Pipe insulation in residential buildings has an average PBT less than 1 year. The larger the system, the higher the payback time gets</p>	
<p>Main NEBs (Multiple Benefits)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Environmental benefits</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Increased productivity</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Work environment/ Health/Safety</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Increased competitiveness</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Maintenance</li> </ul>	<p>Environmental benefits through reduction of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by reducing the energy demand.</p> <p>Uninsulated pipes can be safety hazards. Insulating components can reduce maintenance needed by avoiding condensation and therefore corrosion is some areas.</p>
<p>Replicability</p>	<p>High</p>	



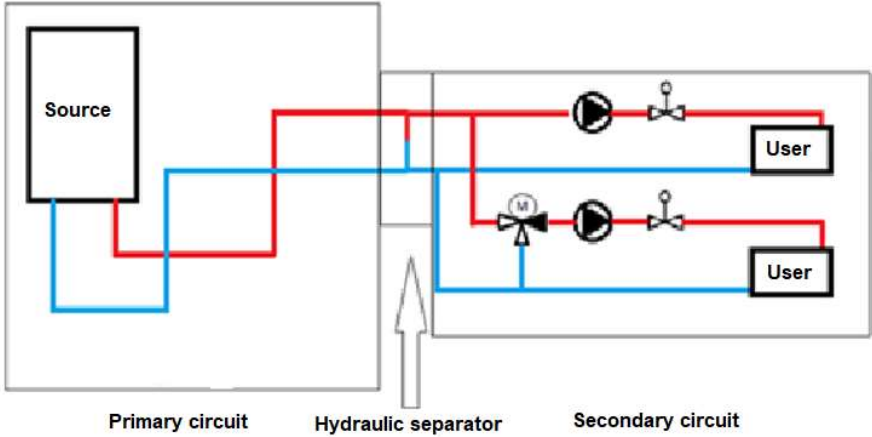
<p>Related measures</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>HYDR-02:</b> Hydraulic balancing</li> <li>• <b>HYDR-03:</b> Optimization of temperature diffusion (delta T syndrome)</li> </ul>
<p>Case study</p>	<p>Replacing damaged insulation of pipes, Vienna airport (Austria, 2016)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Initial Situation:</b> the buildings at the Vienna airport are energetically connected via a collector, in which pipes for the central cold and heat supply are located. The pipes for the heat, running at an inlet temperature of 150 °C, were not insulated properly. Some pipes had damaged insulation while others were not insulated at all. Some hydraulic components (pumps, valves) were also not insulated either.</li> <li>• <b>Description of the optimisation:</b> damaged insulation on the pipes and components was replaced, while the missing one was added. Thus, energy losses were reduced by 532.100 kWh/year.</li> <li>• <b>Implementation costs:</b> not available</li> <li>• <b>Payback Time:</b> not available</li> </ul>
<p>References</p>	<p>Bauer M.: Leitfaden zur Optimierung von Wärmeverteilung, Wien 2018</p> <p>Kulterer K.: Leitfaden technische Wärmeisolierung, Wien 2017</p> <p>Nowak K.: Energy recovery, The technical potential of large and industrial heat pumps, 2017</p> <p><a href="https://www.ee-ip.org/articles/detailed/87f4ab4b1d6c3c767a9dcae1e30b0808/the-technical-potential-of-large-and-industrial-heat-pumps/">https://www.ee-ip.org/articles/detailed/87f4ab4b1d6c3c767a9dcae1e30b0808/the-technical-potential-of-large-and-industrial-heat-pumps/</a></p> <p>Wolff D.: Einsparpotenzial des hydraulischen Abgleichs ist hoch, 2009</p> <p><a href="https://www.co2online.de/energie-sparen/heizenergie-sparen/hydraulischer-abgleich/kommentar-hydraulischer-abgleich-einsparpotential/">https://www.co2online.de/energie-sparen/heizenergie-sparen/hydraulischer-abgleich/kommentar-hydraulischer-abgleich-einsparpotential/</a></p> <p>ASUE, Arbeitsgemeinschaft für sparsamen und umweltfreundlichen Energieverbrauch: Optimierung von Wärmenetzen bei KWK-Anlagen</p> <p><a href="https://www.klimaaktiv.at/dam/jcr:55bcd7f4-29a0-4e6f-89f0-cb51fa2c9117/PP_BestPracticeBeispiel_FlughafenWien_FREIGEG_1411_barrierefrei.pdf">https://www.klimaaktiv.at/dam/jcr:55bcd7f4-29a0-4e6f-89f0-cb51fa2c9117/PP_BestPracticeBeispiel_FlughafenWien_FREIGEG_1411_barrierefrei.pdf</a></p>

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Best Practice	HYDRAULIC BALANCING		HYDR-02
Application	Heat distribution		
SME sector	All sectors		
SME subsector	All subsectors		
Technical description	<p>Water follows, pretty much like electricity, the path with the least resistance. Paths with low resistance get a higher volume flow than paths with high resistance. Multiple different pipes in the system lead then to different volume flows, which results in uneven distribution of the energy. To ensure proper operation of all users, even the ones far away on paths with high resistance, a higher demand of energy is needed.</p> <p>Hydraulic balancing should be done when:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Uneven operation of the users.</li> <li>• Low difference in the temperatures between inlet and return.</li> <li>• Noise in the users or pumps.</li> <li>• High pressure losses.</li> <li>• Missing circuit control valve or differential pressure regulator.</li> <li>• Nominal volume flow is not available at all users at full load.</li> </ul>		
Recommendation for optimisation	<p>Hydraulic balancing actively controls the volume flow in the different branches of the system, regulating them depending on the demand.</p> <p>There are 2 ways for hydraulic balancing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Static balancing</li> <li>• Dynamic balancing</li> </ul> <p>Static balancing is usually performed in large buildings with circuit control valves and pre-set valves at the users. It is based on the volumetric flow rates calculated during full load operation. The volumetric flow rates set during the balancing are static and therefore only optimal for the full load operation. The efficiency gain in part-load operation is reduced.</p> <p>Dynamic balancing requires special components such as adjustable valves (e.g., differential pressure regulators) and pumps that can vary the volume flow (by e.g., modulating the frequency). Dynamic balancing is also based on the volume flow rates at full load operation. However due to the various intelligent components,</p>		



	<p>the volume flow can be regulated for each distribution area depending on the current need. This leads to an optimal increase in efficiency, even during part load operation.</p>
<p>Schemes and diagrams</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;">Primary circuit      Hydraulic separator      Secondary circuit</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Scheme of a heat distribution system.</p>
<p>Economics</p>	<p>Costs depend on the size of the circuit. 90-300 EUR (unit cost of a balancing valve).</p>
<p>Energy savings</p>	<p>The components of a hydraulically balanced heating system work more efficiently, thus ensuring a reduction in investment and energy costs.</p> <p>The potential savings depend on the type of balancing (static or dynamic) and the energy performance of the building. As a rule, the newer the building, the greater the amount of heating energy that can be saved by hydraulic balancing.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Old buildings not renovated: about 5%</li> <li>• Newer buildings, buildings undergoing renovations: about 10%</li> </ul>
<p>Economic savings</p>	<p>The optimized system is 15% cheaper in operating costs.</p>
<p>Average Payback Time</p>	<p>3-6 years</p> <p>Depending on the system, some components, such as pumps, need to be replaced, resulting in higher investment costs, but with increased efficiency, reducing the average payback time.</p>
<p>Emissions</p>	<p>This measure does not lead to any additional emissions beyond the emissions due to the consumption of electricity to operate the system.</p>



<p>Main NEBs (Multiple Benefits)</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Environmental benefits  <input type="checkbox"/> Increased productivity  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Work environment/Health/Safety  <input type="checkbox"/> Increased competitiveness  <input type="checkbox"/> Maintenance</p>	<p>Environmental benefits through reduction of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by reducing the energy demand.  Working conditions can be improved through more even heat distribution in the workplace.</p>
<p>Replicability</p>	<p>High</p>	
<p>Related measures</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HYDR-01: Insulation</li> <li>• HYDR-03: Optimisation of temperature diffusion (delta T syndrome)</li> </ul>	
<p>Case study</p>	<p>Dynamic hydraulic balancing "Innsbrucker Kommunalbetriebe" (Austria, 2014)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Initial situation:</b> the hydraulic system has grown with the historical development of the building. The unbalanced heating system leads to an increase in flow rate and a low temperature difference between incoming and return flow. Too large pumps with high consumption were also found.</li> <li>• <b>Description of the optimisation:</b> a dynamic hydraulic balancing has been implemented on the system. This leads to a decrease in the required flow rate from 24 m<sup>3</sup>/h to 15m<sup>3</sup>/h. The temperature difference between the inlet and outlet flow could double and is therefore ideal for heat pumps. In this case it was possible to save 19,000 kWh/year of thermal energy and 17,000 kWh/year of electricity used for the pumps.</li> <li>• <b>Implementation costs:</b> 31,000 EUR</li> <li>• <b>Payback Time:</b> approx. 10 years</li> </ul>	
<p>References</p>	<p>Bauer M.: Leitfaden zur Optimierung von Wärmeverteilung, Wien 2018  Kulterer K.: Leitfaden technische Wärmeisolierung, Wien 2017  Novak K.: Energy recovery, The technical potential of large and industrial heat pumps, 2017  <a href="https://www.ee-ip.org/articles/detailed/87f4ab4b1d6c3c767a9dcae1e30b0808/the-technical-potential-of-large-and-industrial-heat-pumps/">https://www.ee-ip.org/articles/detailed/87f4ab4b1d6c3c767a9dcae1e30b0808/the-technical-potential-of-large-and-industrial-heat-pumps/</a>  Wolff D.: Einsparpotenzial des hydraulischen Abgleichs ist hoch, 2009  <a href="https://www.co2online.de/energie-sparen/heizenergie-sparen/hydraulischer-abgleich/kommentar-hydraulischer-abgleich-einsparpotential/">https://www.co2online.de/energie-sparen/heizenergie-sparen/hydraulischer-abgleich/kommentar-hydraulischer-abgleich-einsparpotential/</a>  ASUE, Arbeitsgemeinschaft für sparsamen und umweltfreundlichen Energieverbrauch: Optimierung von Wärmenetzen bei KWK-Anlagen</p>	

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Best Practice	OPTIMISATION OF TEMPERATURE DIFFUSION (DELTA T-SYNDROME)	HYDR-03
Application	Heat distribution	
SME sector	All sectors	
SME subsector	All subsectors	
Technical description	<p>The difference between inlet and return temperature is called delta T.</p> <p>Basically, the transported heat energy is proportional to delta T, according to the following formula for calculating the heat flow:</p> $\dot{Q} = \dot{V} \times \Delta T \times c \times \rho$ <p>c      specific heat capacity [J/(kg*K)]          ρ      density [kg/m<sup>3</sup>]          ṽ      volume flow [m<sup>3</sup>/s]          ΔT     delta T [K]</p> <p>If delta T is low, the emitted heat to the user is low and the warm water is circulated, thus indicating bad efficiency of the system.</p> <p>Main indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low delta T</li> <li>• High return temperatures</li> </ul>	
Recommendation for optimisation	<p>There are several ways to optimize temperature separation:</p> <p><b>Reduction of the return temperature</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Return temperature reduction by installation of buffer tanks with fresh water module in residential buildings.</li> <li>• Return temperature reduction with efficient hydraulic separators.</li> <li>• High-efficient frequency-controlled pumps.</li> <li>• Renovation of the control components.</li> <li>• Use of new regulation valves.</li> </ul> <p><b>Raising return temperature</b></p> <p>It is not always neither possible nor feasible to lower the return temperature. Some heat sources (e.g., condensing boilers) don't operate optimally, if delta T exceeds 20°C.</p>	



	If this happens, the return temperature has to be raised by using a special mixing valve, which mixes part of the inlet flow to the return flow. The rise in temperature is controlled by a <i>shunt</i> pump.	
Economics	Depending on the system, some components, such as pumps, need to be replaced, resulting in higher investment costs (400-1,000 EUR).	
Energy savings	Reducing the temperature of the return flow can reduce the energy consumption of the system by 0.6% for each °C. A lot of energy is also directed to the pumps, which are needed to circulate the fluid. Lowering the temperature of the return flow results in a decrease in the necessary volumetric flow rate and this reduces the energy consumption of the pumps. An increased difference of 10°C can save up to 40% of the electricity used by the pumps.	
Economic savings	Up to 40%	
Average Payback Time	Less than 3 years or 3-6 years (depending on the system, some components, such as pumps need to be replaced, resulting in higher investment costs).	
Emissions	This measure does not lead to any additional emissions beyond the emissions due to the consumption of electricity to operate the system.	
Main NEBs (Multiple Benefits)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Environmental benefits <input type="checkbox"/> Increased productivity <input type="checkbox"/> Work environment/ Health/Safety <input type="checkbox"/> Increased competitiveness <input type="checkbox"/> Maintenance	Environmental benefits through reduction of CO <sub>2</sub> emissions by reducing the energy demand.
Replicability	High	
Related measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HYDR-01: Insulation</li> <li>• HYDR-02: Hydraulic balancing</li> </ul>	
References	<p>Bauer M.: Leitfaden zur Optimierung von Wärmeverteilung, Wien 2018</p> <p>Kulterer K.: Leitfaden technische Wärmeisolierung, Wien 2017</p> <p>Novak K.: Energy recovery, The technical potential of large and industrial heat pumps, 2017</p> <p><a href="https://www.ee-ip.org/articles/detailed/87f4ab4b1d6c3c767a9dcae1e30b0808/the-technical-potential-of-large-and-industrial-heat-pumps/">https://www.ee-ip.org/articles/detailed/87f4ab4b1d6c3c767a9dcae1e30b0808/the-technical-potential-of-large-and-industrial-heat-pumps/</a></p>	



Wolff D.: Einsparpotenzial des hydraulischen Abgleichs ist hoch, 2009

<https://www.co2online.de/energie-sparen/heizenergie-sparen/hydraulischer-abgleich/kommentar-hydraulischer-abgleich-einsparpotential/>

ASUE, Arbeitsgemeinschaft für sparsamen und umweltfreundlichen Energieverbrauch: Optimierung von Wärmenetzen bei KWK-Anlagen

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Best Practice	<b>OPTIMISATION OF THE PRODUCTION SYSTEM AND DISTRIBUTION OF PROCESS HEAT</b>	<b>INDH-01</b>
Application	Process heating, industrial furnaces	
SME sector	Industrial	
SME subsector	Petrochemical, steel, food, glass and cement, paper	
Technical description	A great part of the thermal energy coming from fuels is lost during industrial processes, and this is particularly evident in the case of an industrial furnace (see the figure).	
Recommendation for optimisation	<p>The most common actions with the greatest potential for energy reduction are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Heat generation optimisation</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Air/fuel ratio control</li> <li>- Use oxygen-enriched combustion air</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Improve heat transfer</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Advanced burners and controls</li> <li>- Clean surfaces and furnace walls</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Heat containment</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reduced wall heat losses</li> <li>- Furnace pressure control</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Production optimisation</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Use of part load compatible equipment</li> <li>- Reduced low-capacity operation</li> <li>- Adapted furnace temperature</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Heat recovery</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Preheat combustion air, this is a major potential, which uses the exhaust heat from combustion gas to preheat new combustion air</li> <li>- Fluid or load pre-heating</li> <li>- Absorption cooling</li> <li>- Electricity generation through Organic Rankine Cycle</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	



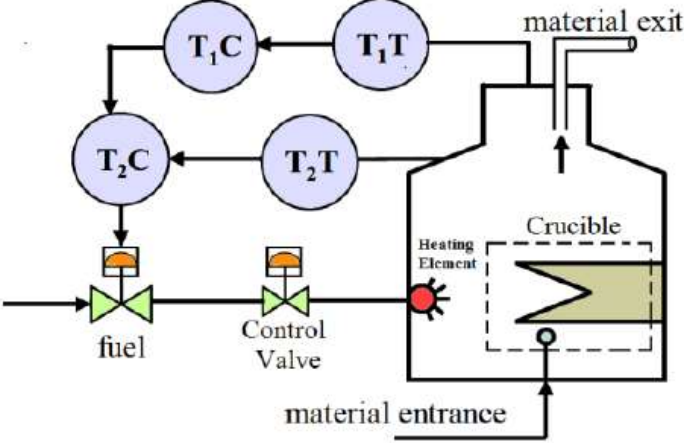
<p>Schemes and diagram</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Heat losses in an industrial furnace.</p>	
<p>Economics</p>	<p>Pre-air heaters: from about 1,400 EUR Insulation 15 EUR/m</p>	
<p>Energy savings</p>	<p>5-30%</p>	
<p>Economic savings</p>	<p>Pre-air heater: 3%</p>	
<p>Average Payback Time</p>	<p>From 3 up to 10 years</p>	
<p>Emissions</p>	<p>Particulate Matter = 10 mg/Nm<sup>3</sup> – NO<sub>x</sub> = 350 mg/Nm<sup>3</sup> (data referring to each Nm<sup>3</sup> of exhaust gasses)</p>	
<p>Main NEBs (Multiple Benefits)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Environmental benefits</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Increased productivity</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Work environment/Health/Safety</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Increased competitiveness</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Maintenance</li> </ul>	<p>Reduction of CO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>x</sub>, and PM emissions.</p>
<p>Multiple Benefits Example: <i>Surface Treatment Industry</i> <a href="https://www.mbenefits.eu/static/media/uploads/site-6/library/Cases%20and%20examples/metal-surface-treatment-example-multiple-benefits-11dec2018v2.pdf">https://www.mbenefits.eu/static/media/uploads/site-6/library/Cases%20and%20examples/metal-surface-treatment-example-multiple-benefits-11dec2018v2.pdf</a></p>		



<b>Replicability</b>	<p>High</p> <p>This measure is usually a low-risk, high-yield opportunity. Low hanging fruit</p>
<b>Related measures</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>INDH-02:</b> Temperature and timing control</li></ul>
<b>Case study</b>	<p>Heat recovery system for energy efficiency, company "Forgital"(Italy, 2011)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Initial Situation:</b> Forgital Spa is an important company operating ades in the steel industry in Velo d'Astico in the province of Vicenza. In the Forge section, 6 heating furnaces discharge the hot gases directly into the atmosphere without recovering the residual energy.</li><li>• <b>Description of the optimisation:</b> Gilberti Srl has installed 2 thermal energy recovery systems. The inclusion of a Pratt &amp; Whitney 250 kW electric cogeneration group is in an advanced design phase.</li><li>• <b>Implementation costs:</b> 520,000 EUR</li><li>• <b>Payback Time:</b> 3 years</li></ul>
<b>References</b>	<p>Kulterer, K., Mair, O., Horvath, C.: Leitfaden für Energieaudits in Kältesystemen, klimaaktiv energieeffiziente betriebe, Vienna 2017</p>

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Best Practice	TEMPERATURE AND TIMING CONTROL	INDH-02
Application	Process heating, industrial furnaces	
SME sector	Industrial	
SME subsector	All subsectors	
Technical description	<p>Temperatures are measured at different spots, and control the fuel injection, and production speed. Different temperature levels can be necessary to achieve the required process, which can be melting, change of constitution, extraction of chemical compound, thermal treatment etc. Each process requires specific temperature conditions and processing time. In the case of batch process furnaces, preheating is necessary to bring the furnace to the right temperature. Often, the required time is over-estimated, and the furnaces spend stand-by time at the correct temperature but without the process running.</p>	
Recommendation for optimisation	<p>The following actions are the most common ones as they have the greatest energy reduction potential:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Furnace temperature should be monitored at different steps of the process, both in the heating media, and at the product directly.</li> <li>• Predictive temperature control with PID systems can help adapting as precisely as possible the temperature to the process requirements.</li> <li>• Optimised preheating time, general timing and control systems, help providing just what is needed from the heat and nothing more.</li> </ul>	
Schemes and diagrams	 <p style="text-align: center;">Furnace temperature control system.</p>	



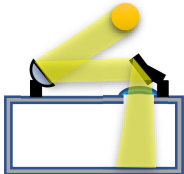


	<p>In this case, T<sub>1</sub>C is the primary controller, T<sub>1</sub>T is the temperature of the exhaust material, T<sub>2</sub>T is the temperature of the furnace hearth, and T<sub>2</sub>C is the secondary controller. The output of the primary controller is given as a set-point to the secondary controller which controls the fuel flow. This type of loop and control system is crucial to reach an optimized temperature level in the furnace, and processing time.</p>	
<b>Economics</b>	Temperature control and regulation systems from approx. 300 EUR	
<b>Energy savings</b>	5-10%	
<b>Economic savings</b>	The economic savings can be traced back to the lower expenditure of energy resources. A lower consumption of electricity or fuel means a lower expense for the purchase of the same.	
<b>Average Payback Time</b>	3-10 years	
<b>Emissions</b>	Particulate Matter = 10 mg/Nm <sup>3</sup> – NO <sub>x</sub> = 350mg/Nm <sup>3</sup> (data referring to each Nm <sup>3</sup> of exhaust gasses)	
<b>Main NEBs (Multiple Benefits)</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Environmental benefits <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Increased productivity <input type="checkbox"/> Work environment/Health/Safety <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Increased competitiveness <input type="checkbox"/> Maintenance	Reduction of CO <sub>2</sub> , NO <sub>x</sub> , and PM (particulate matter) emissions.
<b>Replicability</b>	High	
<b>Related measures</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>INDH-01:</b> Optimization of the production system and distribution of heat</li> </ul>	
<b>References</b>	<p>ADEME, “La chaleur fatale” édition 2017</p> <p>US DOE-EERE, Improving Process Heating System Performance – A Sourcebook for Industry</p> <p>Kumar, Y. P., Rajesh, A., Yugandhar, S., &amp; Srikanth, V. (2013). Cascaded pid controller design for heating furnace temperature control. IOSR Journal of Electronics and Communication Engineering, 5(3), 76-83.</p>	

This Best Practice was developed by the IMPAWATT Project (GA No. 785041) and adapted for the GEAR@SME Project (GA No. 894356)





Best Practice	OPTIMISATION OF DAY-LIGHT	LIGH-01
Application	Lighting Systems	
SME sector	All sectors	
SME subsector	All subsectors	
Technical description	<p>In general, for industrial buildings the use of natural light is relatively rare. A higher use of natural light can increase the comfort and health of the employee. Moreover, with more openings or windows, the solar heat gain can be improved (resulting in fewer heating needs) and the electricity need for lamps reduced.</p> <p>Before implementing such a measure, the pros and contras must be evaluated carefully. However, natural light use is dependent on time, season, and weather. It is also spatially limited, can cause blinding and overheating in summer.</p>	
Recommendation for optimisation	 <p>Installation of transparent or translucent elements on the vertical structures of the building (windows, transparent doors, transparent garage doors)</p>  <p>Installation of guided light systems (reflective roof, shelves painted in light colors). Transparent components are a prerequisite</p>  <p>Installation of guides for natural light (fireplaces or light pipes)</p>	
Economics	From 35 to 90 EUR/m <sup>2</sup> (transparent element systems).	
Energy savings	Energy savings vary and can reach values between 20% and 50% when different measures are applied to lighting.	
Economic savings	Approx. 10-15%	



Average Payback Time	Over 10 years	
Emissions	This measure does not lead to any additional emissions beyond the emissions due to the consumption of electricity to operate the system.	
Main NEBs (Multiple Benefits)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Environmental benefits <input type="checkbox"/> Increased productivity <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Work environment/Health/Safety <input type="checkbox"/> Increased competitiveness <input type="checkbox"/> Maintenance	Environmental benefits through reduction of CO <sub>2</sub> emissions by reducing the electricity demand for lighting.
Replicability	Very low	
Related measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">LIGH-02</a>: Optimisation of lighting-control</li> <li>• <a href="#">LIGH-03</a>: Optimisation of room</li> <li>• <a href="#">LIGH-04</a>: Replacement of luminaire, lamps</li> </ul>	
References	Leitfaden für Energieaudits von Beleuchtungssystemen, klimaaktiv, Austrian Energy Agency, 2017	

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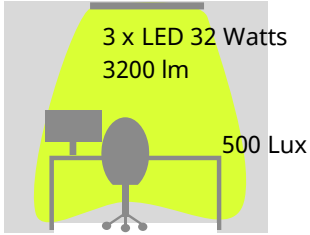
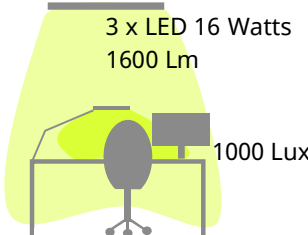
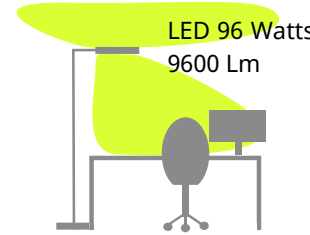
Best Practice	OPTIMISATION OF LIGHTING-CONTROL	LIGH-02
Application	Lighting Systems	
SME sector	All sectors	
SME subsector	All subsectors	
Technical description	Depending on room usage (e.g., production or storage room), natural light input (which changes during the day) and human presence (when nobody is in the room the light is not used), the artificial light needs, and quality are varying and can in most cases be optimised.	
Recommendation for optimisation	<p>Different lighting control measures can be implemented to reduce energy needs of lighting systems:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sensitisation of employees</li> <li>• Simple timers</li> <li>• Occupancy sensors</li> <li>• Daylight detection</li> </ul>	
Schemes and diagrams	<p>Diagram of a twilight sensor.</p>	
Economics	Costs related to sensors ranging from a few tens up 100 EUR. The cost of installation should also be considered.	
Energy savings	Energy savings may vary depending on the type of control and the type of location:	



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Open plan office: 20-28%</li> <li>• Single office: 13-50%</li> <li>• Corridor: 30-80%</li> <li>• Warehouse and toilets: 45-80%</li> </ul>		
Economic savings	Approx. 10%		
Average Payback Time	3-6 years		
Emissions	This measure does not lead to any additional emissions beyond the emissions due to the consumption of electricity to operate the system.		
Main NEBs (Multiple Benefits)	<table border="0"> <tr> <td> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Environmental benefits  <input type="checkbox"/> Increased productivity  <input type="checkbox"/> Work environment/Health/Safety  <input type="checkbox"/> Increased competitiveness  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Maintenance         </td> <td> <p>Environmental benefits through reduction of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by reducing the electricity demand for lighting.</p> <p>Those measures reduce operating time of the lamps and hence the maintenance needs.</p> </td> </tr> </table>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Environmental benefits <input type="checkbox"/> Increased productivity <input type="checkbox"/> Work environment/Health/Safety <input type="checkbox"/> Increased competitiveness <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Maintenance	<p>Environmental benefits through reduction of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by reducing the electricity demand for lighting.</p> <p>Those measures reduce operating time of the lamps and hence the maintenance needs.</p>
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Replicability	Very low		
Related measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>LIGH-01:</b> Optimisation of day-light</li> <li>• <b>LIGH-03:</b> Optimisation of room</li> <li>• <b>LIGH-04:</b> Replacement of luminaire, lamps</li> </ul>		
Case study	<p>Replacement of lamps and installation of occupancy sensors (Switzerland, 2019)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Initial Situation:</b> a warehouse with 18 T5 fluorescent tubes (80 W unit power) with manual switch.</li> <li>• <b>Description of the optimisation:</b> installation of an occupancy sensor allows to reduce the consumption by 20%, hence saving more than 500 kWh/year</li> <li>• <b>Implementation costs:</b> 500 EUR</li> <li>• <b>Payback Time:</b> 6.3 years</li> </ul>		
References	Leitfaden für Energieaudits von Beleuchtungssystemen, klimaaktiv, Austrian Energy Agency, 2017		

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Best Practice	OPTIMISATION OF ROOM	LIGH-03
Application	Lighting Systems	
SME sector	All sectors	
SME subsector	All subsectors	
Recommendation for optimisation	<p>To increase “utilance” (maintenance factor or room efficiency, it means "light utilization factor") and therefore reduce the need for light, the following efficiency measures can be implemented:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Replacement of luminaires:</b> use new lighting systems with an adapted light intensity distribution and/or use luminaires that can be switched off instead of ceiling lamps. In general, it is good to consider two options: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Only change the bulb or tube: usually the bulb can be replaced directly with the LED. For tubes, the situation needs to be assessed more carefully, since tubes usually have a starter or ballast. In some cases, therefore, the ballast or starter must be short-circuited. Recently, LED tubes have appeared on the market and can directly replace old tubes (for example T5) with wireless HF ballast to replace or driver to change.</li> <li>- Change the entire equipment/lamp.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Changing the room configuration:</b> Optimize the layout of the desks and use temporary partitions. Optimize the use of natural light.</li> <li>• <b>Surface treatment:</b> Choose reflective (white) furniture and/or repaint the surfaces</li> </ul>	
Schemes and diagrams	<p style="text-align: center;">Example of different lighting configuration for an office</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: flex-end;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Ceiling lamp</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Low-intensity ceiling lamps with office lamps</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Floor lamps (with sensors for daylight and presence)</p> </div> </div>	



	Lamp	Nominal efficacy [lm/W]	Luminaire type	Luminaire efficiency
	Light bulb	4 ÷ 17	Ceiling lamp	0,55
	Low voltage halogen lamp	24	Spots	0,75
	Fluorescent lamp 55W +HF	67	Suspended luminaire	0,85
	Fluorescent tube T5	95	Ceiling lamp	0.9
	LED	85 ÷ 150	Ceiling lamp	1
Economics	Unit cost of LED bulbs or tubes: 10-20 EUR			
Energy savings	20-50% <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low luminance ceiling lamps combined with table or floor lamps save energy compared to higher luminance ceiling lamps.</li> <li>• Repainting a surface saves up to 50% energy.</li> </ul>			
Economic savings	On the basis of 500 hours of operation and at an electricity cost of approx. 0.08€/kWh (for the energy share), the comparison of lamp consumption is as follows <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• LED lamp: approx. 3 kWh (cost 0.24 €)</li> <li>• Energy saving lamp: approx. 75 kWh (cost 6€)</li> </ul>			
Average Payback Time	Less than 3 years 3-6 years (depending on the application) The payback time depends strongly on the local configuration and the use time of lamps.			
Emissions	This measure does not lead to any additional emissions beyond the emissions due to the consumption of electricity to operate the system.			
Main NEBs (Multiple Benefits)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Environmental benefits <input type="checkbox"/> Increased productivity <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Work environment/ Health/Safety <input type="checkbox"/> Increased competitiveness <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Maintenance		Environmental benefits through reduction of CO <sub>2</sub> emissions by reducing the electricity demand for lighting.  Less lamp operating time implies lower maintenance needs. A good room configuration increases employees' comfort.	
Replicability	High. This optimization measure can be applied for each sector.			



Related measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>LIGH-01:</b> Optimisation of day-light</li><li>• <b>LIGH-02:</b> Optimisation of lighting-control</li><li>• <b>LIGH-04:</b> Replacement of luminaire, lamps</li></ul>
Case study	<p>Replacement LED luminaires (Switzerland, 2018)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Initial Situation:</b> 146 T8 fluorescent tubes with a unit power of 58 W are installed.</li><li>• <b>Description of the optimisation:</b> replacement of 55 LED luminaires. Energy savings estimated at 21,680 kWh/year.</li><li>• <b>Implementation costs:</b> 26,000 EUR</li><li>• <b>Payback Time:</b> 2.7 years</li></ul>
References	<p><a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Electric_light">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Electric_light</a></p> <p>Leitfaden für Energieaudits von Beleuchtungssystemen, klimaaktiv, Austrian Energy Agency, 2017</p> <p>Catalogue éco21 de produit LED efficients 2018, SIG</p> <p>UNEP, 2006 Lighting, <a href="http://www.energyefficiencyasia.org">www.energyefficiencyasia.org</a></p>

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Best Practice	REPLACEMENT OF LUMINAIRE, LAMPS	LIGH-04
Application	Lighting Systems	
SME sector	All sectors	
SME subsector	All subsectors	
Technical description	<p>Lighting system consist of non-led lamps such as (from lower to higher efficacy):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lightbulbs</li> <li>• Halogen-lamps</li> <li>• Fluorescent lamp</li> </ul> <p>In general, for the same lighting intensity, LEDs consume less energy than these ones. Replacing the old lamps by LED allows reducing the energy consumption from 10 % to more than 50%.</p> <p>Moreover, if useful lumens (or “luminaire efficiency”), which describes the amount of light emitted in the relevant target area (lm/W describes the total amount of light emitted by the bulb in all directions) are considered, LED lamps have even higher efficiency than other lamps which emits generally light for 360° and hence, only a smaller part of the light in the wrong direction can be reflected.</p>	
Recommendation for optimisation	<p>For the replacement of luminaires, in general, two options can be considered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Changing only the bulbs or the tubes:</b> generally, bulbs can directly be replaced by LED. For tube the situation must be evaluated more carefully, as tubes generally are equipped with starter or ballast. Hence in some cases the ballast or starter has to be short-circuited. Recently, LED tube are available on the market that can directly replace tube lamps (e.g., T5) with HF ballast with no wires to replaces or driver to change.</li> <li>• <b>Changing the whole luminaire/lamp</b></li> </ul>	





Comparison of lamp/pipe replacement vs. whole luminaire replacement.

Changing only bulbs or tube (retrofit)	Changing whole luminaire
<p>The investment is generally lower (+)</p> <p>Easy replacement no need of an electrician (+)</p> <p>The global efficacy is generally slightly lower than by changing whole luminaire (-)</p> <p>Same lamp positions must be used.</p> <p>Dimmability compatibility must be checked</p> <p>The insurance of the installation is in question</p>	<p>In most cases the total number of luminaires can be reduced (+)</p> <p>Depending on the configuration the position of the luminaire can be optimized (+)</p> <p>Generally higher efficacy (+)</p> <p>Higher investment costs (-)</p> <p>Easy Dimmable (+)</p>

The best options depend on the specific case. Among other following decision variable can be considered:

- Age of the existing luminaire.
- Spatial light intensity distribution needs.
- Ceiling configuration and -investment capabilities.

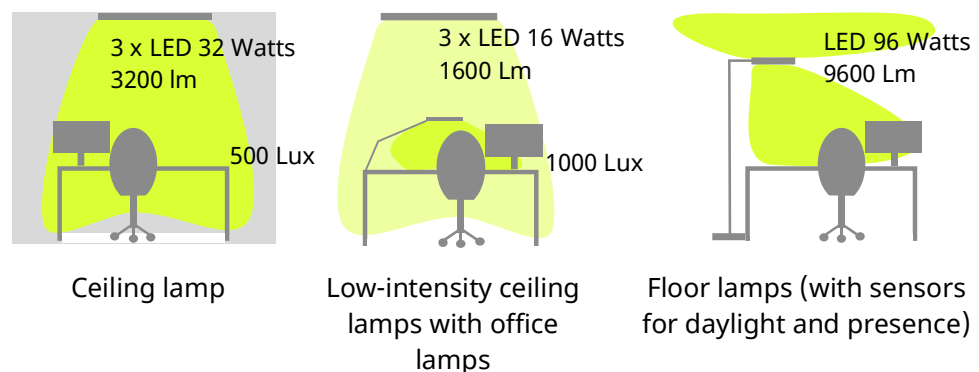
Relevant technical considerations

Before replacing the luminaires, it is essential to consider the lighting NEEDS in the different areas of the company (offices, toilets, traffic areas, stores, workshops depending on the type of work): they can vary from 100 to over 1,000 lux.

Lighting retrofits should therefore be based on these needs rather than a "1- to-1" replacement of fixtures.

Schemes and diagrams

Example of different lighting configuration for an office.





	<b>Lamp</b>	<b>Nominal efficacy [lm/W]</b>	<b>Luminaire type</b>	<b>Luminaire efficiency</b>
	<b>Light bulb</b>	4 ÷ 17	Ceiling lamp	0,55
	<b>Low voltage halogen lamp</b>	24	Spots	0,75
	<b>Fluorescent lamp 55W +HF</b>	67	Suspended luminaire	0,85
	<b>Fluorescent tube T5</b>	95	Ceiling lamp	0.9
	<b>LED</b>	85 ÷ 150	Ceiling lamp	1
<b>Economics</b>	Unit cost of LED bulbs or tubes: 10-20 EUR			
<b>Energy savings</b>	LED lamps, with the same light emitted, consume up to 50% less energy than fluorescent lamps and have a lifetime of over 100,000 hours against the 10,000 of fluorescent lamps.			
<b>Economic savings</b>	<p>On the basis of 500 hours of operation and at an electricity cost of approx. 0.08€/kWh (for the energy share), the comparison of lamp consumption is as follows</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• LED lamp: approx. 3 kWh (cost 0.24 €)</li> <li>• energy saving lamp: approx. 75 kWh (cost 6€)</li> </ul>			
<b>Average Payback Time</b>	<p>3-10 years</p> <p>By considering the age of the old luminaire, the payback time generally ranges from 3 to 10 years depending on essentially on the age and type of old lamp and total number of lamps to be replaced (scaling effect), and on the use time of the lamps.</p>			
<b>Emissions</b>	This measure does not lead to any additional emissions beyond the emissions due to the consumption of electricity to operate the system.			
<b>Main NEBs (Multiple Benefits)</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Environmental benefits <input type="checkbox"/> Increased productivity <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Work environment/Health/Safety <input type="checkbox"/> Increased competitiveness <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Maintenance		<p>Environmental benefits through reduction of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by reducing the electricity demand for lighting. The lifetime of LED lamps is generally longer than that of other lamps, thus reducing maintenance time (bulb or tube replacement). In addition, retrofitting lamps can be used to optimise the quality of light in the workplace, thus improving employee comfort.</p>	
<b>Replicability</b>	High. This optimization measure can be applied for each sector.			



Related measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>LIGH-01:</b> Optimisation of day-light</li><li>• <b>LIGH-02:</b> Optimisation of lighting-control</li><li>• <b>LIGH-03:</b> Optimisation of a room</li></ul>
Case study	<p>Replacement LED luminaires (Switzerland, 2018)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Initial Situation:</b> 146 T8 fluorescent tubes with a unit power of 58 W are installed.</li><li>• <b>Description of the optimisation:</b> replacement of 55 LED luminaires. Energy savings estimated at 21,680 kWh/year.</li><li>• <b>Implementation costs:</b> 26,000 EUR</li><li>• <b>Payback Time:</b> 2.7 years</li></ul>
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Best Practice	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>OPTIMISING INDOOR CLIMATE AND COMFORT IN OFFICE BUILDING CONSIDERING ENERGY EFFICIENCY ASPECTS</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>OFFI-01</b></p>
Application	Energy efficiency in offices	
SME sector	All sectors	
SME subsector	All subsectors	
<p>Recommendation for optimisation</p>	<p>The indoor microclimate and comfort not only increase energy efficiency but also affect the well-being and health of employees, which are key factors in increasing team productivity.</p> <p>To have greater energy efficiency it is possible to make changes and improvements in different fields:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Lighting:</b> to obtain the correct lighting levels for appropriate applications, light meters (luxmeters) should be used. It is very important for the working condition with impact on working efficiency. 500 Lux is the required limit for lighting a working place in Germany. 150 Lux is required in floors and other location that are not used frequently. In Italy, Annex XXXIV of Legislative Decree n. 81/2008, for work areas of general activities with a medium level of attention (such as office environments and workstations with video terminals) requires work area lighting of no less than 500 lux.</li> </ul> <p>Old energy consuming fluorescent tubes should be replaced by more efficient ones or LED. If florescent tubes are installed, electronic ballast devices should be applied as they use less electricity.</p> <p>A lighting concept should also consider summer shading and use additional lamps for working places in case the lighting is not sufficient. In general, as much day light as possible should be used also considering using light guiding systems.</p> <p>For hallways, bathrooms and rooms that are not often frequented, lighting sensors should be used, and light switches should be replaced by motion or occupancy sensors. For night-time use, night photocell controls should be installed. Solar walkway and patio lights can be used for outdoor accent lights.</p> <p>Lighting reflectors and lampshades should be cleaned regularly to improve the clearance of the lighting. Daylighting sensors can also be installed which will illuminate area with appropriate lighting levels. This is particularly useful in areas with large glazing areas.</p>	



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Ventilation and air conditioning:</b> regular ventilation not only provides oxygen but is also important for keeping humidity constant inside the office. Proper employee awareness and the use of thermostats can increase energy efficiency by up to 10%.</li> <li>• <b>Heating:</b> correct heating 21°C in winter, staff freezing should be motivated to moving and stretching from time to time to increase circulation which is also healthy for their spine. Use an indoor-thermometer and agree upon a temperature. Check temperature before regulating the heating.  Radiators should not be obstructed by panels or furniture: the air must circulate, so the heat exchange can work correctly. To avoid warmth escaping, windows and doors should be sealed. As the sealing degrades after time, it should be replaced periodically. Where sealing cannot be installed expectable foam or silicon can be used to draught proofing. When radiators are installed on thin exterior walls a significant portion of heat may escape to the outside. To prevent this, a reflector film or an isolation layer of 2 cm polyurethane should be attached inside the wall. Thermostats should be used and checked regularly if they still react to temperature changes. Electronic programmable thermostats with remote control.</li> <li>• <b>Kitchenette and bathroom facilities:</b> other facilities like the kitchenette and food provided by the staff canteen should additionally be regarded. In the kitchenette, energy efficient appliances should be used, fridges and freezers should be defrosted regularly, jugs should be used instead of coffee machines. Coffee machines should be switched off after use. Refrigerators and freezers should be placed away from heat sources and opened as little as possible. Thermostat of refrigerators should be adjusted according to the outside temperature and the amount of food contained.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Technical considerations</b></p>	<p>Technical maintenance and improvements by professionals: improving the heating system and building envelope</p>
<p><b>Economics</b></p>	<p>Investment costs include the purchase of timers for heating and lighting or the costs of raising awareness among employees about energy efficiency and office behaviour.</p>
<p><b>Energy savings</b></p>	<p>Energy savings of up to 20% can be achieved by implementing most of the proposed guidelines.</p>
<p><b>Economic savings</b></p>	<p>Reduced costs due to reduced heat and power consumption.</p>
<p><b>Average Payback Time</b></p>	<p>Less than 3 years</p>
<p><b>Emissions</b></p>	<p>This measure does not lead to any additional emissions beyond the emissions due to the consumption of electricity to operate the system.</p>



<p>Main NEBs (Multiple Benefits)</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Environmental benefits <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Increased productivity <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Work environment/Health/Safety <input type="checkbox"/> Increased competitiveness <input type="checkbox"/> Maintenance	<p>Environmental benefits through reduction of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by reducing the electricity demand.</p>																
<p>Replicability</p>	<p>High</p>																	
<p>Related measures</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• OFFI-02: Green IT in offices</li> </ul>																	
<p>Case study</p>	<p>Replacement of lighting system at "Granderath Elektro GmbH" (Germany, 2016)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Initial Situation:</b> old lighting system.</li> <li>• <b>Description of the optimisation:</b> Granderath Elektro GmbH replaced about 900 old fluorescent neon lights in its offices and stores with LED lighting.</li> </ul> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Number of lamps to be replaced</th> <th>Power [W]</th> <th>Type of new lamps</th> <th>Power [W]</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>760</td> <td>18</td> <td>LED</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>78</td> <td>36</td> <td>LED</td> <td>20</td> </tr> <tr> <td>60</td> <td>58</td> <td>LED</td> <td>23</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Implementation costs:</b> 11,000 EUR</li> <li>• <b>Payback Time:</b> 3 years</li> </ul>		Number of lamps to be replaced	Power [W]	Type of new lamps	Power [W]	760	18	LED	10	78	36	LED	20	60	58	LED	23
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78	36	LED	20															
60	58	LED	23															
<p>References</p>	<p><a href="https://www.ecoserveis.net/">https://www.ecoserveis.net/</a>  <a href="https://www.co2online.com/campaigns-projects/studies-and-advice/">https://www.co2online.com/campaigns-projects/studies-and-advice/</a></p>																	

This Best Practice was developed by the IMPAWATT Project (GA No. 785041) and adapted for the GEAR@SME Project (GA No. 894356)



Best Practice	GREEN IT IN OFFICES		OFFI-02
Application	Energy efficiency in offices		
SME sector	All sectors		
SME subsector	All subsectors		
Recommendation for optimisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The use of <i>green IT</i> devices concerns the application of energy-efficient computers, monitors, printers, photocopiers, and telecommunications devices. We must not only consider their purchase, but also their efficient use:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Evaluate the current situation through an inventory of the devices used, including size and time of use on the power grid.</li> <li>- Evaluate the energy consumption of individual devices to optimize their use or consider a reasonable replacement.</li> <li>- Buy smart meters to identify users who use too much energy or unnecessary loads (for example old inefficient monitors) and to always have an overview of their energy consumption.</li> <li>- Purchase removable plugs to avoid stand-by.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Centralize office equipment on a network so that multiple employees can use them.</li> <li>• Virtualize corporate servers.</li> <li>• Check the server room using cooled shelves.</li> <li>• Automate the processes of IT devices, such as <i>backups</i>. This allows processes to take place when the system has free capacity and thus to make efficient use of resources.</li> <li>• Optimize the management of data and files in your company.</li> <li>• Very large computers are a cause of wasted electricity in the company:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Small computers are sufficient for using office programs, sending e-mails, surfing the web.</li> <li>- <i>Thin clients</i> are even cheaper. They are computers equipped only with a monitor, keyboard, mouse, and headphones. Advantages: very low energy consumption, easy management, and hardware savings because the software and storage are located on the server, reasons that usually lead to the purchase of new computers, when the old ones become too slow, and their software is no longer compatible with the new updates.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>		



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Consider replacing old devices with newer, more efficient components like SSD hard drives, rather than buying new computers.</li> <li>• It is more sustainable to use a multi-purpose device for scanning, faxing, and photocopying rather than one for each of these activities.</li> <li>• Choose the right printer. Today, most offices use laser printers.</li> <li>• Buy devices if they need to be replaced (monitors, computers, servers, fax machines, etc.) classified and consider the energy consumption especially of devices that cannot be turned off.</li> </ul> <p>Some good practices to adopt at the office:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Use switchable outlets.</li> <li>- Switch off computers for breaks longer than 30 minutes (e.g., meetings or lunch breaks).</li> <li>- Switch off printers and photocopiers at night and on weekends.</li> <li>- Do not use screensavers.</li> <li>- Activate power management.</li> <li>- Disconnect chargers (phones, tablets).</li> <li>• In the meeting room, LED videos should be used instead of beamers. Consider using a workstation for multiple employees. Employees can also use laptops for work from home and share other devices or equipment.</li> <li>• Motivate your team. Let employees make suggestions for improvement, collect them, reward them when they are successful. Form <i>energy teams</i> and walk through the office and measure single devices using energy meters to detect energy waste. Use materials like stickers, flyers, or reminders on the intranet. Reporting successes.</li> </ul>
<p>Relevant technical considerations</p>	<p>There is currently no computer on the market that is completely "fair" or ecologically produced. Nevertheless, there are various quality labels that show which devices meet which standards. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://www.eu-energystar.org">www.eu-energystar.org</a> shows whether a device is energy-efficient.</li> <li>• <a href="http://www.topten.eu">www.topten.eu</a></li> <li>• <a href="http://www.blauer-engel.de">www.blauer-engel.de</a> shows whether a product has low energy consumption and is durable and recyclable.</li> <li>• <a href="http://www.tcodevelopment.de">www.tcodevelopment.de</a> has many criteria that are included in the evaluation: energy efficiency, environmental friendliness, content of hazardous substances, ergonomic design, product service life and corporate social responsibility in the production facilities.</li> </ul>
<p>Economics</p>	<p><i>Thin clients</i> are generally inexpensive. Costs starting from 300 EUR</p>





<p>Energy savings</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Virtualizing enterprise servers reduces server power consumption by a half.</li> <li>Small computers 15 to 25 W (a desktop computer: 50-100 W, portable 30-50 W).</li> <li>In print mode, ink-jet printers require an average of 10-20W, while laser printers require 300-400 W.</li> </ul>	
<p>Economic savings</p>	<p>Lower costs due to reduced heat and electricity consumption.</p> <p>Using the printer for 1 hour per day and switched on for 8 hours, the annual electricity costs generated by an inkjet printer are up to 90% lower than a laser printer.</p> <p>On average, savings is around EUR 160 per printer per year (source: EPSON).</p>	
<p>Average Payback Time</p>	<p>Less than 3 years or 3-6 years.</p>	
<p>Emissions</p>	<p>This measure does not lead to any additional emissions beyond the emissions due to the consumption of electricity to operate the system.</p>	
<p>Main NEBs (Multiple Benefits)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Environmental benefits</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Increased productivity</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Work environment/Health/Safety</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Increased competitiveness</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Maintenance</li> </ul>	<p>Environmental benefits through reduction of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by reducing the electricity demand.</p>
<p>Replicability</p>	<p>High</p>	
<p>Related measures</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>OFFI-01:</b> Optimizing indoor climate and comfort in office building considering energy efficiency aspects</li> </ul>	
<p>Case study</p>	<p>Application of energy saving measures at Kaneo green IT (Germany, 2016)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Initial Situation:</b> not specified.</li> <li><b>Description of the optimisation.</b> Energy saving measures implemented: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Virtualization: one of the two physical servers was taken from the network.</li> <li>- Replacement of old phones by new VoIP phones that can be switched off when the network is not being used.</li> <li>- Replacement of the fax device by digital fax software.</li> <li>- The WLAN is now completely off on weekends and after work and the server switches and the VoIP phones are switched off outside business hours.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Detachable plugs were installed at desk to switch off PC, monitor, printer, VoIP phone during individual absences during working hours (meeting, travel, holiday, sickness).</li><li>- Detachable plugs were installed at the printer, the server rack, the access point, the test server, the fan and the stereo.</li><li>- Optimization of IT by synchronization of test scenarios for IT systems to minimize energy demand and by black screen monitor settings after 5 minutes' absence.</li><li>- Energy loggers at all desks for PC, monitor, printer, phone and server rack.</li><li>- Replacement of old monitors and IT switches for internal use (24 W by 14 W).</li><li>- Replacement of halogen lamps by LED (some lamps removed due to inadequate lighting quality).</li><li>• <b>Implementation costs:</b> not available</li><li>• <b>Payback Time:</b> 3 years</li></ul>
References	<a href="http://www.greenitamsterdam.nl/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/AGIT-LB-Whats-up-in-Green-IT-2018.pdf">http://www.greenitamsterdam.nl/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/AGIT-LB-Whats-up-in-Green-IT-2018.pdf</a>

This Best Practice was developed by the IMPAWATT Project (GA No. 785041) and adapted for the GEAR@SME Project (GA No. 894356)



Best Practice	REDUCTION OF RUNNING TIME FOR PUMPS – SWITCH OFF MOTORS WHEN NOT NEEDED	PUMP-01
Application	Optimisation of Pumping Systems	
SME sector	Industrial	
SME subsector	All subsectors	
Technical description	<p>Except for control electronics, if available, the consumption of electrical drives is zero when they are stopped.</p> <p>Therefore, it is important to stop a pump when there is no need.</p> <p>In many cases we still observe pumps that run without need:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continuous flows without link to the user need. Nevertheless, sometimes, a minimum flow rate is necessary to maintain a given temperature on users.</li> <li>• Avoid the formation of a biological deposit/film.</li> </ul> <p>The question is more difficult when determining whether to operate at reduced speed or stop frequently. The choice in these cases is often not only related to energy aspects but also to effect on a process or on maintenance.</p>	
Recommendation for optimisation	<p>A general comparison between start/stop and controlled low flow does not make sense. From an energy point of view, it depends on the efficiency at full speed versus reduced speed.</p> <p>Moreover, it is necessary to consider that a pump has a minimum technical flow rate. Situations must be considered on a case-by-case basis.</p> <p>The on/off control is advantageously used when there is a stock (water lift pump, charging hot/cold water tank). In this case, on/off control also reduces the heat/cold losses in the pipes.</p> <p>In any case, the operator must consider the real need of a pump (considering the different users) and adapt the flow rate to it.</p> <p>The relevance of maintaining a minimum flow rate must be questioned. The reduction of operating times can usually be done manually by qualified personal of the company.</p> <p>To guarantee the maximum savings potential, automated systems are worthwhile and can often be realized via simple and cost-effective time controls.</p>	



<p>Schemes and diagrams</p>	<p>Electric drive components.</p>	
<p>Economics</p>	<p>Unit cost of an industrial timer from 140 EUR</p>	
<p>Energy savings</p>	<p>Typically, 20 to 40% (following detailed analysis of the pumping system). Up to 70% in the case of multiple interventions.</p>	
<p>Economic savings</p>	<p>The economic savings are closely linked to the reduction of electricity used to power the cooling system.</p>	
<p>Average Payback Time</p>	<p>Less than 3 years</p>	
<p>Emissions</p>	<p>0,7 kgCO<sub>2</sub>/kWh</p>	
<p>Main NEBs (Multiple Benefits)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Environmental benefits</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Increased productivity</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Work environment/Health/Safety</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Increased competitiveness</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Maintenance</li> </ul>	<p>Environmental benefits through reduction of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by reducing the electricity demand.</p>
<p>Replicability</p>	<p>High</p>	
<p>Related measures</p>	<p>No related measure.</p>	



Case study	<p>Component replacement in cold production plant</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Initial Situation:</b> in the cold production plants, it is not uncommon to observe the condenser side circulation pumps or the distribution pumps to users that work with the cooling unit turned off (even if there is no free cooling).</li><li>• <b>Description of the optimisation:</b> in these cases, the pumps must be connected to the operation of the refrigeration assembly.</li><li>• <b>Implementation costs:</b> not available</li><li>• <b>Payback Time:</b> not available</li></ul>
References	Nicolas MACABREY, Planair, 2019

This Best Practice was developed by the IMPAWATT Project (GA No. 785041) and adapted for the GEAR@SME Project (GA No. 894356)



Best Practice	ADAPT THE OFFER TO REAL NEEDS	PUMP-02
Application	Optimisation of Pumping Systems	
SME sector	Industrial	
SME subsector	All subsectors	
Technical description	<p>In many pumping systems, the flow and pressure level are above the real needs. In cooling loops for example, the temperature difference between flow and return is too small. It shows that the heat exchange is poor, and the flow rate is too high.</p> <p>Consequences are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Over-consumption of pumps.</li> <li>• Unnecessary cold production.</li> </ul> <p>Flow rate is often not really controlled in users and could be reduced without negative impact on them.</p> <p>To maintain network temperatures, three-way valves are installed with a significant “leakage” rate. Another common problem is an unnecessarily high level of pressure.</p> <p>The high pressure at the pump discharge is then lowered in valves before reaching the users. It results in pure energy loss.</p>	
Recommendation for optimisation	<p>It is important for the operator of an industrial site or a service provider in charge of the energy analyses of a given equipment to start with an analysis of the flow and pressure requirements.</p> <p>Where possible, three-way valves should be replaced with two-way valves.</p> <p>Correct flow rates in each branch also require hydraulic balancing of the network.</p> <p>Valve dedicated to lower the pressure should be as far as possible suppressed and the pump pressure controlled by converter (or new sized pump).</p> <p>When the flow rate has been identified as too high, a VSD is a first way to reduce the flow rate to the real need.</p> <p>When the need is constant, it is also possible either to reduce the impeller diameter or to change the pump.</p>	
Relevant technical considerations	<p>If the pressure drop of the network leads to poor pump efficiency, a variable speed pump (VSD) or a machined impeller will not remedy the situation.</p>	



<p>Schemes and diagrams</p>	<p>Electric drive components.</p>	
<p>Economics</p>	<p>Unit cost of flow control valves from 50 EUR up to 500 EUR</p>	
<p>Energy savings</p>	<p>A detailed analysis of pumping systems generally allows energy savings of 20 to 40%. In cases with several sources of savings it can be even higher (70%).</p>	
<p>Economic savings</p>	<p>Economic savings are closely linked to the reduction of electricity used</p>	
<p>Average Payback Time</p>	<p>3 years</p>	
<p>Emissions</p>	<p>0,7 kgCO<sub>2</sub>/kWh</p>	
<p>Main NEBs (Multiple Benefits)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Environmental benefits</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Increased productivity</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Work environment/Health/Safety</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Increased competitiveness</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Maintenance</li> </ul>	<p>Environmental benefits through reduction of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by reducing the electricity demand.</p>
<p>Replicability</p>	<p>High</p>	
<p>Related measures</p>	<p>None</p>	
<p>Case study</p>	<p>Replacing 3-way valve into 2-way valve (Switzerland, 2017)</p>	



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Initial Situation:</b> on a large industrial site, a pump distributes chilled water to cool and dehumidify the air in the ventilation and air conditioning units of several workshops in the plant. Most branches of the network are equipped with 3-way valves that maintain a flow rate even when there is no need.</li><li>• <b>Description of the optimisation:</b> the replacement of these 3-way valves with 2-way valves significantly reduces the total flow rate when the need is low.</li><li>• <b>Implementation costs:</b> 23,000 EUR</li><li>• <b>Payback Time:</b> 2.3 years</li></ul>
<b>References</b>	Nicolas MACABREY, Planair, 2019

This Best Practice was developed by the IMPAWATT Project (GA No. 785041) and adapted for the GEAR@SME Project (GA No. 894356)





Best Practice	OPTIMISED CONTROL OF PUMPS		PUMP-03
Application	Optimisation of Pumping Systems		
SME sector	Industrial		
SME subsector	All subsectors		
Technical description	<p>In many cases, the flow rate is mechanically controlled: Throttling, By-pass. Such a situation leads to situations of inefficiency, caused by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Too high-pressure level.</li> <li>• Unnecessary flow</li> <li>• Low efficiency of the pumps.</li> </ul>		
Recommendation for optimisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Optimization by throttling (see Figure 1):</b> the figure compares the situation of a pump (green curves) in a closed circuit (blue curves) and an open circuit with static height or back pressure (red curves).  In both situations, the presence of a valve allows to adjust the flow rate going to increase the pressure drops in the circuit.  This mode of valve adjustment is inefficient:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The reduction of the flow rate following the characteristics of the pump generates an unnecessarily high pressure.</li> <li>- Pump efficiency is reduced from 80% to 60%.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Optimization by speed regulation (frequency converters) (see Figure 2):</b> the proportional adjustment mode (very common in practice) follows a regulation line that allows you to vary the frequency of supply of the pump, to be able to vary the speed of rotation of the pumping system and consequently vary and adjust the flow rate.</li> </ul>		
Relevant technical considerations	<p>The choice and installation of a frequency converter is the responsibility of a specialist. The integration of a frequency converter must be done correctly. It is important not to pollute the electrical network with harmonics and not to cause problems with the engine.</p>		



Schemes and diagrams

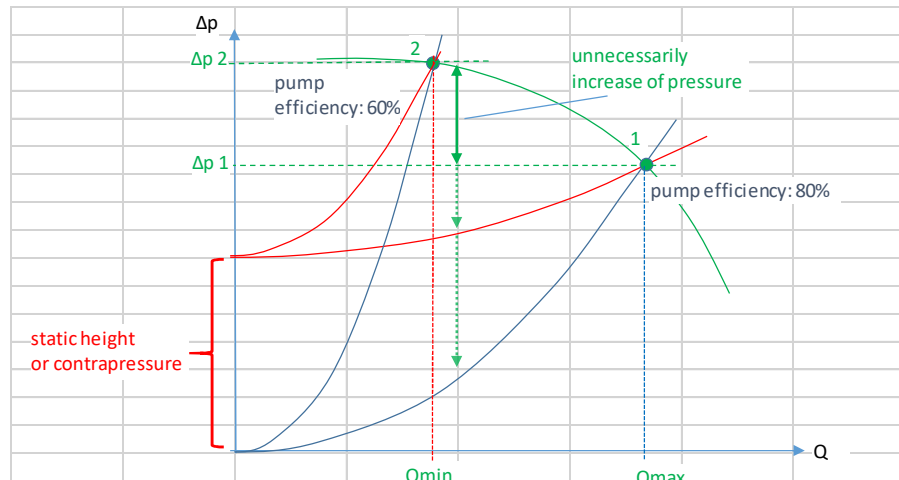


Fig. 1. Effect of a throttling flow control (source: Planair SA).

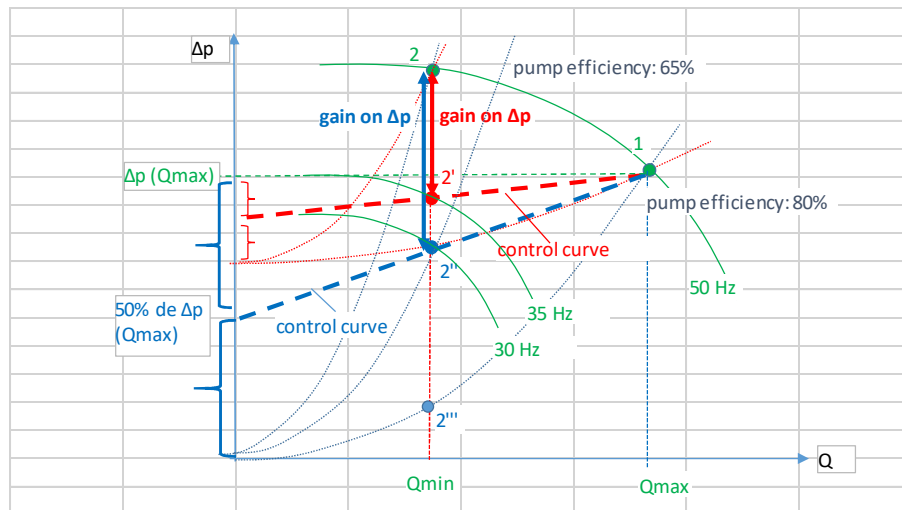


Fig. 2. Speed regulation (source: Planair SA).

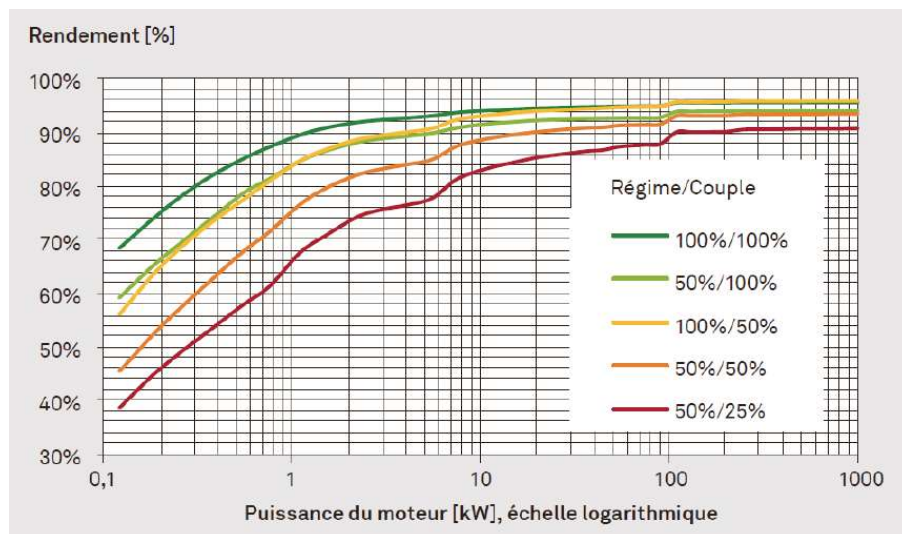


Fig. 3. Efficiency of frequency converters.



<b>Economics</b>	Unit costs of variable frequency drives vary between 350 and 1,500 EUR.	
<b>Energy savings</b>	Up to 75% energy savings by frequency converter-based optimisation. In this case, the <i>affinity law</i> can be applied (which describes the speed dependency of pump discharge parameters and according to which energy is approximately the cube of the flow rate).	
<b>Economic savings</b>	Economic savings are closely linked to the reduction of electricity used.	
<b>Average Payback Time</b>	3 years	
<b>Emissions</b>	0,7 kgCO <sub>2</sub> /kWh	
<b>Main NEBs (Multiple Benefits)</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Environmental benefits <input type="checkbox"/> Increased productivity <input type="checkbox"/> Work environment Health/Safety <input type="checkbox"/> Increased competitiveness <input type="checkbox"/> Maintenance	Environmental benefits through reduction of CO <sub>2</sub> emissions by reducing the electricity demand.
<b>Replicability</b>	High	
<b>Related measures</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>PUMP-01:</b> Reduction of running time for pumps - Switch off motors when not needed</li> </ul>	
<b>Case study</b>	<p>Installation of frequency converter (Switzerland, 2019)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Initial Situation:</b> in a packaging board factory, a group of two pumps supplies water to a boiler. The supply is partially controlled by a 3 way-valve which returns the excess to the tank. When the water level in the boiler reaches the high threshold. This means that a significant part of the flow rate permanently returns to the tank and that the pressure is too high (due to network losses). Moreover, the pumps stop and start very frequently (every 3 minutes). Except for the boiler start on Monday morning, the pump is incorrectly sized. The global efficiency is very low.</li> <li>• <b>Description of the optimisation:</b> integration of a new pumps with VSD. The pump speed is controlled by the level of water in the boiler. No return to the tank. When the flow rate is under the minimal flow (according to pump specifications) the pump stops.</li> <li>• <b>Implementation costs:</b> 17,000 EUR</li> <li>• <b>Payback Time:</b> 3.2 years</li> </ul>	



[References](#)

Nicolas MACABREY, Planair, 2019

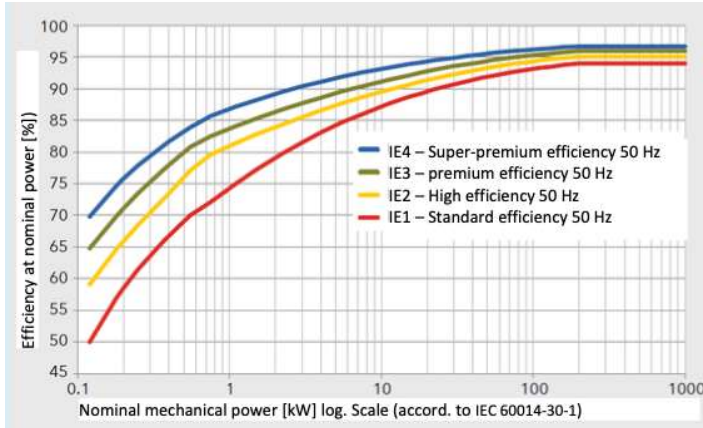
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Best Practice	MOTOR REPLACEMENT		PUMP-04
Application	Optimisation of Pumping Systems		
SME sector	Industrial		
SME subsector	All subsectors		
Technical description	<p>In many industrial sites, pumps are driven by old electric motors.</p> <p>The analysis of Topmotors, with more than 4,000 motors, revealed that 56% of these are already running almost twice if their life expectancy. This suggest there is barely any continuous improvement process for replacing old, mostly oversized, and inefficient motors systems.</p> <p>In total, less than 20% of all motors are equipped with Variable Speed Drive (VSD). Most of the motors that are equipped with a VSD is younger than 15 years. VFD would probably be suitable for up to 50% of all drives with huge efficiency potentials.</p>		
Recommendation for optimisation	<p>The effect of a lower frequency is extremely important in small motors.</p> <p>The performance of asynchronous machines drop-down since 50% of nominal speed is reached.</p> <p>Synchronous motors (PM in particular) are much more efficient in this respect. Although this effect is somewhat less pronounced with large motors, variable speed with low-speed working ranges is a valid reason to change existing motors for synchronous technology.</p> <p>Today, IE4 or IE5 motors can improve efficiency by 5% or more compared to older motors. In frequent low speed working situations, a synchronous motor will offer higher efficiency.</p>		
Technical considerations	<p>The average load factor is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pumps with constant flow: about 0.8</li> <li>• Variable displacement pumps without frequency converter: about 0.6</li> <li>• Variable displacement pumps with frequency converter: about 0.4</li> </ul> <p>The positive effect of a regulated system is obvious.</p>		



Efficiency classes of motors according to IEC 60014-30-1



Schemes and diagrams

Economics

The average cost of replacing a pump motor varies between 180 and 1,300 EUR

Energy savings

Minimum yearly operating time (hours/year) for profitable anticipated motor replacement.

	1,1 kW	11 kW	110 kW
<b>Intervention</b>	Yearly operating time in order to be profitable		
<b>IE0 -&gt; IE4</b>	(+25% efficiency) 1500 hours	(+9.5% efficiency) 4000 hours	(+4.5% efficiency) 5500 hours
<b>IE2 -&gt; IE4</b>	(+7% efficiency) 7000 hours	(+4.5% efficiency) 8700 hours	(+2% efficiency) (Payback 6 years)

Economic savings

Up to 25%

Average Payback Time

3-6 years

Emissions

This measure does not lead to any additional emissions beyond the emissions due to the consumption of electricity to operate the system.

Main NEBs  
(Multiple Benefits)

- Environmental benefits
- Increased productivity
- Work environment/Health/Safety
- Increased competitiveness
- Maintenance

Environmental benefits through reduction of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by reducing the electricity demand.

Replicability

Medium

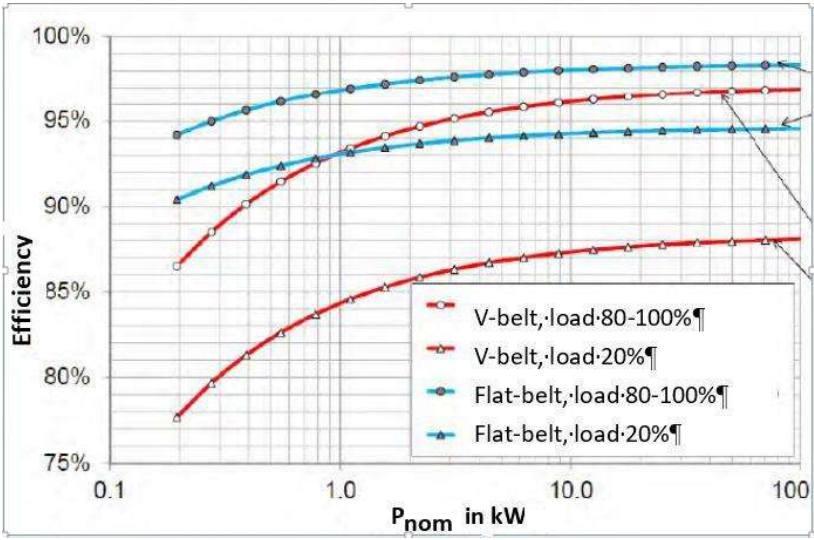
In the context of pumping system optimizations, motor replacement is rarely the action that leads to the best savings.



Related measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>PUMP-01:</b> Reduction of running time for pumps - Switch off motors when not needed</li><li>• <b>PUMP-02:</b> Adapt the offer to real needs</li><li>• <b>PUMP-03:</b> Optimised control of pumps</li><li>• <b>PUMP-05:</b> Coupling replacement</li><li>• <b>PUMP-06:</b> Pump replacement</li></ul>
Case study	<p>Addition of a frequency converter and new synchronous motors, pumping plant, pharmaceutical company (Switzerland, 2019)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Initial Situation:</b> in a large industrial plant (Pharma), a group of 3 pumps circulates cooling tower water to users. 2 pumps operate, the third one is the back-up. The flow rate is constant. The problem is that the flow is throttled in a permanently semi-closed valve. This means unnecessary high pressure and pump operating in non-ideal efficiency zone. The associated losses are significant.</li><li>• <b>Description of the optimisation:</b> considering that the pump efficiency is high in the operating area linked to the valve full open, we have chosen an optimisation measure based on the addition of a frequency converter and new synchronous motors. The efficiency of the pump stays optimal and the synchronous motor guaranty an excellent efficiency at reduced speed.</li><li>• <b>Implementation costs:</b> 30,000 EUR</li><li>• <b>Payback Time:</b> less than 2 years</li></ul>
References	<p>New motortechologies <a href="https://www.topmotors.ch/de">https://www.topmotors.ch/de</a> Planair SA, 2014</p>

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Best Practice	COUPLING REPLACEMENT		PUMP-05																	
Application	Optimisation of Pumping Systems																			
SME sector	Industrial																			
SME subsector	All subsectors																			
Technical description	In some electric drives, there is a coupling, transmission, or gear between motor and driven component. In the case of pumps, direct coupling is usually the rule. When there is a transmission, when there is a coupling, losses and maintenance costs can be significant.																			
Recommendation for optimisation	A coupling is never ideal. There are always some losses, and they can be very significant. In some cases, typically when the speed is very low and/or the torque very high, a coupling through a gear is unavoidable. If belts are necessary, to make the system more compact (limited space), flat belt must be preferred.																			
Relevant technical considerations	<p style="text-align: center;">Additional criteria when choosing a coupling.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 33%;">Criteria</th> <th style="width: 33%;">V-belt</th> <th style="width: 33%;">Flat belt</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Linear speed max. [m/s]</td> <td style="text-align: center;">40</td> <td style="text-align: center;">100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rotating speed max. [rpm]</td> <td style="text-align: center;">10000</td> <td style="text-align: center;">100000</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2">Pulley life span [h]</td> <td style="text-align: center;">15000 (small)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">150000 (small)</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">45000 (large)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">150000 (large)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Operating cost</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Relatively high</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Cost-effective</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Criteria	V-belt	Flat belt	Linear speed max. [m/s]	40	100	Rotating speed max. [rpm]	10000	100000	Pulley life span [h]	15000 (small)	150000 (small)	45000 (large)	150000 (large)	Operating cost	Relatively high	Cost-effective
Criteria	V-belt	Flat belt																		
Linear speed max. [m/s]	40	100																		
Rotating speed max. [rpm]	10000	100000																		
Pulley life span [h]	15000 (small)	150000 (small)																		
	45000 (large)	150000 (large)																		
Operating cost	Relatively high	Cost-effective																		
Schemes and diagrams	 <p style="text-align: center;">Efficiency comparison: V-belt vs. flat belt (source: Habasit AG).</p>																			





	Comparison between V-belt and flat belt made for different load cases and sizes.		
Economics	The following table gives a qualitative indication of the costs:		
	<b>Criteria</b>	<b>V-belt</b>	<b>Flat belt</b>
	<b>Investment cost</b>	cost-effective	medium
	<b>Operating cost</b>	relatively high	cost-effective
Energy savings	The following table gives a qualitative indication of energy savings:		
	<b>Criteria</b>	<b>V-belt</b>	<b>Flat belt</b>
	<b>Energy efficiency</b>	Medium (when new), deteriorates over time	High over time
Economic savings	High for flat belts Medium for V-belts		
Average Payback Time	3 years		
Emissions	This measure does not lead to any additional emissions beyond the emissions due to the consumption of electricity to operate the system.		
Main NEBs (Multiple Benefits)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Environmental benefits <input type="checkbox"/> Increased productivity <input type="checkbox"/> Work environment/Health/Safety <input type="checkbox"/> Increased competitiveness <input type="checkbox"/> Maintenance	Environmental benefits through reduction of CO <sub>2</sub> emissions by reducing the electricity demand.	
Replicability	Medium		
Related measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>PUMP-01:</b> Reduction of running time for pumps - Switch off motors when not needed</li> <li>• <b>PUMP-02:</b> Adapt the offer to real needs</li> <li>• <b>PUMP-03:</b> Optimised control of pumps</li> <li>• <b>PUMP-04:</b> Motor replacement</li> <li>• <b>PUMP-06:</b> Pump replacement</li> </ul>		
References	Habasit AG		

This Best Practice was developed by the IMPAWATT Project (GA No. 785041) and adapted for the GEAR@SME Project (GA No. 894356)



Best Practice	PUMP REPLACEMENT		PUMP-06
Application	Optimisation of Pumping Systems		
SME sector	Industrial		
SME subsector	All subsectors		
<p>Technical description</p>	<p>In many pumping systems, the pumps are not working in an optimal operating point which leads to a low efficiency. The reasons for that are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Very approximate estimate of network pressure drops.</li> <li>• Addition of safety margins (oversizing effect).</li> <li>• Evolution of the user needs or network over time.</li> </ul> <p>The problem is that the efficiency of pumps is very sensitive to the operating point. Unlike motors, efficiency drops very quickly when moving away from the nominal point. Operating at mid flow can reduce the pump efficiency of 20 or 30%.</p>		
<p>Recommendation for optimisation</p>	<p>As can be seen from the example in Fig. 1, efficiency in the real operating point is about 64% instead of 80% for the nominal point.</p> <p>Figure 1. Example of a real situation.</p> <p>When the demand is constant (<math>Q_1</math> value), a new pump can be scaled for this flow rate. Depending on the actual pressure required, the new pump will be designed to operate with flow values of <math>Q_1</math> and <math>\Delta p_1</math> or <math>Q_1</math> and <math>\Delta p_2</math>, not changing the actual operating point.</p>		



In Fig. 2, the actual operating point has not changed. In this case, the energy savings, 22 %, comes from a better pump efficiency. An additional gain would have been achieved if the needed pressure had been  $\Delta p_2$ .

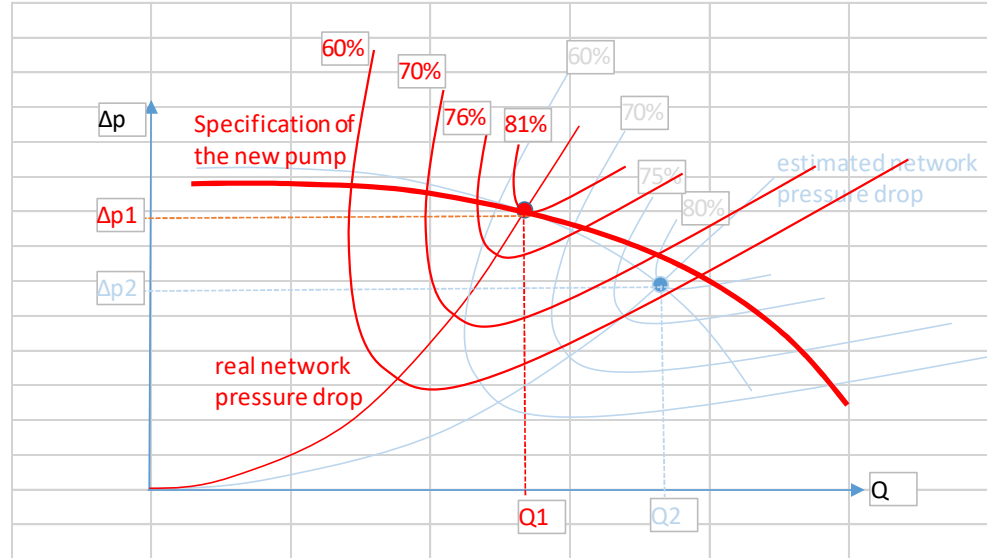


Figure 2. Operating configuration of the new pump.

<b>Economics</b>	The average cost to replace a pump is 500-1,500 EUR, depending on the type of pump, power, manufacturer, and system.	
<b>Energy savings</b>	Up to 30%	
<b>Economic savings</b>	Savings in maintenance costs and energy savings (30%).	
<b>Average Payback Time</b>	Less than 3 years	
<b>Emissions</b>	This measure does not lead to any additional emissions beyond the emissions due to the consumption of electricity to operate the system.	
<b>Main NEBs (Multiple Benefits)</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Environmental benefits <input type="checkbox"/> Increased productivity <input type="checkbox"/> Work environment/Health/Safety <input type="checkbox"/> Increased competitiveness <input type="checkbox"/> Maintenance	Environmental benefits through reduction of CO <sub>2</sub> emissions by reducing the electricity demand.
<b>Replicability</b>	Medium	

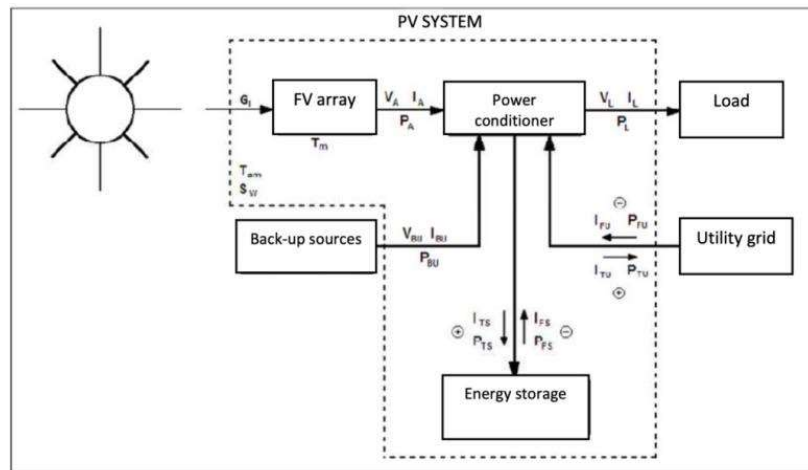


Related measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>PUMP-01:</b> Reduction of running time for pumps - Switch off motors when not needed</li><li>• <b>PUMP-02:</b> Adapt the offer to real needs</li><li>• <b>PUMP-03:</b> Optimised control of pumps</li><li>• <b>PUMP-04:</b> Motor replacement</li><li>• <b>PUMP-06:</b> Pump replacement</li></ul>
Case study	<p>Pump replacement, industrial dairy plant (Switzerland, 2018)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Initial Situation:</b> process cooling water in an industrial dairy plant. Due to a real network pressure drop much lower than calculated, the real operating point is located far to the right of the nominal point. To avoid a much too high flow rate, the pump speed is lowered. The efficiency is nevertheless very poor (30% global efficiency).</li><li>• <b>Description of the optimisation:</b> a new pump with a correct design has been implemented as well as an IE4 motor. Due to constant need, the converter has been replaced by a soft start. The global efficiency reaches now 75%.</li><li>• <b>Implementation costs:</b> 12,000 EUR</li><li>• <b>Payback Time:</b> 2.9 years</li></ul>
References	Swiss Federal Office of Energy (SFOE)

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Best Practice	PHOTOVOLTAIC PLANT	RENE-01
Application	Use of renewable energy production technologies	
SME sector	All sectors	
SME subsector	All subsectors	
Recommendation for optimisation	<p>The use of photovoltaic (PV) systems, which has seen a strong expansion thanks to feed-in tariffs, are most cost-effective and efficient when implemented in conjunction with storage systems, thanks to which not only the instantaneous consumption of grid electricity during daylight hours can be reduced, but also the consumption associated with the base load during the night. Energy storage, which can also be connected to and recharged through the grid, also makes it possible to reduce the total installed power of the PV system, which can be designed to produce less energy than the company's average energy needs.</p> <p>As the battery prices rapidly decreases, energy storage associated with PV is becoming more and more affordable.</p>	
Schemes and diagrams	<div> <pre> graph LR     subgraph PV_modules [PV modules]         M1[ ] --&gt; M2[ ] --&gt; M3[ ]     end     M3 --&gt; GI[Grid-tie inverter]     GI &lt;--&gt; UG[Utility grid]     UG --&gt; MP[Main panel]     MP --&gt; AL[AC loads]     </pre> </div> <p style="text-align: center;">Grid-connected PV system.</p>	



Grid-tied PV plant with storage

<p><b>Economics</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Average cost of PV panels (including installation): 900-2,500 EUR/kW</li> <li>• Average cost of PV panels (with storage system): 3,000-5,000 EUR/kW</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Energy savings</b></p>	<p>Maximum reduction of electricity requirements: up to 80-90%</p>	
<p><b>Economic savings</b></p>	<p>Up to 90%</p>	
<p><b>Average Payback Time</b></p>	<p>6-10 years</p>	
<p><b>Emissions</b></p>	<p>The measure does not involve any emission.</p>	
<p><b>Main NEBs (Multiple Benefits)</b></p>	<p> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Environmental benefits  <input type="checkbox"/> Increased productivity  <input type="checkbox"/> Work environment/Health/Safety  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Increased competitiveness  <input type="checkbox"/> Maintenance         </p>	<p>The environmental benefits are increased through reduction of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. The measure can increase the competitiveness of the organization through a better company image, a reduction of energy costs and a reduction of the risk associated to PV production component failures.</p>
<p><b>Replicability</b></p>	<p>Medium</p>	

MBenefits pilot case study:

*Rooftop solar, heat exchanger to deliver on Supermarket chain's sustainability ambitions*

[https://www.mbenefits.eu/static/media/uploads/site-6/library/Cases%20and%20examples/mbenefits\\_pilot\\_case\\_study\\_401\\_alfa-beta\\_solar.pdf](https://www.mbenefits.eu/static/media/uploads/site-6/library/Cases%20and%20examples/mbenefits_pilot_case_study_401_alfa-beta_solar.pdf)



Related measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>RENE-02:</b> Solar thermal plant</li><li>• <b>RENE-03:</b> Others: biomass - geothermal energy</li></ul>
Case study	<p>Installation of photovoltaic system (Italy, 2020)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Initial Situation:</b> a factory with annual requirements of 160.000 kWh, with stable monthly load throughout the year, except for August where consumption drops by about 2/3.</li><li>• <b>Description of the optimisation:</b> the installation of the PV system allows to meet the energy needs of the structure.</li><li>• <b>Implementation costs:</b> 80,000 EUR</li><li>• <b>Payback Time:</b> 6 years</li></ul>
References	<p>Photovoltaics Report Fraunhofer ISE, 2019 <a href="https://www impiantisticaar.it/ritorno-sull-investimento-per-impianti-fotovoltaici/">https://www impiantisticaar.it/ritorno-sull-investimento-per-impianti-fotovoltaici/</a></p>

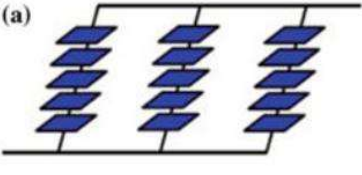
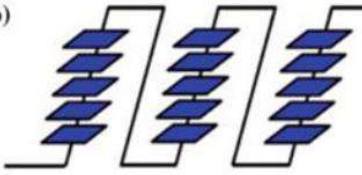
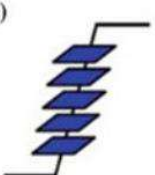
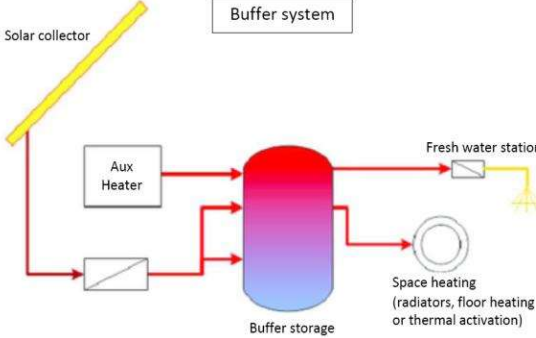
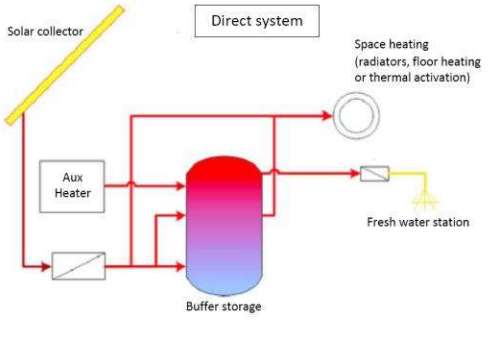
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Best Practice	SOLAR THERMAL PLANT		RENE-02
Application	Use of renewable energy production technologies		
SME sector	Industrial		
SME subsector	All subsectors		
Technical description	<p>A solar thermal installation transforms solar light directly into heat.</p> <p>The thermal energy obtained from this transformation is used to heat the water required for the uses of the building like DHW (Domestic Hot Water), for space heating or directly for use in the production cycle.</p> <p>As a renewable energy source, low-temperature solar thermal technology has enormous untapped potential. Solar thermal can be supported by other heat sources and combined with storage systems for a guaranteed supply.</p> <p>The integration of solar thermal systems in the industrial process heat can be done in the following ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Direct heating of a circulating fluid (e.g., feed water, return of closed circuits, air preheating).</li> <li>• In processes with low temperature requirements.</li> <li>• As an additional source for preheating the feed water of steam boilers.</li> <li>• Direct integration of solar heating in fossil fuel industrial steam boilers.</li> </ul> <p>There are three groups of solar thermal technologies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Solar air collectors</b>, suitable for the food-processing industry to replace gas and oil-based drying.</li> <li>• <b>Solar water systems</b>, installed on rooftops of any industrial building, can be of two types:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Evacuated tube solar collectors</li> <li>- Flat plate collectors</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Solar concentrators (CSP)</b>, suitable for electricity generation or high temperature steam for industrial processes.</li> </ul>		
Recommendation for optimisation	The average yield range production of Solar Thermal System can vary from 350 kWh to 400 kWh/year/m <sup>2</sup> installed, depending on the efficiency rate, weather conditions and orientation of solar thermal collectors.		





	<p>Factors to be evaluated to optimize the installation of a solar thermal system are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The availability of spaces for the installation of panels, on the roof or on the appurtenant areas.</li> <li>• The correct size of the storage system.</li> <li>• The value of heat demand during the day and seasons.</li> <li>• The value of tilt angle depending on the use of solar thermal energy (DHW production, integration of heating system, industrial processes, etc.).</li> </ul>
<p>Relevant technical considerations</p>	<p>Industrial heating needs can be divided into three main temperature ranges. All these can be achieved with solar.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The lowest temperature range consists of everything below 80°C. Solar collectors can meet these temperatures and are commercially available today.</li> <li>• The intermediate temperature range is between 80°C and 250°C. While collectors serving this level of heat demand are relatively limited, they do exist and are on the verge of emerging in competitive commercial production.</li> <li>• The highest range includes anything above 250°C and requires concentrated solar energy (CSP) to reach those temperatures. With advanced solar heating technologies, temperatures of around 400°C can be produced. Systems such as flat plate collectors (FPC) and evacuated tube collectors (ETC) can produce heat up to 120°C. FPCs and ETCs can produce extremely high temperatures of up to 200°C.</li> </ul>
<p>Schemes and diagrams</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Solar collectors parallel and series arrangement.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: flex-end;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>(a) Parallel with each 5 units in series</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>(b) Cascade with each series 5 units</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>(c) Only 5 units in series</p> </div> </div> <p style="text-align: center;">(a) Parallel with series of 5 units    (b) Cascade with series of 5 units    (c) Series units</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Different configurations of a solar thermal system: direct or buffer (Glembin et al. 2016).</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Buffer system</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Direct system</p> </div> </div>



<p><b>Economics</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• for conventional EPCs and ETCs the costs range between 250-1,000 EUR/kW in Europe.</li> <li>• concentrated systems include Parabolic Dish Collectors with costs ranging from 350-1,600 EUR /kW, Parabolic Trough Collectors with costs ranging from 5,500-18,000 EUR /kW, and Linear Fresnel collectors in the range of EUR 1,100-1,700/kW.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Energy savings</b></p>	<p>Process solar-powered heating system scan meet up to 20-30 % of the heating needs of an average system.</p>	
<p><b>Economic savings</b></p>	<p>Economic savings of up to 20-30% on energy costs.</p>	
<p><b>Average Payback Time</b></p>	<p>3-6 years</p> <p>The payback time is influenced by several factors that affect the performance of the system, including the efficiency of the solar collectors, proper maintenance and cleaning, and the possible presence of feed-in tariffs for the installation of solar thermal systems.</p>	
<p><b>Emissions</b></p>	<p>Depending on the location, a 1.4 MW<sub>th</sub> system (2,000 m<sup>2</sup>) could generate the equivalent of 1.1 MWh<sub>th</sub>/year, a saving of about 175 Mt of CO<sub>2</sub>.</p>	
<p><b>Main NEBs (Multiple Benefits)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Environmental benefits</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Increased productivity</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Work environment/ Health/Safety</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Increased competitiveness</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Maintenance</li> </ul>	<p>The environmental benefits are increased through reduction of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions resulting from less use of conventional heat production systems, such as fossil fuel boilers. The measure can increase the competitiveness of the organization through a better corporate image, a reduction in energy costs and an increase in independence from non-renewable energy.</p>



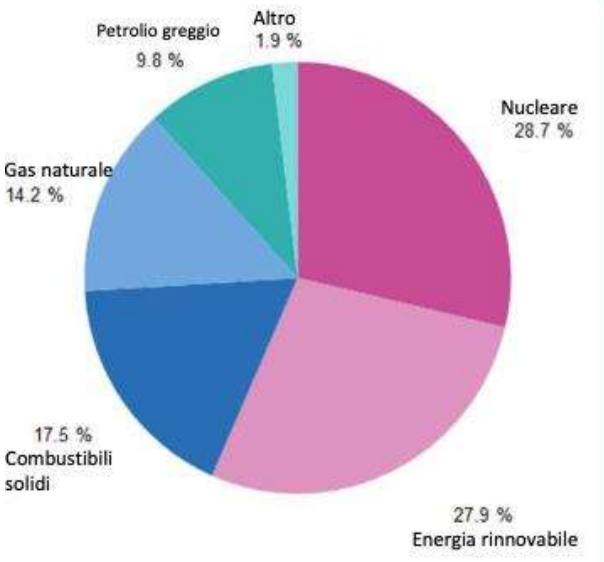
	<p>MBenefits pilot case study:</p> <p><i>Furniture maker improves reputation and reduces costs by upgrading to solar thermal</i></p> <p><a href="https://www.mbenefits.eu/static/media/uploads/site-6/library/Cases and examples/mbenefits_pilot_case_study_a4l_501_dekormeble_.pdf">https://www.mbenefits.eu/static/media/uploads/site-6/library/Cases and examples/mbenefits_pilot_case_study_a4l_501_dekormeble_.pdf</a></p>
Replicability	<p>Medium</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In the industrial sector, solar thermal technology is mainly used for drying processes in the agri-food sector, in washing processes and in dairy plants.</li> <li>• In the tertiary sector it is possible to apply for hotels, laundries, shopping centres, swimming pools.</li> </ul>
Related measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>RENE-01:</b> Photovoltaic plant</li> <li>• <b>RENE-03:</b> Others: biomass - geothermal energy</li> </ul>
Case study	<p>Implementation of the solar thermal system. Dairy industry in Sardinia (Italy, 2015)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Initial Situation:</b> use of fuel oil systems to produce heat for industrial processes.</li> <li>• <b>Description of the optimisation:</b> the plant consists of 992 m<sup>2</sup> (gross area) of Fresnel collector and an installed thermal power of 470 kW<sub>th</sub>. The solar collectors can produce steam at 200°C and 12 bar, fed directly into the steam system of dairy production without storage, replacing a part of the oil burned in traditional boilers.</li> <li>• <b>Implementation costs:</b> 140,000 EUR</li> <li>• <b>Payback Time:</b> approx. 5 years</li> </ul>
References	<p>Glembin et al. 2016</p> <p>Web link: <a href="http://ship-plants.info/solar-thermal-plants/194-nuova-sarda-industria-casearia-italy?country=Italy">http://ship-plants.info/solar-thermal-plants/194-nuova-sarda-industria-casearia-italy?country=Italy</a></p> <p>ESTIF - European Solar Thermal Industry Federation <a href="http://solarheateurope.eu/welcome-to-solar-heat-europe/">http://solarheateurope.eu/welcome-to-solar-heat-europe/</a></p>

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Best Practice	OTHERS: BIOMASS – GEOTHERMAL ENERGY	RENE-03
Application	Use of renewable energy production technologies	
SME sector	Industrial	
SME subsector	All subsectors	
Technical description	<p>Biomass - organic material of non-fossil origin, such as organic waste - can be converted into bioenergy through various processes (combustion, anaerobic digestion, gasification, etc.), directly or through derivative products.</p> <p>Around 64% of the total primary energy production of renewable energy in the EU-28 in 2016 is generated in this way.</p> <p>Technologies to produce heat and electricity from biomass are well developed in many applications.</p> <p>Biomass heating systems range from small stoves for households with capacities ranging from 5 kilowatts (kW) to 100 kW (often powered by wood and wooden pallets), to large boilers for farms, commercial buildings or in industry, which reach a capacity of 100 kW to 500 kW (powered by a variety of raw materials such as wood chips and miscanthus).</p> <p>Large heating systems for district heating or industrial use have a capacity of 1 MW to 500 MW and can use various biomass raw materials, including wood chips, straw and miscanthus.</p> <p>Biomass can also be converted into cogeneration plants that produce both electricity and heat (<i>Combined Heat and Power, CHP</i>) with a typical ratio of 1:2 to 1:3, with a possible overall efficiency of 70-90%. Cogeneration plants have substantially higher capital costs than thermal energy-only plants of the same scale, and on a smaller scale (less than 10 MW) the electrical efficiency of the plant is typically lower. It is therefore important to find a constant heat demand to ensure the economic profitability of the investment.</p>	
Recommendation for optimisation	<p>The factors to be evaluated to optimize and promote the installation of biomass plants are closely linked to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The strengthening of the local supply chain.</li> <li>• The simplification of legislation relating to the installation of biomass-based technologies.</li> </ul>	



<p>Technical considerations</p>	<p>It is important to underline that the European Commission has issued non-binding recommendations on sustainability criteria for biomass.</p> <p>These recommendations are meant to apply to energy installations of at least 1MW thermal heat or electrical power. They:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Forbid the use of biomass from land converted from forest, and other high carbon stock areas, as well as highly biodiverse areas.</li> <li>• Ensure that biofuels emit at least 35% less greenhouse gases over their lifecycle (cultivation, processing, transport, etc.) when compared to fossil fuels. For new installations this amount rises to 50% in 2017 and 60% in 2018.</li> <li>• Favour national biofuels support schemes for highly efficient installations.</li> <li>• Encourage the monitoring of the origin of all biomasses consumed in the EU to ensure their sustainability.</li> </ul>
<p>Schemes and diagrams</p>	 <p>Primary energy production, EU-28, 2016 (% of total based on tonnes of oil equivalent).</p>
<p>Economics</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Average cost of a biogas plant: 4,000-8,000 EUR/kW</li> <li>• Average cost of a solid biomass plant for heat generation: 2,200-2,800 EUR/kW</li> <li>• Average cost of a biomass cogeneration plant: 2,200-6,000 EUR/kWeI</li> </ul> <p>The average costs depend on the size of the plant.</p> <p>Unit prices of the raw material:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bulk firewood M20-25: approx. 50 EUR/MWh</li> <li>• Pellet A1 Enplus in bags (15kg): approx. 60 EUR/MWh</li> <li>• Methane: 65 EUR/MWh</li> <li>• Heating oil: 109-146 EUR/MWh</li> </ul>



Energy savings	Annual savings (biomass plant): from 45% up to 65%.	
Economic savings	Several factors affect investment costs, and a case-by-case assessment is necessary.	
Average Payback Time	6-10 years. The payback time is influenced by several factors affecting the performance of the plant, including the efficiency of the installed technology, the quality of the biomass feedstock and by eventual presence of feeding tariffs.	
Emissions	The use of woody biomass for heat production makes it possible to reduce CO <sub>2eq</sub> emissions by between 89% and 94% compared to traditional fossil fuels.	
Main NEBs (Multiple Benefits)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Environmental benefits <input type="checkbox"/> Increased productivity <input type="checkbox"/> Work environment/ Health/Safety <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Increased competitiveness <input type="checkbox"/> Maintenance	The environmental benefits are increased through reduction of CO <sub>2</sub> emissions. The measure can increase the competitiveness of the organization through a better corporate image, a reduction in energy costs and an increase in independence from non-renewable energies.
Replicability	Medium	
Related measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• RENE-01: Photovoltaic plant</li> <li>• RENE-02: Solar thermal plant</li> </ul>	
Case study	<p>Cogeneration from solid biomass of local supply chain - Calenzano, Province of Florence, Italy (2010)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Initial Situation:</b> raw material used: virgin wood chips produced locally. Average consumption of raw materials: 13,000 t/year. Origin of the biomass:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Pruning of vineyards and olive groves (about 2,000 t/year).</li> <li>- Maintenance interventions in riverbeds (about 1,500 t/year).</li> <li>- Forest care and thinning (about 8,000 t/year).</li> <li>- Residues of the first wood processing (about 1,500 t / year).</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Description of the optimisation:</b> there are three storage points: external square for medium/large size biomass and logs; undercover storage for wood chips; plant feed silos. The thermal cycle consists of a mobile grid boiler of BONO Sistemi (Italian company) of 5.9 MW thermal power, a diathermic oil recovery boiler with a yield of 4.5 MW<sub>th</sub> and an economizer on the oil circuit for further heat recovery. The electrical production is guaranteed by an ORC turbo generator of TURBODEN (Italian company) with a nominal power of 800 kW<sub>el</sub> that uses diathermic oil as a heat transfer fluid.</li> </ul>	



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Implementation costs:</b> the cogeneration plant and the district heating network were realized exclusively thanks to investments of a public nature since Biogenera Srl is a company entirely with public capital. Through the funding line 3.2 of the DocUp 2005 call of the Tuscany Region (with EU funds) a capital loan of 739,000 EUR was obtained, equal to about 10% of the admitted costs.</li><li>• <b>Payback Time:</b> 7-8 years</li></ul>
References	<p>Eltrop, Ludger, 2018 AIEL <a href="https://www.progettobiomasse.it/it/pdf/casidistudio/CS17.pdf">https://www.progettobiomasse.it/it/pdf/casidistudio/CS17.pdf</a></p>

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Best Practice	REDUCTION OF ENERGY DEMAND	STEAM-01
Application	Steam systems	
SME sector	Processing and manufacturing industries	
SME Sub-sector	Food processing, paper, and cardboard manufacturing sectors, pharmaceutical, chemicals, distilleries, etc.	
Technical description	Heat is essential for many industrial processes and steam is often one of the preferred means of heat transfer. Steam can provide heat at different temperature levels that are physically coupled to a pressure level (an important design parameter).	
Recommendation for optimisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Reduction of steam consumers:</b> an essential energy saving method is the reduction of potential steam consumers and substituting their process with more efficient alternatives (when possible).</li> <li>• <b>Reduce required heat by mass and temperature difference reduction:</b> Reducing the mass or the temperature difference of the material to be heated the most influencing parameters to reduce the required energy.</li> <li>• <b>Increase precision of heat application:</b> in some applications, heat is required at specific spots at a specific time. Therefore, alternative technologies such as microwave heating, lasers or infrared radiant heat might be a way for a more accurate targeting, timing, and control of the heat application.</li> <li>• <b>Optimisation of load and production:</b> depending on the size of the process (plant) the management of steam using- and steam producing-equipment can be a challenging task where several factors such as load-efficiency curves of boilers, load flexibility, required load over time, standby losses and more need to be considered. However, when optimised, a significant amount of energy (and operating costs) can be saved.</li> </ul> <p>Examples with significant saving potential are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Turn steam production off if not needed, or at least reduce pressure set-point for off-production periods.</li> <li>- Plan production and reduce standby time of hot steam process, or group those production steps with same temperature level (if possible).</li> <li>- Efficient combination of multiple steam generators (load shifting).</li> </ul>	





- Reduce the number of operating hours, especially for energy intensive operation modes with high temperatures or pressures.
- Reduce the number of heating and cooling-off cycles of the boiler
- **Heat recovery and heat integration:** In terms of energy efficiency, heat recovery and therefore heat integration is of high importance. To maximise the overall efficiency, the heat of outlet streams should always be recovered. Methods like a pinch analysis are helpful tools to identify heat sources and heat sinks that might be interesting to connect. This heat recovery is rather simple in terms of steam production (e.g., economiser), but can be challenging for whole process plants. However, often the energy saving potential is significant
- **Reduction of exchange with environment:** Heat exchange with the environment is mostly seen as heat loss. To reduce it, proper insulation (of boiler and piping) is required. Identifying and fixing insufficiencies and so called "cold-bridges" is of high importance to reduce the overall heat losses. Steam systems often deliver their heat-to-heat surfaces, where the steam is condensed. If not contaminated, the condensate is recovered and returned to the boiler. Most of the times (90%) this is done in open systems where 5-15% of the condensate is lost to the environment (evaporation). This condensate loss (which is very pure and therefore high-quality water) requires an energy intensive reproduction. Moreover, in open systems the condensates adsorb oxygen and other gases from the air. Especially this additional oxygen leads to corrosion in the condensate return circle. A closed system can reduce the condensate energy losses by up to 12%. An additional energy loss is via radiation. This increases with the surface temperature level. In general, the surface temperature should not be higher than 15°C above the environmental temperature. Well-insulated boilers have a radiation heat loss in the range of 0.5-1%, depending on the load.
- **Pressure reduction:** in general, higher temperatures and pressures increase the strain on the system and consequently also increase costs and energy use. Furthermore, in terms of energy efficiency, pressure and temperature should be set as low as possible for the specific application. A minimum pressure above 5 bar is recommended as a limit. To achieve higher energy efficiency, equipment should be sized according to the desired purpose.
- **Reduction of process steps:** Every process step such as pressure decrease, or temperature decrease comes with the cost of losses. Therefore, their number should be reduced if they are not increasing the overall efficiency such as heat recovery steps often do.



<p>Schemes and diagrams</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Steam process scheme.</p>	
<p>Economics</p>	<p>Approx.15 EUR/m per insulation Cost of heat recovery from approx. 1,400 EUR</p>	
<p>Energy savings</p>	<p>Up to 10 to 20% in energy supply</p>	
<p>Economic savings</p>	<p>Up to 20% savings on energy bills</p>	
<p>Average Payback Time</p>	<p>No average payback time can be given. The replacement or optimisation of steam users must be evaluated case-by-case</p>	
<p>Emissions</p>	<p>70 mg NO<sub>x</sub>/Nm<sup>3</sup> Emissions are due to exhaust gases from steam generation systems.</p>	
<p>Main NEBs (Multiple Benefits)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Environmental benefits</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Increased productivity</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Work environment/Health/Safety</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Increased competitiveness</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Maintenance</li> </ul>	<p>Depending on the measures selected, overall efficiency increases, which leads to increased competitiveness. Energy savings (e.g., reducing the heat content of wastewater) often lead to reduced emissions of pollutants such as CO<sub>2</sub>, as less fuel is required. If this is the case, sustainability marketing can be increased. This may lead to increased sales.</p>
<p>Replicability</p>	<p>Medium</p>	



<p>Related measures</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• STEA-05: Finding and repairing leaks</li> <li>• STEA-08: Air economiser and pre-heaters</li> </ul>
<p>Case study</p>	<p>Pressure reduction intervention, company Obersteirische Molkerei (Austria, 2015)</p> <p><i>Link:</i><a href="https://www.klimaaktiv.at/dam/jcr:0e550ac1-8e4b-4766-b3d0-c1f2dcadc18d/NP_BestPracticeBeispiel_ObersteirischeMolkereieGen_FREIGEG_1611_barrierefrei.pdf">https://www.klimaaktiv.at/dam/jcr:0e550ac1-8e4b-4766-b3d0-c1f2dcadc18d/NP_BestPracticeBeispiel_ObersteirischeMolkereieGen_FREIGEG_1611_barrierefrei.pdf</a></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Initial Situation:</b> an energy audit revealed a higher than needed pressure in the steam system. Apart from that, losses of condensate through failed steam traps were identified.</li> <li>• <b>Description of the optimisation:</b> the steam pressure level was reduced by 1.5 bar, resulting in fewer losses at the production, distribution and end-use of the steam. Furthermore, the production control was optimized in a way that the steam production suits the demand. These measures yielded energy savings of 1,165 MWh per year.</li> </ul> <p>Apart from that, the steam traps were checked and optimized. Therefore, the amount of recovered condensate was increased significantly, resulting in less energy needed for water treatment and heating. The annual savings of this measure are 470.9 MWh.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Implementation costs:</b> not available</li> <li>• <b>Payback Time:</b> approx. 2 years</li> </ul>
<p>References</p>	<p>Blessl and Kessler, 2017, Energieeffizienz in der Industrie, Springer Vieweg, DOI: 10.1007/978-3-662-55999-4</p> <p>Bosch, 2018, Planungshandbuch für Dampfkesselanlagen, TT/MKTCH_de_Planungshandbuch_Dampf_01</p> <p>Cres and Isnova, 2019, SteamUp - WP4 Training Material prepared by CRES</p> <p>Kulterer, K.: klimaaktiv Leitfaden für Energieaudits in Dampfsystemen, Österreichische Energieagentur im Rahmen des Programms des Lebensministeriums, Wien, 2017</p> <p>Statistik Austria, 2019, Nutzenergieanalyse für 2017</p> <p>Wünning, 2007, Handbuch der Brennertechnik für Industrieöfen: Grundlagen, Brennertechniken, Anwendungen, Vulkan-Verlag GmbH, ISBN: 3802729382</p>

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Best Practice	<b>BLOW-DOWN LOSSES</b>	<b>STEA-02</b>
Application	Steam systems	
SME sector	Processing and manufacturing industries	
SME subsector	Food processing, paper, and cardboard manufacturing sectors, pharmaceutical, chemicals, distilleries, etc.	
Technical description	<p>In common boilers, a certain amount of fresh water is required. In case it is not pure (H<sub>2</sub>O), this means impurities like dissolved salts and other substances are added to the system. During the operation these impurities accumulate in the boiler and reduce the heat transfer which leads to an efficiency decrease.</p> <p>In case any kind of impurities are added to the system, they need to be removed periodically, which is done in a <i>blow-down</i> step. The removed stream must be further replaced by fresh (cold) water. These two steps reduce the overall efficiency. However, when part of the blow-down heat is recovered, the losses can be reduced.</p> <p>In conclusion this leads to an optimisation problem, where on one hand the impurities need to be removed (to avoid a decrease of efficiency over time because of impurities accumulation) and on the other hand it should be done as seldom as possible to avoid energy losses. The optimum blow-down frequency and duration is depending on the specific system and especially the water quality.</p>	
Recommendation for optimisation	<p>Blow-downs are required from time to time to remove the accumulating impurities of the system. In order to optimise the system, a high-water quality is of great importance as it reduces the frequency of periodic blow-downs and decreases the energy losses. In addition to high water quality, the implementation of a heat recovery system reduces the energetic losses by up to 90 % (of the blow-down-stream) and is therefore highly recommended to increase the overall efficiency</p> <p><b>Blow-down controller:</b> Blowdowns are performed at the bottom (remove sludge and deposits) and at the top (remove salts that are collected at the surface of the boiler). Common strategies to control the blow-down process are by a fixed time interval (including duration) and, often, using a conductivity sensor. While the first system is cheaper, the second one measures the changes in conductivity and therefore only activates the blow-down valves when necessary. This saves energy as less heat is lost during the blow-down and less fresh water is required.</p>	



	<p>The detailed determination of the saving potential for steam systems is challenging and depends on several factors such as pre-water treatment, heat losses, dosing of appropriate chemicals, clean steel surfaces and interpretation of collected data. With a diligent approach to up-concentrate the boiler water, which is directly influenced by the conductivity of the feed water, saving potential can be further realised. Therefore, dosing of boiler water chemicals should be chosen in consultation of a water treatment specialist so that the maximum up-concentration factor (= boiler water conductivity / feed water conductivity) can be achieved.</p>
<p>Schemes and diagrams</p>	<p>The diagram illustrates a steam process scheme divided into three main stages: <b>Generation</b>, <b>Distribution</b>, and <b>Recovery</b>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Generation:</b> Fuel enters a boiler. Air is drawn from a forced draft fan through an air preheater and an economizer before entering the boiler. Combustion gases exit the boiler through the economizer and air preheater, then pass through a forced draft fan to a stack.</li> <li><b>Distribution:</b> Steam is generated in the boiler and distributed through a network of pipes. A pressure reduction valve is located at the end of the distribution line.</li> <li><b>Recovery:</b> Steam is used in three heat exchangers. Each heat exchanger is equipped with a steam trap. The condensate from these heat exchangers flows into a condensate receiver tank. A condensate pump then moves the condensate to a deaerator, which feeds back into the boiler as feed water.</li> </ul> <p>Steam process scheme.</p>
<p>Economics</p>	<p>About 200 EUR for a blow-down valve</p>
<p>Energy savings</p>	<p>Depending on the average operating pressure and the blow-down rate about 2% of the boilers heat output can be saved when implementing a blow-down heat recovery system (Bosch, 2018).</p>
<p>Economic savings</p>	<p>Up to 10% savings on energy bills</p>
<p>Average Payback Time</p>	<p>No average payback time can be given. The replacement or optimisation of steam users must be evaluated case-by-case</p>
<p>Emissions</p>	<p>70 mg NO<sub>x</sub>/Nm<sup>3</sup> - Exhaust-related emissions from steam generation systems.</p>



<p><b>Main NEBs</b> (Multiple Benefits)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Environmental benefits</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Increased productivity</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Work environment/Health/Safety</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Increased competitiveness</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Maintenance</li> </ul>	<p>The energy savings further lead to a reduction of the CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. Approximately 20% reduction in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. In addition to reduced energy consumption the measures lead to non-energy benefits such as an improved global performance and therefore an increase of competitiveness. Reasons can be reduced maintenance costs (and time) as well as an easier operation or reduced freshwater costs as the consumed water for steam generation can be reduced.</p>
<p><b>Replicability</b></p>	<p>Medium</p>	
<p><b>Related measures</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>STE-A-01:</b> Reduction of energy demand</li> <li>• <b>STE-A-08:</b> Air economiser and pre-heaters</li> </ul>	
<p><b>References</b></p>	<p>Blessl and Kessler, 2017, Energieeffizienz in der Industrie, Springer Vieweg, DOI: 10.1007/978-3-662-55999-4</p> <p>Bosch, 2018, Planungshandbuch für Dampfkesselanlagen, TT/MKT-CH_de_Planungshandbuch_Dampf_01</p> <p>Statistik Austria, 2019, Nutzenergieanalyse für 2017</p>	

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Best Practice	BURNER OPTIMISATION		STEA-03
Application	Steam systems		
SME sector	Processing and manufacturing industries		
SME subsector	Food processing, paper, and cardboard manufacturing sectors, pharmaceutical, chemicals, distilleries, etc.		
Technical description	<p>Heat is essential for many industrial processes, where steam can provide it. Steam as heat source can be delivered at many different temperature levels. Always related to a temperature level is the pressure, which is an important design parameter and is commonly elevated for steam systems. To produce steam, water is heated by burning fuels such as natural gas, natural gas, oil, biomass, or others in a burner. The required oxygen is commonly provided via air which is supplied via a burner.</p>		
Recommendation for optimisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Air/Oxygen pre-heating:</b> the temperature of the oxygen feed (e.g., air) influences the exhaust gas temperature. In case the temperature level is low (not pre-heated) a part of the produced heat is used internally to heat up the oxygen (and other air components if air is used). This reduces the efficiency. Therefore, a pre-heated oxygen/air flow increases the overall system efficiency. The required heat can be retrieved via heat exchangers (e.g., from the exhaust gas) or by a smart design where, for example, the air of higher levels of the boiler plant is used, as it has an increased temperature.</li> <li>• <b>Increased oxygen levels:</b> the required oxygen can be supplied and used in pure oxygen burners, which have the highest combustion efficiency. In terms of total efficiency, it is necessary to analyse case by case since the production of oxygen requires a certain amount of energy. In addition, oxygen-enriched air can be an alternative to pure oxygen.</li> <li>• <b>Burner replacement:</b> sometimes replacing the current system with state-of-the-art equipment is the most interesting option from an economic and energy-saving point of view.</li> </ul> <p>Several typologies of burners are known:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Cold air burner (40% efficiency)</li> <li>- Hot air burner (efficiency of 50%)</li> <li>- Central recovery burner (65% efficiency)</li> <li>- Recovery burner (65% efficiency)</li> <li>- Regeneration burner (80% efficiency)</li> </ul>		



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Rotary regenerator (80% efficiency)</li> <li>- Oxygen burner (oxygen content of at least 90%, efficiency of 90%)</li> </ul> <p>Thanks to the reduction in the volume of exhaust gases, their dimensions are smaller. They can be used with any type of fuel and are very suitable if used with fuels that have a low calorific value.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Alternative fuels:</b> fuel switch (e.g., from coal to natural gas) can significantly reduce the CO<sub>2</sub> footprint and maintenance needs. Sometimes, the energy efficiency can be increased.</li> <li>• <b>Speed-controlled fan:</b> to ensure the correct amount of oxygen/air for several loadings, the implementation of a speed-controlled fan could reduce up the electricity consumption (of the fan) by up to 75 %. The measure is also strongly related to “minimise excess air” measure, described in a different factsheet.</li> <li>• <b>Stepless burner-control:</b> with the implementation of a step-less burner control, instead of turning it on an off, the annual consumption index can be improved by 1÷2 %. However, the fuel efficiency stays the same.</li> </ul>
<p>Schemes and diagrams</p>	<p>The diagram illustrates a steam process scheme divided into three main stages: <b>Generation</b>, <b>Distribution</b>, and <b>Recovery</b>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Generation:</b> Fuel enters a boiler. Air is preheated by an Air preheater (driven by a Forced draft fan) and then passes through an Economizer before entering the boiler. Combustion gases are exhausted through a Stack, assisted by a Combustion gases forced draft fan.</li> <li><b>Distribution:</b> Steam is distributed from the boiler through a network of pipes. It passes through three Heat exchangers, each equipped with a Steam trap. A Pressure reduction valve is also present in the distribution line.</li> <li><b>Recovery:</b> Condensate is collected in a Condensate receiver tank, then pumped back to the boiler by a Condensate pump. The condensate passes through a Deaerator before being pumped back into the boiler by a Feed pump.</li> </ul> <p>Steam process scheme.</p>
<p>Economics</p>	<p>The application of pure oxygen costs approx. 80 EUR/kW</p>
<p>Energy savings</p>	<p>Pre-air heater: 3% With air/oxygen preheating, up to 2% of fuel consumption can be saved</p>
<p>Economic savings</p>	<p>Up to 20% in cost of fuels</p>





<p><b>Average Payback Time</b></p>	<p>Less than 3 years</p> <p>The average payback time highly depends on the taken measure and must be evaluated on a case-by-case basis.</p> <p>When using an oxygen burner, the payback time is 2.5-3 years</p>	
<p><b>Emissions</b></p>	<p>Reduction of NO<sub>x</sub> emissions.</p>	
<p><b>Main NEBs (Multiple Benefits)</b></p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Environmental benefits</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Increased productivity</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Work environment/Health/Safety</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Increased competitiveness</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Maintenance</p>	<p>When switching to a nitrogen-free fuel (e.g., methane) in combination with an oxygen burner, the complexity of the process decreases since there is no longer a need for the removal/treatment of NO<sub>x</sub>. Depending on the measures chosen, the overall performance increases and this leads to an increase in competitiveness. Energy savings (e.g., reducing the temperature of exhaust gases) often lead to a reduction in emissions of contaminants such as CO<sub>2</sub> from the moment less fuel is required. If so, the spread of sustainability can be increased. This can lead to increased sales.</p>
<p><b>Replicability</b></p>	<p>Medium</p>	
<p><b>Related measures</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>STEА-04:</b> Minimise air excess</li> </ul>	
<p><b>References</b></p>	<p>Blessl and Kessler, 2017, Energieeffizienz in der Industrie, Springer Vieweg, DOI: 10.1007/978-3-662-55999-4</p> <p>Bosch, 2018, Planungshandbuch für Dampfkesselanlagen, TT/MKT-CH_de_Planungshandbuch_Dampf_01</p> <p>Kulterer, K.: klimaaktiv Leitfaden für Energieaudits in Dampfsystemen, Österreichische Energieagentur im Rahmen des Programms des Lebensministeriums, Wien, 2017</p> <p>Statistik Austria, 2019, Nutzenergieanalyse für 2017</p>	

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Best Practice	MINIMISE AIR EXCESS	STEA-04
Application	Steam systems	
SME sector	Processing and manufacturing industries	
SME subsector	Food processing, paper, and cardboard manufacturing sectors, pharmaceutical, chemicals, distilleries, etc.	
Technical description	<p>In combustion a fuel is converted chemically to generate heat. This conversion requires a certain amount of oxygen, commonly provided via air. When fuel and oxygen are in perfect balance, the combustion is called stoichiometric. The minimum required oxygen is depending on fuel and composition.</p> <p>For an ideal combustion the theoretical minimum amount of oxygen can be determined. However, as the combustion is commonly not ideal (varying fuel composition, mixing problems, issues with residence time of fuel in combustion chambers, etc.) additional oxygen is provided to completely burn the fuel. This increases the fuel usage and flue gas stream which results in heat losses, lowering the overall boiler efficiency.</p>	
Recommendation for optimisation	<p>The required oxygen amount needs to be adapted to the currently used fuel. The exact fuel composition is often unknown and sometimes changes over time (e.g. different supplier, variation within known concentration borders). Additionally, seasonal effects like differences in humidity and temperature affect gas related properties like density and composition. This results in differences in the actual provided amount of oxygen (in case environmental air is used).</p> <p>To determine the optimal excess oxygen (O<sub>2</sub>) content, the flue gas oxygen and carbon monoxide (CO) content needs to be analysed. A high carbon monoxide (CO) content indicate that more oxygen is required, as the fuel is not fully converted to carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>). Otherwise, if the CO content is very small and the O<sub>2</sub> is high, too much air is provided. In this case the overall efficiency is reduced due to heat losses (increased flue gas flow). When high O<sub>2</sub> and high CO contents are detected the boiler design needs to be investigated. Jet streams or air leakage (air is sucked into the system) might be an explanation.</p> <p>Typically used excess air levels are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Natural gas: 1.5-10%</li> <li>- Fuel oil: 2-20%</li> </ul>	



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Biomass: 6-10%</li> <li>- Coal: 15-60%</li> </ul> <p>For an efficient implementation a flue gas analysing system (lambda sensor/probe) should be installed and integrated into the process control system to provide the optimal amount of oxygen for the currently used fuel. The gas sensors should be installed close to the combustion chamber to avoid contamination with environmental air (e.g., leakage, reverse flow through chimney, etc.).</p>
<p>Schemes and diagrams</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Steam process scheme.</p>
<p>Economics</p>	<p>Depending on the size of the boiler, the price of an integrated oxygen control system varies between 6,000-10,000 EUR and is currently most cost-effective for installations above 200 kW.</p>
<p>Energy savings</p>	<p>By applying a gas flow analysis system to the existing control system, efficiency can be increased by reducing fuel demand by up to 0.5%</p>
<p>Economic savings</p>	<p>The average annual saving depends mainly on: increased efficiency, fuel consumption, reduced maintenance costs of the gas analyser. A simple formula for calculating average annual savings is as follows:</p> $\text{Annual savings} = \text{fuel consumption} \cdot \text{fuel costs} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{\text{old efficiency}}{\text{new efficiency}}\right) - \text{maintenance costs}$
<p>Average Payback Time</p>	<p>The payback time depends to a large extent on fuel economy and the price of fuel. Therefore, no average payback time can be given.</p>
<p>Emissions</p>	<p>To be assessed on a case-by-case basis.</p>



<p><b>Main NEBs</b> (Multiple Benefits)</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Environmental benefits  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Increased productivity  <input type="checkbox"/> Work environment/Health/Safety  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Increased competitiveness  <input type="checkbox"/> Maintenance</p>	<p>Energy savings (e.g., reducing exhaust gas temperature) often lead to a reduction in emissions of pollutants such as CO<sub>2</sub>. Depending on the chosen measures the global performance increases which leads to an increase of competitiveness. Sustainability marketing can be increased by energy savings through reduced emissions. This might lead to increases in sales.</p>
<p><b>Replicability</b></p>	<p>To be assessed on a case-by-case basis.</p>	
<p><b>Related measures</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>STEA-03:</b> Burner optimisation</li> </ul>	
<p><b>References</b></p>	<p>Blessl and Kessler, 2017, Energieeffizienz in der Industrie, Springer Vieweg, DOI: 10.1007/978-3-662-55999-4</p> <p>Bosch, 2018, Planungshandbuch für Dampfkesselanlagen, TT/MKT-CH_de_Planungshandbuch_Dampf_01</p> <p>Cres and Isnova, 2019, SteamUp - WP4 Training Material prepared by CRES</p> <p>Kulterer, K.: klimaaktiv Leitfaden für Energieaudits in Dampfsystemen, Österreichische Energieagentur im Rahmen des Programms des Lebensministeriums, Wien, 2017</p> <p>Statistik Austria, 2019, Nutzenergieanalyse für 2017</p> <p>Wünning, 2007, Handbuch der Brennertechnik für Industrieöfen: Grundlagen, Brennertechniken, Anwendungen, Vulkan-Verlag GmbH, ISBN: 3802729382</p>	

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Best Practice	FINDING AND REPAIRING LEAKS	STEAM-05
Application	Steam systems	
SME sector	Processing and manufacturing industries	
SME subsector	Food processing, paper, and cardboard manufacturing sectors, pharmaceutical, chemicals, distilleries, etc.	
Technical description	<p>Steam is an expensive utility. Steam losses due to leakage might lead to a significant economic loss and can be as high as 19% of the total steam energy production costs (Swagelok Energy, 2014).</p> <p>Apart from that leak can also present a safety hazard. Steam leaks occur everywhere but most common in places such as flanges and joints, pipe fittings, valves, steam traps and pipe failures. The losses caused by even a small leak can be significant.</p>	
Recommendation for optimisation	<p>A continuous maintenance program based on finding and eliminating steam leaks is essential to the efficient operation of a steam system. This can be done, for example, by metering the steam as it leaves the boiler and when it arrives at its destination.</p> <p>A sudden increase in the difference between the measured values may indicate a leak.</p> <p>Apart from that leak can also be identified by the means of ultrasonic technology.</p> <p>Ultrasonic leak detectors translate the high frequency sound which is emitted by small leaks to a sound at lower frequencies which can be heard through headphones.</p> <p>Leaked steam flow can also be identified at the steam meter right after the boiler, during a period without steam identified consumers.</p> <p>Typically, the steam loss magnitude through a leak is difficult to determine.</p> <p>A gross estimate of the steam loss through an orifice can be provided by the Napier's choked flow equation:</p> $m_{\text{steam}} = 0,695 \times A_{\text{orifice}} \times P_{\text{steam}}$ <p>where:</p> <p><math>m_{\text{steam}}</math> is the steam leakage flow rate (in kg/h),</p> <p><math>A_{\text{orifice}}</math> is the area of the orifice through which the steam is leaking (in mm<sup>2</sup>)</p> <p><math>P_{\text{steam}}</math> is the header pressure (in bars absolute)</p>	



<p>Schemes and diagrams</p>	<table border="1"> <caption>Data points estimated from the leak rate graph</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Header Pressure [bar]</th> <th>diameter 2mm [kg/h]</th> <th>diameter 4mm [kg/h]</th> <th>diameter 6mm [kg/h]</th> <th>diameter 8mm [kg/h]</th> <th>diameter 10mm [kg/h]</th> <th>diameter 12mm [kg/h]</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>~10</td> <td>~20</td> <td>~40</td> <td>~80</td> <td>~150</td> <td>~250</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>~10</td> <td>~30</td> <td>~60</td> <td>~120</td> <td>~250</td> <td>~400</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6</td> <td>~10</td> <td>~40</td> <td>~100</td> <td>~180</td> <td>~350</td> <td>~550</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8</td> <td>~10</td> <td>~50</td> <td>~140</td> <td>~250</td> <td>~480</td> <td>~700</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10</td> <td>~10</td> <td>~60</td> <td>~180</td> <td>~320</td> <td>~600</td> <td>~850</td> </tr> <tr> <td>12</td> <td>~10</td> <td>~70</td> <td>~220</td> <td>~400</td> <td>~720</td> <td>~1050</td> </tr> <tr> <td>14</td> <td>~10</td> <td>~80</td> <td>~260</td> <td>~480</td> <td>~820</td> <td>~1180</td> </tr> <tr> <td>16</td> <td>~10</td> <td>~90</td> <td>~300</td> <td>~580</td> <td>~920</td> <td>~1320</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Diagram rate of steam loss through a hole (source: CRES, ISNOVA).</p> <p>The figure shows the leakage rate calculated for holes of different diameters depending on the pressure in the head.</p>		Header Pressure [bar]	diameter 2mm [kg/h]	diameter 4mm [kg/h]	diameter 6mm [kg/h]	diameter 8mm [kg/h]	diameter 10mm [kg/h]	diameter 12mm [kg/h]	2	~10	~20	~40	~80	~150	~250	4	~10	~30	~60	~120	~250	~400	6	~10	~40	~100	~180	~350	~550	8	~10	~50	~140	~250	~480	~700	10	~10	~60	~180	~320	~600	~850	12	~10	~70	~220	~400	~720	~1050	14	~10	~80	~260	~480	~820	~1180	16	~10	~90	~300	~580	~920	~1320
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<p>Economics</p>	<p>Most leakages can be corrected without high costs. Equipment for detecting steam leaks: from 500 EUR</p>																																																																
<p>Energy savings</p>	<p>Lower consumption of fuels for steam production.</p>																																																																
<p>Economic savings</p>	<p>Up to 20% of the total costs of energy used for steam production</p>																																																																
<p>Average Payback Time</p>	<p>Less than 3 years</p>																																																																
<p>Emissions</p>	<p>Approx. 3,100 tCO<sub>2</sub>/tonne of steam (the amount of CO<sub>2</sub> refers to the amount of steam produced).</p>																																																																
<p>Main NEBs (Multiple Benefits)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Environmental benefits</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Increased productivity</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Work environment/Health/Safety</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Increased competitiveness</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Maintenance</li> </ul>	<p>Environmental benefits through reduction of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and emissions of other substances such as SO<sub>2</sub> and NO<sub>x</sub>. In addition to the environmental benefits, resulting from the reduced energy required, repairing steam leaks also increases the safety of the staff working there.</p>																																																															



<b>Replicability</b>	High
<b>Related measures</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>STEA-01:</b> Reduction of energy demand</li> </ul>
<b>Case study</b>	<p>Gas leakage detection, food consortium (Italy, 2011)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Initial Situation:</b> the leakage research, which was conducted for a consortium specialized in the direct production of tomatoes, had as its objective the technical-economic deepening of the site's steam service to improve the efficiency of the plant and reduce the natural gas consumption of the plant. To produce steam, natural gas consumption amounted to 9,478,780 Sm<sup>3</sup>/year and dense oil of 56,830 kg/year, for a total cost of 2,495,600 EUR/year, which is equivalent to a steam production estimated at 112,000 t/year.</li> <li>• <b>Description of the optimisation:</b> 125 steam traps were inspected, and vapor leaks were detected on 38 of them (30%). In this case the steam traps work 1,400 hours/year (in the parts of the plant operating only during the campaign period) and 7,000 hours/year (for the other areas).</li> <li>• <b>Implementation costs:</b> not available</li> <li>• <b>Payback Time:</b> not available</li> </ul>
<b>References</b>	<p>Blessl and Kessler, 2017, Energieeffizienz in der Industrie, Springer Vieweg, DOI: 10.1007/978-3-662-55999-4</p> <p>CRES, ISNOVA: STEAM UP WP4: TRAINING MATERIAL PREPARED BY CRES</p> <p>Kulterer, K.: klimaaktiv Leitfaden für Energieaudits in Dampfsystemen, Österreichische Energieagentur im Rahmen des Programms des Lebensministeriums, Wien</p> <p><a href="#">X3Energy - Case history - More efficiency for the steam plant</a></p>

This Best Practice was developed by the IMPAWATT Project (GA No. 785041) and adapted for the GEAR@SME Project (GA No. 894356)



Best Practice	CHECK AND REPAIR STEAM TRAPS; IMPLEMENT AN EFFECTIVE STEAM TRAP MAINTENANCE PROGRAMME	STEAM-06
Application	Steam systems	
SME sector	Processing and manufacturing industries	
SME subsector	Food processing, paper, and cardboard manufacturing sectors, pharmaceutical, chemicals, distilleries, etc.	
Technical description	<p>If steam traps work correctly, they remove unwanted condensate from the system without significant losses of steam. However, steam trap failure is often the cause of significant steam system heat losses.</p> <p>They can generally fail in two ways: failed open and failed closed.</p> <p>A failed open steam trap constantly releases steam from the system, resulting in an increased boiler load and energy costs.</p> <p>Failed closed steam traps do not remove the condensate from the system, leading to multiple problems: Water collected at heat exchangers will lower the heat transfer, water droplets entrained in the steam can damage the equipment, and a failed closed trap serving a steam distribution header can result in a water hammer that can cause extreme damage to the system.</p> <p>It is common that in steam systems, which have not been maintained for several years, that 15% to 30% of the installed steam traps are defective.</p> <p>Leaks and failed steam traps can imply costs of multiple thousand euros per year and steam trap.</p>	
Recommendation for optimisation	<p>There are three different types of steam traps that are suitable for different applications, as shown in Table. However, consulting an expert on the most suitable steam trap choice for the certain application is recommended.</p>	





Types and applications of steam traps.

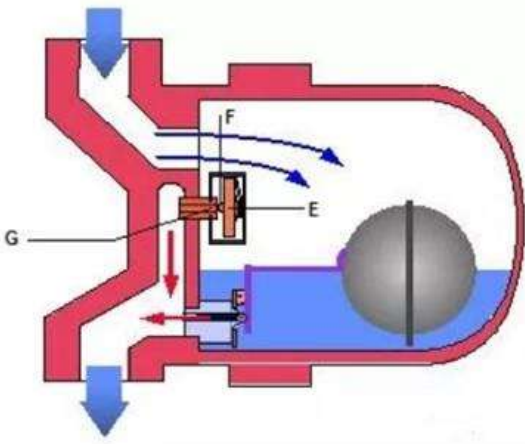
Type of steam trap	Application areas
Mechanical steam traps	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Heat exchanger, regulated air heater, process water heater</li> <li>• Boilers, drying chambers, heating coils, drying cylinders</li> <li>• Air heater, pasteurising plants, and heating of CIP units in food industry</li> <li>• Air humidification, regulated storage tanks</li> </ul>
Thermostatic steam traps	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Steam pipes, steam radiators, unregulated air heaters, sterilization, disinfection, sterile steam pipes, steam filters and washing systems in pharmaceutical plants</li> <li>• Hot plates in kitchens, industrial dishwashers</li> <li>• Filling systems in food industry</li> <li>• Tire presses in rubber industry</li> <li>• Trace heating (chemical plants, refineries), unregulated heating coils, unregulated storage tanks</li> </ul>
Thermodynamic steam traps	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hot steam pipes, unregulated heating coils and air heaters, uncontrolled storage tanks, ironing presses in industrial laundries</li> </ul>

To avoid large energy losses, a steam trap management programme should be put in place that:

- Trains site staff or uses the services of a specialist provider.
- Inspects every steam trap on a regular basis (frequency depending on the pressure level: above 10 bars monthly, up to 10 bars quarterly and up to 2 bars yearly).
- Assesses its operating condition.
- Maintains a database of all steam traps, both operational and faulty.
- Identifies the suitability of traps and ancillaries.
- Determines the cost of energy loss from failed traps.
- Acts on the assessment findings.

In systems with a regularly scheduled maintenance program, leaking traps should account for less than 5% of the trap population.

To calculate the energy loss from faulty steam traps can be difficult. Losses from steam traps can be estimated based on the condition of each trap tested and the calculated steam flow that may result if it has failed, as determined from trap orifice size and steam pressure.

<p>Schemes and diagrams</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;">Scheme of a steam trap.</p>	
<p>Economics</p>	<p>Approx. 300 EUR for steam traps</p>	
<p>Energy savings</p>	<p>Up to 10% energy savings</p>	
<p>Economic savings</p>	<p>Steam trap leaks and failures can result in costs of thousands of EUR/years</p>	
<p>Average Payback Time</p>	<p>Less than 3 years The payback time of the application of an effective steam trap maintenance programme is about a year.</p>	
<p>Emissions</p>	<p>70 mg NO<sub>x</sub>/Nm<sup>3</sup> Exhaust-related emissions from steam generation systems.</p>	
<p>Main NEBs (Multiple Benefits)</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Environmental benefits <input type="checkbox"/> Increased productivity <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Work environment/Health/Safety <input type="checkbox"/> Increased competitiveness <input type="checkbox"/> Maintenance</p>	<p>Reduction of CO<sub>2</sub> and NO<sub>x</sub> for lower energy needs for steam production. Faulty steam traps can leak steam which could present a safety hazard.</p>
<p>Replicability</p>	<p>High</p>	
<p>Related measures</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• STEA-01: Reduction of energy demand</li> </ul>	



<p>Case study</p>	<p>Steam trap management programme, Sandoz GmbH (Austria, 2016)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Initial Situation:</b> Sandoz is one of the world's leading generic drug companies, encompassing a wide range of high-quality and affordable medicines. The Schaftebau plant is home to one of the most modern cell culture plants in Europe. The main energy-consuming units within the production processes are a) ventilation systems that are necessary to maintain optimal conditions within the premises and b) pure water and steam generators.</li></ul> <p>These units are fundamental in the production of biopharmaceutical substances of the highest quality. Prior to the successful implementation of the initiatives, the total energy needs of cell culture in 2008 amounted to 20.77 GWh/year (heat: 15.01 GWh – electricity: 5.76 GWh).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Description of the optimisation:</b> a steam trap management programme has been installed, involving a periodic review of all steam traps through ultrasonic measuring equipment. During the initial review in 2009, 9% of faulty traps were identified. This measure has led to energy savings of 500 MWh/year.</li><li>• <b>Implementation costs:</b> not available</li><li>• <b>Payback Time:</b> 1 year</li></ul>
<p>References</p>	<p>Blessl and Kessler, 2017, Energieeffizienz in der Industrie, Springer Vieweg, DOI: 10.1007/978-3-662-55999-4</p> <p>US Department of Energy. Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy. Advanced Manufacturing Office: Energy Tips: Steam. Steam-tip Sheet #1, "Inspect and Repair Steam Traps"</p> <p>CRES, ISNOVA: STEAM UP WP4: TRAINING MATERIAL PREPARED BY CRES</p> <p>Steam Up, WP 3: The Steam Audit Methodology, 2016</p> <p>Kulterer, K.: klimaaktiv Leitfaden für Energieaudits in Dampfsystemen, Österreichische Energieagentur im Rahmen des Programms des Lebensministeriums, Wien 2017</p> <p>Kulterer, K.: klimaaktiv Messleitfaden I, Österreichische Energieagentur im Rahmen des Programms des Lebensministeriums, Wien 2015</p> <p>Steam Up: D 7.5 Factsheet Steam Up Measures. <a href="https://steam-up.eu/sites/steam-up.eu/files/documents/d_7.5_factsheet_steam_up_measures_0.pdf">https://steam-up.eu/sites/steam-up.eu/files/documents/d_7.5_factsheet_steam_up_measures_0.pdf</a></p> <p>Statistik Austria, 2019, Nutzenergieanalyse für 2017</p> <p>DI Michael Schirmer, Spirax Sarco, personal communication (24.6.2011)</p>



Best Practice	OPTIMISED CONDENSATE RECOVERY	STEA-07
Application	Steam systems	
SME sector	Processing and manufacturing industries	
SME subsector	Food processing, paper, and cardboard manufacturing sectors, pharmaceutical, chemicals, distilleries, etc.	
Technical description	<p>Condensate is produced after the steam has transferred part of its thermal energy, the latent heat, and condensed to water. The condensate still has a significant amount of thermal energy (typical temperature range: 75°C – 100°C) which can be put to further use by a condensate recovery.</p> <p>The recovered condensate therefore has economic value because it:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduces the energy required in the deaerator.</li> <li>• Reduces make-up water.</li> <li>• Reduces chemicals for water treatment.</li> <li>• Reduces quenching water needed for sewers.</li> <li>• Can be used as flash steam resulting in less produced steam needed.</li> </ul>	
Recommendation for optimisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Recover as much condensate as possible:</b> optimizing condensate recovery starts by evaluating the current amount of condensate returned based on different header levels. The amount of available condensate results in the amount of steam which is used in indirect heat exchange processes and condensing turbines. Condensate recovery depends on following factors: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Contamination levels.</li> <li>- Cost of recovery equipment.</li> <li>- Cost of condensate piping.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>There is commercial technology available that can monitor the contamination levels in condensate in real time and dumping the condensate if the contamination exceeds certain levels. The cost of recovery equipment and piping depends on the physical location of the end-use and the boiler. Condensate receivers can serve as local collection point and reduce the costs of individually pumping condensate back. Condensate contains a significant amount of energy that can account for 10% to 30% of the initial energy contained in the steam. Feeding the condensate back to the boiler can result in a 10% to 20% decrease in fuel demand.</p>	



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Recover condensate at the highest possible thermal energy:</b> a higher condensate return temperature implies less heating required in the deaerator, which directly translates to energy costs savings. The condensate recovery temperature can be increased by repairing leaks in pipes and steam traps and by insulating the piping. However, the returning of high temperature condensate could result in operational problems such as unwanted flashing in the condensate return lines.</li> <li>• <b>Flash high pressure condensate to make low pressure steam:</b> condensate still contains a lot of thermal energy and can be flashed to produce low pressure steam. The typical pressure range for live steam is 4 to 15 bar, whereas low pressure steam after flashing typically has a gauge pressure of 0.5 bar. Depending on the location and proximity to the headers or end-users, the low-pressure flash steam can replace live steam on the low-pressure header. The amount of steam flashed can be between 5% and 30% of the consumed live steam, resulting in potential fuel saving of 5% to 30%. This optimization opportunity, however, will need a solid thermodynamic steam system model to evaluate the true economic impacts and using.</li> <li>• <b>Vented vs. pressurized condensate recovery:</b> there are two types of condensate recovery systems: vented and pressurized systems. Vented systems recover the condensate in an open-to-atmosphere tank, resulting in a relevant amount of energy being lost due to flashing to the atmosphere. However, their configuration is simple and therefore they require much lower investment costs than pressurized systems. The recovered water can be used as boiler make-up water, pre-heat or in other hot water applications. In pressurized systems the condensate is kept above atmospheric pressure throughout the recovery process. This allows condensate recovery at higher temperature than with vented systems, resulting in more energy that is recovered. Additionally, a larger amount of water can be reused since no flash steam is vented to the atmosphere. However, these systems are more complicated and involve more design considerations. For example, the condensate transport piping must be sized for two-phase flow of steam and condensate. This results in higher investment costs. The recovered condensate is typically used for direct feed to boiler and flash steam recovery applications.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Economics</b></p>	<p>Approx. 15 EUR/m per insulated pipe to bring condensate into the boiler. Approx. from 300 EUR for steam traps.</p>
<p><b>Energy savings</b></p>	<p>Energy savings ranging from 10 to 30%</p>
<p><b>Economic savings</b></p>	<p>Savings with a pressurized condensate recovery system: approx. 10-12% of the fuel. Savings result from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lower fuel costs.</li> <li>• Lower make-up water treatment costs.</li> <li>• Lower costs for wastewater treatment.</li> </ul>



Average Payback Time	<p>Less than 3 years</p> <p>If no condensate recovery was previously installed the payback time is less than a year.</p>	
Emissions	<p>70 mg NO<sub>x</sub>/Nm<sup>3</sup></p> <p>Exhaust-related emissions from steam generation systems</p>	
Main NEBs (Multiple Benefits)	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Environmental benefits</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Increased productivity</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Work environment/Health/Safety</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Increased competitiveness</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Maintenance</p>	<p>Lower fuel demand leads to less air pollution (reduction of CO<sub>2</sub> and NO<sub>x</sub>). In addition, water consumption can be lowered through optimized condensate recovery. Condensate recovery can also limit steam clouds to reduce atmospheric condensate discharge noise, improving the working environment.</p>
Replicability	High	
Related measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>STEA-01:</b> Reduction of energy demand</li> </ul>	
Case study	<p>Heat recovery system for energy efficiency company Boehringer Ingelheim RCV GmbH &amp; Co KG (Austria, 2016)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Initial Situation:</b> the steam production was fully functional and in perfect condition considering when it was installed. The steam production plant consisted of two boilers with a maximum capacity of 5 t/h and a feed water treatment plant. Steam is used in production processes and to humidify the air of the ventilation system. There was no energy use of condensate, which was collected in open tanks. In addition, steam was discharged into the environment. In 2015, the steam plant's natural gas consumption was 1,363,605 m<sup>3</sup>.</li> <li>• <b>Description of the optimisation:</b> the intervention includes the optimization of different components of the steam system and the final use of the equipment. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Feed water tank: the feed water tank has been replaced and a deaerator has been installed.</li> <li>- Use of ventilated steam: previously ventilated steam is used in a heat exchanger to pre-heat the feed water for the boiler. This results in reduced fuel consumption.</li> <li>- Condensate recovery: condensate with a temperature of about 120°C is now used to pre-heat the boiler supply water.</li> <li>- Steam traps: since the steam traps present showed an increasing rate of losses, new ones were installed.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Replacement of the humidifier for the ventilation system: the consumption of steam, and therefore of energy demand, has been reduced by installing new humidifiers that have a lower condensation rate.</li><li>- Process optimization: a smaller amount of wastewater must be heat-treated with steam due to an automatic bypass of parts of the wastewater from the Cleaning in Place (CIP) process.</li></ul> <p>The total annual energy saving amounts to 3,497 MWh.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Implementation costs:</b> not available</li><li>• <b>Payback Time:</b> not available</li></ul>
<p><b>References</b></p>	<p>Blessl and Kessler, 2017, Energieeffizienz in der Industrie, Springer Vieweg, DOI: 10.1007/978-3-662-55999-4</p> <p>TLV International Inc.: Introduction to Condensate Recovery, <a href="https://www.tlv.com/global/TI/steam-theory/introduction-to-condensate-recovery.html">https://www.tlv.com/global/TI/steam-theory/introduction-to-condensate-recovery.html</a>, visited: 20.03.2019</p> <p>TLV International Inc.: Condensate Recovery: Vented vs. Pressurized Systems, <a href="https://www.tlv.com/global/TI/steam-theory/vented-pressurized-condensate-recovery.html">https://www.tlv.com/global/TI/steam-theory/vented-pressurized-condensate-recovery.html</a>, visited: 21.03.2019</p> <p>Spirax Sarco GmbH: Grundlagen der Dampf- und Kondensattechnologie, Konstanz 2014</p> <p>Spirax Sarco Limited: Online tutorials, <a href="https://beta.spiraxsarco.com/learn-about-steam">https://beta.spiraxsarco.com/learn-about-steam</a>, visited: 20.03.2019</p> <p>CRES, ISNOVA: STEAM UP WP4: TRAINING MATERIAL PREPARED BY CRES</p> <p>Kulterer, K.: STEAM UP Evaluation of Audits, Wien 2018</p> <p>Kulterer, K.: klimaaktiv Leitfaden für Energieaudits in Dampfsystemen, Österreichische Energieagentur im Rahmen des Programms des Lebensministeriums, Wien 2017</p> <p>Statistik Austria, 2019, Nutzenergieanalyse für 2017</p> <p>Kulterer, K.: klimaaktiv Messleitfaden I, Österreichische Energieagentur im Rahmen des Programms des Lebensministeriums, Wien 2015</p>

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Best Practice	ECONOMISERS AND AIR PRE-HEATERS		STEA-08
Application	Steam systems		
SME sector	Processing and manufacturing industries		
SME subsector	Food processing, paper, and cardboard manufacturing sectors, pharmaceutical, chemicals, distilleries, etc.		
Technical description	<p>Boilers have inlet and outlet streams. Commonly, the inlet streams have lower temperatures than the outlet streams. The cold/colder inlet streams decrease the system temperature. When hot outlet streams are released to the environment energy is lost (lower overall efficiency). Subsequently, the use of hot exhaust gas streams to pre-heat inlet streams with heat exchangers increases the overall system efficiency. This further reduces the amount of required fuel.</p> <p>Commonly a heat exchanger has a hot and cold inlet stream. The temperature of the hot stream is reduced within the exchanger, while the cold one is increased.</p> <p>For the optimal efficiency a proper design is necessary where several aspects like temperature difference in streams and a minimum flue gas temperature (above the dew point in order to avoid corrosion in the chimney) need to be considered. As orientation, the outlet streams (temperature decreased hot and temperature increased cold) of a heat exchanger should have a minimum temperature difference of about 10 °C.</p>		
Recommendation for optimisation	<p>Pre-heating input streams such as feed water, combustion oxygen or others with other heat sources, especially by using the exhaust gas heat potential in order to increase the overall energy efficiency. This can be done by using an economiser, a condensing economiser and an air pre-heater or, most efficiently by a combination of them. As these methods reduce the temperature of the exhaust stream, the risk of corrosion must be kept in mind. Meaning that either the exhaust gas temperature must be above the dew point temperature or corrosion resistant materials are required.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Economiser:</b> an economiser is a heat exchanger where the flue gas is used to pre-heat the feed-water or reheat the condensate return. Depending on the design, the thermal efficiency can be increased by 5-7 %.</li> <li>• <b>Condensing - economiser:</b> in addition to the previous mentioned economiser the efficiency can be further increased when the heat of condensation is used in a so-called condensing economiser. This economiser, always applied after the normal</li> </ul>		





	<p>economiser, reduces the temperature level until the vapour steam is condensed. The now liquefied former exhaust gas is then neutralised and released to the sewer system. The caloric economiser increases the overall system efficiency by up to 7%. However, due to corrosion issues (liquefaction of exhaust gas) the caloric economiser and all further installed parts like the chimney, require corrosion resistant materials such as stainless steel, making it more expensive.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Air pre-heaters:</b> air pre-heaters are used to increase the air inlet stream temperature to up to 80 °C. There are several heat sources like exhaust gas, external process heat source, heat of engine or others. Due to the various implementation possibilities the expected cost is different. In general, the efficiency can be increased by air pre-heaters to approximately 1.7%. For system where air pre-heaters are installed additionally with economisers a certain amount of installation (piping, additional economiser etc.) is necessary. These systems, are economically interesting if operated more than 4000 hours per year or large enough to produce 5 tonnes of steam per hour. The estimated payback time is 1.5-2 years. Preheated air can lead to higher combustion temperatures. This might favour the formation of thermal NOx (see factsheet optimise burner).</li> </ul>
<p>Schemes and diagrams</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Steam process scheme.</p>
<p>Economics</p>	<p>Air preheaters: from approx. 1,400 EUR</p> <p>The cost (in euros) of an economiser can be estimated from the following equation where <math>Q_{ECO}</math> is the size of the economiser in kW:</p> $\text{Cost} = 11,500 + 23.94 * Q_{ECO}$
<p>Energy savings</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Economiser: 5-7%.</li> </ul> <p>The application of a properly designed economiser (use of flue gas to preheat the feedwater or to heat the returning condensate stream) increases the thermal efficiency by 5-7%.</p>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Air preheater: 3%</li> </ul> <p>When adding a condensate economiser and air preheater, a total increase of about 20% can be realised</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Economiser and pre-heater working together: 10-11%.</li> </ul>
Economic savings	Up to 20% savings on energy bills.
Average Payback Time	Less than 3 years
Emissions	70 mg NOx/Nm <sup>3</sup> Exhaust-related emissions from steam generation systems.
Main NEBs (Multiple Benefits)	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 60%;"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Environmental benefits</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Increased productivity</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Work environment/Health/Safety</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Increased competitiveness</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Maintenance</li> </ul> </div> <div style="width: 35%; padding-left: 10px;"> <p>Depending on the chosen measures the global performance increases which leads to an increase of competitiveness. Energy savings (e.g., reduced exhaust gas temperature) often lead to reduced emissions of pollutants such as CO<sub>2</sub> as less fuel is required. If so, marketing of sustainability can be increased. This might lead to increases in sales.</p> </div> </div>
Replicability	Low-Medium
Related measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>STEA-01: Reduction of energy demand</li> </ul>
Case study	<p>Installation of economiser at the "MESSNER Produktions GmbH &amp; Co KG" company (Austria, 2015)</p> <p><a href="https://www.klimaaktiv.at/dam/jcr:0e550ac1-8e4b-4766-b3d0-c1f2dcadc18d/NP_BestPracticeBeispiel_ObersteirischeMolkereieGen_FREIGEG_1611_barrierefrei.pdf">https://www.klimaaktiv.at/dam/jcr:0e550ac1-8e4b-4766-b3d0-c1f2dcadc18d/NP_BestPracticeBeispiel_ObersteirischeMolkereieGen_FREIGEG_1611_barrierefrei.pdf</a></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Initial situation:</b> before the implementation of the measure two steam boilers with a capacity of 2,300 kg/h were in operation. One used heating oil "extra light" as fuel, the other natural gas. No heat recovery system was installed. Both boilers were used simultaneously for the production of steam with a boiler efficiency of 75.5% and a flue gas temperature of 200°C.</li> <li><b>Description of optimisation:</b> The measure includes the replacement of the old boilers with a new co-fired (natural gas and heating oil) boiler. The ability to use heating oil as fuel is included for the reliability of the boiler. The main fuel is natural gas. The new boiler system includes an economiser as well as a condensing economiser, utilising the condensation heat of the water vapour in</li> </ul>



	<p>the flue gas. The further increase the efficiency of the system an exhaust vapour condenser was installed. All these improvements combined result in a boiler efficiency of 98.5% and a flue gas temperature of 55°C. The annual energy savings accumulate to 1,201 MWh.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Costs of implementation:</b> not available</li><li>• <b>Payback time:</b> not available</li></ul>
<b>References</b>	<p>Bosch, 2018, Planungshandbuch für Dampfkesselanlagen, TT/MKT-CH_de_Planungshandbuch_Dampf_01</p> <p>Cres and Isnova, 2019, SteamUp - WP4 Training Material prepared by CRES</p> <p>Kulterer, K.: klimaaktiv Leitfaden für Energieaudits in Dampfsystemen, Österreichische Energieagentur im Rahmen des Programms des Lebensministeriums, Wien, 2017</p> <p>Statistik Austria, 2019, Nutzenergieanalyse für 2017</p> <p>Viessman, 2011, Planungshandbuch Dampfkessel. Viessmann, Allendorf</p>

This Best Practice was developed by the IMPAWATT Project (GA No. 785041) and adapted for the GEAR@SME Project (GA No. 894356)



Best Practice	MINIMISE/USE OF VENTED STEAM	STEAM-09
Application	Steam systems	
SME sector	Processing and manufacturing industries	
SME subsector	Food processing, paper, and cardboard manufacturing sectors, pharmaceutical, chemicals, distilleries, etc.	
Technical description	<p>Low-pressure steam from industrial processes is often vented to the ambient or condensed in a cooling tower. This leads to significant losses due to wasting energy, water, and water-treatment chemicals.</p> <p>Steam venting also happens when safety valves or other pressure controlling devices open due to an unbalance on the steam headers.</p> <p>Low-pressure steams' potential uses include driving evaporation and distillation processes, producing hot water, space heating, producing vacuum or chilling water.</p>	
Recommendation for optimisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Minimise vented steam:</b> when more steam is produced than needed by the end-use processes, pressure relief valves open and vent steam to the ambient. This happens mostly with combined heat and power industrial plants where backpressure steam turbines drive process loads. Minimising the amount of vented steam with a good production/load management can lead to substantial energy savings.</li> <li>• <b>Use steam recompression to recover low-pressure waste steam:</b> if the plant uses steam at different pressure levels, there is a significant savings potential by recovering low-pressure waste steam that otherwise would be vented to the ambient. Intermediate-pressure steam is typically produced by expansion of high-pressure steam. To save energy, low-pressure waste steam can be mechanically compressed or boosted to a higher pressure instead. This is done by steam recompression that relies upon a mechanical compressor to increase the temperature and pressure of the steam. Recompression typically requires only 5% to 10% of the energy required to raise an equivalent amount of steam in a boiler.</li> <li>• <b>Use thermal compressor:</b> apart from the method mentioned above, there is also another way to recover low-pressure waste steam: thermal compressors. These devices use the energy contained in high-pressure motive steam and transfer it to low-pressure waste steam to produce a mixed discharge of intermediate pressure. When high-pressure steam is available, thermal compressors can be economically used for compression ratios up to 6:1.</li> </ul>	



	<p>The benefits of such compressors are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Simple construction.</li> <li>- Insensitivity to fouling.</li> <li>- Easy installation.</li> <li>- Low capital and installation costs.</li> <li>- Easy maintenance with no moving parts.</li> <li>- Long useful operating lives.</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Use low-grade waste steam to power absorption chillers:</b> absorption chillers use thermal energy, instead of mechanical energy, to compress the refrigerant. These devices can be powered by low-pressure waste steam with a temperature of about 120°C and a pressure of 2 bar absolute. In a plant where low-pressure steam is vented to the atmosphere and a refrigeration need is supplied by mechanical compression, using the waste steam in an absorption chiller could lead to significant energy savings. However, a rather high amount of low-pressure steam is needed to power an absorption chiller and the implementation is challenging.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Economics</b></p>	<p>Absorption unit: cost of small adsorption/absorption systems: 3,500-4,000 EUR/kW Pre-air heaters: starting at around 1,400 EUR</p>	
<p><b>Energy savings</b></p>	<p>5 to 10% Pre-air heater: 3%</p>	
<p><b>Economic savings</b></p>	<p>Up to 20% savings on energy bills</p>	
<p><b>Average Payback Time</b></p>	<p>Less than 3 years Payback time for minimising vented steam is below 2 years</p>	
<p><b>Emissions</b></p>	<p>70mg NO<sub>x</sub>/Nm<sup>3</sup> Exhaust-related emissions from steam generation systems</p>	
<p><b>Main NEBs (Multiple Benefits)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Environmental benefits</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Increased productivity</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Work environment/Health/Safety</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Increased competitiveness</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Maintenance</li> </ul>	<p>The use of recovered waste steam allows to obtain environmental benefits such as the reduction of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. A lower fuel demand leads to less air pollution. Also, the water consumption can be lowered by an optimised condensate recovery. Condensate recovery can also limit vapour clouds to reduce the noise from atmospheric condensate discharge, improving the work environment.</p>



<b>Replicability</b>	Low-Medium
<b>Related measures</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>STEA-01:</b> Reduction of energy demand</li></ul>
<b>References</b>	<p><a href="https://www.systema.it/assets/uploads/Brochure/Catalogo%20Cooling%20IT%2004-2017%20Rev.04.pdf">https://www.systema.it/assets/uploads/Brochure/Catalogo%20Cooling%20IT%2004-2017%20Rev.04.pdf</a></p> <p>Blessl and Kessler, 2017, Energieeffizienz in der Industrie, Springer Vieweg, DOI: 10.1007/978-3-662-55999-4</p> <p>US Department of Energy. Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy. Advanced Manufacturing Office: Energy Tips: Steam. Steam-tip sheet #11 "Use vapor recompression to recover low pressure steam"</p> <p>Steam Up: WP 3: The Steam Audit Methodology, 2016</p> <p>Steam Up: D 7.5 Factsheet Steam Up Measures. <a href="https://steam-up.eu/sites/steam-up.eu/files/documents/d_7.5_factsheet_steam_up_measures_0.pdf">https://steam-up.eu/sites/steam-up.eu/files/documents/d_7.5_factsheet_steam_up_measures_0.pdf</a></p> <p>Statistik Austria, 2019, Nutzenergieanalyse für 2017</p> <p>Kulterer, K.: klimaaktiv Messleitfaden I, Österreichische Energieagentur im Rahmen des Programms des Lebensministeriums, Wien 2015</p>

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Inspirational story	IPKW: The most sustainable business park of The Netherlands	INST-01
Country	Netherlands	
Energy efficiency measures	Collaborative projects involving biomass, solar panels, windmills and a heat network	
SME sector	Mixed – business park	
Why	<p>"We want to leave the world a better place to the next generation. Therefore we aspire to become the most sustainable business park in the Netherlands" This is the ambition of IPKW, a former AkzoNobel industrial estate from the 1940s. The business park specifically focuses on housing energy-related companies - from start-ups to multinationals. The site accommodates parties involved in sustainability and innovation in energy and environmental technology. When Veolia committed itself to the site as operator of the utilities, the ambition arose for the area to become a testing ground for the most sustainable business park in the Netherlands in terms of energy, waste, mobility, buildings, and people. IPKW and Veolia see this as a joint task. The business park is considered as an ecosystem for work and education.</p>	
How	<p><b>Approach</b></p> <p>A 'future map' was used to visualise what IPKW as the most sustainable business park in the Netherlands means. This map describes projects that have been implemented in the past, those that are on the planning horizon, and a number of dream projects for the future. The 'future map' has been widely shared and supported at the business park. Several sustainability projects related to the subject of 'energy' have been initiated on the site, such as (a) producing electricity through solar panels, (b) installing windmills, (c) commissioning a biomass boiler and (d) constructing a residual heat network. The business park is still connected to the national grid for electricity and gas, but also has its own energy network. Tenants obtain steam, compressed air, various types of water, gases, etc. through their own network. Having their own network makes decision-making on sustainability easier.</p>	





	<p><b>Setbacks</b></p> <p>The ambition to make IPKW sustainable had been around for a long time. However, the former operator of the power plant did not endorse the sustainability drive. This was the first setback in the sustainability ambition. The sale to Veolia, world leader in optimised use of raw materials and fuels, ensured that drastic steps towards sustainability could be taken. A second setback occurred when the biomass boiler went into operation. At the time the feasibility study for purchasing and commissioning the biomass boiler was done, it was possible to receive SDE subsidy and biomass was seen as a good transition fuel. However, the collective opinion on this technology changed over time. The bad image that biomass developed caused negative reactions. As a frontrunner in the transition, negative reactions are received alongside positive ones, which can make it harder to convince entrepreneurs to participate in the energy transition. Now that the biomass boiler is installed and provides substantial savings on gas consumption, the government is already inquiring about options to phase out the biomass boiler and switch to a more sustainable alternative. Finally, with innovative projects, it is difficult to make the business case cost-neutral. The newer the technology, the more difficult this is. IPKW employs staff on the topic of marketing and communication. Although this was initially an investment without initial payback, it is now paying off. In 2019, IPKW received the 'BT Circular Economy' award for most sustainable workplace in the Netherlands. Although challenges remain, IPKW is an inspiration to local authorities and other business parks</p>
<p>Whom</p>	<p>The municipality's varying attitude towards the biomass boiler made cooperation challenging. Nevertheless, currently they are very cooperative and the municipality is looking to connect with IPKW to learn and further disseminate knowledge and experiences. For instance, municipal officials have done internships to learn about how sustainability issues are successfully tackled at IPKW, highlighting the value of working together in the 'triple helix' for all parties involved.</p>
<p>What</p>	<p>There are currently 24000 solar panels on IPKW, generating 6.7 million kWh per year. There are four wind turbines on and around IPKW, supplying clean and locally produced energy to households in Arnhem. The biomass boiler at IPKW accounts for a 90% reduction in gas consumption. IPKW is currently exploring the possibility of installing a hydrogen network on the site. A hydrogen filling station already exists. Again, this is a challenging case, but a group of ambitious parties is trying to set up a business case that will make it easier for new parties to connect and share investment costs. Besides renewable energy and reducing CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, IPKW is an inspiration for other business parks and local authorities.</p>
<p>Lessons learned</p>	<p>IPKW's case study shows that being a leader in sustainability is challenging, but it also teaches about the opportunities offered when you work with a group of motivated</p>







entrepreneurs. Having one owner with its own employees makes IPKW unique as a business park and makes it easier to organise sustainability. At regular business parks, several players are always willing to commit to sustainability, however they also need to keep their own businesses running. This makes it important that the local government can firmly support setting up a structure for sustainability projects, for instance by setting up an organisational structure on the business park and appointing a park manager who can support entrepreneurs in sustainability projects.



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Inspirational story	A blueprint for heat/cold exchange for business parks in Venlo	INST-02
Country	Netherlands	
Energy efficiency measures	Heat/cold exchange	
SME sector	Mixed – business parks	
Why	To demonstrate that it works better to make business parks more sustainable collectively, rather than individually, is the mission of the Sustainable Business Parks project in Venlo, which is focused on energy and climate adaptation. With a blank sheet as a project plan, €1.8 million was raised from the EU's European Regional Development Fund and the province of Limburg in 2019 for collective energy and climate adaptation sustainability projects. Among other things, five pilot projects to be implemented before the end of 2023, will demonstrate that collective sustainability works better than individual sustainability. The project is led by a project manager.	
How	<b>Approach</b> The project started with the preparation of a so-called data X-ray of the 20 participating business parks in Venlo. For this purpose, available data on energy and climate was used. Based on the results, an analysis was made of which business parks were suitable for a pilot project to test and demonstrate smart energy concepts that enable combined energy generation and exchange. When identifying projects, it was decided to focus on residual heat, due to the risk of grid congestion when expanding the number of solar panels. During the study, insight was gained into the amount of heat and cold available from companies and whether a match can be made between supply and demand between two or more companies. With the help of this information, an initial insight was obtained that should lead to reuse of residual heat within the two companies and, where possible, exchange of residual heat and cold between the companies, resulting in reduction of CO <sub>2</sub> emissions. In addition to investigating technical feasibility, financial feasibility was also examined. One of the pilot projects identified with the help of the data X-ray is the use of residual heat from Aviko's production process by the neighbouring construction hardware manufacturer AMI.	





	<p><b>Setbacks</b></p> <p>A lack of data and preliminary research funding was a barrier in getting the projects up and running. Therefore, the project manager of Stichting Duurzame Bedrijventerreinen started compiling these data x-rays to obtain enough information, however due to a lack of available data it was difficult to properly capture all relevant information. As a result of the data X-rays, projects were identified, after which the conversation with companies started. In conversation with the companies, more knowledge and data were obtained on business processes and operations, and commitment was obtained to start collaborations. As a trusted partner, the project leader of Stichting Duurzame Bedrijventerrein brought parties together, gave advice and supported them throughout the process. Although the preliminary research was intensive and took about a 6 - 12 months, a group of frontrunners is now setting the entire ecosystem in motion. Based on the experiences of these frontrunners, the Foundation is working on a blueprint that can later be deployed at other business parks as well, which will eventually lead to a more programmatic approach.</p>
<p>Whom</p>	<p>Collaboration is a key element in this project. Primarily because it shows that working together on sustainability works better than individual sustainability, by the motto: "On your own you will go faster, together you go further." The energy exchange between large company Aviko and SME company AMI shows how cooperation between large companies and SMEs can boost sustainability. When there is a large company with clear strategic goals to become more sustainable, and also more investment power, and there is a nearby MBK with a sustainable image and/or ambitions to become more sustainable, forces can be combined and added value can be created together. Cooperation has also been important in the process of starting up the projects. A major installer for example contributed to the research on the possibility of energy exchange between participating companies. As part of this research, knowledge was gathered on business processes and operations and discussions were held on the possibilities and commitment to set up projects.</p>
<p>What</p>	<p>Recently, project plans for the use of waste heat have been submitted to Stimulus (the grant provider). By mid-November 2022, the Foundation expects to receive a definite answer on the award of the OPZuid Mrets grant application. If the plans are approved and implemented, residual heat from Aviko's production processes will no longer be blown into the air, but will be sold to the neighbouring AMI, which will use the heat to producing construction hardware. This energy exchange achieves a 55% reduction in gas consumption at AMI. With gas prices currently skyrocketing, this leads to substantial cost savings at AMI. Aviko receives financial compensation for the residual heat. However, their main driver is to be able to contribute to the reduction of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, and their example may inspire others to follow. Within Cosun, Aviko's</p>





	<p>parent company, this project is seen as an iconic project and there are considerations on whether this can be realised at more production sites.</p>
<p>Lessons learned</p>	<p>Whereas a few years ago, the business case of a sustainability project was the leading factor for starting a project, a new trend is taking place. Improving the quality of life and the working environment of the business park and contributing to curbing climate change are becoming increasingly important when making choices. For future projects, more preparation in the preliminary phase would be advisable. With greater availability of specific data, a view on possible projects can be formed more easily. If this view is there from the start, a project can be set up in a structured and more concrete way. If targeted funding is applied for a specific project, this will also provide more certainty for entrepreneurs, instead of when the project still needs to be defined and the project plan approved. Another suggestion to speed up the sustainability of business parks is to work programmatically on the themes of energy, climate and circularity. A team of experts and implementing organisations specialising in energy can pool knowledge, skills and approaches to implement joint sustainability projects on business parks.</p>

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Inspirational story	Schiebroek business park heading to energy positive	<b>INST-03</b>
Country	Netherlands	
Energy efficiency measures	Solar panels, smart meters, solar thermal, insulation measures, electrification, LED	
SME sector	Mixed – Business park	
Why	"A business park that generates more energy than it consumes": Business Park Schiebroek Rotterdam is taking this ambitious step by, among other things, realising a cooperative solar park.	
How	<p><b>Approach</b></p> <p>In 2011, an organisational structure was set up in Schiebroek Business Park with a Business Investment Zone (BIZ) scheme, enabling companies to collectively invest in public space. Both property owners and users of the business park pay an annual contribution of €150, which pays for professional park management. The park manager started working on basic problems at the business park in 2011, with the objective of 'clean, operational, safe'. Solving basic problems first instilled such confidence among business owners that in 2015 the business park joined the cooperation Bedrijventerreinen Energiepositief (BE+), a network of parties that aims to turn 250 business parks energy-positive and CO<sub>2</sub> neutral within 10 years. The park manager's next step was to calculate what the possibilities and costs of sustainability would be. For this purpose, TNO performed an energy potential scan (EPS). The entrepreneurs of the business park were included in every step, which created trust and commitment among the entrepreneurs.</p> <p>Based on the results of the EPS several measures were investigated, including rooftop solar, insulation measures, smart meters, solar thermal, electric car charging stations, LED street lighting, and a joint solar park. The most significant measure is the establishment of the joint solar park. The solar park will, for 80%, be financed by the bank, with the remaining 20% financed by entrepreneurs and the partners they work with. For the solar park, the entrepreneurs are eligible for SDE++. When the project is realised, Stichting BIZ Schiebroek and its partners will set up an ESCo for energy management. The ESCo and the entrepreneurs' association will become joint owners of the solar park, with the entrepreneurs' association as co-shareholder.</p>	





	<p><b>Setbacks</b></p> <p>Sustainability and energy are not the core business of most entrepreneurs. Due to a lack of knowledge, manpower and financial resources, working on sustainability and sustainable energy generation is evidently not a priority for most entrepreneurs in business park Schiebroek. Appointing a park manager to unburden entrepreneurs and connect stakeholders has enabled Schiebroek to take major steps towards sustainability. The park manager knows the entrepreneurs and their individual needs, and is able to liaise with appropriate solutions. Schiebroek business park is close to a residential area. In a development process like this, it is important to involve all stakeholders from the beginning. For example, a lot of time was lost because an area manager from the municipality criticised a planned fence around the solar park at a late stage. As a result, the plan had to be changed and soil tests had to be carried out for the construction of ditches around the park. The soil investigation showed contamination that had to be remediated. This put pressure on the business case. Also in the cooperation with lawyers, who were involved at a much later stage. Agreements that were made previously were sometimes not sufficiently taken into account.</p>
<p>Whom</p>	<p>Furthermore, there was extensive cooperation with environmental services, municipal officials, the business association, the grid operator and a professional project developer. When entering into partnerships with commercial providers of technical solutions, careful consideration was given to service and quality, and whether they could meet the needs of individual entrepreneurs, both large and small. Following through on negative reactions creates positivity, and this shows: 'A good example follows suit'.</p>
<p>What</p>	<p>The EPS showed that a total of 14 million kWh of electricity and eight hundred thousand cubic metres of gas are consumed at Schiebroek business park. There is one large consumer who consumes 9 million kWh alone, so the total consumption of the remaining entrepreneurs is around 5 million kWh. After implementing the planned measures, including solar on roof and facade, the solar park, solar thermal, insulation, LED lighting and charging stations, 50% of the consumption of these remaining users will be sustainably generated locally. The joint solar park will generate about 1.6 million kWh.</p>
<p>Lessons learned</p>	<p>The collective approach at Schiebroek business park, in which the park manager brings entrepreneurs together while meeting individual needs of entrepreneurs, was the major success factor for collective sustainability at Schiebroek business park. This success makes it possible to continue the cooperation in new projects. Currently, the possibilities for a new project with fast charging infrastructure are being explored. In earlier projects, such as the collective solar park, delays occurred because not all actors were involved from the start and, as a result, it was not possible at times to move</p>





forward quickly when decisions had to be made. In future projects an even closer look will be taken at who has a say at what point in the process, and these actors will be involved from the start.



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Inspirational story	Bringing together local supply and demand for energy in the IJmond region	<b>INST-04</b>
Country	Netherlands	
Energy efficiency measures	Local energy market	
SME sector	Mixed – Business parks	
Why	<p>To be independent from energy suppliers while creating leverage for sustainability and green energy. This is what GreenBiz IJmond is enabling with GreenBiz Energy. The aim of GreenBiz Energy is to bring together local energy supply and demand for sustainably generated energy. Each business park in the IJmond region contains several green energy producers and consumers, who maintain their sustainably generated energy on their own business park and trade it among themselves. Customers therefore buy their energy directly from fellow entrepreneurs.</p>	
How	<p><b>Approach</b> GreenBiz Energy was set up as one of the pillars of the (foundation) GreenBiz IJmond, a public-private partnership consisting of the IJmond environmental service, the Province of North Holland, the municipalities of Beverwijk, Heemskerk, Uitgeest and Velzen, as well as entrepreneurs from the IJmond region. GreenBiz IJmond supports entrepreneurs from the IJmond region in becoming more sustainable. The board of GreenBiz IJmond consists of eight entrepreneurial forces that regularly consult with a focus group consisting of representatives of the four participating municipalities, the IJmond environmental service, ROC Nova College and a deputy of the province of North Holland. The Greenbiz Energy initiative was launched with support from an Interreg grant. Local entrepreneurs who found it interesting to participate set up a small-scale Local Energy Market (LEM) on their own. The associated administrative actions were taken up by the GreenBiz IJmond foundation. This meant that GreenBiz Energy was registered with the Chamber of Commerce, and that a technical platform was selected and set up to work with. The participating entrepreneurs only had to switch from their traditional energy supplier to GreenBiz Energy. With 25 start-up participants, GreenBiz Energy joined the ENTRANCE platform. A representative of the foundation was responsible for matching generated power and customers. As GreenBiz Energy grew and more participants joined over time, the administrative burden of matching supply and demand became too much. Following this, a partnership was formed with Edmij, a flex service provider that took over this task. The flex service provider is formally the energy supplier. Flexibility is accessed on the local energy market. On a small-scale</p>	







basis, electricity consumption is adjusted to energy market prices whenever possible. There are currently seven business parks in the IJmond region connected to the LEM.

### **Setback**

Setting up an LEM is relatively new, and when starting something new one runs into barriers. This also happened with GreenBiz Energy. The first barrier arose when choosing a legal structure. Initially, they went for a partnership. However, entrepreneurs were reluctant to participate in this structure, because in a partnership each participant enters into an agreement with each other and there is joint ownership of energy production resources, such as solar panels. After GreenBiz Energy abandoned this idea, it opted to set up a local energy market (LEM) platform, which is governed by a limited liability company under the GreenBiz IJmond Foundation. This offers participants more flexibility, e.g. they can choose to cancel per month and there are minimal interdependencies. There have also been bumps in the road at the technical/administrative level. When entrepreneurs have been supplied with power for a year, a final account statement has to be prepared. Due to the dependence on external parties, such as the grid operator and the metering company, this initially took a very long time, causing uncertainty among participating entrepreneurs. Entrepreneurs were supported in this by constant dialogue and being transparent about the learning process that comes with starting something new. Understanding that entrepreneurs are part of something new, an experiment, helped overcome uncertainty. Because it is not always easy to get entrepreneurs on board, one of the founders of Greenbiz IJmond who is trusted by local entrepreneurs and has the power to connect and motivate entrepreneurs is involved in GreenBiz Energy.

Whom

The close cooperation between public and private, provided by the Public Private Partnership structure, provides a good basis for cooperation with local authorities, and inspires a sense of confidence among entrepreneurs and towards the outside world. To make GreenBiz Energy possible, cooperation has been established with knowledge institutions, advisers, and, in a later phase, with a flex service provider to take on the matching between supply and demand. There were changes in the cooperation with advisers during the process, as not every proposed approach worked equally well for GreenBiz Energy.





<p>What</p>	<p>For most of the entrepreneurs who have switched from their old energy supplier to GreenBiz Energy, the energy bill has gone down and saving money is a key motivation. However, financial benefits are not the only motivation to participate. Most participants have a positive attitude towards sustainability and are keen to contribute to it. Participating in an LEM also contributes to a positive image regarding sustainability, which indirectly has a positive influence on sustainability labels and opportunities for tenders. In 2021, 40 companies from IJmond were connected to GreenBiz Energy's LEM. These companies collectively consumed around 1 million kWh annually, almost half of which was sustainably generated by the connected entrepreneurs in 2021.</p>
<p>Lessons learned</p>	<p>The entrepreneurs who started GreenBiz Energy know: 'Innovation involves trying out and sometimes fine-tuning the route in between.' Being transparent about the process and continuing to communicate, and the involvement of a trusted partner, has ensured that GreenBiz Energy has been built up with a group of committed entrepreneurs and grown into a well-known phenomenon in the IJmond region.</p>

*This document was developed by the GEAR@SME Project (GA No. 894356).*





Inspirational story	Compressed air leakages reduction after Energy Scan	<b>INST-01</b>
Country	Germany	
Energy efficiency measures	Reduction energy consumption by reduction of compressed air leakages, replacement of lights with LEDs and decrease of night heating.	
SME sector	Any company using compressed air in its production processes	
Why	<p>Driving energy transition and decarbonisation in production plants. Making rational use of energy for heating, lighting and production processes and optimize use of resources helps the SMEs to contribute with the environment and to reduce their energy costs. It also has an impact in the selling opportunities of the company, as the CO<sub>2</sub> footprint is becoming a requirement in the supply chain and financing of some industries.</p>	
How	<p><b>Approach</b> The goal of the company was to reduce its energy consumption and its CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, to this end, energy efficiency measures were subsequently analysed and implemented. Following the recommendations given in the Energy Scan the company held support from an energy service provider to quantify its compressed air losses. A noticeable leakage in the system was found. To dispose these losses upstream throttles in compressed air gun to reduce air flow were used. Also, a reduction of the total pressure of the compressed air system has been studied. Measures as lowering the temperature in factories at night and replacing lighting with LEDs were implemented. These three first measures are expected to bring a reduction of the electricity consumption of approx. 8 % and of heat consumption of approx. 4%. Finally, the company also closed a new green electricity purchase agreement, thereby reducing all its electricity-related CO<sub>2</sub> emissions.</p> <p>Other measures as switching off machines, increasing the installed PV power are included in the road map of the company. Discussions on the internal organisation, assignation of roles and responsibilities were held. The “Avoid-Substitute-Compensate” approach was followed for improving the energy usage of the company.</p> <p><b>Setback</b> The potential for energy savings could not be fully exploited, as more complex measures requiring not only greater investment, but also more personnel and time resources could not be implemented. This was the case for the implementation of a compressor heat recovery system for compressed air production, which has been put</p>	





	<p>on hold until a budget allocation is available for feasibility analysis and implementation.</p>
<b>Whom</b>	<p>The implementation the measures involve following stakeholders:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Management for decision making and assignation of the required resources</li><li>- Service provider for a deeper analysis of the saving potentials</li><li>- Technical department for the implementation of the measures</li></ul>
<b>What</b>	<p>The measurable benefits of implementing the energy efficiency measures are the 10 % reduction in energy consumption and associated energy costs. The purchase of green electricity leads to the avoidance of 95% of the energy-related CO2 emissions.</p> <p>Moreover, as Greenhouse gas emissions reporting has recently become a supply chain requirement in many industries, by reducing its CO2 emissions, the company secures its future as a potential supplier to large corporations which are required to report on climate and the environment.</p>
<b>Lessons learned</b>	<p>Management commitment was crucial for the implementation of energy efficiency measures. The willingness to contribute to municipal and European targets, increasing customer pressure and supply chain requirements, and the possibility of reducing energy costs are driving forces for engaging the decision-makers.</p> <p>Another success factor was the in-house technical knowledge and the availability of a reliable service provider who could perform the necessary measurements and analyses.</p> <p>In this project, lack of time, personnel and funding were the biggest obstacles to implementation. However, starting with measures that require less investment and personnel already resulted in significant savings.</p>





Title	COLLECTIVE SELF-CONSUMPTION PROJECT - VIA LARGA SHOPPING CENTER	INST-01
Country	Bologna, Italy	
Energy Efficiency Measures	Photovoltaic system with a capacity of 200 kWp on parking area shelters and establishment of a group of Collective Self-consumers of renewable energy.	
SME Sector	Any SME. The basic requirement is that the self-consumers group of participants are located in the same building/condominium (the definition of super condominium also assumes validity in the commercial or industrial context in the case of logistics hubs, interports, shopping malls, where there is a multiplicity of buildings with real estate units owned by several parties and having common parts such as, for example, lighting or private roads).	
Why?	<p>Fostering the drivers of energy transition and decarbonization.</p> <p>The Collective Self-Consumption project involving the Shopping Center (both common parts and stores) is aimed at taking advantage of the benefits given by sharing self-generated electricity from renewable sources so as to minimize energy expenditure and electricity use. The ambition of the project consists in devising a good practice based on promoting renewable sources, reducing CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and increasing levels of energy savings and efficiency, thus providing concrete benefits to participants.</p>	
How?	<p><b>Approach</b></p> <p>The collective self-consumption scheme, which involves sharing electricity generated from renewable sources with investment made in the common parts of the Shopping Center, includes the installation of photovoltaic shelters in the outdoor parking area.</p> <p>The plant has an estimated annual producibility of 234,000 kWh/year and occupies an area of about 1,340 m<sup>2</sup>. It is connected to the power grid on the same meter as the utilities in the common parts to have the maximum benefit of direct self-consumption. Participants in the group will benefit from the incentives (100 €/MWh) provided by sharing the energy produced by the plant.</p> <p>The initial investment is estimated at €300,000 (considering a cost of €1,500/kWp) and operating costs of €5,000/year. Direct self-consumption is assumed to be about 80%, and the remaining 20% is valued as shared energy.</p>	





	<p><b>Barriers</b></p> <p>The feasibility study for the self-consumption group at the Via Larga Shopping Center is currently available and has not been implemented yet.</p> <p>The status of the Italian legal/regulatory framework is still not final. Implementation decrees are needed to make the mechanism operational. Therefore, assessments are partial and not final.</p> <p>Collective Self-Consumption experiments are currently ongoing in Italy and represent useful pilot cases for acquiring skills in the use of technologies, management of stakeholder relations and proper use of currently existing regulatory tools.</p> <p>However, there is a lack of established reference case studies in this framework.</p> <p>The business model needs to be put into practice from time to time depending on the value proposition, business opportunities, members participating in the initiative, forms of financing, and distribution of economic benefits.</p>
<p>Who?</p>	<p>The configuration of Collective Self-Consumption involves the following participants:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● the managing entity of the common parts (promoter of the project)</li> <li>● the outlets of the Shopping Center (stores, bars, supermarket).</li> </ul> <p>There are no plans to use third-party financing since the ownership of the facility belongs to the Shopping Center.</p>
<p>What?</p>	<p>The implementation of the Collective Self-consumption configuration produces several benefits.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Non-economic benefits</li> </ul> <p>Awareness is increased in the framework of the impact of actions on energy consumption and virtuous behavior for maximizing self-consumption.</p> <p>The image of the shopping center in Via Larga is also improved since a share of energy is produced in a renewable way.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Economic benefits</li> </ul> <p>There will be a measurable economic benefit as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 100 €/MWh incentive for shared energy</li> <li>● Refund of grid charges on shared energy (about 8 €/MWh).</li> <li>● revenues related to energy fed into the grid.</li> </ul> <p>In addition to these benefits, there will be no take from the grid through direct self-consumption on the utilities in the common parts. The trial lends itself to replicability on other similar facilities.</p>
<p>Lessons learnt</p>	<p>Possible recommendations for SMEs wishing to undertake an AUC initiative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● A Shopping Center represents a suitable site to implement collective self-consumption given the availability of areas useful for the installation of a PV system.</li> <li>● Consider the allowable size limit for the systems: the current regulations provide the opportunity for all the entities in the same building to self-consume and share energy produced by renewable energy systems of less than 200 kWp, it was chosen to the maximization of the size of the the PV system according to the current rules, when the Via Larga project was designed.</li> </ul>





- Evaluate the role of the stakeholders involved, given the multiplicity of possible actors and configurations.
- To study the economic sustainability of the initiative in detail.



Collective Self-Consumption Project: PV system on parking area shelters.  
Via Larga Shopping Center, Bologna

*This document was developed by the GEAR@SME Project (GA No. 894356).*





Title	Installation of photovoltaic system with storage and establishment of Renewable Energy Community (REC)	INST-02
Country	Bologna, Italy	
Energy Efficiency Measures	Photovoltaic system of 120 kWp power on the roof of buildings of a commercial park with simultaneous installation of storage batteries for the establishment of a Renewable Energy Community (REC)	
SME Sector	Any SME. The basic requirement for the shared electricity incentive is that community participants in the community are connected to the same primary transformer substation (High Voltage/Medium Voltage). Participation in a REC must not represent the main industrial or commercial activity for the SMEs (ATECO - Italian codes 35.11.00, 35.14.00).	
Why?	<p>RECs implementation is an important milestone in furthering the drivers of energy transition and decarbonization.</p> <p>The Energy Community project involving the Commercial Park is aimed at taking advantage of the benefits given by sharing self-generated electricity from renewable sources. The REC main objective is to generate social, environmental and economic benefits not only for its members but also for neighboring territories. The ambition is to develop good practice so as to promote renewable sources, reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and increase energy saving and efficiency.</p>	
How?	<p><b>Approach</b></p> <p>The Energy Community scheme involves the installation of a PV system with a capacity of 120 kW and sharing of electricity generated from renewable sources with investment made on the roofs available to the Commercial Park.</p> <p>The system has an estimated annual producibility of 138,000 kWh/year, occupies an area of about 600 m<sup>2</sup> and is connected to the power grid on the same meter as the utilities in the common parts to have the maximum benefit of direct self-consumption. Participants in the group will benefit from the incentives (110 €/MWh) provided by sharing the energy produced by the plant.</p> <p>The initial investment is estimated at €156,000 (considering a cost of €1,300/kWp) and operating costs of €1,500/year. A direct self-consumption of about 27% and a shared energy share of 75% is assumed.</p> <p>The installation of storage batteries with a capacity of 60 kWh was also assumed. The shared utilities in the Commercial Park are mainly outdoor lighting utilities, so that the main consumption is concentrated at night. With the installation of the storage battery, the direct self-consumption turns out to be about 42%. The expenditure for the batteries turns out to be €36,000.</p>	







	<p><b>Barriers</b></p> <p>The feasibility study for the Commercial Park Energy Community is currently available but it has not been implemented so far.</p> <p>Italy currently lacks established reference case studies for RECs. there is a lack of reference scope and business models that can be applied for this new tool.</p> <p>Experiments of RECs are currently ongoing so as to provide useful pilot cases for acquiring skills in the use of technologies, management of stakeholder relations, and proper use of currently existing regulatory tools.</p> <p>In addition, implementation decrees to make the mechanism fully operational are still lacking.</p>
<p>Who?</p>	<p>The Energy Community configuration involves the following participants:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● the managing entity of the common parts (promoter of the REC project)</li><li>● the outlets of the shopping center (stores, cafes, supermarket)</li><li>● The REC contact person</li></ul> <p>The REC is an autonomous legal entity (collective type).</p> <p>In general, participants in an REC can be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Individuals</li><li>● SMEs</li><li>● Territorial entities and local communities (including municipal governments)</li><li>● Religious bodies</li><li>● Research and training organizations</li><li>● Third sector entities</li><li>● Environmental protection entities</li><li>● Local governments</li></ul>
<p>What?</p>	<p>The implementation of the REC configuration produces several benefits as follows.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Environmental benefits</li></ul> <p>The energy produced with the installed PV system contributes to the decrease of the CO<sub>2</sub> emitted, thus contributing to the process of decarbonization and energy transition.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Social Benefits</li></ul> <p>Energy Communities are a tool to alleviate energy poverty through the involvement of disadvantaged and/or vulnerable individuals and areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Economic Benefits</li></ul> <p>There will be a measurable economic benefit:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● 110 €/MWh incentive for shared energy</li><li>● Refund of grid charges on shared energy (about 8 €/MWh).</li><li>● revenues related to energy fed into the grid.</li></ul> <p>In addition to these benefits, there will be no withdrawal from the grid through direct self-consumption on the utilities in the common parts of the Commercial Park.</p>





Lessons learnt

Possible recommendations for SMEs considering a REC initiative:

- A Shopping Center represents a suitable site for the implementation of a REC given the availability of surfaces useful for the installation of a PV system.
- Evaluate the role of the local stakeholders involved given the multiplicity of possible actors and configurations. It is also important to conduct a thorough energy simulation to maximize the energy shared by the system.
- Evaluate short- and long-term economic viability scenarios for the REC.
- Evaluate the most appropriate legal entity for the formation of the REC.

*This document was developed by the GEAR@SME Project (GA No. 894356).*





Inspirational story	Increasing energy efficiency in SME through education and training	<b>INST-01</b>
Country	Romania	
Energy efficiency measures	Training course for becoming energy manager, and implementation of an energy efficiency action plan to reduce energy consumption and cost	
SME sector	Textile industry	
Why	SMEs are facing several barriers, including economic, informational and organisational ones which often hinder the implementation of energy efficiency measures. Besides this, the legislative framework does not motivate SMEs to implement an energy audit or to employ an energy manager. Considering this, training an internal technical staff could lead to several benefits which will be presented below.	
How	<p><b>Approach</b></p> <p>The implemented approach involved the participation of the Plant Manager from an SME activating in the textile industry, in an Education &amp; Training (E&amp;T) program financed under a Horizon 2020 project. The E&amp;T program included several learning units and also practical action, to enhance the know-how of the person and also to increase practical capabilities when implementing local energy efficiency action, including both organizational and technical measures. The practical action of the course resulted in a detailed energy evaluation of a pilot site, with the aim of putting the theoretical knowledge into practice and performing a detailed energy analysis in order to further motivate the decision-maker to conduct an energy audit.</p> <p>The proposed energy efficiency action plan consisted of a “low-hanging fruits” approach and the development of a package with organizational and technical measures. The “low-hanging fruits” measures include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- air compressor generator optimization with the scope of efficient usage of each equipment and optimized operation of the airflow line;</li> <li>- the replacement of the air-cooling system using a heat exchanger.</li> </ul> <p>The following organizational measures have been proposed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Educating the employees by organizing workshops in which specific energy efficiency topics can be debated e.g., energy-draining habits, improvement of energy efficiency at the workplace, phantom energy, and carbon footprint;</li> <li>• Rewarding system for the staff who initiate energy efficiency initiatives;</li> <li>• Investing in energy-efficient appliances in the offices;</li> <li>• Conduct a one-time professional energy audit to identify tailored energy-saving solutions;</li> <li>• Carrying out the necessary maintenance and cleaning work on energy-consuming equipment.</li> </ul> <p>Besides this, several renewable energy sources have been proposed along with energy-efficient sources such as:</p>	





	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Photovoltaic system with an installed capacity of 250 kW for the production of electricity;</li><li>• Solar thermal collectors with an installed capacity of 168 kW;</li><li>• Heat pump system to supply the thermal load of the facility.</li></ul>
	<p><b>Setback</b></p> <p>An energy analysis is not enough to fully exploit the potential and to draw the feasibility of the proposed technical systems. This should be done by a team of experts, including a certified energy auditor.</p>
Whom	The practical action has been done in a group of trainees, coordinated by a trainer (professional in the energy efficiency field), who conducted the energy analysis and established the energy efficiency action plan.
What	Through the assessment of the key performance indicators – energy saving, and CO <sub>2</sub> emission reduction better technical feasibility can be deduced from the energy efficiency package reflected in the cumulative energy saving potential of 250 MWh/year electrical energy (EI) and 818 MWh/year thermal energy (Th), along with the total CO <sub>2</sub> emission reduction of 263 tonnes of CO <sub>2</sub> eq. per year.
Lessons learned	Education and knowledge enhancement is a key element in SMEs pathways toward energy transition and also decarbonization. This could lead to strong motivation along different staff-categories including decision maker level, technical staff and other employees.

This Best Practice was developed by the GEAR@SME Project (GA No. 894356)





### 5.3 Dutch

The fact sheets translated into Dutch and the Inspirational Stories developed are presented below. For simplicity, an overview of the materials is provided in the table.

ID code	Title of Inspirational Stories (English)	Title of Inspirational Stories (Dutch)
INST-01	IPKW: The most sustainable business park of The Netherlands	IPKW: Het duurzaamste bedrijventerrein van Nederland
INST-02	A blueprint for heat/cold exchange for business parks in Venlo	Een blauwdruk voor warmte/koude uitwisseling voor bedrijventerreinen in Venlo
INST-03	Schiebroek business park heading to energy positive	Bedrijventerrein Schiebroek richting energiepositief
INST-04	Bringing together local supply and demand for energy in the IJmond region	Lokale vraag en aanbod van energie in de IJmond bij elkaar brengen



Succesverhaal	IPKW: Het duurzaamste bedrijventerrein van Nederland	INST-01
Land	Nederland	
Genomen maatregelen	Gezamenlijke projecten waaronder biomassa, zonnepanelen, windmolens en een restwarmtenet.	
Sector	Gemengd - Bedrijventerrein	
Aanleiding	<p>“Het duurzaamste bedrijventerrein van Nederland worden, omdat we de wereld als een betere plek willen achterlaten aan de volgende generatie.” Dit is de ambitie van IPKW, een voormalig AkzoNobel industrieterrein uit de jaren '40. Het bedrijventerrein richt zich specifiek op het huisvesten van energie gerelateerde bedrijven – van startende ondernemers tot multinationals. Het terrein biedt huisvesting aan partijen die zich bezighouden met verduurzaming en innovatie op gebied van energie -en milieutechnologie. Toen Veolia zich als exploitant van de utiliteiten verbond aan het terrein ontstond de ambitie een proeftuin voor het duurzaamste bedrijventerrein van Nederland te worden op gebied van energie, afval, mobiliteit, gebouwen en mensen. IPKW en Veolia zien dit als gezamenlijke taak. Het bedrijventerrein wordt gezien als ecosysteem voor werk en onderwijs.</p>	
Hoe	<p><b>Aanpak</b></p> <p>Met behulp van een 'future map' is gevisualiseerd wat IPKW als het duurzaamste bedrijventerrein van Nederland betekent. Hierop staan projecten beschreven die in het verleden zijn geïmplementeerd, die op de planning staan, en een aantal droomprojecten voor in de toekomst. De 'future map' is breed gedeeld en gedragen op het bedrijventerrein. Gerelateerd aan het onderwerp 'energie' zijn op het terrein verschillende verduurzamingsprojecten geïnitieerd, zoals (a) het produceren van stroom door middel van zonnepanelen, (b) het plaatsen van windmolens, (c) het in gebruik nemen van een biomassaketel en (d) de aanleg van een restwarmtenet. Het bedrijventerrein is nog aangesloten op het landelijk netwerk voor stroom en gas, maar beschikt ook over een eigen energienetwerk. Huurders nemen stoom, perslucht, diverse soorten water, gassen e.d. af via het eigen netwerk. Het beschikken over een eigen netwerk maakt het nemen van besluiten omtrent verduurzaming gemakkelijker.</p>	





	<p><b>Uitdagingen</b></p> <p>De ambitie tot verduurzaming van IPKW bestond al lang. Echter, de voormalige exploitant van de energiecentrale werkte niet mee aan de verduurzamingslag. Dit was de eerste tegenslag in de ambitie tot verduurzaming. De verkoop aan Veolia, wereldleider op het gebied van geoptimaliseerde inzet van grond- en brandstoffen, heeft ervoor gezorgd dat drastische stappen richting duurzaamheid gezet konden worden. Een tweede tegenslag ontstond bij het in gebruik nemen van de biomassaketel. In de tijd dat de haalbaarheidsstudie voor aanschaf en in gebruik nemen van de biomassaketel gedaan werd, was het mogelijk een SDE subsidie te krijgen en werd biomassa gezien als een goede transitiebrandstof. Echter, de collectieve mening over deze technologie is met verloop van tijd veranderd. Het slechte imago dat biomassa kreeg zorgde voor negatieve reacties. Als koploper in de transitie krijg je naast positieve ook negatieve reacties, wat ervoor kan zorgen dat het moeilijker is om ondernemers mee te krijgen in de energietransitie. Nu de biomassaketel is geïnstalleerd en zorgt voor een substantieve besparing op gasverbruik, vraagt de overheid al naar mogelijkheden om de biomassaketel weer uit te faseren en over te gaan op een duurzamer alternatief. Tot slot is het bij innovatieve projecten moeilijk om de businesscase kostenneutraal te krijgen. Hoe nieuwer de technologie, hoe moeilijker dit is. IPKW heeft medewerkers in dienst op het thema marketing en communicatie. Hoewel dit in het begin een investering was zonder aanvankelijke terugbetaling, werpt het nu zijn vruchten af. In 2019 heeft IPKW de 'BT Circular Economy' award voor duurzaamste werkplek van Nederland ontvangen. Hoewel uitdagingen blijven bestaan, is IPKW een inspiratiebron voor de lokale overheden en andere bedrijventerreinen.</p>
<p>Samenwerking</p>	<p>De wisselende houding van de gemeente ten aanzien van de biomassa ketel maakte de samenwerking uitdagend. Desalniettemin wordt er op dit moment sterk samengewerkt en zoekt de gemeente verbinding met IPKW om te leren en kennis en ervaringen verder te verspreiden. Zo zijn gemeenteambtenaren stage komen lopen om te leren over hoe bij IPKW het verduurzamingsvraagstuk succesvol wordt aangevlogen, waarin de waarde van samenwerken in de 'triple helix' voor alle betrokken partijen wordt benadrukt.</p>
<p>Resultaat</p>	<p>Op dit moment liggen er op IPKW 24000 zonnepanelen die 6,7 miljoen kWh per jaar opwekken. Er staan vier windturbines op en rond IPKW, deze leveren schone en lokaal geproduceerde energie aan huishoudens in Arnhem. De biomassaketel op IPKW is goed voor een reductie van 90% van het gasgebruik. Op dit moment is IPKW bezig met een verkenning voor het aanleggen van een waterstof netwerk op het terrein. Een waterstof tankstation bestaat al. Ook hier gaat het om een uitdagende casus, maar een groep ambitieuze partijen poogt een businesscase op te zetten waardoor het voor nieuwe partijen makkelijker is om aan te sluiten en investeringskosten te delen. Naast hernieuwbare energie en een reductie van CO<sub>2</sub> uitstoot, is IPKW een inspiratiebron voor andere bedrijventerreinen en lokale overheden.</p>





### Geleerde lessen

De casus van IPKW leert dat het verduurzamen als koploper uitdagend is, maar ook over de mogelijkheden die het biedt als je met een groep gemotiveerde ondernemers aan de gang gaat. Het hebben van één eigenaar en eigen medewerkers maakt IPKW als bedrijventerrein uniek en maakt de organisatie van de verduurzaming gemakkelijker. Op een regulier bedrijventerrein zijn er altijd wel een aantal spelers te vinden die zich willen inzetten voor verduurzaming, maar deze moeten ook hun eigen onderneming draaiende te houden. Dit maakt het belangrijk dat de lokale overheid stevig kan ondersteunen in het opzetten van een structuur voor verduurzamingsprojecten, bijvoorbeeld door middel van het opzetten van een organisatiegraad op het bedrijventerrein en het aanstellen van een parkmanager die de ondernemers kan ondersteunen bij verduurzamingsprojecten.



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Succesverhaal	Een blauwdruk voor warmte/koude uitwisseling voor bedrijventerreinen in Venlo	INST-02
Land	Nederland	
Genomen maatregelen	Warmte/koude uitwisseling	
Sector	Gemengd - Bedrijventerreinen	
Aanleiding	<p>Aantonen dat collectief verduurzamen op bedrijventerreinen beter werkt dan individueel, dat is de missie van het project 'Duurzame bedrijventerreinen' in Venlo, gefocust op energie en klimaatadaptatie. Met een blanco sheet als projectplan is in 2019 1.8 miljoen euro opgehaald bij het Europees fonds voor Regionale ontwikkeling van de EU en provincie Limburg voor collectieve verduurzamingsprojecten op gebied van energie en klimaatadaptatie. Middels onder andere vijf pilot projecten die voor eind 2023 uitgevoerd moeten worden, wordt aangetoond dat collectief verduurzamen beter werkt dan individueel. Het project wordt aangestuurd door een projectleider.</p>	
Hoe	<p><b>Aanpak</b></p> <p>Het project is gestart met opstellen van een zogenaamde data-röntgenfoto van de 20 deelnemende bedrijventerreinen in Venlo. Hierbij is gebruik gemaakt van beschikbare data over energie en klimaat. Op basis van de uitkomsten is onderzocht op welke bedrijventerreinen kansen liggen voor een pilot voor het testen en demonstreren van slimme energieconcepten die gecombineerde opwek en uitwisseling mogelijk maken. Bij het identificeren van projecten is gekozen te focussen op restwarmte, wegens het risico van netcongestie bij het uitbreiden van het aantal zonnepanelen. Gedurende het onderzoek is inzicht verkregen in de hoeveelheid warmte en koude die beschikbaar is bij bedrijven en of er een match gemaakt kan worden tussen vraag en aanbod tussen twee of meer bedrijven. Met behulp van deze informatie is een eerste inzicht verkregen dat moet leiden tot hergebruik van restwarmte binnen de twee bedrijven en waar mogelijk uitwisseling van restwarmte -en koude tussen de bedrijven, met als resultaat het reduceren van CO<sub>2</sub> uitstoot. Naast het onderzoek naar technische haalbaarheid is ook de financiële haalbaarheid onderzocht. Een van de pilotprojecten, welke met behulp van de data-röntgenfoto geïdentificeerd is, is het gebruik van restwarmte van het productieproces van Aviko door naastgelegen bouwbeslagproducent AMI.</p>	





	<p><b>Uitdagingen</b></p> <p>Een gebrek aan data en financiering van het vooronderzoek was een barrière in het op gang krijgen van de projecten. Daarom is door de projectleider van Stichting Duurzame Bedrijventerreinen gestart met het samenstellen van deze data-röntgenfoto's om voldoende informatie bij elkaar te krijgen. Echter, door een gebrek aan beschikbare data was het moeilijk alle relevante informatie goed in beeld te brengen. Naar aanleiding van de data röntgenfoto's zijn projecten geïdentificeerd, waarna het gesprek met bedrijven is gestart. In gesprek met de bedrijven is meer kennis verkregen over de bedrijfsprocessen en bedrijfsvoering, en is commitment verkregen om samenwerkingen te starten. De projectleider van Stichting Duurzame Bedrijventerreinen heeft als 'trusted partner' partijen bij elkaar gebracht, geadviseerd en ondersteund gedurende het hele traject. Hoewel het vooronderzoek intensief was en ongeveer een 6 - 12 maanden in beslag heeft genomen, wordt nu door een groep koplopers het hele ecosysteem in beweging gebracht. Op basis van de ervaringen met deze koplopers werkt de Stichting aan een blauwdruk die later ook op andere bedrijventerreinen kan worden ingezet wat uiteindelijk zal leiden tot een meer programmatische aanpak.</p>
Samenwerking	<p>Samenwerking is een belangrijk thema in dit project. In eerste instantie omdat het aantoonde dat samenwerken aan verduurzaming beter werkt dan individuele verduurzaming, onder het motto: "Alleen ga je sneller, samen kom je verder." De energie-uitwisseling tussen grootbedrijf Aviko en MKB AMI laat zien hoe samenwerking tussen grootbedrijven en MKB verduurzaming een boost kan geven. Als er sprake is van een grootbedrijf met duidelijke strategische doelstellingen om te verduurzamen maar ook meer investeringskracht, en nabijgelegen MBK met een duurzaam imago en/of ambities om te verduurzamen, kunnen krachten worden gebundeld en kan gezamenlijk meerwaarde worden gecreëerd. Ook bij het opzetten van de projecten is samenwerking belangrijk geweest. Onder ander een grote installateur heeft bijgedragen aan het onderzoek over de mogelijkheid van energie-uitwisseling tussen deelnemende bedrijven. Als onderdeel van dit onderzoek is kennis verzameld over de bedrijfsprocessen en de bedrijfsvoering en zijn gesprekken gevoerd over de mogelijkheden en toewijding om projecten op te zetten.</p>
Uitkomst	<p>De projectplannen voor het gebruik van restwarmte zijn onlangs ingediend bij de Stimulus (de subsidieverlener). Medio november 2022 verwacht de Stichting uitsluitend te krijgen over de toekenning van de aangevraagde OPZuid Mretsubsidie. Als de plannen worden goedgekeurd en uitgevoerd, wordt de restwarmte van de productieprocessen van Aviko niet langer de lucht in geblazen, maar verkocht aan het naastgelegen AMI, die de warmte gebruikt bij het produceren van bouwbeslag. Met deze energie-uitwisseling wordt bij AMI een reductie van 55% in het gasgebruik gerealiseerd. Met de huidige explosief stijgende gasprijzen leidt dit tot substantiële kostenbesparingen bij AMI. Aviko ontvangt een financiële vergoeding voor de</p>





	<p>restwarmte. Echter, dit is voor Aviko niet de belangrijkste drijfveer. Belangrijker is een bijdrage te kunnen leveren aan de reductie van CO<sub>2</sub> uitstoot. Goed voorbeeld doet volgen: Binnen Cosun, de moedermaatschappij van Aviko, wordt dit project gezien als een icoonproject en wordt bekeken of dit bij meer productie-sites kan worden gerealiseerd.</p>
Geleerde lessen	<p>Waar een aantal jaar geleden de businesscase van een verduurzamingsproject nog leidend was om een project te starten, vindt hier een kentering plaats. De verbetering van de leefbaarheid en het werkklimaat van het bedrijventerrein en het bijdragen aan het remmen van klimaatverandering worden steeds belangrijker bij het maken van keuzes. Voor toekomstige projecten wordt meer voorbereiding in de voorfase aangeraden. Bij een grotere beschikbaarheid van specifieke data kan gemakkelijker een beeld van mogelijke projecten gevormd worden. Als dit beeld er vanaf de start is, kan een project op een gestructureerde en concretere manier opgezet worden. Als gericht subsidie voor een gericht project wordt aangevraagd geeft dit ook meer zekerheid voor ondernemers, in plaats van wanneer het project nog moet worden gedefinieerd en het projectplan nog goedgekeurd moet worden. Een andere suggestie om de verduurzaming van bedrijventerreinen te versnellen is om programmatisch aan het werk te gaan met de thema's energie, klimaat en circulariteit. Een team van experts en uitvoerende organisaties dat is gespecialiseerd in energie kan kennis, kunde en aanpakken bundelen om gezamenlijke verduurzamingsprojecten op bedrijventerreinen te implementeren.</p>

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Succesverhaal	Bedrijventerrein Schiebroek richting energiepositief	INST-03
Land	Nederland	
Genomen maatregelen	PV panelen, thermische zonne-energie, slimme meters, isolatiemaatregelen, elektrificatie, LED verlichting	
Sector	Gemengd - Bedrijventerrein	
Aanleiding	“Een bedrijventerrein dat meer energie opwekt dan verbruikt”: deze ambitieuze stap neemt bedrijventerrein Schiebroek Rotterdam door onder andere het realiseren van een coöperatief zonnepark.	
Hoe	<p><b>Aanpak</b></p> <p>In 2011 is op bedrijventerrein Schiebroek een organisatiestructuur opgezet met een Bedrijven Investeringszone (BIZ) regeling, welke bedrijven in staat stelt om collectief te investeren in de openbare ruimte. Zowel de pandeigenaren als gebruikers van het bedrijventerrein betalen een jaarlijkse bijdrage van € 150 waaruit professioneel parkmanagement bekostigd wordt. De parkmanager begon in 2011 te werken aan basale problemen op het bedrijventerrein, met als doelstelling ‘schoon, heel, veilig’. Het eerst oplossen van basale problemen heeft dermate veel vertrouwen gewekt bij de ondernemers dat het bedrijventerrein in 2015 aansloot bij de samenwerking Bedrijventerreinen Energiepositief (BE+), een netwerk van partijen dat binnen 10 jaar 250 bedrijventerreinen energiepositief en CO<sub>2</sub> neutraal wil krijgen. De volgende stap van de parkmanager was te berekenen wat de mogelijkheden en kosten van verduurzaming zouden zijn, hiervoor is door TNO een energie potentieel scan (EPS) gedaan. De ondernemers van het bedrijventerrein zijn in elke stap meegenomen, wat heeft gezorgd voor vertrouwen en commitment bij de ondernemers.</p> <p>Op basis van de uitkomsten van de EPS is onderzoek gedaan naar verschillende maatregelen, waaronder zon op dak, isolatiemaatregelen, slimme meters, , thermische zonne-energie, laadpalen voor elektrische auto’s, LED-straatverlichting, en een gezamenlijk zonnepark. De grootste maatregel die wordt getroffen is het opzetten van het gezamenlijke zonnepark. Het zonnepark wordt voor 80% gefinancierd door de bank, de resterende 20% wordt gefinancierd door de ondernemers en de partners waarmee zij samenwerken. Voor het zonnepark komen de ondernemers in aanmerking voor SDE++. Wanneer het project wordt gerealiseerd, wordt door stichting BIZ Schiebroek en haar partners een ESCo opgericht voor het energiebeheer. De ESCo en de ondernemersvereniging worden gezamenlijk eigenaar van het zonnepark, met de ondernemersvereniging als mede aandeelhouder.</p>	





	<p><b>Uitdagingen</b></p> <p>Duurzaamheid en energie zitten niet in de corebusiness van de meeste ondernemers. Door een gebrek aan kennis, menskracht en financiële middelen is het bezig zijn met verduurzaming en opwerk van duurzame energie logischerwijs geen prioriteit bij de meeste ondernemers op bedrijventerrein Schiebroek. Het aanstellen van een parkmanager om ondernemers te ontzorgen en stakeholders te verbinden heeft het in Schiebroek mogelijk gemaakt om grote stappen tot verduurzaming te zetten. De parkmanager kent de ondernemers en hun individuele behoeften, en is in staat te verbinden met passende oplossingen. In een ontwikkelproces zoals deze is het belangrijk alle stakeholders vanaf het begin te betrekken. Zo is er in Schiebroek veel tijd verloren doordat een gebiedsmanager vanuit de gemeente in een late fase kritiek had op een gepland hek rondom het zonnepark. Hierdoor moest het plan gewijzigd worden en moest bodemonderzoek worden gedaan voor het aanleggen van sloten rondom het park. Het bodemonderzoek toonde verontreiniging aan die gesandeerd moest worden. Hierdoor kwam de businesscase onder druk te staan.</p>
<p>Samenwerking</p>	<p>Ook in de samenwerking met juristen, die pas in een zeer laat stadium werden betrokken, werd er soms onvoldoende rekening gehouden met eerder gemaakte afspraken. Verder is veel samenwerkt met omgevingsdiensten, gemeenteambtenaren, de ondernemersvereniging, netbeheerder en een professionele projectontwikkelaar. Bij het aangaan van samenwerkingen met commerciële aanbieders van technische oplossingen is zorgvuldig gekeken naar service en kwaliteit, en of zij tegemoet kunnen komen aan de behoeften van individuele ondernemers, zowel grote als kleinere. Het doorpakken bij negatieve reacties zorgt voor positiviteit, en hieruit blijkt: 'goed voorbeeld doet volgen'.</p>
<p>Uitkomst</p>	<p>Uit de EPS kwam dat op bedrijventerrein Schiebroek een totaal van 14 miljoen kWh elektriciteit wordt verbruikt en acht honderdduizend kuub gas. Er is één grootverbruiker die alleen al 9 miljoen kWh verbruikt, zodat het totale verbruik van de overige ondernemers ligt op ca. 5 miljoen kWh. Na het implementeren van de beoogde maatregelen, waaronder zon op dak en gevel, thermische zonne-energie, isolatie, LED verlichting, laadpalen en het zonnepark zal 50% van het verbruik van deze overige gebruikers. duurzaam lokaal opgewekt zijn. Het gezamenlijke zonnepark zal ca. 1.6 miljoen kWh opleveren.</p>
<p>Geleerde lessen</p>	<p>De collectieve aanpak op bedrijventerrein Schiebroek, waarin de parkmanager ondernemers bij elkaar brengt en tegelijkertijd tegemoet komt aan individuele behoeften van ondernemers, was de grote succesfactor voor collectieve verduurzaming bij bedrijventerrein Schiebroek. Dit succes maakt het mogelijk de samenwerking voort te zetten in nieuwe projecten. Op dit moment worden de mogelijkheden voor een nieuw project met snellaadinfrastructuur verkend. In de eerdere projecten, zoals het collectieve zonnepark, ontstond vertraging doordat niet</p>





alle actoren vanaf het begin betrokken waren en hierdoor op sommige momenten niet snel kon worden doorgepakt wanneer besluiten genomen moesten worden. In toekomstige projecten wordt nog beter bekeken wie er op welk moment in het proces iets te zeggen heeft, en worden deze actoren vanaf het begin betrokken.



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Succesverhaal	TITLE OF THE INSPIRATIONAL STORY	INST-04
Land	Nederland	
Genomen maatregelen	Lokale energiemarkt	
Sector	Gemengd - Bedrijventerreinen	
Aanleiding	<p>Onafhankelijk zijn van energieleveranciers en tegelijkertijd slagkracht creëren voor duurzaamheid en groene energie. Dit is wat GreenBiz IJmond mogelijk maakt met GreenBiz Energy. Het doel van GreenBiz Energy is het samenbrengen van lokale energie vraag -en aanbod van duurzaam opgewekte energie. Per bedrijventerrein in de regio IJmond zijn verschillende producenten en afnemers van groene stroom, die hun duurzaam opgewekte energie op het eigen bedrijventerrein houden en onderling verhandelen. Afnemers kopen hun energie dus rechtstreeks van collega-ondernemers.</p>	
Hoe	<p><b>Aanpak</b> GreenBiz Energy is opgezet als een van de pijlers van (stichting) GreenBiz IJmond, een publiek private samenwerking bestaande uit omgevingsdienst IJmond, Provincie Noord Holland, de gemeenten Beverwijk, Heemskerk, Uitgeest en Velzen en ondernemers uit de IJmondregio. GreenBiz Energy ondersteunt de ondernemers uit de IJmond regio bij verduurzaming. Het bestuur van GreenBiz IJmond bestaat uit acht ondernemende krachten die regelmatig overleggen met een klankbordgroep bestaande uit vertegenwoordigers van de vier deelnemende gemeenten, de omgevingsdienst IJmond en het ROC Nova College en een gedeputeerde van provincie Noord Holland. Het initiatief GreenBiz Energy is gestart met ondersteuning van een Interreg subsidie. Lokale ondernemers die het interessant vonden om mee te doen, hebben in eigen beheer kleinschalig een Lokale Energiemarkt (LEM) opgezet. De administratieve handelingen die hierbij hoorden zijn door stichting GreenBiz IJmond opgepakt. Dit hield in dat GreenBiz Energy is ingeschreven bij de Kamer van Koophandel, en er een technisch platform is uitgezocht en ingericht om mee te werken. De deelnemende bedrijven hoefden alleen over te stappen van hun traditionele energieleverancier naar GreenBiz. Met 25 startende deelnemers is GreenBiz Energy aangesloten op het ENTRANCE platform. Een medewerker van de stichting was verantwoordelijk voor het matchen van opgewekte stroom en afnemers is aangesteld. Toen Greenbiz Energy groeide en er naar gelang van tijd meer deelnemers bij kwamen werd de administratieve last van het matchen van vraag en aanbod te groot. Hierna is een samenwerking aangegaan met Edmij, een flex service provider die deze taak heeft overgenomen. De flex service provider is formeel de</p>	





energieleverancier. Flexibiliteit wordt ontsloten op de lokale energiemarkt. Op kleinschalige basis wordt het elektriciteitsverbruik waar mogelijk aangepast aan de prijzen van de energiemarkt. Op dit moment is er een LEM die zeven bedrijventerreinen in IJmond regio aan elkaar verbindt.

### **Uitdagingen**

Het opzetten van een LEM is relatief nieuw en bij het starten van iets nieuws loop je tegen barrières aan, zo ook bij GreenBiz Energy. De eerste barrière ontstond bij het kiezen voor een juridische structuur. In eerste instantie is gekozen voor een maatschap. Echter, ondernemers waren huiverig deel te nemen aan deze constructie omdat bij een maatschap iedere deelnemer met elkaar een overeenkomst afsluit en er sprake is van gezamenlijk eigenaarschap van energieproductiemiddelen, zoals zonnepanelen. Nadat GreenBiz Energy van dit idee is afgestapt, is ervoor gekozen een lokale energiemarkt (LEM) platform op te zetten, welke wordt beheerd door een bv die onder de stichting GreenBiz IJmond valt. Dit biedt deelnemers meer flexibiliteit, zo kan er bijvoorbeeld per maand voor worden gekozen om op te zeggen en zijn er minimale onderlinge afhankelijkheden. Ook op technisch/administratief vlak zijn er hobbels op de weg geweest. Wanneer ondernemers een jaar lang van stroom zijn voorzien, moet er een eindafrekening gemaakt worden. Door de afhankelijkheid van externe partijen, zoals de netbeheerder en het meetbedrijf, duurde dit in de eerste instantie erg lang, wat bij deelnemende ondernemers onzekerheid teweeg bracht. Ondernemers zijn hierin ondersteund door constant in gesprek te blijven en transparant te zijn over het leerproces dat hoort bij het starten van iets nieuws. Het begrip dat ondernemers onderdeel zijn van iets nieuws, een experiment, hielp de onzekerheid te overkomen. Omdat het niet altijd makkelijk is om ondernemers mee te krijgen, is een van de oprichters van GreenBiz IJmond die vertrouwen heeft bij lokale ondernemers en de kracht heeft om ondernemers te verbinden en motiveren betrokken bij GreenBiz Energy.

### **Samenwerking**

De nauwe samenwerking tussen publiek en privaat, die de structuur van de Public Private Partnerschap biedt, zorgt voor een goede samenwerkingsbasis met lokale overheden, en wekt vertrouwen bij ondernemers en richting de buitenwereld. Om GreenBiz Energy mogelijk te maken is samengewerkt met kennisinstellingen, adviseurs, en in een latere fase met een flex service provider die de matching tussen vraag en aanbod op zich neemt. In de samenwerking met adviseurs zijn gedurende







	<p>het proces wisselingen geweest, omdat niet elke voorgestelde aanpak even goed werkte voor GreenBiz Energy.</p>
Uitkomst	<p>Voor de meeste ondernemers die zijn overgestapt van hun oude energieleverancier naar GreenBiz Energy is de energierekening omlaag gegaan en is geld besparen een belangrijke motivatie. Financiële voordelen zijn echter niet de enige motivatie om deel te nemen. De meeste deelnemers hebben een positieve houding ten opzichte van verduurzaming en willen hier graag een bijdrage aan leveren. Deelnemen aan een LEM draagt tevens bij aan een positief imago t.a.v. duurzaamheid wat indirect positieve invloed uitoefent op duurzaamheidskeurmerken en kansen voor aanbestedingen. In 2021 waren 40 bedrijven uit de IJmond aangesloten op de LEM van GreenBiz Energy. Deze ondernemingen verbruikten jaarlijks gezamenlijk zo'n 1 miljoen kWh, waarvan in 2021 bijna de helft duurzaam werd opgewekt door de aangesloten ondernemers.</p>
Geleerde lessen	<p>De ondernemers die met GreenBiz Energy zijn gestart weten: 'Bij innoveren hoort uitproberen en soms tussendoor de route bijschaven.' Het hebben van een organisatiegraad, zoals de aanwezigheid van stichting GreenBiz, is cruciaal om een gezamenlijk project als dit op te starten. Daarnaast heeft het transparant zijn over het proces en blijven communiceren, en de betrokkenheid van een trusted partner ervoor gezorgd dat GreenBiz Energy is opgebouwd met een groep betrokken ondernemers en uitgegroeid tot een bekend fenomeen in de IJmond.</p>

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## 5.4 German

The fact sheets translated into German and the Inspirational Stories developed are presented below. For simplicity, an overview of the materials is provided in the table.

ID code	Title of Best Practice/Inspirational Story (English)	Title of Best Practice/Inspirational Story (German)
CAIR-01	Optimisation of compressed air users/appliances	Optimierung von Druckluftverbrauchern
CAIR-02	Optimisation of the pressure in the system	Optimierung des Systemdrucks
CAIR-03	Switch off of appliances in non-operational times	Abschalten der Anlage und Verbraucher
CAIR-04	High level control	Übergeordnete Steuerung
CAIR-05	Sizing and type of compressor	Auslegung und Bauweise der Kompressoren
CAIR-06	Network optimisation	Netzwerkoptimierung
CAIR-07	Reduction of leakages	Reduktion von Leckagen
CAIR-08	Heat recovery	Wärmerückgewinnung
COOL-01	Reduction of cooling load and free cooling	Reduktion der Kühllast und freie Kühlung
COOL-02	Compressor control	Verdichterregelung optimieren
COOL-06	Heat recovery	Wärmerückgewinnung
HVAC-01	Reduction of fan running time	Verringerung der Laufzeiten
HVAC-02	Flow rate reduction through variable speed variation (VSD)	Drehzahlregulierung
HVAC-03	Replacement of fan	Austausch von Ventilatoren
HVAC-04	Replacement of transmission system	Austausch Antriebsriemen
HVAC-05	Heat and moisture recovery	Rückgewinnung Wärme und Feuchtigkeit
HYDR-01	Insulation	Isolierung
HYDR-02	Hydraulic balancing	Hydraulischer Abgleich
LIGH-02	Optimization of lighting-control	Optimierung der Lichtsteuerung
LIGH-04	Replacement of luminaire, lamps	Austausch von Leuchten, Lampen
OFFI-01	Optimising indoor climate and comfort in office building considering energy efficiency aspects	Optimierung von Raumklima und Komfort im Bürogebäude unter Berücksichtigung von Energieeffizienzaspekten
OFFI-02	Green IT in offices	Green IT in Büros
PUMP-01	Reduction of running time for pumps - Switch off motors when not needed	Verringerung der Laufzeit von Pumpen
PUMP-02	Adapt the offer to real needs	Anpassung des Betriebs an den tatsächlichen Bedarf
PUMP-03	Optimised control of pumps	Optimierte Steuerung der Pumpen



ID code	Title of Best Practice/Inspirational Story (English)	Title of Best Practice/Inspirational Story (German)
PUMP-04	Motor replacement	Austausch von Motoren
PUMP-06	Pump replacement	Austausch von Pumpen
RENE-01	Photovoltaic plant	Photovoltaikanlage
RENE-02	Solar thermal plant	Solarthermie Anlage
INST-01	Compressed air leakages reduction after Energy Scan	Druckluftleckagen-Senkung nach Energy Scan



Best Practice	OPTIMIERUNG VON DRUCKLUFTVERBRAUCHERN	CAIR-01
Anwendung	Druckluftsysteme	
KMU Sektor	Industrie	
KMU Subsektor	Alle	
Technische Beschreibung	<p>Druckluft spielt in der modernen Industrie eine wesentliche Rolle und wird in fast jedem Produktionszweig verwendet. In einigen Sektoren kann Druckluft für bis zu 20 % der gesamten verbrauchten elektrischen Energie verantwortlich sein. (Glasindustrie sogar bis zu 40 %). Im Durchschnitt werden 7 % bis 11 % der elektrischen Energie eines Betriebes für Druckluft benötigt. Aufgrund des schlechten Wirkungsgrades ist Druckluft die teuerste Energieform in der Industrie.</p> <p>Typische Anwendungsgebiete sind:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Automatisierung: Zylinder, Motor, Ventile, Förderbänder, Webstuhl</li> <li>• Aktivluft: Transport (z. B. Schüttguttransport)</li> <li>• Prozessluft: Trocknen, Fermentieren, Belüftung von Absetzanlagen</li> <li>• Vakuum: Verpackungen, Trocknung, Saugen, Hebevorrichtungen</li> </ul> <p>Die größten Vorteile von Druckluft sind: Verfügbarkeit, Präzision, Skalierung, Sicherheit und Geringes Gewicht der Werkzeuge.</p> <p>Anwendungsgebiete nach Druck:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ultrahochdruck (&gt; 40 bar): Dichtheitstests, Kraftwerke, Sauerstoffflaschen</li> <li>• Hochdruck (17 bar – 40 bar): Rohrdrucktests, Blasformen von Kunststoffteilen</li> <li>• Mitteldruck (10 bar – 17 bar): Schwerfahrzeuge, Spezialanfertigungen</li> <li>• Niederdruck (&lt; 10 bar): Die meisten industriellen Anwendungen liegen in diesem Bereich</li> </ul> <p>Die spezifische Leistung eines Verdichters liegt in der Praxis bei etwa 45 % oberhalb der theoretisch idealen Verdichtung.</p>	
Empfehlung zur Optimierung	<p>Es ist möglich, die Effizienz des Produktionsprozesses zu erhöhen, indem der Druckluftverbrauch und die Druckluftverluste durch die Optimierung der Verteilungskanäle und der angeschlossenen Komponenten reduziert werden. In vielen Systemen ist der Arbeitsdruck viel höher als nötig.</p> <p>Mehrere Studien haben gezeigt, dass das Druckniveau um bis zu 1 bar gesenkt werden kann, ohne die Produktivität zu beeinträchtigen. Durch die Senkung des</p>	

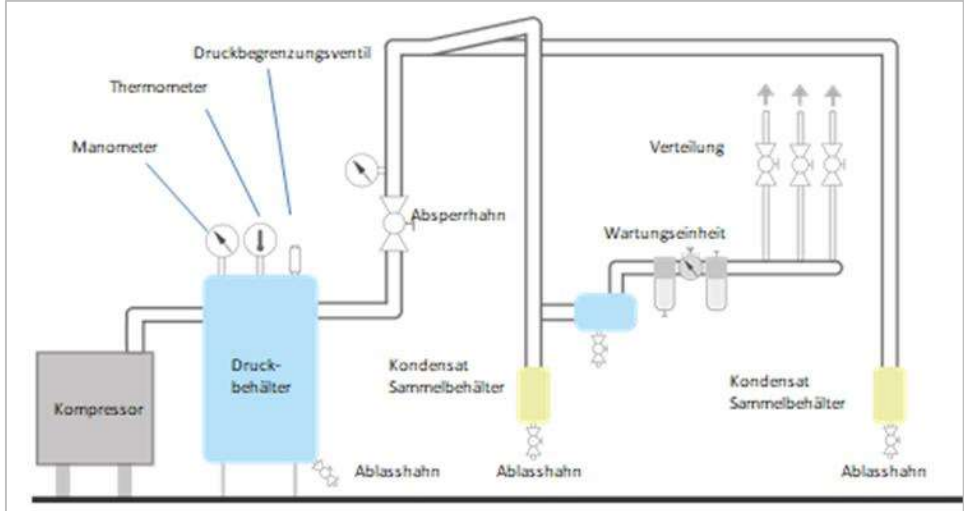


für den ordnungsgemäßen Betrieb des Systems erforderlichen Drucks können kleinere Kompressoren eingesetzt und die Energieeffizienz des gesamten Systems erhöht werden.

- **Auslegung von Antrieben:** Häufig werden pneumatische Antriebe überdimensioniert und die Antriebskraft ist meist um ein Vielfaches größer als es in der Anwendung tatsächlich notwendig wäre. Dadurch brauchen diese Geräte dann größere bzw. leistungsstärkere Kompressoren, um auf den Soll Volumenstrom zu kommen. Fast die Hälfte aller Antriebe kann, wie Erfahrungen zeigen, eine Baugröße kleiner ausgelegt werden.
- **Wartung:** Bei mangelnder Wartung kann es aufgrund des inneren Verschleißes und tendenziell abnehmender Dichtheit zu einem Druckluft-Mehrverbrauch kommen. Pneumatische Anlagen, deren Verschleißteile regelmäßig überprüft und gewartet bzw. ausgetauscht werden, verursachen keinen höheren Druckluftverbrauch.
- **Wechsel der Filterpatrone:** Da Druckluft nicht zu 100 % frei von jeglichen Partikeln gemacht werden kann, benötigen Druckluftanwendungen in der Regel ein Filterelement. Oft werden die Filter zu spät gewechselt, weshalb ab einer gewissen Betriebszeit der Differenzdruck dieser Elemente sehr schnell ansteigt. In der Regel sollte ein Filter unbedingt einmal pro Jahr, jedoch spätestens bei einem Druckverlust von 0,35 bar gewechselt werden.
- **Vermeidung offener Rohre für Blasanwendungen:** Wenn bei industriellen Prozessen etwas abzublasen ist, wird häufig ein ganz gewöhnliches Rohr installiert, dessen Umfang von 2 bis zu 32 mm variieren kann. Das offene Rohr wird hierzu geformt und zurechtgebogen, um den gewünschten Blaswinkel und das erforderliche Blasmuster zu erhalten. Meistens funktionieren solche Installationen zwar, bringen aber Nachteile wie starke Turbulenzen, einen extrem hohen Energieverbrauch sowie potenzielle Gesundheitsgefährdungen mit sich. Im Allgemeinen können für die meisten Industrieanwendungen Druckluftdüsen, Sicherheitsblaspistolen und Sicherheitslärmdämpfer eingesetzt werden. Es gibt unterschiedlich effiziente Düsen hinsichtlich Blaskraft und Luftverbrauch oder z. B. Düsen mit der Fähigkeit, die die Düse umgebende Luft blaskraftverstärkend mitzunutzen.
- **Geregelte Vakuum-Ejektoren:** Vakuumejektoren wandeln nach dem Venturi-Prinzip Druckluft in einen Unterdruck um. Sie sind damit das Basis-Bauteil für jede Vakuumanwendung. In vielen Betrieben werden noch unregelte Vakuum-Ejektoren verwendet, welche ständig in Betrieb sind. Die unregulierten Ejektoren sollten durch geregelte ersetzt werden. Geregelte Vakuum-Ejektoren arbeiten mit einer Luftsparautomatik und zeichnen sich durch sehr geringen Luftverbrauch aus.



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Einfach wirkende Zylinder:</b> In vielen Anwendungen ist nur eine Bewegungsrichtung (z. B. der Ausfahrhub) des Zylinders zeitkritisch bzw. produktiv, während der Hub in die andere Bewegungsrichtung auch länger dauern kann und mit wenig Antriebskraft ausgeführt werden könnte. Trotzdem haben viele Verbraucher Zylinder verbaut, welche in beide Richtungen wirken. Die Verwendung eines einfach wirkenden Zylinders mit Federrückstellung spart den Druckluftverbrauch, welchen der Zylinder in der nicht-zeitkritischen Phase benötigt.</li><li>• <b>Vermeidung von Totvolumen:</b> Insbesondere in größeren Anlagen liegen oft hohe Distanzen zwischen Verbrauchern und Schaltanlagen. Dabei müssen die Schläuche bei jedem Schaltvorgang befüllt bzw. entleert werden. Unnötig lange Leitungen und Leerschaltungen sollen weitgehend vermieden werden. Dazu können Leitungen verkürzt bzw. die Verschaltung optimiert werden.</li><li>• <b>Druckluftsubstituierung:</b> Oft ist es aufgrund der gegebenen Bedingungen nicht nötig, Druckluft zu verwenden. Meist kann sie, bei gleichbleibender Produktivität, durch andere Technologien ersetzt werden. Zum Beispiel benötigt ein 6,5 kW Druckluftmotor einen Kompressor mit 132 kW, während man evtl. gleich einen 6,5 kW Elektromotor verwenden könnte.</li><li>• <b>Weitere mögliche Substitutionen:</b><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Alternative elektrische Lösungen statt Druckluftkissen</li><li>- Druckluftlose Farbsprühanlagen, welche den Materialdruck zur Zerstäubung verwenden anstatt Druckluft.</li><li>- Elektrische Vakuumerzeugung anstatt Venturi Prinzip.</li><li>- Moderne, elektrische Schleifer</li></ul></li></ul>
<p>Relevante technische Überlegungen</p>	<p>Elektrische Energie wird zu etwa 7 bis 20 % in Druckluftenergie (Volumenarbeit) umgewandelt. Die übrigen 80 bis 93 % werden in Wärme umgewandelt und landen entweder im Medium oder werden direkt an die Umgebung abgestrahlt. 50 bis 90 % dieser Wärme kann rückgewonnen werden, wovon 85 % in Wärmetauschern zurückgewonnen werden können.</p>

<p>Grafiken und Diagramme</p>	 <p>Abbildung 1: Beispiel für ein Druckluft Verteilsystem</p>									
<p>Wirtschaftlichkeit</p>	<p>Die Investitionen hängen von der Art des Eingriffs ab, der an der Anlage vorgenommen wird.</p> <p>Für den Austausch eines Kompressors beginnen die Kosten bei 3.000 – 4.000 EUR.</p>									
<p>Energieeinsparungen</p>	<p><i>Tabelle 1: Einsparpotenziale in Druckluftsystemen, allgemein</i></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Sektor</th> <th>Anteil des gesamten Stromverbrauchs</th> <th>Einsparpotenzial</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Handwerk, Handel, Dienstleistungen</td> <td>bis zu 20 %</td> <td>bis zu 50 %</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Industrie</td> <td>7 – 20 %</td> <td>bis zu 50 %</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Bei dieser EE-Maßnahme beträgt das Einsparpotenzial:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Minderwertige Technik austauschen: 15 %</li> <li>• Reduktion von Komponenten: bis 15 %</li> </ul>	Sektor	Anteil des gesamten Stromverbrauchs	Einsparpotenzial	Handwerk, Handel, Dienstleistungen	bis zu 20 %	bis zu 50 %	Industrie	7 – 20 %	bis zu 50 %
Sektor	Anteil des gesamten Stromverbrauchs	Einsparpotenzial								
Handwerk, Handel, Dienstleistungen	bis zu 20 %	bis zu 50 %								
Industrie	7 – 20 %	bis zu 50 %								
<p>Wirtschaftliche Einsparungen</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Auslegung von Antrieben: bis zu 40 % bezogen auf den Verbrauch des ursprünglichen Antriebs.</li> <li>• Wartung: Je nach Größe der Leckage (1 mm ca. 150 Euro/Jahr)</li> <li>• Wechsel der Filterpatrone: mehrere 1.000 Euro/Jahr</li> <li>• Vermeidung offener Rohre für Blasanwendungen: &gt; 10.000 Euro/Jahr</li> <li>• Geregelter Vakuum-Ejektoren: mehrere 1.000 Euro/Jahr</li> <li>• Einfach wirkende Zylinder: mehrere 1.000 Euro/Jahr</li> <li>• Vermeidung von Totvolumen: 7 % Einsparung pro bar Druckabsenkung</li> </ul>									
<p>Durchschnittliche Amortisationszeit</p>	<p>3 – 6 Jahre</p>									



Emissionen	0,702 kg CO <sub>2</sub> /kWh <sub>el</sub> (CO <sub>2</sub> -Ausstoß bei der Produktion von 1 NL/min Druckluft für eine Stunde)	
Vorteile für die Umwelt	Reduktion der CO <sub>2</sub> -Emissionen durch geringeren Energiebedarf	
Nicht-Energievorteile (Mehrfachnutzen)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Vorteile für die Umwelt <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Höhere Produktivität <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Arbeitsumfeld/ Gesundheit/Sicherheit <input type="checkbox"/> Mehr Wettbewerbsfähigkeit <input type="checkbox"/> Wartung	Viele Effizienzmaßnahmen im Bereich von Blasdüsen, Werkzeugen und Ventilen verringern das Lärmniveau am Arbeitsplatz und werden auch daher umgesetzt. In manchen Fällen (Entzunderung Rohstahl über Düsen) erhöht sich auch die Qualität des Produktes.
Replizierbarkeit	Hoch	
Ähnliche Maßnahmen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CAIR-02: Optimierung des Systemdrucks</li> <li>• CAIR-03: Abschalten der Anlage und Verbraucher</li> <li>• CAIR-04: Übergeordnete Steuerung</li> <li>• CAIR-05: Auslegung und Bauweise der Kompressoren</li> <li>• CAIR-06: Netzwerkoptimierung</li> <li>• CAIR-07: Reduktion von Leckagen</li> <li>• CAIR-08: Wärmerückgewinnung</li> </ul>	
Praxisbeispiel	<p>Austausch von Komponenten (Österreich, 2011 – 2013)</p> <p><b>Ausgangssituation</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• hohe Leckagen</li> <li>• großer Filterwechsel Intervalle</li> <li>• offene Rohre für Blasanwendung</li> <li>• keine Wärmerückgewinnung</li> </ul> <p><b>Beschreibung der Optimierung</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Optimierung der Regelungsparameter bzw. Intervalle der Filteranlagen</li> <li>• Leckagenbehebung</li> <li>• Energiespardüsen einbauen</li> <li>• konsequente Verbraucheroptimierung durchführen</li> <li>• Wärmerückgewinnung nutzen (aus Abluft, Kesselhaus, Pumpenstationen)</li> </ul> <p><b>Kosten der Implementierung:</b> 108.000 EUR</p> <p><b>Amortisation der Implementation:</b> 3 Jahre</p>	





<p>Quelle</p>	<p>Kulterer, K., Huber J., Ruthner H., Oetiker H., Pucher C., Steinbrugger, C. (2015): Leitfaden für Energieaudits zur Optimierung von Druckluftsystemen, klimaaktiv energieeffiziente betriebe, Wien.</p> <p>Larrabee C.: Managing Multiple-Compressor Systems: Utilizing Controls to Improve Performance.</p> <p>3E Strategy, Department of Mechanical engineering, University of cape town: How to save energy and money in compressed air systems.</p>
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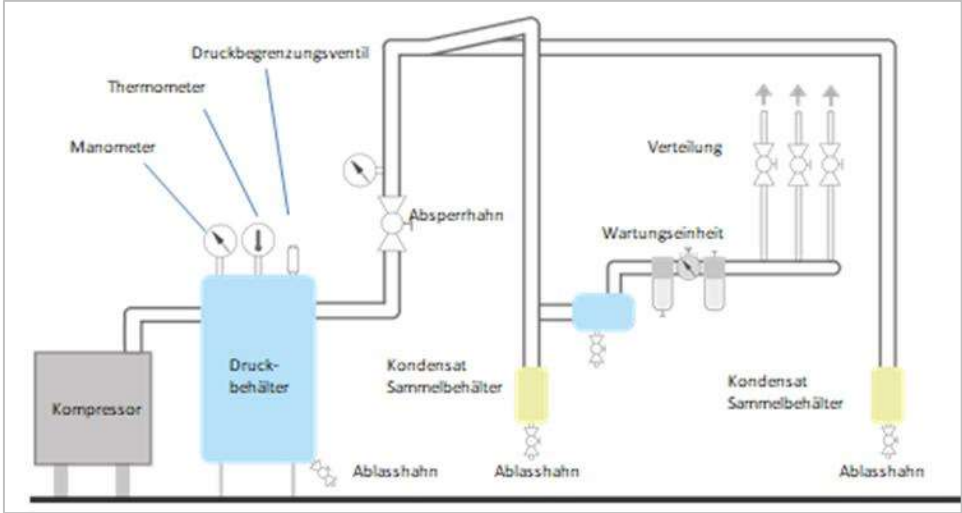
Diese Best Practice wurde im Rahmen des Impawatt-Projekts (GA-Nr. 785041) entwickelt und für das GEAR@SME-Projekt (GA-Nr. 894356) angepasst.



Best Practice	OPTIMIERUNG DES SYSTEMDRUCKS		CAIR-02
Anwendung	Druckluftsysteme		
KMU Sektor	Industrie		
KMU Subsektor	Alle		
Technische Beschreibung	<p>In vielen Druckluftsystemen ist der Betriebsdruck des Systems viel höher als benötigt. Erfahrungen haben gezeigt, dass das Druckniveau um bis zu 1 bar gesenkt werden kann, ohne dass sich Auswirkungen auf die Produktivität zeigen.</p> <p>In vielen Fällen wird außerdem der Druck mittels Druckregler vor den Anwendungen auf ein niedrigeres Niveau geregelt.</p> <p>Dieser ungenutzte Überschuss im Druckniveau verursacht zusätzliche Kosten durch Aufbringung und erhöhte Leckagen</p> <p>Indikatoren:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Versorgungsdruck über 7 bar (In den meisten industriellen Anwendungen reichen 7 bar).</li> </ul>		
Empfehlung zur Optimierung	<p>Ein konstanter Netzdruck auf dem benötigten Niveau kann z. B. durch eine intelligente übergeordnete Regelung von Kompressoren erreicht werden.</p> <p>Der mindestens erforderliche Druck muss an jeder Maschine individuell erprobt werden. Dabei ist darauf zu achten, dass bei einer Anlage, in der bereits energieeffizient ausgelegte Verbraucher verbaut sind, durch eine Druckabsenkung Betriebsstörungen auftreten können. Grundsätzlich zieht man eine intelligente Steuerung der Kompressoren in Kombination mit effizient ausgelegten Antrieben einer generellen Druckabsenkung vor.</p> <p>Um die Möglichkeit zur Druckniveausenkung zu prüfen, müssen verschiedene Messungen und Erhebungen durchgeführt werden. Anschließend werden Vergleiche mit den Drücken gemacht:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Differenz zwischen Kompressordruck und Netzdruck: sollte nicht höher als 1 bar sein! Sonst sind Maßnahmen zur Absenkung des Druckabfalls durchzuführen!</li> <li>• Differenz zwischen aktuellem Kompressordruck und erforderlichem Kompressordruck: Falls derzeit zu hoch, könnte der Kompressordruck gesenkt werden.</li> </ul>		



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Differenz zwischen Netzdruck und erforderlichem Druck am Verbraucher: Druckniveau an tatsächliche Erfordernisse anpassen, evtl. durch Druckreduzierventil oder über getrenntes Leitungsnetz.</li></ul> <p>Eine einfache Methode zum Testen, ob der Systemdruck verringert werden kann, kann angewendet werden, wenn keine Geräte im System vorkommen, welche bei zu geringem Druck beschädigt werden. Man verringert schrittweise den Druck so weit, bis eine Komponente einen Alarm von sich gibt, oder eine Veränderung in der Betriebsweise bemerkbar wird. Von diesem Niveau aus erhöht man dann den Druck schrittweise, um fluktuationsbedingte Störungen zu vermeiden, bis man beim minimal möglichen Systemdruck angekommen ist. Diese Technik ist sehr simpel anzuwenden, jedoch muss der Druckluftbeauftragte sicherstellen, dass dabei keine Schäden an den Komponenten auftreten.</p> <p>Um ein Absenken des Druckniveaus möglich zu machen, können zusätzliche Maßnahmen durchgeführt werden:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• regelmäßige Wartung der Filter und Trockner;</li><li>• unnötige Filter/Ventile/T-Stücke in den Leitungen austauschen;</li><li>• Totvolumen vermeiden;</li><li>• getrennte Netze mit unterschiedlichen Druckniveaus;</li><li>• Auswahl von Verbrauchern und Werkzeugen, die mit niedrigerem Druck betrieben werden können;</li><li>• Druckluft zur Reinigung, Kühlung oder Zerstäubung vermeiden.</li><li>• Durch die Reduktion des Druckniveaus um 1 bar ist eine Einsparung von rund 7 % möglich. Eine Reduktion des Druckniveaus um 0,3 bar verringert dabei bereits die Leckagen um 4 %.</li></ul>
<p>Relevante technische Überlegungen</p>	<p>In manchen Fällen ist es auch sinnvoll, zwei Netze mit unterschiedlichem Druckniveau zu installieren oder Einzelverbraucher mit außergewöhnlich hohem Druckniveau mit eigenen Druckluftboostern auszustatten, um das Druckniveau lokal zu erhöhen.</p>

<p>Grafiken und Diagramme</p>	 <p>Abbildung 1: Beispiel für ein Druckluft Verteilsystem</p>	
<p>Wirtschaftlichkeit</p>	<p>Einzelkosten von industriellen Druckreglern: ab 100 EUR.</p>	
<p>Energieeinsparungen</p>	<p>Bis zu 10 % Energieeinsparung</p>	
<p>Wirtschaftliche Einsparungen</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wartung: Je nach Größe der Leckage (1 mm ca. 150 Euro/Jahr)</li> <li>• Wechsel der Filterpatrone: mehrere 1.000 Euro/Jahr</li> <li>• Vermeidung offener Rohre für Blasanwendungen: &gt; 10.000 Euro/Jahr</li> <li>• Geregelte Vakuum-Ejektoren: mehrere 1.000 Euro/Jahr</li> <li>• Einfach wirkende Zylinder: mehrere 1.000 Euro/Jahr</li> </ul>	
<p>Durchschnittliche Amortisationszeit</p>	<p>&lt; 3 Jahre</p>	
<p>Emissionen</p>	<p>0,702 kg CO<sub>2</sub>/kWh<sub>el</sub> (CO<sub>2</sub>-Ausstoß bei der Produktion von 1 NL/min Druckluft für eine Stunde)</p>	
<p>Vorteile für die Umwelt</p>	<p>Reduktion der CO<sub>2</sub>-Emissionen durch geringeren Energiebedarf</p>	
<p>Nicht-Energievorteile (Mehrfachnutzen)</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Vorteile für die Umwelt</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Höhere Produktivität</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Arbeitsumfeld/Gesundheit/Sicherheit</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Mehr Wettbewerbsfähigkeit</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wartung</p>	<p>Keine weitere Beschreibung.</p>
<p>Replizierbarkeit</p>	<p>Mittel</p>	

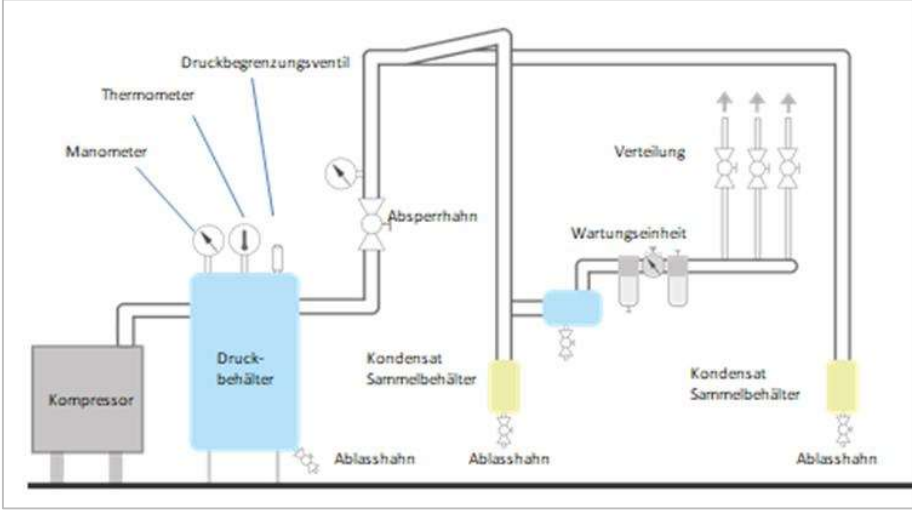


<p>Ähnliche Maßnahmen</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• CAIR-01: Optimierung von Druckluftverbrauchern</li><li>• CAIR-03: Abschalten der Anlage und Verbraucher</li><li>• CAIR-04: Übergeordnete Steuerung</li><li>• CAIR-05: Auslegung und Bauweise der Kompressoren</li><li>• CAIR-06: Netzwerkoptimierung</li><li>• CAIR-07: Reduktion von Leckagen</li><li>• CAIR-08: Wärmerückgewinnung</li></ul>
<p>Praxisbeispiel</p>	<p>Reduktion des Drucks (Österreich, 2016)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Ausgangssituation:</b> Bei der Betrachtung des Druckluftniveaus ergibt sich die Erkenntnis, dass dieses in Summe zu hoch ist und eine Senkung ein dementsprechend hohes Einsparpotenzial an elektrischer Energie birgt.</li><li>• <b>Beschreibung der Maßnahme:</b> Durch den Einbau eines bereits vorrätigen, zusätzlichen Druckbehälters, konnte das Druckniveau der Druckluftanlage von 8 bar auf 7 bar reduziert werden, was in Summe eine Ersparnis an elektrischer Energie von etwa 51.000 kWh/a mit sich bringt. Aufgrund der Verwendung eines ungenutzten Druckbehälters ergibt sich auch keine zusätzliche Investition.</li></ul>
<p>Quellen</p>	<p>Kulterer, K., Huber J., Ruthner H., Oetiker H., Pucher C., Steinbrugger, C. (2015): Leitfaden für Energieaudits zur Optimierung von Druckluftsystemen, klimaaktiv energieeffiziente betriebe, Wien.</p> <p>Larrabee C.: Managing Multiple-Compressor Systems: Utilizing Controls to Improve Performance.</p> <p>3E Strategy, Department of Mechanical engineering, University of cape town: How to save energy and money in compressed air systems.</p>

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Best Practice	ABSCHALTEN DER ANLAGE UND VERBRAUCHER	CAIR-03
Anwendung	Druckluftsysteme	
KMU Sektor	Alle	
KMU Subsektor	Alle	
Technische Beschreibung	In vielen Betrieben bleibt das Druckluftsystem in der Nacht oder auch an Wochenenden/Feiertagen eingeschaltet, obwohl die Produktion nicht läuft. 95 % der Leckageverluste treten im Leitungs- und Verbraucherteil des Systems auf und stellen auch während diesen Zeiten relevante Verbraucher dar	
Empfehlung zur Optimierung	<p>Während den Zeiten, in denen der Betrieb stillsteht und somit kein Verbraucher am Netz ist, welcher ständige Druckversorgung benötigt, sollte die Druckluftanlage heruntergefahren werden.</p> <p>Dabei gibt es mehrere Möglichkeiten:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Automatisches Trennen der Druckluftverteilung von der Erzeugung:</b> Hier lassen sich Verluste in den Nicht-Betriebszeiten dadurch verringern, dass das Leitungsnetz – oder zumindest Teile davon – außerhalb der Betriebszeiten abgekoppelt werden. Dies geschieht durch einen motorisch bewegten, automatischen Kugelhahn mit Zeitschaltuhr. Dabei ist die Uhr so zu programmieren, dass sich der Hahn 30 min nach Betriebsschluss schließt, wobei der Kompressor und der Kältetrockner in Bereitschaft bleiben. 30 min vor Betriebsbeginn öffnet sich der Hahn dann langsam, um das Netz sukzessive mit Druckluft zu füllen und eine Überlastung der Aufbereitung zu vermeiden.</li> <li>• <b>Automatisches Abschalten des Systems:</b> Diese Maßnahme erfordert die Installation eines Kontrollsystems mit elektrisch betriebenen Ventilen. Der Timer sollte so eingestellt werden, dass die Komponenten zur Druckluftaufbereitung bereits voll in Betrieb sind, wenn der Kompressor eingeschaltet wird.</li> <li>• <b>Automatisches Entkoppeln von Netzwerkteilen:</b> Bei dieser Methode werden Teile des Netzes von den Kompressoren und Druckluft-Aufbereitungsanlagen abgekoppelt und abgeschaltet. Dazu ist ein automatisches Ventil und Schaltsystem mit elektrisch betätigten Ventilen erforderlich. Das Abschaltssystem sollte so programmiert sein, dass die Druckluft-Aufbereitungsanlagen bei Produktionsbeginn voll einsatzbereit sind. Zusätzlich sollten manuelle Schalter installiert werden, damit es möglich ist, den Kompressor außerhalb der Betriebszeiten vom Verteilungssystem zu trennen (falls das automatische System ausfällt).</li> </ul>	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Manuelles Entkoppeln von Netzwerkteilen: Das Prinzip ist dasselbe wie bei der automatischen Abschaltung/Trennung, jedoch werden die Schritte manuell durchgeführt. Es ist wichtig, dass das verantwortliche Personal die richtige Schulung erhält und ein paar Notizen an den nötigen Hebeln und Ventilen verfügbar sind für Vertretungen.</li> </ul>	
<p>Grafiken und Diagramme</p>	 <p>Abbildung 1: Beispiel für ein Druckluft Verteilsystem</p>	
<p>Wirtschaftlichkeit</p>	<p>pro Zeitschaltuhr: ab 50 EUR</p>	
<p>Energieeinsparungen</p>	<p>20 bis 25 % Energieeinsparung</p>	
<p>Wirtschaftliche Einsparungen</p>	<p>etwa 20 %</p>	
<p>Durchschnittliche Amortisationszeit</p>	<p>&lt; 3 Jahre</p>	
<p>Emissionen</p>	<p>0,702 kg CO<sub>2</sub>/kWh<sub>el</sub> (CO<sub>2</sub>-Ausstoß bei der Produktion von 1 NL/min Druckluft für eine Stunde)</p>	
<p>Vorteile für die Umwelt</p>	<p>Reduktion der CO<sub>2</sub>-Emissionen durch geringeren Energiebedarf</p>	
<p>Nicht-Energievorteile (Mehrfachnutzen)</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Vorteile für die Umwelt</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Höhere Produktivität</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Arbeitsumfeld/Gesundheit/Sicherheit</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Mehr Wettbewerbsfähigkeit</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wartung</p>	<p>Keine weitere Beschreibung.</p>



Replizierbarkeit	Mittel
Ähnliche Maßnahmen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CAIR-01: Optimierung von Druckluftverbrauchern</li> <li>• CAIR-02: Optimierung des Systemdrucks</li> <li>• CAIR-04: Übergeordnete Steuerung</li> <li>• CAIR-05: Auslegung und Bauweise der Kompressoren</li> <li>• CAIR-06: Netzwerkoptimierung</li> <li>• CAIR-07: Reduktion von Leckagen</li> <li>• CAIR-08: Wärmerückgewinnung</li> </ul>
Praxisbeispiel	<p>Installation von Zeitschaltuhren (Österreich, 2010)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Ausgangssituation:</b> Kompressoren liefen auch außerhalb der Betriebszeiten</li> <li>• <b>Beschreibung der Maßnahme:</b> Die Kompressoren wiesen einen Stromverbrauch von etwa 6.500 kWh/a auf und werden jetzt mittels Zeitschaltuhren in der Nacht und am Wochenende abgeschaltet.</li> <li>• <b>Investitionskosten:</b> 50 €</li> <li>• <b>Amortisationszeit:</b> 0,1 Jahre</li> </ul>
Quellen	<p>Kulterer, K., Huber J., Ruthner H., Oetiker H., Pucher C., Steinbrugger, C. (2015): Leitfaden für Energieaudits zur Optimierung von Druckluftsystemen, Wien.</p> <p>Larrabee C.: Managing Multiple-Compressor Systems: Utilizing Controls to Improve Performance.</p> <p>3E Strategy, Department of Mechanical engineering, University of cape town: How to save energy and money in compressed air systems.</p>

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Best Practice	ÜBERGEORDNETE STEUERUNG		CAIR-04
Anwendung	Druckluftsysteme		
KMU Sektor	Alle		
KMU Subsektor	Alle		
Technische Beschreibung	<p>In den meisten Druckluftsystemen befinden sich mehr als ein Kompressor, um den Bedarf decken zu können. Unterschiedlich große Kompressoren werden für unterschiedliche Zwecke verwendet. Große Kompressoren, welche einen hohen Volumenstrom zur Verfügung stellen können, werden in der Regel für die Grundlast eingesetzt. Spitzenlasten werden von kleineren Kompressoren abgedeckt.</p> <p>In vielen Betrieben ist die Zusammenstellung der Kompressoren schlecht oder gar nicht geplant, was entweder aus Kostengründen oder bei später hinzugefügten Kompressoren passiert.</p> <p>Wenn Kompressoren nur über ihre interne Regelung kontrolliert werden, können folgende Probleme auftreten:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• zu viele Kompressoren laufen,</li> <li>• die falsche Kompressor-Kombination läuft,</li> <li>• der Druck ist höher als benötigt.</li> </ul> <p>Außerdem können sich dann im ganz unteren oder ganz oberen Bereich des möglichen Volumenstroms die Laufzeiten der Kompressoren häufen.</p> <p>Bei Systemen mit mehreren Kompressoren ist eine übergeordnete Steuerung nötig, welche die Kompressoren untereinander steuert. Oft wird eine Kaskadensteuerung verwendet, welche die einfachste Art der Koordination darstellt. Bei starren Kompressoren wird dabei jedem Kompressor ein eigener Schaltbereich zugewiesen. Typischerweise sind die Druckniveaus für die Schaltvorgänge 0,6 bis 0,7 bar voneinander entfernt. Mehrere Kompressoren mit lokaler Steuerung formen dann eine Kaskade aus den Schaltpunkten, was dazu führt, dass der erste Kompressor auf einem höheren Druckniveau läuft, um den fixen Schaltpunkt der Kaskade zu erhalten. Dadurch entsteht ein sehr breites Druckband, welches einen Mehraufwand von 6 bis 10 % Kompressor-Leistung pro bar Systemdruck verursacht.</p>		
Empfehlung zur Optimierung	<p>Die übergeordnete Druckband-Kompressoren-Regelung kann schon bei zwei Kompressoren im System wirtschaftliche Vorteile bringen.</p> <p>Der Einbau einer zentralen übergeordneten, intelligenten Mehrkompressoren-Steuerung ermöglicht erhebliche Energieeinsparungen. Die Vorteile sind:</p>		



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Harmonisierung der Auslastung von mehreren Kompressoren,</li> <li>• Beseitigung der Energieverschwendung durch Betrieb der Kompressoren in einem sehr schmalen Druckband,</li> <li>• Gleichmäßige Betriebszeiten der Kompressoren und dadurch wirtschaftliche Wartung und höhere Verfügbarkeit.</li> </ul> <p>Eine smarte Druckbandregelung verbessert das Zusammenwirken der Kompressoren-Einheiten dadurch, dass die Nennleistung, sowie gezielte Verzögerungen und iterative Checkpoints berücksichtigt werden. Es kann somit sichergestellt werden, dass die Kompressoren auf Vorgänge im System korrekt reagieren. Dadurch kann die bereitgestellte Menge an die benötigte angepasst werden. Außerdem können in Systemen mit gemischten Kontrollarten (Leerlauf/Frequenzumwandler) fortgeschrittene Controller die Kompressoren aufgrund ihrer Wirkungsgrade aufeinander abstimmen. Die Sensoren sind üblicherweise in der Lage eine minimale Druckdifferenz von 0,2 bar zu messen</p>
<p>Relevante technische Überlegungen</p>	<p>Der Druckabfall zwischen dem Auslass des Kompressors und dem Druckbehälter hat ebenfalls Einfluss auf das Verhalten der Kompressoren. Im Regelfall sind die Rohre und die Aufbereitungskomponenten in den jeweiligen Zweigen des Systems unterschiedlich. Dadurch variiert der Druckabfall, was dazu führt, dass mehr Kompressoren gleichzeitig laufen, als benötigt. Dies wiederum führt zu einem erhöhten Energieverbrauch und verkürzt die Wartungsintervalle.</p>
<p>Grafiken und Diagramme</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Grafik 1: Druckdifferenz durch übergeordnete Steuerung</i></p>
<p>Wirtschaftlichkeit</p>	<p>pro Kompressor: ab 3.000 EUR</p>
<p>Energieeinsparungen</p>	<p>Mit einer effizienten Kompressor-Steuerung ergibt sich ein Einsparpotenzial von 20 – 25 %</p>



Wirtschaftliche Einsparungen	etwa 20 %	
Durchschnittliche Amortisationszeit	3 – 6 Jahre	
Emissionen	0,702 kg CO <sub>2</sub> /kWh <sub>el</sub> (CO <sub>2</sub> -Ausstoß bei der Produktion von 1 NL/min Druckluft für eine Stunde)	
Vorteile für die Umwelt	Reduktion der CO <sub>2</sub> -Emissionen durch geringeren Energiebedarf	
Nicht-Energievorteile (Mehrfachnutzen)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Vorteile für die Umwelt <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Höhere Produktivität <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Arbeitsumfeld/Gesundheit/Sicherheit <input type="checkbox"/> Mehr Wettbewerbsfähigkeit <input type="checkbox"/> Wartung	<p>Die stabilere Druckversorgung kann die Qualität der Produkte erhöhen.</p> <p>Zukünftige Erweiterungen des Systems können leichter implementiert werden.</p>
Replizierbarkeit	Mittel	
Ähnliche Maßnahmen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CAIR-01: Optimierung von Druckluftverbrauchern</li> <li>• CAIR-02: Optimierung des Systemdrucks</li> <li>• CAIR-03: Abschalten der Anlage und Verbraucher</li> <li>• CAIR-05: Auslegung und Bauweise der Kompressoren</li> <li>• CAIR-06: Netzwerkoptimierung</li> <li>• CAIR-07: Reduktion von Leckagen</li> <li>• CAIR-08: Wärmerückgewinnung</li> </ul>	
Praxisbeispiel	<p>Installation einer übergeordneten Kompressor-Steuerung (Österreich, 2016)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Ausgangssituation:</b> Vier Strahlanlagen in einer Härterei schleudern Strahlgut mittels Druckluftdüsen auf Getriebeteile, um so die Oberfläche zu verdichten. Dabei verfügt jede Strahlanlage über einen eigenen Kompressor, welcher 5 Tage/Woche in Betrieb ist. Während die Strahlanlage keinen Druckluftbedarf hat, läuft der Kompressor im Leerlauf, was insgesamt zu sehr hohen Leerlaufzeiten führt.</li> <li>• <b>Beschreibung der Maßnahme:</b> Um die Leerlaufzeiten und den damit verbundenen Energieverbrauch zu reduzieren, wurde für die vier Kompressoren eine übergeordnete Kompressor-Steuerung installiert.</li> <li>• <b>Investitionskosten:</b> 16.300 EUR</li> <li>• <b>Amortisationszeit:</b> 4 Jahre</li> </ul>	

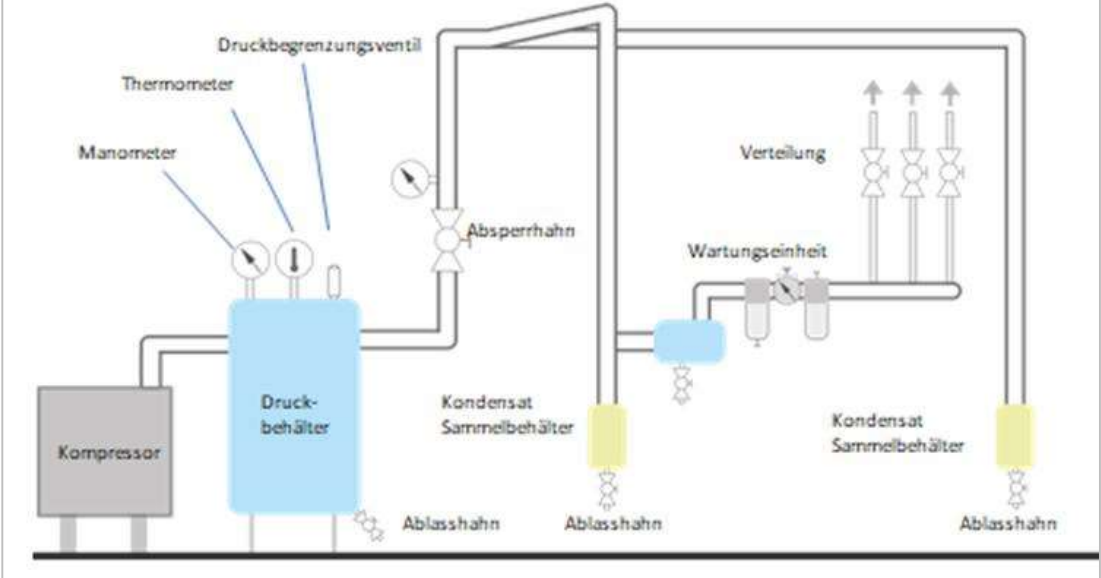


<p>Quellen</p>	<p>Kulterer, K., Huber J., Ruthner H., Oetiker H., Pucher C., Steinbrugger, C. (2015): Leitfaden für Energieaudits zur Optimierung von Druckluftsystemen, klimaaktiv energieeffiziente betriebe, Wien.</p> <p>Larrabee C.: Managing Multiple-Compressor Systems: Utilizing Controls to Improve Performance.</p> <p>3E Strategy, Department of Mechanical engineering, University of cape town: How to save energy and money in compressed air systems.</p>
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Best Practice	AUSLEGUNG UND BAUWEISE DER KOMPRESSOREN	CAIR-05
Anwendung	Druckluftsysteme	
KMU Sektor	Industrie	
KMU Subsektor	Alle	
Technische Beschreibung	<p>Viele Kompressoren in Betrieben sind überdimensioniert und/oder schlecht geregelt. Diese weisen dann oft einen Auslastungsgrad von nur 50 % auf.</p> <p>Die am häufigsten verwendete diskontinuierliche Regelung bei Kompressoren ist die Volllast – Leerlauf – Aussetzregelung. Diese versetzt den Kompressor ab einer Obergrenze <math>p_{max}</math> in den Leerlauf, anstatt ihn auszuschalten. Dies vermeidet zwar Motorschaltvorgänge, was die Lebensdauer erhöht, braucht aber zusätzliche Energie. Ursachen für Überdimensionierung und damit hohen Leerlaufzeiten können sein:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduktion des ursprünglichen Druckluftbedarfs (z. B. aufgrund des Abbaus von Produktionslinien oder Großverbrauchern, Schließen ganzer Hallen),</li> <li>• Stark schwankender Druckluftbedarf,</li> <li>• Fehler bei der Auslegung.</li> </ul>	
Empfehlung zur Optimierung	<p>Es wird empfohlen die alten, überdimensionierten und diskontinuierlich geregelten Kompressoren gegen neue mit variabler Drehzahlregelung (VFD) zu tauschen. Kompressoren mit Frequenzumwandlern können die Drehzahl in einem weiten Bereich verändern. Dadurch kann die Menge an bereitgestellter Druckluft an den tatsächlichen Bedarf angepasst werden (0,1 bar Differenz möglich).</p> <p>Kompressorenhersteller bieten meist ein breites Spektrum an Kompressoren mit Frequenzumwandlern an. Kompressoren, welche bereits die richtige Dimension haben, können mit Frequenzumwandlern aufgerüstet werden. Dies ist aber nur in Ausnahmefällen wirtschaftlich. Im Regelfall ist es am besten, den passenden Kompressor mit Frequenzumwandler einzubauen, nachdem man den benötigten Volumenstrom und die erforderlichen Betriebsstunden gemessen hat.</p> <p>Durch die Regelung kann der Systemdruck in einem Bereich von 0,1 bar um den benötigten Wert gehalten werden. Der Drucküberschuss durch unregelmäßige Kompressoren wird vermieden und es können 6 – 10 % Energie gespart werden.</p>	
Relevante technische Überlegungen	<p>Es ist erwähnenswert, dass der optimale Arbeitsbereich von frequenzgesteuerten Kompressoren bei 40 bis 70 % der Volllast liegt. Über- oder unterhalb dieses Bereichs sinkt die Effizienz rapide.</p>	

<p>Grafiken und Diagramme</p>	 <p>Abbildung 1: Beispiel für ein Druckluft-Verteilssystem</p>
<p>Wirtschaftlichkeit</p>	<p>Die Investitionen hängen von der Art des Eingriffs ab, der an der Anlage vorgenommen wird.</p> <p>Für den Austausch eines Kompressors betragen die Kosten ab 3.000 – 4.000 EUR.</p>
<p>Energieeinsparungen</p>	<p>Durch den Einsatz eines VFD-gesteuerten Kompressors kann der Energiebedarf eines schlecht dimensionierten Kompressors um etwa 25 – 30 % reduziert werden.</p> <p>Die Drucküberschüsse der unregulierten Kompressoren aufgrund ihrer festen Start/Stopppunkte werden vermieden, und pro Bar Systemdruck können etwa 6 – 10 % Energie eingespart werden.</p> <p>Potenzielle Einsparungen von 15 % durch den Austausch minderwertiger Komponenten.</p>
<p>Wirtschaftliche Einsparungen</p>	<p>10 – 30 %</p>
<p>Durchschnittliche Amortisationszeit</p>	<p>3 – 6 Jahre</p>
<p>Emissionen</p>	<p>0,702 kg CO<sub>2</sub>/kWh<sub>el</sub> (CO<sub>2</sub>-Ausstoß bei der Produktion von 1 NI/min Druckluft für eine Stunde)</p>
<p>Vorteile für die Umwelt</p>	<p>Reduktion der CO<sub>2</sub>-Emissionen durch geringeren Energiebedarf. Reduktion von NO<sub>x</sub>.</p>



<p>Nicht-Energievorteile (Mehrfachnutzen)</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Vorteile für die Umwelt <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Höhere Produktivität <input type="checkbox"/> Arbeitsumfeld/Gesundheit/Sicherheit <input type="checkbox"/> Mehr Wettbewerbsfähigkeit <input type="checkbox"/> Wartung	<p>Die stabilere Druckversorgung kann die Qualität der Produkte erhöhen.</p>
<p>Replizierbarkeit</p>	<p>Mittel</p>	
<p>Ähnliche Maßnahmen</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CAIR-01: Optimierung von Druckluftverbrauchern</li> <li>• CAIR-02: Optimierung des Systemdrucks</li> <li>• CAIR-03: Abschalten der Anlage und Verbraucher</li> <li>• CAIR-04: Übergeordnete Steuerung</li> <li>• CAIR-06: Netzwerkoptimierung</li> <li>• CAIR-07: Reduktion von Leckagen</li> <li>• CAIR-08: Wärmerückgewinnung</li> </ul>	
<p>Praxisbeispiel</p>	<p>Installation eines VFD-gesteuerten Kompressors (Österreich, 2013)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Ausgangssituation:</b> Vor Umsetzung der Maßnahme war ein älterer Kompressor mit starrer Regelung und mit einer zeitgesteuerten Kondensat-Ableitung im Einsatz. Durch stark schwankende Verbraucher führte der Kompressor häufige Start-Stopps aus und hatte einen hohen Leerlaufanteil.</li> <li>• <b>Beschreibung der Maßnahme:</b> Durch den Einbau eines modernen frequenzgeregelten Kompressors, konnte das Druckniveau im Netz gesenkt werden, und es entstehen weniger Verluste über die Leckagen. Der neue Kompressor kann auch häufig im geringen Teillastbereich betrieben werden, da teilweise nur einzelne Maschinen im Betrieb besetzt sind. Das Druckniveau an den teilweise unterschiedlichen Produktionsprozess kann individuell eingestellt werden.</li> <li>• <b>Investitionskosten:</b> 57.400 EUR</li> <li>• <b>Amortisationszeit:</b> 5 Jahre</li> </ul>	
<p>Quellen</p>	<p>Kulterer, K., Huber J., Ruthner H., Oetiker H., Pucher C., Steinbrugger, C. (2015): Leitfaden für Energieaudits zur Optimierung von Druckluftsystemen, klimaaktiv energieeffiziente betriebe, Wien.</p> <p>Larrabee C.: Managing Multiple-Compressor Systems: Utilizing Controls to Improve Performance.</p>	



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Best Practice	NETZWERKOPTIMIERUNG		CAIR-06
Anwendung	Druckluftsysteme		
KMU Sektor	Industrie		
KMU Subsektor	Alle		
Technische Beschreibung	<p>Etwa 15 % der Verluste in einem Druckluftsystem finden im Netzwerk statt (ohne Leckagen).</p> <p>In den meisten Fällen treten Verluste in dem Druckluftnetzwerk auf durch:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Druckverluste durch falsche Rohrdimensionen,</li> <li>• Kondenswasser, welches Komponenten beschädigt und den Druckverlust erhöht,</li> <li>• Designfehler beim Konzept des Netzes.</li> </ul>		
Empfehlung zur Optimierung	<p><b>Optimierung der Komponenten</b></p> <p>Bei Einbauten, T-Stücken, Schraubverbindungen, Anschluss von Werkzeugen usw. ist auf hochqualitative Produkte mit geringem Druckverlust zu achten. Beispielsweise können Kupplungen mit Ventilen verwendet werden, welche einen freien Durchgang ermöglichen.</p> <p><b>Kondensatabscheidung</b></p> <p>Kondensatbildung tritt dort auf, wo die Umgebungstemperatur des Rohres unter jener im Kompressorraum liegt. Um den Druckverlust durch Kondensat in den Leitungen zu vermeiden, müssen spezielle Entwässerungskomponenten an spezifischen Positionen im Netz verbaut werden. Dabei geben Größe, Form und Gestaltung des Gebäudes bzw. die Gestaltung des bestehenden Netzes diese Positionen vor. Prinzipiell ist darauf zu achten, dass die Drucklufthauptleitung ein leichtes Gefälle von 1 m auf 100 m aufweist und der Abstand zwischen den Entwässerungsstellen etwa 30 m beträgt.</p> <p><b>Designfehler vermeiden</b></p> <p>Prinzipiell ist eine Ringleitung einer Stichleitung vorzuziehen. Im Allgemeinen reduziert diese die Fließgeschwindigkeiten, was weniger Druckverluste bewirkt. Außerdem können automatische Absperrventile eingebaut werden, um verschiedene Bereiche bei Bedarf zu isolieren. Darüber hinaus ist durch eine Ringleitung eine Erweiterung oder Veränderung des Systems einfacher. Diese Maßnahme ist oft nur mit hohem Investitionsbudget durchführbar.</p>		



	<p><b>Rohrdimensionen überprüfen</b></p> <p>Rohrdimensionen werden in Abhängigkeit der Geschwindigkeit und des Volumenstroms dimensioniert. Um zu hohe Druckverluste zu vermeiden, sollte eine Fließgeschwindigkeit von 6,0 m/s nicht überschritten werden.</p>																																																																																																			
<p>Relevante technische Überlegungen</p>	<p><i>Tabelle 1: Abschätzung der Druckverluste durch falsche Rohrdimensionen (DENA, 2004)</i></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Rohrdurchmesser [mm]</th> <th>Druckabfall auf 100 m [bar]</th> <th>entspricht Leistungsverlust [kW]</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>50</td> <td>2,6</td> <td>18</td> </tr> <tr> <td>65</td> <td>0,9</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>80</td> <td>0,2</td> <td>0,8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>100</td> <td>0,1</td> <td>0,4</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Rohrdurchmesser [mm]	Druckabfall auf 100 m [bar]	entspricht Leistungsverlust [kW]	50	2,6	18	65	0,9	5	80	0,2	0,8	100	0,1	0,4																																																																																				
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<p>Grafiken und Diagramme</p>	<p><i>Tabelle 2: Korrekte Rohrdimensionen für verschiedene Volumenströme bei 7bar</i></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">Volumenstrom</th> <th colspan="7">Abstand zwischen Kompressor und dem am weitesten entfernten Verbraucher</th> </tr> <tr> <th>NI/min</th> <th>cfm</th> <th>25 m</th> <th>50 m</th> <th>100 m</th> <th>150 m</th> <th>200 m</th> <th>300 m</th> <th>400 m</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>230</td> <td>8</td> <td>20</td> <td>20</td> <td>20</td> <td>20</td> <td>20</td> <td>20</td> <td>20</td> </tr> <tr> <td>650</td> <td>23</td> <td>20</td> <td>20</td> <td>20</td> <td>20</td> <td>25</td> <td>25</td> <td>25</td> </tr> <tr> <td>900</td> <td>32</td> <td>20</td> <td>20</td> <td>20</td> <td>25</td> <td>25</td> <td>25</td> <td>32</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1200</td> <td>42</td> <td>20</td> <td>20</td> <td>25</td> <td>25</td> <td>25</td> <td>32</td> <td>32</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1750</td> <td>62</td> <td>20</td> <td>25</td> <td>25</td> <td>32</td> <td>32</td> <td>32</td> <td>40</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2000</td> <td>71</td> <td>25</td> <td>25</td> <td>32</td> <td>32</td> <td>32</td> <td>40</td> <td>40</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2500</td> <td>88</td> <td>25</td> <td>25</td> <td>32</td> <td>32</td> <td>40</td> <td>40</td> <td>40</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3000</td> <td>106</td> <td>25</td> <td>32</td> <td>32</td> <td>40</td> <td>40</td> <td>40</td> <td>50</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3500</td> <td>124</td> <td>25</td> <td>32</td> <td>40</td> <td>40</td> <td>40</td> <td>50</td> <td>50</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Volumenstrom		Abstand zwischen Kompressor und dem am weitesten entfernten Verbraucher							NI/min	cfm	25 m	50 m	100 m	150 m	200 m	300 m	400 m	230	8	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	650	23	20	20	20	20	25	25	25	900	32	20	20	20	25	25	25	32	1200	42	20	20	25	25	25	32	32	1750	62	20	25	25	32	32	32	40	2000	71	25	25	32	32	32	40	40	2500	88	25	25	32	32	40	40	40	3000	106	25	32	32	40	40	40	50	3500	124	25	32	40	40	40	50	50
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Durchschnittliche Amortisationszeit	3 – 6 Jahre	
Emissionen	0,702 kg CO <sub>2</sub> /kWh <sub>el</sub> (CO <sub>2</sub> -Ausstoß bei der Produktion von 1 NI/min Druckluft für eine Stunde). Diese Maßnahme ist nicht mit weiteren Emissionen verbunden.	
Vorteile für die Umwelt	Reduktion der CO <sub>2</sub> -Emissionen durch geringeren Energiebedarf	
Nicht-Energievorteile (Mehrfachnutzen)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Vorteile für die Umwelt <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Höhere Produktivität <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Arbeitsumfeld/Gesundheit/Sicherheit <input type="checkbox"/> Mehr Wettbewerbsfähigkeit <input type="checkbox"/> Wartung	<p>Die stabilere Druckluftversorgung erhöht die Qualität der Produkte.</p> <p>Zukünftige Netzerweiterungen können leichter implementiert werden.</p>
Replizierbarkeit	<p>Hoch</p> <p>Diese Maßnahme kann für jedes Druckluftsystem angewendet werden.</p>	
Ähnliche Maßnahmen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CAIR-01: Optimierung von Druckluftverbrauchern</li> <li>• CAIR-02: Optimierung des Systemdrucks</li> <li>• CAIR-03: Abschalten der Anlage und Verbraucher</li> <li>• CAIR-04: Übergeordnete Steuerung</li> <li>• CAIR-05: Auslegung und Bauweise der Kompressoren</li> <li>• CAIR-07: Reduktion von Leckagen</li> <li>• CAIR-08: Wärmerückgewinnung</li> </ul>	
Praxisbeispiel	<p>Verringerung des Stromverbrauchs bei der Druckluftherzeugung (Modena, Emilia-Romagna, Italien)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Ausgangssituation:</b> Auf der Grundlage einer Messkampagne wurde der Stromverbrauch der Druckluftherzeugungsanlage in Höhe von 10.193 kWh/Monat ermittelt. Der Verbrauch war auf die Handhabung der Ofentüren zurückzuführen (mehr als 8.000 kWh/Monat).</li> <li>• <b>Beschreibung der Maßnahme:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Neugestaltung des Luftverteilungsnetzes, Erneuerung mit Hochleistungsrohren</li> <li>- Austausch des On/Off-Kompressors durch einen Kompressor mit Invertertechnik</li> <li>- System zur Überwachung des Stromverbrauchs für das Druckluftsystem</li> <li>- Optimierung der Arbeitsdrücke der Nutzer</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	



	<p>- Neuplanung und Optimierung der Wartung</p> <p>Sechs Monate nach dem Eingriff wurde der erste Verbesserungszyklus beobachtet. Die Maßnahme führte zu einer Senkung des Stromverbrauchs von 33 % im Kompressorenbereich und erreichte 100 TEE/Jahr (Energieeffizienzsertifikate oder weiße Zertifikate)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Amortisationszeit:</b> 5 Jahre</li></ul>
<p>Quellen</p>	<p>Kulterer, K., Huber J., Ruthner H., Oetiker H., Pucher C., Steinbrugger, C. (2015): Leitfaden für Energieaudits zur Optimierung von Druckluftsystemen, klimaaktiv energieeffiziente betriebe, Wien.</p> <p>Larrabee C.: Managing Multiple-Compressor Systems: Utilizing Controls to Improve Performance.</p> <p>3E Strategy, Department of Mechanical engineering, University of cape town: How to save energy and money in compressed air systems.</p> <p>Oetiker, 2017.</p>

Diese Best Practice wurde im Rahmen des Impawatt-Projekts (GA-Nr. 785041) entwickelt und für das GEAR@SME-Projekt (GA-Nr. 894356) angepasst.



Best Practice	REDUKTION VON LECKAGEN	CAIR-07
Anwendung	Druckluftsysteme	
KMU Sektor	Industrie	
KMU Subsektor	Alle	
Technische Beschreibung	<p><b>Druckluft: vielseitig und energieintensiv</b></p> <p>Druckluft wird für eine Vielzahl von Anwendungen eingesetzt, z. B. für den Antrieb von Druckluftwerkzeugen oder als Prozessmedium direkt in der Produktion. Im Durchschnitt ist die Druckluftherzeugung für etwa 10 % des Strombedarfs in Industrieunternehmen verantwortlich. Die Stromkosten sind ein wichtiger Aspekt der Druckluftnutzung, da sie über einen Zeitraum von fünf Jahren einen Anteil von weit über 70 % der Kosten einer optimierten Druckluftstation ausmachen können. Nach Schätzungen liegt der Energiebedarf bei einem Nenndurchfluss und einem typischen Druck von 7 bar zwischen 85 und 130 Wh/Nm<sup>3</sup> Druckluft bei einer korrekt dimensionierten und gut geführten Anlage. Dies entspricht in der Regel etwa 1 bis 3 Eurocents pro Nm<sup>3</sup> Druckluft, je nach Systemleistung und Strompreisen.</p> <p>Luftleckagen sind ständige Verbraucher von Druckluft, auch nach Bürozeiten und in den Abendstunden. Schon kleine Leckagen können zu erheblichen Verlusten an elektrischer Energie und damit zu erheblichen Energiekosten führen. Sie zu beseitigen ist oft relativ einfach und eine regelmäßige Kontrolle der Leckagen ist daher eine gute Strategie, um sowohl die Stromkosten zu minimieren als auch Geld zu sparen.</p> <p><b>Luftleckagen reduzieren und damit Geld sparen</b></p> <p>Eine in der Regel leicht umzusetzende und kostengünstige Maßnahme für den Normalbetrieb ist die Reduzierung von Luftleckagen. Diese sind als wesentliche Quelle für Energieverluste in Druckluftsystemen identifiziert worden.</p> <p>Sie entstehen durch schlecht ausgeführte Installationsarbeiten, verschlissene Geräte oder mangelnde Sensibilität des Benutzers, z. B. durch halb geschlossene Luftventile.</p> <p>Eine besondere Herausforderung bei Luftlecks ist, dass sie in einem unter Druck stehenden Druckluftsystem immer vorhanden sind, auch am Wochenende, wenn niemand arbeitet. So kann die Vermeidung von Leckagen zu einer durchschnittlichen Reduzierung des Strombedarfs für die Druckluftversorgung</p>	



	<p>zwischen 10 und 20 % des gesamten Energiebedarfs eines Druckluftsystems führen.</p> <p><b>Auftreten und Erkennung von Luftleckagen</b></p> <p>Luftleckagen können in allen Teilen eines Druckluftsystems auftreten, vom Luftkompressor bis zum Endverbraucher, einschließlich:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Kupplungen, Fittings und Ventile</li><li>• Rohrverbindungen, Abtrennungen</li><li>• Druckregler und Kondensat-Abscheider</li><li>• Werkzeuge und pneumatische Geräte.</li></ul>
<p><b>Empfehlung zur Optimierung</b></p>	<p>Als vernünftige Zielgröße sollte ein Gesamtleckage-Anteil von 10 % und weniger angestrebt werden. Eine weitere Reduktion der Leckagen unter diesen Anteil ist in den meisten Fällen nur mit einem sehr hohen Aufwand zu erzielen und deshalb meist nicht wirtschaftlich.</p> <p>Die beste Methode, Leckagen aufzuspüren, ist mittels eines Ultraschall-Detektors. Er registriert die Schallwellen, welche durch eine Leckage verursacht werden. Der Vorteil ist, dass mittels des Detektors auch während des Betriebes Leckagen gefunden werden können. Bei Produktionsstillstand oder während Nachtschichten ist es möglich, mit bloßem Gehör bereits große Leckagen zu orten. Eine weitere Möglichkeit auf Dichtheit zu prüfen ist mittels Seifenwassers, welches auf Kupplungen, Verbindungen oder Dichtungen gegeben wird. Wenn sich Blasen bilden, kann man von einer undichten Stelle ausgehen. Insbesondere flexible Elemente und Anschlussstücke neigen zu Leckagen:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Kupplungen: billige Schnellverschlusskupplungen aus Messing weisen hohen Leckagen Anteil auf</li><li>• Schläuche oder Dichtungen: PVC-Schläuche härten aus, Hanfdichtungen trocknen häufig aus bei Umstellung auf ölfreie Lust bzw. bei Installation neuer Trockner oder werden porös.</li><li>• Pneumatischen Schaltkomponenten: Lose und undichte Stecknippel, beschädigte Ölabscheider, Undichte Verteiler</li><li>• Zylinder: Verschlossene Zylinderabdichtungen oder Anschlüsse, Undichtheiten innerhalb der Komponenten</li></ul> <p>Anschließend werden die Leckagen beseitigt durch:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Nachziehen von Schneidringverschraubungen,</li><li>• Erneuern von Gewindeabdichtungen (Teflonband oder flüssige Gewindedichtmittel)</li><li>• Austausch von Ventilen, Zylindern, Kupplungen und Dichtringen</li></ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Beschaffung von verlustarmen Kupplungen</li></ul> <p>Jeder Betrieb sollte eine zumindest jährliche Leckageortung selbst durchführen oder einen Fachbetrieb damit beauftragen. Darüber hinaus sind zeitliche und finanzielle Ressourcen für die Leckagen Beseitigung bereitzustellen, um die bei der Ortung festgestellten Leckagen auch wirklich beheben zu können.</p> <p>Es gibt eine Reihe von Möglichkeiten, Luftleckagen sofort zu erkennen bzw. zu reduzieren:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Vor allem größere Leckagen verursachen ein vernehmbares Geräusch und/oder können sogar in der Nähe gefühlt werden.</li><li>• Die Verwendung von Seifenwasser, das mit einem Pinsel auf verdächtige Stellen aufgetragen wird, kann ein einfaches Mittel sein, um Leckagen zu identifizieren.</li><li>• Leckagen führen zu Ultraschallaussendungen. Der Markt bietet akustische Detektoren an, die solche Emissionen auch bei kleineren Leckagen lokalisieren können.</li><li>• Leckagen können auch mit bestimmten Gasen erkannt werden.</li></ul> <p>Eine weitere Strategie zum Umgang mit Leckagen ist die Abtrennung von Teilen des Druckluftnetzes, während die Produktion nicht läuft, z. B. durch automatisierte Ventile oder durch Hinzufügen von manuellen Schaltern, z. B. für Stillstandszeiten am Wochenende. Dies kann auch eine Strategie sein, wenn Leckagen schwer zu lokalisieren oder zu beheben sind.</p>
<p>Relevante technische Überlegungen</p>	<p>Bei Druckluftsystemen können im Laufe der Zeit bis zu 20 % der erzeugten Druckluft durch Leckagen entweichen.</p> <p>Diese Art von Systemen hat auch einen erheblichen Einfluss auf die Energiekosten einer Industrie, da die Erzeugung von 1 kW Druckluft so viel kostet wie die Erzeugung von 8 kW Strom.</p> <p>Die Reduzierung oder Beseitigung von Druckluftleckagen bedeutet eine erhebliche Energieeinsparung und eine Senkung der Anlagenkosten.</p>



*Tabelle 1: Verluste durch Leckagen in Abhängigkeit von deren Größe*

Loch-durchmesser (mm)	Luft-leckage bei 6 bar (l/s)	Luft-leckage bei 12 bar (l/s)	Energie bei 6 bar (kWh)	Energie bei 12 bar (kWh)	Kosten bei 6 bar (EUR)	Kosten bei 12 bar (EUR)
1	1,2	1,8	0,3	1,0	144	480
3	11,1	20,8	3,1	3,1	1.488	6.096
5	30,9	58,5	8,3	33,7	3.984	16.176
10	123,8	235,2	33,0	132	15.840	63.360

Grafiken und Diagramme

Wirtschaftlichkeit

Typische Kosten für die Suche und Reparatur von Leckagen liegen bei etwa 1.000 EUR/Jahr.  
 Materialkosten für die Reparatur betragen im Durchschnitt zwischen 20 – 50 EUR; große Abweichungen sind möglich.  
 Arbeitskosten variieren je nach Ursache der Leckage.  
 Je nach Situation und Strategie ist das Erkennen und Beheben von Leckagen nahezu kostenlos, kann aber erhebliche Auswirkungen auf die Energiekosten haben.

Energieeinsparungen

pro festem 3 mm-Leck: 9.000 kWh/Jahr  
 Durchschnittliche Reduzierung des Strombedarfs für die Druckluftversorgung zwischen 10 und 20 % des gesamten Energiebedarfs eines Druckluftsystems.

Wirtschaftliche Einsparungen

Zum Beispiel führt die Behebung eines 3 mm großen Lecks mit einem Leistungsbedarf von 3 kW bei einem Betrieb von 3.000 Stunden zu jährlichen Einsparungen bei den Stromkosten von:  

$$3 \text{ kW} \times 3.000 \text{ h/Jahr} \times 0,1 \text{ EUR/kWh} = 900 \text{ EUR/Jahr}$$
  
 Ein einzelnes Leck mit 1 mm Durchmesser in einem System mit 8 bar Druck kann zusätzliche Kosten von 150 EUR/Jahr verursachen.  
 Einsparungspotenzial von 6 – 10 % pro bar

Durchschnittliche Amortisationszeit

< 3 Jahre





<b>Emissionen</b>	Diese Maßnahme ist nicht mit weiteren Emissionen verbunden	
<b>Vorteile für die Umwelt</b>	Reduktion der CO <sub>2</sub> -Emissionen durch geringeren Energiebedarf	
<b>Nicht-Energievorteile (Mehrfachnutzen)</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Vorteile für die Umwelt <input type="checkbox"/> Höhere Produktivität <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Arbeitsumfeld/Gesundheit/Sicherheit <input type="checkbox"/> Mehr Wettbewerbsfähigkeit <input type="checkbox"/> Wartung	<p>Die stabilere Druckversorgung kann zu einer Steigerung der Qualität der Produkte führen.</p> <p>Die Behebung von Leckagen kann zu einer Reduzierung des Geräuschpegels führen.</p>
<b>Replizierbarkeit</b>	<p>Hoch</p> <p>Für 80 % der Druckluftsysteme ist diese Maßnahme anwendbar und kostengünstig.</p>	
<b>Ähnliche Maßnahmen</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CAIR-01: Optimierung von Druckluftverbrauchern</li> <li>• CAIR-02: Optimierung des Systemdrucks</li> <li>• CAIR-03: Abschalten der Anlage und Verbraucher</li> <li>• CAIR-04: Übergeordnete Steuerung</li> <li>• CAIR-05: Auslegung und Bauweise der Kompressoren</li> <li>• CAIR-06: Netzwerk-Optimierung</li> <li>• CAIR-08: Wärmerückgewinnung</li> </ul>	
<b>Praxisbeispiel</b>	<p>Energieeffiziente Druckluftoptimierung im Kfz-Betrieb (Deutschland, 2021)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Ausgangssituation:</b> Die Druckluftversorgung soll optimiert werden. Da noch nicht absehbar ist, wie sich der Betrieb zukünftig aufstellt (evtl. zusätzliche Lackierung) soll nicht das Gesamtsystem erneuert werden, sondern aktuell nur die Verluste minimiert werden. Dazu wurde der Druckluftverlust gemessen. Auf Basis dessen wurde eine Berechnung erstellt und Maßnahmen definiert, um die Verluste zu minimieren, ohne jedoch in das Gesamtsystem mit Leitungsführung und Erzeugung (Kompressor) einzugreifen. Strömungsgeräusche sind nur an einer Stelle außerhalb des Werkstattbetriebes zu hören – alle weiteren Leckagen sind ohne Messtechnik nicht hörbar.</li> </ul> <p>Das Druckluftsystem wird nur an etwa 250 Tagen/Jahr für 8 Stunden sowie an 48 Samstagen für rund 4 Stunden betrieben (rechnerisch = 274 Tage mit 8 Stunden) = 2.192 Betriebsstunden (Verlustzeiten sind somit bereits optimiert).</p>	

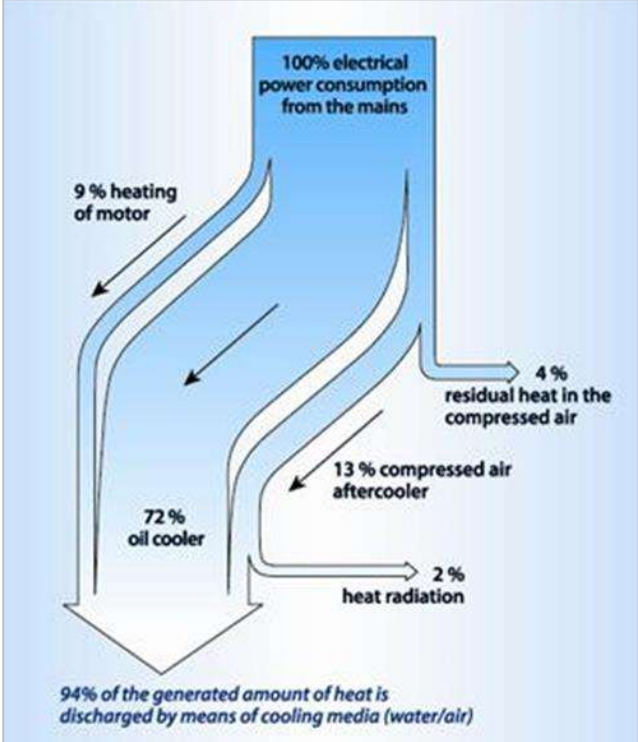


	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Beschreibung der Maßnahme:</b><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Tausch von 17 Messing-Druckluftkupplungen gegen Stahlsicherheitskupplungen,</li><li>- Erneuerung Druckluftanschluss an die Hebebühne,</li><li>- Neuinstallation zusätzliche Wanddose mit Kugelhahn (Luftweiche).</li></ul></li><li>• <b>Nebeneffekte der Maßnahme:</b> Erhöhung der Arbeitssicherheit, Sensibilisierung der Mitarbeiter</li><li>• <b>Investitionskosten:</b> etwa 2.000 EUR (Material 1.100 EUR + Montage 900 EUR), keine Fördermöglichkeiten vorhanden</li><li>• <b>Amortisationszeit:</b> 6 Jahre (ohne Energiepreissteigerung)</li><li>• <b>Energieeinsparung:</b> 1.368 kWh</li><li>• <b>Kosteneinsparung:</b> 330 EUR (= 0,24 EUR/kWh)</li><li>• <b>CO<sub>2</sub>-Einsparung:</b> 584 kg</li></ul>
<p>Quellen</p>	<p>Kulterer, K., Huber J., Ruthner H., Oetiker H., Pucher C., Steinbrugger, C. (2015): Leitfaden für Energieaudits zur Optimierung von Druckluftsystemen, klimaaktiv energieeffiziente betriebe, Wien.</p> <p>Larrabee C.: Managing Multiple-Compressor Systems: Utilizing Controls to Improve Performance.</p> <p>3E Strategy, Department of Mechanical engineering, University of cape town: How to save energy and money in compressed air systems.</p> <p>ICCEE: Energy efficiency measures: best practices; <a href="https://iccee.eu/energy-efficiency-measures-best-practices/">https://iccee.eu/energy-efficiency-measures-best-practices/</a></p> <p>Fraunhofer ISI (Oktober 2003): Druckluft effizient.</p> <p>U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Efficiency &amp; Renewable Energy – Office of Industrial Technologies (2000): Compressed Air Tip Sheet #3.</p> <p>Europäische Union (Februar 2009): Reference Document on Best Available Techniques (BAT) for Energy Efficiency.</p> <p>Praxisbeispiel Berechnung Druckluftleckagen im Kfz-Betrieb; <a href="https://www.energieeffizienz-handwerk.de/files/1019/969514.pdf">https://www.energieeffizienz-handwerk.de/files/1019/969514.pdf</a></p>

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Best Practice	<b>WÄRMERÜCKGEWINNUNG</b>	<b>CAIR-08</b>
Anwendung	Abwärmennutzung aus luftgekühlten Kompressoren	
KMU Sektor	Industrie	
KMU Subsektor	Alle	
Technische Beschreibung	<p>Etwa 80 – 93 % der elektrischen Energie, welche in einen Kompressor gesteckt wird, wird in Wärme umgewandelt. Die Luft im Kompressorraum darf 35°C nicht überschreiten, da der Verdichtungsprozess dann nicht mehr optimal funktioniert. Daher ist ein Kühlsystem für den Kompressor erforderlich. In vielen Betrieben wird diese Abwärme daher einfach an die Außenluft abgegeben.</p>	
Empfehlung zur Optimierung	<p>Wärme wird beim Verdichtungsprozess abgegeben durch:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• den Kompressor selbst,</li> <li>• Zwischenkühlern bei Mehrstufenverdichtern,</li> <li>• Nachkühler.</li> </ul> <p>Die Abwärme kann dabei für verschiedene Zwecke eingesetzt werden, abhängig von der Kühlung des Kompressors (Luft oder Wasser).</p> <p>Luftgekühlte Kompressoren eignen sich besonders gut zur Abwärmennutzung für Gebäudeheizung. Die Raumluft wird dabei durch den Nachkühler, sowie den Schmiermittelkühler geleitet. Da diese Kompressoren bereits über Wärmetauscher verfügen, ist diese Energiesparmethode kostengünstig und einfach zu installieren.</p> <p>Die Abwärme der luftgekühlten Kompressoren kann auch zur Warmwassergewinnung verwendet werden. Abhängig vom Design kann dabei Warmwasser in verschiedener Qualität erzeugt werden (Verschmutzung). Insbesondere für die Trinkwassererwärmung, für Kantinen und Großküchen, in der Lebensmittel-, Chemie- und Pharmaindustrie ist Warmwasser mit Trinkwasserqualität und daher der Einsatz von Sicherheitswärmetauschern erforderlich. Das Warmwasser kann auch für verschiedene industrielle Zwecke oder zur Raumheizung verwendet werden. Das von einem Kolbenkompressor erwärmte Wasser kann etwa 50°C erreichen.</p> <p>Wassergekühlte Kompressoren können ebenfalls zur Raumheizung verwendet werden, allerdings mit verringerter Effizienz. Etwa 72 % der elektrischen Leistung findet sich bei dieser Bauweise im Kühlmittel wieder.</p>	

<p>Relevante technische Überlegungen</p>	<p>Für Raumheizung können beide Arten von Kompressoren (Luft/Wasserkühlung) über beide Arten von Wärmetauschern, Wasser um etwa 50 K auf bis zu 85°C erhitzen. Allerdings laufen Kompressoren nicht zu 100 % auf Volllast. Die Wärmerückgewinnung kann also nur als teilweise Substitution des konventionellen Raumheizsystems eingesetzt werden.</p>
<p>Grafiken und Diagramme</p>	<div>  <p>100% electrical power consumption from the mains</p> <p>9% heating of motor</p> <p>72% oil cooler</p> <p>2% heat radiation</p> <p>13% compressed air aftercooler</p> <p>4% residual heat in the compressed air</p> <p>94% of the generated amount of heat is discharged by means of cooling media (water/air)</p> </div> <p>Abbildung 1: Wärmerückgewinnung</p>
<p>Wirtschaftlichkeit</p>	<p>Einzelkosten für ein Wärmerückgewinnungssystem: 2.000 – 5.000 EUR</p>
<p>Energieeinsparungen</p>	<p>Einsparpotenzial bis zu 94 %</p>
<p>Wirtschaftliche Einsparungen</p>	<p>Wirtschaftliche Einsparungen durch das Energieeinsparpotenzial.</p> <p>Die von einem Kompressor mit einer Nennleistung von 90 kW, der 2.000 Stunden/Jahr in Betrieb ist, zurückgewonnene Wärme beträgt etwa 71,5x10<sup>6</sup> kcal (dies entspricht der von einem 40-kW-Kessel erzeugten Wärmeenergie und einer Einsparung von 6.650 kg Methan, was etwa 2.600 EUR entspricht)</p>
<p>Durchschnittliche Amortisationszeit</p>	<p>3 bis 6 Jahre</p>
<p>Emissionen</p>	<p>0.702 kCO<sub>2</sub>/kWh<sub>el</sub> (CO<sub>2</sub>-Emissionen bei der Produktion von 1 NI/min Druckluft für eine Stunde).</p> <p>Diese Maßnahme führt nicht zu weiteren Emissionen.</p>



<p>Vorteile für die Umwelt</p>	<p>Die positiven Auswirkungen auf die Umwelt werden durch die Reduzierung der CO<sub>2</sub>-Emissionen durch die Raumheizung erhöht.</p>	
<p>Nicht-Energievorteile (Mehrfachnutzen)</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Vorteile für die Umwelt</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Höhere Produktivität</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Arbeitsumfeld/Gesundheit/Sicherheit</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Mehr Wettbewerbsfähigkeit</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Wartung</p>	<p>Die dadurch eingeführte Raumheizung kann ein angenehmeres Arbeitsumfeld schaffen.</p>
<p>Replizierbarkeit</p>	<p>Diese Maßnahme ist replizierbar, die Abwärme kann nämlich je nach Bauart und Kühlsystem des Kompressors (Luft oder Wasser) für verschiedene Geräte genutzt werden.</p> <p>Wärmerückgewinnungssysteme sind für die meisten auf dem Markt befindlichen Kompressoren erhältlich, entweder integriert in das Kompressorenpaket oder als externe Lösung.</p>	
<p>Ähnliche Maßnahmen</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CAIR-01: Optimierung von Druckluftverbrauchern</li> <li>• CAIR-02: Optimierung des Systemdrucks</li> <li>• CAIR-03: Abschalten der Anlage und Verbraucher</li> <li>• CAIR-04: Übergeordnete Steuerung</li> <li>• CAIR-05: Auslegung und Bauweise der Kompressoren</li> <li>• CAIR-06: Netzwerk-Optimierung</li> <li>• CAIR-07: Reduktion von Leckagen</li> </ul>	
<p>Praxisbeispiel</p>	<p>Wärmerückgewinnung in der Druckluftanlage (Österreich, 2009)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Ausgangssituation:</b> Die Druckluft-Austrittstemperatur der ölfreien Schraubenkompressoren liegt bei 140 °C. Die erzeugte Druckluft wird im Kompressorenhaus über die einzelnen Stränge verteilt und danach teilweise über Nachkühler weiter abgekühlt.</li> <li>• <b>Beschreibung der Maßnahme:</b> Das Druckluftnetz wurde aufgesplittet in einen KALTEN und einen HEISSEN Teilbereich. In einen Teilstrang, der mit heißer Druckluft versorgt wird, wurde ein Rohrbündellamellenkühler eingebaut. Ein Teil der Wärmeenergie, die sich noch in der Druckluft befindet, kann über den Rohrbündellamellenkühler ausgekoppelt werden und findet Verwendung für Heizungszwecke im werksinternen Heizungsnetz.</li> <li>• <b>Investitionskosten:</b> 47.500 EUR</li> <li>• <b>Amortisationszeit:</b> 32 Monate</li> </ul>	



<p>Quellen</p>	<p>Kulterer, K., Huber J., Ruthner H., Oetiker H., Pucher C., Steinbrugger, C. (2015): Leitfaden für Energieaudits zur Optimierung von Druckluftsystemen, klimaaktiv energieeffiziente betriebe, Wien.</p> <p>Larrabee C.: Managing Multiple-Compressor Systems: Utilizing Controls to Improve Performance.</p> <p>3E Strategy, Department of Mechanical engineering, University of cape town: How to save energy and money in compressed air systems.</p> <p>Atlas Copco, Compressed Air Manual, May 2000; verfügbar unter: <a href="https://www.atlascopco.com/en-uk/compressors/compressed-air-tips/compressed-air-manual">https://www.atlascopco.com/en-uk/compressors/compressed-air-tips/compressed-air-manual</a></p>
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Diese Best Practice wurde im Rahmen des Impawatt-Projekts (GA-Nr. 785041) entwickelt und für das GEAR@SME-Projekt (GA-Nr. 894356) angepasst.



Best Practice	REDUKTION DER KÜHLLAST UND FREIE KÜHLUNG	COOL-01
Anwendung	Kältesysteme	
KMU Sektor	Industrie	
KMU Subsektor	Brauereien, Großbäckereien, Kühlung usw.	
Technische Beschreibung	<p>Die Kühllast besteht aus zwei Anteilen:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wärmelast, die durch den Bedarf an Kühlung von Prozessen oder Lagern definiert ist.</li> <li>• Wärmeeintrag von unterschiedlichen Wärmequellen.</li> </ul> <p>Der größte Wärmeeintrag bei Kühllagern erfolgt über warme Luft, die durch offene Türen in den Raum strömt. Das macht typischerweise 30 % des gesamten Wärmeeintrags eines Kühllagers aus.</p> <p>Diese Maßnahme reduziert nicht die Kühllast, sondern ermöglicht es, den Kühlbedarf bei reduziertem Energieverbrauch zu decken.</p>	
Empfehlung zur Optimierung	<p>Wie kann der Energieverbrauch begrenzt werden?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ausschalten von Kühl- und Tiefkühlräumen,</li> <li>• Reduktion des Wärmeeintrags beim Ein- und Auslagern,</li> <li>• Reduktion des Wärmeeintrags über Türen,</li> <li>• Isolation der Wände,</li> <li>• Reduktion des Wärmeeintrags durch Maschinen und Personen,</li> <li>• Reduktion des Wärmeeintrags durch Beleuchtung,</li> <li>• Regelung der Rahmenheizung,</li> <li>• Optimierung der Steuerung der Abtauheizung,</li> <li>• Implementierung von freier Kühlung (engl.: free-cooling).</li> </ul> <p><b>Anwendung der freien Kühlung</b></p> <p>Freie Kühlung nutzt die direkte Verwendung einer externen Quelle, wie Luft oder Wasser. Bei direkter Nutzung muss die Temperatur und Feuchtigkeit des Mediums für den jeweiligen Anwendungsfall unbehandelt verwendbar sein (z. B. Einführung von Außenluft ohne Behandlung). Bei indirekter Nutzung wird das Medium mit einem geringeren Energieverbrauch der HLK (Heizung, Lüftung, Klimatechnik) oder des Kühlsystems behandelt. Es wird typischerweise in HLK-Systemen verwendet, wird aber auch genutzt, um die Kühlung für industrielle Anwendungen zu unterstützen. Neue HLK-Systeme sind in der Regel so konzipiert, dass sie eine freie Kühlung ermöglichen, während andere oder ältere Systeme oft modifiziert</p>	

	<p>werden müssen. Die am besten geeignete Umgebung für die freie Kühlung ist eine Kombination aus einer kalten oder milden Klimazone und einem ganzjährigen Bedarf an Kühlenergie. Dies betrifft viele Fertigungsindustrien, wie z. B. Lebensmittel- und Getränkeindustrien, aber auch andere Arten von Einrichtungen wie Rechenzentren und Räume, in denen konstante Temperatur- und Feuchtigkeitswerte aufrechterhalten werden müssen (Reinräume, Kühlräume, Bereiche von Krankenhäusern usw.)</p>
<p>Relevante technische Überlegungen</p>	<p>Mit der Installation eines Freikühlers kann Umgebungsluft oder Kühlwasser direkt zur Kühlung des sekundären Kältemittelkreislaufs (z. B. Produkte, Prozesse) verwendet werden.</p>
<p>Grafiken und Diagramme</p>	<div> </div> <p>Traditionell verwenden HLK- und Kühlsysteme einen Kühler, um die für Prozesse oder HLK-Anwendungen erforderliche Kühlung zu erzeugen. Freie Kühlsysteme zielen stattdessen darauf ab, den Energiebedarf von Kältemaschinen zu reduzieren oder sogar auf null zu bringen. Diese Systeme können luftgekühlten oder wassergekühlten elektrischen Kühlern hinzugefügt und bei Bedarf aktiviert werden.</p>
<p>Wirtschaftlichkeit</p>	<p>etwa 2.000 EUR/kW für ein neues Kühlsystem.</p>
<p>Energieeinsparungen</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Abschalten von Kühlräumen und Gefrierraum</li> <li>• Reduzierung der Wärmespeicherung und des Lagerdurchsatzes:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Der Vergleich der empfohlenen Kühltemperatur mit der tatsächlichen Kühltemperatur kann ein Einsparpotenzial durch Erhöhung der Prozess- oder Lagertemperatur ergeben.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>





	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduzierung der Wärme durch Türen:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Streifenvorhänge: Energieeinsparung von 9 % beim Kühlen und 13 – 24 % beim Einfrieren</li> <li>- automatische Türen: Energieeinsparungen von 8 % beim Kühlen und 12 – 23 % beim Einfrieren.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Isolierung der Wände:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Nachrüstung bestehender Anlagen rechnet sich meist nicht</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Reduzierung des Wärmegewinns von Maschinen und Personal:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Zu den Effizienzmaßnahmen an Maschinen gehören das Abschalten, falls nicht erforderlich, und die Steuerung der Leistung, wenn möglich.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Reduzierung des Wärmegewinns durch Beleuchtung:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Energieeinsparungen bestehen aus der reduzierten Kühllast plus dem reduzierten Energieverbrauch der Beleuchtung selbst</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Steuerung der Türheizung:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Energieeinsparung von 3 % beim Kühlen, 6 % beim Einfrieren.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Optimierung der Abtaukontrolle:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Energieeinsparungen von 2 – 3 % gegenüber dem Gesamtenergiebedarf des Kühlsystems</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Implementierung der freien Kühlung:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Energieeinsparungen bis zu 80 %</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p>Wirtschaftliche Einsparungen</p>	<p>Die wirtschaftlichen Einsparungen sind eng mit der Reduzierung des Stromverbrauchs für das Kühlsystem verbunden.</p>
<p>Durchschnittliche Amortisationszeit</p>	<p>Die Amortisationsdauer von Maßnahmen für die Reduktion von Wärmeeinträgen (und damit der Kühllast) für Kühlräume ist typischerweise weniger als zwei Jahre. Freie Kühlung für industrielle Anwendungen: etwa 10 Jahre</p>
<p>Emissionen</p>	<p>Die Emissionen hängen von den Eigenschaften des Kältemittelgases ab.</p>
<p>Vorteile für die Umwelt</p>	<p>Reduzierung der CO<sub>2</sub>-Emissionen</p>



<p>Nicht-Energievorteile (Mehrfachnutzen)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Vorteile für die Umwelt</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Höhere Produktivität</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Arbeitsumfeld/Gesundheit/Sicherheit</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Mehr Wettbewerbsfähigkeit</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wartung</li> </ul>	<p>Ein freies Kühlsystem kann zusammen mit den Energieeinsparungen verschiedene Vorteile bieten, wie zum Beispiel:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Reduzierter Wasserverbrauch</b></li> <li>• <b>Reduzierte Betriebskosten</b></li> <li>• <b>Reduzierter CO<sub>2</sub>-Fußabdruck:</b> geringere Treibhausgasemissionen.</li> <li>• <b>Reduzierte Wartungskosten:</b> längere Lebensdauer der Ausrüstung</li> </ul> <p>In der Regel haben Free Cooling-Kühlanlagen im Vergleich zu herkömmlichen Kaltwasserkühlern, aufgrund der reduzierten Anzahl von Jahresbetriebsstunden des Kompressors, einen längeren Lebenszyklus.</p>
<p>Replizierbarkeit</p>	<p>Mittel</p>	
<p>Ähnliche Maßnahmen</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>COOL-02:</b> Verdichterregelung optimieren</li> <li>• <b>COOL-06:</b> Wärmerückgewinnung</li> </ul>	
<p>Praxisbeispiel</p>	<p>Installation einer neuen Kältemaschine, Firma: Etiketten Carini GmbH (Österreich 2016)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Ausgangssituation:</b> Im Altbau der Etiketten Carini GmbH lief die Kälteerzeugung über eine Kältemaschine mit einer Kälteleistung von 238 kW. Da bei dieser Kältemaschine kein Free Cooling möglich war, musste auch bei niedrigen Außentemperaturen zur Sicherstellung der entsprechenden Maschinenkühlung eine erhebliche Menge an elektrischer Energie aufgewendet werden. Die zur Bereitstellung der entsprechenden Kühlung benötigte Strommenge belief sich auf 280.586 kWh/a.</li> <li>• <b>Beschreibung der Maßnahme:</b> Die alte Kältemaschine wurde gegen zwei neue Kältemaschinen mit jeweils 118 kW Kälteleistung getauscht. Die neue Kälteanlage ermöglicht ein freies Kühlen bei niedrigen Außentemperaturen. So wird im Winter eine Kühlung bei vergleichsweise sehr geringem Aufwand an elektrischer Energie möglich. Der Aufwand an elektrischer Energie reduziert sich dadurch auf 154.321 kWh/a. Dadurch ergibt sich eine Ersparnis von 126.500 kWh/a.</li> <li>• <b>Investitionskosten:</b> 126.500 EUR</li> <li>• <b>Amortisationszeit:</b> 11,9 Jahre</li> </ul>	

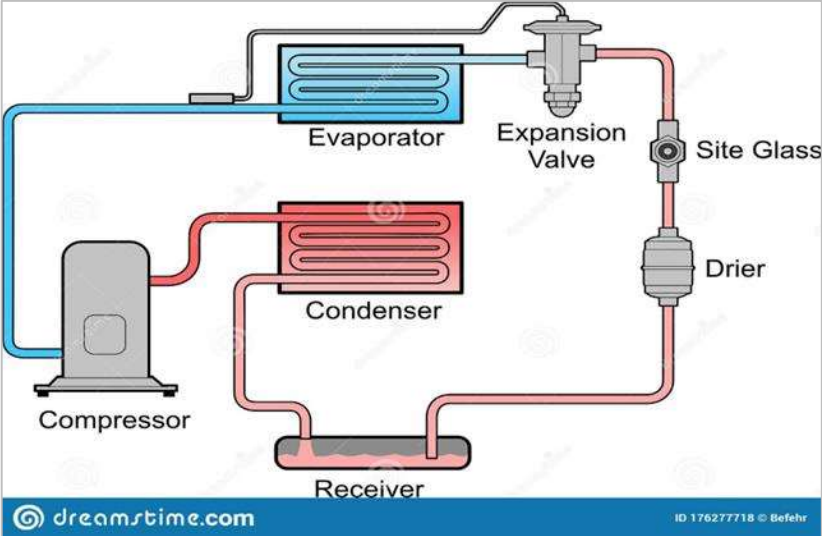


	<p>Installation einer neuen Kältemaschine, Lebensmittelindustrieanlage (Mitteleuropa)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ausgangssituation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Zuluftstrom: 60.000 Nm<sup>3</sup>/h</li> <li>- Energieverbrauch bei der Kühlung: 600.000 kWh/Jahr</li> <li>- Durchschnittlicher Strompreis: 0,10 EUR/kWh</li> <li>- Wirtschaftlicher Energieaufwand für Kühlung: 60.000 EUR/Jahr</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Beschreibung der Maßnahme:</b> Die Wahl zwischen der Nutzung von Luft oder Wasser wird durch eine Reihe von Faktoren bestimmt. Entscheidend sind die Verfügbarkeit von Wasser und dessen Kosten, der verfügbare Platz für eine Kältemaschine, die Stromkosten und der Zeitraum, in dem die freie Kühlung genutzt werden kann. Im Allgemeinen sind wassergekühlte Kühler sowie eine freie Kühlung im Vergleich zu luftgekühlten Kühlern platzsparender. Die Lebensmittel- und Getränkeindustrie erfordert verschiedene Arten der Kühlung, z. B. die Temperaturregelung zum Verringern der Bakterienbelastung und das schnelle Einfrieren/Abkühlen von vorgekochten gefrorenen Lebensmitteln. Die Kühlsysteme könnten dazu beitragen, die Produktivität zu steigern, ohne die wichtigen organoleptischen Eigenschaften des Endprodukts wie Geschmack, Farbe und Geruch zu verringern.</li> </ul> <p>Die freie Kühlung hat das Ziel, den Energieverbrauch der Kältemaschine zu senken. Sie kann über (gesteigertes) direktes Ansaugen von Außenluft, über eine Kältemaschine mit eingebauter freier Kühlspirale oder über einen Freikühler erfolgen, der in Reihe mit einem Kühler arbeitet. Letzteres sollte in der Regel aufgrund der größeren Oberfläche, die der Luftkühler bietet, effizienter sein.</p> <p>Zuluftstrom: 60.000 Nm<sup>3</sup>/h  Energieeinsparung: 100.000 kWh/Jahr  Energiesparende Einsparungen: 10.000 EUR/Jahr</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Investitionskosten:</b> 15.000 €</li> <li>• <b>Amortisationsdauer:</b> 1,5 Jahre</li> </ul>
<p>Quelle</p>	<p>Kulterer, K., Mair, O., Horvath, C., Sulzer, T., Betrand, A., Blaser, M., Saar, J. (2017): Leitfaden für Energieaudits in Kältesystemen, Wien.</p>

Diese Best Practice wurde im Rahmen des Impawatt-Projekts (GA-Nr. 785041) entwickelt und für das GEAR@SME-Projekt (GA-Nr. 894356) angepasst.



Best Practice	VERDICHTERREGELUNG OPTIMIEREN	COOL-02
Anwendung	Kältesysteme	
KMU Sektor	Industrie	
KMU Subsektor	Brauereien, Großbäckereien, Kühlung, usw.	
Technische Beschreibung	Kältesysteme sind so ausgelegt, dass sie die maximale Kühllast, die weniger als 5 % des Jahres anfällt, bewältigen können. Am häufigsten tritt der Fall auf: 50 % der Vollast und eine Umgebungstemperatur, die 20 K unterhalb des Auslegungspunktes liegt. Aus diesem Grund sollte die Leistungsregelung des Verdichters energetisch optimiert sein.	
Empfehlung zur Optimierung	Das größte Einsparpotenzial bei der Verdichterregelung ergibt sich durch Anpassen der Verflüssigungstemperatur an die Umgebungstemperatur über den Verflüssigungsdruck.  Vor dem Nachrüsten eines Frequenzumrichters muss der ausreichende Öltransport und die Auslegung der Expansions- und Regelventile bei geänderten Fließgeschwindigkeiten überprüft werden.	
Relevante technische Überlegungen	Die Schlüsselparameter für Kältesysteme sind: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• gemessene Leistung,</li><li>• Betriebszeiten,</li><li>• COP-Wert (Leistungszahl),</li><li>• Kühllast und</li><li>• Umgebungstemperatur.</li></ul> Andere wichtige Faktoren: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Produktionsgeschwindigkeit und Anzahl,</li><li>• Kapazität und Nutzungsmuster aller versorgten Anlagen.</li></ul>	

<p>Grafiken und Diagramme</p>	 <p>Abbildung 1: Montagediagramm von Regelventilen in einem Kühlsystem</p>	
<p>Wirtschaftlichkeit</p>	<p>100 – 1.000 EUR indikativ pro industriellem Frequenzumrichter.</p>	
<p>Energieeinsparungen</p>	<p>Im Vergleich zu anderen Regelungsarten sind Einsparungen von 6 – 12 % im Teillastbetrieb durch eine erhöhte Verdampfungstemperatur möglich.</p>	
<p>Wirtschaftliche Einsparungen</p>	<p>Die wirtschaftlichen Einsparungen sind eng mit der Reduzierung des Stromverbrauchs für das Kühlsystem verbunden.</p>	
<p>Durchschnittliche Amortisationszeit</p>	<p>&lt; 3 Jahre Die Amortisationszeit erhöht sich, wenn ein Frequenzregler verwendet wird.</p>	
<p>Emissionen</p>	<p>Die Emissionen hängen von den Eigenschaften des Kältemittelgases ab: GWP (Treibhauspotenzial) und ODP (Ozonabbaupotenzial).</p>	
<p>Vorteile für die Umwelt</p>	<p>Reduzierung der CO<sub>2</sub>-Emissionen durch verminderten Strombedarf für die Kühlung.</p>	
<p>Nicht-Energievorteile (Mehrfachnutzen)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Vorteile für die Umwelt</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Höhere Produktivität</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Arbeitsumfeld/Gesundheit/Sicherheit</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Mehr Wettbewerbsfähigkeit</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Wartung</li> </ul>	<p>Vorteile für die Umwelt durch eine Verringerung der CO<sub>2</sub>-Emissionen.</p>
<p>Replizierbarkeit</p>	<p>Mittel</p>	

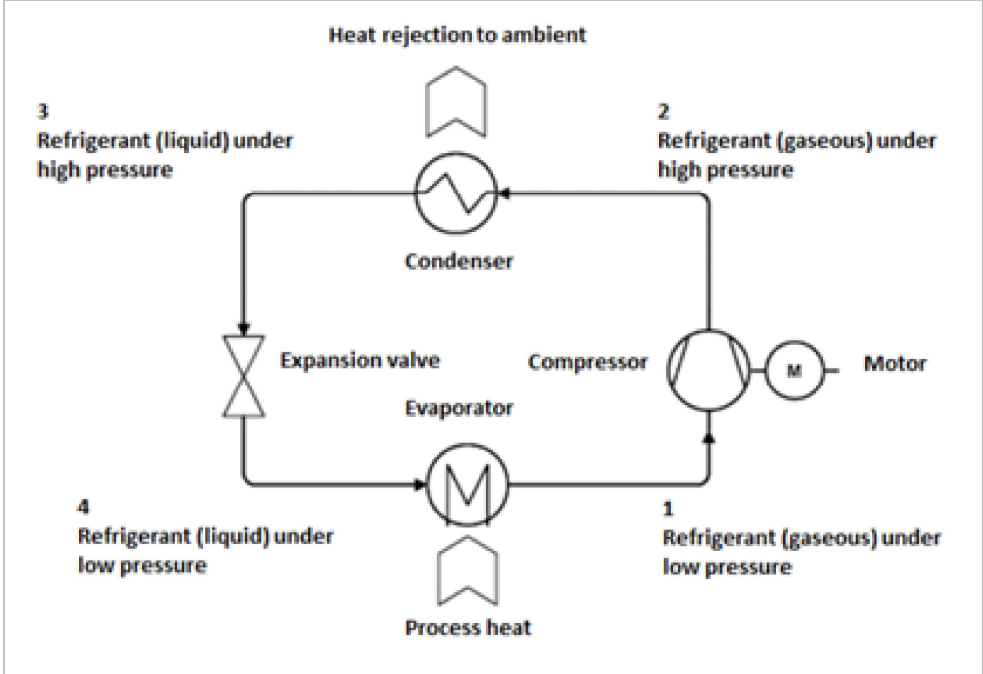


Ähnliche Maßnahmen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>COOL-01</b>: Reduktion der Kühllast und freie Kühlung</li><li>• <b>COOL-06</b>: Wärmerückgewinnung</li></ul>
Praxisbeispiel	<p>Installation einer neuen Kältemaschine mit Free Cooling Prinzip (Freie Kühlung) in der Bäckerei Rudolf Ölz Meisterbäcker GmbH“ (Österreich, 2011)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Ausgangssituation</b>: Der Bedarf an Wärmeenergie für die Kühlung vor dem Eingriff betrug 1.403 MWh/Jahr.</li><li>• <b>Beschreibung der Maßnahme</b>: Durch mehrere Optimierungen wurde der Kältebedarf von 1.403 MWh/a auf 1.347 MWh/a gesenkt. Die benötigte Kühlleistung kann nun mit 578 MWh Strom erzeugt werden. Durch die Optimierung der Regelung können zwei kleinere Verdichter primärseitig um 2°C höher fahren. Durch die durchgehende Dämmung und Reduktion von Reibungsverlusten reduziert sich der Kältebedarf. Durch Vollastbetrieb der beiden größeren Maschinen steigert sich deren COP von 2,1 auf 3,26.</li><li>• <b>Investitionskosten</b>: 209.300 EUR</li><li>• <b>Amortisationszeit</b>: 7,5 Jahre</li></ul>
Quelle	Kulterer, K., Mair, O., Horvath, C., Sulzer, T., Betrand, A., Blaser, M., Saar, J. (2017): Leitfaden für Energieaudits in Kältesystemen, Wien.

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Best Practice	<b>WÄRMERÜCKGEWINNUNG</b>	<b>COOL-06</b>
Anwendung	Kältesysteme	
KMU Sektor	Industrie	
KMU Subsektor	alle	
Technische Beschreibung	<p>Kühlsysteme erzeugen Abwärme, die normalerweise an die Umgebung abgegeben wird. Besteht jedoch während des Betriebs an anderer Stelle ein Wärmebedarf, kann die Abwärme genutzt werden. Die zurückgewonnene Wärme kann für verschiedene Anwendungen genutzt werden, z. B. zur Warmwassererzeugung für die Lebensmittelverarbeitung, als Prozesswärme, zur Erwärmung von Brauchwasser oder zur Raumheizung.</p>	
Empfehlung zur Optimierung	<p>Vor der Installation einer Wärmerückgewinnungsanlage müssen alle relevanten Temperaturen erhoben werden (z. B. Eingangstemperatur des Frischwassers für Wassererwärmung, Rücklauftemperatur des Heizsystems). Die Abwärmenutzung ist besonders geeignet für Fälle, bei denen der Wärmebedarf das ganze Jahr über anfällt, etwa Prozesswärme. Ein anderes Beispiel ist die Luftentfeuchtung, wofür die Luft zuerst gekühlt und anschließend wieder aufgewärmt werden muss. Die rückgewonnene Wärme des Kältesystems (Temperatur: 40°C) reicht aus, um die entfeuchtete Luft wieder auf 20°C zu erwärmen, falls passend dimensionierte Wärmetauscher verwendet werden.</p> <p>Es gibt zwei Möglichkeiten zur Wärmerückgewinnung: Hochtemperatur- und Niedertemperaturrückgewinnung.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Bei der <b>Niedertemperaturwärmerückgewinnung</b> wird die Wärme unterhalb der Verflüssigungstemperatur (25 – 35°C) genutzt. Diese Niedertemperaturwärme kommt von der Kondensation des Kältemittels. Es kann die gesamte Abwärme der Kälteanlage (aus den Kühlstellen abgeführte Wärme plus Stromeinsatz des Kompressors) genutzt werden. Falls notwendig, kann die Wärme mit einer Wärmepumpe auf ein höheres Temperaturlevel gehoben werden.</li><li>• Die <b>Hochtemperaturwärme</b> ist die Enthitzungswärme des überhitzten Kältemitteldampfes. Diese Wärme kann auf einem Temperaturlevel von 70 – 80°C rückgewonnen werden. Es steht jedoch nur 15 % der gesamten Abwärme als Hochtemperaturwärme zur Verfügung.</li></ul>	

	<p>Durch das Nachrüsten einer Wärmerückgewinnungsanlage bei einer bestehenden Kälteanlage ist es möglich, bis zu 30 % der Kälteleistung als Wärme zurückzugewinnen. Bei neugebauten Anlagen kann bis zu 100 % der Abwärme zurückgewonnen werden.</p>
<p>Relevante technische Überlegungen</p>	<p>Folgende Punkte weisen auf Einsparpotenzial hin:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Elektrische Leistung des Verdichters ist größer als 3 kW,</li> <li>• Wärmebedarf während Kühlbetrieb,</li> <li>• Verflüssigungstemperatur hoch genug für gewünschte Anwendung.</li> </ul>
<p>Grafiken und Diagramme</p>	<div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p><i>Abbildung 1: Skizze eines einfachen Kältesystems (Kulterer, 2017)</i></p>
<p>Wirtschaftlichkeit</p>	<p>Einzelkosten eines Wärmerückgewinnungssystems: etwa 500 – 1.000 EUR</p>
<p>Energieeinsparungen</p>	<p>Bis zu 85 % der Wärmeenergie können problemlos für andere Prozesse genutzt werden.</p> <p>Energieverluste, wie z. B. durch das Abführen der erwärmten Luft nach außen, werden vermieden.</p> <p>Die Wärmerückgewinnung führt zu Energieeinsparungen.</p>
<p>Wirtschaftliche Einsparungen</p>	<p>Wirtschaftliche Einsparungen durch die Verringerung des Strombedarfs (bis zu 85 % der Wärmeenergie).</p>
<p>Durchschnittliche Amortisationszeit</p>	<p>3 – 6 Jahre</p>





Emissionen	Diese Maßnahme führt zu keinen weiteren Emissionen.	
Vorteile für die Umwelt	Reduzierung der CO <sub>2</sub> -Emissionen	
Nicht-Energievorteile (Mehrfachnutzen)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Vorteile für die Umwelt <input type="checkbox"/> Höhere Produktivität <input type="checkbox"/> Arbeitsumfeld/Gesundheit/Sicherheit <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mehr Wettbewerbsfähigkeit <input type="checkbox"/> Wartung	Die erzeugte Wärme kann vermarktet werden, was zu einer erhöhten Wettbewerbsfähigkeit führt.
Replizierbarkeit	Mittel	
Ähnliche Maßnahmen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>COOL-01:</b> Verringerung der Kühllast und freie Kühlung</li> <li>• <b>COOL-02:</b> Verdichterregelung optimieren</li> </ul>	
Praxisbeispiel	<p>Wärmerückgewinnung, Firma „GMS Gourmet GmbH“ (Österreich, 2017)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Ausgangssituation:</b> Die Kälteleistung für die Schockkühlung von verpackten Lebensmitteln wird durch eine Kälteanlage bestehend aus drei Schraubenverdichter-Aggregaten erbracht. Die Abwärme der Kälteanlage wurde über einen wassergekühlten Sekundärkreislauf abgeführt. Das für den Produktionsprozess benötigte heiße Prozesswasser wurde teilweise mit Dampf erhitzt.</li> <li>• <b>Beschreibung der Maßnahme:</b> Das bestehende Kühlsystem wurde mit einer Wärmerückgewinnungsanlage nachgerüstet, die die Wärme aus der Abkühlung und Kondensation des Kältemittels nutzt. Die zurückgewonnene Wärme wird genutzt, um die Temperatur des Prozesswassers von etwa 18°C auf 55°C zu erhöhen. Bei Vollast kann eine Wärmeleistung von 110 kW zurückgewonnen werden, die an das Warmwassersystem abgegeben wird. Ein weiterer Vorteil ergibt sich aus der Entlastung des Kühlwassersystems, was zu einer Senkung der Kondensationstemperatur führt. Die jährlichen Energieeinsparungen summieren sich auf 197.500 kWh.</li> <li>• <b>Investitionskosten:</b> nicht verfügbar</li> <li>• <b>Amortisationszeit:</b> nicht verfügbar</li> </ul>	
Quellen	<p>Kulterer, K., Mair, O., Horvath, C., Sulzer, T., Betrand, A., Blaser, M., Saar, J. (2017): Leitfaden für Energieaudits in Kältesystemen, Wien.</p> <p>The Carbon Trust (2011): How to implement heat, recovery in refrigeration, Report Nummer CTG046, London.</p>	



	The Carbon Trust: Refrigeration systems – A guide to key energy saving opportunities, Report Nummer CTL056, London.
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Diese Best Practice wurde im Rahmen des Impawatt-Projekts (GA-Nr. 785041) entwickelt und für das GEAR@SME-Projekt (GA-Nr. 894356) angepasst.



Best Practice	VERRINGERUNG DER LAUFZEITEN		HVAC-01
Anwendung	Optimierung von Klimaanlage (HLK-Systemen)		
KMU Sektor	Alle		
KMU Subsektor	Alle		
Technische Beschreibung	<p>Viele Anlagen laufen das ganze Jahr über (24/7), während die Produktionszeiten davon stark abweichen. Beim Optimieren einer HLK-Anlage sollte man sich zuerst die Frage stellen: Wo und wann wird die Luft gebraucht? Die daraus resultierenden Einsparungen sind mitunter die simpelsten und effektivsten.</p> <p>Die Verringerung der Laufzeiten spart nicht nur Energie beim Ventilator, sondern auch bei der Aufbereitung (Kühlung, Heizung, Befeuchtung usw.) Weitere Vorteile bei der Reduktion der Laufzeiten sind:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduzierte Wartungsintervalle: Da viele Systeme nach einer bestimmten Anzahl an Betriebsstunden gewartet werden müssen, kann das Intervall verlängert werden.</li> <li>• Verringerte Anzahl der Filtertausche: Filter werden in der Regel nach einer bestimmten Druckdifferenz oder nach einer bestimmten Laufzeit gewechselt. Eine Reduktion der Laufzeit verringert sowohl den Belastungsgrad als auch die Betriebszeit des Filters.</li> </ul>		
Empfehlung zur Optimierung	<p>Die Verringerung der Laufzeiten erfordert kaum aufwendige Planung und kann relativ leicht und schnell umgesetzt werden. Unter hinzuziehen des Personals, kann eine Bedarfsanalyse durchgeführt werden. Wenn vorhanden, können auch die Planungsdokumente überprüft werden. Es kann auch von Vorteil sein, sich mit dem Hersteller bzw. Planer des Systems in Verbindung zu setzen.</p> <p>Die Verringerung der Laufzeiten kann manuell von entsprechend qualifiziertem Personal durchgeführt werden. Um das volle Potenzial ausschöpfen zu können, sind automatische Abschaltssysteme zu empfehlen, welche oft durch kostengünstige Zeitschaltuhren umgesetzt werden können. Wenn bereits ein System vorhanden ist, sollten die Betriebszeiten überprüft werden.</p> <p>Parameter, um Potenzial der Maßnahme abschätzen zu können:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Spezifische Kosten für Strom, Heizung, Kühlung und Wartung,</li> <li>• Laufzeiten des Systems,</li> <li>• Betriebszeiten des Unternehmens,</li> <li>• Normvolumenstrom,</li> <li>• Investitionskosten (z. B. Zeitschaltuhr).</li> </ul>		



<p>Relevante technische Überlegungen</p>	<p>Die Verringerung der Laufzeiten erfordert kaum aufwendige Planung und kann relativ leicht und schnell umgesetzt werden. Unter hinzuziehen des Personals, kann eine Bedarfsanalyse durchgeführt werden. Wenn vorhanden, können auch die Planungsdokumente überprüft werden. Es kann auch von Vorteil sein, sich mit dem Hersteller bzw. Planer des Systems in Verbindung zu setzen.</p>														
<p>Grafiken und Diagramme</p>	<table border="1"> <caption>Abbildung 1: Energieverteilung in einer Klimaanlage</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Komponente</th> <th>Anteil (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Abluftventilator</td> <td>12%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Zuluftventilator</td> <td>23%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Luftbefeuchter</td> <td>40%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Kühlanlage</td> <td>8%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wärmeerzeugung</td> <td>16%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hilfsenergie</td> <td>1%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Abbildung 1: Energieverteilung in einer Klimaanlage</p>	Komponente	Anteil (%)	Abluftventilator	12%	Zuluftventilator	23%	Luftbefeuchter	40%	Kühlanlage	8%	Wärmeerzeugung	16%	Hilfsenergie	1%
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<p>Wirtschaftlichkeit</p>	<p>Einzelkosten für Zeitschaltuhren: 150 – 200 EUR</p>														
<p>Energieeinsparungen</p>	<p>Die Energieeinsparungen sind das Ergebnis von:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stromverbrauch für die Versorgung der HLK-Anlage (10 – 15 %)</li> <li>• Reduzierung des Kältemittelgases für den Betrieb der Kältebatterie des Systems</li> </ul>														
<p>Wirtschaftliche Einsparungen</p>	<p>Zwischen 15 und 30 % der Kosten für die verbrauchte Energie</p>														
<p>Durchschnittliche Amortisationszeit</p>	<p>&lt; 3 Jahre</p>														
<p>Emissionen</p>	<p>Die Emissionen hängen von den Eigenschaften des Kältemittelgases ab.</p>														
<p>Vorteile für die Umwelt</p>	<p>Der Energieverbrauch von Lüftungsanlagen setzt sich je nach Systemkonfiguration aus Strom (für Lüftung, Lufterwärmung und Befeuchtung), Gas (Lufterwärmung, Befeuchtung) oder Solarthermie (Heizung, Rekuperation/Feuchtigkeitsrückgewinnung) zusammen, die durch die Maßnahme reduziert werden können.</p> <p>Reduktion der CO<sub>2</sub>-Emissionen durch eine Verringerung des Strombedarfs für die Kühlung.</p>														



<p>Nicht-Energievorteile (Mehrfachnutzen)</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Vorteile für die Umwelt</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Höhere Produktivität</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Arbeitsumfeld/Gesundheit/Sicherheit</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Mehr Wettbewerbsfähigkeit</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Wartung</p>	<p>Eine optimierte Klimaanlage spart nicht nur Kosten bei Strom und Gas, sondern sorgt auch für ein angenehmeres Raumklima für die Angestellten.</p>
<p>Replizierbarkeit</p>	<p>Hoch</p>	
<p>Ähnliche Maßnahmen</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HVAC-02: Drehzahlregulierung</li> <li>• HVAC-03: Austausch von Ventilatoren</li> <li>• HVAC-04: Austausch Antriebsriemen</li> <li>• HVAC-05: Rückgewinnung Wärme- und Feuchtigkeit</li> </ul>	
<p>Praxisbeispiel</p>	<p>CO<sub>2</sub>-Sensor-Installation, Firma „Flughafen Wien“ (Österreich, 2012)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Ausgangssituation:</b> Der Luftaustausch am Flughafen Wien wurde wie üblicherweise für die Maximalbelegung der Gebäude ausgelegt. Messungen haben jedoch ergeben, dass diese Maximalbelegung nicht ständig erreicht wird und somit in gewissen Zeiten die Lüftungsanlagen teilweise mit reduzierter Leistung laufen könnten.</li> <li>• <b>Beschreibung der Maßnahme:</b> Es hat sich gezeigt, dass in einigen Gebäuden die Lüftungsleistung temporär bis zu 70 % reduziert werden kann. Es wurde jeweils im Abluftstrom ein CO<sub>2</sub>-Sensor positioniert. Die Steuerung der Zu- und Abluftventilatoren wurde mit Frequenzumformern optimiert. Damit verringerte sich auch der Bedarf an der Heiz- und Kühlleistung deutlich bzw. konnten mit diesen Maßnahmen vereinzelt Ersatzinvestitionen vermieden werden.</li> <li>• <b>Investitionskosten:</b> rund 200 EUR</li> <li>• <b>Amortisationszeit:</b> etwa 4 Monate</li> </ul>	
<p>Quelle</p>	<p>Gerstbauer, Ch., Kulterer, K., Geissegger, G., Gorbach, Ch., Brunner, W. (2013): Leitfaden für Audits an Lüftungsanlagen, Wien.</p>	

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Best Practice	DREHZAHLREGULIERUNG	HVAC-02
Anwendung	Optimierung von Klimaanlage (HLK-Systemen)	
KMU Sektor	Alle	
KMU Subsektor	Alle	
Technische Beschreibung	<p>Als Volumenstrom eines Systems bezeichnet man das transportierte Volumen pro Zeiteinheit. Je mehr Volumen bewegt werden soll, desto mehr Energie wird verbraucht.</p> <p>Der Energieverbrauch setzt sich aus den folgenden Teilen zusammen: Transportenergie, Heizung und Kühlung, Luftbefeuchtung, Luftentfeuchtung, Wartung.</p> <p>Die Analyse des Volumenstrom ist also eine wichtige Vorgehensweise bei der Reduzierung des Energieverbrauchs einer HLK-Anlage.</p> <p>Da viele Anlagen auf einen fixen Nennvolumenstrom ausgelegt wurden, wird ständig Luft zu den Verbrauchern transportiert, unabhängig vom derzeitigen Verbrauch. Der volle Nennvolumenstrom wird allerdings selten in einer Anlage benötigt. Eine Regulierung des Volumenstroms kann hier große Energieeinsparungen bringen.</p>	
Empfehlung zur Optimierung	<p>Praxiserfahrungen haben gezeigt, dass der Energieverbrauch einer Anlage durch bedarfsorientierte Steuerung des Volumenstroms, signifikant reduziert werden kann.</p> <p>Zur Regelung des Volumenstroms wird ein Regelparameter benötigt, welcher anwendungsspezifisch ausgesucht wird und relativ leicht zu messen ist. Regelparameter können sein:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aktivitätslevel (Bewegungssensor)</li> <li>• Personenanzahl (Zählsensor)</li> <li>• Konzentration der Luftverunreinigungen (CO<sub>2</sub>-Sensoren, VOC-Sensoren)</li> <li>• Mischgas-Sensoren</li> <li>• Infrarotsensoren</li> </ul> <p>Wenn weitere Emissionen bekannt sind, können weitere Sensoren hinzugefügt werden, welche die Konzentration eines bestimmten Stoffes messen können (z. B. CO-Sensoren). Wenn die komplette Heizung bzw. Kühlung von derselben Anlage abgewickelt wird, können folgende Sensoren verwendet werden (auch in Kombination mit anderen Sensoren möglich): Lufttemperaturmesser, Luftfeuchtigkeitsmesser.</p>	



	<p>Um die erhaltenen Signale optimal verarbeiten zu können, muss ein Hilfssystem, welches dann die Antriebe steuert, installiert werden. Eine Regelung des Volumenstroms kann durchgeführt werden mit: Drehzahlregelung (Variable Speed Drive), Drosselregelung, Drallregelung, Bypass-Regelung.</p> <p>Drossel- und Bypass-Regelung haben eine schlechte Energieeffizienz. Drallregelungen sind hauptsächlich für axiale Ventilatoren, welche in HLK-Anlagen nicht oft verwendet werden. Für die Drehzahlregelung werden Frequenzumrichter (FU) in Kombination mit Elektromotoren verwendet (über 10 kW Asynchron- oder Synchronmotoren). Der Frequenzumrichter reguliert den Volumenstrom über die Leistung des Motors, welcher den Ventilator antreibt. Frequenzumrichter können an fast allen Motoren nachgerüstet werden.</p> <p>Ein System mit bedarfsorientierter Steuerung des Volumenstroms kann, gegenüber einem System mit starrem Volumenstrom bis zu 80 % der Energie sparen.</p>
Relevante technische Überlegungen	<p>Um eine Reduktion des Volumenstroms durchführen zu können, muss der minimal benötigte Volumenstrom erst ermittelt werden. Gemäß EN 16798 setzt sich der minimale Volumenstrom zusammen aus:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Mindestvolumenstrom gemäß den Hygienebestimmungen bezogen auf die Anzahl der Personen im Raum,</li><li>• Mindestvolumenstrom, welcher nötig ist, um zusätzliche Emissionen abzutransportieren</li><li>• Mindestvolumenstrom zur Raumkühlung/Raumheizung oder für Prozesse.</li></ul>
Grafiken und Diagramme	<p>Die folgende Abbildung zeigt einen Vergleich der Einsparung zwischen Systemen mit Drosselregelung, Drallregelung, Bypass- und VSD-Regelung. Es wird deutlich, dass bei einer Reduktion des Volumenstroms um 50 % die VSD Steuerung den geringsten Energieverbrauch hat.</p>



	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Abbildung 1: Vergleich der Einsparung zwischen Systemen</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"> <math>P = \text{effektive Leistung} \mid P_0 = \text{Nennleistung} \mid</math>  <math>V = \text{effektiver Volumenstrom} \mid V_0 = \text{Nennvolumenstrom}</math> </p>
<p><b>Wirtschaftlichkeit</b></p>	<p>VSD-System: etwa 500 EUR/kW CO<sub>2</sub>-Sensors: 100 – 200 EUR Bewegungsmelder: bis zu 100 EUR</p>
<p><b>Energieeinsparungen</b></p>	<p>Die Energieeinsparungen sind eng mit der geringeren elektrischen Leistung verbunden, die für den Betrieb des Systems erforderlich ist (10 – 15 % weniger).</p>
<p><b>Wirtschaftliche Einsparungen</b></p>	<p>Verminderung der Stromrechnung</p>
<p><b>Durchschnittliche Amortisationszeit</b></p>	<p>&lt; 3 Jahre</p>
<p><b>Emissionen</b></p>	<p>Die Emissionen hängen von den Eigenschaften des Kältemittels ab.</p>
<p><b>Vorteile für die Umwelt</b></p>	<p>Der Energieverbrauch von Lüftungsanlagen setzt sich je nach Systemkonfiguration aus Strom (für Lüftung, Lufterwärmung und Befeuchtung), Gas (Lufterwärmung, Befeuchtung) oder Solarthermie (Heizung, Rekuperation/Feuchtigkeitsrückgewinnung) zusammen, die durch die Maßnahme reduziert werden können. Reduktion der CO<sub>2</sub>-Emissionen durch eine Verringerung des Strombedarfs.</p>





<p>Nicht-Energievorteile (Mehrfachnutzen)</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Vorteile für die Umwelt</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Höhere Produktivität</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Arbeitsumfeld/ Gesundheit/Sicherheit</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Mehr Wettbewerbsfähigkeit</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wartung</p>	<p>Keine weitere Beschreibung</p>
<p>Replizierbarkeit</p>	<p>Hoch</p>	
<p>Ähnliche Maßnahmen</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HVAC-01: Verringerung der Laufzeiten</li> <li>• HVAC-03: Austausch von Ventilatoren</li> <li>• HVAC-04: Austausch Antriebsriemen</li> <li>• HVAC-05: Rückgewinnung Wärme- und Feuchtigkeit</li> </ul>	
<p>Praxisbeispiel</p>	<p>Installation von Frequenzumrichtern, Firma SALVAGNINI MASCHINENBAU GMBH (Österreich, 2015)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Ausgangssituation:</b> Die Produktionshallen werden über die Deckenlüftungsanlage mit Luft versorgt. Die Ventilatoren der Lüftungsanlagen arbeiten im Betrieb mit voller Leistung.</li> <li>• <b>Beschreibung der Maßnahme:</b> Durch den Einbau von Frequenzumrichtern können die Ventilatormotoren (2 x 1,6 kW) je nach Sollwert der Umgebungstemperatur (19°C) und je nach Abweichung (bis zu 4°C) im Bereich von 15 bis 50 Hz variabel betrieben werden. Der Betrieb mit niedriger Drehzahl ermöglicht erhebliche Energieeinsparungen. Alle Riemenantriebe wurden auf effiziente Zahnkeilriemen umgestellt und die Rohre, Armaturen und Flansche des Heizungssystems wurden isoliert.</li> <li>• <b>Investitionskosten:</b> etwa 3.500 EUR</li> <li>• <b>Amortisationszeit:</b> 1 Jahr</li> </ul>	
<p>Quelle</p>	<p>Gerstbauer, Ch. et. al. (2013): Leitfaden für Audits an Lüftungsanlagen, Wien.</p>	

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Best Practice	AUSTAUSCH VON VENTILATOREN		HVAC-03
Anwendung	Optimierung von Klimaanlage (HLK-Systemen)		
KMU Sektor	Alle		
KMU Subsektor	Alle		
Technische Beschreibung	<p>Als Volumenstrom wird das Volumen bezeichnet, welches pro Zeiteinheit durch das System transportiert wird. In vielen Systemen ist der Volumenstrom größer als eigentlich benötigt. Dies ist in den meisten Fällen auf eine Sicherheitsreserve von 5 bis 15 % zurückzuführen. Diese wird eingeführt, um allen Verbrauchern den benötigten Volumenstrom garantieren zu können, (maximale Werte, Feuchtigkeitsbelastung, Austauschrate usw.). Mit dem höheren Volumenstrom geht jedoch auch ein höherer Energieverbrauch einher.</p> <p>In manchen Fällen reicht eine Optimierung der Komponenten nicht aus. Diese müssen dann gegen neue, effizientere ausgetauscht werden. Die folgenden Komponenten können getauscht werden: Ventilator, Antrieb, Motor.</p>		
Empfehlung zur Optimierung	<p>Wenn ein Ventilator außerhalb des Betriebspunktes arbeitet, fällt seine Effizienz schnell ab. Dies tritt häufig in Verbindung mit einer fehlerhaften Bewertung der Druckverluste im Netzwerk oder kürzlichen Änderungen am System auf. Ein neues Ventilatordesign für den tatsächlichen Betriebspunkt bringt oft große Einsparungen.</p> <p>Um den Betriebspunkt zu ermitteln, werden üblicherweise Druck und Volumenstrom gemessen. Mit dieser Information kann über das Datenblatt des Ventilators der Betriebspunkt ermittelt werden.</p> <p>Wenn der tatsächliche Betriebspunkt mit dem Nennbetriebspunkt nicht übereinstimmt, müssen Maßnahmen zur Korrektur getroffen werden.</p>		
Relevante technische Überlegungen	Die Druckreduzierung kann an jedem beliebigen Punkt der Anlage durchgeführt werden, sofern die Kriterien für einen ordnungsgemäßen Betrieb erfüllt sind.		



<p>Grafiken und Diagramme</p>	<p>Abbildung 1: Energieverteilung in einer Klimaanlage</p>	
<p>Wirtschaftlichkeit</p>	<p>Austausch von Ventilatoren: etwa 1.500 EUR/kW</p>	
<p>Energieeinsparungen</p>	<p>Die Energieeinsparung durch die Ermittlung des Betriebsbedarfs und den Einbau eines neuen, effizienteren Ventilators, der mit maximalem Wirkungsgrad arbeitet, beträgt etwa 30 %.</p>	
<p>Wirtschaftliche Einsparungen</p>	<p>etwa 10 – 15 %</p>	
<p>Durchschnittliche Amortisationszeit</p>	<p>3 bis 6 Jahre</p>	
<p>Emissionen</p>	<p>Diese Maßnahme ist nicht mit weiteren Emissionen verbunden.</p>	
<p>Vorteile für die Umwelt</p>	<p>Verringerung der CO<sub>2</sub>-Emissionen durch Reduzierung des Strombedarfs.</p>	
<p>Nicht-Energievorteile (Mehrfachnutzen)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Vorteile für die Umwelt</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Höhere Produktivität</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Arbeitsumfeld/Gesundheit/Sicherheit</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Mehr Wettbewerbsfähigkeit</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wartung</li> </ul>	<p>Keine weitere Beschreibung</p>
<p>Replizierbarkeit</p>	<p>Hoch</p>	



<p>Ähnliche Maßnahmen</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HVAC-01: Verringerung der Laufzeiten</li> <li>• HVAC-02: Drehzahlregulierung</li> <li>• HVAC-04: Austausch Antriebsriemen</li> <li>• HVAC-05: Rückgewinnung Wärme- und Feuchtigkeit</li> </ul>
<p>Praxisbeispiel</p>	<p>Einbau eines Ansaugreglers und Austausch des Ventilators (Österreich, 2016)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Ausgangssituation:</b> In folgenden Fällen wurde Optimierungspotenzial bei Ventilatoren festgestellt. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Erstens werden in der Phase der "Heißplastifizierung" Kunststoffteile durch Schmelzen mit anderen Teilen verbunden. Die dabei entstehende Luft wird von einem Zentrifugalventilator (Leistung: 5,5 kW) abgesaugt.</li> <li>- Zweitens war im Kesselraum aufgrund der hohen Wärmeentwicklung eine aktive Belüftung durch zwei Ventilatoren auf dem Dach (Leistung 5 kW) erforderlich.</li> <li>- Drittens war ein weiterer Ventilator auf dem Dach für die Absaugung von Papierstaub zuständig.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Beschreibung der Maßnahme:</b> Es wurden mehrere Maßnahmen durchgeführt, um Energieeinsparungen zu erzielen. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Zunächst wurde die Absaugung der Plastifiziereinheiten angepasst, wodurch der erforderliche Luftstrom reduziert wurde.</li> <li>- Außerdem wurde im Kesselraum eine bedarfsgesteuerte Regelung installiert, wodurch die Betriebsstunden reduziert wurden.</li> <li>- Drittens wurden alle alten Ventilatoren durch neue und effizientere EC-Ventilatoren mit geringerem Stromverbrauch (0,6 kW anstatt 2 kW) ersetzt.</li> </ul> <p>Dank dieser Maßnahmen konnte der Gesamtverbrauch von 98.800 kWh um 75.800 kWh gesenkt werden.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Investitionskosten:</b> 17.000 EUR</li> <li>• <b>Amortisationszeit:</b> 3 Jahre</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p>Quelle</p>	<p>Kulterer, K., Mair, O., Horvath, C., Sulzer, T., Betrand, A., Tudor, H., Blaser, M., Saar, J. (2017): Leitfaden für Energieaudits in Kältesystemen, Wien.</p>

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Best Practice	AUSTAUSCH ANTRIEBSRIEMEN	HVAC-04																
Anwendung	Optimierung von Klimaanlage (HLK-Systemen)																	
KMU Sektor	Alle																	
KMU Subsektor	Alle																	
Technische Beschreibung	<p>In manchen Fällen reicht eine Optimierung der Komponenten nicht aus. Diese müssen dann gegen neue, effizientere ausgetauscht werden.</p> <p>Eine Möglichkeit für Aussagen über die Effizienz des Systems (Ventilator, Antrieb, Motor) ist der Wert der spezifischen Ventilatorleistung (SFP). Dieser gibt an, wie viel Leistung für den Transport einer spezifischen Menge Luft notwendig ist. Der SFP berücksichtigt auch alle Verluste im System (Effizienzen, Druckverluste usw.). Um den SFP Wert zu bestimmen, benötigt man folgende Parameter:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• elektrische Leistungsaufnahme (<math>P_{el}</math>) des Motors, welcher den Ventilator antreibt</li> <li>• Nennvolumenstrom des Ventilators [<math>m^3/s</math>]</li> </ul> <p>Die Berechnung läuft dann über folgende Formel:</p> $PSFP = \frac{P_{el}}{V_N} = \frac{\Delta p}{\eta}$ <p>PSFP [<math>W/m^3s</math>] = spezifische Ventilatorleistung  <math>P_{el}</math> [W] = elektrische Leistungsaufnahme des Motors  <math>V_N</math> [<math>m^3/s</math>] = Nennvolumenstrom nominal  <math>\Delta p</math> [Pa] = Druckdifferenz des Ventilators  <math>\eta</math> = Gesamteffizienz (Ventilator, Antrieb, Motor)</p> <p>Die spezifische Ventilatorleistung kann dann in der folgenden Tabelle verglichen werden. Je geringer der Wert ist, desto effizienter arbeitet das System. SFP Werte sollten die Klassen SFP3/SFP4 nicht überschreiten.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Tabelle 1: SFP-Klassen</i></p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Klasse</th> <th>spezifische Ventilatorleistung (SFP) [<math>W/(m^3/s)</math>]</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>SFP 1</td> <td>&lt; 500</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SFP 2</td> <td>500 – 750</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SFP 3</td> <td>751 – 1.250</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SFP 4</td> <td>1.251 – 2.000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SFP 5</td> <td>2.001 – 3.000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SFP 6</td> <td>3.001 – 4.500</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SFP 7</td> <td>&gt; 4.500</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Klasse	spezifische Ventilatorleistung (SFP) [ $W/(m^3/s)$ ]	SFP 1	< 500	SFP 2	500 – 750	SFP 3	751 – 1.250	SFP 4	1.251 – 2.000	SFP 5	2.001 – 3.000	SFP 6	3.001 – 4.500	SFP 7	> 4.500
Klasse	spezifische Ventilatorleistung (SFP) [ $W/(m^3/s)$ ]																	
SFP 1	< 500																	
SFP 2	500 – 750																	
SFP 3	751 – 1.250																	
SFP 4	1.251 – 2.000																	
SFP 5	2.001 – 3.000																	
SFP 6	3.001 – 4.500																	
SFP 7	> 4.500																	



<p>Empfehlung zur Optimierung</p>	<p>Ein optimal designter Riemenantrieb führt zu einer höheren Gesamteffizienz des Antriebssystems. 95 % der Ventilatoren sind derzeit mit dem Motor über einen Riemen verbunden, wobei der Keilriemen den größten Anteil ausmacht. Grundsätzlich kann der Einsatz von Flachriemen, anstatt von Keilriemen, die Effizienz um 5 % erhöhen. Wegen der formschlüssigen Kraftübertragung treten Effizienzverluste aufgrund von Reibung zwischen Riemen und Scheibe auf (bei Zahnriemen kaum).</p>
<p>Relevante technische Überlegungen</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Direktantrieb: <math>\eta = 1</math></li> <li>• Einzelner Keilriemen:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- für <math>P_{el} &lt; 5 \text{ kW}</math>: <math>\eta = 0,83</math></li> <li>- für <math>P_{el} &gt; 5 \text{ kW}</math>: <math>\eta = 0,90</math></li> </ul> </li> <li>• Mehrere Keilriemen: Jeder zusätzliche Keilriemen reduziert die Effizienz der Übertragung um 1 %.</li> <li>• Flachriemen             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- für <math>P_{el} &lt; 5 \text{ kW}</math>: <math>\eta = 0,90</math></li> <li>- für <math>P_{el} &gt; 5 \text{ kW}</math>: <math>\eta = 0,96</math></li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Bei Direktantrieben ist der Verlust in der Übertragung am geringsten, während er bei Keilriemen am größten ist. Daher sollten, wenn möglich, immer Direktantriebe bevorzugt werden.</p>
<p>Wirtschaftlichkeit</p>	<p>Kosten für die Treibriemen: etwa 30 EUR/m</p>
<p>Energieeinsparungen</p>	<p>Einsatz von Flachriemen anstatt Keilriemen erhöht die Effizienz um 5 %.</p>
<p>Wirtschaftliche Einsparungen</p>	<p>Eine höhere Effizienz bedeutet Energieeinsparungen und folglich eine Senkung der Energiekosten (5 – 10 %).</p>
<p>Durchschnittliche Amortisationszeit</p>	<p>&lt; 3 Jahre</p>
<p>Emissionen</p>	<p>Diese Maßnahme führt zu keinen weiteren Emissionen.</p>
<p>Vorteile für die Umwelt</p>	<p>Verringerung der CO<sub>2</sub>-Emissionen aufgrund des geringeren Energiebedarfs.</p>



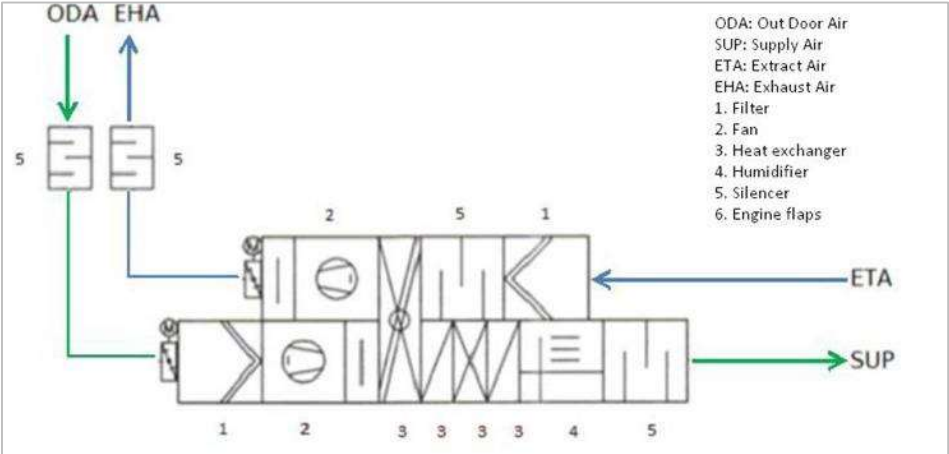
Nicht-Energievorteile (Mehrfachnutzen)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Vorteile für die Umwelt <input type="checkbox"/> Höhere Produktivität <input type="checkbox"/> Arbeitsumfeld/Gesundheit/Sicherheit <input type="checkbox"/> Mehr Wettbewerbsfähigkeit <input type="checkbox"/> Wartung	Keine weitere Beschreibung
Replizierbarkeit	Hoch	
Ähnliche Maßnahmen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HVAC-01: Verringerung der Laufzeiten</li> <li>• HVAC-02: Drehzahlregulierung</li> <li>• HVAC-03: Austausch von Ventilatoren</li> <li>• HVAC-05: Rückgewinnung Wärme- und Feuchtigkeit</li> </ul>	
Praxisbeispiel	<p>Austausch von Ventilatorscheiben, Firma Kanuf GmbH (Österreich, 2006)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Ausgangssituation:</b> Für die Trocknungsanlage sind große Abluftventilatoren notwendig, um die feuchte Luft abzusaugen. Die Trocknungsanlage selbst besteht aus drei Bereichen, wobei in jedem zwei Ventilatoren vorhanden sind. Der Volumenstrom wurde von einer ungeeigneten Konstruktion aus Luftleitblechen kontrolliert, welche durch den großen Abstand zum Ventilator eher als Drossel wirkten. Die sechs Ventilatoren sind für 20 % des gesamten elektrischen Energieverbrauchs verantwortlich.</li> <li>• <b>Beschreibung der Maßnahme:</b> Durch Neudimensionierung der Riemenantriebe der Ventilatoren in Zone 1 und 2 konnten die Rotationsgeschwindigkeit der Ventilatoren und damit der Volumenstrom reduziert werden. Die benötigte Energie reduzierte sich um 63 kW. Daraus resultierte eine Einsparung von 24.000 Euro.</li> <li>• <b>Investitionskosten:</b> 3. 500 EUR</li> <li>• <b>Amortisationszeit:</b> 2 Monate</li> </ul>	
Quelle	Gerstbauer, Ch., Kulterer, K., Geissegger, G., Gorbach, Ch., Brunner, W. (2013): Leitfaden für Audits an Lüftungsanlagen, Wien.	

Diese Best Practice wurde im Rahmen des Impawatt-Projekts (GA-Nr. 785041) entwickelt und für das GEAR@SME-Projekt (GA-Nr. 894356) angepasst.



Best Practice	RÜCKGEWINNUNG WÄRME UND FEUCHTIGKEIT	HVAC-05
Anwendung	Optimierung von Klimaanlage (HLK-Systemen)	
KMU Sektor	Alle	
KMU Subsektor	Alle	
Empfehlung zur Optimierung	<p>Grundsätzlich werden Wärme- und Feuchterückgewinnung in regenerative und rekuperative Systeme eingeteilt. Rekuperatoren sind Wärmetauscher mit separaten Kammern, welche vom Medium durchströmt werden und einen Wärmeaustausch erlauben. Die Volumenströme sind dabei immer strikt getrennt (z. B. Plattenwärmetauscher). Regeneratoren funktionieren mit einer energiespeichernden Masse, durch welche alternierend die Frischluft und die Abluft strömen (z. B. Rotationswärmeübertrager). Beide Bauarten sind inklusive Feuchterückgewinnung verfügbar. Eine Wärmepumpe ist eine zusätzliche Möglichkeit, um Wärme von der Abluft zur Frischluft zu transportieren.</p> <p>Bei der Rückgewinnung von Wärme und Feuchte sind Plattenwärmetauscher und Rotationswärmeübertrager grundsätzlich gleich gut geeignet.</p> <p>Die technisch einfachere, robustere und kostengünstigere Lösung ist der Plattenwärmetauscher. Der tiefe Gefrierpunkt des Rotationswärmeübertragers macht diesen interessant für Renovierungen, wo keine geothermalen Wärmetauscher eingebaut werden können. Hier kann man – abhängig vom Klima – das elektrische Heizregister zur Enteisung komplett weglassen oder auf sehr tiefe Temperaturen einstellen.</p>	
Relevante technische Überlegungen	<p><b>Plattenwärmetauscher</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nachteile <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Wärme- und Feuchtigkeitsübertragung nicht steuerbar,</li> <li>- relativ hoher Gefrierpunkt (etwa -2 bis -4°C, mit Feuchterückgewinnung bis -10°C),</li> <li>- im Sommer Bypass notwendig, um unerwünschten Wärmeaustausch zu vermeiden.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>Rotationswärmeübertrager</b> arbeiten fast ausschließlich mit Feuchterückgewinnung</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vorteile <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- steuerbarer Transfer von Wärme oder Feuchtigkeit (kein Bypass nötig),</li> <li>- tiefer Gefrierpunkt (-12 bis -18°C).</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nachteile           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Geruchsübertragung möglich (abhängig von Ausführung, mit oder ohne spülen),</li> <li>- zusätzlicher Energiebedarf für den Rotor,</li> <li>- Abnutzung der Lager – höherer Wartungsbedarf.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p>Grafiken und Diagramme</p>	 <p>ODA: Out Door Air SUP: Supply Air ETA: Extract Air EHA: Exhaust Air 1. Filter 2. Fan 3. Heat exchanger 4. Humidifier 5. Silencer 6. Engine flaps</p> <p>Abbildung 1: Schema einer HLK-Anlage</p>
<p>Wirtschaftlichkeit</p>	<p>Kosten für Plattenwärmetauscher: etwa 600 – 1.800 EUR (je nach Größe) Beispiel: Ein 100-kW-Plattenwärmetauscher für konventionelle Systeme kostet etwa 1.000 EUR.</p>
<p>Energieeinsparungen</p>	<p>Etwa 30 % des Gesamtenergieverbrauchs</p>
<p>Wirtschaftliche Einsparungen</p>	<p>Wärmerückgewinnung spart durchschnittlich 30 % des Gesamtenergieverbrauchs.</p>
<p>Durchschnittliche Amortisationszeit</p>	<p>&lt; 3 Jahre</p>
<p>Emissionen</p>	<p>Diese Maßnahme führt zu keinen weiteren Emissionen.</p>
<p>Vorteile für die Umwelt</p>	<p>Durch Wärmerückgewinnungssysteme können fossile Brennstoffe erheblich eingespart werden. Verringerung der CO<sub>2</sub>-Emissionen aufgrund des geringeren Energiebedarfs.</p>



<p>Nicht-Energievorteile (Mehrfachnutzen)</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Vorteile für die Umwelt</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Höhere Produktivität</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Arbeitsumfeld/ Gesundheit/Sicherheit</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Mehr Wettbewerbsfähigkeit</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Wartung</p>	<p>Die Luftqualität (Temperatur, Feuchtigkeit) trägt einen wesentlichen Teil zum Wohlbefinden und optimalen Produktionsbedingungen bei.</p> <p>Durch Wärmerückgewinnungssysteme können erheblich fossile Brennstoffe eingespart werden.</p>
<p>Replizierbarkeit</p>	<p>Mittel</p>	
<p>Ähnliche Maßnahmen</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HVAC-01: Verringerung der Laufzeiten</li> <li>• HVAC-02: Drehzahlregulierung</li> <li>• HVAC-03: Austausch von Ventilatoren</li> <li>• HVAC-04: Austausch Antriebsriemen</li> </ul>	
<p>Praxisbeispiel</p>	<p>Wärmerückgewinnungsanlage, Firma Collini Holding AG (2018)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Ausgangssituation:</b> Am Standort werden die Gebäude der Kläranlage über ein Heizregister in der Lüftungsanlage auf mindestens 15 °C aufgeheizt. Der Bedarf an Raumwärme betrug im Jahr 2016 1.375 MWh. Die bei der Neutralisation der chemischen Stoffe entstehende Wärme wird nicht genutzt, da die Behälter oben offen sind. Lediglich der Behälter für die reine Salzsäure ist verschlossen und mit einer Absaugvorrichtung versehen.</li> <li>• <b>Beschreibung der Maßnahme:</b> Um die Abwärme der Abluft nutzen zu können, ist die Kläranlage mit einem Wärmerückgewinnungssystem ausgestattet. Die Wärmerückgewinnung erfolgt über zwei identische Wärmetauscher (WT) mit einer Nennleistung von jeweils 34 kW. Die Nutzung von Energie aus der Wärmerückgewinnung ist hauptsächlich in den Monaten der Heizperiode (15. Oktober bis 15. April) möglich. Die Auslegungsberechnung des Herstellers für diese Wintermonate hat ergeben, dass die übertragene Leistung eines Wärmetauschers durchschnittlich 19,69 kW beträgt. Die Berechnung berücksichtigt bereits eine Teillast von 75 % des Nennvolumenstroms. Insgesamt steht ein Wärmepotenzial aus der Abluft von 171.000 kWh/a bei einer Laufzeit von 4.344 Betriebsstunden pro Jahr zur Verfügung. Das Wärmerückgewinnungssystem erfordert zwei Abluftventilatoren. Dies sind energieeffiziente Radialventilatoren der Effizienzklasse IE4 mit FU-Regelung. Im Vergleich zu einem Modell ohne FU-Steuerung ergibt sich eine Einsparung der Energiequelle Strom. Die Gesamtlaufzeit der Anlage beträgt 7.500 Betriebsstunden pro Jahr.</li> <li>• <b>Investitionskosten:</b> 153.000 EUR</li> <li>• <b>Amortisationszeit:</b> 9 Jahre</li> </ul>	



Quelle	Gerstbauer, Ch., Kulterer, K., Geissegger, G., Gorbach, Ch., Brunner, W. (2013): Leitfaden für Audits an Lüftungsanlagen, Wien.
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Best Practice	ISOLIERUNG		HYDR-01
Anwendung	Wärmeübertragung		
KMU Sektor	Alle		
KMU Subsektor	Alle		
Technische Beschreibung	<p>Temperaturen von Transportmedien können im Bereich <math>-160^{\circ}\text{C}</math> bis <math>+600^{\circ}\text{C}</math> variieren. Isolierung von Rohren und Komponenten ist deshalb nicht nur bei Wärme-, sondern auch bei Kälteübertragung hilfreich. Jedoch sind Rohre und Komponenten oft nicht richtig isoliert. Ihre Dicke oder das Material sind unzureichend und manchmal fehlt sie komplett.</p> <p>Ein nicht isoliertes Rohr, welches 3.200 h/a Wasser mit <math>80^{\circ}\text{C}</math> über eine Distanz von 10 m transportiert, benötigt 12mal mehr Energie wie eines mit Isolierung. (Kulterer, 2017)</p> <p>Indikatoren für unzureichende Isolierung:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• sichtbare Schäden an der Oberfläche,</li> <li>• hohe Umgebungstemperatur in der Nähe der Rohre/Komponenten,</li> <li>• Kondensationswasser bei Kälteanwendungen,</li> <li>• ungewöhnlich hohe Oberflächentemperaturen an den Rohren.</li> </ul>		
Empfehlung zur Optimierung	<p>Fehlende oder unzureichende Isolierung sollte aufgespürt und kategorisiert werden.</p> <p>Es ist wichtig darauf zu achten, Teile des Systems zu isolieren (Rohre, Ventile usw.).</p> <p>Der Wärmeverlust eines nicht isolierten Flansches entspricht dem Verlust eines nicht isolierten, 0,5 m langen Rohres derselben Dimension.</p> <p>Der Wärmeverlust einer nicht isolierten Armatur entspricht dem Verlust eines nicht isolierten, 1 m langen Rohres derselben Dimension.</p> <p>Aus folgenden Gründen ist für Kältesysteme eine ausreichende Isolierung entscheidend:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Das Aufheizen des Mediums macht es nötig, mehr Kühlenergie in das System zu stecken, um die erwünschte Temperatur zu erreichen.</li> <li>• Kondensat-Bildung auf der Leitung kann zu Korrosion und Schäden am System führen.</li> </ul>		



<p>Relevante technische Überlegungen</p>	<p>Abhängig von der Anwendung, sollte der richtige Typ Isolierung ausgewählt werden (hinsichtlich Stabilität usw.) Hier eine grobe Regelung für die erforderliche Dicke der Isolierung:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• unter 100°C: 1 mm Isolierung für jedes °C des Mediums,</li> <li>• über 100°C: 0,5 mm Isolierung für jedes °C des Mediums.</li> </ul>	
<p>Wirtschaftlichkeit</p>	<p>7 bis 20 EUR/m<sup>2</sup> (je nach Dicke)</p>	
<p>Energieeinsparungen</p>	<p>Ein nicht isoliertes Rohr, das 3.200 Stunden/Jahr Wasser mit einer Temperatur von 80°C über eine Strecke von mehr als 10 Metern transportiert, verbraucht 12mal mehr Energie als ein isoliertes Rohr. Die Energieeinsparungen sind erheblich.</p> <p>Die Energieverluste in Wärmeverteilungssystemen liegen zwischen 15 und 21 % des gesamten Brennstoffverbrauchs. Durch Isolierung können die Verluste um 30 % verringert werden, was zu einem Gesamtrückgang des Brennstoffverbrauchs von 6 % führt.</p>	
<p>Wirtschaftliche Einsparungen</p>	<p>Bis zu 10 %</p>	
<p>Durchschnittliche Amortisationszeit</p>	<p>3 - 6 Jahre Je größer das System ist, desto höher ist die Amortisationszeit.</p>	
<p>Nicht-Energievorteile (Mehrfachnutzen)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Vorteile für die Umwelt</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Höhere Produktivität</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Arbeitsumfeld/Gesundheit/Sicherheit</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Mehr Wettbewerbsfähigkeit</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wartung</li> </ul>	<p>Ungedämmte Rohre können ein Sicherheitsrisiko darstellen.</p> <p>Die Dämmung von Bauteilen kann den Instandhaltungsaufwand verringern, da Kondensation und damit Korrosion in bestimmten Bereichen vermieden wird.</p>
<p>Replizierbarkeit</p>	<p>Hoch</p>	
<p>Ähnliche Maßnahmen</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>HYDR-02:</b> Hydraulischer Abgleich</li> </ul>	
<p>Praxisbeispiel</p>	<p>Austausch beschädigter Rohrisolierungen, Flughafen Wien (Österreich, 2016)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Ausgangssituation:</b> Die Gebäude des Flughafens Wien sind energetisch über einen Kollektor verbunden. In diesem verlaufen Rohre für die zentrale Heizung und Klimaanlage. Die Rohre für die Heizung, welche von einem Medium mit 150°C durchströmt sind, waren nicht ausreichend isoliert. Einige Rohre hatten</li> </ul>	

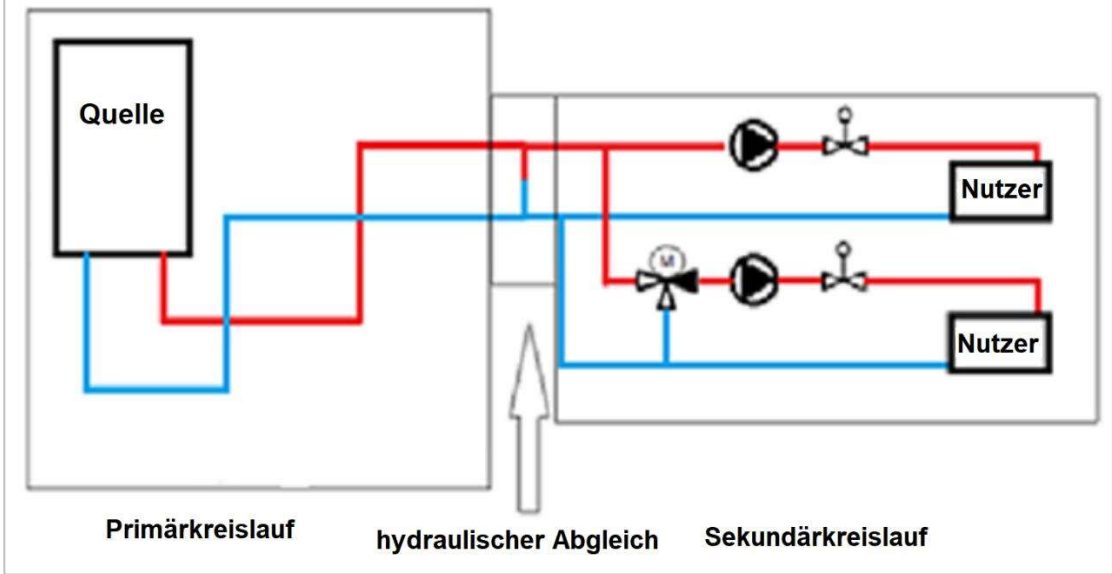


	<p>Schäden an der Isolierung, während diese an anderen Stellen komplett fehlte. Einige hydraulische Komponenten waren ebenfalls nicht isoliert</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Beschreibung der Maßnahme:</b> Die beschädigte Isolierung der Rohre und Komponenten wurde ersetzt und die fehlende Isolierung hinzugefügt. Dadurch reduzierten sich die Energieverluste um 532.100 kWh/a.</li> <li>• <b>Umsetzungskosten:</b> nicht verfügbar</li> <li>• <b>Amortisationszeit:</b> nicht verfügbar</li> </ul>
<p>Quellen</p>	<p>Bauer M. (2018): Leitfaden zur Optimierung von Wärmeverteilung, Wien.</p> <p>Kulterer K. (2017): Leitfaden technische Wärmeisolierung, Wien.</p> <p>Nowak K. (2017): Technologie Energieeffizienz, Das technische Potenzial von Groß- und Industriewärmepumpen, Artikel: <a href="https://ee-ip.org/de/article/das-technische-potenzial-von-gross-und-industriewaermepumpen-1122">https://ee-ip.org/de/article/das-technische-potenzial-von-gross-und-industriewaermepumpen-1122</a>.</p> <p>Wolff D. (2009): Einsparpotenzial des hydraulischen Abgleichs ist hoch, Artikel: <a href="https://www.co2online.de/energie-sparen/heizenergie-sparen/hydraulischer-abgleich/kommentar-hydraulischer-abgleich-einsparpotential/">https://www.co2online.de/energie-sparen/heizenergie-sparen/hydraulischer-abgleich/kommentar-hydraulischer-abgleich-einsparpotential/</a>.</p> <p>ASUE Arbeitsgemeinschaft für sparsame und umweltfreundlichen Energieverbrauch e.V. (Hrsg.: 2003) Optimierung von Wärmenetzen bei KWK-Anlagen, Kaiserslautern; <a href="https://nachhaltigwirtschaften.at/de/edz/publikationen/optimierung-waermenetzen-kwk-anlagen-2003.php">https://nachhaltigwirtschaften.at/de/edz/publikationen/optimierung-waermenetzen-kwk-anlagen-2003.php</a></p> <p>klimaaktiv (2017); Best Practice Beispiel - Flughafen Wien AG, unter: <a href="https://www.klimaaktiv.at/dam/jcr:55bcd7f4-29a0-4e6f-89f0-cb51fa2c9117/PP_BestPracticeBeispiel_FlughafenWien_FREIGEG_1411_barrierefrei.pdf">https://www.klimaaktiv.at/dam/jcr:55bcd7f4-29a0-4e6f-89f0-cb51fa2c9117/PP_BestPracticeBeispiel_FlughafenWien_FREIGEG_1411_barrierefrei.pdf</a></p>

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Best Practice	HYDRAULISCHER ABGLEICH	HYDR-02
Anwendung	Wärmeverteilung	
KMU Sektor	Alle	
KMU Subsektor	Alle	
Technische Beschreibung	<p>Wasser folgt, ähnlich wie Elektrizität, dem Weg des geringsten Widerstandes. Pfade mit geringerem Widerstand bekommen einen höheren Volumenstrom. Unterschiedliche Pfade im System führen zu unterschiedlichen Volumenströmen, was mit einer ungleichen Energieverteilung einhergeht. Um dann die Mindestversorgung eines jeden Verbrauchers gewährleisten zu können, muss ein Mehraufwand an Energie in das System investiert werden.</p> <p>Ein hydraulischer Abgleich ist nötig bei:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ungleichem Betrieb der Verbraucher,</li> <li>• geringer Temperaturspreizung,</li> <li>• Geräuschen in Verbrauchern oder Komponenten,</li> <li>• hohe Druckverluste,</li> <li>• fehlendes Strangregulierventil oder Differenzdruckregler,</li> <li>• Nennvolumenstrom steht bei Vollast nicht allen Verbrauchern zur Verfügung.</li> </ul>	
Empfehlung zur Optimierung	<p>Ein hydraulischer Abgleich kontrolliert (aktiv) den Volumenstrom in jeder Verzweigung des Systems und passt diesen an die Bedürfnisse an. Es gibt zwei Arten von hydraulischem Abgleich:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• statisch,</li> <li>• dynamisch.</li> </ul> <p>Ein klassischer statischer hydraulischer Abgleich wird in größeren Gebäuden mit Strangregulierventilen und voreinstellbaren Heizkörperventilen durchgeführt. Die Grundlage dafür sind die berechneten Volumenströme im Auslegungsfall (Vollastfall). Da aber diese Volumenströme und die daraus resultierenden Voreinstellwerte nur für den Vollastfall gelten, kann im Teillastfall nicht die gewünschte Effizienz erzielt werden. Dennoch ist diese Form des konventionellen hydraulischen Abgleichs besser als keine Optimierung.</p> <p>Spricht man von einem dynamischen hydraulischen Abgleich, so müssen Komponenten wie druckunabhängige Ventile, Differenzdruckregler, voreinstellbare Heizkörperventile und elektronisch geregelte Heizungspumpen mit</p>	

	<p>konstanter/variabler Differenzdruckregelung eingesetzt werden. Die Grundlage sind hier ebenfalls die errechneten Volumenströme im Auslegungsfall (Volllastfall). Jedoch können mit dieser Methode die Volumenströme in den einzelnen Strängen durch die eingesetzten druckunabhängigen Ventile, Differenzdruckregler und Pumpen im Teillastfall dynamisch angepasst werden. Dies führt dazu, dass das hydraulische Netz auch im Teillastfall effizient betrieben werden kann.</p>
<p>Grafiken und Diagrammen</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Abbildung 1: Schema eines Wärmeverteilungssystems</i></p>
<p>Wirtschaftlichkeit</p>	<p>Die Kosten hängen von der Größe des Kreislaufs ab. Einzelkosten für einen Regelventil: 90 – 300 EUR</p>
<p>Energieeinsparungen</p>	<p>Die Komponenten eines hydraulisch abgeglichenen Heizungssystems arbeiten effizienter. Damit lassen sich die Investitions- und Energiekosten senken. Das Einsparpotenzial hängt von der Art des Abgleichs (statisch oder dynamisch) und der energetischen Leistung des Gebäudes ab.</p> <p>In der Regel gilt: Je neuer das Gebäude, desto mehr Heizenergie lässt sich durch den hydraulischen Abgleich einsparen.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• etwa 5 %: alte, nicht renovierte Gebäude,</li> <li>• etwa 10%: neuere Gebäude; Gebäude, die noch renoviert werden.</li> </ul>
<p>Wirtschaftliche Einsparungen</p>	<p>Das optimierte System ist 15 % günstiger in den Betriebskosten.</p>
<p>Durchschnittliche Amortisationszeit</p>	<p>3 – 6 Jahre</p>





	Je nach System müssen einige Komponenten, wie z. B. Pumpen, ausgetauscht werden, was zu höheren Investitionskosten führt. Jedoch mit einer höheren Effizienz verringert sich die mittlere Amortisationszeit.	
Emissionen	Die CO <sub>2</sub> -Emissionen hängen direkt mit dem Energieverbrauch zusammen.	
Vorteile für die Umwelt	Verringerung der CO <sub>2</sub> -Emissionen durch reduzierten Wärmebedarf.	
Nicht-Energievorteile (Mehrfachnutzen)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Vorteile für die Umwelt <input type="checkbox"/> Höhere Produktivität <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Arbeitsumfeld/Gesundheit/Sicherheit <input type="checkbox"/> Mehr Wettbewerbsfähigkeit <input type="checkbox"/> Wartung	Die Arbeitsbedingungen können durch eine gleichmäßigere Verteilung der Wärme verbessert werden.
Replizierbarkeit	Hoch	
Ähnliche Maßnahmen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>HYDR-01: Isolierung</b></li> </ul>	
Praxisbeispiel	<p>Hydraulischer Abgleich bei „Innsbrucker Kommunalbetriebe“ (Österreich, 2014)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Ausgangssituation:</b> Das hydraulische System des Gebäudes ist mit dessen geschichtlicher Entwicklung mitgewachsen. Das unausgeglichene Heizsystem sorgte für einen erhöhten Volumenstrom und eine geringe Temperaturspreizung. Überdimensionierte Pumpen wurden ebenfalls im System gefunden.</li> <li>• <b>Beschreibung der Maßnahme:</b> An dem System wurde ein dynamischer hydraulischer Abgleich durchgeführt. Dieser führte zu einer Reduktion des Volumenstroms von 24 m<sup>3</sup>/h auf 15 m<sup>3</sup>/h. Die Temperaturspreizung konnte verdoppelt werden, was ideale Bedingungen für Wärmepumpen in Zukunft darstellt. 19.000 kWh/a thermische Energie und 17.000 kWh/a elektrische Energie konnten eingespart werden.</li> <li>• <b>Investitionskosten:</b> 31.000 EUR</li> <li>• <b>Amortisationszeit:</b> etwa 10 Jahre</li> </ul>	
Quellen	<p>Bauer M. (2018): Leitfaden zur Optimierung von Wärmeverteilung, Wien.</p> <p>Kulterer K. (2017): Leitfaden technische Wärmeisolierung, Wien.</p>	



Nowak K. (2017): Technologie Energieeffizienz, Das technische Potenzial von Groß- und Industriewärmepumpen, Artikel: <https://ee-ip.org/de/article/das-technische-potenzial-von-gross-und-industriewaermepumpen-1122>.

Wolff D. (2009): Einsparpotenzial des hydraulischen Abgleichs ist hoch, Artikel: <https://www.co2online.de/energie-sparen/heizenergie-sparen/hydraulischer-abgleich/kommentar-hydraulischer-abgleich-einsparpotential/>.

ASUE Arbeitsgemeinschaft für sparsame und umweltfreundlichen Energieverbrauch e.V. (Hrsg.: 2003) Optimierung von Wärmenetzen bei KWK-Anlagen, Kaiserslautern; <https://nachhaltigwirtschaften.at/de/edz/publikationen/optimierung-waermenetzen-kwk-anlagen-2003.php>

klimaaktiv (2017); Best Practice Beispiel – Flughafen Wien AG, unter: [https://www.klimaaktiv.at/dam/jcr:55bcd7f4-29a0-4e6f-89f0-cb51fa2c9117/PP\\_BestPracticeBeispiel\\_FlughafenWien\\_FREIGEG\\_1411\\_barrierefrei.pdf](https://www.klimaaktiv.at/dam/jcr:55bcd7f4-29a0-4e6f-89f0-cb51fa2c9117/PP_BestPracticeBeispiel_FlughafenWien_FREIGEG_1411_barrierefrei.pdf)

Diese Best Practice wurde im Rahmen des Impawatt-Projekts (GA-Nr. 785041) entwickelt und für das GEAR@SME-Projekt (GA-Nr. 894356) angepasst.



Best Practice	OPTIMIERUNG DER LICHTSTEUERUNG	LIGH-02
Anwendung	Beleuchtungssysteme	
KMU Sektor	Alle	
KMU Subsektor	Alle	
Technische Beschreibung	Je nach Raumnutzung (z. B. Produktions- oder Lagerraum), natürlicher Lichteinstrahlung (die sich tagsüber ändert) und Anwesenheit von Personen (wenn sich niemand im Raum aufhält, wird das Licht nicht genutzt) sind die Bedürfnisse und die Qualität des künstlichen Lichts unterschiedlich und können in den meisten Fällen optimiert werden.	
Empfehlung zur Optimierung	<p>Um den Energiebedarf von Beleuchtungsanlagen kann durch verschiedene Lichtsteuerungsmaßnahmen reduziert werden.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sensibilisierung der Mitarbeiter,</li> <li>• einfache Timer,</li> <li>• Präsenzsensoren,</li> <li>• Tageslichterkennung.</li> </ul>	
Grafiken und Diagramme	<p>Das Diagramm zeigt die elektrische Verbindung zwischen einem Dämmerungssensor (oben) und einer Leuchte (unten). Ein schwarzes Kabel führt vom Sensor nach rechts und ist als 'schwarzes Kabel' beschriftet. Ein weißes Kabel führt vom Sensor nach rechts und ist als 'Strom -' beschriftet. Ein rotes Kabel führt vom Sensor nach unten und ist als 'rotes Kabel' beschriftet. Ein weiteres weißes Kabel führt vom Sensor nach unten und ist als 'weißes Kabel' beschriftet. Die Leuchte ist ebenfalls als 'weißes Kabel' beschriftet.</p>	
Wirtschaftlichkeit	<p>Die Kosten für die Sensoren reichen von etwa 20 bis zu 100 EUR. Die Kosten für die Installation sollten ebenfalls berücksichtigt werden.</p>	
Energieeinsparungen	<p>Die Energieeinsparungen können je nach Art der installierten Steuerung und dem Ort, an dem sie installiert ist, variieren:</p>	



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Großraumbüro: 20 – 28%</li> <li>• Einzelbüro: 13 – 50%</li> <li>• Korridor: 30 – 80%</li> <li>• Lager und Toiletten: 45 – 80%</li> </ul>		
Wirtschaftliche Einsparungen	etwa 10 %		
Durchschnittliche Amortisationszeit	3 – 6 Jahre		
Emissionen	Die CO <sub>2</sub> -Emissionen werden indirekt durch den Stromverbrauch verursacht.		
Vorteile für die Umwelt	Verringerung der CO <sub>2</sub> -Emissionen		
Nicht-Energievorteile (Mehrfachnutzen)	<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 60%;"> <input type="checkbox"/> Vorteile für die Umwelt  <input type="checkbox"/> Höhere Produktivität  <input type="checkbox"/> Arbeitsumfeld/Gesundheit/Sicherheit  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mehr Wettbewerbsfähigkeit  <input type="checkbox"/> Wartung                 </td> <td style="width: 40%; text-align: center;">Keine weitere Beschreibung.</td> </tr> </table>	<input type="checkbox"/> Vorteile für die Umwelt <input type="checkbox"/> Höhere Produktivität <input type="checkbox"/> Arbeitsumfeld/Gesundheit/Sicherheit <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mehr Wettbewerbsfähigkeit <input type="checkbox"/> Wartung	Keine weitere Beschreibung.
<input type="checkbox"/> Vorteile für die Umwelt <input type="checkbox"/> Höhere Produktivität <input type="checkbox"/> Arbeitsumfeld/Gesundheit/Sicherheit <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mehr Wettbewerbsfähigkeit <input type="checkbox"/> Wartung	Keine weitere Beschreibung.		
Replizierbarkeit	Hoch		
Ähnliche Maßnahmen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>LIGH-04:</b> Austausch der Beleuchtung</li> </ul>		
Praxisbeispiel	<p>Austausch von Beleuchtungen und Installation von Präsenzmeldern (Schweiz, 2019)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Ausgangssituation:</b> Ein Lagerraum mit 18 T5-Leuchtstoffröhre (80 W) verfügt über Handschalter.</li> <li>• <b>Beschreibung der Maßnahme:</b> Die Installation eines Präsenzsensors ermöglicht es, den Verbrauch um 20 % zu reduzieren und damit mehr als 500 kWh pro Jahr einzusparen.</li> <li>• <b>Investitionskosten:</b> 500 EUR</li> <li>• <b>Amortisationszeit:</b> 6,3 Jahre</li> </ul>		
Quelle	klimaaktiv, Austrian Energy Agency (2017): Leitfaden für Energieaudits von Beleuchtungssystemen, Wien.		

Diese Best Practice wurde im Rahmen des Impawatt-Projekts (GA-Nr. 785041) entwickelt und für das GEAR@SME-Projekt (GA-Nr. 894356) angepasst.



Best Practice	AUSTAUSCH VON LEUCHTEN, LAMPEN	LIGH-04
Anwendung	Beleuchtungssysteme	
KMU Sektor	Alle	
KMU Subsektor	Alle	
Technische Beschreibung	<p>Das Beleuchtungssystem besteht aus nicht LED-Lampen wie z. B. Glühlampen, Halogenlampen, Leuchtstofflampen (sortiert nach der Höhe des Wirkungsgrades).</p> <p>Generell verbrauchen LEDs bei gleicher Beleuchtungsstärke weniger Energie als diese Lampen. Durch den Austausch der alten Beleuchtung durch LED lässt sich der Energieverbrauch bis zu 50 % reduzieren.</p> <p>Bei Betrachtung des Leuchtenwirkungsgrades weist die LED-Lampe darüber hinaus einen noch höheren Wirkungsgrad auf als andere Lampen, die im Allgemeinen 360° Licht emittieren und somit nur einen kleineren Teil des Lichts in die richtige Richtung reflektieren können.</p> <p>Anm.: Leuchtenwirkungsgrad ist der Anteil des Lichtstroms, den eine Leuchte in Richtung auf die zu beleuchtende Fläche verlässt. Lumen je Watt (lm/W) beschreibt die Gesamtmenge des von der Glühlampe in alle Richtungen abgestrahlten Lichts).</p>	
Empfehlung zur Optimierung	<p>Für den Austausch von Leuchten können im Allgemeinen zwei Möglichkeiten in Betracht gezogen werden:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Nur die Glühlampen oder die Röhren wechseln:</b> Im Allgemeinen können Glühlampen direkt durch LED ersetzt werden. Bei Röhren muss die Situation genauer bewertet werden, da Röhren in der Regel mit Starter oder Vorschaltgerät ausgestattet sind. Daher muss in einigen Fällen das Vorschaltgerät oder der Starter kurzgeschlossen werden. Seit kurzem sind LED-Röhren auf dem Markt erhältlich, die Röhrenlampen (z. B. T5) direkt durch HF-Vorschaltgeräte ersetzen können, ohne Kabel, die ausgetauscht werden müssen oder den Treiber wechseln zu müssen.</li> <li>• <b>Wechsel der gesamten Leuchte</b></li> </ul>	



*Tabelle 1: Vor- und Nachteile im Vergleich zwischen dem Wechsel von nur Glühlampen oder Röhren und dem Wechsel der gesamten Leuchte*


Austausch nur von Glühlampen oder Röhren (Retrofit)	Austausch der gesamten Leuchte
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Allgemein geringere Investitionskosten. (+)</li> <li>• Einfacher Austausch ohne Elektriker. (+)</li> <li>• Der globale Wirkungsgrad ist im Allgemeinen etwas geringer als bei einem Wechsel der gesamten Leuchte. (-)</li> <li>• Es müssen die gleichen Lampenpositionen verwendet werden.</li> <li>• Die Kompatibilität der Dimmbarkeit muss überprüft werden.</li> <li>• Die Versicherung der Installation ist fraglich.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In den meisten Fällen kann die Gesamtzahl der Leuchten reduziert werden. (+)</li> <li>• Je nach Konfiguration kann die Position der Leuchte optimiert werden. (+)</li> <li>• Allgemein höherer Wirkungsgrad. (+)</li> <li>• Höhere Investitionskosten. (-)</li> <li>• Leicht dimmbar. (+)</li> </ul>

Die beste Option hängt vom konkreten Fall ab. Unter anderem können folgende Entscheidungsgrößen berücksichtigt werden:

- Alter der vorhandenen Leuchte,
- Anforderungen an die räumliche Lichtstärkeverteilung,
- Deckengestaltung und
- Investitionsmöglichkeiten.

**Relevante technische Überlegungen**

Vor dem Austausch der Leuchten ist es wichtig, den Beleuchtungsbedarf in den verschiedenen Bereichen des Unternehmens (Büros, Toiletten, Verkehrsflächen, Lager, Werkstätten) je nach Art der Arbeit zu berücksichtigen. Der Lichtbedarf kann von 100 bis über 1.000 Lux reichen. Die Umrüstung der Beleuchtung sollte sich daher an diesen Bedürfnissen orientieren und nicht an einem „1:1“-Austausch von Leuchten.

Grafiken und Diagramme	 <p>Abbildung 1: Beispiel unterschiedlicher Beleuchtungskonfigurationen für ein Büro</p> <p>Tabelle 2: Vergleich verschiedener Lampen</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Lampe</th> <th>Nennleistung [lm/W]</th> <th>Typ der Leuchte</th> <th>Wirkungsgrad der Leuchte</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Glühlampe</td> <td>4 – 17</td> <td>Deckenleuchte</td> <td>0,55</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Niederspannungs-Halogenlampe</td> <td>24</td> <td>Spots</td> <td>0,75</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Leuchtstofflampe 55W +HF</td> <td>67</td> <td>abgehängte Leuchte</td> <td>0,85</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Leuchtstoffröhre T5</td> <td>95</td> <td>Deckenleuchte</td> <td>0,9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>LED</td> <td>85 – 150</td> <td>Deckenleuchte</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				Lampe	Nennleistung [lm/W]	Typ der Leuchte	Wirkungsgrad der Leuchte	Glühlampe	4 – 17	Deckenleuchte	0,55	Niederspannungs-Halogenlampe	24	Spots	0,75	Leuchtstofflampe 55W +HF	67	abgehängte Leuchte	0,85	Leuchtstoffröhre T5	95	Deckenleuchte	0,9	LED	85 – 150	Deckenleuchte	1
	Lampe	Nennleistung [lm/W]	Typ der Leuchte	Wirkungsgrad der Leuchte																								
Glühlampe	4 – 17	Deckenleuchte	0,55																									
Niederspannungs-Halogenlampe	24	Spots	0,75																									
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Leuchtstoffröhre T5	95	Deckenleuchte	0,9																									
LED	85 – 150	Deckenleuchte	1																									
Wirtschaftlichkeit	Einzelkosten der LED-Lampen oder -Röhren: 10 – 20 EUR																											
Energieeinsparungen	LED-Lampen verbrauchen bei gleicher Lichtabgabe bis zu 50 % weniger Energie als Leuchtstofflampen und haben eine Lebensdauer von über 100.000 Stunden gegenüber 10.000 Stunden bei Leuchtstofflampen.																											
Wirtschaftliche Einsparungen	Bei 500 Betriebsstunden verbraucht eine LED-Lampe 3 kWh und eine Energiesparlampe 75 kWh (etwa 0,08 EUR/kWh).																											
Durchschnittliche Amortisationszeit	3 – 10 Jahre Die Amortisationszeit hängt im Wesentlichen vom Alter und Typ der alten Lampe und der Gesamtzahl der zu ersetzenden Lampen (Skalierungseffekt) sowie von der Nutzungsdauer der Lampen ab.																											
Emissionen	Die Maßnahme darf keine weiteren Emissionen zur Folge haben.																											
Vorteile für die Umwelt	Verringerung der CO <sub>2</sub> -Emissionen bei gleichzeitig reduziertem Strombedarf																											



<p>Nicht-Energievorteile (Mehrfachnutzen)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Vorteile für die Umwelt</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Höhere Produktivität</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Arbeitsumfeld/Gesundheit/Sicherheit</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Mehr Wettbewerbsfähigkeit</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wartung</li> </ul>	<p>Die Lebensdauer von LED-Lampen ist im Allgemeinen höher als bei anderen Lampen, was die Wartungszeit (Austausch der Glühlampen oder Röhren) reduziert. Darüber hinaus kann mit einem Lampennachrüstset die Lichtqualität am Arbeitsplatz optimiert und damit der Komfort für die Mitarbeiter erhöht werden.</p>
<p>Replizierbarkeit</p>	<p>Hoch</p> <p>Diese Maßnahme kann für jeden Sektor angewendet werden.</p>	
<p>Ähnliche Maßnahmen</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>LIGH-02:</b> Optimierung der Lichtsteuerung</li> </ul>	
<p>Praxisbeispiel</p>	<p>Ersetzen von Lampen durch LEDs (Schweiz, 2018)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Ausgangssituation:</b> 146 Stück T8-58 W-Leuchtstoffröhren.</li> <li>• <b>Beschreibung der Maßnahme:</b> Austausch durch 55 LED-Leuchten.</li> <li>• <b>Energieeinsparung:</b> 21.680 kWh/a</li> <li>• <b>Investitionskosten:</b> 26.000 EUR</li> <li>• <b>Amortisationszeit:</b> 2,7 Jahre</li> </ul>	
<p>Quellen</p>	<p>klimaaktiv, Austrian Energy Agency (2017): Leitfaden für Energieaudits von Beleuchtungssystemen, Wien.</p> <p>Electric light (elektrisches Licht): <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Electric_light">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Electric_light</a></p> <p>SIG (2018): Catalogue éco21 de produit LED efficients, Genf; <a href="https://media.sig-ge.ch/documents/eco21/catalogue_luminares_efficients.pdf">https://media.sig-ge.ch/documents/eco21/catalogue_luminares_efficients.pdf</a></p> <p>UNEP (2006), Energy Equipment – Lighting; <a href="http://www.energyefficiencyasia.org/energyequipment/ee_es_lighting.html">http://www.energyefficiencyasia.org/energyequipment/ee_es_lighting.html</a></p>	

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Best Practice	OPTIMIERUNG VON RAUMKLIMA UND KOMFORT IM BÜROGEBÄUDE UNTER BERÜCKSICHTIGUNG VON ENERGIEEFFIZIENZASPEKTEN	OFFI-01
Anwendung	Energieeffizienz in Büros	
KMU Sektor	Alle	
KMU Subsektor	Alle	
Empfehlung zur Optimierung	<p>Das Raumklima und der Komfort erhöhen nicht nur die Energieeffizienz, sondern wirken sich auch auf das Wohlbefinden und die Gesundheit der Mitarbeiter aus, was wiederum ein Schlüsselfaktor für die Steigerung der Produktivität des Teams ist.</p> <p>Um eine höhere Energieeffizienz zu erreichen, können in verschiedenen Bereichen Änderungen und Verbesserungen vorgenommen werden:</p> <p><b>Beleuchtung</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Um das richtige Beleuchtungsniveau für entsprechende Anwendungen zu erhalten, sollten Lichtmessgeräte (LUX-Meter) verwendet werden. Dies ist sehr wichtig für die Arbeitsbedingungen und hat Auswirkungen auf die Arbeitseffizienz. 500 Lux ist der Grenzwert für die Beleuchtung eines Arbeitsplatzes in Deutschland. In Fußböden und an anderen Orten, die nicht häufig benutzt werden, sind 150 Lux erforderlich.</li> <li>• Alte energieverbrauchende Leuchtstoffröhren sollten durch effizientere Röhren oder LED ersetzt werden. Wenn Leuchtstoffröhren installiert sind, sollten elektronische Vorschaltgeräte eingesetzt werden, da diese weniger Strom verbrauchen.</li> <li>• Ein Beleuchtungskonzept sollte auch den Sommerschatten berücksichtigen und zusätzliche Lampen für Arbeitsplätze vorsehen, falls die Beleuchtung nicht ausreicht. Generell sollte so viel Tageslicht wie möglich genutzt werden, auch unter Berücksichtigung von Lichtlenksystemen.</li> <li>• In Fluren, Badezimmern und wenig genutzten Räumen sollten Lichtsensoren eingesetzt und Lichtschalter durch Bewegungs- oder Anwesenheitssensoren ersetzt werden. Für den Einsatz in der Nacht sollten Nachtlichtschranken installiert werden. Solarleuchten für Gehwege und Terrassen können als Akzentbeleuchtung im Freien verwendet werden. Beleuchtungsreflektoren und Lampenschirme sollten regelmäßig gereinigt werden, um die Lichtausbeute zu verbessern. Es können auch Tageslichtsensoren installiert werden, die den Bereich mit angemessenen</li> </ul>	



Beleuchtungsstärken beleuchten. Dies ist besonders nützlich in Bereichen mit großen Glasflächen.

#### Belüftung und Klimatisierung

- Regelmäßige Belüftung sorgt nicht nur für Sauerstoff, sondern ist auch wichtig, um die Luftfeuchtigkeit im Büro konstant zu halten. Die Sensibilisierung der Mitarbeiter und der Einsatz von Thermostaten können die Energieeffizienz um bis zu 10 % steigern.

#### Heizung

- Richtiges Heizen: 21 °C im Winter, Mitarbeiter, die frieren, sollten motiviert werden, sich von Zeit zu Zeit zu bewegen und zu dehnen, um die Durchblutung zu fördern, was auch gesund für ihre Wirbelsäule ist. Verwenden Sie ein Raumthermometer und vereinbaren Sie eine Temperatur. Prüfen Sie die Temperatur, bevor Sie die Heizung regulieren.
- Heizkörper sollten nicht durch Verkleidungen oder Möbel verstellt werden. Die Luft muss zirkulieren, damit der Wärmeaustausch richtig funktionieren kann. Um zu verhindern, dass die Wärme entweicht, sollten Fenster und Türen abgedichtet werden. Da sich die Dichtungen mit der Zeit abnutzen, sollten sie regelmäßig erneuert werden. Wo eine Dichtung nicht angebracht werden kann, können Schaumstoff oder Silikon als Zugluftschutz verwendet werden.
- Wenn Heizkörper an dünnen Außenwänden angebracht sind, kann ein erheblicher Teil der Wärme nach außen entweichen. Um dies zu verhindern, sollte auf der Innenseite der Wand eine Reflektorfolie oder eine Isolierschicht aus 2 cm Polyurethan angebracht werden.
- Thermostate sollten verwendet und regelmäßig überprüft werden, ob sie noch auf Temperaturänderungen reagieren. Prüfen Sie auch den Einsatz von elektronischen, programmierbaren Thermostaten mit Fernsteuerung.

#### Küchen- und Sanitäreinrichtungen

- Andere Einrichtungen wie die Kochnische und die Verpflegung durch die Kantine sollten ebenfalls berücksichtigt werden. In der Küchenzeile sollten energieeffiziente Geräte verwendet werden, Kühl- und Gefriergeräte sollten regelmäßig abgetaut werden, anstelle von Kaffeemaschinen sollten Kannen verwendet werden. Kaffeemaschinen sollten nach Gebrauch abgeschaltet werden. Kühl- und Gefrierschränke sollten nicht in der Nähe von Wärmequellen stehen und so wenig wie möglich geöffnet werden. Der Thermostat des Kühlschranks sollte entsprechend der Außentemperatur und der Menge der enthaltenen Lebensmittel eingestellt werden.



Relevante technische Überlegungen	Technische Wartung und Verbesserung durch Fachleute: Verbesserung der Heizungsanlage und der Gebäudehülle	
Wirtschaftlichkeit	Zu den Investitionskosten gehören die Anschaffung von Zeitschaltuhren für Heizung und Beleuchtung oder die Kosten für die Sensibilisierung der Mitarbeiter für Energieeffizienz und Nutzerverhalten.	
Energieeinsparungen	Die Höhe der Energieeinsparungen ist von der Art der umgesetzten Maßnahme abhängig.	
Wirtschaftliche Einsparungen	Reduzierung der Kosten durch geringeren Verbrauch von Wärme und Strom	
Durchschnittliche Amortisationszeit	< 3 Jahre	
Emissionen	Diese Maßnahme ist nicht mit weiteren Emissionen verbunden.	
Vorteile für die Umwelt	Verringerung der CO <sub>2</sub> -Emissionen	
Nicht-Energievorteile (Mehrfachnutzen)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Vorteile für die Umwelt <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Höhere Produktivität <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Arbeitsumfeld/ Gesundheit/Sicherheit <input type="checkbox"/> Mehr Wettbewerbsfähigkeit <input type="checkbox"/> Wartung	Keine weitere Beschreibung.
Replizierbarkeit	Hoch	
Ähnliche Maßnahmen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• OFFI-02: Green IT in Büros</li> </ul>	
Praxisbeispiel	Erneuerung der Beleuchtungsanlage der Firma „Granderath Elektro GmbH“ (Deutschland, 2017) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ausgangssituation: Alte Beleuchtungsanlage.</li> <li>• Beschreibung der Maßnahme: Die Firma ersetzte rund 900 alte Leuchtstoffröhren in ihren Büros und Geschäften durch LED-Beleuchtung.</li> <li>• Investitionskosten: 11.000 EUR</li> <li>• Amortisationszeit: 3 Jahre</li> </ul>	



Quellen	ECOSERVEIS: Website: <a href="https://www.ecoserveis.net/">https://www.ecoserveis.net/</a> co2online: Studies and advice, Website: <a href="https://www.co2online.com/campaigns-projects/studies-and-advice/">https://www.co2online.com/campaigns-projects/studies-and-advice/</a>
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Diese Best Practice wurde im Rahmen des Impawatt-Projekts (GA-Nr. 785041) entwickelt und für das GEAR@SME-Projekt (GA-Nr. 894356) angepasst.



Best Practice	GREEN IT IN BÜROS	OFFI-02
Anwendung	Energieeffizienz in Büros	
KMU Sektor	Alle	
KMU Subsektor	Alle	
Empfehlung zur Optimierung	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Die Verwendung von Green IT-Geräten betrifft den Einsatz von energieeffizienten Computern, Monitoren, Druckern, Kopiergeräten und Telekommunikationsgeräten. Dabei kommt es nicht nur auf den Kauf, sondern auch auf die effiziente Nutzung der Geräte an: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Der erste Schritt besteht darin, die aktuelle Situation anhand einer Bestandsaufnahme der verwendeten Geräte einschließlich ihrer Dimensionierung und Laufzeit im Stromnetz zu bewerten.</li> <li>- Im nächsten Schritt wird der Energieverbrauch einzelner Geräte bewertet, um deren Nutzung zu optimieren oder an einen sinnvollen Ersatz zu denken.</li> <li>- Kauf von Stromzählern, um übermäßige Energieverbraucher oder unnötige Lasten (z. B. alte ineffiziente Monitore) zu erkennen.</li> <li>- Kauf von abnehmbaren Steckkarten, um Standby zu vermeiden.</li> <li>- Smart Meter geben jederzeit einen Überblick über den Energieverbrauch.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Zentralisieren der Bürogeräte im Netzwerk, damit sie von mehreren Mitarbeitern genutzt werden können.</li> <li>• Virtualisieren des Unternehmensservers.</li> <li>• Überprüfung des Serverraums: Anstatt den gesamten Serverraum zu kühlen kann durch die Verwendung von geschlossenen und gekühlten Serverschränken viel Strom eingespart werden.</li> <li>• Automatisierung regelmäßiger IT-Prozesse wie Backups. So können Prozesse bei freier Kapazität des Systems stattfinden und vorhandene Ressourcen effizient genutzt werden.</li> <li>• Optimierung des Daten- und Datei-Managements im Unternehmen.</li> <li>• Mini-PCs reichen für die Nutzung von Büroprogrammen, E-Mails und dem Internet aus. Thin Clients sind noch wirtschaftlicher. Dies sind Computerarbeitsplätze, die nur mit Monitor, Tastatur, Maus und Kopfhörern ausgestattet sind. Der Zugriff auf die Software erfolgt über einen Remote-Desktop über den Server. Die Vorteile von Thin Clients: sehr geringer Energieverbrauch, einfachere Administration und Hardwareeinsparungen,</li> </ul>	



	<p>da sich die Software und der Speicher auf dem Server befinden. Denn die häufigsten Gründe, warum neue Computer gekauft werden, ist ihre Rechenleistung und dass ihre Systemsoftware nicht mehr mit neuen Updates der Office-Software kompatibel ist. Erwägen Sie, alte Geräte durch neuere, effizientere Komponenten wie SSD-Festplatten zu ersetzen, anstatt neue Computer zu kaufen.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Es ist ökologischer, ein Multifunktionsgerät zum Scannen, Drucken und Fotokopieren zu verwenden als einzelne Geräte für jeden Zweck.</li><li>• Auswahl des richtigen Druckers: In den meisten Büros werden heute Laserdrucker verwendet.</li><li>• Wenn alte, ineffiziente Geräte ersetzt werden, sollten hoch effizient Geräte der A-Klasse (Monitore, Computer, Server, Faxgeräte usw.) gekauft werden, auch unter Berücksichtigung des Standby- bzw. Ruheverbrauchs, insbesondere von Geräten, die nicht abgeschaltet werden können (Server, Faxgeräte).</li><li>• Einige gute Verhaltensweisen, die im Büro anzuwenden sind:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Verwenden Sie schaltbare Steckdosen,</li><li>- schalten Sie Computer für Pausen von mehr als 30 Minuten (z. B. Besprechungen oder Mittagspausen) aus,</li><li>- schalten Sie Drucker und Kopierer nachts und am Wochenende aus,</li><li>- verwenden Sie keine Bildschirmschoner,</li><li>- aktivieren Sie das Power-Management,</li><li>- stecken Sie Ladegeräte (Telefone, Tablets) aus.</li></ul></li><li>• Im Besprechungsraum sollten LED-Screens anstelle von Beamern verwendet werden. Denken Sie daran, einen einzelnen Arbeitsplatz von mehr als einem Mitarbeiter zu nutzen. Mitarbeiter können Laptops auch für das Homeoffice nutzen und sich andere Geräte und Einrichtungen teilen.</li><li>• Motivieren Sie Ihr Team! Lassen Sie die Mitarbeiter Verbesserungsvorschläge machen, sammeln Sie sie, belohnen Sie sie, wenn sie erfolgreich sind. Bilden Sie Energieteams und gehen Sie durch das Büro und messen Sie einzelne Geräte mit Energiezählern, um Energieverschwendung zu erkennen. Verwenden Sie Materialien wie Aufkleber, Flyer oder Erinnerungen im Intranet. Informieren Sie sich über Erfolge.</li></ul>
<p>Relevante technische Überlegungen</p>	<p>Es gibt derzeit keinen Computer auf dem Markt, der vollständig „fair“ oder ökologisch hergestellt ist. Dennoch gibt es verschiedene Gütezeichen, die zeigen, welche Geräte welche Normen erfüllen. Zum Beispiel:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <a href="http://www.eu-energystar.org">www.eu-energystar.org</a> gibt an, ob ein Gerät energieeffizient ist</li><li>• <a href="http://www.topten.eu">www.topten.eu</a></li></ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://www.blauer-engel.de">www.blauer-engel.de</a> gibt an, ob ein Produkt einen niedrigen Energieverbrauch hat, langlebig und recycelbar ist.</li> <li>• <a href="https://tcocertified.com/de/">https://tcocertified.com/de/</a> hat viele Kriterien, die in die Bewertung einfließen: Energieeffizienz, Umweltfreundlichkeit, Gehalt an gefährlichen Stoffen, ergonomische Gestaltung, Produktlebensdauer und soziale Verantwortung der Unternehmen in den Produktionsstätten.</li> </ul>	
Wirtschaftlichkeit	Thin Clients sind in der Regel kostengünstig. Sie kosten ab 300 EUR.	
Energieeinsparungen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Virtualisierung von Unternehmensservern reduziert deren Stromverbrauch um die Hälfte.</li> <li>• Mini-PCs verbrauchen 15 bis 25 W zum Vergleich: Desktop-Computer: 50 – 100 W, Laptop 30 – 50 W</li> <li>• Im Druckmodus benötigen Tintenstrahldrucker durchschnittlich 10 – 20 W, während Laserdrucker 300 – 400 W benötigen.</li> </ul>	
Wirtschaftliche Einsparungen	<p>Niedrigere Kosten durch geringeren Wärme- und Stromverbrauch</p> <p>Bei einer Betriebszeit von 1 Stunde pro Tag und einer Betriebszeit von 8 Stunden sind die jährlichen Stromkosten eines Tintenstrahldruckers um bis zu 90 % niedriger als die eines Laserdruckers. Im Durchschnitt liegen die Einsparungen bei 160 EUR/Jahr/Drucker (Epson).</p>	
Durchschnittliche Amortisationszeit	etwa 3 Jahre	
Emissionen	Diese Maßnahme ist nicht mit weiteren Emissionen verbunden.	
Vorteile für die Umwelt	Verringerung der CO <sub>2</sub> -Emissionen durch reduzierten Stromverbrauch.	
Nicht-Energievorteile (Mehrfachnutzen)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Vorteile für die Umwelt <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Höhere Produktivität <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Arbeitsumfeld/Gesundheit/Sicherheit <input type="checkbox"/> Mehr Wettbewerbsfähigkeit <input type="checkbox"/> Wartung	Keine weitere Beschreibung.
Replizierbarkeit	Hoch	
Ähnliche Maßnahmen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• OFFI-01: Optimierung von Raumklima und Komfort im Bürogebäude unter Berücksichtigung von Energieeffizienzaspekten</li> </ul>	



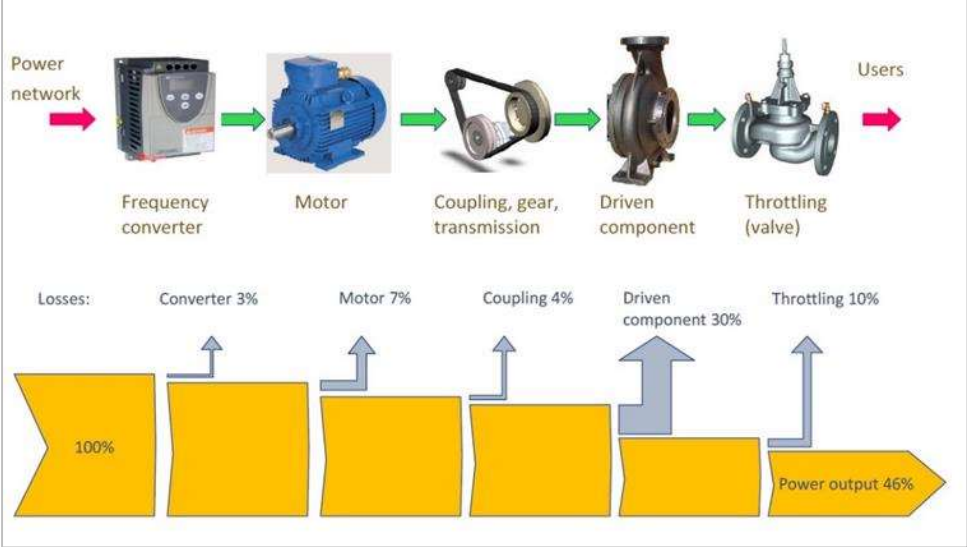
<p>Praxisbeispiel</p>	<p>Kaneo green IT (Germany, 2016)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Beschreibung der Maßnahme:</b> Die folgenden Energiesparmaßnahmen wurden umgesetzt:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Virtualisierung: Einer der beiden physischen Server wurde aus dem Netzwerk genommen.</li><li>- Ersatz alter Telefone durch neue VoIP-Telefone, die bei Nichtgebrauch vom Netz getrennt werden können.</li><li>- Austausch des Faxgeräts durch eine digitale Faxsoftware.</li><li>- Das WLAN ist nun an Wochenenden und nach Feierabend komplett abgeschaltet und die Server-Switches und die VoIP-Telefone sind außerhalb der Geschäftszeiten abgeschaltet.</li><li>- Am Schreibtisch wurden abschaltbare Steckerleisten installiert, um PC, Monitor, Drucker, VoIP-Telefon bei individuellen Abwesenheiten während der Arbeitszeit (Besprechung, Reise, Urlaub, Krankheit) auszuschalten.</li><li>- Abschaltbare Steckerleisten wurden am Drucker, am Serverschrank, am Access Point, am Testserver, am Lüfter und an der Stereoanlage installiert.</li><li>- Optimierung der IT durch Synchronisation von Testszenarien für IT-Systeme zur Minimierung des Energiebedarfs und durch Bildschirmeinstellungen nach 5 Minuten Abwesenheit.</li><li>- Energie-Logger an allen Arbeitsplätzen für PC, Monitor, Drucker, Telefon und Serverschrank.</li><li>- Austausch von alten Monitoren und IT-Schaltern für den internen Gebrauch (24 W durch 14 W).</li><li>- Austausch von Halogenlampen durch LED (einige Lampen wurden sogar weggenommen, da die Lichtqualität ausreichend war).</li></ul></li><li>• <b>Investitionskosten:</b> nicht benannt</li><li>• <b>Amortisationszeit:</b> 3 Jahre</li></ul>
<p>Quellen</p>	<p>Green IT Global (2018): What's up in Green IT, Amsterdam. <a href="http://www.greenitamsterdam.nl/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/AGIT-LB-Whats-up-in-Green-IT-2018.pdf">http://www.greenitamsterdam.nl/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/AGIT-LB-Whats-up-in-Green-IT-2018.pdf</a></p> <p>European Enterprises Climate Cup (2016): Best Practices to save Energy in Office Buildings, Barcelona; S. 14ff. <a href="https://fedarene.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/Booklet-FINAL-V.2.pdf">https://fedarene.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/Booklet-FINAL-V.2.pdf</a></p>

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Best Practice	VERRINGERUNG DER LAUFZEIT VON PUMPEN	PUMP-01
Anwendung	Pumpensysteme	
KMU Sektor	Industrie	
KMU Subsektor	Alle	
Technische Beschreibung	<p>Mit Ausnahme der Steuerelektronik, sofern vorhanden, ist der Verbrauch elektrischer Antriebe gleich Null, wenn sie ausgeschaltet sind. Daher ist es wichtig, eine Pumpe zu stoppen, wenn kein Bedarf besteht.</p> <p>In vielen Fällen ist jedoch zu beobachten, dass Pumpen einen kontinuierlichen Durchfluss aufrechterhalten – ohne Verbindung zum Bedarf des Benutzers. Dennoch ist manchmal eine Mindestdurchflussmenge erforderlich, um</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• eine bestimmte Temperatur bei den Benutzern aufrechtzuerhalten,</li> <li>• die Bildung eines biologischen Belags/Films zu vermeiden.</li> </ul> <p>Die Frage ist schwieriger, wenn es darum geht, ob die Anlage mit reduzierter Geschwindigkeit betrieben oder häufig angehalten werden soll. Die Entscheidung hängt in diesen Fällen oft nicht nur mit Energieaspekten zusammen, sondern auch mit den Auswirkungen auf den Prozess oder der Wartung.</p>	
Empfehlung zur Optimierung	<p>Ein allgemeiner Vergleich zwischen Start/Stop und kontrollierter niedriger Drehzahl ist nicht sinnvoll. Aus energetischer Sicht kommt es auf den Wirkungsgrad bei voller Drehzahl gegenüber reduzierter Drehzahl an. Außerdem muss berücksichtigt werden, dass eine Pumpe eine technische Mindestdurchflussrate hat. Die Situationen müssen von Fall zu Fall betrachtet werden.</p> <p>Die Ein/Aus-Regelung wird vorteilhaft eingesetzt, wenn ein Vorrat vorhanden ist (Wasserhebepumpe, Laden des Warm-/Kaltwassertanks). In diesem Fall verringert die Ein/Aus-Regelung auch die Wärme-/Kälteverluste in den Leitungen.</p> <p>In jedem Fall muss der Betreiber den tatsächlichen Bedarf einer Pumpe (unter Berücksichtigung der verschiedenen Nutzer) berücksichtigen und die Durchflussrate an diesen Bedarf anpassen. Der Nutzen, einen Mindestförderstrom einzuhalten, muss hinterfragt werden. Die Verkürzung der Betriebszeiten kann in der Regel manuell durch qualifiziertes Personal des Unternehmens erfolgen. Um ein maximales Einsparpotenzial zu gewährleisten, lohnen sich automatisierte Systeme, die oft über einfache und kostengünstige Zeitsteuerungen realisiert werden können.</p>	
Relevante technische Überlegungen	Die Verkürzung der Betriebszeit ist schwieriger, wenn Sie sich für einen Betrieb mit	

	<p>reduzierter Geschwindigkeit oder häufige Stopps entscheiden. In diesen Fällen hängt die Entscheidung oft nicht nur von Energieaspekten ab, sondern auch von</p>	
<p>Grafiken und Diagramme</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Abbildung 1: Elektrische Antriebskomponenten</i></p>	
<p>Wirtschaftlichkeit</p>	<p>pro industrielle Zeitschaltuhr: ab 140 EUR.</p>	
<p>Energieeinsparungen</p>	<p>Eine detaillierte Analyse von Pumpsystemen ermöglicht im Allgemeinen Energieeinsparungen von 20 – 40 %.</p> <p>In Fällen mit mehreren Einsparmöglichkeiten kann dieser Wert sogar noch höher sein (bis zu 70 %).</p>	
<p>Wirtschaftliche Einsparungen</p>	<p>Die wirtschaftlichen Einsparungen sind eng mit der Reduzierung des Stromverbrauchs für das Kühlsystem verbunden</p>	
<p>Durchschnittliche Amortisationszeit</p>	<p>&lt; 3 Jahre</p>	
<p>Emissionen</p>	<p>0,7 kg CO<sub>2</sub>/kWh<sub>el</sub></p>	
<p>Vorteile für die Umwelt</p>	<p>Verringerung der CO<sub>2</sub>-Emissionen durch reduzierten Stromverbrauch.</p>	
<p>Nicht-Energievorteile (Mehrfachnutzen)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Vorteile für die Umwelt</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Höhere Produktivität</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Arbeitsumfeld/Gesundheit/Sicherheit</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Mehr Wettbewerbsfähigkeit</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Wartung</li> </ul>	<p>Keine weitere Beschreibung.</p>

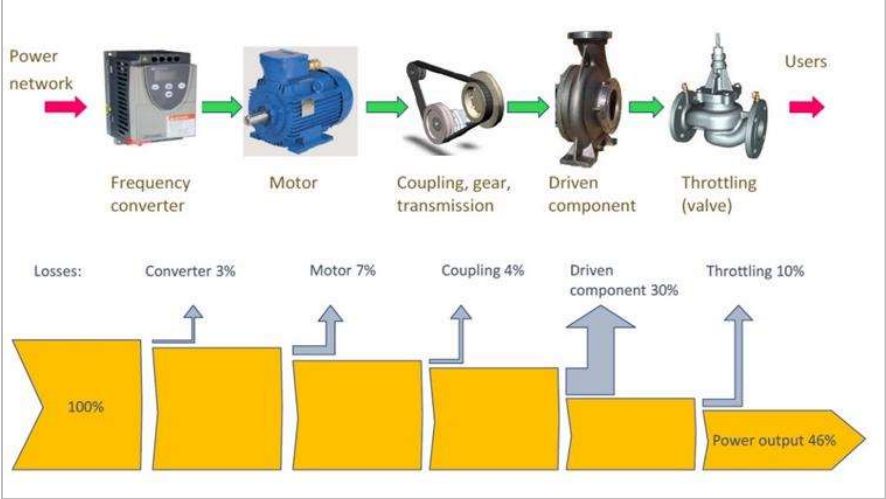


Replizierbarkeit	Hoch
Ähnliche Maßnahmen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>PUMP-02:</b> Anpassung des Betriebs an den tatsächlichen Bedarf</li><li>• <b>PUMP-03:</b> Optimierte Steuerung der Pumpen</li><li>• <b>PUMP-04:</b> Austausch von Motoren</li><li>• <b>PUMP-06:</b> Austausch von Pumpen</li></ul>
Praxisbeispiel	<p>Austausch von Bauteilen in kalten Produktionsanlagen</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Ausgangssituation:</b> In Kälteproduktionsanlagen ist es nicht ungewöhnlich, dass die Umwälzpumpen auf der Verflüssigerseite oder die Verteilerpumpen für die Verbraucher bei ausgeschaltetem Kühlaggregat arbeiten (auch wenn keine freie Kühlung vorhanden ist).</li><li>• <b>Beschreibung der Maßnahme:</b> In diesen Fällen müssen die Pumpen an den Betrieb der Kälteanlage angeschlossen werden.</li><li>• <b>Investitionskosten:</b> nicht verfügbar</li><li>• <b>Amortisationszeit:</b> nicht verfügbar</li></ul>
Quelle	Interview mit Nicolas Macabrey, Firma „Planair“ (2019)

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Best Practice	ANPASSUNG DES BETRIEBS AN DEN TATSÄCHLICHEN BEDARF		PUMP-02
Anwendung	Pumpensysteme		
KMU Sektor	Industrie		
KMU Subsektor	Alle		
Technische Beschreibung	<p>In vielen Pumpensystemen liegen Durchfluss und Druck über dem tatsächlichen Bedarf. In Kühlkreisläufen beispielsweise ist der Temperaturunterschied zwischen Vor- und Rücklauf zu gering. Dies zeigt, dass der Wärmeaustausch schlecht ist und der Durchfluss zu hoch ist. Die Folgen sind:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• übermäßiger Stromverbrauch von Pumpen,</li> <li>• unnötige Kälteerzeugung.</li> </ul> <p>Die Durchflussmenge wird von den Nutzern oft nicht kontrolliert und könnte ohne negative Auswirkungen auf die Nutzer verringert werden. Um die Netztemperaturen aufrechtzuerhalten, werden Dreiwegeventile mit einer erheblichen „Leckrate“ installiert. Ein weiteres häufiges Problem ist ein unnötig hoher Druck. Der hohe Druck am Pumpenauslass wird dann in Ventilen abgebaut, bevor er die Verbraucher erreicht. Dies führt zu einem direkten Energieverlust.</p>		
Empfehlung zur Optimierung	<p>Es ist wichtig, dass der Betreiber eines Industriestandorts oder ein Dienstleister, der mit der Energieanalyse bestimmter Geräte beauftragt ist, mit einer Analyse des Durchfluss- und Druckbedarfs beginnt.</p> <p>Wenn möglich, sollten Dreiwegeventile durch Zweiwegeventile ersetzt werden.</p> <p>Korrekte Durchflussmengen in jedem Strang erfordern auch einen hydraulischen Abgleich des Netzes.</p> <p>Ventile zur Druckabsenkung sollten so weit wie möglich vermieden werden und der Pumpendruck durch einen Umformer (oder eine neu dimensionierte Pumpe) geregelt werden. Wenn der Durchfluss als zu hoch identifiziert wurde, ist eine VDS (Drehzahlgeregelte Pumpe, engl.: Variable Speed Pump) eine erste Möglichkeit, den Durchfluss auf den tatsächlichen Bedarf zu reduzieren. Wenn der Bedarf konstant ist, kann auch der Laufraddurchmesser verringert oder die Pumpe ausgetauscht werden. Wenn der Druckabfall im Netz zu einem schlechten Wirkungsgrad der Pumpe führt, wird eine VDS oder ein ausgebessertes Laufrad die Situation nicht retten.</p>		

<p>Relevante technische Überlegungen</p>	<p>Wenn der Druckabfall im Netz zu einem schlechten Wirkungsgrad der Pumpe führt, können weder eine Drehzahlgezielte Pumpe (VSD) noch ein ausgebautes Laufrad die Situation verbessern.</p>	
<p>Grafiken und Diagramme</p>	 <p>Das Diagramm zeigt den Energiefluss von der Power network über einen Frequency converter, einen Motor, eine Coupling, gear, transmission, ein Driven component und ein Throttling (valve) zu den Users. Die Verluste sind wie folgt aufgeführt: Converter 3%, Motor 7%, Coupling 4%, Driven component 30%, Throttling 10%. Die Power output beträgt 46%.</p> <p>Abbildung 1: Elektrische Antriebskomponenten</p>	
<p>Wirtschaftlichkeit</p>	<p>Einzelkosten für Stromregelventile: 50 – 500 EUR.</p>	
<p>Energieeinsparungen</p>	<p>Eine detaillierte Analyse von Pumpsystemen ermöglicht im Allgemeinen Energieeinsparungen von 20 – 40 %.</p> <p>In Fällen mit mehreren Einsparmöglichkeiten kann dieser Wert sogar noch höher sein (bis zu 70 %).</p>	
<p>Wirtschaftliche Einsparungen</p>	<p>Die wirtschaftlichen Einsparungen sind eng mit der Reduzierung des Stromverbrauchs für das Kühlsystem verbunden</p>	
<p>Durchschnittliche Amortisationszeit</p>	<p>3 Jahre im Durchschnitt</p>	
<p>Emissionen</p>	<p>0,7 kg CO<sub>2</sub>/kWh<sub>el</sub></p>	
<p>Vorteile für die Umwelt</p>	<p>Verringerung der CO<sub>2</sub>-Emissionen durch reduzierten Stromverbrauch.</p>	
<p>Nicht-Energievorteile (Mehrfachnutzen)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Vorteile für die Umwelt</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Höhere Produktivität</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Arbeitsumfeld/Gesundheit/Sicherheit</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Mehr Wettbewerbsfähigkeit</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Wartung</li> </ul>	<p>Keine weitere Beschreibung.</p>



Replizierbarkeit	Hoch
Ähnliche Maßnahmen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>PUMP-01:</b> Verringerung der Laufzeit von Pumpen</li><li>• <b>PUMP-03:</b> Optimierte Steuerung der Pumpen</li><li>• <b>PUMP-04:</b> Austausch von Motoren</li><li>• <b>PUMP-06:</b> Austausch von Pumpen</li></ul>
Praxisbeispiel	<p>Ersetzen eines 3-Wege-Ventils durch ein 2-Wege-Ventil (Schweiz, 2017)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Ausgangssituation:</b> An einem großen Industriestandort verteilt eine Pumpe Kaltwasser zur Kühlung und Entfeuchtung der Luft in den Belüftungs- und Klimaanlage mehrerer Werkshallen des Werks. Die meisten Abzweigungen des Netzes sind mit 3-Wege-Ventilen ausgestattet, die einen Durchfluss aufrechterhalten, auch wenn kein Bedarf besteht.</li><li>• <b>Beschreibung der Maßnahme:</b> Durch den Austausch dieser 3-Wege-Ventile gegen 2-Wege-Ventile wird die Gesamtdurchflussmenge bei geringem Bedarf deutlich reduziert.</li><li>• <b>Investitionskosten:</b> 23.000 EUR</li><li>• <b>Amortisationszeit:</b> 2,3 Jahre</li></ul>
Quelle	Interview mit Nicolas Macabrey, Firma „Planair“ (2019)

Diese Best Practice wurde im Rahmen des Impawatt-Projekts (GA-Nr. 785041) entwickelt und für das GEAR@SME-Projekt (GA-Nr. 894356) angepasst.



Best Practice	OPTIMIERTE STEUERUNG DER PUMPEN		PUMP-03
Anwendung	Pumpensysteme		
KMU Sektor	Industrie		
KMU Subsektor	Alle		
Technische Beschreibung	<p>In vielen Fällen wird die Durchflussmenge mechanisch gesteuert:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drosselung,</li> <li>• Bypass.</li> </ul> <p>Eine solche Situation führt zu Ineffizienz, verursacht durch:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• zu hohes Druckniveau,</li> <li>• unnötigen Durchfluss und</li> <li>• geringe Effizienz der Pumpen.</li> </ul>		
Empfehlung zur Optimierung	<p><b>Optimierung durch Drosselung</b></p> <p>In beiden Fällen ermöglicht das Vorhandensein eines Ventils die Einstellung des Durchflusses, um die Druckverluste im Kreislauf zu erhöhen. Diese Art der Ventileinstellung ist ineffizient:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Die Reduzierung des Durchflusses entsprechend den Eigenschaften der Pumpe erzeugt einen unnötig hohen Druck.</li> <li>2. Der Wirkungsgrad der Pumpe wird von 80 % auf 60 % reduziert.</li> </ol> <p><b>Optimierung durch Drehzahlregelung (Frequenzumrichter)</b></p> <p>Die (in der Praxis sehr verbreitete) Proportionalregelung folgt einer Regelstrecke, die es ermöglicht, die Versorgungsfrequenz der Pumpe zu variieren, so dass die Drehzahl des Pumpsystems und damit der Durchfluss variiert und angepasst werden können.</p>		
Relevante technische Überlegungen	<p>Die Auswahl und Installation eines Frequenzumrichters liegen in der Verantwortung von Fachleuten.</p> <p>Der Einbau eines Frequenzumrichters muss korrekt erfolgen. Es ist wichtig, das elektrische Netz nicht mit Oberwellen zu belasten und den Motor nicht zu stören.</p>		
Grafiken und Diagramme	<p>In der folgenden Abbildung wird die Situation einer Pumpe (grüne Kurven) in einem geschlossenen Kreislauf (blaue Kurven) und in einem offenen Kreislauf mit statischer Höhe oder Gegendruck (rote Kurven) verglichen.</p>		

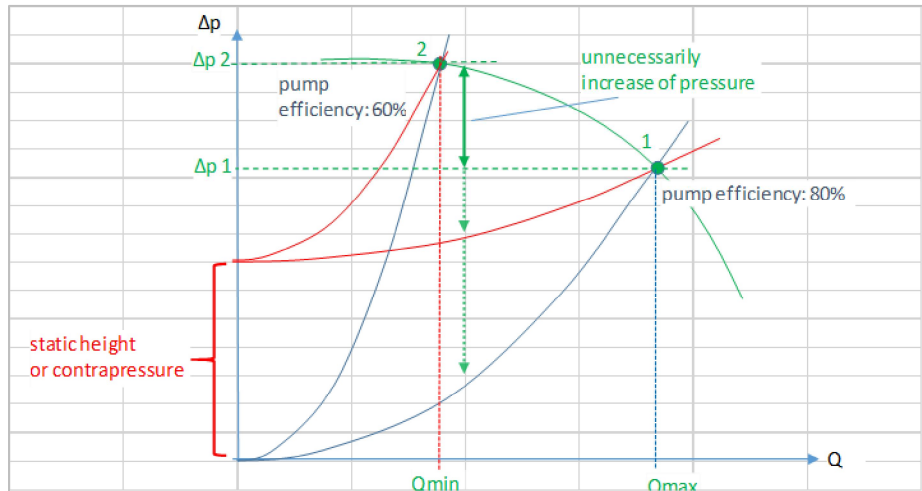


Abbildung 1: Wirkung einer Drosselregelung (Quelle: Planair SA)

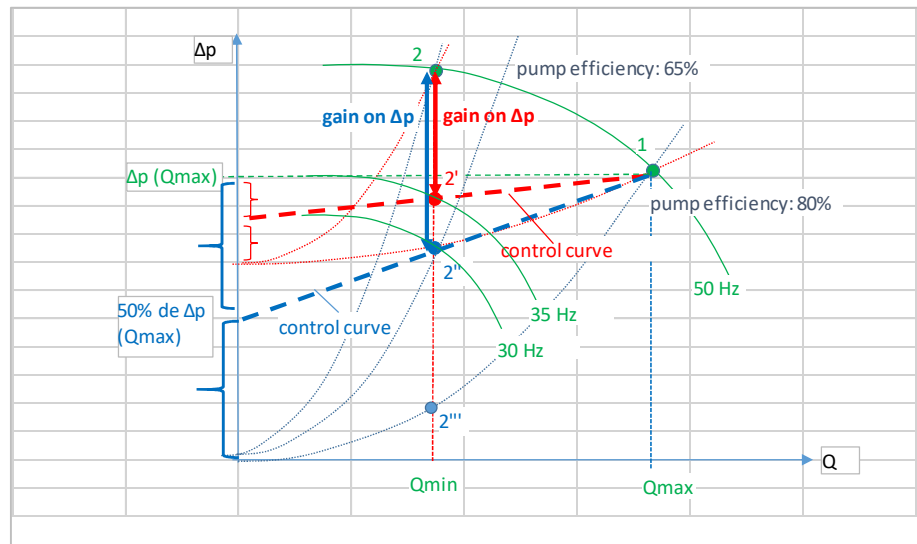


Abbildung 2: Drehzahlregelung (Quelle: Planair SA)

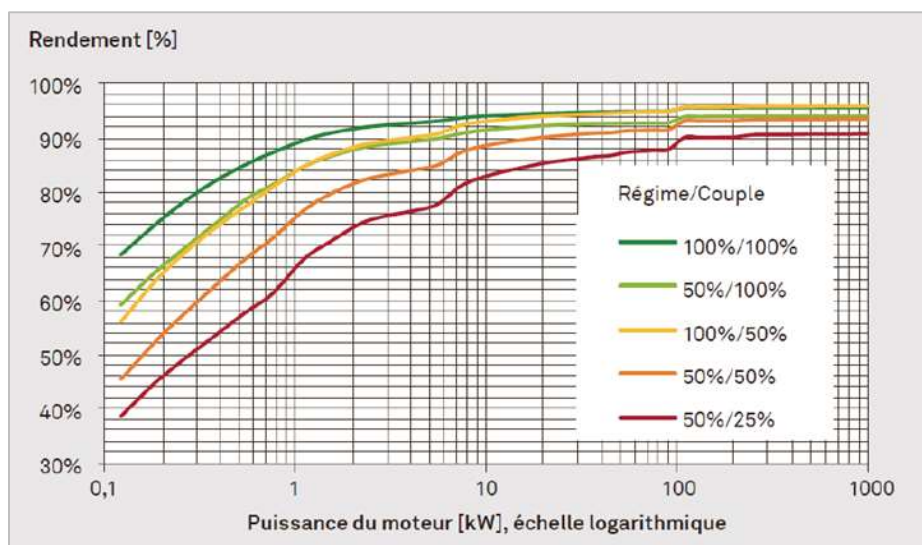


Abbildung 3: Wirkungsgrad von Frequenzumrichtern





Wirtschaftlichkeit	Einzelkosten von Frequenzumrichtern: 350 – 1.500 EUR	
Energieeinsparungen	<p>Der Vorteil einer Optimierung auf der Grundlage eines Frequenzumrichters kann sehr hoch sein (bis zu 75 % Energieeinsparung).</p> <p>In diesem Fall kann das Affinitätsgesetz angewendet werden (das Verhältnis von Durchfluss und Energie ist fast kubisch).</p>	
Wirtschaftliche Einsparungen	Die wirtschaftlichen Einsparungen sind eng mit der Reduzierung des Stromverbrauchs verbunden.	
Durchschnittliche Amortisationszeit	3 Jahre	
Emissionen	<p>0,702 kg CO<sub>2</sub>/kWh<sub>el</sub></p> <p>Die Emission allein wird indirekt durch den Strom verursacht.</p>	
Vorteile für die Umwelt	Verringerung der CO <sub>2</sub> -Emissionen durch reduzierten Stromverbrauch.	
Nicht-Energievorteile (Mehrfachnutzen)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Vorteile für die Umwelt <input type="checkbox"/> Höhere Produktivität <input type="checkbox"/> Arbeitsumfeld/Gesundheit/Sicherheit <input type="checkbox"/> Mehr Wettbewerbsfähigkeit <input type="checkbox"/> Wartung	Keine weitere Beschreibung.
Replizierbarkeit	Hoch	
Ähnliche Maßnahmen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>PUMP-01:</b> Verringerung der Laufzeit von Pumpen</li> <li>• <b>PUMP-03:</b> Optimierte Steuerung der Pumpen</li> <li>• <b>PUMP-04:</b> Austausch von Motoren</li> <li>• <b>PUMP-06:</b> Austausch von Pumpen</li> </ul>	
Praxisbeispiel	<p>Installation eines Frequenzumrichters (Schweiz, 2019)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Ausgangssituation:</b> In einer Fabrik für Verpackungskarton liefert eine Gruppe von zwei Pumpen Wasser an einen Kessel. Die Zufuhr wird teilweise durch ein 3-Wege-Ventil gesteuert, das den Überschuss in den Tank zurückführt, wenn der Wasserstand im Kessel den oberen Schwellenwert erreicht. Dies bedeutet, dass ein erheblicher Teil des Durchflusses ständig in den Tank zurückfließt und dass der Druck zu hoch ist (aufgrund von Netzverlusten). Außerdem stoppen und starten die Pumpen sehr häufig</li> </ul>	



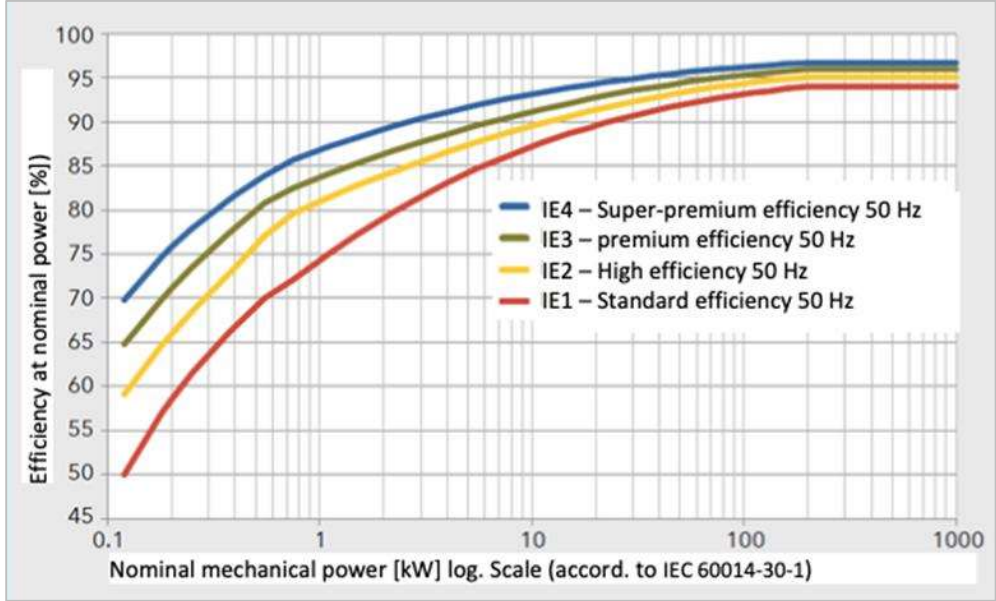
	<p>(alle 3 Minuten). Mit Ausnahme des Kesselstarts am Montagmorgen ist die Pumpe falsch dimensioniert. Der Gesamtwirkungsgrad ist sehr niedrig.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Beschreibung der Maßnahme:</b> Einbau einer neuen Pumpe mit VSD (drehzahlgeregelte Pumpe). Die Pumpendrehzahl wird durch den Wasserstand im Kessel gesteuert. Keine Rückführung in den Tank. Bei Unterschreitung des minimalen Durchflusses (gemäß Pumpenspezifikation) schaltet die Pumpe ab.</li><li>• <b>Investitionskosten:</b> 17.000 EUR</li><li>• <b>Amortisationszeit:</b> 3,2 Jahre</li></ul>
Quelle	Interview mit Nicolas Macabrey, Firma „Planair“ (2019).

Diese Best Practice wurde im Rahmen des Impawatt-Projekts (GA-Nr. 785041) entwickelt und für das GEAR@SME-Projekt (GA-Nr. 894356) angepasst.



Best Practice	AUSTAUSCH VON MOTOREN	PUMP-04
Anwendung	Pumpensysteme	
KMU Sektor	Industrie	
KMU Subsektor	Alle	
Technische Beschreibung	<p>In vielen Industrieanlagen werden Pumpen von alten Elektromotoren angetrieben. Die Analyse von Topmotors mit mehr als 4.000 Motoren ergab, dass 56 % von ihnen bereits fast doppelt so lange laufen als ihre Lebenserwartung. Dies lässt darauf schließen, dass es kaum einen kontinuierlichen Verbesserungsprozess für den Austausch alter, meist überdimensionierter und ineffizienter Motorsysteme gibt.</p> <p>Insgesamt sind weniger als 20 % aller Motoren mit einem drehzahlvariablen Antrieb (VSD, engl.: Variable Speed Drive) ausgestattet. Die Mehrheit der Motoren, die mit einem VSD ausgestattet sind, ist jünger als 15 Jahre. VFD (engl.: Variable frequency drive) würden sich wahrscheinlich für bis zu 50 % aller Antriebe eignen und ein enormes Effizienzpotenzial bieten.</p>	
Empfehlung zur Optimierung	<p>Der Effekt einer niedrigeren Frequenz ist bei kleinen Motoren extrem wichtig. Die Leistung von Asynchronmaschinen sinkt, sobald 50 % der Nenndrehzahl erreicht sind. Synchronmotoren (insbesondere PM-Motoren) sind in dieser Hinsicht viel effizienter. Obwohl dieser Effekt bei großen Motoren etwas weniger ausgeprägt ist, ist die variable Drehzahl bei niedrigen Arbeitsbereichen ein triftiger Grund, bestehende Motoren gegen Synchrontechnik auszutauschen.</p> <p>Heute können IE4- oder IE5-Motoren den Wirkungsgrad um 5 % oder mehr gegenüber älteren Motoren verbessern. In Situationen, in denen häufig mit niedrigen Drehzahlen gearbeitet wird, bietet ein Synchronmotor einen höheren Wirkungsgrad.</p>	
Relevante technische Überlegungen	<p>Der durchschnittliche Lastfaktor beträgt etwa 0,8 für Pumpen mit konstantem Durchfluss. Er sinkt auf etwa 0,6 für Pumpen mit variablem Durchfluss, aber ohne Frequenzumrichter, und auf etwa 0,4 für Pumpen mit variablem Durchfluss und Frequenzumrichter. Der positive Effekt eines geregelten Systems ist offensichtlich.</p>	



<p>Grafiken und Diagramme</p>	 <p>Abbildung 1: Effizienzklassen von Motoren nach IEC 60014-30-1</p>																
<p>Wirtschaftlichkeit</p>	<p>Die durchschnittlichen Kosten für den Austausch eines Pumpenmotors liegen zwischen 180 und 1.300 EUR.</p>																
<p>Energieeinsparungen</p>	<p><i>Tabelle 1: Jährliche Mindestbetriebszeit (Stunden/Jahr) für einen rentablen voraussichtlichen Motorwechsel</i></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>1.1 kW</th> <th>11 kW</th> <th>110 kW</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Maßnahme</td> <td colspan="3">Jährliche Betriebszeit für die Durchführung der Intervention</td> </tr> <tr> <td>IE0 -&gt; IE4</td> <td>(+25% effizienz) 1. 500 Std.</td> <td>(+9.5% effizienz) 4. 000 Std.</td> <td>(+4.5% effizienz) 5. 500 Std.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>IE2 -&gt; IE4</td> <td>(+7% effizienz) 7. 000 Std</td> <td>(+4.5% effizienz) 8. 700 Std.</td> <td>(+2% effizienz) (Amortisation 6 Jahre)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		1.1 kW	11 kW	110 kW	Maßnahme	Jährliche Betriebszeit für die Durchführung der Intervention			IE0 -> IE4	(+25% effizienz) 1. 500 Std.	(+9.5% effizienz) 4. 000 Std.	(+4.5% effizienz) 5. 500 Std.	IE2 -> IE4	(+7% effizienz) 7. 000 Std	(+4.5% effizienz) 8. 700 Std.	(+2% effizienz) (Amortisation 6 Jahre)
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<p>Wirtschaftliche Einsparungen</p>	<p>Bis zu 25 %</p>																
<p>Durchschnittliche Amortisationszeit</p>	<p>3 – 6 Jahre</p>																
<p>Emissionen</p>	<p>Diese Maßnahme ist mit keinen weiteren Emissionen verbunden.</p>																
<p>Vorteile für die Umwelt</p>	<p>Verringerung der CO<sub>2</sub>-Emissionen durch reduzierten Stromverbrauch.</p>																



<p>Nicht-Energievorteile (Mehrfachnutzen)</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Vorteile für die Umwelt</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Höhere Produktivität</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Arbeitsumfeld/Gesundheit/Sicherheit</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Mehr Wettbewerbsfähigkeit</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Wartung</p>	<p>Keine weitere Beschreibung.</p>
<p>Replizierbarkeit</p>	<p>Mittel</p> <p>Im Zusammenhang mit der Optimierung von Pumpensystemen ist der Austausch von Motoren kaum die Maßnahme, die zu den besten Einsparungen führt.</p>	
<p>Ähnliche Maßnahmen</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>PUMP-01:</b> Verringerung der Laufzeit von Pumpen</li> <li>• <b>PUMP-02:</b> Anpassung des Betriebs an den tatsächlichen Bedarf</li> <li>• <b>PUMP-03:</b> Optimierte Steuerung der Pumpen</li> <li>• <b>PUMP-06:</b> Austausch von Pumpen</li> </ul>	
<p>Praxisbeispiel</p>	<p>Ergänzung eines Frequenzumrichters und neuer Synchronmotoren, Pumpwerk, Pharmaunternehmen (Schweiz, 2019)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Ausgangssituation:</b> In einer großen Industrieanlage (Pharma) zirkuliert eine Gruppe von 3 Pumpen Kühlturmwater zu den Verbrauchern. Zwei Pumpen sind in Betrieb, die dritte ist die Ersatzpumpe. Der Durchfluss ist konstant. Das Problem besteht darin, dass der Durchfluss durch ein ständig halbgeschlossenes Ventil gedrosselt wird. Das bedeutet, dass der Druck unnötig hoch ist und die Pumpe im nicht idealen Effizienzbereich arbeitet. Die damit verbundenen Verluste sind beträchtlich.</li> <li>• <b>Beschreibung der Maßnahme:</b> In Anbetracht der Tatsache, dass der Wirkungsgrad der Pumpe in dem mit dem voll geöffneten Ventil verbundenen Betriebsbereich hoch ist, haben wir eine Optimierungsmaßnahme gewählt, die auf dem Einbau eines Frequenzumrichters und neuer Synchronmotoren beruht. Der Wirkungsgrad der Pumpe bleibt optimal und der Synchronmotor garantiert einen hervorragenden Wirkungsgrad bei reduzierter Drehzahl.</li> <li>• <b>Investitionskosten:</b> 30.000 EUR</li> <li>• <b>Amortisationszeit:</b> weniger als 2 Jahre</li> </ul>	
<p>Quelle</p>	<p>Topmotors: Informationsplattform für effiziente Antriebssysteme der Schweiz; <a href="https://www.topmotors.ch/de">https://www.topmotors.ch/de</a>.</p> <p>Planair SA, 2014.</p>	



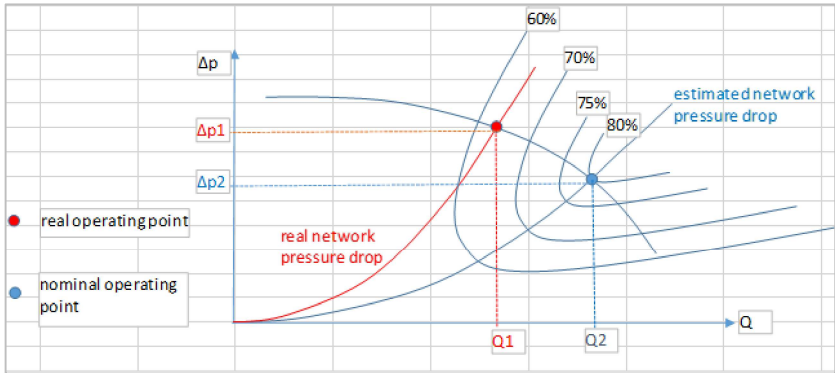
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Saving energy together



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Diese Best Practice wurde im Rahmen des Impawatt-Projekts (GA-Nr. 785041) entwickelt und für das GEAR@SME-Projekt (GA-Nr. 894356) angepasst.



Best Practice	AUSTAUSCH VON PUMPEN		PUMP-06
Anwendung	Pumpensysteme		
KMU Sektor	Industrie		
KMU Subsektor	Alle		
Technische Beschreibung	<p>In vielen Pumpsystemen arbeiten die Pumpen nicht in einem optimalen Betriebspunkt, was zu einem geringen Wirkungsgrad führt. Die Gründe dafür sind:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• sehr grobe Schätzung des Druckabfalls im Netz,</li> <li>• Hinzufügen von Sicherheitsmargen (Überdimensionierungseffekt),</li> <li>• Entwicklung des Nutzerbedarfs oder des Netzes im Laufe der Zeit.</li> </ul> <p>Das Problem ist, dass der Wirkungsgrad von Pumpen sehr empfindlich auf den Betriebspunkt reagiert. Anders als bei Motoren sinkt der Wirkungsgrad sehr schnell, wenn man sich vom Nennpunkt entfernt. Der Betrieb bei mittlerem Durchfluss kann den Wirkungsgrad der Pumpe um 20 oder 30 % verringern.</p>		
Empfehlung zur Optimierung	<p>Wie aus diesem Beispiel ersichtlich ist, liegt der Wirkungsgrad im realen Betriebspunkt bei etwa 64 % statt bei 80 % im Nennpunkt.</p>  <p>Abbildung 1: Funktionsweise der vorhandenen Pumpe</p> <p>Wenn der Bedarf konstant ist (Q1-Wert), kann eine neue Pumpe für diesen Durchfluss skaliert werden.</p> <p>Je nach tatsächlich benötigtem Druck wird die neue Pumpe für den Betrieb mit Durchflusswerten von Q1 und Δp1 oder Q1 und Δp2 ausgelegt, wobei der tatsächliche Betriebspunkt nicht verändert wird.</p>		

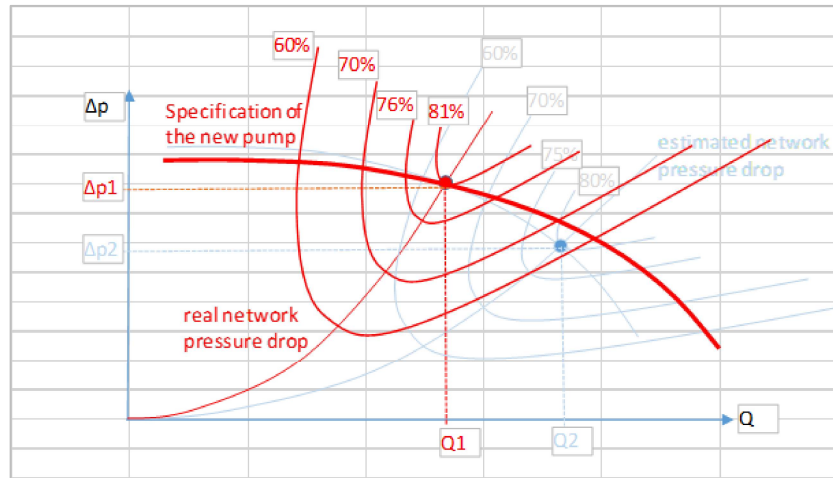


Abbildung 2: Betriebskonzept der neuen Pumpe

In diesem Fall ist die Energieeinsparung von 22 % auf einen besseren Wirkungsgrad der Pumpe zurückzuführen. Ein zusätzlicher Gewinn wäre erzielt worden, wenn der erforderliche Druck  $\Delta p_2$  wäre.

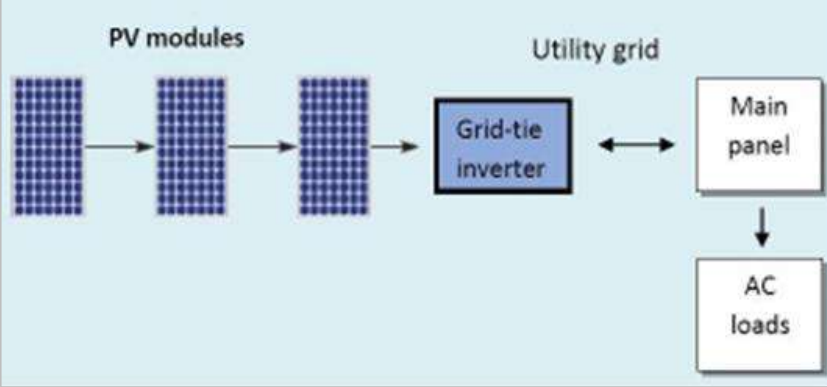
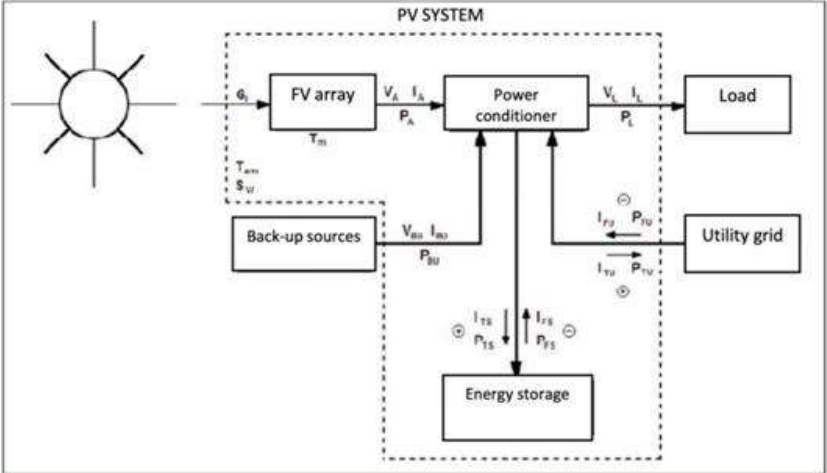
Wirtschaftlichkeit	Die durchschnittlichen Kosten für den Austausch einer Pumpe betragen 500 – 1.500 EUR, je nach Pumpentyp, Leistung, Hersteller und System.	
Energieeinsparungen	Bis zu 30 %	
Wirtschaftliche Einsparungen	Einsparungen bei den Wartungskosten und durch mögliche Energieeinsparungen (30 %).	
Durchschnittliche Amortisationszeit	< 3 Jahre	
Emissionen	Diese Maßnahme ist mit keinen weiteren Emissionen verbunden.	
Vorteile für die Umwelt	Verringerung der CO <sub>2</sub> -Emissionen durch reduzierten Stromverbrauch.	
Nicht-Energievorteile (Mehrfachnutzen)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Vorteile für die Umwelt <input type="checkbox"/> Höhere Produktivität <input type="checkbox"/> Arbeitsumfeld/Gesundheit/Sicherheit <input type="checkbox"/> Mehr Wettbewerbsfähigkeit <input type="checkbox"/> Wartung	Keine weitere Beschreibung.
Replizierbarkeit	Mittel	





	Im Zusammenhang mit der Optimierung von Pumpensystemen ist der Austausch von Motoren kaum die Maßnahme, die zu den besten Einsparungen führt.
Ähnliche Maßnahmen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>PUMP-01:</b> Verringerung der Laufzeit von Pumpen</li> <li>• <b>PUMP-02:</b> Anpassung des Betriebs an den tatsächlichen Bedarf</li> <li>• <b>PUMP-03:</b> Optimierte Steuerung der Pumpen</li> <li>• <b>PUMP-04:</b> Austausch von Motoren</li> </ul>
Praxisbeispiel	<p>Pumpenersatz, industrielle Molkerei (Schweiz, 2018)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Ausgangssituation:</b> Prozesskühlwasser in einer Industriemolkerei. Aufgrund eines viel geringeren realen Netzdruckabfalls als berechnet, liegt der reale Betriebspunkt weit rechts vom Sollpunkt. Um einen viel zu hohen Durchfluss zu vermeiden, wird die Pumpendrehzahl gesenkt. Der Wirkungsgrad ist dennoch sehr schlecht (30% Gesamtwirkungsgrad).</li> <li>• <b>Beschreibung der Maßnahme:</b> Es wurde eine neue Pumpe mit korrektem Design sowie ein IE4-Motor eingebaut. Aufgrund des ständigen Bedarfs wurde der Umrichter durch einen Softstart ersetzt. Der Gesamtwirkungsgrad erreicht nun 75%.</li> <li>• <b>Investitionskosten:</b> 12.000 EUR</li> <li>• <b>Amortisationszeit:</b> 2,9 Jahre</li> </ul>
Quelle	Swiss Federal Office of Energy (SFOE)

Diese Best Practice wurde im Rahmen des Impawatt-Projekts (GA-Nr. 785041) entwickelt und für das GEAR@SME-Projekt (GA-Nr. 894356) angepasst.

Best Practice	PHOTOVOLTAIKANLAGE		RENE-01
Anwendung	Energieerzeugungstechnologien aus erneuerbaren Energiequellen		
KMU Sektor	Alle		
KMU Subsektor	Alle		
Empfehlung zur Optimierung	<p>Der Einsatz von Photovoltaikanlagen (PV), der dank der finanziellen Anreize stark zugenommen hat, ist in Verbindung mit Speichersystemen sogar praktischer und effektiver. Dadurch kann nicht nur der unmittelbare Verbrauch von Netzstrom während der Geschäftszeiten reduziert werden, sondern auch der Verbrauch der elektrischen Last während der Nachtstunden. Energiespeicher, die über das Energienetz angeschlossen und wieder aufgeladen werden können, ermöglichen es auch, die installierte Gesamtleistung einer PV-Anlage zu reduzieren, die so ausgelegt werden kann, dass sie weniger Energie als der durchschnittliche Energiebedarf des Unternehmens produziert. Da die Batteriepreise rapide sinken, wird der mit PV verbundene Energiespeicher immer kostengünstiger.</p>		
Grafiken und Diagramme	<div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Abbildung 1: Netzgekoppelte Anlage</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Abbildung 2: Netzgekoppelte PV-Anlage mit Speichersystem</p> </div>		



Wirtschaftlichkeit	Durchschnittliche Kosten für Photovoltaikmodule (einschließlich Installation):	900 – 2.500 EUR/kW
	Durchschnittliche Kosten für Photovoltaikmodule (mit Speichersystem):	3.000 – 5.000 EUR/kW
Energieeinsparungen	Maximale Reduzierung des Strombedarfs: bis zu 80 – 90 %	
Wirtschaftliche Einsparungen	Bis zu 90 %	
Durchschnittliche Amortisationszeit	6 – 10 Jahre	
Emissionen	Diese Maßnahme ist mit keinen weiteren Emissionen verbunden.	
Vorteile für die Umwelt	Verringerung der CO <sub>2</sub>	
Nicht-Energievorteile (Mehrfachnutzen)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Vorteile für die Umwelt <input type="checkbox"/> Höhere Produktivität <input type="checkbox"/> Arbeitsumfeld/Gesundheit/Sicherheit <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mehr Wettbewerbsfähigkeit <input type="checkbox"/> Wartung	Die Maßnahme kann die Wettbewerbsfähigkeit des Unternehmens durch ein besseres Image, eine Verringerung der Energiekosten und eine Verringerung des mit dem Ausfall von PV-Produktionskomponenten verbundenen Risikos steigern. Der Nutzen für die Umwelt wird durch die Reduzierung der CO <sub>2</sub> -Emissionen erhöht.
	Georgios Karampatos (2021): Rooftop solar, heat exchanger to deliver on Supermarket chain's sustainability ambitions, MBenefits pilot case study, Inofyta, Viotia, Greece. <a href="https://www.mbenefits.eu/static/media/uploads/site-6/library/Cases%20and%20examples/mbenefits_pilot_case_study_401_alpha_beta_solar.pdf">https://www.mbenefits.eu/static/media/uploads/site-6/library/Cases%20and%20examples/mbenefits_pilot_case_study_401_alpha_beta_solar.pdf</a>	
Replizierbarkeit	Mittel	
Ähnliche Maßnahmen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• RENE-02: Solarthermie</li> </ul>	
Praxisbeispiel	Installation einer Photovoltaikanlage (Italien, 2020) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Ausgangssituation:</b> Eine Fabrik mit einem Jahresbedarf von 160.000 kWh, mit einer stabilen monatlichen Last während des ganzen Jahres – außer im August, wenn der Verbrauch um etwa 2/3 sinkt</li> </ul>	



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Beschreibung der Maßnahme:</b> Die Installation der Photovoltaikanlage ermöglicht die Deckung des Energiebedarfs des Gebäudes.</li><li>• <b>Investitionskosten:</b> 80.000 EUR</li><li>• <b>Amortisationszeit:</b> 6 Jahre</li></ul>
Quellen	<p>Fraunhofer ISE (2022): Photovoltaics Report, updated: 24 February 2022, Freiburg; <a href="https://www.ise.fraunhofer.de/content/dam/ise/de/documents/publications/studies/Photovoltaics-Report.pdf">https://www.ise.fraunhofer.de/content/dam/ise/de/documents/publications/studies/Photovoltaics-Report.pdf</a></p> <p>Fraunhofer ISE (2022): Price Learning Curve by Technology. Cumulative Production up to Q4-2020, Data: from 2006 to 2010 estimation from different sources: Navigant Consulting, EUPD, pvXchange; from 2011: IHS Markit in: Fraunhofer ISE (2022): Photovoltaics Report, updated: 24 February 2022, Freiburg, S. 49.</p> <p>Impiantistica A.R. s.a.s.: Casi di studio e ritorno sull'investimento per impianti fotovoltaici (dt.: Fallstudien und Investitionsrendite für Photovoltaikanlagen), Corso Italia; <a href="https://www.impiantisticaar.it/ritorno-sull-investimento-per-impianti-fotovoltaici/">https://www.impiantisticaar.it/ritorno-sull-investimento-per-impianti-fotovoltaici/</a></p>

Diese Best Practice wurde im Rahmen des Impawatt-Projekts (GA-Nr. 785041) entwickelt und für das GEAR@SME-Projekt (GA-Nr. 894356) angepasst.



Best Practice	SOLARTHERMISCHE ANLAGE		RENE-02
Anwendung	Energieerzeugungstechnologien aus erneuerbaren Energiequellen		
KMU Sektor	Industrie		
KMU Subsektor	Alle		
Technische Beschreibung	<p>Bei einer solarthermischen Anlage wird die Sonnenstrahlung direkt in Wärme umgewandelt. Die produzierte Wärmeenergie wird dann zur Warmwasserbereitung sowie zum Heizen in Gebäuden oder direkt für Produktionsprozesse verwendet.</p> <p>Die Niedertemperatur-Solarthermie hat als erneuerbare Energiequelle ein enormes ungenutztes Potenzial. Solarthermie kann durch andere Wärmequellen gesichert und mit Speichersystemen für eine garantierte Versorgung kombiniert werden.</p> <p>Solarthermischen Anlagen können auf folgende Weise in die industrielle Prozesswärme integriert werden:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• direkte Erwärmung eines Umlaufmediums (z. B. Speisewasser, Rückführung geschlossener Kreisläufe, Vorwärmen der Luft);</li> <li>• in Prozessen mit niedrigen Temperaturanforderungen;</li> <li>• als zusätzliche Quelle zum Vorwärmen von Speisewasser für Dampfkessel;</li> <li>• direkte Einbindung der Solarwärme in fossile Industriedampfkessel.</li> </ul> <p>Es gibt drei Gruppen von Solarthermie-Technologien:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Solare Luftkollektoren</b>, die für die Lebensmittelindustrie geeignet sind, um die Trocknung auf Gas- und Ölbasis zu ersetzen;</li> <li>• <b>Solarwassersysteme</b> – es gibt zwei Arten, die auf Dächern von Industriebauwerken installiert werden: Vakuumröhrensolarkollektoren und Flachkollektoren;</li> <li>• <b>Solarkonzentratoren</b> (CSP), geeignet für die Stromerzeugung oder Hochtemperaturdampf für industrielle Prozesse.</li> </ul>		
Empfehlung zur Optimierung	<p>Die durchschnittliche Ertragsspanne der installierten Solaranlage kann je nach Wirkungsgrad, den Witterungsbedingungen und der Ausrichtung der Solarkollektoren zwischen 350 und 400 kWh/Jahr/m<sup>2</sup> variieren.</p> <p>Bei der Installation einer solarthermischen Anlage müssen folgende Faktoren zur Optimierung bewertet werden:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Flächenverfügbarkeit für die Installation von Paneelen – auf dem Dach oder auf den dazugehörigen Bereichen,</li> </ul>		



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• die richtige Größe des Speichersystems,</li><li>• den Betrag des Wärmebedarfs – tagsüber und abhängig von den Jahreszeiten,</li><li>• der Wert des Neigungswinkels in Abhängigkeit von der Nutzung der solarthermischen Energie (Warmwasserbereitung, Integration des Heizsystems, industrielle Prozesse usw.).</li></ul>
<p>Relevante technische Überlegungen</p>	<p>Der industrielle Wärmebedarf kann in drei Haupttemperaturbereiche unterteilt werden. Alle von ihnen können mit Solarenergie erreicht werden.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Der niedrigste Temperaturbereich umfasst alles unter 80 °C. Solar Kollektoren können diese Temperaturen bewältigen und sind im Handel erhältlich.</li><li>• Der Mitteltemperaturbereich liegt zwischen 80°C und 250°C. Die Kollektoren, die diesen Wärmebedarf decken, sind zwar relativ begrenzt, existieren jedoch und stehen kurz davor, zu einer wettbewerbsfähigen kommerziellen Produktion aufzusteigen.</li><li>• Der höchste Bereich umfasst alles über 250°C und erfordert konzentrierte Sonnenenergie (CSP), um solche Temperaturen zu erreichen.</li></ul>
<p>Grafiken und Diagramme</p>	<p>parallel mit je 5 Einheiten in Reihe      Kaskade mit je 5 Einheiten in Reihe      nur 5 Einheiten in Reihe</p> <p>Abbildung 1: Parallele und serielle Anordnung der Sonnenkollektoren</p>

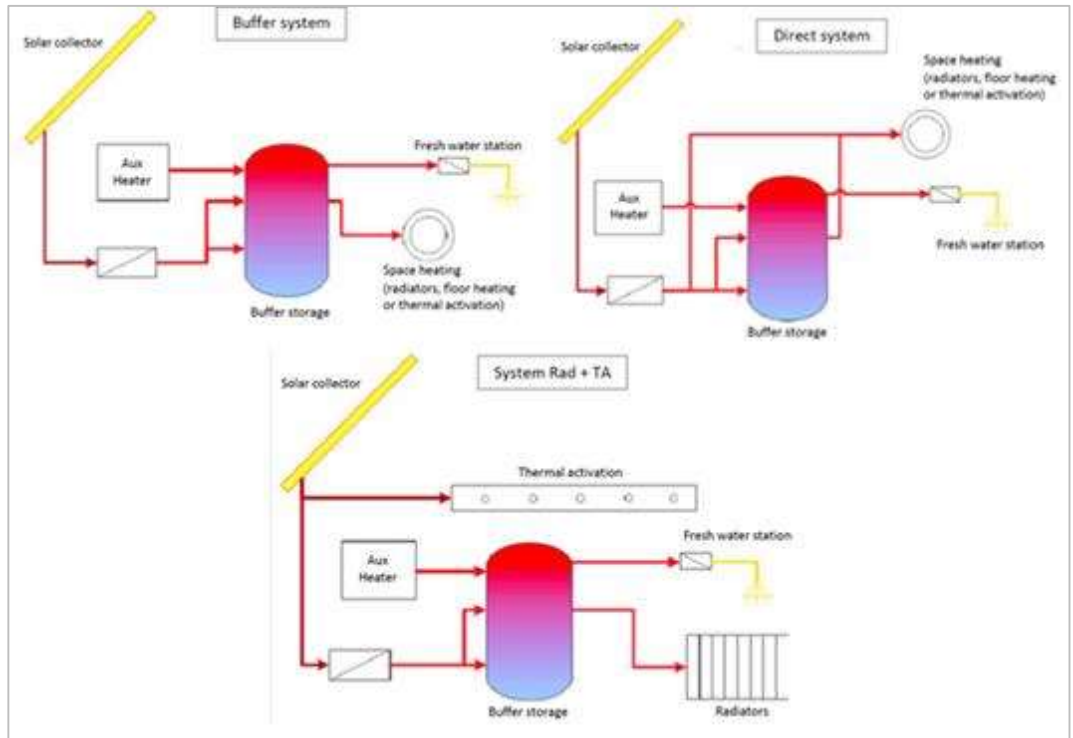


Abbildung 2: Konfigurationen solarthermischer Systeme: direkt oder mit Puffer

<p>Wirtschaftlichkeit</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Für konventionelle Flach- und Vakuumröhrenkollektoren liegen die Kosten in Europa zwischen 250 – 1.000 EUR/kW.</li> <li>• Konzentrierte Systeme umfassen Parabolspiegel-Kollektoren mit Kosten zwischen 350 und 1.600 EUR/kW, Parabolrinnen-Kollektoren mit Kosten zwischen 5.500 und 18.000 EUR/kW und lineare Fresnel-Kollektoren mit Kosten zwischen 1.100 und 1.700 EUR/kW.</li> </ul>
<p>Energieeinsparungen</p>	<p>Solare Prozessheizsysteme können bis zu 20 – 30 % des Heizbedarfs einer durchschnittlichen Anlage decken.</p>
<p>Wirtschaftliche Einsparungen</p>	<p>bis zu 20 – 30 % der Energiekosten</p>
<p>Durchschnittliche Amortisationszeit</p>	<p>3 – 6 Jahre</p> <p>Die Amortisationsdauer wird von mehreren Faktoren beeinflusst, die sich auf die Leistung der Anlage auswirken. Darunter fallen die Effizienz der Solarkollektoren, die korrekte Wartung und Reinigung sowie das eventuelle Vorhandensein eines Einspeisetarifs bei der Installation von solarthermischen Anlagen.</p>
<p>Emissionen</p>	<p>Je nach Standort kann eine 1,4 MW<sub>th</sub>-Anlage (2.000 m<sup>2</sup>) das Äquivalent von 1,1 MWh<sub>th</sub>/Jahr erzeugen, was einer Einsparung von etwa 175 MT CO<sub>2</sub> entspricht.</p>



<p>Vorteile für die Umwelt</p>	<p>Die Umweltvorteile ergeben sich aus dem geringeren Einsatz konventioneller Brennstoffe zur Wärmeerzeugung, wie z. B. fossile Brennstoffe für Heizkessel.</p>	
<p>Nicht-Energievorteile (Mehrfachnutzen)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Vorteile für die Umwelt</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Höhere Produktivität</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Arbeitsumfeld/Gesundheit/Sicherheit</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mehr Wettbewerbsfähigkeit</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Wartung</li> </ul>	<p>Die Maßnahme kann die Wettbewerbsfähigkeit des Unternehmens durch ein besseres Image des Unternehmens, eine Minderung der Energiekosten und eine Erhöhung der Unabhängigkeit von fossilen Brennstoffen steigern.</p>
<p>Maciej Wielk (2021): Furniture maker improves reputation and reduces costs by upgrading to solar thermal, MBenefits pilot case study, Wyszaków, Poland.  <a href="https://www.mbenefits.eu/static/media/uploads/site-6/library/Cases%20and%20examples/mbenefits_pilot_case_study_a4l_501_dekor_meble_.pdf">https://www.mbenefits.eu/static/media/uploads/site-6/library/Cases%20and%20examples/mbenefits_pilot_case_study_a4l_501_dekor_meble_.pdf</a></p>		
<p>Replizierbarkeit</p>	<p>Mittel</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Im Industriesektor wird diese Technologie hauptsächlich bei Trocknungsverfahren im Agrar- und Lebensmittelsektor, bei Waschprozessen sowie in Molkereien eingesetzt.</li> <li>• Eine Anwendung im Dienstleistungssektor kann bei Hotels, Einkaufszentren, Wäschereien sowie Swimmingpools gefunden werden.</li> </ul>	
<p>Ähnliche Maßnahmen</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>RENE-01:</b> Photovoltaikanlage</li> </ul>	
<p>Praxisbeispiel</p>	<p>Installation eines solarthermischen Systems, Molkereiindustrie in Sardinien (Italien, 2015)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Ausgangssituation:</b> Einsatz eines ölbetriebenen Systems zur Wärmeerzeugung für industrielle Prozesse</li> <li>• <b>Beschreibung der Maßnahme:</b> Die Anlage besteht aus 992 m<sup>2</sup> (Bruttofläche) Fresnel-Kollektor und einer installierten Wärmeleistung von 470 kW<sub>th</sub>. Die Solarkollektoren sind in der Lage, Dampf bei 200°C und 12 bar zu erzeugen, der ohne Lagerung direkt in das Dampfsystem der Käseherstellung eingespeist wird. So wird ein Teil des in traditionellen Kesseln verbrannten Öls ersetzt.</li> <li>• <b>Investitionskosten:</b> 140.000 EUR</li> <li>• <b>Amortisationszeit:</b> etwa 5 Jahre</li> </ul>	





<p>Quellen</p>	<p>Weblink zum Praxisbeispiel: Nuova Sarda Industria Casearia: <a href="http://ship-plants.info/solar-thermal-plants/194-nuova-sarda-industria-casearia-italy?country=Italy">http://ship-plants.info/solar-thermal-plants/194-nuova-sarda-industria-casearia-italy?country=Italy</a></p> <p>Glembin et al. (2016): Optimal Connection of Heat Pump and Solar Buffer Storage under Different Boundary Conditions, in: Energy Procedia 91 (2016), S. 145 – 154.</p> <p>Weitere Informationen unter: Solar Heat Europe (ESTIF): <a href="http://solarheateurope.eu/welcome-to-solar-heat-europe/">http://solarheateurope.eu/welcome-to-solar-heat-europe/</a></p>
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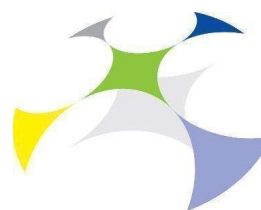
Inspirierende Story	Druckluftleckagen-Senkung nach Energy Scan	INST-01
Land	Deutschland	
Energieeffizienz Maßnahme	Senkung des Energieverbrauchs durch Verringerung von Druckluftleckagen, Ersatz von Lampen durch LEDs und Verringerung der Nachtheizung.	
KMU Sektor	Jedes Unternehmen, das Druckluft in seinen Produktionsprozessen einsetzt	
Warum	<p>Vorantreiben der Energiewende und Dekarbonisierung in Produktionsbetrieben. Die rationelle Nutzung von Energie für Heizung, Beleuchtung und Produktionsprozesse und die Optimierung der Ressourcennutzung helfen den KMU, einen Beitrag zum Umweltschutz zu leisten und ihre Energiekosten zu senken. Dies wirkt sich auch auf die Absatzchancen des Unternehmens aus, da der CO<sub>2</sub>-Fußabdruck in der Lieferkette und bei der Finanzierung in einigen Branchen zu einer Anforderung wird.</p>	
Wie	<p><b>Ansatz</b> Ziel des Unternehmens war es, seinen Energieverbrauch und seine CO<sub>2</sub>-Emissionen zu senken. Zu diesem Zweck wurden Energieeffizienzmaßnahmen analysiert und umgesetzt. Nach den Empfehlungen des Energy Scans nahm das Unternehmen die Unterstützung eines Energiedienstleisters in Anspruch, um seine Druckluftverluste zu quantifizieren. Dabei wurde eine deutliche Leckage im System festgestellt. Um diese Verluste zu beseitigen, wurden vorgelagerte Drosseln in der Druckluftpistole zur Reduzierung des Luftstroms eingesetzt. Außerdem wurde eine Reduzierung des Gesamtdrucks des Druckluftsystems untersucht. Weitere Maßnahmen, wie die Absenkung der Temperatur in den Arbeitsräumen während der Nacht und der Ersatz der Beleuchtung durch LEDs wurden umgesetzt. Diese drei ersten Maßnahmen werden voraussichtlich zu einer Verringerung des Stromverbrauchs um ca. 8 % und des Wärmeverbrauchs um ca. 4 % führen. Das Unternehmen hat einen neuen Ökostrom-Einkaufsvertrag abgeschlossen und reduziert somit alle strombezogenen CO<sub>2</sub>-Emissionen.</p> <p>Weitere Maßnahmen wie z.B. das Abschalten von Maschinen und die Erhöhung der installierten PV-Leistung sind in der Roadmap des Unternehmens enthalten. Es wurden Diskussionen über die interne Organisation und die Zuweisung von Rollen und Verantwortlichkeiten geführt. Zur Verbesserung des Energieverbrauchs des Unternehmens wurde der Ansatz: „Vermeiden - Ersetzen - Kompensieren“ verfolgt.</p>	
	<p><b>Barriere</b> Das Potenzial für Energieeinsparungen konnte nicht voll ausgeschöpft werden, da komplexere Maßnahmen, die nicht nur höhere Investitionen, sondern auch mehr</p>	





	<p>personelle und zeitliche Ressourcen erfordern, nicht zur Verfügung stehen. Dies war z.B. der Fall, bei der Umsetzung eines Wärmerückgewinnungssystems für die Druckluftherzeugung, welches zurückgestellt wird, bis ein Budget für die Machbarkeitsanalyse und Umsetzung zur Verfügung steht.</p>
<b>Wer</b>	<p>An der Umsetzung der Maßnahmen sind folgende Akteure beteiligt:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Management für die Entscheidungsfindung und Zuweisung der erforderlichen Ressourcen</li><li>- Dienstleister für die vertiefte Analyse der Einsparpotenziale</li><li>- Technische Abteilung für die Umsetzung der Maßnahmen</li></ul>
<b>Was</b>	<p>Der messbare Nutzen der Energieeffizienzmaßnahmen liegt in der Senkung des Energieverbrauchs und der damit verbundenen Energiekosten um 10 %. Der Bezug von Ökostrom führt zur Vermeidung von 95 % der energiebedingten CO<sub>2</sub>-Emissionen.</p> <p>Da die Berichterstattung über Treibhausgasemissionen seit kurzem in vielen Branchen zu einer Anforderung an die Lieferkette geworden ist, sichert sich das Unternehmen durch die Verringerung seiner CO<sub>2</sub>-Emissionen außerdem seine Zukunft als potenzieller Lieferant für große Unternehmen, die zur Berichterstattung über Klima und Umwelt verpflichtet sind.</p>
<b>Erlernete Kenntnisse</b>	<p>Das Engagement des Managements war entscheidend für die Umsetzung von Energieeffizienzmaßnahmen. Die Bereitschaft, einen Beitrag zu den kommunalen und europäischen Zielen zu leisten, der zunehmende Druck der Kunden und die Anforderungen der Lieferkette sowie die Möglichkeit, die Energiekosten zu senken, sind treibende Kräfte für die Einbindung der Entscheidungsträger.</p> <p>Ein weiterer Erfolgsfaktor war das interne technische Wissen und die Verfügbarkeit eines zuverlässigen Dienstleisters, der die erforderlichen Messungen und Analysen durchführen konnte.</p> <p>Bei diesem Projekt waren Zeit-, Personal- und Finanzierungsmangel die größten Hindernisse für die Umsetzung. Der Beginn mit Maßnahmen, die weniger Investitionen und Personal erfordern, führte jedoch bereits zu erheblichen Einsparungen.</p>

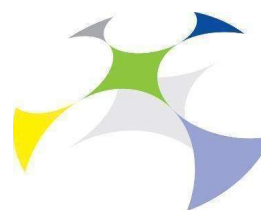




## 5.5 Italian

The fact sheets translated into Italian and the Inspirational Stories developed are presented below. For simplicity, an overview of the materials is provided in the table.

ID Code	Title of Best Practice/Inspirational Story (English)	Title of Best Practice/Inspirational Story (Italian)
CAIR-01	Optimisation of compressed air users/appliances	Ottimizzazione delle utenze/apparecchiature di aria compressa
CAIR-02	Optimisation of the pressure in the system	Ottimizzazione della pressione nel sistema
CAIR-03	Switch off of appliances in non-operational times	Spegnimento degli apparecchi in orari non operativi
CAIR-04	High level control	Controllo di alto livello
CAIR-05	Sizing and type of compressor	Dimensioni e tipo di compressore
CAIR-06	Network optimisation	Ottimizzazione della rete
CAIR-07	Reduction of leakages	Riduzione delle perdite
CAIR-08	Heat recovery	Recupero di calore
COOL-01	Reduction of cooling load and free cooling	Riduzione del carico di raffreddamento e free cooling
COOL-02	Compressor control	Sistema di regolazione del compressore
COOL-03	Lower condensing temperature - Raise of evaporation temperature	Riduzione della temperatura di condensazione e aumento della temperatura di evaporazione
COOL-04	Efficient fans and control	Ventilatori efficienti e regolazione
COOL-05	Reduction of leakages	Riduzione delle perdite
COOL-06	Heat recovery	Recupero di calore
ENMA-01	Human resources	Risorse umane
ENMA-02	Follow-up and monitoring of energy consumption	Follow-up e monitoraggio dei consumi energetici
ENMA-03	Implementation of an energy management system according to ISO 50001 standard	Applicazione del Sistema di gestione dell'energia conformemente allo standard ISO 50001
ENMA-04	Contribution of an independent expert for energy management	Il contributo di un esperto esterno per la gestione dell'energia
ENMA-05	Energy purchase: energy market, offers, invoices, green energy	Acquisto di energia: mercato, offerte, fatture e green energy
ENMA-06	Regulatory obligations	Obblighi normativi



ENMA-07	Financial support for energy management	Supporto finanziario per la gestione dell'energia
HVAC-01	Reduction of fan running time	Riduzione del tempo di funzionamento del ventilatore.
HVAC-02	Flow rate reduction through variable speed variation (VSD)	Riduzione della portata tramite variazione di velocità (VSD)
HVAC-03	Replacement of fan	Sostituire i ventilatori
HVAC-04	Replacement of transmission system	Sostituzione del sistema di trasmissione
HVAC-05	Heat and moisture recovery	Recupero di calore e umidità
HVAC-06	Reduction of pressure losses	Riduzione delle perdite di carico
HVAC-07	Leakage reduction of pipes	Riduzione delle perdite dei tubi
HVAC-08	Replacement of motor	Sostituzione del motore
HYDR-01	Insulation	Coibentazione.
HYDR-02	Hydraulic balancing	Bilanciamento idraulico.
HYDR-03	Optimisation of temperature diffusion (delta T syndrome)	Ottimizzazione della diffusione della temperatura (sindrome delta T).
INDH-01	Optimisation of the production system and distribution of process heat	Ottimizzazione del sistema di produzione e distribuzione del calore di processo
INDH-02	Temperature and timing control	Controllo della temperatura e temporizzazione
LIGH-01	Optimisation of day-light	Ottimizzazione della luce diurna (illuminazione naturale)
LIGH-02	Optimisation of lighting-control	Ottimizzazione del controllo degli apparecchi di illuminazione
LIGH-03	Optimisation of room	Ottimizzazione dei locali
LIGH-04	Replacement of luminaire, lamps	Sostituzione degli apparecchi di illuminazione, lampade
OFFI-01	Optimising indoor climate and comfort in office building considering energy efficiency aspects	Ottimizzare il microclima interno e il comfort negli edifici per gli uffici considerando gli aspetti di efficienza energetica
OFFI-02	Green IT in offices	Tecnologia informatica green negli uffici
PUMP-01	Reduction of running time for pumps - Switch off motors when not needed	Ridurre il tempo di funzionamento delle pompe - Spegnerne i motori quando non sono necessari
PUMP-02	Adapt the offer to real needs	Adattare l'offerta alle esigenze reali
PUMP-03	Optimised control of pumps	Controllo ottimizzato delle pompe
PUMP-04	Motor replacement	Sostituzione del motore



PUMP-05	Coupling replacement	Sostituzione dell'accoppiamento
PUMP-06	Pump replacement	Sostituzione della pompa
RENE-01	Photovoltaic plant	Impianto fotovoltaico
RENE-02	Solar thermal plant	Impianto solare termico
RENE-03	Others: biomass - geothermal energy	Altri: biomassa - energia geotermica
STEA-01	Reduction of energy demand	Riduzione della richiesta di energia
STEA-02	Blowdown losses	Perdite di blowdown
STEA-03	Burner Optimization	Ottimizzazione del bruciatore
STEA-04	Minimise air excess	Minimizzare l'eccesso di aria
STEA-05	Finding and repairing leaks	Individuazione e riparazione di perdite
STEA-06	Check and repair steam traps; implement an effective steam trap maintenance programme	Controllare e riparare le trappole a vapore; attuare un efficace programma di manutenzione delle trappole a vapore.
STEA-07	Optimisation and recovery of condensate	Ottimizzazione e recupero della condensa
STEA-08	Air Economizer and Pre-heaters	Economizzatore e Pre-riscaldatori di aria
STEA-09	Minimise/use of vented steam	Minimizzare/utilizzare vapore disperso



Best Practice	OTTIMIZZAZIONE DELLE UTENZE/APPARECCHIATURE AD ARIA COMPRESSA	CAIR-01
Applicazione	Sistemi ad aria compressa	
Settore PMI	Industriale	
Sottosettore PMI	Tutti i sottosettori	
Descrizione tecnica	<p>L'aria compressa è una parte essenziale dell'industria moderna utilizzata da quasi tutti i settori produttivi. In alcuni settori l'aria compressa può assorbire fino al 20% (l'industria del vetro anche il 40%) dell'energia elettrica utilizzata.</p> <p>In media tra il 7% e l'11% dell'energia elettrica nell'industria viene utilizzata per l'aria compressa. A causa della scarsa efficienza nelle modalità di generazione, l'aria compressa è la forma di energia più costosa nell'industria.</p> <p>I campi di applicazione tipici sono:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Automazione: cilindri, motori, valvole, nastri trasportatori, tessitura</li> <li>• Aria attiva: trasporto (ad es. trasporto di merci sfuse)</li> <li>• Aria di processo: processi di essiccazione, fermentazione, ventilazione dei serbatoi di sedimentazione</li> <li>• Vuoto: avvolgimento, asciugatura, aspirazione, sollevamento, posizionamento</li> </ul> <p>I principali vantaggi dell'aria compressa sono: la disponibilità, la precisione, il downscaling, la sicurezza e il peso ridotto degli utensili utilizzati.</p> <p>Campi di applicazione in base alla pressione utilizzata:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ultra-alta pressione (superiore a 40 bar): test per perdite, centrali elettriche, bombole di ossigeno</li> <li>• Alta pressione (17 - 40 bar): prove di pressione delle tubazioni, soffiaggio di componenti in plastica</li> <li>• Media pressione (10 - 17 bar): veicoli pesanti, manufatti speciali</li> <li>• Bassa pressione (inferiore a 10 bar): la maggior parte delle applicazioni industriali</li> </ul> <p>L'aria compressa è prodotta dall'aria atmosferica, composta per il 78% di azoto, 21% di ossigeno e l'1% di altri gas. La potenza dei compressori è di circa il 45% superiore al valore necessario per una compressione teorica ideale.</p>	



### Raccomandazioni di ottimizzazione

È possibile aumentare l'efficienza del processo produttivo riducendo l'uso e le perdite di aria attraverso l'ottimizzazione dei canali di distribuzione e dei componenti collegati.

In molti sistemi, la pressione di esercizio è molto più alta del necessario.

Diversi studi hanno dimostrato che il livello di pressione può essere ridotto fino a 1 bar senza incidere sulla produttività.

Diminuendo la pressione necessaria per il corretto funzionamento del sistema è possibile utilizzare compressori di dimensioni ridotte e aumentare l'efficienza energetica dell'intero sistema.

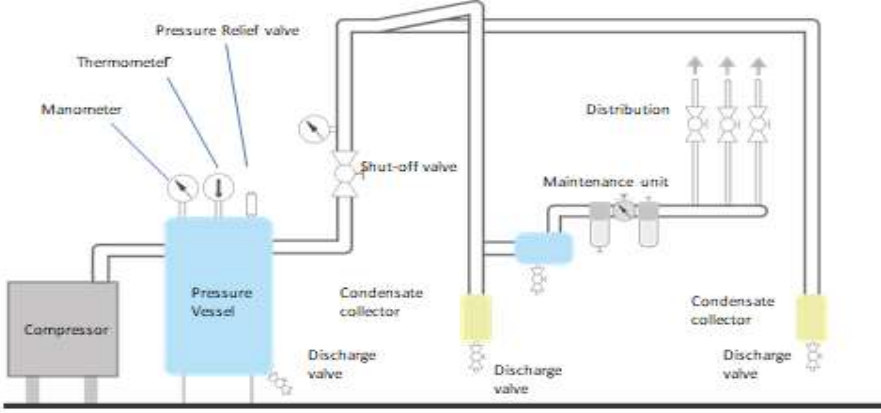
- **Dimensionamento dei motori pneumatici:** in molti sistemi i motori pneumatici sono sovradimensionati e superano di molto la potenza necessaria. Questo porta ad una maggiore richiesta di flusso d'aria che deve essere fornita da compressori più grandi. Gli studi dimostrano che quasi la metà dei motori pneumatici utilizzati possono essere ridimensionati di almeno una taglia.
- **Manutenzione:** una manutenzione insufficiente comporta un'usura abrasiva e corrosiva dei componenti, con conseguente aumento delle perdite e quindi del fabbisogno di aria compressa. L'usura di parti soggette a regolare manutenzione dei sistemi pneumatici non comporta un aumento del fabbisogno di aria.
- **Sostituzione delle cartucce filtranti:** l'aria compressa non può mai essere al 100% priva di particelle. Gli apparecchi pneumatici necessitano di un elemento filtrante. Spesso questi elementi filtranti vengono sostituiti troppo di rado. Questo porta all'intasamento e ad un aumento delle perdite di pressione dopo un certo tempo di utilizzo. All'incirca il filtro dovrebbe essere sostituito una volta all'anno. In alternativa con una perdita di carico di 0,35 bar.
- **Evitare tubi aperti per applicazioni di insufflaggio:** nei processi industriali l'aria compressa è spesso utilizzata per pulire le parti, rimuovere i detriti, raffreddare o aspirare. Spesso viene utilizzato un semplice tubo di diametro da 2mm a 32mm. Questo causa turbolenze, un maggiore consumo energetico e potenziali pericoli. Nella maggior parte degli apparecchi industriali le pistole ad aria compressa possono essere utilizzate per soffiare manualmente per pulire, asciugare, spostare, selezionare e raffreddare oggetti. Anche i silenziatori e gli ugelli dell'aria possono aumentare la sicurezza e ridurre il consumo energetico. Ci sono molti tipi di ugelli per quanto riguarda il consumo di aria e di potenza che possono utilizzare l'aria circostante per aumentare la loro efficacia.
- **Eiettori a vuoto controllato:** gli eiettori per vuoto utilizzano il principio Venturi per creare un vuoto utilizzando aria compressa. In molte fabbriche gli eiettori sottovuoto non regolamentati sono ancora in uso, causando costi inutili. Gli eiettori non regolati dovrebbero essere sostituiti da eiettori controllati, che





	<p>funzionano con regolazione del risparmio d'aria e richiedono un flusso volumetrico molto inferiore.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Cilindri aria compressa a semplice effetto:</b> molte applicazioni dipendono da una sola direzione del cilindro per essere veloci o potenti. L'altra direzione può essere percorsa molto più lentamente o con molta meno potenza. Ma molte fabbriche utilizzano sempre cilindri a doppio effetto. Il passaggio a cilindri a semplice effetto, che utilizza la forza della molla per tornare alla posizione base, consente di risparmiare l'aria compressa necessaria per il modo non dipendente dal tempo/potenza.</li><li>• <b>Evitare i volumi morti:</b> negli impianti di grandi dimensioni si verificano spesso distanze elevate tra utenti, fornitori e regolatori. L'eccesso di tubi e valvole deve essere riempito e svuotato durante ogni ciclo di controllo. Devono essere evitati tubi lunghi non necessari, rami inutilizzati e cicli a vuoto non necessari. Gli eccessi esistenti negli impianti possono essere ridotti, mentre i nuovi impianti possono essere pianificati di conseguenza.</li><li>• <b>Sostituzione dell'aria compressa:</b> non sempre è necessario o consigliato l'uso di aria compressa. Spesso può essere sostituita, a parità di produttività, da altre tecnologie. Ad esempio, un motore pneumatico da 6,5 kW necessita di un compressore da 132 kW mentre potrebbe essere possibile utilizzare semplicemente un motore elettrico da 6,5 kW.</li><li>• <b>Altre possibili sostituzioni:</b><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Soluzioni elettriche alternative al posto dei cuscini d'aria.</li><li>- Spruzzatori airless, che pressurizzano la vernice direttamente per la Nebulizzazione, invece di spruzzatori ad aria compressa.</li><li>- Eiettori elettrici per vuoto invece di utilizzare il principio Venturi.</li><li>- Rettificatrici elettriche moderne e leggere al posto di quelle pneumatiche.</li></ul></li></ul>
<p><b>Considerazioni tecniche</b></p>	<p>In molti casi la pressione dell'aria compressa viene ridotta dai regolatori prima di giungere all'utilizzatore.</p> <p>Occorre fornire un eccesso di pressione che causa costi aggiuntivi dovuti all'aumento delle perdite all'interno delle tubazioni.</p>
<p><b>Ulteriori flussi di energia/materia</b></p>	<p>Circa il 7-20 % dell'energia elettrica investita viene trasformata in energia meccanica per produrre aria compressa.</p> <p>Il restante 80-93% si trasforma in calore e viene immagazzinato nel mezzo o emesso direttamente dal compressore.</p> <p>Dal 50 al 90% di questo calore può essere recuperato a mezzo di scambiatori di calore.</p>



<p>Schemi e diagrammi</p>	 <p>Schema di un sistema industriale ad aria compressa.</p>									
<p>Indicatori economici</p>	<p>Gli investimenti variano a seconda del tipo di intervento effettuato. Per la sostituzione di un compressore i costi partono da 3.000-4.000 €</p>									
<p>Risparmi energetici</p>	<p>I potenziali di risparmio nei sistemi ad aria compressa sono, in generale, i seguenti:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Settore</th> <th>Percentuale di aria compressa in funzione del consumo complessivo</th> <th>Potenziale risparmio energetico</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><b>Produzione, commercio, servizi</b></td> <td>Fino al 20%</td> <td>30-50%</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Industria</b></td> <td>20% in media</td> <td>Fino al 50%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Per questa misura di efficienza energetica il potenziale di risparmio è:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sostituzione di componenti di bassa qualità: 15%</li> <li>• Riduzione dei componenti: fino al 15%.</li> </ul>	Settore	Percentuale di aria compressa in funzione del consumo complessivo	Potenziale risparmio energetico	<b>Produzione, commercio, servizi</b>	Fino al 20%	30-50%	<b>Industria</b>	20% in media	Fino al 50%
Settore	Percentuale di aria compressa in funzione del consumo complessivo	Potenziale risparmio energetico								
<b>Produzione, commercio, servizi</b>	Fino al 20%	30-50%								
<b>Industria</b>	20% in media	Fino al 50%								
<p>Risparmi economici</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dimensionamento di motori pneumatici: 40% in base al fabbisogno iniziale</li> <li>• Manutenzione: a seconda dell'entità della perdita (1mm circa 150 €/anno)</li> <li>• Sostituzione delle cartucce filtranti: diverse migliaia di €/anno</li> <li>• Evitare tubi aperti per applicazioni di insufflaggio: più di 10.000 €/anno</li> <li>• Eiettori a vuoto controllato: diverse migliaia di €/anno</li> <li>• Cilindri pneumatici a semplice effetto: diverse migliaia di €/anno</li> <li>• Evitare i volumi morti: 7% per bar a pressione ridotta</li> </ul>									
<p>Tempo medio di recupero</p>	<p>3-6 anni</p>									



Emissioni	0.702 kgCO <sub>2</sub> /kWh (CO <sub>2</sub> emessa dalla produzione per un'ora di 1 NI/min di aria compressa).	
Principali benefici non energetici (Benefici multipli)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Benefici ambientali <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Aumento di produttività <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ambiente di lavoro/Salute/Sicurezza <input type="checkbox"/> Maggiore competitività <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Manutenzione	<p>Riduzione di emissioni di CO<sub>2</sub> dovuta al minore fabbisogno energetico. Molte misure di efficienza per applicazioni di soffiaggio, utensili e valvole riducono il livello di rumorosità nelle condizioni di lavoro. Incremento di produttività se usato il giusto livello di pressione nell'impianto. In alcuni casi, è possibile aumentare la qualità del prodotto utilizzando applicazioni di soffiaggio efficienti (ad esempio, la decalcificazione dei metalli).</p> <p>Caso studio pilota progetto "MBenefits"  <i>L'ottimizzazione dell'aria compressa migliora la sicurezza e dà vita a una nuova linea di business</i>  <a href="https://www.mbenefits.eu/static/media/uploads/site-6/library/Cases%20and%20examples/mbenefits_pilot_case_study_a4l_501_peg.pdf">https://www.mbenefits.eu/static/media/uploads/site-6/library/Cases%20and%20examples/mbenefits_pilot_case_study_a4l_501_peg.pdf</a></p>
Replicabilità	Alta	
Misure correlate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CAIR-02: Ottimizzazione della pressione nel sistema</li> <li>• CAIR-03: Spegnimento degli apparecchi in orari non operativi</li> <li>• CAIR-04: Controllo di alto livello</li> <li>• CAIR-05: Dimensioni e tipo di compressore</li> <li>• CAIR-06: Ottimizzazione della rete</li> <li>• CAIR-07: Riduzione delle perdite</li> <li>• CAIR-08: Recupero di calore</li> </ul>	
Casi studio Esempi applicativi	<p>Sostituzione della componentistica (Austria, 2011-2013)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Stato di fatto:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Elevate perdite</li> <li>- Intervalli di sostituzione del filtro infrequenti</li> <li>- Tubi aperti per applicazioni di soffiaggio</li> <li>- Nessun recupero di calore</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Descrizione dell'ottimizzazione:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ottimizzazione degli intervalli di manutenzione</li> <li>- Riduzione delle perdite</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Utilizzo pistole ad aria compressa a risparmio energetico</li><li>- Ottimizzazione degli utenti</li><li>- Attuazione del recupero di calore</li><li>• <b>Costi di attuazione:</b> 108.000 €</li><li>• <b>Tempo di recupero:</b> 3 anni</li></ul>
<b>Referenze</b>	<p>Kulterer, K., Huber J., Ruthner H., Oetiker H., Pucher C., Steinbrugger, C.: Leitfaden für Energieaudits zur Optimierung von Druckluftsystemen, klimaaktiv energieeffiziente betriebe, Wien 2015</p> <p>Larrabee C.: Managing Multiple-Compressor Systems: Utilizing Controls to Improve Performance</p> <p>3E Strategy, Department of Mechanical engineering, University of Cape Town: How to save energy and money in compressed air systems</p>

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Best Practice	OTTIMIZZAZIONE DELLA PRESSIONE NEL SISTEMA	CAIR-02
Applicazione	Sistemi ad aria compressa	
Settore PMI	Industriale	
Sottosettore PMI	Tutti i sottosettori	
Descrizione tecnica	<p>In molti sistemi la pressione di esercizio è molto più alta di quella effettivamente necessaria.</p> <p>Gli studi hanno dimostrato che il livello di pressione può essere ridotto fino a 1 bar senza influire sulla produttività.</p> <p>In molti casi la pressione viene ridotta dai regolatori prima di raggiungere le utenze. Questo eccesso di pressione non necessaria deve essere fornito e causa costi aggiuntivi a causa dell'aumento delle perdite.</p> <p>Indicatori utili: pressione del sistema superiore a 7 bar (l'alimentazione della maggior parte degli apparecchi industriali è di 7 bar).</p>	
Raccomandazioni di ottimizzazione	<p>Una pressione di sistema costante al livello richiesto può essere fornita da un controllo intelligente di alto livello dei compressori.</p> <p>La pressione minima richiesta deve essere testata individualmente su ogni utenza. È importante notare che negli impianti, sui quali sono già state eseguite misure di efficienza energetica, una riduzione della pressione può causare problemi di funzionamento. Fondamentalmente, una centralina intelligente, abbinata a utenti efficienti, è preferita a una riduzione dell'impianto.</p> <p>Per testare la possibilità di una riduzione della pressione nel sistema è necessario valutare e confrontare diversi valori di pressione:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Differenza tra la pressione al compressore e la pressione nell'impianto: non deve essere superiore a 1 bar. In caso contrario, è necessario adottare misure per ridurre la caduta di pressione.</li><li>• Differenza tra la pressione attuale al compressore e quella necessaria: se troppo alta, la pressione del compressore può essere abbassata.</li><li>• Differenza tra la pressione nel sistema e la pressione necessaria agli utenti: adattare la pressione al livello necessario tramite una valvola o un ramo separato nel sistema di distribuzione.</li></ul>	

Un metodo molto semplice per verificare se la pressione può essere abbassata può essere eseguito se tutte le applicazioni del sistema non sono sensibili a pressioni inferiori al valore richiesto (non danneggiate), oppure sono dotate di un allarme che si attiva se la pressione scende troppo.

La pressione può essere abbassata in modo incrementale, finché un'applicazione non attiva l'allarme o mostra un cambiamento nel comportamento operativo. Per evitare che le fluttuazioni della pressione del sistema possano disturbare il funzionamento delle applicazioni, è necessario aumentare leggermente la pressione del sistema. È una tecnica molto rudimentale e il responsabile dell'impianto deve essere sicuro che non si verifichino danni, ma è facile da applicare.

Ulteriori misure si possono adottate per consentire la riduzione della pressione del sistema:

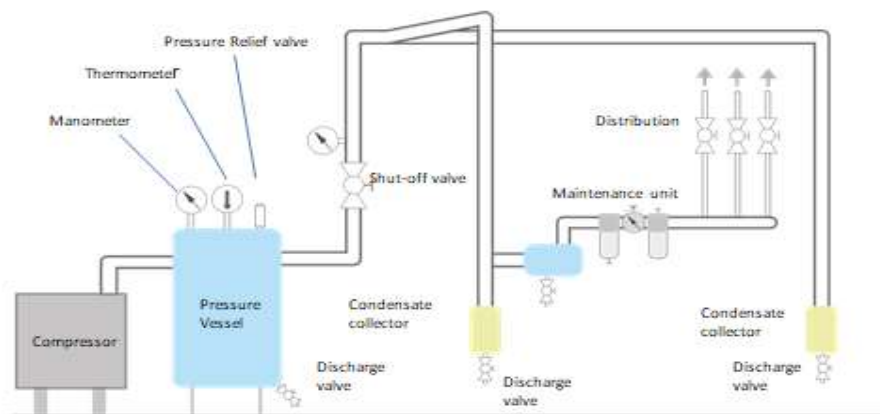
- Manutenzione frequente di filtri ed essiccatori
- Sostituzione di filtri, valvole o giunti a T non necessari nelle tubazioni
- Riduzione/eliminazione del volume morto
- Reti separate, ognuna con il proprio livello di pressione
- Strumenti e utenze con valori di pressione inferiori
- Evitare l'aria compressa per scopi di raffreddamento, atomizzazione o pulizia

La riduzione del livello di pressione nell'impianto di 1 bar consente di risparmiare il 7% dell'energia totale necessaria. Una riduzione di 0,3 bar riduce già del 4% le perdite.

**Considerazioni tecniche**

Nella maggior parte dei casi, se si utilizzano livelli di pressione differenti, si consiglia di separare la rete esistente in due sotto-reti, ognuna con il proprio livello di pressione. Le singole utenze con esigenze di alta pressione eccezionali possono essere dotate di booster, che aumentano la pressione localmente al livello necessario.

**Schemi e diagrammi**



Schema di un sistema di aria compressa industriale.



Indicatori economici	Costo unitario di un regolatore di pressione di tipo industriale: a partire da 100 €	
Risparmi energetici	Fino al 10% sulla bolletta energetica.	
Risparmi economici	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Perdite di manutenzione di circa 1 mm: 150 €/anno</li><li>• Sostituzione cartucce filtro: 1.000 €/anno</li><li>• Tubi aperti per applicazioni di soffiaggio: oltre 10.000 €/anno</li><li>• Bombe di aria compressa a semplice effetto: 1.000 €/anno</li><li>• Eiettori sottovuoto controllati: 1.000 €/anno</li></ul>	
Tempo medio di recupero	Meno di 3 anni	
Emissioni	0,702 kgCO <sub>2</sub> /kWh (CO <sub>2</sub> emessa dalla produzione per un'ora di 1 NI/min di aria compressa)	
Principali benefici non energetici (Benefici multipli)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Benefici ambientali <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Aumento di produttività <input type="checkbox"/> Ambiente di lavoro/Salute/Sicurezza <input type="checkbox"/> Maggiore competitività <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Manutenzione	Riduzione delle emissioni di CO <sub>2</sub> dovute al minor fabbisogno energetico
Replicabilità	Media	
Misure correlate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• CAIR-01: Ottimizzazione delle utenze/apparecchiature ad aria compressa</li><li>• CAIR-03: Spegnimento degli apparecchi in orari non operativi</li><li>• CAIR-04: Controllo di alto livello</li><li>• CAIR-05: Dimensioni e tipo di compressore</li><li>• CAIR-06: Ottimizzazione della rete</li><li>• CAIR-07: Riduzione delle perdite</li><li>• CAIR-08: Recupero di calore</li></ul>	
Casi studio Esempi applicativi	Riduzione della pressione (Austria, 2016) <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Situazione iniziale:</b> è stato dimostrato che il livello di pressione era troppo alto e quindi una riduzione comporta un elevato potenziale di risparmio energetico.</li><li>• <b>Descrizione dell'ottimizzazione:</b> la pressione nell'impianto è stata ridotta da 8 bar a 7 bar installando un recipiente nell'impianto che era già disponibile e quindi non</li></ul>	



	<p>sono stati sostenuti costi di investimento. La quantità di energia elettrica risparmiata è di 51.000 kWh/anno.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Costi di attuazione:</b> non disponibile</li><li>• <b>Tempo di recupero:</b> non disponibile</li></ul>
<b>Referenze</b>	<p>Kulterer, K., Huber J., Ruthner H., Oetiker H., Pucher C., Steinbrugger, C.: Leitfaden für Energieaudits zur Optimierung von Druckluftsystemen, klimaaktiv energieeffiziente betriebe, Wien 2015</p> <p>Larrabee C.: Managing Multiple-Compressor Systems: Utilizing Controls to Improve Performance</p> <p>3E Strategy, Department of Mechanical engineering, University of Cape Town: How to save energy and money in compressed air systems</p>

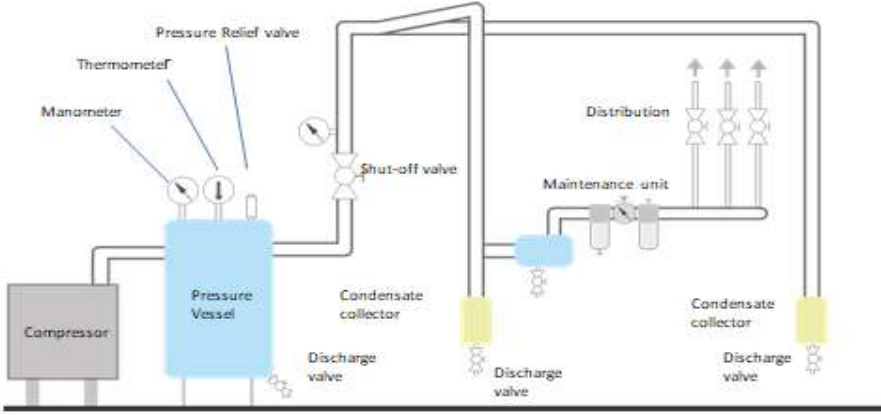
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Best Practice	<b>SPEGNIMENTO DEGLI APPARECCHI IN ORARI NON OPERATIVI</b>	<b>CAIR-03</b>
Applicazione	Sistemi ad aria compressa	
Settore PMI	Industriale	
Sottosettore PMI	Tutti i sottosettori	
Descrizione tecnica	In molte fabbriche l'impianto di aria compressa funziona durante la notte o nei fine settimana e nei giorni festivi, anche se la produzione è ferma durante questi periodi. Il 95% delle perdite si verifica nel sistema di distribuzione, il che fa sì che il sistema stesso consumi energia superflua durante i periodi di fermo della produzione.	
Raccomandazioni di ottimizzazione	<p>Durante i periodi in cui la produzione è ferma, e quindi nessun utenze attive nell'impianto, si raccomanda di spegnere completamente l'impianto di aria compressa o almeno parti di esso non utilizzate.</p> <p>Ci sono diverse possibilità:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Separazione automatica della rete di distribuzione dai compressori</b> In questo scenario le perdite possono essere ridotte separando l'impianto, o almeno parte di esso, dai compressori. Questo può essere fatto da una valvola automatica con un interruttore orario. È importante che l'interruttore orario sia programmato correttamente. Circa 30 minuti dopo la fine della produzione, la valvola si chiude e lascia in funzione il compressore e gli essiccatori. 30 minuti prima dell'inizio della produzione la valvola si apre lentamente e riempie gradualmente la rete di aria compressa per evitare il sovraccarico delle unità di lavorazione come essiccatori e filtri.</li><li>• <b>Spegnimento automatico dell'intero sistema</b> Ciò richiede l'installazione di un sistema di controllo con valvole ad azionamento elettrico. Il timer deve essere impostato in modo tale che le unità di trattamento dell'aria compressa funzionino completamente quando si riavvia la compressione.</li><li>• <b>Disaccoppiamento automatico delle parti di rete</b> Questo metodo disaccoppia parti del sistema dai compressori e dalle unità di trattamento dell'aria compressa e spegne tali apparecchi. Ciò richiede un sistema automatico di valvole e interruttori con valvole azionate elettricamente. Il sistema di spegnimento deve essere programmato in modo tale che le unità di trattamento dell'aria compressa siano completamente pronte all'inizio della produzione. Inoltre, dovrebbero essere installati</li></ul>	



	<p>interruttori manuali in modo da poter separare il compressore dal sistema di distribuzione gli orari non lavorativi (in caso di guasto del sistema automatico).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Disaccoppiamento manuale dei componenti di rete</b></li> </ul> <p>Il principio è lo stesso dello spegnimento automatico solo per le fasi da eseguire manualmente. È importante fornire ai dipendenti, responsabili dell'impianto di aria compressa, un'adeguata formazione su questo metodo per evitare danni all'impianto. Anche alcune annotazioni dovrebbero essere posizionate sulle valvole e sugli interruttori.</p>
<p>Schemi e diagrammi</p>	 <p>Schema di un sistema di aria compressa industriale.</p>
<p>Indicatori economici</p>	<p>A partire da 50 € per dispositivo timer</p>
<p>Risparmi energetici</p>	<p>Potenziabile risparmio energetico dal 20 al 25%</p>
<p>Risparmi economici</p>	<p>Circa 20%</p>
<p>Tempo medio di recupero</p>	<p>Meno di 3 anni</p>
<p>Emissioni</p>	<p>0,702 kgCO<sub>2</sub>/kWh (CO<sub>2</sub> emessa dalla produzione per un'ora di 1 NI/min di aria compressa)</p>



<p>Principali benefici non energetici (Benefici multipli)</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Benefici ambientali <input type="checkbox"/> Aumento di produttività <input type="checkbox"/> Ambiente di lavoro/Salute/Sicurezza <input type="checkbox"/> Maggiore competitività <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Manutenzione</p>	<p>Riduzione di emissioni di CO<sub>2</sub> dovute al minor fabbisogno energetico.</p>
<p>Replicabilità</p>	<p>Alta</p>	
<p>Misure correlate</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CAIR-01: Ottimizzazione degli utenti/apparecchi ad aria compressa</li> <li>• CAIR-02: Ottimizzazione della pressione nel sistema</li> <li>• CAIR-04: Controllo di alto livello</li> <li>• CAIR-05: Dimensioni e tipo di compressore</li> <li>• CAIR-06: Ottimizzazione della rete</li> <li>• CAIR-07: Riduzione delle perdite</li> <li>• CAIR-08: Recupero di calore</li> </ul>	
<p>Casi studio Esempi applicativi</p>	<p>Installazione dispositivi di tempo (Austria, 2010)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Situazione iniziale:</b> compressori in funzione al di fuori dell'orario di lavoro</li> <li>• <b>Descrizione dell'ottimizzazione:</b> installazione di un interruttore orario e valvole i compressori vengono spenti durante la notte con un risparmio previsto di 6.500 kWh/anno</li> <li>• <b>Costi di attuazione:</b> costo unitario di un timer 50 €</li> <li>• <b>Tempo di recupero:</b> 2 mesi</li> </ul>	
<p>Referenze</p>	<p>Kulterer, K., Huber J., Ruthner H., Oetiker H., Pucher C., Steinbrugger, C.: Leitfaden für Energieaudits zur Optimierung von Druckluftsystemen, klimaaktiv energieeffiziente betriebe, Wien 2015</p> <p>Larrabee C.: Managing Multiple-Compressor Systems: Utilizing Controls to Improve Performance</p> <p>3E Strategy, Department of Mechanical engineering, University of cape town: How to save energy and money in compressed air systems</p>	

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Best Practice	CONTROLLO DI ALTO LIVELLO	CAIR-04
Applicazione	Sistemi ad aria compressa	
Settore PMI	Industriale	
Sottosettore PMI	Tutti i sottosettori	
Descrizione tecnica	<p>Nella maggior parte dei sistemi ad aria compressa, è necessaria più di un'unità di compressione per coprire la domanda.</p> <p>Compressori di dimensioni diverse vengono utilizzati per scopi diversi. Solitamente per coprire il carico di base vengono utilizzati compressori di grandi dimensioni, che possono fornire una grande portata volumetrica. I picchi di carico sono coperti da compressori più piccoli.</p> <p>In molte fabbriche la composizione di più compressori in un sistema è spesso pianificata in modo inadeguato, a causa dell'aumento dei costi in fase di progettazione o dell'aggiunta di compressori al sistema in un secondo momento.</p> <p>Il controllo dei compressori d'aria solo con i soli controller di bordo può causare uno o più dei seguenti problemi:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Molteplici compressori in funzione.</li><li>• Configurazione di funzionamento dei compressori non corretta.</li><li>• Pressione superiore alla richiesta.</li></ul> <p>Possono verificarsi anche tempi di funzionamento, concentrati sull'estremità superiore o inferiore delle portate di targa del compressore.</p> <p>Ad influenzare ulteriormente lo schema di controllo è la quantità di pressione differenziale (o perdita di carico) misurata tra lo scarico dei compressori e il serbatoio del ricevitore. Di solito, i tubi e le apparecchiature di trattamento tra questi componenti sono diversi in ogni ramo, causando una variazione della perdita di carico. Ciò porta a segnali non corrispondenti nelle unità di controllo, causando il funzionamento di troppi compressori, uno spreco di energia e aumentando inutilmente gli intervalli di manutenzione. La larghezza di banda risultante per la pressione porta ad un elevato consumo di energia da circa il 6 % al 10 % per bar di pressione del sistema. I sistemi con più di un compressore necessitano di una sorta di controllo di alto livello. Il più semplice e comune è lo schema di controllo in cascata. Se i compressori sono a velocità fissa, ogni compressore riceve dei set-point per passare da carico a vuoto. Più compressori nel controllo locale, quindi, formano una cascata di questi set-point, facendo sì che i primi compressori funzionino a pressione elevata per mantenere lo schema di controllo in cascata del set-point.</p>	



<p>Raccomandazioni di ottimizzazione</p>	<p>Un controllo di alto livello può già fornire risparmi energetici in un sistema con 2 compressori. I sistemi di controllo intelligenti allineano i segnali, i differenziali e i set-point per rispondere a una banda di pressione comune. I vantaggi sono:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Armonizzazione del carico di lavoro tra più compressori.</li> <li>• Riduzione degli sprechi di energia azionando i compressori all'interno di una fascia di pressione ristretta.</li> <li>• Distribuzione uniforme delle ore di funzionamento tra i compressori e quindi manutenzione più efficiente e maggiore disponibilità.</li> </ul> <p>Un controller di sistema intelligente migliora l'armonia delle unità del compressore tenendo conto della potenza nominale di ciascun compressore, oltre ad aggiungere ritardi mirati e punti di controllo iterativi per garantire che risponda a ciò che sta accadendo nel sistema. Ciò fa sì che l'alimentazione venga adeguata dinamicamente alla domanda e aumenta la funzionalità, garantendo una maggiore efficienza e un minor numero di compressori in funzione. Inoltre, per i sistemi con carico misto/ carico a vuoto e compressori a velocità variabile, i controller avanzati inviano il compressore in modo intelligente tra questi compressori e tengono generalmente conto dell'efficienza dei compressori. I sensori di pressione utilizzati solitamente sono in grado di misurare differenze di pressione fino a 0,2 bar.</p>
<p>Considerazioni tecniche rilevanti</p>	<p>Un'ulteriore influenza sullo schema di controllo è la quantità di pressione differenziale (o perdita di carico) misurata tra lo scarico dei compressori e il serbatoio del ricevitore. Di solito, le tubazioni e le apparecchiature di trattamento tra questi componenti sono diverse in ogni ramo, causando la variazione della caduta di pressione. Questo porta a segnali non corrispondenti nelle unità di controllo, causando il funzionamento di troppi compressori. Questo tipo di sistema di controllo può essere già utilizzato da un sistema a due compressori.</p>
<p>Schemi e diagrammi</p>	<p>Controllo del sistema di aria compressa: differenza di pressione con controllo di alto livello.</p>



Indicatori economici	A partire da 3.000 € per compressore.	
Risparmi energetici	Il controllo efficiente del compressore determina un potenziale di risparmio del 20-25%	
Risparmi economici	Circa 20%	
Tempo medio di recupero	3-6 anni	
Emissioni	0,702 kgCO <sub>2</sub> /kWh (CO <sub>2</sub> emessa dalla produzione per un'ora di 1 NI/min di aria compressa).	
Principali benefici non energetici (Benefici multipli)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Benefici ambientali <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Produttività incrementata <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ambiente di lavoro/Salute/Sicurezza <input type="checkbox"/> Maggiore competitività <input type="checkbox"/> Manutenzione	Riduzione di emissioni di CO <sub>2</sub> dovute alla riduzione del fabbisogno di energia elettrica. Un'alimentazione di pressione più stabile può portare ad un aumento della qualità dei prodotti. Le future espansioni del sistema possono essere aggiunte più facilmente. Si può anche avere un aumento della produttività.
Replicabilità	Media	
Misure correlate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• CAIR-01: Ottimizzazione delle utenze/apparecchiature ad aria compressa</li><li>• CAIR-02: Ottimizzazione della pressione nel sistema</li><li>• CAIR-03: Spegnimento degli apparecchi in orari non operativi</li><li>• CAIR-05: Dimensioni e tipo di compressore</li><li>• CAIR-06: Ottimizzazione della rete</li><li>• CAIR-07: Riduzione delle perdite</li><li>• CAIR-08: Recupero di calore</li></ul>	
Casi studio Esempi applicativi	Installazione del sistema di controllo (Austria, 2016) <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Situazione iniziale:</b> 4 granigliatrici vengono utilizzate in un'officina di tempra per sabbiare il materiale sulle parti degli ingranaggi per indurire la superficie. Questo viene fatto utilizzando aria compressa. Ogni granigliatrice è alimentata da un proprio compressore, che funziona 5 giorni alla settimana. Se non c'è bisogno di aria sulla granigliatrice, il compressore passa al funzionamento sottovuoto, portando a un maggiore consumo di energia.</li></ul>	



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Descrizione dell'ottimizzazione:</b> per ridurre i tempi di funzionamento a vuoto di ciascun compressore è stato installato un controllo intelligente di alto livello, per tutti e 4 i compressori. Ciò comporta una riduzione dei tempi di inattività e un risparmio energetico.</li><li>• <b>Costi di attuazione:</b> 16.300 €</li><li>• <b>Tempo di recupero:</b> 4 anni</li></ul>
<b>Referenze</b>	<p>Kulterer, K., Huber J., Ruthner H., Oetiker H., Pucher C., Steinbrugger, C.: Leitfaden für Energieaudits zur Optimierung von Druckluftsystemen, klimaaktiv energieeffiziente betriebe, Wien 2015</p> <p>Larrabee C.: Managing Multiple-Compressor Systems: Utilizing Controls to Improve Performance</p> <p>3E Strategy, Department of Mechanical engineering, University of Cape Town: How to save energy and money in compressed air systems</p>

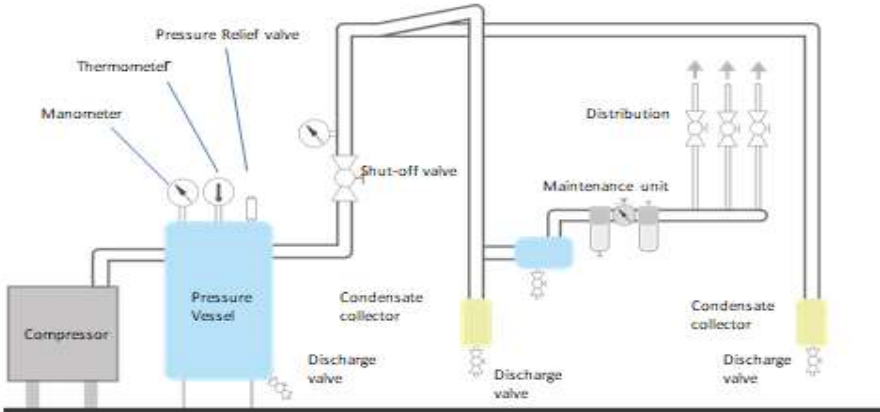
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Best Practice	DIMENSIONI E TIPO DI COMPRESSORE	CAIR-05
Applicazione	Sistemi ad aria compressa	
Settore PMI	Industriale	
Sottosettore PMI	Tutti i sottosettori	
Descrizione tecnica	<p>Molti compressori sono sovradimensionati e/o mal controllati, con un carico di lavoro di appena il 50%.</p> <p>Il modo più comune per controllare un compressore è il controllo carico/senza carico. Questo metodo mette il compressore in modalità di funzionamento a vuoto invece di spegnerlo. Ciò si traduce in un minor numero di cicli di controllo del motore, prolungandone il ciclo di vita, ma consuma anche molto energia.</p> <p>Un ulteriore inutile consumo di energia deriva dal sovradimensionamento dei compressori. Questo può accadere per vari motivi:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Riduzione della domanda (es. chiusura di linee di produzione o capannoni)</li><li>• Domanda altamente fluttuante</li><li>• Concezione errata</li></ul>	
Raccomandazioni di ottimizzazione	<p>Si consiglia di sostituire i vecchi compressori, sovradimensionati e controllati in modo discontinuo con compressori più recenti, azionati mediante variatori di velocità.</p> <p>I compressori azionati VFD (Variable Frequency Drive) offrono la possibilità di regolare la velocità di rotazione del motore in un intervallo prestabilito modulando la frequenza. In questo modo l'offerta può essere abbinata quasi perfettamente alla domanda (differenza di 0,1 bar).</p> <p>I produttori di compressori offrono un'ampia gamma di compressori azionati da VFD con unità di controllo.</p> <p>I compressori, che già si adattano alle dimensioni, possono essere aggiornati aggiungendo VFD. Questo è consigliato solo in alcuni casi. Nella maggior parte dei casi la soluzione praticabile è installare le unità di compressione ottimali dotate di controlli, dopo aver misurato la domanda e le ore di funzionamento.</p> <p>Grazie alla regolazione, la pressione nel sistema può essere idealmente mantenuta entro una fascia di circa 0,1 bar intorno al valore richiesto. L'eccesso di pressione dei compressori non regolati, dovuto ai loro punti di avvio/arresto fissi, viene evitato e si può risparmiare dal 6% al 10% circa di energia per bar di pressione del sistema.</p>	





<p>Considerazioni tecniche</p>	<p>La gamma di funzionamento ottimale dei compressori azionati da VFD è compresa tra circa il 40% e il 70% della loro piena potenza. Al di sopra o al di là di questo intervallo, il consumo di energia aumenta rapidamente.</p>
<p>Schemi e diagrammi</p>	 <p>Schema di un sistema di aria compressa industriale.</p>
<p>Indicatori economici</p>	<p>Gli investimenti variano in funzione del tipo di intervento che si effettua sulla linea. Per la mera sostituzione del compressore, i costi partono da 3.000-4.000 €.</p>
<p>Risparmi energetici</p>	<p>Utilizzando un compressore azionato da VFD, il fabbisogno di energia di un compressore di dimensioni inadeguate può essere ridotta di circa il 25-30%.</p> <p>L'eccesso di pressione dei compressori non regolati, dovuto ai loro punti fissi di avvio/arresto, viene evitato e si può risparmiare dal 6% al 10% circa di energia per bar di pressione del sistema.</p> <p>Potenziale risparmio del 15% sostituendo i componenti di bassa qualità.</p>
<p>Risparmi economici</p>	<p>Dal 10 al 30%</p>
<p>Tempo medio di recupero</p>	<p>3-6 anni</p>
<p>Emissioni</p>	<p>0,702 kgCO<sub>2</sub>/kWh (CO<sub>2</sub> emessa dalla produzione per un'ora di 1 NI/min di aria compressa).</p>



<p>Principali benefici non energetici (Benefici multipli)</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Benefici ambientali</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Aumento di produttività</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Ambiente di lavoro/Salute/Sicurezza</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Maggiore competitività</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Manutenzione</p>	<p>Riduzione di emissioni di CO<sub>2</sub> dovute al ridotto fabbisogno energetico. Riduzione di NO<sub>x</sub>. L'alimentazione di pressione più stabile può portare ad un aumento della qualità dei prodotti.</p>
<p>Replicabilità</p>	<p>Media</p>	
<p>Misure correlate</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CAIR-01: Ottimizzazione delle utenze/apparecchiature ad aria compressa</li> <li>• CAIR-02: Ottimizzazione della pressione nel sistema</li> <li>• CAIR-03: Spegnimento degli apparecchi in orari non operativi</li> <li>• CAIR-04: Controllo di alto livello</li> <li>• CAIR-06: Ottimizzazione della rete</li> <li>• CAIR-07: Riduzione delle perdite</li> <li>• CAIR-08: Recupero di calore</li> </ul>	
<p>Casi studio/ esempi applicativi</p>	<p>Installazione di un compressore azionato da VFD (Austria, 2013)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Situazione iniziale:</b> il compressore utilizzato era un vecchio compressore non regolato con separazione temporizzata delle condense. La forte fluttuazione della domanda ha fatto sì che il compressore eseguisse tempi di inattività elevati.</li> <li>• <b>Descrizione dell'ottimizzazione:</b> aggiungendo al sistema un moderno compressore VFD, è stato possibile ridurre il livello di pressione complessivo nel sistema, con conseguente riduzione delle perdite. Il nuovo compressore può essere azionato anche a carico parziale, coprendo la domanda ridotta e frequente. Il livello di pressione degli apparecchi può essere controllato individualmente.</li> <li>• <b>Costi di attuazione:</b> 57.400 €</li> <li>• <b>Tempo di recupero:</b> 5 anni</li> </ul>	
<p>Referenze</p>	<p>Kulterer, K., Huber J., Ruthner H., Oetiker H., Pucher C., Steinbrugger, C.: Leitfaden für Energieaudits zur Optimierung von Druckluftsystemen, klimaaktiv energieeffiziente betriebe, Wien 2015</p> <p>Larrabee C.: Managing Multiple-Compressor Systems: Utilizing Controls to Improve Performance</p> <p>3E Strategy, Department of Mechanical engineering, University of Cape Town: How to save energy and money in compressed air systems</p>	

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Best Practice	OTTIMIZZAZIONE DELLA RETE	CAIR-06
Applicazione	Sistemi ad aria compressa	
Settore PMI	Industriale	
Sottosettore PMI	Tutti i sottosettori	
Descrizione tecnica	<p>Circa il 15% delle perdite di energia avviene nella rete di distribuzione (senza perdite). Le perdite di energia nella rete di distribuzione si verificano soprattutto a causa di:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Perdite di carico dovute a dimensioni errate delle tubazioni</li><li>• Condensa, che danneggia i componenti e aumenta la perdita di carico</li><li>• Errori di progettazione nel design della rete</li></ul>	
Raccomandazioni di ottimizzazione	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Ottimizzazione dei componenti</b> È importante cercare una buona qualità in componenti come raccordi a T, flange, valvole o raccordi per utensili. Ciò garantisce che la perdita di pressione in tali componenti venga ridotta al minimo. Ad esempio, i giunti e i connettori con valvole sono disponibili in molti tipi diversi. Si consiglia di scegliere i componenti con il miglior profilo di scorrimento.</li><li>• <b>Separazione della condensa</b> L'acqua condensa in ogni punto, dove la temperatura ambiente intorno alle tubazioni è inferiore alla temperatura nelle sale compressori. Per evitare perdite di carico dovute alla condensa nelle tubazioni, è necessario installare nell'impianto appositi dispositivi di separazione. Le posizioni di questi dispositivi dipendono dal design della rete e dalla struttura dell'edificio. È importante che il tubo principale abbia una leggera pendenza di circa l'1% e la distanza tra i separatori sia di 30 m.</li><li>• <b>Evitare/correggere idee sbagliate di progettazione</b> Il concetto di sistema ad anello principale è sempre migliore rispetto alle diramazioni estese a causa delle ridotte velocità di flusso nell'anello, che portano a minori perdite di carico dovute alle turbolenze. Inoltre, quando necessario, possono essere installate valvole automatiche per isolare alcune parti della rete. I sistemi ad anello offrono anche la possibilità di aggiungere parti o modificare il sistema in modo relativamente semplice. La misura porta spesso a investimenti elevati e non può essere sempre eseguita.</li><li>• <b>Controllare le dimensioni dei tubi</b> Le dimensioni del tubo dipendono dalla portata volumetrica e dalla velocità del fluido. Per evitare perdite di carico eccessive dovute a turbolenze, si raccomanda che la velocità non superi i 6 m/s.</li></ul>	



Considerazioni tecniche	Approssimazione delle perdite di carico dovute a dimensioni errate dei tubi (DENA, 2004).								
	<b>Diametro del tubo [mm]</b>	<b>Perdite di carico a 100 m [bar]</b>	<b>perdita di potenza [kW]</b>						
	<b>50</b>	2,6	18						
	<b>65</b>	0,9	5						
	<b>80</b>	0,2	0,8						
	<b>100</b>	0,1	0,4						
Schemi e diagrammi	Tabella delle dimensioni corrette delle tubazioni in funzione della portata.								
	Flusso d'aria		Distanza tra il compressore e l'utenza più lontana						
	l/min	cfm	25 m	50 m	100 m	150 m	200 m	300 m	400 m
	230	8	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
	650	23	20	20	20	20	25	25	25
	900	32	20	20	20	25	25	25	32
	1.200	42	20	20	25	25	25	32	32
	1.750	62	20	25	25	32	32	32	40
	2.000	71	25	25	32	32	32	40	40
	2.500	88	25	25	32	32	40	40	40
3.000	106	25	32	32	40	40	40	50	
3.500	124	25	32	40	40	40	50	50	
	cfm= cubic foot per meter →1 cfm=28,32 l/min								
Indicatori economici	Diversi fattori influenzano i costi di investimento ed è necessaria un'attenta valutazione caso per caso.								
Risparmi energetici	L'ottimizzazione della rete consente un risparmio energetico legato alla riduzione delle perdite (almeno il 15%).								
Risparmi economici	Circa il 15%								
Tempo medio di recupero	3-6 anni								
Emissioni	0,702 kgCO <sub>2</sub> /kWh (CO <sub>2</sub> emessa dalla produzione per un'ora di 1 NI/min di aria compressa). Questa misura non comporta ulteriori emissioni.								
Principali benefici non energetici (Benefici multipli)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Benefici ambientali <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Aumento di produttività <input type="checkbox"/> Ambiente di lavoro/Salute/Sicurezza <input type="checkbox"/> Maggiore competitività <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Manutenzione				L'alimentazione a pressione più stabile può portare ad un aumento della qualità dei prodotti. Il maggiore impegno nella pianificazione rende più facile l'aggiunta di nuove diramazioni e componenti in futuro.				



Replicabilità	Alta. Questa misura può essere replicata per ogni sistema ad aria compressa.
Misure correlate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CAIR-01: Ottimizzazione delle utenze/apparecchiature ad aria compressa</li> <li>• CAIR-02: Ottimizzazione della pressione nel sistema</li> <li>• CAIR-03: Spegnimento degli apparecchi in orari non operativi</li> <li>• CAIR-04: Controllo di alto livello</li> <li>• CAIR-05: Dimensioni e tipo di compressore</li> <li>• CAIR-07: Riduzione delle perdite</li> <li>• CAIR-08: Recupero di calore</li> </ul>
Casi studio Esempi applicativi	<p>Riduzione del consumo di energia elettrica per la produzione di aria compressa (Modena, Emilia-Romagna, Italia)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Situazione iniziale:</b> è stata intrapresa una campagna di misurazione per quantificare il consumo di energia elettrica assorbita dall'impianto di produzione di aria compressa, pari a 10.193 kWh/mese. Il consumo è dovuto alla movimentazione delle porte del forno (oltre 8.000 kWh/mese).</li> <li>• <b>Descrizione dell'ottimizzazione:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Riprogettazione del layout della rete di distribuzione dell'aria, rifacimento con tubazioni ad alte prestazioni</li> <li>- Sostituzione compressore on/off con compressore dotato di inverter</li> <li>- Sistema di monitoraggio del consumo di energia elettrica per il sistema</li> <li>- Ottimizzazione delle pressioni di lavoro degli utenti</li> <li>- Riprogrammazione e ottimizzazione della manutenzione</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>A sei mesi dall'intervento è stato verificato il primo ciclo di miglioramento. L'intervento ha portato ad una riduzione del 33% dell'energia elettrica assorbita dal settore compressori con il raggiungimento di 100 TEE/anno (Titoli di Efficienza Energetica o Certificati Bianchi).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Costi di attuazione:</b> non disponibile</li> <li>• <b>Tempo di recupero:</b> 5 anni</li> </ul>
Referenze	<p>Kulterer, K., Huber J., Ruthner H., Oetiker H., Pucher C., Steinbrugger, C.: Leitfaden für Energieaudits zur Optimierung von Druckluftsystemen, klimaaktiv energieeffiziente betriebe, Wien 2015</p> <p>Larrabee C.: Managing Multiple-Compressor Systems: Utilizing Controls to Improve Performance</p> <p>3E Strategy, Department of Mechanical engineering, University of Cape Town: How to save energy and money in compressed air systems</p> <p>Oetiker, 2017</p>

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Best Practice	RIDUZIONE DELLE PERDITE	CAIR-07
Applicazione	Sistemi ad aria compressa	
Settore PMI	Industriale	
Sottosettore PMI	Settore Alimentare e delle Bevande	
Descrizione tecnica	<p><b>Aria compressa: versatile e ad alta intensità energetica</b></p> <p>L'aria compressa viene utilizzata per un'ampia varietà di applicazioni, ad esempio per l'alimentazione di utensili pneumatici o come mezzo di processo utilizzato direttamente nella produzione. In media, la produzione di aria compressa è responsabile di circa il 10% della domanda di elettricità nelle aziende industriali. I costi dell'elettricità sono un aspetto importante dell'utilizzo dell'aria compressa poiché rappresentano una quota ben superiore al 70% dei costi di una stazione di aria compressa ottimizzata in un periodo di cinque anni. In base alle stime, il fabbisogno energetico ad una portata nominale e ad una pressione tipica di 7 bar è compreso tra 85 e 130 Wh per Nm<sup>3</sup> di aria compressa per un'installazione correttamente dimensionata e ben gestita. Questo si traduce in genere in circa 1-3 centesimi di euro per Nm<sup>3</sup> di aria compressa, a seconda delle prestazioni del sistema e dei prezzi dell'elettricità.</p> <p>Le perdite d'aria sono consumatrici incessanti di aria compressa, anche dopo l'orario di lavoro e durante i fine settimana. Anche piccole perdite possono comportare notevoli sprechi di energia elettrica e quindi causare notevoli costi energetici. Gestirli è spesso abbastanza semplice e un controllo regolare delle perdite rappresenta una buona strategia per ridurre al minimo i costi dell'elettricità e risparmiare denaro.</p> <p><b>Ridurre le perdite d'aria per risparmiare denaro</b></p> <p>Una misura solitamente facile da implementare ed economica per il normale funzionamento è la riduzione delle perdite d'aria. Questi sono stati identificati come le principali fonti di perdita di energia nei sistemi di aria compressa.</p> <p>Le perdite derivano da lavori di installazione mal eseguiti, apparecchiature usurate o mancanza di sensibilità da parte dell'utente, ad esempio da valvole di sfiato semichiusure.</p> <p>Una sfida particolare con le perdite d'aria è che sono sempre presenti in un sistema di aria compressa sotto pressione, anche durante il fine settimana quando nessuno lavora. Pertanto, evitare perdite può comportare una riduzione media della domanda</p>	



	<p>di energia elettrica per la fornitura di aria compressa tra il 10 e il 20% della domanda totale di energia di un sistema di aria compressa</p> <p><b>Presenza e rilevamento di perdite d'aria</b></p> <p>Possono verificarsi perdite d'aria in tutte le parti di un sistema di aria compressa, dal compressore all'utenza finale, inclusi:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Raccordi, raccordi e valvole</li><li>• Giunti di tubi, disconnessioni</li><li>• Regolatori di pressione e scaricatori di condensa</li><li>• Strumenti e attrezzature pneumatiche</li></ul>
<p><b>Raccomandazioni di ottimizzazione</b></p>	<p>Un obiettivo ragionevole nella riduzione delle perdite è contenere la domanda di energia elettrica del 10%. I sistemi che permettono di ridurre il 5% la domanda di energia sono eccellenti. Un'ulteriore riduzione, nella maggior parte dei casi, porta a costi di investimento o di manutenzione irragionevolmente elevati e quindi non economicamente sostenibili.</p> <p>Il modo migliore per individuare la posizione delle perdite è utilizzare speciali dispositivi a ultrasuoni. Il vantaggio di questa apparecchiatura è che può essere utilizzata quando la produzione è a pieno regime. Durante le pause di produzione o durante il turno di notte, in assenza di rumore, è possibile rilevare perdite maggiori senza apparecchiature. Un altro modo per verificare la presenza di perdite è applicare acqua saponata su tubi, raccordi e valvole.</p> <p>Specialmente le parti flessibili e di collegamento sono una fonte comune di perdite:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Giunti a chiusura rapida in ottone di basso costo</li><li>• Tubi o parti di tenuta: i tubi in PVC possono indurirsi, le guarnizioni in canapa. Spesso si seccano quando si passa all'aria priva di olio o si sostituiscono gli essiccatori</li><li>• Componenti pneumatici: parti di collegamento allentate e con perdite, separatori d'olio danneggiati, valvole con perdite</li><li>• Cilindro: vecchie guarnizioni o parti di collegamento dei cilindri, perdite all'interno degli utensili pneumatici</li></ul> <p>Per eliminare le perdite, si possono adottare le seguenti misure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Serraggio dei giunti ad anello tagliente</li><li>• Sostituzione della tenuta della filettatura (nastro di teflon o liquidi)</li><li>• Sostituzione di valvole, cilindri, giunti e guarnizioni</li><li>• Sostituzione di tubi danneggiati o corrosi</li></ul> <p>Ogni azienda dovrebbe controllare i sistemi almeno una volta all'anno. Questo può essere fatto internamente o esternamente. Tempo e risorse dovrebbero sempre essere disponibili per poter riparare immediatamente le perdite localizzate.</p>



	<p>Esistono diversi modi per rilevare o ridurre le perdite d'aria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Perdite particolarmente rilevanti emettono un rumore udibile e/o possono essere avvertite anche nelle immediate vicinanze</li><li>• L'uso di acqua saponata applicata con un pennello utilizzato su aree sospette può essere un mezzo facile per identificare le perdite</li><li>• Le perdite causano emissioni sonore ultrasoniche. il mercato offre rilevatori acustici che possono aiutare a localizzare tali emissioni anche da piccole perdite</li><li>• Le perdite possono essere tracciate anche utilizzando particolari gas</li></ul> <p>Un'altra strategia per affrontare le perdite d'aria è la separazione di parti della rete dell'aria compressa mentre la produzione non è in funzione, ad esempio mediante valvole automatizzate o aggiungendo interruttori manuali, ad esempio per i periodi di inattività durante i fine settimana. Questa può anche essere una strategia se le perdite sono difficili da localizzare o riparare.</p>																																			
<p>Considerazioni tecniche rilevanti</p>	<p>I sistemi ad aria compressa possono essere soggetti a perdite fino al 20% dell'aria compressa prodotta nel tempo.</p> <p>Questi tipi di sistemi hanno anche un impatto significativo sui costi energetici di un settore, poiché produrre 1 kW di aria compressa costa come produrre 8 kW di energia elettrica.</p> <p>Ridurre o eliminare le perdite di aria compressa rappresenta quindi un notevole risparmio energetico e una riduzione dei costi di impianto.</p>																																			
<p>Schemi e diagrammi</p>	<table border="1"><thead><tr><th>Diametro del foro (mm)</th><th>Perdita d'aria a 6 bar (l/s)</th><th>Perdita d'aria a 12 bar (l/s)</th><th>Energia a 6 bar (kWh)</th><th>Energia a 12 bar (kWh)</th><th>Costi a 6 bar (€)</th><th>Costi a 12 bar (€)</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>1</td><td>1,2</td><td>1,8</td><td>0,3</td><td>1,0</td><td>144</td><td>480</td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>11,1</td><td>20,8</td><td>3,1</td><td>3,1</td><td>1.488</td><td>6.096</td></tr><tr><td>5</td><td>30,9</td><td>58,5</td><td>8,3</td><td>33,7</td><td>3.984</td><td>16.176</td></tr><tr><td>10</td><td>123,8</td><td>235,2</td><td>33,0</td><td>132</td><td>15.840</td><td>63.360</td></tr></tbody></table>	Diametro del foro (mm)	Perdita d'aria a 6 bar (l/s)	Perdita d'aria a 12 bar (l/s)	Energia a 6 bar (kWh)	Energia a 12 bar (kWh)	Costi a 6 bar (€)	Costi a 12 bar (€)	1	1,2	1,8	0,3	1,0	144	480	3	11,1	20,8	3,1	3,1	1.488	6.096	5	30,9	58,5	8,3	33,7	3.984	16.176	10	123,8	235,2	33,0	132	15.840	63.360
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<p>Indicatori economici</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Costi tipici per ricerca e riparazione delle perdite: circa 1.000 €/anno</li><li>• Costi del materiale per riparazione: oscillazioni elevate, in media tra 20 e 50 €</li><li>• Costo del lavoro: dipende dalla causa della perdita</li></ul> <p>A seconda della situazione e della strategia, rilevare e riparare le perdite è quasi gratuito, ma può avere un impatto sostanziale sui costi energetici.</p> <p>Ad esempio, la correzione di una perdita di 3 mm con 3 kW di potenza richiesta in 3.000 ore di funzionamento porta a risparmi annuali sui costi dell'elettricità di: <math>3 \text{ kW} \times 3.000 \text{ ore/anno} \times 0,1 \text{ €/kWh} = 900 \text{ €/anno}</math></p>																																			





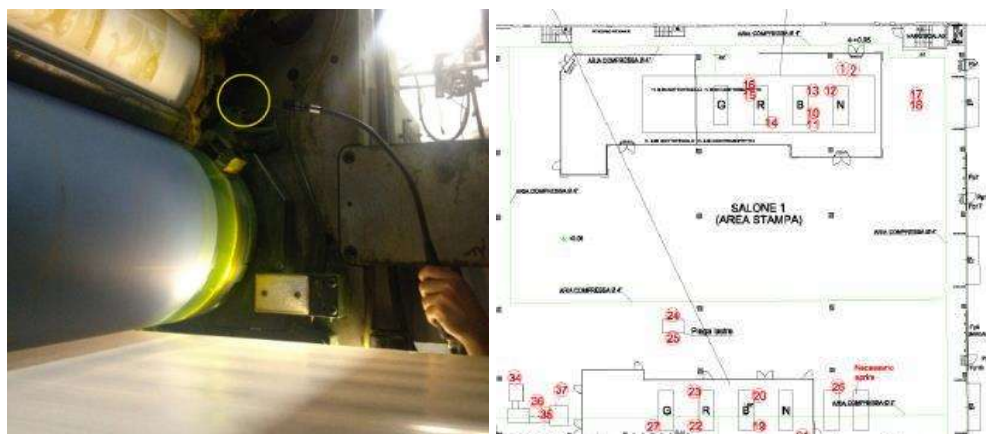
<p>Risparmi energetici</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Riduzione media della domanda di energia elettrica per la fornitura di aria compressa: tra 10 e 20% della domanda totale di energia elettrica</li> <li>• Risparmio annuale stimato per perdita fissa di 3 mm: 9.000 kWh/anno</li> </ul>	
<p>Risparmi economici</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Potenziale di risparmio del 6-10% per bar</li> <li>• Risparmio annuale per perdita fissa di 3 mm: 900 €/anno</li> </ul> <p>Una singola perdita con un diametro di 1 mm in un sistema con una pressione di 8 bar può causare costi aggiuntivi di 150 €/anno.</p>	
<p>Tempo medio di recupero</p>	<p>Meno di 3 anni</p>	
<p>Emissioni</p>	<p>Questa misura non comporta ulteriori emissioni oltre alle emissioni di CO<sub>2</sub> dovute al consumo di energia elettrica per il funzionamento del sistema.</p>	
<p>Principali benefici non energetici (Benefici multipli)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Benefici ambientali</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Aumento di produttività</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ambiente di lavoro/Salute/Sicurezza</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Maggiore competitività</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Manutenzione</li> </ul>	<p>Riduzione di emissioni di CO<sub>2</sub> dovute al minor fabbisogno energetico.</p> <p>L'alimentazione a pressione più stabile può portare ad un aumento della qualità dei prodotti. Il fissaggio delle perdite può portare ad una riduzione del livello di rumorosità.</p>
<p>Replicabilità</p>	<p>Alto. In quasi tutti i sistemi ad aria compressa, nell'80% dei sistemi questa misura è applicabile ed economicamente vantaggiosa</p>	
<p>Misure correlate</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CAIR-01: Ottimizzazione degli utenti/apparecchi ad aria compressa</li> <li>• CAIR-02: Ottimizzazione della pressione nel sistema</li> <li>• CAIR-03: Spegnimento degli apparecchi in orari non operativi</li> <li>• CAIR-04: Controllo di alto livello</li> <li>• CAIR-05: Dimensioni e tipo di compressore</li> <li>• CAIR-06: Ottimizzazione della rete</li> <li>• CAIR-08: Recupero di calore</li> </ul>	
<p>Casi studio Esempi applicativi</p>	<p><b>Caso di studio n. 1</b></p> <p>Settore editoriale: riduzione degli sprechi energetici da un servizio di aria compressa (Bologna, Emilia-Romagna, Italia)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Situazione iniziale:</b> analisi delle perdite d'aria nel sistema</li> </ul> <p>Scopo: ridurre gli sprechi di energia dovuti a perdite di aria compressa su un'area di circa 9.000 m<sup>2</sup>.</p>	

Analisi effettuate: ispezione dei componenti del sistema di aria compressa che hanno interessato i compressori, la rete di distribuzione (comprese tubazioni e connessioni), apparecchiature terminali e installazioni di aria compressa. Un sensore direzionale parabolico con puntatore laser è stato utilizzato per rilevare perdite ad altezze superiori a 2,5 m o in luoghi difficili da raggiungere.

Numero di perdite rilevate	Perdita m <sup>3</sup> /ora	Perdita in m <sup>3</sup> /anno	Dispersione in kWh/anno	Perdita in €/anno
48	175	211.600	1.511.300	30.050

La campagna di ricerca ha evidenziato un numero limitato di perdite, ma un totale significativo, concentrato principalmente nel reparto rotative (30 perdite su un totale di 48, corrispondenti a circa 20.000 € di consumo elettrico) e presenti anche durante i tempi di fermo macchina. È stato stimato che lo spreco di energia dovuto alle perdite superi il 20% del costo totale dell'energia di compressione.

- **Descrizione dell'ottimizzazione:** Campagna di riparazione/sostituzione per parti difettose, dando priorità alle zone rotanti.



Particolare della planimetria della fabbrica che mostra l'ubicazione delle perdite rilevate.

- **Costi di attuazione:** a partire da 0 €, investimento molto basso
- **Tempo di recupero:** meno di 1 anno

### Caso di studio n. 2

Settore meccanico: riduzione degli sprechi energetici da un servizio di aria compressa (Parma, Emilia-Romagna, Italia)

- **Situazione iniziale:** analisi delle perdite d'aria nel sistema.

Scopo: ridurre gli sprechi energetici dovuti a perdite dal sistema di aria compressa in uno stabilimento di 19.000 m<sup>2</sup> appartenente ad un'azienda del settore meccanico con divisione fonderia.

Analisi effettuate: ispezione dei componenti del sistema di aria compressa: compressori, rete di distribuzione (comprese tubazioni e connessioni),



apparecchiature terminali e installazioni di aria compressa. Un sensore direzionale parabolico con puntatore laser è stato utilizzato per rilevare perdite ad altezze superiori a 2,5 m o in luoghi difficili da raggiungere.

Numero di perdite rilevate	Perdita m <sup>3</sup> /ora	Perdita in m <sup>3</sup> /anno	Dispersione in kWh/anno	Perdita in €/anno
122	291,4	932.580	130.560	20.630

La campagna di ricerca ha mostrato che i compressori erano in buone condizioni, senza perdite d'aria alla fonte. Per quanto riguarda l'area della fonderia, la maggior parte delle perdite sono state riscontrate lungo le tubazioni, spesso in quota. Tali perdite sono in genere di medio/difficile eliminazione. Nell'area dell'officina la maggior parte delle perdite sono dovute ad innesti rapidi e connessioni deteriorate, quindi generalmente di facile eliminazione.

**Descrizione dell'ottimizzazione:** Sostituzione di connessioni difettose identificate. Per l'area fonderia: riparazione delle tubazioni, a cominciare da quelle di facile accesso. Al termine degli interventi è stata raccomandata una seconda campagna per verificare l'effettiva eliminazione e la portata delle perdite residue.

- **Costi di attuazione:** a partire da 0 €, investimento molto basso
- **Tempo di ritorno:** meno di 1 anno

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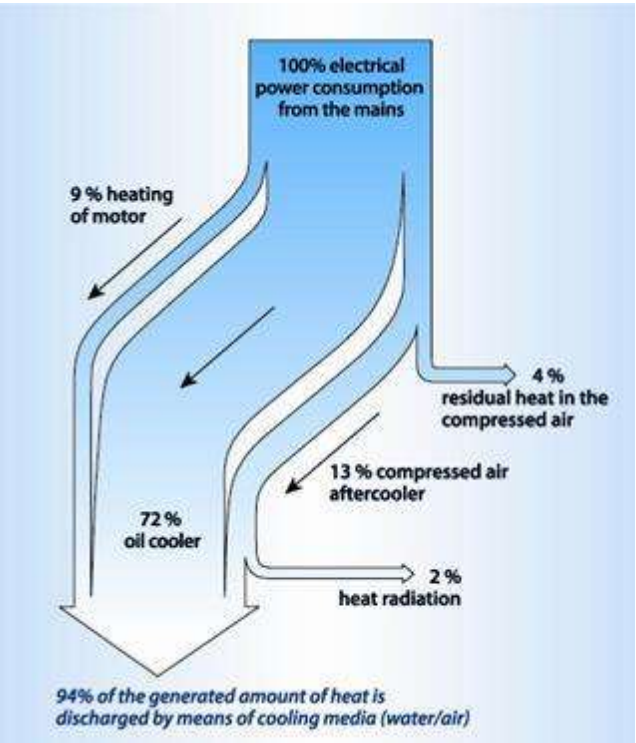
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Questa Best Practice è stata sviluppata dal progetto IMPAWATT (GA n. 785041) e adattata per il progetto GEAR@SME (GA n. 894356)



Best Practice	RECUPERO DI CALORE	CAIR-08
Applicazione	Sistemi ad aria compressa Recupero del calore residuo da compressori raffreddati ad aria	
Settore PMI	Industriale	
Sottosettore PMI	Tutti i sottosettori	
Descrizione tecnica	<p>Circa l'80-93% dell'energia elettrica utilizzata da un compressore viene trasformata in calore. La temperatura nella sala compressori non deve superare i 35°C per garantire un processo di compressione ottimale.</p> <p>Pertanto, è necessario un sistema di raffreddamento per il compressore. Molte aziende lasciano semplicemente che questo calore si disperda nell'atmosfera.</p>	
Raccomandazioni di ottimizzazione	<p>Durante il processo di compressione, il calore si dissipa attraverso:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Il compressore stesso.</li><li>• Intercooler tra gli stadi di compressione sui compressori multistadio.</li><li>• Il post-refrigeratore.</li></ul> <p>Il calore di scarto può essere utilizzato per vari apparecchi, a seconda della costruzione e del raffreddamento del compressore (ad aria o ad acqua).</p> <p>Il recupero di calore dal compressore raffreddato ad aria è particolarmente adatto per il riscaldamento degli ambienti o altri usi di aria calda. L'aria atmosferica ambiente viene riscaldata facendola passare attraverso il refrigeratore di post-raffreddamento e il refrigeratore del lubrificante del sistema, dove il calore viene estratto sia dall'aria compressa che dal lubrificante. Questo tipo di compressori spesso include già scambiatori di calore e ventilatori, rendendo questa misura relativamente economica e semplice da implementare.</p> <p>Il calore di scarto dei compressori raffreddati ad aria può essere utilizzato anche per il riscaldamento dell'acqua. A seconda del design del compressore, l'acqua calda può essere fornita in diverse qualità per quanto riguarda la contaminazione da olio o particelle. Soprattutto per l'acqua calda con qualità potabile, utilizzata nelle mense, in chimica o farmaceutica, sono necessari speciali scambiatori di calore per evitare la contaminazione. L'acqua calda può essere utilizzata anche per vari altri processi industriali o per il riscaldamento degli ambienti. L'acqua riscaldata da un compressore a pistoncini può raggiungere la temperatura di circa 50 °C.</p>	



	<p>I compressori raffreddati ad acqua possono anche essere dotati di recupero di calore per il riscaldamento degli ambienti, sebbene con un'efficienza ridotta a causa della necessità di uno scambiatore di calore aggiuntivo. Circa il 72% dell'energia elettrica immessa nel compressore viene trasferita al calore nel liquido di raffreddamento.</p>
<p>Considerazioni tecniche rilevanti</p>	<p>Per il riscaldamento degli ambienti, per entrambi i tipi di compressori tramite scambiatori di calore, l'acqua può essere riscaldata di 50 °C fino a 85 °C. Si noti che poiché il compressore non funziona sempre a pieno carico, il recupero di calore può essere utilizzato solo come supporto per il riscaldamento dell'ambiente.</p>
<p>Schemi e diagrammi</p>	 <p>Schema di recupero del calore.</p>
<p>Indicatori economici</p>	<p>Costo unitario di sistema di recupero del calore: ca. 2.000-5.000 €</p>
<p>Risparmi energetici</p>	<p>Potenziale di risparmio fino al 94%.</p>
<p>Risparmi economici</p>	<p>Risparmio economico dovuto al potenziale risparmio energetico. Il calore recuperato da un compressore della potenza nominale di 90 kW funzionante per 2.000 ore/anno è di circa 71,5 x 10<sup>6</sup> kcal (equivalenti all'energia termica generata da una caldaia da 40 kW con un risparmio di 6.650 kg di metano pari a circa 2.600 €).</p>



Tempo medio di recupero	3-6 anni		
Emissioni	0,702 kgCO <sub>2</sub> /kWh (CO <sub>2</sub> emessa dalla produzione per un'ora di 1 NI/min di aria compressa) Questa misura non comporta ulteriori emissioni oltre alle emissioni di CO <sub>2</sub> dovute al consumo di energia elettrica per il funzionamento del sistema.		
Principali benefici non energetici (Benefici multipli)	<table border="1"><tr><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Benefici ambientali <input type="checkbox"/> Aumento di produttività <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ambiente di lavoro/Salute/Sicurezza <input type="checkbox"/> Maggiore competitività <input type="checkbox"/> Manutenzione</td><td>I benefici ambientali sono aumentati attraverso la riduzione delle emissioni di CO<sub>2</sub> dovute al riscaldamento degli ambienti. In alcuni casi, la temperatura ambiente sul posto di lavoro può essere aumentata, risultando in una condizione di lavoro più confortevole.</td></tr></table>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Benefici ambientali <input type="checkbox"/> Aumento di produttività <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ambiente di lavoro/Salute/Sicurezza <input type="checkbox"/> Maggiore competitività <input type="checkbox"/> Manutenzione	I benefici ambientali sono aumentati attraverso la riduzione delle emissioni di CO <sub>2</sub> dovute al riscaldamento degli ambienti. In alcuni casi, la temperatura ambiente sul posto di lavoro può essere aumentata, risultando in una condizione di lavoro più confortevole.
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Replicabilità	Questa misura può essere replicata, il calore di scarto può essere infatti utilizzato per diversi apparecchi, a seconda della tipologia costruttiva e del sistema di raffreddamento del compressore (ad aria o ad acqua). I sistemi di recupero del calore sono disponibili per la maggior parte dei compressori sul mercato integrati nel pacchetto del compressore o come soluzione esterna.		
Misure correlate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• CAIR-01: Ottimizzazione delle utenze/apparecchiature ad aria compressa</li><li>• CAIR-02: Ottimizzazione della pressione nel sistema</li><li>• CAIR-03: Spegnimento degli apparecchi in orari non operativi</li><li>• CAIR-04: Controllo di alto livello</li><li>• CAIR-05: Dimensioni e tipo di compressore</li><li>• CAIR-06: Ottimizzazione della rete</li><li>• CAIR-07: Riduzione delle perdite</li></ul>		
Casi studio Esempi applicativi	Recupero di calore (Austria, 2009) <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Situazione iniziale:</b> la temperatura dell'aria dopo il processo di compressione è di 140 °C. L'aria compressa viene distribuita attraverso la rete e quindi, a seconda dell'utente finale, raffreddata nei refrigeratori successivi.</li><li>• <b>Descrizione dell'ottimizzazione:</b> la rete di distribuzione è stata suddivisa in una parte calda e una parte fredda. In un ramo della parte calda è stato installato uno scambiatore di calore a tubi. Una parte del calore residuo nell'aria compressa viene poi utilizzata per il riscaldamento dell'edificio industriale.</li><li>• <b>Costi di attuazione:</b> 47.500 €</li><li>• <b>Tempo di recupero:</b> 5 anni</li></ul>		



<p>Referenze</p>	<p>Kulterer, K., Huber J., Ruthner H., Oetiker H., Pucher C., Steinbrugger, C.: Leitfaden für Energieaudits zur Optimierung von Druckluftsystemen, klimaaktiv energieeffiziente betriebe, Wien 2015</p> <p>Larrabee C.: Managing Multiple-Compressor Systems: Utilizing Controls to Improve Performance</p> <p>3E Strategy, Department of Mechanical engineering, University of Cape Town: How to save energy and money in compressed air systems</p> <p>Atlas Copco, Compressed Air Manual, May 2000, available at <a href="http://www.atlascopco.com">http://www.atlascopco.com</a></p>
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Questa Best Practice è stata sviluppata dal progetto IMPAWATT (GA n. 785041) e adattata per il progetto GEAR@SME (GA n. 894356)



Best Practice	<b>RIDUZIONE DEL CARICO DI RAFFREDDAMENTO E FREE COOLING</b>	<b>COOL-01</b>
Applicazione	Sistemi di raffreddamento	
Settore PMI	Industriale	
Sottosettore PMI	Birrerie, pasticceria industriale, refrigerazione, ecc.	
Descrizione tecnica	<p>La necessità di raffreddamento dipende da due fattori:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Il carico termico definito dalla richiesta di raffreddamento/accumulo di processo.</li><li>• Guadagni di calore prodotti da più fonti di calore.</li></ul> <p>Il maggior guadagno di calore per le celle frigorifere è dovuto all'aria calda che passa attraverso le porte aperte. Questo normalmente rappresenta il 30% del guadagno di calore totale di una cella frigorifera. Questa misura non riduce il carico di raffreddamento ma consente di soddisfare le esigenze di raffreddamento con un consumo energetico ridotto.</p> <p>Come limitare il consumo di energia?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Riduzione dei carichi termici all'interno dei magazzini.</li><li>• Ridurre gli apporti di calore attraverso le aperture.</li><li>• Isolamento delle pareti.</li><li>• Realizzazione di sistemi di free cooling.</li></ul>	
Raccomandazioni di ottimizzazione	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Spegnimento di celle frigorifere e dei depositi per merci congelate.</li><li>• Riduzione dei carichi termici all'interno dei magazzini.</li><li>• Ridurre il calore attraverso le porte.</li><li>• Isolamento delle pareti.</li><li>• Riduzione degli apporti termici dai macchinari e dal personale.</li><li>• Riduzione degli apporti termici dall'impianto di illuminazione.</li><li>• Controllo del riscaldamento dei telai delle porte.</li><li>• Ottimizzazione del controllo dello sbrinamento (per congelamento e raffreddamento fino a 3 °C).</li><li>• Applicazione della tecnica del free cooling.</li></ul>	





### Applicazione della tecnica del free cooling

Per free cooling si intende l'utilizzo diretto di una sorgente esterna, tipicamente aria, ma può essere anche acqua, quando la sua temperatura (e umidità in caso di utilizzo diretto di aria esterna) ne consentono l'utilizzo diretto (ad es. immissione di aria esterna senza alcun trattamento) oppure indiretto (trattando l'aria o scambiando calore con aria o altri fluidi termovettori) con un minor consumo energetico dell'impianto HVAC o di raffreddamento.

Viene generalmente utilizzato nei sistemi HVAC (riscaldamento, ventilazione e condizionamento dell'aria), ma può esserlo sfruttato anche per il raffreddamento di impianti industriali.

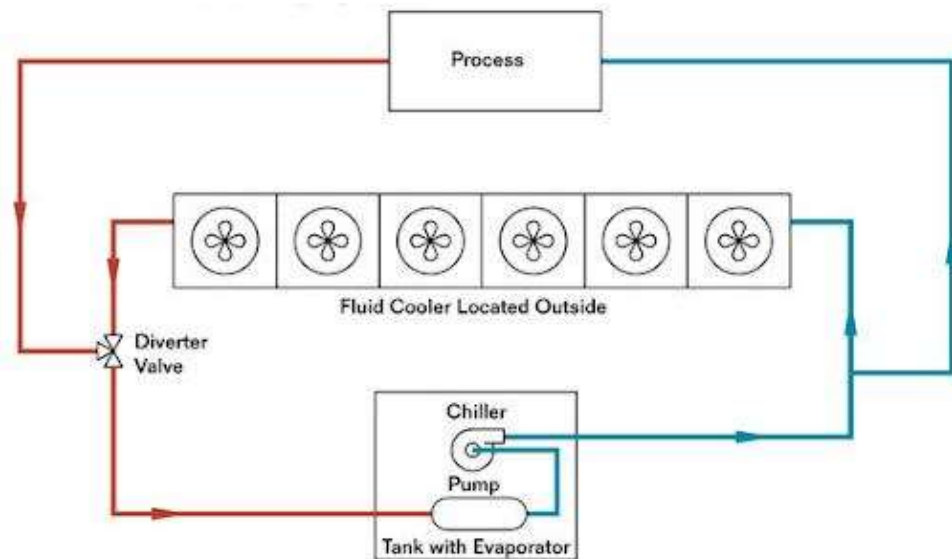
I nuovi sistemi HVAC di solito sono progettati per consentire il free cooling, mentre altri sistemi o quelli più vecchi possono spesso essere modificati per sfruttare il free cooling.

L'ambiente più adatto per il free cooling è una combinazione di una zona climatica fredda o mite e la necessità di energia frigorifera per la maggior parte dell'anno. Ciò comprende molte industrie manifatturiere, come quelle alimentari e delle bevande, ma anche altri tipi di strutture come data center e gli spazi in cui è necessario mantenere livelli di temperatura e umidità costanti (camere bianche, celle frigorifere, aree ospedaliere, ecc.).

### Considerazioni tecniche rilevanti

Con l'implementazione di un free cooler, l'aria ambiente o l'acqua di raffreddamento possono essere utilizzate direttamente per raffreddare il circuito del refrigerante secondario (ad es. prodotti, processi).

### Schemi e diagrammi



Schema di un sistema di free cooling.



	<p>Tradizionalmente i sistemi HVAC e di raffreddamento utilizzano un refrigeratore per generare il raffreddamento necessario per i processi o l'applicazione HVAC.</p> <p>I sistemi di free cooling, invece, puntano a ridurre o addirittura azzerare l'energia richiesta dai chiller. Questi sistemi possono essere aggiunti a refrigeratori elettrici condensati ad aria o ad acqua e si attivano quando la temperatura della sorgente esterna ha un valore adeguato.</p>
<b>Indicatori economici</b>	ca. 2.000 €/kW per un nuovo sistema di raffreddamento.
<b>Risparmi energetici</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Spegnimento di celle frigorifere e dei depositi per merci congelate</li><li>• Riduzione dei carichi termici all'interno dei magazzini<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Il confronto della temperatura di raffreddamento consigliata con quella effettiva può rivelare un potenziale di risparmio aumentando la temperatura di processo o di conservazione</li></ul></li><li>• Ridurre il calore attraverso le porte<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Tende a strisce: risparmio energetico del 9% per il raffrescamento e del 13-24% per il congelamento</li><li>- Porte automatiche: risparmio energetico dell'8% per il raffrescamento e del 12-23% per il congelamento</li></ul></li><li>• Isolamento delle pareti<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Il retrofit di sistemi esistenti per lo più non dà i suoi frutti</li></ul></li><li>• Riduzione degli apporti termici dai macchinari e dal personale.<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Le misure di efficienza relative alle macchine comprendono lo spegnimento, se non necessario, e il controllo dell'alimentazione, se possibile</li></ul></li><li>• Riduzione degli apporti termici dall'impianto di illuminazione.<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Il risparmio energetico consiste nel ridotto carico di raffreddamento più il ridotto consumo energetico dell'illuminazione stessa</li></ul></li><li>• Controllo del riscaldamento dei telai delle porte.<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Risparmio energetico del 3% per il raffreddamento – 6% per il congelamento</li></ul></li><li>• Ottimizzazione del controllo dello sbrinamento.<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Risparmio energetico del 2-3% sul fabbisogno energetico totale del sistema di raffreddamento</li></ul></li><li>• Applicazione della tecnica del free cooling:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Risparmio energetico fino all'80%</li></ul></li></ul>
<b>Risparmi economici</b>	I risparmi economici sono strettamente legati alla riduzione dell'energia elettrica utilizzata per alimentare il sistema di raffreddamento.



<b>Tempo medio di recupero</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Riduzione dei contributi termici: meno di 3 anni.</li><li>• Free cooling per applicazioni industriali: ca. 10 anni.</li></ul> <p>Il tempo di recupero per le misure che producono riduzione dei guadagni di calore (e quindi del carico termico) per le celle frigorifere è in genere inferiore a 2 anni.</p>		
<b>Emissioni</b>	Le emissioni dipendono dalle caratteristiche del gas refrigerante.		
<b>Principali benefici non energetici (Benefici multipli)</b>	<table border="1"><tr><td><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Benefici ambientali</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Aumento di produttività</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Ambiente di lavoro/Salute/Sicurezza</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Maggiore competitività</li><li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Manutenzione</li></ul></td><td>Benefici per l'ambiente grazie alla riduzione delle emissioni di CO<sub>2</sub> dovute alla riduzione del fabbisogno di energia elettrica. Un sistema di free cooling, insieme al risparmio energetico può offrire diversi vantaggi, quali: consumo di acqua ridotto, costi operativi ridotti, impronta di carbonio ridotta grazie alle minori emissioni di gas serra, costi di manutenzione ridotti: maggiore durata delle apparecchiature. Una delle voci più importanti si può vedere nella riduzione dei costi di manutenzione. Solitamente, infatti, gli impianti di refrigerazione in modalità free cooling hanno un ciclo di vita più lungo rispetto ai chiller tradizionali a causa del ridotto numero di ore di funzionamento del compressore durante l'anno.</td></tr></table>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Benefici ambientali</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Aumento di produttività</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Ambiente di lavoro/Salute/Sicurezza</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Maggiore competitività</li><li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Manutenzione</li></ul>	Benefici per l'ambiente grazie alla riduzione delle emissioni di CO <sub>2</sub> dovute alla riduzione del fabbisogno di energia elettrica. Un sistema di free cooling, insieme al risparmio energetico può offrire diversi vantaggi, quali: consumo di acqua ridotto, costi operativi ridotti, impronta di carbonio ridotta grazie alle minori emissioni di gas serra, costi di manutenzione ridotti: maggiore durata delle apparecchiature. Una delle voci più importanti si può vedere nella riduzione dei costi di manutenzione. Solitamente, infatti, gli impianti di refrigerazione in modalità free cooling hanno un ciclo di vita più lungo rispetto ai chiller tradizionali a causa del ridotto numero di ore di funzionamento del compressore durante l'anno.
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<b>Replicabilità</b>	Media		
<b>Misure correlate</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>COOL-02:</b> Sistema di regolazione del compressore</li><li>• <b>COOL-03:</b> Riduzione della temperatura di condensazione e aumento della temperatura di evaporazione</li><li>• <b>COOL-04:</b> Ventilatori efficienti e regolazione</li><li>• <b>COOL-05:</b> Riduzione delle perdite</li><li>• <b>COOL-06:</b> Recupero di calore</li></ul>		
<b>Casi studio/ esempi applicativi</b>	<p><b>Caso di studio n. 1</b></p> <p>Installazione di un nuovo chiller, ditta "Etiketten Carini GmbH" (Austria, 2016)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Situazione iniziale:</b> il sistema di raffreddamento utilizzava un chiller con una potenza frigorifera di 238 kW. Poiché con questo sistema non era disponibile il free cooling, era necessaria una notevole potenza elettrica per mantenere un</li></ul>		



raffreddamento sufficiente delle macchine, anche a basse temperature ambiente. La quantità di elettricità necessaria per il raffreddamento era di 280.586 kWh/anno

- **Descrizione dell'ottimizzazione:** i chiller sono stati sostituiti con due nuovi da 118 kW ciascuno. Il nuovo sistema di raffrescamento offre la possibilità di free cooling che consente un raffreddamento sufficiente con un consumo minimo di energia elettrica durante la stagione invernale. Il fabbisogno di elettricità per il raffreddamento è stato ridotto a 154.321 kWh/anno, consentendo un risparmio energetico di 126.500 kWh/anno.
- **Costi di attuazione:** 126.500 €
- **Tempo di recupero:** 11,9 anni

### Caso di studio n. 2

Installazione nuovo chiller, impianto industriale alimentare (Europa Centrale)

- **Situazione iniziale:**
  - Portata aria in entrata: 60.000 Nm<sup>3</sup>/h
  - Consumo energetico annuale di raffreddamento: 600.000 kWh/anno
  - Prezzo medio dell'elettricità: 0,10 €/kWh
  - Spesa energetica economica annuale per il raffreddamento: 60.000 €/anno
- **Descrizione dell'ottimizzazione:** la scelta tra lo sfruttamento dell'aria o dell'acqua è determinata da diversi fattori, come la disponibilità dell'acqua e il suo costo, lo spazio disponibile per un chiller, il costo dell'energia elettrica e il periodo di utilizzo del free cooling. In generale, i chiller condensati ad acqua e il free cooling rispetto a quelli condensati ad aria occupano meno spazio. Le industrie alimentari e delle bevande richiedono diversi tipi di raffreddamento, come il controllo della temperatura per ridurre la carica batterica e il congelamento/raffreddamento rapido di cibi surgelati precotti. I sistemi di raffreddamento potrebbero aiutare ad aumentare la produttività, senza diminuire le importantissime proprietà organolettiche del prodotto finito come gusto, colore e odore.

il free cooling ha l'obiettivo di ridurre il consumo energetico del chiller: può essere effettuato tramite una presa diretta (maggiore) di aria esterna, tramite un chiller con batteria di free cooling incorporata o tramite un free-cooler funzionante in serie con un chiller. Quest'ultimo, di solito, dovrebbe essere più efficiente, a causa della maggiore superficie fornita dal refrigeratore d'aria.

- Portata aria in entrata: 60.000 Nm<sup>3</sup>/h
- Risparmio energetico: 100.000 kWh/anno
- Risparmio energetico: 10.000 €/anno
- **Costi di attuazione:** 15.000 €
- **Tempo di recupero:** 1,5 anni



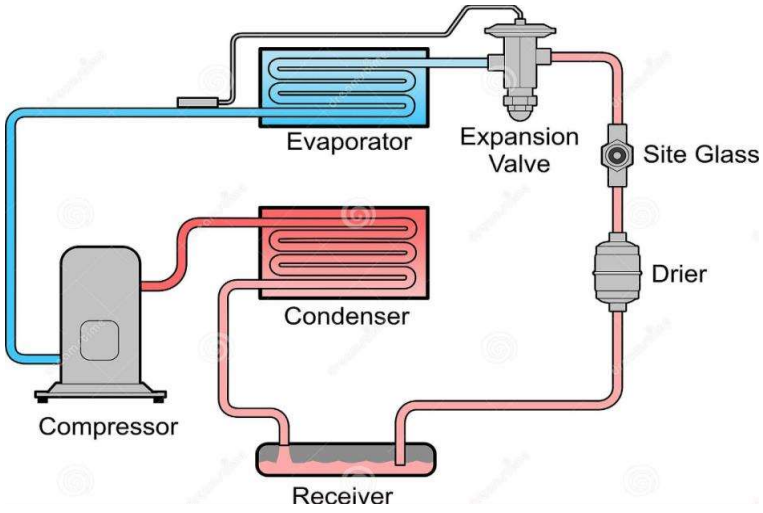
Referenze	<p>Kulterer, K., Mair, O., Horvath, C.: Leitfaden für Energieaudits in Kältesystemen, klimaaktiv energieeffiziente betriebe, Vienna 2017</p> <p>ICCEE, Energy efficiency measures: best practices: <a href="https://iccee.eu/energy-efficiency-measures-best-practices/">https://iccee.eu/energy-efficiency-measures-best-practices/</a></p>
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Best Practice	SISTEMA DI REGOLAZIONE DEL COMPRESSORE	COOL-02
Applicazione	Impianto di raffreddamento	
Settore PMI	Industriale	
Sottosettore PMI	Birrerie, pasticceria industriale, refrigerazione, ecc.	
Descrizione tecnica	<p>I sistemi di raffreddamento sono progettati per soddisfare un carico di raffreddamento massimo che normalmente si verifica per meno del 5% all'anno. Il caso più frequente riguarda carichi che si attestano al 50% rispetto al carico massimo di progetto con una temperatura ambiente inferiore di 20°C rispetto a quella di progetto. Per questi motivi è sempre opportuno installare un sistema di regolazione del compressore.</p> <p>Per i sistemi costituiti da più compressori, la soluzione ottimale potrebbe essere quella di combinare un compressore a velocità fissa che copre il carico base con compressori a velocità variabile per i picchi di carico.</p>	
Raccomandazioni di ottimizzazione	<p>Il maggior potenziale di risparmio energetico dovuto all'installazione di un sistema di regolazione del compressore deriva dall'adattamento della temperatura di condensazione alla temperatura ambiente.</p> <p>Prima di prendere in considerazione l'installazione di un convertitore di frequenza è necessario verificare la compatibilità del trasporto dell'olio e il progetto delle valvole di espansione e di controllo per verificare la compatibilità con le variazioni di velocità del fluido.</p>	
Considerazioni tecniche rilevanti	<p>I parametri principali del sistema di raffreddamento sono:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• La potenza misurata</li><li>• Le ore di funzionamento</li><li>• Il COP: il coefficiente di prestazione ("Coefficient of Performance") pari al rapporto tra energia resa (calore ceduto all'ambiente da riscaldare) ed energia elettrica consumata, che misura l'efficienza di una pompa di calore. Più il COP è alto e più la macchina è efficiente (basso consumo)</li><li>• Le temperature ambiente e di carico</li></ul> <p>Altri fattori che devono essere presi in considerazione sono: la capacità di produzione, i tempi di attività, le apparecchiature principali e i processi forniti dal sistema di raffreddamento.</p>	



<p>Schemi e diagrammi</p>	 <p>Schema di montaggio delle valvole di controllo in un sistema di raffreddamento.</p>	
<p>Indicatori economici</p>	<p>100-1.000 € indicativamente per convertitore di frequenza industriale.</p>	
<p>Risparmi energetici</p>	<p>Rispetto ad altre modalità di controllo del compressore, è possibile ridurre i consumi energetici del 6-12% grazie all'incremento del valore della temperatura di evaporazione ai carichi parziali.</p> <p>Fino al 20% rispetto ai sistemi senza regolazione.</p>	
<p>Risparmi economici</p>	<p>I risparmi economici sono strettamente legati alla riduzione dell'energia elettrica utilizzata per alimentare il sistema di raffreddamento.</p>	
<p>Tempo medio di recupero</p>	<p>Meno di 3 anni</p> <p>La modifica nella temperatura di condensazione riduce il tempo di recupero.</p> <p>Il tempo di ammortamento aumenta se si utilizza un regolatore di frequenza.</p>	
<p>Emissioni</p>	<p>Le emissioni dipendono dalle caratteristiche del gas refrigerante.</p> <p>Infatti il potenziale di riscaldamento globale (<i>Global Warming Potential, GWP</i>) e il potenziale di riduzione dell'ozono (<i>Ozone Depletion Potential, ODP</i>) dipendono dal gas refrigerante utilizzato.</p>	
<p>Principali benefici non energetici (Benefici multipli)</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Benefici ambientali</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Aumento di produttività</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Ambiente di lavoro/Salute/Sicurezza</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Maggiore competitività</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Manutenzione</p>	<p>Benefici per l'ambiente grazie alla riduzione delle emissioni di CO<sub>2</sub> dovute alla riduzione del fabbisogno di energia elettrica.</p>



Replicabilità	Media
Misure correlate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>COOL-01:</b> Riduzione del carico di raffreddamento e free cooling</li><li>• <b>COOL-03:</b> Riduzione della temperatura di condensazione e aumento della temperatura di evaporazione</li><li>• <b>COOL-04:</b> Ventilatori efficienti e regolazione</li><li>• <b>COOL-05:</b> Riduzione delle perdite</li><li>• <b>COOL-06:</b> Recupero di calore</li></ul>
Casi studio Esempi applicativi	<p>Installazione di un nuovo chiller con utilizzo della società di free cooling "Rudolf Ölz Meisterbäcker GmbH" (Austria, 2011)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Situazione iniziale:</b> sistema di raffreddamento costituito da due chiller di potenza frigorifera pari a 26 kW e 128 kW combinati con 6 compressori. Il carico maggiore proviene da due celle e impianti frigoriferi per merci.</li></ul> <p>Il fabbisogno annuale di energia elettrica per il raffreddamento era di 870.000 kWh. Il fabbisogno di energia termica per il raffrescamento prima dell'intervento era di 1.403 MWh/anno.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Descrizione dell'ottimizzazione:</b> grazie a molteplici interventi di ottimizzazione, il fabbisogno di raffrescamento è passato da 1.403 MWh/anno a 1.347 MWh/anno, che possono essere coperti con 578 MWh di energia elettrica. Le ottimizzazioni includono un migliore controllo di due compressori che porta ad un aumento di 2°C della temperatura primaria. La richiesta di raffreddamento è stata ridotta grazie all'isolamento continuo e alle ridotte perdite per attrito. Spostando i carichi su macchine più grandi, ottenendo più ore a pieno carico, il loro COP può essere aumentato da 2,1 a 3,26</li><li>• <b>Costi di attuazione:</b> 209.300 €</li><li>• <b>Tempo di rimborso:</b> 7,5 anni</li></ul>
Referenze	Kulterer, K., Mair, O., Horvath, C.: Leitfaden für Energieaudits in Kältesystemen, klimaaktiv energieeffiziente betriebe, Vienna 2017

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Best Practice	<b>RIDUZIONE DELLA TEMPERATURA DI CONDENSAZIONE E AUMENTO DELLE TEMPERATURE DI EVAPORAZIONE</b>	<b>COOL-03</b>																								
Applicazione	Impianto di raffreddamento																									
Settore PMI	Industriale: industria alimentare, refrigerazione, celle frigorifere																									
Sottosettore PMI	Birrerie																									
Descrizione tecnica	<p>La temperatura di evaporazione e la temperatura di condensazione definiscono il COP del chiller. Pertanto, hanno un grande impatto sull'efficienza del sistema di raffreddamento.</p> <p>Tuttavia, questi parametri sono spesso impostati male e offrono un potenziale di risparmio.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Temperature comuni di raffreddamento, evaporazione e condensazione.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Temperature di raffreddamento</th> <th>Temperature di evaporazione</th> <th>Temperature di condensazione</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><b>Aria condizionata</b></td> <td>+15 °C</td> <td>+5 °C</td> <td>30-45 °C</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Refrigerazione</b></td> <td>15 °C</td> <td>-5 °C</td> <td>30-45 °C</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Temperatura media di refrigerazione</b></td> <td>0 °C</td> <td>-10 °C</td> <td>30-45 °C</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Basse temperature di congelamento</b></td> <td>-20 °C</td> <td>-30 °C</td> <td>30-45 °C</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Surgelamento</b></td> <td>da -35 a -45 °C</td> <td>meno di -45 °C</td> <td>30-45 °C</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Temperature di raffreddamento	Temperature di evaporazione	Temperature di condensazione	<b>Aria condizionata</b>	+15 °C	+5 °C	30-45 °C	<b>Refrigerazione</b>	15 °C	-5 °C	30-45 °C	<b>Temperatura media di refrigerazione</b>	0 °C	-10 °C	30-45 °C	<b>Basse temperature di congelamento</b>	-20 °C	-30 °C	30-45 °C	<b>Surgelamento</b>	da -35 a -45 °C	meno di -45 °C	30-45 °C
	Temperature di raffreddamento	Temperature di evaporazione	Temperature di condensazione																							
<b>Aria condizionata</b>	+15 °C	+5 °C	30-45 °C																							
<b>Refrigerazione</b>	15 °C	-5 °C	30-45 °C																							
<b>Temperatura media di refrigerazione</b>	0 °C	-10 °C	30-45 °C																							
<b>Basse temperature di congelamento</b>	-20 °C	-30 °C	30-45 °C																							
<b>Surgelamento</b>	da -35 a -45 °C	meno di -45 °C	30-45 °C																							
Raccomandazioni di ottimizzazione	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Aumento della temperatura di evaporazione</b> Verificare se le temperature di evaporazione sono impostate al livello più alto possibile per le diverse applicazioni.</li> </ul> <p>Se le applicazioni con diversi livelli di temperatura sono alimentate con lo stesso circuito di raffreddamento, la temperatura di raffreddamento più bassa definisce la temperatura di evaporazione necessaria. Tuttavia, ciò non è consigliabile poiché livelli di temperatura diversi dovrebbero essere alimentati tramite circuiti diversi.</p> <p>La temperatura di evaporazione può essere aumentata evitando la circolazione sfavorevole dell'aria in ambiente a causa di merci impilate che ostacolano il flusso d'aria. Gli scambiatori di calore devono essere puliti e le lamelle piegate vanno raddrizzate. I ventilatori o le pale danneggiate devono essere riparate. La corretta regolazione della valvola di espansione determina il surriscaldamento e deve anche essere controllata.</p>																									



Un'elevata temperatura di evaporazione implica un aumento della pressione di aspirazione e quindi aumenta l'efficienza del compressore. Ciò comporta un aumento della capacità di raffreddamento che deve essere controllata.

- **Riduzione della temperatura di condensazione**

Se un impianto lavora ad una temperatura minima di condensazione fissa di 40-45°C, è necessario controllare le regolazioni della temperatura di condensazione. Il valore nominale può essere probabilmente ridotto. Nonostante il sistema funzioni a temperatura di condensazione variabile, spesso viene impostato un valore minimo, al di sotto del quale la temperatura non scende, nonostante l'abbassamento della temperatura ambiente. In tali casi è possibile una riduzione.

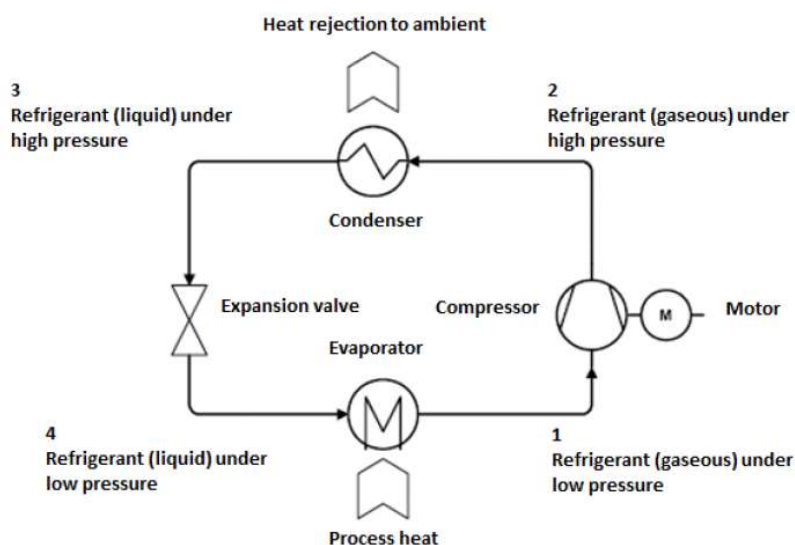
Assicurarsi che altri parametri importanti, come la pressione minima richiesta da alcune tecnologie (dispositivi di espansione, sbrinamento a gas caldo, ecc.) vengano ancora rispettati.

Il design dei vecchi scambiatori di calore è spesso sottodimensionato con conseguente differenze di temperatura più elevate. Sporizia sullo scambiatore di calore o il danneggiamento della ventilazione comporta una riduzione del trasferimento di calore e deve essere rimosso e/o riparato.

La posizione sfavorevole degli scambiatori di calore può portare a una temperatura di ingresso dell'aria superiore alla temperatura ambiente. Uno scambiatore di calore non deve essere posizionato troppo vicino a una parete o vicino ad altri scambiatori di calore. Inoltre, l'alloggiamento deve essere montato a stretto contatto per evitare il ricircolo dell'aria intorno al condensatore.

Poiché la pressione è inferiore alla pressione ambiente nelle parti del sistema di raffreddamento, i gas non condensabili possono entrare nel sistema di raffreddamento. Questi gas si accumulano negli scambiatori di calore e aumentano inutilmente la pressione. In tal caso è necessario lo sfiato dell'impianto.

Schemi e diagrammi



Schema del ciclo frigorifero.



Indicatori economici	Diversi fattori influenzano i costi di investimento ed è necessaria una valutazione caso per caso.	
Risparmi energetici	Fino al 3% per Kelvin a temperatura di evaporazione aumentata. Fino al 3% per Kelvin a temperatura di condensazione abbassata.	
Risparmi economici	I risparmi economici sono strettamente legati alla riduzione dell'energia elettrica utilizzata per alimentare il sistema di raffreddamento.	
Tempo medio di recupero	Il tempo di recupero dell'investimento per un incremento delle funzioni di set-point è di alcuni mesi (mentre per le altre misure di efficienza energetica è normalmente di 2 anni).	
Emissioni	Le emissioni dipendono dalle caratteristiche del gas refrigerante.	
Principali benefici non energetici (Benefici multipli)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Benefici ambientali <input type="checkbox"/> Aumento di produttività <input type="checkbox"/> Ambiente di lavoro/Salute/Sicurezza <input type="checkbox"/> Maggiore competitività <input type="checkbox"/> Manutenzione	Benefici per l'ambiente grazie alla riduzione delle emissioni di CO <sub>2</sub> dovute alla riduzione del fabbisogno di energia elettrica.
Replicabilità	Media	
Misure correlate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>COOL-01:</b> Riduzione del carico di raffreddamento e free cooling</li><li>• <b>COOL-02:</b> Sistema di regolazione del compressore</li><li>• <b>COOL-04:</b> Ventilatori efficienti e regolazione</li><li>• <b>COOL-05:</b> Riduzione delle perdite</li><li>• <b>COOL-06:</b> Recupero di calore</li></ul>	
Casi studio Esempi applicativi	Innalzamento della temperatura di evaporazione, "B&R Industrial Automation GmbH" (Austria, 2016) <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Situazione iniziale:</b> presso il sito di produzione di Eggelsberg sono in funzione 7 chiller. La potenza frigorifera è controllata in base alla temperatura ambiente. L'impianto viene utilizzato per fornire il freddo agli ambienti condizionati e al raffreddamento di processo. Il calore di scarto viene disperso nell'ambiente (una pompa di calore utilizza parte del calore di scarto). Diversi circuiti sono utilizzati per il condizionamento degli ambienti e per il raffreddamento del processo produttivo. La temperatura nominale dei circuiti di raffreddamento si attestava rispettivamente su 9°C e 6°C.</li></ul>	



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Descrizione dell'ottimizzazione:</b> l'intervento è stato realizzato per gli obblighi imposti dalla legge sull'efficienza energetica. La temperatura del circuito primario è stata aumentata di 1 °C, il che implica direttamente un aumento di 1 °C anche della temperatura di evaporazione. L'ottimizzazione consente un risparmio energetico di circa il 3%.</li><li>• <b>Costi di attuazione:</b> non disponibile</li><li>• <b>Tempo di recupero:</b> pochi mesi</li></ul>
<b>Referenze</b>	Kulterer, K., Mair, O., Horvath, C.: Leitfaden für Energieaudits in Kältesystemen, klimaaktiv energieeffiziente betriebe, Vienna 2017

Questa Best Practice è stata sviluppata dal progetto IMPAWATT (GA n. 785041) e adattata per il progetto GEAR@SME (GA n. 894356)



Best Practice	<b>VENTILATORI EFFICIENTI E REGOLAZIONE</b>	<b>COOL-04</b>																														
Applicazione	Sistema di raffreddamento																															
Settore PMI	Industriale																															
Sottosettore PMI	Tutti i sottosettori																															
Descrizione tecnica	Le unità ausiliarie (pompe e ventilatori) possono consumare tra il 20 e il 50% della potenza del compressore. Potenziali di risparmio energetici si possono ottenere attraverso l'utilizzo di ventilatori/motore con maggiore efficienza, riduzione delle ore di funzionamento e controllo della capacità.																															
Raccomandazioni di ottimizzazione	<p><b>Sostituzione ventilatori/motori</b></p> <p>Soprattutto per le gamme di potenza più piccole (inferiori a 1 kW) i motori a commutazione elettronica (EC) hanno un'efficienza migliore rispetto ai motori asincroni. Sono disponibili nuovi motori EC che soddisfano la classe IE5 (Ultra-Premium Efficiency). Dal 2017 tutti i motori nella gamma di potenza da 0,75 a 375 kW devono soddisfare i requisiti di efficienza di almeno IE3 (IE2, se accoppiati con un convertitore di frequenza).</p> <p>Classi di rendimento per motori a bassa potenza: rendimento minimo (in %) di motori elettrici a 50 Hz (4 poli) come specificato in IEC 60034-30-1</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Classe di rendimento</th> <th>120 W</th> <th>250 W</th> <th>550 W</th> <th>750 W</th> <th>1,5 kW</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>IE4 (efficienza super premium)</td> <td>69,8</td> <td>77,9</td> <td>83,9</td> <td>85,7</td> <td>88,2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>IE3 (Efficienza Premium)</td> <td>64,8</td> <td>73,5</td> <td>80,8</td> <td>82,5</td> <td>85,3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>IE2 (alta efficienza)</td> <td>59,1</td> <td>68,5</td> <td>77,1</td> <td>79,6</td> <td>82,8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>IE1 (efficienza standard)</td> <td>50,0</td> <td>61,5</td> <td>70,0</td> <td>72,1</td> <td>77,2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><b>Riduzione delle ore di funzionamento</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Spegnere le ventole quando l'area raffreddata non è in uso o quando non è necessario il raffreddamento/la temperatura richiesta è raggiunta.</li> <li>• Installare l'interruttore di contatto della porta: se la porta è aperta, il raffreddamento viene interrotto per evitare la fuoriuscita di aria fredda.</li> <li>• Spegnere le ventole dell'evaporatore durante lo sbrinamento (se elettrico o a gas caldo).</li> </ul> <p>La riduzione del consumo elettrico è dovuta al motore della ventola ed al compressore a causa del minore carico di raffreddamento.</p>		Classe di rendimento	120 W	250 W	550 W	750 W	1,5 kW	IE4 (efficienza super premium)	69,8	77,9	83,9	85,7	88,2	IE3 (Efficienza Premium)	64,8	73,5	80,8	82,5	85,3	IE2 (alta efficienza)	59,1	68,5	77,1	79,6	82,8	IE1 (efficienza standard)	50,0	61,5	70,0	72,1	77,2
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	<p><b>Controllo ventilatori – evaporatore</b></p> <p>Per controllare il volume d'aria, flusso, i ventilatori possono essere spenti, quando il flusso di refrigerante si interrompe. Un'altra opzione è l'uso di motori multipolari (accoppiamento passo-passo). Elevati risparmi possono essere ottenuti con un controllo termostatico a variazione continua che riduce la potenza consumata attraverso il controllo della velocità di rotazione.</p> <p><b>Controllo ventilatori - condensatore</b></p> <p>Normalmente le ventole del condensatore si spengono se la temperatura di condensazione scende e si riaccendono se il valore sale. L'ordine di accensione dei ventilatori deve essere tale che il primo ventilatore (visto dal punto di vista dell'afflusso di refrigerante) sia il primo ad essere riacceso. Le ventole del condensatore devono essere spente se le pompe sono spente (tranne durante la stagione fredda per evitare il congelamento).</p>
<p>Considerazioni tecniche rilevanti</p>	<p>I parametri chiave per i sistemi di raffreddamento in generale sono:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• La potenza misurata</li><li>• Le ore di funzionamento</li><li>• Il COP</li><li>• Il carico di raffreddamento</li><li>• La temperatura ambiente</li></ul> <p>Altri fattori da considerare:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• La velocità di produzione</li><li>• Il tempo di funzionamento</li><li>• Le apparecchiature principali</li><li>• I processi forniti dall'impianto di raffreddamento</li></ul>
<p>Schemi e diagrammi</p>	<p>Schema di un sistema di raffreddamento di base.</p>



Indicatori economici		Fino a 15 kW [€]	15-80 kW [€]	Oltre 80 kW [€]
	<b>Sostituzione del ventilatore esistente con uno dotato di motore EC</b>		1.000-5.000	oltre 5.000
Risparmi energetici	Modalità diverse di controllo di potenza determinano potenziali di risparmio diversi: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Sostituzione di motori AC con motori EC: circa il 30%</li><li>• Interruzione del raffreddamento: riduzione del consumo elettrico dovuto al motore del ventilatore e al compressore dovuto al minor carico di raffreddamento</li><li>• Utilizzo di motori multipolari: i ventilatori con velocità di rotazione pari alla metà di quella prevista consumano meno energia di un ventilatore a pieno carico</li><li>• Controllo della velocità di rotazione: riduzione media del 20% dei consumi</li></ul>			
Risparmi economici	20-30% (a causa del ridotto consumo energetico)			
Tempo medio di recupero	3-6 anni			
Emissioni	Le emissioni dipendono dalle caratteristiche del gas refrigerante.			
Principali benefici non energetici (Benefici multipli)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Benefici ambientali <input type="checkbox"/> Aumento di produttività <input type="checkbox"/> Ambiente di lavoro/Salute/Sicurezza <input type="checkbox"/> Maggiore competitività <input type="checkbox"/> Manutenzione	Benefici per l'ambiente grazie alla riduzione delle emissioni di CO <sub>2</sub> dovute alla riduzione del fabbisogno di energia elettrica.		
Replicabilità	Alta. Misura valida per tutti i sistemi di raffreddamento.			
Misure correlate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>COOL-01</b>: Riduzione del carico di raffreddamento e free cooling</li><li>• <b>COOL-02</b>: Sistema di regolazione del compressore</li><li>• <b>COOL-03</b>: Riduzione della temperatura di condensazione e aumento della temperatura di evaporazione</li><li>• <b>COOL-05</b>: Riduzione delle perdite</li><li>• <b>COOL-06</b>: Recupero di calore</li></ul>			
Referenze	Kulterer, K., Mair, O., Horvath, C.: Leitfaden für Energieaudits in Kältesystemen, klimaaktiv energieeffiziente betriebe, Vienna 2017 5869-200318_Massnahmeliste_Kaelte_(En).pdf			

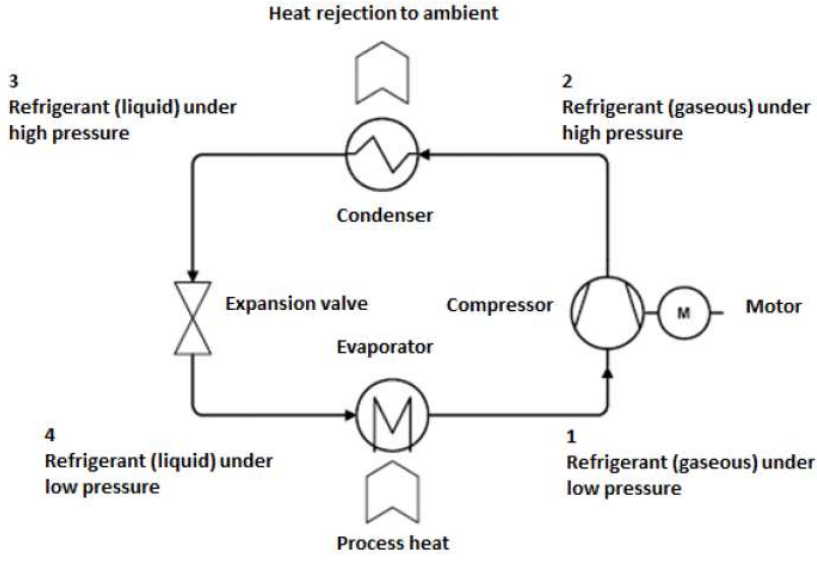
Questa Best Practice è stata sviluppata dal progetto IMPAWATT (GA n. 785041) e adattata per il progetto GEAR@SME (GA n. 894356)



Best Practice	RIDUZIONE DELLE PERDITE	COOL-05
Applicazione	Sistema di raffreddamento	
Settore PMI	Industriale	
Sottosettore PMI	Tutti i sottosettori	
Descrizione tecnica	<p>La maggior parte dei sistemi di raffreddamento presenta alcune perdite di refrigerante, una perdita annuale del 5-10% è tipica, con un massimo del 15% per i supermercati.</p> <p>Poiché la maggior parte dei sistemi di raffreddamento utilizza refrigeranti a base di idrofluorocarburi (HFC) con un potenziale di riscaldamento globale molto superiore al GWP della CO<sub>2</sub>, è essenziale ridurre le perdite. Le perdite non riparate non solo influenzano l'ambiente, ma influiscono anche sull'efficienza del sistema, determinando un aumento dei consumi e dei costi energetici.</p>	
Raccomandazioni di ottimizzazione	<p>Le perdite possono essere ridotte/prevenute mediante:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Controllare se le valvole sono tappate</li><li>• Migliorare le connessioni</li><li>• Garantire buone condizioni di staffe per tubi</li><li>• Prevenire le vibrazioni</li><li>• Manutenzione continua</li><li>• Evitare svasature dei giunti, se possibile</li><li>• Installare un sistema di rilevamento delle perdite</li></ul> <p>Se vengono rilevate perdite, esse devono essere riparate immediatamente e ricontrollate dopo un mese.</p>	
Considerazioni tecniche rilevanti	<p>Esiste l'obbligo legale di rilevare e riparare le perdite per le apparecchiature contenenti gas fluorurati a effetto serra in quantità pari o superiori a 5 tonnellate di CO<sub>2</sub> equivalente. La frequenza dei controlli delle perdite dipende dalla quantità di gas fluorurati a effetto serra all'interno dell'apparecchiatura, che va da ogni 12 mesi per un massimo di 50 tonnellate di CO<sub>2</sub> equivalente a ogni 3 mesi per apparecchiature con più di 500 tonnellate di CO<sub>2</sub> equivalente (Unione Europea, 2014).</p> <p>Questo intervento di efficienza energetica è difficile da misurare, normalmente i parametri chiave del sistema di raffreddamento sono: potenza misurata, ore di funzionamento, COP, temperature ambiente e di carico. Altri fattori che devono</p>	





	<p>essere considerati sono: capacità di produzione, tempo di funzionamento, apparecchiature principali e processi forniti dal sistema di raffreddamento.</p>
<p>Schemi e diagrammi</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;">Schema di un sistema di raffreddamento di base.</p>
<p>Indicatori economici</p>	<p>Diversi fattori influenzano i costi di investimento ed è necessaria una attenta valutazione caso per caso.</p>
<p>Risparmi energetici</p>	<p>Le perdite non riparate non influiscono solo sull'ambiente, ma anche sull'efficienza del sistema, con conseguente aumento dei costi energetici.</p> <p>Un tasso di perdita annuale del 20% si traduce in una riduzione dell'efficienza dell'11%.</p>
<p>Risparmi economici</p>	<p>L'individuazione e la riparazione di una perdita, inclusa la sostituzione del refrigerante perso costa circa da 500 a 800 €.</p>
<p>Tempo medio di recupero</p>	<p>Meno di 3 anni in generale. In particolare:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Perdite modeste: 2-3 anni</li> <li>• Perdite rilevanti: meno di 1 anno</li> </ul>
<p>Emissioni</p>	<p>Questa misura non comporta ulteriori emissioni.</p>



<b>Principali benefici non energetici (Benefici multipli)</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Benefici ambientali <input type="checkbox"/> Aumento di produttività <input type="checkbox"/> Ambiente di lavoro/Salute/Sicurezza <input type="checkbox"/> Maggiore competitività <input type="checkbox"/> Manutenzione	Benefici per l'ambiente grazie alla riduzione delle emissioni di CO <sub>2</sub> dovute alla riduzione del fabbisogno elettrico.
<b>Replicabilità</b>	Alta	
<b>Misure correlate</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>COOL-01:</b> Riduzione del carico di raffreddamento e free cooling</li><li>• <b>COOL-02:</b> Sistema di regolazione del compressore</li><li>• <b>COOL-03:</b> Riduzione della temperatura di condensazione e aumento della temperatura di evaporazione</li><li>• <b>COOL-04:</b> Ventilatori efficienti e controllo</li><li>• <b>COOL-06:</b> Recupero di calore</li></ul>	
<b>Referenze</b>	Kulterer, K., Mair, O., Horvath, C.: Leitfaden für Energieaudits in Kältesystemen, klimaaktiv energieeffiziente betriebe, Vienna 2017	

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Best Practice	RECUPERO DI CALORE	COOL-06
Applicazione	Sistema di raffreddamento	
Settore PMI	Industriale	
Sottosettore PMI	Tutti i sottosettori	
Descrizione tecnica	<p>I sistemi di raffreddamento producono calore di scarto che, normalmente, viene scaricato nell'ambiente.</p> <p>Tuttavia, se vi è una richiesta di calore altrove durante il funzionamento, il calore di scarto può essere utilizzato. Il calore recuperato può essere utilizzato in diverse applicazioni come la produzione di acqua calda per la trasformazione degli alimenti, il calore di processo, il riscaldamento dell'acqua di servizio o il riscaldamento degli ambienti.</p>	
Raccomandazioni di ottimizzazione	<p>Prima di prendere in considerazione l'implementazione di un'unità di recupero del calore di scarto (<i>Waste Heat Recovery Unit, WHRU</i>), è necessario controllare tutte le temperature rilevanti (ad es., temperatura dell'acqua dolce, temperatura di riflusso del sistema di riscaldamento, ecc.). Un recuperatore di calore è particolarmente adatto per i casi in cui è necessario il calore di scarto durante tutto l'anno, ad esempio il riscaldamento dell'acqua di processo. Un altro esempio è la deumidificazione dell'aria, dove l'aria viene prima raffreddata e poi nuovamente riscaldata. Il calore recuperato dal sistema di raffreddamento (temperatura 40 °C) è sufficiente per riscaldare l'aria fino a 20 °C, se si utilizza uno scambiatore di calore correttamente dimensionato.</p> <p>Esistono due modalità di recupero: recupero del calore di bassa e alta qualità:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Recupero di calore di basso grado</b> utilizza il calore ad un livello di temperatura inferiore alla temperatura di condensazione (25-35 °C). Il calore di bassa qualità proviene dalla condensazione del refrigerante. Pertanto, è possibile utilizzare il calore totale di scarto dell'impianto di refrigerazione (calore estratto dal prodotto/flusso raffreddato + energia elettrica utilizzata dal compressore). Il calore può essere portato ad un livello superiore con l'uso di una pompa di calore, se necessario.</li><li>• <b>Recupero di calore di alto grado</b> deriva dal desurriscaldamento del refrigerante. Questo calore viene recuperato ad un livello di temperatura di 70-80 °C. Tuttavia, solo il 15% circa del calore totale scartato può essere recuperato come calore di alta qualità.</li></ul>	



	<p>Quando si installa un WHRU a un sistema di raffreddamento esistente, la quantità di calore recuperata può arrivare fino al 30% della capacità di raffreddamento. Negli impianti di nuova costruzione è possibile recuperare fino al 100% del calore di scarto.</p>
Considerazioni tecniche	<p>Le condizioni necessarie all'implementazione della misura:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Potenza elettrica del compressore superiore a 3 kW.</li><li>• Domanda di calore durante il processo di refrigerazione.</li><li>• Temperatura di condensazione sufficientemente alta per l'applicazione desiderata.</li></ul>
Schemi e diagrammi	<p>Schizzo di un sistema di raffreddamento di base.</p>
Indicatori economici	<p>Costo unitario di un sistema di recupero del calore: ca. 500-1.000 €</p>
Risparmi energetici	<p>Fino all'85% dell'energia termica può essere facilmente utilizzata per altre operazioni. Si evitano perdite di energia come quelle causate dallo sfiato dell'aria riscaldata all'esterno. Il recupero del calore si traduce in un risparmio energetico.</p>
Risparmi economici	<p>Risparmio economico dovuto alla riduzione della domanda di energia elettrica (fino all'85% dell'energia termica).</p>
Tempo medio di recupero	<p>3-6 anni</p>
Emissioni	<p>Questa misura non comporta ulteriori emissioni oltre alle emissioni di CO<sub>2</sub> dovute al consumo di energia elettrica per il funzionamento del sistema.</p>



<p>Principali benefici non energetici (Benefici multipli)</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Benefici ambientali</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Aumento di produttività incrementa</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Ambiente di lavoro/Salute/Sicurezza</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Maggiore competitività</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Manutenzione</p>	<p>Benefici per l'ambiente grazie alla riduzione delle emissioni di CO<sub>2</sub> dovute alla riduzione del fabbisogno di energia elettrica. I benefici ambientali derivano dal minor uso dei metodi convenzionali di produzione di calore, le caldaie a combustibili fossili. Il calore prodotto può essere venduto portando ad una maggiore competitività.</p>
<p>Replicabilità</p>	<p>Alta</p>	
<p>Misure correlate</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>COOL-01:</b> Riduzione del carico di raffreddamento e free cooling</li> <li>• <b>COOL-02:</b> Sistema di regolazione del compressore</li> <li>• <b>COOL-03:</b> Riduzione della temperatura di condensazione e aumento della temperatura di evaporazione</li> <li>• <b>COOL-04:</b> Ventilatori efficienti e regolazione</li> <li>• <b>COOL -05:</b> Riduzione delle perdite</li> </ul>	
<p>Casi studio Esempi applicativi</p>	<p>Recupero di calore, azienda "GMS Gourmet GmbH" (Austria, 2017)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Situazione iniziale:</b> la capacità frigorifera per l'abbattimento rapido degli alimenti confezionati è fornita da un sistema di raffreddamento costituito da tre unità di compressione a vite. Il calore di scarto del sistema di refrigerazione è stato respinto attraverso un circuito secondario raffreddato ad acqua. L'acqua di processo calda necessaria per il processo produttivo è stata in parte riscaldata con vapore.</li> <li>• <b>Descrizione dell'ottimizzazione:</b> un'unità di recupero del calore di scarto è stata adattata al sistema di raffreddamento esistente, sfruttando il calore derivante dal surriscaldamento e della condensazione del refrigerante. Il calore recuperato viene utilizzato per aumentare la temperatura dell'acqua di processo da circa 18°C a 55 °C. A pieno carico è possibile recuperare una potenza termica di 110 kW che viene ceduta all'impianto di acqua calda. Un ulteriore vantaggio deriva dall'alleggerimento del carico del sistema dell'acqua di raffreddamento, con conseguente riduzione della temperatura di condensazione. Il risparmio energetico raggiunge 197.500 kWh/anno.</li> <li>• <b>Costi di attuazione:</b> non disponibile</li> <li>• <b>Tempo di recupero:</b> non disponibile</li> </ul>	
<p>Referenze</p>	<p>Kulterer, K., Mair, O., Horvath, C.: Leitfaden für Energieaudits in Kältesystemen, klimaaktiv energieeffiziente betriebe, Vienna 2017</p> <p>Carbon Trust: Refrigeration systems, CTG046</p>	



**Gear@SME**  
Saving energy together



Questo progetto ha ricevuto finanziamenti dall'azione di sostegno al coordinamento H2020 dell'Unione europea nell'ambito della convenzione di sovvenzione n. 894356.

Carbon Trust: How to implement heat recovery in refrigeration, CTL056
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Questa Best Practice è stata sviluppata dal progetto IMPAWATT (GA n. 785041) e adattata per il progetto GEAR@SME (GA n. 894356)



Best Practice	RISORSE UMANE	ENMA-01
Applicazione	Gestione dell'energia	
Settore PMI	Tutti i settori	
Sottosettore PMI	Tutti i sottosettori	
Raccomandazioni di ottimizzazione	<p>All'interno di un'azienda l'energia è spesso percepita come un onere ed è raramente considerata come una risorsa, eppure rappresenta un importante elemento di ottimizzazione dei costi:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Definire la politica/strategia energetica dell'azienda</li><li>• Nominare un referente per l'energia all'interno dell'azienda (in base alla manutenzione o alle competenze di QSE, Qualità, Sicurezza e Ambiente)</li><li>• Sensibilizzare il personale al risparmio energetico</li><li>• Comunicazioni interne ed esterne sull'energia</li></ul> <p>Una buona gestione dell'energia richiede il coinvolgimento di un'ampia gamma di risorse umane nell'azienda, tra cui:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Il management e l'Energy Manager, che sono responsabili del progetto</li><li>• La manutenzione, per la conoscenza e il miglioramento del funzionamento delle apparecchiature</li><li>• La funzione assicurazione sicurezza qualità per un rigoroso monitoraggio delle azioni e degli indicatori.</li><li>• Team di produzione per buone pratiche operative</li><li>• Servizi HR (Human Resources) per la formazione del personale</li><li>• Area vendite per contratti di fornitura di energia e investimenti in apparecchiature che consumano energia</li><li>• Esperti tecnici su argomenti specifici (refrigerazione, recupero calore, ecc.)</li></ul>	
Indicatori economici	Diversi fattori influenzano i costi di investimento. È necessaria una valutazione caso per caso.	
Risparmi energetici	5-15%	
Risparmi economici	Il risparmio sulla bolletta energetica è spesso strettamente legato a una riduzione della quantità di calore ed elettricità utilizzata.	



Tempo medio di recupero	Meno di 3 anni		
Emissioni	La misura non comporta alcuna emissione.		
Principali benefici non energetici (Benefici multipli)	<table border="1"><tr><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Benefici ambientali <input type="checkbox"/> Aumento di produttività <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ambiente di lavoro/Salute/Sicurezza <input type="checkbox"/> Maggiore competitività <input type="checkbox"/> Manutenzione</td><td>Benefici per l'ambiente grazie alla riduzione delle emissioni di CO<sub>2</sub> e di altre sostanze come SO<sub>2</sub> e NO<sub>x</sub>  La formazione dei dipendenti contribuisce non solo a ottenere risparmi energetici, ma anche ad aumentare la sicurezza dell'ambiente di lavoro.  Miglioramento dell'immagine aziendale agli occhi di clienti e partner.</td></tr></table>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Benefici ambientali <input type="checkbox"/> Aumento di produttività <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ambiente di lavoro/Salute/Sicurezza <input type="checkbox"/> Maggiore competitività <input type="checkbox"/> Manutenzione	Benefici per l'ambiente grazie alla riduzione delle emissioni di CO <sub>2</sub> e di altre sostanze come SO <sub>2</sub> e NO <sub>x</sub>  La formazione dei dipendenti contribuisce non solo a ottenere risparmi energetici, ma anche ad aumentare la sicurezza dell'ambiente di lavoro.  Miglioramento dell'immagine aziendale agli occhi di clienti e partner.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Benefici ambientali <input type="checkbox"/> Aumento di produttività <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ambiente di lavoro/Salute/Sicurezza <input type="checkbox"/> Maggiore competitività <input type="checkbox"/> Manutenzione	Benefici per l'ambiente grazie alla riduzione delle emissioni di CO <sub>2</sub> e di altre sostanze come SO <sub>2</sub> e NO <sub>x</sub>  La formazione dei dipendenti contribuisce non solo a ottenere risparmi energetici, ma anche ad aumentare la sicurezza dell'ambiente di lavoro.  Miglioramento dell'immagine aziendale agli occhi di clienti e partner.		
Replicabilità	Alta		
Misure correlate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>ENMA-02:</b> Follow-up e monitoraggio dei consumi energetici</li><li>• <b>ENMA-03:</b> Applicazione del Sistema di gestione dell'energia conformemente allo standard ISO 50001</li><li>• <b>ENMA-04:</b> Il contributo di un esperto esterno per la gestione dell'energia</li><li>• <b>ENMA-05:</b> Acquisto di energia: mercato, offerte, fatture e green energy</li><li>• <b>ENMA-06:</b> Obblighi normativi</li><li>• <b>ENMA-07:</b> Supporto finanziario per la gestione dell'energia</li></ul>		
Casi studio Esempi applicativi	<p>Sistema di gestione dell'energia e formazione dei lavoratori Azienda "Teikas Saldētava", azienda del settore del congelamento (Lettonia, 2017)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Situazione iniziale:</b> l'azienda "Teikas Saldētava" offre strutture di stoccaggio, magazzini congelatori e spazi per uffici. La società opera principalmente con fornitori di carne e pesce congelati, nonché altri tipi di fornitori principalmente nel settore alimentare e al dettaglio. L'azienda considera i costi energetici e l'uso efficiente delle risorse come un obiettivo importante. L'azienda ha effettuato un audit energetico che è servito come base per implementare un sistema di gestione dell'energia (<i>Energy Management System, EMS</i>) e l'introduzione di corsi di formazione per i lavoratori, sulla logistica, carico e scarico del magazzino.</li><li>• <b>Descrizione dell'ottimizzazione:</b> a seguito dell'audit energetico, è stato sviluppato e implementato il sistema di gestione dell'energia. Una delle sfide era coordinare i tempi di consegna in magazzino per ridurre al minimo i tempi di attesa per i camion, lo scarico/carico e il controllo delle temperature minime di stoccaggio richieste per i prodotti. Sulla base delle analisi dei dati energetici e dei risultati principali, sono stati effettuati corsi di formazione dei lavoratori in merito al processo di scarico/carico e alla sicurezza poiché è stato riconosciuto che i camion</li></ul>		





	<p>aspettavano troppo a lungo sulle rampe di carico e il tempo impiegato per scaricare/caricare il magazzino era eccessivo. Uno dei maggiori ostacoli per l'attuazione della misura di efficienza energetica per la filiera del freddo è che l'azienda si concentra sulla propria struttura e non è coinvolta nelle decisioni che riguardano l'intera filiera del freddo. Una delle sfide affrontate per migliorare il processo di carico e scarico è stata coordinare i tempi di consegna in magazzino per ridurre al minimo i tempi di attesa per i camion, per scarico e carico e per il controllo delle temperature minime di stoccaggio richieste per i prodotti. Poiché alcuni clienti/altre aziende non possono concordare tempi di consegna diversi per il magazzino, sprecano energia in attesa di scaricare o caricare i camion. La società "Teikas Saldētava" ha implementato misure per migliorare l'efficienza energetica nella catena di approvvigionamento del freddo per quanto riguarda le proprie responsabilità. È stata effettuata una formazione regolare dei lavoratori in merito a logistica, consegna e scarico per ridurre al minimo i tempi di attesa per i camion. Ci si è concentrati anche sulla sicurezza dei lavoratori, compresa la sicurezza antincendio e la sicurezza del sistema ad ammoniacca.</p> <p>I risparmi energetici derivanti dal sistema di gestione dell'energia implementato e dalla formazione dei lavoratori sono stati stimati in 78,6 MWh/anno (circa 7.800 €/anno).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Costi di attuazione:</b> 2.400 €</li><li>• <b>Tempo di recupero:</b> 0,3 anni</li></ul>
Referenze	ICCEE, Misure di efficienza energetica: buone pratiche: <a href="https://iccee.eu/energy-efficiency-measures-best-practices/">https://iccee.eu/energy-efficiency-measures-best-practices/</a>

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Best Practice	FOLLOW-UP E MONITORAGGIO DEI CONSUMI ENERGETICI	ENMA-02
Applicazione	Gestione dell'energia	
Settore PMI	Tutti i settori	
Sottosettore PMI	Tutti i sottosettori	
Descrizione tecnica	<p>Nell'industria è fondamentale conoscere il consumo energetico dei processi produttivi, ottimizzarlo ed essere in grado di controllare eventuali scostamenti che possono verificarsi rispetto ai consumi previsti.</p> <p>L'automazione dei processi di lettura semplifica notevolmente le operazioni e genera notevoli risparmi sui costi.</p>	
Raccomandazioni di ottimizzazione	<p>Per ridurre il consumo di energia mediante misurazioni è importante prima conoscere e comprendere il consumo di energia.</p> <p>Alcuni buoni motivi per effettuare il monitoraggio energetico sono:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Essere consapevoli dei propri consumi (consumi annui, consumi per tipo di energia, per area, ecc.)</li><li>• Identificare anomalie operative o gestionali</li><li>• Misurare i risultati dopo i miglioramenti apportati</li><li>• Identificare possibili misure di ottimizzazione</li><li>• Anticipare gli aumenti dei prezzi dell'energia</li></ul> <p>Raccomandazioni di ottimizzazione</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Monitoraggio dei consumi sulla base delle fatture o delle letture dei contatori</li><li>• Monitoraggio e analisi delle curve di carico</li><li>• Definizione e monitoraggio degli Indicatori di Performance Energetica (EnPI)</li><li>• Creare e utilizzare un consumo di riferimento</li></ul>	
Indicatori economici	Diversi fattori influenzano i costi di investimento. È necessaria una valutazione caso per caso.	
Risparmi energetici	5-15%	



Risparmi economici	Risparmio del 5% nella fornitura di energia.	
Tempo medio di recupero	Meno di 3 anni.	
Emissioni	La misura non comporta alcuna emissione.	
Principali benefici non energetici (Benefici multipli)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Benefici ambientali <input type="checkbox"/> Aumento di produttività <input type="checkbox"/> Ambiente di lavoro/Salute/Sicurezza <input type="checkbox"/> Maggiore competitività <input type="checkbox"/> Manutenzione	Benefici per l'ambiente grazie alla riduzione delle emissioni di CO <sub>2</sub> e di altre sostanze come SO <sub>2</sub> e NO <sub>x</sub> .
Replicabilità	Alta	
Misure correlate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• ENMA-01: Risorse umane</li><li>• ENMA-03: Applicazione del Sistema di gestione dell'energia conformemente allo standard ISO 50001</li><li>• ENMA-04: Il contributo di un esperto esterno per la gestione dell'energia</li><li>• ENMA-05: Acquisto di energia: mercato dell'energia, offerte, fatture, energia verde</li><li>• ENMA-06: Obblighi normativi</li><li>• ENMA-07: Supporto finanziario per la gestione dell'energia</li></ul>	
Casi studio Esempi applicativi	<p>Introduzione di un sistema di monitoraggio dell'energia (EMS), industria alimentare (Spagna, 2017)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Situazione iniziale:</b> l'industria è attiva nel settore alimentare ed ha una capacità produttiva di circa 1.200 t/anno. Il consumo energetico è attualmente di circa 8,5 GWh/anno.</li><li>• <b>Descrizione dell'ottimizzazione:</b> questo settore ha incorporato un nuovo sistema per integrare tutte le apparecchiature di misurazione. Il sistema di monitoraggio ha consentito ai direttori di medio e alto livello di conoscere meglio il consumo energetico nelle aree di processo, incorporare e seguire i KPI per i loro processi e ottenere un quadro migliore del consumo energetico del settore, rilevando le misure di efficienza energetica. L'utilizzo di un sistema di monitoraggio ha consentito all'impianto di:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Monitorare: il servizio cloud di telemetria consente il monitoraggio in tempo reale di qualsiasi fonte energetica (energia elettrica, gas, acqua, calore, ecc.).</li></ul></li></ul>	



	<p>Traccia facilmente i consumi o le variabili energetiche che hanno rilevanza per i costi.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- <b>Analizzare:</b> grazie ai suoi potenti algoritmi, il servizio di telemetria analizza i dati energetici, genera indicatori, calcola le linee di base, rileva le deviazioni e prevede i consumi futuri.</li><li>- <b>Condividere:</b> le informazioni fluiscono in tempo reale in tutta l'organizzazione generando eventi e allarmi, fornendo report su misura, benchmarking, ecc. La policy utente consente di regolare i privilegi di accesso per luogo di lavoro, struttura o paese.</li><li>- <b>Ottimizzare:</b> il servizio di telemetria fa risparmiare energia, ma anche tempo e risorse. Elimina le esigenze di infrastruttura hardware e software, contratti di manutenzione, backup, ecc. Offre la possibilità di ricevere le informazioni in modo tempestivo senza la necessità di complesse procedure di elaborazione delle informazioni, verifica e convalida dei risultati.</li></ul> <p>L'utilizzo dell'EMS per migliorare la gestione energetica complessiva del settore, rilevando consumi elevati, benchmarking e utilizzando le informazioni per proporre misure di efficienza energetica ha determinato un miglioramento dell'efficienza energetica del 2% dovuto al rilevamento da parte dell'EMS, quindi l'industria alimentare ha ridotto il proprio consumo energetico di circa 430.000 kWh/anno. Il risparmio economico annuo è di circa 46.000 €/anno.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Costi di attuazione:</b> 40.000 €</li><li>• <b>Tempo di recupero:</b> 0,8 anni</li></ul>
<p>Referenze</p>	<p>Dexma, Energy Management for SMES. 2016.</p> <p>JRC (EU), Best Environmental Management Practice for the Food and Beverage Manufacturing Sector. 2018.</p>

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Best Practice	<b>APPLICAZIONE DEL SISTEMA DI GESTIONE DELL'ENERGIA CONFORMEMENTE ALLO STANDARD ISO 50001</b>	<b>ENMA-03</b>
Applicazione	Gestione dell'energia	
Settore PMI	Tutti i settori	
Sottosettore PMI	Tutti i sottosettori	
Descrizione tecnica	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Energy Management: dagli approcci informali ai sistemi formalizzati</b></li></ul> <p>Fare riferimento alla gestione dell'energia è spesso considerato identico all'introduzione di un vero e proprio sistema di gestione dell'energia secondo ISO 50001. Tuttavia, la gestione dell'energia come termine generale può essere percepita in modo più ampio come una produzione efficiente e ben organizzata.</p> <p>L'esperienza dimostra che, in particolare nelle PMI, l'argomento è guidato da persone interessate a mantenere un'attività regolare. Per questo motivo, tra i vari aspetti legati alla gestione dell'attività, considerano anche la domanda di energia anche senza affidarsi a un sistema di gestione dell'energia formalizzato.</p> <p>Le aziende più grandi, al contrario, hanno bisogno di affidarsi maggiormente a sistemi di gestione dell'energia strutturati, a causa della distribuzione di compiti e responsabilità specializzate all'interno delle grandi organizzazioni. Anche il contributo di terze parti nell'ambito degli audit energetici può essere prezioso per ottenere una comprensione neutrale e migliore delle opportunità di risparmio energetico all'interno di un'azienda.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Audit energetico</b></li></ul> <p>L'audit energetico è tipicamente concepito come un intervento una tantum. Gli auditor controllano i flussi di energia, identificano i principali consumatori di energia e compilano un rapporto con le raccomandazioni per ridurre la domanda di energia.</p> <p><i>L'audit energetico è "una procedura sistematica volta ad acquisire un'adeguata conoscenza del profilo di consumo energetico esistente di un edificio o gruppo di edifici, di un'attività o impianto industriale o commerciale o di un servizio privato o pubblico, individuare e quantificare le opportunità di risparmio energetico efficaci sotto il profilo dei costi e di riferire i risultati".</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Sistemi di gestione dell'energia: quadro di riferimento per verifiche periodiche</b></li></ul> <p>Rispetto agli audit energetici, i sistemi di gestione dell'energia rappresentano approcci più completi che cercano di integrare le questioni relative all'energia nel</p>	



sistema di gestione di un'organizzazione. Di solito, questi sistemi di gestione seguono la struttura stabilita dalla serie ISO 50001. I loro elementi si basano sul ciclo Plan-Do-Check-Act (PDCA), cioè su un processo di miglioramento continuo. L'intero sistema mira a stabilire una politica energetica, una pianificazione e un'attuazione all'interno dell'organizzazione e una revisione periodica dei risultati raggiunti (vedi anche illustrazione).

Grazie all'approccio continuo alle questioni legate all'energia, i sistemi di gestione dell'energia sono generalmente più sostenibili in termini di risparmi ottenuti nel lungo periodo. Tuttavia, bisogna tenere presente che il quadro di gestione deve essere riempito di "vita" per andare oltre la semplice certificazione. Le stime su effetti e benefici effettivi dei sistemi di gestione dell'energia variano a seconda della struttura organizzativa e delle attività precedenti in questioni relative all'energia.

- **Benchmark energetici: gestire l'energia attraverso il confronto**

L'idea generale dei benchmark energetici è quella di confrontare i valori della domanda di energia degli oggetti per trarre conclusioni utili sulle loro prestazioni energetiche. In uno dei casi più semplici, si confrontano i consumi di due linee identiche con lo stesso prodotto. Se si riscontrano differenze nei loro valori di consumo energetico, ciò potrebbe indicare la necessità di un'indagine più approfondita sulle differenze. Sebbene l'idea generale sia molto semplice, i dettagli rappresentano una sfida. Linee identiche con gli stessi risultati sono piuttosto l'eccezione che la regola e molti fattori influenzano i risultati complessivi, tra cui:

- Fattori relativi al prodotto (ad es. n. pezzi, peso, lunghezza, volume, materiale)
- Fattori organizzativi (ad es. modelli di turni, personale in loco, frequenza dell'analisi energetica)
- Fattori relativi al processo (ad es. tempo di funzionamento, tempo di ciclo, velocità, numero di configurazioni diverse, tasso di qualità)
- Personale (ad es. comportamento degli utenti, intensità dell'istruzione e dell'educazione, presenza di personale specializzato)
- Condizioni ambientali (ad es. temperatura esterna e interna, umidità, pressione, illuminazione)
- Fattori specifici della posizione (ad es. area, spazio, ristrutturazione, età delle apparecchiature, stato dell'infrastruttura di fornitura)
- Struttura produttiva (ad es. grado di integrazione verticale, segmenti di prodotto, numero di prodotti differenti)
- Fattori economici (ad es. fatturato, costi di produzione, costi energetici)

Tali fattori devono essere presi in considerazione per istituire confronti significativi. In pratica, questo può essere difficile, soprattutto quando il numero di dettagli o la conoscenza dei fattori è limitata. Per questo motivo, può quindi essere piuttosto



	<p>difficile stabilire benchmark utili ma, se fatti correttamente, sono preziosi per comprendere meglio i problemi di prestazione.</p>
<p>Raccomandazioni di ottimizzazione</p>	<p>Per impostare un sistema di gestione secondo ISO 50001, l'azienda deve:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provare che il management dimostra il suo impegno a sostenere e migliorare continuamente l'efficienza del sistema di gestione ambientale (SGA) attraverso l'attuazione della sua politica energetica</li> <li>• Nominare un Energy Manager, creare un energy team (formato secondo gli standard) e fornire le risorse necessarie (risorse umane, competenze specifiche, risorse tecnologiche e finanziarie, ecc.)</li> <li>• Individuare i requisiti di legge e fornire la prova di aver verificato la sua conformità con i documenti ad esso applicabile</li> <li>• Sviluppare l'analisi energetica e determinare gli usi energetici significativi</li> <li>• Predisporre un piano di misura, con controlli periodici dei dispositivi di misurazione e di registrazione</li> <li>• Identificare i fattori rilevanti con impatto significativo sul consumo di energia</li> <li>• Costruire un piano d'azione per raggiungere traguardi e obiettivi</li> <li>• Tener conto delle opportunità per migliorare le prestazioni energetiche nella propria politica di acquisto in occasione della sostituzione delle apparecchiature o dell'installazione di nuovi sistemi che possono avere un impatto significativo sulle prestazioni energetiche</li> </ul>
<p>Considerazioni tecniche rilevanti</p>	<p>L'obiettivo della ISO 50001 è di permettere a tutte le aziende di conseguire il miglioramento continuo delle proprie prestazioni energetiche attraverso un'attenta gestione. Esso si basa sulla metodologia del miglioramento continuo nota come PDCA (Plan-Do-Check-Act) e integra la gestione dell'energia all'interno delle pratiche quotidiane dell'azienda.</p>
<p>Schemi e diagrammi</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Metodologia PDCA (Plan-Do-Check-Action).</p>



Indicatori economici	Diversi fattori influenzano i costi di investimento ed è necessaria una valutazione caso per caso.	
Risparmi energetici	5-15%	
Risparmi economici	5-15% a seconda del livello di ambizione	
Tempo medio di recupero	Meno di 3 anni	
Emissioni	La misura non comporta alcuna emissione.	
Principali benefici non energetici (Benefici multipli)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Benefici ambientali <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Aumento di produttività <input type="checkbox"/> Ambiente di lavoro/Salute/Sicurezza <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Maggiore competitività <input type="checkbox"/> Manutenzione	Benefici per l'ambiente grazie alla riduzione delle emissioni di CO <sub>2</sub> .  Riduzione dei consumi energetici e della dipendenza dai combustibili fossili, miglioramento dell'immagine aziendale presso i propri clienti o partner, rispetto dei requisiti di legge.
Replicabilità	Alta	
Misure correlate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• ENMA-01: Risorse umane</li><li>• ENMA-02: Follow-up e monitoraggio dei consumi energetici</li><li>• ENMA-04: Il contributo di un esperto esterno per la gestione dell'energia</li><li>• ENMA-05: Acquisto di energia: mercato, offerte, fatture e green energy</li><li>• ENMA-06: Obblighi normativi</li><li>• ENMA-07: Supporto finanziario per la gestione dell'energia</li></ul>	
Casi studio Esempi applicativi	<p><b>Caso di studio n. 1</b></p> <p>Introduzione del sistema di gestione dell'energia presso l'azienda leader nel settore alimentare (Spagna, 2017)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Situazione iniziale:</b> la sfida principale per la ESCO (<i>Energy Service Company</i>) è stata quella di ridurre i consumi senza modificare le condizioni di comfort dei clienti nelle catene di supermercati.</li><li>• <b>Descrizione dell'ottimizzazione:</b> è stato sviluppato e implementato un sistema di gestione dell'energia (<i>Energy Management System, EMS</i>).</li></ul> <p>Esempi di misurazione del risparmio e risultati dell'introduzione del sistema di gestione dell'energia:</p>	





- Miglioramento della gestione della refrigerazione dei banchi verticali
- Ottimizzazione del programma di accensione e spegnimento dei forni
- Miglioramento della gestione dell'illuminazione
- Ottimizzazione della potenza contrattuale e delle condizioni del mercato libero
- Verifica dei risparmi
- Riduzione delle emissioni di CO<sub>2</sub> di 34.000 kg
- Riduzione della bolletta elettrica con un risparmio del 37% sul totale

I risparmi energetici derivanti dall'implementazione del sistema di gestione dell'energia e dalla formazione dei lavoratori sono stati stimati in 78,6 MWh/anno (circa 7.800 €/anno).

- **Costi di attuazione:** non disponibile
- **Tempo di recupero:** non disponibile

#### Caso di studio n. 2

Gestione dell'energia nel settore retail, società Lidl (Paesi Bassi)

- **Situazione iniziale:** non definito
- **Descrizione dell'ottimizzazione:** nei Paesi Bassi, l'azienda Lidl ha certificato ISO 50001 quasi 400 delle sue filiali, con circa 28 dipendenti per punto vendita. Le motivazioni più importanti sono state la riduzione dei costi e la consapevolezza energetica all'interno dell'organizzazione. Un obiettivo chiave era quello di migliorare la reputazione dell'azienda. Gli investimenti richiesti sono stati moderati 12.000 € per la certificazione e 4.000 € per la formazione del personale. La formazione si è concentrata sulla comprensione di dove e come viene utilizzata l'energia e sulla capacità di individuare e risolvere rapidamente i problemi o i malfunzionamenti delle apparecchiature. Il processo ha richiesto 3 mesi (4 giorni alla settimana di tempo per il personale). Ciò è stato possibile perché molti processi e procedure erano già in atto e richiedevano solo piccole modifiche per renderlo applicabile alla ISO 50001. Un fattore chiave di successo è stato fornire una formazione adeguata alle competenze e le esigenze del personale non tecnico. I risparmi energetici sono stati in media del 5-10% (con risparmi a livello di negozio fino al 30%), in gran parte dovuti alla continua attenzione al funzionamento del sistema e alla rapida risposta ai problemi. In futuro, attività legate alla gestione dell'energia potrebbero essere estese alla catena di fornitura.
- **Costi di attuazione:** 16.000 €
- **Tempo di recupero:** meno di 1 anno

#### Referenze

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**Gear@SME**  
Saving energy together



Questo progetto ha ricevuto finanziamenti dall'azione di sostegno al coordinamento H2020 dell'Unione europea nell'ambito della convenzione di sovvenzione n. 894356.

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Best Practice	<b>IL CONTRIBUTO DI UN ESPERTO ESTERNO PER LA GESTIONE DELL'ENERGIA</b>	<b>ENMA-04</b>
Applicazione	Gestione dell'energia	
Settore PMI	Tutti i settori	
Sottosettore PMI	Tutti i sottosettori	
Descrizione tecnica	<p>Un'azienda energivora del settore industria/terziario non sempre possiede le competenze tecniche adeguate a trattare le questioni energetiche.</p> <p>Pertanto, potrebbe aver bisogno di un supporto esterno per:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Effettuare un bilancio energetico e verificare i propri usi energetici.</li><li>• Identificare, qualificare e quantificare aree con il potenziale di risparmio energetico più elevato.</li><li>• Studiare la fattibilità di una soluzione per il risparmio energetico o l'utilizzo di energia rinnovabile e calcolare e dimensionare questa soluzione.</li></ul>	
Raccomandazioni di ottimizzazione	<p>Le aziende si avvalgono di un esperto indipendente per diversi motivi:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Competenza:</b> l'esperienza e la competenza acquisite dall'esperto devono corrispondere alle problematiche dell'azienda. Beneficerà quindi di una prospettiva esterna.</li><li>• <b>Credibilità:</b> lo studio può aiutare a giustificare le decisioni al management.</li><li>• <b>Indipendenza, neutralità e obiettività:</b> le raccomandazioni dell'esperto sono nell'interesse del suo cliente, indipendentemente da qualsiasi interesse commerciale.</li><li>• <b>Riservatezza:</b> lo sponsor può assicurare che l'esperto mantenga la riservatezza su progetti importanti, al fine di sostenere la strategia competitiva dell'azienda.</li><li>• <b>Disponibilità e reattività:</b> per essere il più efficiente possibile, l'esperto definisce con l'azienda orari e scadenze di lavoro, appuntamenti in loco, scambi telefonici ed e-mail.</li></ul>	
Indicatori economici	A partire da 0 €	



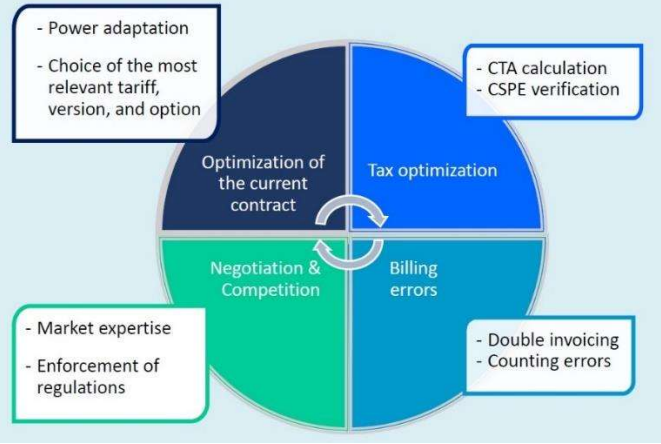
Risparmi energetici	5-15% a seconda del livello di ambizione	
Risparmi economici	Risparmio del 5% nella fornitura di energia a seconda del livello di ambizione	
Tempo medio di recupero	Meno di 3 anni	
Emissioni	La misura non comporta alcuna emissione.	
Principali benefici non energetici (Benefici multipli)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Benefici ambientali <input type="checkbox"/> Aumento di produttività <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ambiente di lavoro/Salute/Sicurezza <input type="checkbox"/> Maggiore competitività <input type="checkbox"/> Manutenzione	Benefici per l'ambiente grazie alla riduzione delle emissioni di CO <sub>2</sub> .
Replicabilità	Alta	
Misure correlate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• ENMA-01: Risorse umane</li><li>• ENMA-02: Follow-up e monitoraggio dei consumi energetici</li><li>• ENMA-03: Applicazione del Sistema di gestione dell'energia secondo la norma ISO 50001</li><li>• ENMA-05: Acquisto di energia: mercato, offerte, fatture e green energy</li><li>• ENMA-06: Obblighi normativi</li><li>• ENMA-07: Supporto finanziario per la gestione dell'energia</li></ul>	

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Best Practice	ACQUISTO DI ENERGIA: MERCATO, OFFERTE, FATTURE E GREEN ENERGY	ENMA-05
Applicazione	Gestione dell'energia	
Settore PMI	Tutti i settori	
Sottosettore PMI	Tutti i sottosettori	
Raccomandazioni di ottimizzazione	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Comprendere e sapere leggere la bolletta</li><li>• Rinegozia e anticipare il contratto di fornitura:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Analizzare le possibili aliquote su determinate tasse; i livelli di potenza da sottoscrivere e le opzioni di trasmissione dell'energia elettrica, le tariffe (forfettarie e non, con o senza abbonamento, fisse o indicizzate), <i>green electricity</i>, la capacità, ecc.</li><li>- Richiedere un preventivo (IVA esclusa) degli ultimi 12 mesi e che riporti 3 dei seguenti elementi (fornitori, consegne e tasse)</li><li>- Consultare un broker per ottenere le migliori tariffe</li><li>- Chiedere ai fornitori quali servizi aggiuntivi possono offrire: una piattaforma online per monitorare i loro consumi o curve di carico, ecc.</li><li>- Anticipare la rinegoziazione dei loro contratti</li><li>- Il periodo di cancellazione è spesso equivalente a 45 giorni con possibilità di negoziare con 6-12 mesi di anticipo:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Energia elettrica: discussione 6 mesi prima della data di scadenza</li><li>○ Gas: appena possibile e preferibilmente tra aprile e ottobre</li></ul></li></ul></li><li>• Aderire a un'offerta rinnovabile (<i>green energy</i>: energia da fonti rinnovabili)</li></ul> <p>È così possibile beneficiare di una garanzia di origine: un documento elettronico che certifica che per ogni MWh di energia elettrica consumata viene immessa in rete una quantità equivalente di energia elettrica rinnovabile.</p>	



<p>Schemi e diagrammi</p>	 <p>Alcune possibili opzioni per ridurre i costi energetici.</p>	
<p>Indicatori economici</p>	<p>Il costo dell'energia è costituito da tre parti:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fornitura di energia – per circa il 50%: negoziabile</li> <li>• Trasmissione dell'energia elettrica: non negoziabile ma ottimizzabile</li> <li>• Imposte: non negoziabili ma in alcuni casi ottimizzabili</li> </ul>	
<p>Risparmi energetici</p>	<p>5-15%</p>	
<p>Risparmi economici</p>	<p>5-15%</p> <p>Una migliore comprensione delle fatture consente di monitorare e ottimizzare in modo migliore, il che implica una riduzione dei consumi e di conseguenza un aumento del risparmio.</p>	
<p>Tempo medio di recupero</p>	<p>Meno di 3 anni</p>	
<p>Emissioni</p>	<p>La misura non comporta alcuna emissione.</p>	
<p>Principali benefici non energetici (Benefici multipli)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Benefici ambientali</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Aumento di produttività</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Ambiente di lavoro/Salute/Sicurezza</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Maggiore competitività</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Manutenzione</li> </ul>	<p>I benefici ambientali sono accresciuti dall'acquisto di energia verde.</p> <p>La migliore comprensione delle fatture consente monitoraggio e ottimizzazione migliori, con una riduzione dei consumi e quindi un aumento del risparmio.</p>
<p>Replicabilità</p>	<p>Alta</p>	



<p>Misure correlate</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>ENMA-01:</b> Risorse umane</li><li>• <b>ENMA-02:</b> Follow-up e monitoraggio dei consumi energetici</li><li>• <b>ENMA-03:</b> Applicazione del Sistema di gestione dell'energia conformemente allo standard ISO 50001</li><li>• <b>ENMA-04:</b> Il contributo di un esperto esterno per la gestione dell'energia</li><li>• <b>ENMA-06:</b> Obblighi normativi</li><li>• <b>ENMA-07:</b> Supporto finanziario per la gestione dell'energia</li></ul>
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Best Practice	OBBLIGHI NORMATIVI	ENMA-06
Applicazione	Gestione dell'energia	
Settore PMI	Tutti i settori	
Sottosettore PMI	Tutti i sottosettori	
Descrizione tecnica	L'obiettivo dei requisiti normativi applicabili alle imprese è quello di consentire loro di comprendere meglio i propri consumi energetici, ma anche di identificare le azioni che possono migliorare le loro prestazioni energetiche.	
Raccomandazioni di ottimizzazione	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Emissioni in atmosfera</b></li></ul> <p>Ogni azienda, per essere operativa, è tenuta ad ottenere una preventiva autorizzazione alle emissioni. L'attuale quadro normativo prevede che ogni impianto che produce emissioni in atmosfera sia preventivamente autorizzato dagli enti preposti e rispetti i valori limite fissati.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Audit energetico</b></li></ul> <p>In Italia sono stati emanati il decreto legislativo n.102/2014 (aggiornato al Decreto Legislativo n.73/2020) e il Piano d'Azione per l'Efficienza Energetica che stabiliscono un quadro di misure per il miglioramento dell'efficienza energetica al fine di raggiungere gli obiettivi fissati al 2021.</p> <p>In particolare, all'interno del D.Lgs. 73/2020 si precisa che per il settore industriale, viene promossa la diagnosi energetica per individuare i più efficaci interventi di riduzione dei consumi energetici nelle piccole e medie imprese (il decreto infatti recita: <i>"con riferimento alle piccole e medie imprese, al fine di promuovere il miglioramento del livello di efficienza energetica entro il 31 dicembre 2021 e, successivamente, ogni due anni fino al 2030, il Ministero dello Sviluppo Economico indice gare pubbliche per il finanziamento dell'implementazione di sistemi di gestione dell'energia conformi alla norma ISO 50001"</i>).</p> <p>Sono esentate dall'obbligo le aziende che hanno implementato un Sistema di Gestione conforme a EMAS, ISO 50001 o ISO 14001 che includa una diagnosi energetica conforme al decreto.</p> <p>Inoltre, il Decreto Legislativo 73/2020 prevede l'obbligo di installare contatori individuali per i clienti finali, che rilevano il consumo reale e il tempo effettivo di utilizzo dell'energia.</p>	





	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Promozione dell'uso delle energie rinnovabili</b></li></ul> <p>La direttiva 2009/28/CE “promozione dell'uso dell'energia da fonti rinnovabili” recepita in Italia con il Decreto Legislativo n. 28/2011 promuove l'utilizzo delle fonti energetiche rinnovabili per il raggiungimento dei livelli minimi di sfruttamento di queste fonti fissati dalla Comunità Europea per il 2020. La direttiva entra a pieno titolo nell'efficienza energetica degli edifici in quanto impone, con percentuali via via crescenti, l'uso di energie rinnovabili in edifici di nuova costruzione o in fase di ristrutturazione importante”.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Manutenzione</b></li></ul> <p>Infine, la manutenzione periodica è obbligatoria per alcuni tipi di apparecchiature, incluso il riscaldamento, il condizionamento e la refrigerazione, i compressori, ecc. Rispettare sempre le specifiche di manutenzione e servizio specifiche del produttore.</p>		
<b>Indicatori economici</b>	<p>Per le PMI è previsto il cofinanziamento delle Regioni per gli audit energetici. L'importo di questo incentivo varia da regione a regione.</p> <p>È prevista la detrazione fiscale per le ristrutturazioni energetiche (65% IRPEF).</p> <p>Approssimativamente, da 1.000 a 10.000 € a seconda del tipo di ispezione.</p> <p>Ad esempio, Regione Lombardia propone un bando per un contributo pari al 50% delle spese sostenute, fino a un contributo massimo di 5.000 euro per ogni audit energetico e di 10.000 € per l'adozione di un sistema di gestione secondo ISO 50001.</p>		
<b>Risparmi energetici</b>	<p>Diversi fattori influenzano i costi di investimento ed è necessaria una valutazione caso per caso.</p>		
<b>Risparmi economici</b>	<p>Da valutare caso per caso.</p>		
<b>Tempo medio di recupero</b>	<p>Da valutare caso per caso.</p>		
<b>Emissioni</b>	<p>La misura non comporta alcuna emissione.</p>		
<b>Principali benefici non energetici (Benefici multipli)</b>	<table border="1"><tr><td><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Benefici ambientali</li><li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Aumento di produttività</li><li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ambiente di lavoro/Salute/Sicurezza</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Maggiore competitività</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Manutenzione</li></ul></td><td><p>I benefici ambientali sono accresciuti dall'acquisto di energia verde.</p></td></tr></table>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Benefici ambientali</li><li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Aumento di produttività</li><li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ambiente di lavoro/Salute/Sicurezza</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Maggiore competitività</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Manutenzione</li></ul>	<p>I benefici ambientali sono accresciuti dall'acquisto di energia verde.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Benefici ambientali</li><li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Aumento di produttività</li><li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ambiente di lavoro/Salute/Sicurezza</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Maggiore competitività</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Manutenzione</li></ul>	<p>I benefici ambientali sono accresciuti dall'acquisto di energia verde.</p>		



Replicabilità	Alta
Misure correlate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• ENMA-01: Risorse umane</li><li>• ENMA-02: Follow-up e monitoraggio dei consumi energetici</li><li>• ENMA-03: Applicazione del Sistema di gestione dell'energia conformemente allo standard ISO 50001</li><li>• ENMA-04: Il contributo di un esperto esterno per la gestione dell'energia</li><li>• ENMA-05: Acquisto di energia: mercato, offerte, fatture e green energy</li><li>• ENMA-07: Sostegno finanziario per la gestione dell'energia</li></ul>

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Best Practice	SUPPORTO FINANZIARIO PER LA GESTIONE DELL'ENERGIA	ENMA-07
Applicazione	Gestione dell'energia	
Settore PMI	Tutti i settori	
Sottosettore PMI	Tutti i sottosettori	
Descrizione tecnica	<p>Quando si investe in apparecchiature che consumano energia, è essenziale valutare un approccio basato sui costi dell'intero ciclo di vita: costi di investimento, consumo di energia, costi di manutenzione durante il suo ciclo di vita e riciclo/rifiuti. Ciò mostra che per la maggior parte delle apparecchiature che consumano energia, i costi nella fase di utilizzo detengono la quota maggiore dei costi totali nel corso della vita tecnica.</p> <p>Grazie ai risparmi generati in fase di utilizzo attraverso misure di ottimizzazione, i costi aggiuntivi all'acquisto possono essere ammortizzati molto rapidamente.</p>	
Raccomandazioni di ottimizzazione	<p>Si riporta un elenco non esaustivo di possibili programmi di sostegno finanziario (queste caratteristiche evolvono rapidamente e non sono tutte cumulabili).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Prestito bancario:</b> è la soluzione più comune utilizzata dalle PMI. Le banche possono garantire prestiti a medio o lungo termine. Solitamente il prestito bancario non copre interamente l'investimento, che sarà coperto dall'autofinanziamento.</li><li>• <b>Leasing:</b> strumento utilizzato per finanziare le stesse tipologie di attività di un prestito tradizionale. Tuttavia, la società sarà proprietaria dell'immobile solo al termine del periodo di locazione.</li><li>• <b>Noleggio a lungo termine:</b> il contratto di locazione a lungo termine corrisponde ad un tradizionale contratto di locazione senza opzione di acquisto. Il contratto è stipulato tra il fornitore dell'attrezzatura e l'azienda, spesso tramite un istituto di credito.</li><li>• <b>Finanziamento di terzi:</b> sta diventando una opzione sempre più comune nell'industria. Ad es. finanziamenti basati su contratti di prestazione energetica.</li><li>• <b>Prestiti eco-energia:</b> i prestiti sono destinati a finanziare alcune misure di efficienza energetica e possono essere combinati con certificati di risparmio energetico (ESC). Sono destinati alle micro-imprese (VSE o PMI) di età superiore ai tre anni che desiderano migliorare la propria efficienza energetica.</li></ul>	



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Certificati di Risparmio Energetico (ESC):</b> in alcuni paesi dell'Unione Europea, il meccanismo dei certificati di risparmio energetico richiede ai rivenditori di energia di aiutare gli sviluppatori di alcuni progetti a investire nel risparmio energetico.</li> </ul>	
Schemi e diagrammi	<p style="text-align: center;">Costo totale di un'apparecchiatura durante il suo ciclo di vita.</p>	
Indicatori economici	In Francia il prestito eco-energia varia tra 10.000 e 100.000 € a tasso agevolato maggiorato dallo Stato. La durata è di 5 anni, di cui 1 anno di capitale differito.	
Risparmi energetici	È necessaria un'attenta valutazione caso per caso.	
Risparmi economici	Da valutare caso per caso.	
Tempo medio di recupero	Da valutare caso per caso.	
Emissioni	La misura non comporta alcuna emissione.	
Principali benefici non energetici (Benefici multipli)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Benefici ambientali <input type="checkbox"/> Aumento di produttività <input type="checkbox"/> Ambiente di lavoro/Salute/Sicurezza <input type="checkbox"/> Maggiore competitività <input type="checkbox"/> Manutenzione	I benefici ambientali sono accresciuti dall'acquisto di energia verde.
Replicabilità	Alta	



<p>Misure correlate</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>ENMA-01:</b> Risorse umane</li><li>• <b>ENMA-02:</b> Follow-up e monitoraggio dei consumi energetici</li><li>• <b>ENMA-03:</b> Applicazione del Sistema di gestione dell'energia conformemente allo standard ISO 50001</li><li>• <b>ENMA-04:</b> Il contributo di un esperto esterno per la gestione dell'energia</li><li>• <b>ENMA-05:</b> Acquisto di energia: mercato, offerte, fatture e green energy</li><li>• <b>ENMA-06:</b> Obblighi normativi</li></ul>
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Questa Best Practice è stata sviluppata dal progetto IMPAWATT (GA n. 785041) e adattata per il progetto GEAR@SME (GA n. 894356)



Best Practice	RIDUZIONE DEL TEMPO DI FUNZIONAMENTO DEL VENTILATORE	HVAC-01
Applicazione	Ottimizzazione dei sistemi HVAC (Sistemi di riscaldamento, ventilazione e condizionamento dell'aria)	
Settore PMI	Tutti i settori	
Sottosettore PMI	Tutti i sottosettori	
Descrizione tecnica	<p>Molti impianti funzionano tutto l'anno (24 ore su 24, 7 giorni su 7) mentre i tempi di produzione o di utilizzo possono variare. Quando si ottimizzano i sistemi HVAC, la prima domanda dovrebbe essere quali aree dovrebbero essere fornite e in quali orari. I risparmi energetici che ne derivano sono tra le misure più semplici ed efficaci.</p> <p>La riduzione del tempo di funzionamento consente di risparmiare non solo energia per il ventilatore, ma anche energia per il condizionamento dell'aria (riscaldamento, raffreddamento, umidificazione e deumidificazione).</p> <p>Ulteriori vantaggi che derivano dalla riduzione del tempo di esecuzione sono:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Intervalli di manutenzione ridotti: poiché molti sistemi devono essere sottoposti a manutenzione dopo determinate ore di funzionamento (ad esempio, ispezioni periodiche, ecc.), l'intervallo di manutenzione può essere esteso.</li><li>• Riduzione della sostituzione del filtro: i filtri vengono generalmente sostituiti dopo una certa differenza di pressione o dopo un certo tempo di funzionamento. La riduzione del tempo di funzionamento riduce sia il livello di contaminazione che il tempo di funzionamento del filtro.</li></ul>	
Raccomandazioni di ottimizzazione	<p>La riduzione dei tempi di funzionamento non richiede una pianificazione complessa e può essere implementata in modo molto semplice e veloce. Consultando il personale operativo, è possibile effettuare un rilevamento della domanda dell'impianto. Se disponibile, è anche possibile prendere visione dei documenti di pianificazione. La consultazione con il produttore o il progettista del sistema può portare a ulteriori vantaggi.</p> <p>La riduzione dei tempi di funzionamento può essere solitamente effettuata manualmente da personale qualificato dell'azienda. Per garantire il massimo potenziale di risparmio, i sistemi automatizzati sono utili e spesso possono essere realizzati tramite controlli temporali semplici ed economici. Se un sistema di gestione</p>	



	<p>dell'edificio è già in funzione, la riduzione dei tempi di funzionamento può essere adattata di conseguenza.</p> <p>Per determinare il potenziale di risparmio di questa misura, devono essere raccolte le seguenti informazioni:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Costi specifici per energia elettrica, calore, freddo e manutenzione</li><li>• Tempi di funzionamento del sistema</li><li>• Orario di lavoro dell'azienda</li><li>• Portata nominale</li><li>• Costi di investimento (ad esempio, timer)</li></ul>														
Schemi e diagrammi	<table border="1"><caption>Consumo energetico dei sistemi HVAC</caption><thead><tr><th>Sistema HVAC</th><th>Consumo (%)</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>ventilatore di scarico</td><td>12%</td></tr><tr><td>ventilatore aria alimentazione</td><td>23%</td></tr><tr><td>umidificatore</td><td>40%</td></tr><tr><td>impianto di refrigerazione</td><td>8%</td></tr><tr><td>generazione di calore</td><td>16%</td></tr><tr><td>energia ausiliaria</td><td>1%</td></tr></tbody></table> <p>Distribuzione dell'energia in un impianto di climatizzazione.</p>	Sistema HVAC	Consumo (%)	ventilatore di scarico	12%	ventilatore aria alimentazione	23%	umidificatore	40%	impianto di refrigerazione	8%	generazione di calore	16%	energia ausiliaria	1%
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ventilatore aria alimentazione	23%														
umidificatore	40%														
impianto di refrigerazione	8%														
generazione di calore	16%														
energia ausiliaria	1%														
Indicatori economici	Il costo unitario dei relè temporizzati è di circa 150-200 €														
Risparmi energetici	Il risparmio energetico è il risultato di: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Fornitura di energia elettrica per alimentare il sistema HVAC (10-15%)</li><li>• Riduzione del gas refrigerante per alimentare la batteria fredda dell'impianto</li></ul>														
Risparmi economici	Tra il 15% e il 30% dei costi per l'energia consumata.														
Tempo medio di recupero	Meno di 3 anni														
Emissioni	Le emissioni dipendono dalle caratteristiche del gas refrigerante.														



<p>Principali benefici non energetici (Benefici multipli)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Benefici ambientali</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Aumento di produttività</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ambiente di lavoro/Salute/Sicurezza</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Maggiore competitività</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Manutenzione</li> </ul>	<p>A seconda della configurazione dell'impianto, il consumo energetico dei sistemi di ventilazione è imputabile all'energia elettrica (ventilazione, riscaldamento e umidificazione dell'aria), gas (riscaldamento dell'aria, umidificazione) o energia solare termica (riscaldamento, recupero/recupero dell'umidità) che può essere ridotta dal misurare. Benefici per l'ambiente grazie alla riduzione delle emissioni di CO<sub>2</sub> dovute alla riduzione del fabbisogno di energia elettrica.</p> <p>La climatizzazione ottimizzata non solo riduce i costi operativi per l'energia elettrica e termica, ma crea anche condizioni di lavoro che migliorano il comfort e la salute dei dipendenti.</p>
<p>Replicabilità</p>	<p>Alta</p>	
<p>Misure correlate</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HVAC-02: Riduzione della portata tramite variazione di velocità (VSD)</li> <li>• HVAC-03: Sostituire i ventilatori</li> <li>• HVAC-04: Sostituzione del sistema di trasmissione</li> <li>• HVAC-05: Recupero di calore e umidità</li> <li>• HVAC-06: Riduzione delle perdite di carico</li> <li>• HVAC-07: Riduzione delle perdite dei tubi</li> <li>• HVAC-08: Sostituzione del motore</li> </ul>	
<p>Casi studio Esempi applicativi</p>	<p>Installazione di sensore di CO<sub>2</sub>, azienda "Flughafen Wien" (Austria, 2012)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Situazione iniziale:</b> il ricambio d'aria dell'aeroporto di Vienna è stato progettato come di consueto per la massima occupazione degli edifici. Le misurazioni hanno dimostrato che questa occupazione massima non viene raggiunta costantemente e quindi, in determinati momenti, i sistemi di ventilazione possono talvolta funzionare con potenza ridotta.</li> <li>• <b>Descrizione dell'ottimizzazione:</b> è stato dimostrato che in alcuni edifici la capacità di ventilazione può essere ridotta (temporaneamente nei periodi in cui l'edificio non è occupato fino al 70%). Nel flusso dell'aria di scarico è stato posizionato un sensore di CO<sub>2</sub>. Il controllo dei ventilatori di mandata e di scarico è stato ottimizzato con convertitori di frequenza. Di conseguenza, anche la domanda di</li> </ul>	





	<p>energia termica e frigorifera è notevolmente diminuita e, occasionalmente, con queste misure è stato possibile evitare investimenti per la sostituzione.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Costi di attuazione:</b> circa 200 €</li><li>• <b>Tempo di recupero:</b> circa 4 anni</li></ul>
<b>Referenze</b>	<p>Gerstbauer, Ch., Kulterer, K., Gorbach, Ch., Brunner, W.,.: Leitfaden für Energieaudits von Lüftungsanlagen, klimaaktiv energieeffiziente betriebe, Wien 2013</p>

Questa Best Practice è stata sviluppata dal progetto IMPAWATT (GA n. 785041) e adattata per il progetto GEAR@SME (GA n. 894356)



Best Practice	RIDUZIONE DELLA PORTATA TRAMITE VARIAZIONE DI VELOCITÀ (VSD)	HVAC-02
Applicazione	Ottimizzazione dei sistemi HVAC (Sistemi di riscaldamento, ventilazione e condizionamento dell'aria)	
Settore PMI	Tutti i settori	
Sottosettore PMI	Tutti i sottosettori	
Descrizione tecnica	<p>La portata di un sistema di ventilazione è il volume di aria trasportata per unità di tempo. Maggiore è la portata volumetrica, maggiore è l'energia utilizzata.</p> <p>Il fabbisogno energetico consiste in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Energia di trasporto:</b> energia necessaria per il trasporto dell'aria. L'energia elettrica viene trasformata da un motore in energia cinetica, che trasporta l'aria nuova ai singoli clienti.</li><li>• <b>Energia di riscaldamento/raffreddamento:</b> energia utilizzata per la climatizzazione (riscaldamento, raffreddamento). L'aria esterna raramente ha la temperatura richiesta dall'aria di mandata. Pertanto, l'aria deve essere riscaldata o raffreddata prima di essere trasportata ai clienti.</li><li>• <b>Umidificazione dell'aria:</b> l'aria deve essere umidificata prima che viene consegnata all'ambiente. Riducendo la portata volumetrica, si risparmia energia anche durante l'umidificazione.</li><li>• <b>Deumidificazione:</b> in alcuni casi, l'aria deve essere prima deumidificata, solitamente tramite una serpentina di raffreddamento dove l'aria si condensa. L'energia di condensazione risultante deve essere dissipata attraverso il sistema di raffreddamento.</li><li>• <b>Costi di manutenzione:</b> riducendo la portata volumetrica, i filtri non vengono inquinati così rapidamente e possono essere utilizzati più a lungo. Anche i costi di manutenzione dei ventilatori sono ridotti.</li></ul> <p>L'analisi della portata volumetrica è quindi una misura importante per la riduzione dei costi energetici di un sistema di ventilazione.</p> <p>Poiché molti sistemi di ventilazione sono stati costruiti con una portata volumetrica "rigida", il sistema convoglia costantemente una quantità d'aria definita alle utenze, indipendentemente dalla richiesta. Ma solo nei casi più rari è richiesta la portata nominale (portata volumetrica installata).</p>	



	<p>Un controllo variabile della portata volumetrica elimina il problema e consente di ottenere un maggiore risparmio energetico.</p> <p>Molti impianti funzionano tutto l'anno (24 ore su 24, 7 giorni su 7) mentre i tempi di produzione o di utilizzo possono variare. Quando si ottimizzano i sistemi HVAC, la prima domanda dovrebbe essere quali aree dovrebbero essere fornite e in quali orari. I risparmi energetici che ne derivano sono tra le misure più semplici ed efficaci.</p>
<p>Raccomandazioni di ottimizzazione</p>	<p>L'esperienza pratica ha dimostrato che il consumo di energia di un sistema di ventilazione può essere notevolmente ridotto se viene adattato a un funzionamento basato sulle esigenze. Di conseguenza, la portata dell'aria di mandata viene adattata alle condizioni ambiente, il che non è possibile con un funzionamento rigido del sistema.</p> <p>Per implementare una ventilazione di tipo variabile, è necessario un parametro di controllo, selezionato appositamente per l'ambiente e facile da misurare.</p> <p>I parametri di controllo possono essere:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Livello di attività (sensori di movimento)</li><li>• Numero di occupanti (sensori di conteggio)</li><li>• Concentrazione di inquinanti (sensori di CO<sub>2</sub>, sensori VOC)</li><li>• Sensori di gas miscelati</li><li>• Sensori a infrarossi</li></ul> <p>Se ulteriori emissioni sono note, il sistema di ventilazione può essere controllato anche da un sensore che misura una specifica emissione (es. sensori di CO).</p> <p>Se il carico di riscaldamento o raffrescamento è completamente o parzialmente coperto dal sistema di ventilazione, sono operativi anche i seguenti sensori (utilizzabili anche in combinazione con altri sensori):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Sensori di temperatura</li><li>• Sensore di umidità dell'aria</li></ul> <p>Per elaborare in modo ottimale i segnali ricevuti, è necessario installare un sistema di alimentazione in grado di implementare una portata volumetrica variabile.</p> <p>Un controllo della portata in funzione di una richiesta variabile può essere raggiunto mediante:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Variatori di velocità (VSD)</li><li>• Controllo serrande</li><li>• Controllo palette guida di ingresso</li><li>• Controllo by-pass</li></ul> <p>Serranda e by-pass presentano una scarsa efficienza.</p>



Le alette di ingresso per ventilatori assiali non sono molto utilizzate nei sistemi HVAC. Per un controllo VSD vengono utilizzati convertitori di frequenza e motori EC (vengono utilizzati motori asincroni e sincroni superiori a 10 kW). Il VSD regola la portata volumetrica influenzando la potenza del motore che aziona il ventilatore. Il VSD può essere adattato a quasi tutti i motori. Nel caso di una richiesta variabile di portata d'aria, una regolazione variabile della portata volumetrica basata sulla domanda permette di ottenere un risparmio fino all'80% rispetto ad un sistema controllato mediante regolazione meccanica o non regolato affatto.

Considerazioni tecniche rilevanti

Per ridurre la portata d'aria, occorre prima determinare la portata volumetrica minima richiesta.

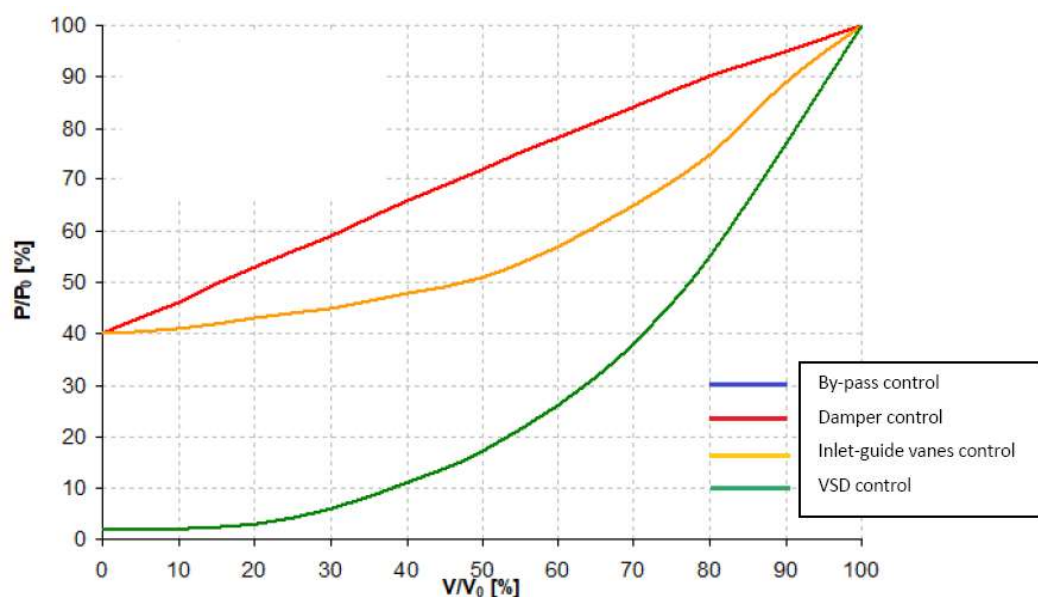
Secondo la norma EN 16798, la portata volumetrica dipende da tre parti principali:

- Portata volumetrica minima in funzione del numero di persone presenti nell'edificio
- Portata volumetrica necessaria per dissipare ulteriori emissioni nell'ambiente
- Portata volumetrica necessaria per riscaldare e/o raffreddare un ambiente e in base alle esigenze del processo produttivo

Schemi e diagrammi

La figura seguente mostra il potenziale di risparmio energetico tra a controllo VSD, controllo serrande, controllo by-pass e controllo palette guida di ingresso.

Viene riportata la richiesta percentuale di energia per una riduzione della portata volumetrica e si mostra come, tramite una riduzione della portata del 50%, il consumo di energia per un ventilatore controllato da VSD sia il più basso rispetto agli altri metodi di controllo.



P=Potenza effettiva - P<sub>0</sub>=Potenza nominale - V=Portata volumetrica effettiva - V<sub>0</sub>=Portata volumetrica nominale



Indicatori economici	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Controlli VSD: ca. 500 €/kW</li> <li>• Costo unitario del sensore di CO<sub>2</sub>: 100-200 €</li> <li>• Costo unitario del sensore di movimento: fino a 100 €</li> </ul>
Risparmi energetici	Il risparmio energetico è strettamente legato alla minore potenza elettrica richiesta per mantenere in funzione il sistema (10-15% in meno)
Risparmi economici	Riduzione delle bollette elettriche.
Tempo medio di recupero	Meno di 3 anni
Emissioni	Le emissioni dipendono dalle caratteristiche del gas refrigerante.
Principali benefici non energetici (Benefici multipli)	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Benefici ambientali</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Aumento di produttività</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Ambiente di lavoro/Salute/Sicurezza</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Maggiore competitività</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Manutenzione a</li> </ul> </div> <div style="width: 50%;"> <p>A seconda della configurazione dell'impianto, il consumo energetico dei sistemi di ventilazione è costituito da energia elettrica (per ventilazione, riscaldamento e umidificazione dell'aria), gas (riscaldamento dell'aria, umidificazione) o energia solare termica (riscaldamento, recupero/recupero dell'umidità) che può essere ridotta dal misurare. Benefici per l'ambiente grazie alla riduzione delle emissioni di CO<sub>2</sub> dovute alla riduzione del fabbisogno di energia elettrica.</p> </div> </div>
Replicabilità	Alta
Misure correlate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HVAC-01: Riduzione del tempo di funzionamento del ventilatore</li> <li>• HVAC-03: Sostituire i ventilatori</li> <li>• HVAC-04: Sostituzione del sistema di trasmissione</li> <li>• HVAC-05: Recupero di calore e umidità</li> <li>• HVAC-06: Riduzione delle perdite di carico</li> <li>• HVAC-07: Riduzione delle perdite dei tubi</li> <li>• HVAC-08: Sostituzione del motore</li> </ul>
Casi studio Esempi applicativi	Installazione di convertitori di frequenza, azienda "SALVAGNINI MASCHINENBAU GMBH" (Austria, 2015)



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Situazione iniziale:</b> i capannoni di produzione sono alimentati con l'aria dall'unità di ventilazione a soffitto. I ventilatori delle unità di ventilazione funzionano a piena potenza durante il funzionamento.</li><li>• <b>Descrizione dell'ottimizzazione:</b> l'installazione dei convertitori di frequenza, i motori dei ventilatori (2 x 1,6 kW) possono funzionare in modo variabile, in funzione del set point di temperatura ambiente (19 °C) e in funzione dello scostamento (fino a 4 °C), nell'intervallo di frequenza 15-50 Hz. Il funzionamento a bassa velocità consente un notevole risparmio energetico. Tutte le trasmissioni a cinghia sono state convertite con efficienti cinghie trapezoidali dentellate e i tubi, i raccordi e le flange dell'impianto di riscaldamento sono stati isolati.</li><li>• <b>Costi di attuazione:</b> ca. 3.500 €</li><li>• <b>Tempo di recupero:</b> 1 anno</li></ul>
<b>Referenze</b>	Gerstbauer, Ch., Kulterer, K., Gorbach, Ch., Brunner, W. : Leitfaden für Energieaudits von Lüftungsanlagen, klimaaktiv energieeffiziente betriebe, Wien 2013

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Best Practice	SOSTITUIRE I VENTILATORI	HVAC-03
Applicazione	Ottimizzazione dei sistemi HVAC (Sistemi di riscaldamento, ventilazione e condizionamento dell'aria)	
Settore PMI	Tutti i settori	
Sottosettore PMI	Tutti i sottosettori	
Descrizione tecnica	<p>La portata di un sistema di ventilazione è il volume di aria trasportata per unità di tempo.</p> <p>In molti sistemi di ventilazione, la portata impostata è maggiore del necessario.</p> <p>Il più delle volte ciò deriva da margini di sicurezza del 5-15% applicati in fase di progettazione per garantire i valori richiesti (valori MAK, ossia i valori indicativi legalmente vincolanti per sostanze inquinanti negli ambienti interni per i luoghi di lavoro nei quali sono impiegate sostanze potenzialmente nocive per la salute; carico di umidità; tasso di ricambio d'aria; ecc.).</p> <p>Tuttavia, maggiore è la portata in volume fornita, maggiore è l'energia utilizzata.</p> <p>In alcuni casi, l'ottimizzazione di alcune parti del sistema non è sufficiente.</p> <p>In questo caso, i componenti esistenti possono essere sostituiti con componenti nuovi e più efficienti.</p> <p>Possono essere interessati ventilatore, giunto, motore.</p>	
Raccomandazioni di ottimizzazione	<p>Quando un ventilatore non funziona al punto nominale, l'efficienza diminuisce rapidamente. Ciò è spesso legato a una cattiva valutazione della caduta di pressione della rete o a recenti modifiche della rete. Un nuovo design del ventilatore per il punto di funzionamento reale porta spesso risparmi elevati.</p> <p>Per determinare il punto di funzionamento di un ventilatore di solito vengono misurate la portata e la pressione. Con queste informazioni è possibile determinare il punto di funzionamento utilizzando la scheda tecnica del produttore del ventilatore.</p> <p>Se il punto di funzionamento effettivo non è correlato al punto di funzionamento nominale devono essere intraprese azioni correttive.</p>	
Considerazioni tecniche rilevanti	La riduzione della pressione può essere applicata in qualsiasi sito di interesse purché siano soddisfatti i criteri per un corretto funzionamento.	



<p>Schemi e diagrammi</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Distribuzione dell'energia in un sistema di climatizzazione</b></p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <caption>Distribuzione dell'energia in un sistema di climatizzazione</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Componente</th> <th>Percentuale</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>ventilatore di scarico</td> <td>12%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ventilatore alimentazione</td> <td>23%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>umidificatore</td> <td>40%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>impianto di refrigerazione</td> <td>8%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>generazione di calore</td> <td>16%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>energia ausiliaria</td> <td>1%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Componente	Percentuale	ventilatore di scarico	12%	ventilatore alimentazione	23%	umidificatore	40%	impianto di refrigerazione	8%	generazione di calore	16%	energia ausiliaria	1%
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impianto di refrigerazione	8%															
generazione di calore	16%															
energia ausiliaria	1%															
<p>Indicatori economici</p>	<p>Sostituzione del ventilatore: ca. 1.500 €/kW</p>															
<p>Risparmi energetici</p>	<p>Il risparmio energetico, con l'individuazione delle esigenze operative e installazione di nuovo ventilatore più efficiente che opera alla massima efficienza, è di ca. 30%</p>															
<p>Risparmi economici</p>	<p>ca. 10-15%</p>															
<p>Tempo medio di recupero</p>	<p>3-6 anni</p>															
<p>Emissioni</p>	<p>Questa misura non comporta ulteriori emissioni oltre alle emissioni dovute al consumo di energia elettrica per il funzionamento del sistema.</p>															
<p>Principali benefici non energetici (Benefici multipli)</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Benefici ambientali</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Aumento di produttività</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Ambiente di lavoro/Salute/Sicurezza</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Maggiore competitività</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Manutenzione</p>	<p>Benefici per l'ambiente grazie alla riduzione delle emissioni di CO<sub>2</sub> dovute alla riduzione del fabbisogno di energia elettrica.</p>														
<p>Replicabilità</p>	<p>Media</p>															
<p>Misure correlate</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HVAC-01: Riduzione del tempo di funzionamento del ventilatore</li> <li>• HVAC-02: Riduzione della portata tramite variazione di velocità (VSD)</li> <li>• HVAC-04: Sostituzione del sistema di trasmissione</li> <li>• HVAC-05: Recupero di calore e umidità</li> <li>• HVAC-06: Riduzione delle perdite di carico</li> <li>• HVAC-07: Riduzione delle perdite dei tubi</li> <li>• HVAC-08: Sostituzione del motore</li> </ul>															





<p>Casi studio Esempi applicativi</p>	<p>Installazione regolatore di aspirazione e sostituzione ventilatore (Austria, 2016)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Situazione iniziale:</b> in tre casi è stato individuato il potenziale di ottimizzazione per i ventilatori. Innanzitutto, nella fase del processo di "plastificazione a caldo", le parti in plastica sono collegate ad altre parti mediante fusione. L'aria risultante viene estratta da un ventilatore centrifugo (5,5 kW di potenza). In secondo luogo, nel locale caldaia, a causa dell'elevata produzione di calore, è stata richiesta la ventilazione attiva mediante due ventilatori sul tetto (5 kW di potenza). In terzo luogo, un altro ventilatore sul tetto era responsabile dell'aspirazione della polvere di carta.</li><li>• <b>Descrizione dell'ottimizzazione:</b> sono state implementate diverse misure per ottenere il risparmio energetico. In primo luogo, è stata regolata l'aspirazione delle unità di plastificazione, che ha ridotto la portata d'aria necessaria. Inoltre, nel locale caldaia è stato installato un controller on-demand, che ha ridotto le ore di funzionamento. In terzo luogo, tutti i vecchi ventilatori sono stati sostituiti da nuovi e più efficienti ventilatori sono stati sostituiti con nuovi e più efficienti ventilatori EC a bassa potenza (da 0,6 kW a 2 kW). Grazie a questi accorgimenti, il consumo totale di 98.800 kWh è stato ridotto di 75.800 kWh.</li><li>• <b>Costi di attuazione:</b> 17.000 €</li><li>• <b>Tempo di recupero:</b> 3 anni</li></ul>
<p>Referenze</p>	<p>Kulterer, K., Mair, O., Horvath, C.: Leitfaden für Energieaudits in Kältesystemen, klimaaktiv energieeffiziente betriebe, Vienna 2017</p>

Questa Best Practice è stata sviluppata dal progetto IMPAWATT (GA n. 785041) e adattata per il progetto GEAR@SME (GA n. 894356)



Best Practice	SOSTITUZIONE DEL SISTEMA DI TRASMISSIONE	HVAC-04																
Applicazione	Ottimizzazione dei sistemi HVAC (Sistemi di riscaldamento, ventilazione e condizionamento dell'aria)																	
Settore PMI	Tutti i settori																	
Sottosettore PMI	Tutti i sottosettori																	
Descrizione tecnica	<p>In alcuni casi, l'ottimizzazione di alcune parti del sistema non è possibile o non è economica. I componenti esistenti sono sostituibili con componenti nuovi e più efficienti. Per ottenere un'indicazione se il sistema di trasporto (ventilatore, tipo di azionamento, motore) è efficiente o inefficiente, è possibile utilizzare il valore specifico di potenza del ventilatore (SFP). Questa misura indica quanta energia è necessaria per il trasporto di una data portata volumetrica. Tutte le perdite che si verificano (rendimenti, perdite di carico, perdite di linea, ecc.) determinano la potenza specifica del ventilatore (SFP). Sono richiesti i dati seguenti:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consumo di energia elettrica (<math>P_{el}</math>) del motore del ventilatore [W]</li> <li>• Portata nominale del ventilatore [<math>m^3/s</math>]</li> </ul> <p>Il calcolo si effettua con la seguente formula: <math>PSFP = \frac{P_{el}}{V_N} = \frac{\Delta p}{\eta}</math></p> <p>PSFP [W/<math>m^3s</math>]: potenza specifica del ventilatore  <math>P_{el}</math> [W]: potenza elettrica del motore  <math>V_N</math> [<math>m^3/s</math>]: portata d'aria nominale del ventilatore  <math>\Delta p</math> [Pa]: incrementi di pressione totale del ventilatore  <math>\eta</math>: efficienza complessiva (ventilatore, azionamento, motore)</p> <p>La potenza specifica viene confrontata con la tabella seguente. Più basso è il valore PSFP, più efficace è il sistema. Si raccomandano valori SFP non superiori a SFP 3/4.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Classi di potenza specifiche per i ventilatori</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Classe</th> <th>Potenza specifica del ventilatore (SFP) [W/(<math>m^3/s</math>)]</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><b>SFP 1</b></td> <td>&lt; 500</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>SFP 2</b></td> <td>500 ÷ 750</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>SFP 3</b></td> <td>751 ÷ 1.250</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>SFP 4</b></td> <td>1.251 ÷ 2.000</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>SFP 5</b></td> <td>2.001 ÷ 3.000</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>SFP 6</b></td> <td>3.001 ÷ 4.500</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>SFP 7</b></td> <td>&gt; 4.500</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Classe	Potenza specifica del ventilatore (SFP) [W/( $m^3/s$ )]	<b>SFP 1</b>	< 500	<b>SFP 2</b>	500 ÷ 750	<b>SFP 3</b>	751 ÷ 1.250	<b>SFP 4</b>	1.251 ÷ 2.000	<b>SFP 5</b>	2.001 ÷ 3.000	<b>SFP 6</b>	3.001 ÷ 4.500	<b>SFP 7</b>	> 4.500
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<p>Raccomandazioni di ottimizzazione</p>	<p>Una soluzione di cinghia progettata in modo ottimale si traduce in una migliore efficienza complessiva del sistema di trasmissione.</p> <p>Il 95% di tutti i ventilatori è collegato al motore tramite una trasmissione a cinghia, con la cinghia trapezoidale che rappresenta la quota maggiore. In generale, l'uso di cinghie piatte invece di cinghie trapezoidali può migliorare l'efficienza in media di circa il 5%. A causa della trasmissione di potenza, le perdite di efficienza dovute alla sollecitazione di flessione e all'attrito tra la cinghia e la puleggia si verificano raramente per le cinghie dentate.</p>
<p>Considerazioni tecniche rilevanti</p>	<p>Valori guida per l'efficienza di trasferimento (<math>\eta</math>), possono essere utilizzati i seguenti valori:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Guida diretta: <math>\eta = 1</math></li><li>• Cinghia trapezoidale singola<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- <math>P_{el} &lt; 5 \text{ kW} \rightarrow \eta = 0,83</math></li><li>- <math>P_{el} &gt; 5 \text{ kW} \rightarrow \eta = 0,90</math></li></ul></li><li>• Cinghie trapezoidali multiple: ogni cinghia trapezoidale aggiuntiva riduce l'efficienza della trasmissione dell'1%.</li><li>• Cinghia piatta<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- <math>P_{el} &lt; 5 \text{ kW} \rightarrow \eta = 0,90</math></li><li>- <math>P_{el} &gt; 5 \text{ kW} \rightarrow \eta = 0,96</math></li></ul></li></ul> <p>Negli azionamenti diretti, la perdita di energia dovuta alla trasmissione di potenza è la più bassa, mentre quella delle cinghie trapezoidali è la maggiore.</p> <p>Pertanto, se possibile, dovrebbe essere preferito l'azionamento diretto.</p>
<p>Indicatori economici</p>	<p>Il costo delle cinghie di trasmissione è limitato: ca. 30 €/m</p>
<p>Risparmi energetici</p>	<p>L'uso di cinghie piatte invece di cinghie trapezoidali migliora l'efficienza in media di ca. 5%.</p>
<p>Risparmi economici</p>	<p>5-10%</p>
<p>Tempo medio di recupero</p>	<p>Meno di 3 anni</p>
<p>Emissioni</p>	<p>Questa misura non comporta ulteriori emissioni oltre alle emissioni dovute al consumo di energia elettrica per il funzionamento del sistema.</p>



<b>Principali benefici non energetici (Benefici multipli)</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Benefici ambientali <input type="checkbox"/> Aumento di produttività <input type="checkbox"/> Ambiente di lavoro/Salute/Sicurezza <input type="checkbox"/> Maggiore competitività <input type="checkbox"/> Manutenzione	Benefici per l'ambiente grazie alla riduzione delle emissioni di CO <sub>2</sub> grazie alla riduzione del fabbisogno di energia elettrica.
<b>Replicabilità</b>	Alta	
<b>Misure correlate</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>HVAC-01:</b> Riduzione del tempo di funzionamento del ventilatore</li><li>• <b>HVAC-02:</b> Riduzione della portata tramite variazione di velocità (VSD)</li><li>• <b>HVAC-03:</b> Sostituire i ventilatori</li><li>• <b>HVAC-05:</b> Recupero di calore e umidità</li><li>• <b>HVAC-06:</b> Riduzione delle perdite di carico</li><li>• <b>HVAC-07:</b> Riduzione delle perdite dei tubi</li><li>• <b>HVAC-08:</b> Sostituzione del motore</li></ul>	
<b>Casi studio Esempi applicativi</b>	<p>Sostituzione della società di pulegge dei ventilatori "Kanuf GmbH" (Austria, 2006)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Situazione iniziale:</b> Knauf produce nel suo stabilimento a Weißenbach Liezen, materiali da costruzione e sistemi di costruzione, in particolare pannelli in cartongesso, profili in cemento armato e diversi cementi liscianti. Il gruppo Knauf Austria ha 1.350 dipendenti in 16 paesi con 13 siti produttivi.</li></ul> <p>Nell'area dell'impianto di essiccazione sono necessari grandi ventilatori per espellere l'aria umida. L'impianto di essiccazione è composto da tre zone, in ogni zona sono presenti due ventilatori. La portata viene controllata da un comando a paletta inappropriato, che funzionava piuttosto come un acceleratore a causa della sua grande distanza dal ventilatore. I 6 ventilatori degli impianti di essiccazione consumano il 20% del consumo elettrico complessivo.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Descrizione dell'ottimizzazione:</b> variando la dimensione delle pulegge dei ventilatori nelle zone 1 e 2 sono state ridotte la velocità e la portata. La riduzione della potenza necessaria è stata di 63 kW e il conseguente risparmio energetico ha portato ad una riduzione dei costi di 24.000 €.</li><li>• <b>Costi di attuazione:</b> 3.500 €</li><li>• <b>Tempo di recupero:</b> 2 mesi</li></ul>	
<b>Referenze</b>	Gerstbauer, Ch., Kulterer, K., Gorbach, Ch., Brunner, W.: Leitfaden für Energieaudits von Lüftungsanlagen, klimaaktiv energieeffiziente betriebe, Wien 2013	

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Best Practice	RECUPERO DI CALORE E UMIDITÀ	HVAC-05
Applicazione	Ottimizzazione dei sistemi HVAC (Sistemi di riscaldamento, ventilazione e condizionamento dell'aria)	
Settore PMI	Tutti i settori	
Sottosettore PMI	Tutti i sottosettori	
Raccomandazioni di ottimizzazione	<p>Fondamentalmente, i sistemi di recupero di calore e umidità sono classificati in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Sistemi recuperativi (recuperatori di calore)</li><li>• Sistemi rigenerativi (rigeneratori)</li></ul> <p>I recuperatori sono scambiatori di calore con camere separate tra i fluidi che consentono il trasferimento di calore. I flussi d'aria sono sempre rigorosamente separati nei recuperatori (ad es. scambiatori di calore a piastre).</p> <p>I rigeneratori, invece, funzionano sfruttando una massa di accumulo di energia attraverso la quale fluiscono alternativamente aria di scarico o aria fresca (ad es. scambiatori di calore rotativi).</p> <p>Entrambi i tipi sono disponibili con e senza recupero dell'umidità. La pompa di calore è un ulteriore mezzo per trasferire il calore dall'aria di scarico all'aria di mandata.</p> <p>Gli scambiatori di calore a piastre di trasferimento di calore e umidità e scambiatori di calore rotativi sono praticamente uguali se la qualità di esecuzione è appropriata.</p> <p>La soluzione tecnicamente più semplice, più robusta e meno costosa è rappresentata dallo scambiatore di calore a piastre. La bassa temperatura di congelamento dello scambiatore di calore rotativo lo rende particolarmente interessante per le ristrutturazioni in cui non è possibile implementare uno scambiatore di calore geotermico. In questo caso, a seconda del clima, si può risparmiare completamente il registratore elettrico dell'antigelo oppure impostarlo a temperature molto basse.</p>	
Considerazioni tecniche	<p>Gli svantaggi degli scambiatori di calore a piastre sono:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Nessun trasferimento di calore o umidità controllabile</li><li>• Temperatura di formazione del ghiaccio relativamente alta (da -2 a -4 °C circa, con recupero dell'umidità fino a -10 °C)</li><li>• Per l'uso estivo è necessario un by-pass estivo per evitare recuperi di calore indesiderati</li></ul>	



	<p>Gli scambiatori di calore rotativi utilizzano quasi esclusivamente rotori con recupero dell'umidità. I loro vantaggi di base sono:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trasferimento di umidità controllabile o recupero di calore (nessun by-pass richiesto)</li> <li>• Temperatura di congelamento profondo fino a circa -12°C a -18°C</li> </ul> <p>Gli svantaggi degli scambiatori di calore rotativi sono:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Possibile trasmissione di odori - a seconda del tipo (con o senza lavaggio)</li> <li>• Fabbisogno di potenza aggiuntiva per il rotore</li> <li>• Usurabilità delle guarnizioni scorrevoli - maggiore manutenzione</li> </ul>
<p>Schemi e diagrammi</p>	<p>Schema di base di un sistema di ventilazione.</p>
<p>Indicatori economici</p>	<p>Il costo di uno scambiatore di calore a piastre varia da 600 a 1.800 € a seconda delle dimensioni (uno scambiatore di calore a piastre da 100 kW per i sistemi convenzionali costa circa 1.000 €).</p>
<p>Risparmi energetici</p>	<p>Il recupero di calore consente di risparmiare in media il 30% del consumo totale di energia.</p>
<p>Risparmi economici</p>	<p>Tra il 15% e il 30% dei costi per l'energia consumata.</p>
<p>Tempo medio di recupero</p>	<p>Meno di 3 anni</p>
<p>Emissioni</p>	<p>Questa misura non comporta ulteriori emissioni oltre alle emissioni dovute al consumo di energia elettrica per il funzionamento del sistema.</p>



<p>Principali benefici non energetici (Benefici multipli)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Benefici ambientali</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Aumento di produttività</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ambiente di lavoro/Salute/Sicurezza</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Maggiore competitività</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Manutenzione</li> </ul>	<p>I sistemi di recupero del calore consentono un notevole risparmio di combustibili fossili. Benefici per l'ambiente grazie alla riduzione delle emissioni di CO<sub>2</sub>, grazie alla riduzione del fabbisogno di energia elettrica.</p> <p>La qualità dell'aria (temperatura e umidità) contribuisce in modo significativo al benessere umano e quindi a condizioni di produzione ottimali.</p> <p>I sistemi di recupero del calore possono risparmiare sostanzialmente combustibili fossili.</p>
<p>Replicabilità</p>	<p>Media</p>	
<p>Misure correlate</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HVAC-01: Riduzione del tempo di funzionamento del ventilatore</li> <li>• HVAC-02: Riduzione della portata tramite variazione della velocità (VSD)</li> <li>• HVAC-03: Sostituire i ventilatori</li> <li>• HVAC-04: Sostituzione del sistema di trasmissione</li> <li>• HVAC-06: Riduzione delle perdite di carico</li> <li>• HVAC-07: Riduzione delle perdite dei tubi</li> <li>• HVAC-08: Sostituzione del motore</li> </ul>	
<p>Casi studio Esempi applicativi</p>	<p>Società di sistemi di recupero calore "Collini Holding AG"(2018)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Situazione iniziale:</b> nel sito, gli edifici dell'impianto di trattamento delle acque reflue sono riscaldati ad almeno 15°C per mezzo di bocchette di riscaldamento nell'impianto di ventilazione. Il fabbisogno per il riscaldamento degli ambienti è stato di 1.375 MWh per l'anno 2016. Il calore derivante dalla neutralizzazione delle sostanze chimiche non viene recuperato, perché i contenitori sono aperti nella parte superiore e il gas fuoriesce. Solo il contenitore dell'acido cloridrico puro è chiuso e provvisto di aspiratore.</li> <li>• <b>Descrizione dell'ottimizzazione:</b> per poter sfruttare il calore di scarto dell'aria di scarico, l'impianto di trattamento delle acque reflue è dotato di un sistema di recupero del calore. Il recupero del calore avviene tramite due scambiatori di calore (WT) identici con una potenza nominale di 34 kW ciascuno. L'utilizzo dell'energia del WRG è possibile principalmente nei mesi della stagione di riscaldamento (dal 15 ottobre al 15 aprile). Il calcolo di progetto del produttore per questi mesi invernali ha mostrato che la potenza trasmessa di un WT è in media di 19,69 kW.</li> </ul>	



	<p>Il calcolo tiene già conto di un carico parziale pari al 75 % della portata nominale. In totale, è disponibile un potenziale termico dell'aria di scarico di 171.000 kWh/anno con un tempo di esercizio di 4.344 ore di esercizio all'anno.</p> <p>Il sistema di recupero del calore richiede due ventole di estrazione. Si tratta di ventilatori centrifughi ad alta efficienza energetica di classe di efficienza del motore IE4 con controllo FU. Rispetto ad un modello senza controllo FU si traduce in un risparmio di energia elettrica. Il tempo di funzionamento totale dell'impianto è di 7.500 ore di funzionamento all'anno.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Costi di attuazione:</b> 153.000 €</li><li>• <b>Tempo di recupero:</b> 9 anni</li></ul>
<b>Referenze</b>	Gerstbauer, Ch., Kulterer, K., Gorbach, Ch., Brunner, W. : Leitfaden für Energieaudits von Lüftungsanlagen, klimaaktiv energieeffiziente betriebe, Wien 2013

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Best Practice	RIDUZIONE DELLE PERDITE DI CARICO	HVAC- 06																
Applicazione	Ottimizzazione dei sistemi HVAC (Sistemi di riscaldamento, ventilazione e condizionamento dell'aria)																	
Settore PMI	Tutti i settori																	
Sottosettore PMI	Tutti i sottosettori																	
Descrizione tecnica	La manutenzione e la riparazione di filtri, condotti dell'aria e raccordi hanno un impatto significativo sull'efficienza di un sistema di ventilazione. La manutenzione e riparazione di questi componenti sono attività troppo spesso trascurate quando si considera il sistema di ventilazione, sebbene possano rappresentare una elevata quota percentuale dell'energia richiesta. Gli effetti di apparecchiature scarsamente mantenute o di perdite di carico si manifestano in un aumento della portata o in una perdita di carico.																	
Raccomandazioni di ottimizzazione	<p>I filtri dell'aria devono essere sostituiti regolarmente. I filtri hanno il compito di trattenere e bloccare le impurità presenti nell'aria.</p> <p>Secondo la norma ISO 16890 i filtri sono suddivisi in gruppi di filtrazione. Le prestazioni di un filtro vengono valutate in base al suo grado di separazione rispetto a dimensioni delle particelle di 0,3-10 micron.</p> <p>Il gruppo PM 1 rileva dimensioni delle particelle fino a <math>\leq 1</math> micron. Allo stesso modo, le varie sezioni catturano le particelle di PM 2,5 fino a <math>\leq 2,5</math> o da PM10 a <math>\leq 10</math> micron. I filtri devono sempre essere sottoposti a sensori di pressione elettronici. La differenza di pressione finale [Pa] non deve essere superiore a 450 Pa. I sensori mostrano il grado di contaminazione del filtro e danno quindi un'indicazione di quando sostituire il filtro.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Gruppi di filtri secondo ISO 16890</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Gruppo filtri</th> <th rowspan="2">Distribuzione delle particelle (micron)</th> <th>Critério</th> </tr> <tr> <th>*ePM=efficienza Particolato</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><b>ISO ePM<sub>1</sub></b></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><math>0,3 \leq x \leq 1</math></td> <td>Efficienza minima <math>\geq 50 \%</math></td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>ISO ePM<sub>2,5</sub></b></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><math>0,3 \leq x \leq 2,5</math></td> <td>Efficienza minima <math>\geq 50 \%</math></td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>ISO ePM<sub>10</sub></b></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><math>0,3 \leq x \leq 10</math></td> <td>Efficienza minima <math>\geq 50 \%</math></td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>ISO grossolano</b></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><math>0,3 \leq x \leq 10</math></td> <td>Efficienza minima <math>&lt; 50 \%</math></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Gruppo filtri	Distribuzione delle particelle (micron)	Critério	*ePM=efficienza Particolato	<b>ISO ePM<sub>1</sub></b>	$0,3 \leq x \leq 1$	Efficienza minima $\geq 50 \%$	<b>ISO ePM<sub>2,5</sub></b>	$0,3 \leq x \leq 2,5$	Efficienza minima $\geq 50 \%$	<b>ISO ePM<sub>10</sub></b>	$0,3 \leq x \leq 10$	Efficienza minima $\geq 50 \%$	<b>ISO grossolano</b>	$0,3 \leq x \leq 10$	Efficienza minima $< 50 \%$
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<b>ISO grossolano</b>	$0,3 \leq x \leq 10$	Efficienza minima $< 50 \%$																



<p>Considerazioni tecniche rilevanti</p>	<p><b>Ottimizzazione dell'efficienza energetica:</b> il fabbisogno di potenza del ventilatore e il fabbisogno energetico del condizionamento dipendono dalla portata d'aria erogata e dalla perdita di carico da vincere. Per questo motivo, quando l'impianto è ottimizzato per l'efficienza energetica, bisogna considerare anche la tenuta e la perdita di carico. Infatti, la potenza elettrica diminuisce al diminuire della portata o della perdita di carico. Ciò significa che una bassa perdita di pressione dei componenti può ridurre notevolmente la potenza elettrica del motore.</p> <p><b>Sostituzione dei filtri:</b> i filtri devono essere sempre sottoposti a sensori di pressione elettronici. La differenza di pressione finale [Pa] non deve essere superiore a 450 Pa. I sensori mostrano il grado di contaminazione del filtro e forniscono quindi un'indicazione di quando sostituire il filtro.</p>
<p>Schemi e diagrammi</p>	<p>Schema di base di un sistema di ventilazione.</p>
<p>Indicatori economici</p>	<p>Il costo dell'energia supera il costo del filtro stesso: i costi energetici possono essere da 4 a 10 volte il costo iniziale del filtro dei filtri finali ad alta efficienza.</p> <p>Il costo dei filtri dell'aria varia da circa 100 a 300 €.</p>
<p>Risparmi energetici</p>	<p>I filtri con una maggiore superficie filtrante e minori perdite di carico iniziali (definiti premium) consentono un consumo energetico inferiore di circa il 30% rispetto ai filtri tradizionali.</p>
<p>Risparmi economici</p>	<p>La minore perdita di carico consente una riduzione del 10% dei consumi energetici.</p>
<p>Tempo medio di recupero</p>	<p>Meno di 3 anni</p>



<b>Emissioni</b>	Questa misura non comporta ulteriori emissioni oltre alle emissioni dovute al consumo di energia elettrica per il funzionamento del sistema.	
<b>Principali benefici non energetici (Benefici multipli)</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Benefici ambientali <input type="checkbox"/> Aumento di produttività <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ambiente di lavoro/Salute/Sicurezza <input type="checkbox"/> Maggiore competitività <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Manutenzione	Benefici per l'ambiente grazie alla riduzione delle emissioni di CO <sub>2</sub> , grazie alla riduzione del fabbisogno di energia elettrica.  Questa misura ha lo scopo principale di proteggere la salute delle persone presenti nell'ambiente e, secondariamente, di proteggere le parti del sistema da contaminazioni o danni.
<b>Replicabilità</b>	Alta	
<b>Misure correlate</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• HVAC-01: Riduzione del tempo di funzionamento del ventilatore</li><li>• HVAC-02: Riduzione della portata tramite variazione della velocità (VSD)</li><li>• HVAC-03: Sostituire i ventilatori</li><li>• HVAC-04: Sostituzione del sistema di trasmissione</li><li>• HVAC-05: Recupero di calore e umidità</li><li>• HVAC-07: Riduzione delle perdite dei tubi</li><li>• HVAC-08: Sostituzione del motore</li></ul>	
<b>Referenze</b>	<p>Gerstbauer, Ch., Kulterer, K., Gorbach, Ch., Brunner, W.: Leitfaden für Energieaudits von Lüftungsanlagen, klimaaktiv energieeffiziente betriebe, Wien 2013</p> <p>Chimack M.J., Sellers D., "Using extended surface air filters in heating ventilation and air conditioning systems: reducing utility and maintenance costs while benefiting the environment", in Proceedings from the 2000 summer study on energy efficiency in buildings, 2000</p> <p>Michael D. Walters Risk of Sick Leave Associated with Outdoor Air Supply Rate, Humidification, and Occupant Complaints – Indoor Air 2000 10: 212-22</p>	

Questa Best Practice è stata sviluppata dal progetto IMPAWATT (GA n. 785041) e adattata per il progetto GEAR@SME (GA n. 894356)



Best Practice	RIDUZIONE DELLE PERDITE DEI TUBI	HVAC-07
Applicazione	Ottimizzazione dei sistemi HVAC (Sistemi di riscaldamento, ventilazione e condizionamento dell'aria)	
Settore PMI	Tutti i settori	
Sottosettore PMI	Tutti i sottosettori	
Descrizione tecnica	<p>La manutenzione e la revisione di filtri, condotti dell'aria e raccordi hanno un impatto significativo sull'efficienza di un sistema di ventilazione. La manutenzione e la revisione di questi componenti è troppo spesso trascurata quando si considera il sistema di ventilazione, sebbene possano avere un'elevata incidenza percentuale sul fabbisogno energetico richiesto. Gli effetti di una cattiva manutenzione o di perdite si manifestano in un aumento della portata o in una perdita di carico.</p> <p>Il fabbisogno di potenza del ventilatore e il fabbisogno energetico del climatizzatore dipendono dalla portata d'aria erogata e dalla perdita di carico da vincere. Perciò quando l'impianto è ottimizzato per l'efficienza energetica, bisogna considerare anche la tenuta e la perdita di carico dell'impianto.</p>	
Raccomandazioni di ottimizzazione	<p>I condotti dell'aria sporchi o che perdono aumentano la perdita di carico e la portata richiesta e quindi il consumo energetico dei ventilatori e del condizionamento. La tenuta del sistema di tubazioni può essere di importanza cruciale.</p> <p>Non solo le perdite e la contaminazione nei condotti dell'aria causano un aumento del fabbisogno energetico, ma anche la mancata chiusura completa di intercettazioni o corpi farfallati possono produrre lo stesso effetto. Se questi non si chiudono correttamente o non ermeticamente, le sezioni vengono inutilmente alimentate con aria. Ciò comporta un aumento della portata d'aria con tutti i suoi maggiori costi energetici.</p>	
Considerazioni tecniche rilevanti	<p><b>Classificazione di tenuta all'aria dei condotti</b></p> <p>Le classi di tenuta sono state progettate per condotti tondi e rettangolari. La tabella riporta 7 classi secondo EN DIN 13798-3, da ATC 7 a ATC 1 (ATC 7 è il peggiore, ATC 1 è il migliore). In tutti i sistemi in cui non è stata definita una classe di tenuta (soprattutto i condotti dell'aria più vecchi), si può presumere che la classe di tenuta sia uguale alla classe ATC 6 e abbia una perdita di portata in volume di circa il 15%.</p>	



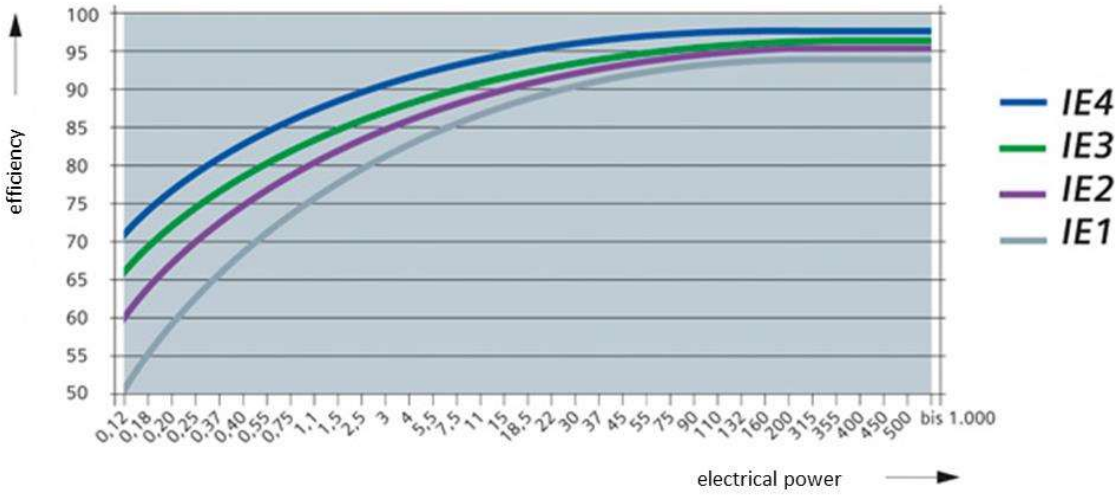
	Classi di dispersione (EN 16798)	
	Classi di perdita	Perdita d'aria (fmax) $m^3 s^{-1} \times m^{-2}$
	<b>ATC 7</b>	Non classificato
	<b>ATC 6</b>	$0,0675 \times p_t^{0,65} \times 10^{-3}$
	<b>ATC 5</b>	$0,027 \times p_t^{0,65} \times 10^{-3}$
	<b>ATC 4</b>	$0,009 \times p_t^{0,65} \times 10^{-3}$
	<b>ATC 3</b>	$0,003 \times p_t^{0,65} \times 10^{-3}$
	<b>ATC 2</b>	$0,001 \times p_t^{0,65} \times 10^{-3}$
	<b>ATC 1</b>	$0,00033 \times p_t^{0,65} \times 10^{-3}$
Indicatori economici	Diversi fattori influenzano i costi di investimento ed è necessaria una attenta valutazione caso per caso.	
Risparmi energetici	Una caduta di pressione del 15% implica contemporaneamente: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Incremento di ca. 15% del fabbisogno per riscaldamento e raffreddamento.</li> <li>- Incremento di ca. 40% di energia richiesta per le prestazioni del motore.</li> </ul>	
Risparmi economici	Tra il 15% e il 30% dei costi per l'energia elettrica consumata.	
Tempo medio di recupero	Meno di 3-6 anni (in genere 1-6 anni).	
Emissioni	Questa misura non comporta ulteriori emissioni oltre alle emissioni dovute al consumo di energia elettrica per il funzionamento del sistema.	
Principali benefici non energetici (Benefici multipli)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Benefici ambientali <input type="checkbox"/> Aumento di produttività <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ambiente di lavoro/Salute/Sicurezza <input type="checkbox"/> Maggiore competitività <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Manutenzione	Benefici per l'ambiente grazie alla riduzione delle emissioni di CO <sub>2</sub> dovute alla riduzione del fabbisogno di energia elettrica.
Replicabilità	Alta	
Misure correlate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HVAC-01: Riduzione del tempo di funzionamento del ventilatore</li> <li>• HVAC-02: Riduzione della portata tramite variazione di velocità (VSD)</li> <li>• HVAC-03: Sostituire i ventilatori</li> <li>• HVAC-04: Sostituzione del sistema di trasmissione</li> <li>• HVAC-05: Recupero di calore e umidità</li> <li>• HVAC-06: Riduzione delle perdite di carico</li> <li>• HVAC-08: Sostituzione del motore</li> </ul>	



Referenze	Gerstbauer, Ch., Kulterer, K., Gorbach, Ch., Brunner, W.,,: Leitfaden für Energieaudits von Lüftungsanlagen, klimaaktiv energieeffiziente betriebe, Wien 2013
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Best Practice	<b>SOSTITUZIONE DEL MOTORE</b>		<b>HVAC-08</b>																																																																																																																																																																										
Applicazione	Ottimizzazione dei sistemi HVAC (Sistemi di riscaldamento, ventilazione e condizionamento dell'aria)																																																																																																																																																																												
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Raccomandazioni di ottimizzazione	<p>Per valutare l'efficienza di un motore, la direttiva europea ErP-327/2011 ha stabilito criteri minimi di efficienza energetica che consentono una valutazione dei motori. Ciò riguarda i ventilatori con una potenza elettrica compresa tra 0,125 kW e 500 kW.</p> <p>La norma IEC 60034-30-1:2014 definisce le classi di efficienza dei motori asincroni (IE=International Efficiency), i rendimenti e le classi di efficienza a 50 e 60 Hz per i motori di rete monofase e trifase a 2÷8 poli in una gamma di potenza da 0,12 a 1.000 kW (la figura riporta il campo di applicazione della IEC 60034-30-1).</p>																																																																																																																																																																												
Considerazioni tecniche rilevanti	<p>Il Regolamento UE 640/2009 e il Supplemento 04/2014 (Direttiva ErP) riguardano il consumo energetici e l'efficienza energetica dei motori asincroni trifase per il funzionamento a rete in ambiente industriale. Questo regolamento è valido in tutti i paesi dell'Unione Europea. Il regolamento UE si basa sulla norma IEC 60034-30: 2008.</p> <p>I criteri di efficienza minima richiesti per motori da 0,75 kW a 375 kW sono motori IE3 o IE2 con convertitore di frequenza. Poiché la Direttiva ErP introduce standard minimi di efficienza si consiglia di acquistare un motore con un rendimento complessivo superiore per la sostituzione. La classe di efficienza comune per i sistemi motore oggi è IE4 (alcuni produttori offrono IE5).</p>																																																																																																																																																																												
Schemi e diagrammi	<p style="text-align: center;">Campo di applicazione della IEC 60034-30-1.</p>  <table border="1"> <caption>Approximate efficiency values from the graph</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Electrical Power (kW)</th> <th>IE4 (%)</th> <th>IE3 (%)</th> <th>IE2 (%)</th> <th>IE1 (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>0,12</td><td>72</td><td>66</td><td>60</td><td>50</td></tr> <tr><td>0,18</td><td>78</td><td>72</td><td>66</td><td>55</td></tr> <tr><td>0,25</td><td>82</td><td>76</td><td>70</td><td>60</td></tr> <tr><td>0,37</td><td>85</td><td>79</td><td>73</td><td>65</td></tr> <tr><td>0,55</td><td>88</td><td>82</td><td>76</td><td>70</td></tr> <tr><td>0,75</td><td>90</td><td>84</td><td>78</td><td>75</td></tr> <tr><td>1,1</td><td>92</td><td>86</td><td>80</td><td>78</td></tr> <tr><td>1,5</td><td>93</td><td>87</td><td>81</td><td>80</td></tr> <tr><td>2,5</td><td>94</td><td>88</td><td>82</td><td>82</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>94</td><td>88</td><td>82</td><td>82</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>94</td><td>88</td><td>82</td><td>82</td></tr> <tr><td>5,5</td><td>94</td><td>88</td><td>82</td><td>82</td></tr> <tr><td>7,5</td><td>94</td><td>88</td><td>82</td><td>82</td></tr> <tr><td>11</td><td>94</td><td>88</td><td>82</td><td>82</td></tr> <tr><td>15</td><td>94</td><td>88</td><td>82</td><td>82</td></tr> <tr><td>18,5</td><td>94</td><td>88</td><td>82</td><td>82</td></tr> <tr><td>22</td><td>94</td><td>88</td><td>82</td><td>82</td></tr> <tr><td>30</td><td>94</td><td>88</td><td>82</td><td>82</td></tr> <tr><td>37</td><td>94</td><td>88</td><td>82</td><td>82</td></tr> <tr><td>45</td><td>94</td><td>88</td><td>82</td><td>82</td></tr> <tr><td>55</td><td>94</td><td>88</td><td>82</td><td>82</td></tr> <tr><td>75</td><td>94</td><td>88</td><td>82</td><td>82</td></tr> <tr><td>90</td><td>94</td><td>88</td><td>82</td><td>82</td></tr> <tr><td>110</td><td>94</td><td>88</td><td>82</td><td>82</td></tr> <tr><td>132</td><td>94</td><td>88</td><td>82</td><td>82</td></tr> <tr><td>160</td><td>94</td><td>88</td><td>82</td><td>82</td></tr> <tr><td>200</td><td>94</td><td>88</td><td>82</td><td>82</td></tr> <tr><td>315</td><td>94</td><td>88</td><td>82</td><td>82</td></tr> <tr><td>355</td><td>94</td><td>88</td><td>82</td><td>82</td></tr> <tr><td>400</td><td>94</td><td>88</td><td>82</td><td>82</td></tr> <tr><td>450</td><td>94</td><td>88</td><td>82</td><td>82</td></tr> <tr><td>500</td><td>94</td><td>88</td><td>82</td><td>82</td></tr> <tr><td>bis 1.000</td><td>94</td><td>88</td><td>82</td><td>82</td></tr> </tbody> </table>			Electrical Power (kW)	IE4 (%)	IE3 (%)	IE2 (%)	IE1 (%)	0,12	72	66	60	50	0,18	78	72	66	55	0,25	82	76	70	60	0,37	85	79	73	65	0,55	88	82	76	70	0,75	90	84	78	75	1,1	92	86	80	78	1,5	93	87	81	80	2,5	94	88	82	82	3	94	88	82	82	4	94	88	82	82	5,5	94	88	82	82	7,5	94	88	82	82	11	94	88	82	82	15	94	88	82	82	18,5	94	88	82	82	22	94	88	82	82	30	94	88	82	82	37	94	88	82	82	45	94	88	82	82	55	94	88	82	82	75	94	88	82	82	90	94	88	82	82	110	94	88	82	82	132	94	88	82	82	160	94	88	82	82	200	94	88	82	82	315	94	88	82	82	355	94	88	82	82	400	94	88	82	82	450	94	88	82	82	500	94	88	82	82	bis 1.000	94	88	82	82
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Indicatori economici	Diversi fattori influenzano i costi di investimento ed è necessaria una attenta valutazione caso per caso.	
Risparmi energetici	Una caduta di pressione del 15% implica contemporaneamente: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Incremento di ca. 15% del fabbisogno per riscaldamento e raffreddamento</li><li>- Incremento di ca. 40% di energia richiesta per le prestazioni del motore</li></ul>	
Risparmi economici	Tra il 15% e il 30% dei costi per l'energia elettrica consumata.	
Tempo medio di recupero	3-6 anni	
Emissioni	Questa misura non comporta ulteriori emissioni oltre alle emissioni dovute al consumo di energia elettrica per il funzionamento del sistema.	
Principali benefici non energetici (Benefici multipli)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Benefici ambientali <input type="checkbox"/> Aumento di produttività <input type="checkbox"/> Ambiente di lavoro/Salute/Sicurezza <input type="checkbox"/> Maggiore competitività <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Manutenzione	Benefici per l'ambiente grazie alla riduzione delle emissioni di CO <sub>2</sub> , grazie alla riduzione del fabbisogno energetico.
Replicabilità	Media In alcuni casi, l'ottimizzazione di alcune parti del sistema non è possibile o economica.	
Misure correlate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• HVAC-01: Riduzione del tempo di funzionamento del ventilatore</li><li>• HVAC-02: Riduzione della portata tramite variazione di velocità (VSD)</li><li>• HVAC-03: Sostituire i ventilatori</li><li>• HVAC-04: Sostituzione del sistema di trasmissione</li><li>• HVAC-05: Recupero di calore e umidità</li><li>• HVAC-06: Riduzione delle perdite di carico</li><li>• HVAC-07: Riduzione delle perdite dei tubi</li></ul>	
Referenze	Gerstbauer, Ch., Kulterer, K., Gorbach, Ch., Brunner, W., Leitfaden für Energieaudits von Lüftungsanlagen, klimaaktiv energieeffiziente betriebe, Wien 2013	

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Best Practice	COIBENTAZIONE	HYDR-01
Applicazione	Distribuzione del calore	
Settore PMI	Tutti i settori	
Sottosettore PMI	Tutti i sottosettori	
Descrizione tecnica	<p>Tubi e componenti idraulici spesso non sono isolati adeguatamente. L'isolamento è spesso mancante, danneggiato o insufficiente per quanto riguarda lo spessore e/o il materiale.</p> <p>Le temperature dei mezzi di distribuzione del calore possono variare da -160 °C a ben oltre +600 °C. Pertanto, l'isolamento non è sempre solo per le perdite di calore, ma può anche far risparmiare energia nei sistemi di raffreddamento.</p> <p>Un tubo non isolato che trasporta acqua a 80°C, oltre 10 m per 3.200 ore all'anno consuma 12 volte più energia di un tubo isolato.</p> <p>Indicatori di isolamento mancante o insufficiente:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Danni visibili sulla superficie dell'isolamento</li><li>• Elevata temperatura ambiente nell'area circostante</li><li>• Acqua di condensa sulle tubazioni e sui componenti idraulici</li><li>• Temperature superficiali insolitamente elevate dei tubi</li></ul>	
Raccomandazioni di ottimizzazione	<p>L'isolamento mancante o insufficiente dovrebbe essere localizzato e classificato. È importante considerare l'isolamento di tutti i componenti (tubi, valvole, ecc.).</p> <p>La dispersione termica di una flangia non isolata corrisponde alla dispersione termica di un tubo non isolato della stessa dimensione con una lunghezza di un metro e mezzo.</p> <p>La dispersione termica di una sigillatura corrisponde alla dispersione termica di un tubo non isolato della stessa dimensione con una lunghezza di un metro.</p> <p>Per i sistemi di raffreddamento, l'isolamento di tutti i componenti è fondamentale per due motivi:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Il guadagno di calore aumenta il carico termico e la richiesta di energia dei sistemi di raffreddamento</li><li>• La condensazione dell'acqua sulla superficie dei tubi freddi può causare corrosione e distruzione dell'intera apparecchiatura</li></ul>	



	Pertanto, il calcolo dello spessore e talvolta l'uso di diversi strati e materiali isolanti sono molto importanti in questi casi.	
Considerazioni tecniche rilevanti	<p>A seconda dell'applicazione, si dovrebbe scegliere il giusto tipo di isolamento (per quanto riguarda la stabilità, ecc.).</p> <p>Come regola generale, l'isolamento può essere dimensionato economicamente come segue:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Temperatura inferiore a 100°C: isolamento pari a 1 mm per °C del fluido</li> <li>• Temperatura superiore a 100°C: isolamento pari a 0,5 mm per °C del fluido</li> </ul>	
Indicatori economici	<p>7-20 €/m<sup>2</sup> (a seconda dello spessore).</p> <p>Il tappeto lamellare per l'isolamento dei tubi viene utilizzato principalmente per:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tubi di diametro superiore a 250 DN (DN=diametro nominale)</li> <li>• Temperature inferiori a 300 °C</li> </ul> <p>Quasi sempre non richiedono costruzioni aggiuntive per il sostegno strutturale.</p>	
Risparmi energetici	<p>Risparmio elevato: un tubo non isolato che trasporta acqua a 80 °C su una distanza di oltre 10 metri per 3.200 ore all'anno consuma 12 volte più energia di uno isolato.</p> <p>Le perdite di energia nei sistemi di distribuzione del calore vanno circa dal 15% al 21% del consumo totale di combustibile.</p> <p>L'isolamento può ridurre le perdite del 30%, portando a una diminuzione complessiva del consumo di carburante del 6%.</p>	
Risparmi economici	Fino a 10%	
Tempo medio di recupero	<p>3-6 anni</p> <p>L'isolamento dei tubi negli edifici residenziali ha un tempo di recupero medio inferiore a 1 anno. Più grande è il sistema, maggiore sarà il tempo di ammortamento.</p>	
Principali benefici non energetici (Benefici multipli)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Benefici ambientali <input type="checkbox"/> Aumento di produttività <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ambiente di lavoro/Salute/Sicurezza <input type="checkbox"/> Maggiore competitività <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Manutenzione	Benefici per l'ambiente grazie alla riduzione delle emissioni di CO <sub>2</sub> , grazie alla riduzione del fabbisogno energetico. I tubi non isolati possono rappresentare un pericolo per la sicurezza. I componenti isolanti possono ridurre la manutenzione necessaria evitando la condensazione e quindi la corrosione è in alcune aree.



Replicabilità	Alta
Misure correlate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>HYDR-02:</b> Bilanciamento idraulico</li><li>• <b>HYDR-03:</b> Ottimizzazione della diffusione della temperatura (sindrome delta T)</li></ul>
Casi studio Esempi applicativi	<p>Sostituzione dell'isolamento danneggiato dei tubi, aeroporto di Vienna (Austria, 2016)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Situazione iniziale:</b> gli edifici dell'aeroporto di Vienna dal punto di vista energetico sono collegati tramite un collettore, nel quale sono ubicate le tubazioni per la centrale termica e fredda. Le tubazioni per il riscaldamento, funzionanti ad una temperatura di ingresso di 150°C, non erano adeguatamente isolate. Alcuni tubi avevano l'isolamento danneggiato mentre altri non erano affatto isolati. Anche alcuni componenti idraulici (pompe, valvole) non erano isolati.</li><li>• <b>Descrizione dell'ottimizzazione:</b> è stata sostituita la coibentazione danneggiata delle tubazioni e dei componenti, mentre è stata aggiunta quella mancante. Pertanto, le perdite di energia sono state ridotte di 532.100 kWh/anno.</li><li>• <b>Costi di attuazione:</b> non disponibile</li><li>• <b>Tempo di recupero:</b> non disponibile</li></ul>
Referenze	<p>Bauer M.: Leitfaden zur Optimierung von Wärmeverteilung, Wien 2018</p> <p>Kulterer K.: Leitfaden technische Wärmeisolierung, Wien 2017</p> <p>Nowak K.: Energy recovery, The technical potential of large and industrial heat pumps, 2017</p> <p><a href="https://www.ee-ip.org/articles/detailed/87f4ab4b1d6c3c767a9dcae1e30b0808/the-technical-potential-of-large-and-industrial-heatpumps/">https://www.ee-ip.org/articles/detailed/87f4ab4b1d6c3c767a9dcae1e30b0808/the-technical-potential-of-large-and-industrial-heatpumps/</a></p> <p>Wolff D.: Einsparpotenzial des hydraulischen Abgleichs ist hoch, 2009</p> <p><a href="https://www.co2online.de/energie-sparen/heizenergie-sparen/hydraulischer-abgleich/kommentar-hydraulischer-abgleich-einsparpotential/">https://www.co2online.de/energie-sparen/heizenergie-sparen/hydraulischer-abgleich/kommentar-hydraulischer-abgleich-einsparpotential/</a></p> <p>ASUE, Arbeitsgemeinschaft für sparsamen und umweltfreundlichen Energieverbrauch: Optimierung von Wärmenetzen bei KWK-Anlagen</p> <p><a href="https://www.klimaaktiv.at/dam/jcr:55bcd7f4-29a0-4e6f-89f0-cb51fa2c9117/PP_BestPracticeBeispiel_FlughafenWien_FREIGEG_1411_barrierefrei.pdf">https://www.klimaaktiv.at/dam/jcr:55bcd7f4-29a0-4e6f-89f0-cb51fa2c9117/PP_BestPracticeBeispiel_FlughafenWien_FREIGEG_1411_barrierefrei.pdf</a></p>

Questa Best Practice è stata sviluppata dal progetto IMPAWATT (GA n. 785041) e adattata per il progetto GEAR@SME (GA n. 894356)



Best Practice	BILANCIAMENTO IDRAULICO	HYDR-02
Applicazione	Distribuzione del calore	
Settore PMI	Tutti i settori	
Sottosettore PMI	Tutti i sottosettori	
Descrizione tecnica	<p>L'acqua segue, più o meno come l'elettricità, il percorso con minor resistenze. I percorsi con bassa resistenza ottengono una portata in volume maggiore rispetto ai percorsi con alta resistenza. Più tubi diversi nel sistema portano quindi a portate in volume diverse, il che si traduce in una distribuzione non uniforme dell'energia.</p> <p>Per garantire il corretto funzionamento di tutte le utenze, anche di quelle lontane su percorsi ad alta resistenza, è necessaria una maggiore fabbisogno di energia.</p> <p>Il bilanciamento idraulico deve essere eseguito quando ricorrono queste condizioni:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Funzionamento irregolare delle diverse utenze</li><li>• Bassa differenza di temperatura tra ingresso e ritorno</li><li>• Rumore nelle utenze o nelle pompe</li><li>• Perdite di pressione elevate</li><li>• Valvola di controllo circuito mancante o regolatore di pressione differenziale</li><li>• La portata nominale non è disponibile per tutti gli utenti a pieno carico</li></ul>	
Raccomandazioni di ottimizzazione	<p>Il bilanciamento idraulico controlla attivamente la portata nei diversi rami dell'impianto, regolandoli in funzione della richiesta.</p> <p>Ci sono due modalità di bilanciamento idraulico:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Bilanciamento statico</li><li>• Bilanciamento dinamico</li></ul> <p>Il bilanciamento statico viene solitamente eseguito nei grandi edifici con valvole di controllo del circuito e valvole preimpostate presso le utenze. Si basa sulle portate volumetriche calcolate durante il funzionamento a pieno carico. Le portate volumetriche impostate durante il bilanciamento sono statiche e quindi ottimali solo per il funzionamento a pieno carico. Il guadagno di efficienza nelle operazioni a carico parziale è ridotto.</p> <p>Il bilanciamento dinamico richiede componenti speciali come valvole regolabili (ad es. regolatori di pressione differenziale) e pompe che possono variare la portata volumetrica (ad es. modulando la frequenza). Il bilanciamento dinamico si basa anche</p>	



	<p>sulle portate volumetriche a pieno carico. Tuttavia, grazie ai vari componenti regolabili, la portata volumetrica può essere regolata per ogni settore di distribuzione in base alle esigenze correnti. Ciò porta ad un aumento ottimale dell'efficienza, anche durante il funzionamento a carico parziale.</p>
Schemi e diagrammi	<p>Schema di un sistema di distribuzione del calore.</p> <p>Circuito primario      Separatore idraulico      Circuito secondario</p>
Indicatori economici	<p>I costi dipendono dalle dimensioni del circuito. 90-300 € (costo unitario di una valvola di bilanciamento).</p>
Risparmi energetici	<p>I componenti di un impianto di riscaldamento bilanciato idraulicamente lavorano in modo più efficiente, garantendo così una riduzione dei costi di investimento e di energia.</p> <p>I potenziali risparmi dipendono dal tipo di bilanciamento (statico o dinamico) e dalle prestazioni energetiche dell'edificio. Di norma, più è nuovo l'edificio, maggiore è la quantità di energia termica che può essere risparmiata dal bilanciamento idraulico.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Vecchi edifici non ristrutturati: ca. 5%</li><li>• Edifici di nuova costruzione, edifici in fase di ristrutturazione: ca. 10%</li></ul>
Risparmi economici	<p>Il sistema ottimizzato determina una riduzione di ca. il 15 in termini di costi operativi.</p>
Tempo medio di recupero	<p>3-6 anni</p> <p>A seconda del sistema, alcuni componenti, come le pompe, devono essere sostituiti, con conseguente aumento dei costi di investimento, ma con maggiore efficienza, riducendo il tempo medio di ammortamento.</p>



<b>Emissioni</b>	Questa misura non comporta ulteriori emissioni oltre alle emissioni dovute al consumo di energia elettrica per il funzionamento del sistema.	
<b>Principali benefici non energetici (Benefici multipli)</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Benefici ambientali <input type="checkbox"/> Aumento di produttività <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ambiente di lavoro/Salute/Sicurezza <input type="checkbox"/> Maggiore competitività <input type="checkbox"/> Manutenzione	Benefici per l'ambiente grazie alla riduzione delle emissioni di CO <sub>2</sub> , grazie alla riduzione del fabbisogno energetico.  Le condizioni di lavoro possono essere migliorate attraverso una distribuzione più uniforme del calore sul posto di lavoro.
<b>Replicabilità</b>	Alta	
<b>Misure correlate</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>HYDR-01:</b> Coibentazione</li><li>• <b>HYDR-03:</b> Ottimizzazione della diffusione della temperatura (sindrome delta T)</li></ul>	
<b>Casi studio Esempi applicativi</b>	<p>Società di bilanciamento idraulico dinamico "Innsbrucker Kommunalbetriebe" (Austria, 2014)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Situazione iniziale:</b> il sistema idraulico è cresciuto con lo sviluppo storico dell'edificio. L'impianto di riscaldamento non bilanciato comporta un aumento della portata e una bassa differenza di temperatura tra mandata e ritorno. Sono state rilevate anche pompe troppo grandi con consumi elevati.</li><li>• <b>Descrizione dell'ottimizzazione:</b> sull'impianto è stato implementato un bilanciamento idraulico dinamico. Ciò comporta una diminuzione della portata richiesta da 24 m<sup>3</sup>/h a 15 m<sup>3</sup>/h. La differenza di temperatura tra il flusso di ingresso e quello di uscita potrebbe raddoppiare ed è quindi ideale per le pompe di calore. In questo caso è stato possibile risparmiare 19.000 kWh/anno di energia termica e 17.000 kWh/anno di energia elettrica utilizzata per le pompe.</li><li>• <b>Costi di attuazione:</b> 31.000 €</li><li>• <b>Tempo di recupero:</b> ca. 10 anni</li></ul>	
<b>Referenze</b>	<p>Bauer M.: Leitfaden zur Optimierung von Wärmeverteilung, Wien 2018</p> <p>Kulterer K.: Leitfaden technische Wärmeisolierung, Wien 2017</p> <p>Nowak K.: Energy recovery, The technical potential of large and industrial heat pumps, 2017</p> <p><a href="https://www.ee-ip.org/articles/detailed/87f4ab4b1d6c3c767a9dcae1e30b0808/the-technical-potential-of-large-and-industrial-heatpumps/">https://www.ee-ip.org/articles/detailed/87f4ab4b1d6c3c767a9dcae1e30b0808/the-technical-potential-of-large-and-industrial-heatpumps/</a></p> <p>Wolff D.: Einsparpotenzial des hydraulischen Abgleichs ist hoch, 2009</p>	



**Gear@SME**  
Saving energy together



Questo progetto ha ricevuto finanziamenti dall'azione di sostegno al coordinamento H2020 dell'Unione europea nell'ambito della convenzione di sovvenzione n. 894356.

<https://www.co2online.de/energie-sparen/heizenergie-sparen/hydraulischer-abgleich/kommentar-hydraulischer-abgleich-einsparpotential/>

ASUE, Arbeitsgemeinschaft für sparsamen und umweltfreundlichen Energieverbrauch: Optimierung von Wärmenetzen bei KWK-Anlagen

Questa Best Practice è stata sviluppata dal progetto IMPAWATT (GA n. 785041) e adattata per il progetto GEAR@SME (GA n. 894356)



Best Practice	<b>OTTIMIZZAZIONE DELLA DIFFUSIONE DELLA TEMPERATURA (SINDROME DELTA-T)</b>	<b>HYDR-03</b>
Applicazione	Distribuzione del calore	
Settore PMI	Tutti i settori	
Sottosettore PMI	Tutti i sottosettori	
Descrizione tecnica	<p>La differenza tra la temperatura di ingresso e quella di ritorno è chiamata <i>delta T</i>. L'energia termica trasportata è proporzionale al delta T, secondo la seguente formula per il calcolo del flusso di calore:</p> $\dot{Q} = \dot{V} \times \Delta T \times c \times \rho$ <p>c      capacità termica specifica [J/(kg*K)]          ρ      densità [kg/m<sup>3</sup>]          ṽ      portata volumetrica [m<sup>3</sup>/s]          ΔT     delta T [K]</p> <p>Se il delta T è basso, il calore emesso all'utenza è basso e l'acqua calda viene fatta circolare, indicando così una cattiva efficienza del sistema.</p> <p>Principali indicatori:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Delta T basso</li> <li>• Temperature di ritorno elevate</li> </ul>	
Raccomandazioni di ottimizzazione	<p>Esistono diversi modi per ottimizzare la separazione della temperatura.</p> <p><b>Riduzione della temperatura di ritorno</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Riduzione della temperatura di ritorno mediante installazione di serbatoi di accumulo con modulo acqua dolce in edifici residenziali</li> <li>• Riduzione della temperatura di ritorno con efficienti separatori idraulici</li> <li>• Pompe ad alta efficienza controllate in frequenza</li> <li>• Rinnovo dei componenti di controllo</li> <li>• Utilizzo di nuove valvole di regolazione</li> </ul> <p><b>Aumento della temperatura di ritorno</b></p> <p>Non sempre è né possibile né fattibile abbassare la temperatura di ritorno. Alcune fonti di calore (ad es. caldaie a condensazione) non funzionano in modo ottimale se il delta T supera i 20°C. In tal caso, è necessario aumentare la temperatura di ritorno</p>	





	mediante l'utilizzo di un'apposita valvola miscelatrice, che miscela parte del flusso in ingresso al flusso di ritorno. L'aumento della temperatura è controllato da una pompa <i>shunt</i> (di derivazione).	
Indicatori economici	A seconda del sistema alcuni componenti, come le pompe, devono essere sostituiti, con conseguente aumento dei costi di investimento (a partire da ca. 400-1.000 €).	
Risparmi energetici	Riducendo la temperatura del ritorno è possibile ridurre il consumo energetico dell'impianto dello 0,6% per ogni °C. Molta energia viene indirizzata anche alle pompe che servono per far circolare il fluido. L'abbassamento della temperatura di ritorno comporta una diminuzione della portata volumetrica necessaria e ciò riduce il consumo energetico delle pompe. Una maggiore differenza di 10°C può far risparmiare fino al 40% dell'energia elettrica utilizzata dalle pompe.	
Risparmi economici	Fino al 40%	
Tempo medio di recupero	Meno di 3 anni o 3-6 anni (a seconda del sistema alcuni componenti, come le pompe, devono essere sostituiti, con conseguente aumento dei costi di investimento).	
Emissioni	Questa misura non comporta ulteriori emissioni oltre alle emissioni dovute al consumo di energia elettrica per il funzionamento del sistema.	
Principali benefici non energetici (Benefici multipli)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Benefici ambientali <input type="checkbox"/> Aumento di produttività <input type="checkbox"/> Ambiente di lavoro/Salute/Sicurezza <input type="checkbox"/> Maggiore competitività <input type="checkbox"/> Manutenzione	Benefici per l'ambiente grazie alla riduzione delle emissioni di CO <sub>2</sub> , grazie alla riduzione del fabbisogno energetico.
Replicabilità	Alta	
Misure correlate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HYDR-01: Coibentazione</li> <li>• HYDR-02: Bilanciamento idraulico</li> </ul>	
Referenze	Bauer M.: Leitfaden zur Optimierung von Wärmeverteilung, Wien 2018 Kulterer K.: Leitfaden technische Wärmeisolierung, Wien 2017 Nowak K.: Energy recovery, The technical potential of large and industrial heat pumps, 2017	



<https://www.ee-ip.org/articles/detailed/87f4ab4b1d6c3c767a9dcae1e30b0808/the-technical-potential-of-large-and-industrial-heatpumps/>

Wolff D.: Einsparpotenzial des hydraulischen Abgleichs ist hoch, 2009

<https://www.co2online.de/energie-sparen/heizenergie-sparen/hydraulischer-abgleich/kommentar-hydraulischer-abgleich-einsparpotential/>

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Best Practice	<b>OTTIMIZZAZIONE DEL SISTEMA DI PRODUZIONE E DISTRIBUZIONE DEL CALORE DI PROCESSO</b>	<b>INDH-01</b>
Applicazione	Riscaldamento di processo, forni industriali	
Settore PMI	Industriale	
Sottosettore PMI	Petrochimico, siderurgico, alimentare, vetro e cemento, carta	
Descrizione tecnica	Gran parte dell'energia termica proveniente dai combustibili viene persa durante i processi industriali, e questo è particolarmente evidente nel caso di un forno industriale.	
Raccomandazioni di ottimizzazione	<p>Le azioni più comuni con il maggior potenziale di riduzione energetica sono:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Ottimizzazione del processo di generazione del calore</b><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Controllo del rapporto aria/carburante</li><li>- Utilizzare aria di combustione arricchita di ossigeno</li></ul></li><li>• <b>Migliorare il trasferimento di calore</b><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Bruciatori e controlli avanzati</li><li>- Pulire le superfici e le pareti del forno</li></ul></li><li>• <b>Contenimento del calore</b><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Ridotte perdite di calore dalle pareti</li><li>- Controllo della pressione del forno</li></ul></li><li>• <b>Ottimizzazione rispetto alla produzione</b><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Utilizzo di apparecchiature compatibili con carico parziale</li><li>- Funzionamento a capacità ridotta</li><li>- Adattamento della temperatura del forno</li></ul></li><li>• <b>Recupero del calore</b><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Preriscaldare l'aria di combustione mediante calore dei gas di combustione</li><li>- Preriscaldamento del fluido o del carico da riscaldare</li><li>- Raffreddamento ad assorbimento</li><li>- Produzione di energia elettrica attraverso il Ciclo Rankine Organico</li></ul></li></ul>	



<p>Schemi e diagrammi</p>	<p>Perdite di calore in un forno industriale.</p>	
<p>Indicatori economici</p>	<p>Preriscaldatori: a partire da ca. 1.400 € Isolamento: 15 €/m</p>	
<p>Risparmi energetici</p>	<p>5-30%</p>	
<p>Risparmi economici</p>	<p>Preriscaldatore d'aria: 3%</p>	
<p>Tempo medio di recupero</p>	<p>3-10 anni</p>	
<p>Emissioni</p>	<p>Particolato = 10 mg/Nm<sup>3</sup> – NO<sub>x</sub> = 350 mg/Nm<sup>3</sup> (dati riferiti ad 1 Nm<sup>3</sup> di gas di scarico)</p>	
<p>Principali benefici non energetici (Benefici multipli)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Benefici ambientali</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Aumento di produttività</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ambiente di lavoro/Salute/Sicurezza</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Maggiore competitività</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Manutenzione</li> </ul>	<p>Riduzione di emissioni di CO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>x</sub> e PM.</p>
<p>Caso studio pilota progetto “MBenefits”: <i>Industria del trattamento delle superfici</i> <a href="https://www.mbenefits.eu/static/media/uploads/site-6/library/Cases%20and%20examples/metal-surface-treatment-example-multiple-benefits-11dec2018v2.pdf">https://www.mbenefits.eu/static/media/uploads/site-6/library/Cases%20and%20examples/metal-surface-treatment-example-multiple-benefits-11dec2018v2.pdf</a></p>		



<b>Replicabilità</b>	<p>Alta</p> <p>Questa misura è solitamente un'opportunità a basso rischio e ad alto rendimento ("low hanging fruit").</p>
<b>Misure correlate</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>INDH-02:</b> Controllo della temperatura e temporizzazione</li></ul>
<b>Casi studio</b> <b>Esempi applicativi</b>	<p>Sistema di recupero del calore per l'efficienza energetica, azienda "Forgital" (Italia, 2011)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Situazione iniziale:</b> Forgital Spa è un'importante azienda operante nel settore siderurgico a Velo d'Astico, in provincia di Vicenza. Nella sezione forge, sei forni di riscaldamento scaricano i gas caldi direttamente nell'atmosfera senza recuperare l'energia residua.</li><li>• <b>Descrizione dell'ottimizzazione:</b> Gilberti Srl ha installato 2 sistemi di recupero dell'energia termica. È in avanzata fase di progettazione l'inserimento di un gruppo di cogenerazione elettrica Pratt &amp; Whitney da 250 kW.</li><li>• <b>Costi di attuazione:</b> 520.000 €</li><li>• <b>Tempo di recupero:</b> 3 anni</li></ul>
<b>Referenze</b>	<p>Kulterer, K., Mair, O., Horvath, C.: Leitfaden für Energieaudits in Kältesystemen, klimaaktiv energieeffiziente betriebe, Vienna 2017</p>

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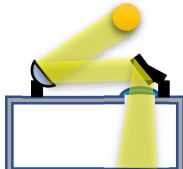
Best Practice	<b>CONTROLLO DELLA TEMPERATURA E TEMPORIZZAZIONE</b>	<b>INDH-02</b>
Applicazione	Riscaldamento di processo, forni industriali	
Settore PMI	Industriale	
Sottosettore PMI	Tutti i sottosettori	
Descrizione tecnica	Le temperature vengono misurate in punti diversi e controllano l'iniezione di carburante e la velocità di produzione. Possono essere necessari diversi livelli di temperatura per ottenere il processo richiesto, che può essere la fusione, il cambiamento di costituzione, l'estrazione di composti chimici, il trattamento termico, ecc. Ogni processo richiede condizioni di temperatura e tempi di lavorazione specifici. Nel caso di forni a lotti (batch), il preriscaldamento è necessario per portare il forno alla giusta temperatura. Spesso il tempo richiesto è sovrastimato e i forni trascorrono il tempo di stand-by a temperatura corretta ma senza il processo sia in esecuzione.	
Raccomandazioni di ottimizzazione	Le seguenti azioni sono le più comuni poiché presentano il maggiore potenziale di riduzione dei consumi energetici: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• La temperatura del forno dovrebbe essere monitorata nelle diverse fasi del processo, sia nell'impianto di riscaldamento, sia direttamente sul prodotto.</li><li>• Il controllo predittivo della temperatura con sistemi PID può aiutare a adattare nel modo più preciso possibile la temperatura alle esigenze di processo.</li><li>• Tempo di preriscaldamento ottimizzati, sistemi generali di temporizzazione e controllo, aiutano a fornire proprio ciò che effettivamente serve per il riscaldamento.</li></ul>	
Schemi e diagrammi	<p>Sistema di controllo della temperatura di un forno industriale.</p>	



	<p>In questo caso, T<sub>1</sub>C è il regolatore primario (controller principale), T<sub>1</sub>T è la temperatura del materiale di scarico, T<sub>2</sub>T è la temperatura del focolare del forno e T<sub>2</sub>C è il regolatore secondario (controller secondario). L'uscita del regolatore primario viene fornita come set-point al regolatore secondario che controlla il flusso di combustibile. Questo tipo di circuito e sistema di controllo è fondamentale per raggiungere un livello di temperatura nel forno e un tempo di lavorazione ottimizzati.</p>	
Indicatori economici	Sistemi di controllo e regolazione della temperatura: a partire da ca. 300 €	
Risparmi energetici	5-10%	
Risparmi economici	Il risparmio economico è riconducibile al minor impiego di risorse energetiche. Un minor consumo di energia elettrica o combustibile si traduce in una minor spesa.	
Tempo medio di recupero	3-10 anni	
Emissioni	Particolato = 10 mg/Nm <sup>3</sup> – NO <sub>x</sub> = 350mg/Nm <sup>3</sup> (dati riferiti ad 1 Nm <sup>3</sup> di gas di scarico)	
Principali benefici non energetici (Benefici multipli)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Benefici ambientali <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Aumento di produttività <input type="checkbox"/> Ambiente di lavoro/Salute/Sicurezza <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Maggiore competitività <input type="checkbox"/> Manutenzione	Riduzione di emissioni di CO <sub>2</sub> , NO <sub>x</sub> e particolato.
Replicabilità	Alta	
Misure correlate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>INDH-01:</b> Ottimizzazione del sistema di produzione e distribuzione del calore di processo</li> </ul>	
Referenze	<p>ADEME, "La chaleur fatale" édition 2017</p> <p>US DOE-EERE, Improving Process Heating System Performance – A Sourcebook for Industry</p> <p>Kumar, Y. P., Rajesh, A., Yugandhar, S., &amp; Srikanth, V. (2013). Cascaded pid controller design for heating furnace temperature control. IOSR Journal of Electronics and Communication Engineering, 5(3), 76-83.</p>	

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Best Practice	OTTIMIZZAZIONE DELLA LUCE DIURNA (ILLUMINAZIONE NATURALE)	LIGH-01
Applicazione	Sistemi di illuminazione	
Settore PMI	Tutti i settori	
Sottosettore PMI	Tutti i sottosettori	
Descrizione tecnica	<p>In generale, per gli edifici industriali l'uso della luce naturale è piuttosto raro.</p> <p>Un più ampio utilizzo della luce naturale può aumentare il comfort e la salute del dipendente. Inoltre, con più finestre aperte, è possibile migliorare il guadagno di calore solare (con conseguente minor fabbisogno di riscaldamento) e ridurre il fabbisogno elettrico per le lampade.</p> <p>Prima di attuare tale misura, ne devono essere valutati attentamente i vantaggi e gli svantaggi. Tuttavia, l'uso della luce naturale dipende dal momento della giornata, dalla stagione e dalle condizioni atmosferiche. È anche limitato nello spazio, può causare fenomeni di abbagliamento e di surriscaldamento in estate.</p>	
Raccomandazioni di ottimizzazione	 <p>Installazione di elementi trasparenti o traslucidi sulle strutture verticali dell'edificio (finestre, porte trasparenti, porte dei garage trasparenti)</p>  <p>Installazione di sistemi a luce guidata (tetto riflettente, mensole verniciate di colori chiari). I componenti trasparenti sono un prerequisito</p>  <p>Installazione di guide per la luce naturale (camini o tubi luminosi)</p>	
Indicatori economici	35-90 €/m <sup>2</sup> (sistemi di elementi trasparenti)	

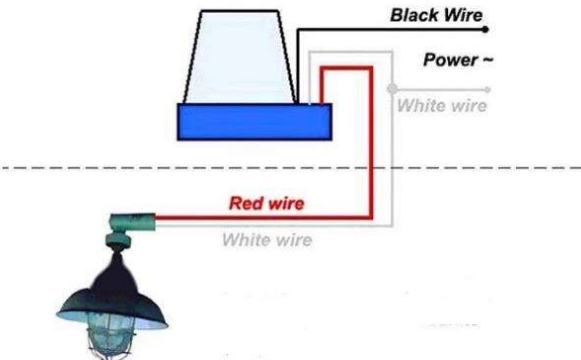




Risparmi energetici	Il risparmio energetico può raggiungere valori tra 20% e 50% quando si applicano ulteriori misure diverse dall'illuminazione.	
Risparmi economici	ca. 10-15%	
Tempo medio di recupero	Maggiore di 10 anni	
Emissioni	Questa misura non comporta ulteriori emissioni oltre alle emissioni dovute al consumo di energia elettrica per il funzionamento del sistema.	
Principali benefici non energetici (Benefici multipli)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Benefici ambientali <input type="checkbox"/> Aumento di produttività <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ambiente di lavoro/Salute/Sicurezza <input type="checkbox"/> Maggiore competitività <input type="checkbox"/> Manutenzione	Benefici per l'ambiente grazie alla riduzione delle emissioni di CO <sub>2</sub> , grazie alla riduzione del fabbisogno di energia elettrica.
Replicabilità	Molto bassa	
Misure correlate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>LIGH-02:</b> Ottimizzazione del controllo degli apparecchi di illuminazione</li><li>• <b>LIGH-03:</b> Ottimizzazione dei locali</li><li>• <b>LIGH-04:</b> Sostituzione degli apparecchi di illuminazione, lampade</li></ul>	
Referenze	Leitfaden für Energieaudits von Beleuchtungssystemen, klimaaktiv, Agenzia austriaca per l'energia, 2017	

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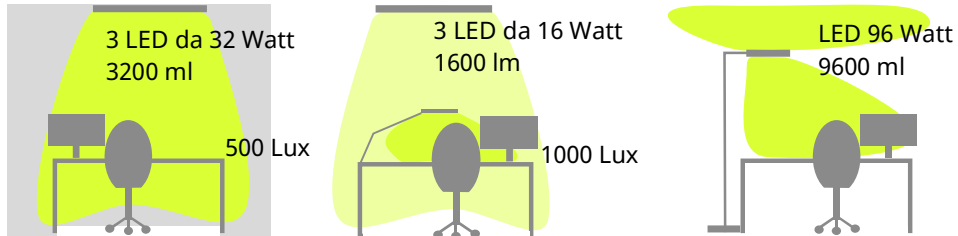
Best Practice	<b>OTTIMIZZAZIONE DEL CONTROLLO DEGLI APPARECCHI DI ILLUMINAZIONE</b>	<b>LIGH-02</b>
Applicazione	Sistemi di illuminazione	
Settore PMI	Tutti i settori	
Sottosettore PMI	Tutti i sottosettori	
Descrizione tecnica	A seconda dell'utilizzo del locale (ad es. locale di produzione o magazzino), dell'apporto di luce naturale (che cambia durante il giorno) e dell'affollamento (quando non c'è nessuno nella stanza la luce non è necessaria), la necessità e la qualità di luce artificiale variano e nella maggior parte dei casi può essere migliorata.	
Raccomandazioni di ottimizzazione	<p>Diverse misure di controllo dell'illuminazione possono essere implementate per ridurre il fabbisogno energetico dei sistemi di illuminazione:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sensibilizzazione dei dipendenti</li> <li>• Timer</li> <li>• Sensori di presenza (o di occupazione)</li> <li>• Rilevamento della luce diurna</li> </ul>	
Schemi e diagrammi	 <p>Schema di un sensore crepuscolare.</p>	
Indicatori economici	Da qualche decina di euro fino a 100 € (cui occorre sommare il costo di installazione).	



Risparmi energetici	Il risparmio energetico varia a seconda del tipo di controllo e del tipo di ubicazione: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Ufficio open space: 20-28%</li><li>• Ufficio singolo: 13-50%</li><li>• Corridoio: 30-80%</li><li>• Magazzino e servizi igienici: 45-80%</li></ul>	
Risparmi economici	ca. 10%	
Tempo medio di recupero	3-6 anni	
Emissioni	Questa misura non comporta ulteriori emissioni oltre alle emissioni dovute al consumo di energia elettrica per il funzionamento del sistema.	
Principali benefici non energetici (Benefici multipli)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Benefici ambientali <input type="checkbox"/> Aumento di produttività <input type="checkbox"/> Ambiente di lavoro/Salute/Sicurezza <input type="checkbox"/> Maggiore competitività <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Manutenzione	Benefici per l'ambiente grazie alla riduzione delle emissioni di CO <sub>2</sub> , grazie alla riduzione del fabbisogno di energia elettrica. Queste misure riducono il tempo di funzionamento delle lampade e quindi la manutenzione.
Replicabilità	Molto bassa	
Misure correlate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>LIGH-01:</b> Ottimizzazione della luce diurna (illuminazione naturale)</li><li>• <b>LIGH-03:</b> Ottimizzazione dei locali</li><li>• <b>LIGH-04:</b> Sostituzione degli apparecchi di illuminazione, lampade</li></ul>	
Casi studio Esempi applicativi	Sostituzione delle lampade e installazione dei sensori di presenza (Svizzera, 2019) <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Situazione iniziale:</b> un magazzino con 18 tubi fluorescenti T5 (di potenza unitaria 80 W) con interruttore manuale.</li><li>• <b>Descrizione dell'ottimizzazione:</b> l'installazione di sensori di presenza consente di ridurre i consumi del 20%, e di conseguenza di risparmiare più di 500 kWh all'anno.</li><li>• <b>Costi di attuazione:</b> 500 €</li><li>• <b>Tempo di recupero:</b> 6,3 anni</li></ul>	
Referenze	Leitfaden für Energieaudits von Beleuchtungssystemen, klimaaktiv, Agenzia austriaca per l'energia, 2017	

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Best Practice	OTTIMIZZAZIONE DEI LOCALI	LIGH-03
Applicazione	Sistemi di illuminazione	
Settore PMI	Tutti i settori	
Sottosettore PMI	Tutti i sottosettori	
Raccomandazioni di ottimizzazione	<p>Per aumentare l'"utilanza" (fattore di manutenzione o efficienza del locale, ossia "fattore di utilizzo della luce") e quindi ridurre il fabbisogno di illuminazione, possono essere implementate le seguenti misure di efficienza:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Sostituzione di apparecchi di illuminazione:</b> utilizzare nuovi sistemi di illuminazione con una distribuzione dell'intensità luminosa adeguata e/o utilizzare apparecchi che possono essere spenti al posto delle plafoniere. In generale, è bene considerare due opzioni: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sostituire soltanto la lampadina o il tubo: solitamente la lampadina può essere sostituita direttamente con il LED. Per i tubi, la situazione deve essere valutata con maggiore attenzione, poiché i tubi di solito hanno uno starter o un ballast. In alcuni casi, quindi, è necessario cortocircuitare il ballast o lo starter. Recentemente sono comparsi sul mercato tubi LED che possono sostituire direttamente i vecchi tubi (ad esempio T5) con ballast HF wireless da sostituire o driver da cambiare.</li> <li>- Sostituire l'intera attrezzatura/lampada.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Modificare la configurazione del locale:</b> ottimizzare la disposizione delle scrivanie e utilizzare partizioni temporanee. Ottimizzare l'uso della luce naturale.</li> <li>• <b>Trattamento delle superfici:</b> scegliere mobili riflettenti (bianchi) e/o ridipingere le superfici.</li> </ul>	
Schemi e diagrammi	<p>Esempio di diversa configurazione illuminotecnica per un ufficio.</p>  <p>The diagrams illustrate three lighting configurations for an office desk:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Lampada a soffitto:</b> 3 LED da 32 Watt, 3200 ml, 500 Lux.</li> <li><b>Plafoniere a bassa intensità con lampade da ufficio:</b> 3 LED da 16 Watt, 1600 lm, 1000 Lux.</li> <li><b>Piantane (con sensori per luce diurna e presenza):</b> LED 96 Watt, 9600 ml.</li> </ul>	



	<b>Lampada</b>	<b>Efficienza nominale [lm/W]</b>	<b>Tipo di apparecchio</b>	<b>Efficienza dell'apparecchio</b>
	<b>Lampadina</b>	4 ÷ 17	Lampada a soffitto	0,55
	<b>Lampada alogena a bassa tensione</b>	24	Spots	0,75
	<b>Lampada fluorescente 55W +HF</b>	67	Apparecchio a sospensione	0,85
	<b>Tubo fluorescente T5</b>	95	Lampada a soffitto	0,9
	<b>LED</b>	85 ÷ 150	Lampada a soffitto	1
<b>Indicatori economici</b>	Costo unitario di lampadine o tubi a LED: 10-20 €			
<b>Risparmi energetici</b>	Risparmi energetici variabili tra 20-50% <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Le lampade a soffitto a bassa luminanza combinate con lampade da tavolo o piantane consentono di risparmiare energia rispetto alle lampade da soffitto a luminanza più elevata.</li><li>• La riverniciatura di una superficie consente di risparmiare fino al 50% di energia elettrica.</li></ul>			
<b>Risparmi economici</b>	Su una base di 500 ore di funzionamento e a un costo dell'energia elettrica di circa 0,08 €/kWh (per la quota energia) il confronto tra il consumo delle lampade: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Lampada a LED: ca. 3 kWh (costo 0,24€)</li><li>• Lampada a risparmio energetico: ca. 75 kWh (costo 6€)</li></ul>			
<b>Tempo medio di recupero</b>	Meno di 3 anni 3-6 anni (a seconda dell'applicazione) Il tempo di recupero dipende fortemente dalla configurazione locale e dal tempo di utilizzo delle lampade.			
<b>Emissioni</b>	Questa misura non comporta ulteriori emissioni oltre alle emissioni dovute al consumo di energia elettrica per il funzionamento del sistema.			
<b>Principali benefici non energetici (Benefici multipli)</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Benefici ambientali <input type="checkbox"/> Aumento di produttività <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ambiente di lavoro/Salute/Sicurezza <input type="checkbox"/> Maggiore competitività <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Manutenzione		Benefici per l'ambiente grazie alla riduzione delle emissioni di CO <sub>2</sub> , grazie alla riduzione del fabbisogno di energia elettrica. Un minor tempo di funzionamento della lampada implica minori esigenze di manutenzione. Una buona configurazione della stanza aumenta il comfort dei dipendenti.	



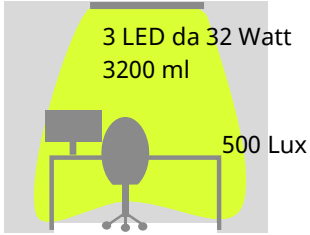
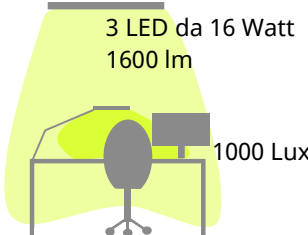
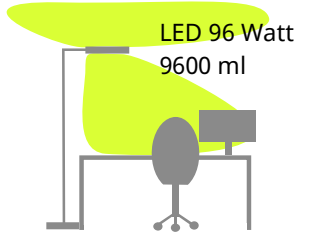
Replicabilità	Alta Questa misura di ottimizzazione può essere applicata per ogni settore.
Misure correlate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>LIGH-01:</b> Ottimizzazione della luce diurna (illuminazione naturale)</li><li>• <b>LIGH-02:</b> Ottimizzazione del controllo degli apparecchi di illuminazione</li><li>• <b>LIGH-04:</b> Sostituzione di apparecchi di illuminazione, lampade</li></ul>
Casi studio Esempi applicativi	Sostituzione delle lampade con LED (Svizzera, 2018) <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Situazione iniziale:</b> 146 tubi fluorescenti T8 di potenza unitaria di 58 W.</li><li>• <b>Descrizione dell'ottimizzazione:</b> sostituzione di 55 apparecchi a LED. Risparmio energetico stimato di 21.680 kWh/anno</li><li>• <b>Costi di attuazione:</b> 26,000 €</li><li>• <b>Tempo di recupero:</b> 2,7 anni</li></ul>
Referenze	<p><a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Electric_light">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Electric_light</a></p> <p>Leitfaden für Energieaudits von Beleuchtungssystemen, klimaaktiv, Austrian Energy Agency, 2017</p> <p>Catalogo éco21 de produit LED efficients 2018, SIG</p> <p>UNEP, 2006 Illuminazione, <a href="http://www.energyefficienzaasia.org">www.energyefficienzaasia.org</a></p>

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Best Practice	<b>SOSTITUZIONE DEGLI APPARECCHI DI ILLUMINAZIONE, LAMPADE</b>	<b>LIGH-04</b>
Applicazione	Sistemi di illuminazione	
Settore PMI	Tutti i settori	
Sottosettore PMI	Tutti i sottosettori	
Descrizione tecnica	<p>Un sistema di illuminazione è generalmente costituito da lampade non-led quali (dalla minore alla maggiore efficienza):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lampadine</li> <li>• Lampade alogene</li> <li>• Lampade fluorescenti</li> </ul> <p>In generale, a parità di intensità luminosa, i LED consumano meno energia rispetto a queste tipologie di lampade. La sostituzione delle vecchie lampade con quelle a LED consente di ridurre il consumo energetico dal 10% a oltre il 50%.</p> <p>Inoltre, se si considerano i lumen utili (o "efficienza dell'apparecchio"), che descrivono la quantità di luce emessa nella relativa area target (lm/W descrive la quantità totale di luce emessa dalla lampadina in tutte le direzioni), le lampade a LED hanno anche maggiore efficienza rispetto ad altre lampade che generalmente emettono luce a 360° e quindi solo una piccola parte della luce può essere riflessa nella direzione indesiderata.</p>	
Raccomandazioni di ottimizzazione	<p>Per la sostituzione degli apparecchi di illuminazione, in generale, ci sono due opzioni:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Sostituzione solo delle lampadine o dei tubi:</b> generalmente, le lampadine possono essere sostituite direttamente con il LED. Per i tubi la situazione va valutata con più attenzione, in quanto i tubi generalmente sono dotati di uno starter o un ballast. Quindi in alcuni casi è necessario cortocircuitare il ballast o lo starter. Recentemente sono disponibili sul mercato tubi a LED che possono sostituire direttamente le lampade a tubo (ad es. i T5) con ballast HF senza fili da sostituire o driver da cambiare.</li> <li>• <b>Cambio l'intera apparecchio/lampada</b></li> </ul>	



Confronto tra sostituzione di lampade/tubi vs. sostituzione intero apparecchio.	
Sostituzione delle sole lampade o del tubo (retrofit)	Sostituzione dell'intero apparecchio
<p>L'investimento è generalmente basso (+) Facile sostituzione senza bisogno di elettricista (+) Efficacia globale di poco inferiore a quella ottenuta cambiando l'intero apparecchio (-) Occorre utilizzare la stessa posizione della lampada sostituita (-) È necessario verificare la compatibilità della dimmerabilità (-) È l'assicurazione dell'impianto è in discussione (-)</p>	<p>Nella maggior parte dei casi è possibile ridurre il numero totale di apparecchi (+) A seconda della configurazione è possibile ottimizzare la posizione dell'apparecchio (+) Efficacia generalmente maggiore (+) Maggiori costi di investimento (-) Facilmente dimmerabile (+)</p>
<p>Le migliori opzioni dipendono dal caso specifico. Tra le altre variabili decisionali possono essere considerate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Età dell'apparecchio di illuminazione esistente</li> <li>- Esigenze di distribuzione dell'intensità luminosa spaziale</li> <li>- Configurazione del soffitto e -capacità di investimento</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Considerazioni tecniche rilevanti</b></p>	<p>Prima di sostituire gli apparecchi è fondamentale considerare le necessità di illuminazione nelle diverse aree dell'azienda (uffici, servizi igienici, zone di passaggio, negozi, officine, a seconda del tipo di attività).</p> <p>Il fabbisogno degli ambienti può variare da 100 a oltre 1.000 lux.</p> <p>Le attività di retrofit sull'illuminazione dovrebbero quindi basarsi su esigenze di questo tipo piuttosto che su una sostituzione "1 a 1" degli apparecchi.</p>
<p><b>Schemi e diagrammi</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Esempio di diversa configurazione illuminotecnica per un ufficio.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: flex-end;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Lampada a soffitto</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Plafoniere a bassa intensità con lampade da ufficio</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Piantane (con sensori per luce diurna e presenza)</p> </div> </div>





	<b>Lampada</b>	<b>Efficienza nominale [lm/W]</b>	<b>Tipo di apparecchio</b>	<b>Efficienza apparecchio</b>
	<b>Lampadina</b>	4 ÷ 17	Lampada a soffitto	0,55
	<b>Lampada alogena a bassa tensione</b>	24	Spots	0,75
	<b>Lampada fluorescente 55W +HF</b>	67	Apparecchio a sospensione	0,85
	<b>Tubo fluorescente T5</b>	95	Lampada a soffitto	0.9
	<b>LED</b>	85 ÷ 150	Lampada a soffitto	1
<b>Indicatori economici</b>	Costo unitario di lampadine o tubi a LED: 10-20 €			
<b>Risparmi energetici</b>	Le lampade a LED, a parità di luce emessa, consumano fino al 50% in meno di energia rispetto alle lampade fluorescenti e hanno una durata di oltre 100.000 ore contro le 10.000 ore di una lampada fluorescente.			
<b>Risparmi economici</b>	Su una base di 500 ore di funzionamento e a un costo dell'energia elettrica di circa 0,08 €/kWh (per la quota energia) il confronto tra il consumo delle lampade: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Lampada a LED: ca. 3 kWh (costo 0,24 €)</li><li>• Lampada a risparmio energetico: ca. 75 kWh (costo 6 €)</li></ul>			
<b>Tempo medio di recupero</b>	3-10 anni Considerando l'età dell'apparecchio sostituendo, il tempo di ammortamento varia generalmente da 3 a 10 anni, a seconda dell'età, del tipo di lampada e del numero totale di lampade da sostituire (effetto scala), e dal tempo di utilizzo delle lampade.			
<b>Emissioni</b>	Questa misura non comporta ulteriori emissioni oltre alle emissioni dovute al consumo di energia elettrica per il funzionamento del sistema.			
<b>Principali benefici non energetici (Benefici multipli)</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Benefici ambientali <input type="checkbox"/> Aumento di produttività <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ambiente di lavoro/Salute/Sicurezza <input type="checkbox"/> Maggiore competitività <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Manutenzione		Benefici per l'ambiente grazie alla riduzione delle emissioni di CO <sub>2</sub> , grazie alla riduzione del fabbisogno di energia elettrica. La vita utile delle lampade a LED è generalmente superiore alle altre, quindi la manutenzione (il cambio delle lampadine o dei tubi) è ridotta. Inoltre, l'ammodernamento di una lampada può essere utilizzato per ottimizzare la qualità della luce della postazione di lavoro e di conseguenza il comfort dei dipendenti.	



Replicabilità	Alta Questa misura di ottimizzazione può essere applicata per ogni settore.
Misure correlate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>LIGH-01:</b> Ottimizzazione della luce diurna (illuminazione naturale)</li><li>• <b>LIGH-02:</b> Ottimizzazione del controllo degli apparecchi di illuminazione</li><li>• <b>LIGH-03:</b> Ottimizzazione dei locali</li></ul>
Casi studio Esempi applicativi	Sostituzione delle lampade con LED (Svizzera, 2018) <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Situazione iniziale:</b> sono installati 146 tubi fluorescenti T8 di potenza unitaria 58 W.</li><li>• <b>Descrizione dell'ottimizzazione:</b> sostituzione di 55 apparecchi a LED. Risparmio energetico stimato di 21.680 kWh/anno.</li><li>• <b>Costi di attuazione:</b> 26,000 €</li><li>• <b>Tempo di recupero:</b> 2,7 anni</li></ul>
Referenze	<p><a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Electric_light">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Electric light</a></p> <p>Leitfaden für Energieaudits von Beleuchtungssystemen, klimaaktiv, Austrian Energy Agency, 2017</p> <p>Catalogue éco21 de produit LED efficients 2018, SIG</p> <p>UNEP, 2006 Lighting, <a href="http://www.energyefficiencyasia.org">www.energyefficiencyasia.org</a></p>

Questa Best Practice è stata sviluppata dal progetto IMPAWATT (GA n. 785041) e adattata per il progetto GEAR@SME (GA n. 894356)



Best Practice	OTTIMIZZARE IL MICROCLIMA INTERNO E IL COMFORT NEGLI EDIFICI PER GLI UFFICI CONSIDERANDO GLI ASPETTI DI EFFICIENZA ENERGETICA	OFFI-01
Applicazione	Efficienza energetica negli uffici	
Settore PMI	Tutti i settori	
Sottosettore PMI	Tutti i sottosettori	
Raccomandazioni di ottimizzazione	<p>Il microclima e il comfort interni non solo aumentano l'efficienza energetica, ma influiscono anche sul benessere e sulla salute dei dipendenti, fattori chiave per aumentare la produttività del team.</p> <p>Per incrementare l'efficienza energetica è possibile apportare modifiche e miglioramenti in diversi ambiti:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>illuminazione:</b> per ottenere i corretti livelli di illuminazione a seconda delle attività svolte, dovrebbero essere impiegati dei <i>luxmetri</i>. È molto importante nel caso in cui le condizioni di lavoro influenzino l'efficienza lavorativa. 500 Lux è il limite richiesto per l'illuminazione di un posto di lavoro in Germania. 150 Lux sono richiesti in luoghi che non vengono utilizzati di frequente. In Italia, l'allegato XXXIV del D.Lgs. 81/2008 prescrive, per le aree di lavoro di attività generali con un medio livello di attenzione (come ambienti di ufficio e postazioni al videoterminale) un'illuminazione dell'area di lavoro non inferiore a 500 lux.</li> </ul> <p>I vecchi tubi fluorescenti che consumano energia dovrebbero essere sostituiti da quelli più efficienti a LED. Se sono installati tubi fluorescenti, è necessario utilizzare ballast elettronici, che consumano meno elettricità.</p> <p>Il modello di illuminazione dovrebbe anche considerare l'ombreggiamento estiva e utilizzare lampade aggiuntive per i luoghi di lavoro nel caso in cui l'illuminazione naturale non sia sufficiente. In generale, dovrebbe essere utilizzata quanta più luce naturale possibile considerando anche l'utilizzo di sistemi di guida di luce.</p> <p>Per i corridoi, i bagni e le stanze poco utilizzate, è opportuno utilizzare sensori di illuminazione e sostituire gli interruttori della luce con sensori di movimento o di presenza. Per l'utilizzo notturno è opportuno installare comandi a fotocellule notturne. Le luci solari di passerelle e terrazzi possono essere utilizzate per le luci d'accento esterne.</p> <p>I riflettori di illuminazione e i paralumi devono essere puliti regolarmente per migliorare lo spazio di illuminazione. È inoltre possibile installare sensori di luce</p>	



	<p>diurna che illumineranno l'area con livelli di illuminazione adeguati. Ciò è particolarmente utile in aree con ampie superfici vetrate.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Ventilazione e aria condizionata:</b> una ventilazione regolare non solo fornisce ossigeno, ma è anche importante per mantenere costante l'umidità all'interno dell'ufficio. Una corretta consapevolezza dei dipendenti e l'uso dei termostati possono aumentare l'efficienza energetica fino al 10%.</li> <li>• <b>Il riscaldamento:</b> condizioni di riscaldamento corretto sono rappresentate da una temperatura impostata a 21°C in inverno, il personale che non si muove molto dovrebbe essere motivato a muoversi e a fare stretching di tanto in tanto per aumentare la circolazione del sangue e ciò è anche salutare per la colonna vertebrale. Utilizzare un termometro per interni e concordare una temperatura. Controllare la temperatura prima di regolare il riscaldamento.</li> </ul> <p>I radiatori non devono essere ostruiti da pannelli o mobili: l'aria deve circolare, in modo che lo scambio termico possa funzionare correttamente. Per evitare la fuoriuscita di calore, le finestre e le porte devono essere sigillate. Poiché le guarnizioni si degradano nel tempo, dovrebbero essere sostituite periodicamente. Laddove non è possibile installare le guarnizioni, è possibile utilizzare schiuma o silicone per l'impermeabilizzazione. Quando i radiatori sono installati su pareti esterne sottili, una parte significativa di calore può fuoriuscire all'esterno. Per evitare che ciò accada, è necessario applicare all'interno della parete una pellicola riflettente o uno strato isolante di poliuretano di 2 cm di spessore. I termostati devono essere utilizzati e controllati regolarmente se continuano a reagire alle variazioni di temperatura. Cronotermostati elettronici con telecomando.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Servizi di cottura dei cibi e servizi igienici:</b> dovrebbero essere presi in considerazione anche altri servizi come il servizio cucina e il cibo fornito dalla mensa del personale. In cucina devono essere utilizzati elettrodomestici efficienti dal punto di vista energetico, frigoriferi e congelatori devono essere sbrinati regolarmente, dovrebbero essere utilizzate caraffe al posto delle macchine da caffè. Le macchine da caffè devono essere spente dopo l'uso. Frigoriferi e congelatori devono essere collocati lontano da fonti di calore e aperti il meno possibile. Il termostato dei frigoriferi deve essere regolato in base alla temperatura esterna e alla quantità di cibo contenuta.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Considerazioni tecniche</b></p>	<p>Manutenzione tecnica e miglioramenti da parte di professionisti: miglioramento del sistema di riscaldamento e dell'involucro edilizio.</p>
<p><b>Indicatori economici</b></p>	<p>I costi di investimento comprendono l'acquisto di timer per il riscaldamento e l'illuminazione o i costi di sensibilizzazione dei dipendenti sull'efficienza energetica e sul comportamento in ufficio.</p>
<p><b>Risparmi energetici</b></p>	<p>È possibile ottenere un risparmio energetico fino al 20% mettendo in pratica la maggior parte delle linee guida proposte.</p>



Risparmi economici	Costi ridotti grazie al ridotto consumo di calore ed energia elettrica.																		
Tempo medio di recupero	Meno di 3 anni																		
Emissioni	Questa misura non comporta ulteriori emissioni oltre alle emissioni dovute al consumo di energia elettrica per il funzionamento del sistema.																		
Principali benefici non energetici (Benefici multipli)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Benefici ambientali <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Aumento di produttività <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ambiente di lavoro/Salute/Sicurezza <input type="checkbox"/> Maggiore competitività <input type="checkbox"/> Manutenzione	Benefici per l'ambiente grazie alla riduzione delle emissioni di CO <sub>2</sub> , grazie alla riduzione del fabbisogno di energia elettrica.																	
Replicabilità	Alta																		
Misure correlate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>OFFI-02:</b> Tecnologia informatica <i>green</i> negli uffici</li></ul>																		
Casi studio Esempi applicativi	<p>Sostituzione del sistema di illuminazione presso l'azienda "Granderath Elektro GmbH" (Germania, 2016)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Situazione iniziale:</b> presenza di un impianto di illuminazione poco efficiente.</li><li>• <b>Descrizione dell'ottimizzazione:</b> Granderath Elektro GmbH ha sostituito circa 900 vecchie lampade fluorescenti nei suoi uffici e negozi con illuminazione a LED.</li></ul> <table border="1"><thead><tr><th>Numero lampade da sostituire</th><th>Potenza [W]</th><th>Tipologia nuove lampade</th><th>Potenza [W]</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td><b>760</b></td><td>18</td><td>LED</td><td>10</td></tr><tr><td><b>78</b></td><td>36</td><td>LED</td><td>20</td></tr><tr><td><b>60</b></td><td>58</td><td>LED</td><td>23</td></tr></tbody></table> <p>Il risparmio sui costi energetici ammonta a circa 7.200 kWh/anno.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Costi di attuazione:</b> 11.000 €</li><li>• <b>Tempo di recupero:</b> ca. 3 anni</li></ul>			Numero lampade da sostituire	Potenza [W]	Tipologia nuove lampade	Potenza [W]	<b>760</b>	18	LED	10	<b>78</b>	36	LED	20	<b>60</b>	58	LED	23
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<b>60</b>	58	LED	23																
Referenze	<a href="https://www.ecoserveis.net/">https://www.ecoserveis.net/</a> <a href="https://www.co2online.com/campaigns-projects/studies-and-advice/">https://www.co2online.com/campaigns-projects/studies-and-advice/</a>																		

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Best Practice	TECNOLOGIA INFORMATICA GREEN NEGLI UFFICI	OFFI-02
Applicazione	Efficienza energetica negli uffici	
Settore PMI	Tutti i settori	
Sottosettore PMI	Tutti i sottosettori	
Raccomandazioni di ottimizzazione	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• L'uso di dispositivi informatici <i>green</i> riguarda l'applicazione di computer, monitor, stampanti, fotocopiatrici e dispositivi per le telecomunicazioni ad alta efficienza energetica. Non bisogna considerare solo l'acquisto, ma anche il loro utilizzo efficiente:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Valutare la situazione corrente attraverso un inventario dei dispositivi utilizzati, comprese le dimensioni e il tempo di utilizzo sulla rete elettrica.</li><li>- Valutare il consumo energetico dei singoli dispositivi per ottimizzarne l'utilizzo o considerare una sostituzione ragionevole.</li><li>- Acquistare contatori intelligenti per individuare utenti che consumano troppa energia o carichi non necessari (ad es. vecchi monitor inefficienti) e per avere sempre una panoramica del loro consumo energetico.</li><li>- Acquistare spine rimovibili per evitare lo stand-by.</li></ul></li><li>• Centralizzare le apparecchiature per ufficio su una rete in modo che più dipendenti possano utilizzarle.</li><li>• Virtualizzare i server aziendali.</li><li>• Controllare la stanza del server usando scaffali refrigerati invece di raffreddare l'intero locale.</li><li>• Automatizzare i processi dei dispositivi IT, come i <i>backup</i>. Ciò consente ai processi di svolgersi quando il sistema ha capacità libera e quindi di utilizzare in modo efficiente le risorse a disposizione.</li><li>• Ottimizzare la gestione di dati e file in azienda.</li><li>• I computer molto grandi costituiscono una causa di spreco di energia elettrica in azienda:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Bastano piccoli computer per usare programmi per ufficio, inviare e-mail, navigare in rete.</li><li>- I <i>thin client</i> sono ancora più economici. Sono computer dotati solo di monitor, tastiera, mouse e cuffie. I vantaggi consistono nel bassissimo consumo energetico, nella facilità di gestione e nel risparmio hardware perché il software e lo storage si trovano sul server, ragioni che di solito portano</li></ul></li></ul>	



	<p>all'acquisto di nuovi computer, quando quelli vecchi diventano troppo lenti e i loro software non sono più compatibile con i nuovi aggiornamenti.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Considerare la possibilità di sostituire i vecchi dispositivi con componenti più nuovi e più efficienti come i dischi rigidi SSD, piuttosto che acquistare nuovi computer.</li><li>• È più sostenibile utilizzare un dispositivo multifunzione per fare scansioni, fotocopie piuttosto che uno per ciascuna di queste attività.</li><li>• Scegliere la stampante giusta: attualmente la maggior parte degli uffici utilizza stampanti laser.</li><li>• In caso di sostituzione dei dispositivi (monitor, computer, server, ecc.), acquistare quelli in classe energetica più elevata e valutare soprattutto il consumo energetico dei dispositivi che non possono essere spenti.</li></ul> <p>Alcune buone pratiche da adottare in ufficio:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Utilizzare prese commutabili</li><li>- Spegnerne i computer per le pause superiori a 30 minuti (ad es. riunioni o pause pranzo)</li><li>- Spegnerne stampanti e fotocopiatrici di notte e nel fine settimana</li><li>- Non utilizzare screensaver</li><li>- Attivare le modalità di risparmio energetico</li><li>- Scollegare i caricatori (telefoni, tablet)</li><li>• In sala riunioni, al posto dei proiettori dovrebbero essere utilizzati video a LED. Prendere in considerazione l'utilizzo di una <i>workstation</i> per più dipendenti. I dipendenti possono anche utilizzare i laptop per lavorare da casa e condividere altri dispositivi o apparecchiature.</li><li>• Motivare il proprio team. Consentire ai dipendenti di fare proposte per il miglioramento, raccogliere tali suggerimenti, premiarli quando si conseguono dei risultati positivi. Formare un <i>energy team</i>, fare un giro negli uffici e misurare i singoli dispositivi utilizzando contatori di energia per rilevare lo spreco di energia. Utilizzare materiali come post-it, volantini o promemoria sull'intranet. Informare sui successi raggiunti.</li></ul>
<p>Considerazioni tecniche rilevanti</p>	<p>Attualmente non esiste un computer sul mercato che sia completamente sostenibile. Tuttavia, ci sono vari marchi di qualità che mostrano quali dispositivi soddisfano determinati standard. Se ne propone un elenco:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <a href="http://www.eu-energystar.org">www.eu-energystar.org</a> per l'efficienza energetica dei dispositivi.</li><li>• <a href="http://www.topten.eu">www.topten.eu</a></li><li>• <a href="http://www.blauer-engel.de">www.blauer-engel.de</a> per informazione sul consumo energetico, la durabilità e riciclabilità dei prodotti.</li><li>• <a href="http://www.tcodevelopment.de">www.tcodevelopment.de</a> include svariati criteri di valutazione: efficienza energetica, rispetto dell'ambiente, contenuto di sostanze pericolose, design</li></ul>



	ergonomico, vita utile del prodotto e responsabilità sociale d'impresa negli impianti di produzione.	
Indicatori economici	<i>Thin client</i> sono generalmente poco costosi. Costi a partire da 300 €	
Risparmi energetici	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• La virtualizzazione dei server aziendali riduce della metà il consumo energetico del server.</li><li>• Consumo personal computer: 15-25 W (desktop: 50-100 W; notebook: 30-50 W)</li><li>• In modalità di stampa, le stampanti a inchiostro richiedono in media 10-20 W, mentre le stampanti laser richiedono 300-400 W</li></ul>	
Risparmi economici	Minori costi grazie al ridotto consumo di energia elettrica. Utilizzando la stampante per 1 ora al giorno per 8 ore, i costi energetici annuali generati da una stampante a getto d'inchiostro sono fino al 90% inferiori rispetto a una stampante laser. In media, il risparmio è di circa 160 EUR per stampante all'anno (fonte: EPSON).	
Tempo medio di recupero	Meno di 3 anni o 3-6 anni	
Emissioni	Questa misura non comporta ulteriori emissioni oltre alle emissioni dovute al consumo di energia elettrica per il funzionamento del sistema.	
Principali benefici non energetici (Benefici multipli)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Benefici ambientali <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> aumento di produttività <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ambiente di lavoro/Salute/Sicurezza <input type="checkbox"/> Maggiore competitività <input type="checkbox"/> Manutenzione	Benefici per l'ambiente grazie alla riduzione delle emissioni di CO <sub>2</sub> , grazie alla riduzione del fabbisogno di energia elettrica.
Replicabilità	Alta	
Misure correlate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>OFFI-01:</b> Ottimizzare il microclima interno e il comfort negli edifici per uffici considerando gli aspetti di efficienza energetica</li></ul>	
Casi studio Esempi applicativi	Applicazione misure di risparmio energetico presso Kaneo green IT (Germania, 2016) <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Situazione iniziale:</b> non specificata</li><li>• <b>Descrizione dell'ottimizzazione.</b> Sono state attuate le seguenti misure di risparmio energetico:</li></ul>	





	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Virtualizzazione: uno dei due server fisici è stato prelevato dalla rete.</li><li>- Sostituzione di vecchi telefoni con nuovi telefoni VoIP che possono essere spenti se la rete non viene utilizzata.</li><li>- Sostituzione dei dispositivi fax con software fax digitale.</li><li>- La WLAN è completamente disattivata nei fine settimana e dopo gli orari di lavoro e server e telefoni VoIP sono spenti al di fuori dell'orario di lavoro.</li><li>- Alla scrivania sono state installate spine rimovibili per spegnere PC, monitor, stampante, telefono VoIP in caso di assenze individuali durante l'orario di lavoro (riunioni, viaggi, ferie, malattia).</li><li>- Sono state installate spine rimovibili sulla stampante, sul rack del server, sul punto di accesso, sul server di prova, sulla ventola e sullo stereo.</li><li>- Ottimizzazione dell'IT tramite sincronizzazione degli scenari di test per i sistemi IT per ridurre al minimo la domanda di energia e tramite le impostazioni del monitor su schermo nero dopo 5 minuti di assenza.</li><li>- <i>Energy logger</i> su tutte le scrivanie per PC, monitor, stampanti, telefoni e rack server.</li><li>- Sostituzione di vecchi monitor e switch IT per uso interno (da 24 W a 14 W).</li><li>- Sostituzione delle lampade alogene con lampade a LED (alcune lampade sono state addirittura rimosse in quanto la qualità dell'illuminazione era adeguata).</li></ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Costi di attuazione:</b> non disponibile</li><li>• <b>Tempo di recupero:</b> 3 anni</li></ul>
Referenze	<a href="http://www.greenitamsterdam.nl/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/AGIT-LB-Whats-up-in-Green-IT-2018.pdf">http://www.greenitamsterdam.nl/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/AGIT-LB-Whats-up-in-Green-IT-2018.pdf</a>

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Best Practice	<b>RIDURRE IL TEMPO DI FUNZIONAMENTO DELLE POMPE SPEGNERE I MOTORI QUANDO NON SONO NECESSARI</b>	<b>PUMP-01</b>
Applicazione	Ottimizzazione dei sistemi di pompaggio	
Settore PMI	Industriale	
Sottosettore PMI	Tutti i sottosettori	
Descrizione tecnica	<p>Fatta eccezione per l'elettronica di controllo, se disponibile, il consumo degli azionamenti elettrici è nullo quando vengono arrestati.</p> <p>Pertanto, è importante spegnere una pompa quando non è necessario.</p> <p>In molti casi si osserva che le pompe funzionano senza che ci sia necessità ad es. nel caso di flussi continui senza collegamento alle esigenze dell'utente.</p> <p>Tuttavia, a volte, è necessaria una portata minima per:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Mantenere una determinata temperatura sulle utenze</li><li>• Evitare la formazione di un deposito/film biologico</li></ul> <p>La questione è più difficile quando si decide se operare a velocità ridotta o fermarsi frequentemente. La scelta in questi casi spesso non è legata solo agli aspetti energetici ma anche agli effetti su un processo o sulla manutenzione.</p>	
Raccomandazioni di ottimizzazione	<p>Un confronto generale tra avvio/arresto e flusso ridotto controllato non ha senso. Da un punto di vista energetico, dipende dall'efficienza a pieno regime rispetto a quella ridotta. Inoltre, è necessario considerare che una pompa ha una portata tecnica minima. Le situazioni vanno valutate caso per caso.</p> <p>Il controllo di tipo on/off è utilizzato con vantaggi quando è presente uno stock (pompa di sollevamento dell'acqua, caricamento del serbatoio dell'acqua calda/fredda). In questo caso il controllo on/off riduce anche le perdite di calore/freddo nelle tubazioni.</p> <p>In ogni caso l'operatore deve considerare la reale esigenza di una pompa (considerando le diverse utenze) e adattare ad essa la portata. L'importanza del mantenimento di una portata minima deve essere messa in discussione.</p> <p>La riduzione dei tempi di funzionamento di solito può essere effettuata manualmente da personale qualificato dell'azienda.</p>	



	<p>Per garantire il massimo potenziale di risparmio, i sistemi automatizzati sono vantaggiosi e spesso possono essere realizzati tramite controlli temporali semplici e convenienti.</p>	
<p>Schemi e diagrammi</p>	<p>Componenti dell'azionamento elettrico.</p>	
<p>Indicatori economici</p>	<p>Costo unitario di un timer industriale: a partire da 140 €</p>	
<p>Risparmi energetici</p>	<p>Tipicamente dal 20 al 40% (a seguito di analisi di dettaglio del sistema di pompaggio). Fino al 70% nel caso di interventi multipli.</p>	
<p>Risparmi economici</p>	<p>I risparmi economici sono strettamente legati alla riduzione dell'energia elettrica utilizzata per alimentare il sistema di raffreddamento.</p>	
<p>Tempo medio di recupero</p>	<p>Meno di 3 anni</p>	
<p>Emissioni</p>	<p>0,7 kgCO<sub>2</sub>/kWh</p>	
<p>Principali benefici non energetici (Benefici multipli)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Benefici ambientali</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Aumento di produttività</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Ambiente di lavoro/Salute/Sicurezza</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Maggiore competitività</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Manutenzione</li> </ul>	<p>Benefici per l'ambiente grazie alla riduzione delle emissioni di CO<sub>2</sub>, grazie alla riduzione del fabbisogno di energia elettrica.</p>



Replicabilità	Alta
Misure correlate	Nessuna
Casi studio Esempi applicativi	<p>Sostituzione di componenti in impianto di produzione a freddo.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Situazione iniziale:</b> negli impianti di produzione del freddo non è raro osservare le pompe di circolazione lato condensatore o le pompe di distribuzione alle utenze che lavorano con l'unità refrigerante spenta (anche in assenza di free cooling).</li><li>• <b>Descrizione dell'ottimizzazione:</b> in questi casi le pompe devono essere collegate al funzionamento del gruppo frigorifero.</li><li>• <b>Costi di attuazione:</b> non disponibile</li><li>• <b>Tempo di recupero:</b> non disponibile</li></ul>
Referenze	Nicolas MACABREY, Planair, 2019

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Best Practice	ADATTARE L'OFFERTA ALLE ESIGENZE REALI	PUMP-02
Applicazione	Ottimizzazione dei sistemi di pompaggio	
Settore PMI	Industriale	
Sottosettore PMI	Tutti i sottosettori	
Descrizione tecnica	<p>In molti sistemi di pompaggio, la portata e il livello di pressione sono superiori alle reali esigenze. Nei circuiti di raffreddamento, ad esempio, la differenza di temperatura tra mandata e ritorno è troppo piccola. Questa circostanza indica che lo scambio termico è scarso e la portata è troppo alta.</p> <p>Le conseguenze sono:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Consumo energetico eccessivo delle pompe</li><li>• Produzione a freddo non necessaria</li></ul> <p>La portata spesso non è realmente controllata dagli utenti e potrebbe essere ridotta senza un impatto negativo su di essi.</p> <p>Per mantenere le temperature di rete, vengono installate valvole a tre vie con un tasso di "perdita" significativo.</p> <p>Un altro problema comune è un livello di pressione inutilmente alto. L'alta pressione alla mandata della pompa viene poi abbassata nelle valvole prima di raggiungere le utenze. Questo si traduce in pura perdita di energia.</p>	
Raccomandazioni di ottimizzazione	<p>È importante che l'operatore di un sito industriale o un fornitore di servizi incaricato delle analisi energetiche di una determinata apparecchiatura inizi con un'analisi dei requisiti di portata e pressione.</p> <p>Ove possibile, le valvole a tre vie dovrebbero essere sostituite con valvole a due vie.</p> <p>Le corrette portate in ogni ramo richiedono il bilanciamento idraulico della rete.</p> <p>La valvola dedicata all'abbassamento della pressione deve essere il più possibile soppressa, e la pressione della pompa controllata dal convertitore (o pompa di nuova taglia).</p> <p>Quando la portata è stata identificata come troppo alta, impiegare una pompa a velocità variabile (VSD) è un primo modo per ridurre la portata al fabbisogno reale.</p> <p>Quando il fabbisogno è costante, è anche possibile ridurre il diametro della girante o cambiare la pompa.</p>	



<p>Considerazioni tecniche rilevanti</p>	<p>Se la caduta di pressione della rete porta a una scarsa efficienza della pompa, una pompa a velocità variabile (VSD) o una girante appositamente elaborata non risolveranno la situazione.</p>	
<p>Schemi e diagrammi</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Componenti dell'azionamento elettrico.</p>	
<p>Indicatori economici</p>	<p>Costo unitario delle valvole di controllo della portata: 50-500 €</p>	
<p>Risparmi energetici</p>	<p>Tipicamente dal 20 al 40% (a seguito di analisi di dettaglio del sistema di pompaggio). Fino al 70% nel caso di interventi multipli.</p>	
<p>Risparmi economici</p>	<p>Il risparmio economico è strettamente legato alla riduzione dell'energia elettrica utilizzata.</p>	
<p>Tempo medio di recupero</p>	<p>3 anni</p>	
<p>Emissioni</p>	<p>0,7 kgCO<sub>2</sub>/kWh</p>	
<p>Principali benefici non energetici (Benefici multipli)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Benefici ambientali</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Aumento di produttività</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Ambiente di lavoro/Salute/Sicurezza</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Maggiore competitività</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Manutenzione</li> </ul>	<p>Benefici per l'ambiente grazie alla riduzione delle emissioni di CO<sub>2</sub>, grazie alla riduzione del fabbisogno di energia elettrica.</p>



Replicabilità	Alta
Misure correlate	Nessuna
Casi studio Esempi applicativi	<p>Sostituzione della valvola a 3 vie in una valvola a 2 vie (Svizzera, 2017)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Situazione iniziale:</b> in un grande sito industriale, una pompa distribuisce acqua refrigerata per raffreddare e deumidificare l'aria nelle unità di ventilazione e condizionamento di diverse officine dello stabilimento. La maggior parte delle derivazioni della rete sono dotate di valvole a 3 vie che mantengono una portata anche quando non ce n'è bisogno.</li><li>• <b>Descrizione dell'ottimizzazione:</b> la sostituzione di queste valvole a 3 vie con valvole a 2 vie riduce notevolmente la portata totale quando la necessità è bassa.</li><li>• <b>Costi di attuazione:</b> 23.000 €</li><li>• <b>Tempo di recupero:</b> 2,3 anni</li></ul>
Referenze	Nicolas MACABREY, Planair, 2019

Questa Best Practice è stata sviluppata dal progetto IMPAWATT (GA n. 785041) e adattata per il progetto GEAR@SME (GA n. 894356)



Best Practice	<b>CONTROLLO OTTIMIZZATO DELLE POMPE</b>	<b>PUMP-03</b>
Applicazione	Ottimizzazione dei sistemi di pompaggio	
Settore PMI	Industriale	
Sottosettore PMI	Tutti i sottosettori	
Descrizione tecnica	In molti casi la portata è controllata meccanicamente: strozzatura, by-pass. Tale situazione porta a situazioni di inefficienza, causate da: livello di pressione troppo elevato, portata non necessaria e bassa efficienza delle pompe.	
Raccomandazioni di ottimizzazione	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Ottimizzazione mediante strozzamento (Fig. 1):</b> la figura confronta la situazione di una pompa (curve verdi) in circuito chiuso (curve blu) e circuito aperto con altezza statica o contropressione (curve rosse).  In entrambe le situazioni, la presenza di una valvola permette di regolare la portata andando ad aumentare le perdite di carico nel circuito.  Questa modalità di regolazione della valvola è inefficiente per i seguenti motivi:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- La riduzione della portata in base alle caratteristiche della pompa genera una pressione inutilmente elevata.</li><li>- L'efficienza della pompa si riduce dall'80% al 60%.</li></ul></li><li>• <b>Ottimizzazione mediante regolazione della velocità (convertitori di frequenza) (Fig. 2):</b> la modalità di regolazione proporzionale (molto diffusa in pratica) segue una linea di regolazione che permette di variare la frequenza di alimentazione della pompa, di poter variare la velocità di rotazione del sistema di pompaggio e di conseguenza variare e regolare la portata.</li></ul>	
Considerazioni tecniche rilevanti	La scelta e l'installazione di un convertitore di frequenza è responsabilità di uno specialista. L'integrazione di un convertitore di frequenza va eseguita correttamente. È importante non inquinare la rete elettrica con armoniche e non creare problemi al motore.	



Schemi e diagrammi

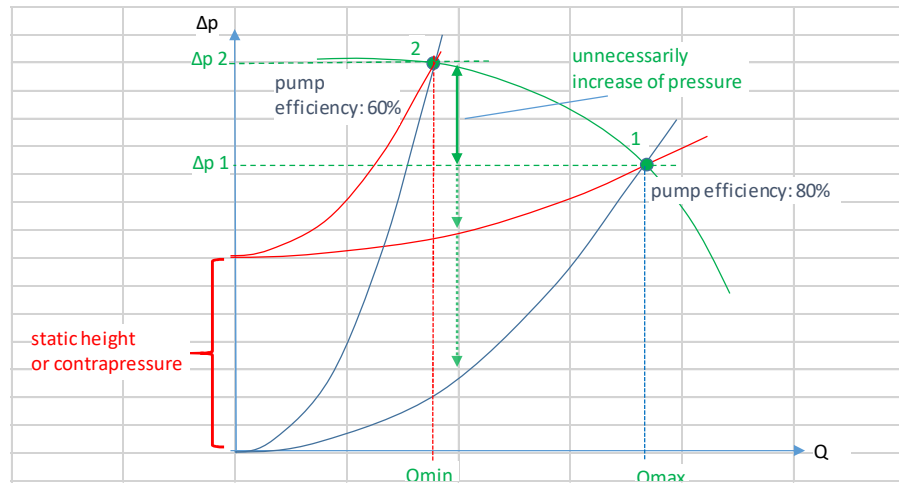


Fig. 1. Effetto di un controllo della portata mediante strozzamento (fonte: Planair SA).

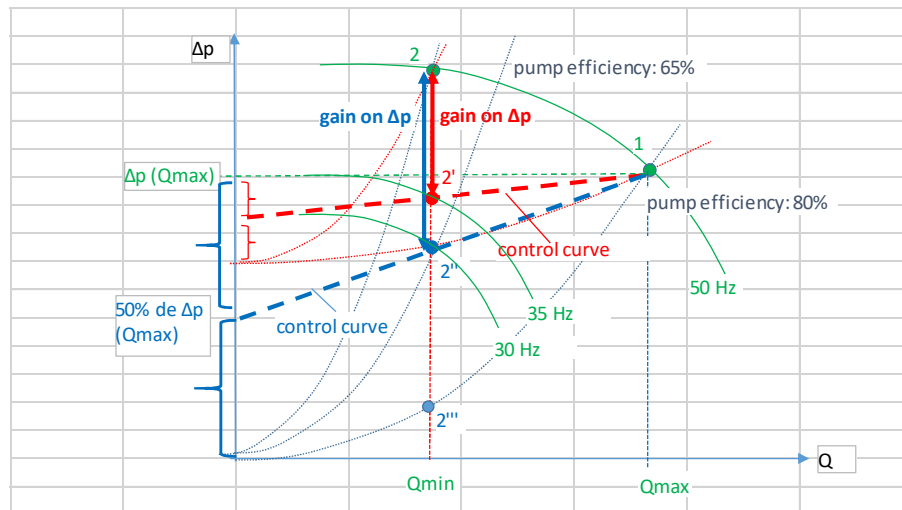


Fig. 2. Regolazione della velocità (fonte: Planair SA).

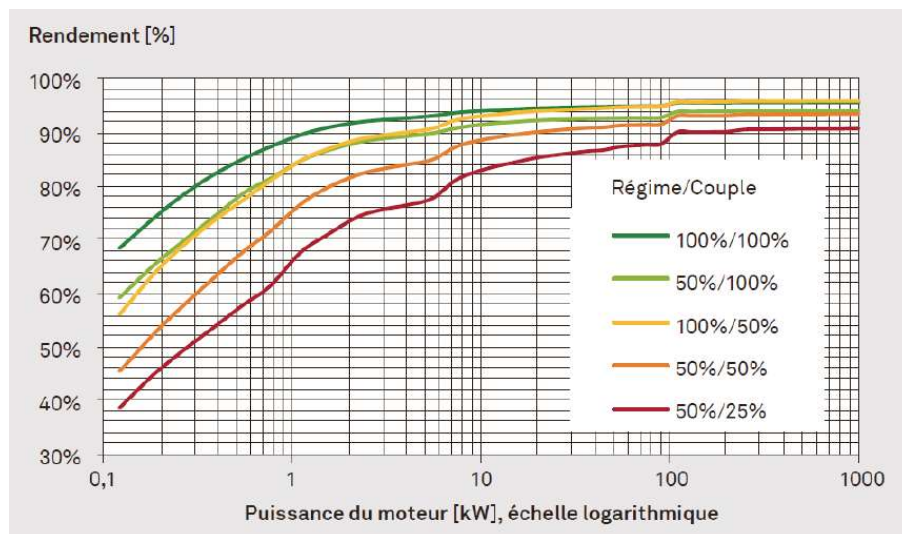


Fig. 3. Efficienza dei convertitori di frequenza.



Indicatori economici	Costo unitario dei convertitori di frequenza: 350-1.500 €.	
Risparmi energetici	Fino al 75% di risparmio energetico per ottimizzazione basata su un convertitore di frequenza. In questo caso si può applicare la <i>legge di affinità</i> (che descrive la dipendenza dalla velocità dei parametri di mandata delle pompe e in base alla quale l'energia è circa il cubo della portata).	
Risparmi economici	Il risparmio economico è strettamente legato alla riduzione dell'energia elettrica utilizzata.	
Tempo medio di recupero	3 anni	
Emissioni	0,7 kgCO <sub>2</sub> /kWh	
Principali benefici non energetici (Benefici multipli)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Benefici ambientali <input type="checkbox"/> Aumento di produttività <input type="checkbox"/> Ambiente di lavoro/Salute/Sicurezza <input type="checkbox"/> Maggiore competitività <input type="checkbox"/> Manutenzione	Benefici per l'ambiente grazie alla riduzione delle emissioni di CO <sub>2</sub> , grazie alla riduzione del fabbisogno di energia elettrica.
Replicabilità	Alta	
Misure correlate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>PUMP-01:</b> Ridurre il tempo di funzionamento delle pompe - Spegnerne i motori quando non sono necessari</li></ul>	
Casi studio Esempi applicativi	Installazione del convertitore di frequenza (Svizzera, 2019) <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Situazione iniziale:</b> in una fabbrica di cartone da imballaggio, un gruppo di due pompe fornisce acqua a una caldaia. L'alimentazione è parzialmente controllata da una valvola a 3 vie che restituisce l'eccesso al serbatoio. Quando il livello dell'acqua nella caldaia raggiunge la soglia massima significa che una parte significativa della portata ritorna definitivamente nel serbatoio e che la pressione è troppo elevata (a causa di perdite di rete). Inoltre le pompe si arrestano e si avviano molto frequentemente (ogni 3 minuti). Fatta eccezione per l'avvio della caldaia il lunedì mattina, la pompa non è dimensionata correttamente. Il rendimento globale è molto basso.</li><li>• <b>Descrizione dell'ottimizzazione:</b> integrazione di una nuova pompa con VSD. La velocità della pompa è controllata dal livello dell'acqua nella caldaia. Nessun</li></ul>	



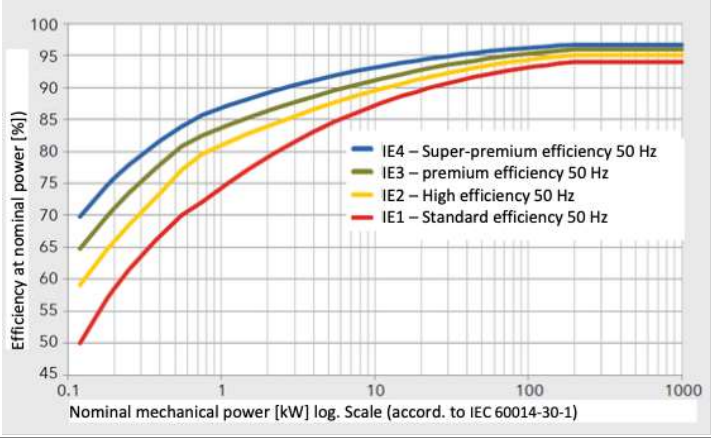
	<p>ritorno al serbatoio. Quando la portata è al di sotto della portata minima (secondo le specifiche della pompa), la pompa si arresta.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Costi di attuazione:</b> 17.000 €</li><li>• <b>Tempo di recupero:</b> 3,2 anni</li></ul>
<b>Referenze</b>	Nicolas MACABREY, Planair, 2019

Questa Best Practice è stata sviluppata dal progetto IMPAWATT (GA n. 785041) e adattata per il progetto GEAR@SME (GA n. 894356)



Best Practice	SOSTITUZIONE DEL MOTORE	PUMP-04
Applicazione	Ottimizzazione dei sistemi di pompaggio	
Settore PMI	Industriale	
Sottosettore PMI	Tutti i sottosettori	
Descrizione tecnica	<p>In molti siti industriali, le pompe sono azionate da vecchi motori elettrici.</p> <p>Un'analisi condotta da Topmotors (<a href="https://www.topmotors.ch/it">https://www.topmotors.ch/it</a>), relativa ad oltre 4.000 motori, ha rivelato che il 56% di questi funzionano già quasi il doppio rispetto alla loro aspettativa di vita. Ciò suggerisce che non esiste quasi alcun processo di miglioramento continuo per la sostituzione di vecchi sistemi di motori, per lo più sovradimensionati e inefficienti.</p> <p>In totale, meno del 20% di tutti i motori è equipaggiato con un variatore di velocità (VSD). La maggior parte dei motori dotati di VSD ha meno di 15 anni. Il convertitore di frequenza (VFD) sarebbe probabilmente adatto fino al 50% di tutti gli azionamenti con un enorme potenziale di efficienza.</p>	
Raccomandazioni di ottimizzazione	<p>L'effetto di una frequenza più bassa è estremamente importante nei piccoli motori. Le prestazioni delle macchine asincrone diminuiscono poiché viene raggiunto il 50% della velocità nominale. I motori sincroni (in particolare a magneti permanenti, PM) sono molto più efficienti in questo senso. Sebbene questo effetto è meno pronunciato con motori di grandi dimensioni, la velocità variabile con campi di lavoro a bassa velocità è una valida ragione per sostituire i motori esistenti con la tecnologia sincrona.</p> <p>Oggi i motori IE4 o IE5 possono migliorare l'efficienza del 5% o più rispetto ai motori più datati. In situazioni di lavoro frequenti a bassa velocità, un motore sincrono offrirà una maggiore efficienza.</p>	
Considerazioni tecniche	<p>Il fattore di carico medio assume i seguenti valori tipici:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Pompe con portata costante: circa 0,8</li><li>• Pompe a portata variabile senza convertitore di frequenza: 0,6</li><li>• Pompe a portata variabile e convertitore di frequenza: 0,4</li></ul> <p>L'effetto positivo di un sistema regolato è evidente.</p>	



<p>Schemi e diagrammi</p>	<p>Classi di efficienza dei motori secondo IEC 60014-30-1</p> 																	
<p>Indicatori economici</p>	<p>Il costo medio di sostituzione del motore di una pompa varia tra 180 € e 1.300 €</p>																	
<p>Risparmi energetici</p>	<p>Tempo minimo di funzionamento annuo (ore/anno) per la sostituzione redditizia del motore.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>1,1 kW</th> <th>11 kW</th> <th>110 kW</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><b>Intervento</b></td> <td colspan="3">Tempo di funzionamento annuale per la redditività dell'intervento</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>IE0 -&gt; IE4</b></td> <td>(+25% di efficienza) 1.500 ore</td> <td>(+9,5% di efficienza) 4.000 ore</td> <td>(+4,5% di efficienza) 5.500 ore</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>IE2 -&gt; IE4</b></td> <td>(+7% di efficienza) 7.000 ore</td> <td>(+4,5% di efficienza) 8.700 ore</td> <td>(+2% di efficienza) (payback = 6 anni)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			1,1 kW	11 kW	110 kW	<b>Intervento</b>	Tempo di funzionamento annuale per la redditività dell'intervento			<b>IE0 -&gt; IE4</b>	(+25% di efficienza) 1.500 ore	(+9,5% di efficienza) 4.000 ore	(+4,5% di efficienza) 5.500 ore	<b>IE2 -&gt; IE4</b>	(+7% di efficienza) 7.000 ore	(+4,5% di efficienza) 8.700 ore	(+2% di efficienza) (payback = 6 anni)
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<p>Risparmi economici</p>	<p>Fino al 25%</p>																	
<p>Tempo medio di rimborso</p>	<p>3-6 anni</p>																	
<p>Emissioni</p>	<p>Questa misura non comporta ulteriori emissioni oltre alle emissioni dovute al consumo di energia elettrica per il funzionamento del sistema.</p>																	
<p>Principali benefici non energetici (Benefici multipli)</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Benefici ambientali  <input type="checkbox"/> Aumento di produttività  <input type="checkbox"/> Ambiente di lavoro/Salute/Sicurezza  <input type="checkbox"/> Maggiore competitività  <input type="checkbox"/> Manutenzione</p>	<p>Benefici per l'ambiente grazie alla riduzione delle emissioni di CO<sub>2</sub>, grazie alla riduzione del fabbisogno di energia elettrica.</p>																
<p>Replicabilità</p>	<p>Media          Nel contesto delle ottimizzazioni del sistema di pompaggio, la sostituzione del motore è raramente l'azione che porta al miglior risparmio.</p>																	



Misure correlate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>PUMP-01:</b> Ridurre il tempo di funzionamento delle pompe - Spegnerne i motori quando non sono necessari</li><li>• <b>PUMP-02:</b> Adattare l'offerta alle esigenze reali</li><li>• <b>PUMP-03:</b> Controllo ottimizzato delle pompe</li><li>• <b>PUMP-05:</b> Sostituzione dell'accoppiamento</li><li>• <b>PUMP-06:</b> Sostituzione della pompa</li></ul>
Casi studio Esempi applicativi	<p>Aggiunta di un convertitore di frequenza e nuovi motori sincroni, impianto di pompaggio, azienda farmaceutica (Svizzera, 2019)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Situazione iniziale:</b> in un grande stabilimento industriale (Pharma), un gruppo di 3 pompe fa circolare l'acqua della torre di raffreddamento alle utenze. 2 pompe funzionano, la terza è di backup. La portata è costante. Il problema è che il flusso viene strozzato in una valvola semichiusa permanentemente. Ciò significa alta pressione non necessaria e pompa che funziona in una zona di efficienza non ideale. Le perdite associate sono significative.</li><li>• <b>Descrizione dell'ottimizzazione:</b> considerando che l'efficienza della pompa è elevata nell'area di funzionamento collegata alla valvola completamente aperta, è stata scelta una misura di ottimizzazione basata sull'aggiunta di un convertitore di frequenza e di nuovi motori sincroni. Il rendimento della pompa rimane ottimale e il motore sincrono garantisce un'ottima efficienza a velocità ridotta.</li><li>• <b>Costi di attuazione:</b> 30.000 €</li><li>• <b>Tempo di recupero:</b> meno di 2 anni</li></ul>
Referenze	<p>New motortechnologies <a href="https://www.topmotors.ch/de">https://www.topmotors.ch/de</a> Planair SA, 2014</p>

Questa Best Practice è stata sviluppata dal progetto IMPAWATT (GA n. 785041) e adattata per il progetto GEAR@SME (GA n. 894356)



Best Practice	SOSTITUZIONE DELL'ACCOPIAMENTO	PUMP-05
Applicazione	Ottimizzazione dei sistemi di pompaggio	
Settore PMI	Industriale	
Sottosettore PMI	Tutti i sottosettori	
Descrizione tecnica	In alcuni azionamenti elettrici è presente un accoppiamento, una trasmissione o un ingranaggio tra il motore e il componente condotto. Nel caso delle pompe, l'accoppiamento diretto è solitamente la regola. Quando c'è una trasmissione, un giunto, le perdite ei costi di manutenzione possono essere significativi.	
Raccomandazioni di ottimizzazione	Un accoppiamento non è mai "ideale". Ci sono sempre delle perdite che possono essere molto significative. In alcuni casi, tipicamente per velocità molto bassa e/o coppia molto elevata, è inevitabile un giunto a ingranaggi. Se sono necessarie cinghie, per rendere il sistema più compatto (spazio limitato), si preferiscono le cinghie piatte.	
Considerazioni tecniche rilevanti	Criteri aggiuntivi nella scelta di un accoppiamento.	
	<b>Criteri</b>	<b>Cinghia trapezoidale</b> <b>Cintura piatta</b>
	<b>Velocità lineare max. [m/s]</b>	40      100
	<b>Velocità rotazione max. [giri/min]</b>	10.000      100.000
	<b>Durata puleggia [h]</b>	15.000 (piccolo) 45.000 (grande)      150.000 (piccolo) 150.000 (grande)
	<b>Costo operativo</b>	Relativamente alto      Conveniente
Schemi e diagrammi	<p>Confronto di efficienza: cinghia trapezoidale vs cinghia piatta (fonte: Habasit AG).</p>	

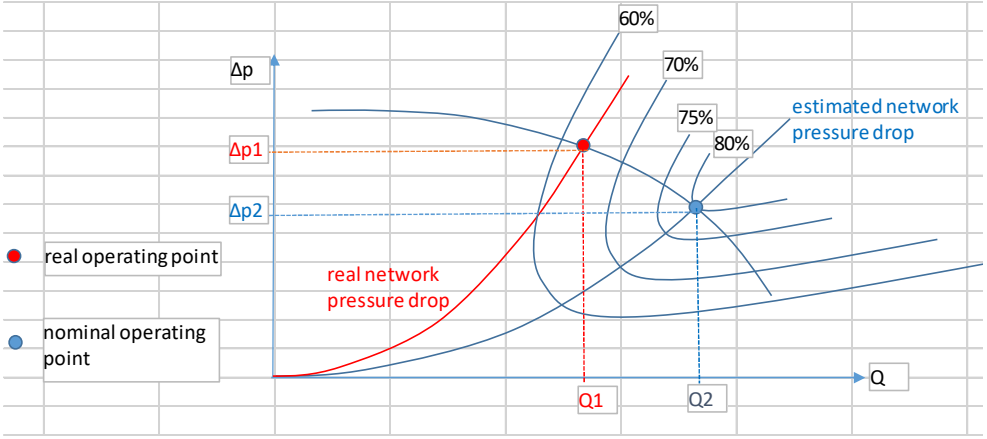


	Il confronto tra la cinghia trapezoidale e la cinghia piatta è fatto per diversi casi di carico e dimensioni diverse.		
Indicatori economici	La tabella seguente fornisce un'indicazione qualitativa dei costi:		
	<b>Criteri</b>	<b>Cinghia trapezoidale</b>	<b>Cintura piatta</b>
	<b>Costo di investimento</b>	Conveniente	Medio
	<b>Costo operativo</b>	Relativamente elevato	Conveniente
Risparmi energetici	La tabella seguente fornisce un'indicazione qualitativa del risparmio energetico:		
	<b>Criteri</b>	<b>Cinghia trapezoidale</b>	<b>Cintura piatta</b>
	<b>Efficienza energetica</b>	Media (quando è nuova) si deteriora nel tempo	Elevata nel tempo
Risparmi economici	Elevato per cinture piatte. Medio per cinghie trapezoidali.		
Tempo medio di recupero	3 anni		
Emissioni	Questa misura non comporta ulteriori emissioni oltre alle emissioni dovute al consumo di energia elettrica per il funzionamento del sistema.		
Principali benefici non energetici (Benefici multipli)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Benefici ambientali <input type="checkbox"/> Aumento di produttività <input type="checkbox"/> Ambiente di lavoro/Salute/Sicurezza <input type="checkbox"/> Maggiore competitività <input type="checkbox"/> Manutenzione	Benefici per l'ambiente grazie alla riduzione delle emissioni di CO <sub>2</sub> , grazie alla riduzione del fabbisogno di energia elettrica.	
Replicabilità	Media		
Misure correlate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• PUMP-01: Ridurre il tempo di funzionamento delle pompe - Spegnerne i motori quando non sono necessari</li><li>• PUMP-02: Adattare l'offerta alle esigenze reali</li><li>• PUMP-03: Controllo ottimizzato delle pompe</li><li>• PUMP-04: Sostituzione del motore</li><li>• PUMP-06: Sostituzione della pompa</li></ul>		
Referenze	Habasit AG		

Questa Best Practice è stata sviluppata dal progetto IMPAWATT (GA n. 785041) e adattata per il progetto GEAR@SME (GA n. 894356)





Best Practice	SOSTITUZIONE DELLA POMPA	PUMP-06
Applicazione	Ottimizzazione dei sistemi di pompaggio	
Settore PMI	Industriale	
Sottosettore PMI	Tutti i sottosettori	
<p>Descrizione tecnica</p>	<p>In molti sistemi di pompaggio, le pompe non funzionano in un punto di funzionamento ottimale, il che porta a una bassa efficienza. I motivi sono i seguenti:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stima molto approssimativa delle perdite di carico della rete</li> <li>• Aggiunta di margini di sicurezza (effetto di sovradimensionamento)</li> <li>• Evoluzione delle esigenze degli utenti o della rete nel tempo</li> </ul> <p>Il problema è che l'efficienza delle pompe è molto sensibile al punto di funzionamento. A differenza dei motori, l'efficienza diminuisce molto rapidamente quando ci si allontana dal punto nominale. Il funzionamento a flusso medio può ridurre l'efficienza della pompa del 20 o del 30%.</p>	
<p>Raccomandazioni di ottimizzazione</p>	<p>Come si può vedere dall'esempio di Fig. 1, l'efficienza nel punto di lavoro reale è di circa il 64% invece dell'80% per il punto nominale.</p>  <p>Fig. 1. Esempio di situazione reale.</p> <p>Quando la richiesta è costante (valore <math>Q_1</math>), è possibile ridimensionare una nuova pompa per questa portata.</p> <p>A seconda della pressione effettiva richiesta, la nuova pompa sarà progettata per funzionare con valori di portata di <math>Q_1</math> e <math>\Delta p_1</math> o <math>Q_1</math> e <math>\Delta p_2</math>, senza modificare il punto di funzionamento effettivo.</p>	



Nella Fig. 2 il punto di funzionamento effettivo non è cambiato. In questo caso, il risparmio energetico, pari al 22%, deriva da una migliore efficienza della pompa. Si sarebbe ottenuto un ulteriore guadagno se la pressione necessaria fosse stata  $\Delta p_2$ .

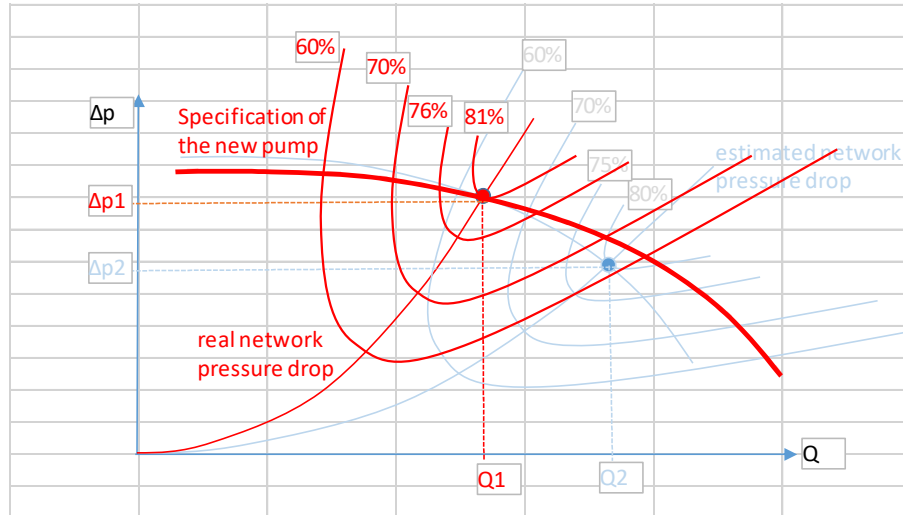


Fig. 2. Configurazione di funzionamento della pompa di nuova progettazione.

Indicatori economici	Il costo medio per sostituire una pompa è di 500-1.500 EUR, a seconda del tipo di pompa, potenza, produttore e sistema.	
Risparmi energetici	Fino a 30%	
Risparmi economici	Risparmio sui costi di manutenzione e grazie al risparmio energetico (30%).	
Tempo medio di recupero	Meno di 3 anni	
Emissioni	Questa misura non comporta ulteriori emissioni oltre alle emissioni dovute al consumo di energia elettrica per il funzionamento del sistema.	
Principali benefici non energetici (Benefici multipli)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Benefici ambientali <input type="checkbox"/> Aumento di produttività <input type="checkbox"/> Ambiente di lavoro/Salute/Sicurezza <input type="checkbox"/> Maggiore competitività <input type="checkbox"/> Manutenzione	Benefici per l'ambiente grazie alla riduzione delle emissioni di CO <sub>2</sub> , grazie alla riduzione del fabbisogno di energia elettrica.
Replicabilità	Media	

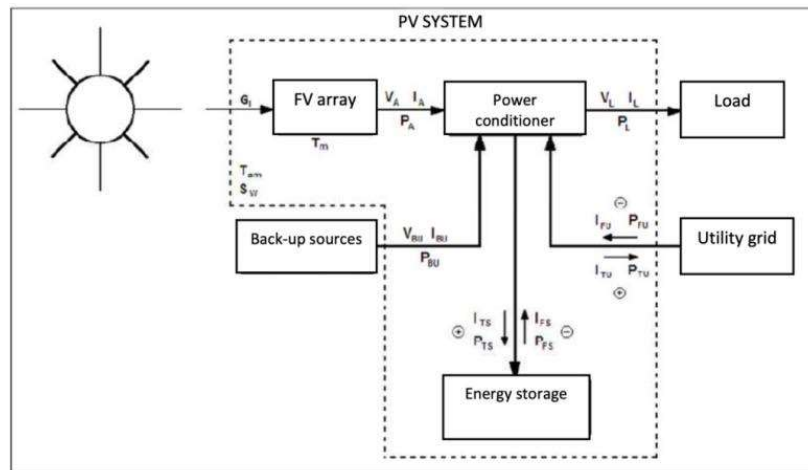


Misure correlate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>PUMP-01:</b> Ridurre il tempo di funzionamento delle pompe - Spegnerne i motori quando non sono necessari</li><li>• <b>PUMP-02:</b> Adattare l'offerta alle esigenze reali</li><li>• <b>PUMP-03:</b> Controllo ottimizzato delle pompe</li><li>• <b>PUMP-04:</b> Sostituzione del motore</li><li>• <b>PUMP-06:</b> Sostituzione della pompa</li></ul>
Casi studio Esempi applicativi	<p>Sostituzione della pompa, stabilimento lattiero-caseario industriale (Svizzera, 2018)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Situazione iniziale:</b> acqua di raffreddamento di processo in un caseificio industriale. A causa di una caduta di pressione reale di rete molto inferiore a quella calcolata, il punto di lavoro reale si trova lontano e a destra del punto nominale. Per evitare una portata troppo elevata, la velocità della pompa viene ridotta. L'efficienza è comunque molto scarsa (efficienza globale del 30%).</li><li>• <b>Descrizione dell'ottimizzazione:</b> è stata implementata una nuova pompa con un design corretto e un motore IE4. A causa della costante necessità, il convertitore è stato sostituito da un <i>soft starter</i> (dispositivo per un avviamento graduale dei motori elettrici, per evitare una serie di problemi meccanici ed elettrici). L'efficienza globale raggiunge ora il 75%.</li><li>• <b>Costi di attuazione:</b> 12.000 €</li><li>• <b>Tempo di recupero:</b> 2,9 anni</li></ul>
Referenze	Swiss Federal Office of Energy ( <i>SFOE</i> )

Questa Best Practice è stata sviluppata dal progetto IMPAWATT (GA n. 785041) e adattata per il progetto GEAR@SME (GA n. 894356)



Best Practice	IMPIANTO FOTOVOLTAICO		RENE-01
Applicazione	Utilizzo di tecnologie di produzione di energia rinnovabile		
Settore PMI	Tutti i settori		
Sottosettore PMI	Tutti i sottosettori		
Raccomandazioni di ottimizzazione	<p>L'utilizzo dei sistemi fotovoltaici, che ha avuto una forte espansione grazie alle tariffe incentivanti, è più conveniente ed efficiente se realizzato in combinazione con i sistemi di accumulo, grazie ai quali è possibile non solo ridurre il consumo istantaneo di energia elettrica di rete durante le ore diurne, ma anche i consumi legati al carico elettrico di base durante le ore notturne. L'accumulo di energia, che può anche essere connesso e ricaricato attraverso la rete, consente inoltre di ridurre la potenza totale installata dell'impianto fotovoltaico, che può essere progettato per produrre meno energia rispetto al fabbisogno energetico medio dell'azienda.</p> <p>Poiché i prezzi delle batterie diminuiscono rapidamente, l'accumulo di energia associato al fotovoltaico sta diventando sempre più conveniente.</p>		
Schemi e diagrammi	<div> <pre> graph LR     subgraph PV_modules [PV modules]         direction TB         M1[ ]         M2[ ]         M3[ ]     end     subgraph Utility_grid [Utility grid]         direction TB         GI[Grid-tie inverter]     end     subgraph AC_loads [AC loads]         direction TB         MP[Main panel]         AL[AC loads]     end     M1 --&gt; M2     M2 --&gt; M3     M3 --&gt; GI     GI &lt;--&gt; UG[Utility grid]     UG --&gt; MP     MP --&gt; AL     </pre> </div> <p>Impianto fotovoltaico connesso alla rete.</p>		



Impianto fotovoltaico collegato alla rete con accumulo.

<p>Indicatori economici</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Costo medio pannelli fotovoltaici (installazione compresa): 900-2.500 €/kW</li> <li>• Costo medio pannelli fotovoltaici (con sistema di accumulo): 3.000-5.000 €/kW</li> </ul>
<p>Risparmi energetici</p>	<p>Massima riduzione del fabbisogno elettrico: fino all'80-90%</p>
<p>Risparmi economici</p>	<p>Fino al 90%</p>
<p>Tempo medio di rimborso</p>	<p>6-10 anni</p>
<p>Emissioni</p>	<p>La misura non comporta alcuna emissione.</p>
<p>Principali benefici non energetici (Benefici multipli)</p>	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Benefici ambientali</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Aumento di produttività</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Ambiente di lavoro/Salute/Sicurezza</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Maggiore competitività</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Manutenzione</li> </ul> </div> <div> <p>I benefici ambientali sono aumentati attraverso la riduzione delle emissioni di CO<sub>2</sub>. La misura può aumentare la competitività dell'organizzazione attraverso una migliore immagine aziendale, una riduzione dei costi energetici e una riduzione del rischio associato ai guasti dei componenti fotovoltaici.</p> </div> </div> <div style="margin-top: 10px;"> <p>Caso pilota del progetto "MBenefits": <i>Fotovoltaico sul tetto, scambiatore di calore per soddisfare le ambizioni di sostenibilità di una catena di supermercati</i></p> </div>



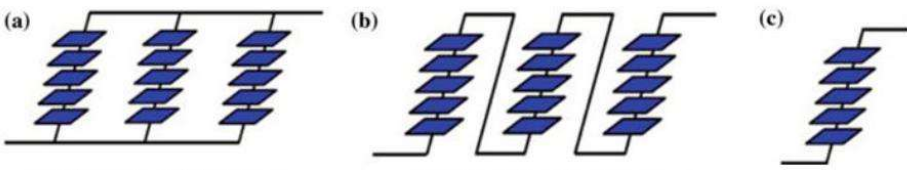
	<a href="https://www.mbenefits.eu/static/media/uploads/site-6/library/Cases%20and%20examples/mbenefits_pilot_case_study_401_alfa-beta_solar.pdf">https://www.mbenefits.eu/static/media/uploads/site-6/library/Cases%20and%20examples/mbenefits_pilot_case_study_401_alfa-beta_solar.pdf</a>
Replicabilità	Media
Misure correlate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>RENE-02:</b> Impianto solare termico</li><li>• <b>RENE-03:</b> Altri: biomasse - energia geotermica</li></ul>
Casi studio Esempi applicativi	Installazione impianto fotovoltaico (Italia, 2020) <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Situazione iniziale:</b> uno stabilimento con fabbisogno 160.000 kWh/anno, con carico mensile stabile tutto l'anno, a eccezione di agosto dove i consumi si riducono di ca. 2/3</li><li>• <b>Descrizione dell'ottimizzazione:</b> l'installazione dell'impianto fotovoltaico permette di soddisfare il fabbisogno energetico della struttura.</li><li>• <b>Costi di attuazione:</b> 80.000 €</li><li>• <b>Tempo di recupero:</b> 6 anni</li></ul>
Referenze	Photovoltaics Report Fraunhofer ISE, 2019 <a href="https://www impiantisticaar.it/ritorno-sull-investimento-per-impianti-fotovoltaici/">https://www impiantisticaar.it/ritorno-sull-investimento-per-impianti-fotovoltaici/</a>

Questa Best Practice è stata sviluppata dal progetto IMPAWATT (GA n. 785041) e adattata per il progetto GEAR@SME (GA n. 894356)



Best Practice	IMPIANTO SOLARE TERMICO	RENE-02
Applicazione	Utilizzo di tecnologie di produzione di energia rinnovabile	
Settore PMI	Industriale	
Sottosettore PMI	Tutti i sottosettori	
Descrizione tecnica	<p>Un impianto solare termico trasforma la luce solare direttamente in calore.</p> <p>L'energia termica ottenuta da questa trasformazione viene utilizzata per riscaldare l'acqua necessaria agli usi dell'edificio come acqua calda sanitaria (ACS), per il riscaldamento degli ambienti o direttamente per l'utilizzo nel ciclo produttivo.</p> <p>Come fonte di energia rinnovabile, la tecnologia solare termica a bassa temperatura ha un enorme potenziale non sfruttato. Il solare termico può essere supportato da altre fonti di calore e combinato con sistemi di accumulo per una fornitura garantita.</p> <p>L'integrazione di sistemi solari termici nel calore di processo industriale può essere fatta nei seguenti modi:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Riscaldamento diretto di un fluido circolante (ad es. acqua di alimentazione, ritorno di circuiti chiusi, preriscaldamento dell'aria)</li><li>• Nei processi con requisiti di bassa temperatura</li><li>• Come fonte supplementare per il preriscaldamento dell'acqua di alimentazione delle caldaie a vapore</li><li>• Integrazione diretta del riscaldamento solare nelle caldaie a vapore industriali a combustibili fossili</li></ul> <p>Esistono tre gruppi di tecnologie solari termiche:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Collettori solari ad aria</b>, adatti all'industria alimentare in sostituzione dell'essiccazione a gas e ad olio</li><li>• <b>Sistemi solari ad acqua</b>, installati sui tetti di qualsiasi edificio industriale, possono essere di due tipi:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Collettori solari a tubi sottovuoto</li><li>- Collettori piani</li></ul></li><li>• <b>Concentratori solari (CSP)</b>, adatti alla produzione di energia elettrica o vapore ad alta temperatura per processi industriali</li></ul>	

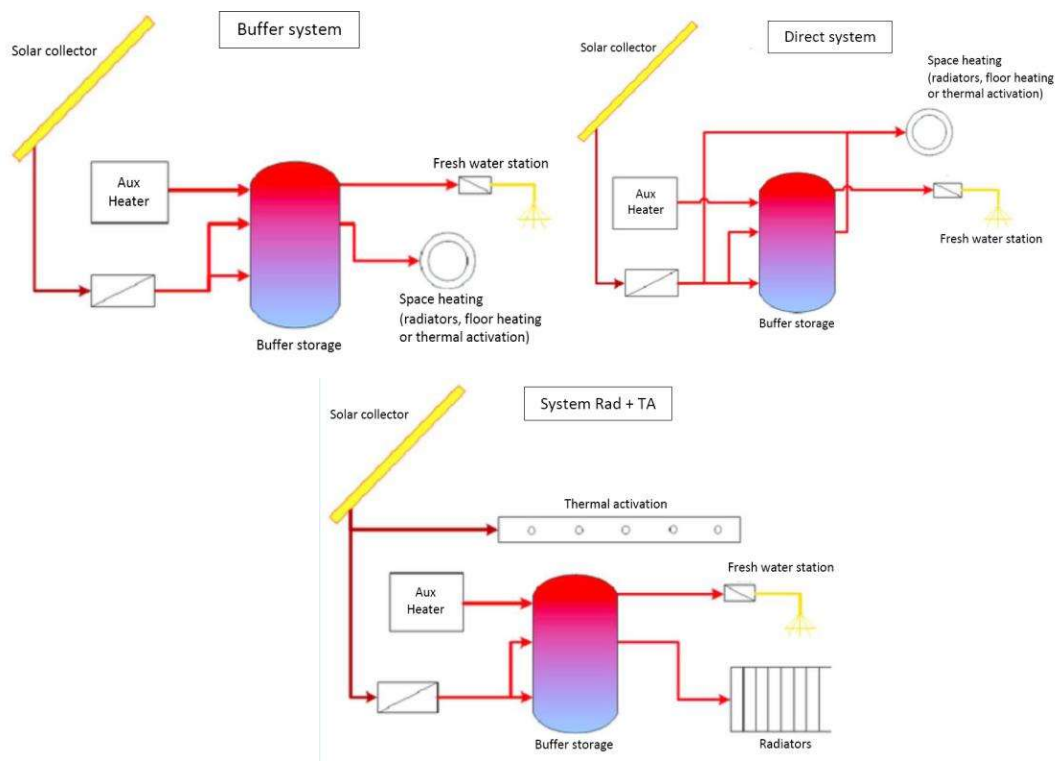


<p>Raccomandazioni di ottimizzazione</p>	<p>Il rendimento medio di produzione di un impianto solare termico può variare da 350 kWh a 400 kWh/anno/m<sup>2</sup> installato, a seconda del rendimento, delle condizioni meteorologiche e dell'orientamento dei collettori solari termici.</p> <p>I fattori da valutare per ottimizzare l'installazione di un impianto solare termico sono:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• La disponibilità di spazi per l'installazione dei pannelli, sul tetto o sulle aree pertinenziali</li><li>• Il corretto dimensionamento del sistema di accumulo</li><li>• Il valore della richiesta di calore durante il giorno e le stagioni</li><li>• Il valore dell'angolo di inclinazione in funzione dell'utilizzo dell'energia solare termica (produzione ACS, integrazione del sistema di riscaldamento, processi industriali, ecc.)</li></ul>
<p>Considerazioni tecniche rilevanti</p>	<p>Le esigenze di riscaldamento industriale possono essere suddivise in 3 intervalli di temperatura principali, esigenze che possono essere soddisfatte con il solare termico:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Il livello termico più basso è costituito dalle temperature al di sotto di 80 °C. I collettori solari sono in grado di soddisfare queste temperature e sono oggi disponibili in commercio.</li><li>• Intervallo di temperatura intermedio è compreso tra 80 °C e 250 °C. Sebbene i collettori che soddisfano tale livello di domanda di calore siano relativamente limitati, esistono e stanno per emergere in una produzione commerciale competitiva.</li><li>• I livelli termici più elevati includono temperature al di sopra di 250 °C e richiede una energia solare concentrata (CSP) per raggiungere tali temperature. Con tecnologie avanzate di riscaldamento solare si possono produrre temperature di circa 400 °C. Sistemi come i collettori piani (FPC) e i collettori a tubi sottovuoto (o collettori a tubi evacuati) (ETC) possono produrre calore fino a 120 °C. Gli FPC e gli ETC possono produrre temperature estremamente elevate, fino a 200 °C.</li></ul>
<p>Schemi e diagrammi</p>	<p>Collettori solari in parallelo e in serie</p>  <p>(a) Parallelo con serie di 5 unità (b) Cascata con serie da 5 unità (c) Unità serie</p>





Diverse configurazioni di un impianto solare termico: diretto o buffer (Glembin et al. 2016)



<p>Indicatori economici</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Per EPC ed ETC convenzionali i costi in Europa variano tra 250-1.000 €/kW</li> <li>• I sistemi a concentrazione includono i concentratori a disco parabolico con costi che vanno da 350-1.600 €/kW, i concentratori a cilindro parabolico con costi che vanno da 5.500-18.000 €/kW e collettori lineari a lente di Fresnel nella gamma di 1.100-1.700 €/kW</li> </ul>
<p>Risparmi energetici</p>	<p>La scansione del sistema di riscaldamento a energia solare di processo soddisfa fino al 20-30% del fabbisogno di riscaldamento di un sistema medio.</p>
<p>Risparmi economici</p>	<p>Risparmio economico fino al 20-30% sui costi energetici.</p>
<p>Tempo medio di recupero</p>	<p>3-6 anni</p> <p>Il tempo di recupero è influenzato da diversi fattori che incidono sulle prestazioni dell'impianto, tra cui l'efficienza dei collettori solari, una corretta manutenzione e pulizia e l'eventuale presenza di tariffe incentivanti per l'installazione di impianti solari termici.</p>
<p>Emissioni</p>	<p>A seconda della località, un impianto di potenza termica pari a 1,4 MW termici (2.000 m<sup>2</sup>) può generare l'equivalente di 1,1 MWh termici all'anno, con un risparmio di circa 175 milioni di tonnellate di CO<sub>2</sub>.</p>



Principali benefici non energetici (Benefici multipli)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Benefici ambientali <input type="checkbox"/> Aumento di produttività <input type="checkbox"/> Ambiente di lavoro/Salute/Sicurezza <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Maggiore competitività <input type="checkbox"/> Manutenzione	I benefici ambientali sono aumentati attraverso la riduzione delle emissioni di CO <sub>2</sub> per via del minor uso dei metodi convenzionali di produzione di calore, come le caldaie a combustibili fossili. La misura può aumentare la competitività dell'organizzazione attraverso una migliore immagine aziendale, una riduzione dei costi energetici e un incremento dell'indipendenza dalle energie non rinnovabili.
	Caso pilota del progetto "MBBenefits": <i>Il produttore di mobili migliora la reputazione e riduce i costi passando al solare termico</i> <a href="https://www.mbenefits.eu/static/media/uploads/site-6/library/Cases and examples/mbenefits_pilot_case_study_a4l_501_dekormeble_.pdf">https://www.mbenefits.eu/static/media/uploads/site-6/library/Cases and examples/mbenefits_pilot_case_study_a4l_501_dekormeble_.pdf</a>	
Replicabilità	Media <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Nel settore industriale, la tecnologia solare termica viene utilizzata principalmente per i processi di essiccazione nel settore agroalimentare, nei processi di lavaggio e negli impianti caseari.</li><li>• Nel settore terziario è possibile fare domanda per hotel, lavanderie, centri commerciali, piscine.</li></ul>	
Misure correlate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>RENE-01:</b> Impianto fotovoltaico</li><li>• <b>RENE-03:</b> Altri: biomasse - energia geotermica</li></ul>	
Casi studio Esempi applicativi	Realizzazione dell'impianto solare termico. Industria casearia in Sardegna (Italia, 2015) <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Situazione iniziale:</b> utilizzo di sistemi a olio combustibile per la produzione di calore per i processi industriali.</li><li>• <b>Descrizione dell'ottimizzazione:</b> l'impianto è costituito da 992 m<sup>2</sup> (superficie lorda) di collettore di Fresnel e una potenza termica installata di 470 kW termici. I collettori solari possono produrre vapore a 200°C e 12 bar, immesso direttamente nel sistema a vapore di produzione casearia senza accumulo, sostituendo una parte dell'olio bruciato nelle caldaie tradizionali.</li><li>• <b>Costi di attuazione:</b> 140.000 €</li><li>• <b>Tempo di rimborso:</b> ca. 5 anni</li></ul>	



Referenze	<p>Glembin et al. 2016</p> <p>Link web: <a href="http://ship-plants.info/solar-thermal-plants/194-nuova-sarda-industria-casearia-italy?country=Italy">http://ship-plants.info/solar-thermal-plants/194-nuova-sarda-industria-casearia-italy?country=Italy</a></p> <p>ESTIF - Federazione Europea dell'Industria del Solare Termico <a href="http://solarheateurope.eu/welcome-to-solar-heat-europe/">http://solarheateurope.eu/welcome-to-solar-heat-europe/</a></p>
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Questa Best Practice è stata sviluppata dal progetto IMPAWATT (GA n. 785041) e adattata per il progetto GEAR@SME (GA n. 894356)



Best Practice	ALTRI: BIOMASSA – ENERGIA GEOTERMICA	RENE-03
Applicazione	Utilizzo di tecnologie di produzione di energia rinnovabile	
Settore PMI	Industriale	
Sottosettore PMI	Tutti i sottosettori	
Descrizione tecnica	<p>La biomassa - materiale organico di origine non fossile, come i rifiuti organici - può essere convertita in bioenergia attraverso vari processi (combustione, digestione anaerobica, gassificazione, ecc.), direttamente o tramite prodotti derivati.</p> <p>Per inquadrare la dimensione dell'utilizzo di biomassa a fini energetici, circa il 64% della produzione totale di energia primaria di energia rinnovabile nell'UE-28 nel 2016 è stata generata in questo modo.</p> <p>Le tecnologie per la produzione di calore ed energia elettrica a partire da biomassa sono ben sviluppate in molte applicazioni.</p> <p>I sistemi di riscaldamento a biomassa spaziano da piccole stufe per famiglie con capacità che vanno da 5 kilowatt (kW) a 100 kW (spesso alimentate da legna e pallet), a grandi caldaie per aziende agricole, edifici commerciali o nell'industria, che raggiungono una potenza di 100 kW a 500 kW (alimentato da una varietà di materie prime come cippato e miscanto).</p> <p>I grandi impianti di riscaldamento per teleriscaldamento o per uso industriale hanno una potenza installata da 1 MW a 500 MW e possono utilizzare diverse materie prime da biomassa, tra cui cippato, paglia e miscanto.</p> <p>La biomassa può anche essere convertita in impianti di cogenerazione (<i>Combined Heat and Power, CHP</i>) che producono sia energia elettrica che calore con un rapporto tipico da 1:2 a 1:3, con un rendimento complessivo possibile del 70-90%. Gli impianti di cogenerazione hanno costi di capitale sostanzialmente più elevati rispetto agli impianti di sola energia termica della stessa scala, e su scala più piccola (inferiore a 10 MW) l'efficienza elettrica dell'impianto è tipicamente inferiore. È quindi importante trovare una domanda di calore costante per garantire la redditività economica dell'investimento.</p>	
Raccomandazioni di ottimizzazione	<p>I fattori da valutare per ottimizzare e promuovere l'installazione di impianti a biomasse sono strettamente legati a:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rafforzamento della filiera locale</li> </ul>	



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Semplificazione normativa relativa all'installazione di tecnologie a base di biomassa</li></ul>														
<p>Considerazioni tecniche</p>	<p>È importante sottolineare che la Commissione Europea ha emanato raccomandazioni non vincolanti sui criteri di sostenibilità della biomassa.</p> <p>Queste raccomandazioni sono destinate ad applicarsi agli impianti energetici di almeno 1 MW di calore o di energia elettrica. Tali raccomandazioni:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Vietano l'utilizzo di biomassa proveniente da terreni convertiti da foreste e altre aree ad alto stock di carbonio, nonché aree ad alta biodiversità</li><li>• Garantiscono che i biocarburanti emettano almeno il 35% in meno di gas serra durante il loro ciclo di vita (coltivazione, trasformazione, trasporto, ecc.) rispetto ai combustibili fossili. Per le nuove installazioni tale importo è andato via via aumentando negli ultimi anni (ad es. 50% nel 2017, 60% nel 2018)</li><li>• Favoriscono regimi nazionali di sostegno ai biocarburanti per impianti ad alta efficienza</li><li>• Incoraggiano il monitoraggio dell'origine di tutte le biomasse consumate nell'UE per garantirne la sostenibilità</li></ul>														
<p>Schemi e diagrammi</p>	<table border="1"><caption>Produzione di energia primaria, UE-28, 2016</caption><thead><tr><th>Fonte</th><th>Percentuale</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Nucleare</td><td>28.7 %</td></tr><tr><td>Energia rinnovabile</td><td>27.9 %</td></tr><tr><td>Combustibili solidi</td><td>17.5 %</td></tr><tr><td>Gas naturale</td><td>14.2 %</td></tr><tr><td>Petrolio greggio</td><td>9.8 %</td></tr><tr><td>Altro</td><td>1.9 %</td></tr></tbody></table> <p>Produzione di energia primaria, UE-28, 2016 (% del totale basato su tonnellate equivalenti di petrolio)</p>	Fonte	Percentuale	Nucleare	28.7 %	Energia rinnovabile	27.9 %	Combustibili solidi	17.5 %	Gas naturale	14.2 %	Petrolio greggio	9.8 %	Altro	1.9 %
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Altro	1.9 %														
<p>Indicatori economici</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Costo medio impianto a biogas: 4.000-8.000 €/kW</li><li>• Costo medio impianto a biomasse solide per produzione calore: 2.200-2.800 €/kW</li><li>• Costo medio di un impianto di cogenerazione a biomasse: 2.200-6.000 €/kW</li></ul> <p>I costi medi dipendono dalle dimensioni dell'impianto.</p>														



	<p>Prezzi unitari della materia prima:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Legna da ardere M20-25: ca. 50 €/MWh</li><li>• Pellet A1 Enplus in sacchi (15kg): ca. 60 €/MWh</li><li>• Metano: 65 €/MWh</li><li>• Gasolio da riscaldamento: 109-146 €/MWh</li></ul>		
Risparmi energetici	Risparmio annuo (impianto a biomasse): 45-65%		
Risparmi economici	Diversi fattori influenzano i costi di investimento ed è necessaria una attenta valutazione caso per caso.		
Tempo medio di recupero	6-10 anni. Il tempo di ritorno dell'investimento è influenzato da diversi fattori che incidono sulle prestazioni dell'impianto, tra cui l'efficienza della tecnologia installata, la qualità della biomassa e l'eventuale presenza di tariffe di alimentazione.		
Emissioni	L'utilizzo di biomasse legnose per la produzione di calore consente di ridurre le emissioni di CO <sub>2eq</sub> tra l'89% e il 94% rispetto ai combustibili fossili tradizionali.		
Principali benefici non energetici (Benefici multipli)	<table border="1"><tr><td><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Benefici ambientali</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Aumento di produttività</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Ambiente di lavoro/Salute/Sicurezza</li><li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Maggiore competitività</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Manutenzione</li></ul></td><td>I benefici ambientali sono aumentati attraverso la riduzione delle emissioni di CO<sub>2</sub>. La misura può aumentare la competitività dell'organizzazione attraverso una migliore immagine aziendale, una riduzione dei costi energetici e un aumento dell'indipendenza dalle energie non rinnovabili.</td></tr></table>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Benefici ambientali</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Aumento di produttività</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Ambiente di lavoro/Salute/Sicurezza</li><li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Maggiore competitività</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Manutenzione</li></ul>	I benefici ambientali sono aumentati attraverso la riduzione delle emissioni di CO <sub>2</sub> . La misura può aumentare la competitività dell'organizzazione attraverso una migliore immagine aziendale, una riduzione dei costi energetici e un aumento dell'indipendenza dalle energie non rinnovabili.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Benefici ambientali</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Aumento di produttività</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Ambiente di lavoro/Salute/Sicurezza</li><li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Maggiore competitività</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Manutenzione</li></ul>	I benefici ambientali sono aumentati attraverso la riduzione delle emissioni di CO <sub>2</sub> . La misura può aumentare la competitività dell'organizzazione attraverso una migliore immagine aziendale, una riduzione dei costi energetici e un aumento dell'indipendenza dalle energie non rinnovabili.		
Replicabilità	Media		
Misure correlate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• RENE-01: Impianto fotovoltaico</li><li>• RENE-02: Impianto solare termico</li></ul>		
Casi studio Esempi applicativi	<p>Cogenerazione da biomasse solide di filiera locale - Calenzano (FI) (2010)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Situazione iniziale:</b> la materia prima utilizzata è costituita da trucioli di legno vergine di produzione locale. Consumo medio di materie prime: 13.000 t/anno.</li></ul> <p>Origine della biomassa:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Potatura di vigneti e oliveti (circa 2.000 t/anno)</li><li>- Interventi di manutenzione in alveo (circa 1.500 t/anno)</li><li>- Cura e diradamento delle foreste (circa 8.000 t/anno)</li></ul>		



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Residui della prima lavorazione del legno (circa 1.500 t/anno)</li><li>• <b>Descrizione dell'ottimizzazione.</b> I punti di stoccaggio sono tre: piazzale esterno per biomasse e tronchi di medio/grande pezzatura; deposito coperto per trucioli di legno; silos per mangimi vegetali. Il ciclo termico è costituito da una caldaia a rete mobile di BONO Sistemi (società italiana) da 5,9 MW termici di potenza, una caldaia a recupero di olio diatermico con una resa di 4,5 MW termici ed un economizzatore sul circuito dell'olio per ulteriore recupero di calore. La produzione elettrica è garantita da un turbogeneratore ORC della TURBODEN (azienda italiana) con una potenza nominale di 800 kW elettrici che utilizza olio diatermico come fluido termovettore.</li><li>• <b>Costi di attuazione:</b> la centrale di cogenerazione e la rete di teleriscaldamento sono state realizzate esclusivamente grazie ad investimenti di natura pubblica in quanto Biogenera Srl è una società interamente a capitale pubblico. Attraverso la linea di finanziamento 3.2 del bando DocUp 2005 della Regione Toscana (con fondi comunitari) è stato ottenuto un finanziamento in conto capitale di 739.000 €, pari a circa il 10% delle spese ammesse.</li><li>• <b>Tempo di recupero:</b> 7-8 anni</li></ul>
Referenze	Eltrop, Ludger, 2018 AIEL <a href="https://www.progettobiomasse.it/it/pdf/casidistudio/CS17.pdf">https://www.progettobiomasse.it/it/pdf/casidistudio/CS17.pdf</a>

Questa Best Practice è stata sviluppata dal progetto IMPAWATT (GA n. 785041) e adattata per il progetto GEAR@SME (GA n. 894356)



Best Practice	<b>RIDUZIONE DELLA RICHIESTA DI ENERGIA</b>	<b>STEА-01</b>
Applicazione	Sistemi a vapore	
Settore PMI	Industrie di trasformazione e manifatturiere	
Sottosettore PMI	Settori alimentare, cartotecnica, farmaceutico, chimico, distillerie, ecc.	
Descrizione tecnica	Il calore è essenziale per molti processi industriali e il vapore è spesso uno dei mezzi preferiti di trasferimento del calore. Il vapore può fornire calore a diversi livelli di temperatura che sono fisicamente accoppiati a un livello di pressione (un importante parametro di progettazione).	
Raccomandazioni di ottimizzazione	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Riduzione delle utenze di vapore:</b> un metodo essenziale di risparmio energetico è la potenziale riduzione delle utenze di vapore e la loro sostituzione con alternative più efficienti (quando possibile).</li><li>• <b>Riduzione del calore richiesto in termini di massa e riduzione della differenza di temperatura:</b> riducendo la massa o la differenza di temperatura del materiale da riscaldare i parametri più influenti per ridurre l'energia richiesta.</li><li>• <b>Aumento della precisione dell'applicazione del calore:</b> in alcune applicazioni, il calore è richiesto in punti specifici in un momento specifico. Pertanto, tecnologie alternative come il riscaldamento a microonde, i laser o il calore radiante a infrarossi potrebbero essere un modo per raggiungere gli obiettivi, programmare e controllare l'applicazione del calore in modo più accurato.</li><li>• <b>Ottimizzazione del carico e della produzione:</b> a seconda delle dimensioni del processo (impianto), la gestione delle apparecchiature per l'utilizzo e la produzione di vapore può essere un compito impegnativo in cui diversi fattori come le curve di efficienza in funzione del carico delle caldaie, la flessibilità del carico nel tempo, le perdite in stand-by e altri elementi devono essere considerati. Tuttavia, se l'ottimizzazione viene effettuata, è possibile risparmiare una quantità significativa di energia (e costi operativi).</li></ul> <p>Esempi con un notevole potenziale di risparmio sono:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Spegnere la produzione di vapore se non necessario, o almeno ridurre il set-point di pressione per i periodi di non produzione.</li><li>- Pianificare la produzione e ridurre i periodi in stand-by del processo di vapore surriscaldato o raggruppare le fasi di produzione con lo stesso livello di temperatura (se possibile).</li><li>- Combinazione efficiente di più generatori di vapore (spostamento del carico).</li></ul>	





- Ridurre il numero di ore di funzionamento, soprattutto per le modalità di funzionamento ad alta intensità energetica con temperature o pressioni elevate.
- Ridurre il numero di cicli di riscaldamento e raffreddamento della caldaia.
- **Recupero di calore e integrazione di calore:** in termini di efficienza energetica, il recupero del calore e quindi l'integrazione del calore è di grande importanza. Per massimizzare l'efficienza complessiva, il calore dei flussi in uscita deve essere sempre recuperato. Metodi come l'analisi *pinch* sono strumenti utili per identificare fonti di calore e dissipatori di calore che potrebbero essere interessante connettere. Questo recupero di calore è piuttosto semplice in termini di produzione di vapore (ad es. un economizzatore), ma può essere impegnativo per interi impianti di processo. Tuttavia, spesso il potenziale di risparmio energetico è significativo.
- **Riduzione degli scambi con l'ambiente:** lo scambio di calore con l'ambiente è spesso visto come una perdita di calore. Per ridurlo è necessario un adeguato isolamento (della caldaia e delle tubazioni). L'identificazione e la correzione delle carenze e dei cosiddetti "ponti freddi" sono di grande importanza per ridurre le perdite di calore complessive. I sistemi a vapore spesso trasportano il loro calore alle superfici riscaldate, dove il vapore viene condensato. Se non contaminata, la condensa viene recuperata e restituita alla caldaia. La maggior parte delle volte (circa il 90%) ciò avviene in sistemi aperti in cui il 5-15% della condensa viene disperso nell'ambiente (tramite evaporazione). Questa perdita di condensa (che è acqua molto pura e quindi di alta qualità) richiede un'alta intensità energetica per essere prodotta. Inoltre, nei sistemi aperti la condensa assorbe ossigeno e altri gas dall'aria. Soprattutto questo ossigeno aggiuntivo provoca corrosione nel circuito di ritorno della condensa. Un sistema chiuso può ridurre le perdite di energia della condensa fino al 12%. Un'ulteriore perdita di energia avviene tramite irraggiamento. Questo aumenta con il livello di temperatura della superficie. In generale, la temperatura superficiale non deve superare di 15°C la temperatura ambiente. Le caldaie ben isolate hanno una perdita di calore per irraggiamento nell'intervallo 0,5-1%, a seconda del carico.
- **Riduzione della pressione:** in generale temperature e pressioni più elevate aumentano lo sforzo del sistema e di conseguenza aumenta anche i costi e l'utilizzo di energia. Inoltre, in termini di efficienza energetica, pressione e temperatura dovrebbero essere fissate ai livelli più bassi possibili per le specifiche applicazioni. Come limite si consiglia una pressione minima superiore a 5 bar. Per ottenere efficienza energetica più elevata, le apparecchiature dovrebbero essere dimensionate a seconda dello scopo desiderato.
- **Riduzione delle fasi del processo:** ogni fase del processo, come la diminuzione della pressione o la diminuzione della temperatura, comporta il costo delle perdite. Pertanto, il loro numero dovrebbe essere ridotto se tali step non aumentano l'efficienza complessiva come spesso accade per gli step di recupero del calore.



<p>Schemi e diagrammi</p>	<p>Schema di processo a vapore.</p>	
<p>Indicatori economici</p>	<p>Costo isolamento: ca. 15 €/m Costo recupero di calore: a partire da ca. 1.400 €</p>	
<p>Risparmi energetici</p>	<p>Fino al 10-20%</p>	
<p>Risparmi economici</p>	<p>Fino al 20% di risparmio sulla bolletta energetica.</p>	
<p>Tempo medio di recupero</p>	<p>Non è possibile definire un intervallo di variabilità per il tempo medio di recupero. La sostituzione o l'ottimizzazione delle utenze vapore va valutata caso per caso.</p>	
<p>Emissioni</p>	<p>70 mg di NO<sub>x</sub>/Nm<sup>3</sup>. Le emissioni sono dovute ai gas di scarico dei sistemi di generazione del vapore.</p>	
<p>Principali benefici non energetici (Benefici multipli)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Benefici ambientali</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Aumento di produttività</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ambiente di lavoro/Salute/Sicurezza</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Maggiore competitività</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Manutenzione</li> </ul>	<p>A seconda delle misure selezionate, l'efficienza complessiva aumenta con incremento di competitività. Il risparmio energetico (ad es. riduzione del contenuto di calore delle acque reflue) spesso porta a riduzione delle emissioni di inquinanti come la CO<sub>2</sub>, poiché è richiesto meno combustibile. In tal caso, è possibile aumentare il marketing della sostenibilità. Ciò può portare a un aumento delle vendite.</p>



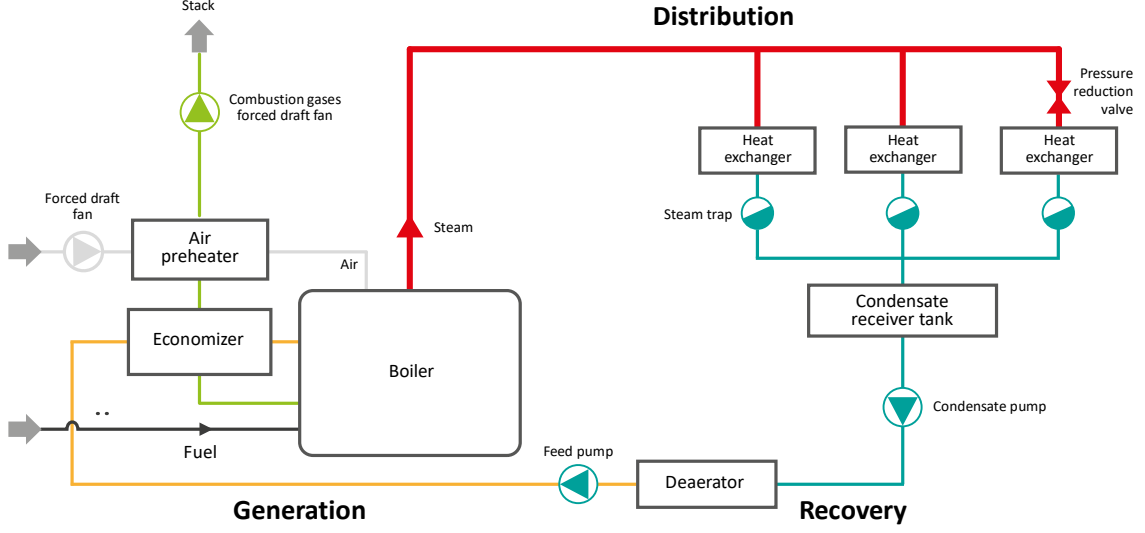
Replicabilità	Media
Misure correlate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• STEA-05: Individuazione e riparazione di perdite</li> <li>• STEA-08: Economizzatore e preriscaldatori di aria</li> </ul>
<p>Casi studio Esempi applicativi</p>	<p>Intervento di riduzione della pressione, azienda "Obersteirische Molkerei" (Austria, 2015)</p> <p><a href="https://www.klimaaktiv.at/dam/jcr:0e550ac1-8e4b-4766-b3d0-c1f2dcadc18d/NP_BestPracticeBeispiel_ObersteirischeMolkereieGen_FREIGEG_1611_barrierefrei.pdf">https://www.klimaaktiv.at/dam/jcr:0e550ac1-8e4b-4766-b3d0-c1f2dcadc18d/NP_BestPracticeBeispiel_ObersteirischeMolkereieGen_FREIGEG_1611_barrierefrei.pdf</a></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Situazione iniziale:</b> un audit energetico ha rivelato una pressione più elevata del necessario nel sistema a vapore. Oltre a ciò, sono state identificate perdite di condensa dovute a scaricatori di condensa guasti.</li> <li>• <b>Descrizione dell'ottimizzazione:</b> il livello di pressione del vapore è stato ridotto di 1,5 bar, con conseguenti minori perdite nella produzione, distribuzione e utilizzo finale del vapore. Inoltre, il controllo della produzione è stato ottimizzato in modo che la produzione di vapore soddisfi la domanda. Queste misure hanno prodotto un risparmio energetico di 1.165 MWh all'anno.</li> </ul> <p>In aggiunta, gli scaricatori di condensa sono stati controllati e ottimizzati. Pertanto, la quantità di condensa recuperata è aumentata in modo significativo, con conseguente minore energia necessaria per il trattamento dell'acqua e il riscaldamento. Il risparmio annuo di questa misura è di 470,9 MWh.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Costi di attuazione:</b> non disponibile</li> <li>• <b>Tempo di recupero:</b> ca. 2 anni</li> </ul>
<p>Referenze</p>	<p>Blessl and Kessler, 2017, Energieeffizienz in der Industrie, Springer Vieweg, DOI: 10.1007/978-3-662-55999-4</p> <p>Bosch, 2018, Planungshandbuch für Dampfkesselanlagen, TT/MKTCH_de_Planungshandbuch_Dampf_01</p> <p>Cres and Isnova, 2019, SteamUp - WP4 Training Material prepared by CRES</p> <p>Kulterer, K.: klimaaktiv Leitfaden für Energieaudits in Dampfsystemen, Österreichische Energieagentur im Rahmen des Programms des Lebensministeriums, Wien, 2017</p> <p>Statistik Austria, 2019, Nutzenergieanalyse für 2017</p> <p>Wünning, 2007, Handbuch der Brennertechnik für Industrieöfen: Grundlagen, Brennertechniken, Anwendungen, Vulkan-Verlag GmbH, ISBN: 3802729382</p>

Questa Best Practice è stata sviluppata dal progetto IMPAWATT (GA n. 785041) e adattata per il progetto GEAR@SME (GA n. 894356)



Best Practice	PERDITE DI BLOWDOWN	STEА-02
Applicazione	Sistemi a vapore	
Settore PMI	Industrie di trasformazione e manifatturiere	
Sottosettore PMI	Settori alimentare, cartotecnica, farmaceutico, chimico, distillerie, ecc.	
Descrizione tecnica	<p>Nelle comuni caldaie è necessaria una certa quantità di acqua pulita. Nel caso in cui l'acqua non sia pura vuol dire che al sistema vengono aggiunte impurità come sali disciolti e altre sostanze. Durante il funzionamento queste impurità si accumulano nella caldaia e riducono il trasferimento di calore con conseguenza di una diminuzione del rendimento.</p> <p>Nel caso in cui qualsiasi tipo di impurità venga aggiunta al sistema, è necessario rimuoverla periodicamente, operazione che viene eseguita in una fase di <i>blowdown</i> (spurgo). Il flusso rimosso deve essere ulteriormente sostituito da acqua pulita (fredda). Questi due passaggi riducono l'efficienza complessiva. Tuttavia, quando parte del calore di scarico viene recuperato, le perdite possono essere ridotte.</p> <p>In conclusione, questo porta ad un problema di ottimizzazione, dove da un lato le impurità devono essere rimosse (per evitare una diminuzione di efficienza nel tempo a causa dell'accumulo di esse) e dall'altro dovrebbe essere fatto il più raramente possibile per evitare perdite di energia. La frequenza e la durata ottimali dello spurgo dipendono dal sistema specifico e soprattutto dalla qualità dell'acqua.</p>	
Raccomandazioni di ottimizzazione	<p>Di tanto in tanto i blowdown sono necessari per rimuovere le impurità che si accumulano nel sistema. Al fine di ottimizzare l'impianto, un'acqua di elevata qualità è di grande importanza in quanto riduce la frequenza degli scarichi periodici e diminuisce le perdite di energia. Oltre all'elevata qualità dell'acqua, l'implementazione di un sistema di recupero del calore riduce le perdite energetiche fino al 90 % (del flusso di blowdown a valle) ed è quindi altamente raccomandato per aumentare l'efficienza complessiva</p> <p><b>Regolatore di blowdown:</b> gli spurghi vengono effettuati sul fondo (rimuovere fanghi e depositi) e in alto (rimuovere i sali che si accumulano sulla superficie della caldaia). Le strategie comuni per controllare il processo di blowdown prevedono intervalli fissi di tempo (compresa la durata) e, spesso, mediante ricorso a un sensore di conducibilità. Mentre il primo sistema è più economico, il secondo misura le variazioni di conducibilità e quindi attiva le valvole di spurgo solo quando necessario. Ciò</p>	



	<p>consente di risparmiare energia poiché durante lo spurgo si perde meno calore e si richiede meno acqua dolce.</p> <p>La determinazione dettagliata del potenziale di risparmio per i sistemi a vapore è impegnativa e dipende da diversi fattori come il trattamento preliminare dell'acqua, le perdite di calore, il dosaggio di sostanze chimiche appropriate, la pulizia delle superfici rubate e l'interpretazione dei dati raccolti. Con un approccio diligente per aumentare la concentrazione dell'acqua della caldaia, che è direttamente influenzata dalla conducibilità dell'acqua di alimentazione, è possibile realizzare ulteriormente il potenziale di risparmio. Pertanto, il dosaggio dei prodotti chimici dell'acqua della caldaia deve essere scelto in consultazione con uno specialista del trattamento dell'acqua in modo da ottenere il massimo fattore di concentrazione verso l'alto (= conducibilità dell'acqua della caldaia / conducibilità dell'acqua di alimentazione).</p>
<p>Schemi e diagrammi</p>	 <p>Schema di processo a vapore.</p>
<p>Indicatori economici</p>	<p>Circa valvola di spurgo: ca. 200€</p>
<p>Risparmi energetici</p>	<p>A seconda della pressione media di esercizio e del range di blowdown, è possibile risparmiare circa il 2% del calore prodotto dalla caldaia applicando un sistema blowdown di recupero del calore (Bosch, 2018).</p>
<p>Risparmi economici</p>	<p>Fino al 10% di risparmio sulla bolletta energetica</p>
<p>Tempo medio di recupero</p>	<p>Non è possibile definire un intervallo di variabilità per il tempo medio di recupero. La sostituzione o l'ottimizzazione delle utenze vapore va valutata caso per caso.</p>



<b>Emissioni</b>	70 mg di NO <sub>x</sub> /Nm <sup>3</sup> - Emissioni legate ai gas di scarico dei sistemi di generazione del vapore.	
<b>Principali benefici non energetici (Benefici multipli)</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Benefici ambientali <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Aumento di produttività <input type="checkbox"/> Ambiente di lavoro/Salute/Sicurezza <input type="checkbox"/> Maggiore competitività <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Manutenzione	Il risparmio energetico porta ulteriormente ad una riduzione delle emissioni di CO <sub>2</sub> . Circa il 20% di riduzione delle emissioni di CO <sub>2</sub> . Oltre alla riduzione dei consumi energetici, le misure portano a benefici non energetici come un miglioramento delle prestazioni globali e quindi un aumento della competitività. I motivi possono essere la riduzione dei costi (e dei tempi) di manutenzione, nonché un funzionamento più semplice o la riduzione dei costi dell'acqua pulita poiché è possibile ridurre l'acqua consumata per la generazione di vapore.
<b>Replicabilità</b>	Media	
<b>Misure correlate</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• STEA-01: Riduzione della richiesta di energia</li><li>• STEA-08: Economizzatore e preriscaldatori di aria</li></ul>	
<b>Referenze</b>	Blessl and Kessler, 2017, Energieeffizienz in der Industrie, Springer Vieweg, DOI: 10.1007/978-3-662-55999-4 Bosch, 2018, Planungshandbuch für Dampfkesselanlagen, TT/MKT-CH_de_Planungshandbuch_Dampf_01 Statistik Austria, 2019, Nutzenergieanalyse für 2017	

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Best Practice	OTTIMIZZAZIONE DEL BRUCIATORE	STEА-03
Applicazione	Sistemi a vapore	
Settore PMI	Industrie di trasformazione e manifatturiere	
Sottosettore PMI	Settori alimentare, cartotecnica, farmaceutico, chimico, distillerie, ecc.	
Descrizione tecnica	<p>Il calore è essenziale per molti processi industriali, dove il vapore può fornirlo. Il vapore come fonte di calore può essere erogato a diversi livelli di temperatura.</p> <p>La pressione, che è un parametro di progettazione importante ed è comunemente elevata nei sistemi a vapore, è sempre correlata a un livello di temperatura.</p> <p>Per produrre vapore, l'acqua viene riscaldata bruciando combustibili (come gas naturale, petrolio, biomassa, ecc.) all'interno in un bruciatore. L'ossigeno richiesto viene comunemente fornito tramite aria fornita tramite un bruciatore.</p>	
Raccomandazioni di ottimizzazione	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Preriscaldamento aria/ossigeno:</b> la temperatura dell'ossigeno di alimentazione (ad es. aria) influenza la temperatura dei gas di scarico. Nel caso in cui il livello di temperatura sia basso (non preriscaldata) una parte del calore prodotto viene utilizzata internamente per riscaldare l'ossigeno (e altri componenti gassosi se è utilizzata aria). Ciò riduce l'efficienza. Pertanto, un flusso preriscaldato di ossigeno/aria aumenta l'efficienza complessiva del sistema. Il calore necessario può essere recuperato tramite scambiatori di calore (ad es. dai gas di scarico) o con un design intelligente in cui, ad esempio, viene utilizzata l'aria dei livelli termici più elevati dell'impianto di riscaldamento, poiché ha una temperatura maggiore.</li> <li>• <b>Aumento dei livelli di ossigeno:</b> l'ossigeno richiesto può essere fornito e utilizzato in bruciatori ad ossigeno puro, che hanno la più alta efficienza di combustione. In termini di efficienza totale è necessario analizzare caso per caso poiché la produzione di ossigeno richiede una certa quantità di energia. Inoltre, l'aria arricchita di ossigeno può costituire un'alternativa all'ossigeno puro.</li> <li>• <b>Sostituzione bruciatore:</b> a volte sostituire l'impianto esistente con apparecchiature all'avanguardia rappresenta l'opzione più interessante dal punto di vista economico e di risparmio energetico.</li> </ul> <p>Si conoscono diverse tipologie di bruciatori:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Bruciatore ad aria fredda (efficienza 40%)</li> <li>- Bruciatore ad aria calda (rendimento del 50%)</li> <li>- Bruciatore a recupero centrale (rendimento 65%)</li> <li>- Bruciatore a recupero (rendimento 65%)</li> </ul>	



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Bruciatore di rigenerazione (efficienza 80%)</li> <li>- Rigeneratore rotativo (efficienza 80%)</li> <li>- Bruciatore ad ossigeno (contenuto di ossigeno di almeno il 90%, efficienza del 90%)</li> </ul> <p>Grazie alla riduzione del volume dei gas di scarico, le loro dimensioni sono più piccole. Possono essere utilizzati con qualsiasi tipo di combustibile e sono molto adatti se utilizzati con combustibili a basso potere calorifico.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Combustibili alternativi:</b> la sostituzione del combustibile (ad es. dal carbone al gas naturale) può ridurre significativamente le emissioni di CO<sub>2</sub> e le esigenze di manutenzione. A volte, l'efficienza energetica può essere aumentata.</li> <li>• <b>Ventilatore a velocità controllata:</b> per garantire la corretta quantità di ossigeno/aria per i diversi carichi, l'applicazione di un ventilatore a velocità controllata può ridurre il consumo di energia elettrica (del ventilatore) fino al 75%. La misura è anche fortemente correlata alla misura di "ridurre al minimo l'eccesso di aria".</li> <li>• <b>Controllo continuo del bruciatore:</b> con l'implementazione di un controllo continuo del bruciatore, invece di accenderlo e spegnerlo, l'indice di consumo annuo può essere migliorato dell'1-2%. Tuttavia, l'efficienza del combustibile rimane la stessa.</li> </ul>
<p>Schemi e diagrammi</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Schema di processo a vapore.</p>
<p>Indicatori economici</p>	<p>Bruciatore a ossigeno puro: ca. 80 €/kW</p>
<p>Risparmi energetici</p>	<p>Preriscaldatore: 3% Preriscaldamento aria/ossigeno: fino al 2% del consumo di combustibile.</p>





Risparmi economici	Fino al 20% del costo del combustibile.	
Tempo medio di recupero	Meno di 3 anni. Il tempo medio di recupero dipende fortemente dalla misura presa e deve essere valutato caso per caso. Bruciatore a ossigeno: 2,5-3 anni	
Emissioni	Riduzione delle emissioni di NOx	
Benefici ambientali	Quando si passa a un combustibile privo di azoto (ad es. metano) in combinazione con un bruciatore di ossigeno, la complessità del processo diminuisce poiché non è più necessario rimuovere/trattare gli NOx	
Principali benefici non energetici (Benefici multipli)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Benefici ambientali <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Aumento di produttività <input type="checkbox"/> Ambiente di lavoro/Salute/Sicurezza <input type="checkbox"/> Maggiore competitività <input type="checkbox"/> Manutenzione	A seconda delle misure scelte, la performance complessiva aumenta e questo porta ad un aumento della competitività. Il risparmio energetico (ad es. la riduzione della temperatura dei gas di scarico) porta spesso a una riduzione delle emissioni di contaminanti come la CO <sub>2</sub> dal momento in cui è richiesto meno carburante. In tal caso, la diffusione della sostenibilità può essere aumentata. Ciò può portare a un aumento delle vendite.
Replicabilità	Media	
Misure correlate	• STEA-04: Minimizzare l'eccesso di aria	
Referenze	Blessl and Kessler, 2017, Energieeffizienz in der Industrie, Springer Vieweg, DOI: 10.1007/978-3-662-55999-4 Bosch, 2018, Planungshandbuch für Dampfkesselanlagen, TT/MKT-CH_de_Planungshandbuch_Dampf_01 Kulterer, K.: klimaaktiv Leitfaden für Energieaudits in Dampfsystemen, Österreichische Energieagentur im Rahmen des Programms des Lebensministeriums, Wien, 2017 Statistik Austria, 2019, Nutzenergieanalyse für 2017	

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Best Practice	MINIMIZZARE L'ECESSO D'ARIA	STEА-04
Applicazione	Sistemi a vapore	
Settore PMI	Industrie di trasformazione e manifatturiere	
Sottosettore PMI	Settori alimentare, cartotecnica, farmaceutico, chimico, distillerie, ecc.	
Descrizione tecnica	<p>Durante la combustione un combustibile viene convertito chimicamente per generare calore. Questa conversione richiede una certa quantità di ossigeno, comunemente fornita tramite l'aria. Quando combustibile e ossigeno sono in perfetto equilibrio, la combustione è chiamata "stechiometrica". L'ossigeno minimo richiesto dipende dal combustibile e dalla sua composizione chimica.</p> <p>Per una combustione ideale è possibile determinare la quantità minima teorica di ossigeno. Tuttavia, poiché la combustione comunemente non avviene in condizioni ideali (a causa della composizione variabile del combustibile, problemi di miscelazione, problematiche con il tempo di permanenza del combustibile in camera di combustione, ecc.) viene fornito ossigeno aggiuntivo per bruciare completamente il combustibile. Ciò aumenta il consumo di combustibile e il flusso di gas di scarico che si traduce in perdite di calore, riducendo l'efficienza complessiva della caldaia.</p>	
Raccomandazioni di ottimizzazione	<p>La quantità di ossigeno richiesta deve essere adattata al combustibile utilizzato.</p> <p>L'esatta composizione del combustibile è spesso sconosciuta e talvolta cambia nel tempo (ad es. fornitore diverso, variazione entro limiti di concentrazione noti). Inoltre, gli effetti stagionali come le differenze di umidità e di temperatura influiscono sulle proprietà relative al gas come la densità e la composizione. Ciò si traduce in differenze nella quantità effettiva di ossigeno fornita (nel caso in cui venga utilizzata aria ambiente).</p> <p>Per determinare il contenuto ottimale di ossigeno in eccesso (<math>O_2</math>), è necessario analizzare il contenuto di ossigeno e monossido di carbonio (CO) dei gas di combustione. Un alto contenuto di CO indica che è necessario più ossigeno, poiché il combustibile non viene completamente convertito in anidride carbonica (<math>CO_2</math>). D'altro canto, se il contenuto di CO è molto basso e l'<math>O_2</math> è alto, significa che viene fornita troppa aria. In questo caso il rendimento complessivo viene ridotto a causa delle dispersioni di calore (aumento del flusso dei fumi). Quando vengono rilevati contenuti elevati di <math>O_2</math> e di CO, è necessario studiare il design della caldaia. I getti d'acqua o le perdite d'aria (l'aria viene aspirata nel sistema) potrebbero costituire una spiegazione.</p>	



	<p>I livelli di eccesso d'aria tipicamente utilizzati sono:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Gas naturale: 1,5-10%</li><li>- Olio combustibile: 2-20%</li><li>- Biomassa: 6-10%</li><li>- Carbone: 15-60%</li></ul> <p>Per un'applicazione efficiente un sistema di analisi dei gas di scarico (sensore/sonda lambda) dovrebbe essere installato e integrato nel sistema di controllo del processo per fornire la quantità ottimale di ossigeno per il combustibile utilizzato. I sensori di gas devono essere installati vicino alla camera di combustione per evitare la contaminazione con l'aria ambiente (ad es. perdite, flusso inverso attraverso il camino, ecc.).</p>
<p>Schemi e diagrammi</p>	<p>Schema di processo a vapore.</p>
<p>Indicatori economici</p>	<p>Costo del sistema integrato di controllo dell'ossigeno: 6.000-10.000€ (in funzione delle dimensioni della caldaia). Attualmente il metodo più economico per installazioni superiori a 200 kW.</p>
<p>Risparmi energetici</p>	<p>Applicando un sistema di analisi del flusso di gas al sistema di controllo esistente, l'efficienza può essere aumentata riducendo la richiesta di combustibile fino allo 0,5%.</p>
<p>Risparmi economici</p>	<p>Il risparmio medio annuale dipende principalmente da: aumento dell'efficienza, consumo di combustibile, riduzione dei costi di manutenzione dell'analizzatore dei gas. Una semplice formula di calcolo del risparmio medio annuale è la seguente:</p> $\text{Risparmio annuo} = \text{consumo comb} \cdot \text{costo comb} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{\text{vecch efficienza}}{\text{nuova efficienza}}\right) - \text{costo manut}$



Tempo medio di recupero	<p>Il tempo di ammortamento dipende in larga misura dal risparmio di carburante e dal prezzo del carburante.</p> <p>Pertanto, non è possibile definire un intervallo di variabilità per il tempo medio di recupero.</p>	
Emissioni	Da valutare caso per caso.	
Principali benefici non energetici (Benefici multipli)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Benefici ambientali</li><li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Produttività incrementata</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Ambiente di lavoro/Salute/Sicurezza</li><li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Maggiore competitività</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Manutenzione</li></ul>	<p>Il risparmio energetico (ad es. la riduzione della temperatura dei gas di scarico) porta spesso a una riduzione delle emissioni di inquinanti come la CO<sub>2</sub>. A seconda delle misure scelte, la performance globale aumenta, il che porta ad un aumento della competitività. Il marketing della sostenibilità può essere accresciuto dal risparmio energetico attraverso la riduzione delle emissioni. Questo potrebbe portare ad un aumento delle vendite.</p>
Replicabilità	Da valutare caso per caso.	
Misure correlate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• STEA-03: Ottimizzazione del bruciatore</li></ul>	
Referenze	<p>Blessl and Kessler, 2017, Energieeffizienz in der Industrie, Springer Vieweg, DOI: 10.1007/978-3-662-55999-4</p> <p>Bosch, 2018, Planungshandbuch für Dampfkesselanlagen, TT/MKT-CH_de_Planungshandbuch_Dampf_01</p> <p>Cres and Isnova, 2019, SteamUp - WP4 Training Material prepared by CRES</p> <p>Kulterer, K.: klimaaktiv Leitfaden für Energieaudits in Dampfsystemen, Österreichische Energieagentur im Rahmen des Programms des Lebensministeriums, Wien, 2017</p> <p>Statistik Austria, 2019, Nutzenergieanalyse für 2017</p> <p>Wünning, 2007, Handbuch der Brennertechnik für Industrieöfen: Grundlagen, Brennertechniken, Anwendungen, Vulkan-Verlag GmbH, ISBN: 3802729382</p>	

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Best Practice	INDIVIDUAZIONE E RIPARAZIONE DI PERDITE	STEА-05
Applicazione	Sistemi a vapore	
Settore PMI	Industrie di trasformazione e manifatturiere	
Sottosettore PMI	Settori alimentare, cartotecnica, farmaceutico, chimico, distillerie, ecc.	
Descrizione tecnica	<p>Le perdite di vapore dovute alle fuoriuscite possono comportare una perdita economica significativa, che può raggiungere il 19% dei costi totali di produzione di energia da vapore (Swagelok Energy, 2014). Oltre a ciò, le perdite possono rappresentare un pericolo per la sicurezza. Le perdite di vapore si verificano ovunque, ma più comunemente in punti quali flange e giunti, raccordi, valvole, trappole vapore (scaricatori di condensa) e rotture delle tubazioni. Le perdite causate anche da piccole fuoriuscite possono essere significative.</p>	
Raccomandazioni di ottimizzazione	<p>Un programma di manutenzione continua basato sulla ricerca e l'eliminazione delle perdite di vapore è essenziale per il funzionamento efficiente di un sistema a vapore. Questo può essere fatto, ad esempio, misurando il vapore in uscita dalla caldaia e in ingresso all'utenza del vapore. Un improvviso aumento della differenza tra i valori misurati può indicare una perdita. Inoltre le perdite possono anche essere identificate attraverso la tecnologia ad ultrasuoni. I rilevatori ad ultrasuoni di perdite traducono il suono ad alta frequenza emesso da piccole fuoriuscite in un suono a più bassa frequenza che può essere udito attraverso auricolari. Il vapore che fuoriesce può essere anche identificato dal contatore di vapore subito dopo il boiler, durante un periodo in cui non sono identificati consumi di vapore.</p> <p>Tipicamente, l'entità della fuoriuscita di vapore attraverso una perdita è difficile da determinare.</p> <p>Una stima lorda della perdita di vapore attraverso un foro può essere fornita dall'equazione del flusso strozzato di Napier:</p> $m_{\text{vapore}} = 0,695 \times A_{\text{orifizio}} \times P_{\text{vapore}}$ <p>dove:</p> <p><math>m_{\text{vapore}}</math> è la portata di perdita di vapore (in kg/h),</p> <p><math>A_{\text{orifizio}}</math> è l'area del foro attraverso cui fuoriesce il vapore (in mm<sup>2</sup>)</p> <p><math>P_{\text{vapore}}</math> è la pressione in testa (in bar assoluti)</p>	



<p>Schemi e diagrammi</p>	<p>Diagramma del tasso di perdita di vapore attraverso un foro in funzione della pressione in testa (fonte: CRES, ISNOVA).</p>	
<p>Indicatori economici</p>	<p>La maggior parte delle perdite può essere corretta senza costi elevati. Apparecchiatura di rilevamento perdite di vapore: a partire da 500 €</p>	
<p>Risparmi energetici</p>	<p>Minori consumi di combustibili per la produzione di vapore.</p>	
<p>Risparmi economici</p>	<p>Fino al 20% del costo totale dell'energia utilizzata per la produzione di vapore.</p>	
<p>Tempo medio di recupero</p>	<p>Meno di 3 anni</p>	
<p>Emissioni</p>	<p>ca. 3.100 tCO<sub>2</sub>/tonnellata di vapore</p>	
<p>Principali benefici non energetici (Benefici multipli)</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Benefici ambientali  <input type="checkbox"/> Aumento di produttività  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ambiente di lavoro/Salute/Sicurezza  <input type="checkbox"/> Maggiore competitività  <input type="checkbox"/> Manutenzione</p>	<p>Benefici per l'ambiente grazie alla riduzione delle emissioni di CO<sub>2</sub> e di altre sostanze come SO<sub>2</sub> e NOx. La riparazione delle perdite di vapore, oltre ai benefici ambientali derivanti dalla riduzione dell'energia richiesta, aumenta anche la sicurezza dei lavoratori.</p>



Replicabilità	Alta
Misure correlate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>STEA-01:</b> Riduzione della richiesta di energia</li></ul>
Casi studio Esempi applicativi	<p>Rilevazione fughe di vapore, consorzio alimentare (Italia, 2011)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Situazione iniziale:</b> la ricerca perdite, condotta per un consorzio specializzato nella produzione diretta di pomodori, aveva come obiettivo l'approfondimento tecnico-economico del servizio vapore del sito per migliorare l'efficienza dell'impianto e ridurre i consumi di gas naturale dell'impianto. Per la produzione di vapore, il consumo di gas naturale è di 9.478.780 Sm<sup>3</sup>/anno e di olio ad alta densità di 56.830 kg/anno, per un costo totale di 2.495.600 €/anno, che equivale a una produzione di vapore stimata in 112.000 t/anno.</li><li>• <b>Descrizione dell'ottimizzazione:</b> sono stati ispezionati 125 scaricatori di condensa e sono state rilevate perdite di vapore su 38 di esse (30%). In questo caso gli scaricatori di condensa funzionano 1.400 ore/anno (nelle parti dell'impianto che funzionano solo nel periodo di campagna) e 7.000 ore/anno (per le altre aree).</li><li>• <b>Costi di attuazione:</b> non disponibile</li><li>• <b>Tempo di recupero:</b> non disponibile</li></ul>
Referenze	<p>Blessl e Kessler, 2017, Energieeffizienz in der Industrie, Springer Vieweg, DOI: 10.1007/978-3-662-55999-4</p> <p>CRES, ISNOVA: STEAM UP WP4: MATERIALE DI FORMAZIONE PREPARATO DA CRES</p> <p>Kulterer, K.: Klimaaktiv Leitfaden für Energieaudits in Dampfsystemen, Österreichische Energieagentur im Rahmen des Programms des Lebensministeriums, Wien</p> <p><a href="#">X3Energy - Case history - Più efficienza per l'impianto a vapore</a></p>

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Best Practice	<b>CONTROLLARE E RIPARARE LE TRAPPOLE VAPORE ATTUARE UN EFFICACE PROGRAMMA DI MANUTENZIONE DELLE TRAPPOLE VAPORE</b>	<b>STEА-06</b>
Applicazione	Sistemi a vapore	
Settore PMI	Industrie di trasformazione e manifatturiere	
Sottosettore PMI	Settori alimentare, cartotecnica, farmaceutico, chimico, distillerie, ecc.	
Descrizione tecnica	<p>Se gli scaricatori di condensa funzionano correttamente, rimuovono la condensa indesiderata dall'impianto senza significative perdite di vapore. Tuttavia, il guasto dello scaricatore di condensa è spesso la causa di significative perdite di calore del sistema a vapore.</p> <p>In genere possono guastarsi in due modi: scaricatore di condensa guasto aperto o chiuso.</p> <p>Uno scaricatore di condensa guasto aperto rilascia costantemente vapore dal sistema, con conseguente aumento del carico della caldaia e dei costi energetici.</p> <p>Gli scaricatori di condensa guasti chiusi non rimuovono la condensa dal sistema, causando molteplici problemi: l'acqua raccolta negli scambiatori di calore riduce il trasferimento di calore, le goccioline d'acqua trascinate nel vapore possono danneggiare l'apparecchiatura e uno scaricatore chiuso guasto che alimenta un collettore di distribuzione del vapore può provocare un colpo d'ariete che può indurre gravi danni al sistema.</p> <p>È comune che nei sistemi a vapore, che non vengono mantenuti per diversi anni, dal 15% al 30% degli scaricatori di condensa installati siano difettosi.</p> <p>Perdite e scaricatori di condensa guasti possono comportare costi di diverse migliaia di euro all'anno.</p>	
Raccomandazioni di ottimizzazione	Esistono tre diversi tipi di scaricatori di condensa adatti a diverse applicazioni, come mostrato in tabella. Tuttavia, si consiglia di consultare un esperto per la scelta dello scaricatore di condensa più adatto per la determinata applicazione.	





### Tipologie e applicazioni degli scaricatori di condensa.

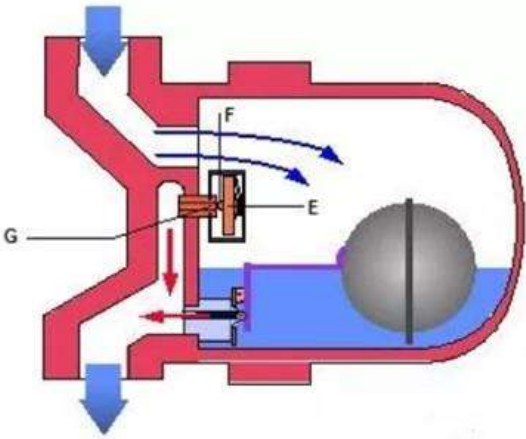
Tipo di scaricatore di condensa	Aree di applicazione
Scaricatori di condensa meccanici	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Scambiatore di calore, riscaldatore d'aria regolabile, riscaldatore acque di processo</li><li>• Caldaie, camere di essiccazione, serpentine di riscaldamento, cilindri di essiccazione</li><li>• Riscaldatori d'aria (aerotermi), impianti di pastorizzazione e riscaldamento di unità CIP ("Cleaning In Place", pulizia direttamente sul posto) nell'industria alimentare</li><li>• Umidificazione dell'aria, serbatoi di accumulo regolati</li></ul>
Scaricatori di condensa termostatici	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Tubi per il vapore, radiatori a vapore, riscaldatori d'aria non regolati, sterilizzazione, disinfezione, tubi per vapore sterili, filtri vapore e sistemi di lavaggio in impianti farmaceutici</li><li>• Piastre elettriche in cucina, lavastoviglie industriali</li><li>• Sistemi di riempimento nell'industria alimentare</li><li>• Presse per pneumatici nell'industria della gomma</li><li>• Riscaldamento a tracce (impianti chimici, raffinerie), serpentine di riscaldamento non regolate, serbatoi di accumulo non regolati</li></ul>
Scaricatori di condensa termodinamici	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Tubi per il vapore caldo, serpentine di riscaldamento e riscaldatori d'aria non regolati, serbatoi di accumulo non controllati, presse da stiro nelle lavanderie industriali</li></ul>

Per evitare grandi perdite di energia, dovrebbe essere messo in atto un programma di gestione degli scaricatori di condensa che:

- Formi il personale del sito o si avvalga di servizi da parte di un fornitore specializzato.
- Ispezioni regolarmente ogni scaricatore di condensa (frequenza in funzione del livello di pressione: mensilmente oltre 10 bar, ogni tre mesi fino a 10 bar e annuali fino a 2 bar).
- Ne valuti le condizioni operative.
- Mantenga un database di tutti gli scaricatori di condensa, sia operativi che difettosi.
- Identifichi l'idoneità delle trappole di vapore e accessori.
- Determini il costo della perdita di energia da trappole guaste.
- Agisca in base ai risultati della valutazione.

Nei sistemi con un programma regolare e organizzato di manutenzione, le trappole che perdono dovrebbero rappresentare meno del 5% delle trappole di vapore totali.



	<p>Calcolare le perdite di energia da scaricatori di condensa difettosi può risultare difficile. Le perdite degli scaricatori di condensa possono essere stimate in base alle condizioni di ciascuno scaricatore testato e al flusso di vapore calcolato che potrebbe risultare, in caso di guasto, determinato dalle dimensioni del foro dello scaricatore e dalla pressione del vapore.</p>	
<p>Schemi e diagrammi</p>	 <p>Schema di uno scaricatore di condensa.</p>	
<p>Indicatori economici</p>	<p>Scaricatori di condensa: ca. 300€</p>	
<p>Risparmi energetici</p>	<p>Fino al 10%</p>	
<p>Risparmi economici</p>	<p>Perdite e guasti alle trappole vapore possono comportare costi di migliaia di euro all'anno</p>	
<p>Tempo medio di recupero</p>	<p>Meno di 3 anni Ca. 1 anno a seguito dell'applicazione di un efficace programma di manutenzione dello scaricatore di condensa.</p>	
<p>Emissioni</p>	<p>70 mg NOx/Nm<sup>3</sup> - Emissioni legate ai gas di scarico dei sistemi generazione vapore.</p>	
<p>Principali benefici non energetici (Benefici multipli)</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Benefici ambientali  <input type="checkbox"/> Aumento di produttività  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ambiente di lavoro/Salute/Sicurezza  <input type="checkbox"/> Maggiore competitività  <input type="checkbox"/> Manutenzione</p>	<p>Riduzione di CO<sub>2</sub> e NOx per un minore fabbisogno energetico per la produzione di vapore. Scaricatori di condensa difettosi possono causare perdite di vapore che possono rappresentare un pericolo per la sicurezza.</p>



Replicabilità	Alta
Misure correlate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>STEA-01:</b> Riduzione della richiesta di energia</li> </ul>
Casi studio Esempi applicativi	<p>Programma di gestione degli scaricatori di condensa, Sandoz GmbH (Austria, 2016)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Situazione iniziale:</b> Sandoz è una delle principali aziende di farmaci generici al mondo, che comprende un'ampia gamma di farmaci di alta qualità ed economici. Lo stabilimento di Schafteuau ospita una delle più moderni impianti di colture cellulari in Europa. Le principali unità di consumo energetico all'interno dei processi produttivi sono: a) i sistemi di ventilazione necessari a mantenere condizioni ottimali all'interno dei locali; b) i generatori di acqua pura e vapore. Queste unità sono fondamentali nella produzione di sostanze biofarmaceutiche di altissima qualità. Prima della corretta attuazione delle iniziative, il fabbisogno energetico totale delle colture cellulari ammontava a 20,77 GWh/anno (calore: 15,01 GWh – elettricità: 5,76 GWh) (anno 2008).</li> <li>• <b>Descrizione dell'ottimizzazione:</b> è stato installato un programma di gestione degli scaricatori di condensa, che prevede una revisione periodica di tutti gli scaricatori di condensa attraverso apparecchiature di misurazione ad ultrasuoni. Durante la revisione iniziale nel 2009, è stato identificato il 9% delle trappole difettose. Questa misura ha portato a un risparmio energetico di 500 MWh/anno.</li> <li>• <b>Costi di attuazione:</b> non disponibile</li> <li>• <b>Tempo di rimborso:</b> 1 anno</li> </ul>
Referenze	<p>Blessl and Kessler, 2017, Energieeffizienz in der Industrie, Springer Vieweg, DOI: 10.1007/978-3-662-55999-4</p> <p>US Department of Energy. Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy. Advanced Manufacturing Office: Energy Tips: Steam. Steam-tip Sheet #1, "Inspect and Repair Steam Traps"</p> <p>CRES, ISNOVA: STEAM UP WP4: TRAINING MATERIAL PREPARED BY CRES</p> <p>Steam Up, WP 3: The Steam Audit Methodology, 2016</p> <p>Kulterer, K.: klimaaktiv Leitfaden für Energieaudits in Dampfsystemen, Österreichische Energieagentur im Rahmen des Programms des Lebensministeriums, Wien 2017</p> <p>Kulterer, K.: klimaaktiv Messleitfaden I, Österreichische Energieagentur im Rahmen des Programms des Lebensministeriums, Wien 2015</p> <p>Steam Up: D 7.5 Factsheet Steam Up Measures. <a href="https://steam-up.eu/sites/steam-up.eu/files/documents/d_7.5_factsheet_steam_up_measures_0.pdf">https://steam-up.eu/sites/steam-up.eu/files/documents/d_7.5_factsheet_steam_up_measures_0.pdf</a></p> <p>Statistik Austria, 2019, Nutzenergieanalyse für 2017</p> <p>DI Michael Schirmer, Spirax Sarco, personal communication (24.6.2011)</p>

Questa Best Practice è stata sviluppata dal progetto IMPAWATT (GA n. 785041) e adattata per il progetto GEAR@SME (GA n. 894356)



Best Practice	OTTIMIZZAZIONE E RECUPERO DELLA CONDENSA	STEА-07
Applicazione	Sistemi a vapore	
Settore PMI	Industrie di trasformazione e manifatturiere	
Sottosettore PMI	Settori alimentare, cartotecnica, farmaceutico, chimico, distillerie, ecc.	
Descrizione tecnica	<p>La condensa viene prodotta dopo che il vapore ha ceduto parte della sua energia termica, il calore latente, e si condensa in acqua. La condensa ha ancora una significativa quantità di energia termica (intervallo di temperatura tipico: 75°C-100°C) che può essere ulteriormente utilizzata da un recupero della condensa.</p> <p>La condensa recuperata ha quindi valore economico perché:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Riduce l'energia richiesta nel disaeratore.</li><li>• Riduce l'acqua di reintegro.</li><li>• Riduce le sostanze chimiche per il trattamento dell'acqua.</li><li>• Riduce l'acqua di spegnimento per lo scarico.</li><li>• Può essere utilizzato come vapore flash con conseguente minore necessità di produzione di vapore.</li></ul>	
Raccomandazioni di ottimizzazione	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Recuperare quanta più condensa possibile:</b> l'ottimizzazione del recupero della condensa inizia valutando la quantità di condensa restituita in base a diversi livelli di collettore. La quantità di condensa disponibile determina la quantità di vapore che viene utilizzata nei processi di scambio termico indiretto e nelle turbine a condensazione. Il recupero della condensa dipende dai seguenti fattori:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Livelli di contaminazione</li><li>- Costo delle attrezzature di recupero</li><li>- Costo delle tubazioni della condensa</li></ul></li></ul> <p>È disponibile una tecnologia commerciale in grado di monitorare i livelli di contaminazione nella condensa in tempo reale e scaricarla se la contaminazione supera determinati livelli.</p> <p>Il costo delle apparecchiature di recupero e delle tubazioni dipende dall'ubicazione fisica dell'uso finale e della caldaia. I ricevitori di condensa possono fungere da punto di raccolta locale e ridurre i costi del pompaggio individuale della condensa.</p> <p>La condensa contiene una quantità significativa di energia che può rappresentare dal 10% al 30% dell'energia iniziale contenuta nel vapore. Il ritorno della condensa</p>	



alla caldaia può comportare una riduzione del 10% - 20% della domanda di combustibile.

- **Recuperare la condensa con l'energia termica più elevata possibile:** una maggiore temperatura di ritorno della condensa implica una minore richiesta di riscaldamento nel degasatore, che si traduce direttamente in un risparmio sui costi energetici. La temperatura di recupero della condensa può essere aumentata riparando le perdite nelle tubazioni e negli scaricatori di condensa e isolando le tubazioni. Tuttavia, il ritorno della condensa ad alta temperatura potrebbe causare problemi operativi come vapore flash indesiderato nelle linee di ritorno della condensa.
- **Vapore flash ad alta pressione per produrre vapore a bassa pressione:** la condensa contiene ancora molta energia termica e può essere scaricata per produrre vapore a bassa pressione. L'intervallo di pressione tipico per il vapore vivo è compreso tra 4 e 15 bar, mentre il vapore a bassa pressione dopo il processo di evaporazione flash ha tipicamente una pressione relativa di 0,5 bar. A seconda della posizione e della vicinanza ai collettori o agli utenti finali, il vapore istantaneo a bassa pressione può sostituire il vapore vivo sul collettore a bassa pressione. La quantità di vapore flash erogato può essere compresa tra il 5% e il 30% del vapore vivo consumato, con un potenziale risparmio di carburante dal 5% al 30%. Questa opportunità di ottimizzazione, tuttavia, richiederà un solido modello di sistema a vapore termodinamico per valutare i reali impatti economici e di utilizzo.
- **Recupero di condensa dispersa vs condensa pressurizzata:** esistono due tipologie di sistemi di recupero della condensa: sistemi ventilati e sistemi pressurizzati. I sistemi ventilati recuperano la condensa in un serbatoio aperto all'atmosfera, con conseguente perdita di una notevole quantità di energia a causa del flashing nell'atmosfera. Tuttavia, la loro configurazione è semplice e quindi richiedono costi di investimento molto inferiori rispetto ai sistemi pressurizzati. L'acqua recuperata può essere utilizzata come acqua di rabbocco della caldaia, preriscaldamento o in altre applicazioni di acqua calda. Negli impianti pressurizzati la condensa viene mantenuta al di sopra della pressione atmosferica durante tutto il processo di recupero. Ciò consente il recupero della condensa a temperature più elevate rispetto ai sistemi ventilati, con conseguente maggiore recupero di energia. Inoltre, una maggiore quantità di acqua può essere riutilizzata poiché il vapore di flash non viene scaricato nell'atmosfera. Tuttavia, questi sistemi sono più complicati e implicano più considerazioni di progettazione. Ad esempio, la tubazione di trasporto della condensa deve essere dimensionata per il flusso bifase di vapore e condensa. Ciò si traduce in maggiori costi di investimento. La condensa recuperata viene generalmente utilizzata per l'alimentazione diretta alla caldaia e per applicazioni di recupero del vapore istantaneo.

**Indicatori economici**

ca. 15 €/m per tubo coibentato di adduzione della condensa in caldaia.  
ca. da 300 € per scaricatori di condensa.



Risparmi energetici	Risparmio energetico che varia dal 10 al 30%	
Risparmi economici	Risparmio con un sistema di recupero della condensa pressurizzato: ca. 10-12% del carburante. I risparmi derivano da: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Minori costi del carburante</li> <li>• Minori costi per trattamento dell'acqua di reintegro</li> <li>• Minori costi per trattamento le acque reflue</li> </ul>	
Tempo medio di recupero	Meno di 3 anni Inferiore a 1 anno se in precedenza non è stato installato alcun recuperatore di condensa.	
Emissioni	70 mg NO <sub>x</sub> /Nm <sup>3</sup> Emissioni legate ai gas di scarico dei sistemi di generazione del vapore.	
Principali benefici non energetici (Benefici multipli)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Benefici ambientali <input type="checkbox"/> Aumento di produttività <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ambiente di lavoro/Salute/Sicurezza <input type="checkbox"/> Maggiore competitività <input type="checkbox"/> Manutenzione	Una minore domanda di carburante porta a un minore inquinamento atmosferico (Riduzione di CO <sub>2</sub> e gas NO <sub>x</sub> emessi). Inoltre, il consumo di acqua può essere ridotto grazie al recupero ottimizzato della condensa. Il recupero della condensa può anche limitare le nubi di vapore per ridurre il rumore da scarico atmosferico della condensa, migliorando l'ambiente di lavoro.
Replicabilità	Alta	
Misure correlate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>STEA-01:</b> Riduzione della richiesta di energia</li> </ul>	
Casi studio Esempi applicativi	<p>Sistema di recupero del calore per l'azienda di efficienza energetica Boehringer Ingelheim RCV GmbH &amp; Co KG (Austria, 2016)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Situazione iniziale:</b> la produzione di vapore era pienamente funzionante e in perfette condizioni. L'impianto di produzione del vapore era costituito da due caldaie con una capacità massima di 5 t/h e da un impianto di trattamento dell'acqua di alimentazione. Il vapore viene utilizzato nei processi produttivi e per umidificare l'aria del sistema di ventilazione. Non c'era uso energetico della condensa, che veniva raccolta in serbatoi aperti. Inoltre, il vapore è stato scaricato nell'ambiente. Nel 2015 il consumo di gas naturale dell'impianto a vapore è stato di 1.363.605 m<sup>3</sup>.</li> </ul>	



- **Descrizione dell'ottimizzazione:** l'intervento prevede l'ottimizzazione delle diverse componenti del sistema a vapore e l'utilizzo finale delle apparecchiature.
    - Serbatoio dell'acqua di alimentazione: il serbatoio dell'acqua di alimentazione è stato sostituito ed è stato installato un deareatore.
    - Uso di vapore ventilato: il vapore precedentemente ventilato viene utilizzato in uno scambiatore di calore per preriscaldare l'acqua di alimentazione per la caldaia. Ciò si traduce in un ridotto consumo di combustibile.
    - Recupero di condensa: la condensa con una temperatura di circa 120°C viene ora utilizzata per preriscaldare l'acqua di alimentazione della caldaia.
    - Scaricatori di condensa: poiché gli scaricatori di condensa presentavano un tasso di perdite crescente, ne sono stati installati dei nuovi.
    - Sostituzione dell'umidificatore per il sistema di ventilazione: il consumo di vapore, e quindi di fabbisogno energetico, è stato ridotto installando nuovi umidificatori con tasso di condensazione inferiore.
    - Ottimizzazione del processo: una minore quantità di acque reflue deve essere trattata termicamente con vapore grazie al bypass automatico di parti delle acque reflue dal processo Cleaning in Place (CIP).
- Il risparmio energetico totale annuo ammonta a 3.497 MWh.
- **Costi di attuazione:** non disponibile
  - **Tempo di recupero:** non disponibile

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**Gear@SME**  
Saving energy together



Questo progetto ha ricevuto finanziamenti dall'azione di sostegno al coordinamento H2020 dell'Unione europea nell'ambito della convenzione di sovvenzione n. 894356.

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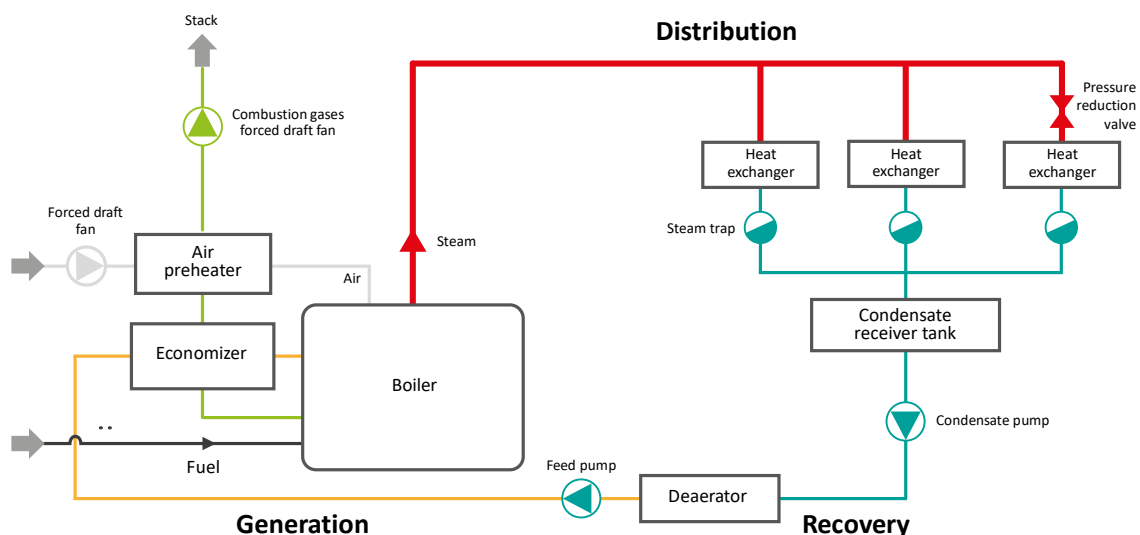


Best Practice	ECONOMIZZATORE E PRERISCALDATORI D'ARIA	STEA-08
Applicazione	Sistemi a vapore	
Settore PMI	Industrie di trasformazione e manifatturiere	
Sottosettore PMI	Settori alimentare, cartotecnica, farmaceutico, chimico, distillerie, ecc.	
Descrizione tecnica	<p>Le caldaie hanno flussi in ingresso e flussi in uscita. Comunemente, i flussi in ingresso hanno temperature più basse rispetto a quelli in uscita. Il flusso in ingresso freddo/più freddo fa diminuire la temperatura del sistema. Quando sono rilasciati flussi caldi in uscita nell'ambiente, viene persa energia (si abbassa l'efficienza generale). Ne segue che l'utilizzo di flussi di gas di scarico caldi con gli scambiatori di calore per preriscaldare i flussi in entrata, aumenta in generale l'efficienza del sistema. Questo riduce ulteriormente la quantità di combustibile richiesta.</p> <p>Comunemente, uno scambiatore di calore ha un flusso caldo e uno freddo in ingresso. La temperatura del flusso caldo si riduce nello scambiatore di calore, mentre quella del flusso freddo aumenta.</p> <p>Per avere un'efficienza ottimale, è richiesta una adeguata progettazione in cui vengano considerati diversi aspetti come la differenza di temperatura tra i flussi e la temperatura minima dei gas di scarico (oltre il punto di rugiada per evitare fenomeni di corrosioni nel camino). Solitamente, il flusso in uscita (con temperatura ridotta era quello caldo e con temperatura aumentata era quello freddo) di uno scambiatore di calore dovrebbe avere un minimo di differenza di temperatura di circa 10 °C.</p>	
Raccomandazioni di ottimizzazione	<p>Preriscaldare i flussi in ingresso, come l'acqua di alimentazione, l'ossigeno di combustione o altre fonti di calore, in particolare utilizzando il potenziale termico dei gas di scarico per aumentare l'efficienza energetica complessiva. Ciò può essere fatto utilizzando un economizzatore, un economizzatore a condensazione e un preriscaldatore d'aria o, nel modo più efficiente, combinandoli tra loro.</p> <p>Dal momento che questi metodi riducono la temperatura del flusso di scarico, bisogna tenere conto del rischio di corrosione. Ciò significa che sia la temperatura dei gas di scarico deve essere superiore alla temperatura del punto di rugiada e sia sono necessari materiali resistenti alla corrosione.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Economizzatore:</b> un economizzatore è uno scambiatore di calore in cui i gas di scarico è utilizzato per preriscaldare l'acqua di alimentazione o riscaldare nuovamente la condensa che ritorna. A seconda della progettazione, l'efficienza termica può aumentare del 5-7%.</li></ul>	



- **Economizzatore a condensa:** l'efficienza si può aumentare ulteriormente quando il calore della condensazione è usato nel cosiddetto economizzatore a condensa. Questo economizzatore, adottato sempre dopo il normale economizzatore, riduce i livelli di temperatura fino a che il vapore acqueo si condensa. I gas di scarico, ora liquidi, vengono poi neutralizzati e scaricati nella rete di scarico. L'economizzatore termico aumenta l'efficienza generale fino al 7%. Tuttavia, a causa dei problemi di corrosione (liquefazione dei gas di scarico), l'economizzatore termico e tutte le ulteriori componenti installate come camino, richiedono materiali resistenti alla corrosione come acciaio inossidabile, rendendolo più costoso.
- **Preriscaldatori d'aria:** sono utilizzati per aumentare la temperatura del flusso d'aria in ingresso fino ad 80 °C. Ci sono diverse fonti di calore come gas di scarico, fonti di calore da processi esterni, calore dei macchinari o altro. A causa delle diverse possibilità di attuazione, i costi previsti sono diversi. In generale, l'efficienza può essere aumentata di preriscaldatori d'aria fino a circa l'1,7%. Per i sistemi in cui sono installati preriscaldatori d'aria con economizzatori è necessaria una certa quantità di installazione (tubazioni, economizzatori aggiuntivi, ecc.). Questi sistemi sono economicamente interessanti se lavorano per più di 4.000 ore all'anno o sono grandi abbastanza da produrre 5 tonnellate di vapore all'ora. Il tempo di ammortamento stimato è di 1,5-2 anni. L'aria preriscaldata può condurre a temperature di combustione più elevate. Questo potrebbe la formazione di NO<sub>x</sub> termici (vedi la scheda tecnica per l'ottimizzazione del bruciatore).

Schemi e diagrammi



Schema di processo a vapore.

Indicatori economici

Preriscaldatori aria: a partire da ca.1.400 €

Il costo (in €) di un economizzatore può essere stimato dalla seguente equazione in cui  $Q_{ECO}$  è la grandezza dell'economizzatore (in kW):

$$\text{Costo} = 11,500 + 23.94 * Q_{ECO}$$



<b>Risparmi energetici</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Economizzatore: 5-7%</li></ul> <p>L'applicazione di un economizzatore adeguatamente progettato (utilizzo di gas di scarico per preriscaldare le acque di alimentazione o per riscaldare il flusso di condensa che ritorna) aumenta l'efficienza termica del 5-7%</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Preriscaldatore ad aria: 3%</li></ul> <p>Quando si aggiunge un economizzatore a condensa e un preriscaldatore di aria, si può realizzare un aumento totale di circa il 20%</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Economizzatore e Preriscaldatore che lavorano insieme: 10-11%</li></ul>		
<b>Risparmi economici</b>	Fino al 20% di risparmio sulla bolletta energetica.		
<b>Tempo medio di recupero</b>	Minore di 3 anni		
<b>Emissioni</b>	70 mg di NO <sub>x</sub> /Nm <sup>3</sup> . Le emissioni sono dovute ai gas di scarico dei sistemi di generazione del vapore.		
<b>Principali benefici non energetici (Benefici multipli)</b>	<table border="1"><tr><td><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Benefici ambientali</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Aumento di produttività</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Ambiente di lavoro/Salute/Sicurezza</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Maggiore competitività</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Manutenzione</li></ul></td><td>Riduzione di circa il 20% di CO<sub>2</sub> emessa. A seconda dei provvedimenti scelti, le prestazioni generali aumentano e ciò porta ad un aumento della competitività. I risparmi energetici (per esempio la riduzione della temperatura dei gas di scarico) spesso portano ad una riduzione di emissioni dei contaminati atmosferici come CO<sub>2</sub> dal momento che è richiesto meno combustibile. Se fosse così, aumenta la diffusione di sostenibilità. Questo può portare ad un aumento delle vendite.</td></tr></table>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Benefici ambientali</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Aumento di produttività</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Ambiente di lavoro/Salute/Sicurezza</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Maggiore competitività</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Manutenzione</li></ul>	Riduzione di circa il 20% di CO <sub>2</sub> emessa. A seconda dei provvedimenti scelti, le prestazioni generali aumentano e ciò porta ad un aumento della competitività. I risparmi energetici (per esempio la riduzione della temperatura dei gas di scarico) spesso portano ad una riduzione di emissioni dei contaminati atmosferici come CO <sub>2</sub> dal momento che è richiesto meno combustibile. Se fosse così, aumenta la diffusione di sostenibilità. Questo può portare ad un aumento delle vendite.
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<b>Replicabilità</b>	Medio-bassa		
<b>Misure correlate</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• STEA-01: Riduzione della richiesta di energia</li></ul>		
<b>Casi studio Esempi applicativi</b>	Installazione di un economizzatore presso l'azienda "MESSNER Produktions GmbH & Co KG" (Austria, 2015)		



	<p><a href="https://www.klimaaktiv.at/dam/jcr:0e550ac1-8e4b-4766-b3d0-c1f2dcadc18d/NP_BestPracticeBeispiel_ObersteirischeMolkereieGen_FREIGEG_1611_barrierefrei.pdf">https://www.klimaaktiv.at/dam/jcr:0e550ac1-8e4b-4766-b3d0-c1f2dcadc18d/NP_BestPracticeBeispiel_ObersteirischeMolkereieGen_FREIGEG_1611_barrierefrei.pdf</a></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Situazione iniziale:</b> prima della realizzazione degli accorgimenti, erano in uso due caldaie a vapore con una capacità di 2.300 kg/h. Una utilizzava del gasolio "extra leggero" come combustibile e l'altra utilizzava gas naturale. Non era installato nessun sistema di recupero di calore. Entrambe le caldaie erano utilizzate contemporaneamente per la produzione di vapore con un'efficienza di caldaia del 75,5 °C e la temperatura di gas di 200 °C.</li><li>• <b>Descrizione dell'ottimizzazione:</b> gli accorgimenti prevedono la sostituzione delle vecchie caldaie con una nuova co-alimentata (sia da gas naturale che da gasolio). La possibilità di utilizzare il gasolio per il riscaldamento come combustibile è una caratteristica importante per l'affidabilità della caldaia. Il combustibile principale è il gas naturale. Il nuovo sistema di caldaia include un economizzatore e un economizzatore a condensa, che utilizza il calore di condensazione del vapore acqueo nel gas di scarico. Per aumentare ulteriormente l'efficienza del sistema è stato installato un condensatore di vapori di scarico. Tutti questi miglioramenti combinati tra loro hanno portato ad un'efficienza di caldaia del 98.5% ed una temperatura dei gas di scarico di 55 °C. i risparmi energetici annuali arrivano a 1.201 MWh.</li><li>• <b>Costi di attuazione:</b> non disponibile</li><li>• <b>Tempo di recupero:</b> non disponibile</li></ul>
<p>Referenze</p>	<p>Bosch, 2018, Planungshandbuch für Dampfkesselanlagen, TT/MKT-CH_de_Planungshandbuch_Dampf_01</p> <p>Cres and Isnova, 2019, SteamUp - WP4 Training Material prepared by CRES</p> <p>Kulterer, K.: klimaaktiv Leitfaden für Energieaudits in Dampfsystemen, Österreichische Energieagentur im Rahmen des Programms des Lebensministeriums, Wien, 2017</p> <p>Statistik Austria, 2019, Nutzenergieanalyse für 2017</p> <p>Viessman, 2011, Planungshandbuch Dampfkessel. Viessmann, Allendorf</p>

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Best Practice	MINIMIZZARE/UTILIZZARE VAPORE DISPERSO	STEА-09
Applicazione	Sistemi a vapore	
Settore PMI	Industrie di trasformazione e manifatturiere	
Sottosettore PMI	Settori alimentare, cartotecnica, farmaceutico, chimico, distillerie, ecc.	
Descrizione tecnica	<p>Il vapore a bassa pressione proveniente dai processi industriali viene spesso scaricato nell'ambiente o condensato in una torre di raffreddamento. Ciò comporta perdite significative dovute allo spreco di energia, acqua e sostanze chimiche per il trattamento dell'acqua.</p> <p>Lo sfiato del vapore avviene anche quando i valori di sicurezza o altri dispositivi di controllo della pressione si aprono a causa di uno squilibrio sui collettori del vapore.</p> <p>I potenziali usi del vapore a bassa pressione includono la conduzione dei processi di evaporazione e distillazione, la produzione di acqua calda, il riscaldamento degli ambienti, la produzione di vuoto o di refrigerazione dell'acqua.</p>	
Raccomandazioni di ottimizzazione	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Minimizzare la dispersione del vapore:</b> quando viene prodotto più vapore di quello necessario per i processi di utilizzo finale, le valvole limitatrici di pressione si aprono e disperdono il vapore nell'ambiente. Ciò accade principalmente con impianti industriali di cogenerazione in cui le turbine a vapore a contropressione azionano i carichi di processo. Ridurre al minimo la quantità di vapore scaricato con una buona gestione della produzione/carico può portare a notevoli risparmi energetici.</li><li>• <b>Utilizzare la ricompressione del vapore per recuperare il vapore di scarto a bassa pressione:</b> se l'impianto utilizza vapore a diversi livelli di pressione, si ha un notevole potenziale di risparmio recuperando vapore di scarto a bassa pressione che altrimenti verrebbe scaricato nell'ambiente. Il vapore a pressione intermedia è tipicamente prodotto dall'espansione del vapore ad alta pressione. Per risparmiare energia, il vapore di scarto a bassa pressione può essere compresso meccanicamente o potenziato a una pressione più alta. Ciò avviene mediante la ricompressione del vapore che si basa su un compressore meccanico per aumentare la temperatura e la pressione del vapore. La ricompressione richiede in genere solo dal 5% al 10% dell'energia necessaria per aumentare una quantità equivalente di vapore in una caldaia.</li><li>• <b>Usa compressore termico:</b> oltre al metodo sopra citato, esiste anche un altro modo per recuperare il vapore di scarico a bassa pressione: i compressori termici. Questi dispositivi utilizzano l'energia contenuta nel vapore motore ad alta pressione e la trasferiscono al vapore di scarico a bassa pressione per produrre uno scarico misto</li></ul>	



	<p>di pressione intermedia. Quando è disponibile vapore ad alta pressione, i compressori termici possono essere utilizzati in modo economico per rapporti di compressione fino a 6 : 1</p> <p>I vantaggi di tali compressori sono:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Costruzione semplice</li><li>- Insensibilità alle incrostazioni</li><li>- Installazione facile</li><li>- Bassi costi di investimento e di installazione</li><li>- Facile manutenzione senza parti mobili</li><li>- Lunga vita utile</li></ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Utilizzare vapore di scarto di bassa qualità per alimentare i refrigeratori ad assorbimento:</b> i refrigeratori ad assorbimento utilizzano l'energia termica, invece dell'energia meccanica, per comprimere il refrigerante. Questi dispositivi possono essere alimentati da vapore di scarto a bassa pressione con una temperatura di circa 120°C e una pressione assoluta di 2 bar. In un impianto in cui il vapore a bassa pressione viene scaricato nell'atmosfera e il fabbisogno di refrigerazione è fornito dalla compressione meccanica, l'utilizzo del vapore di scarto in un refrigeratore ad assorbimento potrebbe comportare un notevole risparmio energetico. Tuttavia, per alimentare un refrigeratore ad assorbimento è necessaria una quantità piuttosto elevata di vapore a bassa pressione e l'implementazione è impegnativa.</li></ul>						
<b>Indicatori economici</b>	Costo dei piccoli sistemi di adsorbimento/assorbimento: 3.500-4.000 €/kW Pre-riscaldatori: a partire da circa 1.400 €						
<b>Risparmi energetici</b>	5-10% Preriscaldatore: 3%						
<b>Risparmi economici</b>	Fino al 20%						
<b>Tempo medio di recupero</b>	Meno di 3 anni. Il tempo di ritorno dell'investimento per la minimizzazione della dispersione del vapore è al di sotto di 2 anni.						
<b>Emissioni</b>	70 mg NO <sub>x</sub> /Nm <sup>3</sup> - Emissioni dovute ai gas di scarico dei sistemi di generazione del vapore.						
<b>Principali benefici non energetici (Benefici multipli)</b>	<table border="0"><tr><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Benefici ambientali</td><td rowspan="5">L'utilizzo di vapore di scarto recuperato permette di ottenere benefici ambientali quali la riduzione di rilascio di CO<sub>2</sub> e di utilizzo idrico. Migliora anche l'ambiente di lavoro in quanto limita la formazione di nuvole di vapore.</td></tr><tr><td><input type="checkbox"/> Aumento di produttività incrementata</td></tr><tr><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ambiente di lavoro/Salute/Sicurezza</td></tr><tr><td><input type="checkbox"/> Maggiore competitività</td></tr><tr><td><input type="checkbox"/> Manutenzione</td></tr></table>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Benefici ambientali	L'utilizzo di vapore di scarto recuperato permette di ottenere benefici ambientali quali la riduzione di rilascio di CO <sub>2</sub> e di utilizzo idrico. Migliora anche l'ambiente di lavoro in quanto limita la formazione di nuvole di vapore.	<input type="checkbox"/> Aumento di produttività incrementata	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ambiente di lavoro/Salute/Sicurezza	<input type="checkbox"/> Maggiore competitività	<input type="checkbox"/> Manutenzione
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Benefici ambientali	L'utilizzo di vapore di scarto recuperato permette di ottenere benefici ambientali quali la riduzione di rilascio di CO <sub>2</sub> e di utilizzo idrico. Migliora anche l'ambiente di lavoro in quanto limita la formazione di nuvole di vapore.						
<input type="checkbox"/> Aumento di produttività incrementata							
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ambiente di lavoro/Salute/Sicurezza							
<input type="checkbox"/> Maggiore competitività							
<input type="checkbox"/> Manutenzione							



Replicabilità	Basso-media
Misure correlate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• STEA-01: Riduzione della richiesta di energia</li></ul>
Referenze	<p><a href="https://www.systema.it/assets/uploads/Brochure/Catalogo%20Cooling%20IT%2004-2017%20Rev.04.pdf">https://www.systema.it/assets/uploads/Brochure/Catalogo%20Cooling%20IT%2004-2017%20Rev.04.pdf</a></p> <p>Blessl and Kessler, 2017, Energieeffizienz in der Industrie, Springer Vieweg, DOI: 10.1007/978-3-662-55999-4</p> <p>US Department of Energy. Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy. Advanced Manufacturing Office: Energy Tips: Steam. Steam-tip sheet #11 "Use vapor recompression to recover low pressure steam"</p> <p>Steam Up: WP 3: The Steam Audit Methodology, 2016</p> <p>Steam Up: D 7.5 Factsheet Steam Up Measures. <a href="https://steam-up.eu/sites/steam-up.eu/files/documents/d_7.5_factsheet_steam_up_measures_0.pdf">https://steam-up.eu/sites/steam-up.eu/files/documents/d_7.5_factsheet_steam_up_measures_0.pdf</a></p> <p>Statistik Austria, 2019, Nutzenergieanalyse für 2017</p> <p>Kulterer, K.: klimaaktiv Messleitfaden I, Österreichische Energieagentur im Rahmen des Programms des Lebensministeriums, Wien 2015</p>

Questa Best Practice è stata sviluppata dal progetto IMPAWATT (GA n. 785041) e adattata per il progetto GEAR@SME (GA n. 894356)



<b>Titolo</b>	<b>INSTALLAZIONE IMPIANTO FOTOVOLTAICO CON ACCUMULO E COSTITUZIONE DI COMUNITA' ENERGETICA RINNOVABILE (CER)</b>	<b>INST-02</b>
<b>Paese</b>	Bologna, Italia	
<b>Misure di efficienza energetica</b>	Impianto fotovoltaico da 120 kWp sulla copertura di edifici facenti parte di un parco commerciale con contestuale installazione di batterie di accumulo per la costituzione di una Comunità Energetica Rinnovabile (CER)	
<b>Settore PMI</b>	Qualsiasi PMI. Il requisito fondamentale per l'incentivazione dell'energia elettrica condivisa è che i partecipanti alla comunità siano allacciati alla medesima cabina di trasformazione primaria (AT/MT). La partecipazione a una CER non deve essere per l'impresa l'attività industriale o commerciale principale (codici ATECO 35.11.00, 35.14.00)	
<b>Perché?</b>	<p>Le CER rappresentano un tassello importante per favorire i driver della transizione energetica e decarbonizzazione.</p> <p>Il progetto di Comunità Energetica che interessa il Parco Commerciale nasce dalla volontà di usufruire dei benefici dati dalla condivisione di energia elettrica autoprodotta da fonti rinnovabili. La CER ha come obiettivo principale quello di generare benefici sociali, ambientali ed economici non solo per i propri membri ma anche per le realtà territoriali limitrofe. L'ambizione è quella di sviluppare una buona pratica di promozione delle fonti rinnovabili, riduzione delle emissioni di CO<sub>2</sub> e incremento dei livelli di risparmio ed efficienza energetica.</p>	
<b>Come?</b>	<p><b>Approccio</b></p> <p>Lo schema di Comunità Energetica prevede l'installazione di un impianto FV di potenza pari a 120 kW e condivisione dell'energia elettrica prodotta da fonte rinnovabile con investimento fatto sulle coperture a disposizione del Parco Commerciale.</p> <p>L'impianto ha una producibilità annua stimata pari a 138.000 kWh/anno, occupa una superficie di circa 600 m<sup>2</sup> ed è allacciato alla rete elettrica sullo stesso contatore delle utenze delle parti comuni per avere il massimo vantaggio dell'autoconsumo diretto. I partecipanti al gruppo potranno beneficiare degli incentivi (110 €/MWh) forniti dalla condivisione dell'energia prodotta dall'impianto.</p> <p>L'investimento iniziale è stimato in 156.000 € (considerando un costo di 1.300 €/kWp) e i costi di gestione di 1.500 €/anno. Si ipotizza un autoconsumo diretto pari a circa 27% e una quota parte di energia condivisa pari a 75%.</p> <p>Si è ipotizzata inoltre l'installazione di batterie di accumulo di capacità pari a 60 kWh. Le utenze comuni del Parco Commerciale sono principalmente utenze di illuminazione esterna, per questo motivo il consumo principale è concentrato nelle ore notturne. Con l'installazione della batteria di accumulo, l'autoconsumo diretto risulta essere circa il 42%. La spesa per le batterie risulta essere pari a 36.000 €.</p>	







	<p><b>Barriere</b></p> <p>Allo stato attuale è disponibile lo studio di fattibilità per la Comunità Energetica del Parco Commerciale.</p> <p>In Italia mancano attualmente case study di riferimento consolidate per le CER. Essendo uno strumento nuovo, manca il perimetro di riferimento e i modelli di business che possono essere applicati. Sono attualmente in corso delle sperimentazioni di CER che rappresentano dei casi pilota utili per apprendere competenze nell'impiego delle tecnologie, nella gestione dei rapporti con gli stakeholder e nel corretto ricorso agli strumenti normativi attualmente esistenti.</p> <p>Mancano, inoltre, i decreti attuativi per dare piena operatività al meccanismo.</p>
Chi?	<p>La configurazione di Comunità Energetica coinvolge i seguenti partecipanti:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● il soggetto gestore delle parti comuni (promotore del progetto di CER)</li><li>● i punti vendita del Centro Commerciale (negozi, bar, supermercato)</li><li>● Il soggetto referente della CER</li></ul> <p>La CER è un soggetto giuridico autonomo (di tipo collettivo).</p> <p>In generale i partecipanti ad una CER possono essere:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Persone fisiche</li><li>- PMI</li><li>- Enti territoriali e comunità locali (incluse amministrazioni comunali)</li><li>- Enti religiosi</li><li>- Enti di ricerca e formazione</li><li>- Enti del terzo Settore</li><li>- Enti di protezione ambientale</li><li>- Amministrazioni locali</li></ul>
Cosa?	<p>La realizzazione della configurazione di CER produce diversi benefici.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Benefici ambientali</li></ul> <p>L'energia prodotta con l'impianto fotovoltaico installato contribuisce alla diminuzione della CO<sub>2</sub> emessa, contribuendo al processo di decarbonizzazione e di transizione energetica. Benefici sociali</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Benefici Sociali</li></ul> <p>Le Comunità Energetiche sono uno strumento di contrasto alla povertà energetica, mediante il coinvolgimento di soggetti e zone svantaggiate e/o vulnerabili. A seconda del business plan ipotizzato,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Benefici economici</li></ul> <p>Si avrà un vantaggio economico misurabile:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● incentivo di 110 €/MWh per l'energia condivisa</li><li>● rimborso degli oneri di rete sull'energia condivisa (circa 8 €/MWh)</li><li>● eventuali ricavi legati all'energia immessa in rete.</li></ul> <p>A questi si aggiunge il mancato prelievo dalla rete attraverso l'autoconsumo diretto sulle utenze delle parti comuni del Parco Commerciale.</p>





Lezioni apprese

Le sperimentazioni su modelli di configurazioni di CER sono in corso e non vi sono esperienze consolidate.

Possibili raccomandazioni per PMI che intendano intraprendere un'iniziativa di CER:

- Un Centro Commerciale rappresenta un sito di elezione per la realizzazione di una CER data la disponibilità di superfici utili alla installazione di un impianto FV.
- Valutare il ruolo degli attori coinvolti, data la molteplicità di soggetti e configurazioni possibili. È importante altresì effettuare una simulazione energetica approfondita per massimizzare l'energia condivisa dall'impianto.
- Valutare gli scenari di breve e lungo periodo di sostenibilità economica per la CER.
- Valutare il soggetto giuridico più adeguato per la formazione della CER.

*Questo documento è stato sviluppato dal Progetto GEAR@SME (GA n. 894356).*





Titolo	PROGETTO DI AUTOCONSUMO COLLETTIVO (AUC) CENTRO COMMERCIALE VIA LARGA	INST-01
Paese	Bologna, Italia	
Misure di efficienza energetica	Impianto fotovoltaico da 200 kWp su pensiline area parcheggio e costituzione di un gruppo di Autoconsumatori Collettivi di energia rinnovabile.	
Settore PMI	Qualsiasi PMI. Il requisito fondamentale è che i partecipanti al gruppo di autoconsumatori si trovino nello stesso edificio/condominio (la definizione di supercondominio assume valenza anche in ambito commerciale o industriale nel caso di poli logistici, interporti, centri commerciali, in cui risultino presenti una molteplicità di edifici con unità immobiliari di proprietà di più soggetti e aventi parti comuni quali, ad esempio, illuminazione o strade private).	
Perché?	Favorire i driver della transizione energetica e decarbonizzazione.  Il progetto di Autoconsumo Collettivo (AUC) che interessa il Centro Commerciale (sia parti comuni che negozi) nasce dalla volontà di usufruire dei benefici dati dalla condivisione di energia elettrica autoprodotta da fonti rinnovabili per ridurre al minimo la spesa energetica e l'uso dell'energia elettrica, con l'ambizione di sviluppare una buona pratica di promozione delle fonti rinnovabili, riduzione delle emissioni di CO <sub>2</sub> e incremento dei livelli di risparmio ed efficienza energetica, fornendo benefici concreti ai partecipanti alla configurazione.	
Come?	<b>Approccio</b>  Lo schema di autoconsumo collettivo, che prevede la condivisione dell'energia elettrica prodotta da fonte rinnovabile con investimento fatto nelle parti comuni del Centro Commerciale, prevede l'installazione di pensiline fotovoltaiche nella zona del parcheggio esterno.  L'impianto di potenza complessiva pari a 200 kWp e di producibilità annua stimata pari a 234.000 kWh/anno occupa una superficie di circa 1.340 m <sup>2</sup> ed è allacciato alla rete elettrica sullo stesso contatore delle utenze delle parti comuni per avere il massimo vantaggio dell'autoconsumo diretto. I partecipanti al gruppo potranno beneficiare degli incentivi (100 €/MWh) forniti dalla condivisione dell'energia prodotta dall'impianto.  L'investimento iniziale è stimato in 260.000 € (considerando un costo di 1.300 €/kWp) e i costi di gestione di 2.300 €/anno. Si ipotizza un autoconsumo diretto pari a circa 80% e il restante 20% è valorizzato come energia condivisa.	





	<p><b>Barriere</b></p> <p>Allo stato attuale è disponibile lo studio di fattibilità per il gruppo di autoconsumatori del Centro Commerciale Via Larga.</p> <p>Lo stato del quadro normativo/regolatorio italiano pone un problema di “corretta informazione” per il fatto che i decreti e i provvedimenti attuativi di prossima emanazione indicheranno le forme di incentivazione per la configurazione di autoconsumo collettivo ma allo stato attuale, nelle more di adozione dei decreti attuativi, si prevede che si continuino ad applicare i previgenti meccanismi di incentivazione.</p> <p>In Italia sono in corso delle sperimentazioni di Autoconsumo Collettivo che rappresentano dei casi pilota utili per apprendere competenze nell’impiego delle tecnologie, nella gestione dei rapporti con gli stakeholder e nel corretto ricorso agli strumenti normativi attualmente esistenti.</p> <p>Tuttavia mancano case study di riferimento consolidati.</p> <p>Il modello di business va calato di volta in volta nella realtà in funzione della <i>value proposition</i>, delle opportunità di business, dei membri che partecipano all’iniziativa, delle forme di finanziamento, della ripartizione dei benefici economici.</p>
Chi?	<p>La configurazione di Autoconsumo Collettivo coinvolge i seguenti partecipanti:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● il soggetto gestore delle parti comuni (promotore del progetto di AUC)</li><li>● i punti vendita del Centro Commerciale (negozi, bar, supermercato)</li></ul> <p>Non è previsto il ricorso a finanziamento tramite terzi dato che la proprietà dell’impianto appartiene al Centro Commerciale.</p>
Cosa?	<p>La realizzazione della configurazione di Autoconsumo Collettivo produce diversi benefici.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Benefici non economici</li></ul> <p>Viene incrementata la consapevolezza rispetto all’impatto delle azioni sui consumi energetici e comportamenti virtuosi per la massimizzazione dell’autoconsumo.</p> <p>Viene inoltre migliorata l’immagine del centro commerciale in Via Larga dal momento che una quota parte di energia viene prodotta in maniera rinnovabile.<li>● Benefici economici</li><p>Si avrà un vantaggio economico misurabile:</p><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● incentivo di 100 €/MWh per l’energia condivisa</li><li>● rimborso degli oneri di rete sull’ energia condivisa (circa 8 €/MWh)</li><li>● Eventuali ricavi legati all’energia immessa in rete.</li></ul><p>A questi si aggiunge il mancato prelievo dalla rete attraverso l’autoconsumo diretto sulle utenze delle parti comuni. La sperimentazione si presta alla replicabilità su altre strutture simili.</p></p>
Lezioni apprese	<p>Le sperimentazioni su modelli di configurazioni di AUC sono in corso e non vi sono esperienze consolidate.</p> <p>Possibili raccomandazioni per PMI che intendano intraprendere un’iniziativa di AUC:</p>





- Un Centro Commerciale rappresenta un sito di elezione per la realizzazione dell'AUC data la disponibilità di superfici utili alla installazione di un impianto FV.
- Considerare il limite di taglia ammissibile per gli impianti: la regolamentazione attuale per l'AUC prevede la possibilità per tutti i soggetti presenti nello stesso edificio di autoconsumare e condividere energia prodotta da impianti a fonti rinnovabili di potenza inferiore a 200 kWp. Nel dimensionamento del progetto di AUC di Via Larga si è scelto di massimizzare la taglia dell'impianto fotovoltaico secondo le regole attuali.
- Valutare il ruolo degli attori coinvolti, data la molteplicità di soggetti e configurazioni possibili.
- Studiare in maniera approfondita la sostenibilità economica dell'iniziativa.



Progetto di Autoconsumo Collettivo: impianto FV su pensiline area parcheggio  
Centro Commerciale Via Larga, Bologna

*Questo documento è stato sviluppato dal Progetto GEAR@SME (GA n. 894356).*





## 5.6 Romanian

The fact sheets translated into Romanian and the Inspirational Stories developed are presented below. For simplicity, an overview of the materials is provided in the table.

ID code	Title of Best Practice/Inspirational Stories (English)	Title of Best Practice/Inspirational Stories (Romanian)
CAIR-01	Optimisation of compressed air users/appliances	Optimizarea utilizatorilor/aplicațiilor de aer comprimat
CAIR-03	Switch off of appliances in non-operational times	Oprirea aparatelor în perioadele nefuncționale
CAIR-05	Sizing and type of compressor	Dimensionarea și tipul de compresor
CAIR-08	Heat recovery	Recuperarea de căldură
COOL-01	Reduction of cooling load and free cooling	Reducerea sarcinii de răcire și răcire liberă
COOL-03	Lower condensing temperature -Raise of evaporation temperature	Temperatură de condensare mai scăzută Creșterea temperaturii de evaporare
ENMA-01	Human resources	Resurse umane
ENMA-02	Follow-up and monitoring of energy consumption	Urmărirea și monitorizarea consumului de energie
ENMA-05	Energy purchase: energy market, offers, invoices, green energy	Achiziționarea de energie: piața energiei, Oferte, facturi, energie verde
ENMA-06	Regulatory obligations	Obligații de reglementare
HVAC-01	Reduction of fan running time	Reducerea timpului de funcționare a ventilatorului
HVAC-02	Flow rate reduction through variable speed variation (VSD)	Reducerea debitului prin variația variabilă a vitezei
HVAC-05	Heat and moisture recovery	Recuperarea căldurii și a umidității
HVAC-07	Leakage reduction of pipes	Recuperarea căldurii și a umidității
INDH-01	Optimisation of the production system and distribution of process heat	Optimizarea sistemului de producție și Distribuția căldurii de proces
INDH-02	Temperature and timing control	Controlul temperaturii și al timpului
LIGH-01	Optimisation of day-light	Optimizarea utilizării luminii de zi (iluminat natural)
LIGH-02	Optimisation of lighting-control	Optimizarea controlului iluminatului
LIGH-03	Optimisation of room	Optimizarea camerei
LIGH-04	Replacement of luminaire, lamps	Înlocuire de corpuri de iluminat, lămpi
OFFI-01	Optimising indoor climate and comfort in office building considering energy efficiency aspects	Optimizarea climatului interior și a confortului în clădirile de birouri luând în considerare aspectele de eficiență energetică
PUMP-01	Reduction of running time for pumps - Switch off motors when not needed	Reducerea timpului de funcționare a pompelor - oprirea motoarelor atunci când nu este necesar
PUMP-03	Optimised control of pumps	Controlul optimizat al pompelor



ID code	Title of Best Practice/Inspirational Stories (English)	Title of Best Practice/Inspirational Stories (Romanian)
RENE-01	Photovoltaic plant	Sistem fotovoltaic
RENE-02	Solar thermal plant	Centrală termică solară
RENE-03	Others: biomass - geothermal energy	Altele: biomasă - energie geotermală
STEА-01	Reduction of energy demand	Reducerea cererii de energie
STEА-04	Minimise excess air	Minimizarea excesului de aer
STEА-06	Check and repair steam traps; implement an effective steam-trap maintenance programme	Inspectia și repararea sifoanelor de abur; punerea în aplicare un program eficient de întreținere a sifoanelor de abur
STEА-07	Optimised condensate recovery	Recuperarea optimizată a condensatului
INST-01	Increasing energy efficiency in SME through education and training	Creșterea eficienței energetice în IMM-uri prin educație și formare profesională



Caz de bune practici	OPTIMIZAREA UTILIZATORILOR/APLICAȚIILOR DE AER COMPRIMAT	CAIR-01
Aplicatie	Sisteme de aer comprimat	
Sectorul IMM	Industrial	
Subsectorul IMM	Toate	
Descriere tehnică	<p>Aerul comprimat este o parte esențială a industriei moderne, fiind utilizat în aproape toate ramurile de producție.</p> <p>În unele sectoare, aerul comprimat poate absorbi până la 20% (în industria sticlei chiar 40%) din energia electrică utilizată. În medie, aproximativ 7% până la 11% din energia electrică din industrie este utilizată pentru aerul comprimat. Din cauza eficienței sale slabe, aerul comprimat este cea mai scumpă formă de energie din industrie.</p> <p>Domeniile tipice de aplicare sunt:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Automatizare: cilindri, motoare, supape, benzi transportoare, țesături.</li><li>▪ Aer activ: transport (de exemplu, transport în volum)</li><li>▪ Aer de proces: proces de uscare, proces de fermentație, ventilația bazinelor de sedimentare</li><li>▪ Vacuum: împachetare, uscare, aspirare, ridicare, poziționare</li></ul> <p>Principalele avantaje ale aerului comprimat sunt: disponibilitatea, precizia, reducerea dimensiunii, siguranța și greutatea redusă a instrumentelor utilizate.</p> <p>Domenii de aplicare în funcție de presiunea utilizată:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Presiune foarte mare (&gt;40bar): testarea scurgerilor, centrale electrice, sticle de oxigen.</li><li>▪ Presiune înaltă (17bar-40bar): teste de presiune pentru țevi, turnarea prin suflare a componentelor din plastic</li><li>▪ Presiune medie (10bar - 17bar): vehicule grele, manufacturi speciale</li><li>▪ Presiune scăzută (&lt;10bar): majoritatea aplicațiilor industriale</li></ul> <p>Puterea compresoarelor se situează cu aproximativ 45% peste valoarea, necesară pentru o compresie teoretică ideală.</p>	
Recomandare pentru optimizare	<p>Este posibilă creșterea eficienței procesului de producție prin reducerea utilizării aerului și a pierderilor de aer prin optimizarea canalelor de distribuție și a componentelor conectate. În multe sisteme, presiunea de lucru este mult mai mare decât este necesar.</p> <p>Mai multe studii au arătat că nivelul de presiune poate fi redus cu până la 1 bar fără a afecta productivitatea. Prin diminuarea presiunii necesare pentru buna funcționare a sistemului, este posibilă utilizarea unor compresoare de dimensiuni mai mici și creșterea eficienței energetice a întregului sistem.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Dimensionarea motoarelor pneumatice: în multe sisteme, motoarele pneumatice sunt supradimensionate și depășesc cu mult puterea necesară. Acest lucru duce la o cerere mai mare de debit de aer care trebuie să fie asigurat de compresoare mai mari. Studiile arată că aproape jumătate din</li></ul>	

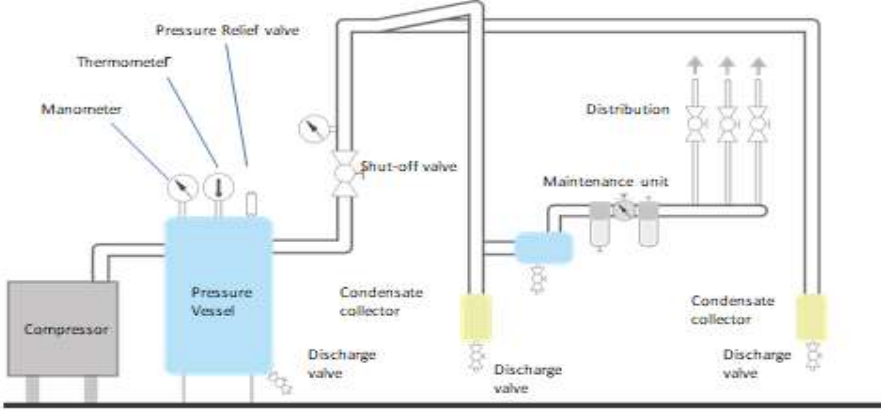




motoarele pneumatice utilizate pot fi reduse cu cel puțin un segment de mărime.

- **Întreținere:** întreținerea insuficientă duce la uzura abrazivă și corozivă a componentelor, ceea ce duce la o creștere a pierderilor și, prin urmare, a cererii de aer. Piese de uzură din sistemele pneumatice care sunt întreținute în mod regulat nu duc la o creștere a cererii de aer.
- **Schimbarea cartușelor de filtru:** aerul comprimat nu poate fi niciodată 100% fără particule. De aceea, aparatele pneumatice au nevoie de un element filtrant. Adesea, aceste elemente de filtrare sunt schimbate prea rar. Acest lucru duce la colmatare și la o creștere a pierderilor de presiune după un anumit timp de utilizare. Aproximativ, filtrul ar trebui schimbat o dată pe an. Alternativ, la o pierdere de presiune de 0,35 bar.
- **Evitarea țevilor deschise pentru aplicațiile de suflare:** în procesele industriale, aerul comprimat este adesea utilizat pentru curățarea pieselor, îndepărtarea resturilor, răcire sau aspirare. Adesea se utilizează o țevă simplă cu diametrul cuprins între 2 mm și 32 mm. Acest lucru provoacă turbulențe, un consum sporit de energie și potențiale pericole. În majoritatea aparatelor industriale, pistoalele de aer comprimat pot fi utilizate pentru suflarea manuală pentru a curăța, usca, muta, sorta și răci obiecte. De asemenea, amortizoarele și duzele de aer pot crește siguranța și reduce consumul de energie. Există mai multe tipuri de duze în ceea ce privește consumul de aer și puterea care pot folosi aerul din jur pentru a-și spori eficiența.
- **Ejectori cu vid controlat:** Ejectorii cu vid utilizează principiul Venturi pentru a crea un vid cu ajutorul aerului comprimat. În multe fabrici încă se folosesc ejectoare de vid nereglementate, ceea ce cauzează costuri inutile. Ejectoarele nereglementate ar trebui înlocuite cu ejectoare controlate, care funcționează cu reglaj de economisire a aerului și necesită un debit de volum mult mai mic.
- **Cilindri pneumatici cu acțiune unică:** multe aplicații depind doar de o singură direcție a cilindrului pentru a fi realizate rapid sau puternic. Cealaltă direcție poate fi parcursă mult mai lent sau cu mult mai puțină putere. Dar o mulțime de fabrici folosesc întotdeauna cilindri cu acțiune dublă. Trecerea la cilindri cu acțiune simplă, care utilizează forța arcului pentru a reveni la poziția de bază, economisește aerul comprimat necesar pentru direcția care nu depinde de timp/ putere.
- **Evitarea volumului mort:** în sistemele mari, există adesea distanțe mari între utilizatori, furnizori și autoritățile de reglementare. Excesul de conducte și supape trebuie să se umple și să se golească în timpul fiecărui ciclu de control. Trebuie evitate conductele lungi inutile, ramificațiile nefolosite și ciclurile fără sarcină inutile. Excesele existente în sisteme pot fi reduse, în timp ce sistemele noi pot fi planificate în consecință.
- **Înlocuirea aerului comprimat:** nu este întotdeauna necesar sau recomandat să se utilizeze aer comprimat. Acesta poate fi adesea înlocuit, la aceeași



	<p>productivitate, de alte tehnologii. De exemplu, un motor pneumatic de 6,5 kW are nevoie de un compresor de 132 kW, în timp ce ar putea fi posibil să se utilizeze pur și simplu un motor electric de 6,5 kW.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Alte posibile solutii sunt: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Soluții electrice alternative în locul pernelor de aer pentru</li> <li>- Pulverizatoare de vopsea fără aer, care presurizează direct vopseaua pentru pulverizare, în locul pulverizatoarelor cu aer comprimat</li> <li>- Ejectoare electrice de vid în loc să folosească principiul Venturi</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Mașini de rectificat electrice moderne și ușoare în locul celor pneumatice</p>									
<p>Considerații tehnice</p>	<p>În multe cazuri, presiunea aerului comprimat este redusă de regulatoare înainte de a ajunge la utilizator. Este necesar să se asigure un exces de presiune care provoacă costuri suplimentare din cauza creșterii pierderilor în conducte.</p>									
<p>Altă energie/ fluxuri de materiale</p>	<p>Aproximativ 7÷20% din energia electrică investită este transformată în energie mecanică pentru a produce aer comprimat. Restul de 80÷93% este transformat în căldură și este stocat în mediu sau emis direct de compresor. Între 50 și 90% din această căldură poate fi recuperată în schimbătoare de căldură.</p>									
<p>Scheme și diagrame</p>	<div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Schema unui sistem industrial de aer comprimat</p> </div>									
<p>Economie</p>	<p>Investițiile variază în funcție de tipul de intervenție care se efectuează pe linie. Pentru înlocuirea unui compresor, costurile încep de la 3.000÷4.000 EUR.</p>									
<p>Economii de energie</p>	<p>In general, saving potentials in compressed air systems:</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 33%;">Întreprinderi</th> <th style="width: 33%;">Procentul de aer comprimat în funcție de consumul total</th> <th style="width: 33%;">Economie potențială de energie</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Producție, comerț, servicii</td> <td>Până la 20%</td> <td>30÷50%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Industrie</td> <td>În medie 20%</td> <td>Până la 50%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Pentru această măsură EE, potențialul de economisire este:</p>	Întreprinderi	Procentul de aer comprimat în funcție de consumul total	Economie potențială de energie	Producție, comerț, servicii	Până la 20%	30÷50%	Industrie	În medie 20%	Până la 50%
Întreprinderi	Procentul de aer comprimat în funcție de consumul total	Economie potențială de energie								
Producție, comerț, servicii	Până la 20%	30÷50%								
Industrie	În medie 20%	Până la 50%								



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Înlocuire componente de calitate inferioară: 15%:</li> <li>▪ Reducerea numărului de componente: până la 15%</li> </ul>	
Economii	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Dimensionarea motoarelor pneumatice: 40% în funcție de nevoia inițială</li> <li>▪ Întreținere: în funcție de mărimea scurgerii (1 mm cca. 150 EUR pe an).</li> <li>▪ Schimbarea cartușelor de filtrare: mai mulți 1.000 EUR pe an</li> <li>▪ Evitarea țevilor deschise pentru aplicațiile de suflare: &gt; 10.000 EUR - pe an</li> <li>▪ Ejectori cu vid controlat: mai mult de 1.000 EUR - pe an</li> <li>▪ Butelii de aer cu acțiune simplă: mai mult de 1.000 EUR - pe an</li> <li>▪ Evitarea volumului mort: 7% pe bar de presiune redusă</li> </ul>	
Timpul mediu de recuperare a investiției	3÷6 ani	
Emisii	0.702 kgCO <sub>2</sub> /kWhel (CO <sub>2</sub> emisă de producerea timp de o oră a 1 NI/min de aer comprimat)	
Beneficii pentru mediu	Reducerea emisiilor de CO <sub>2</sub> datorită necesarului redus de energie	
Principalele BNE (beneficii multiple)	<input type="checkbox"/> Beneficii pentru mediu <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Productivitate crescută <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mediul de lucru/ Sănătate/Siguranță <input type="checkbox"/> Creșterea competitivității <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Întreținere	Multe măsuri de eficiență privind aplicațiile de suflare, uneltele și supapele reduc nivelul de zgomot în condiții de lucru. În unele cazuri, calitatea produsului poate fi, de asemenea, crescută cu ajutorul unor aplicații de suflare eficiente. (de exemplu, decaparea metalelor)
	<p>Studiu de caz pilot MBenefits:  Optimizarea aerului comprimat îmbunătățește siguranța și generează o nouă linie de afaceri  <a href="https://www.mbenefits.eu/static/media/uploads/site-6/library/Cases%20and%20examples/mbenefits_pilot_case_study_a4l_501_peg.pdf">https://www.mbenefits.eu/static/media/uploads/site-6/library/Cases%20and%20examples/mbenefits_pilot_case_study_a4l_501_peg.pdf</a></p>	
Replicabilitate	Mare	
Măsurile conexe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ CAIR-02: Optimizarea presiunii în sistem</li> <li>▪ CAIR-03: Oprirea aparatelor în perioadele de nefuncționare</li> <li>▪ CAIR-04: Control la nivel înalt</li> <li>▪ CAIR-05: Dimensionarea și tipul de compresor</li> <li>▪ CAIR-06: Optimizarea rețelei</li> <li>▪ CAIR-07: Reducerea scurgerilor</li> <li>▪ CAIR-08: Recuperarea căldurii</li> </ul>	
Studiu de caz	Înlocuirea componentelor (Austria, 2011-2013) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Situația inițială: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Scurgeri mari.</li> <li>- Intervale rare de schimbare a filtrelor.</li> <li>- Țevi deschise pentru aplicații de suflare.</li> <li>- Fără recuperare de căldură.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	



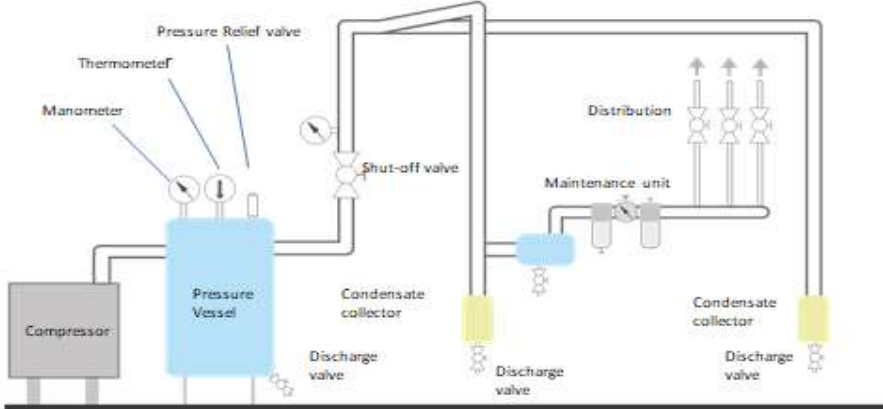
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Descrierea optimizării:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Optimizarea intervalelor de întreținere.</li><li>- Reducerea scurgerilor.</li><li>- Utilizarea de pistoale cu aer comprimat cu economie de aer.</li><li>- Optimizarea utilizatorului.</li><li>- Punerea în aplicare a recuperării căldurii.</li></ul></li><li>▪ Costurile de punere în aplicare: 108.000 EUR</li><li>▪ Timpul de recuperare: 3 ani</li></ul>
Referințe	<p>Kulterer, K., Huber J., Ruthner H., Oetiker H., Pucher C., Steinbrugger, C.: Leitfaden für Energieaudits zur Optimierung von Druckluftsystemen, klimaaktiv energieeffiziente betriebe, Wien 2015</p> <p>Larrabee C.: Managing Multiple-Compressor Systems: Utilizing Controls to Improve Performance</p> <p>3E Strategy, Department of Mechanical engineering, University of cape town: How to save energy and money in compressed air systems</p>

Această bună practică a fost elaborată în cadrul proiectului Impawatt (GA nr. 785041) și adaptată pentru proiectul GEAR@SME (GA nr. 894356).



Caz de bune practici	OPRIREA APARATELOR ÎN PERIOADELE NEFUNCȚIONALE	CAIR-03
Aplicatie	Aer comprimat	
Sectorul IMM	Toate	
Subsectorul IMM	Toate	
Descriere tehnică	În multe fabrici, sistemul de aer comprimat funcționează pe timp de noapte sau în weekend-uri și sărbători, deși în aceste perioade producția este oprită. 95 % dintre scurgeri se produc în sistemul de distribuție, ceea ce face ca sistemul însuși să consume energie inutilă în timpul perioadelor de întrerupere a producției.	
Recomandare pentru optimizare	<p>În perioadele în care producția este oprită și, prin urmare, niciun utilizator nu este activ în sistem, se recomandă oprirea completă a sistemului de aer comprimat sau cel puțin a părților neutilizate ale acestuia. Există mai multe posibilități:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Separarea automată a rețelei de distribuție de compresoare: În acest scenariu, pierderile pot fi reduse prin separarea sistemului, sau cel puțin a unor părți ale acestuia, de compresoare. Acest lucru se poate face printr-o supapă automată cu un comutator de timp. Este important ca întrerupătorul de timp să fie programat corect. La aproximativ 30 de minute după terminarea producției, supapa se închide și lasă compresorul și uscătoarele în funcțiune. Cu 30 min înainte de începerea producției, supapa se deschide încet și umple treptat rețeaua cu aer comprimat pentru a evita supraîncărcarea unităților de procesare, cum ar fi uscătoarele și filtrele.</li><li>▪ Oprirea automată a întregului sistem Acest lucru necesită instalarea unui sistem de control cu supape acționate electric. Temporizatorul trebuie setat în așa fel încât unitățile de tratare a aerului comprimat să fie complet funcționale atunci când se pornește din nou compresia.</li><li>▪ Decuplarea automată a părți de rețea Această metodă decuplează părți ale sistemului de compresoare și unitățile de tratare a aerului comprimat și oprește aceste aparate. Acest lucru necesită un sistem automat de supape și întrerupătoare cu supape acționate electric. Sistemul de deconectare trebuie programat astfel încât unitățile de tratare a aerului comprimat să fie complet pregătite la începutul producției. În plus, ar trebui instalate întrerupătoare manuale, astfel încât să fie posibilă separarea compresorului de sistemul de distribuție în afara orelor de lucru (în cazul în care sistemul automat nu funcționează).</li><li>▪ Decuplarea manuală a părți de rețea Principiul este același ca și în cazul închiderii automate, doar că pașii trebuie să fie făcuți manual. Este important ca angajații, responsabili de sistemul de aer comprimat, să fie instruiți corespunzător pentru această metodă, pentru a evita deteriorarea sistemului. De asemenea, ar trebui plasate câteva note la supape și întrerupătoare.</li></ul>	
Scheme și diagrame		



	 <p style="text-align: center;">Compressed air system</p>	
Economie	De la 50 EUR per dispozitiv de temporizare	
Economii de energie	Economii potențiale de energie de 20 până la 25%.	
Economii	Aproximativ 20%	
Timpul mediu de recuperare a investiției	Mai puțin de 3 ani	
Emisii	0.702kCO <sub>2</sub> /kWh, CO <sub>2</sub> emisă de producerea timp de o oră a 1 NI/min de aer comprimat	
Beneficii pentru mediu	Reducerea emisiilor de CO <sub>2</sub> datorită necesarului redus de energie	
Principalele BNE (beneficii multiple)	<input type="checkbox"/> Beneficii pentru mediu <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Productivitate crescută <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mediul de lucru - sănătate - siguranță <input type="checkbox"/> Creșterea competitivității <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Întreținere	Nici o altă descriere.
Replicabilitate	Mare	
Măsuri conexe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ CAIR-01: Optimisation of compressed air users/appliances</li> <li>▪ CAIR-02: Optimizarea presiunii în sistem</li> <li>▪ CAIR-04: Control la nivel înalt</li> <li>▪ CAIR-05: Dimensionarea și tipul de compresor</li> <li>▪ CAIR-06: Optimizarea rețelei</li> <li>▪ CAIR-07: Reducerea scurgerilor</li> <li>▪ CAIR-08: Recuperarea căldurii</li> </ul>	
Studiu de caz	Instalarea dispozitivelor cu temporizator (Austria, 2010) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Situația inițială: compresoarele funcționează în afara programului de lucru</li> </ul>	



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Descrierea optimizării: prin instalarea unui întrerupător orar și a unor supape, compresoarele sunt oprite în timpul nopții, economisind 6.500 kWh/an.</li><li>▪ Costuri de implementare: costul unitar al unui cronometru 50 EUR</li><li>▪ Timp de recuperare: 2 luni</li></ul>
Referințe	<p>Kulterer, K., Huber J., Ruthner H., Oetiker H., Pucher C., Steinbrugger, C.: Leitfaden für Energieaudits zur Optimierung von Druckluftsystemen, klimaaktiv energieeffiziente betriebe, Wien 2015</p> <p>Larrabee C.: Managing Multiple-Compressor Systems: Utilizing Controls to Improve Performance</p> <p>3E Strategy, Department of Mechanical engineering, University of cape town: How to save energy and money in compressed air systems</p>

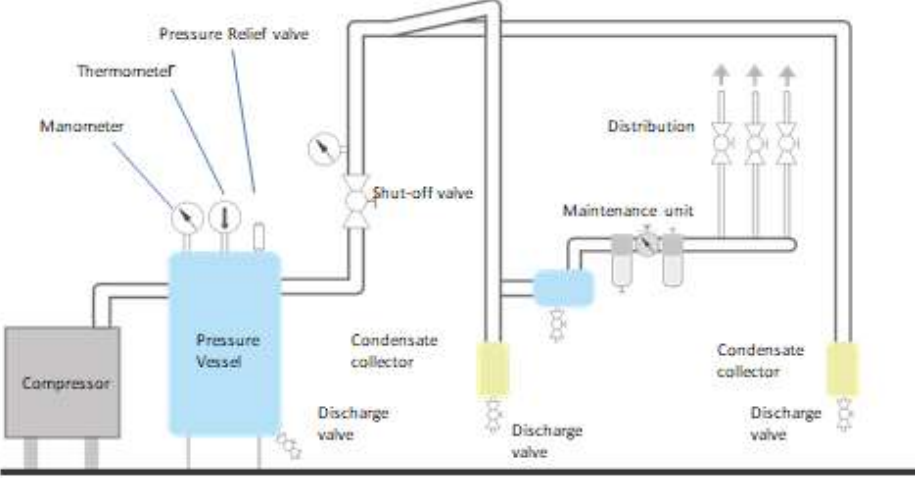
Această bună practică a fost elaborată în cadrul proiectului Impawatt (GA nr. 785041) și adaptată pentru proiectul GEAR@SME (GA nr. 894356).



Caz de bune practici	DIMENSIONAREA ȘI TIPUL DE COMPRESOR	CAIR-05
Aplicatie	Sisteme de aer comprimat	
Sectorul IMM	Industrial	
Subsectorul IMM	Toate	
Descriere tehnică	<p>Multe compresoare sunt supradimensionate și/sau prost controlate, ceea ce duce la o sarcină de lucru de numai 50%. Cel mai comun mod de a controla un compresor este controlul sarcinii/în lipsa sarcinii. Această metodă pune compresorul în modul de funcționare în gol în loc să îl oprească. Acest lucru are ca rezultat mai puține cicluri de control ale motorului, prelungind ciclul de viață al acestuia, dar este, de asemenea, foarte consumatoare de energie. Un alt consum inutil de energie provine din supradimensionarea compresoarelor. Acest lucru se poate întâmpla din diverse motive:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Reducerea cererii (de exemplu, închiderea unor linii de producție sau a unor hale)</li><li>▪ Cerere foarte fluctuantă</li><li>▪ Concepție eronată</li></ul>	
Recomandare pentru optimizare	<p>Se recomandă înlocuirea compresoarelor vechi, supradimensionate și controlate în mod discontinuu, cu unele mai noi, acționate prin CSF. Compresoarele acționate prin CSF (Convertizoare Statice de Frecvență Variabilă) oferă posibilitatea de a regla viteza de rotație a motorului într-un interval stabilit prin modularea frecvenței. În acest fel, alimentarea poate fi adaptată aproape perfect la cerere (diferență de 0,1 bar).</p> <p>Producătorii de compresoare oferă o gamă largă de compresoare acționate prin CSF cu unități de control. Compresoarele, care se potrivesc deja din punct de vedere dimensional, pot fi modernizate prin adăugarea de CSF. Acest lucru este recomandat doar în anumite cazuri. În majoritatea cazurilor, soluția viabilă este instalarea unităților de compresoare optime cu control, după ce se măsoară cererea și orele de funcționare.</p> <p>Datorită reglării, presiunea din sistem poate fi menținută în mod ideal la un interval de 0,1 bar în jurul valorii solicitate. Se evită excesul de presiune al compresoarelor nereglementate, din cauza punctelor fixe de pornire/oprire ale acestora, și se poate economisi între 6% și 10% din energie per bar de presiune în sistem.</p>	
Considerații tehnice	Intervalul optim de funcționare a compresoarelor acționate de CSF este de aproximativ 40 % până la 70 % din puterea lor maximă. Peste sau dincolo de acest interval, consumul de energie crește rapid.	
Scheme și diagrame		





	 <p style="text-align: center;">Schema unui sistem industrial de aer comprimat</p>	
Economie	<p>Investițiile variază în funcție de tipul de intervenție care se efectuează pe linie. Pentru înlocuirea unui compresor, costurile încep de la 3.000÷4.000 EUR.</p>	
Economii de energie	<p>Prin utilizarea unui compresor acționat prin CSF, cererea de energie a unui compresor de dimensiuni necorespunzătoare poate fi redusă cu aproximativ 25-30 %.</p> <p>Excesul de presiune al compresoarelor nereglementate, datorat punctelor fixe de pornire/oprire ale acestora, este evitat și se poate economisi între 6 și 10 % din energie per bar de presiune a sistemului.</p> <p>Economii potențiale de 15 % prin înlocuirea componentelor de slabă calitate.</p>	
Economii	<p>De la 10 la 30%.</p>	
Timpul mediu de recuperare a investiției	<p>3÷6 ANI</p>	
Emisii	<p>0.702 kgCO<sub>2</sub>/kWh<sub>el</sub> (CO<sub>2</sub> emise de producția timp de o oră de 1 NI/min de aer comprimat)</p>	
Beneficii pentru mediu	<p>Reducerea emisiilor de CO<sub>2</sub> ca urmare a reducerii nevoilor de energie. Reducerea emisiilor de NO<sub>x</sub>.</p>	
Principalele BNE (beneficii multiple)	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Beneficii pentru mediu</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Productivitate crescută</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Mediul de lucru - sănătate - siguranță</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Întreținere</p>	<p>Furnizarea mai stabilă a presiunii poate duce la o creștere a calității produselor.</p>
Replicability	<p>Medium</p>	
Replicabilitate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ CAIR-01: Optimisation of compressed air users/appliances</li> <li>▪ CAIR-02: Optimizarea presiunii în sistem</li> <li>▪ CAIR-03: Oprirea aparatelor în perioadele de nefuncționare</li> <li>▪ CAIR-04: Control la nivel înalt</li> <li>▪ CAIR-06: Optimizarea rețelei</li> <li>▪ CAIR-07: Reducerea scurgerilor</li> <li>▪ CAIR-08: Recuperarea căldurii</li> </ul>	



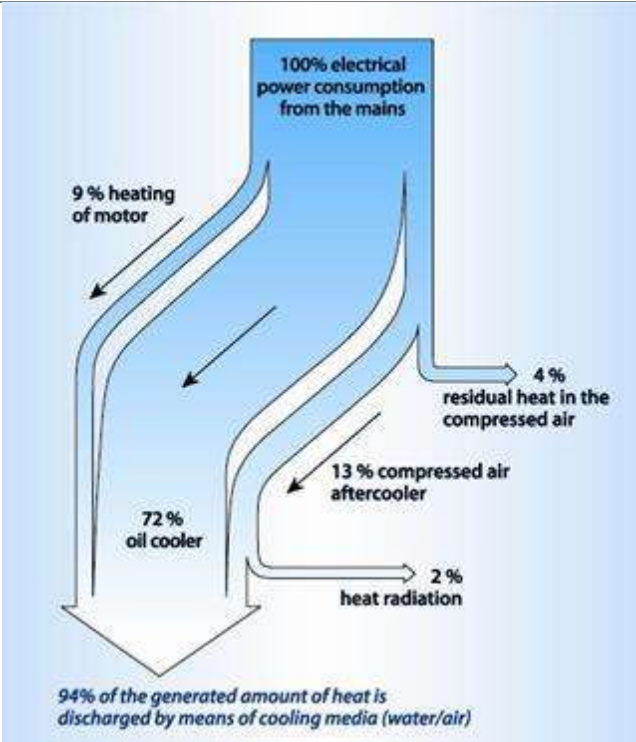
<p>Studiu de caz</p>	<p>Instalarea unui compresor acționat prin CSF (Austria, 2013)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Situația inițială: compresorul utilizat era unul vechi, nereglementat, cu separare a condensatului controlată în timp. Cererea foarte fluctuantă făcea ca compresorul să efectueze timpi de funcționare în gol mari.</li><li>▪ Descrierea optimizării: prin adăugarea în sistem a unui compresor modern acționat prin CSF, nivelul general de presiune din sistem ar putea fi redus, ceea ce ar duce la o reducere a scurgerilor. De asemenea, noul compresor poate fi operat în sarcină parțială, acoperind cererea redusă care apare frecvent. Nivelul de presiune al aparatelor poate fi controlat individual.</li><li>▪ Costurile de punere în aplicare: 57.400 EUR</li><li>▪ Timp de recuperare a investiției: 5 ani</li></ul>
<p>Referințe</p>	<p>Kulterer, K., Huber J., Ruthner H., Oetiker H., Pucher C., Steinbrugger, C.: Leitfaden für Energieaudits zur Optimierung von Druckluftsystemen, klimaaktiv energieeffiziente betriebe, Wien 2015</p> <p>Larrabee C.: Managing Multiple-Compressor Systems: Utilizing Controls to Improve Performance</p> <p>3E Strategy, Department of Mechanical engineering, University of cape town: How to save energy and money in compressed air systems</p>

Această bună practică a fost elaborată în cadrul proiectului Impawatt (GA nr. 785041) și adaptată pentru proiectul GEAR@SME (GA nr. 894356).



Caz de bune practici	RECUPERAREA DE CĂLDURĂ	CAIR-08
Aplicatie	Recuperarea căldurii reziduale de la compresoarele răcite cu aer	
Sectorul IMM	Industrial	
Subsectorul IMM	Toate	
Descriere tehnică	Aproximativ 80 până la 93 % din energia electrică utilizată de un compresor se transformă în căldură. Temperatura din camera compresorului nu trebuie să depășească 35°C pentru a asigura un proces de comprimare care să funcționeze în mod optim. Astfel, este necesar un sistem de răcire pentru compresor. Multe companii lasă pur și simplu această căldură reziduală să se disipeze în atmosferă.	
Recomandare pentru optimizare	<p>În timpul procesului de comprimare, căldura se disipează prin:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Compresorul în sine</li><li>▪ răcitoare intermediare între etapele de compresie la compresoarele cu mai multe etaje</li><li>▪ After-cooler</li></ul> <p>Căldura reziduală poate fi utilizată pentru diverse aparate, în funcție de construcție și de răcirea compresorului (răcit cu aer sau cu apă). Recuperarea căldurii de la compresorul răcit cu aer este potrivită în special pentru încălzirea spațiilor sau pentru alte utilizări ale aerului cald. Aerul atmosferic ambiant este încălzit prin trecerea acestuia prin răcitorul ulterior al sistemului și prin răcitorul lubrifiantului, unde căldura este extrasă atât din aerul comprimat, cât și din lubrifiant. Acest tip de compresoare include adesea deja schimbătoare de căldură și ventilatoare, ceea ce face ca această măsură să fie relativ ieftină și simplu de instalat.</p> <p>Căldura reziduală a compresoarelor răcite cu aer poate fi utilizată și pentru încălzirea apei. În funcție de designul compresorului, apa caldă poate fi furnizată în diferite calități în ceea ce privește contaminarea cu ulei sau particule. În special pentru apa caldă de calitate potabilă, utilizată în cantine, chimie sau farmacie, sunt necesare schimbătoare de căldură speciale pentru a evita contaminarea. De asemenea, apa caldă poate fi utilizată pentru diverse alte procese în industrie sau pentru încălzirea spațiilor. Apa încălzită de un compresor cu piston poate ajunge la aproximativ 50°C.</p> <p>Compresoarele răcite cu apă pot fi, de asemenea, echipate cu recuperare de căldură pentru încălzirea spațiilor, deși cu o eficiență redusă din cauza unui schimbător de căldură suplimentar necesar. Aproximativ 72% din energia electrică introdusă în compresor este transferată în căldură în lichidul de răcire.</p>	
Considerații tehnice	Pentru încălzirea spațiilor, pentru ambele tipuri de compresoare, prin intermediul schimbătoarelor de căldură, apa poate fi încălzită cu până la 50 K până la 85°C. Rețineți că, deoarece compresorul nu funcționează întotdeauna la sarcină maximă, recuperarea căldurii poate fi utilizată doar ca suport pentru încălzirea spațiilor.	



<p>Scheme și diagrame</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;">Recuperarea căldurii</p>	
<p>Economie</p>	<p>Costuri unitare pentru un sistem de recuperare a căldurii: 2.000÷5.000 EUR</p>	
<p>Economii de energie</p>	<p>Potențial de economisire de până la 94%.</p>	
<p>Economii</p>	<p>Economii economice datorate potențialului de economisire a energiei. Căldura recuperată de un compresor cu o putere nominală de 90 kW care funcționează timp de 2 000 de ore/an este de aproximativ <math>71,5 \times 10^6</math> kcal (echivalentul energiei termice generate de un cazan de 40 kW, cu o economie de 6650 kg de metan, echivalentul a aproximativ 2 600 EUR).</p>	
<p>Timpul mediu de recuperare a investiției</p>	<p>3÷6 ani</p>	
<p>Emisii</p>	<p>0.702kCO<sub>2</sub>/kWh<sub>el</sub> (CO<sub>2</sub> emis de producția pentru o oră de 1 NI/min de aer comprimat). Această măsură nu conduce la emisii suplimentare.</p>	
<p>Beneficii pentru mediu</p>	<p>Beneficiile pentru mediu sunt sporite prin reducerea emisiilor de CO<sub>2</sub> datorate încălzirii încăperilor.</p>	
<p>Principalele BNE (beneficii multiple)</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Beneficii pentru mediu  <input type="checkbox"/> Productivitate crescută  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mediul de lucru - sănătate - siguranță  <input type="checkbox"/> Creșterea competitivității  <input type="checkbox"/> Întreținere</p>	<p>În unele cazuri, temperatura ambiantă la locul de muncă poate fi crescută, ceea ce duce la condiții de lucru mai confortabile.</p>
<p>Replicabilitate</p>	<p>Această măsură poate fi reprodusă, căldura reziduală putând fi utilizată pentru diferite aparate, în funcție de tipul de construcție și de sistemul de răcire al compresorului (aer sau apă). Sistemele de recuperare a căldurii sunt disponibile pentru majoritatea compresoarelor de pe piață, integrate în pachetul compresorului sau ca soluție externă.</p>	



<p>Măsuri conexe</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ CAIR-01: Optimisation of compressed air users/appliances</li><li>▪ CAIR-02: Optimizarea presiunii în sistem</li><li>▪ CAIR-03: Oprirea aparatelor în perioadele de nefuncționare</li><li>▪ CAIR-04: Control la nivel înalt</li><li>▪ CAIR-05: Dimensionarea și tipul de compresor</li><li>▪ CAIR-06: Optimizarea rețelei</li><li>▪ CAIR-07: Reducerea scurgerilor</li></ul>
<p>Studiu de caz</p>	<p>Recuperarea căldurii (Austria, 2009)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Situația inițială: temperatura aerului după procesul de comprimare este de 140°C. Aerul comprimat este distribuit prin rețea și apoi, în funcție de utilizatorul final, este răcit în răcitoarele ulterioare.</li><li>▪ Descrierea optimizării: rețeaua de distribuție a fost împărțită într-o parte caldă și una rece. Într-o ramură a părții calde a fost instalat un schimbător de căldură cu tuburi. O parte din căldura rămasă în aerul comprimat este apoi utilizată pentru încălzirea clădirii fabricii.</li><li>▪ Costurile de punere în aplicare: 47.500 EUR</li><li>▪ Timp de recuperare a investiției: 5 ani</li></ul>
<p>Referințe</p>	<p>Kulterer, K., Huber J., Ruthner H., Oetiker H., Pucher C., Steinbrugger, C.: Leitfaden für Energieaudits zur Optimierung von Druckluftsystemen, klimaaktiv energieeffiziente betriebe, Wien 2015</p> <p>Larrabee C.: Managing Multiple-Compressor Systems: Utilizing Controls to Improve Performance</p> <p>3E Strategy, Department of Mechanical engineering, University of cape town: How to save energy and money in compressed air systems</p> <p>Atlas Copco, Compressed Air Manual, May 2000, available at <a href="http://www.atlascopco.com">http://www.atlascopco.com</a></p>

Această bună practică a fost elaborată în cadrul proiectului Impawatt (GA nr. 785041) și adaptată pentru proiectul GEAR@SME (GA nr. 894356).



Caz de bune practici	REDUCEREA SARCINII DE RĂCIRE ȘI RĂCIRE LIBERĂ	COOL-01
Aplicatie	Sisteme de răcire	
Sectorul IMM	Industrial	
Subsectorul IMM	Fabrici de bere, patiserie industrială, refrigerare etc.	
Descriere tehnică	<p>TNevoia de răcire depinde de doi factori:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ sarcina termică definită de nevoia de răcire/înmagazinare a procesului</li><li>▪ câștigurile de căldură produse de mai multe surse de căldură.</li></ul> <p>Cel mai mare câștig de căldură pentru camerele reci se datorează aerului cald care trece prin ușile deschise. Acesta reprezintă în mod normal 30% din câștigul total de căldură al unei camere reci. Această măsură nu reduce sarcina de răcire, dar permite satisfacerea nevoilor de răcire cu un consum redus de energie.</p> <p>Cum se poate limita consumul de energie?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Reducerea sarcinilor termice în interiorul depozitelor</li><li>▪ Reducerea contribuțiilor de căldură prin deschideri</li><li>▪ Izolația pereților</li><li>▪ Implementarea sistemelor de racire libera</li></ul>	
Recomandare pentru optimizare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Oprirea camerelor frigorifice și a camerei de congelare</li><li>▪ Reducerea depozitării forme termice și a randamentului stocurilor</li><li>▪ Reducerea căldurii prin uși</li><li>▪ Izolația pereților</li><li>▪ Reducerea aportului de căldură de la mașini și personal</li><li>▪ Reducerea aportului de căldură din cauza iluminatului</li><li>▪ Controlul încălzitorului ușii</li><li>▪ Optimizarea controlului de dezghețare (pentru congelare și răcire până la 3°C)</li><li>▪ Implementarea răcirii libere</li></ul> <p>Aplicarea tehnicii de răcire liberă Răcirea liberă indică utilizarea directă a unei surse externe, de obicei aer, dar poate fi și apă, atunci când temperatura (și umiditatea în cazul utilizării directe a aerului extern) permite utilizarea sa directă (de exemplu, introducerea aerului extern fără niciun tratament) sau indirectă (tratarea aerului sau schimbul de căldură cu aerul sau cu alți purtători de căldură) cu un consum mai mic de energie al sistemului HVAC sau de răcire. Este utilizat în mod obișnuit în sistemele HVAC (încălzire, ventilație și aer condiționat), dar poate fi exploatat și pentru a ajuta la răcirea pentru aplicații industriale. Sistemele HVAC noi sunt, de obicei, proiectate pentru a permite free cooling, în timp ce alte sisteme sau cele mai vechi pot fi adesea modificate pentru a exploata free cooling. Mediul cel mai potrivit pentru Free Cooling este o combinație între o zonă climatică rece sau blândă și nevoia de energie de răcire pentru cea mai mare parte a anului. Aceasta cuprinde multe industrii de producție, cum ar fi cele alimentare și de băuturi, dar și alte tipuri de instalații, cum ar fi centrele de date și spațiile în care trebuie menținute niveluri constante de temperatură și umiditate (camere curate, camere frigorifice, zone din spitale etc.).</p>	
Considerații tehnice	Prin implementarea unui răcitor liber, aerul ambiant sau apa de răcire pot fi utilizate direct pentru răcirea circuitului frigorific secundar (de exemplu, produse, procese).	



<p>Scheme și diagrame</p>	<p>Free cooling system</p> <p>În mod tradițional, sistemele HVAC și de răcire utilizează un răcitor pentru a genera răcirea necesară pentru procesele sau aplicațiile HVAC. În schimb, sistemele Free Cooling au ca scop reducerea sau chiar eliminarea energiei necesare pentru răcitoare. Aceste sisteme pot fi adăugate la răcitoarele electrice răcite cu aer sau cu apă și se activează atunci când temperatura sursei externe are o valoare corespunzătoare.</p>
<p>Economie</p>	<p>Aproximativ 2.000 EUR/kW pentru un nou sistem de răcire</p>
<p>Economii de energie</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Oprirea camerelor frigorifice și a camerei de congelare</li><li>▪ Reducerea depozitării formei termice și a randamentului stocurilor:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Comparând temperatura de răcire recomandată cu cea reală se poate descoperi un potențial de economisire prin creșterea temperaturii de proces sau de depozitare.</li></ul></li><li>▪ Reducerea căldurii prin uși:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- perdele de benzi: economii de energie de 9% pentru răcire și de 13÷24% pentru congelare</li><li>- uși automate: economii de energie de 8% pentru răcire și 12÷23% pentru congelare</li></ul></li><li>▪ Izolația pereților:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- modernizarea sistemelor existente nu este, de cele mai multe ori, rentabilă</li></ul></li><li>▪ Reducerea aportului de căldură de la mașini și personal:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Măsurile de eficiență privind mașinile includ oprirea, dacă nu este necesar, și controlul puterii, dacă este posibil.</li></ul></li><li>▪ Reducerea aportului de căldură datorat iluminatului:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- economiile de energie constau în reducerea sarcinii de răcire plus reducerea consumului de energie al iluminatului propriu-zis.</li></ul></li><li>▪ Controlul încălzitorului ușii:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- economii de energie de 3% pentru răcire - 6% pentru congelare</li></ul></li><li>▪ Optimizarea controlului dezghețării:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- economii de energie de 2-3% din cererea totală de energie a sistemului de răcire</li></ul></li></ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Punerea în aplicare a răcirii libere:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- economii de energie de până la 80%.</li></ul></li></ul>		
Economii	Economiile economice sunt strâns legate de reducerea energiei electrice utilizate pentru alimentarea sistemului de răcire.		
Timpul mediu de recuperare a investiției	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Mai puțin de 3 ani pentru reducerea contribuțiilor termice</li><li>▪ Aproximativ 10 ani free-cooling pentru aplicații industriale</li></ul> Timpul de recuperare a investiției pentru măsurile de reducere a câștigurilor de căldură (și, prin urmare, a sarcinii termice) pentru camerele frigorifice este de obicei mai mic de 2 ani.		
Emisii	Emisiile depind de caracteristicile gazului refrigerant		
Beneficii pentru mediu	Reducerea emisiilor de CO2 ca urmare a reducerii necesarului de energie electrică pentru răcire		
Principalele BNE (beneficii multiple)	<table border="1"><tr><td><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Beneficii pentru mediu</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Productivitate crescută</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Mediul de lucru - sănătate - siguranță</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Creșterea competitivității</li><li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Întreținere</li></ul></td><td><p>Un sistem Free Cooling, împreună cu economiile de energie, poate oferi diferite beneficii, cum ar fi:</p><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Consum redus de apă</li><li>▪ Costuri operaționale reduse</li><li>▪ Amprenta de carbon redusă: emisii mai mici de gaze cu efect de seră</li><li>▪ Reducerea costurilor de întreținere: durata de viață mai lungă a echipamentelor, în special, una dintre cele mai importante voci poate fi observată în reducerea costurilor de întreținere. De fapt, de obicei, instalațiile de răcire Free Cooling au un ciclu de viață mai lung în comparație cu instalațiile de răcire tradiționale, datorită numărului redus de ore de funcționare a compresorului pe parcursul anului.</li></ul></td></tr></table>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Beneficii pentru mediu</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Productivitate crescută</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Mediul de lucru - sănătate - siguranță</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Creșterea competitivității</li><li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Întreținere</li></ul>	<p>Un sistem Free Cooling, împreună cu economiile de energie, poate oferi diferite beneficii, cum ar fi:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Consum redus de apă</li><li>▪ Costuri operaționale reduse</li><li>▪ Amprenta de carbon redusă: emisii mai mici de gaze cu efect de seră</li><li>▪ Reducerea costurilor de întreținere: durata de viață mai lungă a echipamentelor, în special, una dintre cele mai importante voci poate fi observată în reducerea costurilor de întreținere. De fapt, de obicei, instalațiile de răcire Free Cooling au un ciclu de viață mai lung în comparație cu instalațiile de răcire tradiționale, datorită numărului redus de ore de funcționare a compresorului pe parcursul anului.</li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Beneficii pentru mediu</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Productivitate crescută</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Mediul de lucru - sănătate - siguranță</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Creșterea competitivității</li><li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Întreținere</li></ul>	<p>Un sistem Free Cooling, împreună cu economiile de energie, poate oferi diferite beneficii, cum ar fi:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Consum redus de apă</li><li>▪ Costuri operaționale reduse</li><li>▪ Amprenta de carbon redusă: emisii mai mici de gaze cu efect de seră</li><li>▪ Reducerea costurilor de întreținere: durata de viață mai lungă a echipamentelor, în special, una dintre cele mai importante voci poate fi observată în reducerea costurilor de întreținere. De fapt, de obicei, instalațiile de răcire Free Cooling au un ciclu de viață mai lung în comparație cu instalațiile de răcire tradiționale, datorită numărului redus de ore de funcționare a compresorului pe parcursul anului.</li></ul>		
Replicabilitate	Medie		
Măsuri conexe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ COOL-02: Controlul compresorului</li><li>▪ COOL-03: Creșterea și scăderea temperaturii de evaporare și condensare</li><li>▪ COOL-04: Ventilatoare și reglementări eficiente</li><li>▪ COOL-05: Reducerea pierderilor</li><li>▪ COOL-06: Recuperarea căldurii</li></ul>		
Studiu de caz	<p>1 - Instalarea unui nou chiller, firma "Etiketten Carini GmbH" (Austria, 2016)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Situația inițială: sistemul de răcire folosea un chiller cu o capacitate de răcire de 238 kW. Deoarece acest sistem nu permitea free-cooling, era necesară o putere electrică considerabilă pentru a menține o răcire suficientă a mașinilor, chiar și la temperaturi ambiante scăzute. Cantitatea de energie electrică necesară pentru răcire a fost de 280 586 kWh/an.</li><li>▪ Descrierea optimizării: răcitoarele au fost înlocuite cu două noi răcitoare cu o putere de 118 kW fiecare. Noul sistem de răcire oferă posibilitatea de free-cooling care permite o răcire suficientă cu un consum minim de energie electrică în</li></ul>		





	<p>timpul sezonului de iarnă. Necesarul de energie electrică pentru răcire a fost redus la 154 321 kWh/an, ceea ce permite economii de energie de 126 500 kWh/an.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Costurile de punere în aplicare: 126.500 EUR</li><li>▪ Timp de recuperare a investiției: 11,9 ani</li></ul> <p>2 - Instalarea unui nou chiller, unitate industrială alimentară (Europa Centrală)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Situația inițială: Fluxul de aer de intrare: 60.000 Nm<sup>3</sup>/h Consumul anual de energie de răcire: 600.000 kWh/an Prețul mediu al energiei electrice: 0,10 EUR/kWh Cheltuieli energetice economice anuale pentru răcire: 60.000 EUR/an</li><li>▪ Descrierea optimizării: alegerea între exploatarea aerului sau a apei este determinată de o serie de factori, cum ar fi disponibilitatea apei și costul acesteia, spațiul disponibil pentru un răcitor, costul energiei electrice și perioada de timp în care poate fi utilizată răcirea gratuită. În general, chillerul răcit cu apă și răcire gratuită în comparație cu cele răcite cu aer și ocupă mai puțin spațiu. Industria alimentară și a băuturilor necesită mai multe tipuri de răcire, cum ar fi controlul temperaturii pentru a reduce încălzirea bacteriană și congelarea/răcirea rapidă a alimentelor pre-coapte sau congelate. Sistemele de răcire ar putea contribui la creșterea productivității, fără a diminua proprietățile organoleptice extrem de importante ale produsului finit, cum ar fi gustul, culoarea și mirosul. Răcirea liberă are ca obiectiv reducerea consumului de energie al răcitorului: aceasta se poate realiza prin intermediul unei admisiuni directe (mai mari) de aer extern, prin intermediul unui răcitor cu o serpentină de răcire liberă încorporată sau prin intermediul unui răcitor liber care funcționează în serie cu un răcitor. Aceasta din urmă, de obicei, ar trebui să fie mai eficientă, datorită suprafeței mai mari oferite de răcitorul de aer.</li></ul> <p>Fluxul de aer de intrare: 60.000 Nm<sup>3</sup>/h Economii de energie: 100.000 kWh/an Economii economice de energie: 10.000 EUR/an</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Costurile de punere în aplicare: 15,000 EUR</li><li>▪ Timp de recuperare a investiției: 1,5 ani</li></ul>
Referințe	<p>Kulterer, K., Mair, O., Horvath, C.: Leitfaden für Energieaudits in Kältesystemen, klimaaktiv energieeffiziente betriebe, Vienna 2017</p> <p>ICCEE, Energy efficiency measures: best practices: <a href="https://iccee.eu/energy-efficiency-measures-best-practices/">https://iccee.eu/energy-efficiency-measures-best-practices/</a></p>

Această bună practică a fost elaborată în cadrul proiectului Impawatt (GA nr. 785041) și adaptată pentru proiectul GEAR@SME (GA nr. 894356).



Caz de bune practici	TEMPERATURĂ DE CONDENSARE MAI SCĂZUTĂ CREȘTEREA TEMPERATURII DE EVAPORARE	COOL-03																								
Aplicatie	Sistemul de răcire																									
Sectorul IMM	Industrial: industria alimentară, refrigerare, depozitare la rece																									
Subsectorul IMM	Fabrici de bere																									
Descriere tehnică	<p>Temperatura de evaporare și temperatura de condensare definesc COP al răcitorului. Prin urmare, acestea au un mare impact asupra eficienței sistemului de răcire. Cu toate acestea, acești parametri sunt adesea setați greșit și oferă potențial de economisire.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Temperaturi obișnuite de răcire, evaporare și condensare</p> <table border="1"><thead><tr><th></th><th>Temperaturi de răcire</th><th>Temperaturi de evaporare</th><th>Temperaturi de condensare</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Aer condiționat</td><td>+15°C</td><td>+5°C</td><td>30÷45°C</td></tr><tr><td>Răcire</td><td>15°C</td><td>-5°C</td><td>30÷45°C</td></tr><tr><td>Refrigerare la temperatură medie</td><td>0°C</td><td>-10°C</td><td>30÷45°C</td></tr><tr><td>Refrigerare la temperaturi scăzute</td><td>-20°C</td><td>-30°C</td><td>30÷45°C</td></tr><tr><td>Congelare rapidă</td><td>-35°C to -45°C</td><td>&lt;-45°C</td><td>30÷45°C</td></tr></tbody></table>			Temperaturi de răcire	Temperaturi de evaporare	Temperaturi de condensare	Aer condiționat	+15°C	+5°C	30÷45°C	Răcire	15°C	-5°C	30÷45°C	Refrigerare la temperatură medie	0°C	-10°C	30÷45°C	Refrigerare la temperaturi scăzute	-20°C	-30°C	30÷45°C	Congelare rapidă	-35°C to -45°C	<-45°C	30÷45°C
	Temperaturi de răcire	Temperaturi de evaporare	Temperaturi de condensare																							
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Refrigerare la temperaturi scăzute	-20°C	-30°C	30÷45°C																							
Congelare rapidă	-35°C to -45°C	<-45°C	30÷45°C																							
Recomandare pentru optimizare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Creșterea temperaturii de evaporare</li></ul> <p>Verificați dacă temperaturile de evaporare sunt setate cât mai sus posibil pentru diferitele aplicații:</p> <p>Dacă aplicații cu niveluri de temperatură diferite sunt alimentate cu același circuit de răcire, cea mai joasă temperatură de răcire definește temperatura de evaporare necesară. Cu toate acestea, acest lucru nu este recomandabil, deoarece nivelurile de temperatură diferite ar trebui să fie alimentate prin circuite diferite.</p> <p>Temperatura de evaporare poate fi ridicată prin evitarea circulației nefavorabile a aerului în încăperea din cauza mărfurilor stivuite care blochează fluxul de aer. Schimbătoarele de căldură trebuie curățate, iar lamelele îndoite trebuie îndreptate. Ventilatoarele sau lamelele deteriorate trebuie reparate. Reglajele corecte ale valvei de expansiune determină supraîncălzirea și trebuie, de asemenea, verificate.</p> <p>O temperatură de evaporare crescută implică o creștere a presiunii de aspirație și astfel crește eficiența compresorului. Acest lucru duce la o creștere a capacității de răcire care trebuie controlată.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Temperatura de condensare mai mică</li></ul> <p>Dacă un sistem funcționează la o temperatură minimă de condensare fixă de 40÷45°C, este necesar să se controleze reglajele temperaturii de condensare.</p>																									



	<p>Valoarea nominală poate fi probabil redusă. Deși sistemul funcționează la o temperatură de condensare variabilă, se stabilește adesea o valoare minimă, sub care temperatura nu scade, în ciuda scăderii temperaturii ambientale. În aceste cazuri, poate fi posibilă, de asemenea, o reducere.</p> <p>Asigurați-vă că alți parametri importanți, cum ar fi presiunea minimă de înălțime cerută de unele tehnologii (dispozitive de expansiune, dezghețarea cu gaz cald etc.) sunt în continuare respectați.</p> <p>Proiectarea schimbătoarelor de căldură vechi este adesea prea mică, ceea ce duce la diferențe de temperatură mai mari. Murdăria de pe schimbătorul de căldură/ventilația deteriorată duce la o scădere a transferului de căldură și ar trebui să fie îndepărtată/reparată.</p> <p>Amplasarea nefavorabilă a schimbătoarelor de căldură poate duce la o temperatură de intrare a aerului peste temperatura ambientă. Un schimbător de căldură nu trebuie amplasat prea aproape de un perete sau în imediata apropiere a altor schimbătoare de căldură. De asemenea, carcasa trebuie să se potrivească strâns pentru a împiedica recircularea aerului în jurul condensatorului.</p> <p>Deoarece presiunea este sub presiunea mediului ambiant în părțile sistemului de răcire, gazele necondensabile pot intra în sistemul de răcire. Aceste gaze se acumulează în schimbătoarele de căldură și cresc în mod inutil presiunea. În acest caz, este necesară ventilarea sistemului.</p>
<p><b>Considerații tehnice</b></p>	<p>Amplasarea nefavorabilă a schimbătoarelor de căldură poate duce la o temperatură de intrare a aerului mai mare decât temperatura ambientă. Un schimbător de căldură nu trebuie amplasat prea aproape de un perete sau în apropierea altor schimbătoare de căldură. În plus, carcasa trebuie să fie montată în contact strâns pentru a evita recircularea aerului în jurul condensatorului.</p>
<p><b>Scheme și diagrame</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Refrigeration cycle diagram</p>
<p><b>Economie</b></p>	<p><b>Este necesară o evaluare suplimentară</b></p>
<p><b>Economii de energie</b></p>	<p>Până la 3% per Kelvin în creșterea temperaturii de evaporare Până la 3% pe Kelvin în cazul unei temperaturi de condensare mai scăzute</p>



<b>Economii</b>	Economii economice sunt strâns legate de reducerea energiei electrice utilizate pentru alimentarea sistemului de răcire.	
<b>Timpul mediu de recuperare a investiției</b>	Timpul de recuperare a investiției pentru o creștere a funcțiilor punctului de reglare este de câteva luni.	
<b>Emisii</b>	Emisiile depind de caracteristicile gazului refrigerant	
<b>Beneficii pentru mediu</b>	Beneficii pentru mediu prin reducerea emisiilor de CO2.	
<b>Principalele BNE (beneficii multiple)</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Beneficii pentru mediu <input type="checkbox"/> Productivitate crescută <input type="checkbox"/> mediul de lucru - sănătate - siguranță <input type="checkbox"/> Creșterea competitivității <input type="checkbox"/> Întreținere	Nici o altă descriere..
<b>Replicabilitate</b>	Medium	
<b>Măsurile conexe</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ COOL-01: Reducerea sarcinii de racire si racire libera</li><li>▪ COOL-02: Controlul compresorului</li><li>▪ COOL-04: Ventilatoare și reglementări eficiente</li><li>▪ COOL-05: Reducerea pierderilor</li><li>▪ COOL-06: Recuperarea căldurii</li></ul>	
<b>Studiu de caz</b>	<p>Ridicarea temperaturii de evaporare, "B&amp;R Industrial Automation GmbH" (Austria, 2016)"</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Situația inițială: La unitatea de producție din Eggelsberg sunt în funcțiune 7 răcitoare. Capacitatea de răcire este controlată în funcție de temperatura ambiantă. Instalația este utilizată pentru a furniza frig în mediile condiționate și pentru răcirea proceselor. Căldura reziduală este dispersată în încăpere (o pompă de căldură utilizează o parte din căldura reziduală). Pentru condiționarea încăperilor și pentru răcirea procesului de producție se utilizează circuite diferite. Temperatura nominală a circuitelor de răcire a fost de 9°C și, respectiv, 6°C.</li><li>▪ Descrierea optimizării: Intervenția a fost realizată ca urmare a obligațiilor impuse de legea privind eficiența energetică. Temperatura circuitului primar a fost crescută cu 1°C, ceea ce implică în mod direct o creștere de 1°C și a temperaturii de evaporare. Optimizarea produce economii de energie de aproximativ 3%.</li><li>▪ Costuri de punere în aplicare: nu sunt disponibile EUR</li><li>▪ Timp de recuperare: câteva luni</li></ul>	
<b>Referințe</b>	Kulterer, K., Mair, O., Horvath, C.: Leitfaden für Energieaudits in Kältesystemen, klimaaktiv energieeffiziente betriebe, Vienna 2017	

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Caz de bune practici	RESURSE UMANE	ENMA-01
Aplicatie	MANAGEMENTUL ENERGIEI	
Sectorul IMM	Toate	
Subsectorul IMM	Toate	
Recomandare pentru optimizare	<p>În cadrul unei companii, energia este adesea percepută ca o povară și rareori considerată ca o resursă, deși reprezintă un element important de optimizare a costurilor:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Definirea politicii/strategiei energetice a întreprinderii.</li><li>▪ Numiți o persoană de contact în domeniul energiei în cadrul întreprinderii (pe baza competențelor de întreținere sau QSE)</li><li>▪ Creșterea gradului de conștientizare a personalului cu privire la economisirea energiei</li><li>▪ Comunicarea internă și externă privind energia</li></ul> <p>Un bun management energetic necesită implicarea unei game largi de resurse umane din cadrul întreprinderii, inclusiv:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Managementul și managerul energetic, care se ocupă de proiect</li><li>▪ Întreținere, pentru cunoașterea și îmbunătățirea funcționării echipamentelor</li><li>▪ Caracteristica de asigurare a siguranței calității pentru o monitorizare riguroasă a acțiunilor și indicatorilor</li><li>▪ Echipe de producție pentru bune practici de operare</li><li>▪ Servicii de resurse umane pentru formarea personalului</li><li>▪ Departamentul de vânzări pentru contracte de furnizare de energie și investiții în echipamente consumatoare de energie</li><li>▪ Experți tehnici care să lucreze pe teme specifice (refrigerare, recuperare de căldură etc.)</li></ul>	
Economie	<b>Este necesară o evaluare suplimentară</b>	
Economii de energie	5÷15%	
Economii	Economii la facturile de energie sunt adesea strâns legate de o reducere a cantității de energie termică și electrică utilizate.	
Timpul mediu de recuperare a investiției	Mai puțin de 3 ani	
Emisii	Măsura nu implică nicio emisie.	
Beneficii pentru mediu	Reducerea emisiilor de CO2 și a altor substanțe, cum ar fi SO2 și NOx, emise în mediul înconjurător.	
Principalele BNE (beneficii multiple)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Beneficii pentru mediu <input type="checkbox"/> Productivitate crescută <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mediul de lucru - sănătate - siguranță <input type="checkbox"/> Creșterea competitivității <input type="checkbox"/> Întreținere	Cursurile de formare pentru angajați au contribuit nu numai la realizarea de economii de energie, ci și la creșterea siguranței mediului de lucru.
Replicabilitate	Mare	



<p>Măsuri conexe</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ ENMA-02: Urmărirea consumului de energie: indicatori, monitorizare energetică</li><li>▪ ENMA-03: Implementarea unui sistem de management al energiei în conformitate cu standardul ISO 50001</li><li>▪ ENMA-04: Contribuția unui expert independent pentru gestionarea energiei</li><li>▪ ENMA-05: Achiziționarea de energie: piața de energie, oferte, facturi, energie verde</li><li>▪ ENMA-06: Obligațiile de reglementare</li><li>▪ ENMA-07: Sprijin financiar pentru gestionarea energiei</li></ul>
<p>Studiu de caz</p>	<p>Sistem de management energetic și cursuri de formare pentru lucrători Compania "Teikas Saldētava", companie din industria de congelare (Latvia, 2017)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Situația inițială: compania "Teikas Saldētava" oferă spații de depozitare, depozit de congelare și spații de birouri. Lucrează în principal cu furnizori de carne și pește congelat, precum și cu alte tipuri de furnizori, în special din sectorul alimentar și din cel al comerțului cu amănuntul. Compania consideră costurile energetice și utilizarea eficientă a resurselor ca fiind un obiectiv important. Compania a efectuat un audit energetic care a servit drept bază pentru sistemul de gestionare a energiei și introducerea de cursuri de formare pentru lucrători, în special în ceea ce privește logistica, încărcarea și descărcarea depozitului.</li><li>▪ Descrierea optimizării: după auditul energetic, a fost elaborat și implementat un sistem de gestionare a energiei. Una dintre provocări a fost coordonarea timpului de livrare la depozit pentru a minimiza timpul de așteptare pentru camioane, descărcarea/încărcarea și verificarea care sunt temperaturile minime necesare pentru depozitarea produselor. Pe baza analizelor datelor energetice și a principalelor constatări, au fost organizate cursuri de formare a lucrătorilor privind procesul de descărcare/încărcare și siguranța, deoarece s-a recunoscut că camioanele așteptau prea mult timp la rampele de încărcare și că era nevoie de prea mult timp pentru descărcarea/încărcarea depozitului. Unul dintre cele mai mari obstacole în calea implementării măsurilor de eficiență energetică pentru lanțul de aprovizionare cu produse frigorifice este faptul că societatea se concentrează asupra propriei instalații și nu se implică în luarea deciziilor privind întregul lanț de aprovizionare cu produse frigorifice. Una dintre provocările cu care s-a confruntat îmbunătățirea procesului de încărcare și descărcare a fost coordonarea timpului de livrare la depozit pentru a minimiza timpul de așteptare pentru trasee, descărcare/încărcare și verificarea temperaturilor minime de depozitare necesare pentru produse. Deoarece unii clienți/alte companii nu pot conveni asupra unor termene de livrare diferite la depozit, aceștia irosec energie așteptând descărcarea sau încărcarea pistelor. Compania "Teikas Saldētava" a implementat măsuri de îmbunătățire a eficienței energetice în lanțul de aprovizionare cu frig în ceea ce privește responsabilitățile lor. Aceștia au efectuat instruiți periodice ale lucrătorilor cu privire la logistică, livrare și descărcare pentru a minimiza timpii de așteptare pentru piste. De asemenea, s-au concentrat pe siguranța lucrătorilor, inclusiv pe siguranța la incendiu și pe siguranța sistemului de amoniac.</li></ul>



	<p>Economiile de energie rezultate în urma implementării sistemului de gestionare a energiei și a instruirii lucrătorilor au fost estimate la 78,6 MWh/an (aproximativ 7 800 EUR/an).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Costurile de punere în aplicare: 2.400 EUR</li><li>▪ Timp de recuperare a investiției: 0,3 ani</li></ul>
<b>Referințe</b>	ICCEE, Energy efficiency measures: best practices: <a href="https://iccee.eu/energy-efficiency-measures-best-practices/">https://iccee.eu/energy-efficiency-measures-best-practices/</a>

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Caz de bune practici	URMĂRIREA ȘI MONITORIZAREA CONSUMULUI DE ENERGIE	ENMA-02
Aplicatie	Managementul energetic	
Sectorul IMM	Toate	
Subsectorul IMM	Toate	
Descriere tehnică	<p>În industrie, este esențial să se cunoască consumul de energie al fiecărui proces de producție, să se optimizeze și să se poată controla orice abatere care poate apărea.</p> <p>Automatizarea proceselor de citire simplifică foarte mult operațiunile și generează economii semnificative de costuri.</p>	
Recomandare pentru optimizare	<p>Pentru a reduce consumul de energie (prin măsurători), este important să se cunoască și să se înțeleagă mai întâi consumul de energie. Câteva motive întemeiate pentru a efectua monitorizarea energiei sunt:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ cunoașterea consumului (pe an, pe tip de energie, în funcție de loc)</li><li>▪ identificarea unei anomalii operaționale sau de gestionare:</li><li>▪ măsurarea rezultatelor după efectuarea de îmbunătățiri</li><li>▪ identificarea unor posibile măsuri de optimizare</li><li>▪ anticiparea creșterilor de prețuri la energie</li><li>▪ recomandări de optimizare</li><li>▪ monitorizarea consumului pe baza facturilor sau a citirii contoarelor</li><li>▪ monitorizarea și analizarea curbelor de sarcină</li><li>▪ definirea și monitorizarea indicatorilor de performanță energetică (EnPI)</li><li>▪ crearea și utilizarea unui consum de referință</li></ul>	
Economie	<b>Este necesară o evaluare suplimentară</b>	
Economii de energie	5÷15%	
Economii	Economii de 5% în ceea ce privește furnizarea de energie.	
Timpul mediu de recuperare a investiției	Mai puțin de 3 ani	
Emisii	Măsura nu implică nicio emisie.	
Beneficii pentru mediu	Reducerea emisiilor de CO2 și a altor substanțe, cum ar fi SO2 și NOx emise.	
Principalele BNE (beneficii multiple)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Beneficii pentru mediu <input type="checkbox"/> Productivitate crescută <input type="checkbox"/> Mediul de lucru - sănătate - siguranță <input type="checkbox"/> Creșterea competitivității <input type="checkbox"/> Întreținere	Nici o altă descriere.
Replicabilitate	Mare	
Măsuri conexe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ ENMA-01: Resurse Umane</li><li>▪ ENMA-03: Implementarea unui sistem de management al energiei în conformitate cu standardul ISO 50001</li><li>▪ ENMA-04: Contribuția unui expert independent pentru gestionarea energiei</li></ul>	

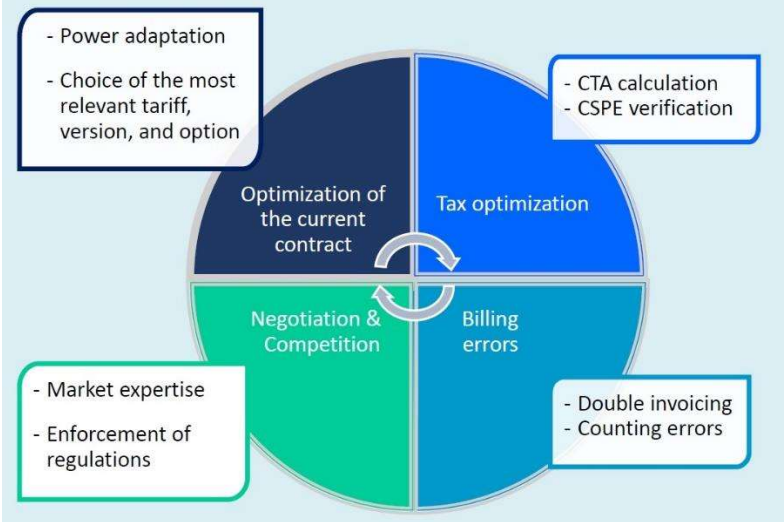




	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ ENMA-05: Achiziționarea de energie: piața de energie, oferte, facturi, energie verde</li><li>▪ ENMA-06: Obligațiile de reglementare</li><li>▪ ENMA-07: Sprijin financiar pentru gestionarea energiei</li></ul>
Studiu de caz	<p>Introducerea unui sistem de monitorizare în industria alimentară (Spania, 2017)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Situația inițială: industria este activă în sectorul alimentar și are o capacitate de producție de aproximativ 1 200 de tone/an. Consumul anual de energie este în prezent de aproximativ 8.500.000 kWh/an.<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Descrierea optimizării: această industrie a încorporat un nou sistem pentru a integra toate echipamentele de măsurare. Sistemul de monitorizare a permis directorilor de nivel mediu și superior să cunoască mai bine consumul de energie în zonele de proces, să încorporeze și să urmărească KPI pentru procesele lor și să obțină o imagine mai bună a consumului de energie al industriei, detectând măsuri de eficiență energetică. Utilizarea unui sistem de monitorizare a permis uzinei să:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Monitorizarea: serviciul cloud de telemetrie permite monitorizarea în timp real a oricărei surse de energie (electricitate, gaz, apă, căldură...). Urmăriți cu ușurință consumul sau variabilele energetice care au relevanță pentru costuri.</li><li>- Să analizeze: datorită algoritmilor săi puternici, serviciul de telemetrie analizează datele energetice, generează indicatori, calculează liniile de bază, detectează abaterile și prezice consumul viitor.</li><li>- Împărtășiți: informațiile circulă în timp real în întreaga organizație, generând evenimente și alarme, furnizând rapoarte de măsurare, de analiză comparativă ... Politica de utilizare vă va permite să ajustați privilegiile de acces în funcție de locul de muncă, instalație sau țară.</li><li>- Optimizați: serviciul de telemetrie nu numai că vă economisește energie, ci și timp și resurse. Eliminați nevoile dumneavoastră de infrastructură hardware și software, contracte de întreținere, copii de rezervă ... Vă oferă posibilitatea de a primi în timp util informațiile de care aveți nevoie, fără a fi nevoie de proceduri complexe de prelucrare a informațiilor, de verificare și de validare a rezultatelor.</li></ul></li></ul></li></ul> <p>Să utilizeze sistemul de monitorizare pentru a îmbunătăți managementul energetic general al industriei, detectând consumurile ridicate, analizele comparative și utilizând informațiile pentru a propune măsuri de eficiență energetică. Rezultatul în această industrie a fost o îmbunătățire a eficienței energetice de +2% datorită detectării de către sistemul de monitorizare, astfel că industria alimentară și-a redus consumul de energie cu aproximativ 430 000 kWh/an. Economii economice anuale sunt de aproximativ 46 000 EUR/an.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Costurile de punere în aplicare: 40.000 EUR</li><li>▪ Timp de recuperare a investiției: 0,8 ani</li></ul>
Referințe	<p>Dexma, Energy Management for SMES. 2016. <a href="https://get.dexmatech.com/hubfs/Whitepapers/SMES_EN.pdf">https://get.dexmatech.com/hubfs/Whitepapers/SMES_EN.pdf</a></p> <p>JRC (EU), Best Environmental Management Practice for the Food and Beverage Manufacturing Sector. 2018.</p>

Această bună practică a fost elaborată în cadrul proiectului Impawatt (GA nr. 785041) și adaptată pentru proiectul GEAR@SME (GA nr. 894356).



Caz de bune practici	ACHIZIȚIONAREA DE ENERGIE: PIAȚA ENERGIEI, OFERTE, FACTURI, ENERGIE VERDE	ENMA-05
Aplicatie	Managementul energetic	
Sectorul IMM	Toate	
Subsectorul IMM	Toate	
<p>Recomandare pentru optimizare</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Înțelegeți și citiți factura dvs.</li> <li>▪ Renegociați și anticipați contractul: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Analizați ratele posibile la anumite taxe; nivelurile de putere care urmează să fie abonate și opțiunile de transport al energiei electrice, tarifele (forfetare sau nu, cu sau fără abonament, fixe sau indexate), energia electrică verde, capacitatea etc.</li> <li>- Solicitați o estimare a bugetului (fără TVA) pentru ultimele 12 luni și care să menționeze 3 dintre următoarele elemente (furnizori, livrări și taxe).</li> <li>- Consultați un broker pentru a obține cele mai bune tarife</li> <li>- Întrebați furnizorii ce servicii suplimentare vă pot oferi: o platformă online pentru a monitoriza consumul sau curbele de sarcină etc.</li> <li>- Anticipați renegocierea contractelor lor.</li> <li>- Perioada de reziliere este adesea echivalentă cu 45 de zile / posibilitatea de a negocia cu 6 ÷ 12 luni în avans: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Energie electrică: Discuție cu 6 luni înainte de data scadență</li> <li>o Gaz: cât mai curând posibil și, de preferință, între aprilie și octombrie. Adhere to a renewable offer (green energy: energy from renewable sources).</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Astfel, este posibil să se beneficieze de o garanție de origine: un document electronic care atestă că pentru fiecare MWh de energie electrică consumată este introdusă în rețea o cantitate echivalentă de energie electrică din surse regenerabile.</p>	
<p>Scheme și diagrame</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;">Some possible options for reducing energy costs</p>	



Costuri de investiții	Costul energiei este format din trei părți: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Furnizarea de energie - aproximativ 50%: negociabil</li><li>▪ Transportul de energie electrică: nenegociabil, dar optimizabil</li><li>▪ Impozite: ne-negociabile, dar în unele cazuri optimizabile</li></ul>		
Economii de energie	5÷15%		
Economii	O mai bună înțelegere a facturilor vă permite o mai bună monitorizare și optimizare, ceea ce implică o reducere a consumului și, în consecință, o creștere a economiilor (5÷15%).		
Timpul mediu de recuperare a investiției	Mai puțin de 3 ani		
Emisii	Măsura nu implică nicio emisie.		
Beneficii pentru mediu	Beneficiile pentru mediu sunt sporite prin achiziționarea de energie verde.		
Principalele BNE (beneficii multiple)	<table border="1"><tr><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Beneficii pentru mediu <input type="checkbox"/> Productivitate crescută <input type="checkbox"/> Mediul de lucru - sănătate - siguranță <input type="checkbox"/> Creșterea competitivității <input type="checkbox"/> Întreținere</td><td>O mai bună înțelegere a facturilor dumneavoastră permite o mai bună monitorizare și optimizare, ceea ce duce la o reducere a consumului și, prin urmare, la o creștere a economiilor.</td></tr></table>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Beneficii pentru mediu <input type="checkbox"/> Productivitate crescută <input type="checkbox"/> Mediul de lucru - sănătate - siguranță <input type="checkbox"/> Creșterea competitivității <input type="checkbox"/> Întreținere	O mai bună înțelegere a facturilor dumneavoastră permite o mai bună monitorizare și optimizare, ceea ce duce la o reducere a consumului și, prin urmare, la o creștere a economiilor.
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Replicabilitate	Mare		
Măsuri conexe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ ENMA-01: Resurse Umane</li><li>▪ ENMA-02: Urmarirea si monitorizarea consumului de energie</li><li>▪ ENMA-03: Implementarea unui sistem de management al energiei în conformitate cu standardul ISO 50001</li><li>▪ ENMA-04: Contribuția unui expert independent pentru gestionarea energiei</li><li>▪ ENMA-06: Obligațiile de reglementare</li><li>▪ ENMA-07: Sprijin financiar pentru gestionarea energiei</li></ul>		
Studiu de caz	Urmează să fie definit <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Situația inițială:</li><li>▪ Descrierea optimizării:</li><li>▪ Costurile de punere în aplicare: EUR</li><li>▪ Timp de recuperare a investiției: ani</li></ul>		
Referințe			

Această bună practică a fost elaborată în cadrul proiectului Impawatt (GA nr. 785041) și adaptată pentru proiectul GEAR@SME (GA nr. 894356).



Caz de bune practici	OBLIGAȚII DE REGLEMENTARE	ENMA-06
Aplicatie	Managementul energetic	
Sectorul IMM	Toate	
Subsectorul IMM	Toate	
Descriere tehnică	Obiectivul cerințelor de reglementare aplicabile întreprinderilor este de a le permite acestora să își înțeleagă mai bine consumul de energie, dar și de a identifica acțiunile care pot îmbunătăți performanța energetică.	
Recomandare pentru optimizare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Emisiile atmosferice Fiecare companie, pentru a fi operațională, trebuie să obțină o autorizație prealabilă pentru emisii. Cadru de reglementare actual impune ca fiecare instalație care produce emisii în atmosferă să fie autorizată în prealabil de către organismele responsabile și să respecte valorile limită stabilite.</li><li>▪ Audit energetic</li><li>▪ În Italia, sunt emise Decretul legislativ nr. 102 / 2014 (actualizat în Decretul legislativ nr. 73 / 2020) și Planul de acțiune pentru eficiență energetică. Acestea stabilizează un cadru de măsuri pentru îmbunătățirea eficienței energetice în vederea atingerii obiectivelor stabilizate pentru anul 2021. În special, în cadrul Decretului legislativ 73/2020 se specifică faptul că, pentru sectorul industrial, promovarea de a efectua o diagnoză energetică pentru a identifica cele mai eficiente intervenții pentru reducerea consumului de energie în întreprinderile mici și mijlocii (de fapt, decretul prevede: "În cadrul acestui proiect de hotărâre, se vor lua măsuri de reducere a consumului de energie în întreprinderile mici și mijlocii: "În ceea ce privește întreprinderile mici și mijlocii, în vederea promovării îmbunătățirii nivelului de eficiență energetică în cadrul la 31 decembrie 2021 și, ulterior, la fiecare doi ani până în 2030, Ministerul Dezvoltării Economice organizează licitații publice pentru finanțarea implementării de sisteme de management energetic conforme cu standardul ISO 50001"). Companiile care au implementat un sistem de management conform cu EMAS, ISO 50001 sau ISO 14001 care include un audit energetic conform cu decretul sunt scutite de această obligație. În plus, Decretul legislativ 73/2020 prevede obligația de a instala contoare individuale pentru clienții finali, care să detecteze consumul real și timpul real de utilizare a energiei. Directiva 2009/28/EC "Promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources", implementată în Italia prin Decretul legislativ nr. 28/201, utilizarea acestora din urmă în scopul atingerii nivelurilor minime de utilizare a energiei regenerabile stabilite de comunitatea europeană pentru 2020. Directiva intră pe deplin în domeniul eficienței energetice a clădirilor, deoarece impune, cu procente care cresc treptat, " utilizarea energiilor regenerabile în clădirile noi sau în clădirile care fac obiectul unor renovări importante.</li><li>▪ În cele din urmă, întreținerea periodică este obligatorie pentru anumite tipuri de echipamente, inclusiv încălzitoare, aparate de aer condiționat și de refrigerare, compresoare etc. Respectați întotdeauna specificațiile specifice de întreținere și service ale producătorului.</li></ul>	



Economie	<p>Pentru IMM-uri, există o cofinanțare din partea regiunilor pentru audituri energetice. Valoarea acestui stimulent variază de la o regiune la alta. Există o deducere fiscală pentru renovarea energetică (în prezent 65% IRPEF). Aproximativ, se poate acorda o sumă cuprinsă între 1.000 și 10.000 EUR, în funcție de tipul de inspecție.</p> <p>De exemplu, regiunea Lombardia oferă o licitație pentru o contribuție de 50% din cheltuielile efectuate, până la o contribuție maximă de 5.000 EUR pentru fiecare audit energetic și de 10.000 EUR pentru fiecare adoptare a unui sistem de management conform ISO 50001.</p>	
Economii de energie	Este necesară o evaluare suplimentară	
Economii	Este necesară o evaluare suplimentară	
Timpul mediu de recuperare a investiției	Este necesară o evaluare suplimentară	
Emisii	Măsura nu implică nicio emisie.	
Beneficii pentru mediu	Beneficiile pentru mediu sunt sporite prin achiziționarea de energie verde.	
Principalele BNE (beneficii multiple)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Beneficii pentru mediu <input type="checkbox"/> Productivitate crescută <input type="checkbox"/> Mediul de lucru - sănătate - siguranță <input type="checkbox"/> Creșterea competitivității <input type="checkbox"/> Întreținere	Nici o altă descriere.
Replicabilitate	Mare	
Măsuri conexe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ ENMA-01: Resurse Umane</li><li>▪ ENMA-02: Urmarirea si monitorizare consumului de energie</li><li>▪ ENMA-03: Implementarea unui sistem de management al energiei în conformitate cu standardul ISO 50001</li><li>▪ ENMA-04: Contribuția unui expert independent pentru gestionarea energiei</li><li>▪ ENMA-05: Achiziționarea de energie: piața de energie, oferte, facturi, energie verde</li><li>▪ ENMA-06: Obligațiile de reglementare</li><li>▪ ENMA-07: Sprijin financiar pentru gestionarea energiei</li></ul>	
Studiu de caz	<p>Urmează să fie definit</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Situația inițială:</li><li>▪ Descrierea optimizării:</li><li>▪ Costurile de punere în aplicare: EUR</li><li>▪ Timp de recuperare a investiției: ani</li></ul>	
Referințe		

Această bună practică a fost elaborată în cadrul proiectului Impawatt (GA nr. 785041) și adaptată pentru proiectul GEAR@SME (GA nr. 894356).



Caz de bune practici	REDUCEREA TIMPULUI DE FUNCȚIONARE A VENTILATORULUI	HVAC-01
Aplicație	Optimizarea sistemelor HVAC	
Sectorul IMM	Toate	
Subsectorul IMM	Toate	
Descriere tehnică	<p>Multe instalații funcționează pe tot parcursul anului (24/7), în timp ce perioadele de producție sau de utilizare pot fi diferite. Atunci când se optimizează sistemul HVAC, prima întrebare ar trebui să fie ce zone trebuie alimentate și la ce ore. Economii de energie rezultate se numără printre cele mai simple și mai eficiente măsuri. Reducerea timpului de funcționare nu numai că economisește energie pentru ventilator, ci și energie pentru aer condiționat (încălzire, răcire, umidificare și dezumidificare). alte avantaje care rezultă din reducerea timpului de funcționare sunt:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Multe instalații funcționează pe tot parcursul anului (24/7), în timp ce perioadele de producție sau de utilizare pot fi diferite. Atunci când se optimizează sistemul HVAC, prima întrebare ar trebui să fie ce zone trebuie alimentate și la ce ore. Economii de energie rezultate se numără printre cele mai simple și mai eficiente măsuri.</li><li>▪ Înlocuirea redusă a filtrelor: Filtrele sunt de obicei schimbate după o anumită diferență de presiune sau după un anumit timp de funcționare. Reducerea timpului de funcționare reduce atât nivelul de contaminare, cât și timpul de funcționare a filtrului.</li></ul>	
Recomandare pentru optimizare	<p>Reducerea timpului de operare nu necesită o planificare elaborată și poate fi implementată foarte rapid și ușor. Prin consultarea personalului de exploatare, se poate realiza o analiză a cererii din instalație. Dacă este disponibil, este posibilă și inspectarea documentelor de planificare. Consultarea cu producătorul sau planificatorul sistemului poate duce la beneficii suplimentare. Reducerea timpilor de operare poate fi, de obicei, realizată manual de către personalul calificat al întreprinderii. Pentru a garanta potențialul maxim de economisire, sistemele automatizate sunt utile și pot fi adesea realizate prin intermediul unor controale de timp simple și rentabile. În cazul în care există deja un sistem de gestionare a clădirii, acesta permite reducerea timpului de funcționare poate fi ajustat în mod corespunzător.</p> <p>Pentru a determina potențialul de economisire al acestei măsuri, trebuie să se colecteze următoarele informații:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Costuri specifice pentru electricitate, căldură, frig și întreținere</li><li>▪ Durata de funcționare a sistemului</li><li>▪ Orele de lucru ale societății</li><li>▪ Debitul nominal</li><li>▪ Costuri de investiții (de exemplu, cronometrul)</li></ul>	
Considerații tehnice	<p>Reducerea timpului de operare nu necesită o planificare elaborată și poate fi implementată foarte rapid și ușor. Prin consultarea personalului de exploatare, se poate realiza o analiză a cererii din instalație. Dacă este disponibil, este posibilă și</p>	



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Scheme și diagrame	<table border="1"> <caption>Energy consumption of HVAC systems</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Component</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>exhaust fan</td> <td>12%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>supply air fan</td> <td>23%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>humidifier</td> <td>40%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>refrigeration plant</td> <td>8%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>heat generation</td> <td>16%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>auxiliary energy</td> <td>1%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Component	Percentage	exhaust fan	12%	supply air fan	23%	humidifier	40%	refrigeration plant	8%	heat generation	16%	auxiliary energy	1%
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auxiliary energy	1%															
Economie	Costul unitar al releelor de timp este de aproximativ 150÷200 EUR.															
Economii de energie	<p>Economiile de energie sunt rezultatul:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Alimentarea cu energie electrică pentru alimentarea sistemului HVAC (10÷15%)</li> <li>reducerea gazului refrigerant pentru alimentarea bateriei reci a sistemului</li> </ul>															
Economii	Între 15% și 30% din costurile pentru energia consumată															
Timpul mediu de recuperare a investiției	Mai puțin de 3 ani															
Emisii	Emisiile depind de caracteristicile gazului refrigerant															
Beneficii pentru mediu	<p>În funcție de configurația sistemului, consumul de energie al sistemelor de ventilație constă în energie electrică (pentru ventilator, încălzirea aerului și umidificare), gaz (încălzirea aerului, umidificare) sau energie termică solară (încălzire, recuperare/recuperare a umidității), care poate fi redusă prin această măsură.</p> <p>Reducerea emisiilor de CO2 ca urmare a reducerii necesarului de energie electrică pentru răcire.</p>															
Principalele BNE (beneficii multiple)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Beneficii pentru mediu <input type="checkbox"/> Productivitate crescută <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> mediul de lucru - sănătate - siguranță <input type="checkbox"/> Creșterea competitivității <input type="checkbox"/> Întreținere	Condiționarea optimizată a aerului nu numai că reduce costurile de operare pentru energia electrică și termică, dar creează și condiții de lucru care sporesc confortul și sănătatea angajaților.														
Replicabilitate	Mare															
Măsurile conexe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>HVAC-02: Reducerea debitului prin variația vitezei (CSF)</li> <li>HVAC-03: Înlocuirea ventilatorului</li> <li>HVAC-04: Înlocuirea sistemului de transport</li> </ul>															



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ HVAC-05: Recuperarea căldurii și a umidității</li><li>▪ HVAC-06: Reducerea pierderilor de presiune</li><li>▪ HVAC-07: Reducerea pierderilor din conducte</li><li>▪ HVAC-08: Înlocuirea motorului</li></ul>
Studiu de caz	<p>Instalație de senzori de CO2, compania "Flughafen Wien" (Austria, 2012)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Situația inițială: Schimbul de aer al aeroportului din Viena a fost proiectat ca de obicei pentru o ocupare maximă a clădirilor. Măsurătorile au arătat că această ocupare maximă nu este realizată în mod constant și, prin urmare, în anumite momente, sistemele de ventilație pot funcționa uneori cu putere redusă.</li><li>▪ Descrierea optimizării: s-a demonstrat că, în unele clădiri, capacitatea de ventilație poate fi redusă (temporar, în perioadele în care clădirea nu este ocupată până la 70%). Un senzor de CO2 a fost plasat în fluxul de aer evacuat. Controlul ventilatoarelor de alimentare și de evacuare a fost optimizat cu ajutorul convertoarelor de frecvență. Ca urmare, cererea de energie pentru încălzire și răcire a scăzut, de asemenea, în mod semnificativ și, ocazional, investițiile în înlocuire au putut fi evitate prin aceste măsuri.</li><li>▪ Costuri de implementare: aproximativ 200 EUR</li><li>▪ Timp de recuperare: aproximativ 4 luni</li></ul>
Referințe	<p>Gerstbauer, Ch., Kulterer, K., Gorbach, Ch., Brunner, W.,.: Leitfaden für Energieaudits von Lüftungsanlagen, klimaaktiv energieeffiziente betriebe, Wien 2013</p>

Această bună practică a fost elaborată în cadrul proiectului Impawatt (GA nr. 785041) și adaptată pentru proiectul GEAR@SME (GA nr. 894356).





Caz de bune practici	REDUCEREA DEBITULUI PRIN VARIAȚIA VARIABILĂ A VITEZEI (CSF)	HVAC-02
Aplicatie	Optimizarea sistemelor HVAC	
Sectorul IMM	Toate	
Subsectorul IMM	Toate	
Descriere tehnică	<p>Debitul de volum al unui sistem de ventilație este volumul de aer transportat pe unitate de timp. Cu cât debitul volumic este mai mare, cu atât mai mare este energia utilizată.</p> <p>Necesarul de energie constă în: energie de transport, energie de încălzire/răcire, umidificarea aerului, dezumidificare, costuri de întreținere.</p> <p>Analiza debitului volumetric este, prin urmare, o măsură importantă pentru reducerea costurilor energetice ale unui sistem de ventilație.</p> <p>Deoarece multe sisteme de ventilație au fost construite cu un debit volumetric rigid, sistemul transportă în mod constant o cantitate definită de aer către consumatori, indiferent de cerere. Dar numai în cele mai rare cazuri este necesar debitul volumic nominal (debit volumic instalat). Un control al debitului volumic variabil elimină această problemă și realizează economii de energie mai mari.</p>	
Recomandare pentru optimizare	<p>Experiența practică a demonstrat că consumul de energie al unui sistem de ventilație poate fi redus considerabil dacă acesta este adaptat la o funcționare bazată pe necesități. Ca urmare, debitul volumului de aer de alimentare este adaptat la condițiile din încăperea, ceea ce nu este posibil în cazul unei funcționări rigide a sistemului.</p> <p>Pentru a pune în aplicare o ventilație variabilă, este necesar un parametru de control, care este selectat special pentru această cameră și este ușor de măsurat. Parametrii de control pot fi:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ nivelul de activitate (senzori de mișcare)</li><li>▪ numărul de ocupanți (senzori de numărare)</li><li>▪ concentrația de poluanți (senzori de CO<sub>2</sub>, senzori de COV)</li><li>▪ senzori de gaze mixte</li><li>▪ senzori cu infraroșu</li></ul> <p>În cazul în care se cunosc și alte emisii, sistemul de ventilație poate fi controlat, de asemenea, de un sensor care măsoară o anumită emisie (de exemplu, senzori de CO). În cazul în care sarcina de încălzire sau de răcire este acoperită complet sau parțial de sistemul de ventilație, sunt de asemenea operaționali următorii senzori (utilizabili și în combinație cu alți senzori): senzori de temperatură și umiditate a aerului.</p> <p>Pentru a procesa în mod optim semnalele primite, trebuie instalat un sistem de alimentare care să poată implementa un flux de volum variabil. Un control al debitului în funcție de o cerere variabilă poate fi realizat prin: acționări cu viteză variabilă, controlul clapetelor, controlul paletelor de ghidare la intrare și controlul by-pass-ului.</p> <p>Amortizorul și by-pass-ul au o eficiență scăzută.</p> <p>Paletele de ghidare de admisie sunt destinate ventilatoarelor axiale, care nu sunt foarte utilizate în domeniul HVAC.</p>	



	<p>Pentru controlul in frecventa se utilizează convertoare de frecvență și motoare EC (peste 10 kW se utilizează motoare asincrone și sincrone). CSF reglează debitul volumic prin influențarea puterii motorului care acționează ventilatorul. CSF poate fi montat ulterior la aproape toate motoarele.</p> <p>În cazul unei cereri variabile a debitului de aer, o reglare variabilă a debitului de volum bazată pe cerere poate realiza o economie de până la 80% în comparație cu un sistem rigid care este reglat prin reglare mecanică sau care nu este reglat deloc.</p>																																																												
<p>Considerații tehnice</p>	<p>Pentru a reduce debitul de aer, trebuie mai întâi să se determine debitul volumetric minim necesar. În conformitate cu EN 16798, debitul volumetric depinde de două părți principale:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ capacitatea volumetrică minimă în raport cu numărul de persoane prezente în clădire</li> <li>▪ debitul volumetric necesar pentru a disipa emisiile suplimentare în mediul înconjurător</li> <li>▪ debitul volumetric necesar pentru a încălzi și/sau răci un mediu și nevoile procesului de producție</li> </ul>																																																												
<p>Scheme și diagrame diagrams</p>	<p>Următoarea figură prezintă potențialul de economisire a energiei între un control prin CSF, un amortizor, un control de by-pass și un control al paletelor de admisie. Acesta indică procentul de energie necesară pentru o reducere a debitului de volum.</p> <p>Aceasta arată că, pentru o reducere a debitului volumic de 50%, consumul de energie pentru un ventilator controlat de un CSF este cel mai mic în comparație cu celelalte metode de control.</p> <table border="1"> <caption>Estimated data from the P/P0 vs V/V0 graph</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>V/V0 [%]</th> <th>By-pass control [%]</th> <th>Damper control [%]</th> <th>Inlet-guide vanes control [%]</th> <th>VSD control [%]</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>40</td> <td>40</td> <td>40</td> <td>40</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10</td> <td>45</td> <td>45</td> <td>42</td> <td>40</td> </tr> <tr> <td>20</td> <td>50</td> <td>50</td> <td>45</td> <td>40</td> </tr> <tr> <td>30</td> <td>55</td> <td>55</td> <td>48</td> <td>42</td> </tr> <tr> <td>40</td> <td>60</td> <td>60</td> <td>50</td> <td>45</td> </tr> <tr> <td>50</td> <td>65</td> <td>65</td> <td>55</td> <td>50</td> </tr> <tr> <td>60</td> <td>70</td> <td>70</td> <td>60</td> <td>55</td> </tr> <tr> <td>70</td> <td>75</td> <td>75</td> <td>65</td> <td>60</td> </tr> <tr> <td>80</td> <td>80</td> <td>80</td> <td>70</td> <td>65</td> </tr> <tr> <td>90</td> <td>85</td> <td>85</td> <td>75</td> <td>70</td> </tr> <tr> <td>100</td> <td>90</td> <td>90</td> <td>80</td> <td>75</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><math>P</math>=Effective power – <math>P_0</math>= Nominal Power – <math>V</math>=Effective volumetric flow rate – <math>V_0</math>= Nominal volumetric flow rate</p>	V/V0 [%]	By-pass control [%]	Damper control [%]	Inlet-guide vanes control [%]	VSD control [%]	0	40	40	40	40	10	45	45	42	40	20	50	50	45	40	30	55	55	48	42	40	60	60	50	45	50	65	65	55	50	60	70	70	60	55	70	75	75	65	60	80	80	80	70	65	90	85	85	75	70	100	90	90	80	75
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<p>Economii de energie</p>	<p>Economiile de energie sunt strâns legate de puterea electrică mai mică necesară pentru a menține sistemul în funcțiune (10÷15% mai mică).</p>																																																												
<p>Economii</p>	<p>Reducerea facturilor de energie electrică Costul unitar al senzorului de CO2: 100÷200 EUR Costul unitar al senzorului de mișcare: până la 100 EUR</p>																																																												



<b>Timpul mediu de recuperare a investiției</b>	Mai puțin de 3 ani						
<b>Emisii</b>	Emisiile depind de caracteristicile gazului refrigerant						
<b>Beneficii pentru mediu</b>	În funcție de configurația sistemului, consumul de energie al sistemelor de ventilație constă în energie electrică (pentru ventilator, încălzirea aerului și umidificare), gaz (încălzirea aerului, umidificare) sau energie termică solară (încălzire, recuperare/recuperare a umidității), care poate fi redusă prin această măsură. Reducerea emisiilor de CO2 ca urmare a reducerii necesarului de energie electrică pentru răcire						
<b>Principalele BNE (beneficii multiple)</b>	<table border="1"><tr><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Beneficii pentru mediu</td><td rowspan="5">Nici o altă descriere.</td></tr><tr><td><input type="checkbox"/> Productivitate crescută</td></tr><tr><td><input type="checkbox"/> Mediul de lucru - sănătate - siguranță</td></tr><tr><td><input type="checkbox"/> Creșterea competitivității</td></tr><tr><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Întreținere</td></tr></table>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Beneficii pentru mediu	Nici o altă descriere.	<input type="checkbox"/> Productivitate crescută	<input type="checkbox"/> Mediul de lucru - sănătate - siguranță	<input type="checkbox"/> Creșterea competitivității	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Întreținere
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Beneficii pentru mediu	Nici o altă descriere.						
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<b>Replicabilitate</b>	Mare						
<b>Măsuri conexe</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ HVAC-01: Reducerea timpului de functionare a ventilatorului</li><li>▪ HVAC-02: Reducerea debitului prin variația vitezei (CSF)</li><li>▪ HVAC-03: Înlocuirea ventilatorului</li><li>▪ HVAC-04: Înlocuirea sistemului de transport</li><li>▪ HVAC-05: Recuperarea căldurii și a umidității</li><li>▪ HVAC-06: Reducerea pierderilor de presiune</li><li>▪ HVAC-07: Reducerea pierderilor din conducte</li><li>▪ HVAC-08: Înlocuirea motorului</li></ul>						
<b>Studiu de caz</b>	Instalarea convertoarelor de frecvență, firma "SALVAGNINI MASCHINENBAU GMBH" (Austria, 2015) <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Situația inițială: halele de producție sunt alimentate cu aer de la unitatea de ventilație din tavan. Ventilatoarele unităților de ventilație funcționează la putere maximă în timpul funcționării.</li><li>▪ Descrierea optimizării: prin instalarea convertoarelor de frecvență, motoarele ventilatoarelor (2x1,6kW) pot funcționa în mod variabil, în funcție de valoarea de referință a temperaturii ambientale (19°C) și în funcție de abatere (până la 4°C), în intervalul 15÷50Hz. Funcționarea cu viteză redusă permite economii semnificative de energie. Toate transmisiile prin curele au fost transformate în curele trapezoidale crestate eficiente, iar țevile, fittingurile și flanșele sistemului de încălzire au fost izolate.</li><li>▪ Costuri de implementare: aproximativ 3.500 EUR</li><li>▪ Timp de recuperare a investiției: 1 an</li></ul>						
<b>Referințe</b>	Gerstbauer, Ch., Kulterer, K., Gorbach, Ch., Brunner, W. : Leitfaden für Energieaudits von Lüftungsanlagen, klimaaktiv energieeffiziente betriebe, Wien 2013						

Această bună practică a fost elaborată în cadrul proiectului Impawatt (GA nr. 785041) și adaptată pentru proiectul GEAR@SME (GA nr. 894356).



Caz de bune practici	RECUPERAREA CĂLDURII ȘI A UMIDITĂȚII	HVAC-05
Aplicație	Optimizarea sistemelor HVAC	
Sectorul IMM	Toate	
Subsectorul IMM	Toate	
Recomandare pentru optimizare	<p>Practic, clasificarea recuperării căldurii și a umidității este împărțită în sisteme de recuperare și sisteme regenerative. Recuperatoarele sunt schimbătoare de căldură cu camere separate între mediile care permit transferul de căldură. Fluxurile de aer sunt întotdeauna strict separate în recuperatoare (de exemplu, schimbătoarele de căldură cu plăci). Pe de altă parte, regeneratoarele funcționează prin exploatarea unei mase de stocare a energiei prin care circulă alternativ aerul evacuat sau aerul proaspăt (de exemplu, schimbătoarele de căldură rotative). Ambele tipuri sunt disponibile cu și fără recuperare de umiditate. Pompa de căldură este o modalitate suplimentară de a transfera căldura din aerul evacuat în aerul de alimentare.</p> <p>Din punct de vedere al transferului de căldură și umiditate, schimbătoarele de căldură cu plăci și schimbătoarele de căldură rotative sunt destul de egale cu o calitate corespunzătoare a execuției.</p> <p>Soluția mai simplă din punct de vedere tehnic, mai robustă și mai puțin costisitoare este schimbătorul de căldură cu plăci. Temperatura scăzută de îngheț a schimbătorului de căldură rotativ îl face deosebit de interesant pentru renovările în care nu poate fi implementat un schimbător de căldură geotermic. Aici, în funcție de climă, puteți renunța complet la registrul electric antigel sau îl puteți seta la temperaturi foarte scăzute.</p>	
Considerații tehnice	<p>Dezavantajele schimbătoarelor de căldură cu plăci sunt:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ nu există un transfer controlabil de căldură sau umiditate</li><li>▪ temperatură de înghețare relativ ridicată (aprox. -2 până la -4°C, cu recuperarea umidității până la -10°C)</li><li>▪ pentru utilizarea pe timp de vară, este necesar un bypass de vară pentru a preveni recuperarea nedorită a căldurii</li></ul> <p>Schimbătoarele de căldură rotative utilizează aproape exclusiv rotoare cu recuperare de umiditate. Avantajele lor de bază sunt:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ transfer de umiditate controlabil sau recuperare de căldură (nu este necesar un bypass)</li><li>▪ temperatură de înghețare profundă până la aprox. -12 până la -18 °C</li></ul> <p>Dezavantajele schimbătoarelor de căldură rotative sunt:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ posibila transmitere de mirosuri - în funcție de tip (cu sau fără spălare)</li><li>▪ necesarul suplimentar de putere pentru rotor</li><li>▪ uzura garniturilor de alunecare - întreținere mai mare</li></ul>	



<p>Scheme și diagrame</p>	<p>ODA: Out Door Air SUP: Supply Air ETA: Extract Air EHA: Exhaust Air 1. Filter 2. Fan 3. Heat exchanger 4. Humidifier 5. Silencer 6. Engine flaps</p> <p>Schiță a unui sistem de ventilație de bază</p>	
<p>Economii</p>	<p>Costul unui schimbător de căldură cu plăci variază între 600 și 1.800 EUR, în funcție de dimensiune. (Un schimbător de căldură cu plăci de 100 kW pentru sistemele convenționale costă aproximativ 1.000 EUR).</p>	
<p>Economii de energie</p>	<p>Recuperarea căldurii economisește în medie 30% din consumul total de energie.</p>	
<p>Economii monetare</p>	<p>Între 15% și 30% din costurile pentru energia consumată.</p>	
<p>Timpul mediu de recuperare a investiției</p>	<p>&lt; 3 ani</p>	
<p>Emisii</p>	<p>Această măsură nu implică emisii suplimentare.</p>	
<p>Beneficii pentru mediu</p>	<p>Sistemele de recuperare a căldurii pot economisi foarte mult combustibili fosili. Reducerea emisiilor de CO2 datorită nevoilor mai mici de energie.</p>	
<p>Principalele BNE (beneficii multiple)</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Beneficii pentru mediu <input type="checkbox"/> Productivitate crescută <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mediul de lucru / Sănătate / Securitate <input type="checkbox"/> Competitivitate <input type="checkbox"/> Întreținere</p>	<p>Calitatea aerului (temperatură și umiditate) contribuie în mod semnificativ la bunăstarea oamenilor și, prin urmare, la condiții optime de producție. Sistemele de recuperare a căldurii pot economisi substanțial combustibilii fosili.</p>
<p>Replicabilitate</p>	<p>Medie</p>	
<p>Măsurile conexe</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ HVAC-01: Reducerea timpului de funcționare a ventilatorului</li> <li>▪ HVAC-02: Reducerea debitului prin variația vitezei (CSF)</li> <li>▪ HVAC-03: Înlocuirea ventilatorului</li> <li>▪ HVAC-04: Înlocuirea sistemului de transmisie</li> <li>▪ HVAC-06: Reducerea pierderilor de presiune</li> <li>▪ HVAC-07: Reducerea scurgerilor din conducte</li> <li>▪ HVAC-08: Înlocuirea motorului</li> </ul>	
<p>Studiu de caz</p>	<p>Sistem de recuperare a căldurii compania "Collini Holding AG"(2018)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Situația inițială: la fața locului, clădirile stației de epurare a apelor uzate sunt încălzite la cel puțin 15 °C prin intermediul unui registru de încălzire în sistemul de ventilație. Necesarul pentru încălzirea spațiilor a fost de 1 375</li> </ul>	



	<p>MWh pentru anul 2016. Căldura rezultată în urma neutralizării substanțelor chimice nu este recuperată, deoarece containerele sunt deschise în partea superioară și gazele ies în exterior. Doar containerul pentru acidul clorhidric pur este închis și prevăzut cu un dispozitiv de aspirare.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Descrierea optimizării: pentru a putea utiliza căldura reziduală din aerul evacuat, stația de tratare a apelor uzate este echipată cu un sistem de recuperare a căldurii. Recuperarea căldurii are loc prin intermediul a două schimbătoare de căldură identice (WT) cu o putere nominală de 34 kW fiecare. Utilizarea energiei provenite din WRG este posibilă în principal în lunile sezonului de încălzire (15 octombrie - 15 aprilie). Calculul de proiectare al producătorului pentru aceste luni de iarnă a arătat că puterea transmisă de un WT este în medie de 19,69 kW. De asemenea, calculul ia deja în considerare o sarcină parțială de 75 % din debitul volumic nominal. În total, este disponibil un potențial de căldură din aerul evacuat de 171.000 kWh/an, cu o durată de funcționare de 4.344 de ore de funcționare pe an. Sistemul de recuperare a căldurii necesită două ventilatoare de evacuare. Acestea sunt ventilatoare centrifuge eficiente din punct de vedere energetic din clasa de eficiență a motorului IE4 cu control FU. Comparativ cu un model fără control FU, rezultă o economie de energie electrică. Durata totală de funcționare a instalației este de 7.500 de ore de funcționare pe an.</li><li>▪ Costurile de punere în aplicare: 153.000 EUR</li><li>▪ Timp de recuperare: 9 ani</li></ul>
<p><b>Referințe</b></p>	<p>Gerstbauer, Ch., Kulterer, K., Gorbach,Ch., Brunner, W. : Leitfaden für Energieaudits von Lüftungsanlagen, klimaaktiv energieeffiziente betriebe, Wien 2013</p>

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Caz de bune practici	REDUCEREA SCURGERILOR DIN CONDUCTE	HVAC-07																
Aplicație	Optimizarea sistemelor HVAC																	
Sectorul IMM	Toate																	
Subsectorul IMM	Toate																	
Descriere tehnică	<p>Întreținerea și repararea filtrelor, a conductelor de aer și a accesoriilor au un impact semnificativ asupra eficienței unui sistem de ventilație. Întreținerea și repararea acestor componente este prea des neglijată atunci când se ia în considerare sistemul de ventilație, deși acestea pot avea o pondere mare în aportul de energie necesar. Efectele echipamentelor prost întreținute sau care prezintă scurgeri se manifestă prin creșterea debitului sau a căderii de presiune.</p> <p>Necesarul de energie al ventilatorului și necesarul de energie al instalației de aer condiționat depind de debitul de aer furnizat și de pierderea de presiune care trebuie depășită. Din acest motiv, atunci când sistemul este optimizat pentru eficiență energetică, trebuie să se ia în considerare și etanșeitatea și pierderea de presiune a sistemului.</p>																	
Recomandare pentru optimizare	<p>Conductele de aer murdare sau cu scurgeri de aer cresc pierderile de presiune și debitul și, prin urmare, consumul de energie al ventilatoarelor și al instalațiilor de climatizare. etanșeitatea sistemului de conducte poate avea o importanță crucială.</p> <p>Dar nu numai scurgerile și contaminarea din conductele de aer cauzează o cerere crescută de energie, ci și închiderea incompletă a obturatoarelor sau a corpurilor de accelerație. Dacă acestea nu se închid corect sau nu sunt etanșe, zonele sunt alimentate inutil cu aer. Acest lucru duce la un flux de volum de aer crescut, cu toate costurile energetice sporite aferente.</p>																	
Conșiderații tehnice	<p>Clasificarea etanșeității la aer a conductelor: clasele de etanșeitate au fost concepute pentru conductele rotunde și rectangulare. Există 7 clase în conformitate cu EN DIN 13798-3, de la ATC 7 la ATC 1 - unde ATC 7 este cea mai rea și ATC 1 este cea mai bună. În toate sistemele în care nu a fost definită nicio clasă de etanșeitate (în special în cazul conductelor de aer mai vechi), se poate presupune că clasa de etanșeitate este egală cu clasa ATC 6 și are o pierdere de debit volumic de aproximativ 15%.</p> <table border="1"><caption>Clase de scurgeri (EN 16798)</caption><thead><tr><th>Clase de pierderi</th><th>Scurgere de aer (fmax) <math>m^3s^{-1} \times m^{-2}</math></th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>ATC 7</td><td>Not classified</td></tr><tr><td>ATC 6</td><td><math>0,0675 \times p_t^{0,65} \times 10^{-3}</math></td></tr><tr><td>ATC 5</td><td><math>0,027 \times p_t^{0,65} \times 10^{-3}</math></td></tr><tr><td>ATC 4</td><td><math>0,009 \times p_t^{0,65} \times 10^{-3}</math></td></tr><tr><td>ATC 3</td><td><math>0,003 \times p_t^{0,65} \times 10^{-3}</math></td></tr><tr><td>ATC 2</td><td><math>0,001 \times p_t^{0,65} \times 10^{-3}</math></td></tr><tr><td>ATC 1</td><td><math>0,00033 \times p_t^{0,65} \times 10^{-3}</math></td></tr></tbody></table> <p>Etanșeitatea sistemului de conducte poate fi de o importanță crucială.</p>		Clase de pierderi	Scurgere de aer (fmax) $m^3s^{-1} \times m^{-2}$	ATC 7	Not classified	ATC 6	$0,0675 \times p_t^{0,65} \times 10^{-3}$	ATC 5	$0,027 \times p_t^{0,65} \times 10^{-3}$	ATC 4	$0,009 \times p_t^{0,65} \times 10^{-3}$	ATC 3	$0,003 \times p_t^{0,65} \times 10^{-3}$	ATC 2	$0,001 \times p_t^{0,65} \times 10^{-3}$	ATC 1	$0,00033 \times p_t^{0,65} \times 10^{-3}$
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ATC 7	Not classified																	
ATC 6	$0,0675 \times p_t^{0,65} \times 10^{-3}$																	
ATC 5	$0,027 \times p_t^{0,65} \times 10^{-3}$																	
ATC 4	$0,009 \times p_t^{0,65} \times 10^{-3}$																	
ATC 3	$0,003 \times p_t^{0,65} \times 10^{-3}$																	
ATC 2	$0,001 \times p_t^{0,65} \times 10^{-3}$																	
ATC 1	$0,00033 \times p_t^{0,65} \times 10^{-3}$																	
Economii	Este necesară o evaluare suplimentară																	



Economii de energie	O cădere de presiune de 15% înseamnă, în același timp, o creștere cu 15% a necesarului de energie pentru încălzire și răcire și cu aproximativ 40% mai multă energie necesară pentru performanța motorului.	
Economii monetare	Între 15% și 30% din costurile pentru energia consumată.	
Timpul mediu de recuperare a investiției	Mai puțin de 3 până la 6 ani (de obicei 1÷6 ani)	
Emisii	Această măsură nu implică emisii suplimentare.	
Beneficii pentru mediu	Reducerea emisiilor de CO2 ca urmare a reducerii necesarului de energie.	
Principalele BNE (beneficii multiple)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Beneficii pentru mediu <input type="checkbox"/> Productivitate crescută <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mediul de lucru / Sănătate / Securitate <input type="checkbox"/> Competitivitate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Întreținere	Nici o altă descriere.
Replicabilitate	Mare	
Măsuri conexe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ HVAC-01: Reducerea timpului de funcționare a ventilatorului</li><li>▪ HVAC-02: Reducerea debitului prin variația vitezei (CSF)</li><li>▪ HVAC-03: Înlocuirea ventilatorului</li><li>▪ HVAC-04: Înlocuirea sistemului de transmisie</li><li>▪ HVAC-06: Reducerea pierderilor de presiune</li><li>▪ HVAC-07: Reducerea scurgerilor din conducte</li><li>▪ HVAC-08: Înlocuirea motorului</li></ul>	
Studiu de caz	Urmează să fie definit <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Situația inițială:</li><li>▪ Descrierea optimizării:</li><li>▪ Costurile de punere în aplicare: EUR</li><li>▪ Timp de recuperare a investiției: ani</li></ul>	
Referințe	Gerstbauer, Ch., Kulterer, K., Gorbach, Ch., Brunner, W.,.: Leitfaden für Energieaudits von Lüftungsanlagen, klimaaktiv energieeffiziente betriebe, Wien 2013	

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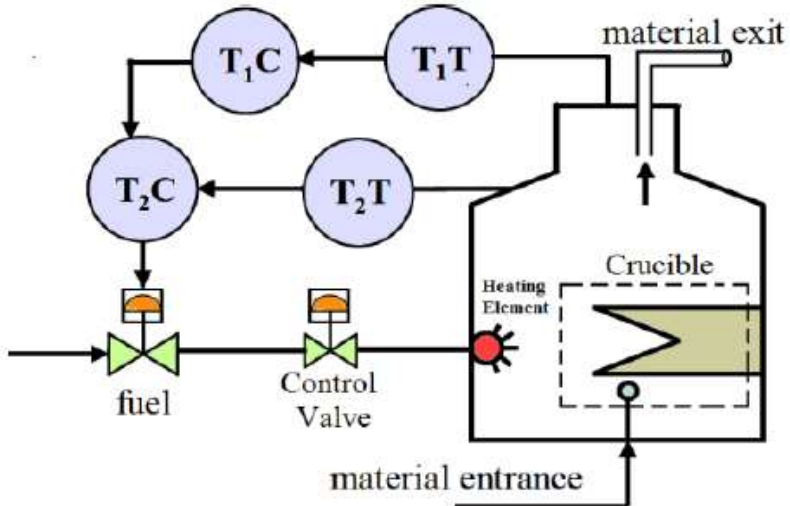
Caz de bune practici	<b>OPTIMIZAREA SISTEMULUI DE PRODUCȚIE ȘI DISTRIBUȚIA CĂLDURII DE PROCES</b>	<b>INDH-01</b>
Aplicație	Încălzirea proceselor, cuptoare industriale	
Sectorul IMM	Industrial	
Subsectorul IMM	Petrochimie, oțel, produse alimentare, sticlă și ciment, hârtie	
Descriere tehnică	O mare parte din energia termică provenită din combustibili se pierde în timpul proceselor industriale, iar acest lucru este deosebit de evident în cazul unui cuptor industrial (a se vedea figura).	
Recomandare pentru optimizare	<p>Cele mai frecvente acțiuni cu cel mai mare potențial de reducere a consumului de energie sunt:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Optimizarea generării de căldură <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Controlul raportului aer/combustibil</li> <li>- Utilizați aer de combustie îmbogățit cu oxigen</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Îmbunătățirea transferului de căldură <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Arzătoare și comenzi avansate</li> <li>- Suprafețe și pereți de cuptor curați</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Captarea căldurii <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Pierderi reduse de căldură în pereți</li> <li>- Controlul presiunii în cuptor</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Optimizarea producției <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Utilizarea de echipamente compatibile cu sarcina parțială</li> <li>- Reducerea funcționării la capacitate redusă</li> <li>- Temperatura adaptată a cuptorului</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Recuperarea căldurii <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Preîncălzirea aerului de combustie, acesta este un potențial major, care utilizează căldura de evacuare a gazelor de ardere pentru a preîncălzi noul aer de combustie</li> <li>- Preîncălzirea fluidului sau a sarcinii</li> <li>- Răcirea prin absorbție</li> <li>- Producerea de energie electrică prin intermediul ciclului organic Rankine</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	
Scheme și diagrame	<p style="text-align: center;">Pierderi de căldură într-un cuptor industrial</p>	
Economii	Pre-încălzitoare aer: de la aproximativ 1.400 EUR Izolație 15 EUR/m	



Economii de energie	5÷30%	
Economii monetare	Pre-incalzitor aer: 3%	
Timpul mediu de recuperare a investiției	De la 3 până la 10 ani	
Emisii	Pulberi în suspensie = 10 mg/Nm <sup>3</sup> NO <sub>x</sub> =350mg/Nm <sup>3</sup> Date referitoare la fiecare Nm <sup>3</sup> de gaze de eșapament	
Beneficii pentru mediu	Reducerea emisiilor de CO <sub>2</sub> , NO <sub>x</sub> și PM	
Principalele BNE (beneficii multiple) Replicabilitate	<input type="checkbox"/> Beneficii pentru mediu <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Productivitate crescută <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mediul de lucru / Sănătate / Securitate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Competitivitate <input type="checkbox"/> Întreținere	Nici o alta descriere.
	Exemplu de beneficii multiple: Industria de tratare a suprafețelor <a href="https://www.mbenefits.eu/static/media/uploads/site-6/library/Cases%20and%20examples/metal-surface-treatment-example-multiple-benefits-11dec2018v2.pdf">https://www.mbenefits.eu/static/media/uploads/site-6/library/Cases%20and%20examples/metal-surface-treatment-example-multiple-benefits-11dec2018v2.pdf</a>	
Replicabilitate	Mare Această măsură reprezintă, de obicei, o oportunitate cu risc scăzut și randament ridicat.	
Măsuri conexe	INDH-02: Urmărirea controlului temperaturii, temporizatoare	
Studiu de caz	Sistem de recuperare a căldurii pentru eficiență energetică, companie: "Forgital" (Italia, 2011) <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Situația inițială: Forgital Spa este o companie importantă care operează în industria siderurgică în Velo d'Astico, în provincia Vicenza. În secția de forjare, 6 cuptoare de încălzire evacuează gazele fierbinți direct în atmosferă, fără a recupera energia reziduală.</li><li>• Descrierea optimizării: Gilberti Srl a instalat 2 sisteme de recuperare a energiei termice. Includerea unui grup de cogenerare electrică Pratt &amp; Whitney de 250 kW se află într-o fază avansată de proiectare.</li><li>• Costuri de implementare: 520.000 EUR</li><li>• Timpul mediu de recuperare a investiției: 3 ani</li></ul>	
Referinte	Kulterer, K., Mair, O., Horvath, C.: Leitfaden für Energieaudits in Kältesystemen, klimaaktiv energieeffiziente betriebe, Vienna 2017	

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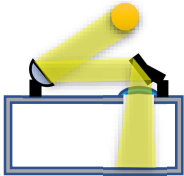
Caz de bune practici	CONTROLUL TEMPERATURII ȘI AL TIMPULUI	INDH-02
Aplicație	Încălzirea proceselor, cuptoare industriale	
Sectorul IMM	Industrial	
Subsectorul IMM	Toate	
Descriere tehnică	<p>Temperaturile sunt măsurate în diferite puncte și controlează injecția de combustibil și viteza de producție.</p> <p>Pot fi necesare diferite niveluri de temperatură pentru a realiza procesul necesar, care poate fi: topirea, schimbarea constituției, extragerea compusului chimic, tratamentul termic etc...</p> <p>Fiecare proces necesită condiții de temperatură și timp de procesare specifice.</p> <p>În cazul cuptoarelor de proces discontinuu, este necesară preîncălzirea pentru a aduce cuptorul la temperatura potrivită. Adesea, timpul necesar este supraestimat, iar cuptoarele petrec timp de așteptare la temperatura corectă, dar fără ca procesul să fie în desfășurare.</p>	
Recomandare pentru optimizare	<p>Următoarele acțiuni sunt cele mai frecvente, deoarece au cel mai mare potențial de reducere a consumului de energie:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Temperatura cuptorului trebuie monitorizată în diferite etape ale procesului, atât în mediul de încălzire, cât și direct la produs.</li> <li>▪ Controlul predictiv al temperaturii cu ajutorul sistemelor PID poate contribui la adaptarea cât mai precisă a temperaturii la cerințele procesului.</li> <li>▪ Timpul de preîncălzire optimizat, sistemele generale de temporizare și control, ajută la furnizarea doar a ceea ce este necesar de la căldură și nimic mai mult</li> </ul>	
Scheme și diagrame	 <p>Furnace temperature control system</p> <p>În acest caz, T1C este regulatorul primar, T1T este temperatura materialului de evacuare, T2T este temperatura focarului cuptorului, iar T2C este regulatorul secundar. Ieșirea controlerului primar este dată ca punct de referință pentru controlerul secundar care controlează fluxul de combustibil. Acest tip de buclă și de sistem de control este crucial pentru a atinge un nivel optimizat al temperaturii în cuptor și al timpului de prelucrare.</p>	
Economii	Sisteme de control și reglare a temperaturii de la aproximativ 300 EUR	
Economii de energie	5÷10%	



Economii monetare	Economii economice pot fi puse pe seama cheltuielilor mai mici de resurse energetice. Un consum mai mic de energie electrică sau de combustibil înseamnă o cheltuială mai mică pentru achiziționarea acestora.	
Timpul mediu de recuperare a investiției	3÷10 years	
Emisii	Pulberi în suspensie = 10 mg/Nm <sup>3</sup> NO <sub>x</sub> =350mg/Nm <sup>3</sup> Datele se referă la fiecare Nm <sup>3</sup> de gaz de evacuare care părăsește cuptorul	
Beneficii pentru mediu	Reducerea emisiilor de CO <sub>2</sub> datorită consumului redus de energie	
Principalele BNE (beneficii multiple)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Beneficii pentru mediu <input type="checkbox"/> Productivitate crescută <input type="checkbox"/> Mediul de lucru / Sănătate / Securitate <input type="checkbox"/> Competitivitate <input type="checkbox"/> Întreținere	Nici o alta descriere.
Replicabilitate	Mare	
Măsurile conexe	▪ INDH-01: Optimizarea sistemului de producție și distribuție a căldurii	
Studiu de caz	Urmează să fie definit <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Situația inițială:</li><li>▪ Descrierea optimizării:</li><li>▪ Costurile de punere în aplicare: EUR</li><li>▪ Timp de recuperare a investiției: ani</li></ul>	
Referințe	ADEME – La chaleur fatale édition 2017 2 : US DOE-EERE, Improving Process Heating System Performance – A Sourcebook for Industry Kumar, Y. P., Rajesh, A., Yugandhar, S., & Srikanth, V. (2013). Cascaded pid controller design for heating furnace temperature control. IOSR Journal of Electronics and Communication Engineering, 5(3), 76-83.	

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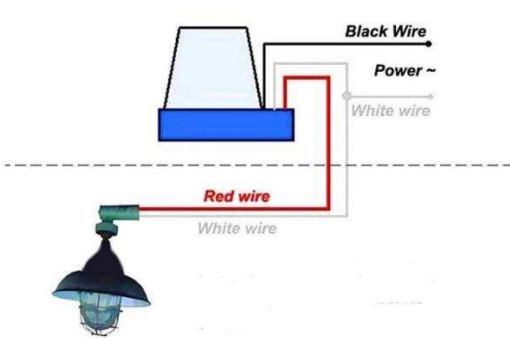
Caz de bune practici	OPTIMISATION OF DAY-LIGHT USE (NATURAL LIGHTING)	LIGH-01
Aplicație	Sisteme de iluminat	
Sectorul IMM	Toate	
Subsectorul IMM	Toate	
Descriere tehnica	<p>În general, în cazul clădirilor industriale, utilizarea luminii naturale este relativ rară. O utilizare mai mare a luminii naturale poate crește confortul și sănătatea angajaților. În plus, cu mai multe deschideri sau ferestre, câștigul de căldură solară poate fi îmbunătățit (ceea ce duce la mai puține nevoi de încălzire) și necesarul de energie electrică pentru lămpi poate fi redus.</p> <p>Înainte de a pune în aplicare o astfel de măsură, trebuie evaluate cu atenție avantajele și dezavantajele. Cu toate acestea, utilizarea luminii naturale depinde de timp, anotimp și vreme. De asemenea, este limitată din punct de vedere spațial, poate provoca orbire și supraîncălzire în timpul verii.</p>	
Recomandare pentru optimizare	 <p>Instalarea de elemente transparente sau translucide pe structurile verticale ale clădirii (ferestre, uși transparente, uși de garaj transparente)</p>  <p>Instalarea de sisteme de iluminat ghidat (acoperiș reflectorizant, rafturi vopsite în culori deschise). Componentele transparente reprezintă o condiție prealabilă</p>  <p>Instalarea de ghidaje pentru lumina naturală (șeminee sau țevi de lumină)</p>	
Economii	de la 35 la 90 EUR/m <sup>2</sup> (sisteme de elemente transparente)	
Economii de energie	Economii de energie variază și pot atinge valori cuprinse între 20% și 50% atunci când diferite măsuri sunt aplicate la iluminat.	
Economii monetare	Aprox. 10÷15%	
Timpul mediu de recuperare a investiției	Peste 10 ani	
Emisii	Numai emisia este cauzată indirect de energia electrică implicată.	
Beneficii pentru mediu	Reducerea emisiilor de CO <sub>2</sub> ca urmare a reducerii consumului de energie electrică	



Principalele BNE (beneficii multiple)	<input type="checkbox"/> Environmental benefits <input type="checkbox"/> Increased productivity <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mediul de lucru / Sănătate / Securitate <input type="checkbox"/> Competitivitate <input type="checkbox"/> Întreținere	Nici o alta descriere.
Replicabilitate	Foarte scăzută	
Măsuri conexe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ LIGH-02: Optimizarea controlului luminii</li><li>▪ LIGH-03: Optimizarea camerei</li><li>▪ LIGH-04: Înlocuirea corpului de iluminat, a lămpilor</li></ul>	
Studiu de caz	Urmează să fie definit <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Situația inițială:</li><li>▪ Descrierea optimizării:</li><li>▪ Costurile de punere în aplicare: EUR</li><li>▪ Timp de recuperare a investiției: ani</li></ul>	
Referințe	Leitfaden für Energieaudits von Beleuchtungssystemen, klimaaktiv, Austrian Energy Agency, 2017	

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Caz de bune practici	OPTIMIZAREA CONTROLULUI ILUMINATULUI	LIGH-02
Aplicație	Sisteme de iluminat	
Sectorul IMM	Toate	
Subsectorul IMM	Toate	
Descriere tehnica	În funcție de utilizarea încăperii (de exemplu, sala de producție sau de depozitare), de aportul de lumină naturală (care se schimbă în timpul zilei) și de prezența umană (atunci când nimeni nu se află în încăpere, lumina nu este utilizată), nevoile de lumină artificială și calitatea acesteia variază și, în majoritatea cazurilor, pot fi optimizate.	
Recomandare pentru optimizare	Diferite măsuri de control al iluminatului pot fi implementate pentru a reduce necesarul de energie al sistemelor de iluminat: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Sensibilizarea angajaților</li><li>▪ Cronometre simple</li><li>▪ Senzori de ocupare</li><li>▪ Detectarea luminii de zi</li></ul>	
Scheme și diagrame	 <p>Diagrama unui senzor de lumina de zi</p>	
Economii	Costurile legate de senzori variază de la câteva zeci până la 100 EUR Trebuie luat în considerare și costul de instalare.	
Economii de energie	Economii de energie pot varia în funcție de tipul de control instalat și de tipul de loc în care sunt instalate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Birou în plan deschis: 20-28%</li><li>▪ Birou individual: 13-50%</li><li>▪ Coridor: 30-80%.</li><li>▪ Depozit și toalete: 45-80%</li><li>▪</li></ul>	

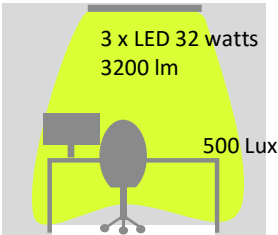
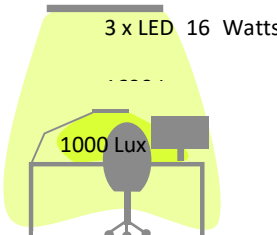
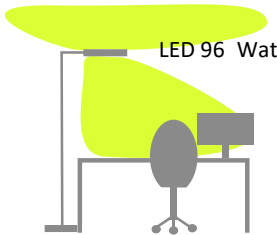


Economii monetare	Aprox. 10%	
Timpul mediu de recuperare a investiției	3÷6 ani	
Emisii	Numai emisiile sunt cauzate indirect de energia electrică implicată.	
Beneficii pentru mediu	Reducerea emisiilor de CO2	
Principalele BNE (beneficii multiple)	<input type="checkbox"/> Beneficii pentru mediu <input type="checkbox"/> Productivitate crescută <input type="checkbox"/> Mediul de lucru / Sănătate / Securitate <input type="checkbox"/> Competitivitate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Întreținere	Nici o alta descriere.
Replicabilitate	Mare	
Măsuri conexe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ LIGH-01: Optimizarea utilizării luminii de zi</li><li>▪ LIGH-03: Optimizarea utilizării camerei</li><li>▪ LIGH-04: Înlocuirea corpului de iluminat, a lămpilor</li></ul>	
Studiu de caz	Înlocuirea lămpilor și instalarea de senzori de prezență (Elveția, 2019) <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Situația inițială: O cameră de depozitare cu 18 tuburi fluorescente T5 (80 W) are întrerupătoare manuale.</li><li>▪ Descrierea optimizării: Instalarea unui senzor de prezență permite reducerea consumului cu 20 %, economisind astfel peste 500 kWh pe an.</li><li>▪ Costuri de implementare: 500 EUR</li><li>▪ Timp de recuperare a investiției: 6,3 ani</li></ul>	
Referințe	Leitfaden für Energieaudits von Beleuchtungssystemen, klimaaktiv, Austrian Energy Agency, 2017	

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Caz de bune practici	OPTIMIZAREA CAMEREI	LIGH-03
Aplicație	Sisteme de iluminat	
Sectorul IMM	Toate	
Subsectorul IMM	Toate	
<p><b>Recomandare pentru optimizare</b></p>	<p>Pentru a crește utilitatea (factorul de întreținere sau eficiența încăperii) și, prin urmare, pentru a reduce nevoia de lumină, pot fi implementate următoarele măsuri de eficiență:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Înlocuirea corpurilor de iluminat: utilizați sisteme de iluminat noi cu o distribuție adaptată a intensității luminoase și/sau utilizați corpuri de iluminat care pot fi stinse în locul lămpilor de plafon. În general, este bine să se ia în considerare două opțiuni:</li> </ul> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Schimbați doar becul sau tubul: de obicei, becul poate fi înlocuit direct cu LED-ul. În cazul tuburilor, situația trebuie evaluată cu mai multă atenție, deoarece tuburile au de obicei un starter sau un balast. Prin urmare, în unele cazuri, balastul sau starterul trebuie scurtcircuitat. Recent, pe piață au apărut tuburi cu LED care pot înlocui direct tuburile vechi (de exemplu T5), fără a fi nevoie să înlocuiască balastul HF sau să schimbe driverul.</li> <li>2. Schimbați întregul echipament / lampă.</li> </ol> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Modificarea configurației camerei: Optimizați dispunerea birourilor și folosiți partiții temporare. Optimizați utilizarea luminii naturale.</li> <li>▪ Tratament de suprafață: Alegeți mobilier reflectorizant (alb) și/sau vopsiți suprafețele.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Considerații tehnice</b></p>	<p>Prin urmare, înainte de a înlocui corpurile de iluminat, este esențial să se ia în considerare NEVOILE de iluminat în diferitele zone ale companiei (birouri, toalete, zone de trafic, magazine, ateliere, în funcție de tipul de muncă): acestea pot varia de la 100 la peste 1000 de lux. Prin urmare, modernizarea iluminatului ar trebui să se bazeze mai degrabă pe aceste nevoi decât pe o înlocuire "1 la 1" a corpurilor de iluminat.</p>	
<p><b>Scheme și diagrame</b></p>	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: flex-end;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Plafonieră</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Lămpile de tavan cu intensitate redusă cu lămpi de birou</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Lămpile de podea (cu senzori pentru lumină naturală și prezență)</p> </div> </div>	



Exemplu de configurare diferită a iluminatului pentru un birou

Efficacy and luminaire efficiency (taking into account the light intensity distribution)

Lampă	Eficacitatea nominală [lm/W]	Tipul de corp de iluminat	Eficiența corpului de iluminat
Bec	4 ÷ 17	Plafonieră	0.55
Lampă cu halogen de joasă tensiune	24	Spoturi	0.75
Lampă fluorescentă 55W +HF	67	Corp de iluminat suspendat	0.85
Tub fluorescent T5	95	Lampă de tavan	0.9
LED	85 ÷ 150	Lampă de tavan	1

**Economii**

Costul unitar al becurilor sau tuburilor LED: 10÷20 EUR

**Economii de energie**

20÷50%

- Lămpile de tavan cu luminozitate scăzută combinate cu lămpi de masă sau de podea economisesc energie în comparație cu lămpile de tavan cu luminozitate mai mare.
- Vopsirea unei suprafețe economisește până la 50% din energie.

**Economii monetare**

Pentru 500 de ore de activitate, un bec LED consumă 3 kWh, iar un bec cu economie de energie 75 kWh (aproximativ 0,08 EUR/kWh).

**Timpul mediu de recuperare a investiției**

Pentru 500 de ore de activitate, un bec LED consumă 3 kWh Mai puțin de 3 ani, 3÷6 ani (în funcție de aplicație)

Timpul de recuperare a investiției depinde în mare măsură de configurația locală și de durata de utilizare a lămpilor.

**Emisii**

Această măsură nu implică emisii suplimentare.

**Beneficii pentru mediu**

Reducerea emisiilor de CO2 ca urmare a reducerii necesarului de energie.

**Principalele BNE (beneficii multiple)**

- Beneficii pentru mediu
- Productivitate crescută
- Mediul de lucru / Sănătate / Securitate
- Competitivitate
- Întreținere

Un timp de funcționare mai scurt al lămpii implică nevoi mai mici de întreținere. O bună configurare a încăperii crește confortul angajaților

**Replicabilitate**

Mare

Această măsură de optimizare poate fi aplicată pentru fiecare sector.

**Măsurile conexe**

- LIGH-01: Optimizarea utilizării la lumina zilei
- LIGH-02: Optimizarea controlului iluminatului
- LIGH-04: Înlocuirea corpului de iluminat, a lămpilor



Studiu de caz	<p>Corpuri de iluminat cu LED-uri de înlocuire (Elveția, 2018)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Situația inițială: 146 tuburi fluorescente T8 de 58 W</li><li>▪ Descrierea optimizării: Înlocuirea a 55 de corpuri de iluminat cu LED. Economii de energie estimate la 21 680 kWh pe an</li><li>▪ Costuri de implementare: 26 000 EUR</li><li>▪ Timp de recuperare a investiției: 2,7 ani</li></ul>
Referințe	<p><a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Electric_light">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Electric_light</a></p> <p>Leitfaden für Energieaudits von Beleuchtungssystemen, klimaaktiv, Austrian Energy Agency, 2017</p> <p>Catalogue éco21 de produit LED efficients 2018, SIG</p> <p>UNEP, 2006 Lighting, <a href="http://www.energyefficiencyasia.org">www.energyefficiencyasia.org</a></p>

Această bună practică a fost elaborată în cadrul proiectului Impawatt (GA nr. 785041) și adaptată pentru proiectul GEAR@SME (GA nr. 894356).



Caz de bune practici	ÎNLOCUIRE DE CORPURI DE ILUMINAT, LĂMPI	LIGH-04				
Aplicație	Sisteme de iluminat					
Sectorul IMM	Toate					
Subsectorul IMM	Toate					
Descriere tehnica	<p>Sistemul de iluminat este format din lămpi fără leduri, cum ar fi (de la eficiență mai mică la eficiență mai mare): becuri, lămpi cu halogen, lămpi fluorescente.</p> <p>În general, pentru aceeași intensitate de iluminare, LED-urile consumă mai puțină energie decât aceste lămpi.</p> <p>Înlocuirea lămpilor vechi cu LED-uri permite reducerea consumului de energie de la 10 % la peste 50 %.</p> <p>Mai mult, dacă se iau în considerare lumeni utili (sau eficiența corpului de iluminat), care descrie cantitatea de lumină emisă în zona țintă relevantă (lm/W descrie cantitatea totală de lumină emisă de bec în toate direcțiile), lămpile cu LED au o eficiență chiar mai mare decât alte lămpi care emit în general lumină pentru 360° și, prin urmare, doar o parte mai mică din lumina din direcția greșită poate fi reflectată.</p>					
Recomandare pentru optimizare	<p>Pentru înlocuirea corpurilor de iluminat, în general, pot fi luate în considerare două opțiuni:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Schimbarea doar a becurilor sau a tuburilor: în general, becurile pot fi înlocuite direct cu LED-uri. În cazul tuburilor, situația trebuie evaluată cu mai multă atenție, deoarece, în general, tuburile sunt echipate cu starter sau balast. Prin urmare, în unele cazuri, balastul sau starterul trebuie scurtcircuitat. Recent, pe piață sunt disponibile tuburi cu LED care pot înlocui direct lămpile cu tuburi (de exemplu, T5) cu balast HF, fără a fi nevoie de înlocuirea firelor sau de schimbarea driverului.</li><li>▪ Schimbarea întregului corp de iluminat/lampă</li></ul> <table border="1"><thead><tr><th>Schimbarea doar a becurilor sau a tuburilor (retrofit)</th><th>Schimbarea întregului corp de iluminat</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Investiția este, în general, mai mică (+)</li><li>▪ Înlocuire ușoară, fără a fi nevoie de un electrician (+)</li><li>▪ Eficacitatea globală este, în general, ușor mai mică decât în cazul schimbării întregului corp de iluminat (-)</li><li>▪ Trebuie utilizate aceleași poziții ale lămpilor.</li><li>▪ Trebuie verificată compatibilitatea cu dimmerarea.</li></ul></td><td><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ În majoritatea cazurilor, numărul total de corpuri de iluminat poate fi redus (+)</li><li>▪ În funcție de configurație, poziția corpului de iluminat poate fi optimizată (+)</li><li>▪ Eficiență în general mai mare (+)</li><li>▪ Costuri de investiție mai mari (-)</li></ul></td></tr></tbody></table>		Schimbarea doar a becurilor sau a tuburilor (retrofit)	Schimbarea întregului corp de iluminat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Investiția este, în general, mai mică (+)</li><li>▪ Înlocuire ușoară, fără a fi nevoie de un electrician (+)</li><li>▪ Eficacitatea globală este, în general, ușor mai mică decât în cazul schimbării întregului corp de iluminat (-)</li><li>▪ Trebuie utilizate aceleași poziții ale lămpilor.</li><li>▪ Trebuie verificată compatibilitatea cu dimmerarea.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ În majoritatea cazurilor, numărul total de corpuri de iluminat poate fi redus (+)</li><li>▪ În funcție de configurație, poziția corpului de iluminat poate fi optimizată (+)</li><li>▪ Eficiență în general mai mare (+)</li><li>▪ Costuri de investiție mai mari (-)</li></ul>
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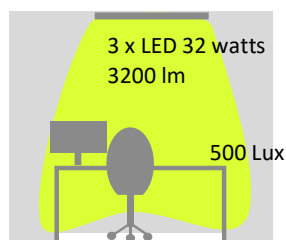
- Este pusă în discuție asigurarea instalației
- ușor de reglat (+)

Compararea avantajelor și dezavantajelor între schimbarea doar a becurilor sau a tuburilor și schimbarea întregului corp de iluminat.

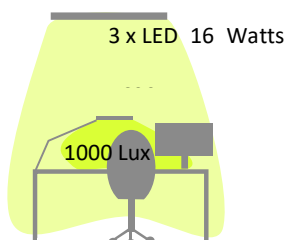
Cele mai bune opțiuni depind de fiecare caz în parte. Printre altele, pot fi luate în considerare următoarele variabile de decizie: - Vechimea corpului de iluminat existent, - nevoile spațiale de distribuție a intensității luminoase, configurația tavanului și - capacitatea de investiție.

**Considerații tehnice**

Înainte de a înlocui corpurile de iluminat, este esențial să se ia în considerare NEVOILE de iluminat în diferitele zone ale companiei (birouri, toalete, zone de trafic, magazine, ateliere, în funcție de tipul de muncă): acestea pot varia de la 100 la peste 1000 de lux. Prin urmare, modernizarea iluminatului ar trebui să se bazeze mai degrabă pe aceste nevoi decât pe o înlocuire "1 la 1" a corpurilor de iluminat.



Plafonieră



Lămpile de tavan cu intensitate redusă cu lămpi de birou



Lămpile de podea (cu senzori pentru lumină naturală și prezență)

Exemplu de configurare diferită a iluminatului pentru un birou

Efficacy and luminaire efficiency (taking into account the light intensity distribution)

Lampă	Eficacitatea nominală [lm/W]	Tipul de corp de iluminat	Eficiența corpului de iluminat
Bec	4 ÷ 17	Plafonieră	0.55
Lampă cu halogen de joasă tensiune	24	Spoturi	0.75
Lampă fluorescentă 55W +HF	67	Corp de iluminat suspendat	0.85
Tub fluorescent T5	95	Lampă de tavan	0.9
LED	85 ÷ 150	Lampă de tavan	1

**Economii**

Costul unitar al becurilor sau tuburilor LED: 10÷20 EUR

**Economii de**

Lămpile LED, cu aceeași lumină emisă, consumă cu până la 50% mai puțină energie



energie	decât lămpile fluorescente și au o durată de viață de peste 100.000 de ore față de cele 10.000 ale unei lămpi fluorescente.	
Economii monetare	Pentru 500 de ore de activitate, un bec LED consumă 3 kWh, iar un bec cu economie de energie 75 kWh (aproximativ 0,08 EUR/kWh).	
Timpul mediu de recuperare a investiției	3÷10 ani Luând în considerare vârsta vechiului corp de iluminat, timpul de recuperare a investiției variază, în general, între 3 și 10 ani, în funcție, în principal, de vârsta și de tipul de lampă veche și de numărul total de lămpi care trebuie înlocuite (efect de scară), precum și de durata de utilizare a lămpilor.	
Emisii	Această măsură nu implică emisii suplimentare.	
Beneficii pentru mediu	Reducerea emisiilor de CO2 pentru o reducere a necesarului de energie electrică.	
Principalele BNE (beneficii multiple)	<input type="checkbox"/> Beneficii pentru mediu <input type="checkbox"/> Productivitate crescută <input type="checkbox"/> Mediul de lucru / Sănătate / Securitate <input type="checkbox"/> Competitivitate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Întreținere	Durata de viață a lămpilor LED este în general mai mare decât a celorlalte, astfel încât întreținerea (schimbarea becurilor sau a țevilor) este redusă. În plus, modernizarea unei lămpi poate fi folosită pentru a optimiza calitatea luminii de la postul de lucru și, în consecință, confortul angajaților.
Replicabilitate	Mare Această măsură de optimizare poate fi aplicată pentru fiecare sector.	
Măsuri conexe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ LIGH-01: Optimizarea utilizării la lumina zilei</li><li>▪ LIGH-02: Optimizarea controlului iluminatului</li><li>▪ LIGH-03: Optimizarea camerei</li></ul>	
Studiu de caz	Înlocuirea lămpilor cu LED-uri (Switzerland, 2018) <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Situația inițială: Sunt instalate 146 de tuburi fluorescente T8 cu o putere unitară de 58W.</li><li>▪ Descrierea optimizării: înlocuirea a 55 de corpuri de iluminat cu LED. Economie de energie estimată la 21 680 kWh/an.</li><li>▪ Costuri de implementare: 26.000 EUR</li><li>▪ Timp de recuperare a investiției: 2,7 ani</li></ul>	
Referințe	<a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Electric_light">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Electric_light</a> Leitfaden für Energieaudits von Beleuchtungssystemen, klimaaktiv, Austrian Energy Agency, 2017 Catalogue éco21 de produit LED efficients 2018, SIG UNEP, 2006 Lighting, <a href="http://www.energyefficiencyasia.org">www.energyefficiencyasia.org</a>	

Această bună practică a fost elaborată în cadrul proiectului Impawatt (GA nr. 785041) și adaptată pentru proiectul GEAR@SME (GA nr. 894356).



Caz de bune practici	OPTIMIZAREA CLIMATULUI INTERIOR ȘI A CONFORTULUI ÎN CLĂDIRILE DE BIROURI LUÂND ÎN CONSIDERARE ASPECTELE DE EFICIENȚĂ ENERGETICĂ	OFFI-01
Aplicație	Eficiența energetică în birouri	
Sectorul IMM	Toate	
Subsectorul IMM	Toate	
Recomandare pentru optimizare	<p>Microclimatul interior și confortul nu numai că sporesc eficiența energetică, dar afectează și bunăstarea și sănătatea angajaților, care sunt factori-cheie în creșterea productivității echipei.</p> <p>Pentru a avea o eficiență energetică mai mare este posibil să se facă schimbări și îmbunătățiri în diferite domenii:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Iluminat:</b> Pentru a obține nivelurile corecte de iluminare pentru aplicațiile corespunzătoare, trebuie să se folosească luminometre (LUXmetre). Acesta este foarte important pentru condițiile de lucru cu impact asupra eficienței muncii. 500 Lux este limita necesară pentru iluminarea unui loc de muncă în Germania. 150 Lux sunt necesari la etaje și în alte locații care nu sunt utilizate frecvent.</li> </ul> <p>Tuburile fluorescente vechi, care consumă energie, ar trebui înlocuite cu unele mai eficiente sau cu LED-uri. În cazul în care sunt instalate tuburi fluorescente, ar trebui să se utilizeze balasturi electronice, deoarece acestea consumă mai puțină energie electrică.</p> <p>Un concept de iluminat ar trebui, de asemenea, să ia în considerare umbrirea pe timp de vară și să utilizeze lămpi suplimentare pentru locurile de muncă în cazul în care iluminatul nu este suficient. În general, ar trebui să se folosească cât mai multă lumină de zi posibil, luând în considerare, de asemenea, utilizarea sistemelor de ghidare a luminii.</p> <p>Pentru holuri, băi și încăperi care nu sunt frecventate des, ar trebui să se utilizeze senzori de iluminat, iar întrerupătoarele de lumină ar trebui înlocuite cu senzori de mișcare sau de prezență. Pentru utilizarea pe timp de noapte, ar trebui instalate comenzi fotoelectrice de noapte. Luminile solare pentru alei și terase pot fi folosite pentru iluminatul exterior.</p> <p>Reflectoarele și abajururile lămpilor de iluminat ar trebui curățate în mod regulat pentru a îmbunătăți degajarea iluminatului. De asemenea, pot fi instalați senzori de iluminare naturală care vor ilumina zona cu niveluri de iluminare adecvate. Acest lucru este deosebit de util în zonele cu suprafețe vitrate mari.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Ventilație și aer condiționat:</b> Ventilația regulată nu numai că furnizează oxigen, dar este importantă și pentru menținerea constantă a umidității în interiorul biroului. Conștientizarea adecvată a angajaților și utilizarea termostatelor pot crește eficiența energetică cu până la 10%.</li> <li>▪ <b>Încălzire:</b> Încălzirea corectă: 21 °C iarna, personalul care îngheață ar trebui să fie motivat să se miște și să se întindă din când în când pentru a crește circulația, ceea ce este, de asemenea, sănătos pentru coloana vertebrală.</li> </ul>	



	<p>Utilizați un termometru de interior și conveniți asupra unei temperaturi. Verificați temperatura înainte de a regla încălzirea.</p> <p>Radiatoarele nu trebuie să fie obstrucționate de panouri sau de mobilier: aerul trebuie să circule, astfel încât schimbul de căldură să funcționeze corect. Pentru a evita scurgerea căldurii, ferestrele și ușile trebuie să fie etanșate. Deoarece etanșarea se degradează în timp, aceasta trebuie înlocuită periodic. În cazul în care nu se poate instala o etanșare previzibilă, se poate folosi spumă sau silicon pentru a asigura etanșarea împotriva curenților de aer. Atunci când radiatoarele sunt instalate pe pereți exteriori subțiri, o parte semnificativă a căldurii poate scăpa în exterior. Pentru a preveni acest lucru, în interiorul peretelui trebuie atașată o folie reflectorizantă sau un strat izolator de 2 cm de poliuretan. Termostatele trebuie utilizate și verificate periodic dacă mai reacționează la schimbările de temperatură. Termostate electronice programabile cu telecomandă.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Bucătărie și facilități de baie: Alte facilități, cum ar fi bucătăria și mâncarea oferită de cantina personalului, ar trebui să fie luate în considerare în plus. În chichinetă ar trebui să se utilizeze aparate eficiente din punct de vedere energetic, frigiderele și congelatoarele ar trebui să fie dezghețate în mod regulat, ar trebui să se folosească ulcioare în loc de mașini de cafea. Mașinile de cafea ar trebui să fie oprite după utilizare. Frigiderele și congelatoarele ar trebui să fie plasate departe de sursele de căldură și deschise cât mai puțin posibil. Termostatul frigiderelor ar trebui să fie reglat în funcție de temperatura exterioară și de cantitatea de alimente conținute.</li> </ul>
<p>Considerații tehnice</p>	<p>Întreținere tehnică și îmbunătățiri de către profesioniști: Îmbunătățirea sistemului de încălzire și a anvelopei clădirii</p>
<p>Economii</p>	<p>Costurile de investiții includ achiziționarea de temporizatoare pentru încălzire și iluminat sau costurile de sensibilizare a angajaților cu privire la eficiența energetică și la comportamentul la birou.</p>
<p>Economii de energie</p>	<p>Filtre</p>
<p>Economii monetare</p>	<p>Costuri mai mici datorită reducerii consumului de energie termică și electrică</p>
<p>Timpul mediu de recuperare a investiției</p>	<p>Mai puțin de 3 ani</p>
<p>Emisii</p>	<p>Această măsură nu implică emisii suplimentare.</p>
<p>Beneficii pentru mediu</p>	<p>Reducerea emisiilor de CO2 datorită nevoilor mai mici de energie.</p>
<p>Principalele BNE (beneficii multiple)</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Beneficii pentru mediu  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Productivitate crescută  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mediul de lucru / Sănătate / Securitate  <input type="checkbox"/> Competitivitate  <input type="checkbox"/> Întreținere</p>





Replicabilitate	Mare
Măsuri conexe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ OFFI-02: IT ecologic în birouri</li></ul>
Studiu de caz	<p>Inlocuire sistem de iluminat compania "Granderath Elektro GmbH"(Germania,2017)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Situația inițială: Sistem de iluminat vechi.</li><li>▪ Descrierea optimizării: Granderath Elektro GmbH a înlocuit aproximativ 900 de neane fluorescente vechi din birourile și magazinele sale cu un sistem de iluminat cu LED-uri.</li><li>▪ Costuri de implementare: 11.000 EUR</li><li>▪ Timp de recuperare a investiției: 3 ani</li></ul>
Referințe	<p><a href="https://www.ecoserveis.net/">https://www.ecoserveis.net/</a></p> <p><a href="https://www.co2online.com/campaigns-projects/studies-and-advice/">https://www.co2online.com/campaigns-projects/studies-and-advice/</a></p>

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Caz de bune practici	REDUCEREA TIMPULUI DE FUNCȚIONARE A POMPELOR - OPRIREA MOTOARELOR ATUNCI CÂND NU ESTE NECESAR	PUMP-01
Aplicație	Optimizarea sistemelor de pompare	
Sectorul IMM	Industrial	
Subsectorul IMM	Toate	
Descriere tehnica	<p>Cu excepția componentelor electronice de control, dacă sunt disponibile, consumul acționărilor electrice este zero atunci când acestea sunt oprite.</p> <p>Prin urmare, este important să se oprească o pompă atunci când nu este necesar.</p> <p>În multe cazuri, încă mai observăm pompe care funcționează fără să fie nevoie:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Fluxuri continue fără legătură cu nevoile utilizatorului. Cu toate acestea, uneori, este necesar un debit minim pentru a menține o anumită temperatură la utilizatori</li><li>▪ evitarea formării unui depozit/film biologic</li></ul> <p>Întrebarea este mai dificilă atunci când se stabilește dacă trebuie să se opereze cu viteză redusă sau să se oprească frecvent. În aceste cazuri, alegerea este adesea legată nu numai de aspectele energetice, ci și de efectul asupra unui proces sau asupra întreținerii.</p>	
Recomandare pentru optimizare	<p>O comparație generală între start/stop și debitul scăzut controlat nu are sens. Din punct de vedere energetic, depinde de eficiența la viteză maximă față de viteza redusă. În plus, este necesar să se ia în considerare faptul că o pompă are un debit tehnic minim. Situațiile trebuie să fie analizate de la caz la caz.</p> <p>Controlul pornit/oprit este utilizat în mod avantajos atunci când există un stoc (pompă de ridicare a apei, încărcarea rezervorului de apă caldă/ rece). În acest caz, controlul pornit/oprit reduce, de asemenea, pierderile de căldură/frig în conducte.</p> <p>În orice caz, operatorul trebuie să ia în considerare nevoia reală a unei pompe (ținând cont de diferiți utilizatori) și să adapteze debitul la aceasta. Trebuie pusă în discuție relevanța menținerii unui debit minim. Reducerea timpilor de funcționare poate fi realizată, de obicei, manual de către personalul calificat al companiei. Pentru a garanta potențialul maxim de economisire, sistemele automatizate sunt utile și pot fi adesea realizate prin intermediul unor controale de timp simple și rentabile.</p>	
Considerații tehnice	<p>Reducerea duratei de funcționare este mai dificilă atunci când decideți să funcționați la viteză redusă sau să opriți frecvent. În aceste cazuri, alegerea este adesea legată nu numai de aspectele energetice, ci și de efectele asupra unui proces sau a întreținerii.</p>	



<p>Scheme și diagrame</p>		
<p>Economii</p>	<p>Costul unitar al unui cronometru industrial: de la 140 EUR</p>	
<p>Economii de energie</p>	<p>O analiză detaliată a sistemelor de pompare permite, în general, economii de energie de 20 până la 40%. În cazurile în care există mai multe surse de economisire, aceasta poate fi chiar mai mare (70%).</p>	
<p>Economii monetare</p>	<p>Economiile economice sunt strâns legate de reducerea energiei electrice utilizate pentru alimentarea sistemului de răcire.</p>	
<p>Timpul mediu de recuperare a investiției</p>	<p>Mai puțin de 3 ani</p>	
<p>Emisii</p>	<p>0,7kgCO<sub>2</sub>/kWh<sub>el</sub></p>	
<p>Beneficii pentru mediu</p>	<p>Reduction of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions due to lower energy needs.</p>	
<p>Principalele BNE (beneficii multiple)</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Beneficii pentru mediu  <input type="checkbox"/> Productivitate crescută  <input type="checkbox"/> Mediul de lucru / Sănătate / Securitate  <input type="checkbox"/> Competitivitate  <input type="checkbox"/> Întreținere</p>	<p>Nici o alta descriere.</p>
<p>Replicabilitate</p>	<p>Mare</p>	
<p>Măsuri conexe</p>	<p>Niciuna</p>	
<p>Studiu de caz</p>	<p>Înlocuirea componentelor în instalația de producție la rece</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Situația inițială: în instalațiile de producere a frigului, nu este neobișnuit să se observe că pompele de circulație din partea condensatorului sau pompele de distribuție către utilizatori care lucrează cu unitatea de răcire oprită (chiar dacă nu există răcire liberă).</li> <li>▪ Descrierea optimizării: în aceste cazuri, pompele trebuie să fie conectate la funcționarea ansamblului de refrigerare.</li> <li>▪ Costuri de implementare: nu sunt disponibile EUR</li> <li>▪ Timp de recuperare a investiției: nu este disponibil ani</li> </ul>	
<p>Referințe</p>	<p>Nicolas MACABREY, Planair, 2019</p>	

Această bună practică a fost elaborată în cadrul proiectului Impawatt (GA nr. 785041) și adaptată pentru proiectul GEAR@SME (GA nr. 894356).



Caz de bune practici	<b>CONTROLUL OPTIMIZAT AL POMPELOR</b>	<b>PUMP-03</b>
Aplicație	Optimizarea sistemelor de pompare	
Sectorul IMM	Industrial	
Subsectorul IMM	Toate	
Descriere tehnica	<p>În multe cazuri, debitul este controlat mecanic: Strangulare, By-pass.</p> <p>O astfel de situație duce la situații de ineficiență, cauzate de: nivel de presiune prea ridicat, debit inutil și eficiență scăzută a pompelor.</p>	
Recomandare pentru optimizare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Optimizarea prin strangulare: În ambele situații, prezența unei vane permite reglarea debitului, ceea ce duce la creșterea pierderilor de presiune în circuit. Acest mod de reglare a supapei este ineficient: 1) Reducerea debitului în urma caracteristicilor pompei generează o presiune inutil de mare. 2) Eficiența pompei este redusă de la 80% la 60%.</li> <li>Optimizarea prin reglarea vitezei (convertizoare de frecvență): Modul de reglare proporțională (foarte răspândit în practică) urmează o linie de reglare care vă permite să variați frecvența de alimentare a pompei, astfel încât să puteți varia viteza de rotație a sistemului de pompare și, în consecință, să variați și să reglați debitul.</li> </ul>	
Considerații tehnice	<p>Alegerea și instalarea unui convertizor de frecvență este responsabilitatea unui specialist.</p> <p>Integrarea unui convertizor de frecvență trebuie să se facă în mod corect. Este important să nu se polueze rețeaua electrică cu armonici și să nu se cauzeze probleme cu motorul.</p>	
Scheme și diagrame	<p>Figura următoare compară situația unei pompe (curbe verzi) într-un circuit închis (curbe albastre) și un circuit deschis cu înălțime statică sau contrapresiune (curbe roșii).</p> <p>The diagram plots pressure difference (<math>\Delta p</math>) on the vertical axis and flow rate (<math>Q</math>) on the horizontal axis. It shows two pump characteristic curves (green) and two system curves (blue and red). The blue system curve represents a closed circuit, and the red system curve represents an open circuit with static height or backpressure. The operating point for the closed circuit is at flow rate <math>Q_{min}</math> and pressure <math>\Delta p_2</math>, where the pump efficiency is 60%. The operating point for the open circuit is at flow rate <math>Q_{max}</math> and pressure <math>\Delta p_1</math>, where the pump efficiency is 80%. A vertical green arrow indicates the 'unnecessarily increase of pressure' when the flow rate is reduced from <math>Q_{max}</math> to <math>Q_{min}</math> in a closed circuit. A red bracket on the left indicates the 'static height or contrapressure'.</p>	
	Fig. 1 Efectul unui control al debitului de strangulare (sursa: Planair SA)	

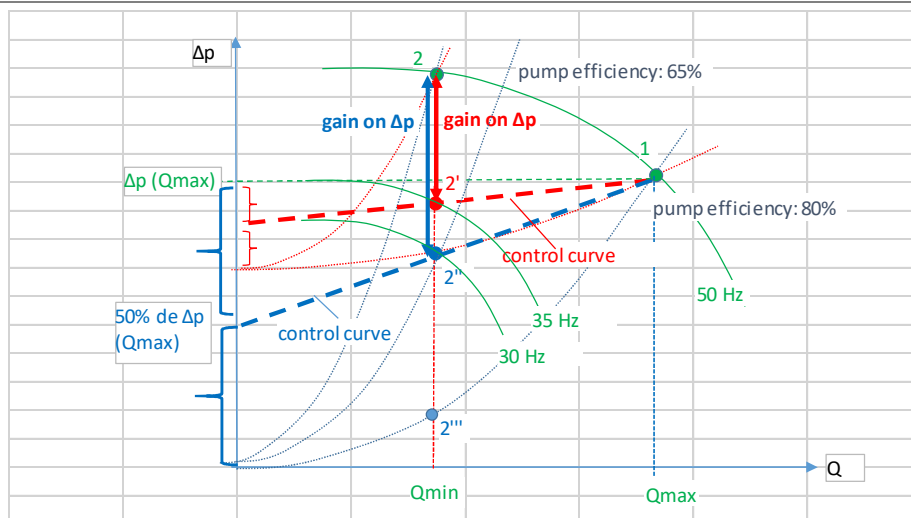


Fig. 2 Reglarea vitezei (sursa: Planair SA)

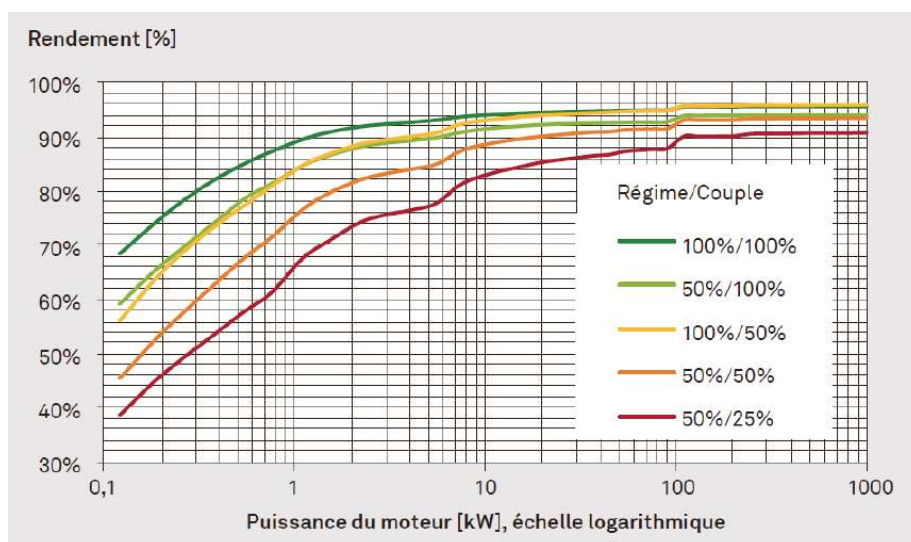


Fig. 3 Eficiența convertoarelor de frecvență

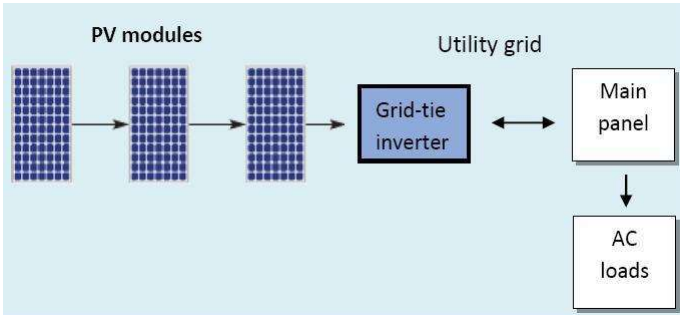
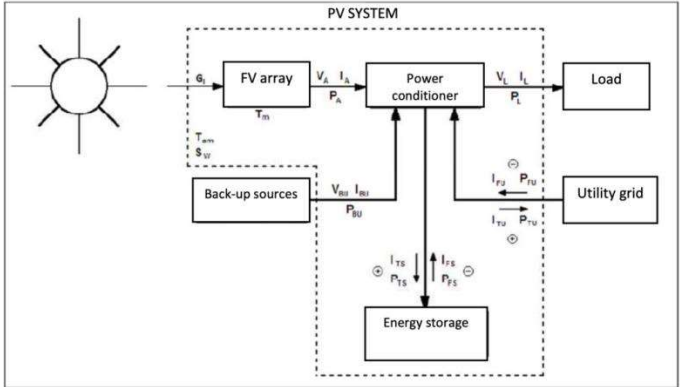
Economii	Costurile unitare ale convertizoarelor de frecvență: 350÷1.500 EUR	
Economii de energie	Avantajul unei optimizări bazate pe un convertizor de frecvență poate fi foarte mare (până la 75% economii de energie). În acest caz, se poate aplica legea afinității (raportul dintre debit și energie este aproape cubic).	
Economii monetare	Economii economice sunt strâns legate de reducerea consumului de energie electrică.	
Timpul mediu de recuperare a investiției	3 ani	
Emisii	702g CO <sub>2eq</sub> /kWh <sub>el</sub> Numai emisiile sunt cauzate indirect de energia electrică implicată.	
Beneficii pentru mediu	Reducerea emisiilor de CO <sub>2</sub> ca urmare a reducerii necesarului de energie.	
Principalele BNE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Beneficii pentru mediu	Nici o alta descriere.



(beneficii multiple)	<input type="checkbox"/> Productivitate crescută <input type="checkbox"/> Mediul de lucru / Sănătate / Securitate <input type="checkbox"/> Competitivitate <input type="checkbox"/> Întreținere	
Replicabilitate	Mare	
Măsuri conexe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ PUMP-01: Reducerea duratei de funcționare a pompelor - Oprirea motoarelor atunci când nu sunt necesare</li></ul>	
Studiu de caz	<p>Instalarea unui convertizor de frecvență (Elveția, 2019)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Situația inițială: Într-o fabrică de carton de ambalaj, un grup de două pompe alimentează cu apă un cazan. Alimentarea este parțial controlată de o supapă cu 3 căi care returnează surplusul în rezervor. Atunci când nivelul apei din boiler atinge pragul ridicat. Acest lucru înseamnă că o parte semnificativă a debitului revine permanent în rezervor și că presiunea este prea mare (din cauza pierderilor din rețea). În plus, pompele se opresc și pornesc foarte des (la fiecare 3 minute). Cu excepția pornirii cazanului de luni dimineața, pompa este dimensionată incorect. Eficiența globală este foarte scăzută.</li><li>▪ Descrierea optimizării: Integrarea unei noi pompe cu VSD. Viteza pompei este controlată de nivelul apei din cazan. Nu există întoarcere în rezervor. Când debitul este sub debitul minim (conform specificațiilor pompei), pompa se oprește.</li><li>▪ Costuri de implementare: 17.000 EUR</li><li>▪ Timp de recuperare a investiției: 3,2 ani</li></ul>	
Referințe	Nicolas MACABREY, Planair, 2019	

Această bună practică a fost elaborată în cadrul proiectului Impawatt (GA nr. 785041) și adaptată pentru proiectul GEAR@SME (GA nr. 894356).



Caz de bune practici	INSTALAȚIE FOTOVOLTAICĂ	RENE-01
Aplicație	Producția de energie regenerabilă	
Sectorul IMM	Toate	
Subsectorul IMM	Toate	
Recomandare pentru optimizare	<p>Utilizarea sistemelor fotovoltaice, care a cunoscut o expansiune puternică datorită tarifelor stimulative, este de fapt mai convenabilă și mai eficientă dacă este implementată împreună cu sisteme de stocare, datorită cărora se poate reduce nu numai consumul instantaneu de energie electrică din rețea în timpul zilei, ci și consumul asociat cu baza de încărcare electrică în timpul nopții. Stocarea energiei, care poate fi, de asemenea, conectată și reîncărcată prin rețeaua de energie, permite, de asemenea, reducerea puterii totale instalate a centralei fotovoltaice, care poate fi proiectată pentru a produce mai puțină energie decât necesarul mediu de energie al companiei. Pe măsură ce prețurile bateriilor scad rapid, stocarea energiei asociată cu energia fotovoltaică devine din ce în ce mai rentabilă.</p>	
Scheme și diagrame	 <p style="text-align: center;">Instalație conectată la rețea</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">Centrală fotovoltaică conectată la rețea cu stocare</p>	
Costuri de investitie	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Costul mediu al panourilor fotovoltaice (inclusiv instalarea): 900÷2.500 EUR/kW</li> <li>▪ Costul mediu al panourilor fotovoltaice (cu sistem de stocare): 3.000÷5.000 EUR/kW</li> </ul>	
Economii de energie	Reducerea maximă a necesarului de energie electrică: până la 80÷90%.	
Economii monetare	Până la 90%	



Timpu mediu de recuperare a investiției	6÷10 ani	
Emisii	Măsura nu implică nicio emisie.	
Beneficii pentru mediu	Reducerea emisiilor de CO2	
Principalele BNE (beneficii multiple)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Beneficii pentru mediu <input type="checkbox"/> Productivitate crescută <input type="checkbox"/> Mediul de lucru / Sănătate / Securitate <input type="checkbox"/> Competitivitate <input type="checkbox"/> Întreținere	Nici o alta descriere.
	Studiu de caz pilot BNE: <i>Rooftop solar, heat exchanger to deliver on Supermarket chain's sustainability ambitions</i> <a href="https://www.mbenefits.eu/static/media/uploads/site-6/library/Cases%20and%20examples/mbenefits_pilot_case_study_401_alfa-beta_solar.pdf">https://www.mbenefits.eu/static/media/uploads/site-6/library/Cases%20and%20examples/mbenefits_pilot_case_study_401_alfa-beta_solar.pdf</a>	
Replicabilitate	Medie	
Masuri conexe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ RENE-02: Centrală termică solară</li><li>▪ RENE-03: Altele: biomasă - energie geotermală</li></ul>	
Studiu de caz	Instalarea unui sistem fotovoltaic (Italia, 2020) <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Situația inițială: O fabrică cu un necesar anual de 160.000 kWh, cu o sarcină lunară stabilă pe tot parcursul anului, cu excepția lunii august, când consumul scade cu aproximativ 2/3.</li><li>▪ Descrierea optimizării: Instalarea sistemului fotovoltaic permite satisfacerea necesarului de energie al structurii.</li><li>▪ Costuri de implementare: 80.000 EUR</li><li>▪ Timp de recuperare a investiției: 6 ani</li></ul>	
Referinte	Photovoltaics Report Fraunhofer ISE, 2019 PVS from 200 to 2010: Navigant; from 2011 : IHS cited in Photovoltaics Report Fraunhofer ISE, 2019 <a href="https://www impiantisticaar.it/ritorno-sull-investimento-per-impianti-fotovoltaici/">https://www impiantisticaar.it/ritorno-sull-investimento-per-impianti-fotovoltaici/</a>	

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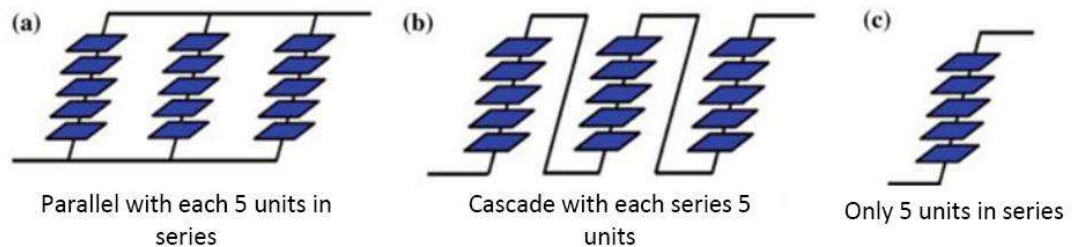




Caz de bune practici	CENTRALĂ TERMICĂ SOLARĂ	RENE-02
Aplicație	Utilizarea tehnologiilor de producere a energiei regenerabile	
Sectorul IMM	Industrial	
Subsectorul IMM	Toate	
Descriere tehnica	<p>O instalație solară termică transformă lumina solară direct în căldură.</p> <p>Energia termică obținută în urma acestei transformări este utilizată pentru a încălzi apa necesară pentru utilizările clădirii, cum ar fi apa caldă menajeră, pentru încălzirea spațiilor sau direct pentru a fi utilizată în ciclul de producție.</p> <p>Ca sursă de energie regenerabilă, tehnologia solară termică de joasă temperatură are un potențial enorm neexploatat. Energia termică solară poate fi susținută de alte surse de căldură și poate fi combinată cu sisteme de stocare pentru o aprovizionare garantată.</p> <p>Integrarea sistemelor solare termice în procesul de încălzire industrială se poate face în următoarele moduri:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Încălzirea directă a unui fluid în circulație (de exemplu, apa de alimentare, returul circuitelor închise, preîncălzirea aerului).</li><li>▪ În procesele cu cerințe de temperatură scăzută.</li><li>▪ Ca sursă suplimentară pentru preîncălzirea apei de alimentare a cazanelor cu abur.</li><li>▪ Integrarea directă a încălzirii solare în cazanele de abur industriale pe combustibil fosil.</li></ul> <p>Există trei grupe de tehnologii solare termice:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Colectori de aer solari, potriviți pentru industria alimentară pentru a înlocui uscarea pe bază de gaz și ulei;</li><li>▪ Sistemele solare de apă, instalate pe acoperișurile oricărei clădiri industriale, pot fi de două tipuri: colectoare solare cu tuburi sub vid și colectoare plate;</li><li>▪ concentratoare solare (CS), potrivite pentru producerea de energie electrică sau de abur la temperaturi ridicate pentru procesele industriale.</li></ul>	
Recomandare pentru optimizare	<p>Randamentul mediu de producție al unui sistem solar termic poate varia între 350 kWh și 400 kWh/an/m<sup>2</sup> instalat, în funcție de rata de eficiență, de condițiile meteorologice și de orientarea colectoarelor solare termice.</p> <p>Factorii care trebuie evaluați pentru a optimiza instalarea unui sistem solar termic sunt:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Disponibilitatea spațiilor pentru instalarea panourilor, pe acoperiș sau pe suprafețele anexe.</li><li>- Dimensiunea corectă a sistemului de stocare.</li><li>- Valoarea cererii de căldură în timpul zilei și al anotimpurilor.</li></ul> <p>Valoarea unghiului de înclinare în funcție de utilizarea energiei solare termice (producerea de apă caldă menajeră, integrarea sistemului de încălzire, procese industriale etc.);</p>	
Considerente tehnice	Nevoile de încălzire industrială pot fi împărțite în trei intervale principale de temperatură.	

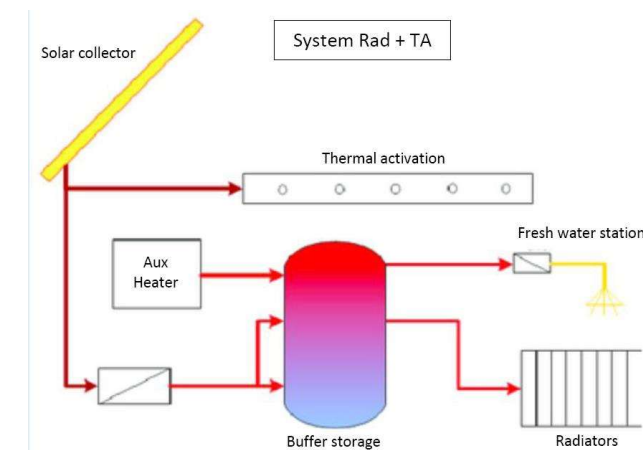
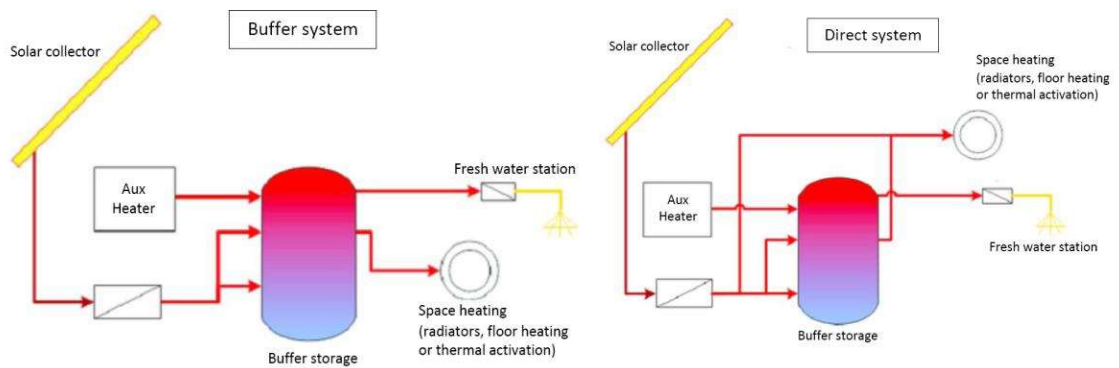
Toate acestea pot fi realizate cu ajutorul energiei solare.

- Cea mai joasă gamă de temperaturi constă în tot ceea ce este sub 80°C. Colectorii solari sunt capabili să atingă aceste temperaturi și sunt disponibili în prezent în comerț.
- Intervalul de temperaturi intermediare este cuprins între 80°C și 250°C. Deși colectori care deservește acest nivel al cererii de căldură sunt relativ limitați, aceștia există și sunt pe punctul de a apărea într-o producție comercială competitivă.
- Gama cea mai înaltă include tot ceea ce depășește 250°C și necesită energie solară concentrată (CSP) pentru a atinge aceste temperaturi. Cu ajutorul tehnologiilor avansate de încălzire solară, se pot produce temperaturi de aproximativ 400°C. Sistemele, cum ar fi colectori cu plăci plate (FPC) și colectori cu tuburi sub vid (ETC), pot produce căldură până la 120°C. Sistemele FPC și ETC extrem de înalte pot produce temperaturi de până la 200°C.



Aranjarea colectoarelor solare în paralel și în serie.

Scheme și diagrame



Diferite configurații ale unui sistem solar termic.

Costuri de

- Pentru EPC-urile și ETC-urile convenționale, costurile variază între 250 ÷ 1 000



investitie	EUR/kW în Europa. <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Sistemele concentrate includ colectori Parabolic Dish cu costuri cuprinse între 350 ÷ 1.600 EUR /kW, colectori Parabolic Trough cu costuri cuprinse între 5.500 ÷ 18.000 EUR /kW și colectori Linear Fresnel cu costuri cuprinse între 1.100 ÷ 1.700 EUR/kW.</li></ul>		
Economii de energie	Procesul de scanare a sistemului de încălzire alimentat cu energie solară acoperă până la 20 ÷ 30 % din necesarul de încălzire al unui sistem mediu.		
Economii monetare	Economii economice de până la 20-30% din costurile energetice.		
Timpul mediu de recuperare a investiției	TRI este influențată de mai mulți factori care afectează performanța sistemului, inclusiv eficiența colectoarelor solare, întreținerea și curățarea corespunzătoare, precum și posibila prezență a tarifelor de alimentare pentru instalarea sistemelor solare termice.		
Emisii	În funcție de locație, un sistem de 1,4 MWth (2.000 m <sup>2</sup> ) ar putea genera echivalentul a 1,1 MWth /an, ceea ce reprezintă o economie de aproximativ 175 Mt de CO <sub>2</sub> .		
Beneficii pentru mediu	Beneficiile pentru mediu provin din utilizarea mai redusă a metodelor convenționale de producere a căldurii, cum ar fi cazanele pe bază de combustibili fosili.		
Principalele BNE (beneficii multiple)	<table border="1"><tr><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Beneficii pentru mediu <input type="checkbox"/> Productivitate crescută <input type="checkbox"/> Mediul de lucru / Sănătate / Securitate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Competitivitate <input type="checkbox"/> Întreținere</td><td>Măsura poate crește competitivitatea organizației printr-o imagine corporativă mai bună, o reducere a costurilor energetice și o creștere a independenței față de energia neregenerabilă.</td></tr></table> <p>Studiu de caz pilot BNE: <i>Furniture maker improves reputation and reduces costs by upgrading to solar thermal</i> <a href="https://www.mbenefits.eu/static/media/uploads/site-6/library/Cases%20and%20examples/mbenefits_pilot_case_study_a4l_501_dekormeble_.pdf">https://www.mbenefits.eu/static/media/uploads/site-6/library/Cases%20and%20examples/mbenefits_pilot_case_study_a4l_501_dekormeble_.pdf</a></p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Beneficii pentru mediu <input type="checkbox"/> Productivitate crescută <input type="checkbox"/> Mediul de lucru / Sănătate / Securitate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Competitivitate <input type="checkbox"/> Întreținere	Măsura poate crește competitivitatea organizației printr-o imagine corporativă mai bună, o reducere a costurilor energetice și o creștere a independenței față de energia neregenerabilă.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Beneficii pentru mediu <input type="checkbox"/> Productivitate crescută <input type="checkbox"/> Mediul de lucru / Sănătate / Securitate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Competitivitate <input type="checkbox"/> Întreținere	Măsura poate crește competitivitatea organizației printr-o imagine corporativă mai bună, o reducere a costurilor energetice și o creștere a independenței față de energia neregenerabilă.		
Replicabilitate	Medie <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>În sectorul industrial, tehnologia solară termică este utilizată în principal pentru procesele de uscare în sectorul agroalimentar, în procesele de spălare și în fabricile de produse lactate.</li><li>În sectorul terțiar se poate aplica pentru hoteluri, spălătorii, centre comerciale, piscine.</li></ul>		
Masuri conexe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>RENE-01 - Instalație fotovoltaică</li><li>RENE-03 - Altele: biomasă - energie geotermală</li></ul>		
Studiu de caz	Implementarea sistemului solar termic. Industria laptelui în Sardinia (Italia, 2015) <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Situația inițială: utilizarea sistemelor de păcură pentru producerea de căldură pentru procesele industriale.</li><li>Descrierea optimizării: instalația constă în 992 m<sup>2</sup> (suprafață brută) de colector Fresnel și o putere termică instalată de 470 kWth. Colectoarele solare sunt capabile să producă abur la 200°C și 12 bar, alimentat direct în sistemul de abur al producției de lactate, fără depozitare, înlocuind o parte din păcura arsă în cazanele tradiționale.</li><li>Costurile de implementare: 140.000 EUR</li><li>Timp de recuperare a investiției: aproximativ 5 ani</li></ul>		



Referinte	Glembin et al. 2016 Web link: <a href="http://ship-plants.info/solar-thermal-plants/194-nuova-sarda-industria-casearia-italy?country=Italy">http://ship-plants.info/solar-thermal-plants/194-nuova-sarda-industria-casearia-italy?country=Italy</a> ESTIF - European Solar Thermal Industry Federation <a href="http://solarheateurope.eu/welcome-to-solar-heat-europe/">http://solarheateurope.eu/welcome-to-solar-heat-europe/</a>
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Caz de bune practici	ALTELE: BIOMASĂ - ENERGIE GEOTERMALĂ	RENE-03
Aplicație	Producția de energie regenerabilă	
Sectorul IMM	Industrial	
Subsectorul IMM	Toate	
Descriere tehnica	<p>Biomasa - materie organică de origine non-fosilă, cum ar fi deșeurile organice - poate fi transformată în bioenergie prin diverse procese (ardere, digestie anaerobă, gazeificare etc.). , direct sau prin intermediul produselor derivate. Aproximativ 64% din producția totală de energie primară din surse regenerabile de energie în UE-28 în 2016 este generată în acest mod. Tehnologiile de producere a energiei termice și electrice din biomasă sunt bine dezvoltate în multe aplicații. Sistemele de încălzire pe bază de biomasă variază de la sobe mici pentru gospodării, cu capacități cuprinse între 5 kilowați (kW) și 100 kW (adesea alimentate cu lemn și paleți de lemn), până la cazane mari pentru ferme, clădiri comerciale sau în industrie, care ating o capacitate de 100 kW până la 500 kW (alimentate cu o varietate de materii prime, cum ar fi așchii de lemn și miscanthus). Sistemele mari de încălzire pentru încălzire urbană sau pentru uz industrial au o capacitate de 1 MW până la 500 MW și pot utiliza diverse materii prime din biomasă, inclusiv așchii de lemn, paie și miscanthus. Biomasa poate fi, de asemenea, transformată în centrale de cogenerare care produc atât electricitate, cât și căldură (CHP) cu un raport tipic de 1:2 până la 1:3, cu o eficiență globală posibilă de 70-90%. Centralele de cogenerare au costuri de capital substanțial mai mari decât centralele exclusiv de energie termică de aceeași scară, iar la o scară mai mică (mai puțin de 10 MW), eficiența electrică a centralei este de obicei mai mică. Prin urmare, este important să se găsească o cerere constantă de căldură pentru a asigura rentabilitatea economică a investiției.</p>	
Recomandare pentru optimizare	<p>Factorii care trebuie evaluați pentru a optimiza și promova instalarea centralelor pe bază de biomasă sunt strâns legați de consolidarea lanțului de aprovizionare local și de simplificarea legislației referitoare la instalarea tehnologiilor bazate pe biomasă.</p>	
Considerații tehnice	<p>Este important de subliniat faptul că Comisia Europeană a emis recomandări neobligatorii privind criteriile de durabilitate pentru biomasă. Aceste recomandări sunt destinate să se aplice instalațiilor energetice de cel puțin 1 MW de energie termică sau electrică. Acestea:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ să interzică utilizarea biomasei provenite din terenuri transformate din păduri și din alte zone cu stocuri ridicate de carbon, precum și din zone cu o biodiversitate ridicată</li><li>▪ să se asigure că biocombustibilii emit cu cel puțin 35% mai puține gaze cu efect de seră pe parcursul ciclului lor de viață (cultivare, prelucrare, transport etc.) în comparație cu combustibilii fosili. Pentru instalațiile noi, această valoare crește la 50 % în 2017 și la 60 % în 2018.</li><li>▪ să favorizeze schemele naționale de sprijin pentru biocarburanți pentru instalațiile foarte eficiente.</li><li>▪ să încurajeze monitorizarea originii întregii biomase consumate în UE</li></ul>	



	pentru a asigura durabilitatea acesteia														
Scheme și diagrame	<p>Producția de energie primară, UE-28, 2016 (% din total bazat pe tone de echivalent petrol)</p> <table border="1"><thead><tr><th>Tip de energie</th><th>Procentaj</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Nucleare</td><td>28.7 %</td></tr><tr><td>Energia renovabile</td><td>27.9 %</td></tr><tr><td>Combustibili solizi</td><td>17.5 %</td></tr><tr><td>Gas naturale</td><td>14.2 %</td></tr><tr><td>Petrol greggio</td><td>9.8 %</td></tr><tr><td>Altro</td><td>1.9 %</td></tr></tbody></table>	Tip de energie	Procentaj	Nucleare	28.7 %	Energia renovabile	27.9 %	Combustibili solizi	17.5 %	Gas naturale	14.2 %	Petrol greggio	9.8 %	Altro	1.9 %
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Economii	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Costul mediu al unei instalații de biogaz: 4.000÷8.000 EUR/kW</li><li>Costul mediu al unei centrale pe biomasă solidă pentru producerea de căldură: 2.200÷2.800 EUR/kW</li><li>Costul mediu al unei centrale de cogenerare pe biomasă: 2,200÷6,000 EUR/kWe The average costs depend on the size of the plant.</li></ul> <p>Prețurile unitare ale materiei prime:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Lemn de foc în vrac M20-25: aproximativ 50 EUR/MWh</li><li>Pellet A1 Enplus în saci (15 kg): aproximativ 60 EUR/MWh</li><li>Metan: 65 EUR/MWh</li><li>Ulei de încălzire: 109÷146 EUR/MWh</li></ul>														
Economii de energie	Economii anuale (instalație de biomasă): de la 45% până la 65% (în unele cazuri).														
Economii monetare	<b>Este necesară o evaluare suplimentară</b>														
Timpul mediu de recuperare a investiției	6÷10 ani Timpul de recuperare a investiției este influențat de mai mulți factori care afectează performanța instalației, inclusiv eficiența tehnologiei instalate, calitatea materiei prime din biomasă și eventuala prezență a tarifelor de alimentare.														
Emisii	Utilizarea biomasei lemnoase pentru producerea de căldură permite reducerea emisiilor de CO <sub>2</sub> eq cu 89% până la 94% în comparație cu combustibilii fosili tradiționali.														
Beneficii pentru mediu	Reduceri ale emisiilor de CO <sub>2</sub>														



Principalele BNE (beneficii multiple)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Beneficii pentru mediu <input type="checkbox"/> Productivitate crescută <input type="checkbox"/> Mediul de lucru / Sănătate / Securitate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Competitivitate <input type="checkbox"/> Întreținere	Măsura poate crește competitivitatea organizației printr-o imagine corporativă mai bună, o reducere a costurilor energetice și o creștere a independenței față de energiile neregenerabile.
Replicabilitate	Medie	
Măsuri conexe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ RENE-01: Centrala fotovoltaică</li><li>▪ RENE-02: Centrală termică solară</li></ul>	
Studiu de caz	<p>Cogenerare din biomasă solidă din lanțul de aprovizionare local (Calenzano, FI, 2010)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Situația inițială: Materia primă utilizată: aşchii de lemn virgin produse la nivel local. Consumul mediu de materii prime: 13.000 t/an. Originea biomasei:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- tăierea viilor și a plantațiilor de măslini (aproximativ 2.000 t/an)</li><li>- intervenții de întreținere în albia râurilor (aproximativ 1 500 t/an)</li><li>- îngrijirea și rădarea pădurilor (aproximativ 8.000 t/an)</li><li>- reziduuri de la prima prelucrare a lemnului (aproximativ 1.500 t/an)</li></ul></li><li>▪ Descrierea optimizării: Există trei puncte de depozitare: un pătrat exterior pentru biomasa de dimensiuni medii/grile și bușteni; un depozit acoperit pentru aşchii de lemn; silozuri pentru hrana plantelor. Ciclul termic este alcătuit dintr-un cazan mobil de rețea al BONO Sistemi (companie italiană) cu o putere de 5,9 MWth, un cazan de recuperare a uleiului diatermic cu un randament de 4,5 MWth și un economizor pe circuitul de ulei pentru recuperarea suplimentară a căldurii. Producția de energie electrică este asigurată de un turbogenerator ORC de la TURBODEN (companie italiană) cu o putere nominală de 800 kWel care utilizează ulei diatermic ca fluid de transfer de căldură.</li><li>▪ Costurile de punere în aplicare: Centrala de cogenerare și rețeaua de termoficare au fost realizate exclusiv datorită unor investiții de natură publică, deoarece Biogenera Srl este o societate cu capital integral public. Prin intermediul liniei de finanțare 3.2 din cadrul apelului DocUp 2005 al Regiunii Toscana (cu fonduri UE) a fost obținut un împrumut de capital de 739.000 de euro, egal cu aproximativ 10% din costurile admise.</li><li>▪ Timp de recuperare a investiției: 7-8 ani</li></ul>	
Referințe	Eltrop, Ludger, 2018 AIEL <a href="https://www.progettobiomasse.it/it/pdf/casidistudio/CS17.pdf">https://www.progettobiomasse.it/it/pdf/casidistudio/CS17.pdf</a>	

Această bună practică a fost elaborată în cadrul proiectului Impawatt (GA nr. 785041) și adaptată pentru proiectul GEAR@SME (GA nr. 894356).

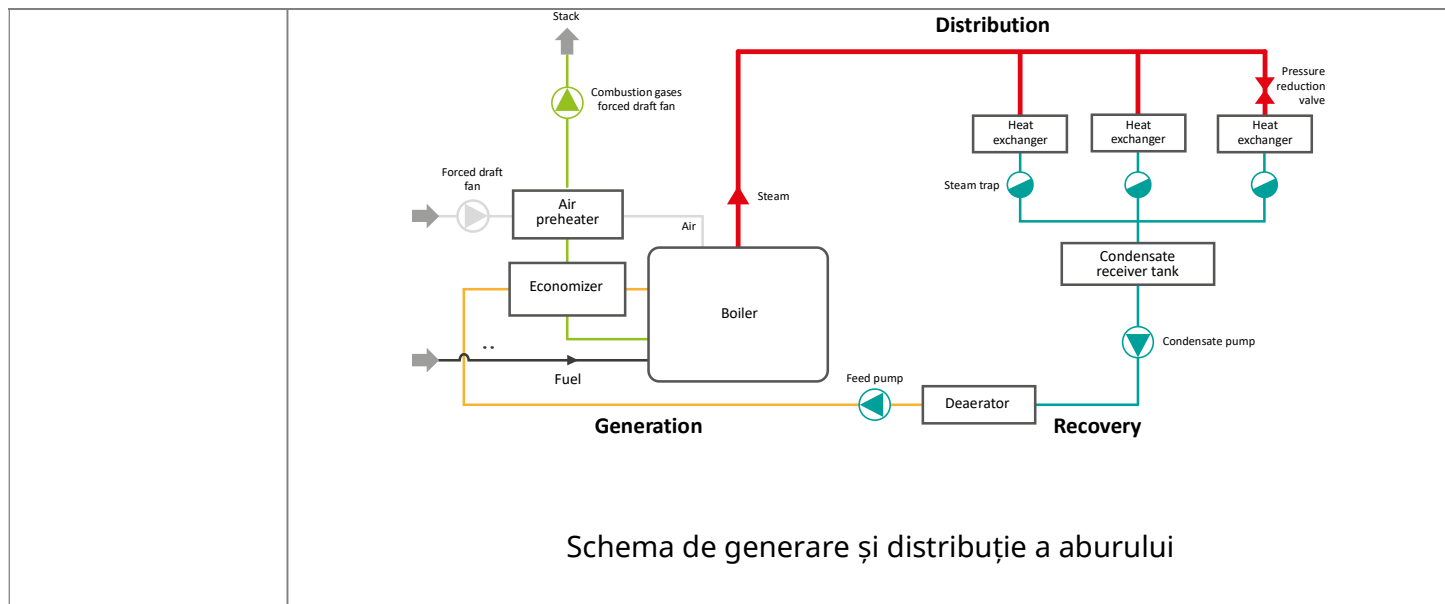


Caz de bune practici	REDUCEREA CERERII DE ENERGIE	STEA-01
Aplicație	Sistem de abur	
Sectorul IMM	Industrial	
Subsectorul IMM		
Descriere tehnica	Căldura este esențială pentru multe procese industriale, iar aburul este adesea un mijloc preferat de transfer de căldură. Aburul poate furniza căldură la mai multe niveluri diferite de temperatură care sunt cuplate fizic cu un nivel de presiune (un parametru de proiectare important).	
Recomandare pentru optimizare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <u>Reducerea consumatorilor de abur:</u> o metodă esențială de economisire a energiei este reducerea potențialilor consumatori de abur și înlocuirea procesului acestora cu alternative mai eficiente (atunci când este posibil).</li> <li>▪ <u>Reducerea căldurii necesare prin reducerea masei și a diferenței de temperatură:</u> Reducerea masei sau a diferenței de temperatură a materialului care trebuie încălzit sunt cei mai influenți parametri pentru reducerea energiei necesare.</li> <li>▪ <u>Creșterea preciziei de aplicare a căldurii:</u> în unele aplicații, căldura este necesară în anumite puncte specifice, la un anumit moment. Prin urmare, tehnologiile alternative, cum ar fi încălzirea cu microunde, laserele sau căldura radiantă în infraroșu, ar putea fi o modalitate de direcționare, sincronizare și control mai precis al aplicării căldurii.</li> <li>▪ <u>Optimizarea sarcinii și a producției:</u> în funcție de mărimea procesului (instalației), gestionarea echipamentelor care utilizează și produc abur poate fi o sarcină dificilă, în care trebuie luați în considerare mai mulți factori, cum ar fi curbele de eficiență a sarcinii cazanelor, flexibilitatea sarcinii, sarcina necesară în timp, pierderile în regim de așteptare și altele. Cu toate acestea, atunci când sunt optimizate, se poate economisi o cantitate semnificativă de energie (și costuri de exploatare).</li> </ul> <p>Exemple cu un potențial semnificativ de economisire sunt:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Opriți producția de abur dacă nu este necesară sau cel puțin reduceți valoarea de referință a presiunii pentru perioadele de neproducție.</li> <li>- Planificați producția și reduceți timpul de așteptare al procesului cu abur cald sau grupați acele etape de producție cu același nivel de temperatură (dacă este posibil)</li> <li>- Combinarea eficientă a mai multor generatoare de abur (transfer de sarcină)</li> <li>- Reducerea numărului de ore de funcționare, în special pentru modurile de funcționare cu consum mare de energie, cu temperaturi sau presiuni ridicate</li> <li>- Reducerea numărului de cicluri de încălzire și răcire a cazanului</li> </ul>	





- Recuperarea și integrarea căldurii: În ceea ce privește eficiența energetică, recuperarea căldurii și, prin urmare, integrarea căldurii este de mare importanță. Pentru a maximiza eficiența globală, căldura din fluxurile de ieșire ar trebui să fie întotdeauna recuperată. Metode precum o analiză pinch sunt instrumente utile pentru a identifica sursele de căldură și chiuvele de căldură care ar putea fi interesant de conectat. Această recuperare a căldurii este destul de simplă în ceea ce privește producția de abur (de exemplu, economizorul), dar poate fi o provocare pentru instalații de proces întregi. Cu toate acestea, de multe ori, potențialul de economisire a energiei este semnificativ
- Reducerea schimbului cu mediul înconjurător: Schimbul de căldură cu mediul înconjurător este văzut în cea mai mare parte ca o pierdere de căldură. Pentru a o reduce, este necesară o izolare adecvată (a cazanului și a conductelor). Identificarea și remedierea insuficiențelor și a așa-numitelor "punți reci" sunt de mare importanță pentru reducerea pierderilor totale de căldură. Sistemele de abur își livrează adesea căldura către suprafețe termice, unde aburul este condensat. Dacă nu este contaminat, condensul este recuperat și returnat în cazan. De cele mai multe ori (90 %), acest lucru se face în sisteme deschise, unde 5-15 % din condensat se pierde în mediul înconjurător (evaporare). Această pierdere de condensat (care este apă foarte pură și, prin urmare, de înaltă calitate) necesită o reproducere intensivă de energie. În plus, în sistemele deschise, condensatele adsorb oxigenul și alte gaze din aer. În special acest oxigen suplimentar duce la coroziune în cercul de retur al condensatului. Un sistem închis poate reduce pierderile de energie din condensat cu până la 12 %. O pierdere suplimentară de energie se produce prin radiație. Aceasta crește odată cu nivelul temperaturii la suprafață. În general, temperatura de suprafață nu ar trebui să fie mai mare cu mai mult de 15 °C față de temperatura mediului înconjurător. Cazanele bine izolate au o pierdere de căldură prin radiație cuprinsă între 0,5-1 %, în funcție de sarcină.
- Reducerea etapelor de proces: Fiecare etapă a procesului, cum ar fi scăderea presiunii sau scăderea temperaturii, vine cu costul pierderilor. Prin urmare, numărul acestora ar trebui redus dacă nu sporesc eficiența globală, cum ar fi etapele de recuperare a căldurii, care o fac adesea.



<b>Economii</b>	Aproximativ 15 EUR/m pe izolație Costul recuperării căldurii: de la aproximativ 1.400 EUR	
<b>Economii de energie</b>	Până la 10 până la 20% în aprovizionarea cu energie	
<b>Economii monetare</b>	Economii de până la 20% la facturile de energie	
<b>Timpu mediu de recuperare a investiției</b>	Nu se poate oferi un timp mediu de recuperare a investiției. Înlocuirea sau optimizarea utilizatorilor de abur trebuie evaluată de la caz la caz.	
<b>Emisii</b>	70 mgNOx/Nm3 Emisiile de evacuare provenite de la sistemele de generare a aburului	
<b>Beneficii pentru mediu</b>	Intervențiile duc adesea la o reducere a emisiilor de contaminanți, cum ar fi CO2, deoarece este nevoie de mai puțin combustibil.	
<b>Principalele BNE (beneficii multiple)</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Beneficii pentru mediu <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Productivitate crescută <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mediul de lucru / Sănătate / Securitate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Competitivitate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Întreținere	În funcție de măsurile selectate, eficiența globală crește, ceea ce duce la creșterea competitivității. Economii de energie (de exemplu, reducerea conținutului de căldură al apelor uzate) duc adesea la reducerea emisiilor de poluanți, cum ar fi CO2, deoarece este necesar mai puțin combustibil. În acest caz, marketingul sustenabilității poate fi sporit. Acest lucru poate duce la creșterea vânzărilor.
<b>Replicabilitate</b>	Medie	
<b>Măsuri conexe</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ STEA05: Găsirea și repararea scurgerilor</li> <li>▪ STEA08: Economizor de aer și preîncălzitoare</li> <li>▪ STEA09: Minimizarea/utilizarea aburului ventilat</li> </ul>	
<b>Studiu de caz</b>	Intervenție de reducere a presiunii, compania Obersteirische Molkerei (Austria, 2015) <i>Link:</i> <a href="https://www.klimaaktiv.at/dam/jcr:0e550ac1-8e4b-4766-b3d0-c1f2dcadc18d/">https://www.klimaaktiv.at/dam/jcr:0e550ac1-8e4b-4766-b3d0-c1f2dcadc18d/</a>	



	<p><a href="#"><u>NP_BestPracticeBeispiel_ObersteirischeMolkereieGen_FREIGEG_1611_barrierefrei.pdf</u></a></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Situația inițială: un audit energetic a relevat o presiune mai mare decât cea necesară în sistemul de abur. În afară de aceasta, au fost identificate pierderi de condensat prin trape de abur defecte.</li><li>▪ Descrierea optimizării: nivelul de presiune a aburului a fost redus cu 1,5 bar, ceea ce a dus la reducerea pierderilor la producția, distribuția și utilizarea finală a aburului. În plus, controlul producției a fost optimizat astfel încât producția de abur să corespundă cererii. Aceste măsuri au dus la economii de energie de 1 165 MWh pe an. În afară de aceasta, au fost verificate și optimizate sifoanele de abur. Ca urmare, cantitatea de condensat recuperat a crescut semnificativ, ceea ce a dus la reducerea energiei necesare pentru tratarea și încălzirea apei. Economii anuale realizate prin această măsură sunt de 470,9 MWh.</li><li>▪ Costuri de implementare: nu sunt disponibile EUR</li><li>▪ Timp de recuperare a investiției: aproximativ 2 ani</li></ul>
Referințe	<p>Blessl and Kessler, 2017, Energieeffizienz in der Industrie, Springer Vieweg, DOI: 10.1007/978-3-662-55999-4</p> <p>Bosch, 2018, Planungshandbuch für Dampfkesselanlagen, TT/MKTCH_de_Planungshandbuch_Dampf_01</p> <p>Cres and Isnova, 2019, SteamUp - WP4 Training Material prepared by CRES</p> <p>Kulterer, K.: klimaaktiv Leitfaden für Energieaudits in Dampfsystemen, Österreichische Energieagentur im Rahmen des Programms des Lebensministeriums, Wien, 2017</p> <p>Statistik Austria, 2019, Nutzenergieanalyse für 2017</p> <p>Wünning, 2007, Handbuch der Brennertechnik für Industrieöfen: Grundlagen, Brennertechniken, Anwendungen, Vulkan-Verlag GmbH, ISBN: 3802729382</p>

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Caz de bune practici	MINIMIZAREA EXCESULUI DE AER	STEA-04
Aplicație	Sistem de abur	
Sectorul IMM	Industrial	
Subsectorul IMM		
Descriere tehnica	<p>În combustie, un combustibil este transformat chimic pentru a genera căldură. Această conversie necesită o anumită cantitate de oxigen, furnizată de obicei prin aer. Atunci când combustibilul și oxigenul sunt în echilibru perfect, combustia se numește stoichiometrică. Cantitatea minimă de oxigen necesară depinde de combustibil și de compoziție.</p> <p>Pentru o combustie ideală, se poate determina cantitatea minimă teoretică de oxigen. Cu toate acestea, deoarece, de obicei, arderea nu este ideală (compoziție variabilă a combustibilului, probleme de amestec, probleme legate de timpul de ședere al combustibilului în camerele de ardere etc.), se furnizează oxigen suplimentar pentru a arde complet combustibilul. Acest lucru mărește consumul de combustibil și fluxul de gaze de ardere, ceea ce duce la pierderi de căldură, scăzând eficiența generală a cazanului.</p>	
Recomandare pentru optimizare	<p>Cantitatea de oxigen necesară trebuie să fie adaptată la combustibilul utilizat în prezent. Compoziția exactă a combustibilului este adesea necunoscută și uneori se modifică în timp (de exemplu, furnizor diferit, variație în limitele concentrației cunoscute). În plus, efectele sezoniere, cum ar fi diferențele de umiditate și temperatură, afectează proprietățile legate de gaz, cum ar fi densitatea și compoziția. Acest lucru are ca rezultat diferențe în ceea ce privește cantitatea reală de oxigen furnizată (în cazul în care se utilizează aer ambiental).</p> <p>Pentru a determina conținutul optim de oxigen (O<sub>2</sub>) în exces, trebuie analizat conținutul de oxigen și de monoxid de carbon (CO) din gazele de ardere. Un conținut ridicat de monoxid de carbon (CO) indică faptul că este necesar mai mult oxigen, deoarece combustibilul nu este transformat complet în dioxid de carbon (CO<sub>2</sub>). În caz contrar, dacă conținutul de CO este foarte mic, iar cel de O<sub>2</sub> este ridicat, înseamnă că se furnizează prea mult aer. În acest caz, eficiența globală este redusă din cauza pierderilor de căldură (creșterea debitului de gaze de ardere). Atunci când se detectează conținuturi ridicate de O<sub>2</sub> și CO, trebuie investigată proiectarea cazanului. Fluxurile de jet sau scurgerile de aer (aerul este aspirat în sistem) ar putea fi o explicație. Nivelurile de exces de aer utilizate în mod obișnuit sunt:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Gaze naturale: 1,5÷10%.</li><li>- Păcură: 2÷20%.</li><li>- Biomasă: 6÷10%.</li><li>- Cărbune: 15÷60%.</li></ul> <p>Pentru o punere în aplicare eficientă, ar trebui instalat un sistem de analiză a gazelor de ardere (sondă lambda/probe) și integrat în sistemul de control al procesului pentru a furniza cantitatea optimă de oxigen pentru combustibilul</p>	



	utilizat în acel moment. Senzorii de gaze ar trebui să fie instalați aproape de camera de ardere pentru a evita contaminarea cu aerul din mediul înconjurător (de exemplu, scurgeri, flux invers prin coșul de fum etc.).	
Scheme și diagrame	<p>Schema de generare și distribuție a aburului</p>	
Economii	În funcție de mărimea cazanului, prețul unui sistem integrat de control al oxigenului variază între 6.000÷10.000 EUR și este în prezent cel mai rentabil pentru instalațiile de peste 200 kW.	
Economii de energie	Prin aplicarea unui sistem de analiză a fluxului de gaze la sistemul de control existent, eficiența poate fi crescută prin reducerea cererii de combustibil cu până la 0,5%.	
Economii monetare	Economiile de costuri sunt strâns legate de reducerea consumului de combustibil Economii anuale = consum de combustibil * costuri de combustibil * (1 - eficiența veche / eficiența nouă) - costuri de întreținere	
Timpul mediu de recuperare a investiției	Timpul de recuperare a investiției depinde în mare măsură de economia de combustibil și de prețul combustibilului. Prin urmare, nu se poate oferi un timp mediu de recuperare a investiției.	
Emisii	<b>Este necesară o evaluare suplimentară</b>	
Beneficii pentru mediu	Economiile de energie (de exemplu, reducerea temperaturii gazelor de eșapament) conduc adesea la o reducere a emisiilor de poluanți, cum ar fi CO2	
Principalele BNE (beneficii multiple)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Beneficii pentru mediu <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Productivitate crescută <input type="checkbox"/> Mediul de lucru / Sănătate / Securitate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Competitivitate <input type="checkbox"/> Întreținere	În funcție de măsurile alese, performanța globală crește, ceea ce duce la o creștere a competitivității. Marketingul sustenabilității poate fi sporit prin economiile de energie realizate prin reducerea emisiilor. Acest lucru ar putea duce la creșterea vânzărilor.
Replicabilitate	Nu este disponibilă	
Măsuri conexe	▪ STEA-03 – Optimizarea arzătorului	
Studiu de caz	Urmează să fie definit ▪ Situația inițială:	



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Descrierea optimizării:</li><li>▪ Costurile de punere în aplicare: EUR</li><li>▪ Timp de recuperare a investiției: ani</li></ul>
Referințe	<p>Blessl and Kessler, 2017, Energieeffizienz in der Industrie, Springer Vieweg, DOI: 10.1007/978-3-662-55999-4</p> <p>Bosch, 2018, Planungshandbuch für Dampfkesselanlagen, TT/MKT-CH_de_Planungshandbuch_Dampf_01</p> <p>Cres and Isnova, 2019, SteamUp - WP4 Training Material prepared by CRES</p> <p>Kulterer, K.: klimaaktiv Leitfaden für Energieaudits in Dampfsystemen, Österreichische Energieagentur im Rahmen des Programms des Lebensministeriums, Wien, 2017</p> <p>Statistik Austria, 2019, Nutzenergieanalyse für 2017</p> <p>Wünning, 2007, Handbuch der Brennertechnik für Industrieöfen: Grundlagen, Brennertechniken, Anwendungen, Vulkan-Verlag GmbH, ISBN: 3802729382</p>

Această bună practică a fost elaborată în cadrul proiectului Impawatt (GA nr. 785041) și adaptată pentru proiectul GEAR@SME (GA nr. 894356).



Caz de bune practici	INSPECTIA ȘI REPARAREA SIFOANELE DE ABUR; PUNEREA ÎN APLICARE UN PROGRAM EFICIENT DE ÎNTREȚINERE A SIFOANELOR DE ABUR	STEA-06						
Aplicație	Sistem de abur							
Sectorul IMM	Industrial							
Subsectorul IMM								
Descriere tehnica	<p>În cazul în care trapele de abur funcționează corect, acestea elimină condensul nedorit din sistem fără pierderi semnificative de abur. Cu toate acestea, defectarea trapei de abur este adesea cauza pierderilor semnificative de căldură din sistemul de abur. În general, acestea se pot defecta în două moduri: eșec deschis și eșec închis. O trapă de aburi deschisă defectă eliberează în mod constant abur din sistem, ceea ce duce la creșterea sarcinii cazanului și a costurilor de energie. Purgatoarele de abur închise defecte nu elimină condensul din sistem, ceea ce duce la multiple probleme: Apa colectată la schimbătoarele de căldură va scădea transferul de căldură, picăturile de apă antrenate în abur pot deteriora echipamentul, iar un sifon închis defect care deservește un colector de distribuție a aburului poate duce la o lovitură de apă care poate provoca daune extreme sistemului.</p> <p>Se întâmplă frecvent ca în sistemele de abur, care nu au fost întreținute timp de mai mulți ani, ca între 15% și 30% din trapele de abur instalate să fie defecte.</p> <p>Scurgerile și defecțiunile trapei de abur pot implica costuri de mai multe mii de euro pe an și trapele de abur.</p>							
Recomandare pentru optimizare	<p>Există trei tipuri diferite de trape de abur care sunt potrivite pentru diferite aplicații, după cum se arată în tabel. Cu toate acestea, se recomandă consultarea unui expert cu privire la alegerea celui mai potrivit sifon de abur pentru o anumită aplicație.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Tipuri și aplicații ale trapei de abur</p> <table border="1"><thead><tr><th>Tipul de capcană de abur</th><th>Domeniul de aplicare</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Separatoare de abur mecanice</td><td><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Schimbător de căldură, încălzitor de aer reglementat, încălzitor de apă de proces</li><li>▪ Cazane, camere de uscare, serpentine de încălzire, cilindri de uscare</li><li>▪ Încălzitor de aer, instalații de pasteurizare și încălzirea unităților CIP în industria alimentară</li><li>▪ Umidificare a aerului, rezervoare de stocare reglementate</li></ul></td></tr><tr><td>Trapele de abur termostactice</td><td><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Conducte de abur, radiatoare de abur, încălzitoare de aer nereglementate, sterilizare, dezinfecție, conducte de abur sterile, filtre de abur și sisteme de spălare în uzinele farmaceutice</li><li>▪ Plăci fierbinți în bucătării, mașini de spălat vase</li></ul></td></tr></tbody></table>		Tipul de capcană de abur	Domeniul de aplicare	Separatoare de abur mecanice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Schimbător de căldură, încălzitor de aer reglementat, încălzitor de apă de proces</li><li>▪ Cazane, camere de uscare, serpentine de încălzire, cilindri de uscare</li><li>▪ Încălzitor de aer, instalații de pasteurizare și încălzirea unităților CIP în industria alimentară</li><li>▪ Umidificare a aerului, rezervoare de stocare reglementate</li></ul>	Trapele de abur termostactice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Conducte de abur, radiatoare de abur, încălzitoare de aer nereglementate, sterilizare, dezinfecție, conducte de abur sterile, filtre de abur și sisteme de spălare în uzinele farmaceutice</li><li>▪ Plăci fierbinți în bucătării, mașini de spălat vase</li></ul>
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	<p>industriale</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Sisteme de umplere în industria alimentară</li> <li>▪ Prese de anvelope în industria cauciucului</li> <li>▪ Încălzirea urmelor (uzine chimice, rafinării), serpentine de încălzire nereglementate, rezervoare de depozitare nereglementate</li> </ul>
Trapele de abur termodinamice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Conducte de abur fierbinte, serpentine de încălzire și încălzitoare de aer nereglementate, rezervoare de stocare necontrolate, prese de călcat în spălătorii industriale</li> </ul>

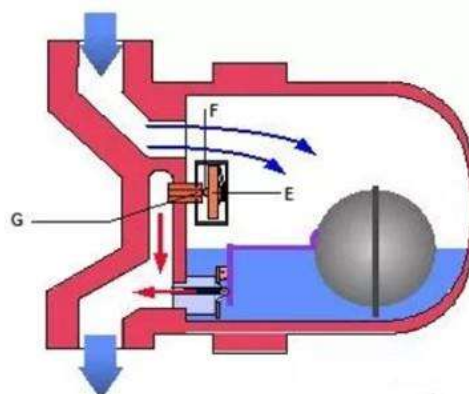
Pentru a evita pierderile mari de energie, ar trebui pus în aplicare un program de gestionare a trapei de abur care:

- formează personalul de pe amplasament sau apelează la serviciile unui furnizor specializat
- inspectează periodic fiecare trapă de abur (frecvența depinde de nivelul de presiune: peste 10 bar lunar, până la 10 bar trimestrial și până la 2 bar anual).
- evaluează starea sa de funcționare
- păstrează o bază de date cu toate trapele de abur, atât cele funcționale, cât și cele defecte
- identifică adevăratele sifoanelor și a dispozitivelor auxiliare
- determină costul pierderilor de energie cauzate de trapele defecte
- acționează în funcție de rezultatele evaluării

În sistemele cu un program de întreținere programat în mod regulat, trapele care prezintă scurgeri ar trebui să reprezinte mai puțin de 5% din populația de trape.

Calcularea pierderilor de energie cauzate de trapele de abur defecte poate fi dificilă. Pierderile de la trapele de abur pot fi estimate pe baza stării fiecărei trape testate și a debitului de abur calculat care ar putea rezulta în cazul în care s-a defectat, așa cum se determină din dimensiunea orificiului trapei și presiunea aburului.

Scheme și diagrame



Schema unui sifon de abur

Economii

Aprox. 300 EUR per sifon de abur





Economii de energie	Economii de energie de până la 10%.	
Economii monetare	Scurgerile și defecțiunile trapelor de abur pot duce la costuri de mii de euro/an.	
Timpul mediu de recuperare a investiției	Mai puțin de 3 ani Timpul de recuperare a investiției pentru aplicarea unui program eficient de întreținere a trapei de abur este de aproximativ un an.	
Emisii	70mgNOx/Nm3 Emisiile de evacuare provenite de la sistemele de generare a aburului	
Beneficii pentru mediu	Reducerea emisiilor de CO2 și NOx pentru a reduce necesarul de energie pentru producerea de abur	
Principalele BNE (beneficii multiple)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Beneficii pentru mediu <input type="checkbox"/> Productivitate crescută <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mediul de lucru / Sănătate / Securitate <input type="checkbox"/> Competitivitate <input type="checkbox"/> Întreținere	Capcanele de abur defecte pot avea scurgeri de abur, ceea ce poate reprezenta un pericol pentru siguranță.
Replicabilitate	Mare	
Măsuri conexe	▪ STEA-01 - Reducerea cererii de energie	
Studiu de caz	<p>Program de gestionare a trapelor de aburi, Sandoz GmbH (Austria, 2016)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Situația inițială: Sandoz este una dintre cele mai importante companii de medicamente generice din lume, care cuprinde o gamă largă de medicamente de înaltă calitate și la prețuri accesibile. La fabrica din Schafhenau se află una dintre cele mai moderne uzine de culturi celulare din Europa. Principalele unități consumatoare de energie în cadrul proceselor de producție sunt: a) sistemele de ventilație necesare pentru a menține condiții optime în incintă și b) generatoarele de apă pură și de abur. Aceste unități sunt fundamentale în producția de substanțe biofarmaceutice de cea mai înaltă calitate. Înainte de punerea în aplicare cu succes a inițiativelor, necesarul total de energie al culturii celulare în 2008 se ridica la 20,77 GWh/an (căldură: 15,01 GWh - electricitate: 5,76 GWh).</li><li>▪ Descrierea optimizării: A fost instalat un program de gestionare a trapelor de aburi, care implică o revizuire periodică a tuturor trapelor de aburi prin intermediul unui echipament de măsurare cu ultrasunete. În timpul revizuirii inițiale din 2009, au fost identificate 9 % din trapele defecte. Această măsură a dus la economii de energie de 500 MWh/an. Implementation costs: not available EUR</li></ul> <p>▪ Timp de recuperare: 1 an</p>	
Referințe	Blessl and Kessler, 2017, Energieeffizienz in der Industrie, Springer Vieweg, DOI: 10.1007/978-3-662-55999-4 US Department of Energy. Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy. Advanced	



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Steam Up, WP 3: The Steam Audit Methodology, 2016

Kulterer, K.: klimaaktiv Leitfaden für Energieaudits in Dampfsystemen, Österreichische Energieagentur im Rahmen des Programms des Lebensministeriums, Wien 2017

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Steam Up: D 7.5 Factsheet Steam Up Measures. [https://steam-up.eu/sites/steam-up.eu/files/documents/d\\_7.5\\_factsheet\\_steam\\_up\\_measures\\_0.pdf](https://steam-up.eu/sites/steam-up.eu/files/documents/d_7.5_factsheet_steam_up_measures_0.pdf)

Statistik Austria, 2019, Nutzenergieanalyse für 2017

DI Michael Schirmer, Spirax Sarco, personal communication (24.6.2011)

Această bună practică a fost elaborată în cadrul proiectului Impawatt (GA nr. 785041) și adaptată pentru proiectul GEAR@SME (GA nr. 894356).



Caz de bune practici	RECUPERAREA OPTIMIZATĂ A CONDENSATULUI	STEA-07
Aplicație	Sistem de abur	
Sectorul IMM	Industrial	
Subsectorul IMM		
Descriere tehnica	<p>Condensatul este produs după ce aburul a transferat o parte din energia sa termică, căldura latentă, și s-a condensat în apă. Condensatul are încă o cantitate semnificativă de energie termică (intervalul tipic de temperatură: 75°C - 100°C) care poate fi utilizată în continuare prin recuperarea condensatului. Prin urmare, condensatul recuperat are o valoare economică, deoarece:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Reduce consumul de energie necesar în dezaburitor</li><li>▪ Reduce apa de adaos</li><li>▪ Reduce numărul de substanțe chimice pentru tratarea apei</li><li>▪ Reduce apa de stingere necesară pentru canalizare</li><li>▪ Poate fi utilizat ca abur de avarie, ceea ce înseamnă că este nevoie de mai puțin abur produs</li></ul>	
Recomandare pentru optimizare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ <u>Recuperați cât mai mult condensat posibil:</u> Optimizarea recuperării condensatului începe prin evaluarea cantității actuale de condensat returnat pe baza diferitelor niveluri de captare. Cantitatea de condensat disponibilă rezultă în cantitatea de abur care este utilizată în procesele de schimb de căldură indirect și în turbinele de condensare. Recuperarea condensatului depinde de următorii factori: nivelurile de contaminare, costul echipamentului de recuperare și costul conductelor de condensat.</li></ul> <p>Există o tehnologie comercială disponibilă care poate monitoriza în timp real nivelurile de contaminare din condensat și care poate evacua condensatul în cazul în care contaminarea depășește anumite niveluri. Costul echipamentului de recuperare și al conductelor depinde de locația fizică a utilizării finale și a cazanului. Receptoarele de condensat pot servi ca punct de colectare local și pot reduce costurile de pompare individuală a condensatului înapoi.</p> <p>Condensatul conține o cantitate semnificativă de energie care poate reprezenta între 10% și 30% din energia inițială conținută în abur. Reîntoarcerea condensatului în cazan poate duce la o scădere cu 10% până la 20% a cererii de combustibil.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ <u>Recuperați condensatul la cea mai mare energie termică posibilă:</u> o temperatură de retur a condensatului mai ridicată implică o încălzire mai mică necesară în dezaerator, ceea ce se traduce direct în economii de costuri energetice. Temperatura de recuperare a condensatului poate fi crescută prin repararea scurgerilor din conducte și a trapelor de abur și prin izolarea conductelor. Cu toate acestea, returnarea condensatului la temperaturi ridicate ar putea duce la probleme de funcționare, cum ar fi formarea nedorită de scilpuri în conductele de retur al condensatului.</li></ul>	



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <u>Condensatul de înaltă presiune pentru a produce abur de joasă presiune:</u> condensatul conține încă multă energie termică și poate fi supus unui flash pentru a produce abur de joasă presiune. Gama de presiuni tipice pentru aburul viu este cuprinsă între 4 și 15 bari, în timp ce aburul de joasă presiune, după stingere, are de obicei o presiune manometrică de 0,5 bari. În funcție de locația și de proximitatea față de colectoare sau față de utilizatorii finali, aburul de joasă presiune produs prin pulverizare rapidă poate înlocui aburul viu pe colectorul de joasă presiune. Cantitatea de vapori de tip flash poate fi între 5% și 30% din aburul viu consumat, ceea ce duce la o economie potențială de combustibil de 5% până la 30%. Această oportunitate de optimizare va avea însă nevoie de un model termodinamic solid al sistemului de abur pentru a evalua impactul economic real și utilizarea.</li> <li>▪ <u>Recuperarea condensatului ventilat vs. presurizat:</u> Există două tipuri de sisteme de recuperare a condensatului: sisteme ventilate și sisteme presurizate. Sistemele ventilate recuperează condensatul într-un rezervor deschis spre atmosferă, ceea ce duce la pierderea unei cantități relevante de energie din cauza aruncării în atmosferă. Cu toate acestea, configurația lor este simplă și, prin urmare, necesită costuri de investiție mult mai mici decât sistemele presurizate. Apa recuperată poate fi utilizată ca apă de adaos la cazan, preîncălzire sau în alte aplicații de apă caldă. În sistemele presurizate, condensatul este menținut la o presiune mai mare decât cea atmosferică pe tot parcursul procesului de recuperare. Acest lucru permite recuperarea condensatului la o temperatură mai ridicată decât în cazul sistemelor cu ventilație, ceea ce are ca rezultat o cantitate mai mare de energie care este recuperată. În plus, o cantitate mai mare de apă poate fi reutilizată, deoarece nu se evacuează aburul de avarie în atmosferă. Cu toate acestea, aceste sisteme sunt mai complicate și implică mai multe considerente de proiectare. De exemplu, conductele de transport al condensatului trebuie dimensionate pentru un flux bifazic de abur și condensat. Acest lucru are ca rezultat costuri de investiție mai mari. Condensatul recuperat este utilizat de obicei pentru alimentarea directă a cazanului și pentru aplicații de recuperare a aburului flash.</li> </ul>
<b>Economii</b>	Aprox. 15 EUR/m per țevă izolată pentru aducerea condensatului în cazan Aproximativ 300 EUR pentru captarea aburului
<b>Economii de energie</b>	Economii de energie cuprinse între 10 și 30%.
<b>Economii monetare</b>	Economii cu un sistem de recuperare a condensului sub presiune: aprox. 10÷12% din combustibil.
<b>Timpul mediu de recuperare a investiției</b>	Mai puțin de 3 ani Dacă nu a fost instalată anterior nicio instalație de recuperare a condensatului, timpul de recuperare a investiției este mai mic de un an. Economii provin din costurile mai mici cu combustibilul, din costurile mai mici cu apa de adaos și de tratare și din costurile mai mici cu apele uzate.
<b>Emisii</b>	70 mgNOx/Nm <sup>3</sup> Emisiile de evacuare provenite de la sistemele de generare a aburului



Beneficii pentru mediu	Reducerea emisiilor de gaze CO <sub>2</sub> și NO <sub>x</sub>	
Principalele BNE (beneficii multiple)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Beneficii pentru mediu <input type="checkbox"/> Productivitate crescută <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mediul de lucru / Sănătate / Securitate <input type="checkbox"/> Competitivitate <input type="checkbox"/> Întreținere	Cererea mai mică de combustibil duce la reducerea poluării aerului. În plus, consumul de apă poate fi redus prin recuperarea optimizată a condensatului. Recuperarea condensatului poate, de asemenea, să limiteze norii de abur pentru a reduce zgomotul evacuării condensatului atmosferic, îmbunătățind mediul de lucru.
Replicabilitate	Mare	
Măsurile conexe	▪ STEA-01 - Reducerea cererii de energie	
Studiu de caz	<p>Sistem de recuperare a căldurii pentru eficiență energetică, firma Boehringer Ingelheim RCV GmbH &amp; Co KG (Austria, 2016)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Situația inițială: instalația de producere a aburului era pe deplin funcțională și în stare perfectă, având în vedere momentul în care a fost instalată. Instalația de producere a aburului era formată din două cazane cu o capacitate maximă de 5 t/h și o instalație de tratare a apei de alimentare. Aburul este utilizat în procesele de producție și pentru a umidifica aerul din sistemul de ventilație. Nu a existat nicio utilizare de energie pentru condensat, care era colectat în rezervoare deschise. În plus, aburul a fost evacuat în mediul înconjurător. În 2015, consumul de gaze naturale al instalației de abur a fost de 1 363 605 m<sup>3</sup>.</li><li>▪ Descrierea optimizării: intervenția include optimizarea diferitelor componente ale sistemului de abur și utilizarea finală a echipamentului.<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Rezervor de apă de alimentare: Rezervorul de apă de alimentare a fost înlocuit și a fost instalat unul mai scump.</li><li>- Utilizarea aburului ventilat: Aburul ventilat anterior este utilizat într-un schimbător de căldură pentru a preîncălzi apa de alimentare a cazanului. Acest lucru duce la reducerea consumului de combustibil.</li><li>- Recuperarea condensatului: condensatul cu o temperatură de aproximativ 120°C este acum utilizat pentru a preîncălzi apa de alimentare a cazanului.</li><li>- Trapele de abur: deoarece trapele de abur prezente prezentau o rată de pierderi în creștere, au fost instalate unele noi.</li><li>- Înlocuirea umidificatorului pentru sistemul de ventilație: consumul de abur și, prin urmare, cererea de energie, a fost redus prin instalarea unor umidificatoare noi care au o rată de condensare mai mică.</li><li>- Optimizarea procesului: o cantitate mai mică de apă reziduală trebuie tratată termic cu abur datorită unui bypass automat al unor părți din apa reziduală din procesul de curățare la fața locului (CIP). The total annual energy saving amounts to 3,497 MWh.</li></ul></li></ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Costuri de punere în aplicare: nu sunt disponibile EUR</li><li>▪ Timp de recuperare a investiției: nu este disponibil ani</li></ul>	



<b>Referințe</b>	<p>Blessl and Kessler, 2017, Energieeffizienz in der Industrie, Springer Vieweg, DOI: 10.1007/978-3-662-55999-4</p> <p>TLV International Inc.: Introduction to Condensate Recovery, <a href="https://www.tlv.com/global/TI/steam-theory/introduction-to-condensate-recovery.html">https://www.tlv.com/global/TI/steam-theory/introduction-to-condensate-recovery.html</a>, visited: 20.03.2019</p> <p>TLV International Inc.: Condensate Recovery: Vented vs. Pressurized Systems, <a href="https://www.tlv.com/global/TI/steam-theory/vented-pressurized-condensate-recovery.html">https://www.tlv.com/global/TI/steam-theory/vented-pressurized-condensate-recovery.html</a>, visited: 21.03.2019</p> <p>Spirax Sarco GmbH: Grundlagen der Dampf- und Kondensattechnologie, Konstanz 2014</p> <p>Spirax Sarco Limited: Online tutorials, <a href="https://beta.spiraxsarco.com/learn-about-steam">https://beta.spiraxsarco.com/learn-about-steam</a>, visited: 20.03.2019</p> <p>CRES, ISNOVA: STEAM UP WP4: TRAINING MATERIAL PREPARED BY CRES</p> <p>Kulterer, K.: STEAM UP Evaluation of Audits, Wien 2018</p> <p>Kulterer, K.: klimaaktiv Leitfaden für Energieaudits in Dampfsystemen, Österreichische Energieagentur im Rahmen des Programms des Lebensministeriums, Wien 2017</p> <p>Statistik Austria, 2019, Nutzenergieanalyse für 2017</p> <p>Kulterer, K.: klimaaktiv Messleitfaden I, Österreichische Energieagentur im Rahmen des Programms des Lebensministeriums, Wien 2015</p>
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Poveste inspirațională	Creșterea eficienței energetice în IMM-uri prin educație și formare profesională	INST-01
Țara	România	
Măsurile de eficiență energetică	Curs de formare pentru a deveni manager energetic și implementarea unui plan de acțiune în domeniul eficienței energetice pentru a reduce consumul și costul cu energia	
Sectorul IMM-urilor	Industria textilă	
De ce	IMM-urile se confruntă cu numeroase bariere, inclusiv economice, informaționale și organizatorice, care împiedică adesea punerea în aplicare a măsurilor de eficiență energetică. Pe lângă aceasta, cadrul legislativ nu motivează IMM-urile să realizeze un audit energetic sau să angajeze un manager energetic. Având în vedere acest lucru, formarea unui personal tehnic intern ar putea conduce la beneficii considerabile, care vor fi prezentate mai jos.	
Cum	<p><b>Abordare</b></p> <p>Abordarea implementată a implicat participarea directorului de uzină al unui IMM care activează în industria textilă la un program de educație și formare profesională (Education &amp; Training - E&amp;T) finanțat în cadrul unui proiect Orizont 2020. Programul E&amp;T a inclus mai multe module și, de asemenea, acțiuni practice, pentru a îmbunătăți know-how-ul participanților și, de asemenea, pentru a crește capacitățile practice despre acțiuni locale de eficiență energetică, incluzând atât măsuri organizatorice, cât și tehnice. Acțiunea practică a cursului a avut ca rezultat o evaluare energetică detaliată a unei locații pilot, cu scopul de a pune în practică cunoștințele teoretice și de a realiza o analiză energetică detaliată pentru a motiva în continuare factorul de decizie să efectueze un audit energetic.</p> <p>Planul de acțiune propus pentru eficiență energetică a constat într-o abordare bazată pe metoda "low hanging fruits" și pe dezvoltarea unui pachet de măsuri organizaționale și tehnice. Măsurile de tip "low hanging fruits" includ:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• optimizarea generatorului compresorului de aer cu scopul utilizării eficiente a fiecărui echipament și optimizarea funcționării liniei de flux de aer;</li><li>• înlocuirea sistemului de răcire a aerului cu ajutorul unui schimbător de căldură.</li></ul> <p>Au fost propuse următoarele măsuri organizatorice:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Educarea angajaților prin organizarea de ateliere de lucru în cadrul cărora pot fi dezbătute subiecte specifice privind eficiența energetică, de exemplu, obiceiurile care consumă energie, îmbunătățirea eficienței energetice la locul de muncă, și amprenta de carbon;</li><li>• Sistem de recompensare a personalului care inițiază măsuri de eficiență energetică ;</li><li>• Investiția în aparate eficiente din punct de vedere energetic în birouri;</li></ul>	





	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Efectuarea unui audit energetic profesional unic pentru a identifica soluții personalizate de economisire a energiei;</li><li>• Efectuarea lucrărilor necesare de întreținere și curățare a echipamentelor consumatoare de energie.</li></ul> <p>Pe lângă acestea, au fost propuse surse regenerabile de energie, alături de surse eficiente din punct de vedere energetic, cum ar fi:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Sistem fotovoltaic cu o capacitate instalată de 250 kW pentru producerea de energie electrică;</li><li>• Colectoare solare termice cu o capacitate instalată de 168 kW;</li><li>• Sistem de pompe de căldură.</li></ul>
	<p><b>Setback</b></p> <p>O analiză energetică nu este suficientă pentru a exploata pe deplin potențialul și pentru a stabili fezabilitatea sistemelor tehnice propuse. Aceasta ar trebui să fie realizată de o echipă de experți, inclusiv de un auditor energetic certificat.</p>
<b>Cui</b>	<p>Acțiunea practică a fost realizată în cadrul unui grup de cursanți, coordonat de un lector (profesionist în domeniul eficienței energetice), care a realizat analiza energetică și a stabilit planul de acțiune pentru eficiență energetică.</p>
<b>Ce</b>	<p>Prin evaluarea indicatorilor cheie de performanță - economia de energie și reducerea emisiilor de CO<sub>2</sub> - se poate deduce o mai bună fezabilitate tehnică a pachetului de eficiență energetică, reflectată în potențialul cumulată de economisire a energiei de 250 MWh/an energie electrică și 818 MWh/an energie termică, împreună cu reducerea totală a emisiilor de CO<sub>2</sub> de 263 tone de CO<sub>2</sub> echiv. pe an.</p>
<b>Lecțiile învățate</b>	<p>Educația și îmbunătățirea cunoștințelor reprezintă un element-cheie în calea IMM-urilor către tranziția energetică și, de asemenea, către decarbonizare. Acest lucru ar putea duce la o motivație puternică pentru diferite categorii de personal, inclusiv la nivelul factorilor de decizie, al personalului tehnic și al altor angajați.</p>

Această bună practică a fost elaborată în cadrul proiectului GEAR@SME (GA nr. 894356).

