



INDUSTRY- Utility Optimization



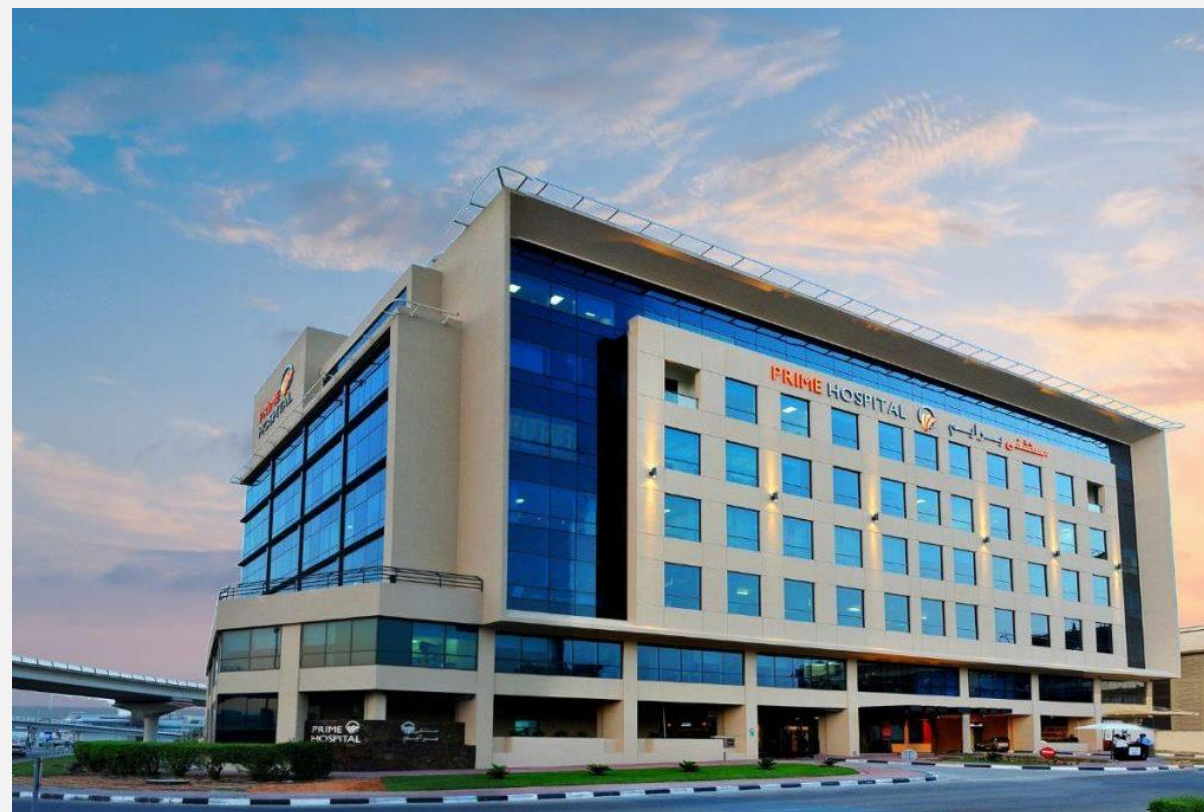
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Utility Optimization

- Electrical Power Supply
- Water Supply
- Compressed Air Supply
- Industrial Gas Supply
- HVAC Efficiency
- Thermal Energy
- Genset power generation

Utility Optimization

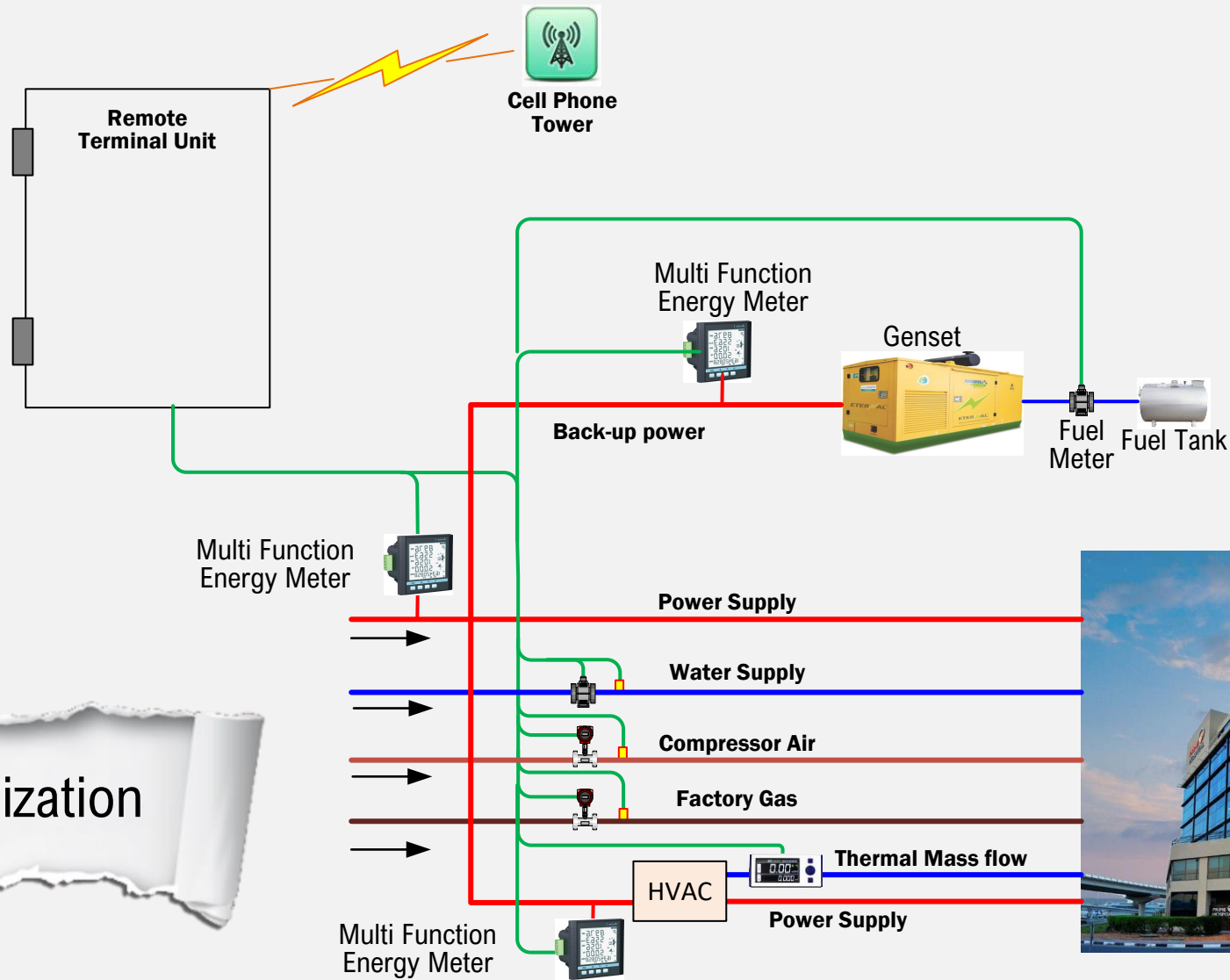




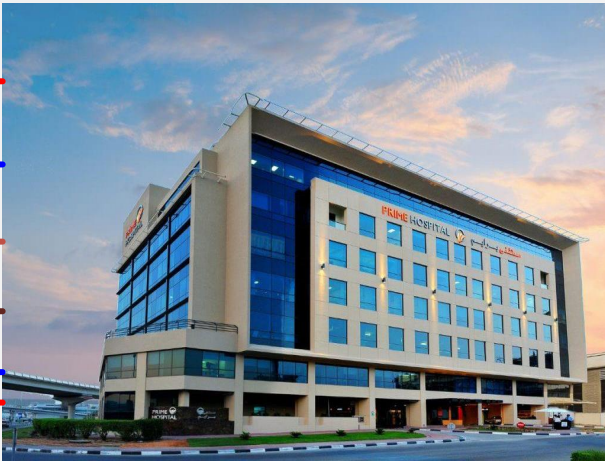
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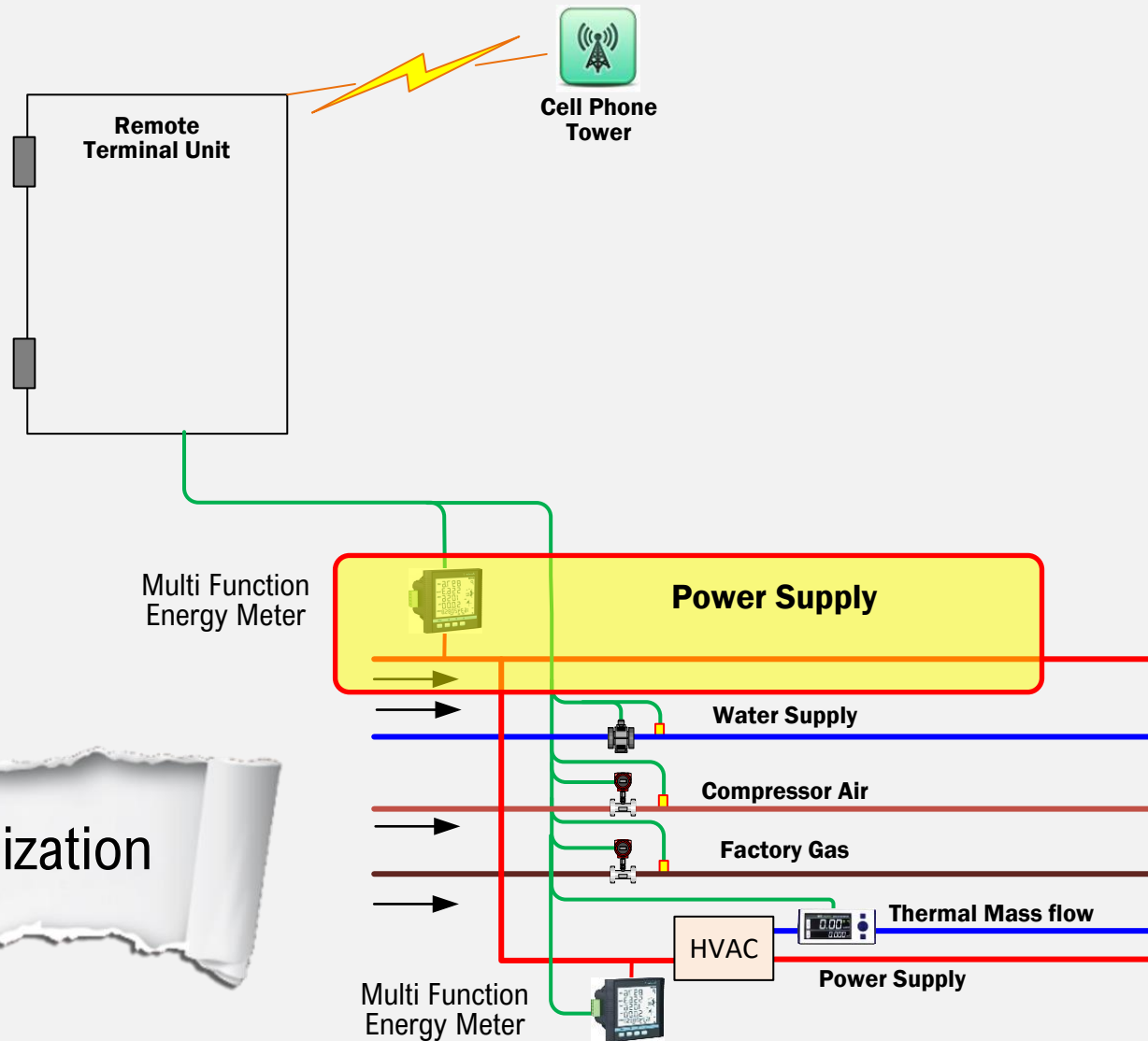


Utility – Power Supply Optimization



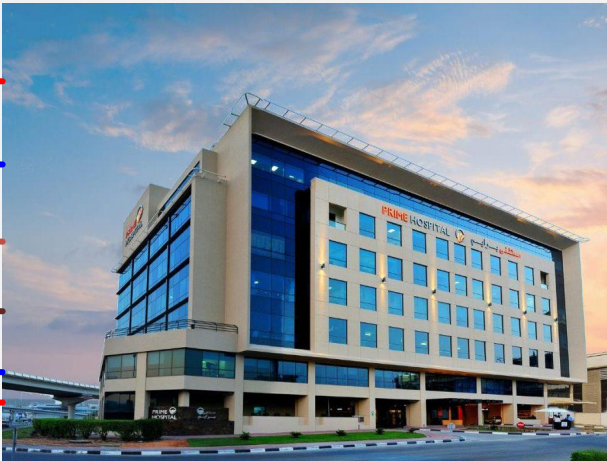
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Power Supply



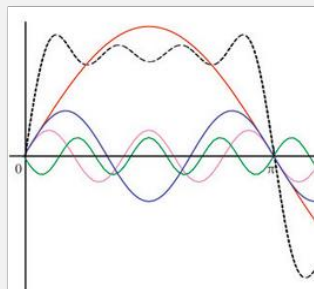
The absence of - Power Supply – Voltage, Current, Power, kVA, Energy, Power factor and other parameters anomaly – leads to frequent failures of electrical system and damage to switch gear.



Inefficient HVAC System

Un metered power supply in HVAC – cooling tower, primary & Secondary pumping – user not able to calculate the effectiveness – efficiency of the devices in the premises.

Harmonic Distortion



UPS, Compressor, Computer, monitor and other equipment's connected in the mains power supply distorts the 50Hz waveform and the non linear waveform – creates harmonics distortion.



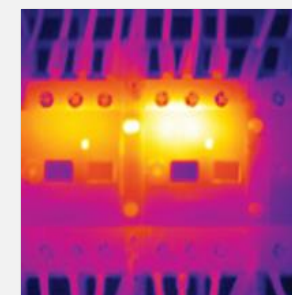
Poor - Pump Efficiency

The absence of energy consumption monitoring in the pump house leads to the pump running in poor efficiency and absence of data the user not able to optimize the pumping system.

Feeder Main Anomaly



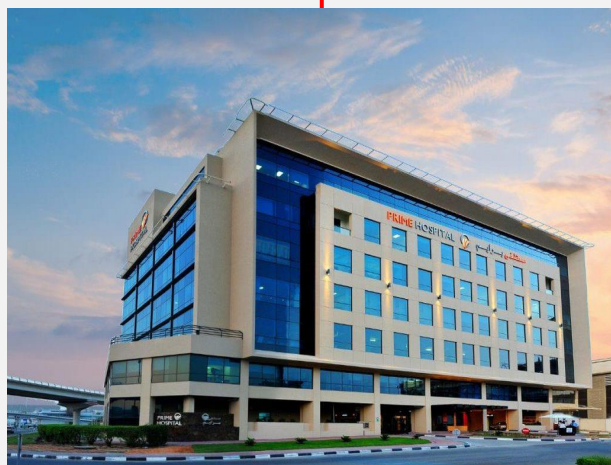
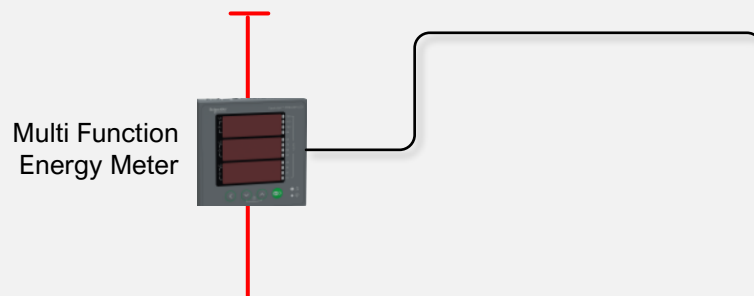
The absence of feeder mains monitoring – not able to quantify the power consumption of various devices and their efficiency leads to inflated electric energy consumption bills leads to wastage of money.



Poor Power Quality

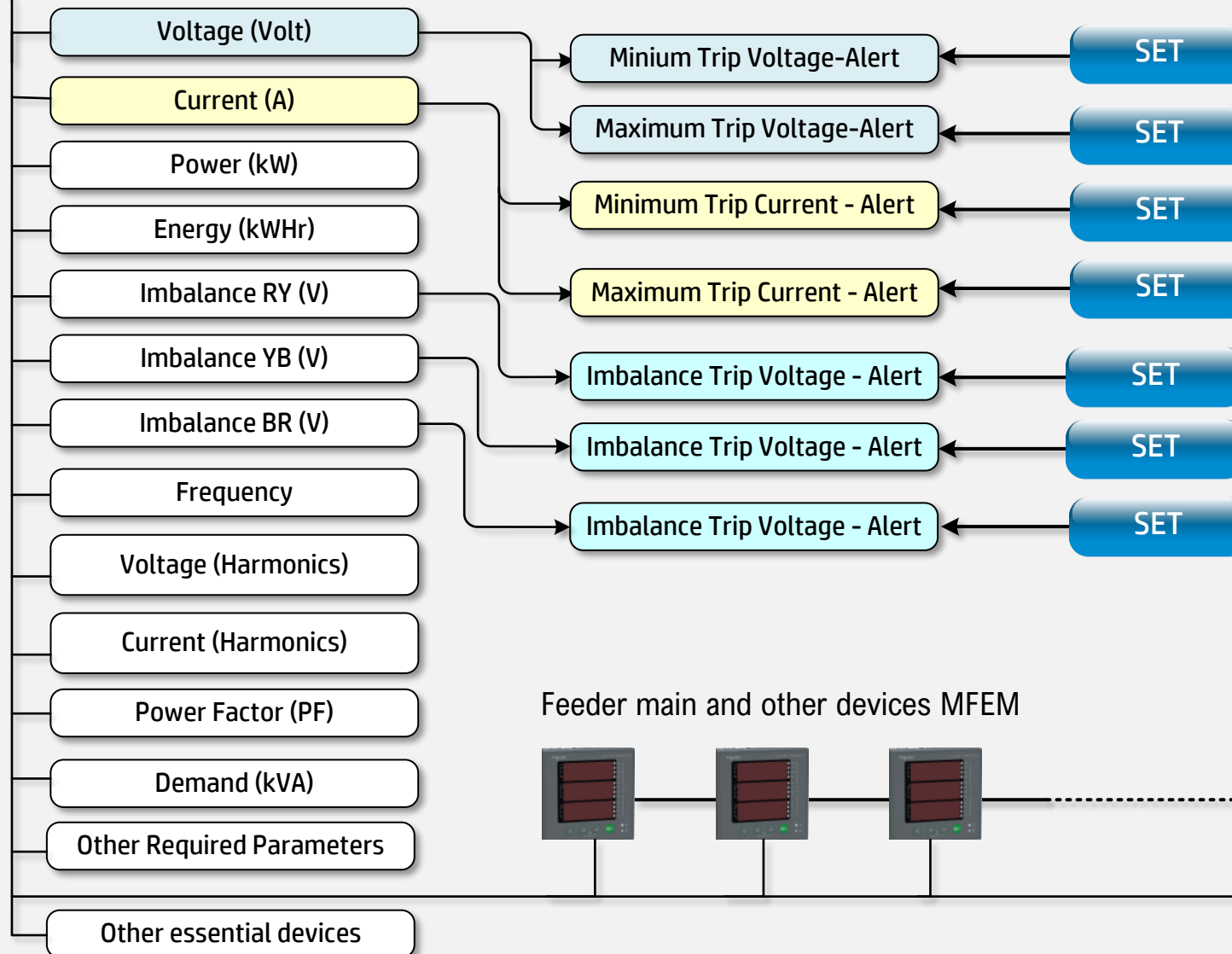
Poor power quality leads to electrical switch gear heating and burning of components and leads to damage of components, increases losses in the distribution network.

Electrical Power - Supply



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Power Supply - Monitoring



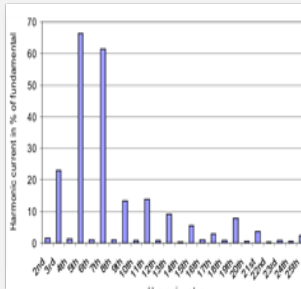
Real time monitoring of - Power Supply – Voltage, Current, Power, kVA, Energy, Power factor and other parameters anomaly – shall be detected and predicts the failures before breakdown.



HVAC-Efficiency Improvement

Metered Power Supply in HVAC – cooling tower, primary & Secondary pumping – leads to – optimization of the HVAC system and resulted in energy saving and improve the efficiency.

Harmonic Distortion



The harmonic distortion measurement leads to quantifying the harmonic content and user to mitigate the harmonics by implementing the suitable filter & eliminate the switch gear heating.



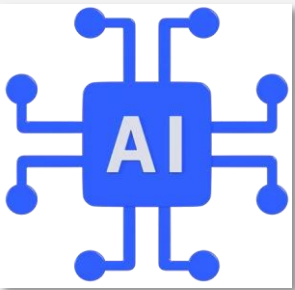
Pump Condition

Monitoring of pump efficiency leads to timely upgrading – restoring the pump efficiency by implementing various measure. Ultimately resulted in energy saving.

Feeder Main - Monitoring



Branch, equipment, floor – wise consumption monitoring predicts the consumption pattern – predicts – any increase in consumption compared with the previous history.



AI Based Anomaly Prediction

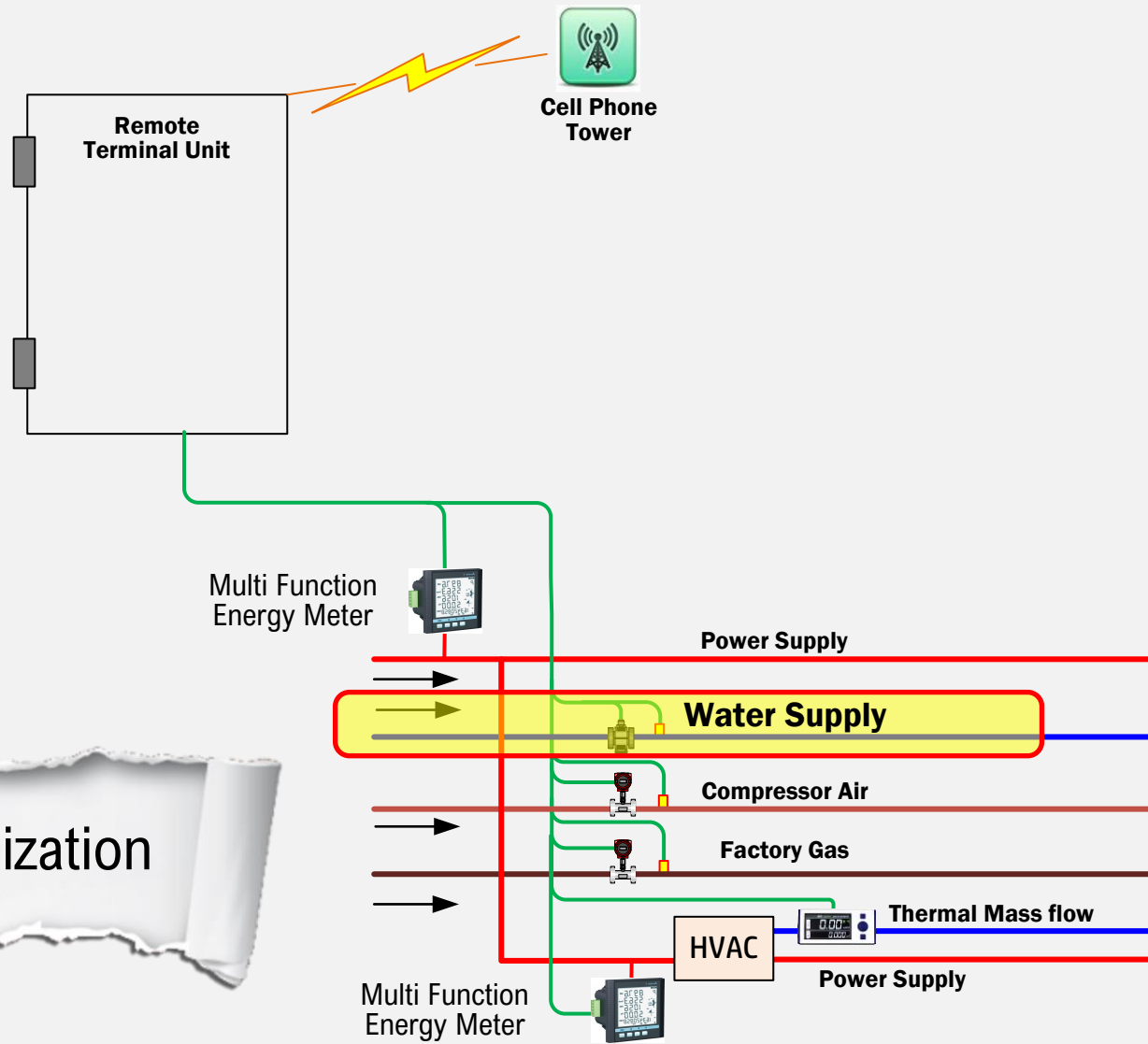
AI based power parameters anomaly prediction leads to detection of the failure well in advance, and prevents the breakdown and costly repair. The system automatically prepares the report for events, anomaly.



Utility – Water Supply Optimization

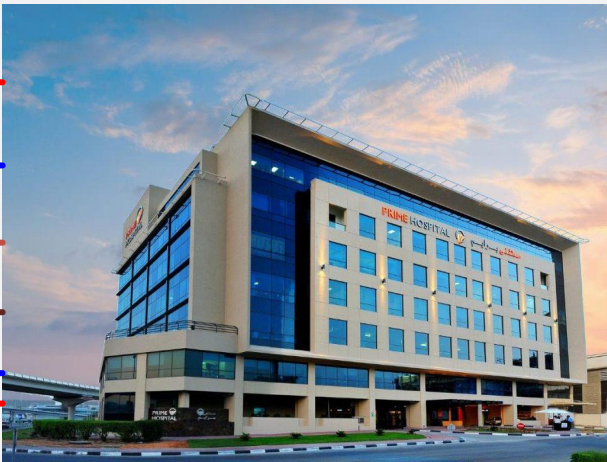


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Unmonitored Consumption



Un monitored water consumption leads to over consumption, accountability, no idea about water leakage, night time water consumption



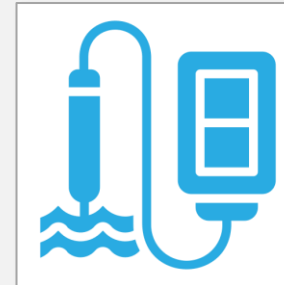
HVAC

HVAC – cooling tower, primary & Secondary pumping – unmetered water consumption – leads to inflated bill and absence of data – optimization of HVAC is not possible.

Pipeline Leakage



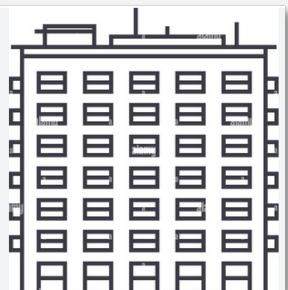
Without Quantification of water leakages leads to higher water consumption, and inflated bills. The user priority shifted to some other job due to absence of leakage data



Water Quality

Manual water quality testing leads to error and missing out and unable to find out random water contamination in the water supply network.

Branch wise



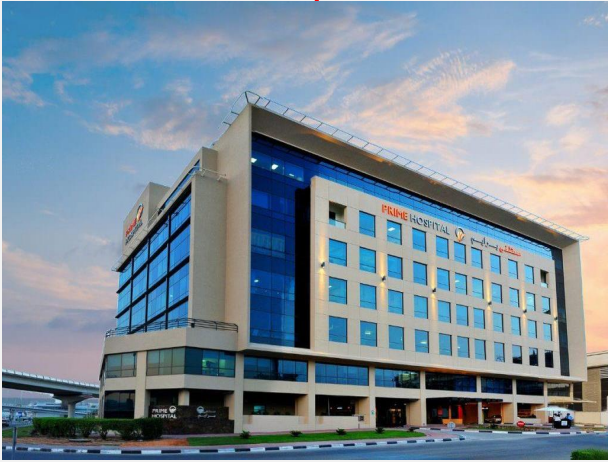
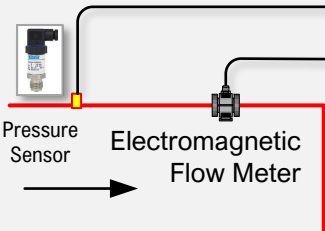
The absence of water meter – and consumption details in - individual Floor, high water consuming devices, coolers, HVAC system – the absence of data user unable to optimize the consumption



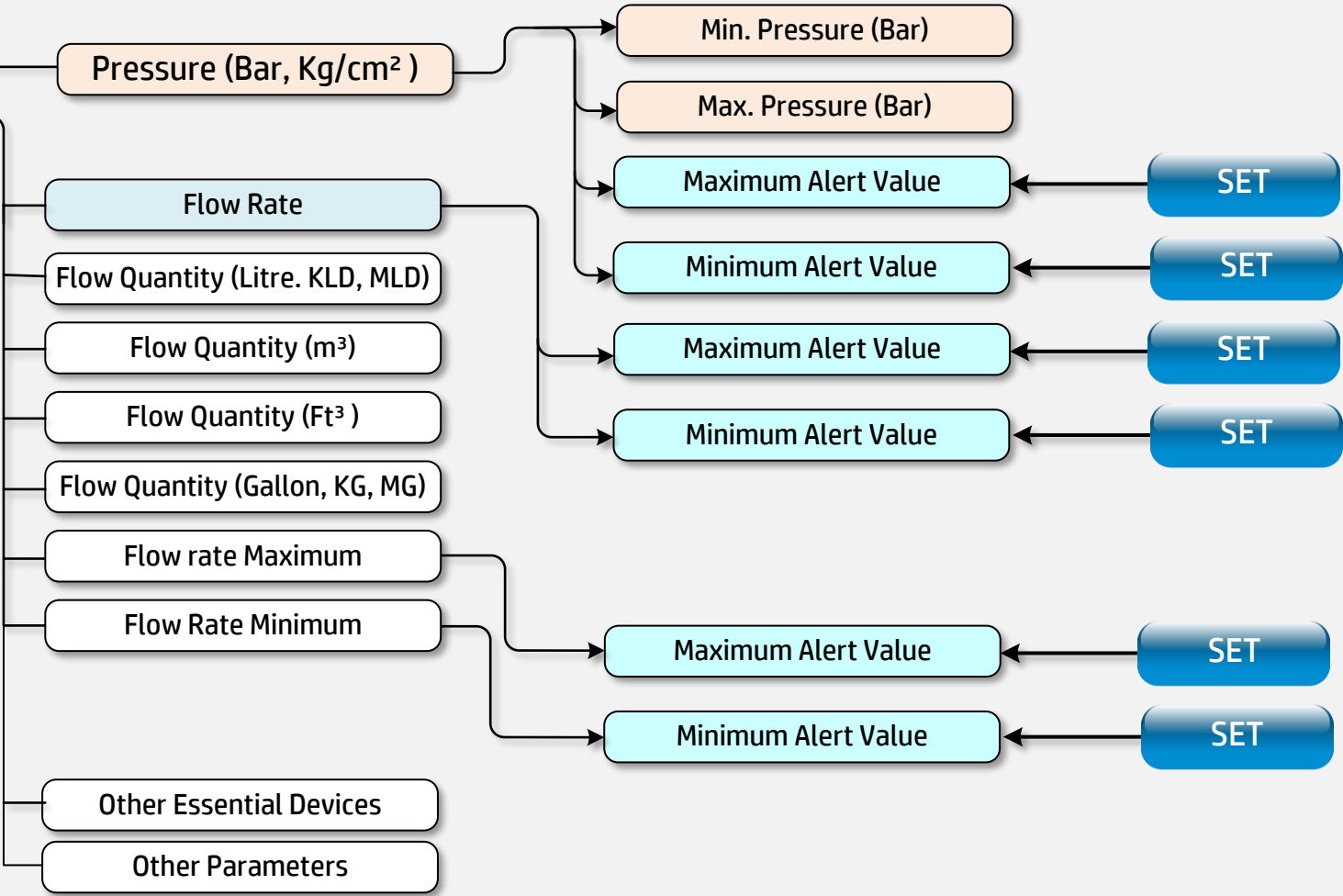
Multiple Pump

The absence of pump logic controller, pump efficiency monitoring – the user is not having any clue – what efficiency the pump is operating? Unable to optimize the pumping system.

Water Supply



Industry



Utility Optimization



Utility Water Supply - Optimization



Water Supply Monitoring



Water Supply – flow rate – volume of consumption and pattern of consumption monitoring leads to the optimization of water consumption and reducing the peak hour consumption.



HVAC

Metered water supply in HVAC – cooling tower, primary & Secondary pumping – leads to – optimization of the HVAC system and resulted in energy and water saving.

Pipeline Leakage



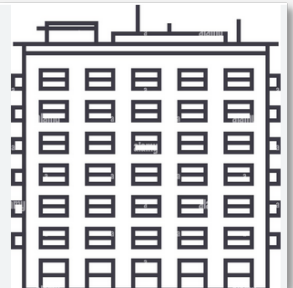
Night time leakage quantification and floor wise leakage quantification and indexing the pipeline segment having more leakage – leads to mitigate the leakage issues.



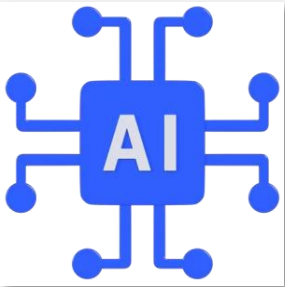
Pump Logic Control

Monitoring of pump efficiency leads to timely upgrading – restoring the pump efficiency by implementing various measure. Ultimately resulted in energy saving.

Branch wise Monitoring



Branch, equipment, floor – wise consumption monitoring predicts the consumption pattern – predicts – any increase in consumption compared with the previous history.



AI Based Anomaly Prediction

Ai based anomaly prediction leads to detection of the failure well in advance , and prevents the breakdown and costly repair.

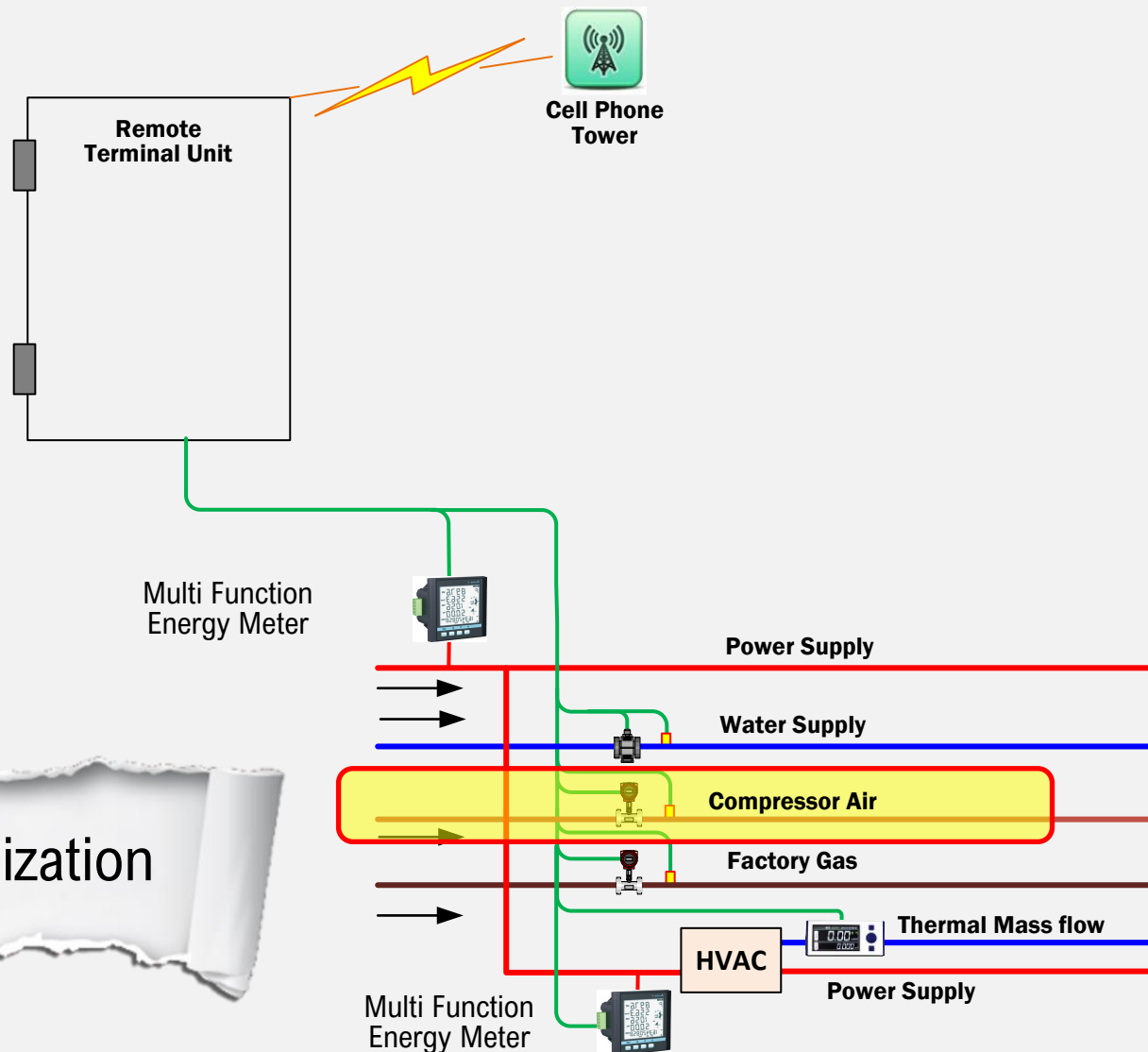


Compressor Air Supply Optimization



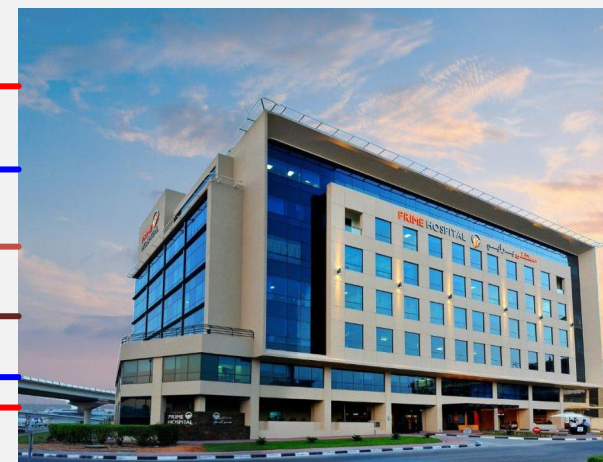
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Present Condition of the Compressor Air Supply



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Compressor Poor Performance



Compressor parameters are not monitored, the efficiency of the compressor, air delivery quality, flow rate, flow quantity is not monitored – the compressor is running at poor efficiency and leads to frequent failure.



No pressure & flow regulation

The plant air compressor requirement varies continuously. In the compressor outlet is not regulated for pressure or flow variations. Due to the frequent load change in the compressor – reduces its life and efficiency.

Air Dryer



The air moisture content is not effectively removed, and the pressure loss is not quantified, the dryer efficiency is not measured – ultimately running at poor efficiency.



No Branch or point of use pressure or flow regulation

Without branch distribution pipeline pressure regulation leads to insufficient demand supply to the load due to this pressure is reduced and production is disturbed.

Blocked Filter

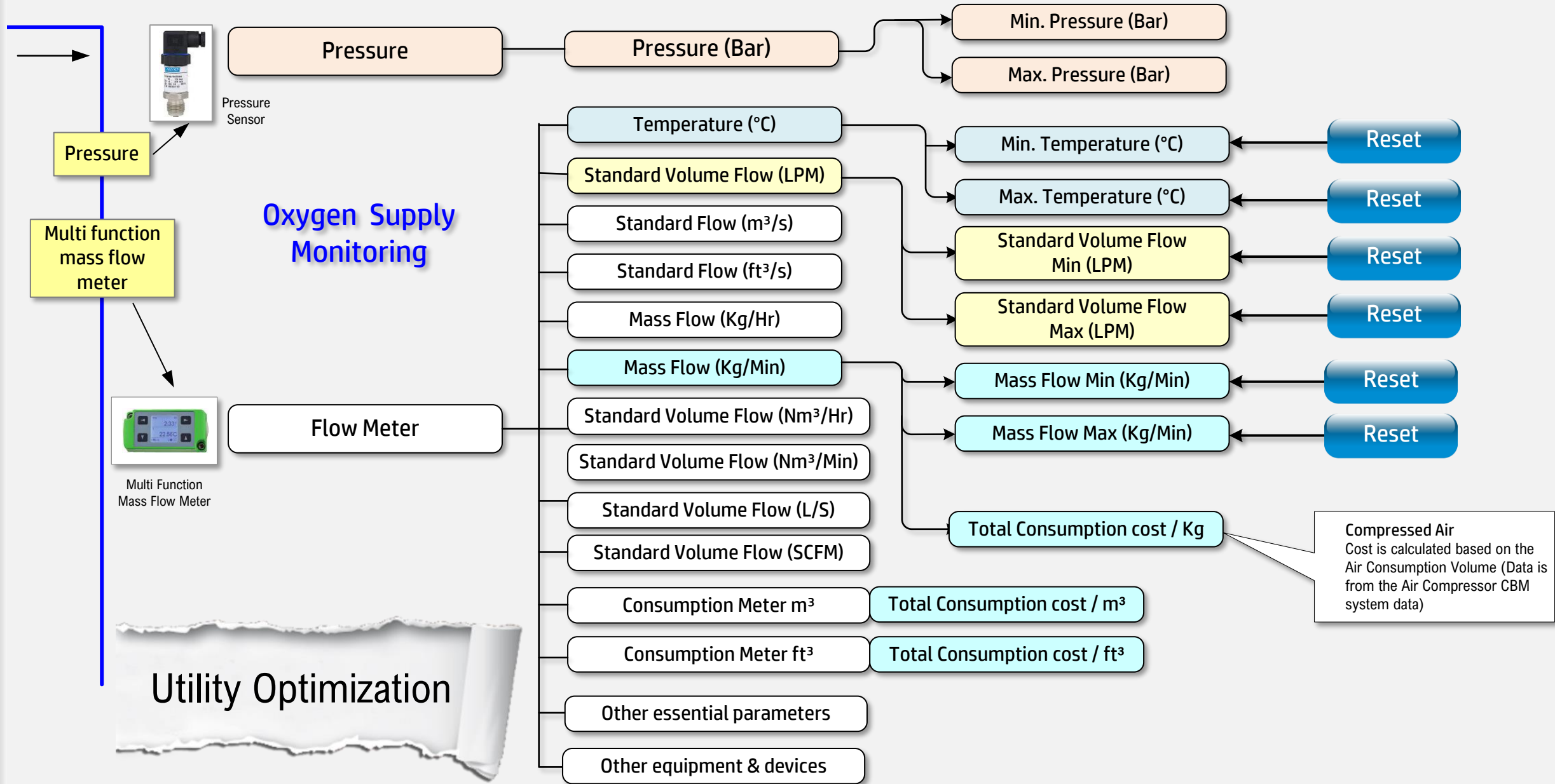


The filter blockage leads to pressure loss in the air distribution network, due to this compressor energy consumption is huge and ultimately it leads to the insufficient pressure in the production – shop floor requirement is affected.



No machine side demand supply

The bulk air consumption machines inlet flow and pressure requirements are not monitored and absence of pressure regulation leads to insufficient pressure to the load demand and ultimately resulted in machine stoppage/trip.





Compressor Air Supply Optimization



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Air Compressor Condition Monitoring



Air flow rate, Peak flow rate, Minimum flow rate, Air Flow Quantity, Air Temperature, Air Moisture content, air delivery rate and volume trend, Pressure trend Graph, Flow rate Graph, Consumption Chart-Table, Machine, Idle-Night time consumption report, leakage Analysis report



Point of Usage Monitoring

In the gas Point of usage – the gas flow rate and flow quantity shall be monitored and demand supply is regulated remotely. The proposed system enhances the air flow rate accurately, leads to air service performance improvement & energy saving.

Automatic Plant Compressor Air Demand Pressure Regulation



Irrespective of air consumption in the factory, the compressor air outlet pressure shall be maintained constant, the branch outlet and up to the point of usage the system shall maintains the constant pressure – this leads to energy saving.



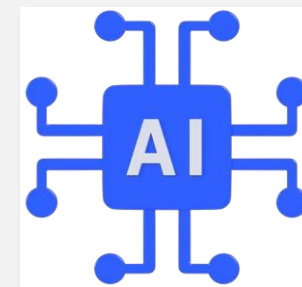
Branch Air Pressure Regulation

Apart from the compressor air outlet regulation, individual branch and up to the point of usage – irrespective of the flow rate or air consumption – the distribution air pressure shall be maintained and pressure is adjusted as per the set valve.

Air Volume Monitoring



By monitoring Air Flow Volume, and quantifying the Air leakage in the Air distribution network helps the user to minimize the leakage. The proposed system monitors the air consumption in each pipeline segment, equipment, floor – wise and predicts the consumption requirements.



AI Based Air Optimization

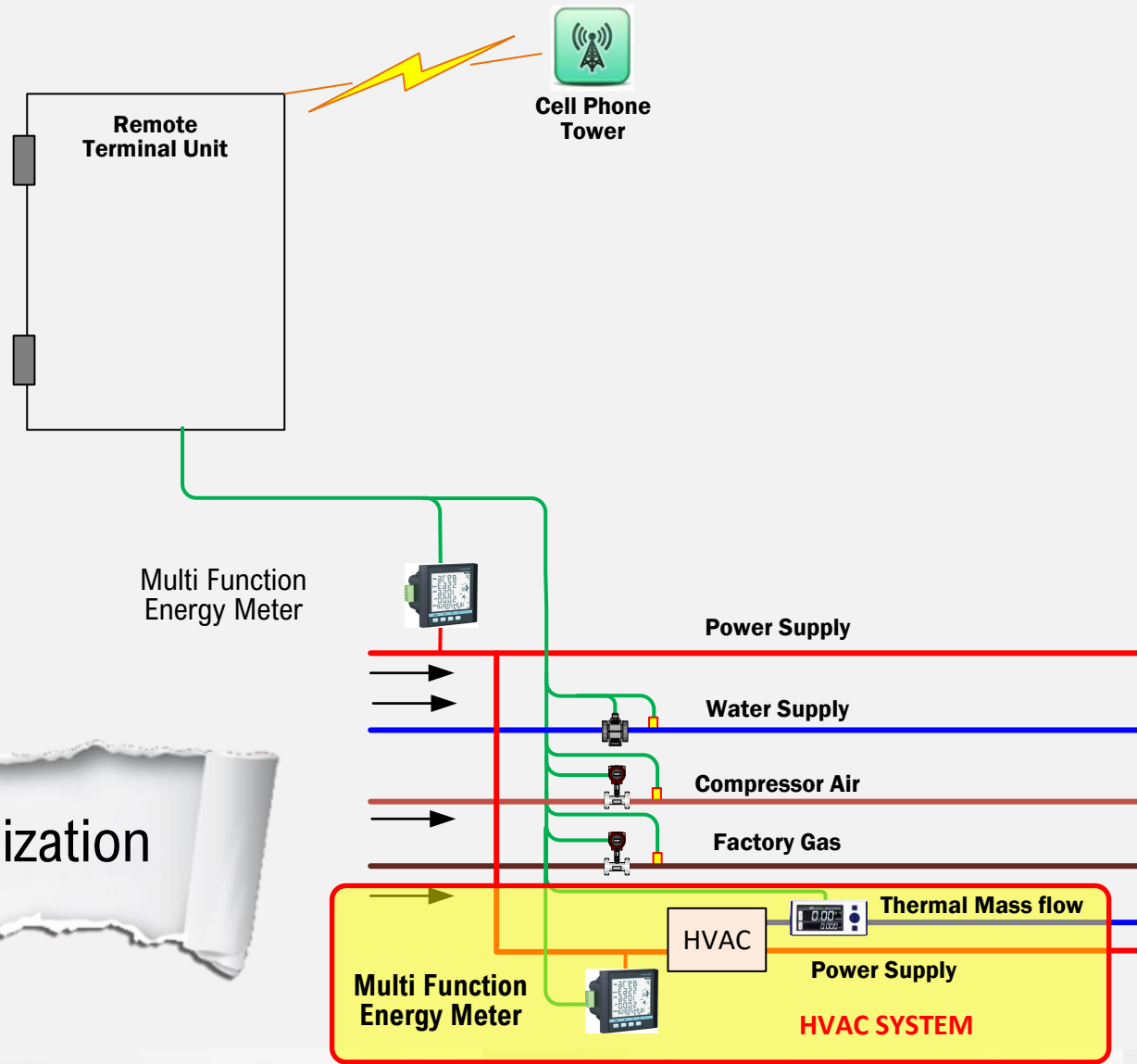
AI based air parameters monitoring and anomaly prediction leads to detection of the failure well in advance, and prevents the breakdown and costly repair. The system automatically prepares the report for events, anomaly. Resulted in energy saving.



HVAC Optimization

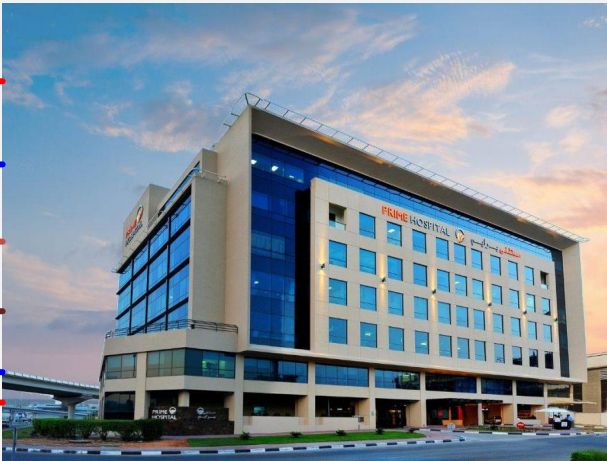


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Cooling Tower



- #### Cooling Tower – CBM
- Cooling range deviation
 - Approach range deviation
 - Liquid/Gas (L/G) ratio
 - Heat Load
 - Energy Consumption deviation
 - Fan Status
 - Fan Motor - Vibration in 3 Axes (Displacement, Velocity & Acceleration)
 - Water Quality deviations – optimize chemical use. Cycle of Concentration.
 - Fan Motor Electrical Signature Analysis
 - Heat Rejection
 - Evaporation Rate-Loss
 - Bleed-off or Optimize Blowdown Flow Rate
 - Make-up water Loss/requirement



- #### Possible improvement after CBM - Data
- Replace Cooling Fan – with IE5 Efficiency motor
 - Reduce water consumption based on the Ambient Conditions
 - Reduce number of Blow down Cycle – Basin Water
 - Increase the water quality to increase the number cycle of cycle of concentration.

Increases the Hospital Infrastructure Efficiency (HIE)

Saves Energy

Chiller



- #### CHILLER – CBM
- Condenser approach Temperature
 - Evaporator approach temperature
 - Chiller COP, EEP
 - Incorrect cooling tower operation
 - Irregular water flow to chiller
 - Net Refrigeration Capacity
 - Electrical Anomaly
 - Chiller Efficiency – Related with Ambient Temperature & Humidity



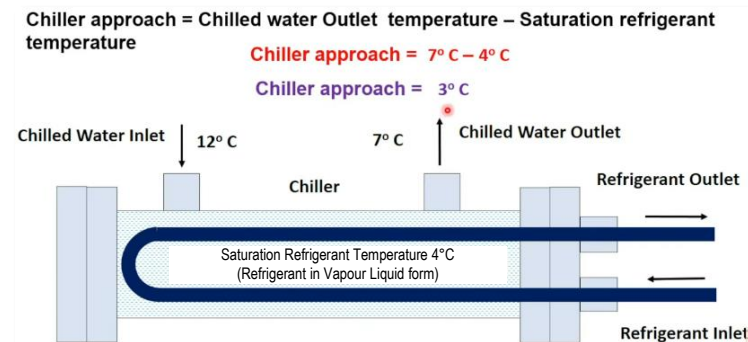
- #### Possible improvement after CBM - Data
- Improvement of scaling removal in the chiller condenser and evaporator coil.
 - Optimizing the power by introducing of Heat Exchange Economizer.
 - Optimizing the Chiller by introducing VFD drive – fine tuning the existing VFD for better performance
 - Operating the Chiller in the maximum Efficiency Operating Point,

Increases the Hospital Infrastructure Efficiency (HIE)

Saves Energy

Evaporator Approach Temp.

Evaporator approach temperature is the difference between the evaporator refrigerant temperature and the leaving chilled water temperature.



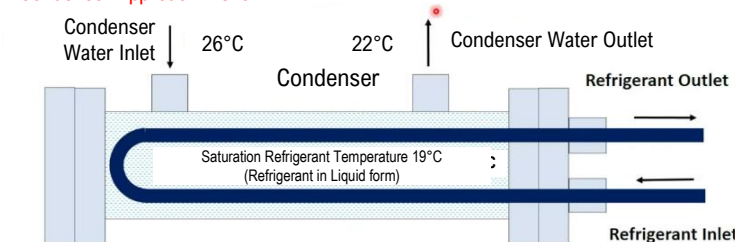
Condenser Approach Temp.

Condenser approach temperature is simply defined as the difference between the condenser liquid refrigerant temperature and the outlet condenser water temperature.

Condenser Approach = condenser water outlet temperature – Condenser liquid refrigerant temperature

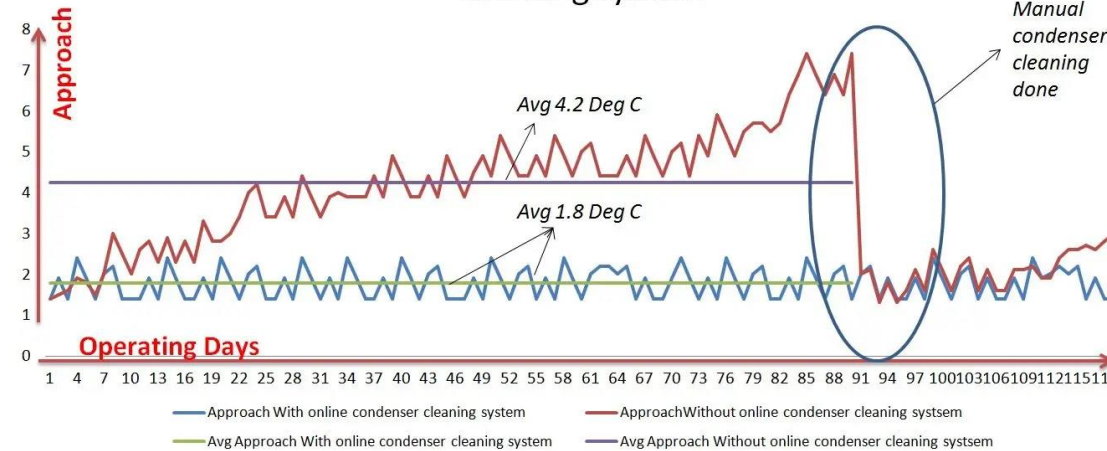
Condenser Approach = 22° C – 19° C

Condenser Approach = 3° C



Condenser Scaling – affects the Approach Temperature

Condenser Approach with and without online condenser cleaning system



- ☐ High chiller approach temperatures usually mean reduced heat transfer, increased energy consumptions, and a reduction in refrigeration capacity. High approach temperatures should be investigated as they are usually an indication of a severe problem:
- ☐ Fouled/Contaminated tubes (biofilm, scale, sludge, corrosion, etc.)
- ☐ Non-condensable gases present (Air in the refrigerant)
- ☐ Low refrigerant charge or altogether loss of charge
- ☐ Incorrect cooling tower operation
- ☐ Irregular water flow to chiller

Chiller COP, EEP

$$\text{Net Refrigeration Capacity (TR)} = \frac{m \times C_p \times (T_{in} - T_{out})}{3024}$$

Where m – mass flow rate of chilled water, kg/Hr

C_p – Specific heat, kcal/kg°C

T_{in} – Chilled water temp. at evaporator inlet °C

T_{out} – Chilled water temp at evaporator outlet °C

$$\begin{aligned} \text{BTU/hr} &= (\text{GPM} \times \Delta T \times 499.8) \\ \text{Tonnage} &= (\text{BTU/hr}) / 12000 \\ \text{EER} &= 12 / (\text{kW/ton}) \\ \text{COP} &= \text{EER} / 3.412 \end{aligned}$$

Condenser Pump



Condenser Pump – CBM

- Individual Pump Run Hours
- Individual Pump Efficiencies
- Electrical Anomaly
- Per KWHr pumping of water quantity in Cubic Meter of volume.
- For Volume of One Cubic Meter -the energy consumption in KWHr.
- Indexing of pump wise efficiency
- Individual pump pressure suction head
- Delivery head of individual pump
- Individual pump – power, current consumption and the anomaly.
- Individual Pump Vibration Level
- Individual pump energy consumption
- Individual pump flow rate and flow quantity
- The power consumption per ton of refrigeration.



Possible improvement after CBM

- Poor efficiency pump shall be improved with – impeller trimming and Coating
- Reducing the number of pumping operation.
- Reducing the electrical anomaly and improving the power quality.
- Addressing the scaling formation
- Inefficient pump motor shall be replaced by IE5 efficiency motor

Increases the Hospital Infrastructure Efficiency (HIE)

Saves Energy

Evaporator Pump



Evaporator Pump – CBM

- Evaporator Pump efficiency
- Individual Pump Run Hours, Efficiencies
- Electrical Anomaly
- Individual pump energy consumption
- Individual pump vibration level
- Individual pump flow rate and flow quantity
- The power consumption per ton of refrigeration capacity



Possible improvement after CBM

- Poor efficiency pump shall be improved with – impeller trimming and Coating
- Reducing the number of pumping operation.
- Reducing the electrical anomaly and improving the power quality.
- Addressing the scaling formation
- Inefficient pump motor shall be replaced by IE5 efficiency motor
- *Using economizer – the return water of evaporator shall be utilized to cool condenser water outlet.*

Increases the Hospital Infrastructure Efficiency (HIE)

Saves Energy

Air Handling Unit



AIR HANDLING UNIT – CBM

- Supply air temperature
- Return air temperature
- Fresh air temperature
- Ambient air temperature & humidity
- Duct air temperature, pressure & air velocity
- AHU chill water - inlet & outlet temperature
- AHU – Fan – motor vibration sensor
- AHU Energy Consumption
- Differential pressure across air filter – to know the blockage of filter.
- AHU Motor – electrical anomaly
- The efficiency of the AHU system
- CO2 level of return air.
- Delta 'T' of the chill water across AHU



Possible improvement after CBM

- Maintaining minimum air flow 30% as per ASHRAE Standard
- Fresh air modulation according to the return air CO2 level
- Implementing IE5 efficiency motor
- AI based AHU monitoring system – optimize the – chill water pump, chiller, condenser pump – in real time.

Increases the Hospital Infrastructure Efficiency (HIE)

Saves Energy

OCCUPANCY



OCCUPANCY – CBM

- Individual room temperature
- Room temperature
- Hospital – exhaust fan – monitoring of temperature
- Window opening sensor
- Occupancy Sensor
- Heat map sensor
- Movement Sensor



Possible improvement after CBM

- Occupancy based cooling requirement prediction
- *Ambient temperature, room temperature, CO2 based – Cooling prediction.*
- People heat map and mapping the diffuser air control system.
- Calculating the light load (Power dissipation) and compensating cooling requirement.
- Automatic adjusting the airflow to the minimum level when persons are not occupied the room

Increases the Hospital Infrastructure Efficiency (HIE)

Saves Energy

EFFICIENCY IMPROVEMENT AND ENERGY SAVING

DIFFUSER



**SAVE
ENERGY**

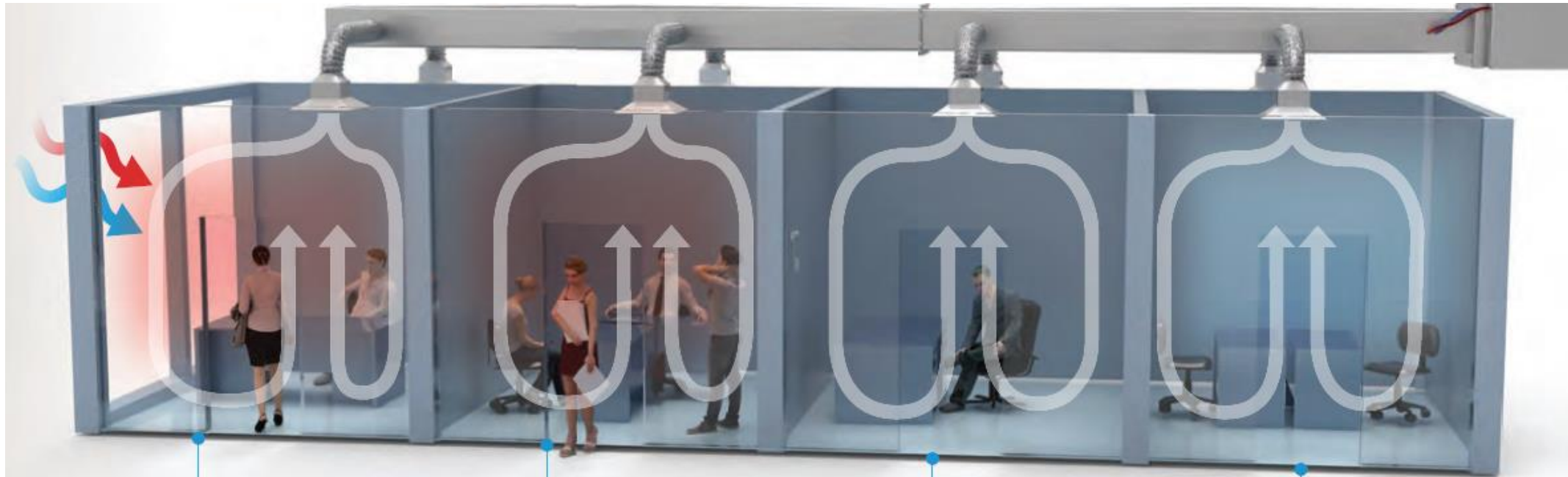
TRADITIONAL VAV BOX SYSTEM



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Limited temperature control with one thermostat in areas with multiple offices



Inconsistent Temperature

An office space with external windows becomes too hot or too cold since the centralized thermostat cannot detect fluctuating temperatures.

Too Hot

A thermostat placed away from an area or office cannot detect an increased load such as additional staff occupying the space.

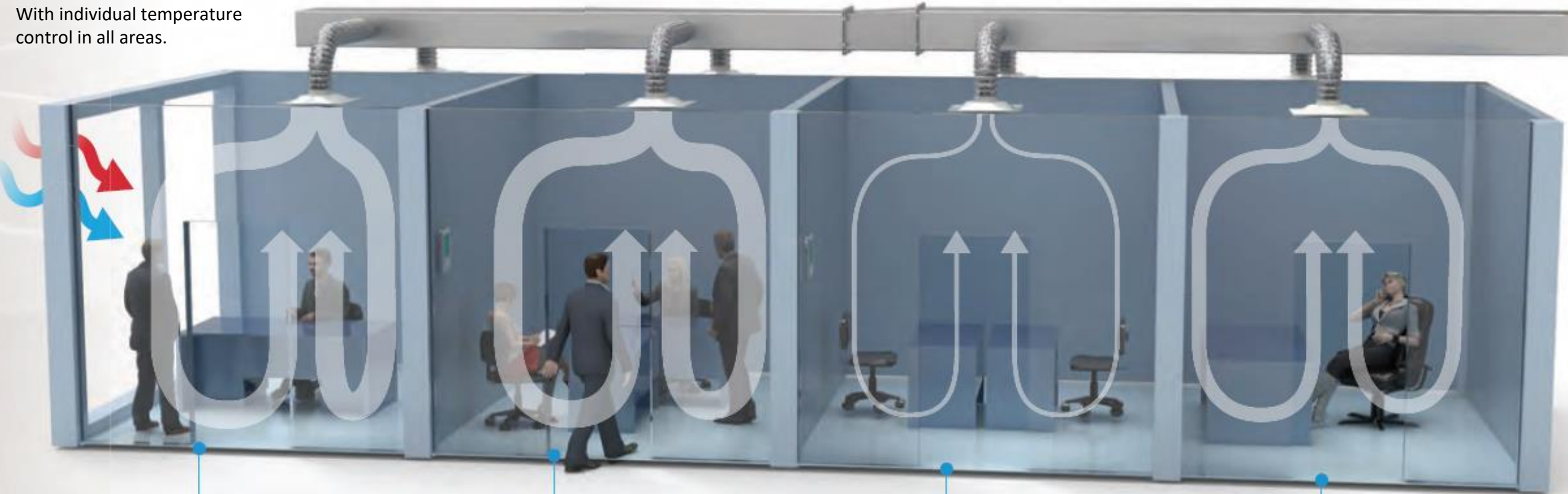
The only Comfortable Office

Typically one thermostat will be allocated for a number of offices. The immediate space with the thermostat is typically the only area that maintains a truly comfortable temperature.

Wasted Heating and Cooling

Traditional VAV box systems can waste energy by over heating or over cooling unoccupied spaces.

With individual temperature control in all areas.



Optimum Comport

Features individual temperature sensing to meet varying conditions and individual zone control.

Controlled Ventilation

Each diffuser automatically matches the air supply to the load requirements of an area such as additional staff occupying an office.

Occupancy Sensing

Diffusers with on-board occupancy sensing will automatically back off when a space is unoccupied.

On-board Temperature Sensing

Temperature sensors built into the diffuser can be used in place of wall thermostats to monitor individual zones



SAVE
ENERGY

Real Time Monitoring & Control of Diffuser



Smint TIQ



A key benefit of VAV diffusers is their ability to reduce the energy consumption of a building by reducing the demand on the air handling system. This is achieved by allowing only the required volume of hot or cold air to enter a conditioned space according to the set point. If the required air volume reduces, the diffuser's aperture size also reduces which creates additional pressure in the ductwork

The accumulated pressure signals to the air conditioning system to slow down which in turn saves fan energy. When the required air volume increases, the diffuser's aperture opens allowing more conditioned air to enter the space.

The diffuser's variable geometry enables thorough air mixing, uniform temperature distribution and better air balance

Condition
Monitoring &
Control

Pressure
Reduced
from 250Pa
to 100Pa

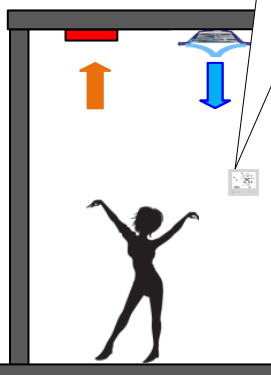
Fan Energy
Reduced
from
2229W to
1714W

30%
Reduced
Energy

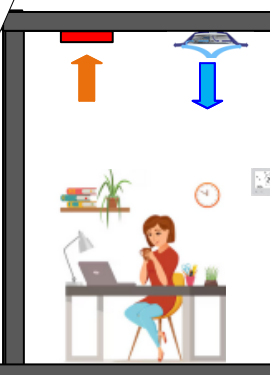
Energy Saved

- ✓ A lower pressure duct system reduce the load on the air handling system
- ✓ Smaller thermal zones for better thermal comfort control
- ✓ Has a lower turndown to match reduced loads

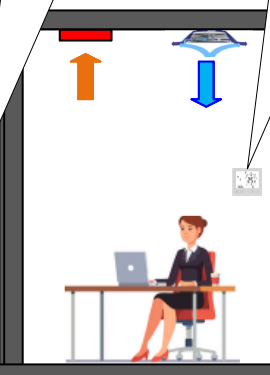
Air Flow
Maintains flow as
required
Temperature
Room temperature is set
24 Deg.C



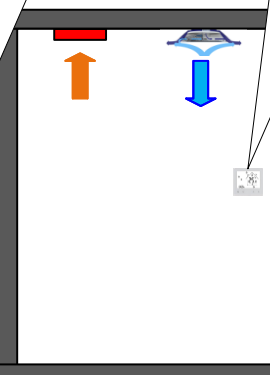
Air Flow
Maintains flow as
required
Temperature
Room temperature is set
23 Deg.C

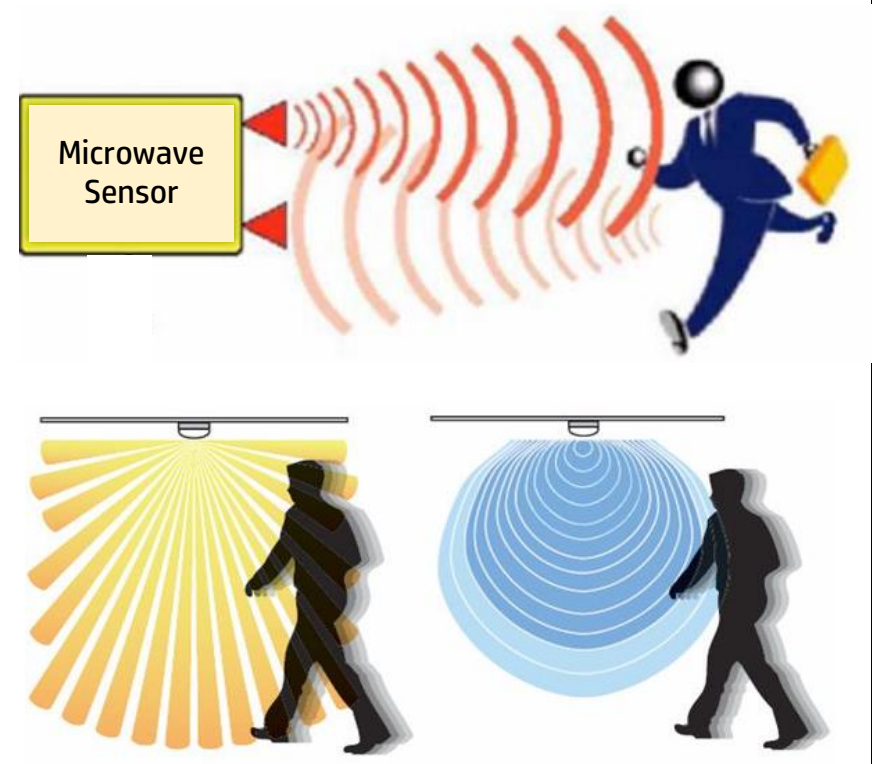
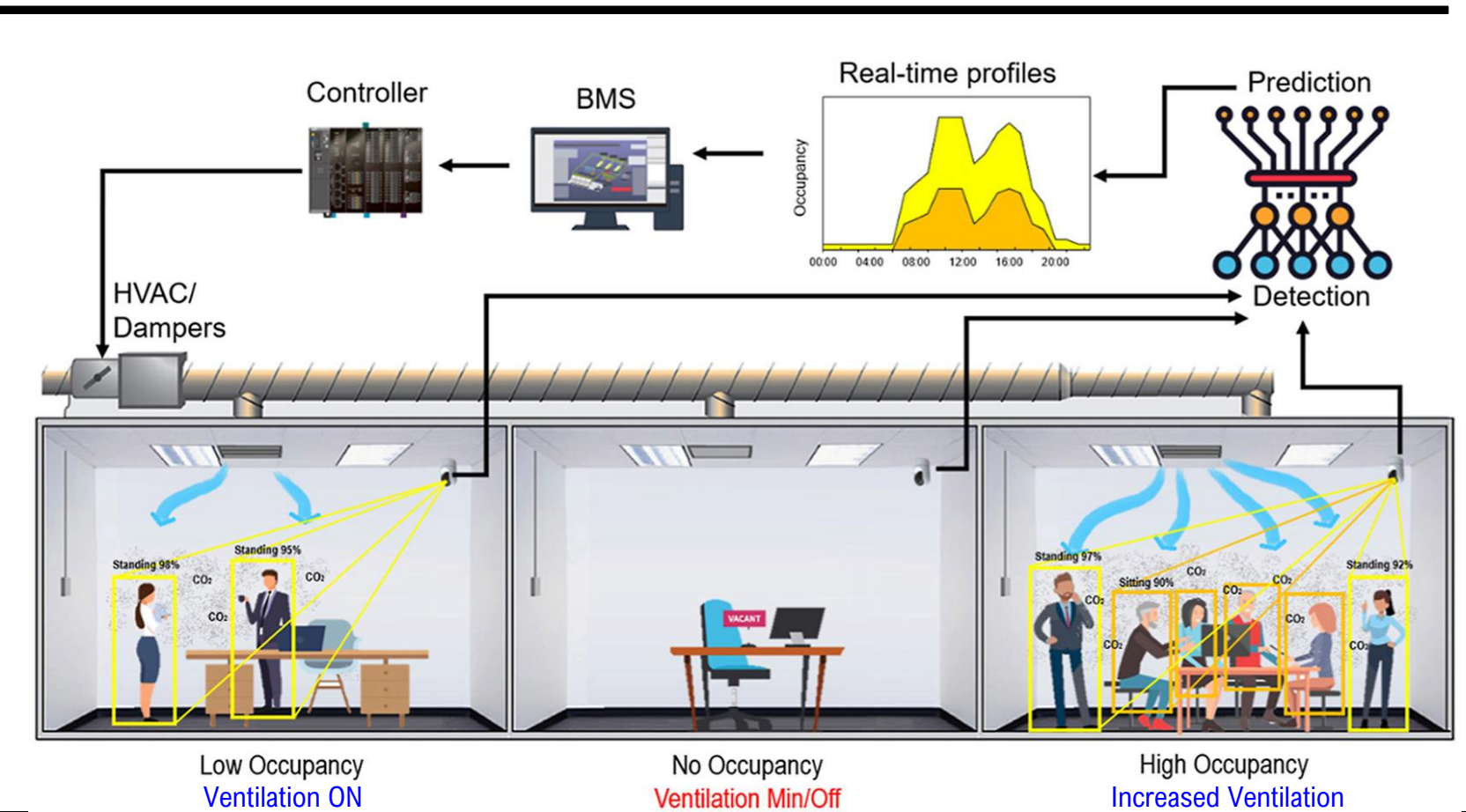
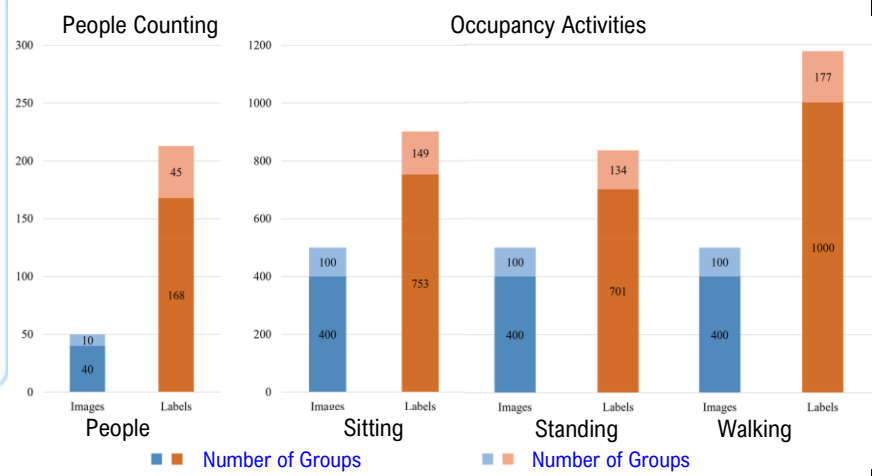
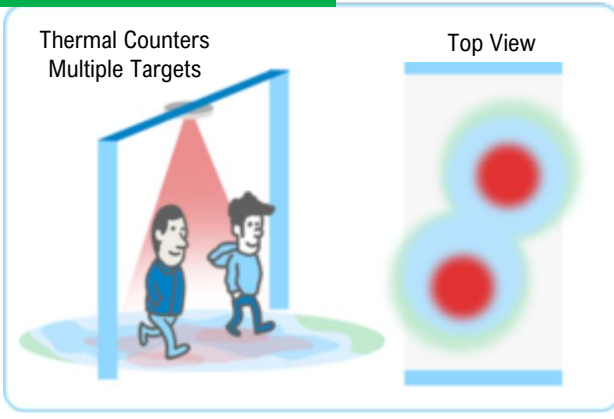
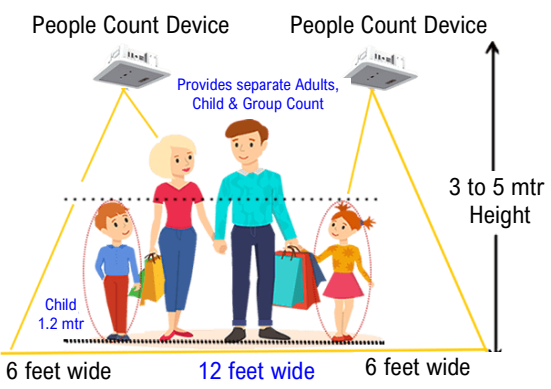


Air Flow
Maintains flow as
required
Temperature
Room temperature is set
25 Deg.C

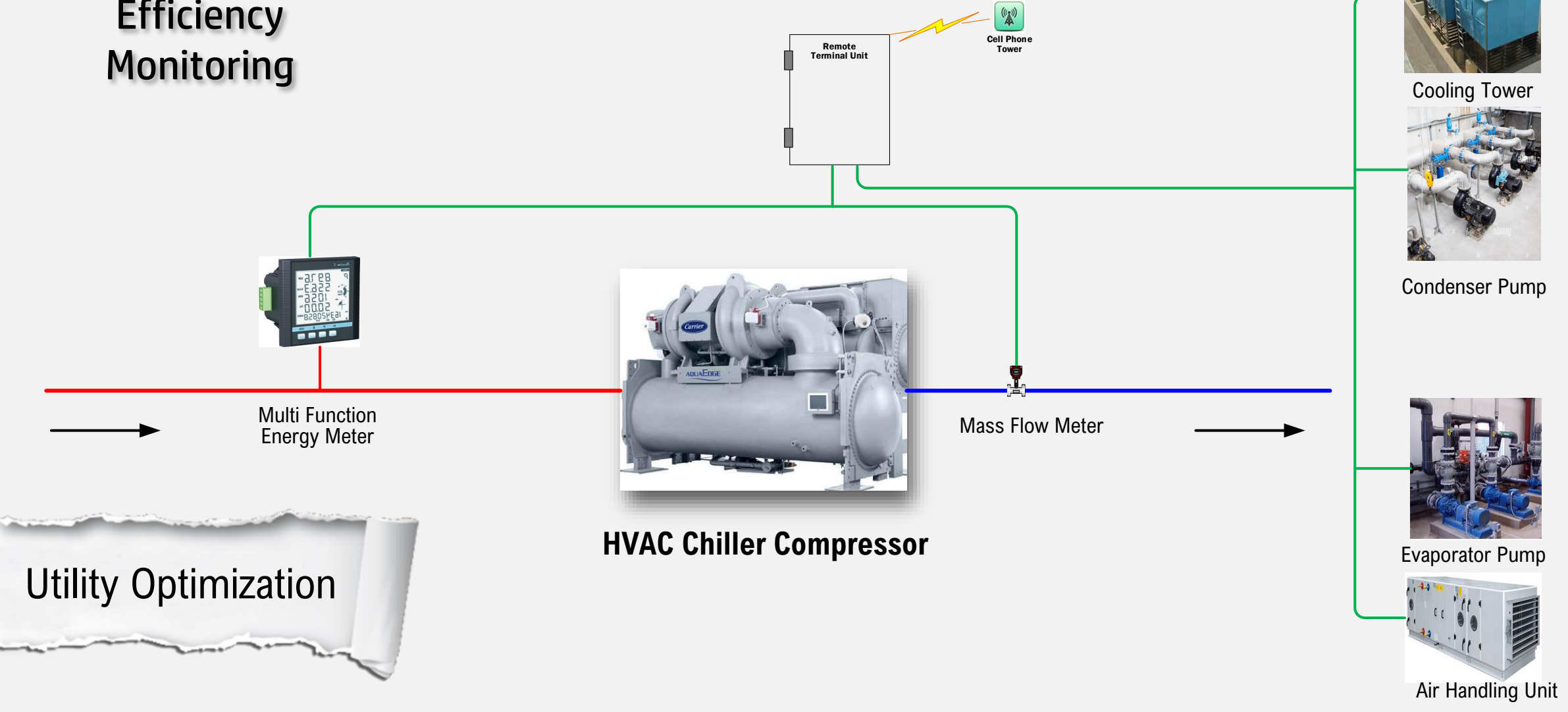


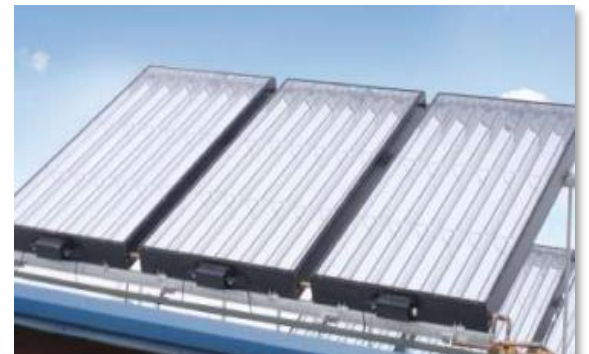
Air Flow
Maintains 30% flow as
per ASHRE Standard
Temperature
Un-occupied room
temperature is set to 4
degree high





HVAC Chiller Efficiency Monitoring





Saving 25% to 40% Chiller Energy

SAVES 25% TO 40% ELECTRICITY

Savings can go up to 60%, depending on the amount of sunlight. When averaged over the year the savings is between 25-40%

ROI OF ~36 MONTHS

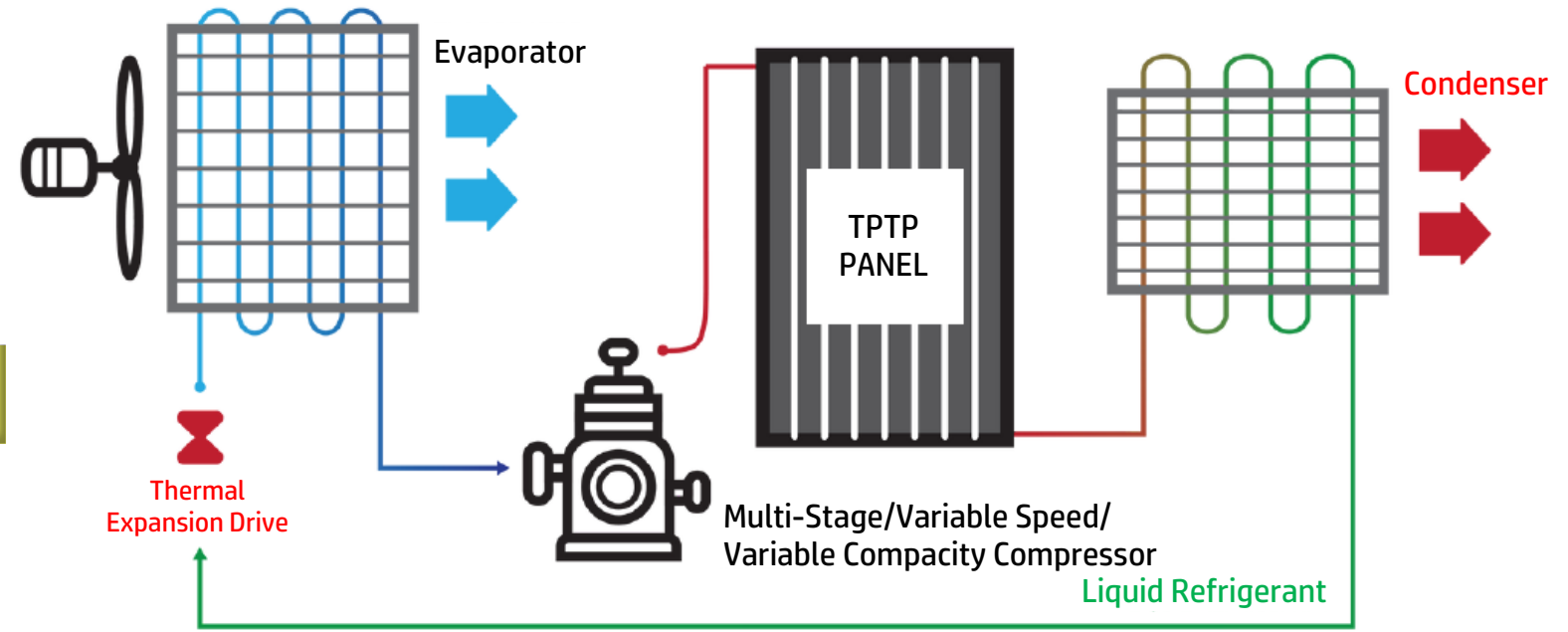
While life of Panel is 15+ years

~10 times MORE SPACE EFFICIENT THAN PV PANELS

The Tracking Parabolic Trough Panel (TPTP) takes ~32 sq ft of space, saving ~3,500 watts while a comparative PV Panel will produce just ~300 watts in the same space.

LIFE OF THE HVAC SYSTEM IS IMPROVED

Since the TPTP Panel is doing the work of the compressor, it always runs on partial load. This reduced RPM over time results in enhanced life of the machine



Refrigerant flow diagram with TPT Panel (Tracking Parabolic Trough Panel)

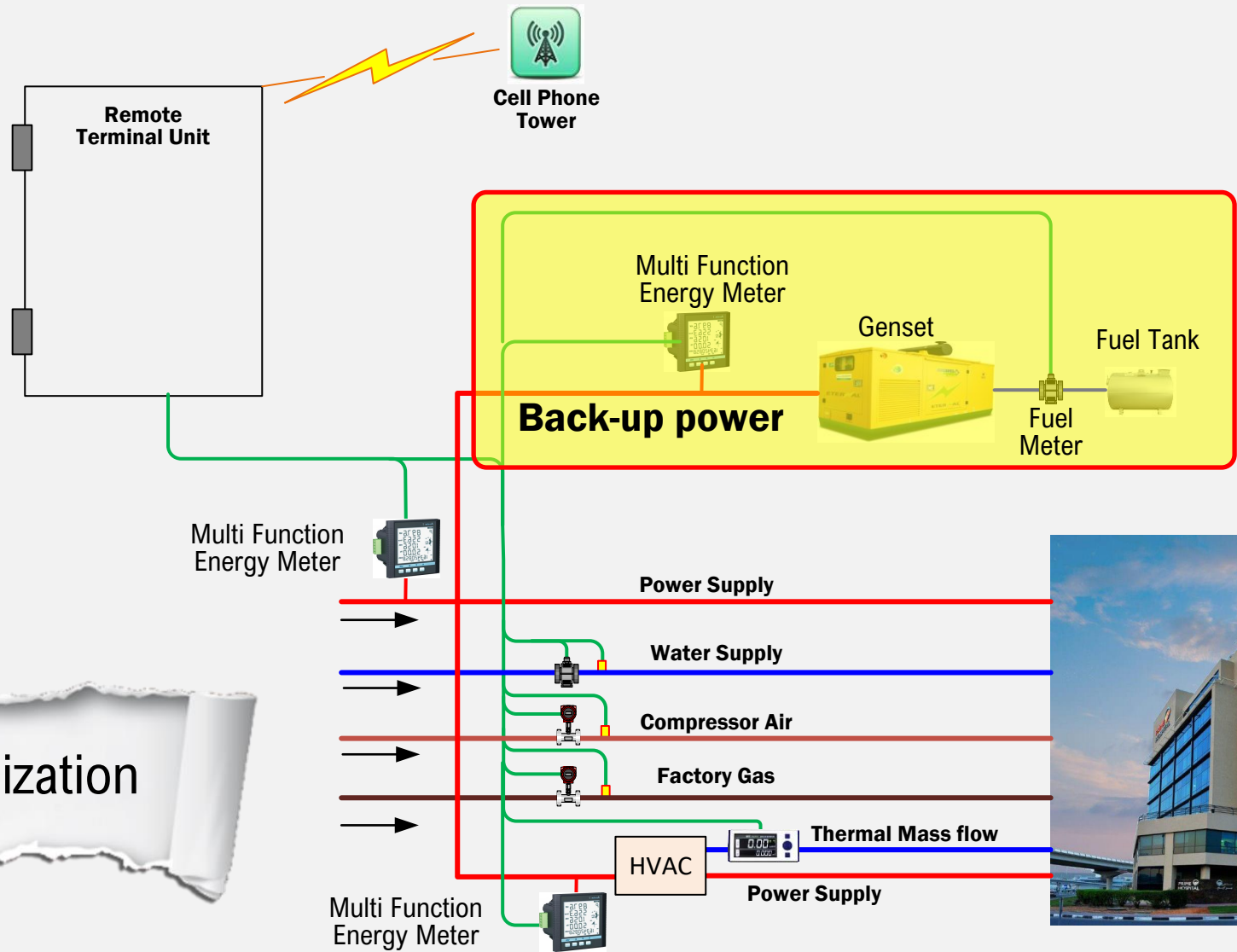
- ❑ Single Panel is suitable for 7.5 ton | 10HP | 90,000 BTU | 24,000 Kcal/h | 28Kw of cooling capacity
- ❑ System is scalable to any size HVAC project with variable / inverter compressor ACs (VRF, chiller, ductable or package)
- ❑ 12% GST and accelerated depreciation for tax benefits
- ❑ Refrigerant gas with high temperature and pressure leaves the compressor and enters the TPT Panel
- ❑ The TPT Panel harnesses the sun's energy by reflecting the light on parabolic mirrored concentrators. The light is focused on the copper pipes that are coated with specialized absorption paint.
- ❑ By adding heat using the TPT Panel, Perfect can reduce the electricity consumption of any Inverter AC by 25-40%
- ❑ Works with multi-stage, variable speed, and variable capacity compressors, including tandems, and single speed compressors with Variable Frequency Drives



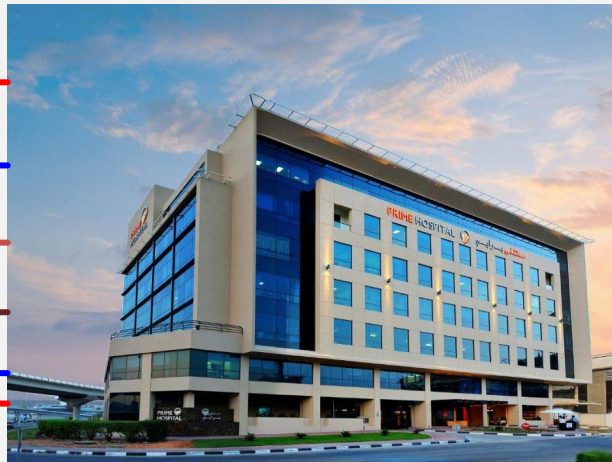
Industry - Utility Optimization



Smint TIQ



Utility Optimization

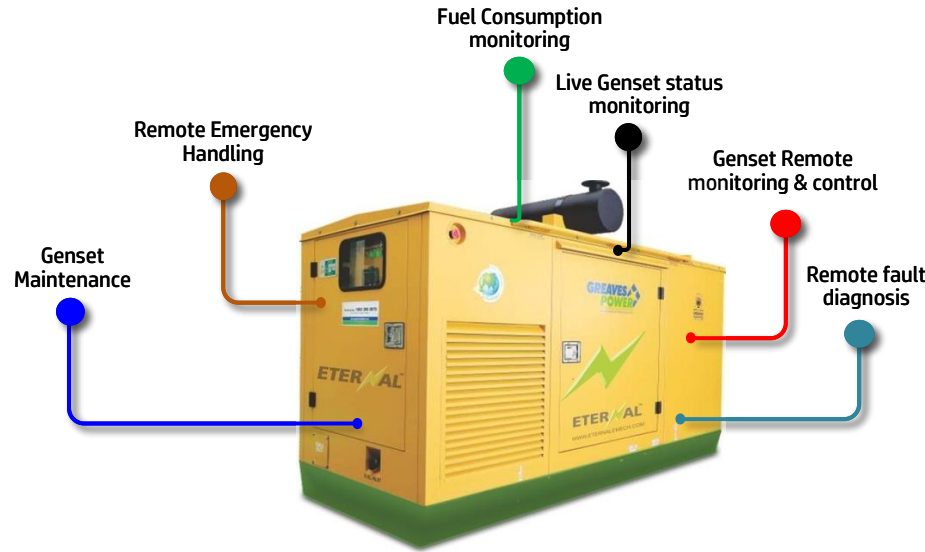


Partial Components List

- Lubricating Oil Level Sensor
- Jacket cooling water temperature
- Fuel Level – Transmitter
- Lubricating Oil temperature – Transmitter
- Lubricating Oil Pressure Transmitter
- Vibration Sensor X, Y, Z AXIS cum Transmitter
- Generator RPM Sensor
- Multi-Function Energy Meter

KPI

- Generator Loadability
- Generator Fuel Flow Rate/Quantity
- Generator Fuel Efficiency
- Fuel Level
- Generator ON/OFF
- Load Response
- Over Current, Over Voltage, Phase Loss, Under Voltage - Alert/Trip
- Harmonic Content Anomaly
- Excitation Voltage - Regulator Response
- Excitation Failure
- Battery Charge – SOC level
- Generator RUN Hour
- Generator Idle Hour
- Generator Breakdown Hour
- Generator Switched ON due to EB Failure
- Generator Switched ON due to excess load demand
- Fuel Low Level Alert
- Fuel Consumption per kWhr Generated



OUTPUTS / DELIVERABLES

- Real Time - Monitoring and Control
- Early Fault Prediction
- Fuel Procurement Alert
- Automatic Fuel Request Indent email and message
- Fuel Consumption per kWhr Unit generation cost
- Generator M & S Cost per unit of Power Generation
- Schedule Maintenance Alert
- Generator Temperature – Real time alert
- Early maintenance prediction - warning
- Automatic Report and emailing
- Thresholds based alerts
- Trend, event, history – analysis

Condition Based Monitoring



Monitor & Control Generators from Anywhere



All KPI performance parameters shall be analysed and performance deviation parameters shall be reported to the user



Real-time alerting the user if there is major deviation



Automatic reporting through Email / SMS / Whatsapp msg / Discord message Alert Notification.



Cut-down maintenance cost and fuel consumption

Fuel monitoring and tracking
Monitor fuel top ups



Optimize DG utilization and identify cost leakages
Remote management



Monitor parameters like engine temperature, oil pressure, battery voltage, power output, engine run-time, engine RPM, diesel levels



Scheduled Reports
Lower fuel consumption by determining factors resulting in excess fuel use



Information Retrieval System



Smint TIQ

Automatic Report
Generation & Emailing



Automatic Report



Performance

Performance
Monitoring System



Analytics



Warning, Alert



Automatic Report Generation



Daily Monitoring & Reporting of all parameters



Consumption report – co-related with other parameters



Air, water, electrical power Consumption and anomaly report



Air & Water Leakage Monitoring & Reporting



Water & Gas - Leakage Volume and Wastage of Money



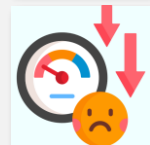
Report Generation and Emailing



ALERT



High -Low Pressure Alert



Hi, HIHI, Lo, LOLO Alert



Electrical Anomaly Alert



Flow & Air Anomaly Alert



Deviation Alert



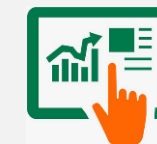
Event Alert



Reporting



Daily, weekly & monthly report



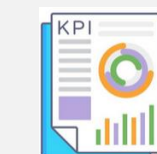
History Report



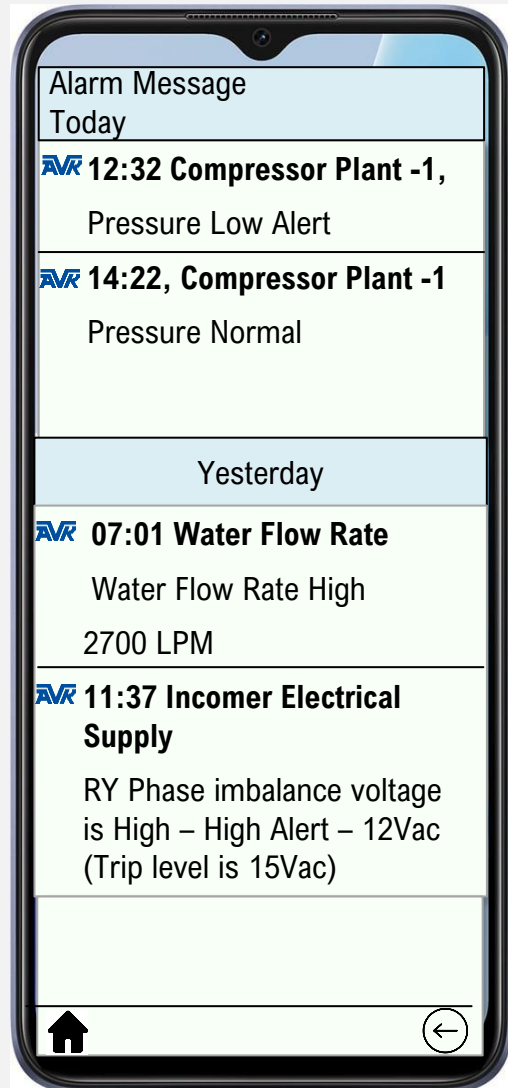
Trend Report



KPI Report



Event Report



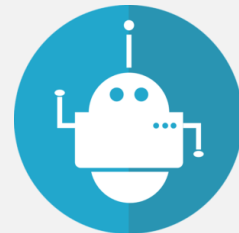
Automatic Report
Generation & Emailing



Analyze Data



Discord Messages



Char Bot



Emailing



Alarm, Warning to
Mechanical
M&S Team

Alarm, Warning to
Management
Team

Alarm, Warning to
Electrical
M&S Team

Alarm, Warning to
Supplier
Service Team

Alert,
Warning
Message