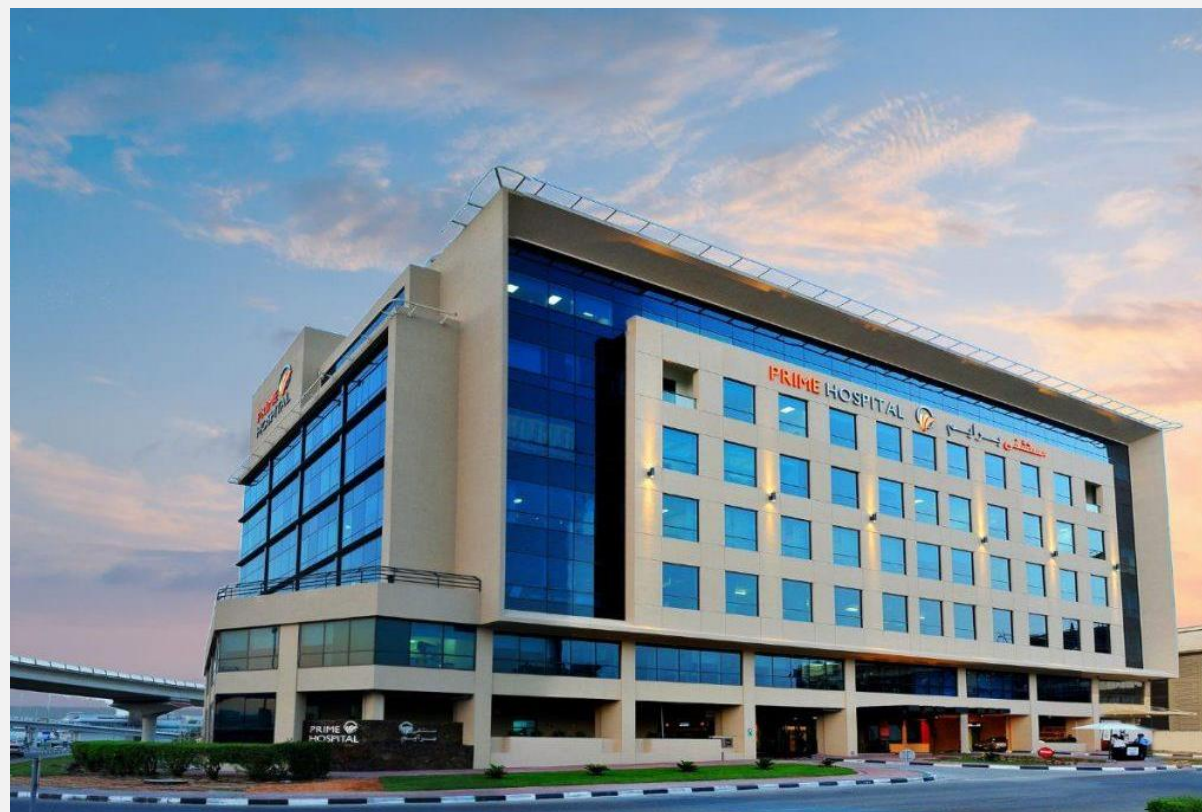




Utility Optimization

- Electrical Power Supply
- Water Supply
- Oxygen Supply
- Medical Gas Supply
- HVAC Efficiency
- Thermal Energy
- Genset power generation

Utility Optimization

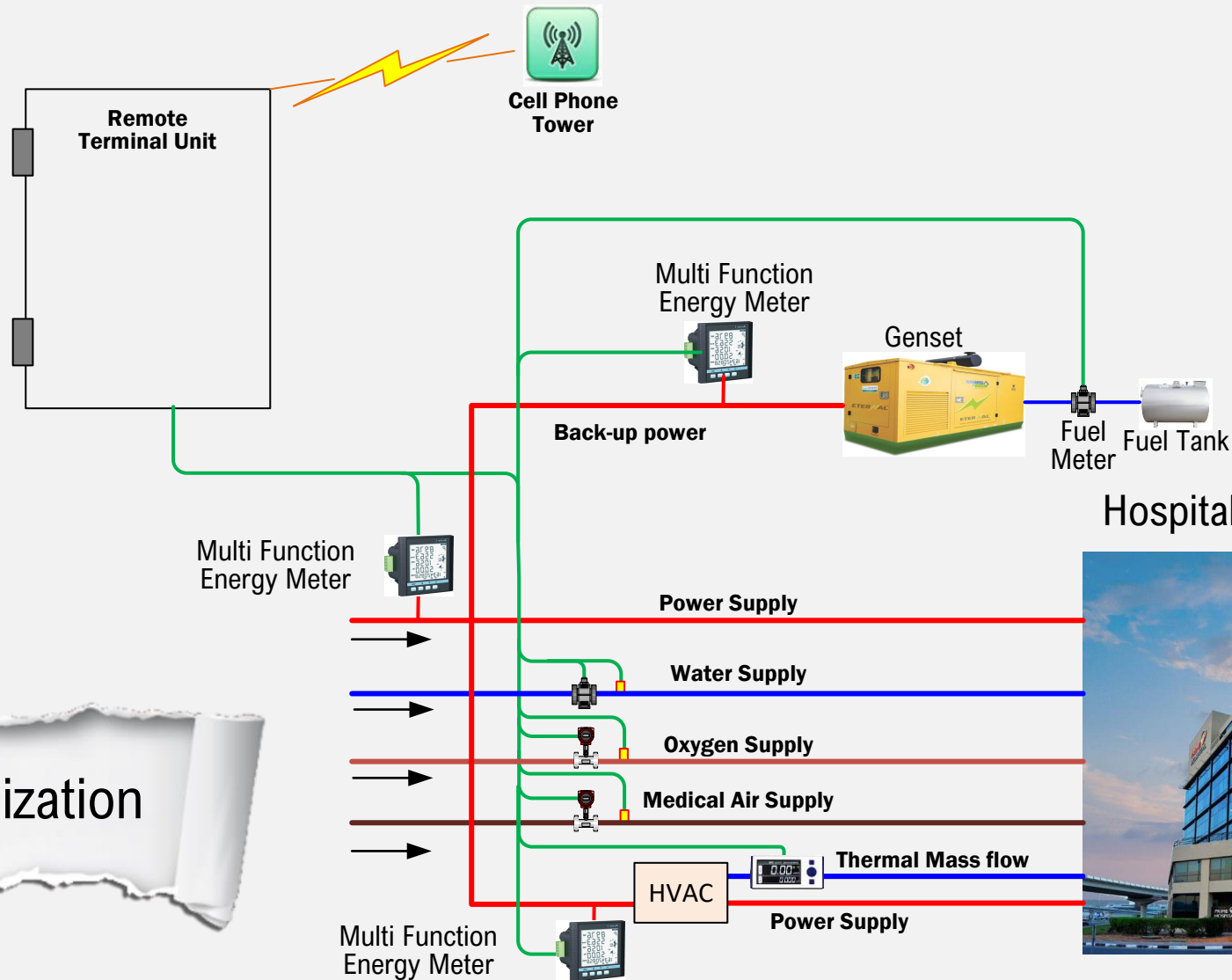




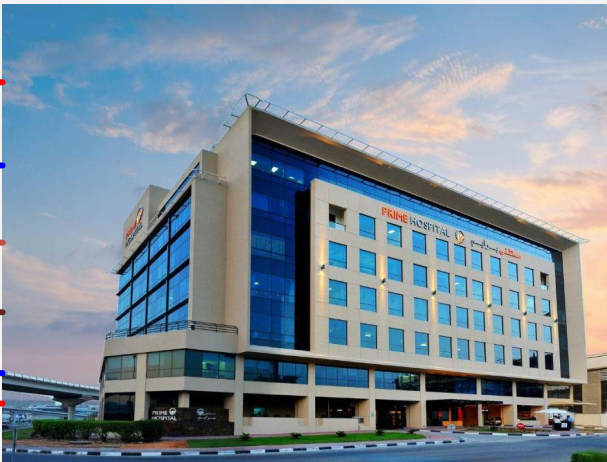
Hospital - Utility Optimization



Smint TIQ



Hospital – Health Care Center



Utility Optimization

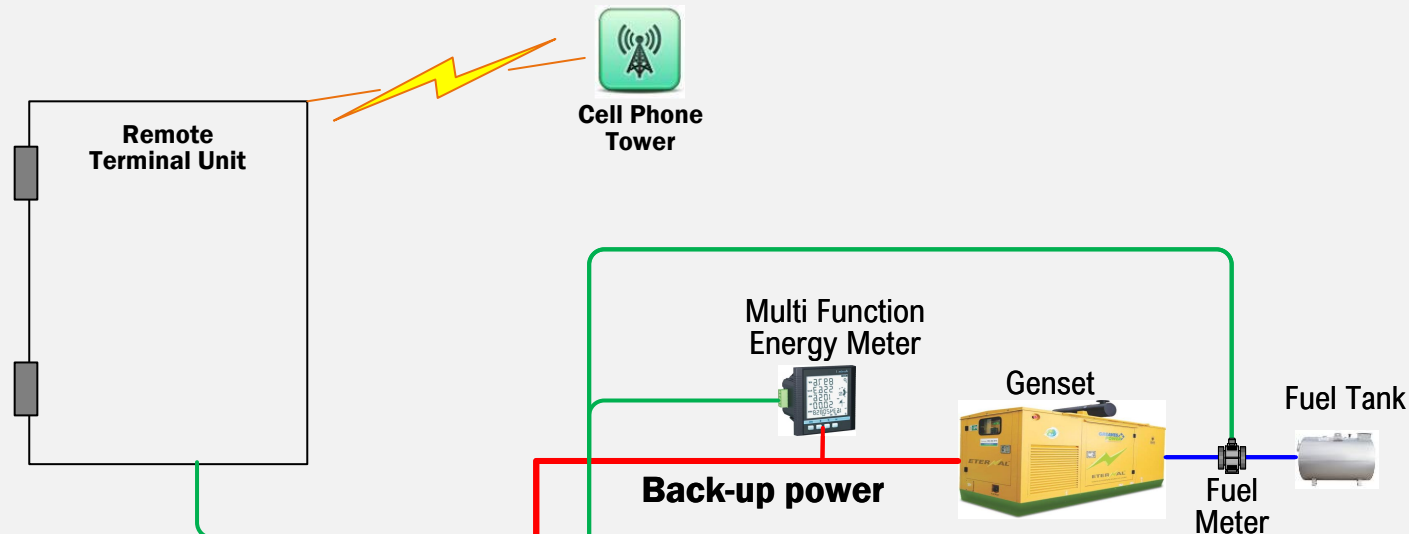


Utility – Power Supply Optimization

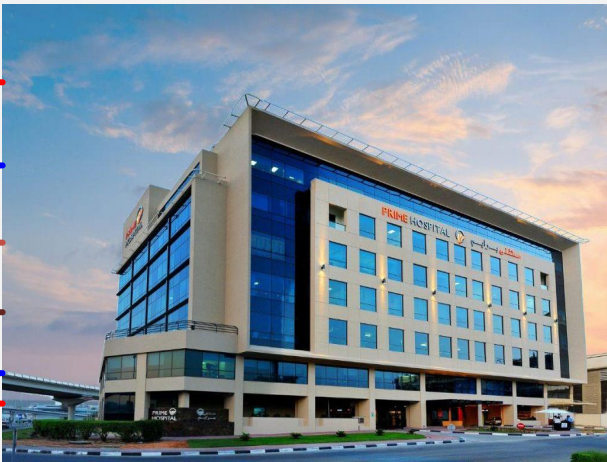


BILLIONLIVES
TECHNOLOGY FOR SOCIAL GOOD

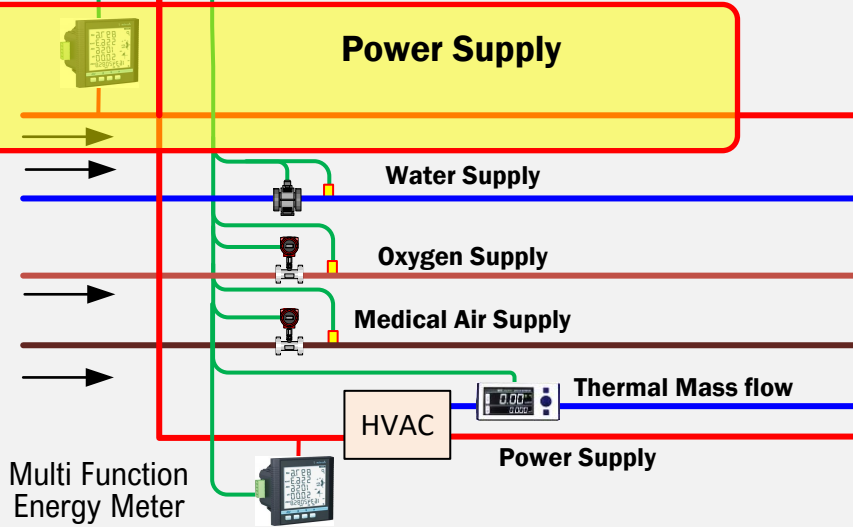
Smint TIQ



Hospital – Health Care Center



Utility Optimization



Power Supply



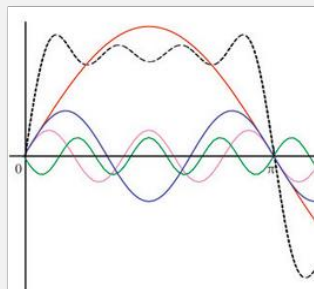
The absence of - Power Supply – Voltage, Current, Power, kVA, Energy, Power factor and other parameters anomaly – leads to frequent failures of electrical system and damage to switch gear.



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.



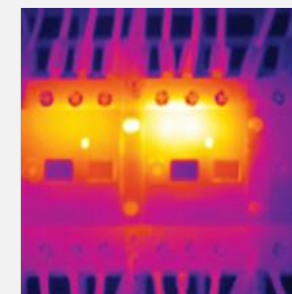
Poor - Pump Efficiency

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



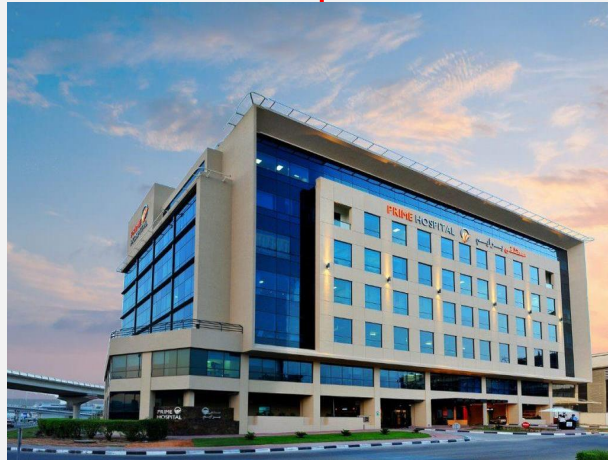
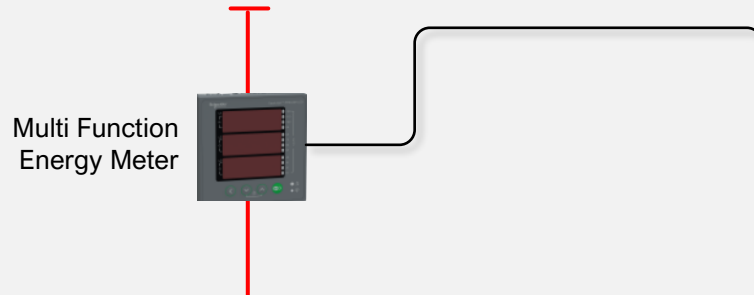
The absence of feeder mains monitoring – not able to quantify the power consumption of various devices and their efficiency leads to inflated electric energy consumption bills leads to wastage of money.



Poor Power Quality

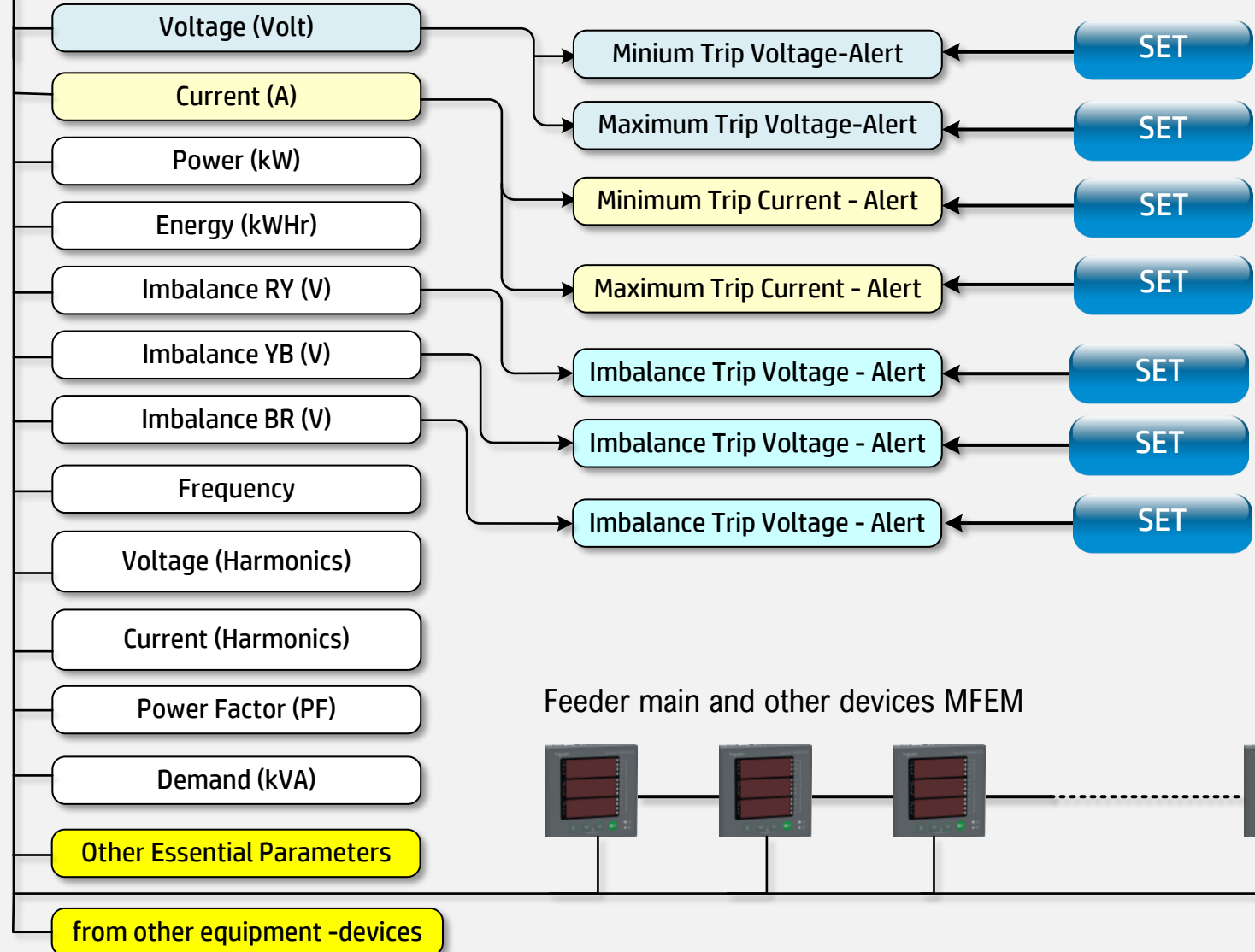
Poor power quality leads to electrical switch gear heating and burning of components and leads to damage of components, increases losses in the distribution network.

Electrical Power - Supply



Hospital – Health Care Center

Utility
Optimization





Utility Power Supply Optimization



BILLIONLIVES
TECHNOLOGY FOR SOCIAL GOOD

Smint TIQ

Power Supply - Monitoring



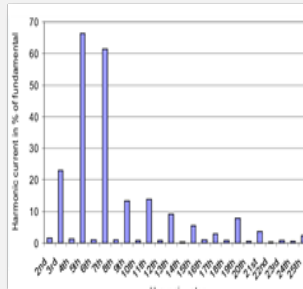
Real time monitoring of - Power Supply – Voltage, Current, Power, kVA, Energy, Power factor and other parameters anomaly – shall be detected and predicts the failures before breakdown.



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.



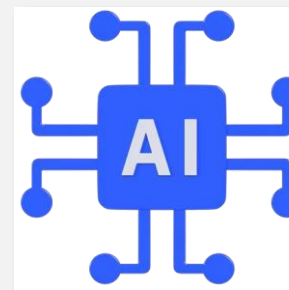
Pump Condition

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

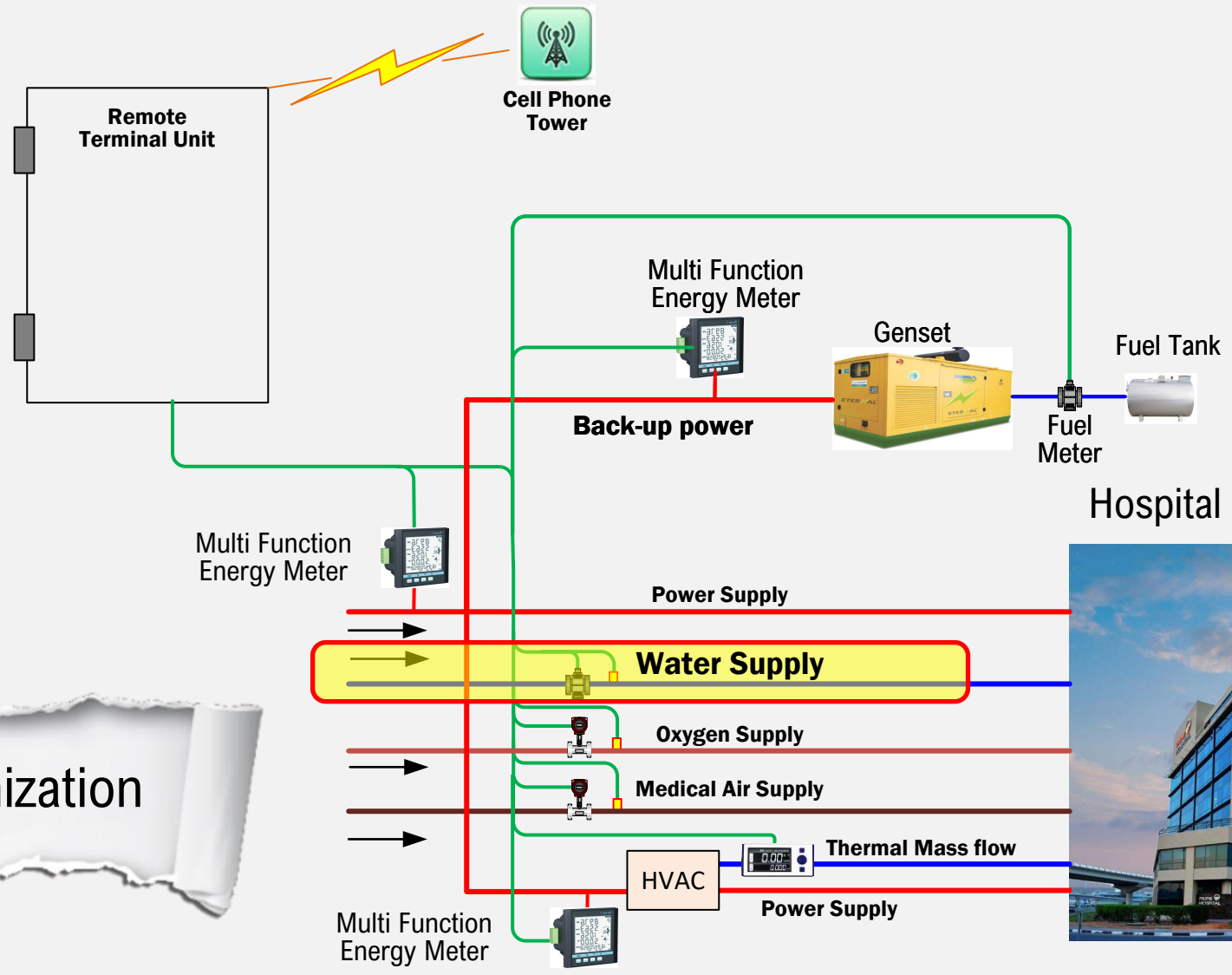
AI based power parameters anomaly prediction leads to detection of the failure well in advance, and prevents the breakdown and costly repair. The system automatically prepares the report for events, anomaly.



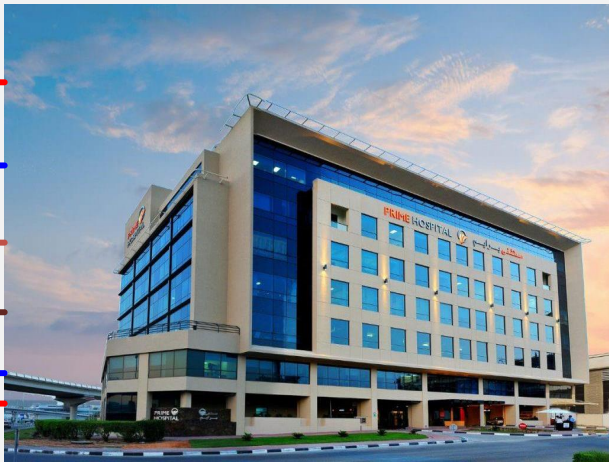
Utility – Water Supply Optimization



Smint TIQ



Hospital – Health Care Center



Utility Optimization

Unmonitored Consumption



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



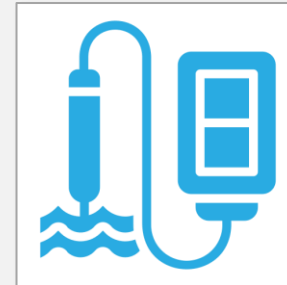
HVAC

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



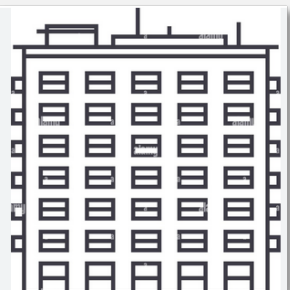
Without Quantification of water leakages leads to higher water consumption, and inflated bills. The user priority shifted to some other job due to absence of leakage data



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



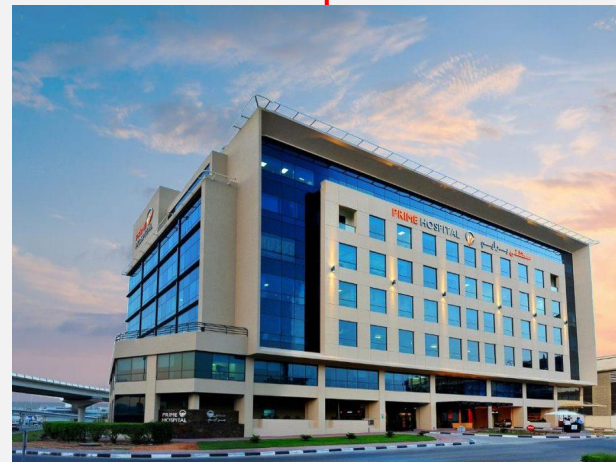
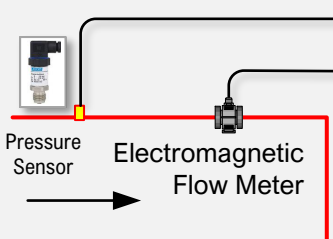
The absence of water meter – and consumption details in - individual Floor, high water consuming devices, coolers, HVAC system – the absence of data user unable to optimize the consumption



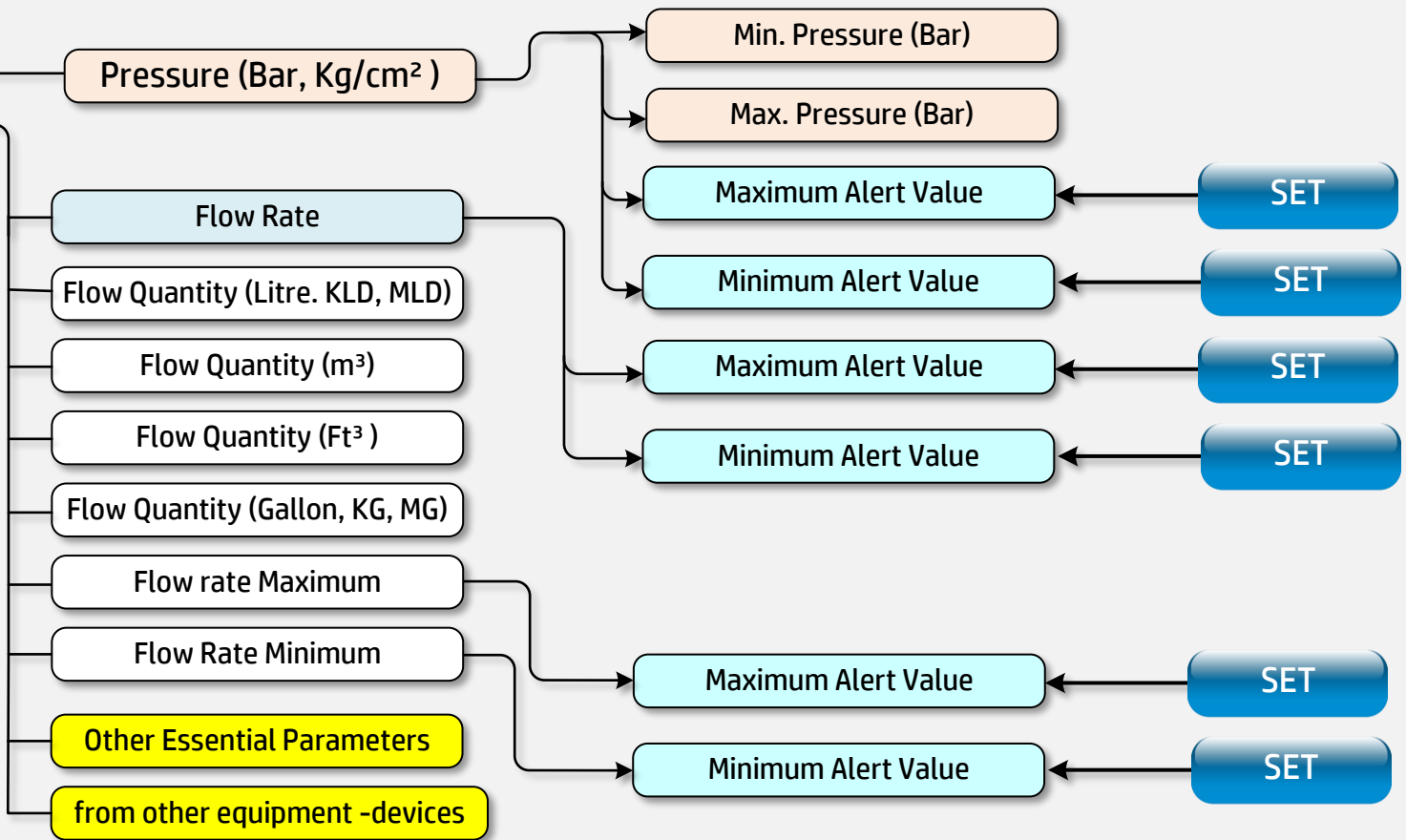
Multiple Pump

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



Hospital – Health Care Center



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



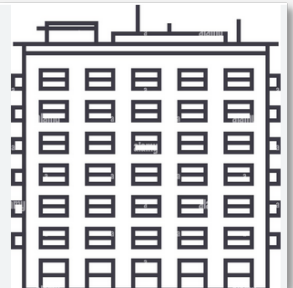
Night time leakage quantification and floor wise leakage quantification and indexing the pipeline segment having more leakage – leads to mitigate the leakage issues.



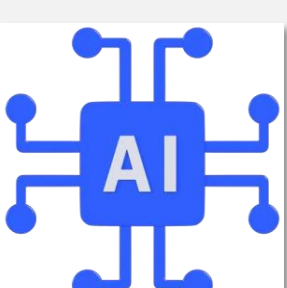
Pump Logic Control

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

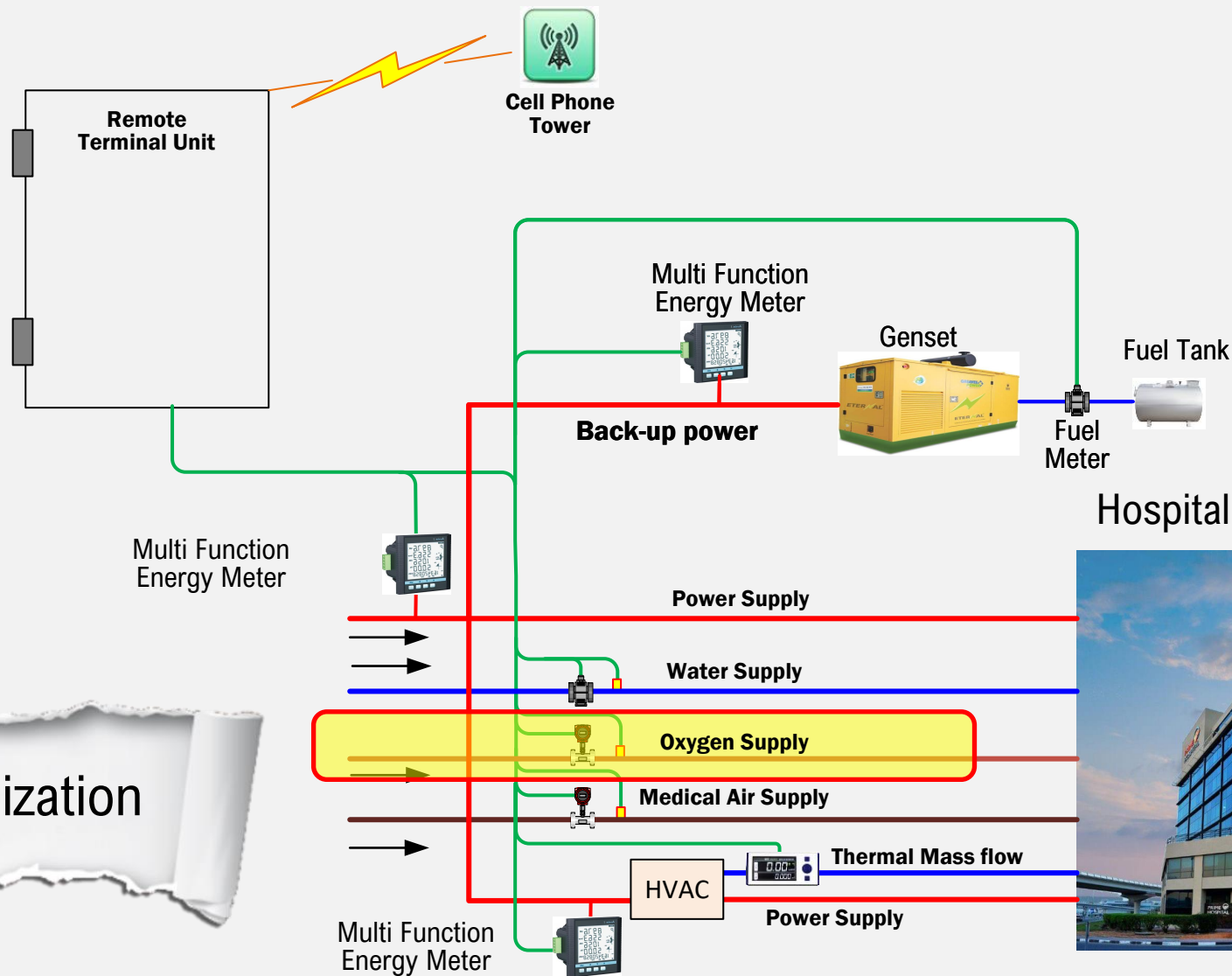
Ai based anomaly prediction leads to detection of the failure well in advance , and prevents the breakdown and costly repair.



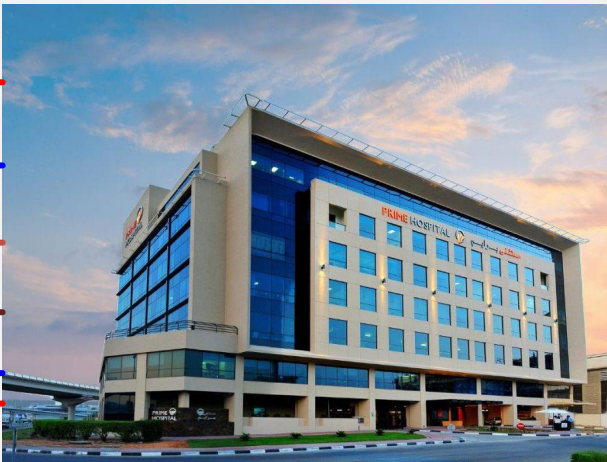
Utility – Oxygen (GAS) Supply Optimization



Smint TIQ

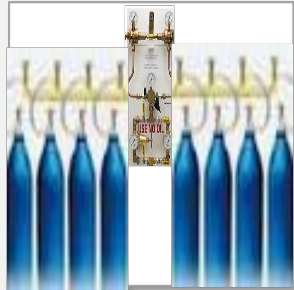


Hospital – Health Care Center

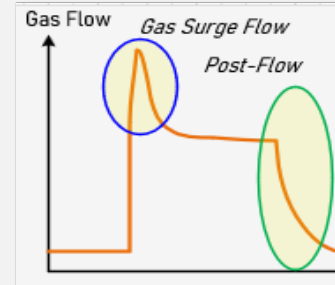


Utility Optimization

Manual Oxygen Changeover



Main Oxygen Cylinder and redundant cylinder - changeover shall be carried out manually. Based on the outlet pressure the changeover takes place.



High Surge (Open)

During opening of the gas flow valve – the surge increases the gas pressure and start flow rate also increases – this leads to increases in gas consumption.

Manual Flow Regulator



The point of usage – unit shall consists of flow indicator and mechanical gas flow regulation unit. In this type of flow regulation unit – during opening of valve – the surge gas flow increases the gas consumption or wastage.



Manual Pressure setting

The mechanical manual pressure setting (ferrule) leads to the outlet gas pressure decreases during inlet pressure is low.

No pressure regulation

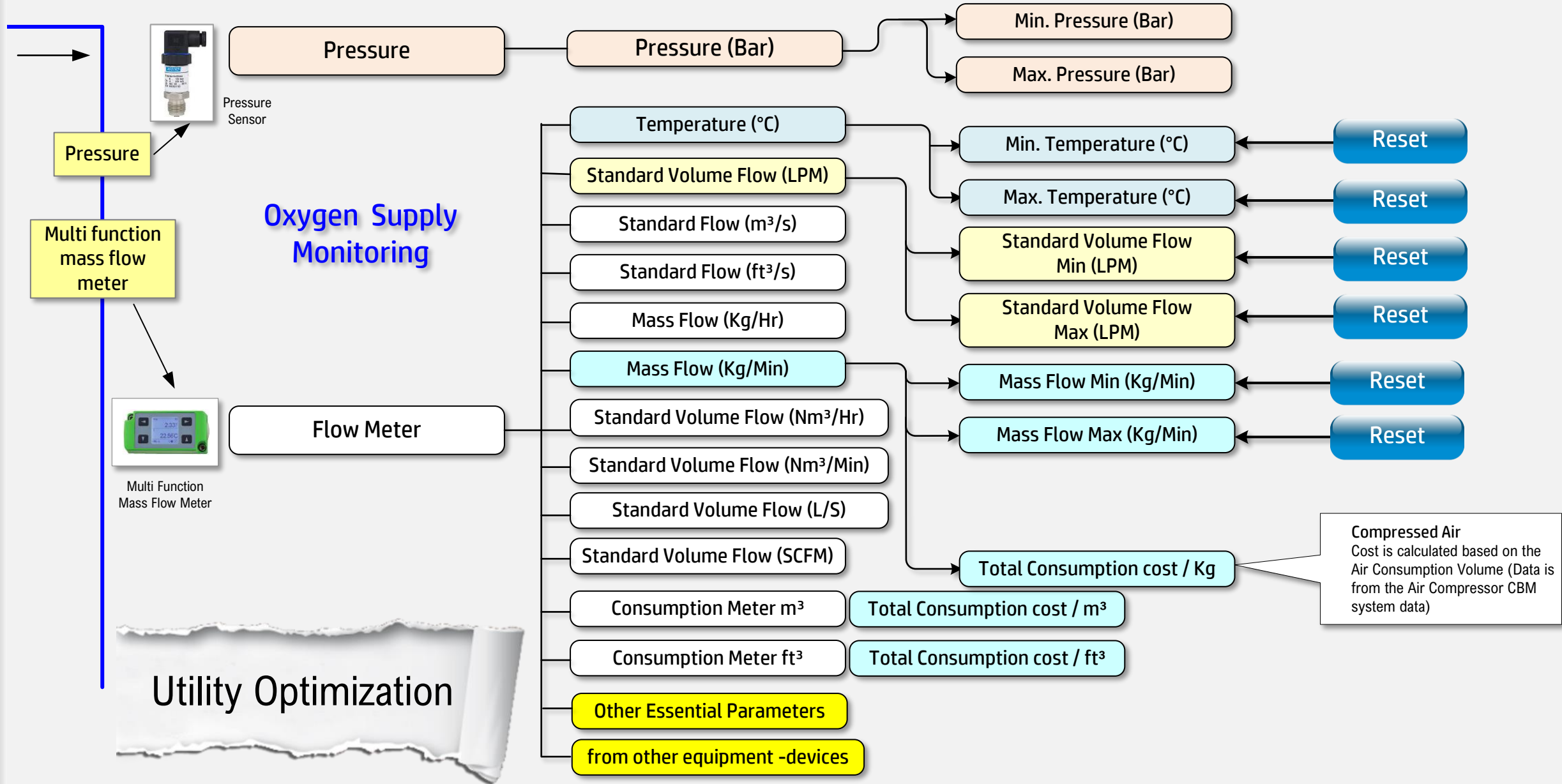


The gas source pressure, branch pressure and point of use (POU) pressure is not monitored, due to this the user is not having any clue about the gas pressure in the distribution point.



No Oxygen Measurement

The individual gas flow is not monitored only indicator is available, the flow regulation is accurate – the manual regulation unit increases the surge flow.





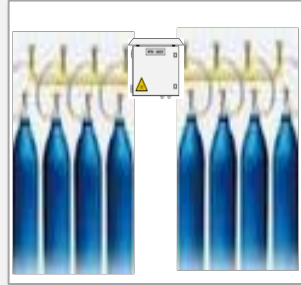
Oxygen (Gas) Supply Optimization



BILLIONLIVES
TECHNOLOGY FOR SOCIAL GOOD

Smint TIQ

Automatic Changeover



Factory Gas Outlet Monitoring

Gas flow rate, Peak flow rate, Minimum flow rate, Gas Flow Quantity, Gas Temperature, Gas Moisture, Consumption Pattern Graph, Pressure Pattern Graph, Flow rate Graph, Consumption Chart-Table, Machine, Idle-Night time consumption report, Analysis report



Point of Usage Monitoring

In the gas Point of usage – the gas flow rate and flow quantity shall be monitored remotely. The proposed system enhances the gas flow rate accurately, leads to service performance improvement.

Automatic Plant Gas Pressure Regulation



Irrespective of gas consumption in the hospital, the Gas source outlet pressure is constant, the branch outlet and up to the point of usage the system maintains the constant pressure – this leads to energy saving.



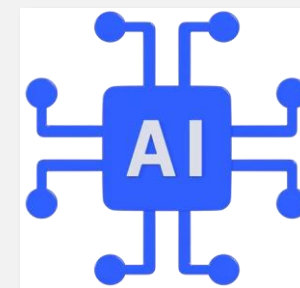
Branch Gas Pressure Regulation

Apart from the gas source regulation, the individual branch, up to the point of usage – irrespective of the flow rate or gas consumption – the distribution gas pressure is adjusted as per the set valve.

Gas Volume Monitoring



By monitoring Gas Flow volume, and quantifying the gas leakage in the gas distribution network. The proposed system monitors the gas consumption in each pipeline segment, equipment, floor – wise consumption monitoring predicts the consumption pattern.



AI Based Gas Optimization

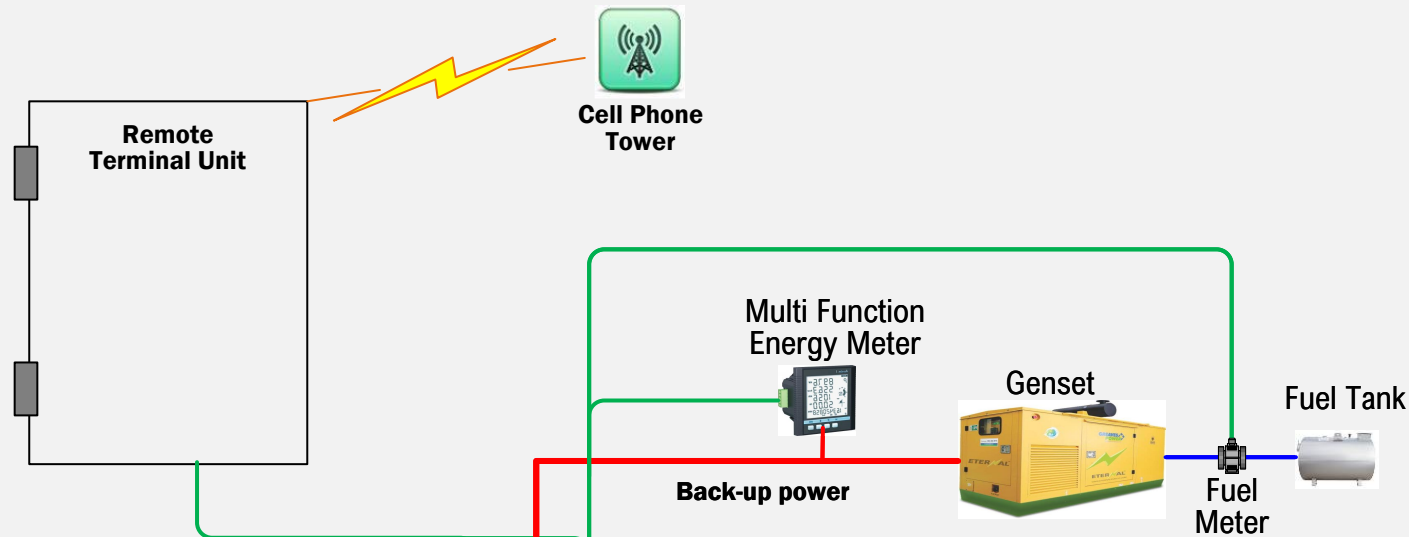
AI based gas parameters monitoring and anomaly prediction leads to detection of the failure well in advance, and prevents the breakdown and costly repair. The system automatically prepares the report for events, anomaly.



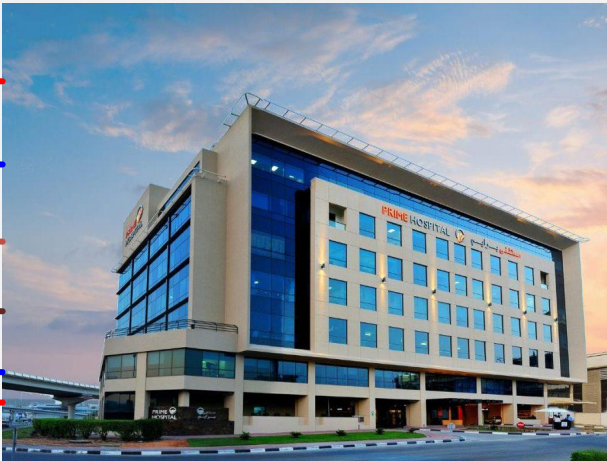
HVAC Optimization



Smint TIQ



Hospital – Health Care Center



Utility Optimization

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



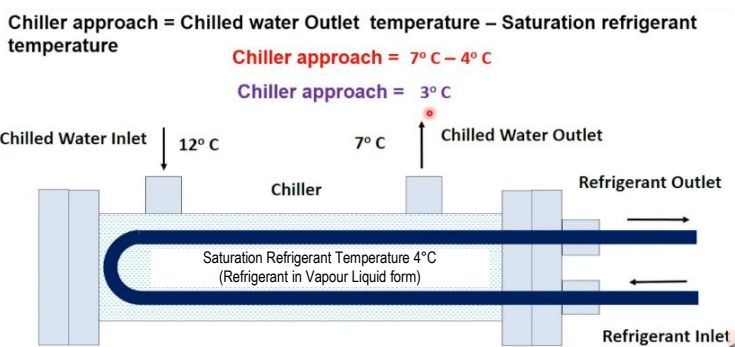
- #### Possible improvement after CBM - Data
- Improvement of scaling removal in the chiller condenser and evaporator coil.
 - Optimizing the power by introducing of Heat Exchange Economizer.
 - Optimizing the Chiller by introducing VFD drive – fine tuning the existing VFD for better performance
 - Operating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

Increases the Hospital Infrastructure Efficiency (HIE)

Saves Energy

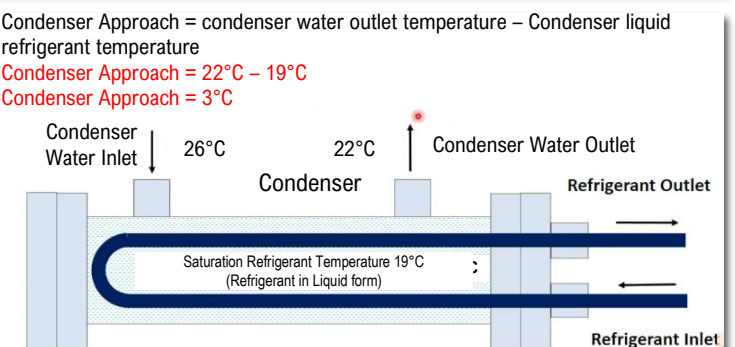
Evaporator Approach Temp.

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



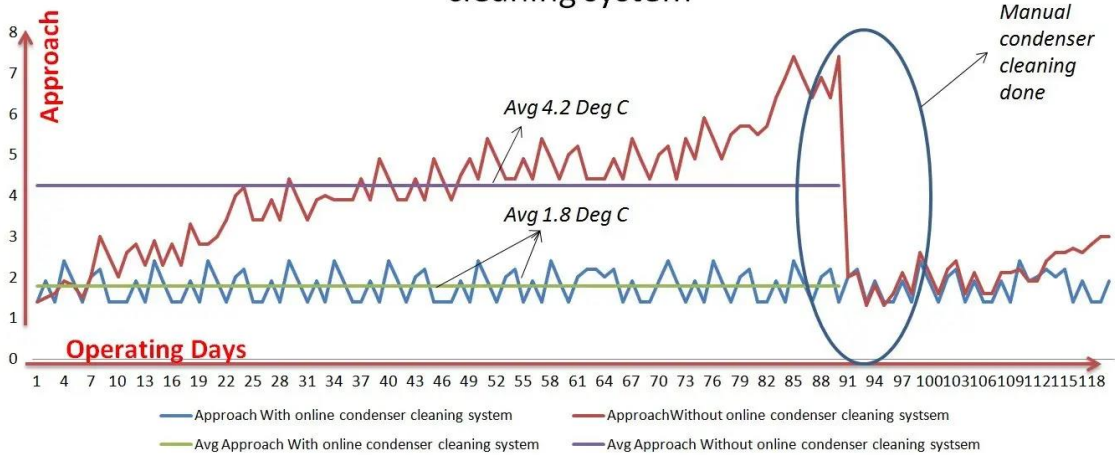
Condenser Approach Temp.

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



Condenser 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
 Cp – Specific heat, kcal/kg°C
 Tin – Chilled water temp. at evaporator inlet °C
 Tout – Chilled water temp at evaporator outlet °C

BTU/hr	= (GPM*Delta T*499.8)
Tonnage	= (BTU/hr)/12000
EER	= 12/(kW/ton)
COP	= EER/3.412

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**

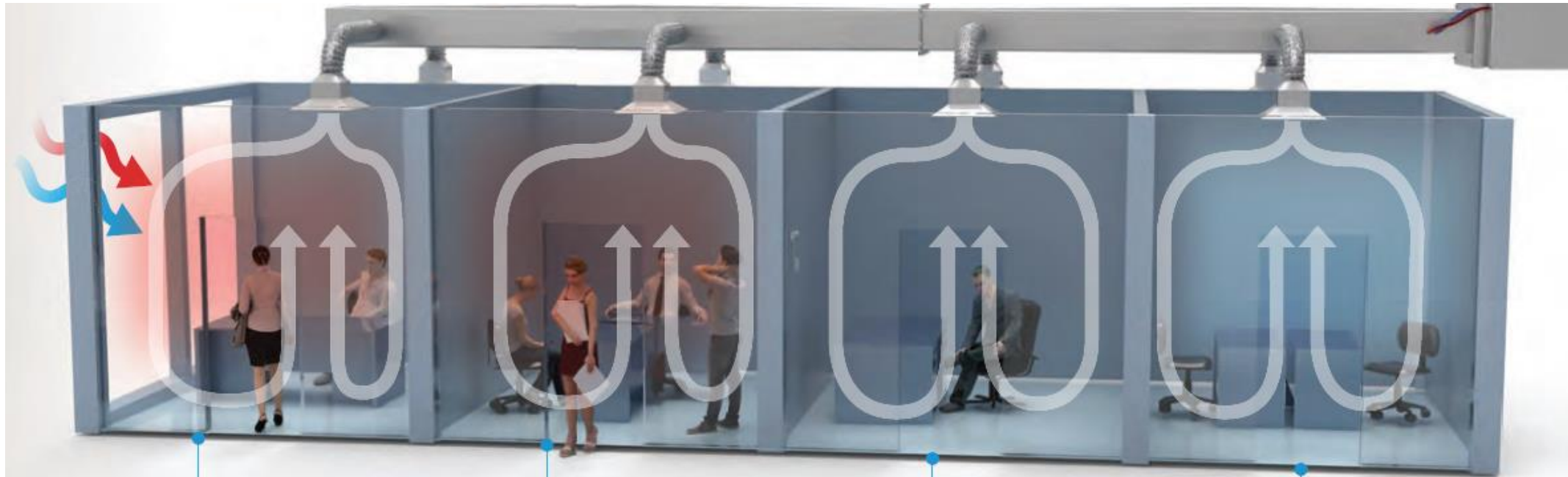
TRADITIONAL VAV BOX SYSTEM



BILLIONLIVES
TECHNOLOGY FOR SOCIAL GOOD

Smint TIQ

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.

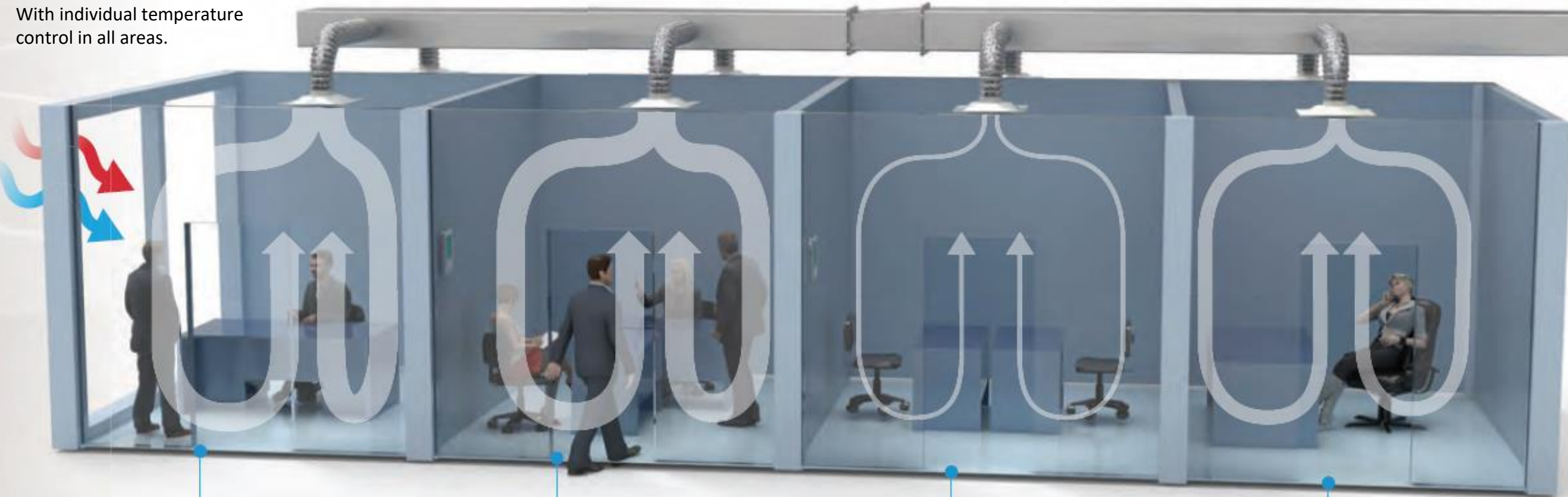
The only Comfortable Office

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

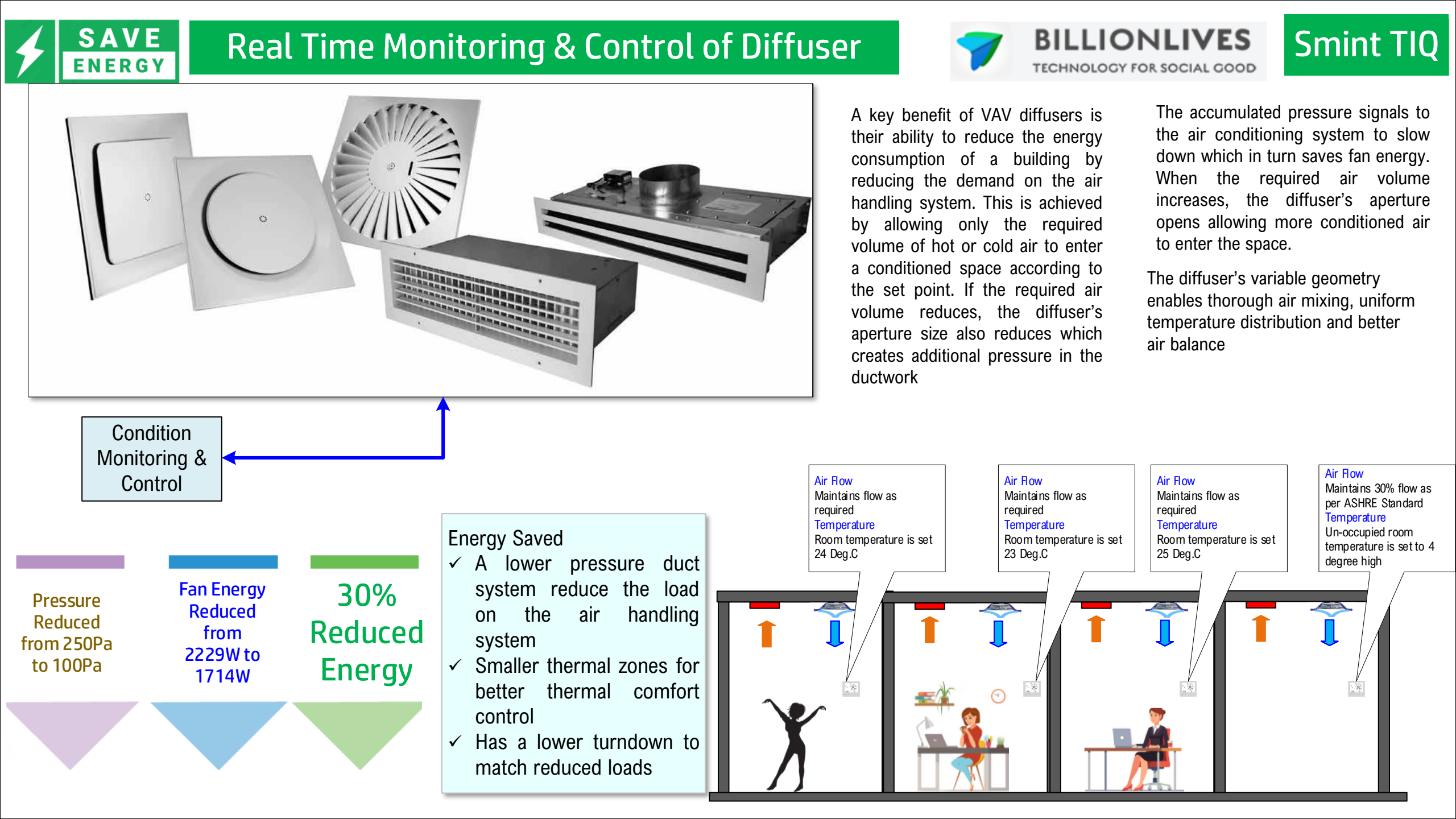
Each diffuser automatically matches the air supply to the load requirements of an area such as additional staff occupying an office.

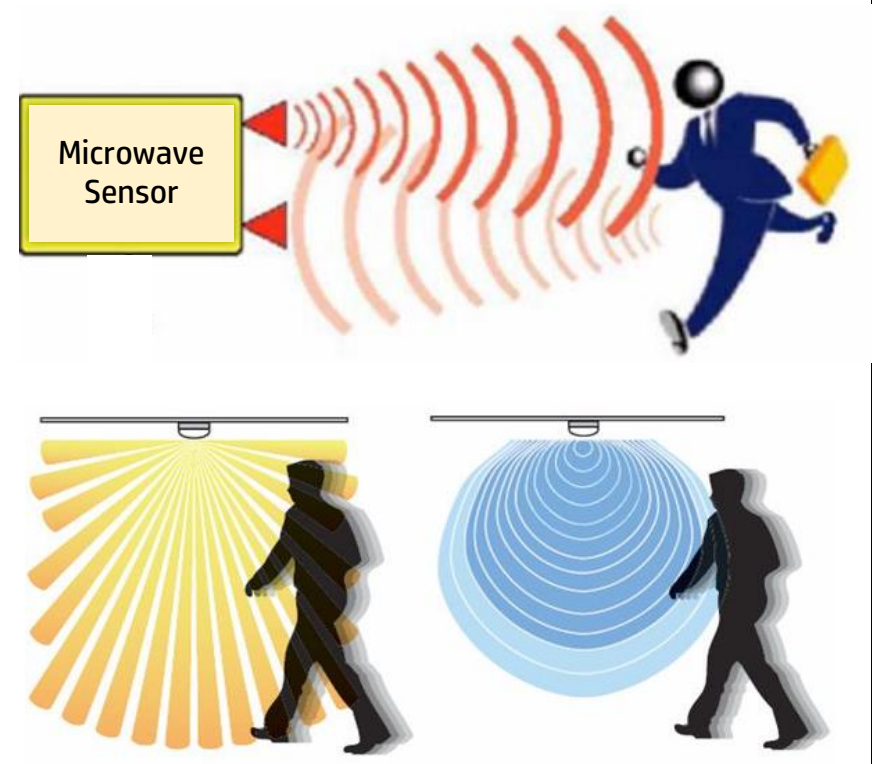
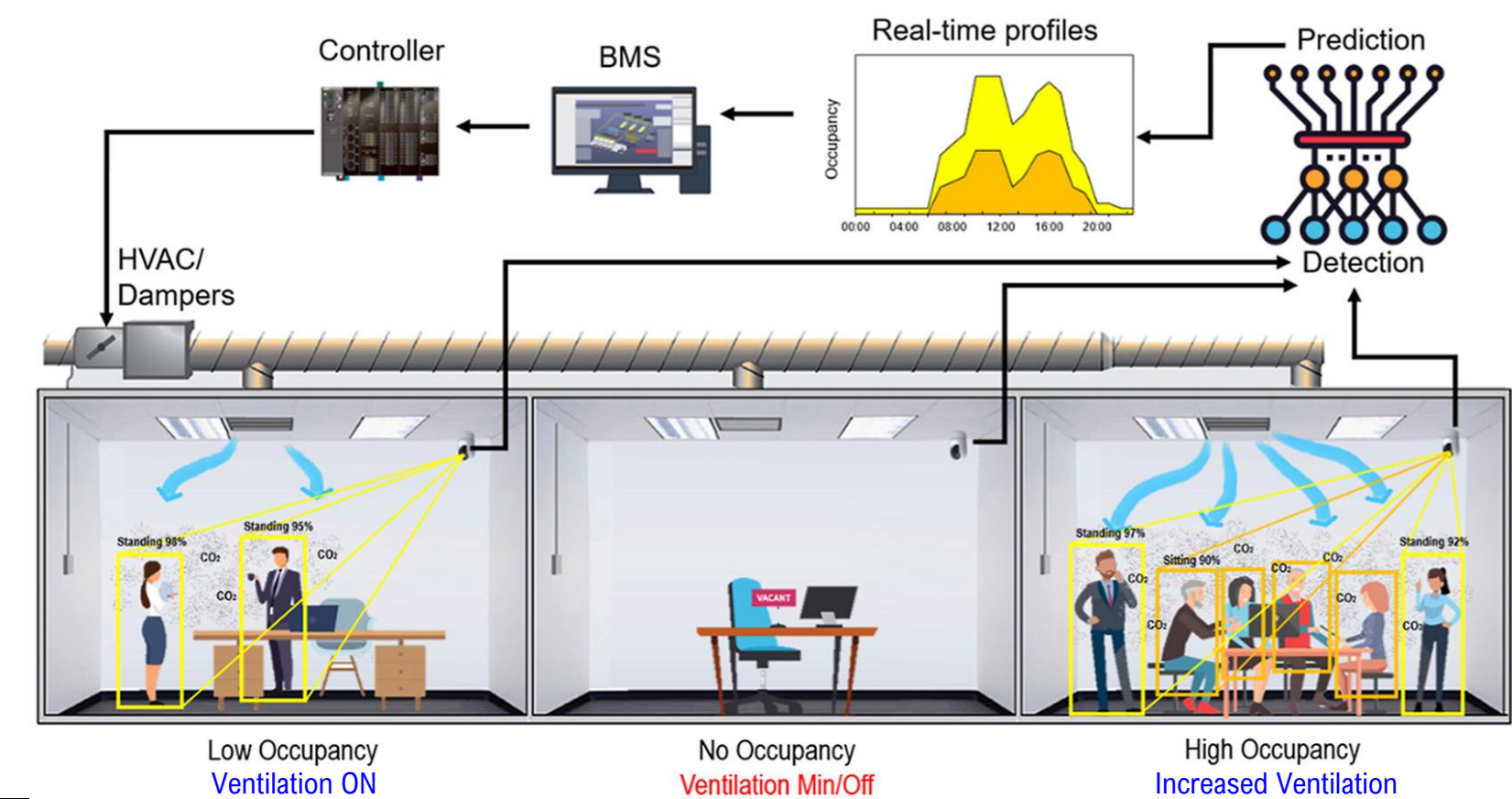
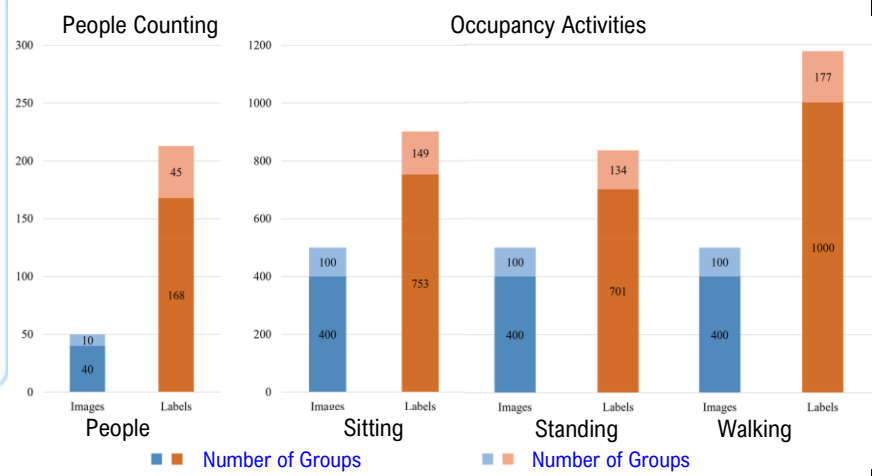
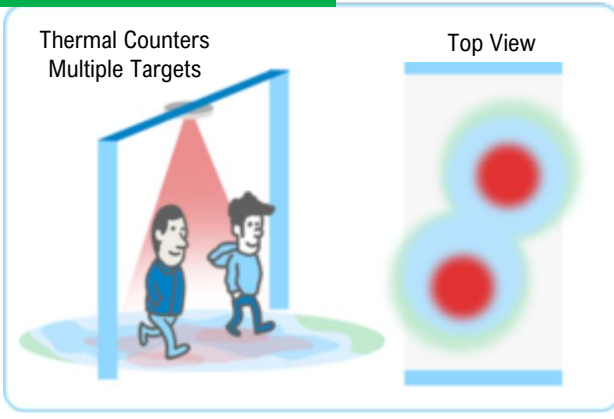
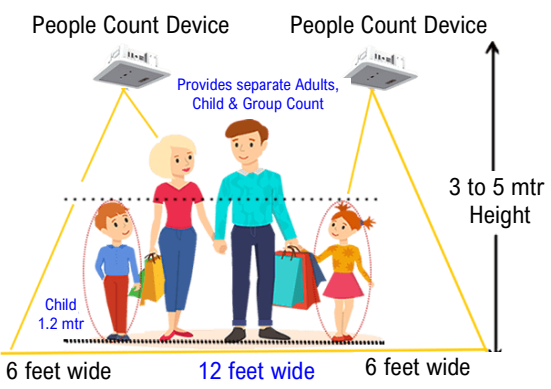
Occupancy Sensing

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

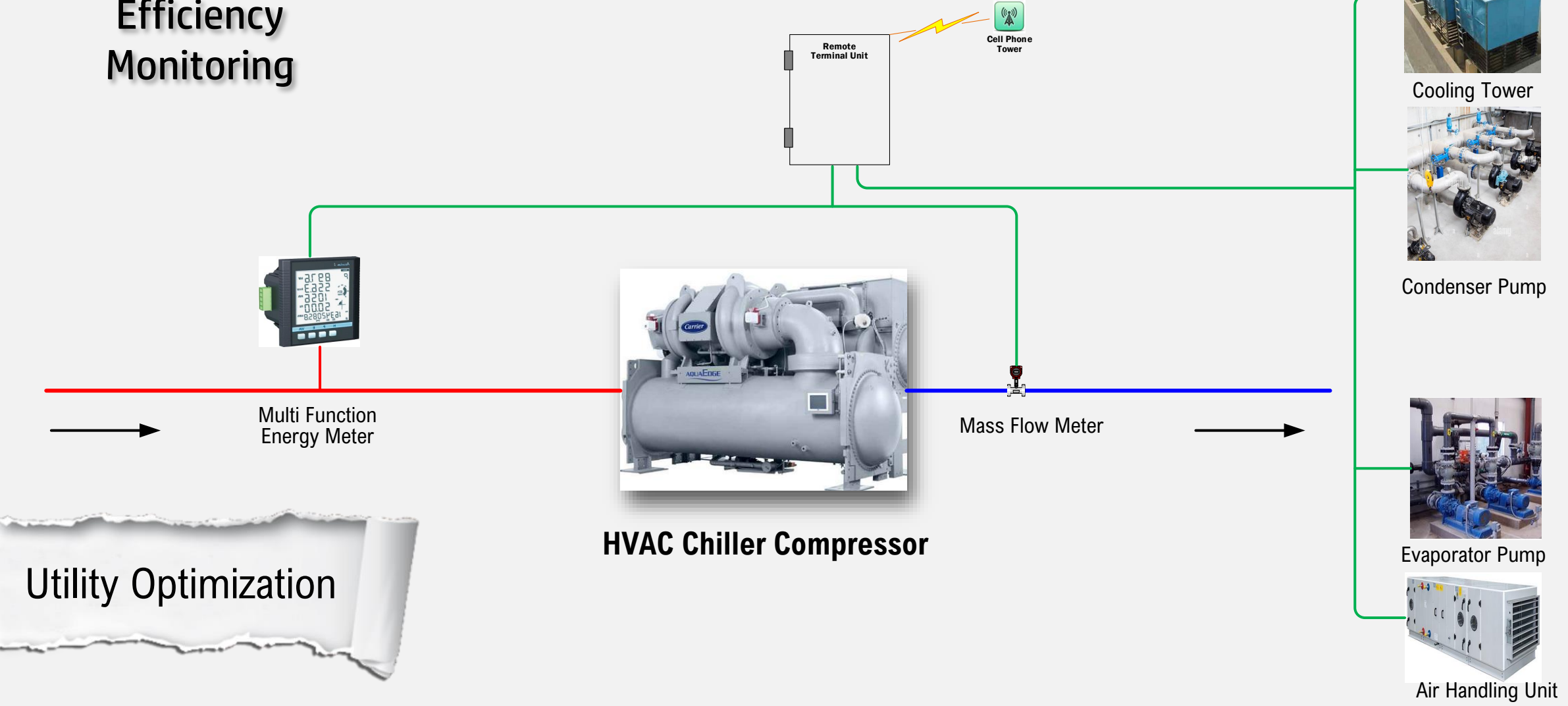
On-board Temperature Sensing

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





HVAC Chiller Efficiency Monitoring

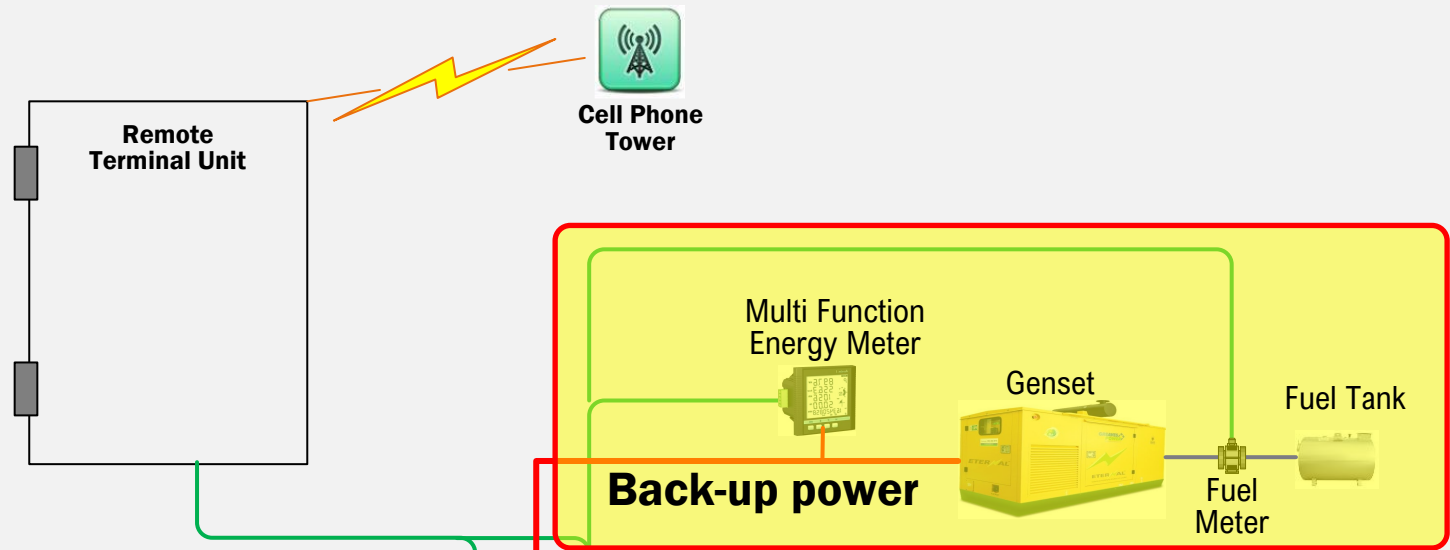




Hospital - Utility Optimization

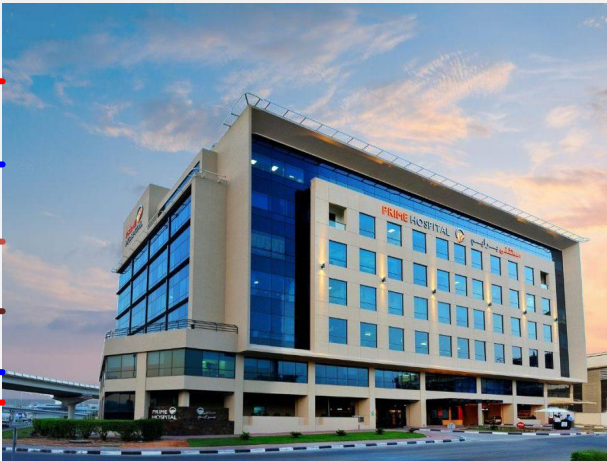
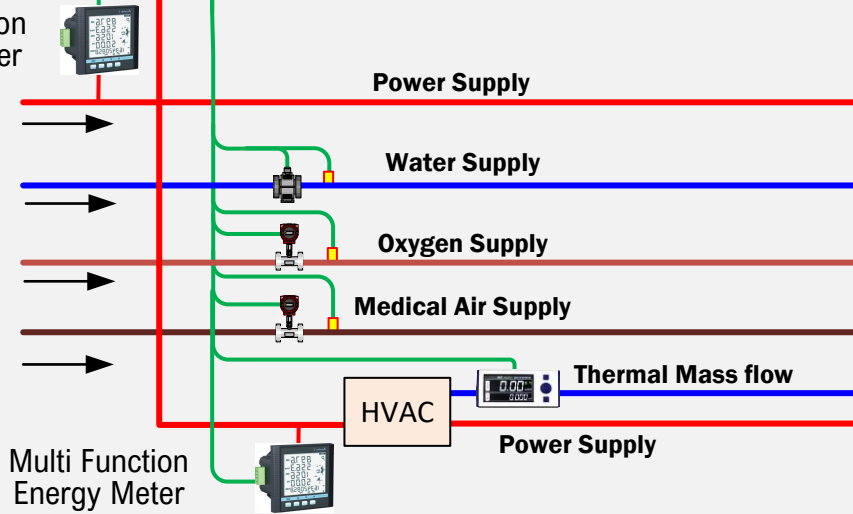


Smint TIQ



Hospital – Health Care Center

Utility Optimization

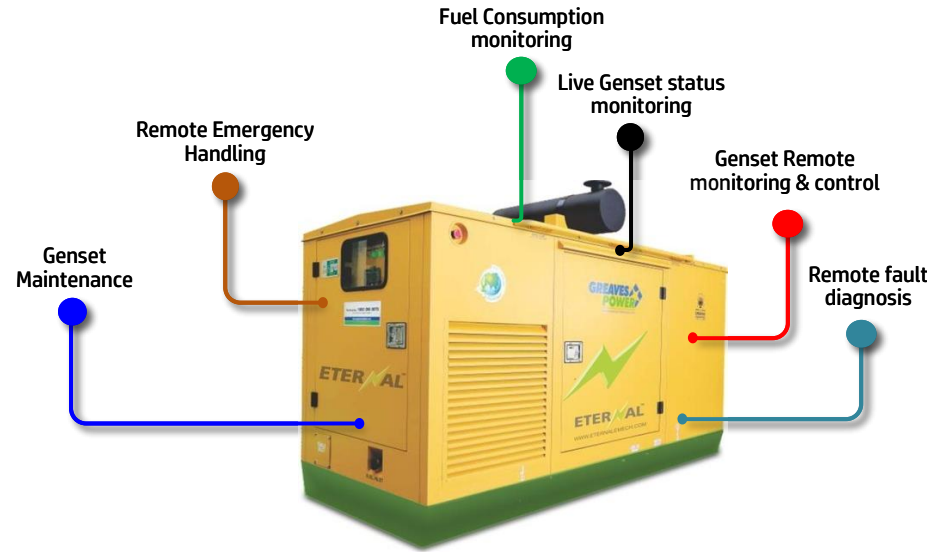


SENSOR-COMPONENTS - USED

- 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 & E-mailing



Automatic Report



Performance

Performance
Monitoring System



Analytics



Warning, Alert



Automatic Report Generation



Daily Monitoring & Reporting of all parameters



Consumption report – correlated with other parameters



Gas, water, electrical power Consumption and anomaly report



Gas / Water Leakage Monitoring & Reporting



Water & Gas - Leakage Volume and Wastage of Money



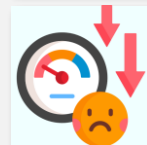
Report Generation and Emailing



ALERT



High Pressure Alert



Low Pressure Alert



Electrical Anomaly Alert



Flow Anomaly Alert



Deviation Alert



Event Alert



Reporting



Daily, weekly & monthly report



History Report



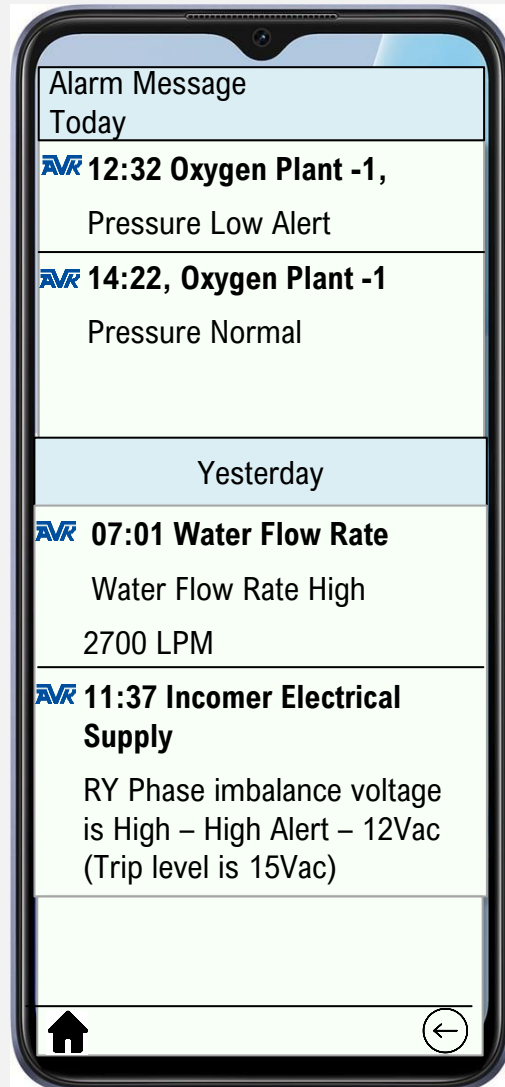
Trend Report



KPI Report



Event Report



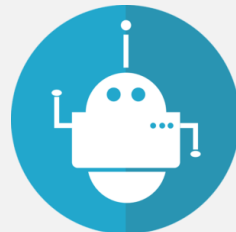
Automatic Report
Generation & Emailing



Analyze Data



Discord Messages

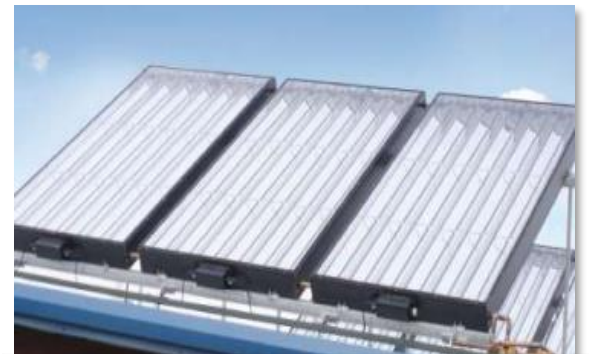


Char Bot



Emailing





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

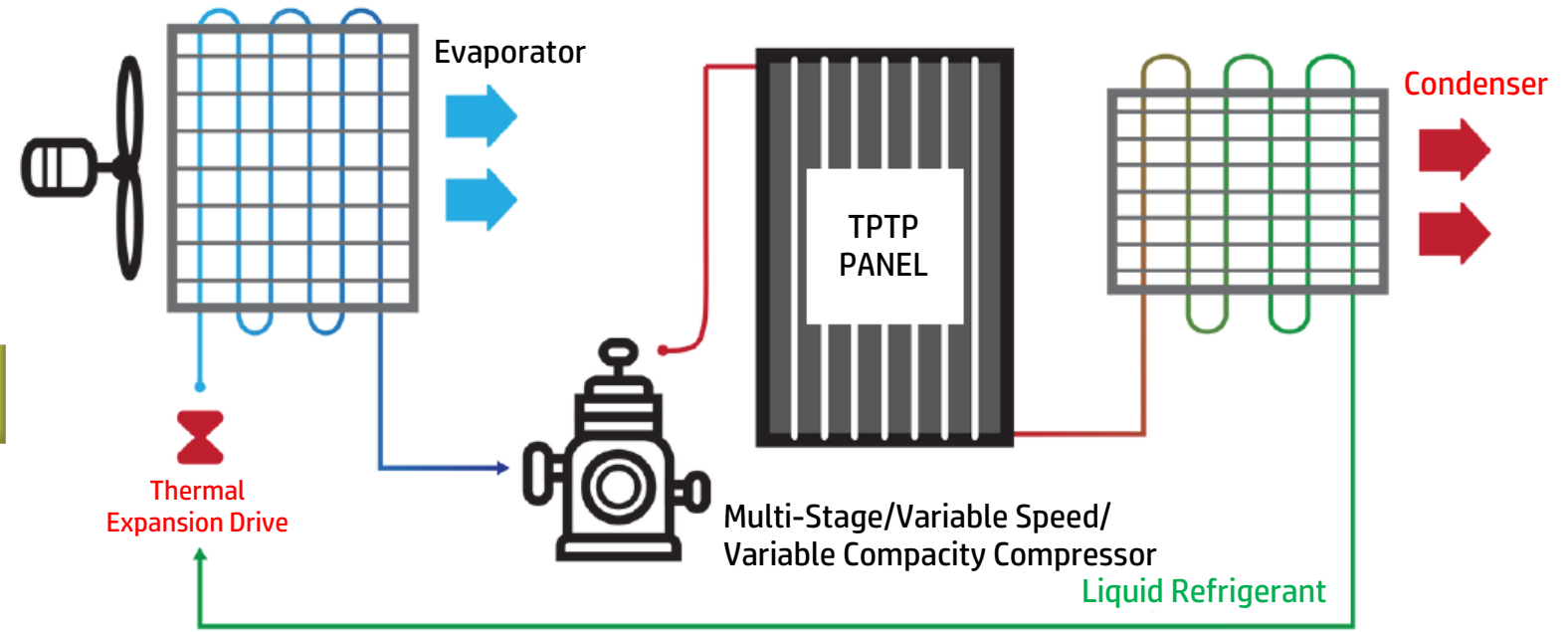
While life of Panel is 15+ years

~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