



# **SHIP Egypt**

## **Session 03**

### **How to perform an energy audit**

**Wolfgang Glatzl | AEE INTEC**  
**Josef Buchinger | ConPlusUltra**

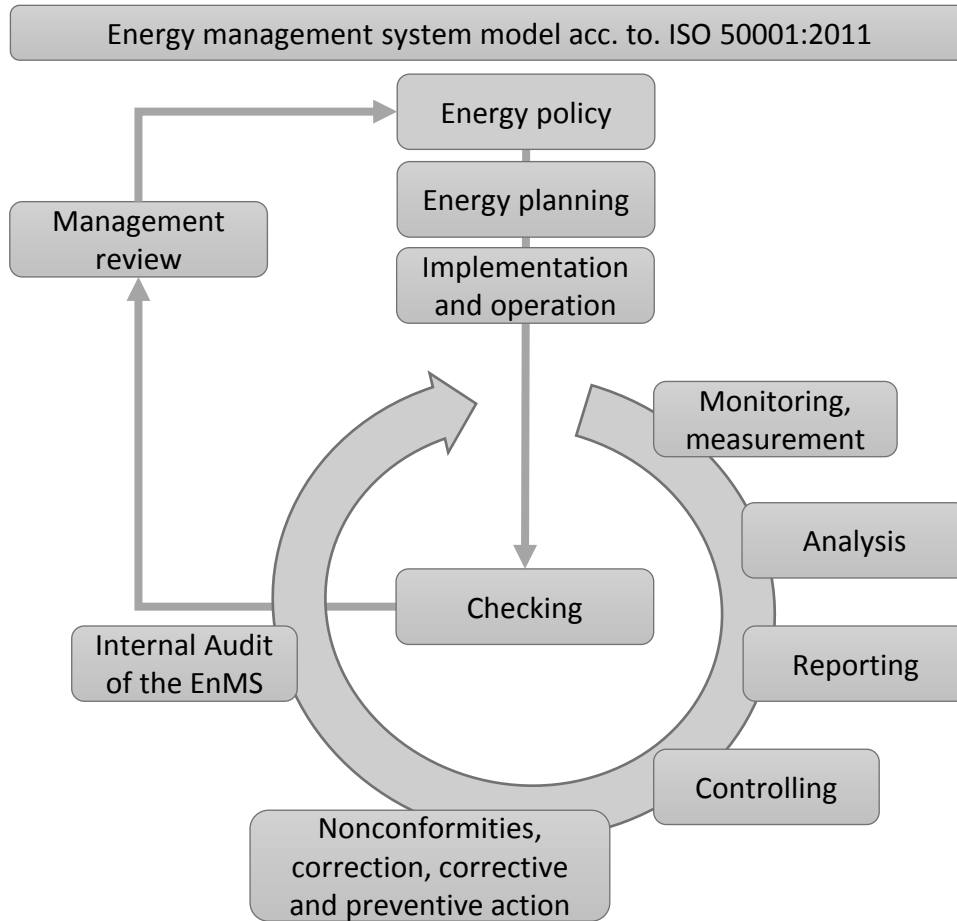
## Warm Up

- **[1 @ board /or/ brainstorm w cards]**
  
- **Where is the word “AUDIT” coming from?**
  - ⇒ Synonyms? Antonyms?
  - ⇒ What tells a dictionary?
  
- **Latin: audire = to hear**

## Overview

- **Standardisation**
- **Audit steps**
  - ⇒ Pre-audit
  - ⇒ Audit
  - ⇒ Evaluation status quo
  - ⇒ Evaluation of optimisation potential
- **Preparation of company and auditor**
- **Objectives of the audit**
- **Types of data**
- **Summary**

## Audit – which one?



## Energy Audit Standards

### ➤ ISO 50002 Standard on „Energy Audits“

- ⇒ Level I: Walk-Through Energy Audit (WTEA)
- ⇒ Level II: Detailed Energy Audit (DEA)
- ⇒ Level III: Investment Grade Energy Audit (IGEA)



### ➤ EN 16247: European countries have adopted EN 16247 for standardising EA processes in their countries

- ⇒ Part 1: General requirements
- ⇒ Part 2: Buildings
- ⇒ Part 3: Processes
- ⇒ Part 4: Transport

## Goals

- **Clearly identify types and costs of energy use.**
- **Understand how energy is being used and possibly wasted.**
- **Identify and analyse more cost -effective ways of using energy.**
- **Improved operational techniques - new equipment, new processes or new technology.**
- **Perform an economic analysis on those alternatives and determine which ones are cost -effective for your business or industry.**
- **Develop a action plan with responsibilities, timelines and budgets for implementation.**

## EN 16247 - introduction

- **EN 16247 defines characteristics of a high-level energy audit as well as requirements and obligations**
  - ⇒ Part 1: general requirements
  - ⇒ Part 2: buildings
  - ⇒ Part 3: processes
  - ⇒ Part 4: transport
  
  - ⇒ CEN/CLC/JWG 1 – energy audits
  - ⇒ CEN/CENELEC – CWA – CEN Workshop Agreement within project EINSTEIN
- **Linked to ISO 50001, 50002 but more detailed and focussed on thermal energy demand**

## Energy audit

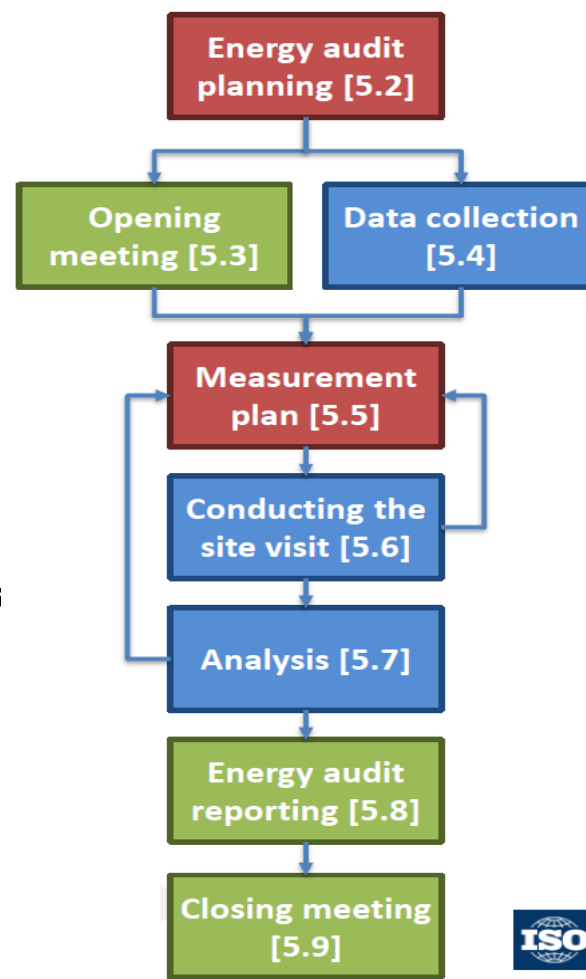
- **An energy audit can support the**
  - ⇒ energy review and energy planning of an EnMS
  - ⇒ can facilitate monitoring, measurement and analysis as described in [ISO 50001](#)
  - ⇒ or it can be used independently.
- **ISO 50002, which is based on the EN 16247, are standards that specify the process requirements for carrying out an energy audit in relation to energy performance.**
- **They are applicable to all types of establishments and organizations, and all forms of energy and energy use. These standard apply to commercial, industrial, residential and public-sector organisations, excluding individual private dwellings.**



# ISO 50002

## Content and flow of ISO 50002

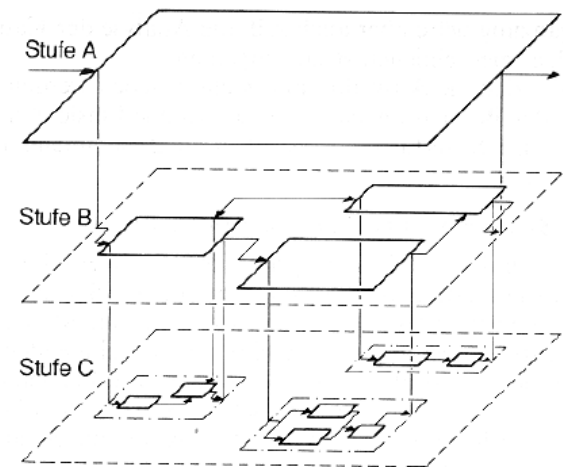
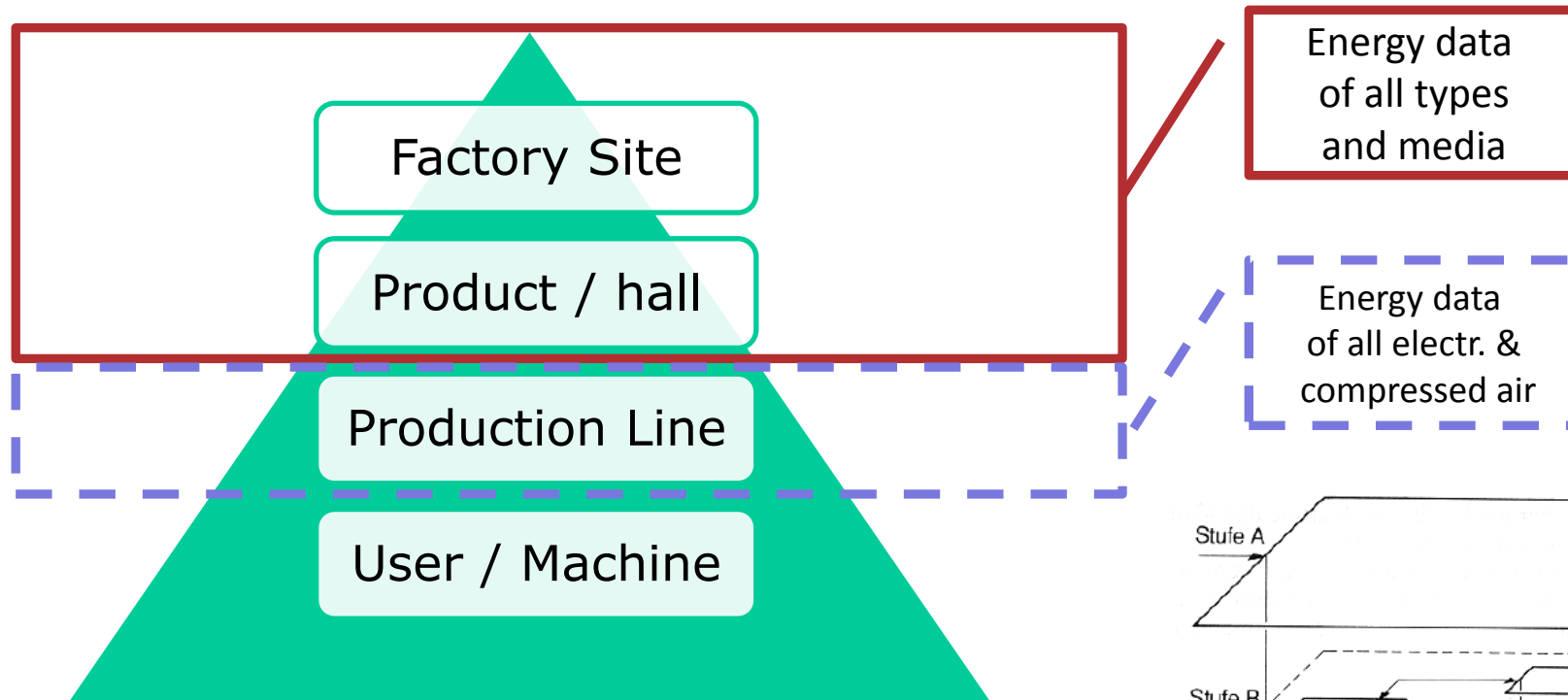
- 5.1 General
- 5.2 Energy audit planning
- 5.3 Opening meeting
- 5.4 Data collection
- 5.5 Measurement plan
- 5.6 Conducting the site visit
  - 5.6.1 Management of field work
  - 5.6.2 Site visits
- 5.7 Analysis
  - 5.7.1 General
  - 5.7.2 Analysis of current energy performance
  - 5.7.3 Identification of improvement opportunities
  - 5.7.4 Evaluation of improvement opportunities
- 5.8 Energy audit reporting
  - 5.8.1 General
  - 5.8.2 Energy audit report content
- 5.9 Closing meeting



## Levels of Energy Audits (acc. ISO 50002)

| LEVEL I  | LEVEL II  | LEVEL III   |
|--|---|---|
| WALK-THROUGH ENERGY AUDIT  | DETAILED ENERGY AUDIT   | INVESTMENT GRADE AUDIT  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Walk through familiarization</li> <li>• Desk top analysis</li> <li>• Generate Energy Intensity</li> <li>• Recommend "low/no-cost" energy saving measures</li> <li>• Written Report with broad conclusion</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Follow up from Level I audit where available; a comprehensive audit</li> <li>• A minimum 7 days logging &amp; metering on major energy consuming equipment of building services or industrial equipment/systems</li> <li>• Review system design, installation, operations and maintenance</li> <li>• Detailing system energy inputs and energy use</li> <li>• Identify sources of inefficiency</li> <li>• Compute Specific Energy Consumption Index</li> <li>• Generate load apportioning</li> <li>• Provide Energy Performance Indicators</li> <li>• Recommend "no-cost", "medium cost" and "high cost" ESM</li> <li>• Written report and presentation</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inclusive of all scope of works of Level I &amp; II with the exception where only EA on specific systems are requested</li> <li>• A minimum of 7 days logging and metering on major energy consuming equipment of Building services or industrial equipment/systems</li> <li>• Detailed review of processes</li> <li>• Comfort study, if relevant</li> <li>• Detailed recommendation on comprehensive ESMs</li> <li>• Detailed investment plan using NPV methodology against life cycle</li> <li>• Include Indoor Air Quality report to ensure system is not affected (if chiller audit)</li> <li>• Written report and presentation</li> </ul> |

# From meta to micro

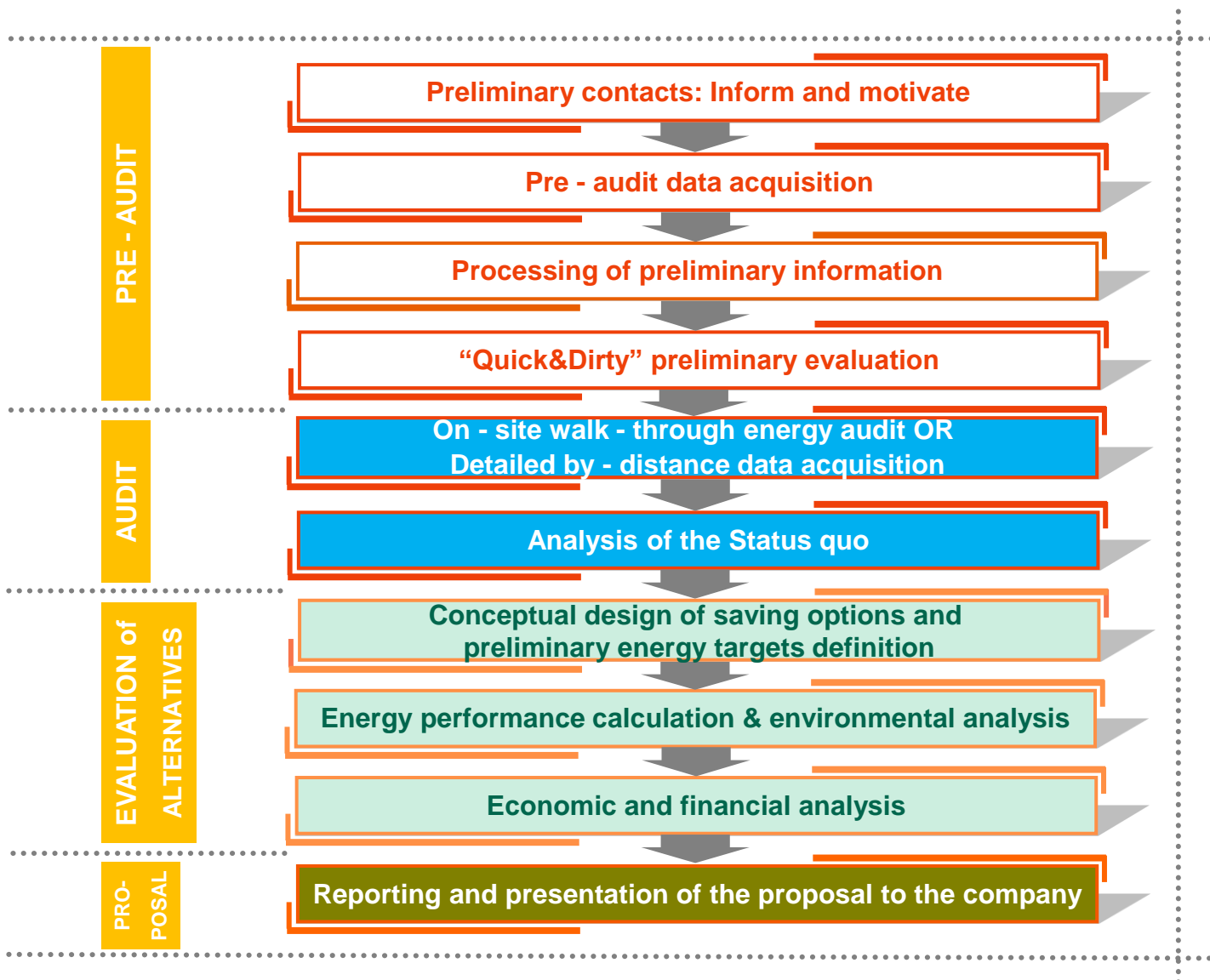


Quelle: VW EnMS, Thierfelder, 2014

## **GREENFOODS audit methodology**

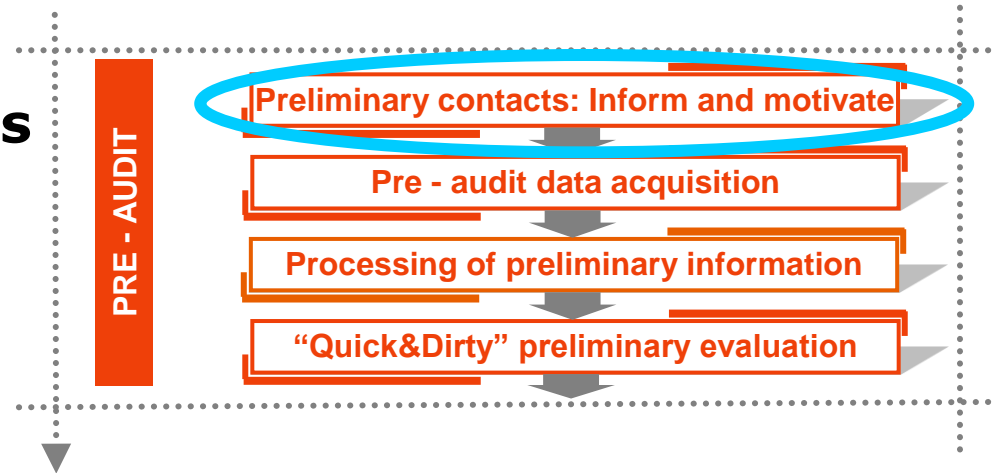
- **GREENFOODS audit methodology is based on**
  - ⇒ EINSTEIN audit steps (IEE project EINSTEIN I & II)
  - ⇒ EN 16247
- **Pre-audit**
- **Audit**
- **Evaluation**
- **Proposal**
- **EINSTEIN linked to EN 16247**
  - ⇒ Terms similar, EINSTEIN more detailed
  - ⇒ 7 audit steps from EN 16247 can be found in 10 EINSTEIN audit steps → GREENFOODS audit methodology

# 10 Audit steps



## PRE-Audit – Step 1

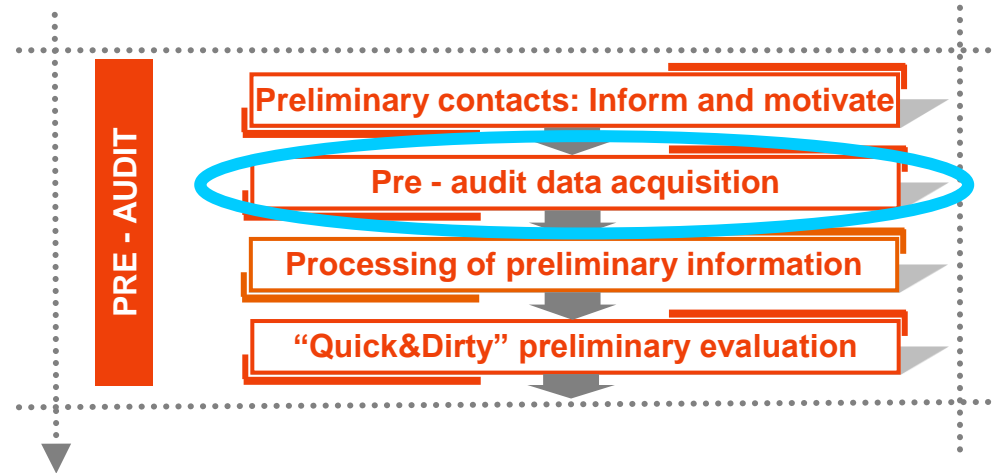
### ➤ Preliminary contacts - Inform and motivate



- ⇒ Promotional material
- ⇒ Possibility of self-checking
- ⇒ Make sure you find out who is the right person to address

## PRE-Audit – Step 2

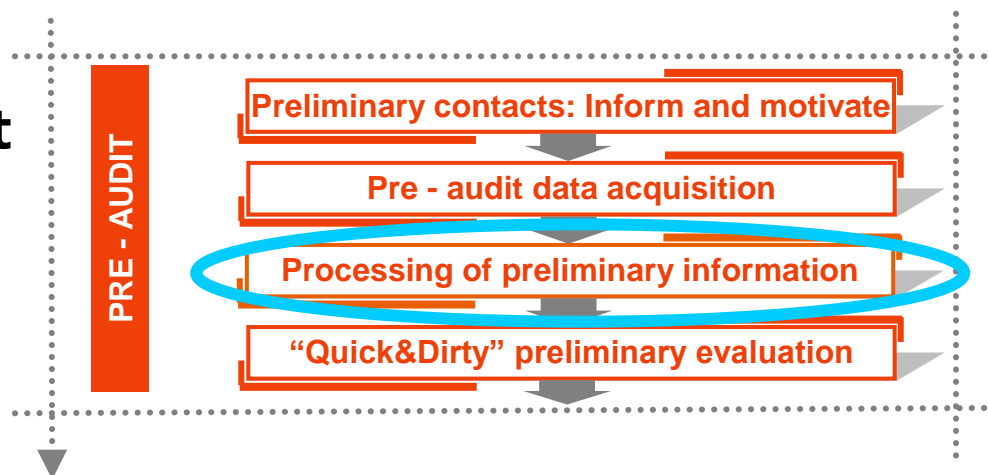
### ➤ Data acquisition



- ⇒ Prepare the company
- ⇒ Prepare yourself
- ⇒ Collect basic data by distance

## PRE-Audit - Step 3

### ➤ Preparation of audit - Processing of preliminary information

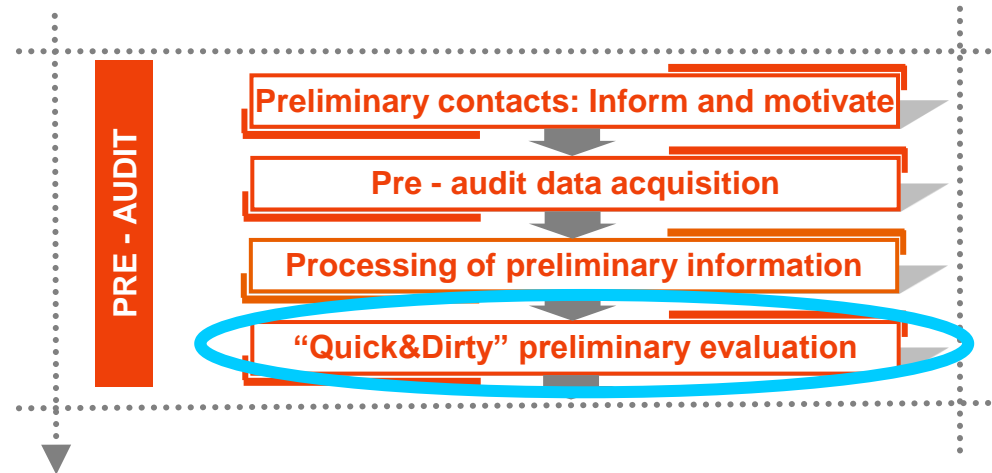


- ⇒ Process pre-audit data
- ⇒ Call the company to check data
- ⇒ Compare with benchmark data
- ⇒ Learn about specific processes/companies
- ⇒ Identify possible measures
- ⇒ Fix priorities for audit



## PRE-Audit - Step 4

### ➤ “Quick-and-dirty” pre-evaluation report



⇒ Create pre-evaluation report

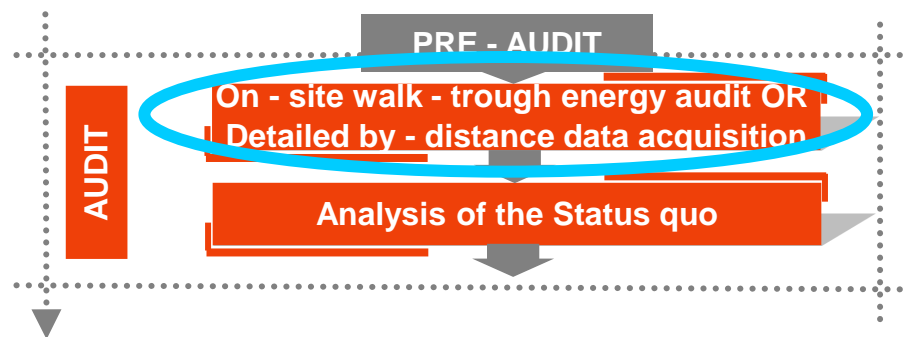
- **Identifies most significant processes**
- **First quantitative demand figures**
- **Identifies possible options & sizes**
- **Estimate of expected savings**

⇒ Optional: present to company

- **May convince company to go ahead with audit**
- **Do not promise too much at the beginning !**
- **Results depend on local conditions and information accuracy**

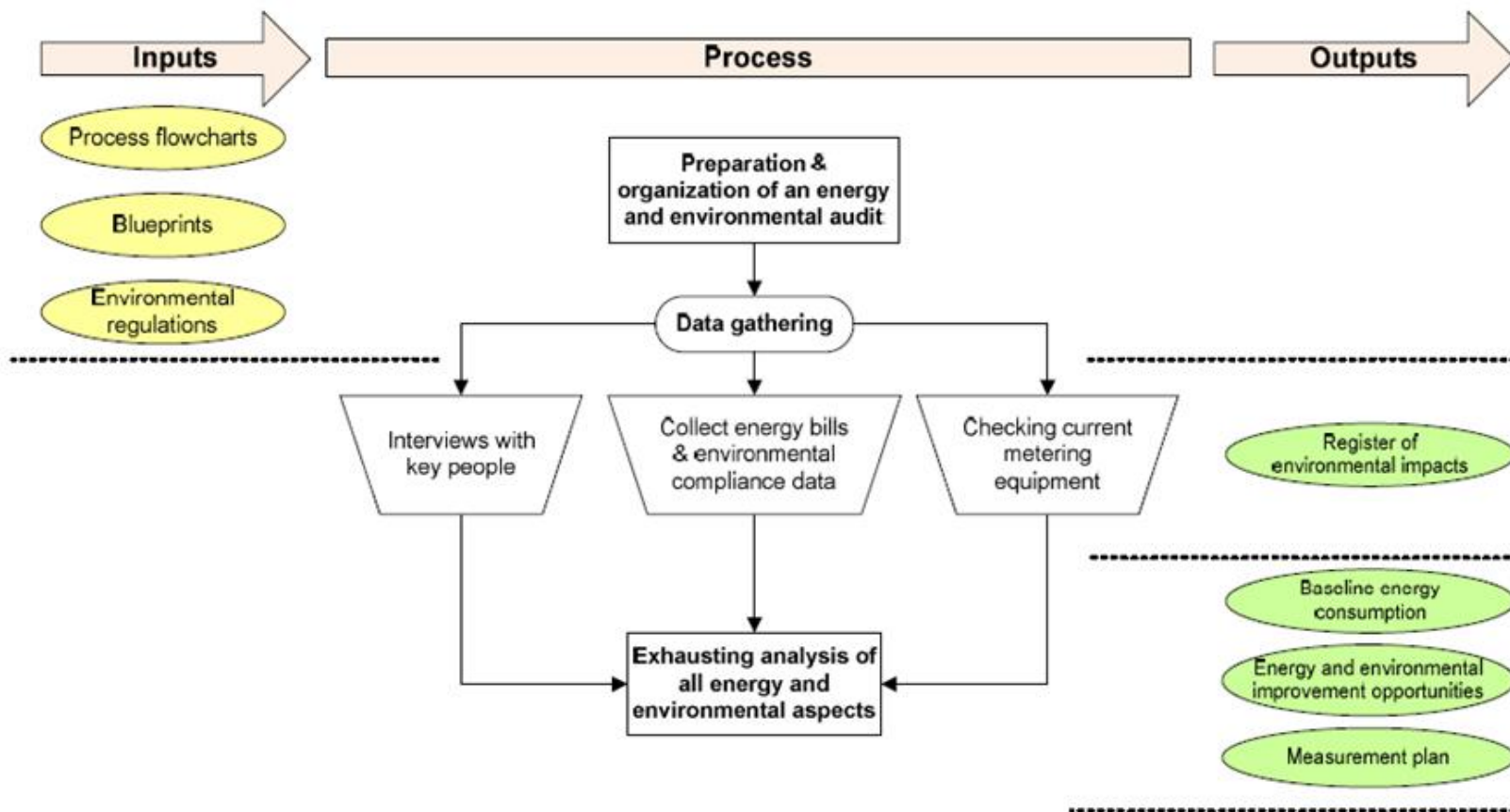
## ENERGY-Audit – Step 5

### ➤ On - site walk – through audit



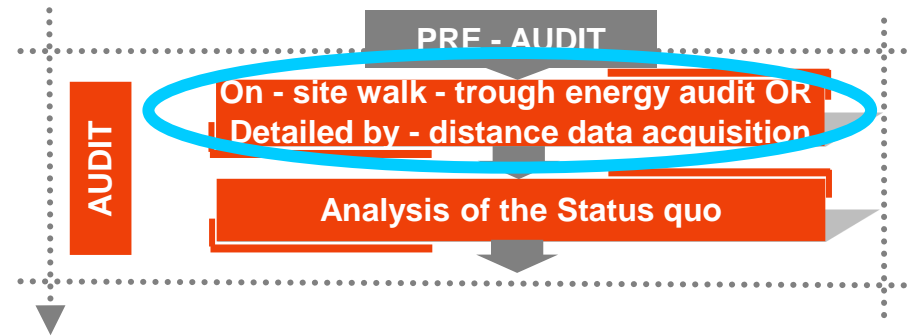
- ⇒ Present to company quick-and-dirty study
  - **First impressions: possible measures & unsuitable measures**
- ⇒ Make interviews and visit the site
  - **Timeframe for further data & report**
- ⇒ Fast check of new data
- ⇒ Take measurements
- ⇒ Define measurement program
- ⇒ Discuss new understanding

# Summary of WTEA



## ENERGY-Audit – Step 5

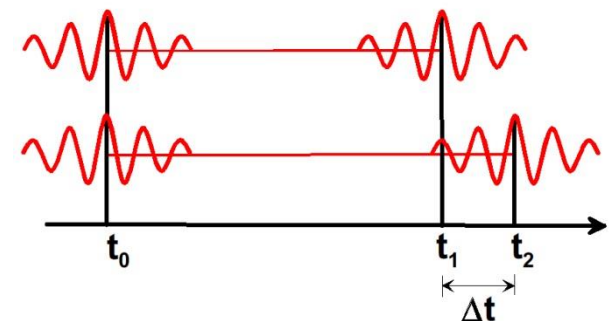
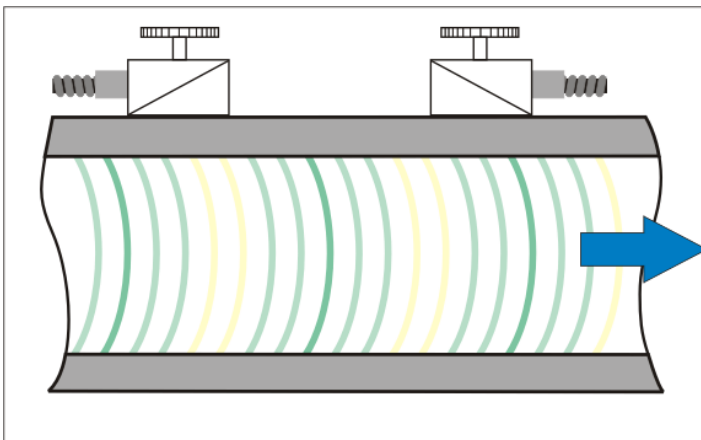
### ➤ On - site walk – through audit



⇒ Take measurements

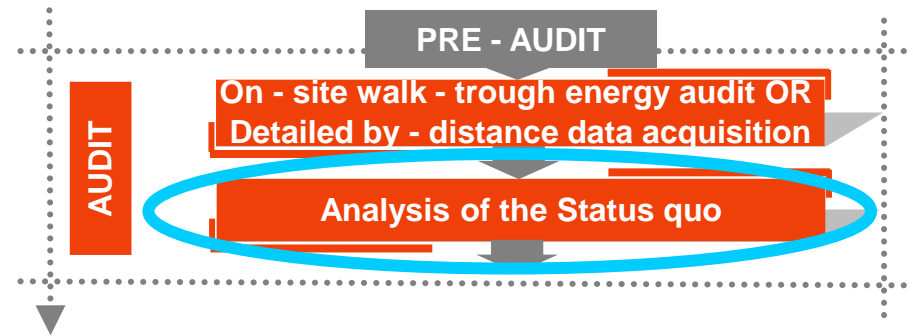
- **Measurement device**

- PORTABLE ULTRASONIC FLOWMETER
- Time difference correlation principle



## ENERGY-Audit – Step 6

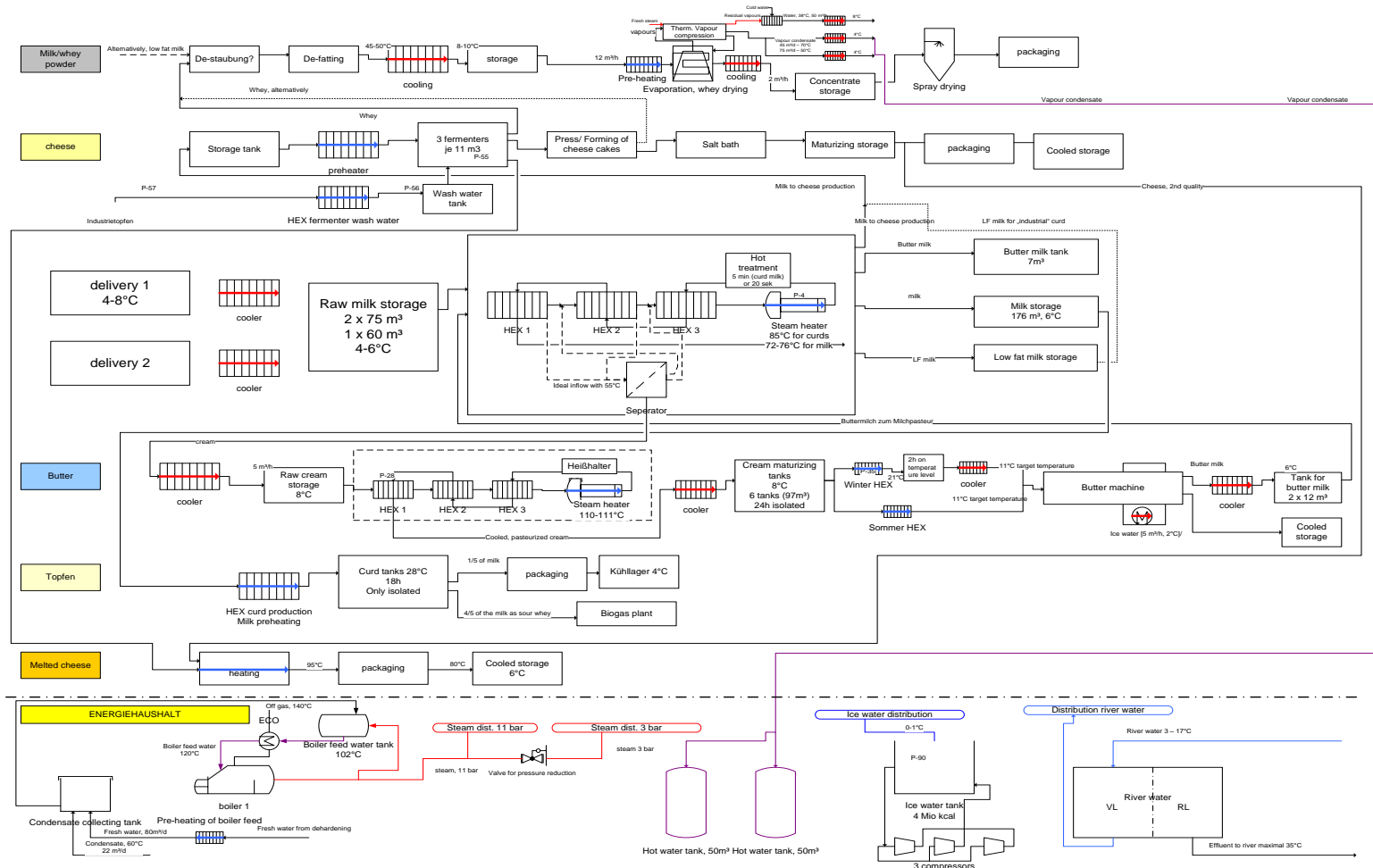
### ➤ Analysis of status quo



- ⇒ Consistency check of data
- ⇒ Estimate and/or acquire missing information
- ⇒ Breakdown of consumption
- ⇒ Real equipment performance
- ⇒ Comparison with benchmarks

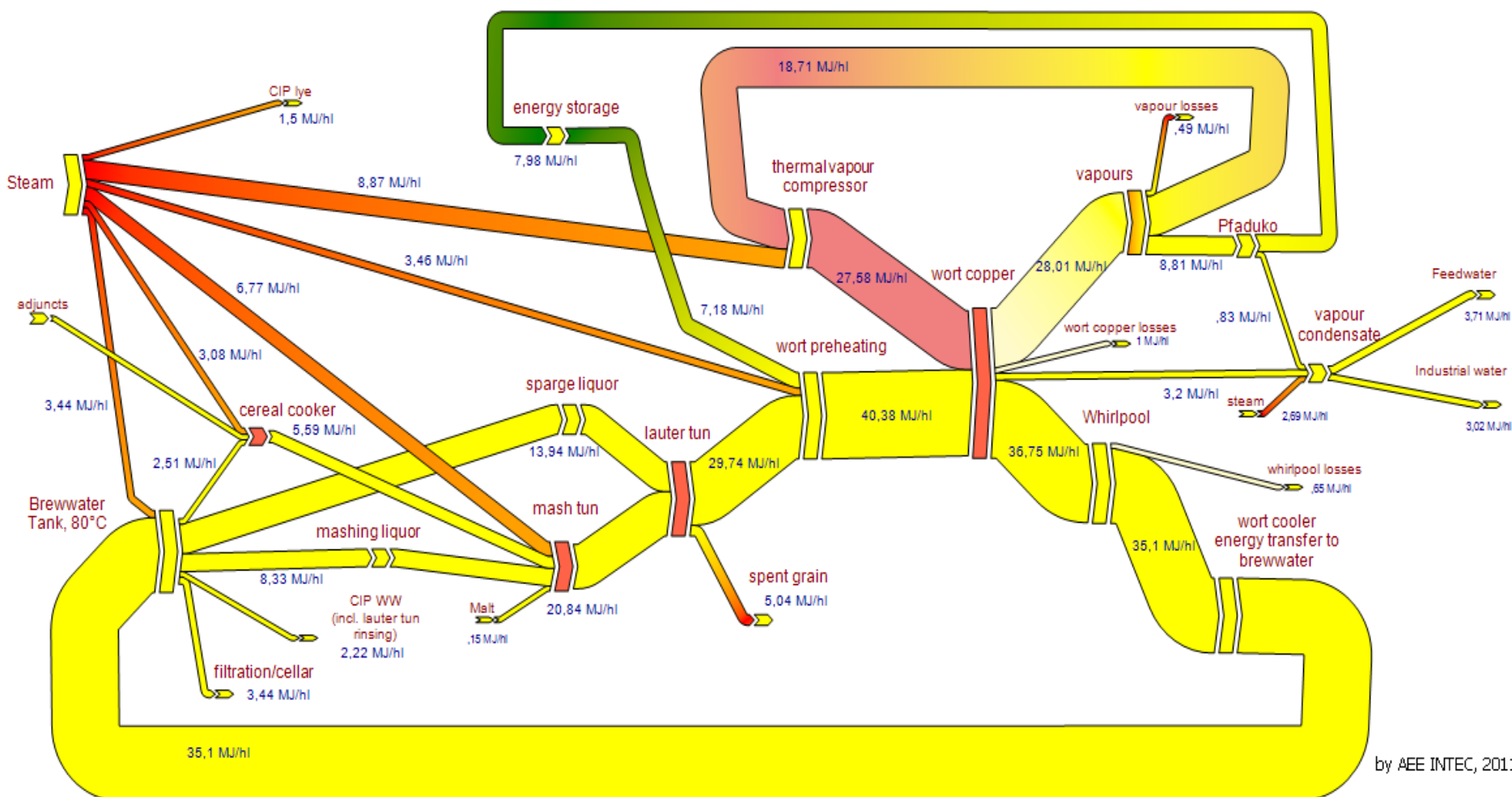
# ENERGY-Audit – Step 6

## Flow sheet



# ENERGY-Audit – Step 6

## Sankey diagram



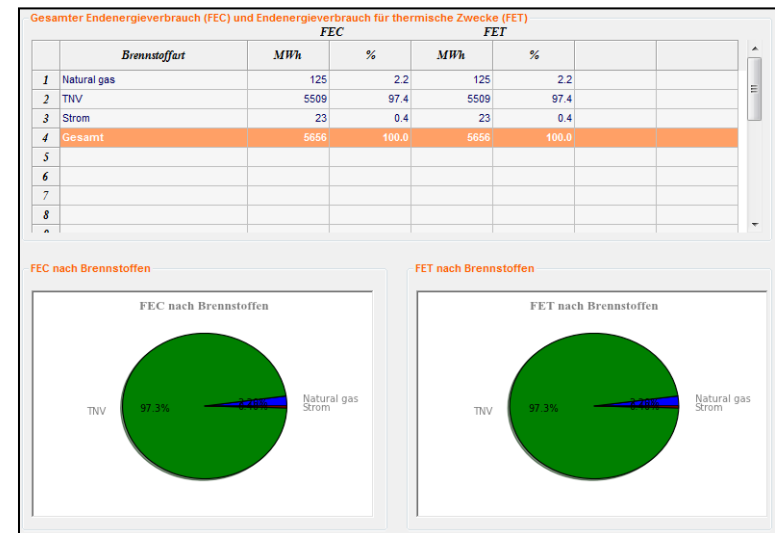
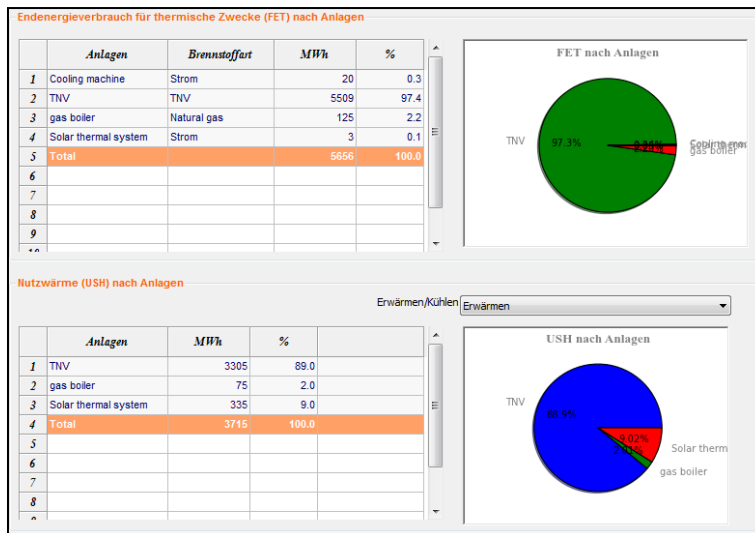
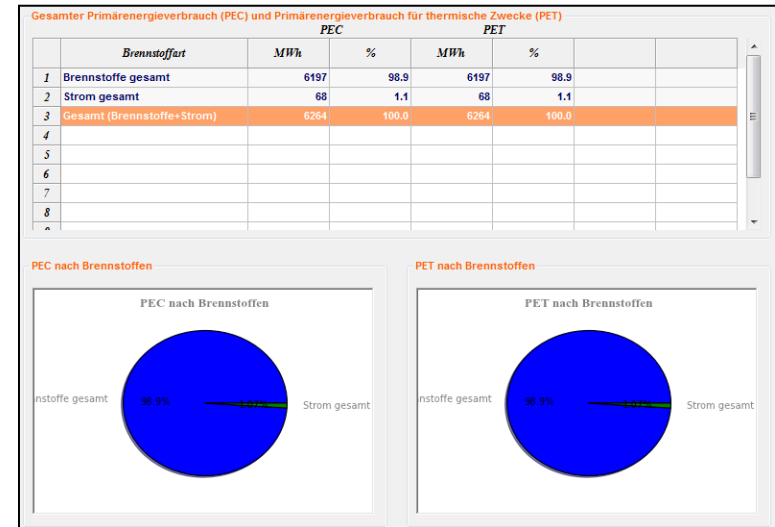
by AEE INTEC, 2011

# ENERGY-Audit – Step 6

## Evaluation of the present state (1)

### ➤ Primary energy consumption

- ⇒ Total
- ⇒ By fuel
- ⇒ By equipment



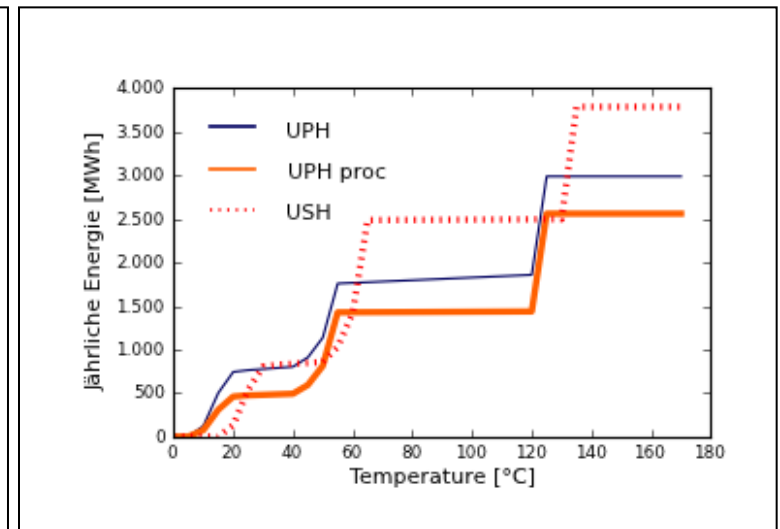
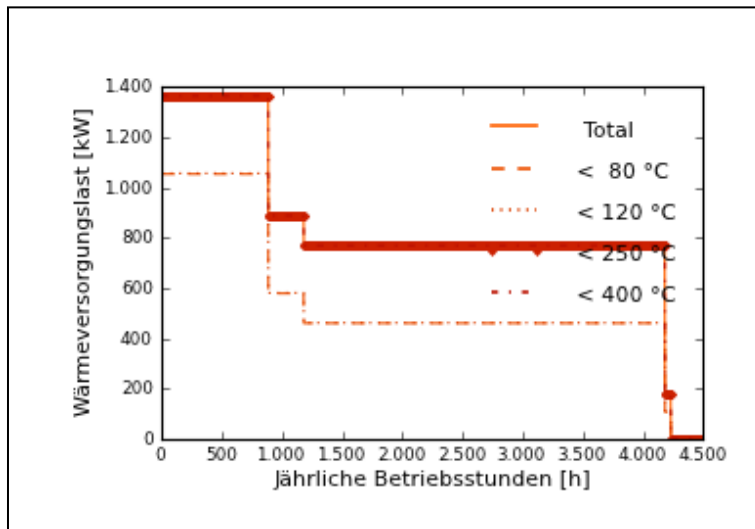
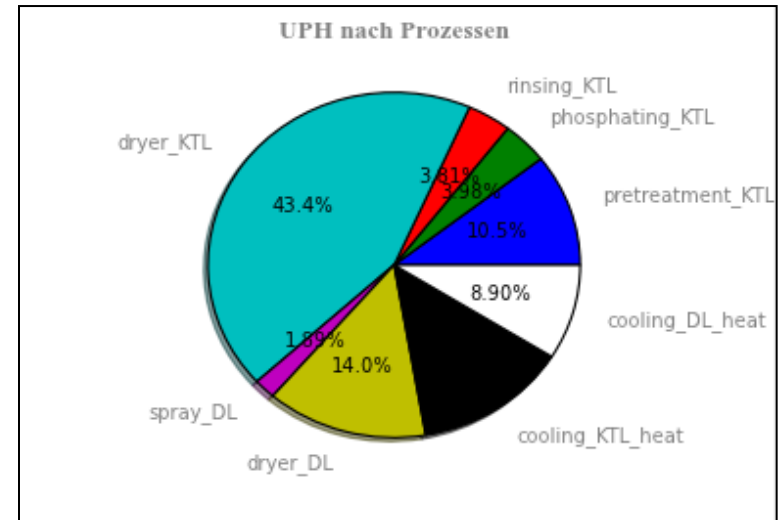


# ENERGY-Audit – Step 6

## Evaluation of the present state (2)

### ➤ Heat and cold demand

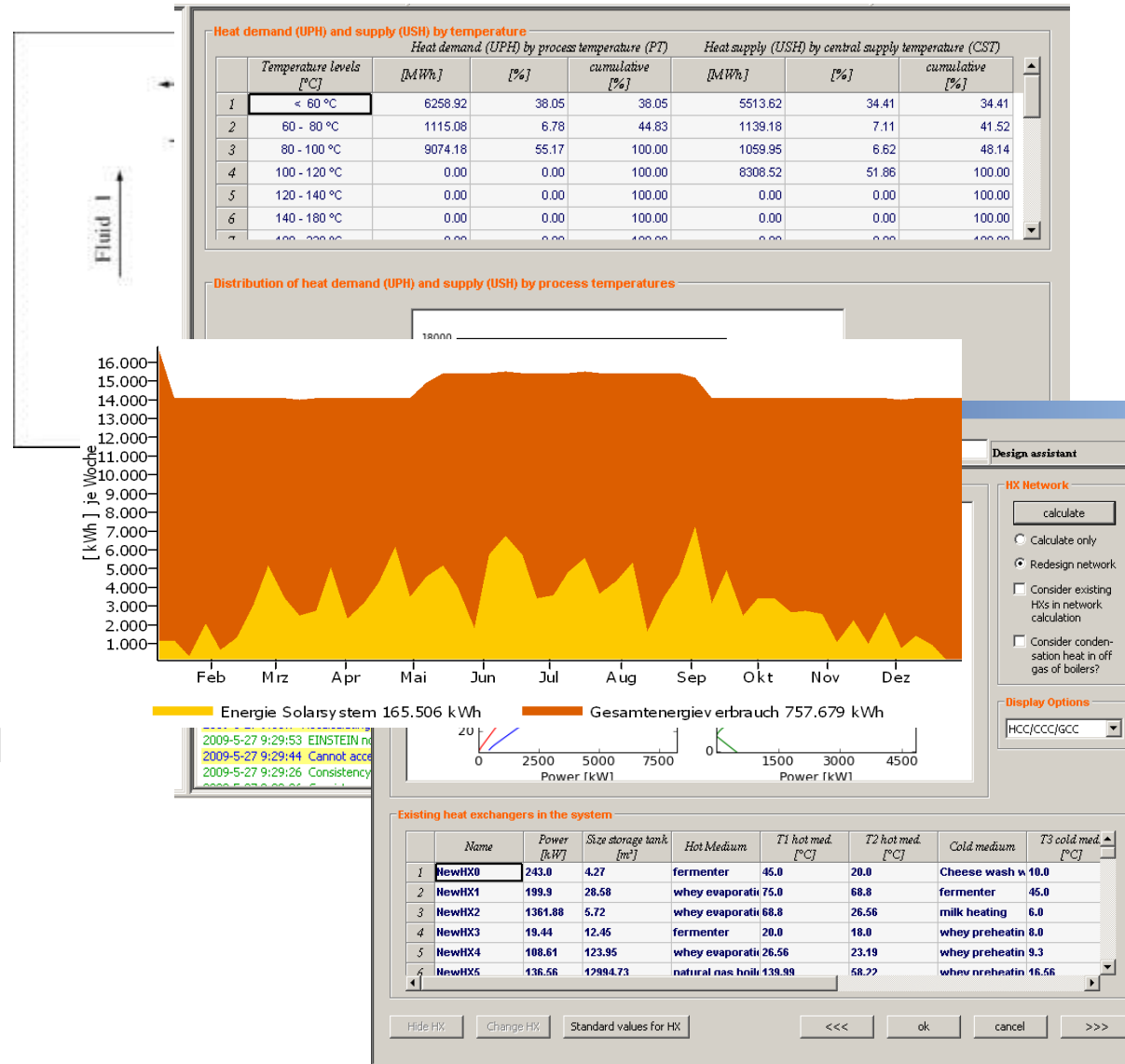
- ⇒ By processes
- ⇒ By temperature levels
- ⇒ By time demand



# EVALUATION OF ALTERNATIVES - STEP 7

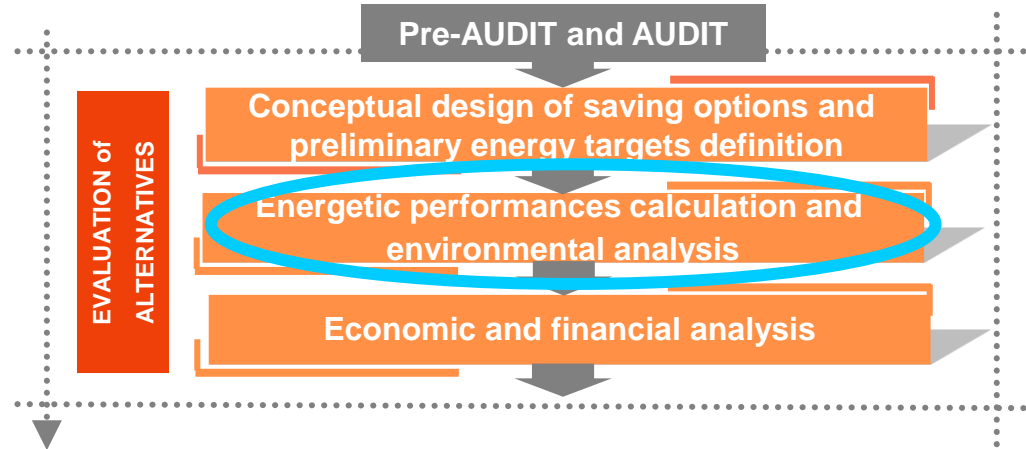
## ➤ Development of optimized alternatives

- ⇒ Exergetic analysis – temperature dependency of heat demand and processes
- ⇒ Optimized heat and mass transfer
- ⇒ System optimization – Design of heat exchanger network and Storage management
- ⇒ Solar simulation and detail calculation and design



# EVALUATION OF ALTERNATIVES STEP 8

## ➤ Energetic performance calculation and environmental analysis

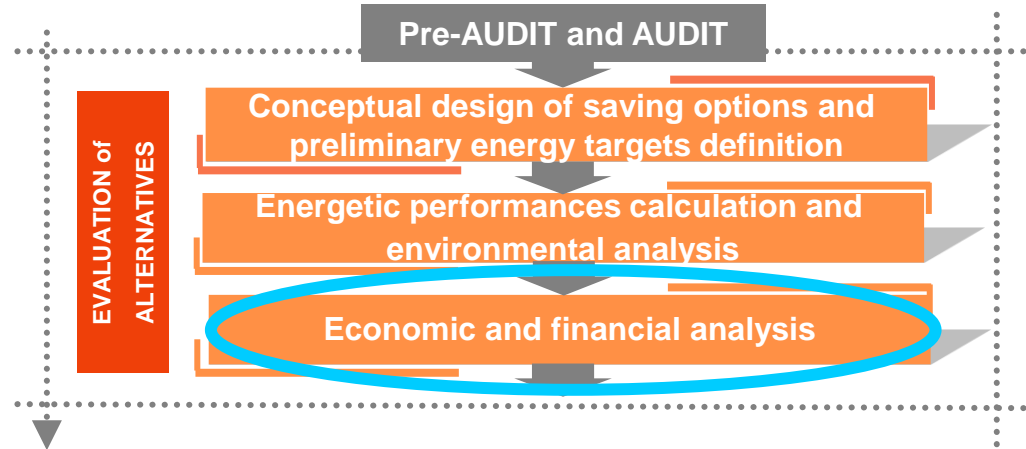


- ⇒ Fast calculation
- ⇒ System simulation with specific external software
- ⇒ Energetic and environmental analysis

# EVALUATION OF ALTERNATIVES

## STEP 9

### ➤ Economic and financial analysis



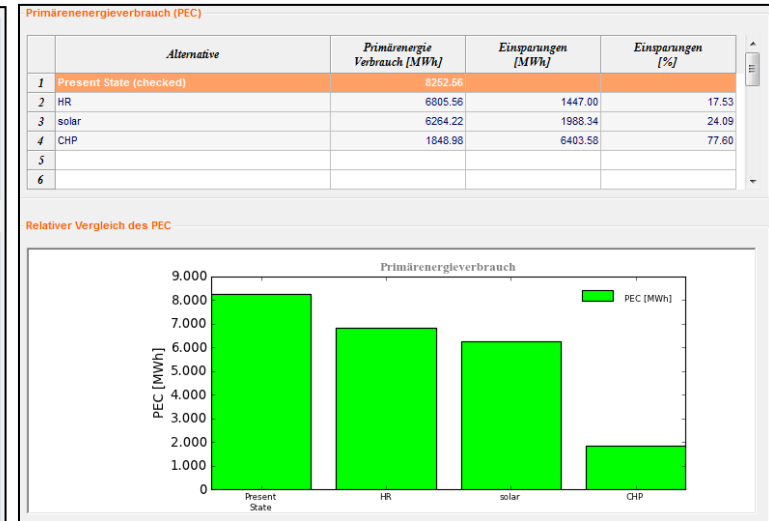
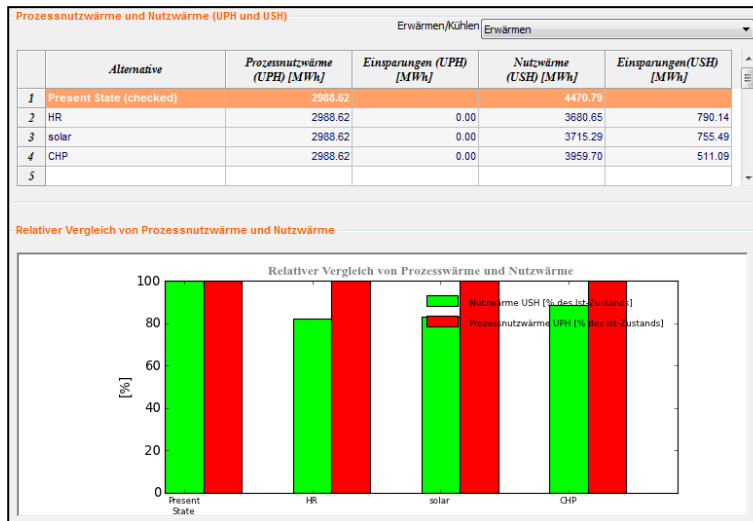
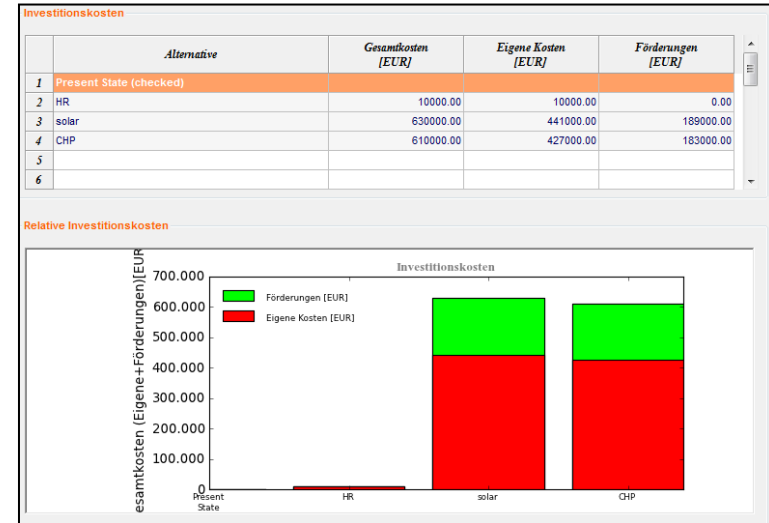
- ⇒ Calculate main economic parameters
- ⇒ Assess possibilities of funding and financing
- ⇒ Elaborate an appropriate financing scheme

## Step 9 - Results

### ➤ Comparison present state and proposals

- ⇒ Primary energy consumption
- ⇒ Energetical evaluation
- ⇒ Environmental evaluation
- ⇒ Economical evaluation

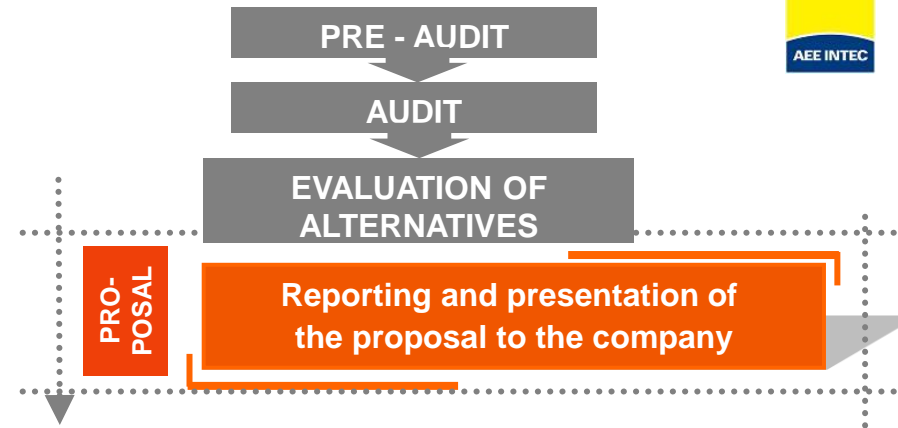
### ➤ Report generation



## STEP 10 - PROPOSAL

### ➤ Reporting and presentation to the company

- ⇒ Elaborate short-and-clean audit report
- ⇒ Present to the company



## Step 10 - Follow-up: From the audit to the installation of a new system

- **Follow-up is as important as audit itself !**
- **Objective**
  - ⇒ Try to convince the company to realise the proposed investment and install new energy efficient systems
  - ⇒ If your proposals are realised: compare your predictions with the real behaviour
- **Learn also from negative responses: call and try to get information why your proposal was not realised**

## **Summary - Practical work**

- **Go through check list and collect company data**
- **Fill in questionnaire**
- **Draw flow sheet**
- **Identify missing data**
- **Select important data**
- **Plan for missing data acquisition**
- **Process optimisation**
- **System optimisation**
- **Efficient and renewable supply**





# **SHIP Egypt**

## **Session 03**

### **How to perform an energy audit**

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