



Energy Efficiency - Made in Germany

Ways to energy efficiency for the metal and paper industry

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Exportinitiative Energy Efficiency in Sao Paulo

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on behalf of the German Federal Ministry of Economics and Technology

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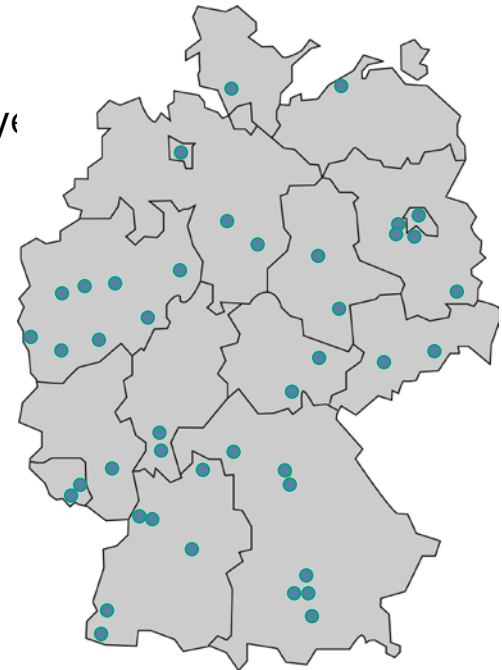


- Fraunhofer-Gesellschaft -



Joseph von Fraunhofer
researcher, entrepreneur
(1787 – 1826)

- ▶ 60 institutes in Germany
- ▶ approximately 17,000 employees
- ▶ turnover of 1,6 billion €
- ▶ more than 1,3 billion € from ordered research
- ▶ branches in Europe, USA and Asia





- Fraunhofer Institute for Material Flow and Logistics -



- ▶ Founded 1981 in Dortmund
- ▶ More than 190 employees
- ▶ Approx. 250 student assistants
- ▶ Turnover of approx. 18 million €, thereof more than 60% from industry, trade and services
- ▶ Branches and projects centers in Cottbus, Frankfurt on Main, Prien on Chiemsee
- ▶ Branches abroad in Lisbon (Portugal), Beijing (China)



- Fraunhofer Institute for Material Flow and Logistics -



Section 1: Material Flow Systems
Quality Management and Organisational Systems,
Planning of Material Flow Systems, Control Technology,
Machines and Equipment, Packaging and Trade Logistics



Section 2: Enterprise Logistics
Enterprise Planning, Enterprise Modelling,
Production Logistics, Maintenance Logistics



Section 3: Logistics, Traffic and Environment
Environment and Resource Logistics, Transportation
Logistics, Health Care Logistics, Project Centre Airport,
Project Centre Traffic, Mobility and Environment



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- ▶ Cleaner Production – a strategy for efficiency?
- ▶ Supply engineering – measures for energy efficiency
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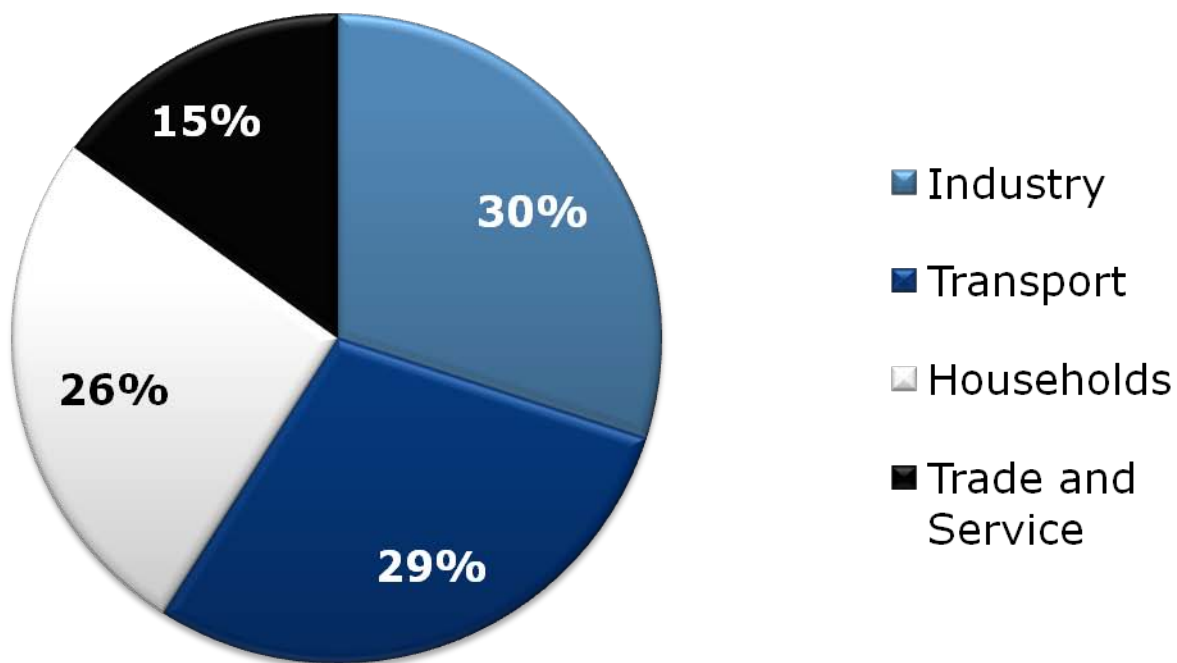


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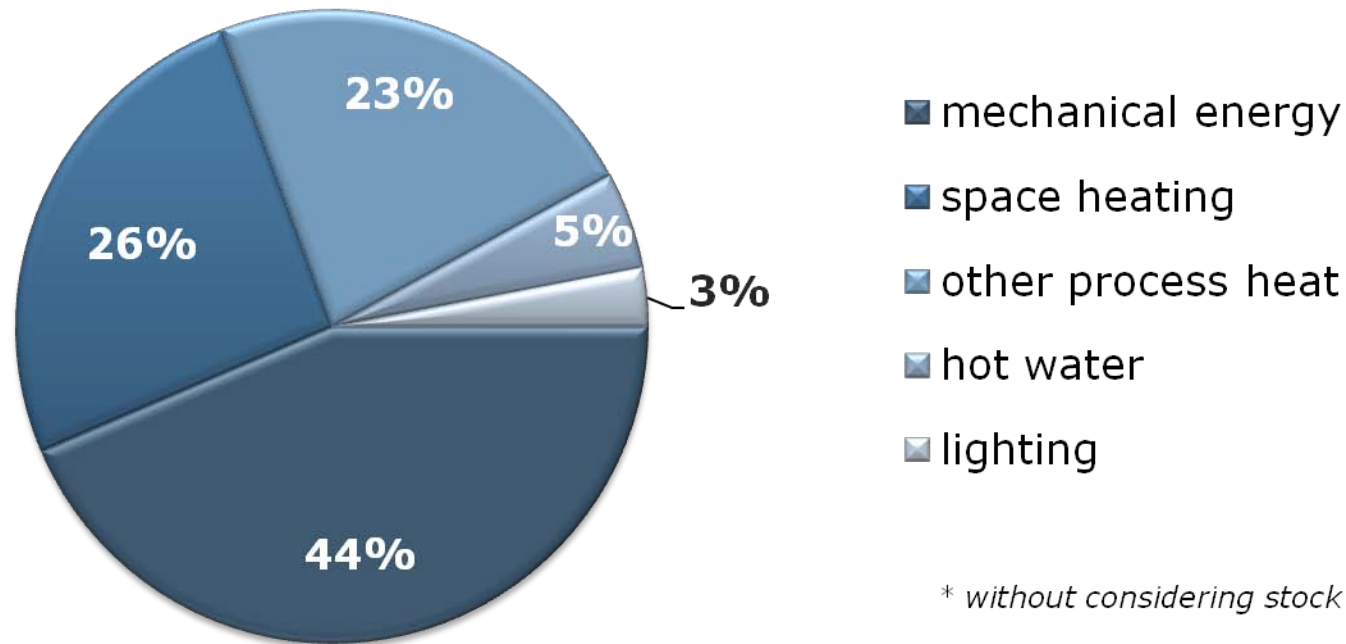
Demand for Energy in the industry

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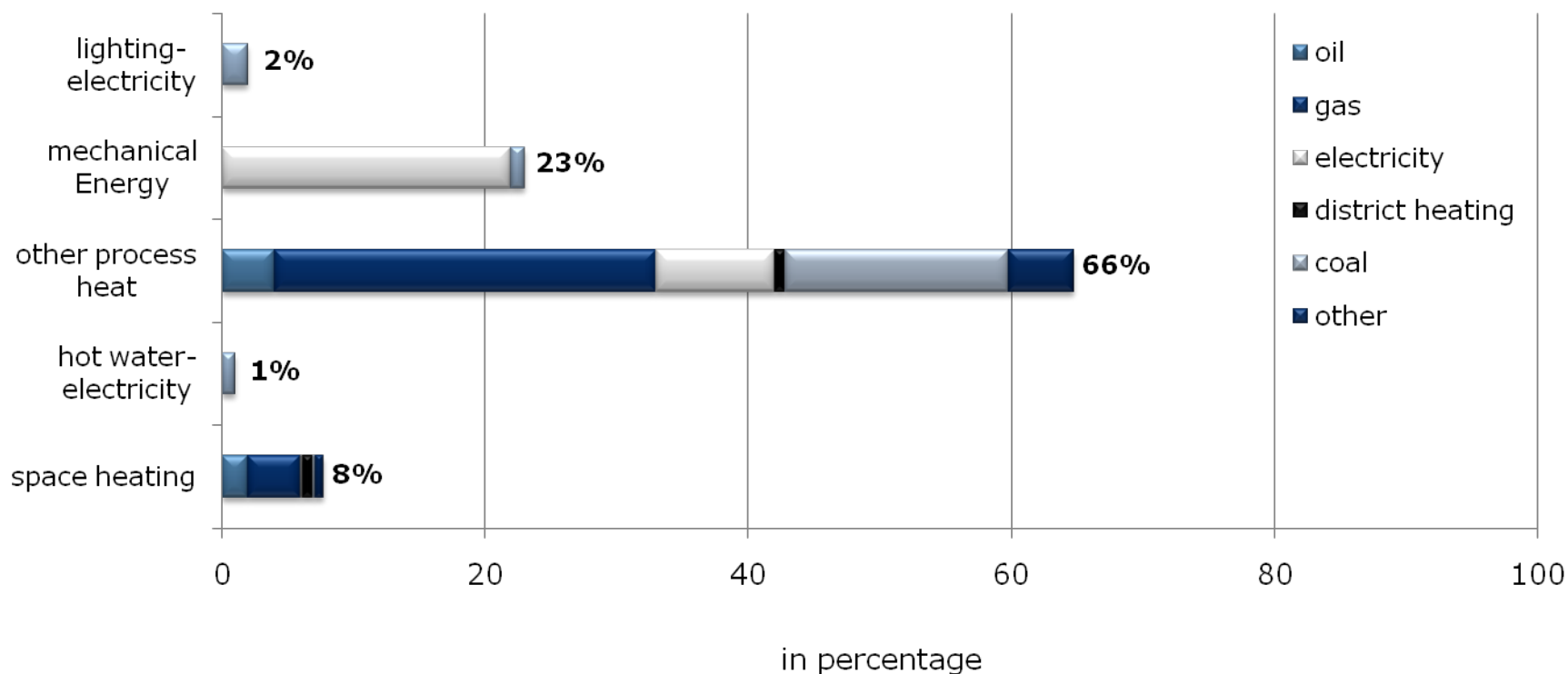
Energy demand in German economic sectors Distribution of final energy consumption (2007)



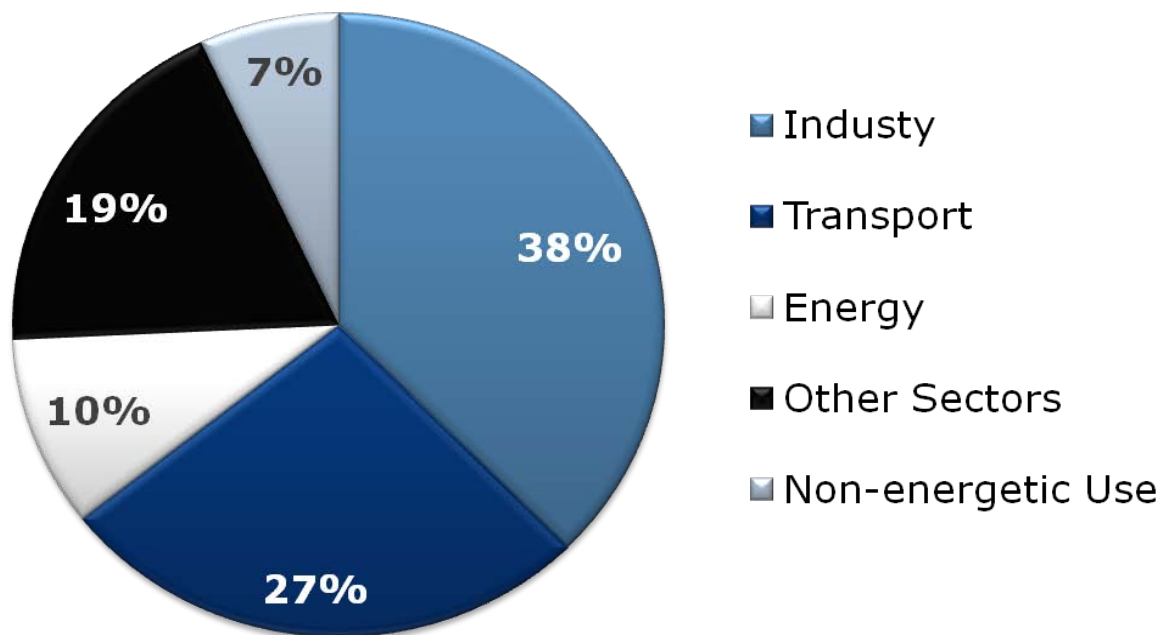
Energy demand in the German Industry (2007)* Final energy consumption for industrial applications



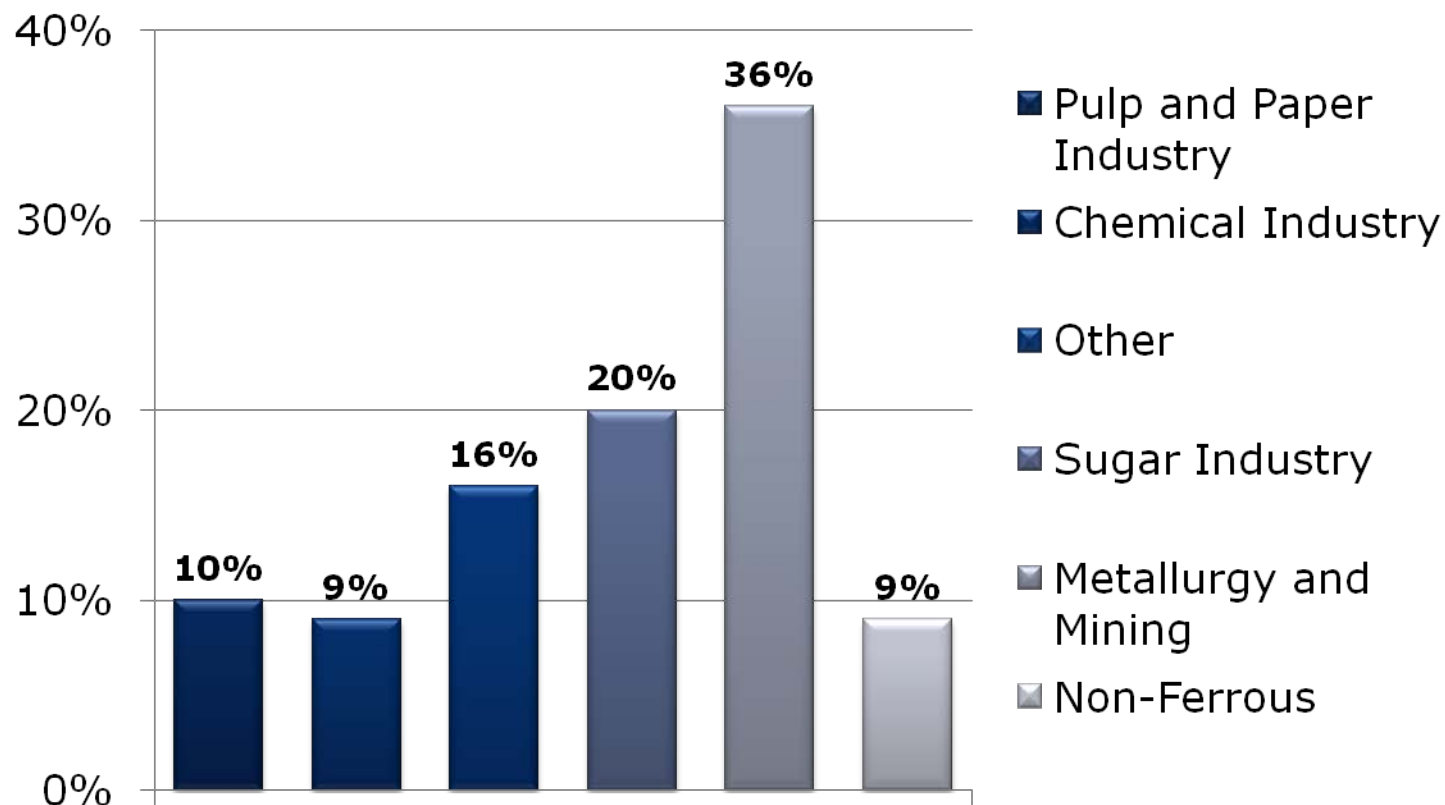
Energy demand in the German industry (2007) Energy sources by fields of application



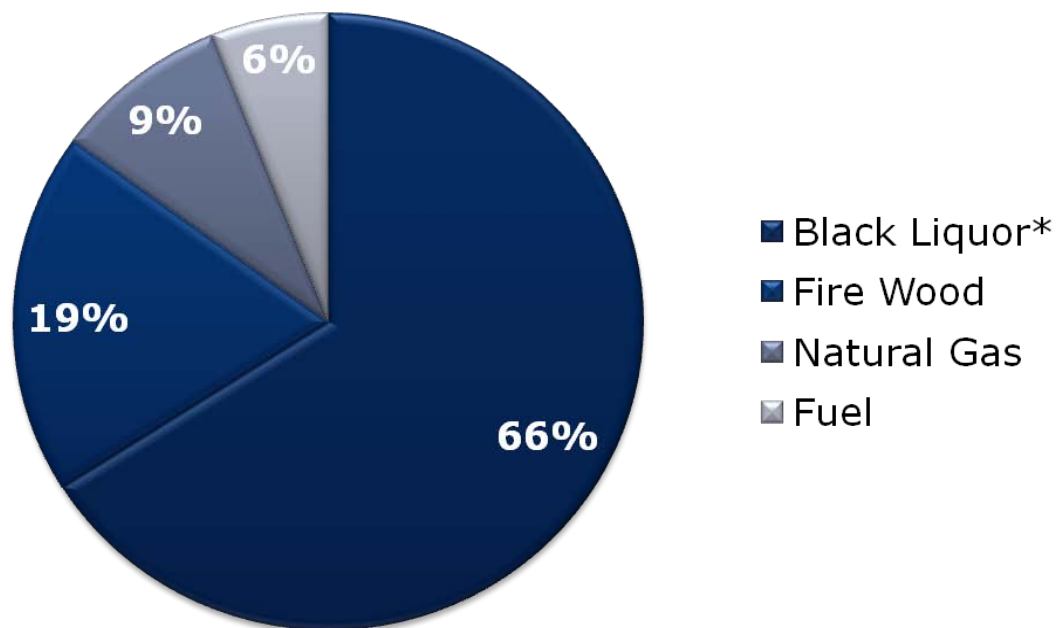
Energy demand in Brazilian economy sectors Distribution of final energy consumption (2007)



Energy consumption in the Brazilian industrial sector (2007)



Energy Matrix of Brazilian Pulp and Paper Industry (2008)



* Sub Product (Firewood)
Source: Brazilian National Energy Balance



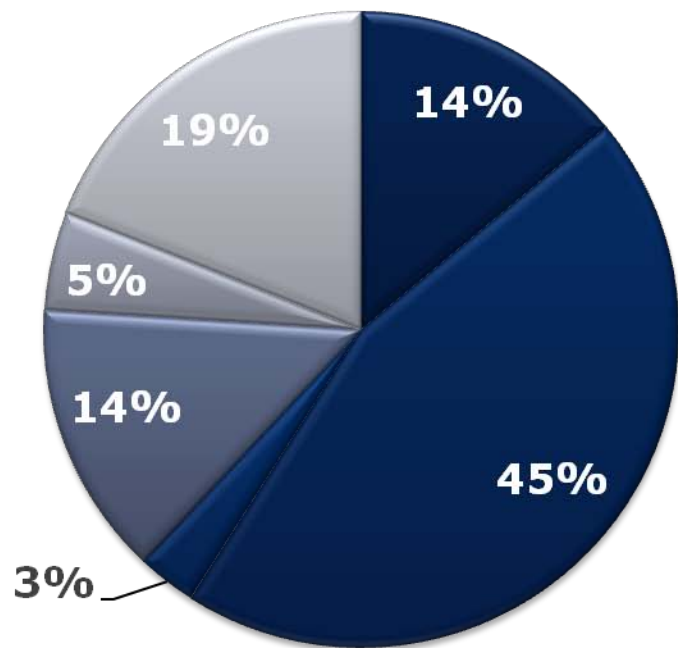
German metal industry – key facts

- ▶ Initial situation
 - ▶ Energy costs in the metal industry are in the order of about 0.3% to 6% of the annual turnover
- ▶ Processes
 - ▶ Large range of processing methods and their combinations
 - ▶ Wide spectrum of various companies regarding processing steps, manufacturing facilities, production types, degree of mechanization
- ▶ Strategy for increasing energy efficiency
 - ▶ Reduction of energy demand
 - ▶ Optimization of energy application



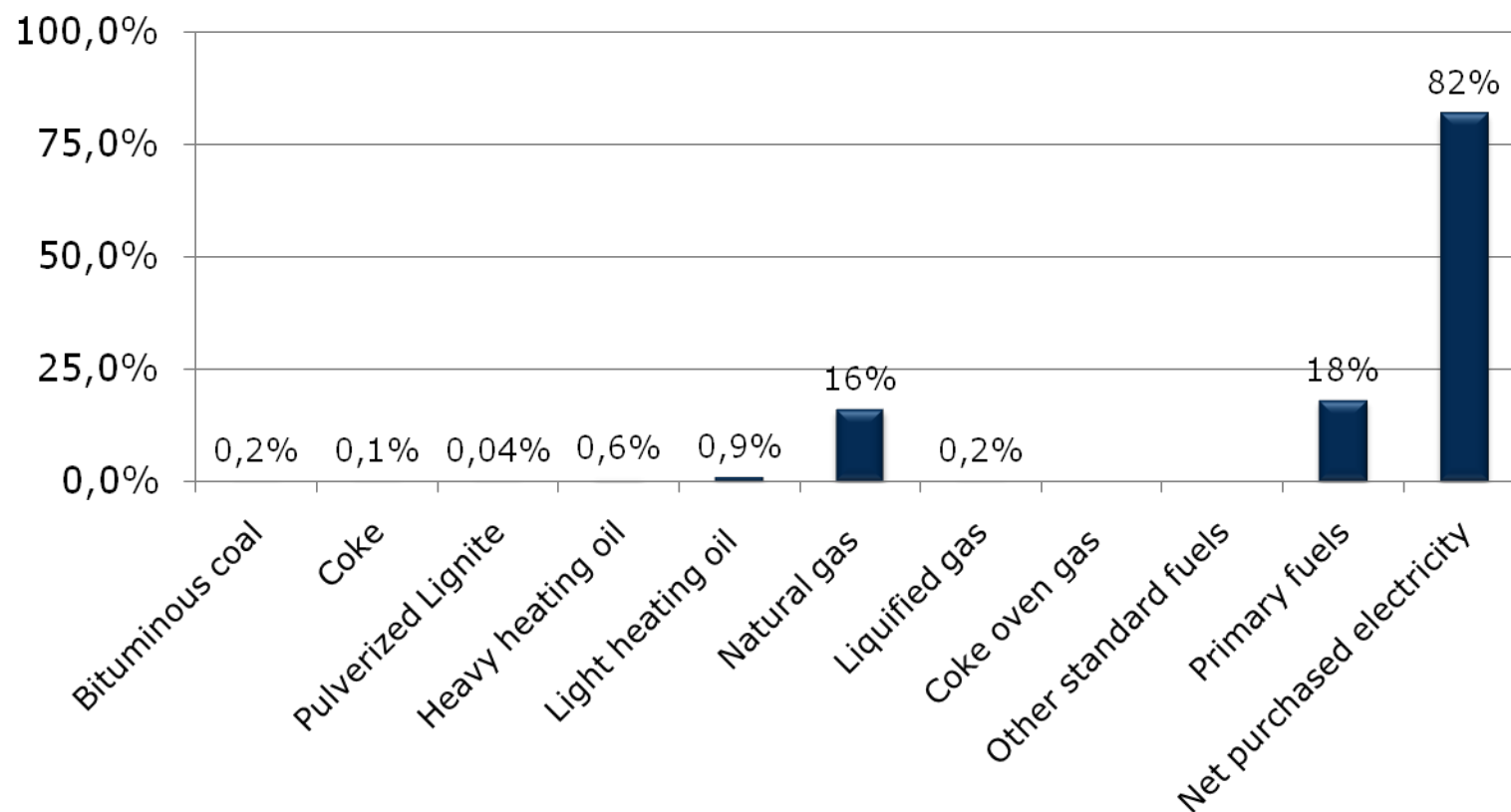


Energy expenditure in the German metal industry (2008)

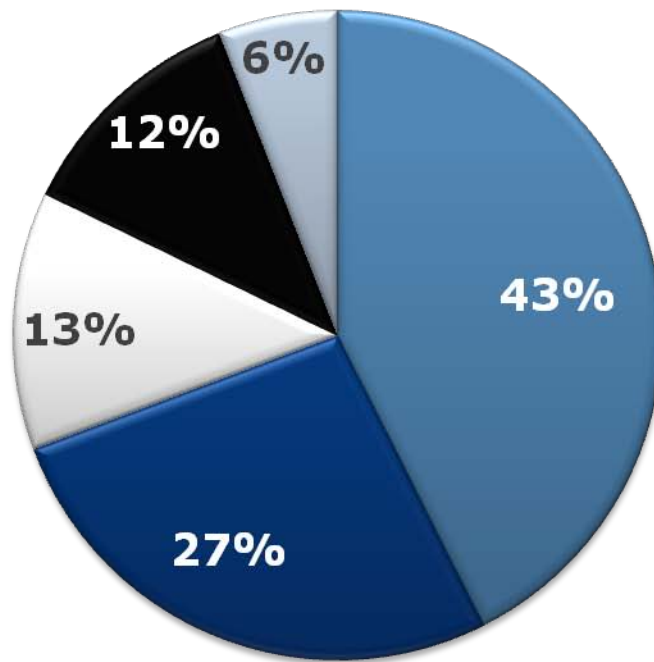


- Bituminous coal
- Coke and coke breeze (dry)
- Heavy heating oil
- Natural gas , other gases
- Coke oven gas
- Net purchased electricity

Energy expenditure in the German non-ferrous metal industry (2008)



Electricity demand in the German metal industry for selected processes



- Mechanical manufacturing
- Thermal manufacturing
- Compressor, heating
- Surface treatment
- Office, Lighting



German Pulp and Paper Industry – key facts

▶ Initial situation

- ▶ The pulp and paper industry belongs to Germany's fifth largest industrial energy consumers
- ▶ During the last years the share of energy costs relating to the turnover was approx. 10%



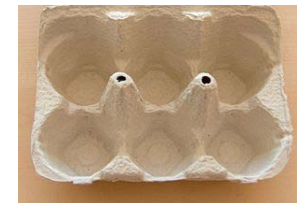
▶ Processes

- ▶ Half-stock production (pulp, mechanical pulp or recycled fiber)
- ▶ Stock preparation
- ▶ Paper machine (Fourdrinier machine)
- ▶ Finishing

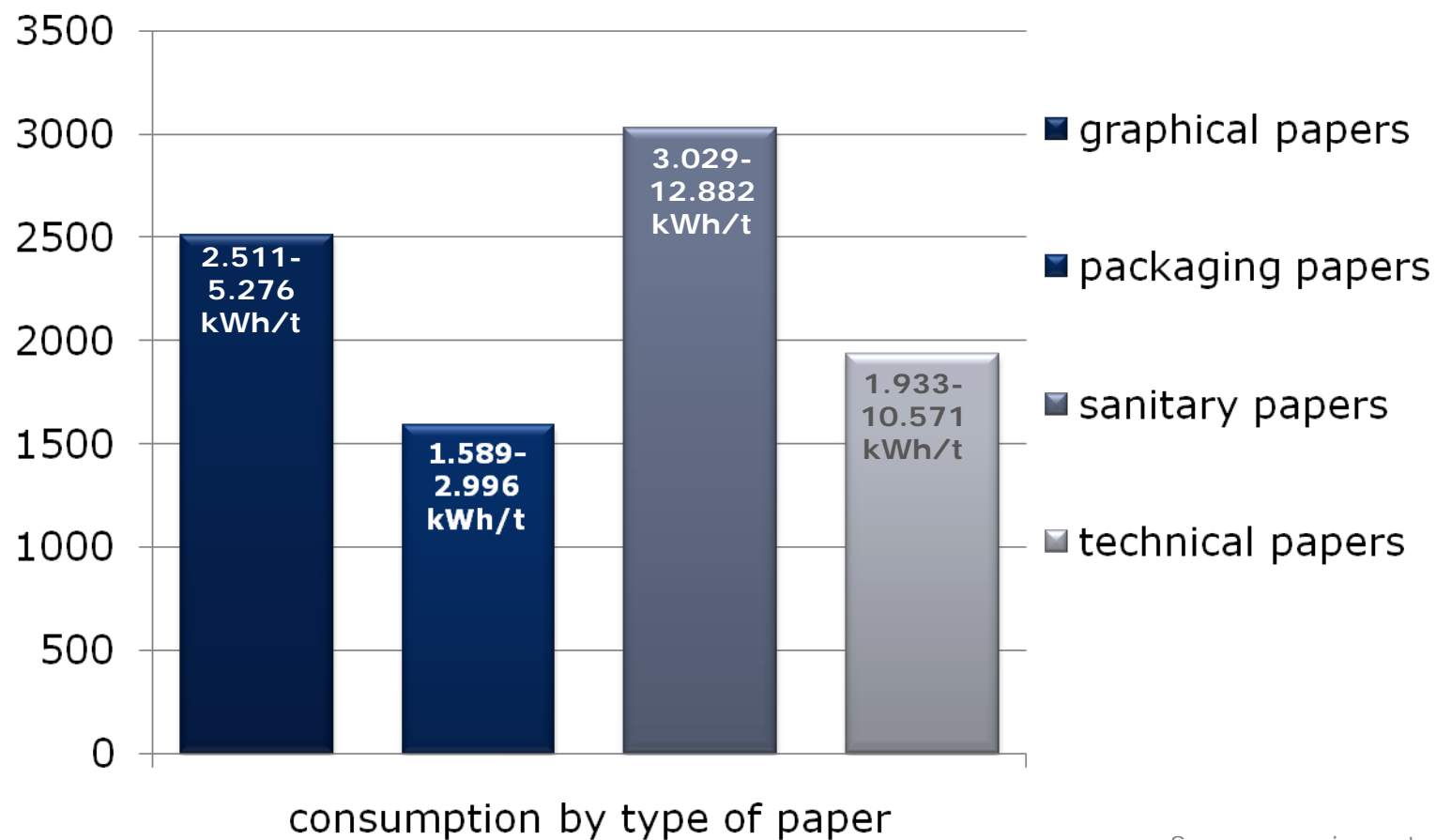


▶ Strategy for increasing energy efficiency

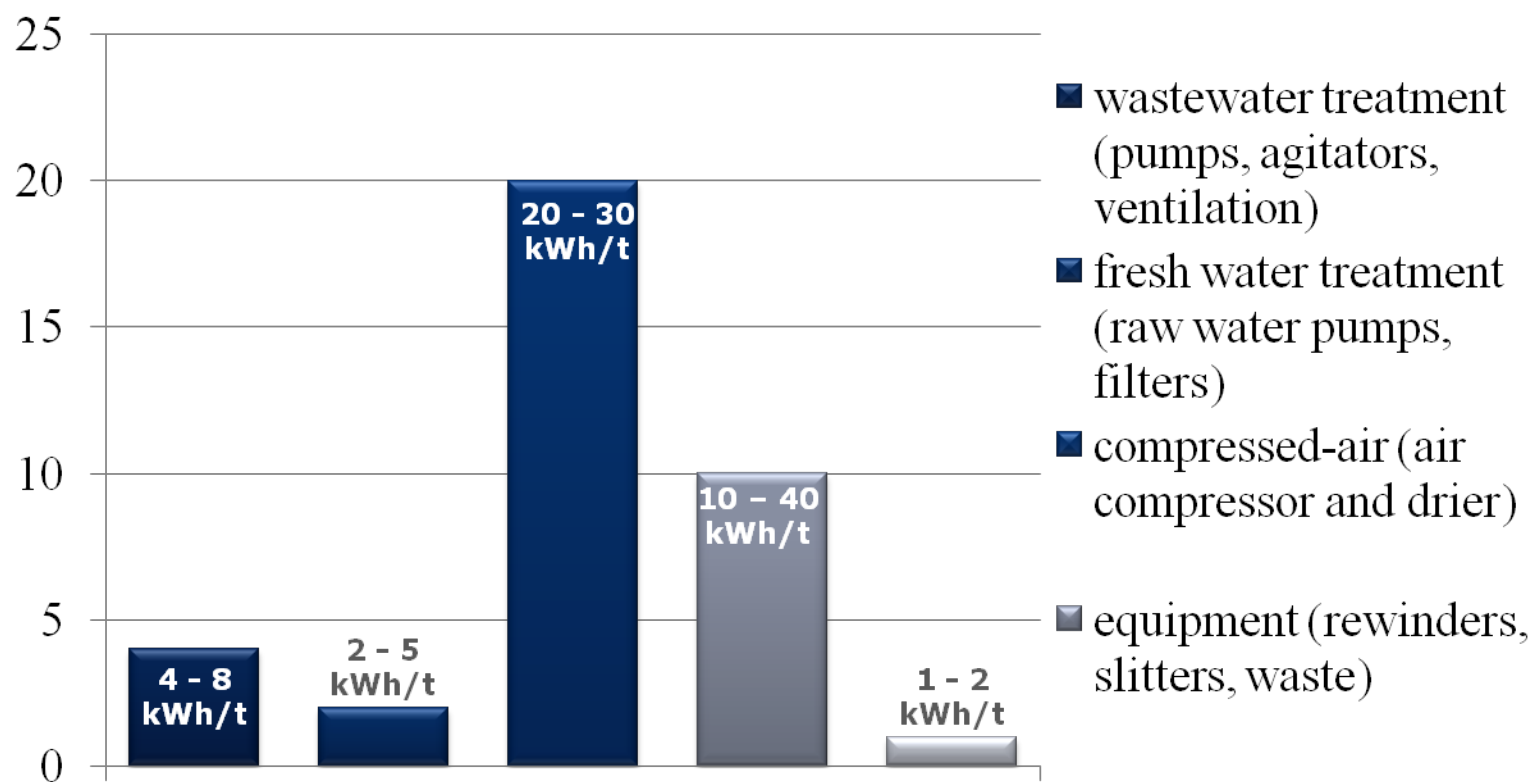
- ▶ Reduction of energy demand
- ▶ Optimization of energy application



Energy consumption in the German paper industry for different paper products



Energy consumption in the German paper industry for supply engineering





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Cleaner Production – a strategy for efficiency?

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Energy efficiency by Cleaner Production

- ▶ Objective
 - ▶ Prevention or reduction of harmful environmental impacts by choice and optimization of a suitable production method
- ▶ Ecological AND economical benefits
 - ▶ Improvement of process flows
 - ▶ Optimization of the use of resources
 - ▶ Improvement of the emission situation
 - ▶ Reduction of production costs
 - ▶ Decreasing the quantities of waste and wastewater
- ▶ Proceeding
 - ▶ Coarse analysis = assessment of the actual state
 - ▶ Macro analysis = identification of potentials for improvement
 - ▶ Micro analysis = preparation of cleaner production measures



Cleaner Production in electroplating industry

▶ Initial situation

- ▶ High water and energy consumptions for realizing optimum surfaces

▶ Proceeding

- ▶ Examination of all relevant material flows and processes in a electroplating plant

▶ Results

- ▶ Reduction of surface losses of the heating boilers by the installation of heat exchangers (reduction of energy use by 10%)
- ▶ Optimization of a production line by improved process organization in the procedure of rinsing water (reduction of water and chemical use by 20%)
- ▶ Reduction of the fresh water supply by rain water exploitation (coverage of fresh water share up to 80% by rain water)





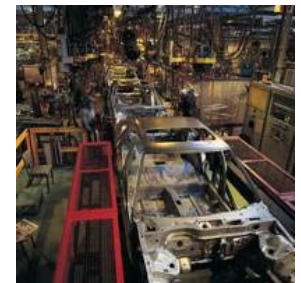
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**supply engineering –
measures for energy efficiency**

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Measures in the field of supply engineering I

- ▶ Lighting
 - ▶ Raise of the lights degree of effectiveness
 - ▶ Change of the geometric arrangement in the room
 - ▶ Adjustment of the lighting intensity and duration
- ▶ Compressed air
 - ▶ Check and removal of leakages
 - ▶ Optimal sizing of the compressors and pipes
 - ▶ Adapted processing of the compressed air
- ▶ Ventilation plants
 - ▶ Orientation towards actual requirements
 - ▶ Accomplishment of the plants
 - ▶ Geometric arrangement of airflow



Measures in the field of supply engineering II

- ▶ Cooling systems and air condition plants
 - ▶ Check of the required temperature level
 - ▶ Generation of process cooling with cooling towers or groundwater
 - ▶ Elimination of heat sources from air-conditioned areas
- ▶ Heating systems and thermal insulation
 - ▶ Measures for the heat recovery
 - ▶ Automatic regulation of heaters
 - ▶ Insulation of plants and buildings
- ▶ Electric motor
 - ▶ Choice of engines of a higher efficiency class
 - ▶ Use of speed regulated drives



Technology: Lighting in a production hall in the metal sector

- ▶ Initial situation
 - ▶ Lights with white-coated trapezoid metal reflectors
 - ▶ Equipped with T8 lamps, 58W and conventional electrical ballast
- ▶ Energy efficiency measures
 - ▶ Lights with highly efficient reflectors
 - ▶ Daylight dependent lighting regulation
 - ▶ Replacement of conventional electrical ballast (KVG) by electronic (EVG)
- ▶ Saving potential
 - ▶ Energy: 970.000 kWh/a (72%)
 - ▶ Costs: 78.000 €
 - ▶ Invest: 142.000 €



Technology: leakage reduction in the compressed-air system

- ▶ Initial situation
 - ▶ 28% of the produced compressed-air was used in the compensation of leakage losses
- ▶ Energy efficiency measures
 - ▶ Reduction of leakages in the distribution networks, in the mountings and in the connecting pipes by 5% to 23%
 - ▶ Use of speed regulated compressors
 - ▶ Reduction of electricity consumption of the compressed-air supply due to a better utilisation of the compressors
- ▶ Saving potential
 - ▶ Energy: 1.386.325 kWh/a (20%)
 - ▶ Reduction of emissions: 762 t CO₂/a



Technology: ventilation and air-conditioning

- ▶ Initial situation
 - ▶ An energy analysis detected a clear over-dimensioning as well as an improvement needy regulation at a building services installation
- ▶ Energy efficiency measures
 - ▶ Adjustment of supply and exhaust air quantities of the ventilation systems
 - ▶ Requirements on heating, air conditioning and hygiene
 - ▶ Reduction of the supply and exhaust air quantities
 - ▶ Control of the supply and exhaust air levels
- ▶ Saving potential
 - ▶ Energy: 2.566.000 kWh/a
 - ▶ Costs: 198.000 €
 - ▶ Invest: 227.500 €



Technology: Optimization of process heat

- ▶ Initial situation
 - ▶ Alunorte – Alumina do Norte do Brazil S.A. – energy efficiency in aluminum production
- ▶ Energy efficiency measures
 - ▶ Reducing the fine dust circulation through cyclone optimization thus reducing pressure losses and improving heat utilization
 - ▶ Optimization of process operation
- ▶ Saving potential
 - ▶ Energy: 56.095.000 kWh/a (6%)
 - ▶ costs: 1.360.000 €
 - ▶ Invest: 100.000 €
 - ▶ Reduction of emissions: 18.000 t CO₂/a





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**process engineering –
measures for resource efficiency**

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Technology: Optimization of a manufacturing method in the product development

Near net shape casting/forming

Machining from the solid



Material input
1400 g

Swarf
1070 g

Prefabricated part
330 g

Manufacturing from a pre-formed blank



Material input
450 g

Blank
390 g

Press waste
60 g

Swarf
60 g

Prefabricated
part
330 g

Technology: Optimization of a manufacturing method in the product development

- ▶ Initial situation
 - ▶ High share in machining waste
 - ▶ High tool wear
- ▶ Energy efficiency measures
 - ▶ Use of preformed blanks instead of solid materials
- ▶ Saving Potential
 - ▶ 50% lesser material waste
 - ▶ Lesser tool wear due to lower machining forces
 - ▶ Gain of efficiency by reducing the handling times
 - ▶ 2.370.000 € saving potential





Conclusions

- ▶ Demand for energy in the industry
- ▶ Method for establishing efficiency:
Cleaner Production
- ▶ Examples for energy efficiency
in the field of supply engineering
- ▶ Example for resource efficiency
in the field of process engineering



Thank you

Thank you for your attention!

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