

# Evaluation of Energy Saving Alternatives at Madison Water Utility

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# Outline

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Research Objectives

Background

Methods

Results

- VFD Study

Conclusions and Recommendations

# Research Objectives

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A system-wide variable frequency drive (VFD) study aimed at determining which wells in MWU's system have characteristics that are best suited for future VFD installations.

A system demand study in Pressure Zone 4, to characterize the impacts of peak demand periods on annual energy use.

A hydraulic modeling study of Pressure Zone 4, aimed at estimating the energy savings produced by capital improvements and modifications to hydraulic operations within the zone.

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# Background

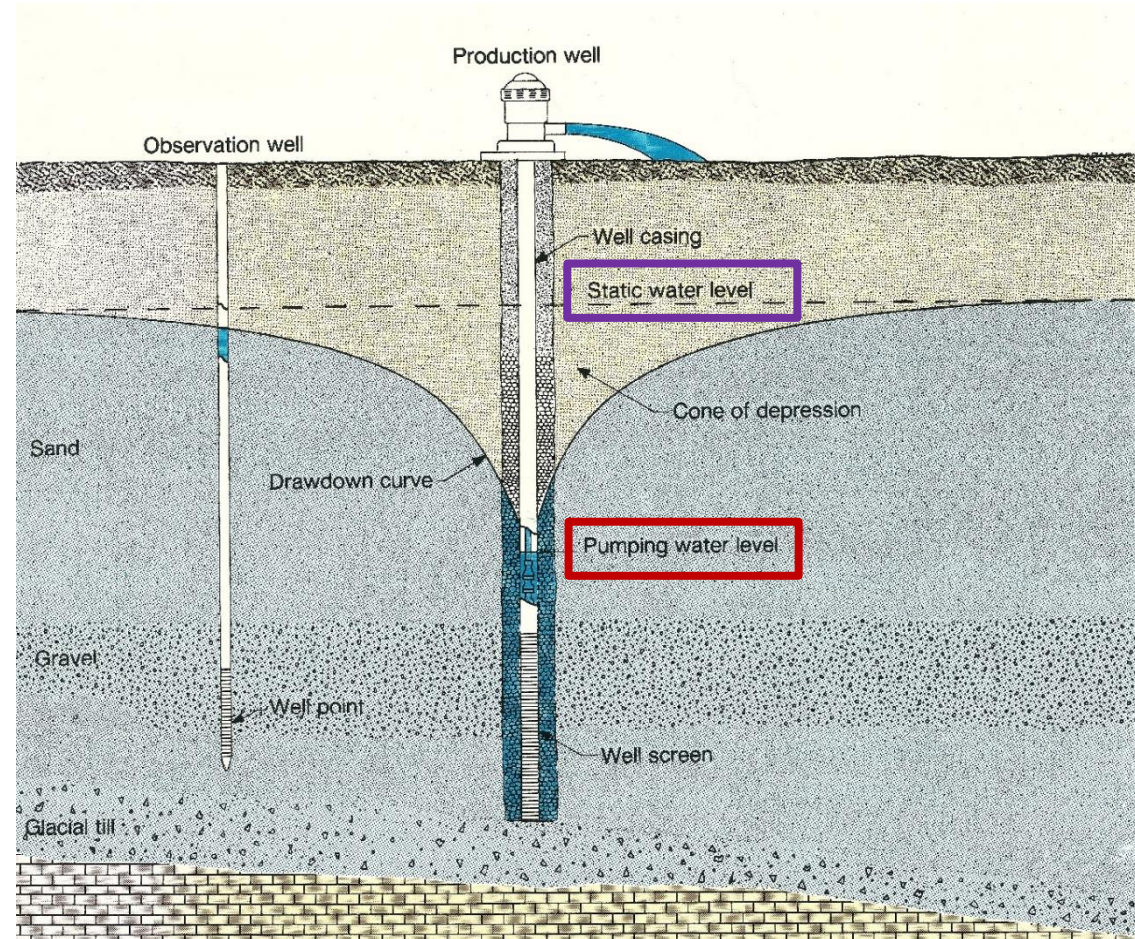
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# Ground Water and Wells

Drawdown:

pumping water level – static water level

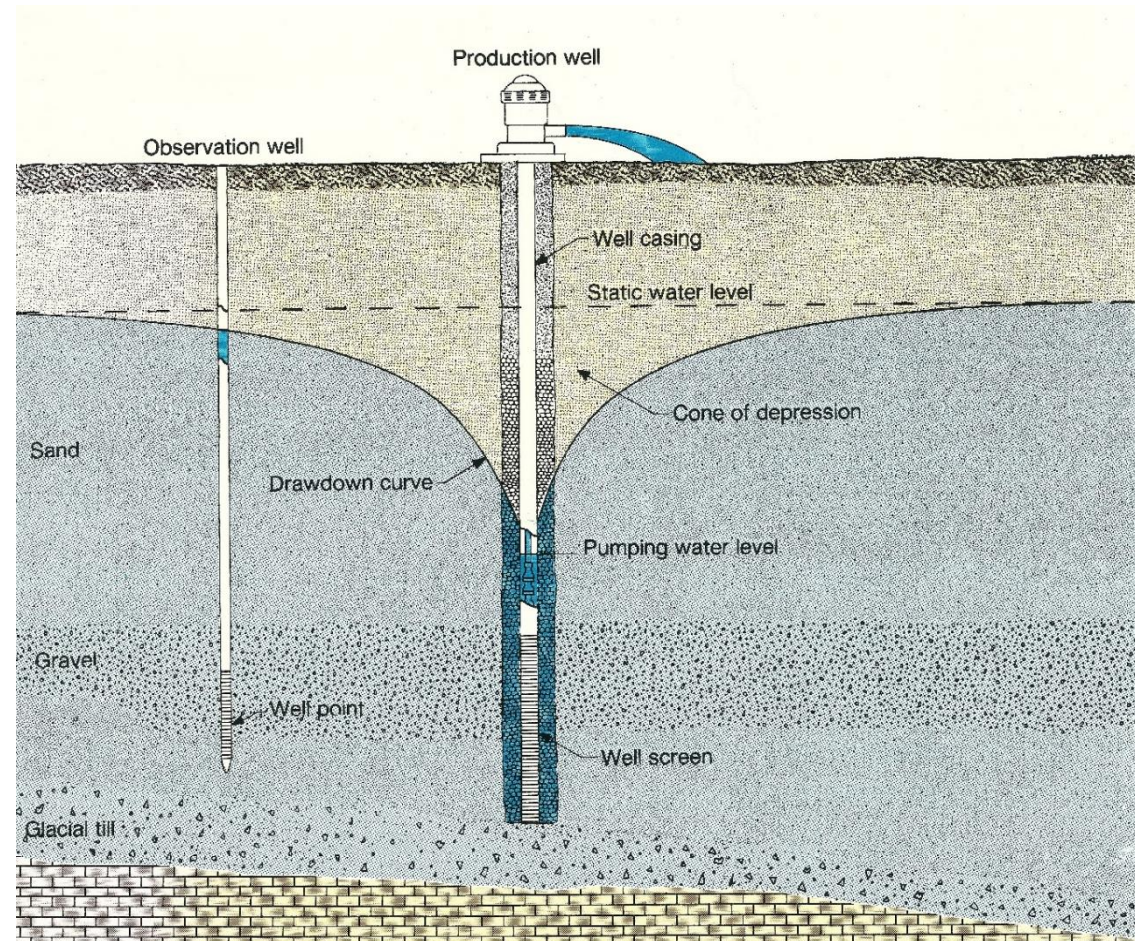
Measured as feet below ground surface



# Ground Water and Wells

Specific capacity defined by well properties

- Measured in gallons per minute per foot of drawdown (gpm/ft)
- MWU specific capacity ranges from 10-100 gpm/ft
- MWU average specific capacity = 17.5 gpm/ft





# Methods

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VFD STUDY

# VFD Study

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Objective: determine which pumps in the MWU system are best suited for VFD installations in the future and the speed at which to operate the pumps

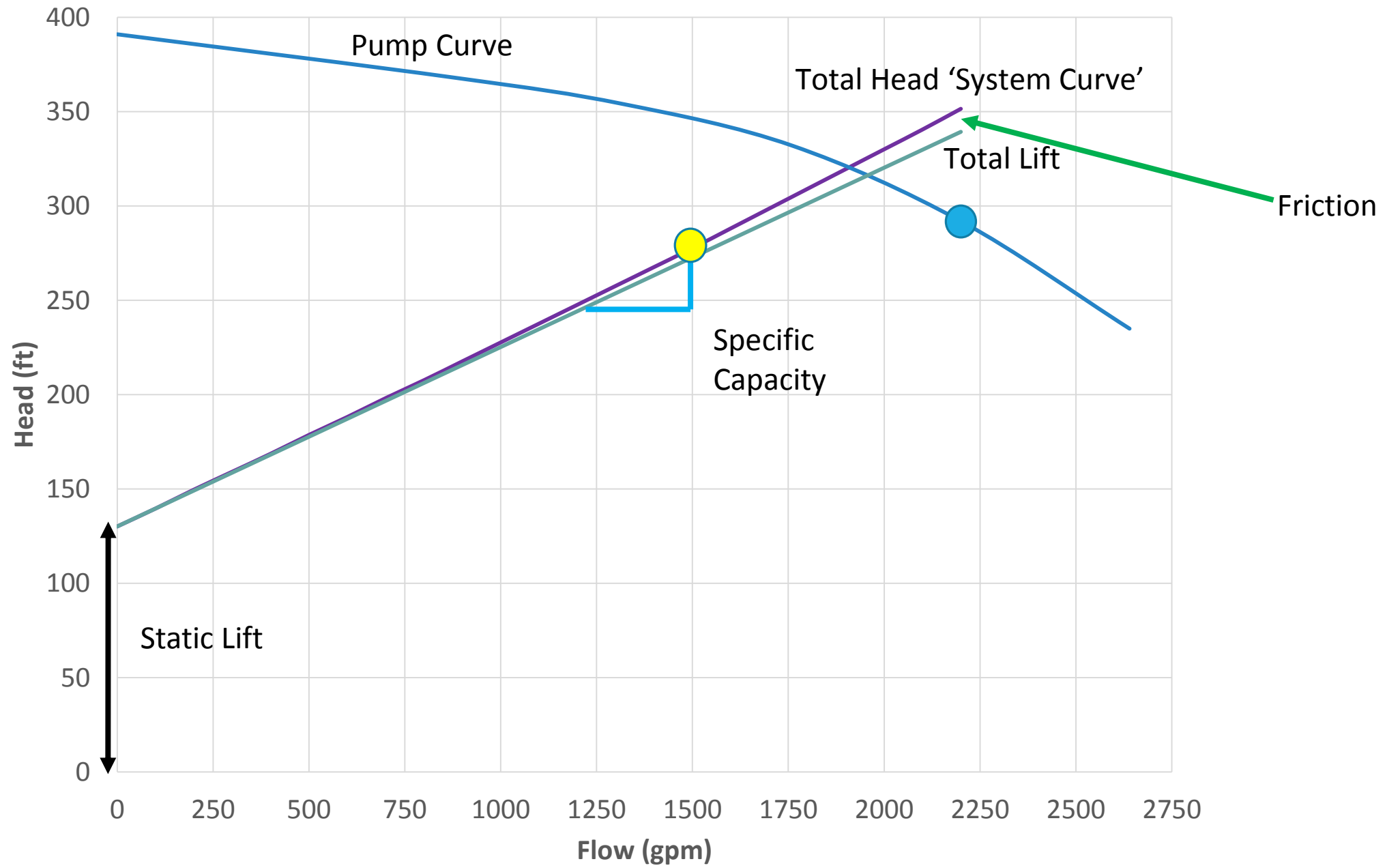
Used energy data collected from Nick Baniel in 2013

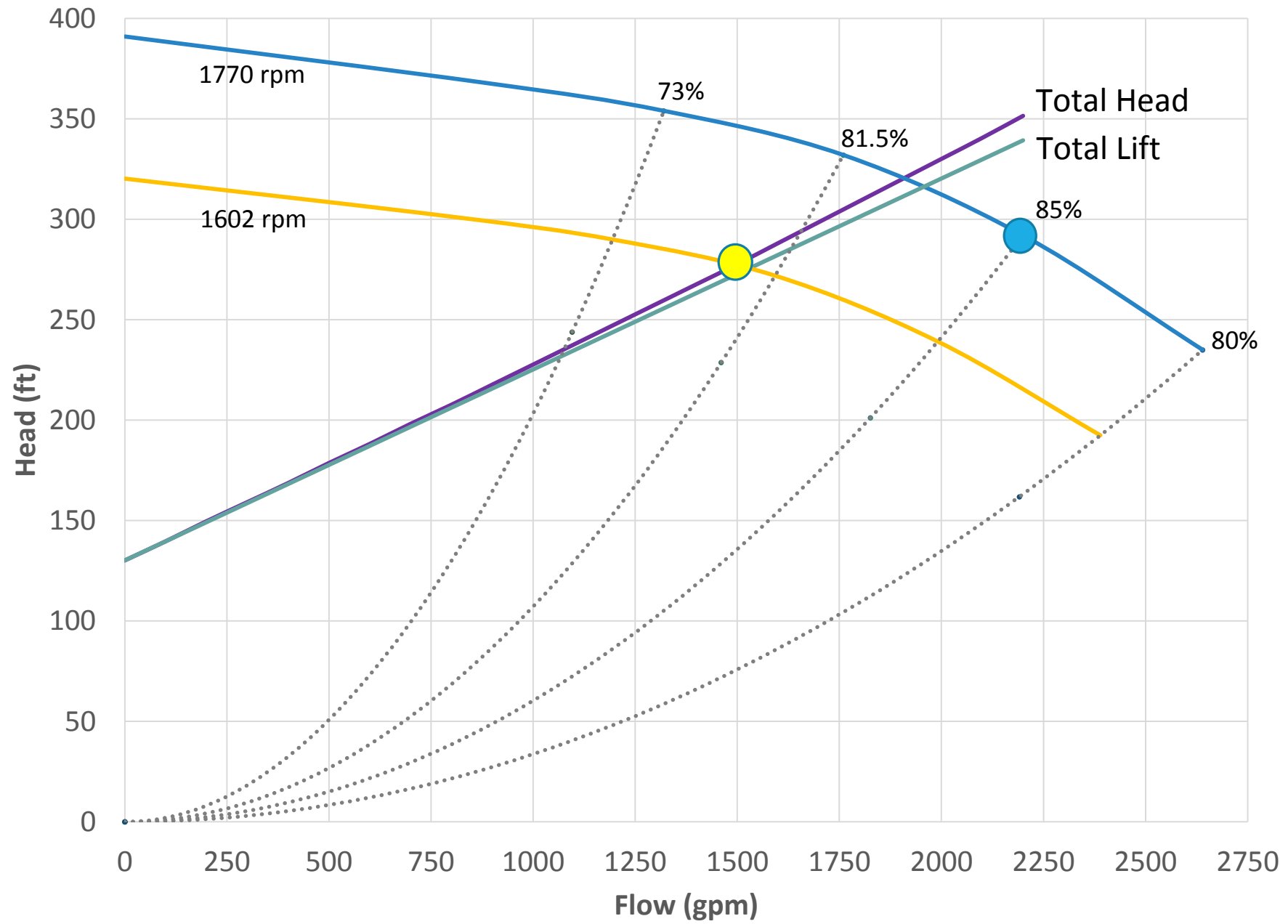
Group wells in terms of specific capacity

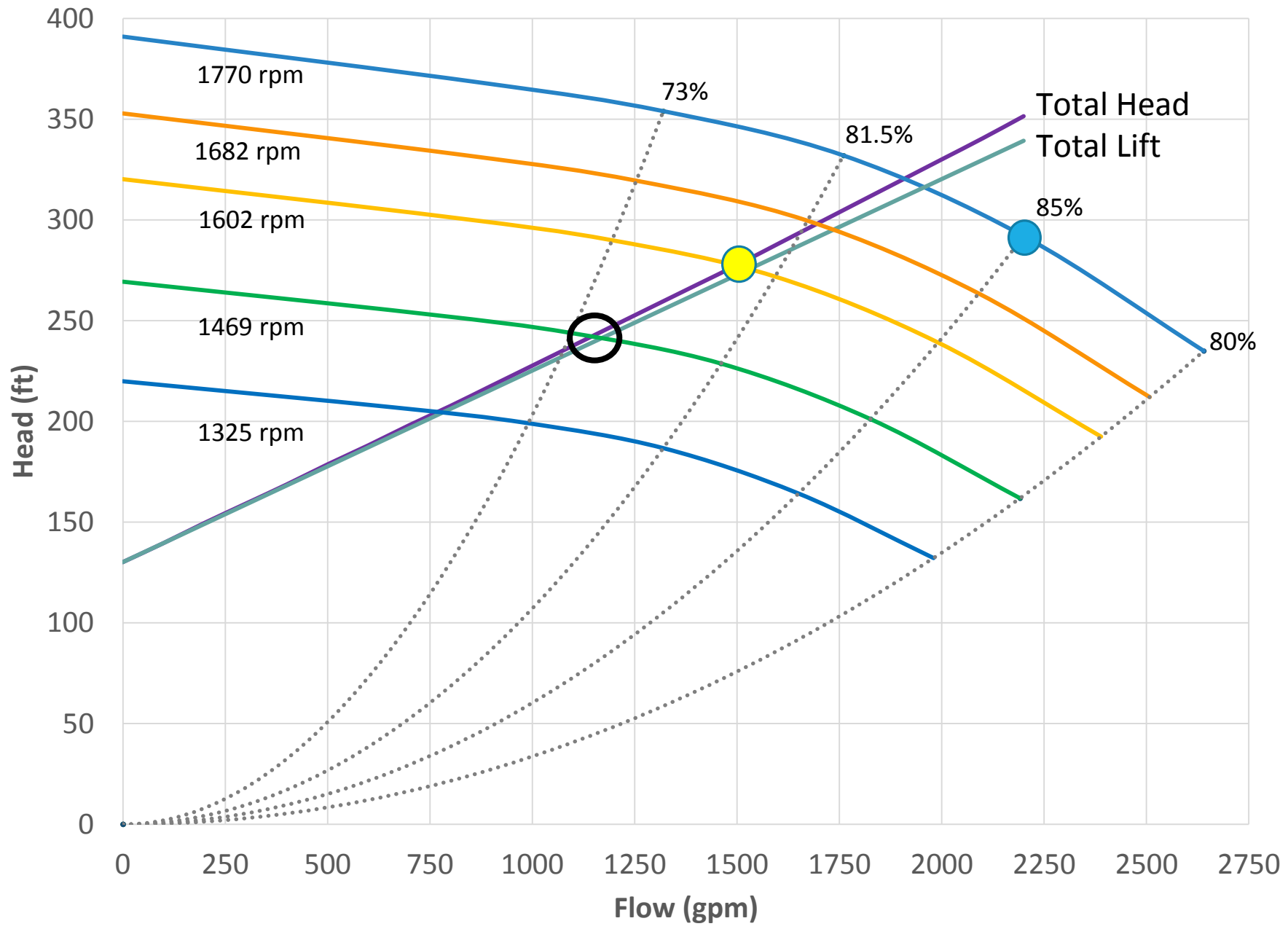
High Specific Capacity  $> 21.2$  gpm/ft (6 wells)

Medium Specific Capacity =  $13.8 - 21.2$  gpm/ft (10 wells)

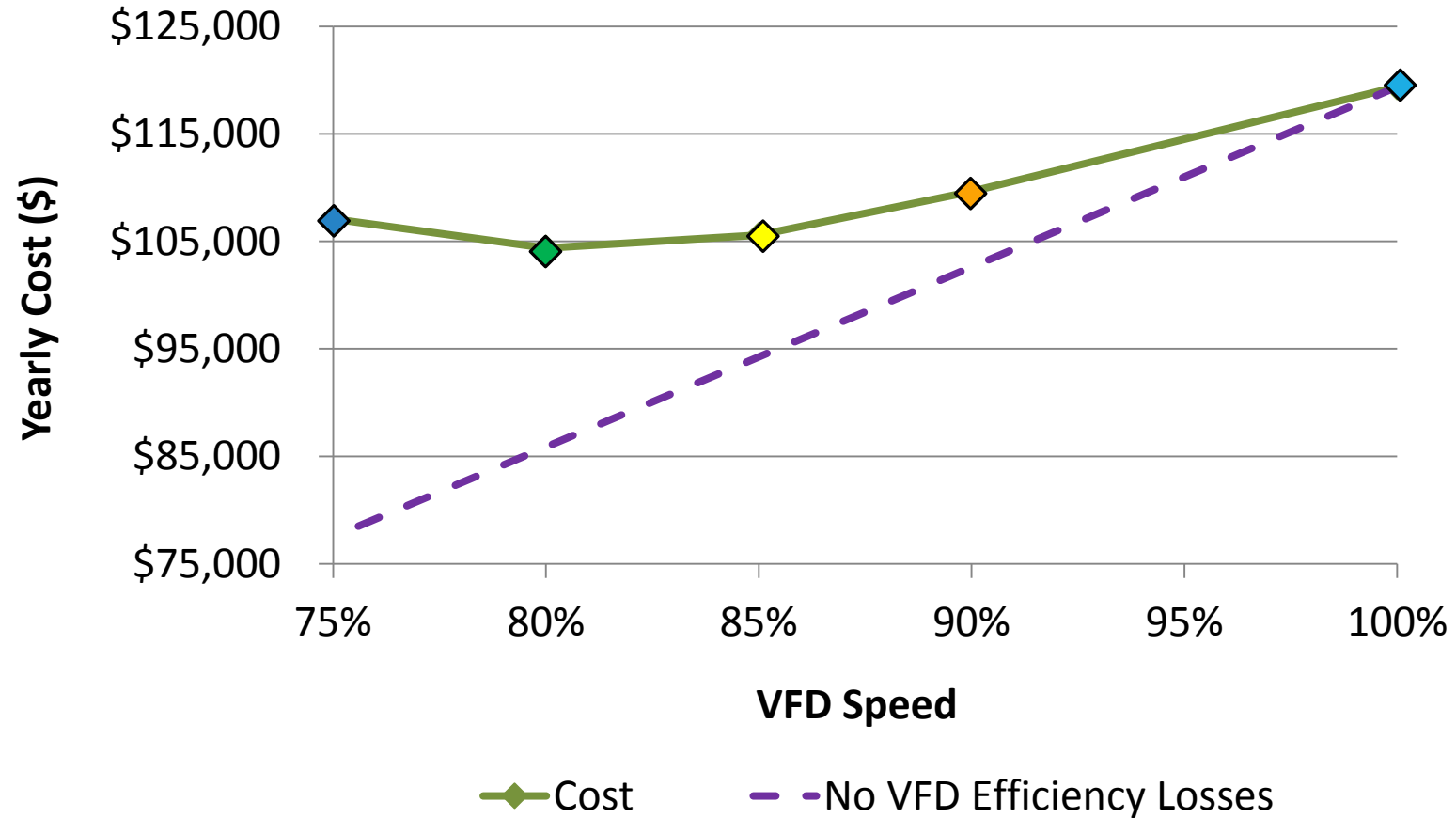
Low Specific Capacity  $< 13.8$  gpm/ft (6 wells)







# VFD Speed Optimization



# Results

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# VFD Savings by Specific Capacity

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High specific capacity well (UW9)

Specific Capacity = 32 gpm/ft

Payback: 24 years

Energy Savings: 36,000 kWh/year

Medium specific capacity well (UW6)

Specific Capacity = 17-23 gpm/ft

Payback: 7 years

Energy Savings: 125,000 kWh/year

Low specific capacity well (UW25)

Specific Capacity = 10 gpm/ft

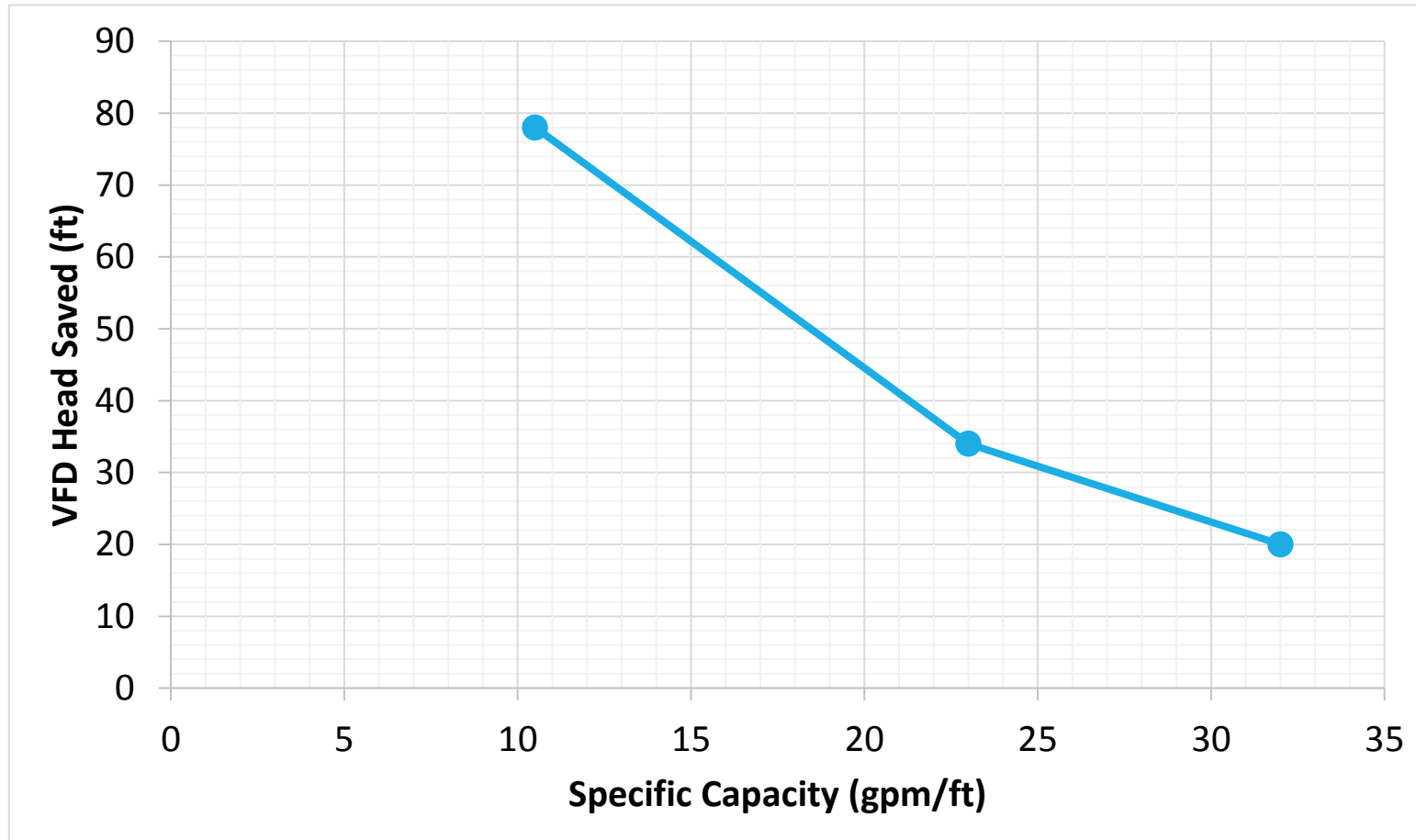
Payback: 8 years

Energy Savings: 110,000 kWh/year

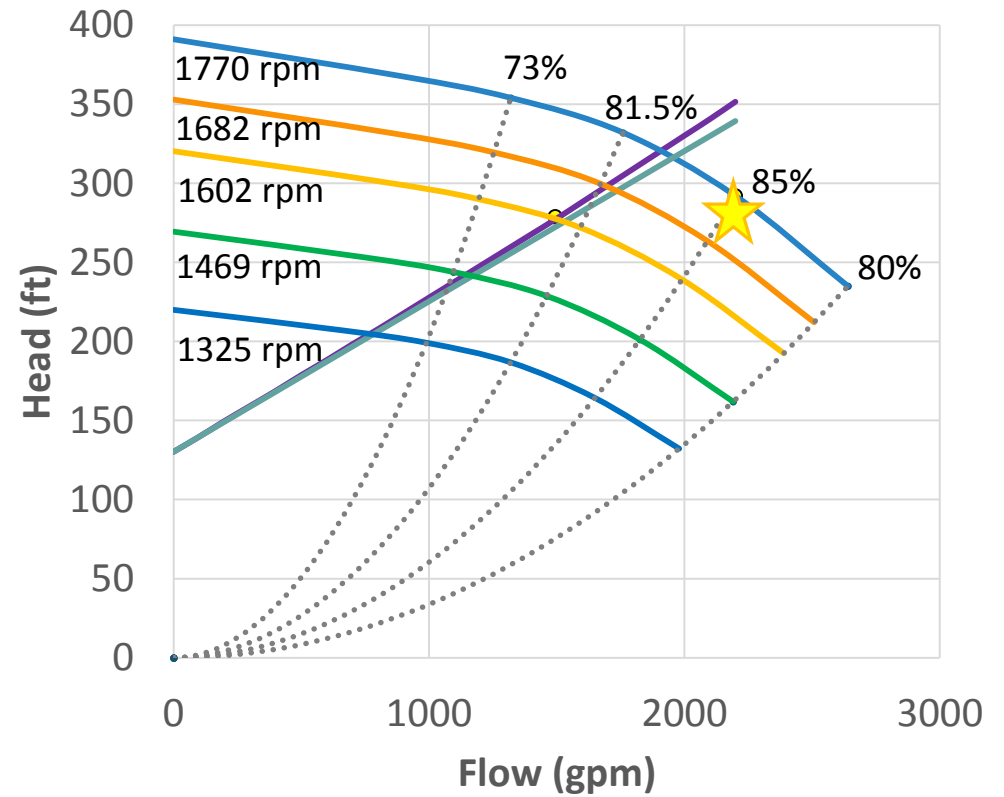
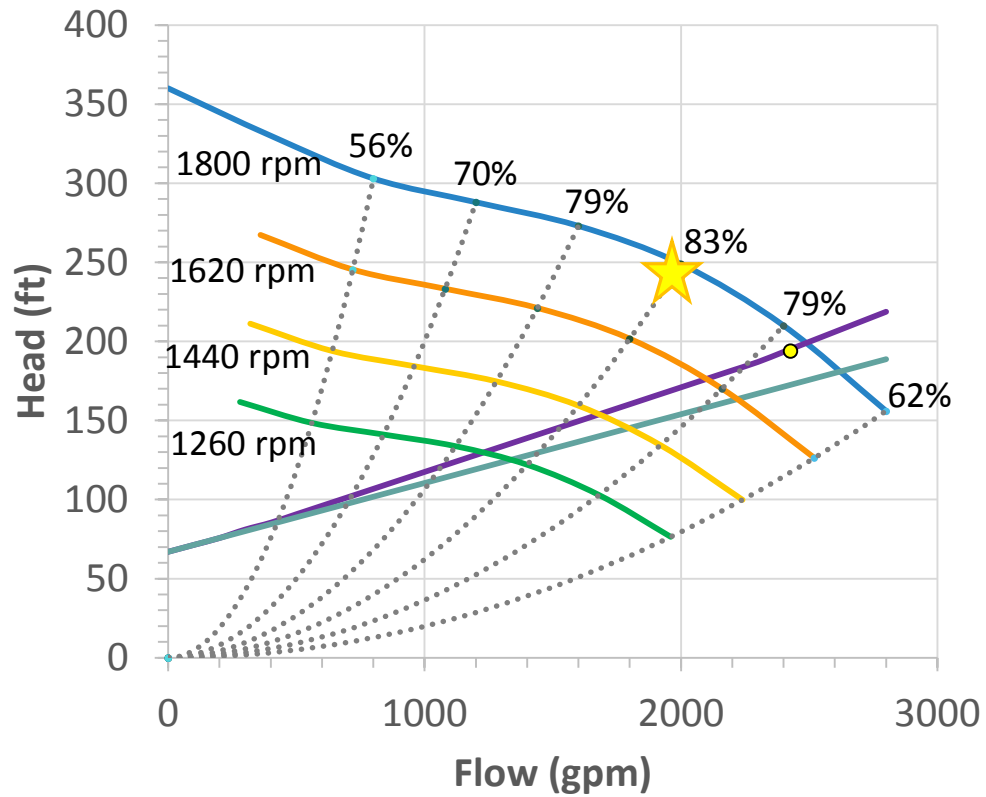


# Energy Use Dependence on Specific Capacity

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# Pump Selection Impacts



# Conclusions and Recommendations

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VFD STUDY



# Low specific capacity sites have the greatest potential for energy savings.

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Medium and high specific capacity sites have potential to be economically feasible if sized appropriately at installation

Low specific capacity sites tend to have higher efficiency values at reduced VFD speeds

Application of VFDs to all low specific capacity sites is estimated to save approximately 778,000 kWh/year of the near 20,000,000 kWh/year consumed by MWU

- Projected savings calculated by applying predicted energy savings from tested well to all other wells in system.
- Further sampling could improve prediction

# Variable Frequency Drive Study Recommendations

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Do not install VFDs on high specific capacity wells for energy savings.

Install VFDs on medium specific capacity wells if specific capacity and pump sizing are conducive.

- UW 11, 13, 16, 20 most favorable

Install VFDs on low specific capacity wells.

- UW 18, 19, 24, 27 prioritized

Size future high specific capacity deep well pumps at the BEP, and low/medium specific capacity deep well pumps to operate at higher flow and lower head conditions.

# VFD Case Study

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Unit Well 13 was predicted to have favorable conditions for VFD installation and energy savings.

- 5<sup>th</sup> highest yearly flow rate
- 7<sup>th</sup> lowest specific capacity
- 5<sup>th</sup> highest energy use

Head savings of approximately 65 feet could result, saving over 100,000 kWh/year.

Excellent project for future graduate student to test and validate projected savings.

# Questions

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