### Pumping Energy Efficiency for Turf Farms

### **Assessment or Audit**

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Presented by

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### **Supporting NSW Land Services - Greater Sydney**

From Modifications to: Pumping Energy Efficiency for Turf Farms
Pumping Energy Efficiency Audits Leads to mobile phone APP

#### **QUESTIONS / CONSIDERATIONS Before an Assessment or Audit**

FIVE - Main Conditions that Characterise A Well Managed Irrigation Enterprise

(addressing capacity to improve performance above existing levels)

- Appropriate Design to Meet System Objective
  - Why Irrigating, Yield or Production Consideration, Agronomic, etc
- Appropriate Operations and Maintenance to Fulfill Targets (Objects)
  - Planning, operational and maintenance adequate to meet system objectives
- Adequate data Collection to enable performance monitoring
  - How do you currently collect data (what data) to assess your operation
- An effective process of evaluation and feedback
  - How do managers / operators use data (if any)
- An Organisation / Institution that recognises and rewards good performance –the will to manage
  - About Motivation within the organisation to improve the system

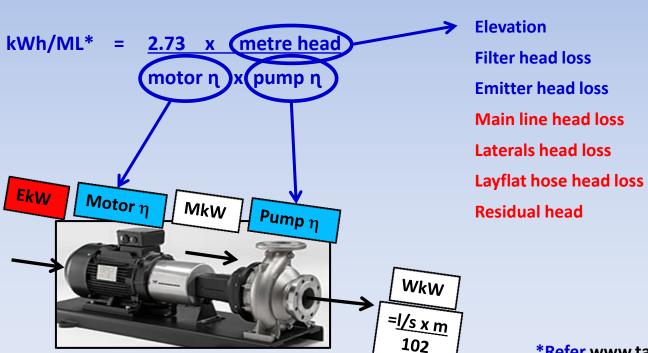
<sup>\*</sup>Reference: Merrey, D. J., et. al. 1995. Water Resources Development. Vol.11. No 1. 11 – 24.

#### Components of an Irrigation System (Excluding Management considerations)

- Water Source (Quality, type, etc)
- Delivery Source (Rivers, Ground, piped etc)
- Storage
- Pumps and Pumping (sometime more than one e.g. transferring water to dams)
- Filters and pump shed additions (valves, water meters, electric meters, other)
- Energy used (measured for the pump only? Electric, gas, petrol, diesel, other)
- Mainlines (including types, size, water quality effects, volume pumped, etc)
- •Valves / Gates / Water Meters air release, control, etc
- Sub mains (includes surface, subsurface or furrow)
- •Emitter types (One type or multiple types e.g. Centre pivot and / or Gun type)
- Crop Heights
- Soil characteristics
- •Production Requirements / Crop Requirements (water, fertiliser, cultivation, harvesting, etc)
- •Water quality / volume applicable to soil / plant characteristics and area irrigated
- Water Volume to sprinkler type and area irrigated
- Property Elevation
- •Irrigation Scheduling Methods (including weather data and controller data)
- •Agronomic Relationships Yield vs Fertiliser vs Plant Water Use Efficiencies

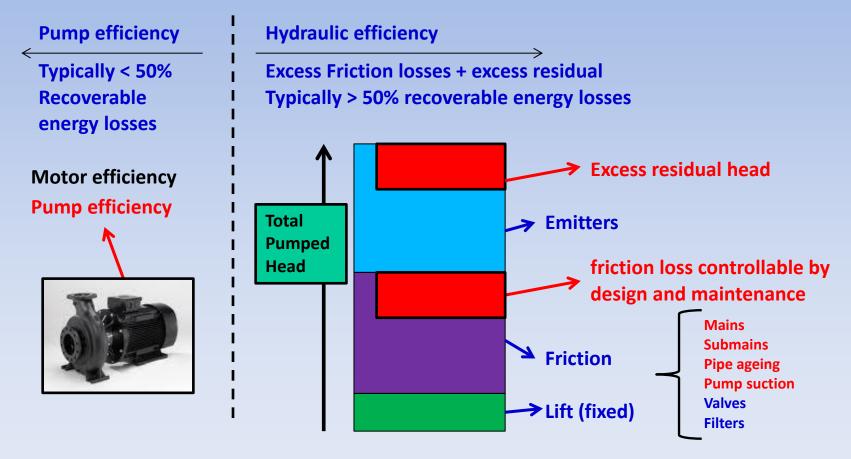
**July 2015** 

#### How is electric pumping costed?



\*Refer www.talle.biz/data.html

#### Where can energy be saved? (pumping only)



#### How are energy savings measured?

(what is the accuracy of measurements? and what is measured?)



#### **PUMP TEST only**

Time: ½ day

Cost: \$500-\$1000

+ Report

# Hydraulic efficiency Friction Residual

#### **PUMP TEST + HYDRAULIC TEST**

Time: 1½ day

Cost: \$1500-\$2500

+ Report

Risk depends on spend level

How is the risk mitigated?

#### **IPEEAT:**

**Irrigation Pumping Energy Efficiency Assessment Tool** 

An APP based program designed to:

- assess the pumping energy efficiency of an irrigation pumping system (electric)
- compare it to a similar irrigation system designed to best practice
- determine the commercial viability of pursuing further pumping energy auditing.



#### **How does IPEEAT work?**

**Divides Irrigation into 8 distinct types** 

CP/LM, Boom,

Gun

**Knocker, Rotor, Under Tree (Spray)** 

Drip

**Flood** 

Pipe & Riser

**Transfer** 

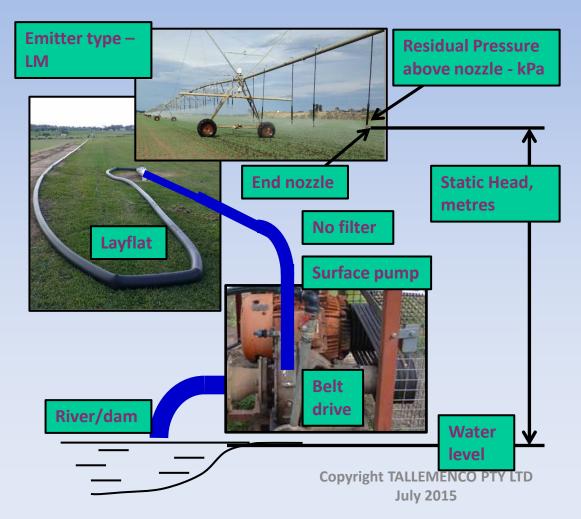
Marine

Each type has a unique hydraulic signature



IPEEAT assesses overall pumping energy efficiency considering both pumping efficiency and hydraulic efficiency by comparing existing on farm performance with a similar type irrigation system built to best practice design in its class

### **Case Study 1: Lateral Move**



140 ML /yr, approx \$12,800/yr electricity cost ave 24c/kWh. Pumped head 84m

#### **Case Study 1: Lateral Move**



Component.	Pump effy	Elevation m	Residual head m	Sum of head components	\$\$/ML annual pumping cost
Measured	65%	6m	15m	84m	91
Expected	75%	6m	15m	48m	45

Major findings: Mainline with 55m head loss, pump effy 65%

Irrigation Pumping Energy Efficiency IPEEAT (	DRev 02	ALLEMENCO pergy Efficiency for Irrigation	
Location:	Turf Farm 1, Hawkesbur		
VARIABLES	Choice/Units	INPUTS	
Emitter type	CP/LM/Boom, Gun, Knocker/Rotor, Drip Flood, Transfer, Marine	CP LM Boom	
Motor Type	Surface or Submersible	Surface ~	
If surface motor	Direct coupled or belt drive ##	Belt ~	
If subby, configuration	Bore hole pump: Yes/No ###	no Y	
Filter	yes/no	no ~	
Layflat	yes/no	yes ~	
Residual Pressure*	kPa	150	
Static Head **	metres head	6	
Electricity tariff***	cents/kWh	24	
Water pumped****	ML/yr	140	
Actual Elect cost ****	\$\$/yr	12,800	
Actual Pumping cost	\$\$/ML	91.4	
Achievable Electric. cost	\$\$/yr	\$5.982	
Achievable Pumping cost	\$\$/ML	42.7	
Potential Savings Elect	\$\$/yr	\$6,818	
Potential Savings Elect	%	53%	
NPV (whole years) #	10	\$70,336	

Potential annual savings \$6,818 Justifies pumping energy audit

#### Farm 1: Pigging to Clean Pipes

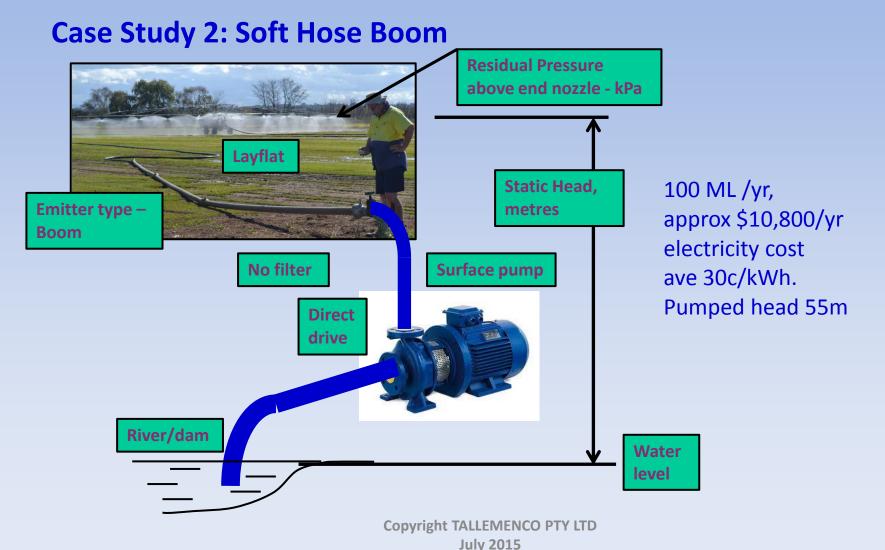
Rehabilitation conducted for Farm 1 by Tallemenco Pty Ltd

"Pigging" Pipeline on 25/8/14

- a) 2 x Foam pigs pumped thru pipe
- b) Removed extensive sludge and biofilm buildup
- c) Work in Progress
- d) Results not confirmed yet

**Photos: R&S Welke** 





#### **Case Study 2: Soft Hose Boom**



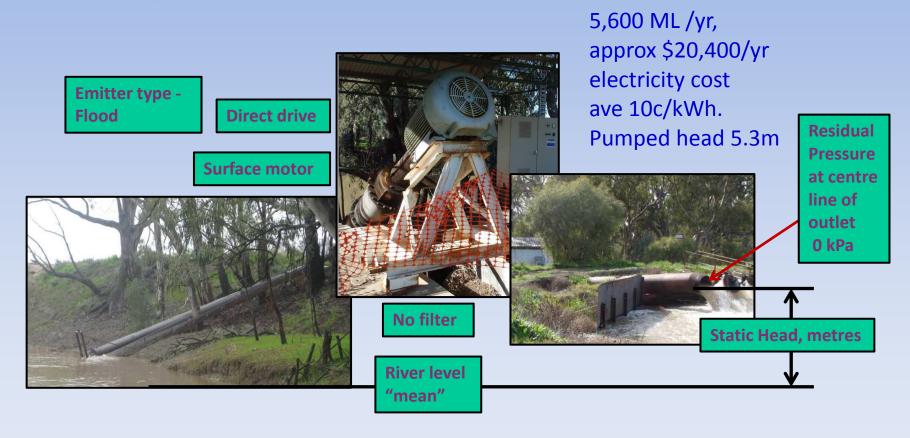
Component.	Pump effy	Elevation m	Residual head m	Sum of head components	\$\$/ML annual pumping cost
Measured	45%	6m	15m	55m	108
Expected	75%	6m	15m	37m	44

Major findings: Layflat hose with 28m head loss, pump effy 45%

Irrigation Pumping Energy Effici	DRev 02 Input raw data i	ALLEMENCO ergy Efficiency or Irrigation nto cells highlighted ELLOW	
Location:	Turf Farm 2, Hawkesbury	River, NSW	
VARIABLES	Choice/Units	INPUTS	
Emitter type	CP/LM/Boom, Gun, Knocker/Rotor, Drip, Flood, Transfer, Marine	CP LM Boom	
Motor Type	Surface or Submersible	Surface ~	
If surface motor	Direct coupled or belt drive ##	Direct ~	
If subby, configuration	Bore hole pump: Yes/No ###	no 🗸	
Filter	yes/no	no 🗸	
Layflat	yes/no	yes ~	
Residual Pressure*	kPa	150	
Static Head **	metres head	6	
Electricity tariff***	cents/kWh	30	
Water pumped****	ML/yr	100	
Actual Elect cost ****	\$\$/yr	10,800	
Actual Pumping cost	\$\$/ML	108.0	
Achievable Electric. cost	\$\$/yr	\$4,968	
Achievable Pumping cost	\$\$/ML	49.7	
Potential Savings Elect	\$\$/yr	\$5,832	
Potential Savings Elect	%	54%	
NPV (whole years) #	10	\$60,173	

Potential annual savings \$5,832
Justifies pumping energy audit

**Case Study 3: Flood** 



#### **Case Study 3: Flood**



Component.	Pump effy	Elevation m	Residual head m	Sum of head components	\$\$/ML annual pumping cost
Measured	43%	5.1m	0m	5.4m	3.8
Expected	75%	5.1m	0m	5.4m	2.2

Major findings: pump effy 43%

Irrigation Pumping Energy Efficiency Assessment Tool  IPEEAT© Rev 02  TALLEMENCO Energy Efficiency for Irrigation			
ELECTRIC P		nto cells highlighted ELLOW verina, NSW	
VARIABLES	Choice/Units	INPUTS	
Emitter type	CP/LM/Boom, Gun, Knocker/Rotor, Drip, Flood, Transfer, Marine	Flood	
Motor Type	Surface or Submersible	Submersible ~	
If surface motor	Direct coupled or belt drive ##	Direct ~	
If subby, configuration	Bore hole pump: Yes/No ###	no ~	
Filter	yes/no	no v	
Layflat	yes/no	no v	
Residual Pressure*	kPa	0	
Static Head **	metres head	5.1	
Electricity tariff***	cents/kWh	10	
Water pumped****	ML/yr	5600	
Actual Elect cost ****	\$\$/yr	20,400	
Actual Pumping cost	\$\$/ML	(3.6)	
Achievable Electric: cost	\$\$/yr	\$13,753	
Achievable Pumping cost	\$\$/ML	2.5	
Potential Savings Elect	\$\$/yr	\$6,647	
Potential Savings Elect	%	33%	
NPV (whole years) #	10	\$68,576	

Potential annual savings \$6,647 Justifies pumping energy audit

#### **Energy Savings for pumps are about:**

- •The pump and the associated suction, pump efficiency (BEP), delivery pipe work and emitters or outlets (not just the pump curve).
- Not fixed electrical charges but energy used

#### Further Energy (and water cost \$\$/ML) saving can be found by

- •Irrigation systems designed to apply water within appropriate water windows for soil / plant growth and energy tariffs.
- •The volume of water pumped in relation the crops actual water needs (irrigation scheduling water volumes variable due to rainfall events).
- •Uniform Water applications by irrigation systems (estimated savings of 10 20% on volumes pumped seasonally variable).

#### **NEEDS ORGANISATIONAL WILL TO CHANGE**

Using Appropriate tools / models to ascertain potential efficiencies e.g.





**IPEEAT** 

**VIDEO** 

(2m 15s)

"Helping growers to help themselves"

www.youtube.com/watch?v=GbxHqmQlyX8

Presented by Robert Welke and David McKechnie



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