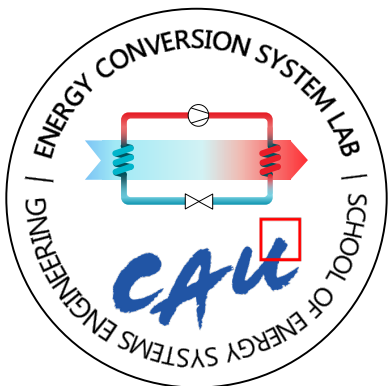


공정데이터 기반 에너지 최적화 및 히트펌프 엔지니어링 기술

Optimization of Energy-Intensive Industrial Processes based on Factory Energy Management System (FEMS)

June 19, 2025



중앙대학교 에너지시스템공학부
에너지변환시스템연구실

김민성



중앙대학교
에너지변환시스템연구실
Energy Conversion
System Laboratory



담당교수: 김민성

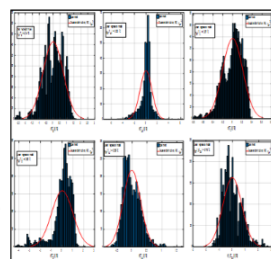
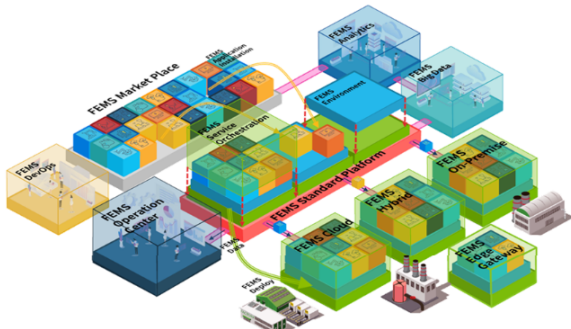
전문분야: 히트펌프, 고장진단, 발전 플랜트 등



- (2003~2007) 미국국립표준기술연구소(NIST) 객원연구원
- (2007~2015) 한국에너지기술연구원(KIER) 책임연구원
- (2016~현재) 중앙대학교 에너지시스템공학부 교수
- (2025-현재) 한국공학한림원 일반회원

공장에너지관리시스템(FEMS) 연구

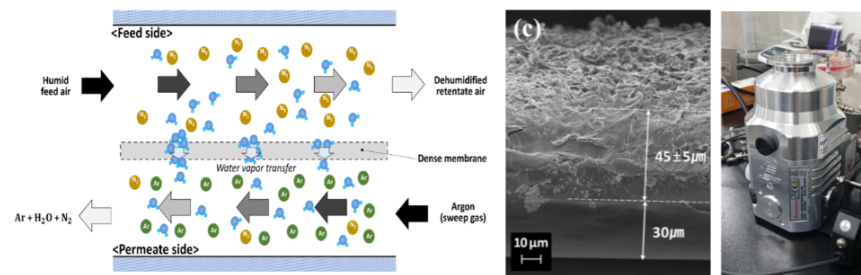
산업부문 에너지 절감을 위해, ECSL에서는 FEMS 연구로 공정 에너지밸런스 분석, 공정 에너지 최적화, 생산프로세스 고장진단 인공지능 모델 개발 연구를 진행하고 있습니다.



Data preprocessing
using Min-Max scaler

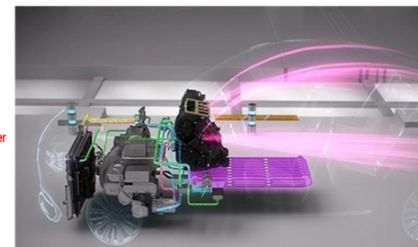
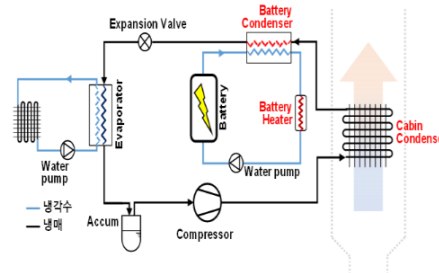
차세대 히트펌프 연구

히트펌프는 탄소중립의 핵심기기로, ECSL에서는 차세대 산업용/건물용 히트펌프 기술과 원천기술로 진공 멤브레인 제습기술 및 전기화학적 압축기술을 연구합니다.



전기자동차 열관리 시스템 연구

다가오는 전기차 시대에 대비하여, ECSL에서는 히트펌프 기반 전기차 열부하 및 배터리 열관리 최적설계 및 효율향상 기술 연구를 진행 중입니다.



Contents

- 1 Introduction to Factory Energy Management System (FEMS)**
- 2 Case Studies for Cement Calcination Process**
- 3 Case Studies for Papermaking Process**
- 4 Conclusion and Future Work**

1 Introduction to Factory Energy Management System (FEMS)

Factory Energy Management System (FEMS)

- **Target** : Energy efficiency improvement of industrial process
- **Big data** : Standardized data handling process of factory operation data
 - Data categorization
 - Data collection/recording
 - Preprocess of field data
- **Evaluation** : Estimation of energy flow, and evaluate energy consumption
- **Prescription** : Energy savings both into process scale or factory scale

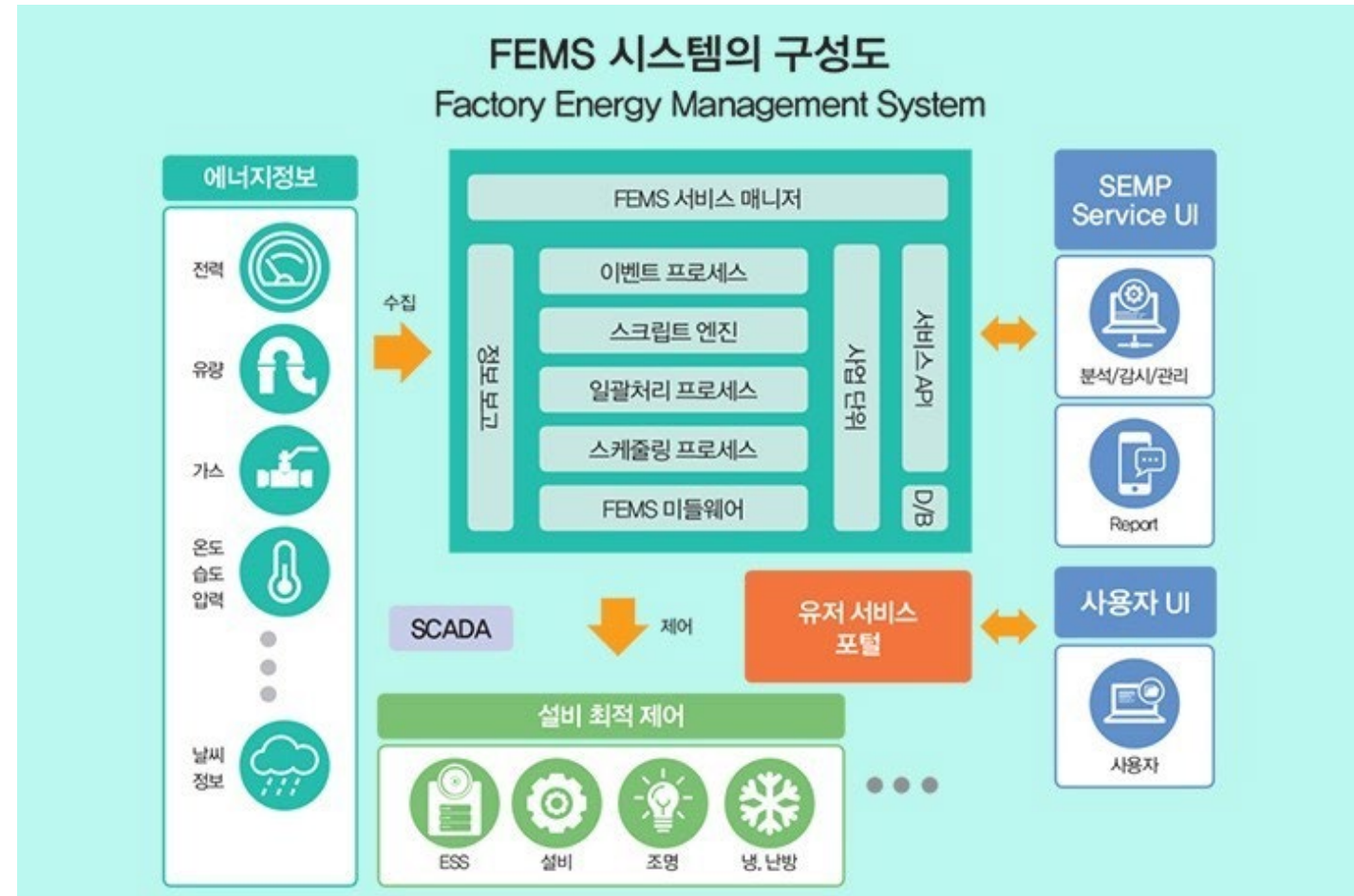


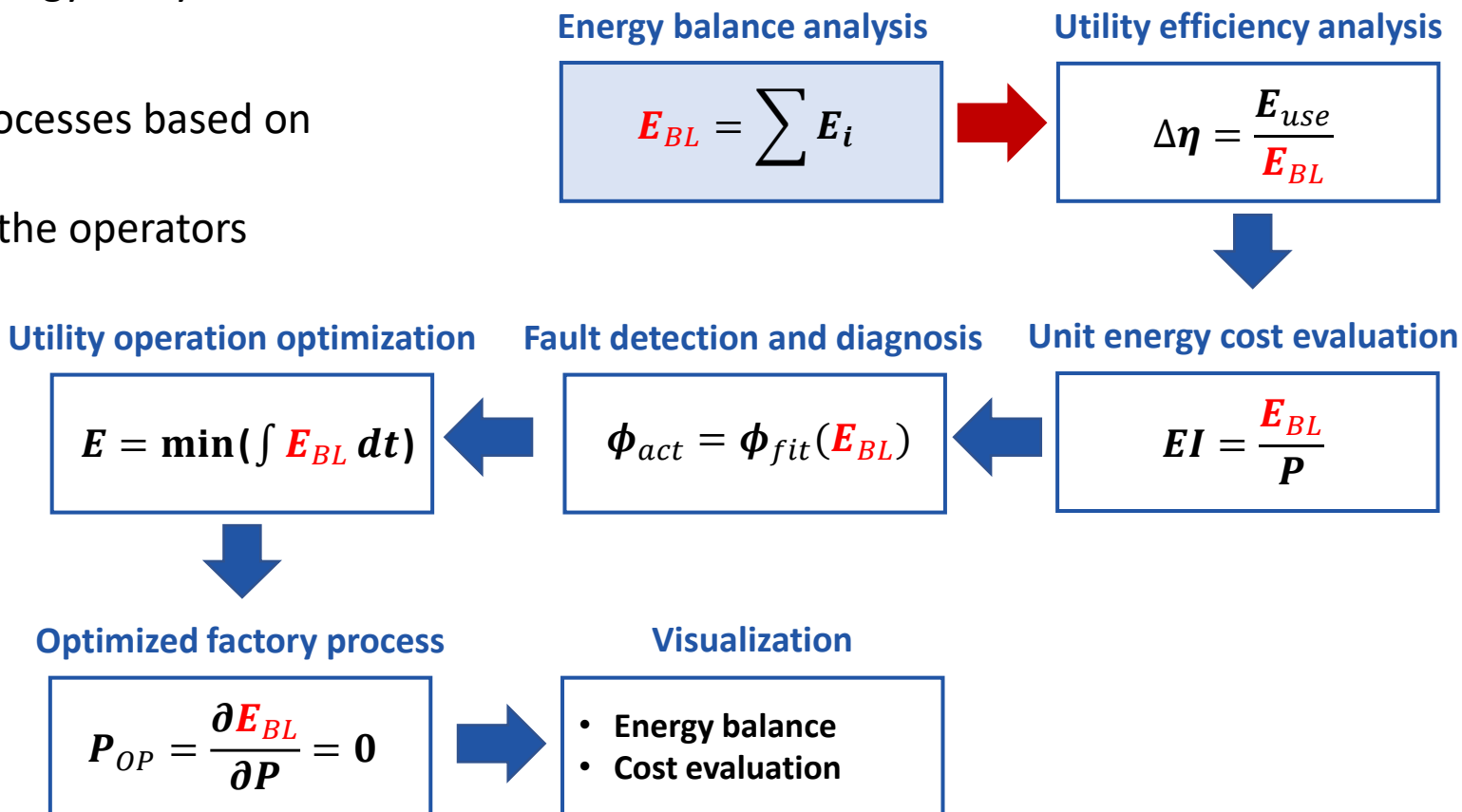
Figure Structure of FEMS

1 Introduction to Factory Energy Management System (FEMS)

❖ Energy balance analysis

- The most important process in FEMS
 - Provide basic information of factory energy analysis
- Why do we need it ?
 - Determine energy flow in industrial processes based on the 1st thermodynamic law
 - Provide trusted energy information to the operators

Optimization Process of Process Energy



1 Introduction to Factory Energy Management System (FEMS)

Data Categorization for FEMS

- Measuring all the possible process data gives the best accuracy but is costly.
- Minimize measurements by determination of key index parameters for process analysis
cf) Periodic 'audit analytics' operated by the factory
- Solution** : Categorization of data level, reduction of redundancy, virtual sensing from neighboring processes, etc.

Categorization of data level

관리 레벨							Energy Input							
NO	L1	L2	L3	L4			전기					압축공기	LNG	냉각수
	공장	공정	공정(ECC)	유형	설비명	수량	용량 (kW)	전압 (575V)	전압 (380V)	전압 (220V)	전류 (A)	압력 (6.8bar)	압력 (0.3kPa)	온도 (℃)
1	물드	성형	Process (Main)	성형기	40					○		○		
2				지원(환경)	집진기	2				○				
3				조립	Process (Main)	조립	4				○			
4				장입	Output	장입설비	4				○			
5				건조	Process (Sub)	건조설비	4				○			
6		지원(환경)	집진기		4				○					
7		용해	용해	Process (Main)	0.5ton 용해로	4		○					○	
8					1ton 용해로	10		○					○	
9					지원(환경)	집진기	2				○			
10		주입	주입	Process (Main)	2.8ton 크레인	8				○				
11	지원(환경)				집진기	2								
12	탈형	대차	Output	대차라인	2									
13				탈형	Process (Main)	탈형설비	2							
14					지원(환경)	집진기	2							
15				컨베이어	Output	Apron 컨베이어	2							
16				적재	지원	Chain Hoist	4				○			
17	폐사	폐사이송	Input	이송설비	1				○					
18		사재생	Process (Sub)	사재생설비	1				○			○	○	
19		RCS	Process (Sub)	RCS	1				○			○	○	
20	절단, 연마	절단	Process (Main)	자동절단기	12				○			○		
21				수동절단기	10				○			○		
22				연마 (수량 확인)	Process (Main)	연마기	10				○			○
23		연마 (수량 확인)	지원(환경)	집진기	2							○		
24			소재 소트	Process (Main)	소재 소트기	2				○			○	
25	소트	압탕 소트	Process (Sub)	압탕 소트기	1				○			○		
26		검사	검사							○		○		
27	포장	포장												
28	출하	출하												

Virtual sensing
(Thermodynamic estimation,
affinity laws, etc.)

Virtual sensing
(Thermodynamic estimation,
affinity laws, etc.)

연료 투입량 [m³(kg)/day] ✓
연료 저위발열량 [kcal/m³(kg)]
장입재료 중량 [kg/day]
연료 공급 온도 [°C]
연료 평균 비열 [kcal/m³(kg)°C]
외기온도 [°C]
공기 공급 온도 [°C]
배가스 중 CO 부피 백분율 [vol%]
공기 평균 비열 [kcal/kg°C]
드로스 생성량 [kg/day]
드로스 평균 비열
장입재료 온도 [°C]
추출재료 평균 비열 [kcal/kg°C]
드로스 온도 [°C]
드로스 평균 비열 [kcal/kg°C]
배가스 온도 [°C]
연료 중 수분, 수소분
평균 로 표면 온도 [°C]
실내 온도 [°C]
로 표면적 [m²]

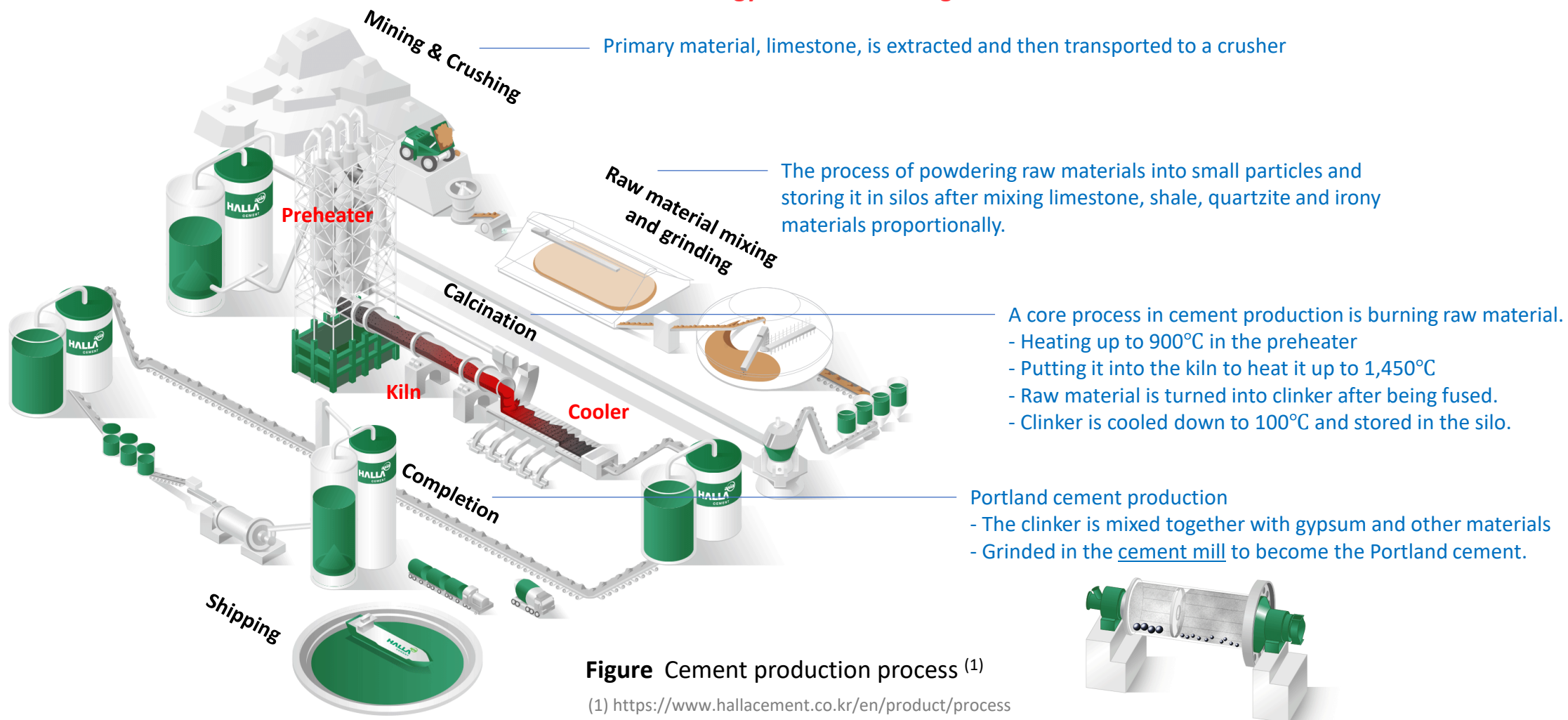
Reduction of redundancy
(by the standard model of the
Korea Energy Agency)

2 Case Studies for Cement Calcination Process

Portland Cement Pyroprocess

- Mining & Crushing – Mixing & Grinding – Calcination (Preheater – Kiln – Cooler) – Completion - Calendar

Most of energy consumed during Calcination



2 Case Studies for Cement Calcination Process

Portland Cement Pyroprocess

▪ Mining & Crushing – Mixing & Grinding – Calcination (Preheater – Kiln – Cooler) – Completion – Calendar

Most of energy consumed during Calcination

▪ Process identification

- Check the entire process from HMI screen analysis
- Checking the material flow : Air, clinker

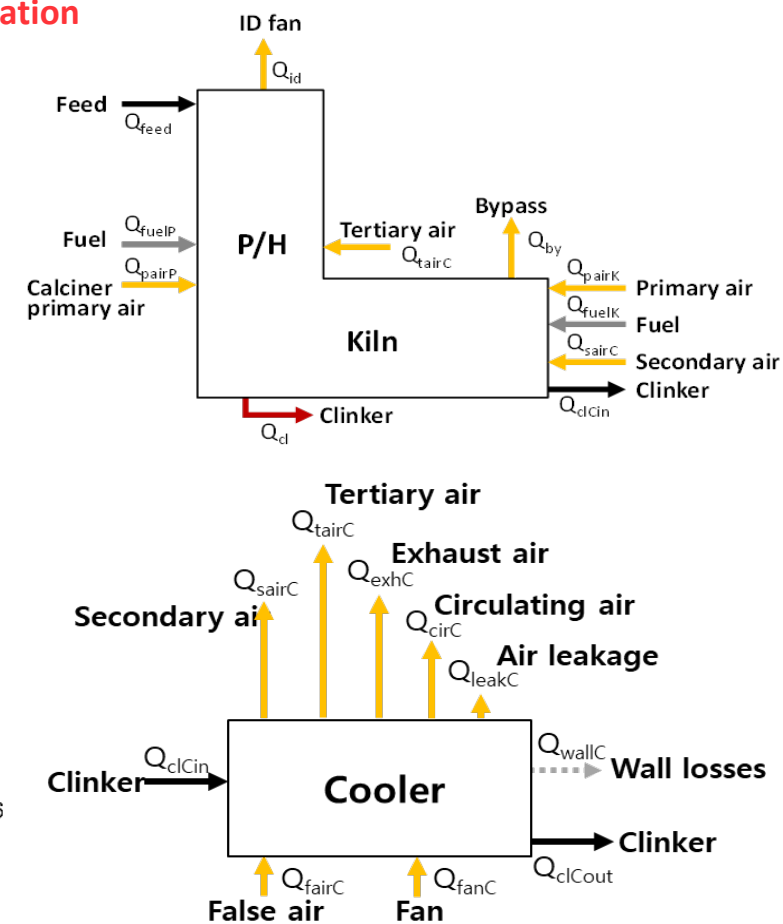
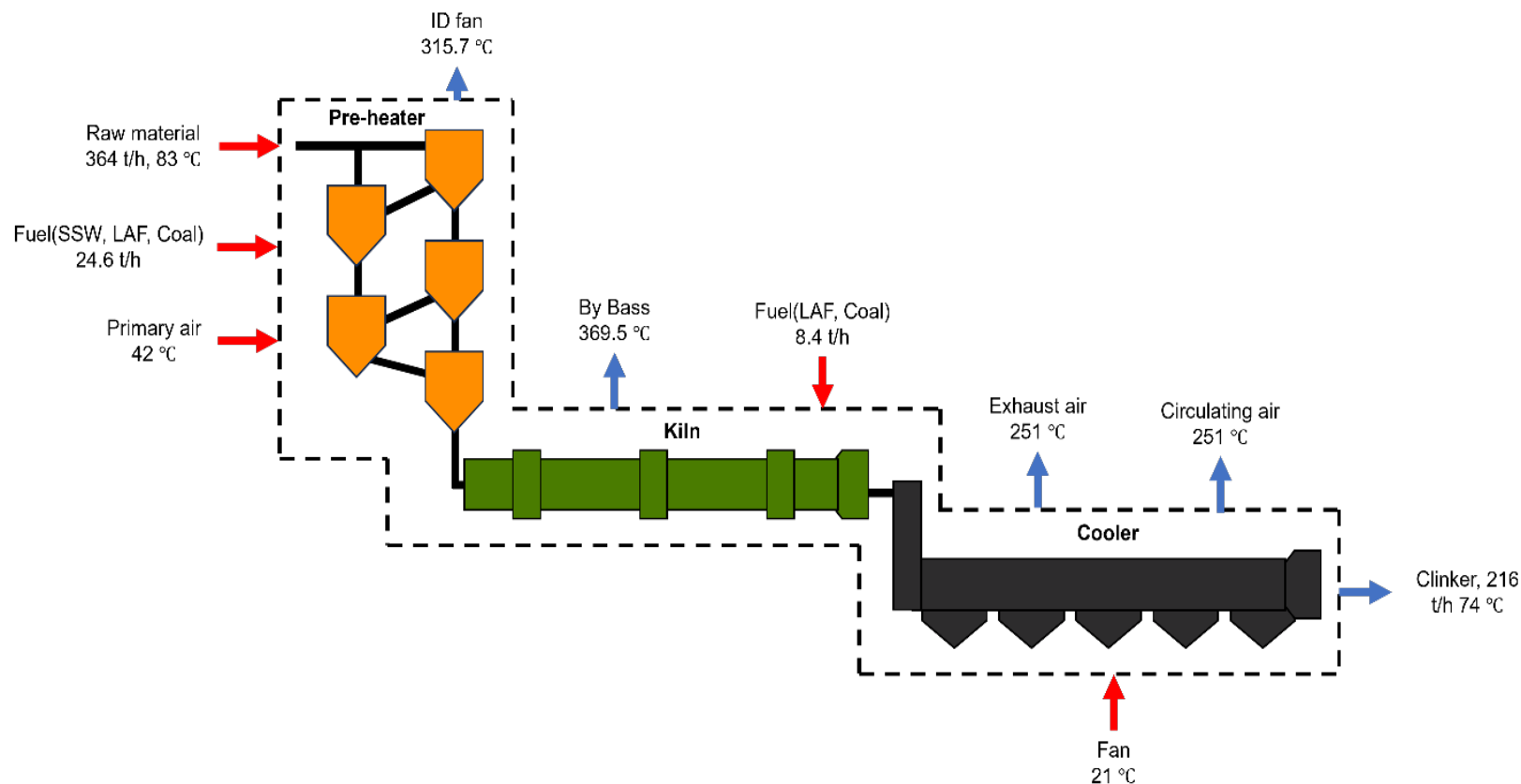


Figure Thermal flow diagram during calcination

❖ Construction of Energy Balance Monitoring with FEMS

✓ KS 규격 '시멘트 제조용 회전 가마의 열 정산 방법'

- 시멘트 산업 (특히, 소성공정)에 대한 에너지밸런스 규격은 정립되어 있으나, 열 정산을 위한 모든 지표(약 60 point)를 측정하는 것은 매우 어려움.

✓ **Audit data analytics (공정 데이터 검증 분석)**

- 공정 상태 분석을 위해 외부 기관을 통하여 데이터를 산출하고 분석하는 것.
- KS 보다 더 많은 데이터 측정점(3-4배)을 포함하기 때문에 더 정밀한 열 정산이 가능하나, 데이터 측정이 매우 까다로움.
- 공정 대상으로 드물게 실시

[illegible]

2 Case Studies for Cement Calcination Process

❖ Construction of Energy Balance Monitoring with FEMS

▪ 0th stage : Check data models

✓ Energy balance model 입력 데이터 목록화

- KS 규격 기반 측정 지표 최소화
→ 필요 입력데이터 약 90여개에서 50여개로 축소
- 데이터 센싱 현황 및 고정 데이터 파악

측정 기간(연월일, 시간)		(시간)			
측정자명					
기후	기압 Pa(mmHg)	풍속 m/s	외기 온도 °C	외기 습도 (상대 습도) %	
항목		측정값	측정 횟수	비고	
클링커	생산량	th			
	SiO ₂	%			
	Al ₂ O ₃	%			
	Fe ₂ O ₃	%			
	CaO	%			
조성	MgO	%			
	석회 포화도(L. S. D)				
	온도	°C			
	냉각기 입구	°C			
조성	수증기	m ³ /t 클링커			
	이산화탄소	m ³ /t 클링커			
원료	사용량	kg/t 클링커			
	수분	%			
	온도	°C			
	저열열량	(kJ/kg(kcal/kg))			
연료	종류				
	상종명				
		%			
		%			
		%			
		%			
		%			
		%			
		%			
		%			
고열열량		(kJ/kg(kcal/kg))			
	저열열량	(kJ/kg(kcal/kg))			
온도		°C			
		°C			
사용량	가마	kg/t 클링커			
	가스	kg/t 클링커			
계		kg/t 클링커			
		kg/t 클링커			

항목		측정값	측정 횟수	비고
연소용 공기	1차 공기	가마	용량 m ³ /t 클링커	
		온도	°C	
		압력	Pa(mmHg)	
		가소로	용량 m ³ /t 클링커	
		온도	°C	
	2차 공기	가마	용량 m ³ /t 클링커	
		온도	°C	
		가소로	용량 m ³ /t 클링커	
		온도	°C	
		온도	°C	
가마 배기 가스	용량	온도	m ³ /t 클링커	
		온도	°C	
		압력	Pa(mmHg)	
	조성	CO ₂	%	
		O ₂	%	
		CO	%	
		N ₂	%	
	공기비	용량	m ³ /t 클링커	
		온도	°C	
		압력	Pa(mmHg)	
예열기 출구의 배기 가스	조성	CO ₂	%	
		O ₂	%	
		CO	%	
		N ₂	%	
	공기비	용량	m ³ /t 클링커	
		온도	°C	
		압력	Pa(mmHg)	
	예열기 출구 또는 가마 출구에서 비산 분진	무게	th 클링커	
		온도	°C	
		온도	°C	



공정 설비	NO	위치	데이터	센싱여부	비고
Pre-Heater & Kiln		P/H 입구 원료	유량	O	
			온도	X	60~80도 고정
			수분량	X	고정값
	232	P/H 연료(SSW)	투입량	O	
			온도	X	원료 온도랑 동일
			LHV	O	MIS 데이터 (요청중)
	458	P/H 연료(Coal+PC)	투입량	O	
			온도	X	원료 온도랑 동일
			LHV	O	MIS 데이터 (요청중)
	777	Kiln 연료(Coal+PC)	투입량	O	
			온도	X	원료 온도랑 동일
			LHV	O	MIS 데이터 (요청중)
		P/H Primary air (Primary 1)	풍량	X	
			온도	X	
		P/H Primary air (Primary 2)	풍량	X	
			온도	X	
		P/H Primary air (Transport)	풍량	X	
			온도	X	
	573	Kiln Primary air (Primary 1)	풍량	O	
	666		온도	O	
		Kiln Primary air (Transport)	풍량	X	고정값
			온도	X	고정값
	467	Kiln 출구 클링커	조성비	X	고정값
			온도	O	
	391	ID fan	비산분진량	X	고정값
			산소량(O ₂)	O	

공정 설비	NO	위치	데이터	센싱여부	비고
Line No.4		주변 외기	온도	X	기상청 데이터?

공정 설비	NO	위치	데이터	센싱여부	비고
Cooler	682	cooler 출구 clinker	온도	O	교체요청
	560		풍량	O	
		냉각 팬 1	온도	X	대기온도
			풍량	O	
	726	냉각 팬 2	온도	X	대기온도
			풍량	O	
	729	냉각 팬 3	온도	O	
	677		온도	O	
	732	냉각 팬 4	풍량	O	
	674		온도	O	
	735	냉각 팬 5	풍량	O	
	678		온도	O	
	739	냉각 팬 6	풍량	O	
			온도	X	대기온도
	742	냉각 팬 7	풍량	O	
			온도	X	대기온도
	745	냉각 팬 8	풍량	O	
			온도	X	대기온도
	748	냉각 팬 9	풍량	O	
			온도	X	대기온도
	751	냉각 팬 10	풍량	O	
			온도	X	대기온도
	754	냉각 팬 11	풍량	O	
			온도	X	대기온도
	667	Exhaust air	풍량	X	측정불가
	662		온도	X	추가설치요청중
		Circulating air(out)	온도	O	
			온도	O	

< KS L 0006 기준 필요 측정사항 >

< EB model 필요 측정사항 >

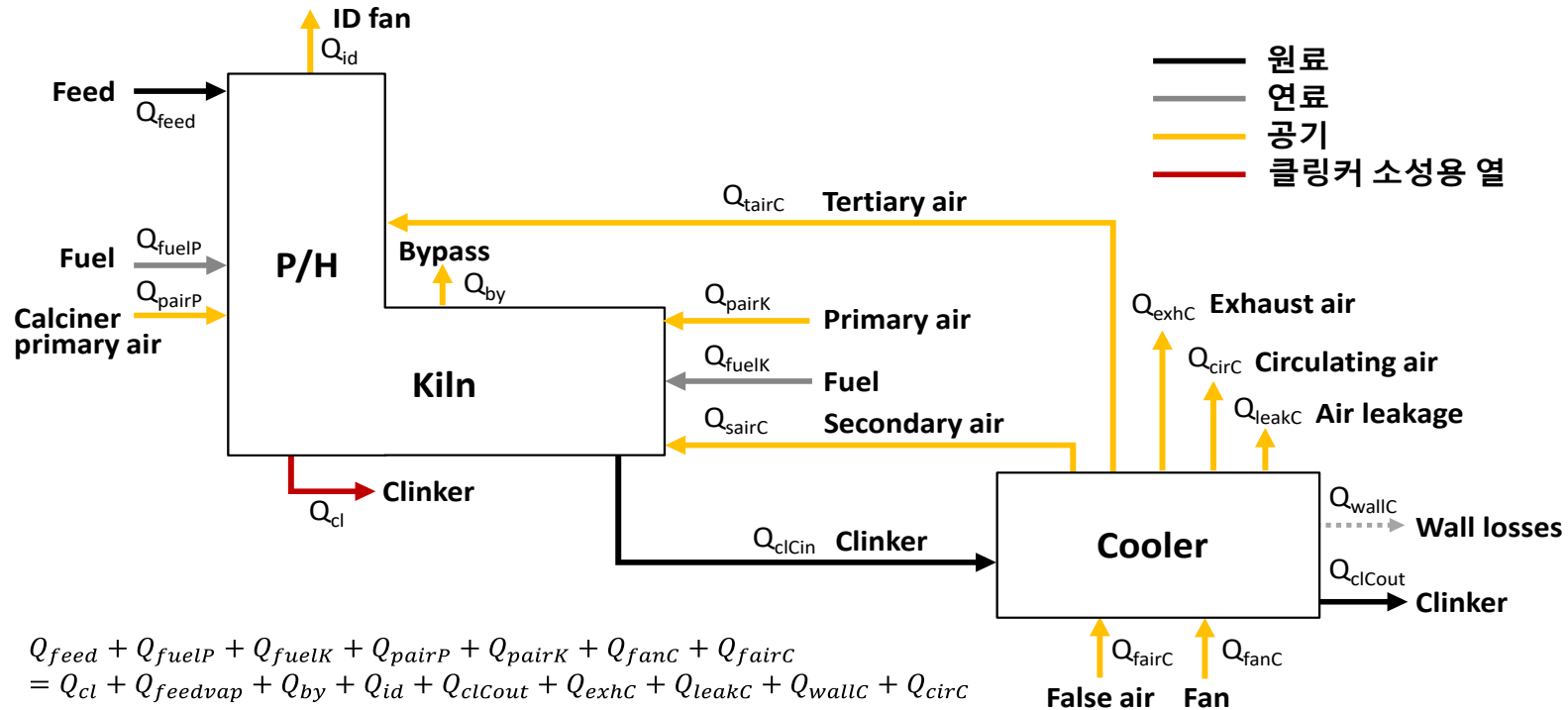
2 Case Studies for Cement Calcination Process

❖ Construction of Energy Balance Monitoring with FEMS

▪ 1st stage : Energy balance diagram

✓ Heat balance diagram

- Material balance : $\sum mass_{air,in} = \sum mass_{air,out}$, $\sum mass_{feed,in} = \sum mass_{clinker,out}$
- Heat balance : $\sum heat_{in} = \sum heat_{out}$ $\sum mass_{fuel,in} = \sum mass_{fuel,out}$

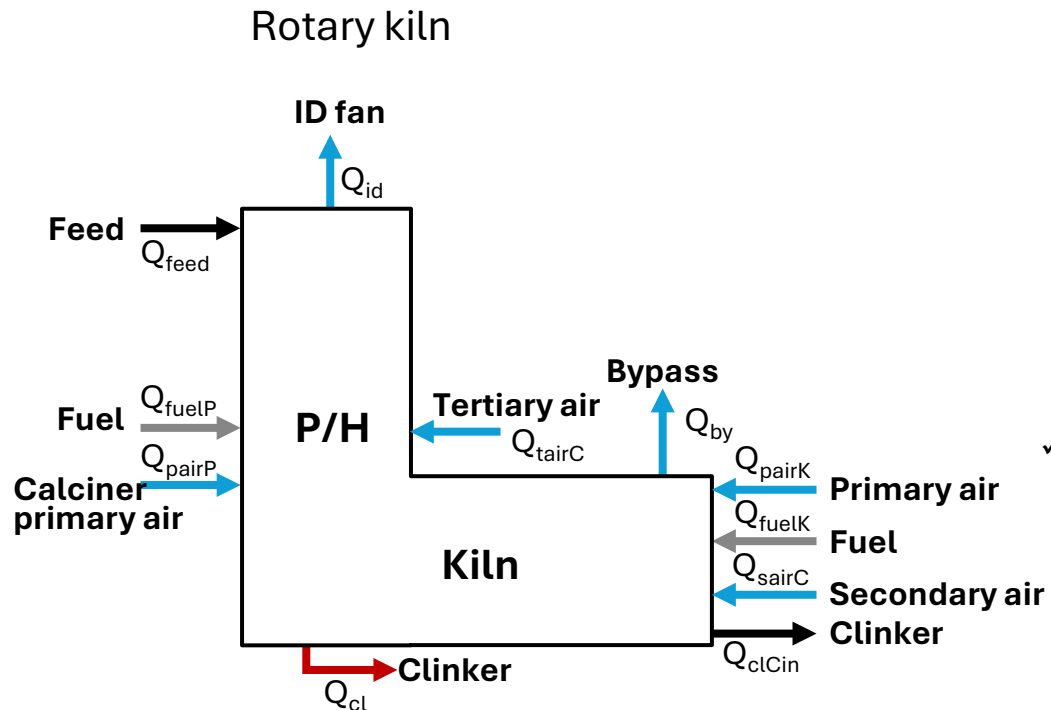


< 소성공정 전체 열 흐름도 & 열 정산 식 >

2 Case Studies for Cement Calcination Process

❖ Construction of Energy Balance Monitoring with FEMS

▪ 2nd stage : Construction of balance equations



✓ Input

$$Q_{RK,in} = Q_{feed} + Q_{fuelP} + Q_{pairP} + Q_{tairC} + Q_{fuelK} + Q_{pairK} + Q_{sairC}$$

$$\text{Feed; } Q_{feed} = Q_{feed1} + Q_{feed2} \begin{cases} \text{combustion heat; } Q_{feed1} = \dot{m}_{feed} LHV_{feed} * \dot{m}_{feed} & \text{건조 원료의 무게} \\ \text{sensible heat; } Q_{feed2} = Q_{feed2a} + Q_{feed2b} & \text{건조 원료; } Q_{feed2a} = \dot{m}_{feed} c_{feed} (T_{feed} - T) \\ & \text{원료 중 수분; } Q_{feed2b} = \dot{m}_{feed,w} (\dot{m}_{feed,w} T_{feed} - T) \end{cases}$$

* $c_{feed} : 0.84 \text{ kJ/kg}^\circ\text{C}$ (p.8)
* $\dot{m}_{feed,w} = \frac{\dot{m}_{feed} * w_{feed}}{100 - w_{feed}}$

$$\text{Fuel (P/H); } Q_{fuelP} = Q_{fuelP1} + Q_{fuelP2} \begin{cases} \text{combustion heat; } Q_{fuelP1} = \dot{m}_{fuelP} LHV_{fuelP} \\ \text{sensible heat; } Q_{fuelP2} = \dot{m}_{fuelP} c_{fuelP} (T_{fuelP} - T) \end{cases}$$

* 예열기 입구에서 분진을 첨가하지 않을 때
* $\dot{m}_{fuel,w} = \frac{\dot{m}_{fuel} * w_{fuel}}{100 - w_{fuel}}$
* $c_{fuelP} : 1.05 \text{ kJ/kg}^\circ\text{C}$ (p.7, 석탄)

$$\text{Primary air (P/H); } Q_{pairP} = \dot{m}_{pairP} c_{pairP} (T_{pairP} - T)$$

$$\text{Tertiary air; } Q_{tairC} = \dot{m}_{tairC} c_{tairC} (T_{tairC} - T)$$

$$\text{Fuel (Kiln); } Q_{fuelK} = Q_{fuelK1} + Q_{fuelK2} \begin{cases} \text{combustion heat; } Q_{fuelK1} = \dot{m}_{fuelK} LHV_{fuelK} \\ \text{sensible heat; } Q_{fuelK2} = \dot{m}_{fuelK} c_{fuelK} (T_{fuelK} - T) \end{cases}$$

* $c_{fuelK} : 1.05 \text{ kJ/kg}^\circ\text{C}$ (p.7, 석탄)

$$\text{Primary air (Kiln); } Q_{pairK} = \dot{m}_{pairK} c_{pairK} (T_{pairK} - T)$$

$$\text{Secondary air; } Q_{sairC} = \dot{m}_{sairC} c_{sairC} (T_{sairC} - T)$$

✓ Output

$$Q_{RK,out} = Q_{cl} + Q_{feedvap} + Q_{by} + Q_{clCin} + Q_{id}$$

$$\text{Clinker (out); } Q_{clCin} = \dot{m}_{clCin} c_{clCin} (T_{clCin} - T)$$

* $\dot{m}_{feed,w} = \frac{\dot{m}_{feed} * w_{feed}}{100 - w_{feed}}$: 원료 중 수분량(kg)

$$\text{원료 중 수분의 증발열; } Q_{feedvap} = \dot{m}_{feed,w} * r \quad * r = 2499 - 2.3T; \text{외기 온도에서 물의 증발열 } T: \text{외기 온도} (^\circ\text{C})$$

$$\text{Bypass (Cl, 2~5%); } Q_{by} = \dot{m}_{by} c_{by} (T_{by} - T) \quad * c_{by} : \text{kiln 연소가스의 비열(?)}$$

$$\text{Clinker (소성열); } Q_{cl} = Q_{cl1} + Q_{cl2} + Q_{cl3} + Q_{cl4} + Q_{cl5} + Q_{cl6}$$

* $\dot{m}_{feed}$: 건조 원료의 무게
* c_{cl} : 점토 배합인 경우 $1.105 \text{ kJ/kg}^\circ\text{C}$, 슬래그 배합인 경우 슬래그 비열을 1.017로 하여, 그 배합 비율로부터 구함.

$$\begin{aligned} 1. \text{ 건조 원료를 } 900^\circ\text{C} \text{ 까지 가열하는데 필요한 현열; } Q_{cl1} &= \dot{m}_{feed} c_{cl} * 900 \\ 2. \text{ CaCO}_3, \text{ MgCO}_3, \text{ Ka 분해에 필요한 열; } Q_{cl2} &= 2989 * \text{CaO} + 2461 * \text{MgO} + 223 * \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \\ 3. \text{ } 900^\circ\text{C} \rightarrow 1450^\circ\text{C} \text{ 가열에 필요한 열; } Q_{cl3} &= 1.109 * 1450 - 0.980 * 900 = 726 \text{ kJ} \\ 4. \text{ 클링커 생성열; } Q_{cl4} &= 418.6 \text{ kJ} \\ 5. \text{ } 900^\circ\text{C} \text{ 에서 분해된 이산화탄소, 수증기의 현열; } Q_{cl5} &= 783 * \text{CaO} + 1097 * \text{MgO} + 666 * \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \\ 6. \text{ } 1450^\circ\text{C} \text{ 클링커의 현열; } Q_{cl6} &= 1.109 * 1450 = 1608 \text{ kJ} \end{aligned}$$

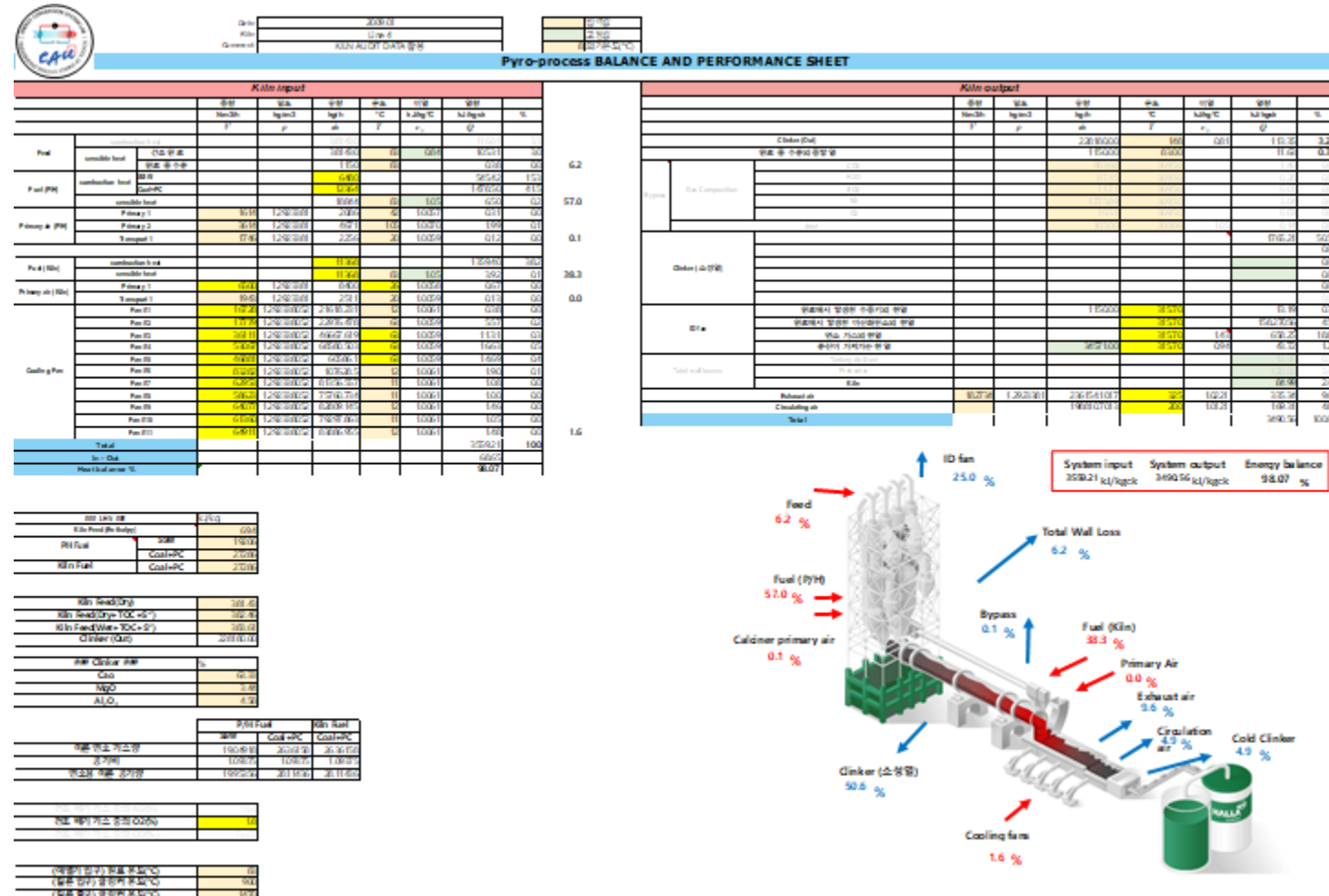
* 슬래그를 원료에 사용한 경우에는 5.2 참고 p.4

$$\text{ID fan (배기); } Q_{id} = Q_{id1} + Q_{id2} + Q_{id3} + Q_{id4}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1. \text{ 원료에서 발생한 수증기의 현열; } Q_{id1} &= \frac{22.4}{18} * (\dot{m}_{feed,w} - \dot{m}_{H_2O}) * c_{H_2O} * (T_{id} - T) \quad * \dot{m}_{H_2O} = \frac{36}{102} * \frac{\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3}{100} : \text{카울린으로부터 발생한 수증기량} \\ 2. \text{ 원료에서 발생한 이산화탄소의 현열; } Q_{id2} &= v_{CO_2} * c_{CO_2} * (T_{id} - T) \quad * v_{CO_2} = \frac{22.4}{56} * \frac{\text{CaO}}{100} + \frac{22.4}{40} * \frac{\text{MgO}}{100} : \text{원료에서 발생한 이산화탄소의 부피} \\ 3. \text{ 연소 가스의 현열; } Q_{id3} &= [\dot{m}_g * c_{id} + \dot{m}_a * (m - 1) * c_{id}] * (\dot{m}_{fuelP} + \dot{m}_{fuelK}) * (T_{id} - T) \quad * \dot{m}_g : \text{이론 연소 가스량 (m}^3\text{N)} \\ 4. \text{ 분진이 가져가는 현열; } Q_{id4} &= \dot{m}_{id4} c_{id4} (T_{id} - T) \quad * \dot{m}_{id4} : \text{비산 분진량, } c_{id4} : \text{분진의 비열, } m : \text{공기비} \end{aligned}$$

❖ Construction of Energy Balance Monitoring with FEMS

- **3rd stage : Energy balance performance sheet** - Preliminary analysis with instant operation data



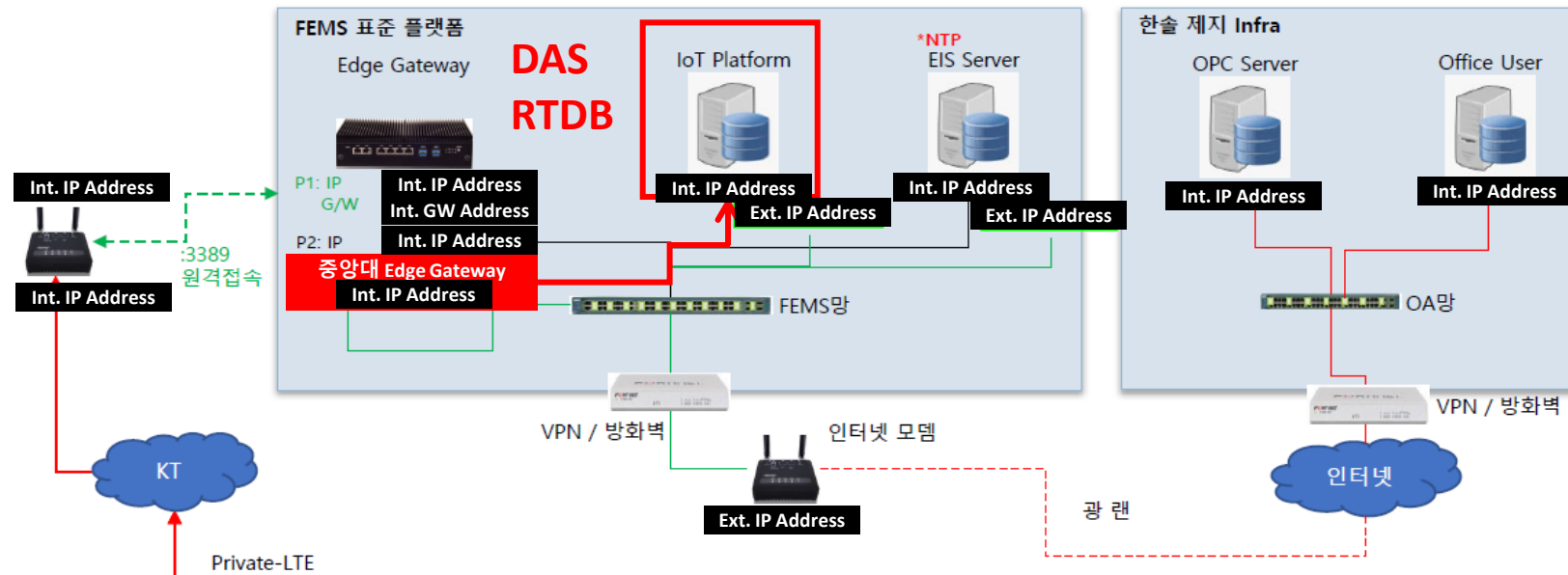
2 Case Studies for Cement Calcination Process

❖ Construction of Energy Balance Monitoring with FEMS

▪ 4th stage : Receiving field data

✓ RTDB 기반의 실증 모델 개발을 위한 데이터 통신체계 구축

- 모니터링을 위한 Edge Gateway 설치
→ 원격접속 혹은 LTE 모뎀을 통해 FEMS RTDB 서버에 접속
→ 에너지밸런스 모델에 입력값으로 적용될 TagID Raw data 전처리 작업
- FEMS RTDB 데이터를 이용하여 에너지밸런스 모델 v2.0 개발



< FEMS RTDB Server configuration (ex) >

2 Case Studies for Cement Calcination Process

❖ Construction of Energy Balance Monitoring with FEMS

- 5th stage : Real-time analysis programming
 - Preprocessing : Big data handling and background calculation – Python, C++
 - Preliminary web-service coding – C#, LabVIEW
- 6th stage : Final dispatch
 - Communication with field operators
 - Commercial web-service design – v1.0

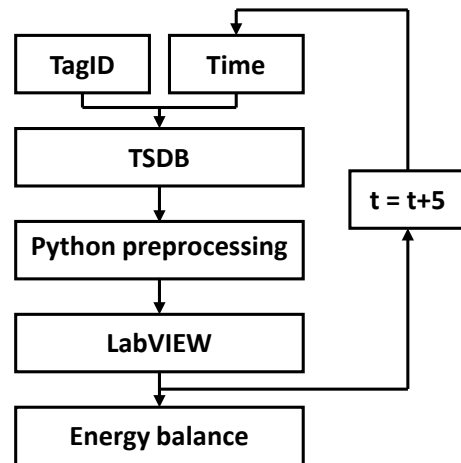


Figure Online data flow chart



Figure Python for preprocessing

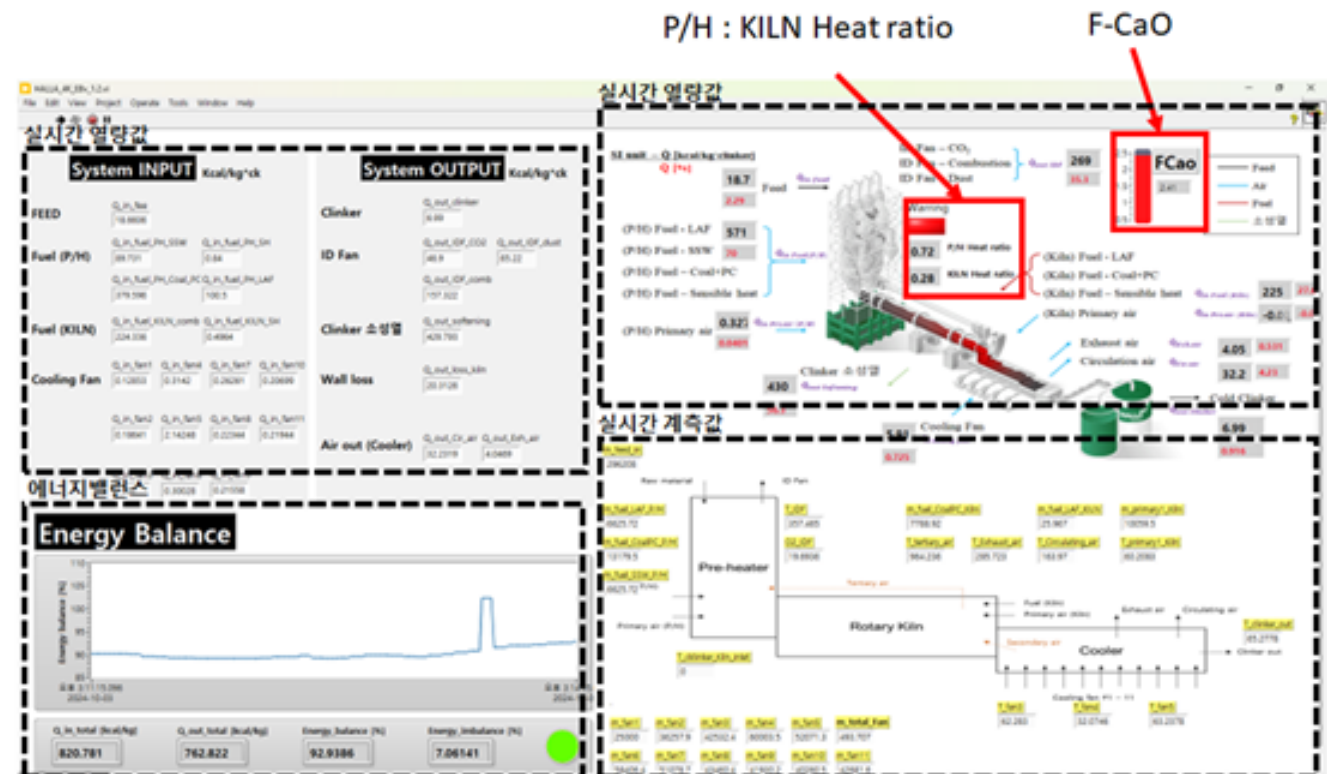


Figure Preliminary/Final Web service

2 Case Studies for Cement Calcination Process

❖ Free lime estimation for cement pyro-processing by Physics Informed Machine Learning (PIML)

- Energy flow를 통한 소성공정 열에너지와 클링커 품질과의 상관성 분석
- 기존 Soft sensor에서의 Input 산출 근거 한계를 실증지 데이터 및 화학, 물리적 근거를 기반으로 최적 Input 제시
- 물리적 기반 Input을 통한 회귀 모델
 - (Current PIML) MSE = 0.03, TIC = 0.06, R = 0.76
 - (Xi et al.)^[1] MSE = 0.21, TIC = 0.15, R = 0.69

Table Component Heat and F-Cao Comparison

F-CaO (%)	Q_P/H_Coal (kJ/kgck)	Q_P/H_LAF (kJ/kgck)	Q_P/H_SSW (kJ/kgck)	Q_P/H_Ter (kJ/kgck)	Q_kiln_LAF (kJ/kgck)	Q_kiln_Sec (kJ/kgck)	Q_kiln_total (kJ/kgck)	Q_P/H_total (kJ/kgck)	Q_cool_total (kJ/kgck)
>1.5~	1254.65	458.20	408.98	39.40	1.90	0.10	916.65	2161.23	100.57
1-1.5	1210.76	447.98	399.86	35.53	1.90	0.10	998.35	2094.13	102.07
<1	1195.06	430.52	384.27	32.66	1.88	0.10	1060.18	2042.51	103.82

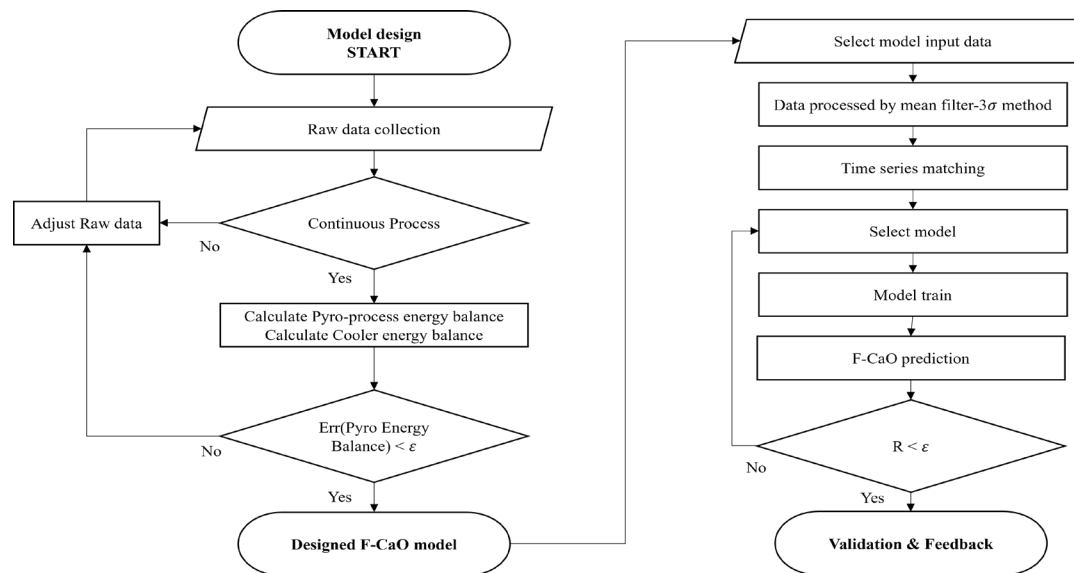


Figure Process Flow Diagram for Free lime Prediction

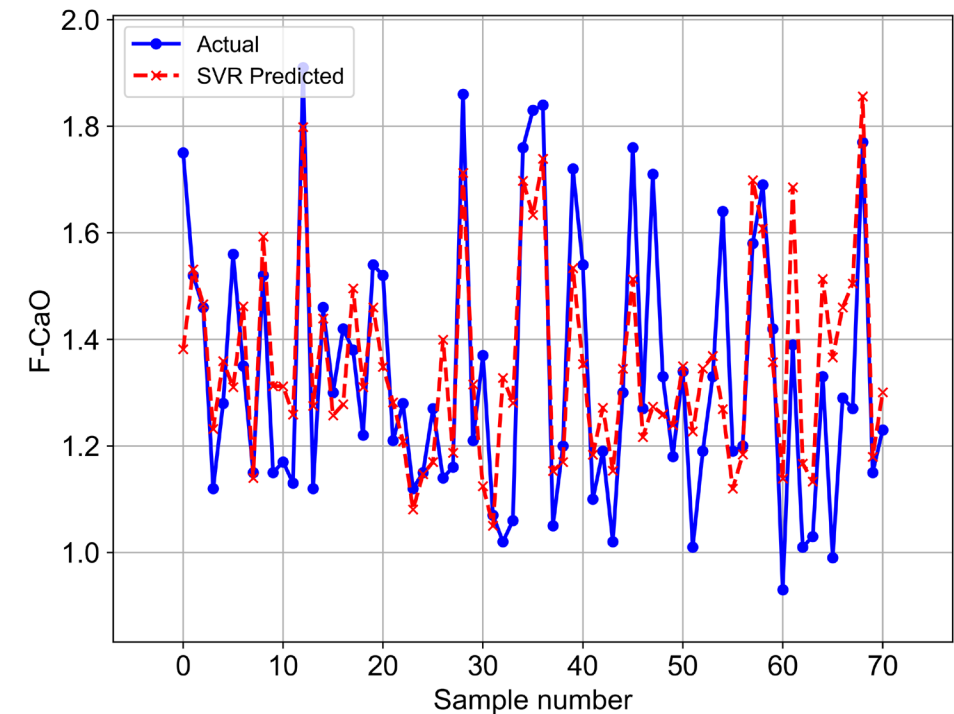


Figure Comparison of Actual and SVR Predicted F-CaO Values

3 Case Studies for Papermaking Process

Papermaking Process

- **Headbox – Wire – Press – Dryer (Pre-dryer – Sizer – After-dryer) - Calendar**
- Dryer consumes 8 bar steam to dry wet paper of 50% water mass fraction down to 4%.
- Dryer sections consume more than 80% of the total papermaking process.

Supplying pulp sludge to papermaking process

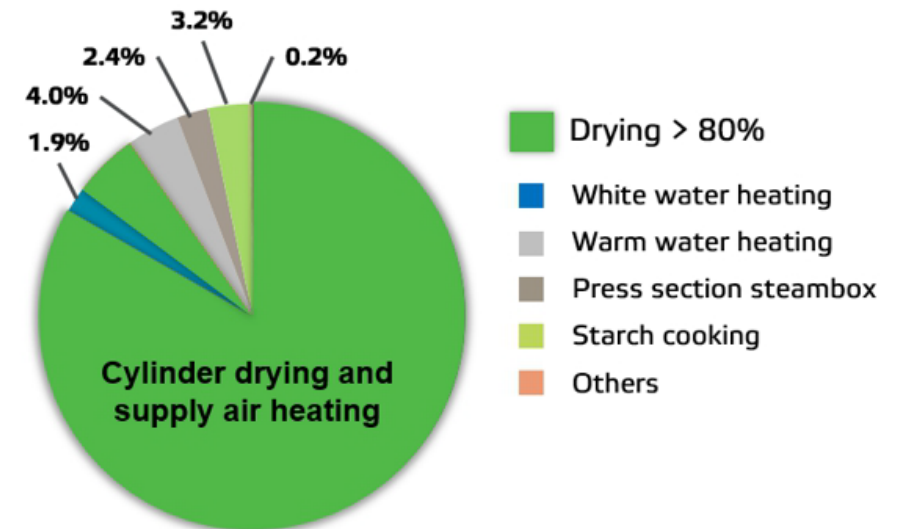
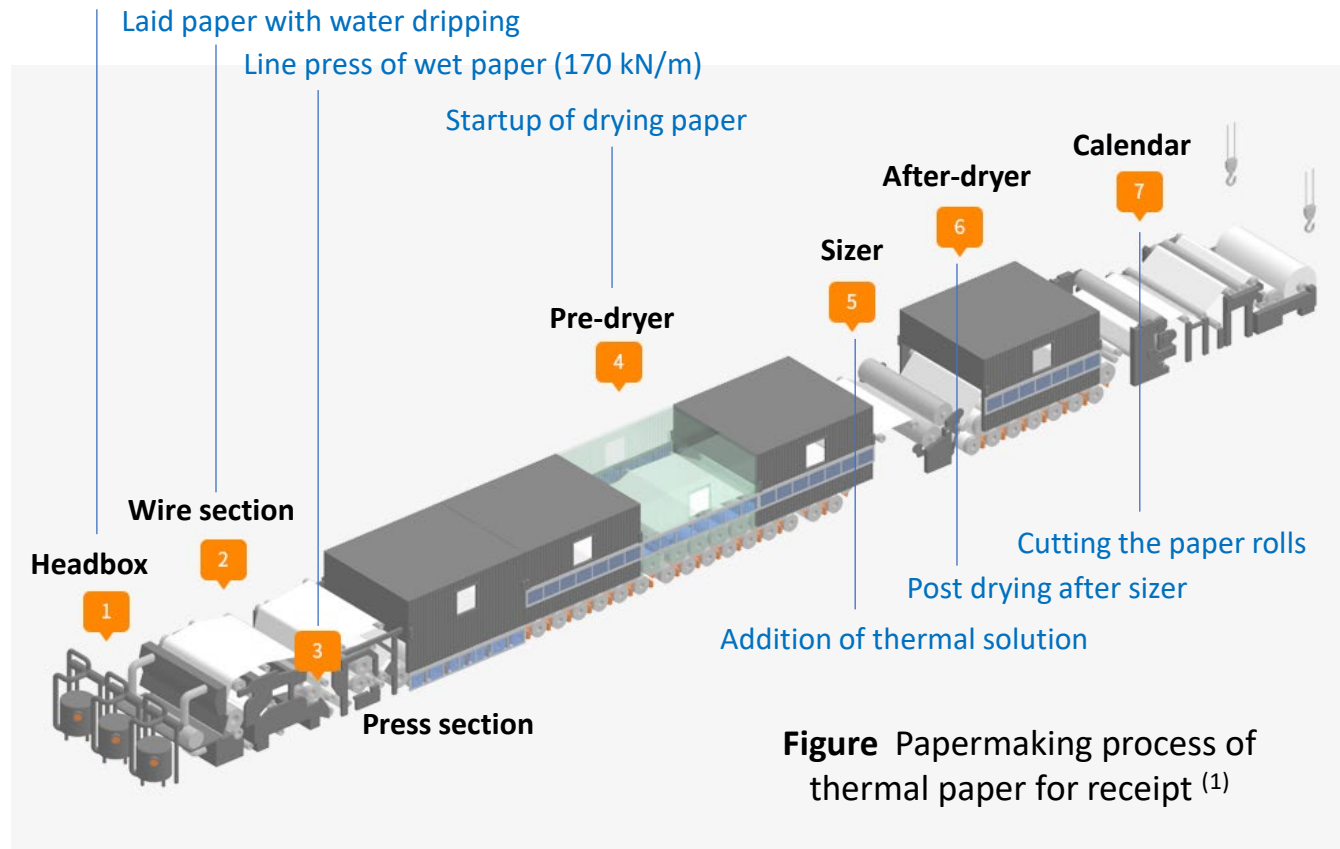


Figure Energy portion in papermaking process ⁽²⁾

(1) <http://www.hankukpaper.com/ko/product/process.do>

(2) <https://www.valmet.com/media/articles/up-and-running/performance/XTControl/>

3 Case Studies for Papermaking Process

Process Analysis

▪ Papermachine condition

- Machine speed 1.2 km/min, Dryer temperature $> 80^{\circ}\text{C}$, RH $> 60\%$
- Drying chamber is controlled by negative pressure
- **Zero level control** : Balancing line between supply and infiltration(leakage) air and exhaust air (2 m above)

Factory building air changes by climate condition

▪ Maintenance of zero level to prevent paper from dry broke

- When the temperature drops to dew point, droplets will fall to the paper machine.
- Paper movement is interrupted by unbalanced airflow.

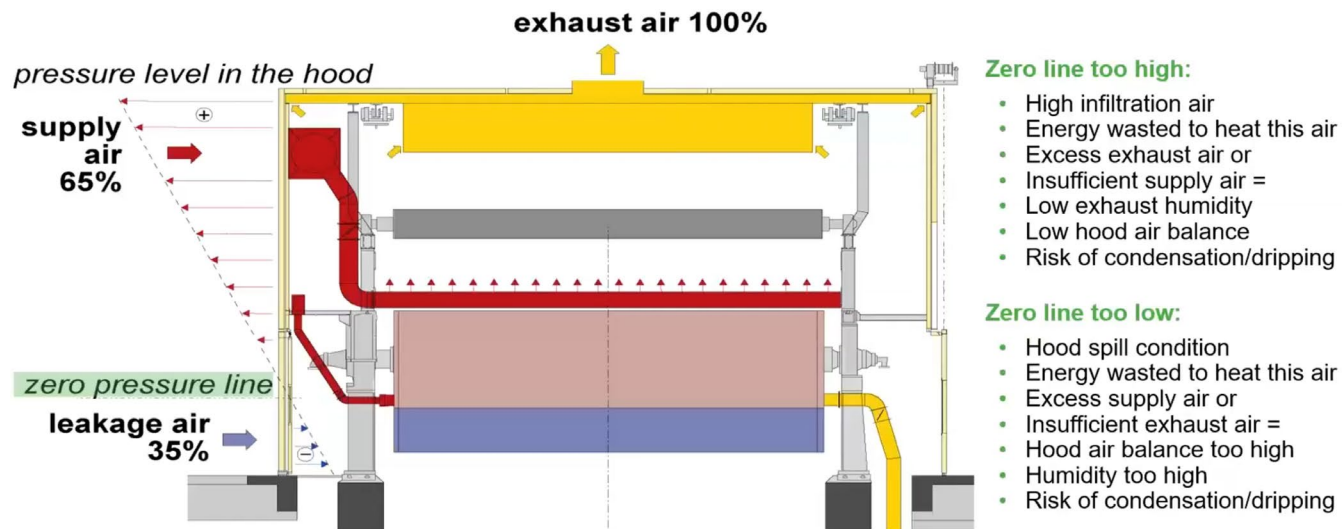


Figure Pressure distribution at dryer

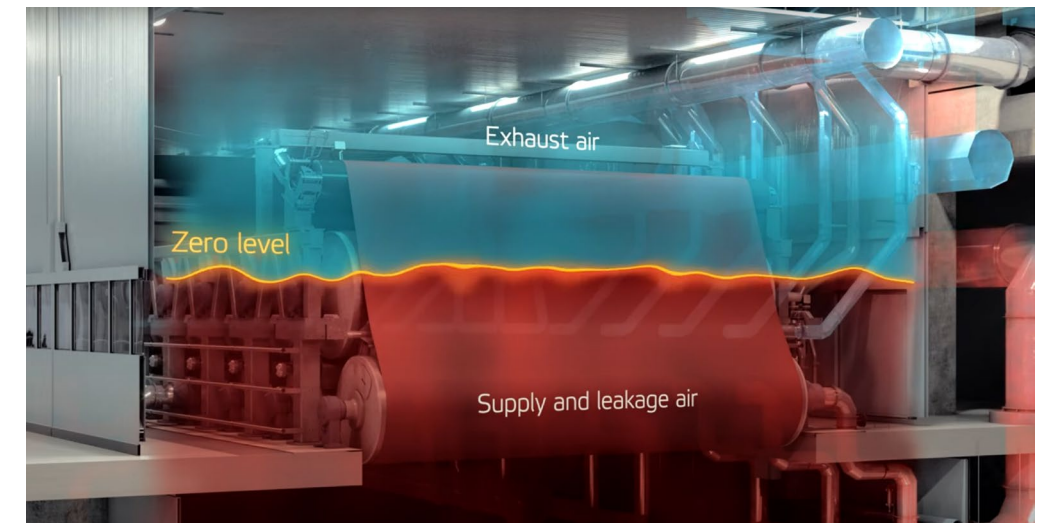


Figure Zero level and air circulation

3 Case Studies for Papermaking Process

Process Analysis

- **Process identification**
 - Sketching the entire process from HMI (Human-Machine Interface) screen analysis
 - Checking the material flow : Paper, steam, air
- **Process diagram** to show the flow of each material.

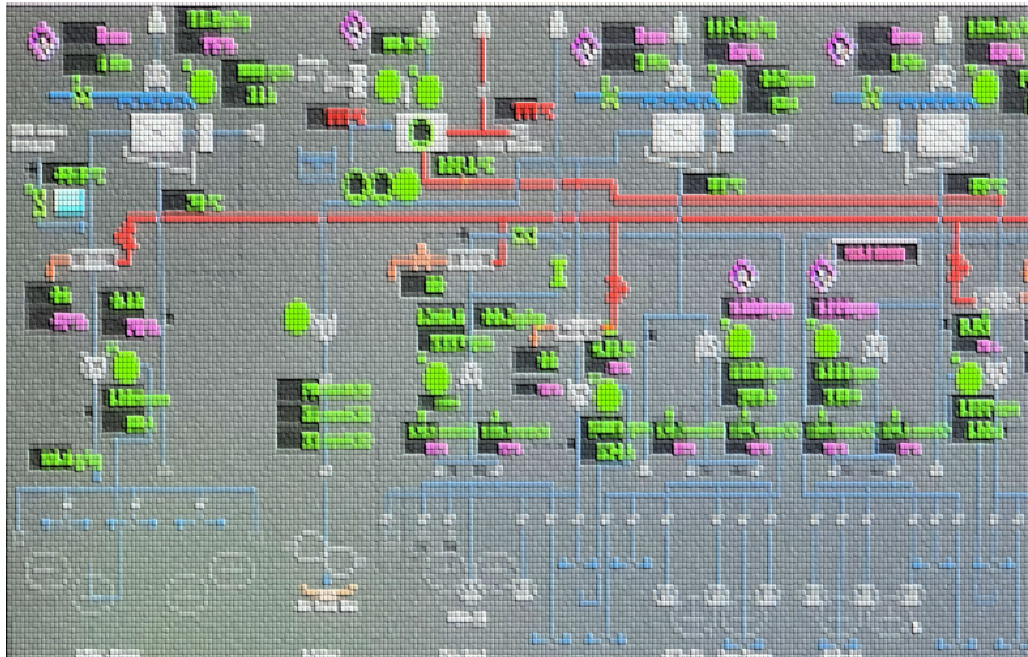


Figure HMI screen of dryer hood air flow

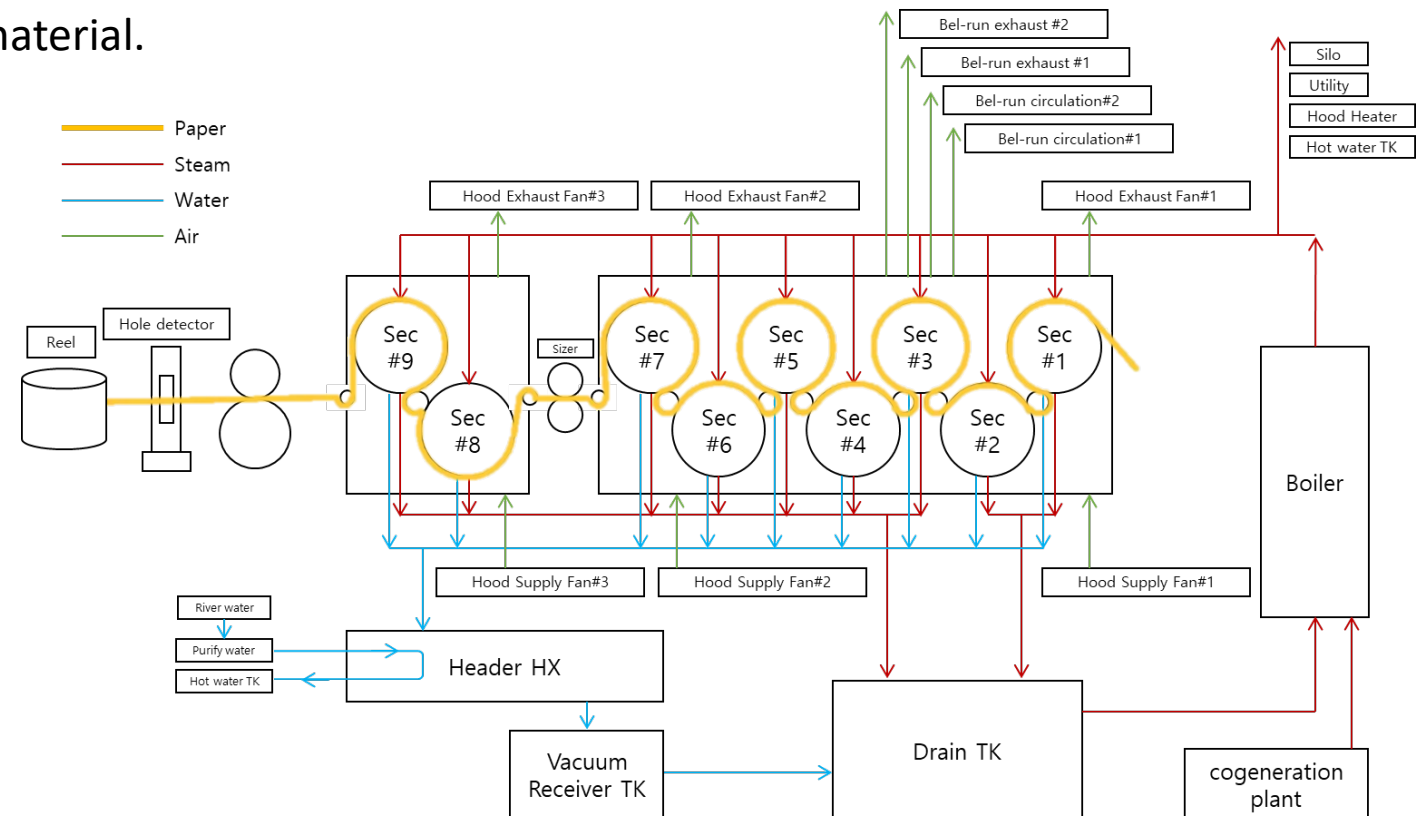


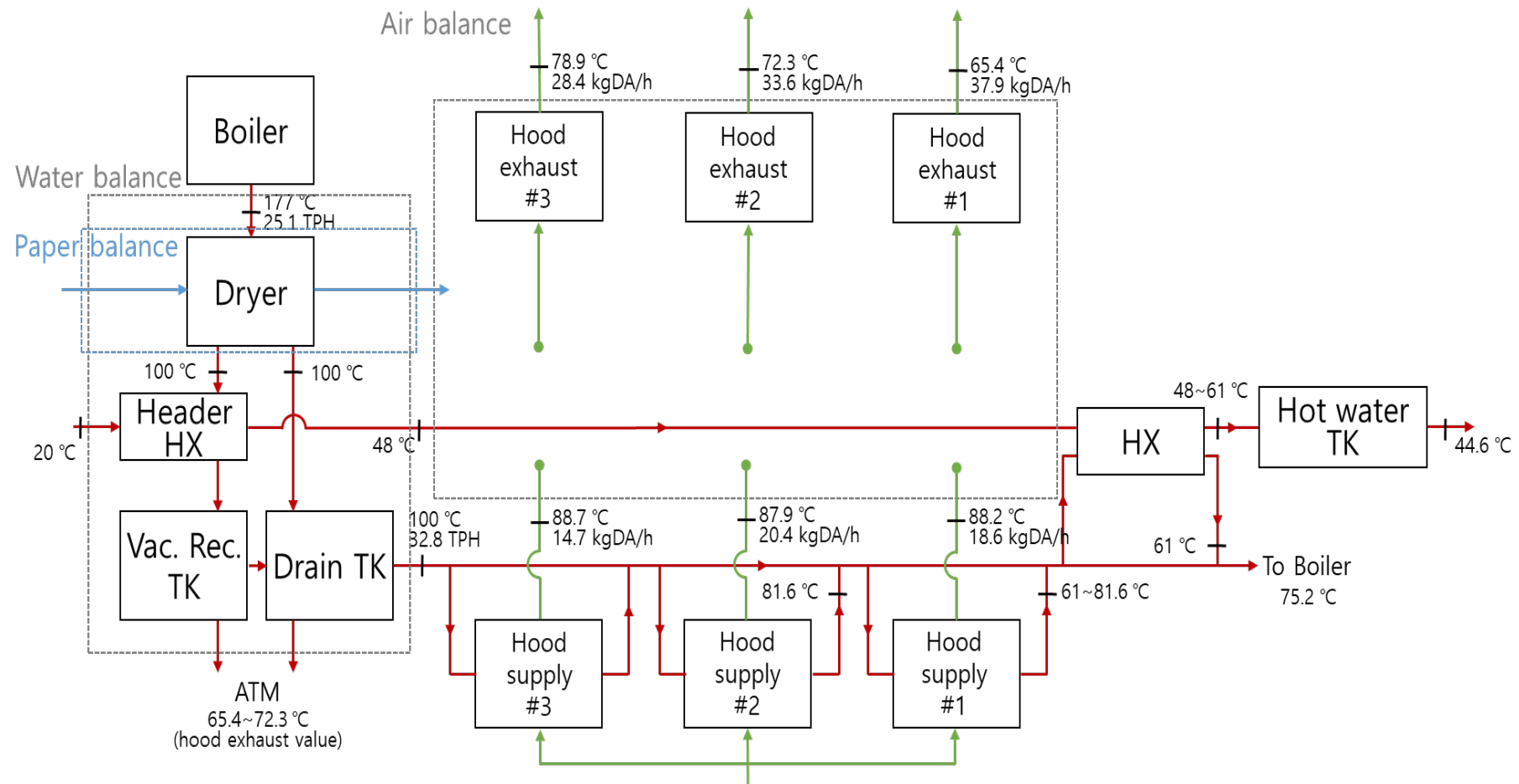
Figure Process diagram at dryer

3 Case Studies for Papermaking Process

❖ Construction of Energy Balance Monitoring with FEMS

■ 1st stage : Energy balance diagram

- Confirmation of energy flow at each part
- Estimation by material balance : paper, steam, and air



3 Case Studies for Papermaking Process

❖ Construction of Energy Balance Monitoring with FEMS

■ 2nd stage : Construction of balance equations

- Conservation equations : mass conservation, energy conservation
- Equations for paper, steam, and air

✓ Paper energy balance

- Material balance : $\dot{m}_{\text{paper,in,dry}} = \dot{m}_{\text{paper,out,dry}}$
- Heat balance : $\Delta Q_{\text{paper}} = (\Delta Q_{\text{paper,dry,out}} + \Delta Q_{\text{paper,wet,out}}) - (\Delta Q_{\text{paper,dry,in}} + \Delta Q_{\text{paper,wet,in}})$

✓ Steam energy balance

- Material balance : $\dot{m}_{\text{steam,in}} = \dot{m}_{\text{steam,out}}$
- Heat balance : $\Delta Q_{\text{steam}} = \dot{m}_{\text{steam,in}} h_{\text{steam,in}} - \dot{m}_{\text{steam,out}} h_{\text{steam,out}}$
- Cooling water balance equation : $\Delta Q_{\text{w.cool}} = \dot{m}_{\text{w.cool}} (h_{\text{w.cool,in}} - h_{\text{w.cool,out}})$
- Cooling water flow equation

$$: \dot{m}_{\text{w.cool}} : \text{GPM} = C_v \sqrt{\frac{\Delta P}{S}} \quad (C_v : \text{밸브 유량 계수(Dimensionless)}, S : \text{물의 비중}(=1), \Delta P : \text{밸브 전후 차압})$$

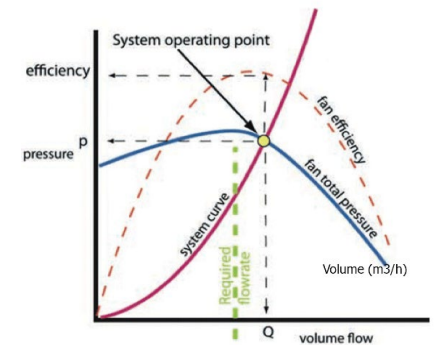
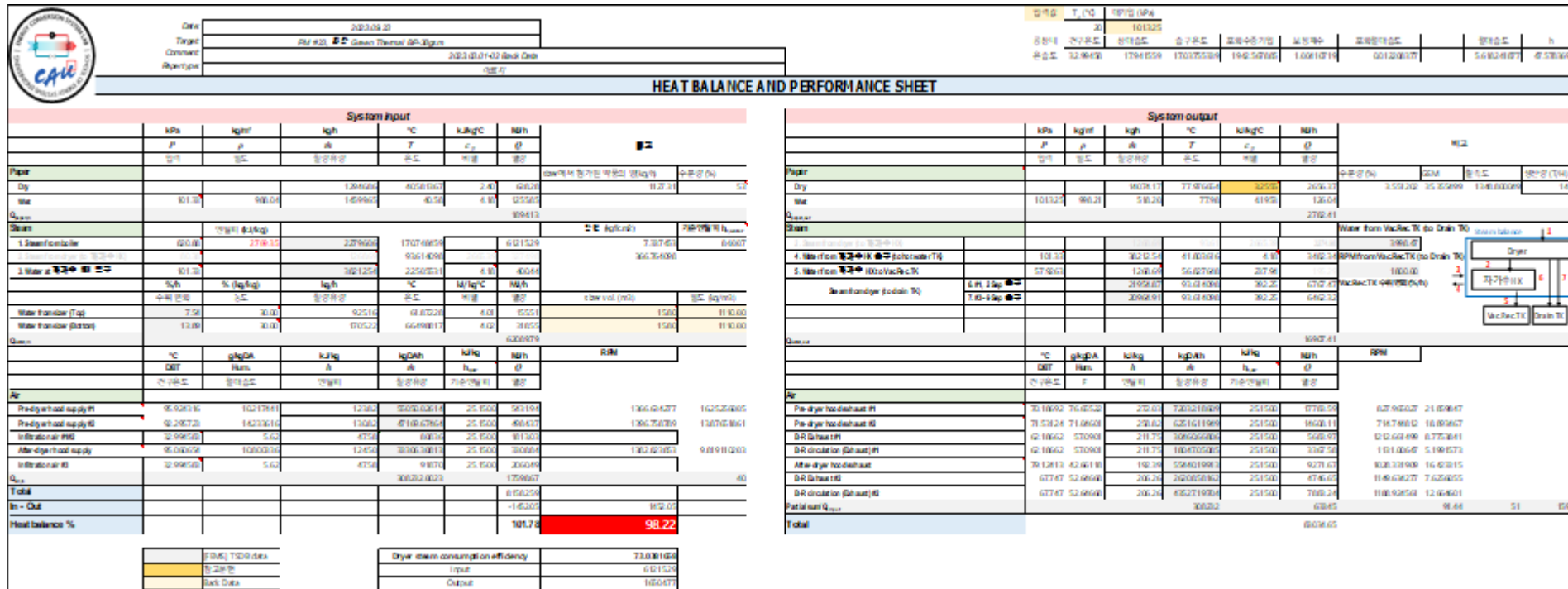
✓ Air energy balance

- Material balance : $\dot{m}_{\text{hood,DA,exhaust1}} + \dot{m}_{\text{hood,DA,exhaust2}} = \dot{m}_{\text{hood,DA,supply1}} + \dot{m}_{\text{hood,DA,supply2}} + \dot{m}_{\text{infiltration12,DA}}$
 $\dot{m}_{\text{hood,DA,exhaust3}} = \dot{m}_{\text{hood,DA,supply3}} + \dot{m}_{\text{infiltration3,DA}}$
- Heat balance : $\Delta Q_{\text{air}} = \dot{m}_{\text{air exhaust}} h_{\text{air exhaust}} - \dot{m}_{\text{hood supply}} h_{\text{hood supply}} + \dot{m}_{\text{infiltration}} h_{\text{PM indoor}}$
- Moisture balance : $\Delta \dot{m}_{\text{paper}} = \dot{m}_{\text{DA exhaust}} \text{HR}_{\text{exhaust}} - \dot{m}_{\text{DA hood supply}} \text{HR}_{\text{hood supply}} + \dot{m}_{\text{DA infiltration}} \text{HR}_{\text{PM indoor}}$

3 Case Studies for Papermaking Process

❖ Construction of Energy Balance Monitoring with FEMS

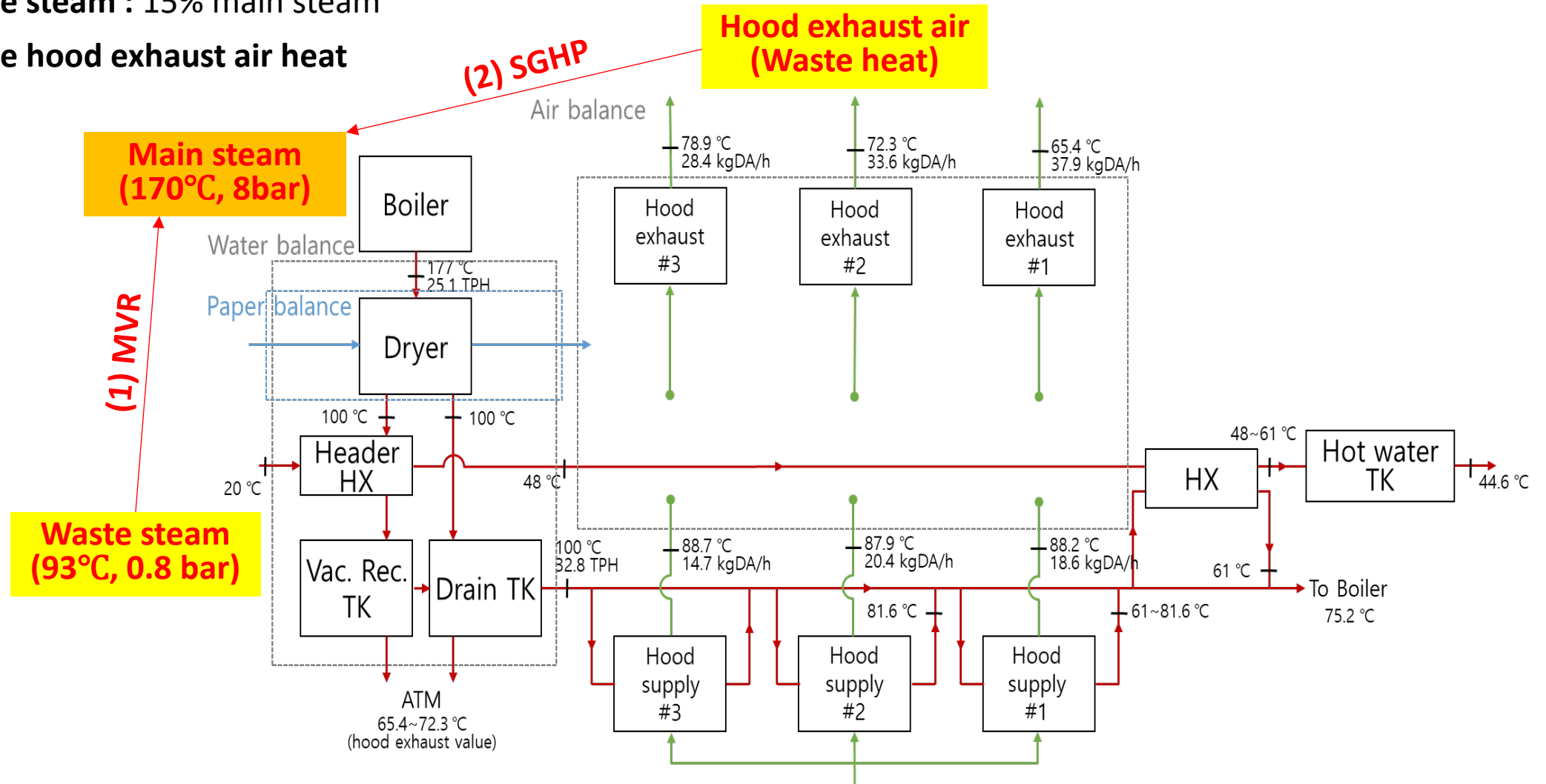
- 3rd stage : Energy balance performance sheet - Preliminary analysis with instant operation data
- 4th stage : Receiving field data
 - Improvement of existing measurement infra : redundancy, virtual sensing
 - Improvement of energy balance in performance sheet
 - Checking/improvement of RTDB, network connection, firewall handling



3 Case Studies for Papermaking Process

❖ Waste Heat Analysis and Solutions

- Waste steam : 15% main steam
- Waste hood exhaust air heat

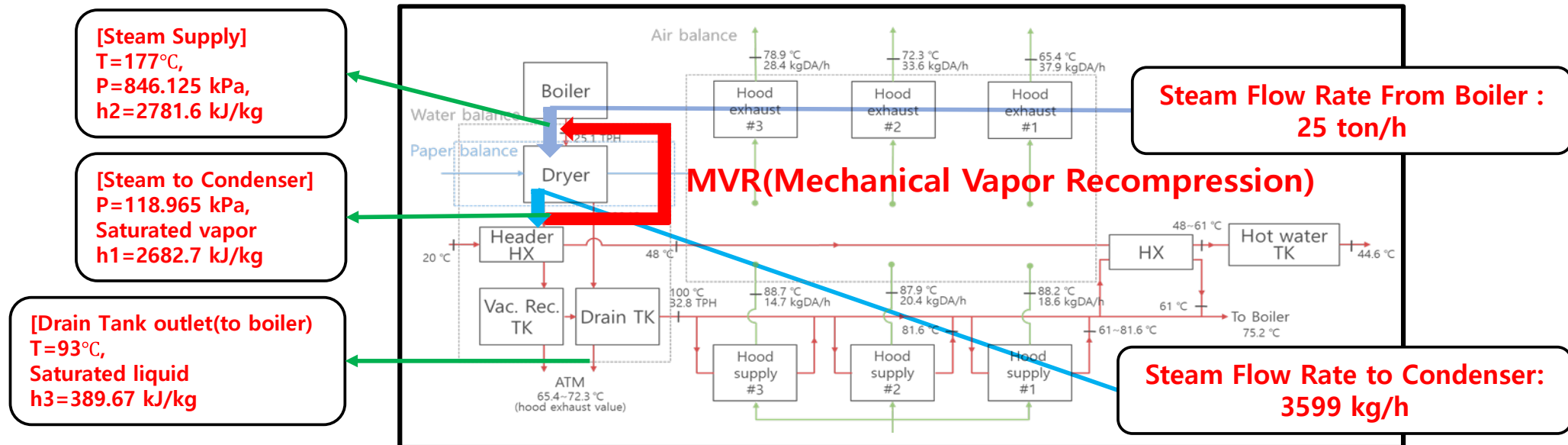
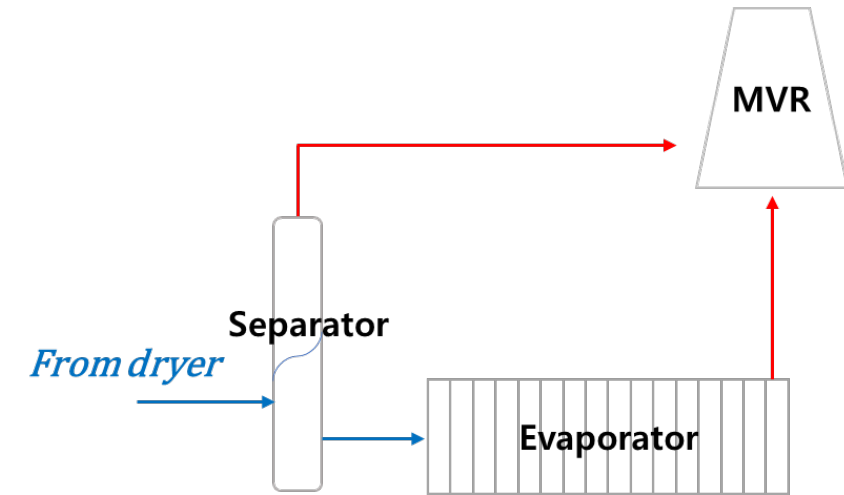


3 Case Studies for Papermaking Process

❖ Waste Heat Analysis and Solutions

(1) MVR (Mechanical Vapor Recompression)

- **Solution for waste steam**
 - Before : Hot water generation
 - After : Re-use low pressure waste steam
- **Estimation of steam utilization**
 - 25 ton/h input (8 bar steam from CHP plant)
 - 21.4 ton/h process utilization
 - 3.6 ton/h waste steam



3 Case Studies for Papermaking Process

(1) MVR (Mechanical Vapor Recompression)

▪ Economic analysis

- City natural gas price for industry : 23.04 KRW/MJ
- Electricity price for industry : Base charge 5,500 kRW/kW (200 kW contract), Surcharge 81.9 KRW/kWh
- Compressor Operating Cost (Assuming compressor efficiency 75 %) :

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{기본요금} \quad \text{계약전력} \quad \text{전력량요금} \\
 & \cancel{\text{₩}}5,500/\text{kW} \times 200\text{kW} + (h_2 - h_1)/0.75 \times \dot{m}_{\text{steam}} \times \frac{8760h}{\text{yr}} \times \cancel{\text{₩}}81.883/\text{kWh} \times \frac{1\text{kWh}}{3600\text{kJ}} \\
 & = \text{₩}96,000,000/\text{yr}
 \end{aligned}$$

- Steam Production Cost (Assuming 80 % efficiency LNG) :

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (h_2 - h_3) \times \dot{m}_{\text{steam}} \times \frac{8760h}{\text{yr}} \times \cancel{\text{₩}}23.0444/\text{MJ} \times \frac{1\text{MJ}}{1000\text{kJ}} / 0.8 \\
 & = \text{₩}2,200,000,000/\text{yr}
 \end{aligned}$$

산업용 천연가스요금

- Cost Saving = Steam Production Cost – Compressor Operating Cost = ₩2,100,000,000/yr

▪ Energy savings

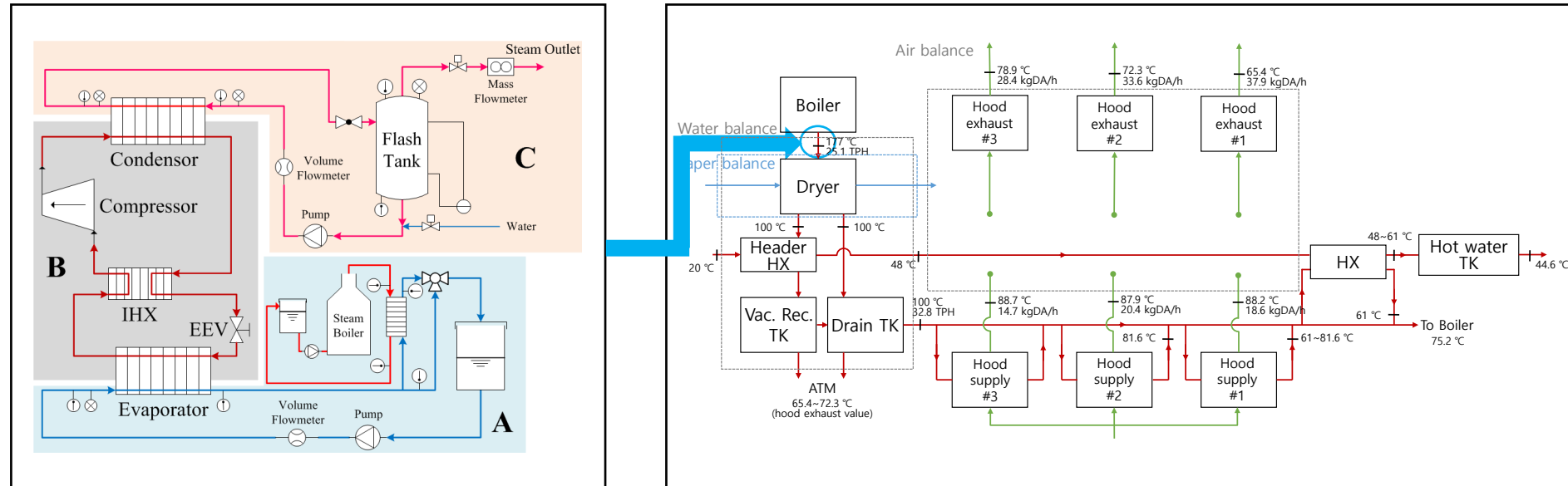
- Annual cost saving : 2.1 billion KRW (1.6 Mil. USD)
- Reducing steam utilization by 13.76%

3 Case Studies for Papermaking Process

❖ Waste Heat Analysis and Solutions

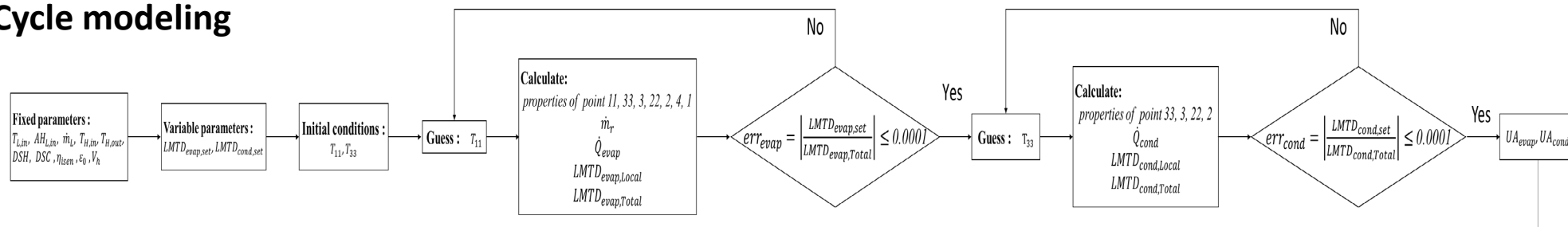
(2) SGHP(Steam Generation Heat Pump)

▪ Solution for hood exhaust air



▪ Selection of working fluid : R1224yd(Z)

▪ Cycle modeling



3 Case Studies for Papermaking Process

(2) SGHP(Steam Generation Heat Pump)

■ Simulation condition

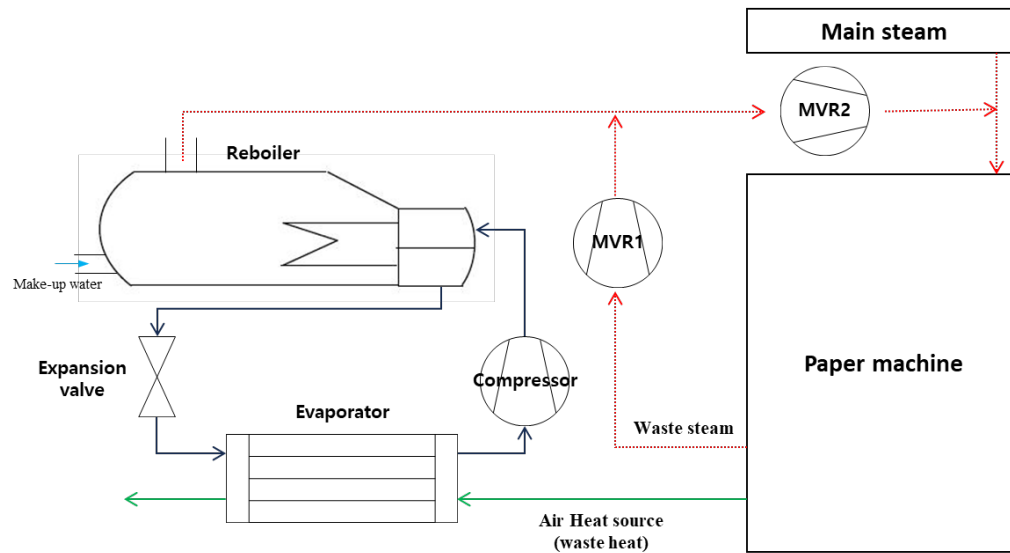


Figure Integrated Schematic of SGHP and MVR

Table Given condition of secondary fluids

Parameter	Value
Heat source temperature, T_L (°C)	82
Heat source absolute humidity, AH_L (g/kgDA)	21.1
Heat source mass flow rate (kg s^{-1})	15.8
Target steam temperature (°C)	120
Make-up water temperature (°C)	93

■ SGHP Cycle Modeling in MATLAB

- [on-design] Design operating cycle
- Set PPTD (Pinch point temperature difference) for evaporator and condenser to 5°C
- Performance analysis based on the outlet temperature of the secondary fluid (evaporator)
- Determined cycle based on evaporation heat transfer rate (Find mass flow rate of refrigerant)

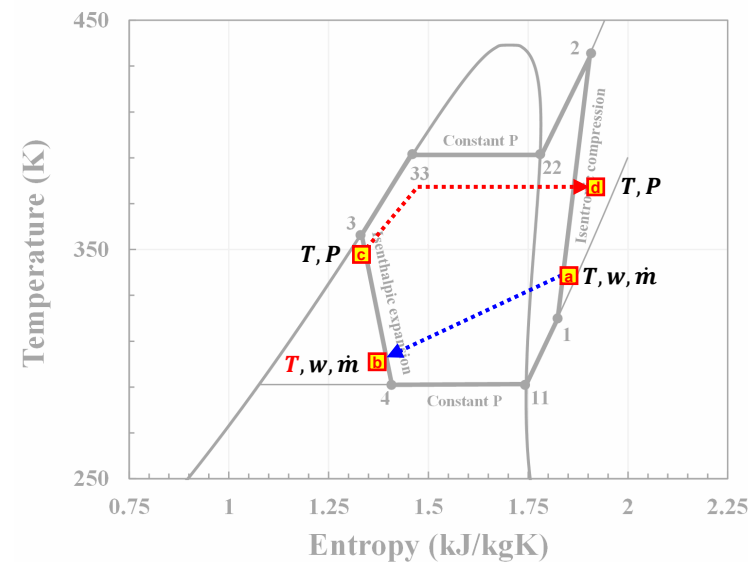


Figure T-s diagram

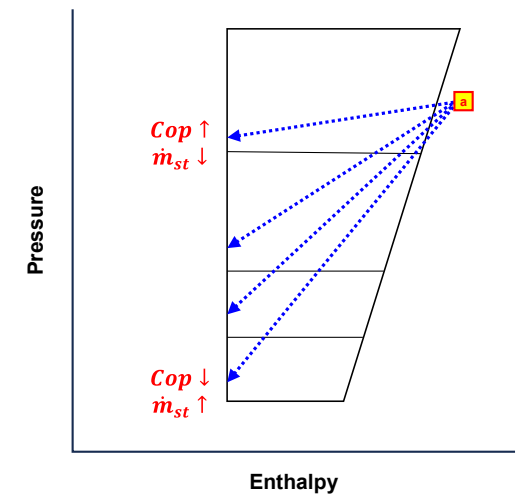


Figure P-h diagram under evaporator secondary fluid outlet temperature

3 Case Studies for Papermaking Process

(2) SGHP(Steam Generation Heat Pump)

- Simulation results will vary by the condition for (1) steam supply, (2) cost savings, (3) GHG emission, etc.

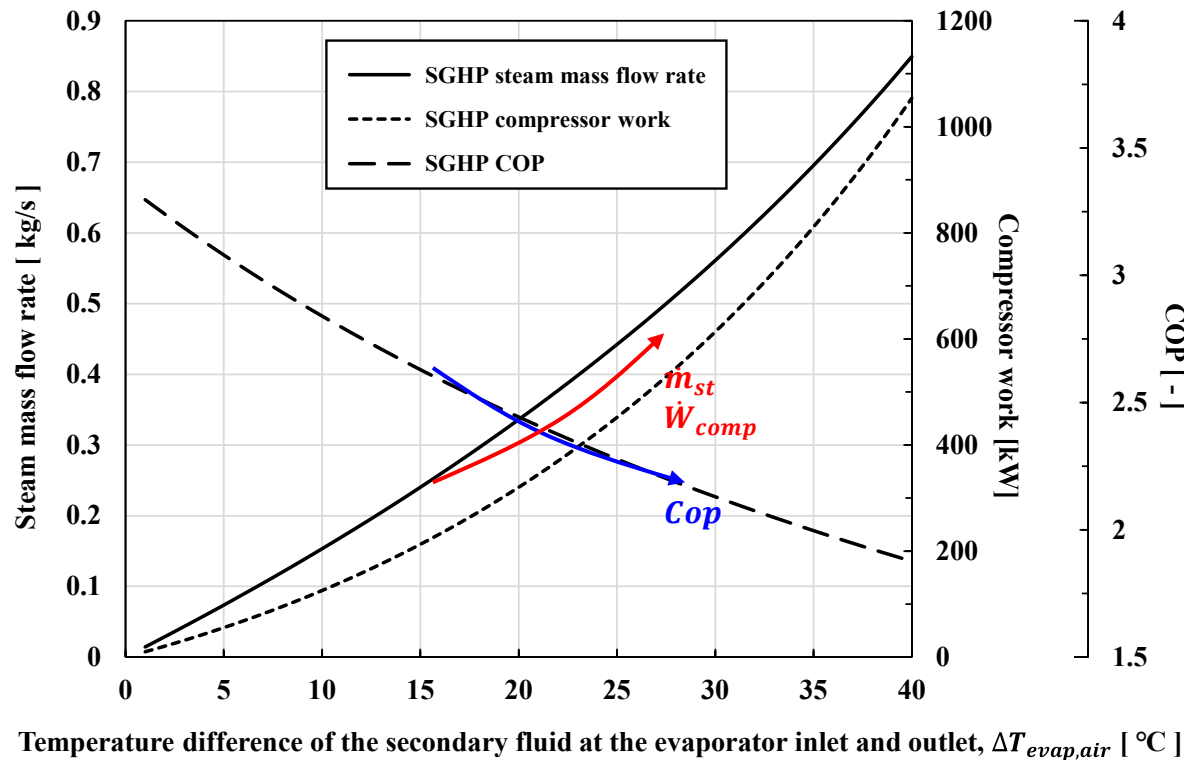


Figure Steam flow rate($\dot{m}_r$), Compressor work($\dot{W}_{comp}$), COP under evaporator secondary fluid outlet temperature

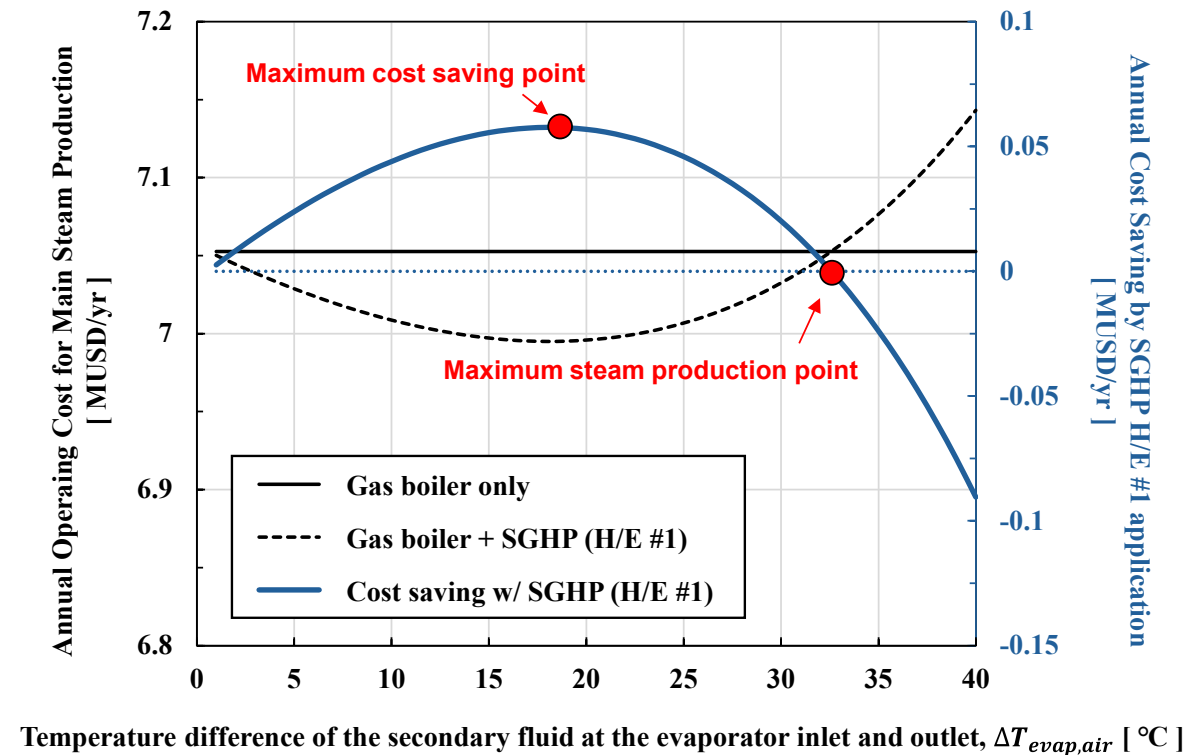


Figure Annual operating cost and cost saving as a function of evaporator air-side temperature difference for SGHP application

Conclusion

- ✓ **Factory Energy Management System (FEMS)** was implemented to the cement calcination process and the papermaking process.
- ✓ Energy savings of industrial processes should be started from **energy balance analysis**.
- ✓ Improvement was confirmed from **industrial heat pumps** and operation improvement.
- ✓ **Physics-based machine learning** based on FEMS.
- ✓ Expansion of energy balance analysis with FEMS
- Cleanroom EMS (**CEMS**), **Root industry**

Comments

- ✓ A number of industrial processes are waiting for HVAC engineers in the field.

2025 대한설비공학회 하계학술발표대회

Energy Conversion System Lab.
Chung-Ang University, Republic of Korea



THANK YOU



Prof. Minsung Kim
Energy Conversion System Lab.
Chung-Ang University

Email: minsungk@cau.ac.kr
Homepage: <https://ecsl.cau.ac.kr>

