

Basics of Overall Pump Efficiency and Cost to Move Water

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2/07/18





***Pacific Gas and
Electric Company®***

Advanced Pumping Efficiency Program 2018- 19
-Subsidized Pump Efficiency Tests
-Incentives for Pump Retrofit/ Replacement



APEP offers...



1. Subsidized pump efficiency tests- always start with getting a pump test- 25+ HP
 - 2- 4 years since last test- \$100 subsidy
 - 4+ years since last test- \$200 subsidy
2. Incentives for pump retrofit/ repair > 25 HP
3. Technical Assistance
4. Education

APEP Energy Efficiency

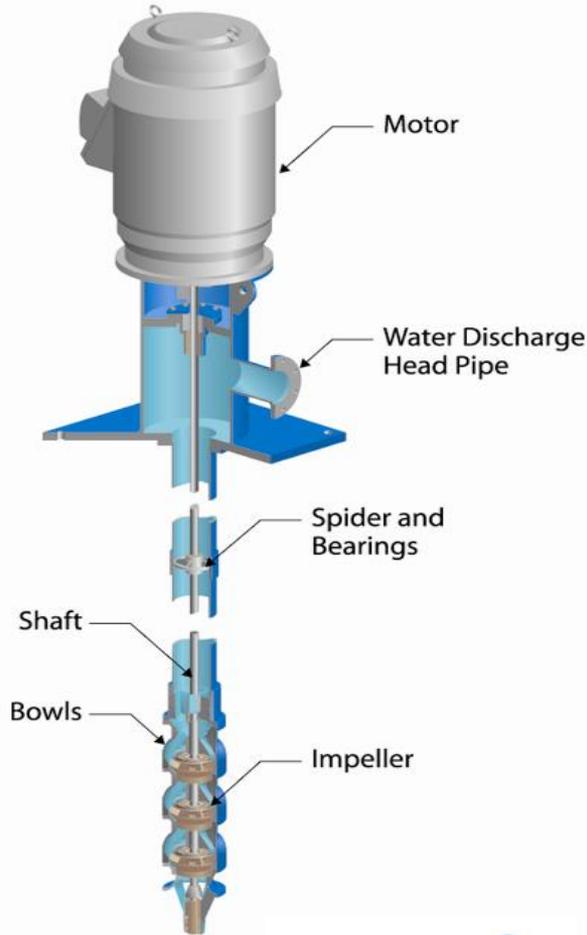
- APEP- Advanced Pumping Efficiency Program managed by CIT for PG&E
- Over 40,000 pump efficiency tests performed
 - Overall state average OPE- 53%
 - Average OPE after repair- 63%
 - One third of the pumps tested are under 50% which is considered poor
- Millions of incentive dollars sent to farmers for increasing their OPE
- On average, pump efficiency is increased 30% under APEP, resulting in a decrease on the electric bill of 30% with the same flow and pressure output



Overall Pump Efficiency- OPE

- Overall Pump Efficiency is a measurement of the power into the pumping plant versus the water power coming out of the pumping plant
- Often referred to as “Wire to Water” (power supplied from the electric wire to the pump to flow and Total Dynamic Head or Total Lift (pressure) of the pump while operating
- Sometimes also called “HPin/HPout”

OPE is a Combination of Efficiencies...



- Motor Efficiency – 88-95%
- Transmission Efficiency – 90-97%
- Bowl Efficiency – 60s – mid 80s

Thus, $OPE = ME \times TE \times BE$

Good OPE:

$$.67 (67\%) = .93 \times .96 \times .75$$

Poor OPE:

$$.46 (46\%) = .93 \times .96 \times .52$$

We can calculate “wire to water” pump efficiency using flow rate, TDH and kW from the SmartMeter or from a power meter attached to the pump panel...



Watch the Smart meter scroll through the readings...

1. First reading isn't used
2. 2nd reading is kWh. This is the total kW's X hours accumulated
3. 3rd reading is kW or real time power consumption
4. $\text{kWin} \times 1.34 = \text{HPin}$
or
 $\text{HPin} \times .746 = \text{kWin}$



Calculating OPE from your readings...

$$\text{Hpin} = \frac{\text{Flow} \times \text{TDH}}{3960 \times \text{OPE}}$$

SO....

$$\text{OPE} = \frac{\text{Flow} \times \text{TDH}}{3960 \times \text{HPin}}$$

$$\text{kW} \times 1.34 = \text{HPin}$$

$$\text{(Ex. } 50 \text{ kW} \times 1.34 = 67 \text{ HPin)}$$



Image represents gauge type



OPE equation...

$$\text{OPE} = \frac{\text{Flow} \times \text{TDH}}{3960 \times \text{HPin}}$$

Flow- 800 GPM (from a flow meter)

TDH- 300 feet (sound well to know pumping water level- PWL plus discharge psi X 2.31)

Hpin- 100 (74.6 kW on the meter X 1.34)

$$\frac{800 \times 300}{3960 \times 100} \quad \text{or} \quad \frac{240,000}{396,000} = \underline{\underline{.61 \text{ OPE or } (61\%) \text{ OPE}}}$$

The cost/ acre foot to move agricultural water using electric powered pumps...

$$\text{kWh/acre foot} = 1.0241 \times \text{TDH} / \text{OPE}$$

kWh- kilowatt hours (Energy from the Meter)

TDH- Total Dynamic Head (Total lift of the pump in feet from water source + discharge pressure X 2.31)

OPE- Overall Pump Efficiency (Wire to Water)

You'll notice there's no flow rate in equation.



Example kWh/ ac ft

$$\text{kWh/ ac ft} = 1.0241 \times \text{TDH/ OPE}$$

1.0241 - Constant

TDH - 300 feet (200 feet lift from well water source + 43 psi discharge $\times 2.31 = 100$ feet) **200 + 100 = 300 feet**

OPE - **60% or .60**

$$\text{kWh/ ac ft} = 1.0241 \times \text{300 ft/ .60 OPE}$$

512.1 kWh/ ac ft

512.1 kWh \times \$.18 (estimated off- peak cost for electricity) = **\$92.18/ ac ft (off peak)**

512.1 kWh \times \$.44 (estimated on- peak cost for electricity) = **\$225.32/ ac ft (on peak)**

If you don't know your TDH, you can still get the cost to pump water per acre foot if you have an accurate flow meter...

Get your flow rate from your flow meter.

Example- 700 GPM

$700 \text{ GPM} \times 60 \text{ minutes} = 42,000 \text{ GPH}$

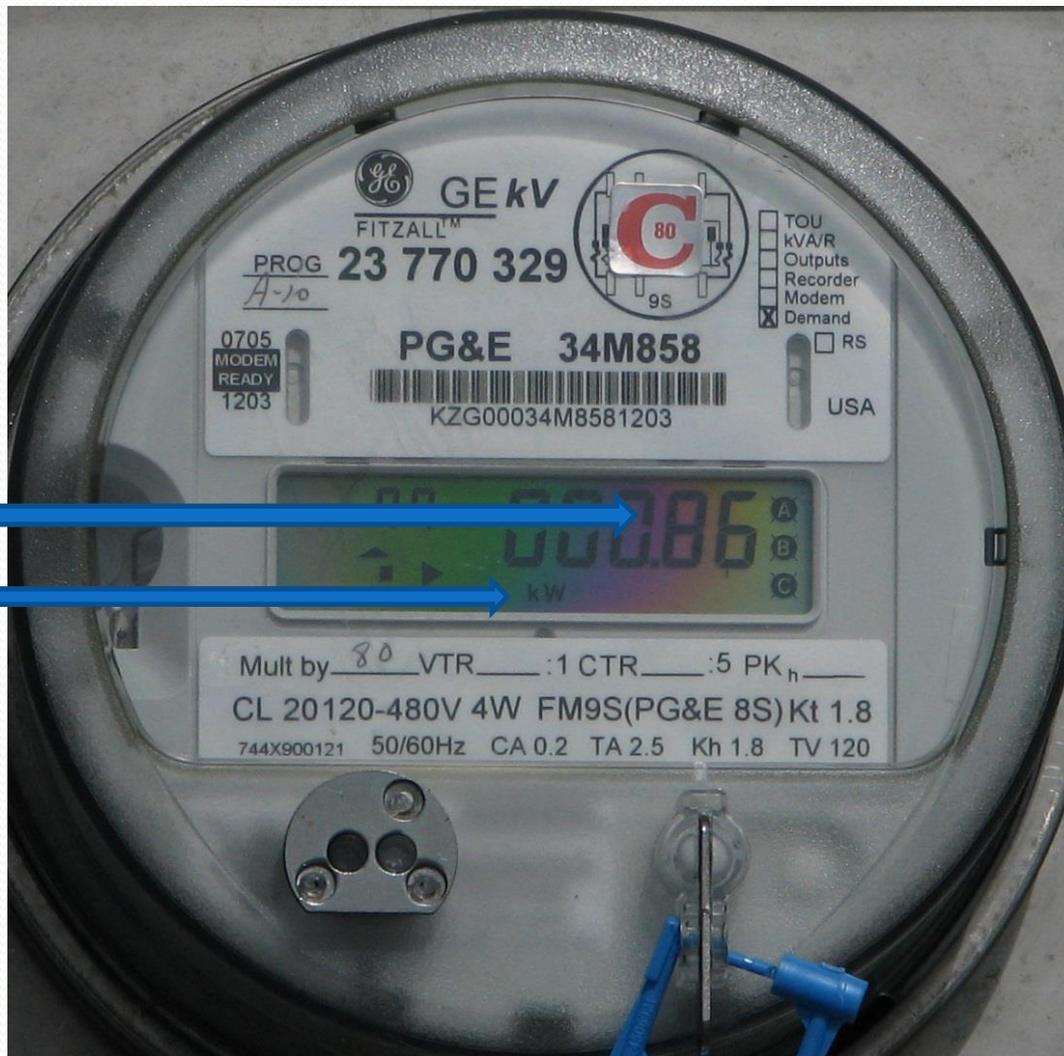
There is 325,851 gallons in one acre foot

$325,851 / 42,000 = 7.76 \text{ hours}$
of pumping for one acre foot

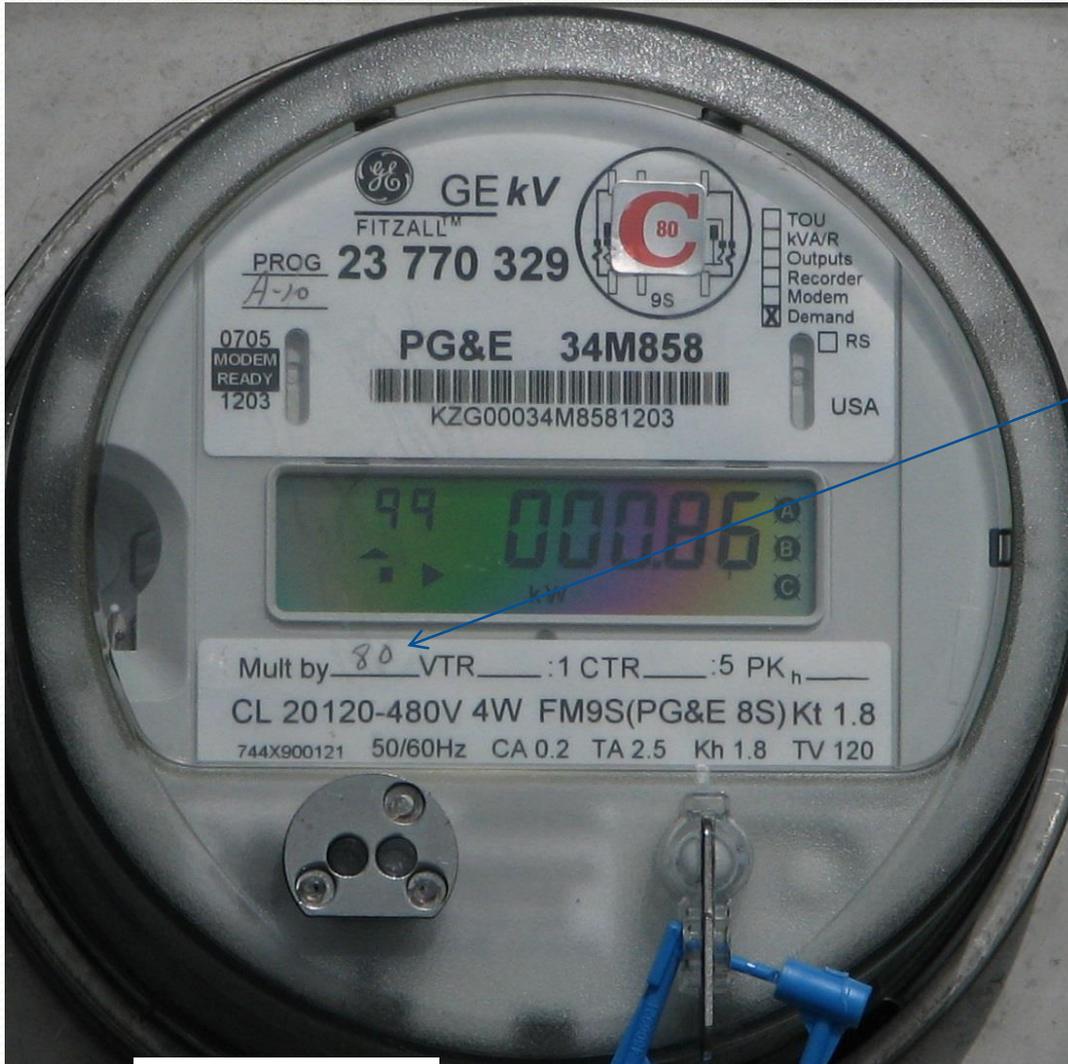


Next, read your SmartMeter

Let it scroll through kWh to kW like this example meter on the right that says 000.86 kW (.86) (kW)



Smart Meter Mult by kW reading....



- The kW reading is 000.86 kW
- The Mult by is 80
- .86 X 80 = 68.8 kW

(68.8 kW X 1.34 = 92.2 Hpin)

Cost to run this pump for one hour...



- 68.8 kW X \$.18/ kWh (kilowatt hour) = **\$12.38** per hour of run time (off-peak, rate varies by rate schedule, check your bill!!)
- You run this pump at 68.8 kW for one hour, your power bill at \$.44/ kWh = **\$30.27** (on-peak, rate varies by rate schedule, check your bill!!)

Cost to pump one acre foot of water...

Ex. 1

1. Off- peak cost for one hour of pumping is **\$12.38**
2. Amount of hours to pump one acre foot is **7.76**
3. **$\$12.38 \times 7.76 = \96.07** to pump one acre foot of water off- peak

Ex. 2

1. On- peak cost **\$30.27**
2. **7.76** hours
3. **$\$30.27 \times 7.76 = \234.90** (OUCH!!!)

Cost per kWh varies by rate schedule, check your bill, talk to your electric utility

The example given previously were only estimates and possible cost per kWh, check your power bill. There are different rate schedules for agriculture.

Go on pge.com to make sure you have the best rate for your pump....

Thank you.

