

NAAC – Cycle – 1			
AISHE: U-0967			
Criterion 6 GL & M			
KI 6.5 M 6.5.2			

6.5.2	Institution has adopted the following for Quality assurance: 1. Academic and Administrative Audit (AAA) and follow up action taken 2. Conferences, Seminars, Workshops on quality conducted 3. Collaborative quality initiatives with other institution(s) 4. Orientation programme on quality issues for teachers and students 5. Participation in NIRF and other recognized ranking like Shanghai Ranking, QS
	5. Participation in NIRF and other recognized ranking like Shanghai Ranking, QS Ranking Times Ranking etc
	6.Any other quality audit recognized by state, national or international agencies

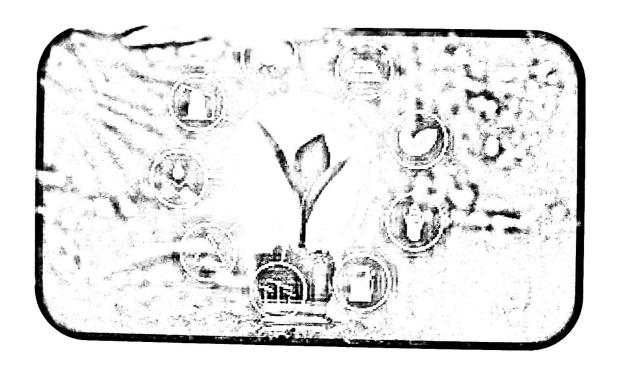
6. Any other quality audit recognized by state, national or international agencies

Energy Audit Report

Year - 2023-24



ENERGY AUDIT REPORT



Atmiya University Yogidham Gurukul, Kalawad Road, Rajkot - 360005 Gujarat, India

Date: 24/05/2024



Acknowledgement

An energy audit is to identify energy-saving opportunities. It helps to understand energy usage and ways to use energy better. Conducting a routine energy audit ensures reduction in carbon foot print and continuing to be energy efficient by continuously employing new energy conservation techniques.

We are thankful to Hon. P P Shri Tyagvallabh Swamiji for giving opportunities to conduct Energy audit of various facilitates at Atmiya university campus.

This report is made with sincere efforts and gives details of relevant data collected during energy audit study, observation, analysis and recommendations made pertaining to different facilities in campus.

Several energy conservation measures have been identified and proposed in course of study and these options when implemented are expected to bring in lasting benefits in term of energy saving as well as cost saving to the management.

Research, Innovation and Translation cell is willing to support the management technically toward implementation of energy saving measures for deriving energy conservation and cost effective benefits.

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Atmiya University



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Registrar Atmiya University

Rajkot



1. About the Organization

Sarvoday Kelavani Samaj is a non government, non-profit organization, established in 1963 that works primarily in the domain of Education. It is spread in 23 acre land, situated at Rajkot city, Gujarat, India. The aim of Sarvoday Kelavani Samaj is to cultivate a new generation that is capable of creating a difference for the better future. Sarvoday Kelavani Samaj managed an autonomous Atmiya group of institutions. Later, Sarvoday Kelavani Samaj established Atmiya University in 2018 under Gujarat Private Universities Act, 2018.

2. Introduction

Energy audit is a comprehensive assessment which an in-depth analysis of energy consumption patterns, identifies potential areas for improvement and offers recommendations to enhance energy efficiency, reduce cost and minimize environmental impact. Prime objective of energy audit is to reduce the amount of energy used in the organization without compromising the output. The audit includes suggestions on alternative means and methods for achieving energy savings to a greater extend. In general, energy auditing and management of energy consumption is to offer goods or services at the lowest possible cost and with the least amount of environmental effects.

3. Need for an Energy Audit

The need for energy audit arises from the importance of energy efficiency and sustainability in today's world. Energy audit serves several purposes and provides numerous benefits, including:

- a. Identifying energy conservation opportunities by analyzing energy use and identifying areas where energy is being wasted or inefficiently used.
- b. Cost reduction: Energy cost represents a significant part of total cost for any organization. An energy audit helps to identify energy-saving measures that can lead to cost reductions by reducing energy waste, optimizing equipment performance, and improving operational efficiency.
- c. Environmental Sustainability: Energy consumption is closely linked to environmental impact, particularly in terms of greenhouse gas emissions and climate change. By conducting an energy audit, organizations can identify ways to reduce their carbon footprint and contribute to environmental sustainability goals.
- d. Compliance with Regulations and Standards: By proactively addressing compliance issues, organizations can avoid penalties and maintain a positive reputation.
- e. Energy Management and Planning: An energy audit provides valuable data and insights that enable organizations to develop comprehensive energy management plans.

4. Ains and objective of energy audit

The aim of an energy audit is to identify the energy efficiency, con

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Atmiya University Rajkot

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servation and

savings opportunities at the premises of the audit sites in as systematic manner. The audit process is carried out with the following objectives.

- a. Review of energy saving opportunities and measures implemented in the audit sites.
- b. Identification of additional various energy conservation measures and saving opportunities.
- c. Implementation of alternative energy resources for energy saving opportunities and decision making in the field of energy management.
- d. Providing technical information on how to build an energy balance as well as guidance to be sought for particular applications.
- e. Detailed analysis on the calculation of energy consumption, analysis of latest electricity bill of the campus, understanding the tariff plan provided by state electricity board.

5. Energy Audit Methodology

The audit involves visiting physical position of load and carry out inventory of load. Due measurement of electrical load of equipment and circuit is carried out. Energy bill received from PGVCL is audited and studied for kWh requirement and how efficiently energy is used. Various positions are interacted, familiarized with energy audit and involved for successful and result oriented energy audit. Energy conservation and saving opportunities are identified for implementation.

6. Systems studied during Energy Audit

- a. Lighting fixtures have been physically in various campuses verified and recorded.
- b. Reviewed implemented non-conventional energy installation and applications in university for use.
- c. Electricity bills served by PGVCL are verified and worked out for cost of power.
- d. It is reviewed about Awareness program if any for optimum use of electricity and water as well as its saving undertaken at the university level. There is tremendous scope to create awareness among user about efficient and optimum use of energy and water to save. Instruction cum Request Sign board shall be displayed near each switch-board and toilet block to influence and to guide user to arrest misuse and wastage of power and water.

7. Statistical Data& Observations

Atmiya Campus is educational organization and it uses majorly electricity as input energy source for application of various university activities. The electricity is procured from PGVCL by HT connection of 900 kVA. PGVCL serves monthly electricity bill for payment & on receipt of monthly electricity bill it is paid. Standby power source DG set of (625+320) kVA is available to use during power failure from PGVCL.



A) Average Cost of Power

Monthly electricity bill is served by PGVCL against electricity used & is paid by university. A cost of power is worked out from total kWh used & their amount.

Table 1: Average cost of power

Sr. Month of billing		Grid electricity consumed (kWh)	Grid electricity cost (INR)	Effective Unit energy cost (INR)	
1	Apr-23	1,13,646	10,95,096	9.64	
2	May-23	1,21,355	11,82,304	9.74	
3	Jun-23	1,38,105	13,24,044	9.59	
4	Jul-23	1,50,730	14,50,845	9.63	
5	Aug-23	1,69,125	16,57,664	9.80	
6	Sep-23	1,43,030	14,09,279	9.85	
7	Oct-23	1,56,480	15,48,450	9.90	
8	Nov-23	1,29,110	12,91,410	10.00	
9	Dec-23	87,850	9,09,604	10.35	
10	Jan-24	89,135	9,35,318	10.49	
11	Feb-24	96,240	9,95,139	10.34	
12	Mar-24	1,06,830	10,37,012	9.71	

Effective Average cost of energy is INR 9.92 per unit. In the month of November, December 23 and January, February 23, unit energy cost is more than average value as maximum actual demand is quite lesser than 85% of contract demand.

B) Total % of LED Lighting Load in Total Lighting Load:

Table 2: % of LED lighting

Particulars	Total lighting requirement	Lighting requirement met by LED lights	Lighting through other type of lamp
Load (kW)	41.034	39.54	1.49
Annual Consumption (kWh)	73,861.2	71,172 RIVE	nive 2.682

C) % of Annual power met by RE resources:

Table 3: Annual power met by RE resources

Source of renewable energy	Solar roof top generation (kWh)	Grid electricity consumption (kWh)	Total electricity consumption (kWh)	% of renewable energy
Solar Rooftop	5,37,472	15,01,636	20,39,108	26.35

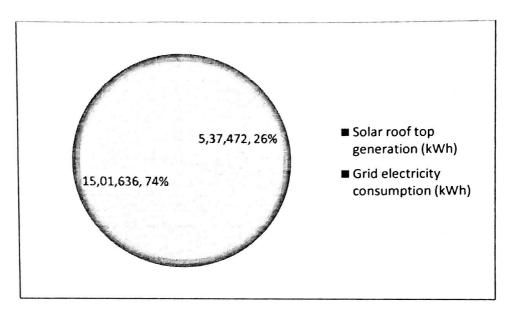


Fig. 1: % of Annual power met by RE resources

D) Green energy application per year and CO₂ Emission reduction

Table 4: CO₂ Emission reduction

Total annual energy requirement (kWh)	20,39,108
Total application of the green energy(kWh)	5,37,472
Estimated CO ₂ green house gas emission reduction per year (Ton)	180.719



E) Solar PV Power generation and cost saving

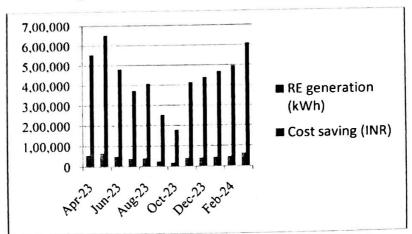


Fig. 2: Solar PV Power generation and associated cost saving

Table 5: Solar PV generation and associated cost saving

Sr. No.	Billing Month	RE generation (kWh)	Total Electricity Consumption (kWh)	Effective unit electricity cost (INR)	Cost saving (INR)
	Apr-23	57,504	1,13,646	9.64	5,54,339
2	May-23	66,992	1,21,355	9.74	6,52,502
3	Jun-23	50,144	1,38,105	9.59	4,80,881
4	Jul-23	38,736	1,50,730	9.63	3,73,028
5	Aug-23	41,520	1,69,125	9.8	4,06,896
6	Sep-23	25,616	1,43,030	9.85	2,52,318
7	Oct-23	18,080	1,56,480	9.9	1,78,992
8	Nov-23	41,280	1,29,110	10	4,12,800
9	Dec-23	42,400	87,850	10.35	4,38,840
10	Jan-24	44,640	89,135	10.49	4,68,274
11	Feb-24	47,840	96,240	10.34	4,94,666
12	Mar-24	62,720	1,06,830	9.71	6,09,011
$\overline{}$	for Year 23-24	5,37,472	15,01,636	Saiya Uni	\$3,22,545

8. Recommendations for Improving Energy Efficiency and Energy Conservation in the Organization

A) Major proportion of fans are of conventional type (50 W).

Approx. power consumption per year for a conventional fan is 50*8*300 = 120 kWh.

Running Cost per year per fan is INR 5.05*120 = INR 606

If BLDC fans of 28 W are installed.

Running cost per year per fan is 28*8*300 = INR67.2*5.05 = INR 339

Cost saving of Electricity per fan = 606-339 = INR 267

Cost of installation BLDC fan = INR 3300

Capital cost recovery time = 3300/267 = 12 year

Hence, in case of need of replacement of fans, conventional fans must be replaced by BLDC fans only.

- B) Time independent works like all water tank filling must be encouraged during time interval of 10 pm to 6 am. This will fetch night usage concession and Electricity units consumed in this interval will be charged at INR 3.77 per unit.
- C) Also, time independent activities must avoid during peak time intervals 7am to 11am and 6pm to 10pm. The power usage in these intervals will be charged at INR 5.05 per unit.
- D) Currently, few Fluorescent lights are in use in the campus. These lights must be replaced by LED lights earliest.

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