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Efficient pumps: keeping your costs down

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Efficient pumps: keeping your costs down

Irrigation management has traditionally focused on water use efficiency; that is, applying the right amount of water in the right place at the right time. However, the Rural Water Use Efficiency (RWUE) program found that one of the major impediments to good irrigation efficiency was poor pump performance.

Pumping costs are a major component of irrigation costs and energy use, with costs of over $120 per megalitre being recorded (Jessen, 2011). Pump evaluations conducted in the Burdekin in 2011 calculated that for an energy cost of $0.20/kWh, pumping costs were between $8 and $23 per megalitre (see Table 1).

With energy costs constantly increasing, growers should be assessing their systems to determine whether their pumps are operating at peak efficiency.

Table One: Burdekin pump evaluation figures.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pump</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>TDH (m)</th>
<th>Flow rate (L/s)</th>
<th>Energy use</th>
<th>Pump efficiency per cent</th>
<th>$/ML</th>
<th>kWh/ML/m head</th>
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</thead>
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<td>River</td>
<td>18.5</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>20.0</td>
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<td>22.8</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>20.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Bore</td>
<td>13.0</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>22.9</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Well</td>
<td>12.2</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>11.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Well</td>
<td>10.7</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>72</td>
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<td>Dam</td>
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</table>
How pump performance is assessed

Pumps are always tested when they are operating under normal conditions. Obtaining a copy of the correct pump curve is also important. This will show the best efficiency point (BEP) for that pump.

When pumps are assessed, the following steps are followed:

1. Flow rate (L/s) is measured. This is easily done if a meter is fitted. If it's not, an external ultrasonic flow meter can be used.

2. Power consumption is measured. For electric pumps, this is the number of kilowatts (kW) consumed per hour of operation. For diesel pumps, it is the number of litres of diesel used per hour of operation.

3. Total dynamic head (m head) is calculated from the pressure at the outlet and the suction at the inlet.

4. When flow rate and total dynamic head are known, they can be plotted on the pump curve to compare the pump’s operating point with its best efficiency point.

Another measure of pump efficiency is the amount of power it takes to move a megalitre per metre of head (kWh/ML/m head).

It is calculated by multiplying the time (in hours) that it takes to pump 1 ML by the pump or motor’s power consumption (kW) for that time and then dividing the answer by the total dynamic head. A number less than 5 is considered a good result.

Causes of inefficient pump operations

If a pump is performing poorly, the cause must be found.

> Is the pump worn? Will it operate more efficiently if the worn parts are replaced or should the whole pump be replaced?

> Is it the ‘right pump for the job’? One of the worst performing pumps tested under the RWUE program was a new pump that had been installed in the wrong situation (Jessen, 2011).

> If the pump is performing well but still costing a lot to run, is it on the correct tariff?

Reference


Other reading


1. Pumping water is a major cost on most irrigated farms. Costs of over $120/ML have been recorded (Jessen, 2011).

2. Poor pump performance is one of the main causes of poor irrigation efficiency.

3. Pumps tested under the RWUE program had an average efficiency of just 48 per cent, whereas the nominal benchmark is 70 per cent.