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Calculating Sustainability Benefits of Al

A Discussion plus Case Study

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Agenda

Al at AVEVA

AVEVA Predictive Analytics & sustainability

Benefit capture methodology

Case study – Formosa Petrochemical Corporation (FPCC)

The next steps



Al at AVEVA

The '5 Ps' of artificial intelligence infusion



Artificial intelligence infused

Across AVEVA's broad product portfolio

Predictive

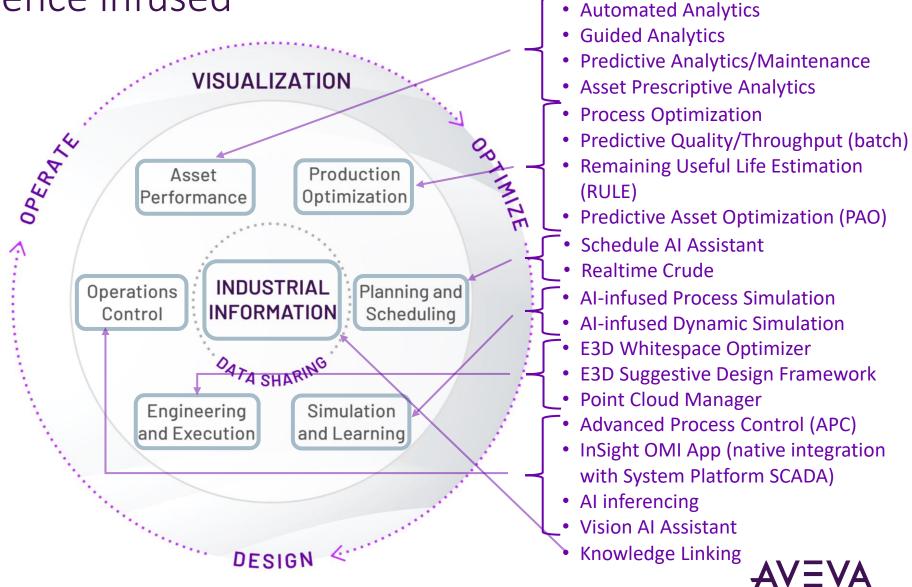
Performance

Prescriptive

Prognostic

Perceptive

17 commercially released Al products



Al-driven sustainability (1)



- Increase operational & energy efficiency
- Reduce carbon-based industrial waste
- Identify and improve underperforming assets

Sustainability and Profitability are <u>not</u> opposing forces



CASE STUDY

AVEVA Predictive Analytics & sustainability

Proven tool – new dialogue



AVEVA Predictive Analytics

How does it work?

- Uses historical data to describe how a piece of equipment normally operates and build a model (patented AI algorithm for optimized results)
- Continuously monitors behavior in real-time
- Alerts when the operation differs from the historical norm
- Early warning detection of equipment problems
- Advanced analysis capabilities including problem identification and root cause analysis





Benefits of Predictive Analytics program for OEE/maintenance

OEE / PERFORMANCE



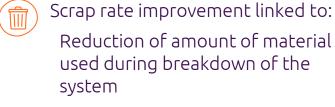


(iii) Rework rate optimization

Inventory improvement

RELIABILITY / FAILURE RATE





Spare parts reduction



SCRAP RATE / YIELD







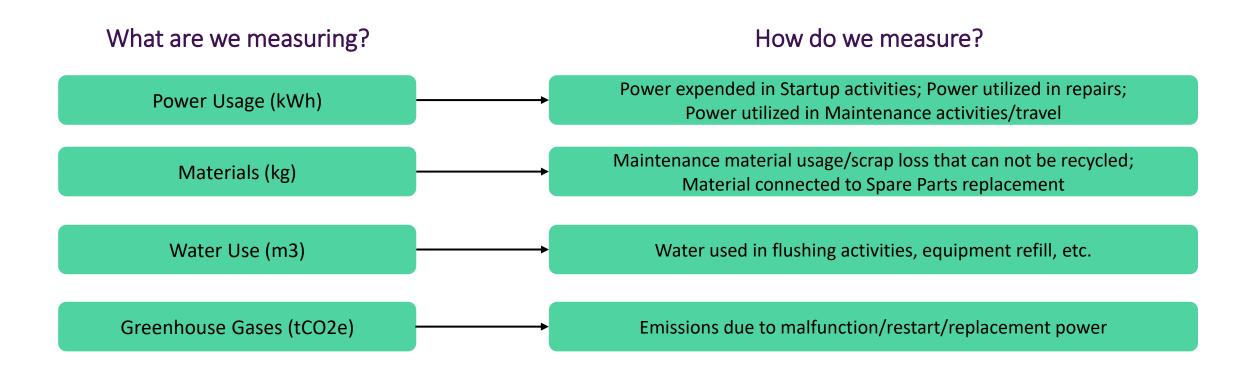






Sustainability KPIs for AVEVA Predictive Analytics

Measuring the impacts in areas other than profitability/loss





Benefit capture methodology

Proven method – new 'currency'



An older method, a newer application

EPRI Report 1004015 (November 2001) is our Guide Map

Guideline on Proactive Maintenance

Technical Report



BCOST BENEFIT CALCULATION

| Occurrence Assumption Worksheet | | | | |
|--|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Plant Name: | Waukegan Sta. 16 | Unit Number: | 7 | |
| Definition of detected fault: | | т, В phase bushing sig | nificantly hotter than | adjacent phases |
| Occurrence No.: | WAK-008 | Max. Rated Load: | 353 | |
| Occurence Assumption: | (a)Catas tr. | (b)Moderate | (c)Loss of Perf. | (d)Actual |
| Occurrence Description | Transformer destroyed, forced | Bushing failure, transformer | | Bushing replaced. |
| Loss of Generating Revenue | | | | |
| Power Reduction (MW) | 353 | 353 | 0 | 35 |
| Hours | 3456 | 100 | 0 | 4 |
| Capacity Factor (%) | 60 | 60 | 0 | |
| Forced Outage (Yes =1 No =0) | | 1 | . 0 | |
| Maintenance Costs | | | | |
| Cost of Parts (\$) | \$1,250,000 | \$20,000 | 0 | 200 |
| Labor Hours (Hrs) | 2160 | 1008 | 0 | 7 |
| Percent Probability of Fault | 10 | 90 | | |
| Occurrence | | | | |
| Definitions: | | | | |
| OCCURRENCE - any detected or diagnosed fault | which the station take | es action, whether the | action was proactive | or reactive. |
| When the station schedules repairs or modifies pla | | | | |
| If maintenance is deferred based on a PDM techno | logy, the CBA, based | on the deferral, will be | calculated on the tin | ne-value of \$\$\$ save |
| CATASTROPHIC - Total equipment failure requi | ring full repalcement. | | | |
| MODERATE - System failure resulting in some re | pairable equipment d | amage. | | |
| LOSS OF PERFORM ANCE - Reduction of opera | ting capacity due to f | ault. | | |
| ACTUAL - Actual cost of outage. | | | | |
| | | | | Input Data |
| | Calculated Values | | | |
| Total Cost Benefit - This Occurrence | \$855,637 | Average | Replacement Power | 9 |
| Maintenance Costs Savings (\$): | \$177,792 | | Costs (\$/MWH)= | |
| Impact on EFOR (%): | 4.97 | | | |
| | | | | |

Cost benefit calculation example

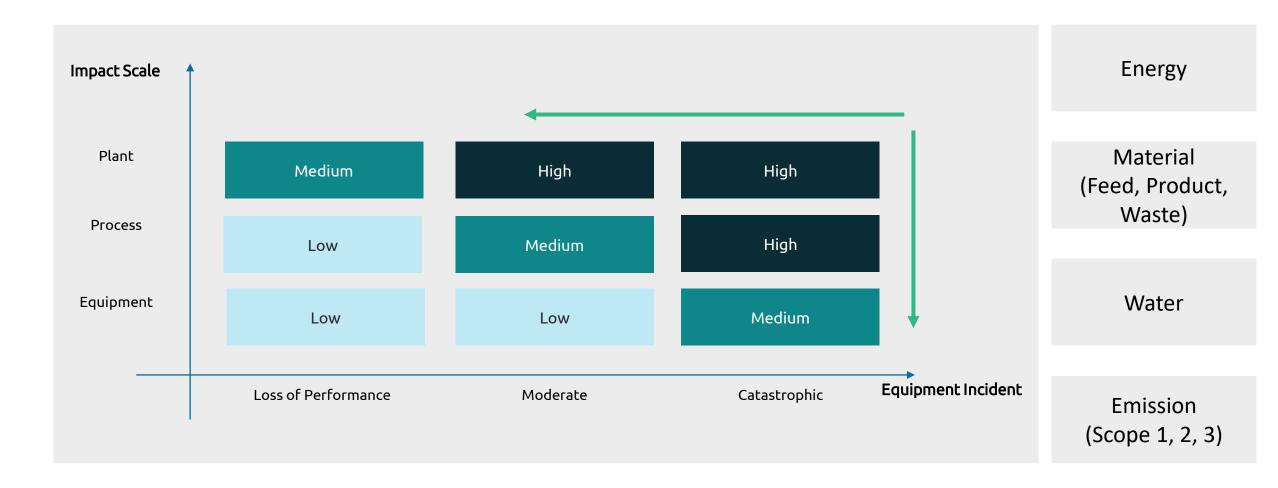


Converting EPRI cost calculation to sustainability KPIs

| SUSTAINABILITY KPIS | SUSTAINABLE VALUATION FORMULA |
|---|---|
| GHG EMISSIONS Overall & per unit produced | Scope 1 GHG emissions reduction ¹ + scope 2 GHG emissions reduction ² + scope 3 upstream GHG emissions reduction ³ ¹ Scope 1 GHG emissions = core process + by-process direct GHG emissions ² Scope 2 GHG emissions = energy related emission = energy consumption x energy CO2 footprint ³ Scope 3 upstream GHG emissions = quantity of feedstock x feedstock upstream CO2 footprint |
| ENERGY Overall & per unit produced | Utilities direct consumption reduction in core process (electricity) + by-process utility consumption reduction |
| MATERIALS Overall & per unit produced | Reduced scrap amount per unit produced x number of units produced + reduced amount of not qualified units |
| WATER Overall & per unit produced | Water consumption reduction in core process + water consumption reduction in by-process |



AVEVA sustainability impact analysis for Predictive Analytics





Calculated outcomes

Emissions linked to the material cost. It accounts for the emissions due to production, transportation, etc. of material

| Sustainability KPI | | Type of incident | | |
|---|----------------|------------------|------------|--|
| Sustainability Kri | High | Medium | Low | |
| Energy cost | kWh | kWh | kWh | |
| Energy for Shutdown & Restart | kWh | kWh | kWh | |
| Energy needed to shut down the plant/process/equipment if a failure arises and energy needed to restart the plant/process/equipment after maintenance actions | | KVVII | KVVII | |
| Energy required for Maintenance team transportation | | | | |
| As the maintenance team goes back and forth between the plant and home, energy is consumed in the form of gasoline to travel. To calculate it: | | | | |
| Average distance travelled by the maintenance team | km | km | km | |
| Maintenance work duration | hours | hours | hours | |
| Energy used for Maintenance equipments | | | | |
| Specific equipment such as welding station or crane may be used to carry out maintenance, hence consuming energy. To calculate it: | | | | |
| Power consumption of the equipment (welding station, crane, etc.) used for maintenance | kW | kW | kW | |
| Duration of use of the equipment | hours | hours | hours | |
| Material cost | kg | kg | kg | |
| Spare parts | kg | kg | kg | |
| It accounts for the new spare parts used to fix the equipment(s) and for the defective parts that have been replaced | | | | |
| Maintenance scrap | kg | kg | kg | |
| As maintenance implies a shutdown of the equipment, work-in-progess material may be wasted (at process-level) | | | | |
| Water cost | m³ | m³ | m³ | |
| Flushing water | m³ | m³ | m³ | |
| Water used to clean plant/process/equipment during incidents | | | | |
| Other maintenance water | m ³ | m³ | m³ | |
| Water consumed during maintenance that is not flushing water (for eg, to cool down an equipment) | | | | |
| GHG Emissions (direct & indirect) | tCO₂e | tCO₂e | tCO₂e | |
| Emissions directly released | tCO₂e | tCO₂e | tCO₂e | |
| Direct emissions that occur because of the incident ((for eg, flared gas) | | | | |
| Emissions due to energy consumption | Calculated | Calculated | Calculated | |
| Indirect emissions related to energy consumed during maintenance during (for eg, electricity or gasoil to fuel maintenance equipment) | | | | |
| Upstream emissions from material consumption | Calculated | Calculated | Calculated | |
| | | | | |



Case study – Formosa Petrochemical Company



Formosa Plastics Group

Founded in 1954, FPG aims for creating diversified and globalized enterprises



\$29_{bn}
Total Capital

\$143_{bn}
Total Assets

\$87_{bn}
Total Sales

Diversified and Globalized Enterprises

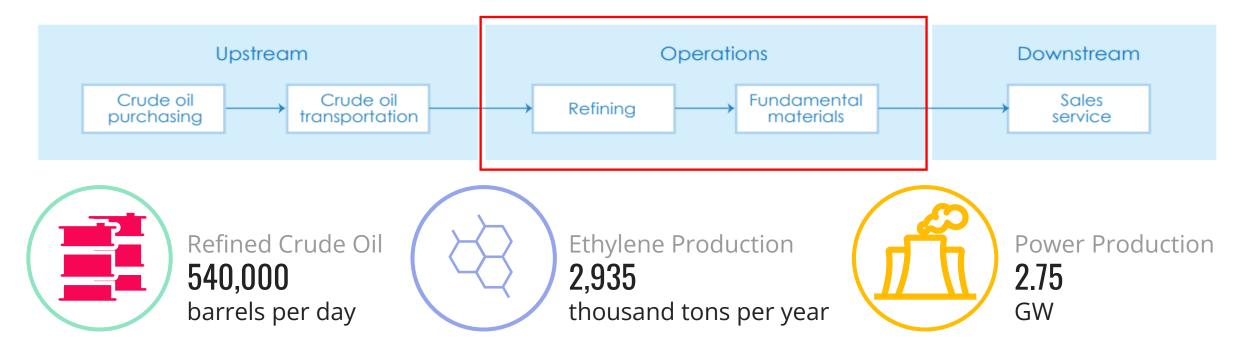
With over 60 years of development, FPG has established a steady base and started to operate diversified and globalized enterprises. Except for our solid strength in petrochemical industry, we also built up a successful development in electronics industry. Looking forward, we embrace the world with roots in Taiwan. Committed to sustainable business development as well as social health and prosperity, we will continue in our work to build a better tomorrow for all.





Formosa Petrochemical (FPCC) Key Business Overview

FPCC refined crude oil to produce aromatics and olefins for downstream businesses



NOTE:

1. Source: Website of Company Overview (Link), and Formosa Petrochemical Corporation Sustainability Report 2021, Link





We developed the roadmap to carbon neutrality



2025

Target emissions (10,000 tons)

2,467



Action Plans

- Energy conservation and carbon reduction improvement measures
- Establish and develop renewable energy, such as solar power and wind power
- 3. Replace coal with refuse derived fuel for mass burning in boilers

2030

Target emissions (10,000 tons)

2,271



Action Plans

- Reduce the amount of electricity purchased from Taiwan Power Company
- Process technology optimization and improvement
- 3. Evaluate using biomass fuel to replace 5% of coal consumption by coal-fired power plants

2050

Target emissions (10,000 tons)

Carbon neutrality

Action Plans

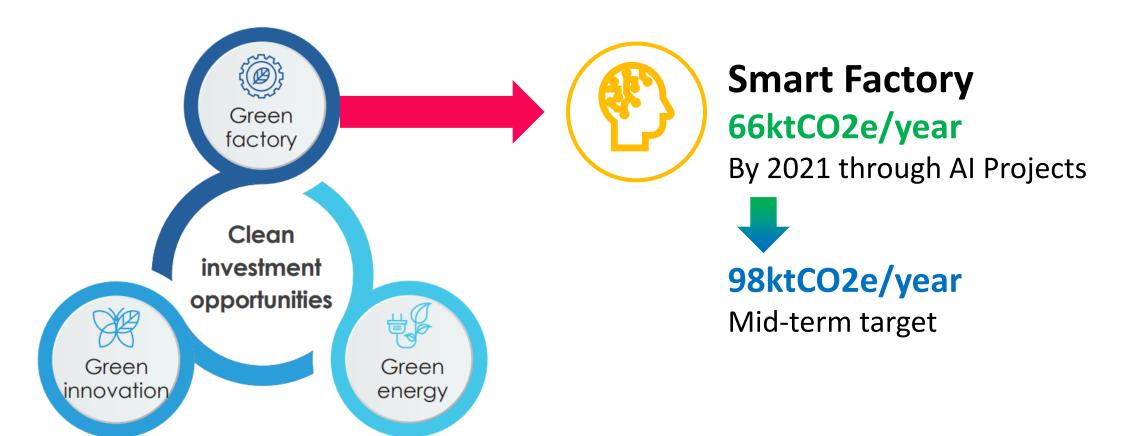
- 1. Evaluate energy transition
- 2. Evaluate recycling and reuse of waste oil and plastic
- 3. Evaluate the development of energy storage systems, hydrogen power industry, ammonia industry, high quality, and investment in innovative industries
- 4. Evaluate the adoption of CCS technology

SOURCE: Formosa Petrochemical Corporation Sustainability Report 2021, Link

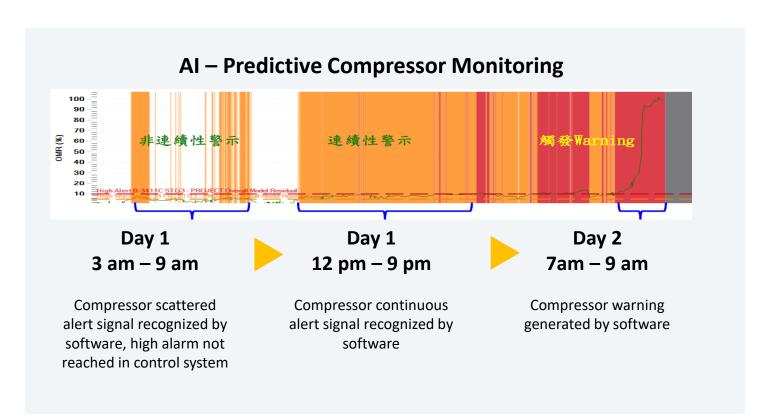


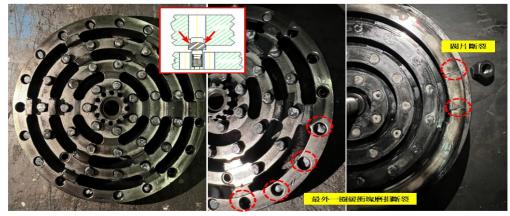


We invested in smart solution and AI is critical element



Case Study: Early catch of compressor sealing breakage



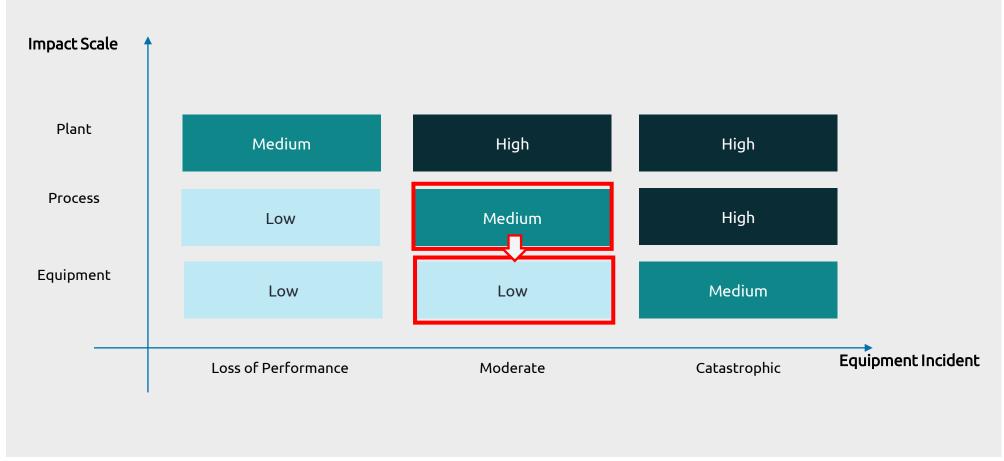


Avoid process hydrogen flaring & spare parts scrap Equivalent to ~199t/yr tCO2e saving



A medium-level impact was mitigated to low-level impact

Avoid compressor trip and more severe damage to the equipment & equipment



Impact Calculation Inputs

| Parameter | Units | Medium | Low |
|---|------------|--------|-------|
| Shutdown & Restart | | | |
| Power of equipments for shutdown/restart | horsepower | 15000 | 15000 |
| Shutdown/Startup Unusual Operation Time | hours | 0 | 0.5 |
| Maintenance team | | | |
| Average distance travelled by the maintenance team between plant and home | km | 10 | 10 |
| Daily Travel Frequency | # | 2 | 2 |
| Maintenance work duration | days | 1 | 1 |
| Number of workers | # | | |
| Maintenance equipments | | | |
| Power consumption | kW | 3.5 | 3.5 |
| Duration of use | hours | 3 | 3 |
| Materials | | | |
| Nitrogen consumption | ton | 1 | 1 |
| Spare parts | kg | 24 | 12 |
| Equipment scrap | kg | 24 | 12 |
| Process scrap (hydrogen purge/flare) | ton | 4.067 | 0.067 |



Calculation Parameters and Emission Factors

| Category | Plant | Unit | Value |
|------------------|---|--------------|--------|
| Time | Numbers of hours / year | h | 8,760 |
| Conversion | Power of 1 hp (horsepower) in kW | kW | 0.75 |
| | Electricity mix footprint (Taiwan) | kg_CO2eq/kWh | 0.84 |
| | Gas oil footprint | kg_CO2eq/L | 3.10 |
| | Footprint of plastics supply | kg_CO2eq/kg | 2.35 |
| Emission factors | Footprint of plastics incineration | kg_CO2eq/kg | 2.178 |
| Emission factors | Footprint of hydrogen | kg_CO2eq/kg | 0 |
| | Footprint of production of hydrogen (SMR) | kg_CO2eq/kg | 11.10 |
| | Emission factor of a van | kg_CO2eq/km | 0.55 |
| | Footprint of nitrogen (production & distribution) | kg_CO2eq/kg | 0.08 |
| | Gasoil enrgy mass density | GJ/t | 42.60 |
| Gasoil data | Gasoil mass density | kg/m3 | 832.00 |
| | Gasoil consumption of a VAN | L/km | 0.09 |



Impact Results

Scale up impact to annual results reflecting average frequencies of successful early catches

| Category | KPIs | Units | Without Predictive Analytics (Baseline) | With Predictive Analytics | |
|---------------|------------------------------|---------|---|---------------------------|------------------|
| | | | Mean Value | Mean Value | Delta (absolute) |
| | Total CO2_eq emissions | t_CO2eq | 226.74 | 28.00 | -198.74 |
| GHG emissions | Of which scope 1 | t_CO2eq | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | Of which scope 2 | t_CO2eq | 0.04 | 23.58 | 23.53 |
| | Of which scope 3 upstream | t_CO2eq | 226.70 | 4.42 | -222.27 |
| Energy | Energy consumed | kWh | 52.59 | 28,016.33 | 27963.75 |
| Material | Total material consumed | kg | 25,575.00 | 5,455.00 | -20120.00 |
| | Of which hydrogen | kg | 20,335.00 | 335.00 | -20,000.00 |
| | Of which industrial plastics | kg | 240.00 | 120.00 | -120.00 |



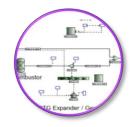
FURTHER APPLICATIONS

The next steps

Predictive Asset optimization & beyond



AVEVA Predictive Asset optimization



PAO Performance Optimisation



Real-time **PLANT** end to end rigorous first principles data reconciliation and optimization



PAO Performance Simulation



Real-time **SUB SYSTEM** rigorous first principles data reconciliation



PAO Performance Equations



Real-time **COMPONENT** KPI calculations using thermodynamic properties data



New horizons; same ocean

You are likely further along your journey than you thought...

- For most Industrial Software, the emphasis in the past has been on business impact, based upon effects of this utilization as translated to costs and potential savings - \$\$\$
- The landscape has changed, and now there is a clarion call to also achieve your organization's stated Sustainability Goals. This means new drivers of 'success'
- You need not start at 'zero'.
 Fortunately, many of the same industrial software tools that you are currently using, and that are being developed with cutting-edge AI features, can be used to help you quantify these new goals.













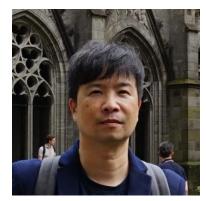














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Interested in participating in an impact analysis?

Please contact sustainability@aveva.com



Questions?

Please wait for the microphone. State your name and company.



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