

eISSN: 2582-8185 Cross Ref DOI: 10.30574/ijsra Journal homepage: https://ijsra.net/



(REVIEW ARTICLE)

Check for updates

Energy efficiency through variable frequency drives: industrial applications in Canada, USA, and Africa

Kenneth Ifeanyi Ibekwe ¹, Adefunke Fabuyide ², Ahmad Hamdan ³, Valentine Ikenna Ilojianya ⁴ and Emmanuel Augustine Etukudoh ^{5,*}

¹ Independent Researcher, UK.

² Stellenbosch University, South Africa.

³ Cambridge Engineering Consultants, Amman, Jordan.

⁴ Mechanical Engineering, The University of Alabama, US.

⁵ Independent Researcher Abuja Nigeria.

International Journal of Science and Research Archive, 2024, 11(01), 730-736

Publication history: Received on 12 December 2023; revised on 21 January 2024; accepted on 24 January 2024

Article DOI: https://doi.org/10.30574/ijsra.2024.11.1.0113

Abstract

This research explores the industrial applications of Variable Frequency Drives (VFDs) in Canada, the USA, and Africa, focusing on energy efficiency. Examining manufacturing, HVAC, water treatment, and renewable energy integration, the study reveals region-specific nuances in VFD adoption. North America showcases mature applications, leveraging VFDs for operational optimization and environmental stewardship. In Africa, VFDs address unique challenges such as water scarcity and agricultural processing, illustrating their adaptability to diverse industrial needs. The comparative analysis highlights the influence of regional dynamics on VFD deployment. Prospects include technological advancements, smart grid integration, and global collaboration. Recommendations emphasize capacity building, policy refinement, and incentivizing VFD adoption, paving the way for a sustainable and energy-efficient industrial future.

Keywords: Variable Frequency Drives; Energy Efficiency; Industrial Applications; Sustainability; Global Comparative Analysis

1. Introduction

The global industrial landscape is transforming towards sustainable and energy-efficient practices, spurred by the imperative to mitigate the environmental impact of industrial activities and optimize resource consumption. In this context, Variable Frequency Drives (VFDs) have emerged as pivotal technologies that enhance energy efficiency in industrial processes (Birdar & Patil, 2013; Shewarega, 2019). This research delves into the nuanced application of VFDs in diverse industrial settings, focusing on their role in energy conservation across Canada, the United States, and Africa.

Industrial operations are renowned for their substantial energy consumption, contributing significantly to greenhouse gas emissions and environmental degradation (Bilgen, 2014; Omer, 2008). As nations strive to meet ambitious sustainability goals, attention has turned towards innovative technologies capable of reducing the carbon footprint of industrial processes. VFDs, also known as adjustable frequency or variable speed drives, represent a sophisticated solution that precisely controls motor speed and power consumption. The escalating demand for energy in the industrial sector poses a dual challenge - the imperative to meet burgeoning energy needs while concurrently reducing energy consumption to address environmental concerns. VFDs present a compelling avenue for reconciling these seemingly conflicting objectives, offering the potential for substantial energy savings without compromising operational efficiency (Turrini, 2018).

^{*} Corresponding author: Emmanuel Augustine Etukudoh

Copyright © 2024 Author(s) retain the copyright of this article. This article is published under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution Liscense 4.0.

This research investigates the applications of VFDs in industrial contexts, elucidating their impact on energy efficiency. By narrowing the focus to Canada, the United States, and Africa, we aim to provide a nuanced understanding of regional dynamics, challenges, and successes in implementing VFD technology. The significance of this study lies in its potential to contribute valuable insights to policymakers, industry stakeholders, and researchers involved in the pursuit of sustainable industrial practices. Through an in-depth exploration of VFD applications in distinct global contexts, this research seeks to inform decision-makers on strategies to enhance energy efficiency, reduce operational costs, and foster environmentally responsible industrial practices.

Before delving into regional applications, it is imperative to establish a foundational understanding of VFDs. These electronic devices enable the control of motor speed and torque by adjusting the frequency and voltage supplied to an electric motor. This capability not only enhances process control precision but also facilitates substantial energy savings by matching motor speed to the actual requirements of the system. As we embark on this exploration, it intends to unravel the multifaceted impact of VFDs on industrial energy efficiency in Canada, the United States, and Africa, thereby contributing to the discourse on sustainable industrial practices on a global scale.

2. Industrial Applications of Variable Frequency Drives in Canada

Canada's industrial landscape, characterized by diverse sectors ranging from manufacturing to resource extraction, faces the dual challenge of meeting growing energy demands while adhering to stringent environmental standards (Bridge, 2004; Vivoda & Matthews, 2023). VFDs have emerged as instrumental tools in navigating this complex terrain, offering a range of applications that contribute to energy efficiency and operational optimization. In manufacturing, VFDs find extensive use in controlling the speed of electric motors driving various processes (Saidur, Mekhilef, Ali, Safari, & Mohammed, 2012). Whether in the production of goods or assembly lines, the ability of VFDs to dynamically adjust motor speed to match production requirements enhances efficiency and reduces energy consumption during periods of lower demand. Canada's diverse climate necessitates sophisticated Heating, Ventilation, and Air Conditioning (HVAC) systems (Berardi & Jafarpur, 2020). VFDs play a crucial role in optimizing the performance of HVAC equipment and adjusting fan and pump speeds based on real-time demand. This ensures precise temperature and ventilation control and substantially saves energy by preventing unnecessary operation at total capacity (Andiroglu, 2015; Goddard, Klose, & Backhaus, 2014).

VFDs control the speed of pumps, conveyor belts, and other equipment in resource-intensive sectors like mining. By adapting to varying loads and demands, VFDs contribute to energy efficiency in resource extraction processes, mitigating the environmental impact of these inherently energy-intensive operations. VFDs are pivotal in Canada's water and wastewater treatment infrastructure. These drives enable precise control over the pumps and blowers used in treatment processes, responding dynamically to fluctuations in demand (Lekov, Thompson, McKane, Song, & Piette, 2009). This optimizes energy consumption and enhances the overall efficiency of water treatment facilities. While adopting VFDs in Canada's industries presents substantial benefits, challenges such as upfront costs, technological complexity, and the need for skilled personnel remain. Overcoming these hurdles allows collaboration between the government, industry, and technology providers to incentivize and facilitate the widespread adoption of VFDs.

In conclusion, the industrial applications of Variable Frequency Drives in Canada underscore their role as indispensable tools for achieving energy efficiency and sustainability goals. As industries continue to evolve and adapt to changing environmental norms, the strategic deployment of VFDs emerges as a critical pathway towards a more energy-conscious and environmentally responsible industrial future in Canada.

3. Industrial Applications of Variable Frequency Drives in the USA

The United States, with its diverse and expansive industrial sector, has been at the forefront of adopting innovative technologies to enhance operational efficiency and address environmental concerns. Variable Frequency Drives have emerged as pivotal components in the American industrial landscape, offering a range of applications that contribute to energy savings, process optimization, and sustainability.

VFDs are extensively utilized in the manufacturing sector to control the speed of electric motors driving various processes. This includes applications in automotive manufacturing, food processing, and electronics production (Musa, Yonis, Ali, & Omer, 2020; Saidur et al., 2012). By adjusting motor speeds based on real-time demand, VFDs enhance precision and lead to substantial energy savings during periods of reduced production. VFDs are crucial in optimizing energy consumption in building automation and HVAC systems. These drives regulate the speed of fans and pumps

based on the need for temperature control, ensuring that equipment operates at the most energy-efficient levels. This has significant implications for both commercial and residential buildings across the country.

VFDs are integral to the efficient operation of water and wastewater treatment facilities in the USA (Marsch & Springman, 2009). By controlling the speed of pumps and blowers, VFDs enable precise adjustments to match the varying demands of water treatment processes. This contributes to energy savings and enhances the overall sustainability of water treatment operations. As the United States increasingly emphasizes renewable energy sources, VFDs play a critical role in integrating these intermittent energy sources into the grid (Sarbu, Mirza, & Muntean, 2022; Wen & Mishra, 2018). In applications such as wind turbines and solar power systems, VFDs facilitate smooth and efficient power generation by adjusting the speed of generators and ensuring optimal performance under varying wind or sunlight conditions (Khatri, Khatri, & Sharma, 2020). Despite the evident advantages, challenges such as initial investment costs, technical complexity, and the need for skilled personnel persist. However, these challenges present opportunities for collaboration between government agencies, industry stakeholders, and technology providers to incentivize the widespread adoption of VFDs and drive innovation in the sector.

In conclusion, the industrial applications of Variable Frequency Drives in the United States showcase their pivotal role in enhancing energy efficiency, optimizing processes, and contributing to the country's broader sustainability goals. As industries continue to evolve, the strategic integration of VFD technology is poised to remain a cornerstone in pursuing a more energy-efficient and environmentally conscious industrial landscape in the USA.

4. Industrial Applications of Variable Frequency Drives in Africa

With its diverse and growing industrial sector, Africa faces unique challenges and opportunities in pursuing energy efficiency and sustainable industrial practices. VFDs have started to gain traction as essential tools in addressing these challenges, offering a range of applications that contribute to energy savings, operational optimization, and environmental sustainability.

In many African countries where agriculture significantly contributes to the economy, VFDs are crucial in optimizing agricultural product handling and processing processes (de Morais et al., 2023; Sovacool et al., 2021). Applications include controlling the speed of conveyors, pumps, and ventilation systems in grain processing, agro-industrial plants, and food processing facilities. VFDs contribute to energy efficiency by adjusting motor speeds to match the operational needs, reducing wastage and improving overall productivity. Water scarcity is a pressing issue in various parts of Africa. VFDs are employed in water pumping and irrigation systems to enhance efficiency (Ahmed, Gui, Murtaza, Yunfei, & Ali, 2023; Evans, LaRue, Stone, & King, 2013; Hadipour, Derakhshandeh, & Shiran, 2020). By dynamically adjusting pump speeds based on water demand, VFDs optimize energy consumption in water supply and agricultural irrigation, which is crucial for sustaining farming practices in regions with irregular rainfall patterns.

In mining operations across Africa, VFDs are used in conveyor systems, crushers, and mills to optimize energy usage and enhance efficiency. The ability to adjust motor speeds based on the load and demand contributes to energy savings. It reduces the environmental impact of resource extraction processes (Yoon et al., 2015). Growing manufacturing and textile industries in Africa benefit from VFD applications in various production processes. From controlling the speed of motors in textile machinery to optimizing energy use in manufacturing lines, VFDs improve production efficiency and reduce operational costs (Leiva González & Onederra, 2022; Worrell, Kermeli, & Galitsky, 2013).

As several African nations invest in renewable energy sources, VFDs are pivotal in integrating renewable technologies. VFDs enable efficient energy conversion and distribution in applications such as solar-powered water pumps and wind energy systems, contributing to a more sustainable and reliable power supply. Emerging examples of successful VFD applications in Africa include a mining operation in South Africa that achieved notable energy savings by implementing VFDs in their conveyor systems. Similarly, a food processing plant in Kenya reported increased production efficiency. It reduced energy costs after incorporating VFDs in its processing equipment (Osore, Ogot, & Ogola).

While adopting VFDs in Africa presents significant opportunities for enhancing energy efficiency, challenges such as limited technical expertise, financial constraints, and the need for supportive policies remain. Collaborative efforts between governments, industry stakeholders, and international partners can address these challenges and promote the widespread adoption of VFDs across diverse African industrial sectors (Locke, Dsilva, & Zarmukhambetova, 2023). In conclusion, the industrial applications of Variable Frequency Drives in Africa reflect their potential to contribute to energy efficiency, operational optimization, and sustainability in the region's evolving industrial landscape. As African industries continue to grow and modernize, the strategic integration of VFD technology holds promise for fostering a more energy-conscious and environmentally responsible industrial future on the continent.

5. Comparative Analysis of VFD Applications in Canada, the USA, and Africa

The deployment of Variable Frequency Drives in industrial settings varies across regions due to distinct economic, technological, and environmental factors. This comparative analysis explores the similarities and differences in VFD applications in Canada, the United States, and Africa, shedding light on the regional nuances that shape their integration into diverse industrial landscapes.

5.1. Industrial Composition and Focus

- *Canada:* VFD applications in Canada exhibit a pronounced presence in manufacturing and resource extraction industries, aligning with the country's strong emphasis on these sectors. The Canadian industrial landscape prioritizes energy-intensive processes, driving the adoption of VFDs for efficiency gains (Jauhari, 2014).
- USA: The United States, with its expansive and diverse industrial sector, showcases a broad spectrum of VFD applications. Manufacturing, HVAC systems, and renewable energy integration stand out as key focal points, reflecting a balanced approach that caters to the intricacies of various industries (Hernandez III & Fumo, 2020).
- *Africa:* In Africa, VFD applications demonstrate a unique blend of addressing agricultural processing needs, water scarcity challenges, and emerging manufacturing sectors. The emphasis on sustainable practices, coupled with a focus on industries crucial for economic development, influences the deployment of VFDs in the region (Ahmed et al., 2023).

5.2. Renewable Energy Integration

- *Canada and the USA:* Both North American regions emphasize the integration of VFDs in renewable energy applications, particularly in wind and solar power systems. The commitment to sustainability aligns with the global push for clean energy solutions.
- *Africa:* While renewable energy integration is a growing focus, the emphasis in Africa extends to addressing energy access challenges. VFDs play a crucial role in optimizing the performance of renewable energy sources, ensuring reliability and efficiency, especially in remote or off-grid locations.

5.3. Water and Wastewater Treatment

- *Canada and the USA:* VFD applications in water and wastewater treatment facilities are well-established, contributing to energy efficiency and environmental stewardship. The emphasis is on optimizing pump and blower speeds to match fluctuating demands, ensuring sustainable water management (Cardoso, Rodrigues, Gaspar, & Gomes, 2021).
- *Africa:* The use of VFDs in water treatment aligns with the region's water scarcity concerns. The technology aids in efficient water pumping and distribution, catering to agricultural irrigation needs and urban water supply challenges (Ayaz, Namazi, ud Din, Ershath, & Mansour, 2022).

5.4. Challenges and Opportunities

- *Canada and the USA:* Initial costs, technological complexity, and skilled personnel challenges resonate across North American regions. However, concerted efforts by governments and industries have led to collaborative solutions, presenting opportunities for widespread adoption and innovation (Best, 2001; Budd & Hirmis, 2012).
- *Africa*: While facing similar challenges, Africa's journey in adopting VFDs is often influenced by financial constraints and limited technical expertise. This presents an opportunity for international collaborations and support, emphasizing knowledge transfer and capacity building (Evans et al., 2013).

5.5. Government Policies and Regulations

- *Canada and the USA*: Robust government policies and regulations supporting energy efficiency initiatives contribute to the widespread adoption of VFDs. Incentives, standards, and mandates create a conducive environment for industries to embrace these technologies.
- *Africa*: Government policies in Africa are evolving to address the unique challenges of industrialization. Encouragingly, the focus is shifting towards sustainable practices, offering potential avenues for policy frameworks that incentivize VFD adoption (Manda & Ben Dhaou, 2019).

In conclusion, the comparative analysis reveals that while VFD applications share common themes globally, the specific industrial focus, challenges, and opportunities differ across Canada, the USA, and Africa. Understanding these regional nuances is crucial for tailoring strategies that promote the widespread adoption of VFDs and contribute to global efforts towards sustainable industrial practices.

6. Future Prospects and Recommendations

VFDs continuously evolve as crucial components in enhancing energy efficiency across diverse industrial sectors. It is imperative to anticipate prospects and formulate strategic recommendations to unlock their full potential. This section delves into the trajectory of VFD applications and provides actionable suggestions for stakeholders, policymakers, and industry leaders. Anticipated prospects include continuous advancements in VFD technology, encompassing improvements in efficiency, compactness, and integration with emerging Industry 4.0 technologies. The future will likely witness enhanced communication capabilities, predictive maintenance features, and increased compatibility with renewable energy sources. To realize these prospects, it is recommended to encourage research and development initiatives focused on pushing the technological boundaries of VFDs. Collaboration between academia, industry, and technology providers should be supported to expedite the translation of innovations into practical applications.

Integrating VFDs with smart grids holds immense potential for optimizing energy consumption and grid stability. As smart grid infrastructures become more prevalent, VFDs can play a pivotal role in demand response programs, ensuring a harmonized and efficient energy ecosystem. Recommendations include advocating for policies and standards that promote the seamless integration of VFDs with smart grid technologies and investing in pilot projects to demonstrate the benefits of VFD-enabled demand response and grid optimization. With increased connectivity, VFDs become susceptible to cybersecurity threats. Future prospects involve the development of robust cybersecurity measures to safeguard industrial processes and critical infrastructure from potential attacks. Recommendations include prioritizing cybersecurity features in VFD designs and collaborating with cybersecurity experts to develop standards and best practices for securing VFDs in industrial environments.

The global exchange of knowledge and best practices is vital for accelerating the adoption of VFDs in diverse regions. Prospects involve fostering international collaborations to address common challenges and share insights on successful implementations. Recommendations include establishing platforms for global cooperation, such as conferences, workshops, and online forums, where stakeholders can share experiences and expertise and supporting initiatives that facilitate knowledge transfer between regions with varying levels of industrial development. Developing regions, including many African countries, present immense opportunities for VFD applications. Prospects involve capacity-building programs that enhance technical expertise, promote skill development, and provide financial support for VFD adoption. Recommendations include collaborating with international organizations, governments, and non-profits to implement training programs and workshops in developing regions and establishing financial mechanisms or incentives to alleviate the initial investment burden for industries adopting VFD technology.

Governments play a pivotal role in shaping the adoption of VFDs through incentives, regulations, and supportive policy frameworks. Prospects involve refining existing policies and creating new incentives to encourage industries to invest in VFD technology. Recommendations include engaging with policymakers to advocate for the development of clear and consistent policies that promote the adoption of VFDs and considering tax incentives, rebates, and regulatory frameworks that align with sustainability goals and energy efficiency targets. Prospects include a deeper understanding of the life cycle impacts of VFDs, considering aspects such as manufacturing, usage, and end-of-life disposal. Advances in eco-design principles can further minimize the environmental footprint of VFDs. Recommendations include encouraging industry stakeholders to conduct comprehensive life cycle assessments of VFDs, supporting research initiatives focused on eco-design principles, and developing environmentally friendly materials for VFD manufacturing.

Increasing public awareness about the benefits of VFDs fosters a supportive environment for their adoption. Future prospects involve comprehensive educational campaigns targeting industries, consumers, and policymakers. Recommendations include collaborating with industry associations, educational institutions, and media outlets to disseminate information about the advantages of VFDs and emphasizing the long-term economic and environmental benefits to create a positive perception of these technologies. In conclusion, the prospects of VFD applications in industrial practices are promising, driven by technological advancements, global collaboration, and a growing emphasis on sustainability. Implementing the recommended strategies will accelerate the adoption of VFDs and contribute to the overarching goals of energy efficiency and environmentally responsible industrial practices on a global scale.

7. Conclusion

In conclusion, the journey through the industrial applications of VFDs in Canada, the USA, and Africa has revealed a dynamic landscape shaped by regional priorities, challenges, and opportunities. The pervasive theme across these diverse contexts is the recognition of VFDs as transformative technologies capable of aligning industrial practices with the imperatives of energy efficiency, sustainability, and operational optimization.

In North America, Canada and the USA are committed to leveraging VFDs across multifaceted industries, emphasizing manufacturing, HVAC systems, renewable energy integration, and water treatment facilities. The well-established infrastructure and supportive policy frameworks have facilitated widespread adoption, leading to tangible benefits in energy savings and environmental stewardship. On the other hand, Africa exhibits a unique trajectory where VFD applications cater to the specific challenges faced by the continent, such as water scarcity, agricultural processing, and emerging manufacturing sectors. The applications in Africa showcase the adaptability of VFDs in addressing diverse industrial needs and contributing to sustainable development.

The comparative analysis underscores that while common threads run through VFD applications globally, regional nuances significantly shape their deployment. These nuances encompass industrial focus, challenges faced, and the role of government policies in incentivizing adoption. Understanding and navigating these regional distinctions are crucial for tailoring strategies that resonate with the specific industrial landscapes of each region. The prospects for VFD applications are promising, marked by continuous technological advancements, integration with smart grids, and a global knowledge exchange. Recommendations to address challenges and capitalize on opportunities emphasize collaboration, capacity building, and the refinement of policy frameworks.

As industries evolve, the strategic integration of VFD technology emerges as a cornerstone in the pursuit of a more energy-conscious and environmentally responsible future. The success of VFD applications depends not only on technological innovation but also on the collective efforts of governments, industries, and international collaborators to foster a global transition towards sustainable industrial practices. In embracing these technologies, we embark on a path that optimizes energy use in industrial processes and contributes to the broader global goals of mitigating climate change and building a resilient and sustainable future.

Compliance with ethical standards

Disclosure of conflict of interest

No conflict of interest to be disclosed.

References

- [1] Ahmed, Z., Gui, D., Murtaza, G., Yunfei, L., & Ali, S. (2023). An overview of smart irrigation management for improving water productivity under climate change in drylands. Agronomy, 13(8), 2113.
- [2] Andiroglu, E. (2015). Development of virtual air/water flow meters using fan/pump head and motor power: University of Miami.
- [3] Ayaz, M., Namazi, M., ud Din, M. A., Ershath, M. M., & Mansour, A. (2022). Sustainable seawater desalination: Current status, environmental implications and future expectations. Desalination, 540, 116022.
- [4] Berardi, U., & Jafarpur, P. (2020). Assessing the impact of climate change on building heating and cooling energy demand in Canada. Renewable and sustainable energy reviews, 121, 109681.
- [5] Best, M. (2001). The new competitive advantage: the renewal of American industry: Oxford University Press.
- [6] Bilgen, S. (2014). Structure and environmental impact of global energy consumption. Renewable and sustainable energy reviews, 38, 890-902.
- [7] Birdar, A., & Patil, R. G. (2013). Energy conservation using variable frequency drive. Paper presented at the International Journal of emerging trends in Electrical and Electronics (IJETEE-ISNN: 2320-9569).
- [8] Bridge, G. (2004). Contested terrain: mining and the environment. Annu. Rev. Environ. Resour., 29, 205-259.
- [9] Budd, L., & Hirmis, A. K. (2012). Conceptual framework for regional competitiveness. In Regional Competitiveness (pp. 25-38): Routledge.
- [10] Cardoso, B. J., Rodrigues, E., Gaspar, A. R., & Gomes, A. (2021). Energy performance factors in wastewater treatment plants: A review. Journal of Cleaner Production, 322, 129107.
- [11] de Morais, G. F., Santos, J. d. S. G., Han, D., Ramos Filho, L. O., Xavier, M. G. B., Schimidt, L., . . . Albiero, D. (2023). Agricultural Machinery Adequacy for Handling the Mombaça Grass Biomass in Agroforestry Systems. Agriculture, 13(7), 1416.

- [12] Evans, R. G., LaRue, J., Stone, K. C., & King, B. A. (2013). Adoption of site-specific variable rate sprinkler irrigation systems. Irrigation science, 31, 871-887.
- [13] Goddard, G., Klose, J., & Backhaus, S. (2014). Model development and identification for fast demand response in commercial HVAC systems. IEEE Transactions on Smart Grid, 5(4), 2084-2092.
- [14] Hadipour, M., Derakhshandeh, J. F., & Shiran, M. A. (2020). An experimental setup of multi-intelligent control system (MICS) of water management using the Internet of Things (IoT). ISA transactions, 96, 309-326.
- [15] Hernandez III, A. C., & Fumo, N. (2020). A review of variable refrigerant flow HVAC system components for residential application. International Journal of Refrigeration, 110, 47-57.
- [16] Jauhari, V. (2014). Managing sustainability in the Hospitality and Tourism Industry: Paradigms and Directions for the Future: CRC Press.
- [17] Khatri, N., Khatri, K. K., & Sharma, A. (2020). Enhanced energy saving in wastewater treatment plant using dissolved oxygen control and hydrocyclone. Environmental technology & innovation, 18, 100678.
- [18] Leiva González, J., & Onederra, I. (2022). Environmental management strategies in the copper mining industry in Chile to address water and energy challenges. Mining, 2(2), 197-232.
- [19] Lekov, A., Thompson, L., McKane, A., Song, K., & Piette, M. A. (2009). Opportunities for Energy Efficiency and Open Automated Demand Response in Wastewater Treatment Facilities in California--Phase I Report. Retrieved from
- [20] Locke, J., Dsilva, J., & Zarmukhambetova, S. (2023). Decarbonization strategies in the UAE built environment: An evidence-based analysis using COP26 and COP27 recommendations. Sustainability, 15(15), 11603.
- [21] Manda, M. I., & Ben Dhaou, S. (2019). Responding to the challenges and opportunities in the 4th Industrial revolution in developing countries. Paper presented at the Proceedings of the 12th international conference on theory and practice of electronic governance.
- [22] Marsch, D., & Springman, M. (2009). Reducing Energy Usage in Water and Wastewater Treatment Facilities: A Tale of Two Cities. TN Series (Illinois Sustainable Technology Center); 13-097.
- [23] Musa, E. A. M., Yonis, A. I., Ali, G. G. T., & Omer, A. S. A. (2020). Speed Control of Three Phase Induction Motor usingVariable Frequency Drive. Sudan University Of Science & Technology,
- [24] Omer, A. M. (2008). Energy, environment and sustainable development. Renewable and sustainable energy reviews, 12(9), 2265-2300.
- [25] Osore, E., Ogot, M., & Ogola, J. Influence of Lean Automation on Resource Wastage in Sugar Industries: Case in Kenya.
- [26] Saidur, R., Mekhilef, S., Ali, M. B., Safari, A., & Mohammed, H. A. (2012). Applications of variable speed drive (VSD) in electrical motors energy savings. Renewable and sustainable energy reviews, 16(1), 543-550.
- [27] Sarbu, I., Mirza, M., & Muntean, D. (2022). Integration of Renewable Energy Sources into Low-Temperature District Heating Systems: A Review. Energies, 15(18), 6523.
- [28] Shewarega, M. (2019). Strategic Study and Approach of Energy Saving Opportunities in Process Industries through Application of Variable Frequency Drive and Practical Case Study Carried Out in Finchaa Sugar Factory. International Journal of Innovative Science and Research Technology, 4(5), 769-772.
- [29] Sovacool, B. K., Bazilian, M., Griffiths, S., Kim, J., Foley, A., & Rooney, D. (2021). Decarbonizing the food and beverages industry: A critical and systematic review of developments, sociotechnical systems and policy options. Renewable and sustainable energy reviews, 143, 110856.
- [30] Turrini, P. (2018). Just Dipping a Toe in the Water: on the Reconciliation of the European Institutions with Article 9 of the Water Framework Directive. Geo. Envtl. L. Rev., 31, 87.
- [31] Vivoda, V., & Matthews, R. (2023). "Friend-shoring" as a panacea to Western critical mineral supply chain vulnerabilities. Mineral Economics, 1-14.
- [32] Wen, J. T., & Mishra, S. (2018). Intelligent building control systems: Springer.
- [33] Worrell, E., Kermeli, K., & Galitsky, C. (2013). Energy efficiency improvement and cost saving opportunities for cement making an ENERGY STAR[®] guide for energy and plant managers.
- [34] Yoon, H.-S., Kim, E.-S., Kim, M.-S., Lee, J.-Y., Lee, G.-B., & Ahn, S.-H. (2015). Towards greener machine tools–A review on energy saving strategies and technologies. Renewable and sustainable energy reviews, 48, 870-891.