

Article

# Smart Energy Management System: Design of a Monitoring and Peak Load Forecasting System for an Experimental Open-Pit Mine

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**Abstract:** Digitization in the mining industry and machine learning applications have improved the production by showing insights in different components. Energy consumption is one of the key components to improve the industry's performance in a smart way that requires a very low investment. This study represents a new hardware, software, and data processing infrastructure for open-pit mines to overcome the energy 4.0 transition and digital transformation. The main goal of this infrastructure is adding an artificial intelligence layer to energy use in an experimental open-pit mine and giving insights on energy consumption and electrical grid quality. The achievement of these goals will ease the decision-making stage for maintenance and energy managers according to ISO 50001 standards. In order to minimize the energy consumption, which impact directly the profit and the efficiency of the industry, a design of a monitoring and peak load forecasting system was proposed and tested on the experimental open-pit mine of Benguerir. The main challenges of the application were the monitoring of typical loads machines per stage, feeding the supervisors by real time energy data on the same process SCADA view, parallel integrating hardware solutions to the same process control system, proposing a fast forest quantile regression algorithm to predict the energy demand response based on the data of different historical scenarios, finding correlations between the KPIs of energy consumption, mine production process and giving global insights on the electrical grid quality.

**Keywords:** smart grid; data science; machine learning; mining industry; SCADA; digitization; energy 4.0



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## 1. Introduction

In the mining industry, technological advancements are being successfully applied to enhance the productivity and the performance using the industry 4.0 concept [1]. However, energy management and efficiency have not kept pace with these changes, which is a key element to directly optimize the energy consumption and increase profitability. The objective of this work is to design a new architecture for a smart energy management system according to ISO 50001 standard [2] for mining industry [3]. The application was oriented to an experimental open-pit mine respecting all requirements and needs. After studying these requirements, we proposed a prototype which simulates the control and data acquisition system of the open-pit architecture. The use of the plan-do-check-act methodology proposed by the ISO 50001 standard shows the integrity of the applied architecture with the requirements [3].

In the design phase of this application and before implementation, a full study on the control system was done, showing lack of infrastructure. The open-pit mine was designed

in the first place for production regardless of energy consumption or grid quality predictive maintenance. So, to overcome this challenge, new hardware was installed in parallel with the existent infrastructure, including smart meters, programmable logic controllers and servers [4]. The developed communication and data recording program was tested and validated through the prototype before implementing it in the open-pit mine. After acquiring data, a predictive model was proposed using the fast forest quantile regression to forecast the energy consumption. The visualization of real time [5] and predicted values was developed in the same SCADA system using the Citect Scada software and for web access using things board solution which still under design for security reasons [6,7].

One of the biggest challenges in applying the energy 4.0 transition in the open-pit mine was infrastructure. A large investment in hardware was required to monitor all types of loads in the three stations. Another issue was cybersecurity because the recorded data in the server must have access to production KPIs linked to the intranet, which has strict security standards.

The study presents a full design and architecture for applying a smart energy management system in mining industry regardless the situation and the technology of the control system adapted because the use of OPC data transmission this system can be implemented in different types of open pit mines [3].

The goal behind this work is offering a novel energy management system infrastructure for a typical open-pit mine, where the system can record, monitor different energy and electrical grid quality data, and give insights on the grid's real-time state of health. The system proposes a load forecasting algorithm to predict the energy demand response in the open-pit mine. This proposed and tested architecture will enable the different smart microgrid features such as optimization and load scheduling techniques, power shedding, decentralized energy production through renewable sources and energy storage systems, and making the energy audit procedures easy using report generation function.

## **2. The Challenges of the Implementing the Smart Energy Management System in the Open-Pit Mine**

### *2.1. Introduction*

The experimental open-pit mine was initially designed for a required function: to extract mining products and maximize the production, regardless of energy consumption and grid quality monitoring. The maintenance technicians use a curative and preventive maintenance system. The supervisory control and data acquisition (SCADA) was completely oriented to process machining supervision and production key performance indicators [4]. The goal of this study is to redesign the control system and integrate the energy and electrical grid data by giving insights and predictions.

### *2.2. Monitoring All Different Loads and Supplies*

In the open-pit mine, the main components of the mining machines, such as bucket wheel reclaimers, stackers, draglines, jaw crushers, conveyors, screening and loading stations, are squirrel cage induction motors (SCIM) and direct current (DC) motors. The number of machines per stage is very big, the goal is to instrument all these loads by energy sensors, so the amount of data will be very huge to store, to visualize and to process [8]. The monitoring techniques used in this work are global to specific, supervising different process stages, destoning, screening and train loading. The goal is to prepare a first proof of concept (POC) that validates the idea then to go to specific load consumption monitoring.

### *2.3. Feeding the Supervisors by Real Time Energy Data on the Same Process SCADA View*

After studying the requirements of the supervisory control and data acquisition (SCADA) system, to implement such a solution, all hardware, recorded data, processed data and views must be embedded in the same process SCADA system, in order to facilitate monitoring by the supervisors so they can have insights on process, maintenance, energy consumption and forecasted data.

#### *2.4. Parallel Integrating Hardware Solutions to the Same Process Control System*

The biggest challenge that we faced during while implementing the POC was not to impact the process control system or the database server. The solution was to integrate parallel sensors to acquire energy data using the same programmable logic controller (PLC) so the data acquisition system was very limited because the PLC is used for controlling the process. The data collection must be stored in the same database of the production to find correlations, but it was forbidden to change the architecture, so we added a parallel database and fed it from the first one.

#### *2.5. Predict the Energy Demand Response Based on the State of Different Historical Scenarios*

One of the needs is to understand the behavior of some machines and to calculate the energy efficiency of each component, such as conveyors which transport the same amount of mined material, by storing the demand response of each machine, in order to take maintenance decisions and optimize the production strategy and the stage-scheduling program [9].

#### *2.6. Finding Correlations between the KPIs of Energy Consumption and Mine Production Process*

The goal after acquiring data from different system components was to look for correlations between different KPIs, so the open-pit site managers could have insights about the causes of problems and act as rapidly as possible. In this study we used the fast forest quantile regression to make a data-driven model [7,10] on the impact of different stages on the specific and the general open-pit energy consumption [11].

#### *2.7. Giving Insights on the Electrical Grid Quality*

By introducing such a system, the installed smart energy sensors gave power grid quality basic readings: voltage, current, frequency and energy in real time [12]. So, the calculation of other variables such harmonics, voltage sags, voltage swell, RMS, and others, can help to give general insights about power grid quality and can also detect abnormal behavior in different components [13].

#### *2.8. Real-Time Energy Consumption Feedback Tarrif*

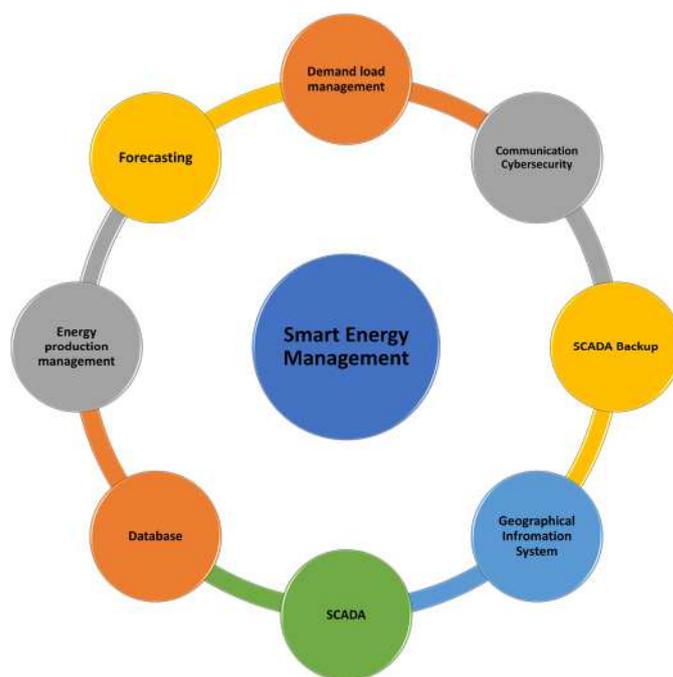
The goal was to help the energy manager in taking decisions and preparing reports. The real time energy consumption views must integrate the price value and compare it to the profit [14]. Those reports can be used to anticipate and predict the specific annual energy consumption and make negotiations and agreements with energy supplier companies easy to manage [15].

#### *2.9. Cybersecurity and Data Sharing*

As mentioned, the first server that collects production data is mandatory and is connected to different sites. The new designed system must have a parallel data base, so feeding the second database from the first one makes the solution very challenging because the results of the acquired data processing must be shared through the same SCADA views. That is why the PLC were directly connected to the sensors, so the system would be secured and integrated in the same intranet. However, a parallel cloud database was set as a backup of the second database, respecting the network security requirements [16].

### **3. Methodology of the Integrated Smart Energy Management System**

The smart energy management system (SEMS), as shown in Figure 1, is a dataflow of energy consumption, generation data, between SCADA, SCADA back up for redundancy, the database, and the supervision dashboard, which shows the forecasted and predicted energy profile and demand response of the different components of the open-pit mine electrical grid. It detects all anomalous equipment and its placement using a geographical information system for easy and direct maintenance [4].



**Figure 1.** A smart energy management system general schematic.

In such a system, cybersecurity management ranks highly and has a critical priority because of the flow of energy. A cyberattack can generate false data and falsify the algorithm to give wrong decisions that can risk insufficient energy management, low indicators, false anomalies alarms, and even blackout, so to maintain an online SEMS, a cybersecurity strategy must be implemented and always maintained [3].

Figure 1 represents a general schematic of different components of the SMES on which we based the design of the open-pit mine system solution. The next step was to choose the methodology.

According to ISO 50001 standard [2], which is the guide to design energy management systems respecting specific requirements, the use of the methodology, plan-do-check-act (PDCA) has shown satisfying results to achieve continuous improvement. Figure 2 shows the general PDCA cycle of different SEMS goals [5].

In the plan phase, the SEMS will be designed to achieve the main objective which is minimizing the energy consumption and sending alarms whenever an abnormal consumption is detected. It must share in real time the energy data of different stages of the open-pit mine. It gives insights on the energy policy and help energy managers to have better decisions. In the do phase, the system must have interactive views that communicate with different open-pit components and stakeholders, by sharing data, alarms, insights and reports and aware them, those alarms can operate and control directly the system if there is a critical anomaly detection [8,17]. In the act phase, the stakeholders can review the SEMS and decide new energy efficiency goals to improve the system. In the check phase, the stakeholders, and principally the energy managers, can check and analyze the SEMS, monitoring system, predictions and generated reports. They must use those reports as an input for maintenance planning and preparing internal energy audits.

After having a general view of the PDCA methodology, we must define how can this approach increases the profitability. Figure 3 describes the steps required to apply the methodology, by raising the energy consumption awareness of the open-pit stakeholders, then starts a full internal audit on the different equipment and classifies them into the plant benchmarks. After completing the planning phase, we must identify the top opportunities and risks using of the existent state, to make the project implementation more reliable and complete the do phase. All generated reports and feedbacks based on acquired and processed data are used to check the performance of the system. After revising and

analyzing reports, the energy manager prepares the budget of the energy consumption and adds more ISO tasks answering the feedbacks of all SEMS stakeholders, to improve continuously the system and recreate the awareness strategy [5].

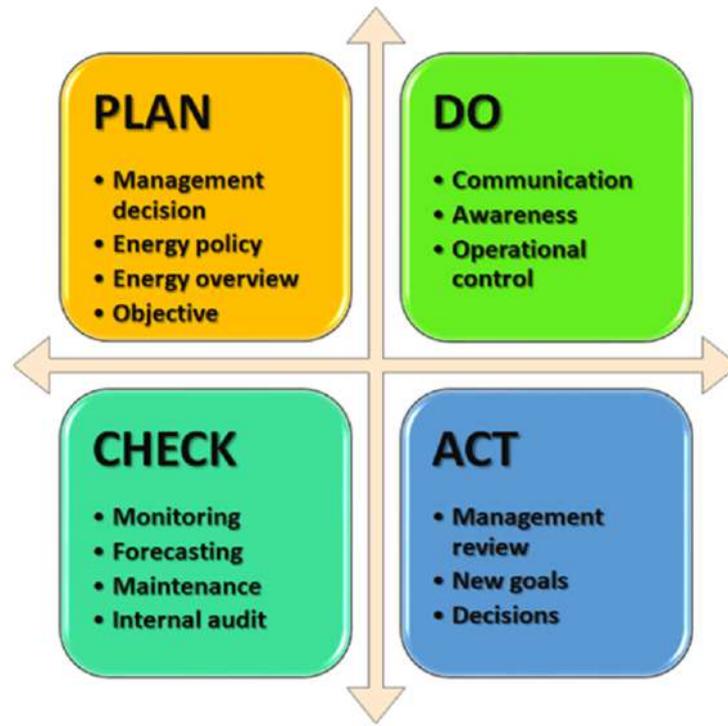


Figure 2. A general PDCA schematic of the smart energy management system approach.

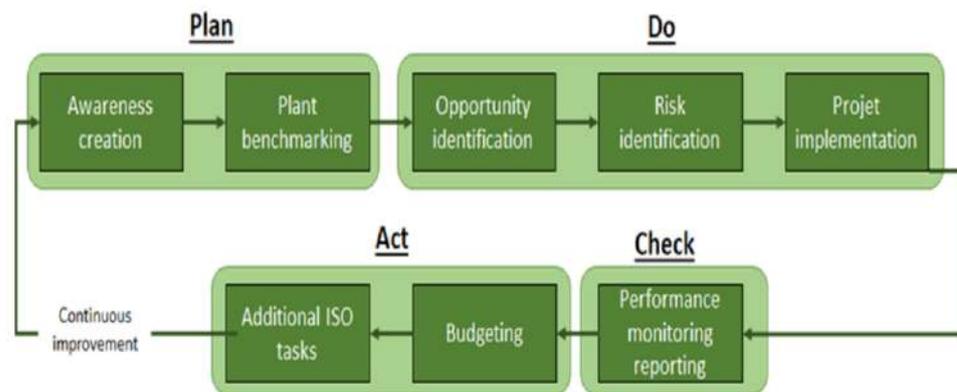


Figure 3. A scheme describing the result increasing profitability using the plan-do-check-act approach of ISO 50001. Reprinted with permission from Ref. [3]. Copyright 2022 IEEE.

## 4. State of Art of the Smart Energy Management Systems

### 4.1. Introduction

Energy management is becoming a more important component of industrial energy efficiency strategies. Recent work indicates that the mining industry is still in the early phase of energy 4.0, digital twins [18] application and the transition [10]. Knowing that industrial businesses are scrutinizing their energy profiles more thoroughly for cost-cutting, decarbonization, and resilience purposes. They are progressively using energy management systems and thinking about onsite resources such as renewable energy and energy storage. Many people are taking part in current utility programs to meet their energy management objectives, and some see further potential in the more participatory electric utility and market programs [19].

Many researchers are trying to digitize energy management systems and machine learning so it can help forecast, analyze, and diagnose anomalous and abnormal energy consumption behavior, by proposing models and ensuring proper supervised learning capabilities in a microgrids cluster environment [20]. The use of sophisticated machine learning, for an effective energy management strategy for microgrid, such as forecasting, and scheduling has shown very satisfactory results in power plants [21]. The same goes for hybrid energy systems, using the machine learning in order to choose the optimal combination from the available energy sources based on different criteria [22]. The goal is to apply the same approaches in the mining industry and combine solutions, by testing different algorithms then comparing the outcomes to select the algorithm with the best performance and to rank them in terms of both performance and accuracy [23].

#### 4.2. Peak Load Forecasting Models

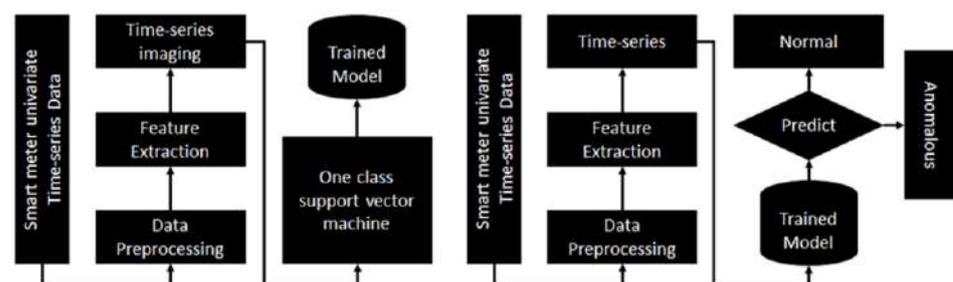
The energy consumption prediction and peak load forecasting is an important feature in the proposed design. After collecting the data and completing the integration of hardware with the SCADA system is the phase to choose the best peak load forecasting model to validate the POC.

Based on a comparative study proposed in recent work [3], we can see that the quantile regression model has very satisfying results. Table 1 shows the different applications of quantile regression, neural networks, and support vector machines to predict the energy consumption and the peak load. So, we chose to apply fast forest quantile regression (FFQR) [24] to complete the proposed design as a first version of algorithm. In future work we will test more algorithms to enhance the models and improve the prediction while the data are being recorded and first results are analyzed.

**Table 1.** Comparative study of peak load forecasting models.

Model	Application	Year	Accuracy
Quantile regression	Electricity demand	2021	0.99
Neuro-fuzzy inference time series	Campus	2020	0.98
SVM	Hotel	2020	0.94
ANN	Ships in green ports	2020	0.85
Quantile regression	Industry	2019	0.95
Quantile regression	Grid demand load	2018	0.99

In recent work, a training and testing model was used to predict abnormal energy consumption for residential building [25]. The goals, as shown in Figure 4, were collecting time series data from smart meters, processing the data and extracting the principal features, training the model using support vector machine, and then predicting the abnormal energy consumption behavior of each open-pit equipment [26]. This feature can be proposed after validating the proof of concept of this designed infrastructure.

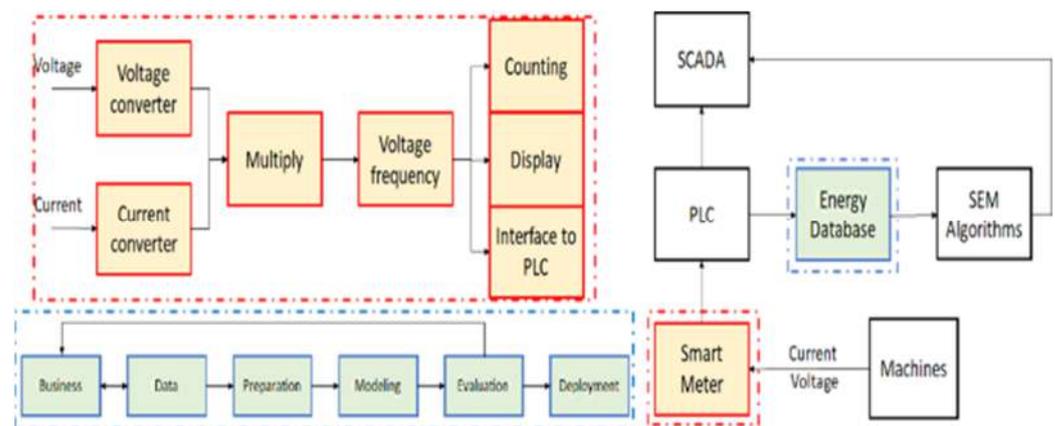


**Figure 4.** Training and testing model to predict the normal and abnormal energy consumption for a residential smart building. Reprinted with permission from Ref. [3]. Copyright 2022 IEEE.

#### 4.3. Smart Energy Meter

The key component in the proposed SEMS architecture in the open-pit mine application is the energy meter. In this section, we select the best energy meter that can fit perfectly with the existing SCADA architecture. We used PM8000 Schneider energy meters, which can communicate easily with the PLCs through the Modbus protocol. The power meter measures all the basic readings [27].

The PLC transfers all the acquired data to the energy database, as shown in Figure 5. Then the predictive model calculates the forecasted data, after the preparation, modelling and evaluating processes. The SCADA system shows both real time data and forecasts energy consumption [25]. It also shows alerts and the abnormal consumption [8], so the technician could take decisions.



**Figure 5.** A scheme of energy metering, storing, predicting and real-time monitoring for industry. Reprinted with permission from Ref. [3]. Copyright 2022 IEEE.

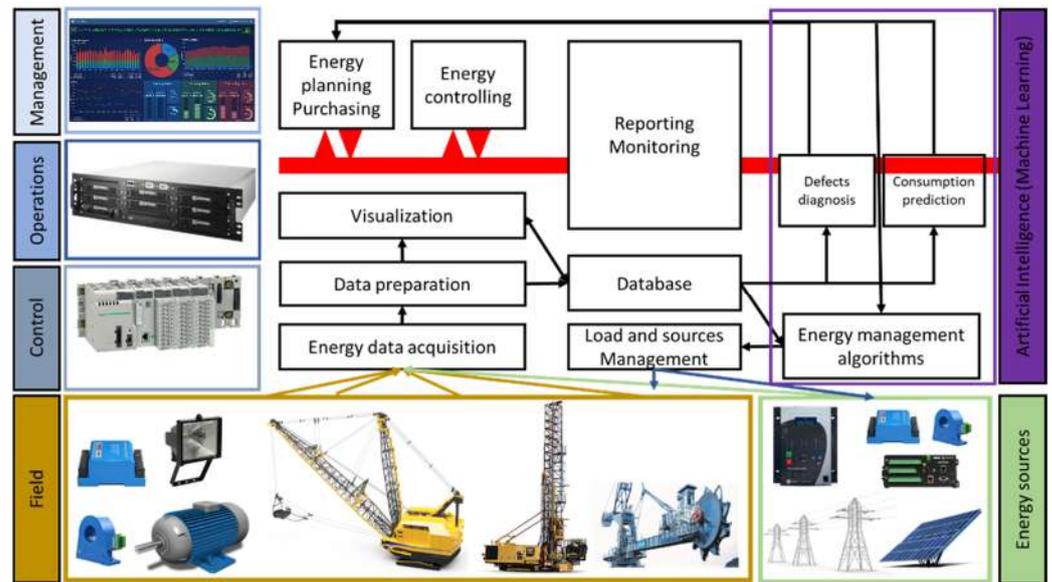
#### 4.4. Smart Energy Management System Architecture

In this section, we have based our design on an architecture proposed in recent work [3], where the SEMS is presented in Figure 6 as a data flow from different open-pit sections. In the field, all monitored machines and equipment, such as draglines, bucket wheel reclaimers and conveyors, are instrumented by current and voltage sensors, depending on the values of the equipment, regarding the accuracy, drift, linearity, phase shift, integration, and price, of course. The sensors installed are interfaced with power meters, which communicate directly with PLC in the control layer, the PLC interface with the SCADA system to collect, store and visualize the data. In the artificial intelligence layer of the SEMS, the database feeds the defects diagnosis and the load forecasting algorithms, which report the current and the predicted state of the demand response [28].

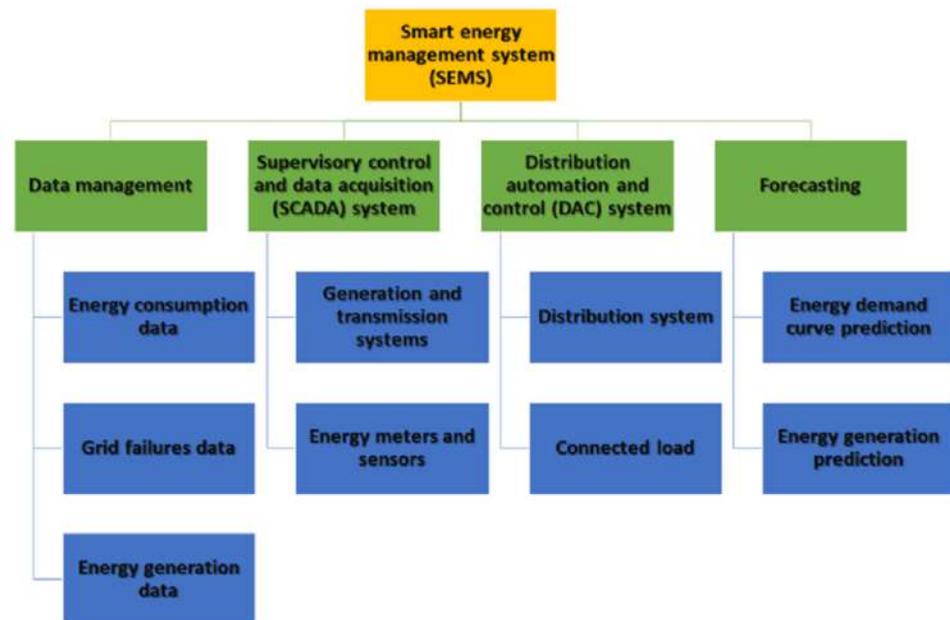
In the operational layer, the SEMS manages the load and sources in order to optimize the energy efficiency and improve the system as well, these operations reports to management layer where the energy manager can oversee all changes and can take real time decisions [22].

Figure 7 shows the general subsystems of a SEMS that can be implemented in industries, typically chemical processing and the mining industry. The data management subsystem collects energy consumption and generation data and runs the regressors to forecast the energy profile and demand then uses the classification algorithms to diagnose the system, detect abnormal consumption and anomalies and predict critical grid failures [8,13].

The supervisory control and data acquisition system is implemented and connected to energy meters and the process system which allows an efficient and fast data acquisition and processing.



**Figure 6.** Physical, software and artificial intelligence layers implementation scheme in a mining industry. Adapted with permission from Ref. [3]. Copyright 2022 IEEE.



**Figure 7.** Smart energy management system general subsystems.

4.5. Power Grid Key Performance Indicators

The monitoring of the electrical grid requires several types of data to be precalculated or acquired from sensors. As shown in Figure 8, these data are classified as basic readings, energy reading and power quality which are directly alimented by the power meters, and the forecasting algorithms of the energy demand response which are based on data collected and stored in the database.

In the energy SCADA system, the most important type of visualization are charts, to supervise alarms, and critical conditions, current and voltage charts show the line main defects and failures, harmonic and instantaneous power charts shows the power quality condition in real time to help taking an action if needed, load curve, generation curve and the forecasted profile can help the supervisor to take a decision on a load or a power flow [15].

Other KPIs such as generation reliability, shortage, voltage stability, total generation, and total load, give a general view of the microgrid condition, and calculate the financial KPIs, maintenance, replacement cost, capital cost, then calculating the environmental KPIs CO<sub>2</sub> emission, and the energy deficiency.

As discussed in the state of art section, the literature review on implementing an energy management system infrastructure in the mining industry, precisely the open-pit mine, these systems are not widely used. The lack of these infrastructures will stop the energy 4.0 transformation which will slow down the implementation of smart energy management features. The tested and proposed architecture enables real-time energy monitoring, load forecasting and grid state of health estimation using machine learning algorithms. The most used algorithms to predict the energy consumption are quantile regressions. In this paper we propose the fast forest quantile regression technique. The data are recorded into the system database which enables the system to integrate new prediction models as features. This architecture helps to add more electrical grid classification algorithms and defect detection as shown in Figure 4. So, implementing this architecture is the first step to take for digital transformation in the mining industry.

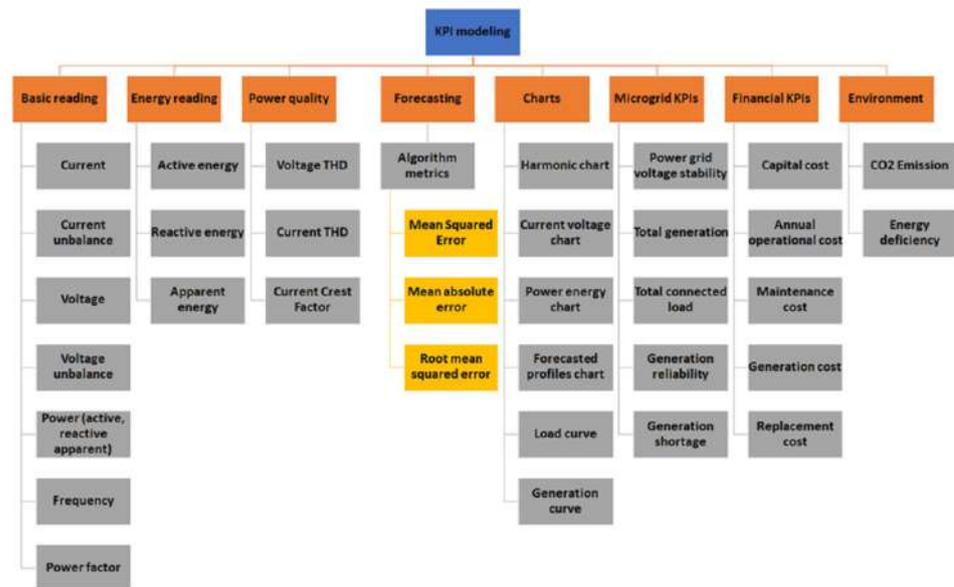


Figure 8. General key performance indicators of the energy management system.

### 5. Smart Energy Management System Requirements for the Open-Pit Mine

To implement a smart energy management system in mining industry, the requirements of the system must meet the ISO 50001 [2], ISO 50006 [29], IEC 61557-12 [30], IEC 62974-1 [31] and ISO IEC 17799 [32] standards requirements, the schematic represents the requirements diagram for this system, and it proposes a methodology on how making it smart.

The requirements diagram shown in Figure 9 sums up the requirements for a smart energy management system considering five important parts: SCADA and the monitoring system which contains alarms for sending notifications in case of a defects or an abnormal behavior of the grid components, a dashboard that shows the different KPIs and results of the microgrid, and a reporting system that summarize the results and generates reports automatically. The data exchange between different smart meters, power analyzers and the communication system, where the data acquisition processing and storage must be in real time and automatic.

The data exchange must satisfy the OPC server communications, after being verified by the security system. The part that makes the system intelligent is the smart management by predicting the energy behavior of the machines, classifying the abnormal consumption

of each component, optimizing the power flow in the microgrid, and then controlling loads and sources, which is a decision based on artificial intelligence.

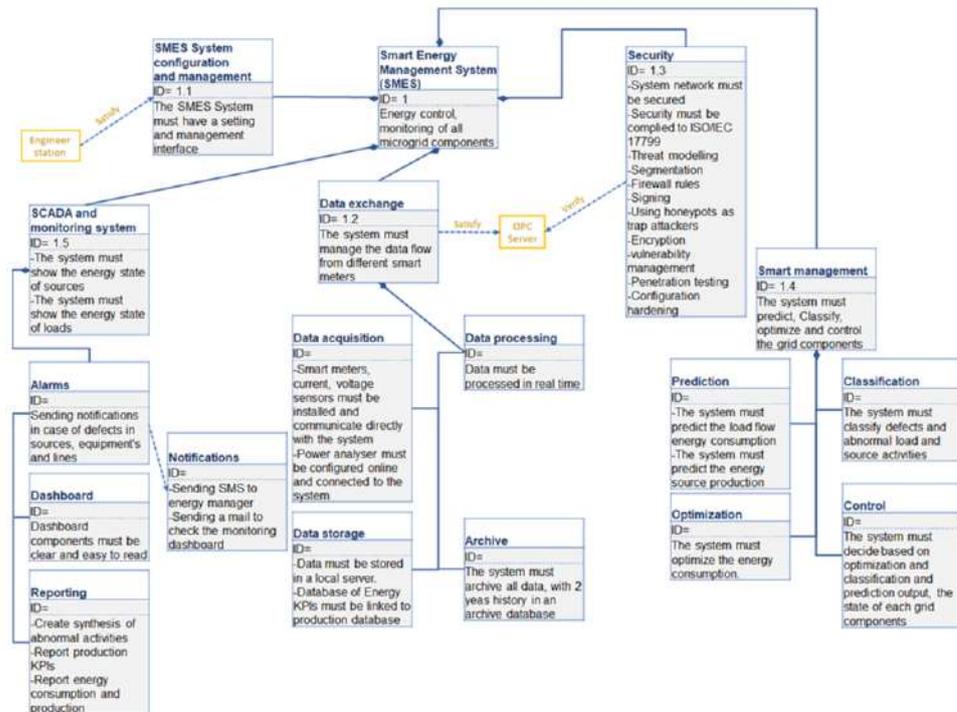


Figure 9. The requirements diagram for smart energy management system for mining industry.

The tested and implemented architecture has offered insights on specific energy consumption in the proof-of-concept load, the views were fully integrated with the existing SCADA system which makes the supervision and KPI data sharing easy to manage, the proposed solution used parallel architecture which does not impact the process automation which is one of the biggest fears of the maintenance team. As a first smart layer of the system, an energy demand response prediction was added using the fast forest quantile regression which is under test due to the lack of energy data. The implemented solution gives real time insights into the electrical grid quality which used to be done manually and discretely. It also enables adding more features in future works to overcome other challenges, for example cybersecurity and false data injection diagnostics. After gathering more data, the system can integrate more classification and diagnostic models to detect abnormal behaviors, track energy consumption tariffs and take real time decisions.

## 6. Peak Load Forecasting Testing Algorithm

### 6.1. Fast Forest Quantile Regression

As an extension of the ordinary regression, the fast forest quantile regression can estimate the predictor variable effect based on the mean and conditional quantile [26].

Typical loss function:

$$L = (y - X\theta)^2 \tag{1}$$

Quantile loss:

$$L = \tau(y - X\theta) \text{ if } y - X\theta \geq 0 \tag{2}$$

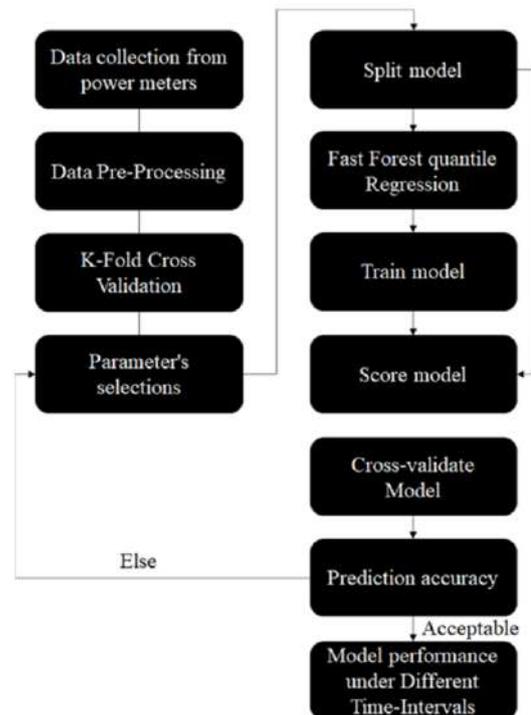
$$L = (\tau - 1)(y - X\theta) \text{ if } y - X\theta < 0 \tag{3}$$

### 6.2. Flowchart Methodology

The data collected from the power meters in a case study of a destoning station in an open-pit mine, had been preprocessed and cross-validated using the k-fold cross validation.

The parameters selected are production, energy consumption and functioning hours. The data were split for train and test, for which 70% of the dataset was reserved to train the model using the FFQR.

The score of the model indicates the accuracy of the FFQR model to predict the amount of the energy consumed as shown in Figure 10.



**Figure 10.** FFQR algorithm flowchart methodology.

In the proposed algorithm, the energy consumption data for each station are collected from power meters and stored into a database that contains functioning hours and production.

In the data preprocessing stage, the gathered data are cleaned removing unwanted observations, such as energy consumed without equivalent timestamped production or functioning hours, dropping missing data. In the k-fold cross validation stage, the dataset is shuffled randomly, then split into groups, considering the group to be test data set or a holdout to compare. The remaining groups are considered training data set. Then comes fitting the model to the training data and testing it on the test data, keeping the evaluation score and discarding the model.

In the phase of the FFQR model many combinations were used, changing the number of trees, number of leaves and quantile loss calculation in each experiment.

### 6.3. Experimental Results

In the first experiment, we used a low number of random trees and leaves and the quantile loss on average, as shown in Figures 11–14, shows the high performance of the FFQR model:

- Number of trees: 100
- Number of leaves: 20
- Quantile loss: 25%, 50% and 75%

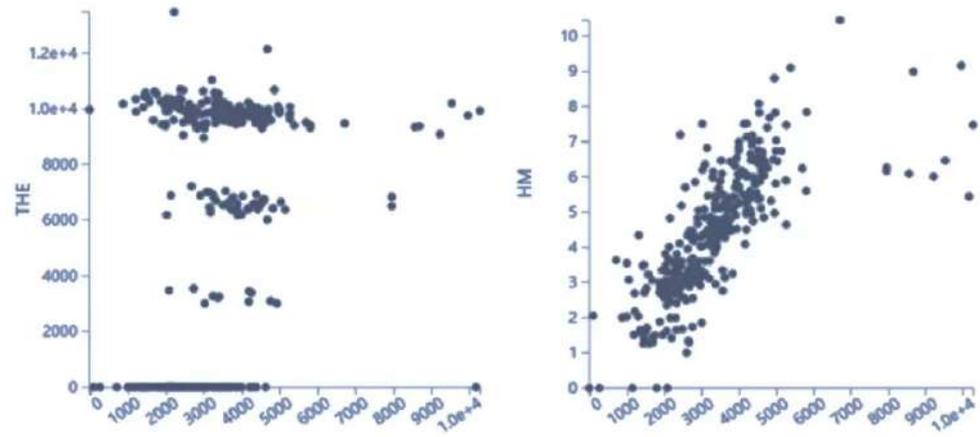


Figure 11. Production, functioning hours and energy dataset.

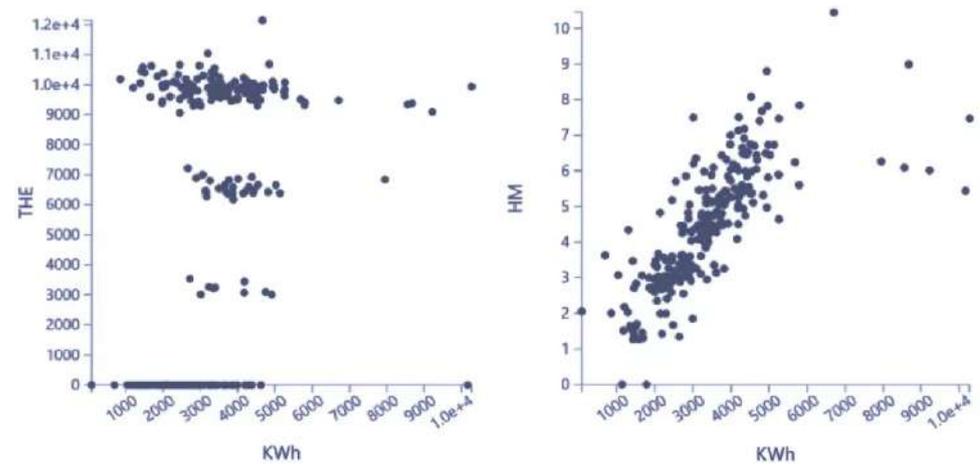


Figure 12. Production, functioning hours and energy consumption of test set.

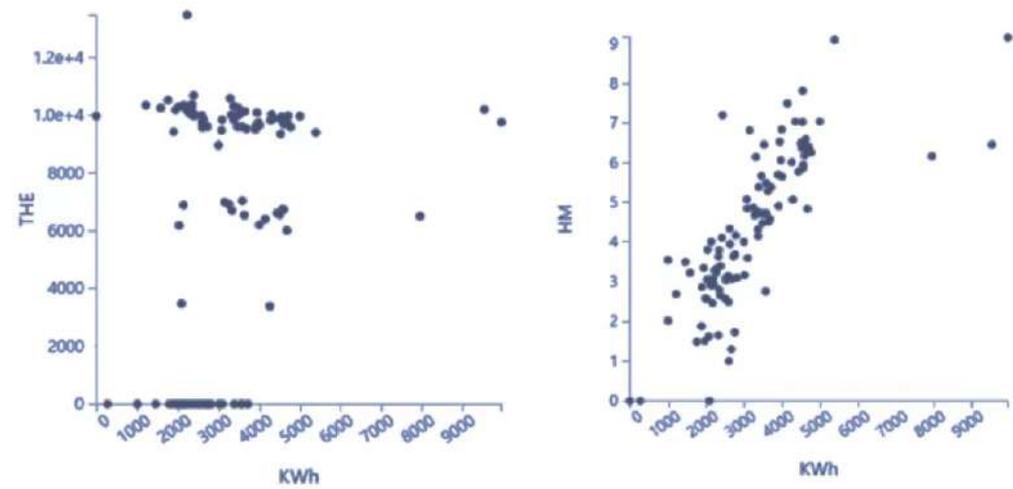


Figure 13. FFQR training set.

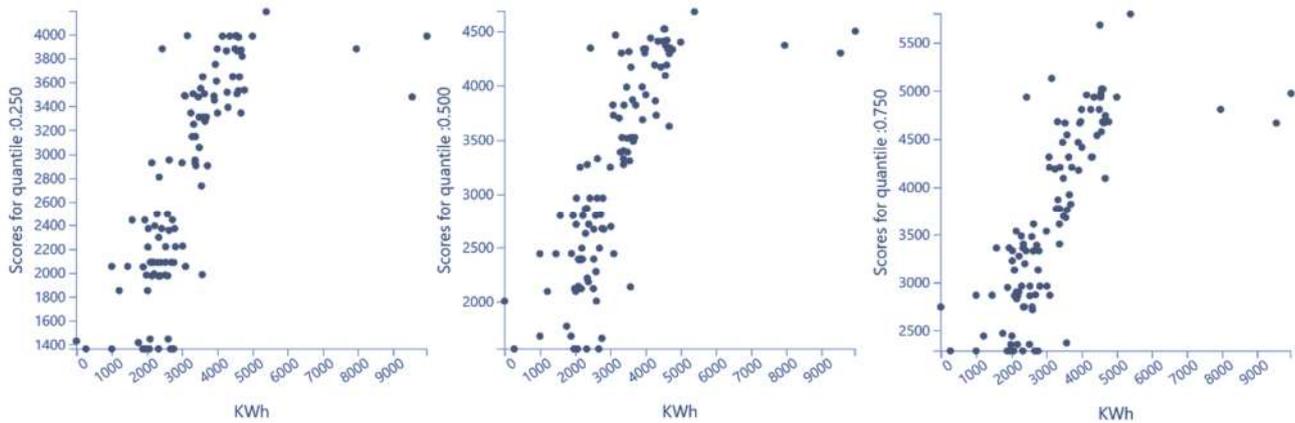


Figure 14. FFQR Score.

Seventy percent of the dataset was reserved to train the model and 30% for the test.

- Quantile loss: 0.250–219.358729
- Quantile loss: 0.5–314.989019
- Quantile loss: 0.750–410.619309
- Average quantile loss: –314.989019

To validate the FFQR model, the second experiment used more random trees and leaves and increased the quantile losses as shown in Figures 15–18 which are from the tested application:

- Number of trees: 1000
- Number of leaves: 200
- Quantile loss: 12.5%, 25%, 37.5%, 50%, 62.5%, 75% and 87.5%

Seventy percent of the dataset was reserved to train the model and 30% for the test.

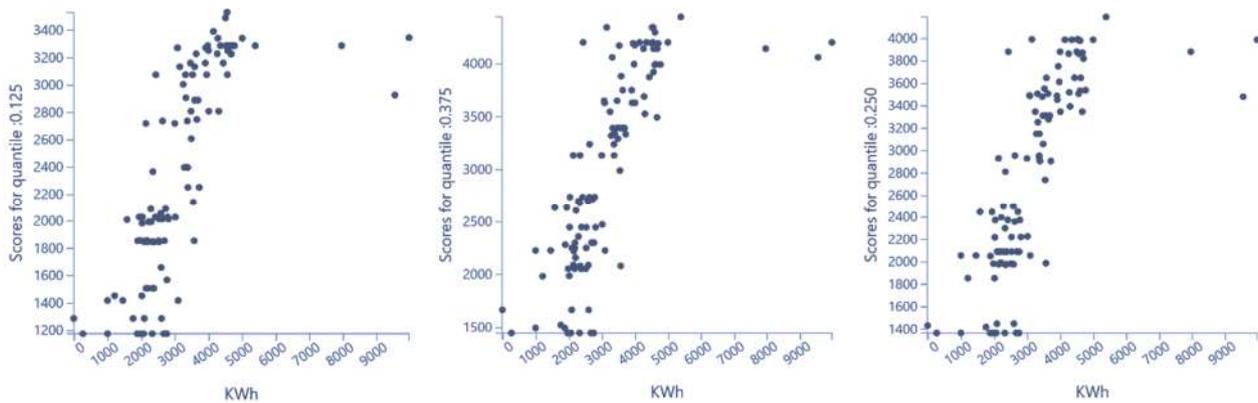


Figure 15. FFQR score in the second experiment: 12.5%; 25%; 37.5%.

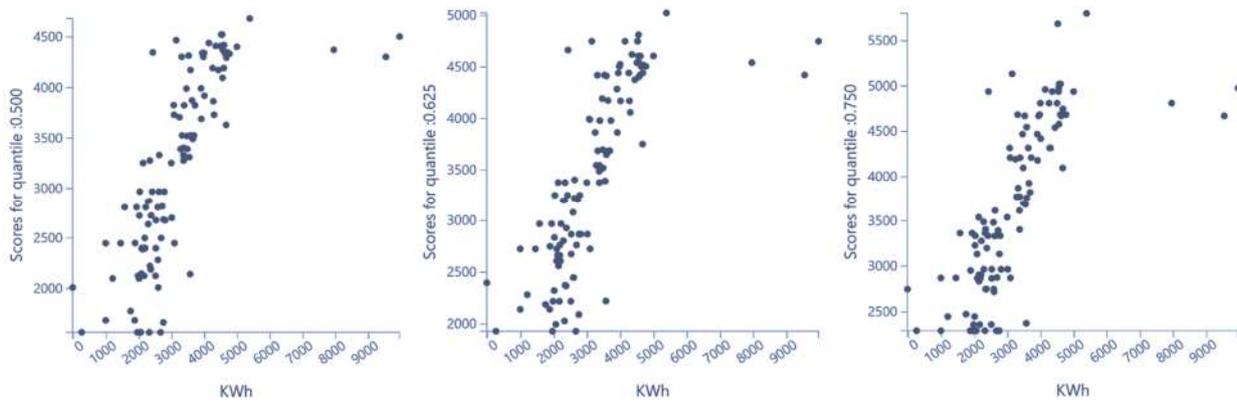


Figure 16. FFQR score in the second experiment: 50%; 62.5%; 75%.

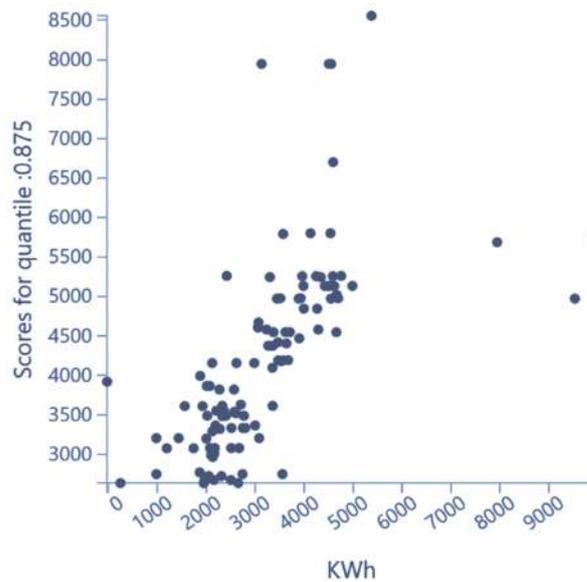


Figure 17. FFQR score in the second experiment: 82.5%.

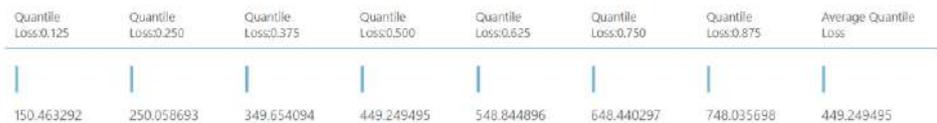


Figure 18. FFQR quantile score.

## 7. Open-Pit Mine Application

### 7.1. Introduction

After the design and requirements study, this section presents the current state of the smart energy management system’s proof of concept at the experimental open-pit mine. Before implementing the architecture in the field, a test bench was designed in order to test the communication protocols, the database connection, the SCADA system and the prediction algorithm.

### 7.2. Industrial Application in the Open-Pit Mine SEMS Architecture and Designed Test Bench

After studying the existent SCADA architecture in the field, we designed a prototype of the control system, using a Modicon M580 PLC, an MP8000power meter, a squirrel cage induction motor with a variable frequency drive. The PLC uses a wifi module to share data between other deported PLCs. Figure 19 represents the test bench adding an HMI

to visualize the data. The program is tested and built on the same PLC using Unity pro XI software.

The PLC is connected to a server that contains the database, using the Python program that retrieves data from the PLC Modbus protocol and inserts them into tables as a time series dataset, which is connected to both SCADA views using Citect SCADA software and to ThingsBoard for web browser connection.



Figure 19. Communication test bench set up.

### 7.3. SCADA Views

In this section, we have chosen two types of views for operators and field engineers, using Citect SCADA software and the ThingsBoard solution for the energy manager, where he or she can visualize all data and download reports without accessing the SCADA system. Figure 20 shows the ThingsBoard for web browser access. This view is under design. The communication with the database has been done successfully; however, the implementation phase in the open-pit mine has not been done yet.

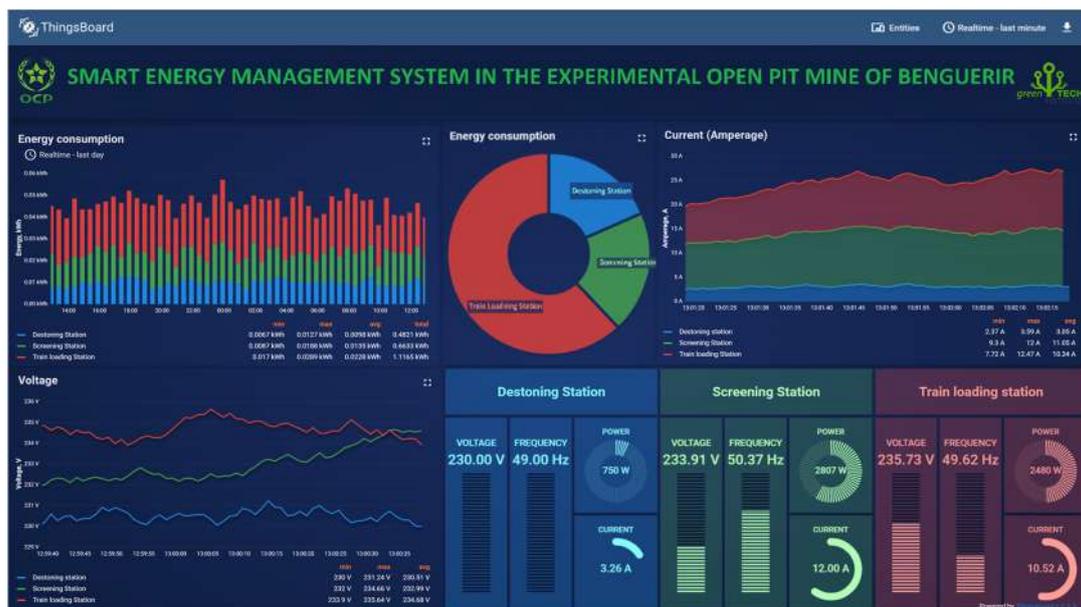


Figure 20. ThingsBoard view under design.

#### 7.4. Enhanced Architecture toward Smart Grid Open-Pit Mine

The proposed application of the SMES is on an experimental open-pit mine application, using power meters of different machines, mainly, draglines, jaw crushers, conveyors, bucketwheel reclaimers and stackers, to collect energy consumption data and then then understanding their behaviors at different times of year and different production constraint scenarios. These power meters are interfaced with programmable logic controllers (PLC), and distributed control systems (DCS) [33], which apply the decisions and control directly the motors in order to optimize energy consumption. The same type of power meters shown in Figure 11 are connected to renewable energy sources in case the open-pit mine has photovoltaic, wind power, electric vehicles [34], or any other type of energy storage, for a global monitoring system integrating sources and loads. As shown in Figure 21 a smart micro grid dedicated for mining industry open pit is developed integrating different communication protocols and energy flow.

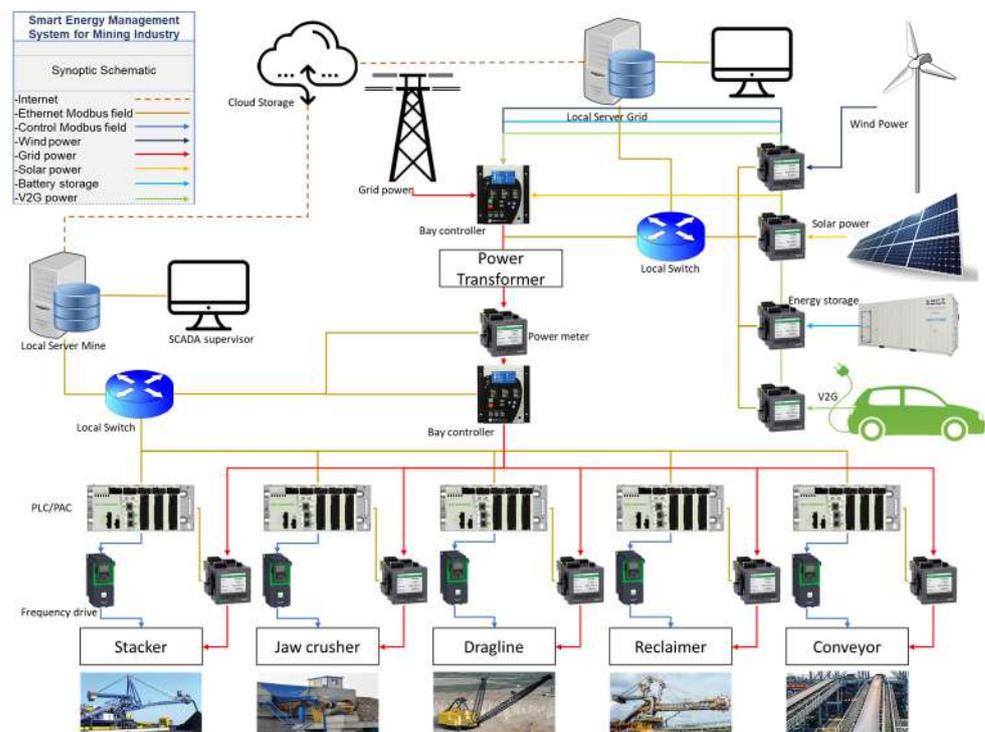


Figure 21. A synoptic scheme of the energy and data flow in an open-pit mine.

## 8. Conclusions

This work is the result of implementing a new smart energy management system architecture in the experimental open-pit mine of Benguerir. The proposed system is based on higher requirements and integrating different smart grid features as modular solutions with multiple layers. This infrastructure will be used for energy monitoring respecting the ISO 50001 standards, as a transition toward energy 4.0 in the concept of digitization, which represents the first layer of the smart energy management system. The implementation phases and steps were described regarding the requirements and the challenges, and they should be taken as best practices.

The first step was listing the important grid key performance indicators to monitor, then choosing and installing the required sensors, which are power meters. The third step is to interface the developed system with the existing SCADA. A layer of internet of things was added into the architecture of the smart energy management system in the mining industry where the data are being transferred wirelessly in real time into the servers. The tests as mentioned were done in the laboratory using Schneider PLCs, power meters,

variable frequency drives and communication modules, these tests were mandatory before passing to implementation in the field of the open-pit mine.

The algorithm used in this application is the fast forest quantile regression which is used in many energy forecasting applications, as mentioned in the comparative table and in the state of art. The algorithm shows good performance with a set of 100 trees and 20 leaves in different quantiles. The use of an energy forecasting and prediction algorithm in the system and linking it with the SCADA system will help to predict the energy demand and make energy efficiency decisions easy to take, easing the work of the energy manager.

In future work, and after acquiring more data, the use of other algorithms such as neural network regressions, stochastic models, time series and others will be tested to compete with the proposed algorithm. The infrastructure is still under testing and validation, which will be enhanced with other renewable energy sources to empower the experimental open-pit mine into a smart microgrid, where other control and shedding optimization techniques will be tested for research and educational purposes.

**Supplementary Materials:** The following supporting information can be downloaded at: <https://www.mdpi.com/article/10.3390/asi5010018/s1>, SDA-taset+Code+API, The dataset contain an example of energy consumption, Functioning hours and Production KPI of different stages of the experimental open pit mine, mainly the destoning, the screening, and the train loading station. The Code is an example of the prediction algorithm, and the API can be used to apply the same algorithm used in this article.

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**Conflicts of Interest:** The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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