

Dairy Energy Symposium 43rd Annual Rural Energy Conference

Energy Efficiency in Food Processing Plants

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March 3 - 4, 2005



Agenda

- Introductions
- A Perspective on Energy Efficiency
- Some Basic Tips
- Awareness
- Project Rate Example
- Evaluating the Opportunities
- Opportunities – Electric
- Opportunities - Thermal/Fuel Based



A Resource Perspective on Energy Efficiency

- Energy Versus “Availability”
- Developing Countries Will Have a Major Impact on Resource Utilization
- Improving Conversion “Efficiency” Will Become Even More Important



A Resource Perspective on Energy Efficiency

- Understand How Literature Reports “Efficiency”
- Boiler example: What Does a Combustion Test Reveal?



Some Basic Tips

- Get to Know the Facility Staff and Management
- Understand What you are Trying to Accomplish
- Consider the Whole Energy Picture – Avoid the “Shell Game”



Some Basic Tips

- Consider Low / No Cost Opportunities
- Know Your **Project** Energy Rate



Low / No Cost Opportunities

- Staff Know A Lot About Their Plant – Talk to Them and Learn to Guide the Conversation
- Work Practices Relate to Operations, Maintenance *and* House Keeping



Low / No Cost Opportunities

- Example Work Practices Are:
 - Use of Startup / Shut down Procedures
 - Maintenance Activities for Major Energy Using Systems
 - Bypassing Automatic Controls
 - Use of a Process / Procedure for Everyday Maintenance Activities



Awareness

- **Employees** Should Know the **Energy Cost** of Utilities and Ancillary Systems such as:
 - Compressed Air, Gas and Electric
 - Heating & Cooling (process and comfort)
 - Lighting, Water and Others



Project Rate Example

- Total kWh: 1,286,225 kWh
- On-peak kWh: 542,403 kWh
- Off-peak kWh: 743,822 kWh
- Peak Demand: 2,608 kW (monthly)
- Customer Demand: 2,492 kW



Project Rate Example (utility rates)

- On-peak Charge : \$0.033/kWh
- Off-peak Charge: \$0.021/kWh
- Peak Demand Charge: \$8.36/kW
- Customer Demand: \$0.76/kW
- Tax Rate: 5.5%



Project Rate Example (monthly charges)

- Peak Demand: \$21,802 (2,608 kW)
- Customer Demand: \$1,869 (2,492 kW)
- Peak kWh: \$17,899 (542,403 kWh)
- Off-peak kWh: \$15,620 (743,822 kWh)
- Tax: \$3,147
- Total Cost: \$60,360



Project Rate Example ("blended" utility charges)

- On-peak Average Cost: \$0.077/kWh
 - Off-peak Average Cost: \$0.025/kWh
 - Average Rate: $\$60,360 \div 1,286,225$
= \$0.047/kWh (overall average)
- (all include tax of 5.5%)



Rate Structure Example (project)

- Project will Save 50 kW from 8 am to 6 pm, or 10 Total Hours per Day
- Peak Time: 10 am to 6 pm: 8 Hours
- Off-peak Time: 8 am to 10 am: 2 Hours
- kWh per Year: $10 \text{ hrs/d} \times 5 \text{ d/wk} \times 50 \text{ wk/yr} = 2,500 \text{ hrs/year}$



Rate Structure Example (project)

- Electricity Savings:
 $50 \text{ kW} \times 2,500 \text{ hrs/yr} = 125,000 \text{ kWh/yr}$
- The Electricity Savings is Known:
How do We Estimate **Cost** Savings?



Rate Structure Example (savings estimate)

- Based on average rate:
 $125,000 \text{ kWh/yr} \times \$0.047/\text{kWh} = \$5,875 \text{ /yr}$
- Considering Peak & Off-peak Time:
 $125,000 \times 0.078/\text{kWh} \times (8 \div 12) +$
 $125,000 \times 0.022/\text{kWh} \times (2 \div 12) = \$6,925 \text{ /yr}$
- The Difference is ~20%



Opportunities – Electric

- Lighting
- Compressed Air
- Premium Efficiency Motors
- Variable Frequency Drives
- "Free" Cooling
- Water Reclaim



Lighting

- High Output T8 Lighting will Replace 400-watt Metal Halide Lighting
- ~50% Energy Cost Reduction
- Coated Tubes are Required (GE Star Coat)
- Typical T8 Installed Cost ~ \$200/fixture
- Replace Incandescent Lights with CFLs (~4 to 1 energy benefit)



Compressed Air

- Air Compressors Are **~15%** Efficient!
- Over a Ten Year Life, 15% is Capital, 15% is Maintenance & 70% is Energy
- Duct Air Intakes to the Outside
- 1% Savings per 5°F Reduction in Inlet Temperature
- ~ ½ % Savings per PSI Reduction



Premium Efficiency Motors

- Many F & D Plants Operate Long Hours
- Many F & D Plants Use Old Motors
- Metering Shows That Motors Tend to be Loaded Either Less than 50% or More Than 90%



Premium Efficiency Motors

3600 RPM

Size	100%	75%	50%	25%
2	86.5	87.1	85.5	79.1
3	89.5	90.2	89.7	84.7
5	89.5	89.9	89.0	84.2
7.5	91.0	90.4	88.8	83.7
10	91.7	92.2	92.3	87.9
15	91.7	92.3	91.7	87.5
20	92.4	92.6	92.0	88.1
25	93.2	94.4	93.0	89.9
30	93.1	93.0	93.2	90.2
40	93.6	94.6	93.1	82.4
50	94.5	94.8	94.0	91.8



Premium Efficiency Motors

1800 RPM

Size	100%	75%	50%	25%
2	88.1	88.5	87.4	82.2
3	90.2	89.5	88.5	82.5
5	90.2	90.2	90.2	85.5
7.5	92.1	91.9	90.5	85.0
10	91.8	91.9	91.0	86.6
15	92.4	93.8	93.7	91.2
20	93.0	93.4	92.8	89.7
25	93.6	93.6	92.4	88.6
30	94.1	94.0	93.2	88.9
40	94.5	94.6	93.9	90.6
50	94.5	95.1	95.1	93.2



Premium Efficiency Motors

Recent Motor Projects (1800 RPM)

- 20-hp
-87.5% to 93% Efficiency: Cost ~\$739
- 25-hp
-91.7% to 93.6% Efficiency: Cost ~\$856
- 30-hp
-92.4% to 94.1% Efficiency: Cost ~\$1,013



Premium Efficiency Motors

Recent Motor Projects (3600 RPM)

- 60-hp
-90% to 94.1% Efficiency
Cost ~\$1,656
(And actually use the existing drive!!)



Variable Frequency Drives

- There Always Seem to be Opportunities for VFDs
- The Cost of VFDs Has Come Down Considerably
- Metering, Pump Curves and Affinity Laws Can help Evaluate the Potential for VFDs
- For Power: $P_2 = P_1 \times (Q_2/Q_1)^3$

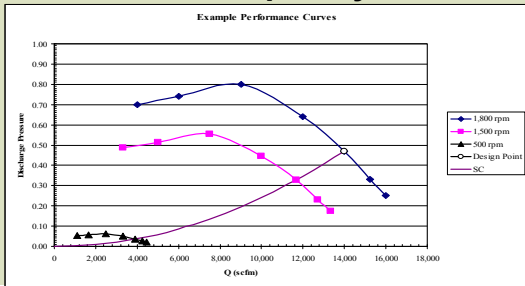


Variable Frequency Drives

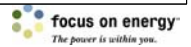
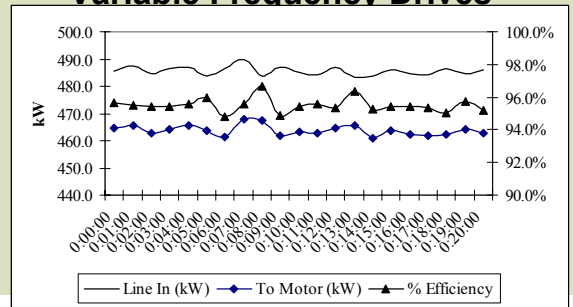
- Reducing flow by 30% Reduces Power by up to 66%!
- The Above Rule is Based on an Exponent of 3; Recommend use of 2 or 2.5 if no Other Information is Available
- Typical DRIVE Costs (not installed)
 - 10 hp to 50 hp: \$100 to \$130/hp
 - >50 hp: \$80 to \$110/hp



Variable Frequency Drives



Variable Frequency Drives

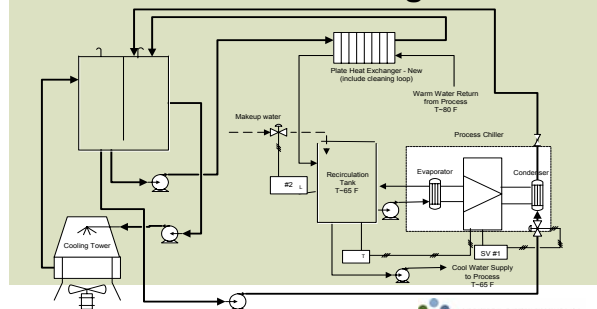


“Free” Cooling

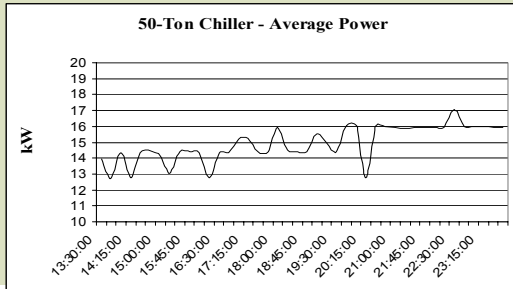
- Most Facility Personnel Do Not Know or Have a Misunderstanding About Free Cooling
- Free Cooling Killers:
 - Low Temperature Requirement
 - Low Electricity Rate
 - Low Use Hours
 - Small Load



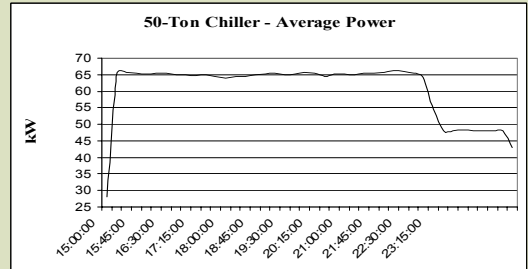
“Free” Cooling



“Free” Cooling – Load Profile



“Free” Cooling – Load Profile



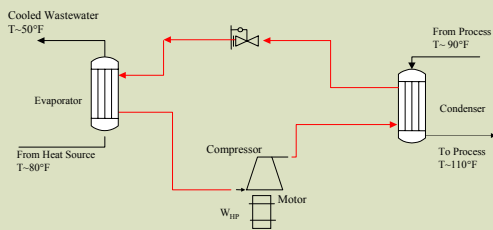
“Free” Cooling

- **Rough** Cost: \$300 to \$350 per Ton Refrigeration for COMPLETE System
- Existing Cooling Towers Can Potentially Be Used to Reduce Cost
- Remember That if a Chiller is in a Free Cooling Mode, Condenser Water is not Needed

Heat Pumps

- Common Heat Pumps are Mechanical & Thermal Vapor Rec compressors (MVR & TVR)
- Closed Cycle Heat Pumps (CCHP) are an Option for **Water** Heat Recovery
- CCHPs Have an Upper Limit of ~215°F, with a Max Rise per Stage of ~50°F
- Efficiency Suffers as Rise Increases

Closed Cycle Heat Pump



Heat Pumps – Cost of Heat

Electricity Cost (\$/kWh)	Cost of Delivered Heat (\$/10 ⁶ Btu)					
	Heat Pump Coefficient of Performance (COP)					
	3	5	8	10	20	30
\$0.02	\$1.95	\$1.17	\$0.73	\$0.59	\$0.29	\$0.20
\$0.03	\$2.93	\$1.76	\$1.10	\$0.88	\$0.44	\$0.30
\$0.04	\$3.91	\$2.35	\$1.47	\$1.17	\$0.59	\$0.40
\$0.05	\$4.89	\$2.93	\$1.83	\$1.47	\$0.73	\$0.50
\$0.06	\$5.86	\$3.52	\$2.20	\$1.76	\$0.88	\$0.60

Water Reclaim

- Typically, Much Water is Used and Discarded
- Cold Water Results from Single Use Cooling (~55 °F)
- Conduct a Survey to Identify Water/Heat Reclaim Opportunities



Fuel Based / Thermal Opportunities

- Boiler Heat Recovery
- Steam Vacuum Pumps
- Reverse Osmosis Concentration
- Heat Exchangers
- Heat Pumps
- Water Reclaim



Boiler Heat Recovery

- Underutilized Opportunities!!
- Boiler Exhaust Economizers
- Continuous Blowdown Recovery
- Vent Condensers
- Boiler Tube Maintenance



Boiler Heat Recovery

- **Example:** Economizer to Recover Exhaust Heat to Preheat Return Condensate.
- Existing Conditions:
 - Stack Temperature: 510°F
 - Return Condensate Temperature: 130°F
 - Boiler Efficiency: 75%
 - Operating Hours: 4,000/yr
 - Fuel: Natural Gas at \$7.00/MMBtu



Boiler Heat Recovery

- **Economizer Benefits**
 - New Exhaust Temperature: 250°F
 - New Condensate Temperature: 186°F
 - Installed Cost: ~\$16,000
 - Fuel Savings: 2,990 MMBtu/yr
 - Cost Savings: \$20,900/yr
 - Simple Return: 9 months



Steam Vacuum Pumps

- Found on Flash Condensers
- Basic Operation: Use Steam Jet Pump to Create Vacuum
- Steam Jet Pumps are 10%-15% Efficient - Usually
- Alternative: Electric Motor Driven Liquid Ring Pump (Last one evaluated: ~2.5 yr simple return @ ~\$5.00 gas)



Reverse Osmosis Concentration

- Good for Concentration of Whey and Other Streams from ~6% to ~22%
- Theoretically Less Energy Intensive than Evaporation-Why?
- Study Underway to Evaluate/Compare RO Systems to MVR and TVR Based on Energy AND Operating Cost
- Stay Tuned!



Heat Exchangers

- Usually Shell & Tube Exchangers can be Upgraded to Plate and Frame
- Plate and Frame Exchangers can have Approach Temperature as Low as 2°F
- Low Approach Temperature Can Make a Big Difference
- Vendors Will NOT Typically Offer the Best Exchanger Unless Asked-They Cost More



Heat Exchangers

- Example: HTST Pasteurizer
 - Historically Used 190°F Water
 - Options Were to Replace Worn Plates, Replace Entire Exchanger with New Version of the same or to Optimize the Exchanger Performance
 - Option Being Pursued is Optimization Via Reduction in Temperature to 185°F



Heat Exchangers

- Example: HTST Pasteurizer – Benefits
 - Lower Heating Utility Requirement
 - Savings Will Pay for ENTIRE Exchanger in ~2.5 years!!
 - Don't Forget Environmental Impacts-



Water Reclaim

- Much Water is “Wasted” in Dairy Facilities.
- The Majority of This Water Contains Useable Heat.
- Both Heat Pumps and Plate Exchangers Can be Used.
- Water Costs are Also on the Rise.



For More Information

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