Summary of study: EHP for Dairy: Unit - 8

Industry: Dairy

Unit profile : A dairy plant located in Gandhinagar (Gujarat)

manufacturing various milk products, milk

powder, cheese, etc.

Technology: Water-heat source electric heat pump (EHP)

Year of investigation : 2012



Key features:

| | | | Proposed System |
|-----|----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| EHP | Hot water inlet | °C | 30 |
| | Hot water outlet | °C | 60 |
| | Hot water flow rate | m ³ /hr | 1.8 |
| | Cold water inlet | °C | 12 |
| | Cold water outlet | °C | 7 |
| | Cold water flow rate | m ³ /hr | 9.0 |
| | Heating capacity | kW | 73.6 |
| | Cooling capacity | kW | 52.4 |
| | Power consumption | kW | 23.4 |
| | COPt | - | 5.4 |

Energy saving and CO₂ reductions:

| Parameter | Unit | For single EHP |
|---|--------------------|-----------------|
| Electricity unit price | Rs/kWh | 6.00 |
| Natural gas unit price | Rs/Sm ³ | 36.00 |
| Number of operating hours per year | | 3000 |
| Annual energy cost reduction (Lakh Rs)/reduction rate (%) | | 1,081,173 / 72% |
| Annual CO ₂ reduction (t-CO ₂)/ reduction rate (%) | | 56 / 48% |

Application-2: Cooling milk bulk cooler and hot water for cleaning and washing

Key features:

| | | | Proposed System |
|-----|---------------------|-------|--------------------|
| EHP | Hot water inlet | °C | 30 |
| | Hot water outlet | °C | 90 |
| | Hot water flow rate | m³/hr | 3.8 |
| | Heating capacity | kW | 262.0 |
| | Cooling capacity | kW | 174.4 |
| | Power consumption | kW | 98.4 |
| | COPt | - | 4.1 |



Energy saving and CO₂ reductions:

| Parameter | Unit | For single EHP |
|---|--------------------|----------------|
| Electricity unit price | Rs/kWh | 6.00 |
| Natural gas unit price | Rs/Sm ³ | 36.00 |
| Annual energy cost reduction (Lakh Rs)/reduction rate (%) | | 378,290 / 43% |
| Annual CO ₂ reduction (t-CO ₂)/ reduction rate (%) | | 19 / 43% |

Application-3: Recovery of heat from cooling water of ammonia refrigeration compressor, heat cooling water of generator equipment and supply hot water to CIP

Key features:

| | | | Proposed System |
|-----|----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| EHP | Hot water inlet | °C | 40 |
| | Hot water outlet | °C | 90 |
| | Hot water flow rate | m ³ /hr | 1.29 |
| | Cold water inlet | °C | 30 |
| | Cold water outlet | °C | 25 |
| | Cold water flow rate | m ³ /hr | 8.85 |
| | Heating capacity | kW | 75.0 |
| | Cooling capacity | kW | 51.4 |
| | Power consumption | kW | 27.2 |
| | COPt | - | 4.64 |

Energy saving and CO₂ reductions:

| Parameter | Unit | For single EHP |
|---|--------------------|------------------|
| Electricity unit price | Rs/kWh | 6.00 |
| Natural gas unit price | Rs/Sm ³ | 36.00 |
| Number of operating hours per year | | 3000 |
| Annual energy cost reduction (Lakh Rs)/reduction rate (%) | | 35,775,376 / 57% |
| Annual CO ₂ reduction (t-CO ₂)/ reduction rate (%) | | 813 / 17% |

Note:

This report is an example for investigating the potential of application of Japanese low carbon technology (LCT) in Indian industries. EHP is the LCT which can generate greater benefits by the conditions for use of the outside temperature, the incoming water temperature, and the cold water temperature, etc, since the performance will increase/decrease depending on the conditions.