An exploratory study on the commercialisation of heat pump-fluidised bed drying technology

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Organizational Evaluation and Adoption of Technological Innovations: an exploratory study on the commercialisation of heat pump-fluidised bed drying technology

- 1. Introduction
- 2. Objectives
- 3. Research methodology
- 4. Results
- 5. Conclusions



- Drying & dryers
- The Concept hybrid drying concept
- Innovation
- Adoption of technological innovation -Commercialisation



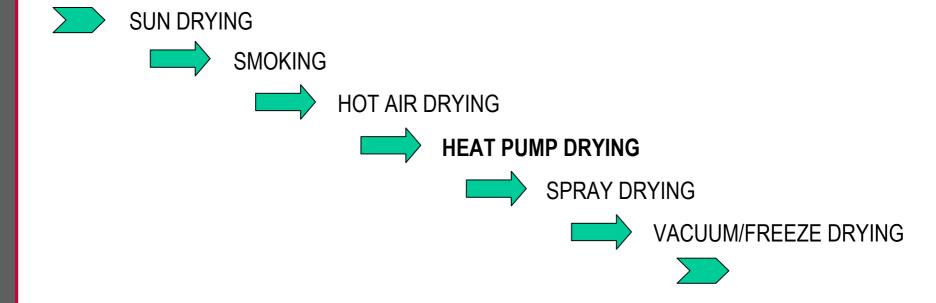
 Drying & dryers – Drying is a thermal process in which heat and mass transfer occur simultaneously. Dryers are the equipment that facilitate the drying process

Table 1. Examples of selected dryers and typical applications

Dryer Type	Product Applications
Tray or cabinet	Fruits, vegetables, meat, confectionery
Tunnel	Fruits, vegetables
Belt conveyer	Grain, fruits, vegetables, cereals, nuts
Rotary	Seeds, grains, starch, sugar crystals
Pneumatic or flash	Starch, pulps, corps, granules, powders
Fluid bed	Vegetables, granules, grains, peas
Spray	Milk, cream, coffee, tea, juices, eggs, extracts, syrups
Drum	Milk, flakes, baby cereals, juices, purees
Puffing	Fruits, vegetables
Freeze	Flakes, juices, meat, shrimp, coffee, vegetables, extracts



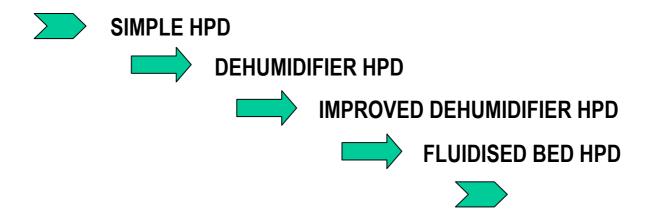
Drying & dryers – Evolution of Food Drying Technology
 Figure 1. Evolution of Food Drying Technology





 Drying & dryers – Heat Pump Drying (HPD) or Dehumidified Air Drying

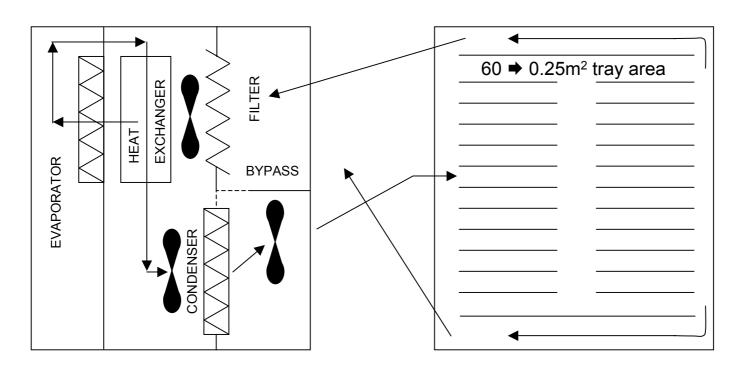
Figure 2. Various Phases of the Development of HPD Technology





 Drying & dryers – Heat Pump Drying (HPD) or Dehumidified Air Drying

Figure 3. Simple dehumidifier heat pump dryer





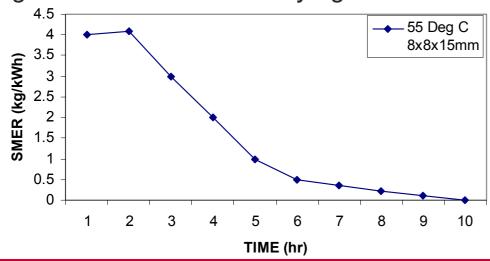
 Drying & dryers – Heat Pump Drying (HPD) or Dehumidified Air Drying

Efficiency – Specific Moisture Extraction Rate (SMER)

SMER = Mass of water removed from the product per unit time

Total energy input per unit time

Figure 4. SMER versus drying time





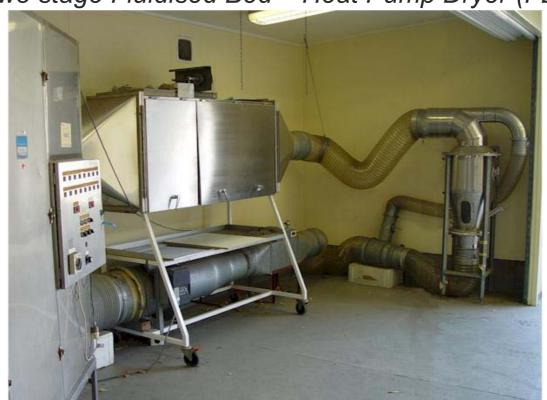






- **The Concept** Hybrid drying concept
- Drying & dryers Heat Pump Drying (HPD)

Figure 5. Two stage Fluidised Bed – Heat Pump Dryer (FBHPD)





Adoption of technological innovation – Commercialisation

Table 2. Comparison of performance characteristics of Single stage HPD versus Two-stage FBHPD

	3 batches of 4 hours + a larger batch of equivalent to 3 small batches for 6 hours	4 batches of 4 hours + a larger batch of equivalent to 4 small batches for 6 hours
Single stage normal batch		
process:		
 Time required 	30 hours	40 hours
 Average SMER 	1.51	1.51
Two stage drying process:		
 Time required 	18 hours	22 hours
 Average SMER 	2.47	2.75
Increase in Efficiency	64%	82%
Throughput increase	167%	182%
Decrease in drying time	40%	45%



2. Objectives

 Overall objective: Identify and analyse the critical issues associated with the diffusion of new drying technologies in the Queensland and Australian food industry

 Specific objectives: To develop a commercialisation strategy for the Fluidised Bed-Heat Pump Drying (FBHPD) technology



- Literature search
- Establish a framework for industrial setting modelling
- Field Study



- Literature search
 - Extensive literature search on the diffusion of innovations and critical assessment

- Establish a framework for industrial setting modelling
 - Establish a framework that can be used as the basis for analysis the practical issues involved in the adoption and diffusion of technological innovations in industrial setting.

Field Study

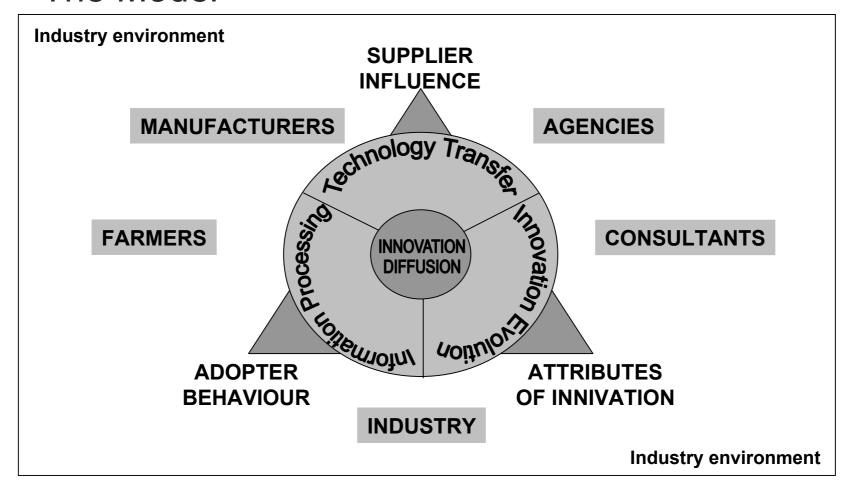
- A questionnaire was designed along the line of the findings of one of the recent studies. The questionnaire was pilot tested with one machinery manufacturer/food technology consultant and one food processing company and was further refined accommodating appropriate improvement.
- 42 relevant individuals and organizations were short listed after initial contacts using one of the channels; phone, fax, mail and face-to-face meetings.
- 21 individuals representing small to medium/large size businesses were interviewed face-to-face and 3 participants were interviewed over the phone. Questionnaires were sent to another 18 participants.
- The model developed in the desktop research was used as the basis for structuring interviews.



- · The Model
- Summary of respondents information
- Summary of field study findings



The Model





 Summary of respondents' information (32 Respondents)

Type of Business	Private	29
	Government	01
	Industry Association	02
Products & Services	Grain & Maize	09
	Edible Tree Nuts	06
	Fruit & Vegetable	03
	Meat	02
	Other (Eg. Herbs)	04
	Consultancy	03
	Machinery manufacturer	05
Markets	Local	04
	National	17
	International	11
Respondent's Position	Senior Management	20
	Middle Management	11
	Operational	01



Summary of field study findings

Drying Technologies Used

Hot Air Drying (Gas or Oil fired) including steam	16
Simple Heat Pump Drying	4
Dehumidifier Heat Pump Drying	3
Microwave Drying	1
Fluidised Bed Heat Pump Drying	Nil

Summary of Important Field Study Findings

	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH
Concern for Quality	Nil	Nil	100%
Inter-Organisational Communication	30%	50%	20%
Exposure to New Technologies	70%	20%	10%
Responsiveness to Industry/Environment Trends	30%	35%	30%
Formality of Evaluation Processes	40%	30%	30%
Perceived Satisfaction with Current Processes	10%	30%	60%

	YES	NO
Brand/Manufacturer Preference	Nil	100%
Final Purchase Decision taken by CEO	100%	Nil
Involvement of Engineering/Production in Decision Process	65%	35%
Involvement with Consultants	55%	45%
Aware of Fluidised Bed Heat Pump Technology	30%	70%



5. Conclusions

- Compared to other industries, adoption and diffusion of innovations in the Australian food drying industry was seen as relatively low.
- 2. Adoption and diffusion of innovations in this industry sector is largely determined by industry characteristics and market requirements. The evaluation process employed by businesses is basically a judgmental process. Lack of familiarity with the new technologies keeps people away from categorization of products and processes. At the same time, forming evaluative criteria is limited by lack of information on new products and processes. DPI as a premier R&D organization representing this industry sector has a key role to play in stimulating adopter behaviour.



5. Conclusions (continued)

3. Finding of the field research showed that neither information-processing approach nor the hierarchy of effect approach of innovation evaluation could be successfully applied (in isolation) to analyse the whole range of issues affecting the diffusion of industrial innovations. Rather, an integrated approach would cover most of the issues. This study could be effectively used to develop a more comprehensive model of adoption and diffusion of technological innovations with a wider coverage to include other industry sectors as well.



5. Conclusions (continued)

4. Throughout the field study, it was observed that most businesses are localized or isolated in the sense that they had little or no interaction with other sectors of the industry and the environment. The communication flow through the social system seemed to be extremely slow, and because of these reasons the dynamism within this part of industry was seen almost lost. Under these circumstances, the important of the DPI's role becomes even more important. If Food Technology is to become the market leader in technical consulting and R&D services in this market segment, it is obvious that it should take this aspect seriously and penetrates into this market with a more proactive approach.



DIFFUSION OF DRYING TECHNOLOGIES IN THE AUSTRALIAN FOOD DRYING INDUSTRY | INDUSTRY SURVEY - QUESTIONNAIRE|

This questionnaire is focused on the process of innovation evaluation, which is considered as a critical component that constitutes the persuasion and decision stages of the innovation decision process. It aims to look at how do potential adopters evaluate new products and processes before they make a commitment to use them. Please tick the most appropriate answer (s) to each question. Feel free to

provide comments where possible.				12. How do these processes and technologies affect the quality of your products					
PART A: BACKGROUND INFORMATION				Not at all	2	3	4	5 C	omplete dependence
1. What types of drying processes are cur	PART B: CURRENT PROCESSES/TECHNOLOGIES								
Hot Air Drying	2 1	Dehumidi	fier Heat Pump Drying	1 How do you rate the following	a attribut	es of the	evietine	nlant/o	auinment and
3 Freeze Drying	3 Freeze Drying 4 Other				1. How do you rate the following attributes of the existing plant/equipment and processes/technologies in terms of their importance to your business?				
2. How long have you been using these pr	ocesses?			Capital intensity of pl.	ant and e	quipme	ıt		
More than 10 years	2	10 years >	→ 6 years	1 Least importan	t	2	3	4	5 Most importar
3 6 years > 4 years	4	Less thar	2 years	Labour intensity of th	ie process	ses/techn	ologies		
3. What brands/manufacturers do these	processes	belong to	0?	1 Least importan	ıt	2	3	4	5 Most importa
				Size of the plant and e	equipmen	ıt			
4. Do you have a preference to this brand/manufacturer over the others?				1 Least importan	ıt	2	3	4	5 Most importa
T Yes 2 No.				> Ease of handling, operation and maintenance					
5. If Yes, what are the specific reasons (if any) for that preference?				1 Least importan	ıt	2	3	4	5 Most importa
•••••	•••••		••••••	 Contribution to the er 	ahance m	ent of pr	oduct q	uality	
6. How effective are the existing plant &	e quipme	nt and pr	ocesses in achieving the desired outcomes?	1 Least importan	it	2	3	4	5 Most importa
1 Unsatisfactory 2	3	4	5 Excellent	Overall efficiency of t	he plant	and equi	pment		
7. How often do you review/update your	processes	and tech	nnologies?	1 Least importan	ıt	2	3	4	5 Most importa
1 Not at all	3	4	5 As an ongoing activity	Overall economy of the	he proces	ses and t	echnolo	gies	
8. Usually what procedures does your co	mpany fo	llow in tl	ne acquisition of plant and equipment?	1 Least importar	ıt	2	[3]	4	5 Most importa
1 Informal ad-hoc decisions 2	3	4	5 Formal organizational procedures	2. What are the attributes that ye	ou most l	ike with	your cu	rrent pr	ocesses?
9. Who is involved in the purchasing/adoption decision process?			1 Ease of Operation		2	Econom	y/Efficie	псу	
1 Proprietor/ Company CEO	2	Evaluatio	on Committees	3 Size		4	Oth	er	*********
3 Production Manager/Engineer	4	Other (E	g. Purchasing Manager)				2		



10. Who makes the final decision to acquire capital equipment?

11. How important is the quality of your end product to your business?

[2] 2.Evaluation Committees

4 4.Other.....

5 Very Important

5 Most important

[5] Most important

5 Most important

[1] Proprietor/Company CEO

| I | Not at all

[3] Production Manager/Engineer

3. What are the attributes that you do not like at all with your current processes?				nt processes?	6. Are you aware of fluidised bed heat pump drying process?				
[I Complexity	[2] Ec	onomy/l	Micieno	у		[1] Yes	2 No		
[3] Size [4] Other						7. If yes, what do you like most about this process?			
PART C: NEW PROCESSES/TECHNOLOGIES						[1] Economic gains/Operating cost	[2] Contribution to product quality		
1. How do you come to know about new processes and technologies that are being introduced into the						[3] Capital/Investment cost	[4] Increased throughput		
industry?						[5] Other			
1 Industry Contacts 2 Mass Media						8. What do you not like at all about this process?			
[3] Consultants	onsultants 4 Other (Eg. Internet)					Economic gains/Operating cost [] Contribution to the product quality			
2. What types of relationships do you have v	vith othe	er comp	anies op	erating in your industry?		3 Capital/Investment cost	4 Uncertainty of the outcomes		
1 No relationship at all	1 No relationship at all 2 Limited informal contacts					5 Other			
[3] Regular interactive relationships [4] Other (Eg. Industry Forums)				y Forums)	9. O	9. Other external factors that affect your choice of new technology and processes			
3. Do you usually hire consultants or seek ac	tvice fro	m exter	nal experts in solving your technical or			1 Industry competition	2 Societal concerns (Environmental Impact).		
managerial problems?						3 Regulatory requirements	4 Other		
1 Yes	1 Yes 2 No								
4. Are you aware of any alternative drying technologies that you have not fully investigated?				ve not fully investigated?	PART D: OTHER COMMENTS				
1 Yes	2 N	o			•••••				
5. How do you rate the following technologi	es in ter	m of the	eir appr	opriateness to your product and					
other business needs					*****				
Fuel fired hot air drying [1] Least appropriate	2	3	4	5 Most appropriate	••••	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••			
 Simple heat pump drying 	(=)	۷	ت	[5] Most appropriate	••••	***************************************			
1 Least appropriate	2	3	4	5 Most appropriate	••••	•••••			
 Dehumidifier heat pump drying 	;				••••				
1 Least appropriate	2	3	4	5 Most appropriate	•••••				
Fluidized-bed heat pump drying	-			_	•••••	•••••••••••••••••	······································		
1 Least appropriate	2	3	4	5 Most appropriate	•••••	······································			
➤ Freeze Drying	[3]	[2]	[A]	S Most appropriate	•••••	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••			
I Least appropriate➢ Microwave Drying	2	3	4	5 Most appropriate	•••••				
1 Least appropriate	2	3	4	Most appropriate	••••				



PART E: COMPANY IN	*FORMATIO	N		
1. Type of business:				
Private		Public	I I	
Sole Proprietary	11	Govt. Dept.	1.1	
Limited Liability	1.1	Agency	1.1	
SMI	1.1	Institute	1+	
2. Products and Services	:			
Product Mix				
3. Markets:	1.1			
Local				
State-wide	[]			
Interstate	1.1			
Regional/Global	[-]			
4. Company history				
Year of Inception				
No. of Employees		t)		
Initial Investment	t/Assets			
5. Financial performanc	e			
Sales				
Gross pro	ofit			
Total Ass	sets			
6. Current competitive	position			
Threats				
Opportunities				
Estimated marke				*******************************
7. Respondent's position	n in the Comp	any		
Senior Managem	nent 🗇			
Middle Manager				
Operational	[]			

