



Commercial Refrigeration Load Shape Project

Forum Presentation

June 18, 2015

Thank You!

- NEEP Technical Committee
 - Elizabeth Titus
 - Danielle Wilson
 - Dave Jacobson
 - Steve Waite
- Sponsors



Agenda

Study Objectives

Technology Review

Methods

Results (Unit, Loadshapes, Aggregate)

Key Lessons/Recommendations

Study Objectives

Evaporator
Fan Motor
Retrofit

Evaporator
Fan Motor
Control

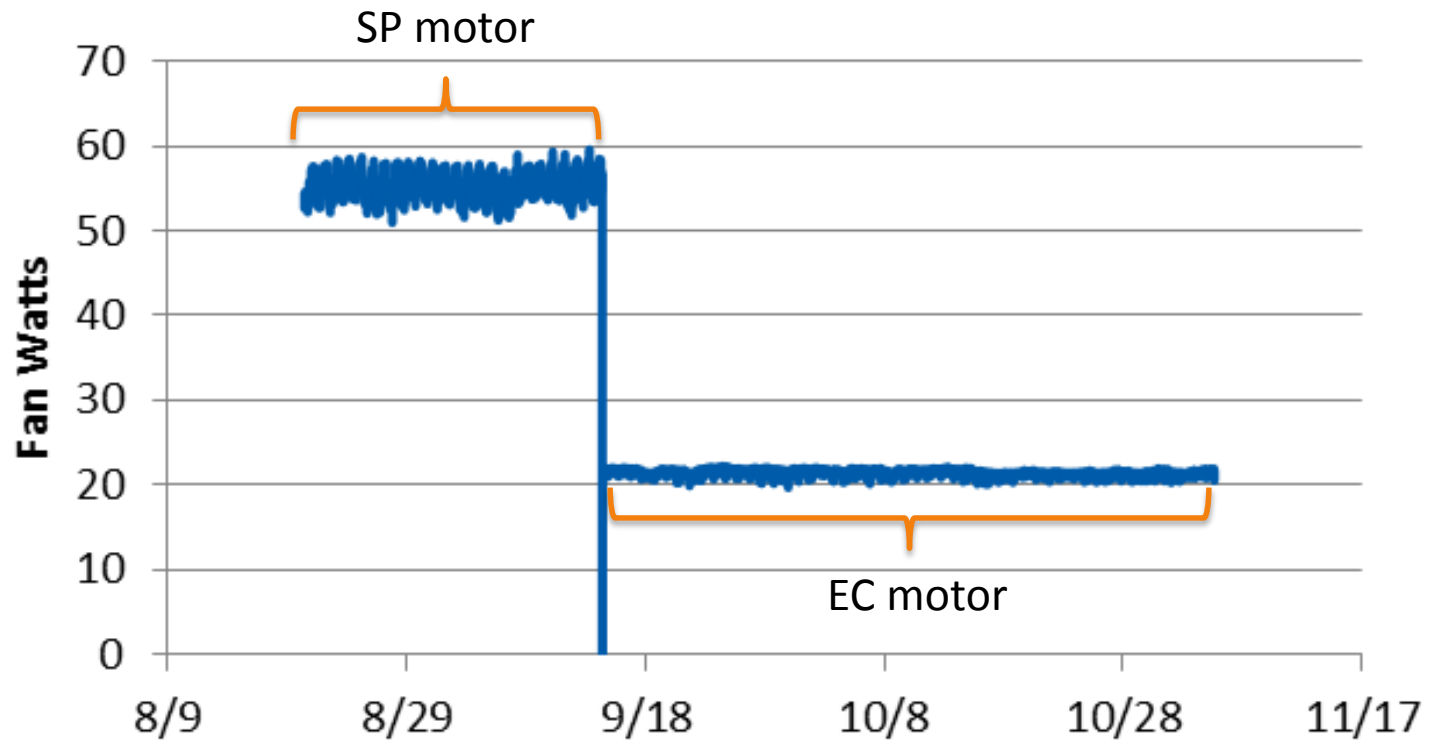
Door Heater
Control

- Produce 8,760 savings loadshapes
- Determine annual kWh and kW savings
- Suggest TRM updates

Evaporator Fan Motor Retrofit



Evaporator Fan Motor Retrofit



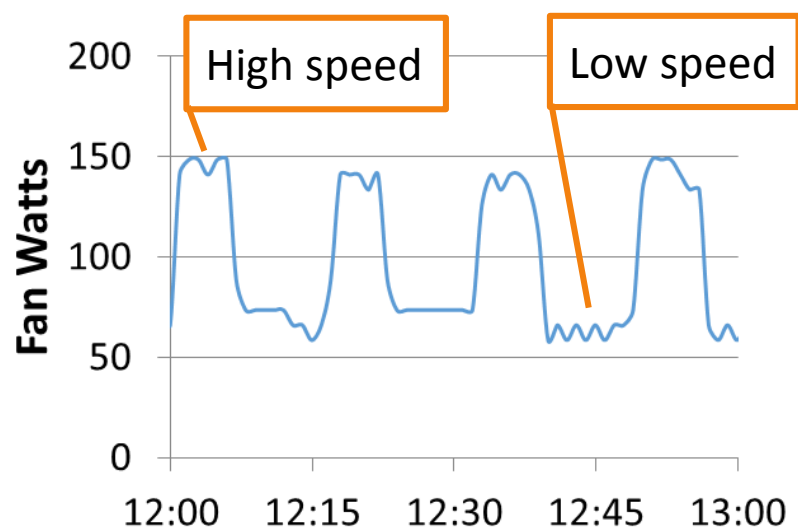
Evaporator Fan Motor Controls



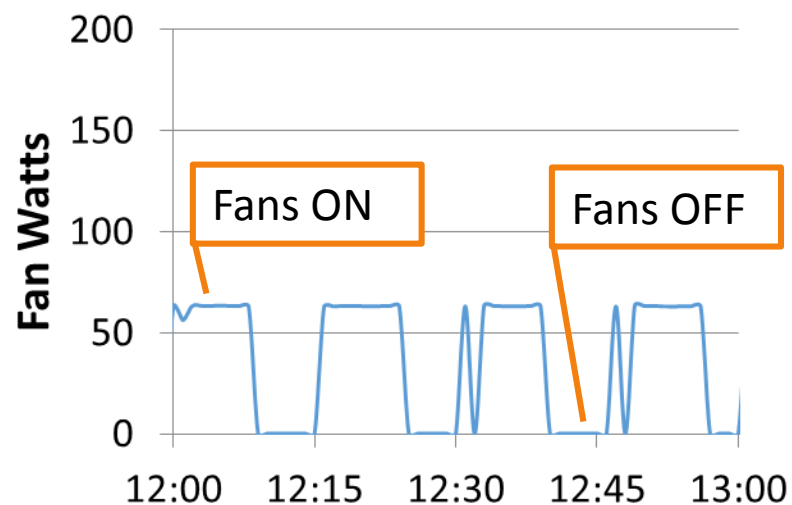
Motor controller

Evaporator Fan Motor Controls

Variable/Multi-Speed



On/Off



Door Heater Controls



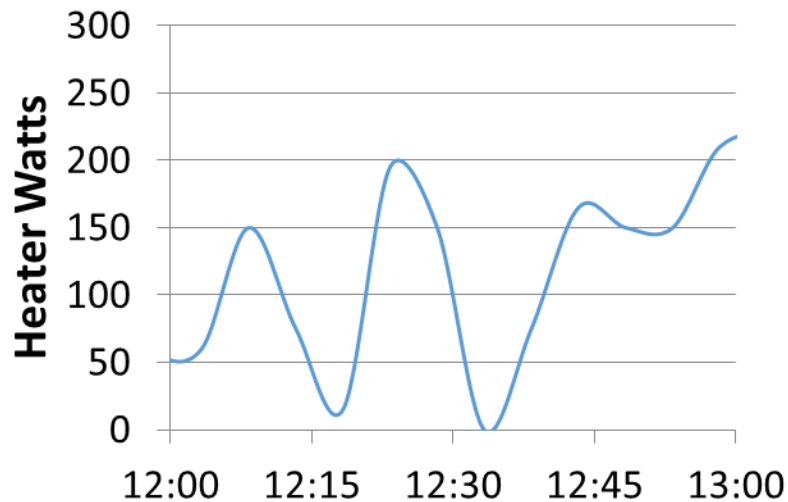
Heater control



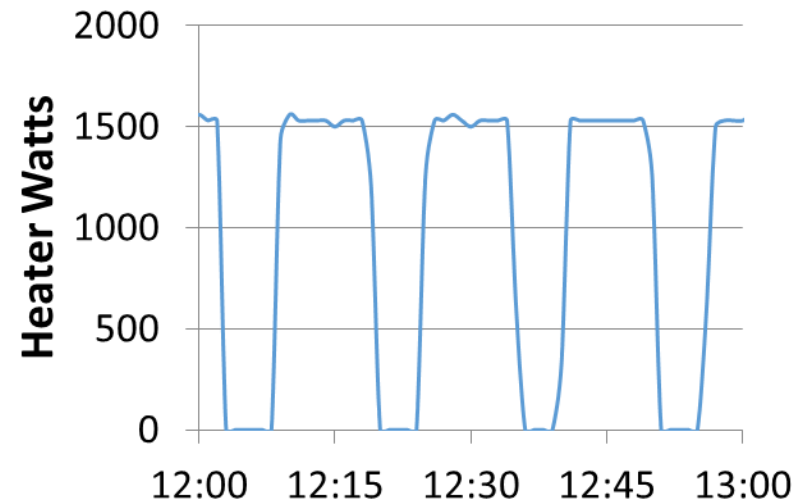
Door moisture sensor

Door Heater Controls

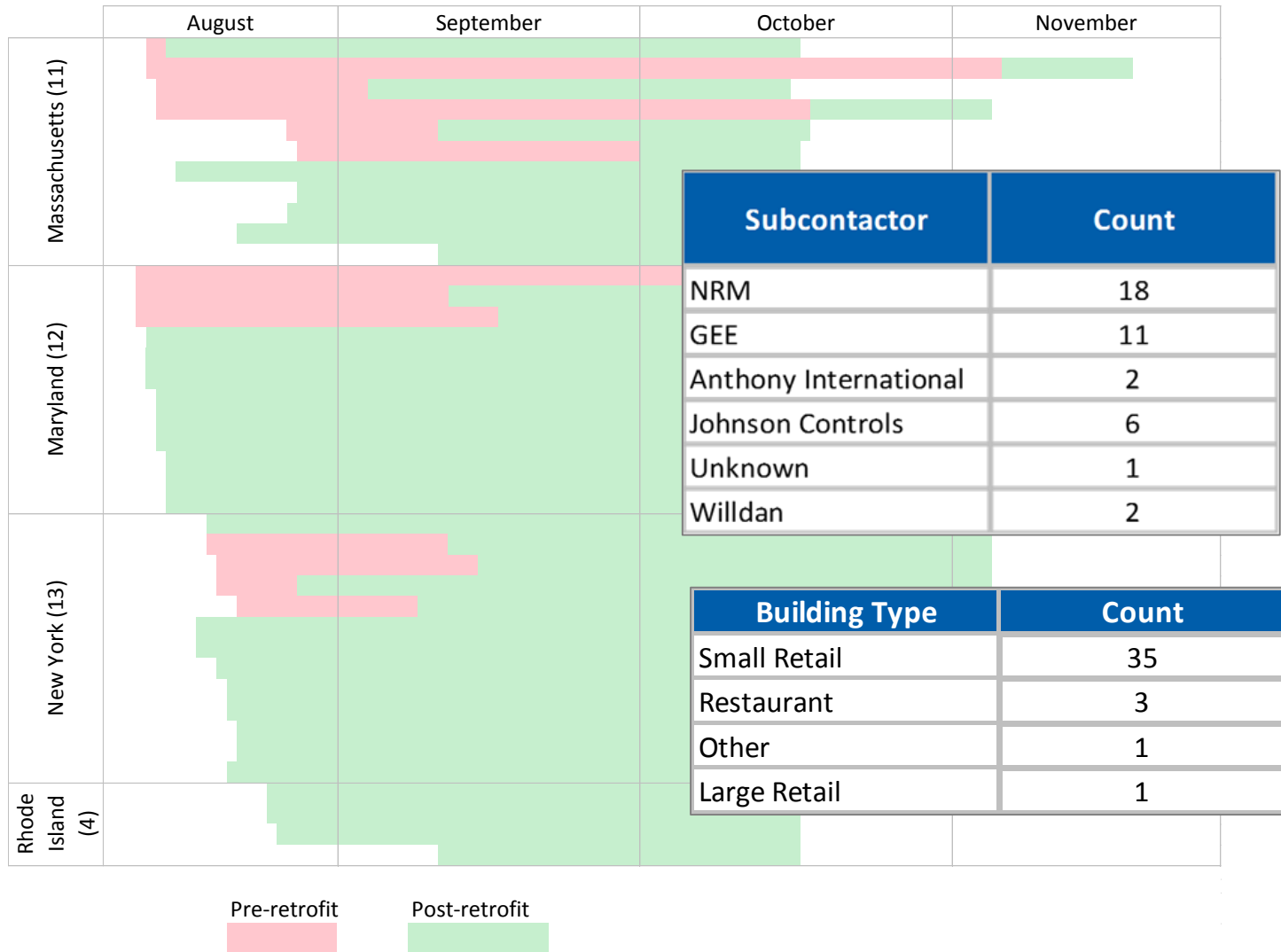
Micropulsing



On/Off

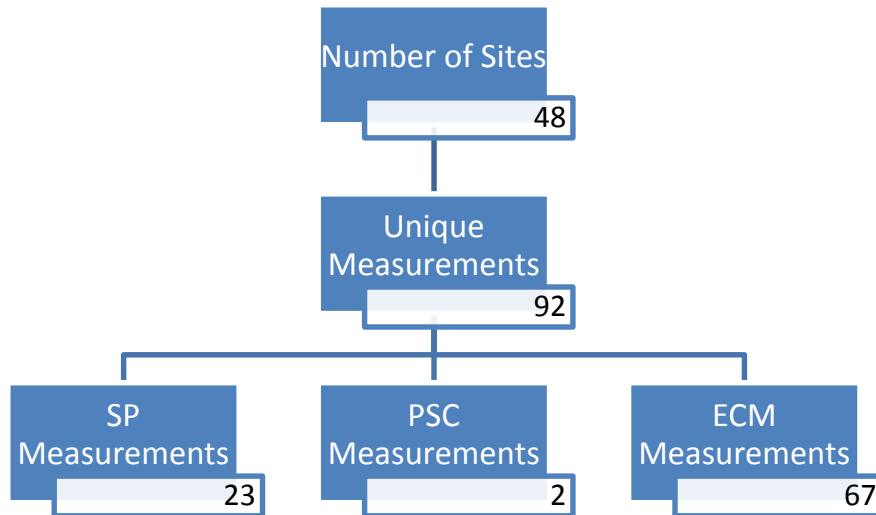


Primary Data Collection

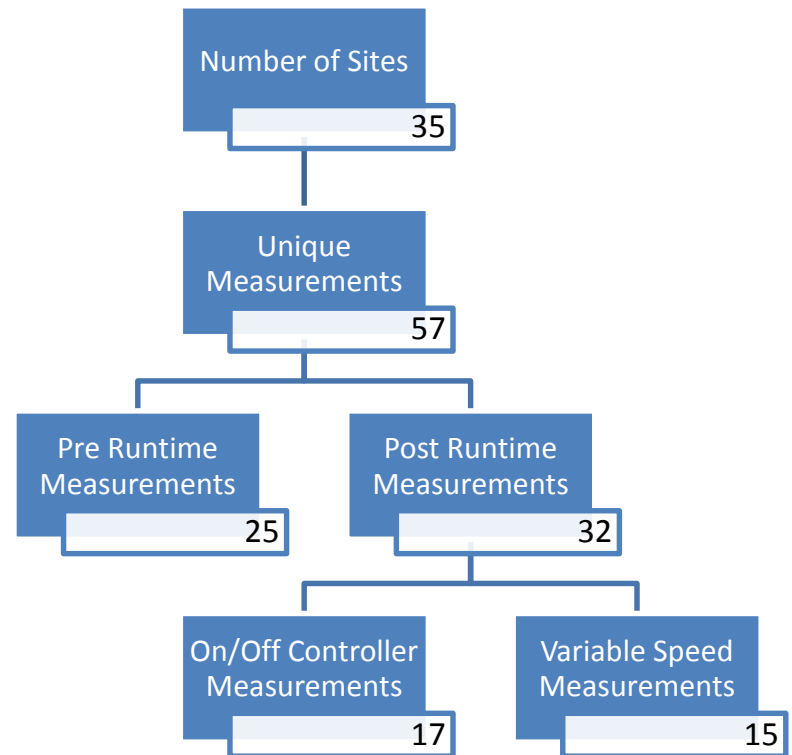


Final Sample— Evaporator Fan Motors

EC Motor Retrofit Power Measurements



Motor Controller Runtime Measurements

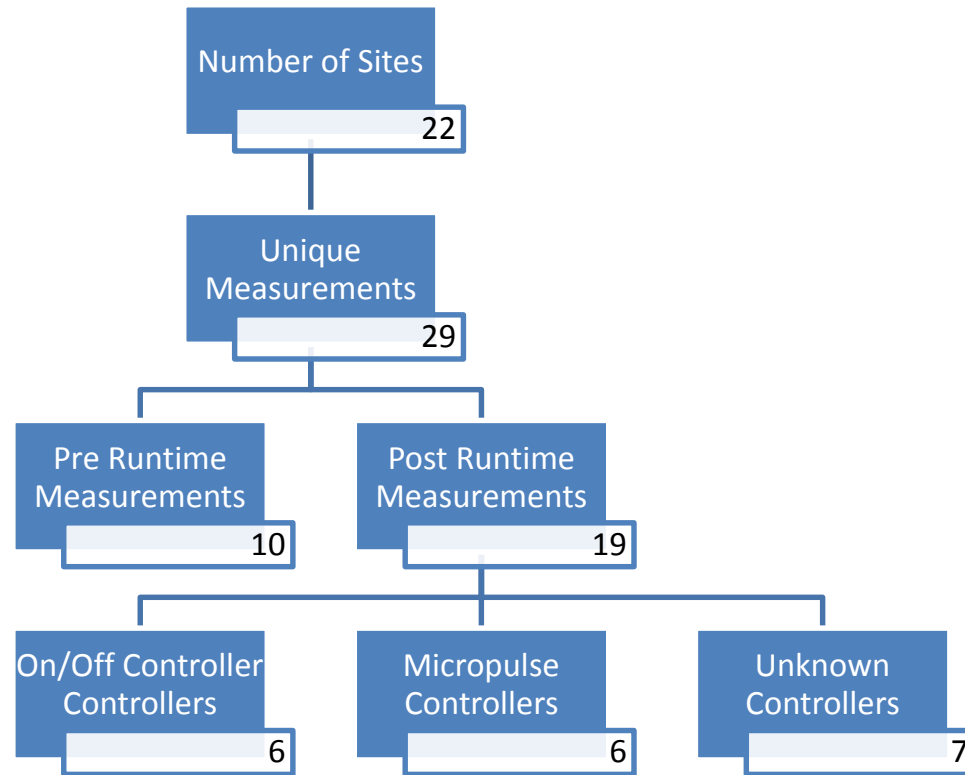


On/Off Controllers: MA, RI, MD

Variable Speed Controllers: NY, MD 12

Final Sample – Door Heater Controls

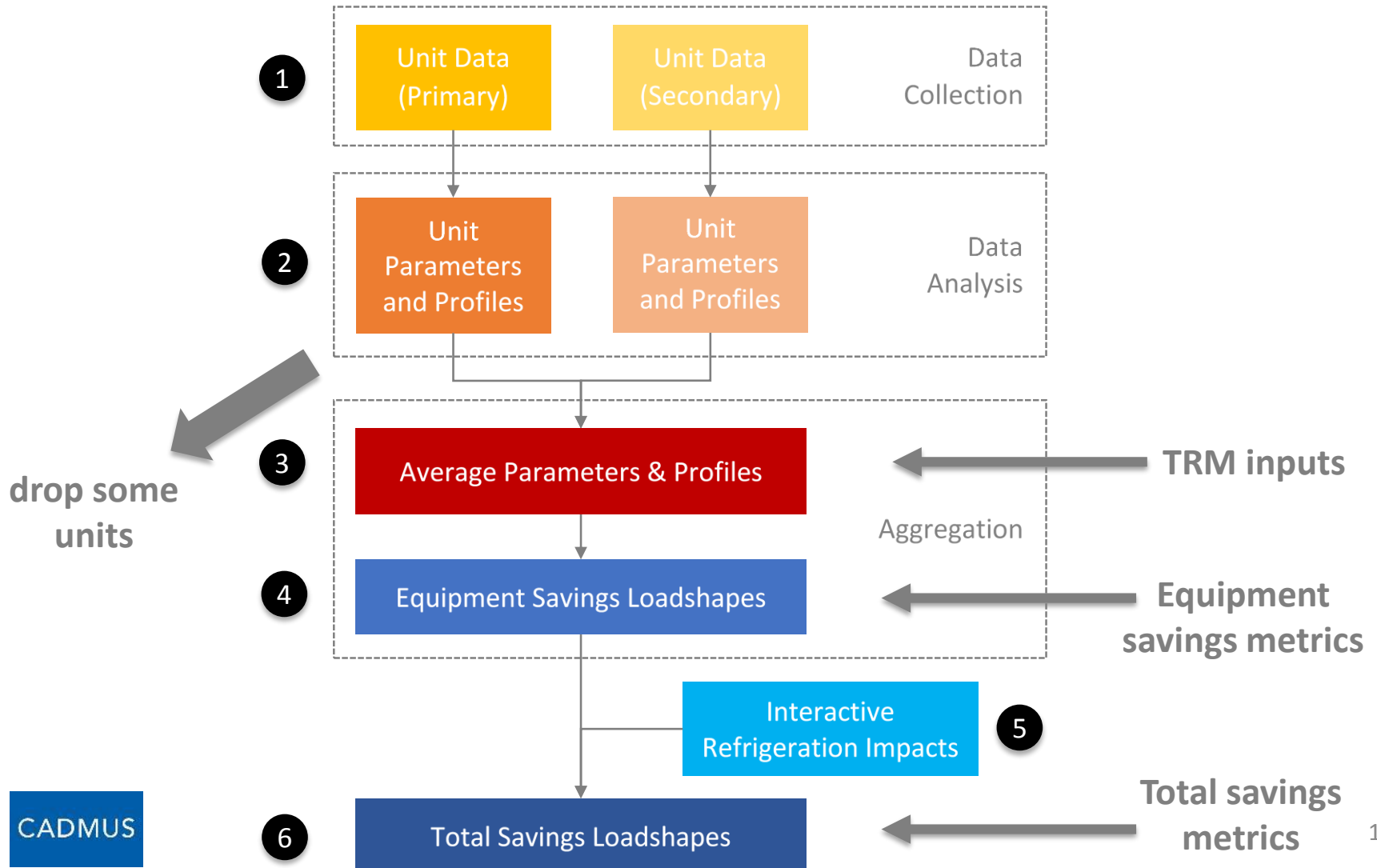
ASDH Runtime Measurements



On/Off Controllers: NY, MD

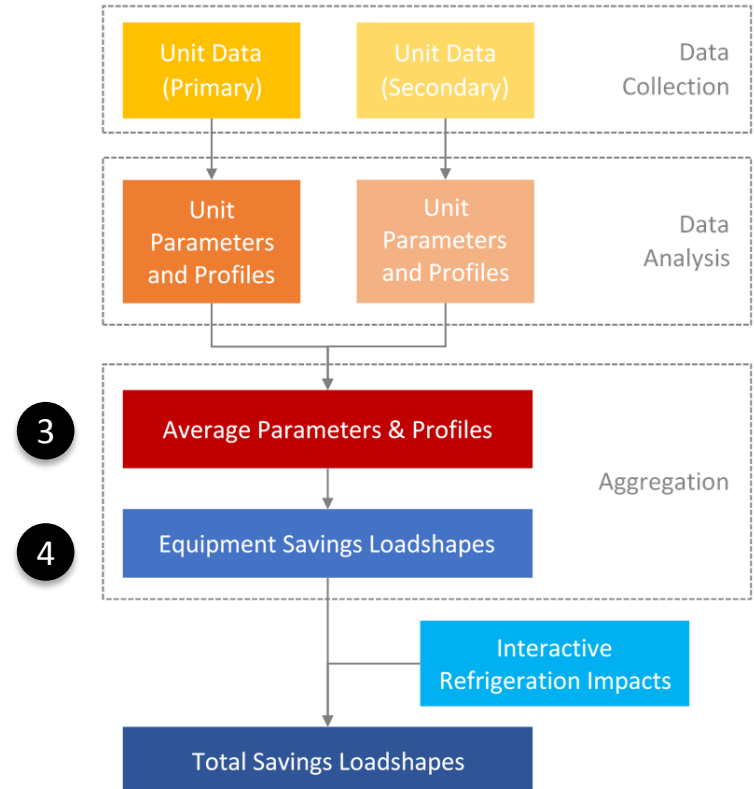
Micropulse Controllers: MA, RI, MD

Method



Aggregation

- 3 Combine unit data to calculate average parameters and profiles (all units are evenly weighted)
- 4 Combine average parameters and profiles to calculate hourly savings loadshapes



Any questions before we jump into results?

Results

- Summary
- For each technology:
 - Unit Level Results
 - Performance
 - Key findings
 - Aggregate Results
 - Compare to current TRM estimates
 - Final savings estimates
 - Discussion

Summary of Results



- All three measures provide reliable energy and demand savings
- Easy to install and unobtrusive
- Appropriate for large and small commercial refrigeration

Evaporator Fan Motor Retrofit

Evaporator Fan Motor Retrofit Formula

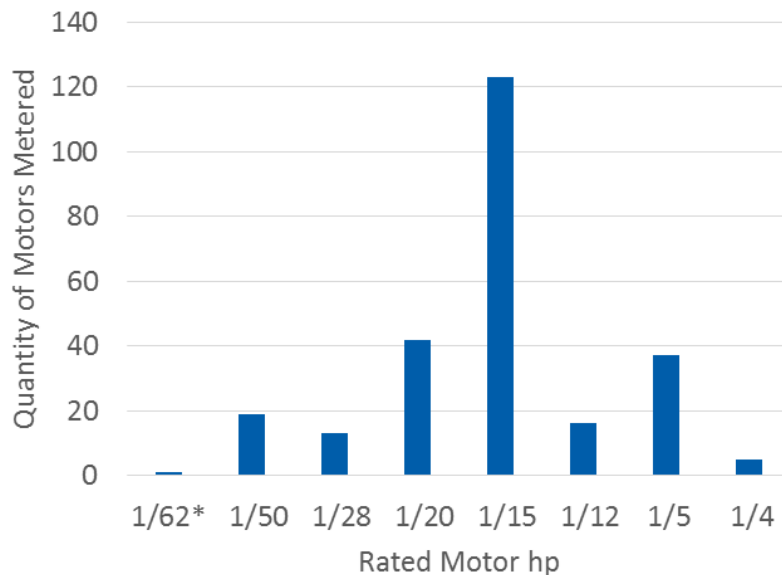
$$\Delta W_{ECM} = \left(\frac{W_{PRE} - W_{POST}}{W_{POST}} \right) \times \left(\frac{W}{hp} \right)_{ECM} \times hp_{ECM}$$

Constant = 1,192 W/hp
User Input

Parameter	Description	Source	Meter Sample (Circuits)	Value
$\frac{W_{PRE} - W_{POST}}{W_{POST}}$	% change in power relative to post wattage	Pre/post metering only	9 primary 0 secondary	1.57
$\left(\frac{W}{hp} \right)_{ECM}$	Post power normalized by horsepower	Pre/post and post-only metering	42 primary 24 secondary	759 W/hp

Evaporator Fan Motor Retrofit Motor Power

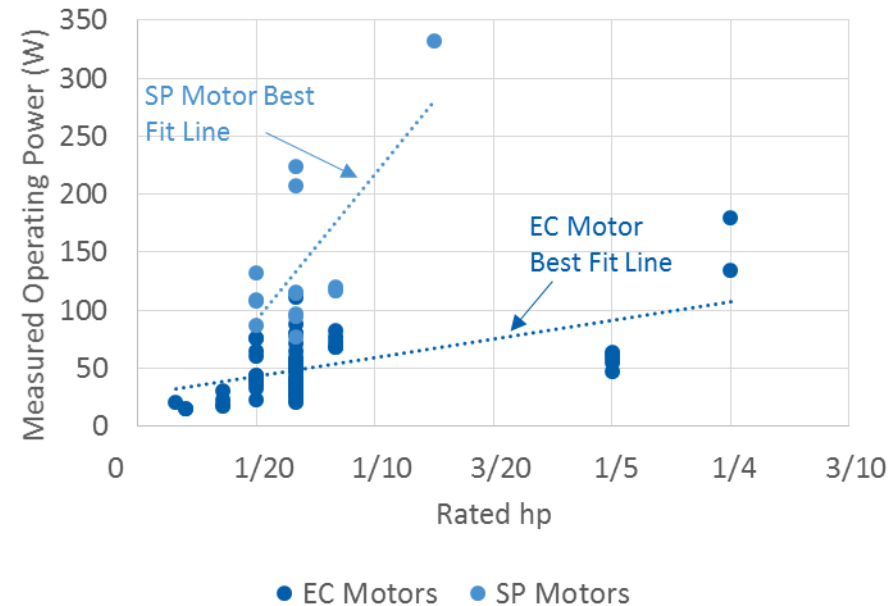
Number of Motors Metered



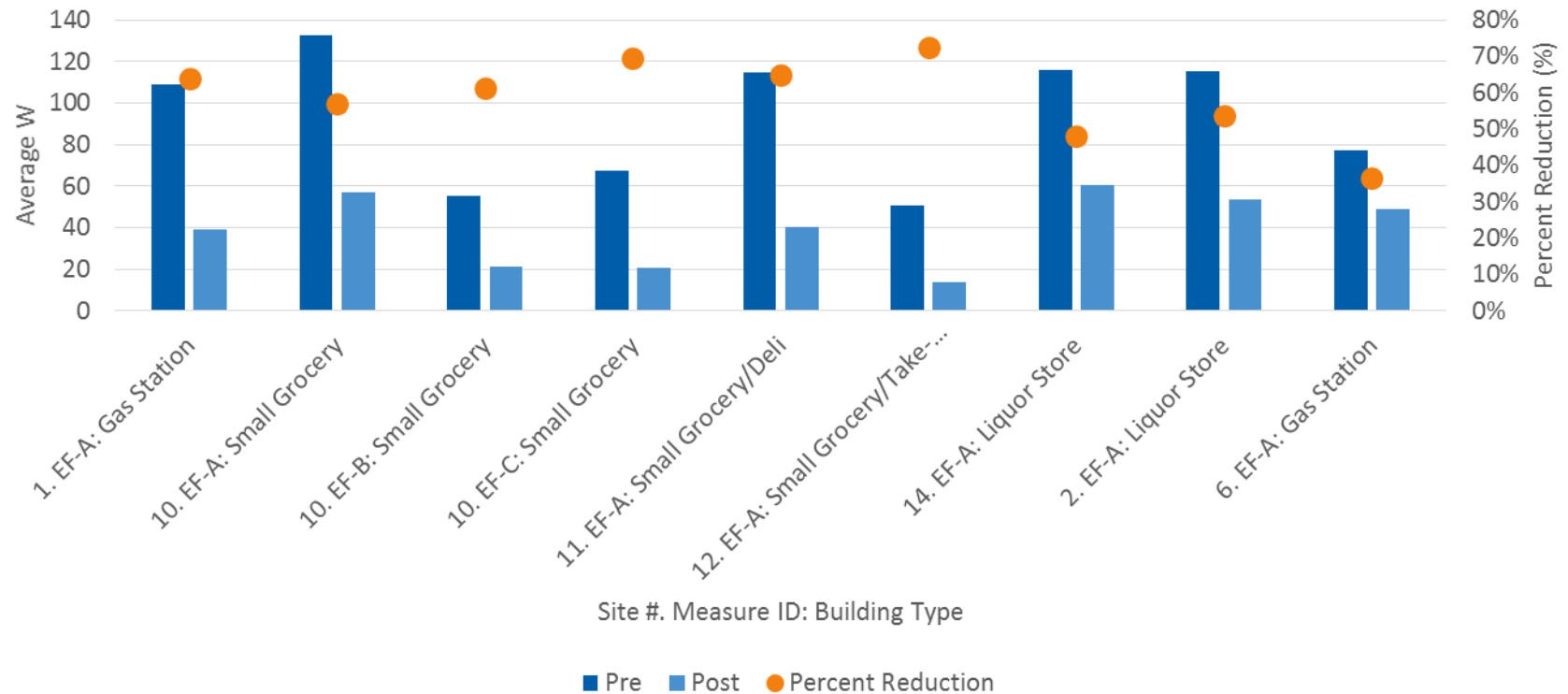
* Motors rated below 1/50-hp are reported in Watts; value is equivalent hp.

Average Motor hp = 1/12

Measured Motor Power

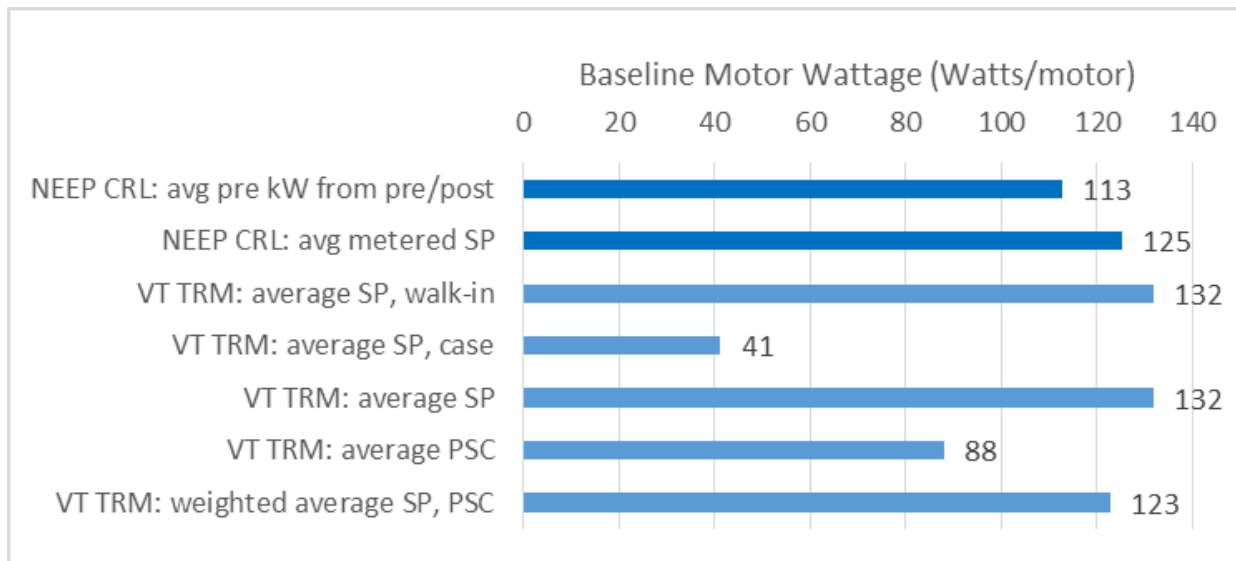
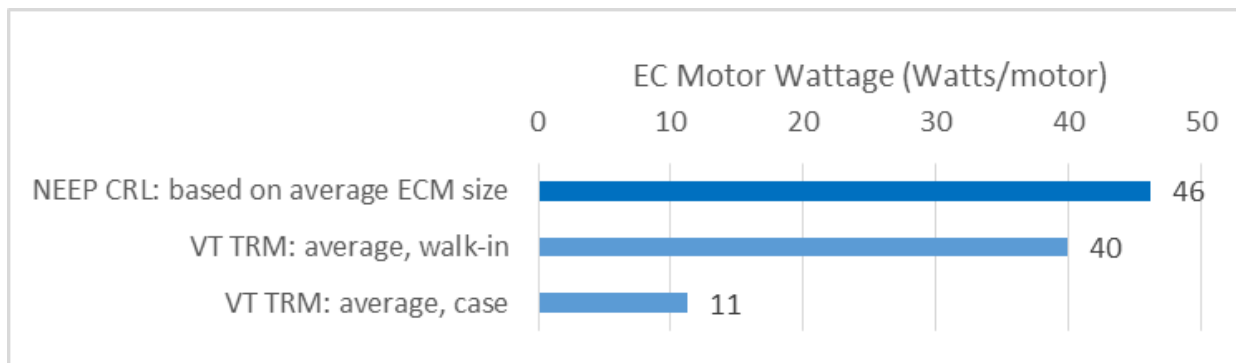


Evaporator Fan Motor Retrofit Power Reduction



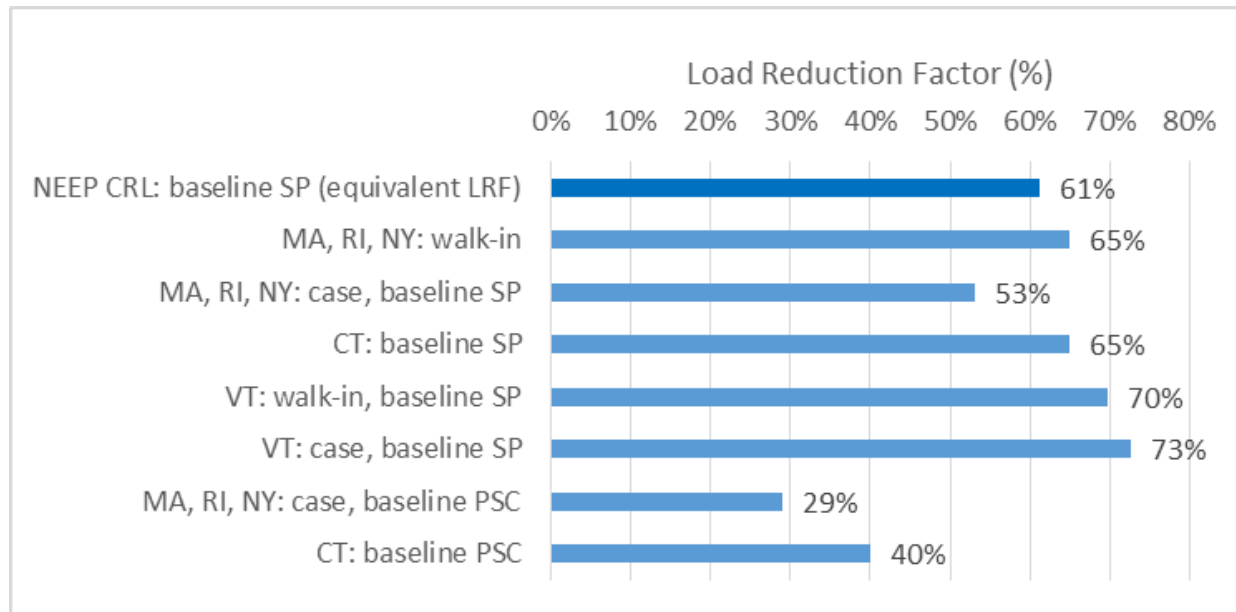
Evaporator Fan Motor Retrofit

Motor Power – TRM Comparison



Note: Not all TRMs use each parameter; in some cases, we use TRM information to calculate parameters for comparison

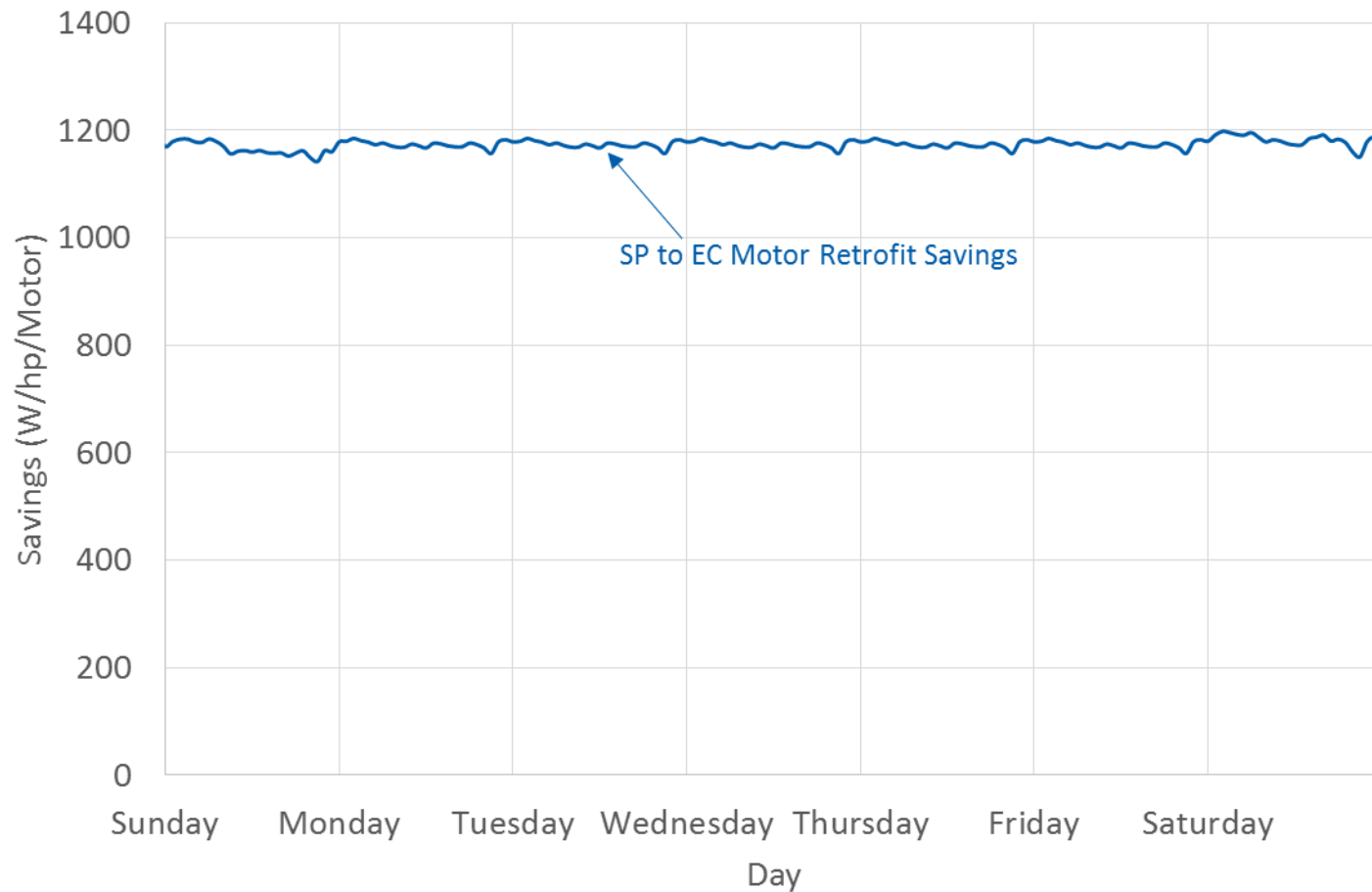
Evaporator Fan Motor Retrofit Power Reduction – TRM Comparison



Evaporator Fan Motor Retrofit Aggregation Decisions

- One site where retrofit took place, but not part of utility program
 - Included in analysis
- Two sites where PSC as baseline
 - Removed from analysis

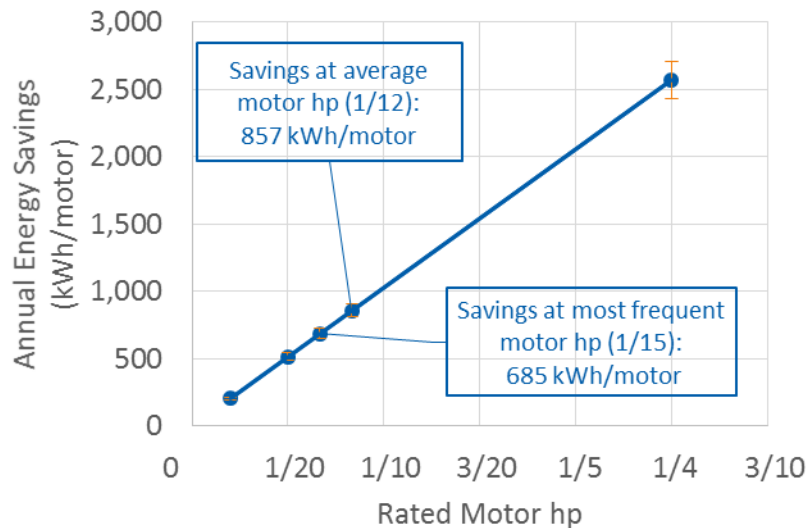
Evaporator Fan Motor Retrofit Equipment Savings Loadshape



Evaporator Fan Motor Retrofit

Equipment Savings Metrics

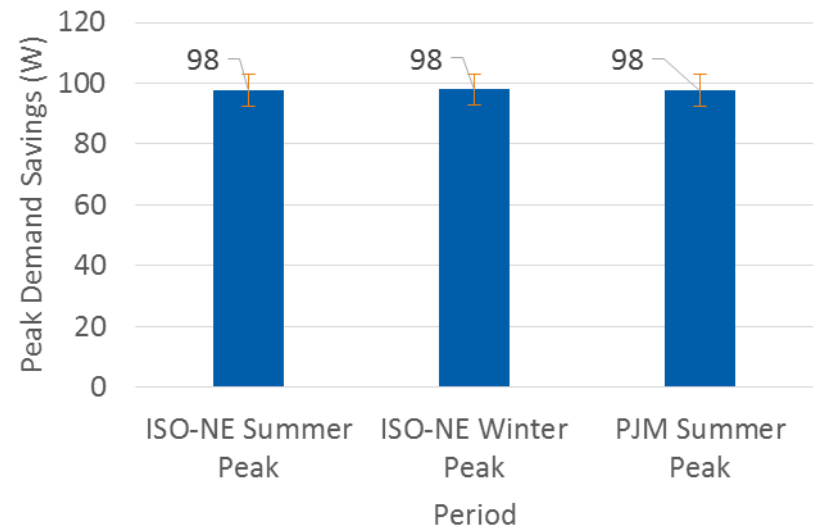
Annual Energy Savings



*Error bars indicate relative precision at 90% confidence interval

Measure	Annual Total Energy Savings	
	RP @ 90%	RP @ 80%
EC Motor Retrofit	5.3%	4.1%

Peak Demand Savings (at hp = 1/12)



*Error bars indicate relative precision at 90% confidence interval

Measure	ISO-NE Peak Demand Savings	
	RP @ 90%	RP @ 80%
EC Motor Retrofit	5.3%	4.1%

Evaporator Fan Motor Control

Evaporator Fan Motor Control Formula

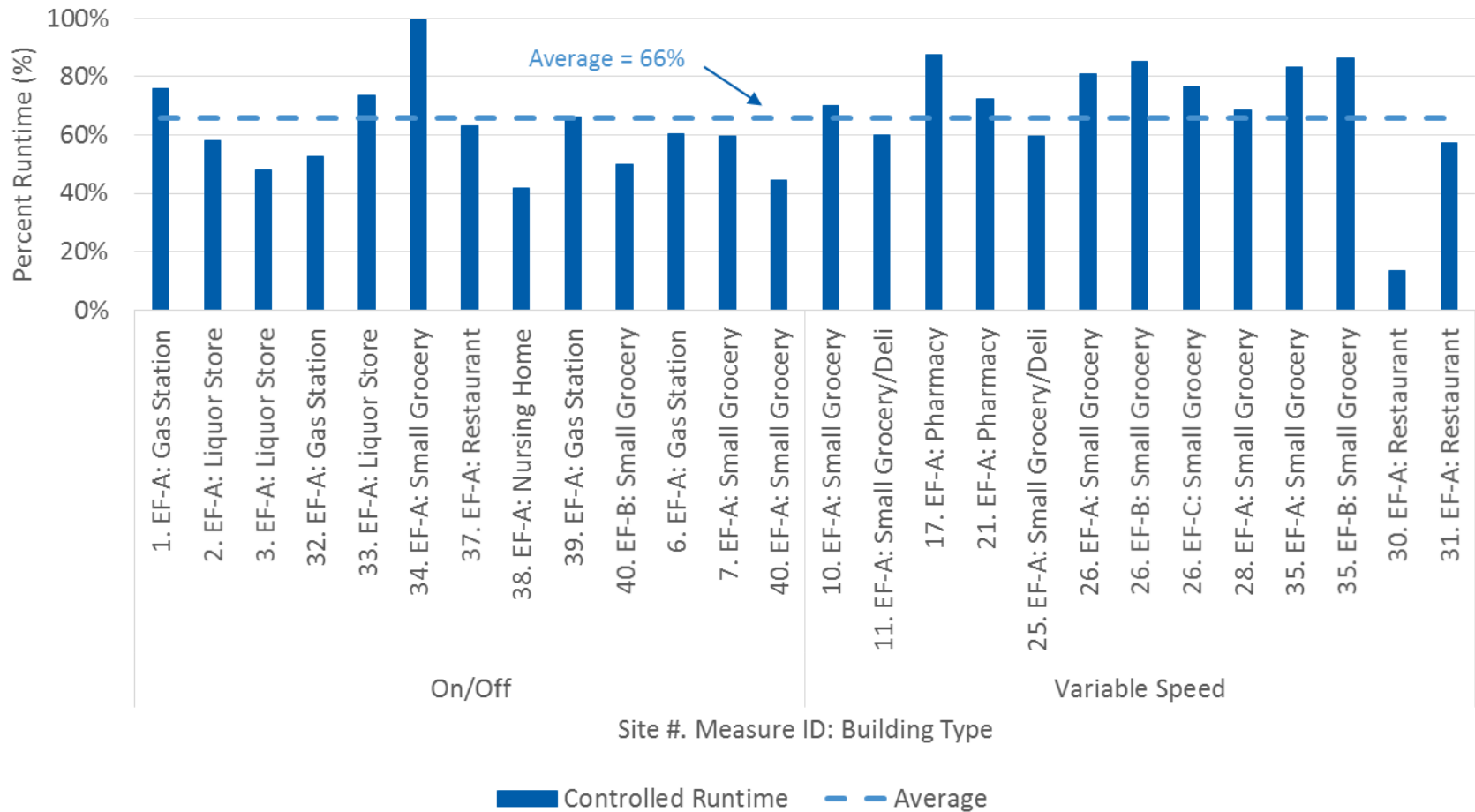
$$\frac{\Delta W}{\text{motor}_{ECM}} = \underbrace{\left(\frac{W}{hp}\right)_{ECM}}_{\text{Constant}} \times \underbrace{(\%ON_{PRE} - \%ON_{POST})}_{\text{User Input}} \times hp_{ECM}$$

$$\frac{\Delta W}{\text{motor}_{SP}} = \underbrace{\left(\frac{W}{hp}\right)_{SP}}_{\text{Constant}} \times \underbrace{(\%ON_{PRE} - \%ON_{POST})}_{\text{User Input}} \times hp_{SP}$$

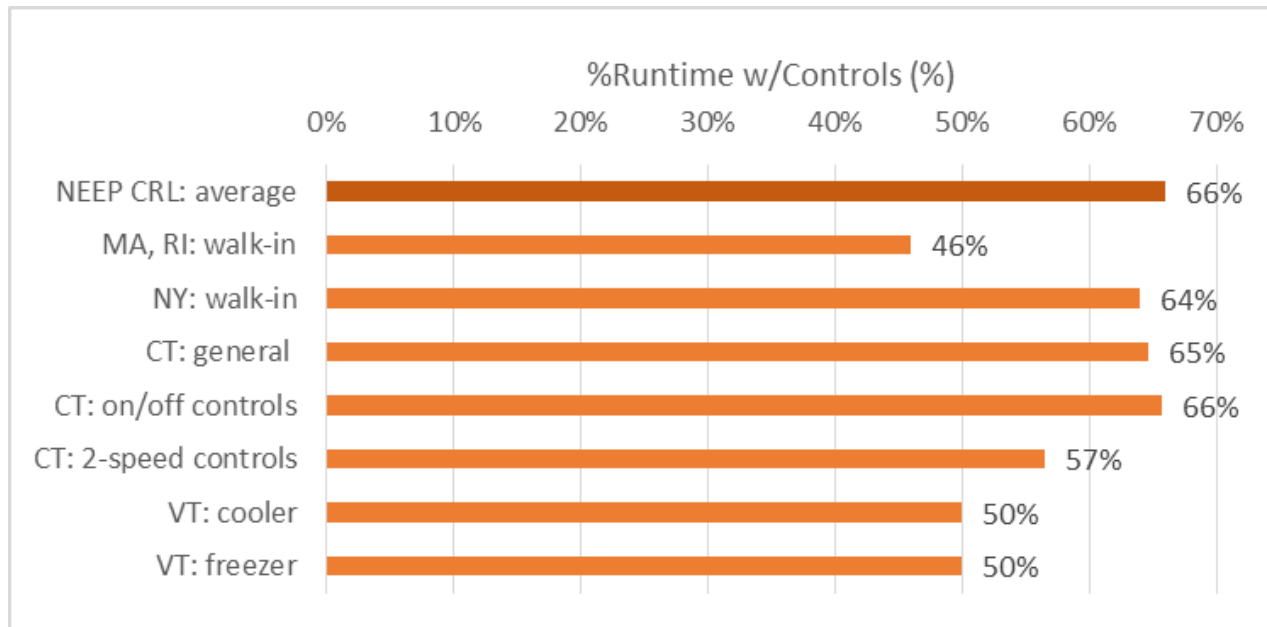
Parameter	Description	Source	Meter Sample (Circuits)	Value
$\left(\frac{W}{hp}\right)_{ECM}$	Post-retrofit power normalized by hp	Post and Pre/Post	42 primary 24 secondary	759 W/hp
$\left(\frac{W}{hp}\right)_{SP}$	Pre-retrofit power normalized by hp	Pre and Pre/Post	13 primary 5 secondary	2,088 W/hp

Evaporator Fan Motor Control

%Runtime



Evaporator Fan Motor Control %Runtime – TRM Comparison



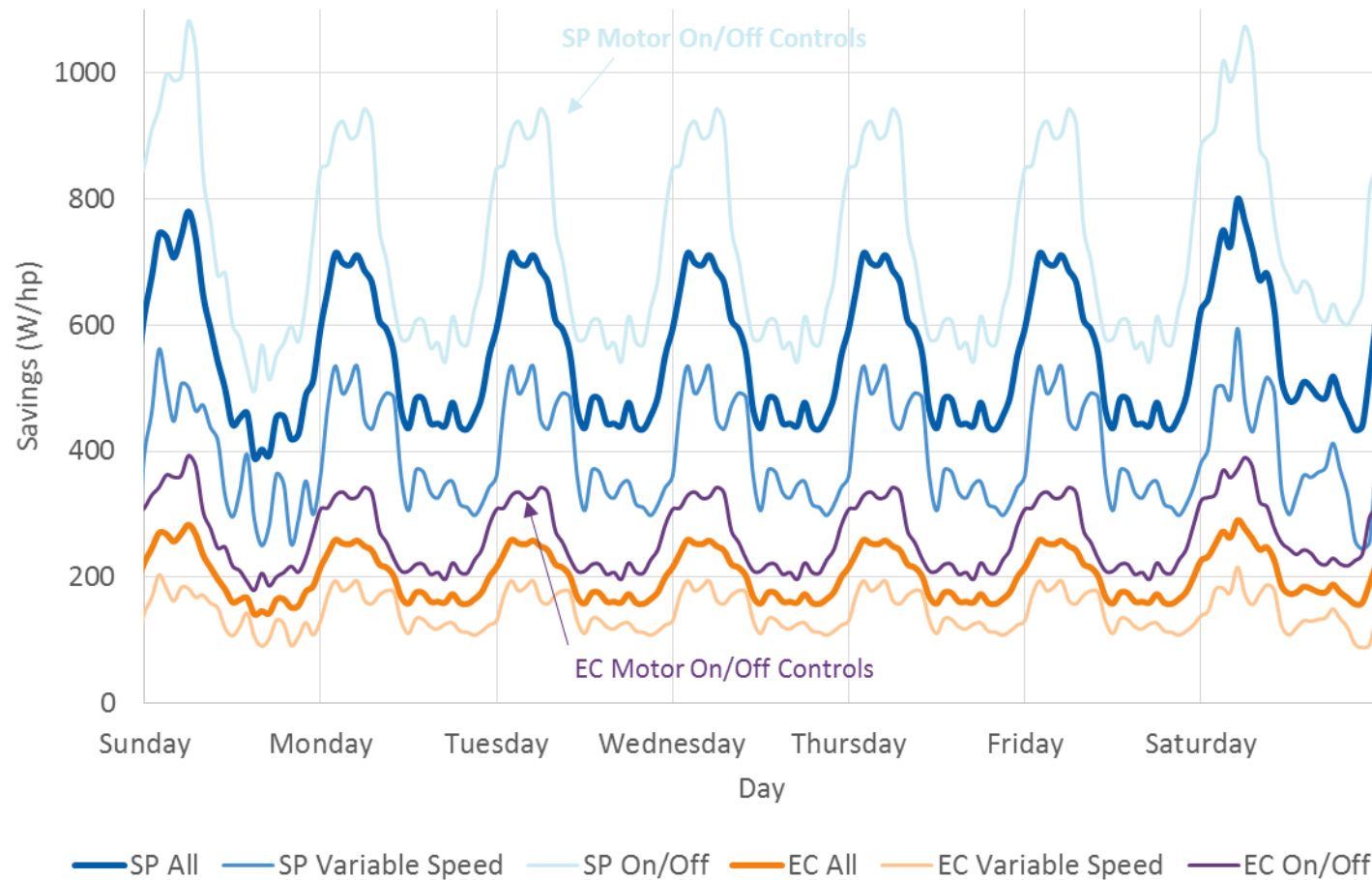
Evaporator Fan Motor Control

Aggregation Decisions

- One site had SP motor with controls as baseline
 - Used wattage on uncontrolled motor as baseline
- One site installed controls on SP motor as part of program
 - Used runtime as post-retrofit condition
- Two sites where controls were disconnected
 - Included in analysis
- One site where technician advised against installing controls – were never installed
 - Used pre data only

Evaporator Fan Motor Control

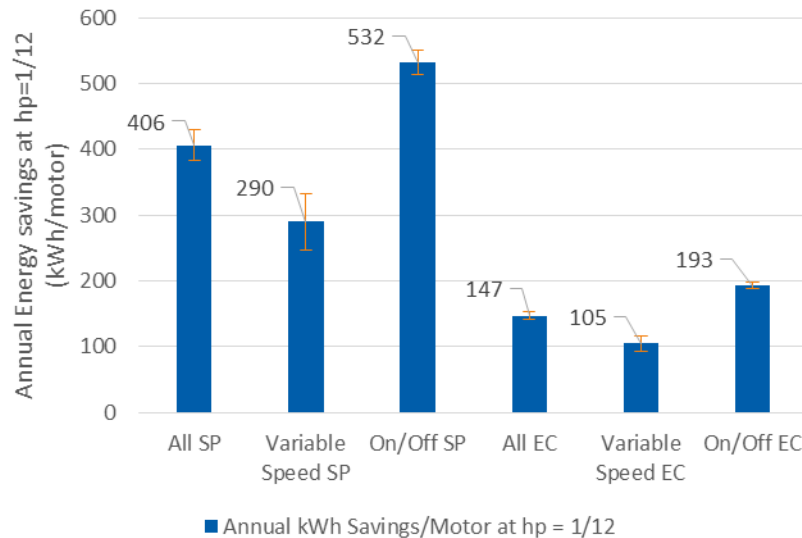
Equipment Savings Loadshape



Evaporator Fan Motor Control

Equipment Savings Metrics

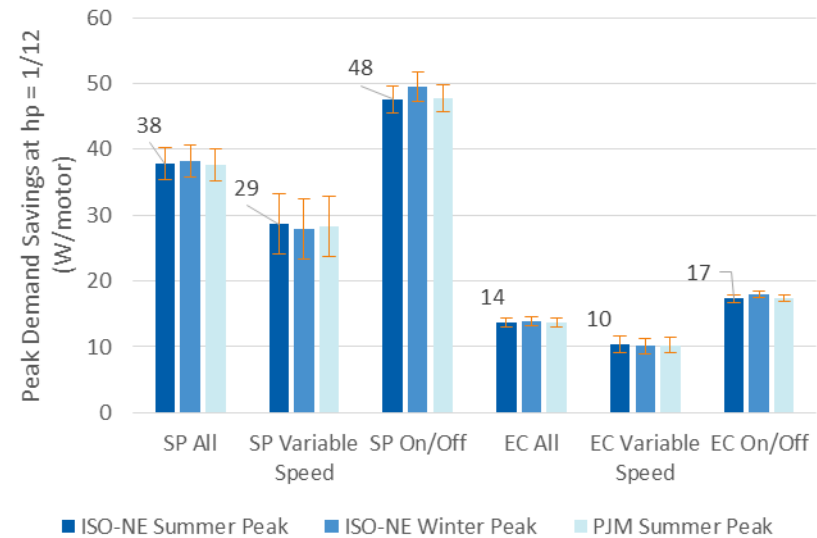
Annual Energy Savings
(at hp = 1/12)



*Error bars indicate relative precision at 90% confidence interval

Control Type	Annual Total Energy Savings	
	RP @ 90%	RP @ 80%
All SP	5.6%	4.4%

Peak Demand Savings
(at hp = 1/12)



*Error bars indicate relative precision at 90% confidence interval

Control Type	ISO-NE Peak Summer Demand Savings	
	RP @ 90%	RP @ 80%
All SP	6.4%	5.0%

Door Heater Control

Door Heater Controls

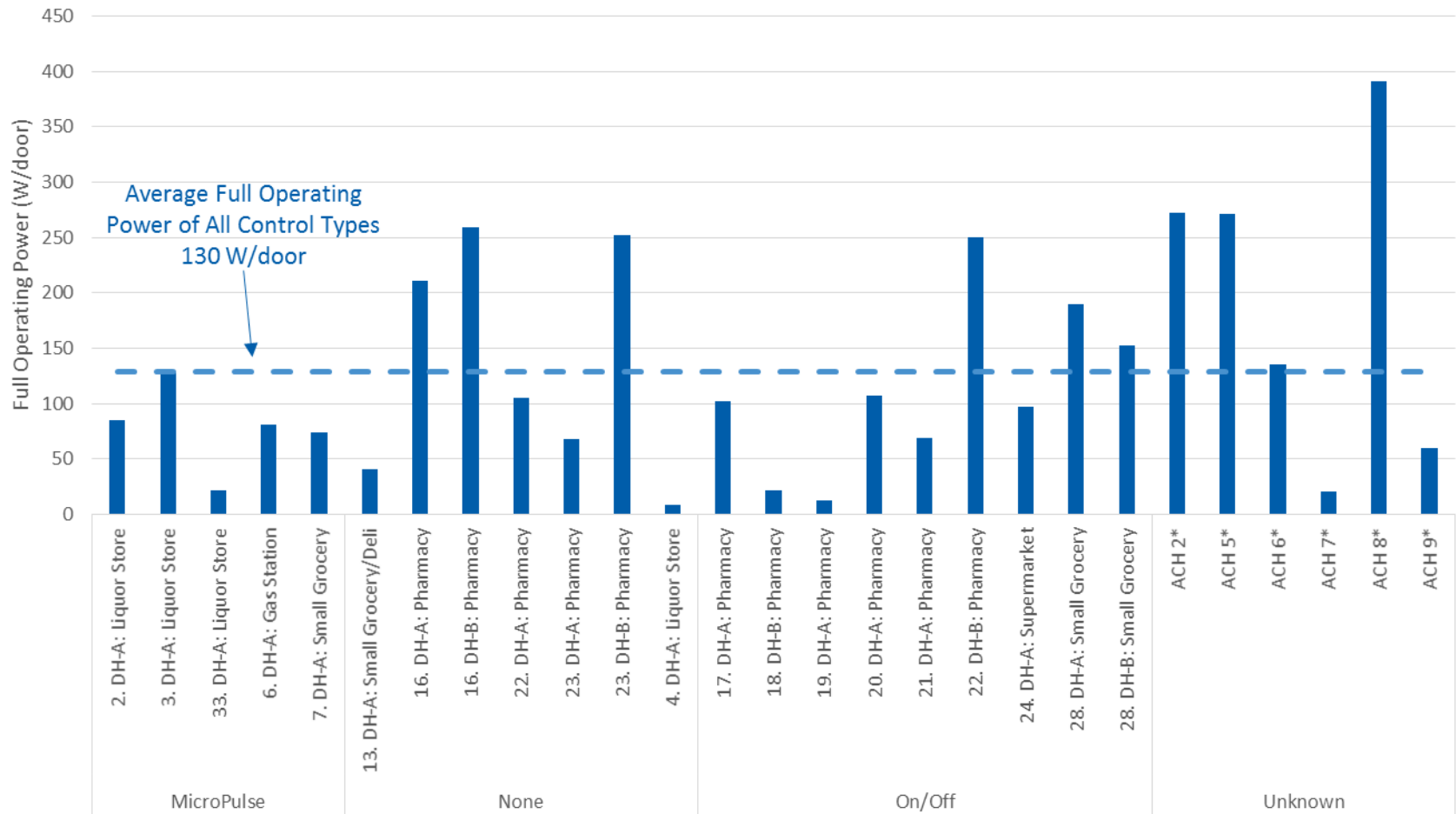
Formula

$$\Delta W = \overbrace{\frac{\text{Watt}}{\text{door}_{BASE}}}^{\text{Constant}} \times (\%ON_{PRE} - \%ON_{POST}) \times \overbrace{N_{doors}}^{\text{User Input}}$$

Parameter	Description	Source	Meter Sample (Circuits)	Average Value
$\frac{\text{Watt}}{\text{door}_{BASE}}$	Operating power per door	Pre, Post, and Pre/Post	21 primary 6 secondary	130 Watts/door

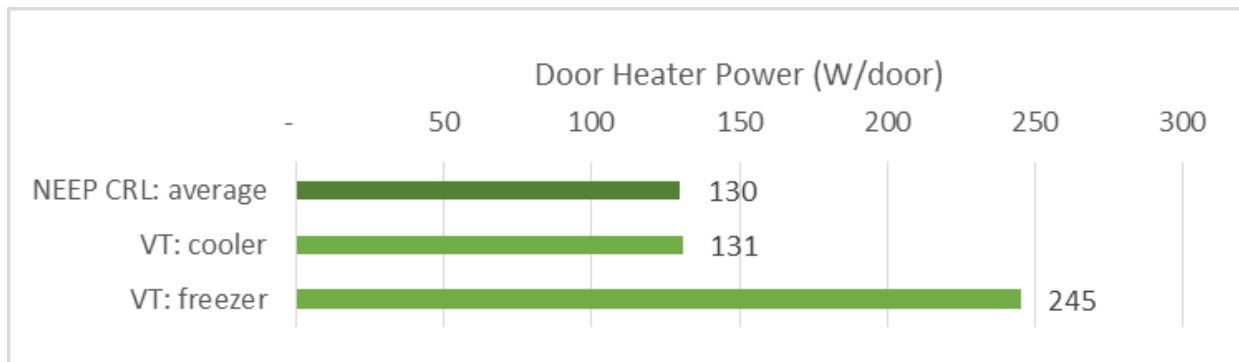
Door Heater Controls

Door Heater Power (W/door)



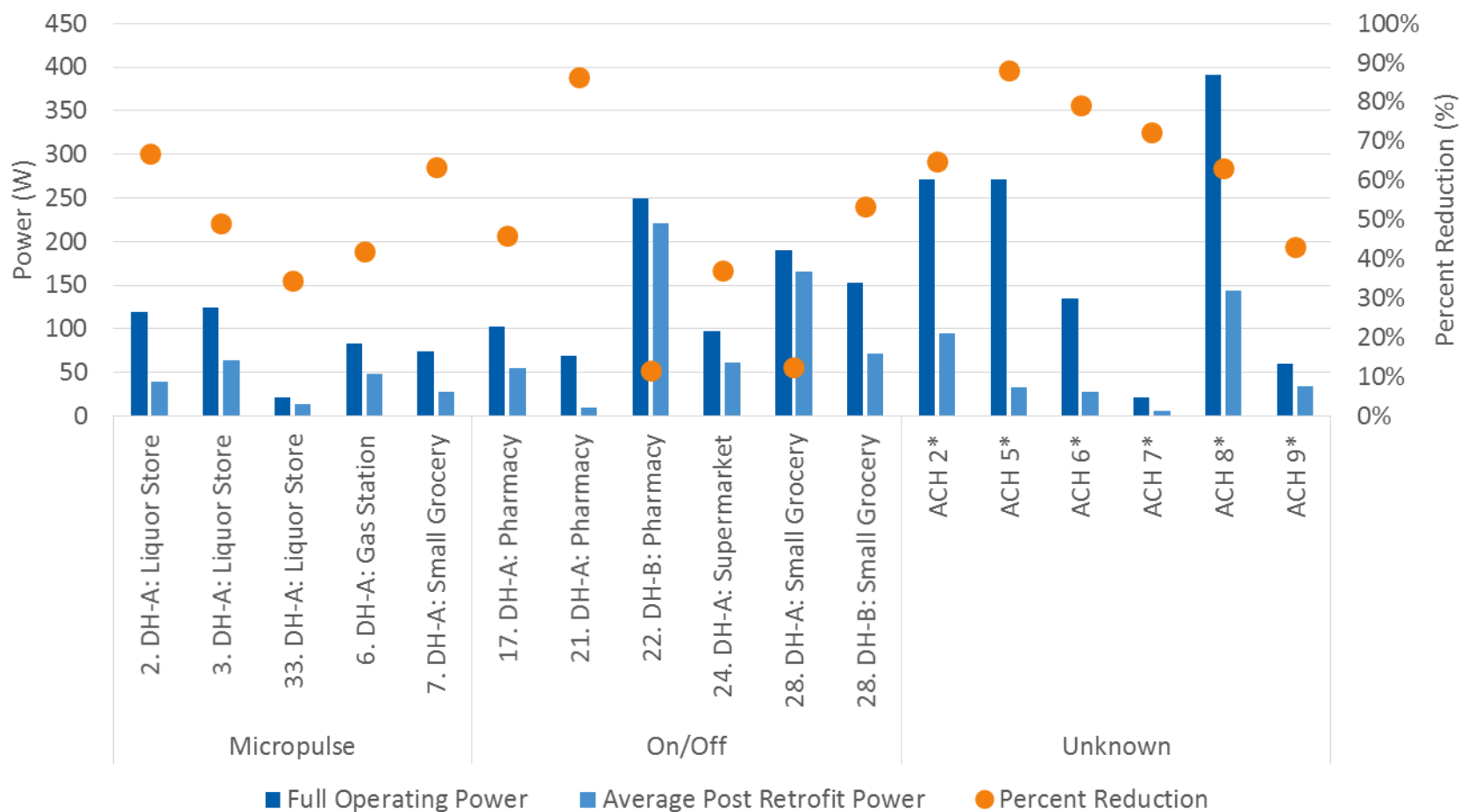
Door Heater Controls

Door Heater Power – TRM Comparison



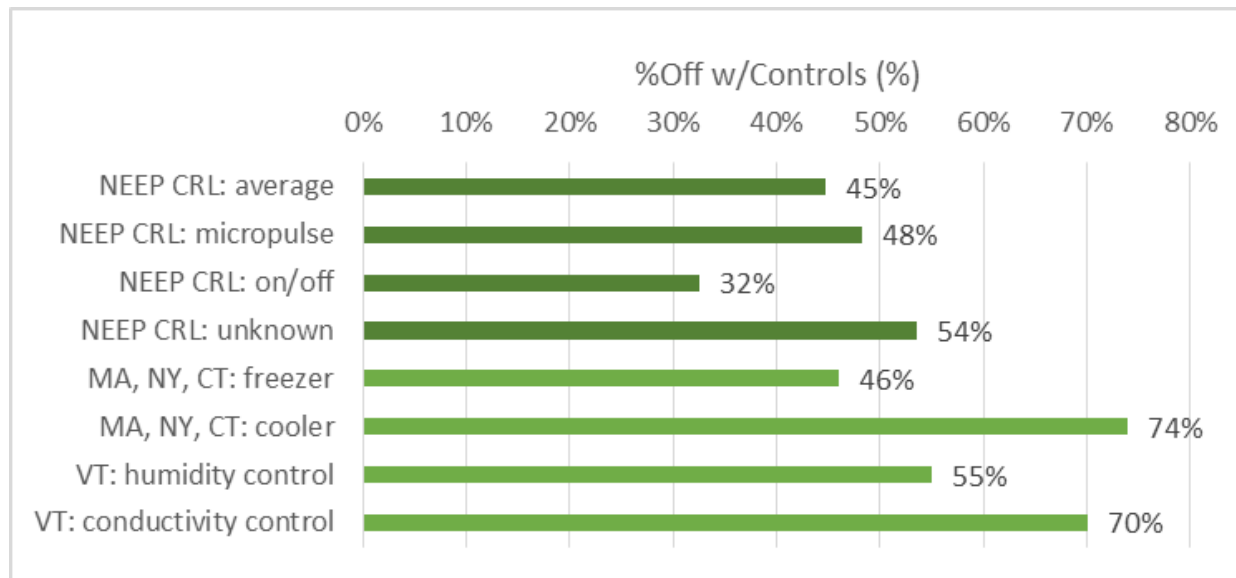
Door Heater Controls

%Runtime



Door Heater Controls

%Runtime – TRM Comparison



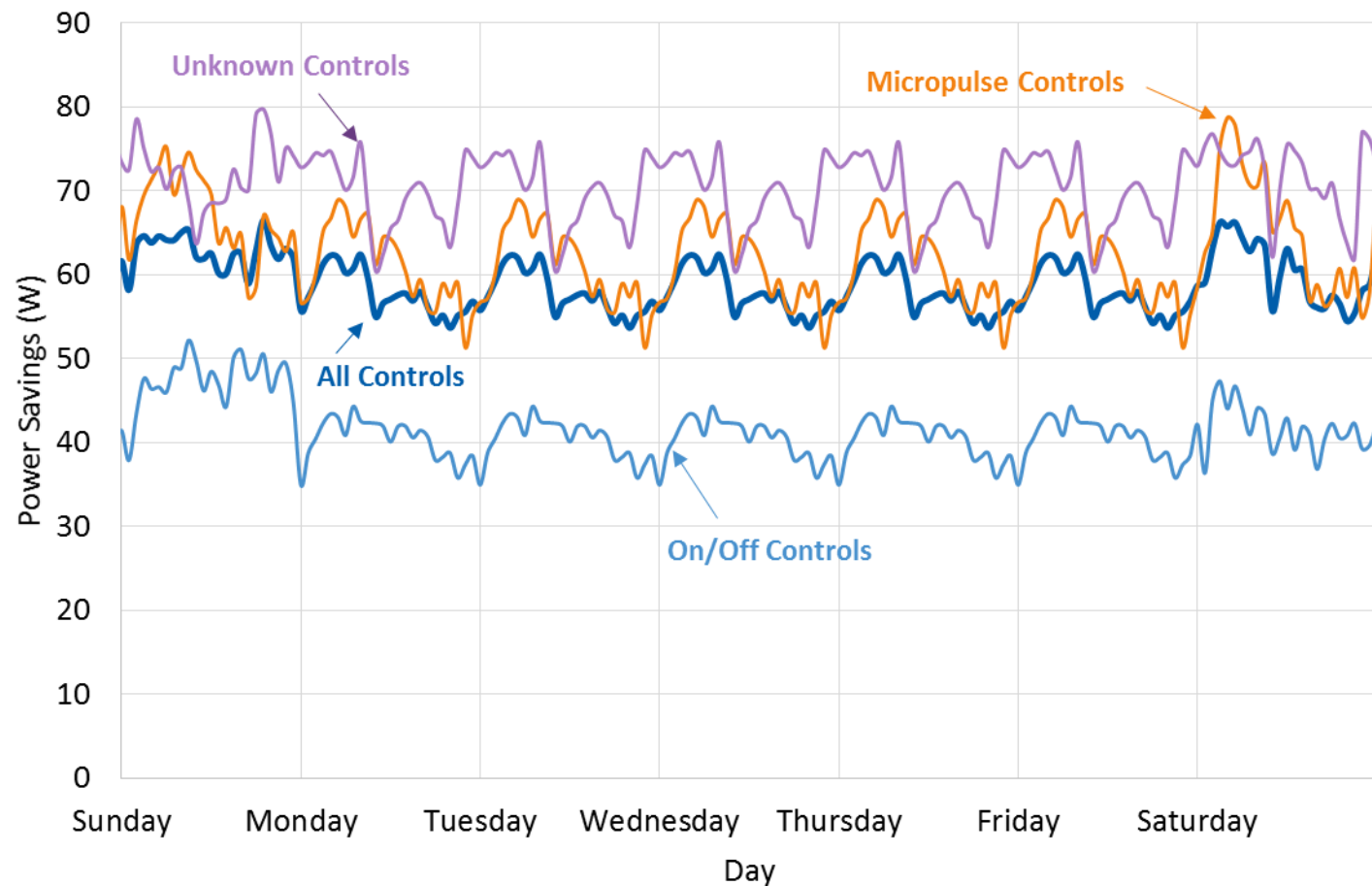
Door Heater Controls

Aggregation Decisions

- One site did not use a door heater in the baseline case.
 - Used data from post-installation case only
- At one site, store manager manually turned off heaters at night in pre and post case.
 - Included in analysis
- Three sites showed no savings
 - Dropped from the loadshape calculations

Door Heater Controls

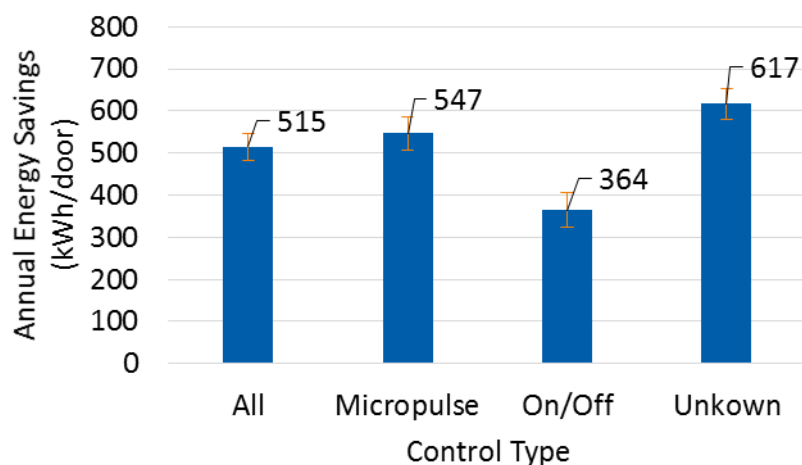
Equipment Savings Loadshapes



Door Heater Control

Equipment Savings Metrics

Annual Energy Savings

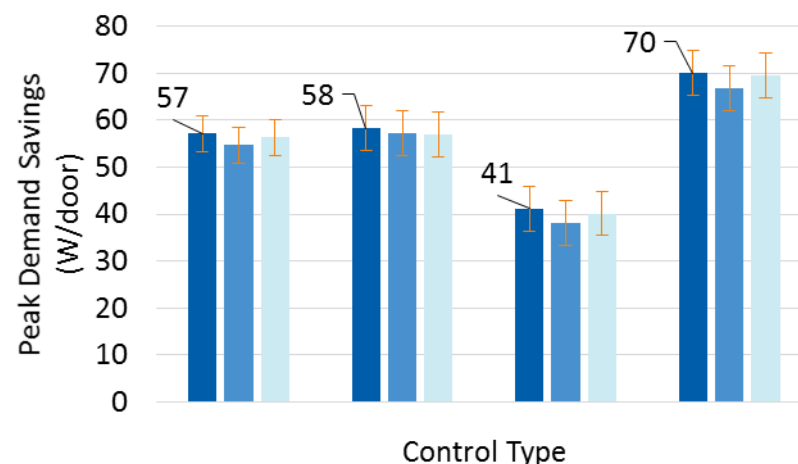


■ Annual Energy Savings

*Error bars indicate relative precision at 90% confidence interval

Control Type	Annual Total Energy Savings	
	RP @ 90%	RP @ 80%
All	6%	5%

Peak Demand Savings



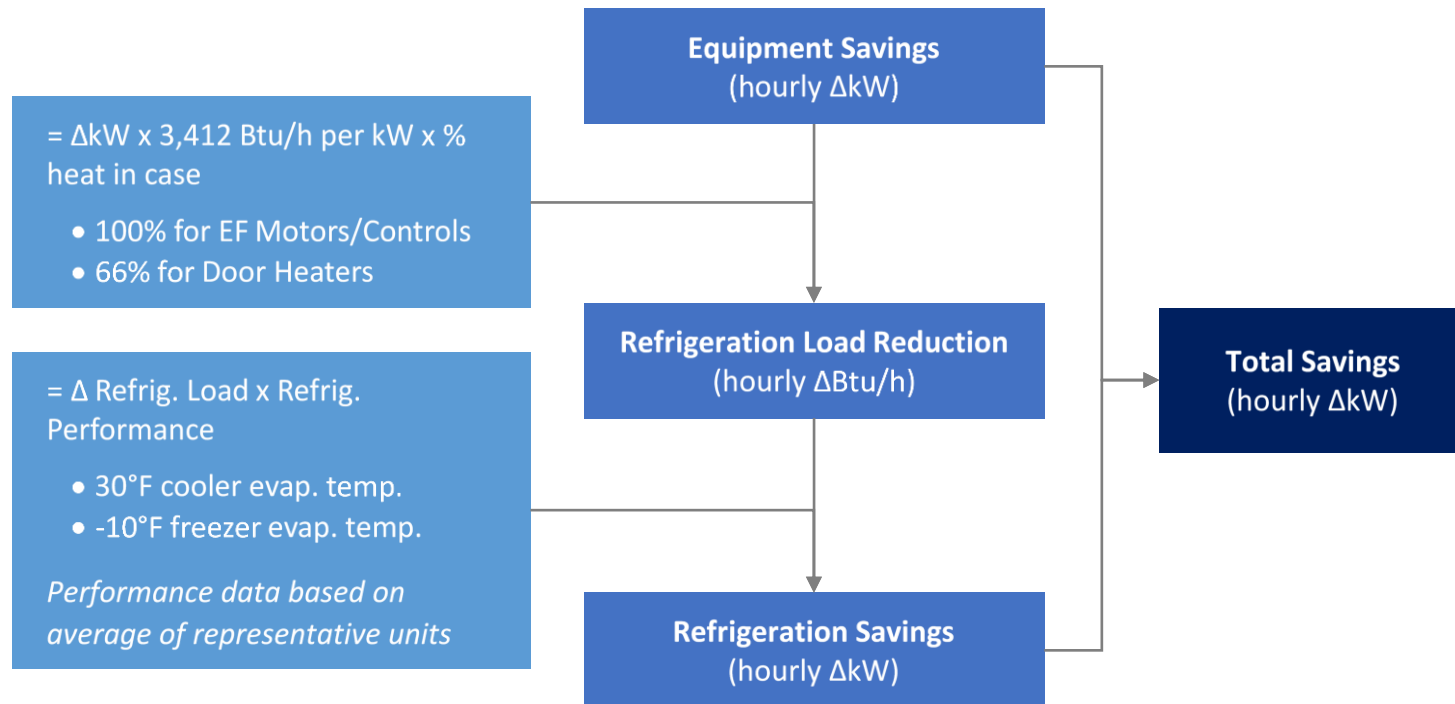
■ ISO-NE Summer ■ ISO-NE Winter ■ PJM Summer

*Error bars indicate relative precision at 90% confidence interval

Control Type	ISO-NE Peak Summer Demand Savings	
	RP @ 90%	RP @ 80%
All	7%	5%

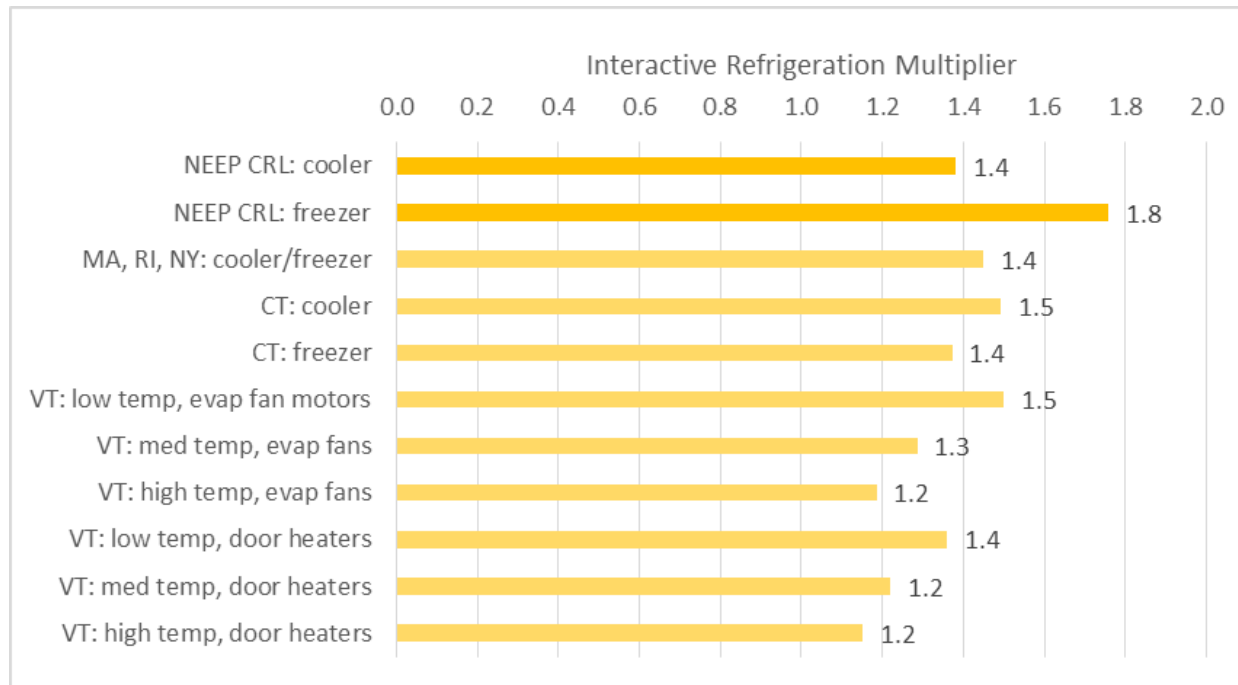
Interactive Refrigeration Impacts

Interactive Refrigeration Savings Method



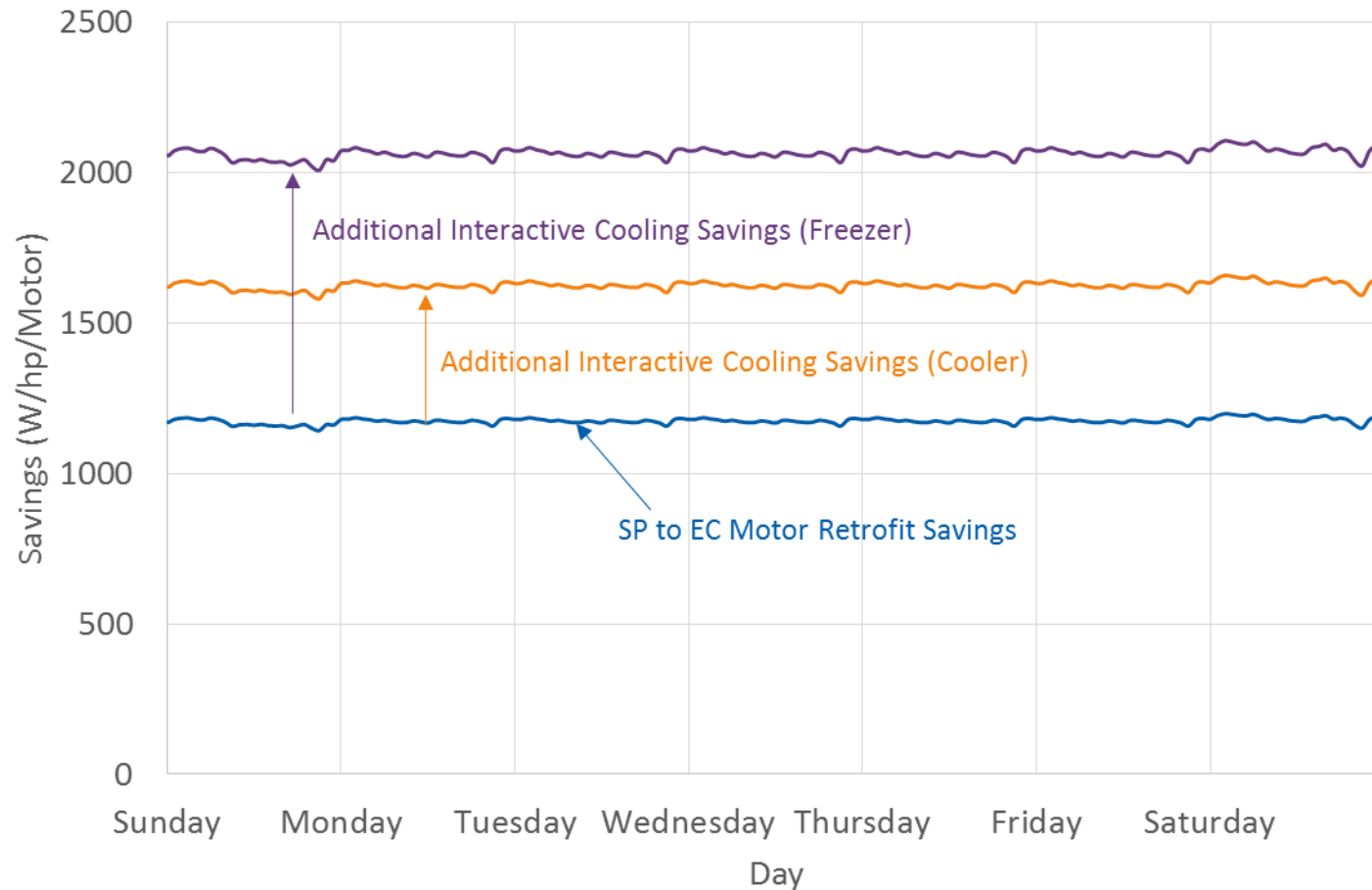
Interactive Refrigeration Savings

TRM Comparison



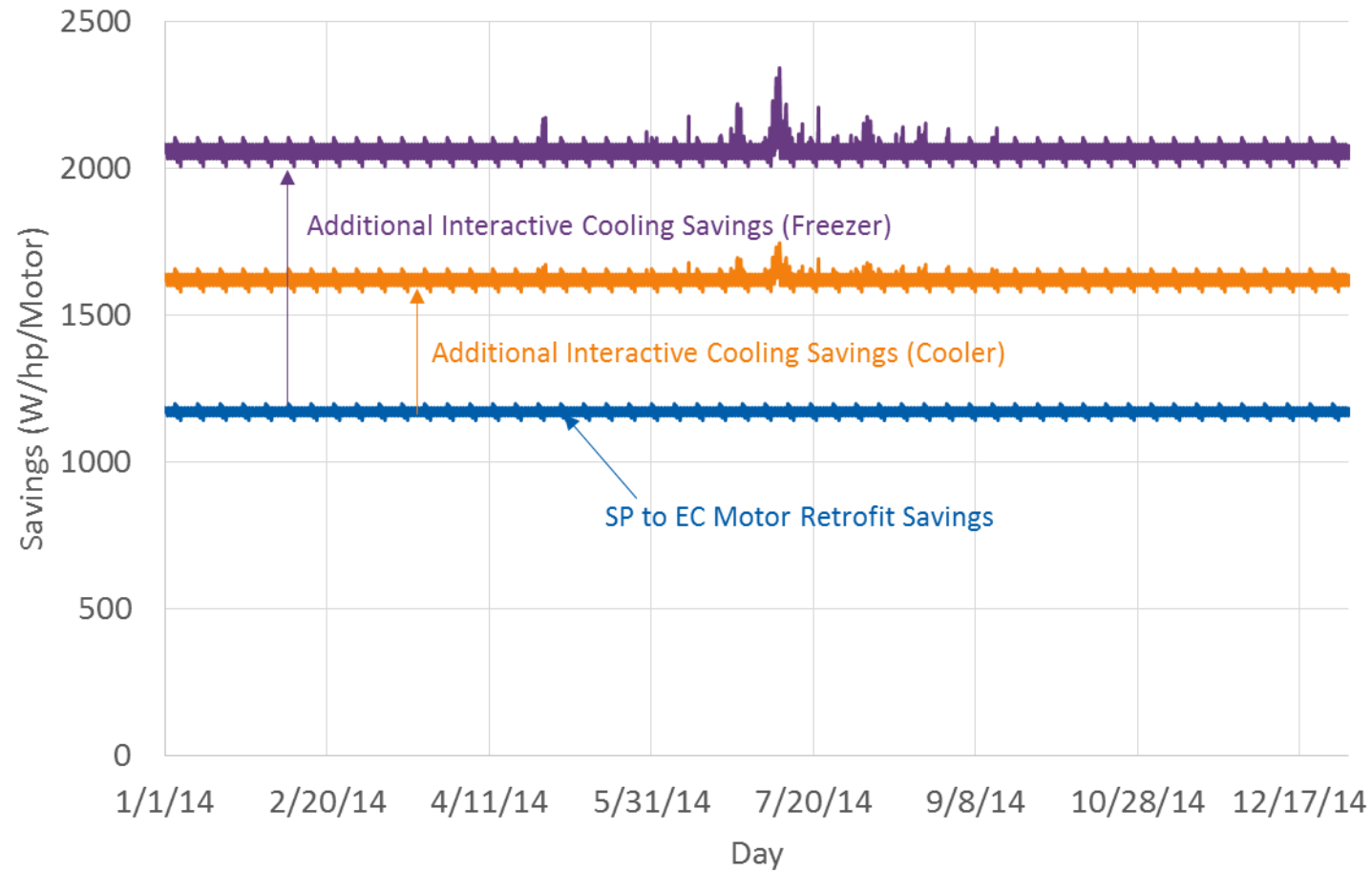
Evaporator Fan Motor Retrofit

Total Savings Loadshape (1 week)



Evaporator Fan Motor Retrofit

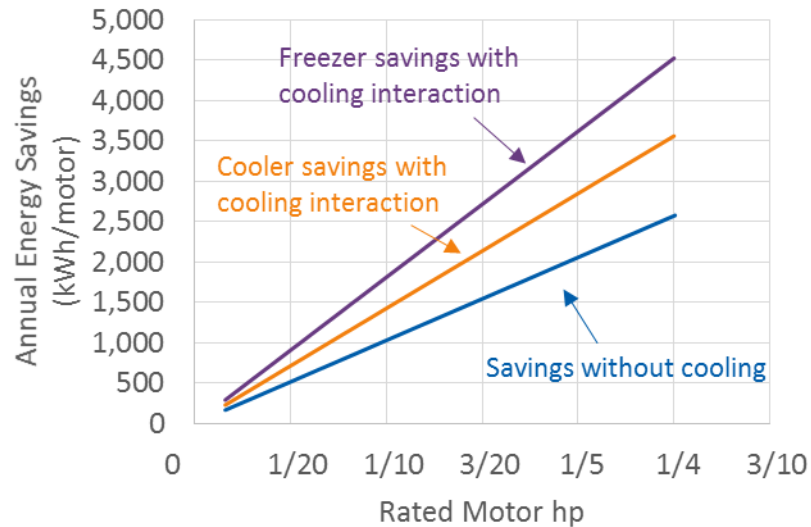
Total Savings Loadshape (1 year)



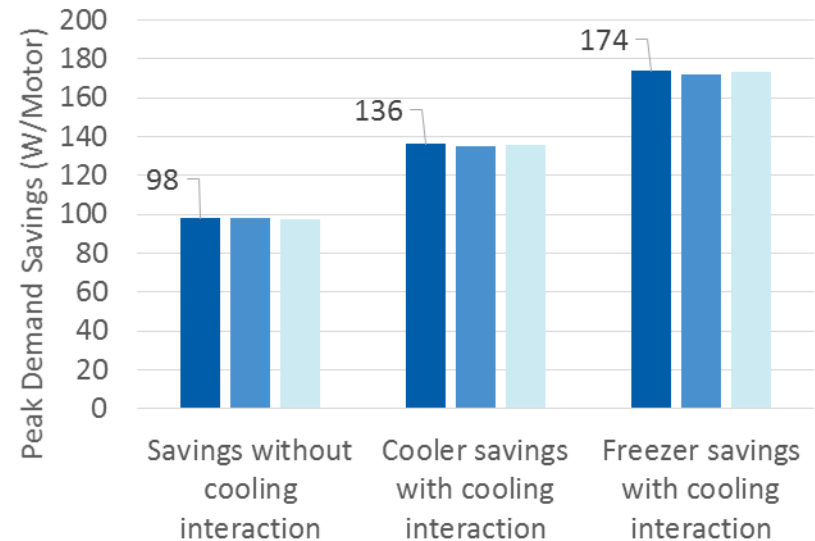
Evaporator Fan Motor Retrofit

Total Savings Metrics

Annual Energy Savings



Peak Demand Savings (at hp = 1/12 hp)



Summary of Findings

- All three measures provide reliable energy and demand savings
- Easy to install and unobtrusive
- Appropriate for large and small commercial refrigeration



Summary of Findings

- **Evaporator Fan Motor Retrofits**
 - Almost all baseline motors observed were shaded pole. PAs that use a blended SP/PSC baseline should consider using SP only.
 - These measures operate continuously and are good for peak kW savings
- **Evaporator Fan Controls**
 - Almost all baseline motors observed were shaded pole. PAs that use a blended SP/PSC baseline should consider using SP only.
 - At two sites, controls were disconnected by the customer
 - When it works, these measures operate continuously and are good for peak kW savings
- **Door Heater Controls**
 - Large variation and small sample sizes makes it difficult to draw conclusions, HOWEVER...
 - Two types of door heater controls perform differently
 - Three sites exhibited no savings despite installed controls
 - When it works, this measure operates continuously and is good for peak kW savings

Summary of Savings

Parameter	EF Motor Retrofit	EF Motor Controls	Door Heater Controls
Reduction Factor	61% (power)	34% (runtime)	55% (runtime)
Annual Energy Savings (no RIE)	857 kWh/motor ¹	147 kWh/motor ²	515 kWh/door ³
Annual Energy Savings (w/RIE) ⁴	1,186 kWh/motor ¹	204 kWh/motor ²	713 kWh/door ³
Peak Demand Savings (no RIE) ⁵	98 W/motor ¹	14 W/motor ²	57 W/door ³
Peak Demand Savings (w/RIE) ^{4,5}	136 W/motor ¹	19 W/motor ²	80 W/door ³
¹ For average motor hp (1/12) ² EC savings for average EC motor hp (1/12), for all control types ³ Average for all control types ⁴ For a Cooler ⁵ ISO-NE Summer			



Next Steps

- Currently drafting report, complete by end of June
- Final report, data transfer, and loadshape tool to follow

Questions

Contacts

Name	Email
Elizabeth Titus	etitus@neep.org
Carlyn Aarish	Carlyn.Aarish@cadmusgroup.com
Tim Murray	Tim.Murray@cadmusgroup.com