

Low charge ammonia packaged systems

Delivering a sustainable future for the cold chain

Dr Rob Lamb





QUESTION



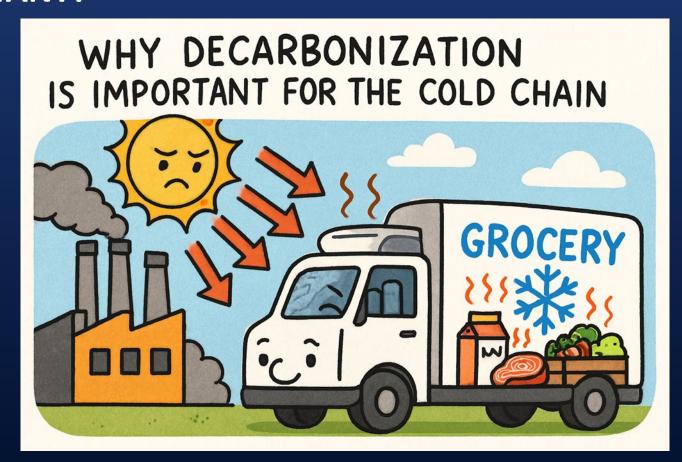
25% TO 30%

Energy used for RACHP in developed countries (UNEP 2018) and increasing!



WHY IS DECARBONISATION IMPORTANT?

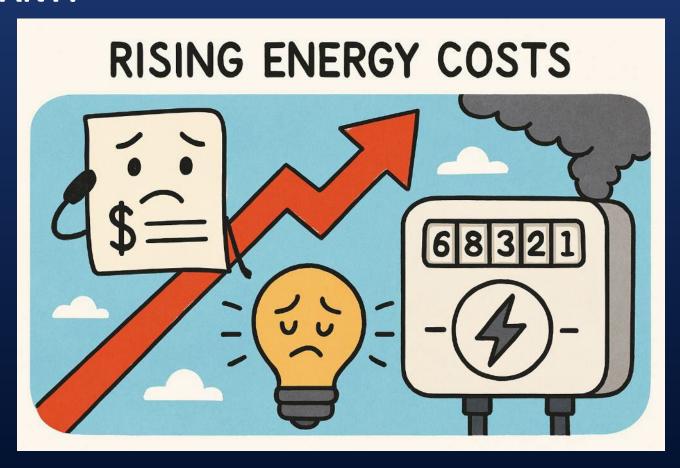
- Responsible for approx. 4%* of global green house gas emissions
- This will grow with population
 - Need for more food
 - Use of cooling to reduce food loss
- Emissions associated with:
 - Food waste/loss
 - Refrigerant loss
 - Equipment manufacture
 - Energy production





WHY IS DECARBONISATION IMPORTANT?

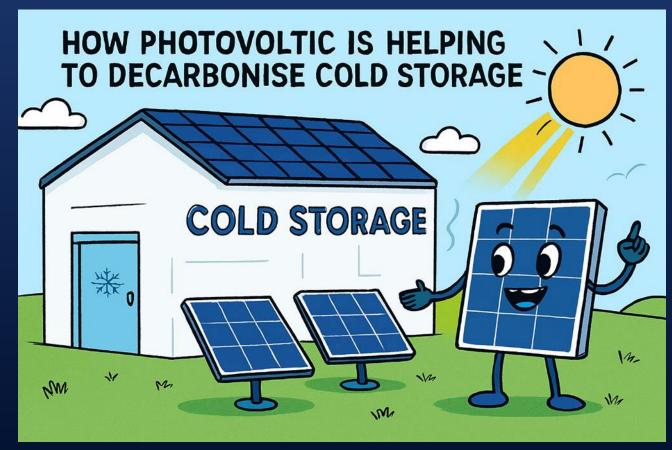
- Rising energy costs
 - Cost increased 3 or 4 time in 10 years
 - Price uncertainty remains
 - These costs hit the bottom line





RENEWABLE ENERGY – A STEP IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION

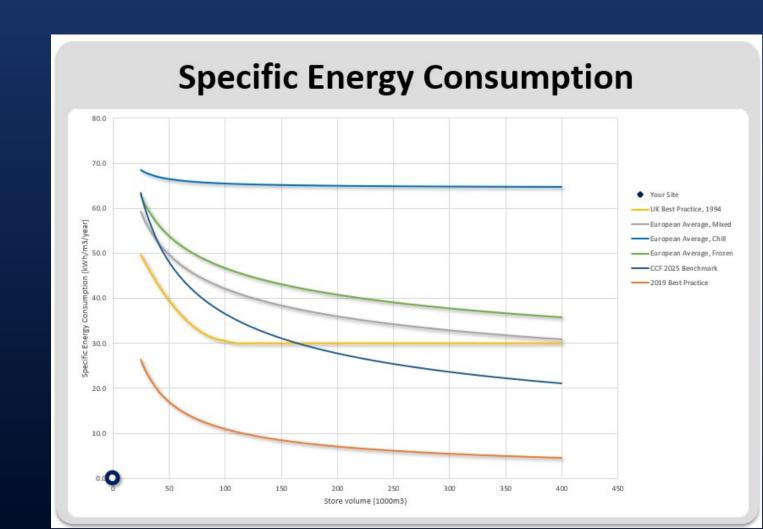
- Move to clean energy is helping
 - Large space available for PV energy generation
 - PV produces peak energy when cooling demand is at its highest
 - PV and wind enable overcooling when available
 - Storage would be even better





BUT WE CAN DO MORE....

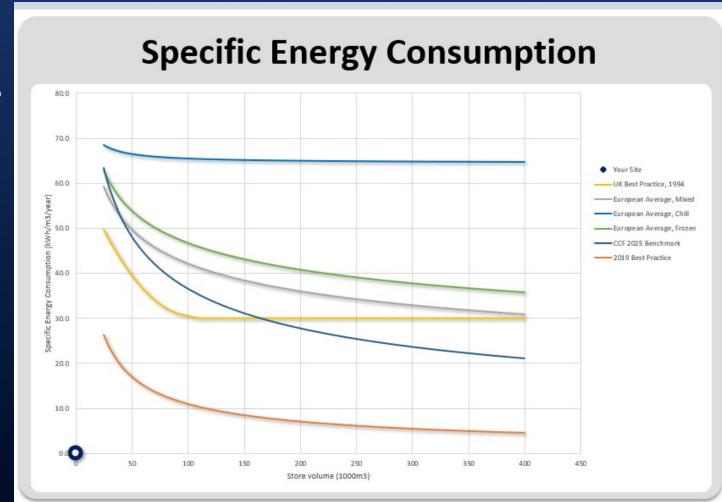
- European consumption exceeds 1994 UK best practice
- UK systems fair better at larger volumes
- Plenty of room for improvement





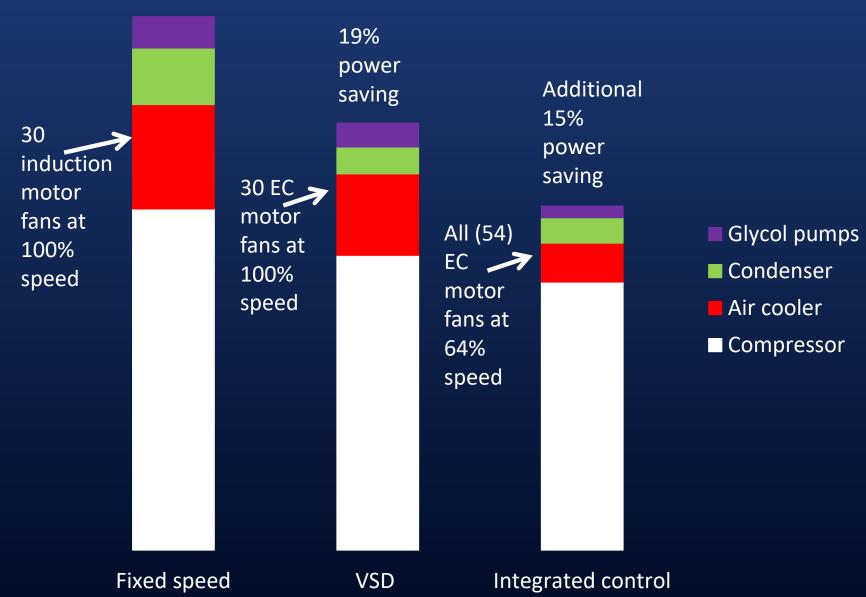
BUT HOW?

- Focus on energy performance
 - Benchmark against best practice
 - Measure in real time
 - Optimise quickly
 - Plan
 - Do
 - Check
 - Act



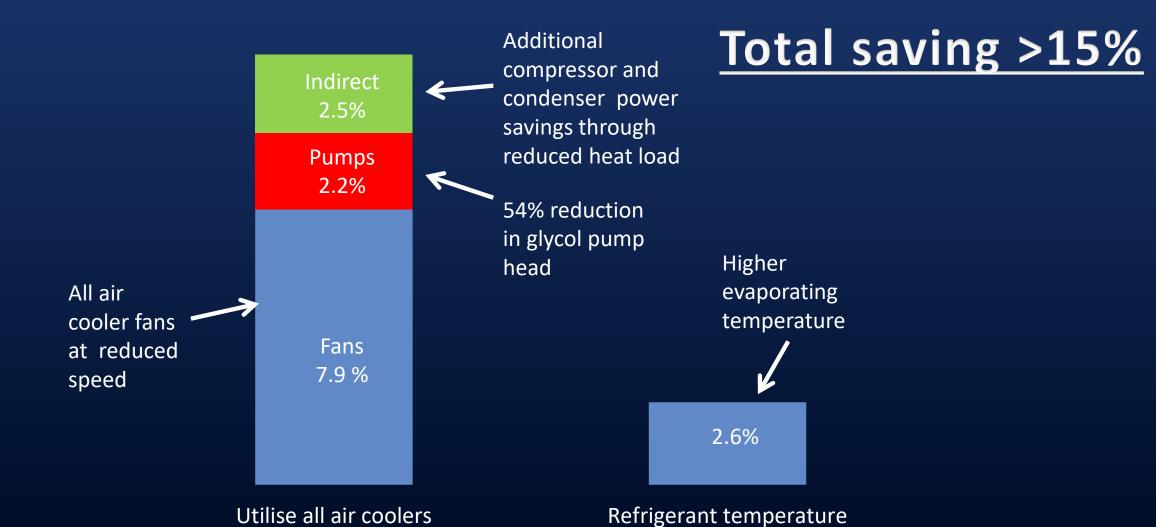


OPTIMISE CONTROL





OPTIMISE CONTROL





Case Study Modular Low Charge Ammonia Chiller Installation

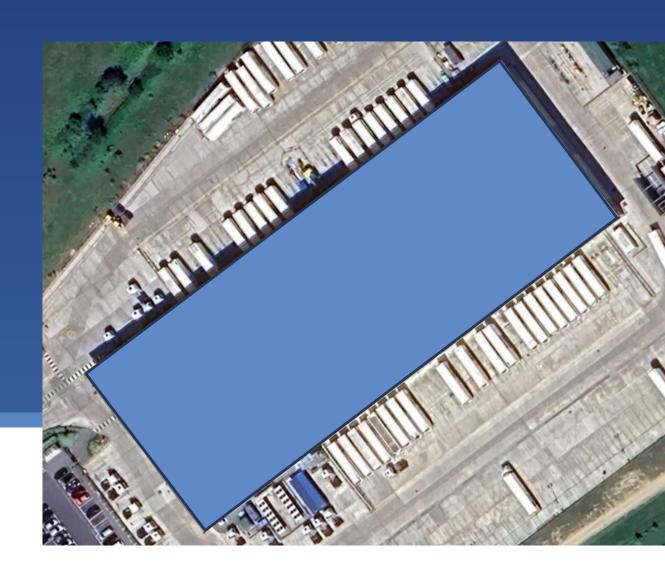




Chillstore Details

- 50,000 m³ volume
- Installed 2017
- Operational 2017
- +2°C design temperature
- 2 x modular low charge ammonia chillers
- 830kW chiller capacity
- 11 x 69 kW air coolers



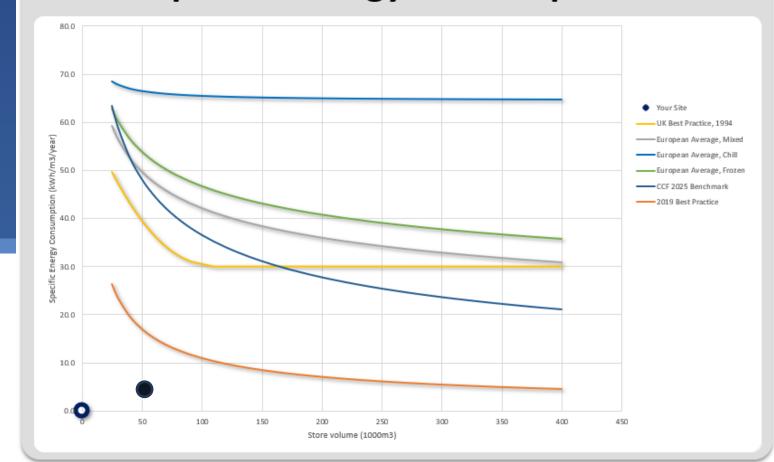




A New Benchmark In Efficiency

- SEC = 5 kWhr/m3/yr
- 92% reduction in energy vs European average
- 87% reduction vs previous UK best practice
- 89% reduction vs current UK average

Specific Energy Consumption





Case Study Modular Low Charge Ammonia Freezer Installation







Phase 1

- 74,000 m³ freezer
- Installed 2018
- Operational 2019
- -24°C design temperature
- 600kW cooling capacity
- 2 x modular low charge ammonia packages
- 4 x 150kW evaporators
- Ambient loading bay



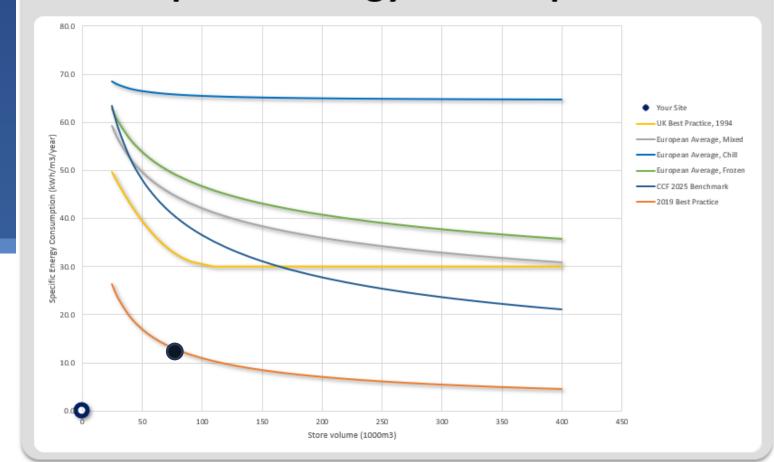




A New Benchmark In Efficiency

- SEC = 12 kWhr/m3/yr
- 75% reduction in energy vs European average
- 63% reduction vs previous UK best practice
- 70% reduction vs current UK average

Specific Energy Consumption





Phase 2

- 81,000 m³ freezer
- Installed 2020
- Operational 2020
- -22°C design temperature
- 552kW cooling capacity
- 2 x modular low charge ammonia packages
- 4 x 138kW evaporators
- Access from Phase 1



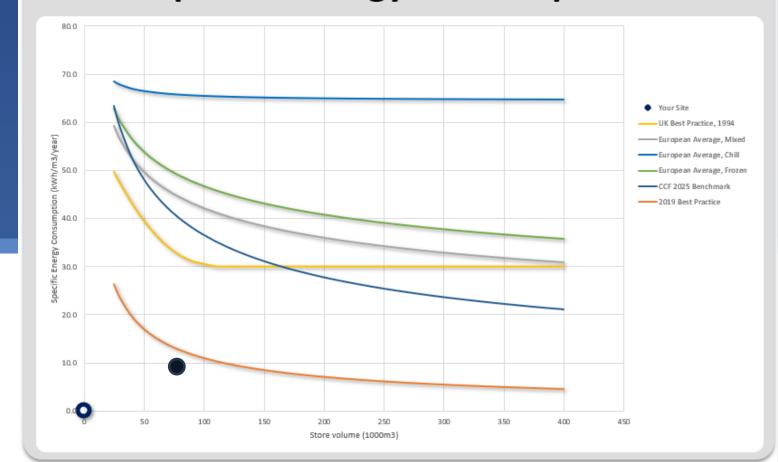




Further Efficiency Improvement

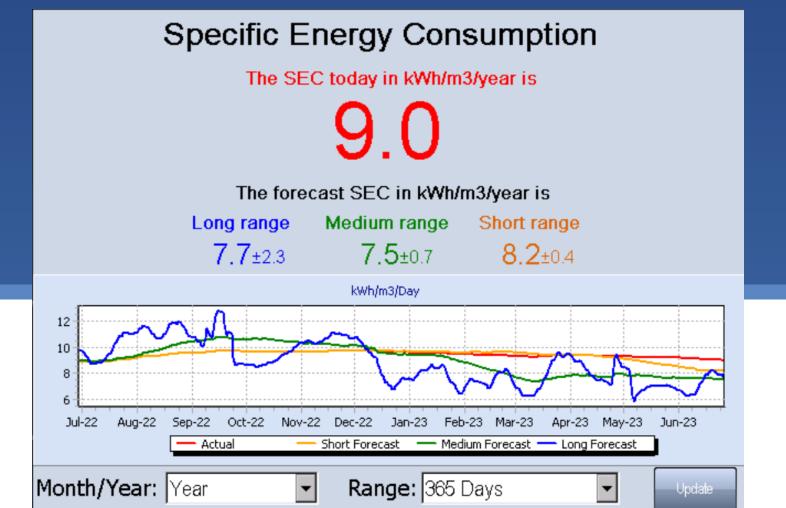
- SEC = 9 kWhr/m3/yr
- 81% reduction in energy vs European average
- 72% reduction vs previous UK best practice
- 78% reduction vs current UK average

Specific Energy Consumption





Real Time Energy Monitoring and SEC Prediction





Phase 3 - Freezer

- 304,000 m³ high bay
- -22°C design temperature
- 1320kW cooling capacity
- 2 x modular low charge ammonia packages
- 12 x 110kW evaporators
- 60 m air throw



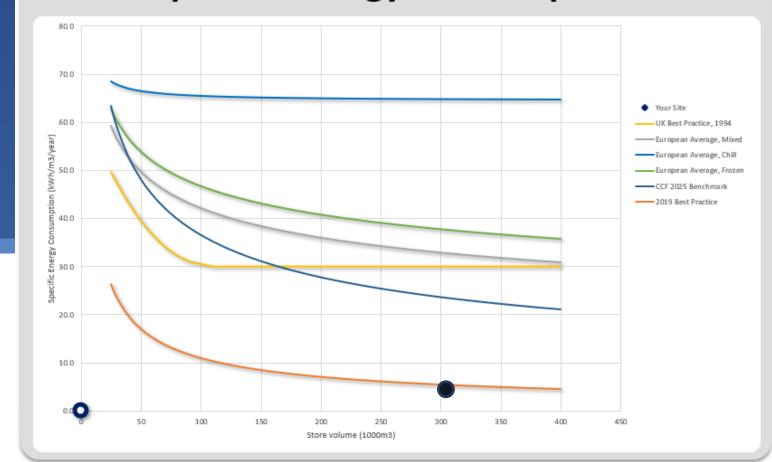




Benchmark Efficiency

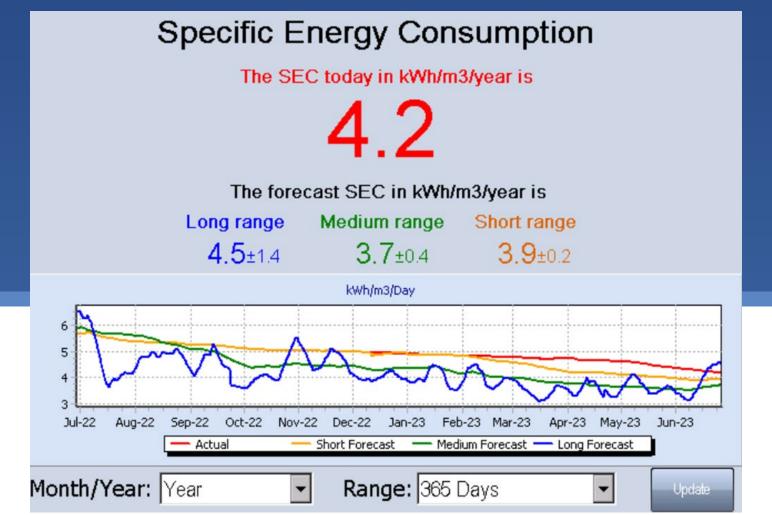
- SEC = 4.2 kWhr/m3/yr
- 89% reduction in energy vs European average
- 86% reduction vs previous UK best practice
- 82% reduction vs current UK average

Specific Energy Consumption





Real Time Energy Monitoring and SEC Prediction





Conclusions

- Improvements in existing cold chain energy performance will contribute to decarbonisation
- Benckmarking is key to understanding what is possible
- Energy reductions of >50% are possible in temperature controlled storage using modern technology
- Total system optimisation delivers further savings when using variable speed motors
- Continuous monitoring of performance ensures ongoing efficiency



Thank you for listening

I look forward to your questions

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