



Integration of the hidden refrigeration capacity as a heat pump in smart energy systems

Torben Funder-Kristensen

This presentation outlines the concepts behind the Danish EUDP-project (64016-0106) 'Super Supermarkets' where rollouts of decentral heat supply provided by supermarkets to district heating systems are planned, designed and executed

Content



CONCLUSION

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Today Smart Supermarkets are controlled



- Exploiting flexibility is doable without big investments
- The existing retail service structure is perfect to leverage on



Flexibility in supermarkets





Aggregated flexibility potentials



Supermarkets use up to 2% of all electricity use

Flexibility of multiple supermarkets can be aggregated Total supermarket aggregation would account for

- > 20 % of average delivered wind power *
- > 50 % of average delivered PV power*

*'EU energy in figures' - 2013 numbers



Thermal networks expand the perception of smart systems and the scope for supermarkets



Find a customer fro the thermal services Case study on District Heating connectivity



- Southern Denmark
- Area: 1000 m² from 2010
- Compressors: 5 MT (1 VS), 4 LT
- Cooling Capacity: 160 kW
- Online COP calculation

Heating :

- Sanitary water (1.8m³,65 °C)
- Space heating/low temp (35 °C)
- District Heating connection
 - Return line temp. 35-40 °C
 - Flow line temp. 65 °C





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Results



THE HEAT LOSS is 65% of the total heat energy

THE HEAT LOSS

is expected to be 35% when space heating cut in at low ambient temp.

AVERAGE EXPORT OF DH HEAT

is 27 kW at 65 $^\circ\text{C}$. (This can be regarded as an average for the year)

YEARLY DH INCOME

to the supermarket is estimated to be 6000€ (24€ per MWh)



The hidden capacity ...



$$Qc = K * \sum_{k=1}^{n} Qc, k$$

- The Cooling capacity has a build-in safety margin due to food safety
- Overall capacity exploitation is low
 - Night load is 20%
 - Day load is 40%
 - Free capacity can be up to 70 % in average
- Results can vary dependent on store set up and geographical location



The opportunity ...





Index of cost



Electricity (base)	0,14 € / kWh
Electricity (HP mode)	0,04 € / kWh
Gas	0,55 € / m³
District Heating	0,05 € / kWh

DSF	KW reductn	Min. per event	Events per day	Value per KWh	SUM year €
Defrost	13	90	3	0,03	570
Capacity reduction	20	30	4	0,03	390
Imbalance Service	53	15	n.a.	60	3200

ENGINEERING TOMORROW



Index of emission savings



- The extra electricity used for HP mode is subtracted the emission saving
- DSF enables renewables and represents indirect emission savings
- Heat recovery can be categorised as energy savings and become subject to incentives in some countries

Conclusion



Supermarkets...

- can play a significant role in smart and integrated energy systems
- are addressable flexibility resources
- require modest investments before they make up a good business case

Heat recovery...

is taken to the next level by connecting DH grids to the supermarket refrigeration system Extended heat production can be utilised once connected to the DH grids by utilising the free compressor capacity

Thermal and Electrical Flexibility can enforce each other providing a multiplier factor for the business case





