

BENCHMARKING OF SUPERMARKET ENERGY CONSUMPTION

**Alan Foster, Judith Evans, Tim
Brown and Graeme Maidment**

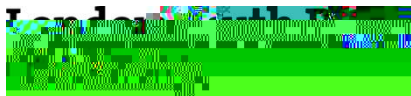
**London South Bank University,
UK**

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR ENERGY EFFICIENT SUPERMARKET BUILDINGS

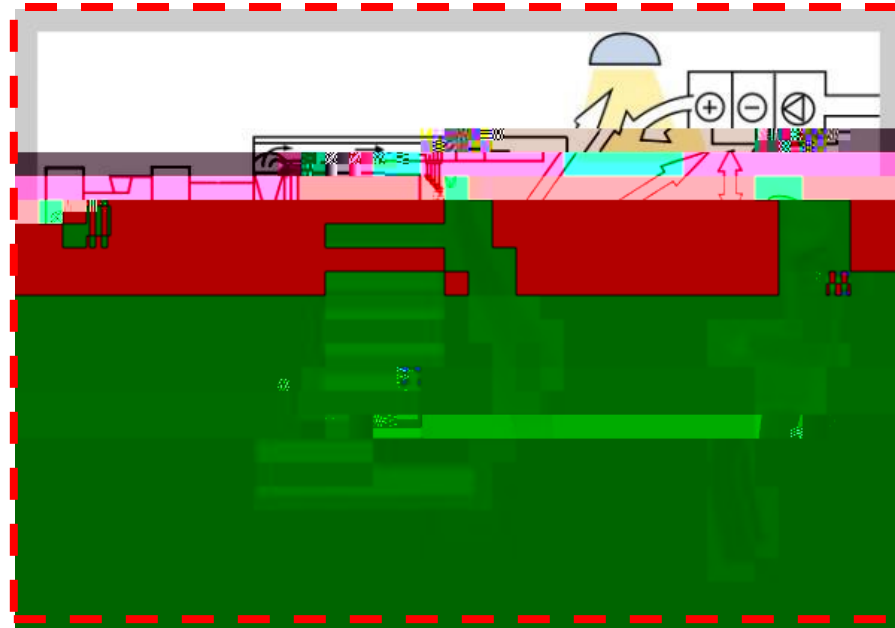
Ulla Lindberg

RISE Research Institutes of Sweden

Annex 44 has been performed by:
The Netherlands: Saint Trofee (S.M. van der Sluis),
Cool consultancy (R. Jans)
Sweden: RISE (U. Lindberg),



SYSTEM BOUNDARY



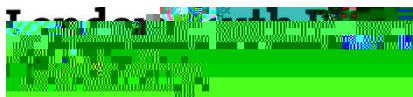
(from Lindberg, Axell and Rolfman 2011, ICR2011)

The system boundary in Annex 44 is the whole supermarket, which includes all energy systems (HVAC, refrigeration, lighting and other uses).

Proposed in Annex 44

kWh/(m².year)

- Total Energy Consumption (Electricity and Heat/Gas/Oil)
- Sales Area.



MONITORING AND MEASUREMENTS

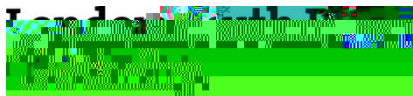
Primary aim of these systems is control and regulation

Separate systems i.e. energy meters

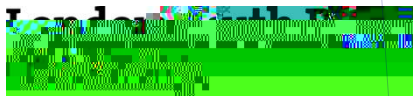
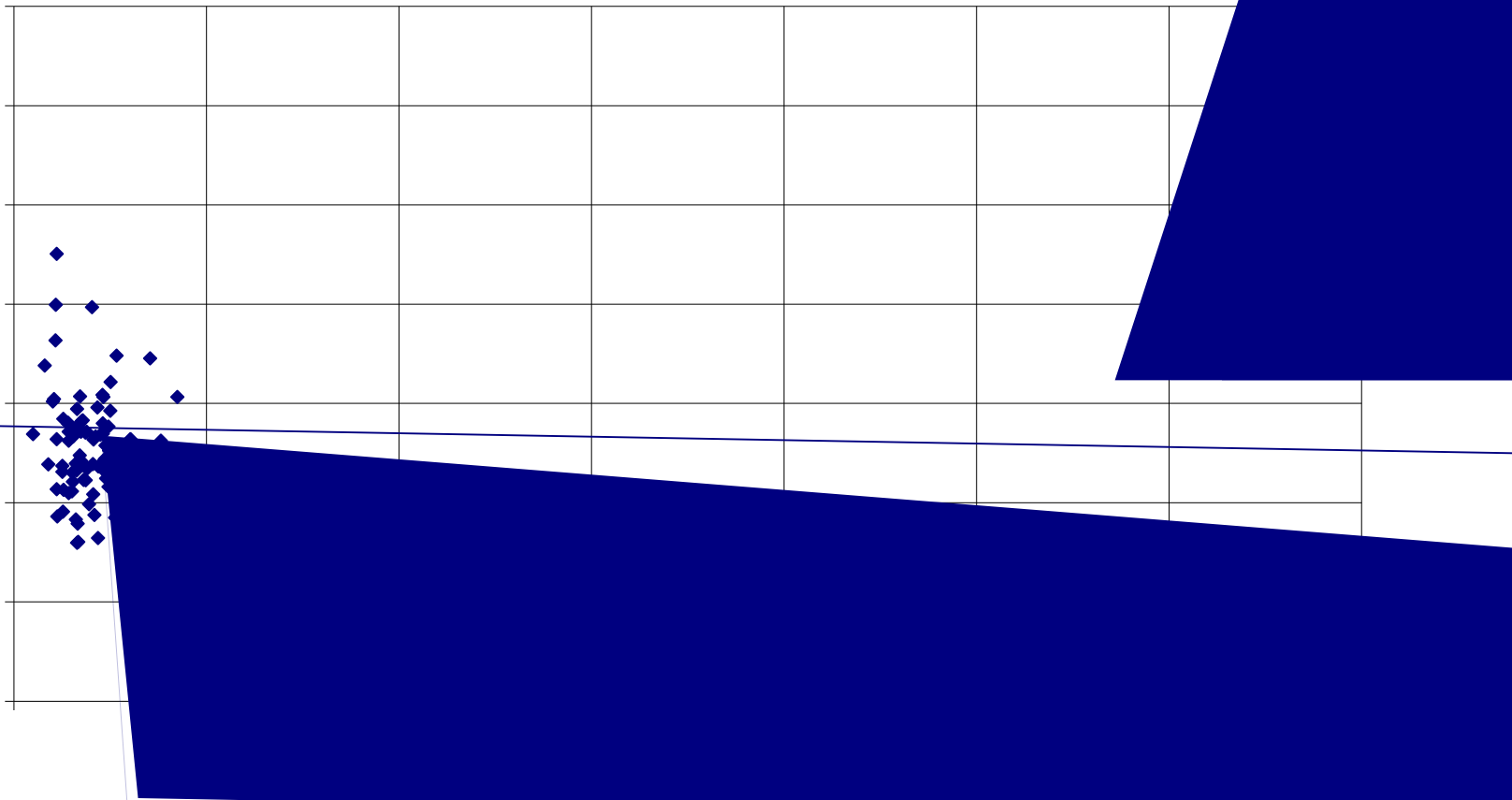
Supermarkets require

Efficient handling of alarm monitoring, data structure, HACCP¹ procedures, HACCP policies, refrigeration energy consumption, service calls and refrigeration maintenance management.

¹Hazard analysis and critical control point here specifically related to safe handling of food



Related (earlier) work.



Related (earlier) work. (Tassou *et al.* - UK)

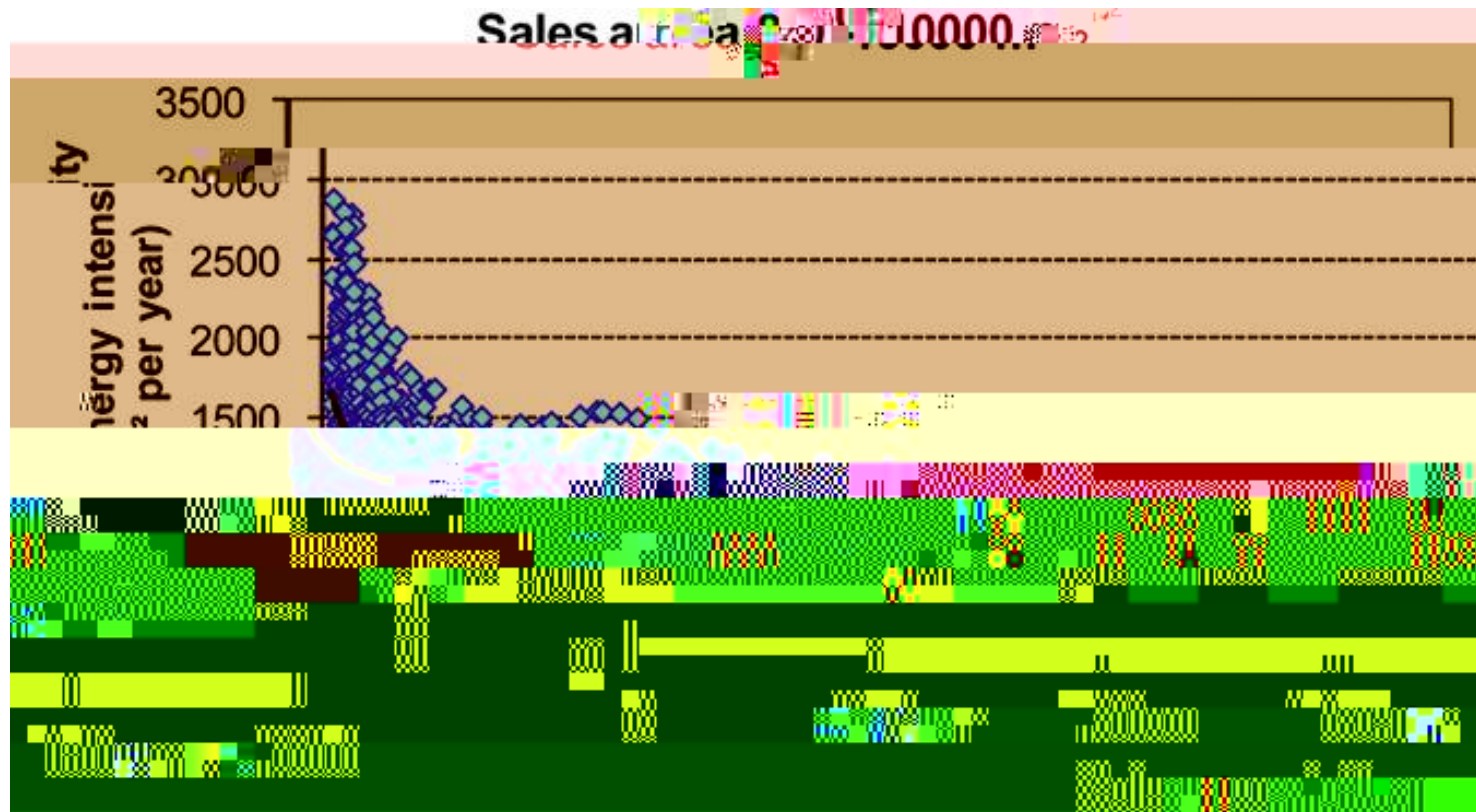
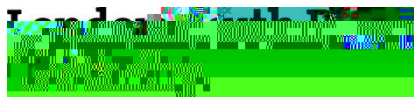
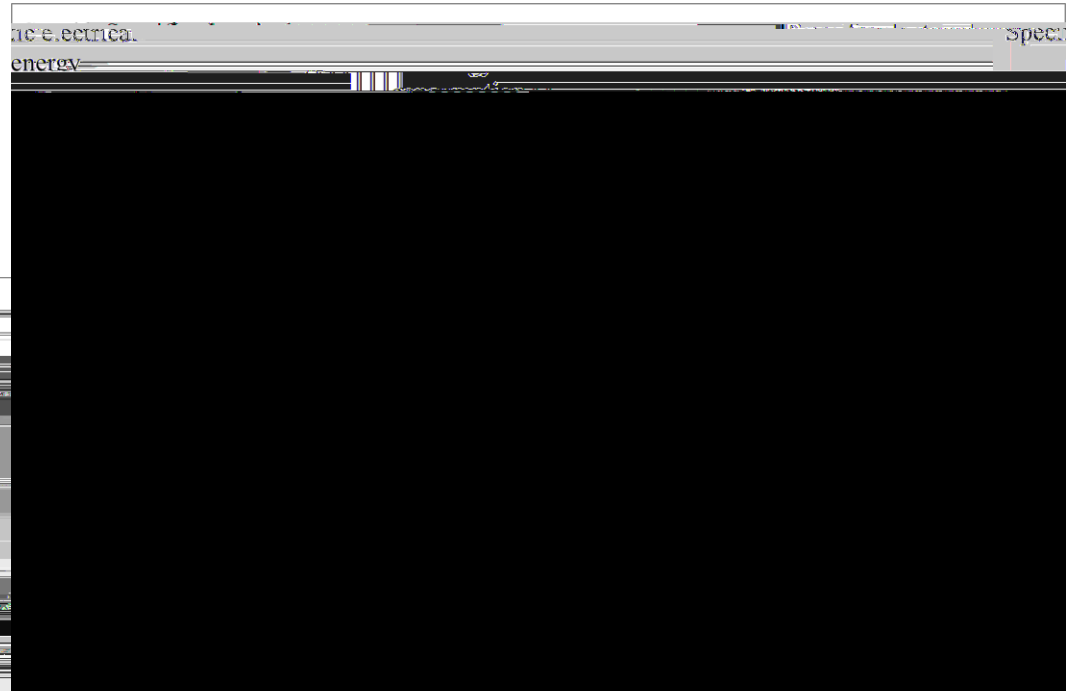
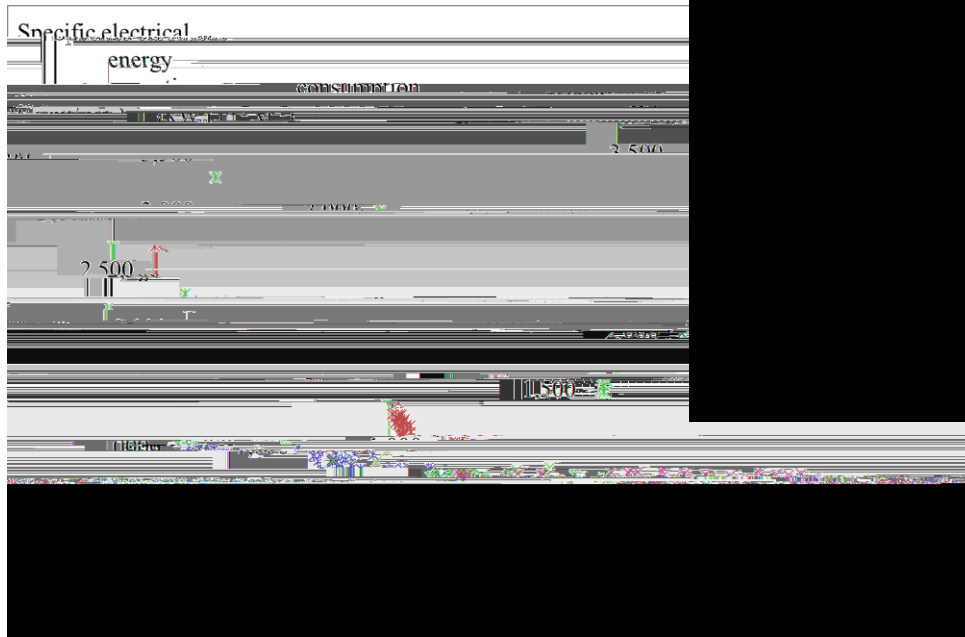


illustration of the decrease in energy intensity as the supermarket size increases (with permission, from Tassou, 2010).

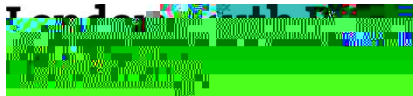


New study **Electrical energy consumption vs Sales area** (Foster *et al.* - UK)



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Issues arising from (earlier) work

Comparison basis:

- Supermarket Size:

* First source (Annex 31) uses TOTAL Supermarket Area

* Second source (Tassou) uses Supermarket SALES Area

- Energy consumption:

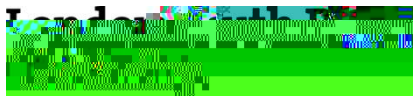
* First source (Annex 31) uses TOTAL energy consumption /
m².year

* Second source (Tassou) uses ELECTRICAL energy consumption
/ m².year

- What is the preferential choice?

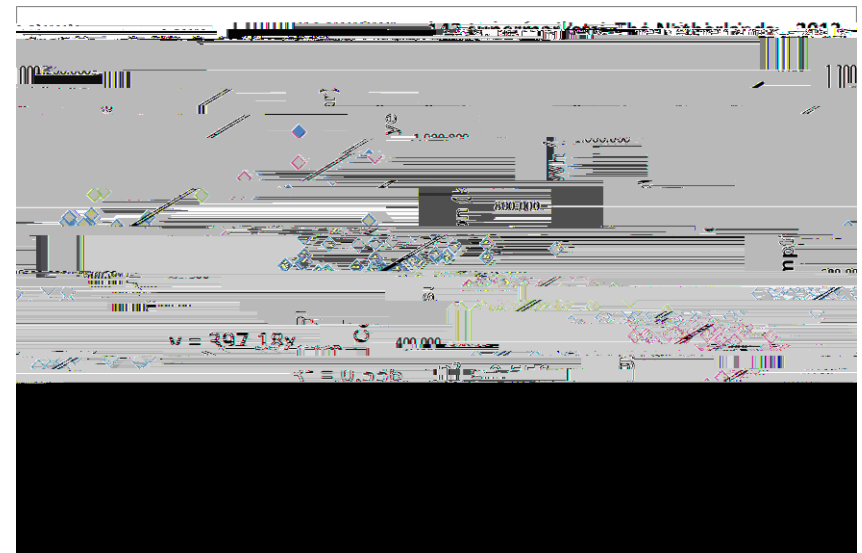
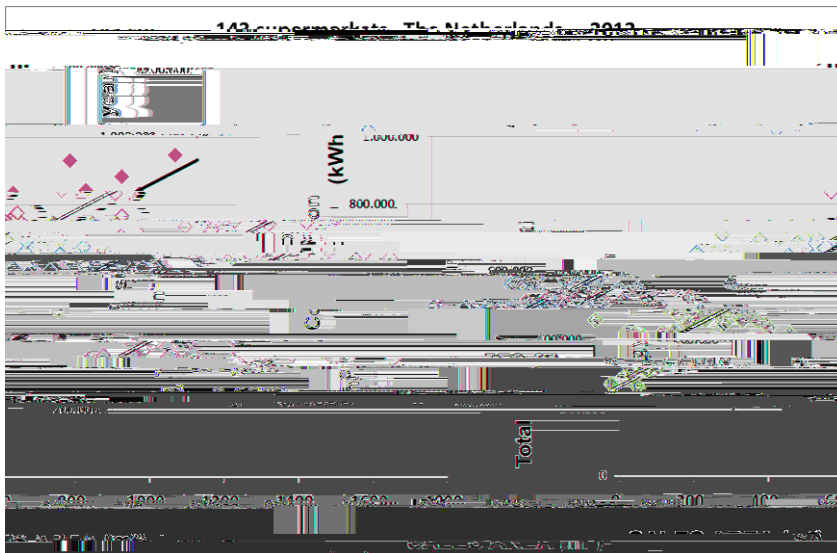
- How do data from these sources relate?

- $SEC_{EE/SFA}$

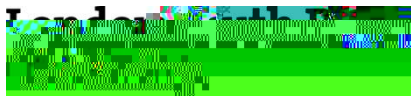


Analysis of Dutch data.

- SALES area relates better to energy consumption than TOTAL area, therefore SALES Area must be considered.

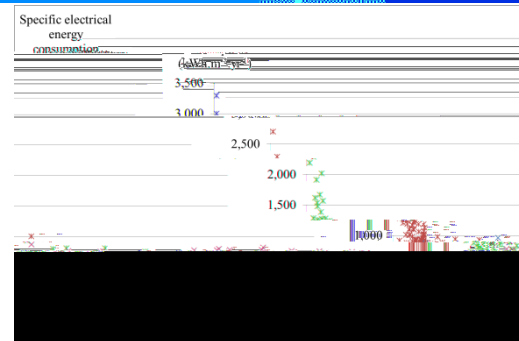
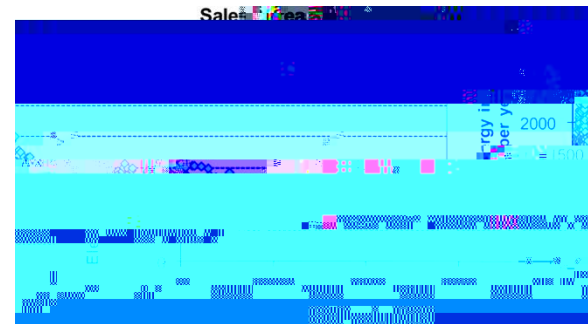
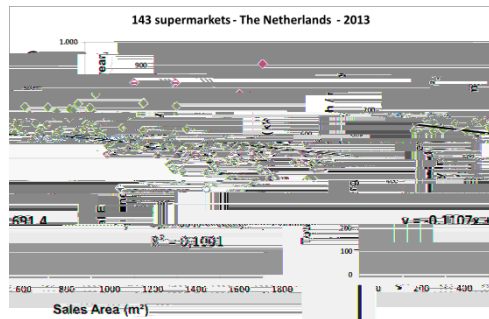


(Average TOTAL Area / SALES Area = 1,4)



Energy intensity: total energy use / sales area

- NL 2013: Average Energy Intensity = 585 kWh/m².year (@ 957 m²)
- NL 2014: Average Energy intensity = 539 kWh/m².year (@ 970 m²)
- Energy intensity decreases with increasing supermarket size.
(- 2 % for each 100 m² sales area increase)



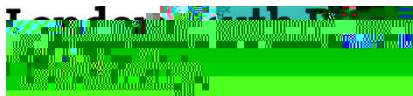
RESULTS

Annex 44

Supermarket size as primary performance indicator

Discussions to include non conventional indicators, to fully explain observed energy use and efficiency in practice, i.e.

the maintenance and dynamics of the systems
sales volume or customer density
the indoor temperature & humidity
the cleaning and loading procedures
the training of personnel



Results 1(4)

Supermarket comparison

Data from Denmark, Sweden, The Netherlands:

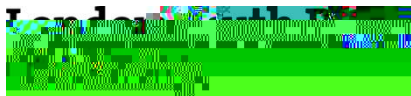
Total energy consumption below 400 kWh/m²/year - energy efficient supermarkets with referred data to total supermarket area.

400 kWh/m²/year the average energy intensity.

Average total area 1 360 m² and 73 openings hours per week.

No relation between total energy consumptions (heat & electricity) and the geographic region

Developments, i.e. refrigeration systems and lighting, increased energy efficiency ranging 1-10% per year.



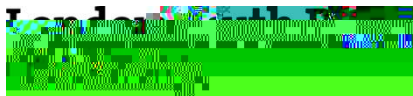
Results 2(4)

UK Data

SEC different conclusions with different data sets

SEC reduces with increasing area

Very small stores very large SEC



Results 3(4)

Reduction in SEC with time

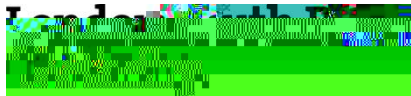
Sullivan and Gouldson (2013)

Six UK supermarket chains

2.5 to 5.5% reduction p.a. relative to 2007

Up to 10 years, 2 to 3% reduction

Savings often outstripped by business growth



Results 4(4)

Reduction in SEC with time

New data - 1 UK store

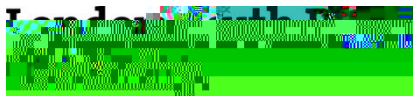
2013 to 2017 - 3.3% reduction p.a.

Over 5 years

32% reduction in lighting

20% reduction in refrigeration

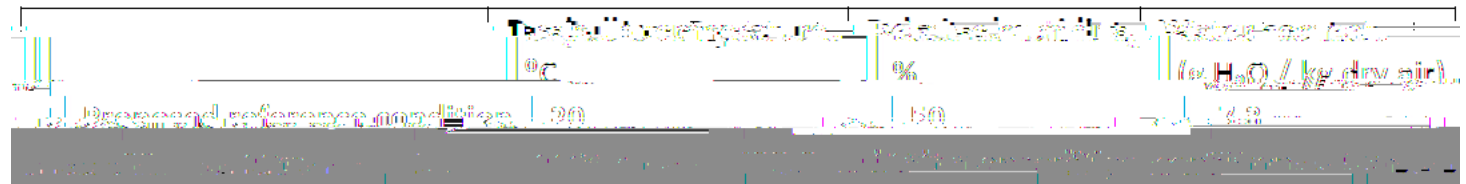
8% reduction in HVAC



Future work and for discussion

Other secondary performance indicators?

In relation to indoor conditions, Annex 44 propose:



Other indicators/ calculations in relation to other parameters that influence

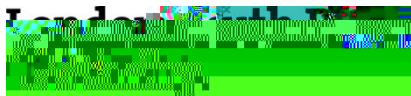
energy consumption?

costs?

heat recovery?

parking area?

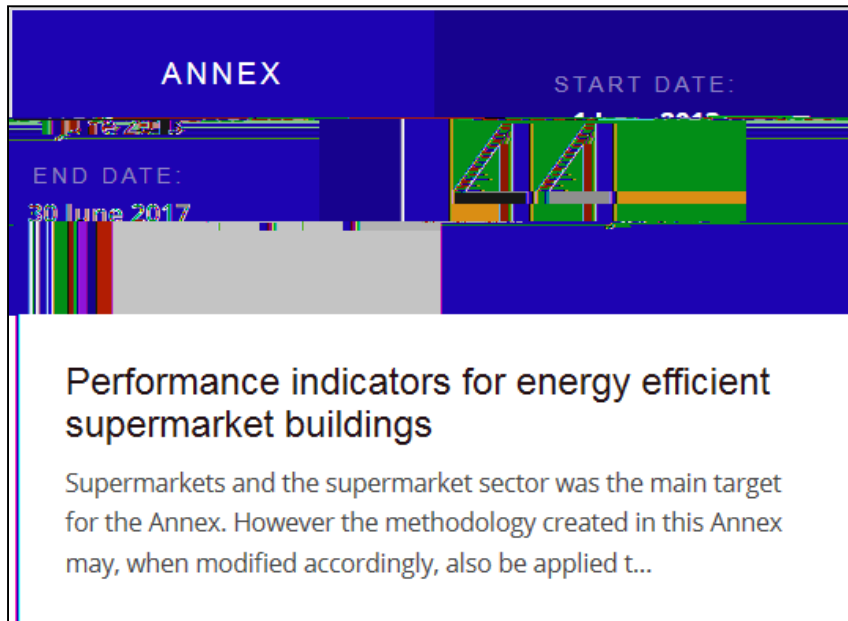
How to display the indicators, different detailed levels depending on interest.



HOW TO START OR JOIN AN ANNEX

Any party working in any of the programme's member countries can participate in annexes. **HPT welcomes ideas and topics for new international collaborations!**

<http://heatpumpingtechnologies.org>



ANNEX

START DATE: 1 January 2006

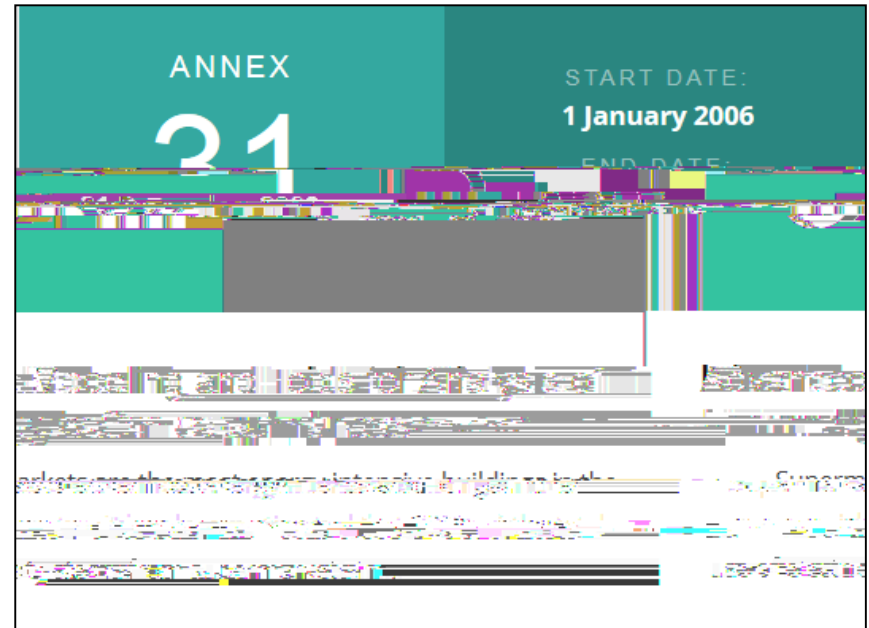
END DATE: 30 June 2017

Performance indicators for energy efficient supermarket buildings

Supermarkets and the supermarket sector was the main target for the Annex. However the methodology created in this Annex may, when modified accordingly, also be applied t...

[Read more](#)

[Visit annex](#)



ANNEX 31

START DATE: 1 January 2006

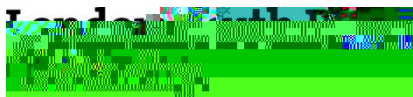
END DATE:

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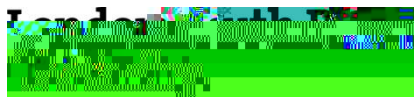
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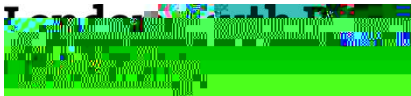
[Visit annex](#)

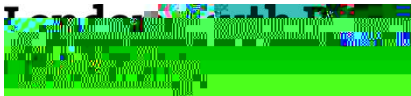
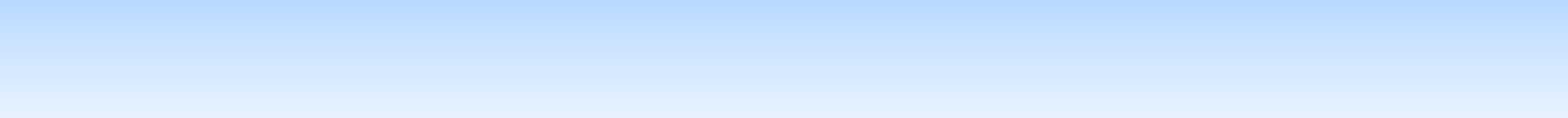


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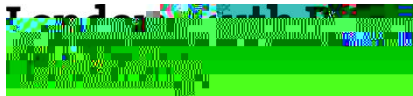






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