

Improving efficiency of potato store operation in Great Britain

AHDB Potato Council research project R439
and *Storage 2020* knowledge transfer campaign

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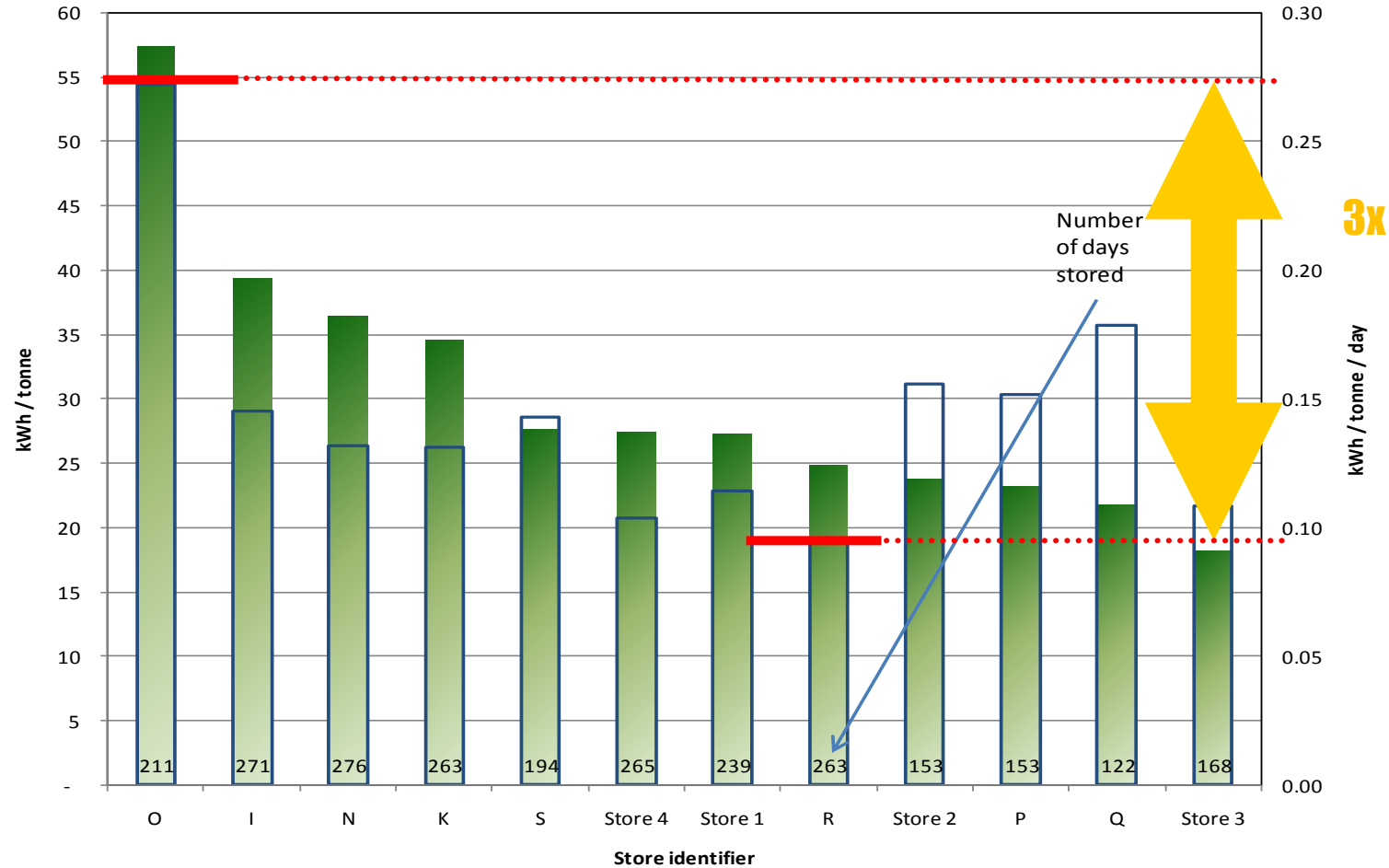
United Kingdom

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Cost-effective storage

- **Maximise return**
 - Maintain quality
 - Market opportunity
- **Control costs**
 - Limit losses: moisture/disease
 - Optimise energy use: avoid unnecessary expense

Energy use: previous survey



■ kWh per tonne □ kWh/tonne / Day

Aims

- To explore the detail behind these differences to explain them more precisely
- Identify areas where true savings are realistically achievable
- Calculate cost-benefit information
- Obtain data to assist the introduction of new, efficient technologies

Assessments

- Targeted a range of farms for each aspect
- Sampling approach or short-term logging
- Aim to quantify through direct measurement of store/crop condition or
- Make an assessment of equipment performance



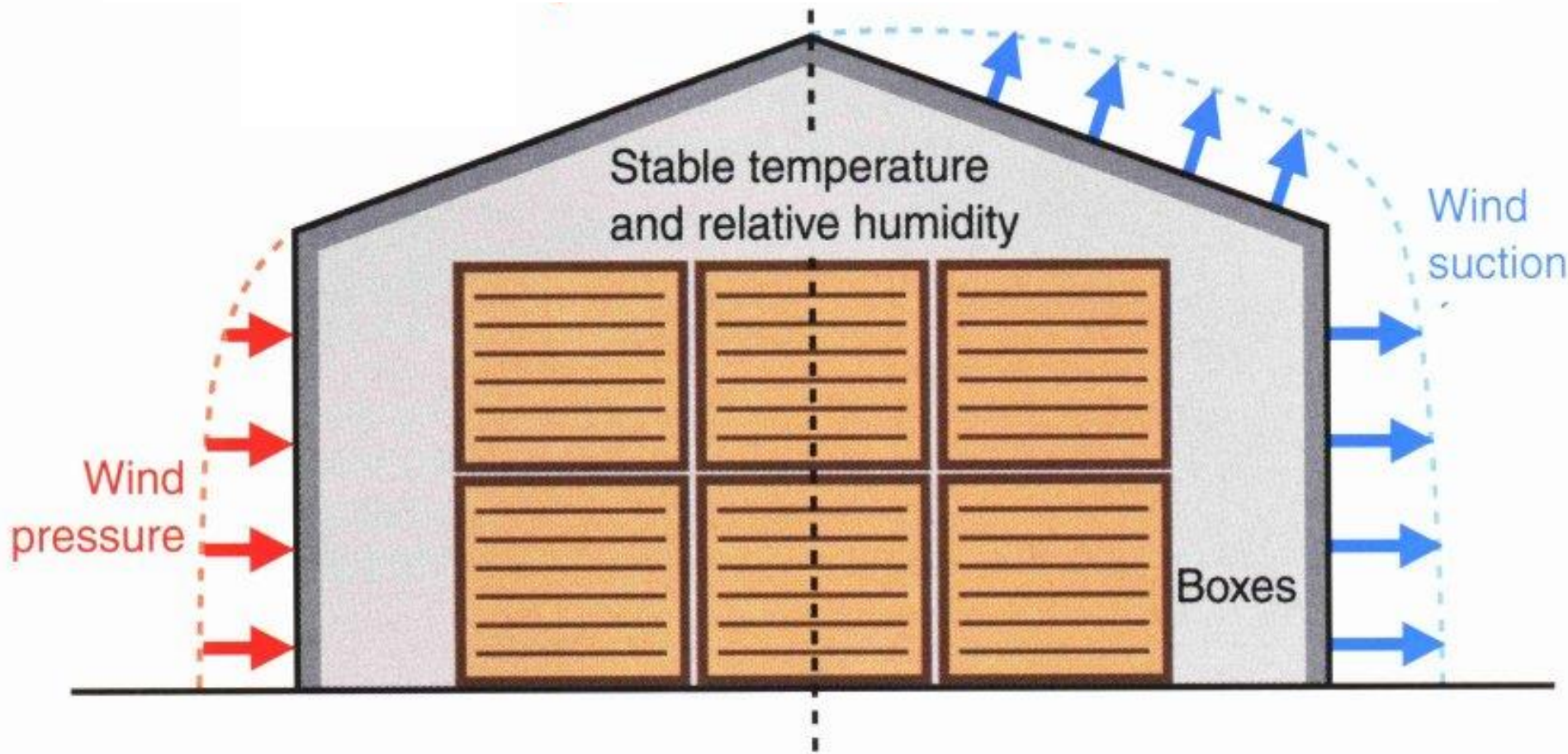
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Areas of interest

- Energy use measurement
- Air leakage
- Refrigeration efficiency
- Air distribution efficiency
- Temperature uniformity
- Insulation performance
- Changes in store hardware
- Humidification
- Carbon footprint



Potato store air leakage



Potato store air leakage



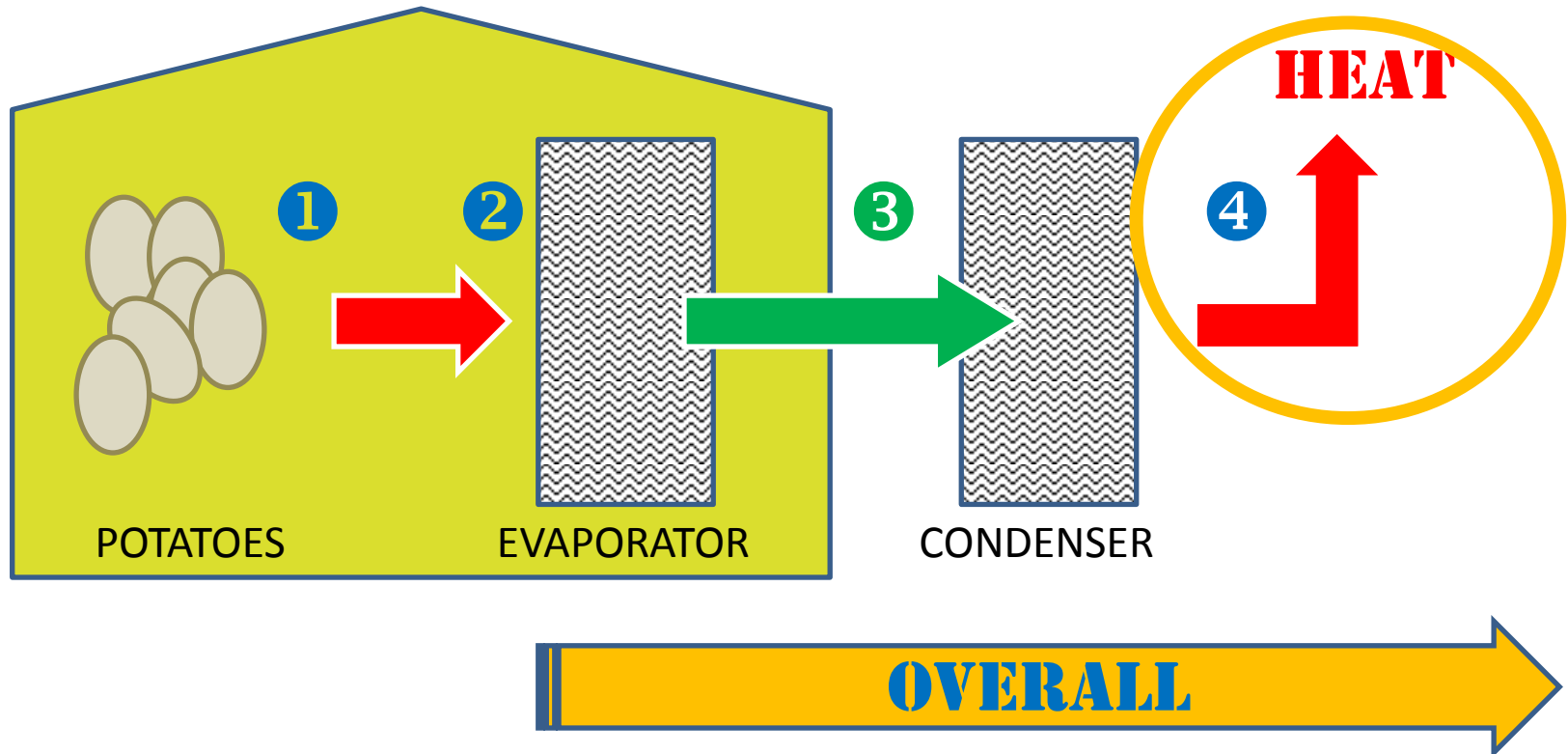
1m²

5.5 m²

Single hole equivalent for 1000/1500t stores >
Responsible for c. 5% of energy use if well-sealed.
Responsible for 35-55% of a store's energy use if not.

Storage refrigeration efficiency

Coefficient of Performance (COP) : kW electricity > kW cooling



Refrigeration: condenser fans

- Condensers dissipate heat from fridge systems
- Traditionally used pressure switched fans where more units come on as load increases



ON/OFF DEPENDING ON
HEAT LOAD

Upgrade: condenser fan replacement

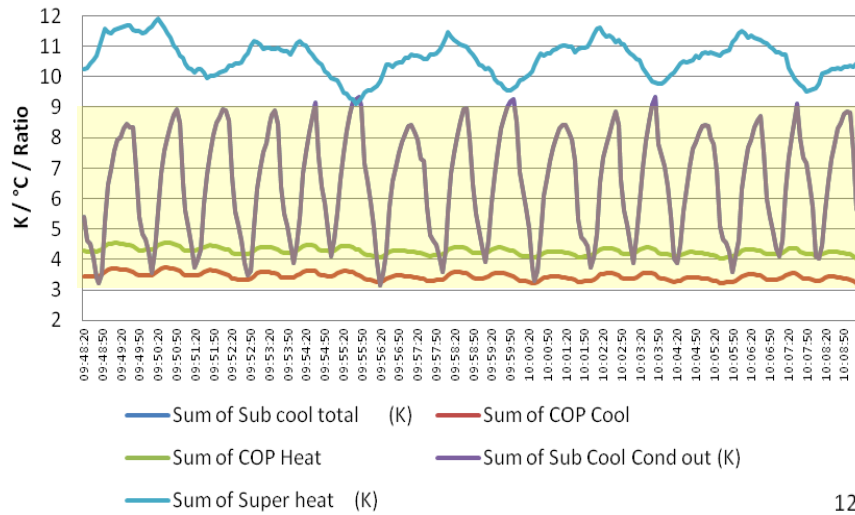
- Removal of pressure switched units; replaced with continuously variable fan systems



ON/OFF DEPENDING ON
HEAT LOAD



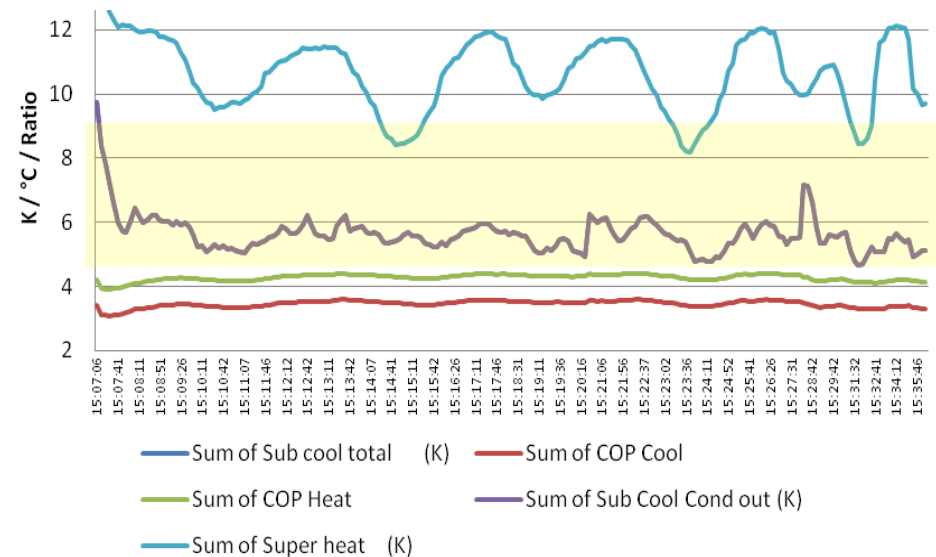
NEW FANS RUN CONTINUOUSLY BUT SPEED
ADJUSTS ELECTRONICALLY TO LOAD



Condenser fans

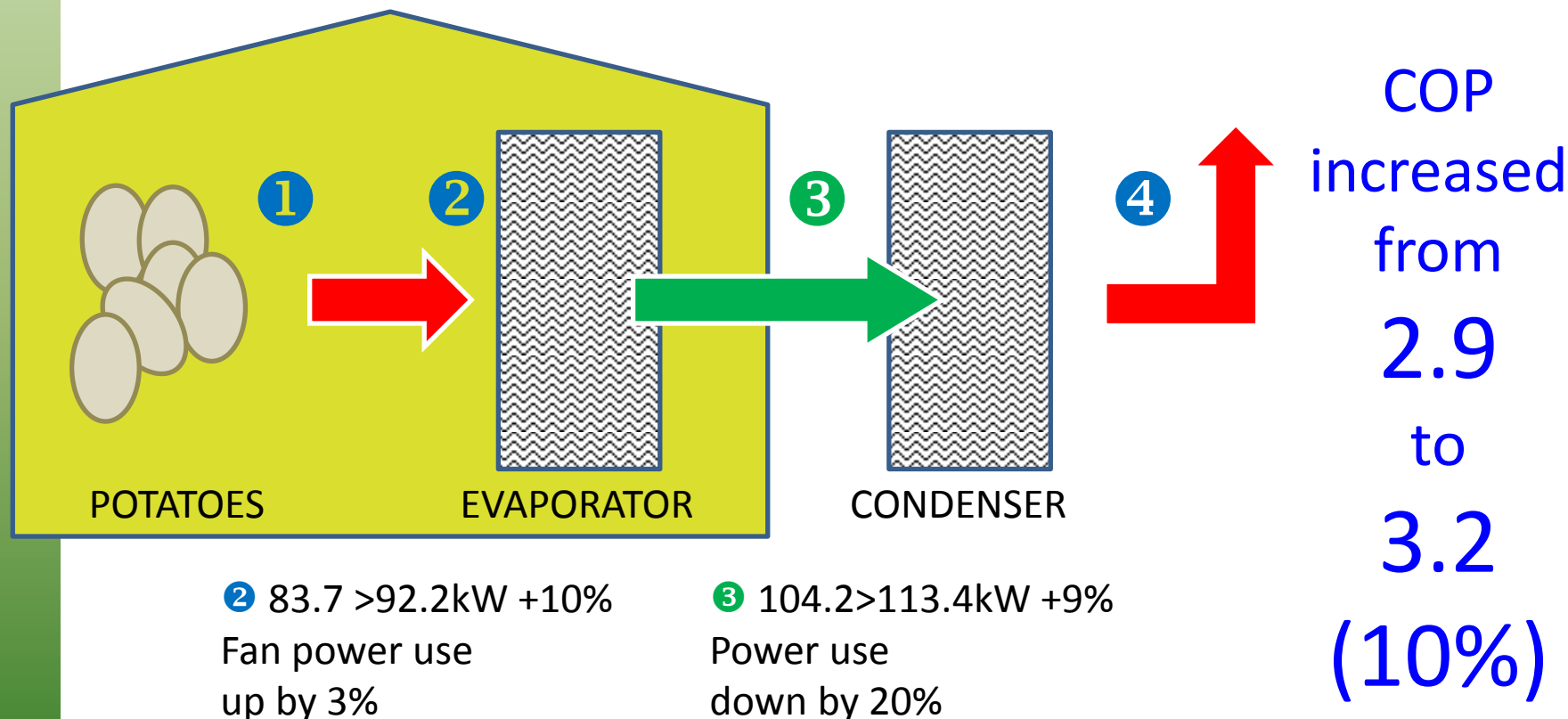
◀ OLD

NEW ▼



Fridge condenser fan upgrade

Coefficient of Performance (COP) : kW electricity > kW cooling

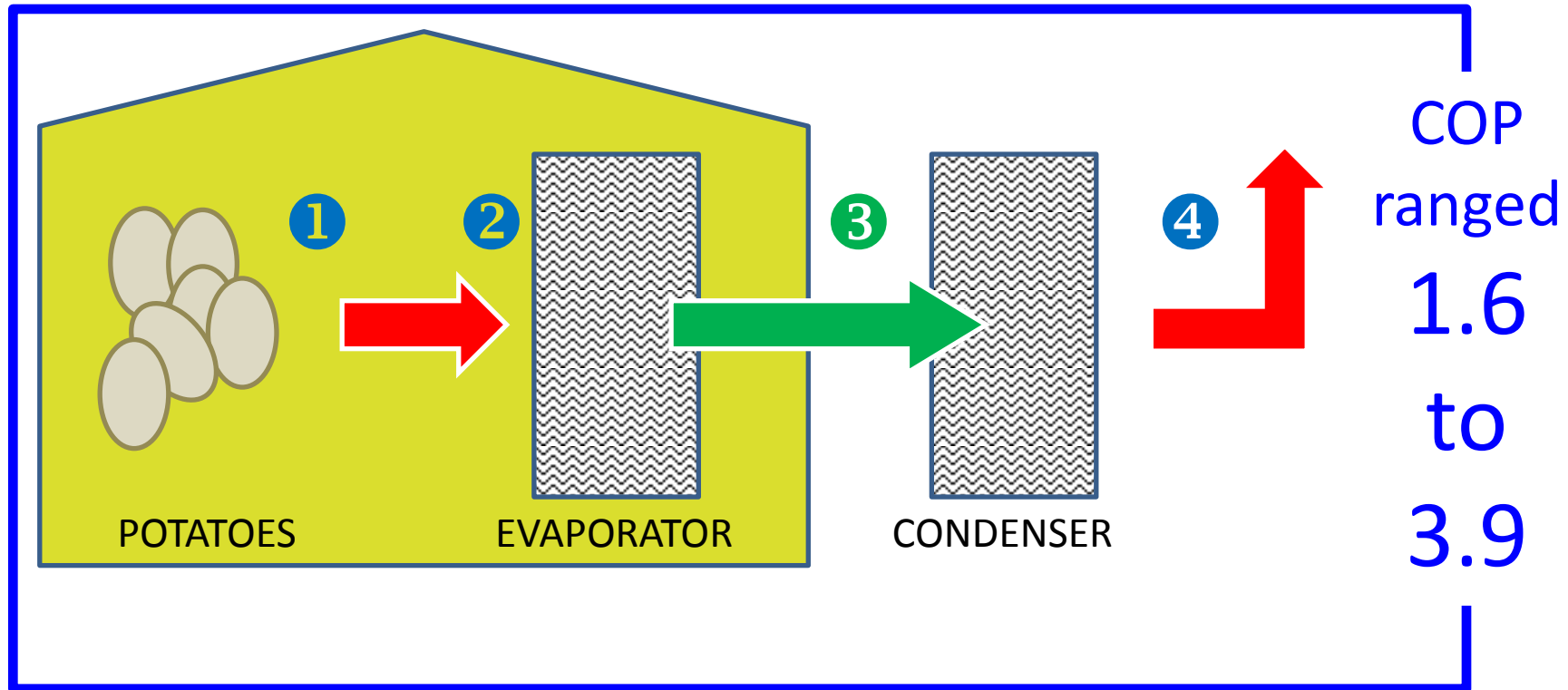


Refrigeration efficiency measurement



Fridge efficiency overall

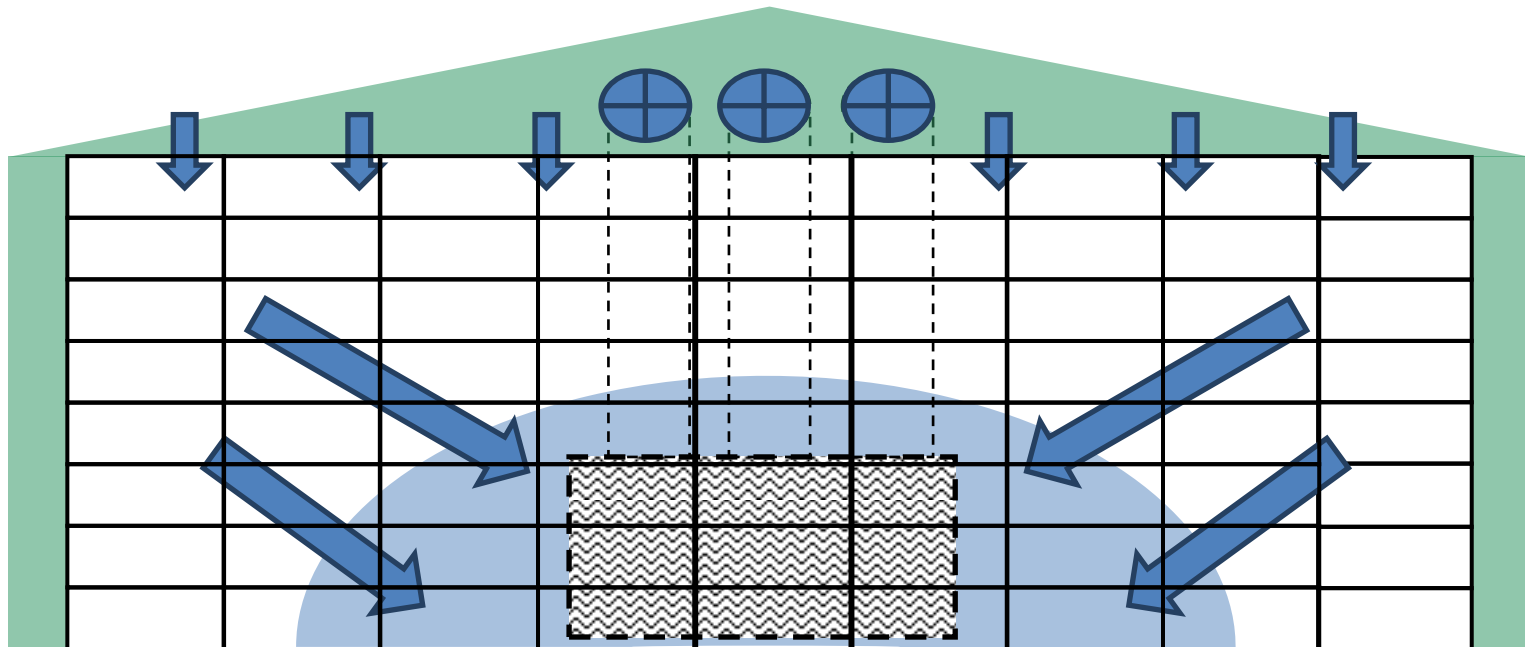
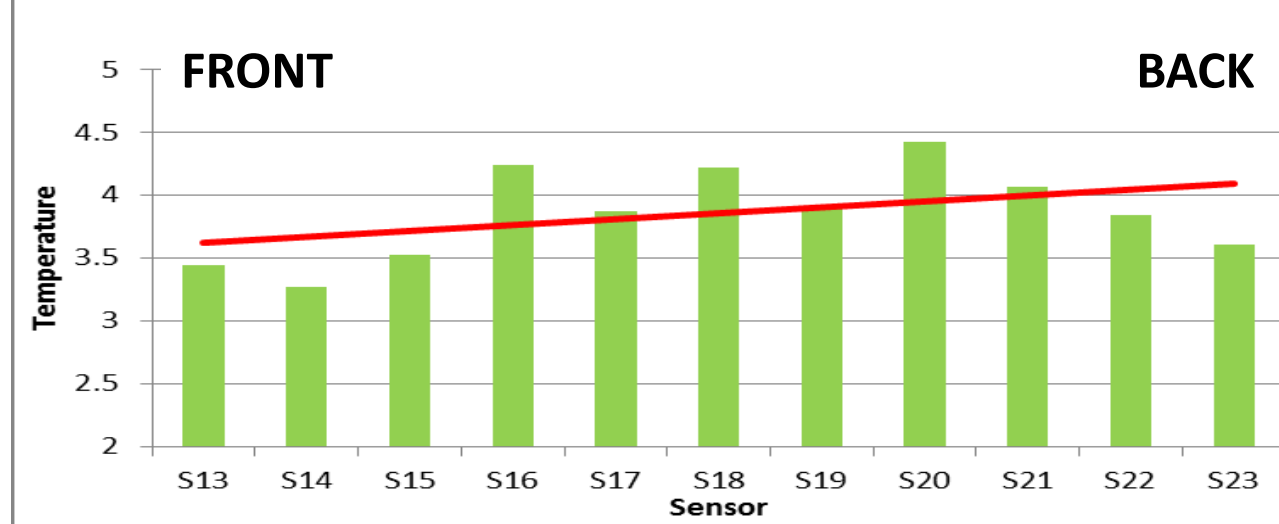
Coefficient of Performance (COP) : kW electricity > kW cooling



Air distribution in overhead ventilated stores



Air distribution



Summary of project outcomes

- **Air distribution efficiency:**
 - Fans should be sized for worst case conditions and energy savings are then possible from inverters
- **Temperature uniformity:**
 - Air divider curtains can help to even out air flow in ‘overhead throw’ stores but not a complete solution. Other affordable upgrades being evaluated.

Summary of project outcomes

- **Leaky buildings:**
 - Between 30% and 50% energy savings possible
- **Refrigeration systems:**
 - Best to worst systems 2.5 times different
 - Condenser fan change can pay back in 5 years
- **Insulation:**
 - Upgrades offer energy savings of up to 10%

Summary of project outcomes

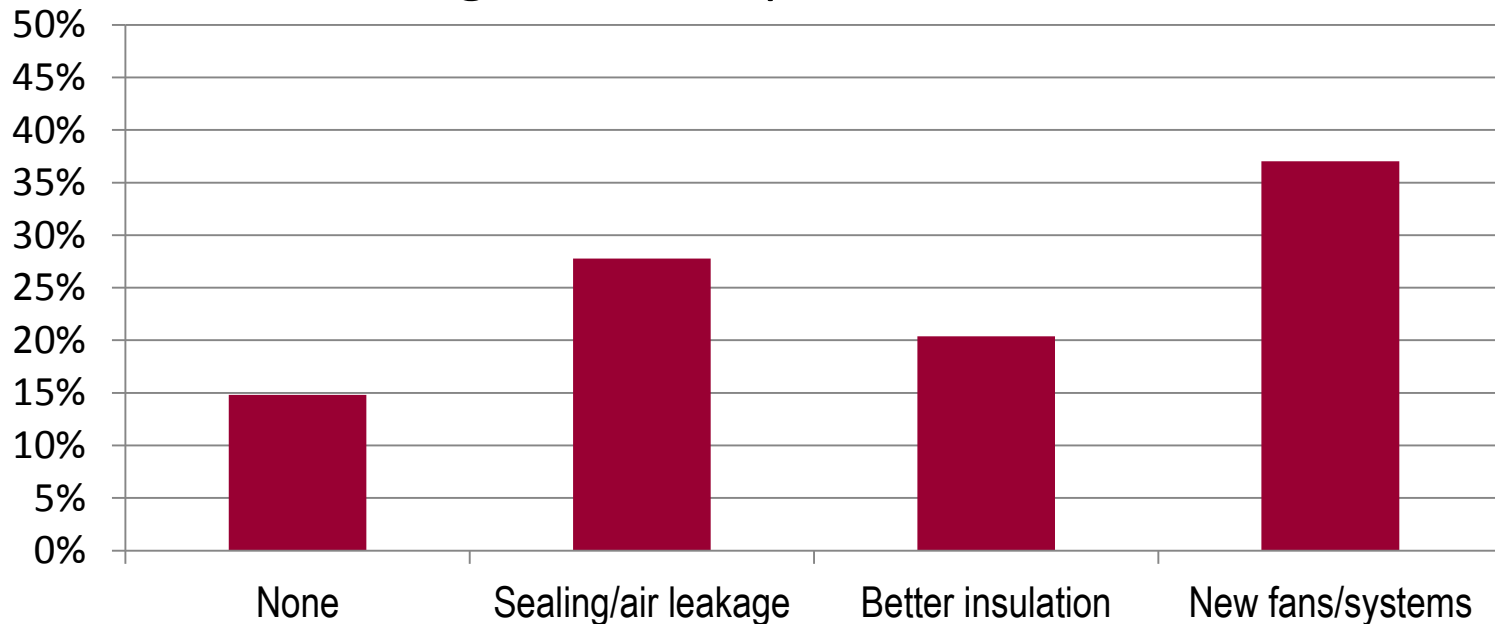
- **Energy monitoring:**
 - continues to highlight the difference between stores with over twice as much energy still used in some than others

Market	2011 (kWh/tonne/day)		2012 (kWh/tonne/day)	
	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest
Fresh	0.21	0.43	0.35	0.51
Processing	0.10	0.20	0.11	0.34

Summary of project outcomes

- **Store management survey**

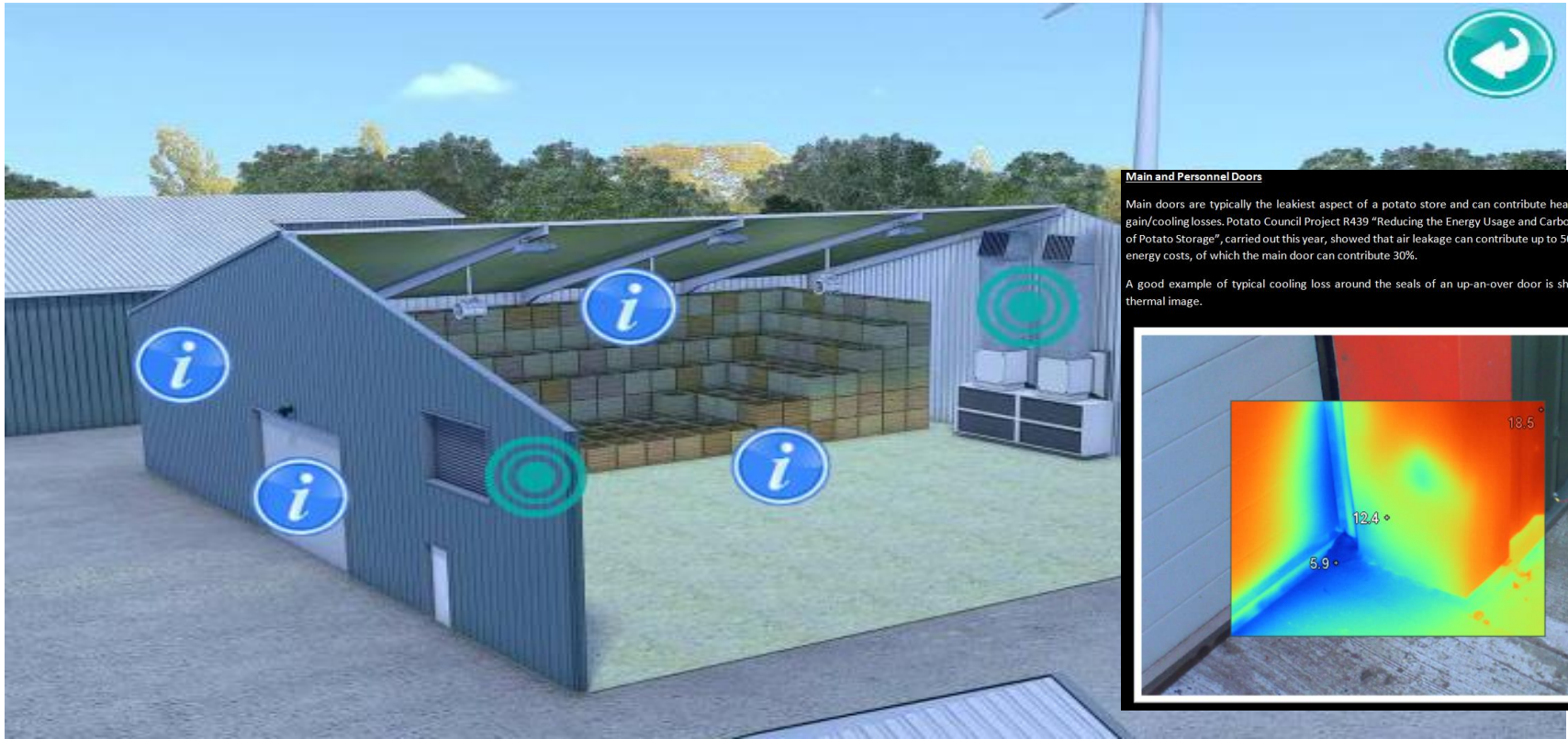
- showed industry is moving to better storage systems but more change is still required



Actions

- Increase use of metering on potato stores
- Promote the uptake of modified and positively-ventilated box storage
- Encourage adoption of energy-saving technologies, eg inverters, adiabatic cooling
- Run Potato Council *Storage 2020* campaign to raise awareness of the need for better uniformity in stores across GB

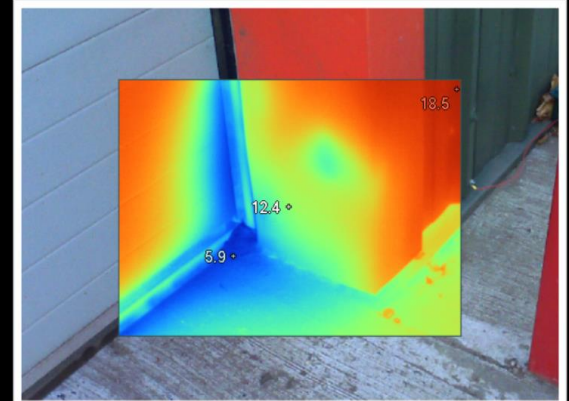
Storage 2020 campaign



Main and Personnel Doors

Main doors are typically the leakiest aspect of a potato store and can contribute heavily to heat gain/cooling losses. Potato Council Project R439 "Reducing the Energy Usage and Carbon Footprint of Potato Storage", carried out this year, showed that air leakage can contribute up to 50% towards energy costs, of which the main door can contribute 30%.

A good example of typical cooling loss around the seals of an up-an-over door is shown in this thermal image.



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Storage 2020 campaign



- Major international storage conference: 13 February 2014 at Peterborough
- *StoreCheck* nationwide audit service from 2014
- Open day: 50 years of storage research at Sutton Bridge 3 July 2014
- Much more to do!



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Acknowledgements

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