

# AI for Refrigeration Energy & Outage Resilience



Grid Fruit, LLC

PI: Jesse Thornburg, PhD - CEO

[jesse@gridfruit.com](mailto:jesse@gridfruit.com)

Presenters: Javad Mohammadi, PhD and Mahnoush Babaei, PhD

**Award No. SC0020822, FOA No. DE-FOA-0002381**

# Project Summary

## Objective and outcome

- ▶ Fine tuning and completing Phase I's technology
- ▶ Visualization and developing customer-facing dashboard
- ▶ Physical demonstration of resulting technology and customer acquisition

## Team and Partners

- ▶ Javad Mohammadi, PhD - CTO
- ▶ Mahnoush Babaei, PhD – Director of Engineering
- ▶ Sohil Apte - Data Dashboards and UI/UX
- ▶ Jesse Thornburg, PhD - CEO (PI)
- ▶ Oak Ridge National Laboratory
- ▶ Vermont contractors (VT Energy Control Systems, ARC Mechanical, Lawrence and Lober Electric)



## Stats

**Performance Period:** 8/23/2021-8/22/2023

**DOE budget:** \$1,100k, Cost Share: \$13.7k

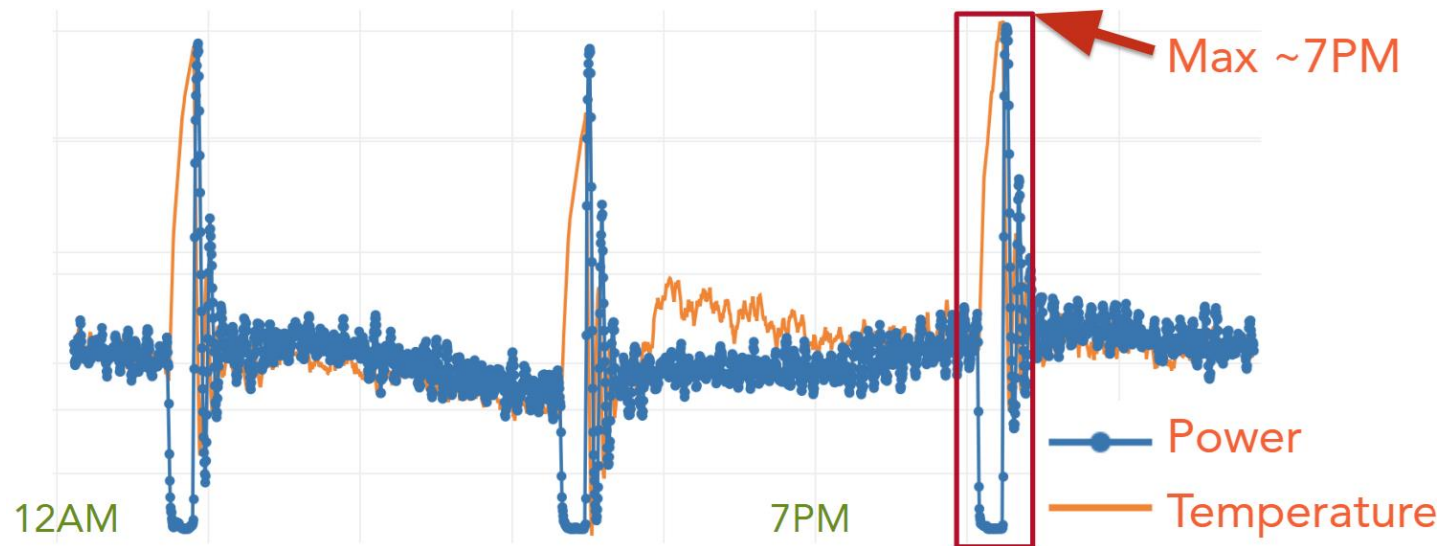
**Milestone 1:** Resilience - Predictive analytics for commercial refrigeration operations

**Milestone 2:** Maintenance - Dashboard with real-time analytics/alerts

**Milestone 3:** Coordination - Demonstration of coordinating commercial refrigeration units

# Problem

- Up to 60% of energy usage goes to refrigerators and freezers in supermarkets, groceries, and convenience stores (costing up to \$112,000/year for a large store)
- They incur over three times the energy cost of their next highest energy burden, lighting



DATA FROM STORE PILOT  
**ENTROPY+**

- Optimized controls and monitoring reduces this by timing defrost and compressor cycled
- Stores would benefit with lower energy bills and utilities benefit with lower peak demand

# Alignment and Impact

Contributing to EERE/BTO goals by:

- Reducing energy consumption around 4% per store
- Lowering GHG Emissions by 5%-15% per store
- Relieve cost burden on store owners by reducing their energy bills (dependent on utility tariff structure, e.g., over 9% savings in Southern California)

For example, across the network of partner Southern California Edison, we project:

- Lowering aggregate store GHG Emissions by 91.7 kt CO<sub>2</sub>/year
- Reducing aggregate store energy bills by \$105M per year

# Alignment and Impact



Increased  
Resilience



Peak Demand  
Reduction



Reduced  
Spoilage



Lower  
Energy Bills

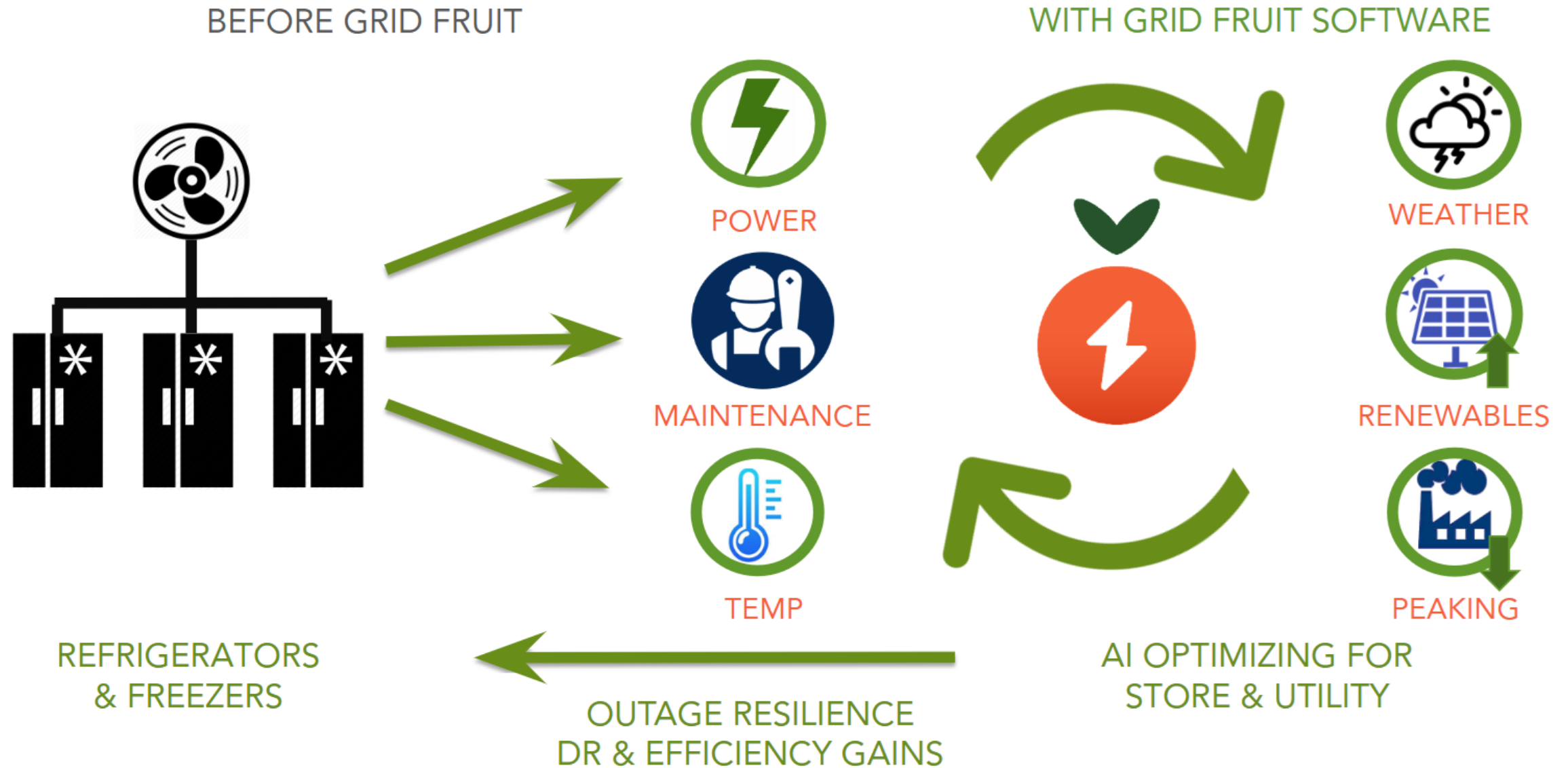


Grid  
Services

Demonstrating the above impact areas by:

- Fine tuning and completing phase I's technology
- Visualization and developing customer facing dashboard
- Physical demonstration of resulting technology and customer acquisition

# Approach



# Approach

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## Technical Objective 1: Algorithm Development and Model Validation

- Data collection
- Data cleaning
- Stand-alone control
- Coordinated control

# Approach

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## Technical Objective 2: Dashboard with Real-time Analytics/Alerts

- Connect dashboard application with data series database
- Visualization of expected operation with no Grid Fruit control (monitoring)
- Visualization of expected operation with Grid Fruit control (AI optimization)



# Approach

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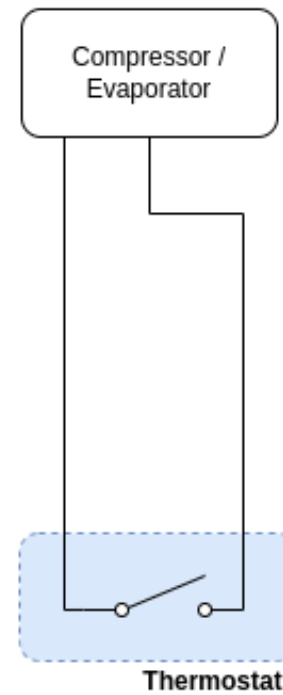
## Technical Objective 3: Physical Implementation and Demonstration of Coordinating Multiple Commercial Refrigeration Units

- Communication and hardware resilience
- Physical demonstration:
  - Baseline
  - Islanded mode
  - Coordinated mode
- Verifying resiliency benefits:
  - Improving food protection against outage
  - Coordinated grid saving responses
  - Back-up power distribution

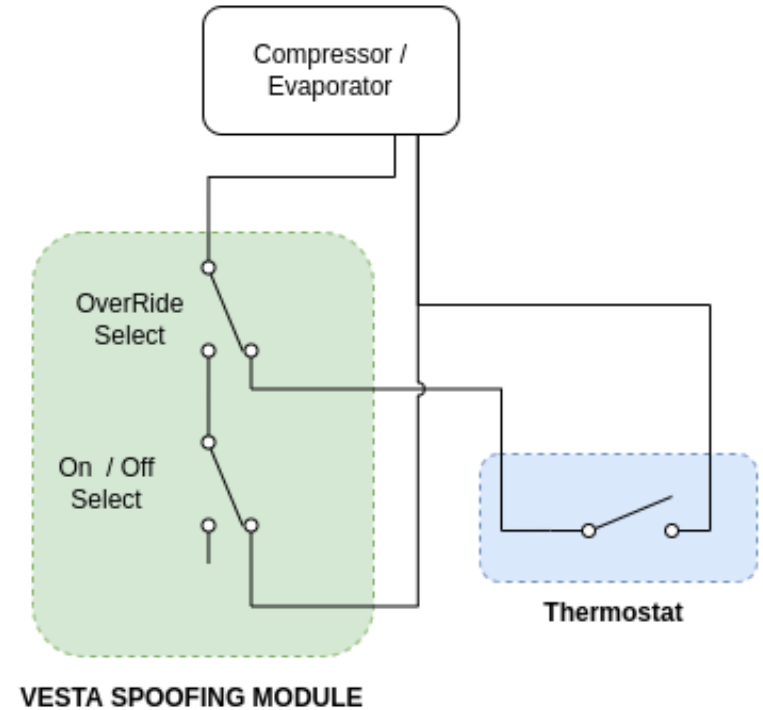
# Approach

## Refrigeration controller with override

- Leaves original thermostat intact as failsafe to protect food inventory
- “Spoofing” temperature signals allows forcing compressor on/off



**AS  
ORIGINALLY  
INSTALLED**



**With OverRide Option**

Two SPDT relays manage override. The first 'Override Select' fails safe to using the original thermostat. When the first relay is active, the second relay either completes the circuit to activate the refrigeration, or leaves the circuit open to disable refrigeration. This allows the Vesta to force or prevent cooling regardless of the actual temperature.

# Progress

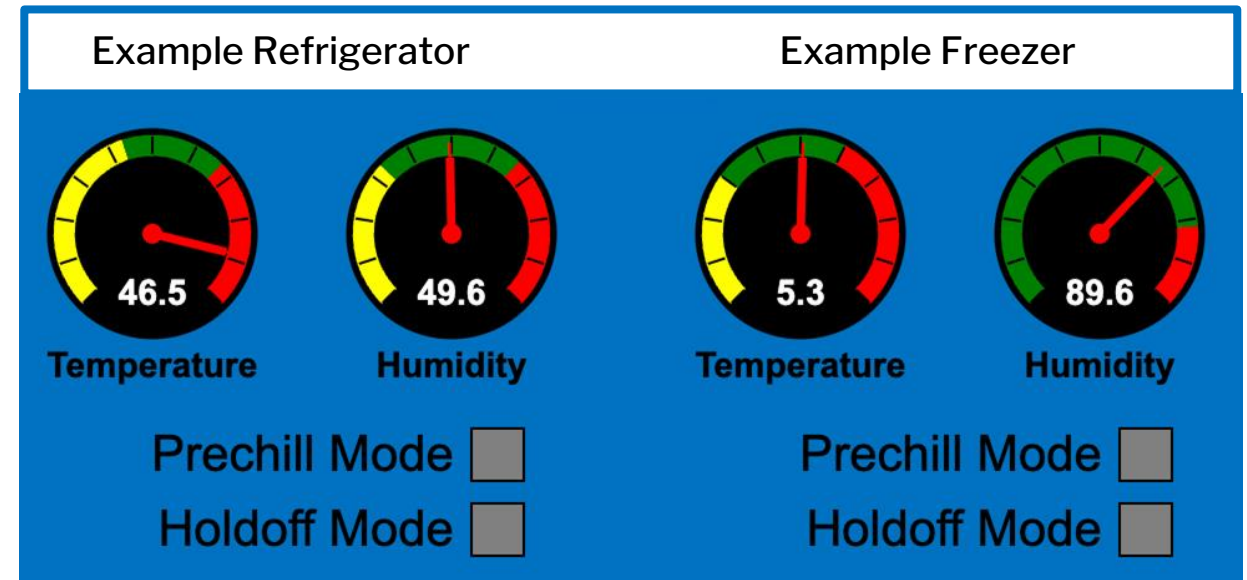
Integration with the following variables for store refrigeration units:

- Low Temp Limit – lowest allowable cooler temperature
- High Temp Limit – highest allowable cooler temperature
- PreChill command – command from the remote controller to enter PreChill mode
- HoldOff command – command from remote controller to enter HoldOff mode after PreChill
- PreChill Mode – operating mode for forced cooling
- HoldOff Mode – operating mode for minimum energy usage
- Normal Mode – operating using the coolers own controls
- PreChill time limit – maximum allowable time for PreChill cycle
- HoldOff time limit – maximum allowable time for HoldOff cycle
- Cold Alarm Delay – time to wait in ‘too cold’ condition before sending alarm message
- Warm Alarm Delay – time to wait in ‘too warm’ condition before sending alarm message

# Progress

Vermont pilots in two small groceries

- Customer-facing interface
  - Users see when their units are in the expected zone (green) or unexpected zone (red)
  - Prechill Mode and Hold-off Mode correspond to Load Building and Load Shedding events, respectively
  - Pre-chill/Hold-off mode switches indicate to the business which control is activated in real-time
- Alert medium
  - Out-of-bounds alerts communicated via email in real-time
  - Alert criteria decided by the store owner/maintenance team



# Progress

Vermont pilots in two small groceries

- Continuous monitoring
  - Temperature
  - Humidity
  - Evaporator Amps
  - Compressor Amps

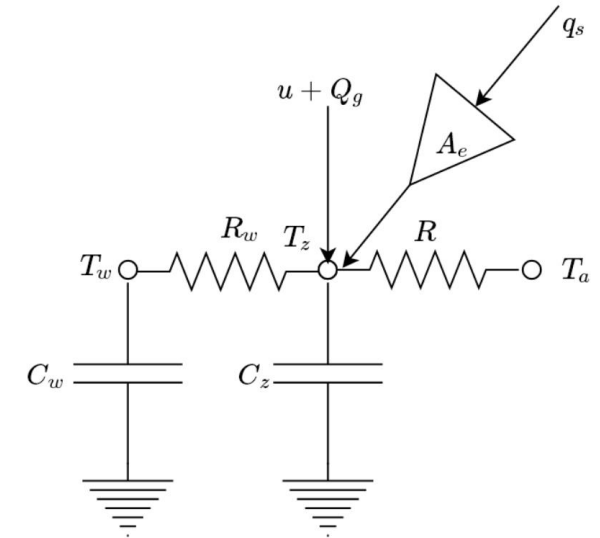


Charted data presented and updated on the business's private dashboard in real-time

# Progress

System identification for refrigerator's thermal system:

- Utilizing a semi-physical thermal network structure for refrigeration systems
- Leveraging gray-box modeling approach instead of black-box have advantages as follows:
  - Parameters of the model including thermal resistance and capacitances have physical meanings
  - Conservation of energy is satisfied
- In addition to the conventional identification approaches, we use a Lumped Disturbance Modeling approach to account for unmeasured thermal disturbances



Simple RC circuit

# Future Work

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California pilot in 6 -10 convenience stores

- Finalizing agreement to pilot with large-scale store chain operating in 37+ states
- The efforts will be coordinated with the chain's trusted and long-time vendor
  - Alert will be communicated through vendor's established system
  - Talks in progress to ensure seamless integration of data collection/visualization/controls
- AI optimization will unlock:
  - Store-level energy savings
  - Demand response rebates

# Future Work and Obstacles

Beyond refrigeration: Applying the basic technology to support nation-wide electrification trend (e.g., Electric Vehicle adoption)

- Predicting outages and building resilience into decision-making models
- Pilot testing and customer engagement
  - Better understanding of customers' perspective on resiliency
  - Complementing physics-based models with data-driven insights
  - Seamless integration with chain's trusted legacy platforms /trusted vendors
- **Obstacles to Phase II project**
  - COVID-driven delays due to overbooked tech contractor partners
  - Commissioning plan of partner's test facility was disrupted, compounded by difficulties with talent retention and electrician shortages
  - Together these factors delayed the start of physical tests by over one year



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# Thank You

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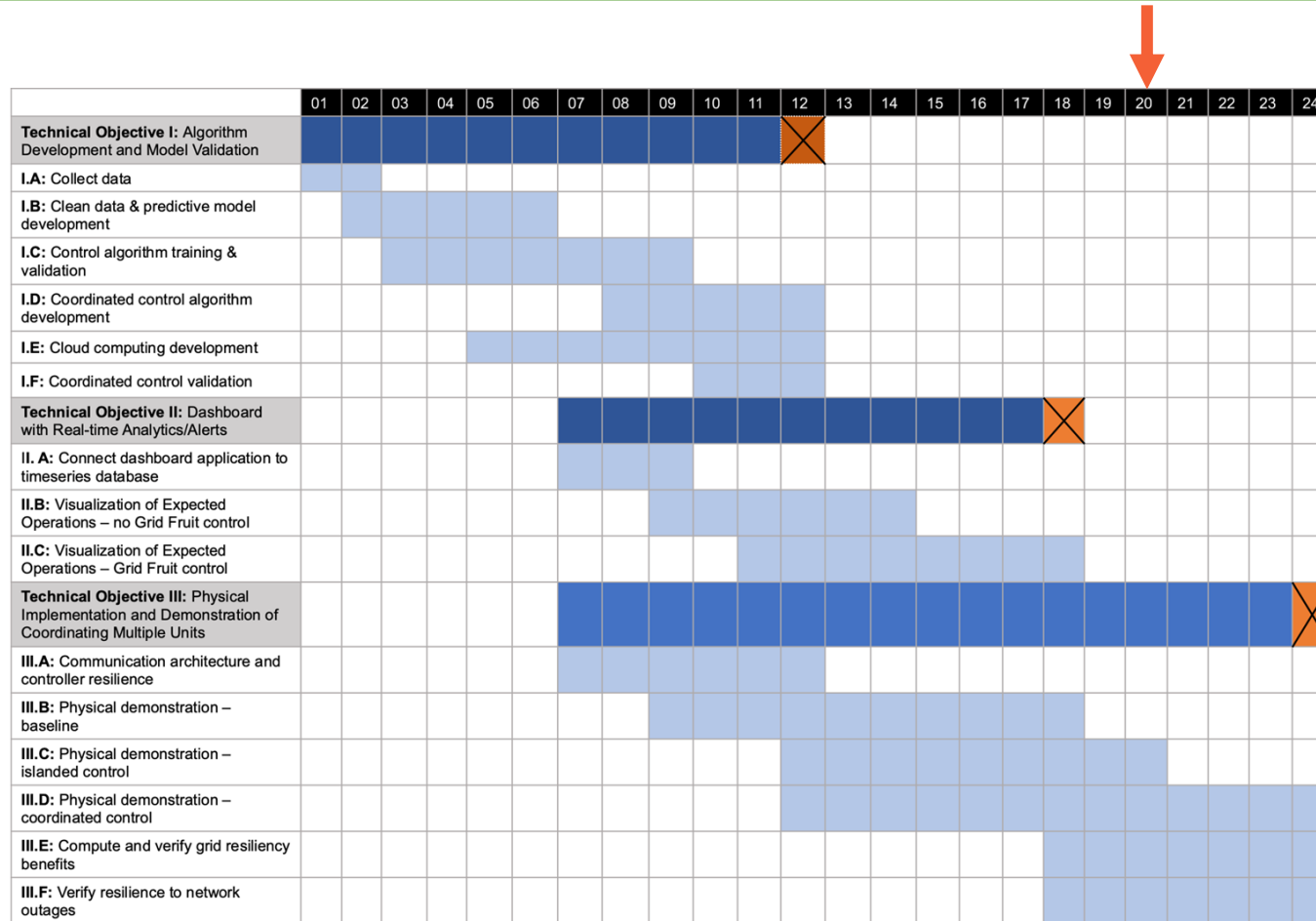
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# REFERENCE SLIDES

# Project Execution



- Slips in schedule due to COVID delays and overbooked tech contractor partners
- Commissioning plan of partner’s test facility was disrupted, compounded by difficulties with talent retention and electrician shortages (together delaying physical tests by over a year)

# Team



Jesse Thornburg, PhD – CEO (PI)



Javad Mohammadi, PhD – CTO



Mahnoush Babaei, PhD – Director of Engineering



Sohil Apt. Software Development



## ADVISORS



Afshan Khan  
Innovation Works



Evans McMillion, Esq.  
757 Accelerate

# Simulation Pilot

## — HIGHLIGHT - EPRI-and-SCE PILOT

- ▶ Digital twins of 7-Elevens across SCE climates
- ▶ Optimized defrost timing
- ▶ Staggered demand spikes across each store & whole utility (11,990 stores)
  - ▶ 10 MW reduction (12.7%) in summer on-peak demand (LA county)
  - ▶ Reduced average peak demand and monthly peak demand in every month

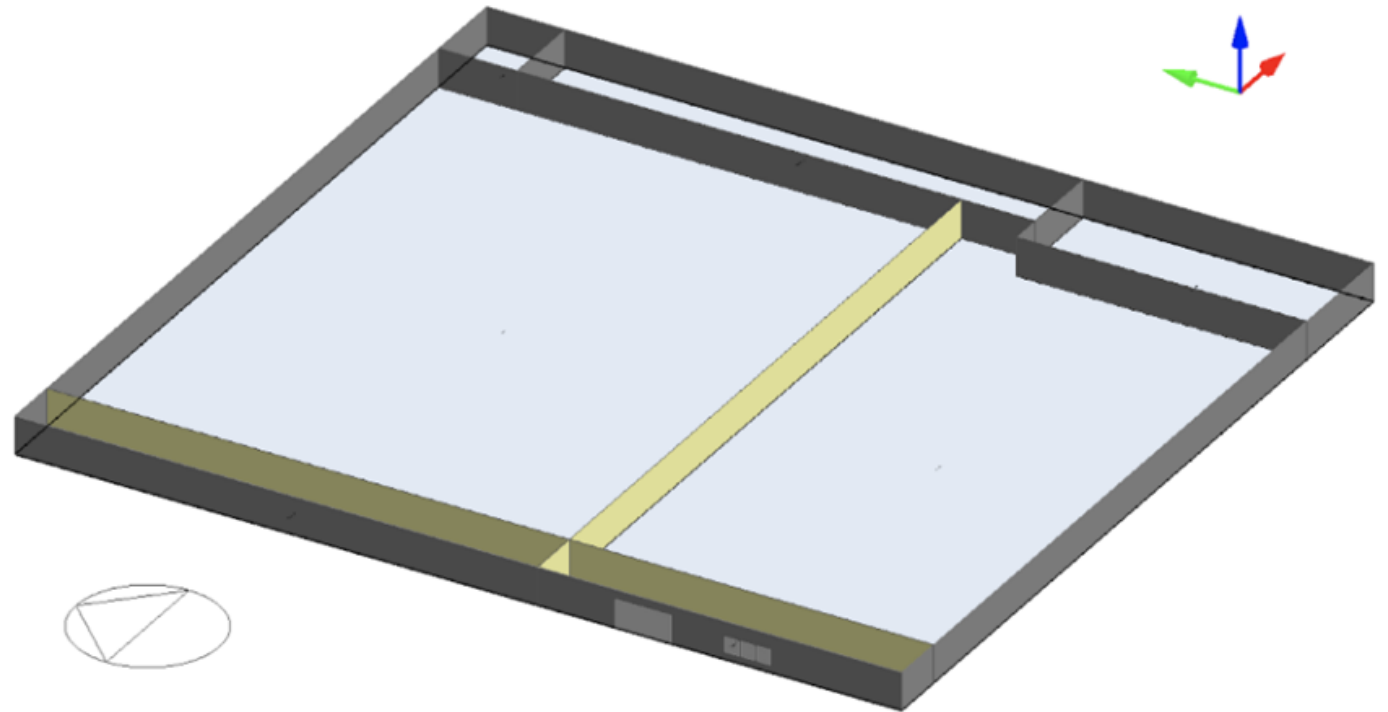


SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA  
**EDISON**

# Simulation Pilot

## HIGHLIGHT - EPRI-and-SCE PILOT: 7-ELEVEN MODELS ANTICIPATE & AVOID COSTLY EVENTS

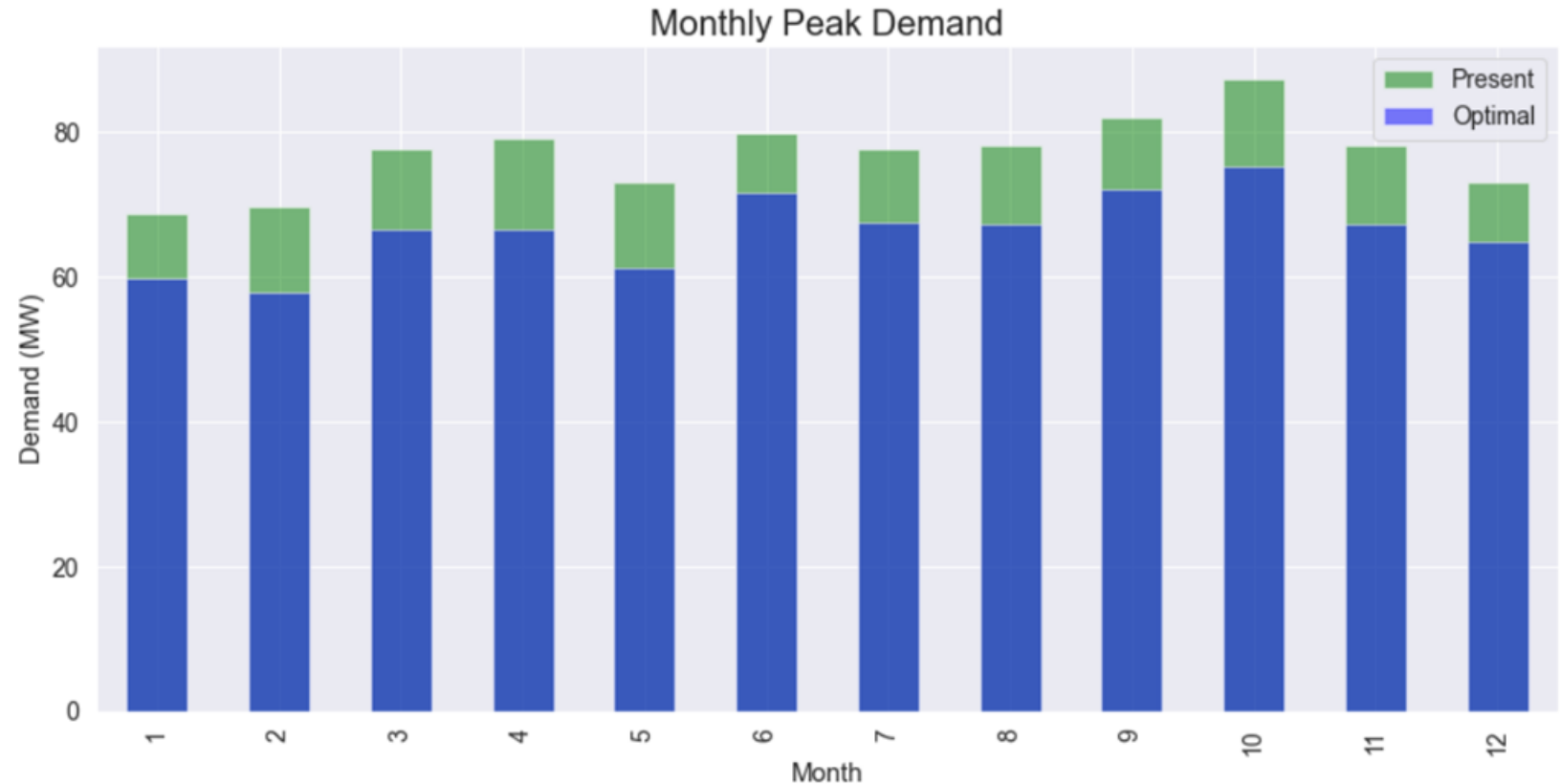
- ▶ Physics-based digital twins of stores (e.g., 7-Elevens) fill in gaps from data
- ▶ Defrost schedules by month and climate zone optimized for minimal monthly store charge
- ▶ Utility time-of-use pricing (seasonal)
- ▶ Utility demand charges (minimizing peaks)



# Simulation Pilot

## HIGHLIGHT - EPRI-and-SCE PILOT: SCE DEMAND CHARGE REDUCED UP TO 20%

- ▶ Predicted store load profile
- ▶ Optimized defrost schedule to minimize energy bills
- ▶ Coordinated refrigeration with patterns of HVAC, lighting, and shopper traffic

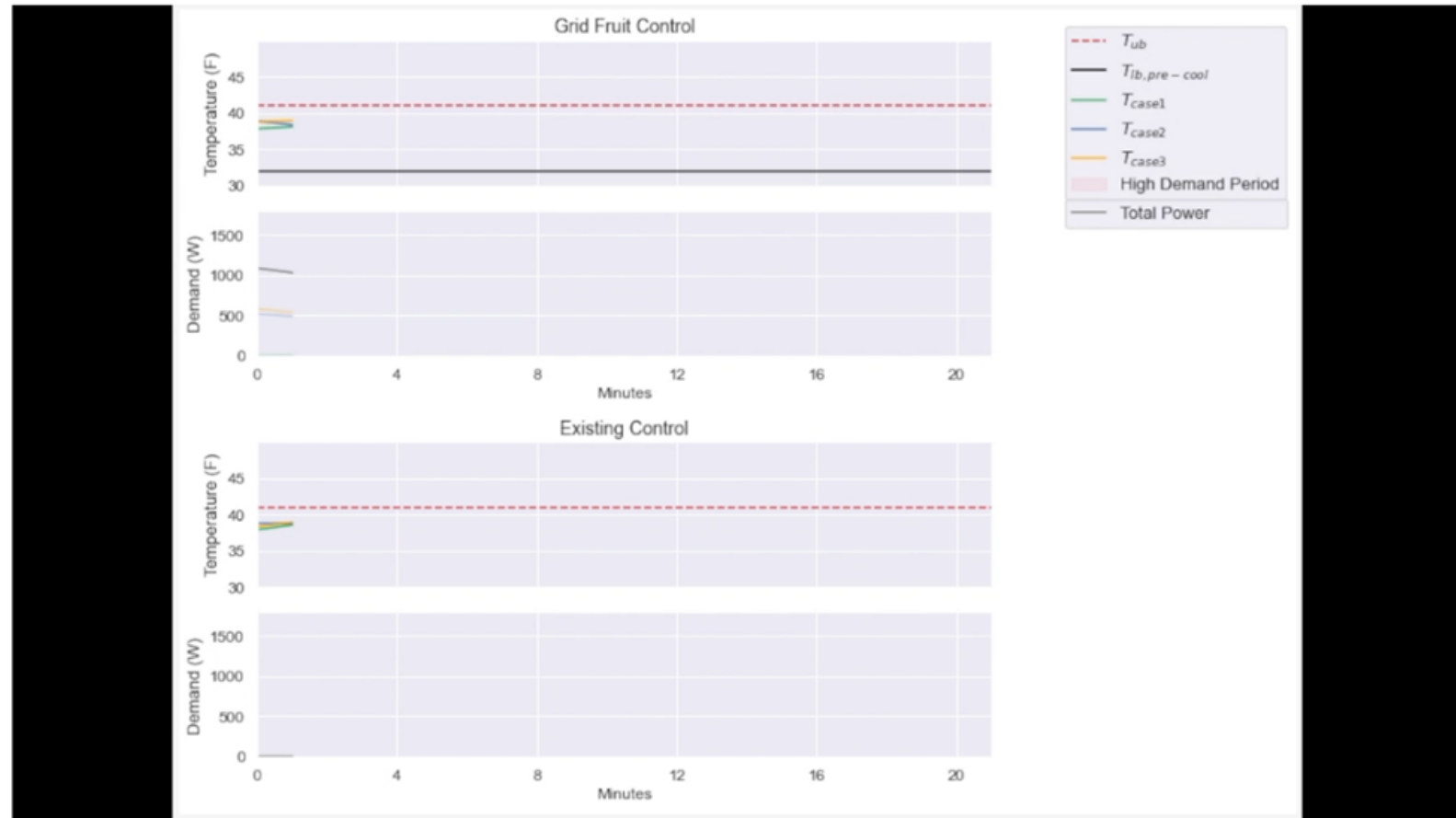


Aggregate Peak of LA County's 2204 Convenience Stores

# Simulation Pilot

## HIGHLIGHT - COORDINATED CONTROL OF 3 REFRIGERATORS

- ▶ 28% lower refrigeration electricity consumption during high demand period
- ▶ 64% lower peak demand during high demand period
- ▶ 32% lower peak demand during business hours





# EERE/BTO goals

## The nation's ambitious climate mitigation goals



### Greenhouse gas emissions reductions

50-52% reduction by 2030 vs. 2005 levels

Net-zero emissions economy by 2050



### Power system decarbonization

100% carbon pollution-free electricity by 2035



### Energy justice

40% of benefits from federal climate and clean energy investments flow to disadvantaged communities

## EERE/BTO's vision for a net-zero U.S. building sector by 2050



Support rapid decarbonization of the U.S. building stock in line with economywide net-zero emissions by 2050 while centering equity and benefits to communities



### Increase building energy efficiency

Reduce onsite energy use intensity in buildings 30% by 2035 and 45% by 2050, compared to 2005



### Accelerate building electrification

Reduce onsite fossil-based CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in buildings 25% by 2035 and 75% by 2050, compared to 2005



### Transform the grid edge at buildings

Increase building demand flexibility potential 3X by 2050, compared to 2020, to enable a net-zero grid, reduce grid edge infrastructure costs, and improve resilience.



### Prioritize equity, affordability, and resilience

Ensure that 40% of the benefits of federal building decarbonization investments flow to disadvantaged communities



Reduce the cost of decarbonizing key building segments 50% by 2035 while also reducing consumer energy burdens



Increase the ability of communities to withstand stress from climate change, extreme weather, and grid disruptions