

Now or later: Load shifting and Demand Side Response

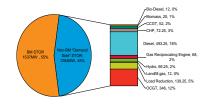
Jacopo Torriti

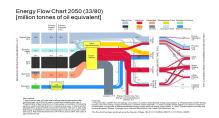
With thanks to Philipp Grünewald

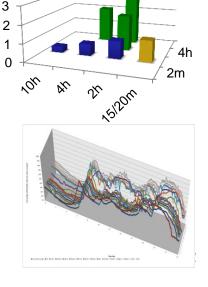
CES – University of Surrey 23 May 2013

Outline

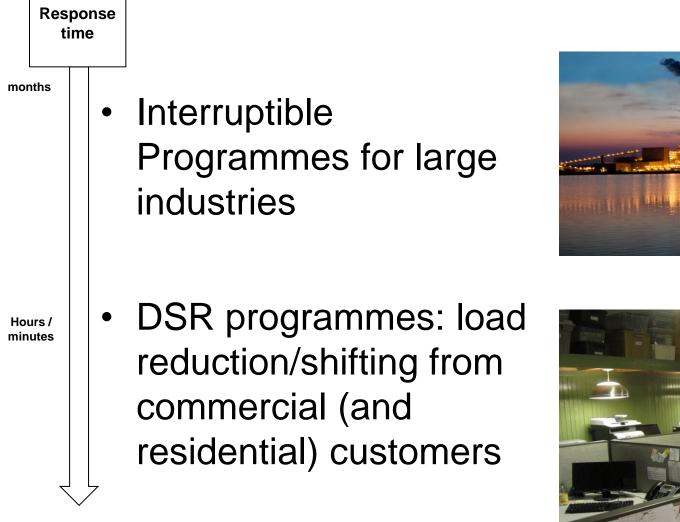
- Demand Side Response (DSR) slow to emerge (now)
- Reasons the case for DSR
- Potential contribution of DSR to capacity mechanisms
- The quest for flexibility of residential customers (later)





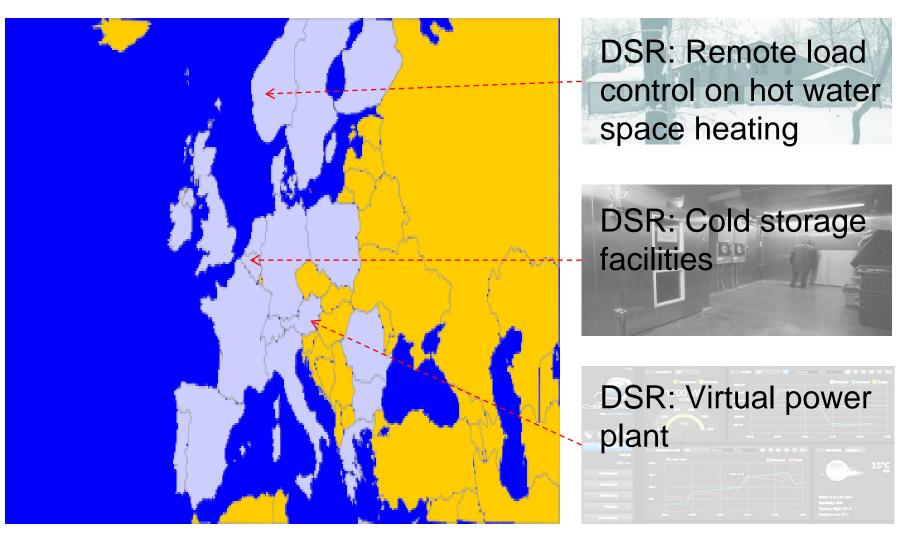


Load reduction programmes

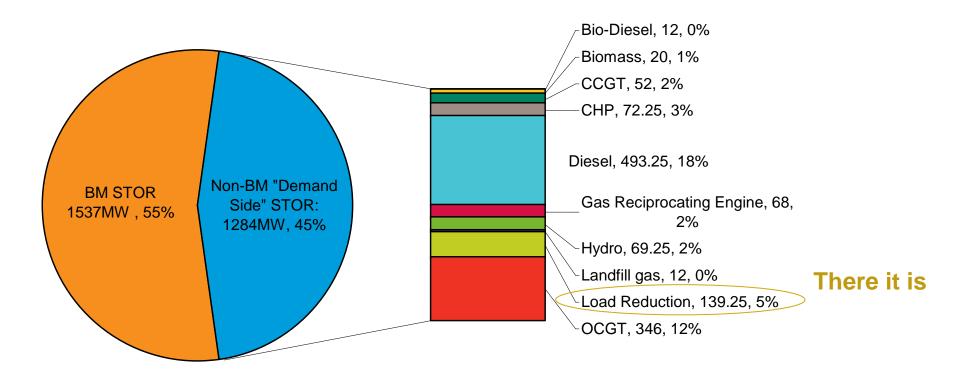




DSR programmes in Europe: Examples



DSR slow to emerge (1)

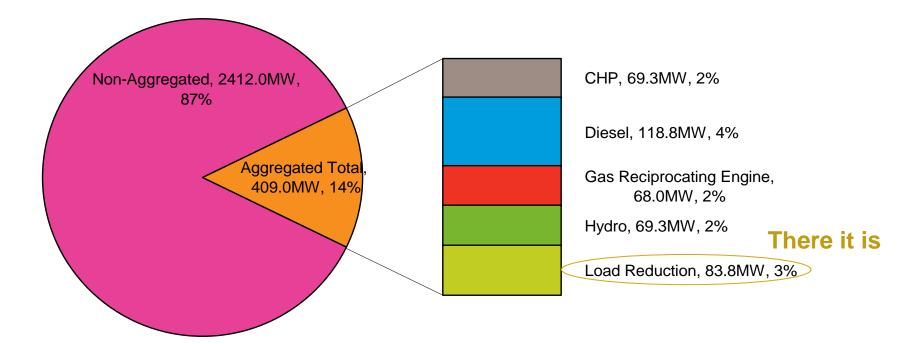


The majority of "Demand Side" reserve is still "Generation"

Macleod, L., 2012. Overview of National Grid's Balancing Services. National Grid.

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DSR slow to emerge (2)



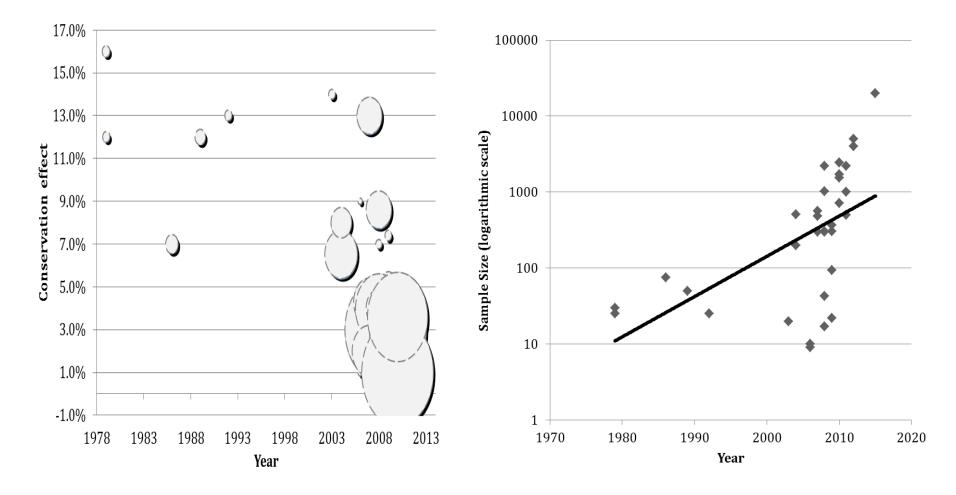
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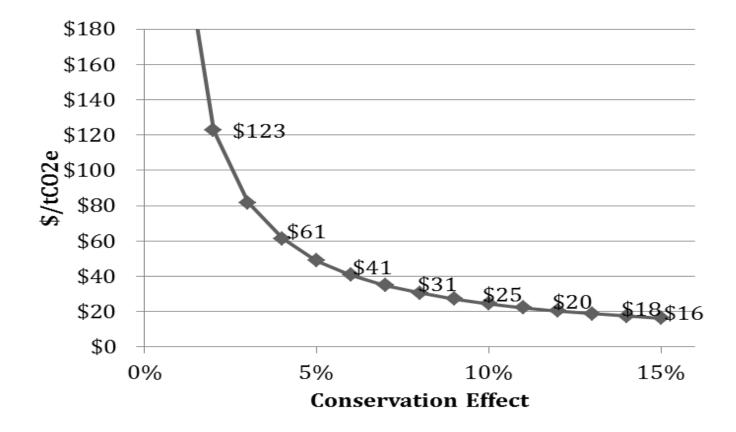
DSR slow to emerge: why?

- limited evidence on DSR net conservation effects
- high cost estimates for DSR technologies and infrastructures
- no significant afternoon peak load (e.g. from air conditioning)
- Regulation holding back DSR?

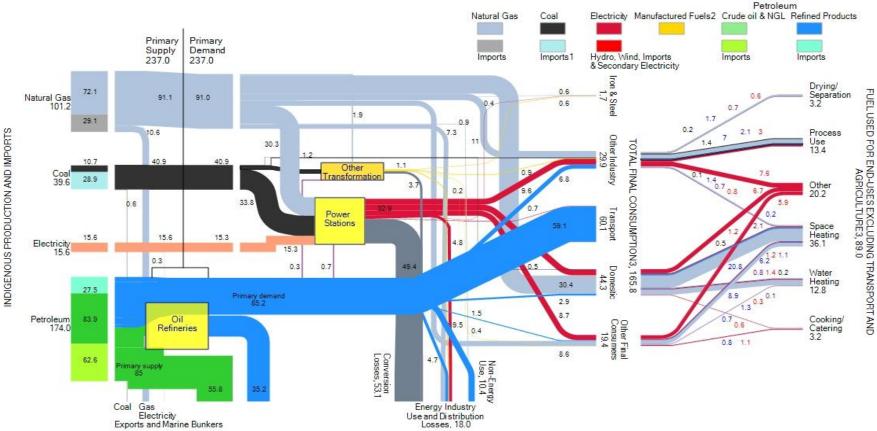
Conservation effects: meta-studies residential sector



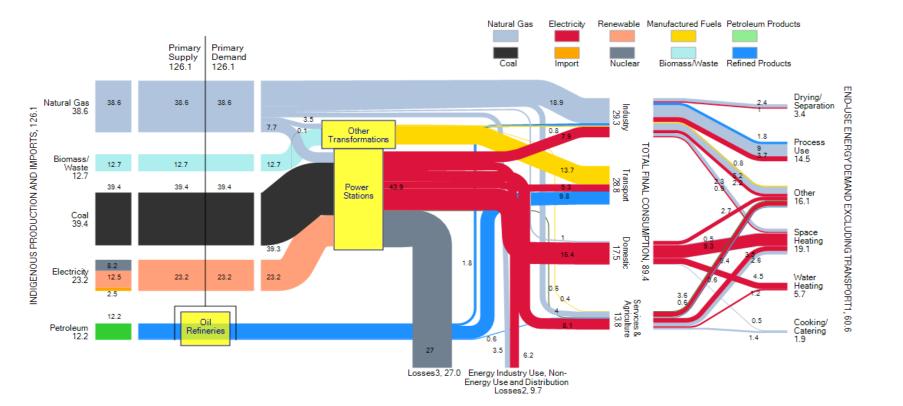
It only makes economic sense if...



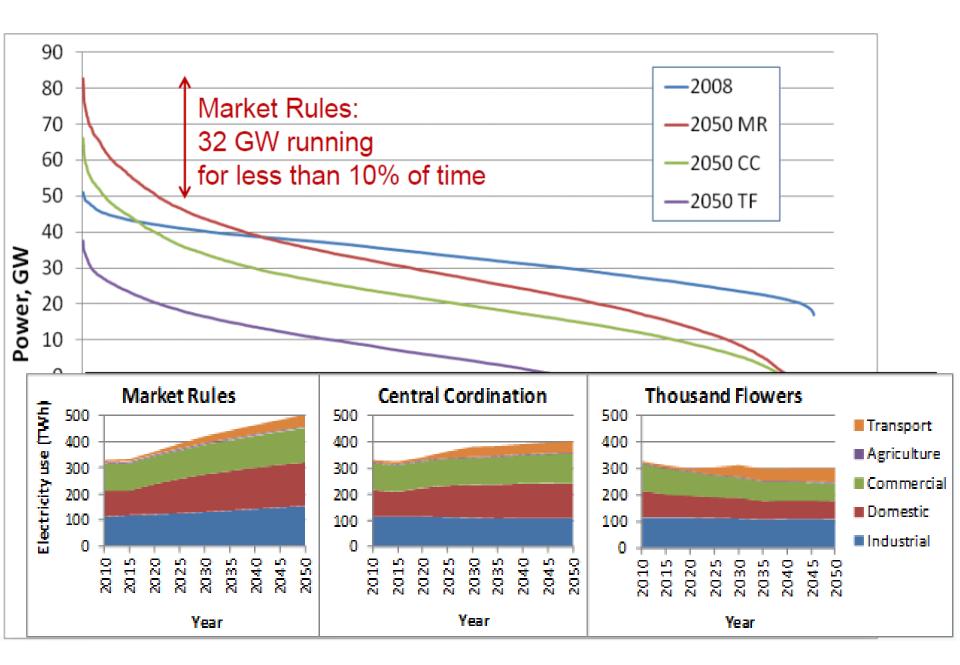
Energy flow diagram of the UK (adapted from DECC, 2009)



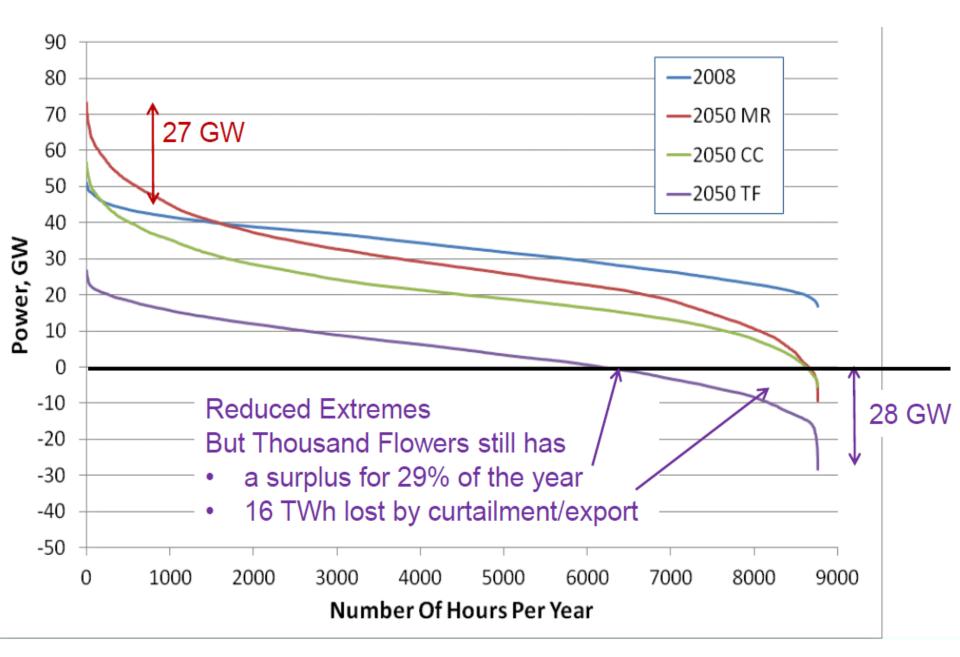
Energy flow diagram of Committee on Climate Change 33/80 scenario for UK in 2050



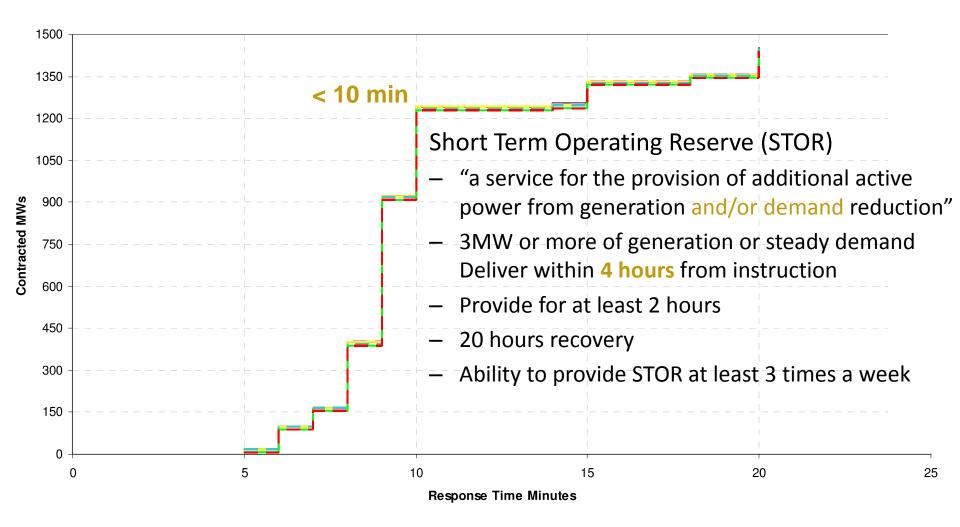
Net demand duration curve before DSR



Net demand duration curve after DSR

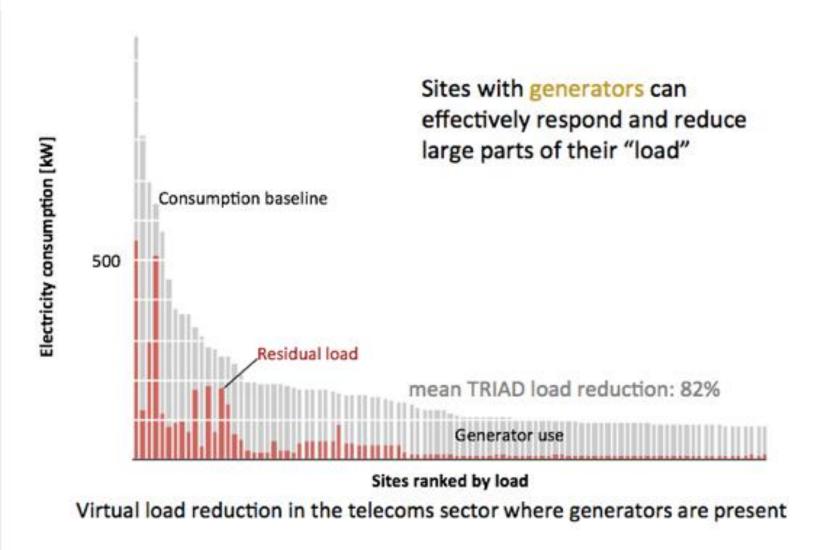


Does regulation hold DSR back?

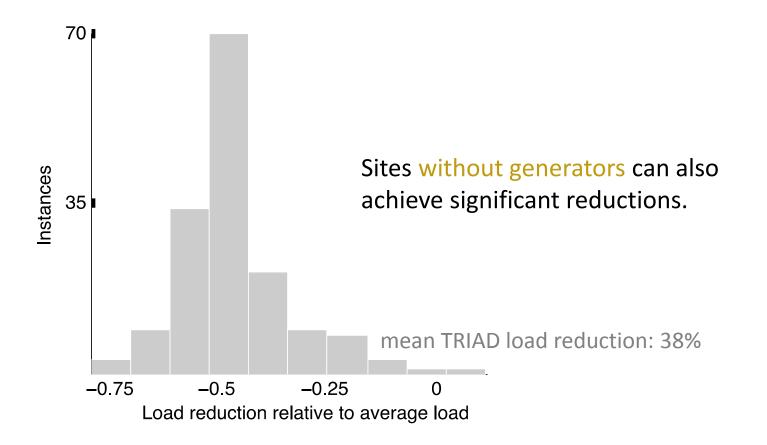


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Does regulation hold DSR back?



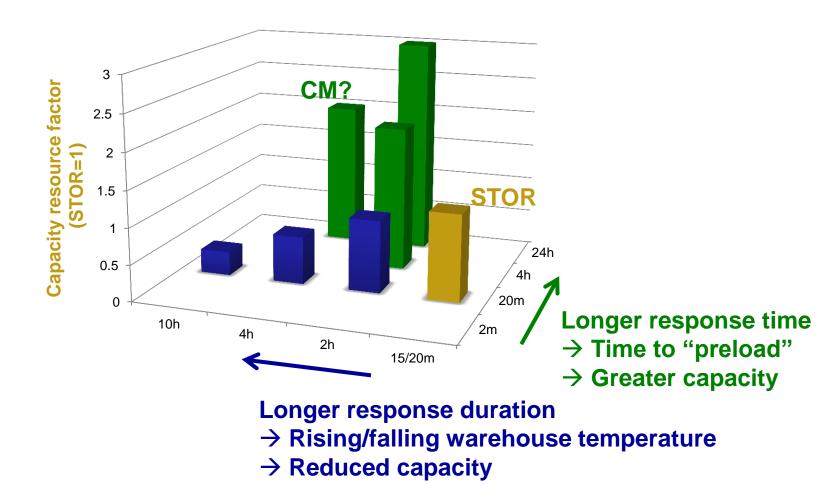
Does regulation hold back demand response?



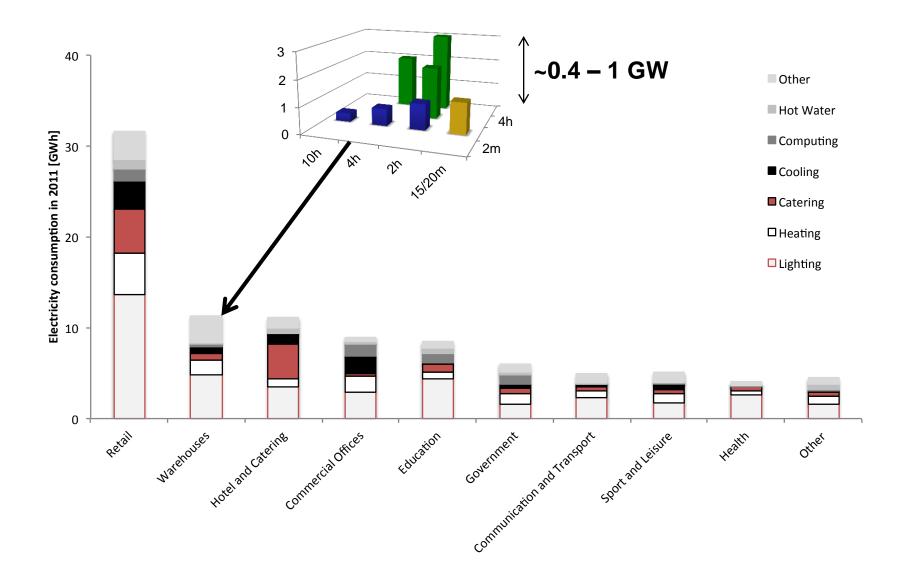
"Real" load reduction in the hotel sector based on TRIAD response of 98 hotels

What if conditions were relaxed?

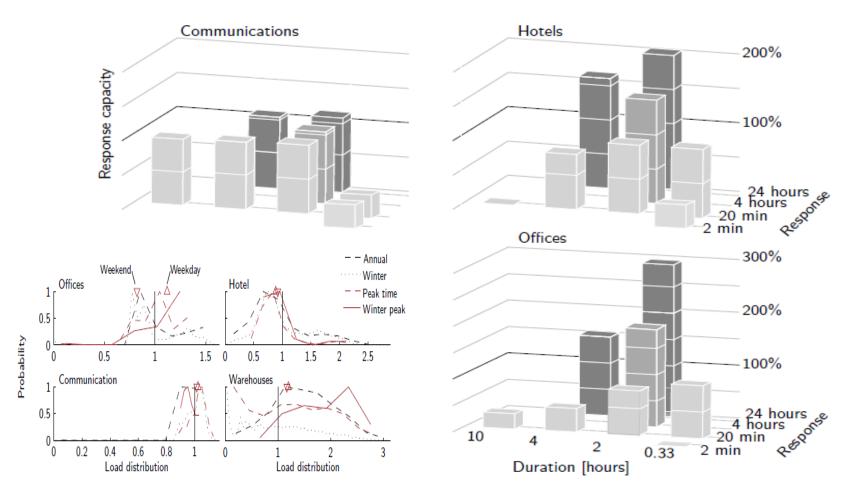
Response capacity availability from UK warehouses (illustrative example)



What if conditions were relaxed?

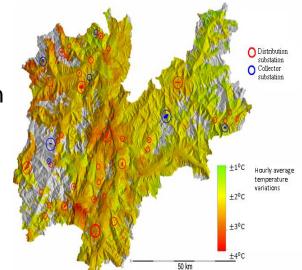


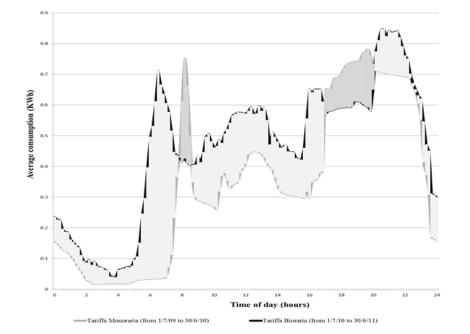
Examples of expected response capacity for given response time and durations relative to present provision under STOR

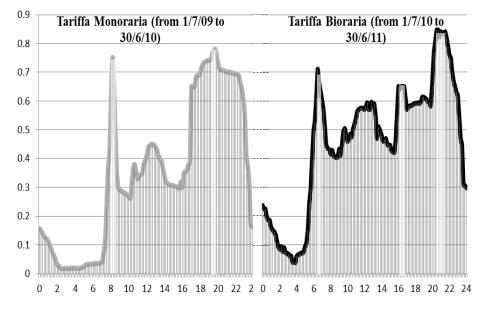


The quest for flexibility: price

- 1,446 smart meters
- After TOU tariffs were introduced negative conservation effect (consumption increased by 13.7%)
- Consumers' electricity bills decreased by 2.2%
- Peak load shifting took place for morning peaks and created a split in two peaks for evening periods







The quest for flexibility: practices

- The timing of energy demand depends on activities / practices
- DSR initiatives are aimed at making demand flexible
- Simultaneity of practices / hot spots during the day are vital for peak demand issues

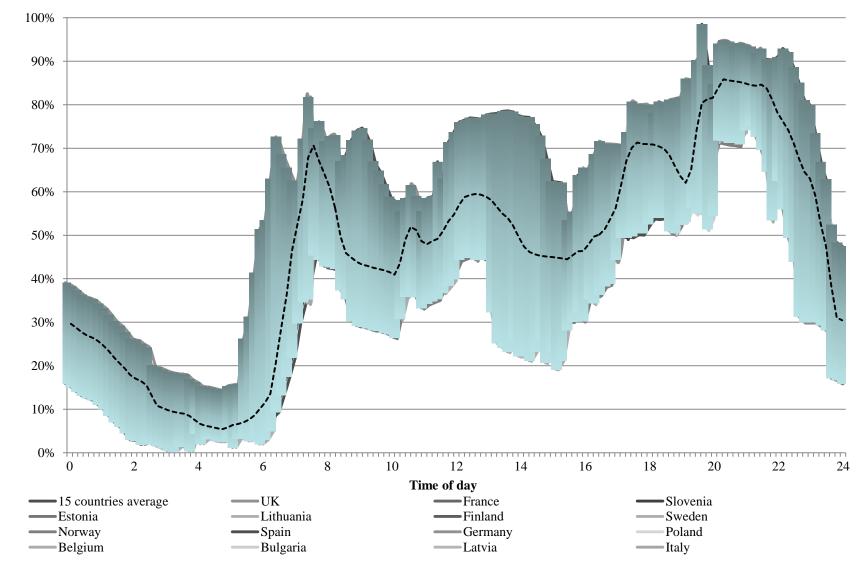


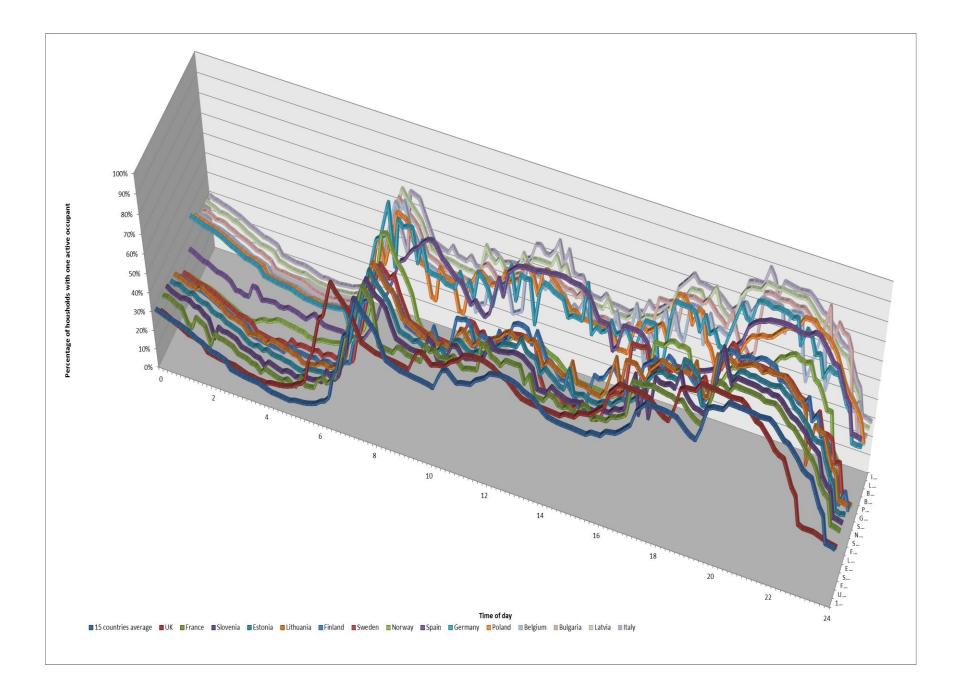
Time use data

- The Harmonised European Time Use Survey (HETUS) database consists of 220,464 residential users across 15 countries
- Focus on single households

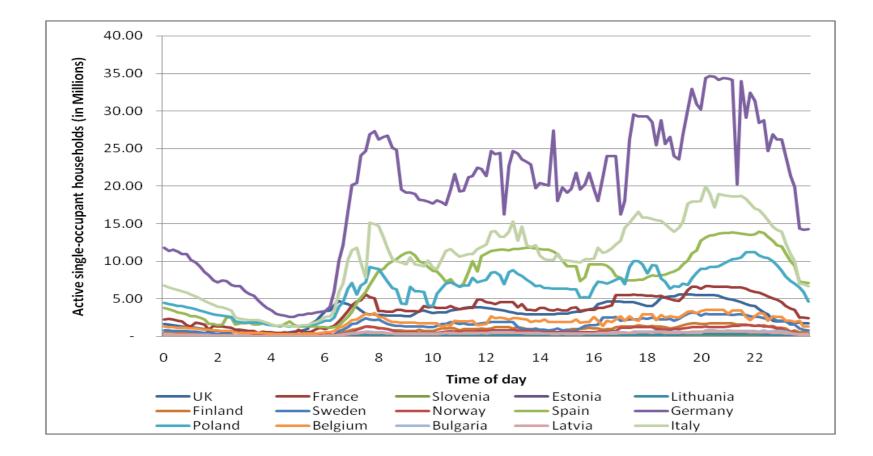
Diary/	Starting	Ending	Main activity	Parallel activity	Who with:				Where/mode
								-	of tranport
person	Time	time			Alone	Spouse	Small	Other	
id							child	pers.	
а	04:00	07:20	Sleep						At home
а	07:20	07:50	Shower						At home
а	7:50	08:30	Had breakfast	Read newspaper			Ch		At home
а	08:30	08:40	Walked to bus		А				By foot
а	08:40	09:00	Bus to job					ОР	By bus

Relative occupancy curves of single households in 15 European countries

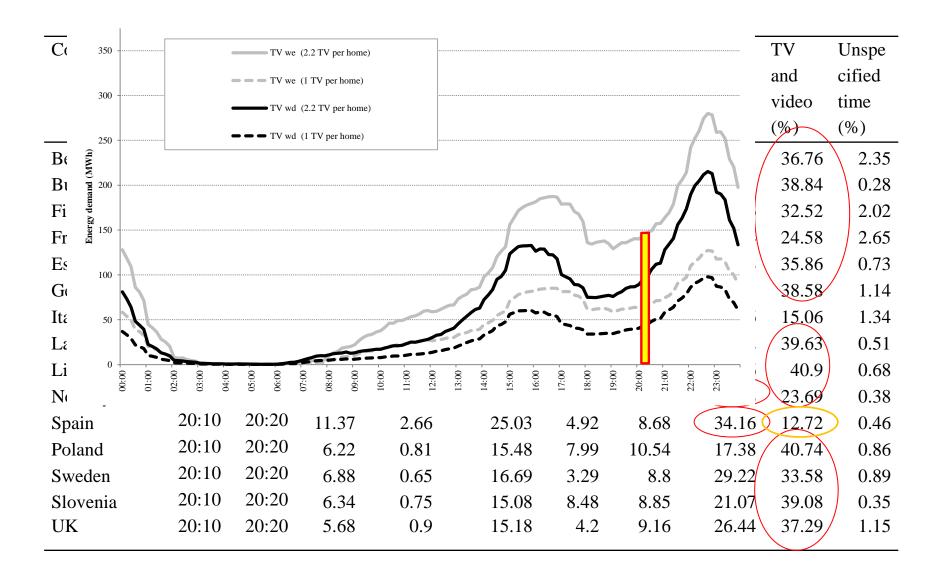




Absolute occupancy curves of single households in 15 European countries



Activities at home of single households between 20h20 and 20h30



Final remarks

- Current "demand side" arrangements favour generation rather than DSR
- The factors which slowed down DSR in the past are likely to change in the future
- Potential in the residential sector: flexibility where?

References

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Thanks

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