



RLtec

Innovative energy solutions



Our Mission

We are a dynamic, visionary and ambitious company committed to improving the way electricity is supplied and consumed, reducing greenhouse gas emissions and the overall cost of electricity supply.

Introducing Dynamic Demand

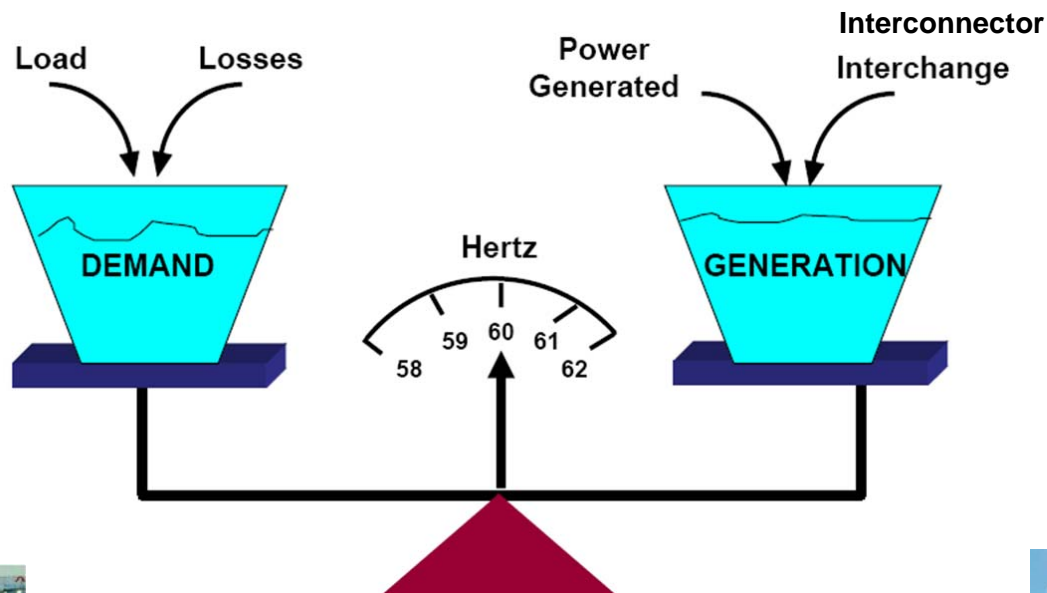
Andrew Howe, CEO RLtec

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- 1. Grid – what is energy balancing and response**
- 2. Benefits of features of dynamic demand load provided response**
- 3. What is and how does dynamic demand work**
- 4. Status in the UK**
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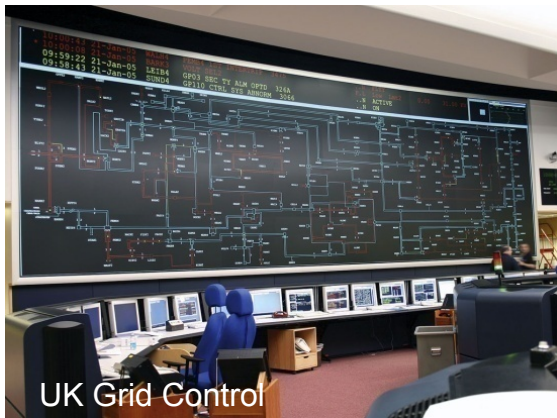
Energy Balancing Service to Electricity Grids

- Energy **generated** must match **demand**
 - Second to second basis
 - No energy storage on grid



Dynamic Generation = Primary Response

- Response provides *insurance cover* e.g. *station fails*
- Power stations provide response
 - “Throttle control” – second to second output change from station
 - Lower thermal efficiency at reduced output MW capacity
 - UK Government estimate **2m CO₂ tonnes/year wasted** in UK
- More than 70% of UK balancing generation is carbon-emitting



- **Paradigm change**

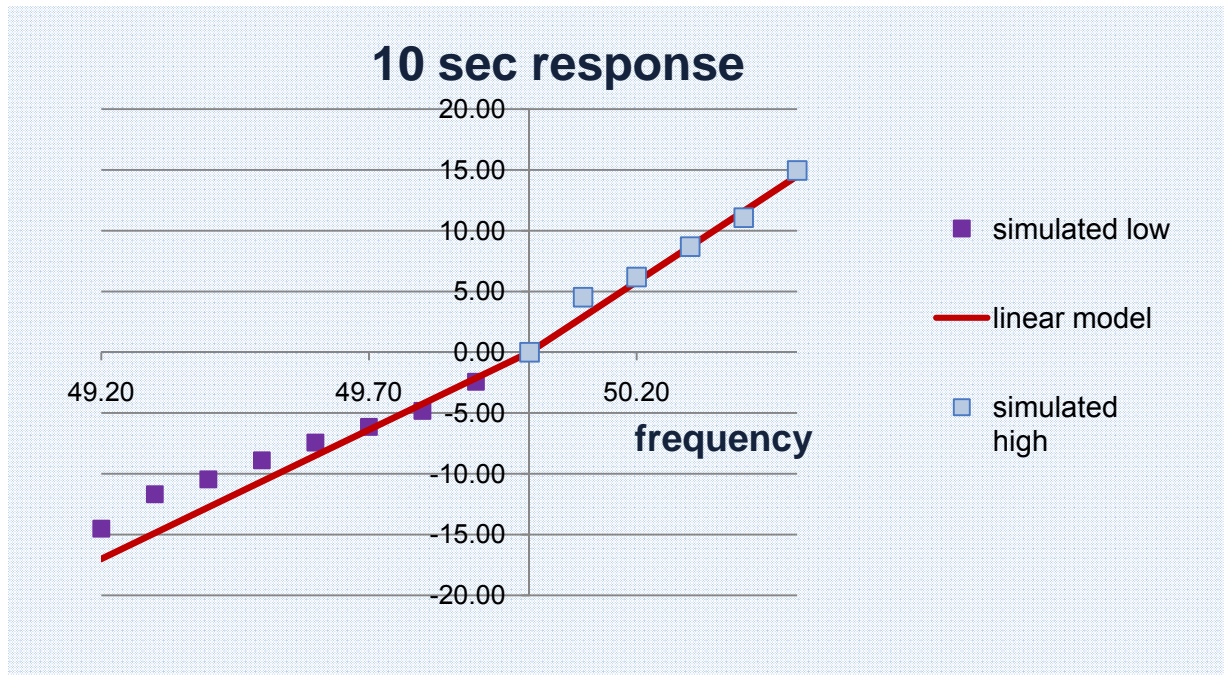
Loads can substitute for generation station response

Dynamic Demand as a Balancing Service

- **Loads could provide a balancing service**
 - Carbonless
 - No running costs, therefore **independent of fuel cost**
 - Near instant autonomous reaction, **fault tolerant**
 - No transmission and distribution losses (**so ~10% extra**)

Dynamic Demand Features

- **Load follows frequency**
 - Bi-directional (i.e. both up and down) consumption changes
- **Provides modulating proportional response**
 - Virtual power station substituting for throttle control generation



RLtec Dynamic Demand Features

- **Operates within pre-existing load control parameters**
 - Makes a **recommendation** to switch based on grid frequency history

- **Hence no discernable impact on load performance**
 - kWh neutral
 - No impact on load owner (e.g. safe food storage temperature limits)

- **Avoids synchronisation**
 - Maximum randomisation of load population's internal energy states

- **Uses a population without communications**
 - Loads constantly shifting switch points to spread burden evenly

Grid Service - Response Services Summary

	Generator	Static Demand	Dynamic demand
Increases generation margin	X	X	✓
Zero carbon emissions	X	?	✓
Modulating response	✓	X	✓
Large supply base	X	?	✓
Location independence	X	X	✓
Price stability (fuel cost)	X	✓	✓
Long term pricing	X	✓	✓



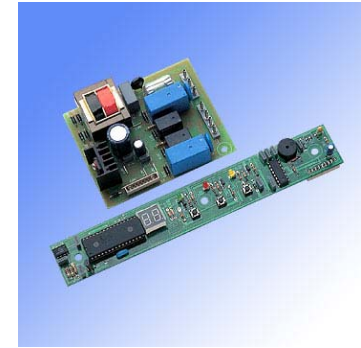
Dynamic Demand Technology - Benefits

- **Security of supply**
 - Autonomous and fault tolerant
 - Frees up generation margin – no de-load

- **Reduces UK's carbon emissions**
 - UK Government estimate 2m tonnes savings

- **Reduces energy costs**
 - Balancing costs reduced, firm future pricing, large volumes

- **Facilitates renewable generation integration**
 - Wind variable output requires more response volume



How does it work?

- **Monitors grid condition**
 - Grid frequency measurement, therefore **no communications**

- **Recommendation to load to switch**
 - Stored energy (e.g. temperature) & grid condition criteria
 - **NO change** to normal operational limits

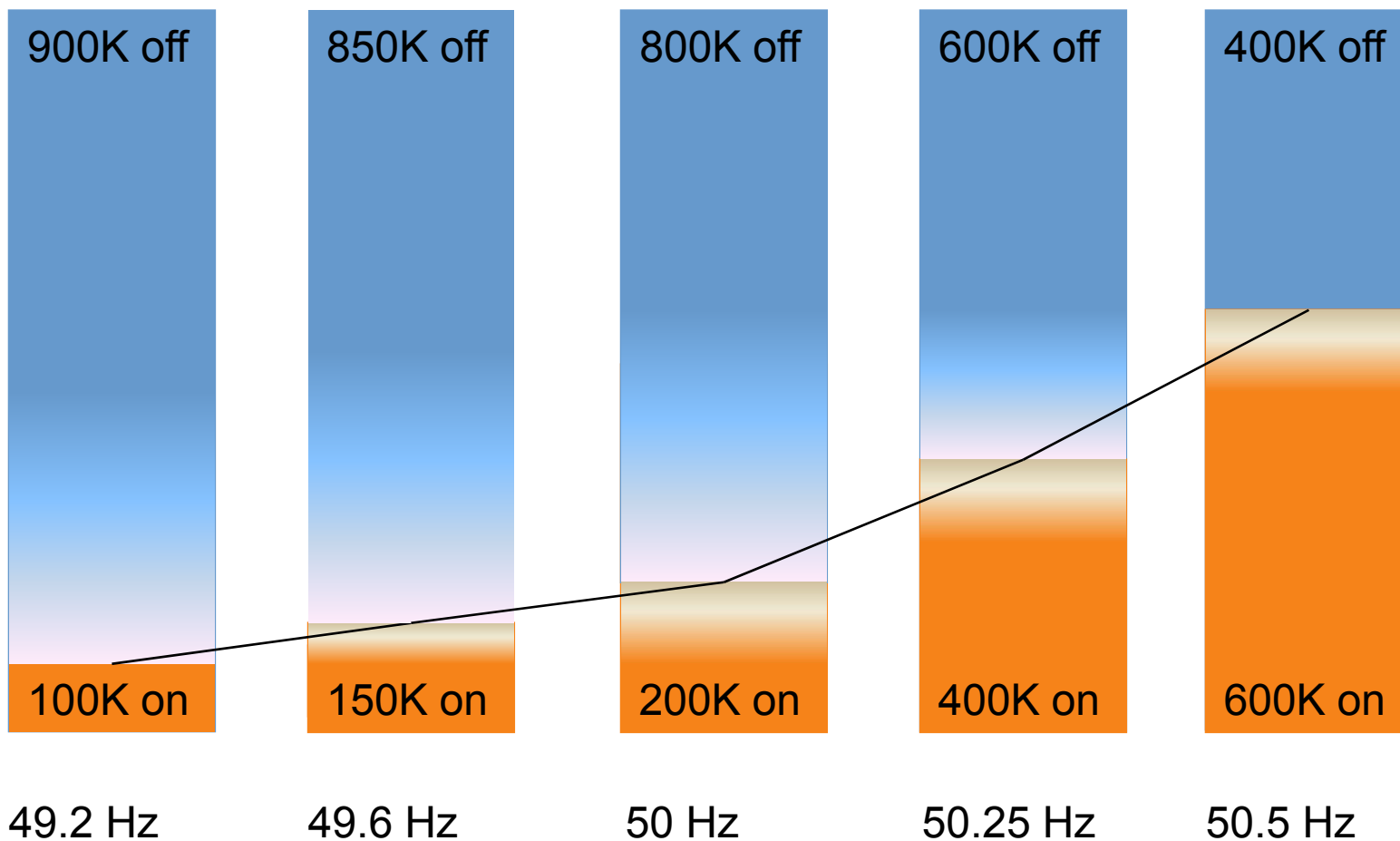
- **Implementation in loads**
 - **Software** within existing electronic load controller
 - Alternatively, replacement with intelligent thermostat / motor

- **POPULATION BEHAVIOUR**
 - One device does not offer a service!



Population Behaviour at Different Grid Frequencies

1m Fridges @ 100W and a 20% duty cycle



Trial set up



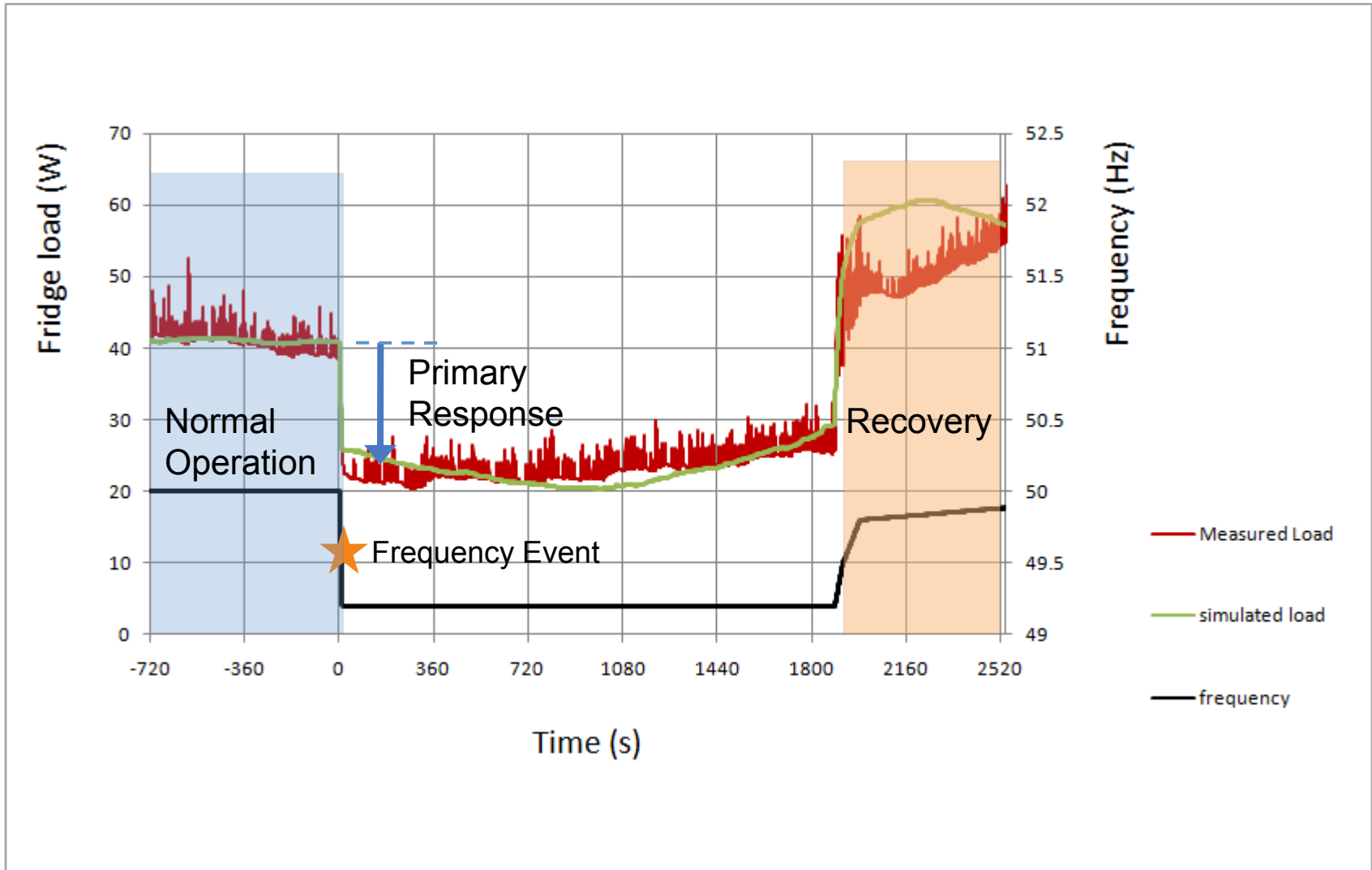
Trial Results

- **Population 100 A+ fridges**
 - 200 compressors

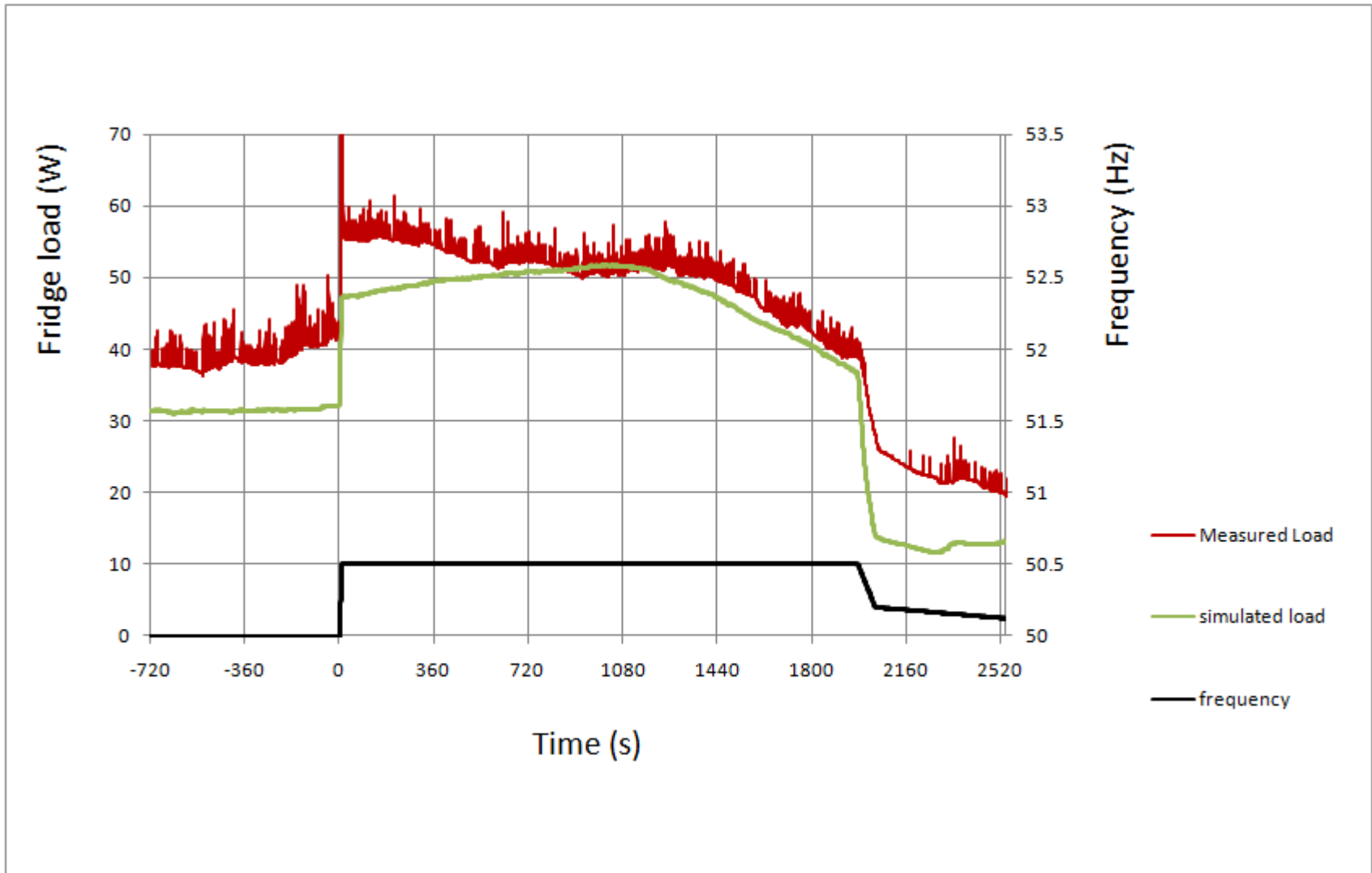
- **Grid frequency profiles**
 - Supplied by National Grid – based on generator response testing

- **Test equipment**
 - The grid = 16kW frequency inverter, 1mHz resolution
 - Metering = PM3000 power meter

Low Response e.g. Power Station Fails



High Response – Excess Generation



Next Steps

- **Field trial 3000 fridges**

- Domestic trial to determine lifetime carbon savings per fridge
- Leads to carbon based revenues under UK CERT legislation
- Trial value 130,000 tonnes CERT carbon (>\$3.5m)

- **Commercial loads**

- Order from Sainsbury (top five retailer) for commercial trial in some retail properties
- Based on modifying building management controller software
- Loads range 5 to 200kW, across their estate of 500 properties

Customer Perspective – National Grid

- **Reviewing the “Firm Frequency Response Tender” framework**
 - Currently addresses static load service (FCDM) and dynamic generator services
 - Currently being updated to incorporate dynamic load side services

- **Both nuclear and renewable integration planning started**
 - 1.8GW largest generation station
 - 35GW renewables (mainly wind) capacity by 2020 (Government target)

UK Government's perspective

- **Consulting on 2020 Renewables Strategy**
 - Expectation of “white paper” next year
- **Impact on balancing**
 - \$2.4b market in UK short term balancing

Table 7.12 Short term balancing costs

Scenario	Wind output (% total)	Balancing costs (£/MWh)
Conventional	3.1%	0.7
Lower	27.1%	4.5
Middle	32.7%	5.3
Higher	42.0%	6.5

Benefits to Governments

6. Conclusions and proposals for a way forward.

This report identifies encouraging evidence as to the potential of dynamic demand to increase the efficient operation of generation, reduce the costs of operating the electricity grid and reduce the emissions of greenhouse gasses. The report considers potential barriers to the uptake of the technology and reviews possible support measures. The Secretary of State therefore supports the development of dynamic control technology in principle, subject to conformation of the technology's potential by the comprehensive analysis currently in hand.

Questions?

27th May 2008 – 40 year event in UK

