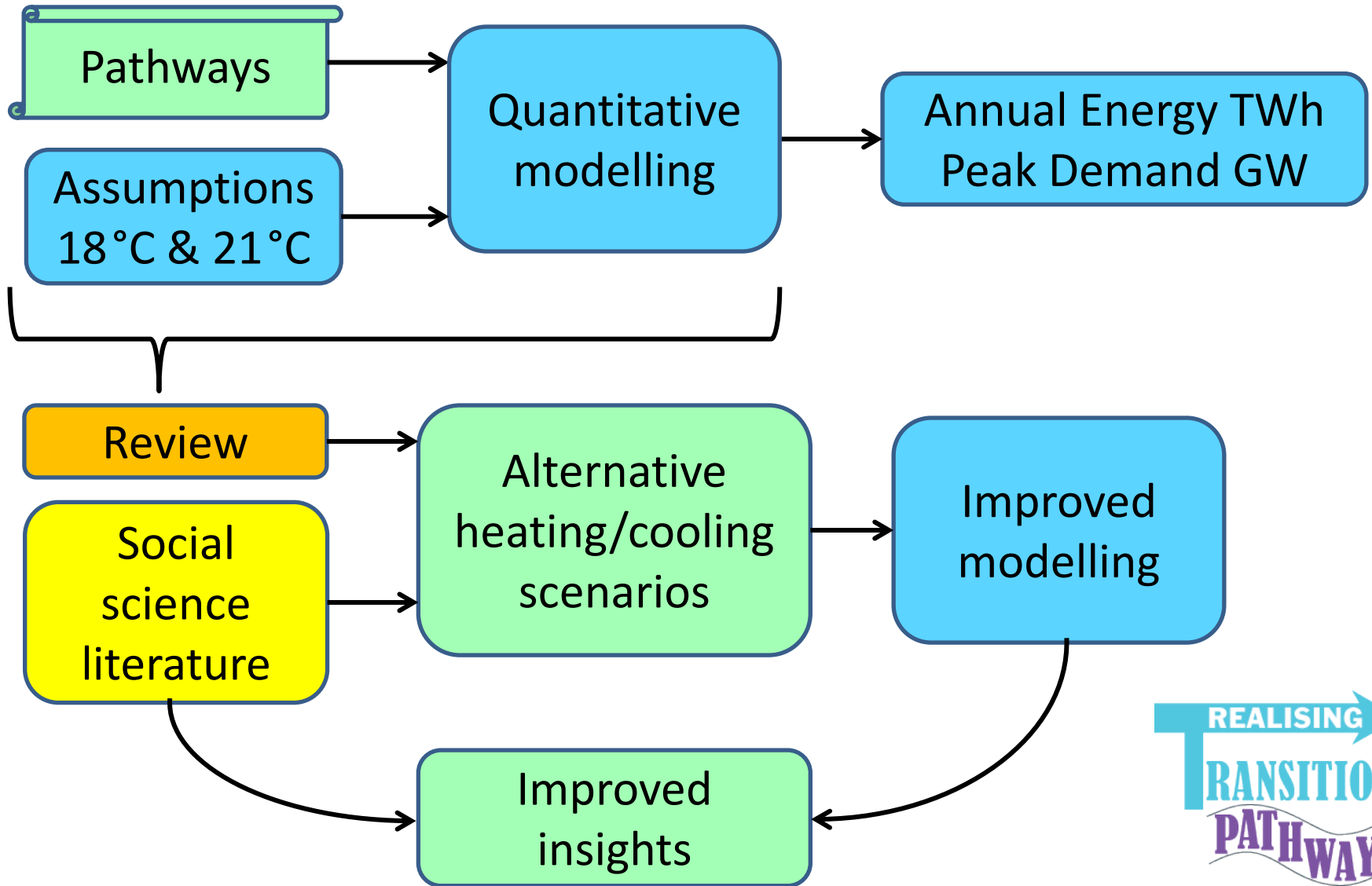


The effects of varying thermal comfort expectations on the electricity supply system

Murray Thomson and John Barton
CREST, Loughborough University
26th February 2016

Overview of interdisciplinary process



Alternative heating/cooling scenarios

UEA 'Service Expectations Experiment'

- Thermal comfort
- Literature review – eg Chappells & Shove (2005)
- Qualitative description of scenarios
- Quantitative description of scenarios

1. Base case

- Market Rules Pathway
- Electrification heating & uptake of cooling
- Heating setpoint: 18 °C
- Cooling setpoint: 21 °C

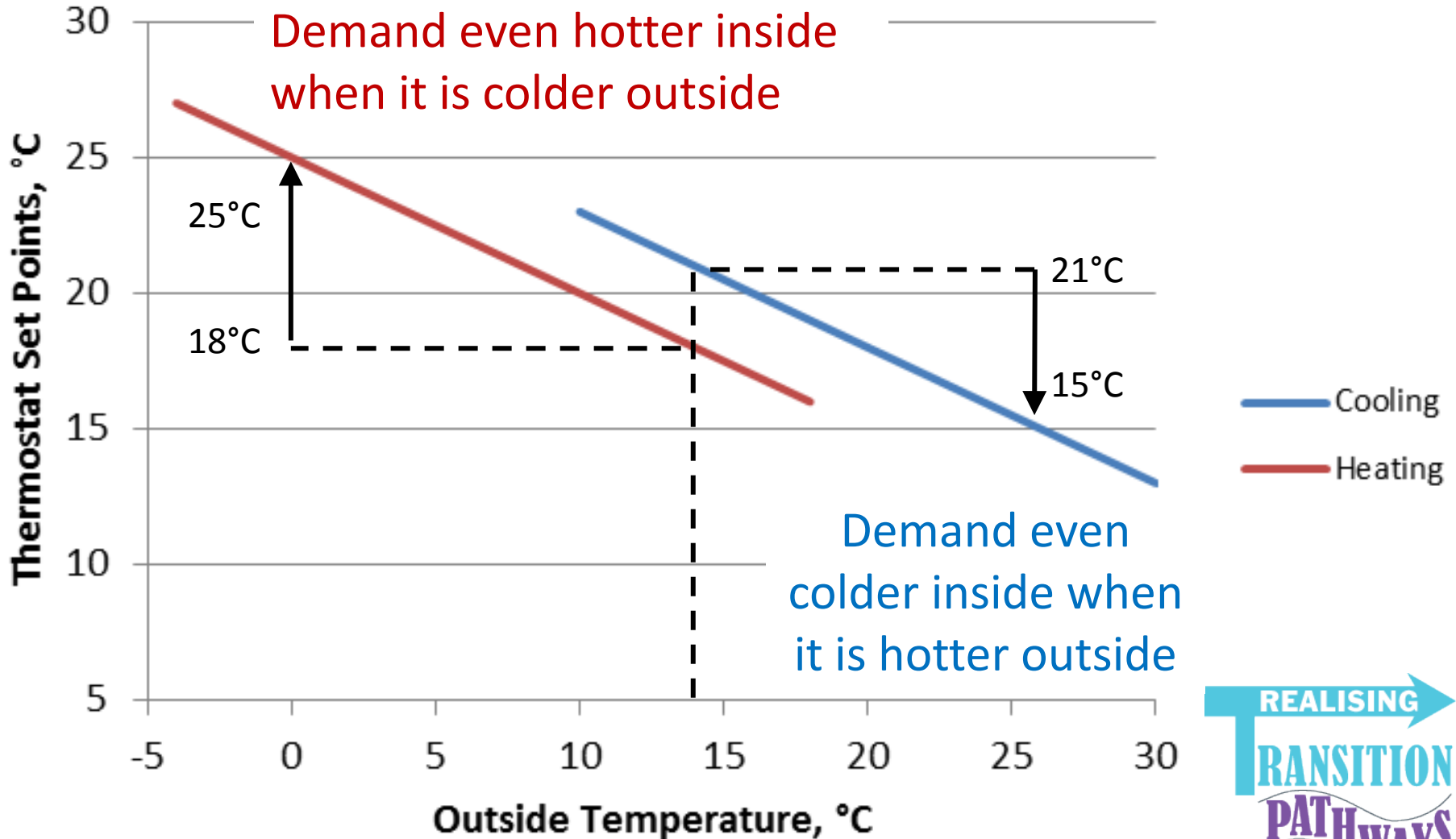
2. More demanding

3. Less demanding

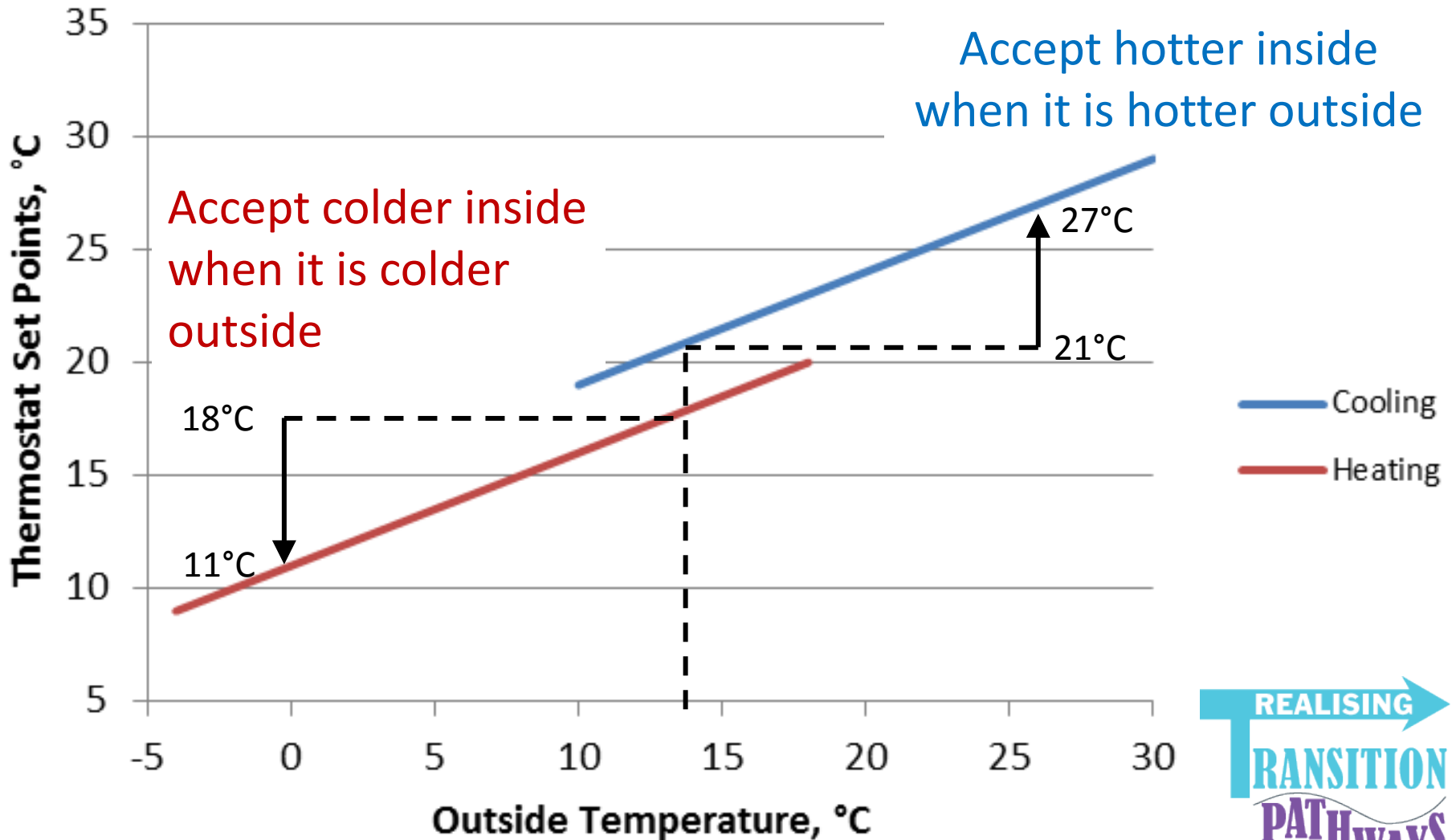
4. Flexible demand (time shifting)



2. More Demanding



3. Less Demanding

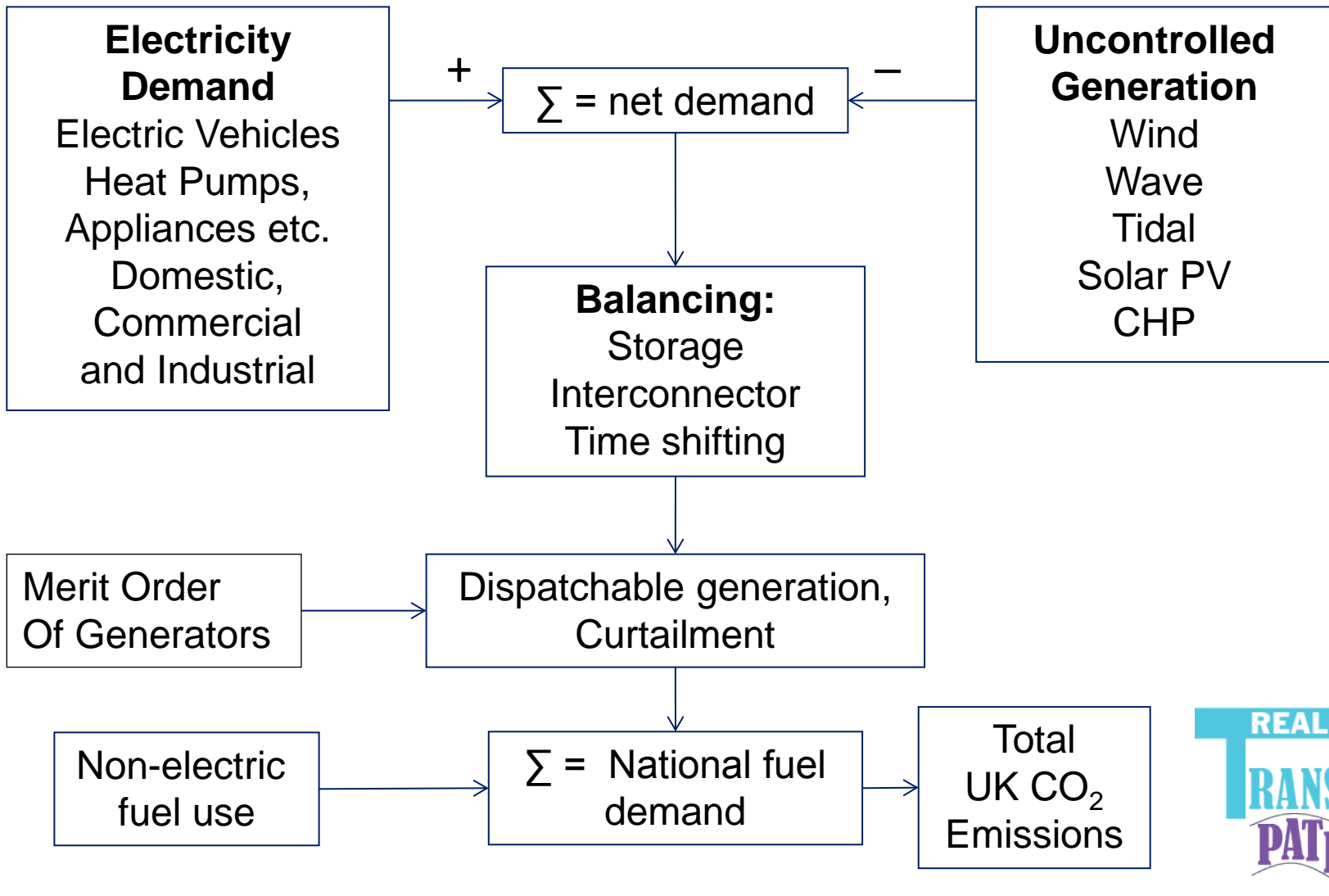


Models and Data

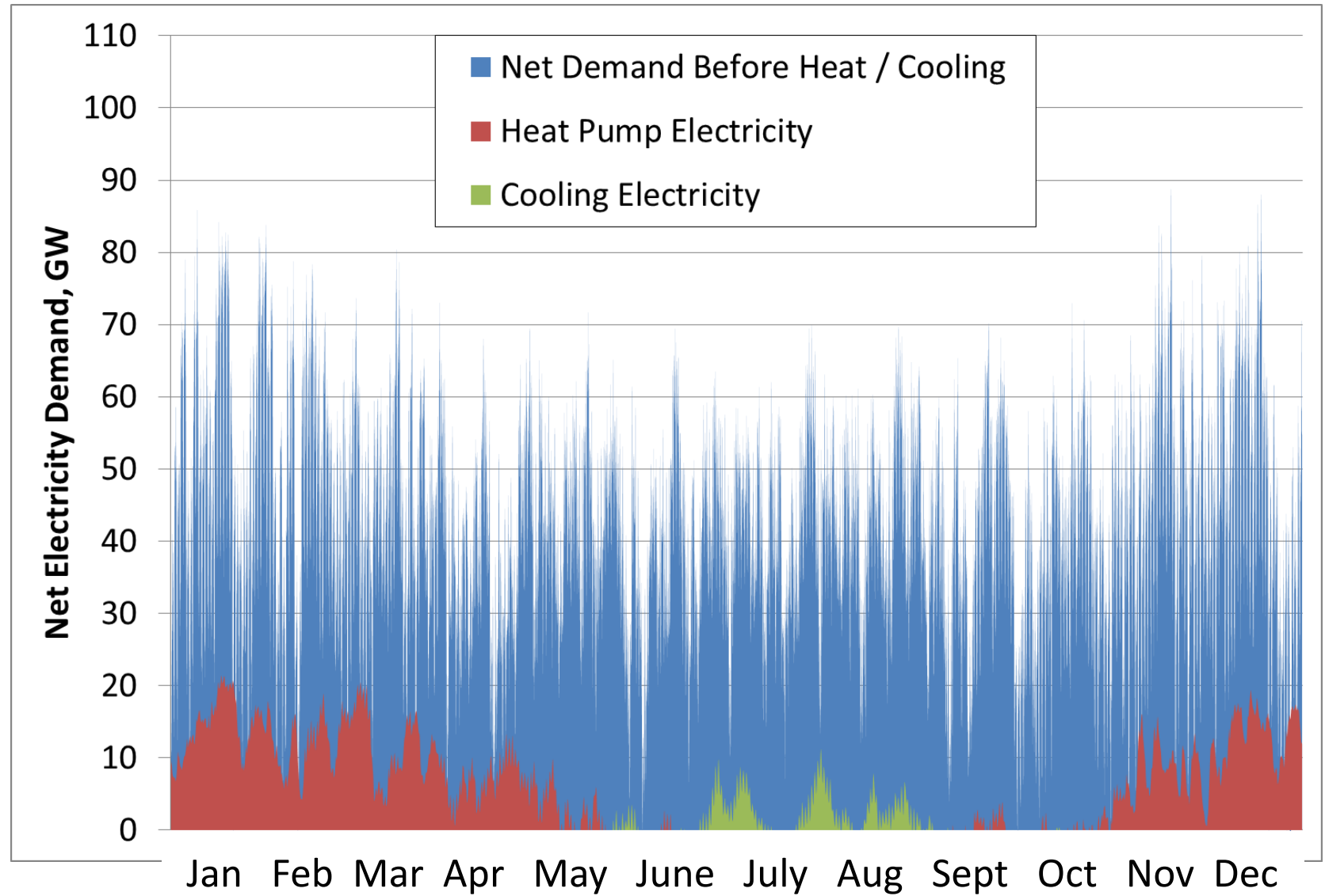
- Surrey Demand model
 - Heating technologies and efficiencies
- Strathclyde Supply-Side model
 - Electricity generation mix
- Loughborough Grid-Balancing model (FESA)
 - Hourly time-step model with weather data
- DECC 2050 Calculator
 - Heat loss rate, solar gain, incidental heat gain
- Cambridge Housing Model
 - Thermal mass of houses



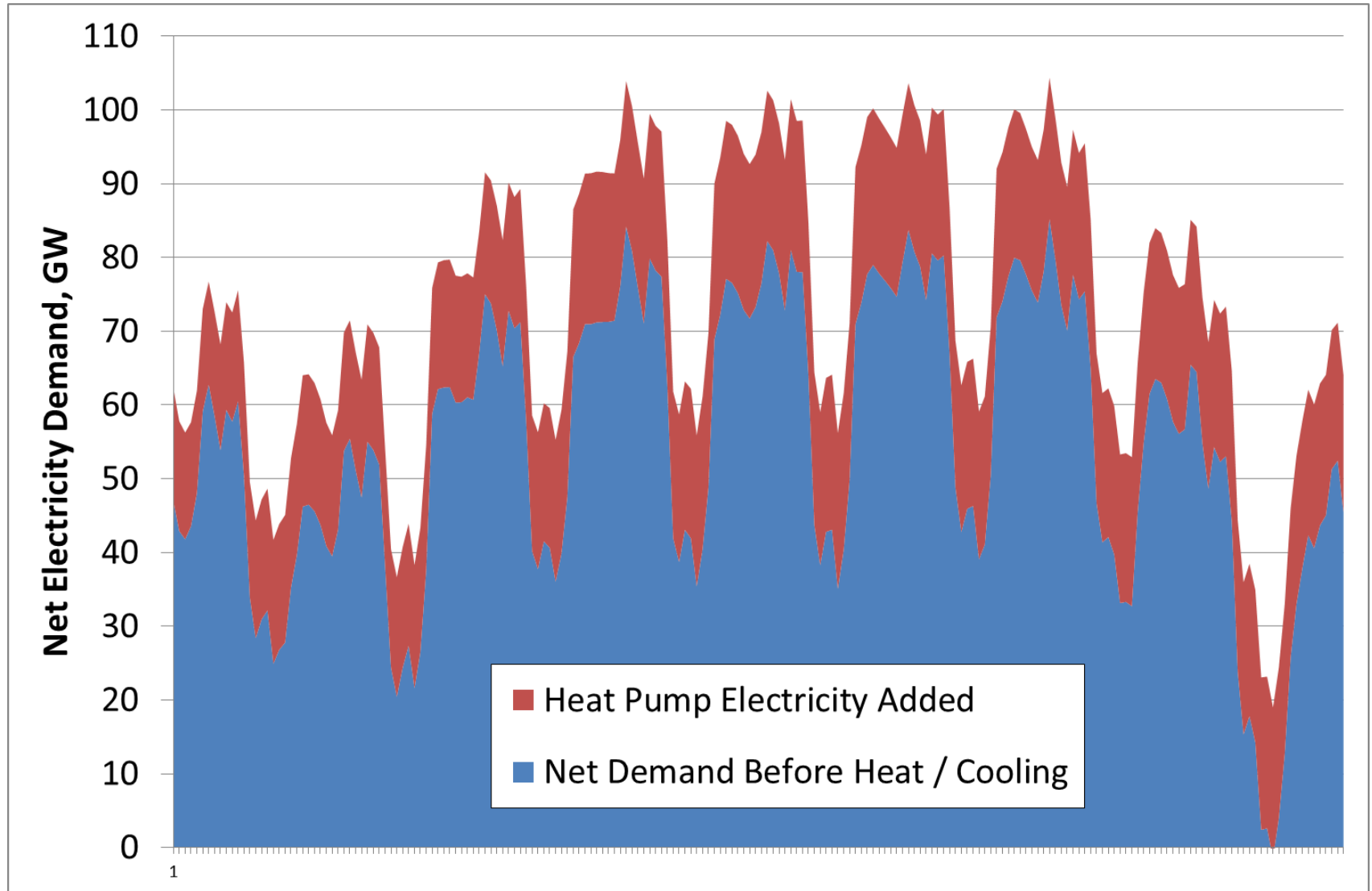
FESA – Hourly grid-balancing model



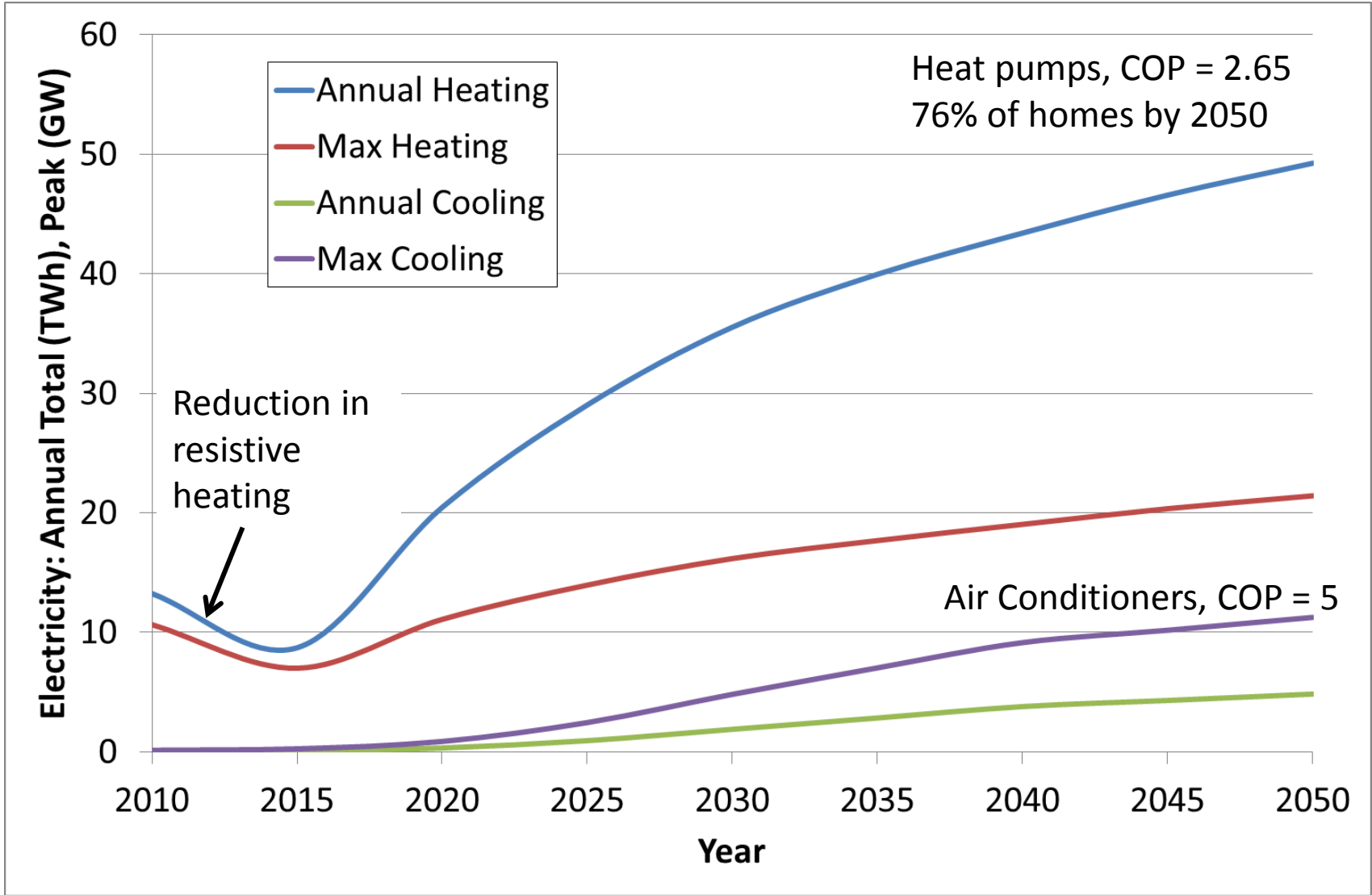
1. Base case – Market Rules 2050



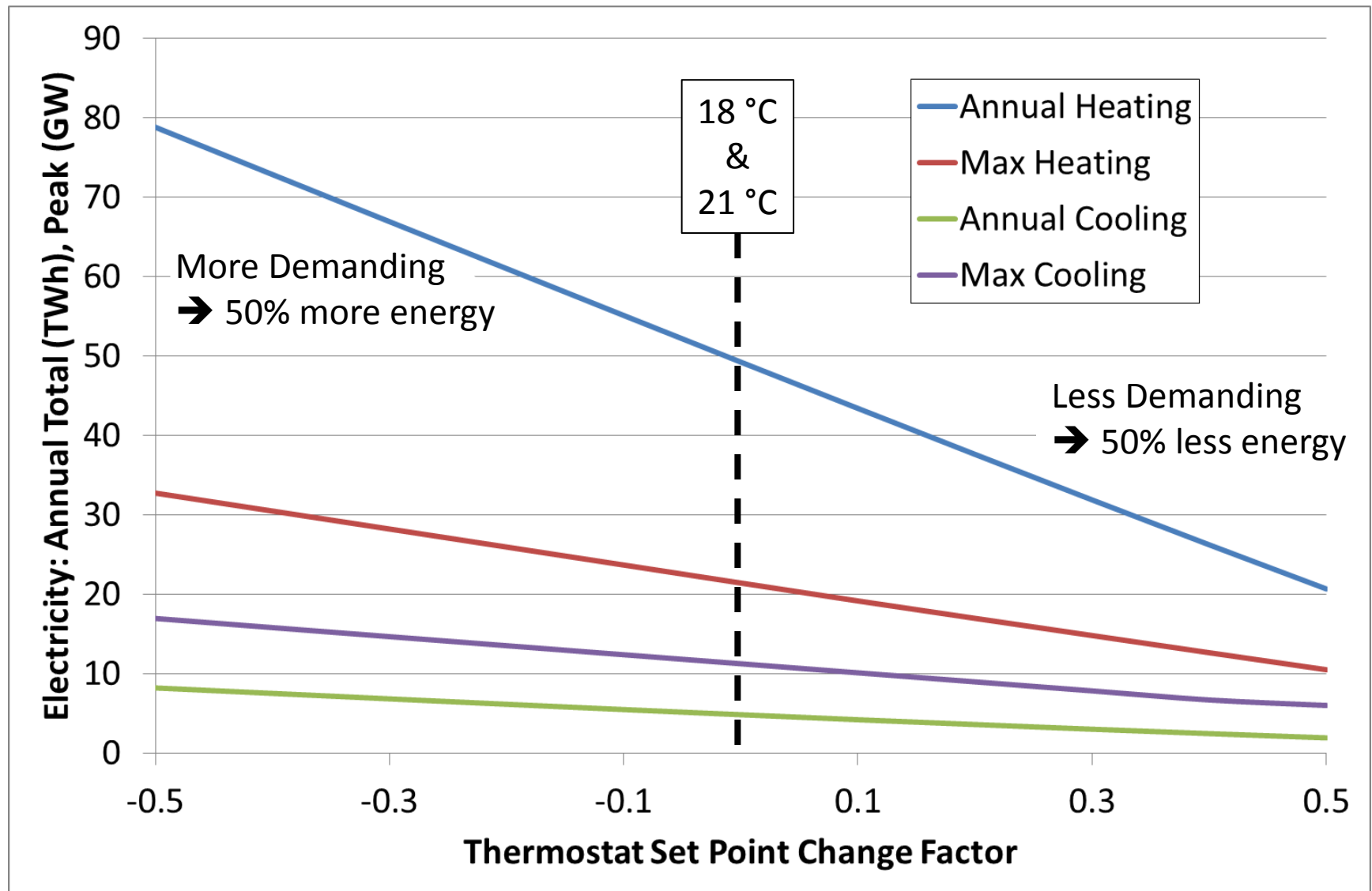
Nine days in January (peak demand)



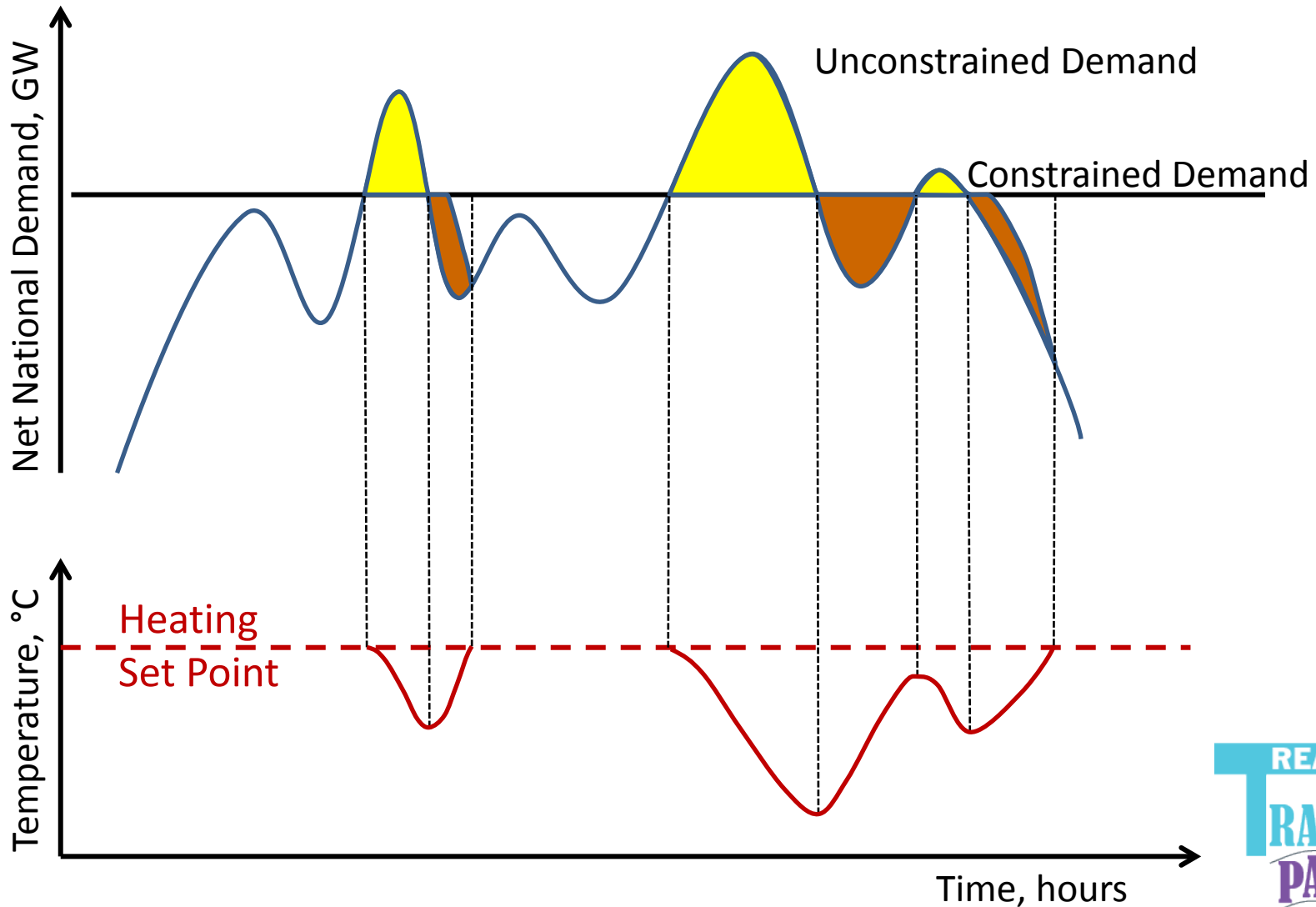
1. Base case: 18°C & 21°C



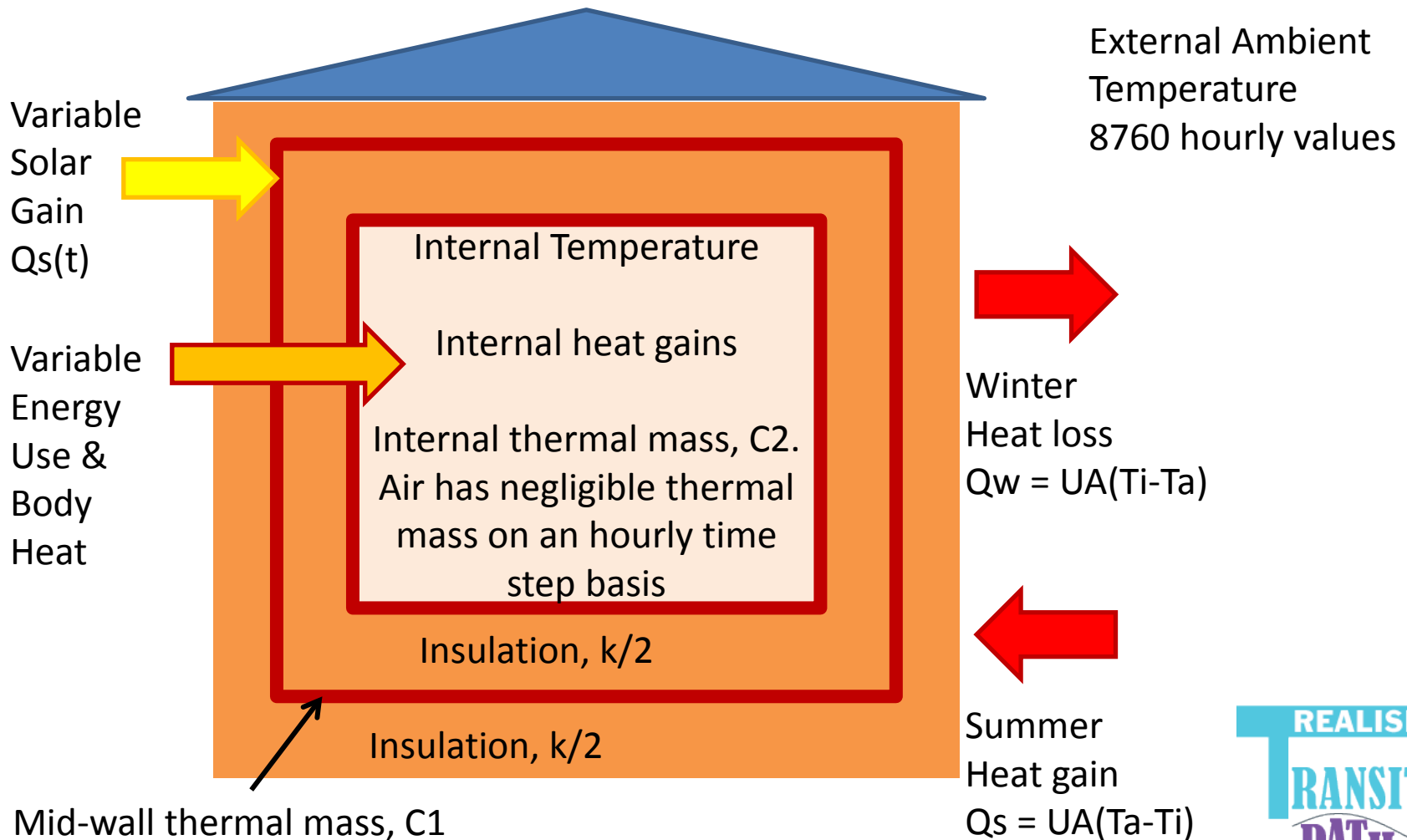
2. More demanding and 3. Less demanding



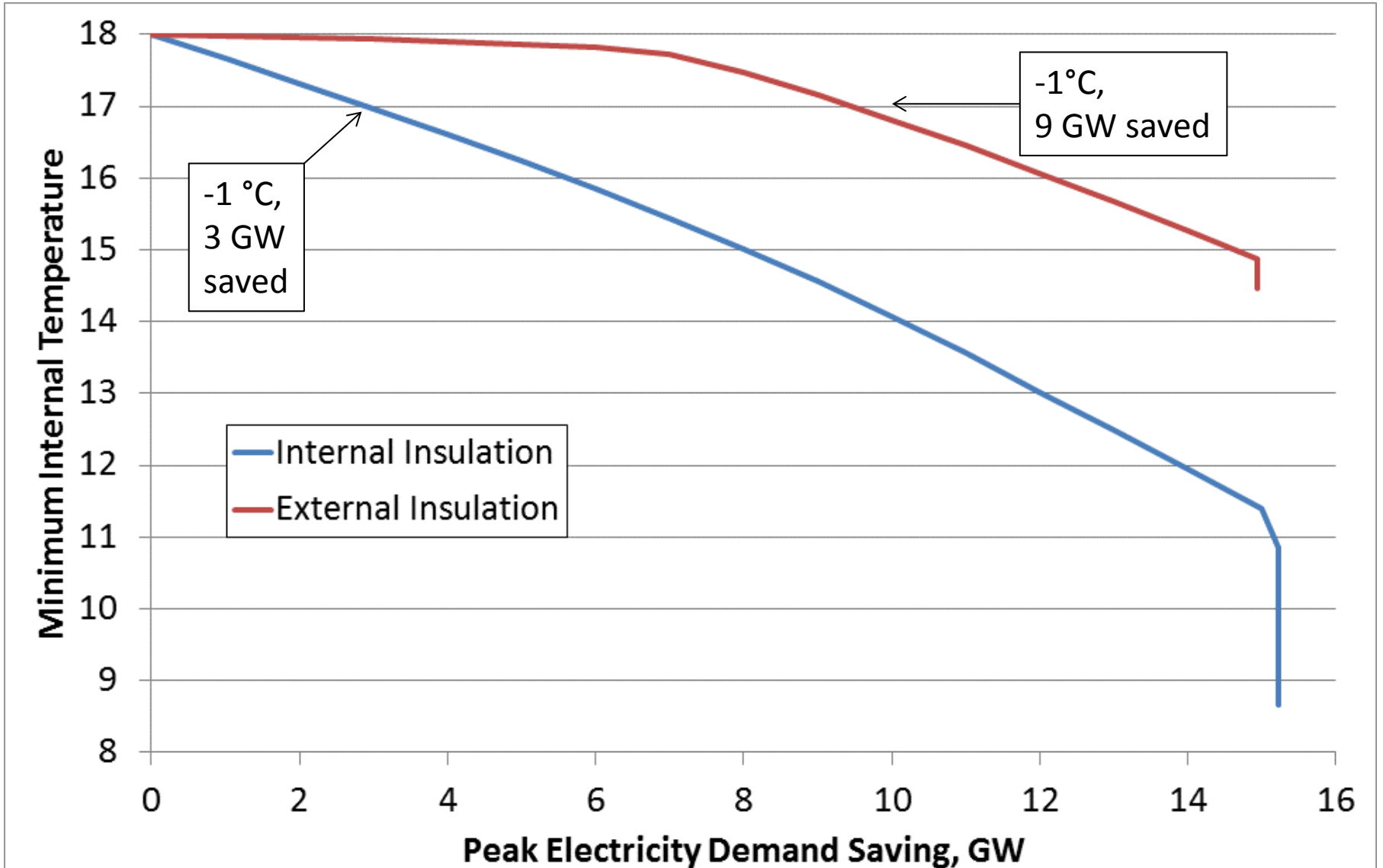
4. Flexible demand : peak demand reduction



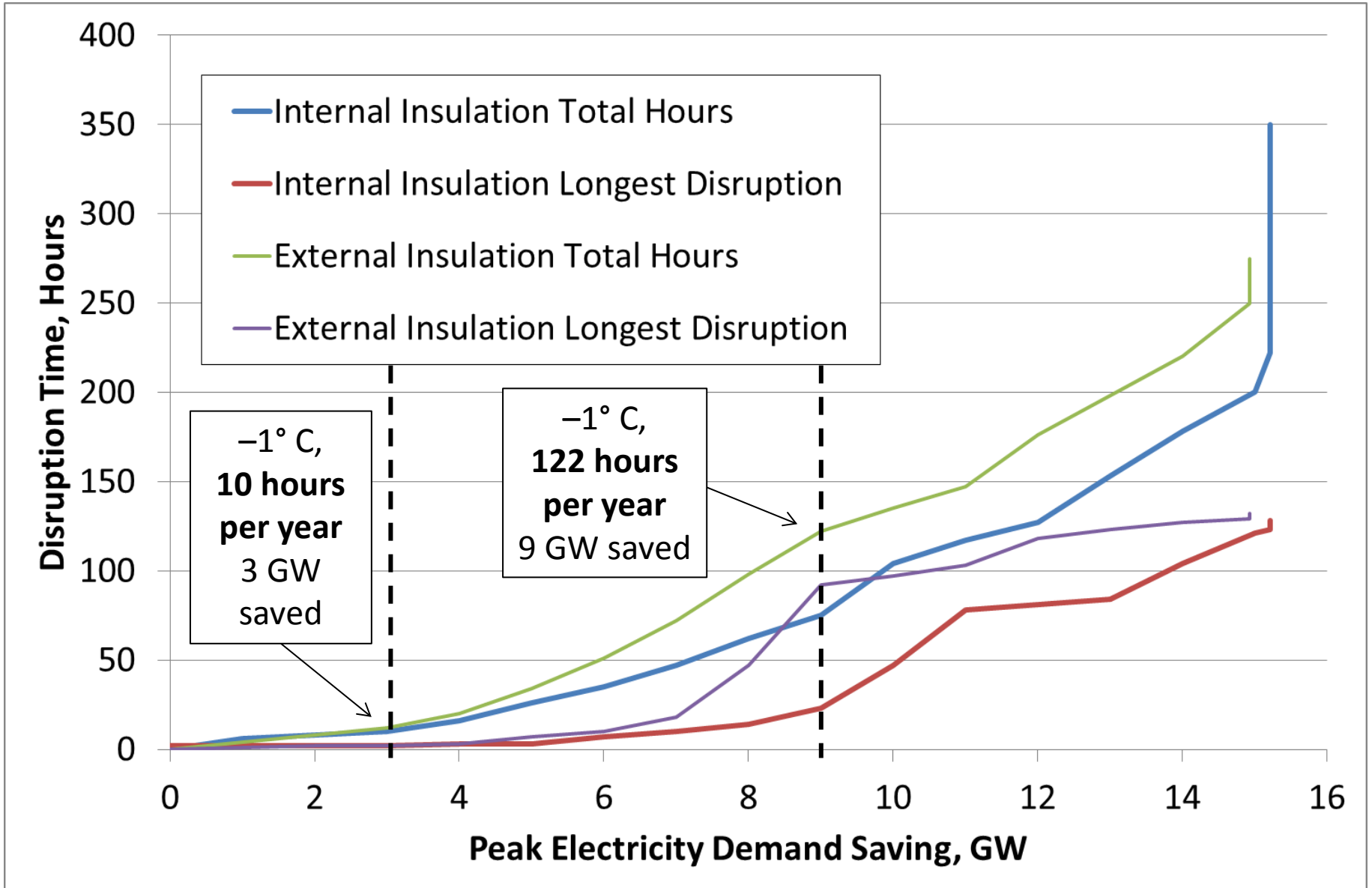
Building thermal model



Maximum temperature reduction



Duration of temperature reduction



Conclusions

- Estimates of annual total energy (TWh) and of peak demand (GW) used for heating are very sensitive to assumptions about thermal comfort expectations.
- “over compensation” for outside temperatures could add 50% to annual electricity used for heating.
- Allowing temperatures to vary could save 50%.
- Occasional reduction of 1°C could reduce peak demand by 3 GW to 9 GW ... depending on whether insulation is internal or external.

