

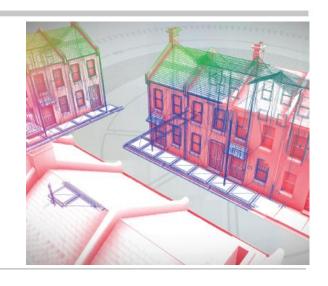


www.eti.co.uk

Decarbonising Heat for UK Homes

Energy Institute 19 May 2015

Jeff Douglas







What is the ETI?

- The ETI is a public-private partnership between global energy and engineering companies and the UK Government.
- Targeted development, demonstration and de-risking of new technologies for affordable and secure energy
- Shared risk

ETI members



















ETI programme associate







ETI Invests in projects at 3 levels

Knowledge Building Projects typically
up to £5m, Up to 2 years



Technology Development projects

typically

£5-15m, 2-4 years

TRL 3-5

Technology Demonstration projects

Large projects delivered primarily by large companies, system integration focus

typically

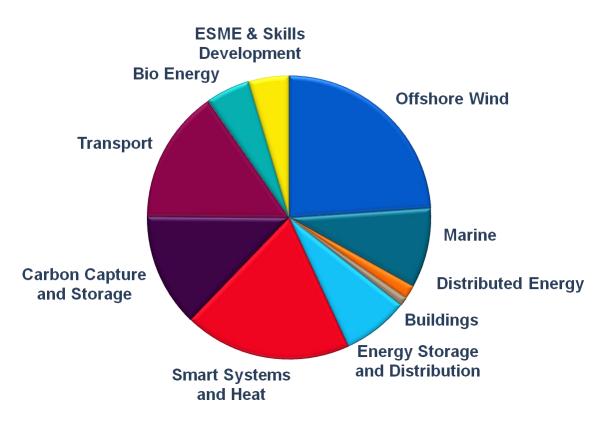
£15-30m+, 3-5 years

TRL 5-6+





ETI Invests in projects at 3 levels



9 TechnologyProgramme areas

Delivering...
New knowledge
Technology development
Technology demonstration
Reduced risk





Systems Approach £100bn

Eliminating emissions from buildings is more cost effective than deeper cuts in other sectors

10 YEARS TO PREPARE

for a low Transition
Pathways
carbon transition

Consumer Requirements

Few consumers are engaged to change their heating systems to combat emissions

There are two principal pathways

for decarbonising domestic space

Business

20,000 homes per week

the equivalent of
10 Milton Keynes
each year

Between 2025 and 2050 – 26 million homes will require new low carbon installations

and water heating

Leadership

Models

Next decade is critical

 10_{Years}



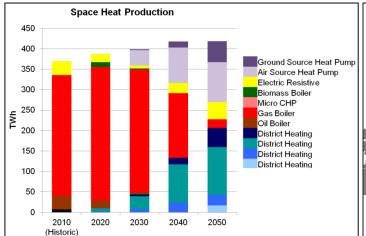
Preparing for transition – rapid implementation required from 2025

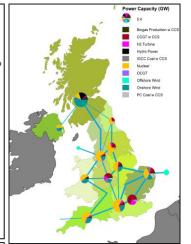


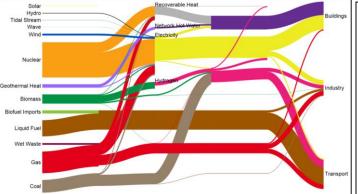


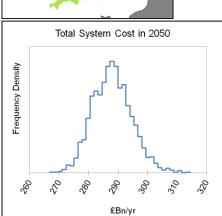
Energy System Overview - Energy System Modelling









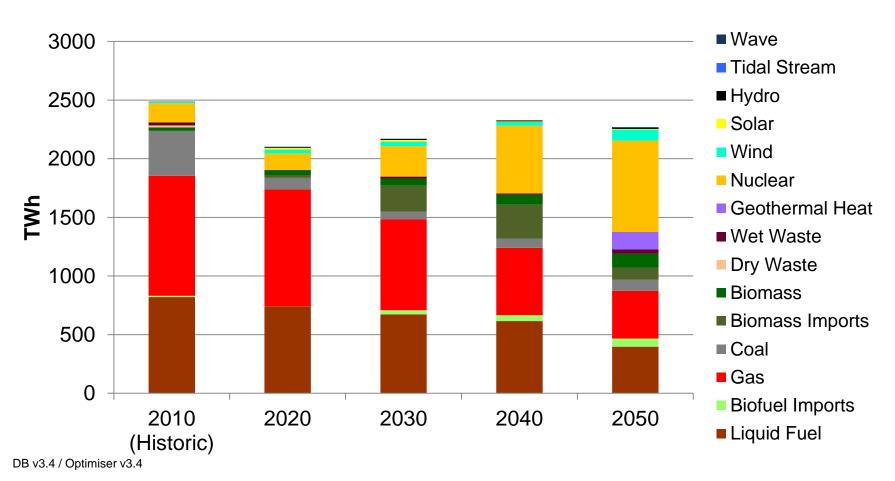


- Least cost optimisation (policy neutral)
- 2050 pathway and backcasting
- Probabilistic treatment of uncertainty
- Spatial & temporal factors





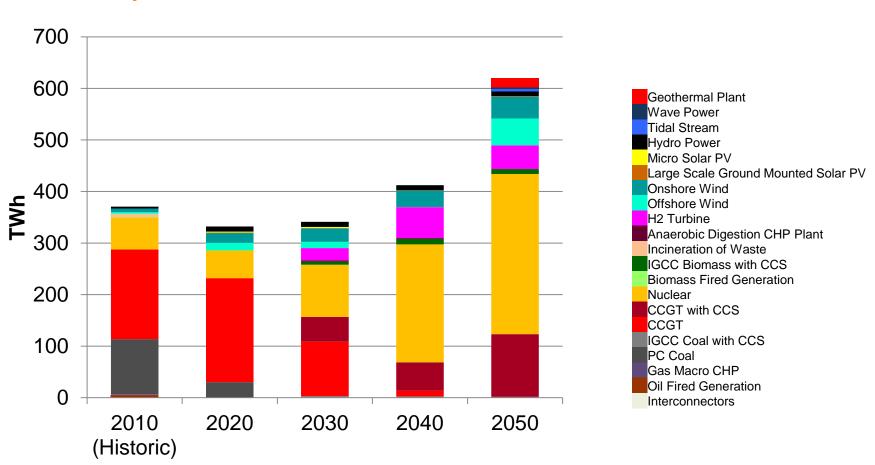
Primary Resource Consumption







Electricity Generation

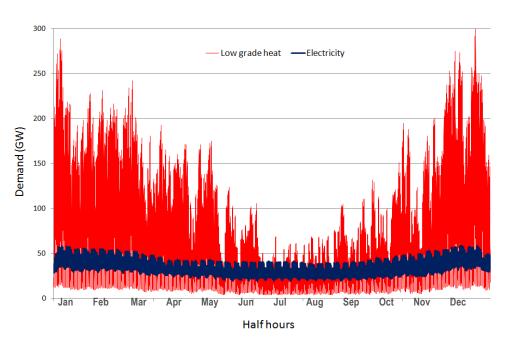


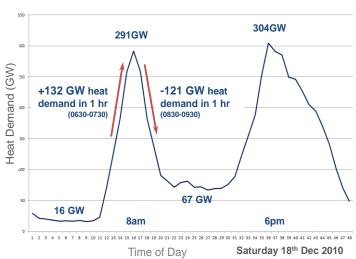
DB v3.4 / Optimiser v3.4





The Heat Challenge





132GW/hr = 36MW/s Dinorwig = 108MW/s and 1.32GW total

Source: Robert Sansom, Imperial College (2011)

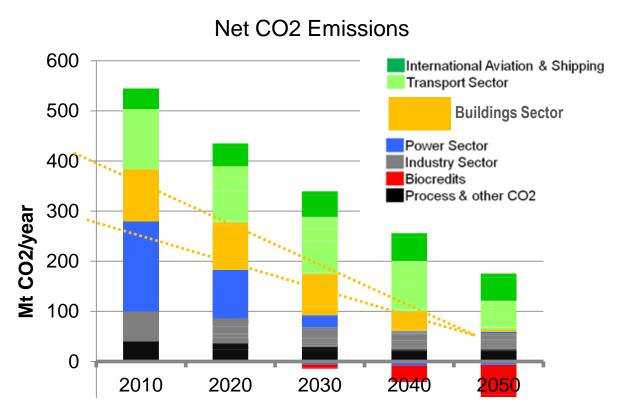
'Heating within the domestic sector currently accounts for 23% of UK energy demand'





Meeting National Emissions Targets

'Systems' view shows the need to decarbonise buildings

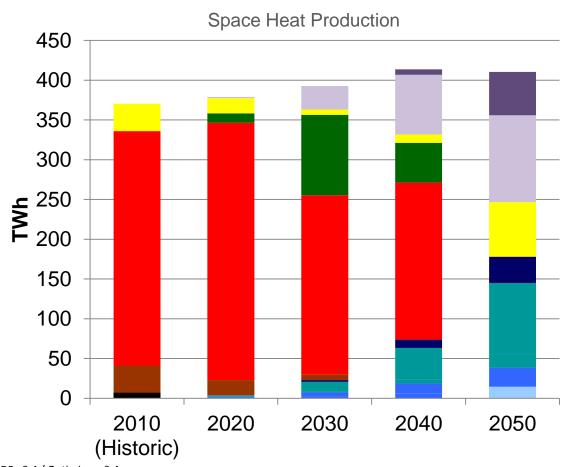


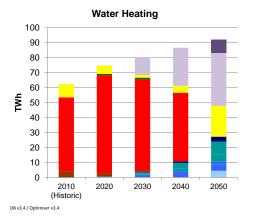
Challenge is establishing new heating solutions that substantially remove natural gas from homes





Space and Water Heating





Ground Source Heat Pump

Air Source Heat Pump

Electric Resistive

Biomass Boiler

Gas Boiler

Oil Boiler

District Heating (detached)

District Heating (semi-detached & terraced)

District Heating (flats & apartments)

District Heating (commercial & public)

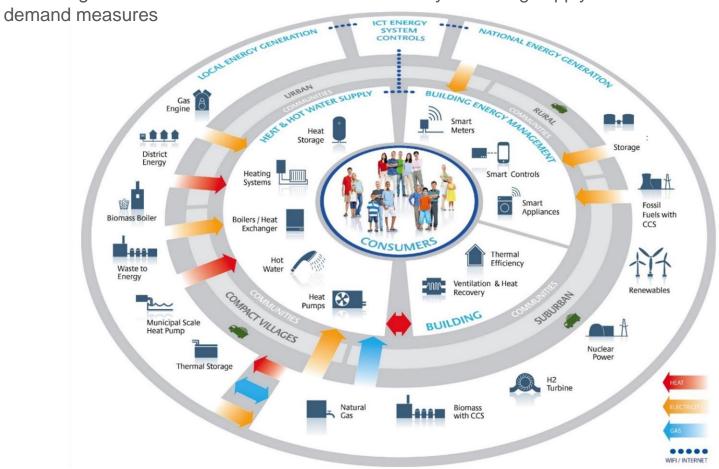
Solid fuel boiler





UK heat challenge

... Meeting local residents needs while cost-effectively balancing supply and







Meeting Consumer Needs

- Vital to understand the needs consumers seek to meet when using energy
- Incumbent boiler based solution is generally attractive to consumers

Consumer Appeal

Solutions must appeal to consumers if the UK is to meet its emissions targets

Costs

People want better control of the time, effort and money not simply minimise their running costs

Complexity

No simple relationship between the occupants, their property and what they need

Simplicity

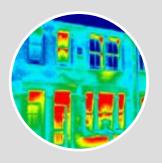
Major obstacles discourage those few who might want to upgrade to lower carbon heating







Technologies



Heat Demand Reduction

Energy efficiency measures that help meet consumer needs with reduced energy input



Heat Production

Technologies that convert an energy source to useful heat



Energy Storage

Technologies that help break the link between demand and supply



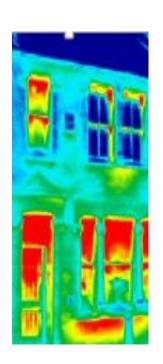
Energy System Management

System wide measures, including home energy management





Technologies – Heat Demand Reduction



Carbon Reduction Package	% CO2 Saving	Cost per Dwelling
Retrofix	33%	£7,500 - £21,000
Retrofix Plus	45%	£15,000 - £31,000





2,040,000 homes 12,850,000 tCO.



9,360,000 tCO.

= £b x 00,s for 26 million homes... and not meet the emissions target





Technologies - Heat Production

Individual Solutions

Natural gas | Gas / Oil Boiler

Natural gas Gas Absorption Heat Pump

Electric Heat Pump Electricity

Direct Resistance Heater Electricity

Electricity + Natural gas Hybrid Heat Pump

Heat

Heat

Heat

Heat

Heat





Shared Solutions

Natural Gas Bio-fuels Nuclear

Combined Heat & Power

Electricity Network

Electricity

Waste Heat Water Source

Heat Pump

Bio Etc.



Heat Network



Heat



Galliford Try





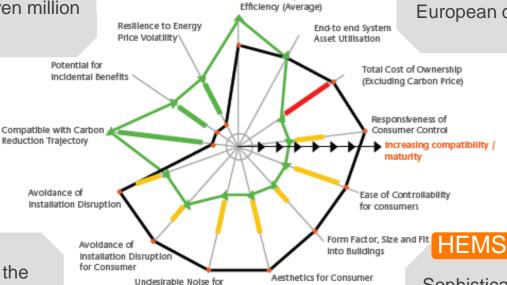
Technology Options

Retrofit

Comprehensive retrofitted efficiency measures deployed selectively – around seven million homes / £100billion

Heat Networks

Heat networks could become the system of choice for many UK consumers as many Western European cities



Consumer and Community

and Community

End-to end System

Energy Storage

Opportunities exist for the further development of high density thermal storage media for domestic situations

Sophisticated Home Energy Management System could support the design of heating solutions + tailored services





Ground Source Heat Pump

Energy System View

Resilience

Opportunity to build in resilience and flexibility around future energy sources

Biomass

Biomass resources - most valuable when used to generate hydrogen. Heat from biomass can play a transition role, and help to establish a market for domestically produced feedstock

Gas Networks

A consequence of a low carbon transition - significant reduction in the flexibility of supply provided by gas heating systems

Space Heat Delivery Air Source Heat Pump 450 Electric Resistance 400 Gas Boiler 350 Oil Boiler Electric 300 ≨²⁵⁰ Heat Networks -Various Building Types 150 Heat 100 50 2010 (Historic) 2050

System Architect

There is currently no owner for the holistic view of integrated electricity, gas and heat systems





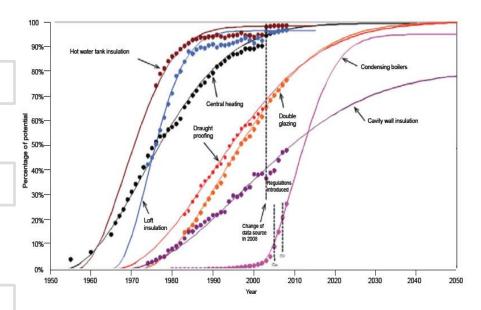
Consumer Propositions and Business Models

More consumer led and costly changes can be seen to take effect over a period of decades

Previous rapid transitions have been driven by strong policy requirements

Solutions lie in the development of a true and segmented understanding of consumer needs

Cost of heating is important – but cost alone is not necessarily the prime determinant of satisfaction



- "An understanding of the consumer's willingness to pay for the new service offerings will emerge, along with a greater understanding of the barriers to change, and the costs and welfare benefits of new solutions"
- varies greatly depending on the cost of the measures, the scale of their intrusion, the value delivered to consumers and importantly the extent to which they are optional "



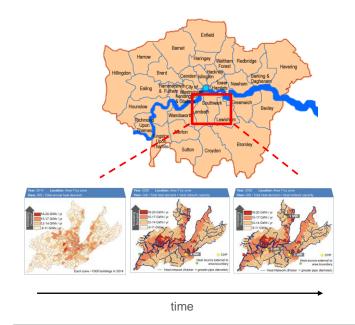


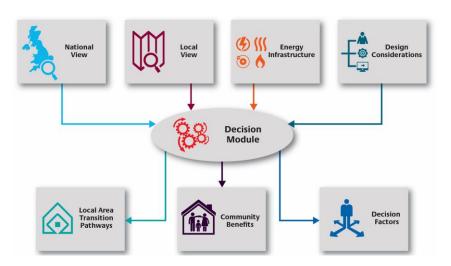
National Targets to Local Strategies

Future local energy infrastructure requirements are quite different. There is a real need to develop local energy strategies that identify the key inherent characteristics of the area

Strategies need to consider the geographical layout, house types, individual consumer preferences, availability of local energy resources, natural features and constraints

"More systematic analysis of these wider economic benefits that can help build the investment case in local areas"



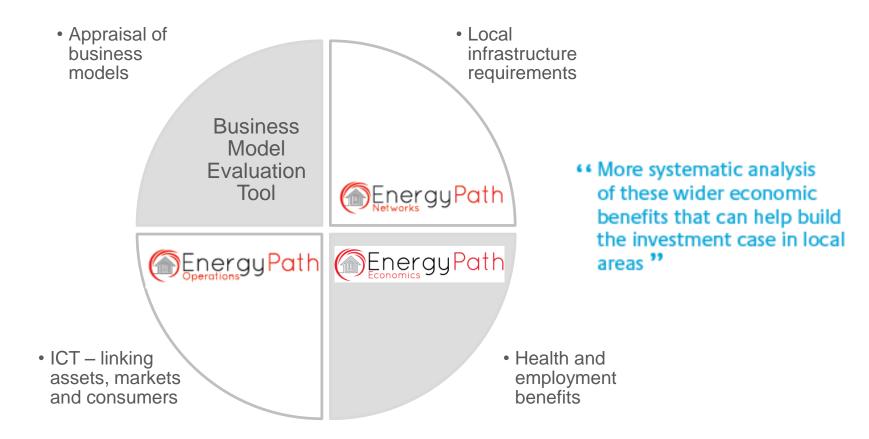








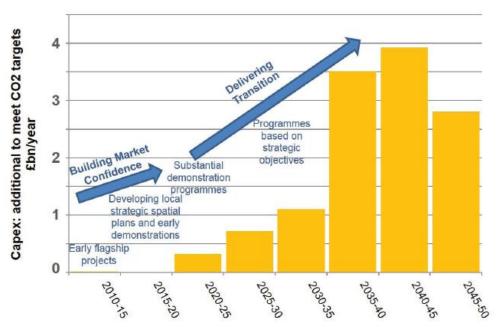
National Targets to Local Strategies







Preparedness, Policy and Leadership



"A lack of market confidence and delay in building the necessary momentum will inevitably lead to harder pressed resources and higher costs, along with missed targets and business opportunities"

Leadership

 Markets cannot be expected to engage without the essential foundations of leadership, clear strategic direction, effective policy and proven business models

Preparation

 "Preparedness phase" to translate overall targets into plans for action, deciding on policy needs and building supply chain

Consensus

 Challenges are not so much technology based, but around gaining public consensus and trust

Local Responsibility

 Essential to lay the foundations of transition by defining the necessary local responsibility and leadership expectation through a national policy framework





10 YEARS TO PREPARE

for a low carbon transition

Between 2025 and 2050 - 26 million homes will require new low carbon installations

20,000

homes per week



the equivalent of

10 Milton Keynes
each year

Eliminating emissions from buildings is more cost-effective than making deeper cuts in other sectors

£100_{bn}

likely cost of comprehensively retrofitting seven million homes

2,500Consumers



involved in ETI research around heating use and needs

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Carbon abatement costs increase around

30%

if electric heat systems are not used in any transition

Few consumers are presently engaged to change their heating systems to combat emission reductions







Money

our consumer research highlights people want better control of time, effort and money

There are two principal pathways for decarbonising domestic space and water heating





local area schemes using heat networks and individual home systems using electric heat

Next decade is critical

 10_{Years}







of the UK's housing stock will still be in use in 2050





contribution of household heating to national carbon emissions

in preparing for transition as rapid implementation is required from 2025 to meet 2050 targets







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For all general enquiries telephone the ETI on 01509 202020.



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