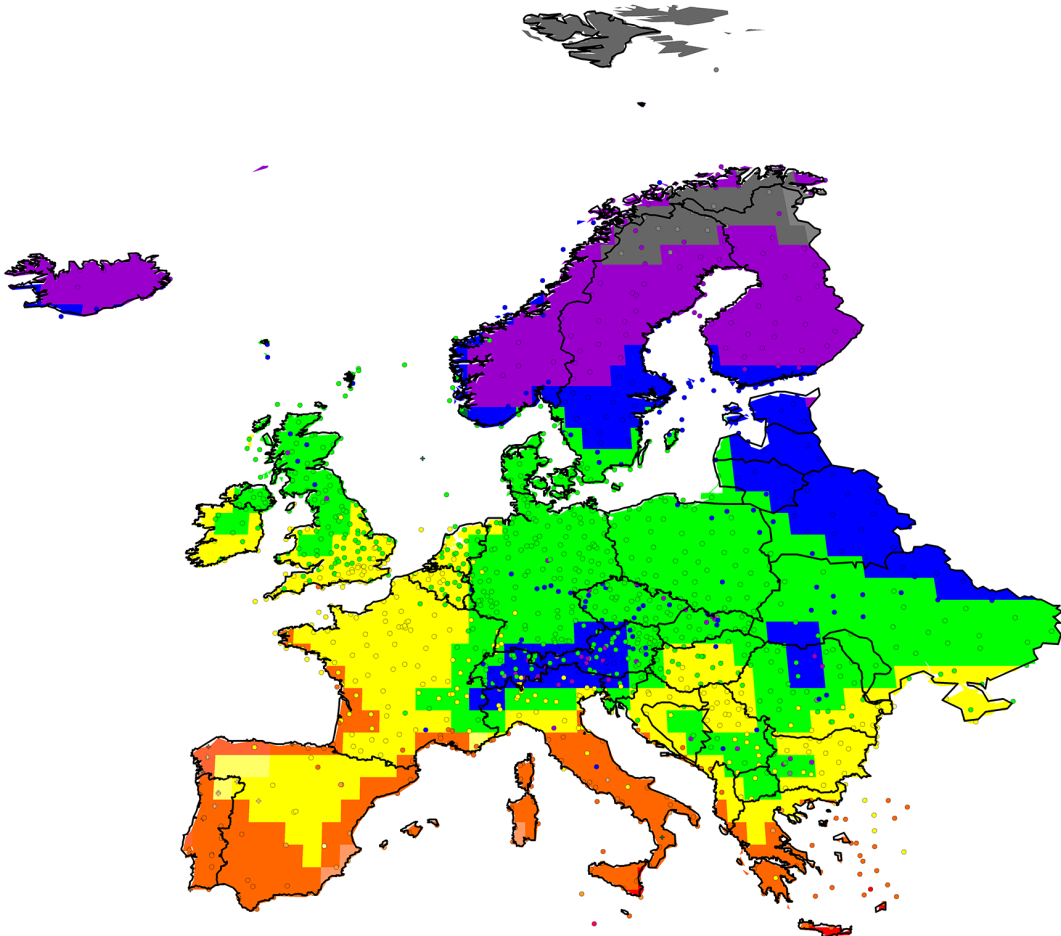
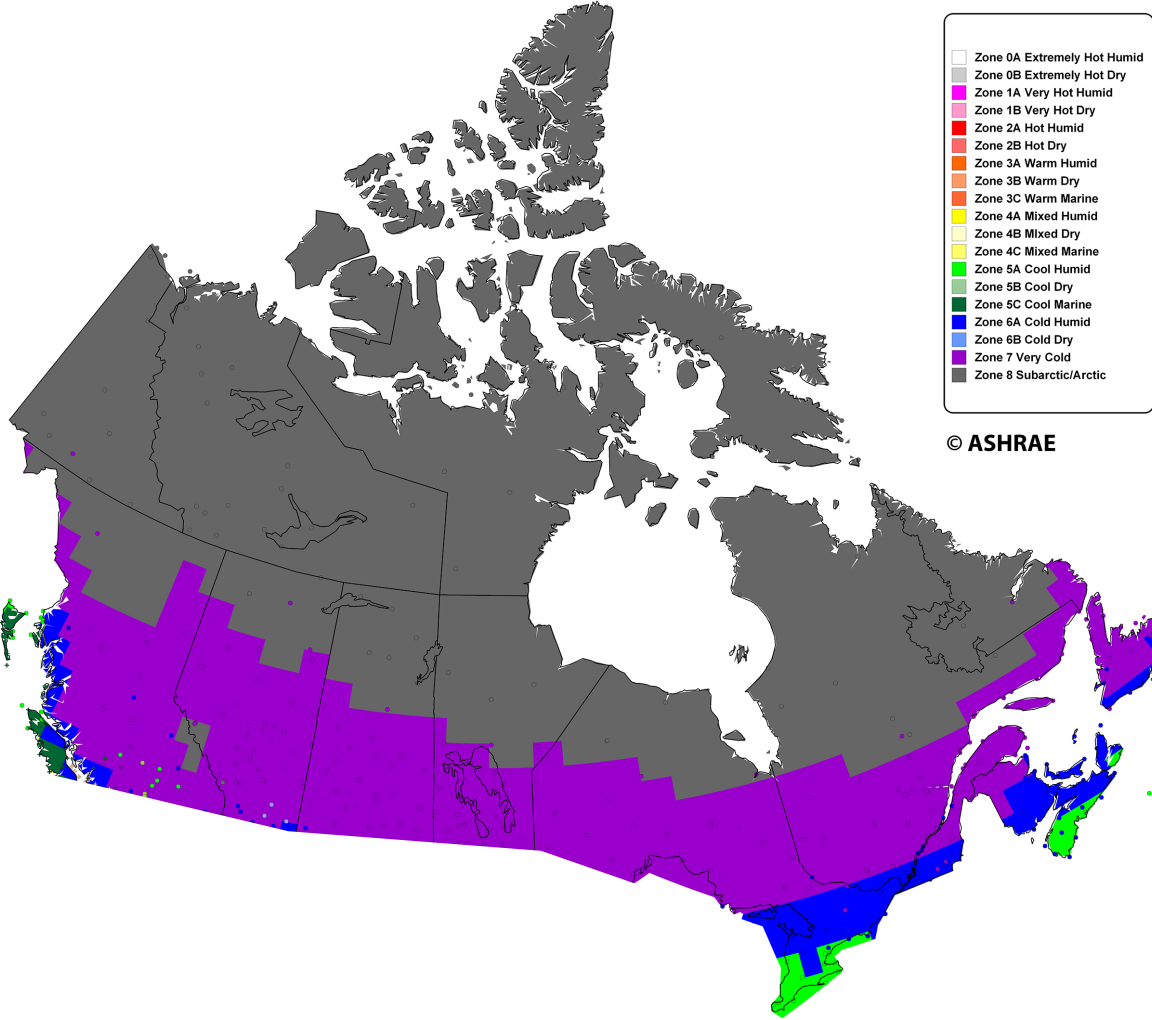


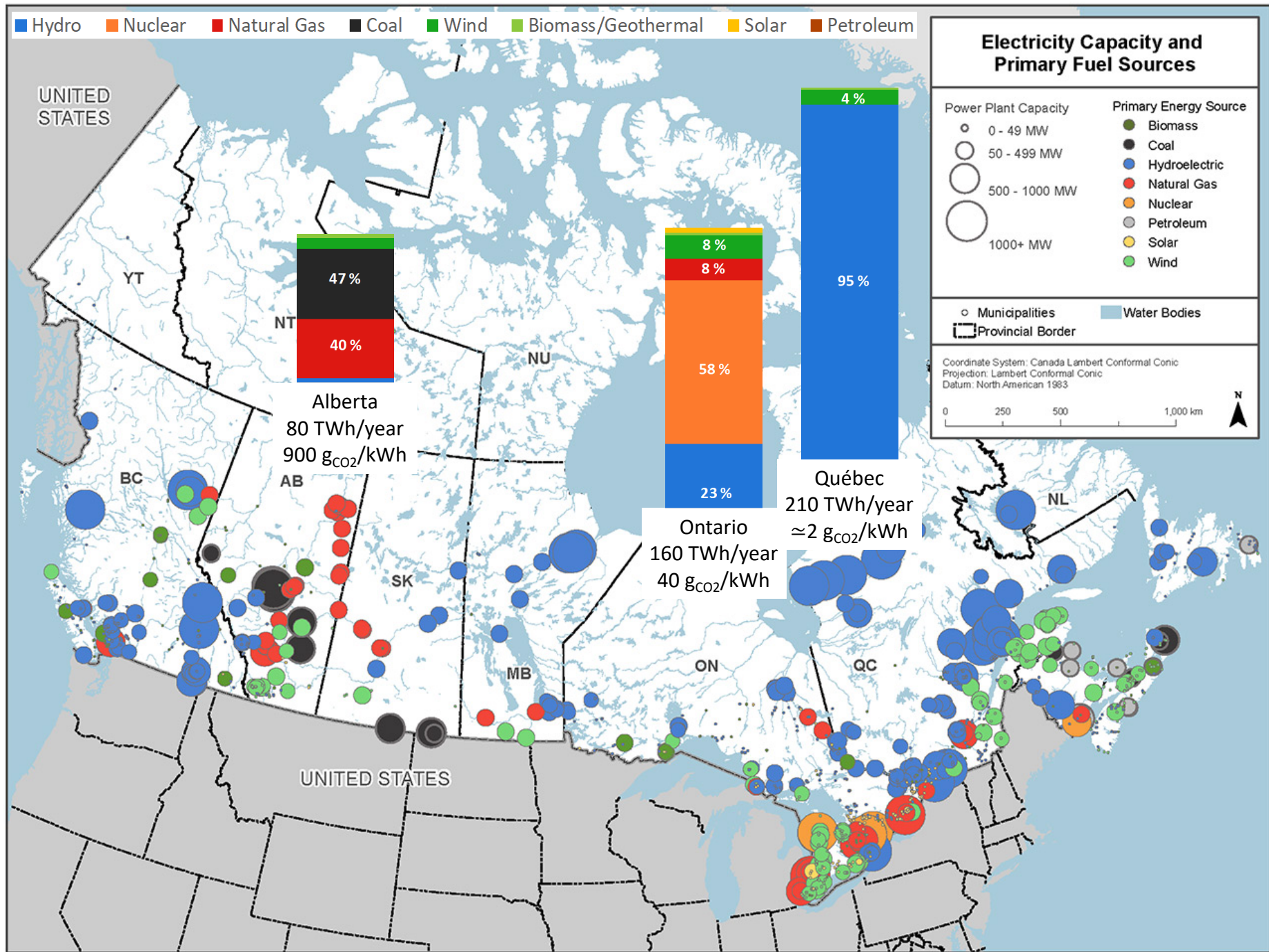
Towards Energy Flexibility: Canadian Context

Canada

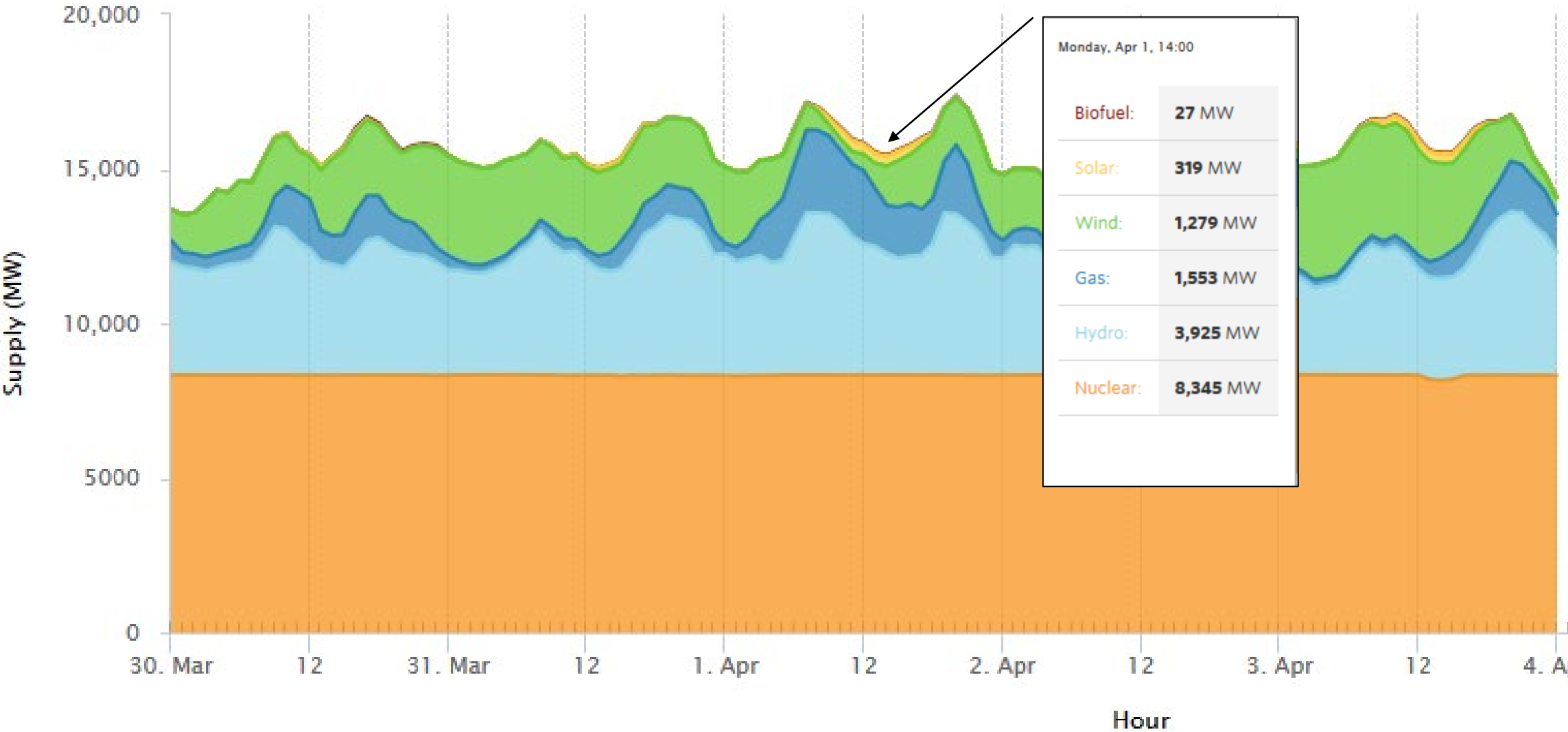


Climate zones (ASHRAE Std 169)

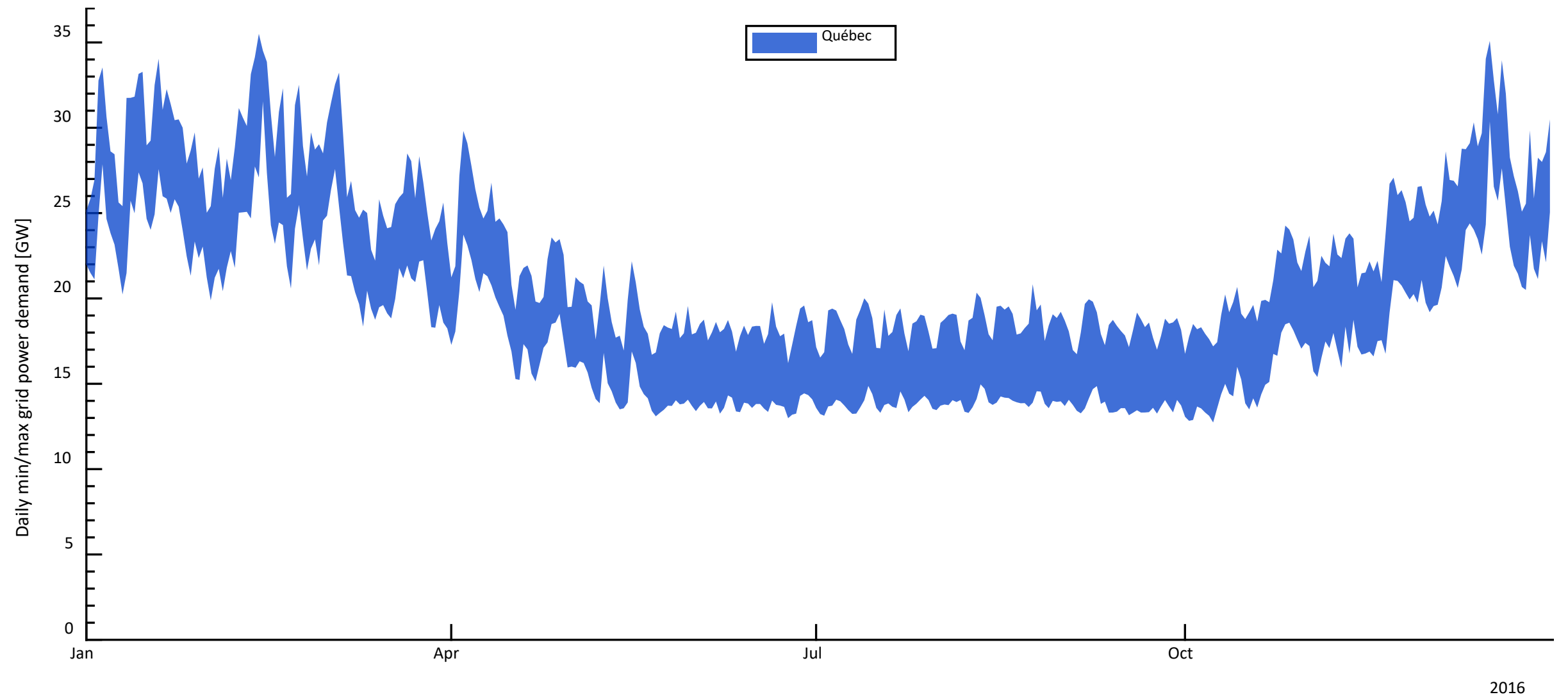




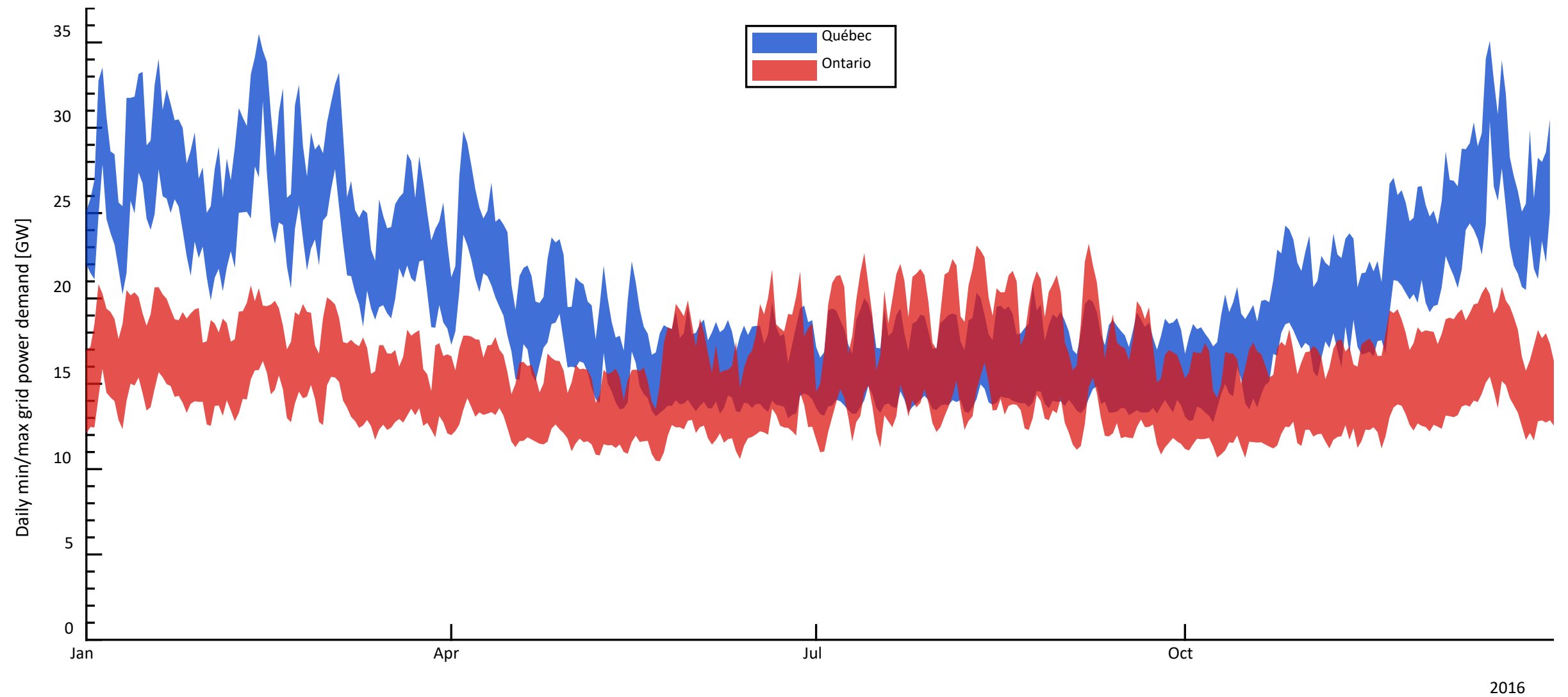
Solar and wind penetration - Ontario



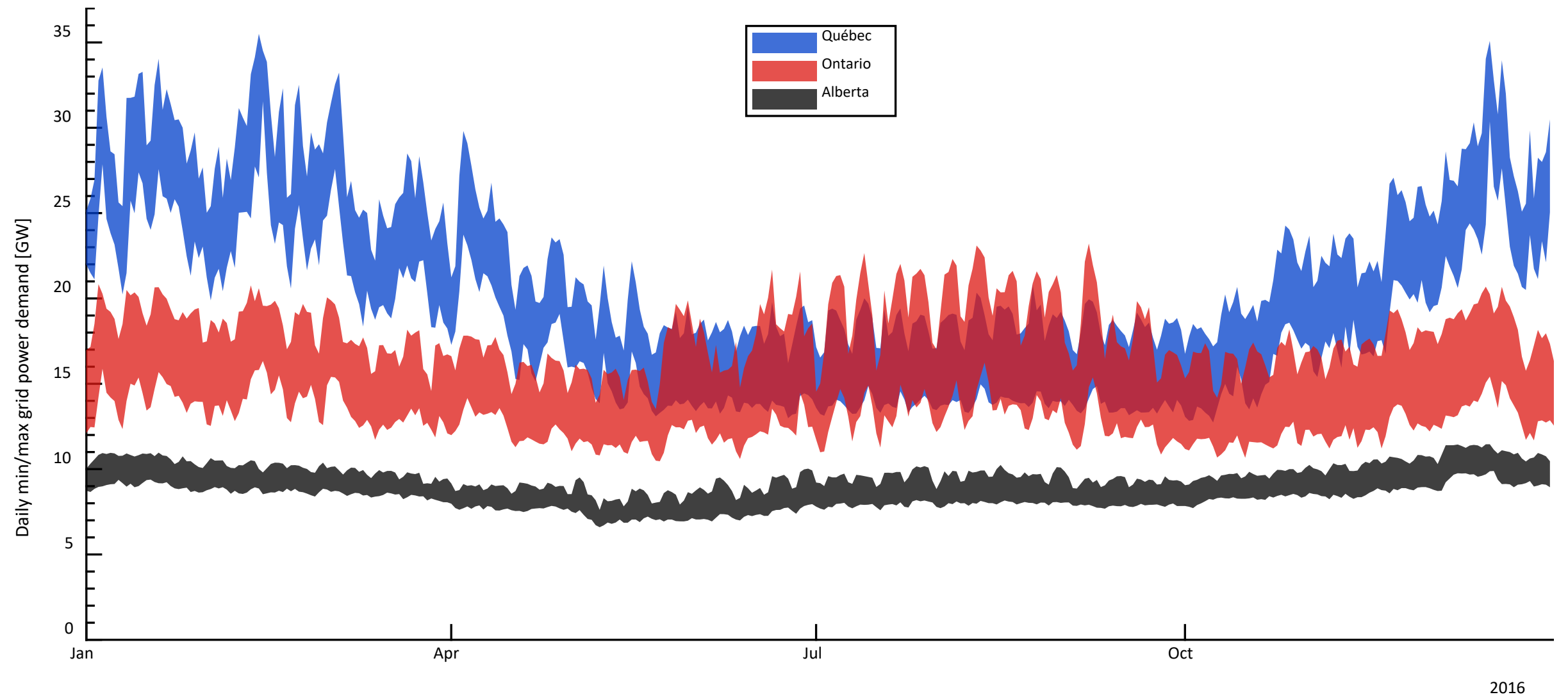
Daily power demand (min – max)



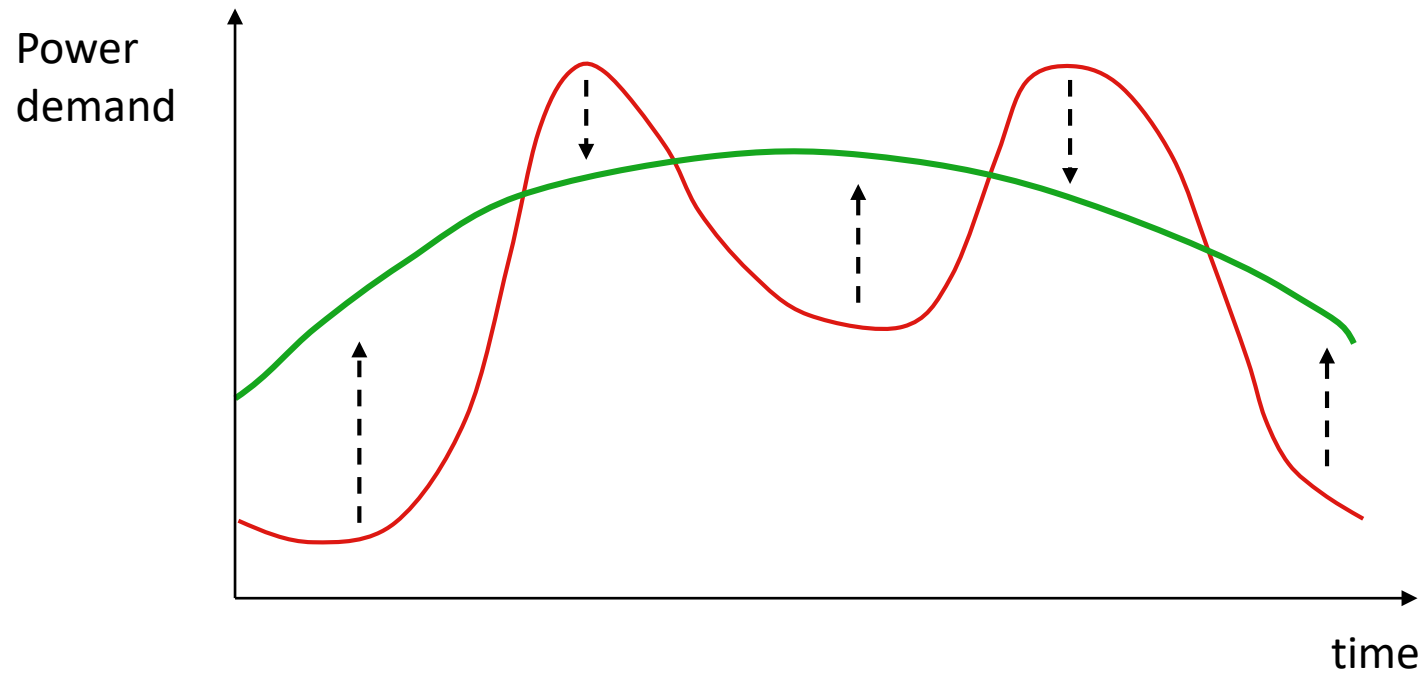
Daily power demand (min – max)



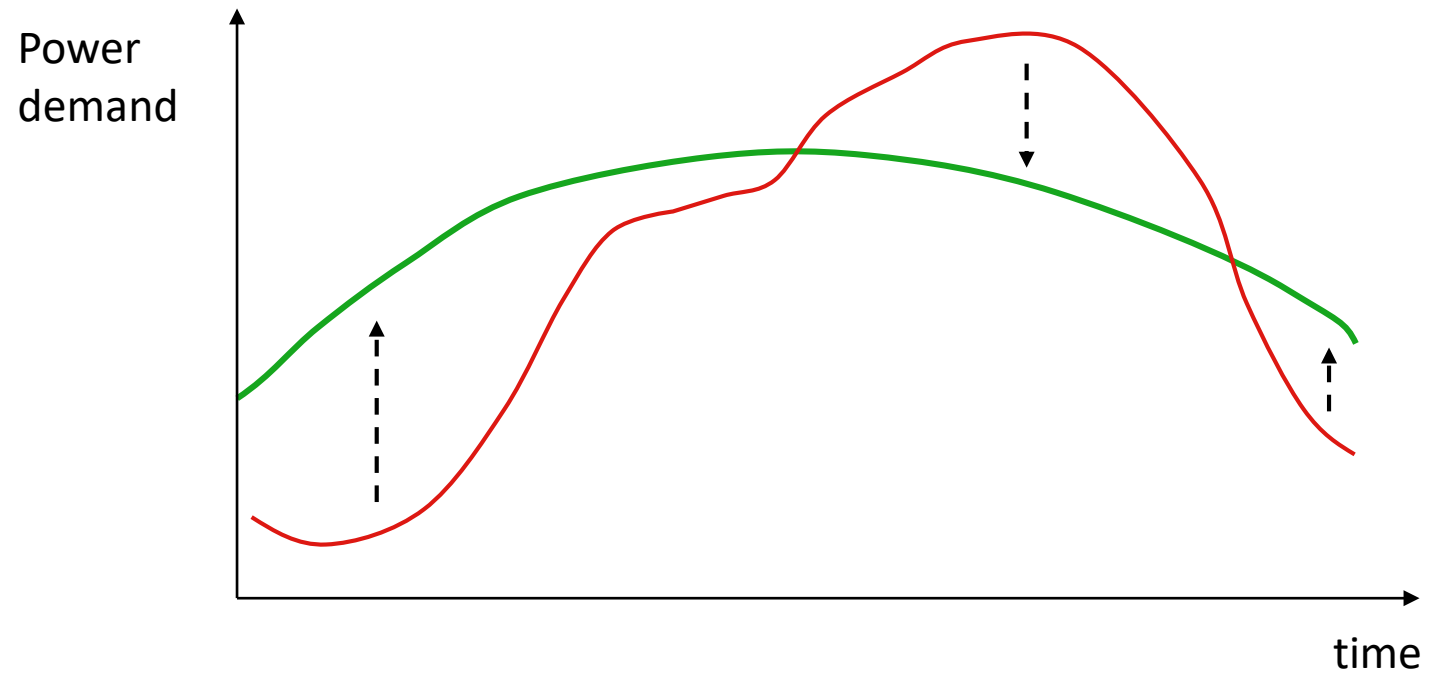
Daily power demand (min – max)



Daily profile – typical winter peak



Daily profile – typical summer peak



Flexibility programs in Canada ?

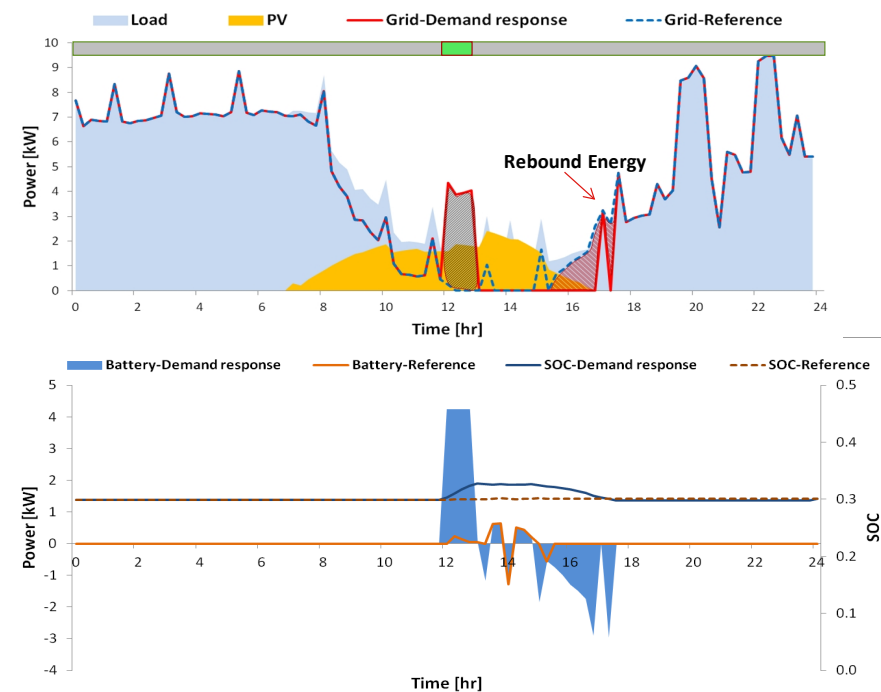
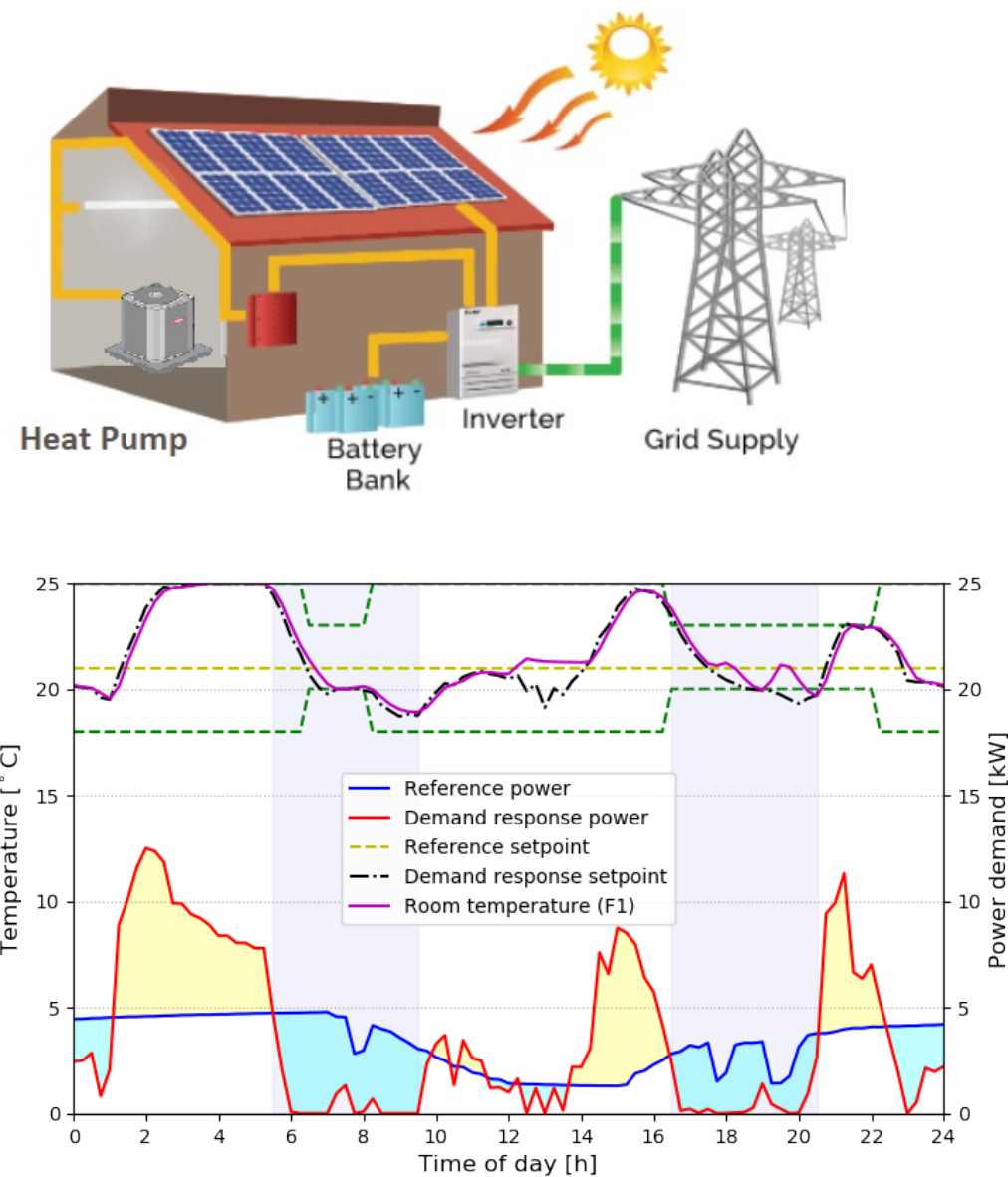
7 CAD = 4.7 EUR = 35 DKK

- The need is there and will be stronger with more heat pumps
- No general framework
- Some examples
 - Ontario has time of use rates for residential market (6.5 ¢/kWh to 13.2 ¢/kWh)
 - Québec residential market: flat rate, 7 ¢/kWh (but “smart” meters)
 - Voluntary “flexible” rates being planned
 - Time of day rates, or difference with a baseline
 - Québec commercial / institutional
 - Cost for energy and power
 - Incentive program uses the flexibility definition (actual – reference)
 - Value = 70 \$/kW for “flexibility events”

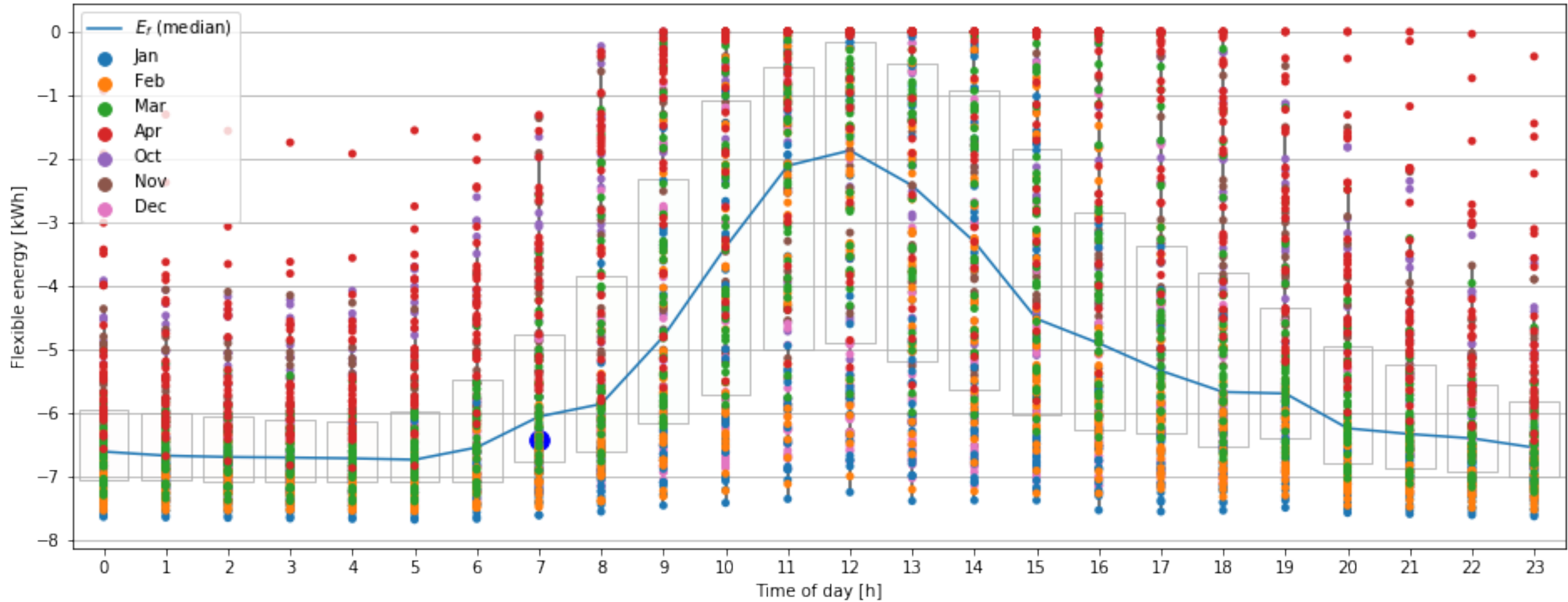
Energy flexibility examples

Modeling

Energy flexibility in a typical single-family house – with/without PV+battery



Energy flexibility is not one number

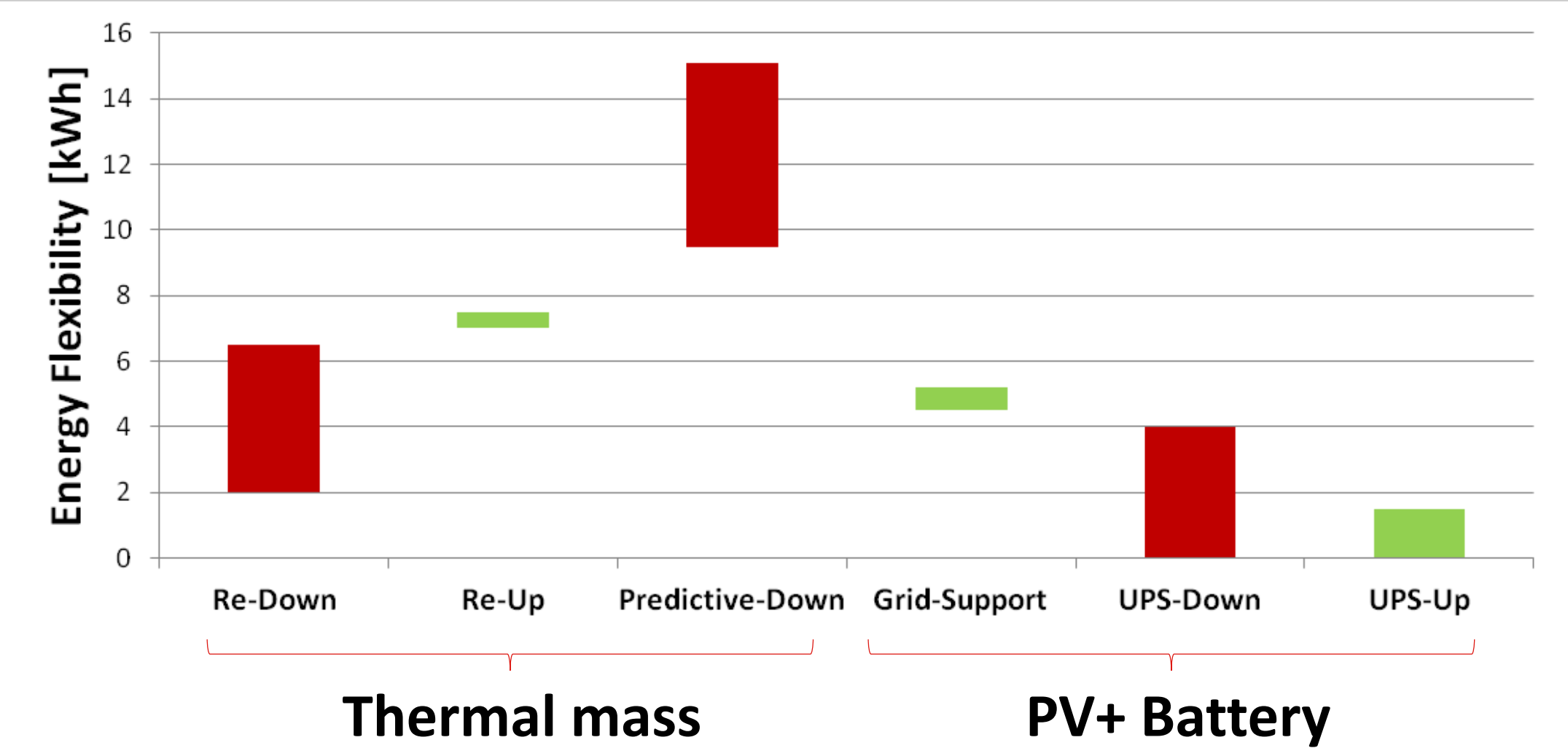


Downward flexibility – thermal mass, reactive control

Energy flexibility examples

Actual implementations

Flexible energy



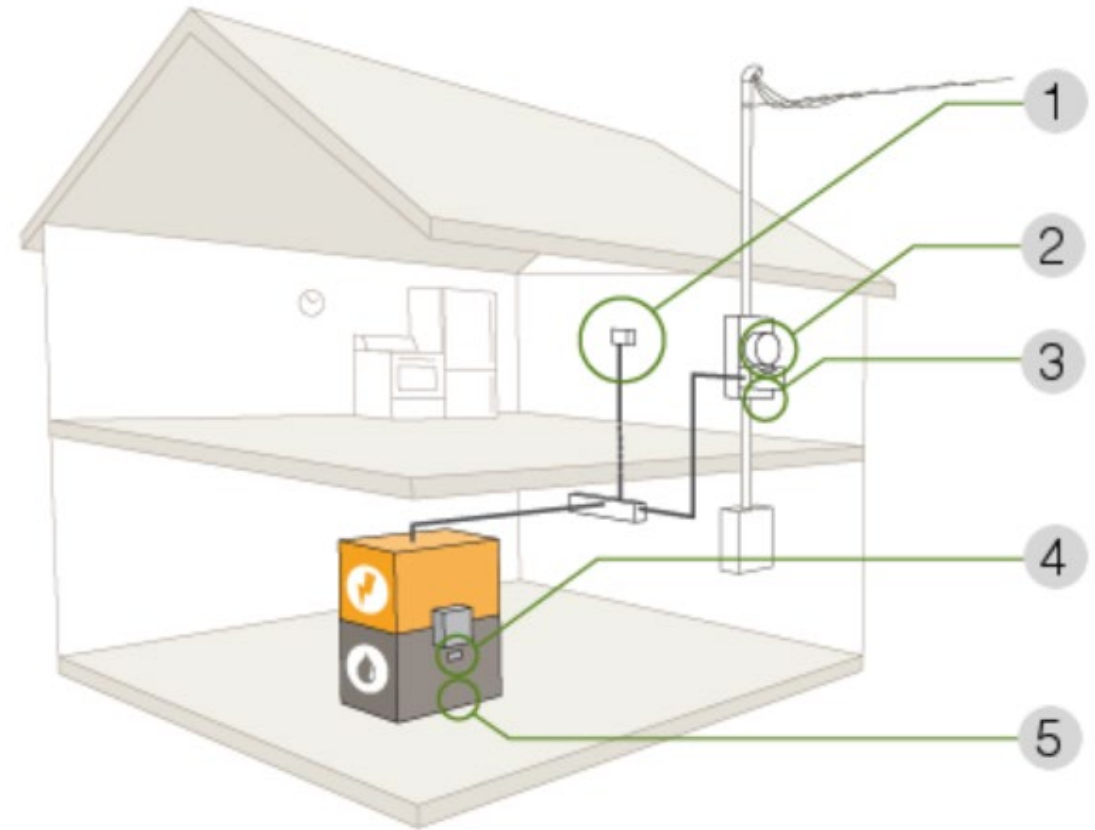
Implemented flexibility measure (QC): fuel switching (dual rate for residential)

Automatic fuel switching based on outdoor temperature

Indicator light inside the home

	> -12°C	< -12°C
Rate (¢/kWh)	4.4	25.6
Heating source	Electricity	Oil

≈ 450 CAD/year savings
(2200 DKK, 300 EUR)



Pilot programs for peak shaving (QC) – “smart” thermostats

Deployed connected line-voltage
thermostats in detached houses

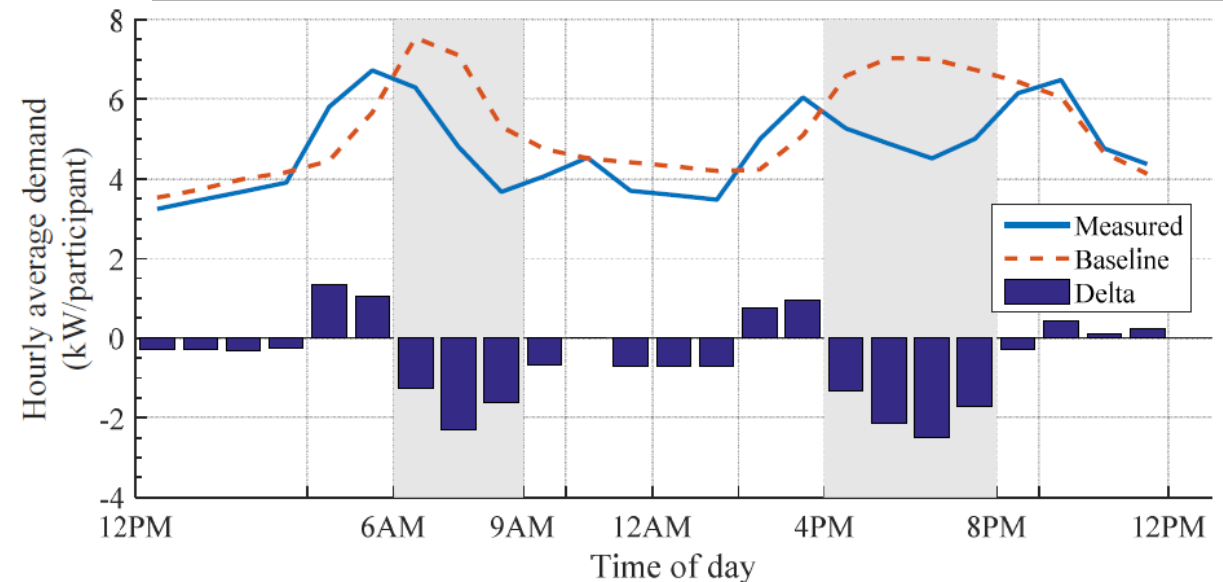
2 pilot studies (30 houses, 11 houses)

Assess:

Energy savings

Peak shaving based on Demand
Respond events (downward flexibility)

Customer comfort and satisfaction



References

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