



www.eti.co.uk

Multi-Vector Integration

Utility Week Live

Wednesday 24th May 2017

Liam Lidstone

ETI10 TEN YEARS
OF INNOVATION
2007 – 2017

© 2017 Energy Technologies Institute LLP

The information in this document is the property of Energy Technologies Institute LLP and may not be copied or communicated to a third party, or used for any purpose other than that for which it is supplied without the express written consent of Energy Technologies Institute LLP.

This information is given in good faith based upon the latest information available to Energy Technologies Institute LLP, no warranty or representation is given concerning such information, which must not be taken as establishing any contractual or other commitment binding upon Energy Technologies Institute LLP or any of its subsidiary or associated companies.



The UK energy system

- There are limited instances where multiple energy vectors are currently used in conjunction to satisfy energy requirements
- Future energy system development presents a number of interesting challenges and opportunities
 - Increased electrification places even more emphasis on balancing requirements
 - Greater demand variability and more intermittent generation can be detrimental to efficient asset utilisation
 - Is there a way to make use of existing assets to reduce investment requirements?
 - Does looking beyond single demands, supplies or networks allow for a more cost effective overall energy system?

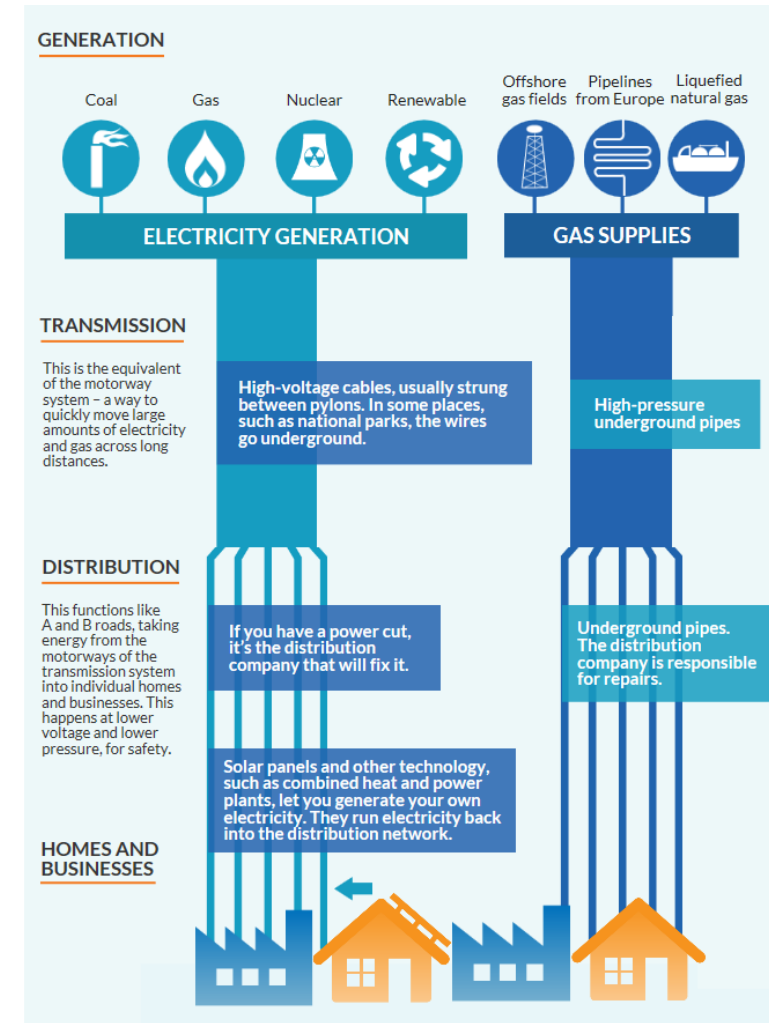
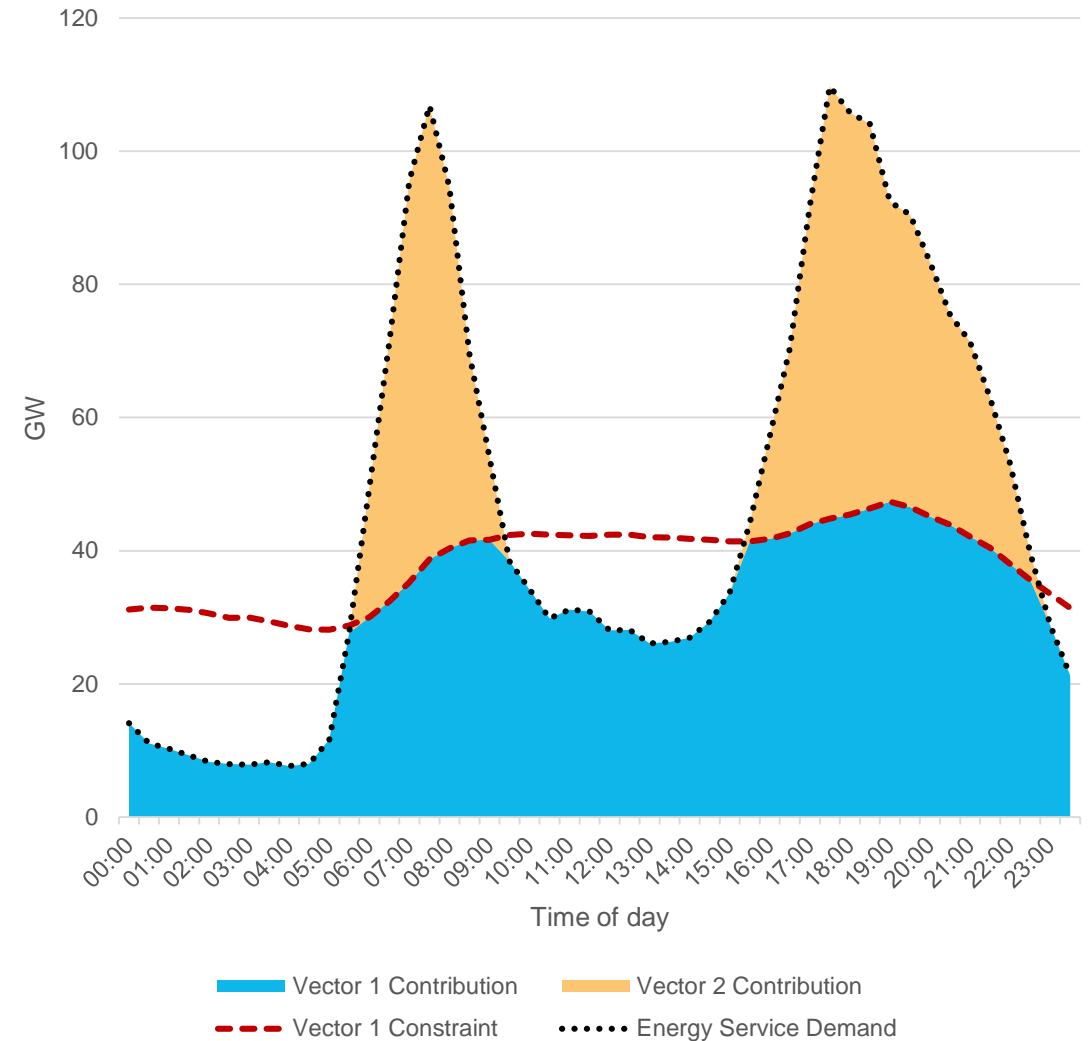


Image courtesy of Ofgem



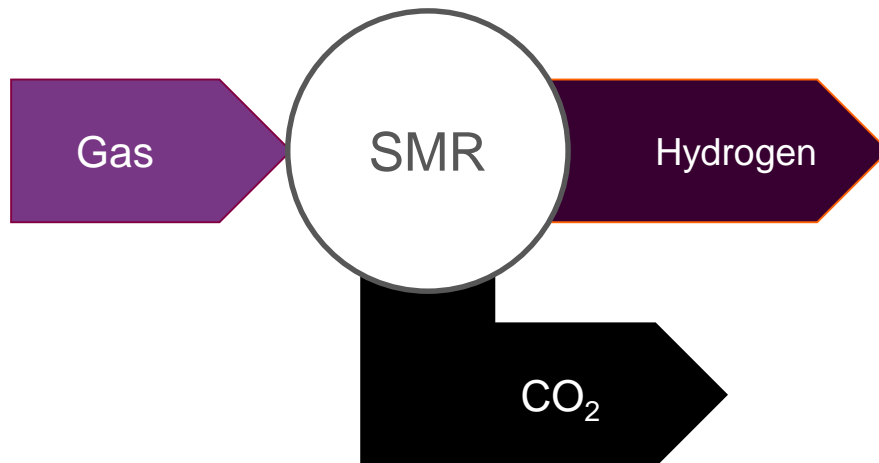
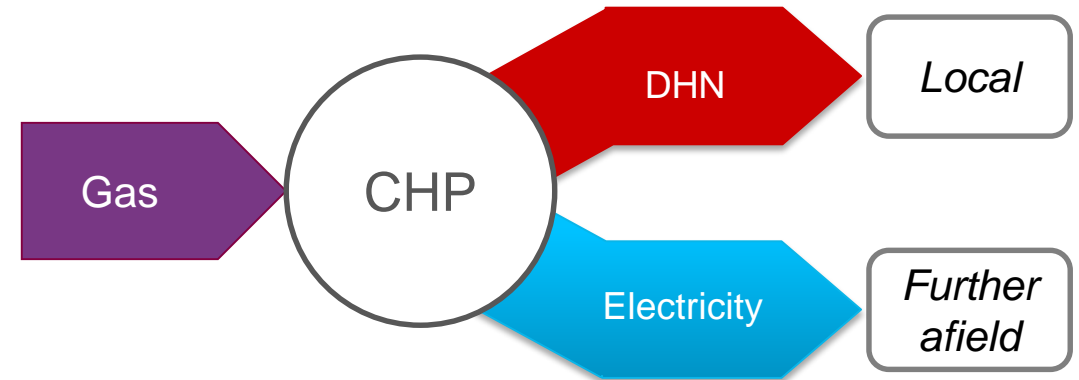
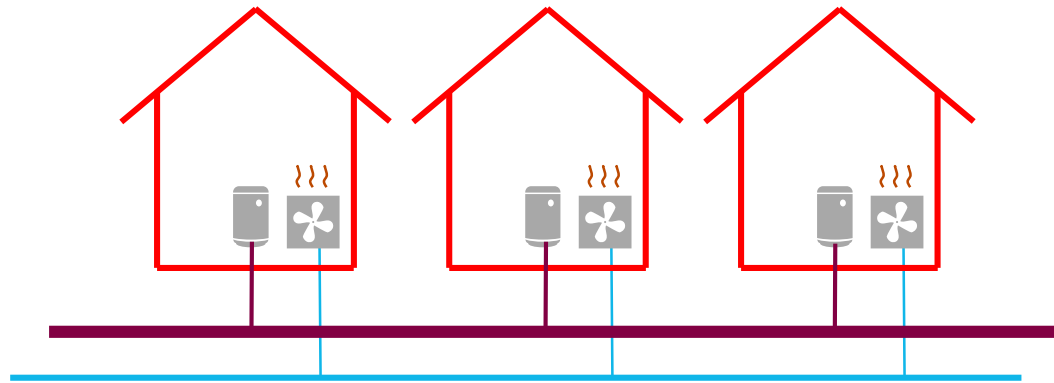
Integrating networks to optimise across energy vectors

- There are multiple instances where, in future, increased integration between networks could yield benefits
- Interdependencies could arise in terms of:
 - How networks develop
 - How networks are operated
- Development
 - One network replacing another (replacement)
 - Roll-out of one network supporting roll-out of another (support)
 - Roll-out of one network obviating the need for another (obviation)
- Operation
 - A shortfall in energy being available via one network being met by energy supplied by a second network (shortfall substitution)
 - One network providing additional energy when a primary network reaches the limit of its capacity (capacity extension)
 - Two or more networks permanently working in tandem (alliance)





Integrating networks to optimise across energy vectors

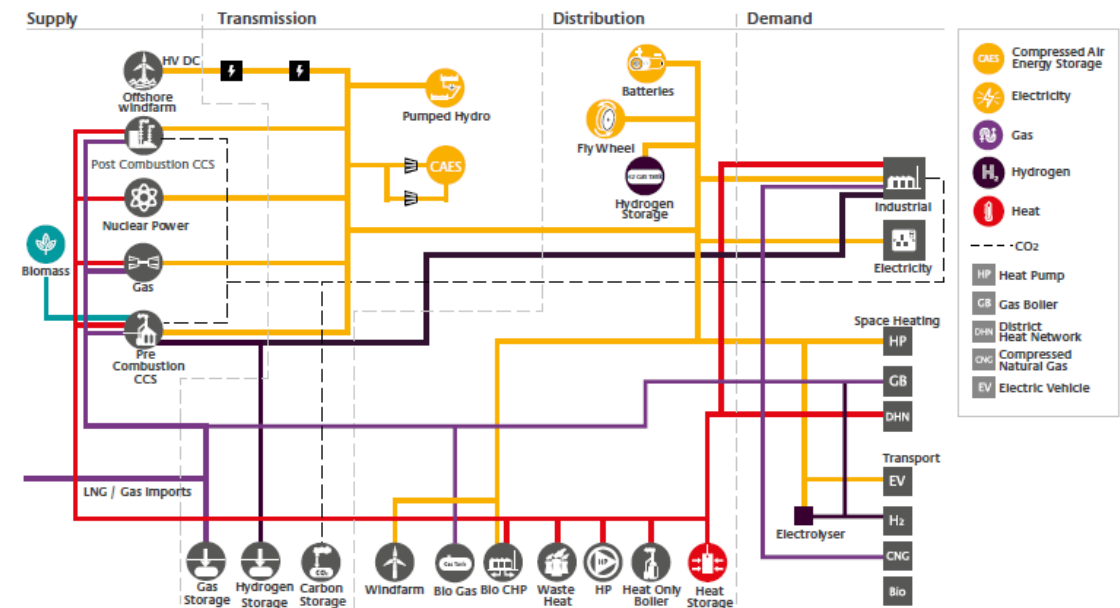


Further examples include:	Encouraging PHEVs to be run on liquid fuels at times of high electricity demand
	Using surplus wind to generate hydrogen
	Feeding surplus wind in remote areas into local heating systems or locally based EVs



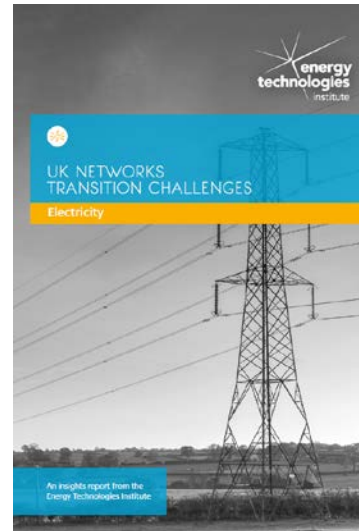
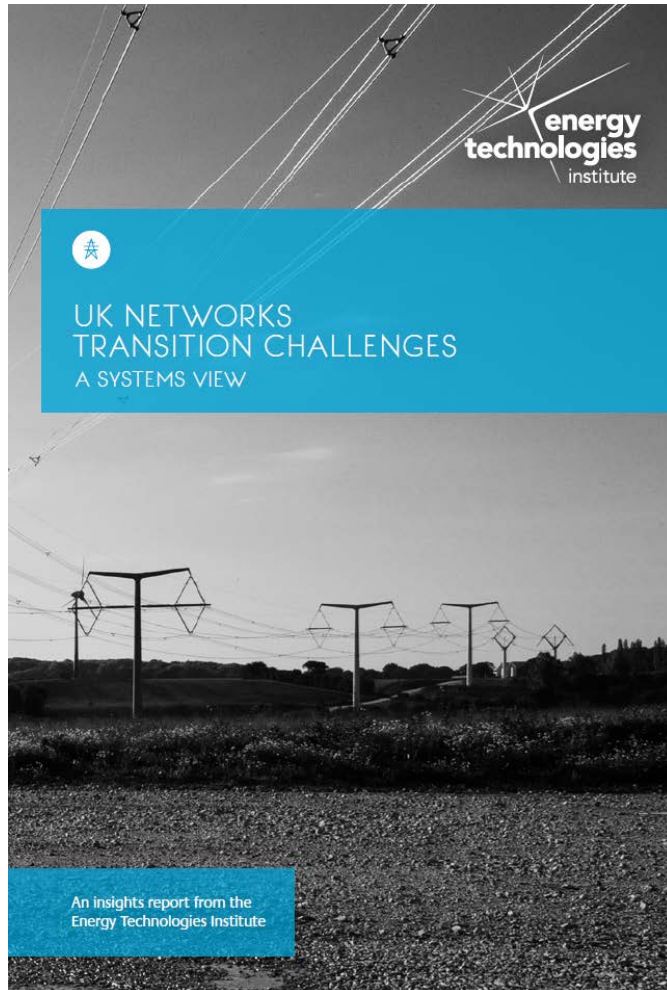
The aim of this project is to understand the opportunity for and implications of moving to more integrated multi vector network(s)

- identifying the ways in which different networks could interact, e.g. one network providing peak capacity support for another
- determining how prominent these interdependencies could be
- examining what the effects on each of the networks would be
- identifying any technology and/or operational opportunities that would facilitate any increased integration between vectors that may emerge



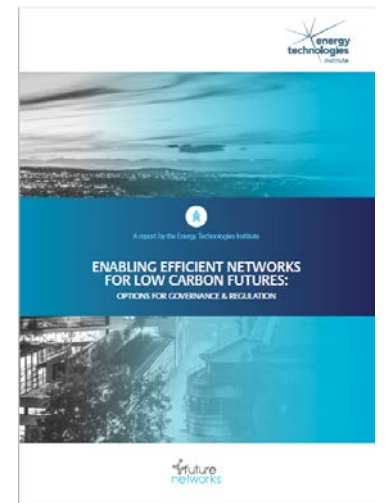


Available on the ETI's website



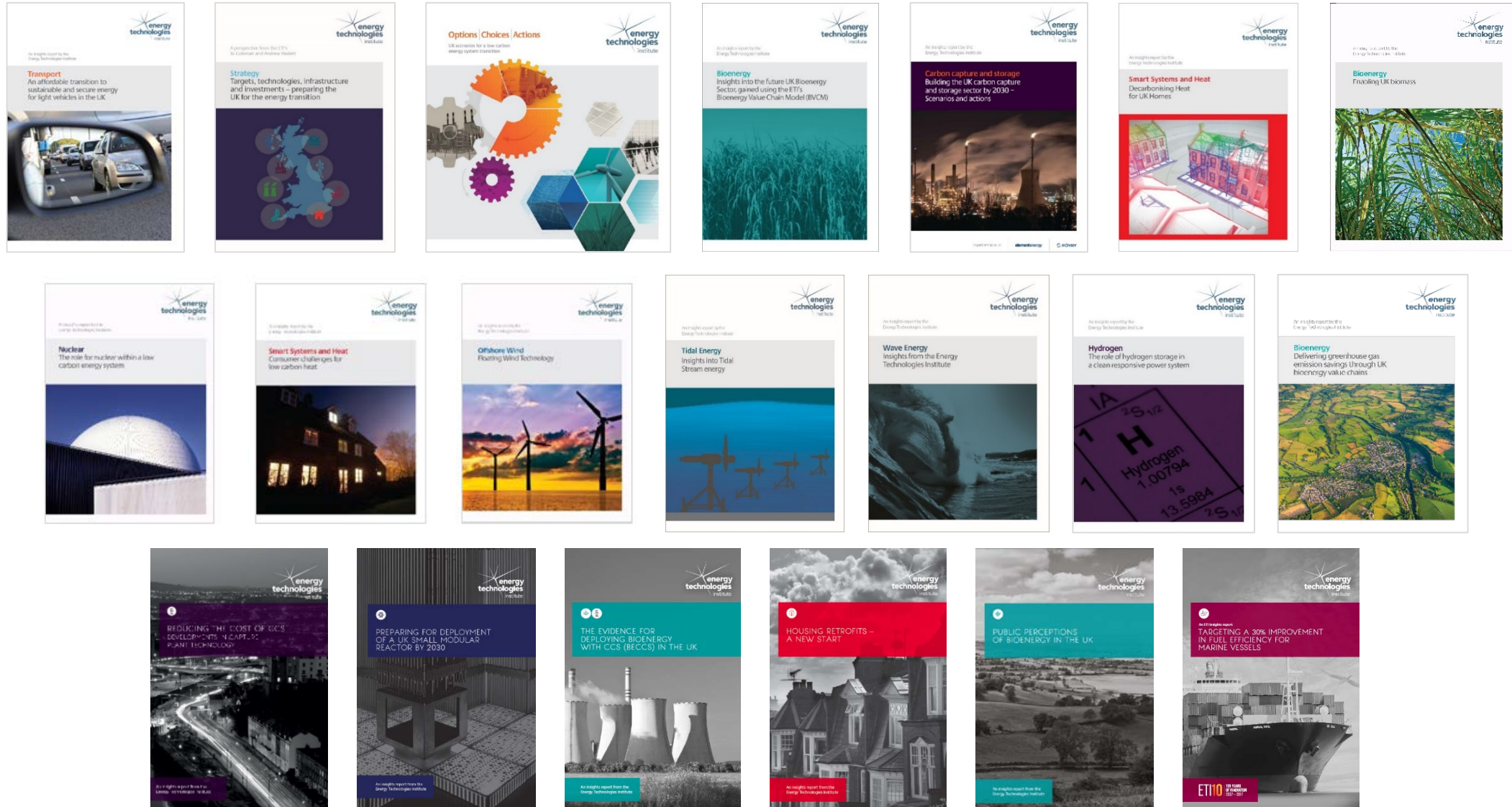
Available at: <http://www.eti.co.uk/insights/uk-network-transition-challenges-a-system-view>

Or search for: **ETI network transitions** or **network transition challenges**





Additional ETI Insights Papers





Registered Office
Energy Technologies Institute
Holywell Building
Holywell Park
Loughborough
LE11 3UZ



For all general enquiries
telephone the ETI on 01509
202020.



For more information about
the ETI visit www.eti.co.uk



For the latest ETI news and
announcements email
info@eti.co.uk



The ETI can also be followed
on Twitter [@the_ETI](https://twitter.com/the_ETI)