



Demand Response Smart Grid Economics Project in Japan

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What Japan's Energy Policy Will Be After the March 11 Disaster?

The Current Discussions include the following points:

- Decrease the nuclear power share from 30% at present to 0% (possibly) in the long-run.
- Increase the renewable energy share from 10% at present to 20% in 2020.
- Speedup the smart meter deployment among 80% households within 5 years.
- Reconsider the structure of electricity industry including the vertical separation.
- Proceed the smart grid pilots to cut demand peaks.

1

The Disaster and Smart Grid Policy

- In light of the March 11 earthquake and the Fukushima crisis, a radical reconsideration of Japanese energy policy is now being discussed.
- The smart grid consists of home appliances equipped with ICT technology, connected to the power grid, and can achieve energy saving and cost reduction.
- The Ministry of Economy (METI) of Japan started an experiment called the smart community program in four cities from 2011 to 2014: Yokohama, Toyota, Kyoto, Kyushu.
- I now work as an economic advisor to investigate the economic consequences and manage the social experiment by introducing Smart meter, Home Energy Management System, and Smart Community.

2

Kyoto

High-tech HEMS

- 'Smart tap' which visualizes energy consumption and controls home electronics energy usage.
- 'Electric power virtual coloring' technology that actualizes total home energy management system.

Yokohama

Large-scale (4000) Smart Homes

- Energy management system which integrates HEMS, BEMS, CEMS (27000 kW)
- Use of heat and unused energy
- The largest scale 4000 Smart homes, 2000 EVs

Kyushu

Dynamic Pricing

- Energy management system which integrates demand-side managements (HEMS, BEMS) and main grid system.
- Real-time pricing management in 70 companies and 200 houses

Toyota

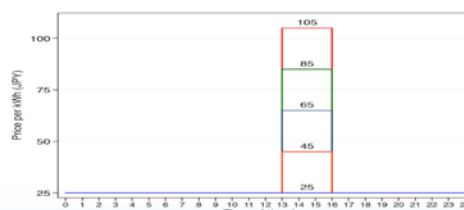
Plugin HEV cars (next Plus)

- EV/PHEV deployment with V2H and V2G
- Use of heat and unused energy as well as electricity
- Demand response with more than 70 home

3

Multiple Critical Peak Pricing Treatments

- Past experiments had only one level of CPP (critical peak pricing) and seldom estimated the global demand elasticity. I therefore offered that multiple CPPs should be examined, such that some response threshold would be detected.
- TOU (time of use) = $\text{€}45$ for the non-event days, multiple CPPs = $\text{€}65$, $\text{€}85$, $\text{€}105$ /kWh randomly for the event days.



4

Randomized Assignment of Treatment but Samples are Self-Selected

- Randomized assignment of treatment

Control Group	Dynamic Pricing Group	Conservation-Warning Group
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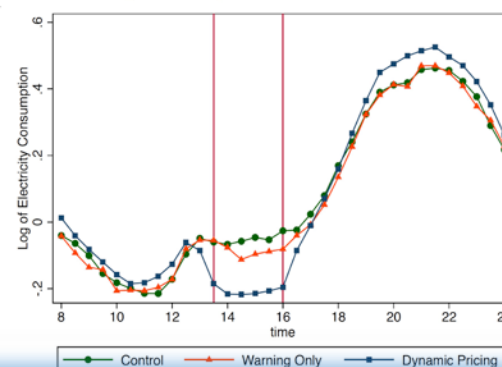
- Sample selection process:

- Participants receive \$200 per year for a participation reward
- Receive a smart meter & in-home display for free
- Agree that their electricity price may change
- We guarantee that their excess payment never exceed \$100 per year
- No one exceeded this \$100 threshold during the experiment

5

(Kyoto Experiment)

Mean Log Consumption of Treatment and Control



6

The Kyoto Experiment Result

- Conservation Warning has the 3% peak cut effect on 15 DR event days.
- TOU has the 6% peak cut effect on non DR event days.
- Multiple CPPs have the 15 – 19 % peak cut effects on 15 DR event days.
- The effects increase with the price level, but the width decreases gradually.

Peak Cut Effects		Effects (%)	Statistical Significance
Conservation Warning		- 3.3%	5% significant
Non DR Event Day	TOU (€ 45)	- 6.0%	1% significant
	CPP (€ 65)	- 15.1%	1% significant
DR Event Day	CPP (€ 85)	- 17.2%	1% significant
	CPP (€ 105)	- 18.5%	1% significant

7

From Social Experiment to Social Development

- Smart grids will impact the complete deregulation of retail electricity prices that is planned in Japan for 2016.
- The introduction of smart meters will enable smart pricing in accordance with electricity usage and trigger the entry of new electric power companies that target specific customers.
- Moreover, the smart grid encourages the efficient consumption of electricity. This would increase the management efficiency at electric power industries through reductions in imports of primary energy and of surplus power-supply equipment.
- Now, it is time for the nation to take on the challenge of implementing this social reform.

8