

1. Household Energy Awareness Technologies – HEAT'07

2. What is integrated with DSM

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| DG | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Energy storage | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Smart grid technologies | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

3. What is the level of commercialization

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Research project | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Demonstration | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Field test | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Existing practice | <input type="checkbox"/> |

4. Where to find more information?

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5. Objectives of the case

Real-time meter reading enables upto-date invoicing and also provides electricity users with new kinds of possibilities to easily monitor their electricity consumption. In this way, people can easily review their electricity consumption behavior and maybe start thinking about ways to save energy. The objective of the HEAT project is to test the system in practise and get experience from households. The results are expected to provide valuable additional information about the use of advanced measurement techniques in order to reach better energy efficiency.

6. Business rationale/model

7. Technologies used

The electricity meters of the test households have been deployed with a device that sends the electricity use information to the server of the service provider. The consumers can monitor their own electricity use through the Internet where it is displayed as a real-time graphic representation.

8. Short description of the case

Energy savings benefit households as lower energy bills and at the same time decrease their climate change impacts. This is why consumers need information that helps them

to make more sensible use of energy - it is easier to save energy if households can monitor the consumption as accurately and quickly as possible.

HEAT (Household Energy Awareness Technologies), a joint project of energy, environment and technology experts, is developing a new method to measure electricity consumption, and new user services for households that want to improve their energy efficiency.

During autumn 2007, ten households in the Helsinki region test a new real-time system for measuring the electricity consumption. The electricity meters of the test households have been deployed with a device that sends the electricity use information to the server of the service provider. The consumers can monitor their own electricity use through the Internet where it is displayed as a real-time graphic representation.

9. Achieved/expected results (operational savings, CO₂, efficiency enhancement)
The results are expected to provide valuable additional information about the use of advanced measurement techniques in order to reach better energy efficiency.
10. Lessons learnt