Demand response naypyidaw

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Sourced the majority of our data from hundreds of thousands of quotes through our own marketplace.

Incorporated third-party data and information from primary sources, government agencies, educational institutions, peer-reviewed research, or well-researched nonprofit organizations.

Built our own database and rating system for solar equipment, including solar panels, inverters, and batteries.

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A large portion of the cost of electricity comes from a very small portion of hours out of the year. As a result, utilities, electricity grid operators, and private companies alike are finding innovative solutions to these infrequent but substantial electricity costs. One product in particular that has already proven to be successful throughout the country is demand response.

The electricity grid becomes most stressed when there is high demand for electricity. In essence, high demand for electricity requires a higher supply of electricity, which both stresses the grid and results in higher prices for all energy users. Similar to other industries, the price of electricity is, at its core, a supply and demand equation. As such, there are two ways to reduce costs to consumers and stress on the grid: either build more power plants to provide a greater supply of electricity or reduce demand for electricity on the system at times when it would otherwise stress the grid.

Demand response is a way to reduce the stress on the grid and high electricity prices. By curtailing or reducing the demand for electricity during certain time periods, demand response programs are able to cut prices by reducing the need to run high-cost generators. Instead of supply, or power plants, turning on in response to higher demand, it is demand turning off in response to higher prices and stress on the system.

Generally speaking, demand response program requirements are very reasonable. For instance, a typical program may provide commercial customers with a day"s notice of a demand response event, require the customer to curtail-or shut off-electricity consumption for between 4 and 6 hours, and will only call a maximum of 12 events per year, or fewer by season.

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While large electricity consumers present the greatest opportunity for demand response, in some states, residential electricity consumers can participate in programs that aggregate the impact of individual consumers to have a larger impact. The most common type of program for residential consumers is called air conditioning cycling: during a demand response event, your AC unit will run for only 20 minutes per hour during each hour of the event. The program characteristics are typically the same in terms of the length of the event and the number of events per year or season, and these programs pay you for your participation while potentially resulting in a very slightly perceptible change in your comfort at home.

Demand response is primarily economic innovation. Companies discovered that they could make money by paying other companies not to operate so long as they did so at the right time of year and in the right markets. While the intricacies of electric power markets in deregulated states require more than a paragraph of explanation, suffice it to say that there is a financial benefit to utilities, grid operators, demand response providers, and you, the electric consumer, to reducing demand instead of increasing supply.

Beyond reducing everyone"s annual electricity costs, though, demand response also has the co-benefit of reducing pollution. Often, demand response is called upon on the hottest or coldest days of the year, when the alternative is to run extremely dirty and very old, oil-fired power plants. In regions like the Northeast, running oil-fired power plants a dozen hours out of the year results in a sizeable chunk of the region"s annual carbon emissions from the electric sector. Demand response reduces the need to run oil power plants and, as such, helps reduce emissions.