



Department for
Energy Security
& Net Zero

2nd OpenADR++ Users Conference Europe, Nov 19-20, 2024,
London UK

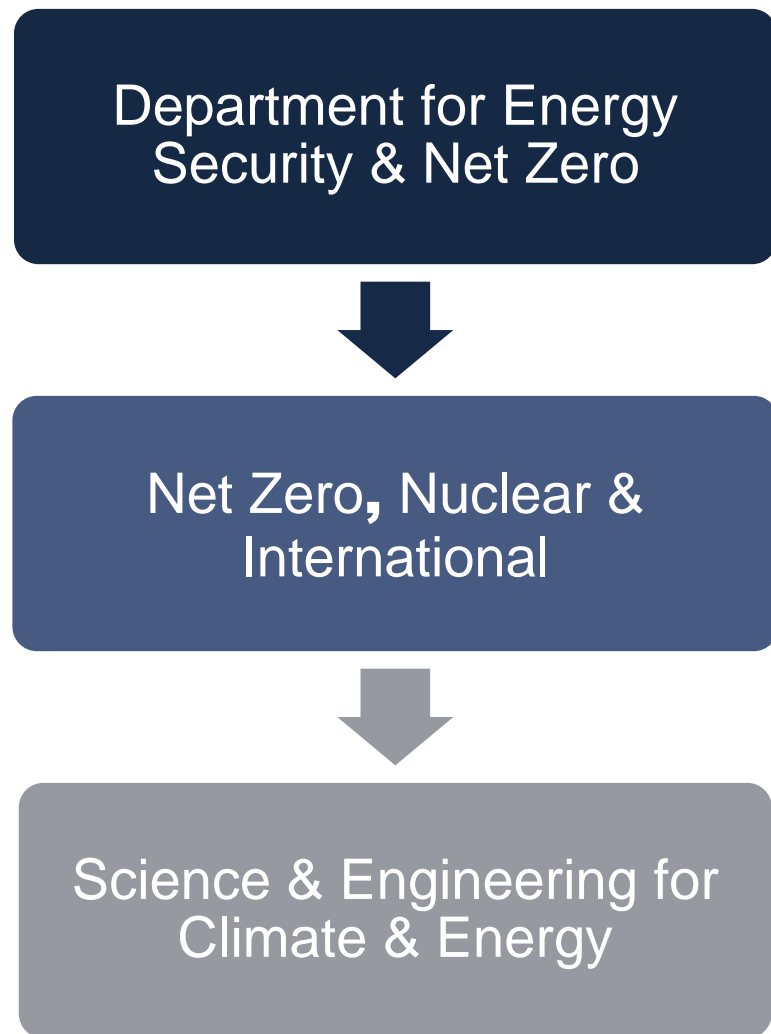
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Introduction to IDSR Programme & PAS 1878:1879

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SICE & NZIP



£1 Billion Net Zero Innovation Portfolio

-  Energy Storage and Flexibility
-  Future Offshore Wind
-  Advanced Nuclear
-  Bioenergy
-  Industry
-  Hydrogen
-  Advanced Carbon Capture Usage and Storage
-  Greenhouse Gas Removal
-  Homes and Buildings
-  Disruptive Technologies

Flexibility Innovation Programme

Integrating systems for Flexibility

Interoperable Demand Side Response Programme

V2X Innovation Programme

Inclusive Smart Solutions Programme

Data and Digitalisation

Automatic Asset Registration

Energy System Digital Spine Feasibility Study

Smart Meter System based IoT Applications

Smart Meter Energy Data Repository

Non-Domestic Smarter Tariff Comparisons

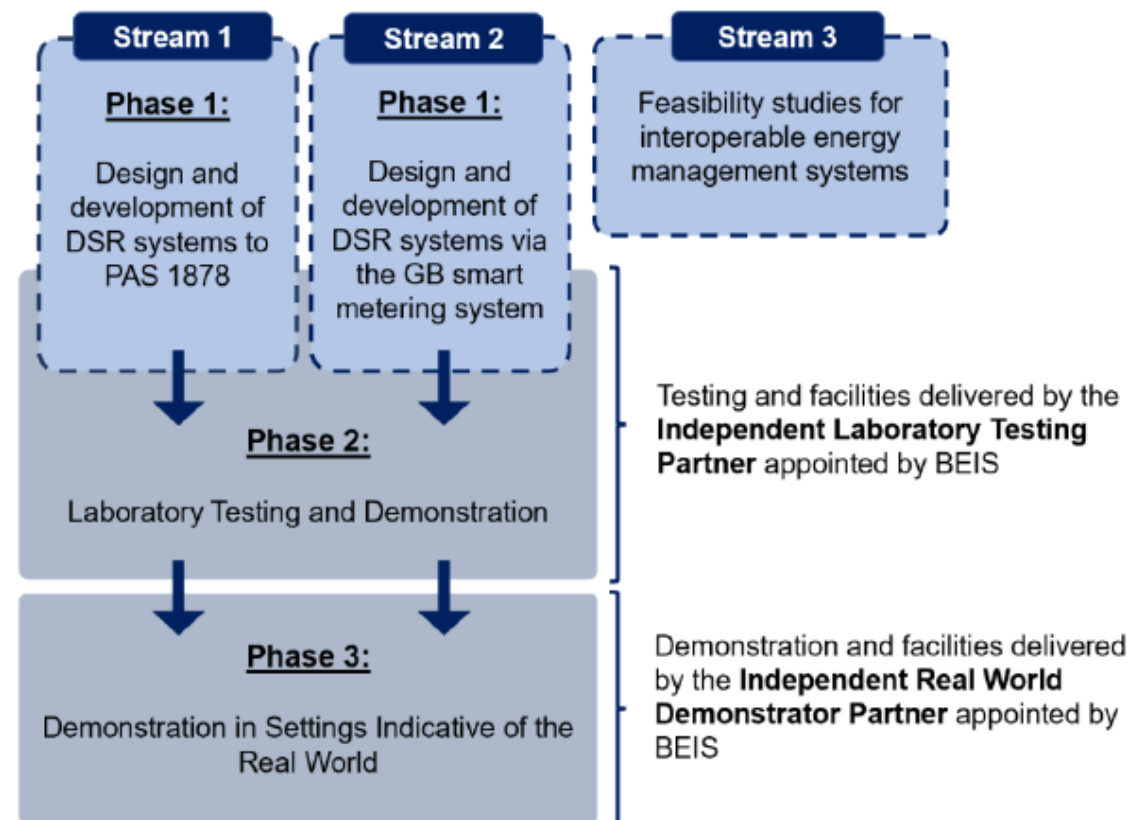
Markets for Flexibility

Alternative Energy Markets

Flexibility Markets Unlocked

IDSR Programme

Number of projects	11
DESNZ Funding	c.£12.9m
Number of phases	3
Innovation Stage	Proof of concept & Feasibility



Landis+Gyr
manage energy better

sysmech

centrica
Business Solutions

geo

resillion
Assure. Secure. Innovate.

SAMSUNG

4



accenture

Voltalis

engage

CHAMELEON[®]
TECHNOLOGY



PAS 1878 & 1879

PAS 1879:2021

Energy smart appliances –
Demand side response operation –
Code of practice



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PAS 1878:2021

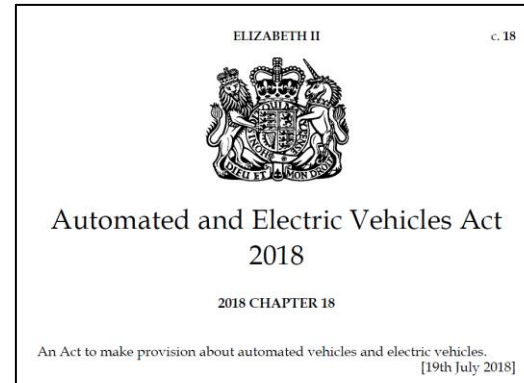
Energy smart appliances –
System functionality and
architecture – Specification



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Objectives

- Standardisation helps to **lower costs** and **promote innovation** in technologies, while **accelerating the uptake** of **secure and interoperable** smart products and services
- Develop **technical specifications** which could be referenced and required by **future regulations** and would enable certification
- Demonstrate **UK leadership** on the international stage, by promoting published standards for **international adoption**



Approach: Scope

Principles

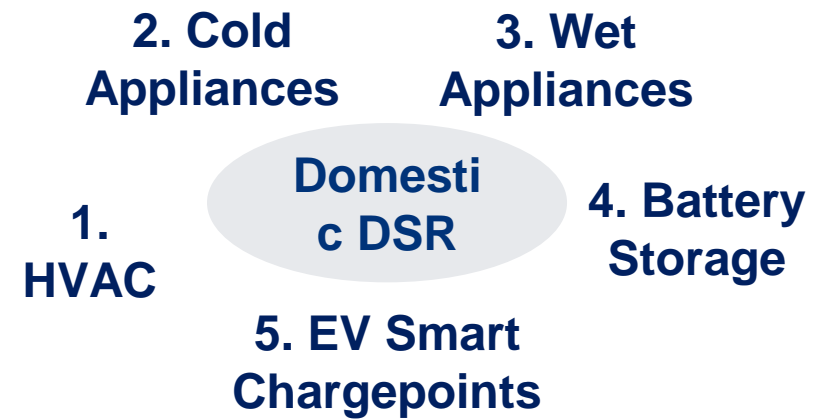
- **4 policy principles** underpin the standards, developed in consultation with industry stakeholders

Compatibility

- **Compatibility** with, but no mandate of, the GB Smart Metering system
- Alignment with **existing international standards** where **possible**

Innovation

- Specify only the **minimum requirements** to deliver DSR in line with 4 Policy Principles, which **allows innovation** on top



Policy Principles	
1. Interoperability	the ability of an ESA to work seamlessly across any DSR service operated by any system player.
2. Data privacy	the secure storing of data on the device or with any controlling party.
3. Grid-stability	the prevention of outages on the grid caused by erroneous operation of ESAs.
4. Cyber-security	the prevention of unauthorized access to an ESA by third-parties.

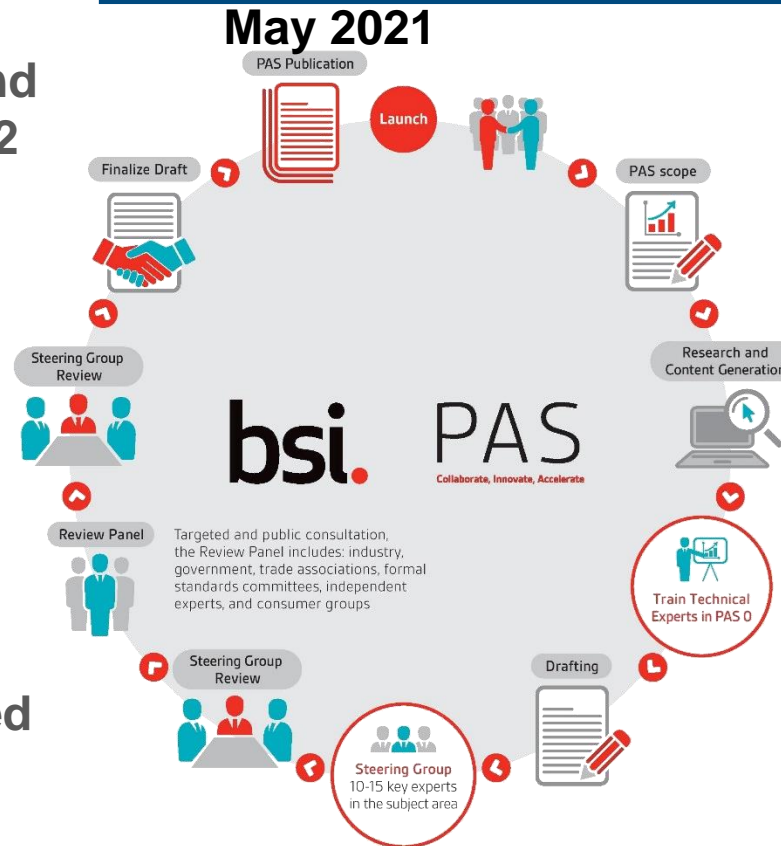
Approach: Process

British Standards Institution (BSI)

- A standardised technical framework, covering both **ESAs** and **DSR** for end-to-end system across 2 **PASs**
- Developed in an **industry-led** process, with expert **Steering Groups** and a programme level Strategic Advisory Group
- Producing **PASs** (publicly available specification) in a **fast-track** standards process, which is **updated** every **2 years**

PAS 1878 Appliance-side: “**ESA specification for classification**”

PAS 1879 Grid-side: “**DSR framework for operation**”



BSI ESA Programme		
40+ Organisations (9 Trade Associations)		
ABCB	Energy UK	Newcastle Uni (EV)
ADE	ESC	NG ESO
APPLIA	ESSAC	Ofgem
BEAMA	EVET	OVO/Kaluza
BSI Assurance	Flexitricity	Pearlstone Energy
Carbon Co-op	Geo	Samsung
CBI	Hive	Schneider Electric
Citizens Advice	HMG	SMMT
CPIN	Innovate UK (EV)	Sustainability First
CRED	Kiwipower	Tech UK
CSO Confidential	Landis+Gyr	UKAS
EDF Energy	Moixa	UKERC
ENA	NCSC	WPD
Also 120+ individuals on Invited Review Panel		

Definitions – DSRSP, CEM, ESA

DSR Service Provider (DSRSP)

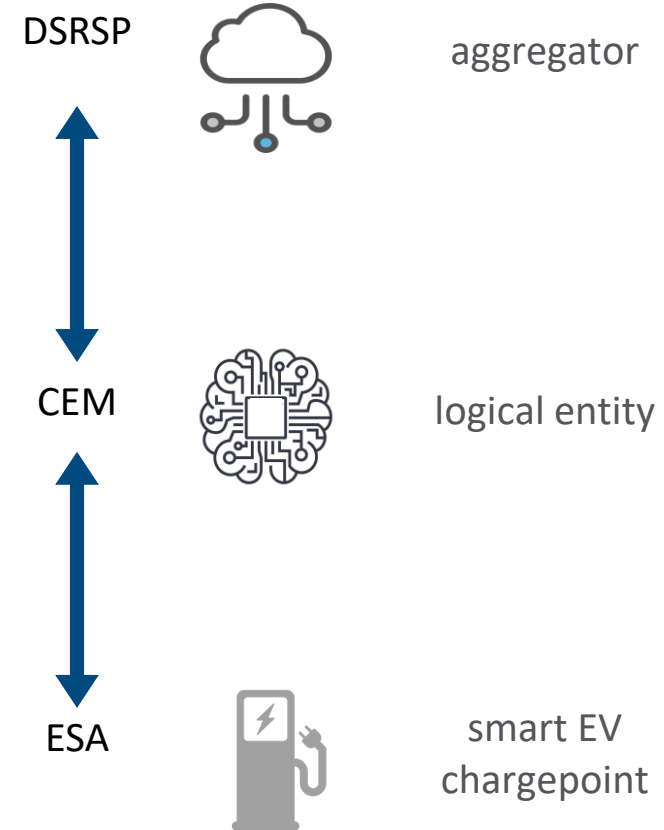
- An organization providing **demand-side** related **energy management services** to electricity system operators, electricity utilities and electricity generators

Consumer Energy Manager (CEM)

- A **logical entity**, that can be **physical or virtual**, which deals with **flexibility information** and requests
- **Translates** between the **DSRSP** and the **ESA**

Energy Smart Appliance (ESA)

- An internet **connected** device that can **modulate or shift** its **electricity** consumption in **response** to **signals**.



System Architecture – Part 1

2 DSR service types:

- **Routine** DSR

Operate based on **incentives** set in **advance**, often **multi-party market signals**

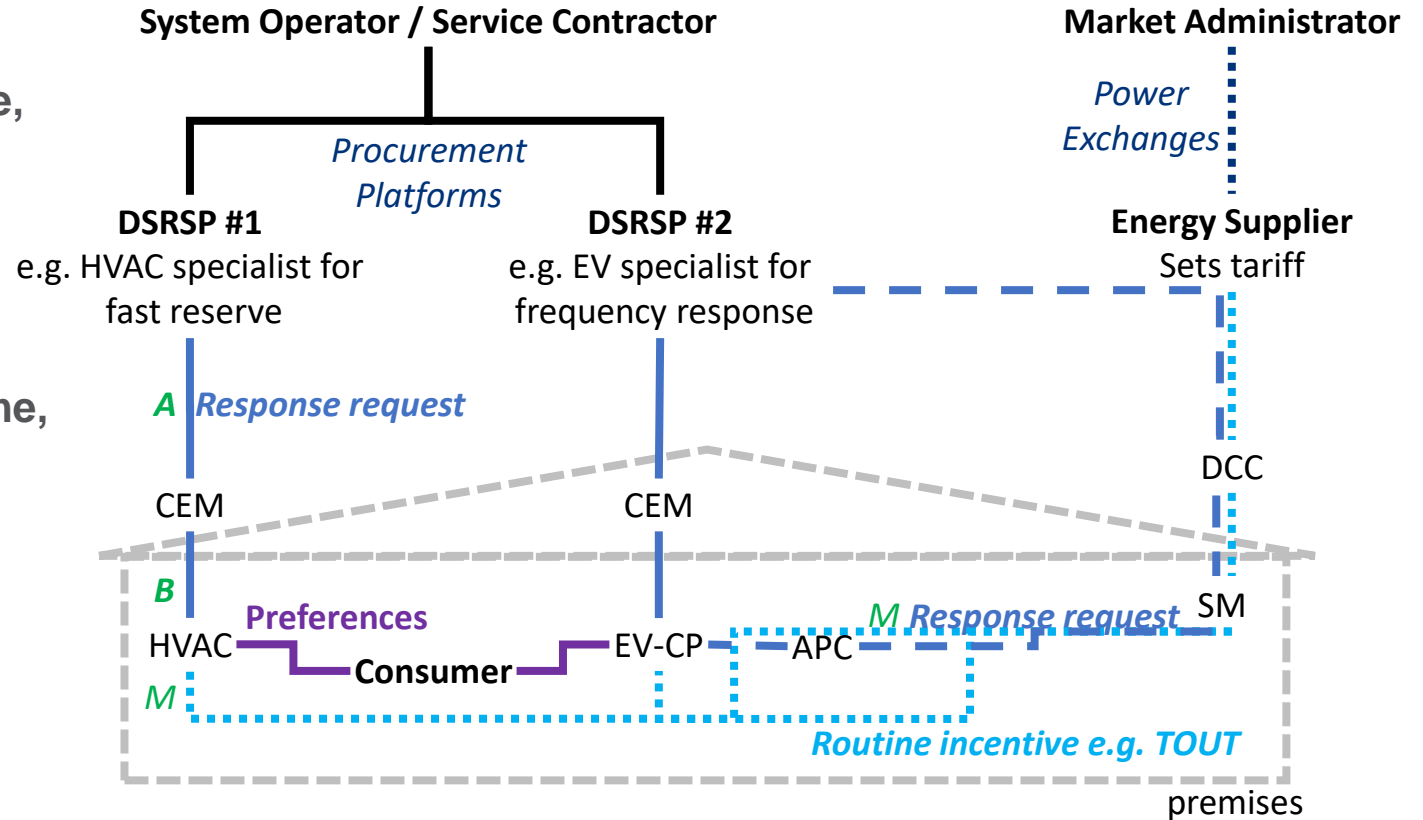
e.g. TOUT incentive via **Supplier**

- **Response** DSR

Operate based on **requests** made in **real time**, often due to firm **bi-lateral contracts**

e.g. grid FR request via **DSRSP**

PAS specifies how **response** requests are sent/received, but how **routine** incentives are optimised against is left to **innovation**



System Architecture – Part 2

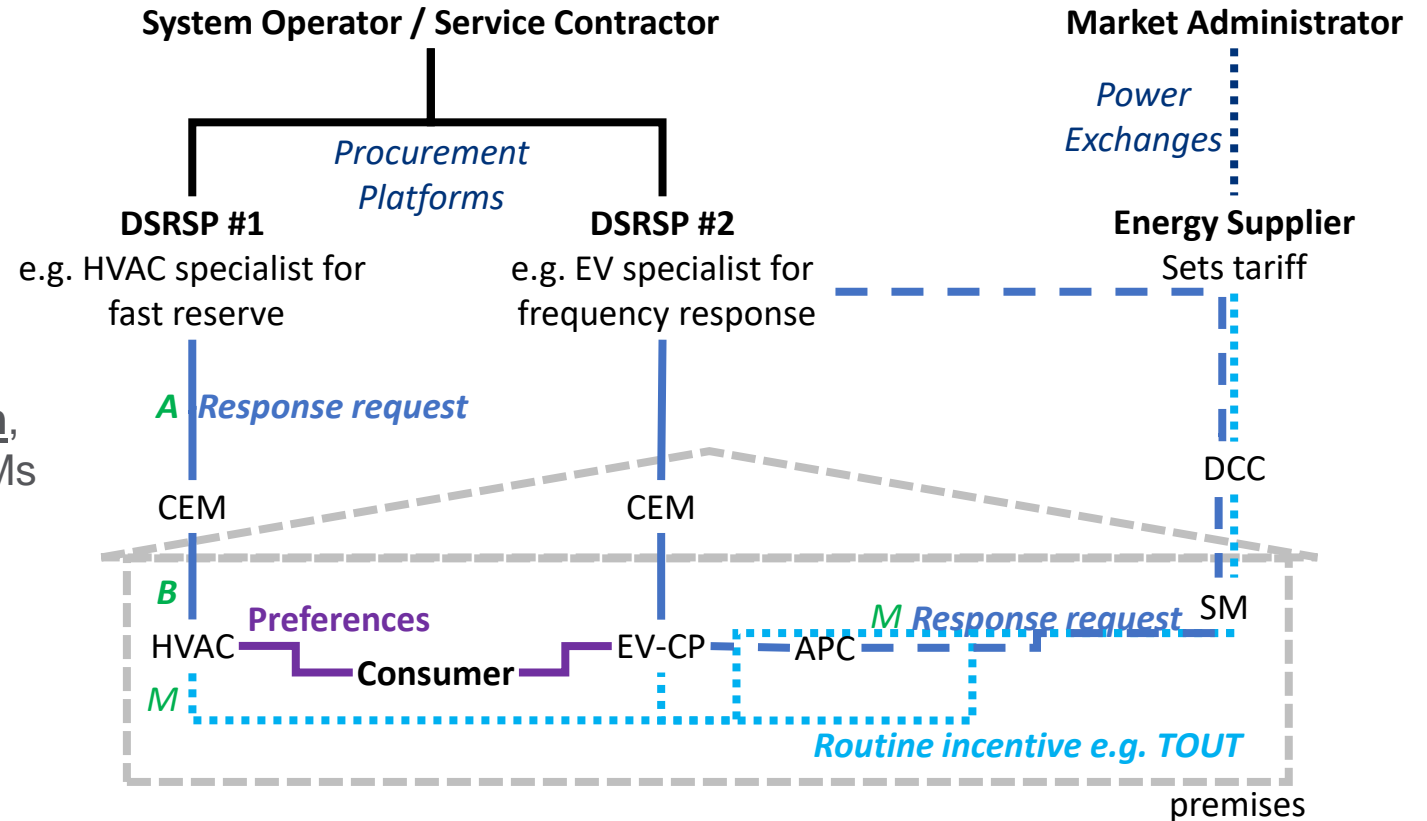
3 interfaces:

- **A** - Interoperable, specified for any DSRSP
 - **OpenADR**
- **B** – Proprietary, can be ESA specific
 - e.g. can be **OCPP** for EV-CP
- **M** - (optional) for GB Smart Metering

ESA must be **supplied with CEM** as a minimum, but this does **not restrict 3rd party** provided CEMs

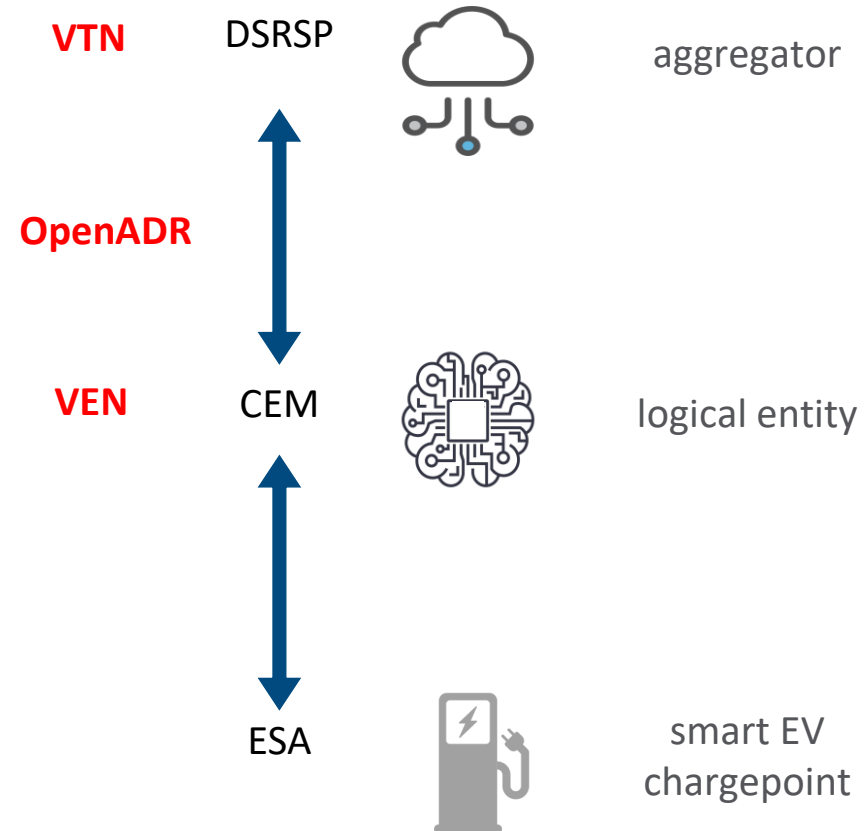
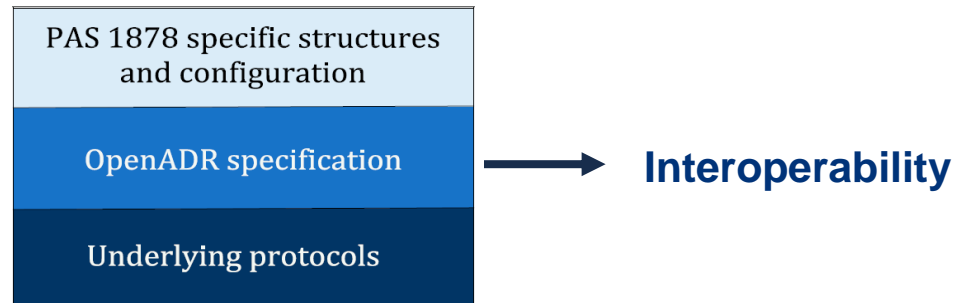
User **subscribes individual ESAs** to a DSR service, allows **specialist DSRSPs** for specific ESAs

Interface	Specified?
A	Yes - OpenADR
B, and other optional interfaces (e.g. M)	Cyber security requirements only



Interface A

- PAS 1878 mandates that any implementation of Interface A shall support the use of **OpenADR**
- The use of OpenADR guarantees interoperability and therefore **enables consumer choice**
- PAS 1878 provides a structure that is mapped on to the OpenADR protocol



VTN

DSRSP

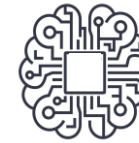


aggregator

OpenADR

VEN

CEM



logical entity

ESA



smart EV
chargepoint

System Operation – Part 1

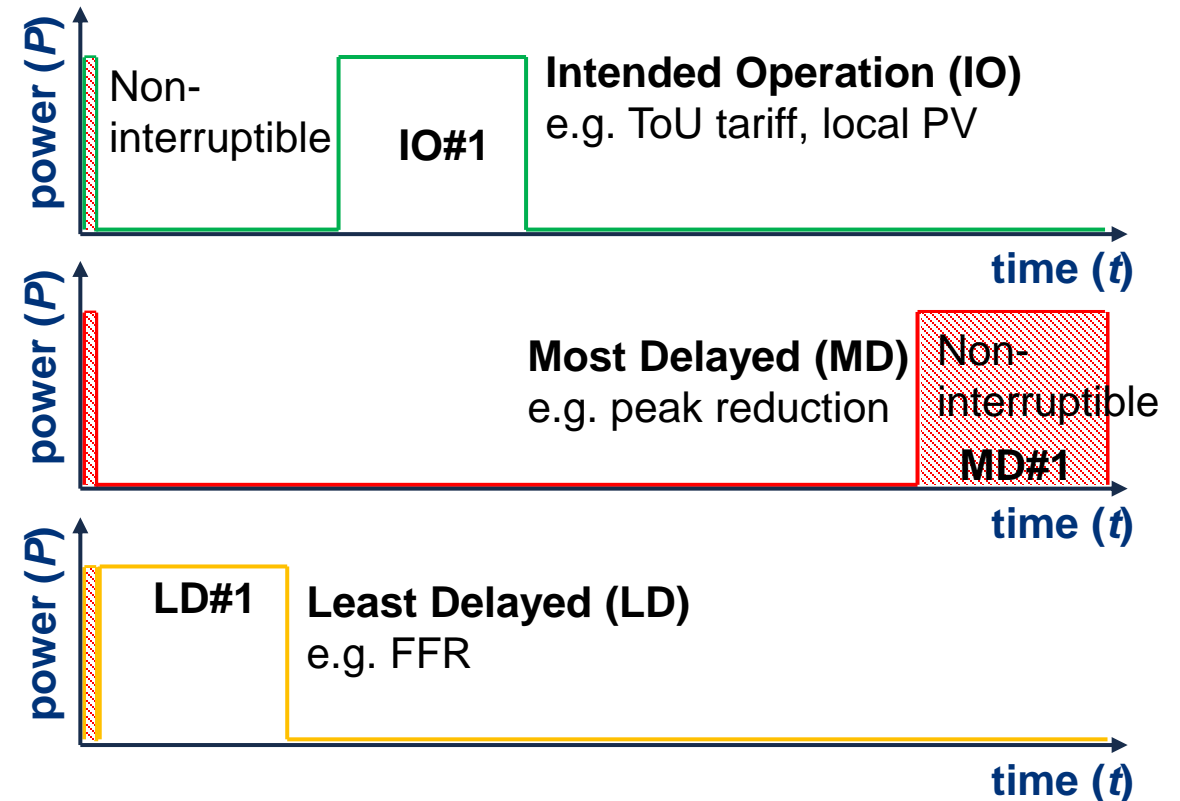
A hierarchy of DSR operation is defined, with consumer preferences always respected:



- **Routine** Mode
This is **baseline** DSR operation
The ESA controls electricity consumption according to the **consumers wishes** and any **external incentives** e.g. TOUT or grid CO2 intensity
 - **Response** Mode
This **overrides** the baseline during a **response request**
The ESA controls electricity consumption according to the **consumers wishes** and **DSRSP's chosen flexibility option**, e.g. for frequency response
 - **Consumer** override Mode
Additional **manual override** (*note: their preferences are already built in*)
 - **Failsafe** protections Mode
- **Cyber security requirements** are also specified. Grid stability risks mean they **go beyond IoT** security but employ **well established industry best practice**. e.g. authentication, encryption, updates, ETSI EN 303 645
 - During a Response request, the DSRSP will **statistically request flexibility** from **~100,000 devices** which makes the system **more resilient** as some **non-response is expected**.

System Operation – Part 2

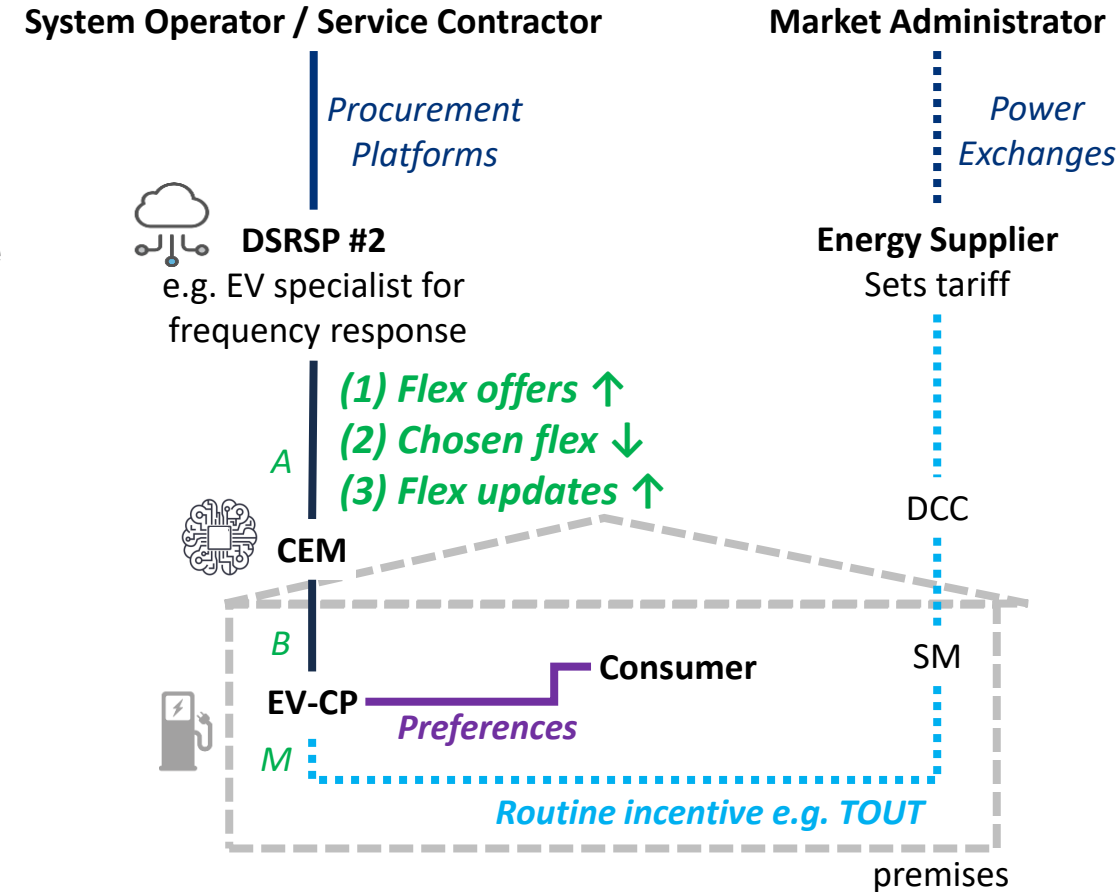
- A **ESA** creates flexibility offers as **power profiles (P vs T)**, based on **consumer preferences**, appliance operation and any external incentives.
- At a **minimum 3** power profiles:
 - (1) **Intended Operation (IO)**
 - Consumers preferences baseline
 - Runs in **Routine** mode
 - (2) **Most Delayed (MD)**
 - Consumers preferences with maximum delay
 - Option** for **Response** mode
 - (3) **Least Delayed (LD)**
 - Consumers preferences with minimum delay
 - Option** for **Response** mode
- The 3 profiles are **updated whenever their status changes** and sent to the DSRSP, so the **DSRSP keeps a live merit order** for response requests.



*profiles can include **frequency response capability**

Worked Example (illustrative)

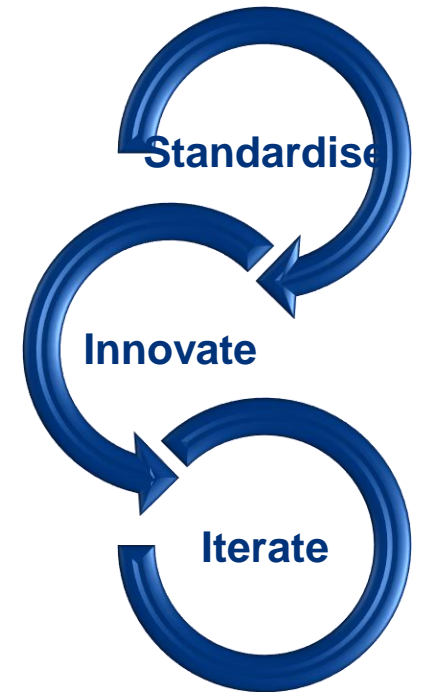
- During **Routine Mode**, the **ESA** regularly creates and sends **power profiles** to the DSRSP, the route is:
(1) ESA>CEM>DSRSP
- The ESA sends **updates** whenever the flexibility **status changes**.
- During a **DSR Response request**, the DSRSP selects an appropriate **power profile** and **duration time** and sends the **chosen flexibility** to the **CEM** for the **ESA to implement**, the route is:
(2) DSRSP>CEM>ESA
- The DSRSP keeps a live merit order of **pre-registered power profiles**, so a **single request** delivers a DSR response, enabling fast response **high-value DSR services**.
- During **Response Mode**, the **ESA** regularly sends **active power and power profile updates** to the DSRSP, the route is:
(3) ESA>CEM>DSRSP
- The ESA sends **updates** whenever the flexibility **status changes** and in accordance with the **technical requirements** of the **DSR service**.
- The DSRSP can then call **more/less DSR response** from its **live merit order** as necessary to meet system requirements.
- When the **DSR request period ends**, after duration time, **Routine Mode** operation can **resume**, e.g. optimised for **TOUT** from **Smart Meter**.



PAS 1878 Revision (PAS 1878:2025)

- As a result of the Interoperable Demand Side Response (IDSR) innovation programme, there is now industry experience in using the standard to build ESA (Energy Smart Appliance) and Demand Side Response (DSR) systems.
- This industry feedback from the IDSR programme and elsewhere has identified areas within the standard that would merit clarification and amendment to reflect technological developments, as well as to bring the standard into alignment with other standards in the field.
- The PAS 1878 revision is underway, targeting publication of a revised standard in November 2025.

Targeting
publication
November 2025



Thank you – Q&A

