

GLocalFlex

Service Design for Household Demand Response

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Espoo, 28.9.2023

About Service Design

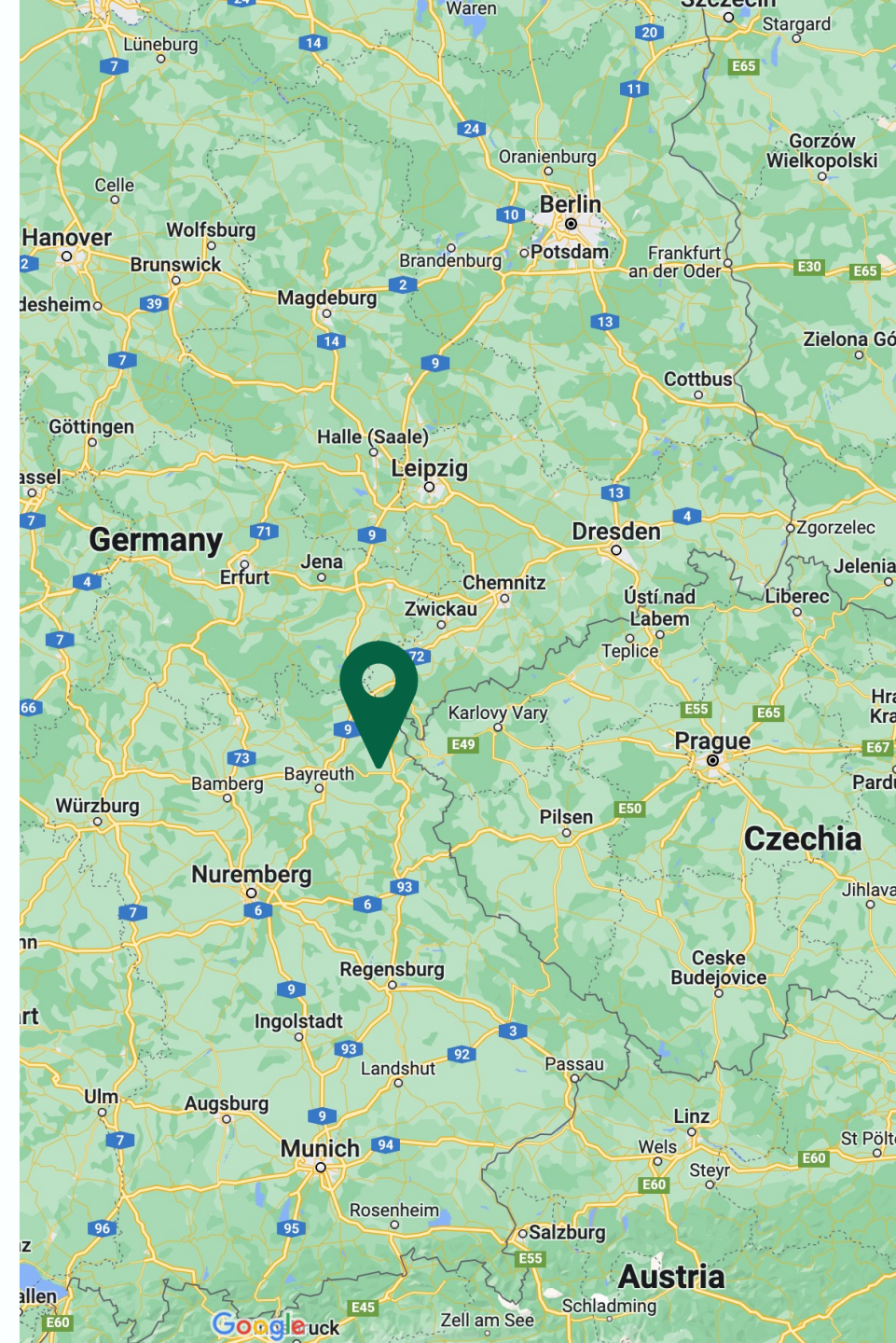
Roots in customer service design but these days widely applied

- 'Human centric', 'user centric': extensive use of qualitative methods
- Big emphasis on codesign and cocreation
- Enables and requires a multidisciplinary approach
- Establishes testable hypotheses
- Advocates quick hypothesis testing via 'probes', 'prototypes' (e.g. mock-ups)

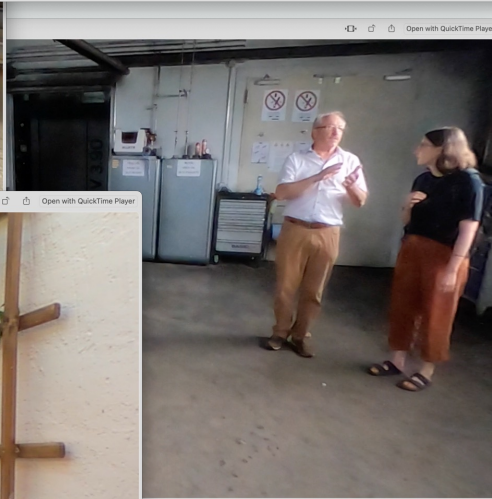
Introduction

Qualitative Study in Wunsiedel and Schönbrunn, DE

- **4 days** field trip (18 Jun 23 – 22 Jun 23)
- **Visits** to local facilities (Energy park, CHP plant, SWW)
- **12 interviews** with local participants and stakeholders



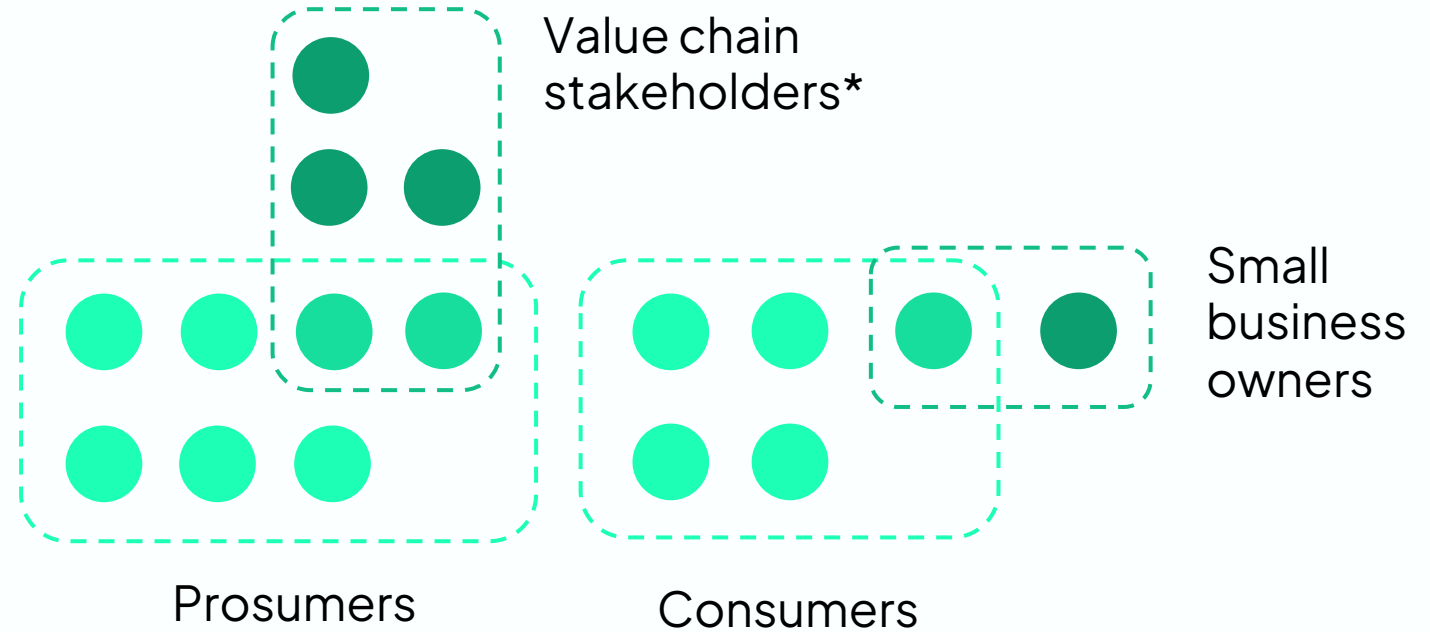
Introduction



Interview participants

16 participants
12 interviews
1 group interview

Interviewees were gathered by SWW representatives, who were our point of contact in Wunsiedel and are the pilot owners. The interviewees represent a variety of consumer and prosumers types, as well as actors from across the value chain.



Flexibility SWOT analysis

Strengths

Existing resident interest

High trust in a municipality owned brand

Potential for energy costs reduction

Potential to mitigate unpredictability of renewable energy

Modern appliance's performance is not much impacted

Weaknesses

The topic is quite complex and requires previous knowledge

Previous projects have shown that the people's behaviour can only be influenced to a limit

The topic is not very familiar to average consumers

Research projects move slowly

The potential cost savings might not be enough as incentive

Opportunities

Potential to engage communities, allowing P2P trading

"Plug'n'play" solutions with a promise of cost reductions could allow easy consumer uptake

Threats

Regulation: offering flexibility in Germany requires a status of a BRP (balancing responsible party).

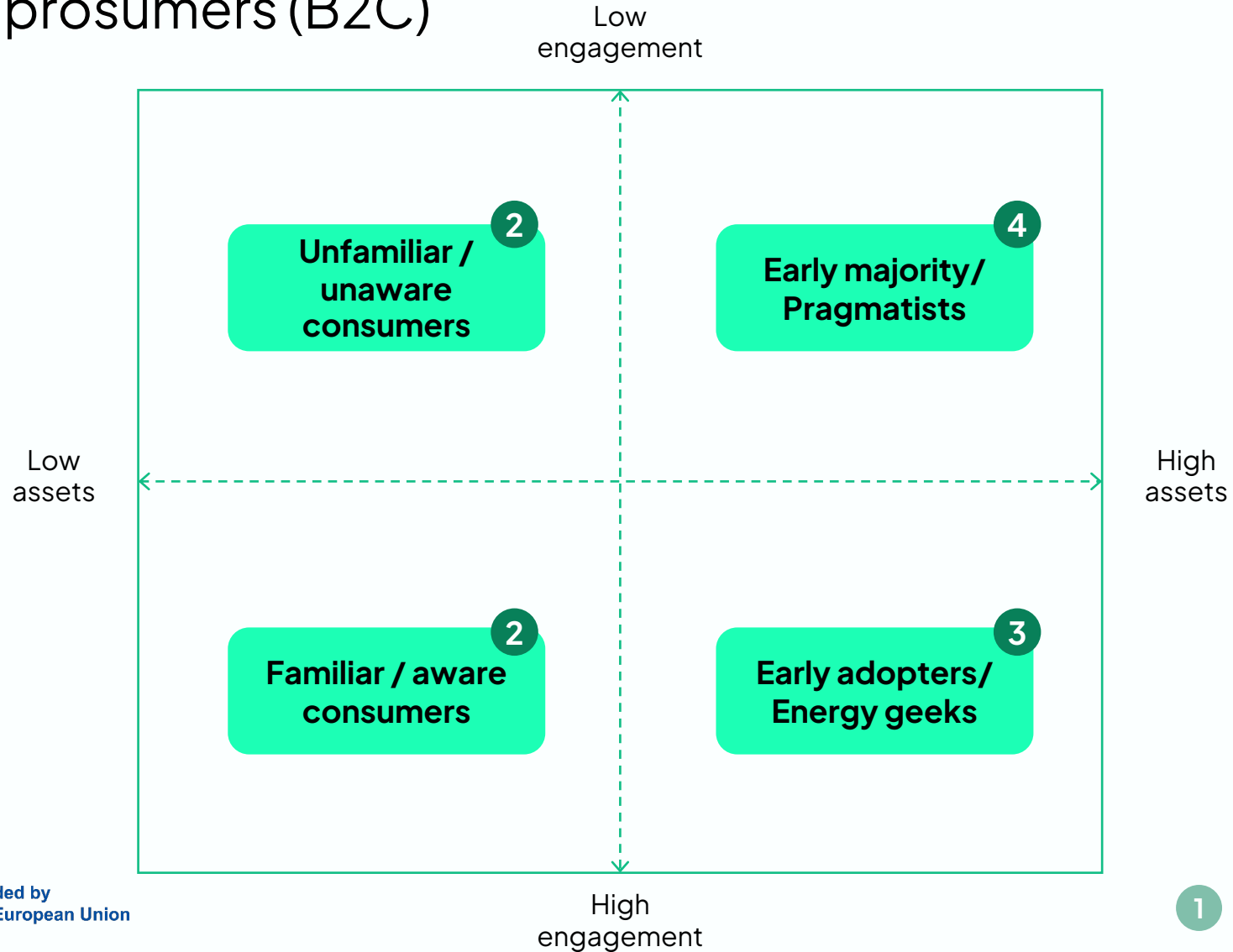
Misinformation questioning costs, effectiveness and invasiveness of sustainable sources.

Digitalization also creates vulnerability

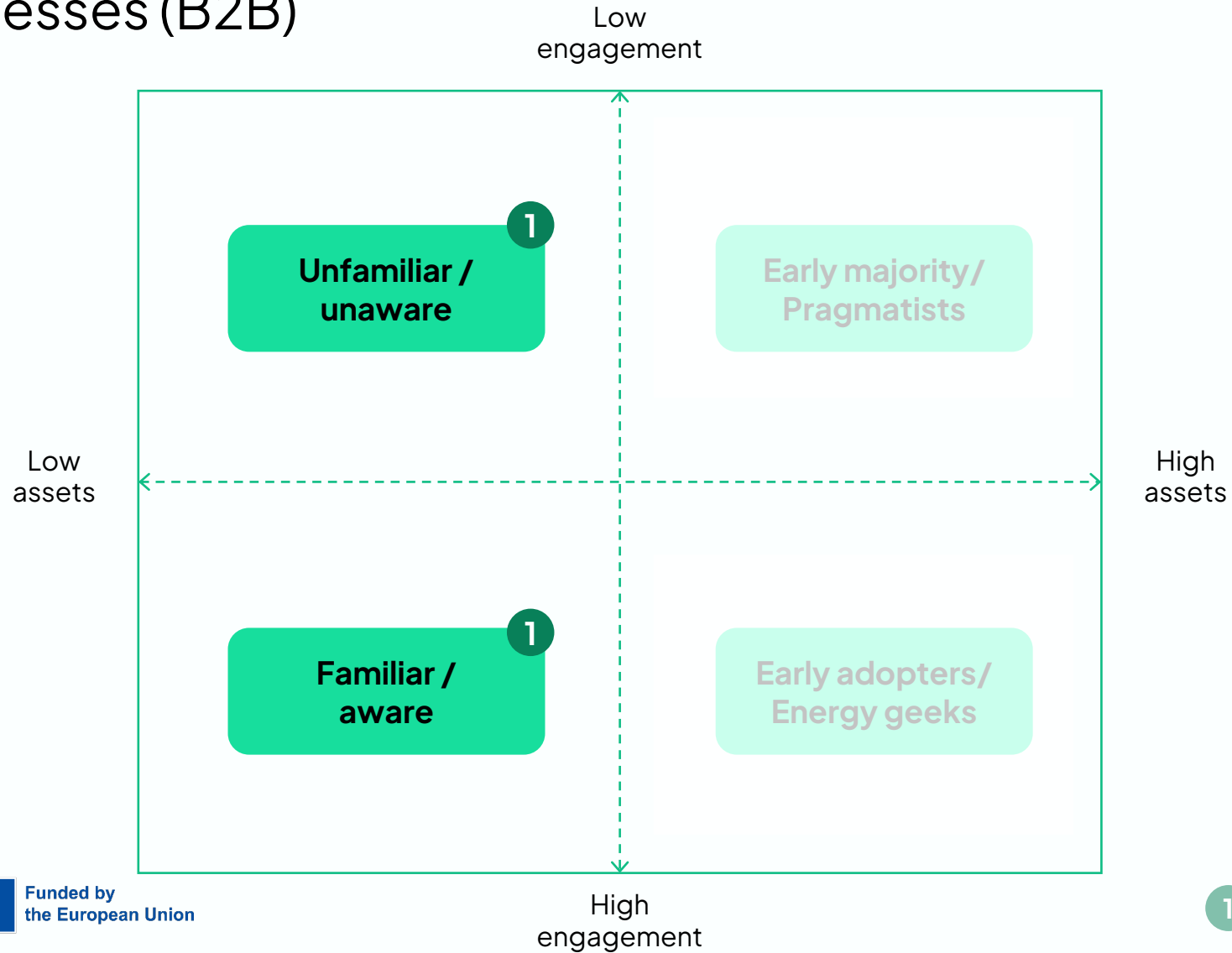
Entry costs (e.g. assets) is too high for many

Life circumstances of many (e.g. renters, shift workers) are also a barrier to participation

Consumers & prosumers (B2C)



Small businesses (B2B)



Key takeaways

Motivation

Reducing energy costs seems to be the main driver for consumers. It is used to argue for self-sufficiency and reducing environmental impact. However, a fair assumption can be made that sustainable action is especially important for the younger generation - the future prosumers.

Barriers

Energy flexibility is a really complex topic, requires high “energy literacy”, needs to cater to various differing needs and may not be equally available to everyone (access to capital, homeownership, physical space). Different levels of participation are necessary to cater to various levels of flexibility potential.

Flexibility & automation

For most, automated ‘invisible’ solutions are ideal, but some wish to retain a higher level of control and visibility. Data-privacy also remains a concern for some.

Trust

Trust in SWW is a key driver in Wunsiedel developments. The presence of a motivated actor with strong community relationships and a will to work closely together with residents and businesses is responsible for a rapid technological evolution in the region.

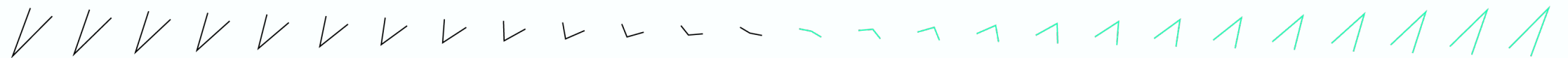
Open questions

- **How might we educate consumers on energy flexibility without overwhelming them?**
- **How can we incentivise users in a viable way that caters to all?**
- **How can we adapt flexibility to include needs of multiple users? How should these alternate versions look like?**
- **How can we achieve an inclusive flexibility system that allows everyone to participate?**
- **How might we bolster energy system trust amongst the consumers?**
- **How can we motivate community cohesion in our flexibility services?**
- **How can we aid those that might be left out of the flexibility transition?**



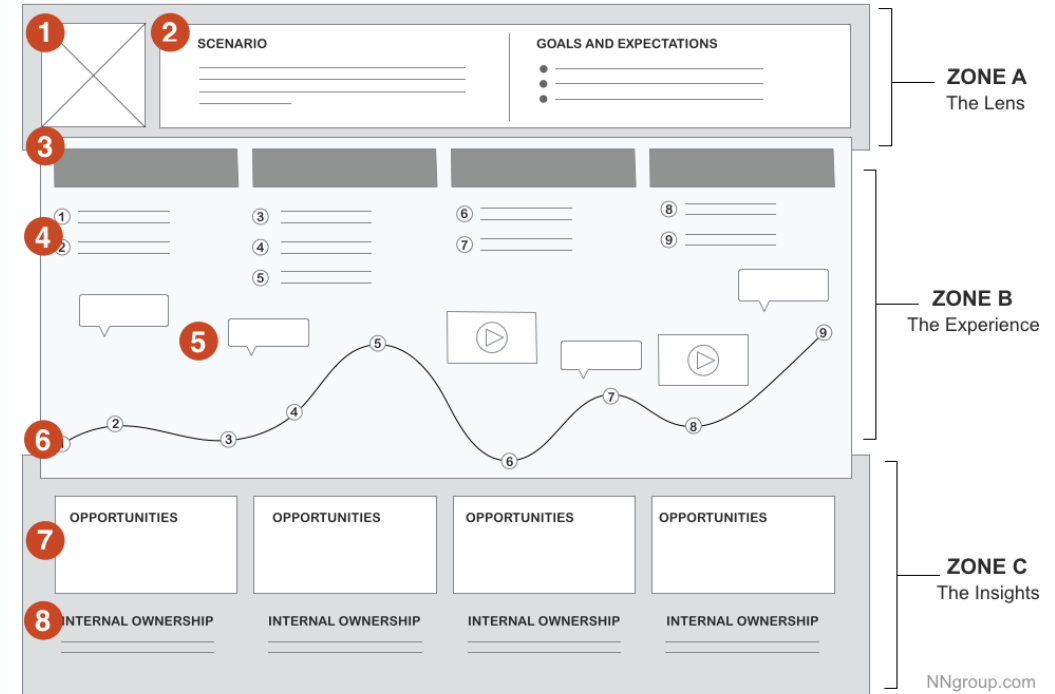
Wunsiedel energy flexibility study

Full report available soon



Who are the users and what are their needs?

Service Design Frameworks



- **Personas**¹: Who are the users, what are their needs and objectives?

User Journey Maps²: How do users' needs and service experience evolve through a service lifecycle?

VOICE OF THE USER

... WOULD SAY ...

OK MR FLEX did I make a "KEEP PRO money from the THE JACU" ...

I don't want any extra work for that

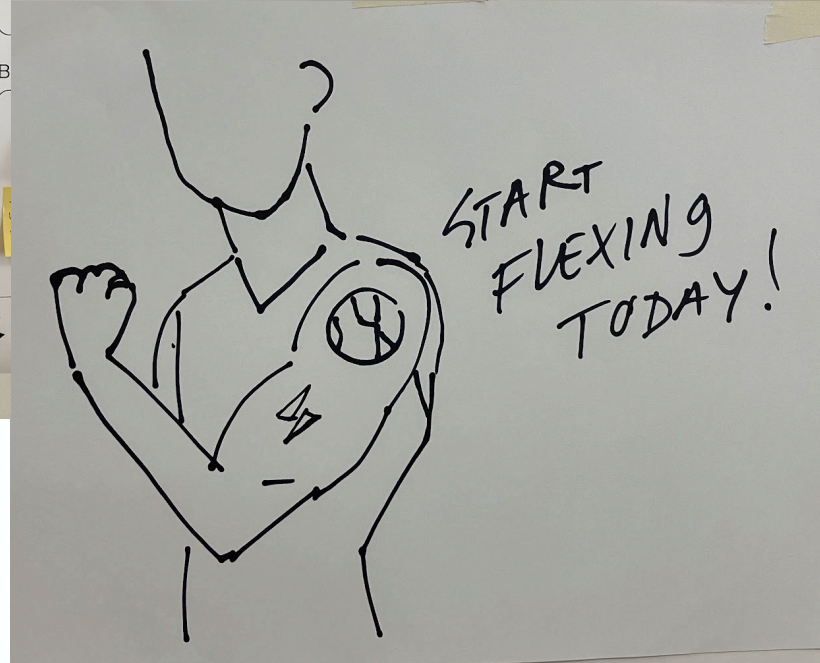
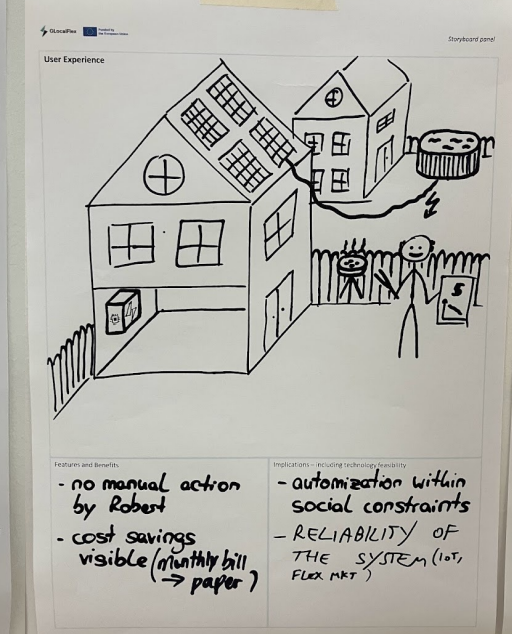
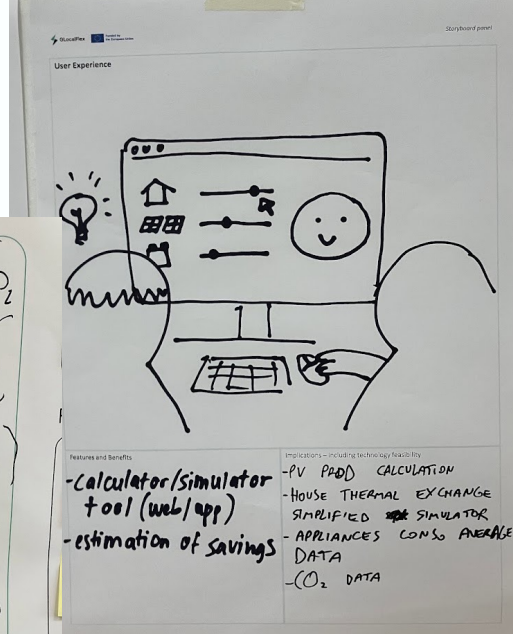
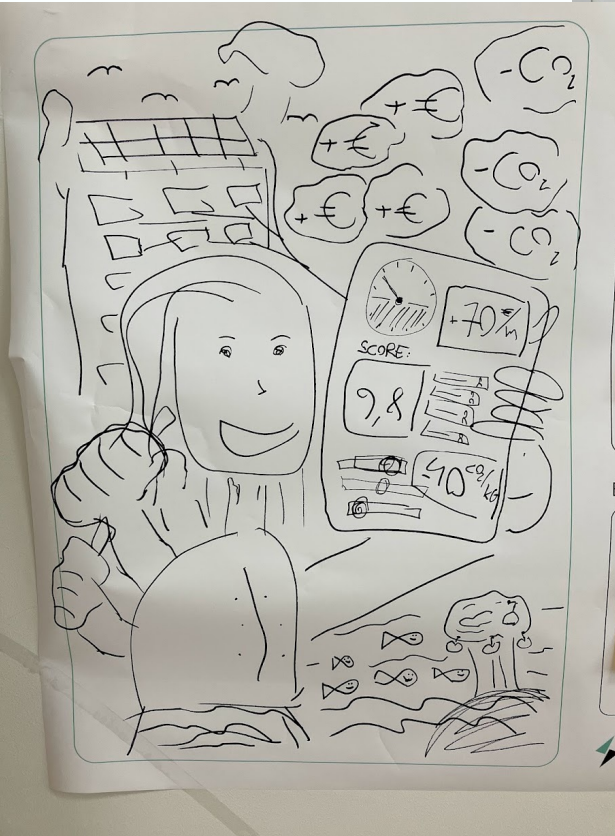
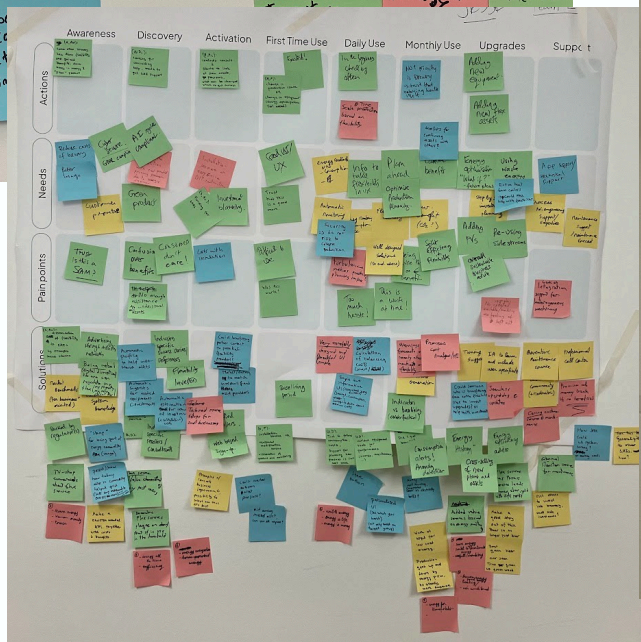
Hey, I have limited money and time I love money

What is this going to cost?

Does it have any extra work for that?

Does it have any extra work for that?

Does it have any extra work for that?



We've spent the last day and a half cocreating our GLocalFlex user journeys

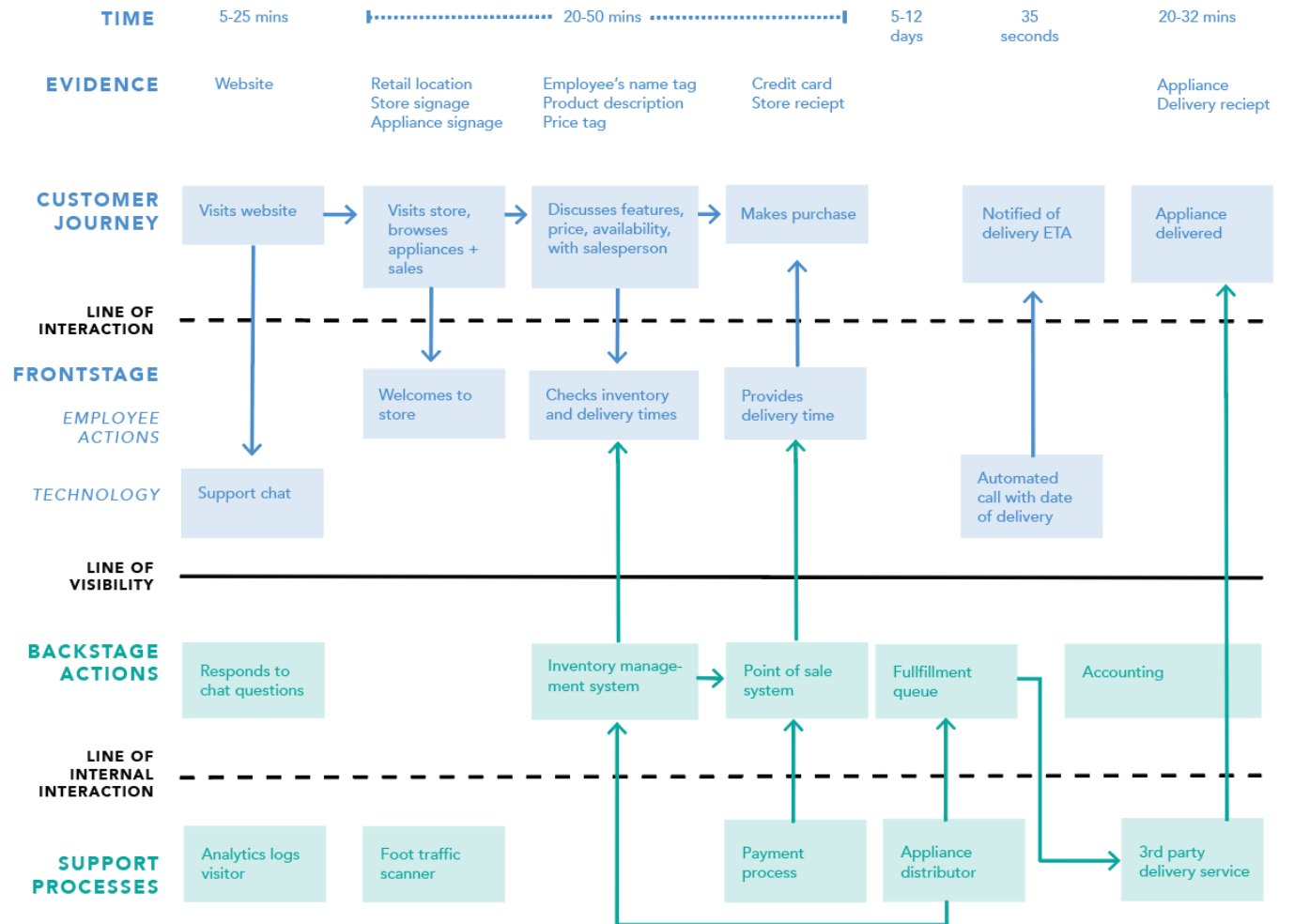


Architecting the service

Service Design Frameworks

Service Blueprint¹: How do we map the user journey onto the back-stage processes and technology platforms?

SERVICE BLUEPRINT *Example*



Next Steps

- Workshop synthesis – journey mapping and concept definition
- Rapid prototyping and user validation
- Service blueprinting and road mapping