Appendix 1 Glossary of terms

• DHN – District Heat Network, pipes in the ground that move heat between buildings, central heating for cities

• CHP – Combined Heat and Power, an engine that burns gas to produce electricity and the waste heat is captured and used

• Load – the amount of heat required by the system at any time

• Base Load – the typical load required during periods of light use of the system

• Peak Load – The highest heat requirement at any point of the day, week, month or year

• Heat exchanger – a device that allows heat to be moved in to or out from the DHN without having to mingle the fluid that the heat is being carried in. Allows systems to operate at different temperatures and pressures

• Heat Interface unit – See Heat exchanger

• Heat Meter – measures the flow rate of heat carrying liquid and the temperature difference allowing accurate billing for every unit of heat consumed

• Boiler – burns fuel to provide heat

• Biomass – usually wood fuel, either in chipped form (cheaper) or industrially formed into pellets (more compact and consistent quality). Can also be straw, miscanthus or other fuel crops.

• Energy From Waste (EFW) – a facility that combusts municipal waste and harnesses the heat to generate electricity, heat left after this process can be distributed via a DHN

• Losses – energy lost during distribution through heat leakage or electrical resistance

• Private Wire Network (PWN) – a privately owned and operated electricity distribution network

• O&M – Operation and Maintenance – the team or mechanism that keeps the technical equipment running smoothly

• CRM – Customer Relations Management – the team or mechanism that deals with customers including billing, complaints and new customers

- Frequency response – This is an aspect of energy storage where the operator of an electrical storage facility can be paid to take excess electricity from the grid to help prevent generation capacity being shut down and incurring the losses that that process would cause. The operator can then sell the stored electricity back

to the grid when energy is scarce making more money or use the energy on its own site if this is more financially beneficial.