

(stub)

AE Street systems – Distributed energy sources

The AE Street system introduces a radical concept that may not be immediately evident - a true distributed energy source capability.

Most of the energy we use comes from central sources: natural gas, electricity, heating oil, gasoline, etc. A few homes employ on-site sources such as solar DHW heaters or GSHP's. Very occasionally the latter are shared by a condominium, such as at Okotoks. Sometimes the central source facility may fit into an intermediate role, such as with co-generators or the Enwave system. The AE Street system introduces something that is new and very different - a system in which the energy collection and storage is widely dispersed but that does not require each homeowner to undertake the expense and complications involved in home installations.

There are a lot of important consequences.:

- An AE Street system can start with a single home and can readily be expanded to serve a million homes.
- You do not need massive distribution lines.
- You are not dependent on a single source of supply.
- You can adopt novel funding approaches like the cap & trade suggestion.
- You are not reliant on your own site to be geologically and hydrologically suitable.
- You do not need to custom design each application.

People do not naturally think of these features because this is the first system that actually uses a true distributed source model.

The AE Street system uses the same components as the single home system so the tests for that system also apply to the AE Street system. To handle multiple homes the boreholes are deeper in order to provide sufficient storage capacity and the air heat exchanger is enlarged commensurately and the water flow rate is increased as needed. These are all minor changes that have predictable results.