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# WHAT IMPACT DO THE NEXT-DAY RES PROJECTIONS HAVE ON THE ENERGY MIX?



#### INTRODUCTION – MOTIVATION



- Last 20 years brought many changes
  - Shift from state-owned monopoly to deregulated structures
  - Market dynamics more complex
  - Characteristics of electricity as commodity
    - Nearly instantaneous
    - Restrictions on transmission
    - Demand is inelastic (short-term)
  - Interesting how these developments affect prices on the electricity market





## **INTRODUCTION – PROBLEM STATEMENT**



- Examining the day-ahead forecast for RES in DE
- Effect on the spot-market price
- RES are a price maker
- Wind and solar energy production is highly variable



## **INTRODUCTION – RESEARCH QUESTIONS**



- What impact do the next-day projections on RES availability have on the energy mix?
- What differences have to be considered in the structure of the markets in CZ and AT (With respect to trade from DE)?





#### INTRODUCTION – RES EFFECT ON MERIT-ORDER



€/MWh €/MWh Demand Supply Supply Day Peak Night Gas turbines . . Demand Gas turbines Price A (low wind Price Condensing Condensing plants plants Price B CHP (high wind) plants CHP plants Wind and nuclear Wind and nuclear MWh MWh Source: Risø DTU





- Hourly spot market data for 2013
  - Wholesale electricity markets from DE, AT, CZ
  - Data from EPEX, EXAA, and OTE/PXE
  - Next-day and day-ahead prices
- Historical hourly data for wind and solar
  - Next-day projections
  - Actual production
  - Expected grid load
  - Actual grid load







- Using two illustrative case studies
  - How does the market behave with respect to RES production
- Time series analysis
  - Austria R
  - Czech Republic Stata



#### RESULTS – CZECH REPUBLIC



- Spot price is highly correlated to RES production (~ 93%)
- Wind and solar have an effect on lowering the price of electricity
  - High production of variable res means lower market price
- Multiple regression equation was formulated
  - *Spotprice<sub>GER</sub>*
  - $= \beta_0 + \beta_1 Spotprice_{GER_{T_1}} + \beta_2 Spotprice_{GER_{T_2}} + \beta_3 Windproduction_{GER}$
  - +  $\beta_4 Photovoltaicproduction_{GER} + \beta_5 Allowences + \beta_6 Coal + \beta_7 Gas$
  - +  $\beta_8 Consumption_{GER} + \varepsilon$



#### **RESULTS – CZECH REPUBLIC**



- One more MW from PV power plant → spot price -0.0007 €
- 6217 MW (real PV production in Jan 2013) → spot price -4.9€
- One more MW from win power pland → spot price -0.0015 €
- 15,175 MW → spot price 23 €

Source SS		df	M	MS		Numbe	r of obs	= 8		
Model Residual	2145334.15 227136.18	8 8749	268166	.769		F( 8 Prob R-squ	, 8749) > F ared	=10329 = 0.0 = 0.9	.45 000 043	
Total	2372470.33	8757 270.922728			Adj R-squ Root MSE		ed = 0.9042 = 5.0952			
Spo	tprice_GER		Coef.	Std.	Err.	t	P> t	[95	% Conf.	Interval]
Spotprice GER T1		.9270143		.0102	447	90.49	0.000	.90	69323	.9470963
Spotprice GER T2		3449067		.008422		-40.95	0.000	3614159		3283975
Consumption_GER		.0005772		.0000103		55.98	0.000	.000557		.0005974
Windproduction_GER		0006112		.0000143		-42.66	0.000	0000006392		0005831
Photovoltaicproduction_GER		0004521		.0000126		-35.74	0.000	0.0000004769		0004273
83 1	.8866638		.0851966		10.41	0.000	.71	96585	1.053669	
	.001726		.0087655		0.20	0.844	01	54564	.0189084	
	.1	394607	.0307462		4.54	0.000	.0791908		.1997305	
	-17	.83666	1.140	829	-15.63	0.000	-20.	07295	-15.60036	



#### RESULTS – CZECH REPUBLIC



- In CZ RES decrease rentability of conventional energy producers
  - Mainly coal power will be affected (long-term)
  - Gas can be used to fill "gaps" and is not that critical (high MC)
- Base load electricity production will be affected
  - Nucear is cheap, because of low MC
  - Hard to adapt to grid load fluctuations (has to be levelled out by other producers)





- Germany is the biggest supplier of RES in Europe
- Austria mainly imports energy from DE and CZ
  - Quite saturated with respect to hydropower
  - Wind production was strongly developed, potential for solar (costly)
- Important role of transnational market dynamics
  - Interconnectivity (EU4: DE, AT, CH, FR)
  - With respect to DE: grid congestion problem (last 10 years)
    - Stronger interconnectivity alone is not the solution



#### **RESULTS – AUSTRIA**



Austria market is very small (EXAA trade volume is about 3.2% from EPEX)

Strong influence of German market



We see already some stationarity (here: per day basis)

Fluctuation through RES production





#### Solar next day correlates with diurnal price development

<pre>call: lm(formula = diff(SolDec1std) ~ diff(-tsEXAADec1std))</pre>
Residuals: Min 1Q Median 3Q Max -1.55993 -0.09173 -0.01490 0.06936 1.94781
Coefficients: Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(> t )
(Intercept) -5.266e-05 1.569e-02 -0.003 0.997 diff(-tsEXAADec1std) 2.338e-01 4.360e-02 5.363 1.1e-07 ***
Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
Residual standard error: 0.4276 on 741 degrees of freedom Multiple R-squared: 0.03736, Adjusted R-squared: 0.03606 F-statistic: 28.76 on 1 and 741 DF, p-value: 1.097e-07

CCF for wind shows correlation of 52% (Time series and wind next-day).







- Our research indicates that
  - AT has more possibilities to cope with RES fluctuations
    - AT is a rather small market which is highly shaped by Germany
  - CZ there are two pathways
    - Either further integrate market to increase interconnectedness
    - No mid-term integration to avoid negative effects on the national grid
  - DE will affect electricity markets in whole Europe (comparison with other studies)
    - If a highly interconnected European grid is desirable a decentralised, resilient and manageable grid is crucial
    - Otherwise there will be negative effects due to congestion and variability



#### **CONCLUSION AND OUTLOOK**



- Spot-market price is highly influenced by RES availability
  - Next-day projection errors can lead to large price deviations
  - Deviations especially large if cumulated error of RES projection and grid load
  - Market can level out such fluctuations (up to a certain point)
- Grid resilience is crucial, because future RES development is projected to increase
  - EU2020 goals and farther
  - Decentralisation where possible
  - Development of bulk electricity storate possibilities
- Generally our results are in line with other recent publications (other countries)