

Storage in the energy market

Richard Green and Goran Strbac



including “The long-run impact of energy storage on prices and capacity”

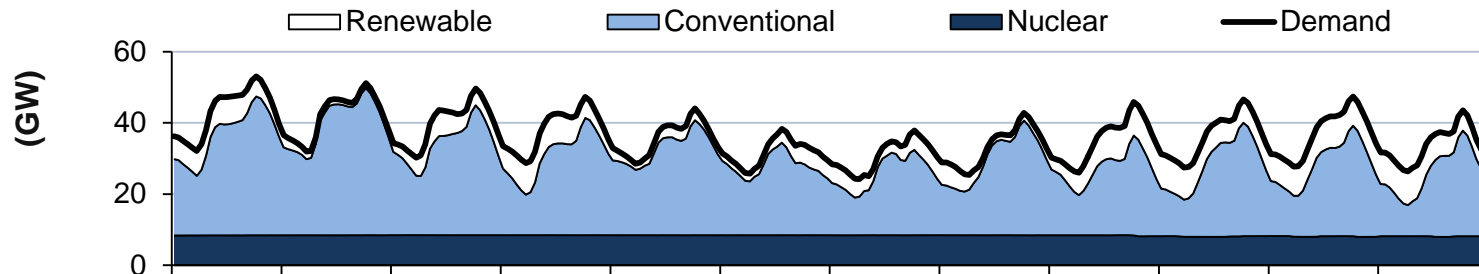
Richard Green and Iain Staffell



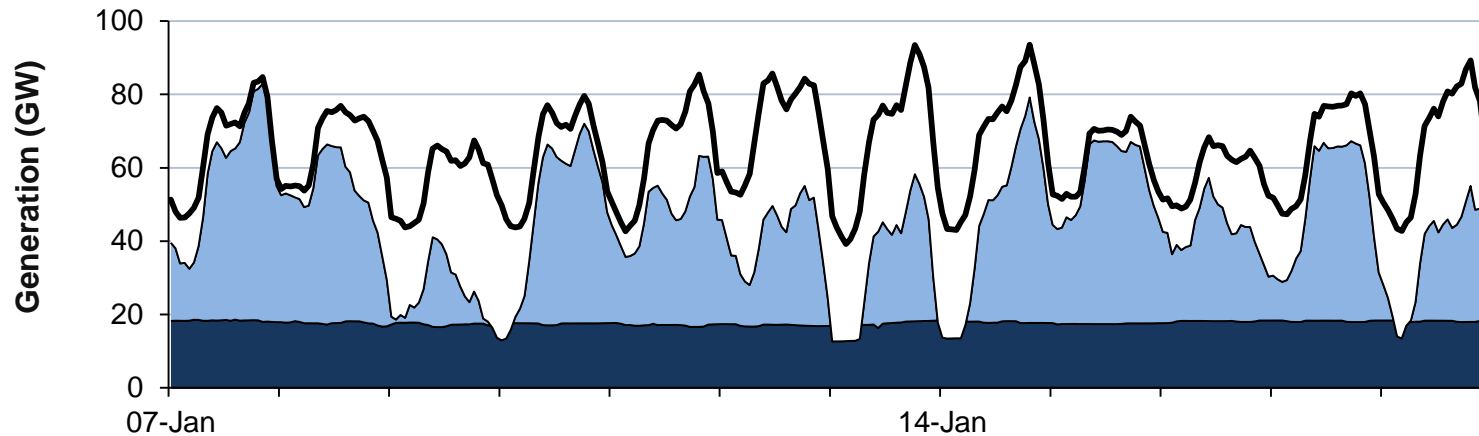
The macro need for storage

UK loads from the DESSTinEE model

2014



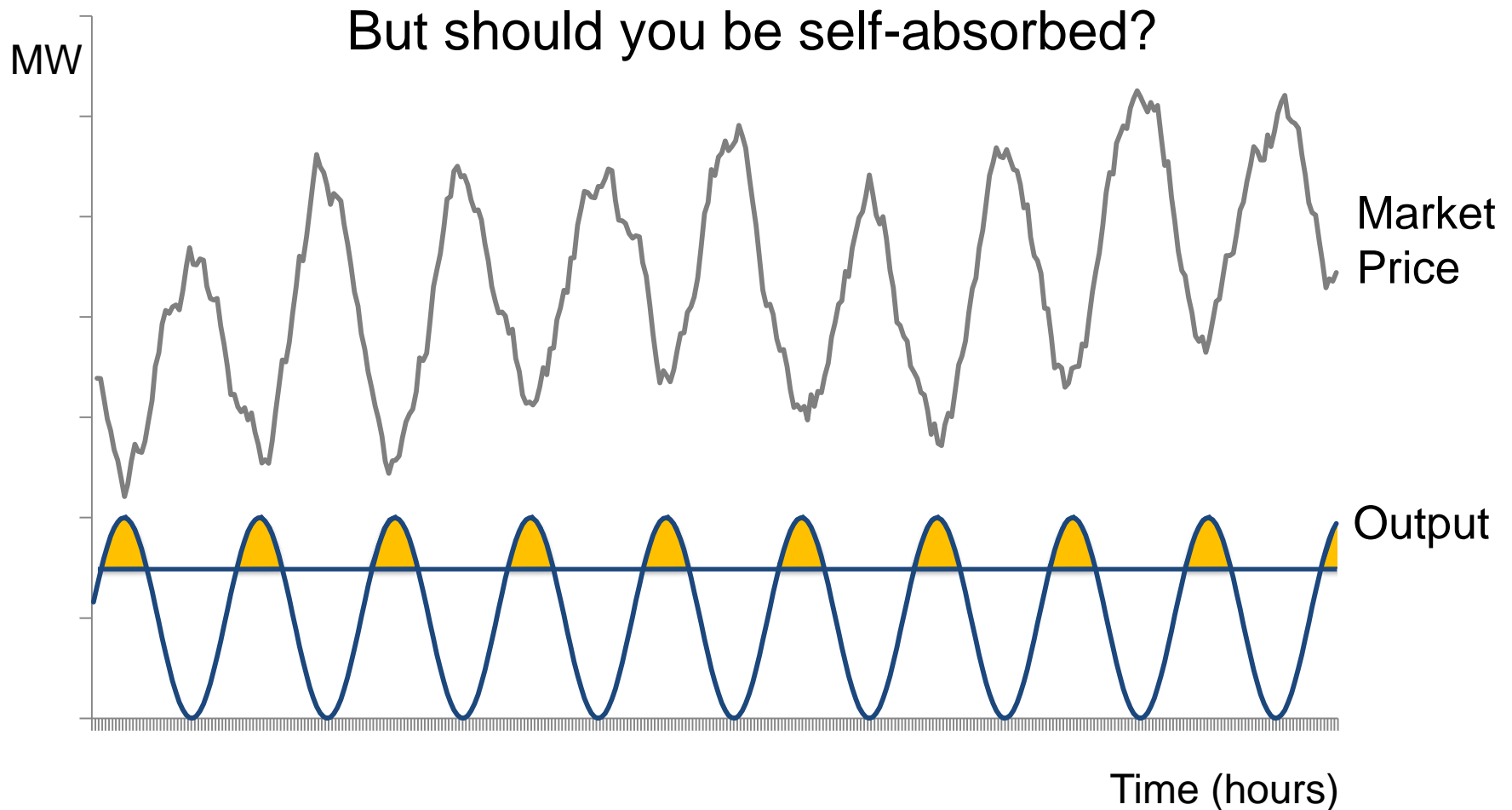
2050



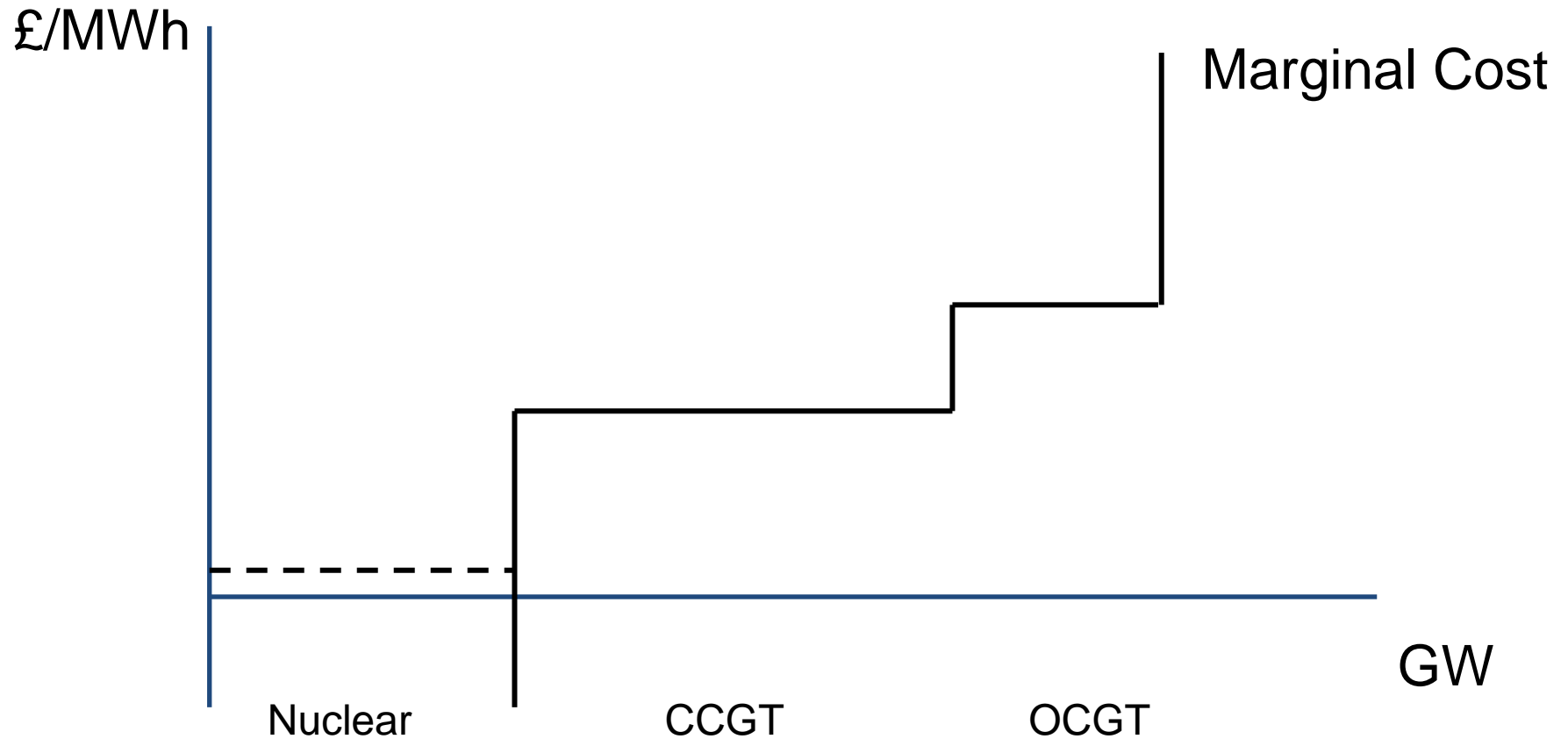
**Future demand profile changed by electric vehicles and heating;
while weather-driven renewables severely constrain other plants**

The micro need for storage

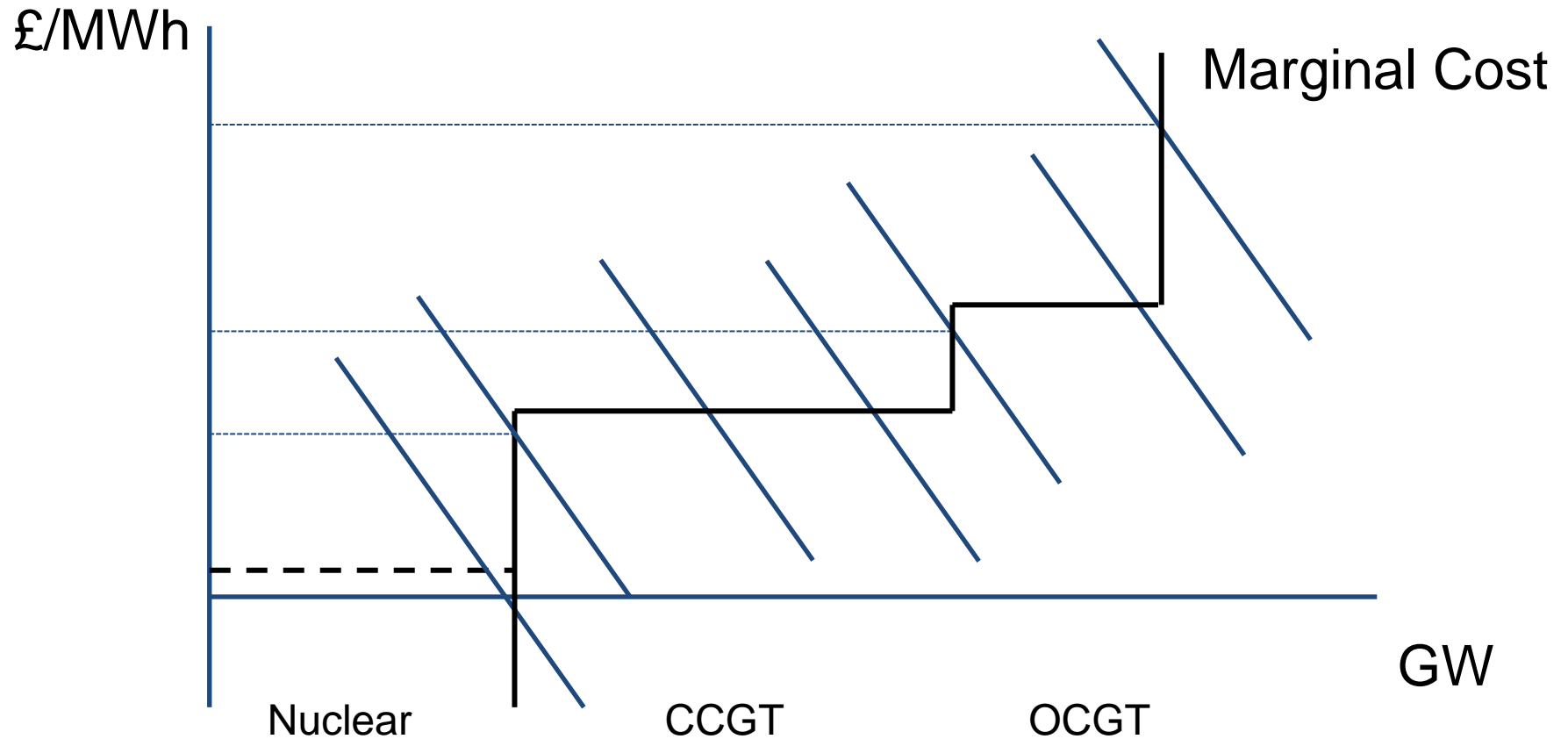
Simulated stylised pseudo-data



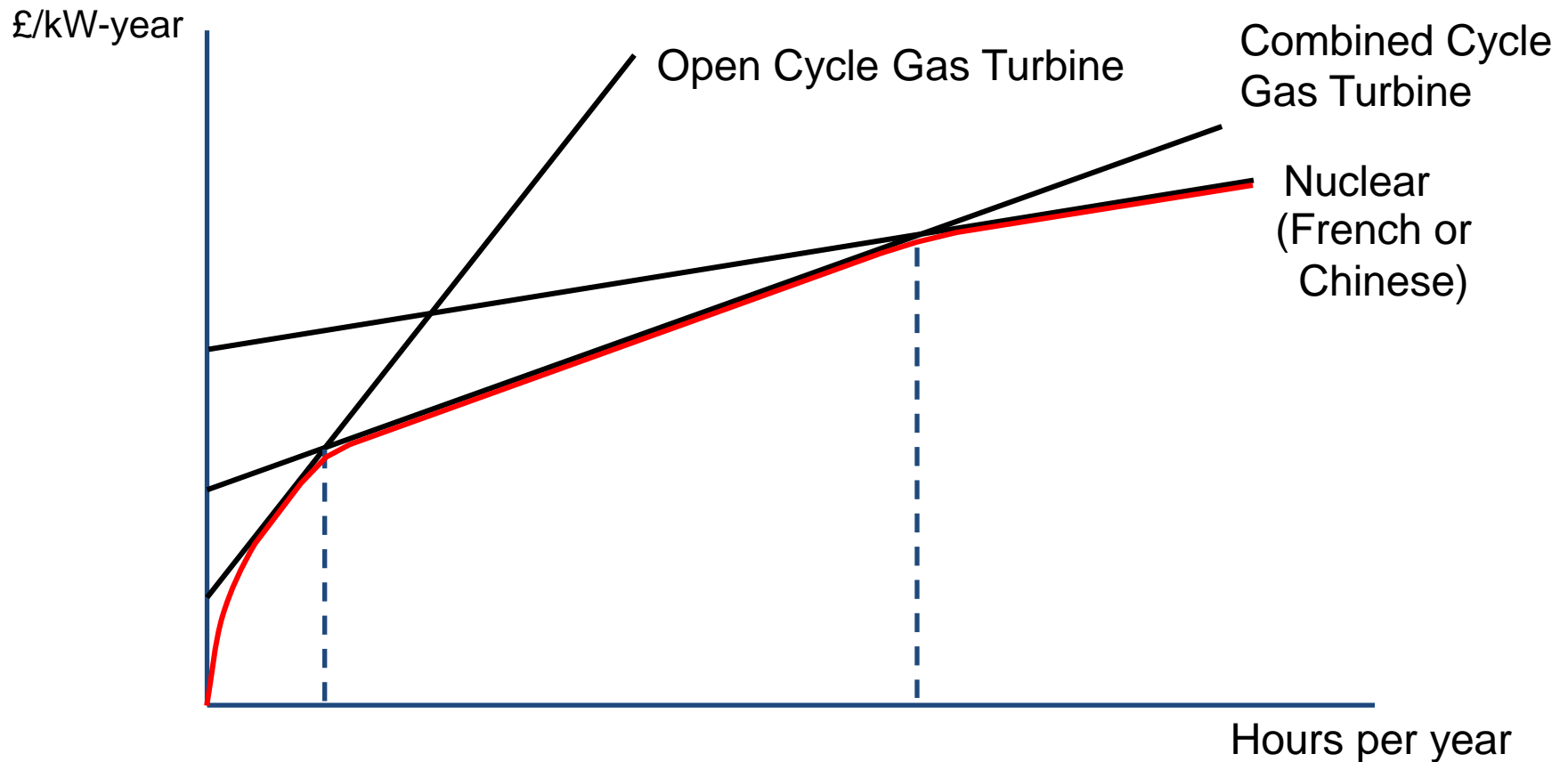
Demand and Supply



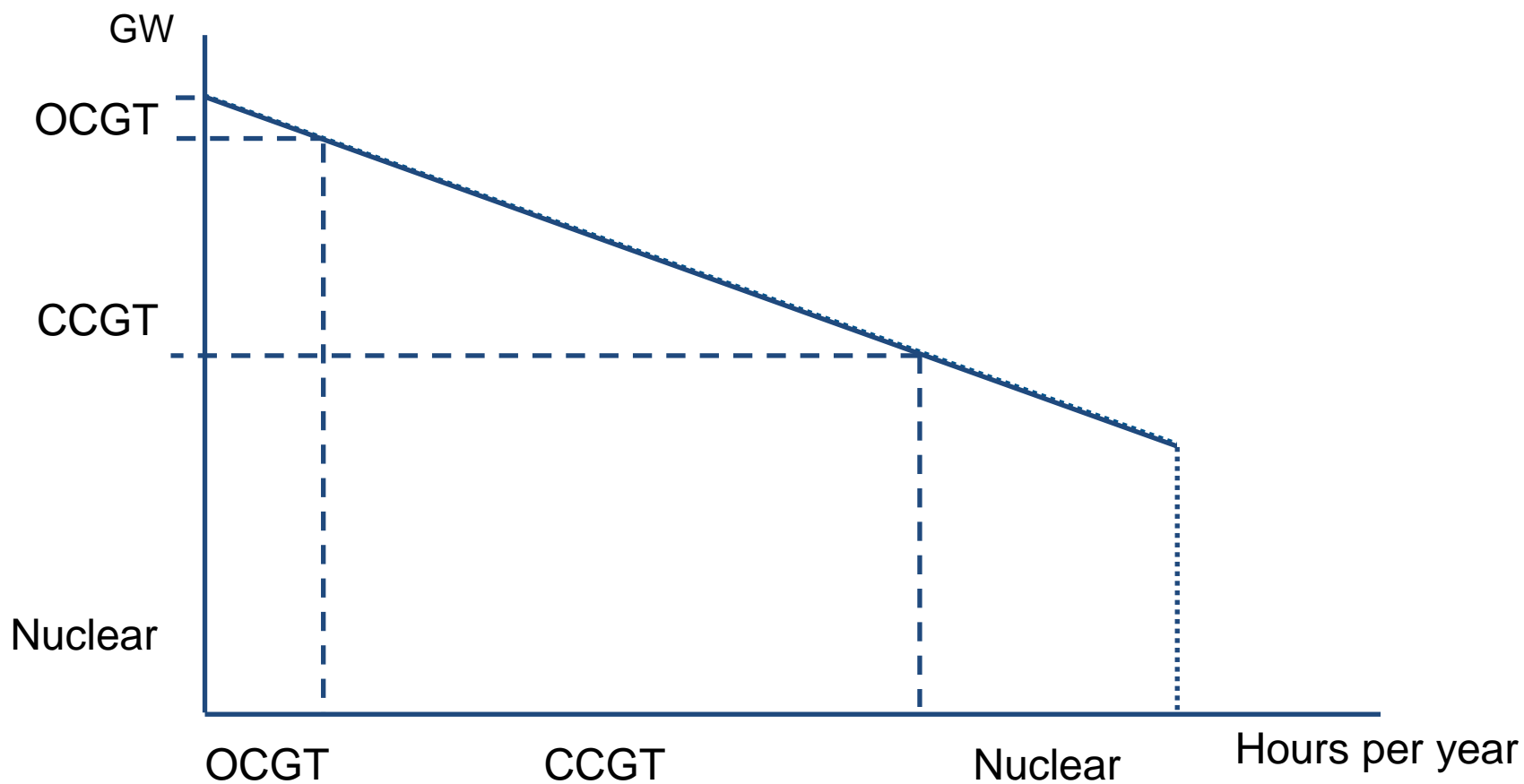
Demand and Supply



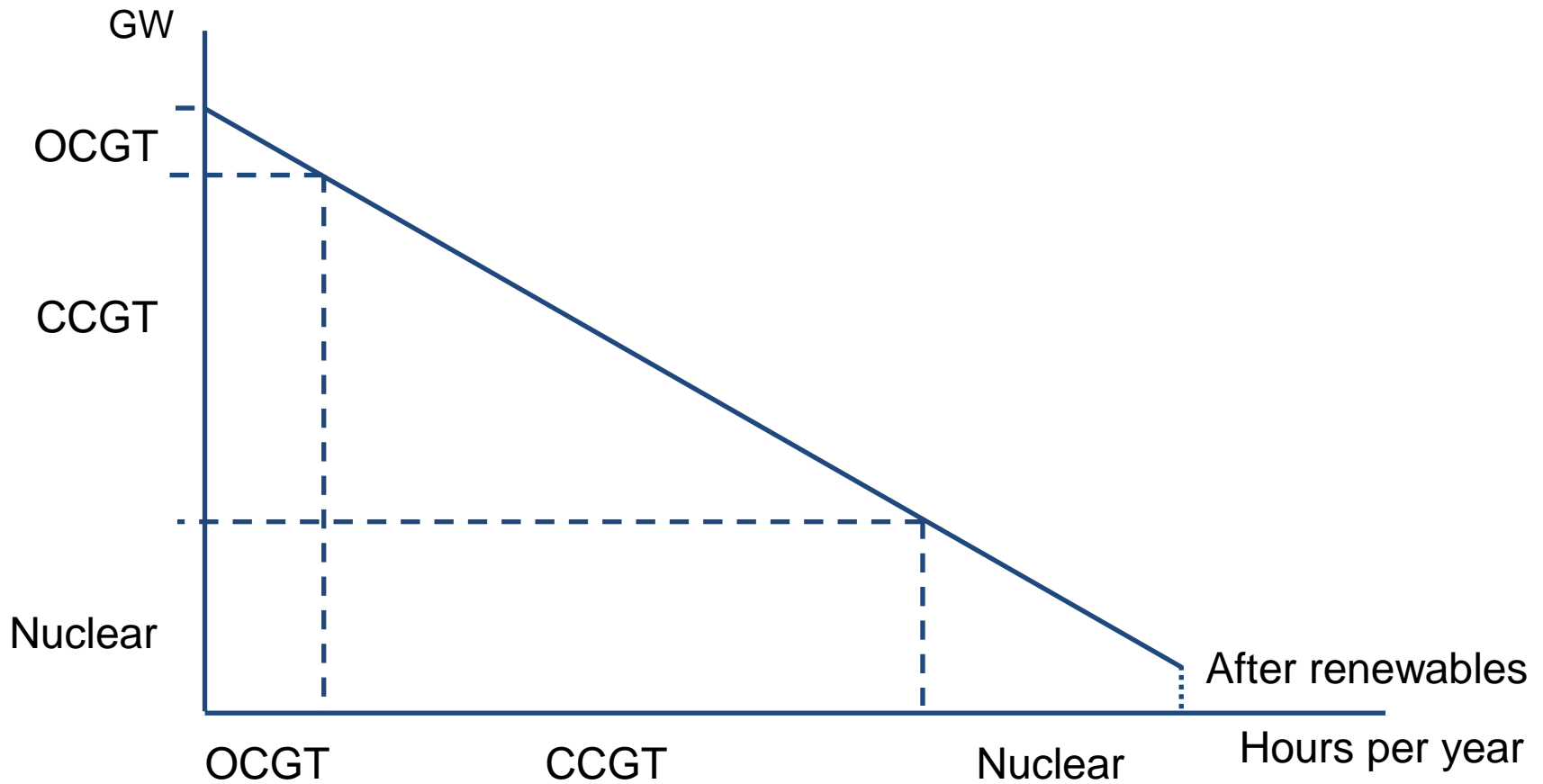
Costs & Revenues



Capacity and Load



Storage, Capacity and Load



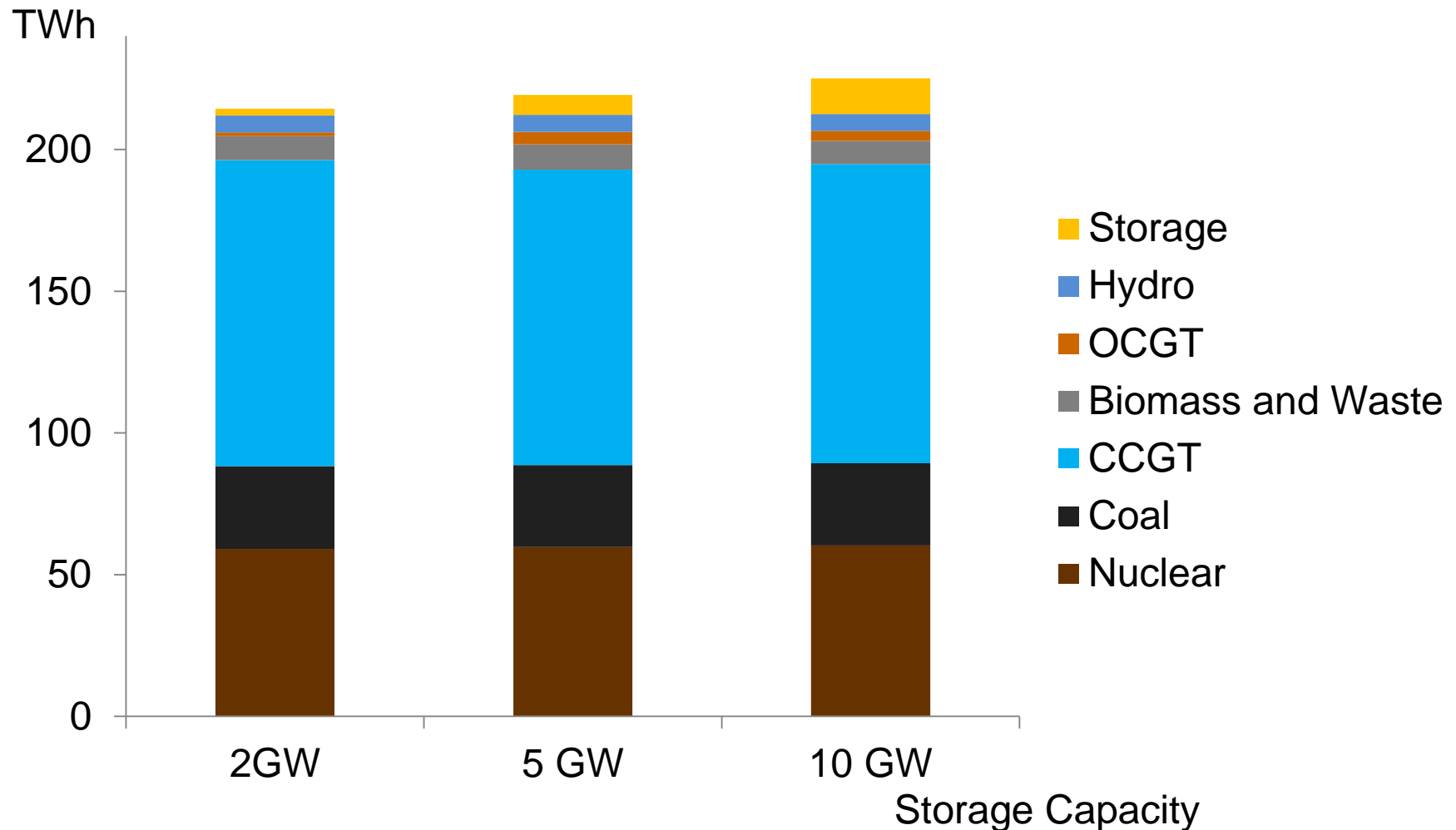
The Magic optimiser

Linear program written in GAMS

- Optimise dispatch for a year, with starts, no-load and ramping constraints included
- Assume wholesale prices are equal to marginal cost
- Generators added or removed until all types break even
 - Making normal profits including a return on capital
- Storage included at various power capacity levels
 - 4 hours of energy capacity
 - 24-hour storage to be added

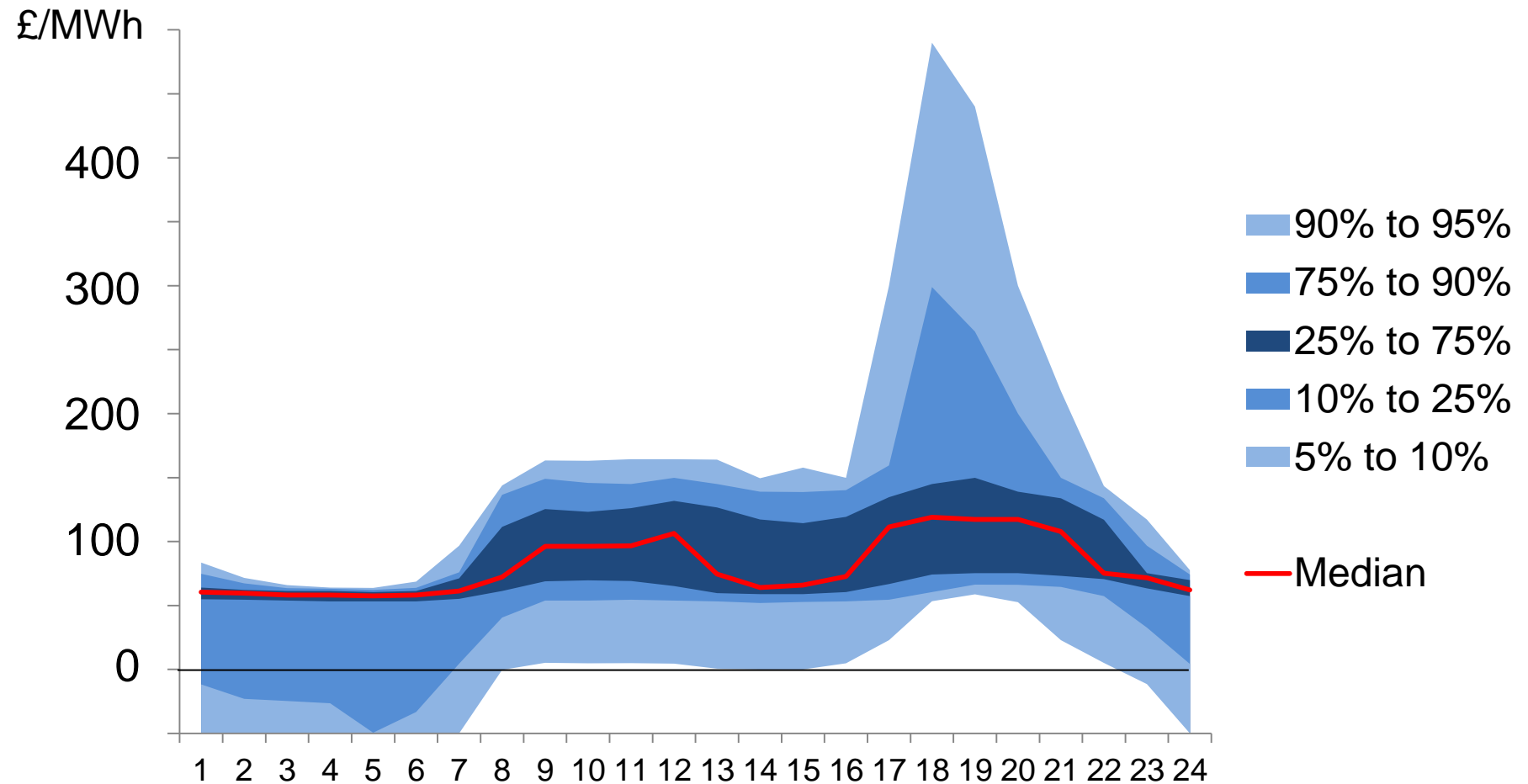
Output Mix

GB 2030, endogenous as storage varies



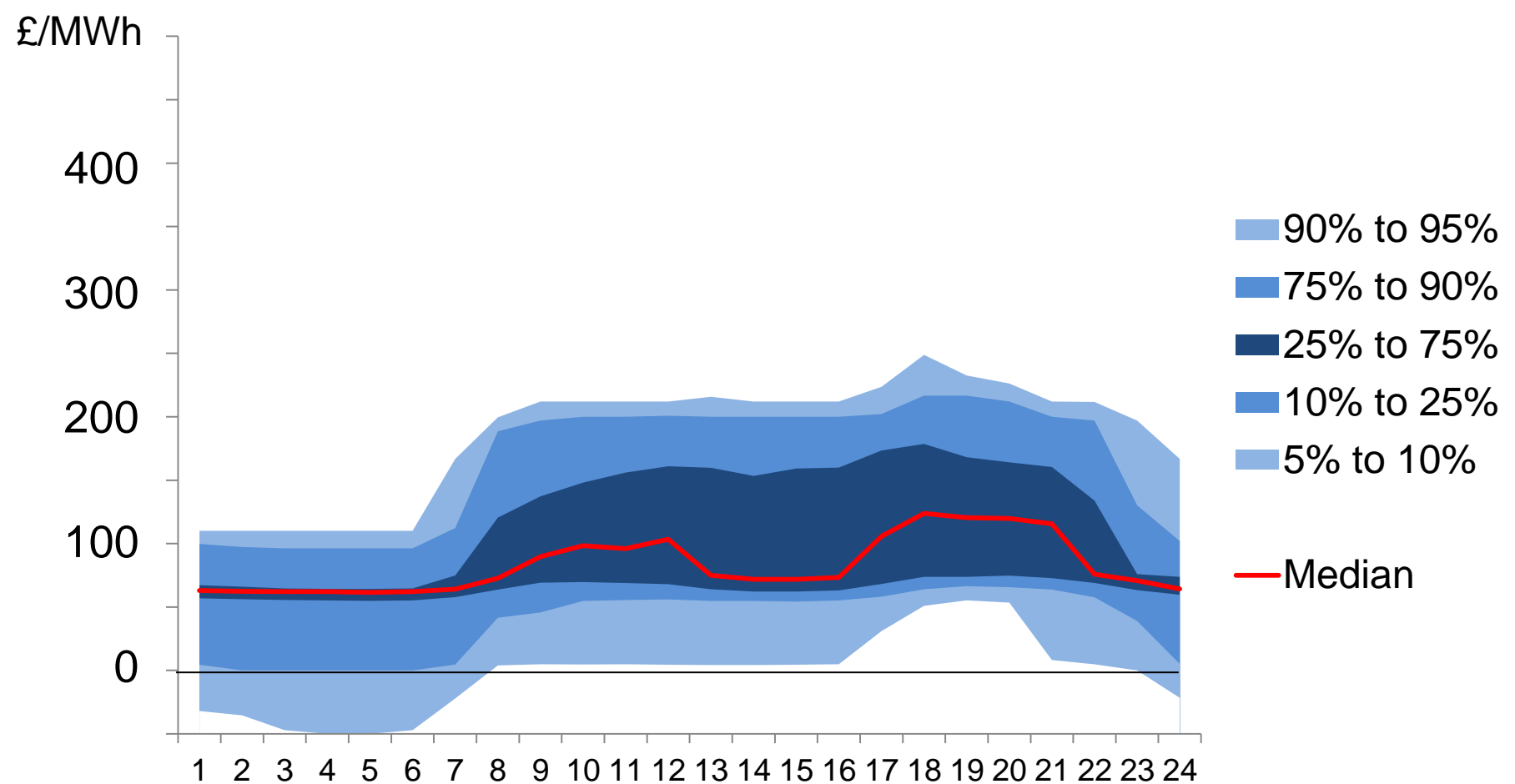
Price variation over the day

Storage capacity: 2 GW, 8 GWh



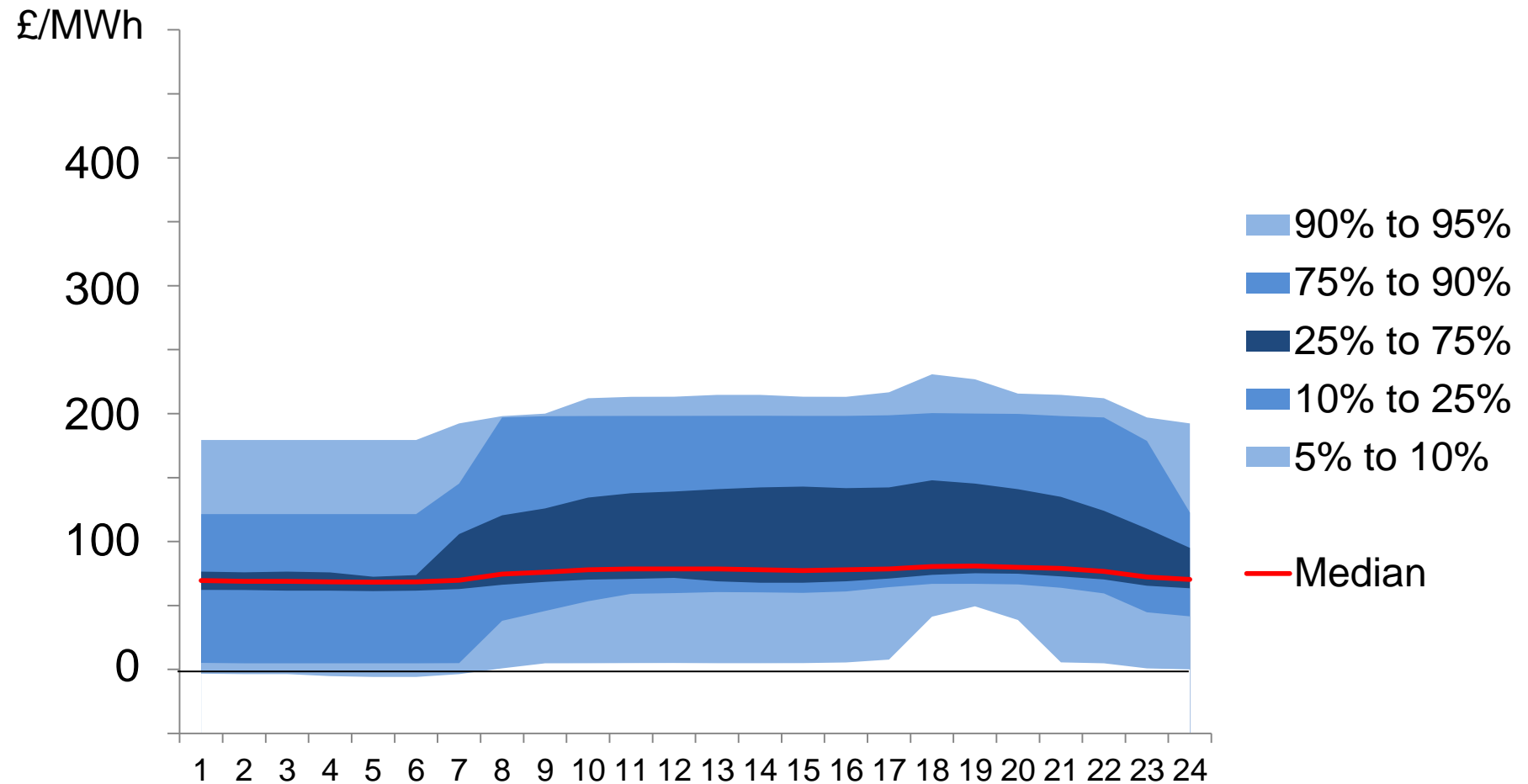
Price variation over the day

Storage capacity: 5 GW, 20 GWh



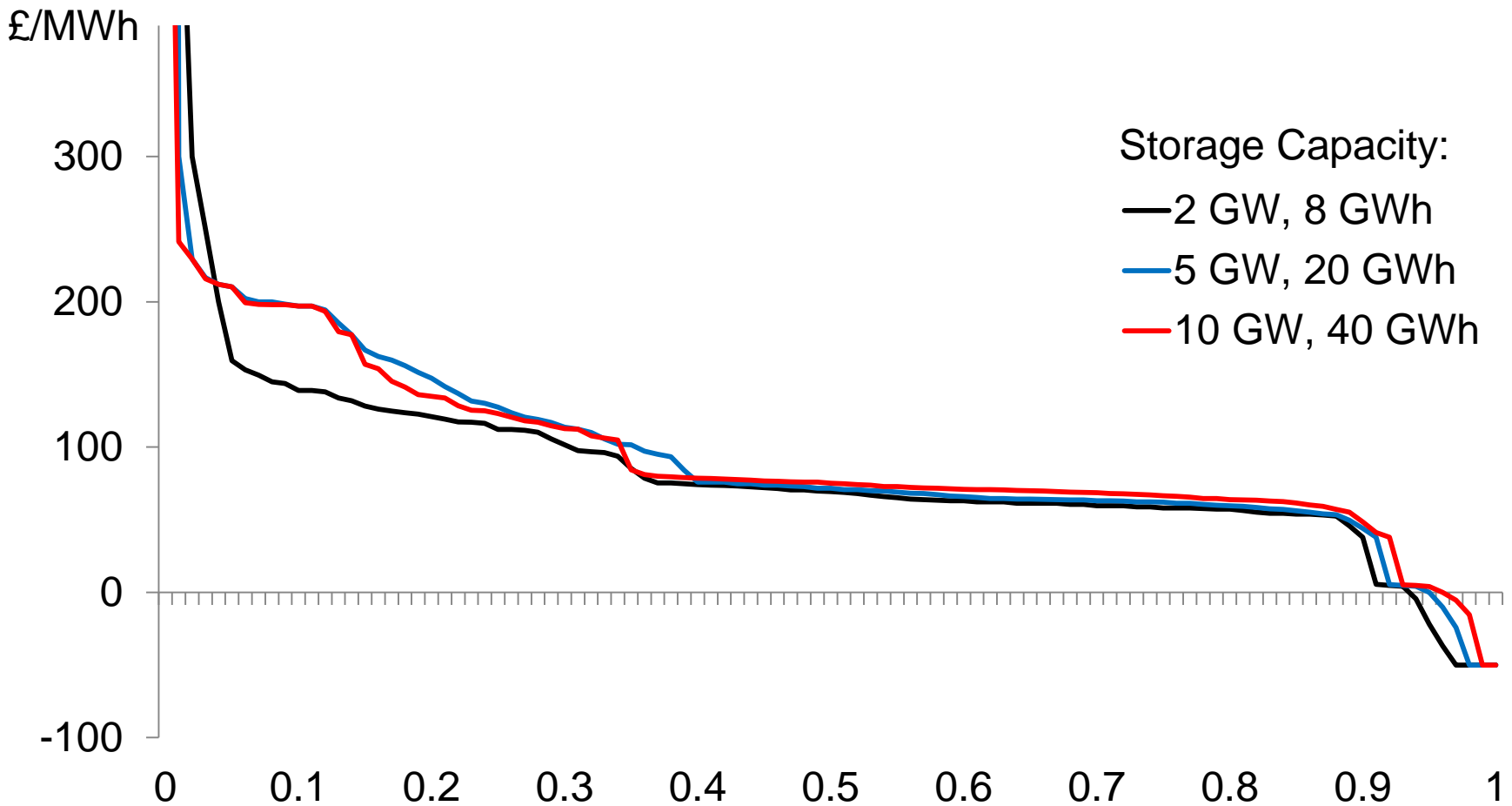
Price variation over the day

Storage capacity: 10 GW, 40 GWh



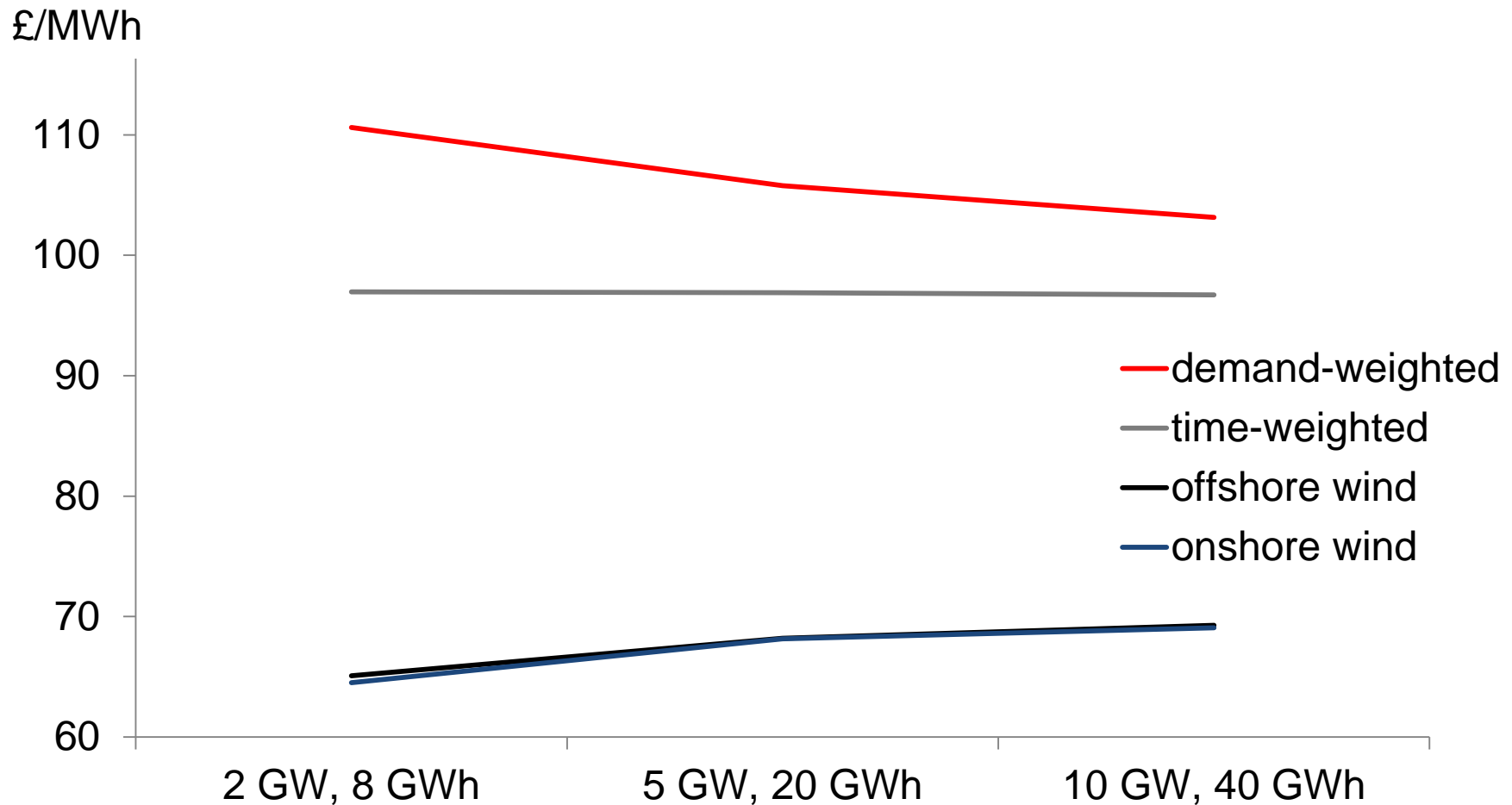
Price-duration curves

GB, 2030 with endogenous capacity



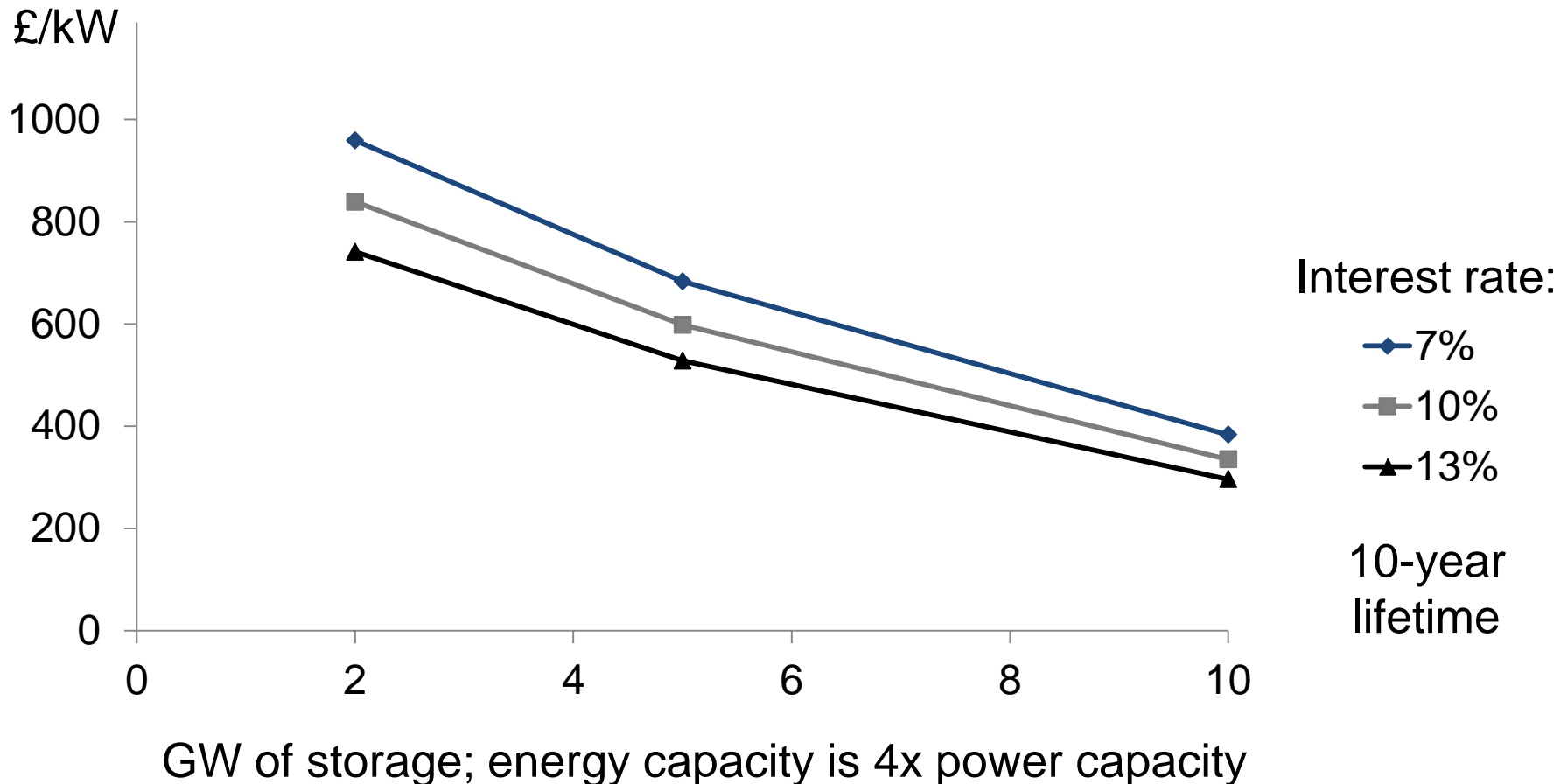
The impact of storage on prices

Endogenous generating capacities



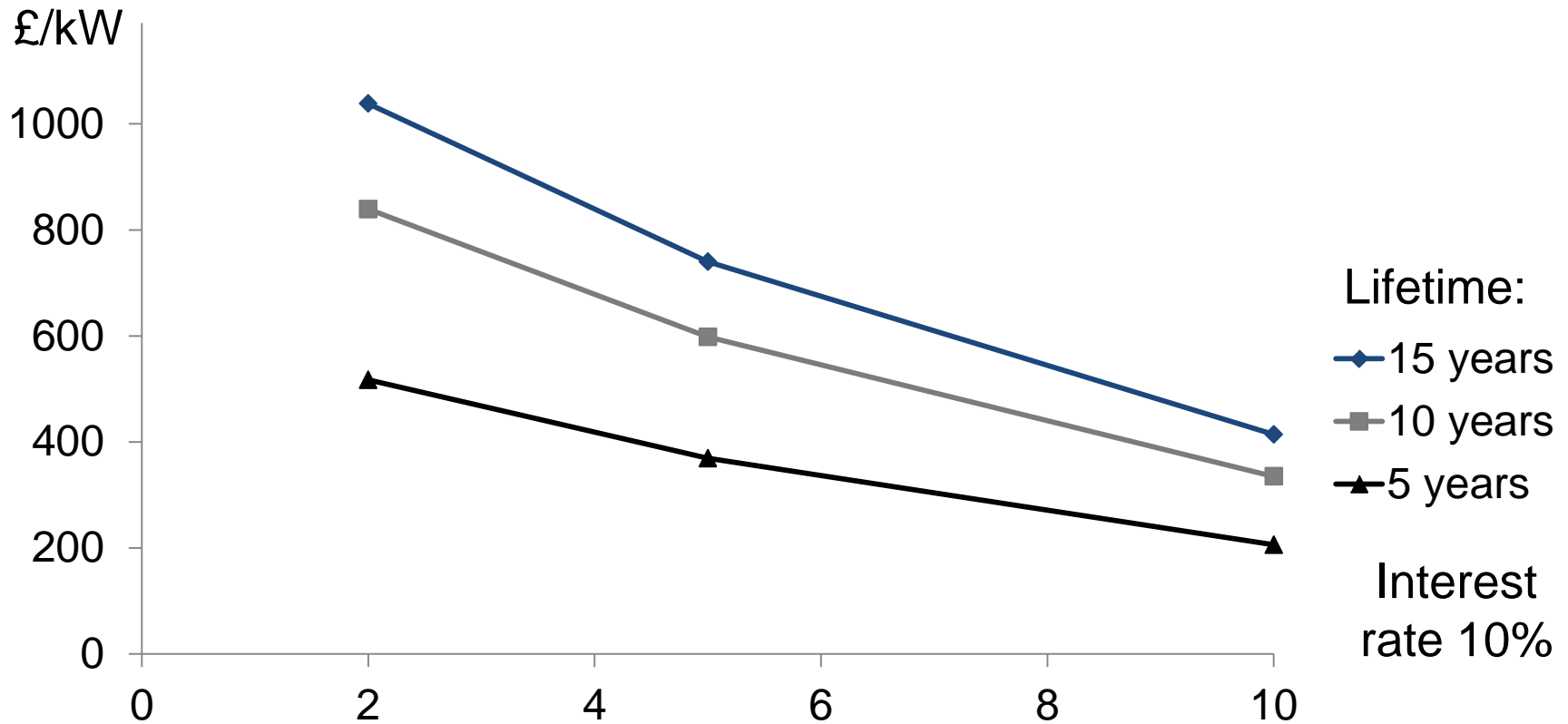
“Market” demand for storage

(energy arbitrage only)



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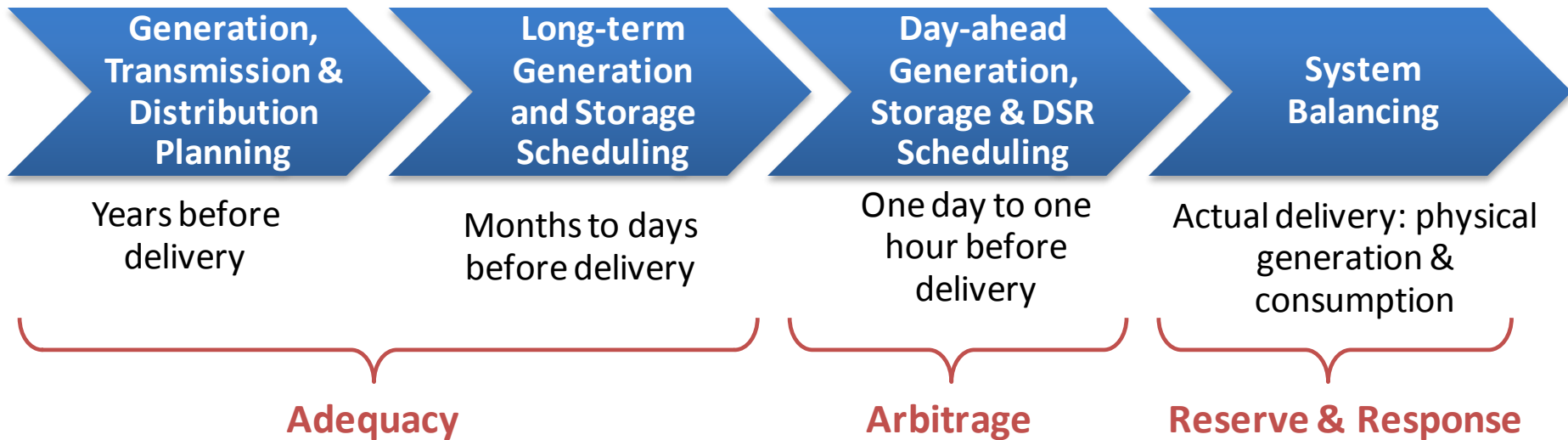
GW of storage; energy capacity is 4x power capacity

- Storage will change the loads on thermal/hydro plants
- Storage will reduce price fluctuations
- Storage will change capacity mix
 - More base load capacity, less peaking capacity
- We need to consider these effects together

But storage is versatile...

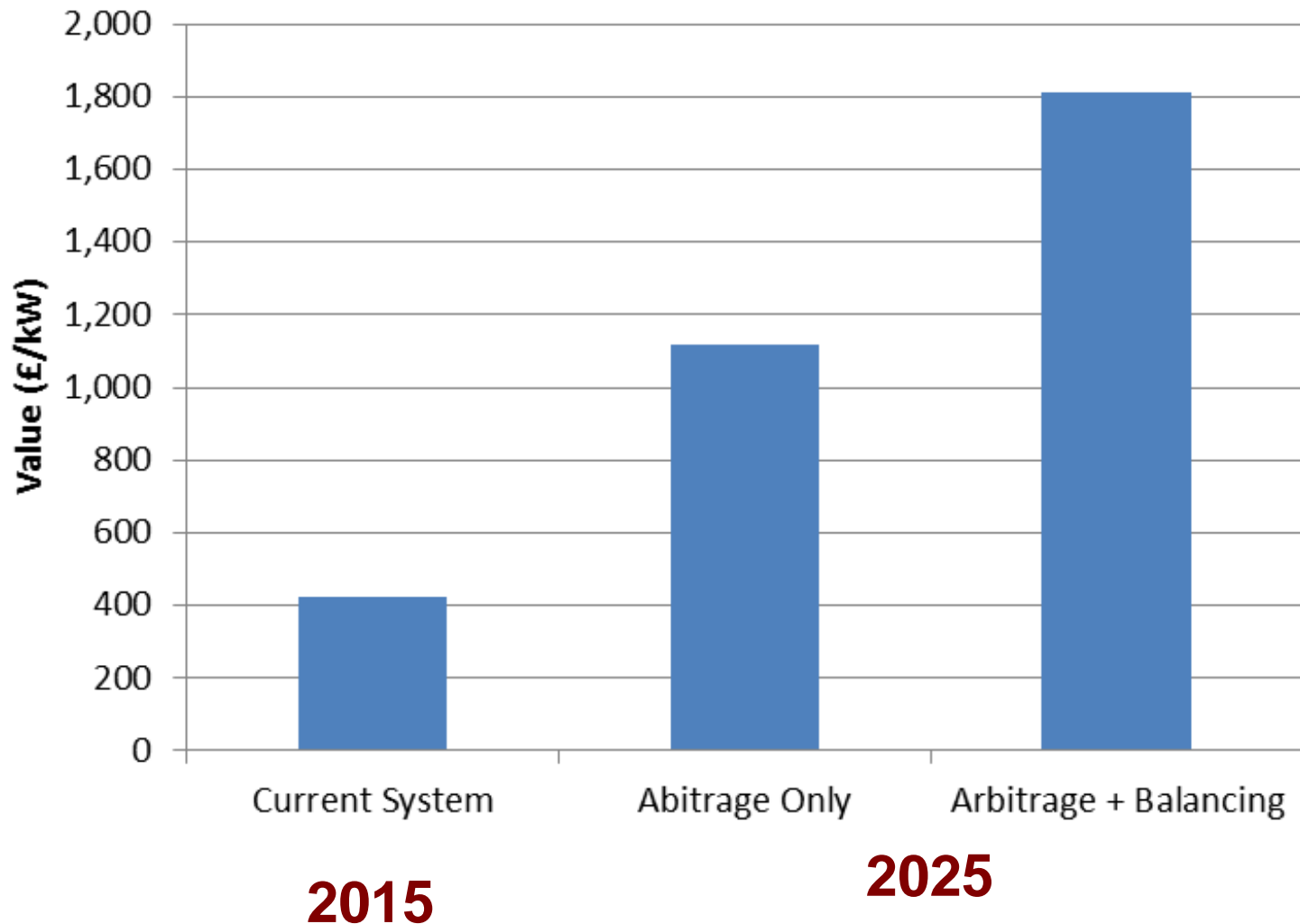
- Power Capacity
- Energy Arbitrage
- Energy Balancing
- Transmission Constraints
- Distribution Constraints...

Valuing storage: Time and location matters!

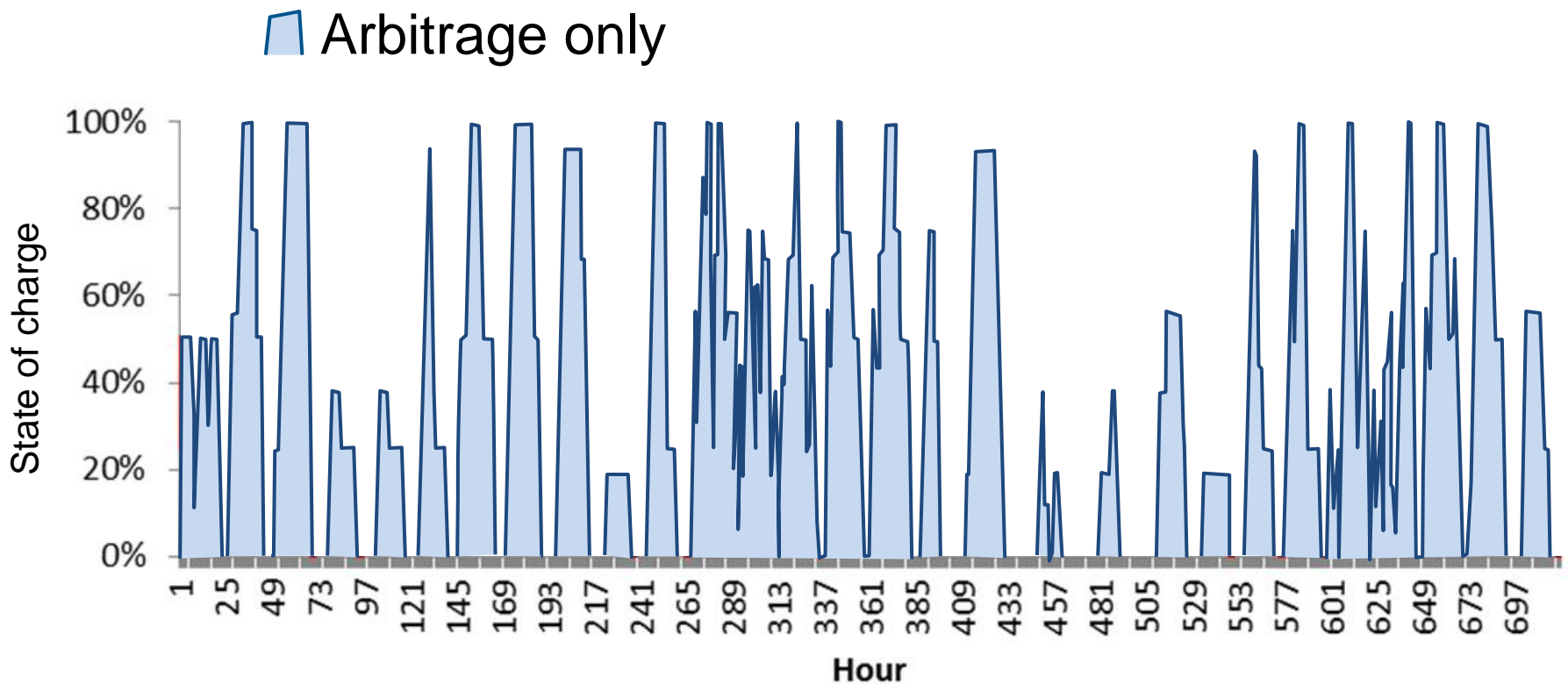


Whole-systems modelling is critical for capturing **Time** and **Location** interactions

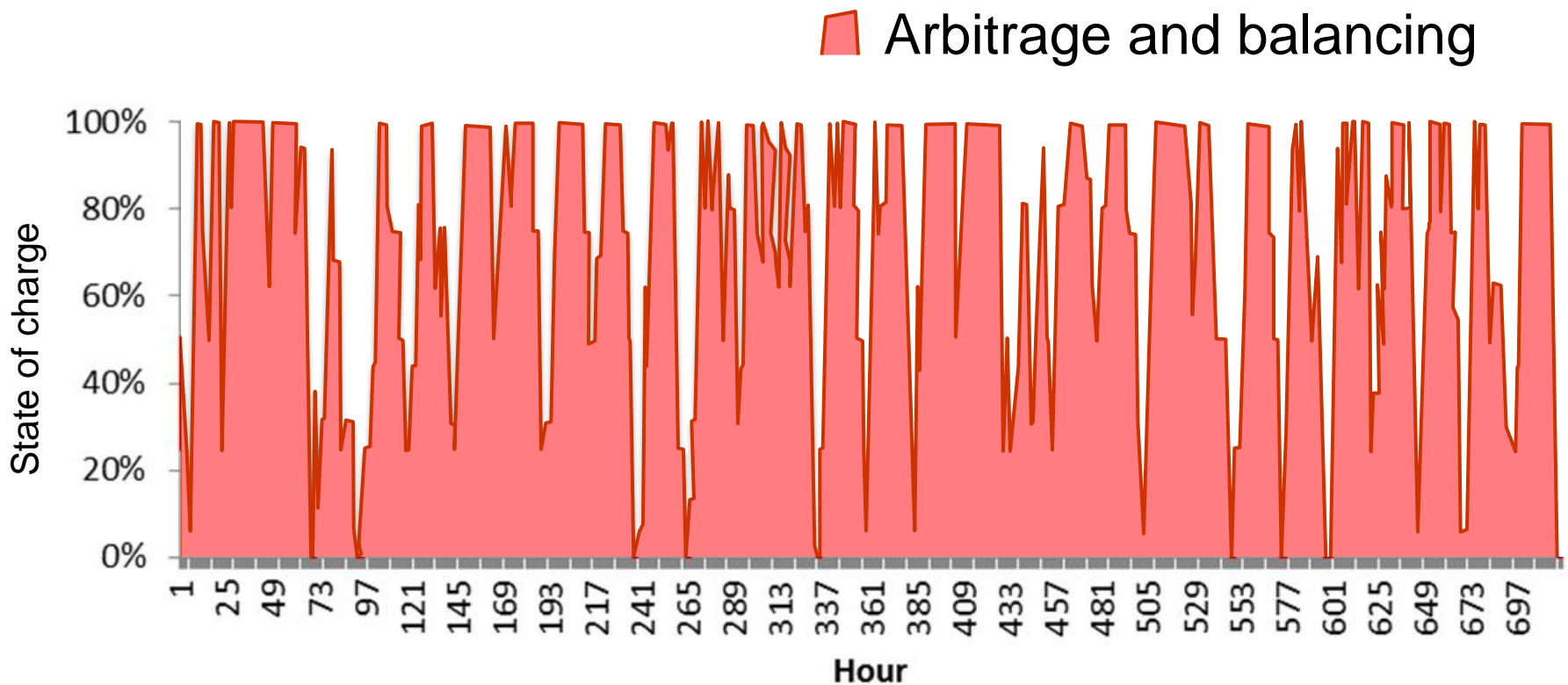
The stochastic value of storage: dealing with uncertainty



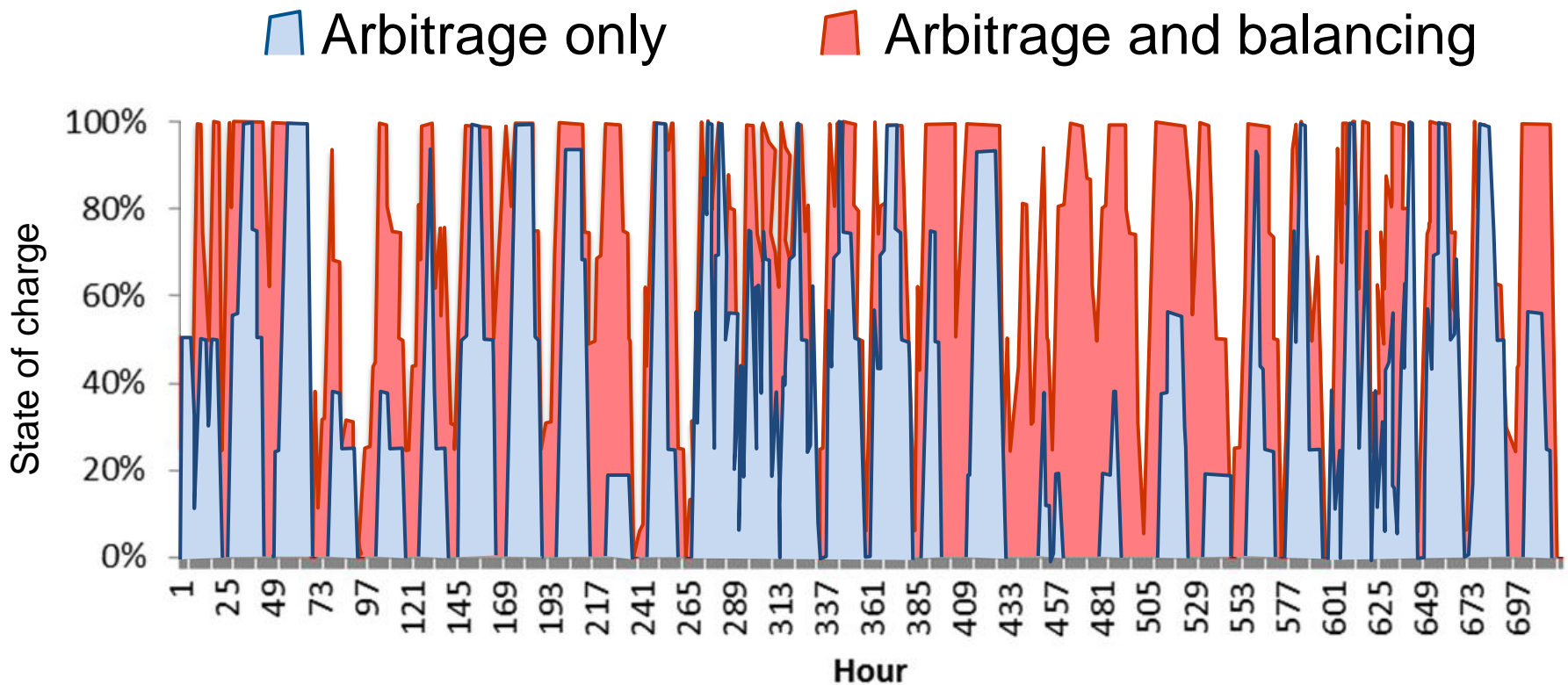
It's profitable to be charged more



It's profitable to be charged more

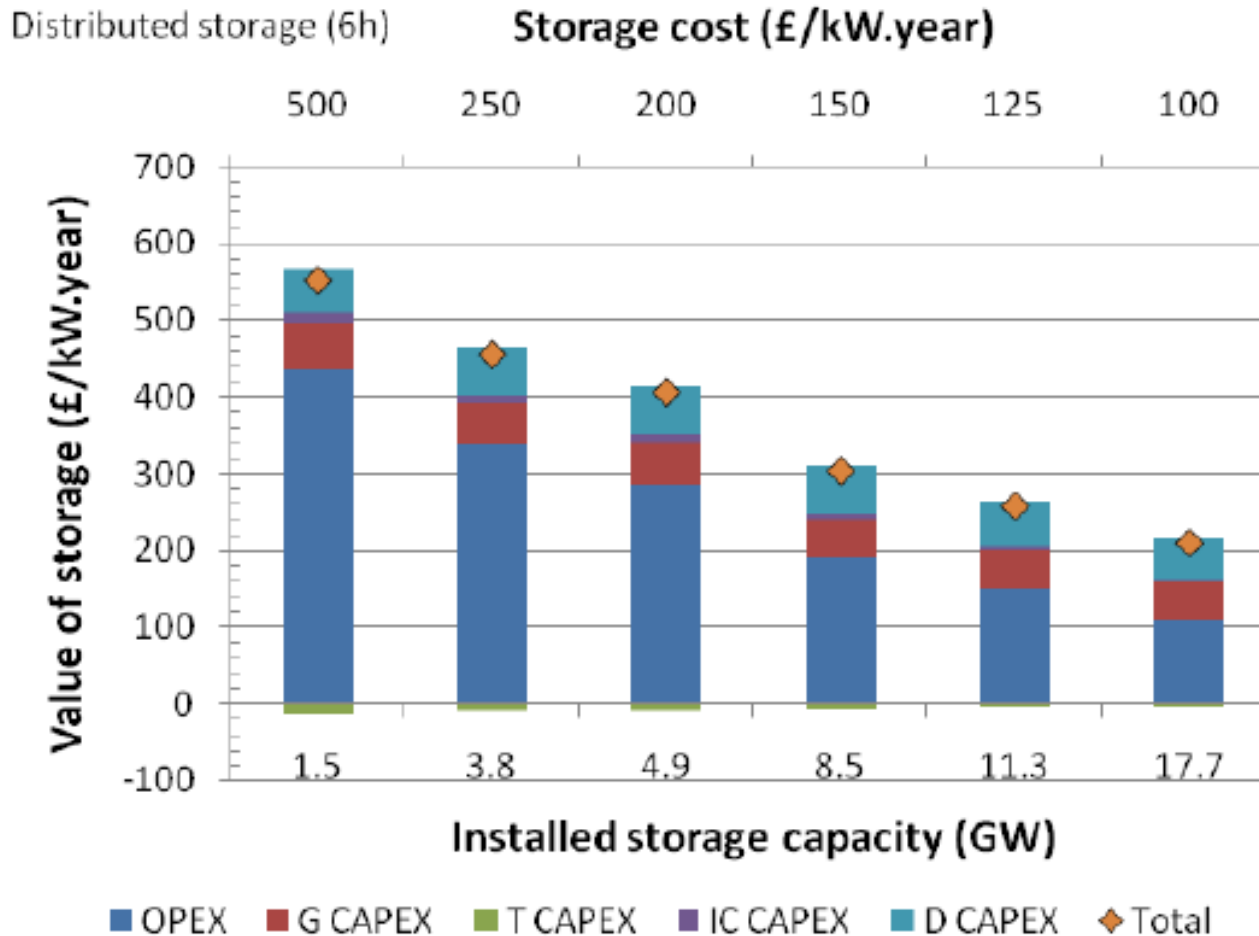


It's profitable to be charged more



Average value of storage

Distributed to near customers

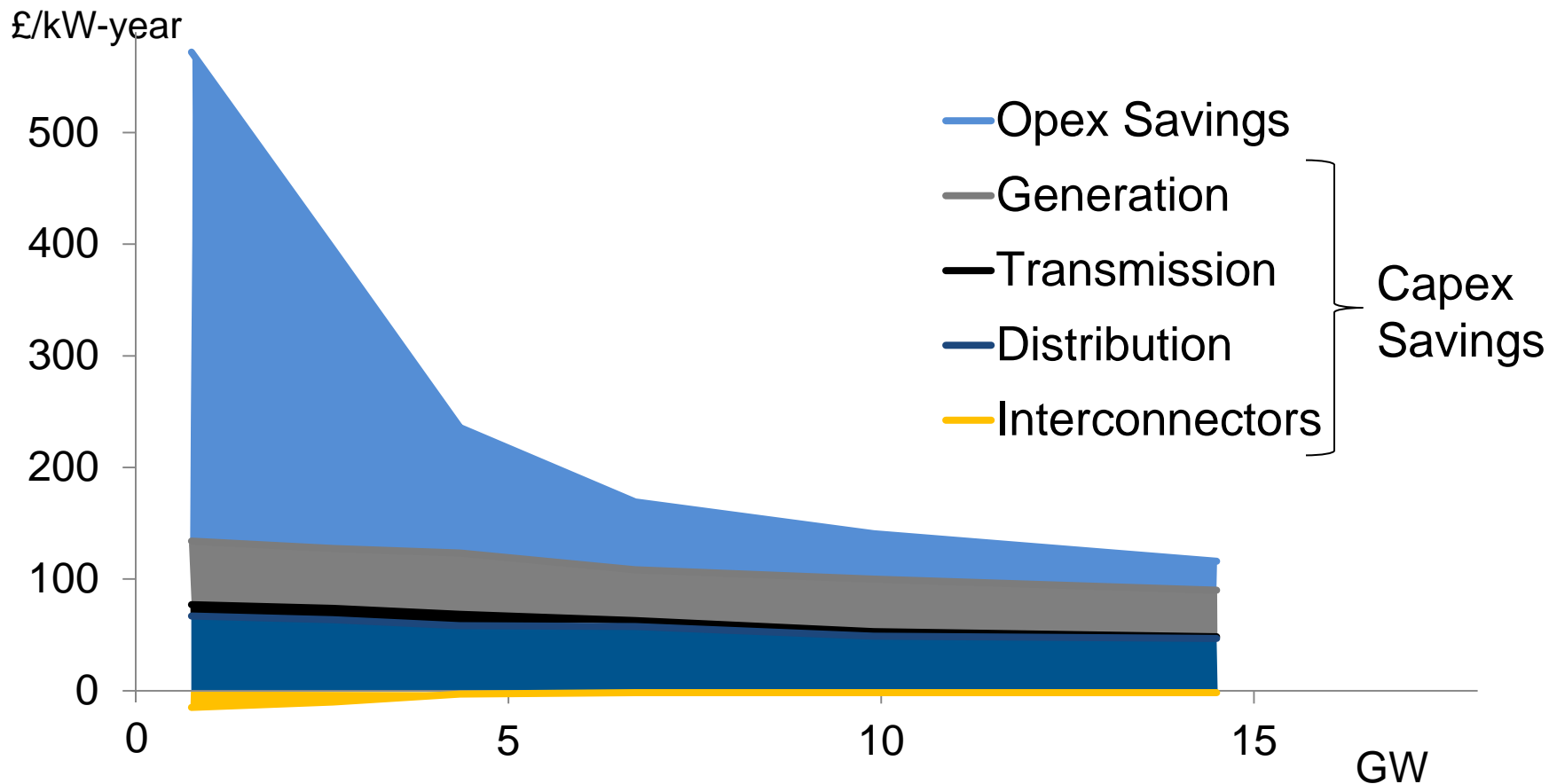


Opex: save fuel costs from “buy cheap, sell dear”

Capex: save cost of investment in generation, transmission, interconnectors or distribution system as power can be stored when the system is not constrained and released later when it is.

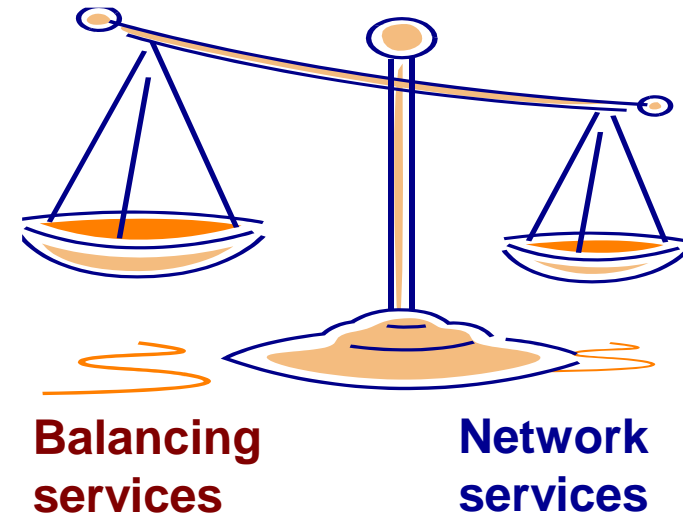
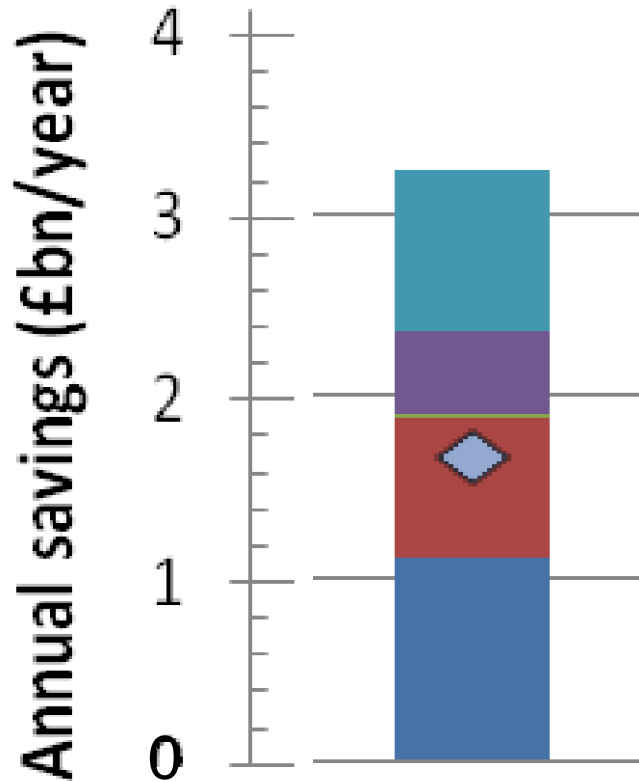
Marginal Value of Storage

(Strbac *et al.*, 2012)



(Marginal values derived from and averaged over the capacity intervals in the previous slide)

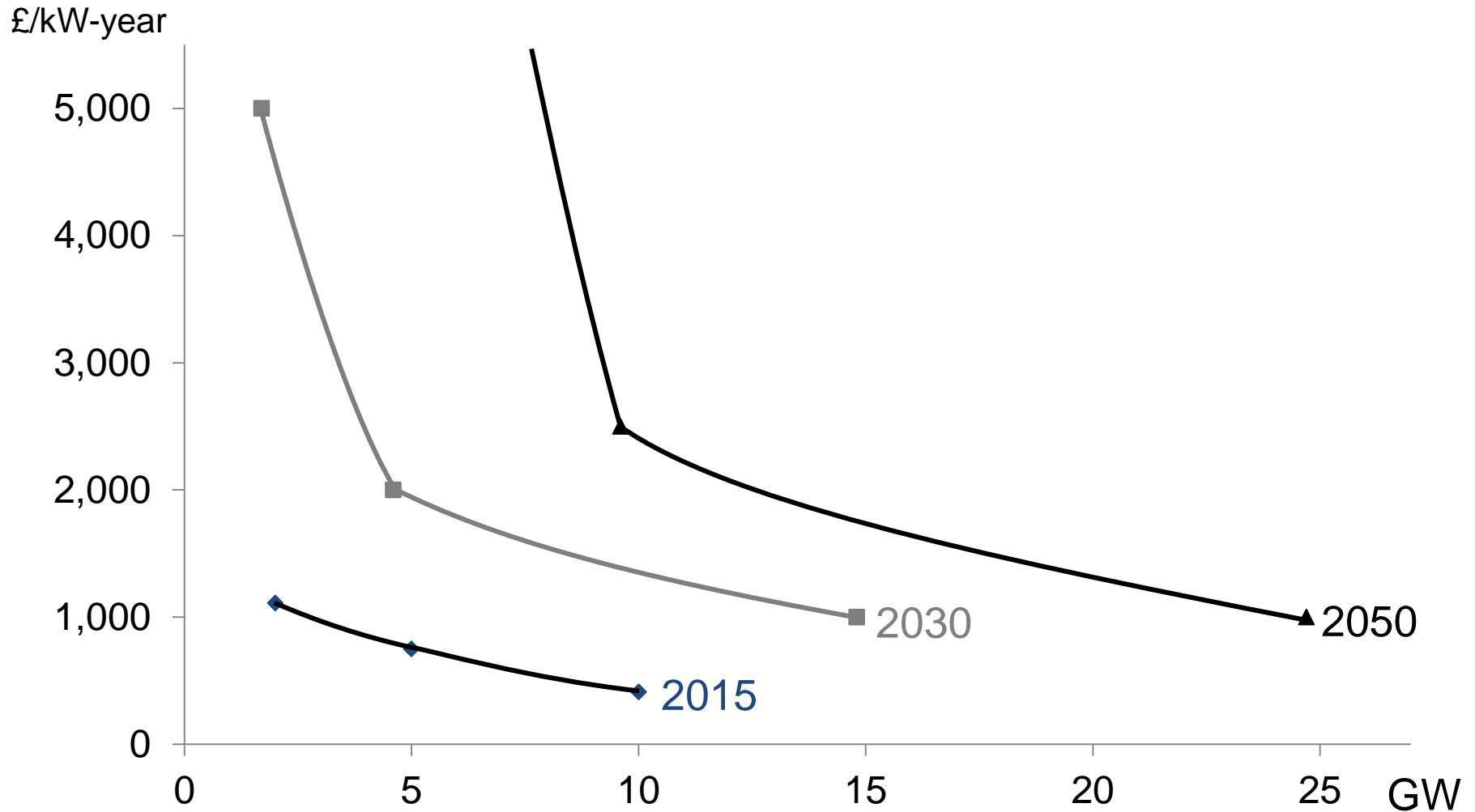
Complexity of managing storage with split benefits



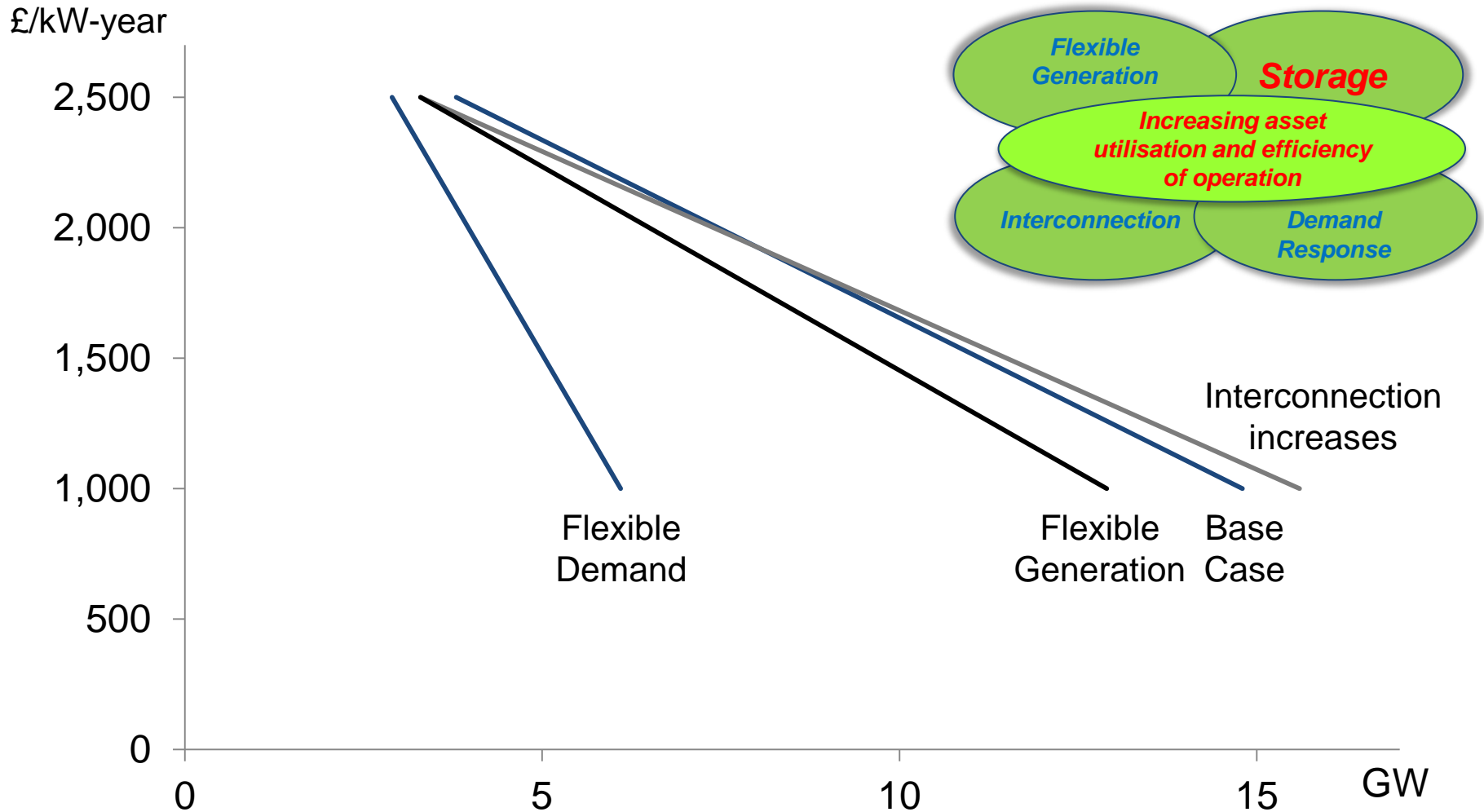
■ OPEX ■ G CAPEX ■ T CAPEX ■ IC CAPEX ■ D CAPEX ■ S CAPEX ◆ Total

Can the market facilitate this?

The value of storage over time



What about the competitors?



- Policy makers
 - Recognise increased risk and complexity associated with innovation and the deployment of energy storage technologies
- Market, regulatory and commercial regime design
 - Facilitate multi-service provision and market for flexibility
 - Facilitate investment under uncertainty
- Storage scientists and technologists
 - Halve the price and double the lifetime (please)

