(Mis)allocation of Renewable Energy Sources

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Introduction and Background

Introduction

- **R**enewable **E**nergy **S**ources (**RES**) in electricity markets come with large economic impacts:
  - High levelized costs (although close to grid parity in some regions)
  - Not perfectly correlated with demand
  - Intermittency (non-negligible unforecastable component)
  - High storage costs
  - Non-dispatchable

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    - Intermittency (non-negligible unforecastable component)
    - High storage costs
    - Non-dispatchable
- Do *uniform* policies to incentivize the deployment of RES, such as Feed-in-Tariffs (FiTs), properly account for the costs & benefits of these technologies?

Feed-in-Tariffs (FiTs)

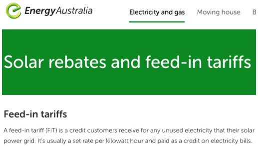
- Guarantee a preferential rate paid to producers of electricity from RES
- Regulated by the government
- Specified as long-term contracts of about 15 - 20 years

GOV.UK

Coronavirus (COVID-19) | Guidance and support

Home > Housing and local services > Household energy

Feed-in tariffs: get money for generating your own electricity



EnergyAustralia

Electricity and gas | Moving house | B

Solar rebates and feed-in tariffs

Feed-in tariffs

A feed-in tariff (FiT) is a credit customers receive for any unused electricity that their solar power grid. It's usually a set rate per kilowatt hour and paid as a credit on electricity bills.

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Sector Participants > Feed-in Tariff Program > Overview

Feed-in Tariff Program

Main questions

- Are the uniform levels of FiTs comparable to the distribution of marginal benefits across regions?
- Is the current allocation of solar PV plants optimal?

In this paper

1. Use of an extensive and high-frequency dataset on electricity production and demand
    - We measure the benefits from an additional unit of electricity output from RES due to the displacement of production from conventional sources in order to satisfy demand
2. Compute counterfactual scenarios in which RES capacity gets reallocated to maximize its benefits while keeping the total amount of RES capacity constant
3. We calculate the gains from an increase in transmission capacity between subregions
    - Compute shadow cost of transmission and use it to back out implied size of the transmission capacity

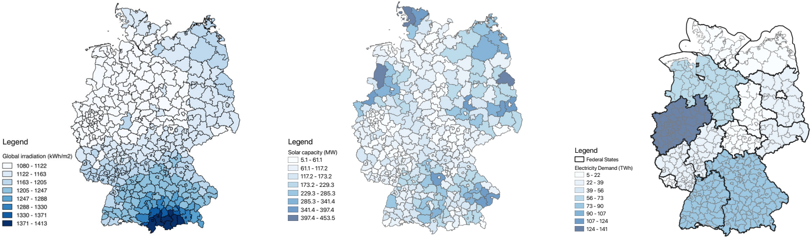
Contribution

- Provide a comprehensive framework to analyze uniform FiT policies
- Extend existing literature that focuses on emission displacement and ignores RES policies
- Quantifying the effects of RES expansions on ancillary services costs
- The use of actual RES output data as opposed to simulated data

The Case of Germany

- Germany was the first country to implement large-scale FiTs (Renewable Energy Act, 2000)
- FiT are uniform for type of RES technology, not taking into account:
    - Regional differences in sunshine radiation
    - Regional differences in electricity demand
- Focus on solar as the main distributed RES with uniform FiT

Sunshine and Residential Solar Installations (2016)



(a) Global solar radiation. (b) Installed solar capacity. (c) Electricity Demand.

Notes: Global solar radiation (long-term averages) measured in kWh / m^2 in Panel 1a, cumulative solar capacity (Dec 2016) in Panel 1b, and electricity demand (2015) at state level in Panel 1c. Darker areas represent higher solar radiation, more installed capacity, and higher electricity demand, respectively. Data sources: German Weather Service, Official RES registry, and Statistical Offices of the German States, respectively.

Data and Marginal Benefits

Data

- **Electricity market**: 4 **T**ransmission **S**ystem **O**perators (**TSO**s) in Germany, 2015 - 2016, **15-minute data resolution**
  - Load and supply from renewables and non-renewables for each TSO (*ENTSO-E*)
  - Cost of ancillary services for each TSO (tender for the procurement of primary and secondary control reserve, *regelleistung.net*)
  - Daily electricity production costs by technology (coal, natural gas, fuel oil) (*Bloomberg*, fuel prices; *Energy Balance for Germany, AG Energiebilanzen*)
- **Micro data:**
  - Administrative data on RES (solar) installations and capacity
  - Solar production data at plant-level (*PV Output*) - approx. 300 stations.
  - Data on power plant outages and unavailability

Transmission System Operators (TSOs)

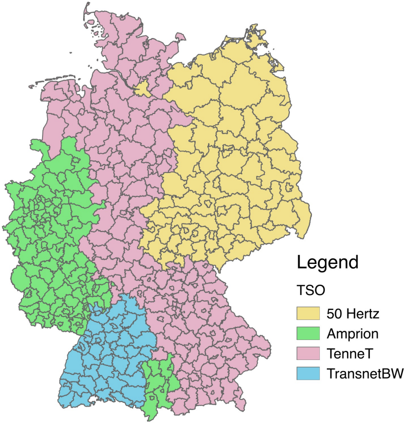


Figure: TSO service areas

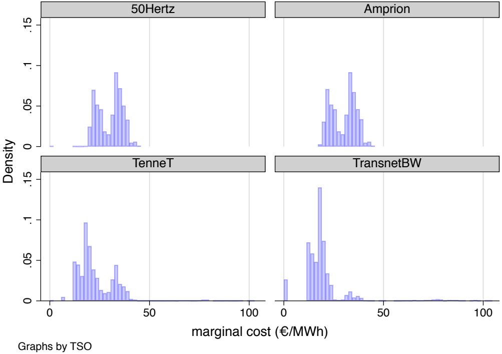
Marginal Sources

- At each 15-min interval, sort technologies by marginal cost to simulate dispatching
  - Assumption: load is dispatched by minimizing production costs
  - Retain identity of the marginal technology each period

Table: Simulated Frequencies of Marginal Technologies

Source	Freq.	Percent
Natural Gas	172,501	61.45
Hard Coal	100,765	35.90
Nuclear	3,522	1.25
Oil	3,187	1.14
Brown Coal / Lignite	655	0.23
Hydro: River	46	0.02
Hydro: Pumped storage	24	0.01
Biomass	4	0.00

Figure: Distribution of Marginal Operating Costs by TSO



Notes: Each panel shows the histogram of λ_{jt} for each TSO.

Marginal Benefits

- Following Callaway, Fowlie and McCormick (2018) and Tangeras and Wolak (2017)
- Separate marginal benefits (MB) from one unit of production of electricity from RES at region *j* and time *t* as:

$$\begin{aligned} MB_{jt} = \quad & \text{displaced emissions}_{jt} \\ & + \text{avoided operating costs}_{jt} \\ & \pm \text{ancillary service costs}_{jt} \end{aligned}$$

Marginal Benefits

- **displaced emissions** are the avoided emissions from the marginal fossil-fueled source displaced by renewables output

- **avoided operating costs** are the savings from the last MWh produced by the dispatchable unit

- **ancillary service costs** are the costs associated with maintaining system stability

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We compare the distribution of MB_{jt} against the uniform FiT incentive

Avoided Operating Costs and Displaced Emissions

$$OC_j = E[\text{avoided operating costs}_j] \quad = \quad \sum_{t=1}^{T} \omega_{jt}\lambda_{jt} = \overline{\lambda_j} + T \times Cov(\omega_j, \lambda_j)$$

- ω_{jt}, a weight, is the solar output (in MWh) in region j at time t divided by total amount of solar output throughout the entire interval $[0, T]$
- λ_{jt} is the marginal cost (in €/ MWh) of non-RES plants, $\overline{\lambda_j}$ is its mean

⇒ OC_j (in €/ MWh) is larger when the solar output is larger at times when λ_{jt} is also high

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- *Marginal emissions costs* based on the marginal technology displaced from solar production

$$E[\text{displaced emissions}_j] \quad = \quad \sum_{t=1}^{T} \omega_{jt} e_{jt} = \overline{e_j} + T \times Cov(\omega_j, e_j),$$

$\bar{e}_j$ is the expected value of e_{jt}.

Ancillary Service Costs

- Intermittency of solar imposes ancillary services costs associated with maintaining system stability

- We define the ancillary services AS_{jt} as:

$$\begin{aligned} AS_{jt}(R_{jt}, Q_{jt}) &= a_0 + a_1 R_{jt} + a_2 R_{jt}^2 + a_3 R_{jt}^3 + a_4 Q_{jt} + a_5 Q_{jt}^2 + a_6 Q_{jt}^3 + \\ &+ a_7 R_{jt} Q_{jt} + a_8 R_{jt} Q_{jt}^2 + a_9 R_{jt}^2 Q_{jt} + FE_. \end{aligned}$$

  where a_i are the parameters to estimate, R_{jt} is the renewable output and Q_{jt} the total load at time t in TSO j.

⇒ marginal effect from an increase in RES output on ancillary services is $\partial AS_{jt} / \partial R_{jt}$

Clustering load profiles

k-means clustering

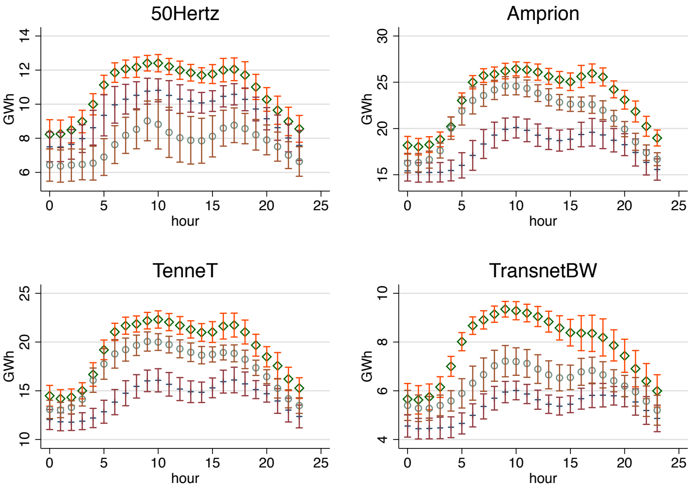

Figure: Clusters of Load Profiles by TSO

Total marginal benefits

TSO	avoided ancillary costs (€/MWh)	avoided operating costs (€/MWh)	avoided emissions (€/MWh)	total (€/MWh)
Amprion	0.01	29.43	12.39	41.83
	(1.53)	(6.3)	(2.04)	(6.18)
TenneT	0.46	22.53	21.59	44.58
	(1.08)	(9.94)	(7.28)	(7.93)
TransnetBW	0.80	19.76	23.37	43.93
	(1.64)	(13.23)	(7.68)	(16.48)
50Hertz	0.53	29.62	12.14	42.29
	(1.07)	(6.38)	(1.02)	(6.49)

Table: Expected Value and Standard Deviation of Marginal Benefits

Notes: The first three columns of results show each of the averages and standard deviations (in parentheses) of each of the components of marginal benefits. The last column contains the overall average and standard deviation (in parentheses) by TSO.

Misallocation

Misallocated RES?

- There is evidence of heterogeneous MBs from increasing RES capacity
- **Measuring misallocation:**
  - Productive inefficiencies occur through more capacity being allocated to areas with lower solar productivity
  - Counterfactual: compare ‘actual’ output to ‘simulated’ (optimal) output
  - Allocate maximum capacity to areas with higher solar productivity
  - Allocate the remaining capacity to areas in decreasing order of solar productivity
  - Take ratio of actual and benchmark total benefits

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1. Value of current allocation: each unit of observed solar output valued at the MB_{jt} (different every 15-min in each TSO)

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3. Let $\mathcal{S}$ be the total amount of currently installed residential solar capacity in all the TSOs together. For a given value of γ we reallocate $\mathcal{S}$ as follows:
    1. Add $\gamma\times$ (total capacity in the TSO with the *highest* average productivity) to the capacity of this TSO.

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4. Use individual PV plants output data and MB estimates to estimate new value of solar output in reallocation

Individual PV plant data (PV Output)

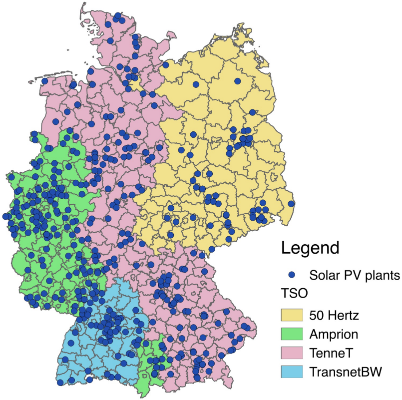


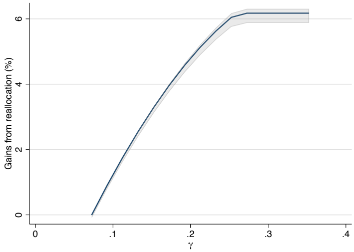
Figure: TSO service areas with PV plants (< 10 KW)

Notes: Each blue dot represents a residential solar PV installation (installed capacity $<$ 10 kW) for which we observe electricity generation data at high frequency. Data obtained from PVoutput.org

Quantifying the misallocation

$$\text{Reallocation value} \quad = \quad 100 \times \left(\frac{\text{value of reallocated solar cap.}}{\text{value of current distribution of solar cap.}} - 1 \right)$$

Figure: Value of Reallocation for Different Values of γ



(a) SCC = 31.71 €/tCO_2 (b) SCC = 50 €/tCO_2

γ is the fraction of TSO_j's total capacity that gets added to TSO_j in the form of RES

Changes in each component relative to baseline

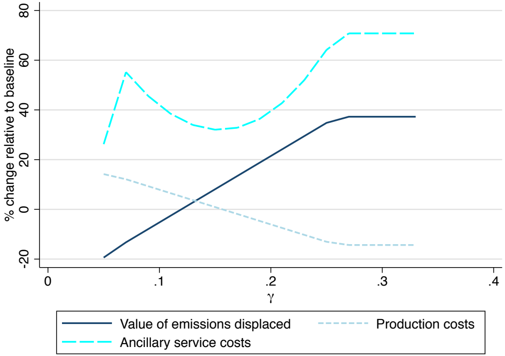


Figure: Changes in each component relative to baseline

Notes: For each component we compute the difference of its value for a given value of γ and expressed as a percentage relative to the value of that component before any reallocation.

Decomposition of gains

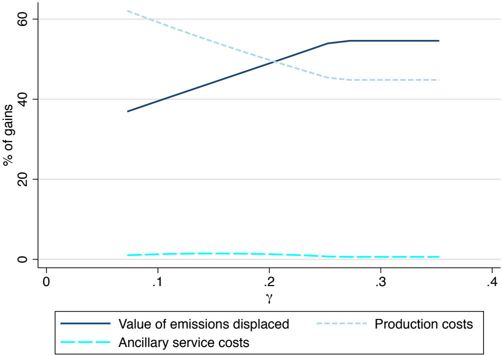


Figure: Decomposition of gains

Notes: At each value of γ, we compute the fraction of the value of each component relative to the total gains and express it as percentage.

The Value of Transmission

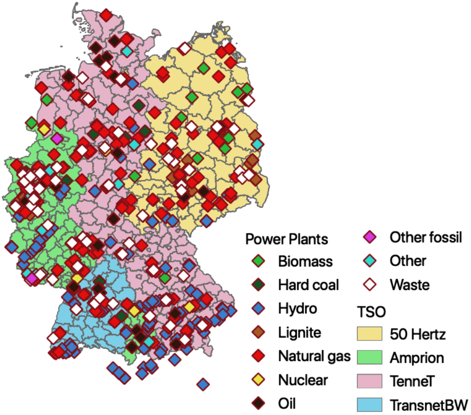
- Increasing penetration of distributed energy makes transmission lines more valuable
- Ongoing policy debate: German electricity grid development plan foresees high-voltage lines from North to South (*Suedlink*)
- To determine the *value of transmission* we repeat the misallocation counterfactual by splitting the largest TSO (TenneT) in two areas, **North** and **South**, and identify time periods with binding capacity constraint

Counterfactual allocation: TenneT

Split TenneT in *North* and *South* region:

1. Map the location of each power plant in TenneT (conventional & RES)
2. Combine realized production data for RES with data on plant unavailability and average capacity factors of conventional power plants to construct hourly supply curves for both regions
3. Split demand in North and South region based on population figures
4. → Obtain the marginal costs λ_N and λ_S for both the North and South region within TenneT as the intersection of supply and demand

TSO areas and location of conventional power plants



Notes: Each symbol represents a conventional power plant. Data obtained from Open Power System Data `https://open-power-system-data.org`.

Estimate Capacity Constraint

Following Joskow and Tirole (2005) and LaRiviere and Lu (2017), we estimate the following supply functions:

$$E[\lambda_N] = a_N + b_N(R_N - Q_N) + b_N Q + FEs \qquad (1)$$

$$E[\lambda_S] = a_S + b_S(R_S - Q_S) + b_S Q + FEs \qquad (2)$$

- Q_S: load in the Southern region, Q: quantity traded
- Estimate equations for time intervals in which transmission constraint is binding ($\lambda_N \neq \lambda_S$)
- At these hours, any increases in load in N should not affect the scheduling of sources in S and vice versa
- With increasing capacity constraint, more expensive technologies need to be used in importing region

Estimating the supply functions

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Gap = 2 €/ MWh		Gap = 5 €/ MWh		Gap = 8 €/ MWh	
	λ_N	λ_S	λ_N	λ_S	λ_N	λ_S
$R_N - Q_N$	-0.000737		-0.000761		-0.000434	
	(0.000481)		(0.000491)		(0.000505)	
Q	-0.00110		-0.00126		-0.00152	
	(0.00117)		(0.00118)		(0.00124)	
$R_S - Q_S$		-0.00769^{***}		-0.00783^{***}		-0.00791^{***}
		(0.000616)		(0.000632)		(0.000687)
Q		0.00260^{**}		0.00274^{**}		0.00340^{**}
		(0.000984)		(0.000996)		(0.00104)
N	4,282	4,282	4,190	4,190	3,867	3,867
R^2	0.779	0.709	0.787	0.711	0.815	0.732

Standard errors in parentheses
* $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$

Table: Estimates of Shadow Costs of Transmission

Notes: Dependent variable: as indicated on top of each column. Columns (1) and (2) correspond to a gap of 2 €/ MWh, columns (3) and (4) to a gap of 5 €/ MWh, last two columns to a gap of 8 €/ MWh. Standard errors clustered at the date level.

Capacity Imbalance

The change in price gap wrt capacity of the transmission line implies:

$$\text{capacity imbalance}_t = \Delta K_t = \frac{\Delta z_t}{b_N - b_S},$$

where $z_t \equiv \lambda_{N,t} - \lambda_{S,t}$ and $\Delta z_t = z_t - z_{t-1}$

Let $\overline{\Delta K}$ be the mean of the distribution of ΔK_t, then imputed marginal cost in region N is

$$\lambda_{N,t} = \lambda_{S,t} + z_{t-1} + (b_N - b_S)\overline{\Delta K}.$$

Reallocation with transmission capacity expansions

- Redo reallocation for different transmission capacity expansions

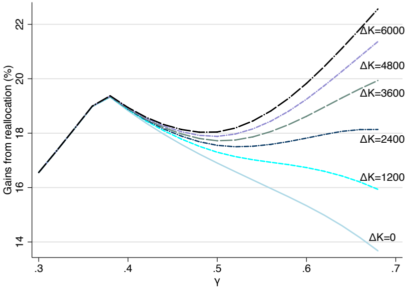


Figure: Gains from Expanding Transmission Capacity

Notes: Each curve depicts the gains from reallocation if the transmission capacity between regions North and South is expanded by the amount indicated to the right of the graph.

Table: Benefit-Cost Analysis for Power Line Investment

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
ΔK (MW)		2,000			6,000	
γ	0.37	0.50	0.66	0.37	0.50	0.66
Annual gains from reallocation [m€]	0.630	29.650	173.075	1.500	58.590	394.070
Annualized investment costs 40 years, 1% annual discount						
Overhead lines [m€]	9.046	9.046	9.046	16.082	16.082	16.082
Underground lines [m€]	135.693	135.693	135.693	241.232	241.232	241.232
Benefit-cost ratio						
Overhead lines	0.070	3.278	19.132	0.093	3.643	24.504
Underground lines	0.005	0.219	1.275	0.006	0.243	1.634

Notes: Change in gains from reallocation for given γ comparing case of no interconnection ($\Delta K = 0$) with interconnection scenarios of 2,000 and 6,000 MW, respectively. Annualized investment costs for underground lines based on SuedOstLink project, with estimated total costs of 5 billion euros (TenneT). We assume a total cost of 8 billion euros for the 6,000 MW interconnection. For overhead lines we assume that total investment cost represents approximately 1/15th of the underground cables. For both type of high-voltage lines we consider furthermore a 40 year lifespan and a 1% annual discount rate.

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- If a new transmission line is built between the North and the South regions would yield gains that range from 14 to 22% depending on the rate of solar penetration.

- A benefit-cost analysis shows that additional transmission can be beneficial if there is sufficient RES capacity reallocated across regions.

Thank you!

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