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## **REEL Demo – Romande Energie ELectric network in local balance Demonstrator**

Deliverable: 5e2 Workshop's minutes on Dynamic  
business case development and Strategy experiments

Demo site: Rolle

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Developed by  
Dr. des. Kubli Merla  
ZHAW Institut of sustainable development  
in collaboration with  
Romande Energy SA

[Winterthur/St Gallen, 27.07.2018]

[Place, date]

## 1. Description of deliverable and goal

### 1.1. Executive summary

End of July a simulation workshop took place addressing the long term value creation of different flexibility business models (BM) with the members of the Smart Energy LAB of Romande Energy. In the workshop, the simulation model TREES and the reference simulation for the supply area of Romande Energy SA was introduced. Advancement in model development and simulation results addressing long term value creation dynamics of two flexibility BM (Battery swarm, District battery) were presented. The analysis provides evidence that the battery swarm BM can be profitable for Romande Energy SA. The district battery case can be profitable in various scenarios: (1) Providing ancillary services is attractive, but also sensitive to changes in the merit order curve. (2) The renting model can contribute (strongly) to recovering the costs of the district battery. In further research steps the cockpits will be finalized and the TREES model advanced for the a multi-energy flexibility“ business case.

### 1.2. Research question / topics

- ✓ Representation of the supply area of RE, considering likely **future diffusion of renewable energies** and **self-consumption from PV (kWh)** over time
- ✓ Estimation of the **residual load** over time in the supply areas of RE with trend to self-consumption
- ✓ Assessment of **flexibility potential** based on home batteries in the area of RE
- ✓ **Number of customers** adopting the investigated flexibility business models of RE
- ✓ Quantification of the flexibility volume accessible by RE with the business models
- ✓ **Cash-flow / profit** analysis for RE of flexibility business models
- Evaluation and **comparison** of three flexibility business models for the implementation by RE.
- **Uncertainty** analysis of business strategy.

### **1.3. Novelty of the proposed solutions compared to the state-of-art**

State of the art analysis of flexibility business cases and models provide a qualitative description or static evaluation of the business case. The TREES approach provides advances concerning developing a simulation environment that allows representing a causal explanation of value creation of flexibility business cases over time.

### **1.4. Description**

The deliverable is an encompassing PPT report with 91 pages, that explains the simulation model, the input data as well as the business case configuration and the simulation results. It draws conclusions for the future development of smart flexibility BM for Romande Energy.

## **2. Achievement of deliverable:**

### **2.1. Date**

27.7.2018

### **2.2. Demonstration of the deliverable**

End of July there was a simulation workshop addressing the long term value creation of different flexibility business models (BM) with the members of the Smart Energy LAB of Romande Energy SA.

## **3. Impact**

The flexibility business case analysis helps to identify most promising socio-technic configuration for the deployment of decentral flexibilities (house batteries or district batteries), smart grid approaches and storage. Hence it provides decision support for energy utilities how to design the business model and where to invest in new smart grid and storage technologies.


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24th of July 2018

**JA RED Meeting**

**TREES reference simulation**  
**Battery swarm model and results**  
**District battery model and results**

Merla Kubli (ZHAW, SCCER CREST)  
@Smart Lab Romande Energie


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Agenda

1. TREES base model and reference simulation
2. Battery swarm business case
3. District battery business case
4. Outlook – next steps


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## TREES Base Model & Reference Simulation

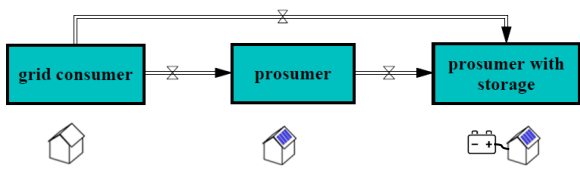
  
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## Solar prosumer concepts




**Prosumers**  
 Self-consumption: 37-57% <sup>[1]</sup>  
 Peak demand: No reduction <sup>[2]</sup>

**Storage prosumers**  
 Self-consumption: 48-75% <sup>[1]</sup>  
 Peak demand: 30% peak reduction <sup>[2,3]</sup>

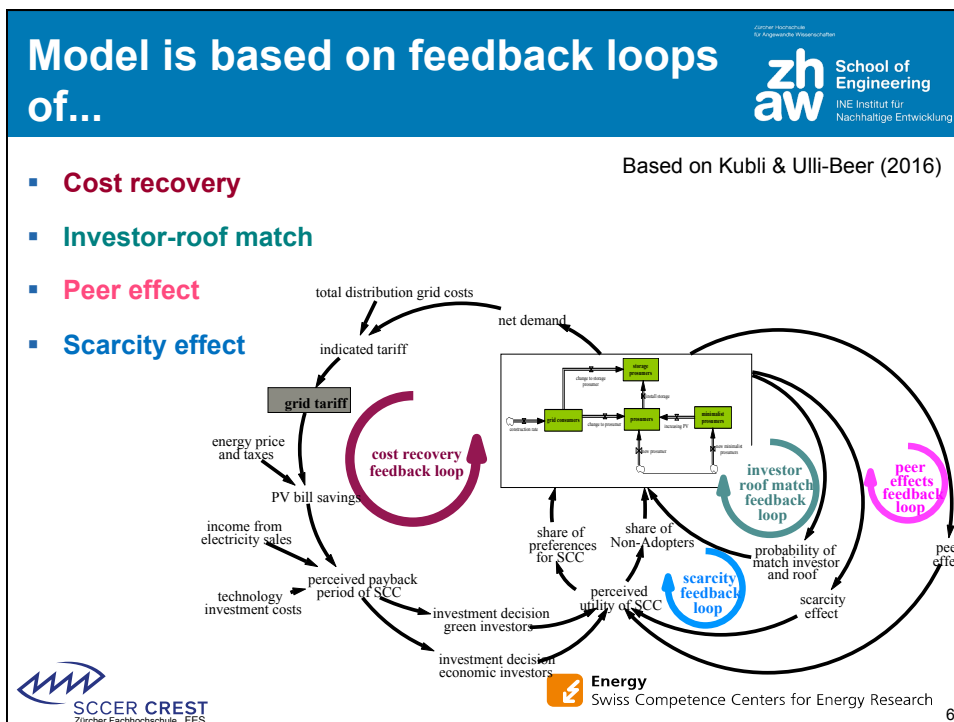
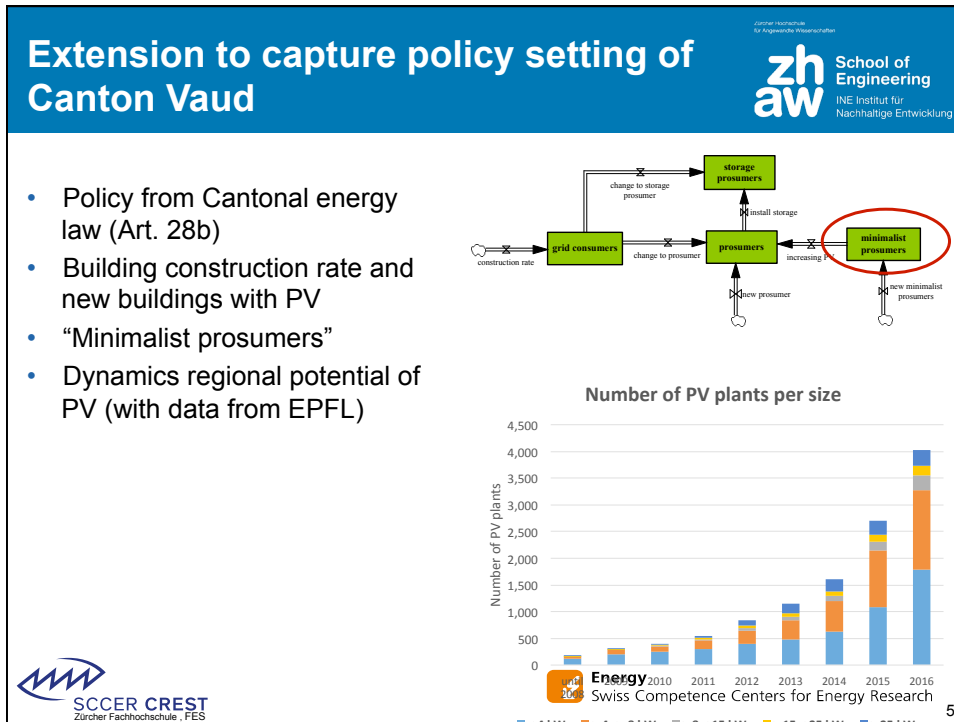
**Subgroups on grid level N7:**  
 SFH: Single-family house  
 MFH: Multi-family house  
 CC: Commercial customer

  
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<sup>[1]</sup> Weniger et al. (2014)  
<sup>[2]</sup> Santos et al. (2014, p. 259)  
<sup>[3]</sup> Veldman et al. (2013)

  
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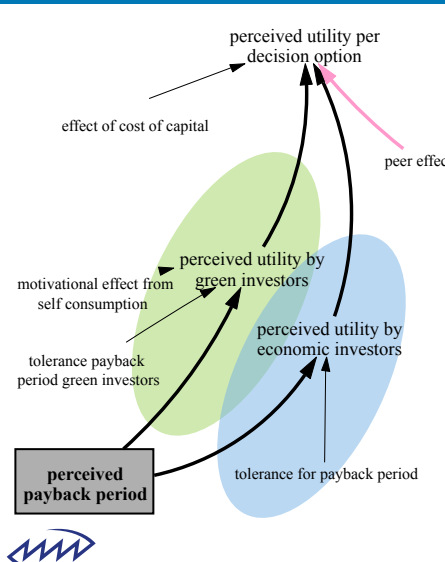
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## Empirically based investment decision


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The diagram illustrates the factors influencing the perceived utility per decision option. At the bottom left, a grey box labeled 'perceived payback period' has arrows pointing to two overlapping ovals: a green one labeled 'perceived utility by green investors' and a blue one labeled 'perceived utility by economic investors'. The green oval is also influenced by 'motivational effect from self consumption' and 'tolerance payback period green investors'. The blue oval is influenced by 'tolerance for payback period'. Both ovals have arrows pointing to a final point at the top labeled 'perceived utility per decision option'. A pink arrow labeled 'peer effect' also points to this final point. A black arrow labeled 'effect of cost of capital' points from the top left towards the final point.

- **Base share of investors: 57%** (Balcome, 2014)
- **Payback period as financial criteria & Tolerance for payback period** (Ebers & Wüstenhagen, 2015)
- **2 types of investors: green (31%) and economic investors (69%)** (Ebers & Wüstenhagen, 2015)
- **Motivational effect from self-consumption** (Korcaj et al., 2015)
- **Effect from investment volume** (Ebers & Wüstenhagen, 2015)

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## Data and model assumptions

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Solar prosumer concepts						
	PV capacity [kW]	Battery capacity [kWh]	Autarky degree [%] <sup>[1]</sup>	share excess energy concept [% of generation] <sup>[1]</sup>	peak demand [kW] <sup>[2] [3]</sup>	
Grid consumer [SFH]	0.0	0	0.00	0	6	
Grid consumer [MFH]	0.0	0	0.00	0	34	
Grid consumer [CC]	0.0	0	0.00	0	43	
Prosumer [SFH]	5.3	0	0.37	0.63	6	
Prosumer [MFH]	16.2	0	0.33	0.44	34	
Prosumer [CC]	30.0	0	0.57	0.23	43	
Storage prosumer [SFH]	5.3	4	0.48	0.48	4.2	
Storage prosumer [MFH]	16.2	25.2586	0.45	0.18	23.8	
Storage prosumer [CC]	30.0	46.92	0.70	0.05	30.1	
Mini Prosumer [SFH]	1.0	0	0.20	0.48	6	
Mini Prosumer [MFH]	5.7	0	0.15	0.18	34	
Mini Prosumer [CC]	6.7	0	0.30	0.05	43	


SFH: Single-family house  
 MFH: Multi-family house  
 CC: Commercial customer


<sup>[1]</sup> [Weniger et al., 2014](#)  
<sup>[2]</sup> [Santos et al. \(2014, p. 259\)](#)  
<sup>[3]</sup> [Veldman et al. \(2013\)](#)

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Context of Romande Energie (1)		
	Number of buildings	Consumption [kWh/a]
Single-family houses	69'518	6'256
Multi-family houses	30'052	33'989
Commercial consumers	3'647	43'000


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## Context of Romande Energie (2)


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	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Energy price historical data (CHF/kWh)</b>	0.100	0.100	0.102	0.102	0.102	0.099	0.097	0.091	0.090
<b>Taxes on electricity (CHF/kWh)</b>	0.017	0.017	0.017	0.017	0.017	0.017	0.017	0.017	0.017
<b>Price for PV electricity fed into the grid (CHF/kWh)</b>	RBC SFH=0.75 MFH=0.65 CC=0.62	RBC SFH=0.615 MFH=0.533 CC=0.508	RBC SFH=0.483 MFH=0.467 CC=0.422	RBC SFH=0.399 MFH=0.368 CC=0.349	RBC SFH=0.361 MFH=0.294 CC=0.269	0.2151	0.2136	0.0945	0.0945
<b>Volumetric grid tariff (CHF/kWh)</b>	0.109	0.110	0.112	0.102	0.097	0.099	0.100	0.0997	0.099
<b>Price for certificate of origin</b>	0								


Source: ElCom (2017): <https://www.strompreis.elcom.admin.ch/Map/ShowSwissMap.aspx>


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## Context of Romande Energie (3)

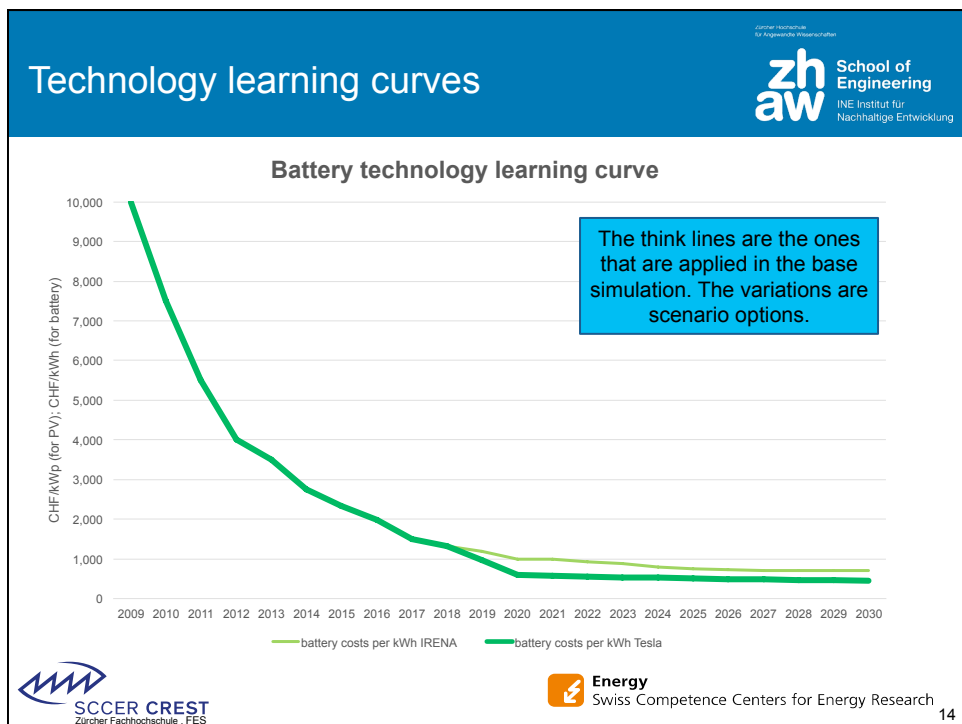
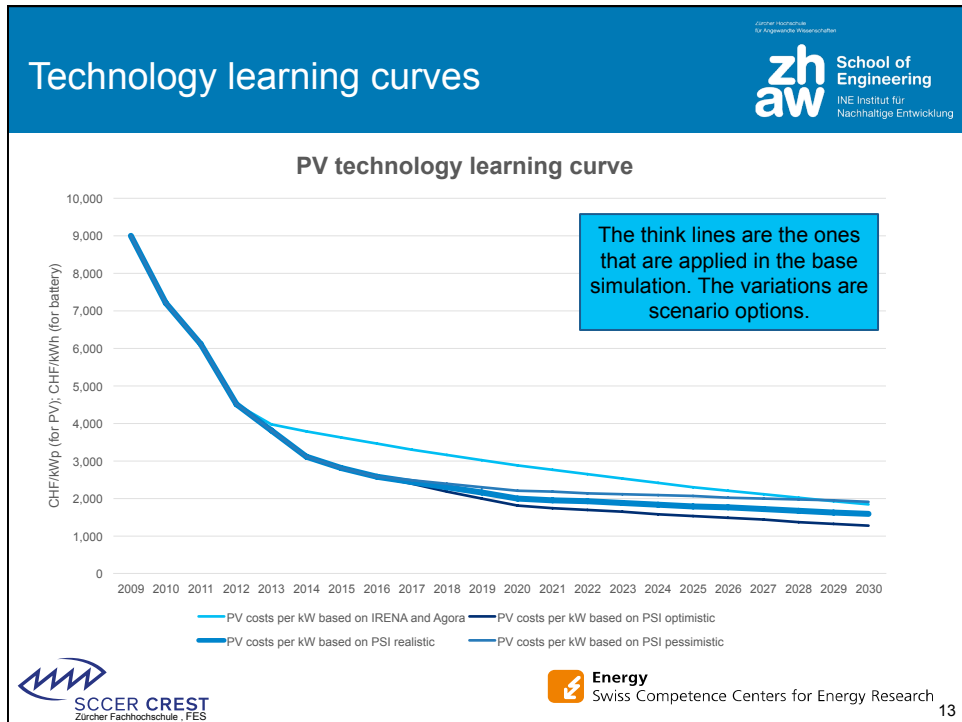

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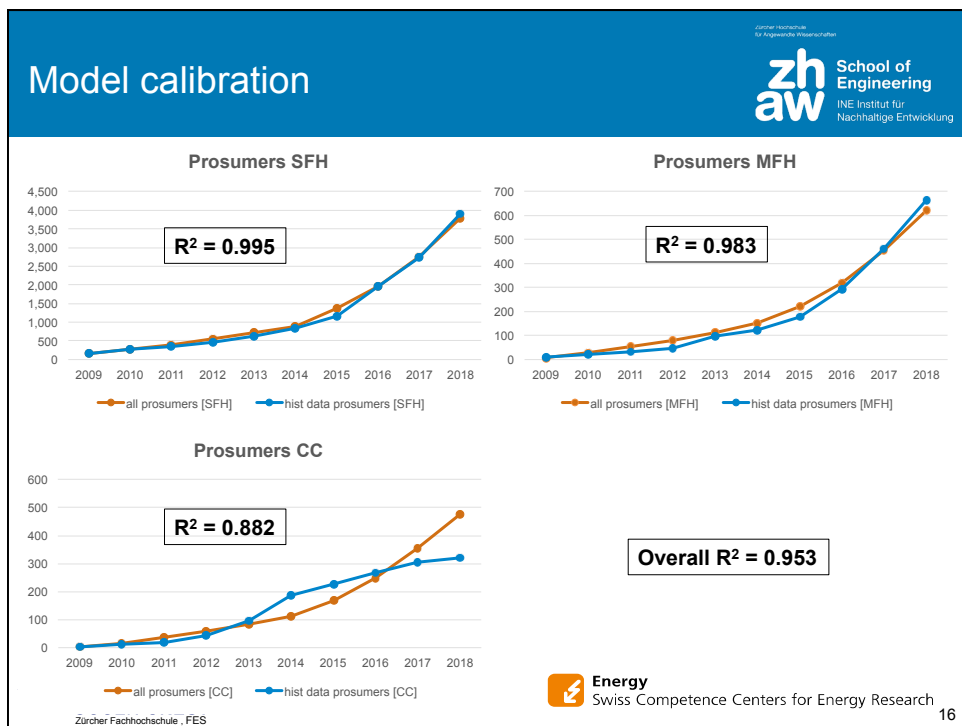
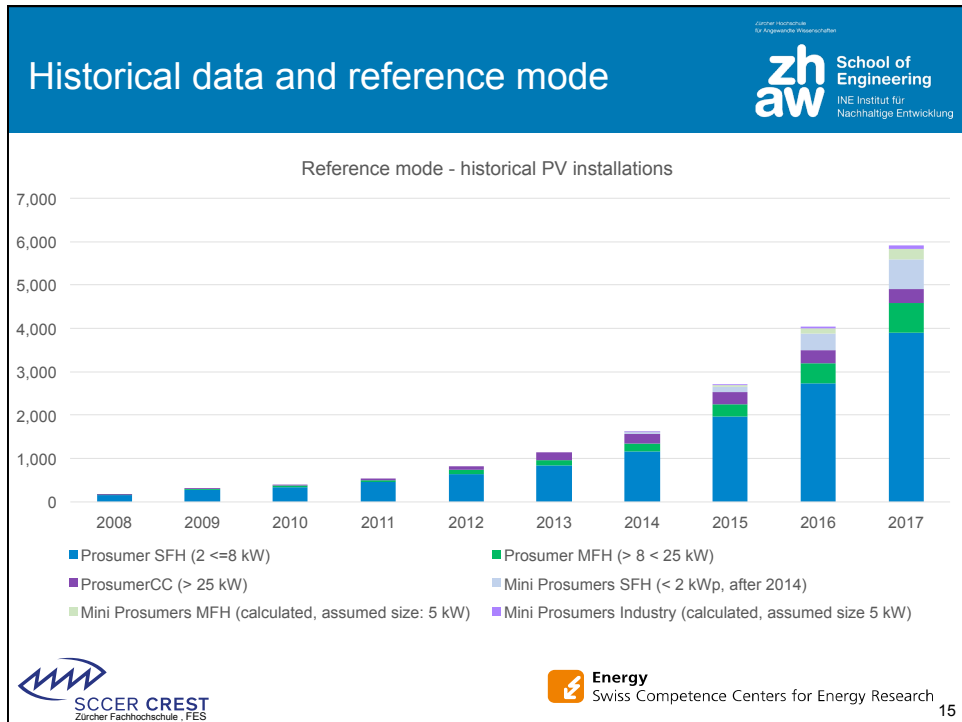
- **Increase of grid costs after 2017: 3%/a** (Swiss Federal Council, Botschaft zur ES 2050, 2013: Increase of grid costs: 3-10%/a).
- **(Initial) PV potential: 3'162 MWp**
- **Electricity generation PV: 1200 kWh/kWp** (Canton Vaud)
- **Retail electricity price after 2017: 9 Rp/kWh** (constant)
- **Population growth: Based on SFOS, from 2018 on constant** (SFH: +500/a; MFH: +300/a; CC: +200/a)


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## Reference simulation

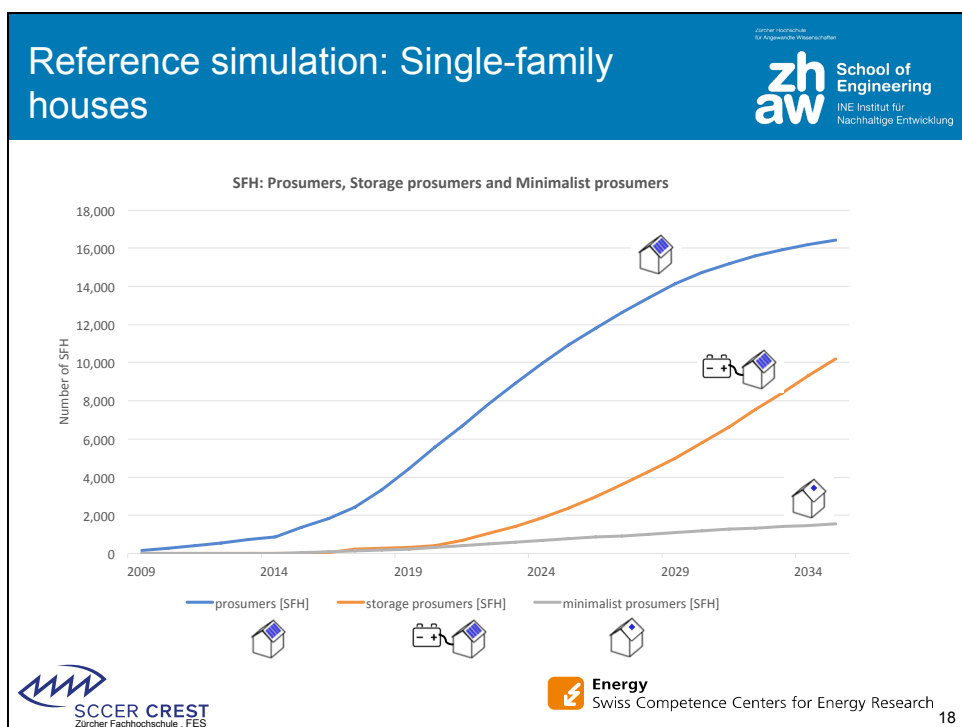


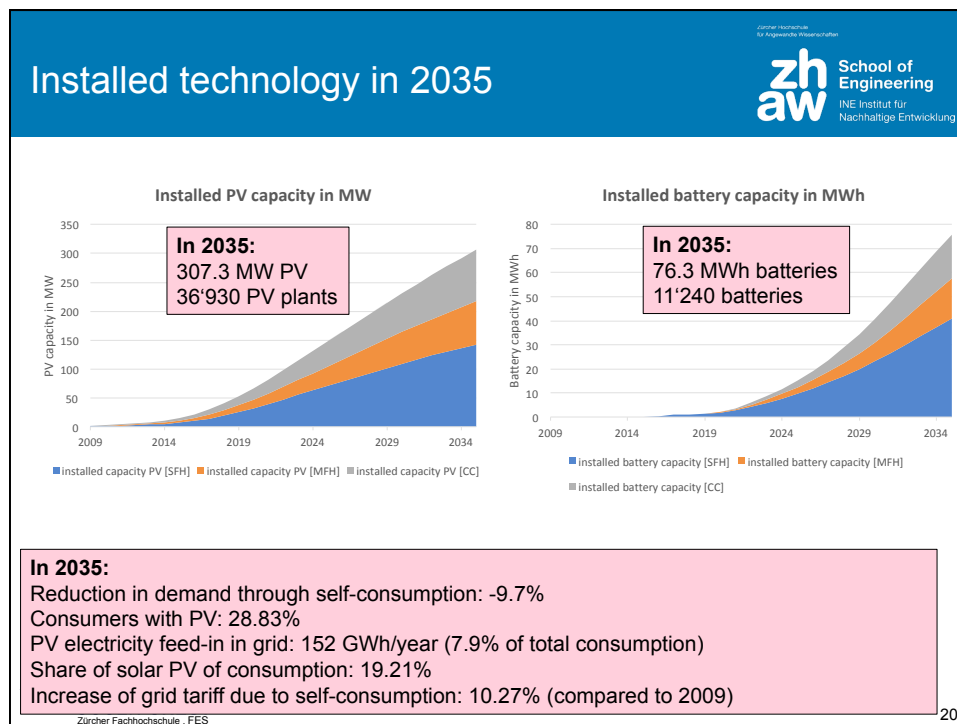
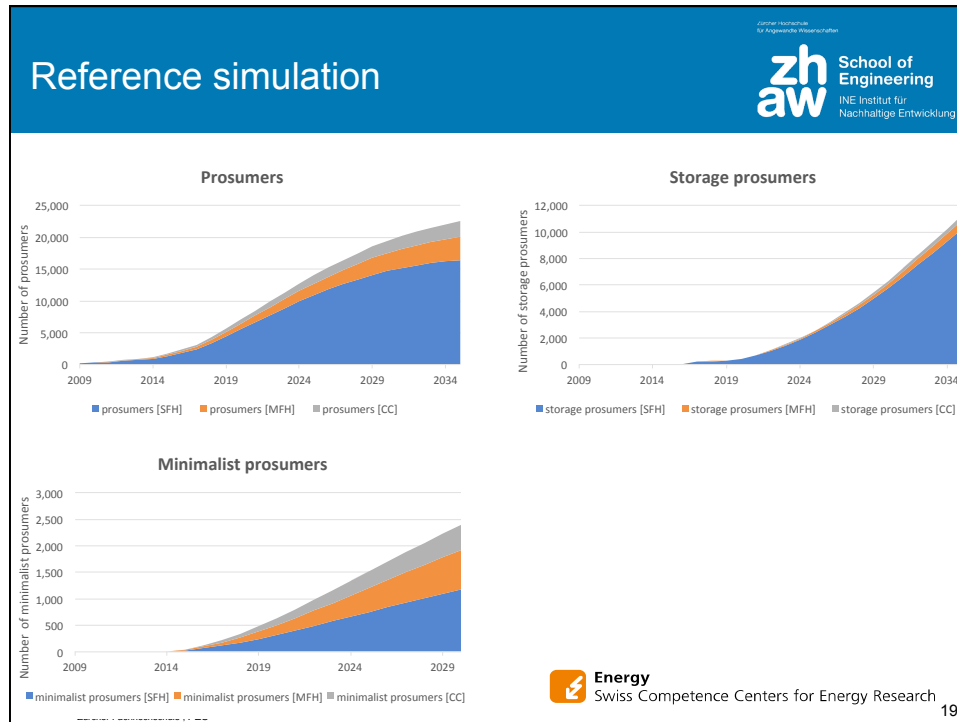
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## Flexibility business cases

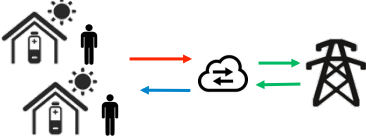
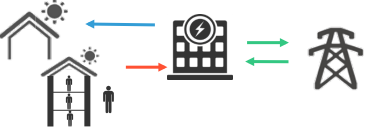
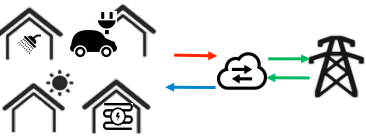
  
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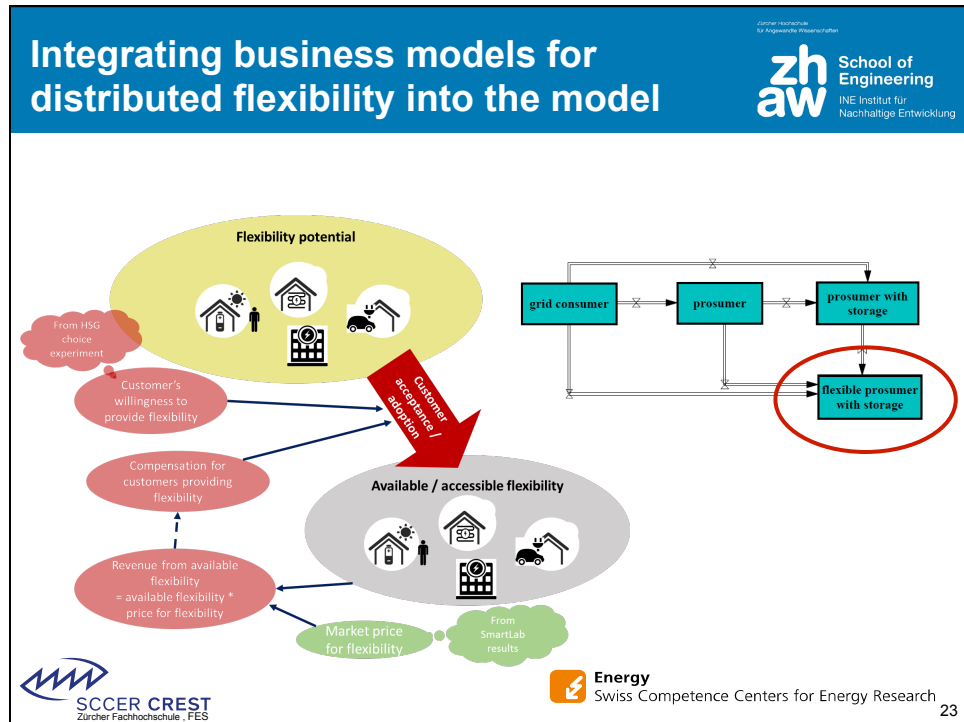
## Flexibility business cases analyzed in the project

<b>Battery swarm</b> 	today
<b>District battery</b> 	today
<b>Multi-energy flexibility</b> 	In winter

  
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Meeting 24th of July 2018

**Battery swarm business case  
Model and results**


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@Romande Energie Smart Lab

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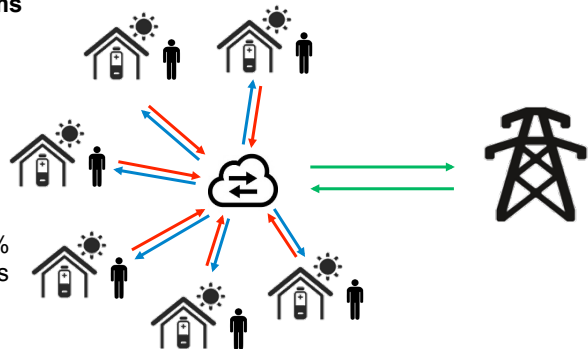
## Definition of the battery swarm





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**Key features of battery swarms**

- Access to numerous small home batteries
- Pooling of flexibility
- Central control mechanism
- Frequently for provision of balancing power
- Contracts often include 100% solar electricity for prosumers








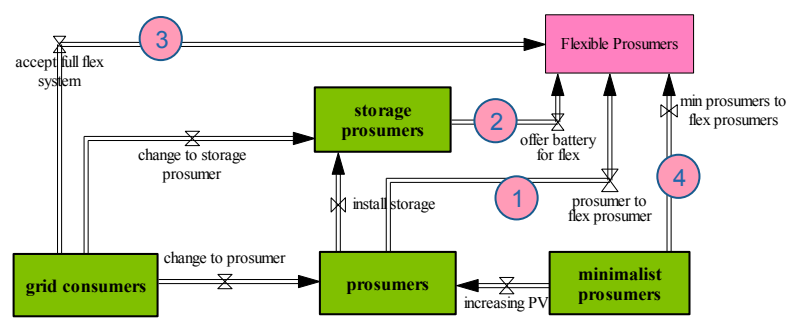
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## Customer decision flows to participate in the battery swarm



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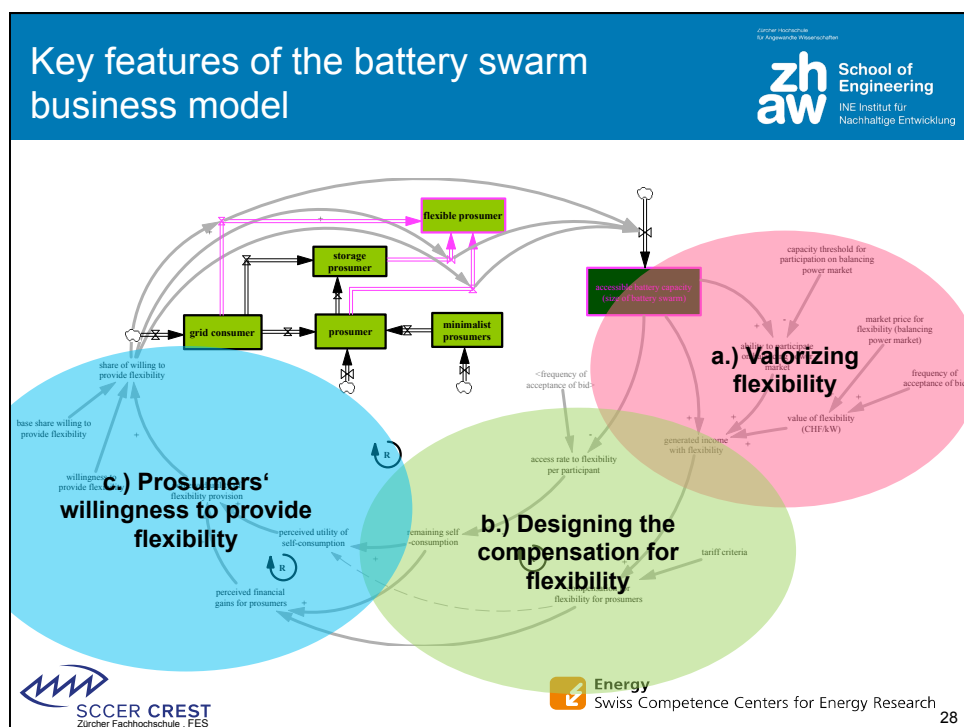


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Specific offers for customer segments		
Customer segment	Offer	Specifications
1 Prosumers	Battery contracting with flexibility provision	+ Flexibility premium - Battery rent (based contract duration/payback period required by RE)
2 Storage prosumers	Including battery in the battery swarm	+ Flexibility premium
3 Grid consumers	Full system (PV + Battery) with flexibility provision	+ Flexibility premium - PV rent - Battery rent
4 Minimalist prosumers	Full system (PV + Battery) with flexibility provision	+ Flexibility premium - PV rent (for additional PV) - Battery rent





## Battery swarm: Valorization of flexibility



- Balancing power markets (primary / secondary / tertiary)
- DSO peak power reduction\*
- Secondary revenue stream\*

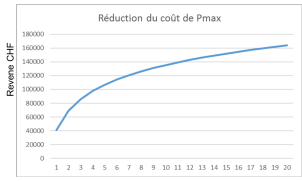
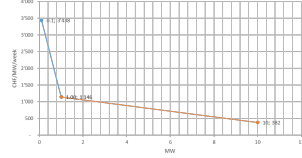
\*based on estimation by the RE smart lab



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**Estimation of revenue from DSO peak power reduction (per MW)**

Réduction du coût de Pmax



## Balancing power markets



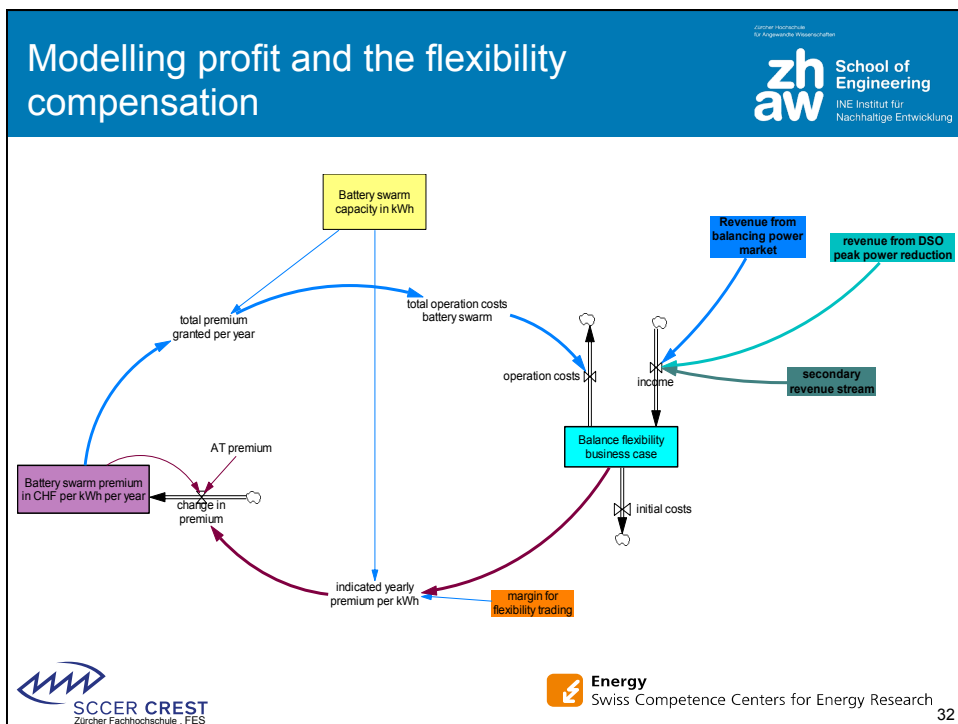
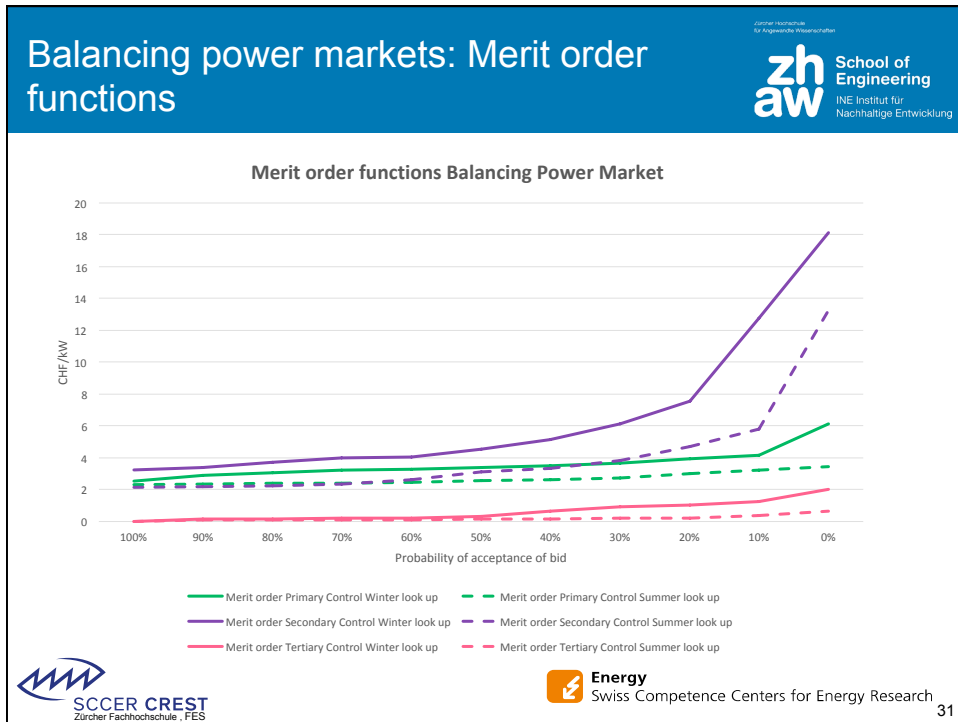
Value source	Condition
Primary balancing power (International (ENTSO-E), National (Swissgrid), total about 70 MW)	Ready in 30 sec. for 15 min. Min. +/- 1 MW capacity Max. +/- 25 MW (modular) Capacity price defined by supplier
Secondary balancing power (National (Swissgrid))	Ready in 5 min Min +/- 5 MW capacity (inc. of 1 MW) Max. +/- 50 MW
Tertiary balancing power	Ready in 15 min 4h blocs & Week bloc Min. +5 MW / -5MW capacity (inc. of +1 MW/-1 MW) Max. 100 MW

**Requirements for participating in the Balancing Power Markets in the model:**

- Number of realized bids based on the capacity requirement
- Number of realized bids based on electricity requirements
- Frequency of acceptance of bid based on merit order curve



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## Modelling of the customers' participation decision

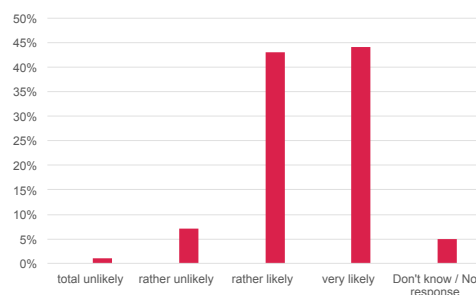
- Empirical insights from the choice experiment made at the university of St. Gallen were integrated into the TREES model.
- Included decision attributes for **consumers' preferences** are:
  - Monthly electricity costs\*
  - Use of flexibility (remaining autarky degree)\*
  - Electricity mix
  - Contract duration
- \* Endogenously simulated in the model
- **Participation decision** is modelled with a multi-nominal logit model considering the competition and path-dependence between the different concepts (prosumer, storage prosumers, flexible prosumer).

## Relevant results from choice experiment conducted @University of St. Gallen

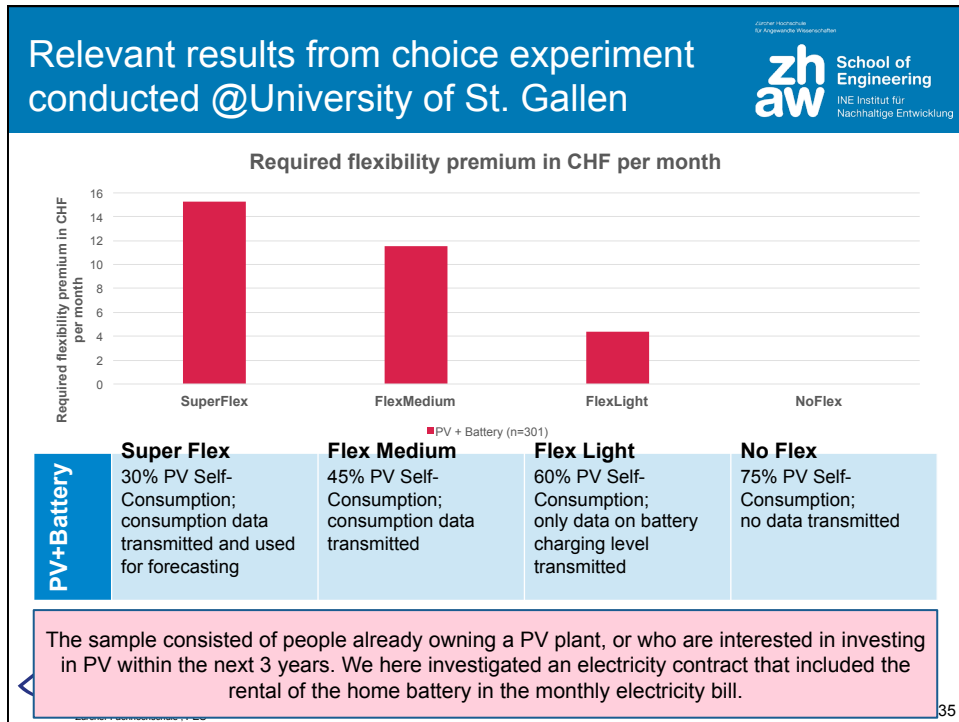
**If your electricity provider would offer you the following contract, how likely is it that you would choose it?**

Attribute	Level
Monthly electricity costs	50 CHF
Use of flexibility	FlexLight 60% PV Self-Consumption; only data on battery charging level transmitted
Electricity mix (for remaining consumption)	100% solar power
Contract duration	Cancellable anytime

If your electricity provider would offer you the following contract, how likely is it that you would choose it?



Source: Kubli, Loock, Wüstenhagen (2017), University of St. Gallen



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## Battery swarm: Simulations

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## Base setting battery swarm

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Scenario «Battery swarm_base»	
Revenue streams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Primary balancing power market</li> <li>DSO peak power reduction</li> <li>Secondary revenue stream</li> </ul>
Bidding prices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Summer: 2 CHF/kW</li> <li>Winter: 3 CHF/kW</li> </ul>
Battery swarm offer	Customer segment specific offers Contracting offer



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## Battery swarm vs. Reference simulation

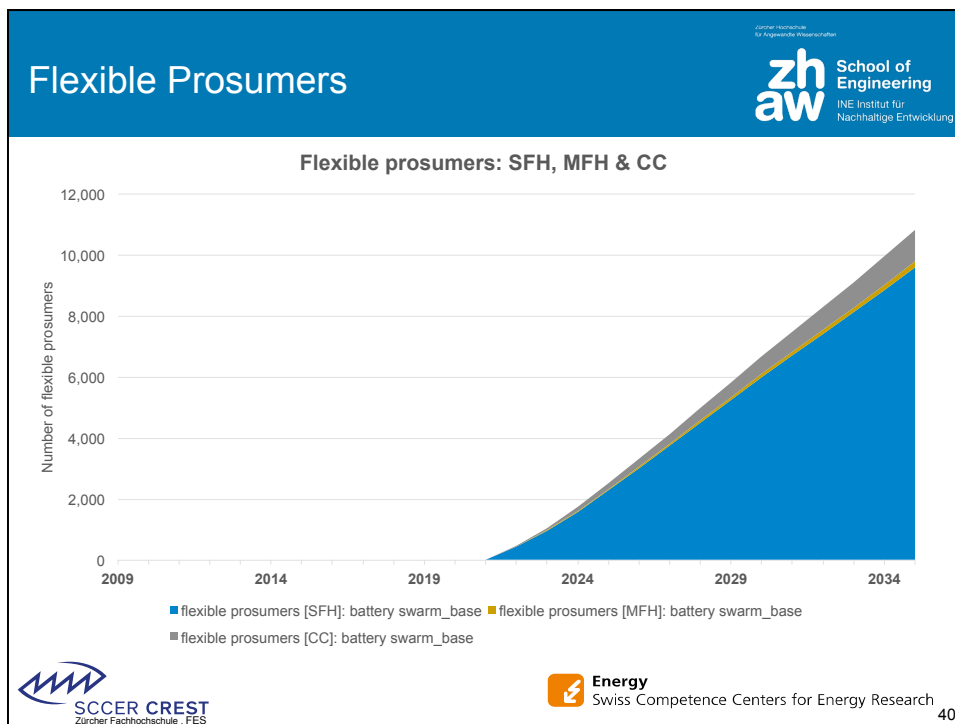
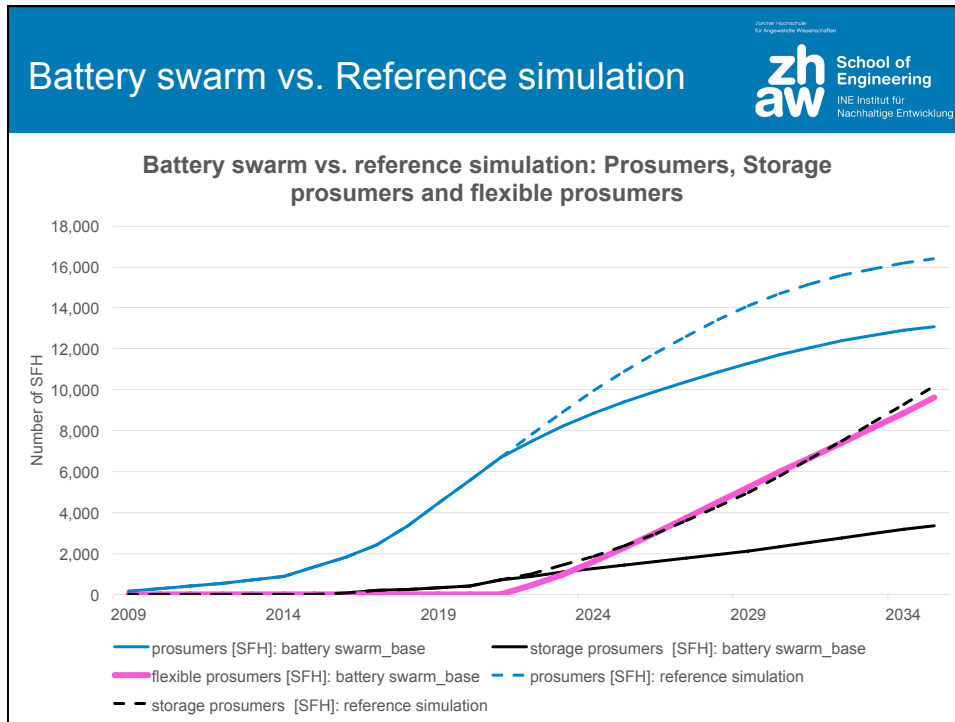


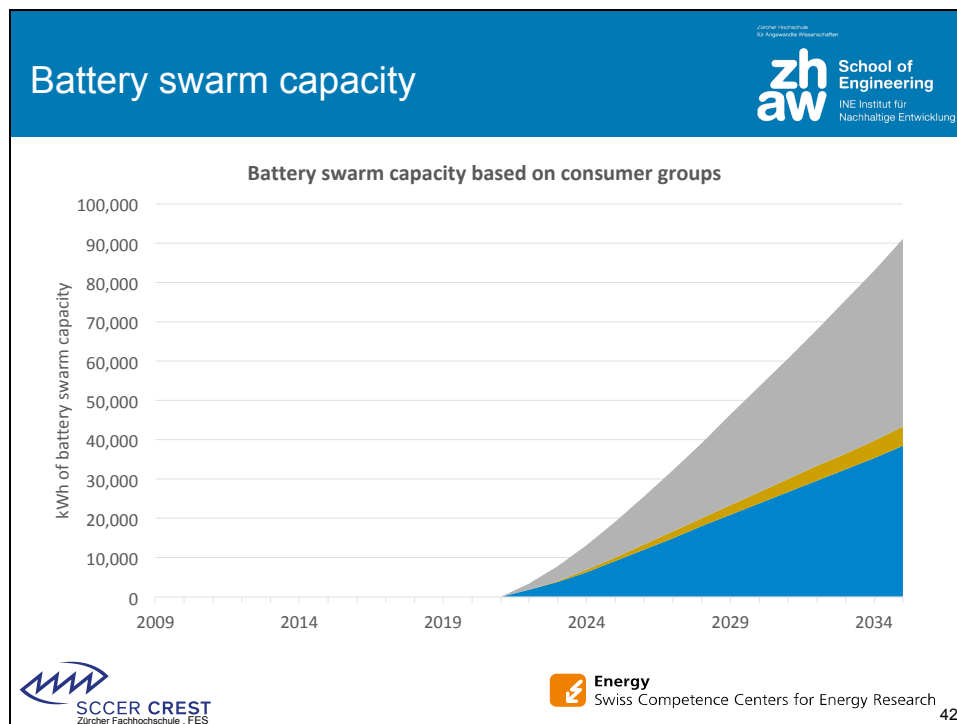
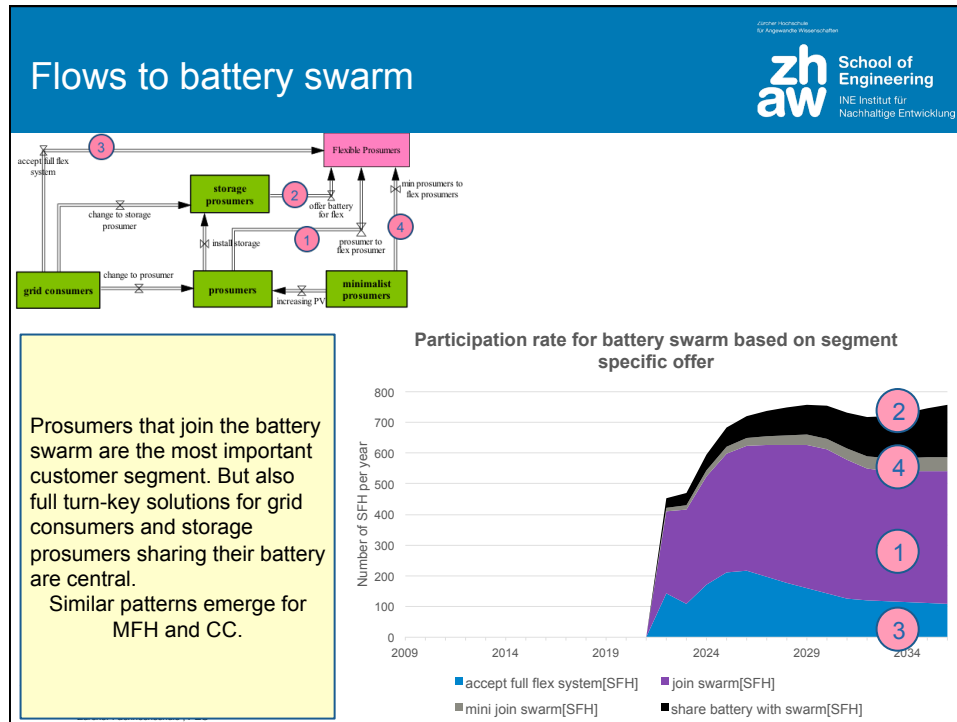
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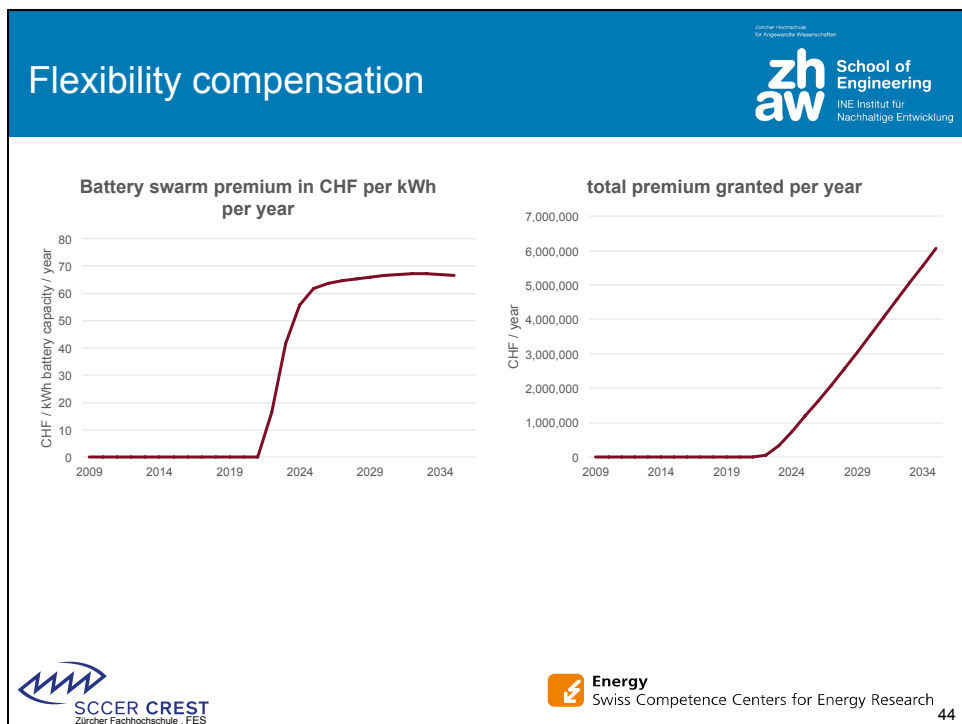
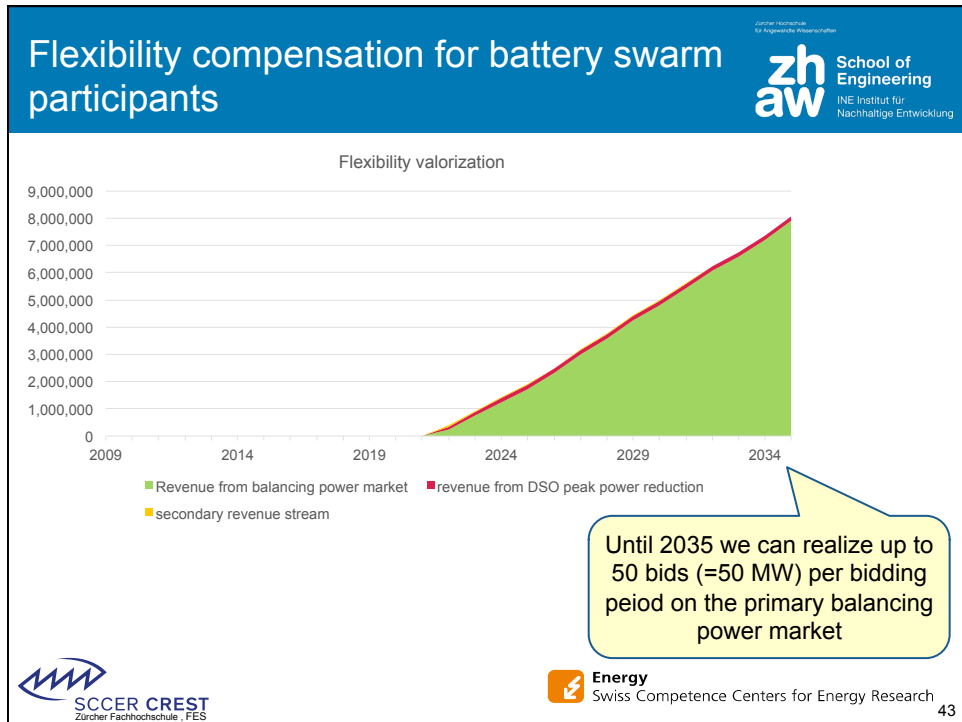
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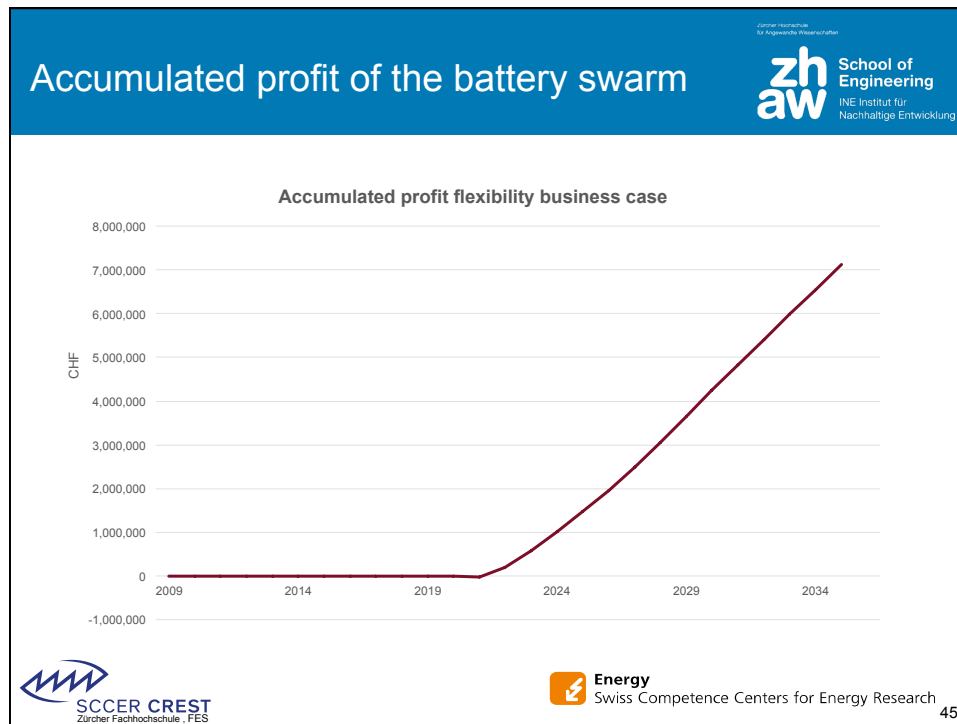
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## Business strategy scenarios for the business case “Battery Swarm“

- Own-Invest Mode
- Strategic Initial Flexibility Compensation
- Flexibility valorization
- Optimization: bidding price, markets

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## Contracting vs. Own Invest Mode

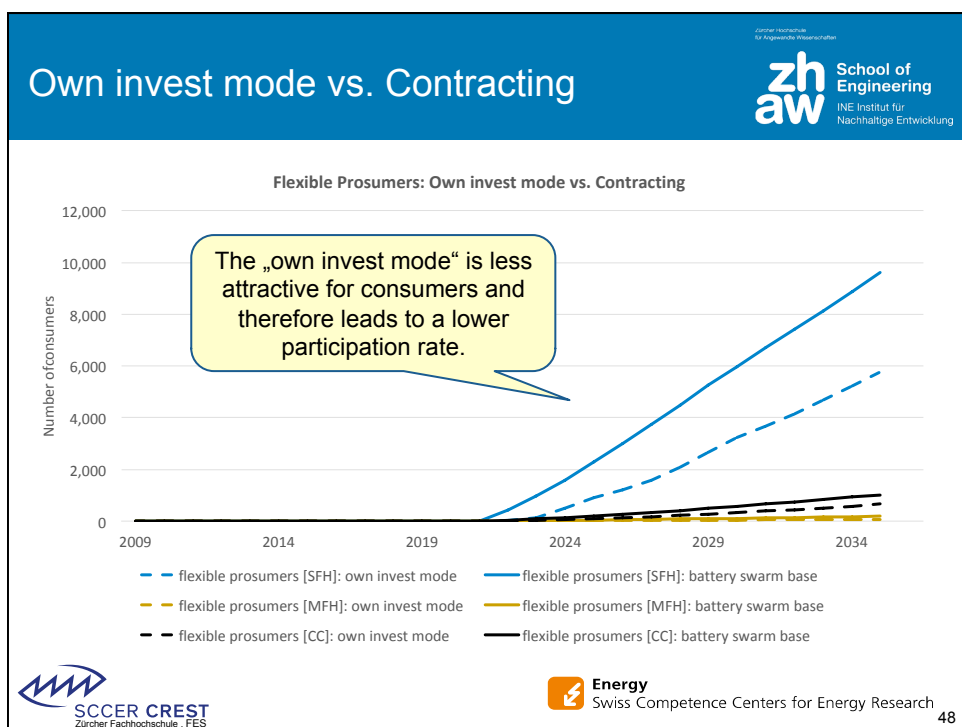


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## Strategic Initial Flexibility Compensation

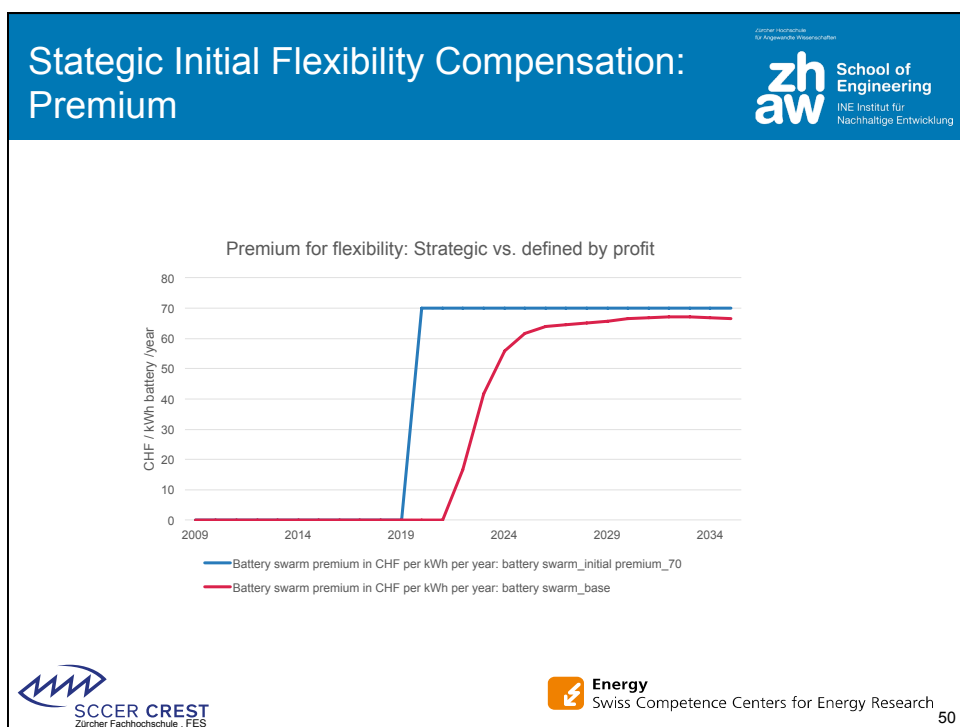


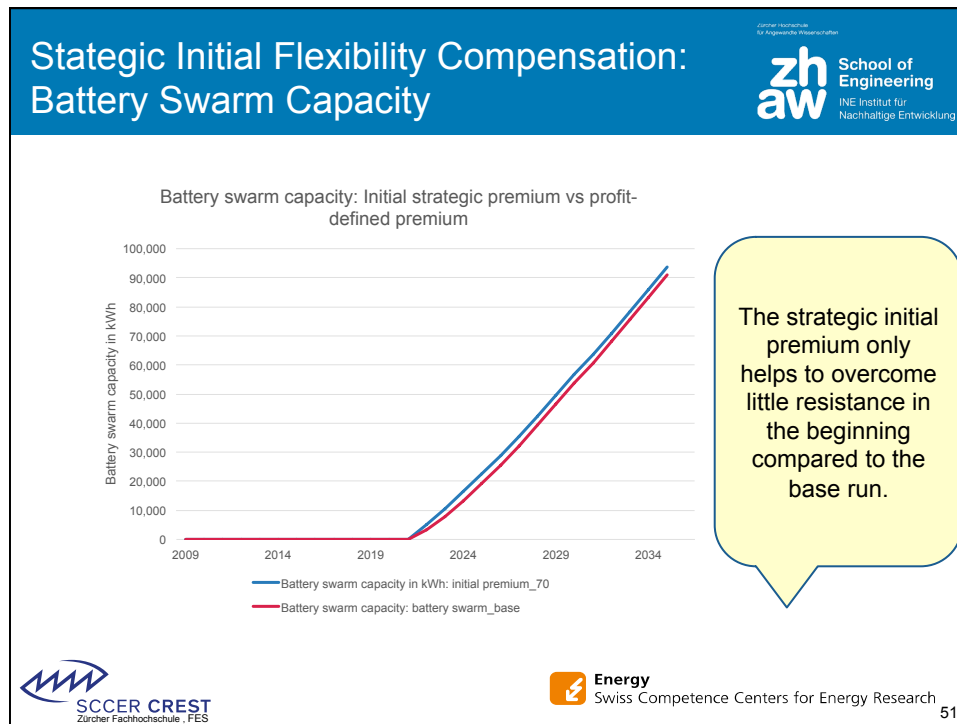
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## Flexibility valorization

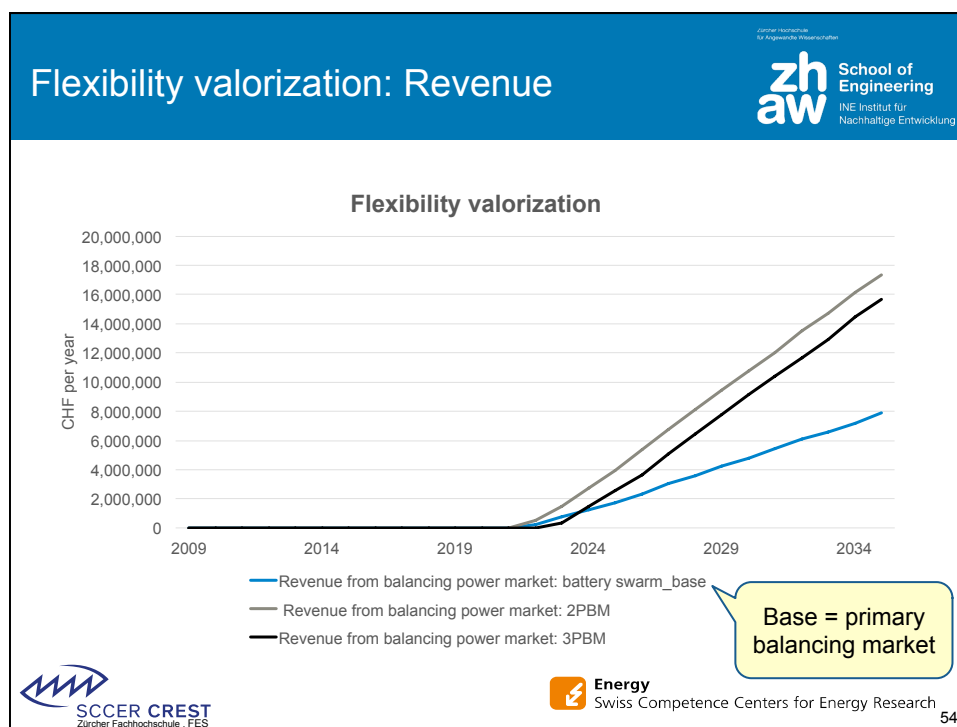
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Flexibility valorization: Scenarios			
	Scenario «Battery swarm_base»	Scenario «Secondary BPM»	Scenario «Tertiary BPM»
Revenue streams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Primary balancing power market</b></li> <li>• DSO peak power reduction</li> <li>• secondary revenue stream</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Secondary balancing power market</b></li> <li>• DSO peak power reduction</li> <li>• secondary revenue stream</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Tertiary balancing power market</b></li> <li>• DSO peak power reduction</li> <li>• secondary revenue stream</li> </ul>
Bidding prices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Summer: 2 CHF/kW</li> <li>• Winter: 3 CHF/kW</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Summer: 2 CHF/kW</li> <li>• Winter: 3 CHF/kW</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Summer: 2 CHF/kW</li> <li>• Winter: 3 CHF/kW</li> </ul>
Battery swarm offer	Customer segment specific offers Contracting offer	Customer segment specific offers Contracting offer	Customer segment specific offers Contracting offer



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## Optimization analysis: Target balancing power market and bidding prices

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## On which balancing power market should we bid for and with which bid prices?

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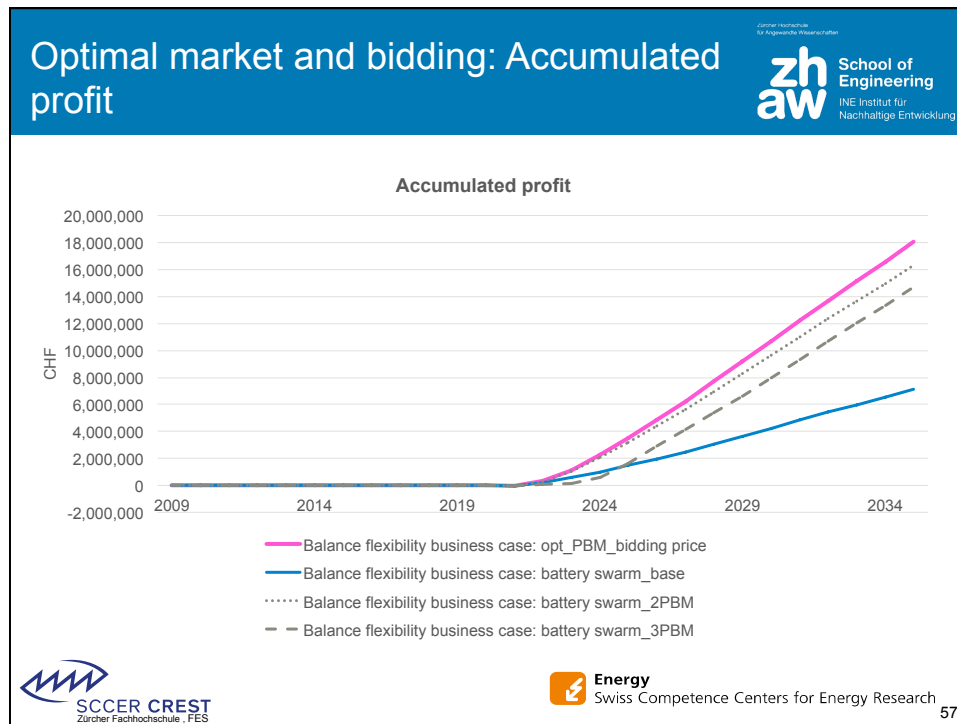
**Flexibility valorization**

CHF per year

— Revenue from balancing power market: Optimization result  
 ..... Revenue from balancing power market: battery swarm\_base  
 ..... Revenue from balancing power market: 2PBM  
 ..... Revenue from balancing power market: 3PBM

**Optimal flexibility valorization strategy:**  
 Target market: **Primary balancing power market**  
 Bidding prices:  
 Summer: **2.31459 CHF/kW**  
 Winter: **2.88339 CHF/kW**

Summer: Bid at the 100% acceptance level of the merit order curve  
 Winter: Bid in the beginning at 90% acceptance level, in the end this equals to the 100% acceptance level (steeper curve).



## Conclusion Business Case „Battery Swarm“


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## The battery swarm business case...

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- Can be profitable for Romande Energie
- Attracts numerous consumers
- Returns value to the participating customers
- Allows providing a lot of ancillary services, particularly to the balancing power market.
- Leads to the same residual load as the reference simulation, but allows to integrate prosumers and storage prosumers in a grid-friendly manner.

  
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## What we can say on the ideal business strategy...

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- Contracting provides additional benefits to customers and therefore leads to wider adoption
- Acting on the primary balancing power market is most promising
- Bidding strategy should orient towards achieving very high levels of bid acceptance.

  
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## Risks to keep in mind

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- The revenue of the battery swarm is strongly dependent on the prices on the balancing power markets.
- Contracts should be long-term if battery (and PV) contracting is offered.
- There are lots of batteries being installed, if they are all used for maximizing self-consumption it can be uncomfortable.
- Competitors...

  
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## Want to test your own scenarios?

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### Investment & Premium

Battery Swarm (off / on)  
☒

Financing ⓘ  
 Battery Swarm Contracting

Flexibility Compensation ⓘ  
 indicated by revenues

### Valorization of Flexibility

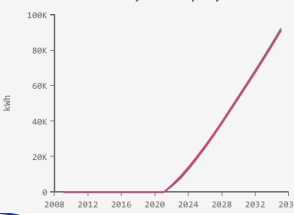
Revenues from Balancing Power Markets (no / yes)  
☒

Selected Balancing Power Market ⓘ  
 Primary Control

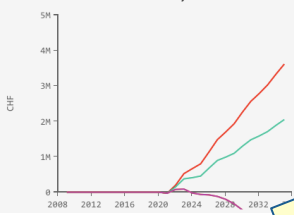
Bid Price Summer (CHF / kW)  
 6

### Battery Swarm Overview


**Battery Swarm Capacity**




**Balance Battery Swarm**

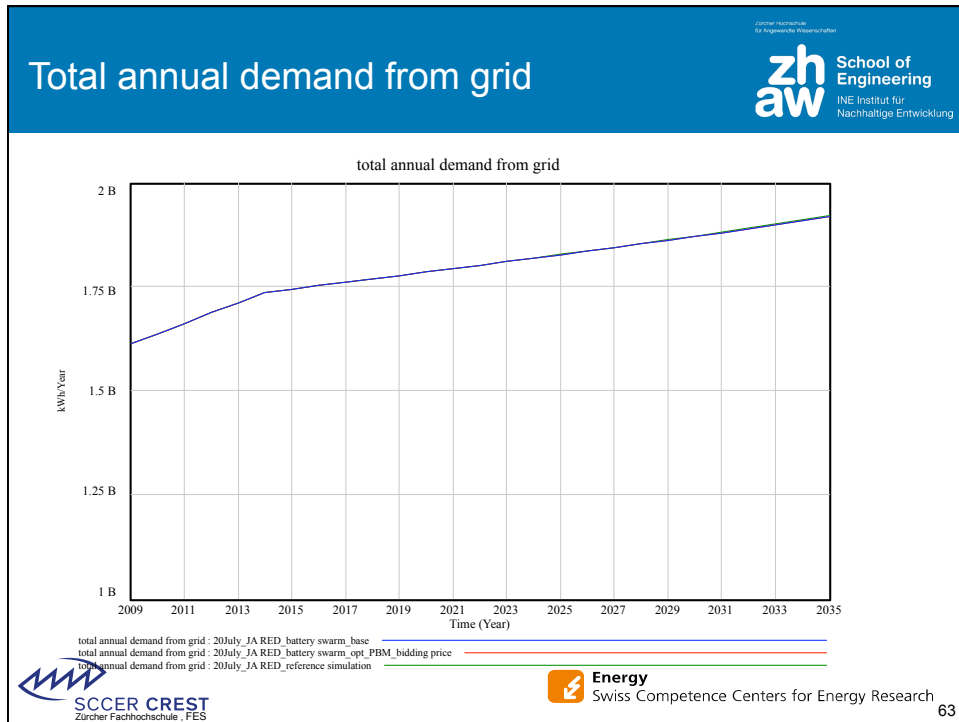


Cockpit: Available soon!

  
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Meeting 24th of July 2018

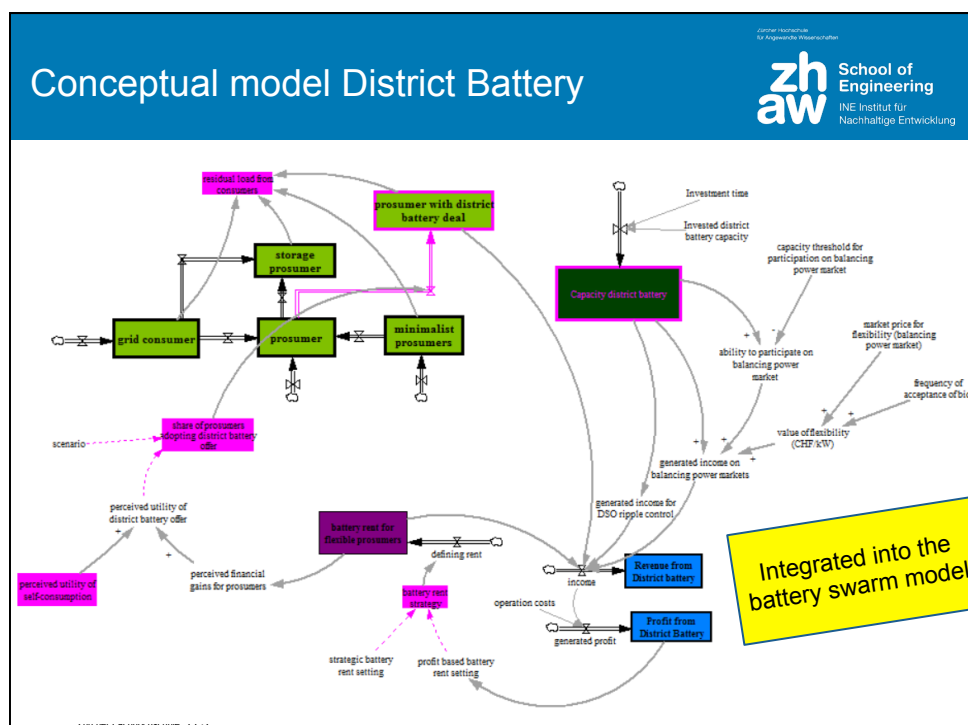
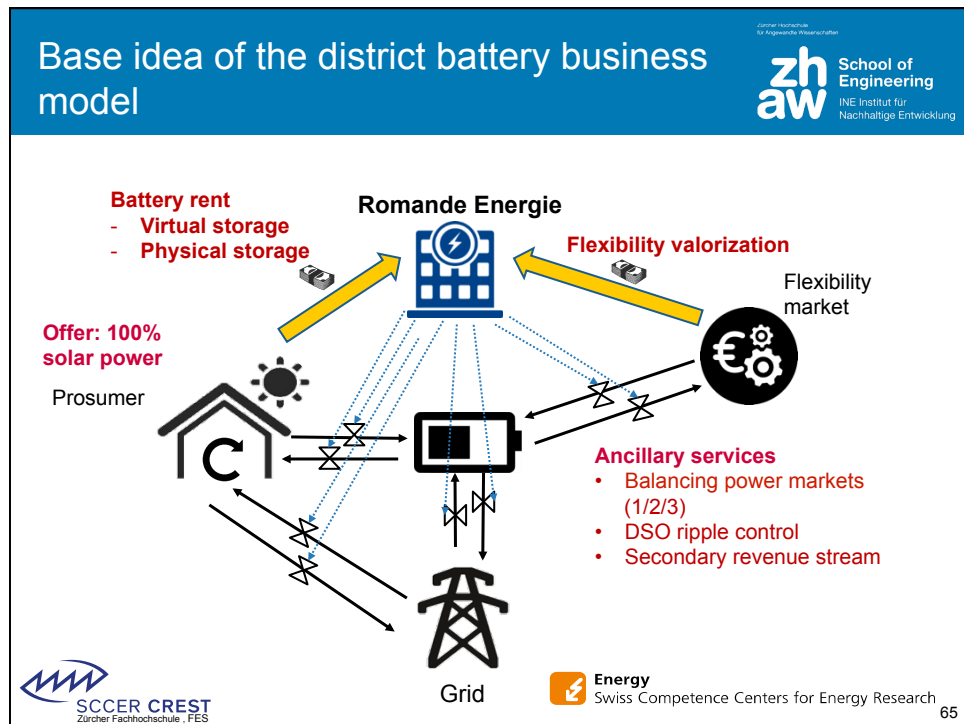
## District battery business case Model and results

Merla Kubli  
@Romande Energie Smart Lab



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## Large-scale batteries







**600 kWh, 1000 kW**  
Investment costs: Fr. 400'000 (Scenario «tomorrow» / 2020)




**300 kWh, 100 kW**  
Investment costs: Fr. 166'667 (Scenario «tomorrow» / 2020)

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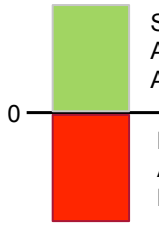
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## Competitive battery rent (from consumer perspective)



**District battery rent that is competitiv with storage prosumers and prosumers**


Lost income and additional costs have to weight up with savings:



0

Savings Electricity consumption  
Avoided investment costs  
Avoided battery operation costs


Lost feed-in  
Additional grid charges  
Battery rent



Competitive battery compared to storage prosumer,  $r_{sp}$


Competitive battery compared to prosumer,  $r_p$

**Competitive battery rent =  $\text{MIN}(r_{sp}; r_p)$**



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## Target insights




**Profit for Romande Energie from the large-scale battery**  
(under which conditions is the large-scale battery profitable...)


**Calculation of electricity sales for Romande Energie** (what is the impact of the district battery renting offer on the diffusion of self-consumption...)

=> under different scenarios

**Further questions:**


- Revenues from ancillary services and the battery renting model
- Impact of different battery renting strategies
- Calculation of the competitive battery rent
- Customer participation rate on the renting model




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## Business Case relevante Variablen im Modell (einstellbar)



- Zeit der Grossbatterie-Investition durch Arbon (Jahr)
- Typ der Grossbatterie (600 kWh mit 1000 kW / 300 kWh mit 100 kW)
- Einkommen Peak Shaving (on/off; Betrag)
- Einkommen Ausgleichsenergie (on/off; Betrag)
- Bestimmung der Quartier-Batteriemiete:
  - Variante (Peak Shaving) (Peak Shaving Konzeption)
  - Variante (Ausgleichsenergie) (Ausgleichsenergie Konzept)
  - Optional (Peak Shaving) (Peak Shaving Konzept)
  - Optional (Ausgleichsenergie) (Ausgleichsenergie Konzept)
- Anteil von Prosumers die das Quartierbatterie-Angebot annehmen.
  - Szenario-Input für Teilnahmerate (exogen; Prozentzahl von Prosumers die das Quartierbatterie-Angebot pro Jahr annehmen)
  - Adressierte Kundengruppen können einzeln ausgewählt werden (SFH/MFH/CC)
  - Auswahl der Kundengruppen kann bei negativem Business Case variiert werden (on/off)

Übersetzen und ergänzen




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## Simulation results

  
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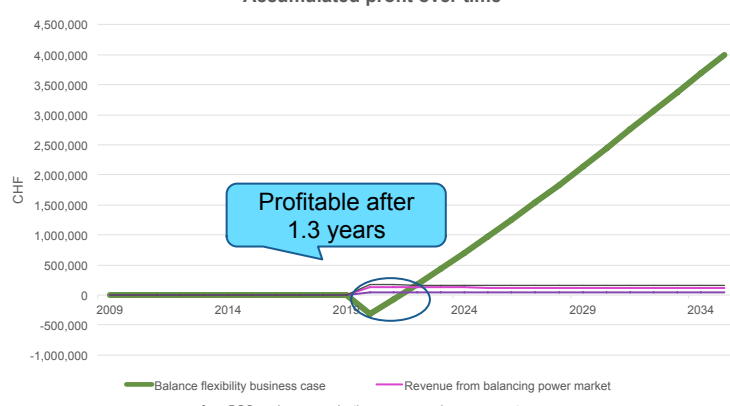
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## Scenario: Ancillary services as revenue streams

**Accumulated profit over time**

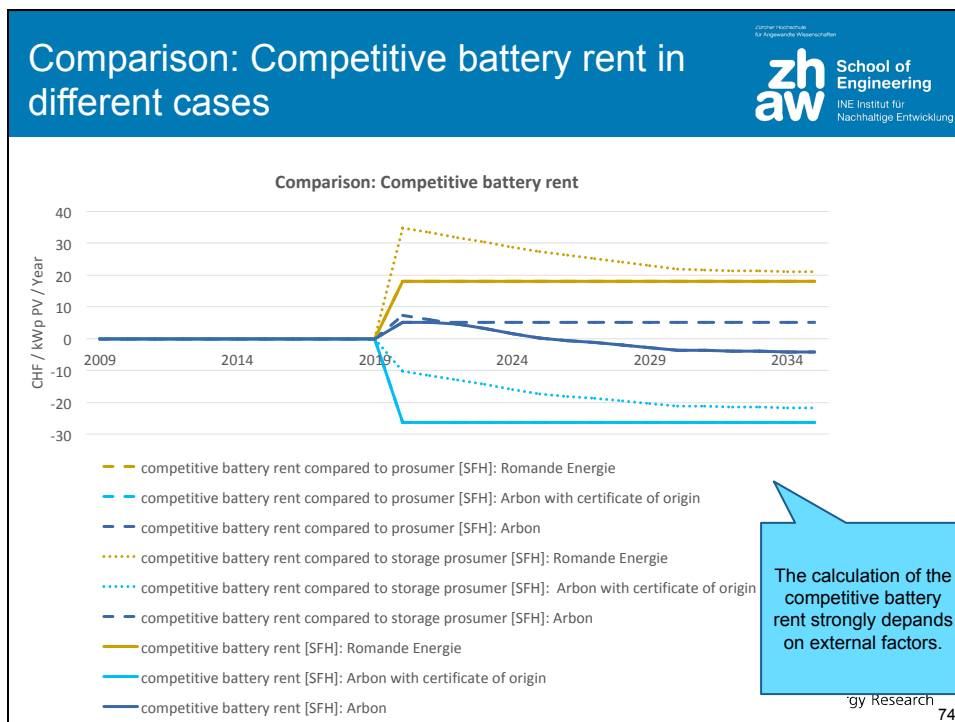
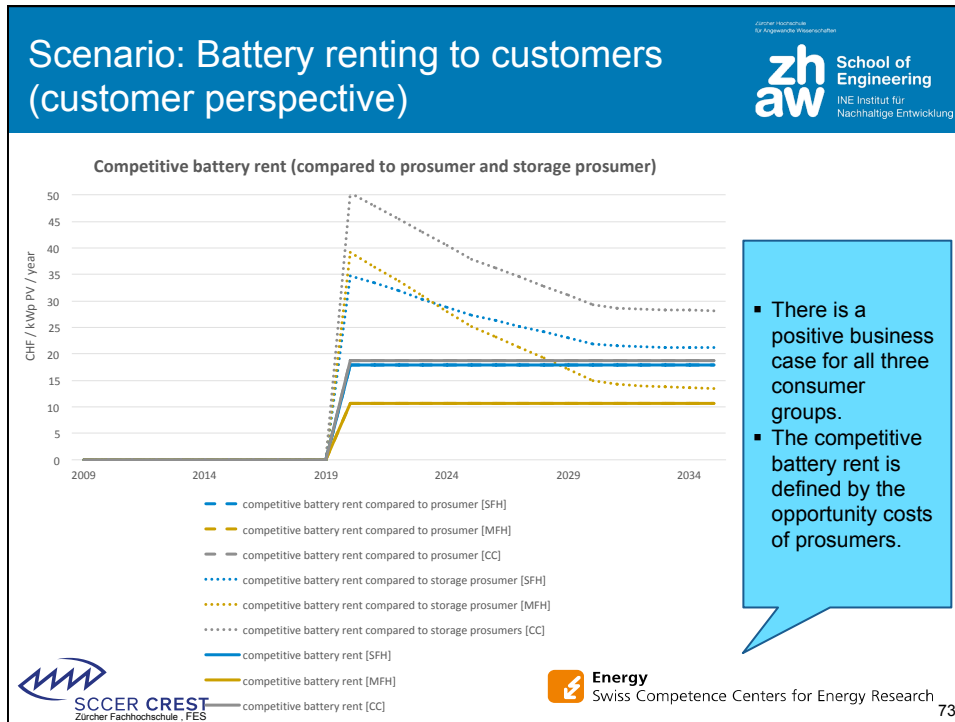


— Balance flexibility business case
— Revenue from balancing power market
— revenue from DSO peak power reduction
— secondary revenue stream

  
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Background information to the comparison			
	Arbon	Arbon with certificate of origin	Romande Energie
Battery size Storage Prosumer	7.44 kWh	7.44 kWh	4 kWh
Electricity price (inkl. taxes)	5.82 Rp/kWh	5.82 Rp/kWh	10.65 Rp/kWh
Grid tariff (in 2020)	12.06 Rp/kWh	12.07 Rp/kWh	10.85 Rp/kWh
Autarky degree Prosumers	37%	37%	37%
Autarky degree Storage Prosumers	65%	65%	48%
PV-feed in price	5.05 Rp/kWh	10.05 Rp/kWh	8.16 Rp/kWh
Supportive for the district battery renting model (high competitive battery rent)		Hindering for the district battery renting model (low competitive battery rent)	




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## Insights from the comparison of the competitive battery rent across different cases

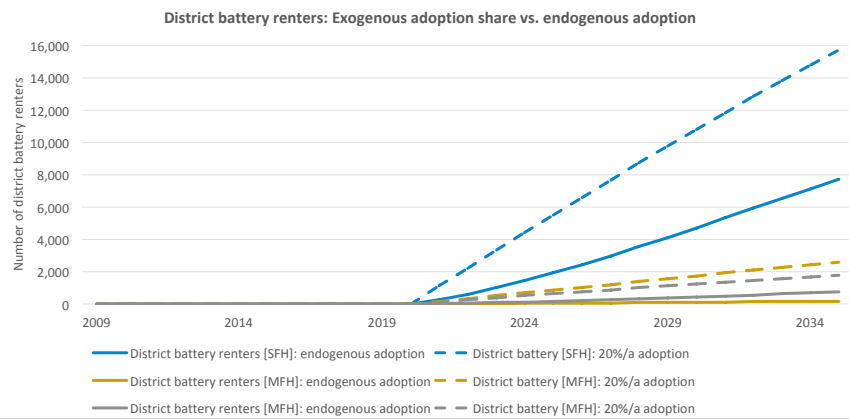
The competitive battery rent....

- ... is defined, depending on the situation, by the opportunity costs of prosumers respectively the storage prosumers.
- ... reacts very sensitive to external factors (battery size capacity of storage prosumers (resp. Investment volume), electricity price, grid tariff, autarky degree and PV feed in tariff).


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## Adoption rate of district battery renters over time



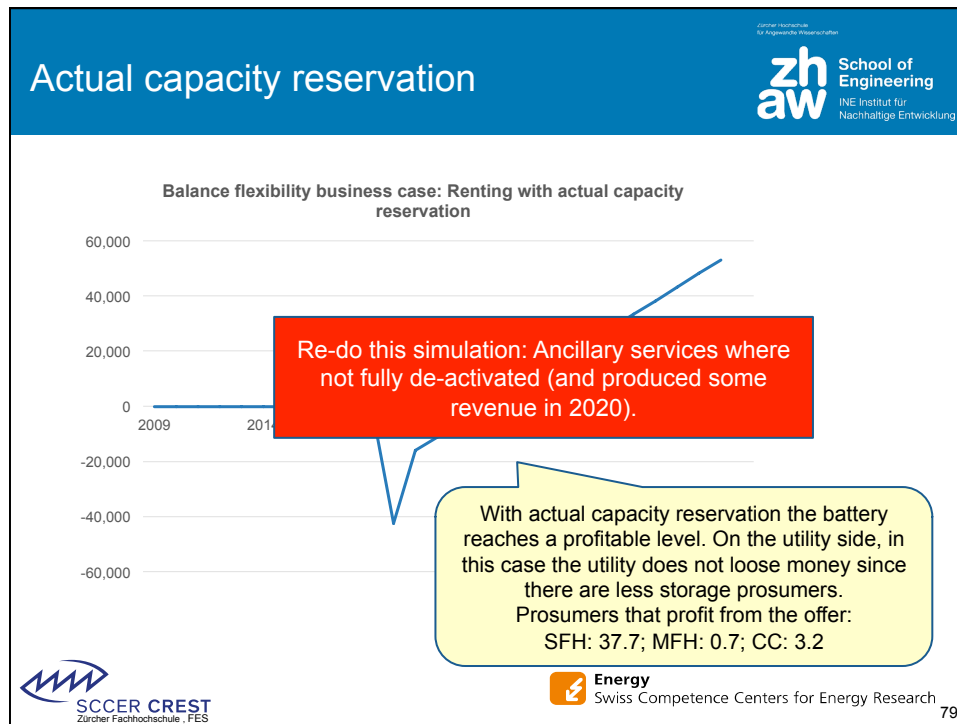
**Exogenous adoption:** 20% of all prosumers accept the district battery renting offer per year.


**Endogenous adoption:** The adoption share is defined through the competitive battery rent, consumer preferences for finance, self-consumption share, electricity mix and contract duration.

**Virtual storage:** There is no capacity constraint from the large-scale batter


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**Scenario: 300 kWh large-scale battery with battery renting model – with effective physical storage**



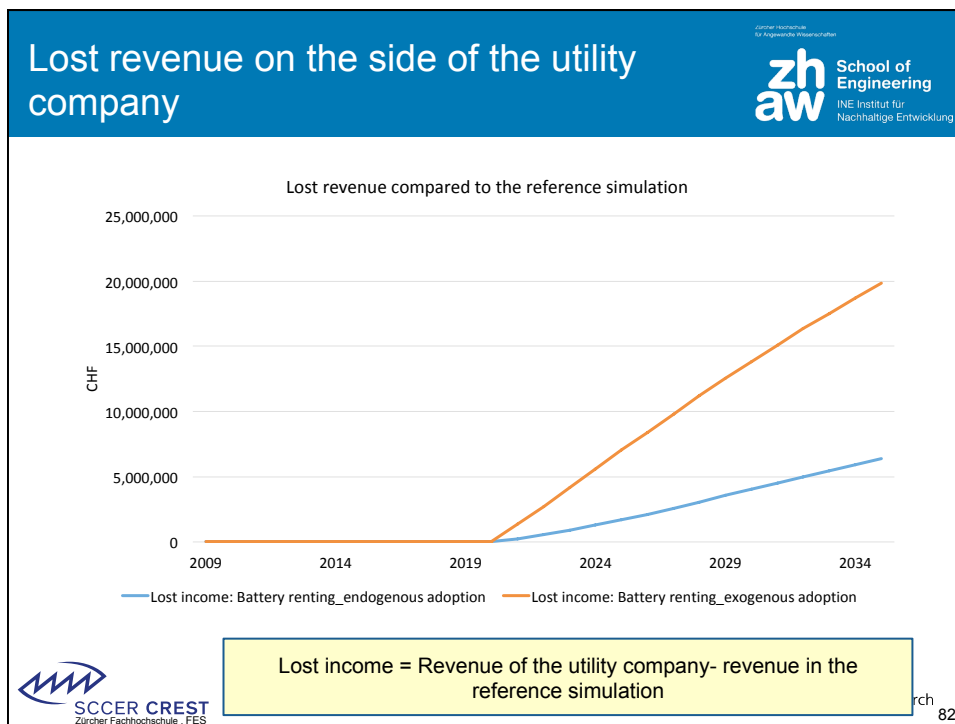
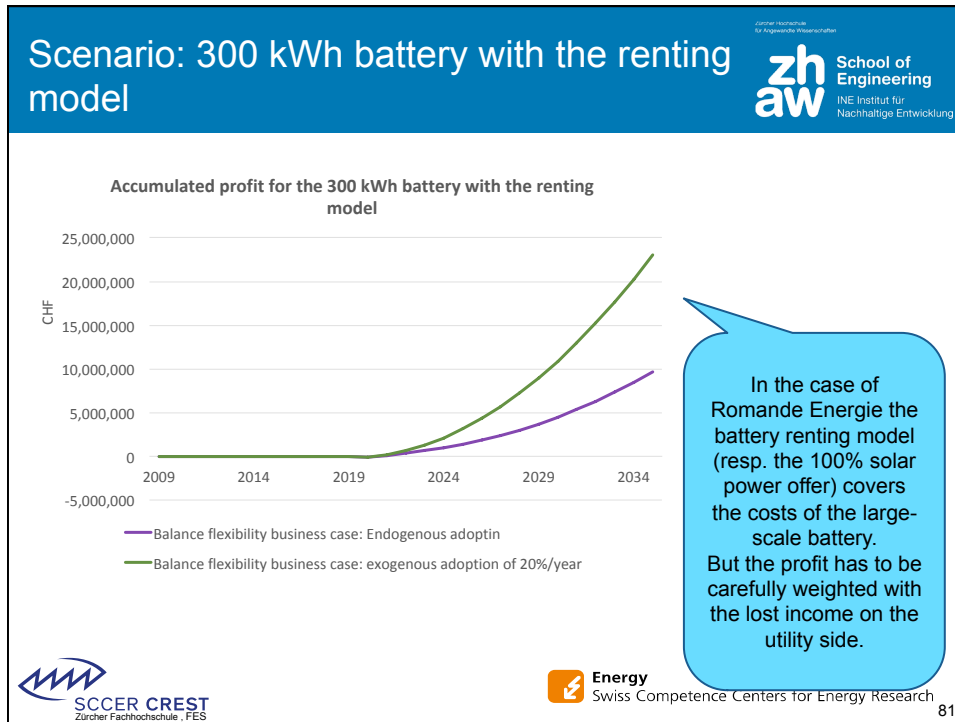


## Scenario: 300 kWh large-scale battery with renting model – virtual storage




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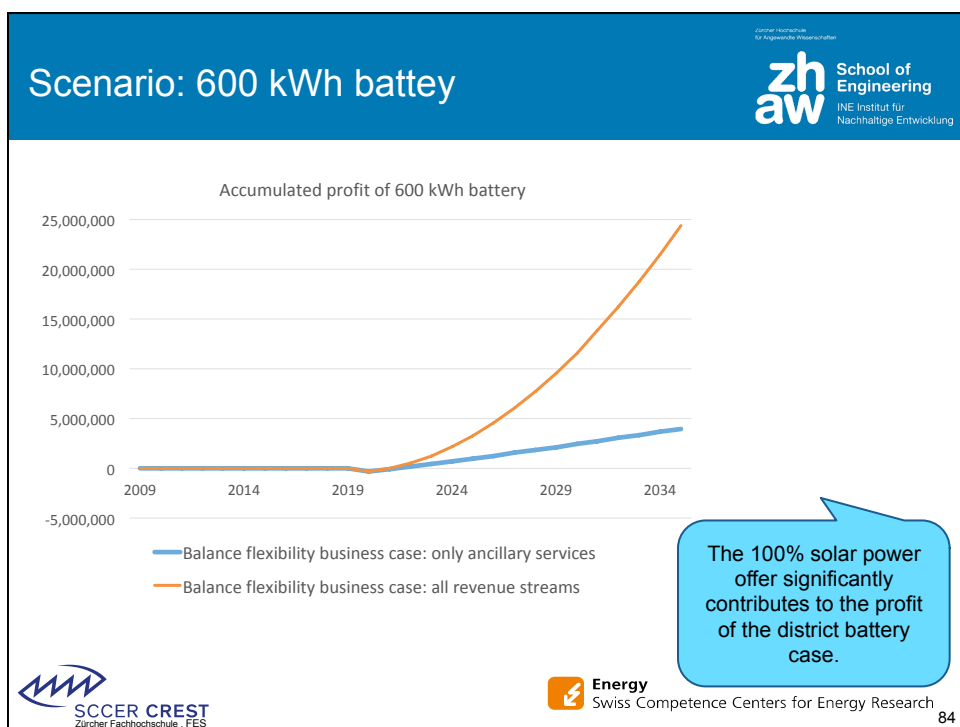
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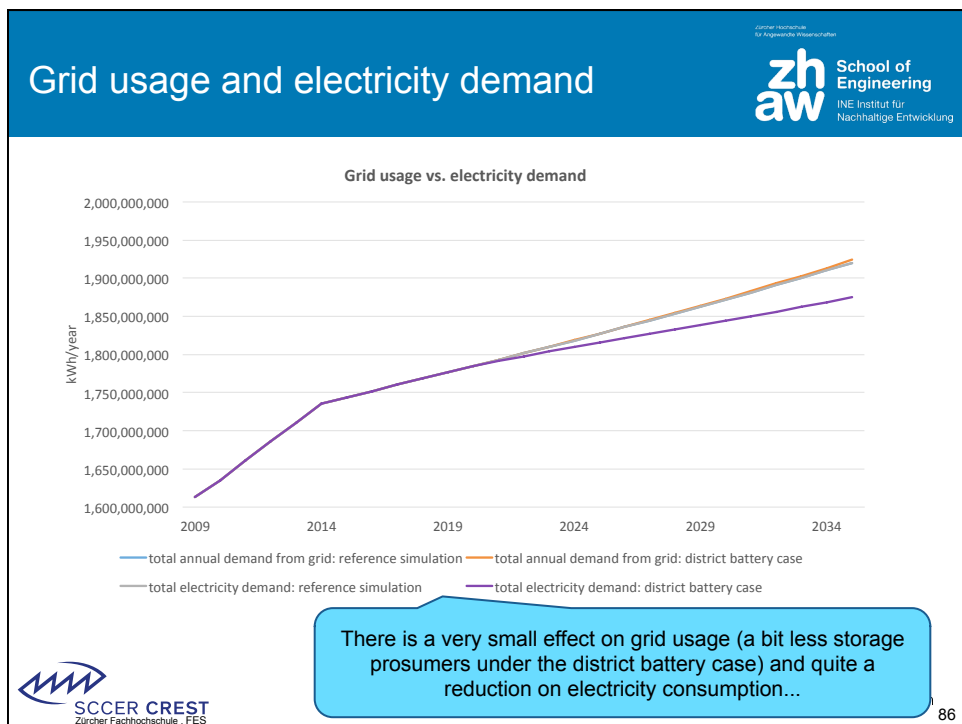
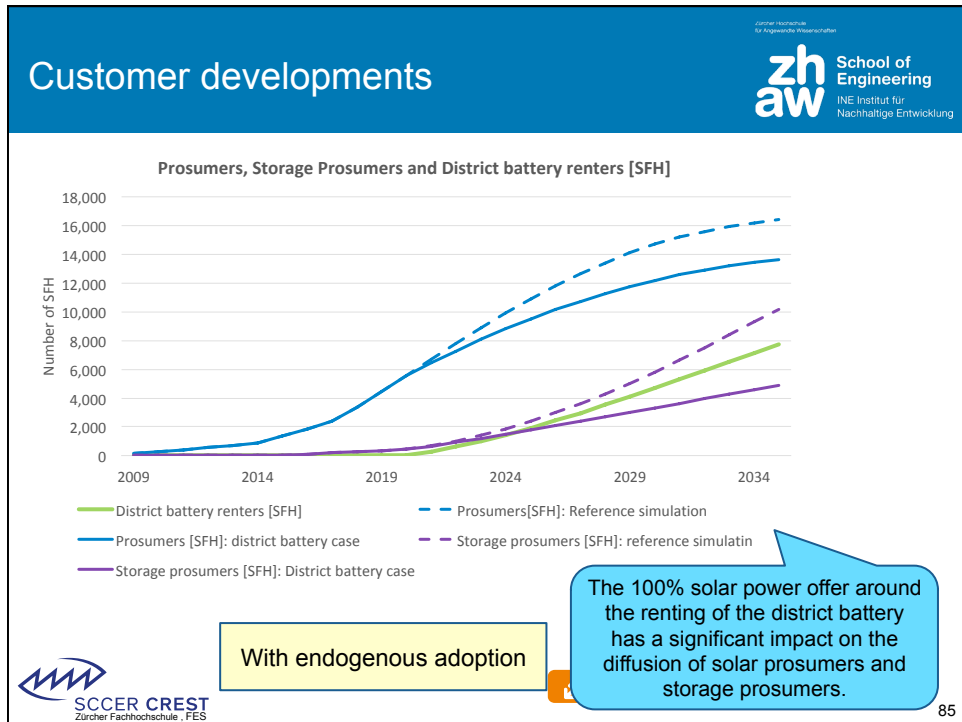
## Scenario: 600 kWh large-scale battery with ancillary services and battery renting model - with virtual storage

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## Conclusion

  
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## Conclusion

- The district battery case can be profitable in various scenarios
  - Providing ancillary services is attractive, but also sensitive to changes in the merit order curve
  - The renting model can contribute (strongly) to recovering the costs of the district battery
- Whether the renting model is applied as a real physical storage concept or as a virtual storage (100% solar power deal) makes a huge difference.
  - Virtual storage (100% solar power deal) can (tightly) compensate for the losses on the utility side
  - Physical storage is limited for a small number of customers


  
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## Outlook

  
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## Outlook - next steps

1. Finalize the cockpit for the „battery swarm“ model -> in the next days
2. Build the cockpit for the „district battery“ model -> in August; Mirjam West will contact you direct with a draft version
3. „Multi-energy flexibility“ business case -> from November on

  
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Thank you for your attention!



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