# Operational and Financial Impacts of 70% Variable RES-E

#### A Case Study of Ireland

Sarah Stanley

Co-authors: Rinalini Lahon, Ciara O'Dwyer, Damian Flynn, Lisa Ryan

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Roinn Cumarsáide, Gníomhaithe ar son na hAeráide & Comhshaoil Department of Communications, Climate Action & Environment





#### Presentation overview

- Research objective
- Backbone power system model
- 2030 portfolios
- Operational results
- Financial results
- Concluding remarks

## Background



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- EMPowER project, funded by DCCAE
- Split into 3 packages
- Challenges of high RES-E
- Backbone power systems model

## Backbone model





Gas grid

Heat grid

## Irish version of Backbone

- Focus on electricity sector
- All Island, GB and France nodes
- 70 units, flexibility and reserves
- Application so far:
- Impact of system services on optimal investment
- Flexibility from data centres







## 70% RES-E portfolios



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- Energy balance at each node
- Energy transfer limit
- RoCoF limit of 1 Hz/sec
- Primary and tertiary reserve requirements
- Additional run without constraints to derive marginal prices in energy only market

## All Island demand, 2030







#### Results

- 2 scenarios central or high RES-E installed capacity
- Both run with constraints for generation
- Without constraints for marginal prices
- Insights into:
- generation mix
- operational constraints; impact on curtailment, trade
- prices
- unit revenues



#### Week in winter, 2030





#### Week in winter, 2030





#### Week in winter, 2030









• Value of electricity is based on the price at time of sale



• Net present value

NPV = 
$$\sum \frac{\cosh f \log w}{(1+r)}$$
 – initial investment



## Market value factor, 2030





#### Net present value





## Conclusions

- Flexibility important to manage variation
- RES-E can at times greatly exceed the load
- Role for demand shaping and storage
- Question of incentives
- System adequacy during periods of low wind and PV
- Profitability of conventional generation