

APEX 2023



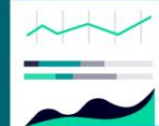
Role of Storages in the Energy Markets

The Roles Played by Energy Storage

Balance the uncertainty that permeates the net-zero power grid



Grid Operation & Control



Economical Viability



Resilience

Demand Management



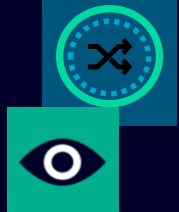
Renewables Uncertainty



Increased Capability



Flexibility & Fast Response



Growth of Storage in wholesale energy markets

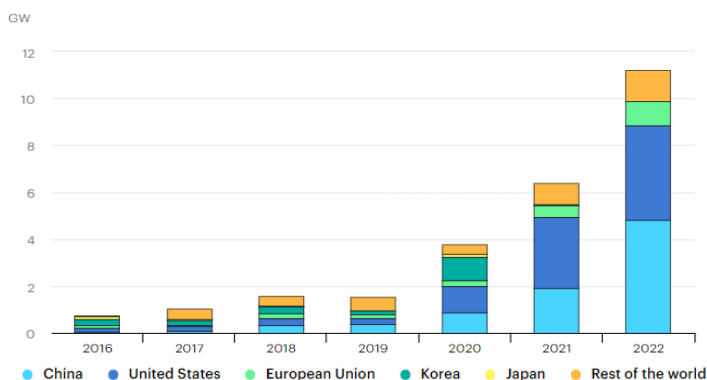
Why is it important to incentivize the storage participation?

China & US are leading the way, however important milestones have been achieved by the EU and India.

Pumped-storage hydropower is still the most widely deployed storage (around 160 GW globally)

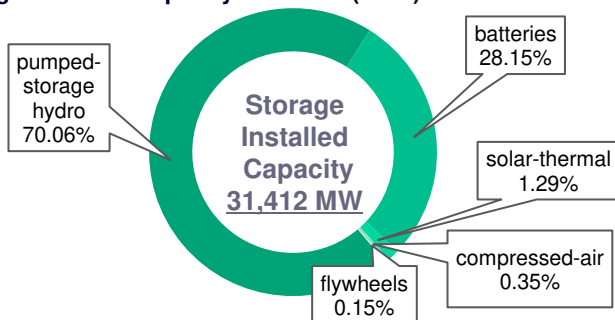
Grid-scale batteries are catching up (28 GW with a 75% increase in 2022)

Annual grid-scale battery storage additions, 2017-2022



Source: International Energy Agency (2023)

Storage Installed Capacity in the US (2023)



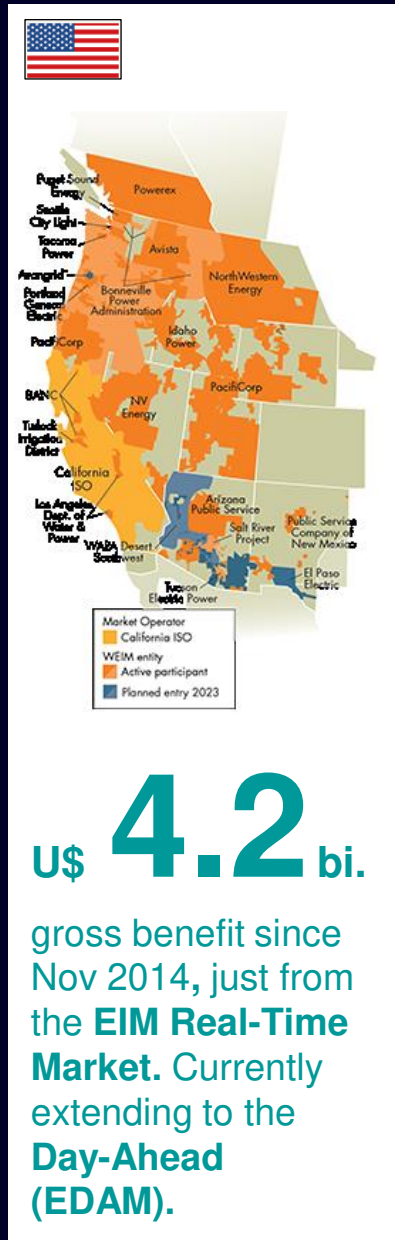
Source: Energy Information Administration (2023)

Mandate of the net-zero initiatives, due to climate pressure, offers several opportunities for storage resources

- Frequency regulation
- Arbitrage
- Ramping/ Spinning reserve
- Excess of wind/ solar energy storage
- Voltage/ Reactive support
- Load management
- Load following
- Peak Shaving
- Co-located renewable firming
- T&D deferral
- Backup Power

Spotlight on our journey with CAISO

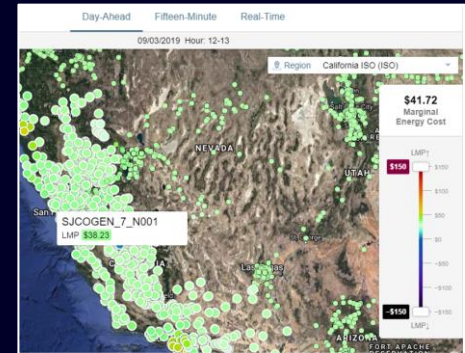
Enabling a consistent revenue stream for storage resources beyond subsidies



Customer: California Independent System Operator

Period: Since 2009 - Ongoing

Highlights: EMM SCUC™ Optimization Engine provides Locational Prices and Schedules for the EIM and DAM.



CAISO Provides Open, Transparent Markets, Greens the Grid and Powers the lives of 30 million consumers

- Established methods to inform the Customers and involve their judgment in selecting the features to update the base EMM software.

Energy Storage Unified Model

State of Charge Optimization

- SOC Balance Constraints
- SOC Limit constraints for hourly, end of horizon envelopes
- SOC reservation for AS deliverability
- Supports Energy, Regulation, Reserves, Flexible Ramping

Hybrid Resources

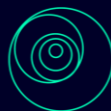
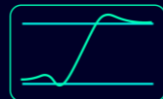
Joint characteristics at the Point of Common Coupling

- Individual Hybrid Resource
- Multiple Co-Located Resources
- Aggregate Capability Constraints (jointly and sub-aggregate)

Market Participants at CAISO

EIM: 195 Battery (11,300MW)

DAM: 157 Battery (8,622MW)



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Long- and Short-Term Storage in Energy Transition

Storage Resources bridge the time gap between uncertain events

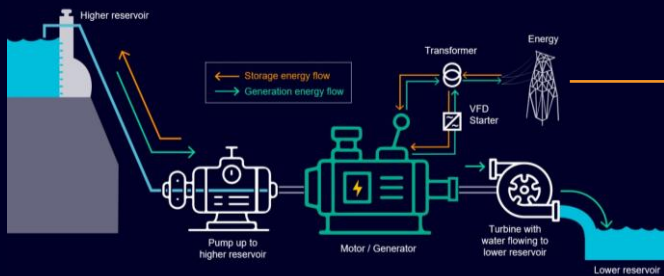
Flexibility provision with ramp as a service

Sustainability targets of the energy transition will keep pushing the increase of renewables resources. The storage technology will be vital to maintain dispatchable levels to compensate the higher uncertainty in grid operation

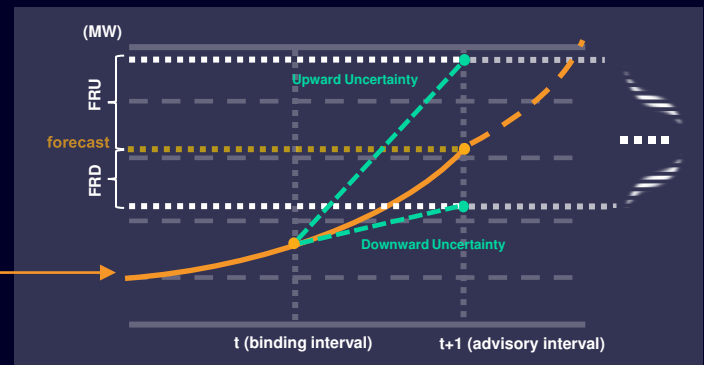


CAISO Markets: Flexibility Requirements up to 400 MW in RTD (5-minute), 2500 MW in RTPD (15-minute) and 5000 MW in DAM (hourly)

Detailed Resources Models according to storage technology: Pumped Storage, Batteries, Flywheels, Compressed-Air, CHP, Hybrid Resources,...



Providing Flexibility Commodities in Upward/Downward Direction according to Resources Capabilities



Managing Congestion with Storage

Beyond planning, fast operation decision to relief the grid

Very Effective in the Wholesale Market

- Optimal storage schedules, with locational price signals, to support congestion management while increasing storage revenue.



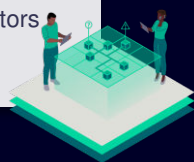
Increase Grid Controllability and Flexibility

- More options for counter flow and control actions from **both sides of storage operation** (charging & discharging)



Distribution Level Aggregated Value

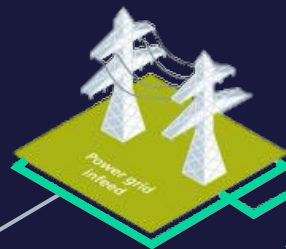
- Virtual Power Plants, Dispersed Storage and Aggregators at the Distribution Level will be able to **fine-tune grid support closer to the load center**.



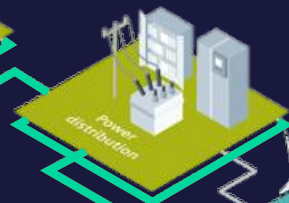
Congestion may appear in any part of the grid paths or at specific spots throughout the day



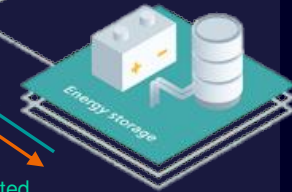
Bi-directional Control Action



Congestion on the Grid

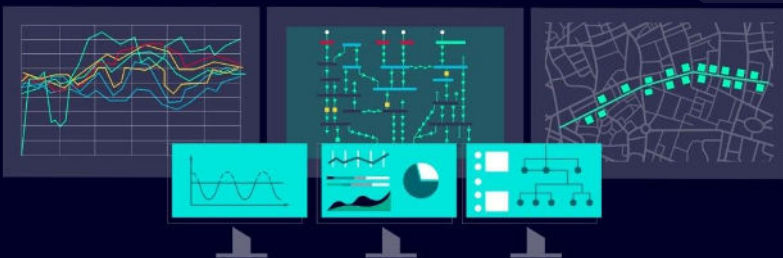


Congestion on the Spot



Aggregated Load Smoothing

Operators need to take the best assertive and timely decisions



Storage Integration – A long term perspective

Above and beyond storage technology, new opportunities from multi-energy coupled markets



Policy & Regulation

Business cases for storage can be complex. Regulation and energy market designs may increase incentives to **flexibility deployment** and ensure **long-term viability** of storage resources.

Also new adoption of new regulation for opening **wholesale markets to DERs** at distribution level will boost dispersed storage and aggregator.



Technology Growth

Energy mix is becoming more diverse. The new **H₂ value chain** will pivot the perspective of storage for market operators (fixed to multi-purpose mobile).

Multi-energy coupled models are powerful tools to economically dispatch hydrogen, gas & hydro energy chains.

Evolving Digital Environment

Privacy preserving and interoperable systems will pave the way to surpass the challenges of storage integration with digital twins.

The increase on data volume and granularity, along with real-time requirements, will require **high-performance computing solutions**.



Demand Side Load Management

Smooth the DER's injection patterns and **provide peak shaving** with dispersed storage at distribution level.

The aggregated co-located storage behavior and optimization may also benefit wholesale markets through **TSO/DSO integration**.



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Electricity Storage Regulations in Türkiye

Gökay KÜTÜKCÜ

Head of Wind and Solar Energy Group
Energy Market Regulatory Authority

Content

- Storage Activities in the Electricity Market
Regulation
- Storage Systems in Combination with Wind and
Solar Energy PPs

Storage Activities in the Electricity Market Regulation (2021)

1. Storage facilities integrated with generation facilities
2. Storage facilities integrated with consumption facilities
3. Autonomous Storage Facilities
4. Storage facilities of distribution companies



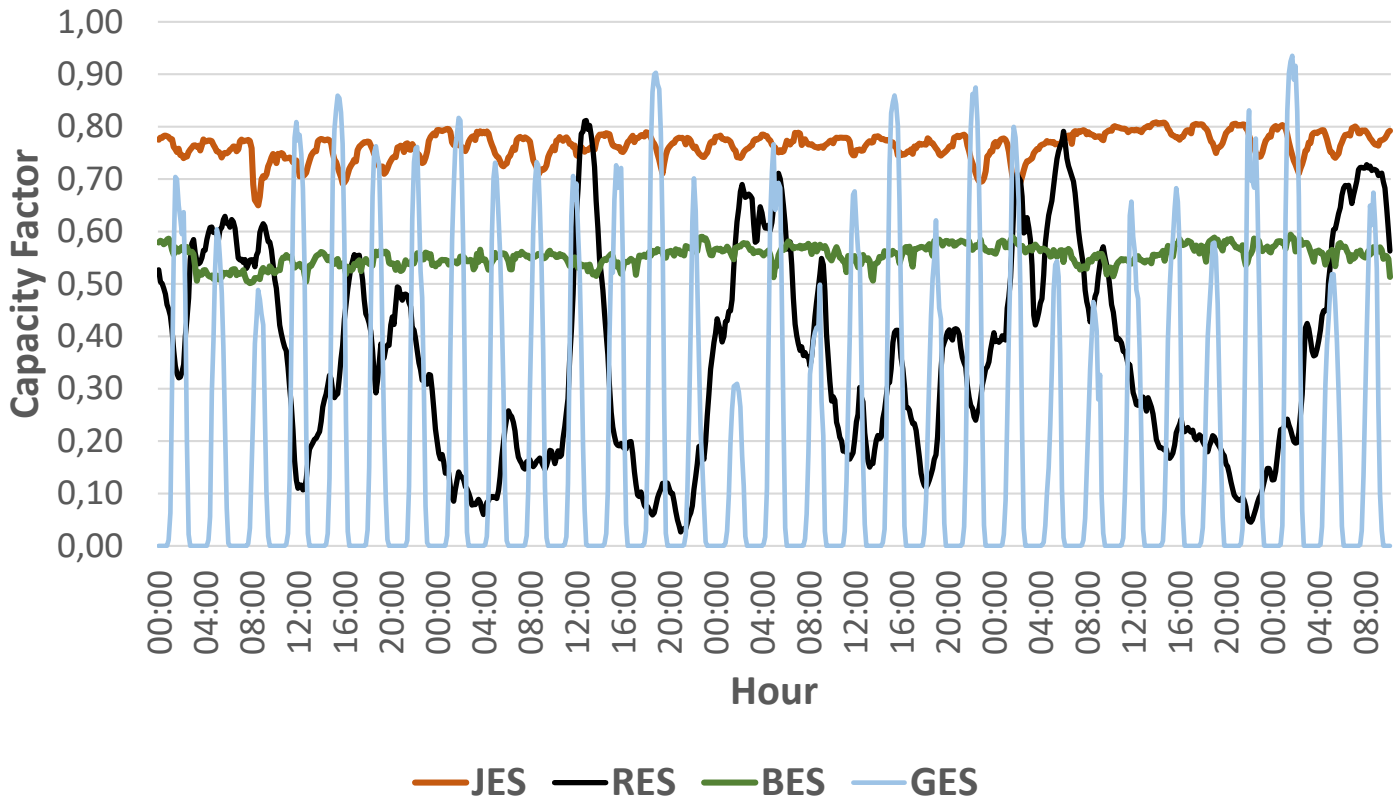
Storage Systems in Combination with Wind and Solar Energy PPs (2022)

Major objective of the regulation is to increase the stability of wind and solar energy based power plants' intermittent generation through the addition of storage facilities.



Storage Systems in Combination with Wind and Solar Energy PPs (2022)

2023 March (Wind-Solar-Biomass-Geothermal)



General Rules

- Ratio of the installed capacity of the generation unit to the installed capacity of the storage unit must be equal to maximum one
- Ratio of the electricity storage capacity undertaken to the installed capacity of the electricity storage unit must be equal to minimum one

WIND/SOLAR (MW)

50 MW

STORAGE UNIT (MW)

at least 50 MW

STORAGE UNIT (MW)

50 MW

STORAGE CAPACITY (MWh)

at least 50 MWh

General Rules



The installed capacity must be minimum **20 MW**



The installed capacity must be minimum **10 MW**

The maximum capacity must be **250 MW**

The applications are prioritized based on the date that all of the required data and documentation is submitted in full.

APPLICATIONS

	Number of applications	GW
Wind	1,863	126,1
Solar	3,957	131,6
Total	5,820	257,7

Nearly 4000 applications were submitted for solar wind power with storage and another 1900 for wind farms in less than one year, translating to a 258 GW in total power capacity – 126 GW against 131 GW, respectively, in rounded numbers.

APPLICATIONS

	Number of pre-license	GW
Wind	162	11.4
Solar	222	10.3
Total	384	21.7

35.5 GW of capacity has been allocated to these applications by the transmission system operator, which means that the investors have committed to installing 35.5 GW of storage units.

If the entire allocated capacity is put into operation, there is a potential for a total of 35 GW of storage installed capacity to be put into operation in the next 7 years.

THANK YOU

PRELICENSE APPLICATION

Necessary Document

- Pre-license Application form
- Certificate of authorization for real persons to represent the entity
- A copy (certified by trade registrar) of the Articles of Incorporation
- Fact sheet on the partnership structure of the company
- Fact sheet on company capital (at least 5% of the total planned investment is required)
- Fact sheet on Generation Facility
- 1/25.000 and 1/5.000 scale maps covering facility location
- Single-line diagram
- Zoning status sheet
- Fact sheet testifying to non-sensitive nature of the location pursuant to EIA Regulation Annex-5
- Declaration on non-forbidden nature of the location (it should not be a fertile agricultural land),
- Guarantee letter (MW x 50,000 TRY EMRA Board Decision)
- Pre-license application fee
- The factsheet on the ownership of the sites to be used for generation facilities

Integration and Applications of Storage in Markets

Coordinador Eléctrico Nacional (CEN)
Jaime Peralta, Vice President

September 2023



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Statistics for 2022:

- ✓ Installed Capacity : 33,036 MW
- ✓ Energy Generated: 83,005 GWh
- ✓ Peak Demand: 11,906 MW
- ✓ Transmission Lines: 38,160 km
- ✓ VRE Share / Peak: 28% / 68%
- ✓ Storage (BESS/CSP): 191 MW / 1,785 MWh

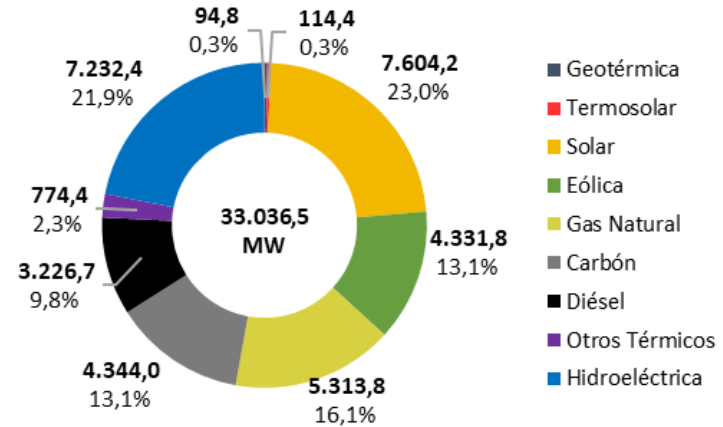
July 2023:

- ✓ VRE Capacity: 12,734 MW (4,060 MW U/C)
- ✓ VRE Share / Peak: 31% / 71%
- ✓ Storage (BESS/CSP): 303 MW / 2,346 MWh
- ✓ BESS U/C (2024): 621 MW / 2,391 MWh

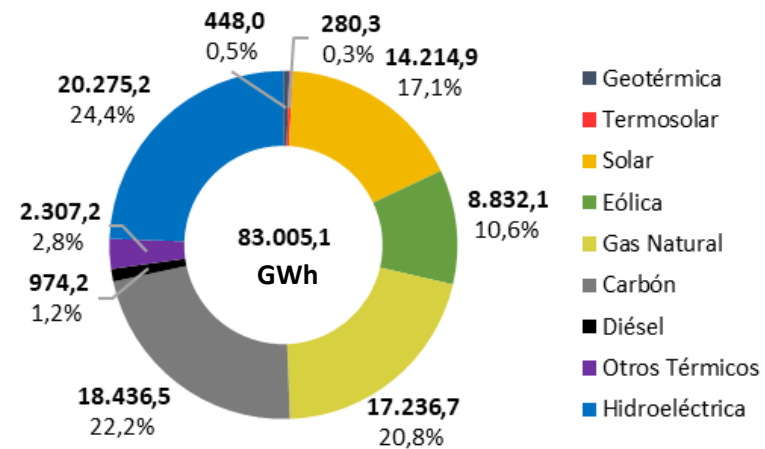
Long-term Renewable Goals:

- ✓ Carbon Neutrality by 2050
- ✓ Decarbonization Plan by 2040/2030?

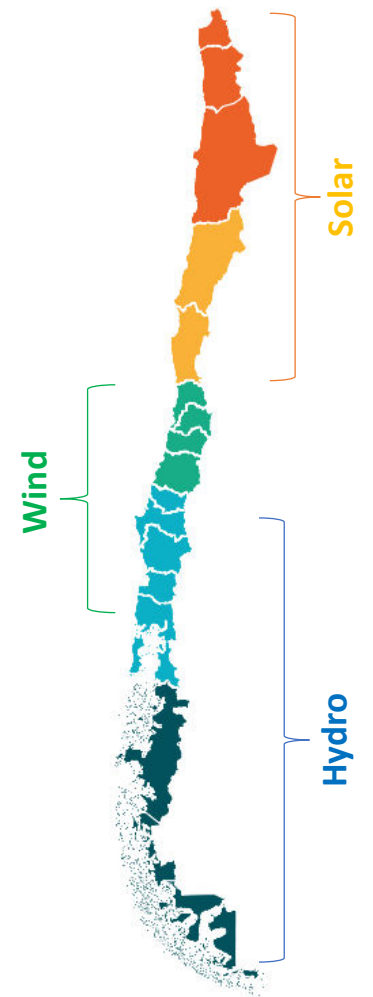
Installed capacity



Energy Generation



Renewable Potential



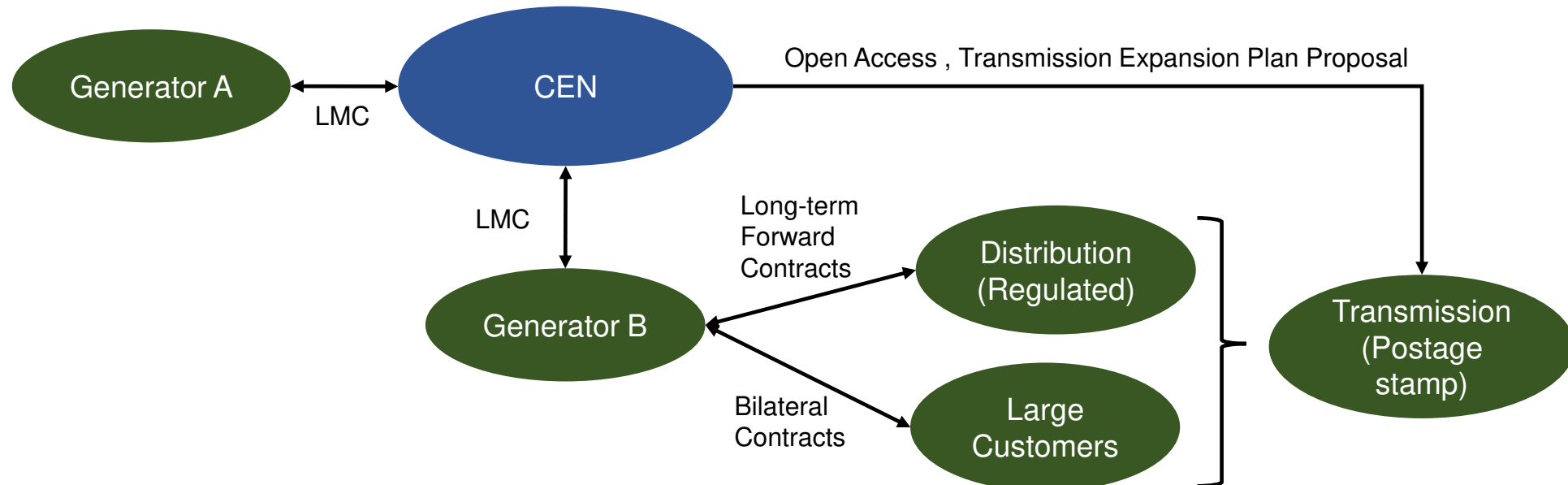


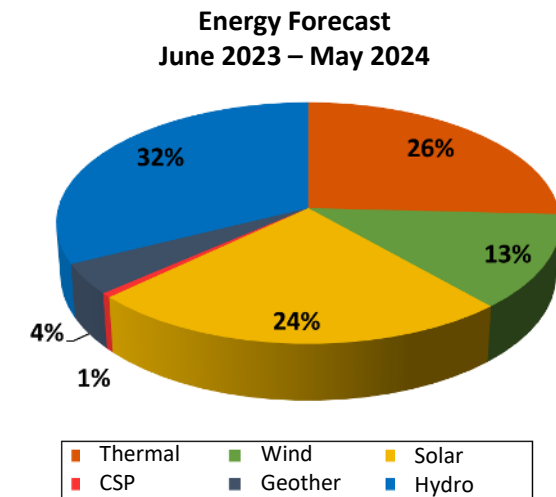
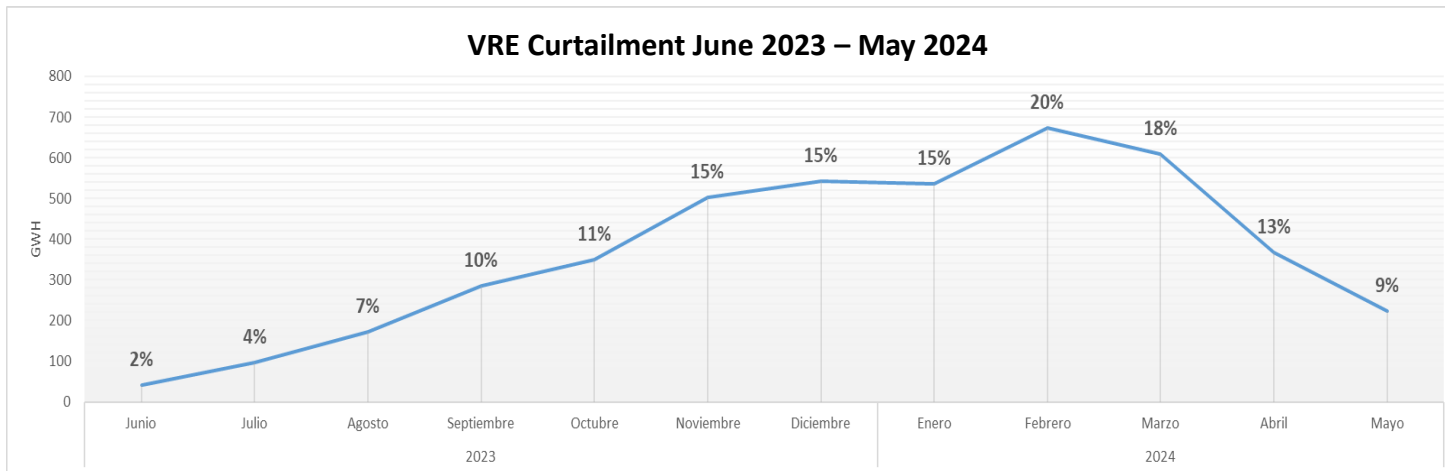
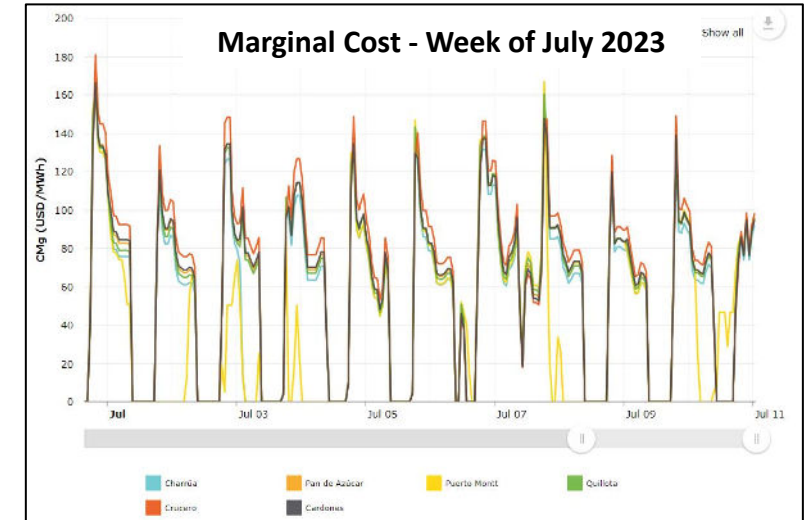
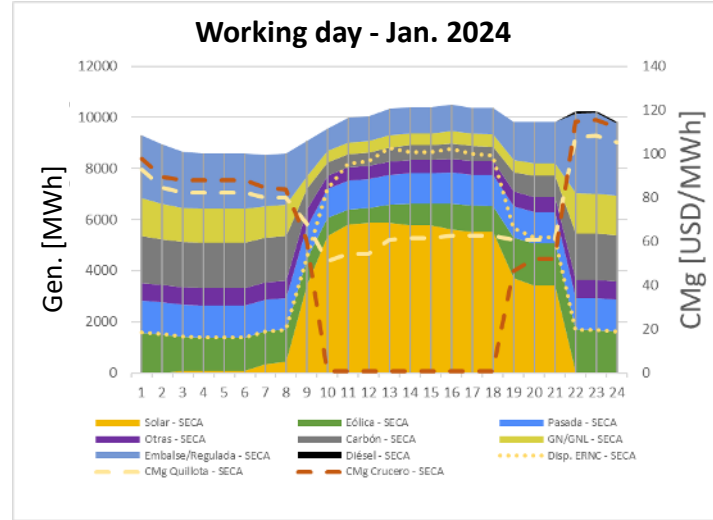
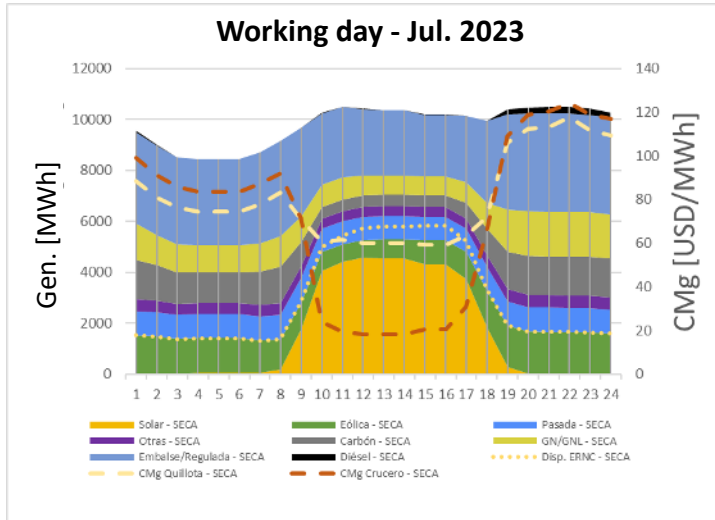
Market Structure:

- Contract-based (PPA) energy market.
- Cost-based wholesale (difference) market for energy and bid-based for ancillary services.
- Regulated capacity payment according to plants availability during peak demand.

CEN Role:

- Day-ahead energy and ancillary service markets.
- Set locational marginal cost (LMC) based on real time ops.
- Energy and AASS and balances and settlements based on LMC.

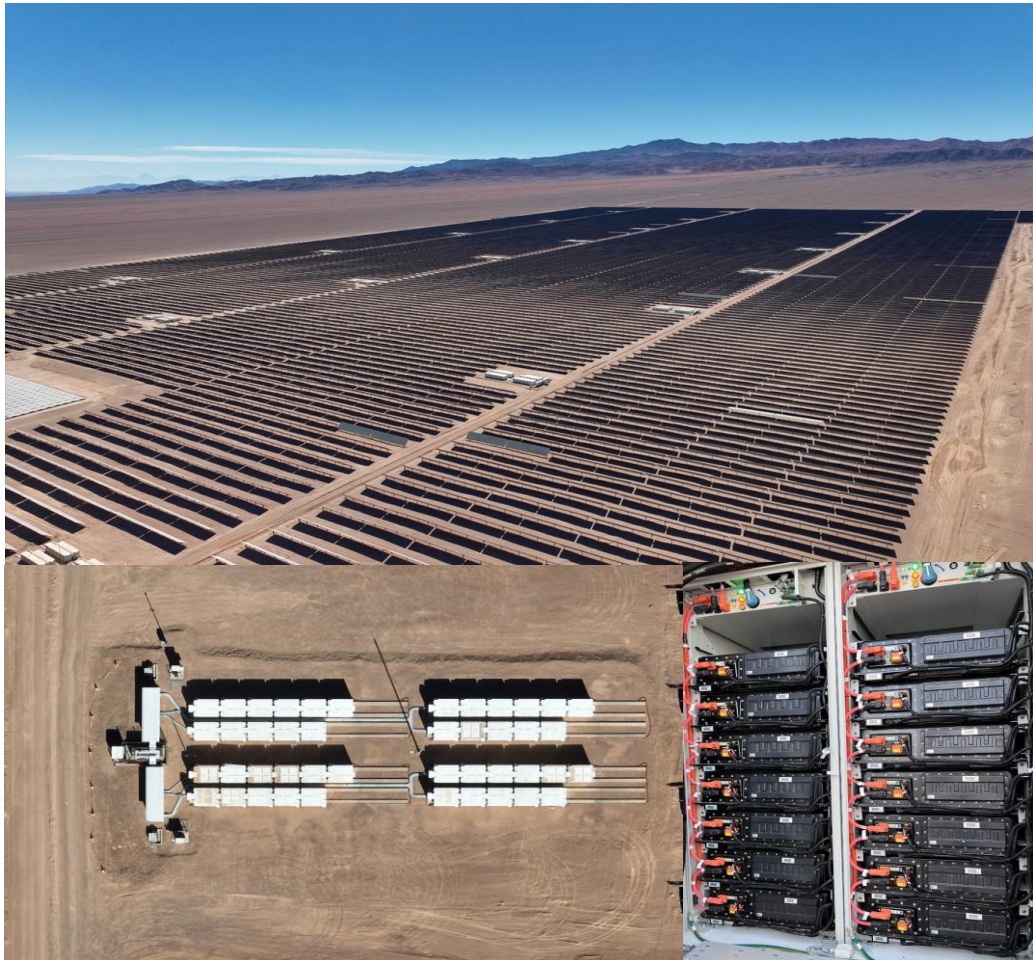






- **Installed capacity by 2024: 924 MW / 4737 MWh**
 - ✓ Mostly BESS (1 CSP)
 - ✓ PPA, arbitrage, ancillary services, capacity
- **Coal plant conversion to Carnot Battery 530 MW / 3180 MWh by 2026**
- **BESS Grid Booster 2x 500MW / 125MWh by 2026**
- **New regulation (Energy Transition Law)**
 - ✓ Tender for 2,000 MW / 8,000 MWh of storage (2026)
 - ✓ Fix charge to end customers (same as Tx) + services
- **Optimal LDES requirement by 2030: 2000-4000 MW, 6-8 hours**
 - ✓ Transmission expansion criteria (Op. cost saving)
 - ✓ Shift thermal generation (forced generation), ancillary services
- **Technical specifications and requirements**
 - ✓ Future storage shall incorporate grid capabilities/attributes (Grid Forming)

Andes Solar: PV 180MW + BESS 112MW / 560MWh
Commissioning : 2023
Arbitrage (centralized), capacity payment



Cerro Dominador: PV 100MW + CSP 114MW / 1716MWh
Commissioning: 2021
PPA Energy, capacity payment



Thanks !



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Integration of Storage into Electricity Markets

*21st September 2023
APEX Conference*

N-SIDE at a glance

N-SIDE

Founded in 2000,
university spin-off

Offices in
Belgium, US & Japan

200+ people (Energy & Life Sciences)
20% PhDs, 30 Nationalities

42% annual
growth

**Our
Customers
& Partners**

Power Exchanges



Logos of Power Exchanges: JEPX, NORD POOL, omie, HEnEx, IEX, GME, semo, CROP, TGE, epexspot

System Operators




Logos of System Operators: SVENSKA KRAFTNÄT, entsoe, elia, Statnett, ENERGINET, swissgrid, tennet, nationalgridESO, FINGRID

**Our
Offering**


Market Design
Advisory Services

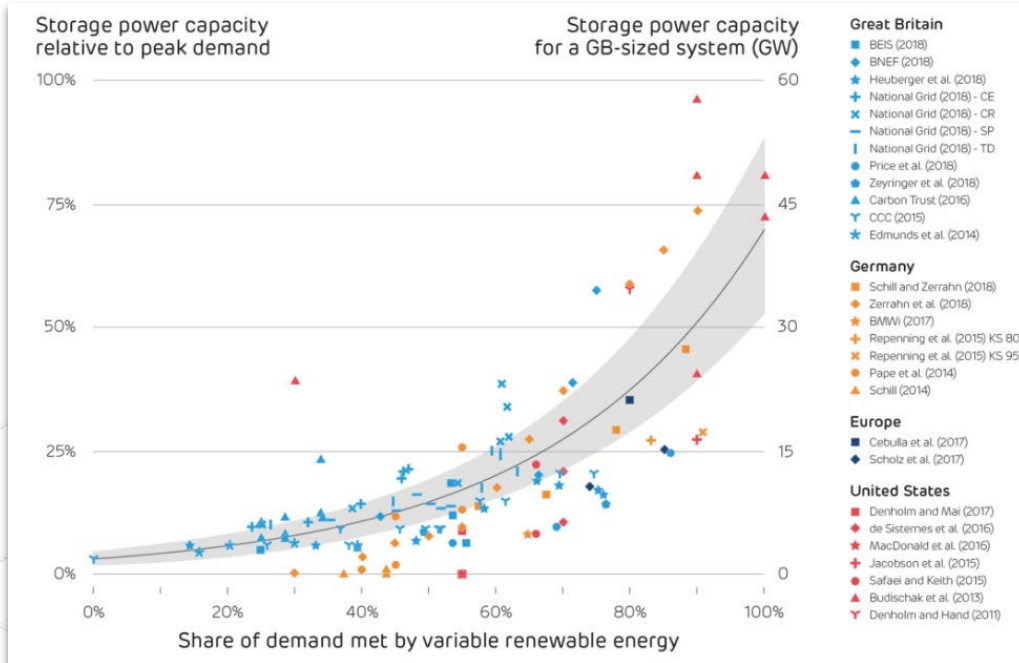

Market Clearing
Solutions


Forecasting
Solutions


Advanced Analytics
for System Operation


Advanced Analytics
for Asset
Management

How much storage do we need?



Schmidt & Staffell (2019), *Electric Insights*



A set of factors determines the need for storage, including:

- i) the level of penetration of VRE
- ii) the pattern of electricity demand
- iii) alternative available flexibility options



Bulk energy storage will be needed for **longer periods of time** to ensure reliability under all weather conditions.

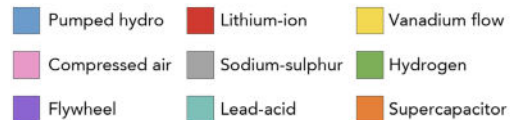
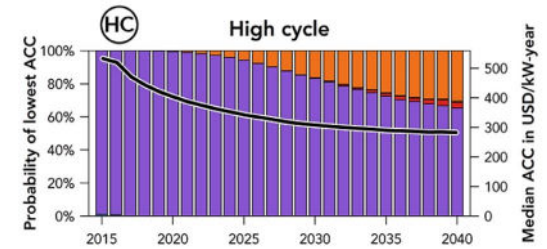
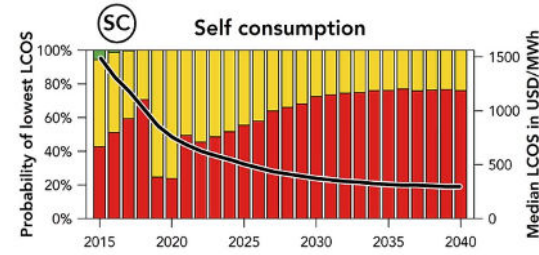
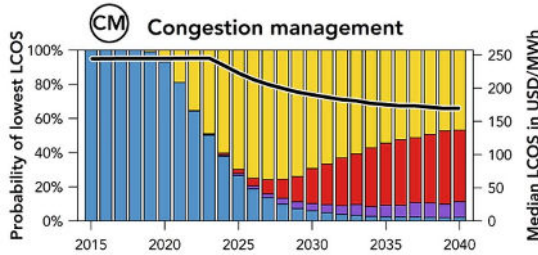
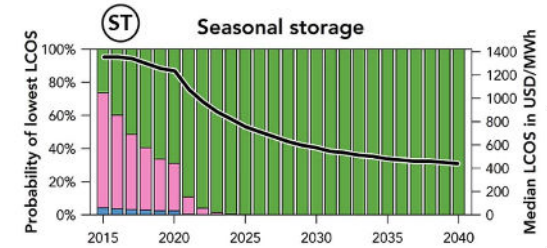
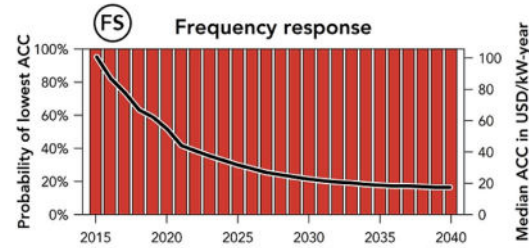
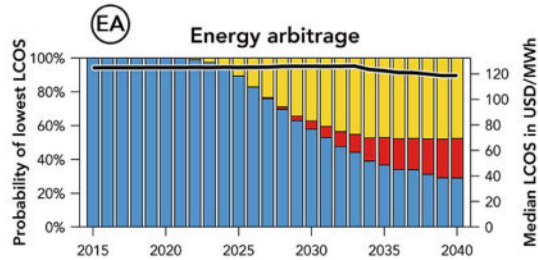
Storage will be equally crucial for **absorbing excess** renewable generation.



Storage is expected to play a **larger role in all market segments**:

Wholesale market, reliability mechanisms, frequency/ stability, reserve, voltage control, congestion management, and system restoration.

Each technology is differently suited to different needs



Market Design Enablers

Geographical Granularity

Larger  Finer

Locational signals are key for efficient dispatch and to support congestion management

Market Time Unit

Larger  Smaller

Smaller “market time unit” enables a more accurate representation of variable resources and of demand response

Minimum Bid Size

Larger  Smaller

Smaller minimum bid size facilitates participation from dispersed generation, storage and demand response

Bid Expressiveness

Lower  Higher

Better reflection of the technical and commercial constraints of storage assets unlocks efficiency gains

Storage Orders

Challenge

- Order design is currently closely aligned to the technical parameters of **thermal units**.
- No consideration of key elements of **storage assets**, such as **State of Energy**, leading to **suboptimal resource usage**.

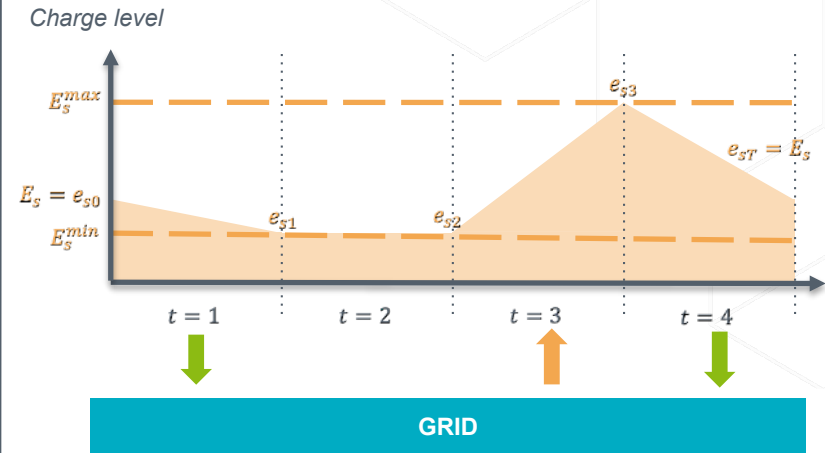
Solution

- **New type of order** to enable storage reflect its characteristics, such as SoC, SoE, (Dis)charge Rate, Min Spread.
- The clearing algorithm will optimise the **asset (across the trading period) and the market**.

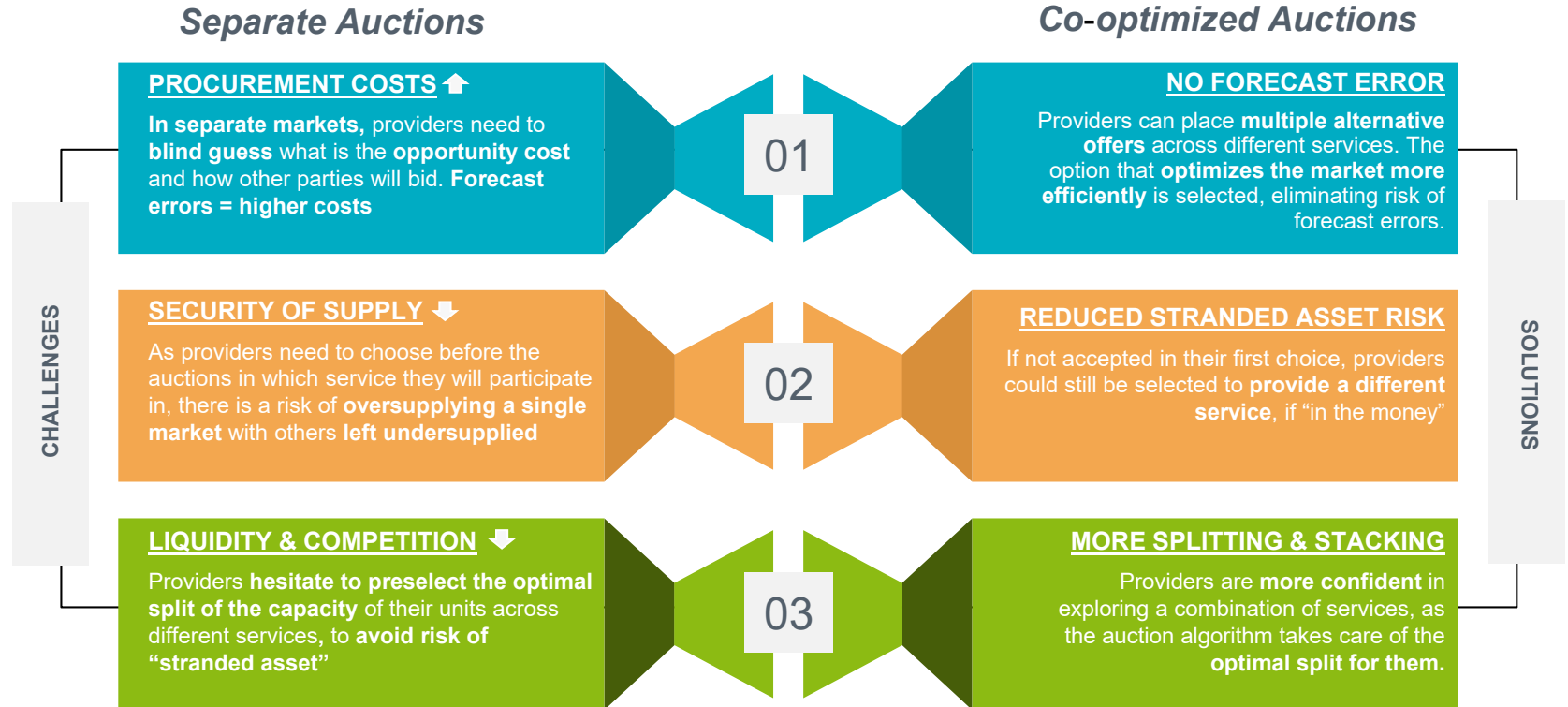
Impact

- Better **expressiveness** offered to storage is expected to:
 - Attract more storage volumes / liquidity
 - Create more accurate price signals
 - Reduce price volatility and prices

Optimal use of storage across the trading period



Co-optimization across Balancing Services



Takeaways

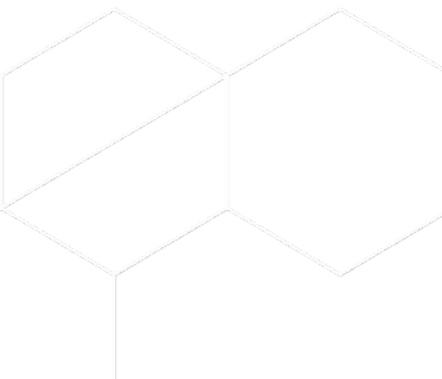
Proactively assess the **amount** and the **characteristics** of the flexibility needed

Send the **right price signals** and **facilitate participation** from a range of technologies

Deliver market design changes **at pace** to **create investor certainty**

Enable storage technologies to better **express their capabilities**

Consider **co-optimization** across balancing services





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