



**TradeRES**

New Markets Design & Models for  
100% Renewable Power Systems

# Assessments of Market Designs and Market Values in TradeRES Considering Actor Decisions

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## Market Designs & Models for a ~100% Renewable European Power System

### Goals

1. Develop new electricity market designs for ~100% renewable power systems
2. Model and simulate new market agents, procedures, and mechanisms
3. Develop open-access tools for market analysis
4. Engage key stakeholders





# Case Study C: Germany

## Research question

*Are **RES remuneration schemes** needed and if so, how should they be designed?*

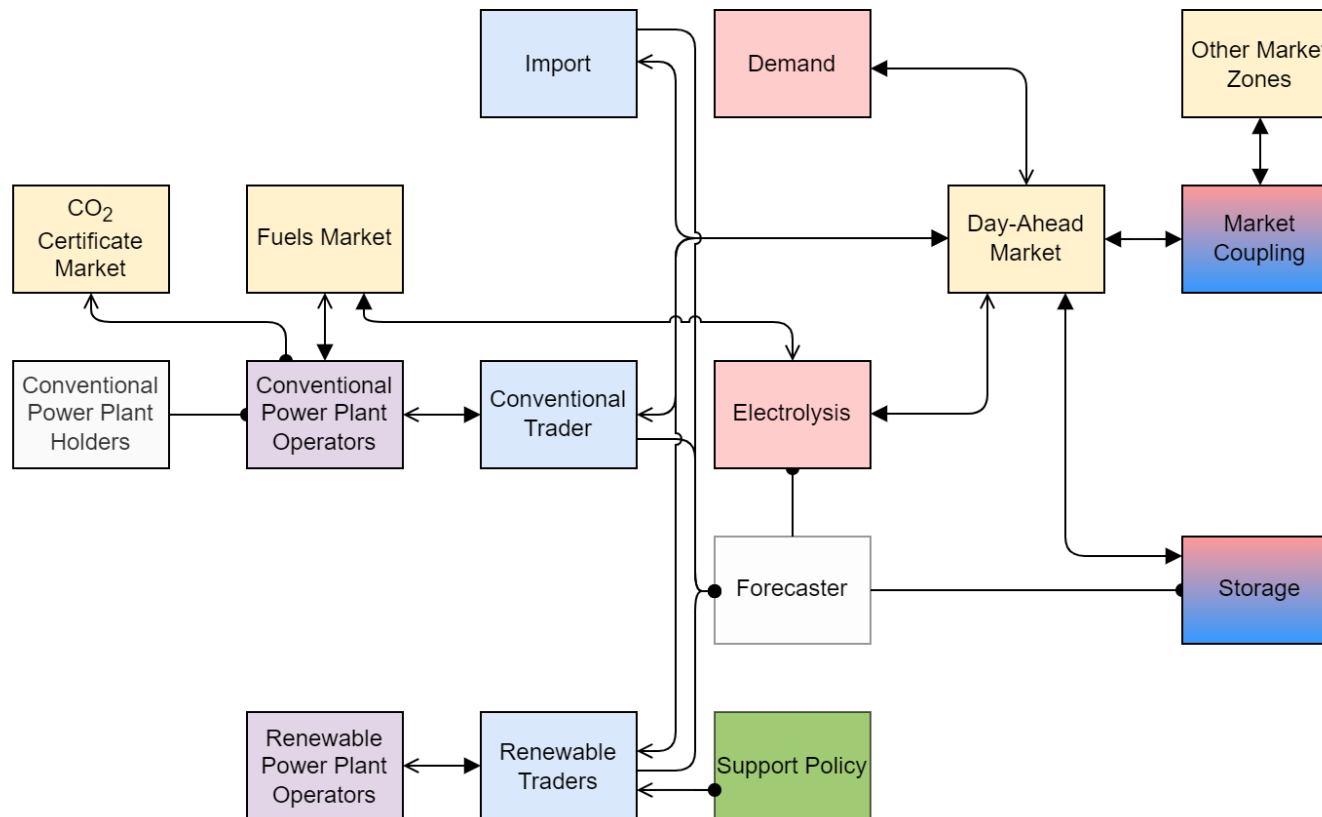
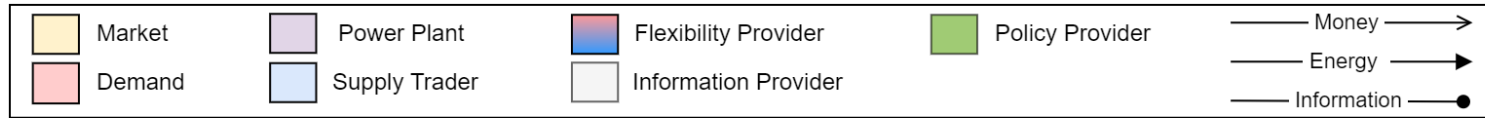
### **Approach**

- Dispatch simulation of electricity market
- Vary support instruments
- RES traders consider support instruments in their bid
- Check market performance indicators



# AMIRIS

## Agent-based Market model for the Investigation of Renewable and Integrated energy Systems



- is an **agent-based** model for the power market
- models **business-oriented**, strategic dispatch decisions
- considers **different regulatory framework conditions**
- is available **open source**



<https://dlr-ve.gitlab.io/esy/amiris/home/>

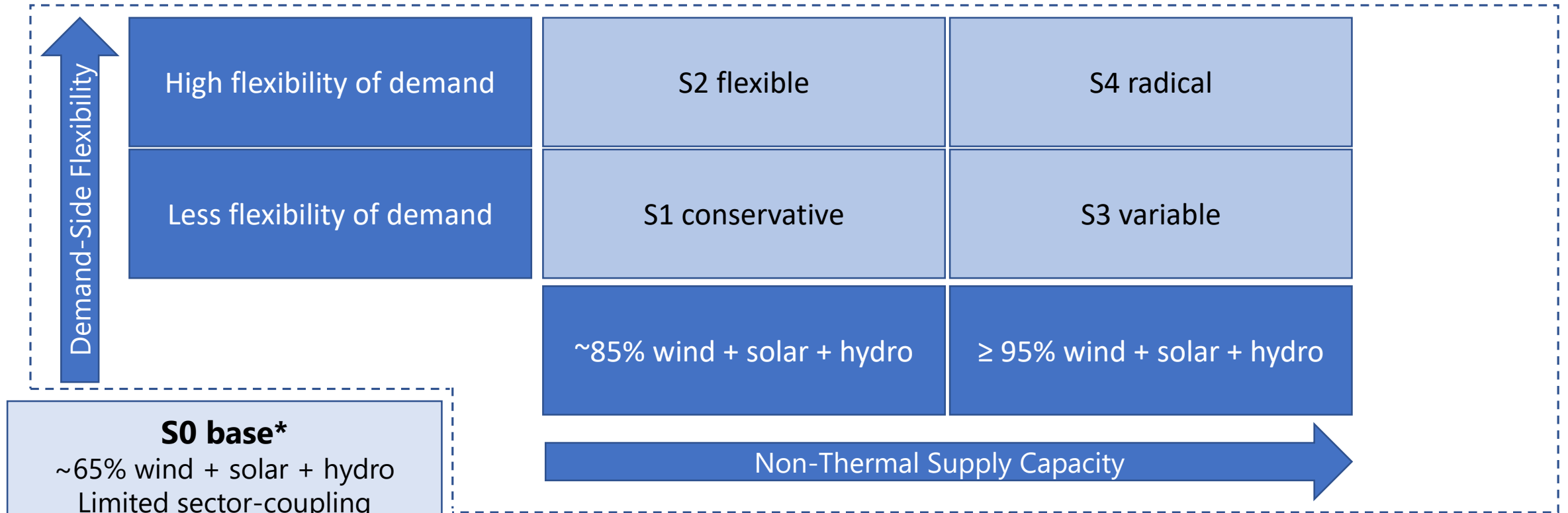
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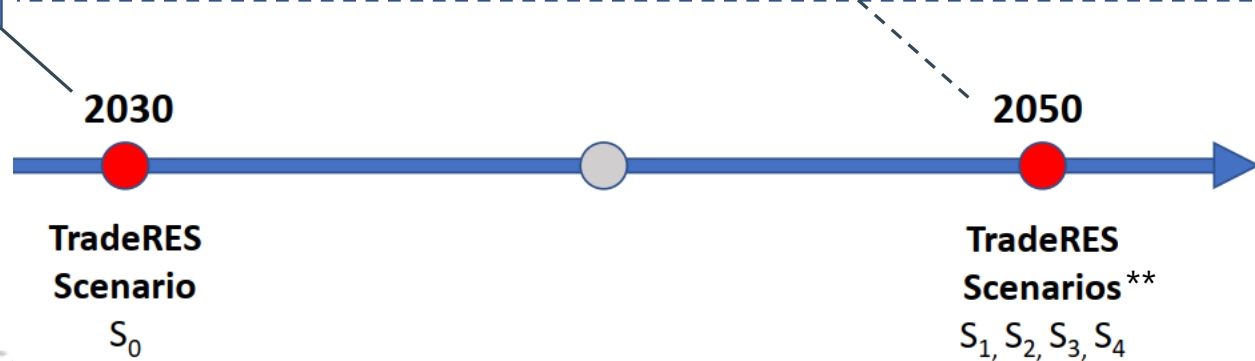


# TradeRES Scenarios

## Differing in Flexibility of Demand and Supply



**S0 base\***  
~65% wind + solar + hydro  
Limited sector-coupling



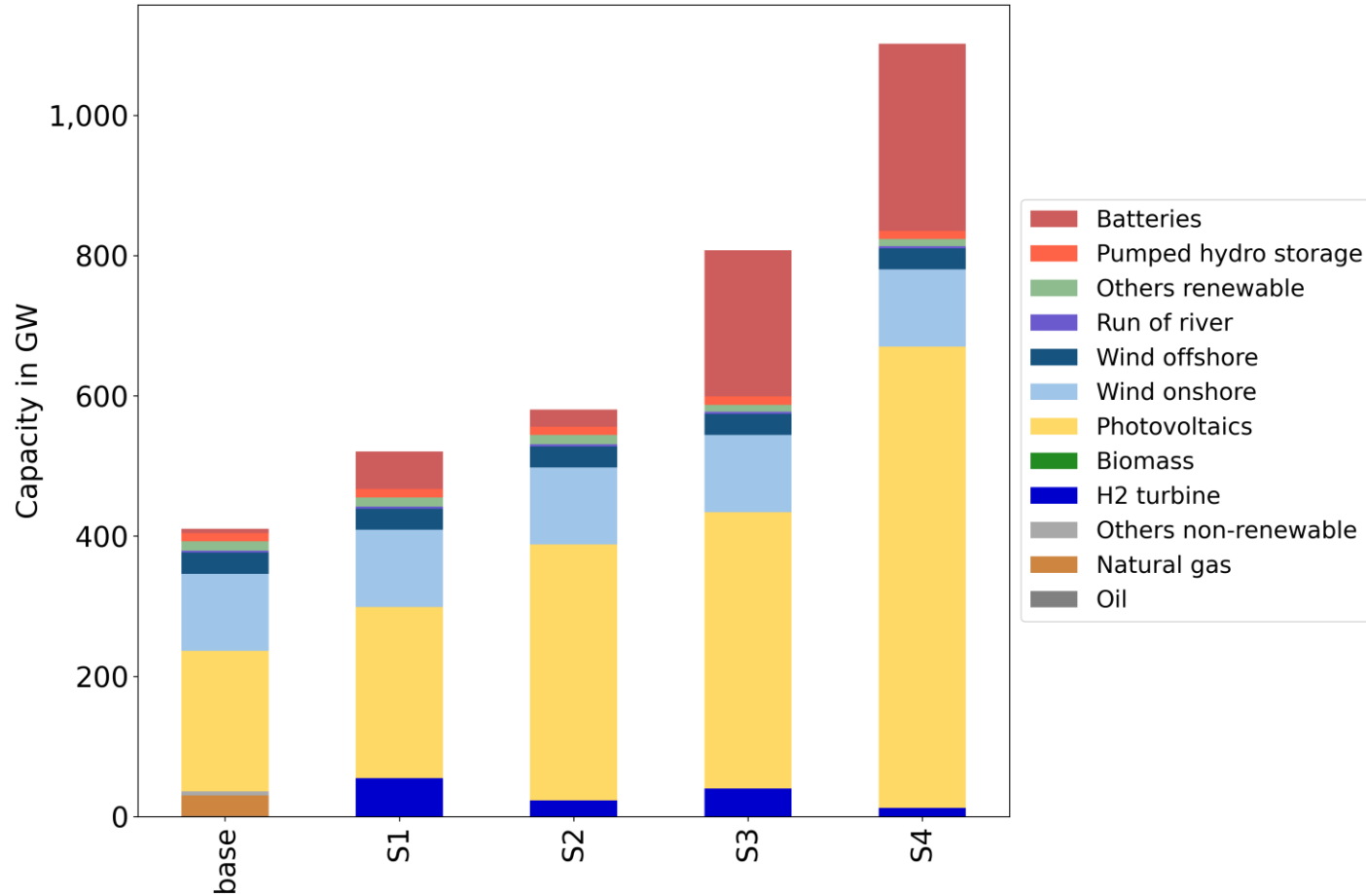
\*Major sources:  
ENTSO-E ERAA 2022;  
ENTSO-E TYNDP 2022

\*\*Further Data sources:  
PyPsa-EUR Data Set;  
Danish Energy Agency;  
Renewables Ninja;  
ChaProEV  
Rasku (2022)



# TradeRES Scenarios

Installed capacities from Backbone<sup>1</sup>



	vRES: ~85%	≥ 95%
High flexibility	S2	S4
Less flexibility	S1	S3

S0: base, ~65% vRES

- S1-S4: ~100% renewable energy system
- Scenarios are dominated by **PV** and **batteries**, especially for scenarios S3 and S4
- Backup capacity: **H2 turbines**, particularly in S1 and S3
- Little investment in wind

<sup>1</sup><https://gitlab.vtt.fi/backbone/backbone>

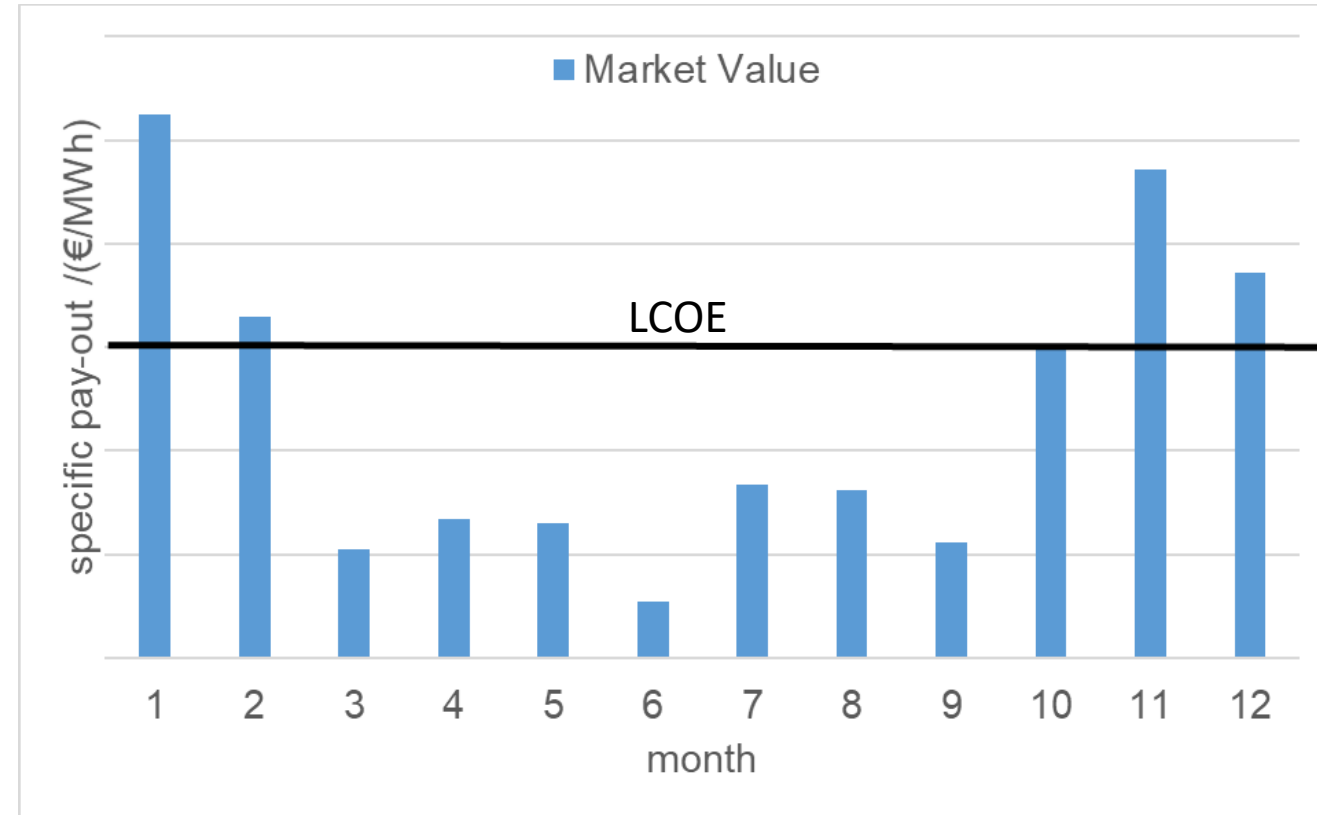


# German Case Study

## Research design

### Analysed support instruments

- "NONE": no support



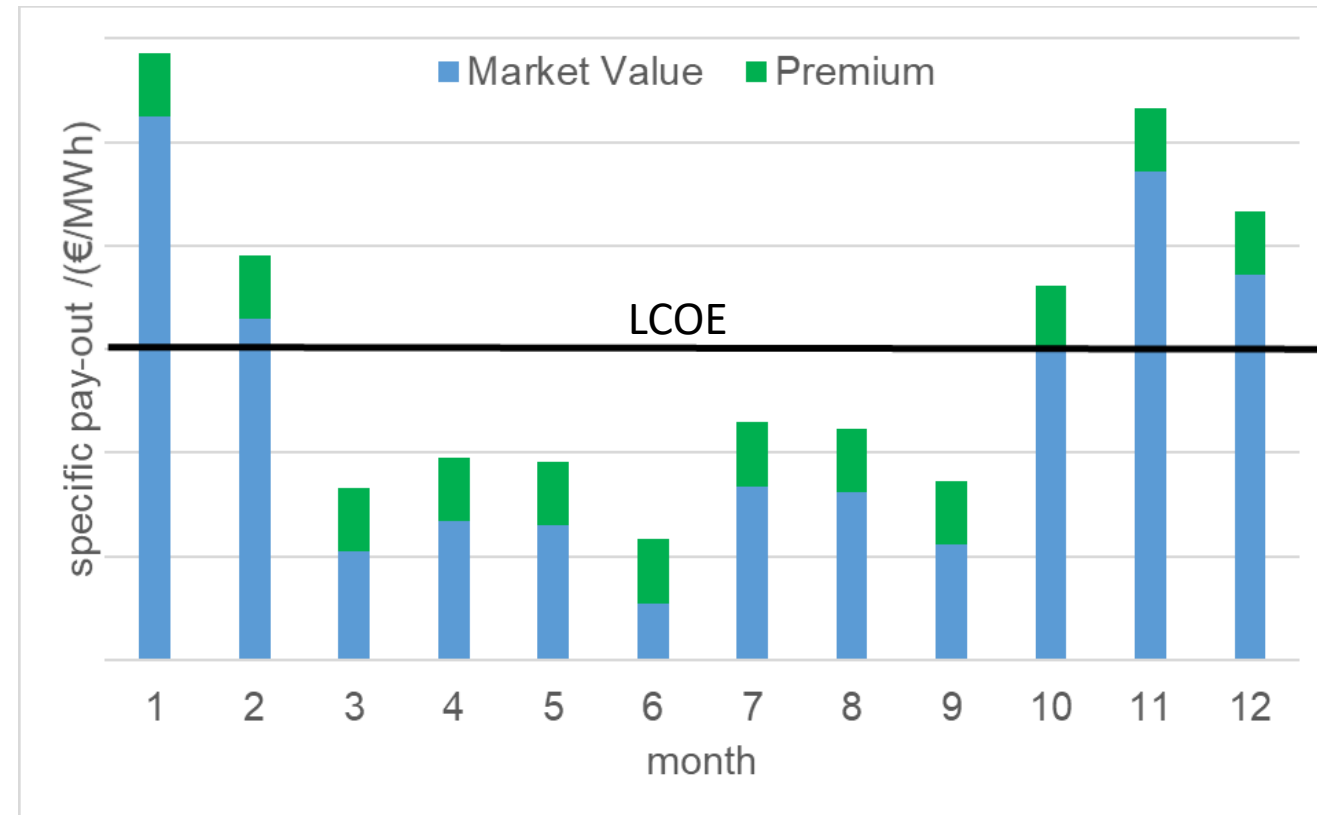


# German Case Study

## Research design

### Analysed support instruments

- **"NONE"**: no support
- **"MPFIX"**: fixed market premium (ex ante)





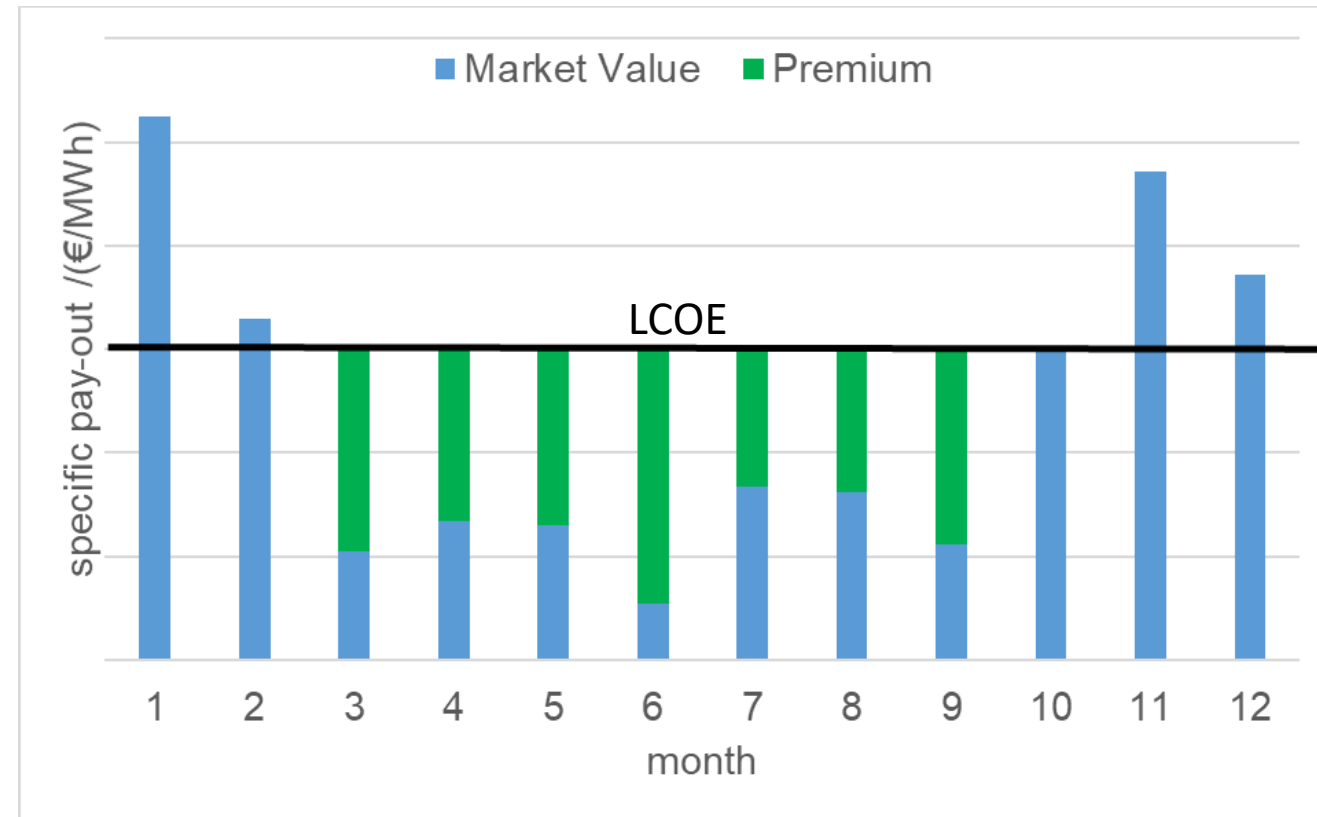


# German Case Study

## Research design

### Analysed support instruments

- **"NONE"**: no support
- **"MPFIX"**: fixed market premium (ex ante)
- **"1-WAY-CFD"**: variable market premium (ex post) with a *monthly* reference period



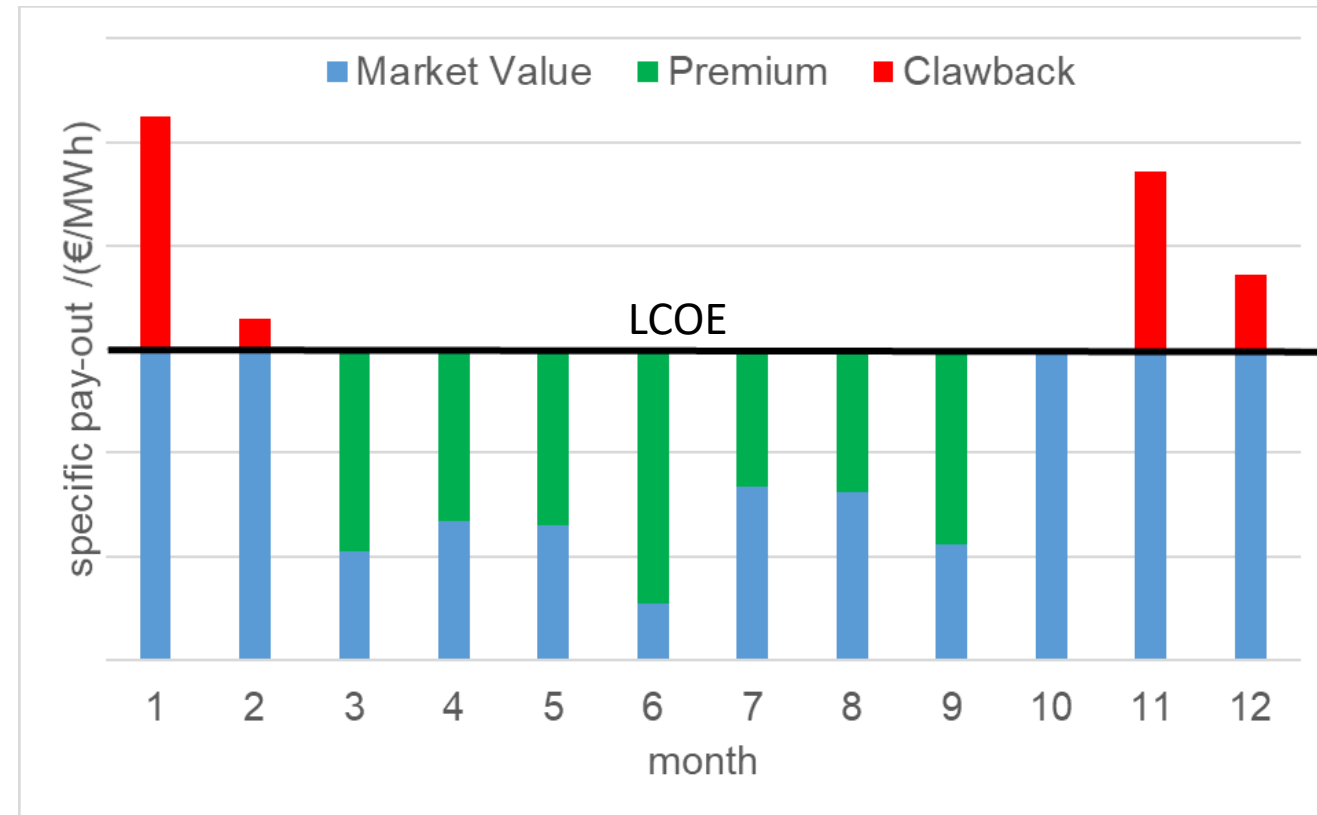


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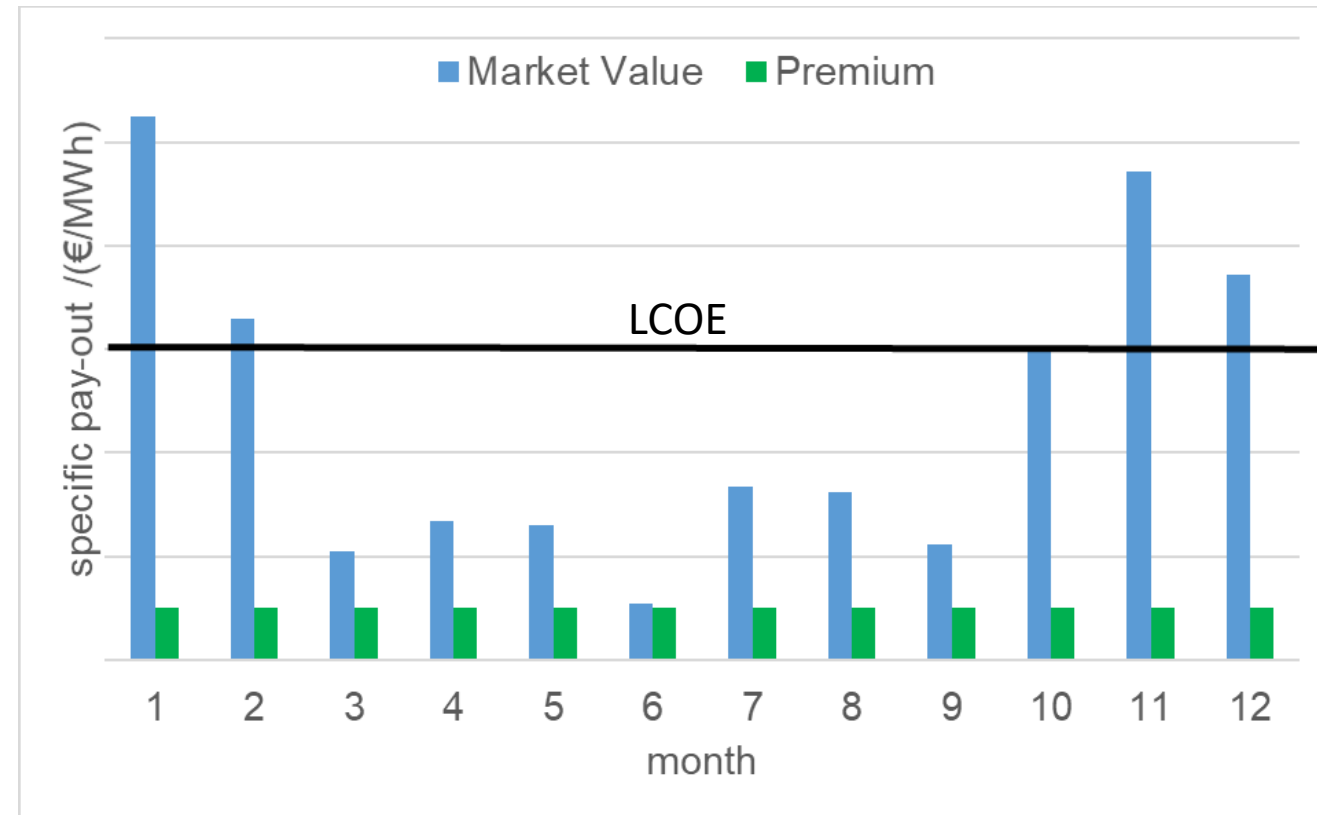


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- **"CP"**: fixed capacity premium



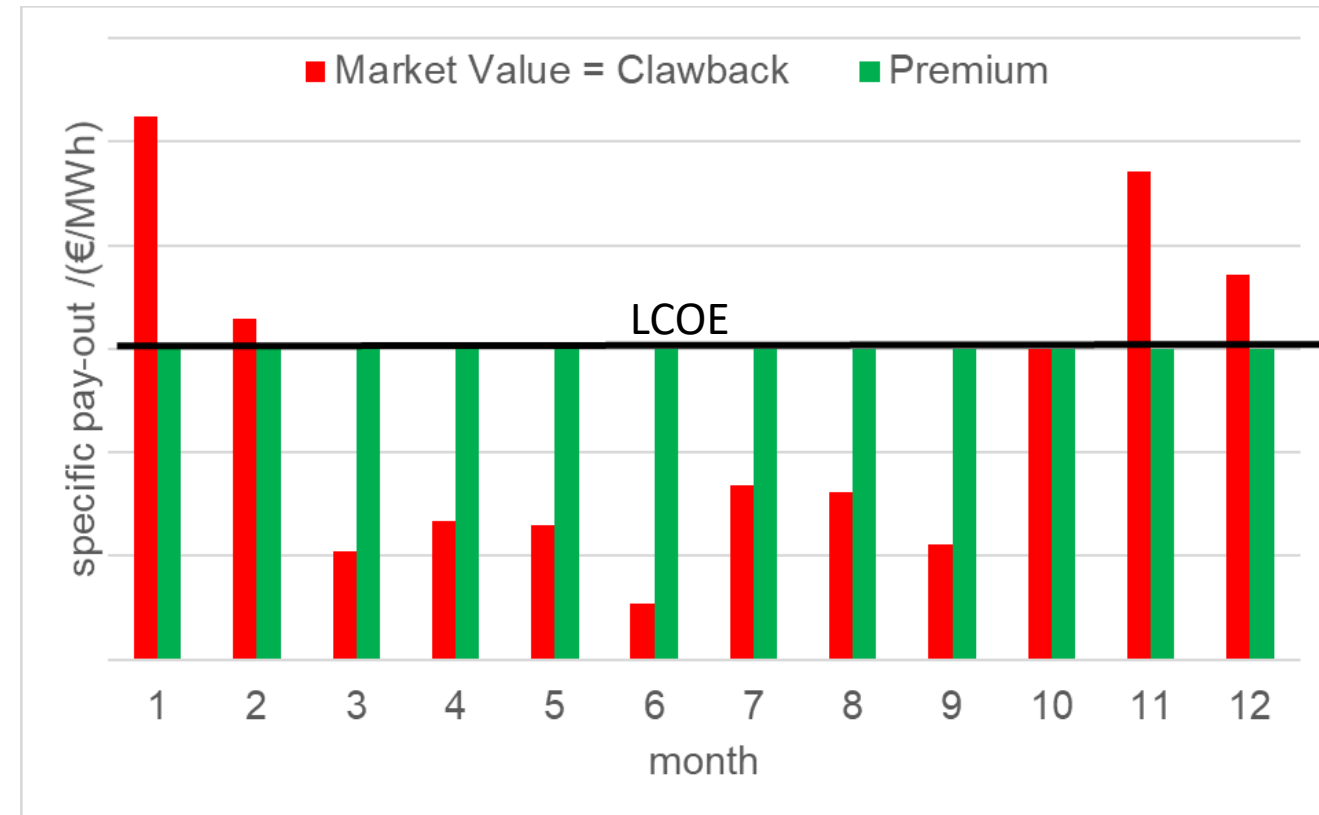


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- **CP**: fixed capacity premium
- **"FIN\_CFD"**: Financial CfD, as suggested by Schlecht et al. (2023) with country average as reference plant

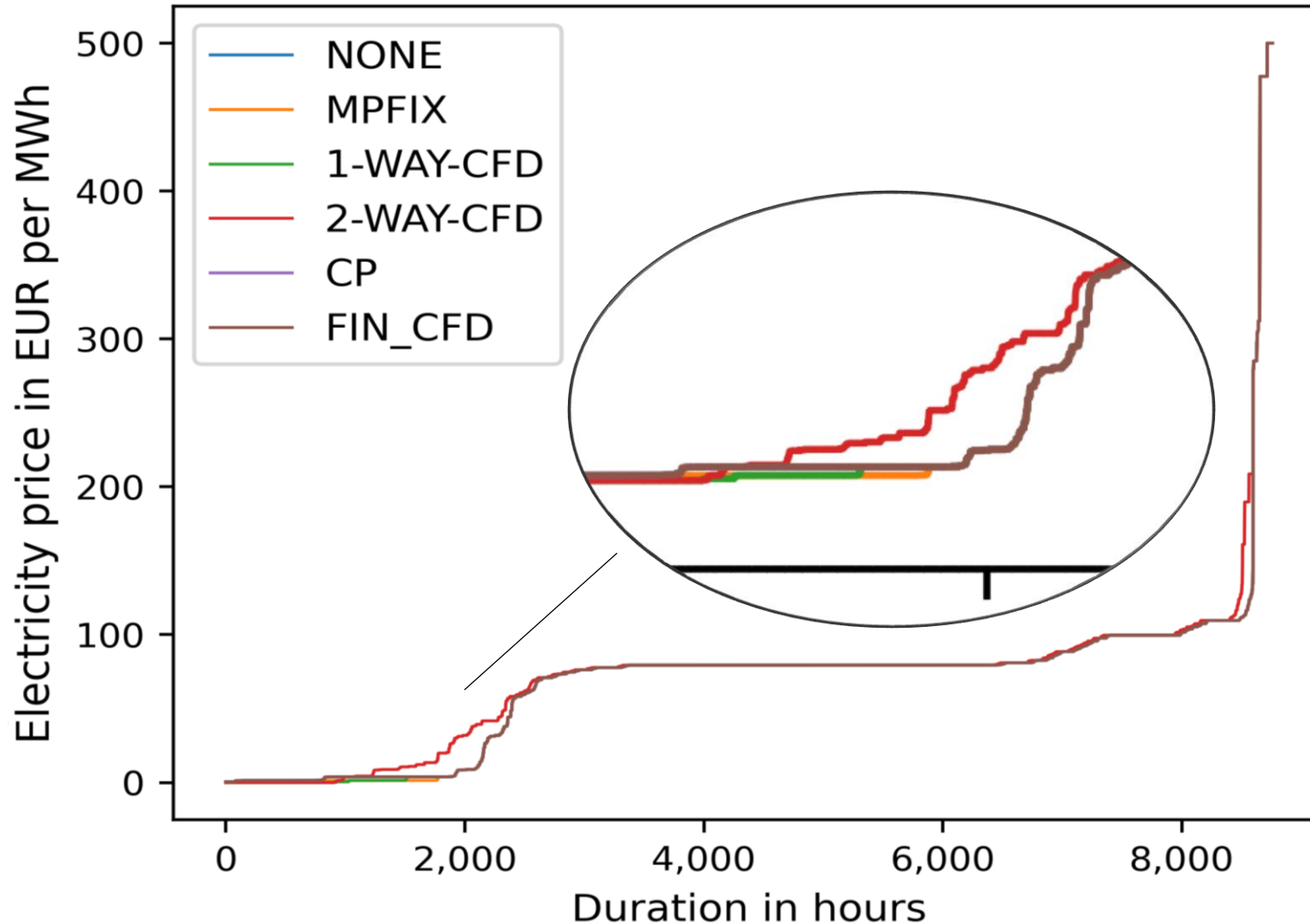


→ Support instruments influence bidding behaviour



# Day-ahead electricity prices

## Scenario S1



### MPFIX, 1-WAY-CFD

vRES traders factor opportunity cost of premium in supply bids  
→ lower prices

### 2-WAY-CFD

vRES traders bid at higher prices due to payback obligation in clawback periods  
→ higher prices

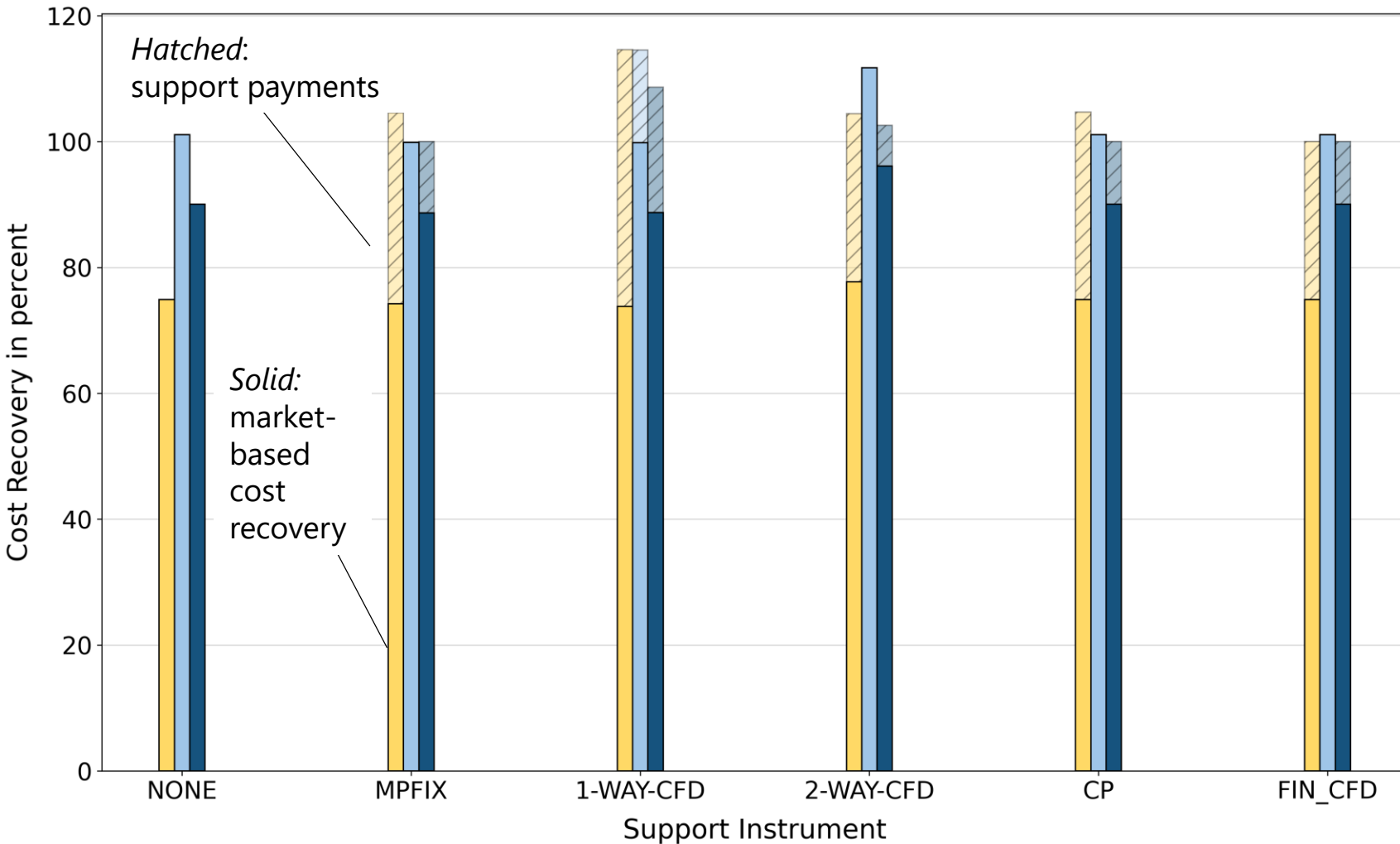
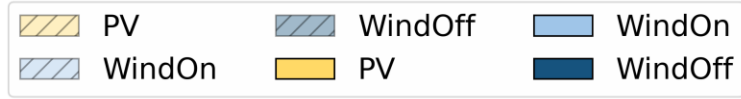
### CP, FIN-CFD

support not based on production  
→ no price impact



# Cost recovery rates for vRES

## Scenario S1



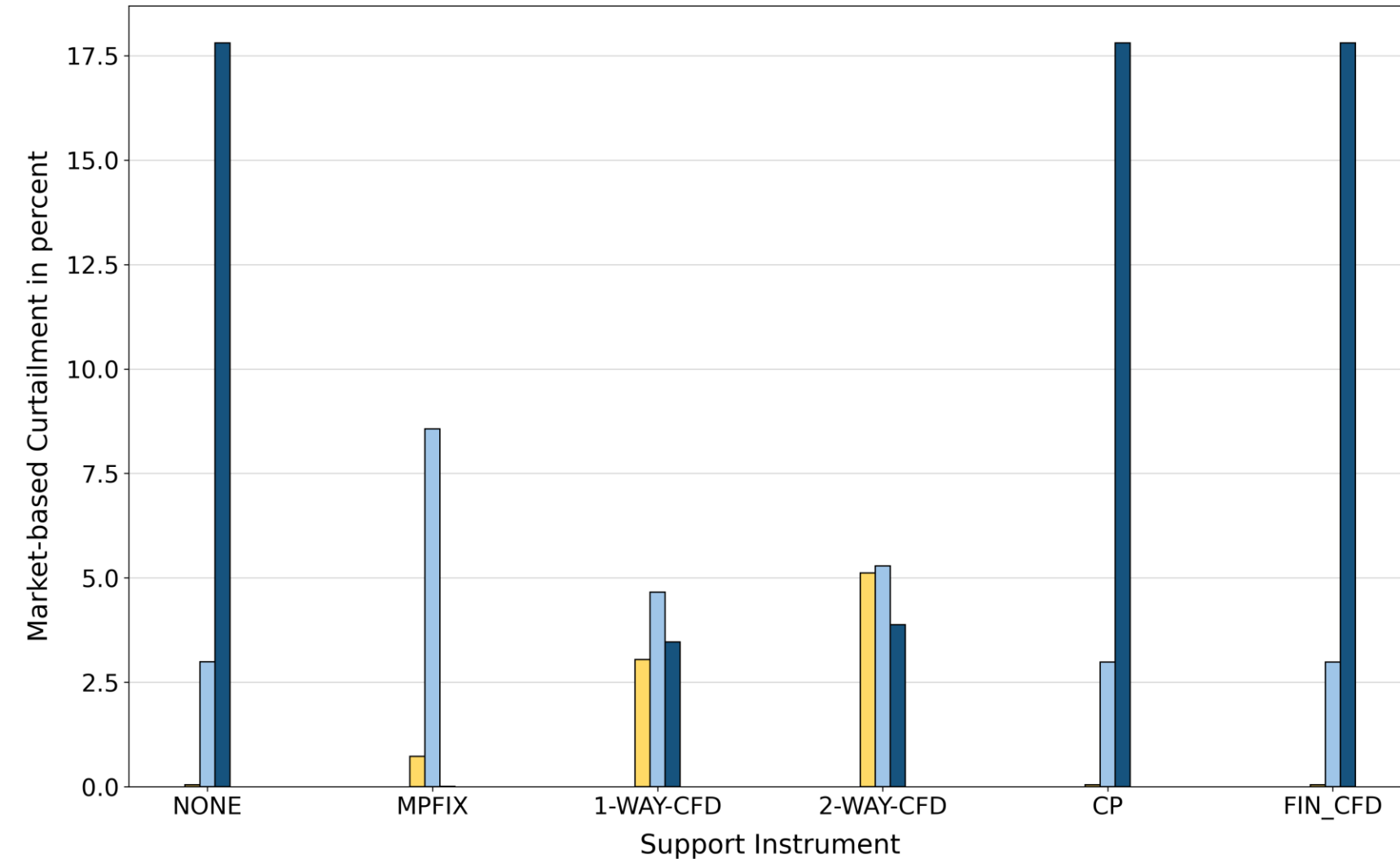
- No market-based refinancing for **rooftop PV** in any case
- **Wind** can (almost) recover costs on the market
- **1-WAY-CFD** and **2-WAY-CFD**: additional support payments during months with insufficient market incomes
- **2-WAY-CFD**: higher prices due to negative premia in clawback periods and corresponding bidding / curtailment
- **Refinancing with support**: *ideally parameterized* market designs



# Market-based curtailment of vRES

## Scenario S1

PV WindOn WindOff



### Offshore wind

Highest variable costs among considered vRES technologies

→ Heavy **curtailment** for NONE, CP and FIN\_CFD (no dispatch distortions)

### MPFIX & CFD

Bids & merit order impacted by expected premium payments

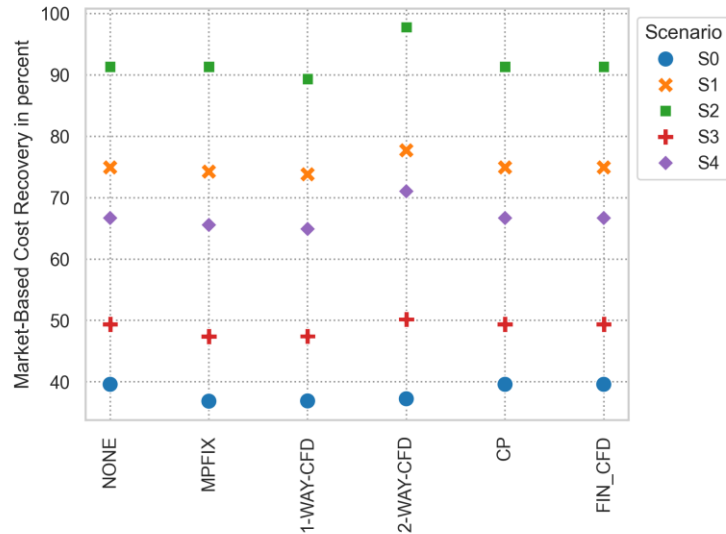
→ **Displacement** of PV & onshore wind by offshore wind



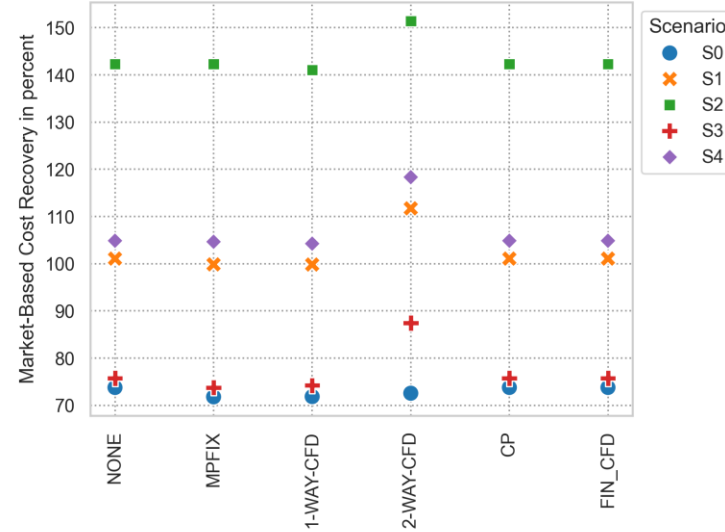
# Market-based cost recovery

## Scenarios S0-S4

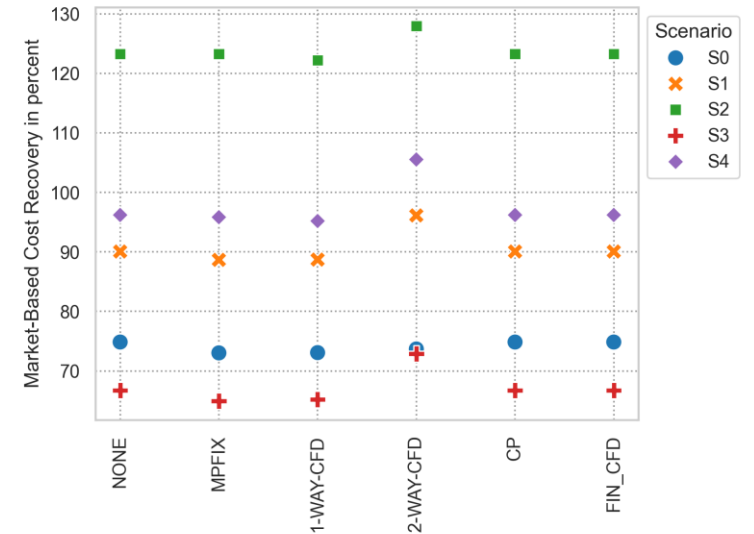
### PV



### Wind Onshore



### Wind Offshore



- Highest cost recovery rates for flexible scenario S2 due to higher hydrogen price (on average 106 €/MWh)
- Lower hydrogen price in S4 (on average 76 €/MWh) → less vRES cost recovery
- S3: lowest prices and market values for PV and wind across scenarios S1 to S4 (more vRES, less electrolysis)
- **2-WAY-CFD significantly changes market behavior**
- **Differences between scenarios** have a greater impact than those between support instruments!





# Summary and conclusion

- Support instruments are likely required to *de-risk RES investments*
  - 2-WAY-CFD tends to
    - Increase market-based cost recovery
    - Increase market prices
    - Increase curtailment
  - Results are *highly sensitive* with regard to scenario assumptions
    - Especially regarding the hydrogen price and electrolysis dispatch
- Analysis of future electricity markets requires insights on (global) hydrogen market
- All results from TradeRES project available at <http://traderes.eu>
- Upcoming interactive webtool for result comparison