



# Redispatch and Curtailment to Manage Grid Integration

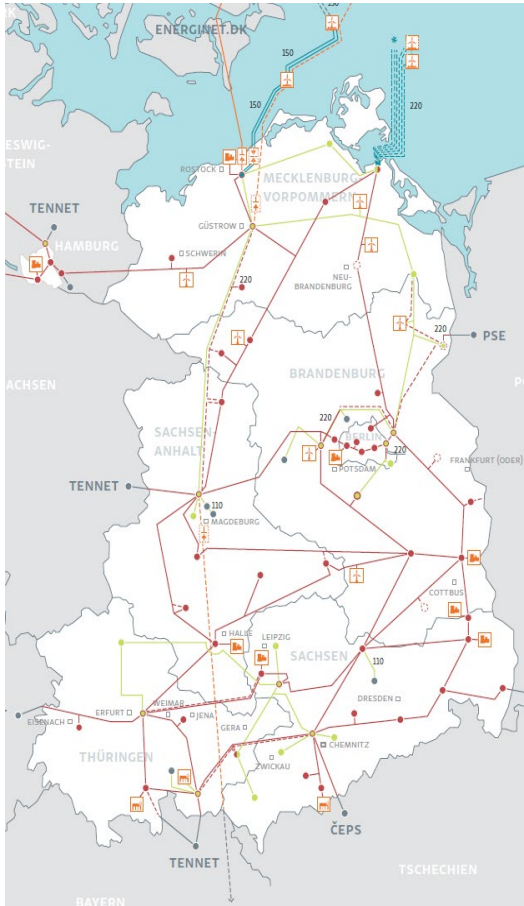


**11th of April 2019**  
**Dr. Johannes Henkel**

# Agenda

- 1. Introduction 50Hertz**
2. Integration of Renewables – Market Design
3. Integration of Renewables – Grid
4. Conclusions

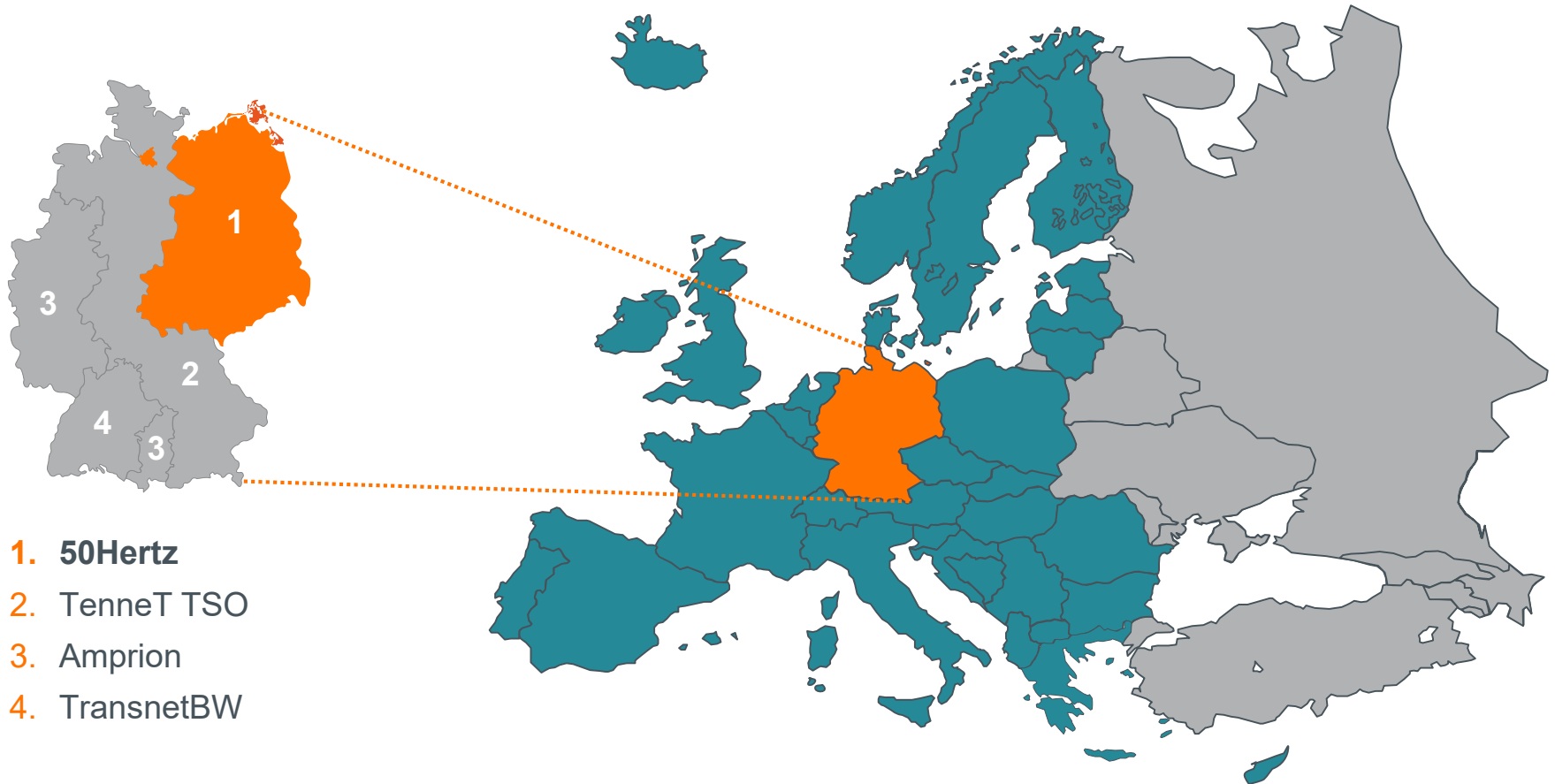
# 50Hertz at a glance



	2010 (share Germany)	2017/18 (share Germany)
<b>Grid area</b>	109,589 km <sup>2</sup> (~31%)	109,619 km <sup>2</sup> (~31%) <sup>1</sup>
<b>Length of lines</b>	9,800 km (~30 %)	10,200 km (~30 %) <sup>1</sup>
<b>Max. load</b>	~ 17 GW (~20 %)	~ 16 GW (~20 %) <sup>1</sup>
<b>Power consumption</b> (based on electricity supplied to end-consumers in acc. with Renewables Energy Law „EEG“)	~ 98 TWh (~20 %)	~ 96 TWh (~20 %)*
<b>Installed capacities</b>		
- of which Renewables	38,354 MW (~35%) 15,491 MW (~30%)	54,069 MW (~26%) <sup>1</sup> 32,931 MW (~29%)*
- of which Wind	11,318 MW (~40%)	19,403MW (~35%)*
<b>RES share in power consumption</b>	~ 25 %	~ 55.0 %*
<b>Turnover</b>		
- of which Grid	5.6 bn. € 0.6 bn. €	9.9 bn. € <sup>1</sup> 1.3 bn. € <sup>1</sup>
<b>Employees</b>	643	1,043 <sup>1</sup>

Source: 50Hertz; <sup>1</sup>as of 31/12/2017; \*preliminary data; as of 08/01/2019

# 50Hertz as part of the European Electricity System



# Transmission grids are the technical backbone of the energy supply in Germany and in Europe



Transmission grid ownership

In charge of operation, maintenance and the development of **extra-high-voltage lines** and **power junctions** (substations) as well as for the connection of **large-scale generators** and **consumers** (including offshore)



System operation

Responsible for system security: **system stability** of the transmission system around the clock: frequency control and voltage regulation, congestion management.



Market development

Catalyst for the **development of the energy market**, especially in Northern and Central-Eastern Europe.



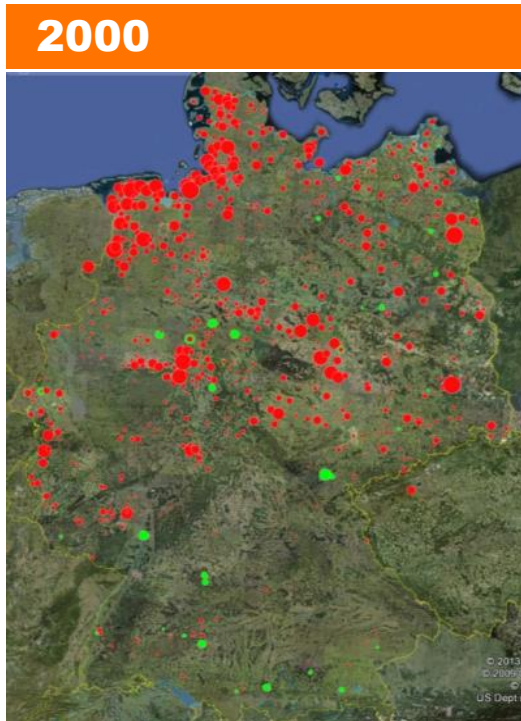
Trusteeship

Responsible for managing cash flows **resulting from the Renewable Energy Law (EEG\*)**.

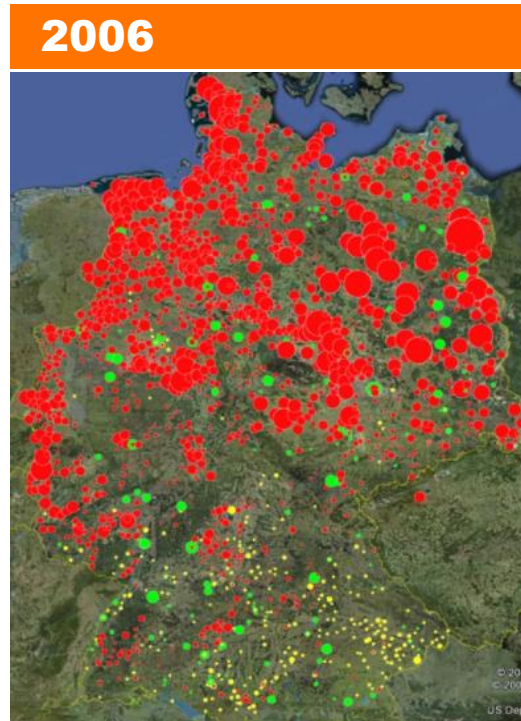
Source: 50Hertz \*German Renewable Energy Law

# RES development in Germany

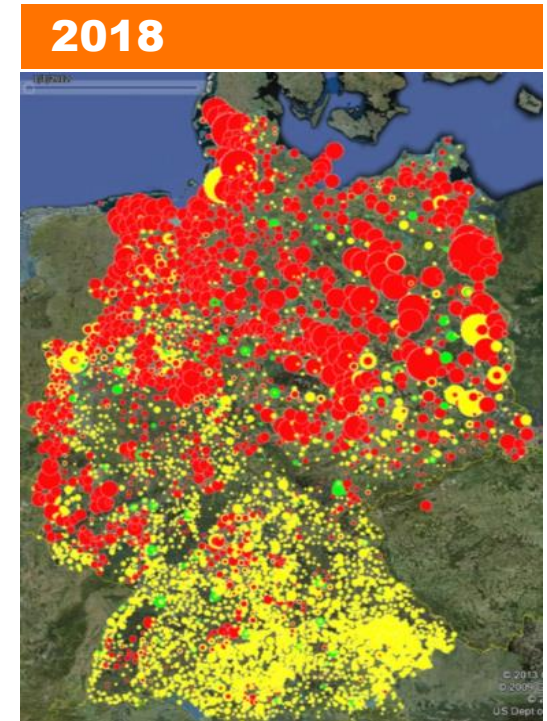
Area proportional to the installed capacities



- ~ 30,000 plants
- 1,665\* MW inst. wind in Germany



- ~ 221,000 plants
- 2,233\* MW ins. wind in Germany

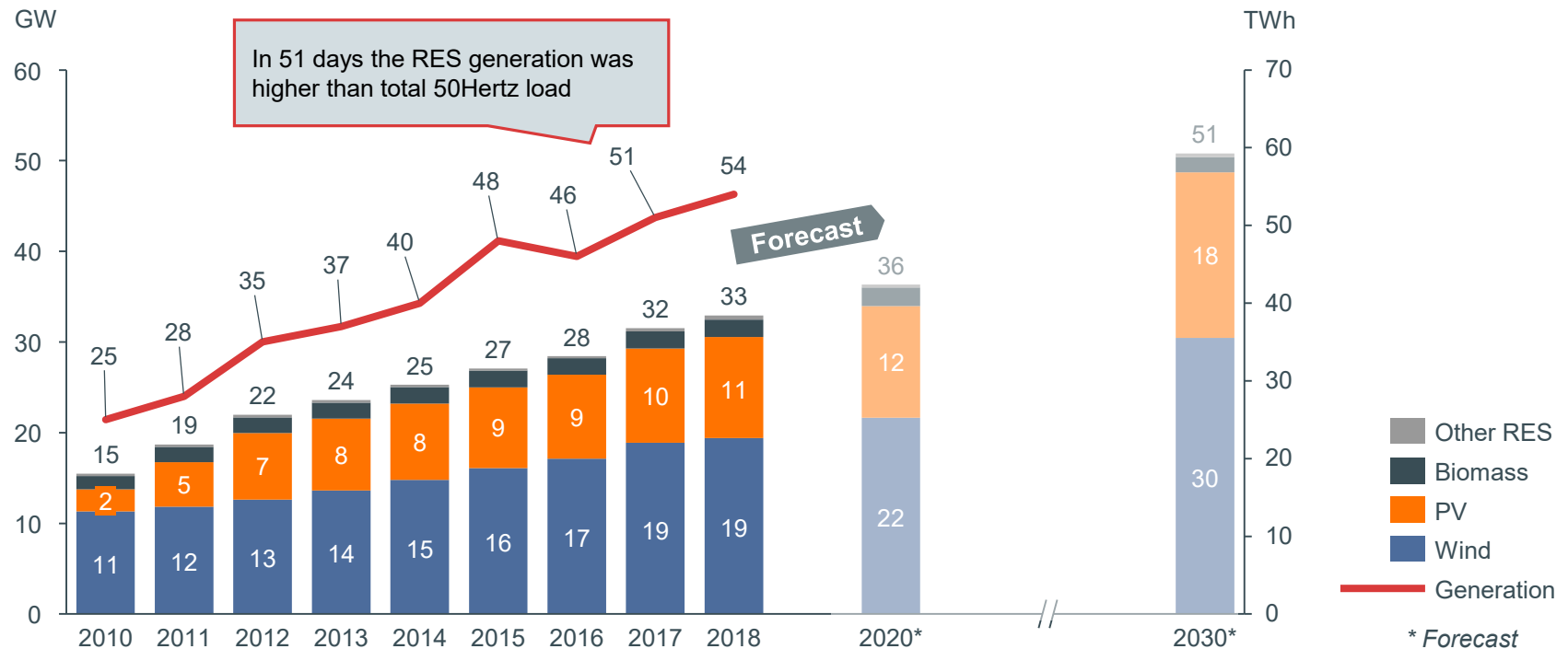


- > 1,600,000 plants
- 49,628\* MW inst. wind in Germany
- 41,687\* MW PV

**The implementation of the German Renewables Energy Law (EEG) led to a massive growth of RES in Germany.**

# Installed RES capacity in 50Hertz area has doubled since 2010

## Installed RES capacity and RES generation in 50Hertz



**Electricity from RES covered ~55 % of consumption in the 50Hertz area. Thus Eastern Germany is a pilot region for the energy transition.**

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# The Introduction of the Feed-in-Premium in Germany created a large Incentive for better Forecasts

Promotion level,  
determined in auction



Market Premium

The diagram consists of a vertical bar divided into two sections. The top section is orange and labeled 'Market Premium'. The bottom section is grey and labeled 'Market Value (revenues at the market)'. A dashed orange line extends from the text 'Promotion level, determined in auction' to the top of the orange section.

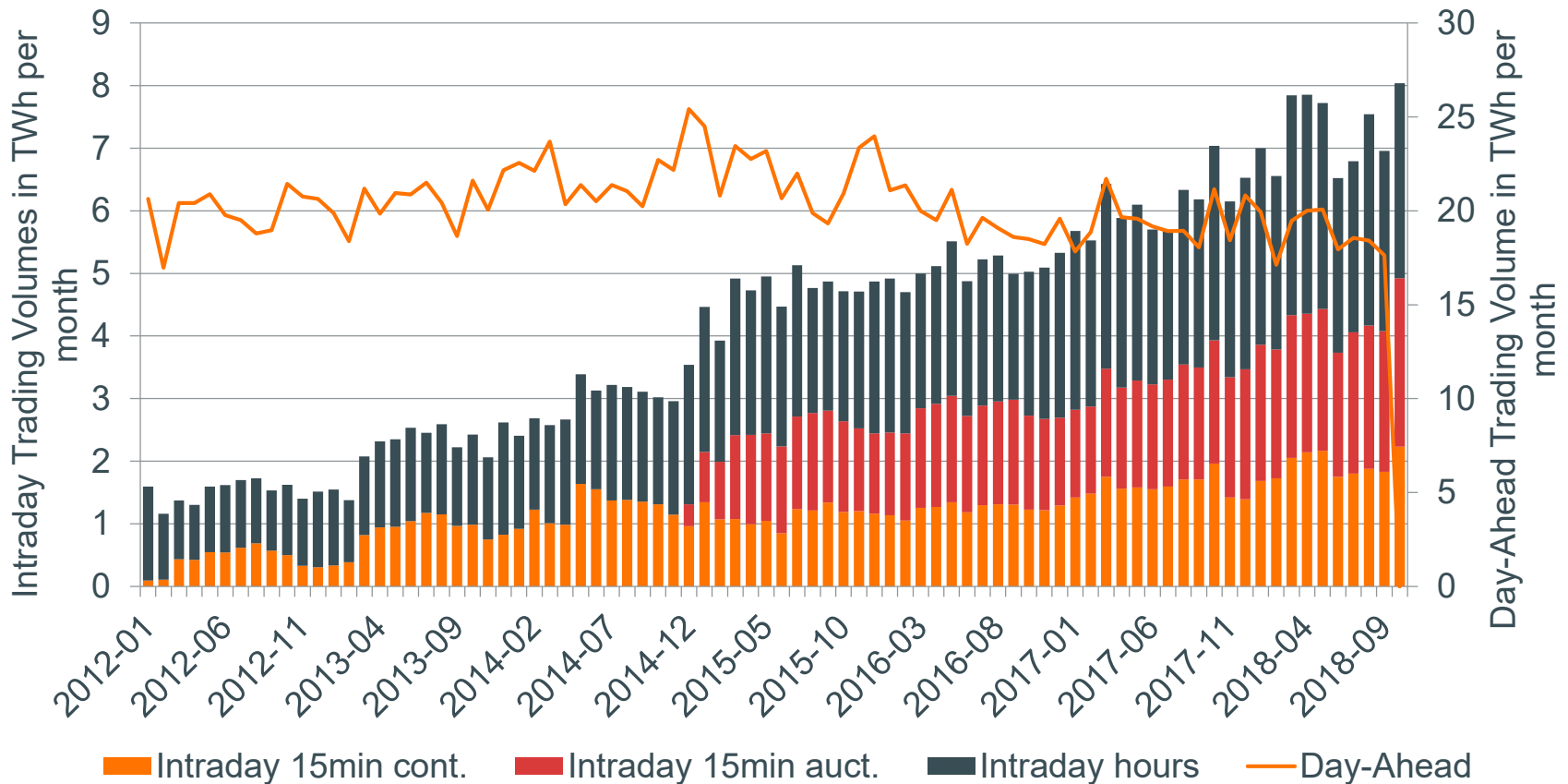
Market Value  
(revenues at the  
market)

The market premium is determined monthly by the TSOs (ex-post). It is the difference of promotion level and the calculated market value for a certain month.

The market value is the average monthly wholesale price (Day-Ahead) weighted with an **average generation profile (technology specific)**

**With the shift from FIT to FIP full balancing responsibility (forecast errors!) in hand of the generators**

# Electricity Trading Volumes in Short Term Markets are increasing strongly

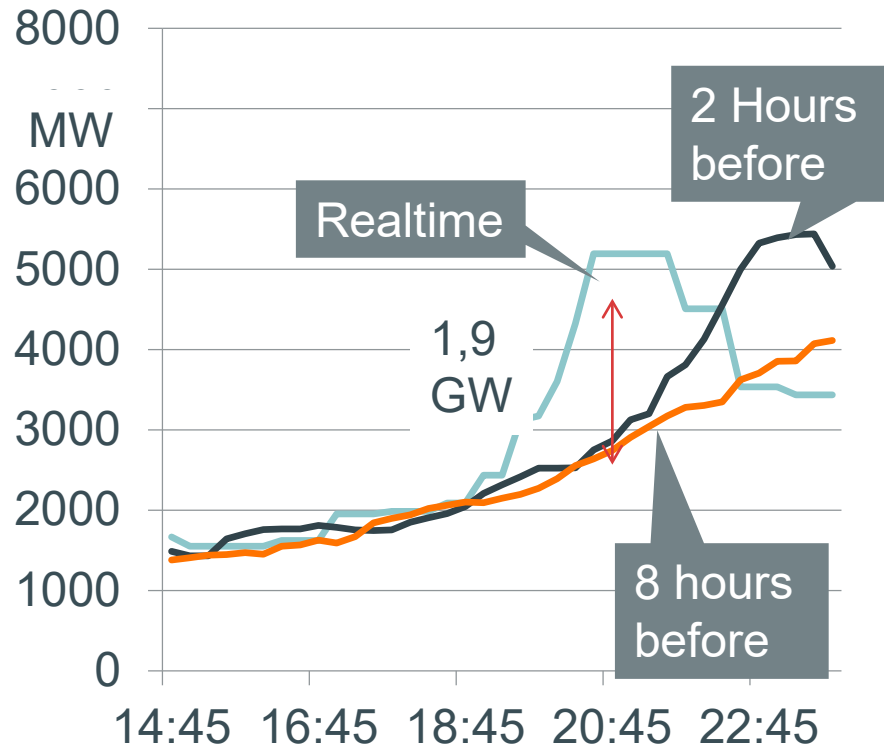


**RES generators / aggregators have a strong incentive to be balanced and therefore correct all forecast errors in short term markets.**

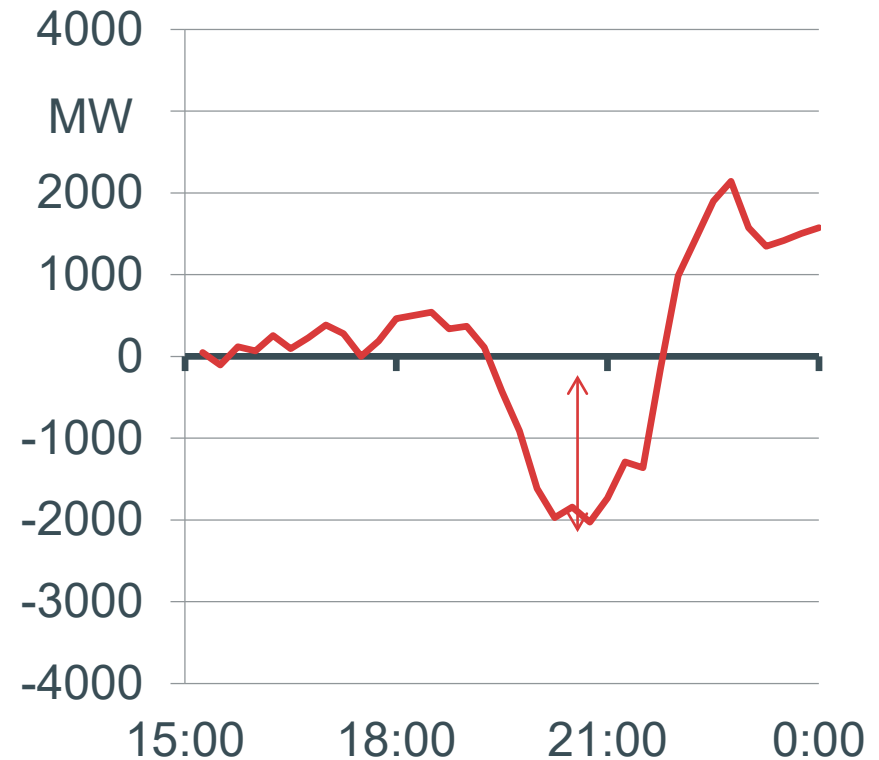
# Ultra-short term volatility

## Grid Situation Sunday, 2016/08/28

### Wind Forecast



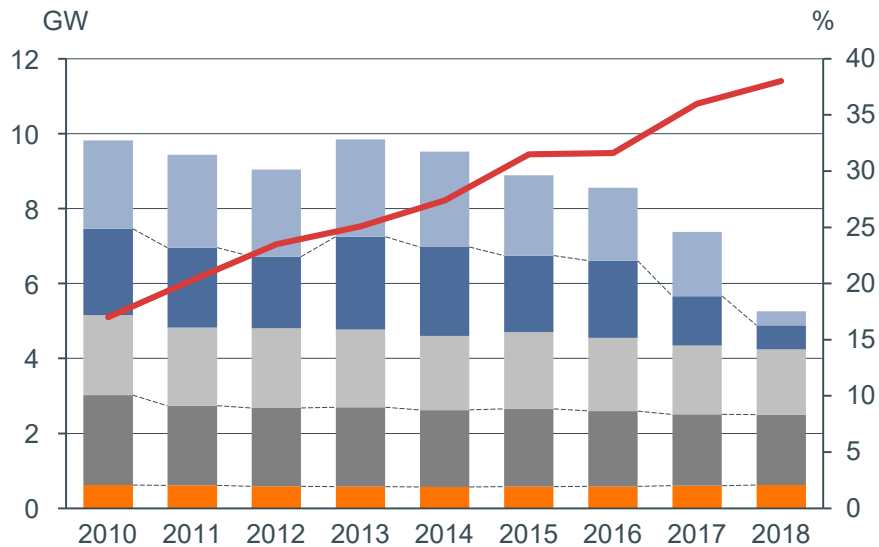
### Balancing demand 50Hertz



- **The system must be able to react fast to changing forecasts**
- **Solution: Enhanced forecasts, short term trading**

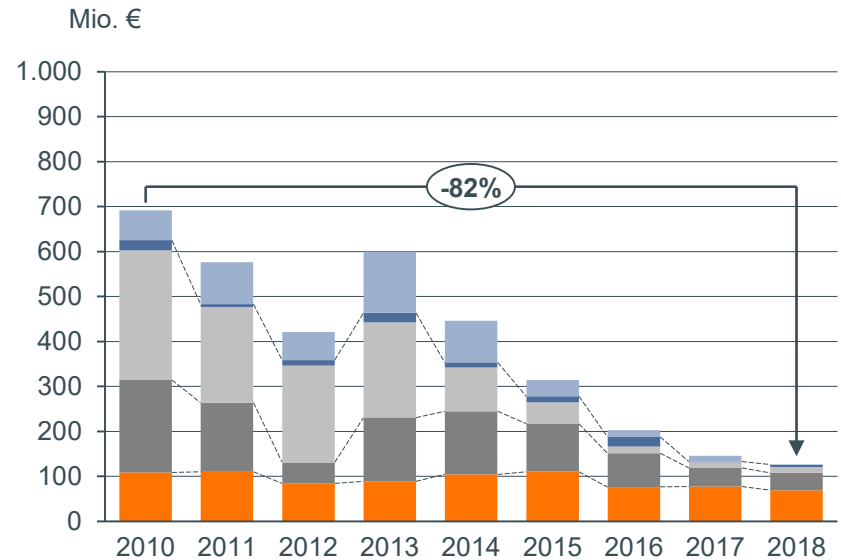
# In Germany the necessary control power is decreasing in volume and costs

## Control Power Provided <sup>1</sup>



**German Control Power „Paradox“:**  
Despite increasing RES, demand for control power is decreasing

## Costs of Control Power Provided <sup>2</sup>



MRL (-)      SRL (+)  
 MRL (+)      PRL  
 SRL (-)      RES share in gross consumption

**Reason for the significant decrease is two-fold: Incentives for good forecasts (market design) as well as TSO imbalance netting (TSO process adaptation)**

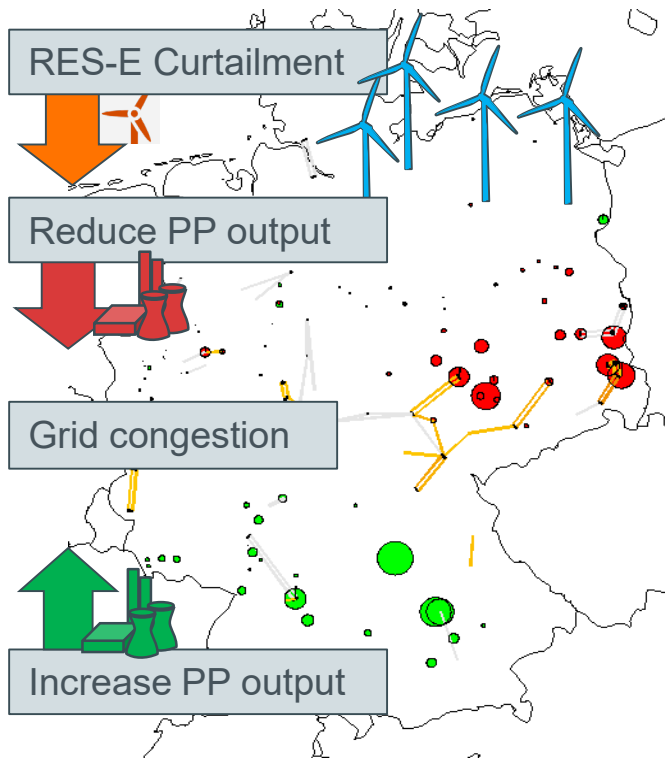
<sup>1</sup> total Germany, <sup>2</sup> only capacity costs, costs for activations not included.

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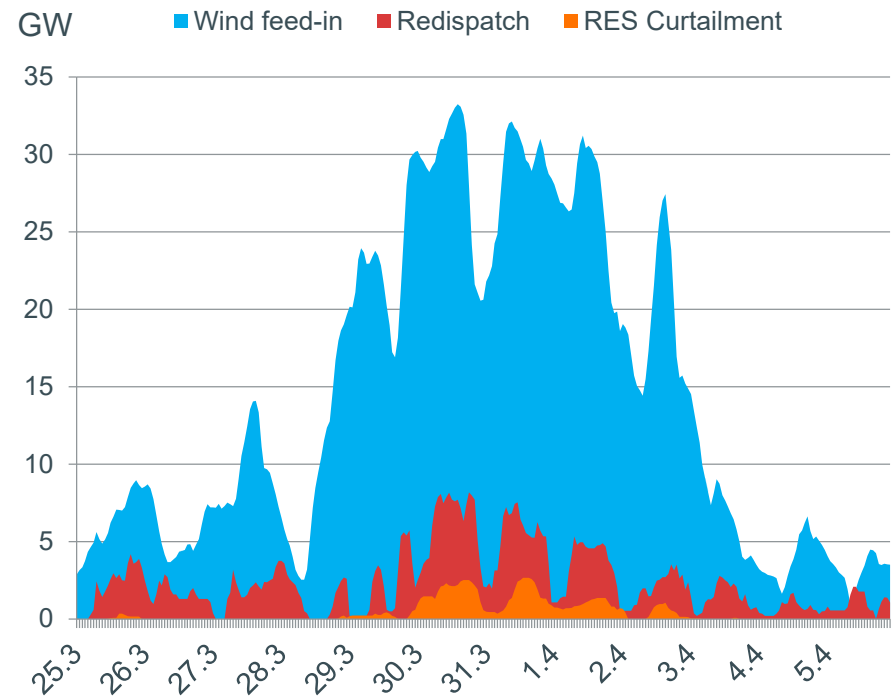
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# Grid congestion is addressed by redispatch and RES-E curtailment by TSO

## German layout for congestion management



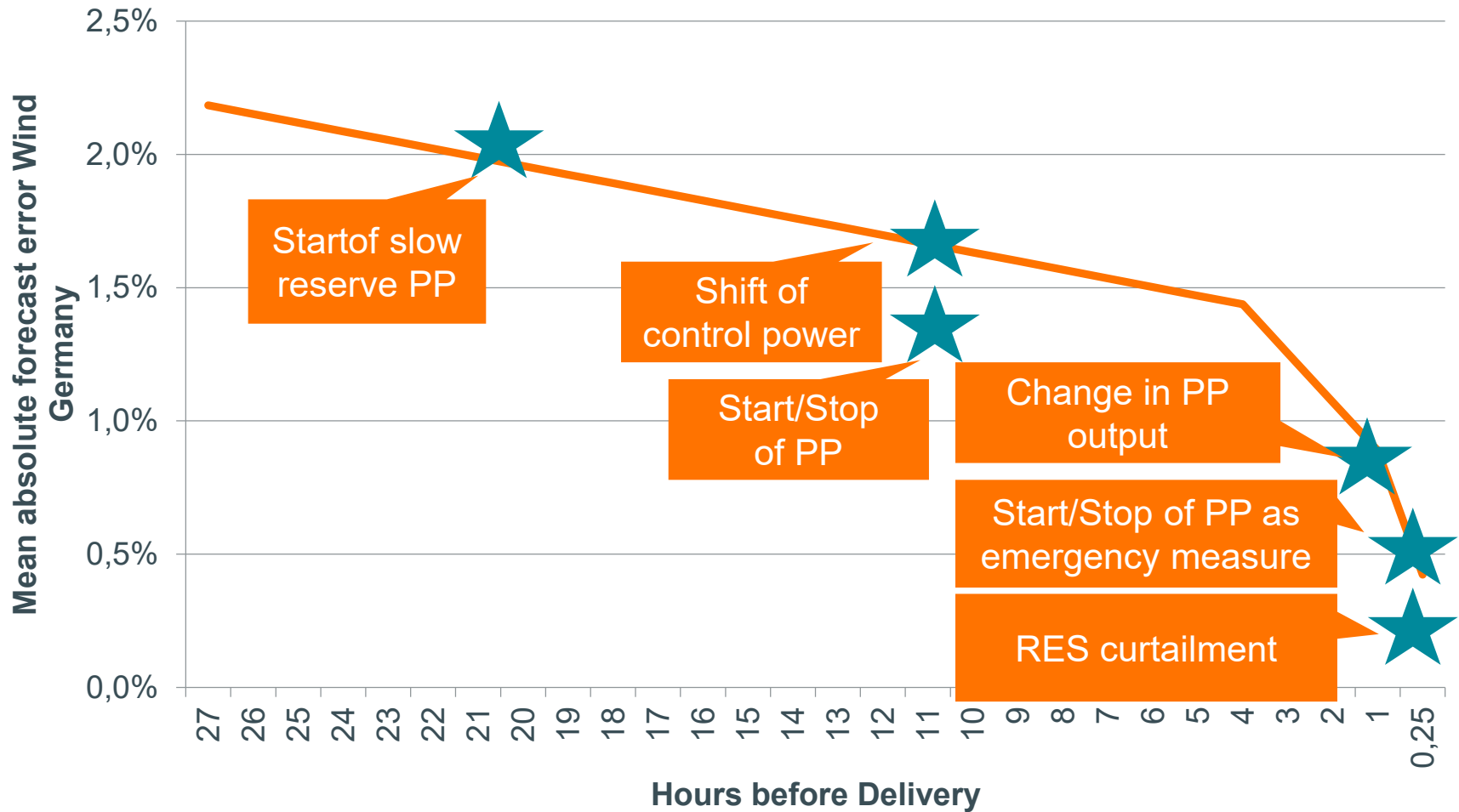
## Wind feed in, redispatch and RES-E curtailment<sup>1</sup>



**South bound grid extension and additional interconnectors are possible measures to address costly redispatch and RES-E curtailment.**

<sup>1</sup> German real data from March and April 2015; Source: underlying map: IAEW, RWTH Aachen 2013; Data: 50Hertz

# Redispatch: Action Options in Time



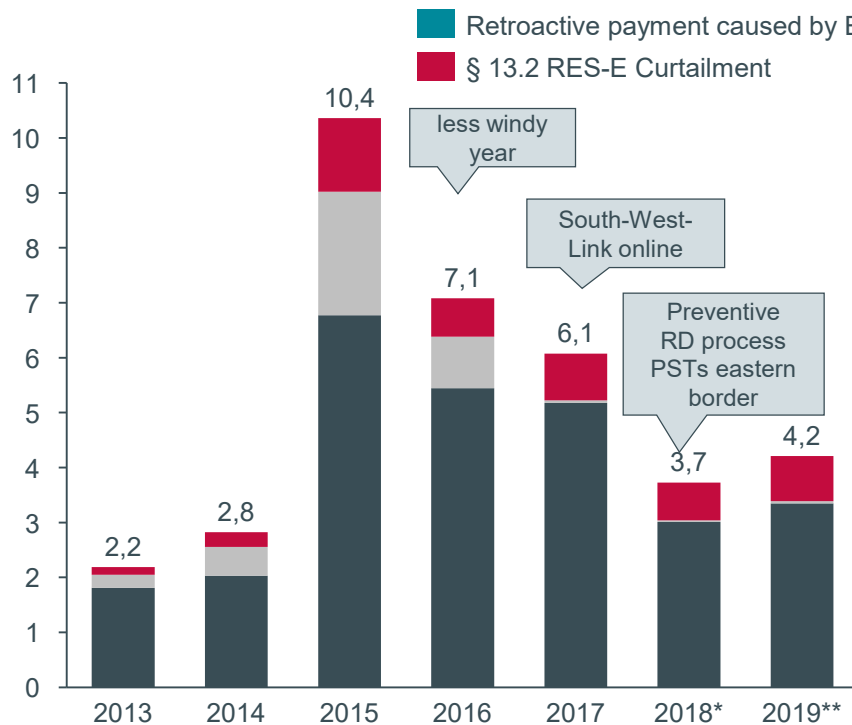
# TSO Processes for Congestion Management



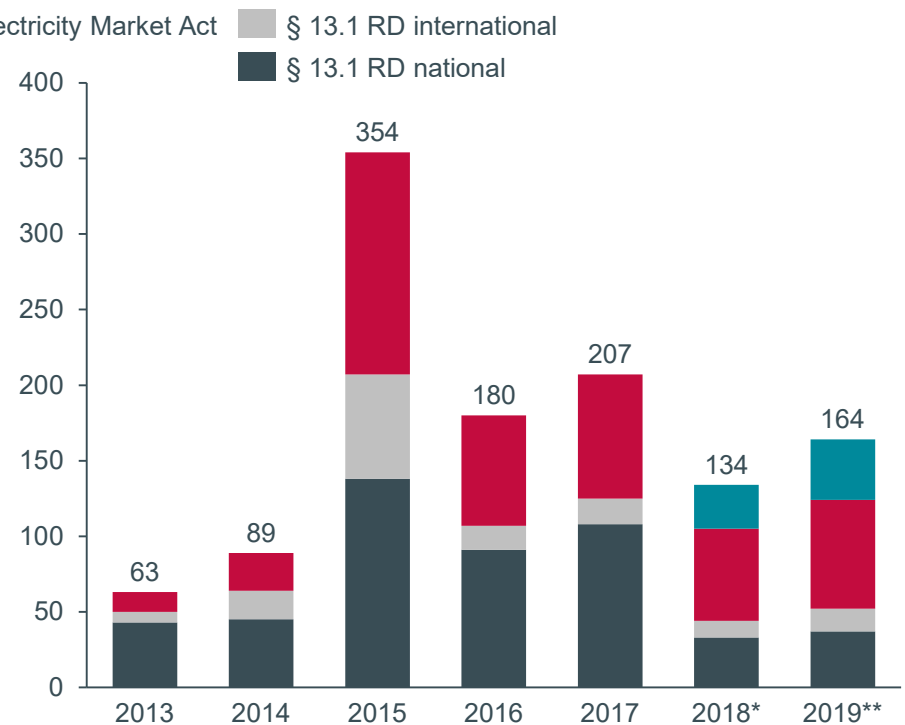


# Congestion management in the 50Hertz area is declining due to grid expansion

**Volume of redispatch and RES-E curtailment in TWh**



**Cost for redispatch and RES-E curtailment in million €**



**Stabilisation of RES curtailment and significant redispatch costs reduction in 2018 – despite an RES expansion of 2,400 MW.**

Source: 50Hertz; \*preliminary data, as of 28/01/2019

\*\*prognosis data, as of 28/01/2019

## Conclusions

- Integration of Renewables is supported by
  - Market design with the right incentives for good RES forecasts (short / medium term)
  - Efficient TSO processes like redispatch, curtailment and imbalance netting in order to address balancing and congestion issues (short / medium term)
  - Grid extension where necessary (medium term / long term)
- Up to a certain limit, RES curtailment is efficient – as it is not economically viable to build grid for the „last kWh“



# Thank you! Questions?

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