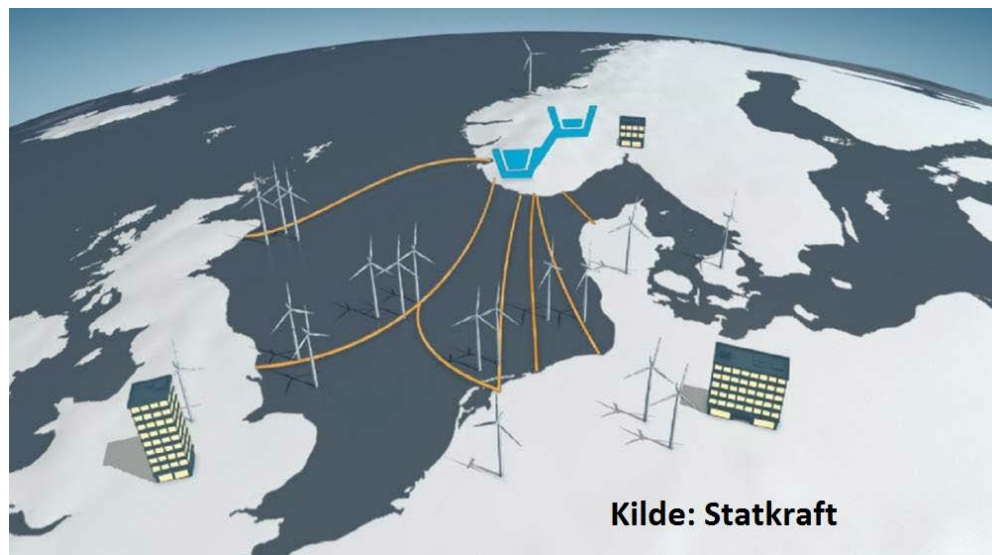


# Economic analysis of large-scale pumped storage plant in Norway

September 17<sup>th</sup> 2015

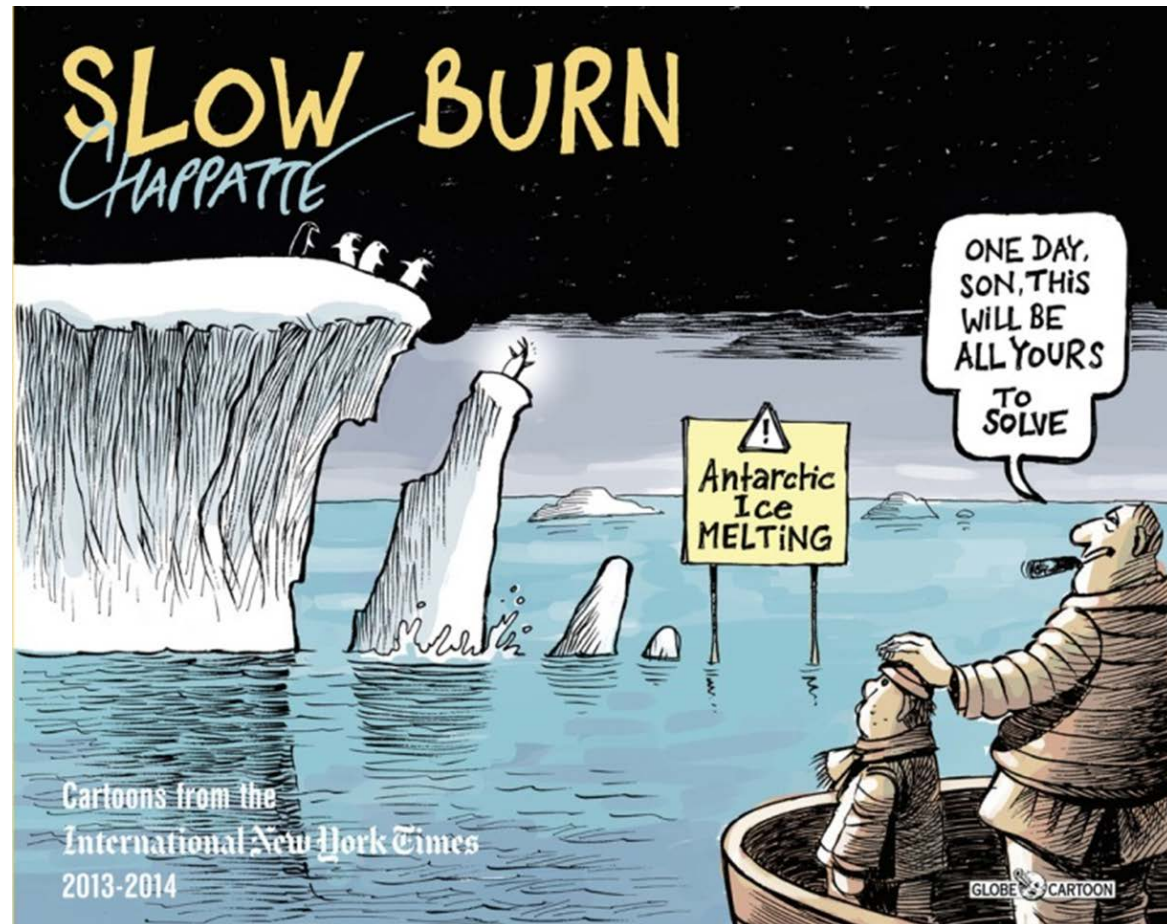
Arild Lote Henden

SINTEF Energy Research,  
arild.henden@sintef.no



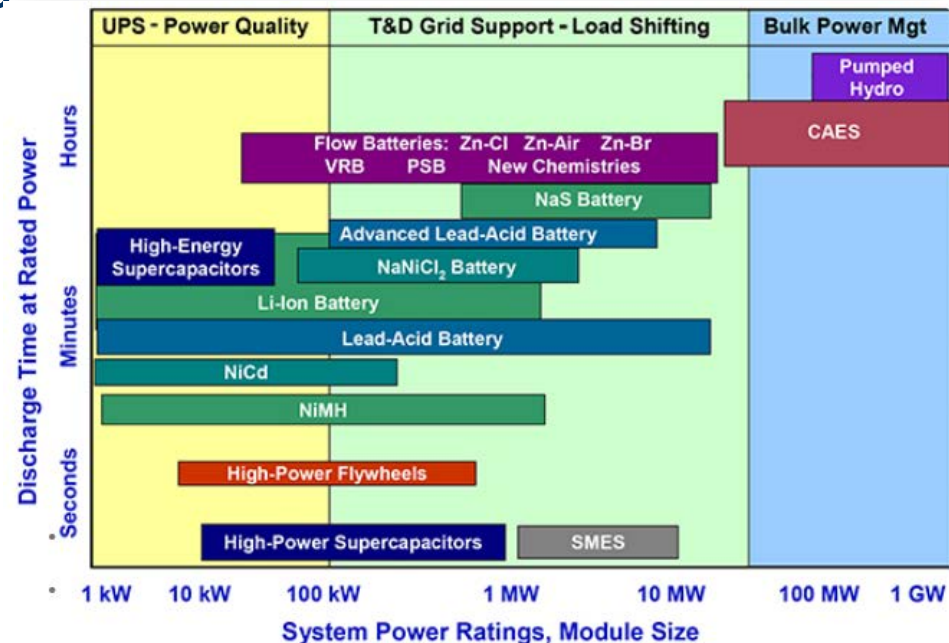
# Outline

- Background
- Pumped storage
- Models
- Test case
- Results
- Conclusion



# Background

- Global environment
- Renewable energy
  - Sun, wind, tide, etc.
  - Variable and unpredictable
- Storage technology
  - Compressed air energy
  - Pumped storage

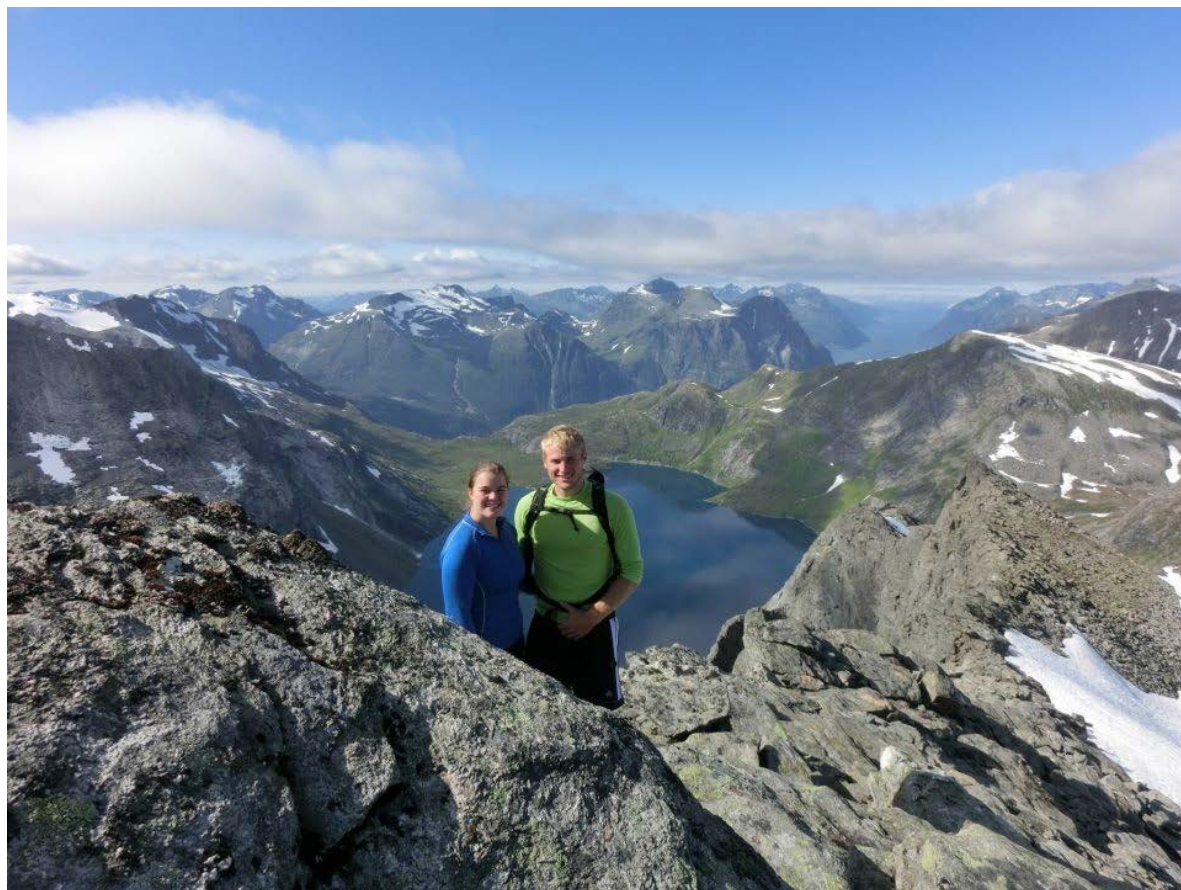


Todd Heinrichs, "Energy and climate", 2013, Sandia National Laboratories



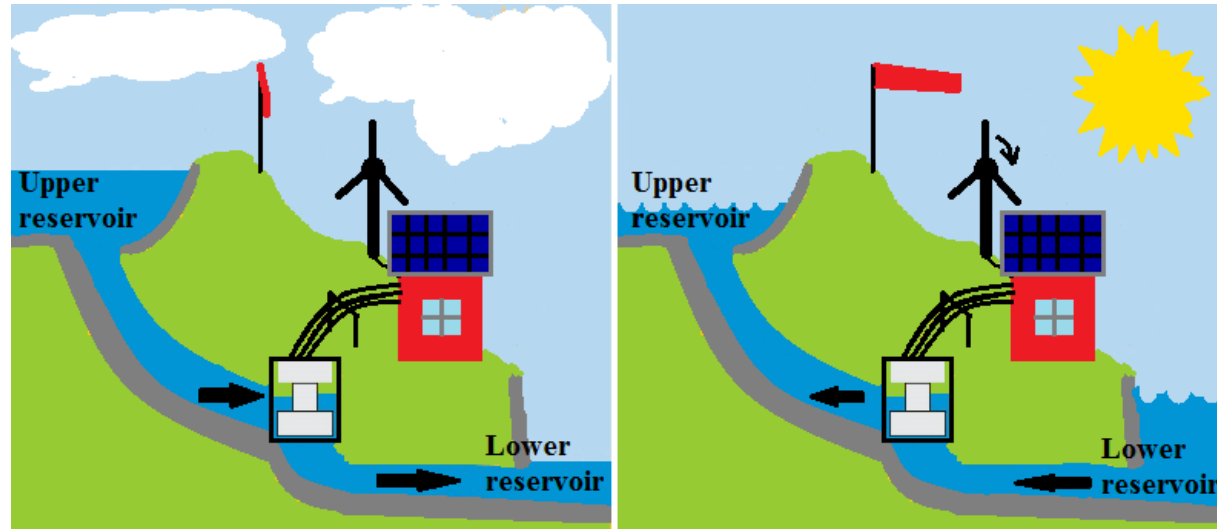
# Potential in Norway

- High altitude
- Reservoir
  - Numerous
  - Large
  - 85 TWh
  - 50 % of the capacity in Europe



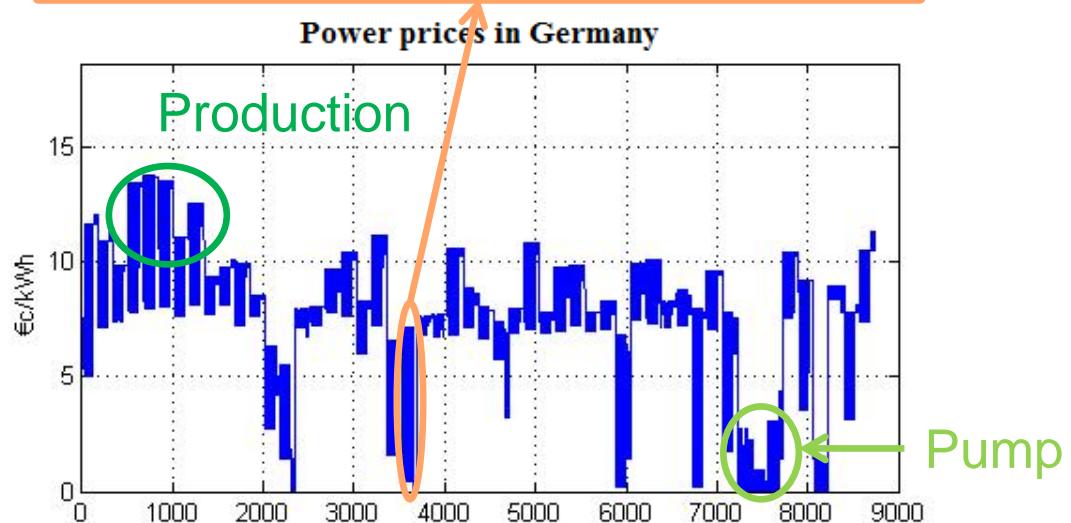
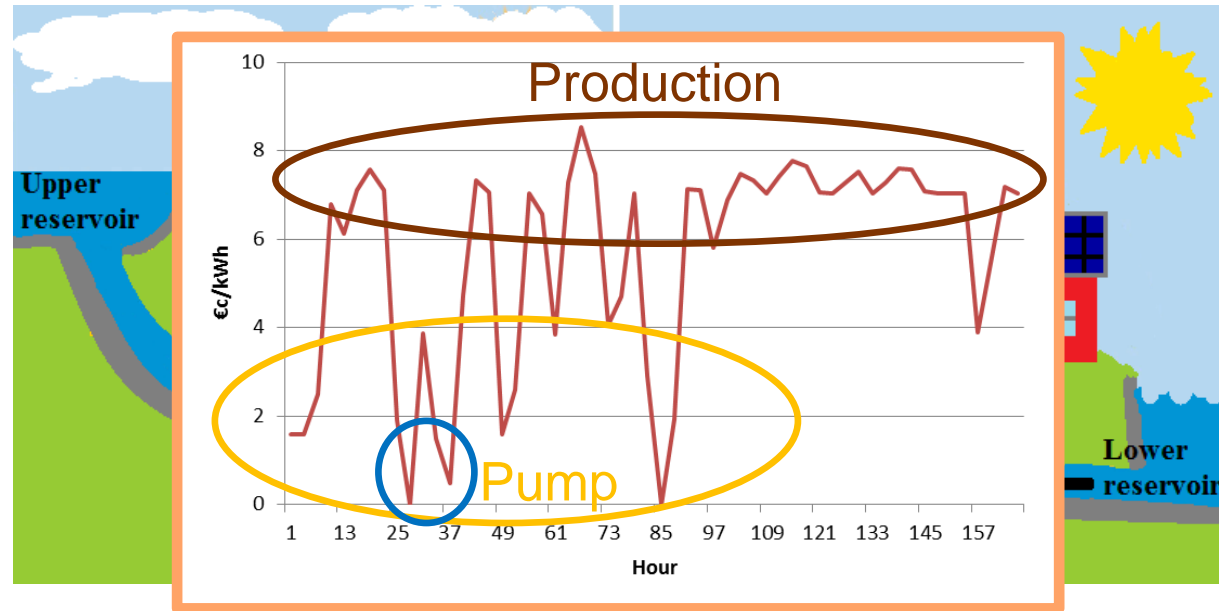
# Pumped storage

- Seasonal or daily
- Income from price arbitrage
  - Covered the losses
- Total efficient from 65 to 80 %
- Lifetime 40-60 years



# Pumped storage

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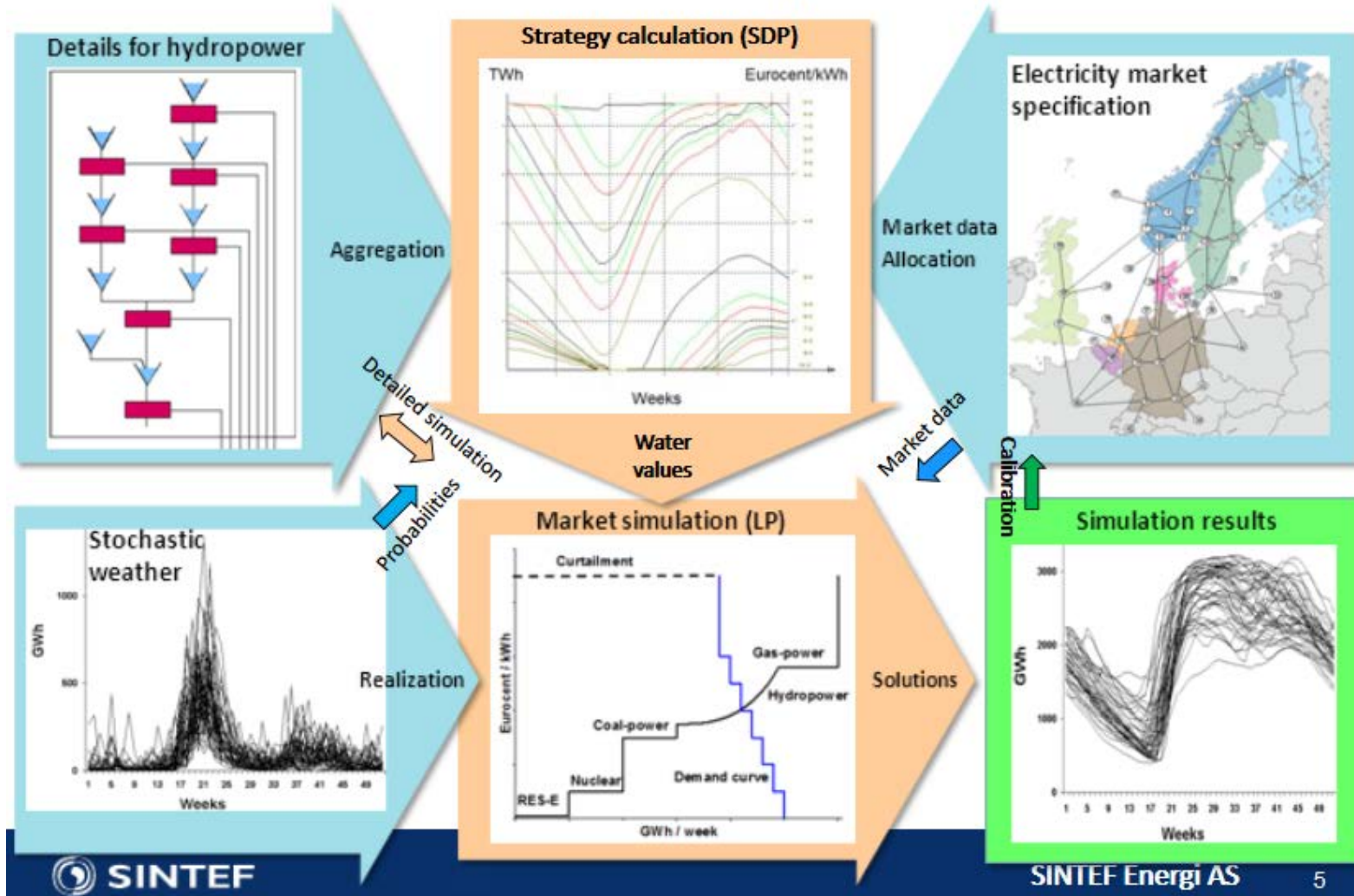


# EMPS model and ReOpt

- Long term analyses of hydro-thermal power system
- Maximizing socio-economic surplus
- Input:
  - Stochastic description; Inflow, temperature and wind
  - Detailed description; Thermal- and hydro power plants, transmission corridors between regions, demand, etc.
- Results:
  - Power prices
  - Exchange between areas
  - Production on each power plant
  - Etc.

# EMPS model

## Brief overview of modelling concept







## EMPS - Samkjøringsmodellen

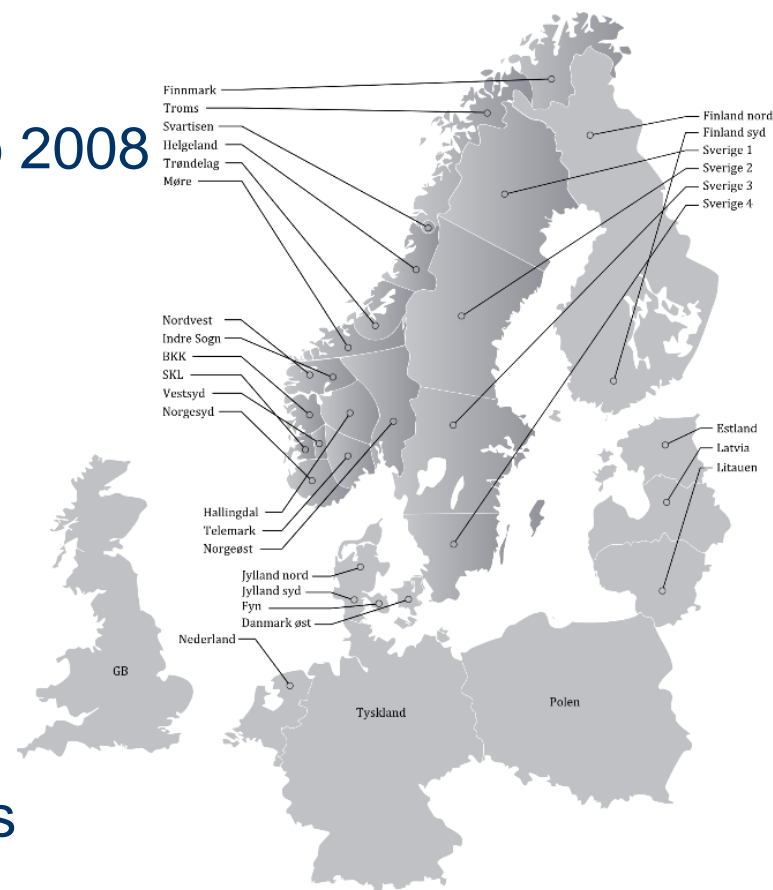
- Weekly subproblems
  - Heuristics
  - Water values
- Pumping
  - Long time, seasonal
- Established model in Scandinavia

## ReOpt

- Weekly subproblems
  - Optimizing
  - Target reservoir level from EMPS
- Pumping
  - Long time, seasonal
  - Short time, daily/week
- Power system with a lot of renewable energy
- Prototype

# Data set, Northern Europe

- Approximation of 2030
- Historical weather years from 1962 to 2008
- 56 time step in each week
- Scandinavia is detailed described
- Baltic partial described
- Central Europe and UK
  - Exogenous - Fixed prices
  - Calculate in BID by Statnett
- No time delay and ramping constrains



# Test cases

## ■ PSP

- 15 power plant each 950 MW
- Cost from 0.25 M€/MW to 0.5 M€/MW

Install capacity [MW]	0	950	6 650	9 500	14 250
Investment cost [M€]	0	343	2 413	3 133	5 251

## ■ Transmission

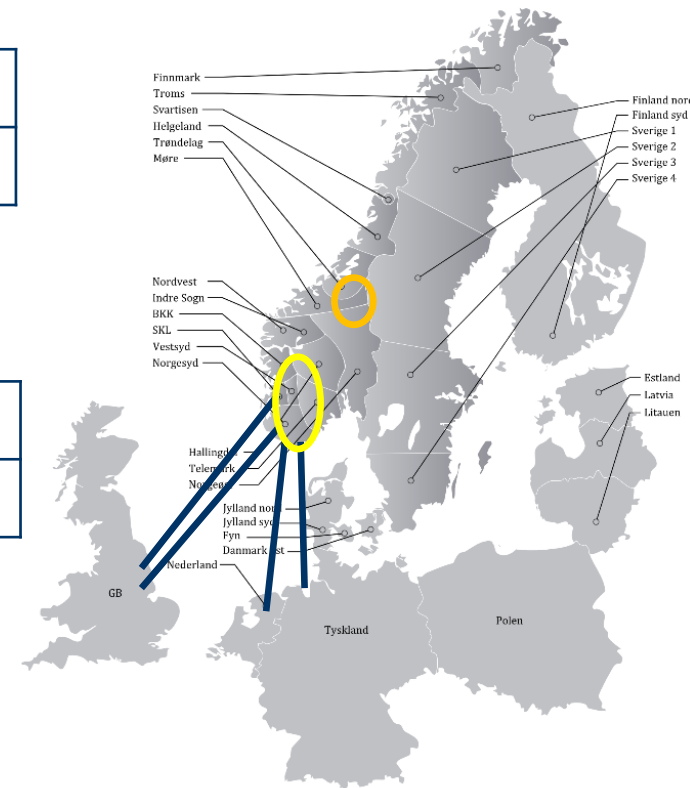
- From Southern Norway to Europe

Install capacity [MW]	4 900	7 700	10 500	14 100	18 300
Investment cost [M€]	0	4 065	8 220	13 255	19 400

## ■ Total 25 cases

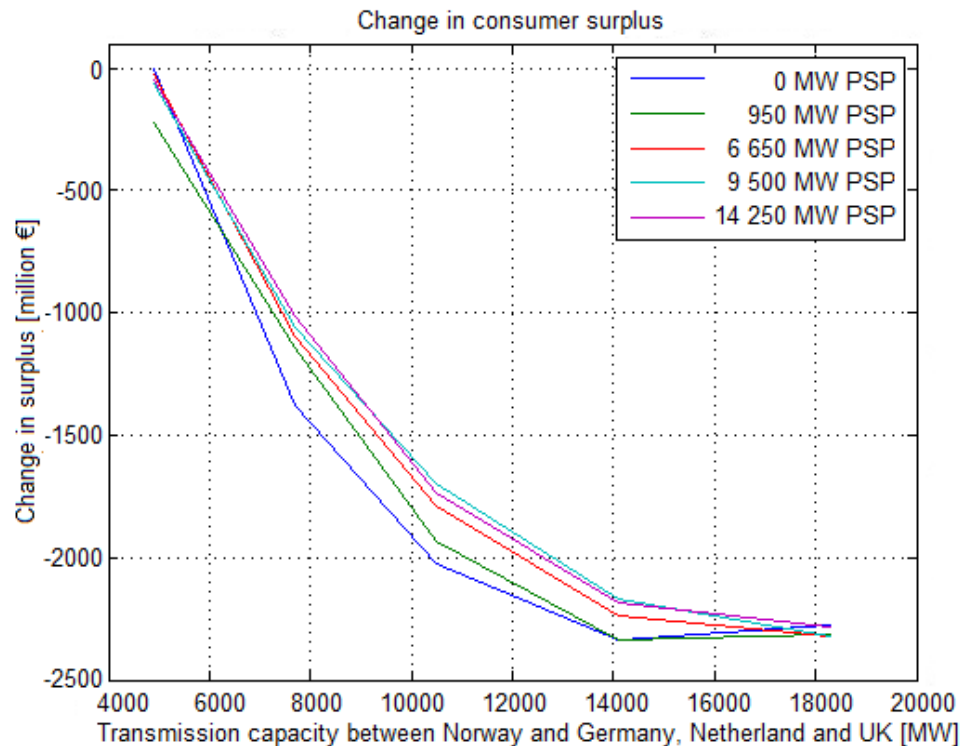
## ■ Base case (reference):

0 MW PSP and 4900 MW transmission



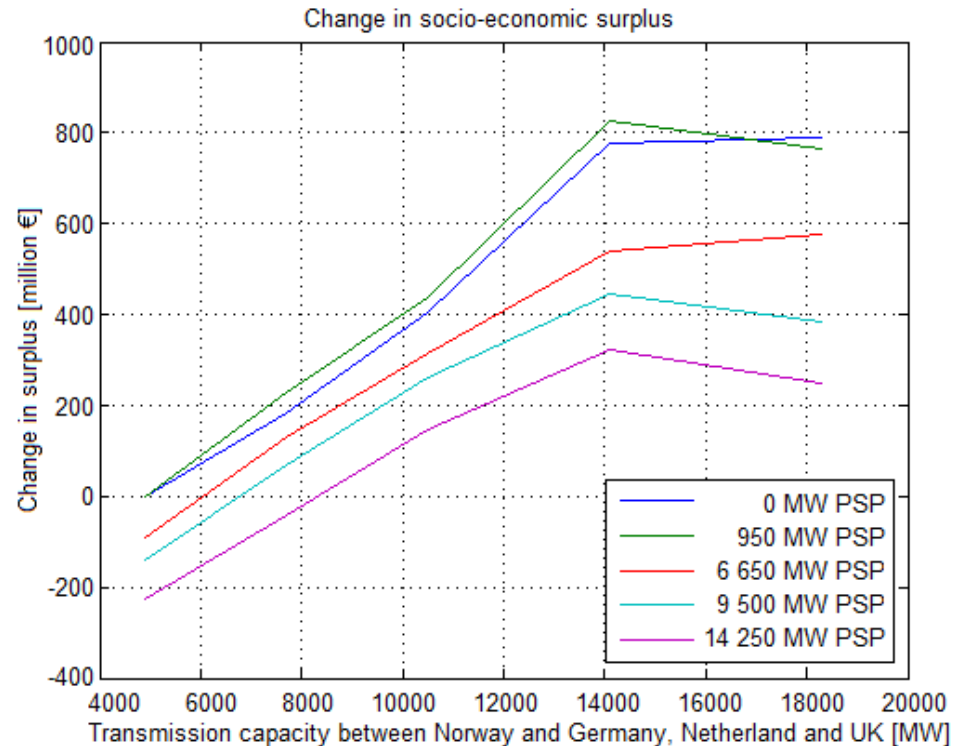
# Consumers surpluses

- Average annual surpluses



# Socio-economics surpluses

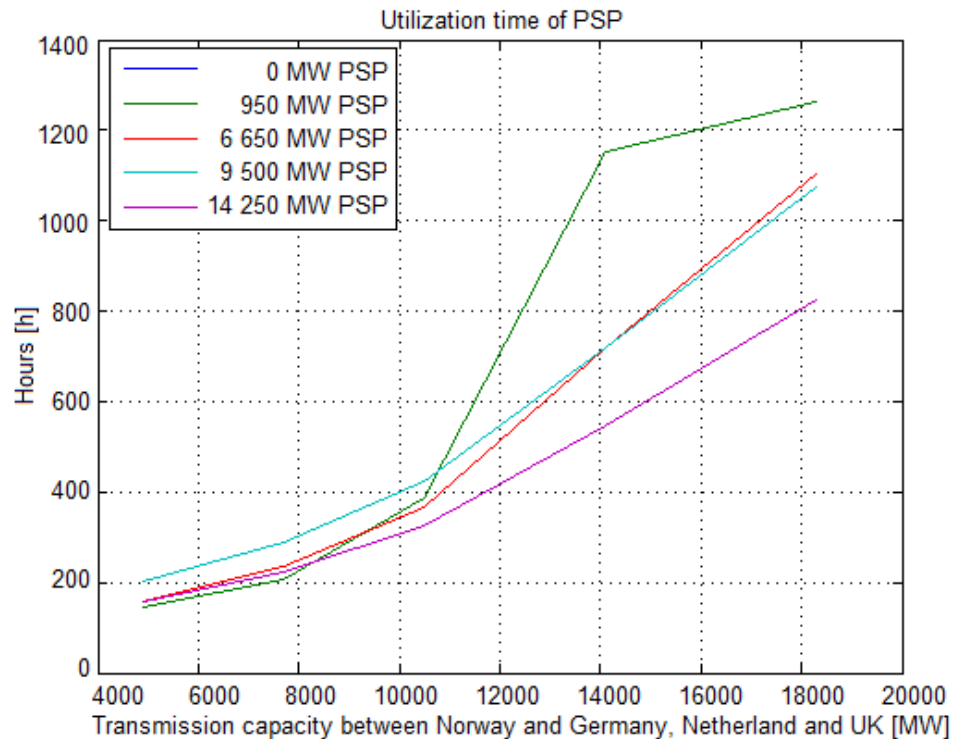
- Include investments cost on PSP and transmission
- Include half the congestion rent between Norway and Europe
- Average annual surpluses





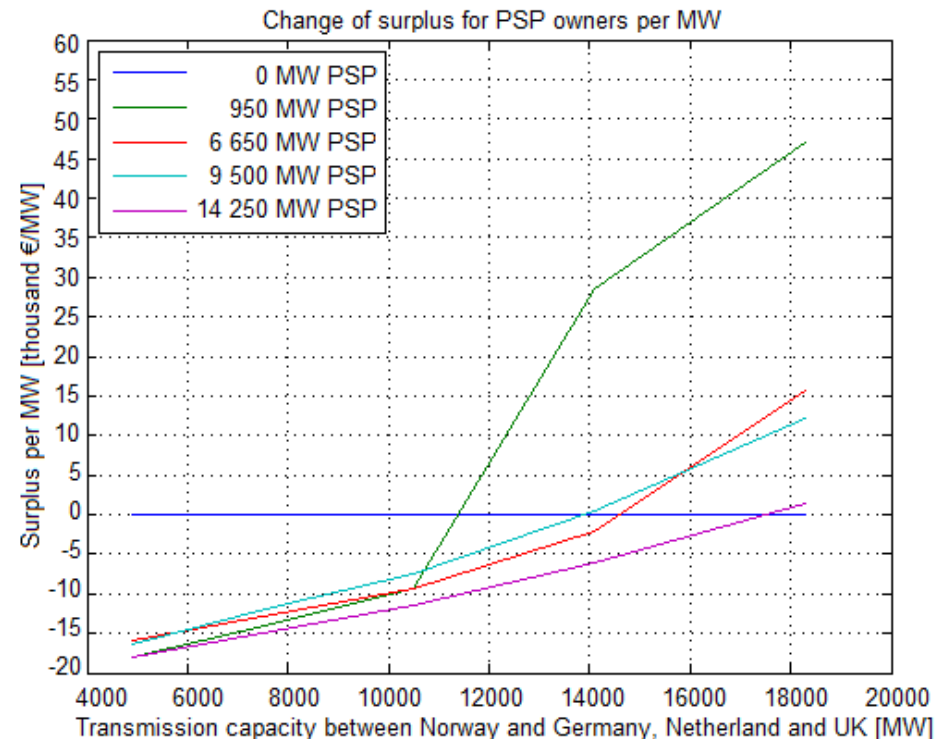
## Utilization time of PSP

- Only pump
- Average annual utilization



## Surpluses to PSP owners

- Include investments cost on PSP
- Average annual surpluses



# Conclusion

- Consumer will lose if PSP should be relevant
- Producer will get a benefit if PSP should be relevant
- Large-scale PSP will depress the high and increase the low energy prices
  
- With today's power market results suggest to develop little or no new PSP
- Transmission capacity have to be much larger than PSP capacity
  
- Result will change if:
  - Other parties take the investment costs
  - Physical constraints as ramping and time delay have been included
  - Intraday market and real time balancing market have been included

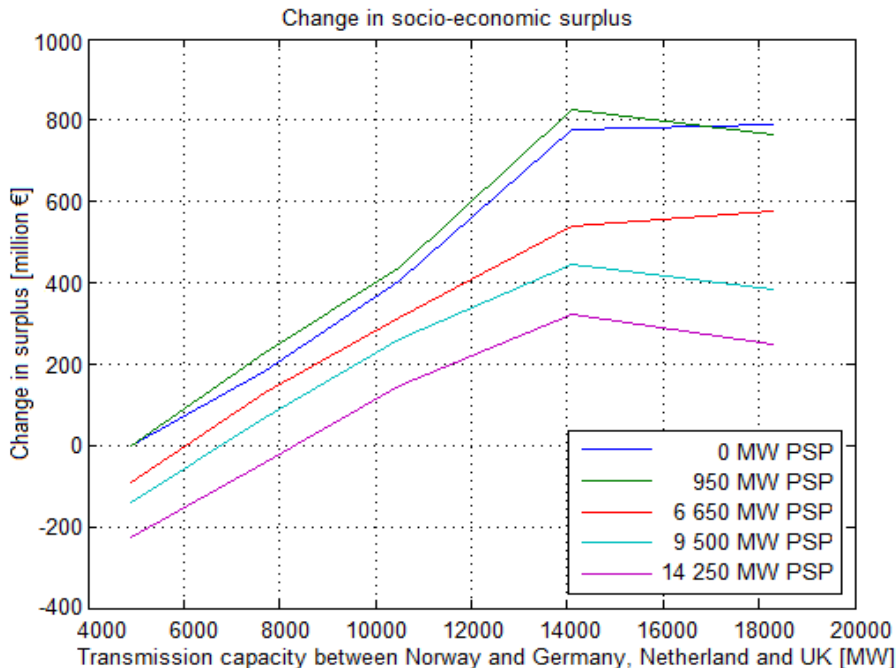


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society

# Socio-economics surpluses

- Include half the congestion rent between Norway and Europe
- Average annual surpluses

## With investment cost



## Without investment cost

