UVIG Forecasting Workshop

Session 7: Renewable Energy, Energy Trading, Market Evolution and the Role of Forecasting

FTRs and Virtual Energy Trading

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FTRs and Virtual Energy Trading

- ✓ FTRs
 - Definition
 - Example
- Virtual Energy Trading
 - Definition
 - Example
- Impact of Wind and Solar Generation Forecasts
- ✓ Information Gaps and Where Forecasts Can Fill Them

FTR definitions

"FTR is a financial swap on congestion difference between two locations"

"Right to congestion credits or charges along a path during a given time frame for a certain MW quantity" --- MISO

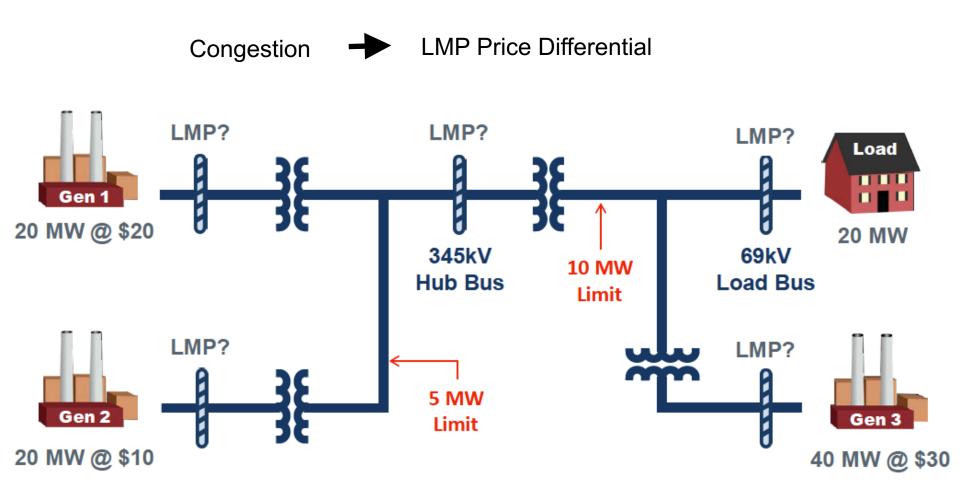
FTRs are "part of the ISO's Congestion Management/ Multisettlement System. An FTR provides a forward congestion hedge in the Day-Ahead Energy Market." --- ISO-NE

"Financial Transmission Rights or FTRs allow market participants to offset potential losses (hedge) related to the price risk of delivering energy to the grid. FTRs are a financial contract entitling the FTR holder to a stream of revenues (or charges) based on the day-ahead hourly congestion price difference across an energy path." --- PJM

FTR 101

- 1. Financial Instrument within electricity market with location based electricity prices.
- 2. A payment or charge to owner when transmission grid is congested and spatial price differentials exist
 - --- FTRs are not rights to deliver physical energy! ---
- 3. Usually determined by day-ahead LMPs time- and spatially-weighted (e.g., node, bus, or zone)
- 4. Are for a yearly or monthly period with monthly auctions
- 5. Different granularity depending on market (e.g., peak/off-peak, 5X16 (days/week X hours/day))

FTR - Example

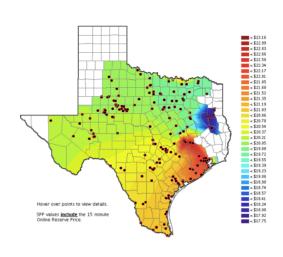


* From http://ercot.com/content/wcm/training_courses/109553/CRR_2017_May.pdf

FTR 101 (continued)

Payments to Sellers				
	LMP	MW		
Gen 1	\$20	5	\$100	
Gen 2	\$10	5	\$50	
Gen 3	\$30	10	\$300	
Total			\$450	

Charges to Buyers					
	LMP	MW			
HIH.	\$30	20	\$600		
Total			\$600		





* From http://ercot.com/content/wcm/training_courses/109553/CRR_2017_May.pdf

Virtual Trading Definitions

"Bids and offers submitted to take financial positions in the Day-Ahead Market without the intent of delivering or consuming physical power in the Real-Time Market" ---- PJM

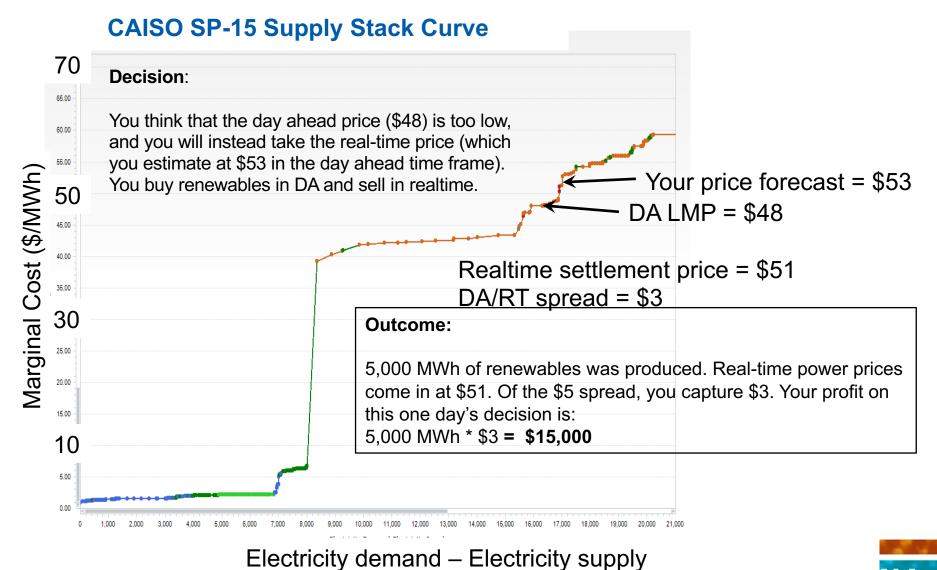
"Virtual transactions used to arbitrage price differences between day-ahead and real-time energy markets" --- RTO Insider

"Financial contracts awarded at day-ahead prices and settled at real-time prices" --- Harvard Business School

Virtual Energy Trading 101

- 1. INC offers (long in DA): sell higher at day-ahead, buy lower in real-time
- DEC bids (long in RT): buy at specified price or lower in dayahead market (opposite of INC)
- 3. UTC (Up-to-Congestion): Day-Ahead Market bid to purchase congestion and losses between two points. Profitable when real-time congestion price spread > day-ahead congestion price spread for prevailing flow
- 4. Virtual transactions compete with physical resources. Thus, can impact dispatch and day-ahead unit commitment.

Virtual Energy Trading DEC Example -**Supply Stack Curve**



Impact of Wind and Solar Forecasts

FTRs:

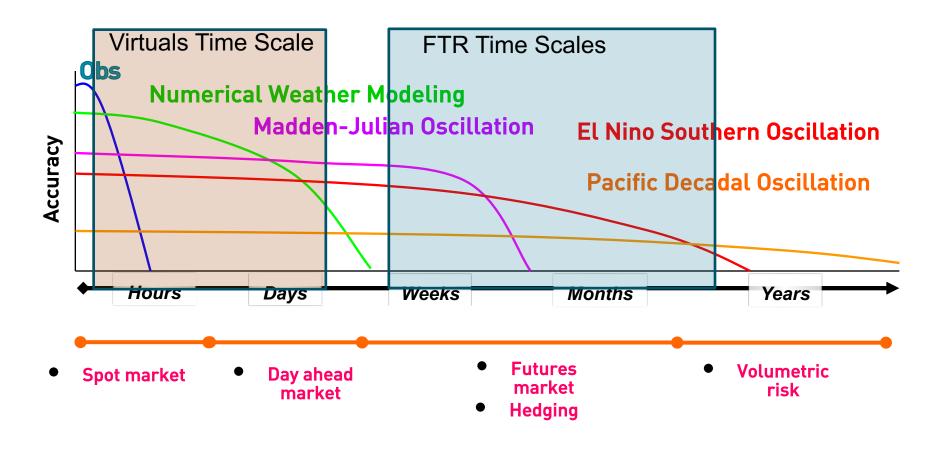
- Minimal impact (currently)
- For longer horizons, transmission and generator build-out often has larger impact on auction pricing than forecast of generation/load
- Shortest forecast horizons are 2-6 weeks ahead (sub-seasonal) – too long for most deterministic and ensemble NWP models
- Spatial differences important and granularity of current wind/solar forecast systems may not be enough

Virtual Trading:

- In many markets with locational pricing, renewables (and their forecasts) often move energy prices (e.g., ERCOT, CAISO, SPP)
- Independent forecast solutions provide informational edge to market participants
- Spatial and temporal information sufficient for INC, DEC, and UTC trading day ahead down to node level
- Can hedge (arbitrage) against DA price that incorporates prevailing centralized ISO forecast

FTR forecast horizons going out further (years!) – bigger forecast challenges Biggest virtual trading opportunities occur when forecast solutions diverge!

Trading Information Gaps and Where Forecasts Can Fill Them



Short-range

Medium-range

Long-range

Resource Assessment

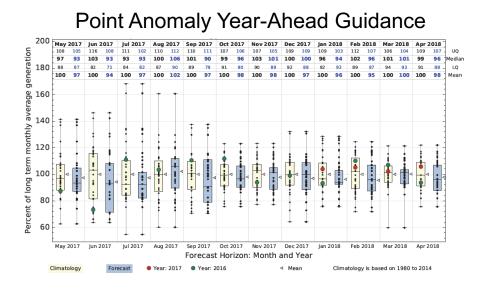
Information Gaps and Where Forecasts Can Fill Them - FTRs

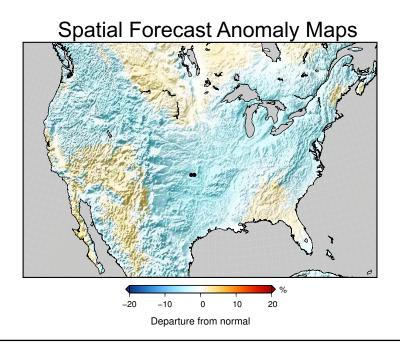
- Need realistic baseline wind and solar generation climatology "If you can't get the baseline right, the forecast is meaningless"
- Shortest forecast horizons are 2-6 weeks ahead (sub-seasonal)
 - Too long for most deterministic and ensemble NWP models (typical range is now 10-16 days ahead)
- Climate Forecast System (CFSv2) model covers sub-seasonal at large time steps, but maybe this is sufficient
- Different forecast predictors required for sub-seasonal including:
 - Madden-Julian Oscillation (MJO)
 - Ocean SST anomalies
 - Arctic Oscillation
 - Soil moisture and snow cover

Difficult to ascribe value to the sub-seasonal forecast without a proper baseline for forecast context

Forecast Data That Can Assist Traders

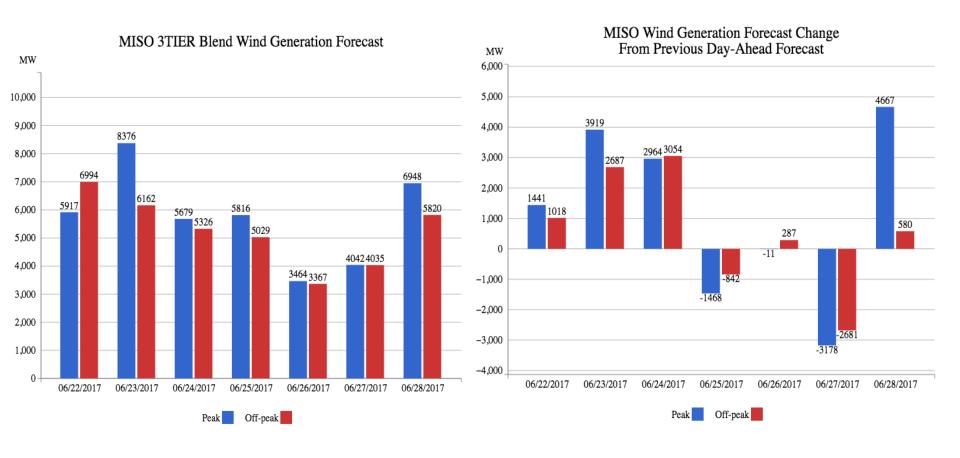
- Spatial maps depicting gradients in the deviation from climatology
- Point anomaly year-ahead guidance
- Analog historical guidance





Forecasts of wind and solar anomalies must be accompanied by historical context at these long time scales

Forecast Data That Can Assist Traders



Peak/Off-peak generation important as well as how forecast has changed since previous day

Thank You Contact: jeffrey.lerner@vaisala.com SECONDWIND by Vaisala **VAISALA**