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How large should a portfolio of wind farms be?

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The economics of energy markets,
Toulouse, January 2013

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The issue

- The output from wind farms is risky
 - Hour-to-hour and year-to-year variation
- Correlations generally fall with distance
- A portfolio should be better than a single wind farm
- System operators worry about hour-to-hour variation
 - Doherty et al (IEEE Trans. Power Systems, 2006)
 - Roques et al (Energy Policy, 2010)
 - Rombauts et al (Renewable Energy, 2011)
- Investors may have longer time horizons

Our approach

- Calculate annual profitability and risk for wind stations
- Model hourly prices and outputs using 18 years of wind and demand data
 - Merit order stack for price-setting
 - Capacity based on near-term forecasts
 - Plant costs from five recent studies (UKx3, EIA, IEA)
 - Constant fuel prices from UK government predictions
 - Demand level normalised (before weather) across years
 - Wind output estimated from BADC wind speed data, given
 11 GW of onshore and 19 GW of offshore plant

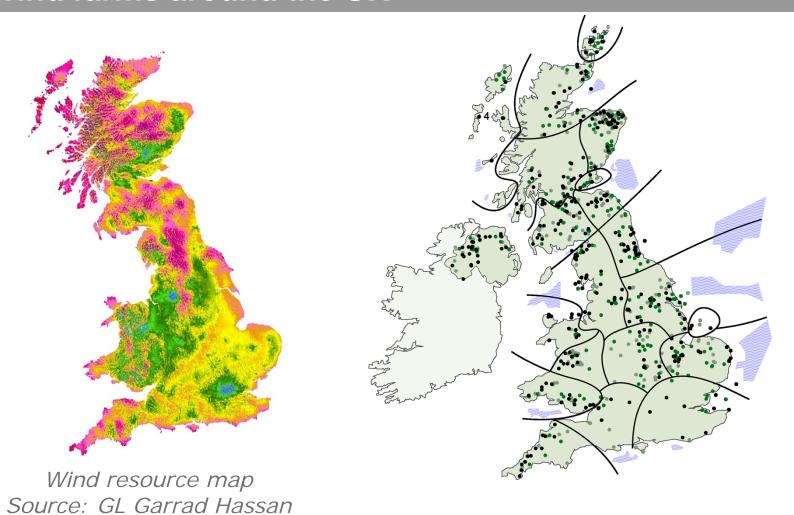
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Generators

	Capacity (GW)	Marginal Cost (£/MWh)
Wind (onshore)	11.0	0.00
Wind (offshore)	19.0	0.00
Nuclear	6.0	5.00
Coal (new)	0.0	42.02
Coal (old)	11.5	53.25
CCGT (new)	15.8	60.03
CCGT (2000s)	8.0	66.82
CCGT (1990s)	7.0	72.28
Oil	0.0	120.49
OCGT	1.0	167.73



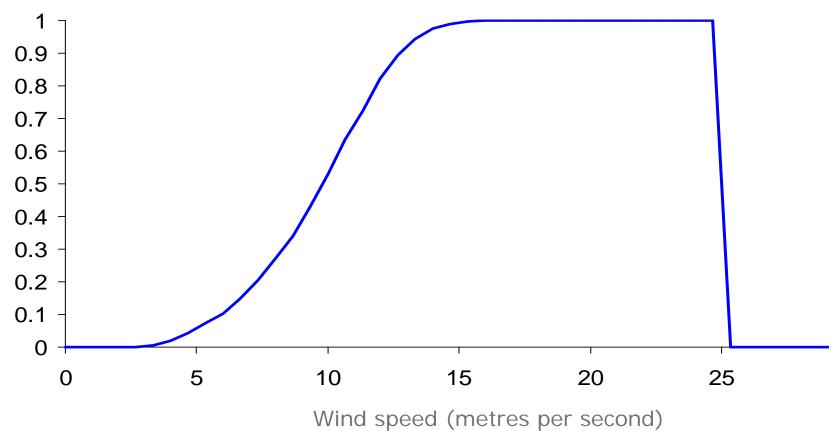
Wind farms around the UK





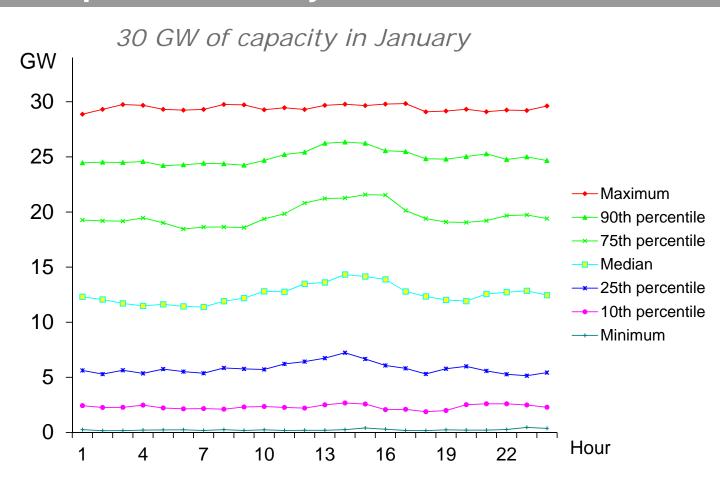
Wind turbine power curve

Output relative to capacity





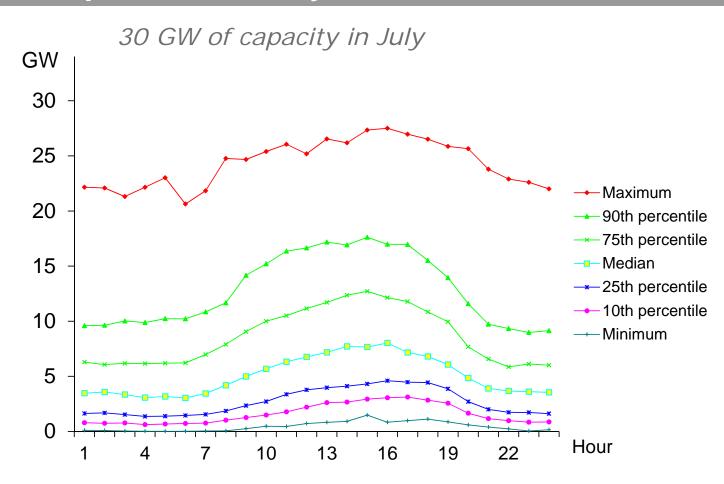
Wind Output - Probability distribution



Source: Green and Vasilakos (2009)



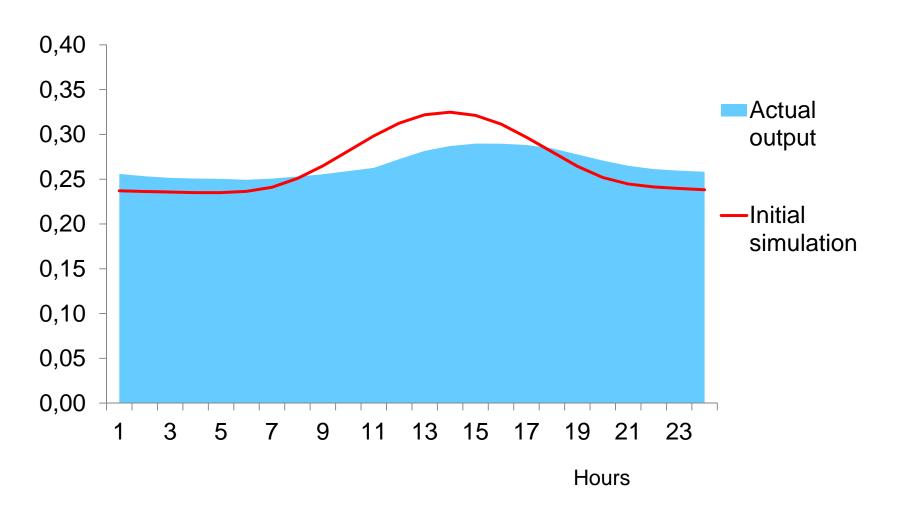
Wind Output - Probability distribution



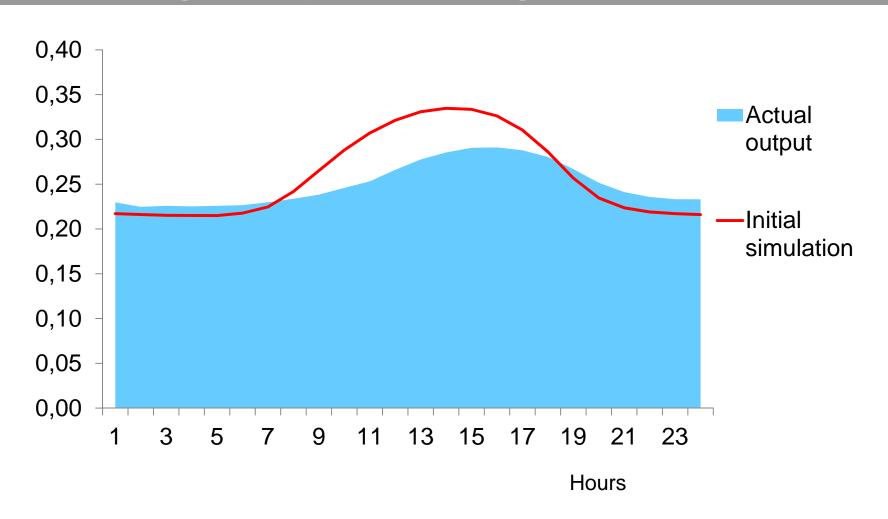
Source: Green and Vasilakos (2009)



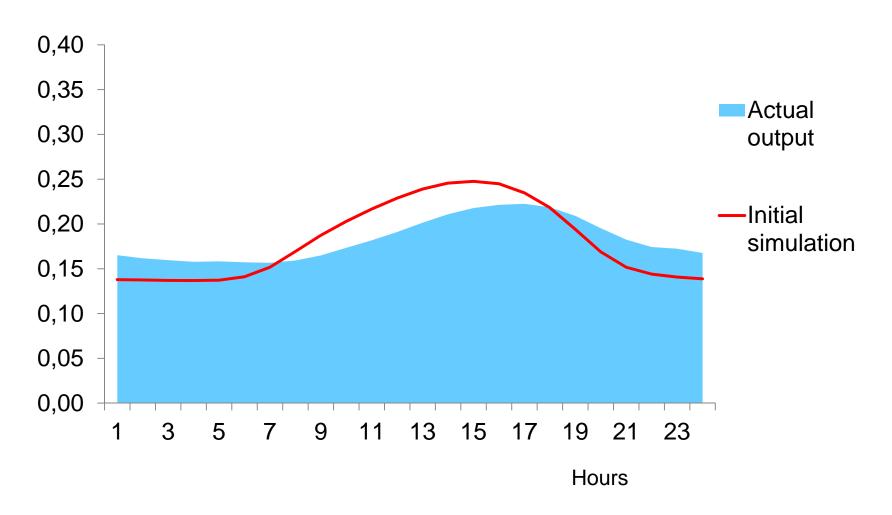
Correcting wind speeds – annual average



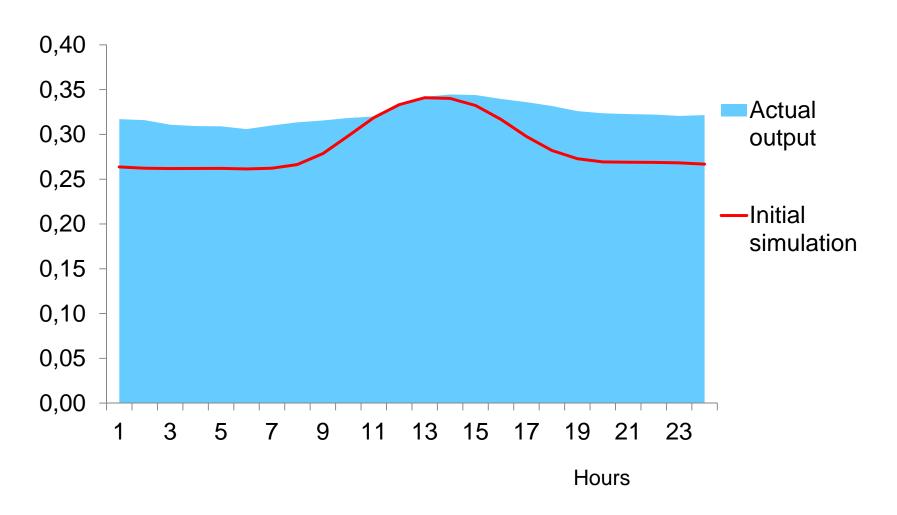
Correcting wind speeds – Spring



Correcting wind speeds – Summer

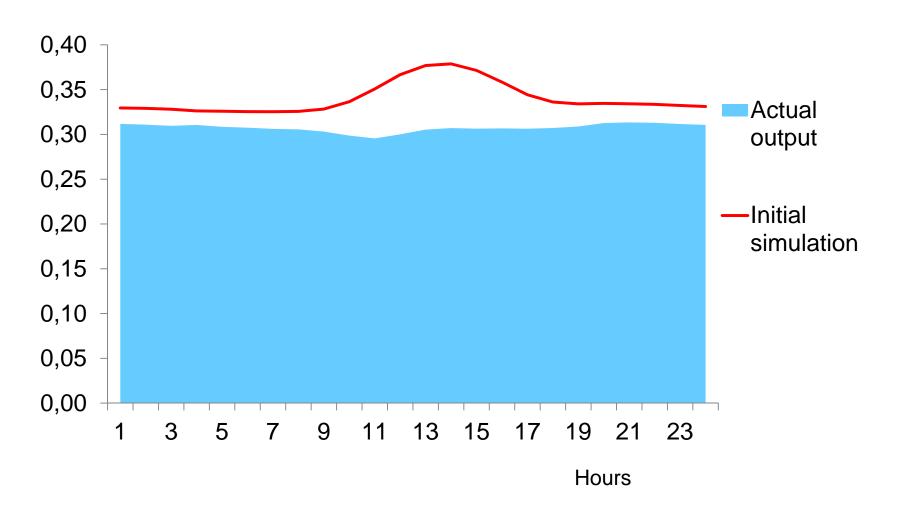


Correcting wind speeds – Autumn



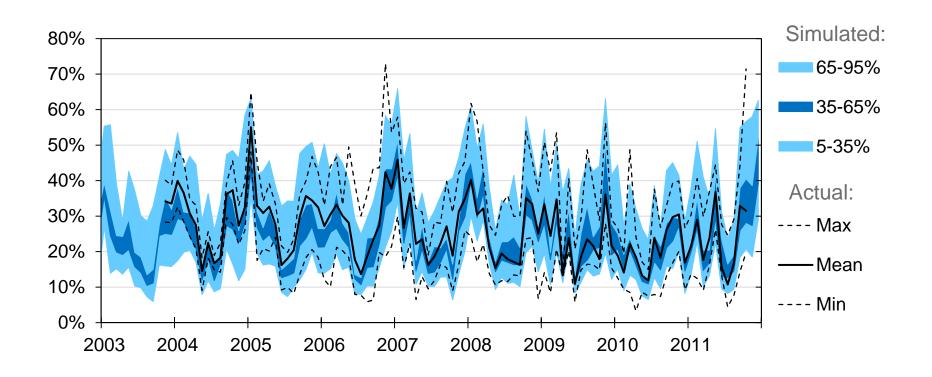


Correcting wind speeds – Winter





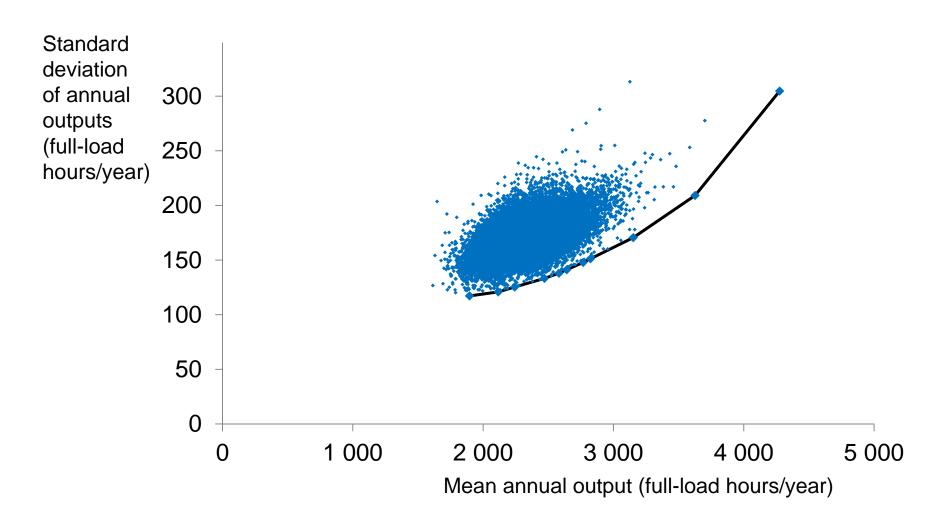
Validation: monthly load factors



Actual load factors from Elexon and Ofgem ROC Register



Mean and Standard Deviation of Annual Outputs



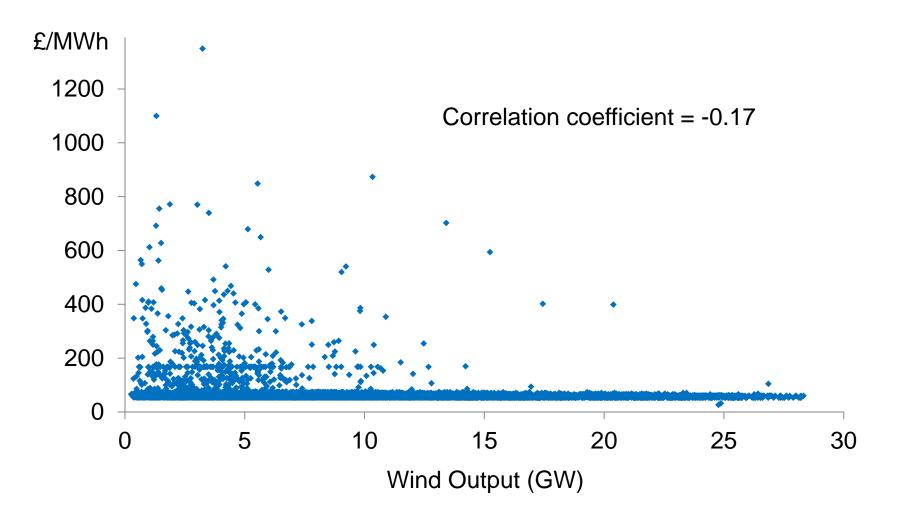


Calculating profits

- Revenues come from prices equal to the marginal cost of thermal plant plus Renewables Obligation Certificates worth £50/MWh
- Annual cost assumed to be £208 per kW
 - Mostly capital costs; also fixed O&M costs
- Mean (super-normal) profit is £38/kW-year
- Standard deviation (across the years for one station) has a mean of £22/kW-year

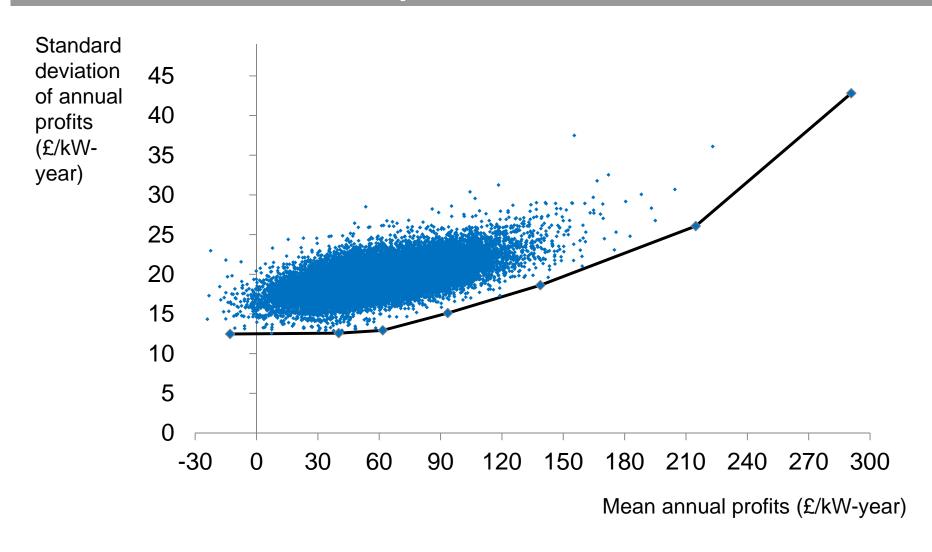


Wind output and market prices

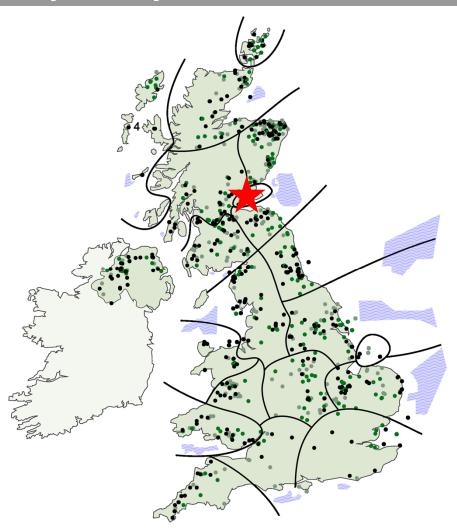




Risk and return from portfolios of wind farms



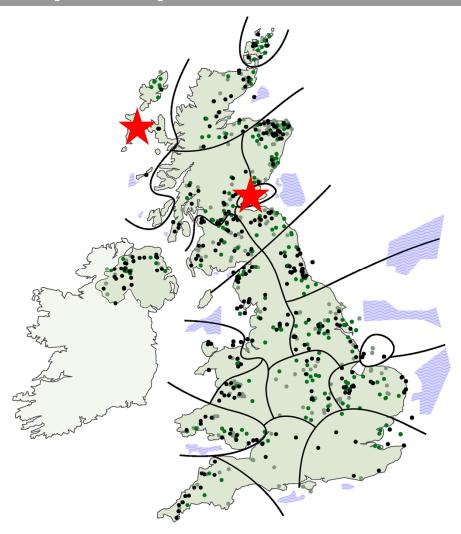




Mean Profit (£/kW-year) Standard deviation (£/kW-year)

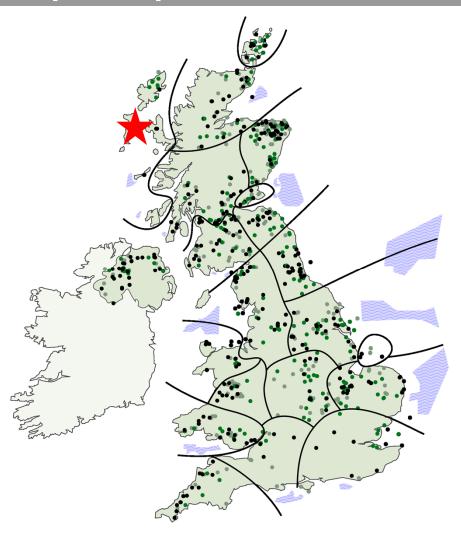
★ 291 43





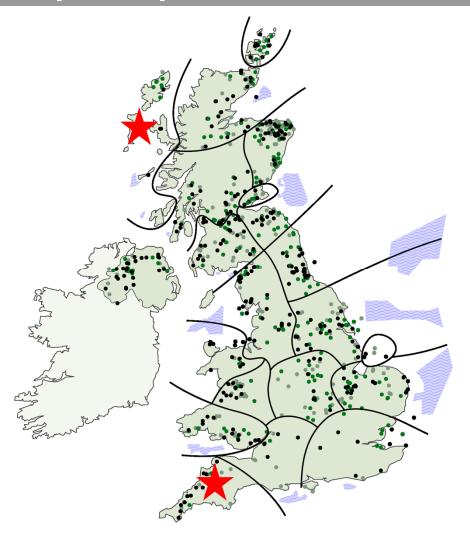
Mean Profit (£/kW-year)	Standard deviation (£/kW-year)
291	43
★ 215	26





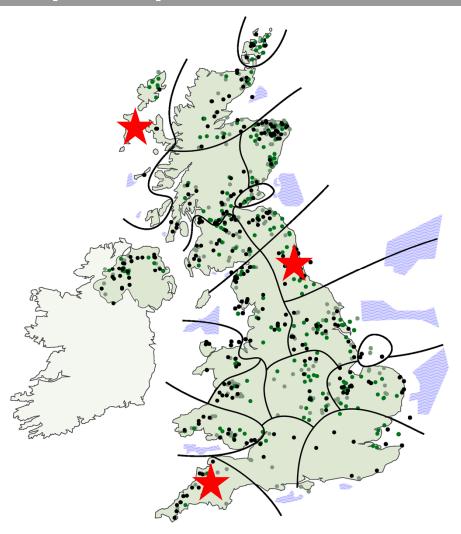
Mean Profit (£/kW-year)	Standard deviation (£/kW-year)
291	43
215	26
* 139	19





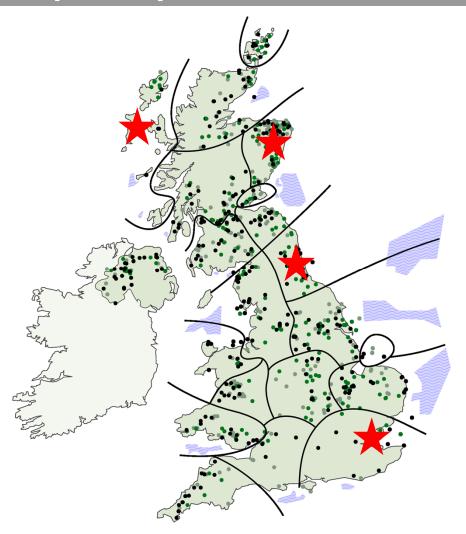
Mean Profit (£/kW-year)	Standard deviation (£/kW-year)
291	43
215	26
139	19
★ 93	15





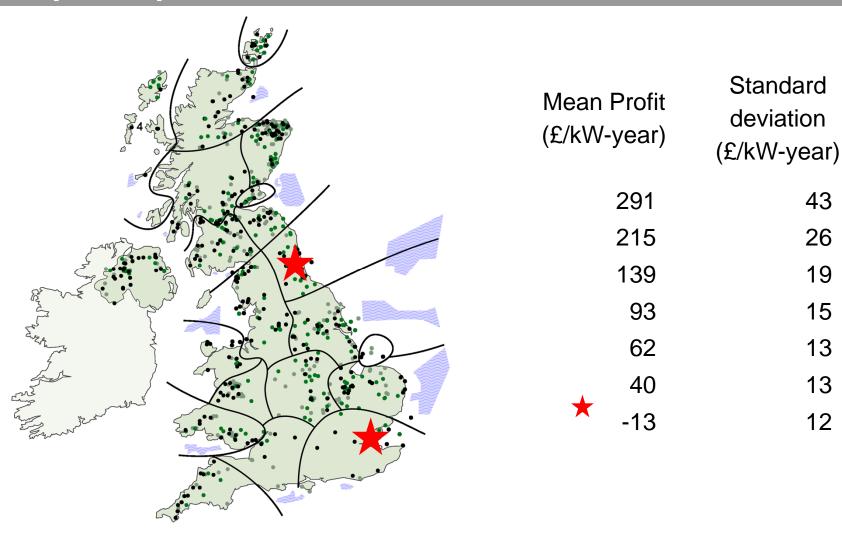
Mean Profit (£/kW-year)	Standard deviation (£/kW-year)
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* 62	13





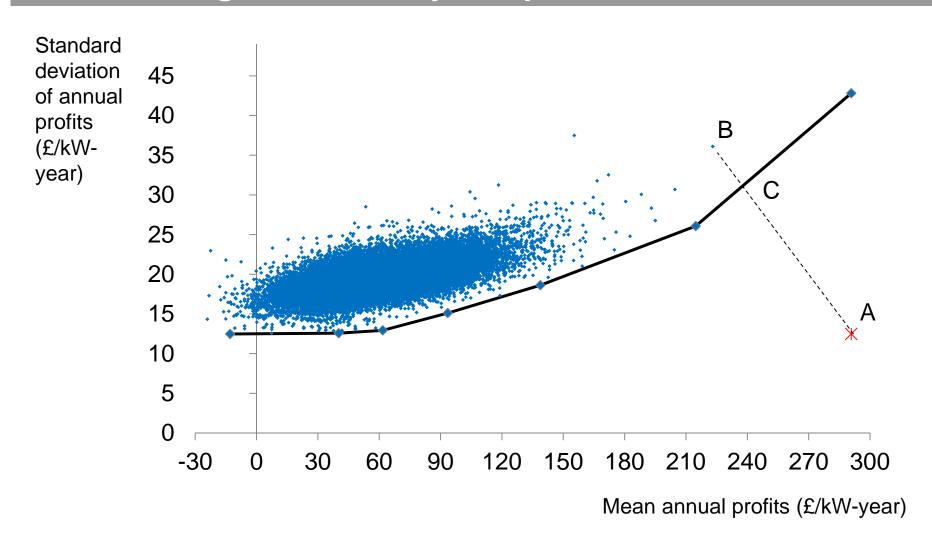
Mean Profit (£/kW-year)	Standard deviation (£/kW-year)
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215	26
139	19
93	15
62	13
★ 40	13





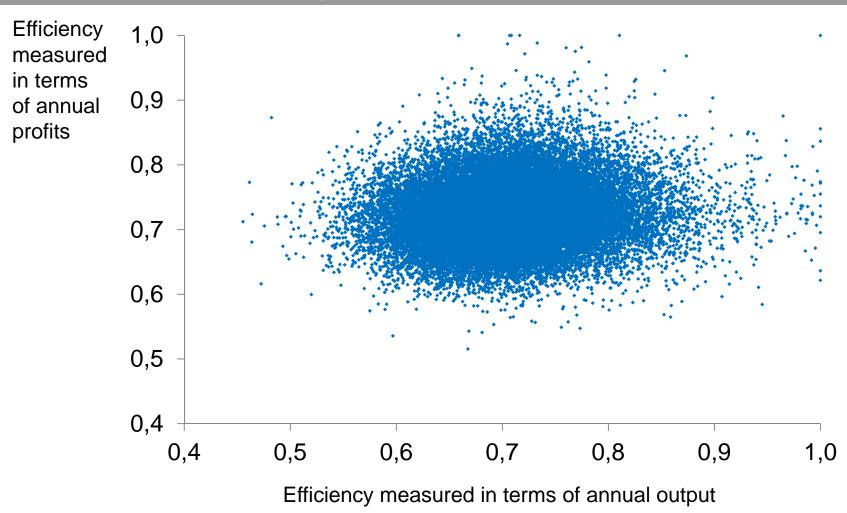


Measuring the efficiency of a portfolio





Is output efficiency informative?





Conclusions

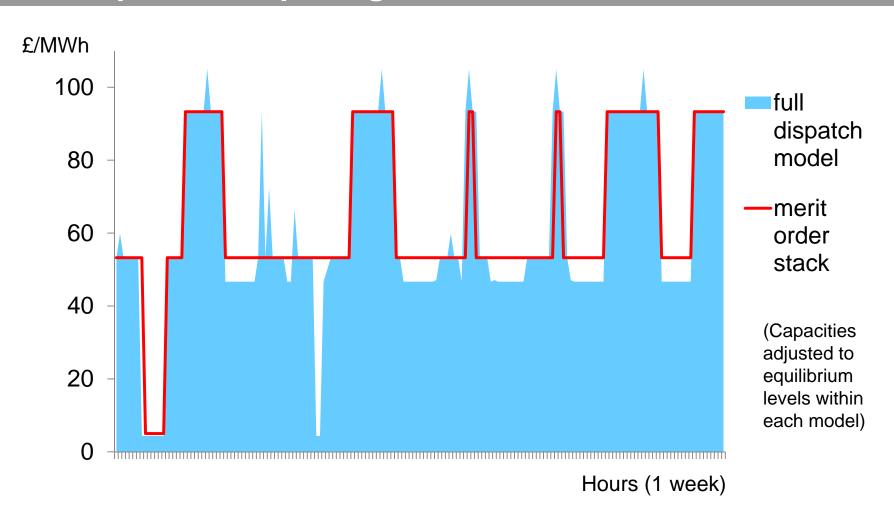
- Year-on-year changes in weather lead to economically important variations in wind farm profits
- A relatively small portfolio can dampen these
- Studying the mean-variance properties of a portfolio's output will not tell you much about its profits



Extensions

- Study portfolios of on- and off-shore wind farms
- Weed out unprofitable farms from the model
- Consider a more sophisticated price-setting process

Comparison of pricing models



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