

On Real-Time Pricing in the NZEM

EPOC Winter Workshop 2023

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Outline



- Real-time prices
- Time Weighted Average Prices (TWAP)
- Forecast Prices
- Conclusions

Real-time Pricing (RTP)





Source: Adapted from Electricity Authority

Research Questions



• Time-Weighted Average Prices (TWAP)

- How is TWAP different from other metrics?
- What incentives does TWAP give to a load or a generator?

• Forecast Prices

• Is the latest short price-responsive schedule (PRSS) the best price to be used for final settlement if the real-time dispatch price is unavailable?

• Real-Time Pricing Effectiveness

• What measures can we take to improve RTP?



Time-Weighted Average Prices

TWAP or LWAP/GWAP?



Single-node model P_5 P_4 System Marginal Cost ⁶ ⁴ ⁷ ⁴ LWAP TWAP P_1 L_2 L_5 L₃ Load L_4 L_1

Assumption: Equal time duration for all points

$$LWAP = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{5} L_i P_i}{\sum_{i=1}^{5} L_i}$$
$$GWAP = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{5} G_i P_i}{\sum_{i=1}^{5} G_i}$$

$$TWAP = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{5} P_i}{5}$$

TWAP vs LWAP



(a) Scatter plot of the difference between TWAP and LWAP for HAY0331 (GXP)

01 November 2022 to 30 June 2023

- TWAP is lower than LWAP most of the time
- Significantly lower TWAP observed at trading periods 12 to 16



(b) Scatter plot of the difference between TWAP and LWAP for HLY0331 (GXP)

Data Source: EMI Datasets



TWAP vs GWAP



Block Dispatch: Waitaki Chain

Point of Connection Code	Unit Code	Plant Name
AVI2201	AVI0	Aviemore
BEN2202	BENO	Benmore
OHA2201	OHA0	Ōhau A
OHB2201	ОНВО	Ōhau B
OHC2201	ОНСО	Ōhau C
WTK0111	WTK0	Waitaki

Dispatch Prices: BEN2202 Prices

Total Generation: Sum of the initial megawatts



Scatter plot of the difference between TWAP and GWAP for the Waitaki Chain

Data Source: EMI Datasets

01 November 2022 to 30 June 2023

- TWAP is lower than GWAP most of the time
- Significantly lower TWAP is observed at trading periods 12 to 16 and 34 to 37

TWAP vs GWAP



Block Dispatch: Upper Waikato Chain

Point of Connection Code	Unit Code	Plant Name
ARA2201	ARA0	Aratiatia
ATI2201	ATI0	Ātiamuri
ОНК2201	ОНКО	Ōhakuri
WKM2201	WKM0	Whakamaru

Dispatch Prices: WKM2201 Prices

Total Generation: Sum of the initial megawatts



Scatter plot of the difference between TWAP and GWAP for Upper Waikato Chain

Data Source: EMI Datasets

01 November 2022 to 30 June 2023

- TWAP is lower than GWAP most of the time
- Significantly lower TWAP observed at trading periods 10 to 15

TWAP vs GWAP



Block Dispatch: Lower Waikato Chain

Point of Connection Code	Unit Code	Plant Name
ARI1101	ARI0	Arapuni
ARI1102	ARI0	Arapuni
KPO1101	KPO0	Karāpiro
MTI2201	MTI0	Maraetai
WPA2201	WPA0	Waipāpa

Dispatch Prices: Average of ARI1101 and ARI1102 Prices Total Generation: Sum of the initial megawatts



Scatter plot of the difference between TWAP and GWAP for Lower Waikato Chain

Data Source: EMI Datasets

01 November 2022 to 30 June 2023

- TWAP is lower than GWAP most of the time
- Significantly lower TWAP observed at trading periods 12 to 15



Example: Price-taking load with value of energy equals \$200/MWh reduces consumption when the price quadruples. Savings for consumers is compared under TWAP and LWAP.

\$/MWh 100 100 400 100 100 100 TWAP Load Image: state stat	ice, \$/MWh 150 nption, MWh 60 ost, \$ 9,000	\$/MWh Load 120MW	100 10	0 400	100	100	100	TWAP Final Price, \$/MWh	150
Load 120MW	ice, \$/MWh 150 nption, MWh 60 ost, \$ 9,000	Load 120MW				I		Final Price, \$/MWh	150
Load 120MW Total Co	nption, MWh 60 ost, \$ 9,000	Load 120MW						Consumption MWh	
120MW Total Co	ost, \$ 9,000	120MW						Consumption, www	50
								Total Cost, \$	7,500
								Reduced Consumption, MWh	10
								Savings, \$	1,500
								Cost of Reduction, \$	2,000
LWAP								Value Gain/(Loss), \$	(500)
Final Price	ice, \$/MWh 150								
Consum	nption, MWh 60							LWAP	
1 2 3 4 5 6 <u>Total Co</u>	ost, \$ 9,000		1 2	3	4	5	6	Final Price, \$/MWh	100
Dispatch Intervals				Dispatch	n Intervals	5		Consumption, MWh	50
								Total Cost, \$	5,000
								Reduced Consumption, MWh	10
								Savings, \$	4,000
								Cost of Reduction, \$	2,000
								Value Gain/(Loss), \$	2,000

Incentives for generators



Example: Peaking Plant Marginal Cost = \$200/MWh Dispatch Duration: 5 Minutes

TWAP

Cost = \$200/MWh Revenue= \$150/MWh <u>Loss = \$50/MWh</u>

GWAP

Cost = \$200/MWh Revenue = \$400/MWh Gain = \$200/MWh







Dispatch Prices LEGEND:

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NEW ZEALAND

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Forecast Price - the latest short price-responsive schedule (PRSS) that was used due to the unavailability of real-time dispatch prices.

Short price-responsive schedule (PRSS) - produced every 30 minutes at the 3rd and 33rd minutes, including the existing and succeeding 7 trading periods.

PRSS Timetable Example

Trading	Time	0:03	0:33	1:03	1:33	2:03	2:33	3:03	3:33	
Period	Start	Run								
TP 1	0:00	1								
TP 2	0:30	2	1							
TP 3	1:00	3	2	1						
TP 4	1:30	4	3	2	1				Forec	ast
TP 5	2:00	5	4	3	2	1			Price	ρ
TP 6	2:30	6	5	4	3	2	1			
TP 7	3:00	7	6	5	4	3	2	1		
TP 8	3:30	8	7	6	5	4	3	2 /	1	
TP 9	4:00		8	7	6	5	4	3	2	
TP 10	4:30			8	7	6	5	4	3	
TP 11	5:00				8	7	6	5	4	



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TP 1	0:00	1							
TP 2	0:30	2	1						
TP 3	1:00	3	2	1					
TP 4	1:30	4	3	2	1				
TP 5	2:00	5	4	3	2	1			
TP 6	2:30	6	5	4	3	2	1		
TP 7	3:00	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	
TP 8	3:30	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
TP 9	4:00		8	7	6	5	4	3	2
TP 10	4:30			8	7	6	5	4	3
TP 11	5:00				8	7	6	5	4

Forecast and Final Prices







Data Source: EMI Datasets







Example Use of Forecast Prices

Data Source: EMI Datasets



Conclusions

Conclusions



- When prices are high, RTP is intended to incentivise loads to decrease consumption or generators to increase production.
- > Time-weighted average pricing (TWAP) attenuates these incentives.
- Price forecasts using the PRSS data can give unexpected prices that may deviate from the other prices within the trading period.
- Recommendations:
 - Limitation of the use of forecast prices from PRSS; only if there is still no dispatch price after a certain period (e.g. 10 minutes)
 - Real-time pricing settlement for each dispatch interval



Thank you!

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