

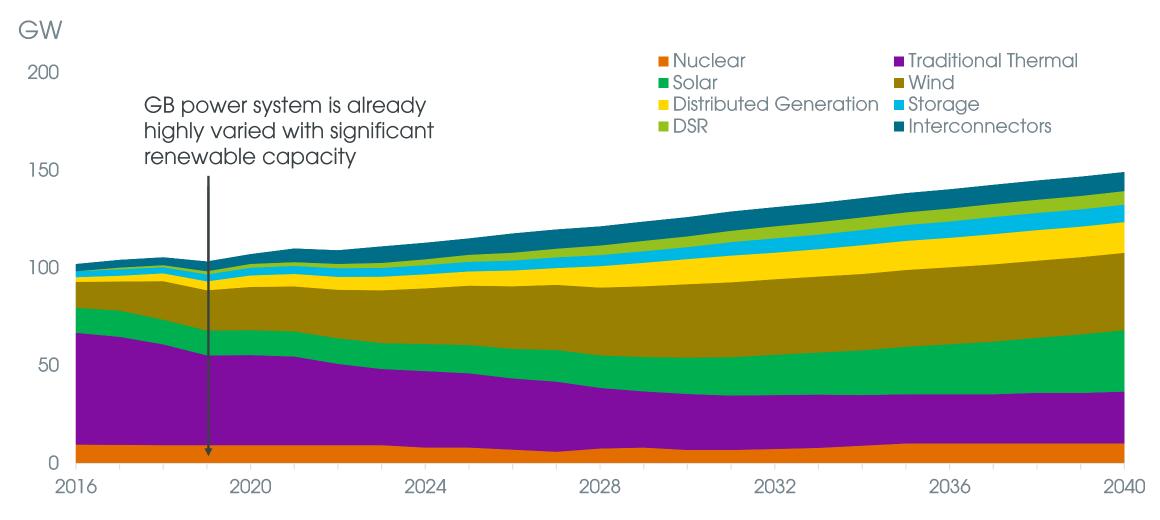
How Behind the Meter storage is changing how we trade power

Wendel Hortop



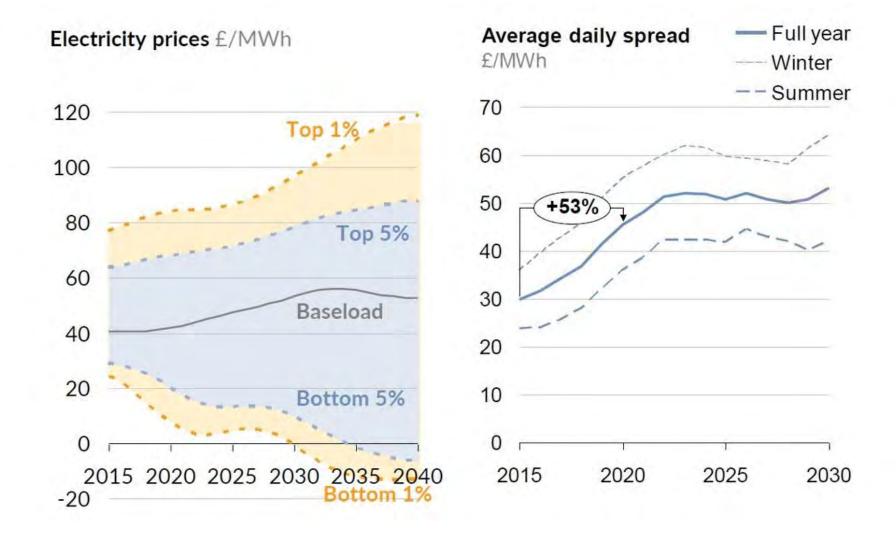


Our energy system is changing...



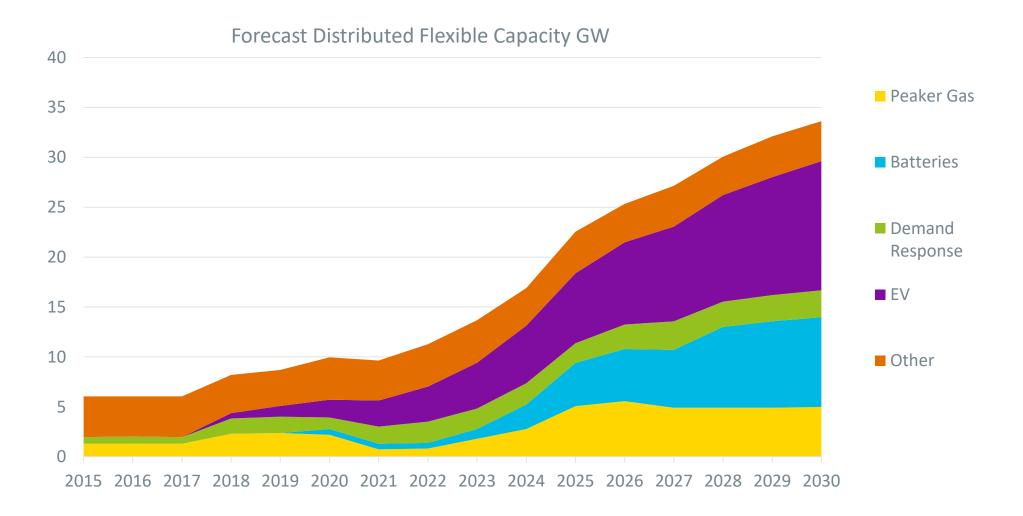


... which is leading to more price volatility...





...and flexibility is likely to be the winner



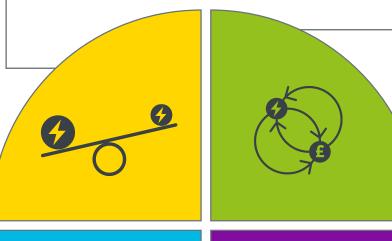


How has behind-the meter storage changed?

What forms a storage revenue stack?

Balancing services

Battery storage can provide frequency response services to help National Grid balance electricity supply and demand in real-time. Growing renewable penetration is increasing demand for fast-acting frequency response.

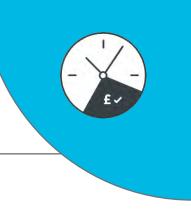


Energy markets

Increased volatility in wholesale electricity markets creates opportunities for batteries to respond to market signals and take advantage of price arbitrage opportunities.

Embedded benefits

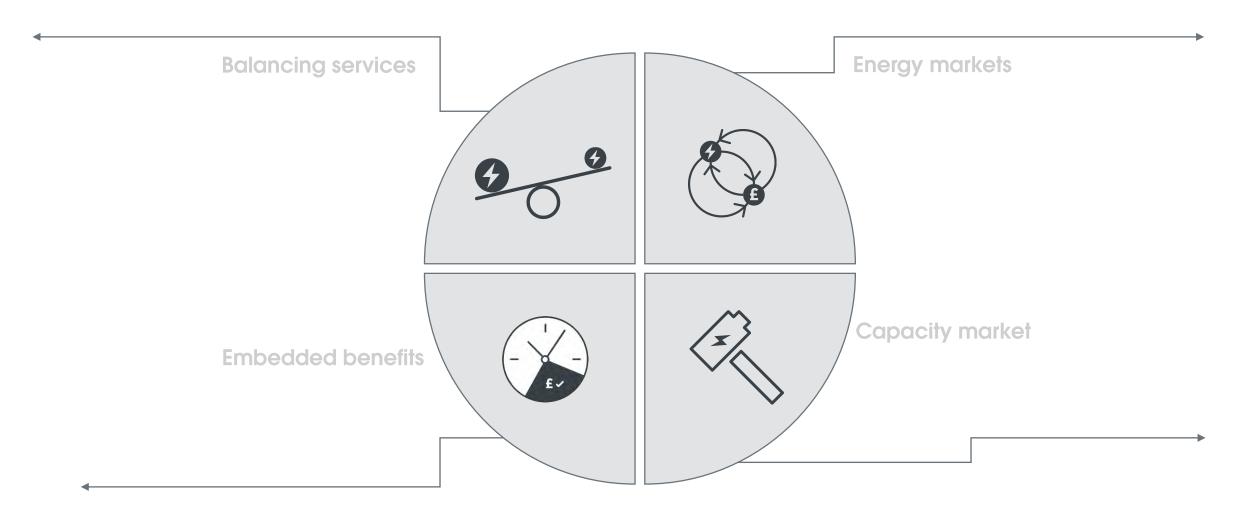
Distribution-connected batteries are not liable for some network charges and can secure payments for reducing suppliers' net demand and network charges.



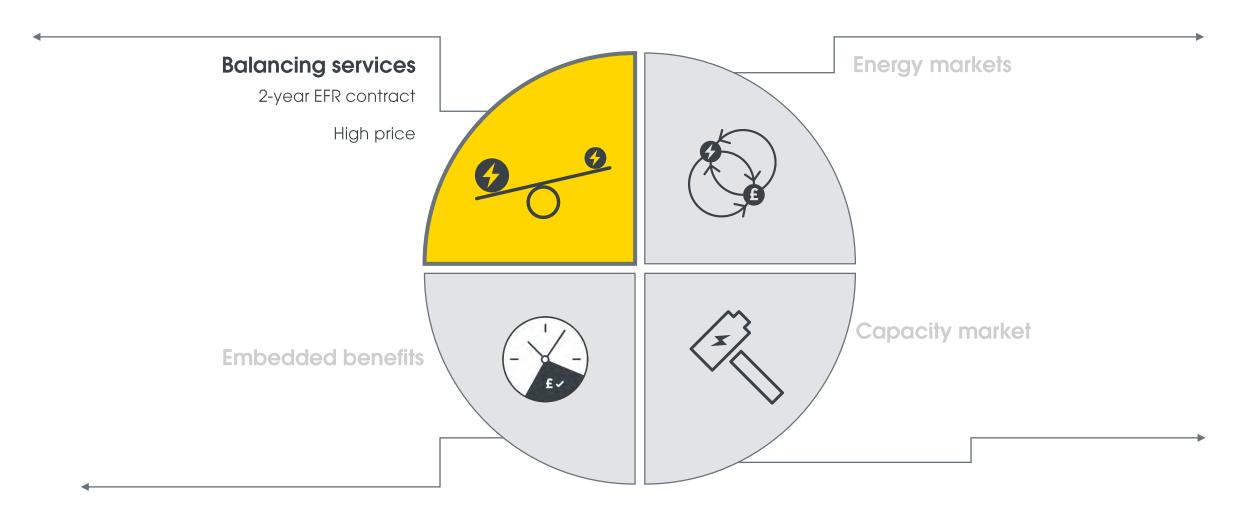
Capacity market

Batteries can participate in the Capacity
Market and earn subsidies to help increase
security of supply during system 'stress'
events.

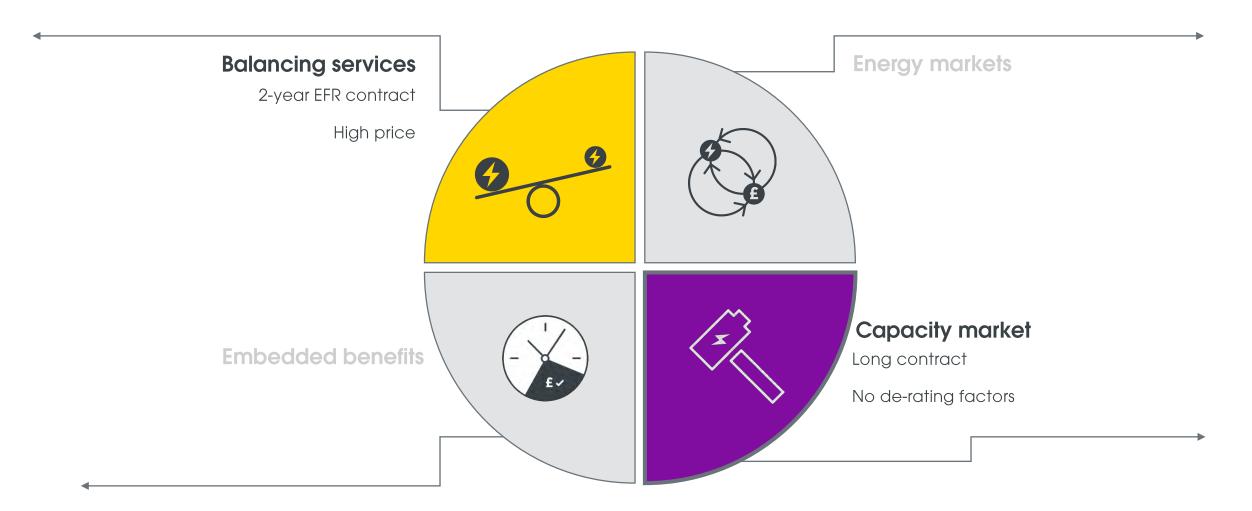




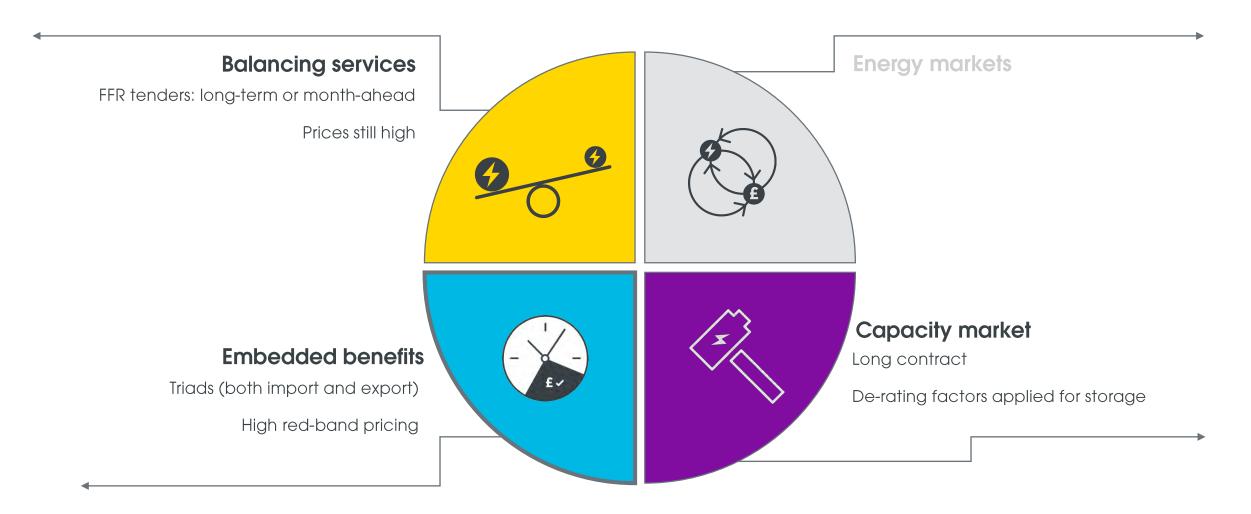




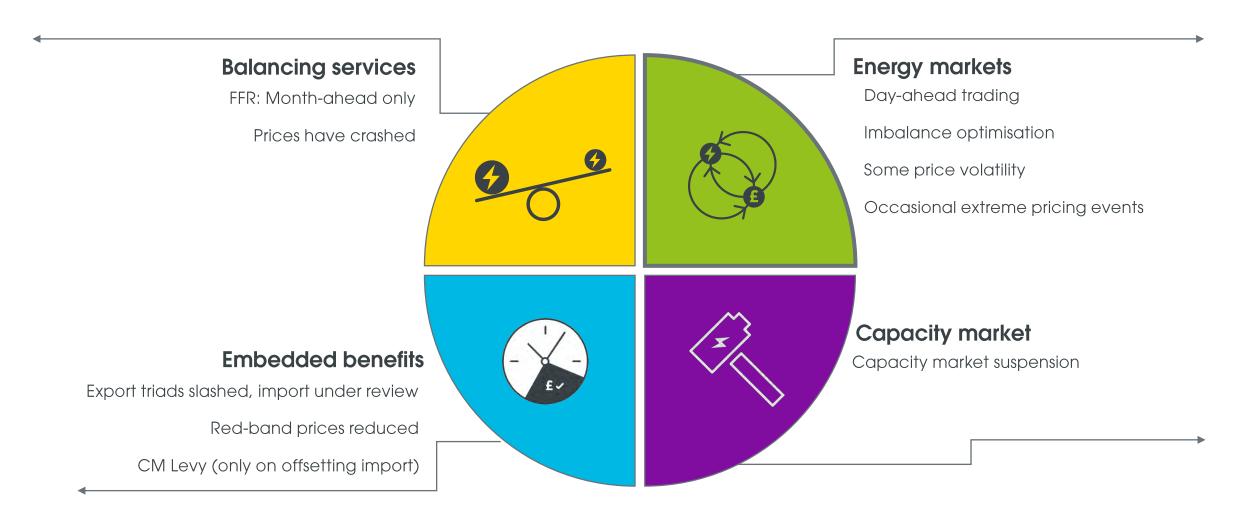




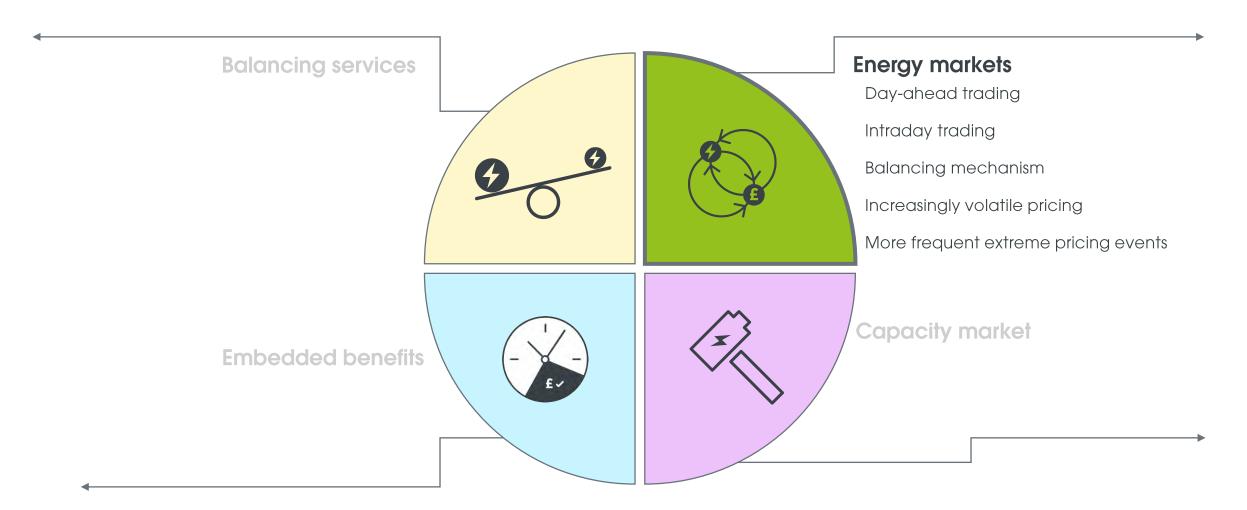






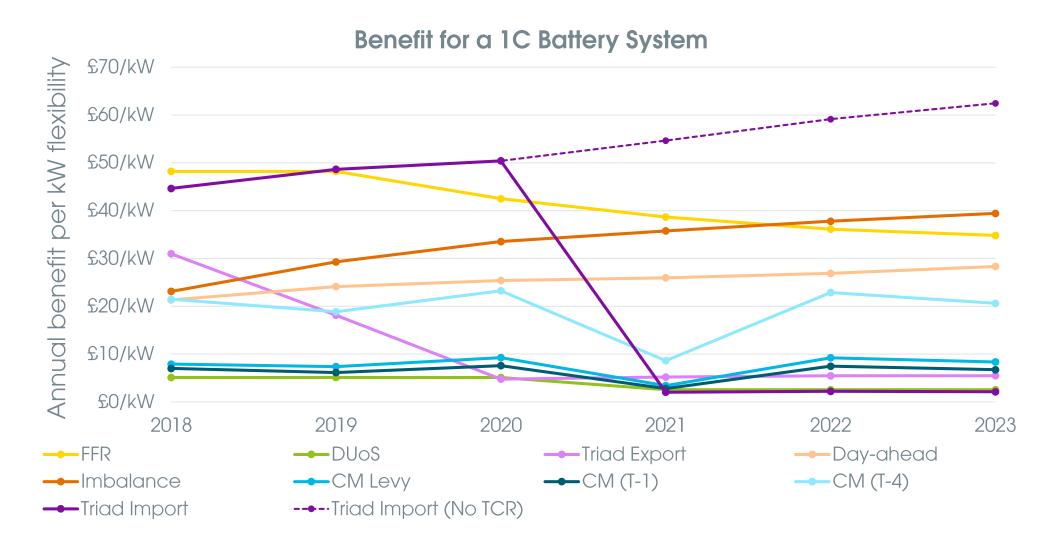






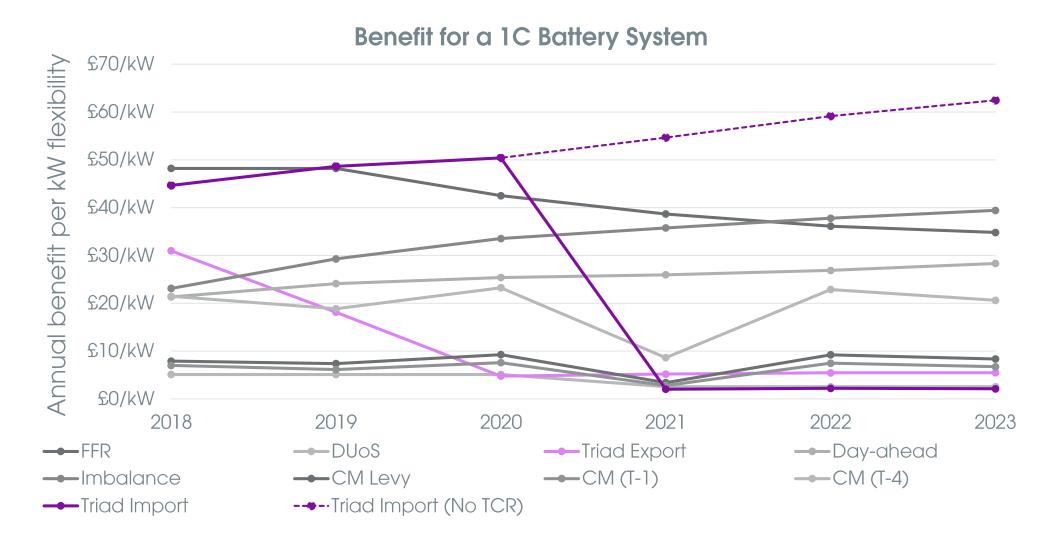


These all contribute to a mixed revenue stack...



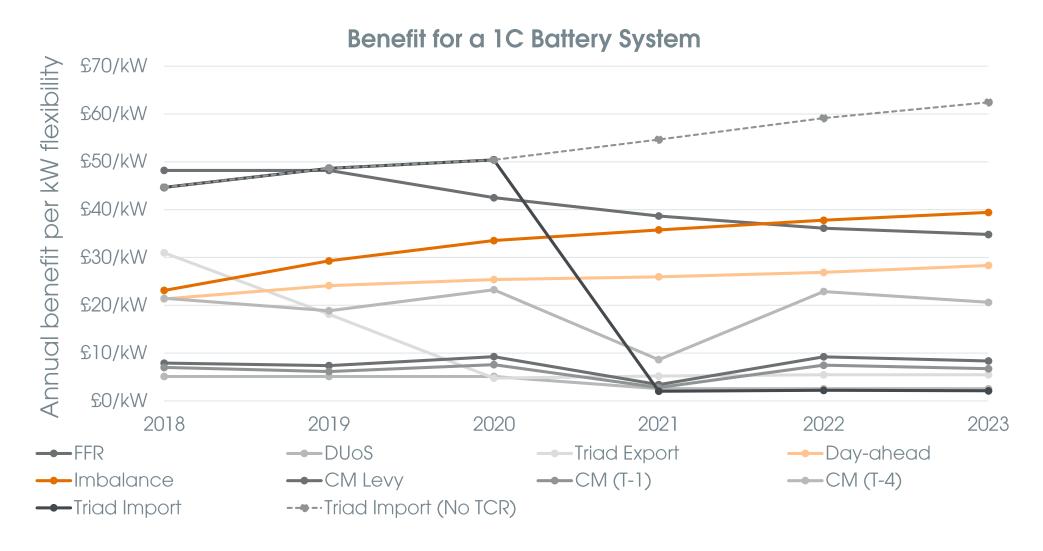


...however triads are likely to be removed by 2023 latest...





...with energy trading value increasing to take its place





How do supplier relationships change?

What is the traditional supplier relationship for behind the meter storage?



Commodity price

Fixed

- Lock-in long term fixed price for import
- Reduces risk

Supplier charges

Pass-through

 Allows peak-price avoidance, primarily triads

Supplier engagement

Limited/none

 Supplier has little or no knowledge of actions performed on-site



What does it look like now?



Commodity price

Flexible

- Trading on futures market
- Reacting to imbalance
- Increased risk, but increased value

Supplier charges

Pass-through

Allows peak-price avoidance, primarily triads

Supplier engagement

Full participant

- Supplier provides price forecast
- Supplier is an active participant of any actions taken
- Supplier takes on trading risk



How do we optimise the assets?

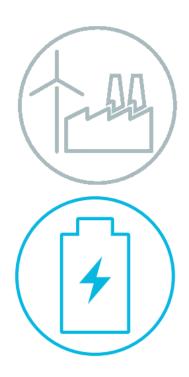
Trading, optimising and dispatching Behind the Meter storage means increased complexity...



- Site demand
- On-site generation
- Site import/export constraints



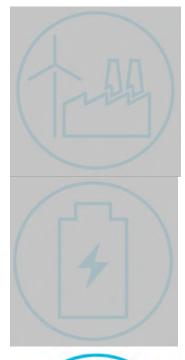
Trading, optimising and dispatching Behind the Meter storage means increased complexity...



- Site demand
- On-site generation
- Site import/export constraints
- Battery state of charge
- Battery efficiency
- System degradation & throughput cost



Trading, optimising and dispatching Behind the Meter storage means increased complexity...



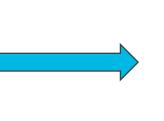


- Site demand
- On-site generation
- Site import/export constraints
- Battery state of charge
- Battery efficiency
- System degradation & throughput cost
- Commodity costs
- Non-commodity costs
- Import/export price differences



...which means automation is key







Moving from manned trading desk to cloud-based, AI controlled trading and dispatch means:

- Improved optimisation with more complex inputs
- More frequent optimisation and trading, opening up more opportunities within day
- Trading of increased number of smaller, distributed assets



Dynamic Demand 2.0 Optimiser

Open Energi's DD2.0 Optimiser produces the best demand or generation profile for the asset according to market forecasts and the latest price signals.

This optimisation is carried out incrementally in three timeframes:

- 1. A long-term optimisation profile is generated ahead of time based on long-term price signals (day-ahead prices, value of FFR contract, etc).
- 2. During the day, the long-term profile is refined with any intraday signals such as spot trading or imbalance opportunities.
- 3. Real-time services such as FFR are overlaid on top of the intraday signal if it is economical to do so.

This optimisation process ensures that the asset is always performing the most economical action given the available information and that it is possible to seamlessly change over between contracts based on their monetary value.



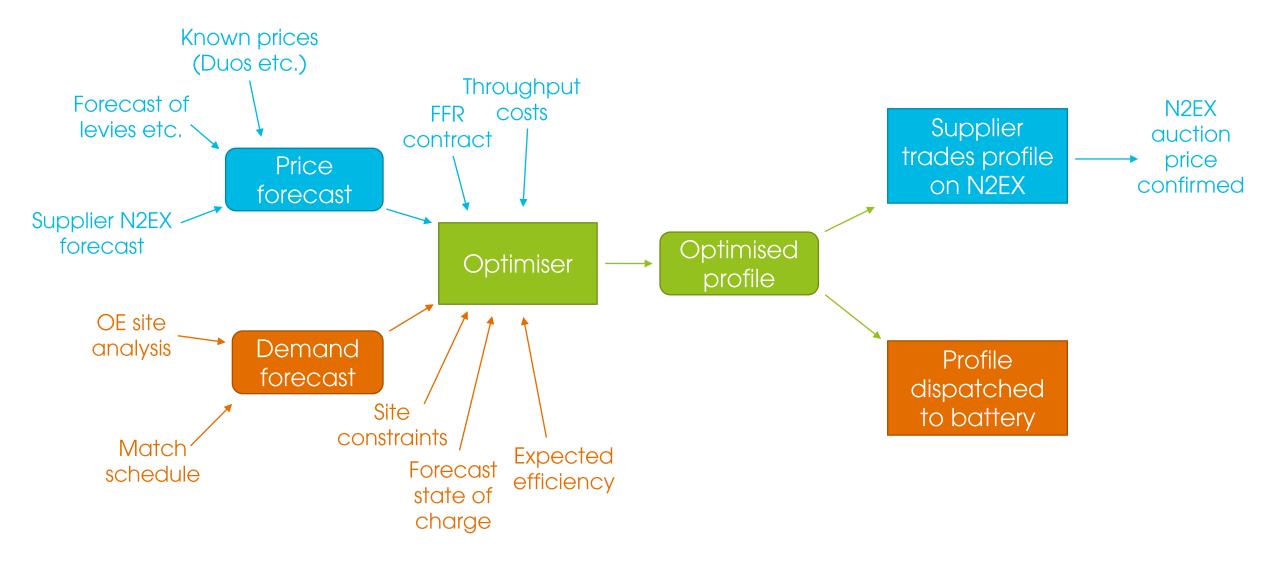
Case Study: battery storage Arsenal Football Club & Pivot Power

"Battery storage is an incredibly flexible asset and we're delighted to be working with Open Energi to ensure Arsenal receive the maximum benefits from this system. Open Energi's track record of optimising and managing batteries speaks for itself and their insight and expertise has been invaluable in bringing this project to fruition."

Matt Allen, Founder & CEO Pivot Power

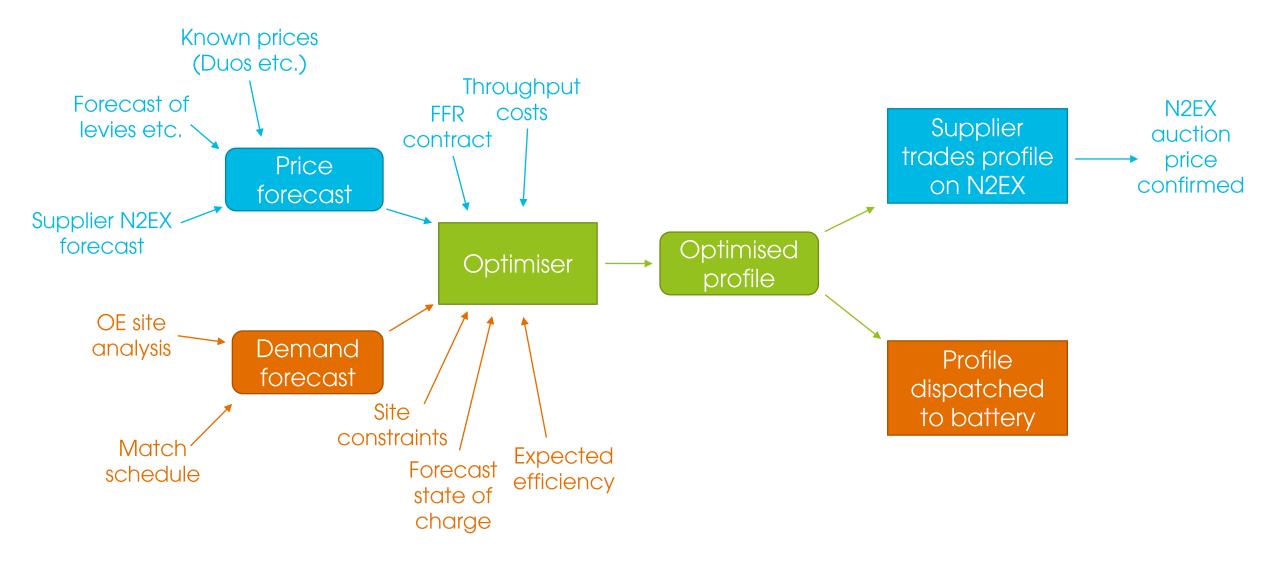
- Open Energi is automating trading and optimisation of a battery storage system installed at Arsenal on behalf of Pivot Power.
- The 2MW/2.5MWh battery can store enough energy to run Emirates Stadium from kick-off to full time.
- Dynamic Demand 2.0 trades and optimises the battery in real-time against a combination of day-ahead, intra-day and real-time price signals whilst managing state of charge and limiting degradation.
- It is bringing Arsenal immediate benefits, cutting electricity bills, and earning money by supporting a low-carbon grid.

Day-ahead optimisation flow



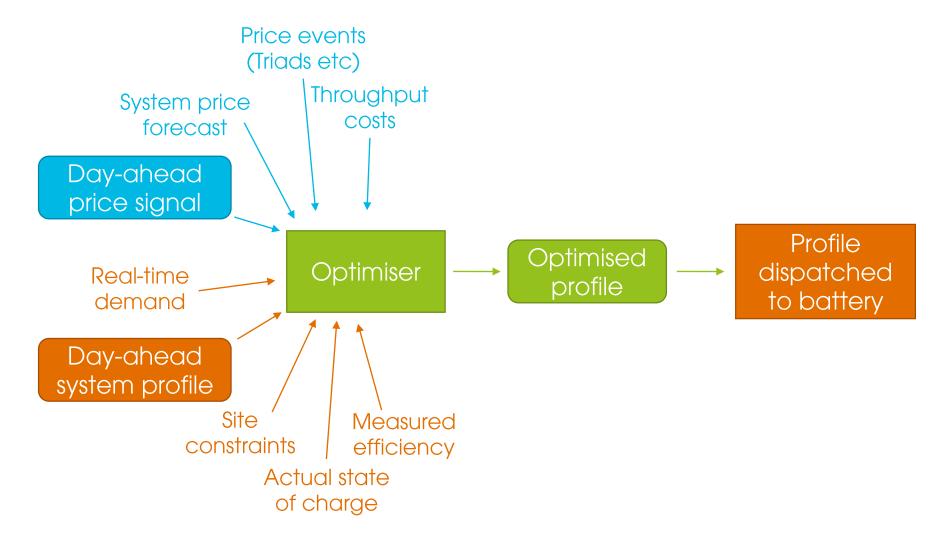


Day-ahead optimisation flow



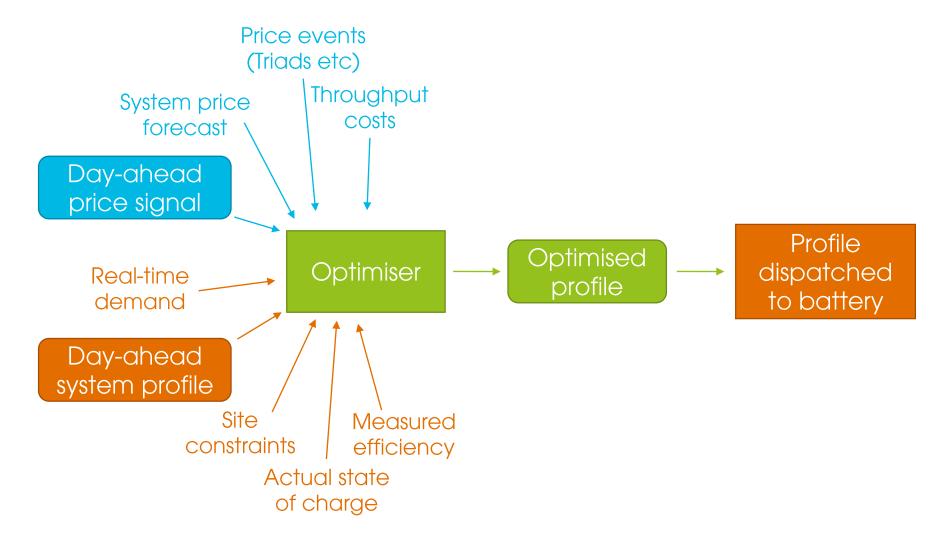


Within-day optimisation flow





Within-day optimisation flow



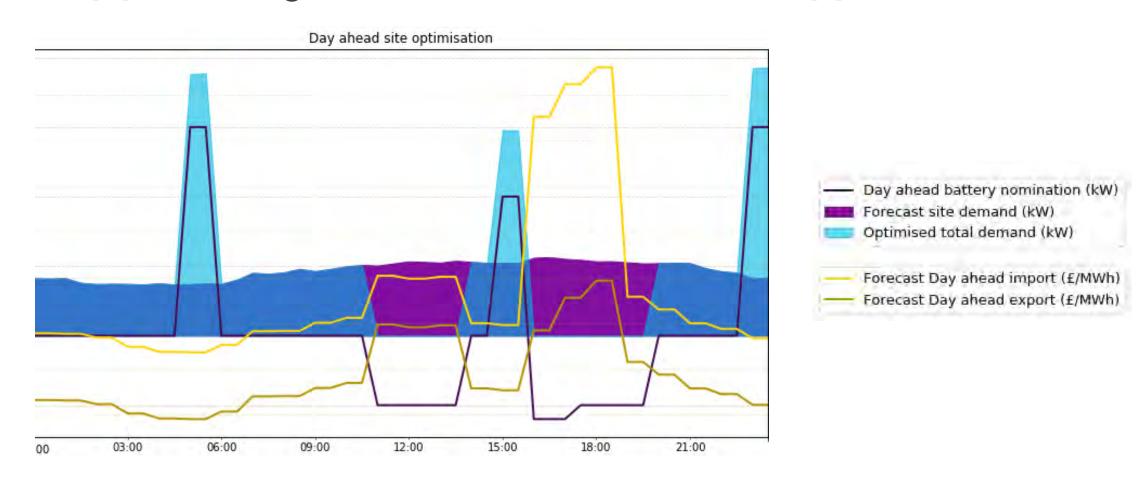


Combining known and forecast price signals a dayahead price signal is generated



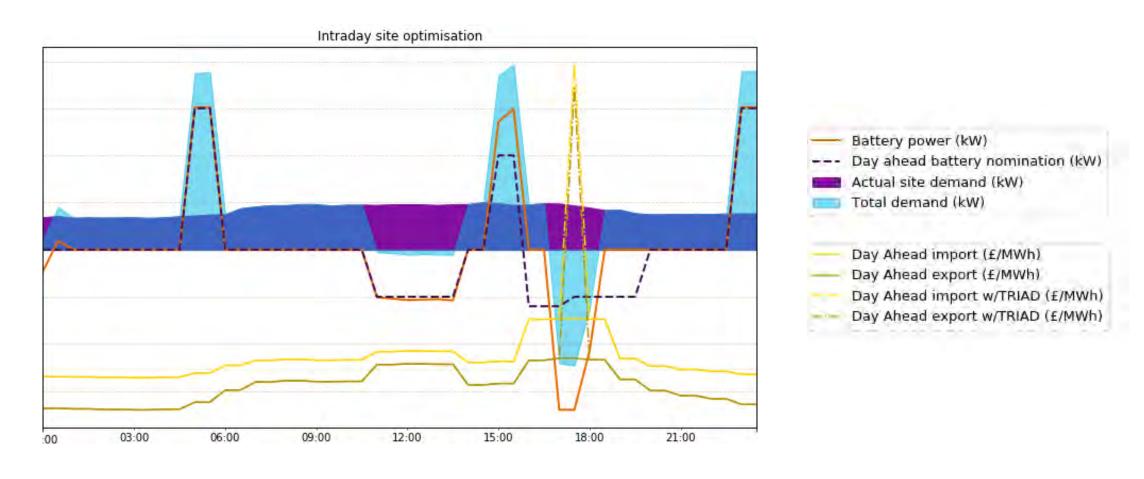


Along with our forecast of site demand an optimised battery profile is generated and returned to supplier





Within-day price events are forecast and system profile reoptimised





Active load following maximizes revenue from offsetting import charges





What's next?

Let's expand trading to other behind-the-meter assets





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