

# Aurora's Battery Benchmark: Bridging the Gap Between Revenue Indices and Forecasts

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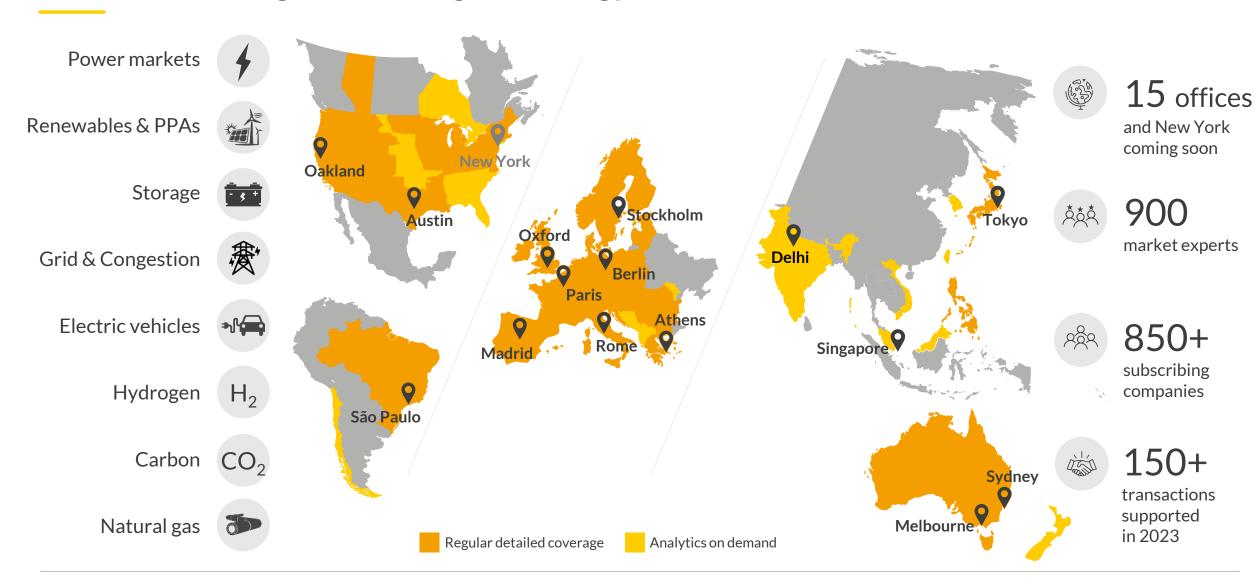
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## Aurora provides market leading forecasts & data-driven intelligence for the global energy transition







## CHRONOS Battery valuations, perfected

**CHRONOS** allows you to evaluate any storage asset or project using Aurora's cutting-edge proprietary battery dispatch engine

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- Backed by Aurora's trusted forecasts and team of experts
- Bankable methodology with reliance available
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Evaluate as many opportunities or scenarios as you require, without any consultancy lead times, for one yearly fee

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**Transactions** 





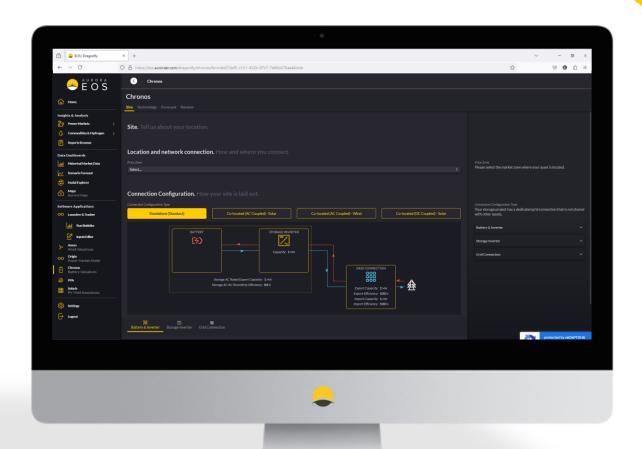
**Project Design Optimisation** 



**Portfolio Valuation** 



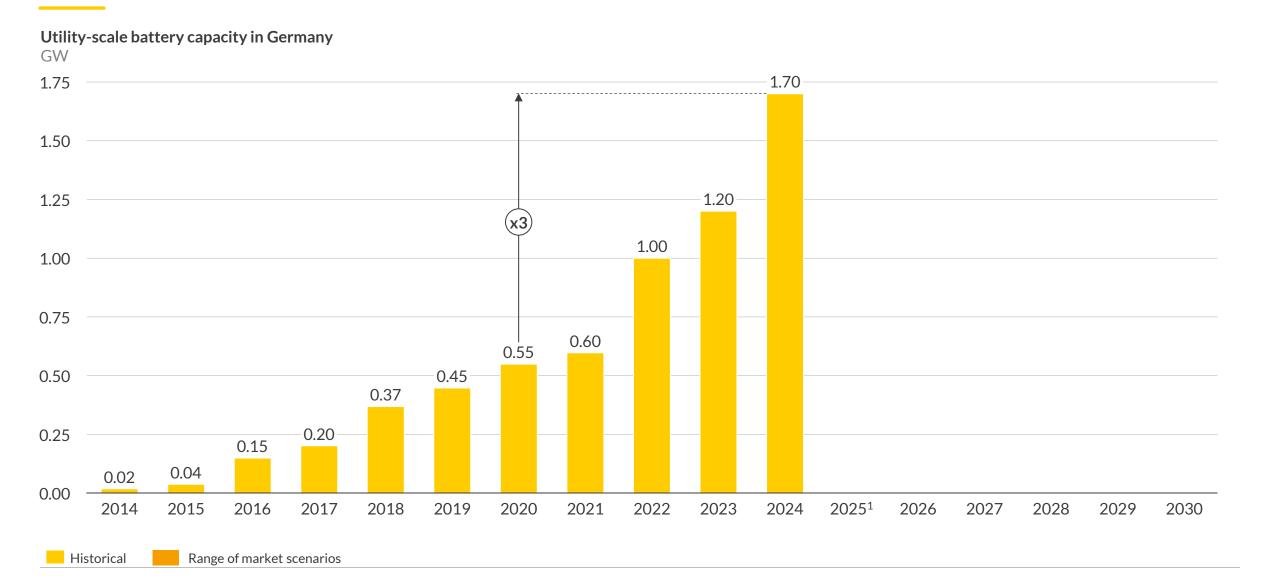
**Optimisation Benchmarking** 





# The German utility-scale battery market grew tremendously in the last years...

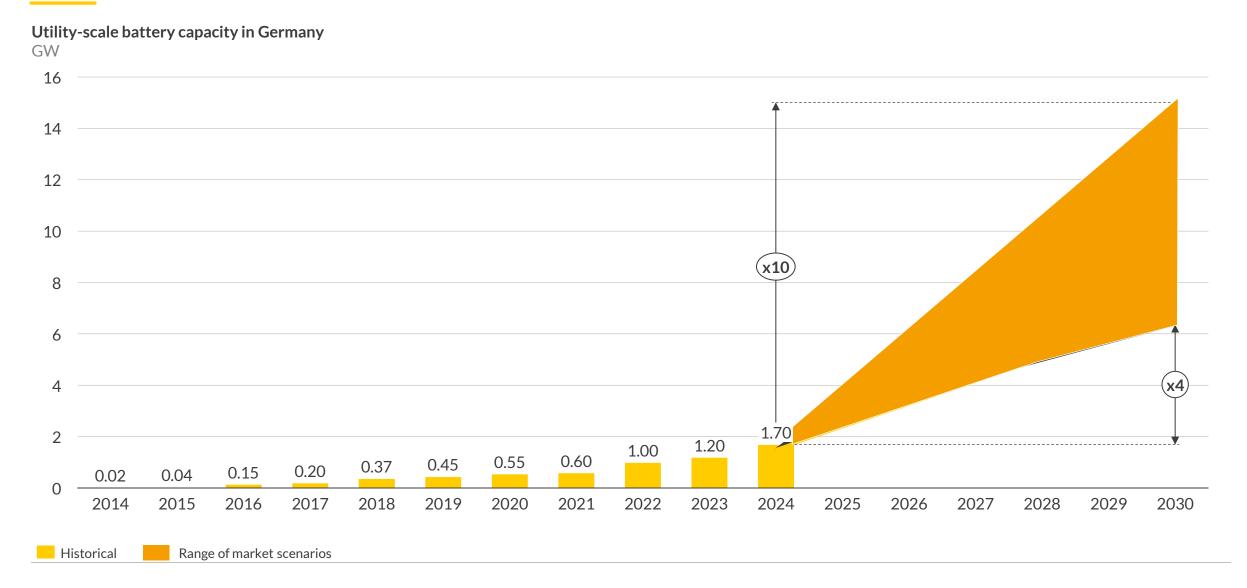




Source: RWTH Aachen University

## ...and is expected to continue to grow – however, the extent of growth varies strongly between studies



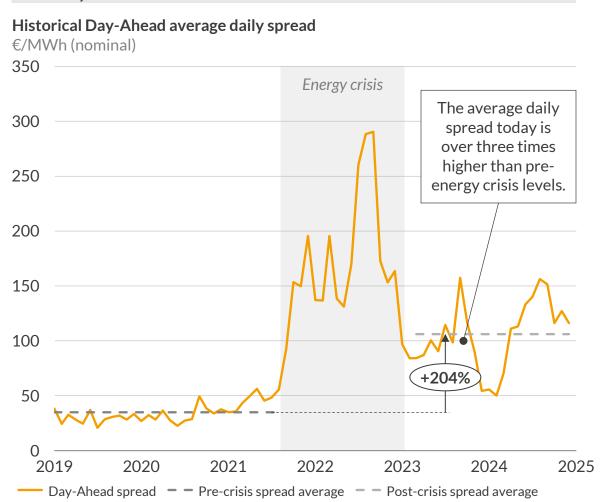


## This growth is driven by high market volatility, which is now more than three times higher than before the energy crisis

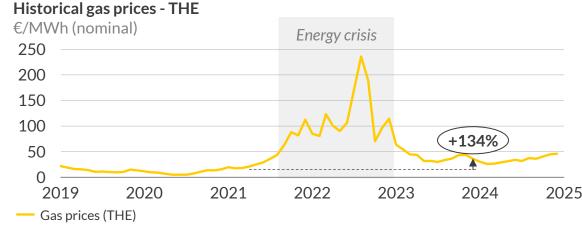




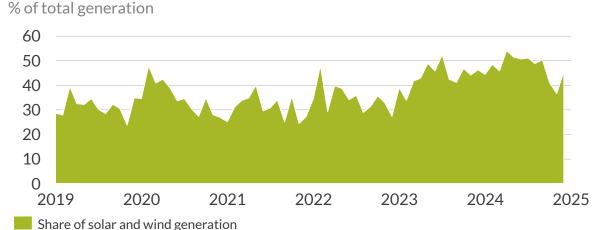
Even after the energy crisis, the daily spread on the Day-Ahead market stayed on a level above 100€/MWh







#### Share of solar and wind generation<sup>1</sup>

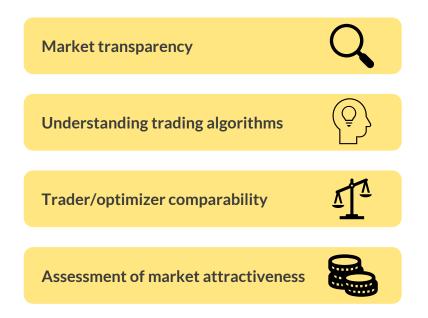


<sup>1)</sup> Share of renewable generation (including Solar PV, Onshore Wind, Offshore Wind) on total output.

# Battery benchmarks play a crucial role for market growth, with an increasing number of indices being published in Germany



#### Indices are important for various reasons



More and more BESS indices get published with different methodologies



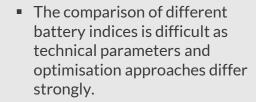
#### **Aurora's Battery Benchmark**

- The first benchmark that uses a consistent methodology between historical backcast and future forecasted revenue analysis.
- The benchmark validates our Chronos trader and provides insights into how our forecasted results may differ from your asset's performance.

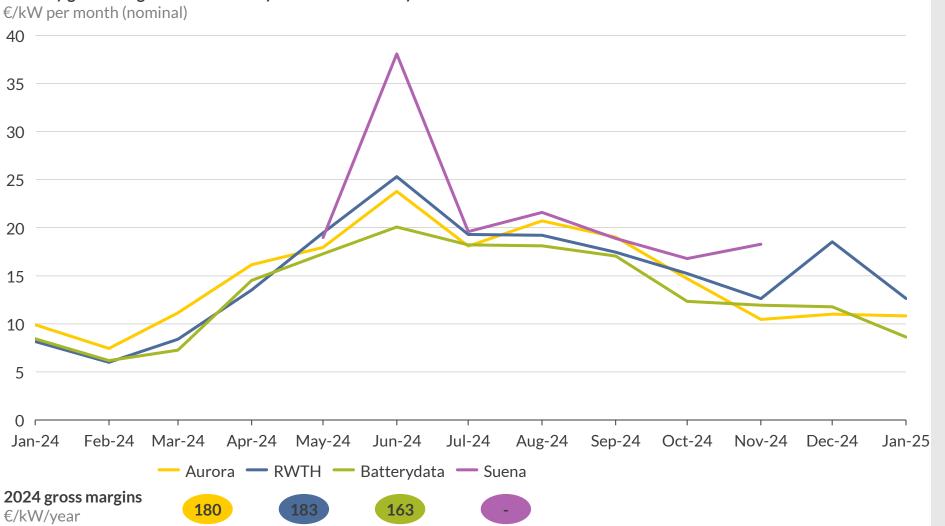
Monthly gross margins of a 2h battery in different battery indices

## Despite significant methodological differences, most published indices have a similar magnitude and show a strong seasonal pattern





- The main differences between benchmarks are:
  - Cycling target
  - Round-trip efficiency
  - Availability
  - Included markets
  - Perfect vs. imperfect foresight
- Despite these strong differences, all indices show a strong seasonal pattern.



## Our dispatch model optimises daily between energy arbitrage and ancillary services



Our battery dispatch model is solved in **blocks of 1 day** (96 quarter-hours), determining all actions for each block before moving onto the next block. Each block is solved in two stages:



#### **Scheduling Phase**

#### **Outputs:**

- Day-Ahead wholesale market positions (at hourly granularity)
- FCR and aFRR capacity markets (at 4-hourly block granularity) commitments

#### Method:

The Scheduling Phase is solved with an optimisation approach, with up to 32h foresight of remaining prices (for Day-Ahead, FCR, and aFRR capacity). Participation in these markets also accounts for the opportunity cost of participating in the Intraday and the aFRR energy markets.

#### **Dispatch Phase**

#### **Outputs:**

- Fulfilment (or non-fulfilment) of Day-Ahead, FCR, and aFRR capacity commitments
- Intraday market charging/discharging
- aFRR energy markets charging/discharging

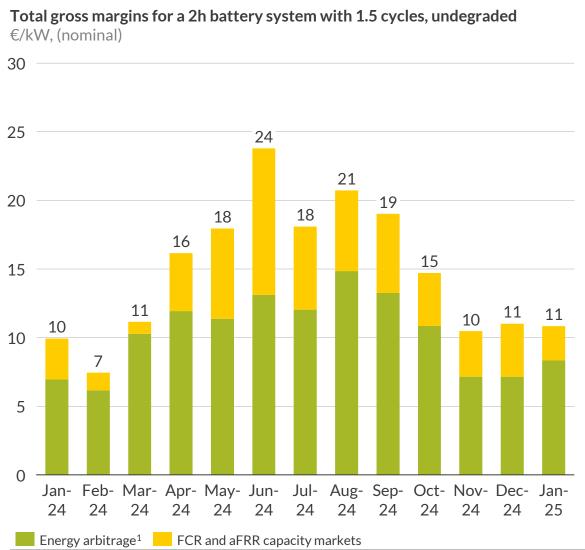
#### Method:

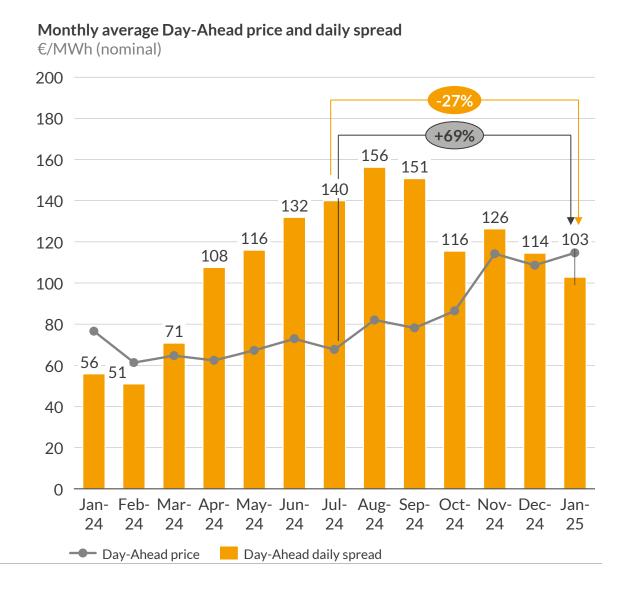
Day-Ahead, FCR, and aFRR capacity commitments are fulfilled first (subject to SoC conditions). The commitments of the Intraday and the aFRR energy markets are determined using a heuristic price threshold approach based on upcoming Day-Ahead prices. No foresight for the Intraday and the aFRR energy markets is assumed. Model accounts for upcoming commitments and applies penalties for missed actions.

1) State of charge.

## Battery operations are most profitable during the summer, when wholesale spreads are the highest





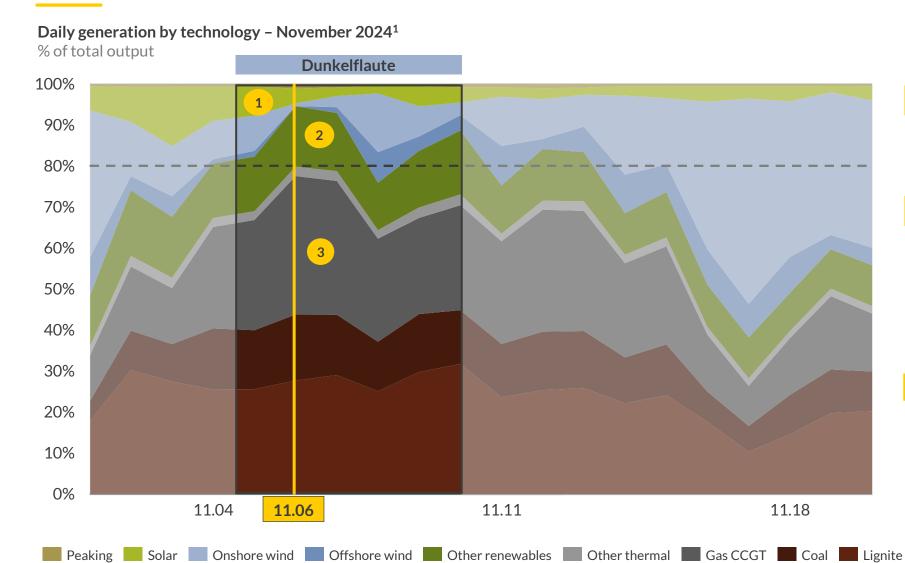


Sources: Aurora Energy Research, ENTSO-E

<sup>1)</sup> Energy arbitrage includes Day-Ahead, Intraday and aFRR energy trades.

## In November and December 2024, multiple Dunkelflaute events occurred, with wind and solar accounting for only 4% of total generation some days







#### 1 Lower than average RES<sup>2</sup> generation

 On 04.11, solar and wind generation dropped from an average level of 32%<sup>3</sup> to 18%.

#### 2 Strong doldrum

- On 06.11, wind generation represented less than 1% of total generation in Germany that day, which is 31pp below the 2024 average.
- On that day, RES<sup>2</sup> generation represented only 4% of the total output.

#### 3 Gas and biomass ramp up

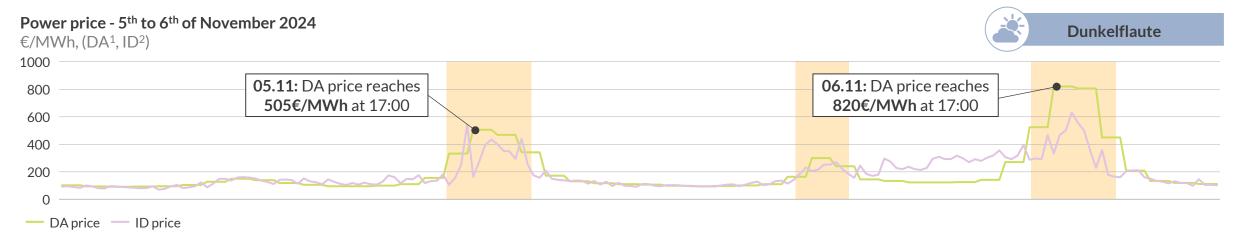
The missing solar and wind generation was mainly replaced by gas and biomass assets which greatly increased their output and represented 47% of total generation on 06.11.

1) The chart shows values between 01/11/2024 and 20/11/2024. 2) Includes Solar, Onshore Wind and Offshore wind. 3) Average of the 7 preceding days (28/10/2024 to 03/11/2024).

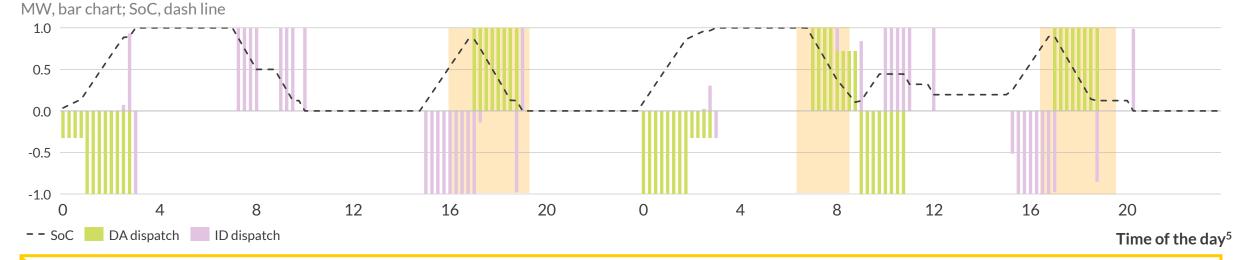
Sources: Aurora Energy Research, ENTSO-E

## During these Dunkelflaute events, price peaks on the Day-Ahead market can result in exceptionally high battery margins





Battery dispatch<sup>3</sup> and SoC<sup>4</sup> for a 1MW, 2h battery active on the wholesale market - 5<sup>th</sup> to 6<sup>th</sup> of November 2024

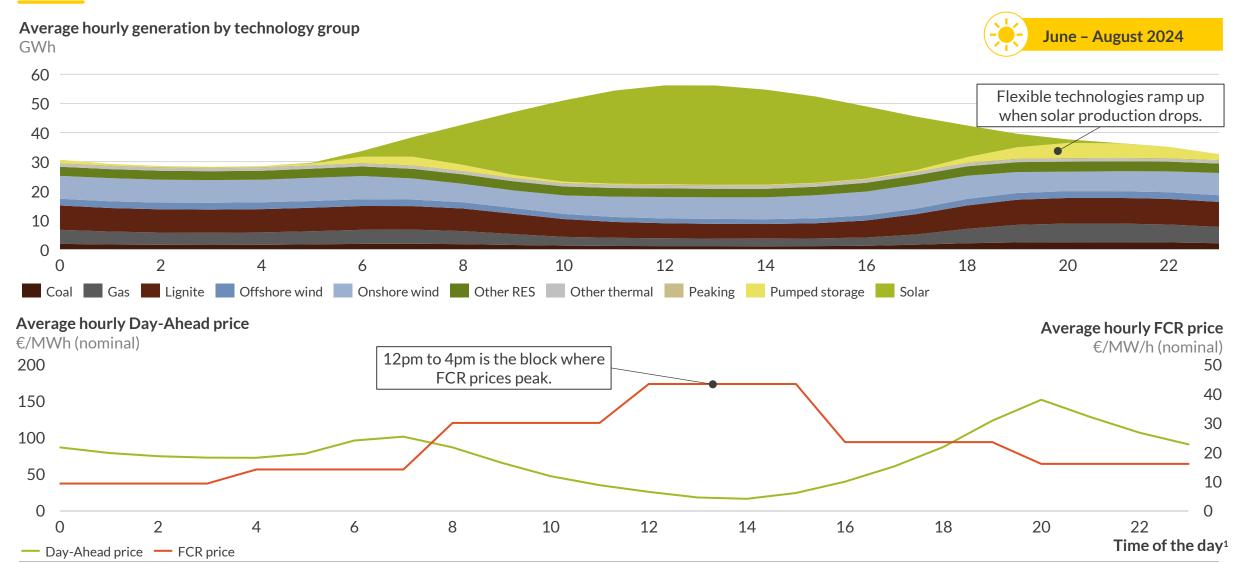


The battery takes advantage of the price peaks and exports on the Day-Ahead market. On 05.11 and 06.11 respectively, the battery makes 641 and 1,412€/MW.

<sup>1)</sup> Day-Ahead. 2) Intraday. 3) Discharging/export actions are shown as positive, while charging/import actions are shown as negative. 4) State of Charge. 5) Time Zone used for the above charts is CET (Central European Time).

## Ancillary market prices tend to peak when solar generation is high and thermal plants not running, which decreases supply for these markets





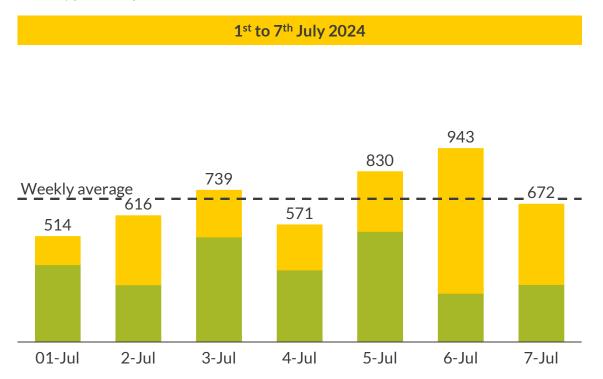
<sup>1)</sup> Time Zone used for the above charts is CEST (Central European Summer Time).

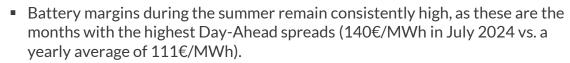
Source: ENTSO-E

## Despite single Dunkelflaute events in winter, high daily market volatility makes the summer the most promising period for battery revenues

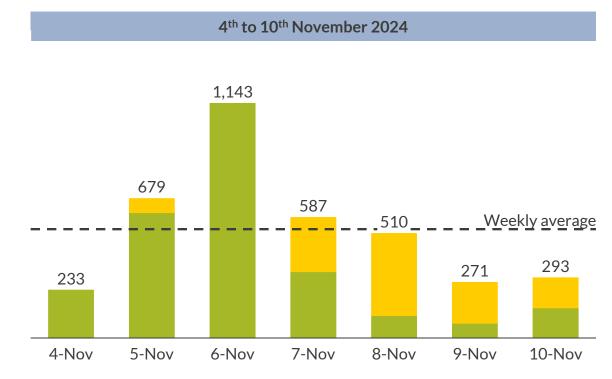
AUR 😂 RA

Total gross margins for a 2h battery system with 1.5 cycles, undegraded¹ €/MW, (nominal)









- On the 6<sup>th</sup> of November, when the Day-Ahead reaches 820€/MWh at 5pm, the battery has exceptionally high margins of 1,143 €/MW. However, this day more than two times more profitable than the average day in that week.
- In November 2024, a battery made 349 €/MW/day on average.

Energy arbitrage<sup>2</sup> FCR and aFRR capacity markets

1) The 2h battery is operating on the Day-Ahead, Intraday, FCR, aFRR capacity and aFRR energy markets. 2) Energy arbitrage includes Day-Ahead, Intraday and aFRR energy trades.

# The future market volatility is driven by renewable generation on the one hand and flexible demand and supply on the other hand

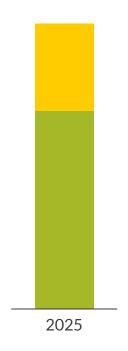
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Key drivers		Implication for the market volatility	Impact on market volatility
竹	Buildout of intermittent renewables	<ul> <li>More renewable capacities lead to stronger generation fluctuations, which increase the price volatility of the wholesale markets.</li> </ul>	•
	Decreasing thermal capacities	<ul> <li>On the one hand, dispatchable thermal assets can increase or decrease their production at relatively low costs depending on their operational state.</li> <li>On the other hand, there are many inflexible thermal assets in the system, contributing to negative price hours in the system.</li> </ul>	
	Increasing flexibility of supply stack	<ul> <li>The capacity of batteries and other flexible technologies will increase, meaning that the supply stack will be able to respond to changes more quickly and at lower costs reducing the market volatility.</li> </ul>	
	Increasing flexibility of the demand side	<ul> <li>Increasing flexibility on the demand side can react to price signals and thus, mitigate price extremes.</li> </ul>	
	Improved forecasting	<ul> <li>With improved forecasting techniques, the relative forecast error will decrease.</li> </ul>	

## Revenue stacking of ancillary and energy arbitrage markets will lead to revenues above 200€/kW in 2025 for a 2h battery



Gross margins for a 2h battery system with 1.5 cycles, undegraded €/kW, (real 2023)



#### **Comments**

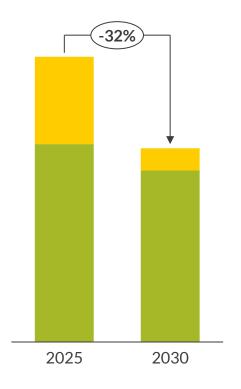
- In 2025, strong solar buildout will lead again to very volatile summer months.
- Many negative price hours and high market volatility will increase revenues to more than 200€/kW.
- Ancillary market revenues are expected to increase as well due to opportunity cost-based bidding.

Energy arbitrage FCR and aFRR capacity markets

## However, ancillary markets will saturate quickly with increasing battery capacity entering the German market



Gross margins for a 2h battery system with 1.5 cycles, undegraded €/kW, (real 2023)



#### **Comments**

- With more batteries entering the market, revenues on the FCR and aFRR capacity market are expected to saturate by 2030, leading to a 32% decline in margins.
- Also wholesale market revenues are expected to decrease, however, to a much smaller extent.
- This is caused by more flexibility in the system and a reduction of negative price hours, as renewables will start to react to price signals.

Energy arbitrage FCR and aFRR capacity markets

### Key take aways



- Germany's battery market is hot. Capacity has increased by more than 280% in the last three years, with a projected increase by a factor of 4 to 10 by 2030, driven by an attractive market volatility with high market spreads.
- Dunkelflaute events can lead to extraordinary revenues on single days during winter months. However, as these events are rare and general price volatility is low, the revenue potential of batteries during winter is limited.
- In summer, high solar generation leads to significant daily spreads and attractive FCR and aFRR prices, making it the hot season for battery revenues.
- With market saturation on the horizon, the battery's gross margins are expected to fall by 32% by 2030. However, deep wholesale markets and new revenue streams ensure sufficient revenues in the medium and long term.







