

Smart Rationing: Designing Electricity Blackout Policies for Extreme Events

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Big push in the electricity sector to decarbonize and electrify

- Need to reduce Green House Gas emissions (GHGs).
- Electricity sector (\approx 35-40% of CO₂ emissions) has been **most active** and has the greatest potential in making the transition.
- Ambition to move towards **carbon-free electricity** by 2050.
- **Limits to decarbonization:**
 - ▶ **Renewables' intermittency** might lead to a potential mismatch between supply and demand, increasing need for flexibility.
 - ▶ **Extreme events** with adverse outcomes for households also intensify impacts and limits to decarbonization.
 - ▶ **Growing pressures** due to decarbonization of other sectors.

Rationing electricity as an extreme outcome

- I will talk about early work on **rationing** in the presence of energy scarcity.
- During 2022, growing concerns about the possibility of energy shortages in Europe.
- Several leaders announced potential consumer-level planned systemic blackouts (e.g., Austria, France).
- Large blackouts have occurred recently in California and Texas and are a *daily occurrence* in many developing countries.
- While system-wide sustained blackouts are *relatively unlikely* in the US/Europe, likely to become more relevant due to energy transition and climate change.
 - ▶ Supply-side failures due to extreme weather
 - ▶ Demand spikes correlated with extreme weather and large changes in demand due to electrification

Persistent blackout conditions are costly

NEWS // HOUSTON & TEXAS

Texas energy demand may exhaust supply this summer, ERCOT warns

Texas' energy grid operator warned that extreme scenarios may lead to rolling blackouts this summer.

 **Michael Murney**, Chron
May 5, 2023



WINTER STORM 2021

At least 111 people died in Texas during winter storm, most from hypothermia

The newly revised number is nearly twice the 57 that state health officials estimated last week and will likely continue to grow.

BY SHAWN MULCAHY MARCH 25, 2021 4 PM CENTRAL

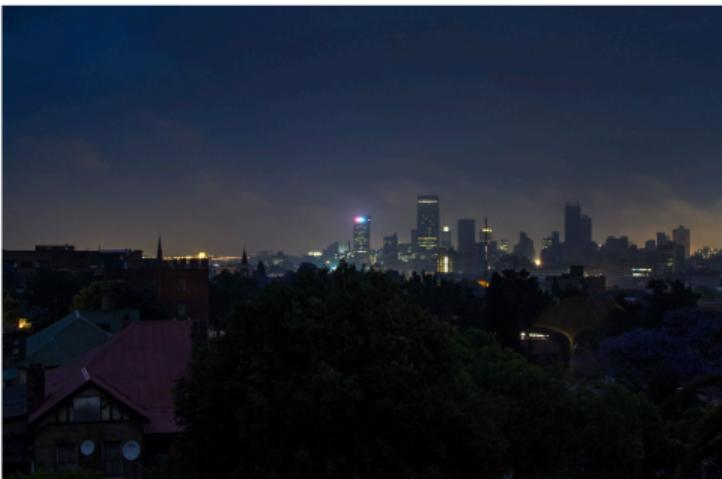


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Persistent blackouts common in other countries

South Africa Faces Most Severe Nationwide Power Cuts in Months



Darkness due to a load shedding in the Troyeville suburb of Johannesburg. Photographer: Dean Hutton/Bloomberg

By [Adelaide Changole](#)

February 10, 2024 at 9:57 AM GMT+1

Hanoi residents, firms struggle with blackouts amid heatwave

Sunday, June 04, 2023, 19:21 GMT+7



A security guard of a company in Hoai Duc District, Hanoi works in a narrow room. He must use a paper fan during a power cut. Photo: Pham Tuan / Tuoi Tre



Long power cuts made life harder for residents and enterprises in suburban areas of Hanoi amid the scorching weather on Saturday.

Highlights

Breakfast @ Tuoi Tre

Individual/public investments can help, but highly unequal

- High-income households can avoid blackouts with solar + battery systems that are oversized absent blackout concerns.
- With the raise of solar + batteries (microgrids), blackouts, one can also build electrical shelters (see Brehm et al., 2024).
- All these solutions will ease the burden on some households and neighborhoods. The impact of rolling blackouts falls on HHs that cannot afford resilience preparedness.

How to improve blackout policies?



Power limits as a solution

- Traditionally, “rolling” blackouts for system-wide shortages have been used to deal with scarcity.
 - ▶ Very costly and “secret recipe” often undisclosed.
- We examine the use of power limits, which are now feasible with smart meters.
- The proposed solution is technologically feasible and a clear welfare improvement.
- We are still exploring its design when targeting is allowed.

Maximum power limits offer a better solution...

- Consumers in many countries can contract their maximum power level at any instantaneous point for the duration of a certain period (limited changes).
 - ▶ Used for cost-allocation purposes: consumers with high power contribute more to fixed system costs, highly correlated with usage and income.
- If a user goes over their contracted power, the circuit breaker trips.
- The user has to disconnect enough appliances to be back in balance (aka, below the limit).
- Traditionally, this maximum limit was a “bug” in the device and had to be adjusted manually.
- Nowadays, it can be adapted digitally and become a feature.

...but they can be controversial

Home > Industry Sectors > Metering > Four strikes and it's lights out: Eskom to implement load limiting in...

Metering Transmission and Distribution News Southern Africa

Four strikes and it's lights out: Eskom to implement load limiting in Gauteng

ESI By ESI Africa February 2, 2024



SOUTH AFRICA

'Stop talking and let's see some action' — Reactions to City Power's load-limiting and exemption plans

26 May 2023 - 11:02



Kyle Zeeman

Digital Editor



City Power also announced plans for load-limiting of households through a smart meter which can control power usage. If you are using below the load-limit threshold, your electricity supply will remain. If you are above the threshold, the smart meter will switch off high-energy appliances.

"Instead of switching off the entire house [as Eskom's load-shedding does], we would like to keep the minimum electricity use to your lights, television, and Wi-Fi," said City Power's executive for energy management, Meyrick Ramato.

While some applauded the initiative, others questioned how it would work in practice and cautioned about it being implemented fairly.

We show smart rationing as a partial blackout has desirable properties

- In the traditional blackout setting, a customer was disconnected.
- Smart meters allow to limit the available power to a user partially.
- Even using a crude rule and method, **better in many situations!**
- **Preview:**

Get *blackout-equivalent policies*
with no consumer at zero
while bothering *fewer* people.

When are power limits useful?

- This is not useful for blackouts that happen unexpectedly or need immediate action due to the communications protocol with the smart meters.
- This is also less useful when network topology is essential (e.g., wildfires).
- Useful for situations like European crisis, Texas, California (non-fire), South Africa: expected and persistent.
- In some sense, similar to water scarcity problems, as a way to reduce demand once other channels have failed (or might not be feasible).

Will power limits be useful?

- Some conversations with the transmission system operators in Spain and France.
 - ▶ Seen as a last resource option in Europe, less common than in places like Texas and California.
 - ▶ Large rationing programs for the industrial sector and higher investment in reliability/redundancies.
 - ▶ However, implementation cost is very low and could still be useful under unprecedented events.
- In the US, smart meters do not always have this capability, but power maximums recently explored as part of pricing in some states, useful in the future.
- Power limits introduced as a pilots by Eskom in South Africa, but also need capital investment. However, benefits can be potentially very large due to persistent blackouts.

(Partial) Literature review

Growing area of study due to recent events (systemic blackouts in USA, geopolitical instability in Europe).

- **Theoretical literature:** Weitzman (1997), Joskow and Tirole (2007), Gerlagh, Liski and Vehviläinen (2023), Bobtchef, De Donder and Salanie (2022), Tokasrki et al (2023), Akbarpour et al (2023).
- **Empirical literature:** Brehm, Johnston and Milton (2024), Lee et al. (2022), Ryan and Sudarshan (2022).
- **“Tools” literature:** Borenstein (2012), Dyson et al. (2014).

Framework

- Consider the following individual net utility from electricity (Weitzman, 1977):

$$w_i(p; \lambda_i, \epsilon_i) \equiv u_i(x_i(p); \epsilon_i) - \lambda_i p x_i(p),$$

where x_i is individual-specific and can depend on ϵ_i and λ_i .

- In a shortage situation, at \bar{p} ,

$$D(\bar{p}) \equiv \sum_i x_i >> S(\bar{p}).$$

Traditional “rolling” blackouts can have very large costs

- Define $\kappa \in [0, \bar{\kappa}]$ as the degree of rationing at a given moment.
- Let $\kappa = 0$ be full rationing and $\kappa = \bar{\kappa}$, none.
- Under *random rationing*, we can use the aggregate welfare and establish that total welfare equals

$$W^B(p, \alpha) = \alpha W(p, 0) + (1 - \alpha) W(p, \bar{\kappa}),$$

where W represents aggregate welfare, i.e., $W(p, \kappa) = \int_i \theta_i w_i(p, \kappa) di$.

- Notice that α might be small, but costs to selected consumers can be considerable if the blackout is severe (e.g., Texas).

Smart rationing

- Under very reasonable assumptions, it is trivial to show that a form of “smart rationing” should be preferable to full blackouts for a small subset of the population.
- Consider a set of smart rationing rules that can be flexible and allow for individualized rationing policies,

$$\mathbf{K} : i \rightarrow \kappa_i.$$

Blackout-equivalent smart rationing

- Under a general setting, we define the optimal unconstrained smart rationing rule to achieve a demand reduction equivalent to a blackout of size α , as

$$W^*(p, \alpha) \equiv \max_{\kappa} \int_i \theta_i w_i(p, \kappa_i) di \quad \text{s.t.} \quad \int_i x_i(p, \lambda_i, \epsilon_i) di = (1 - \alpha) D(p).$$

- Notice that ϕ trivially includes the simple blackout rationing.
- Intuitively, having some power should be much preferable than none at all, so potentially $W^*(p, \alpha) >> W^B(p, \alpha)$.

Power limits as a special case

- Under power-limit random rationing, a fraction β gets selected for partial rationing.
- If selected, a household gets *possibly* limited power ($\kappa \in (0, \bar{\kappa})$), while the rest remains with full provision of service ($\kappa = \bar{\kappa}$).
- Under partial rationing to a share β of households, with a limit κ , welfare becomes:

$$W^P(p, \beta, \kappa) = \beta W(p, \kappa) + (1 - \beta) W(p, \bar{\kappa}).$$

- For a given κ , one can obtain the amount of people that need to be selected β to achieve a blackout of size α .

On bothering fewer people...

- For a blackout-equivalent policy, $\beta > \alpha$ as long as $\kappa > 0$.
- More households are *selected* for partial rationing.
- But only those with $x > \kappa$ notice.
- Due to conditional expectations, the rationed amount per bothered household is equal to

$$E[x|x > \kappa].$$

- For a blackout-equivalent partial rationing,

$$\beta \Pr(x > \kappa)(E[x|x > \kappa] - \kappa) = \alpha E[x].$$

- $\beta \Pr(x > \kappa) < \alpha$ depending on the shape of the distribution, sufficient if it has heavy tails.

Limits to power limits

- It is also useful to understand the blackout size that they can approximate, which will be maximized at $\beta = 1$.
- We define the maximum amount of rationing that can be achieved by a partial rationing policy ϕ as

$$\bar{\alpha}(p, \kappa) = 1 - D(p, \kappa)/D(p),$$

where $D(p, \kappa) \equiv \sum_i x_i(p, \kappa)$.

Stylized optimal policy is simple

- With decreasing utility of consumption and no heterogeneity ($\epsilon_i = 0$) other than income (λ_i), it is optimal to set $\beta = 1$ and maximize κ .
- For a blackout-equivalent policy of size α , the optimal policy becomes:

$$\beta^* = 1, \kappa^* \text{ s.t. } D(p, \kappa) = (1 - \alpha)D(p).$$

Is this a Pareto improvement? It depends.

- For households with $x < \kappa$, absolutely.
- For households with $x > \kappa$, depends on how the value the lottery, will depend on utility, odds and x .

Technical considerations

- Even without heterogeneity, reasoning abstracts away from discrete costs of being rationed (e.g., power tripped at home).
- It also abstracts away from empty houses at the time of the event (cannot respond actively, however this should be minor as usually below limit).
- Reasoning also abstracts away from telecommunication limits and might not be able to safely communicate with all smart meters simultaneously.

Dynamic implications of simple policy

- Most affected households are those with persistent high energy consumption.
- From consumption expenditure surveys, these are on average also high-income households that have/can have solar panels.
- For these households, mechanism provides an incentive to invest in solar+battery systems.

- On the negative side, households without metered consumption may not be rationed.
- It can set bad incentives, need to make adoption attractive.
 - ▶ Avoid blackouts only if metered, but unclear if this is technically feasible.

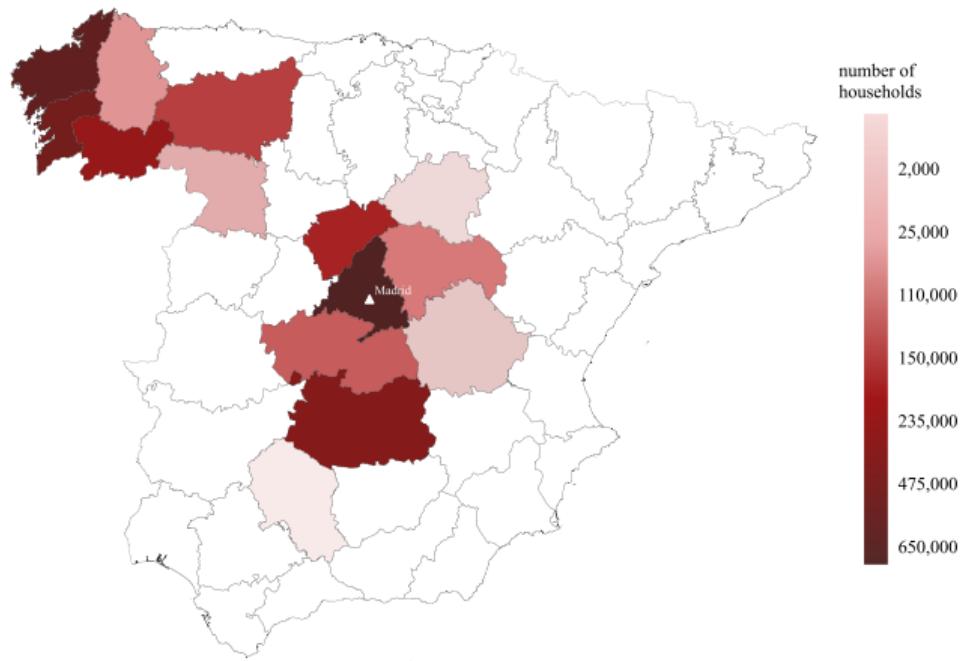
Heterogeneity/welfare considerations

- What if κ is allowed to be individual specific?
- Optimal blackout-equivalent policy depends critically on:
 - ▶ Idiosyncratic value of ϵ_i ;
 - ▶ Income distribution λ_i ;
 - ▶ Social weights θ_i ;
- If ϵ_i and λ_i negatively correlated, then monotonic ordering equity-efficiency.
- Typical assumption: higher income consume more, true on average, but plenty of heterogeneity → an empirical question.

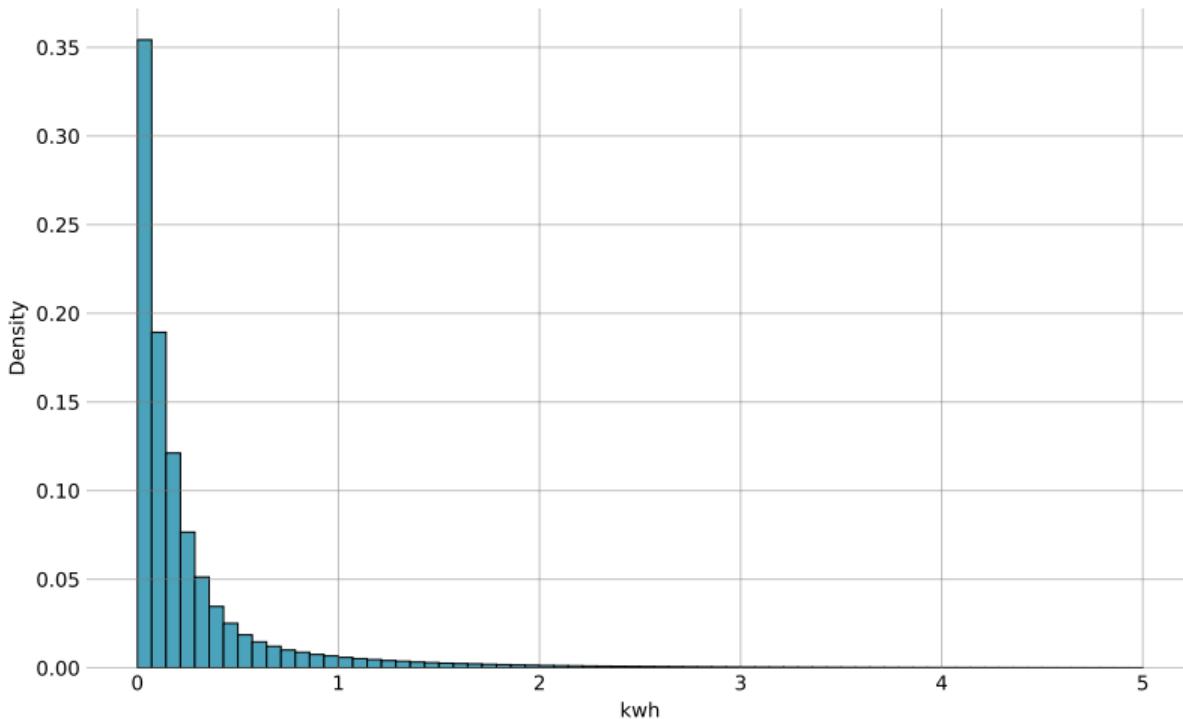
Data

- Data as in Fabra et al (2020, 2023).
- We obtained over 4M smart meters data from one large Spanish utility (Naturgy).
- For each meter (January 2016-July 2017), we have:
 - ▶ hourly electricity consumption
 - ▶ plan characteristics (pricing, contracted power)
 - ▶ postal code
- We link the postal code with detailed Census data on zip-code income.
- From previous work, use ML tools to infer heating mode and individual income distribution.

Data: electricity consumption area



Data: consumption distribution



Simulations

- We simulate simple rationing policies with our smart meter data to understand the blackout-equivalent policies.
- We only use a couple of months of data for now.
- We assume random rationing, which can be complete (blackout) or partial (reduced maximum power).
- We also consider geographically correlated blackouts, which reduce household heterogeneity and might limit the effectiveness of smart rationing policies.

Simulation details

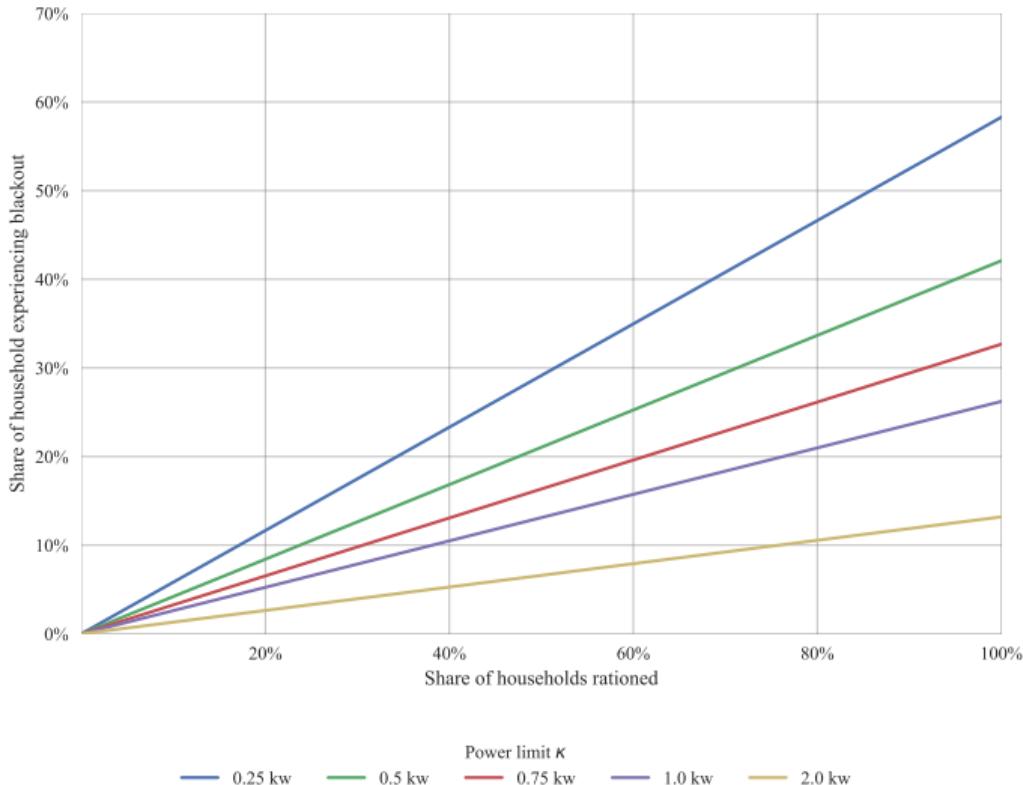
- For each household i , with our implementation of “smart” rationing, demand equals to:

$$x_{it}(p, \kappa) = \min\{x_{it}(p), \kappa\}.$$

- κ is the limit per household (in kW).
- We consider $\kappa = \{0.0, 0.5, 0.75, 1.0, 2.0\}$.
- This allows us to trace an equivalence frontier for different levels of partial rationing.
- **Note:** This is a large estimate of the consumption of households after the smart-rationing event, assuming that they manage to stay at the limit, thus, conservative for rationing effectiveness.

Equivalence frontier

- All lines are below the 45-degree line: partial random rationing must select more households.
- Due to random assignment, also by construction linear (in expectation and precise due to LLN).
- Example: to equal a 10% full blackout, 20% of households need to be rationed at 0.5 kW.

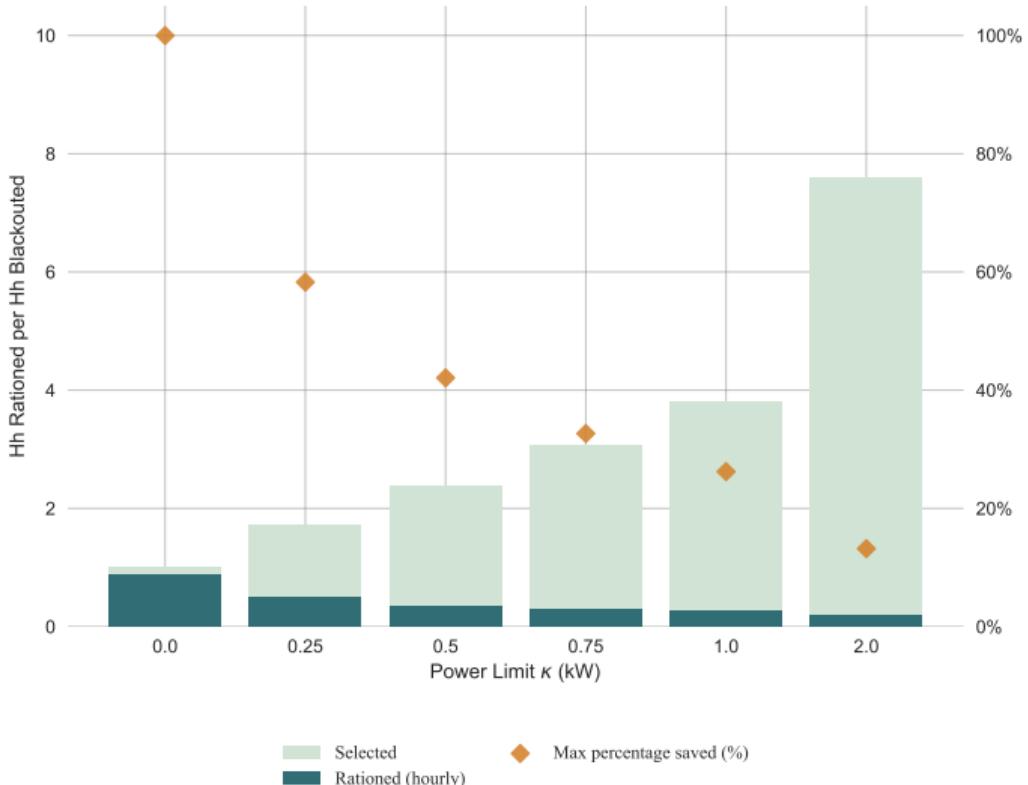


Some notes

- Under partial rationing, not all households are partially rationed.
- We separate **effectively rationed** vs. **selected but unrationed** households.
- This is a useful concept to think about welfare and incidence.
- Under random rationing, conditional on a given κ , the *share* of “effectively rationed” and “selected but unrationed” remains constant.
- Also important to notice that there are natural limits to partial rationing: a 100% full blackout cannot be replicated by any partial rationing policy.

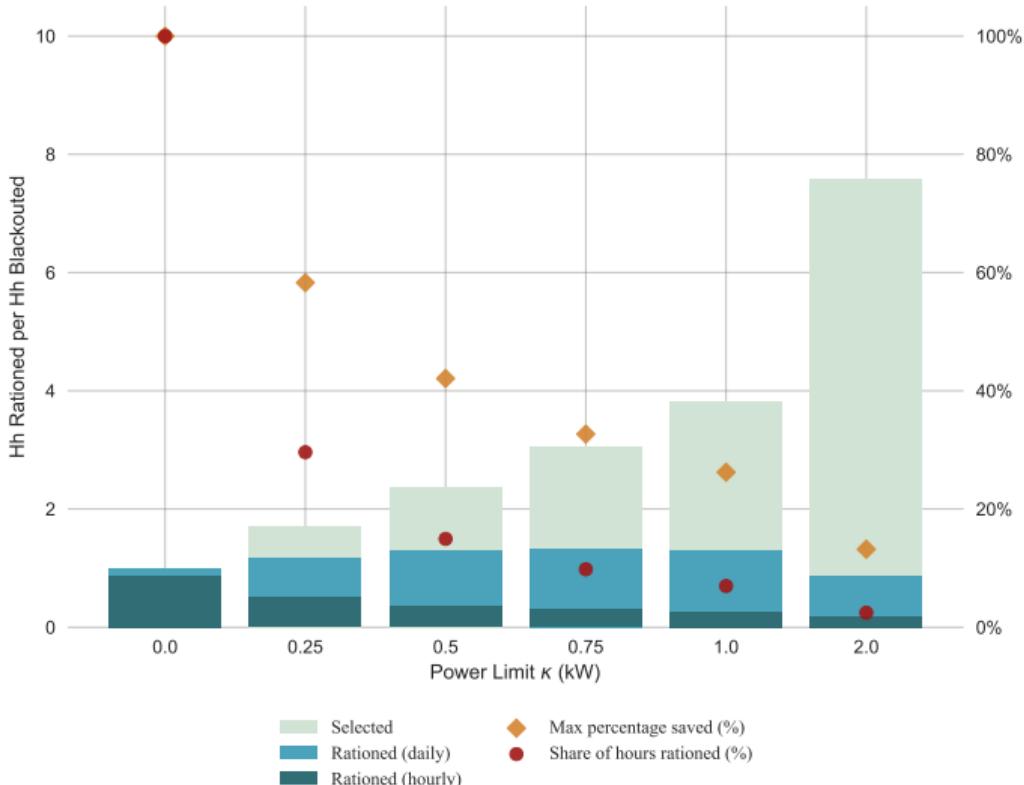
Impacted consumers and limits to partial rationing

- The more generous the partial rationing, the more people must be selected.
- However, rationing *de facto* affects fewer and fewer people.
- Note: this is an empirical question driven by the shape of consumption.
- Generalized partial blackouts can mimic large blackouts affecting *much fewer* people.



Effectively rationed under hourly vs daily rationing

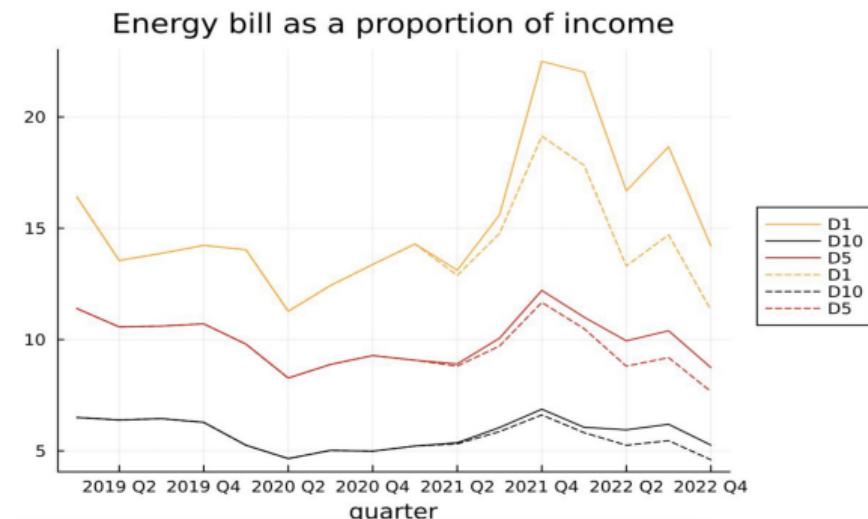
- Some households may not be affected by power limits in some hours.
- Probability of being effectively rationed at least one hour in a day is higher than the probability of being effectively rationed in a single hour.
- The average amount of hours effectively rationed decreases in κ .



How are income and consumption correlated?

Should households have limits proportional to their typical consumption?

- Income + marginal declining utility of consumption suggests consumption could be socially less valuable, λ_i .
- However, high consumption reveals higher utility than other households (e.g., heating mode), ϵ_i .



Getting at ϵ_i and λ_i

Both heterogeneous parameters are unobserved, derived from Cahana et al. (2024).

- We account for ϵ_i by focusing on HVAC mode (still residual heterogeneity remains).
- We account for λ_i by an estimating procedure exploiting household income distributions.

Cahana et al (2024) approach: intuition

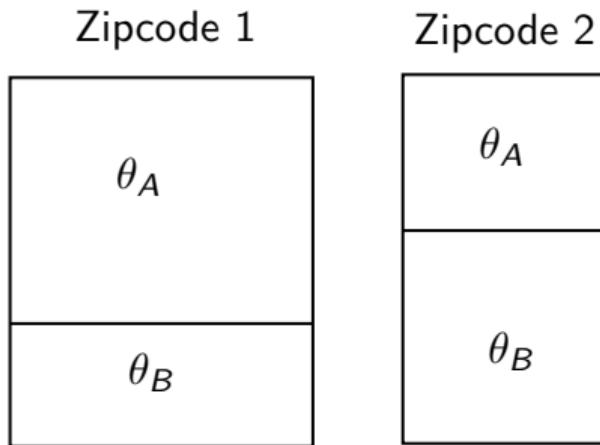
We propose an estimator in two steps:

- 1 Classify consumers into types (deterministic or mixtures).
- 2 Infer income distribution of the types based on zip code level distribution.

Key: Allow for sufficient discrete heterogeneity to match income distribution at the zip code level.

Identifying assumption: Common types across (subsets of) zip codes.

Intuition follows similar settings (e.g., BLP, FKRB)



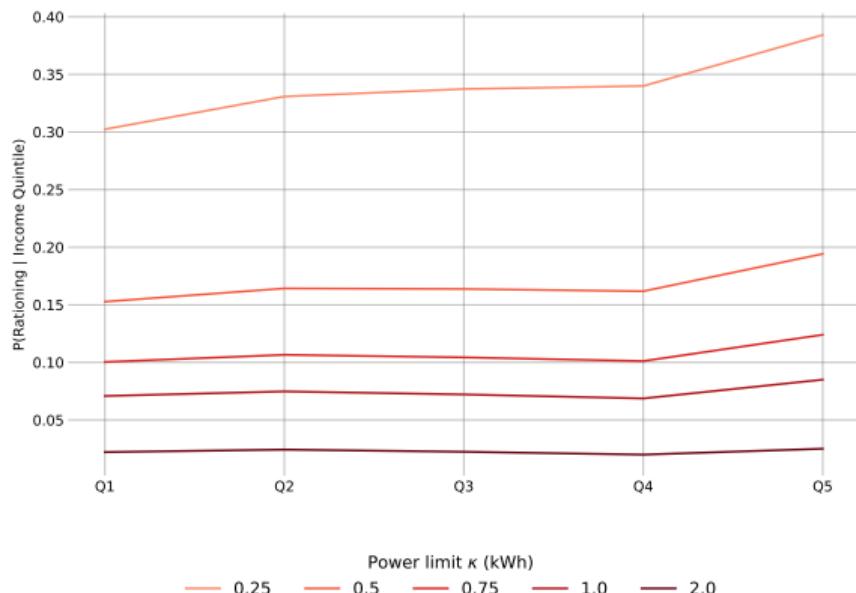
$$\eta_A^H Pr_1(\theta_A) + \eta_B^H Pr_1(\theta_B) = \\ Pr_1(inc = H)$$

$$\eta_A^H Pr_2(\theta_A) + \eta_B^H Pr_2(\theta_B) = \\ Pr_2(inc = H)$$

- Assume we have already inferred the distribution of types in each zip code.
- η_A^H represents the probability of income level H for type θ_A (similarly for θ_B), unknowns.
- Match zip code moments on the distribution of income, same underlying types across zip codes.

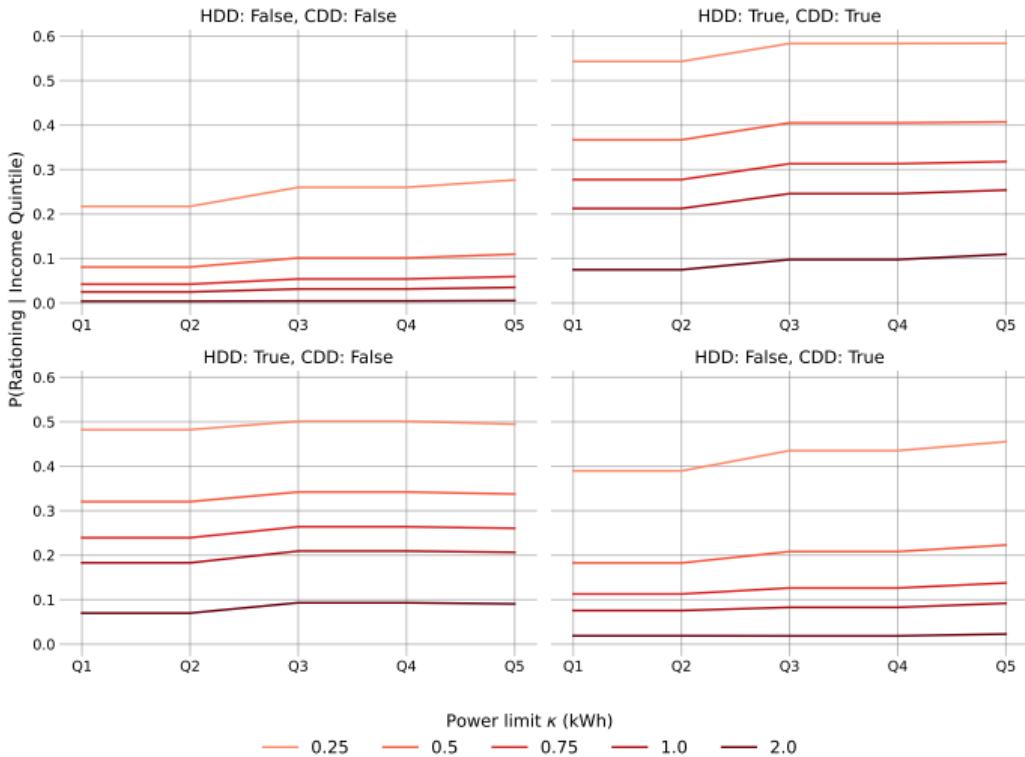
Low-income, lower probability of being rationed

- Probability of being rationed conditional on belonging to a certain income quintile is highest for high-income quintiles.
- Households in higher income quintiles tend to have higher energy consumption, making them more affected by rationing.
- Findings are consistent across different values for κ .



Households with HVAC, higher probability of being rationed

- Households for which HVAC mode is not significant have lower conditional probability of being rationed.
- In our sample, households for which HDD is significant face a higher probability of being rationed than those for which just CDD is significant.

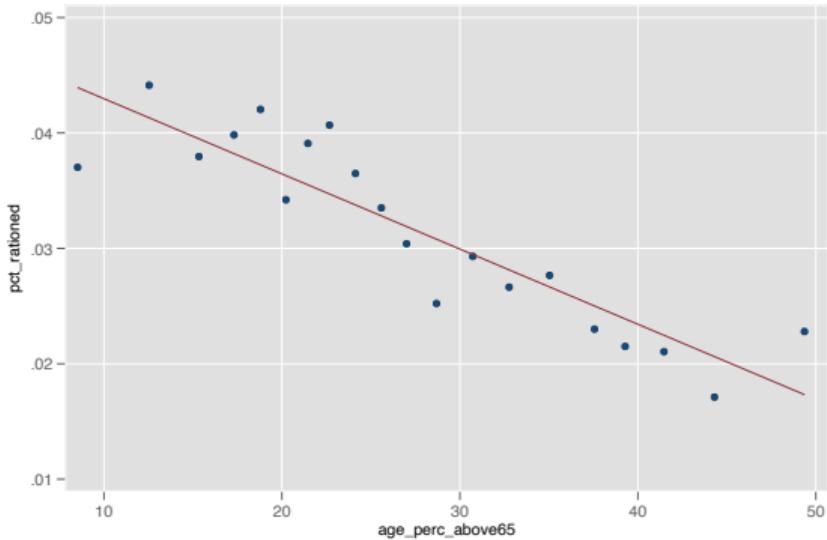


In addition, at the zip-code level, can examine many levels of heterogeneity

- Census data has information on:
 - ▶ Household size
 - ▶ Education levels
 - ▶ Age distribution
 - ▶ etc.
- Examine additional welfare concerns at the zip-code cross-section.

The elderly, less rationed *on average*

- The elderly share correlates negatively with the probability of rationing



Many open questions to improve implementation

- What are the smart rationing protocols that ensure $\alpha D(p) = D(p, \phi)$ (technical aspects, notions of uncertainty/reliability)?
 - ▶ How does it depend on the communication protocol, e.g., if only a portion $\beta_t \geq \alpha_t$ can be modified in time? → “smart rationing” not always optimal
 - ▶ What if only a region at a time can be reached?
- What are the impacts of smart rationing on households of different income levels?
 - ▶ Should rationing depend on consumption levels or contracted power? What are the dynamic incentives?
 - ▶ Should rationing depend on heating mode / season and other relevant aspects of electricity use? What are the investment incentives?
 - ▶ Should some of this be contractible via further increases in p ? Why or why not?

Summary

- Power limits can be a powerful tool to avoid blackouts.
- Results suggest that upside can be substantially large, but with some nuance.
- Once the door for individualized limits emerges, questions about targeting, pricing, and fairness open up.
 - ▶ To be continued...

Thank you.

Questions? Comments?

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