Issues with Proposed Intelligent Reserve Deployment

OC November 6, 2020 IMM



Issues with IRD Proposal

- The IRD SCED solution is a significant change from PJM practice for market dispatch.
 - Converts inflexible synchronized reserves to energy.
- Does not allow reserves converted to energy to set price.
- IRD may trigger shortage pricing and dispatch units based on events that are assumed and not actual.
- IRD should be reviewed through the stakeholder process, including the MIC, as a change to the OA and manuals.
- Analysis needed to determine if it is an improvement over status quo.



Background

- PJM deploys synchronized reserves (synchronized reserve event) via the PJM All Call.
- PJM deploys 100 percent of all synchronized reserves although it has the ability to load a different percentage (25, 50 or 75 percent) (Manual 12, Section 4.1.2)
- This deployment is done outside of RT SCED.
- RT SCED reflects the cause of the spin event only after it is incorporated in the state estimator results.



IRD Proposal

- RT SCED currently solves three scenarios with high, medium and low load bias. Load bias is the only difference among the scenarios.
- IRD would be a fourth scenario that increases the load forecast for the RTO by the MW output of the largest contingency.
- Approval of the IRD case would become an additional way that PJM declares a synchronized reserve event, converting reserves to energy.
- The All Call would still be in place in Phase 1.



Cause of Spin Event Matters

- Not all spin events are caused by the loss of a unit.
- In Jan-Jul 2020, three spin events were caused by low ACE.
- Low ACE events are not sudden events like unit trips.
- The IRD case will not accurately simulate a low ACE.
- PJM already tends to positively bias load during low ACE events.



Load Bias

- The IRD case load bias will be the same as the mid scenario from the three existing RT SCED scenarios.
- The IRD case will be correct only if the mid scenario bias is still accurate.

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IRD and SCED Issues

- RTSCED cases are currently executed every five minutes. RTSCED cases take 2 to 4 minutes from execution to approval.
- When the state estimator captures the lost MW, a normal RT SCED case should be used.
- No need for an IRD case.
- Under PJM's short term SCED/LPC process, prices will not reflect spin event for first five minutes.
- The intended outcome of reflecting dispatch of reserves in prices cannot be realized due to the lag in the use of the approved IRD solution in LPC.

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Sep 9, 2020, Spin Event

- At 20:19 on Sep 9, 2020, PJM declared an RTO spin event for the loss of roughly 1,000 MW in PSEG.
- The MW were lost between 20:13 and 20:15.
- At the time the spin event was declared, PJM had solved RT SCED cases that reflected the lost MW. Those cases were solved around 20:17:30.
- None of the available RT SCED solutions showing the unit trips were approved.

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Sep 9, 2020, Spin Event

- The example IRD case that solved at 20:17 would reflect (accounting for PJM IRD design updates):
 - The loss of the roughly 1,000 MW.
 - Increased RTO demand by 1,600 MW.
 - Operator load bias of 500 MW (mid case bias).
- The net supply called by the IRD case to meet power balance was 2,600 MW.
 - 1,600 + 1,000
 - IRD would have called for more than twice the amount of MW lost.





Sep 9, 2020, Spin Event – RT SCED Cases

	SE Data	RTSCED	RTSCED	RTSCED		Simple Average
Case Type	Timestamp	Execution Time	Solution Time	Approved Time	Load Bias	Generation LMP
Mid	20:13:00	20:13:49	20:15:27	20:16:23	500	119
Low	20:13:00	20:13:49	20:15:20		0	27
High	20:13:00	20:13:49	20:15:23		1,000	1,794
IRD	20:13:00	20:13:49	20:15:24		1,610 (DOM Only)	1,799
Mid	20:15:00	20:16:00	20:17:35		500	643
Low	20:15:00	20:16:00	20:17:41		0	45
High	20:15:00	20:16:00	20:17:36		1,000	1,857
IRD	20:15:00	20:16:00	20:17:39		1,611 (DOM Only)	1,823
Mid	20:21:00	20:22:18	20:23:44	20:25:56	300	62
Low	20:21:00	20:22:18	20:23:38		(200)	25
High	20:21:00	20:22:18	20:23:41		800	644
IRD	20:21:00	20:22:18	20:23:38		1,609 (DOM Only)	1,826

Spin Events

- PJM's data shows ACE overshoots towards the end of spin events.
- PJM's metric for Tier 1 performance indicates low response.
- Contradictory data points.
- Data, including settlements data, indicate that response is from other Tier 1 resources that did not clear as synchronized reserve.
 - Due to manual deselection of certain resources.
 - DGP adjusts tier 1 available MW down.
- If issue is inaccurate modeling, address it directly.

More Analysis Needed

- An RT SCED deployment of reserves is a desirable goal.
- The intelligent deployment of reserves should be based on facts.
- Intelligent deployment of reserves means providing dispatch instructions according to economic dispatch to cover MW lost in the location where they were lost.
- The IRD proposal does not achieve that.
- Inaccurate dispatch signals, and prices based on these signals may not align prices with reliability requirement.





MMU Recommendations

- PJM updates to design reduced the level of inaccuracy compared to original design.
- Analysis is needed to determine if proposal would be an improvement over status quo.
- Define a six month period for a phase 1 pilot to test IRD.
- Begin phase 1 pilot only after long term SCED and LPC reforms are implemented.
- Do not operate pilot during peak winter or summer conditions.
- Define metrics in advance for evaluating results.



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