Dispatch Effects on Storage ELCC in PJM

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Astrapé Resource Adequacy Clients



SERVM Framework

Simulate PJM as an Island

2019 Projected Portfolio Plus Incremental Battery Storage

Capture Uncertainty in the Following Variables

- Weather (35 years of weather history)
 - Impact on Load and Resources (hydro, wind, PV, temp derates on thermal resources)
- Economic Load Forecast Error (distribution of 5 points)
- Unit Outage Modeling (1000s of iterations)
- Multi-Area Modeling Pipe and Bubble Representation within PJM
- Total Base Case Scenario Breakdown



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ELCC Methodology





Scenarios

• 4-Hour Battery Penetrations Studied

- 2,000 MW
- **5,000 MW**

Emergency Dispatch Method*

- 1. Storage Dispatched After DR
- 2. Storage Dispatched Before DR; Entire DR Fleet Dispatched Together; Storage Used to Balance Load
- 3. Storage Dispatched Before DR; Entire DR Fleet Dispatched Together; Excess Generation Used to Charge Storage

*Batteries dispatched economically if not in emergency conditions



Dispatch Method Illustrations

11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24

----- Load Minus DR Minus Storage ----- Storage Energy Balance

Load Minus DR



5000

0

Battery

Hours Used

2.67

3.53

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2.93

105,000

100,000

8 9 10

— Net Load

		Battery Portfolio	
		2GW Storage	5GW Storage
Emergency Dispatch Method	1) Storage Last	97%	92%
	2) DR Last; Entire DR Dispatched	88%	85%
	3) DR Last; Entire DR; Charge Storage	88%*	85%*

*Preliminary



Projected DR Utilization – Hours Per Year

At 0.1 LOLE

		Battery Portfolio	
		2GW Storage	5GW Storage
Emergency Dispatch Method	1) Storage Last	16.4	15.1
	2) DR Last; Entire DR Dispatched	28.5	28.0
	3) DR Last; Entire DR; Charge Storage	28.9	28.4

+7,500 MW Reserves

		Battery Portfolio	
		2GW Storage	5GW Storage
Emergency Dispatch Method	1) Storage Last	2.8	2.4
	2) DR Last; Entire DR Dispatched	6.1	5.4
	3) DR Last; Entire DR; Charge Storage	6.1	5.4



Conservative Assumptions

- No reserves preserved during firm load shed, so batteries can only provide reliability benefit by discharging energy
- Modeled as an island which ignores the potential steepening effect of neighbor support (neighbors more likely to support before and after peak)



- PJM's dispatch methodology underestimates capacity value by > 40%
- Underestimating capacity value when battery penetration reaches
 5GW equates to >2GW lost capacity from batteries
- Dispatch order has the potential to have minimal impact on estimated DR activations with more refined block loading dispatch of DR



Wind/Solar Modeling

Does the PJM selection of weather shapes adequately capture variability and weighting of ELCC contribution?



Weather Year



Peak Gross Load (MW)