

# Competitive Markets for Imbalances, Not Penalties

*Staff Technical Conference on  
Increasing Real-Time and Day-Ahead  
Market Efficiency through Improved  
Software Docket No. AD10-12-003*

# Lessons Learned From “The Price of Energy Storage” by Michael Ferris

- Adjusted PJM’s Energy Storage Model
- Made prices vary with amount of storage
  - Control theory/economics produced natural limit on optimal amount of storage
    - Control theory/economics should produce a natural limit on optimal amount of wind systems
- Used 168 prices instead 24 prices
  - Smaller time granularity improved analysis of storage devices
    - Smaller time granularity should improve analysis of wind systems

# Competitive Markets for Imbalances, Not Penalties

In *Frequency Regulation Compensation in the Organized Wholesale Power Markets*, Docket Nos. RM11-7-000 and AD10-11-000, FERC ordered the various independent system operators (ISOs) to create an ancillary service for frequency regulation, nominally a service for fast response storage systems. Frequency compensation regulation would be a market with extremely short compensation intervals, perhaps relying on one second metering data to pay storage systems that respond to commands from system operators.

# Competitive Markets for Imbalances, Not Penalties

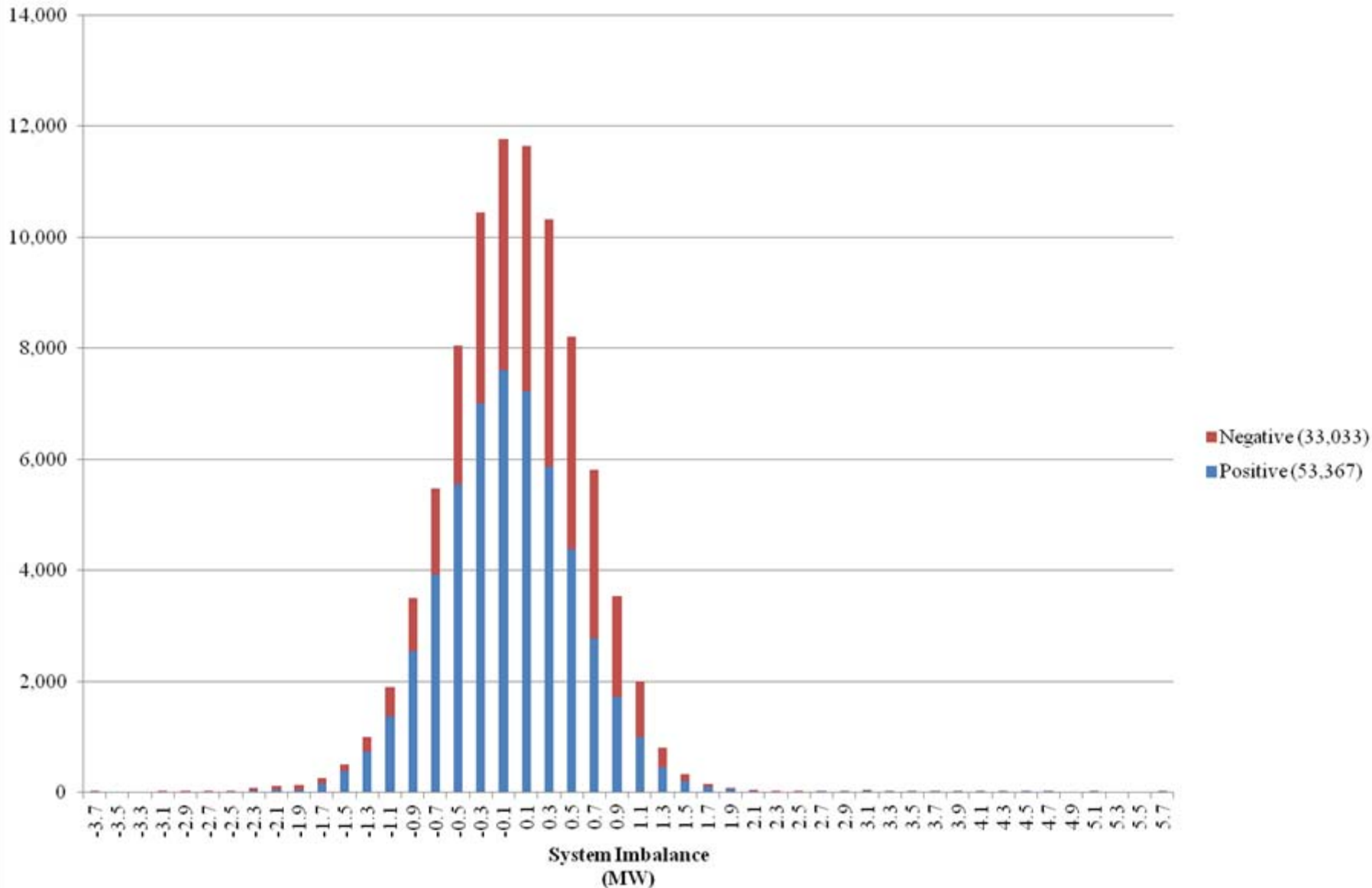
- Structure in *Frequency Regulation Compensation in the Organized Wholesale Power Markets*, Docket Nos. RM11-7-000 and AD10-11-000 may be infeasible
- The structure drastically limits the number of participants that can provide the identified ancillary service
- The structure reduces the incentive for most generators and other market participants to help the ISOs regulate system frequency

# Competitive Markets for Imbalances, Not Penalties

- Many utilities set the price for generator imbalances such the price structure is a penalty to the generator for that imbalance, with the rate for the penalty growing with the size of the imbalance.
- The imbalance payment can be restructured into a competitive market by having the rate vary with the size of the utility's imbalance with other utilities instead of the size of the generator's imbalance with the utility.
- The rate can be a continuous variable instead of the step changes associated with standard utility penalties.
- A generator imbalance rate that is based on the utility's imbalance with other utilities is self correcting, in that generator response to the imbalance rate moderates the rate.
- India implemented a similar rate and reduced its system imbalances by 50%.
- A competitive market for imbalances could be used for pricing the operation of fast response storage systems instead of creating a separate ancillary service for such system.

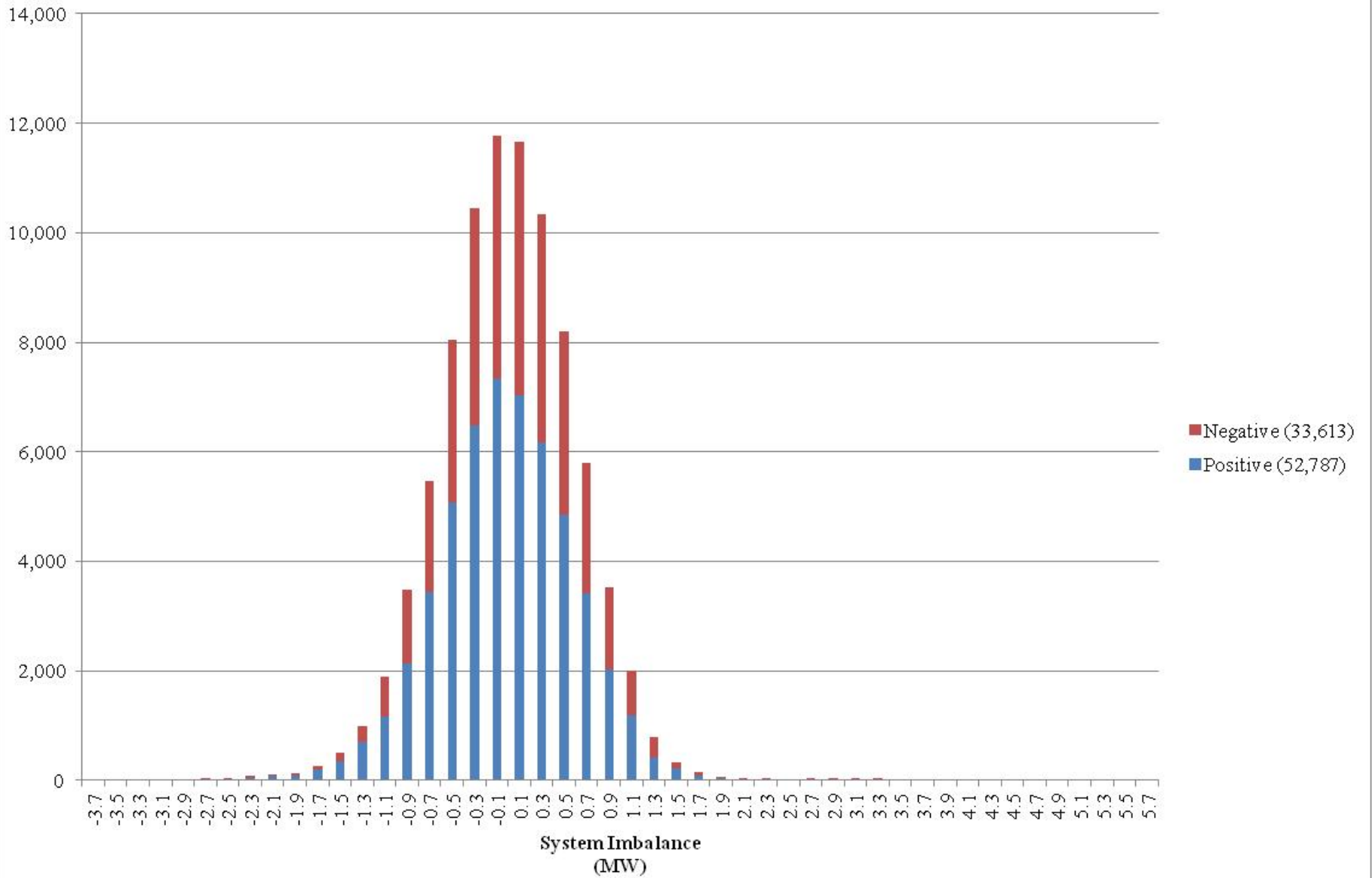
# Imbalance Counts

ACE/Wind 100%/0%



# Imbalance Counts--15 Mintues per RM10-11

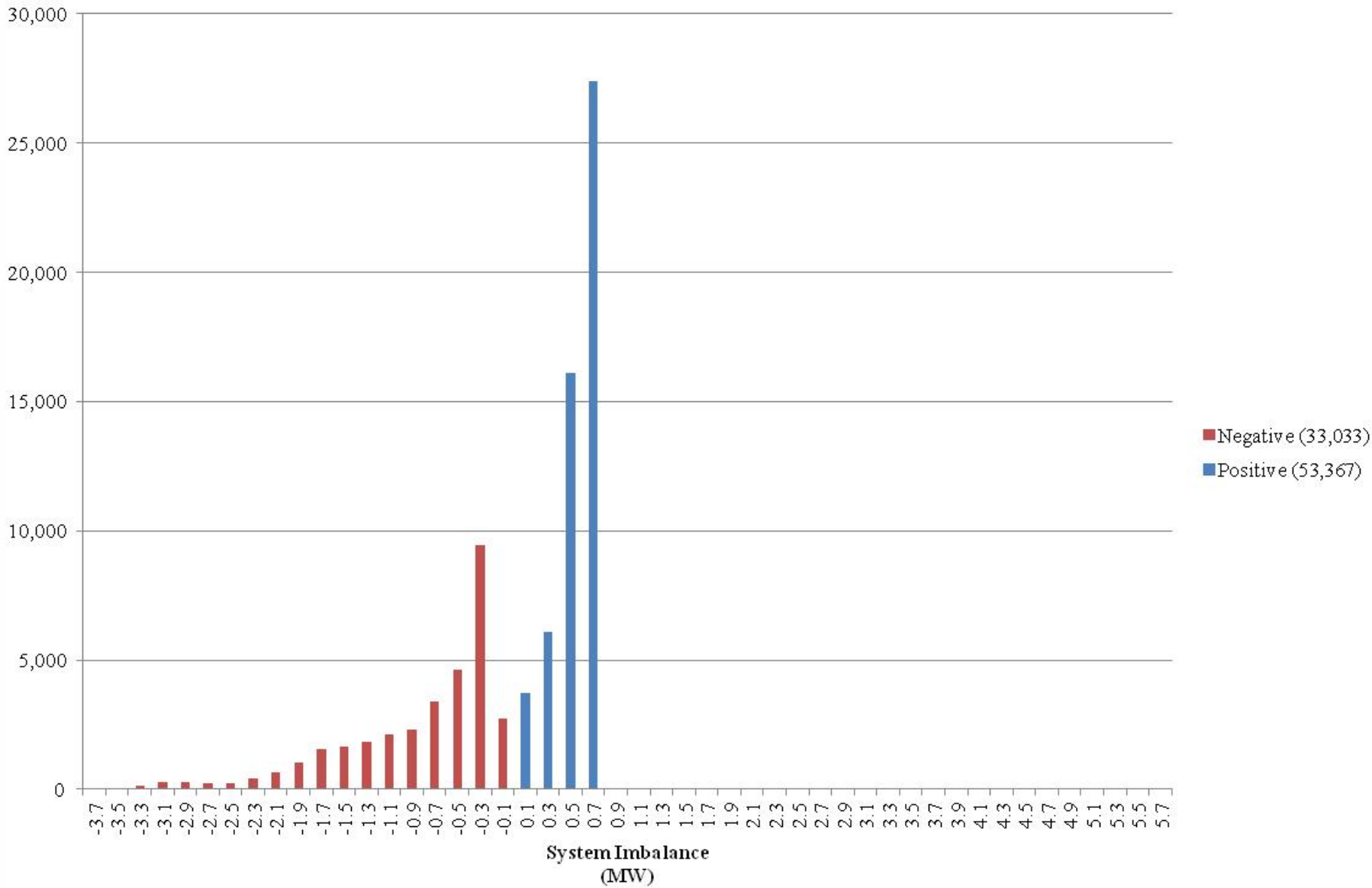
ACE/Wind 100%/0%



Gaithersburg, Maryland

# Imbalance Counts

ACE/Wind 0%/100%

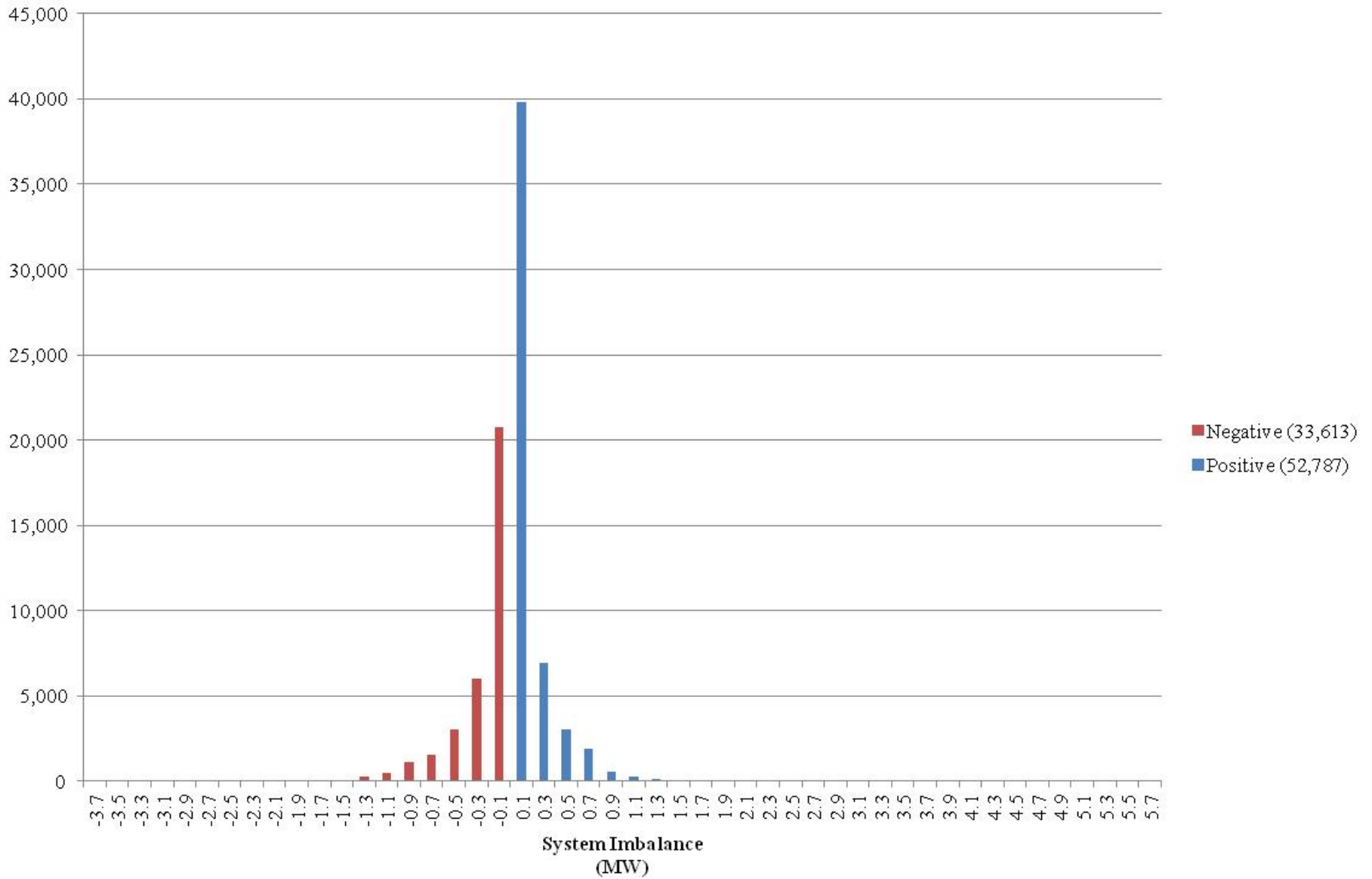


Gaithersburg, Maryland



# Imbalance Counts--15 Mintues per RM10-11

ACE/Wind 0%/100%

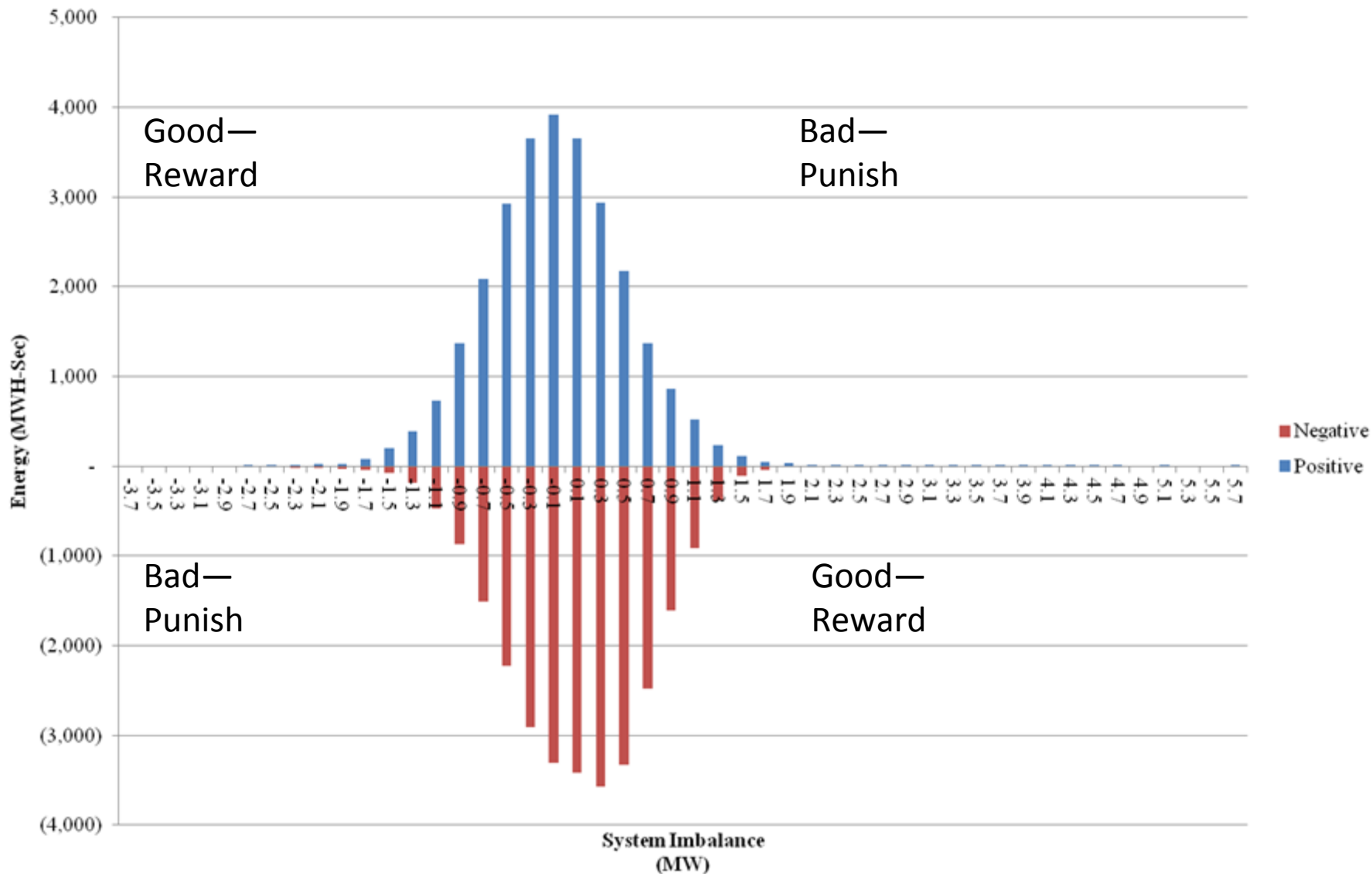


Gaithersburg, Maryland

# Grouped Imbalances

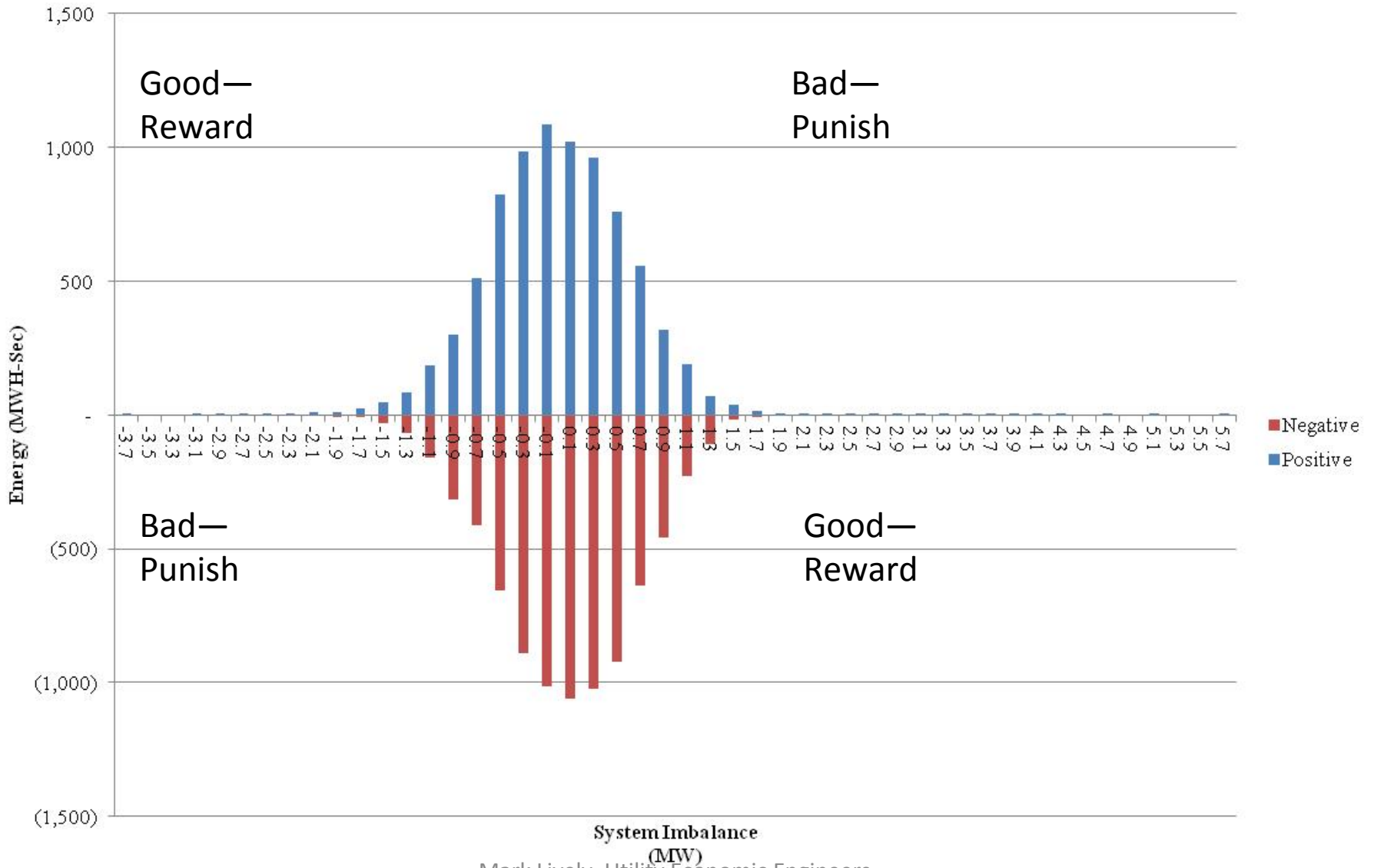
ACE/Wind 100%/0%

(+/- 27,530 MW-sec)



# Grouped Imbalances--15 Minutes per RM10-11

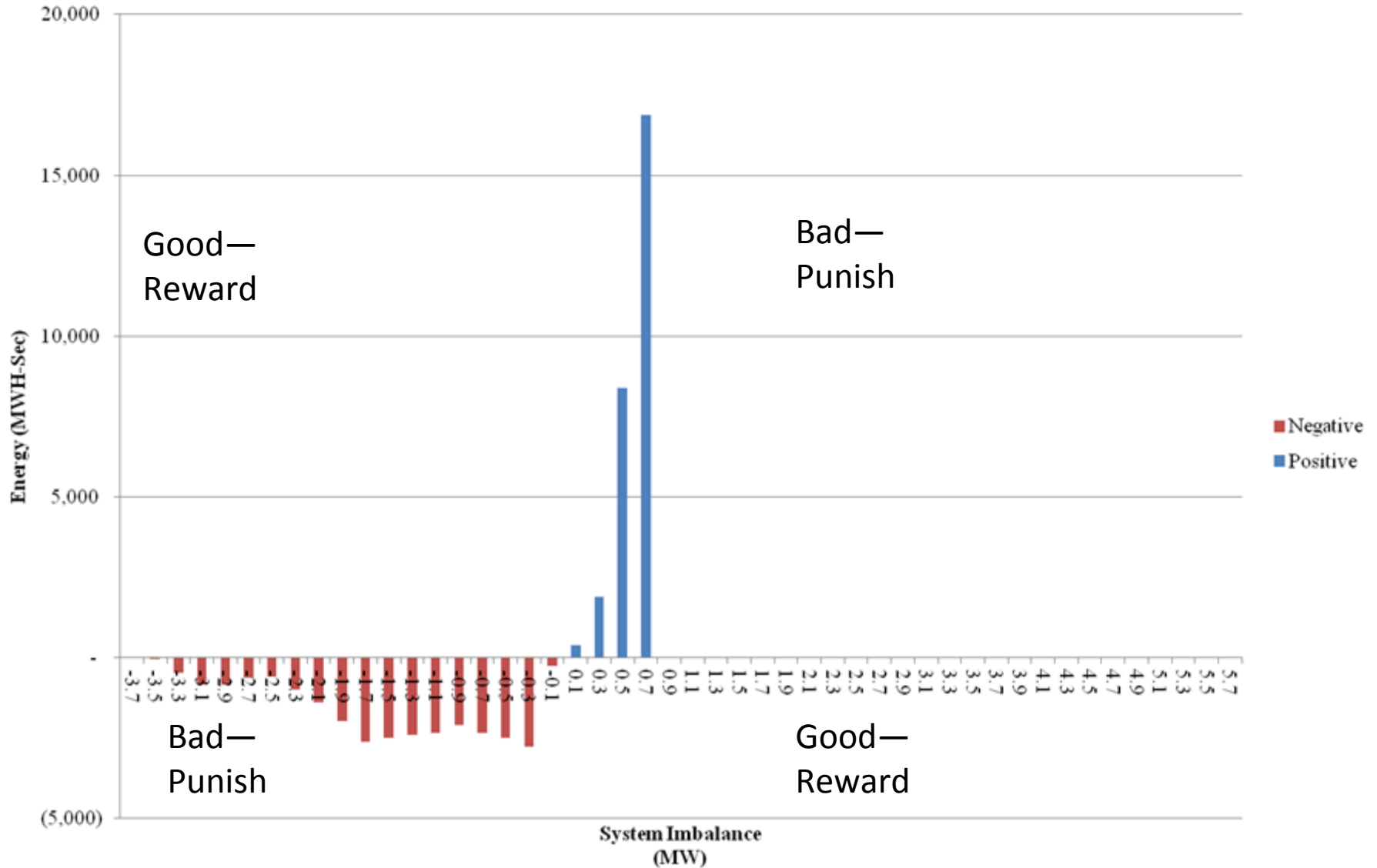
ACE/Wind 100%/0%  
(+/- 8020.7 MW-sec)



Mark Lively, Utility Economic Engineers,  
Gaithersburg, Maryland

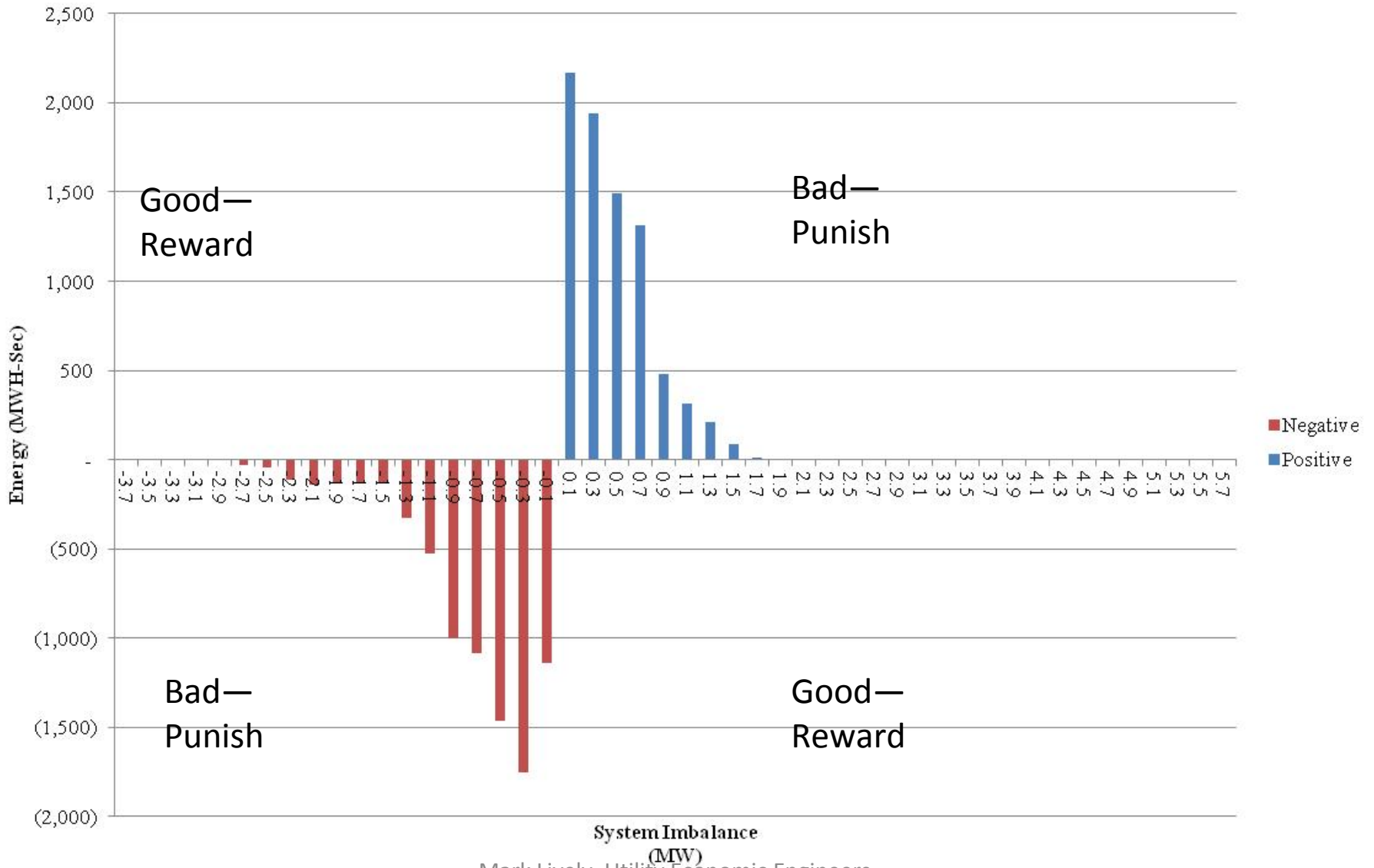
# Grouped Imbalances

ACE/Wind 0%/100%  
(+/- 27,530 MW-sec)



# Grouped Imbalances--15 Minutes per RM10-11

ACE/Wind 0%/100%  
(+/- 8020.7 MW-sec)

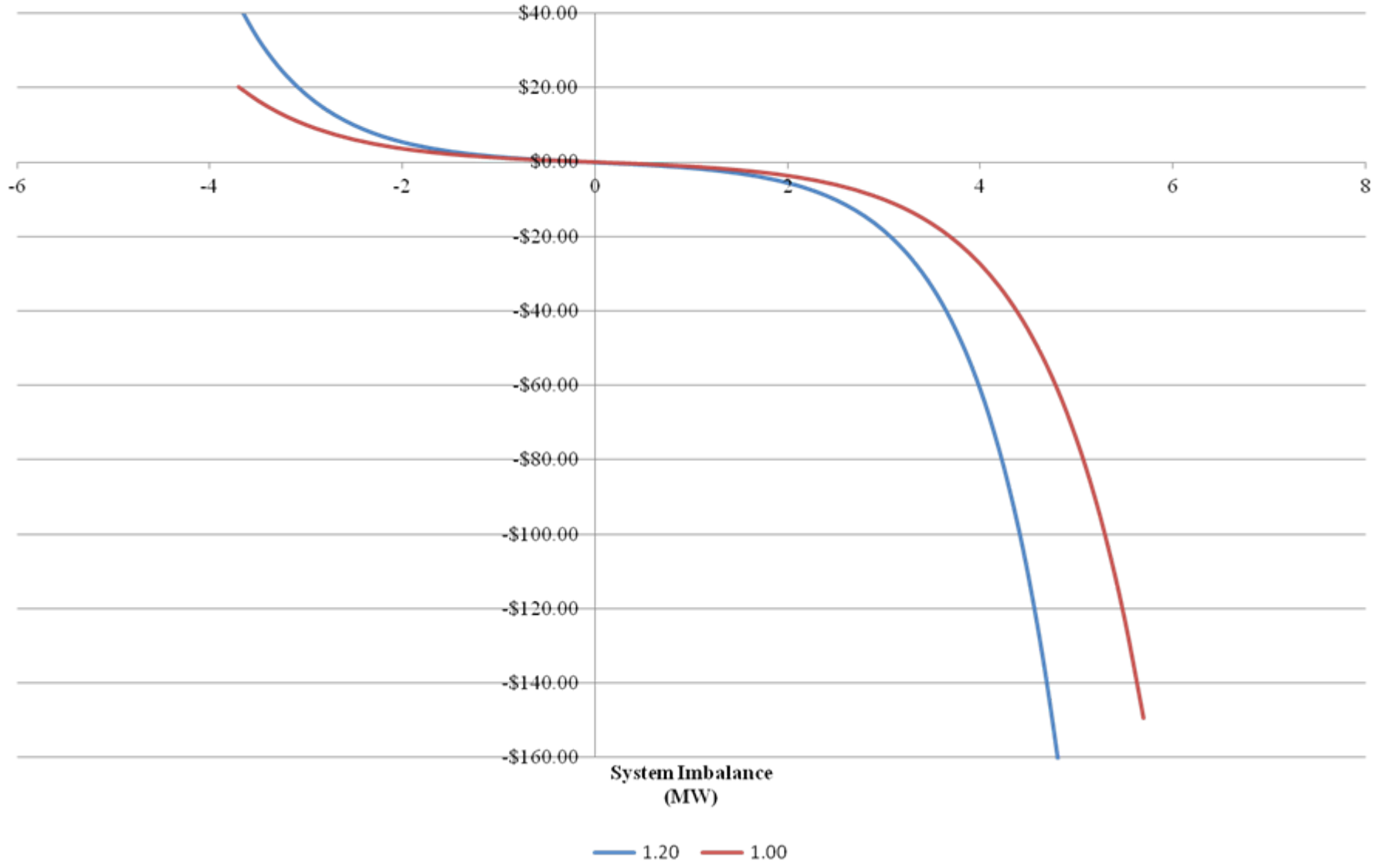


Good versus **Bad** Wind Imbalance  
Based on Offsetting versus **Adding** to ACE  
(MW-Secs)

ACE Weight	Positive Imbalance		Negative Imbalance		NET Imbalance Value
	Negative ACE	Positive ACE	Negative ACE	Positive ACE	
0%	-	27,530	(27,530)	-	(55,060)
10%	15	27,515	(27,515)	(14)	(55,001)
20%	116	27,414	(27,414)	(116)	(54,596)
30%	694	26,836	(26,899)	(631)	(52,410)
40%	2,498	25,032	(26,174)	(1,356)	(47,351)
50%	5,372	22,158	(25,194)	(2,336)	(39,645)
60%	8,155	19,375	(23,634)	(3,896)	(30,957)
70%	10,590	16,940	(21,077)	(6,453)	(20,974)
80%	12,590	14,940	(17,562)	(9,968)	(9,943)
90%	14,153	13,377	(14,208)	(13,322)	(110)
100%	15,449	12,081	(11,675)	(15,855)	7,548

# Imbalance Price Adjustment

## Hyperbolic Sine With Specified Multipliers (\$/MWH)



# Imbalance Price Adjustment

## Hyperbolic Sine With Specified Multipliers

(\$/MWH)

	Price Adjustment			Price Adjustment		
MW	1.00 X	1.20X		MW	1.00 X	1.20X
-3.7	\$20.21	\$42.38		1.1	-\$1.34	-\$1.74
-3.5	\$16.54	\$33.34		1.3	-\$1.70	-\$2.27
-3.3	\$13.54	\$26.22		1.5	-\$2.13	-\$2.94
-3.1	\$11.08	\$20.62		1.7	-\$2.65	-\$3.78
-2.9	\$9.06	\$16.21		1.9	-\$3.27	-\$4.84
-2.7	\$7.41	\$12.75		2.1	-\$4.02	-\$6.17
-2.5	\$6.05	\$10.02		2.3	-\$4.94	-\$7.87
-2.3	\$4.94	\$7.87		2.5	-\$6.05	-\$10.02
-2.1	\$4.02	\$6.17		2.7	-\$7.41	-\$12.75
-1.9	\$3.27	\$4.84		2.9	-\$9.06	-\$16.21
-1.7	\$2.65	\$3.78		3.1	-\$11.08	-\$20.62
-1.5	\$2.13	\$2.94		3.3	-\$13.54	-\$26.22
-1.3	\$1.70	\$2.27		3.5	-\$16.54	-\$33.34
-1.1	\$1.34	\$1.74		3.7	-\$20.21	-\$42.38
-0.9	\$1.03	\$1.30		3.9	-\$24.69	-\$53.88
-0.7	\$0.76	\$0.94		4.1	-\$30.16	-\$68.50
-0.5	\$0.52	\$0.64		4.3	-\$36.84	-\$87.08
-0.3	\$0.30	\$0.37		4.5	-\$45.00	-\$110.70
-0.1	\$0.10	\$0.12		4.7	-\$54.97	-\$140.73
0.1	-\$0.10	-\$0.12		4.9	-\$67.14	-\$178.90
0.3	-\$0.30	-\$0.37		5.1	-\$82.01	-\$227.43
0.5	-\$0.52	-\$0.64		5.3	-\$100.17	-\$289.12
0.7	-\$0.76	-\$0.94		5.5	-\$122.34	-\$367.55
0.9	-\$1.03	-\$1.30		5.7	-\$149.43	-\$467.24



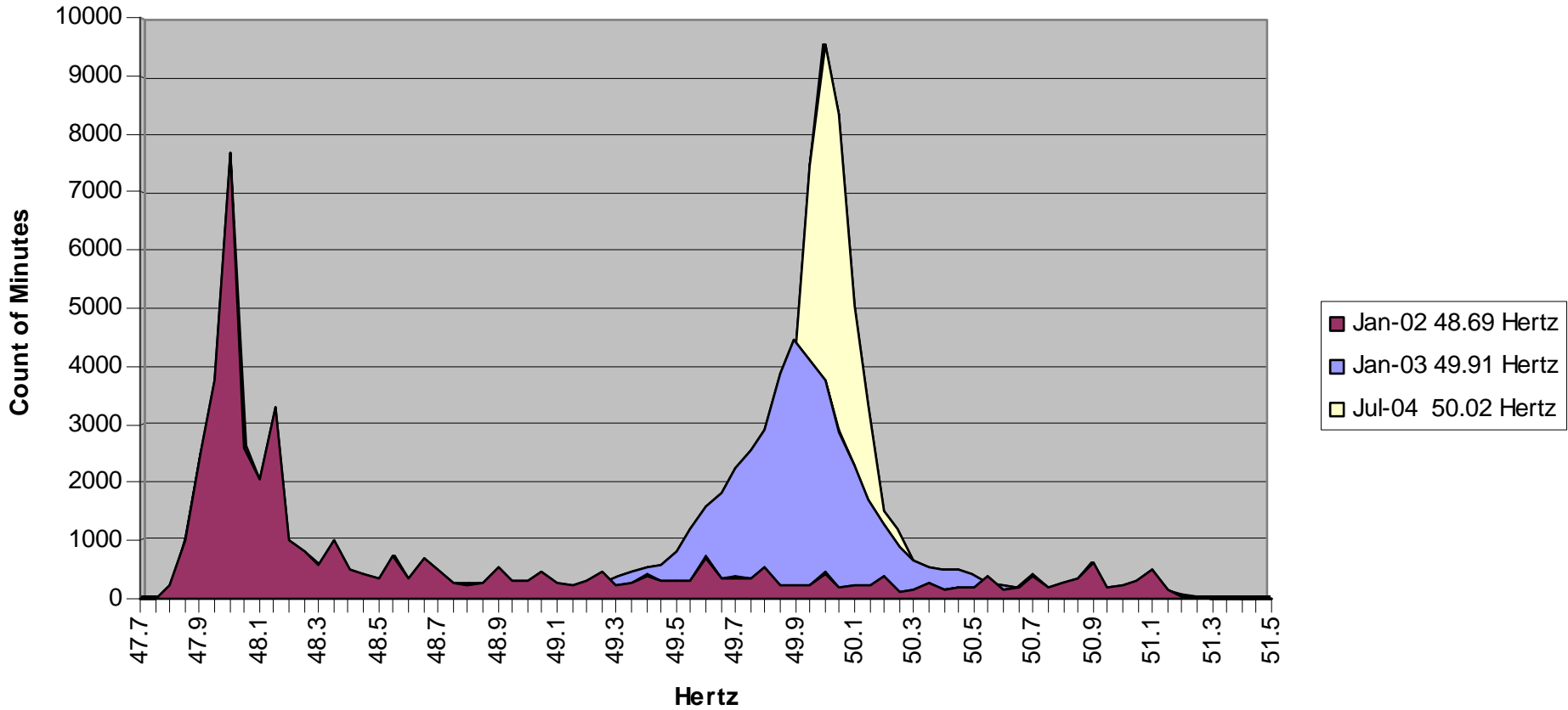
# Pricing Wind Imbalance Hyperbolic Sine (1.0 X)

ACE Weight	Positive Variance		Negative Variance		NET Imbalance Value
	Negative ACE	Positive ACE	Negative ACE	Positive ACE	
0%	\$ -	\$ (4.94)	\$ (20.68)	\$ -	\$ (25.62)
10%	\$ -	\$ (3.95)	\$ (16.25)	\$ 0.00	\$ (20.20)
20%	\$ 0.00	\$ (3.50)	\$ (12.79)	\$ 0.00	\$ (16.29)
30%	\$ 0.01	\$ (3.01)	\$ (10.07)	\$ 0.02	\$ (13.05)
40%	\$ 0.05	\$ (2.62)	\$ (7.89)	\$ 0.05	\$ (10.41)
50%	\$ 0.18	\$ (2.34)	\$ (6.09)	\$ 0.12	\$ (8.14)
60%	\$ 0.43	\$ (2.15)	\$ (4.62)	\$ 0.24	\$ (6.11)
70%	\$ 0.77	\$ (2.05)	\$ (3.44)	\$ 0.47	\$ (4.25)
80%	\$ 1.19	\$ (2.03)	\$ (2.56)	\$ 0.89	\$ (2.50)
90%	\$ 1.69	\$ (2.06)	\$ (2.00)	\$ 1.57	\$ (0.79)
100%	\$ 2.29	\$ (2.16)	\$ (1.59)	\$ 2.49	\$ 1.03

# Pricing Wind Imbalance Hyperbolic Sine (1.2 X)

ACE Weight	Positive Variance		Negative Variance		NET Imbalance Value
	Negative ACE	Positive ACE	Negative ACE	Positive ACE	
0%	\$ -	\$ (6.10)	\$ (32.92)	\$ -	\$ (39.02)
10%	\$ -	\$ (4.83)	\$ (24.55)	\$ 0.00	\$ (29.38)
20%	\$ 0.00	\$ (4.28)	\$ (18.48)	\$ 0.00	\$ (22.75)
30%	\$ 0.01	\$ (3.69)	\$ (13.98)	\$ 0.02	\$ (17.64)
40%	\$ 0.06	\$ (3.23)	\$ (10.61)	\$ 0.07	\$ (13.71)
50%	\$ 0.21	\$ (2.90)	\$ (7.99)	\$ 0.14	\$ (10.54)
60%	\$ 0.52	\$ (2.71)	\$ (5.95)	\$ 0.29	\$ (7.85)
70%	\$ 0.95	\$ (2.65)	\$ (4.38)	\$ 0.57	\$ (5.50)
80%	\$ 1.48	\$ (2.71)	\$ (3.25)	\$ 1.10	\$ (3.37)
90%	\$ 2.13	\$ (2.87)	\$ (2.54)	\$ 1.95	\$ (1.32)
100%	\$ 2.92	\$ (3.22)	\$ (2.04)	\$ 3.14	\$ 0.80

# Monthly Distribution of Minute by Minute Frequencies



<http://www.mainsfrequency.com/news.htm>

