FERC TECHNICAL CONFERENCE: INCREASING REAL-TIME AND DAY-AHEAD MARKET EFFICIENCY AND ENHANCING RESILIENCE THROUGH IMPROVED SOFTWARE (6/23 – 6/25, 2020)

PROBABILISTIC ZONAL RESERVE REQUIREMENTS FOR IMPROVED DELIVERABILITY WITH WIND POWER UNCERTAINTY

PRESENTER: ZHI ZHOU¹ CO-AUTHORS: BYUNGKWON PARK², AUDUN BOTTERUD¹, PRAKASH THIMMAPURAM¹ ¹ARGONNE NATIONAL LABORATORY ²OAK RIDGE NATIONAL LABORATORY zzhou@anl.gov





OUTLINE

- Introduction
- Probabilistic Zonal Reserve Requirement
- Enhanced Unit Commitment Formulation with Zonal Reserve
- Simulation and Results
- Discussion and Future Work





INTRODUCTION



- 1. Additionally, zonal level reserve requirement is a potential solution to limit exposure to network congestion when dispatch reserve from outside.
- 2. Improve system flexibility and deliverability by zonal reserve requirement setting and deliverability assurance.

http://www.news.gatech.edu/features/building-power-grid-future



https://aemo.com.au/news/managing-frequency-in-the-power-system



PROBABILISTIC ZONAL RESERVE REQUIREMENT

Uncertainty sources – load, conventional unit, and wind generation



Injection margin for each bus i

$$P_M^i(M_i) = P_M^i(W_i + G_i + (-D_i))$$

= $\sum_{d=-\infty}^{\infty} \sum_{g=-\infty}^{\infty} P_W^i(W_i = M_i + D_i - G_i)$
 $\cdot P_G^i(G_i) \cdot P_D^i(D_i)$



PROBABILISTIC ZONAL RESERVE REQUIREMENT

Probability distribution of line flow

 $F_l = \sum_i ISF(l,i) \cdot (W_i + G_i - D_i)$

$$P(F_l) = P\left(\sum_{i} ISF(l,i) \cdot M_i\right)$$

Zonal generation margin

$$P(ZM_z) = P\left(\sum_{i \in N_z} M_i + \sum_{l \in L_z} F_l\right), \ z \in Z$$
$$\approx P\left(\sum_{i \in N_z} M_i\right) + \sum_{l \in L_z} mean(P(F_l)), \ z \in Z$$



 $Prob(ZM_z + ZN_z^{up} < 0) \le \alpha, \ z \in Z$

Energy Deliverability Improvement – critical line between zones

$$\sum_{i \in FZ_l} (|ISF(l,i) \cdot Reserve_i) \le F_l^{\max} - A_l, \ l \in L_c$$
$$\sum_{i \in FZ_l} (ISF(l,i) \cdot Reserve_i) \ge -F_l^{\max} - A_l, \ l \in L_c$$

Section 2 August A Section

ENHANCED UNIT COMMITMENT FORMULATION WITH ZONAL RESERVE SETTINGS

Objective

$$\begin{split} \min \sum_{g,t} \tilde{c}_g \{p_{g,t}\} + SU_g z_{g,t} + SD_g y_{g,t} + RP_g^{\text{up}}(r_{g,t}^{\text{up}}) \\ + RP_g^{\text{dw}}(r_{g,t}^{\text{dw}}) + CR(rns_{g,t}^{\text{up}}) + CR(rns_{g,t}^{\text{dw}}) + \sum_{i,t} CE(e_{i,t}) \end{split}$$

- Reserve requirement constraints:
 - System level:

$$\sum_{g} r_{g,t}^{up} + rns_{g,t}^{up} \ge SYS_{t}^{up}, \forall t$$
$$\sum_{g} r_{g,t}^{dw} + rns_{g,t}^{dw} \ge SYS_{t}^{dw}, \forall t$$

- Zonal level:

$$\sum_{g \in G_z} r_{g,t}^{\mathrm{dw}} \geq Z N_{z,t}^{\mathrm{dw}}, \, z \in FZ_l, l \in L_c, \forall t$$

$$\sum_{g \in G_z} r_{g,t}^{\mathrm{up}} \geq Z N_{z,t}^{\mathrm{up}}, \, z \in FZ_l, l \in L_c, \forall t$$
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- Deliverability constraints

$$\begin{split} &-\sum_{i\in FZ_l} \left(ISF(l,i)\sum_{g\in G_i} r_{g,t}^{\mathrm{dw}} \right) \leq F_l^{\max} - A_{l,t}, l\in L_c, \forall t \\ &\sum_{i\in FZ_l} \left(ISF(l,i)\sum_{g\in G_i} r_{g,t}^{\mathrm{up}} \right) \geq -F_l^{\max} - A_{l,t}, l\in L_c, \forall t \end{split}$$



Test System



Simulation Overflow





Park, Byungkwon, Zhi Zhou, Audun Botterud, and Prakash Thimmapuram. "Probabilistic Zonal Reserve Requirements for Improved Energy Deliverability with Wind Power." *IEEE Transactions on Power Systems* (2020).



- Setting and Assumption
 - Two simulation periods: July 2006 (high load), and October 2006 (low load)
 - Load PDF is normal distribution
 - Wind generation is 20% of the load
 - Capacity reserve margin is 10%
 - System level reserve requirement: largest unit failure + 10% demand
 - Load/reserve curtailment penalty: \$1,800/MWh, \$500/MWh
 - Wind curtailment opportunity cost \$30/MWh





Critical line based on line overflow probability in DA



Park, Byungkwon, Zhi Zhou, Audun Botterud, and Prakash Thimmapuram. "Probabilistic Zonal Reserve Requirements for Improved Energy Deliverability with Wind Power." *IEEE Transactions on Power Systems* (2020).



- Impacts on Operating Reserves
 - Scheduled reserve quantity in zone 1



Park, Byungkwon, Zhi Zhou, Audun Botterud, and Prakash Thimmapuram. "Probabilistic Zonal Reserve Requirements for Improved Energy Deliverability with Wind Power." *IEEE Transactions on Power Systems* (2020).

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Operational Cost

RT-Cost (K\$)	July		October	
	BASE	ZONE	BASE	ZONE
Energy/Reserve	3896.17	3902.6	3230.25	3233.5
Unserved Energy	32.22	8.94	0	0
Unserved Reserves	79.51	58.22	16.32	8.38
Wind Curtailment	12.23	6.35	53.63	51.60
Total	4020.13	3976.11	3300.2	3293.23

TABLE I RT AVERAGE OPERATIONAL COST IN JULY AND OCTOBER.

- The ZONE has a higher operational cost of energy/reserve than the BASE
- The ZONE yields a fewer curtailments for energy, reserve and wind
- The ZONE strategy schedules energy and reserves more efficiently to manage energy balance and potential congestions with wind power forecasts.

Park, Byungkwon, Zhi Zhou, Audun Botterud, and Prakash Thimmapuram. "Probabilistic Zonal Reserve Requirements for Improved Energy Deliverability with Wind Power." *IEEE Transactions on Power Systems* (2020).





Electricity and reserve prices



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Impacts of wind uncertainty on reserves and operational cost



Impact of forecasting error on cost saving



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DISCUSSION AND FUTURE WORK

- Discussion
 - More energy and reserve will be scheduled with more critical line identified, hence provide more flexibility
 - Performance better with
 - Higher uncertainties.
 - With systems that requires more flexibility
- Future work
 - Power flow probability distribution estimation
 - Zonal reserve requirement accounting for line outages
 - Incorporation of machine learning techniques for the identification of critical lines and reserve requirements





REFERENCES

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- B. Park, "Sparse tableau formulation for power system networks and its applications," Ph.D. dissertation, The University of Wisconsin-Madison, Aug. 2018.





THANK YOU!

ZHI ZHOU ARGONNE NATIONAL LABORATORY ZZHOU@ANL.GOV



