SPP Integrated Marketplace-**Unit Commitment**

FERC Technical Conference on Increasing Real-Time and Day-Ahead **Efficiency through Improved Software**

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Gary Cate SPP

Jie Wan Alstom Grid

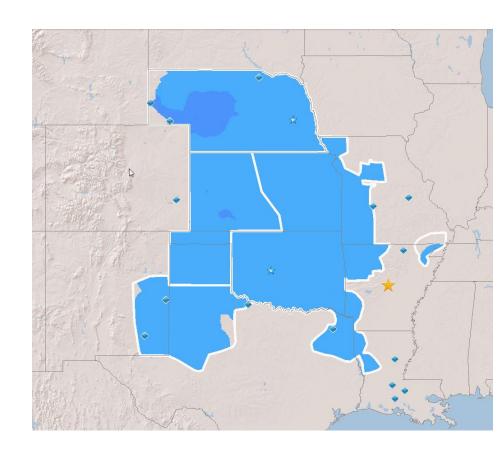






Southwest Power Pool

- Independent, non-profit, Regional Transmission Organization
- ~550 employees
- Membership in 8 states
 - Arkansas, Kansas, Louisiana, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas
- Located in Little Rock, Arkansas
 - 24 x 7 operations
 - Reliability Coordination
 - Market Operations
 - Transmission Planning
 - Tariff Administration
 - Regional Scheduling



What is Integrated Marketplace?

- New "Day-2" Market Implemented March 1, 2014
 - Replaced Energy Imbalance Service (EIS) Market launched in 2007
- SPP consolidated all EIS member Balancing Authorities (BA) into one SPP BA
- Day-Ahead Market, Reliability Unit Commitment, Real-Time Balancing, and Transmission Congestion Rights (TCR)
 - Products: Energy, Regulation-Up, Regulation-Down, Spinning, Supplemental
 - Security Constrained Unit Commitment (SCUC), Security Constrained Economic Dispatch (SCED), Co-Optimization

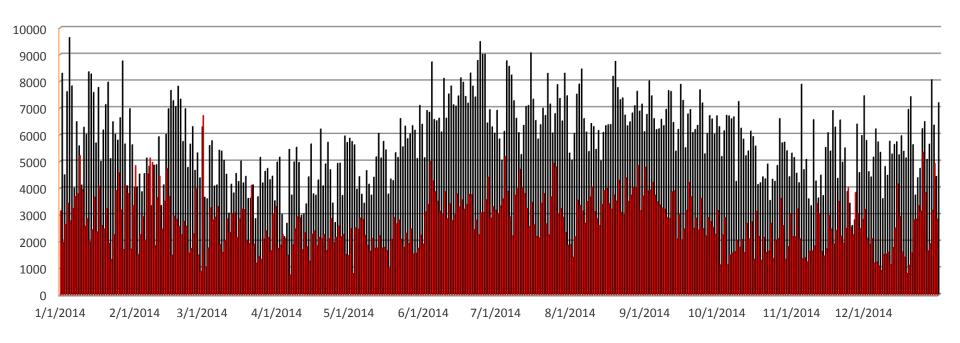


Marketplace After 12 Months

- 122 Market Participants
 - Financial only and asset owning
- SPP BA has maintained control performance standards
 - Minimized inadvertent as much as possible
- System availability has exceeded expectations
 - Day-Ahead Market has posted on-time every day except once in early June (due to a modeling issue)
 - Real-Time Balancing Market has successfully solved
 99.98% of all intervals
 - Considerably higher than during Market Trials



Marketplace Centralized Unit Commitment



Capacity Overage

- EIS (Year prior to Go-Live)
- IM (Year after Go-Live)

*Overage=Economic Max - Load - NSI - (RegUp+SPIN+SUPP)



Reliability Unit Commitments

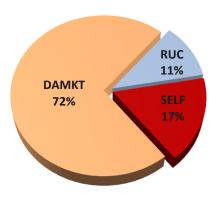
Unit Commitment Percentages (Number of Commitments)

- 72% of commitments have come out of the DA Market
- 17% of commitments were selfcommits after the DA Market
- 11% of commitments have come out of the RUC process

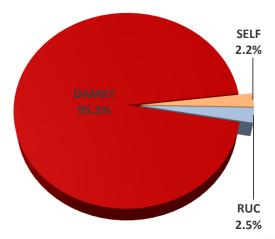
Unit Commitment Percentages (MWh's of Commitments)

- 95.3% of commitments have come out of the DA Market
- 2.2% of commitments were selfcommits after the DA Market
- 2.5% of commitments have come out of the RUC process

Centralized Unit Commitment (Number of Commitments)



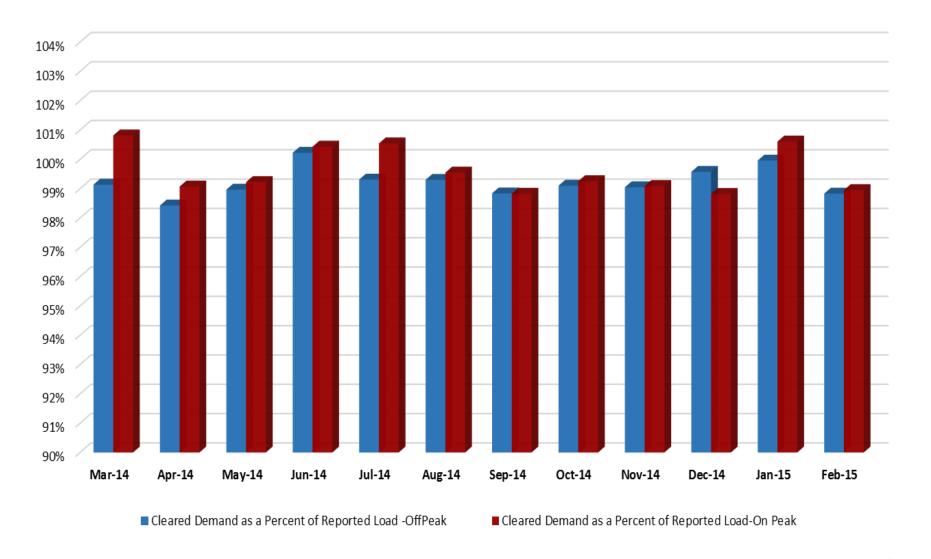
Centralized Unit Commitment (MWh's of Commitments)





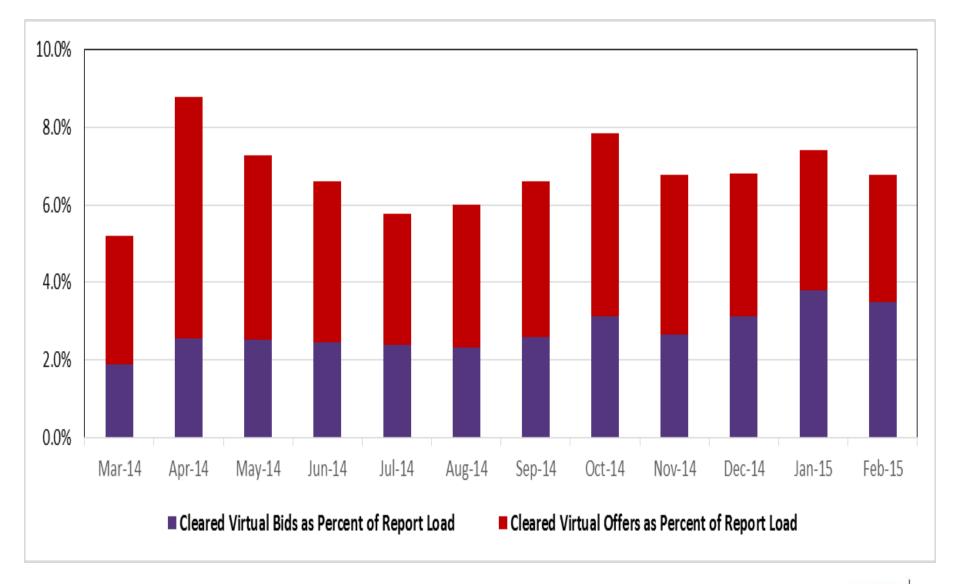
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Average Hourly Load Participation in DA Market



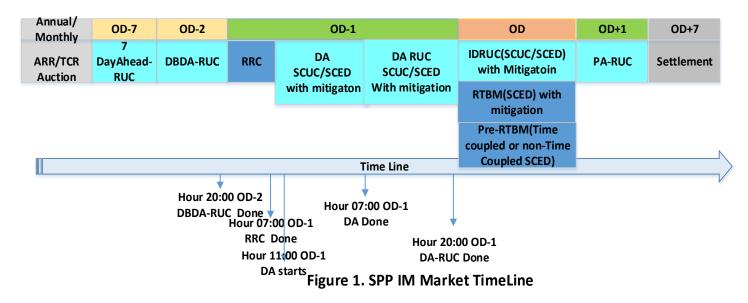


Virtual Participation in Marketplace



Challenges

Involved extensively in IM market process :



- SCUC in DAMKT, DA-RUC, DBDA-RUC, ID-RUC, PA-RUC
 - One engine for all
 - Study window, input data, and objectives all vary by type
 - Flexible , robust and efficient

Challenges

- Large complicated SCUC model:
 - Individual Regulation up and regulation down AS product
 - Recallable Transactions : supplemental reserve
 - Variable Energy Resources (VERs): regulation down only
 - External Dynamic Resources (EDRs):
 - AC-Ties : provide AS by deviating the scheduled energy output
 - DC-ties : bi-directional energy transfer
 - Demand Response Resources: dispatchable or block, unlocked for emergency
 - Linearize ALL the offers (resources, bids, virtual): more continuous variables
 - Large number of resources have maximum daily energy constraint

Challenges

- Include Mitigation process :
 - Perform Market Impact test solve
 - Mitigated solve
- Complex Logic for scarcity and emergency conditions :
 - Scarcity and emergency condition detection with corrective actions
 - Different procedures in DA and RUC
 - AS Scarcity , Capacity Shortage and Excess Gen
 - Non-firm transactions curtailment
 - Emergency Range Release/Reliability resource commitment
 - De-commitment of Must Run resources under Excess Gen

Performance

- Using Xeon E5-2690 (v1) processors
- CPLEX 12.5
- Single threaded performance of a CPU still tends to dominate the factors of MIP solve time.
- Utilizing CPLEX's parallel MIP methods have shown solve time improvement in some cases.

Performance

Observed issues:

- Expect to reach 0.1% MIP Relative Gap within 1200 seconds
- Timed out case with unacceptable solution
- Terminate prematurely termination with large objective cost dominated by violation penalty cost
- Numerical instability due to Scaling issue: large penalty price vs. small offer price and sensitivities
- Penalty price setting impact the performance and case dependent
- Incorrect identify scarcity and emergency condition
- Easily causing inconsistency between mitigation test solve and mitigated solve

Multi-stage SCUC Algorithm

- Resource feasibility Stage:
 - Modeling
 - Ignore operating costs and system constraints
 - Minimize resource constraint violation
 - Goals and benefits
 - Handle input data/condition conflicts at resource level
 - Remove unnecessary violations
 - Improve robustness and solution quality
 - Decoupled model at resource level
 - Quick solve

Multi-stage SCUC algorithm

- System feasibility stage:
 - Modeling
 - Ignore operating cost
 - Include system constraint and hard resource constraints with necessary relaxation
 - Minimize system constraint violation
 - Goals and benefits
 - Not solved for optimal SCUC solution
 - Quickly detect scarcity/emergency conditions
 - Avoid incorrect determination due to the penalty price setting vs large
 SU/noload cost

Multi-stage SCUC algorithm

- Optimal solution stage:
 - Modeling
 - Full SCUC model including operating cost
 - Hard resource constraints with pre-determined relaxation
 - Goals and Benefits
 - Focus on optimal SCUC solution
 - Warm-start from system feasibility stage
 - Better solution qualify even when the solve times out

Future Challenges

- Desire for ever increasing performance to shorten the time taken to solve.
- Enhanced Combined Cycle
- Grouped Resource constraint modeling (shared startup transformer or shared plant operators)
- Decrease mismatch in SCUC and SCED models



Helping our members work together to keep the lights on... today and in the future



