



Assessing Nodal Adequacy of Large VRE Power Systems with New Adequacy Metrics Reflecting RA Contributions of G, T, & D

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Traditional Resource Adequacy

Traditional

- 1 Annual assessment of needs for capacity
- 2 Stylized power system models
- 3 Not applicable in the presence of transmission constraints
- 4 Do not capture the impacts of extreme weather events and common mode events
- 5 Do not capture the impact of operational flexibility
- 6 Used as a planning tool in determining capacity requirements and justify needs for investments in generation but not for transmission

Needs

- 1 Decisions in many timeframes including short-term
- 2 Physically sound power system models
- 3 Locational economic signals provided to generation, transmission and demand that incorporate value of adequacy
- 4 Effects of extreme weather and common mode events
- 5 High operational details distinguishing flexible resources under non-recourse decisions
- 6 Planning tools and market design mechanisms facilitating co-optimization of investments in generation, transmission and demand-side technologies

What Are the Needs to Assess the Impact of Extreme Market Events?

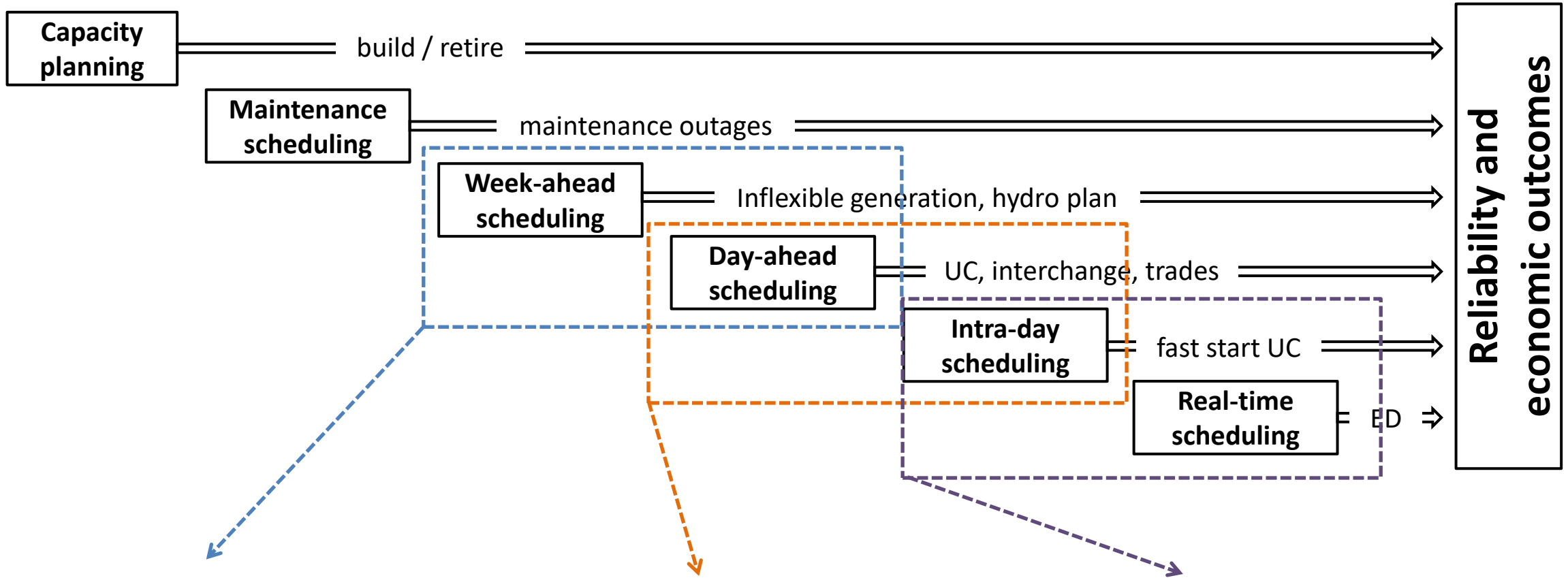
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Resource Adequacy Applied to Different Timeframes



Week-ahead & Day-ahead:
Assessment of the adequacy of the fleet

Day ahead & Intra-day:
Impacts of non-recourse decisions (commitment, dispatch of inflexible generation, deployment of demand response, etc.)

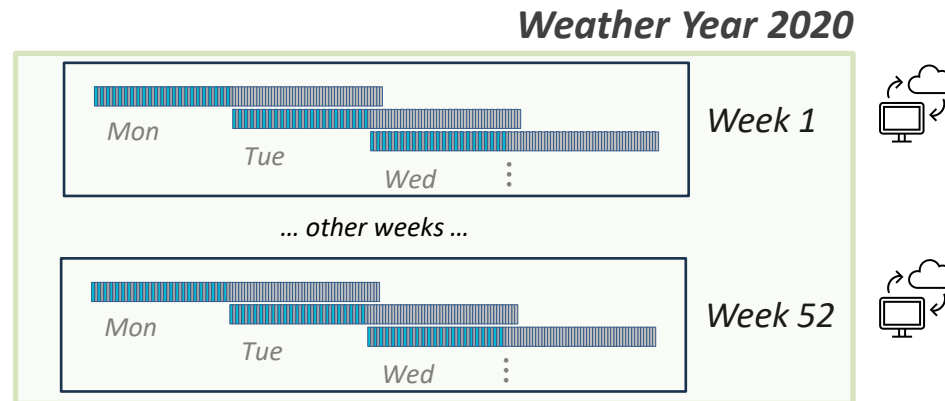
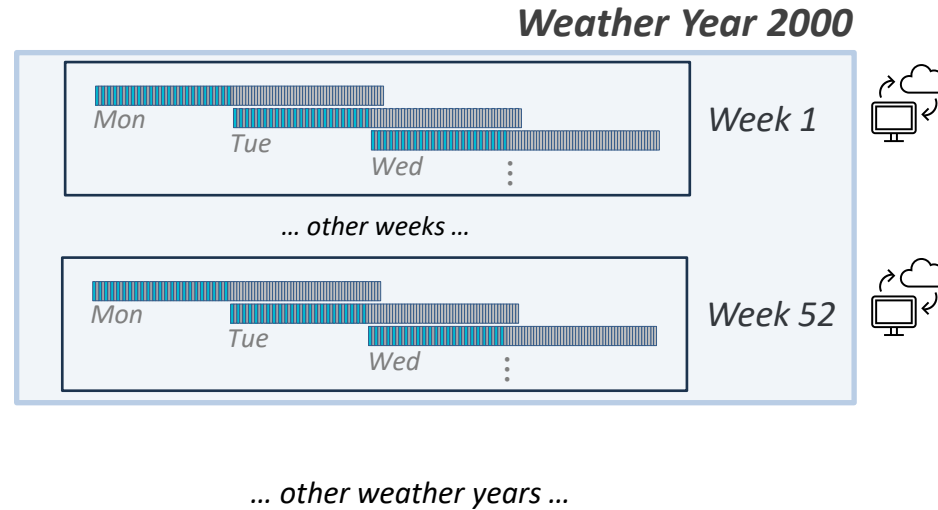
Intra-day & Real-time:
Assessment of the adequacy of the reserve procurement policy

All Decisions Have Reliability Impacts

Assessment of
adequacy for system
annual planning



Is there sufficient capacity
available for Day-Ahead
commitment?

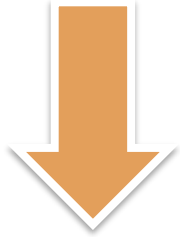


Parallel Processing

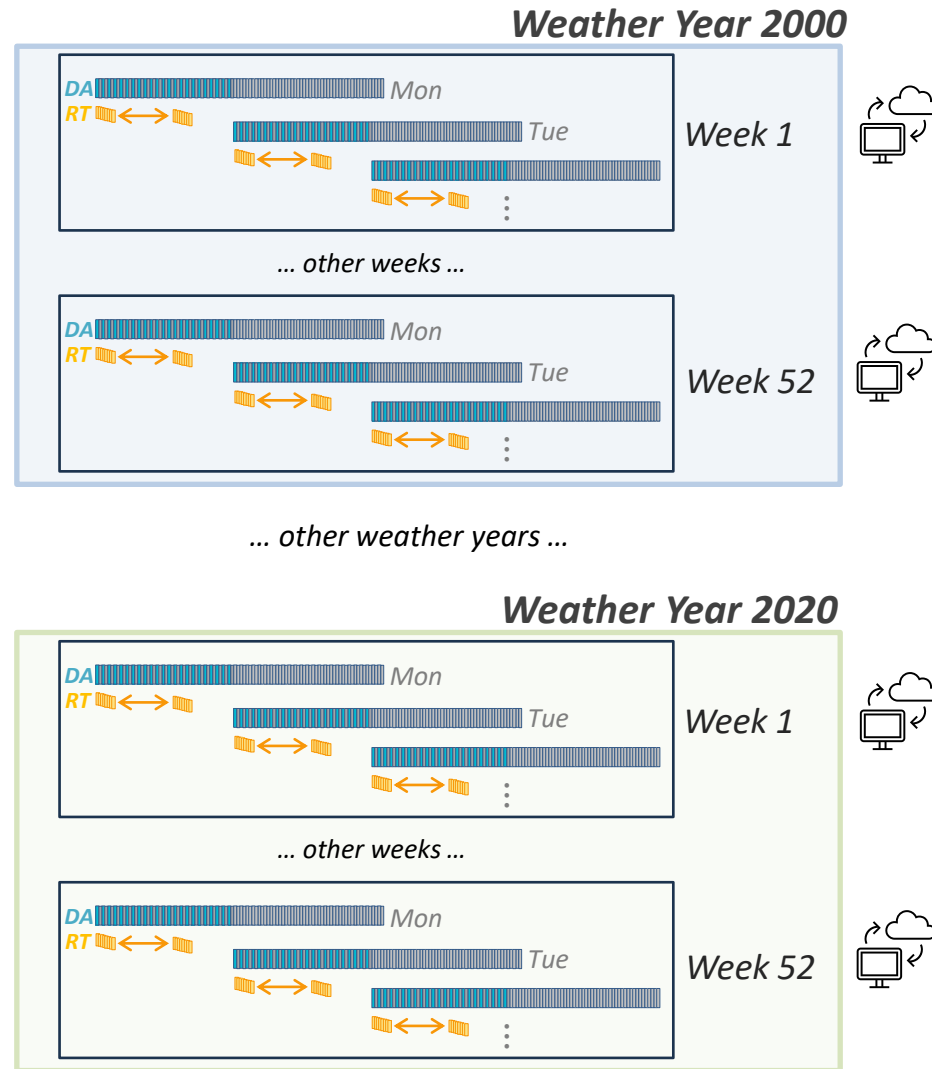
- Risk locations and periods
- Generator performance
- Payment to participants for providing adequacy

All Decisions Have Reliability Impacts

Annual assessment of adequacy for reserve procurement policy



Are there insufficient reserves to respond to contingencies or ability to replenish reserves in time?



- Risk locations and periods given the reserve policy
- Risk metrics

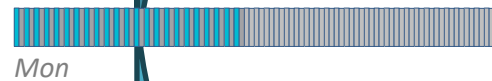
All Decisions Have Reliability Impacts

Assessment of adequacy for short term (2-5 day) system planning *

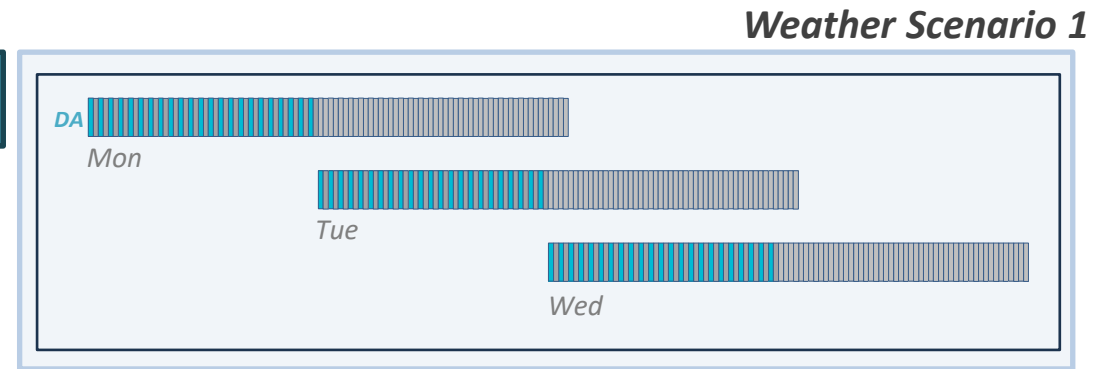


Are there insufficient reserves to respond to contingencies or ability to replenish reserves in time?

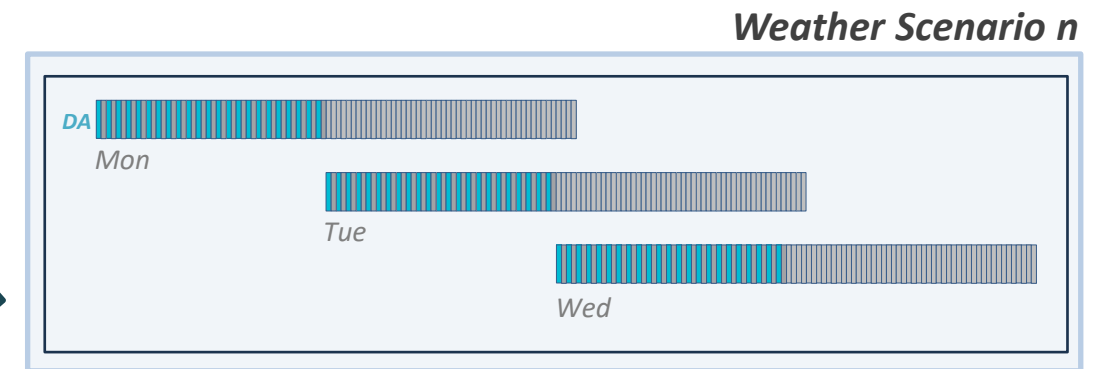
Monday Plan with Baseline Forecast



Repeat analysis daily



... other weather scenarios ...



Parallel Processing

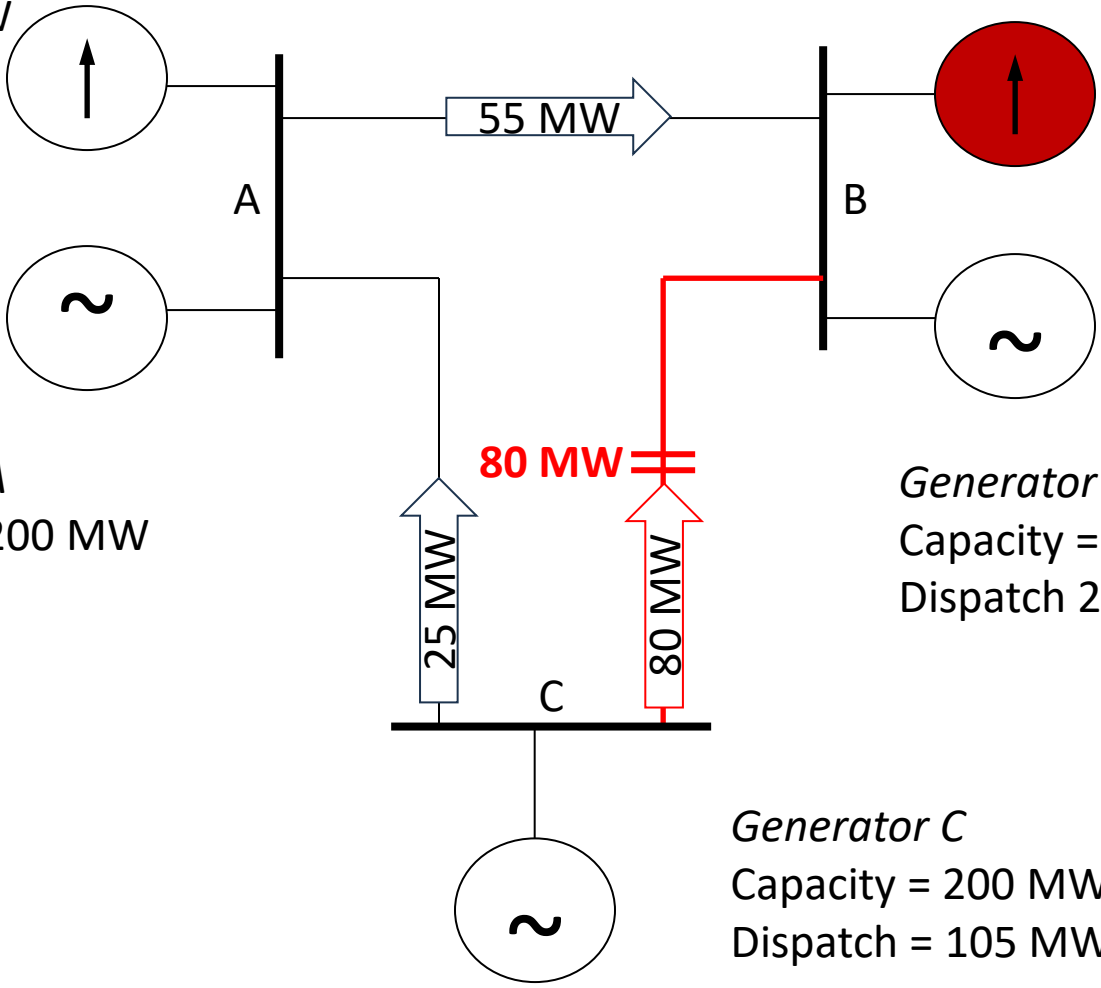
*Project under development funded by ARPA-E

Shortage Is Local

System Load = 540 MW
Generation Capacity = 600 MW

Limited transmission capacity from B to C causes load shed

Load = 170 MW



Generator A
Capacity = 200 MW

Generator B
Capacity = 200 MW
Dispatch 200 MW

Generator C
Capacity = 200 MW
Dispatch = 105 MW

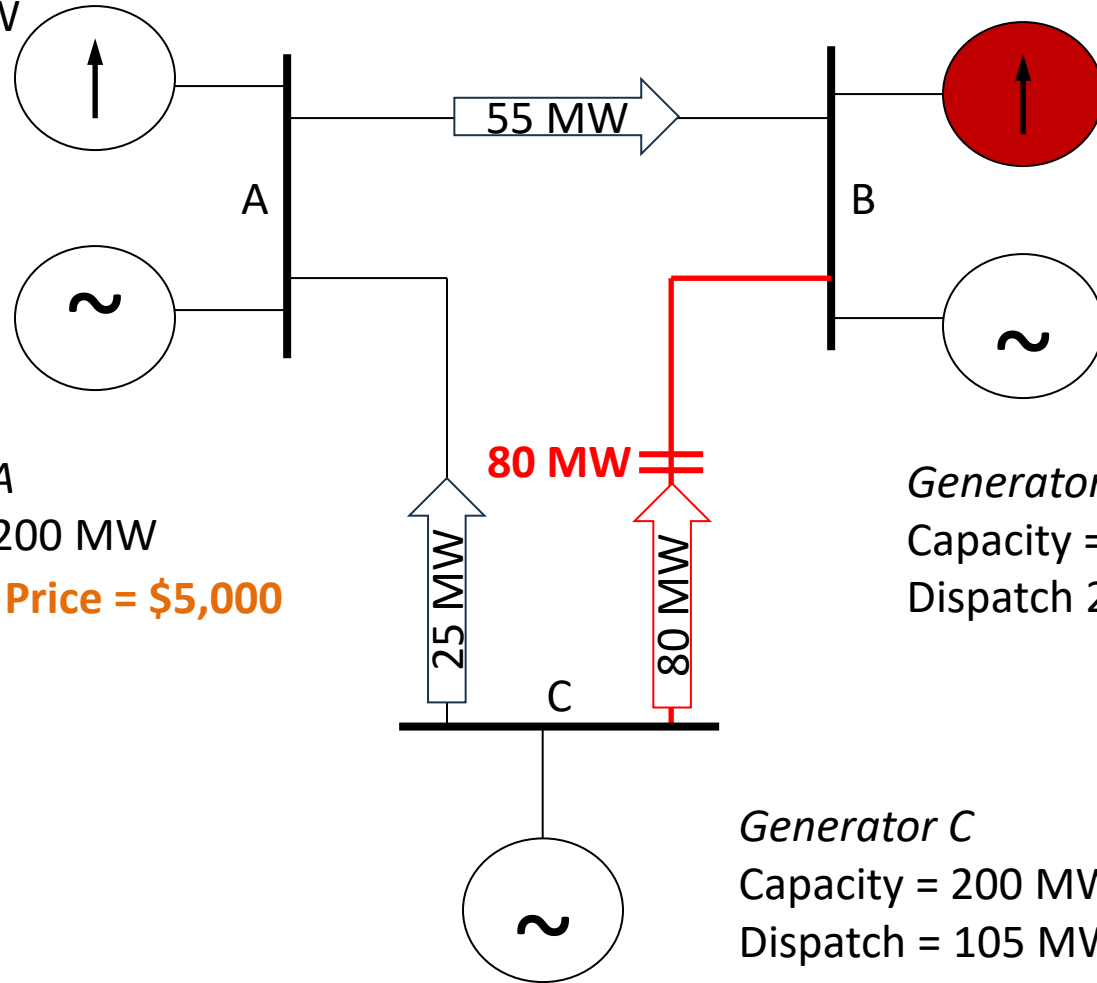
Load 370 MW
Load reduction 35 MW

Shortage Is Local

System Load = 540 MW
Generation Capacity = 600 MW

Load shed sets the price to
VOLL=\$10,000/MWh

Load = 170 MW



Load 370 MW
Load reduction **35 MW**

Adequacy Price = \$10,000

Generator A
Capacity = 200 MW
Adequacy Price = \$5,000

Generator B
Capacity = 200 MW
Dispatch 200 MW

Generator C
Capacity = 200 MW
Dispatch = 105 MW
Adequacy Price = \$0

Operational Impact of Outages

Unit goes on outage
on **Monday**



Mon

Unit goes on outage
on **Tuesday**



Tue



Wed ...

Make commitment
decisions for Tuesday, given
the current stage of the grid
(e.g., **Monday** outages)

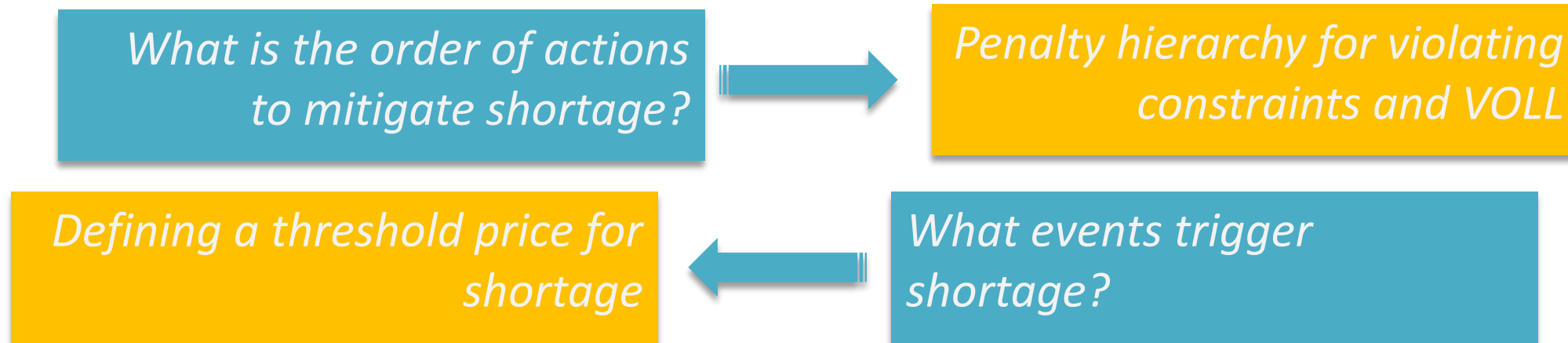
Not all outages are known!

Respond to future outages subject to
Monday's plan
What flexibility do we have in the system?

*What is the reliability impact, subject to a
base plan?*

What Is Shortage, Anyways?

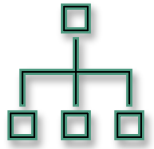
- Should **shortage** be limited to Load Shed?
 - What about reserve shortfalls, dispatch of demand response injectors, emergency purchases?
- Provide flexibility in defining shortage (near-misses) by detecting shortage economically



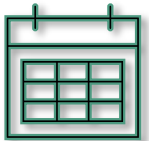
An Annual Resource Adequacy Study of ERCOT



Annual study for 2024, each week processed in parallel with 100 outage samples per week



Nodal analysis with all major interfaces, 345 kV and 138 kV constraints



Single weather year study (2022): find weeks and locations with capacity needs

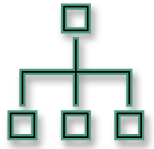


Reliability impact of day ahead decisions

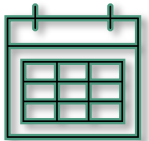
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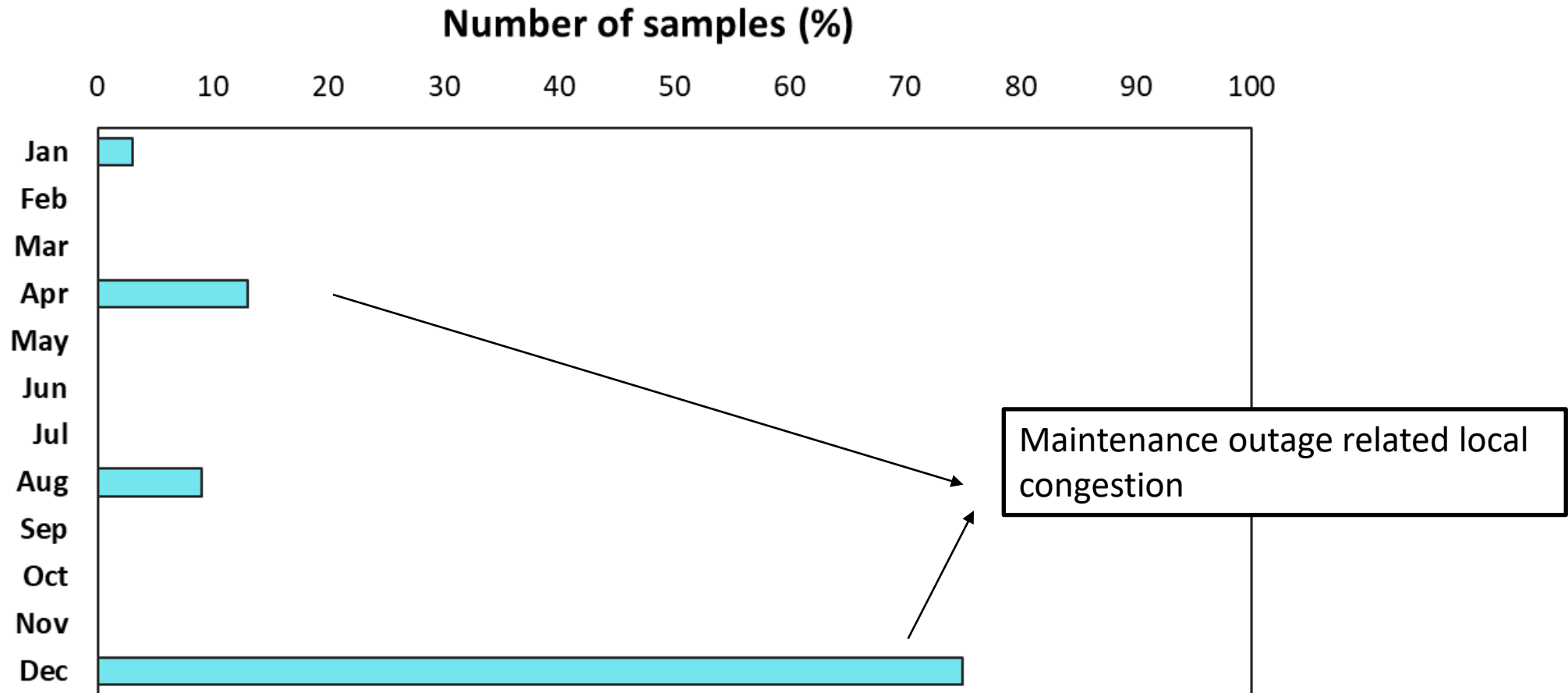
Reliability impact of day ahead decisions

Turn-around time for this analysis: 3 hours
Total Virtual Machine time: 88.5 hours

Summary of Findings

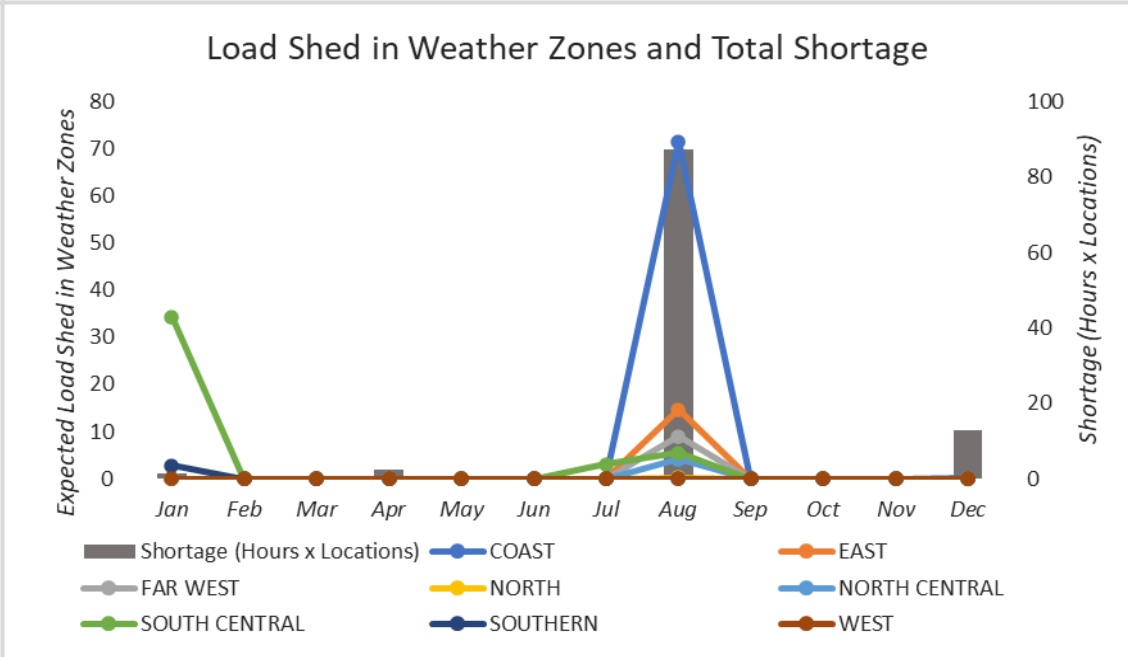
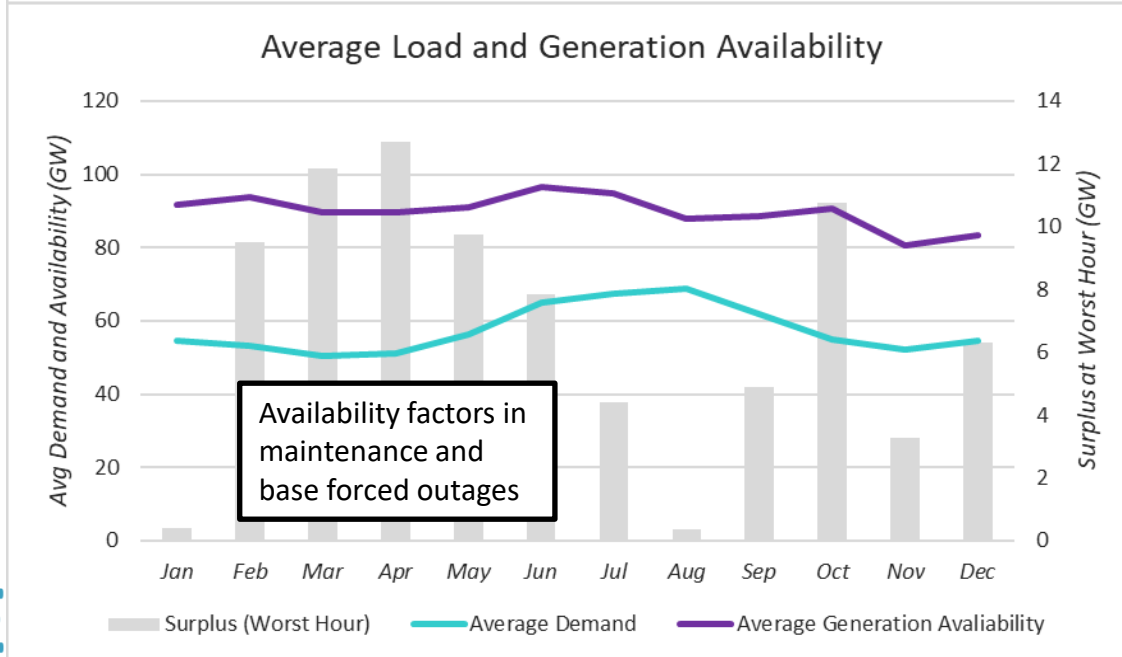
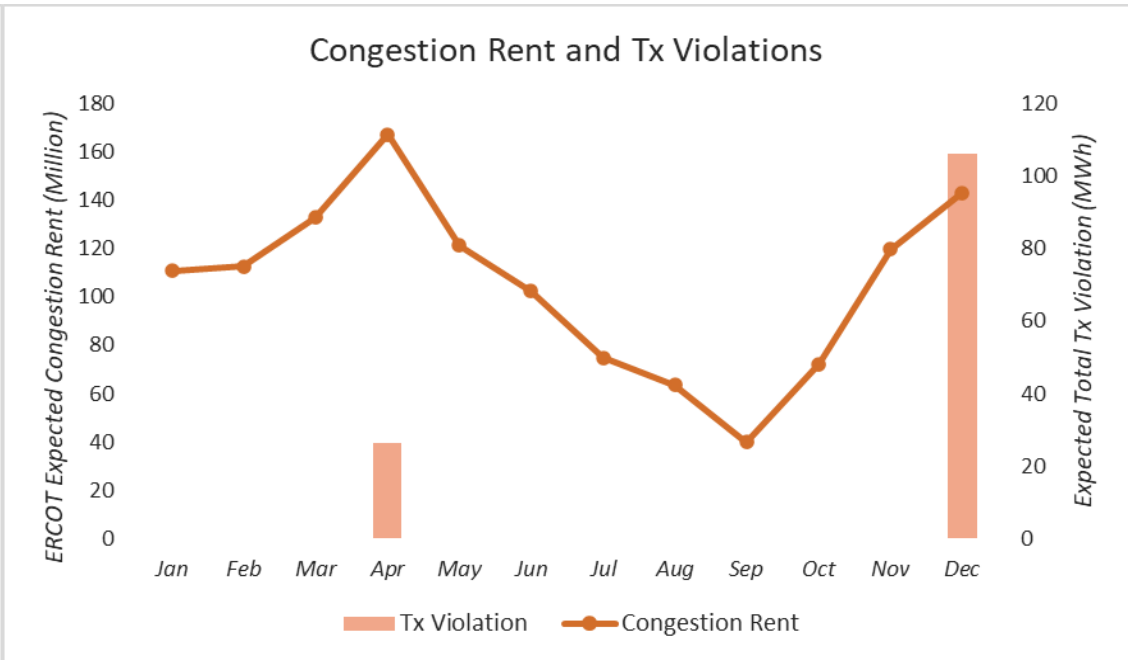
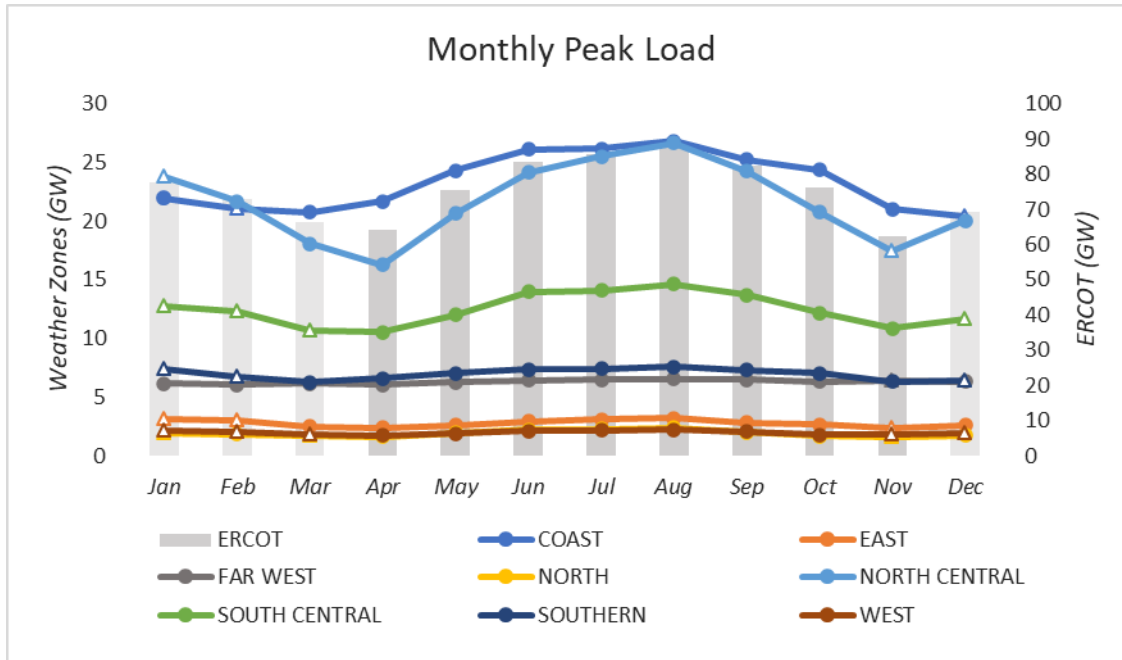
- Shortage is location specific
 - Local shortages can occur regardless of capacity available elsewhere
- Operational policies and flexibility matter
- Changing grid conditions mean that traditional maintenance scheduling can lead to shortages without greater coordination and flexibility
- Severity and duration can be different

Which Months Should We Focus Our Computational Efforts On?



Based on both area and local shortage

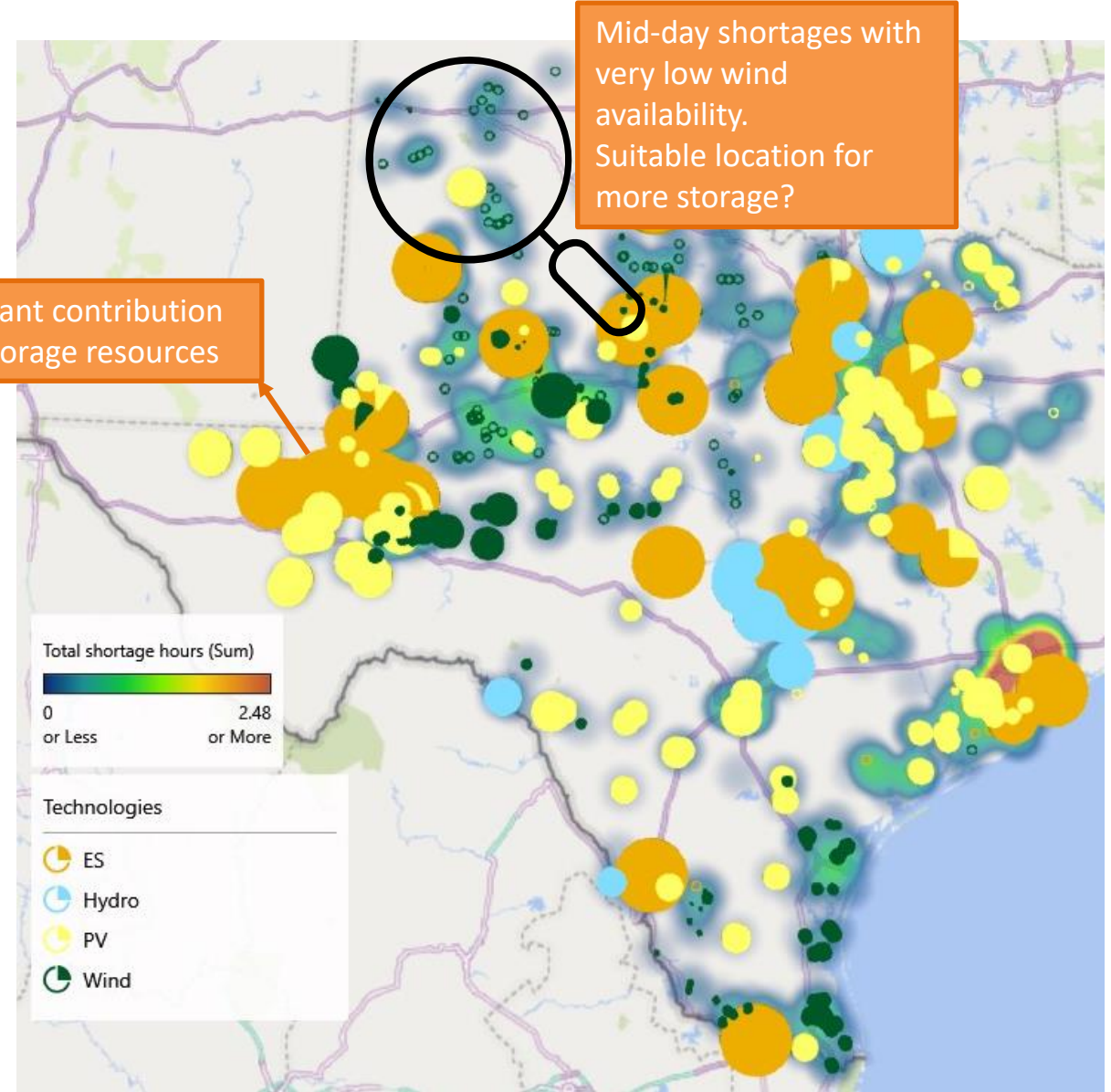
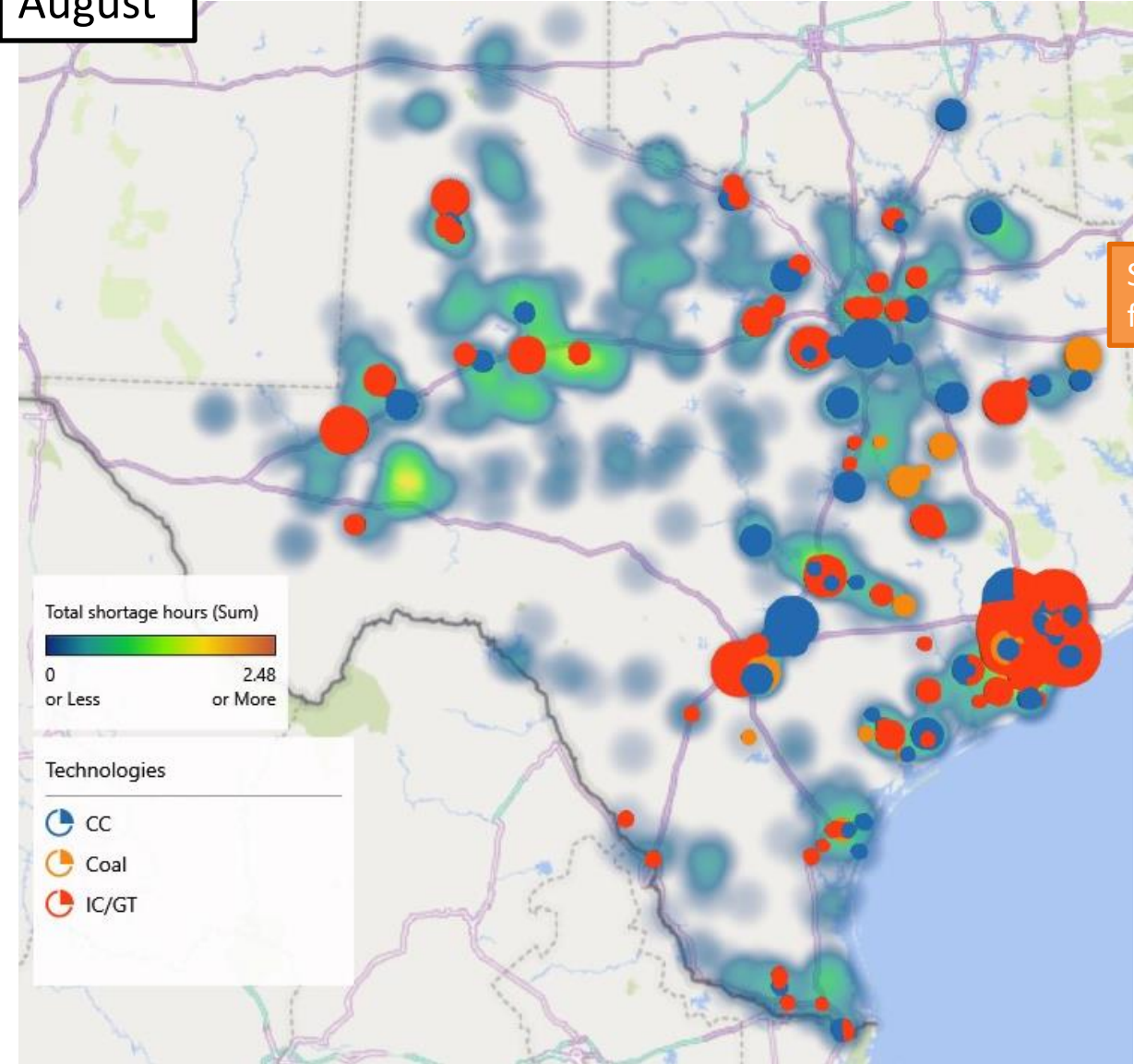
Is December the worst month for load shed?



Generator Performance for a Summer Month

Normalized ELCC-d

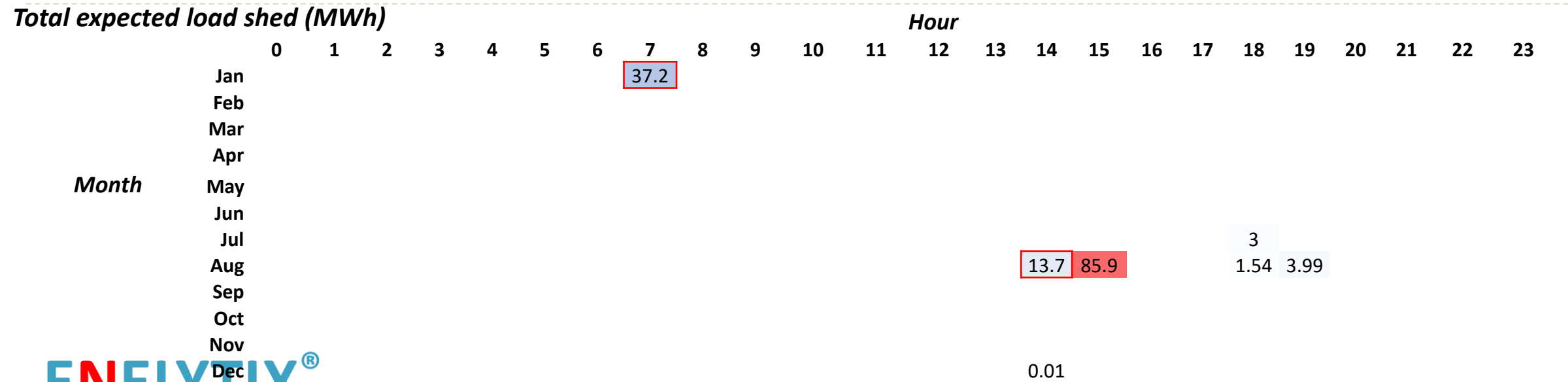
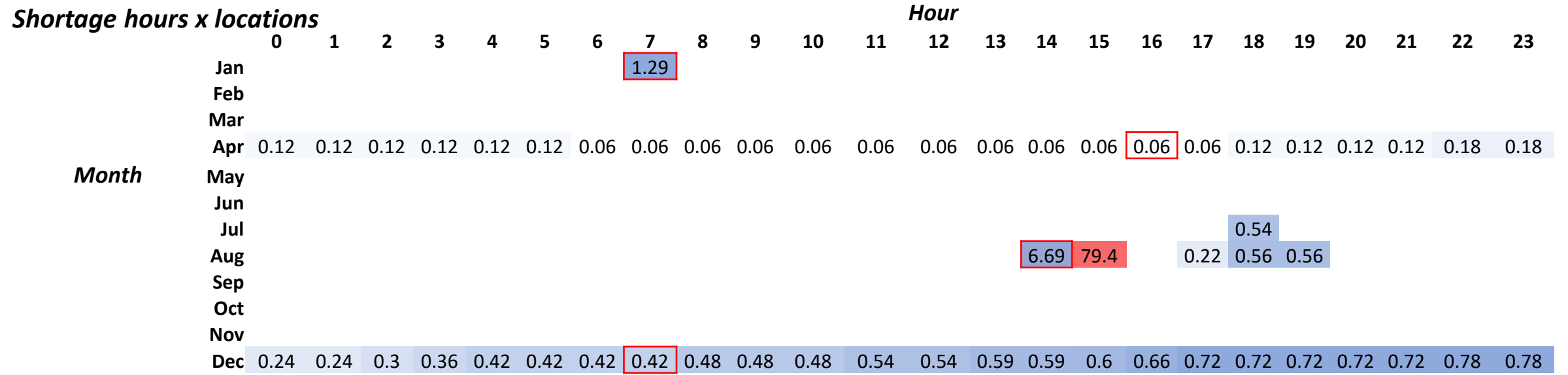
August



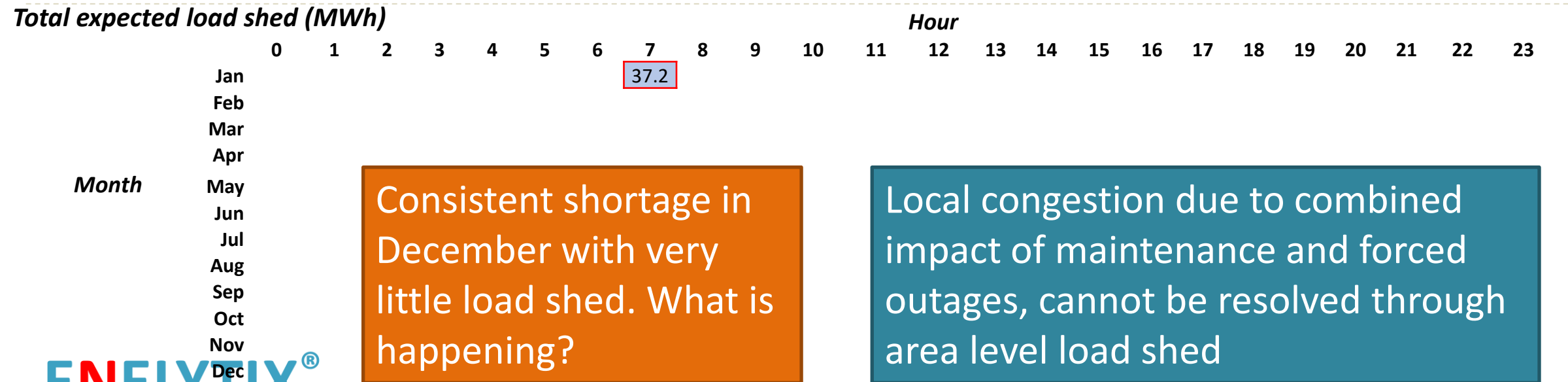
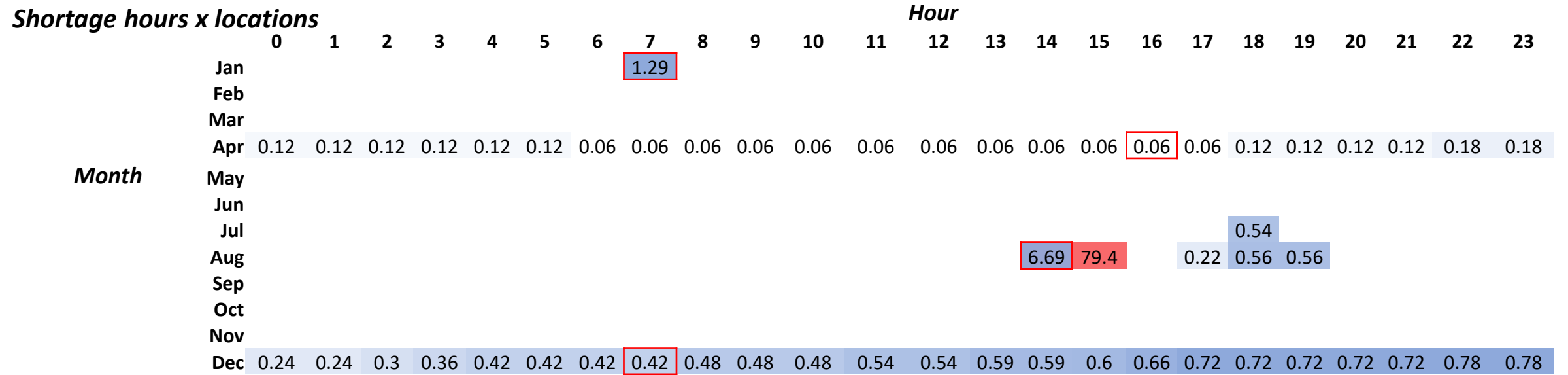
Significant contribution from storage resources

Mid-day shortages with very low wind availability. Suitable location for more storage?

How Dispersed Is Shortage?



How Dispersed Is Shortage?



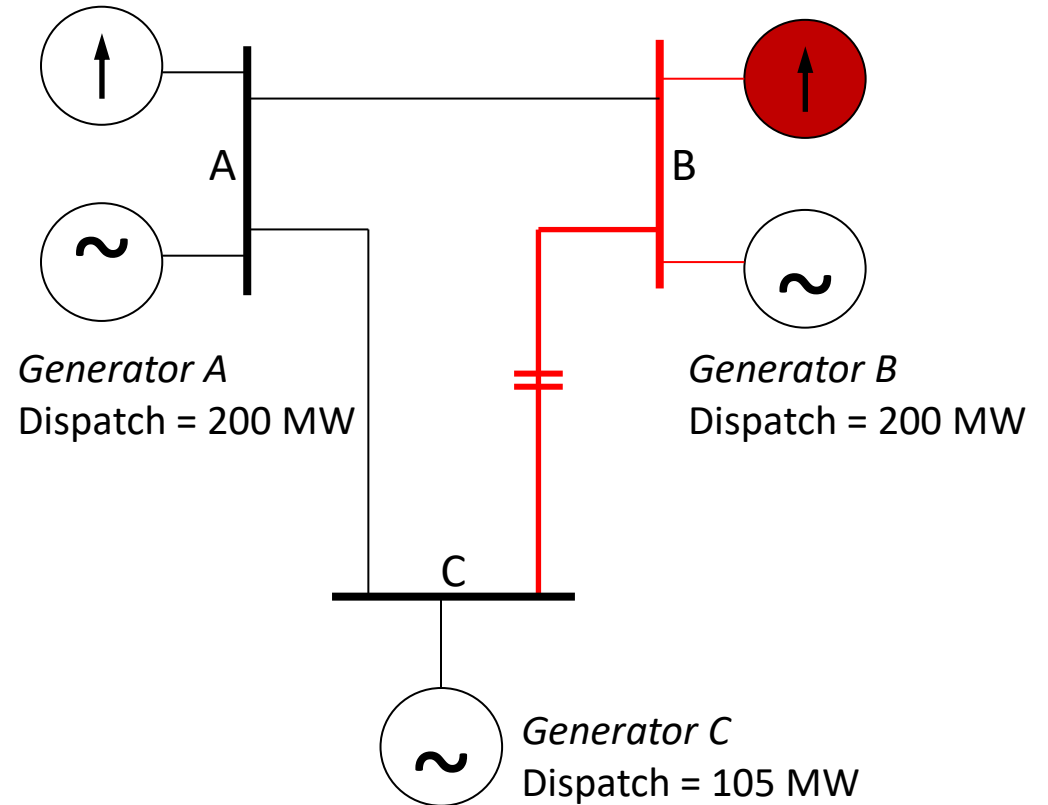
Consistent shortage in December with very little load shed. What is happening?

Local congestion due to combined impact of maintenance and forced outages, cannot be resolved through area level load shed

How Local vs Widespread Is Shortage?

- How widespread or local is shortage?
- If equal to 1, shortage is system wide

$$\text{Shortage Localization Index} = \frac{\text{Total dispatch in shortage locations}}{\text{System dispatch}}$$

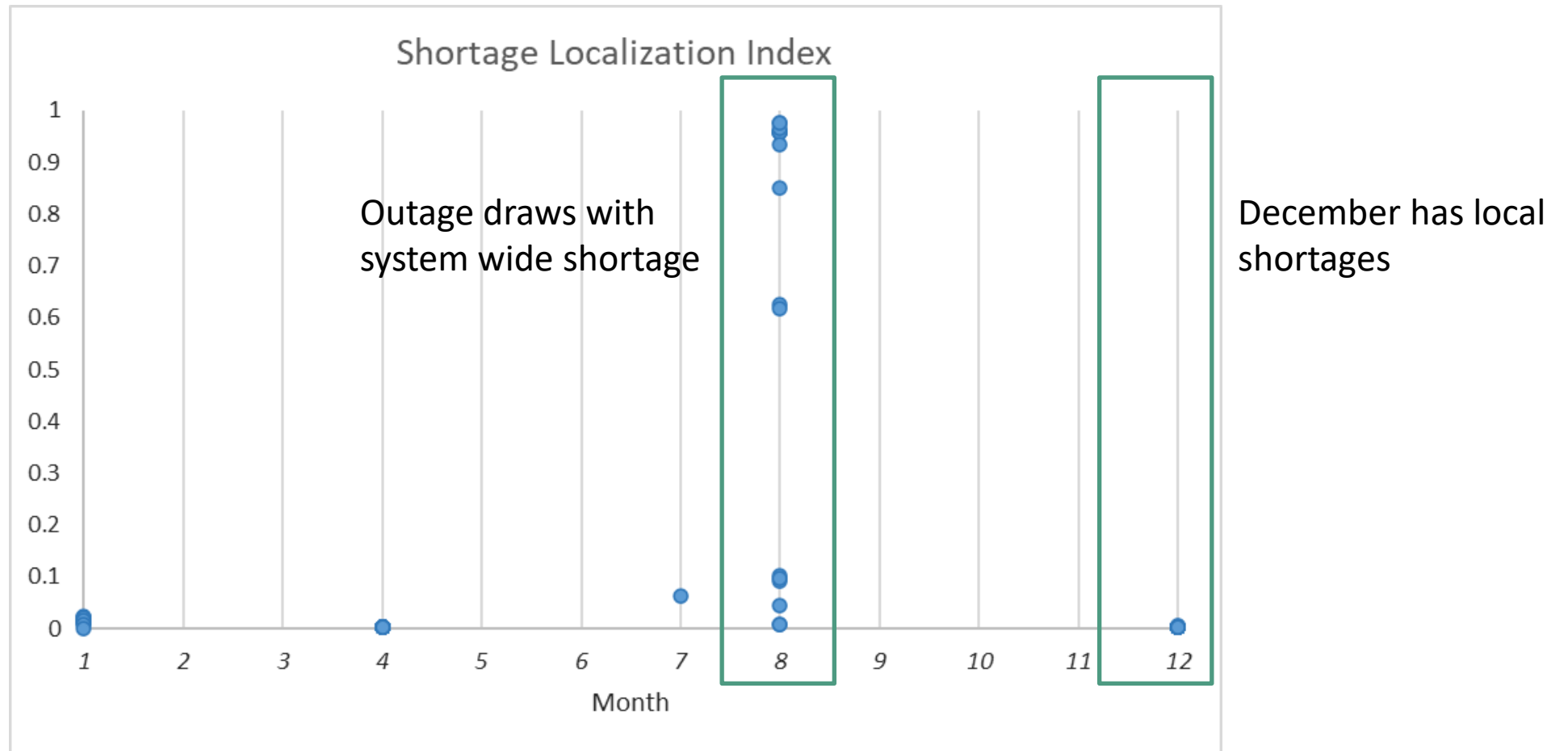


Total system dispatch during shortage = 505 MW

Total dispatch in locations with shortage = 200 MW (Bus B)

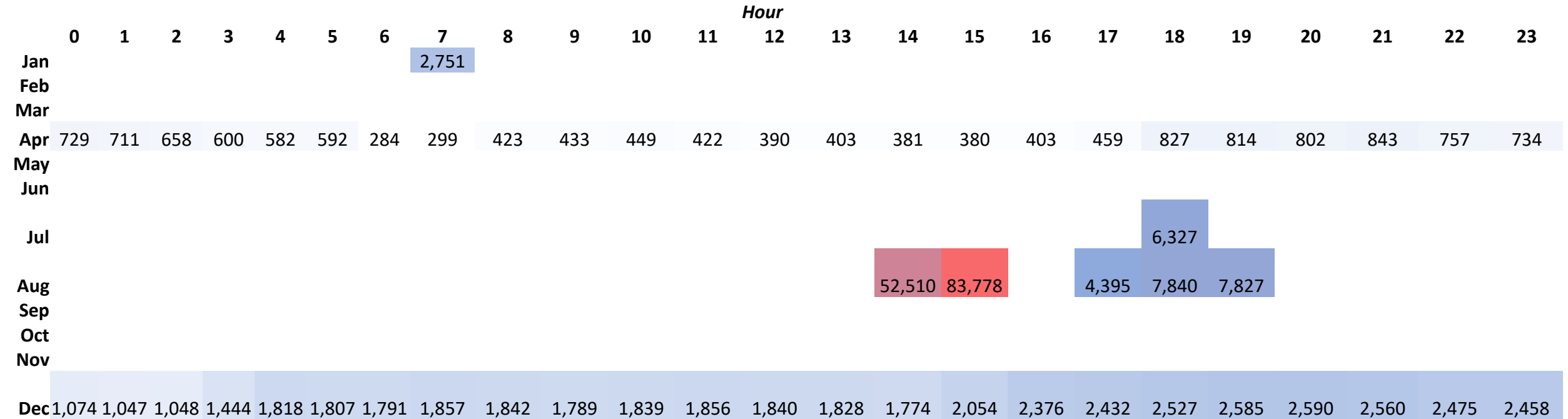
Shortage Localization Index = 0.40

How Local vs Widespread Is Shortage?



How Much Generation is Exposed to Shortage?

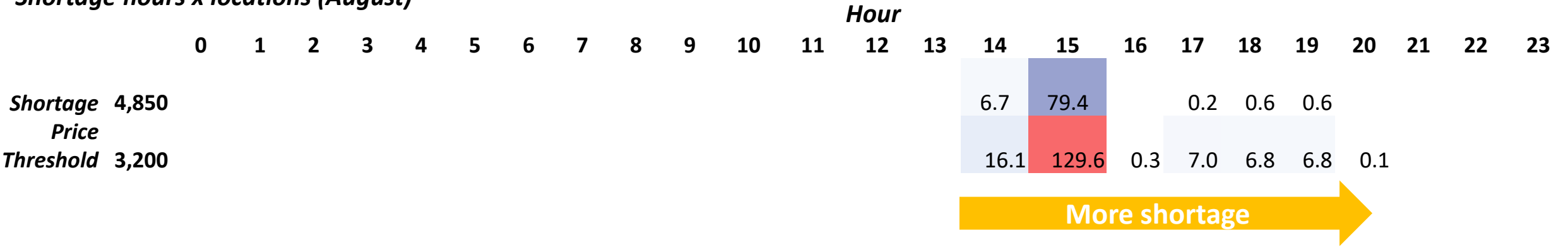
Generation Exposed to Shortage (MWh)



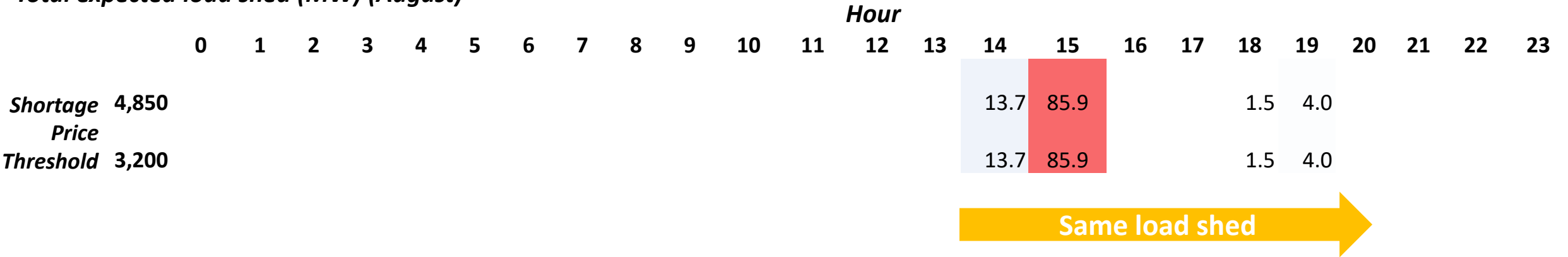
Shortage Definition

Detect Events Other Than Load Shed

Shortage hours x locations (August)



Total expected load shed (MW) (August)



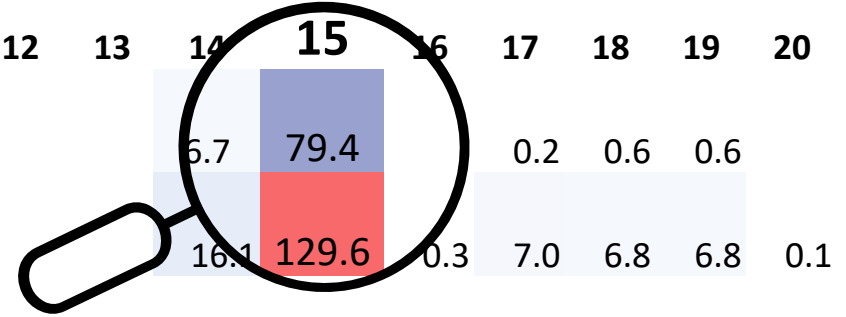
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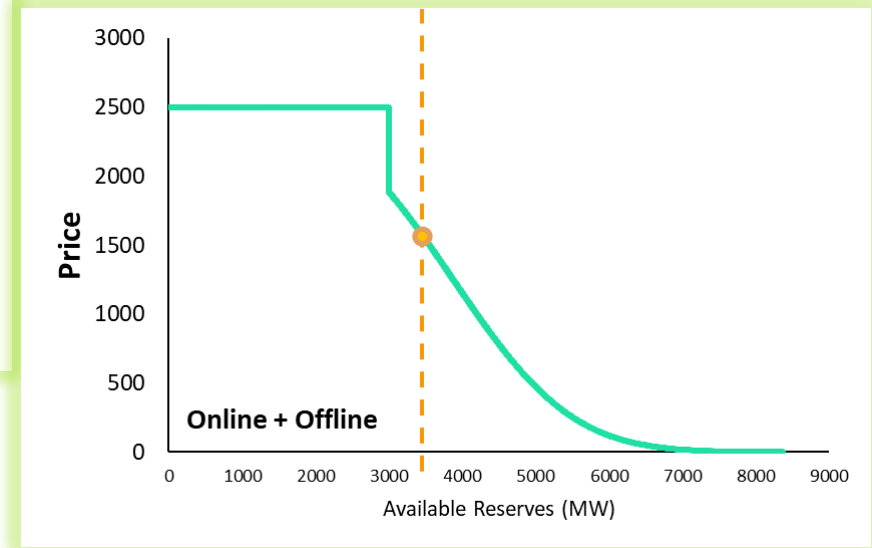
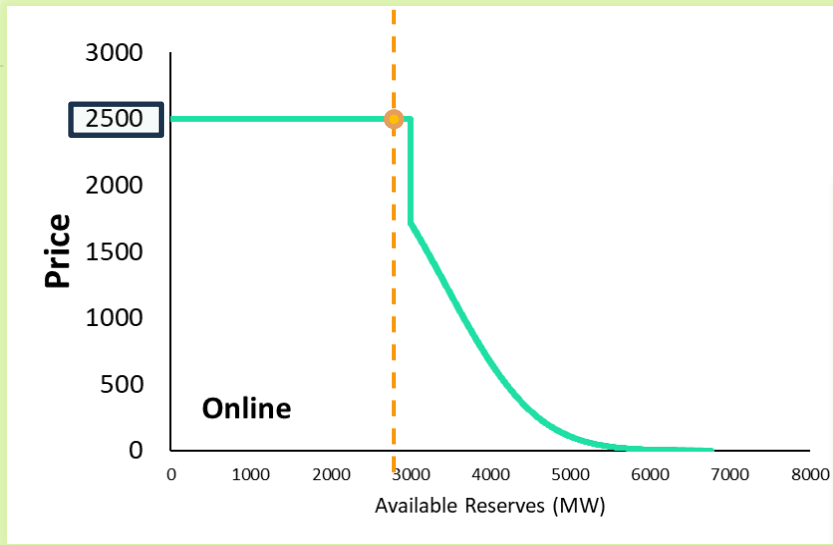
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23

Hour



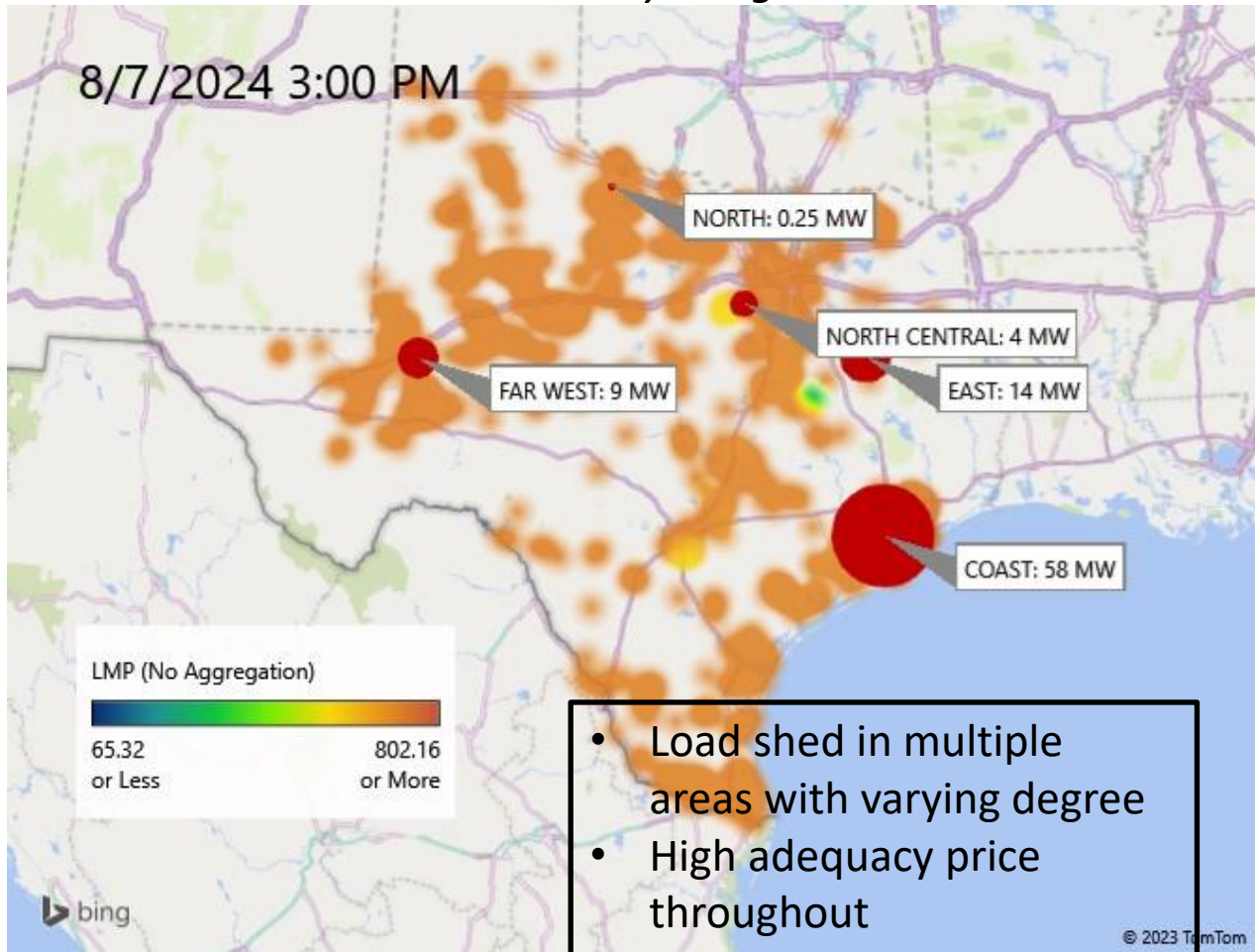
Shortage 4,850
Price
Threshold 3,200

Shortage event due to reserve shortfalls and/or congestion price:



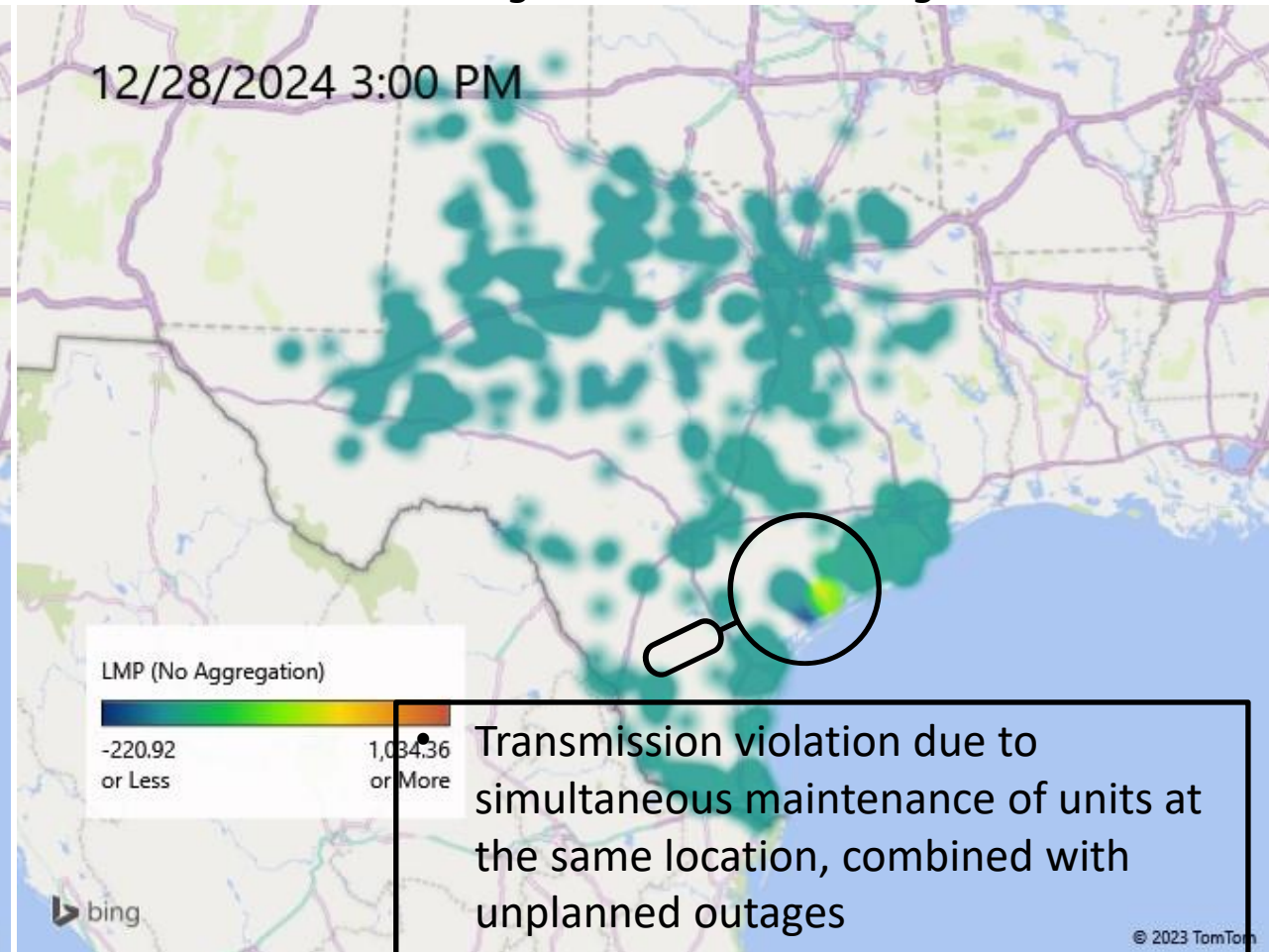
Two Different Days (Reasons) With Shortage Price Heatmap

Low availability + High load



- Load shed in multiple areas with varying degree
- High adequacy price throughout
- Availability issue

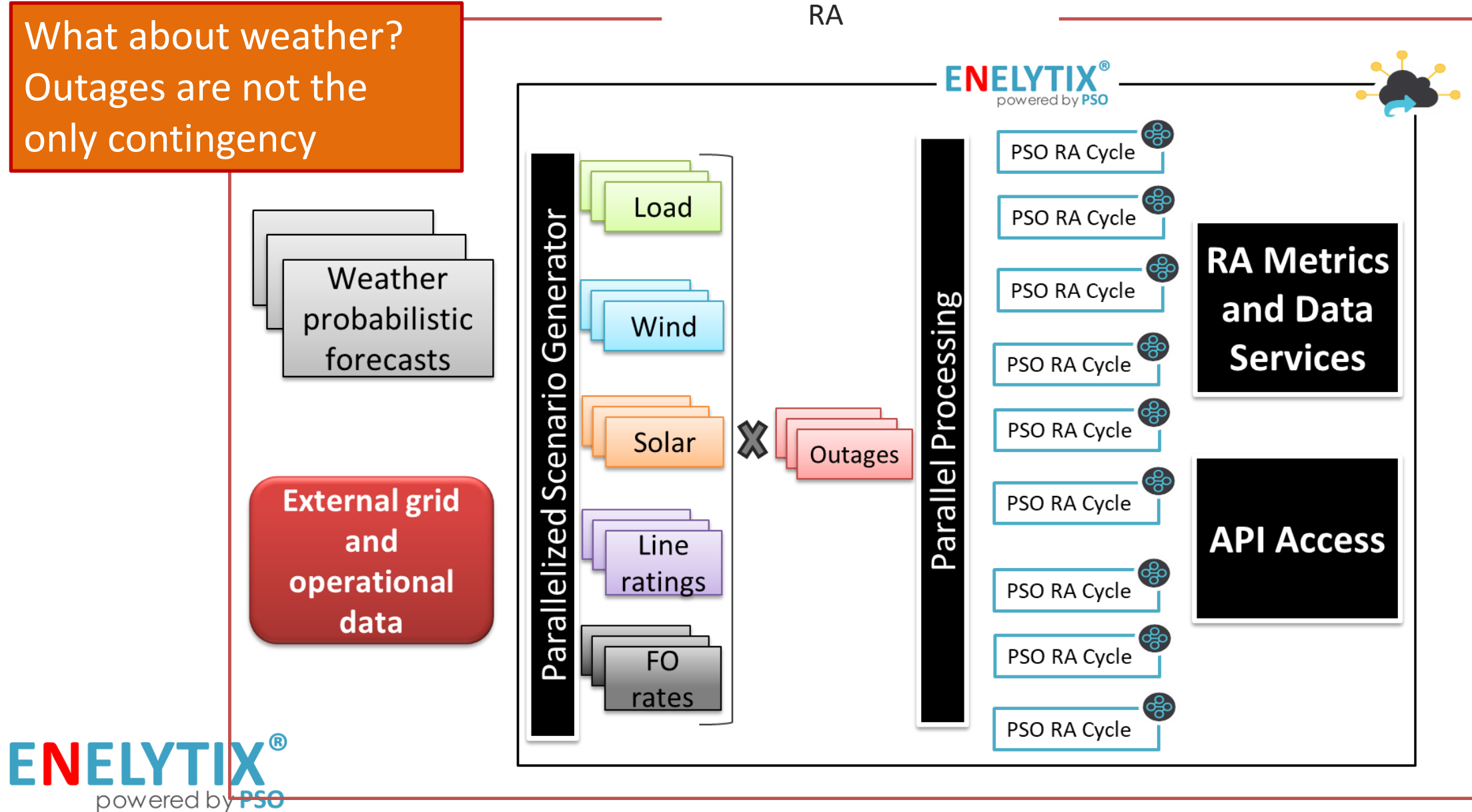
Local congestion driven shortage



- Transmission violation due to simultaneous maintenance of units at the same location, combined with unplanned outages
- Cannot be resolved by area level load shed
- Staggering maintenance at this location resolves shortage!

Solution Methodology: Probabilistic World of Resource Adequacy

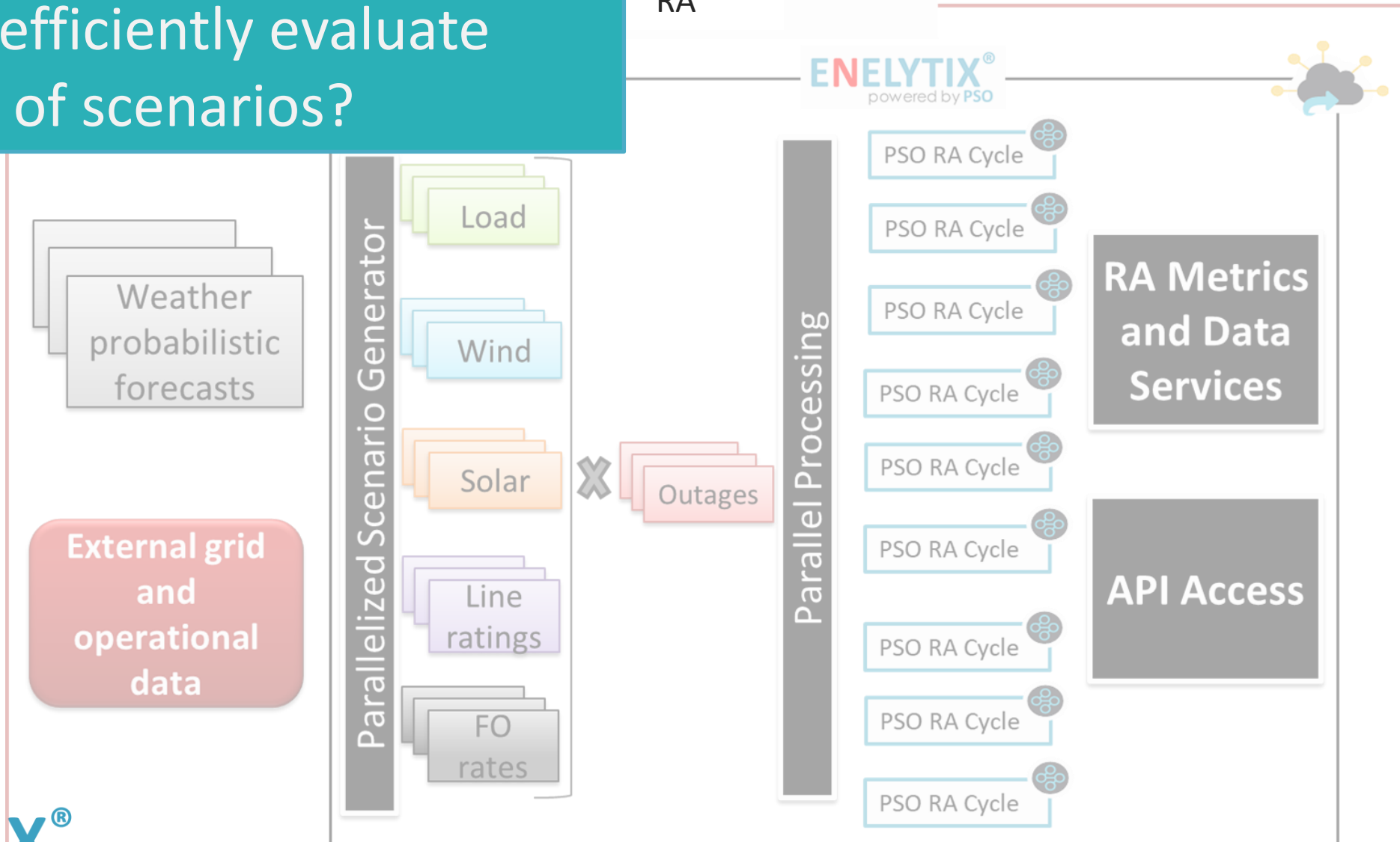
What about weather?
Outages are not the
only contingency



Solution Methodology: Probabilistic World of Resource Adequacy

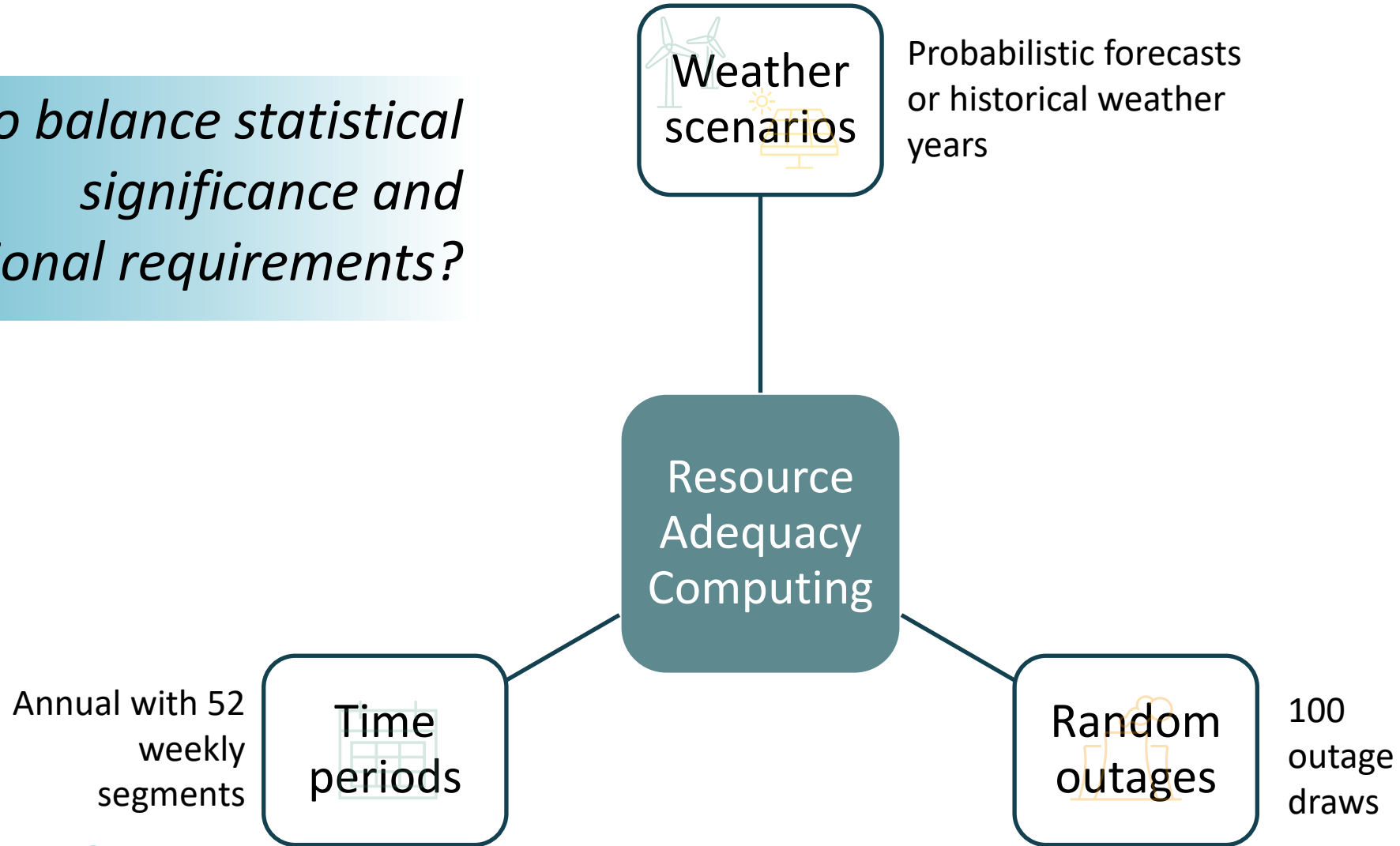
How to efficiently evaluate 10,000s of scenarios?

RA

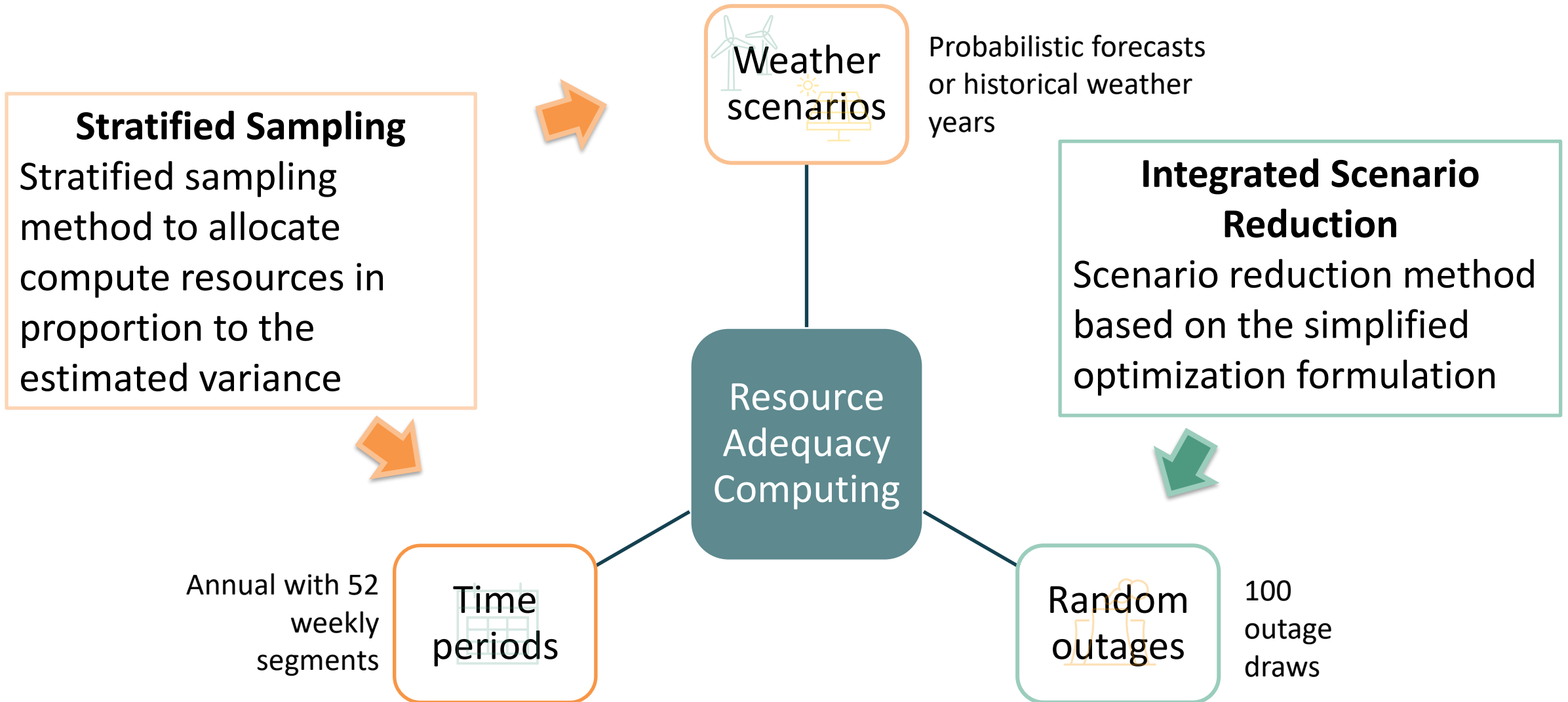


Computational Efficiency

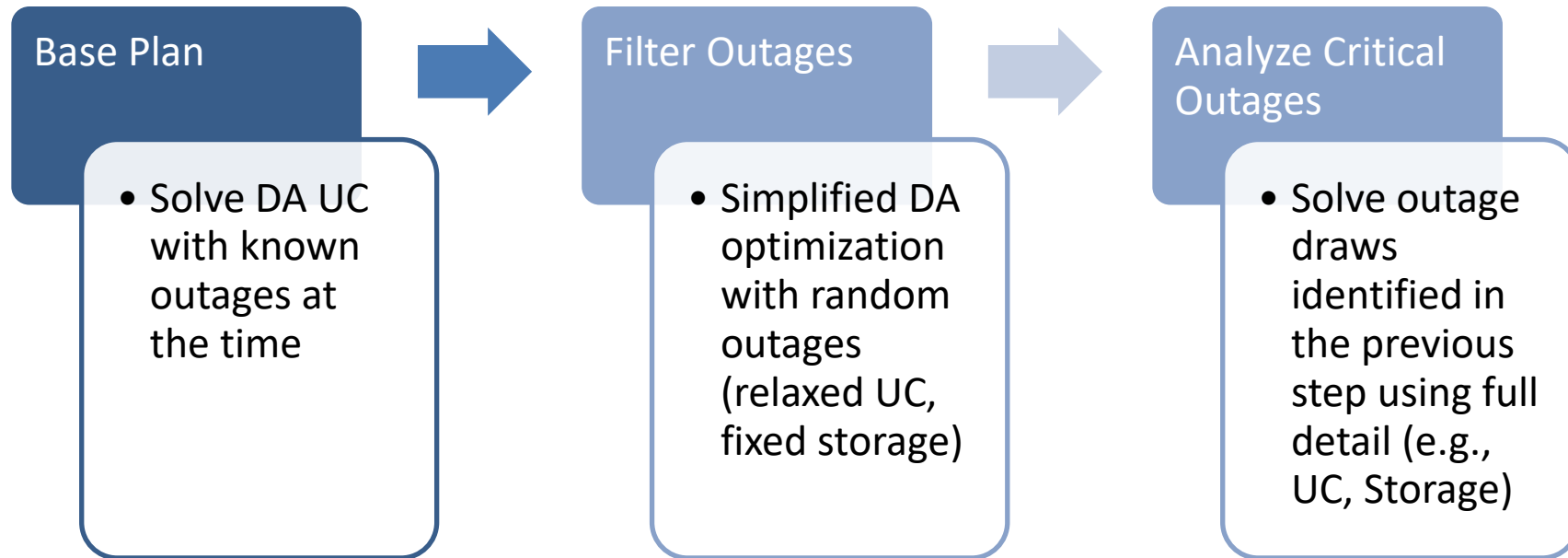
How to balance statistical significance and computational requirements?



Computational Efficiency



Integrated Scenario Reduction: Random Outage Draws



Stratified Sampling For Weather and Time Dimension

Parallel Processing

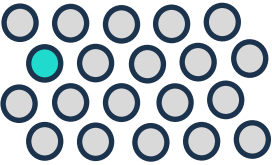
Outage Samples

Weather Scenario 1

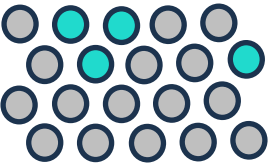


Outage sample with shortage

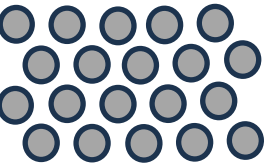
Weather Scenario 2



Weather Scenario 3



Weather Scenario n

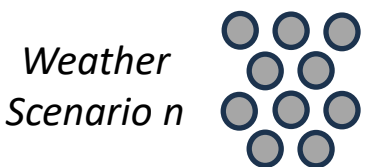
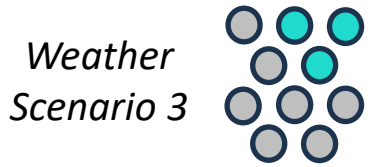


This scenario is clearly not critical. Can we detect this without spending heavy computational effort on this scenario?

Stratified Sampling For Weather and Time Dimension

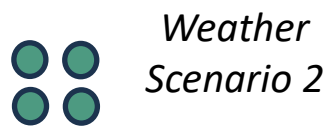
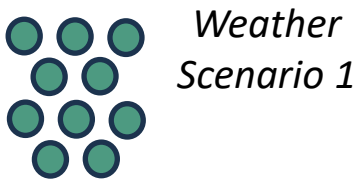

Outage Samples

Parallel Processing

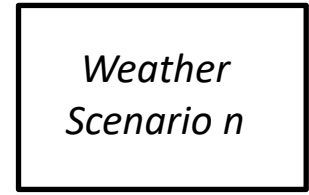


Allocate more outage samples to critical weather scenarios

Based on variance of shortage probability estimate



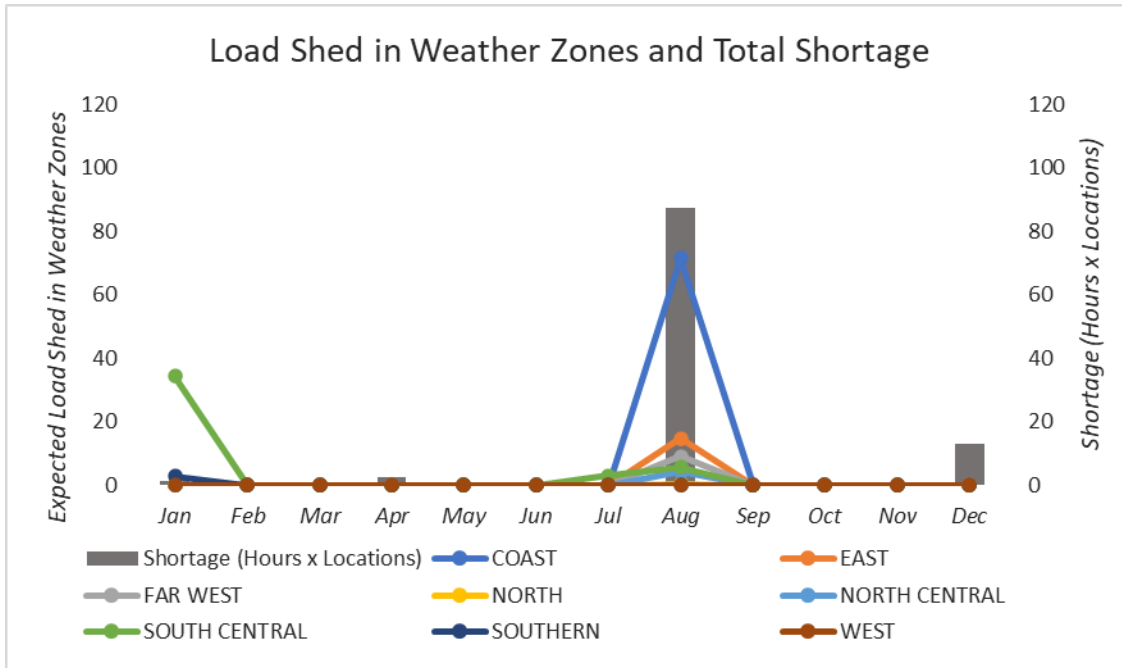
No additional samples for the non-critical scenario



Parallel Processing

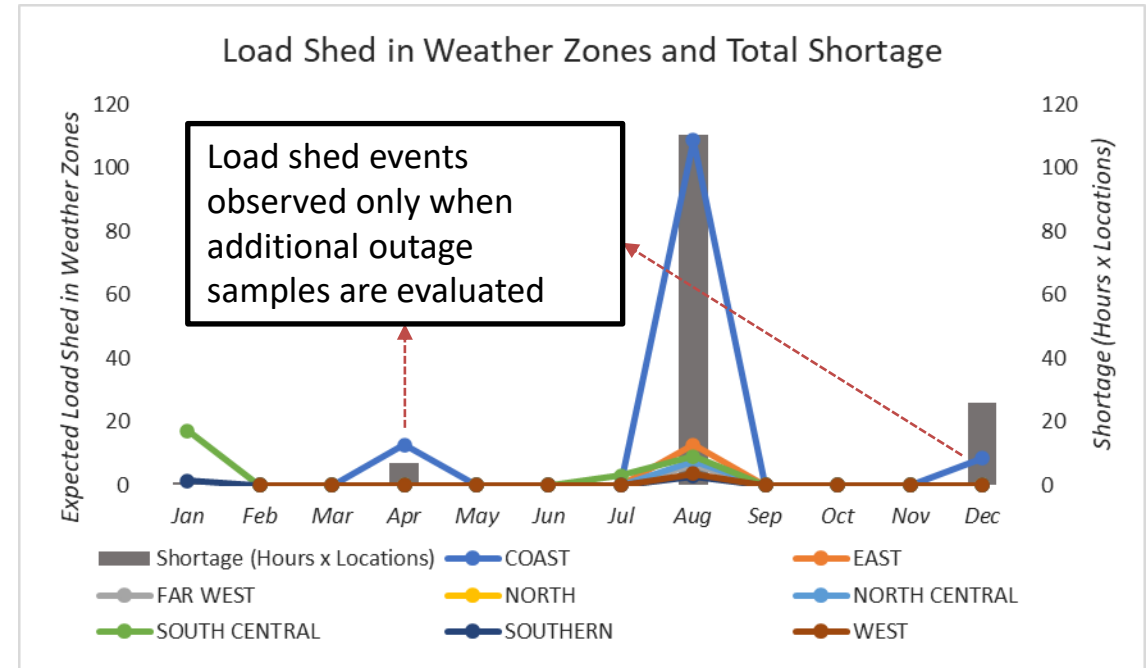
Stratified Sampling for ERCOT

100 outage draws x 52 weeks = 5200 samples



Turn-around time: 3 hours

100 outage draws x 52 weeks = 5200 samples
Additional samples: 2700 draws /week



Turn-around time: 3 + 8 hours = 11 hours

In Summary

- Resource Adequacy can assess impacts on a **physically detailed** and **operationally accurate** model of energy systems:
 - Powerflow constraints and contingency analysis,
 - Unit commitment,
 - Storage, ramping, emissions, and a wide range of other physical and system constraints
- Assessment is both for **planning** and **operational** studies
- **Operational details** impact study outcomes (not all outages are known in advance, and not all decisions are flexible)
- We illustrated inclusion of transmission model with unit commitment and storage optimization
 - Other modeling options:
 - Impacts from any non-recourse decisions on later reliability
 - Sharing with neighbors in multi-footprint models
 - Impacts from other energy systems (gas supply limitations)
 - Load participation and impacts of changing policies (e.g., retail rate design)