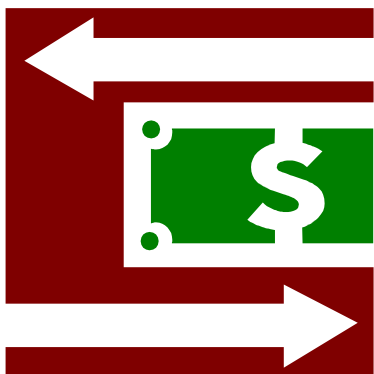


Introduction to Electricity Markets



Presented to: RPI

Presented by:

Ricardo J. Galarza, Ph.D.

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Learning Objectives

- ✧ Market operations
- ✧ Basic market structures, models, and participating entities
- ✧ Introduce concepts such as forward and real-time markets
- ✧ Standard market design (SMD)
- ✧ Overview of two US markets

Market Operations

- ✧ Market Operations goals:
 - Ensure a reliable and secure grid operation
 - Facilitating a competitive and economical operation
- ✧ Security is the most important aspect of the grid operation (regulated operation or not)
- ✧ Competitive and economical operations assumes that the cost of electricity will be reduced

Electricity Market Models

- ✧ Pool Model: centralized marketplace that clears the market for buyers and sellers of energy
 - Sellers compete to sell energy to the grid (not to specific customer) → if their bid is too high, they might not be able to sell
 - Buyers compete to buy energy from the grid → if their bid is too low, they might not be able to buy
- ✧ Bilateral Contracts: buyer and seller trade energy independently of the ISO
- ✧ Hybrid: combination of both models, it permits bilateral contracts but also provides a marketplace (ISO) for buyers/sellers that do not have bilateral contracts

Market Entities

- ✧ *Independent System Operator (ISO)*
- ✧ *Generating Companies (GENCOs)*
- ✧ *Transmission Companies (TRANSCOs)*
- ✧ *Load Serving Entity (LSE)*
- ✧ *Others: Distribution Companies (DISCOs),
Marketers, Power Exchange,
RETAILCOs, ...*

Independent System Operator (ISO)

- ✧ Administer FERC tariff
- ✧ Ensures a secured and reliable operation of the system
- ✧ Facilitates a competitive market
- ✧ Coordinates maintenance schedules
- ✧ Run market operations
- ✧ Provides schedules and prices in day-ahead (DA) and real-time (RT) markets

Generating Companies (GENCO)

- ↳ Operates and maintains existing generators
- ↳ They can offer:
 - ▣ Energy (MW)
 - ▣ Operating reserves
 - ▣ Regulation
 - ▣ Installed Capacity
 - ▣ Reactive power for voltage support (MVAr)
 - ▣ Black-start (blackout recovery generator)

Transmission Companies (TRANSCOs)

- ❖ Operate and own the transmission system
- ❖ Build and maintain local systems
- ❖ Offer transmission for sale
- ❖ Operate local Control Centers
- ❖ Perform "System Restoration", and act as a backup for main control center (ISO)

Marketers

- ❏ Buy and sell energy
- ❏ Participate in virtual energy market (as a virtual generator or load)
- ❏ Participate in FTR market (buy/sell)
- ❏ Arrange transmission services between parties

Energy Market

- ✧ Centralized mechanism that facilitates trading of energy between buyers and sellers
- ✧ Managed and operated by the ISO:
 - ▣ Accepts bids (price/quantity pair, i.e. \$/MW-h) to buy (loads) and sell (generators) energy
 - ▣ Determines a market clearing price (LMP) and provides commitments and schedules based on security-constrained unit commitments

Ancillary Services Market (AS)

- ✧ AS are needed for the system to operate reliably
- ✧ They are unbundled from the energy market and procured through the market competitively
- ✧ Different AS could be cleared sequentially or simultaneously
- ✧ Main types of AS: reserves and regulation

Transmission Market

- ✧ Commodity traded is the “transmission right”, i.e., the right to transfer, inject, and withdraw power into the network (TCC, CRR, FTR)
- ✧ The transmission right holder can either physically transfer power or let others use the right for using the transmission network with appropriate compensation
- ✧ Transmission rights allow for holders to hedge against congestion charges through congestion credits

Transmission Market (cont.)

- ✧ Transmission rights are sold and bought in centralized auctions conducted by the ISO
- ✧ The objective is to maximize auction revenues within available transfer capability of the network
- ✧ Bids include amount of transmission rights (MW), selling/buying price, and point of injection and withdrawal from the network
- ✧ Obtaining transmission rights:
 - ▣ Annual auctions based on estimated peak load
 - ▣ Firm point-to-point transmission services
 - ▣ Through monthly secondary auctions

Forward Markets

- ✧ Most electricity markets include a day-ahead (DA) *forward* market for scheduling resources for each hour of the following day
- ✧ Both energy and AS can be traded
- ✧ Energy and AS are optimized either sequentially or simultaneously
- ✧ Prices (LMP) are calculated hourly, schedules are financially binding

Forward Markets (cont.)

- ✧ Allows for the option to “lock in” scheduled DA MW at DA prices
- ✧ Market design should provide incentives for generators and loads to submit day-ahead schedules

Real-Time Markets

- ✧ Also called *balancing* market, it allows for balancing DA schedules of load and generation with real-time (RT) values
- ✧ Resources utilized for RT energy imbalances are classified according to their response time:
 - regulating units receive and respond to signals every 5 - 6 seconds
 - spinning and non-spinning reserves respond to signals every 10 - 30 minutes
- ✧ Prices are usually calculated at 5 minute intervals
- ✧ Market design should provide incentives for generators to follow RT dispatch instructions from ISO

Two Settlements

- ↳ First market settlement: DA schedules
 - *Scheduled load & generation (including virtual schedules) become **forward** sales and purchase contracts, that are financially binding*

- ↳ Second market settlement: RT dispatch
 - Based on RT prices and on actual (RT) schedule deviations from DA hourly quantities

Balancing the Market

- ↳ Load scheduled in DA:
 - pays day-ahead LMP for DA MW scheduled
 - If RT load *exceeds* DA schedule, it will pay RT LMP for actual MW *above* scheduled
 - If RT load is *less* than DA schedule, it will get paid RT LMP for actual MW *below* scheduled
- ↳ Generation scheduled in DA
 - paid day-ahead LMP for DA MW scheduled
 - paid real-time LMP for actual MW above scheduled
 - pays real-time LMP for actual MW below scheduled

Balancing the Market: Example 1

- ↘ DA load is less than RT (actual) demand
 - ▣ DA load = 100 MW, LMP = \$10
 - ▣ RT load = 110 MW, LMP = \$20
- ↘ Settlement:
 - ▣ Load pays in DA: $(100 \times 10) = \$1,000$
 - ▣ Load pays in RT: $(110 - 100) \times 20 = \200
 - ▣ Note: if load had bid in DA = 110 MW, then load would have paid $(110 \times 10) = \$1,100$, while as bid, it pays \$1,200

Balancing the Market: Example 2

- ✧ DA generator schedule is greater than RT (actual) MW
 - DA schedule = 200 MW, LMP = \$10
 - RT schedule = 150 MW, LMP = \$15
- ✧ Settlement:
 - Gen is paid in DA: $(200 \times 10) = \$2,000$
 - Gen pays in RT: $(150 - 200) \times 15 = \750
 - Note: generator replaces the energy (50 MW) that is not produced in RT at a higher price

NY Market Overview

- ✧ Generating capacity: 36,000 MW, peak load = 30,980 MW, market size: ~\$7 billion (2003)
- ✧ DA and RT markets for energy and AS
- ✧ Bid-based markets for energy, reserve, and regulation
- ✧ Contract-based system for voltage support and black start
- ✧ Bids (market products): generation, price-sensitive loads, reserves (per type of class), virtual load and generation, imports, exports, and wheel-throughs
- ✧ Other markets: Installed Capacity, Transmission Congestion Contracts (TCC)
- ✧ Ex-ante LMP pricing based upon “scheduled” generator output, not “actual”

NY Market Overview (cont.)

- ◇ Market Structure allows for:
 - Bilateral contracts
 - Scheduling of energy-limited resources
 - Accommodating existing transmission agreements
 - Market participants, municipal, and price-responsive load customers
- ◇ Simultaneous optimization of energy and reserve for least-cost solution
- ◇ DA Multi-pass Security Constrained Unit Commitment (SCUC) process which permits reliability requirements and market mitigation

PJM Market Overview

- ✧ Generation Capacity: 66,000 MW
- ✧ Peak load: 62,400 MW
- ✧ Both forward (DA) and real time markets
- ✧ Pricing is based on physical flows (ex-post pricing)
- ✧ Bids (market products): generation, price-sensitive loads, reserves, regulation, virtual load and generation, imports, exports, and wheel-throughs

PJM Market Overview (cont.)

- ✧ DA energy market includes regulation and reserve constraints
- ✧ Lost opportunity cost is included in the pricing of regulation and reserve
- ✧ Other markets: Financial Transmission Rights (FTR), Installed Capacity (ICAP)
- ✧ Market structure supports bilateral transactions and self scheduling of generators

Standard Market Design (SMD)

- ✧ SMD is FERC's proposal to standardize the structure and operation of competitive wholesale power markets nationally
- ✧ According to FERC, *“inconsistent rules across the US would:*
 - ▣ *Raise energy costs for customers*
 - ▣ *Hamper investment in infrastructure*
 - ▣ *Allow discrimination by transmission owners*
 - ▣ *Allow market manipulation”*

Goals and Principles of SMD

↳ Goals of SMD

- ▣ Reduce wholesale prices
- ▣ Provide incentives for investment in infrastructure and new technologies
- ▣ Protect the environment

↳ Basic Principles:

- ▣ Set uniform rules for all users of the network
- ▣ Favors market power mitigation measures for detecting and mitigating market power
- ▣ Provides clarification of transmission pricing as well as planning criteria for grid expansion

SMD and Market Structure

- ✧ FERC favors the hybrid approach: bilateral contracts plus forward and real-time markets for energy and ancillary services
- ✧ ISO runs the market operations and is responsible for securing the grid
- ✧ Market operations software: security-constrained unit commitment and dispatch
- ✧ Congestion is managed via LMP
- ✧ Bids caps are enforced

What goes into Market Operations Software

Market Operations Software

- ✧ **Market Data:** bids for energy, reserve, and regulation, bilateral transactions
- ✧ **Market Design:** Pricing methodology for each bid type, scarcity condition representation, objective function of optimization routine
- ✧ **System Security:** facilities and interface ratings, load forecast, reserve requirements, contingency list, monitor element list, Area Schedules Interchange, scheduled outages, and network model

- ✧ **Schedules:** generation, demand, (energy, reserve, and regulation) ASI (tie schedules), imports, exports, and wheel-throughs
- ✧ **Prices** (LMP)
- ✧ Binding transmission constraints, constraint shadow prices

References

- ↘ PJM website: <http://www.pjm.org>
- ↘ NYISO website: <http://www.nyiso.com>
- ↘ FERC website: <http://www.ferc.gov>
- ↘ Book: “*Understanding Electric Power Systems: An Overview of the Technology and the Marketplace*”, by J. Casazza and F. Delea
- ↘ Book: “*Fundamentals of Power System Economics*”, by D. Kirschen, and G Strbac