

Flexibility Options: A Proposed ISO Product for Managing Energy Imbalance Risk

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Outline

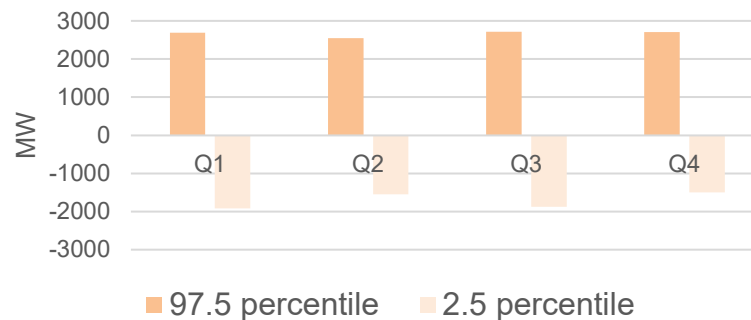
- Context
- Flexibility Options
- Key Observations and Next Steps

An Electric Sector in Transition

By 2050, almost 70% of electricity generation globally will come from solar photovoltaics and wind.

System operators and flexible resources must manage challenging energy imbalances.

Fifteen Minute Market – Day-Ahead Market
Net Load Forecast Error (CAISO)



Source: International Energy Agency. 2021. "Net Zero by 2050 A Roadmap for the Global Energy Sector."

Dataset: January 2017 to March 2019

Graph Adapted from M. Poage and D. Tretheway. 2019. "Day-Ahead Market Enhancements Stakeholder Working Group Meeting," August 13, 2019. CAISO.

Operational Flexibility for Managing Energy Imbalances

As lead time reduces, ...

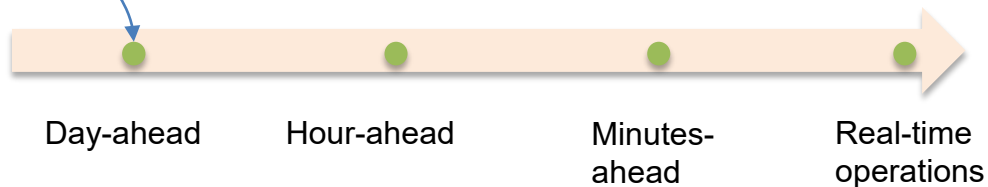


- ✓ uncertainty with respect to energy imbalance decreases
- ✓ supply curves for Real-Time operational flexibility become steeper

Research Question

How will introducing a new *flexibility option* product in day-ahead ISO auction contribute to market efficiency and power system reliability?

Flexibility Options



Endogenously consider cost of operational flexibility to manage imbalances

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- Context
- Flexibility Options
 - Participants (Who?)
 - Product Definition (What?)
 - Formulation and Settlements (How?)
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BUYERS OF FLEXIBILITY OPTIONS

Uncertainty



Solar plants



Wind plants



Load-serving entities

ISO Day-Ahead Markets



Identify cost-effective hedging of energy imbalances with *flexibility options*.

SELLERS OF FLEXIBILITY OPTIONS

Flexibility



Power plants



Storage



Electric vehicles



Water heaters



Smart heating/cooling

Distributed energy resource aggregators

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ISO Day-Ahead Markets



Identify cost-effective hedging of energy imbalances with *flexibility options*.

Set of percentiles (Ω_S)
Probability of shortfall ($\Pi_{S,t}$)

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Load-serving entities

- $P_{i,s,t}$: Generation or consumption
- $CAP_{i,r,t}^\uparrow$: Willingness to pay for hedging generation shortfalls.

ISO Day-Ahead Markets



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SELLERS OF FLEXIBILITY OPTIONS

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Distributed energy resource aggregators

- $C_{i,r,t}^{\uparrow}$: strike price at which they would supply Real-Time energy.
- $C_{i,r,t}^{\downarrow}$: strike price at which they would buy Real-Time energy.

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- Day-ahead energy award
- ▲ Real-time physical availability

Negative
imbalance



Positive
imbalance



A contract issuing rights to its purchaser to buy or sell energy *imbalances* during a market interval at a strike price.

- Day-ahead energy award
- ▲ Real-time physical availability

Negative imbalance



Upward option

- ✓ “Call” option to purchase up to x MW at strike price.
- ✓ Can be exercised only when imbalance is negative.

Positive imbalance



Downward option

- ✓ “Put” option to sell up to x MW at strike price.
- ✓ Can be exercised only when imbalance is positive.

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Option “tier” indicates the frequency at which the option can be exercised.

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Co-optimized within DA markets Formulation

Preliminary and non-exhaustive

Existing terms in objective

function such as energy cost

Expected cost for flexibility deployment

$$\min_{\vec{x}} \left[\sum_{i \in \Omega_G, t \in \Omega_T} C_{i,t} \cdot p_{i,t} \cdot I_m + \dots + \sum_{i \in \Omega_G'', t \in \Omega_T} I_m \cdot \left(\sum_{r \in \Omega_{R,t}} (\uparrow \Pi_{r,t} \cdot C_{i,t}^{\uparrow} \cdot \uparrow \mathbf{h}_{s_{i,r,t}}) - \sum_{r \in \Omega_{R,t}} (\downarrow \Pi_{r,t} \cdot C_{i,t}^{\downarrow} \cdot \downarrow \mathbf{h}_{s_{i,r,t}}) \right) \right]$$

$$+ \sum_{i,s,t} y_{i,s,t} \cdot \gamma + \sum_{i \in \Omega_G'', t \in \Omega_T} I_m \cdot \left(\sum_{r \in \Omega_{R,t}} (\uparrow CAP_{i,r,t} \cdot \uparrow s_{fa_{i,r,t}}) \right) +$$

Expected costs for fast start units

Expected "cost" of flexibility deficits

Co-optimized within DA markets Formulation

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Expected cost for flexibility deployment

$$\min_{\tilde{\mathbf{x}}} \left[\sum_{i \in \Omega_G, t \in \Omega_T} C_{i,t} \cdot p_{i,t} \cdot I_m + \dots + \sum_{i \in \Omega_G'', t \in \Omega_T} I_m \cdot \left(\sum_{r \in \Omega_{R,t}} (\uparrow \Pi_{r,t} \cdot C_{i,t}^{\uparrow} \cdot \uparrow \mathbf{h}_{s_{i,r,t}}) - \sum_{r \in \Omega_{R,t}} (\downarrow \Pi_{r,t} \cdot C_{i,t}^{\downarrow} \cdot \downarrow \mathbf{h}_{s_{i,r,t}}) \right) \right]$$

$$+ \sum_{i,s,t} y_{i,s,t} \cdot \gamma + \sum_{i \in \Omega_G'', t \in \Omega_T} I_m \cdot \left(\sum_{r \in \Omega_{R,t}} (\uparrow CAP_{i,r,t} \cdot \uparrow s_{fa_{i,r,t}}) \right)$$

Expected costs for fast start units

Expected "cost" of flexibility deficits

Constraints related to the co-optimized flexibility auction

System

Flexibility demand

Flexibility supply

$$\sum_{i \in \Omega_G''} \uparrow \mathbf{h}_{s_{i,r,t}} = \sum_{i \in \Omega_G'} \uparrow \mathbf{h}_{d_{i,r,t}} (\lambda_{r,t}^{FLEX \uparrow})$$

$$\sum_{i \in \Omega_G''} \downarrow \mathbf{h}_{s_{i,r,t}} = \sum_{i \in \Omega_G'} \downarrow \mathbf{h}_{d_{i,r,t}} (\lambda_{r,t}^{FLEX \downarrow})$$

$$\sum_{\substack{r=\{1,\dots,s-1\} \\ s \neq 1}} \downarrow \mathbf{h}_{d_{i,r,t}} + \sum_{\substack{r=\{s,\dots,|\Omega_{S,t}|-1\} \\ s \neq |\Omega_{S,t}|}} \uparrow \mathbf{h}_{d_{i,r,t}} \leq y_{i,s,t}$$

$$\sum_{\substack{r=\{s,\dots,|\Omega_{S,t}|-1\} \\ s \neq |\Omega_{S,t}|}} \uparrow \mathbf{h}_{d_{i,r,t}} + \uparrow s_{fa_{i,r,t}} \geq p_{i,t} - P_{i,s,t}$$

$$y_{i,s,t} \geq |p_{i,t} - P_{i,s,t}|$$

$$p_{i,t} + \sum_{r \in \Omega_{R,t}} \uparrow \mathbf{h}_{s_{i,r,t}} \leq P_{i,t}^{\max} \cdot u_{i,t} + \min(P_{i,t}^{\max}, RR_i) \cdot u_{f_{i,r=1,t}}$$

$$p_{i,t} - \sum_{r \in \Omega_{R,t}} \downarrow \mathbf{h}_{s_{i,r,t}} \geq P_{i,t}^{\min} \cdot u_{i,t}$$

+ramping constraints

Two-Settlement System

Option pricing in Day-Ahead

Option pay-off in Real-Time

Preliminary and
non-exhaustive

Two-Settlement System

Example for Upward
Option



Option pricing in Day-Ahead

Option pay-off in Real-Time

Buyer of upward
flexibility option:

$$-(\lambda_{r,t}^{FLEX \uparrow} - \uparrow \Pi_{r,t} \cdot \textit{strike price}^*) \cdot \uparrow hd_{i,r,t}$$

Seller of upward
flexibility option:

$$(\lambda_{r,t}^{FLEX \uparrow} - \uparrow \Pi_{r,t} \cdot C_{i,r,t}^{\uparrow}) \cdot \uparrow hs_{i,r,t}$$

* Strike price is MW-weighted average of $C_{i,r,t}^{\uparrow}$

Preliminary and
non-exhaustive

Two-Settlement System

Example for Upward
Option

- Day-ahead energy award (p_i)
- ▲ Real-time physical availability (RTP)



Option pricing in Day-Ahead

Option pay-off in Real-Time

Buyer of upward
flexibility option:

$$-(\lambda_{r,t}^{FLEX \uparrow} - \uparrow \Pi_{r,t} \cdot \text{strike price}^*) \cdot \uparrow hd_{i,r,t}$$

$$\max(0, \lambda_t^{RT-EN} - \text{strike price}^*) \cdot \max(0, \min(P_{i,r-1,t} + \uparrow hd_{i,r,t}, p_i) - \max(RTP, P_{i,r-1,t}))$$

Seller of upward
flexibility option:

$$(\lambda_{r,t}^{FLEX \uparrow} - \uparrow \Pi_{r,t} \cdot C_{i,r,t}^{\uparrow}) \cdot \uparrow hs_{i,r,t}$$

$$- \max(0, \lambda_t^{RT-EN} - C_{i,r,t}^{\uparrow}) \cdot \uparrow hs_{i,r,t}$$

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Simple Example

Flexibility buyers

Scenario	Probability	Renewable 1	Renewable 2	Aggregate
S1	20%	67	64	131
S2	20%	74	67	141
S3	20%	83	72	155
S4	20%	90	75	165
S5	20%	95	77	172
Correlation of R1 & R2		~1		

Flexibility suppliers

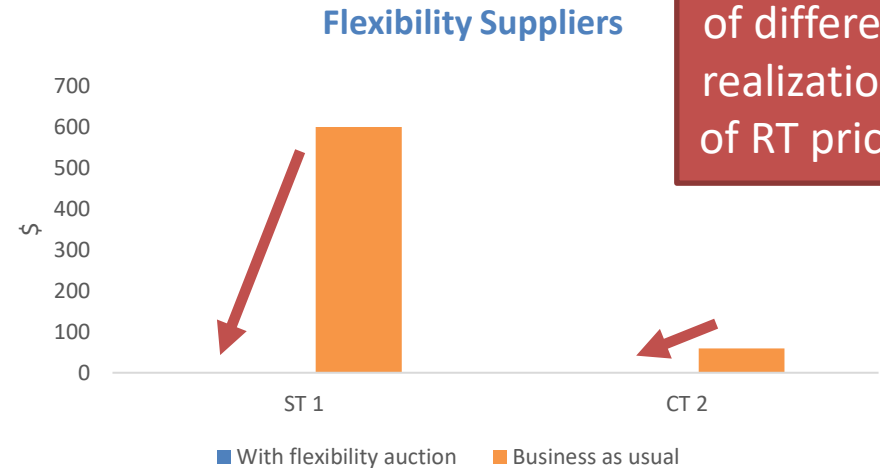
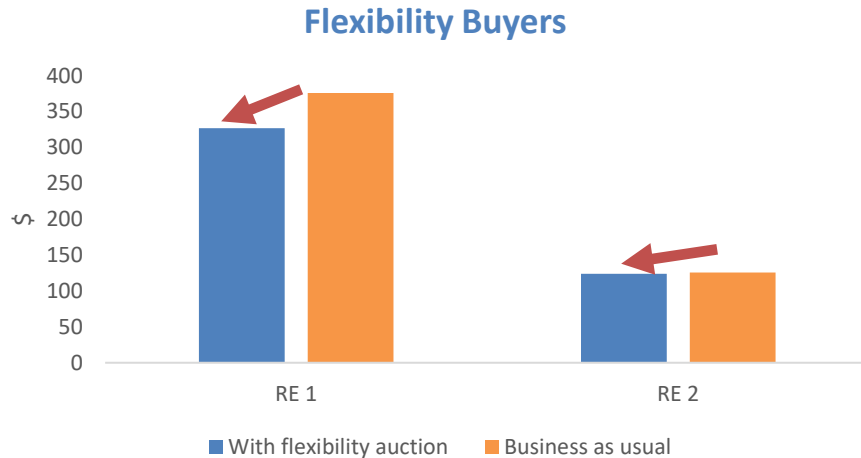
	Variable cost (\$/MWh)	Max capacity (MW)
ST 1	20	50
CT 2	35	10
CT 3	50	10
CT 4	60	10

Strike price = Variable Cost
Ramp Rate = Capacity

Energy-only participants

Load: 200 MW

Standard deviation of day-ahead and real-time profits *expected* to decrease



$\lambda_{r,t}^{FLEX}$
embeds
expectation
of different
realizations
of RT prices

SIMPLE EXAMPLE presented at <https://cms.ferc.gov/media/w3-spyrou>

Simple Example [Modified: Unit Commitment]

Flexibility buyers

Scenario	Probability	Renewable 1	Renewable 2	Aggregate
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Flexibility suppliers

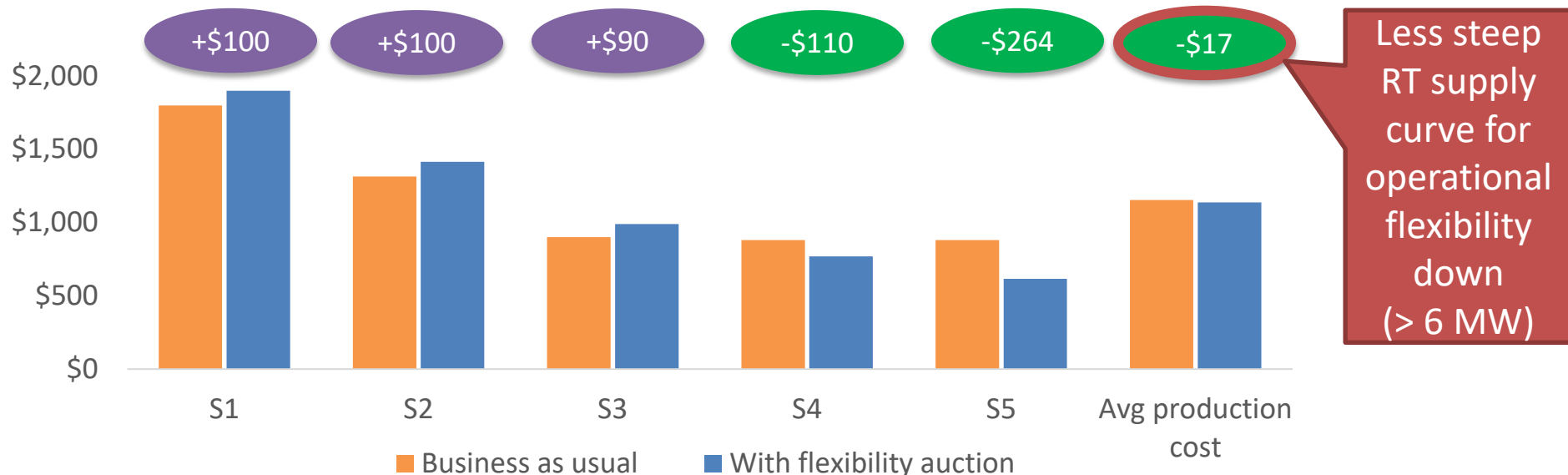
	Min capacity	Variable cost (\$/MWh)	Max capacity (MW)
ST1 (DA start)	44	20	50
ST2 (DA start)	25	22	50
CT 2	0	35	10
CT 3	0	50	10
CT 4	0	60	10

Energy-only participants

Load: 200 MW

Strike price = Variable Cost
Ramp Rate = Capacity

Expected production cost and perfect forecast gap *expected* to decrease



SIMPLE EXAMPLE presented at <https://cms.ferc.gov/media/w3-spyrou>

Next Steps



Simulations with ARPA-E PERFORM Texas system in FESTIV* to analyze the value of the introduction of flexibility options



- Comparison with other hedging instruments
 - Analysis on risks for all parties involved
-



Performance analysis for distributed energy resource aggregators acting as flexibility suppliers

*Flexible Energy Scheduling Tool for Integrating Variable Generation:
<https://www.nrel.gov/grid/festiv-model.html>.

Thank you!

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