Market Operations and Settlements Areas Affected by SCED and LPC

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Effects of RT SCED and LPC Misalignment

- The misalignment between the RT SCED target dispatch interval and the LPC assigned pricing interval creates a number of discrepancies in the market.
- Discrepancies in
 - Market operations through RT SCED
 - Interactions between RT SCED, IT SCED, ASO, Markets Gateway, and ExSchedules
 - Settlements use of RT SCED and LPC data
 - MW from RT SCED interval, prices from LPC interval
 - Uplift calculations

Market Operations

- Use of offer data
 - RT SCED uses hourly offer data for the hour of the target dispatch interval, 10 minutes ahead.
 - Hourly differentiated offers
 - Intraday offer updates
 - Hourly parameters
 - At the end of the hour, LPC assigns prices that use the next hour's data to the present time interval.

Market Operations

- Use of regulation and reserve commitments
 - RT SCED uses regulation and reserve commitments from the ASO for the hour of the target dispatch interval, 10 minutes ahead.
 - At the end of the hour, regulation assignments are changed in LPC.
- Nonsynchronized reserve supply curves are calculated using the opportunity cost in ITSCED, not RTSCED.
 - RT SCED uses the IT SCED data, 10 minutes ahead, to calculate prices, which are applied to the current interval in LPC.

Settlements

- Energy, reserve, and regulation prices are calculated by LPC.
- Where settlements uses dispatch MW for energy and reserves, they come from RT SCED cases.
 - There is more than one approved RT SCED case for each settlement interval.
 - The RT SCED case used by settlements for MW does not match the one used by LPC to calculate prices for the same settlement interval.

Reserve Settlements

- Reserve dispatch instructions from RT SCED
 - Not all approved RT SCED cases make it to settlements.
 - Reserves provided may not be paid.
- Reserve LOC payments use MW from an approved RT SCED case for the target dispatch interval, but prices from the LPC assigned interval.
 - Reserve prices do not use the LOC based on RT SCED's cooptimization for the settlement interval.
 - Results in higher uplift LOC payments.
 - Flexible tier 2 reserve LOC payments are directly caused by the misalignment of dispatch and pricing intervals.

Settlements

- Uplift LMP Desired MW is based on LPC prices.
 - Resources are following the RT SCED dispatch MW for the interval, which comes from a different market interval solution.
 - The calculation of the dispatch following metric used to assign deviations for charging uplift is inaccurate.
- Interchange schedules are settled and enter RT SCED based on the target dispatch time.
 - The schedules' effects on prices come through LPC, which is assigned to an earlier interval.

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