

SCED Case Input Bias



Real Time Market Clearing Engines





- Dispatching resources to maintain the system balance of generation and load while maintaining reserve over a near-term look-ahead period
- Current and projected system information is used to anticipate generator response to multiple load forecast targets
- RT SCED jointly optimizes online energy, and reserves, ensuring system needs are maintained
 - Regulation assignments are fixed based on the ASO commitment
- RT SCED outputs include energy basepoints, Tier 2 and Non-Synchronized reserve commitments which are sent to resource owners in real-time
 - All outputs may change with each solution based on system economics and reserve needs

Intermediate Term Security Constrained Economic Dispatch (IT SCED)

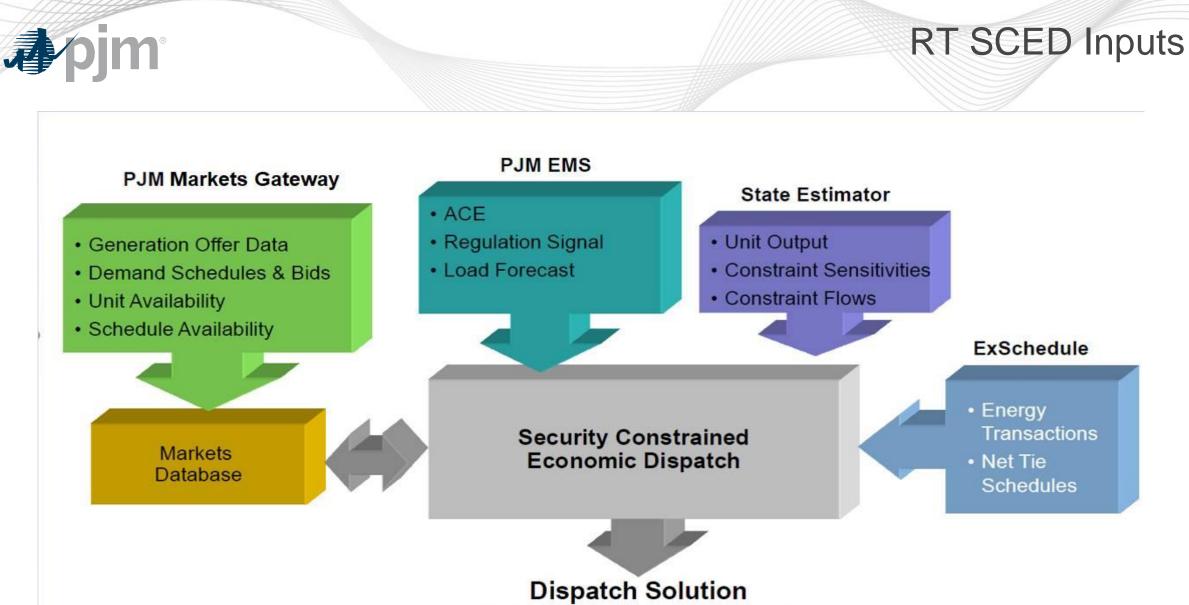
- Used by PJM to perform various functions over a 2 hour lookahead period
 - Resource commitment recommendations for energy and reserves
 - Resource commitment decisions for economic demand resources
 - Execution of the Three Pivotal Supplier Test for energy
 - Coordinated Transaction Scheduling



Ancillary Services Optimizer (ASO)

Clearing and assignment of regulation and inflexible reserves

- Solves 60 minutes prior to a target time
- Looks ahead 60 Minutes Beyond target time
- Includes Generation and Demand Response resources
- Execution of Three Pivotal Supplier for Regulation resources



Individual Unit Dispatch Points



RT SCED Inputs

Input	Automatic	Manual
RT SCED Bias	Yes	Yes
IT SCED Bias	Yes	Yes
Load Forecast	Yes	Yes
Wind Forecast	Yes	
Interchange Data	Yes	
Constraint Data	Yes	Yes
Generator Operating Parameters	Yes	Yes
EMS Data	Yes	

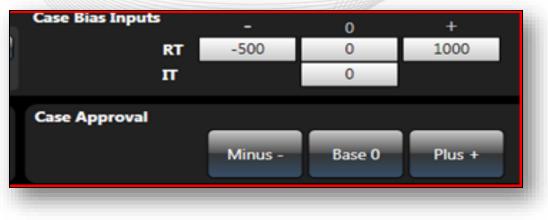


What is Biasing?

- Biasing is used to compensate for the disparity in the load forecast
 - Bias is distributed across the entire RTO not on a zonal basis
- Bias is entered as a MW value
- Biasing is used by other RTO/ISOs in their dispatch software



Case Bias Inputs



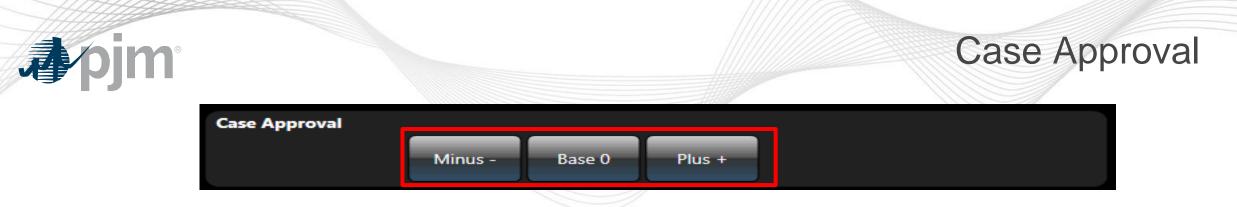
Case Bias Input Section:

- Biasing is additive
- Biasing allows operators the ability to adjust case solutions to meet real time operations requirements

"-" (minus) – Results in a *negative manual deviation* from the base case

"0" (base) – Results in a base case

"+" (plus) – Results in a *positive manual deviation* from the base case

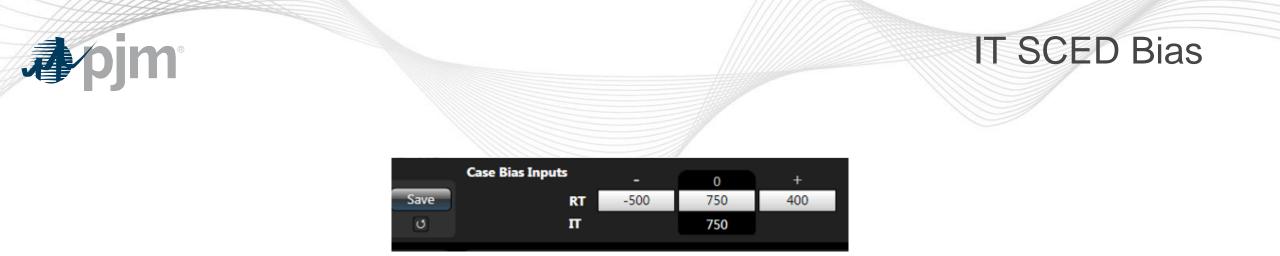


- Case approval is made by selecting one of the three case buttons (+,0 or -)
 - The Generation Dispatcher makes a selection based on the case that will maintain ACE and BAAL limits while also considering active system transmission constraints
 - Approval of RT cases should be every 5 minutes
 - This approval moves resources based on ramp capability and includes updated system conditions (constraint MVA flow, changes in the load)
 - This will assist in constraint control



RT/IT SCED Biasing Best Practices

- Biasing is compensating for the disparity in the inputs such as load forecast.
 Bias is distributed across the entire RTO not on a zonal basis and is entered as a MW value.
- In general, IT SCED case biases should be kept in the same range as RT biases
 - Various system conditions such as cold morning pickups or load uncertainty, may require-deviation from this guideline
- RT SCED biases should generally be in the range of +/- 1000 MW during normal operations with adjustments made as necessary during certain conditions

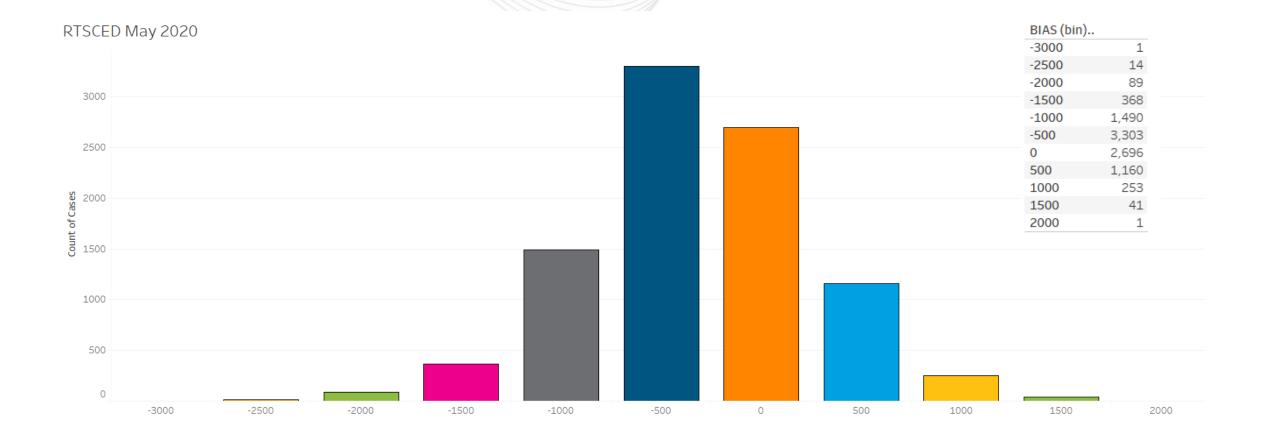


• IT SCED both commits and de-commits CTs

- Large + IT Bias will most likely recommend CTs
- Large IT Bias may recommend releasing CTs
- CT Min Run Time defaults to 2:00 hours

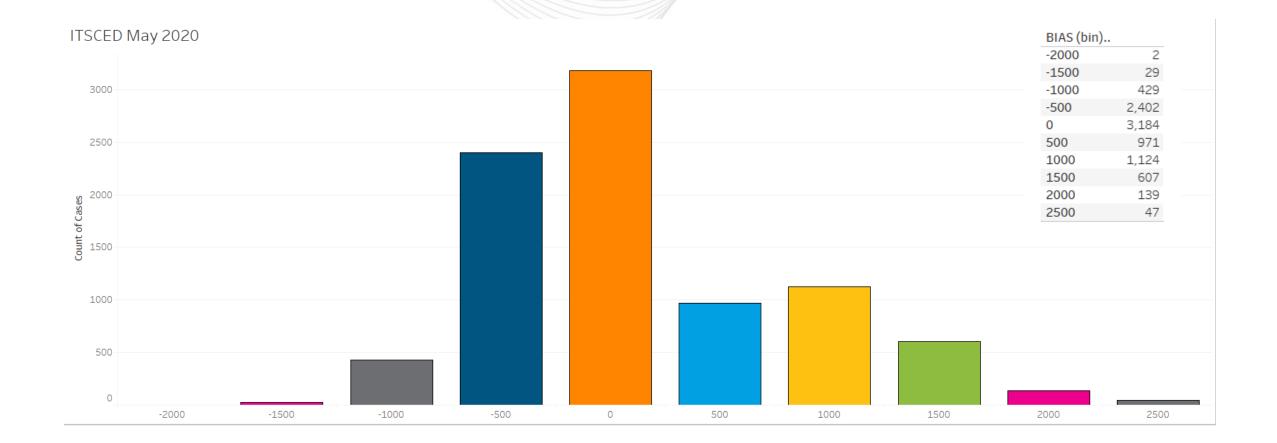


Metric - Approved RTSCED Bias





Metric - Approved ITSCED Bias



Metric - Approved RTSCED / ITSCED Total and RTSCED Scenarios May 2020



Case Type	Number of Cases	AVG_BIAS	MIN_BIAS	MAX_BIAS
RTSCED	9416	-200	-2600	2000
ITSCED	8934	207	-2000	2500

SCENARIO	% of Cases	Number of Cases	AVG_BIAS	MIN_BIAS	MAX_BIAS
2	23	2146	325	-1500	2000
1	26	2439	-691	-2600	1200
0	51	4831	-186	-2500	1500