



Market Efficiency Update

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Emergent Technologies Market Efficiency Modeling



Emergent Technology Dynamic Line Ratings (DLR)

- Emergent Technology proposals analyzed consistent with manuals 14B and 14F
- Evaluated similar to other transmission asset approved for Market Efficiency:
 - Performance based on congestion reductions and net load payment savings
 - Benefits calculated as decreases in 15-years NPV Annual Net Load Payments for benefiting zones
- Costs based on assumed Annual Revenue Requirements
- Must pass the bright line economic efficiency tests:
 - B/C Ratio Threshold of 1.25
 - Significant decrease of the target congestion driver

- Reliability Analysis
 - Additional reliability upgrades
- Independent Cost Analysis
 - Projects exceeding \$50M Independent cost analysis
- Constructability Analysis
 - Verification of proposed schedule duration
 - Other risks to both cost and schedule



Emergent Technology Dynamic Line Ratings (DLR)

DLR technology does not modify the physical characteristics of a line, but rather provides a means for determining instant line ratings more precisely by using specialized sensors that provide a more precise indication of the current ratings.

- **Market Efficiency Base Case** uses planning seasonal ratings
 - Summer Normal & Emergency, Winter Normal & Emergency
- **Accounting for DLR in the Market Efficiency models:**
 - Ratings for lines equipped with DLR devices will be modeled using a DLR Hourly Rating Modifier on top of the Planning seasonal ratings
 - The DLR Hourly Rating Modifier will be calculated as the forecasted hourly difference between forecasted DLR ratings and ambient-ratings for the DLR line

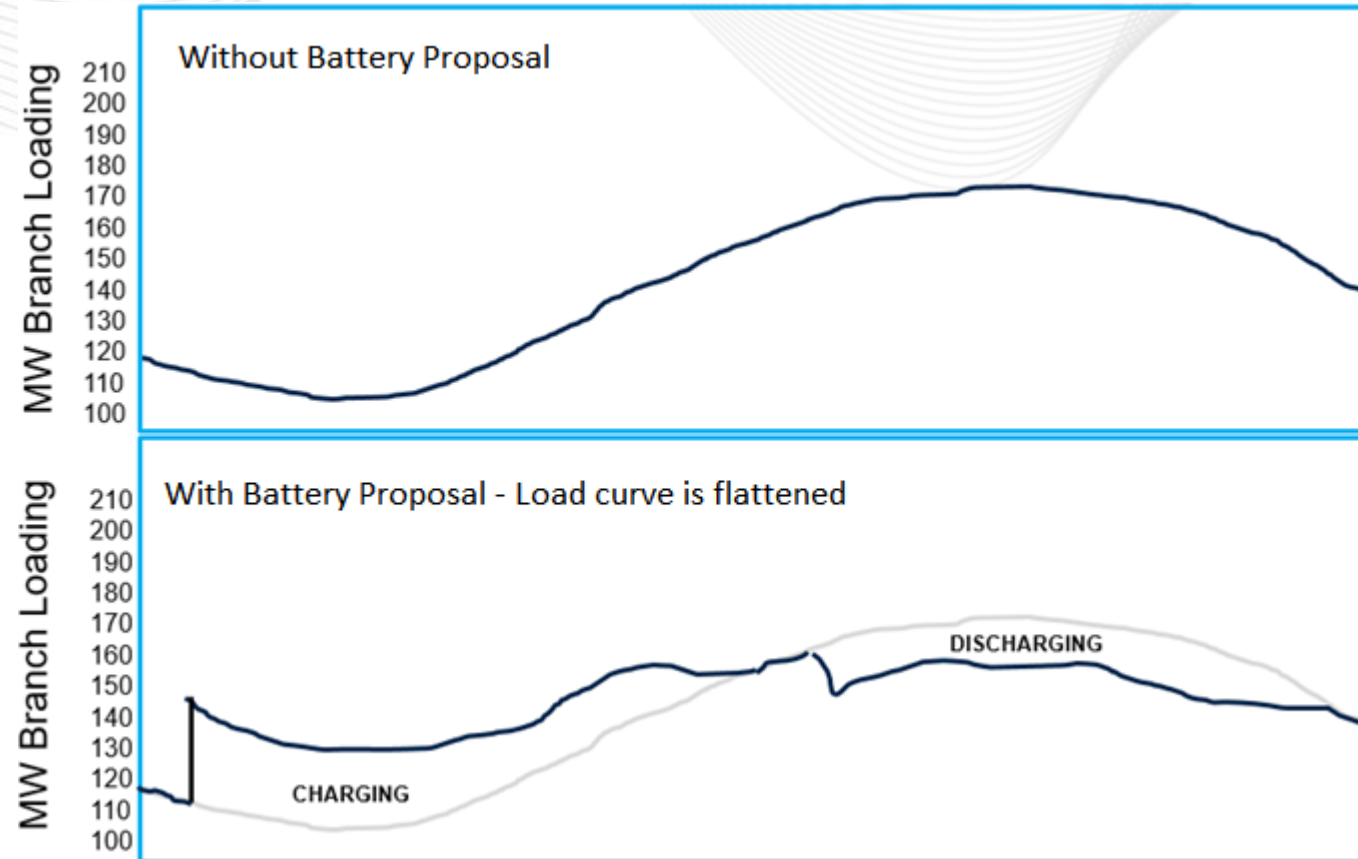


Emergent Technology Electric Energy Storage (Battery)

Electric Energy Storage technology does not modify the physical characteristics of a line, but rather provides a means for injecting flows when needed to achieve a more economic dispatch and decrease congestion.

- During previous Long-Term Windows, PJM evaluated a number of battery proposals:
 - 2016/17 RTEP Window – 2 proposals
 - 2018/19 RTEP Window – 6 proposals
- Some battery proposals were submitted as stand-alone, others as combination with new lines
- Battery Proposal Statistics:
 - Peak MW: 10 to 50 MW
 - Duration: 2 to 4 hrs
 - Capital Cost: \$17.36 to \$165.74

- Market Efficiency models battery proposals using an Energy Storage model:
 - Assumes optimization based on lowest production cost
 - Economic behavior:
 - off-peak charge “valley fill-in”
 - on-peak discharge “peak clipping”





Emergent Technology Variable Impedance Devices

Variable impedance devices change the impedance of existing lines to provide supplemental push/pull flows to the existing transmission system for a more efficient transfer capability.

- **Previous 2018/19 RTEP Long-Term Window**
 - During previous 2018/19 RTEP Long-Term Window, PJM evaluated a Variable Impedance Device proposal
- **Powerflow model**
 - In the powerflow Variable Impedance Devices are each modeled with a bypass to provide the ability to switch the device in and out
 - Two operating modes: On(at full impedance change)/Off
- **Hourly operation schedules**
 - Developed based on the congested hours in the base case
 - Hours when the line flows from the base case reach the seasonal limits
 - Individual schedule for each simulated year

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Market Efficiency Update



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