FirstRateTM Generator Cost Models



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Outline

- Motivation and Background
- FirstRateTM Cost Model Source Data
- FirstRateTM Limitations
- Demo



Motivation and Background

- Automatic Generation Control (AGC) is a Simulator feature with several variants:
 - Participation Factor
 - Injection Group
 - Optimal Power Flow
 - Economic Dispatch
 - Area Slack
- Most of these can be applied to an Area, Super Area, or entire Island



AGC

- Power flow assumes constant frequency and balance between load and generation
- The key role of AGC (as a software feature) is to satisfy the Area Control Error (ACE) constraint for Islands, Areas, or Super Areas
- ACE = Generation (Load + Losses + Scheduled Exports)
- Ideally ACE = 0 for all Areas and Super Areas on control
- ACE must be zero for all Islands (Island Slack or "Swing Bus" enforces this constraint)



Areas

- Defined with the power flow case
- Every bus, generator, and load is assigned to exactly 1 area
 - Generators and loads are typically assigned to the same area as their terminal buses, but may differ
- Every Area on AGC has 1 ACE constraint



Super Areas

- Simulator object for aggregating Areas
- Each Area can belong to at most one Super Area
- Useful for ISO modeling
- ACE constraints for individual Areas that are part of a Super Area are ignored
 - Replaced with a single ACE constraint for the Super Area
 - Transactions (imports/exports) between Areas that are part of the Super Area and external Areas or Super Areas are aggregated



Area Slack Control

- Area Slack is commonly used in other software, but often degenerates to manual control
- If you make an adjustment to the case that affects ACE and the Area Slack generator moves too much, you manually adjust one or more other generators
- With other AGC methods, the software typically adjusts multiple generators and enforces limits



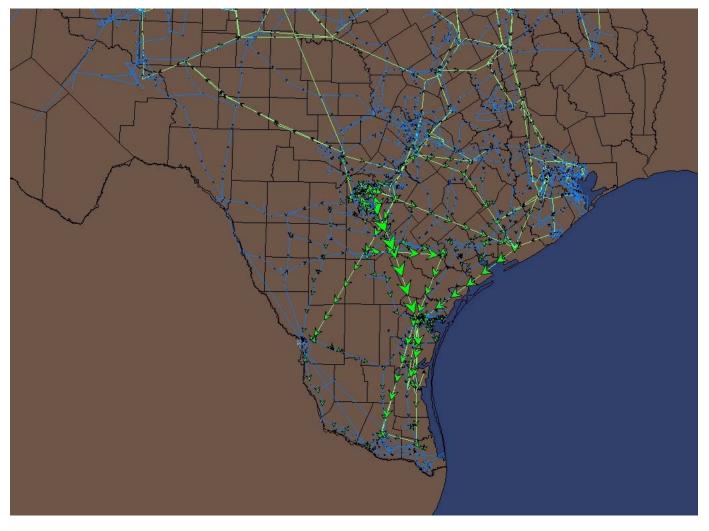
Participation Factor Control

- Participation Factor Control is a means of allowing many generators in an Area, Super Area, or Island, to adjust to maintain ACE
- Individual units must have AGC=YES and a nonzero participation factor to contribute
- ERCOT Example: transfer 200 MW from area 905 to area 908 (CPS Energy → AEP Texas Central Company)



Difference Flows:

200 MW Transfer





Optimal Power Flow

- Optimal Power Flow (OPF) seeks to meet ACE with minimal cost, subject to transmission constraints
- Can be applied to Area or Super Area
- Most significant cost component is usually generation cost
- Generator Cost Models are needed as OPF inputs
- PowerWorld can provide basic cost model parameters from public sources, formatted to import directly to FERC 715 planning models
 - Sold as "FirstRate" subscription service through Energy Visuals, Inc. (a PowerWorld affiliate)
 - http://www.energyvisuals.com/products/firstrate.html



FirstRate Cost Models

- Updated monthly with issue of US Energy Information Administration (EIA) generator data
 - Survey-Level Detailed Data Files at http://www.eia.gov/electricity/data/detail-data.html
- Formats for use with PowerWorld Simulator
 - Microsoft Excel spreadsheet
 - Simulator auxiliary file format
- Source Data mapped to power system key fields
 - Bus Number + Generator ID
 - Bus Name_NominalKV + Generator ID (not a strict key)



EIA Sources

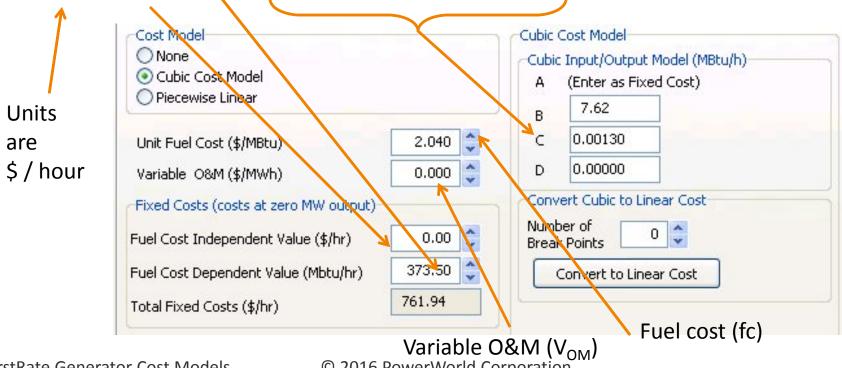
- Form 923
 - Average heat rate
 - Cost and quantity of fuels
- Electric Power Monthly
 - Summary-level information to help estimate withheld cost information
 - Planned additions and retirements
- Form 860
 - Unit-level fuel and prime mover
 - Geo-coordinates



Generator Cost Model: Cubic

 Total generator operating cost is modeled using cubic function

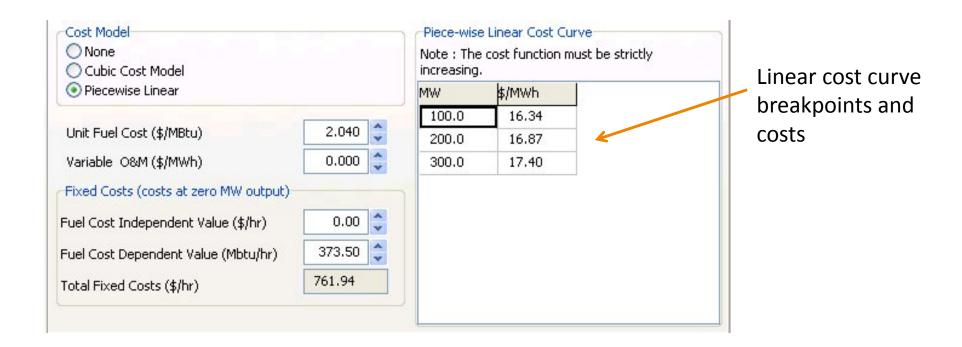
$$C_i(P_{gi}) = F_i + (A_i + B_i P_{gi} + C_i(P_{gi})^2 + D_i(P_{gi})^3) * fc + V_{OM} P_{gi}$$





Generator Cost Model: Piecewise Linear

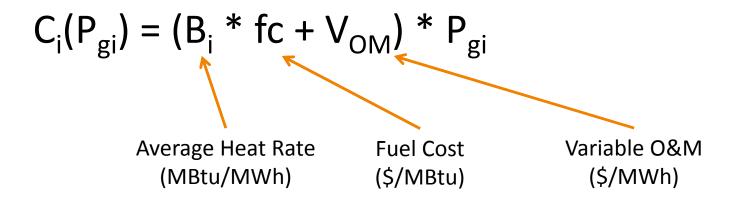
 Formulated like bids, with one or more breakpoints and associated costs





FirstRate Sample Model

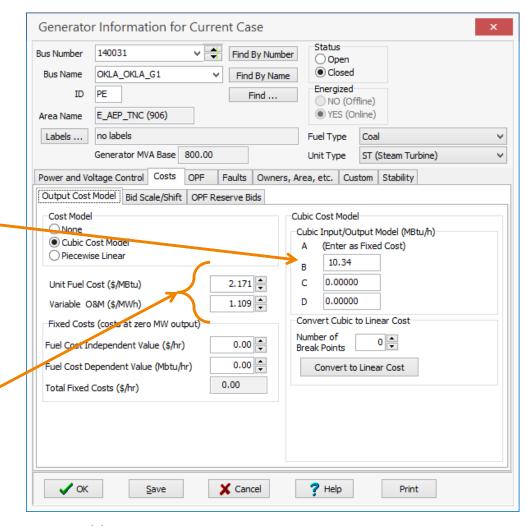
- Uses Simulator's Cubic form, with only the linear term populated
- Fuel Cost and Variable O&M are also included





FirstRate Sample Model

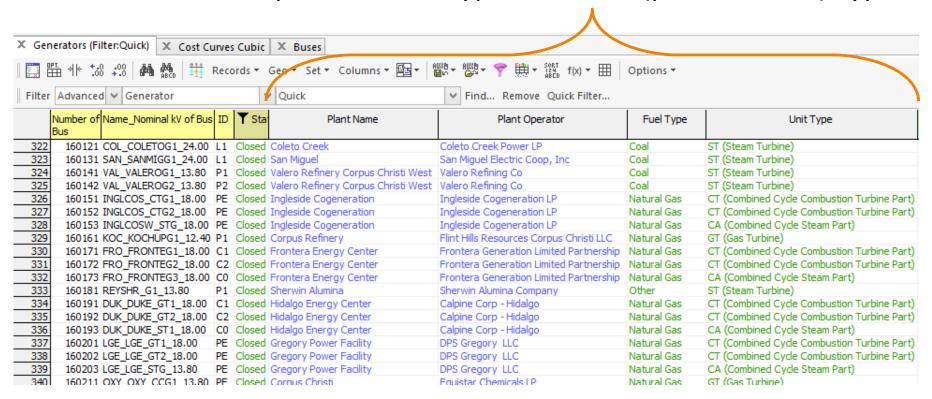
- Oklaunion Unit 1,
 Wilbarger County,
 TX
- Average Heat Rate: 10.34 MBtu/MWh
- Other Cubic Model terms are zero
- Fuel Cost and Variable O&M





Other FirstRate Information

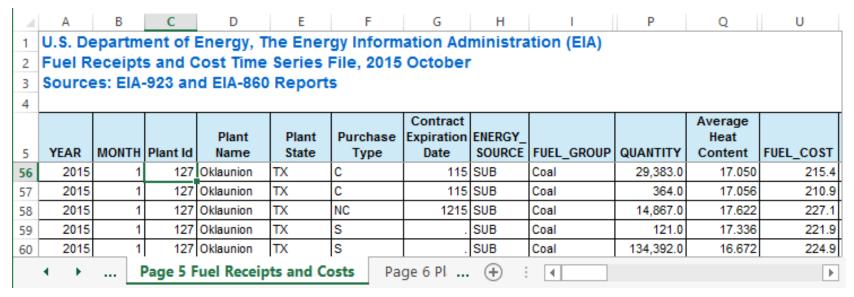
Plant Name and Operator, Fuel Type, and Unit (prime mover) Type





EIA Form 923: Fuel Cost

 Oklaunion coal purchases in January 2015, from the EIA source spreadsheet:

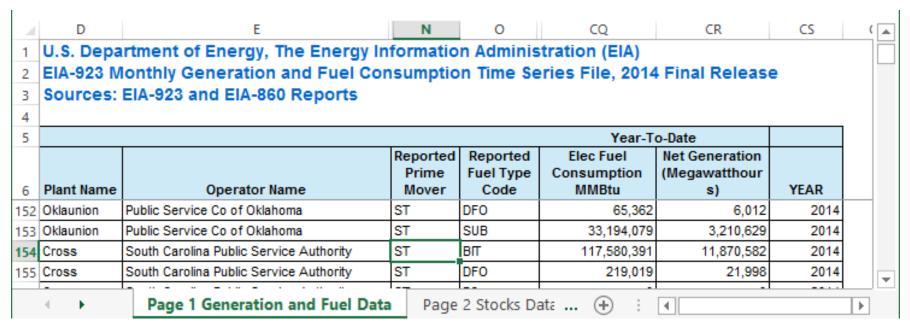


 FirstRate incorporates the last 12 months of available data (rolling, with each update)



EIA Form 923: Heat Rate

Oklaunion fuel consumption and MWh output



 FirstRate incorporates the last calendar year of available data



Non-Regulated Plants

- Fuel consumption and net generation are generally available
- Cost of fuels is not publicly available
 - FirstRate compiles averages from the most complete set of comparable characteristics for each: fuel type, prime mover, plant state, fuel source state, mine type, purchase type (contract vs. spot market), etc.
 - If these are not available, use state, regional, or national average by broad fuel class (coal, natural gas, petroleum, etc.)



EIA Electric Power Monthly

 Provides broad national, state, and regionallevel averages for utility and non-utility plants

Table 4.10.A. Average Cost of Coal Delivered for Electricity Generation by State, November 2015 and 2014

(Dollars per MMBtu)

| Census Division and State | Electric Power Sector | | | Electric I | Jtilities | Independent Power Producers | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------|----------------------|------------|---------------|-----------------------------|---------------|
| | November 2015 | November 2014 | Percentage Change | | November 2014 | November 2015 | November 2014 |
| West South Central | 2.04 | 2.08 | -1.9% | 2.25 | 2.18 | 1.79 | 1.97 |
| Arkansas | W | W | W | 2.25 | 2.45 | W | W |
| Louisiana | W | W | W | 3.85 | 3.20 | W | W |
| Oklahoma | W | W | W | 1.98 | 1.94 | W | W |
| Texas | 1.88 | 1.98 | -5.1% | 2.07 | 2.01 | 1.75 | 1.96 |



Non-Regulated Plant Example

- Martin Lake Unit 1
 - Sub-bituminous purchased from WY on contract
 - Lignite purchased from TX on contract and spot market
- Compare to average price paid by Texas utility plants with similar source characteristics:

| 100 | | | | | - | | | |
|-----|-------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|--------------------|-----------|
| | FuelType -Y | PlantState -7 | MineState -₹ | MineType -₹ | Contract -7 | AvgCost - | QuantityReceived - | Samples 🕶 |
| | LIG | TX | TX | S | С | 2.662 | 75,359,682 | 24 |
| | SUB | TX | WY | S | С | 2.016 | 442,344,283 | 191 |



Non-Regulated Plant Example

- Also incorporate ratio of average non-utility price paid to utility price paid to estimate
- Compute weighted average cost of all types of coal purchases

| ✓ PlantCode → Y | FuelType - | PlantStat - | MineState - | MineTyp∈ - | Contraci | HeatContent 🔻 | MBtuReceived - | Cost 🕶 |
|-----------------|------------|-------------|-------------|------------|----------|---------------|----------------|--------|
| 6146 | DFO | TX | All | All | S | 5.8 | 66300 | 17.17 |
| 6146 | LIG | TX | TX | S | С | 13.891 | 34564122 | 2.409 |
| 6146 | LIG | TX | TX | S | S | 13.723 | 67757342 | 2.409 |
| 6146 | SUB | TX | WY | S | С | 16.73 | 15170562 | 1.824 |

- Distillate fuel oil is a secondary source
 - Used for les that 1% of MWh output
 - Ignored by FirstRate



Data Processing

- Removal of statistical outliers
 - Could be caused by data entry errors, misplaced decimals, wrong units, etc.
 - Averages and standard deviations are considered for each fuel and prime mover type, and within each plant



Limitations

- Wind, solar, and hydro units
 - do not have fuel costs or heat rates
 - Cost Model field is set to "None" in FirstRate
- Combined cycle units have uniform figures for all components
 - Simulator does not have algorithm to coordinate dispatch of combustion turbine and steam units
 - Key result for OPF is total output of all units
- No explicit source for plant-level Variable O&M in public EIA databases
 - Could be partially estimated from emissions
 - FirstRate uses industry averages
- Generally available only for FERC 715 planning models; maintenance challenges with other models
 - No persistent key fields
 - Generator information obscured or redacted

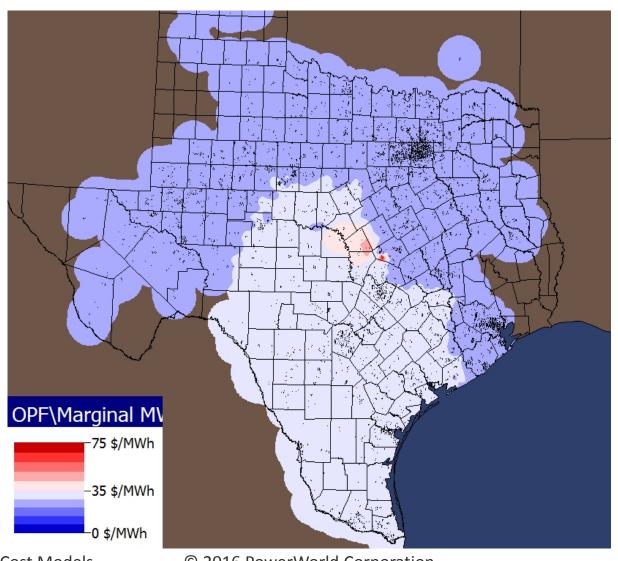


Demo: ERCOT Model

- 15DSA_2016_WIN1_TPIT_Final_10152014 (2016 Winter Peak)
- OPF solutions without and with contingency constraints



OPF Solution: Base

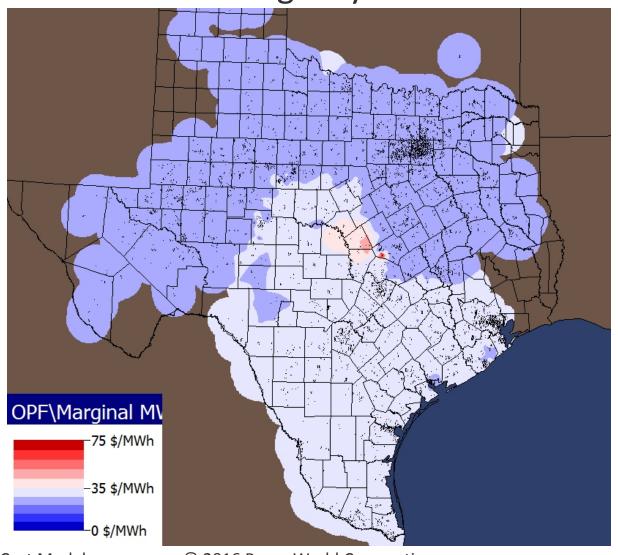


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OPF Solution:

Contingency Constraints



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More Information

Download sample files and other documentation at

http://www.powerworld.com/services/generator-cost-models