

Introduction to PowerWorld Simulator: Interface and Common Tools



I8: Generator and Area MW Control through Interconnected System Operation



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Generator and Area Real Power Control



- Scaling Case Load and Generation
- Control of generator real power
- Generator cost models
- Area interchange control
- Modeling MW transactions

Generator MW Control



- Real power output of generator can be changed either
 - manually
 - Generator dialog
 - Case information displays
 - Generator fields
 - System Scaling display
 - automatically
 - Participation factor AGC
 - Economic dispatch
 - Area slack bus control
 - Injection group area slack control
 - Optimal power flow (OPF)

System Scaling Display



- Permanently changes load, generation and shunts at a user specified set of buses.
- Buses are selected either by
 - entering a range of values
 - entering a range of areas
 - individually on a list display
- Both real and reactive load can be scaled.
- To Display: **Tools** ribbon tab → **Scale Case**

System Scaling Display



Object containing Loads/Gens/Shunts to Scale

Add/ remove a range of objects

Either enter a scaling factor

Or directly enter a new value

Or reference a numeric object field

Use to quickly add/remove buses for entire Areas/Zones/ Super Areas

Note Description

Select to perform scaling without closing dialog

The screenshot shows the 'System Scaling' dialog box. The 'Object Type to Scale By' section has tabs for 'Bus', 'Area', 'Zone', 'Owner', and 'Injection Group'. The 'Select Buses to be Scaled' section has tabs for 'Buses', 'Areas', 'Zones', and 'Super Areas'. The 'Buses' tab is active, showing a table with columns 'Number', 'Name', and 'Scale?'. The 'Specification of Scale Amount to Scale By' section has radio buttons for 'Number', 'Field Factor', and 'Field Value'. The 'Total for Selected Buses' section shows a table with columns for 'Load MW', 'Load Mvar', 'Generation MW', and 'Bus Shunts' (MW (G), Mvar (Cap), Mvar (Reactor)). The 'Do Scaling' button is at the bottom.

Number	Name	Scale?
1	One	NO
2	Two	NO
3	Three	NO
4	Four	NO
5	Five	NO
6	Six	NO
7	Seven	NO

Total for Selected Buses		Bus Load	Generation	Bus Shunts		
		Load MW	Load Mvar	MW (G)	Mvar (Cap)	Mvar (Reactor)
Original Value		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Scale Factor		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
New Value		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Note: Scaling is done on the BUSES chosen regardless of the area or zone specification. Options for Areas, Zones, and Super Areas are included only to aid in selecting and unselecting blocks of buses to be scaled. This is important if loads or generators are assigned to a different area or zone than their terminal bus.

Note: All original values above are based on the in-service loads, online generators, and shunts selected. (Unless using special op

Scaling by Area, Zone, Injection Group, and Owner



- Scaling by Area or Zone
 - This can be different than just selecting all the buses in an area/zone.
 - Generators, Loads, and Shunts may be in a different area/zone than their terminal bus.
- Can also scale according to Injection Group or Owner

Generator Dialog (Run Mode)



Specify whether generator is available for Automatic Generation Control (AGC)

Present MW output

Minimum and maximum limits

Enforcing generator MW limits can also be disabled for entire case on the Simulator Options dialog

Used with participation factor AGC

$$\frac{\partial P_{AreaLosses}}{\partial P_{G_i}}$$

Generator Dialog (Run Mode)



Can also use
piecewise
linear cost
model

Generator Information for Current Case

Bus Number: 1 Find By Number Find By Name Find ...

Bus Name: One

ID: 1

Area Name: Top (1) Labels ... no labels

Fuel Type: Unknown Unit Type: UN (Unknown)

Status: ☐ Open ☒ Closed

Power and Voltage Control Costs OPF Faults Owners, Area, etc. Custom Stability

Output Cost Model Bid Scale/Shift OPF Reserve Bids

Cost Model: ☐ None ☒ Cubic Cost Model ☐ Piecewise Linear

Unit Fuel Cost (\$/MBtu): 2.040

Variable O&M (\$/MWh): 0.000

Fixed Costs (costs at zero MW output)

Fuel Cost Independent Value (\$/hr): 0.00

Fuel Cost Dependent Value (Mbtu/hr): 373.50

Total Fixed Costs (\$/hr): 761.94

Cubic Cost Model

Cubic Input/Output Model (MBtu/h)

A (Enter as Fixed Cost)

B: 7.62

C: 0.00130

D: 0.00000

Convert Cubic to Linear Cost

Number of Break Points: 0

Convert to Linear Cost

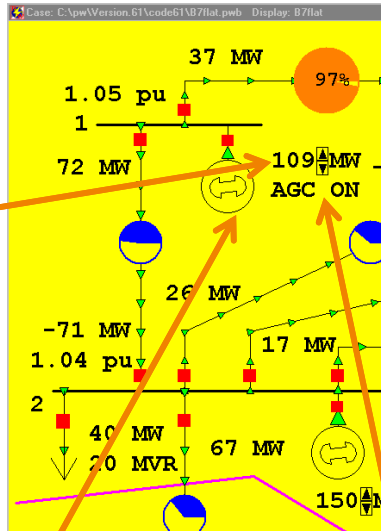
OK Save Cancel Help Print

Cubic cost
model

Online Generator MW Control



Present MW output; spin button allows output to be changed manually



Right-click on generator symbol to view local-menu

Gen field indicates generator is on AGC. Manually changing output takes generator off AGC unless disabled in Simulator Options → Environment Tab.

Specifies change in generator MW per click on the spin button

Generator Records



- Fields on the dialog are also available on the Generator Case Information Displays

Gen Records													
<div> </div>													
<div> Filter Advanced Generator Find... Remove </div>													
	Number of Bus	Name of Bus	ID	Status	Gen MW	Gen Mvar	Set Volt	AGC	AVR	Min MW	Max MW	Min Mvar	Max Mvar
1	1	One	1	Closed	101.85	5.25	1.05000	YES	YES	100.00	400.00	-9900.00	9900.00
2	2	Two	1	Closed	170.08	33.24	1.04000	YES	YES	150.00	500.00	-9900.00	9900.00
3	4	Four	1	Closed	95.03	19.99	1.00000	YES	YES	50.00	200.00	-9900.00	9900.00
4	6	Six	1	Closed	200.33	-6.59	1.04000	YES	YES	150.00	500.00	-9900.00	9900.00
5	7	Seven	1	Closed	200.65	51.29	1.04000	YES	YES	0.00	600.00	-99999.00	99999.00

Change Gen MW field from this dialog to get change to occur in simulation; AGC field will change automatically when Gen MW field is changed manually.

Generator Cost Model, Cubic



- Total generator operating cost is modeled using cubic function

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

Units
are
\$ / hour

The screenshot shows the 'Cubic Cost Model' configuration window. Annotations with orange arrows map terms from the equation to specific fields:

- Units (\$ / hour):** Points to the 'Cubic Cost Model' radio button.
- Fuel cost (fc):** Points to the 'Unit Fuel Cost (\$/MBtu)' field, which contains the value 2.040.
- Variable O&M (V_{OM}):** Points to the 'Variable O&M (\$/MWh)' field, which contains the value 0.000.
- Fixed Costs (F_i):** Points to the 'Fuel Cost Independent Value (\$/hr)' field, which contains the value 0.00.
- Cubic Input/Output Model (A, B, C, D):** Points to the fields for coefficients A (7.62), B (0.00130), and C (0.00000).
- Total Fixed Costs:** Points to the 'Total Fixed Costs (\$/hr)' field, which displays the calculated value 761.94.

The 'Convert Cubic to Linear Cost' section shows 'Number of Break Points' set to 0, with a 'Convert to Linear Cost' button.

Generator Cubic Cost Curves in the Case Information Display



- Go to the Model Explorer and choose **Network** → **Generators** → **Cost Curves Cubic**
 - F, A, B, C, D Coefficients, Fuel Cost, and Variable O&M

Generators using Cubic Cost Models

	Number of Bus	Name of Bus	Area Name of Gen	ID	Status	AGC	Gen MW	Fixed Cost(\$/hr)	Fixed Cost(Mbtu/hr)	IOB	IOC	IOD	Fuel Cost	Variable O&M	Fuel Type	Unit Type
1	1	One	Top	1	Closed	YES	101.85	0.00	373.50	7.620	0.0013	0.00000	2.040	0.000	Unknown	UN (Unknown)
2	2	Two	Top	1	Closed	YES	170.08	0.00	403.61	7.519	0.0014	0.00000	2.061	0.000	Unknown	UN (Unknown)
3	4	Four	Top	1	Closed	YES	95.03	0.00	253.24	7.836	0.0013	0.00000	2.093	0.000	Unknown	UN (Unknown)
4	6	Six	Left	1	Closed	YES	200.33	0.00	388.93	7.573	0.0013	0.00000	2.139	0.000	Unknown	UN (Unknown)
5	7	Seven	Right	1	Closed	YES	200.65	0.00	194.28	7.771	0.0019	0.00000	2.574	0.000	Unknown	UN (Unknown)

Generator Cost Model

Piecewise Linear



Fuel Cost

Cost Model

☐ None

☐ Cubic Cost Model

☒ Piecewise Linear

Unit Fuel Cost (\$/MBtu)

Variable O&M (\$/MWh)

Fixed Costs (costs at zero MW output)

Fuel Cost Independent Value (\$/hr)

Fuel Cost Dependent Value (Mbtu/hr)

Total Fixed Costs (\$/hr)

Piece-wise Linear Cost Curve

Note : The cost function must be strictly increasing.

MW	\$/MWh
100.0	16.34
200.0	16.87
300.0	17.40

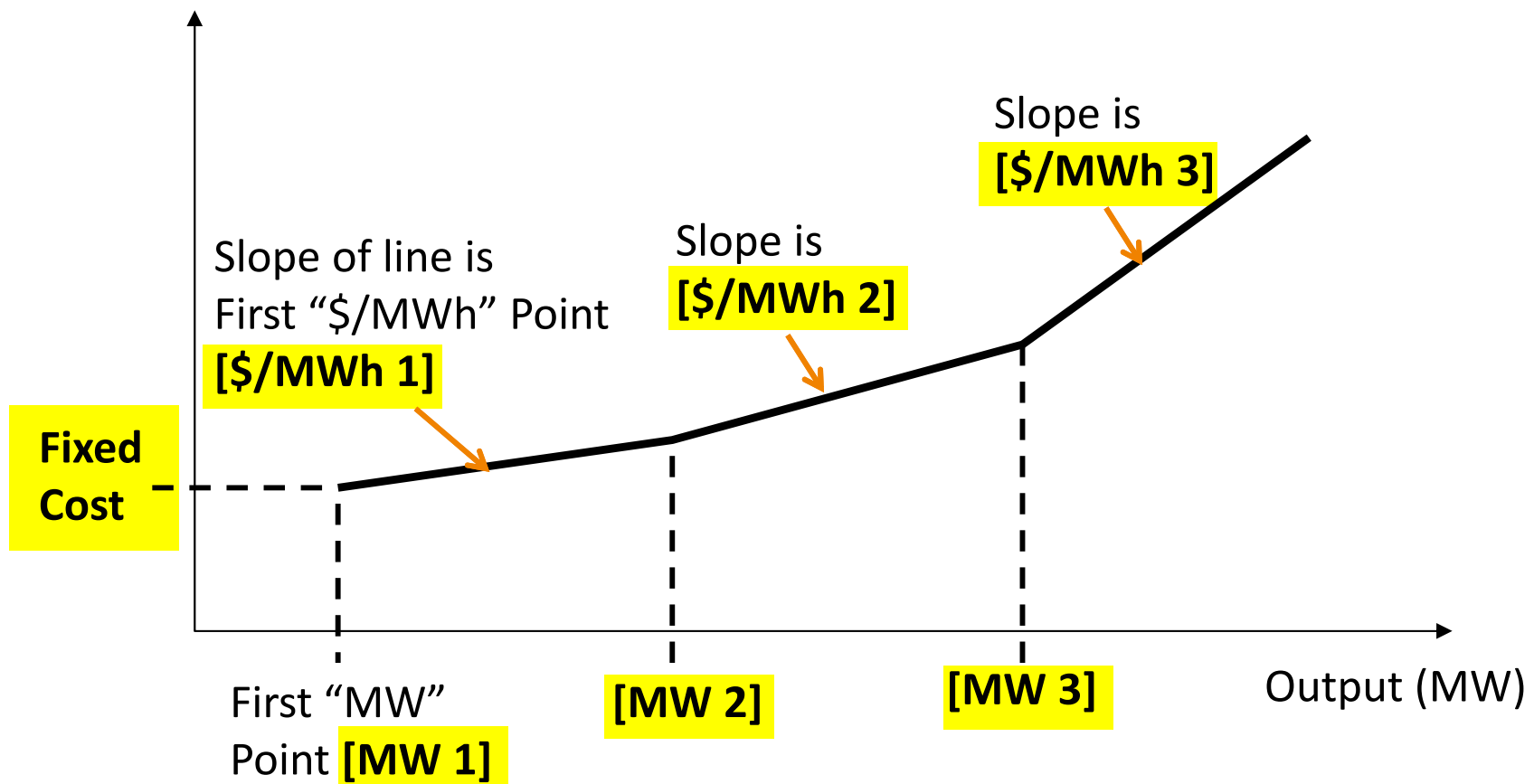
Linear cost curve
breakpoints and
costs

Note: When you change the fuel cost, Simulator will prompt you asking you whether you want to change the bid curve points

Piecewise Linear Cost Curve Input



Piecewise Linear Cost Curve (units = \$/h)

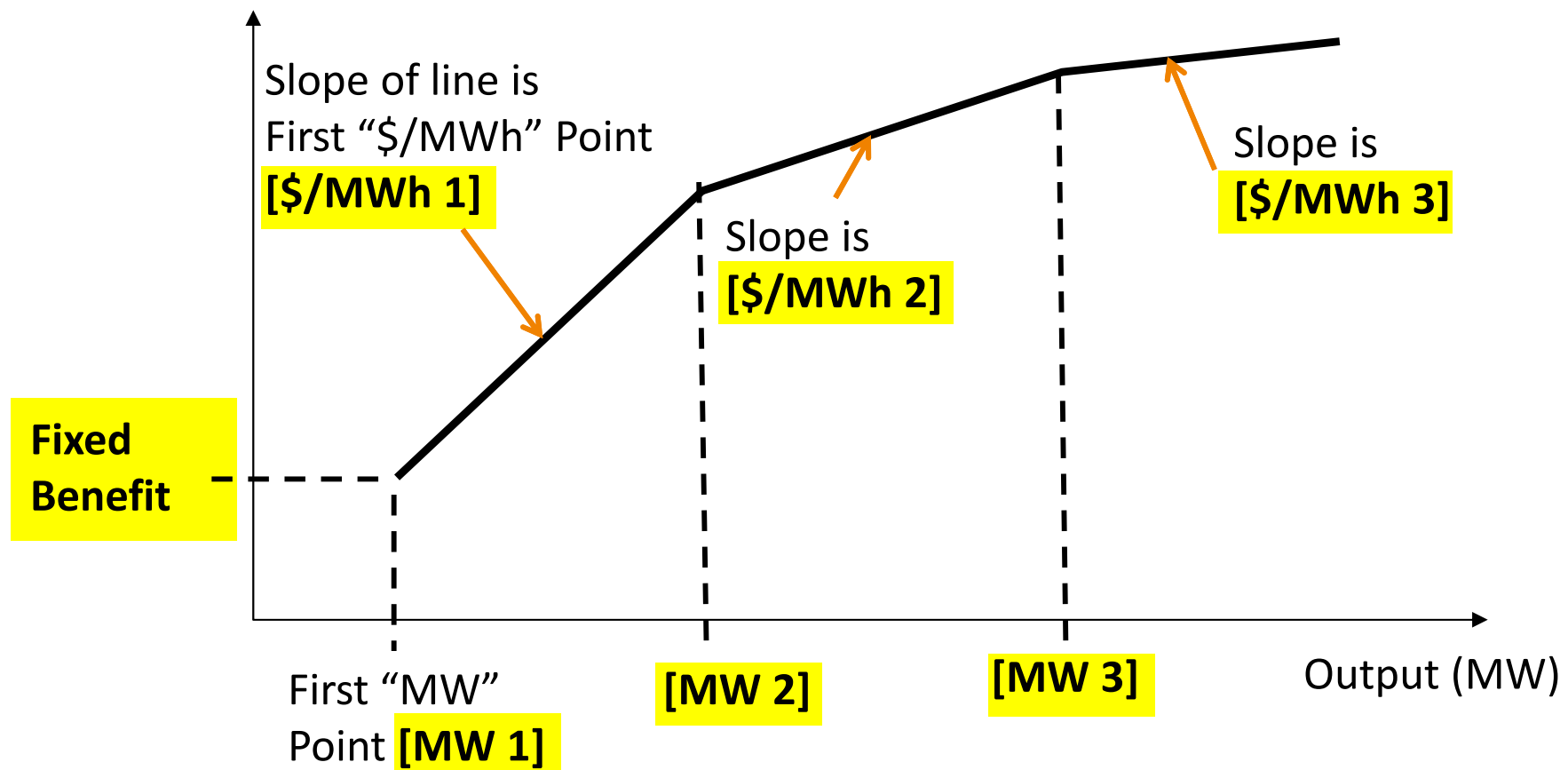


Input variables are highlighted and bold

Piecewise Linear Load Benefit Input



Piecewise Linear Benefit Curve (units = \$/h)



Input variables are highlighted and bold

Generator Linear Cost Curves in the Case Information Display



- In the Model Explorer go to **Network** → **Generators** → **Cost Curves Linear**
 - Fuel Cost, Fixed Cost, Bid Curve Points

	Number	Name	Area Name of Gen	ID	Fuel Cost	Fixed Cost(\$/hr)	Fixed Cost(Mbtu/hr)	MW Break1	MWh Price1	MW Break2	MWh Price2	MW Break3	MWh Price3	MW Break4
1	1	One	Top	1	1.300	0.00	0.00	100.00	16.34	200.00	16.87	300.00	17.40	
2	2	Two	Top	1	2.061	0.00	403.61	150.00	15.50	300.00	16.50			
3	4	Four	Top	1	2.093	0.00	253.24	50.00	16.40	100.00	19.00			
4	6	Six	Left	1	2.139	0.00	388.93	150.00	16.20	300.00	18.00			
5	7	Seven	Right	1	2.574	0.00	194.30	0.00	7.77	100.00	12.00			

- Note: when you change the Fuel Cost value, Simulator will prompt you asking if you want to change the bid curve points as well
 - If you double the fuel cost, it will double the bids

Generator Cost Curves

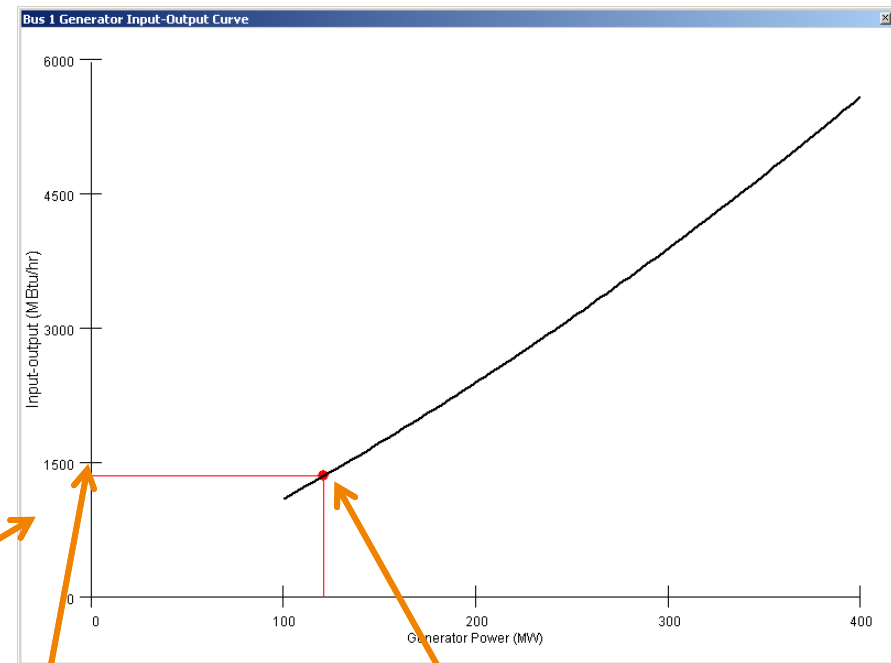
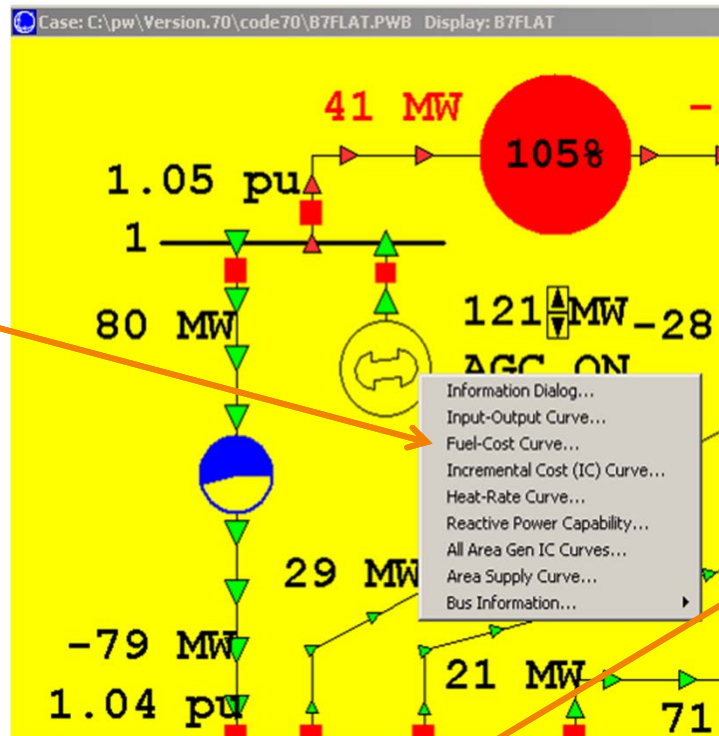


- Four curves derived from generator operating cost model and fuel-cost
 - Input-Output (IO) Curve: MW versus Mbtu/hr
 - Fuel Cost Curve: MW versus \$ / hr (IO curve multiplied by fuel-cost)
 - Incremental Cost Curve: MW versus \$/MWhr (fuel-cost curve differentiated w.r.t. MW)
 - Heat Rate Curve: MW versus average Mbtu/MWhr

Generator Cost Curves



Four different generator cost curves are available on the generator local-menu



Input-output curve

Right-click on axes to change their scaling

Present operating point

Saving Generator Cost Curves in Text Files



- Similar to generator reactive capability curves, generator cost curves can also be stored in external text (aux) files.
- Text files allow easy transfer of cost data between cases.
 - In the Model Explorer select **Network → Generators**
 - Right-Click and choose **Save As → Auxiliary File (only fuel cost information)**
 - Choose the filename to save and Click **OK**
 - the *.aux file can then be manually edited

Area Interchange Control



- Interchange of power between areas can be controlled so area export is set to a scheduled value.
- Generator MW outputs are controlled algorithmically with these AGC modes
 - Participation Factor Control (Part. AGC)
 - Area Slack Bus
 - Injection Group Area Slack
 - Economic Dispatch (ED)
 - Optimal Power Flow (OPF)

Area Interchange Control



For Area Interchange Control, **Disable Automatic Generation Control (AGC)** must NOT be checked on Simulator Options dialog, Power Flow Solution page, Common Options tab.



Disable Automatic Generation Control (AGC)

- Area Interchange is set for each area on either the Area Records display or on the Area dialog.
- To view Area dialog, either right-click on area on Area Records display or Area display object

Area Records



- In the Model Explorer select **Aggregations** → **Areas** to view the Area Records display.
- Display shows summary information about all areas in case.
- Entries can be sorted by clicking on the column labels.
- Right-click in the row of a desired area and select Show Dialog to view the area's information

Area Interchange Control



Double-click on field to change AGC status

Right-click to view Area dialog

AGC status

Total area MW interchange

Access Tie-line flows

MW Interchange by area

Tolerance for MW area control

Area Num	Area Name	AGC Status	Gen MW	Load MW	Shu MW
1	Top	ED	366.96	360.00	
2	Left	ED	200.33	200.00	
3	Right	ED	200.35	200.00	

Number	Name	MW Export	Enabled	ID
2	Left	0		
3	Right	0		

Economic Dispatch Example

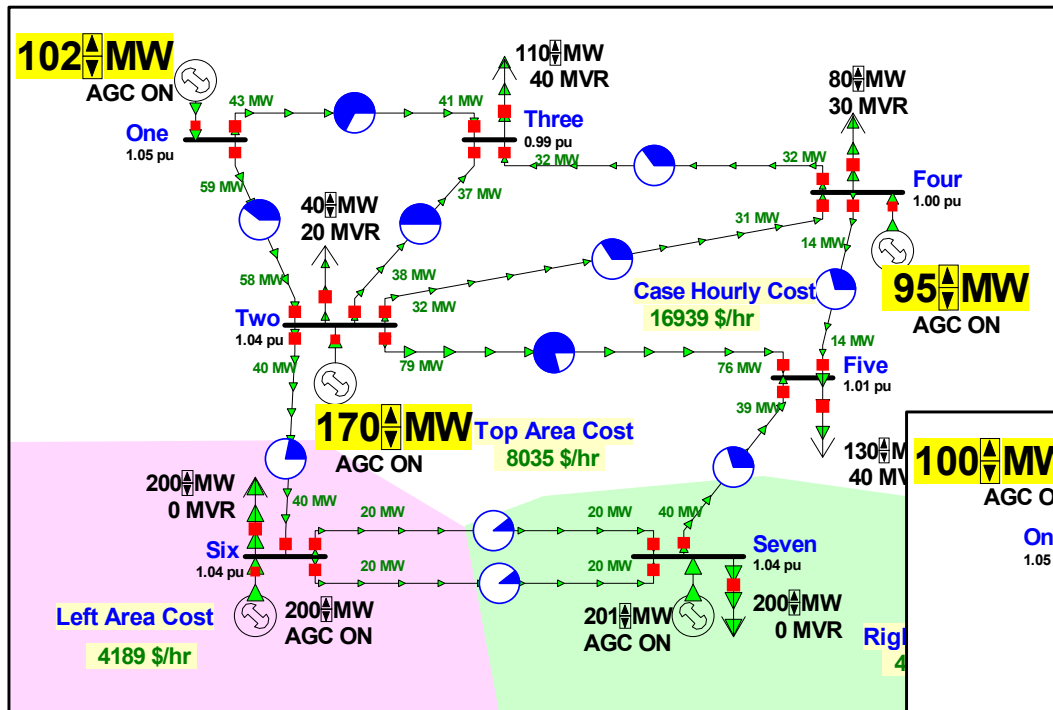


- For B7FLAT Case, verify that all three areas are on economic dispatch control.

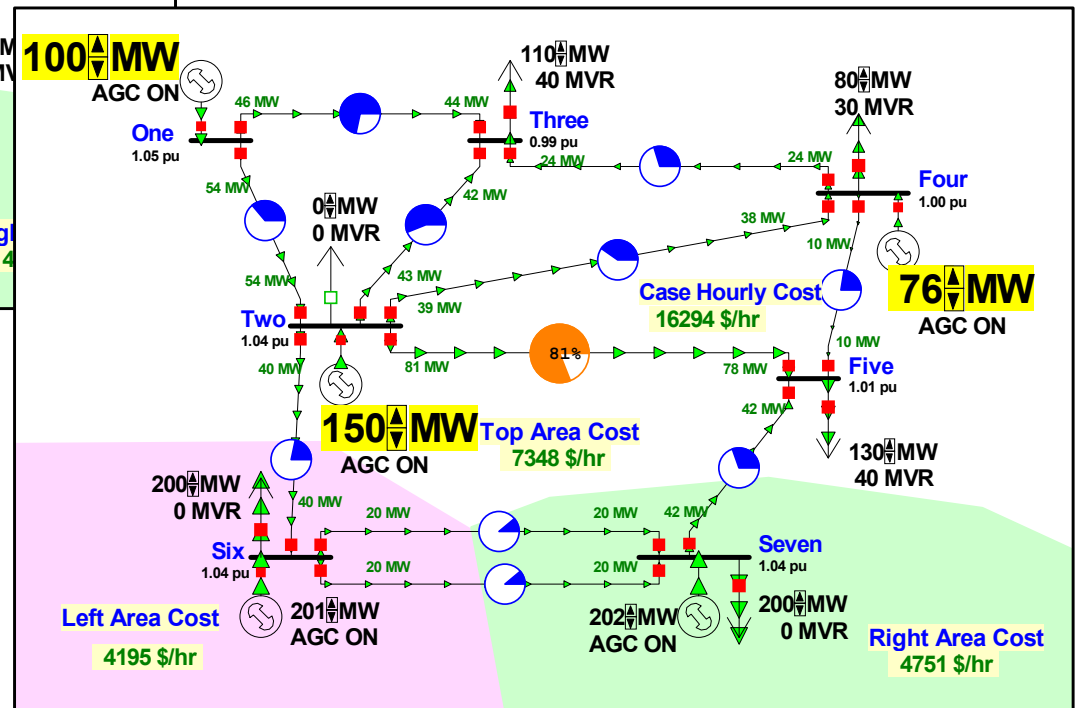
Area Num	Area Name	AGC Status	Gen MW	Load MW	Shunt MW	Tot Sched MW	Int MW	ACE MW	Lambda	Loss MW	Auto Shunts	Auto XF	Area Slack Bus
1	Top	ED	366.96	360.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.96	YES	YES	
2	Left	ED	200.33	200.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.33	YES	YES	
3	Right	ED	200.65	200.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.65	YES	YES	

- Open load at bus 2; notice how only generators in TOP area change. Place load back in service.
- Change generator 1 fuel cost to 1.5. Restart simulation. Notice how other generators in area are set to their lower limits.

Economic Dispatch Example



Load goes out of service – All generators respond to reduce generation cost in top area

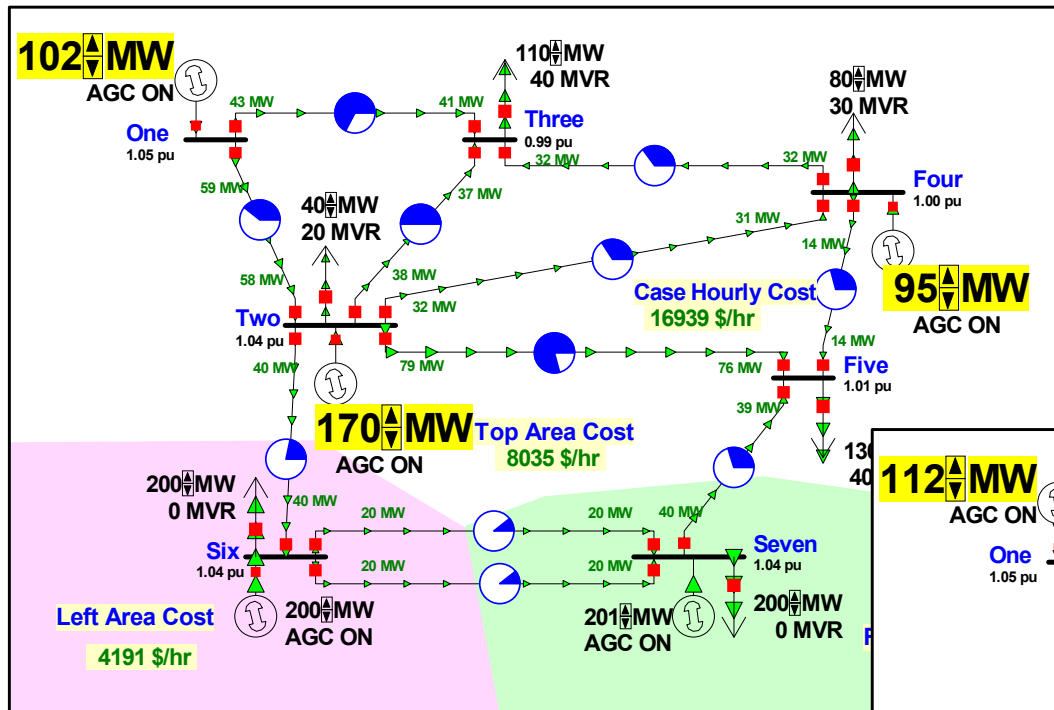


Participation Factor Example

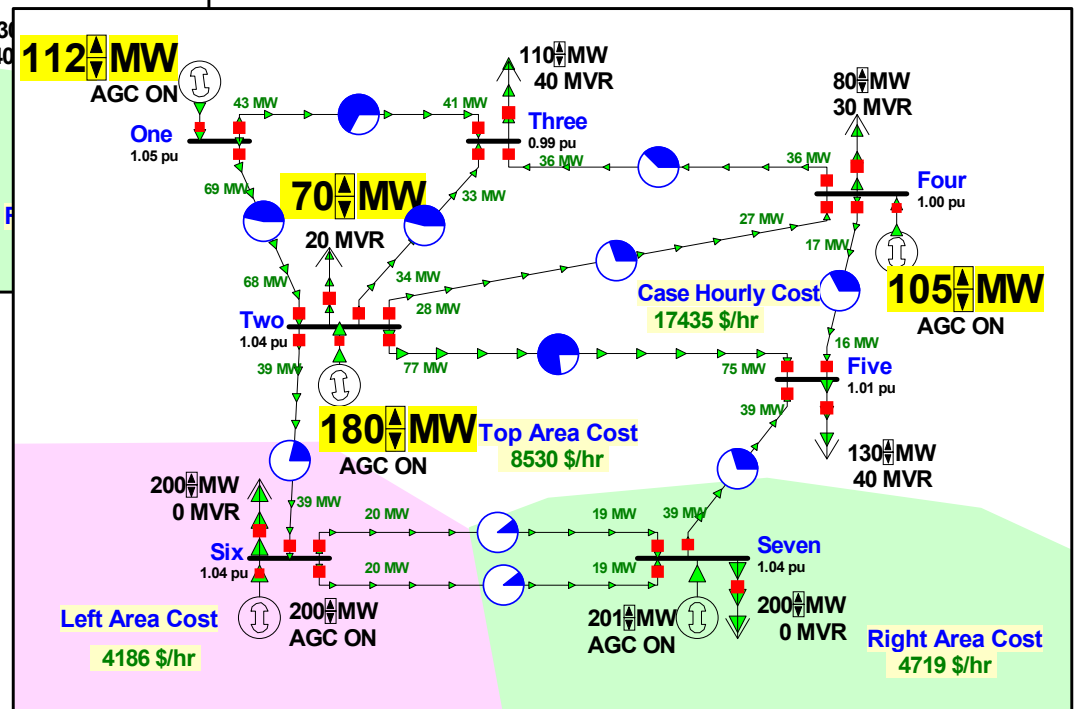


- On B7FLAT case, set participation factors for all three TOP area generators to 1.0.
- Place TOP area on Participation Factor Control.
- Verify that as load is modified, generator outputs all change proportionally
 - cost information is not used.

Participation Factor Example



Load at bus 2 increased from 40 MW to 70 MW—
Each generator responds by equal amount because participation factors are same



Area Slack Bus Control



- An “Area Slack Bus” is **NOT** the same as the “Island Slack Bus”.
 - Area Slack – Used in *MW Control Loop* (see earlier section) of Power flow to meet ACE of an area
 - Island Slack – Used in the *Inner Power Flow loop* (see earlier section) to actually solve a set of equations
- Area slack bus control simply means that all change in generator/load/losses in the area is made up by the generators at a Single bus.
 - Equivalent to setting participation factors at all generators to zero and then giving a value only to the generators at the Area Slack buses

Injection Group Area Slack Control



- Allows precise specification of how ACE should be maintained for an area
- Specify the generators and/or loads that should vary (via an Injection Group) for an area to make up for changes in generation, load, and losses
- Participation Factors defined with the Injection Group determine how each element will respond to meet ACE

Area Transactions



- MW Transactions are typically used in static power flow studies
 - list only one amount
 - Accessed in the Model Explorer through **Aggregations → MW Transactions**
- Multiple transactions may be entered for each set of areas, and transaction may be enabled by economics of OPF (covered in later section)

Area Transactions



- Used to quickly set up transactions between an area and
 - another specific area
 - unspecified areas
- Cost and start/stop times are not specified
- Transacting areas must be on Control
(Participation Factor, OPF, ED, Area Slack, IG Slack)

Area Transaction Example



- Open B7FLAT, making sure all three areas are on Economic Dispatch control.
- Right-click near (but not on bus 1) to display the oneline local-menu. Select **Area Information Dialog...** to display Area Dialog for area TOP.
- In Base Interchange by Area table, set 50 as exports to area 2 and to area 3.

Area Transaction Example



Use the spin button to view other areas

Top Area Information for Current Case

Number: 1 (spin button) Find By Number

Name: Top Find By Name

Super Area: Find ...

Labels ... no labels

Area MW Control Options:

- ☐ No Area Control
- ☐ Participation Factor Control
- ☒ Economic Dispatch Control
- ☐ Area Slack Bus
- ☐ Injection Group Area Slack
- ☐ Optimal Power Flow Control

Info / Interchange Options Area MW Control Options OPF Tie Lines Buses Gens Loads Custom

Area Summary Totals:

	MW	Mvar
Load	360.0	130.0
Generation	367.0	58.5
Fixed Bus Shunts	0.0	0.0
Switched Bus Shunts		
Line Shunts	0.0	0.0
Losses	6.96	-13.53
Interchange	0.0	-58.0
Hourly Cost (\$/hr)	8035	

Interchange:

Number	Name	MW Export	Enabled	ID
2	Left	50.0	YES	1
3	Right	50.0	YES	1

Buttons: OK Save Cancel Help Print

Load + losses + interchange is equal to generation

Algebraic sum of actual flow is equal to scheduled

Schedules are also Automatically set for areas LEFT and RIGHT

Model Explorer, MW Transactions



- You can also bring up a summary of all the transactions in the case
 - Can show in a Matrix or in a List

Matrix of Transactions		List of Transactions				
	Area Num	Area Name	ACE MW	1 (Top)	2 (Left)	3 (Right)
1	1	Top	-100.00		50.00	50.00
2	2	Left	50.00	-50.00		
3	3	Right	50.00	-50.00		

Matrix of Transactions		List of Transactions							
	Export Area Number	Export Area Name	Import Area Number	Import Area Name	ID	MW Transfer	Enabled	OPF Dispatchable	Determine Price in OPF
1	1	Top	2	Left	1	50.00	YES	NO	YES
2	1	Top	3	Right	1	50.00	YES	NO	YES

Area Transaction Dialog



- Right-click on the list of transactions and choose Show Dialog
- Transaction MW Amount
- Other options on the dialog only affect the Optimal Power Flow (discussed in the OPF section)

Transaction Dialog

Transaction ID: 1 (Top) Transaction ID: 1 Switch Directions

Transacting Area: 1 (Top) On OPF control

Transaction to Area: 2 (Left) Not on OPF control Rename Transaction Id

Information Memo

(Exports are positive, imports negative)

Transaction MW Amount: 50.00

Transaction Minimum MW: -100

Transaction Maximum MW: 100

Exports Transmission Charge: 0.00

Imports Transmission Charge: 0.00

☒ Transaction Enabled

☒ Transaction Dispatchable in OPF

☐ Determine Price in OPF

Piecewise Linear Transaction Cost Curves for Area 1 (Top)

Note: costs are only entered for areas that are not on OPF control. Use negative MW values for imports (purchases) and positive MW values for exports (sales). Costs must be monotonically increasing.

Curve for Area 1 (Top)

MW	\$/MWh
None	Defined

Curve for Area 2 (Left)

MW	\$/MWh
-100.00	10.00
-50.00	20.00
0.00	30.00
50.00	40.00

OK Save Cancel Help

Converting Heat Rate Data into Cost Information



- Input Information:
 - Average Heat Rate Curve Points [MBtu/(MWhr) vs. MW]
 - Fuel Cost [\$/MBtu]
- Output Information
 - Total Cost Curve [\$/hr vs. MW]

Input Data



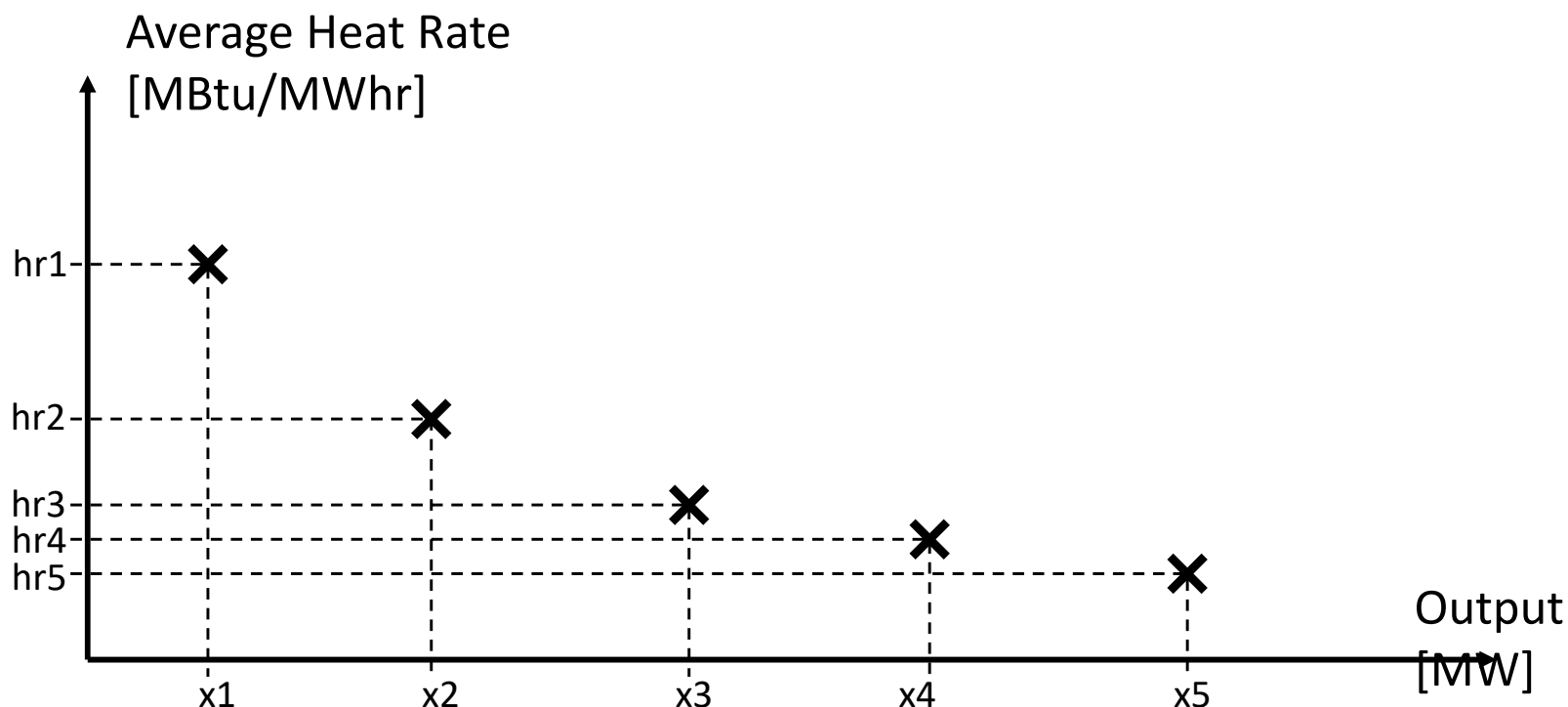
- Example Heat Rate Curve Points

ID #	Unit Name	Unit No	Cap Level 1	Cap Level 2	Cap Level 3	Cap Level 4	Cap Level 5	Heat Rate 1	Heat Rate 2	Heat Rate 3	Heat Rate 4	Heat Rate 5	Full Load HR
50003	A.B. Paterson	3	14	28	42	56	0	17099	14216	13536	13400	0	13400
50004	A.B. Paterson	4	21.7	43.5	65.2	87	0	14828	12327	11738	11620	0	11620
50005	A.B. Paterson	5	8	12	16	0	0	17916	15532	14800	0	0	14800
50008	Agrilectric	1	2.7	5.5	8.2	11	0	13943	11592	11038	10927	0	10927
50049	Buras GT	8	4.7	9.5	14.2	19	0	25479	18375	16214	15442	0	15442
50146	Gypsy	2	216.9	249.6	360	436		10664	10175	9820	10032		10032
50147	Gypsy	3	325.7	361	412.1	573		10881	10505	10315	10179		10179
50148	Gypsy	1	56.6	103.4	196.9	244		13581	11253	10195	9978		9978
50168	Houma	15	7.65	10.2	11.7	24		14357	11510	11131	12215		12215
50169	Houma	16	14	18.4	20.6	39		14357	11510	11131	12215		12215

Average Heat Rate Curve Graphically



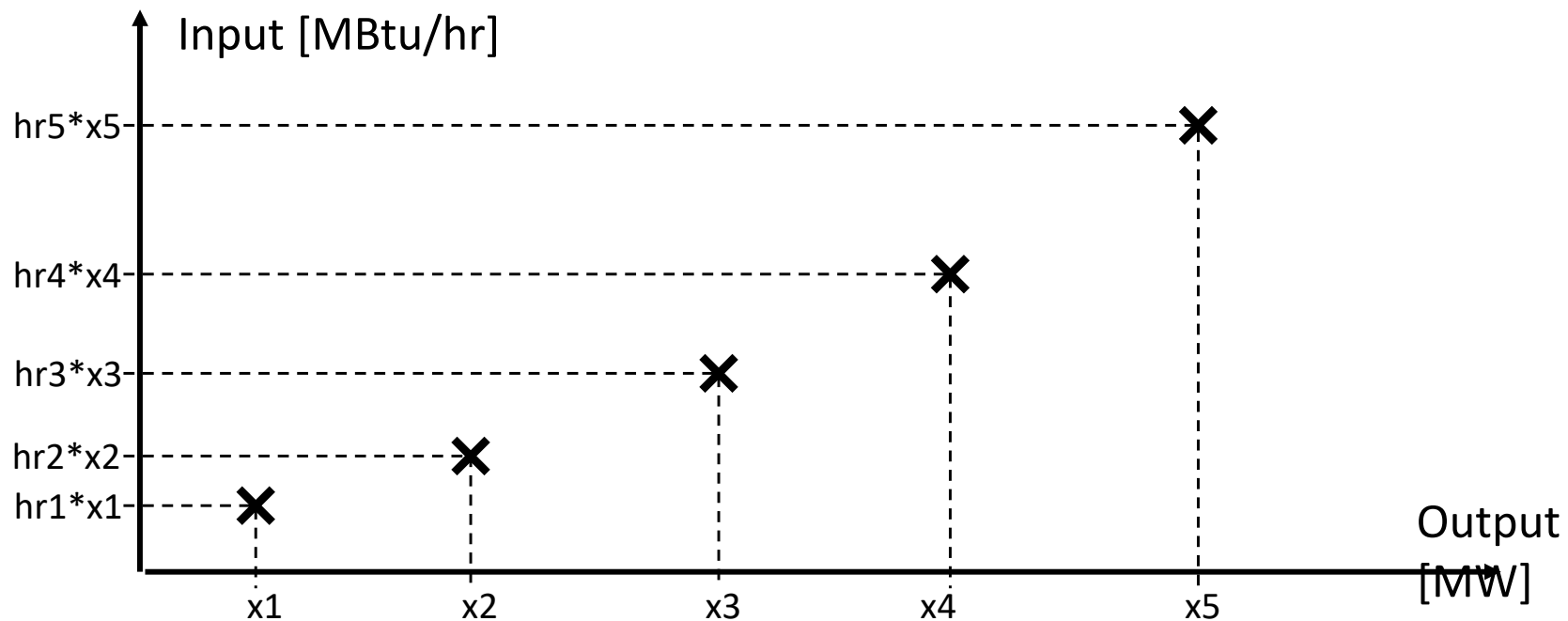
- Average heat rate represents the “efficiency” of the plant at particular operating levels.
 - MBtu = amount of energy or fuel put in
 - MWhr = amount of energy coming out of plant



Convert To Input-Output Curve by multiplying by the Output



- Input-Output shows the power going into the generator versus the power coming out
 - MBtu/hr = Input Power = fuel being used per hour
 - MW = Output Power

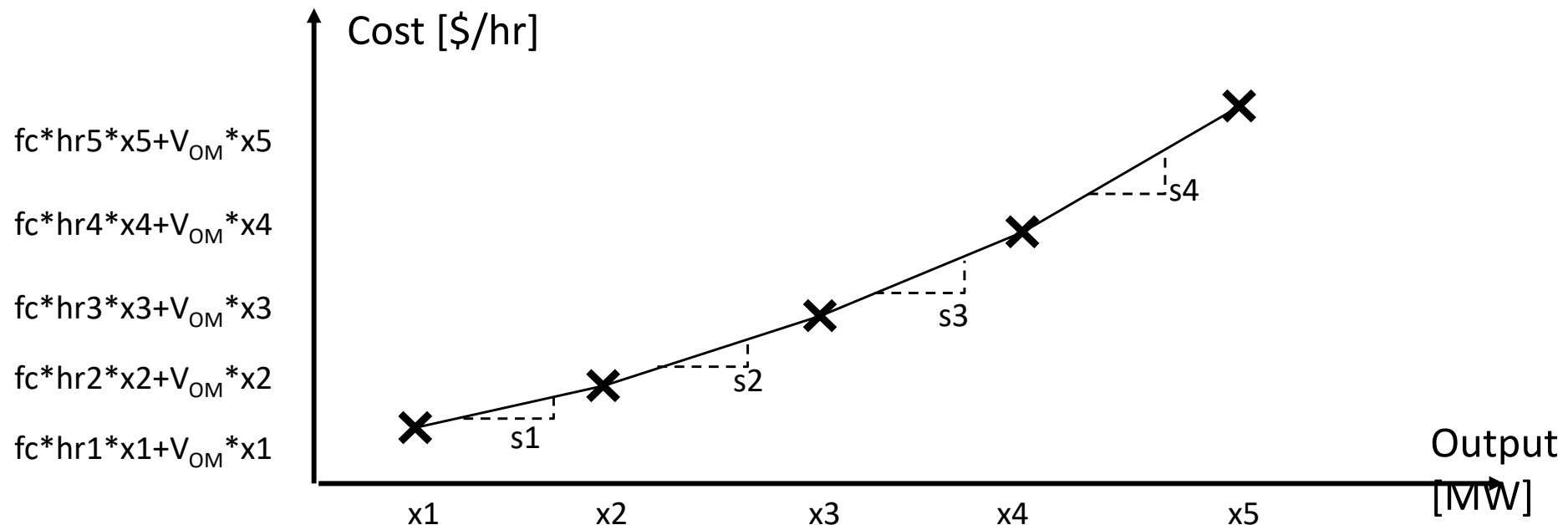


Convert to Cost Curve



- Multiply by the fuel cost in \$/MBtu and add multiple of Variable O&M and Output to convert the input-output curve to the cost curve
 - Note slopes are noted below have the equations

$$s1 = \frac{x2(fc * hr2 + V_{OM}) - x1(fc * hr1 + V_{OM})}{x2 - x1} \text{ which has units of } [\$/\text{MWhr}]$$



Entering Cost Data in Simulator using a cubic cost model



- Enter six parameters:
 - fc = fuel cost
 - VOM = variable O&M
 - a, b, c, d = coefficients
- The generation cost is then defined as

$$\text{Generation Cost} = \text{fc} * (a + bx + cx^2 + dx^3) + V_{\text{OM}}x$$

- In order to do this, you would need to curve-fit the input-output curve to determine the coefficients

Entering Cost Data in Simulator using a Piecewise Linear Model



- Because you have individual points on the cost curve, the piecewise linear model is the easiest and most logical to use
 - Note: Simulator OPF uses linear programming to optimize the generation dispatch, therefore it converts cubic curves into piecewise linear models anyway
- To enter a piecewise linear curve, you specify a fixed cost, and then pairs of points corresponding to the slope of the cost curve at various output levels
 - This mimics a “bid” or “offer” curve from a market model

Example Piecewise Linear Data



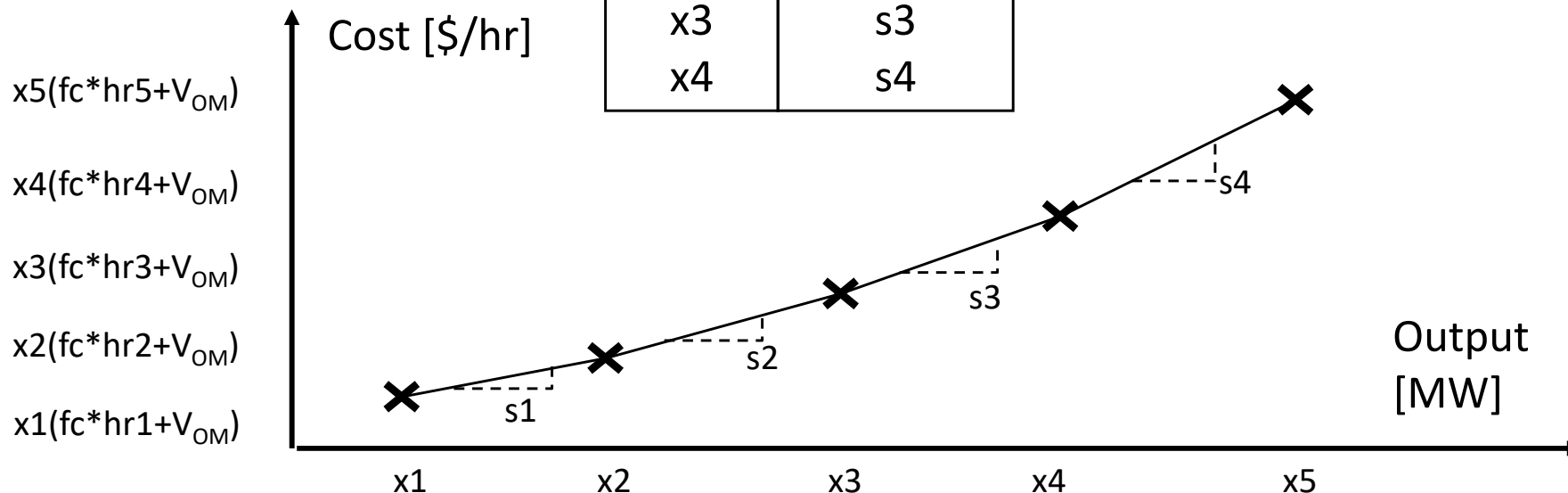
- Fixed Cost = $x1(fc*hr1+V_{OM})$
 - Cost at lowest output specified by the pairs entered
- Enter pairs of (output, slope) as follows
 - Mimics a “bid”

Output [MW]	Slope [\$/MWhr]
x1	s1
x2	s2
x3	s3
x4	s4

where

$$s1 = \frac{x2(fc*hr2 + V_{OM}) - x1(fc*hr1 + V_{OM})}{x2 - x1}$$

etc...



Minor Change to Set minimum “bid” to a specified output



- From looking at your data, it appears that you have a minimum output in mind for each generator.
- Call this minimum output x_0
- To model this assume the first slope stays the same, therefore you must only change the output of the first bid to x_0 , and change the fixed cost

Fixed Cost [\$/hr]
$x_1(fc*hr_1 + V_{OM}) - s_1*(x_1 - x_0)$

Output [MW]	Slope [\$/MWhr]
x_0	s_1
x_2	s_2
x_3	s_3
x_4	s_4

Convex Requirement



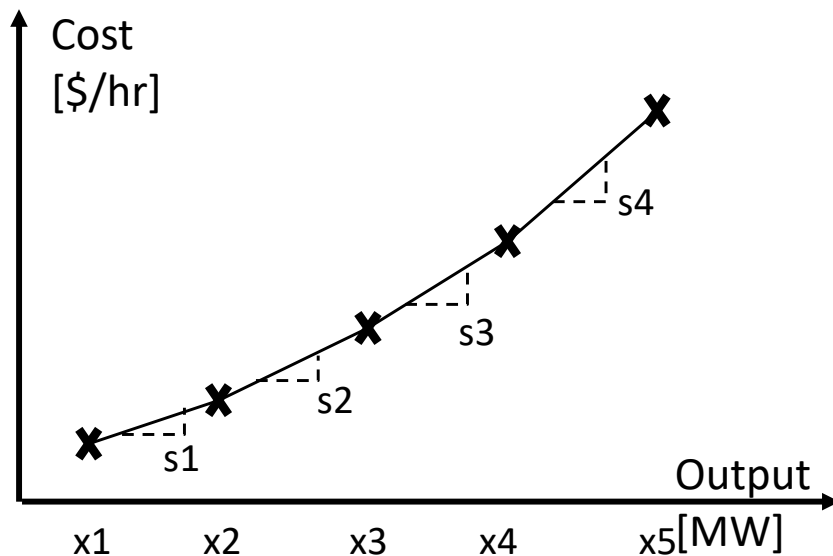
- Cost curves must be “convex”
 - Required in markets as well
 - You can’t sell you “second” block before your first.
 - Required for mathematical reasons
- Convexity for a Piecewise Linear cost model (generator) means that as the output increases, the slopes (or prices) must increase
- Convexity for a Piecewise Linear benefit model (load) means that as the load increases, the slopes must decrease

Example – Generator Cost



Acceptable Curve

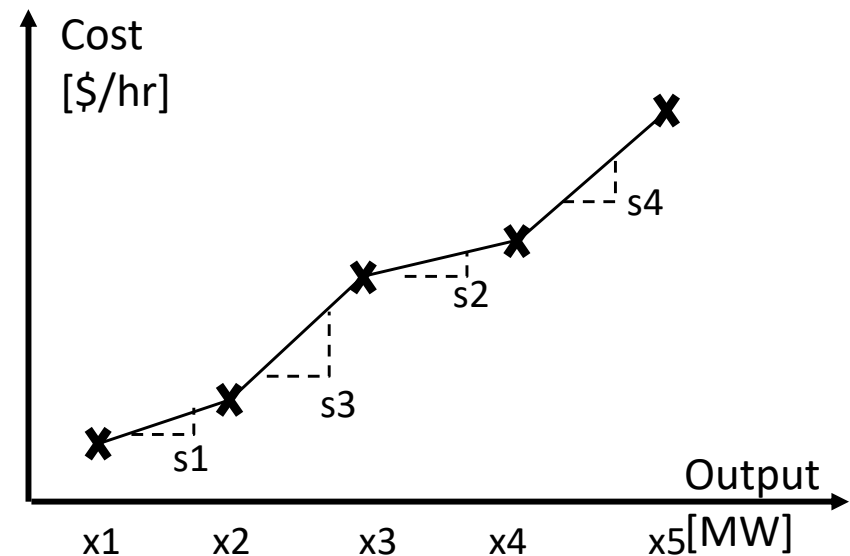
Output [MW]	Slope [\$/MWhr]
100 MW	20 \$/MWhr
200 MW	24 \$/MWhr
300 MW	26 \$/MWhr
400 MW	28 \$/MWhr



Unacceptable Curve

Output [MW]	Slope [\$/MWhr]
100 MW	20 \$/MWhr
200 MW	26 \$/MWhr
300 MW	24 \$/MWhr
400 MW	28 \$/MWhr

Decrease in slope

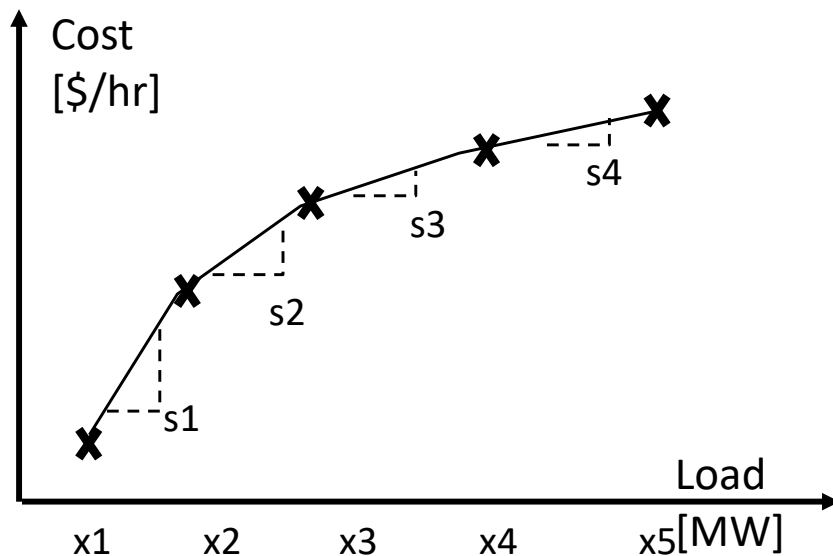


Example – Load Benefit



Acceptable Curve

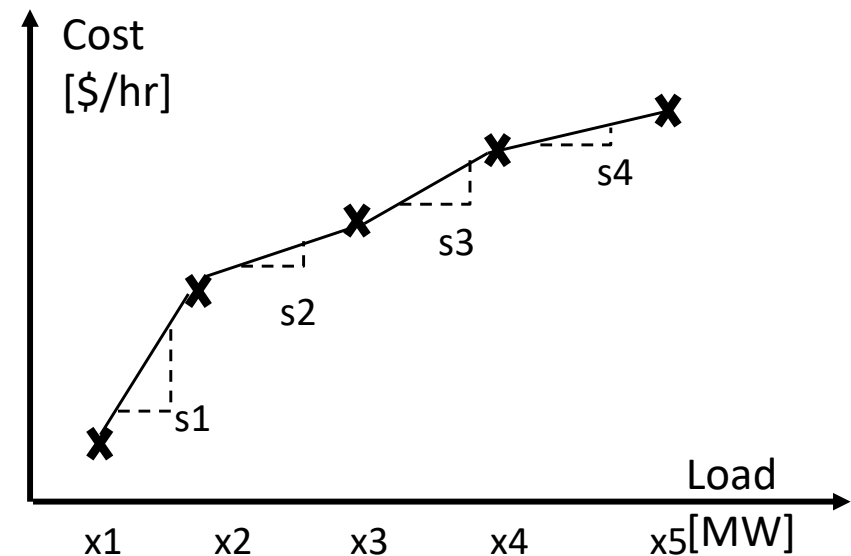
Output [MW]	Slope [\$/MWhr]
100 MW	28 \$/MWhr
200 MW	26 \$/MWhr
300 MW	24 \$/MWhr
400 MW	20 \$/MWhr



Unacceptable Curve

Output [MW]	Slope [\$/MWhr]
100 MW	28 \$/MWhr
200 MW	24 \$/MWhr
300 MW	26 \$/MWhr
400 MW	20 \$/MWhr

Increase in slope



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