Frequency Response & Frequency Responsive Reserve Measurement

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LFC & Operations Planning

- Load Frequency Control (LFC)
 - Frequency Management
 - Tie-Line Power Flow Management
 - Automatic Generation Control (AGC)
 - Economic Dispatch (ED)
 - Interchange Management
 - Time-Error Management
- Expand to include the resource planning necessary to perform these functions



Current Reserve Practices

- Operating Reserve Spinning
 - Frequency Responsive Reserve (FRR)
 - Regulating Reserve (RR)
 - Contingency Reserve Spinning
- Operating Reserve Non-Spinning
 Contingency Reserve Non-Spinning
- Replacement Reserve (Generic)





Arrest Frequency Decline

Restore Scheduled Frequency

Restore Frequency Responsive Reserve (FRR)

Restore Contingency Reserve (CR)



Arrest Frequency Decline

- Frequency Response (FR) & FRR arrests the frequency decline
 - With insufficient Frequency Response, frequency declines below reliable limits before load & generation can rebalance
 - With insufficient FRR, load & generation cannot rebalance
 - Either insufficiency results in failure of the interconnection in seconds



Restore Scheduled Frequency

Restore frequency with RR & CR

- Restoring scheduled frequency returns the Frequency Responsive Reserve to those not participating in the recovery
 If a CA is 4% of the interconnection and recovers on its own, then 96% of the original FRR is restored by the recovery
- Reserve sharing groups & control area mergers have changed this restoration benchmark. (CaISO, ERCOT)



Restore FRR

New operating practices require the implementation of new benchmarks to replace the old benchmark of restoring scheduled frequency **Requires the specification of FRR as** a separate reserve category **Requires the measurement of FR &** FRR



Restore Contingency Reserve

Restore CR completing the recovery process and assuring next recovery Question? – Should firm load be interrupted to maintain reserve, or

should reserve be reduced to serve firm load?

Answer

Interrupt firm load to maintain FRR

Economically reduce CR to serve firm load



New Reserve Practices

FRR sufficient to arrest the largest contingency and expected normal frequency error concurrently RR sufficient to replace local FRR used during normal operations CR sufficient to restore share of total FRR used during operating disturbances



Minimum FRR

Determine minimum FR & FRR for interconnection security

- This minimum should allow for the joint probability of both normal control error and contingency imbalances
- Allocate the minimum FR & FRR among CAs on the interconnection

 Allocate based on cause and effect relationships to support markets



Required Measurements

CPS1 as currently implemented indicates the holding and correct dispatch of adequate RR and CR
 New measures are required for FRR

 Continuous measure for FR & FRR for both the CA and Ancillary Service Provider (ASP) within the CA



Require Black Box Solution

- Measure CA & ASP performance
- Measurement must be performed without looking inside the CA / ASP
- Limits data to measurements at the CA / ASP boundary

Prevents unscrupulous participants from implementing strategies such as Enron's "Get Shorty"



Measure FR & FRR

Two error types Error at start of measurement interval Error during measurement interval There is more error (noise) in the CA measurement problem **Regression for all data points may** provide a solution



FR Measurement





Good Solution Qualities

Technical Basis - Statistics Simple Algorithm – Implement easily Current Data - 1-minute CPS1 data Pass/Fail Limit - Easy to understand Continuous Proportional Result How good is Pass or how bad is Fail Uncertainty Limits with Result How accurate is the result





