

# Benefits of Mixed Integer Programming (MIP)

A faint background map of New York State is overlaid with a complex network of lines and nodes representing a power grid. The nodes are marked with small red and blue dots, and the connecting lines are thin grey lines. The map shows the state's outline and major geographical features like the Hudson River and the Erie Canal.

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*KCC*

# Background

- ◆ **Mixed Integer Programming (MIP) is a proposed project in the 2013 Project Prioritization and Budgeting process**
- ◆ **The cost of implementing MIP is approximately \$3.966 million with a targeted launch date of Q2 2014**
- ◆ **At the September 7, 2012 BPWG meeting, stakeholders requested that the NYISO provide additional justification for this project**

# Benefits of MIP

- ◆ **Total Production Cost Savings**
- ◆ **Experience from other RTOs/ISOs**
- ◆ **Combined Cycle Generator Modeling**
- ◆ **Other Benefits**

# Total Production Cost Savings

- ◆ **The NYISO conducted a study comparing Total Production Cost differences between using MIP and the Lagrangian Relaxation (LR) method that is currently used to solve unit commitment optimization**
- ◆ **Extensive study based on approximately one year of DAM solutions**
- ◆ **Almost daily runs from May 2009 to mid-April 2010, covering 342 days in total**
- ◆ **Ran the same DAM using LR and MIP**

# Total Production Cost Savings

- ◆ **The Objective Function of both the MIP and LR algorithms is to minimize Total Production Cost**
- ◆ **In 67% of the days run, MIP achieved a more economic solution than LR**
- ◆ **Over the approximate 342 days, the Total Production Cost using MIP was approximately \$3.5 million less than using LR**

# Total Production Cost Savings

- ◆ **The \$3.5 million is a conservative estimate that will almost certainly be exceeded when Savings in real-time are also taken into account**
- ◆ **The NYISO study was a proof of concept (feasibility) and did not focus on tightening MIP tolerances to maximize total production cost savings. Further modeling before deployment should also improve results**
- ◆ **Discarding days that did not provide a more optimal production solution would increase the estimate of production cost savings to approximately \$9 million**

## Experience in Other RTOs/ISOs<sup>\*</sup>

- ◆ **In 2004, PJM implemented MIP in its day-ahead market based on estimates of annual production cost savings of approximately \$60 million**
- ◆ **In 2006, PJM implemented MIP in its real-time market look-ahead with test findings of \$100 million in annual savings**
- ◆ **In April 2009, CAISO implemented MIP as part of its Market Redesign and Technology Update, with estimated savings of \$27 million that were increased to \$52 after reducing MIP gap tolerance**
- ◆ **In 2009, the Southwest Power Pool (SPP) estimated that MIP and other enhancements to its day-ahead market would results in \$103 in annual benefits**

<sup>\*</sup> **FERC Staff Report, 2011 (Recent ISO Software Enhancements and Future Software and Modeling Plans)**

# Combined Cycle Generator Modeling

- ◆ **Combined cycle and some other generators can operate in several different configurations**
- ◆ **Under LR only a single configuration may be offered for a combined cycle generator. This limits the ability to account for time and cost dependencies between different configurations**
- ◆ **MIP will allow for a multi-stage generation modeling approach and optimally select the appropriate configuration to use**



# Example of Cost Savings for Combined Cycles under MIP

## ◆ Key Assumptions:

- *Heat Rate with one unit on: 8000*
- *Heat Rate with two units on: 7200 (10% efficiency gain)*
- *Heat Rate with three units on: 6984 (3% efficiency gain)*
- *Cost of Natural Gas: \$3.50*
- *Other Costs: \$3.0*

- ◆ Under LR (current technology), each unit will bid assuming a heat rate of 8000. If all three units are scheduled by SCUC and one is the marginal source, the resulting cost of energy in NYCA would be \$31/MWh

- $\$28(\$3.50 \times 8000) + \$3 = \$31$

## Example of Savings under CC, Contd.

- ♦ **MIP would accommodate multi-stage generation modeling and select the optimal configuration, allowing an asset owner to bid the following:**

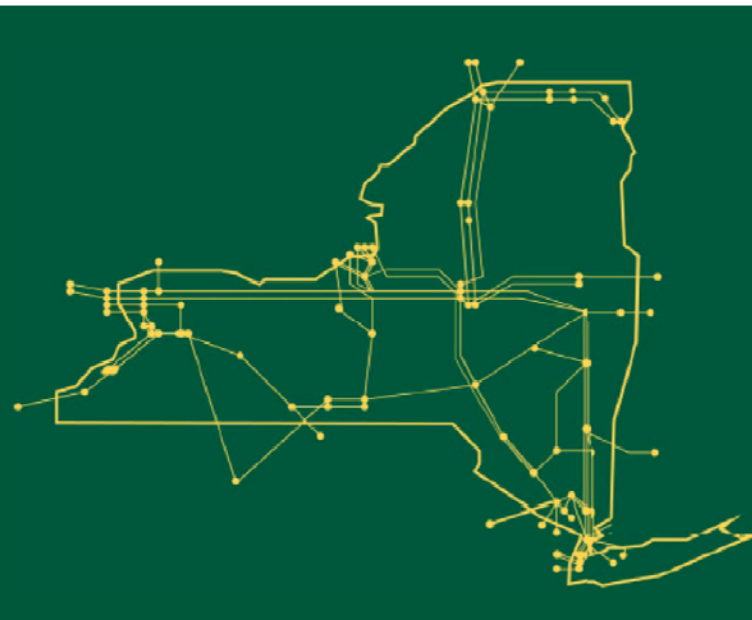
# of Units Scheduled	Heat Rate	Cost
1	8000	\$31.00
2	7200	\$28.20
3	6984	\$27.44

- ♦ **If SCUC schedules all three units the cost of energy in NYCA would be \$27.44, representing an approximately 11% decrease in LBMP**
- ♦ **The SOM for Q2 2012 reported that natural gas and dual fuel units set price in NYCA over half the time. That would indicate that LBMPs could be approximately 10% lower, nearly half the time.**

# Other Benefits

- ◆ Improved reliability and support for MIP software
- ◆ Industry trends are leaning towards MIP
  - *Most ISOs/RTOs use MIP*
- ◆ Increased constraint modeling flexibility
- ◆ Increased support for future market design changes
  - *Critical for BRM and Other Potential Changes*
- ◆ Improved performance and Commitment analysis
- ◆ Increased support for prototyping and development of market rules

The New York Independent System Operator (NYISO) is a not-for-profit corporation responsible for operating the state's bulk electricity grid, administering New York's competitive wholesale electricity markets, conducting comprehensive long-term planning for the state's electric power system, and advancing the technological infrastructure of the electric system serving the Empire State.



*[www.nyiso.com](http://www.nyiso.com)*