

LBMP:

Three Components Summary

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LBMP In-Depth Course

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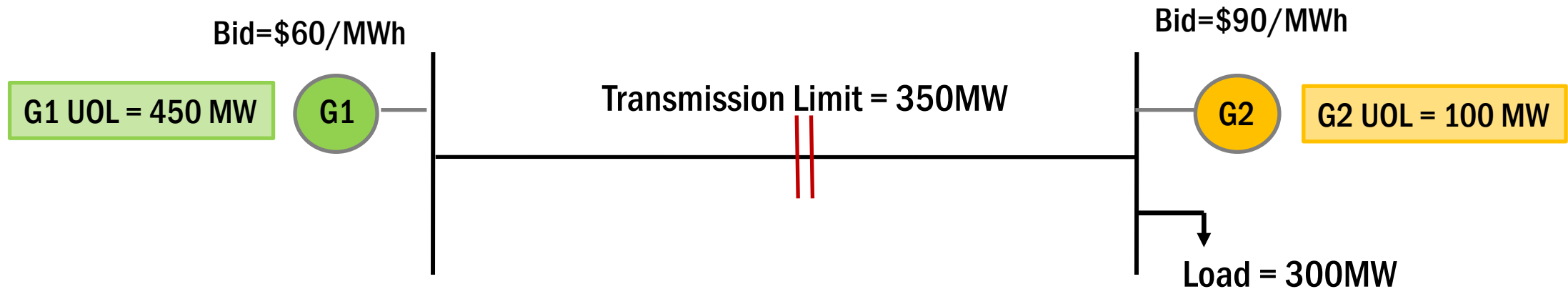
Session Objectives

- Upon completion of this module, trainees will be able to:
 - Explain how the marginal costs of Energy, Loss and Congestion are calculated in an unconstrained/constrained system using a two-bus model
 - Describe the role of shift factors in determining LBMP in an unconstrained system using a three-bus model
 - Determine how LBMP is established through co-optimization of Energy, Operating Reserves, and Regulation Service using a two-bus model
 - State how gen parameters (Ramp UP/DOWN rate) are factored into determining LBMP

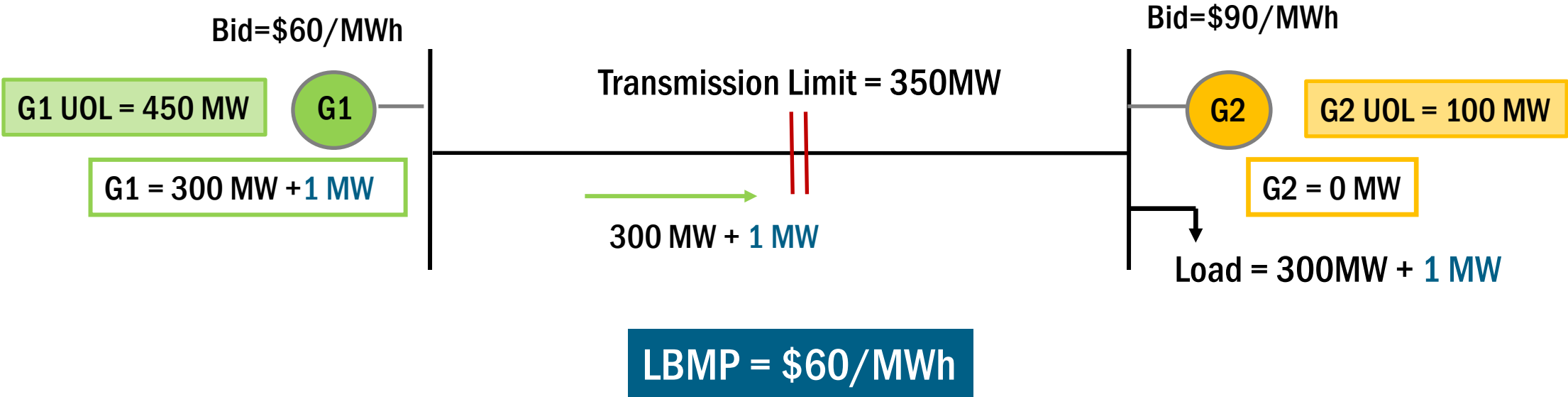
Outline

- **Example 1: Unconstrained system**
 - No losses and no congestion
- **Example 2: Unconstrained system**
 - With losses and no congestion
- **Example 3: Constrained system**
 - No losses and with congestion
- **Examples 4 & 5: 3-bus model, Unconstrained system**
 - No losses and no congestion
- **Example 6: Co-optimization of Energy and Ancillary Services**
 - No losses and no congestion
- **Example 7: Understanding Ramp UP/DOWN rate; Unconstrained system**
 - No losses and no congestion

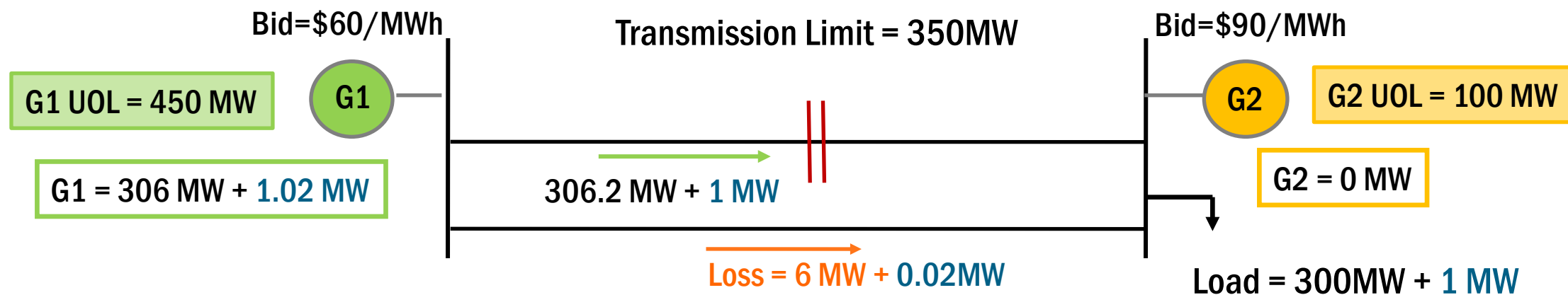
Example 1: Unconstrained System (No Loss & No Congestion)



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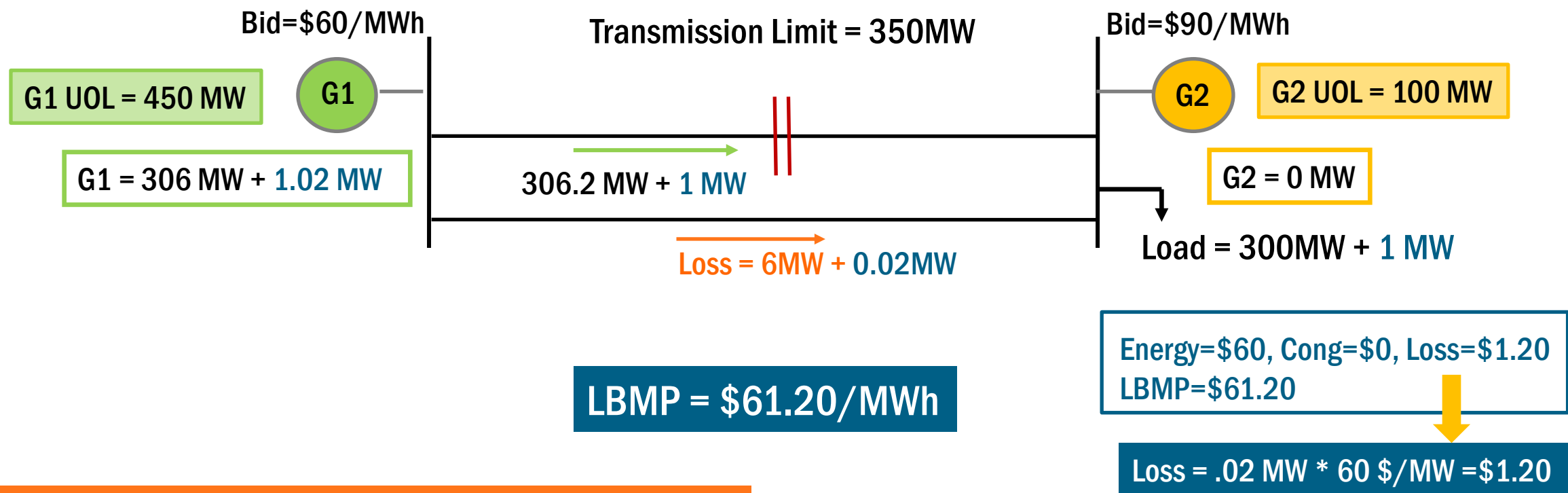


Example 2: Unconstrained System (With Loss & No Congestion)



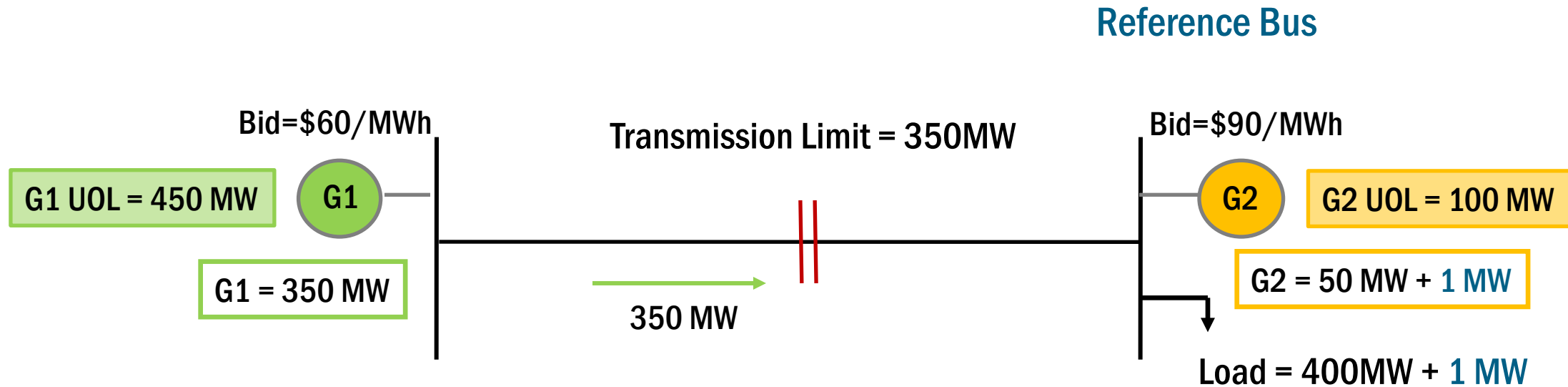
Here Physical loss associated with transmission of 300 MW is 6MW

Example 2: Unconstrained System (With Loss & No Congestion)

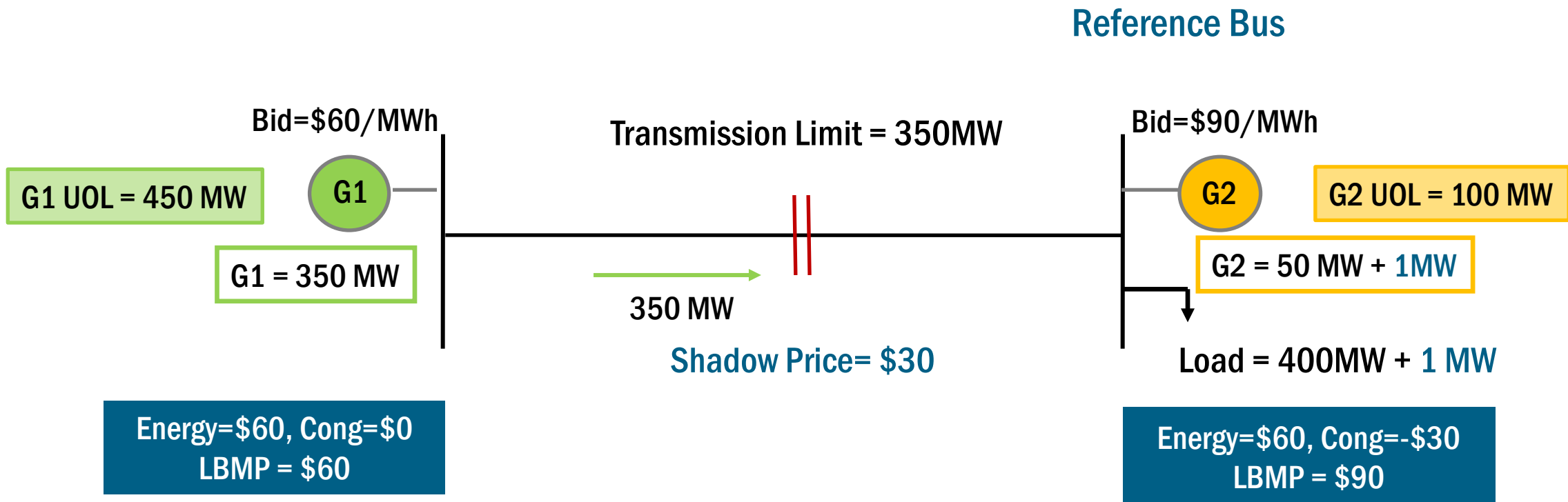


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Example 3: Constrained System (No Loss & With Congestion)

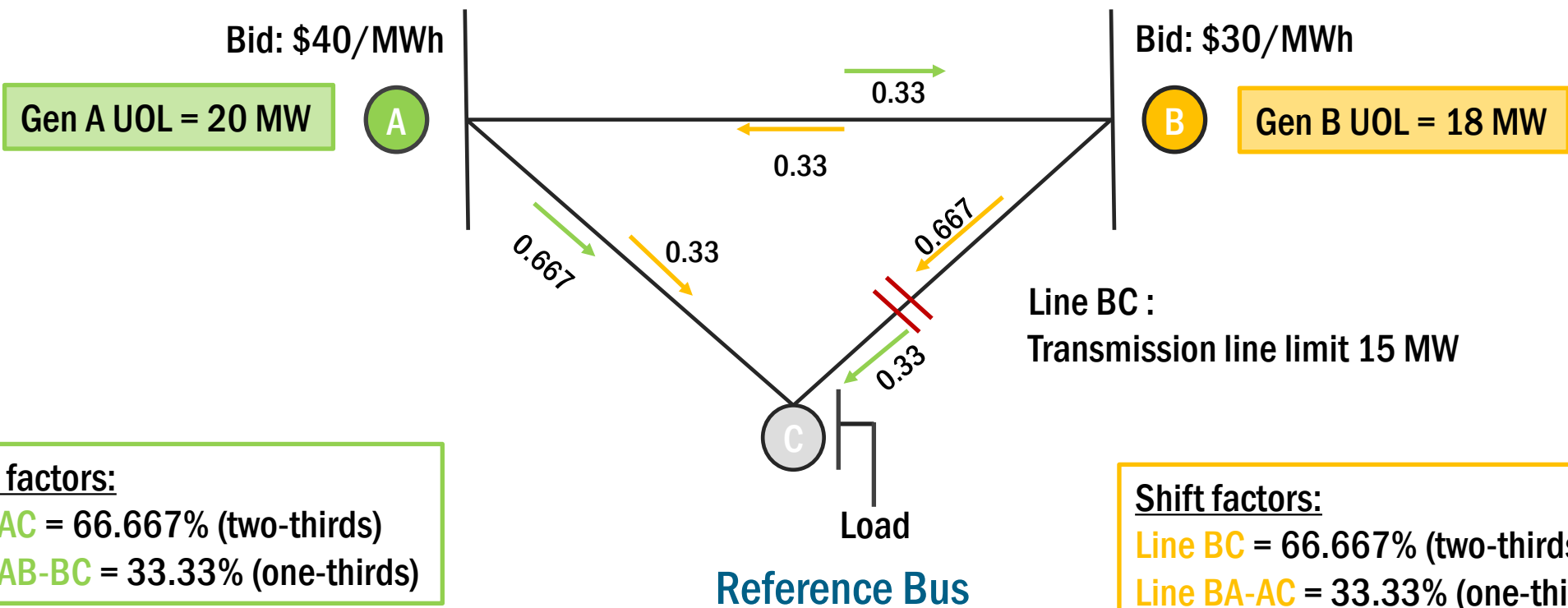


Example 3: Constrained System (No Loss & With Congestion)

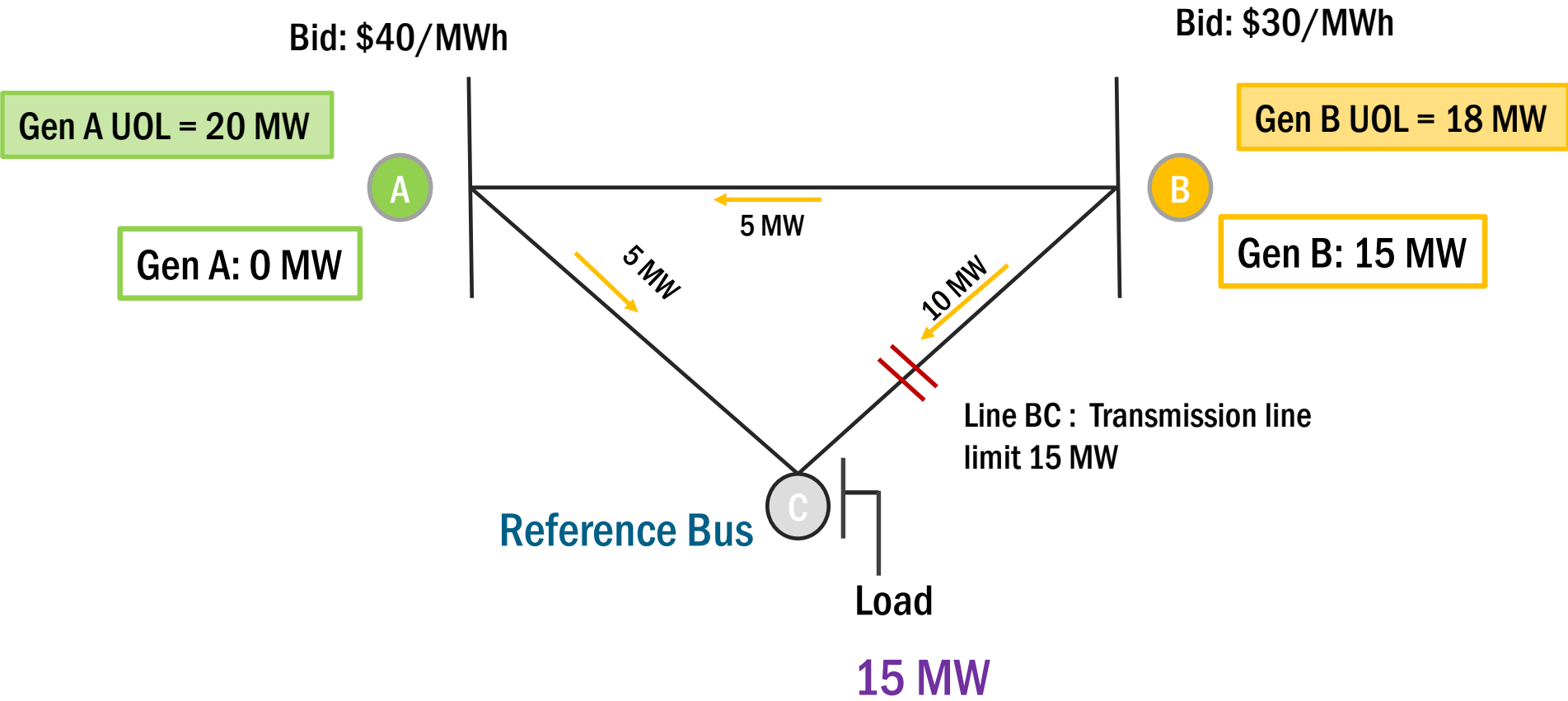


Example 4: Unconstrained System (No Loss & No Congestion), 3-bus system

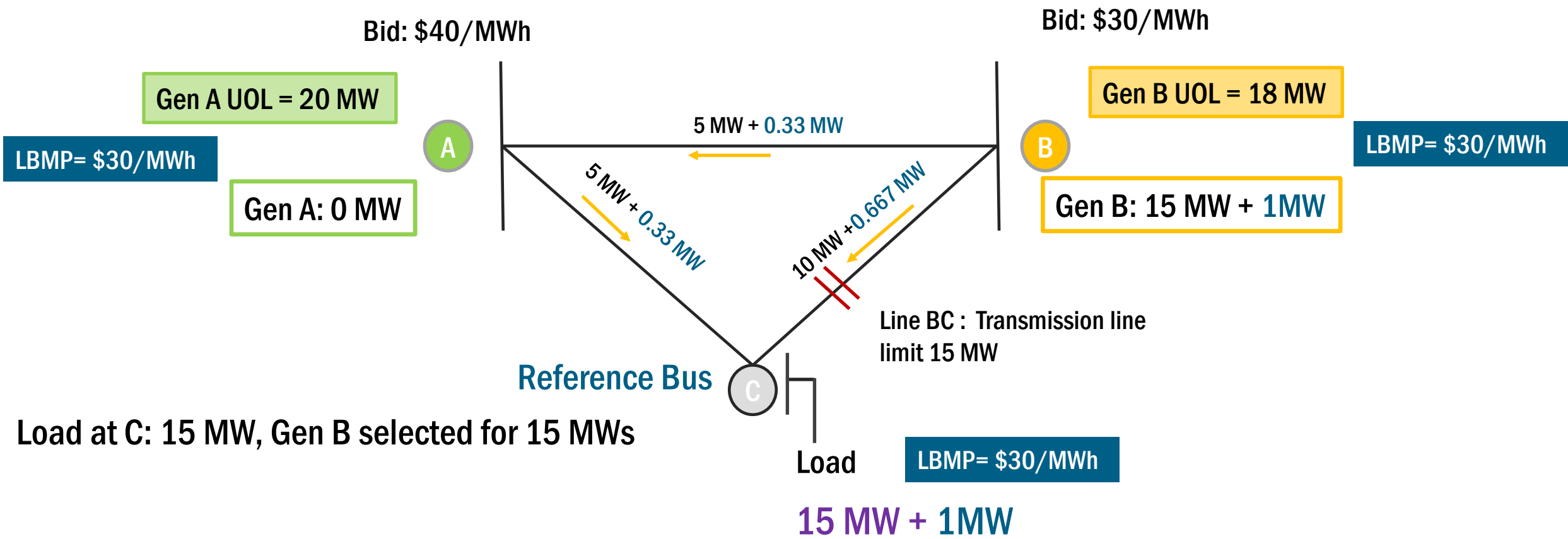
System



Example 4: Unconstrained System (No Loss & No Congestion), 3-bus system

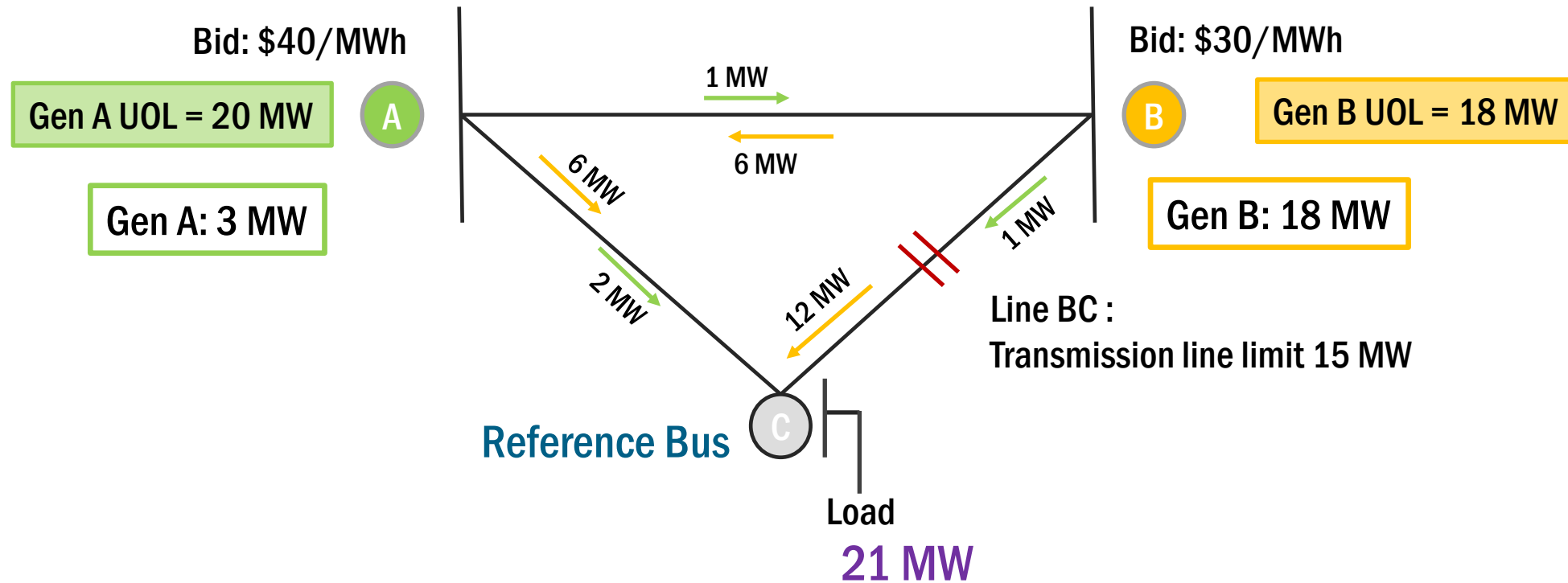


Example 4: Unconstrained System (No Loss & No Congestion), 3-bus system



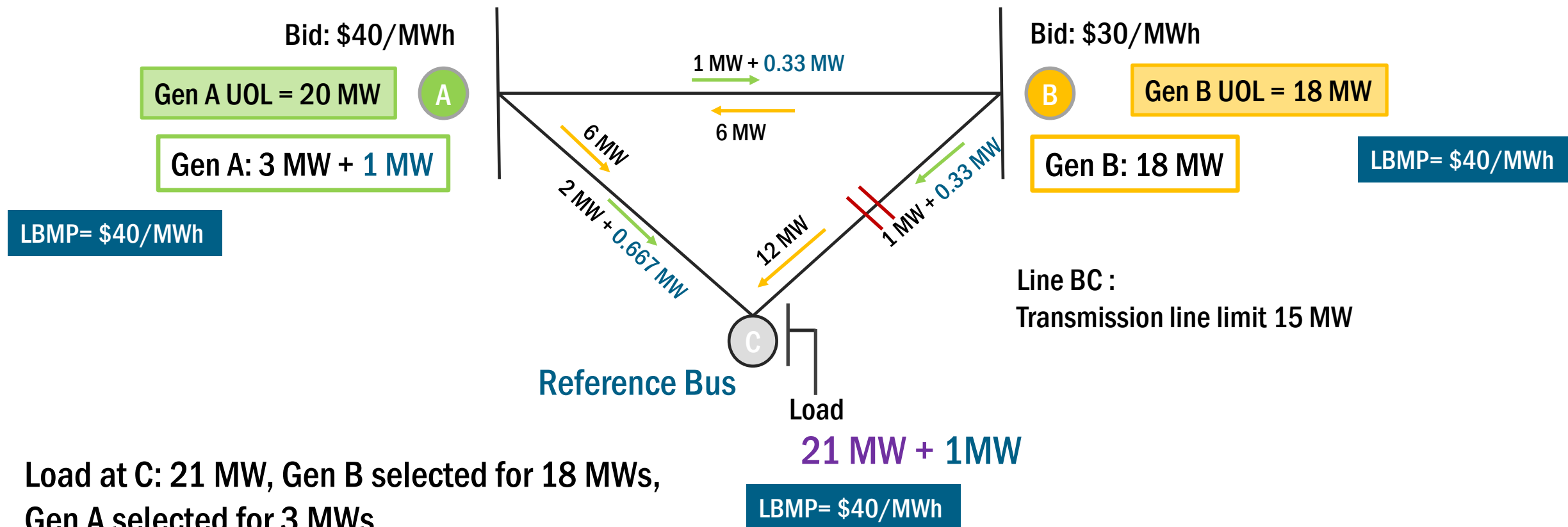
Example 5: Unconstrained System (No Loss & No Congestion)

LOAD INCREASES TO 21 MW



Example 5: Unconstrained System (No Loss & No Congestion)

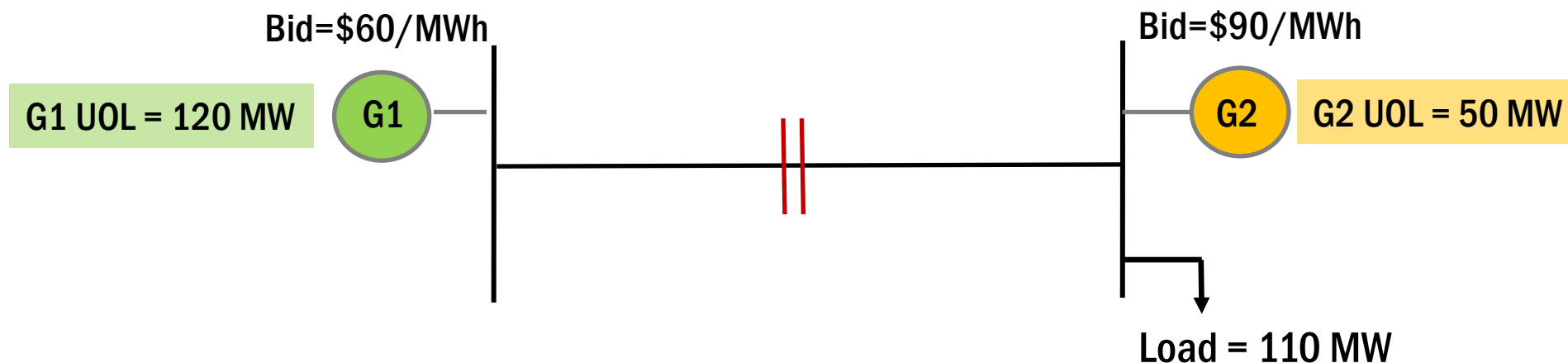
LOAD INCREASES TO 21 MW



Load at C: 21 MW, Gen B selected for 18 MWs,
Gen A selected for 3 MWs

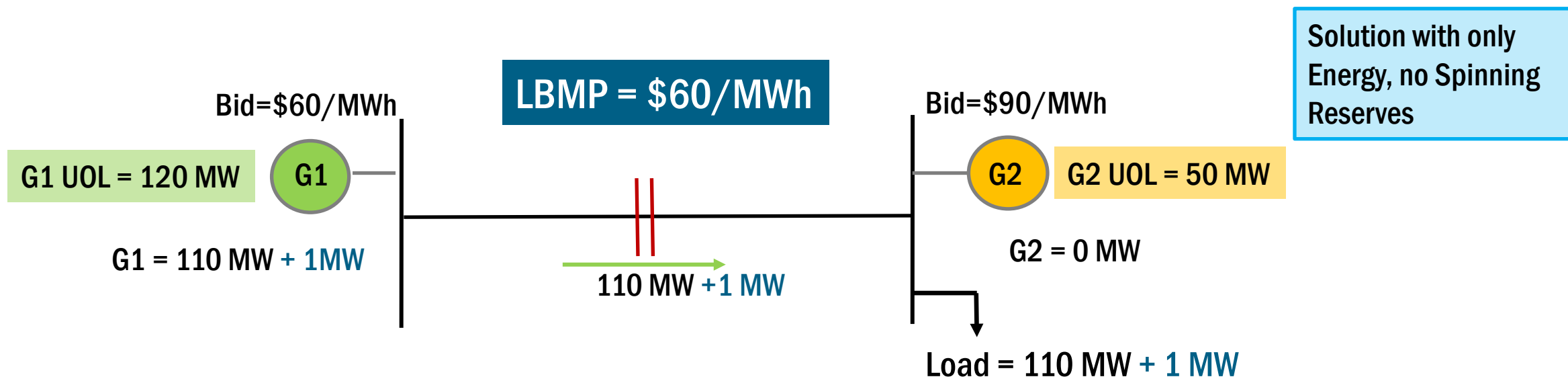
Example 6: Co-optimization Energy & Spinning Reserve

(No Loss & No Congestion)

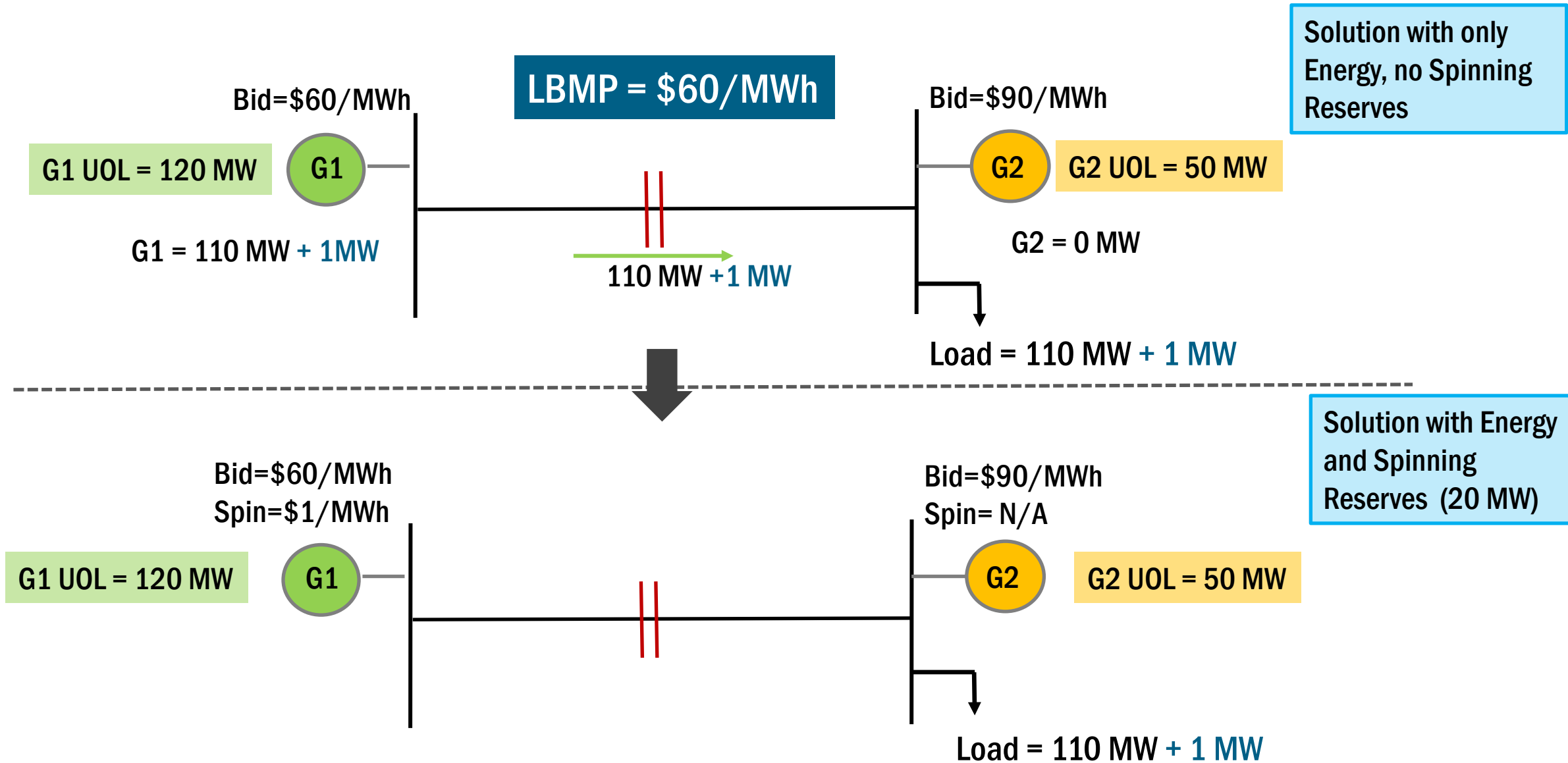


Solution with only
Energy, no Spinning
Reserves

Example 6: Co-optimization Energy & Spinning Reserve (No Loss & No Congestion)

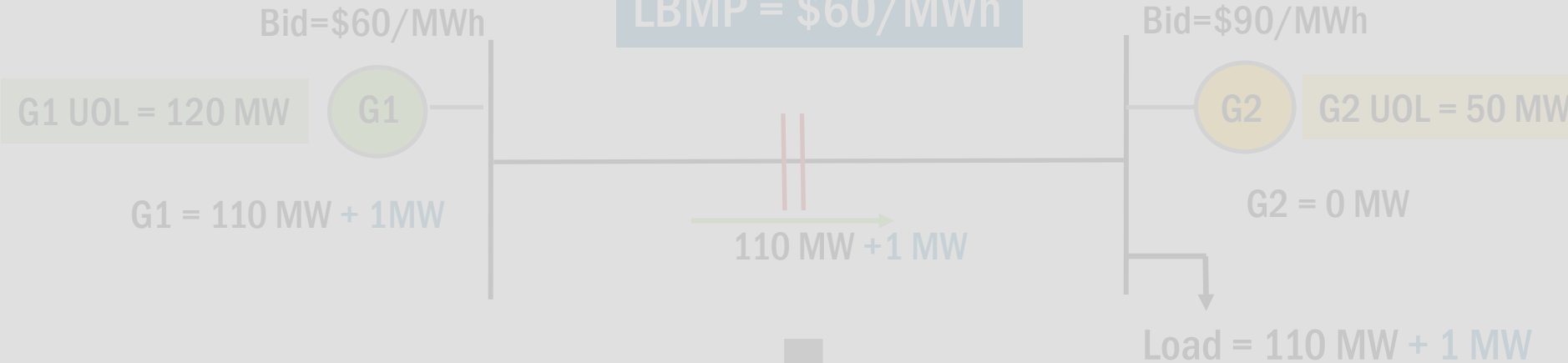


Example 6: Co-optimization Energy and Spinning Reserve

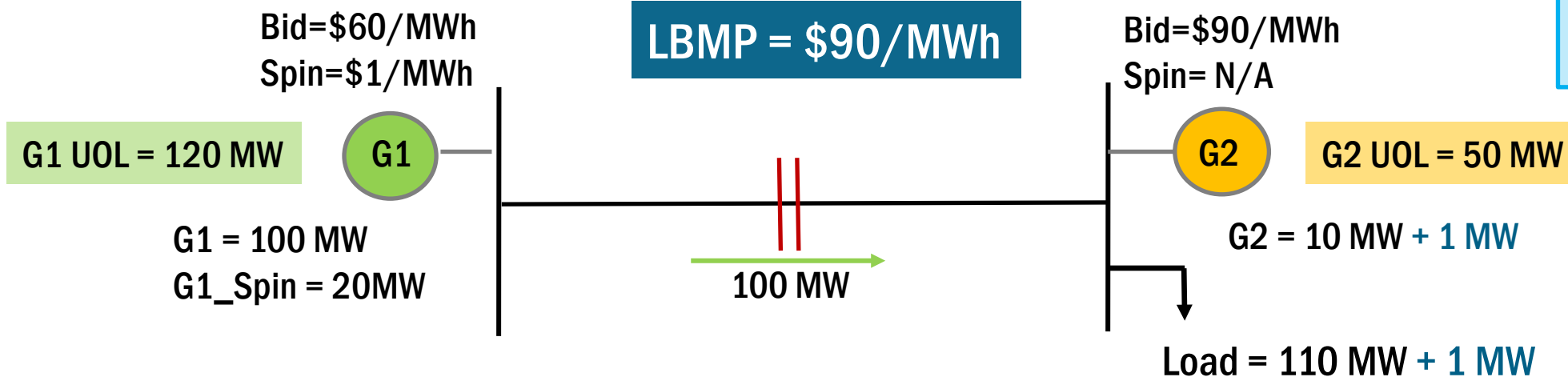


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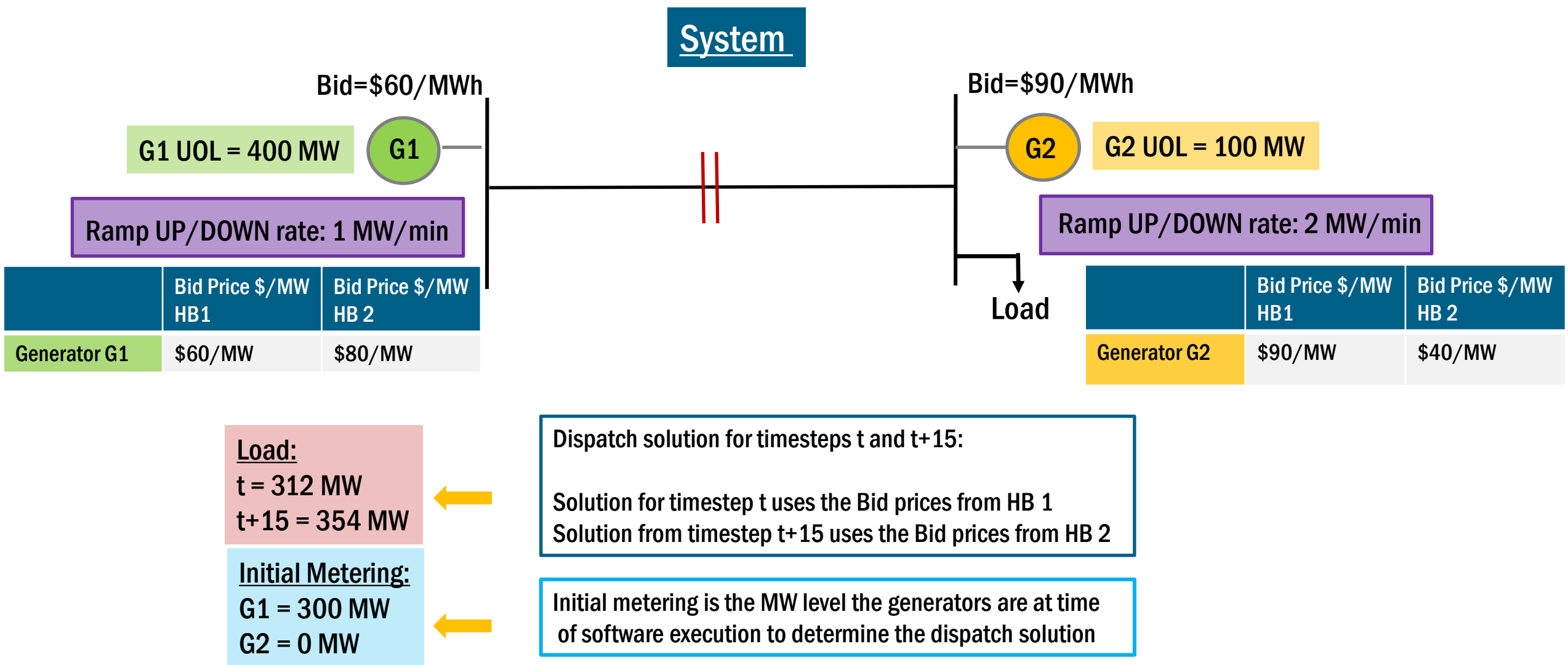
Solution with only Energy, no Spinning Reserves



Solution with Energy and Spinning Reserves (20 MW)

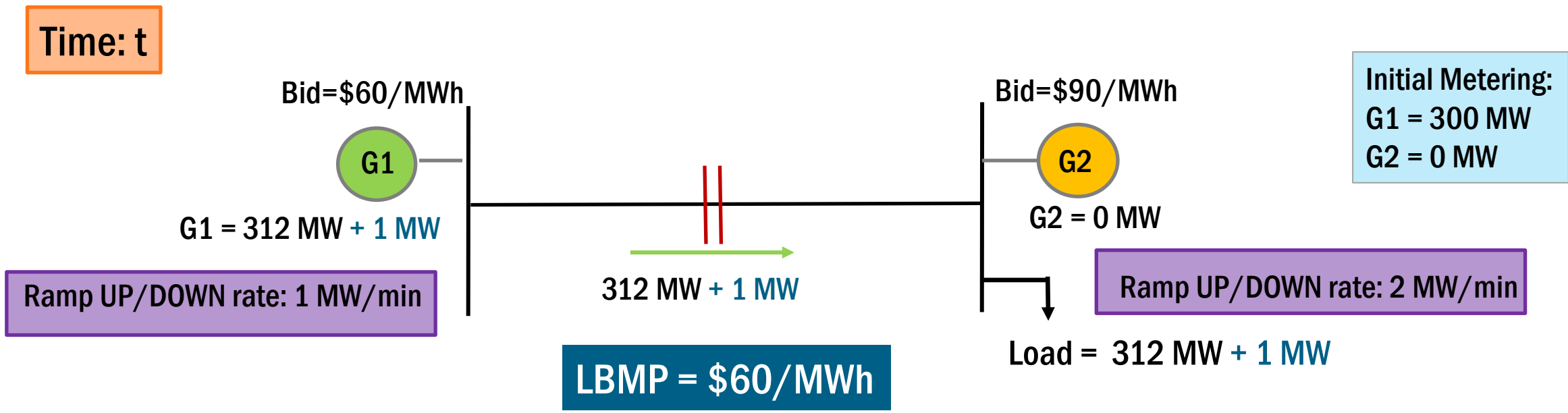


Example 7: Understanding Ramp UP/DOWN Rate; Unconstrained System (No Loss & No Congestion)



Example 7: Single-Period Dispatch

(No Loss & No Congestion)



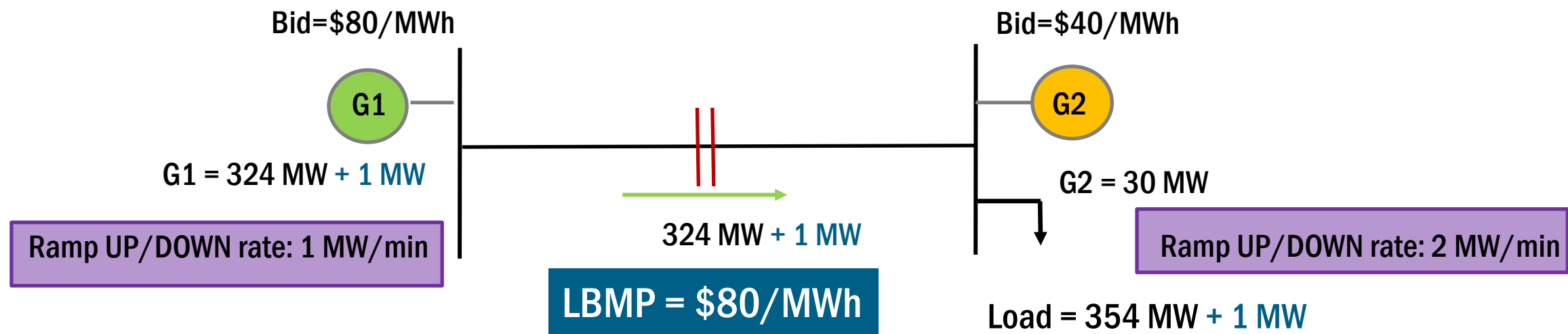
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Example 7: Single-Period Dispatch

(No Loss & No Congestion)

Time: t+15min

Initial Metering:
 G1 = 312 MW
 G2 = 0 MW



- For timestep t+15, G2 is the cheaper generator, and therefore chosen first
- G2 will be committed for 30 MW (2 MW/min x 15 min), because Ramp UP/DOWN rate for G2 = 2 MW/min

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