
Studies of Distribution Locational Marginal Pricing Methodology Based on Bronzeville Community Microgrid

Ziping Wu, Alba Valbuena Guerra

Ziping.Wu@ComEd.com

Alba.ValbuenaGuerra@ComEd.com

Outline

- Introduction
- DLMP Methodology and Modelling for Microgrid-Level Transactive Energy Market
- Network Topology
- Scenarios and results
- Conclusions
- Demo (5min Opus-one: Optional)

Introduction

- Modern distribution systems are experiencing transformative change due to a growing penetration of distributed energy resources (DERs)
- A market-based approach to energy market transaction is needed for managing various DERs efficiently and economically
- ComEd is collaborating with Opus One to design, develop and evaluate an energy transaction platform of running a **Shadow Energy Exchange for DER (SEEDER)**
- The solution focused on energy trade from **dispatchable DERs in microgrid settings** considering day-ahead and real-time markets
- The main difference between the wholesale transmission market and retail distribution market: unbalanced phase loading, islanded/grid-connected operation, and flexible operation modes of DERs

Introduction

- ComEd is validating the energy exchange platform in two stages:
 - Stage 1: A non-real time simulation focusing on power system and economic analysis to demonstrate various scenarios in which energy exchange is optimized (the focus of this paper)
 - Stage 2: A real-time simulation focusing on integration with a real-time digital simulator (RTDS) for the field readiness demonstration

DLMP Methodology and Modelling

- DLMP Methodology

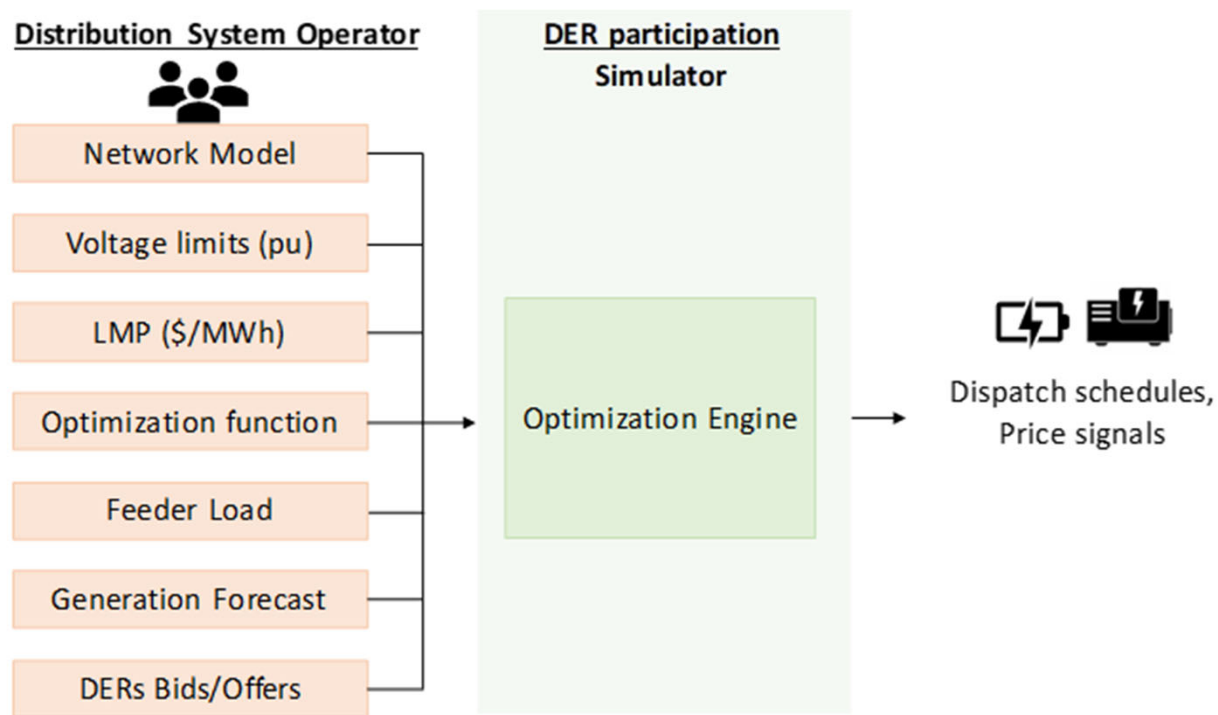
- **Distribution Locational Marginal Price (DLMP)** is defined as the price to serve the next unit of energy at a node on a distribution feeder
- Three components: **marginal energy price**, **marginal congestion price**, and **residual price** representing the remaining marginal components

$$\lambda_{DLMP}(t, i) = \lambda_{Energy}(t, i) + \lambda_{Congestion}(t, i) + \lambda_{Residual}(t, i) \quad \forall i \in N_R, \forall t$$

- The optimal dispatch for all participating DER resources is obtained by running a time-series constrained AC unbalanced optimization with the objective of minimizing operating cost while respecting the thermal and voltage limits in all three phases;

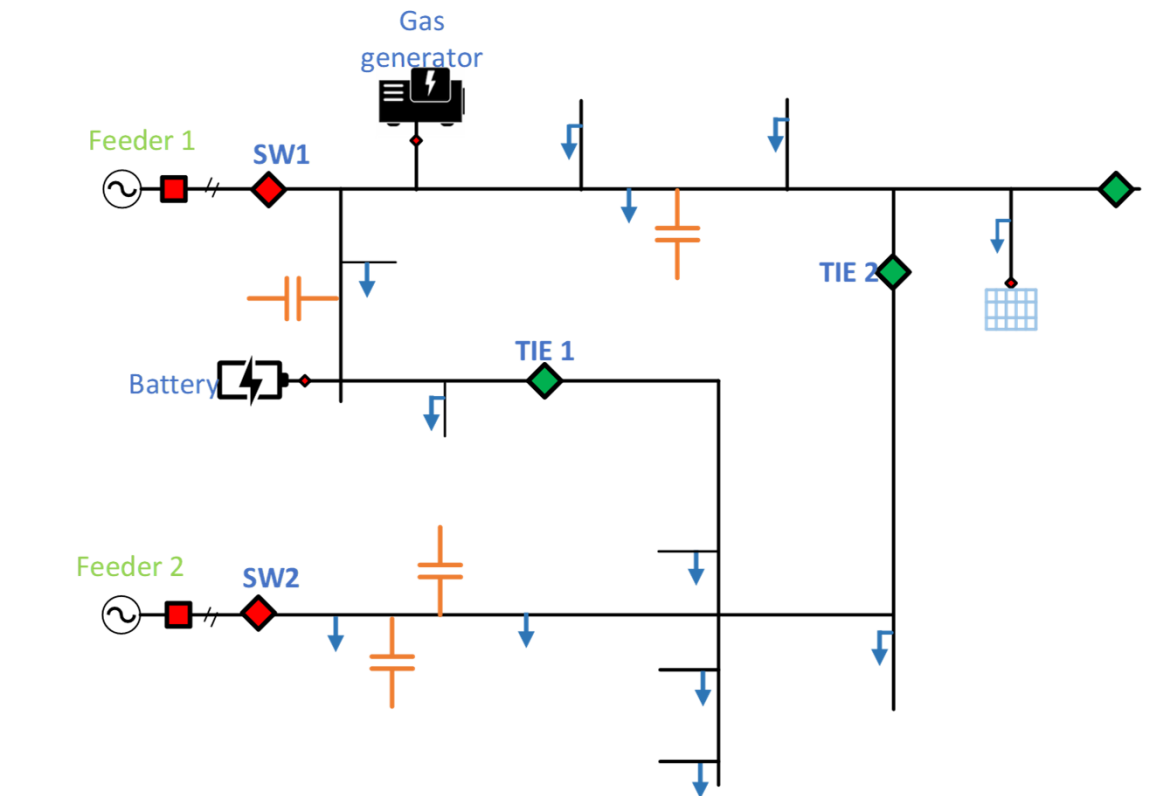
DLMP Methodology and Modelling

- Day-Ahead and Real-Time Electricity Market at a Microgrid Level



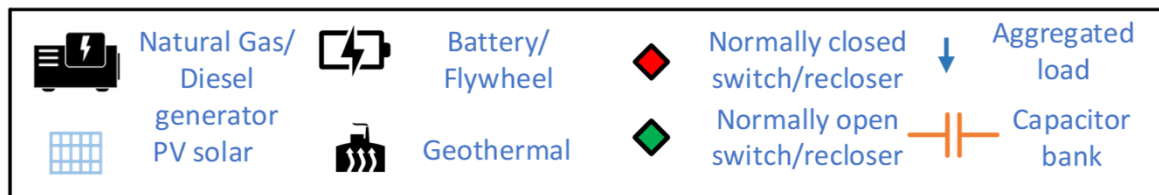
DLMP Methodology Inputs, Outputs and Key Components

Network topology

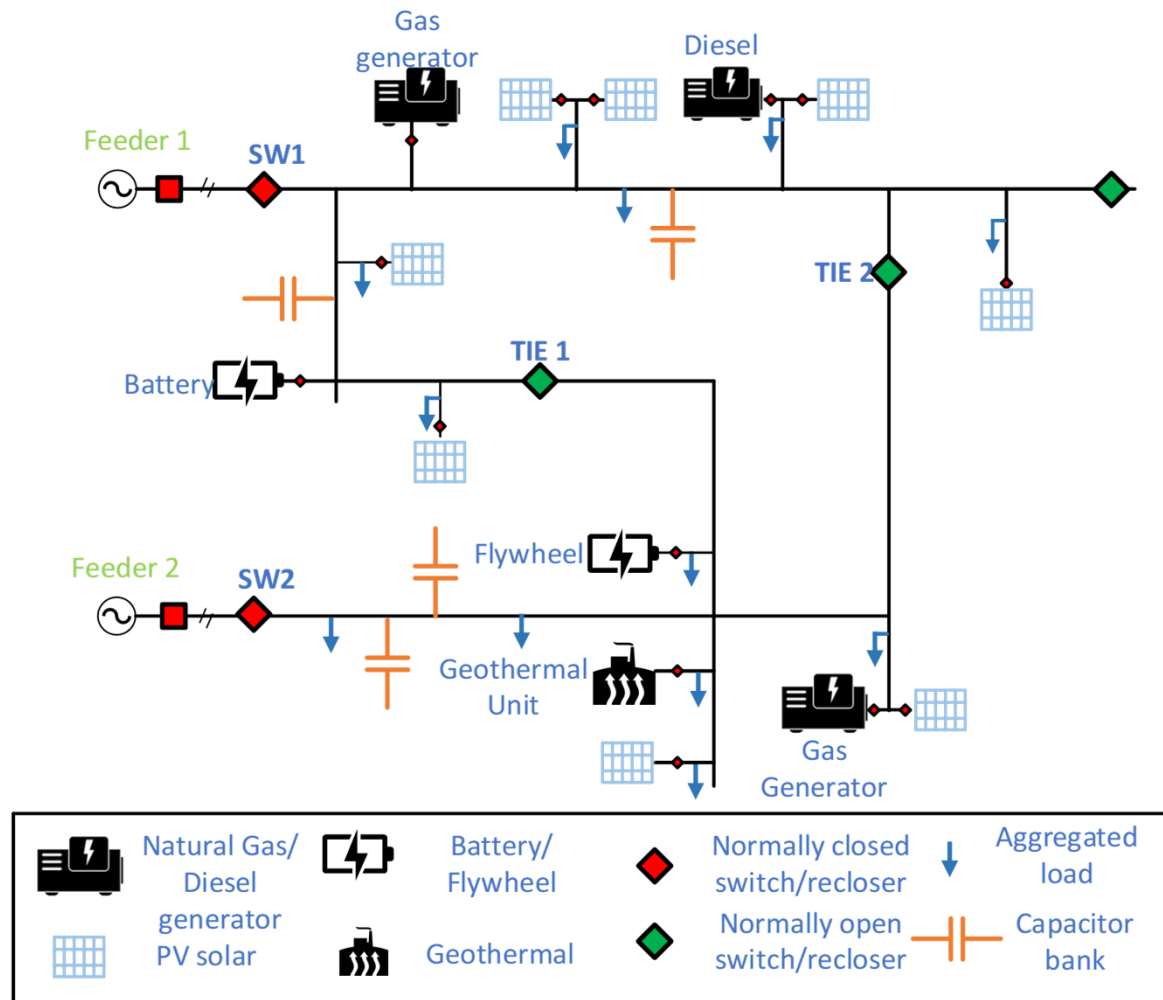


Bronzeville Community Microgrid (BCM)

- 750 kW PV solar
- 500 kW/2000 kWh BESS
- 4.8 MW gas generator



Network topology



Bronzeville Community Microgrid (BCM)

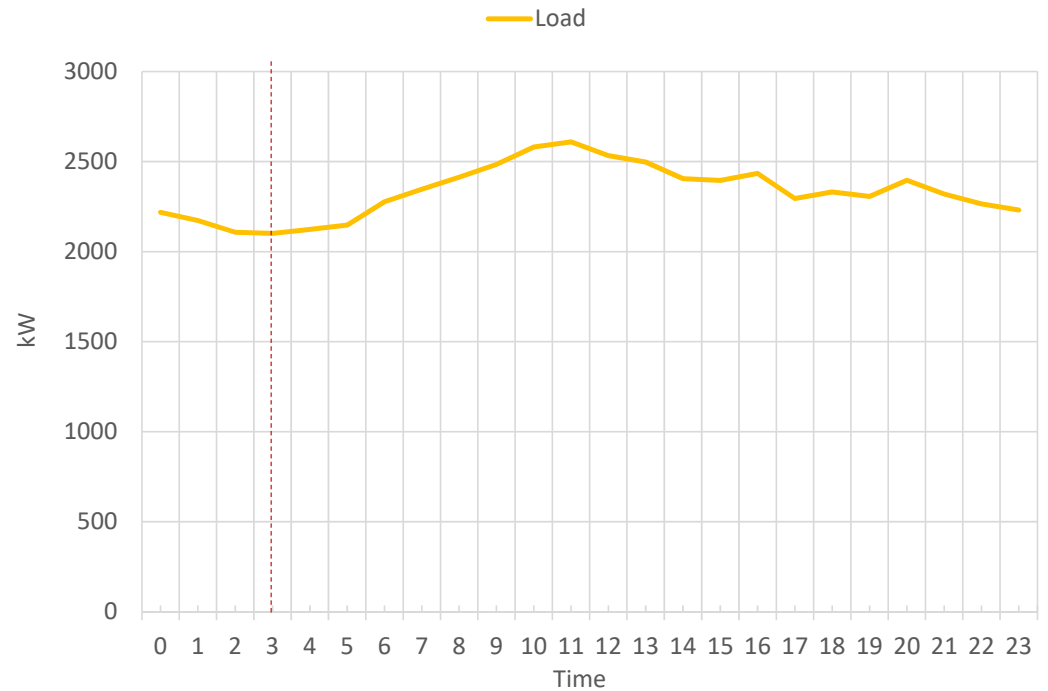
- 750 kW PV solar
- 500 kW/2000 kWh BESS
- 4.8 MW gas generator
- Diesel generator
- Geothermal unit
- Gas generator
- BTM solar
- Flywheel

The DERs are all modeled as balanced three-phase devices.

Results – Case 1: Blue sky day

Total Load: 2.1 MW at **3:00 AM**

Asset	Offer (\$/MWh)	Capacity Offered (MWh)
Natural Gas	13	1.5
Geothermal	20	2
Flywheel	0	0
LMP	16.72	-

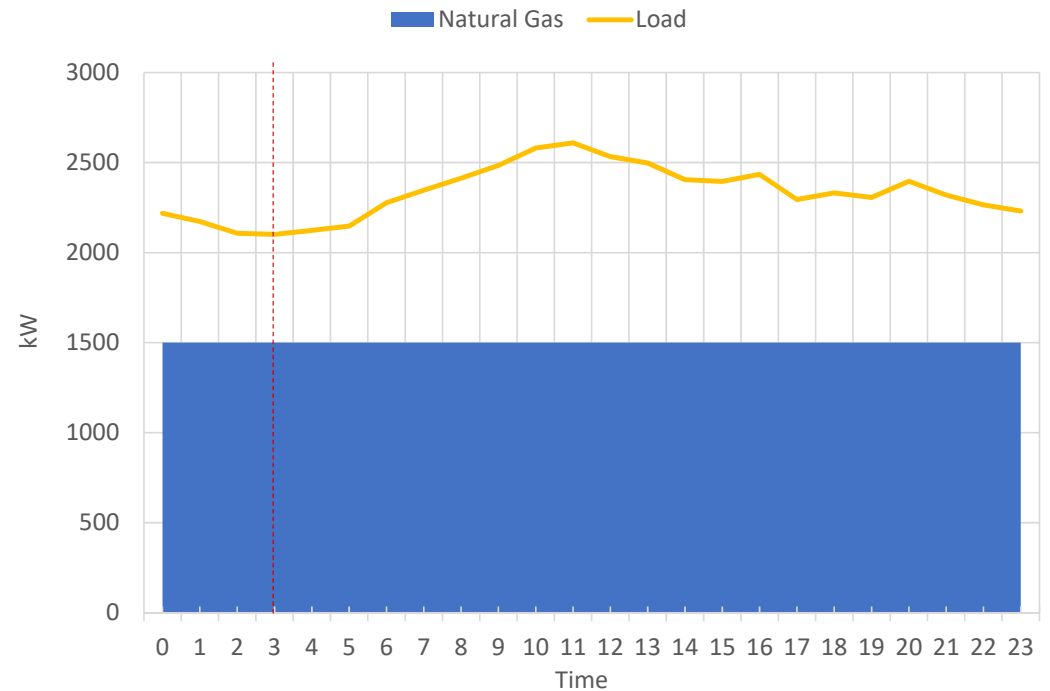


Results – Case 1: Blue sky day

Total Load: 2.1 MW at 3:00 AM

Asset	Offer (\$/MWh)	Capacity Offered (MWh)
Natural Gas	13	1.5
Geothermal	20	2
Flywheel	0	0
LMP	16.72	-

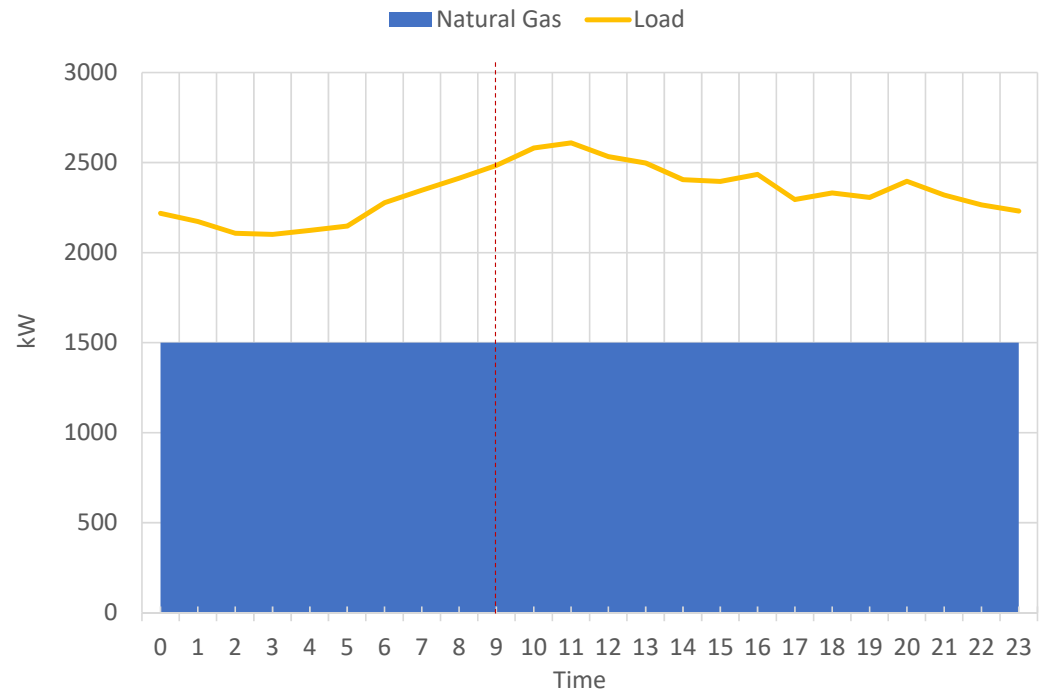
Asset	Optimal dispatch	DLMP (\$/MWh)		
		Energy	Congestion	Residual
Natural Gas	1.5	16.72	0	-0.017
Geothermal	0	16.72	0	-0.006
Flywheel	0	16.72	0	0.003



Results – Case 1: Blue sky day

Total Load: 2.5 MW at **9:00 AM**

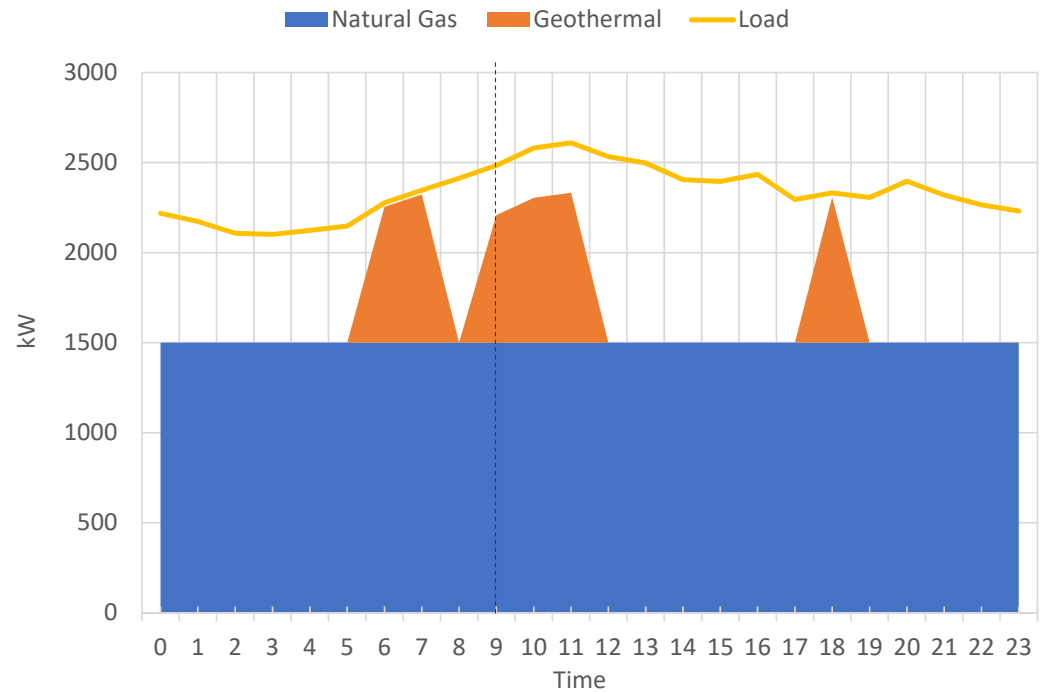
Asset	Offer (\$/MWh)	Capacity Offered (MWh)
Natural Gas	13	1.5
Geothermal	20	2
Flywheel	19	0.25
LMP	22.02	-



Results – Case 1: Blue sky day

Total Load: 2.5 MW at **9:00 AM**

Asset	Offer (\$/MWh)	Capacity Offered (MWh)
Natural Gas	13	1.5
Geothermal	20	2
Flywheel	19	0.25
LMP	22.02	-



Results – Case 1: Blue sky day

Total Load: 2.5 MW at 9:00 AM

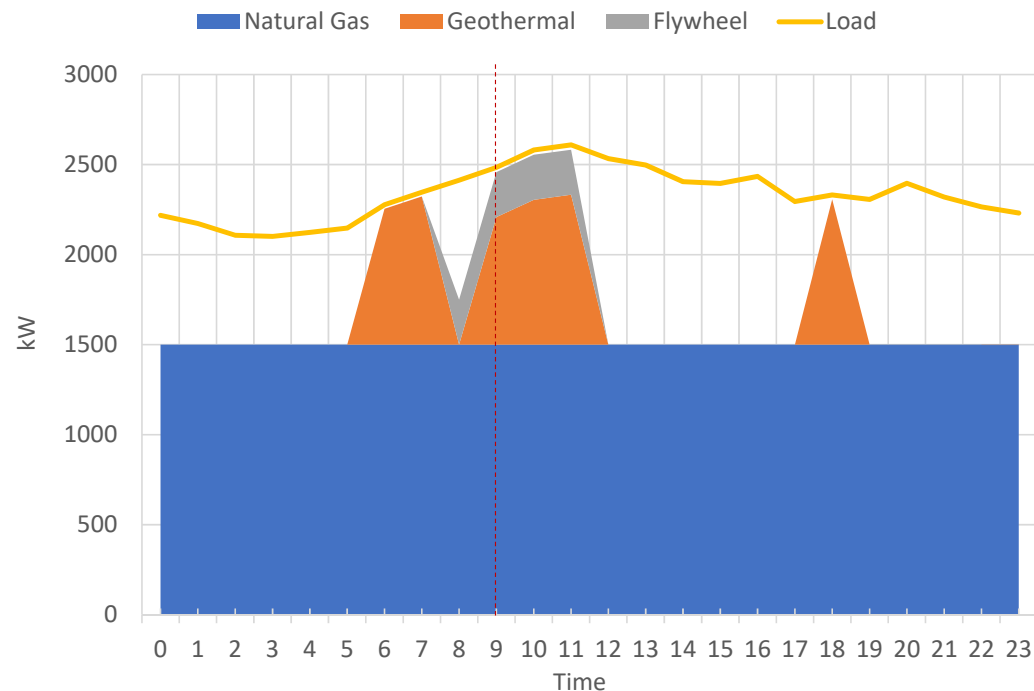
Asset	Offer (\$/MWh)	Capacity Offered (MWh)
Natural Gas	13	1.5
Geothermal	20	2
Flywheel	19	0.25
LMP	22.02	-

Result at Geothermal location

Phase	DLMP (\$/MWh)		
	Energy	Congestion	Residual
ABC	20.025	0	-0.025
A	22.02	0	-0.021
B	22.02	0	-0.032
C	16.035	0	-0.022

Constraints

- No real power back-feed
- DERs are 3ph-balanced generators

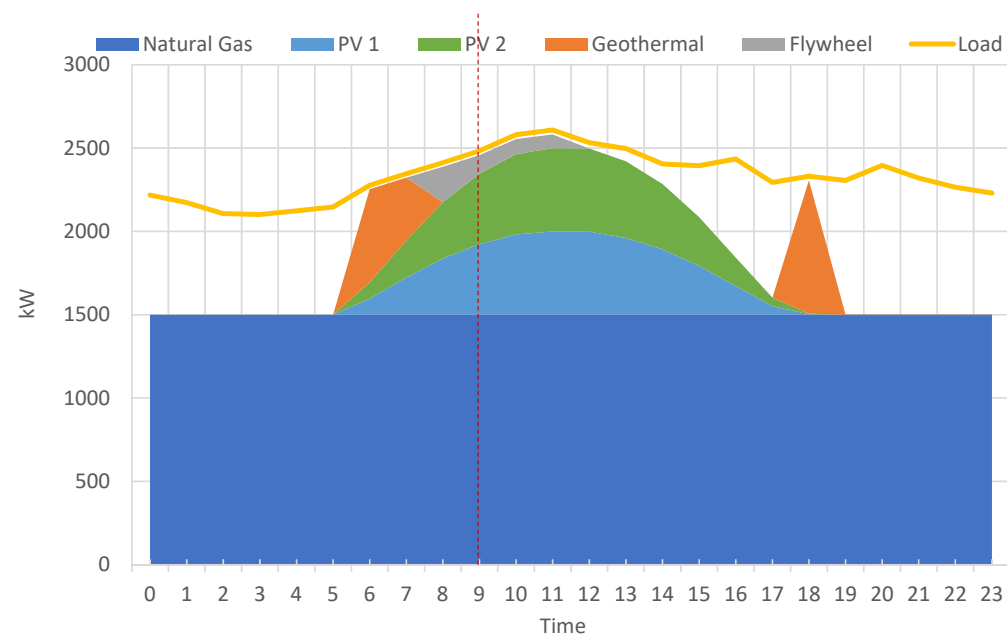


Generators that output unique amounts of power per phase might have more value

Results – Case 2: Blue sky day with PV

Asset	Offer (\$/MWh)	Capacity Offered (MWh)
Natural Gas	13	1.5
Geothermal	20	2
Flywheel	19	0.25
PV1	0	0.4235
PV2	0	0.4235
LMP	22.02	-

Asset	Capacity cleared (MW)	DLMP (\$/MWh)		
		Energy	Congestion	Residual
Natural Gas	1.5	19.004	0	-0.036
Geothermal	0	19.004	0	-0.018
Flywheel	0.1114	19.004	0	-0.004
PV 1	0.4235	19.004	0	-0.003
PV 2	0.4235	19.004	0	-0.036



Cost Optimization Constraints

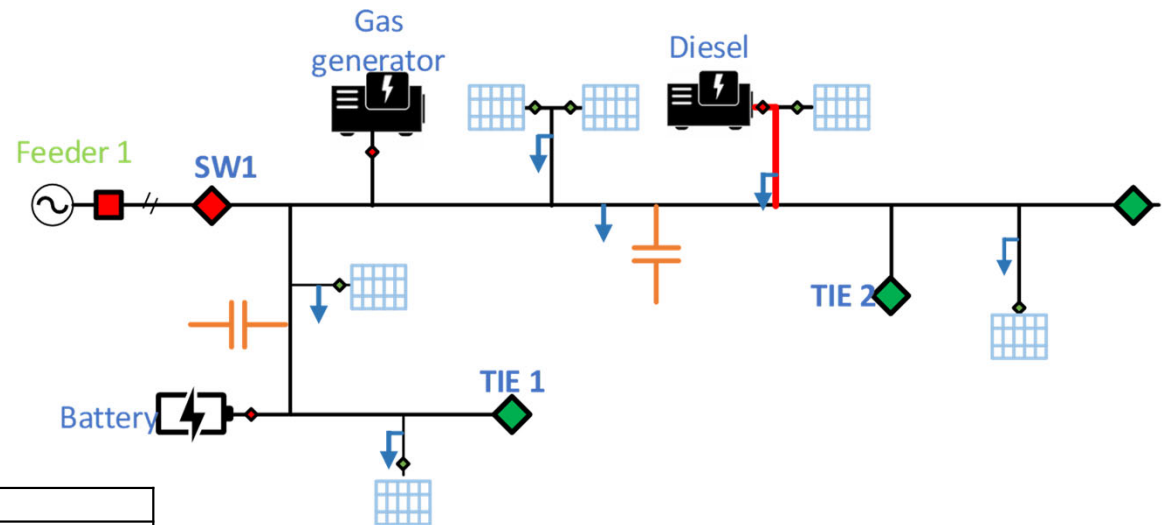
- No real power back-feed
- DERs are 3ph-balanced generators

Solar can reduce the DLMP but also it can increase total system costs.

Results – Case 3: Negative congestion

At 12:00 PM, the load is **5.27 MW**

Asset	Offer (\$/MWh)	Capacity offered (MW)
Diesel	10	3
BESS	20	0.78
Natural Gas	0	0
LMP	23.33	-

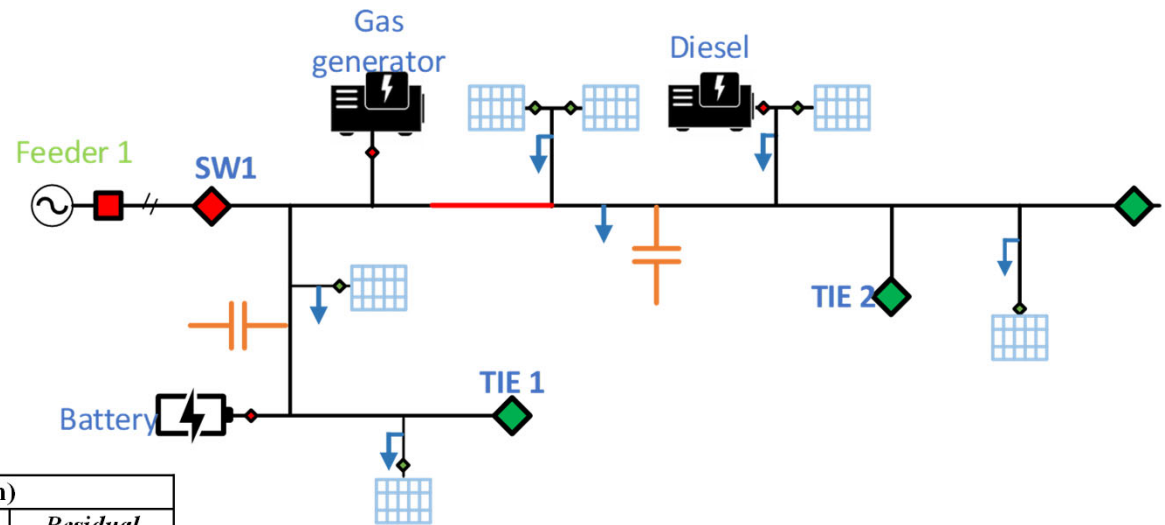


Asset	Capacity cleared (MW)	DLMP (\$/MWh)		
		Energy	Congestion	Residual
Diesel	2.49	23.33	-13.601	0.271
BESS	0.78	23.33	0	0.304
Natural Gas	0	23.33	0	0.313

Results – Case 4: Positive congestion

At 12:00 PM, the load is **8.27 MW**

Asset	Offer (\$/MWh)	Capacity offered (MW)
Diesel	25	2
BESS	0	0
Natural Gas	13	8.4
LMP	17.08	-



Asset	Capacity cleared (MW)	DLMP (\$/MWh)		
		Energy	Congestion	Residual
Diesel	1.51	12.824	12.103	0.073
BESS	0	12.824	0	0.177
Natural Gas	6.64	12.824	0	0.176

Asset	DLMP (\$/MWh)
Diesel	25
BESS	13.001
Natural Gas	13

Conclusions

- Results demonstrate tool functions as expected
- DLMP is calculated per phase
- Generators capable of dispatching unique power on single-phase will potentially have more value than three-phase generators.
- An increased penetration of solar can also lead to smaller DLMP values. But, depending on the settlements, solar power curtailment can lead to an increase in system costs.

Thank You

Demo (5min)

The screenshot displays the 'Market Simulations' interface of the 'MST - Market Simulation Tool'. The page features a teal header with the 'TRANSACTIVE ENERGY' logo and a '+ New Simulation' button. Below the header is a table listing various simulation entries. Each entry includes its name, creation date, period, status (all marked as 'Completed'), and a set of action buttons: 'Go', 'Clone', 'Delete', and 'Dash'. The user's profile 'JL Jenson Lam' is visible in the bottom right corner.

Name	Created	Period	Status	Actions
TEST123	Aug 12th, 2020	7/15/20 → 7/16/20	Completed	Go Clone Delete Dash
Automated BESS, PV	Aug 12th, 2020	7/15/20 → 7/16/20	Completed	Go Clone Delete Dash
AutomatedBESS, PV, NG	Aug 12th, 2020	7/15/20 → 7/16/20	Completed	Go Clone Delete Dash
DemoClone	Aug 13th, 2020	7/15/20 → 7/16/20	Completed	Go Clone Delete Dash
clone	Aug 13th, 2020	7/15/20 → 7/16/20	Completed	Go Clone Delete Dash
clone0818	Aug 18th, 2020	7/15/20 → 7/16/20	Completed	Go Clone Delete Dash
DLMPClone	Aug 18th, 2020	7/15/20 → 7/16/20	Completed	Go Clone Delete Dash
DemoClone0825	Aug 25th, 2020	7/15/20 → 7/16/20	Completed	Go Clone Delete Dash
clone2	Aug 25th, 2020	7/15/20 → 7/16/20	Completed	Go Clone Delete Dash
clone3	Aug 26th, 2020	7/15/20 → 7/16/20	Completed	Go Clone Delete Dash