

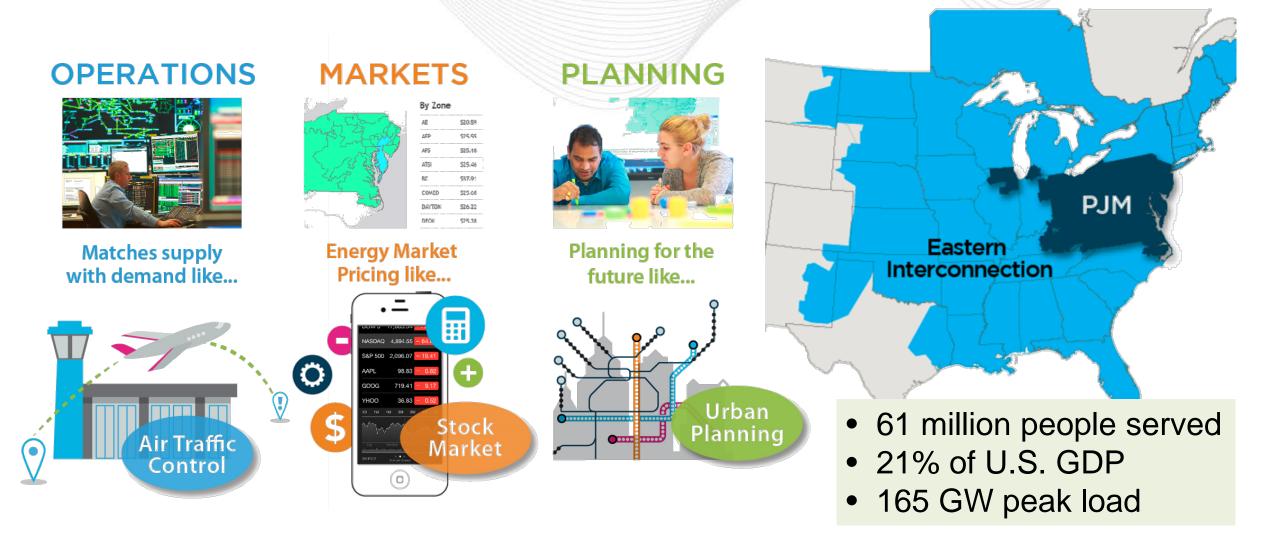
PJM's Evolving Resource Mix and System Reliability



Rich Brown Manager, Emerging Markets PJM Interconnection May 16, 2017



PJM as Regional Transmission Organization (RTO)





Evolution of Supply

• Traditional resources



• Renewable resources



• Coal to gas fuel transition, introduces coordination issues

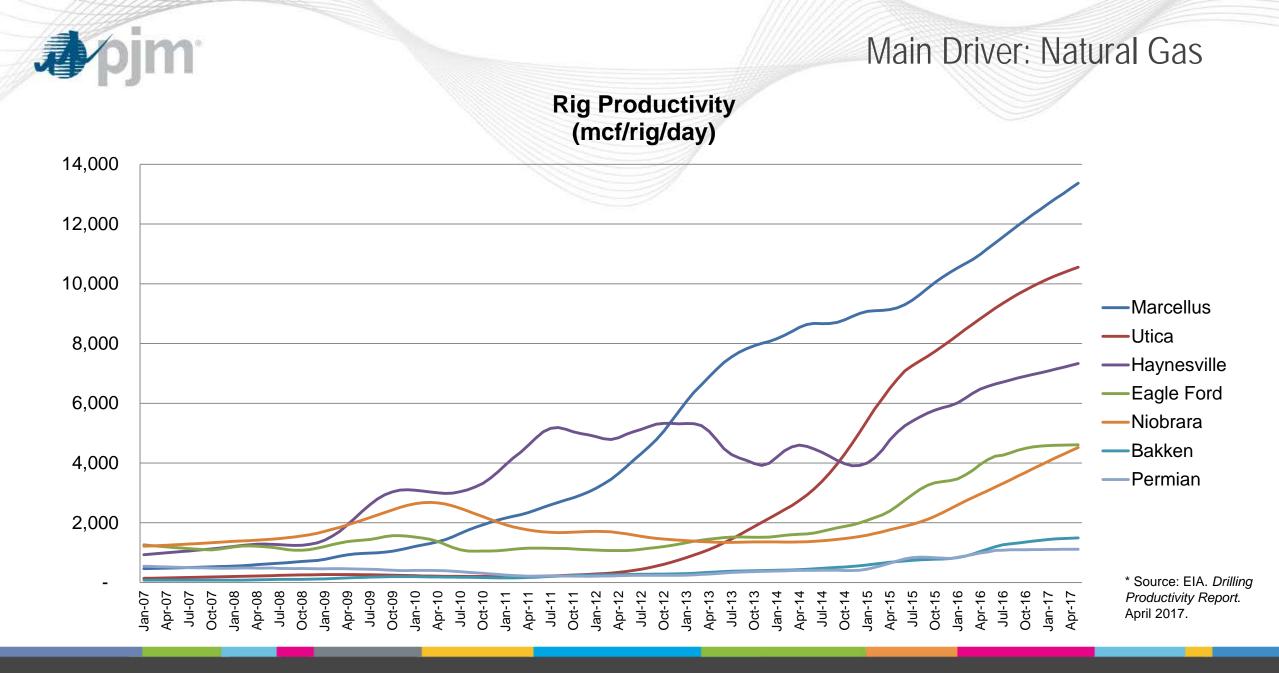
Evolution of Demand

- Technology enabled flexibility
 - Alternative and distributed resource growth
- Opportunities for aggregated distributed resources to provide grid services

Market Evolution

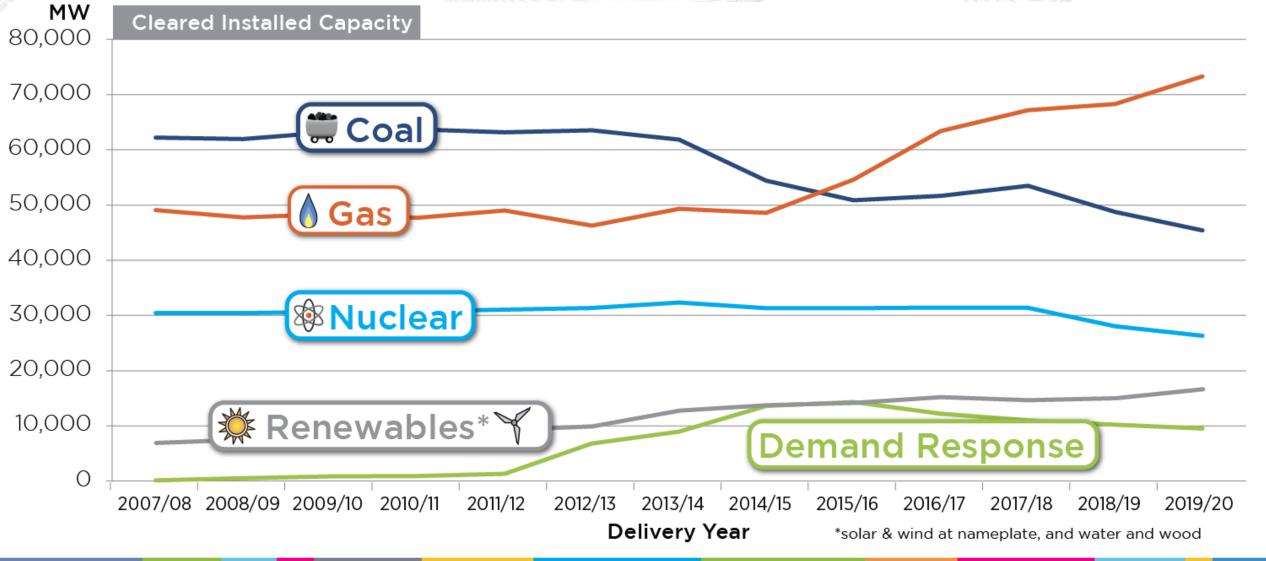
Industry Evolution

- Improvement in optimization and control systems
 - More real-time markets to reward consumer flexibility
- Development of alternate resource / demand response control signals





Capacity Market Managing Change







Define fuel diversity and fuel security with a primary focus on reliability

Analyze fuel diversity trajectory

and identify avoidance areas which will negatively impact reliability

Reflect on current makeup of PJM / U.S. fuel diversity

Explore fuel security and impact on reliability and fuel diversity

APPROACH

(1	

Leveraged NERC Essential Reliability Services to measure reliability

Establish Baseline near-term PJM portfolio



Establish Potential Portfolios



Operational Reliability Risk Assessment



Diversity & Reliability Indices

Fuel Diversity Summary



Portfolios composed of up to 86 percent natural gas showed no decreases in reliability but increase risk in fuel security.

Portfolios with moderate wind/ solar are reliable if accompanied by large shares of coal and natural gas.

As the resource mix moves in the direction of less coal and nuclear generation, frequency response, reactive capability and fuel assurance attributes decrease.

	 = Exhibits Attribute = Partially Exhibits Attribute = Does Not Exhibit Attribute Resource Type 	() Frequency		Essential Reliability Services juency, Voltage, Ramp Capability)			Fuel Assurance		Flexibility		57	Other				Capabilities			
		Response (Inertia & Primary)	Control	Regulation	Contingency Reserve	Load Following	Not Fuel Limited (> 72 hours at Eco. Max Output)	On-site Fuel Investory	Cycle	Short Min. Run Time (< 2 hrs.)/ Multiple Starts Per Day	Startup/ Notification Time < 30 Minute	Black Start Capable	No Environmental Restrictions (That Would Limit Run Hours)	Equivalent Arailability Factor	neede grid to	needed by the grid to ensure reliability			
	Hydro			2	8	<u>و</u>	2 4		8	<u>ب</u> بج	- 53		2 E	- -					
Contribution of each	Natural Gas - Combustion Turbine			\bigcirc		0		0					\bigcirc	\bigcirc					
	0il -Steam			\bigcirc					\bigcirc	0	0	0	0	\bigcirc					
	Coal - Steam	0		0				\bigcirc	\bigcirc	0	0	0	igodot	\bigcirc					
resource	Natural Gas - Steam	0						0	\bigcirc	0	0		0	\bigcirc					
type to a	Oil/ Diesel - Combustion Turbine			0		0	0		Qualitative approach to describing										
particular attribute	Nuclear	0		0	0	0													
	Battery/ Storage	•	\bigcirc		0	0	0	C	resource attributes essential for										
	Demand Response	0	0	system reliability															
	Solar	0	0	0	0	\bigcirc	0	0			0	0							
	Wind	\bigcirc	0	0	0		0	0				0							



Generator Reliability Attribute Primer

1 MW w/ Attributes



Resource 1

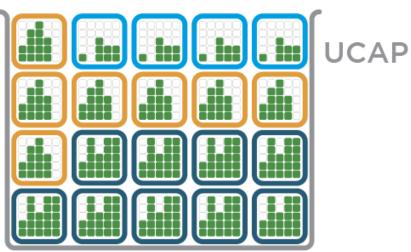


Resource 2



Resource 3

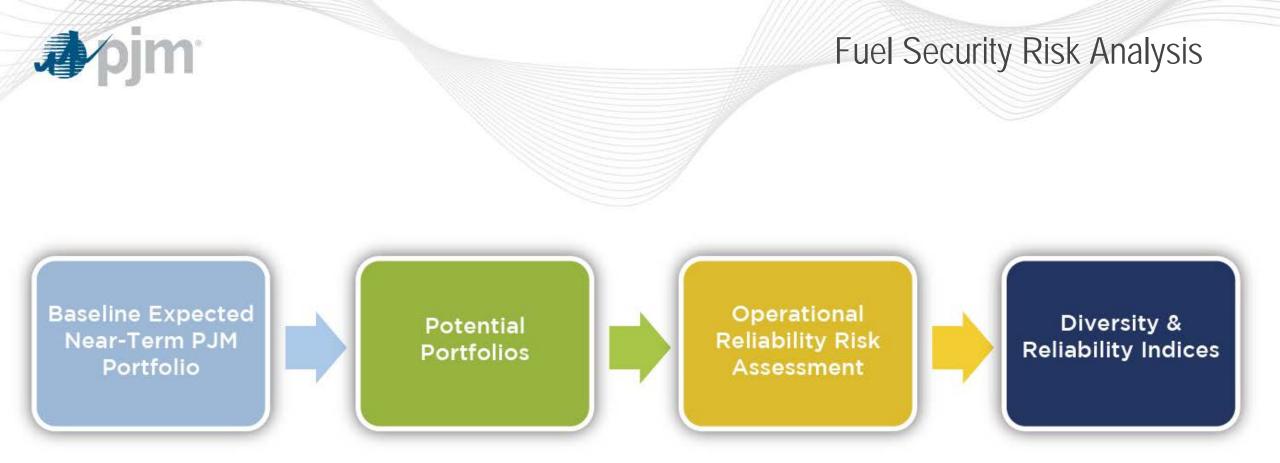
Attribute Capability



Portfolio A

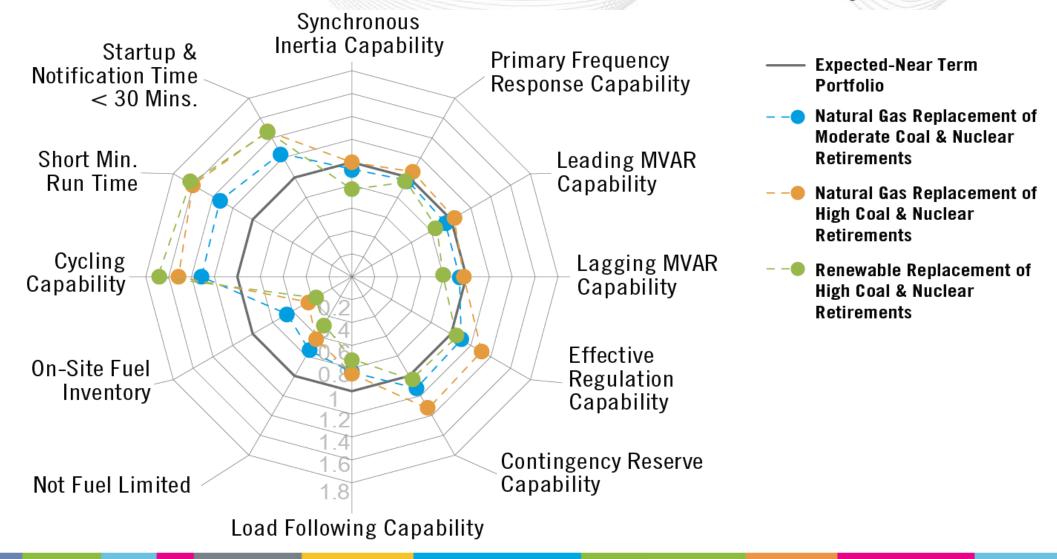
Portfolio B

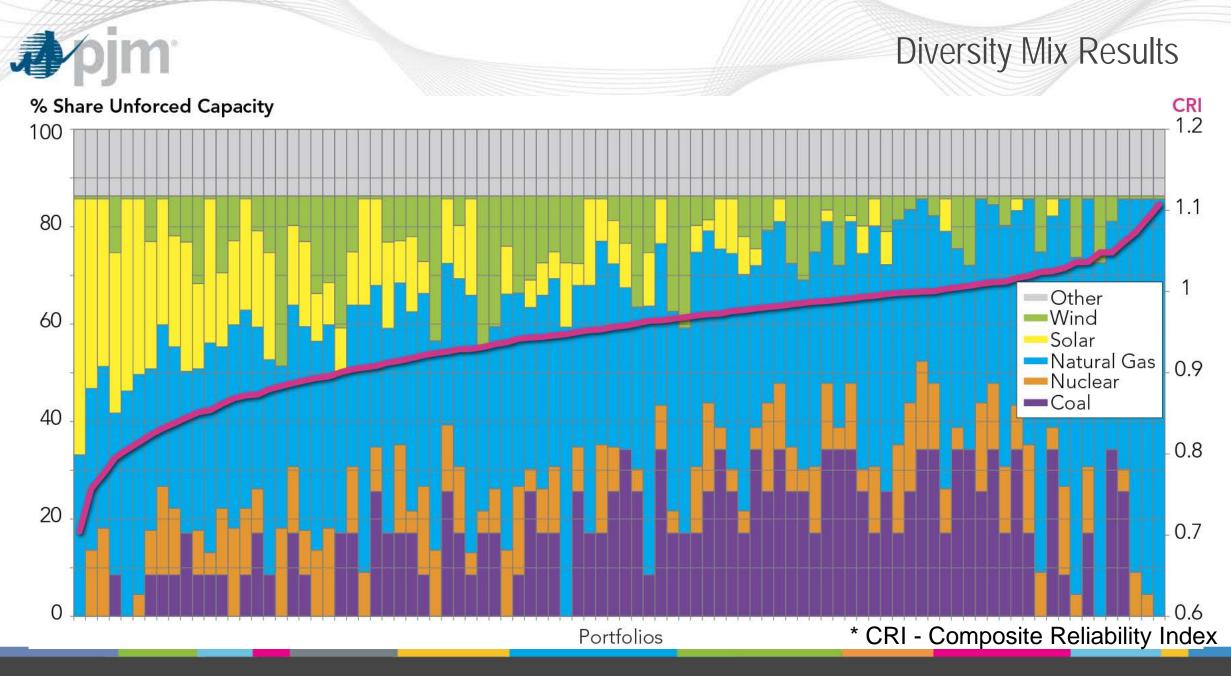
Unforced capacity (UCAP) – MW, value of a capacity resource in the PJM Capacity Market, which accounts for a resource's availability



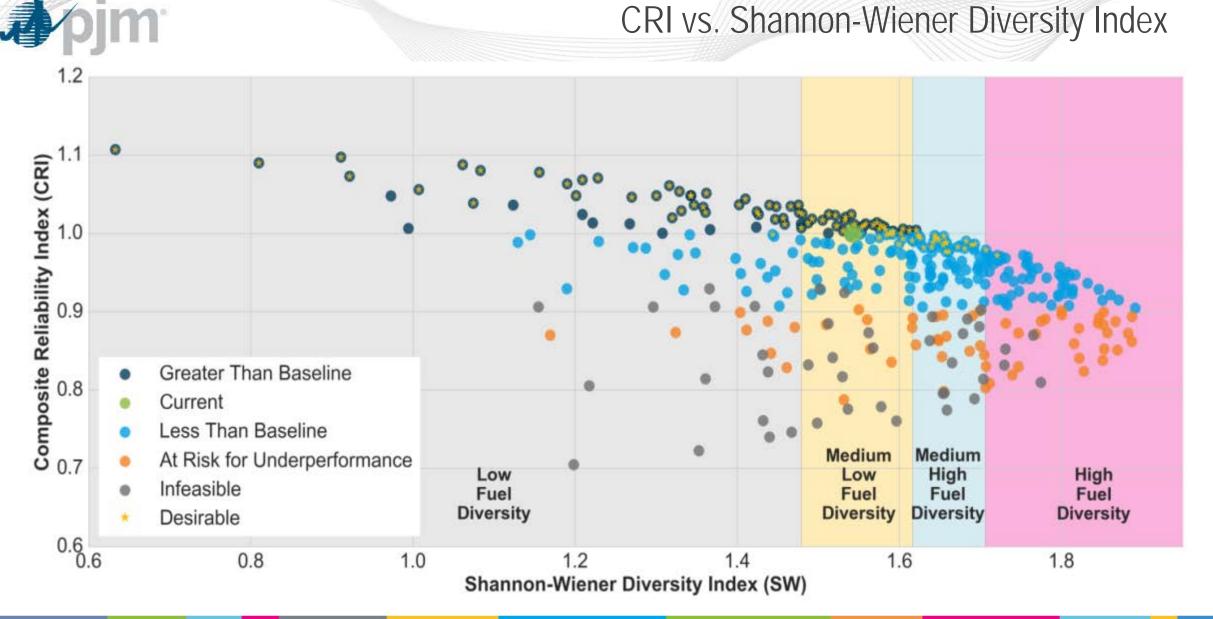


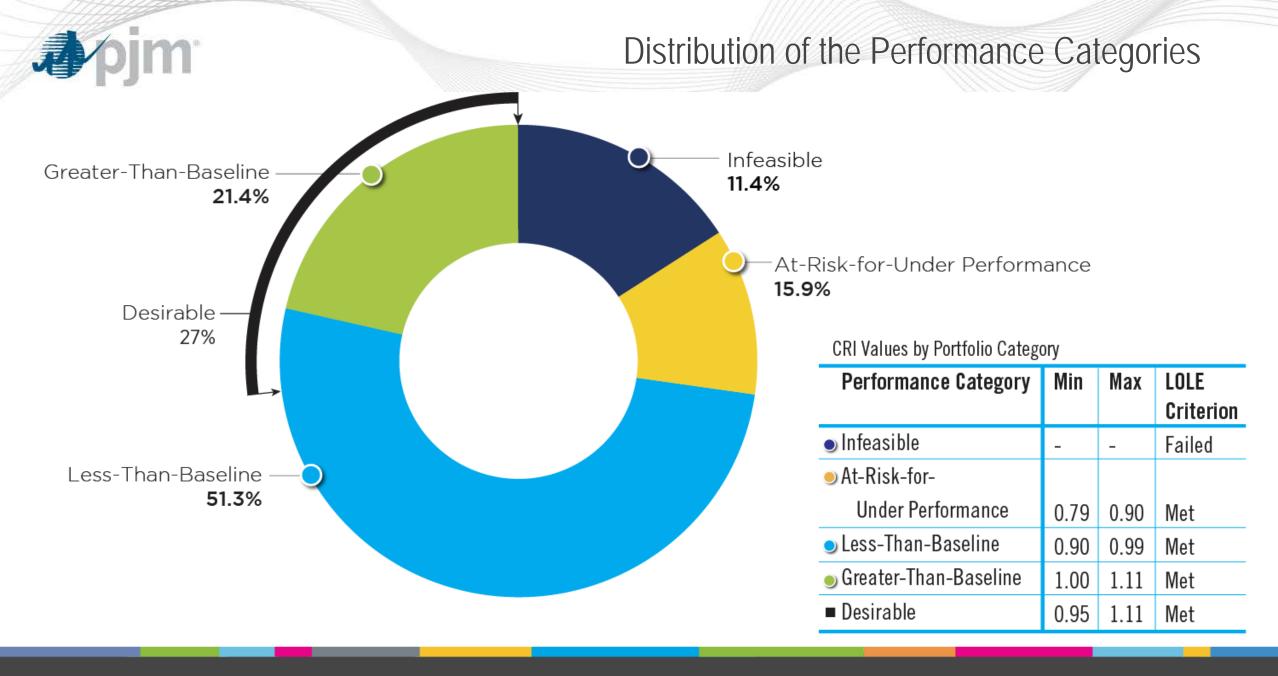
Generator Reliability Attributes in Changing Portfolios – Individual Reliability Attribute Ratios





CRI vs. Shannon-Wiener Diversity Index









So where does that take us?

Continuing improvement in gas / electric coordination – including resilience

Valuing these and potentially other essential resource attributes into the future?

Looking at resilience in planning and operations in addition to reliability