

# Opportunities for Energy Storage in CAISO: Day-Ahead and Real-Time Market Arbitrage

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Introduction

Energy storage model

Formulating the revenue optimization problem

Perfect foresight results

- DA market arbitrage
- DA/RT market arbitrage
- DA arbitrage and frequency regulation (not in paper)

DA prices as a forecast

Limit order algorithm

Summary

**Acknowledgment:** This research was funded by the Energy Storage program at the U.S. Department of Energy Office of Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability, under the guidance of Dr. Imre Gyuk.

### 3 Energy Storage Applications



Energy storage is capable of providing a number of grid services

“Energy applications” – typically transpire over long periods of time, often up to several hours

“Power applications” - happen on a much quicker time scale, seconds to minutes, and are often aimed at maintaining grid stability

<b>Energy Applications</b>	<b>Power Applications</b>
Arbitrage	Frequency regulation
Renewable energy time shift	Voltage support
Demand charge reduction	Small signal stability
Time-of-use charge reduction	Frequency droop
T&D upgrade deferral	Synthetic inertia
Grid resiliency	Renewable capacity firming

In market areas – remuneration only for services associated with market products

This paper focuses on day-ahead (DA) market and real-time (RT) market arbitrage opportunities in CAISO

Energy flow model

$$S_t = S_{t-1}\gamma_s + q_t^R\gamma_c - q_t^D$$

$S_t$ : state of charge at time step  $t$  (MWh)

$\gamma_s$ : storage efficiency (percent)

$q_t^R$ : quantity of energy purchased for recharging at time step  $t$  (MWh)

$q_t^D$ : quantity of energy sold for discharging at time step  $t$  (MWh)

Constraints:

$\bar{q}$  maximum discharged/recharged energy in one period (MWh)

$\bar{S}$  maximum storage capacity (MWh)

$\underline{S}$  minimum storage capacity (MWh)

$$\underline{S} \leq S_t \leq \bar{S}, \forall t$$

$$0 \leq q_t^D + q_t^R \leq \bar{q}, \forall t$$



State of charge model

$$S_t = S_{t-1}\gamma_s + (q_t^{R-DA} + q_t^{R-RT})\gamma_c - q_t^{D-DA} - q_t^{D-RT}$$

Decision variables

$q_t^{D-DA}$  energy sold in the day-ahead market at interval  $t$  (MWh)

$q_t^{D-RT}$  energy sold in the real-time market at interval  $t$  (MWh)

$q_t^{R-DA}$  energy purchased in the day-ahead market at interval  $t$  (MWh)

$q_t^{R-RT}$  energy purchased in the real-time market at interval  $t$  (MWh)

Constraints

$$0 \leq q_t^{D-DA} + q_t^{D-RT} + q_t^{R-DA} + q_t^{R-RT} \leq \bar{q}, \forall t$$



Objective function

$$\max \sum_{t=1}^T \left[ (P_t^{DA} - C_d) q_t^{D-DA} + (P_t^{RT} - C_d) q_t^{D-RT} - (P_t^{DA} + C_r) q_t^{R-DA} - (P_t^{RT} + C_r) q_t^{R-RT} \right] e^{-rt}$$

Analyzed 3 years for market data (2014-2016) for ~2200 CAISO nodes

Energy storage model parameters

#### ENERGY STORAGE SYSTEM PARAMETERS

parameter	value
$\gamma_c$	0.80
$\gamma_s$	1.0
$\bar{q}$	1.0 MWh
$\bar{S}$	4.0 MWh
$\underline{S}$	0.0 MWh



# 7 Estimating the Value of Energy Storage – CAISO Example

Analyzed ~2200 LMP nodes in CAISO

- Day ahead market arbitrage
- Day ahead and real time market arbitrage

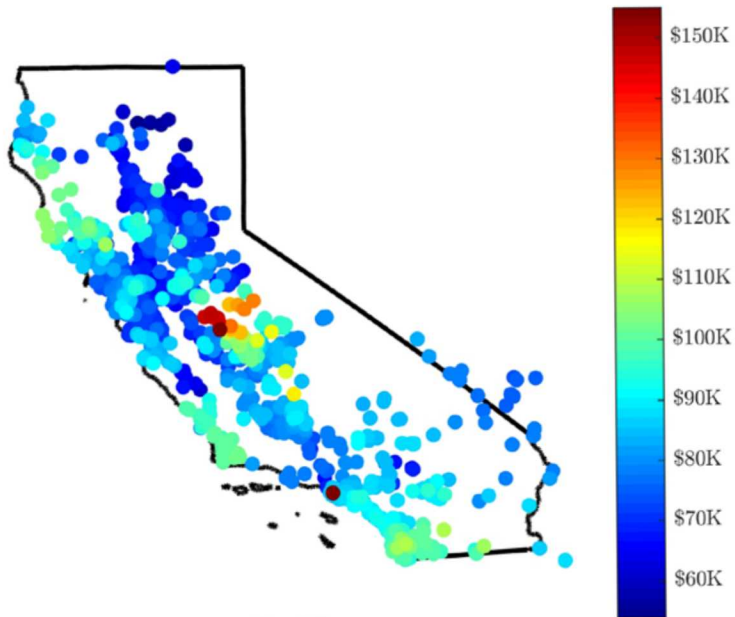
Storage model

1 MW, 4 MWh

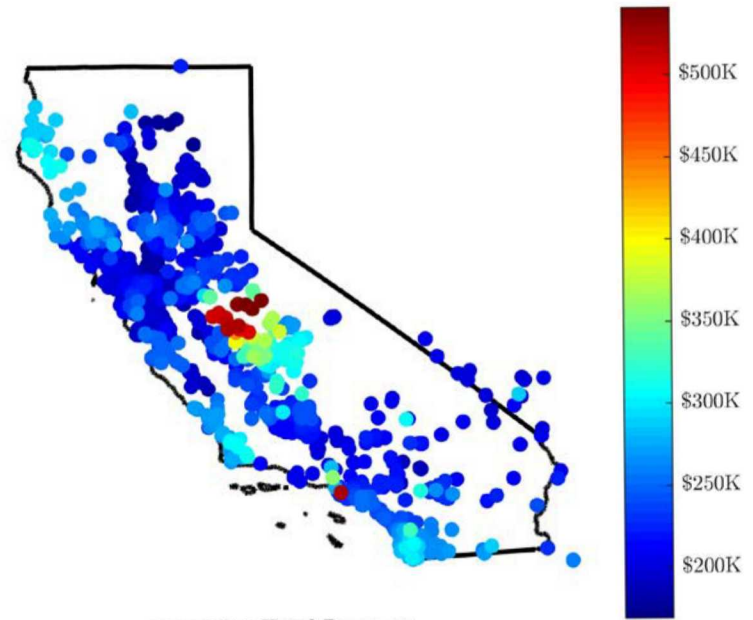
80% efficiency

Key takeaways

- Revenue opportunity is highly location dependent
- Significantly more potential revenue if the real time market is included



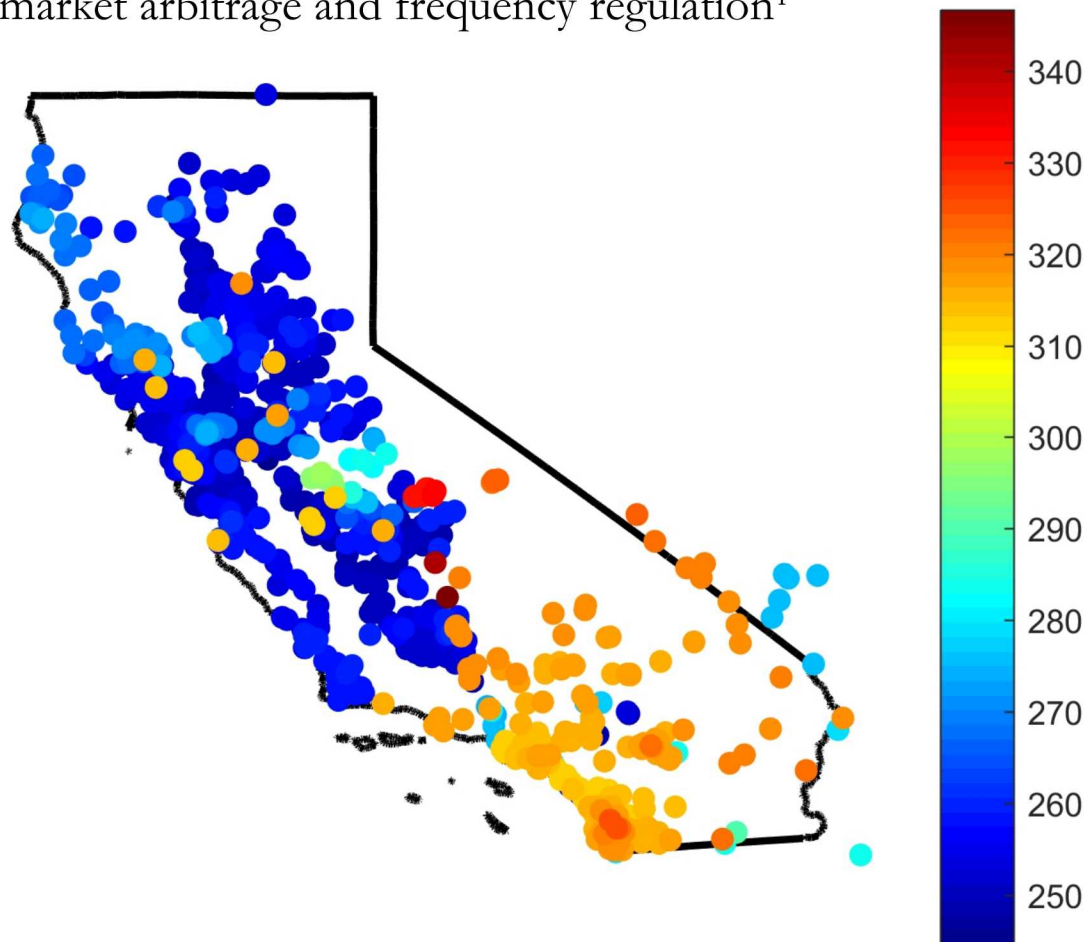
2014-2016 Total Revenue  
DA Arbitrage



2014-2016 Total Revenue  
DA+RT Arbitrage



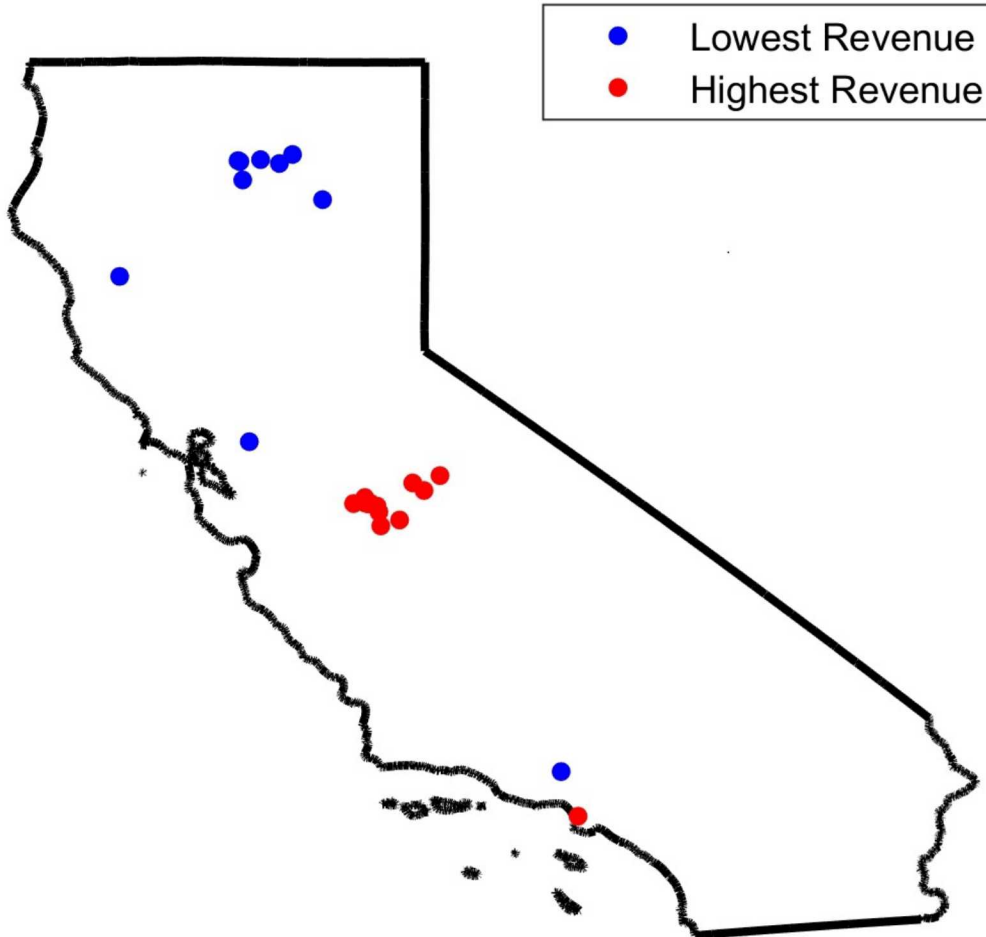
Results for DA market arbitrage and frequency regulation<sup>1</sup>



2014-2016 Total DAM  
Arbitrage plus Regulation Revenue (\$K)

<sup>1</sup>R. H. Byrne, T. A. Nguyen and R. J. Concepcion, "Opportunities for energy storage in CAISO," accepted for publication in the 2018 IEEE Power and Energy Society (PES) General Meeting, August 5-9, 2018.

# Estimating the Value of Energy Storage – CAISO Example



● Lowest Revenue  
● Highest Revenue

## BOTTOM 10

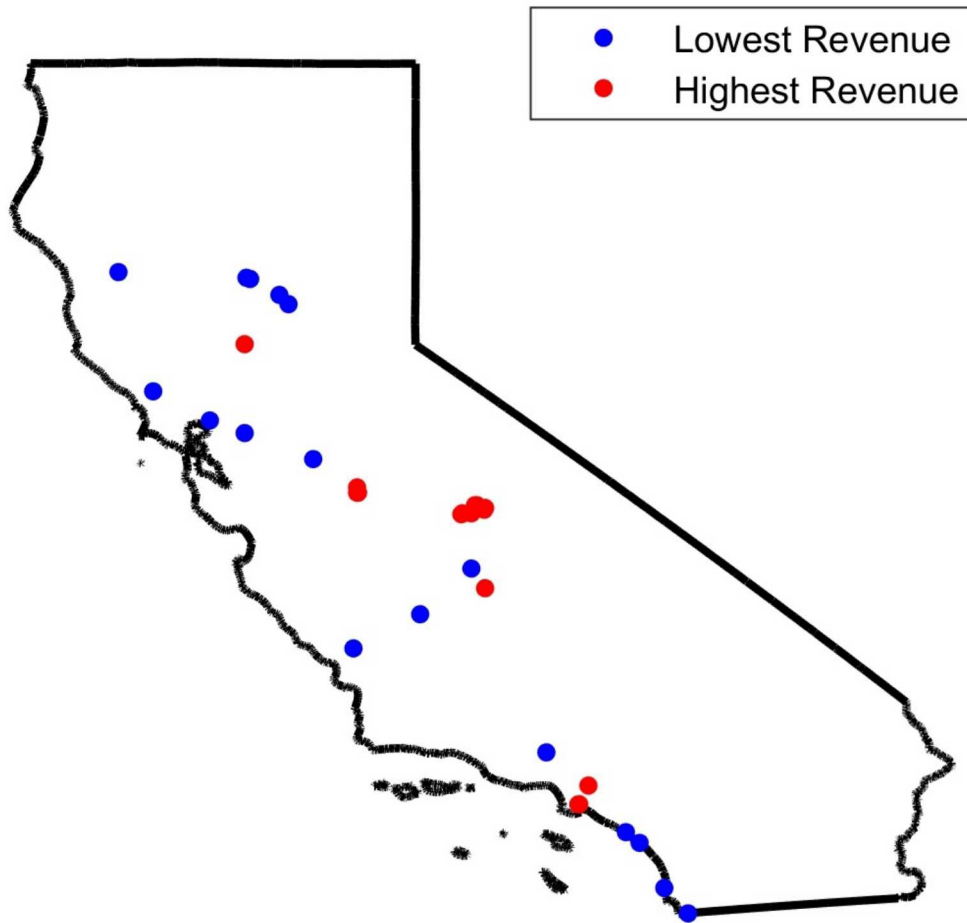
SYLMARDC\_2\_N501, \$53.87K  
 JBBLACK1\_7\_B1, \$54.42K  
 JBBLACK2\_7\_B1, \$54.65K  
 PIT3\_7\_N001, \$55.83K  
 PIT6U2\_7\_B1, \$56.02K  
 PIT5\_7\_N001, \$56.22K  
 PIT5\_7\_B1, \$56.22K  
 PIT6U1\_7\_B1, \$56.34K  
 PIT3\_2\_B1, \$56.41K  
 PIT1U1\_7\_B2, \$56.65K

## TOP 10

ELCAPTN\_1\_N001, \$145.87K  
 MERCED\_1\_N001, \$146.12K  
 ATWATER\_1\_B2, \$146.28K  
 ATWATER\_1\_N001, \$146.28K  
 ELCAPTN\_1\_N004, \$146.38K  
 LIVNGSTN\_1\_N001, \$146.52K  
 CRESSEY\_1\_N001, \$147.44K  
 CRESSEY\_1\_N003, \$147.44K  
 ELNIDO\_1\_N001, \$155.05K  
 ELNIDO\_1\_N004, \$155.05K

DAM Arbitrage Revenue  
 20 highest/lowest revenue nodes

# Estimating the Value of Energy Storage – CAISO Example



● Lowest Revenue  
● Highest Revenue

## BOTTOM 10

CHICOB\_1\_N002, \$244.64K

TJI-230\_2\_N101, \$244.78K

FULTON\_2\_N049, \$244.79K

TLRELKE\_6\_N001, \$244.79K

KANAKA\_1\_N001, \$244.97K

KANAKA\_1\_N003, \$245.02K

BUTTE\_1\_N101, \$245.05K

HYATT5\_7\_B1, \$245.60K

PIT6U1\_7\_B1, \$246.70K

COVERD\_7\_B1, \$246.70K

## TOP 10

BIGCRK1\_2\_B1, \$333.00K

RECTOR\_6\_N009, \$340.56K

CRESSEY\_1\_N001, \$340.56K

CRESSEY\_1\_N003, \$340.56K

JRWOOD\_1\_N001, \$340.56K

JRWDGEN\_1\_N001, \$340.56K

HINSON\_6\_N001, \$346.68K

LBEACH1G\_7\_N001, \$346.68K

LBEACH2G\_7\_N001, \$346.68K

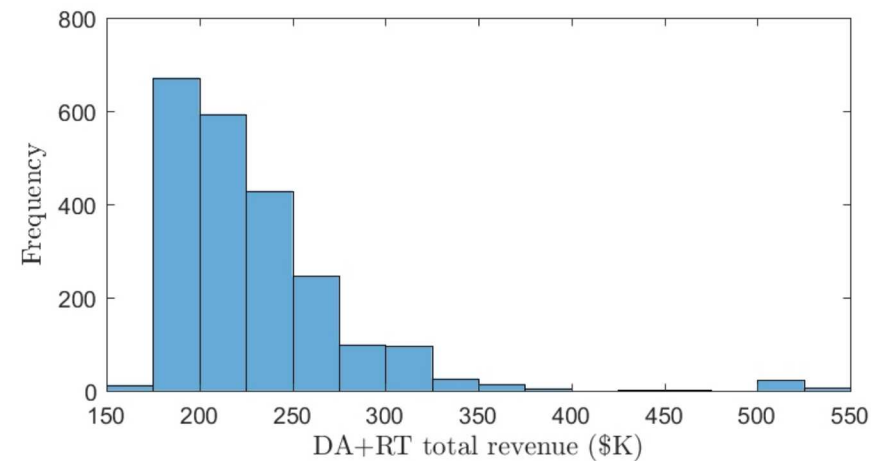
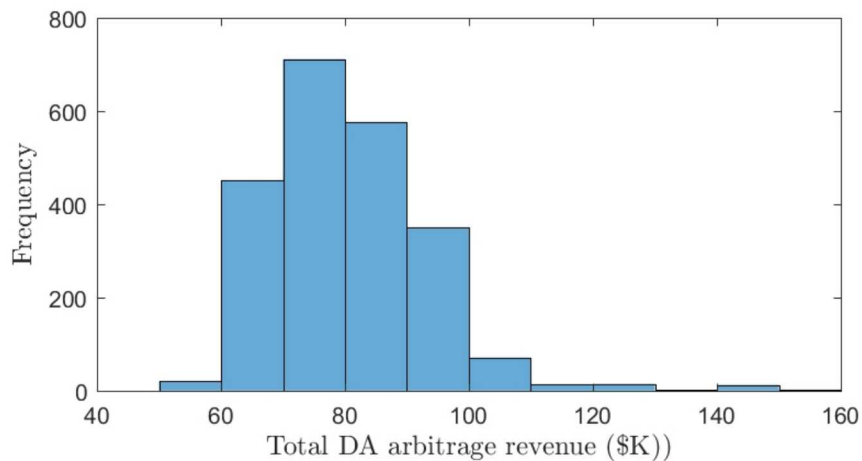
LBEACH2G\_7\_N002, \$346.68K

DAM Arbitrage/Regulation Revenue  
20 highest/lowest revenue nodes



### Distribution of potential revenue

- DA market arbitrage (perfect foresight)
- DA/RT market arbitrage (perfect foresight)





DA/RT arbitrage results by node

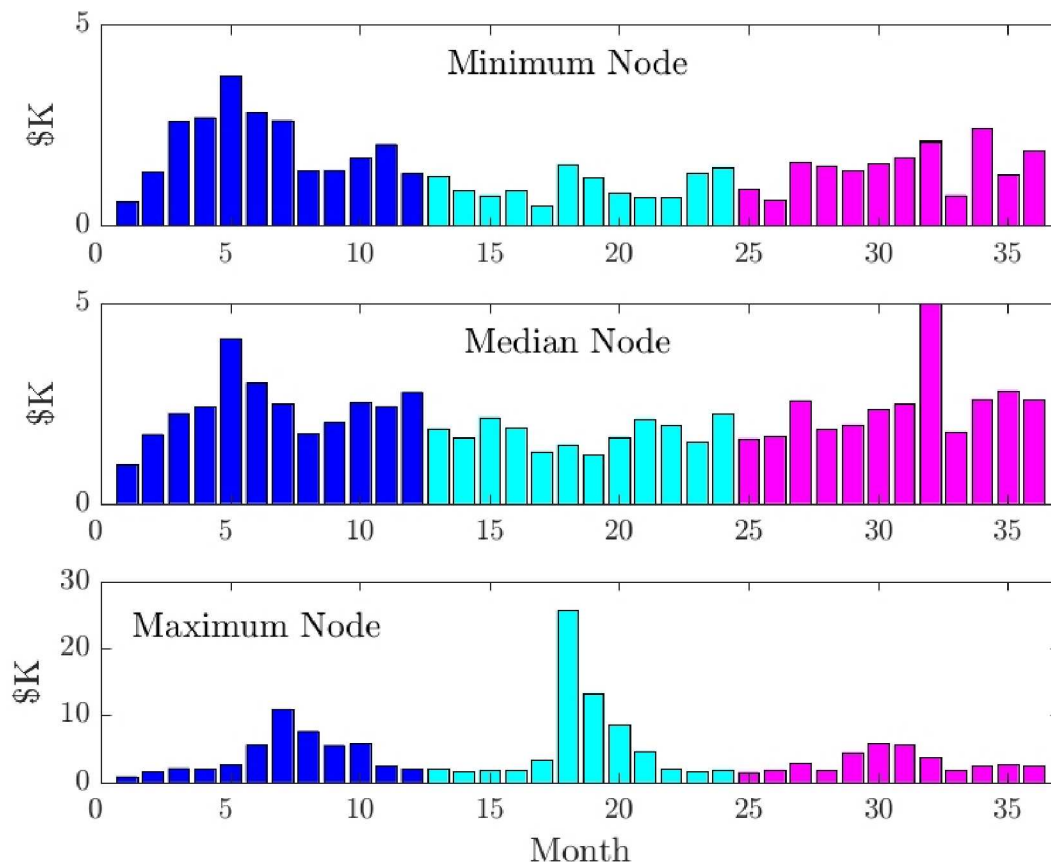
HIGHEST AND LOWEST POTENTIAL DAY-AHEAD PLUS REAL-TIME REVENUE NODES, RELATIVE TO DAY-AHEAD ONLY.

<b>Node</b>	<b>DA (\$)</b>	<b>DA+RT (\$)</b>	<b>Ratio</b>
EBMUDGRY_1_N001	\$94,235.10	\$224,593.29	2.38
CALISTGA_6_N001	\$88,691.72	\$212,577.50	2.40
GUALALA_6_N001	\$91,374.96	\$219,734.66	2.40
SOUTHBAS_1_N001	\$90,819.80	\$218,607.46	2.41
LAKWOOD_1_N009	\$92,159.73	\$222,571.35	2.42
SEGS2G_7_B1	\$87,360.28	\$211,968.66	2.43
CLAYTN_1_N030	\$87,982.69	\$214,220.14	2.43
CLAYTN_1_N001	\$87,982.69	\$214,220.14	2.43
CLAYTN_1_N029	\$87,982.98	\$214,221.15	2.43
MEDWLNE_1_N001	\$91,738.45	\$223,629.49	2.44
MERCEDFL_7_N002	\$124,710.46	\$516,831.58	4.14
MERCEDFL_7_N001	\$124,710.46	\$517,638.12	4.15
INDNFLT_6_N001	\$129,071.10	\$541,035.85	4.19
MARIPOS2_6_N003	\$128,469.67	\$539,897.66	4.20
MARIPOS2_6_N001	\$128,462.06	\$540,021.40	4.20
BERVLLY_6_N001	\$125,862.96	\$535,814.84	4.26
EXCHQRTP_7_B1	\$121,978.50	\$533,175.58	4.37
EXCHQUER_7_B1	\$121,525.31	\$532,702.53	4.38
CRAGVIEW_1_N101	\$61,458.74	\$281,385.47	4.58
SYLMARDC_2_N501	\$53,869.57	\$280,612.88	5.21
MONA_3_N501	\$65,793.67	\$355,897.56	5.41

## Estimating the Value of Energy Storage – CAISO Example



In addition to the strong dependence on location, there was also a significant temporal variation in revenue (e.g., some months are much better than others)



Monthly day-ahead arbitrage revenue profile for the minimum node, the median node, and the maximum node 2014-2016.



## Characteristics of the highest revenue node

CHARACTERISTICS OF OPTIMAL CHARGE/DISCHARGE PROFILE FOR  
INDNFLT\_6\_N001 NODE, DAY-AHEAD PLUS REAL-TIME MARKET  
ARBITRAGE, 2014-2016.

Statistic	Value
Percentage of DAM discharging, $q^{D-DA}$	18.49%
Percentage of RTM discharging, $q^{D-RT}$	17.39%
Percentage of DAM charging, $q^{R-DA}$	9.23%
Percentage of RTM charging, $q^{R-RT}$	35.69%
Periods recharge RT, discharge DA, (6175/105216)	5.87%
Periods recharge DA, discharge RT, (1254/105216)	1.19%
Periods recharge RT alone, (34474/105216)	32.76%
Periods discharge RT alone, (17781/105216)	16.90%
Periods recharge DA alone, (9224/105216)	8.77%
Periods discharge DA alone, (16721/105216)	15.89%



## Estimating the Value of Energy Storage – CAISO Example



Using price data for the highest revenue node (INDNFLT 6 N001), two different algorithms were tested:

- DA prices as a forecast for RT prices, arbitrage in the RT market
- Buy/sell limit prices for the DA and RT markets

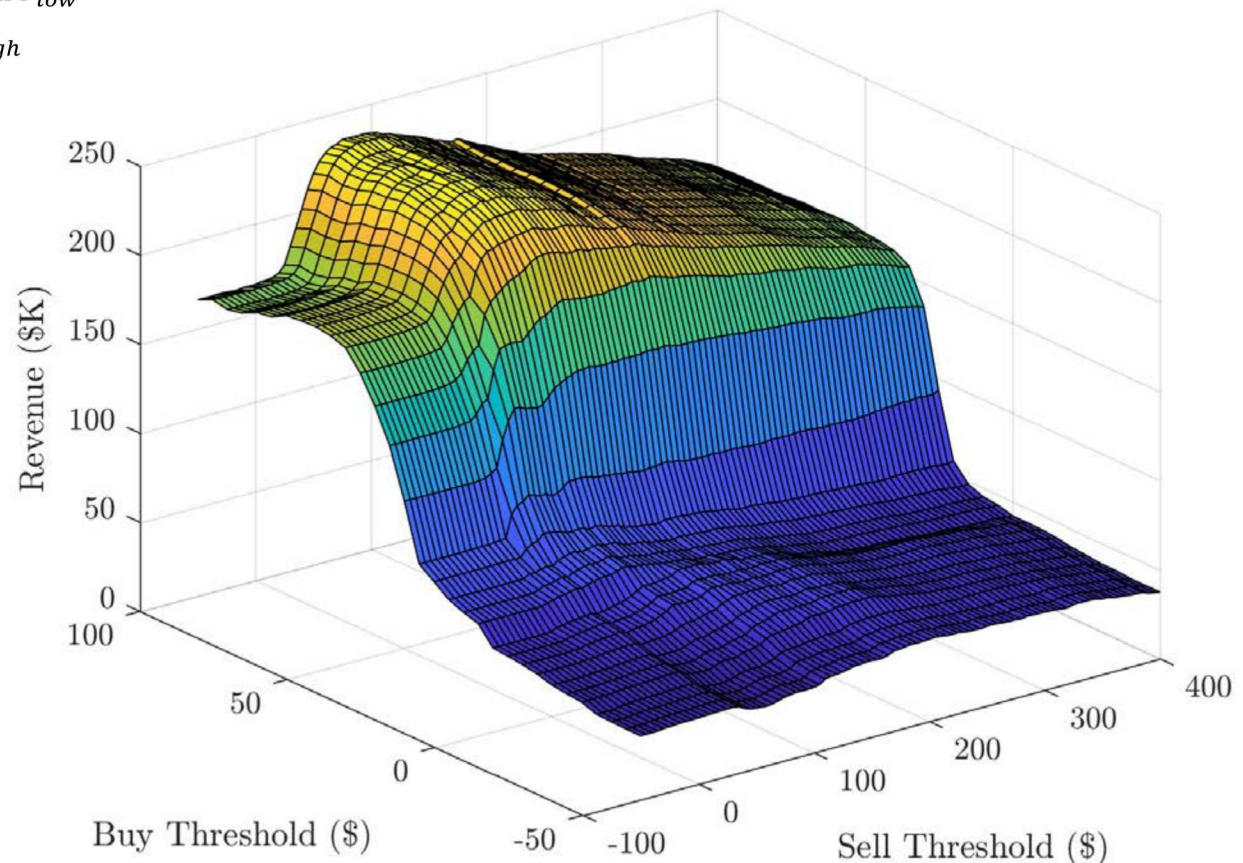
The DA prices as a forecast for RT prices did not perform well, ~\$113K revenue for the three year period (compared to \$541K for perfect foresight)

## Estimating the Value of Energy Storage – CAISO Example



CAISO analysis included:

- Best case scenario assuming perfect foresight
- Results for a simple limit order trading algorithm that did not require perfect foresight
  - INDNFLT 6 N001 LMP node (maximum revenue node)
  - Purchase energy if price less than  $P_{low}$
  - Sell energy if price less than  $P_{high}$



- Maximum revenue: \$280K for 2014-2016 time period
  - $P_{low} = \$70/MWh$
  - $P_{high} = \$80/MWh$
- Significantly better than DA arbitrage alone (\$129K)
- Still leaves significant potential revenue on the table (\$541K max)



The paper formulates the LP optimization for maximizing arbitrage revenue in the CAISO RT and DA energy markets

Several different strategies were tested:

- Best case scenario using perfect foresight (DA only, DA + RT)
- RT market arbitrage using the DA prices as a forecast
- Buy/sell limit prices for the DA and RT energy markets

The limit price strategy performed better than arbitrage in the DA market with perfect foresight, but left significant potential revenue on the table

More sophisticated forecasting algorithms are required to improve the performance of DA/RT market arbitrage algorithms