

A multi-timescale hybrid stochastic/deterministic generation scheduling framework with flexiramp and cycliramp costs

Mohamed Shaaban^{a,b,*}, Wen-Shan Tan^c, Md. Pauzi Abdullah^c

^a Department of Electrical & Electronic Engineering, Faculty of Engineering, Universiti Malaysia Sarawak, 94300 Kota Samarahan, Sarawak, Malaysia

^b Department of Electrical Engineering, Faculty of Engineering, Port Said University, Port Fouad 42526, Port Said, Egypt

^c Centre of Electrical Energy Systems, Institute of Future Energy, Universiti Teknologi Malaysia, 81310 Johor Bahru, Malaysia

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ABSTRACT

Flexible ramping products (flexiramp), provided by entitled resources to meet net demand forecast error, are the underpinning for the accommodation of the substantial uncertainties associated with variable wind power. This paper proposes an enhanced flexiramp modeling approach, cast in a hybrid stochastic/deterministic multi-timescale framework. The framework employs a chance-constrained day-ahead scheduling method, as well as deterministic scheduling on intra-hourly basis (real-time scheduling), to allow optimal procurement planning of the flexiramp products in both timescales. A stepwise and piecewise demand price curve is also proposed to calculate the flexiramp surplus procurement price. Non-generation resource (NGR), referring to energy storage, is implemented to provide extra flexibility. Additionally, cycling ramping cost (cycliramp), introduced to model operational and maintenance costs and reduce the wear and tear of generators, is also included as a penalty. Numerical tests are conducted on 6-bus and 118-bus systems. Results demonstrate the merits of the proposed scheduling model as well as the effects of flexiramp and cycliramp costs in the multi-timescale scheduling.

1. Introduction

Flexibility issues are drawing increased attention due to the growing penetration levels of variable renewable generation. Such a challenge is more imminent with the variability and uncertainty of wind generation, especially in the intra-hour timescales, which may lead to difficulties in energy balancing, and a compromise on power system's efficiency and reliability [1]. *Variability* is defined in this paper as the difference of expected net load between time intervals, while *uncertainty* is the unpredictability or the net load forecast error.

Along with the requirement to improve power system flexibility, a new market product, called the flexible ramping (flexiramp), has been recently proposed by CAISO [2,3] and MISO [4] to accommodate net load uncertainty. Currently, CAISO only procures flexiramp in the deterministic short-term scheduling, while MISO procures it in both deterministic day-ahead and real-time scheduling. *Flexiramp*, also known as “ramp capacity” (as in MISO), is defined as the sufficient ramping capacity provided by eligible resources in time interval t to meet the upward and downward net load forecast error in the subsequent intervals, $t + 1$, with a high confidence level [1–4].

Cycling, defined as the changes in the power output of conventional thermal units (ramping or on/off switching), is the source of

operational flexibility in the electricity generation system [5]. Along with the introduction of flexiramp market and the increase in net load variability, frequent cycling ramp (cycliramp) would result in additional planned outages and higher operation and maintenance (O&M) costs [6]. *Cycliramp* cost, as an inherent feature of thermal units, ought to be considered explicitly in flexiramp markets.

Multi-timescale scheduling is becoming a regular practice in power system markets [7]. It mainly consists of; (a) day-ahead scheduling, which runs every 24 h at 1-h time resolution. (b) real-time or hourly-ahead online rolling scheduling that is performed every 1 h, to determine the generation output in the upcoming 3 or 4 h, with a time resolution of 15-min. Real-time scheduling can use the newly updated information of load profile, weather forecast and wind power generation to improve the prediction precision.

1.1. Flexible ramp capacity market

Research on flexible ramping products started only recently, focusing on generation scheduling and economic dispatch, with deterministic models [8,9] and stochastic models [8,10,11]. Wang and Hobbs [10] conducted a comparative analysis for a deterministic flexiramp dispatch model versus a stochastic model. Results demonstrated

* Corresponding author at: Department of Electrical & Electronic Engineering, Faculty of Engineering, Universiti Malaysia Sarawak, 94300 Kota Samarahan, Sarawak, Malaysia.
E-mail address: mshaaban@unimas.my (M. Shaaban).

Nomenclature

Parameters

$p_i^{\max(\min)}$	max(min) generation of unit i [MW]
$\phi_i^{\text{up(dn)}}$	up(down) flexiramp surplus procurement [MW]
$c_f^{\text{frus(frds)}}$	price of step f of up(down) flexiramp surplus award [\$/MWh]
$\chi_f^{\text{max,up(dn)}}$	step size f of up(down) flexiramp surplus [MW]
$d_{s,t}^{\text{net}}$	net load discrete realization level s at time t [MW]
$\varepsilon_i^{\text{up(dn)}}$	up(down) flexiramp surplus confidence level
h_i^g	incremental heat rate of unit i [Btu/kWh]
π_i^g	incremental fuel cost of unit i [\$/Btu]
sr_t	spinning reserve at time t [MW]
$T_i^{\text{on(off)}}$	minimum on/off time of unit i [hour]
$q_j^{\text{max,c(d)}}$	max charge(discharge) rate of storage j [MWh]
$q_j^{\text{min,c(d)}}$	min charge(discharge) rate of storage j [MWh]
$e_{j,m}^{\text{max(min)}}$	max(min) capacity of storage j at time m [MWh]
E_j^0	initial state of charge (SOC) of storage j at the initial horizon [%]
$\gamma_j^{\text{c(d)}}$	efficiency rate to charge/(discharge) of storage j
τ	real-time slot [h]
$p_m^{\text{w,max}}$	maximum wind generation at time m [MW]

Binary variables at time t /time m

$o_{i,t(m)}$	on/off status of units i
$x_{j,t(m)}$	charge/discharge status of storage j
$\gamma_{s,t}$	expected net load auxiliary variable of level s
$\alpha_{s,t}, \beta_{s,t}$	ramp up, down auxiliary variable of level s
$z_{s,t}$	probabilistic auxiliary variable of level s
$y_{h,t}$	probabilistic auxiliary variable of level h

Continuous variables at time t /parameters at time m

$r_{i,t(m)}^{\text{up(dn)}}$	ramp up(down) rate limit of unit i [MWh]
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$p_{i,t(m)}^{(DA,sch)}$	(Day-ahead, online rolling schedule) dispatch of unit i [MW]
$q_{j,t}^{\text{c(d)}}$	charge(discharge) rate of storage j [MWh]
$e_{j,t(m)}^{(DA,sch)}$	(Day-ahead, online rolling schedule) SOC of storage j [%]
d_t^{net}	expected net load [MW]
$FRU_{i(j),t}$	up flexiramp award of unit i (storage j) [MW]
$FRD_{i(j),t}$	down flexiramp award of unit i (storage j) [MW]
$CRU_{i,t}$	up cycliramp award of unit i [MW]
$CRD_{i,t}$	down cycliramp award of unit i [MW]
$FRUS_{t(m)}^{(DA,sch)}$	(Day-ahead, online rolling schedule) up flexibility surplus award [MW]
$FRDS_{t(m)}^{(DA,sch)}$	(Day-ahead, online rolling schedule) down flexibility surplus award [MW]
$FRUR_t$	up flexibility reserve award [MW]
$FRDR_t$	down flexibility reserve award [MW]
$\omega_{s,t}$	linearization variable of level s
$g_{j,t}$	PDR auxiliary variable
$pr_{s,t}$	probability of net load level s

Continuous variables at time m

$\Delta_{i,m}^{\text{pg}}$	generation deviation of unit i [MW]
$\Delta_{i,m}^e$	SOC deviation of storage j [%]
$\Delta_m^{\text{frus(frds)}}$	up/down flexiramp surplus deviation [MWh]
$\Delta_i^{\text{max,pg}}$	deviation limit of generation unit i in [MW]
$\Delta_j^{\text{max,e}}$	deviation limit of SOC of storage j [%]
$\Delta_j^{\text{max,frus(frds)}}$	deviation limit of up(down) flexiramp surplus [MWh]

Matrices and vectors

SF	shift factor
PL^{max}	vector of upper limit for power flow
P^G, P^D	vector of generation dispatch, load demand
K_G, K_D	bus-generator, bus-load incident matrix

that the deterministic model is inefficient and the amount of flexiramp procurement strongly affects results. Marneris et al. have proposed deterministic and stochastic scheduling models in [8], considering the variability and uncertainty reserves, in a day-ahead scheduling model with 60 and 15 min intra-hour timescales. The proposed model of intra-hour uncertainty and variability reserves could be massive, since they were predicted day-ahead. The respective reserves were not re-allocated in a real-time dispatch model, however, which may lead to inefficient flexiramp procurement. In addition, the day-ahead model utilizes full stochastic programming without transmission network constraints. Stochastic programming suffers from the dimensionality problem, leading to a long computation time, even with the nine net load scenarios considered. Wu et al. [11] incorporated flexiramp costs in a security-constrained stochastic scheduling along with other non-generation resource (NGR) options, such as energy storage (ES), in providing flexiramp. However, the proposed flexiramp cost function model is rather generic, since the formulation considers cycliramp and flexiramp surplus as an aggregate amount, to cope with the net load variability and uncertainty.

1.2. Cycling ramp cost

The work presented herein also fits into an uptrend in the literature on generation cycling cost [5,6,12,13]. Increased cycliramp with rising wind penetration levels, as established in [12], causes growing concern about wear-and-tear of thermal generation and the related O&M costs. Current market operation practices consider thermal generation ramp

rate constraints rather than cycliramp cost. The additional cost sustained by generation companies (GENCOs) for frequent ramping to compensate for the net load variability, are not included with the ramp rate constraints [13]. Troy et al. [14] presented linear, piecewise and step-shaped long-term cycling start-up and cycliramp cost functions. Results showed an overall saving for the system as the cycling operation was subsequently reduced. On the other hand, generation commitment may be altered as new generator units will have a much lower cycling cost. Wu et al. [6] proposed an energy based cycliramp calculation with demand response in a day-ahead stochastic scheduling model. The resultant model is nonlinear and was solved with the MIQCP solver. The latter is not in tandem with state-of-the-art MILP models currently adopted by most ISOs [2,4].

1.3. Aims and contributions of this paper

Although the literature is not lacking in the modeling and application analysis regarding the implementation of flexiramp product in real-time market [10], a committed study of the respective product procurement planning in a hybrid day-ahead stochastic model and real-time deterministic model, is not adequately addressed yet. Two important issues need to be specifically addressed in such undertaking: (a) the necessity for an optimal positioning of the day-ahead flexiramp procurement, in order to efficiently coordinate and respond to net load deviation and the uncertainty in real-time operation. (b) the need for appropriate penalties or demand curves that would ensure optimal flexiramp to be acquired and avoid over-procurement.

This paper proposes a hybrid stochastic/deterministic multi-timescale scheduling (HSD-MTS) model, which consists of day-ahead stochastic scheduling optimization (DASO) and real-time deterministic scheduling optimization (RTDO), for flexiramp procurement with cycliramp constraints. In contrast to [8], the proposed DASO approach employs chance-constrained programming (CCP) to maintain the computational tractability, along with an efficient flexiramp procurement model. Furthermore, the two important issues singled out previously were fully addressed in this paper. The contribution of the paper can be summarized as follows:

- A new flexiramp reserve concept is introduced for the multi-timescale scheduling, to avoid over procurement of flexiramp surplus, while making sure the system flexiramp capacity is sufficient to deal with any scenario in real-time scheduling.
- In compliance with the CAISO flexiramp market planning proposition [2], a flexiramp surplus piecewise cost function (demand curve) is constructed, with real-time net demand forecast error, and implemented in both day-ahead flexiramp planning and real-time flexiramp surplus procurement. The flexiramp surplus cost function tends to minimize the aftereffect of wind curtailment; which is modeled as a decision variable to provide extra degrees of freedom to meet the constraints.
- An enhanced flexiramp quantification method is developed, by separating the net load uncertainty into up and down flexiramp regions, for the DASO CCP model. The proposed method ensures the accuracy and elasticity of flexiramp procurement, to align the day-ahead flexiramp amount with the real-time net load uncertainty.
- Energy storage (ES), representing non-generation resources, is formulated as a flexiramp product. The balance between the flexiramp and cycliramp in the generation scheduling with the ES is further investigated.

The paper is organized as follows. Flexiramp and cycliramp modeling, along with the flexiramp price curve is discussed in Section 2, Section 3 presents the DASO CCP formulation, whereas the RTDO formulation is presented in Section 4. Case studies and numerical results are given in Section 5. Section 6 concludes.

2. Flexiramp and cycliramp modelling

2.1. Flexiramp surplus and cycliramp

Power system operation requires more flexible resources to balance the gradually rising variable generation. The combination of uncertainties from both load and variable generation, referred to as net load forecast error, leads to the need for flexiramp capability, especially in the real-time horizon to ensure system reliability. Fig. 1 depicts a typical day-ahead scheduling of thermal generating units, which are scheduled to ramp up across time t to $t + 4$, in a 15-min timescale. For instance, the day-ahead flexiramp procurements (blue dotted lines) in Fig. 1, are set to a preset value ϕ , which is set to 95% confidence level of the real-time forecast error (red dotted lines), whereas total flexiramp capacity requirement is set to 75% confidence level (blue dashed lines). The sources of net load variability come from the expected net load movement across time intervals, mainly for load following. Therefore, cycliramp (CRU/CRD) is referred to the ramping requirement due to the load following in a time period. Instead, flexiramp surplus (FRUS/FRDS) is defined as the generation ramping that can be obtained to meet the net load uncertainty, within a specified level in a certain period of time. Flexiramp reserve (FRUR/FRDR) is the remaining flexiramp from the total flexiramp requirement within a confidence range. It is kept to meet the smaller timescale net load flexiramp requirement in various scenarios.

The generation flexiramp capacity available in a time period is expressed as:

$$FRU_{i,t} = \min(r_{i,t}^{up}, o_{i,t} \cdot (p_i^{\max} - p_{i,t})) \quad (1)$$

$$FRD_{i,t} = \min(r_{i,t}^{dn}, o_{i,t} \cdot (p_{i,t} - p_i^{\min})) \quad (2)$$

The NGR unit, ES, is included in this paper to provide extra flexiramp capability, which can be expressed as:

$$FRU_{j,t} = \min(q_{j,t}^{\max,d}, (e_{j,t} \cdot e_j^{\max} - e_j^{\min}) \cdot \eta_j^d) \quad (3)$$

$$FRD_{j,t} = \min(q_{j,t}^{\max,c}, (1 - e_{j,t}) \cdot e_j^{\max} \cdot (1/\eta_j^c)) \quad (4)$$

Eqs. (3) and (4) denote that the ES upward/downward flexiramp capacity are equal to the ES discharge/charge rate respectively, and is limited by the remaining SOC level. The charge/discharge efficiencies are also taken into consideration. A low efficiency ES denotes that 1% of the SOC level will produce a lower amount of energy to the grid (lower upward flexiramp) and requires higher energy from the grid to charge the ES (higher downward flexiramp).

The up and down cycliramp of a generation unit is obtained excluding generation start-up or shut-down costs, since the cycling cost for those actions are already included in the generation start-up and shut-down cost function.

$$CRU_{i,t} = \max(0, p_{i,t+1} - p_{i,t} - |o_{i,t+1} - o_{i,t}| \cdot p_i^{\max}) \quad (5)$$

$$CRD_{i,t} = \max(0, p_{i,t} - p_{i,t+1} - |o_{i,t+1} - o_{i,t}| \cdot p_i^{\max}) \quad (6)$$

Summation of the flexiramp surplus and cycliramp in time t , is set to be bounded by the minimum and maximum limits. The former is the flexiramp surplus procurement preset value ϕ (95% of the real-time forecast error), whereas the latter represents total system flexiramp capacity from multiple sources, expressed as:

$$\phi^{up} \leq FRUS_t + \sum_{i=1}^I [CRU_{i,t}] \leq \sum_{i,j=1}^{I,J} [FRU_{i,t} + FRU_{j,t}] \quad (7)$$

$$\phi^{dn} \leq FRDS_t + \sum_{i=1}^I [CRD_{i,t}] \leq \sum_{i,j=1}^{I,J} [FRD_{i,t} + FRD_{j,t}] \quad (8)$$

$$FRUR_t = \sum_{i,j=1}^{I,J} [FRU_{i,t} + FRU_{j,t}] - FRUS_t - \sum_{i=1}^I [CRU_{i,t}] \quad (9)$$

$$FRDR_t = \sum_{i,j=1}^{I,J} [FRD_{i,t} + FRD_{j,t}] - FRDS_t - \sum_{i=1}^I [CRD_{i,t}] \quad (10)$$

Flexiramp reserve, in (9) and (10), is needed to ensure the system has enough flexibility to provide for the smaller timescale flexiramp requirement (i.e., RTDO), due to changes in net load movement. The preset value of flexiramp surplus, ϕ , is set to 95% of the real-time

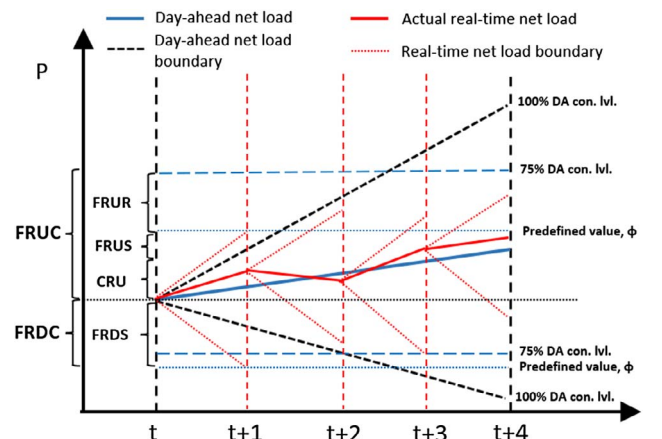


Fig. 1. Day-ahead upward ramp in hybrid stochastic/deterministic multi-timescale model.

forecast error uncertainty of time $t + 1$ (first 15-min interval for each hour), as in Fig. 1. It can be set to a higher level, albeit an over procurement, in other time periods, maybe triggered causing additional opportunity cost. The preset value ϕ will make sure the FRUS, procured in DASO, is close to the real-time FRUS requirement. This will be beneficial to the HSD-MTS simulation, as will be explained in Section 4. In case the preset value ϕ is larger than the day-ahead chance constraint confidence level, as in the FRDS in Fig. 1, the preset value ϕ will be procured as flexiramp surplus and there is no flexiramp reserve available.

Higher flexiramp procurement will incur additional cost. Therefore, in order to preserve the cost effectiveness of the flexiramp product, in this paper, the proposed model procures flexiramp capacity partially with 75% of confidence level in DASO. The preset value of flexiramp surplus ϕ , along with the proposed flexiramp reserve, will ensure efficient procurement, and avoid over or under procurement of flexiramp surplus in the day-ahead scheduling model.

In summary, the total flexiramp capacity available to accommodate wind uncertainty in the day-ahead is equal to the summation of flexiramp surplus and flexiramp reserve (limited by the preset value ϕ and the chance constraint confidence level respectively). On the other hand, the total flexiramp capacity in the real-time is always equal to 95% of the real-time forecast error.

2.2. Flexiramp demand price curve

In compliance with [2], for a 800 MW wind farm, a flexiramp demand price curve is uniquely proposed in this paper. The curve is approximated by a net load error histogram constructed from the Autoregressive Moving Average (ARMA) forecasted real-time net load, as shown in Table 1. The piecewise curve, denoted by a solid line, reflects the flexiramp relationship directly against the procurement cost.

Assuming the maximum net load forecast error is 400 MW, without a flexiramp surplus cost function, the probability of upward flexiramp requirement falling within 0 MW to 100 MW is 0.45. Conversely, the flexiramp surplus procured is between 300 MW and 400 MW, which leads to the $C_{frus} = pr(FRUS) * \text{penalty cost}$, where the penalty cost is the maximum energy price for regulation service procurement, \$1000/MWh and \$150/MWh for up and down flexiramp respectively. This warrants that flexiramp cost function is less than the regulation cost, and leads to a monotonically increasing stepwise or piecewise function as shown in Fig. 2 [2].

The stepwise curve, setting procurement prices for each block of the flexiramp, is expressed as:

$$C_t^{(frus, frds)}(FRUS_t, FRDS_t) = \sum_{f=1}^F c_f^{(frus, frds)} \cdot \chi_{f,t} \quad (11)$$

$$0 \leq \chi_{f,t}^{(up, dn)} \leq \chi_f^{\max, (up, dn)} \quad (12)$$

$$\sum_{f=1}^F \chi_{f,t}^{(up, dn)} = FRUS_t, FRDS_t \quad (13)$$

3. Day-ahead stochastic scheduling

3.1. Demand, wind and net load probability density function generation

The term net load refers to the actual demand minus generation from wind resources. In this paper, the day-ahead load forecast error, follows a normal distribution with zero mean and a standard deviation of 2% of the peak load. Wind power forecast is derived from the ARMA model, based on wind measurements in the province of Ontario, Canada [15]. Hourly wind generation forecasts are fitted into probability density function (PDFs) with generalised extreme value distribution for low level (< 0.3 p.u.) of forecasted wind generation, and Beta distribution

for the remaining wind power forecast. The sampling rate, set to 0.05 p.u., is chosen based on the Nyquist rate theorem, to ensure minimal loss of data throughout the discretisation process, and maintaining the reliability of the uncertainty modelling for short-term scheduling [16].

Wind power PDF will be reshaped, by introducing a set binary variable y_{mt} and decision variable p_c^w . The latter has the property that wind curtailment occurs at or above p_c^w , and is comprehensively described in [17], which can be expressed as:

$$\bar{P}_{mt}^w = p_{mt}^w \cdot \left(\sum_{c>m} y_{ct} \right) + y_{mt} \cdot \left(\sum_{c \geq m} p_{ct}^w \right) \quad (14)$$

$$\sum_m y_{mt} = 1 \quad (15)$$

The PDF of net load is then calculated by convoluting respective discretised PDFs of the demand and the post-curtailment wind power, expressed as:

$$d_{st}^{net} = d_{st} - p_{mt}^w, \quad \forall s = M - m + h \quad (16)$$

$$P_{s,t}^{net} = \sum_{\forall h, m: s=M-m+h}^S \bar{P}_{m,t}^w P_{h,t}^d \quad (17)$$

Other wind forecasting techniques can be also incorporated on the developed approach without difficulty.

3.2. Chance-constrained programming to underpin flexibility

Various stochastic optimization approaches were proposed to deal with wind power uncertainty in generation scheduling: analytical approach [18], fully stochastic (FS) [19], chance-constrained programming (CCP) [20–22], and artificial intelligence method [23]. CCP is proposed herein to model the net load uncertainty and fulfill the flexiramp requirements with a predefined confidence level. In this paper, CCP utilizes a discrete PDF, which is markedly improved from our previous work [24], to better model the day-ahead flexiramp surplus procurement. Three binary variable sets (α , β and γ) are defined with the properties:

$$\min \left\{ \delta = \sum_{t=1}^T \sum_{s=1}^S \gamma_{s,t} \cdot d_{s,t}^{net} \right\} \quad (18)$$

$$\sum_{s=1}^S \gamma_{s,t} = 1 \quad (19)$$

$$\sum_{s=1}^S \gamma_{s,t} \cdot d_{s,t}^{net} \geq \bar{d}_t^{net} \quad (20)$$

$$\beta_{s,t} \geq \gamma_{s,t} \quad (21)$$

Table 1
Price calculation of flexiramp demand curve.

Flexible ramp range (MW)	Surplus range (MW)	Prob.	Penalty (\$/MWh)	Price (\$/MWh)
<i>Flexible ramp up</i>				
0–100	300–400	0.450	1000	$0.450 * 1000 = \$450$
100–200	200–300	0.046	1000	$0.046 * 1000 = \$46$
200–300	100–200	0.005	1000	$0.005 * 1000 = \$5$
300–400	0–100	0.001	1000	$0.001 * 1000 = \$1$
<i>Flexible ramp down</i>				
300–400	0–100	0.002	150	$0.002 * 150 = \$0.3$
200–300	100–200	0.006	150	$0.006 * 150 = \$0.9$
100–200	200–300	0.050	150	$0.050 * 150 = \$7.5$
0–100	300–400	0.440	150	$0.440 * 150 = \$66$

$$-PL^{\max} \leq SF \times [K_G \times P^G - K_D \times P^D] \leq PL^{\max} \quad (42)$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^I p_i^{\max} \cdot o_{i,t} \geq \sum_{b=1}^B d_{b,t} + sr_t \quad (43)$$

$$p_{i,t+1} - p_{i,t} \leq r_{i,t}^{up} \cdot o_{i,t} + p_i^{\min} \cdot (o_{i,t+1} - o_{i,t}) \quad (44)$$

$$p_{i,t} - p_{i,t+1} \leq r_{i,t}^{dn} \cdot o_{i,t+1} + p_i^{\min} \cdot (o_{i,t} - o_{i,t+1}) \quad (45)$$

$$p_i^{\min} \cdot o_{i,t} \leq p_{i,t} \leq p_i^{\max} \cdot o_{i,t} \quad (46)$$

$$-o_{i,t-1} + o_{i,t} - o_{i,k} \leq 0, \forall 1 \leq k - (t-1) \leq T_i^{on} \quad (47)$$

$$o_{i,t-1} - o_{i,t} + o_{i,k} \leq 1, \forall 1 \leq k - (t-1) \leq T_i^{off} \quad (48)$$

$$q_{j,t}^{\min,c} \cdot (1 - x_{j,t}) \leq q_{j,t}^c \leq q_{j,t}^{\max,c} \cdot (1 - x_{j,t}) \quad (49)$$

$$q_{j,t}^{\min,d} \cdot x_{j,t} \leq q_{j,t}^d \leq q_{j,t}^{\max,d} \cdot x_{j,t} \quad (50)$$

$$e_{j,t} = e_{j,t-1} + [\eta_j^c \cdot q_{j,t}^c - (1/\eta_j^d) \cdot q_{j,t}^d] \cdot (1/e_j^{\max}) \quad (51)$$

$$e_j^{\min}/e_j^{\max} \leq e_{j,t} \leq 1 \quad (52)$$

$$e_{j,0} = e_{j,T} = E_j^0 \quad (53)$$

Thermal unit production cost, start-up cost, shut-down cost, and ES operation cost are detailed in (37)–(40). Since the cycliramp cost and flexiramp surplus cost functions are inversely proportional, the inclusion of both of them in the objective function, (36), is crucial to ensure reducing the wear and tear of conventional thermal generation, as well as maintaining minimal flexiramp surplus procurement. System-wide constraints entail power balance constraints (41) and transmission line limits (42). System spinning reserve requirement is included in (43). Eqs. (44) and (45) are generation ramp up and ramp down limits. Eq. (46) is the generation output limits. Eqs. (47) and (48) are generation minimum on/off time limits. Other generation constraints are the initial generation on/off limits [25]. ES constraints include charge and discharge power limits, state of charge (SOC) dynamics, SOC limits, initial/final SOC limits, which are defined in (49)–(52), respectively. Constraint (53) presumes that the ES follows a daily cycle, as the initial time ($t = 0$) and the last hour ($t = T$) should be the same.

The nonlinear production cost of thermal units (37) is approximated by a piecewise function, whereas start-up cost follows a stepwise function [25]. Dynamic stepwise ramp rates are also included [26]. Solving the above model (1)–(53), gives a complete stochastic day-ahead scheduling problem.

4. Real-time deterministic scheduling

RTDO aims to adjust the generation scheduled in the day-ahead

according to the newly predicted load demand and wind generation. RTDO is a 3-h ahead online rolling scheduling that runs iteratively every hour. The proposed RTDO objective function, (54), optimizes the deviation of each day-ahead parameter to meet real-time net load changes.

$$\min \left\{ \sum_{m=1}^M \sum_{i=1}^I [\tau \cdot C_{i,m}^g(p_{i,m}) + \tau \cdot C_{i,m}^r(CRU_{i,m}, CRD_{i,m}) + \sum_{m=1}^M [\tau \cdot C_m^{frus}(FRUS_m) + \tau \cdot C_m^{frds}(FRDS_m)] + \sum_{m=1}^M \sum_{j=1}^J [\tau \cdot C_{j,m}^{es}(q_{j,m}^c, q_{j,m}^d)] \right\} \quad (54)$$

s.t.

$$\Delta_{i,m}^{pg} \geq \max(p_i^{\min} \cdot o_{i,m} - p_{i,m}^{sch} \cdot p_{i,t}^{DA} - p_{i,m}^{sch} - \Delta_i^{\max,pg}) \quad (55)$$

$$\Delta_{i,m}^{pg} \leq \min(p_i^{\max} \cdot o_{i,m} - p_{i,m}^{sch} \cdot p_{i,t}^{DA} - p_{i,m}^{sch} + \Delta_i^{\max,pg}) \quad (56)$$

$$-\Delta_{i,m}^{\max,frus} \leq FRUS_m^{sch} + \Delta_m^{frus} - FRUS_t^{DA} \leq \Delta_{i,m}^{\max,frus} \quad (57)$$

$$-\Delta_{i,m}^{\max,frds} \leq FRDS_m^{sch} + \Delta_m^{frds} - FRDS_t^{DA} \leq \Delta_{i,m}^{\max,frds} \quad (58)$$

$$\Delta_{j,m}^e \geq \max(e_j^{\min} - e_{j,m}^{sch} \cdot e_{j,t}^{DA} - e_{j,m}^{sch} - \Delta_j^{\max,e}) \quad (59)$$

$$\Delta_{j,m}^e \leq \min(e_j^{\max} - e_{j,m}^{sch} \cdot e_{j,t}^{DA} - e_{j,m}^{sch} + \Delta_j^{\max,e}) \quad (60)$$

Notably, the flexiramp, system-wide, generation and storage constraints are identical to the DASO (1)(13) and (37)(53), only with the add-on of decision variable Δ_m to every scheduled parameter; i.e., thermal generation, flexiramp surplus, and storage charge/discharge rates. Cost functions are multiplied by intra-hour rate of $\tau = 0.25$ in the 15-min time-scale RTSO. Additional constraints (55)–(60) state that the deviation of the respective scheduled parameters between RTSO and DASO should be within a limited range. The day-ahead preset values, viz. real-time flexiramp requirements, $\phi^{up(dn)}$ are determined by considering normal distribution net load forecast mean error, $\mu^{up(dn)}$, and standard deviation, $\sigma^{up(dn)}$. The 2σ rule, used to cover approximately 95% net load variability and uncertainty [27], is expressed as:

$$\phi^{up} = 2\sigma_m^{up} + \mu_m^{up} \quad (61)$$

$$\phi^{dn} = 2\sigma_m^{dn} + \mu_m^{dn} \quad (62)$$

5. Numerical results

Two case studies comprising a 6-bus system and IEEE 118-bus system are presented to demonstrate the effectiveness of the multi-timescale model. The resulting MILP problem is solved by C++/CPLEX

Table 2
Expected day-ahead system economics.

Case	Bus	Con. lvl. (%)	Prod. cost (\$)	FRS cost (\$)	CR cost (\$)	ES cost (\$)	Total cost (\$)	FRUR (MW)	FRDR (MW)	Wind ctrl. (%)	Comp. time (s)
1-DA	6	–	101,887	–	140	–	102,027	–	–	–	1
2-DA	6	75	76,628	304	53	–	76,985	1221	608	11.46	48
		95	77,214	313	46	–	77,573	1357	865	13.52	81
3.1-DA	6	75	77,893	318	271	–	78,482	1465	598	11.40	74
		95	79,047	320	260	–	79,627	1502	706	13.66	79
3.2-DA	6	75	73,950	277	64	16	74,307	2869	1945	0.00	26
		95	73,950	277	64	16	74,307	2869	1945	0.00	31
4.1-DA	118	–	852,170	–	772	–	852,942	–	–	–	31
4.2-DA	118	75	662,892	4634	616	–	668,142	42,576	20,498	1.32	281
		95	666,548	4741	581	–	671,870	41,350	21,429	3.01	751
4.3-DA	118	75	656,090	4688	556	109	661,531	54,210	22,276	0.78	198
		95	658,297	4706	538	107	663,650	48,053	25,291	2.14	366
4.4-DA	118	75	654,136	4800	499	212	659,647	68,065	40,102	0.00	184
		95	654,226	4899	483	167	659,775	65,337	41,452	0.00	197

12.6, with 3.20 GHz Intel Core i5 and 10 GB RAM memory.

5.1. Six-bus system

The 6-bus system data consists of 3 thermal units, 1 wind farm, 7 lines and 3 loads, which are given in [11]. The cycliramp penalty cost is set to \$0.25/MWh for normal ramp and \$0.50/MWh if the ramp exceeds the elastic limit of the generator (extreme ramp) [5]. A 150 MW wind farm with 20% wind penetration level and a 150MWh ES is included at bus 5 and 4, respectively. The daily wind profile is taken from EirGrid system data on March 24th 2016 (15-min intervals) [28]. The predicted wind output is normalized to obtain the wind curve. The charge/discharge cost of the ES unit is assumed to be \$0.5/MWh and \$0.1/MWh, respectively. The initial energy level of the ES unit is set to 50% of its capacity (i.e., 75 MWh). The flexiramp surplus procurement preset value ϕ , estimated based on (61) and (62), is fixed to 14 MW (95% of real-time forecast error). Three test cases are considered: (1) Base case with only thermal units. (2) Impact of flexiramp surplus procurement on thermal unit scheduling. (3) Impact of flexiramp, cycliramp and ES on multi-timescale scheduling.

Case 1. The base case is run without considering flexiramp surplus cost, cycliramp cost, ES and wind generation, to provide a comparison platform for other test cases. As cycliramp cost is not considered in the objective function, it is calculated on a posteriori basis. As shown in Table 2, case 1, day-ahead operation cost is \$102,027 which includes \$101,887 production cost, and \$140 cycliramp cost. The real-time production cost is \$100,517 and the cycliramp cost is \$60, as shown in Table 3. These minor cost variations are mainly due to load forecast error.

Case 2. The proposed HSD-MTS is simulated with 20% wind penetration and various levels of flexiramp procurement. The effect of flexiramp procurement to thermal generation scheduling is validated by tuning the CCP confidence level. Both the PDR and Big-M exactly linearize the CCP without approximation, so that the CCP can be theoretically solved to optimality. Therefore, both approaches converge to the same scheduling results. The CCP is adjusted to 0.1% optimality gap for the 6-bus system.

Simulation results, in Tables 2 and 3, clearly show production cost experiencing a substantial reduction as wind power is incorporated. Nonetheless, for DASO, as the confidence level increases, signifying an increase in the demand of flexiramp capacity, production cost increases; due to opportunity cost and wind curtailment. As a result, thermal units experience additional ramping, to provide sufficient flexiramp capacity at each time t . Wind curtailment also increases, when higher flexibility is enforced, mainly as thermal unit flexiramp capacity is insufficient to meet the higher net load uncertainty. In hours of low system load, wind curtailment occurs when there is insufficient down flexiramp, by increasing the demand in the valley of net demand curve, which leads to a flatter net load curve, thus wind-induced cycliramp cost subsequently decreases.

To preserve the cost effectiveness of the flexiramp product and avoid the over-procurement of flexiramp reserve that leads to higher opportunity cost, the 75% confidence level, Table 2, is chosen as the base input for the RTDO, listed in Table 3. This confidence level provides sufficient flexiramp reserve to deal with real-time uncertainties. Actual wind power is lower than the day-ahead forecasted wind; causing Case 2 RTDO production cost to increase, as compared with DASO, even with lower wind curtailment. Flexiramp surplus procurement in the RTDO is comparable to the day-ahead, since the preset DASO flexiramp surplus requirement is set to cover the 95% real-time forecast error uncertainty.

Case 3. The effects of extreme generating unit cycliramp cost (case 3.1), and ES implementation (case 3.2), are discussed in this case. In case 3.1, an excessive cycling ramp penalty factor is applied by setting it to \$25/MWh and \$50/MWh for normal and extreme ramp respectively.

Fig. 4 shows DASO's Gen 1 power trajectory and respective cycliramp amount with low/high cycliramp penalty factor, and with/without ES. In case 3.1, high penalty demonstrates a flatter power trajectory, as well as a rise in thermal generation cost. This is basically due to the utilization of Gen 2, to level out the output of Gen 1. In case 3.2, the addition of the ES further reduces production cost, because of the ES capability to store excess wind energy and shift them to another period. Additionally, wind curtailment is completely eliminated with the application of the ES. Furthermore, total flexiramp capacity required to fulfill the chance constraints is increased, thus reducing the opportunity cost. ES also supplies additional flexiramp capacity that proportionally increases the flexiramp reserve, which will ensure a sufficient and efficient response to the net load deviation between the two timescales. This causes the chance constraints again to become redundant, as the results of 75% and 95% confidence levels are equal.

5.2. 118-Bus system

The IEEE 118-bus system has 54 thermal units, 186 lines, and 91 loads. The parameters of generators, transmission network and load profiles are obtained from [29]. The peak load of 3733 MW occurs at hour 15. Four 550 MW wind turbines are installed at bus 15, 24, 54 and 96, which contribute to 21.8% wind penetration. The wind curve pattern, cycliramp penalty cost, ES initial energy level, and charge/discharge cost are the same as the 6-bus system. An optimality gap of 1.5% and a flexiramp surplus preset value ϕ of 206 MW are fixed for the 118-bus system.

Case 4. The base case of 118-bus system (case 4.1), with a daily operating cost of \$852,170, and cycliramp cost of \$772. The 118-bus system with 21.8% wind penetration is simulated in case 4.2. Furthermore, the impact of the ES sizing on the multi-timescale scheduling is investigated for the 118-bus system. Four 100MWh ES (case 4.3), and four 500MWh ES (case 4.4) are installed at busses with wind turbine, and the corresponding results are listed in Table 2. Wind curtailment is eliminated with the increase in ES size, due to the utilization of the ES to store wind energy. Production cost is reduced with the increase in wind utilization (Case 4.4). Cycliramp cost reduces with the implementation of ES in Case 4.3, as net load is smoothed by the ES. The larger capacity of the ES, in Case 4.4, further reduces the cycliramp cost, and levels out the net load. Flexiramp reserve has expectedly increased as ES provides large amount of it.

5.3. Computational requirements

The computational performance of the proposed HSD-MTS framework is investigated. Tables 2 and 3 depicts the computation time, in case of a sequential processing, of the PDR approach. PDR managed to solve the DASO problem, in case 4.2, in just 751 s, with 95% confidence level. In other words, the proposed CCP-based DASO model is capable of providing optimal solutions at fast execution times, even in large scale power systems. This is particularly because of the efficient MILP

Table 3
Expected real-time system economics.

Case	Prod cost (\$)	FRS cost (\$)	CR cost (\$)	ES cost (\$)	Total cost (\$)	Wind crt. (%)	Total comp. time (s)
1-RT	100,517	–	60	–	100,577	–	1.88
2-RT	81,502	231	70	–	81,803	7.72	23.57
3.1-RT	81,699	387	483	–	82,569	7.10	2.99
3.2-RT	80,031	227	78	27	80,363	0.00	26.35
4.1-RT	856,426	–	461	–	856,887	–	16.93
4.2-RT	711,788	5561	331	–	717,680	3.71	40.63
4.3-RT	709,060	5617	253	133	715,063	0.00	63.22
4.4-RT	707,641	5693	229	519	714,082	0.00	63.29

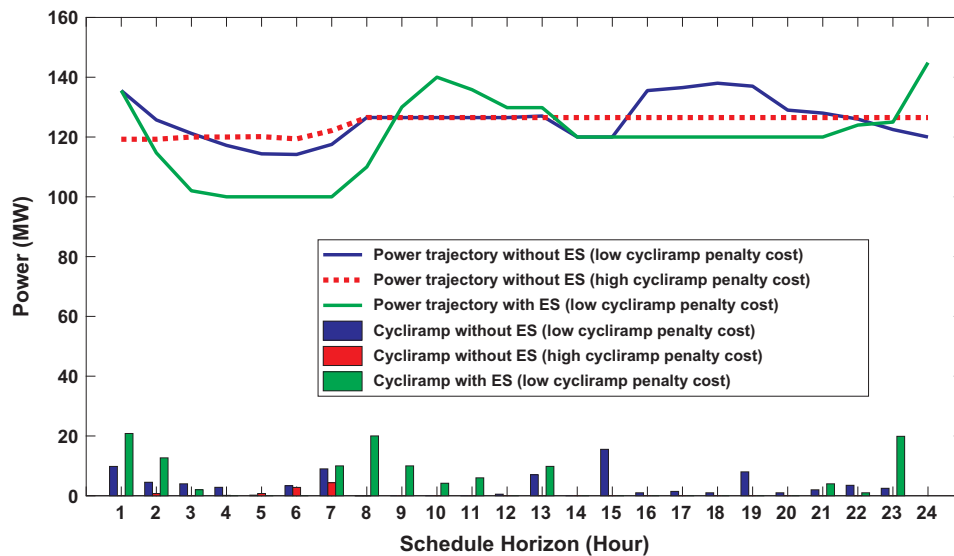


Fig. 4. Power trajectories and cycliramp of Gen 1 in 6-bus system.

structure acquired during the unique factorization process used in the PDR. On the other hand, the online rolling RTDO is solved under an average time of 1 s and 2.5 s per iteration, for both 6-bus and 118-bus system, respectively.

One way of improving the computational efficiency of the proposed CCP DASO model is through additional net load discrete realization, to provide higher accuracy solutions. Parallel computing techniques, as well as decomposition techniques, can be effective in this regard to ameliorate the computation time of the PDR [21].

6. Conclusions

This paper has proposed a multi-timescale scheduling, with hybrid stochastic day-ahead and deterministic real-time scheduling model, integrating flexiramp surplus and cycliramp costs. The real-time scheduling optimizes only the parameters deviation, based on the day-ahead results to balance out the deviation between predicted and actual net load demand values. Numerical results have shown that high penetration of variable wind generation introduces additional uncertainty in net load demand and a higher requirement for flexiramp and cycliramp. These can be relieved by procuring flexiramp from the generation side and implementing the ES. The elasticity of the proposed model in setting the day-ahead flexiramp surplus procurement, and flexiramp reserve to avoid over procurement, is demonstrated. Increased CCP confidence level may result in higher wind curtailment, higher demand of cycliramp and flexiramp reserve, which would cause an overall higher operation cost. ES capability to shift generation is useful to reduce wind curtailment and flatten the net load, in order to reduce the cycliramp. Minimizing cycliramp costs could level out the hourly generation profiles of thermal generators and reduce the wear and tear.

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