



# Technology Agnostic Participation Options in Electricity Markets

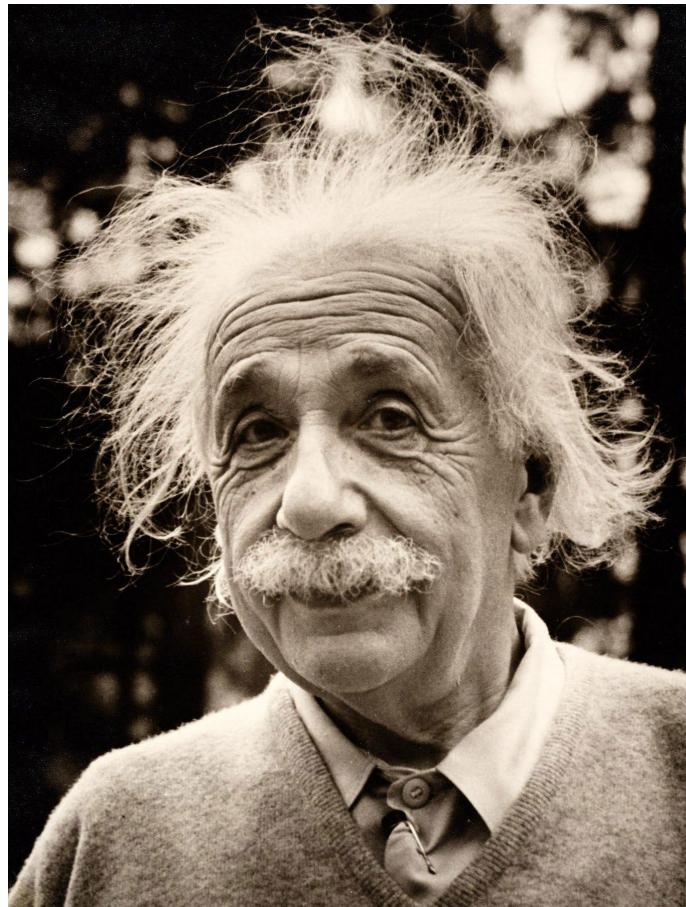


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ESIG Markets and Meteorology  
Workshop

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***“Everything Should Be  
Made as Simple as  
Possible, But Not Simpler”***

***“Simple as possible for  
electricity market design  
starts at mostly, pretty,  
complex” -EE***

Meat and Potatoes

## The Simple-Meter

Quantum  
Mechanics

The Brain

Electric System

Fourth grade curriculum

The answer to “do you like  
ice cream”?

# Participation Model Rule-of-Thumb



If is needed for reliability	• Build it
If it improves economic efficiency	• Allow it (if priorities permit)
If it does neither	• Shelf it
If it creates inequity	• Figure out a resolution, or shelf it
If it is too complex or won't solve	• Defer it, research it
If the technology is coming soon	• Build it now



Extra, depending on  
discussion



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# Conventional Generator Participation Model

## Participation Model Characteristics

Mathematical Modeling in Market Software

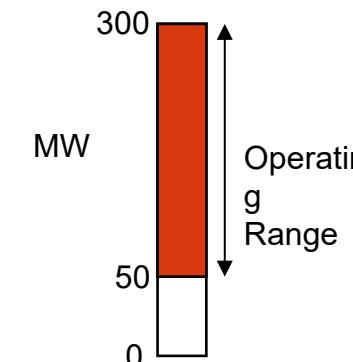
Bidding Parameters

Service Eligibility

Other participation rules

### Conventional Generator

Natural Gas      Coal      Nuclear



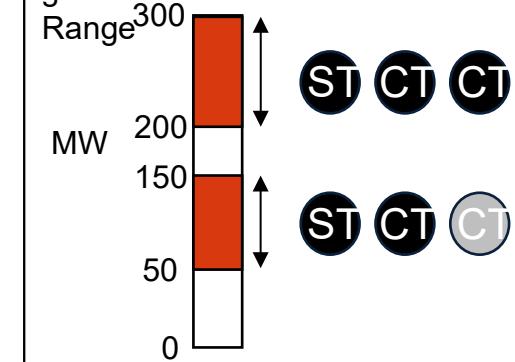
- Min and Max operating range
- Ramp rates
- Startup time, startup cost, minimum up time, minimum down time
- Need commitment variables
- Fuel-based operation
- Generally eligible to participate in all ISO services

### Multi-Stage Resource

Combined Cycle



Operating Range



- In addition to bidding parameters of Conventional Generator, it may need transition costs, transition times, operating parameters in different configurations, etc.

# Emerging Technology Participation Models



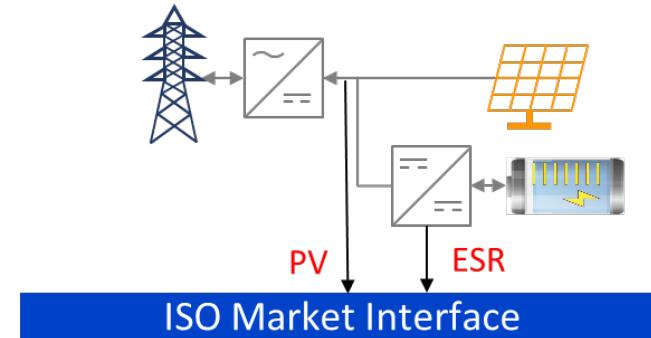
Variable Energy	Electric Storage	Demand Response	DER
<b>Renewables</b>  A green square icon containing a white wind turbine symbol, representing renewable energy sources. <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Weather-based operation</li><li>• Maximum available output variable with time</li><li>• Needs forecasting: Day-ahead and real-time</li><li>• Non-dispatchable or dispatchable up to their available output</li><li>• Commitment-related bidding parameters unnecessary</li><li>• Currently not eligible for reserves in most ISOs</li></ul>	<b>Battery Storage</b>  A grey square icon containing a white battery symbol with a minus sign on the left and a plus sign on the right, representing electric storage.	<b>Demand Response</b>  A blue square icon containing a white icon of a fan and a smartphone, representing demand response.	<b>Distributed Energy Resources</b>  A grey square icon containing a white icon of a fan, a solar panel, and a battery, representing distributed energy resources.

Note: In U.S. markets, traditional reservoir hydropower typically offer energy in a similar way to thermal resources but with daily energy limits. In IESO, there are certain parameters to reflect connected hydro facilities

# Hybrid Participation Models

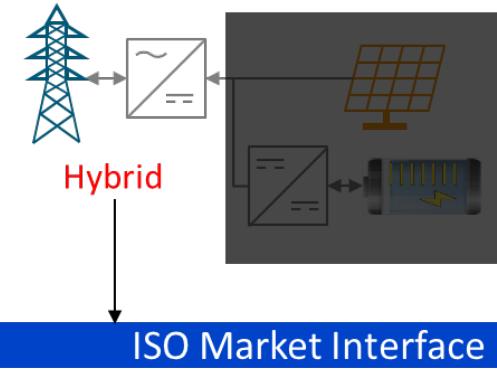
## Option A: 2R Independent Co-located Model

Separately represent each resource, with minimal changes to existing market designs



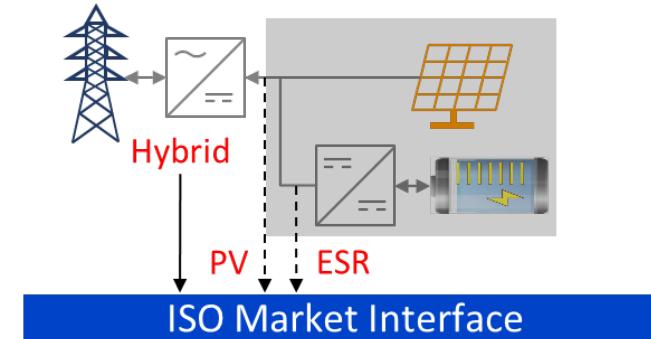
## Option B: 1R Self-Managed Hybrid Model

Single offers and operating parameters allows participant bidding strategy flexibility



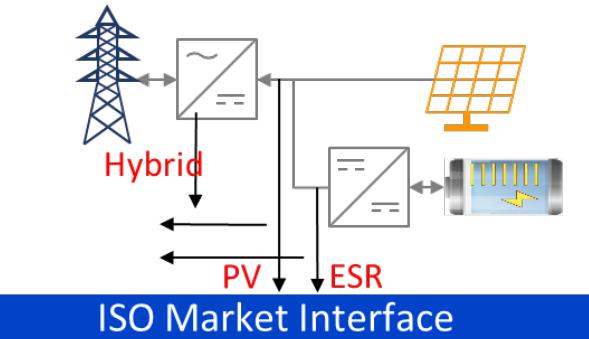
## Option C: 1R ISO-Managed-Feasibility Hybrid Model

Add telemetry requirements to allow ISO to limit infeasible schedules during critical times



## Option D: 2R Linked Co-located Model

Add linking constraint to increase ISO's and asset's ability to operate and represent the resource's dependencies



\*figure illustrates dc-coupled strategy for demonstration purposes

# Ancillary Service Compensation



- Some reliability attributes are not currently incentivized
- Sometimes auctions and market-based pricing for certain services may be impractical
- Prioritization of market design and software changes also key
  - It cost money to develop, discuss, test, implement, and administer new designs

Reasons why a market product may not be implemented	Example
Too complex to design (e.g., software complexity)	Volt/VAR support
Too specific to certain local areas (little to no competition)	Volt/VAR support
System inherently has more than sufficient amounts of the service	Synchronous Inertia
Costs for the service may be small, so cost of administering market product may outweigh benefits	Black start (restoration) service
A specific resource requirement rather than a system-wide need	Low Voltage Ride Through

The examples are used for illustrative purposes only and the reason may not be necessarily true for each example in each region.

**Markets are not needed for every service!**



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THANK  
YOU