

## A New Method for Fixed Cost Transmission Allocation in Competitive Power Systems

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### Abstract

Compensating the owners of existing transmission assets is figured heavily in the design of transmission pricing systems. In addition to meeting revenue requirement of transmission system, the signals caused by transmission pricing systems must be understandable. It may also be helpful for users to know how price differentials are calculated and why the rates change. Some utilities have adopted contract path pricing. The use of zones rather than nodes for pricing purposes is a common simplification. Here, a simple and novel method for allocation of fixed cost of transmission system to fixed transmission service customers is introduced. The criterion used by the new method has considered the congestion concept in the transmission system; Hence it will be more useful in congested systems. A simple five-bus network will be used to illustrate the main features of the proposed method.

**Key words:** Independent System Operator (ISO), Deregulation, Fixed Transmission Right, Transmission Congestion, Contract Path, Zonal Pricing, Nodal Pricing, Allocation of Transmission Fixed Cost, Benefit Factor Method, Critical Capacity

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- 1- Contract path
  - 2- Zone
  - 3- Congestion

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[1,3]

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ISO . ISO

3- Network Customer

1- Traders  
2- IPP, Independent Power Producer

ISO

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ISO

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k

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l

$$part_{kl} = \frac{B_{kl}}{\sum_k B_{kl}}$$

$$B_{kl} > 0$$

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l

k

$B_{kl}$

( )

BF

ISO

[5,9]

[4]

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1- Fixed Transmission Right

$$C_{critical,l} = \max(C_{i,l}) \quad \forall i$$

$$P_{base,l}^0$$

$$subjecto \begin{cases} \mu_l = \frac{\partial(W)}{\partial f_l^{max}} \Big|_{f_l^{max}=C_{i,l}} \neq 0 \quad \forall i \\ C_{i,l} < P_{base,l}^0 \end{cases} \quad (EBF) \quad (EBF) \quad (EBF)$$

$$f_l = F_l(\theta) < P_{base,l}^0$$

$$min W = \sum C(g_i) - B(d_i)$$

$$subjecto \begin{cases} B\theta - P_{net} = 0 \text{ (load flow equations constraint)} \\ f_l = F_l(\theta) \leq f_l^{max} \quad \forall l \text{ (line flow constraint)} \\ g_i \leq g_i^{max} \quad \forall i \text{ (generation capacity constraint)} \end{cases}$$

$$B(\cdot) \quad C(\cdot) \quad P_{net} \quad B$$

$$f_l^{max}$$

1- Complementary Charge  
2- Extended Benefit Factor

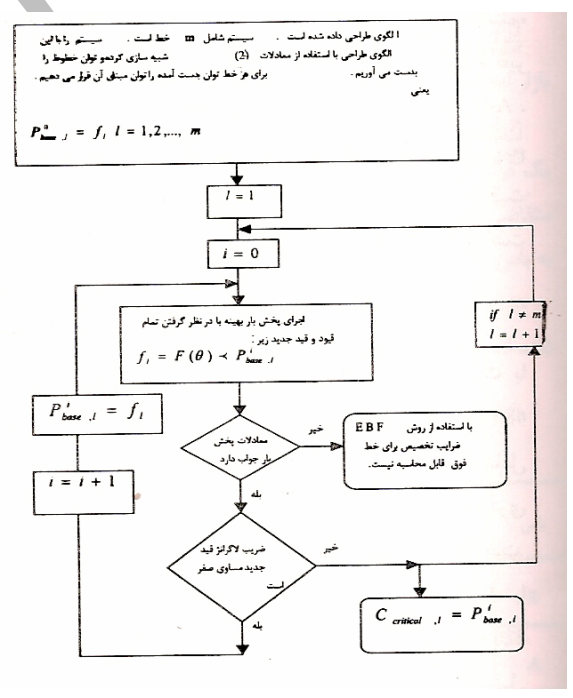
l

[12]

( NMP )<sup>(1)</sup>

NMP

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LP

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1- Nodal Marginal Price

$$Benefit_{demand} = -NMP \times P_{demand}$$

$$Benefit_{generation} = (NMP - bid) \times P_{generation}$$

( )

l

$f_l$

$P_{base,l}^0$

$C_{critical,l}$

$C_{critical,l} - 1$

$f_l^{max}$

( )

( )

ISO

( ) LP

$f_l^{max}$

( )

PJM

[13,14]

A-E

300 MW

D C B

ED

260 MW

B

480 MW

400 MW

( 120%)

C

80 MW

E

400 MW

400 MW

C

420 MW

350 MW

( 120%)

C

220 MW

E

200 MW

350

MW

1- Market Power

( )

420 MW

350 MW

( 120%)

ED

C

220 MW

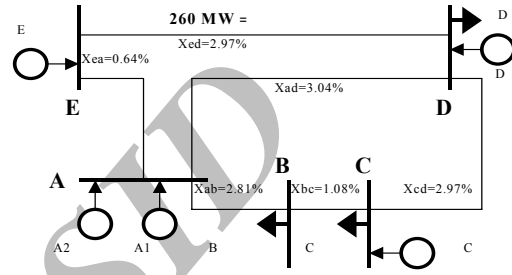
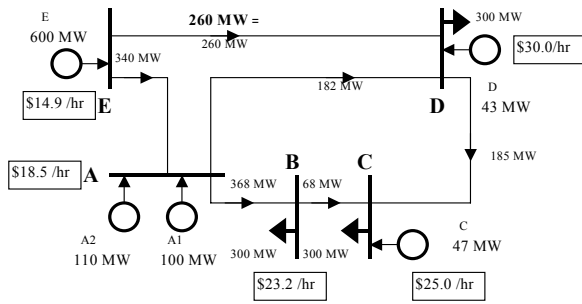
D

200 MW

BF

35 MW

EBF



-2

A

A1

EBF

A

A2

D

A 70 MW

D

( )

D

400 350 350

A C D E

B C

70

D A

\$10/MWh	600	E	E
\$14/MWh	110	A2	A
\$15/MWh	100	A1	A
\$25/MWh	520	C	C
\$30/MWh	200	D	D

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ED

ED

259 MW

ED

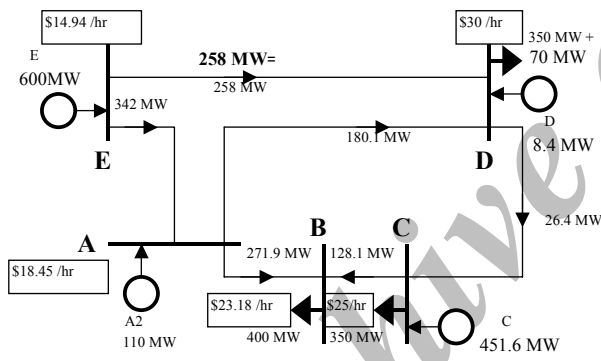
ED

ED

258 MW

ED

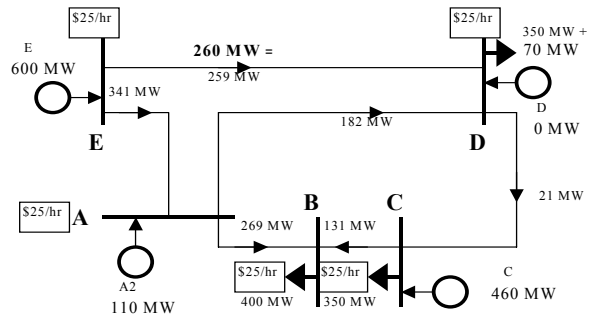
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400 MW	: B	
B E	400 MW	
150 MW	: C	
C C	350 MW	
200 MW		
C E		
220 MW	: D	
D C	350 MW	
130 MW		
D D		
70 MW	: A2	
D A2		
	( )	

ED

258



ED

EA

EA

LP

LP

ISO

EA

( )

( )



( ) 3000 3%  
EBF

BF

	ED	EA	AD	AB	CB	DC	
( )	2970	640	3040	2810	1080	2970	13510
E	0	0	0	0	902	0	902
D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
A2	0	163	0	0	178	0	341
D	0	477	0	2810	0	2495	5782
C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
B	2970	0	3040	0	0	475	6485

	ED	EA	AD	AB	CB	DC
	258	339	180	268	130	20
E	-6035	-9000	-2701	-6182	4371	-7096
D	0	-0	0	0	0	-0
C	-0	-0	0	0	-0	0
A2	-720	508	-720	-1210	856	-1210
D	-2100	1480	-2100	2970	-2100	5782
C	0	0	-0	-0	0	0
B	727	-513	727	-1029	-5004	1222

	ED	EA	AD	AB	CB	DC
	258	339	180	268	130	20
E	0	0	0	0	83.5	0
D	0	0	0	0	0	0
C	0	0	0	0	0	0
A2	0	25.5	0	0	16.5	0
D	0	74.5	0	100	0	84
C	0	0	0	0	0	0
B	100	0	100	0	0	16

B ( )

E 4/6 B

E 4/6 B

2/6 C C

C 150/370 E

150/370 E 2/6 C

350 MW D C

220/370 D D 420 MW

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BF 350/420 C  
 C 220/370 D D  
 A2  
 260 ED D 70/420  
 E 260 ( )

- BF -  
 ( )  
 ( )  
 ( ) BF -  
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**BF**

	ED	EA	AD	AB	CB	DC	
( )	2970	640	3040	2810	1080	2970	13510
	2970	640	3040	2810	1080	2970	13510
	2011	0	0	0	0	2011	4022
E	2011	0	0	0	0	2011	4022
	0	0	1967	0	0	0	1967
D	0	0	1967	0	0	0	1967
C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
A2	460	334	0	2810	409	499	4551
	460	334	0	2810	409	499	4551
D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	499	334	0	2810	409	499	4551
	0	0	1073	0	671	0	1744
C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
B	0	0	1073	0	671	0	1744

**EBF**

EBF		
$6485 + (4/6) \times 902 = 7086$	4593	: B 400MW
$(2/6) \times 902 = 301$	4053	: C 350MW
$(350/420) \times 5782 = 4818$	4053	: D 350MW
$341 + (70/420) \times 5782 = 1305$	811	70 D A MW
13510	13510	

**BF**

	ED	EA	AD	AB	CB	DC
E	6035 (67.7)	-2965 (0.0)	-2965 (0.0)	-2965 (0.0)	-1236 (0.0)	6035 (67.7)
D	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	965 (64.7)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
C	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
A2	1375 (15.5)	1372 (47.8)	-966 (0.0)	-931 (0.0)	-725 (0.0)	1375 (15.5)
D	1500 (16.8)	1496 (52.2)	-1448 (0.0)	1489 (100)	1491 (37.9)	1500 (16.8)
C	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
B	-546 (0.0)	-544 (0.0)	526 (35.3)	-542 (0.0)	2446 (62.1)	-546 (0.0)

1- Unserved Energy

B D -

E B

E B

BF BF

EBF BF

	BF	EBF
E	2011	0
D	0	0
C	0	0
A2	460	306
D	499	334
C	0	0
B	0	0

EBF BF

( )

( )

EBF BF

	B	C	D	D A
BF	4425	1341	5760	1984
EBF	7086	301	4818	1305

C

BF BF

E

C B

B

B D

BF

D

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