

Frito-Lay Electric Vehicle Fleet

Fast Responding Regulation Service (FRRS)

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Disclaimer

- ▶ This material is based upon work supported by the Department of Energy under Award Number DE-OE0000194."

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Fast Responding Regulation Service (FRRS)

- ▶ Electric grid need established to respond quickly to changes in generation/load balance – key to increased grid penetration of renewables
- ▶ Being implemented in all US ISOs under FERC authority – FERC Order 755 and 784 driven
- ▶ FRRS requires full response within 1 second of receiving a signal or detecting frequency variation.
- ▶ .1 MW minimum resolution for energy market participation
- ▶ ERCOT FRRS Pilot Feb 2013 to Feb 2014

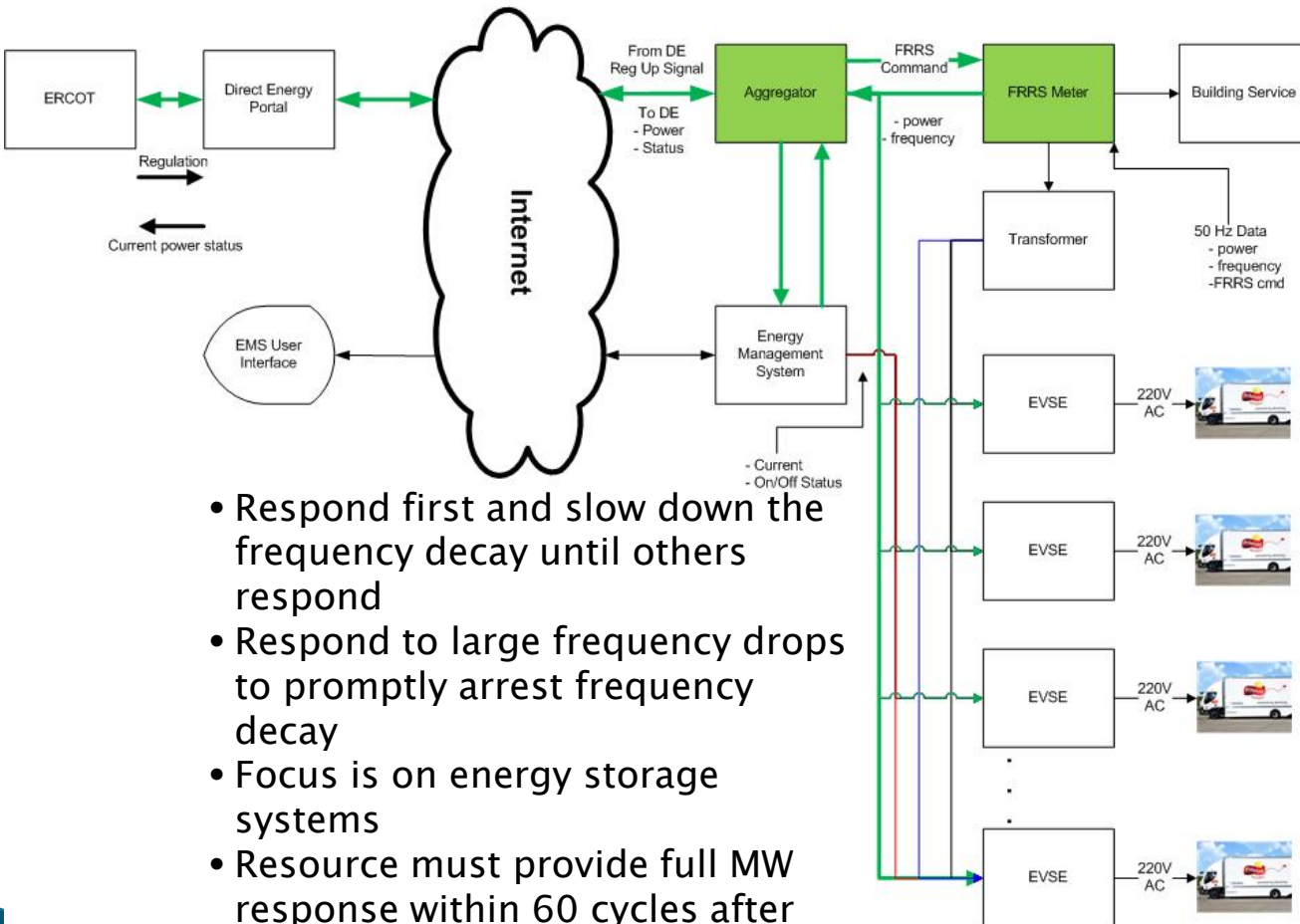


Frito-Lay Ft Worth Facility

- ▶ Existing vehicle fleet
 - 12 Smith Electric trucks (11 were operational)
 - Average high load ~10–11kW
- ▶ Existing Energy Management System (EMS)
 - Energy/power/charge times monitored
- ▶ FRRS control hardware
 - Installed as part of FRRS Pilot
 - Individual charger high speed power monitoring
 - Individual charger on/off control
 - Secure telemetry in place between facility and ERCOT



Fast Response Regulation Service (FRRS)



- Respond first and slow down the frequency decay until others respond
- Respond to large frequency drops to promptly arrest frequency decay
- Focus is on energy storage systems
- Resource must provide full MW response within 60 cycles after frequency hits 59.97 Hz trigger



Ft. Worth Opportunity Vehicle Fleet Charging

▶ Electric fleet stats

- Individual truck daily route – 21 to 46 miles
- Daily energy use – 40 to 60 kWhr
- Individual truck charge rate – 10 to 11 kW
- Individual truck required charge time – 3.5 to 5.5 hours

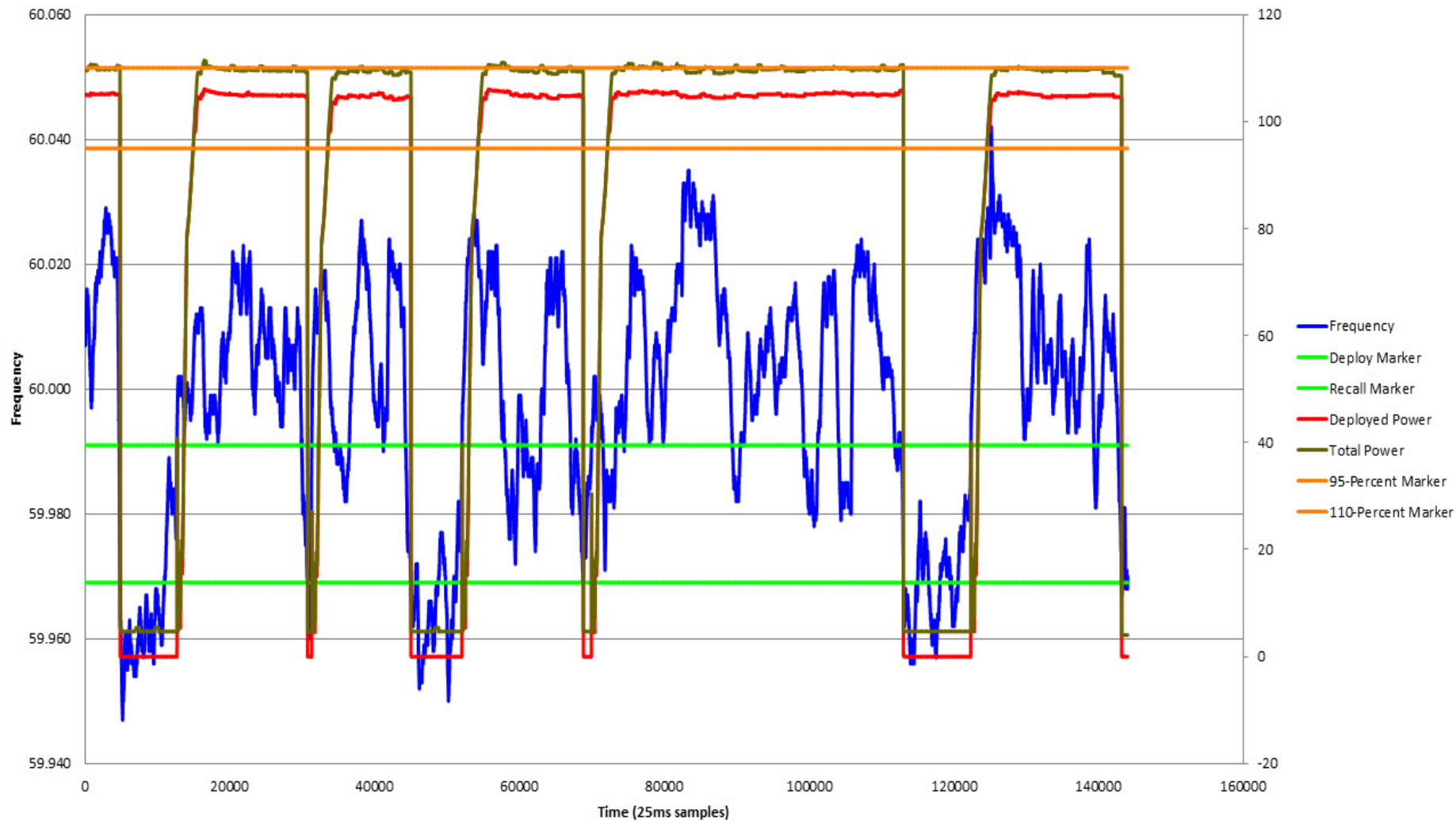
▶ FRRS participation

- Need 10 trucks charging to reliability meet .1 MW participation threshold.
- Need multiples of 10 trucks to increase participation beyond minimum level (100 kW to 200 kW)



FRRS Deployment

02/28 Bid Hour 20



Operational Metrics

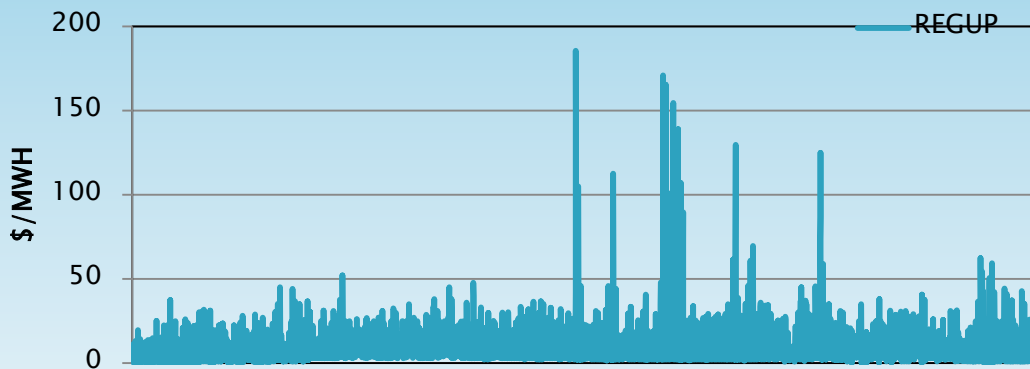
- ▶ 100% detection of frequency to .01 Hz
 - 59.969Hz deployment boundary
 - 59.991Hz recall boundary
- ▶ 500ms average response time to remove load
- ▶ 100% hit rate for removing load
- ▶ 100% success rate for removing load within 95–100% of bid capacity (when available)
- ▶ 1 successful bid hour



FRRS Pilot Payment History

ERCOT RegUp Payment

Calendar 2013 w/o extreme events

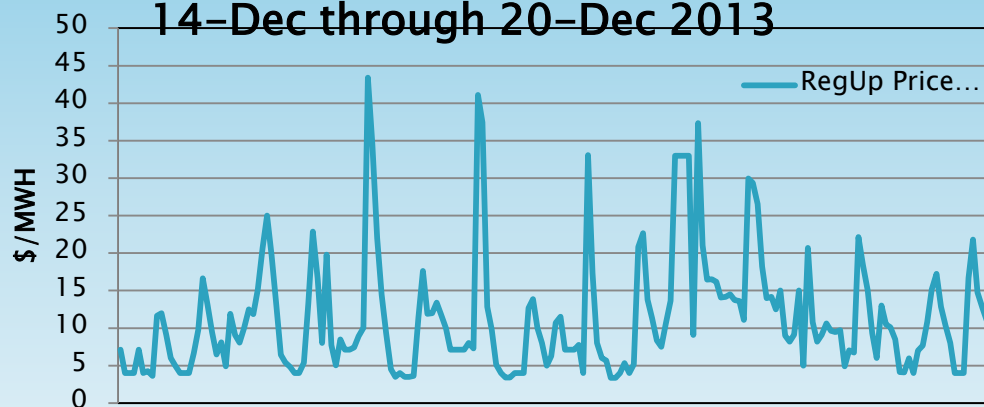


2013 Extreme Cost Events

Date	Hour	Amount
6-Feb	1	\$3,001
26-Jun	16/17/18	\$496
7-Aug	17	\$371
6-Aug	17	\$253

ERCOT RegUp Payment

14-Dec through 20-Dec 2013



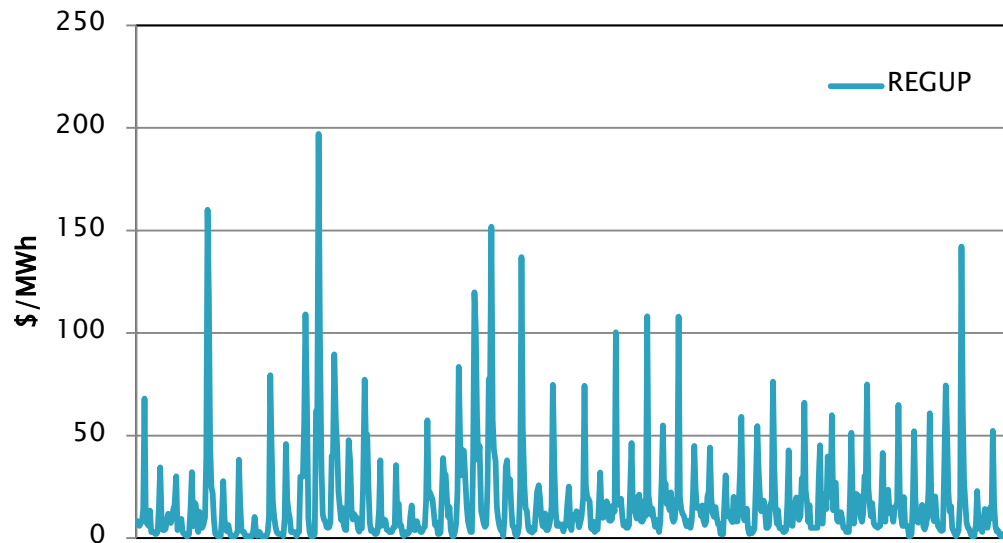
Typical daily variation of RegUp Pricing

- Two daily peaks (HR 7, 16)
- Typical range from \$5 to \$20 /MWH

FRRS Pilot – Feb 2014

ERCOT RegUp Payment

February 2014 w/o extreme events



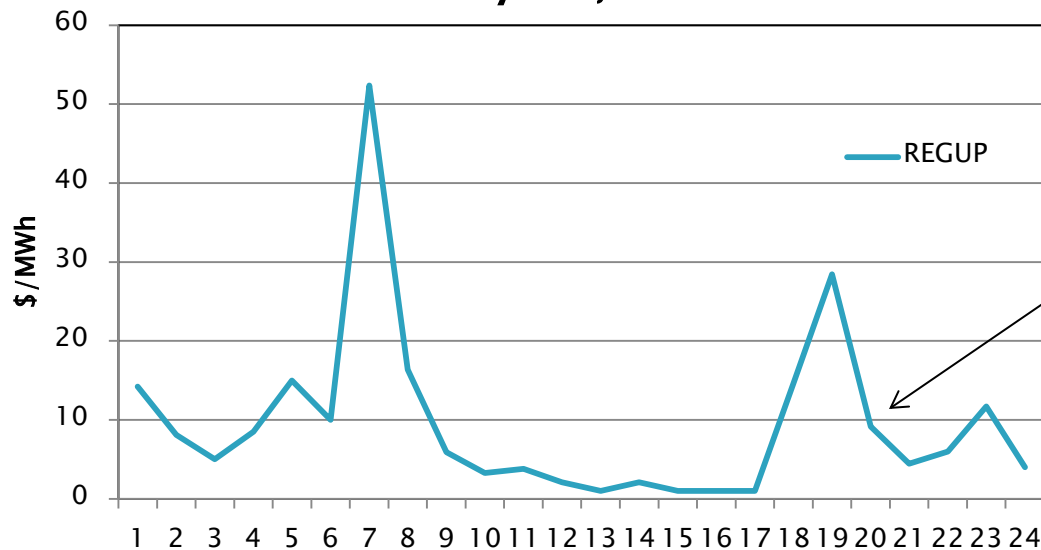
Feb Extreme Cost Events

Date	Hour	Amount
23-Feb	7	\$4,999
12-Feb	7	\$482
6-Feb	7/8	\$413
6-Feb	19	\$284



FRRS Pilot 28-February 2014

ERCOT RegUp Payment
February 28, 2014



Frito-Lay Participated
Bid Hour 20

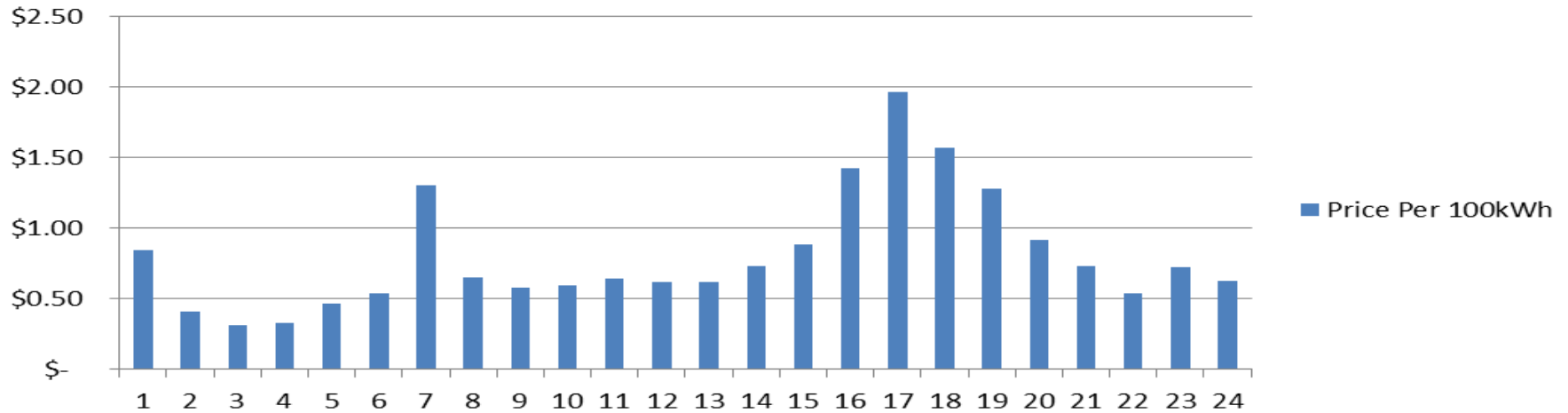
FRRS Pilot Bid hour 20 Payment \$9.15 /MWH

Frito-Lay revenue received for 100 kW bid - \$.91 ½

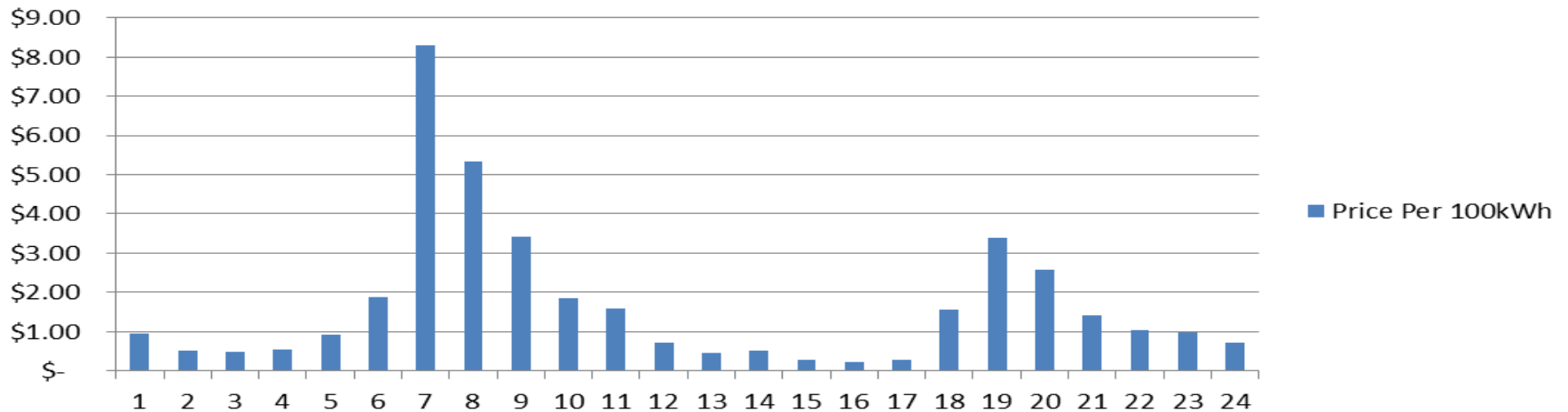


Price Comparison Per Hour

Price Per 100kWh 2013



Price Per 100kWh 2014



Comparison

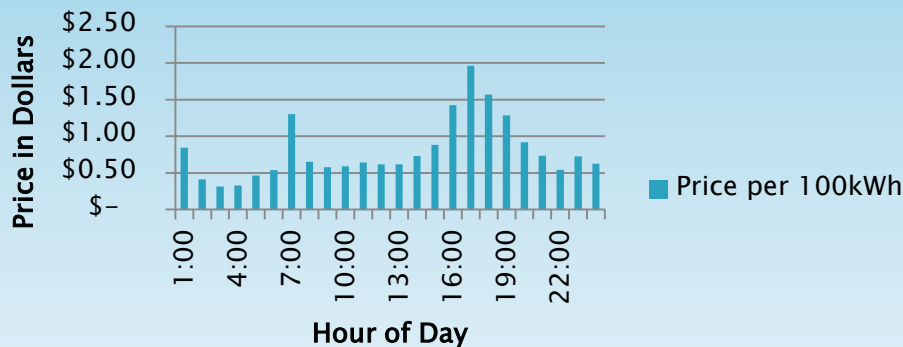
2013

HE	\$ per 100kWh	30 Days
18:00	\$ 1.57	\$ 47.01
19:00	\$ 1.28	\$ 38.50
20:00	\$ 0.92	\$ 27.50
21:00	\$ 0.73	\$ 22.00
Total Monthly Revenue		\$ 135.01

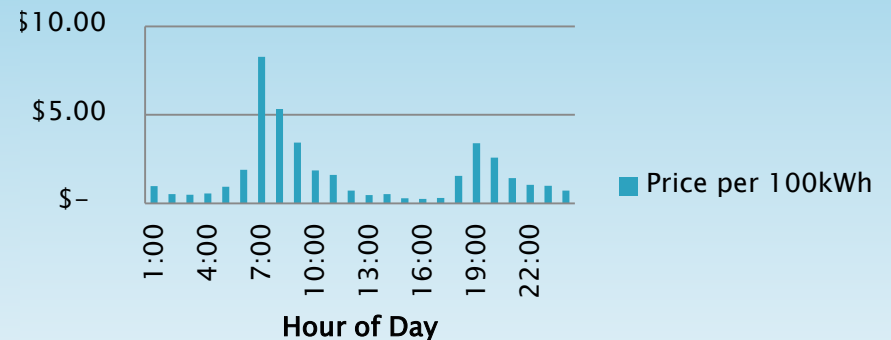
2014

HE	Price per 100kWh	30 Days
18:00	\$ 1.55	\$ 46.53
19:00	\$ 3.40	\$ 101.97
20:00	\$ 2.58	\$ 77.27
21:00	\$ 1.42	\$ 42.51
Total Monthly Revenue		\$ 268.29

Average Price per 100kWh – 2013



Average Price Per 100kWh: 1/1 – 3/15 2014



PEV Fleet Reg-Up Revenue Example – ERCOT

▶ Assumptions

- Fleet of 10 PEVs – 100 kW bid
- 10 kW charging
- One way charge control (on/off)
- One delivery route/day (3 to 5 hours charge)
- Extrapolate 2014 Jan-Jul Reg-up payments through end of year

- **Results - In Example – not enough revenue to justify CC program based on FR only. Could be a part of an overall CC program.**

Hr	Price per 100 kW	30 Days
19:00	\$1.82	\$54.65
20:00	\$1.62	\$48.61
21:00	\$1.95	\$58.41
22:00	\$1.49	\$44.71

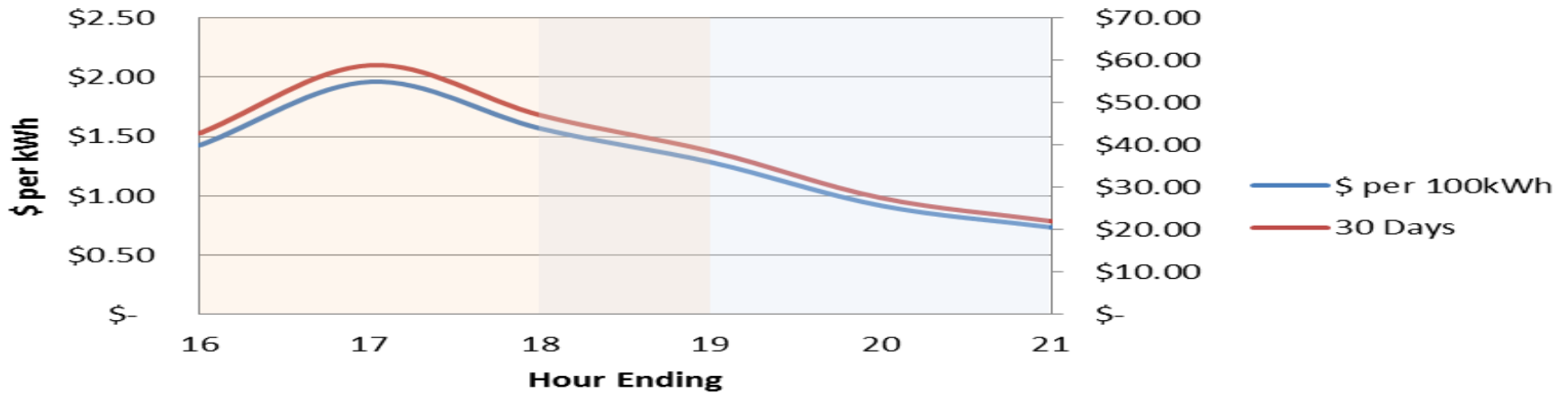
Total Monthly Revenue \$206.38

Total Annual Revenue \$2,476.54

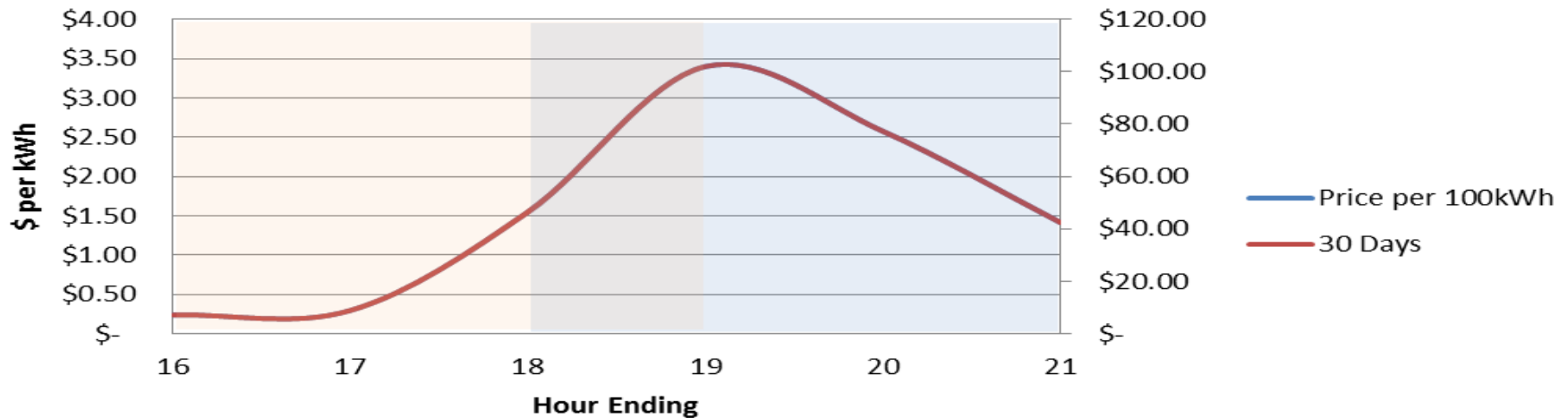


Time Shifting Potentials

Comparison of different time slots 2013



Comparison of Different Time Slots 2014



Extreme Events Lottery

2013 Events

Date	Hour	Amount per MWh
6-Feb	1	\$3,001
26-Jun	16/17/18	\$496
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2014 Events

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6-Feb	19	\$284

Lessons Learned

- ▶ Fleet sizing
 - Vehicle health
 - Non-standard vehicle use
- ▶ Market rules inhibit successful participation
 - Pre-sized bids
- ▶ Market bidding rules not compatible with fleet structure
 - Future bid prediction
- ▶ Economics in current market structure not viable for participation
 - QSE requirement
 - **Telemetry**



What's Next?

- ▶ How do you incentivize the value to the resource owner for aggregated resources?
- ▶ What resources are allowed to be aggregated?
- ▶ How do you ease the market entry requirements?
 - Technology requirements (telemetry)
 - Dual use resources
- ▶ Can you manage dynamic resources for reliability services?
- ▶ Can you effectively manage distributed resources to meet reliability requirements?



What if you ..

- ▶ Could separate FRRS from current regulation market? You then could:
 - Develop a new ways (telemetry) to manage the small FRRS assets.
 - Consider self deployment for fast response, telemetry that could be based on real-time reporting (not at FRRS speeds)
 - Develop new ways to qualify the small FRRS asset for participation.
 - Develop new bid/payment system for small assets. (reporting, QSE?)

What if you ..

- ▶ Established the value of the FRRS service as separate from normal regulation market?
 - Develop ways to measure the value of FRRS capacity.
- ▶ Could have a wide variety of FRRS controllable assets available?
 - With a large body of small assets, could manage the variability of any single asset.
 - Different assets could be aggregated together by an owner to facilitate reporting/payment
 - Assets could be aggregated by a 3rd party to unburden the asset owner.

Further study

- ▶ Each of the questions
 - Could FRRS be separated from the current regulation market?
 - What is the value of the FRRS service as separate from normal regulation market?
 - What could be the number, variety and MW capacity of FRRS controllable assets available?
 - What's the best way to manage dynamic and/or dual use assets?
 - How much dynamic resource can the models handle and still maintain reliability? (DAM slop, SCED control)
 - How would you effectively manage distributed resources for fast response?

Could lead to a new opportunities and new FRRS market players offering services.

