

# Holistic View of Power System Services

Aligning Incentives across Relevant Grid Services



**ESIG**

ENERGY SYSTEMS  
INTEGRATION GROUP

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EPICS

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# Ancillary Services (Bulk Power System)

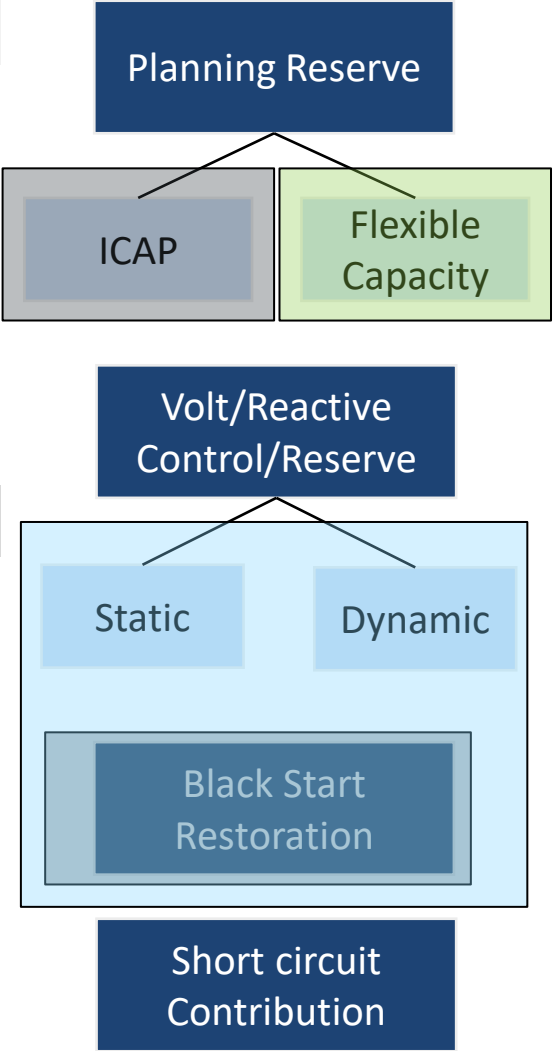
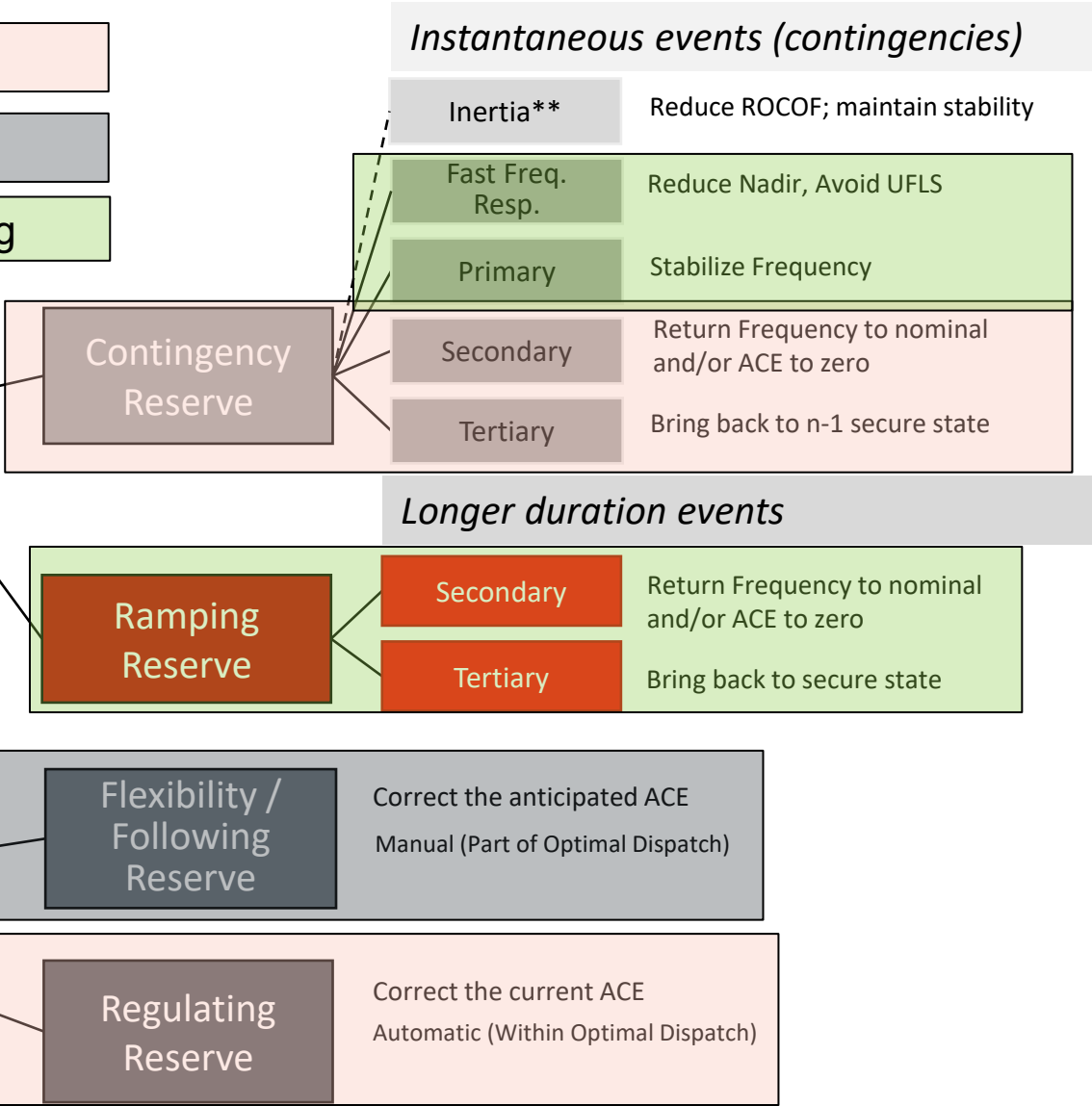
- Competitive auctions exist everywhere
- Competitive auctions exist
- Markets/auctions in one area, emerging
- Grid Code +/- Cost recovery

No cost recovery known

Operating Reserve

Event

Non-Event



*\*\*Inertia is not a reserve but part of the instantaneous event correction process.*

# Reliability Service Compensation



- Some reliability attributes are not currently incentivized:
- Sometimes auctions and market-based pricing for certain services may be impractical
- Grid codes and standards
- 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.

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

# Frequency Response Incentive Characteristics Checklist



Enough frequency responsive capacity to meet credible event

- NERC N-2

Frequency response sensitive enough to avoid UFLS

- Droop curve, head room, dead bands and operational mode

Frequency response triggered fast enough to avoid UFLS and fully deployed within reasonable time frame

- Different resources have unique non-linear responses

Sufficient inertial response, combined with fast frequency response

- These services are all connected with overall frequency response

Stable, non-oscillatory, no governor withdrawal

- Requirements to avoid poor frequency response incentives

If you build it, they will come

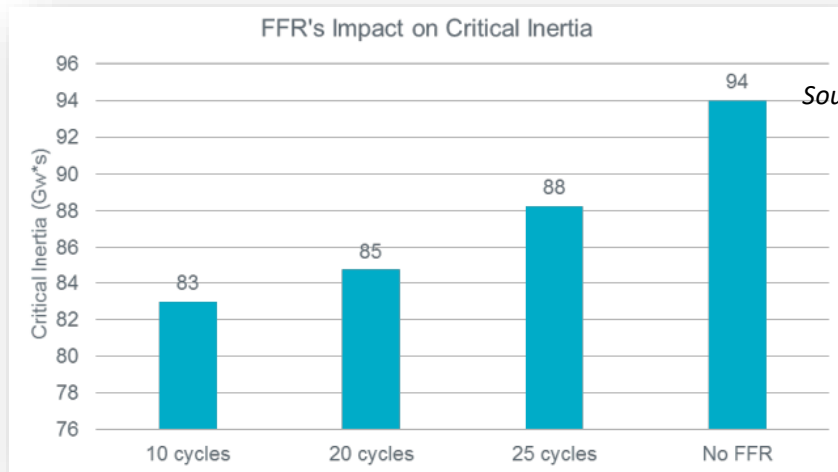


Unless you forgot about  
several key attributes

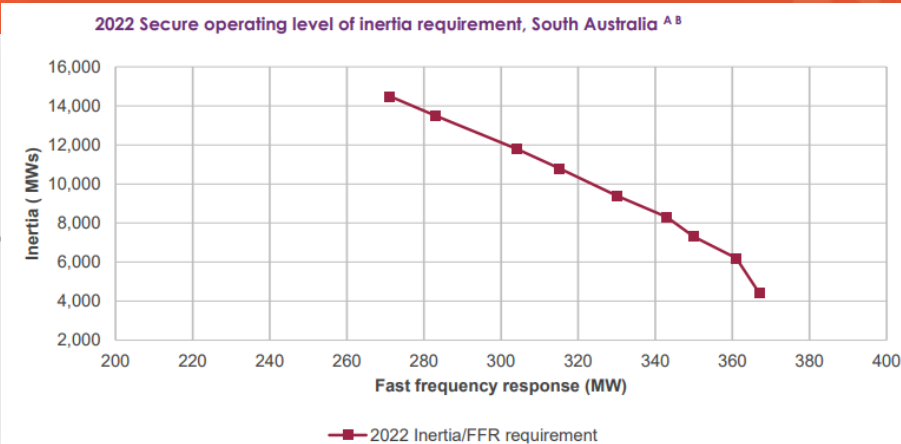
# Impact of IBR Fast Frequency Support on Min. Inertia Required



Increasing level of FFR reduces minimum level of inertia required<sup>[1]</sup>



Source: ERCOT



Source: AEMO, Australian Energy Market Operator

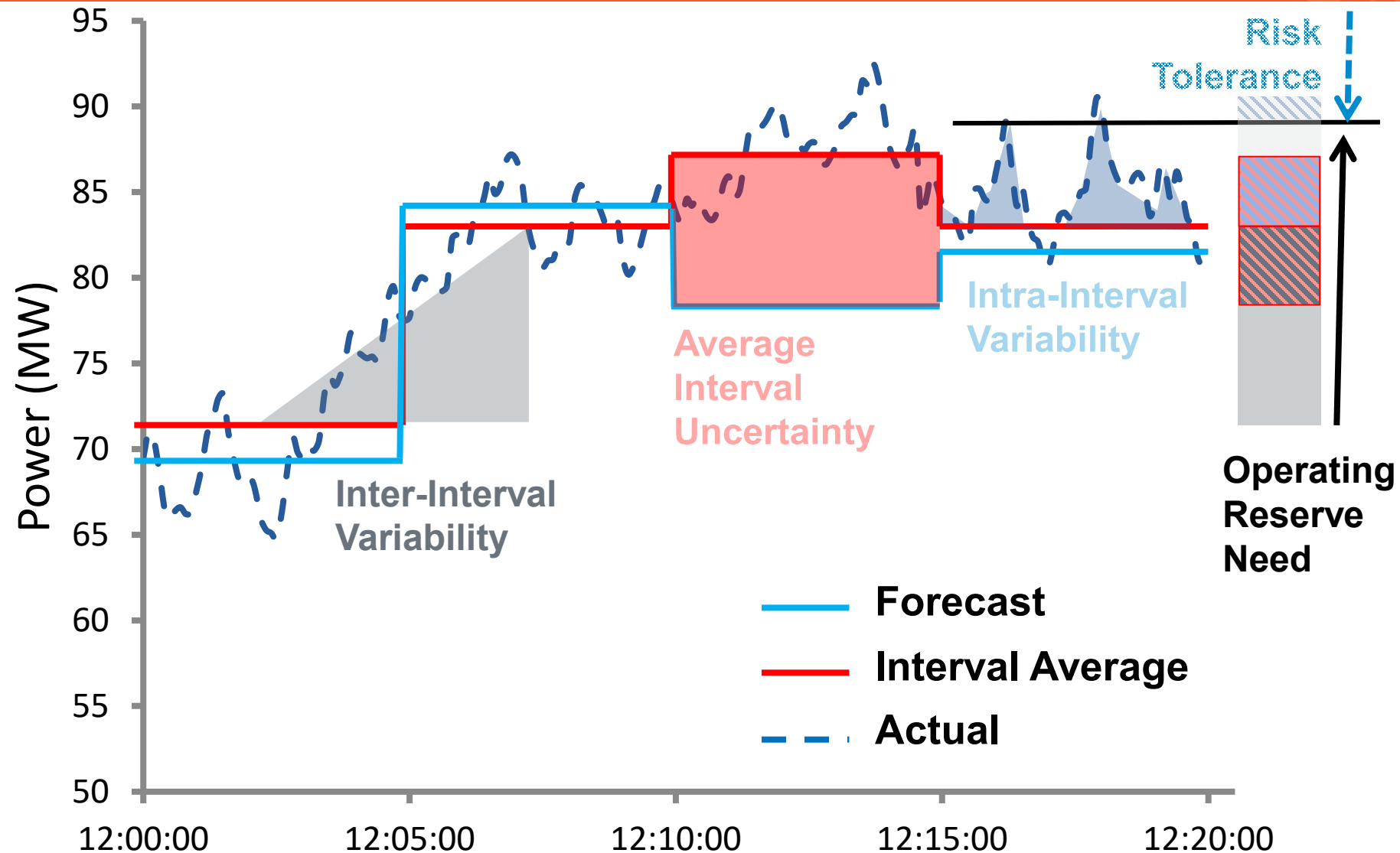
Decreasing FFR response time reduces minimum level of inertia required<sup>[2]</sup>

[1] AEMO, "2022 Inertia Report," 01 December 2022. [\[Online\]](#).

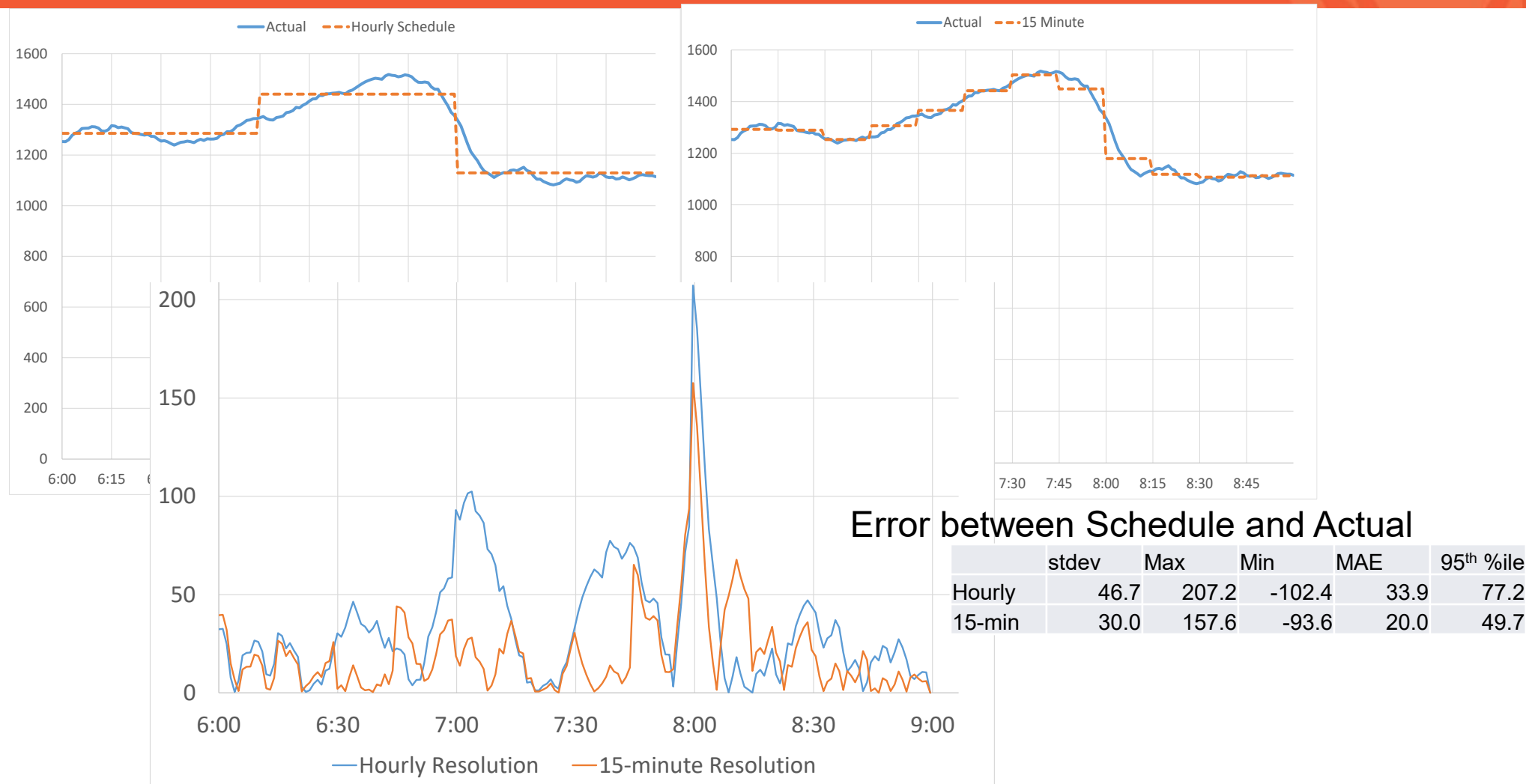
[2] ERCOT, "Inertia: Basic Concepts and Impacts on the ERCOT Grid," 04 April 2018. [\[Online\]](#).

- EPRI, "Declining Inertia in the Grid: Importance, Impacts, and Solutions," Webcast, Aug. 24, 2023.
- Slide Credit: Ham Zhang, EPRI

# Quantity of Reserve Services depends on how you operate the system, not just the conditions and characteristics!



# Explicit vs. implicit – Intra-Interval variability



Once the TSO decides to move to 15-minute Scheduling granularity, its reserve requirements go down

# Timescales can have impact on incentives



	SCED at 5-minute intervals	SCED at 1-minute intervals
Regulation Reserve	Regulation reserve at 1% load	No regulation reserve
$\sigma_{ACE}$ (MW)	4.46	3.04
Cost (\$)	\$742,920	\$742,351
Total Revenue (\$)	\$218,980	\$211,274

Improved reliability, same costs, but **less profit**. Missing money?

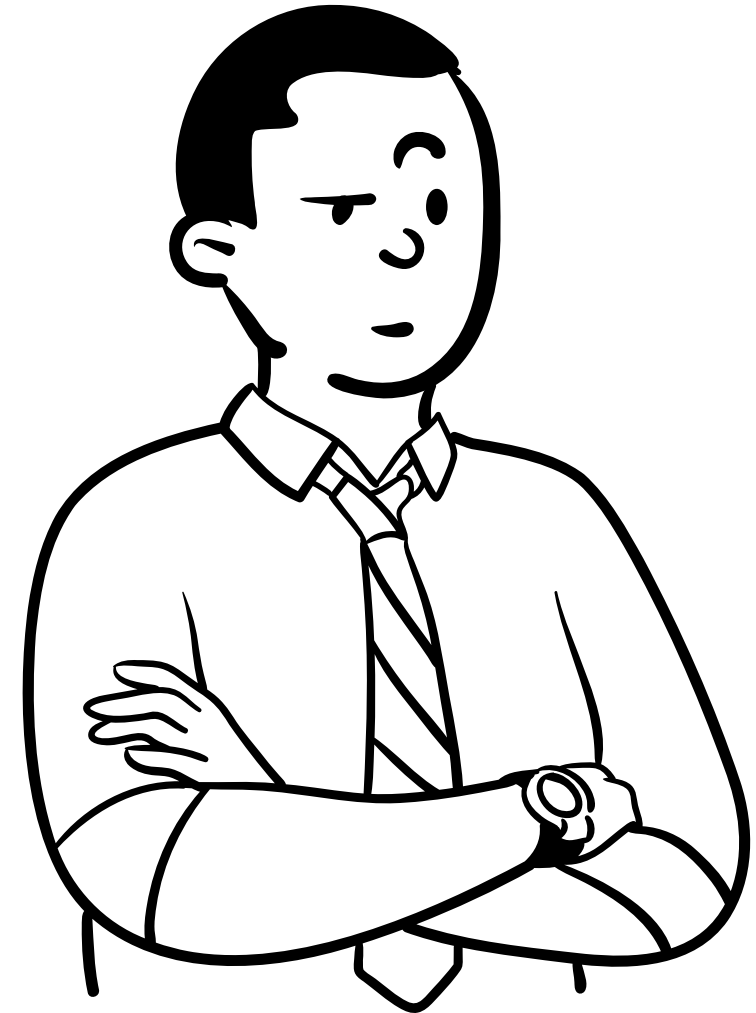
FESTIV Model:

Ela, O'Malley, "Studying the variability and uncertainty of variable generation at multiple timescales," IEEE Trans. Power Syst., 2012  
118-bus modified IEEE system, Perfect forecasts in all time frames, hourly day-ahead SCUC, 30-min real-time SCUC, 20% wind penetration, 6-second AGC, 24 hour simulation.

# Open Question: Thinking Holistically on Services



- If the system has:
  - **Fast Frequency Control** Service and Incentives
  - **Traditional Primary Frequency Control** Service and Incentives
  - **Spinning and Non-spinning Reserve** for contingencies (10-minutes to 30-minutes)
  - **Ramp Products** (5-15 minute horizon)
  - Day-ahead **Uncertainty** Capacity in case Day-ahead forecast errors result
  - Resources able to **follow** five-minute dispatch
  - **Incentives** for being **flexible** in the energy market
- Do we really need:
  - Regulation control service and incentives?





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# THANK YOU

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# NERC ENTSO-E/UK Reserve Products Comparison

