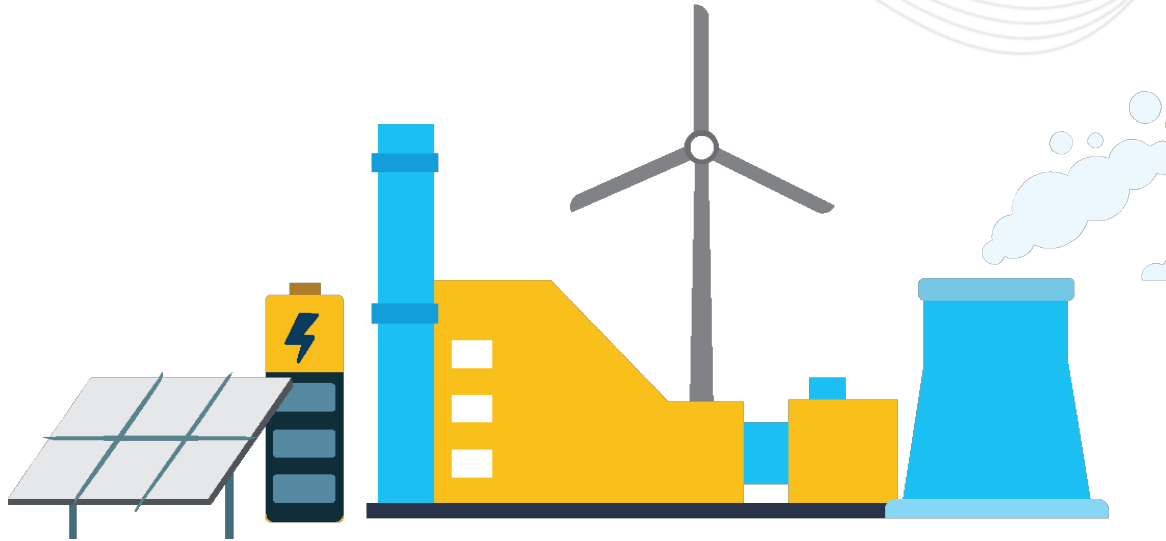


Market Participation Options for Mixed Technology Facilities (MTF)

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Subcommittee

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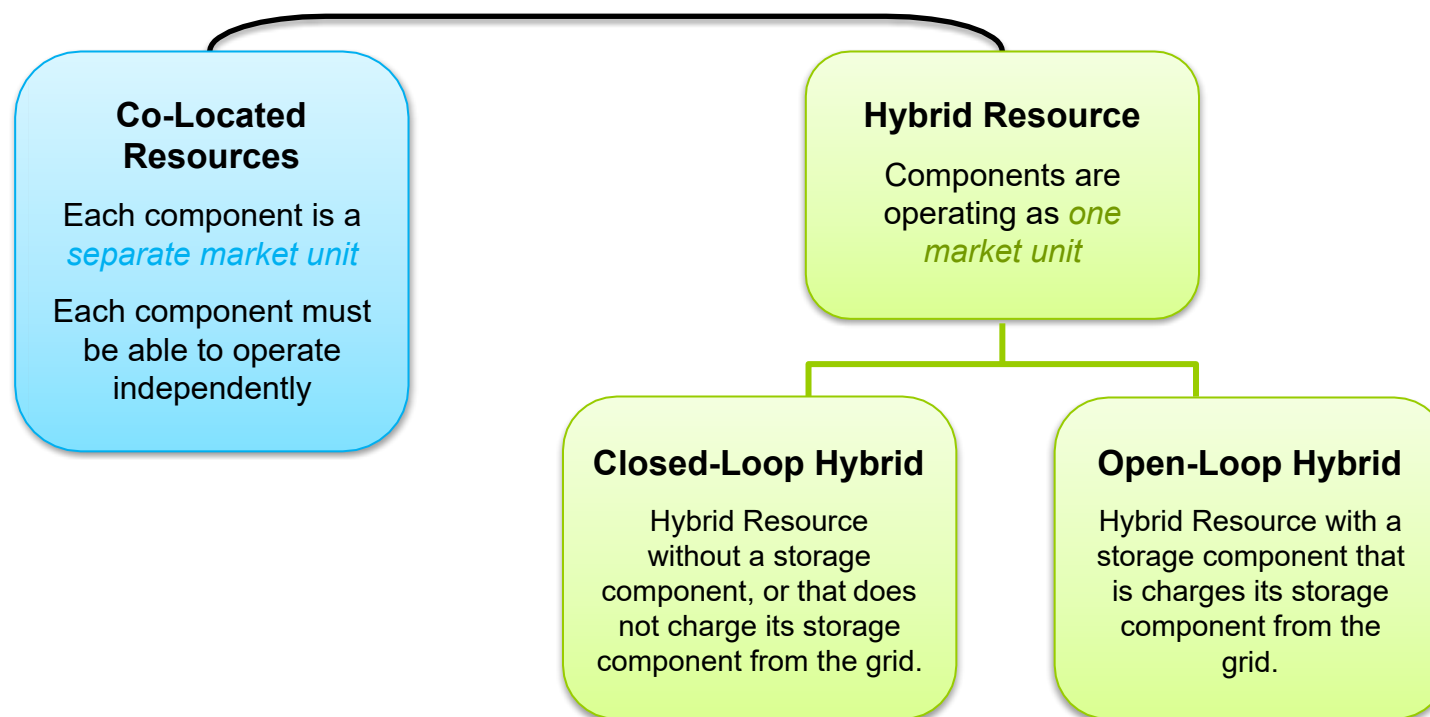


Mixed Technology Facility (MTF):

- A facility that features multiple technology types behind the same point of interconnection.
- A MTF can be formed via any interconnection process (regular queue cycle, surplus interconnection service, etc.).

Each component in a **Mixed Technology Facility** can participate in PJM markets as either an independent **Co-Located Resource** or as part of a **Hybrid Resource**.

MARKET PARTICIPATION OPTIONS



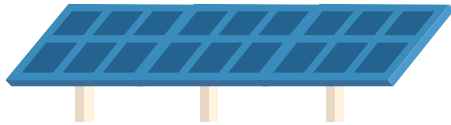
- A MTF with components that can operate independently may select to participate as **either** a Hybrid Resource or as multiple Co-Located Resources.
- A MTF with significant interaction between components—for example, a MTF with a storage component that cannot physically charge from the grid—may participate as a Hybrid Resource **only**.

Selecting and updating classification:

- *All:* New resources must inform PJM of their desired participation model at least 6 months ahead of their planned in-service date by contacting Member Relations at custsvc@pjm.com.
- *Capacity resources:*
 - Classification elections and changes must be made in accordance with existing processes and deadlines as outlined in RAA Schedule 9.2.
 - The same classification must be chosen in both the capacity and energy markets for an applicable delivery year.
- *Energy-only resources:* Once elected, classification can be changed 1x per calendar year with notice to PJM by May 30 for the upcoming Jan 1 to Dec 31 participation months.

Use Case 1: Inverter gen + storage

Original resource: Solar



MFO: 200 MW
CIRs: 100 MW



SIS Resource: Battery



Capability: 50 MW/200 MWh

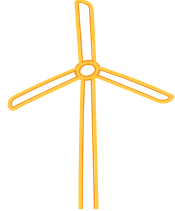
MFO: 200 MW
Capability: 250 MW
CIRs: 100 MW

- **Co-located Resources:** Solar and battery are independent market units and follow market rules for the resource type.
 - If the solar is an existing capacity resource, the battery may participate as energy-only OR form a hybrid unit.
 - If the solar is *not* an existing capacity resource, it may be possible for its CIRs to be used by the surplus resource.*
 - The site has a capacity must offer obligation based on the allocation of the CIRs. The offered capacity, in ICAP, cannot exceed site MFO.
 - The site MFO cannot be exceeded in real time and must be managed by market participant.
- **Hybrid Resource:** Solar and battery operate as one market unit.
 - Hybrid Resource receives unit-specific accreditation.
 - Energy/AS market rules follow those of the ESR Participation Model.
 - PJM will not dispatch hybrid above MFO (EcoMax ≤ MFO).
 - If the original resource is an existing capacity resource, the hybrid unit is treated as existing and has a capacity must offer requirement.

* Caveats exist.

Use Case 2: Inverter gen + inverter gen

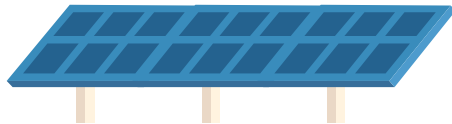
Original resource: Wind



MFO: 200 MW
CIRs: 100 MW



SIS Resource: Solar



Capability: 100 MW

MFO: 200 MW
Capability: 300 MW
CIRs: 100 MW

- **Co-located Resources:** Wind and solar are independent market units and follow market rules for the resource type.
 - If the wind is an existing capacity resource, the solar may participate as energy-only OR form a hybrid unit.
 - If the wind is *not* an existing capacity resource, it may be possible for its CIRs to be used by the surplus resource.*
 - The site has a capacity must offer obligation based on the allocation of the CIRs. The offered capacity, in ICAP, cannot exceed site MFO.
 - The site MFO cannot be exceeded in real time and must be managed by market participant.
- **Hybrid Resource:** Wind and solar operate as one market unit.
 - Hybrid Resource receives unit-specific accreditation.
 - Energy/AS market rules follow those of standalone wind/solar.
 - PJM will not dispatch hybrid above MFO (EcoMax $\leq$ MFO).
 - If the original resource is an existing capacity resource, the hybrid unit is treated as existing and has a capacity must offer requirement.

* Caveats exist.

Use Case 3: Non-inverter gen + storage

Original resource: Gas



MFO: 200 MW
CIRs: 200 MW



SIS Resource: Battery



Capability: 50 MW/200 MWh

MFO: 200 MW
Capability: 250 MW
CIRs: 200 MW

- **Co-located Resources:** Gas and battery are independent market units and follow market rules for the resource type.
 - If the gas is an existing capacity resource, the battery may participate as energy-only OR form a hybrid unit.
 - If the gas is *not* an existing capacity resource, it may be possible for its CIRs to be used by the surplus resource.*
 - The site has a capacity must offer obligation based on the allocation of the CIRs. The offered capacity, in ICAP, cannot exceed site MFO.
 - The site MFO cannot be exceeded in real time and must be managed by market participant.
- **Hybrid Resource:** Gas and battery operate as one market unit.
 - Hybrid Resource receives unit-specific accreditation.
 - Energy/AS market rules follow those of the ESR Participation Model.
 - PJM will not dispatch hybrid above MFO (EcoMax $\leq$ MFO).
 - If the original resource is an existing capacity resource, the hybrid unit is treated as existing and has a capacity must offer requirement.

* Caveats exist.

Use Case 4: Non-inverter gen + inverter gen

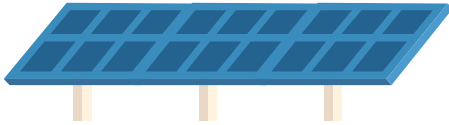
Original resource: Gas



MFO: 200 MW
CIRs: 200 MW



SIS Resource: Solar



Capability: 100 MW

MFO: 200 MW
Capability: 300 MW
CIRs: 200 MW

- **This configuration can participate as co-located resources *only*.**
- **Co-located Resources:** Gas and solar are independent market units and follow market rules for the resource type.
 - If the gas is an existing capacity resource, the solar may participate as energy-only.
 - If the gas is *not* an existing capacity resource, it may be possible for its CIRs to be used by the surplus resource.*
 - The site has a capacity must offer obligation based on the allocation of the CIRs. The offered capacity, in ICAP, cannot exceed site MFO.
 - The site MFO cannot be exceeded in real time and must be managed by market participant.

* Caveats exist.

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