



on the basis of a decision by the German Bundestag

ENERGY SYSTEMS ANALYSIS CONSIDERING CROSS-BORDER ELECTRICITY TRADING

Coupling day-ahead markets in an agent-based electricity market model

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Motivation



- Energy systems modelling well established research field Gilliland (1975)
- Modelling challenges due to growing complexity Pfenninger et al. (2014), Pye et al. (2021)
- Agent-based modelling (ABM) a promising approach
 - incorporating actors' perspectives Nitsch et al. (2021)
 - representing heterogenous actors Kraan et al. (2018)
 - modelling real-world examples computationally cheap Hansen et al. (2019)
- Applying the ABM AMIRIS¹ to simulate electricity markets
 - Integration of RES & flexibility options in electricity systems
 - analysis of market effects by policy and remuneration schemes

Security of supply during extreme-weather events **VERMEER** Project

15 TWh

Impact of cross-border electricity trading during extreme-weather events considering dynamic Net Transfer Capacities (NTC) on security of supply

Funded by BMWK (FKZ: 03EI1010A)

Project partners:

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- KIT Institute for Industrial Production (IIP), Karlsruhe https://www.iip.kit.edu
- DLR Institute for Networked Energy Systems, Stuttgart https://www.dlr.de/ve





Nitsch F. & El Ghazi AA., Institute of Networked Energy Systems, 08/2023

Schimeczek et al. (2023a). <u>10.21105/joss.05041</u> Schimeczek et al. (2023b). <u>10.21105/joss.05087</u> Nitsch et al. (2023a). <u>10.21105/joss.04958</u>

AMIRIS

Agent-based Market model for the Investigation of Renewable and Integrated energy Systems

Model

- Electricity market simulation
- Open source (Apache 2)

Agents

- Conventional Plants
- Renewable Plants
- Traders
- Flexibilities
- Markets
- Policy
- Forecasting

Calculates

- Electricity prices
- Plant dispatch
- Market values
- Emissions
- System costs





Spatial Scope of AMIRIS





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Integrating Market Coupling in AMIRIS

Concept

- Introducing a new agent type MarketCoupling
- Participating day-ahead markets are connected to the MarketCoupling agent

Procedure

- Day-ahead market agent collects bids & asks of its associated traders
- 2. Information together with Net Transfer Capacities (NTC) is sent to MarketCoupling agent
- 3. Market coupling is carried out ensuring NTCs are met
- 4. Market coupling result is sent back to traders via their local day-ahead market agents



Market Coupling Implementation



- Identifying candidates of market pairs
- Finding best coupling pair by highest price difference
- Decreasing price difference by smallest possible load shift
- Re-evaluation of best candidates for next coupling iteration
- Termination when price differences cannot be minimized anymore, e.g.:

 a) price differences are zero, or
 b) all NTC are used
- Solution considered as *global* optimum



Impact of Market Coupling on Prices and System Costs



Α

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Cross-Border Trades





Comparison of cumulative trade flows between the simulated market zones during a 14-days extreme weather period in GWh.

* Assessment of historical weather data and various climate projections revealed periods of low combined wind and solar power generation and high residual load, here: "Extreme Weather Event"

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Nitsch et al. (2023b). VERMEER – Project Report. https://elib.dlr.de/196641/

Powerplant Dispatch in German Market Zone





Comparison of power plant dispatch, load, and day-ahead electricity prices (MCP) during a 14-days extreme weather period in GWh.

* Assessment of historical weather data and various climate projections revealed periods of low combined wind and solar power generation and high residual load, here: "Extreme Weather Event"

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Nitsch et al. (2023b). VERMEER – Project Report. https://elib.dlr.de/196641/

Cross-Border Trading Mitigating Scarcity Effects



Comparison of the supply situation in German market zone under different assumptions regarding weather year, load, and available transmission capacities (NTC).

#	Weather	Load	NTC	Hours with Load not Covered	Mean Share of Load not Covered in %	Mean Load not Covered in MWh/h	Minimum Load not Covered in MWh/h	Maximum Load not Covered in MWh/h
1	Base Extreme Meather	Flexible	FBMC	0	NAN			
2				7	0,7%	761	8	1 553
3			TYNDP	6	3,2%	3 915	205	9 167
4		No Flexible Load		49	6,7%	8 242	158	23 228
5			TYNDP + 10%	39	6,5%	8 085	78	22 163
6			TYNDP + 20%	33	6,2%	7 639	247	20 473
7			TYNDP + 30%	29	5,7%	7 122	17	18 939
8			TYNDP + 40%	25	5,5%	6 852	426	17 989
9			TYNDP + 50%	21	5,9%	7 315	362	16 939

* Assessment of historical weather data and various climate projections revealed periods of low combined wind and solar power generation and high residual load, here: "Extreme Weather Event"

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Nitsch et al. (2023b). VERMEER - Project Report. https://elib.dlr.de/196641/

Conclusions



- Investigation of electricity markets using AMIRIS
- Introduction of MarketCoupling agent in AMIRIS allowing to extend geographic scope
- Implementation of Java based, incremental, and dynamic solving algorithm minimizing price differences
- Accounting for hourly Net Transfer Capacities as constraints to optimization
- Case study shows promising results, finding global optimum reliably

Discussion & Outlook

- Assess delta to flow-based market coupling
- Feature to be published to AMIRIS, see <u>https://dlr-ve.gitlab.io/esy/amiris/home/</u>



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Imprint



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