

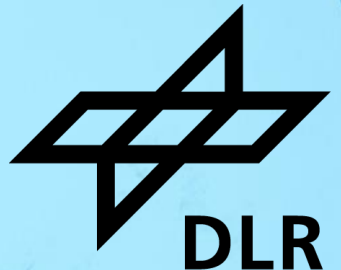
MODELLING BIDDING STRATEGIES OF FLEXIBILITIES UNDER UNCERTAIN PRICE FORECASTS

An agent-based modelling approach

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- Well established field of energy systems modelling (ESM) Gilliland, 1975
- Modelling challenges due to growing complexity Pfenninger et al., 2014, Pye et al., 2021
- Agent-based modelling (ABM) – a promising approach
 - incorporating the actors' perspective Nitsch et al., 2021
 - representation of heterogenous actors Kraan et al., 2018
 - execution of real-world examples computationally cheap Hansen et al., 2019
- Applying the ABM AMIRIS¹ to simulate electricity markets
 - integration of renewable energies & flexibility options in electricity systems
 - analysis of market effects caused by policy and remuneration schemes

Model

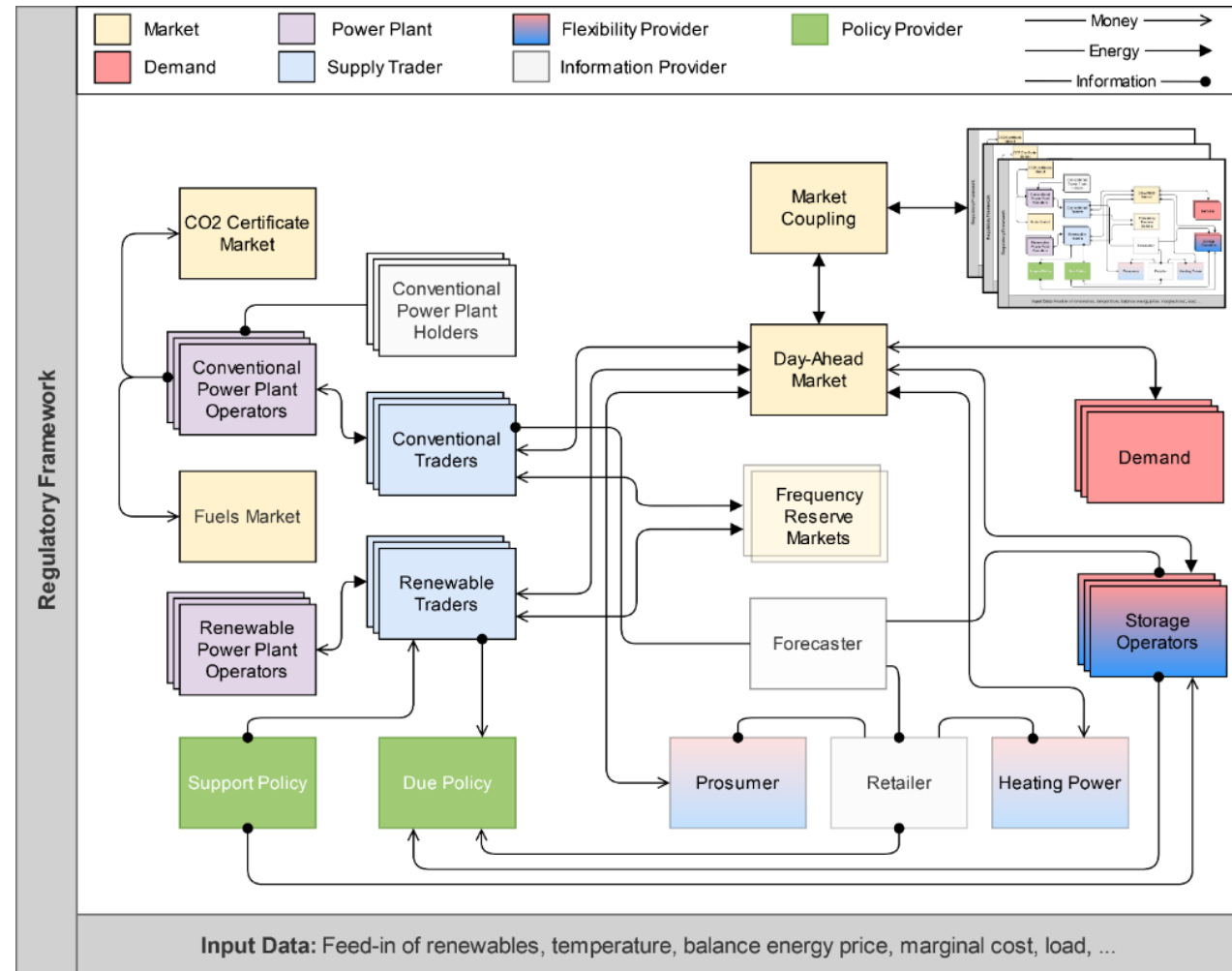
- Electricity market simulation
- Open source (Apache 2)

Agents

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

Calculates

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



AMIRIS: Parameterization and Validation



Motivation

- Convenient Parameterization
- Reproducibility, Accuracy, Transparency

Methodology

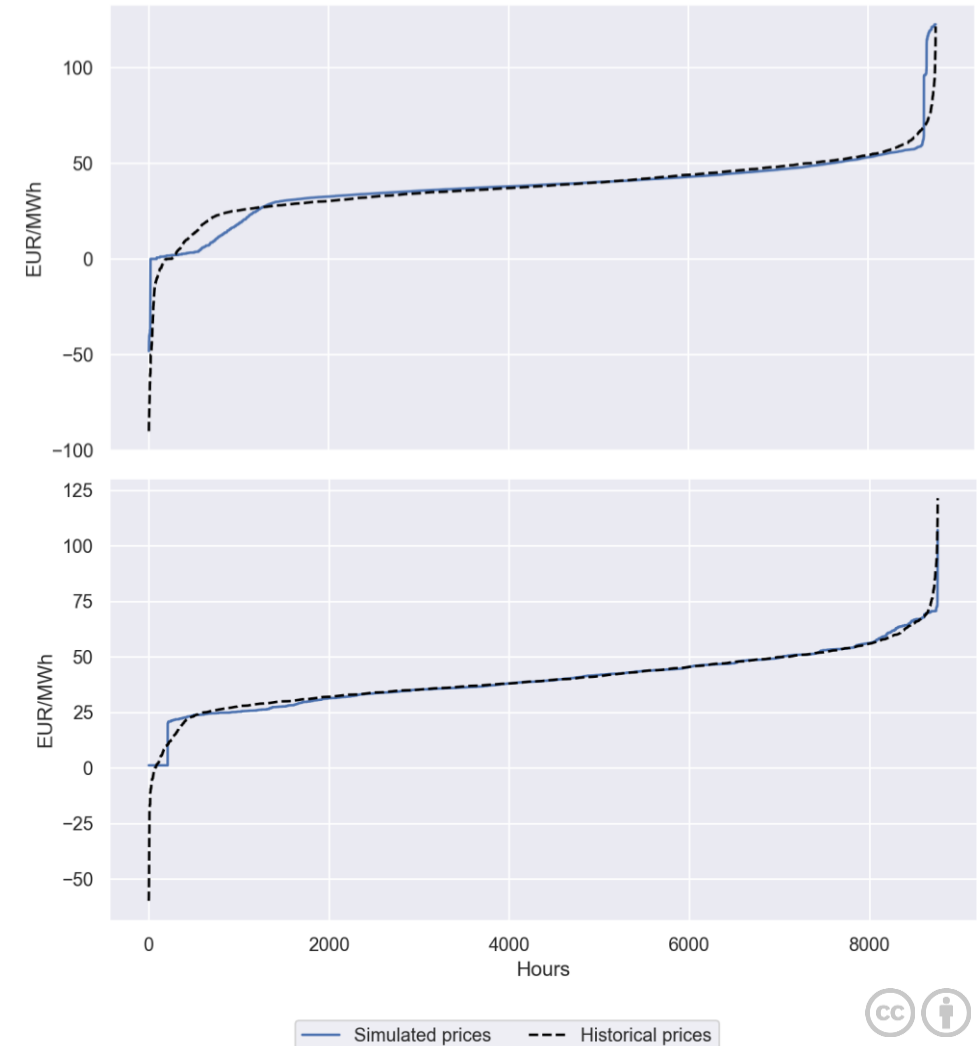
- Collecting Open Data*
- Parameterization of Agents
- Fitting Day-Ahead Prices

Outcome

- Configurations for Germany & Austria
- Validation Against Historical Prices
- Published under CC-BY-4.0 License

<https://gitlab.com/dlr-ve/esy/amiris/examples>

* Sources: [SMARD](#), [E-Control](#), [APG](#), [EEX](#), [Destatis](#)



Price duration curves for Germany in 2019 (top) and Austria in 2019 (bottom)

Nitsch et al. (2021a). [10.1016/j.apenergy.2021.117267](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.apenergy.2021.117267)

Nitsch et al. (2021b). [10.5281/zenodo.5726738](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.5726738)

Agent Types in AMIRIS

AMIRIS Agents

Types



Markets

- Determine prices

Plant operators

- Control power plants

Traders

- Fulfil marketing strategies

Flexibility providers

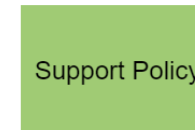
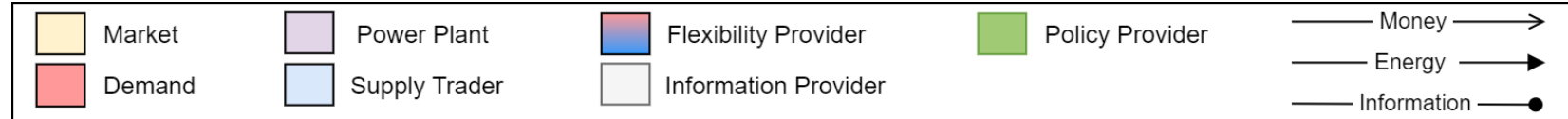
- Optimise dispatch

Information provider

- Create forecasts

Policy

- Provide support



Power Plant Holder

- Set up plant portfolio

Power Plant Operator

- Dispatch power plants
- Calculate marginal cost

CO₂ Market

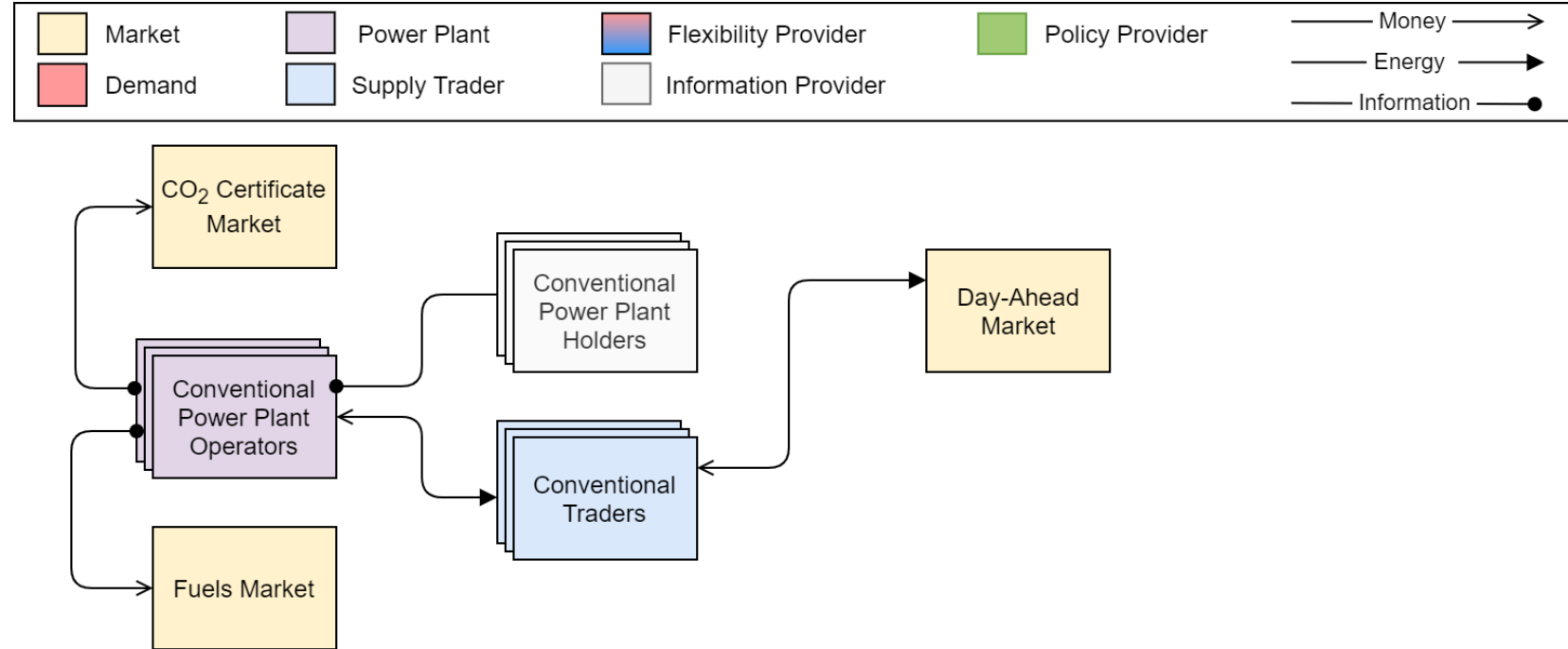
- Define certificate prices

Fuels Market

- Define fuel prices

Trader

- Assign bid markups



Power Plant Operator

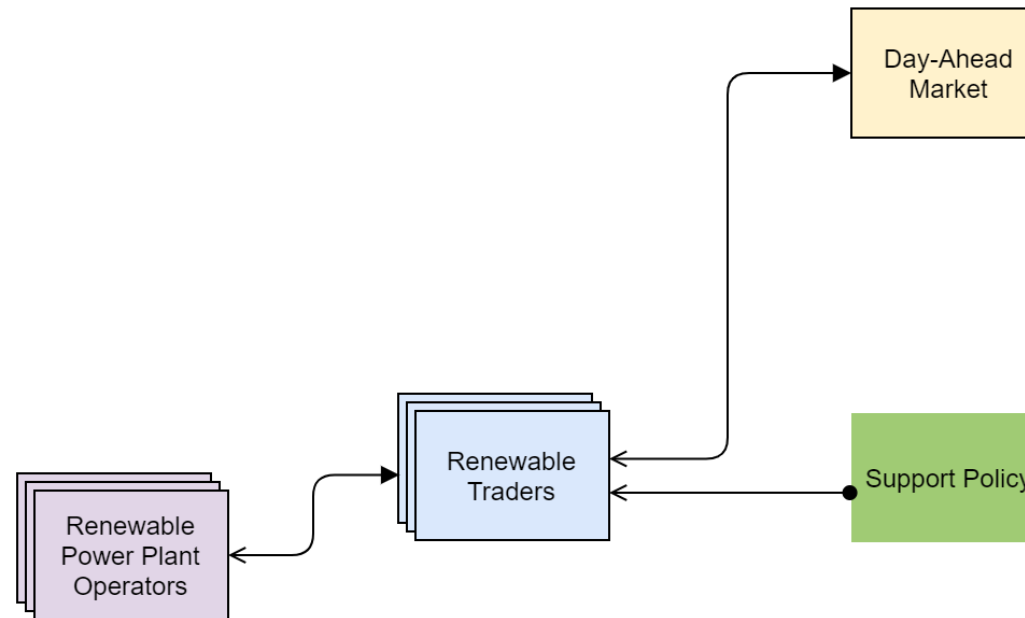
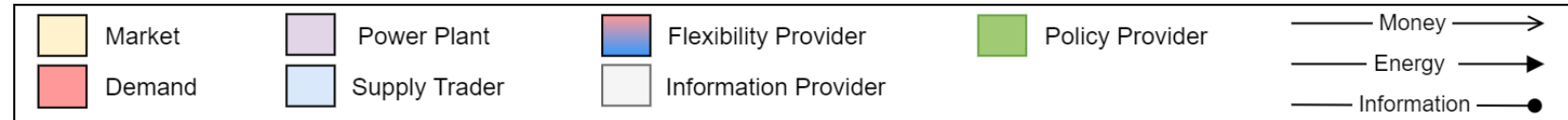
- Calculate marginal cost
- Dispatch power plants

Renewable Trader

- Create bid
- Request support

Support Policy

- Calculate support tariffs
- Provide support funding

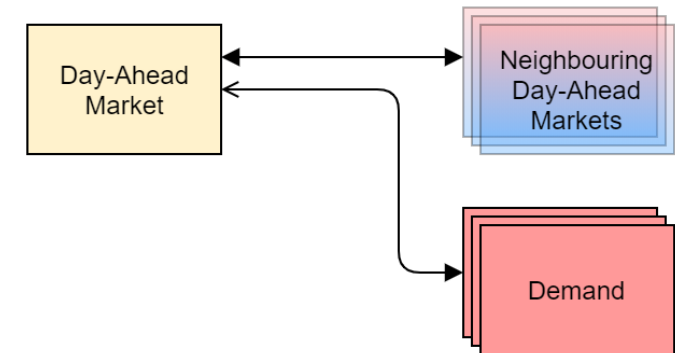
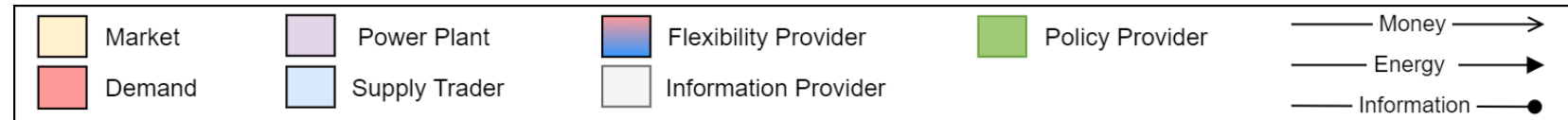


Demand

- Provide static demand bids
- Load shedding

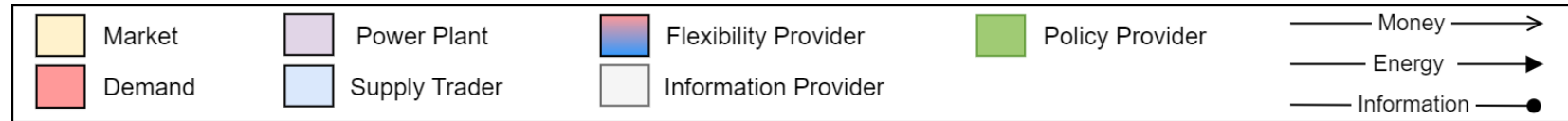
Neighbouring markets

- Can be integrated using MarketCoupling
- Alternatively: emulated with Demand / Supply timeseries



Forecaster

- Calculate forecasted merit order

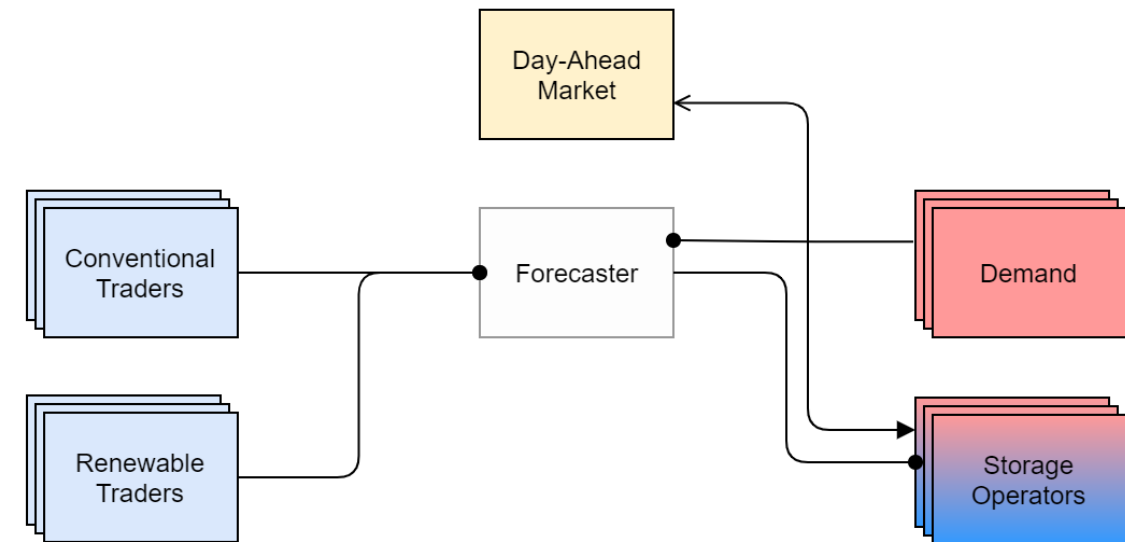


Storage Operator

- Evaluate forecasts
- Optimise dispatch
- Consider own impact on prices

Other Traders

- Assumed “inflexible”
- Provide forecasted bids



Current Approach of Simulating Flexibility

Actions

- 1) *Get (inflexible) forecasted bids*
- 2) *Clear forecasted market*
- 3) *Send forecasted clearing data*

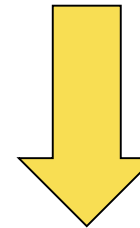
Trader



Forecasted

- (inflexible) demand bids
- (inflexible) supply bids

Forecasted Price: 37 €/MWh



Storage

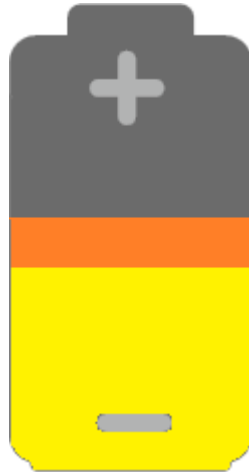
Flexibilities

Storage operator



Actions

- 1) *Get forecast clearing data*
- 2) *Optimize bidding*
- 3) *Send bids to Exchange*
- 4) *Receive awards*
- 5) *Operate storage device*



Forecaster



Forecast:
37 €/MWh

MW	€/MWh
500	11



Exchange

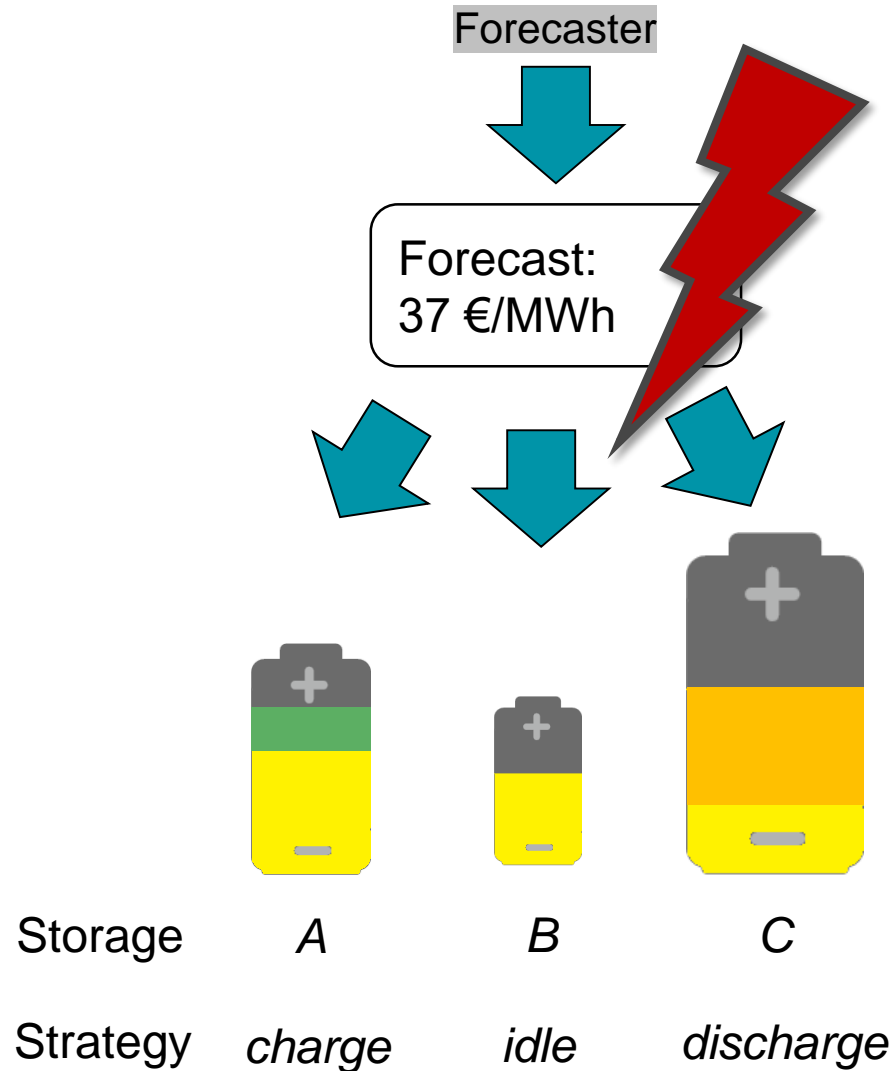
Discharge
500 MWh



Exchange

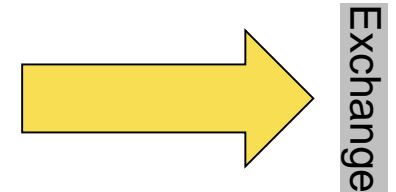
Current Limitation in AMIRIS

Simultaneous Modelling of Multiple Flexibility Options



Bids A – C

MW	€/MWh
500	11



Exchange

Multiple flexibility-option agents mutually distort their forecasts due to their competitive actions
→ Significant impacts on the accuracy of the price forecast

Idea I – Robust Strategies

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Heuristic Strategy: Price Median

Idea

- 24h Price median M ,
- Losses \rightarrow Security margin S
- Bid price $b_{d/c} = M \pm S$
- Power \sim Polynomial $f_i(p_i)$

Example

$M = 45.09 \text{ €/MWh}$

$S = 2.44 \text{ €/MWh}$

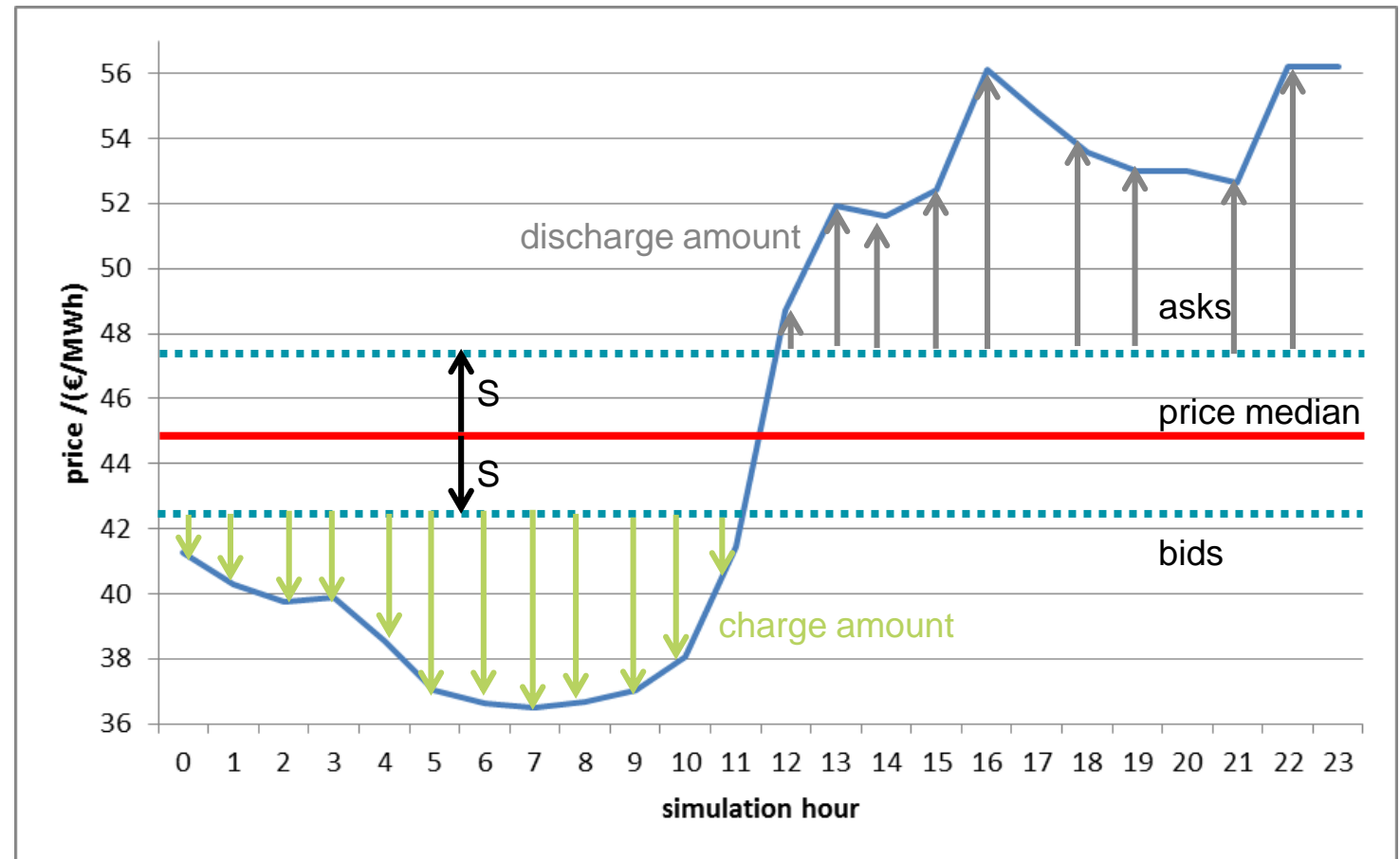
$f_i(p_i) \sim (p_i - (M \pm S))$

Benefits

- Multiple storages compete
- Fast to calculate

Drawbacks

- Less profitable
- Merit-Order shape not considered



Flexibility Dispatch: Estimate Price Changes

Idea

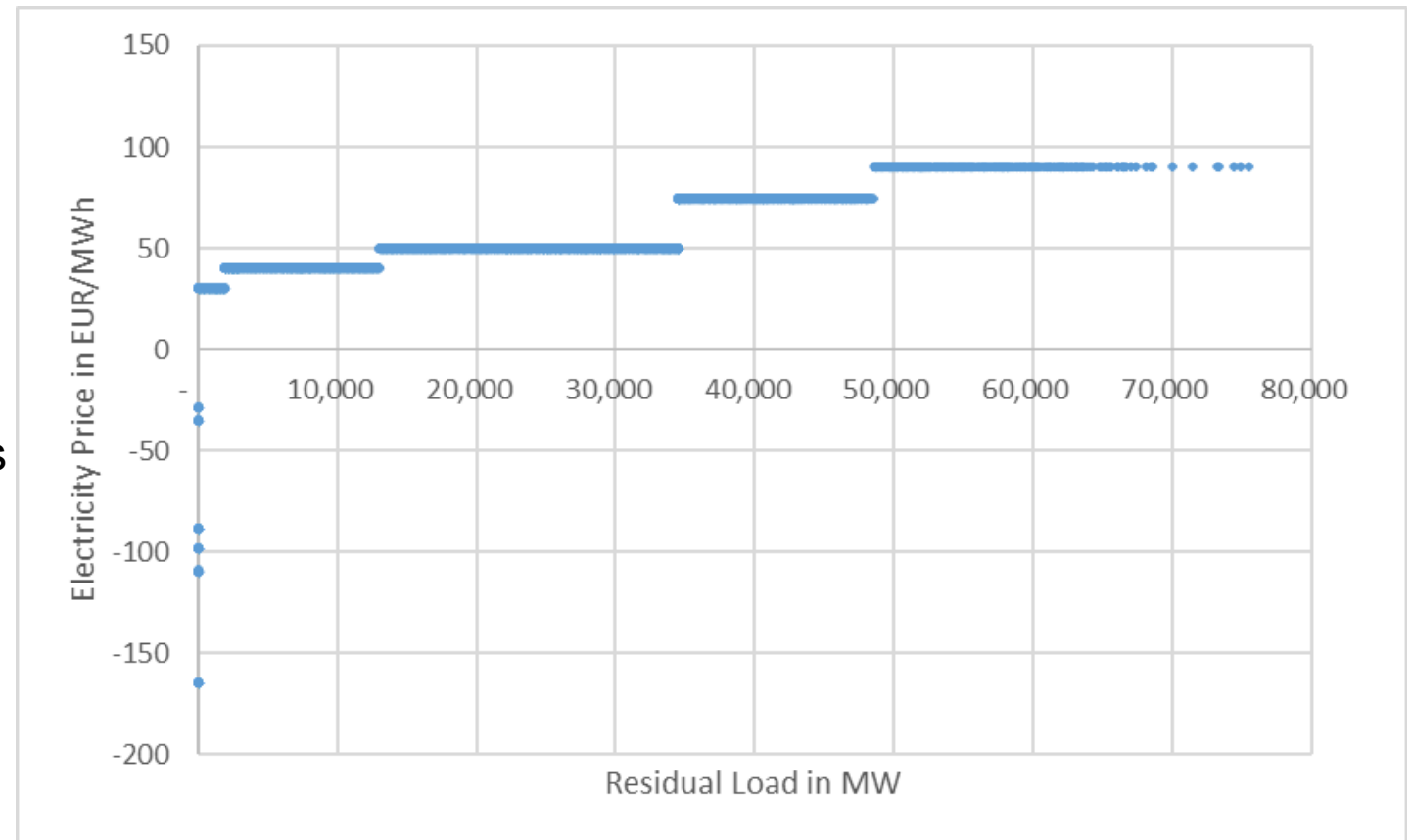
- Use Merit Order representation
- Estimate flexibility dispatch
- → Estimate price changes

Merit Order Representation

- Piece-wise linear interpolation
- Residual load estimate without flexibilities

Price Change Estimation

- Own dispatch plans: known
- Other flexibilities = own dispatch * correlation factor
- Own + other dispatch → price change



Performance Comparison



Strategies: 1 Storage, perfect knowledge

MinCost: Minimize system cost

MaxProfit: Maximise own profits

Strategies: Multiple Storages

PriceMedian: Heuristic Strategy

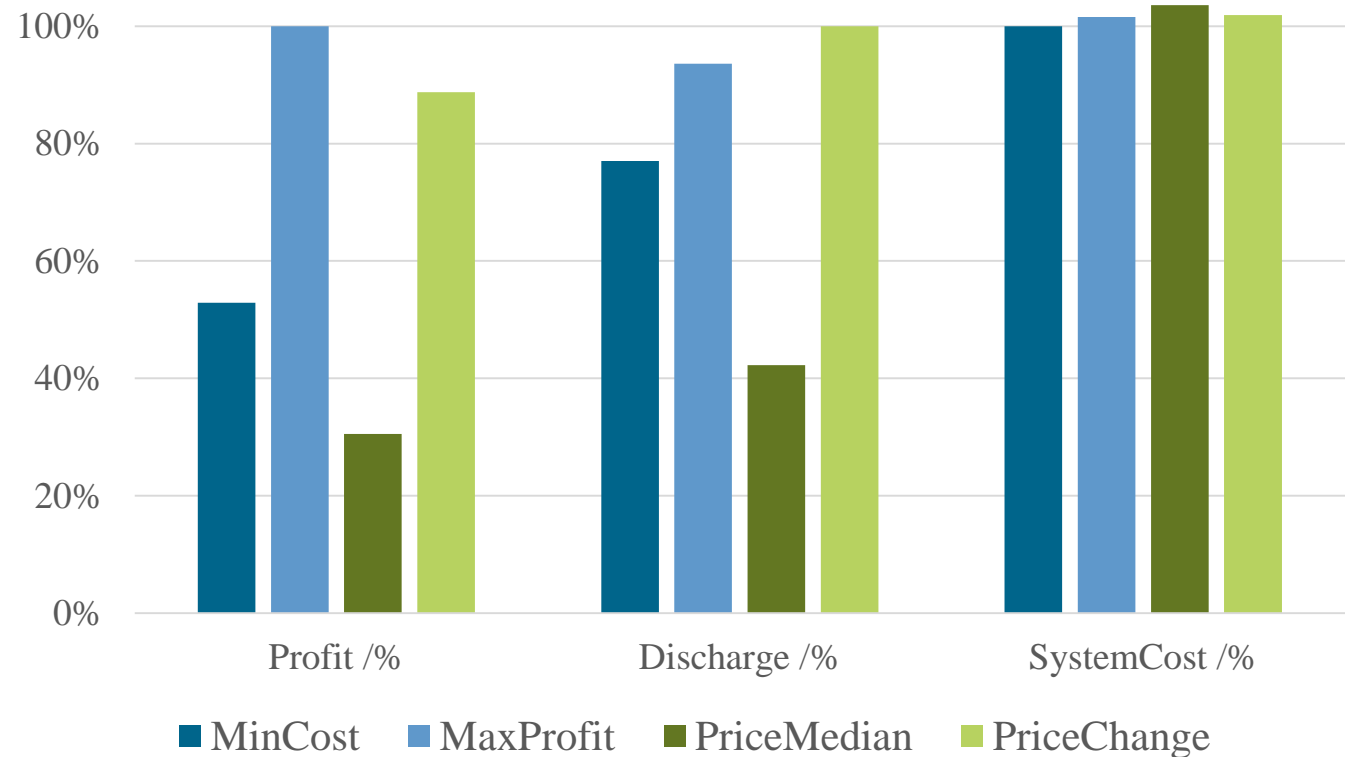
PriceChange: Estimation Strategy

→ PriceChange shows excellent performance even with multiple storages, if all storages have same E2P (correlation factors are simple)

Price Change Strategy Drawbacks

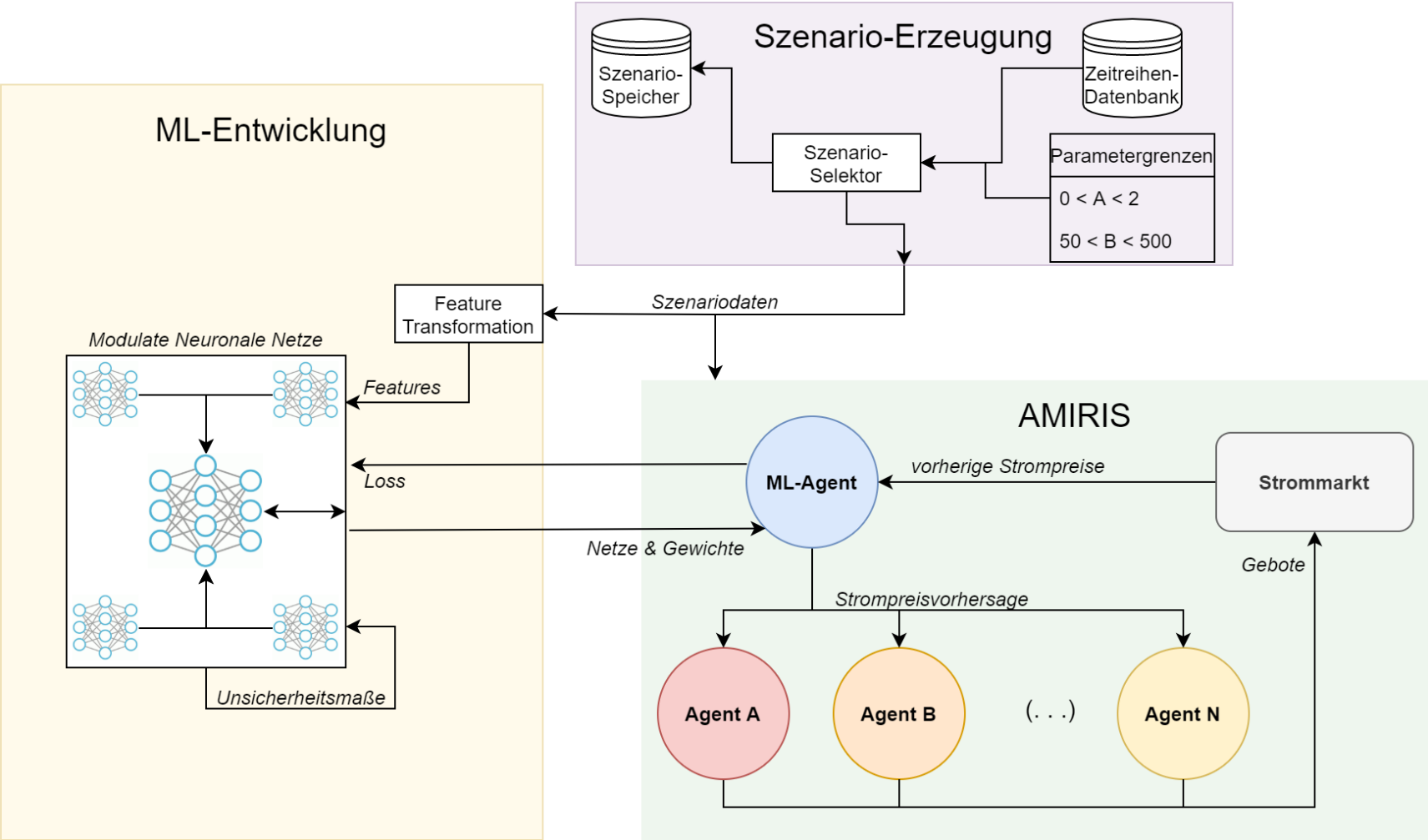
- How to deal with different E2P?
- Iterate and find correlation factors?

→ Improving forecasts instead?



Idea II – Improved Forecasts

FEAT Project Setup



Concept of Improved Forecasting Agent

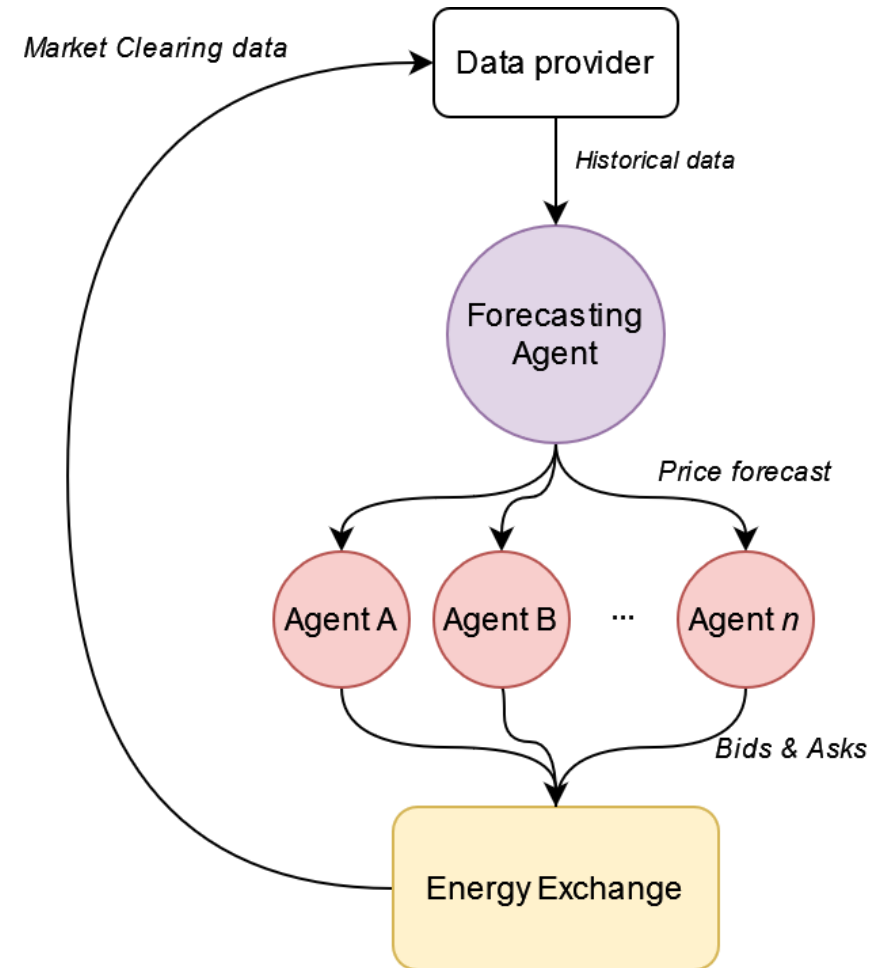
Providing Enhanced Price Forecasts

Aim

- Central **forecast agent**
- Price forecasts for ≥ 24 h
- Feeds schedule optimization of agents

Available Inputs

- Previous prices
- Previous residual load
- Future forecasted (residual) load
- Future forecasted RE generation



Concept of new Forecasting Agent in AMIRIS



Preliminary Results



Tab.: Mean Absolute Percentage Error (MAPE) for four test scenarios with rising flexibility capacities

	Scenario	Scenario I	Scenario II	Scenario III	Scenario IV
Method		No Flex	Little Flex	Mid Flex	High Flex
Naïve t_1		21.89	18.34	15.93	15.20
Naïve t_{24}		20.20	17.77	14.78	13.93
Exponential Smoothing		19.00	15.79	13.50	12.87
Linear Regression		24.89	21.80	17.79	16.87
Light GBM Model		23.29	21.00	17.68	16.36
Random Forest		23.26	20.79	17.35	16.21
NBeats		16.85	14.71	12.68	12.07
TFT		9.69	9.19	7.54	7.68
TFT w/ future covariates		7.35	8.13	7.68	6.74

Preliminary Results Machine Learning

NBeats Architecture

Exemplary predictions

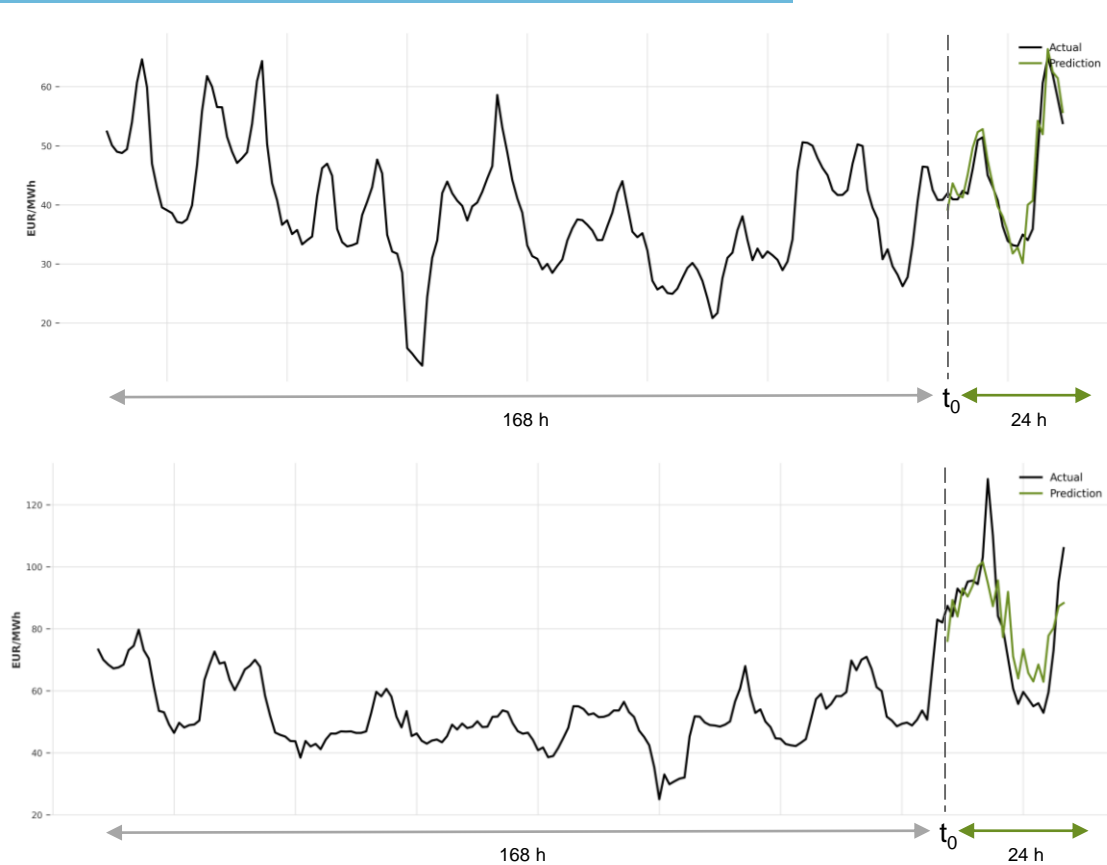


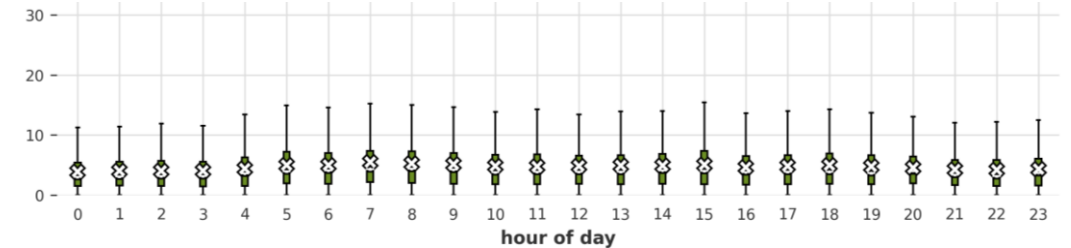
Fig.: Timeseries of historical prices (black) and forecasted prices (green)

Performance overview

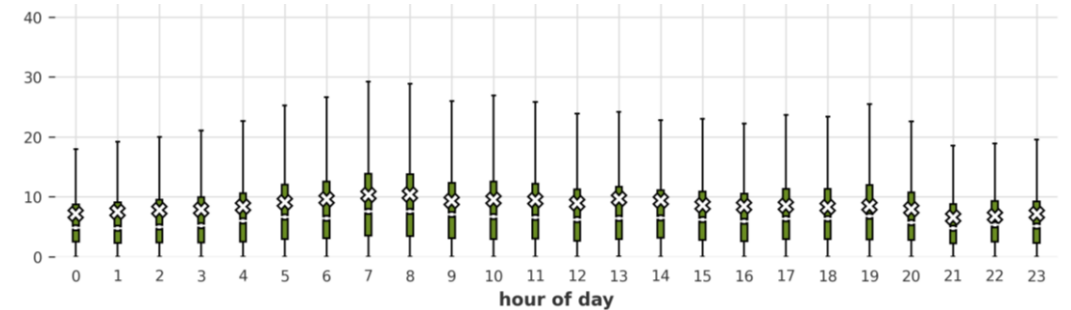


Fig.: Mean Absolute Error (MAE) in €/MWh for each hour in year

Validation 2018

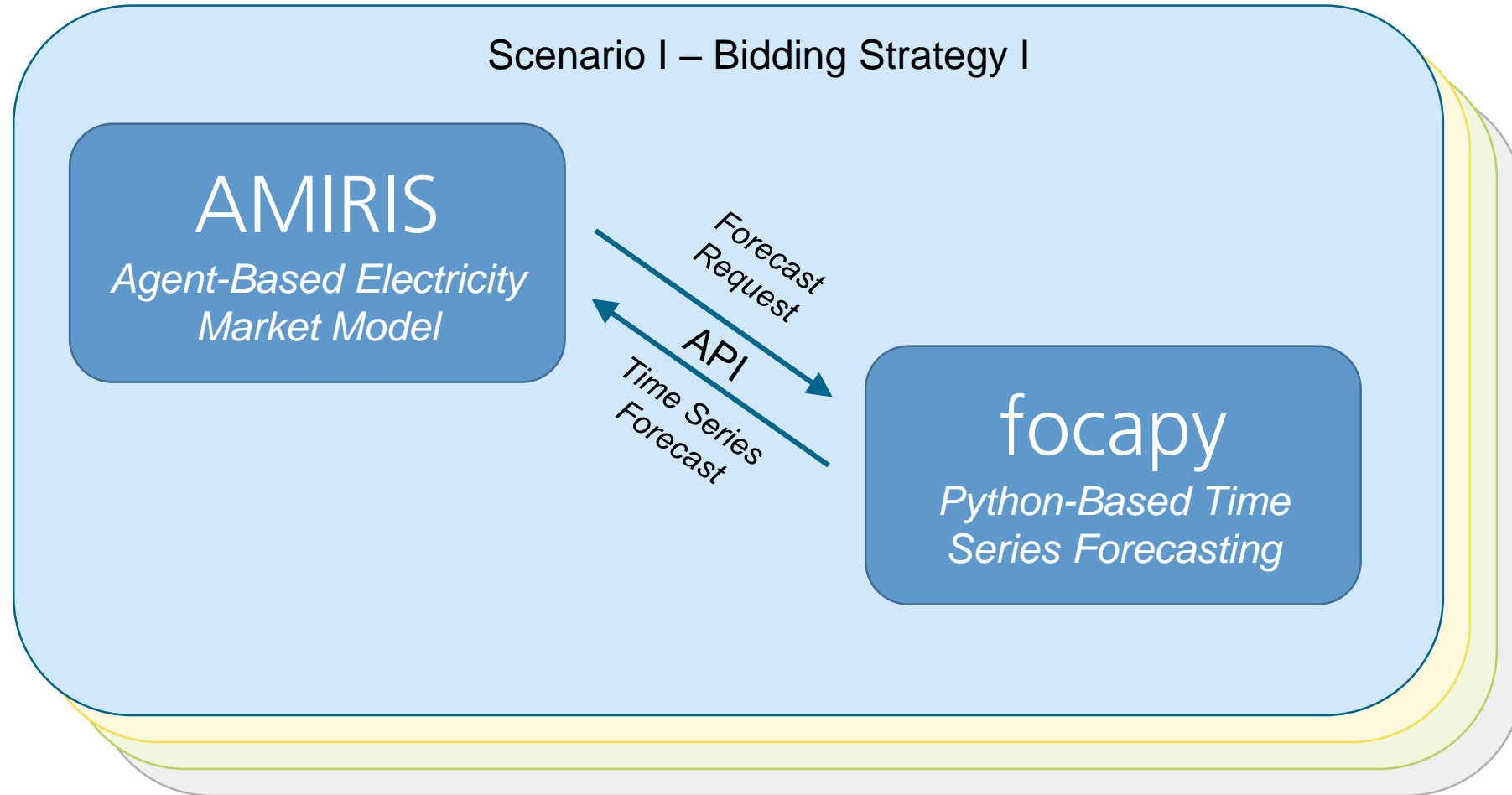


Test 2019



Planned Concept of Modelling Competition

Finding Robust Strategies



- How is *PriceChange* strategy impacted by different storage technologies?
- How are AMIRIS model results impacted by forecast performance?
- How to retrieve and use information of uncertainty?
- How general are these models?
- How to train in future scenarios?

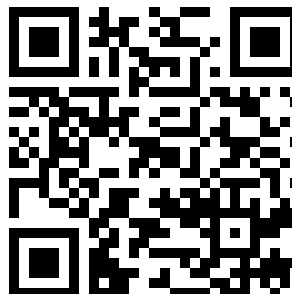
Conclusions



- Investigation of electricity markets using agent-based model AMIRIS
- Limitation to simulate market competition of flexibility options
- Option I: New strategy *PriceChange* which estimates price impacts by flexibility options
- Option II: Enhanced price forecasting by applying ML approaches
- Results: Proof-of-concept of both options, yet extensive testing outstanding

Outlook

- Integrate ML-based forecasting in AMIRIS
- Assess performance of improved forecasts
- Model market competition among flexibility options



Title: Modelling bidding strategies of flexibilities under uncertain price forecasts

Date: 06.09.2023

Author: Felix Nitsch

Institute: Institute of Networked Energy Systems

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