



Assessing flexibility option potential by combining electricity price forecasting and agent-based electricity market modelling

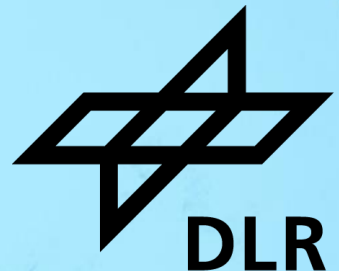
Felix Nitsch^{1,*}, Christoph Schimeczek¹

INREC, 26th August 2025

Acknowledgements: Valentin Bertsch, Kristina Nienhaus on behalf of the Energy Economics Group

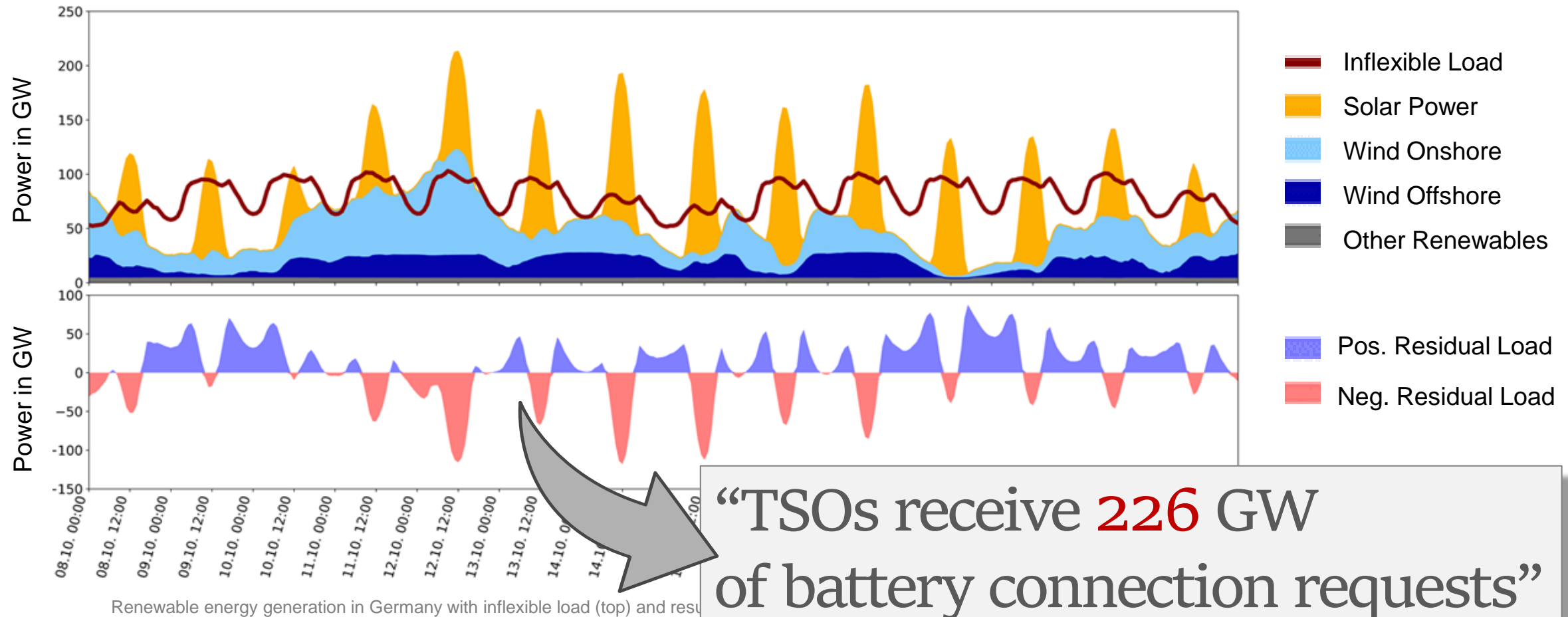
¹ German Aerospace Center | Institute of Networked Energy Systems | Energy Systems Analysis

* felix.nitsch@dlr.de



Challenges of Intermittent Energy Sources

Residual Load and Attractive Price Spreads

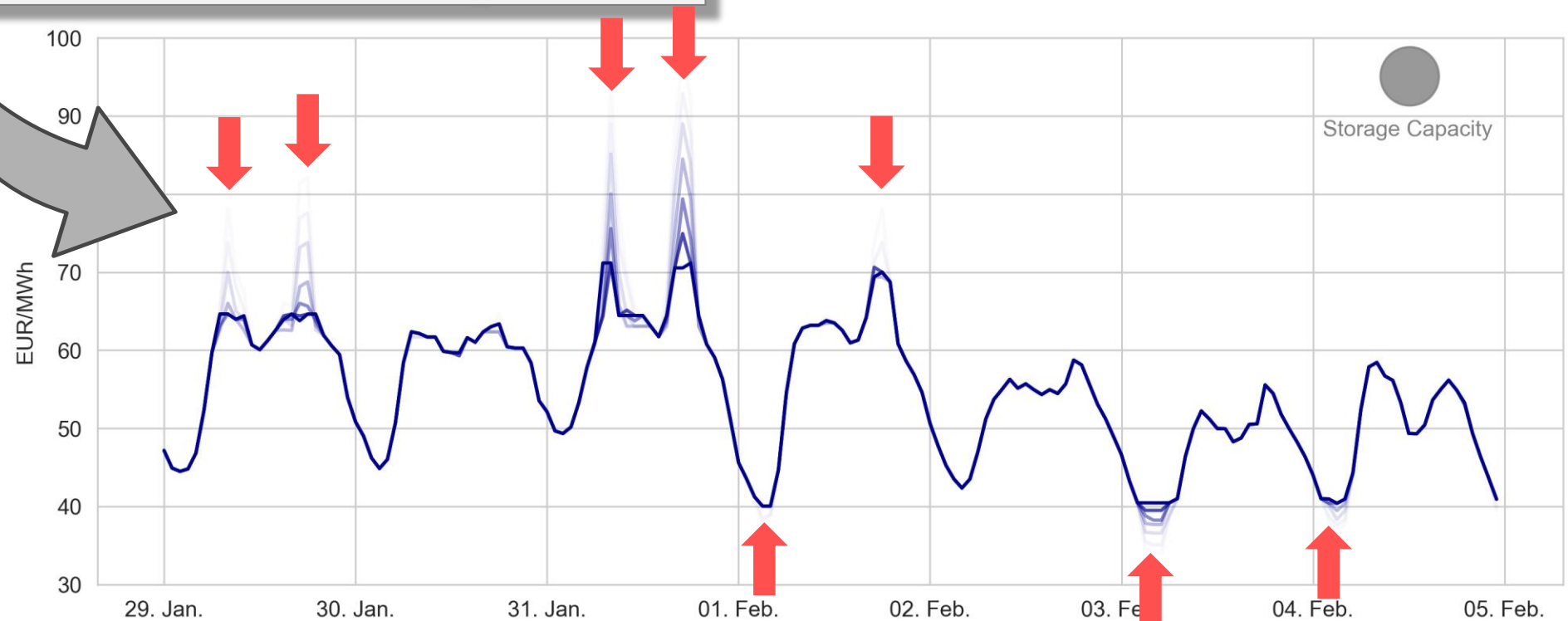


Price Impact of Flexibility Options

Decreasing Price Spreads



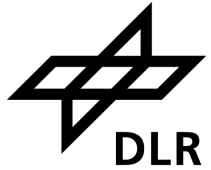
“TSOs receive **226 GW** of battery connection requests”



Price dampening effect of different flexibility capacity

State of the Literature

Flexibility Options on Future Electricity Markets



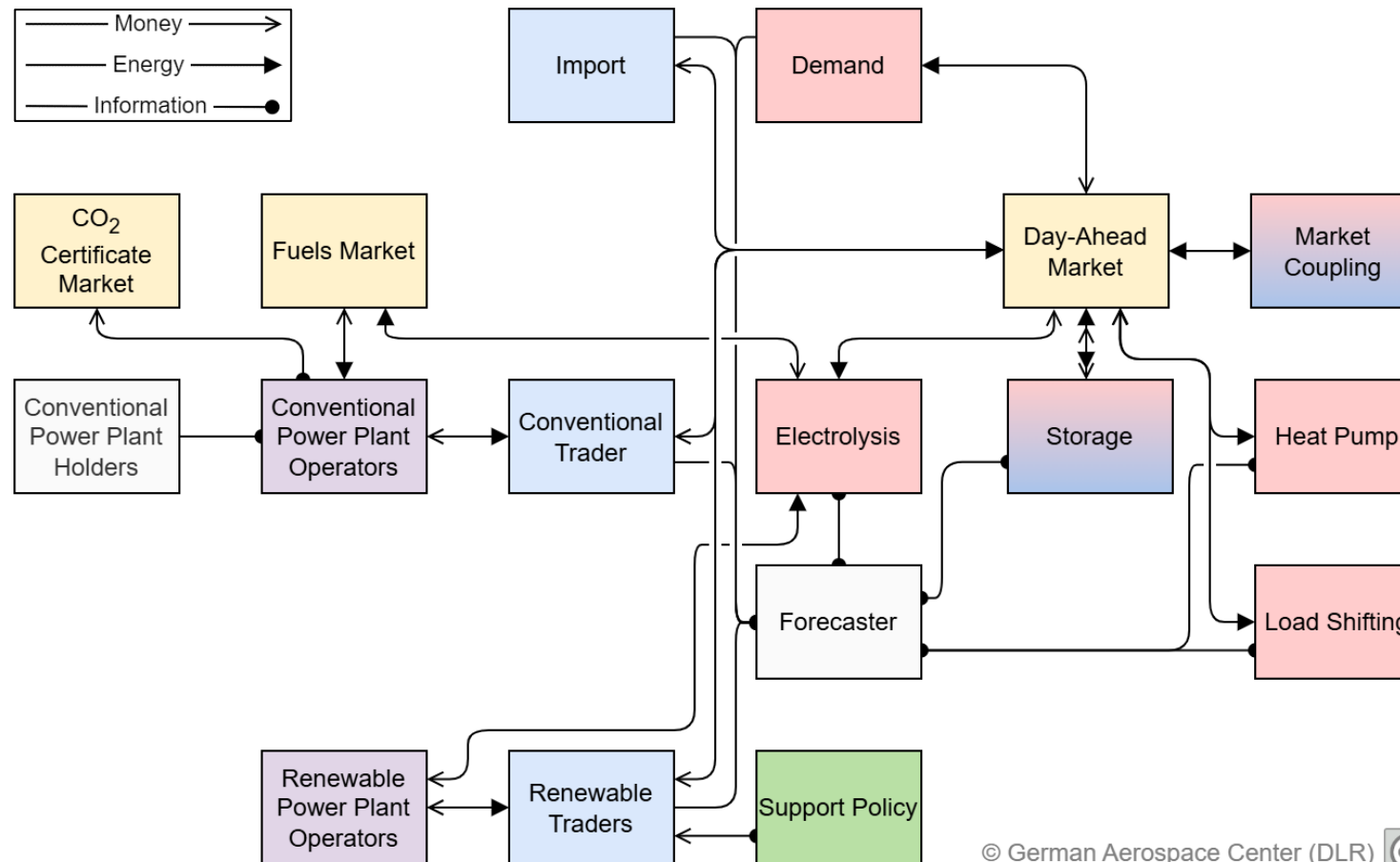
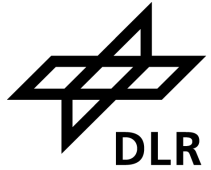
- Renewable energy (RE) power plants essential Twidell (2021)
- Increasing electricity demand by electrification Staffell and Pfenninger (2018)
- Flexibility options (FO) becoming more important Zöphel et al. (2018)
- Thorough ex ante analysis necessary for FO investment Keles (2013), Ölmez, Ari, and Tuzkaya (2024)

- Existing studies
 - Focus on individual FO devices without considering market implications Lund et al. (2015), Elalfy et al. (2024)
 - Assume “central planner” and perfect coordination Mancò et al. (2024), Barbosa et al. (2024)

- Identified gaps
 - Need for analysis of high RE scenarios while incorporating operational uncertainty Bessa et al. (2019)
 - Lack of endogenous modelling of FO impacts on market dynamics Siala et al. (2022)
 - Limited open science to promote transparency, reproducibility, and wider application Chang et al. (2021)

AMIRIS

Open Agent-based Electricity Market Model



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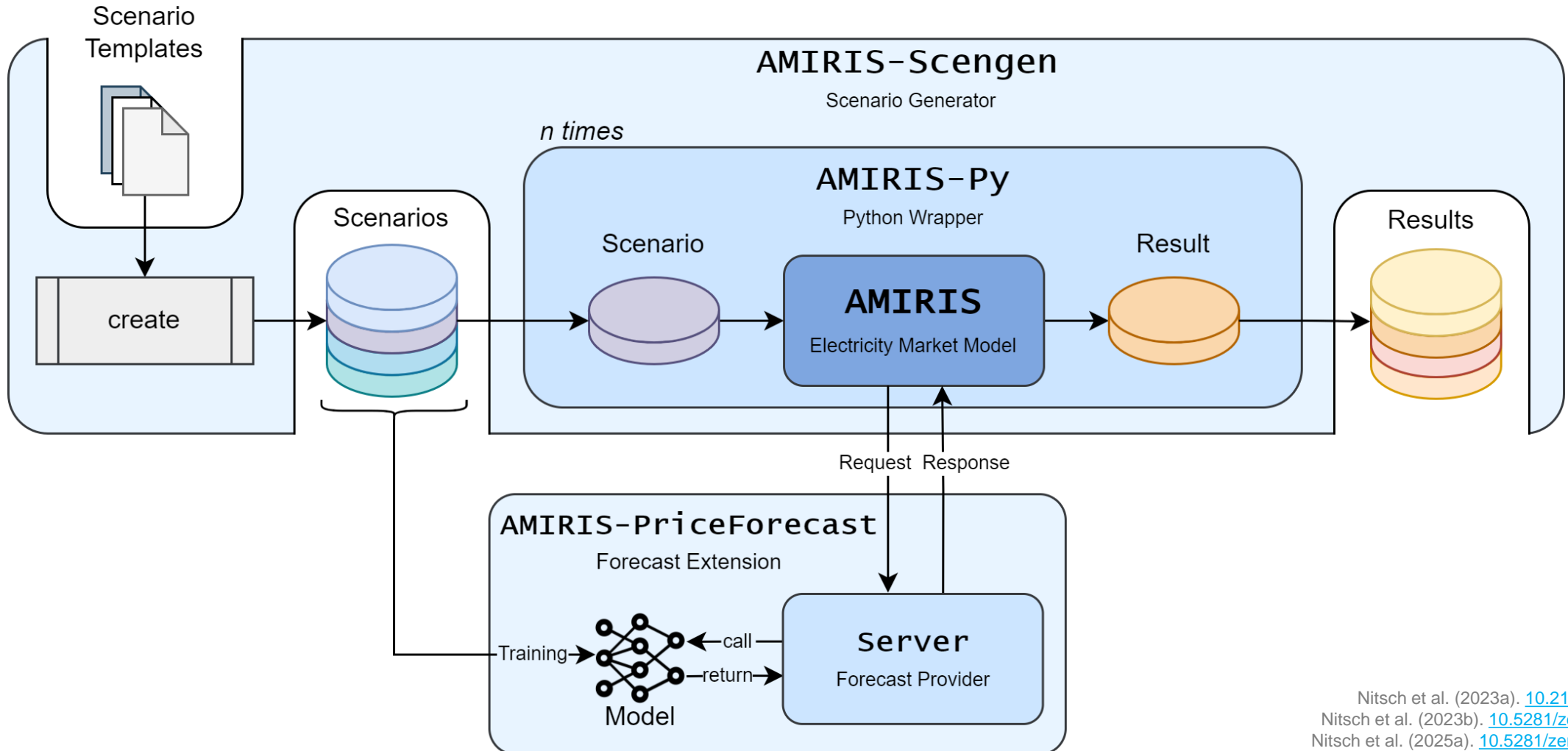
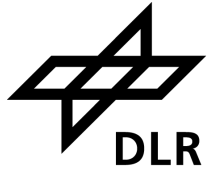
Schimeczek et al. (2023a). [10.21105/joss.05041](https://doi.org/10.21105/joss.05041)

Schimeczek et al. (2023b). [10.21105/joss.05087](https://doi.org/10.21105/joss.05087)

Nitsch et al. (2023a). [10.21105/joss.04958](https://doi.org/10.21105/joss.04958)

Model Development and Simulation Setup

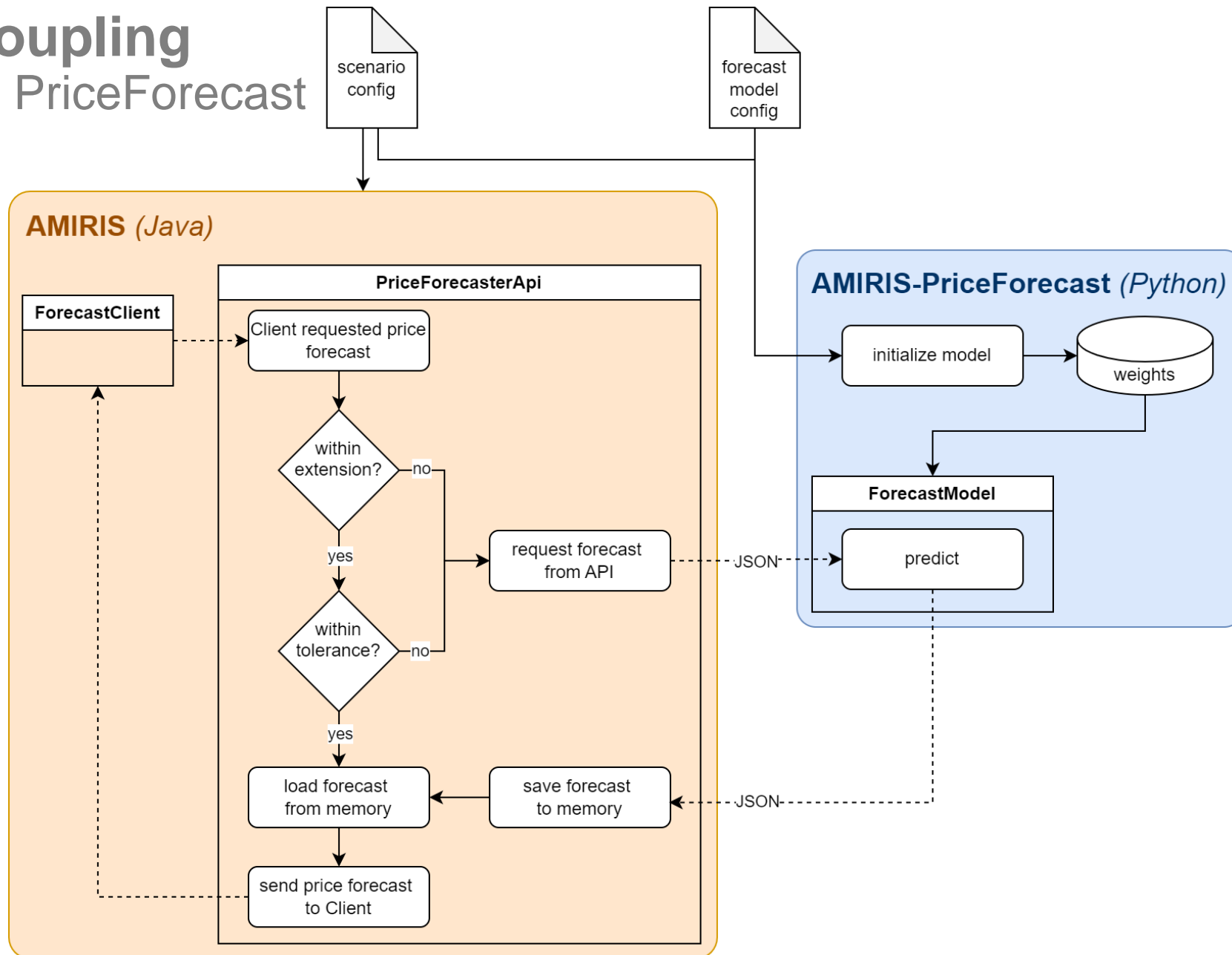
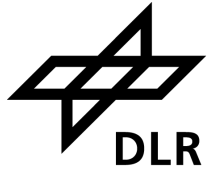
Enabling Machine-Learning Based Electricity Price Forecasts



Nitsch et al. (2023a). [10.21105/joss.04958](https://doi.org/10.21105/joss.04958)
Nitsch et al. (2023b). [10.5281/zenodo.8382789](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.8382789)
Nitsch et al. (2025a). [10.5281/zenodo.14907870](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.14907870)
Nitsch et al. (2025b). [feat-wrapper](#) (to be published)
Schimeczek et al. (2023a). [10.21105/joss.05041](https://doi.org/10.21105/joss.05041)
Schimeczek et al. (2023b). [10.21105/joss.05087](https://doi.org/10.21105/joss.05087)
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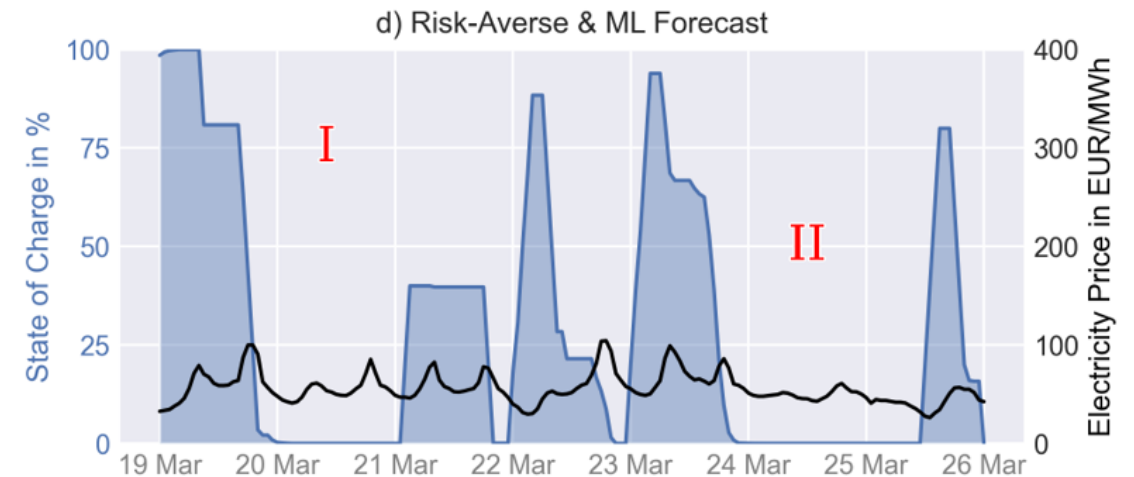
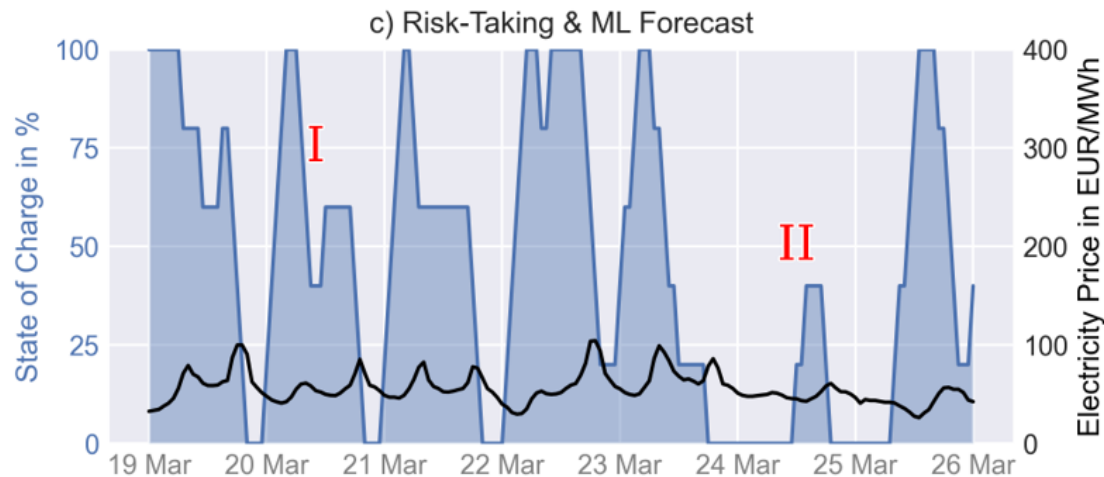
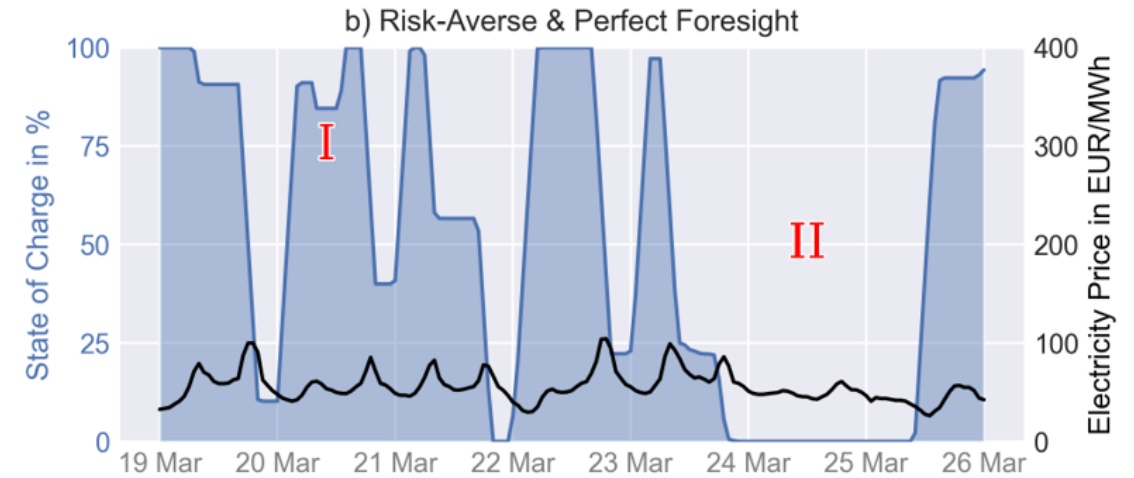
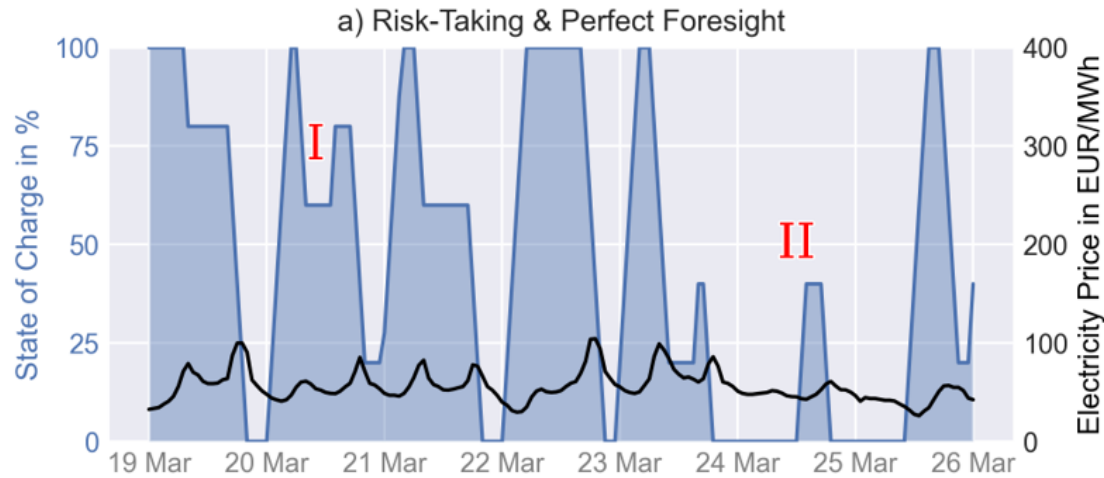
Model Coupling

AMIRIS ↔ PriceForecast



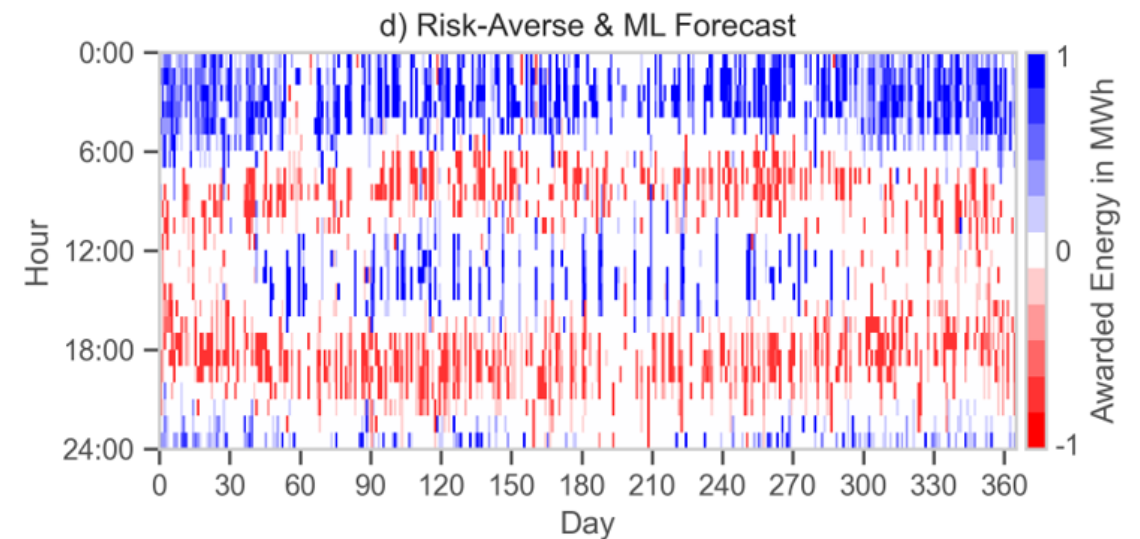
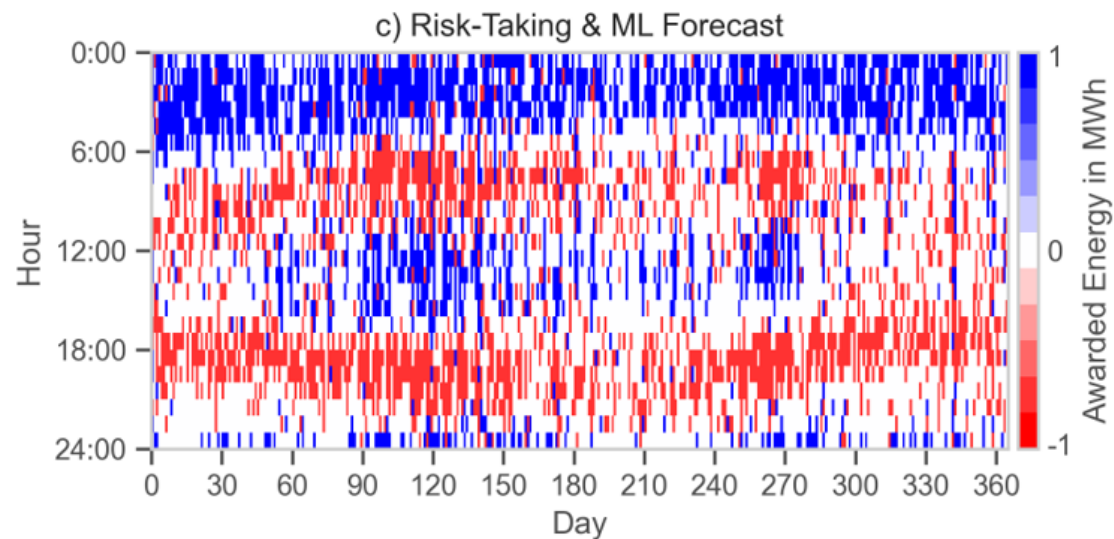
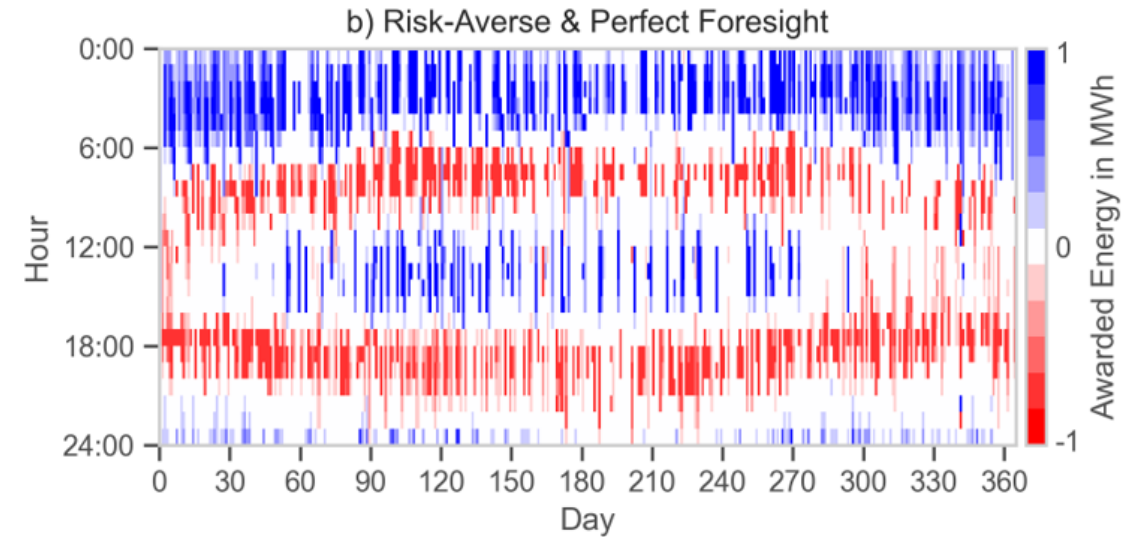
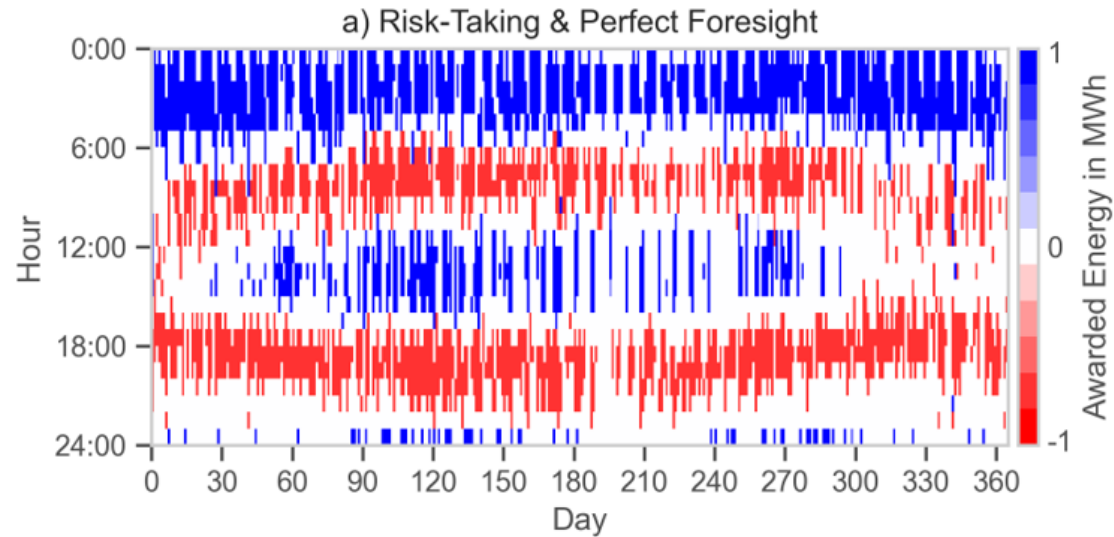
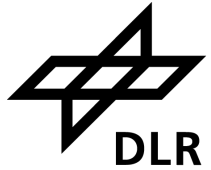
State of Charge

Impact of Forecast Type & Storage Strategy



Storage Activity

Impact of Forecast Type & Storage Strategy



Scenario ARIADNE 2030

Electricity Generation and Consumption

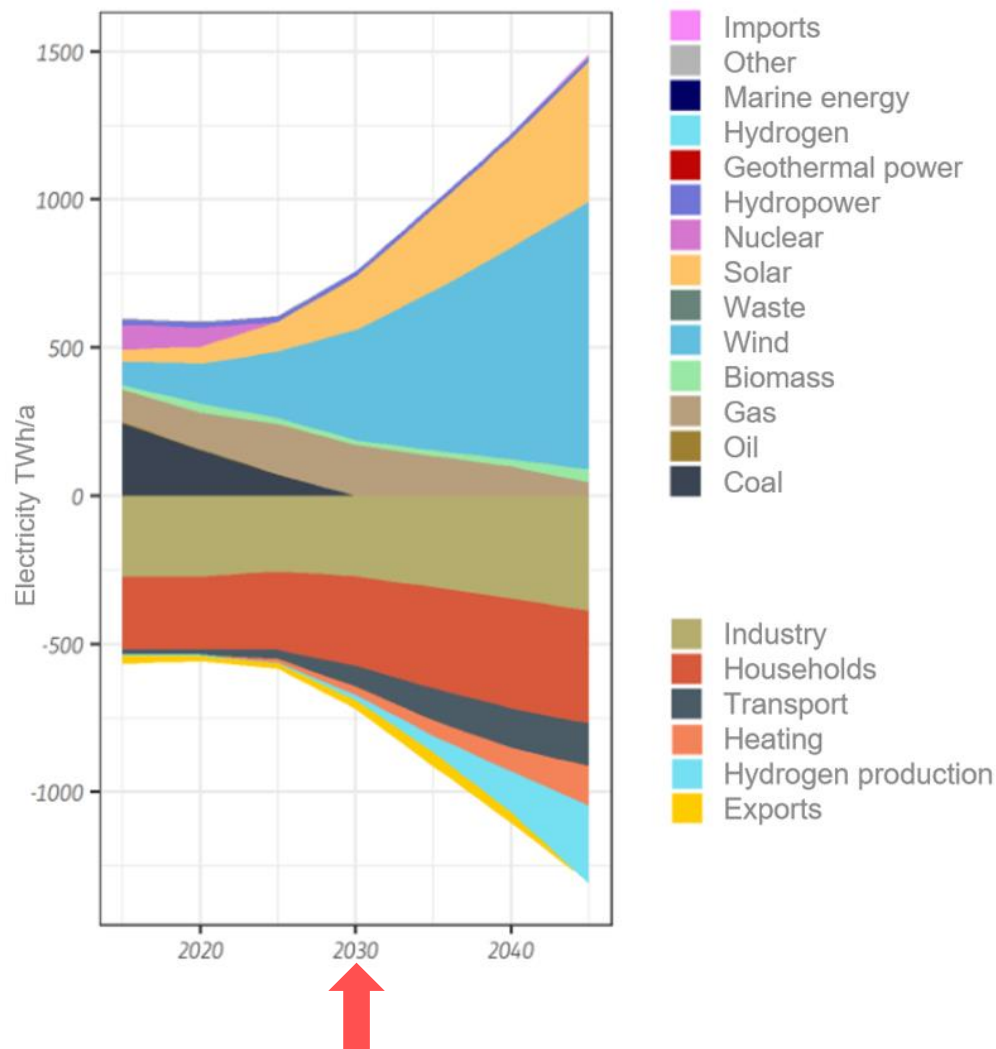
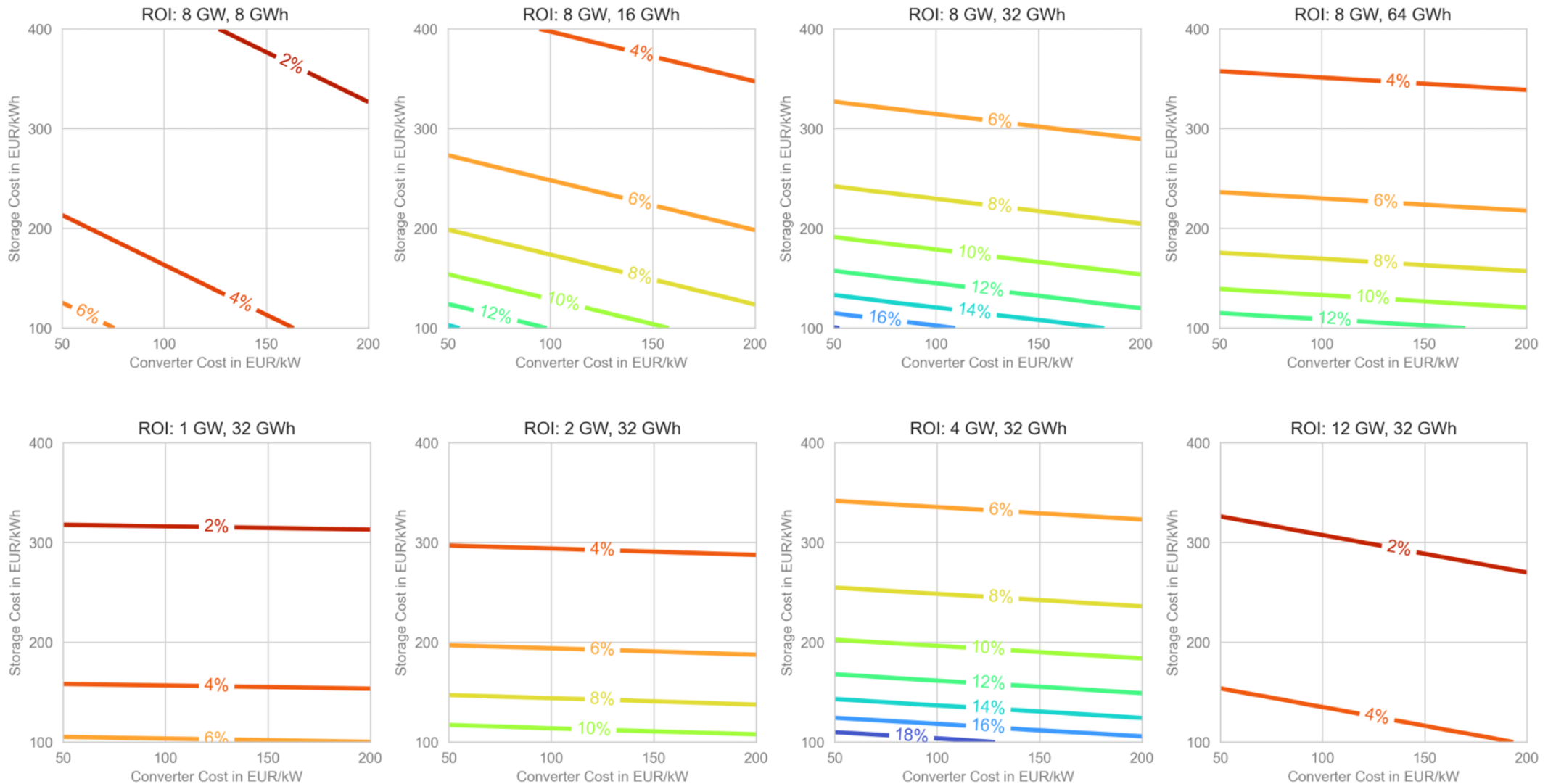
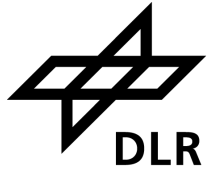


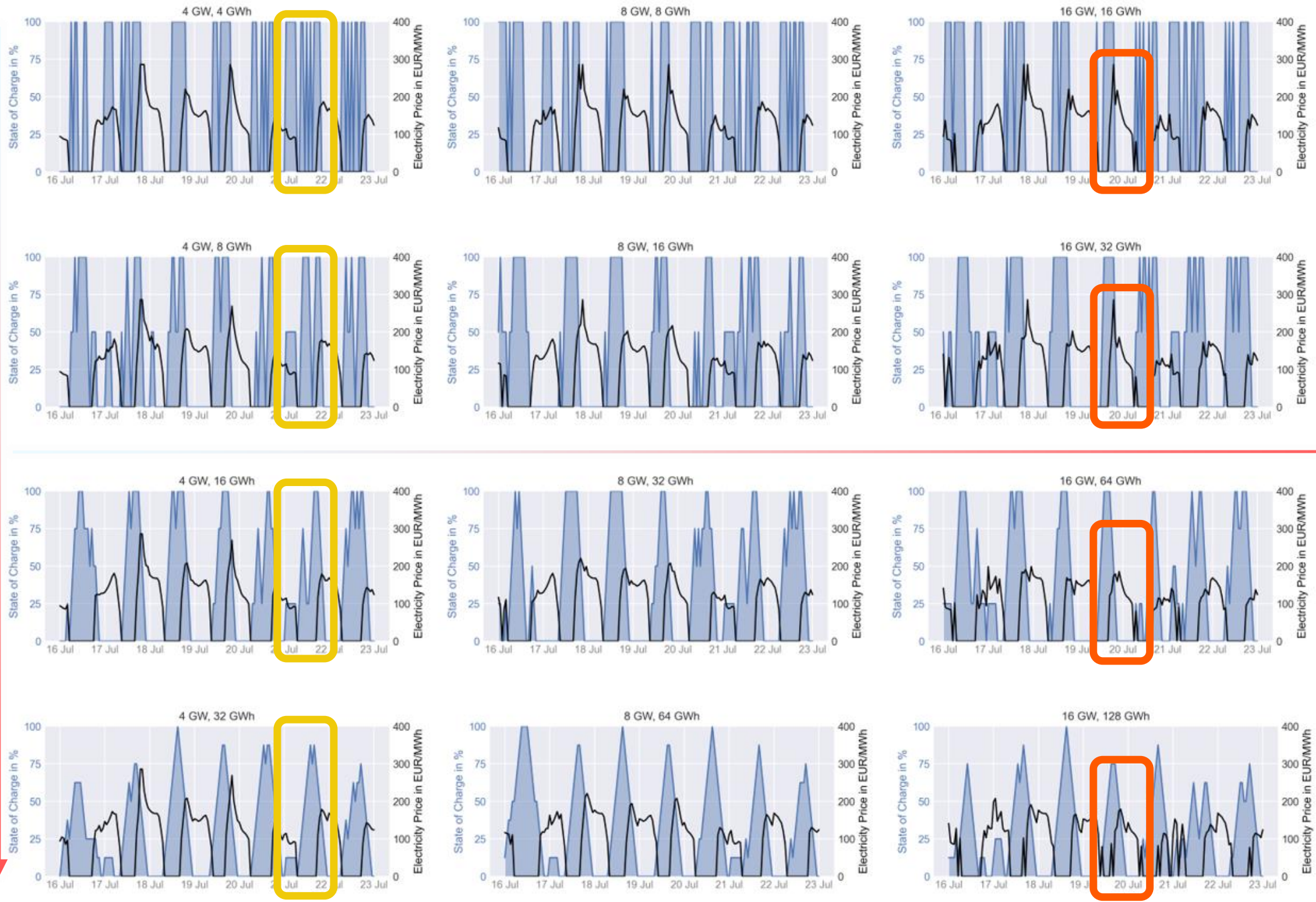
Table 1: Scenario parameters derived from Luderer et al. [39].

Parameter		Value	Unit
Capacities	Nuclear	0	GW
	Lignite	0	GW
	Hard coal	0	GW
	Natural gas	30.0	GW
	Hydrogen	15.3	GW
	Biomass	15.7	GW
	Run-of-river	12.6	GW
	PV	218.4	GW
	Wind onshore	127.2	GW
	Wind offshore	25.0	GW
	Other non-renewable	0.9	GW
	CO ₂ certificate costs	200.0	EUR/t
	Load	615.8	TWh/a
Greenhouse gas reduction compared to 1990		65	%

Storage Profitability Return on Investment

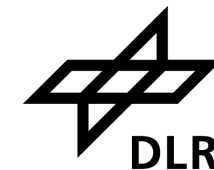


Capacity

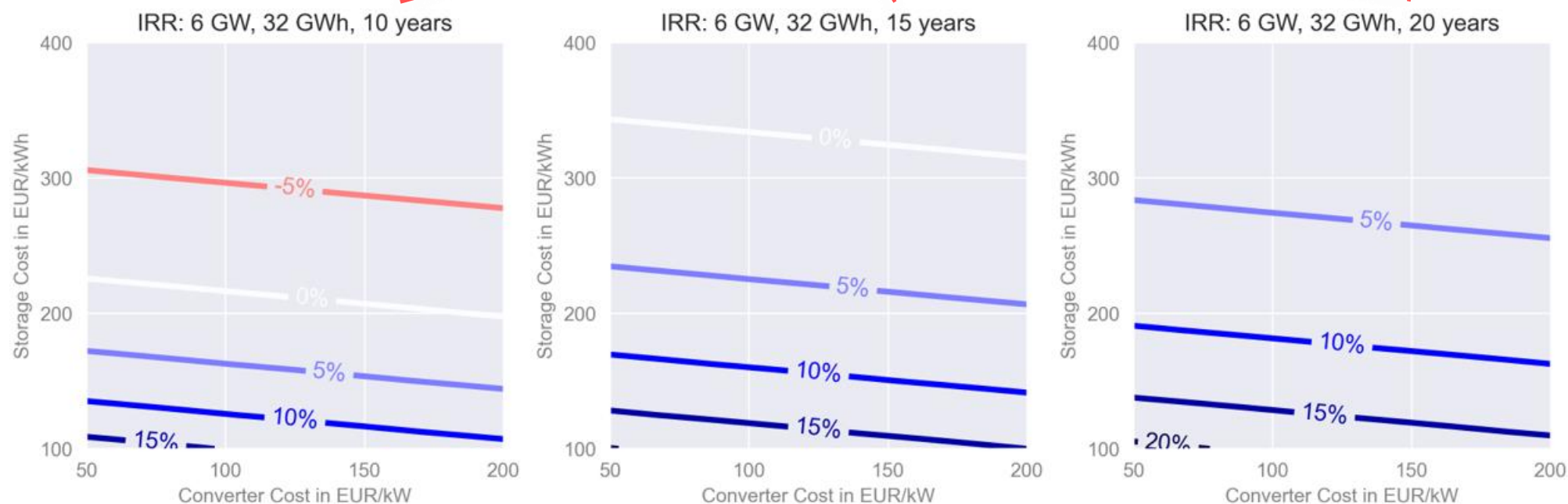


Storage Profitability

Internal Rate of Return

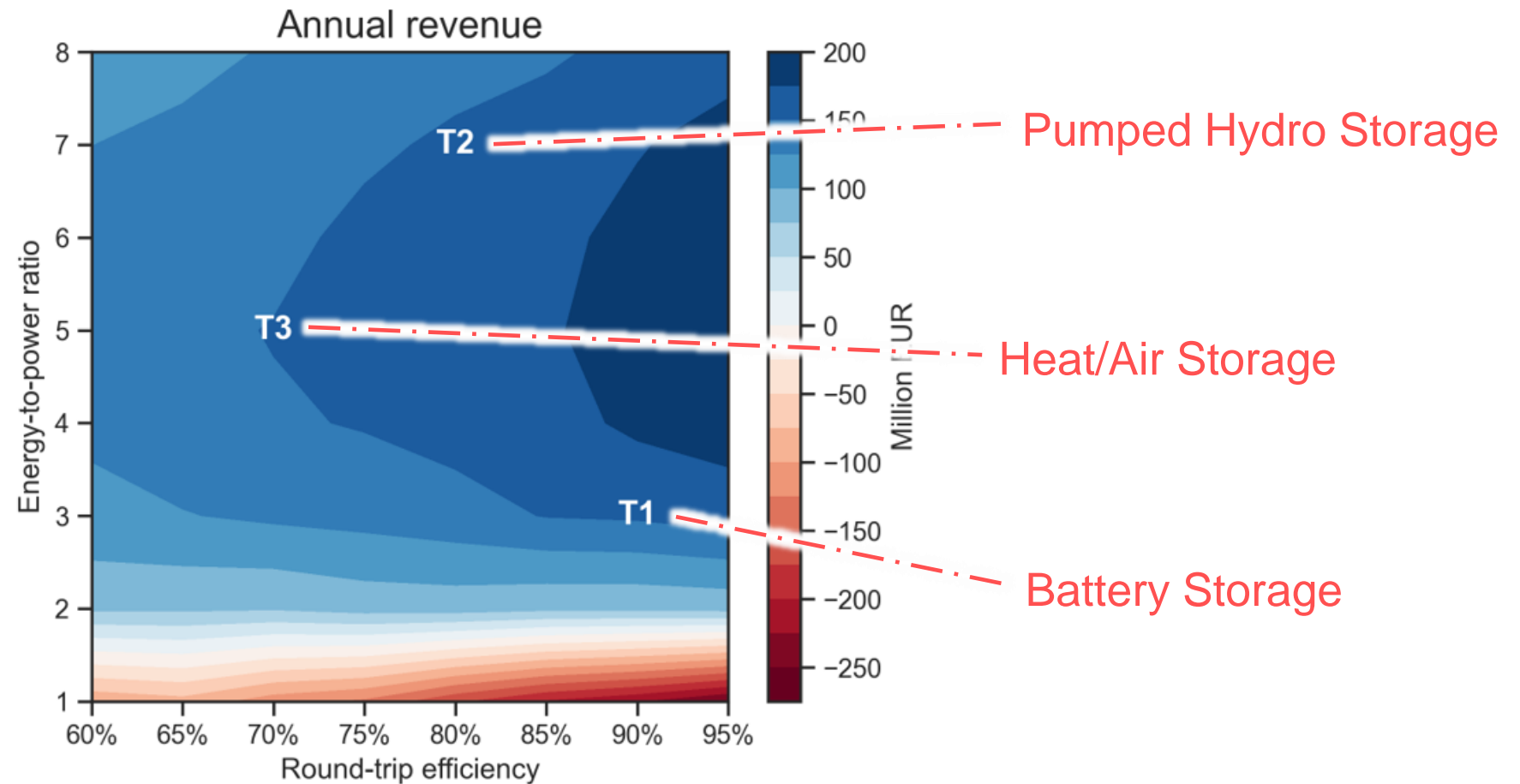
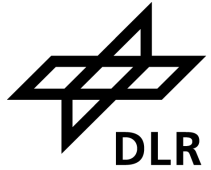


Operation

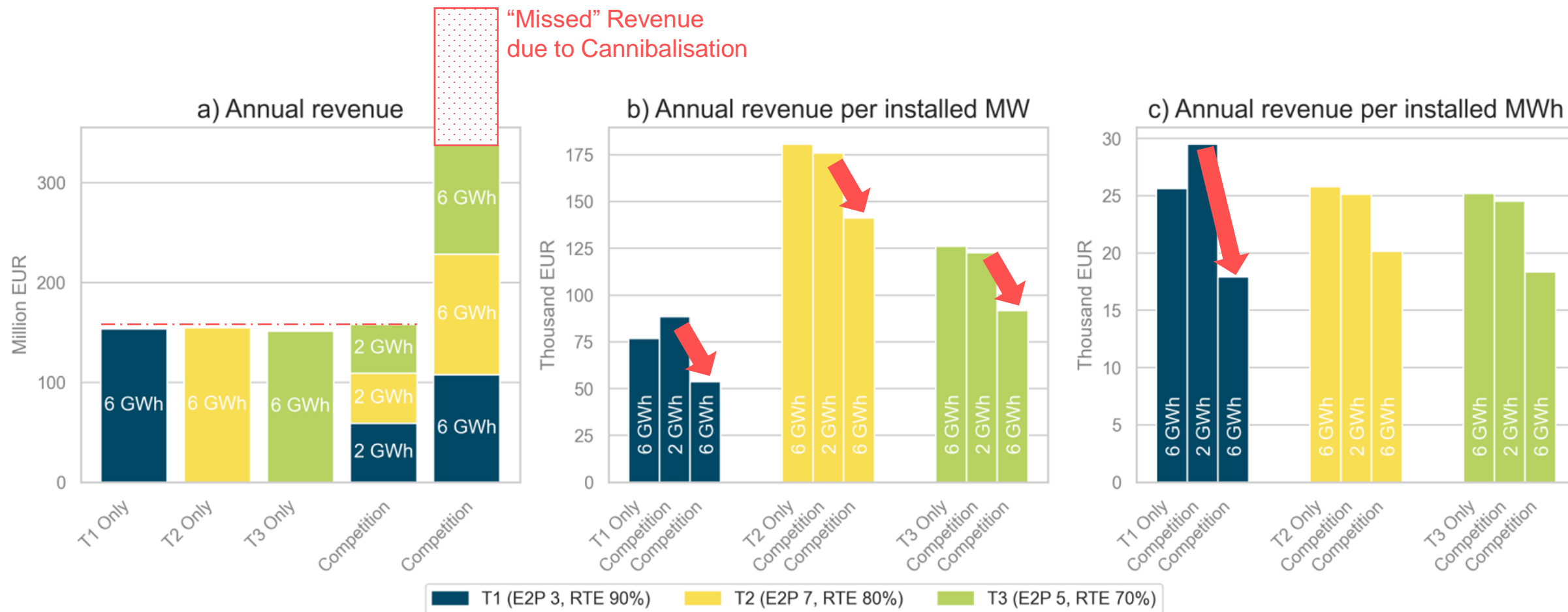


Storage Revenue

Impact of Energy-to-Power Ratio and Efficiency



Revenue Cannibalisation Competing Storage



Discussion

Limitations and Contextualisation



- Pace of RE deployment, especially PV, exceeded projections Creutzig et al. (2017)
- Dynamics of a net-zero system may differ Azevedo et al. (2021)
- Contribution of sector coupling to flexibility provision not fully considered Gaafar et al. (2024)
- Only day-ahead market considered, which misses important additional revenue Agrela et al. (2022)
- However, competition also likely on intraday markets and for system services Deman et al. (2025)
- Shocks, such as the 2022 energy crisis, not considered Ruhnau, Stiewe, et al. (2023)

Conclusions



- High **interest** in **grid-scale storage** systems, yet market dynamics unclear
- **Modular** integration of ML forecasts in agent-based electricity **market simulations**
- **Profitability analysis** of storage systems on the spot market
- ARIADNE scenario reveals **self-cannibalization** of storage
- **Medium-term storage** most profitable
- However, **cost reductions** or **additional revenue** streams necessary

Outlook

- Comparison with enhanced storage strategies working paper Schimeczek et al. (2025)
- Detailed assessment of sector coupling impact

Acknowledgements: Valentin Bertsch, Kristina Nienhaus on behalf of the Energy Economics Group

Contact: Felix Nitsch, felix.nitsch@dlr.de, German Aerospace Center, Institute of Networked Energy Systems, Energy Systems Analysis



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