



FLEXIBLE AND ACCURATE PRICE TIME SERIES FORECASTS FOR THE APPLICATION IN ELECTRICITY MARKET SIMULATIONS

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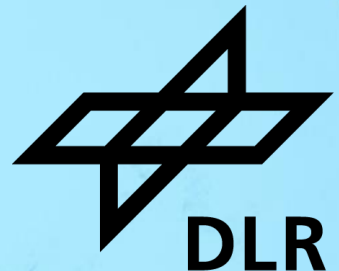
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Motivation

What Will Electricity Markets Look Like in the Future?



- 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

AMIRIS

Open Agent-based Electricity Market Model

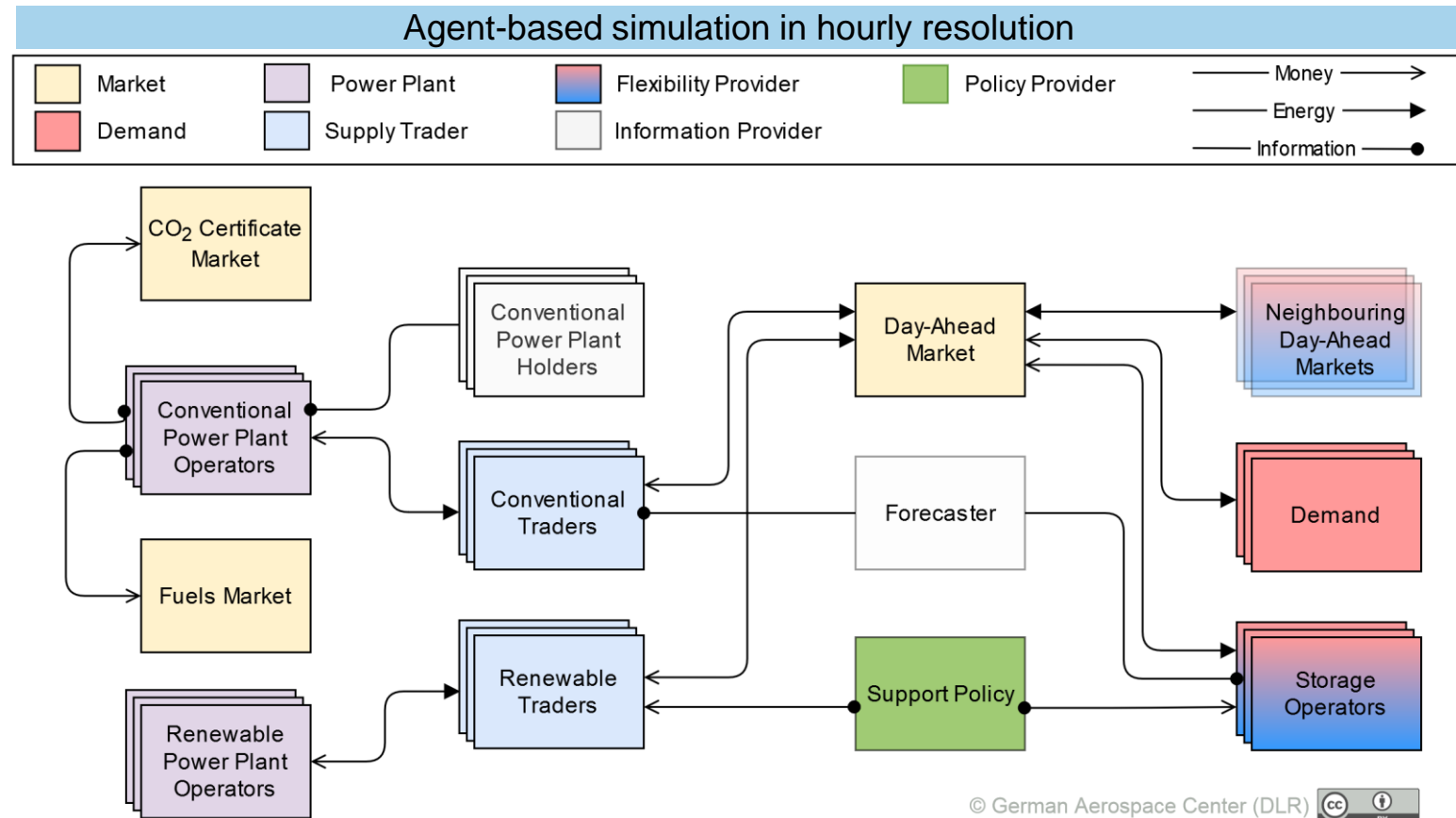


Input

- RE feed-in
- Load
- Power plant park
- Efficiencies
- Plant availabilities
- Fuel & CO₂ costs

Output

- Electricity prices
- Power plant dispatch
- Storage dispatch
- Market values
- Emissions
- Dispatch system costs



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AMIRIS model architecture

Published **open source** under Apache 2 license
See also <https://dlr-ve.gitlab.io/esy/amiris/home/>

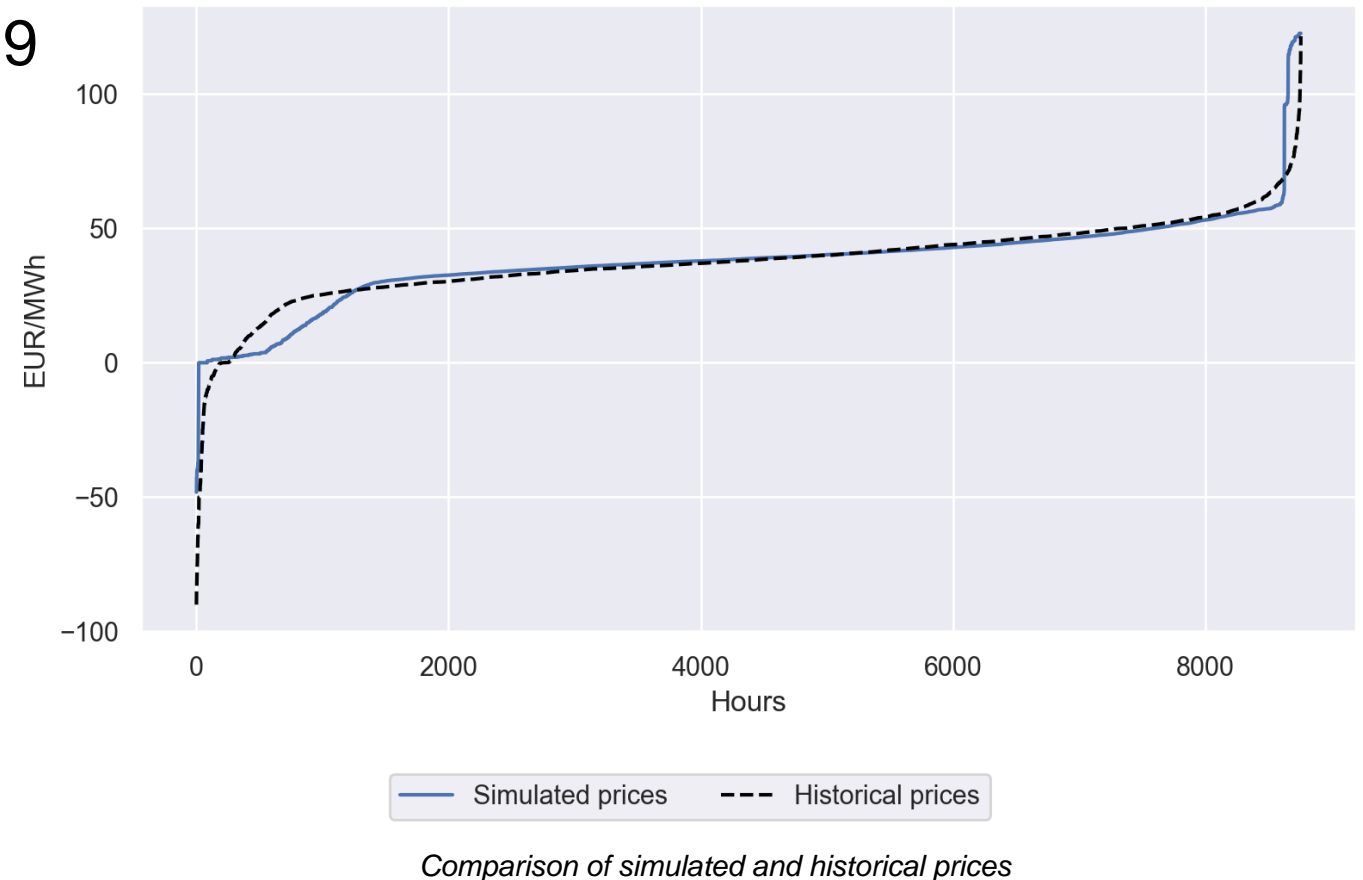


Case study

Varying Storage Specifications

- Base scenario:
German Day-Ahead Market 2019
- Open parameterization,
see [AMIRIS Examples](#)
- Variation of Storage
 - Power
 - Capacity (resp. E2P ratio)
 - Storage strategy
 - Minimize system costs
 - Maximize profits

What's the performance of different storage systems?

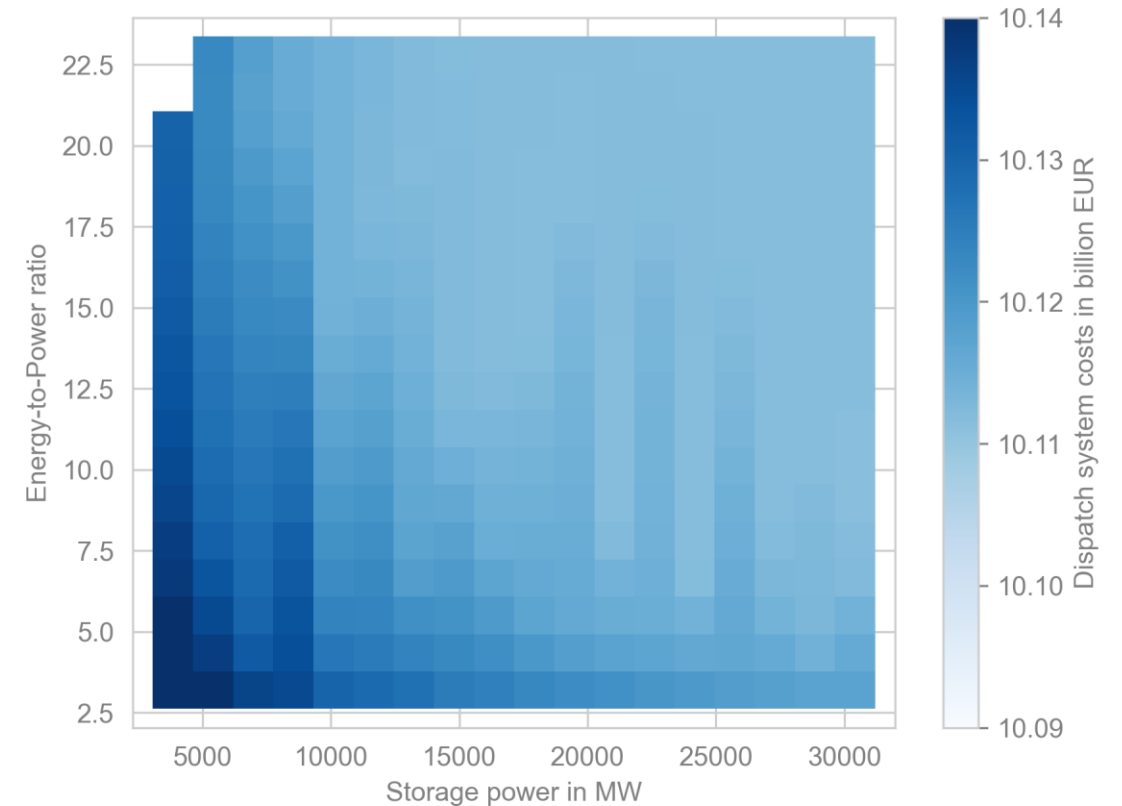
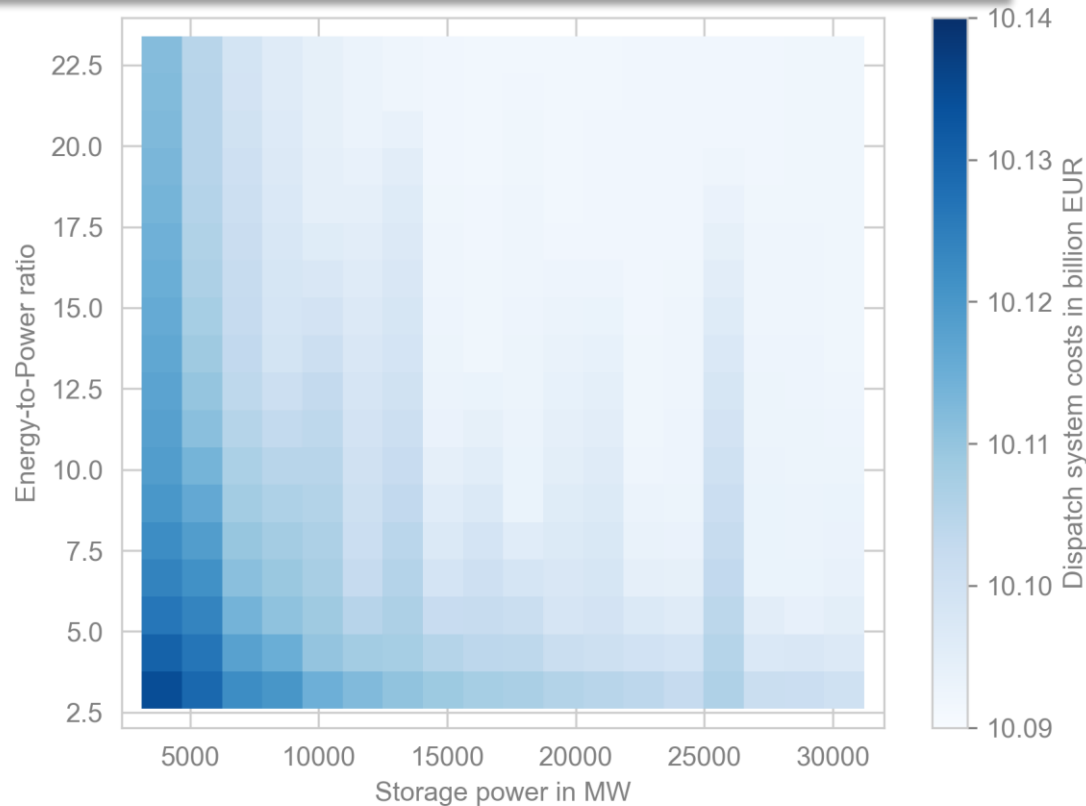


Case Study Results: Dispatch Systems Costs in Bill. EUR

Minimize System Costs vs. Maximize Profits



Minimize System Costs strategy achieves reduction of dispatch system cost



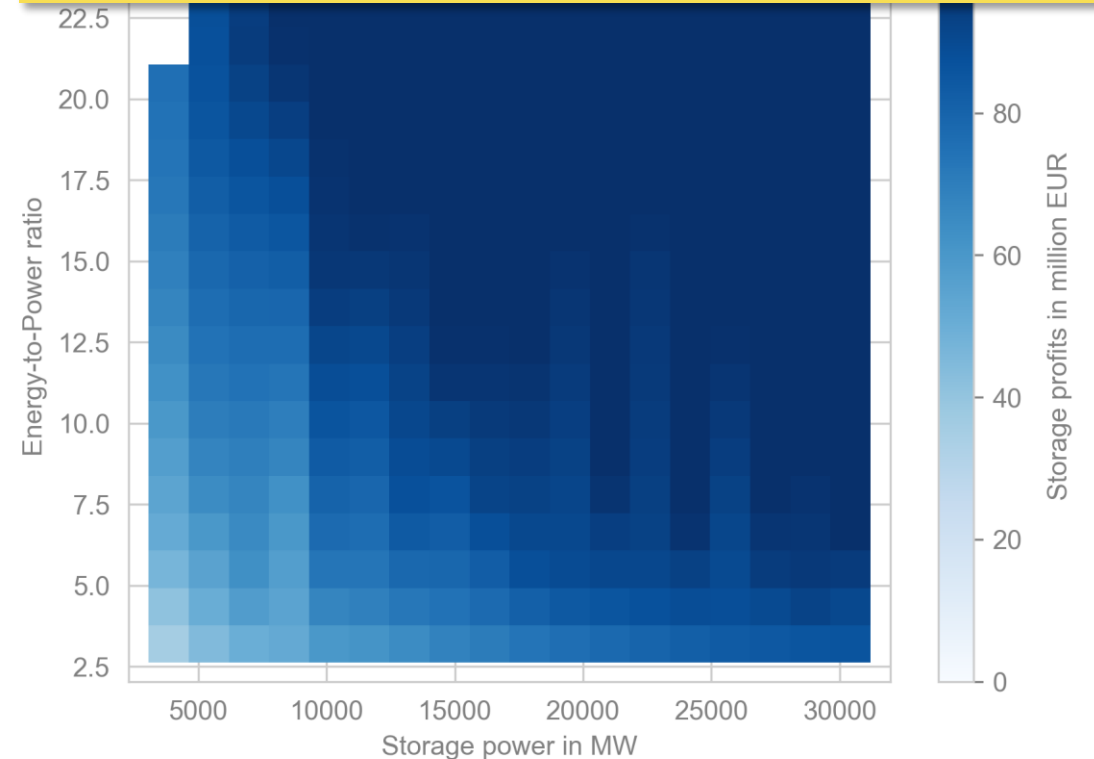
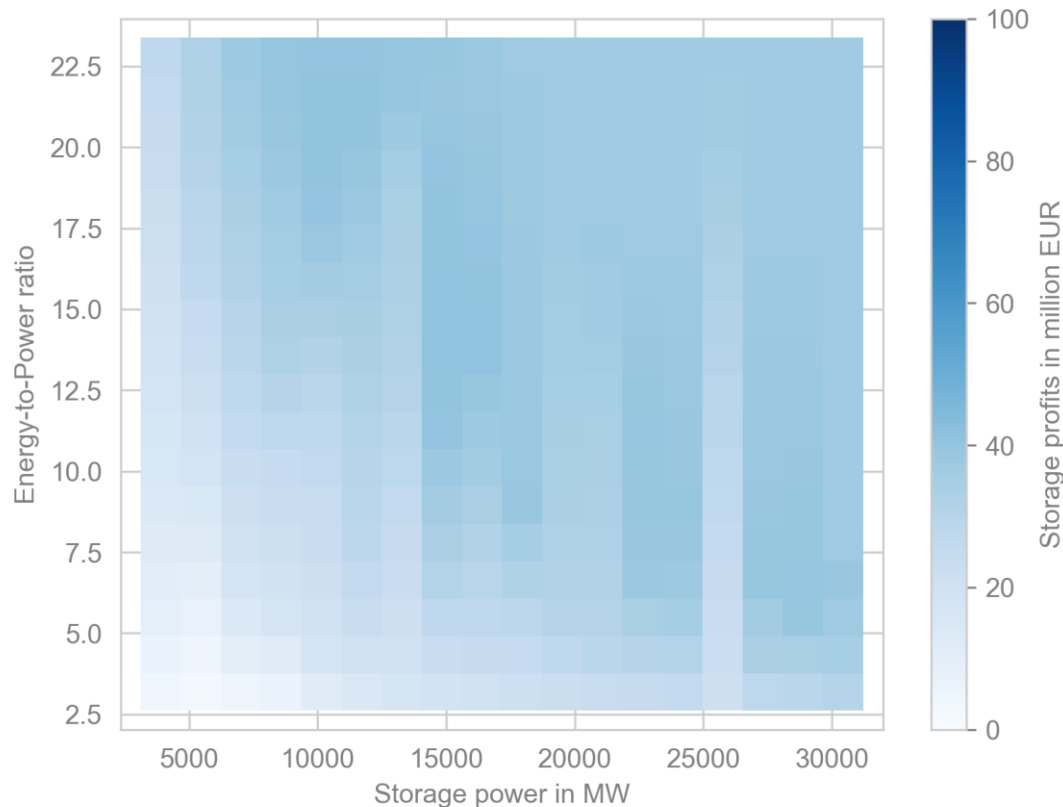
System costs from dispatching power plants in 300 scenarios with different Power and E2P combinations under minimize system costs strategy (left) and maximize profits strategy (right)

Case Study Results: Total Storage Profits in Million EUR

Minimize System Costs vs. Maximize Profits



Maximize Profits Strategy significantly outperforms other strategy in terms of profits

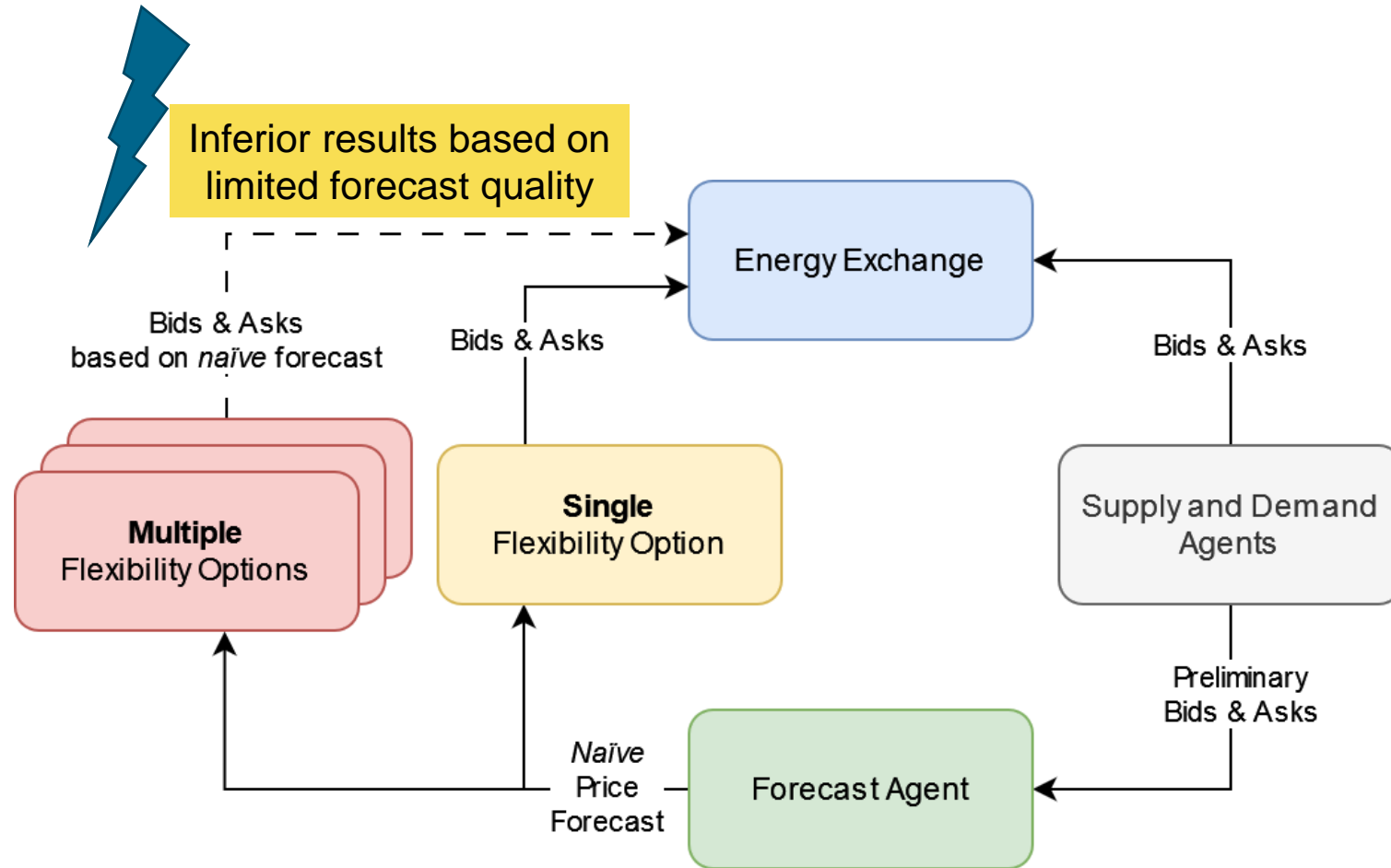


Total profits in 300 scenarios with different Power and E2P combinations under minimize system costs strategy (left) and maximize profits strategy (right)

What's missing? – Consideration of market competition amongst storage operators

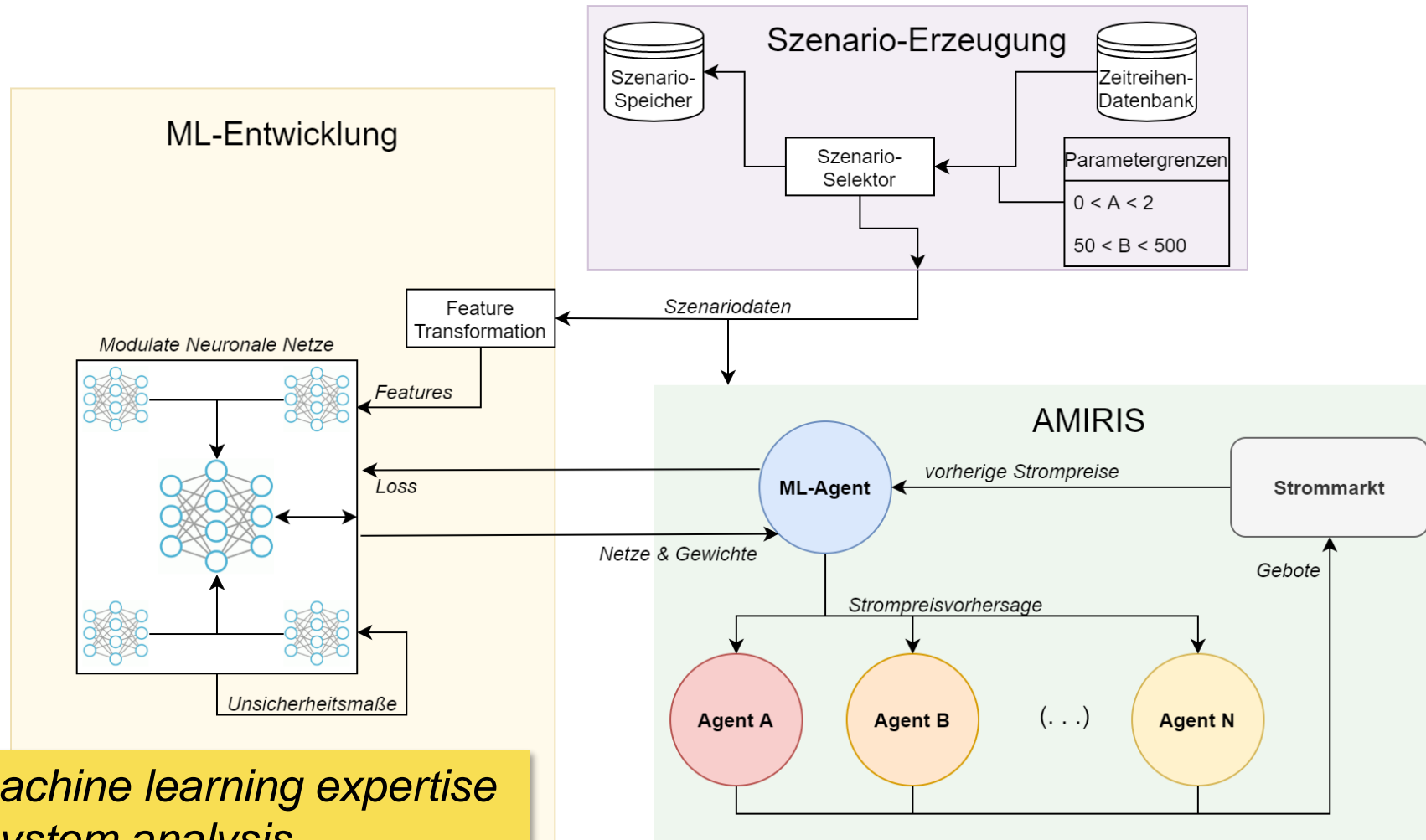
Price Forecasting in AMIRIS

Limitations of Current Approach



FEAT Project

Flexible, Explainable, and Accurate Price Forecasts



Combining machine learning expertise with energy system analysis

Concept of Improved Forecasting Agent

Providing Enhanced Price Forecasts



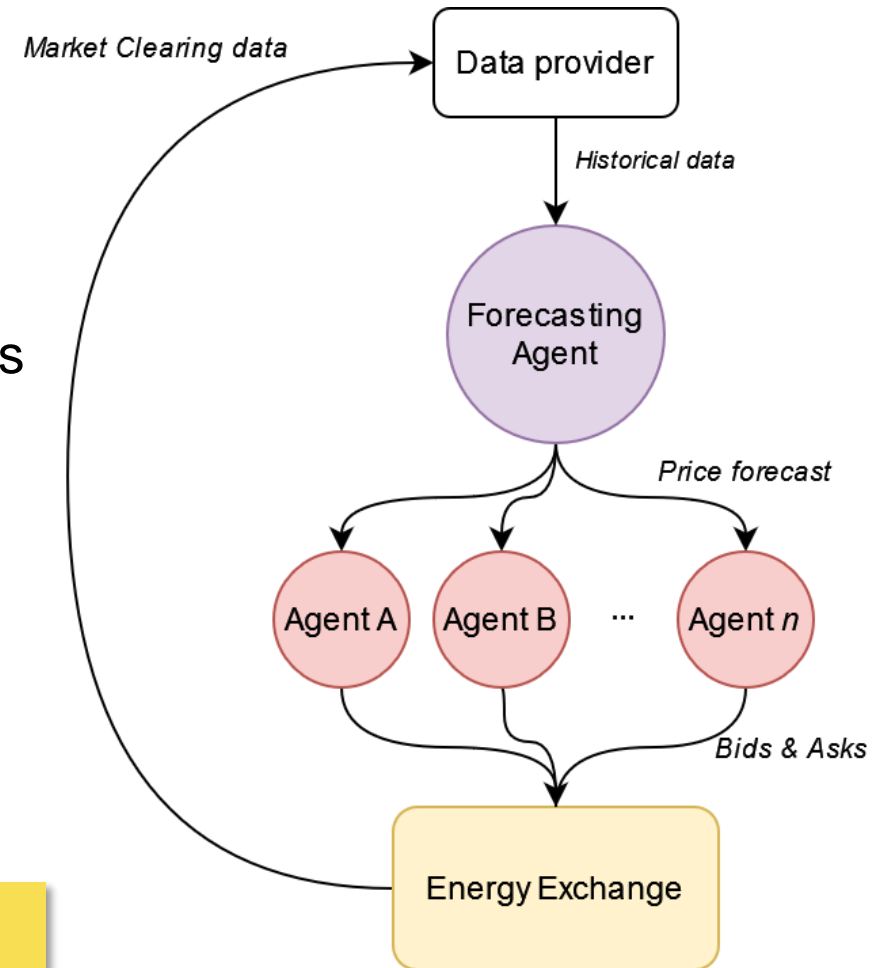
Aim

- Central **forecast agent**
- Price time series forecast of ≥ 24 h
- Input for schedule optimization of agents
- Enabling forecasts on future energy systems

Available Data

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

Forecasting agent should consider impacts of bidding agents

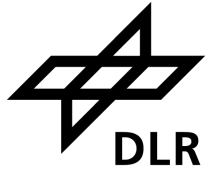


Concept of new Forecasting Agent in AMIRIS



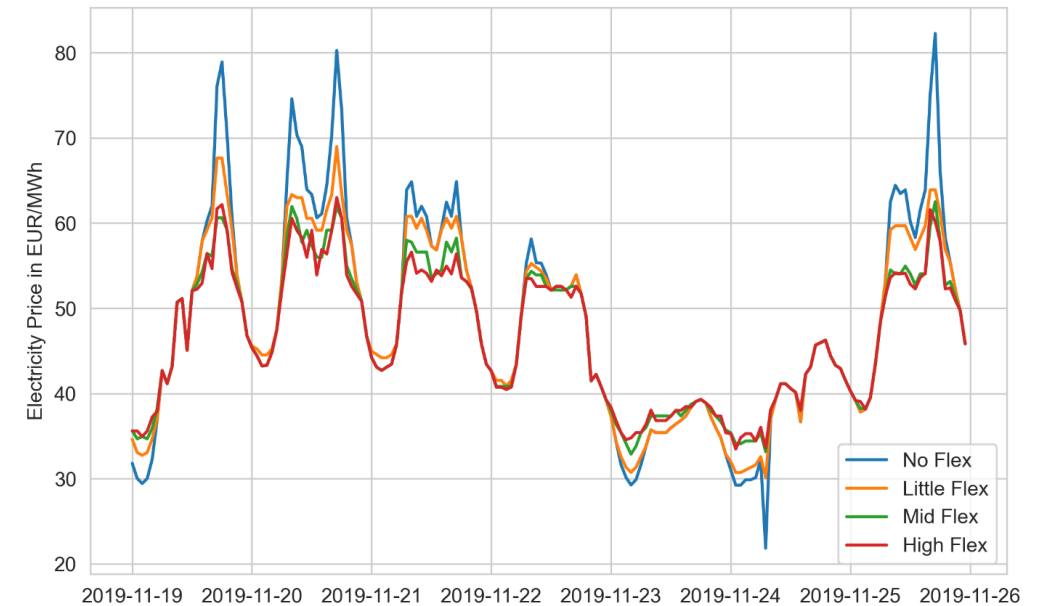
Forecasting Performance – Case: Flexibility Share Variation

Overview and Price Impacts



Mean Absolute Error (MAPE) for four test scenarios with rising flexibility capacities

Metric	Scenario	I	II	III	IV
	<i>No Flex</i>	<i>Little Flex</i>	<i>Mid Flex</i>	<i>High Flex</i>	
Naïve t_1	9.29	7.78	6.76	6.45	
Naïve t_{24}	8.57	7.54	6.27	5.91	
Exponential Smoothing	8.06	6.70	5.73	5.46	
N-BEATS	7.15	6.24	5.38	5.12	
TFT	4.11	3.90	3.20	3.26	
TFT w/ future covariates	3.12	3.45	3.26	2.86	



Price dampening impact of different flexibility capacities in the four scenarios on electricity prices over a one-week period in November 2019.

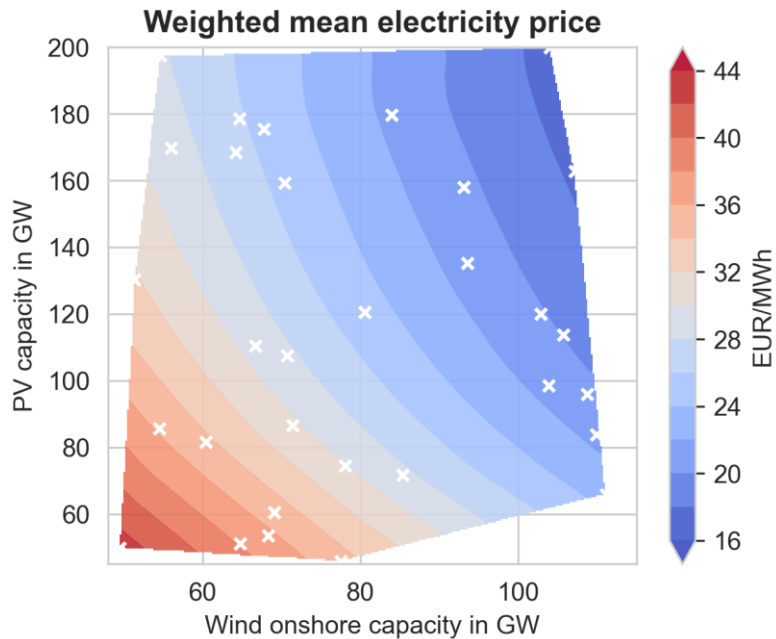
Machine learning methods perform best

Forecasting Performance – Case: Renewable Expansion

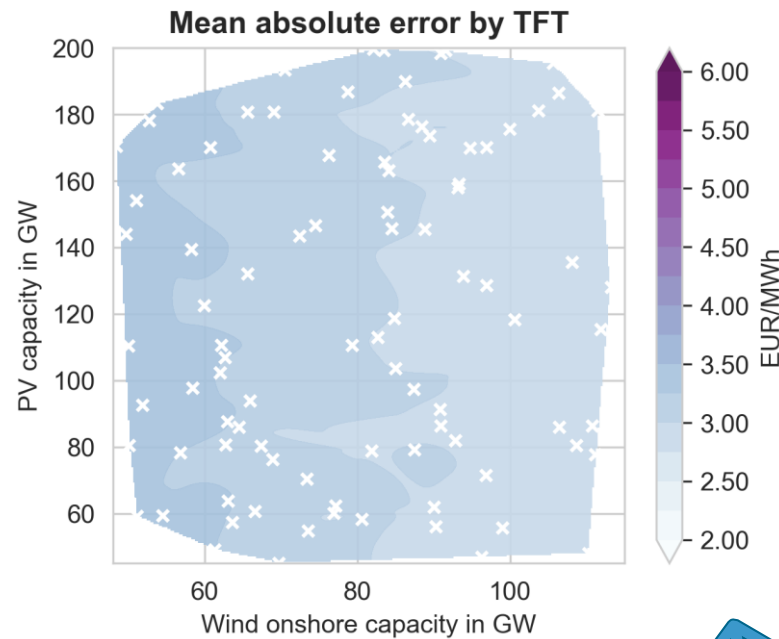
Price Forecasting Applying Temporal Fusion Transformer



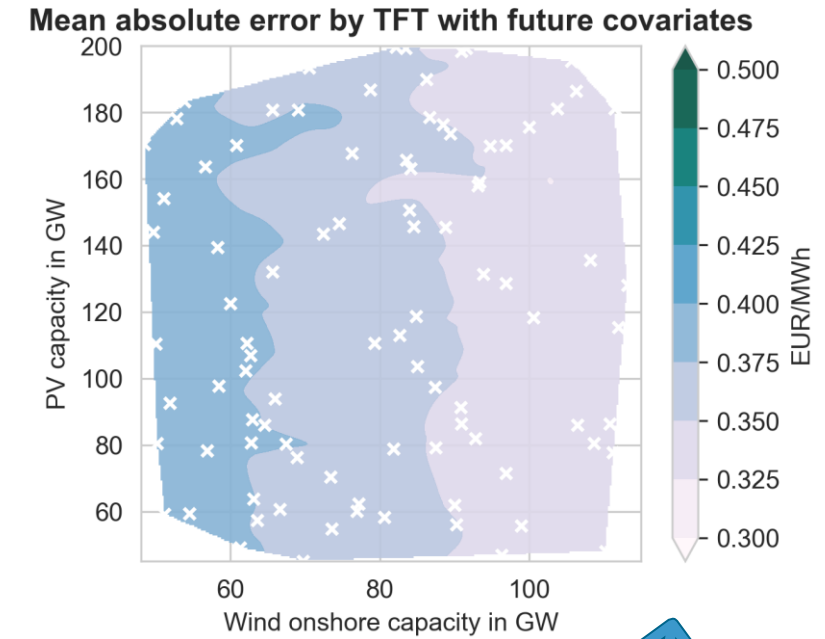
Train



Test I



Test II



Forecasting performance in scenarios of varying renewable energy expansion

Superior performance of model with future covariates

Be aware of different scaling

Note: Scenarios are considered as parameter variations and shall not be interpreted as definitive and complete future electricity systems

Discussion

Limitations and Strengths



- Missing analysis of impact by different weather years
- Initial training computationally intensive

- Training and testing beyond historical data
- Powerful approach capable to model future price dynamics
- Results on error metrics allow integrating in electricity market simulations

Conclusion



- Motivation: Modelling market competition among flexibility options
- Aim: Precise time series forecasts in energy system models
- Method: Comparison of methods (naïve, regression, machine learning)
- Results: ML outperforms benchmarks even in future electricity market scenarios

Outlook

- Fine-tuning and further testing of models
- Integration of NN in AMIRIS enabling endogenous & comprehensive forecasts
- Investigation on competition among flexibility options
- Further analysis in FEAT project, see <https://www.mlsustainableenergy.com/>



Imprint

Topic: Flexible and accurate price time series forecasts for the application in electricity market simulations

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