

Dynamic prices for market participation of flexible and price-sensitive assets

Fueling our green future – production, market, and policy

MissionGreenFuels Conference

August 20th, 2026

Technical University of Denmark

Tobias K. S. Ritschel

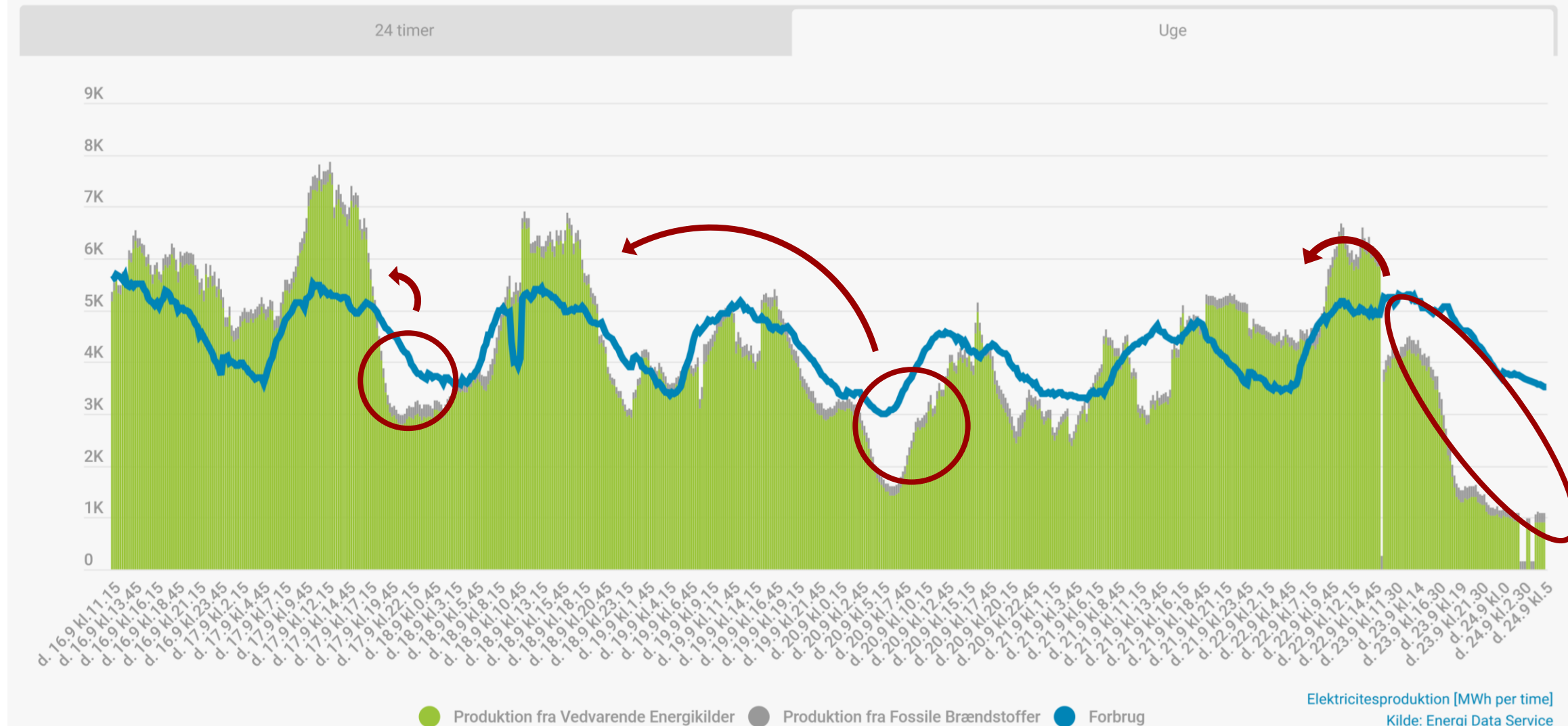
Associate Professor

Department of Applied Mathematics and Computer Science

Technical University of Denmark

Motivation

Danmarks elforbrug vs. grøn elproduktion



<https://ing.dk/artikel/live-danmarks-elforbrug-og-elproduktion>

Motivation

Energy storage systems

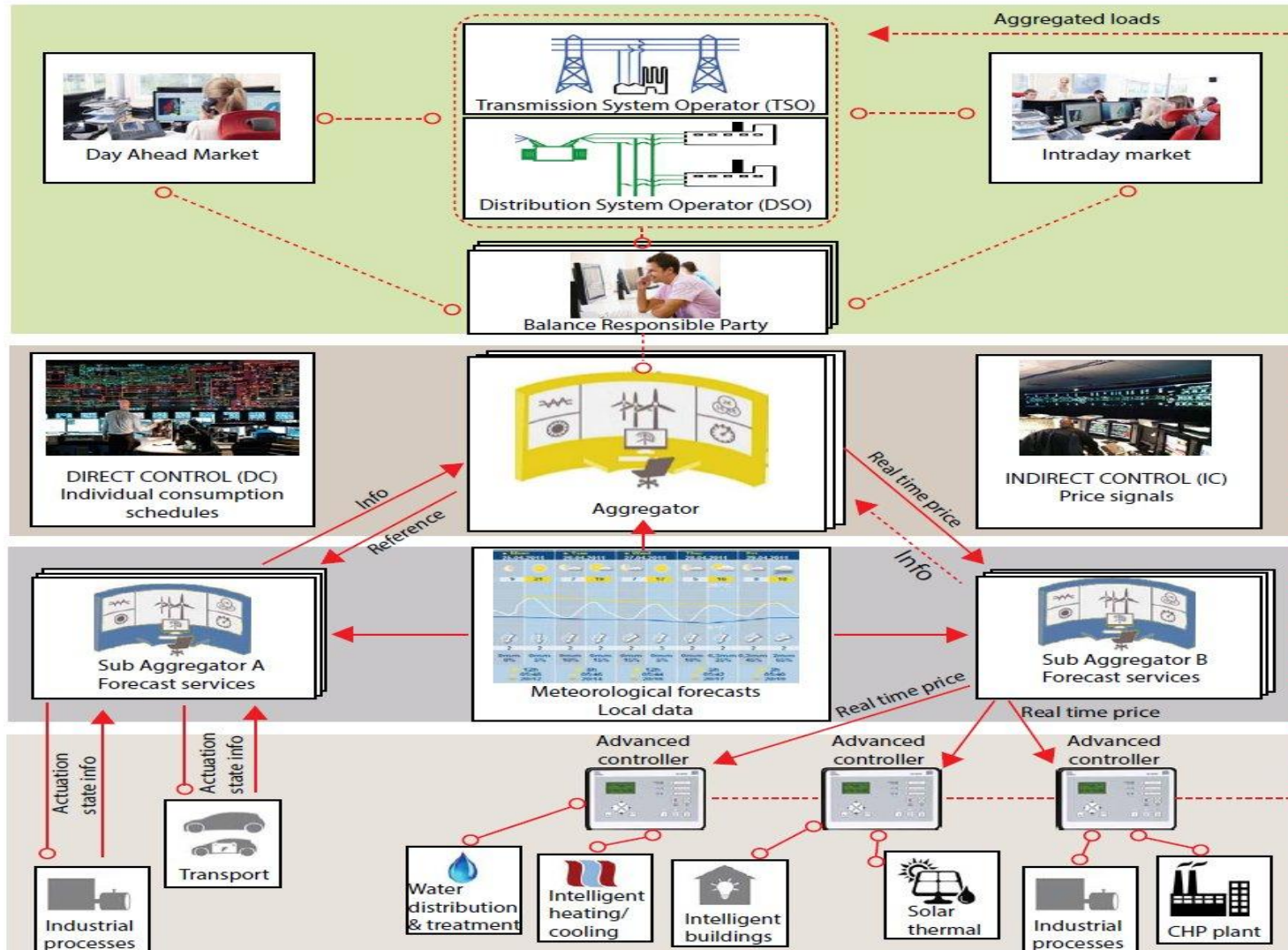
Increase renewable + curtail

Power-to-X

Demand-side flexibility

- Indirect exploitation
- Direct exploitation

Smart Energy Operating System (SE-OS)



(Static)

Conventional markets



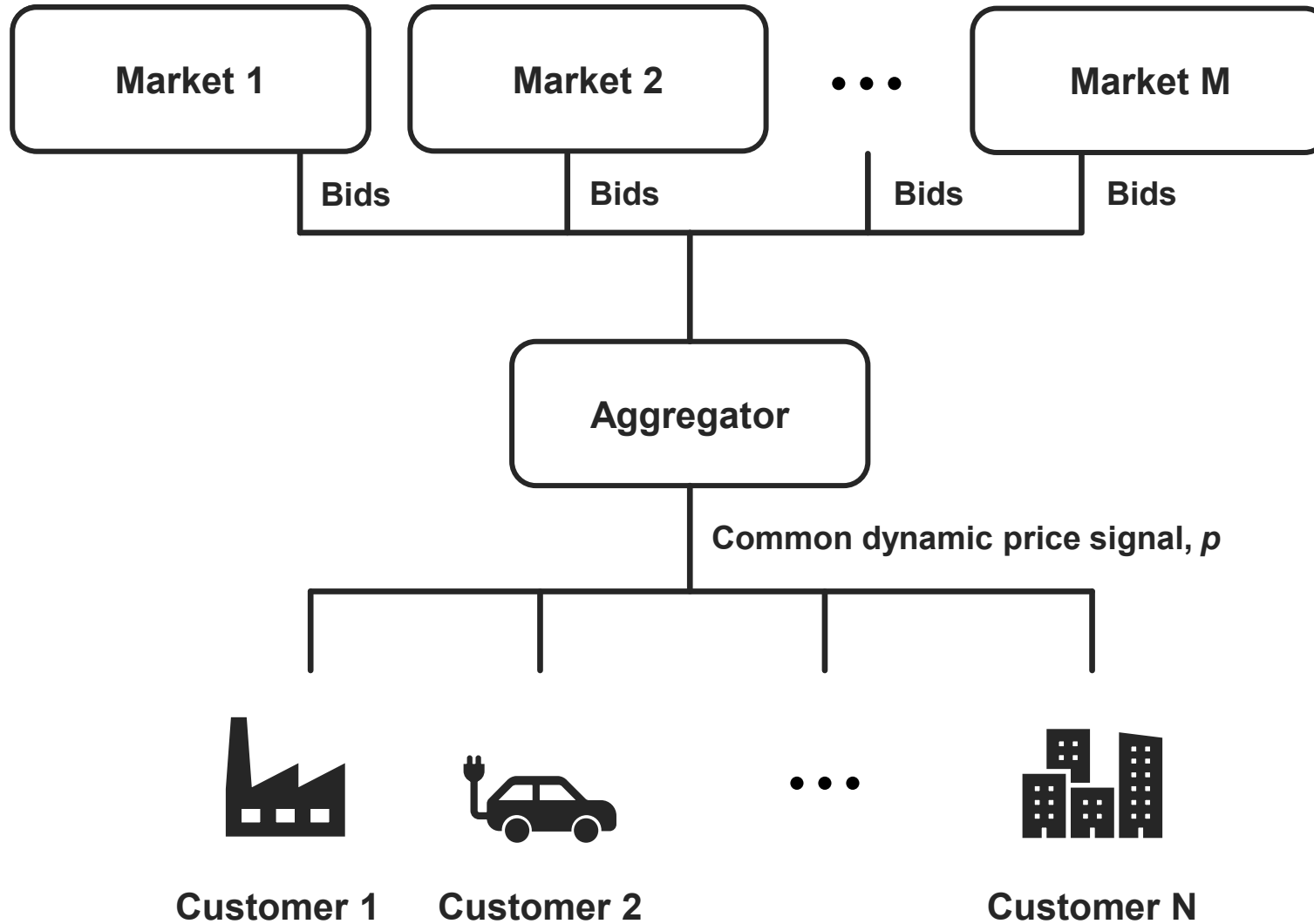
Link markets to physics using MIMs
(Flexibility Functions)

(Dynamic)

Local incentive-based flexibility exploitation

(Hierarchy of controllers)

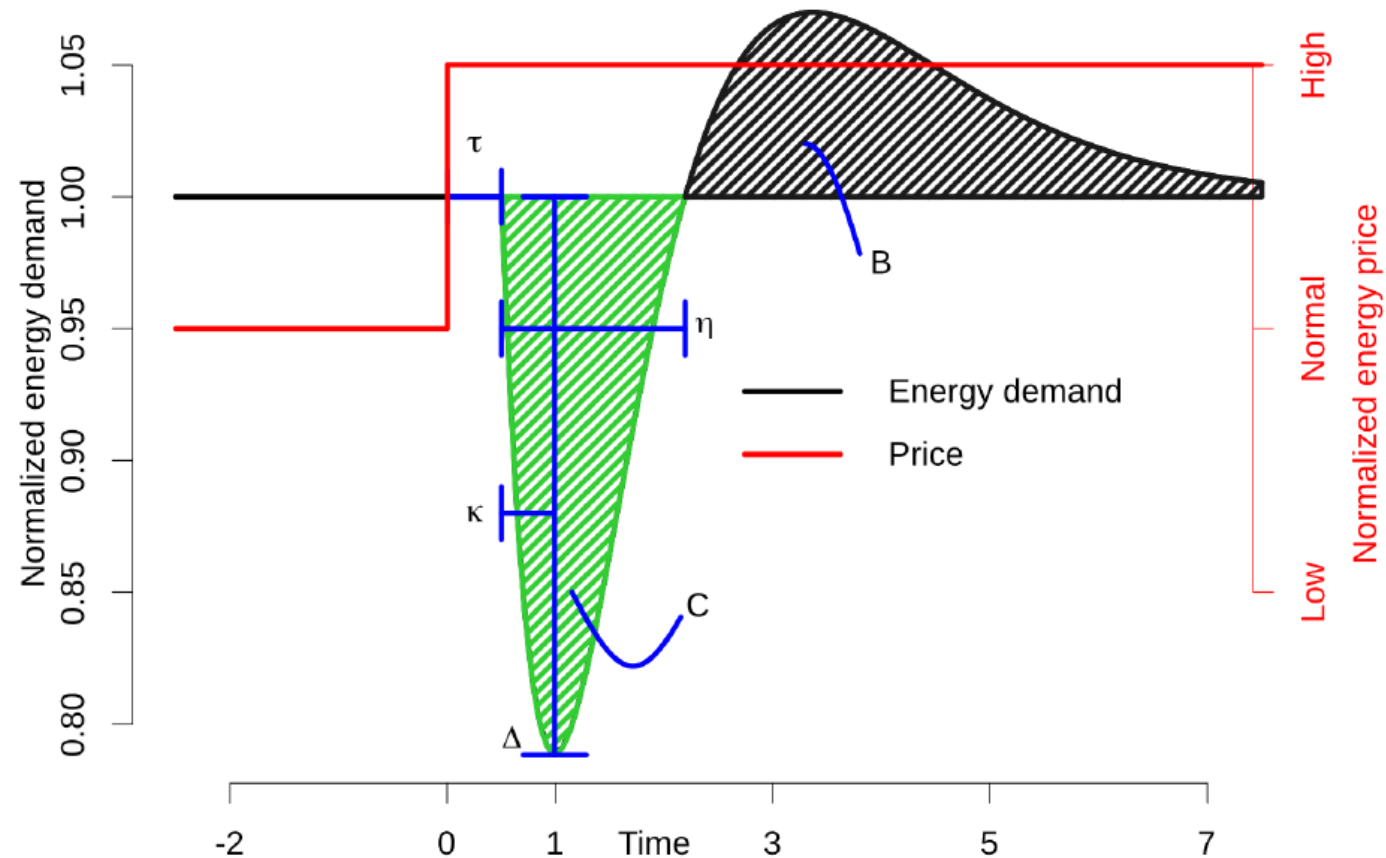
Aggregator



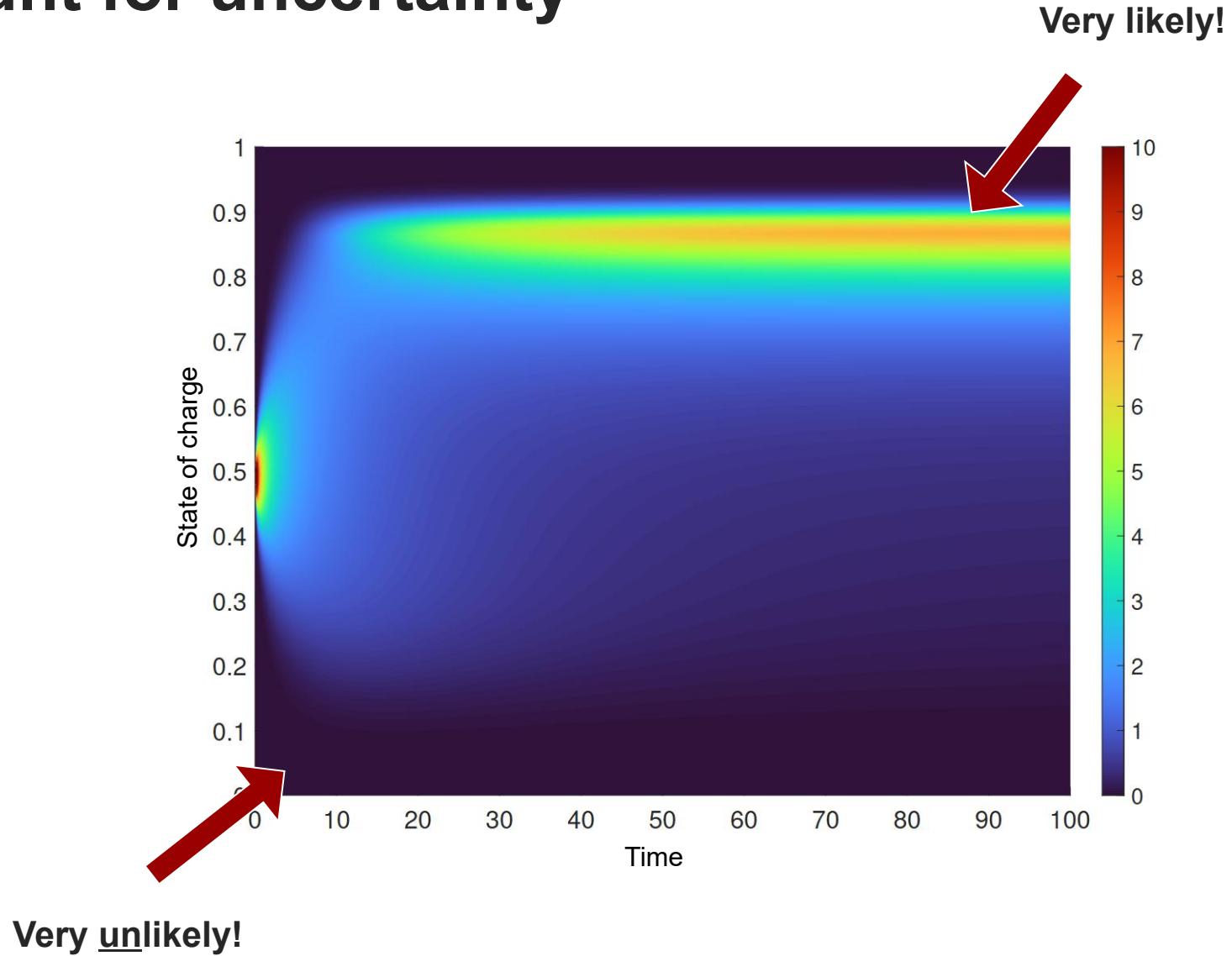
Minimal demand response models: Flexibility functions

Flexibility function: Predict flexible demand as function of

- Price
- “State of charge”
- Publicly available data: Weather, temperature, time of day/week/season, etc.

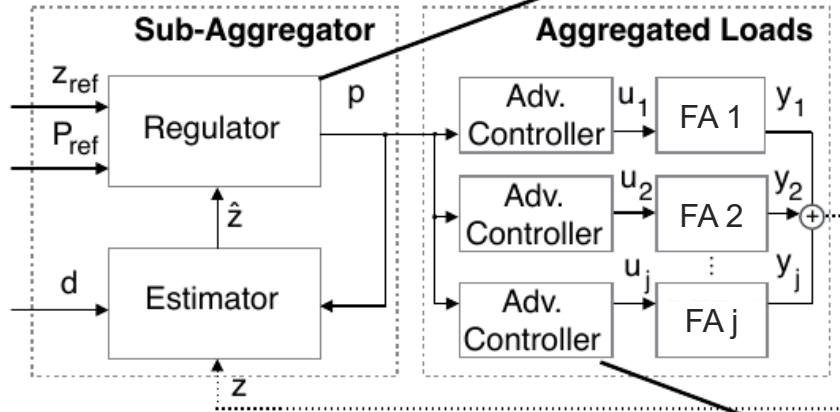


Account for uncertainty



Interoperability through incentivization

Price signal generator



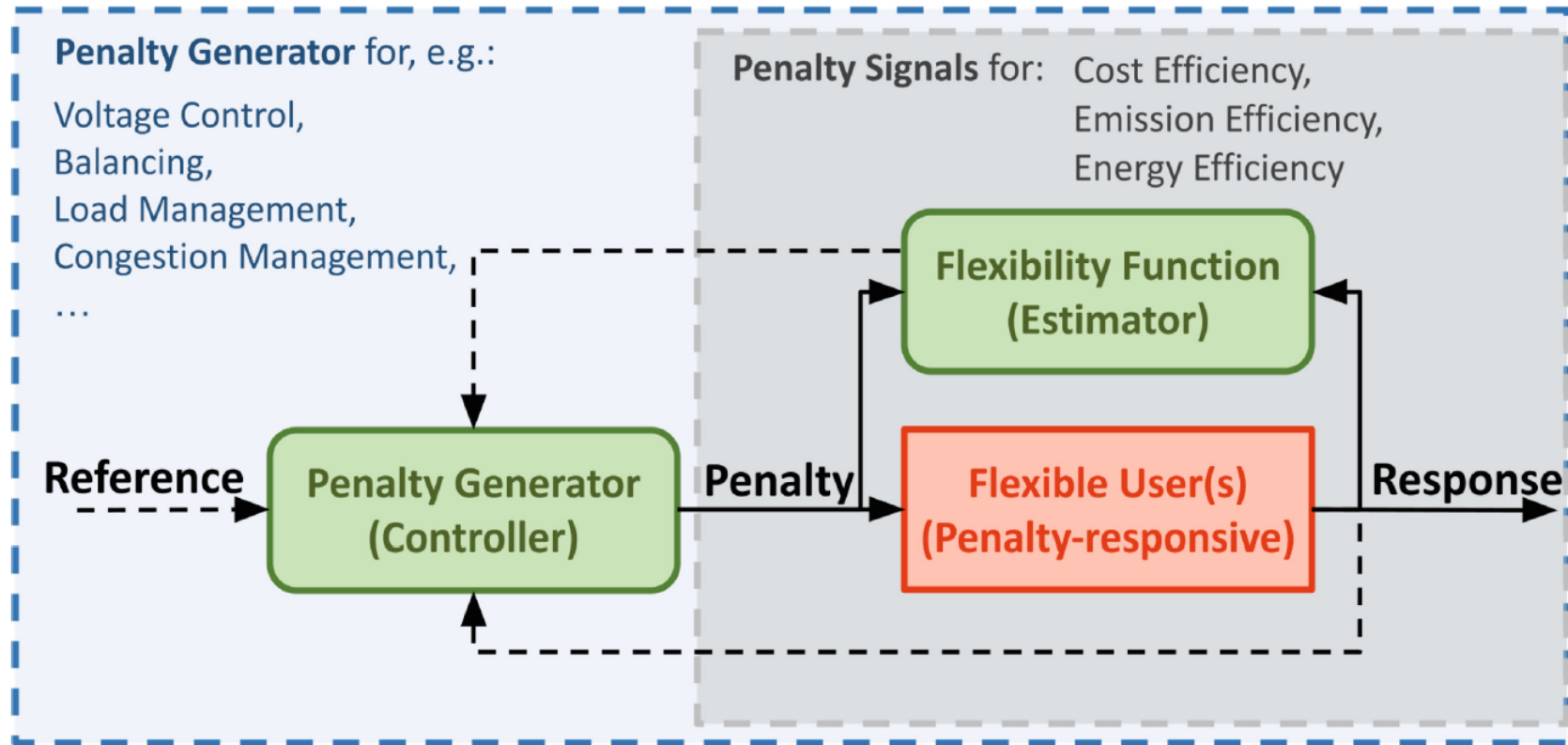
$$\begin{aligned} \min_p \quad & \mathbb{E} \left[\sum_{k=0}^N w_{j,k} ||\hat{z}_k - z_{ref,k}|| + \mu ||p_k - p_{ref,k}|| \right] \\ \text{s.t.} \quad & \hat{z}_{k+1} = f(p_k) \end{aligned}$$

Price-sensitive control system

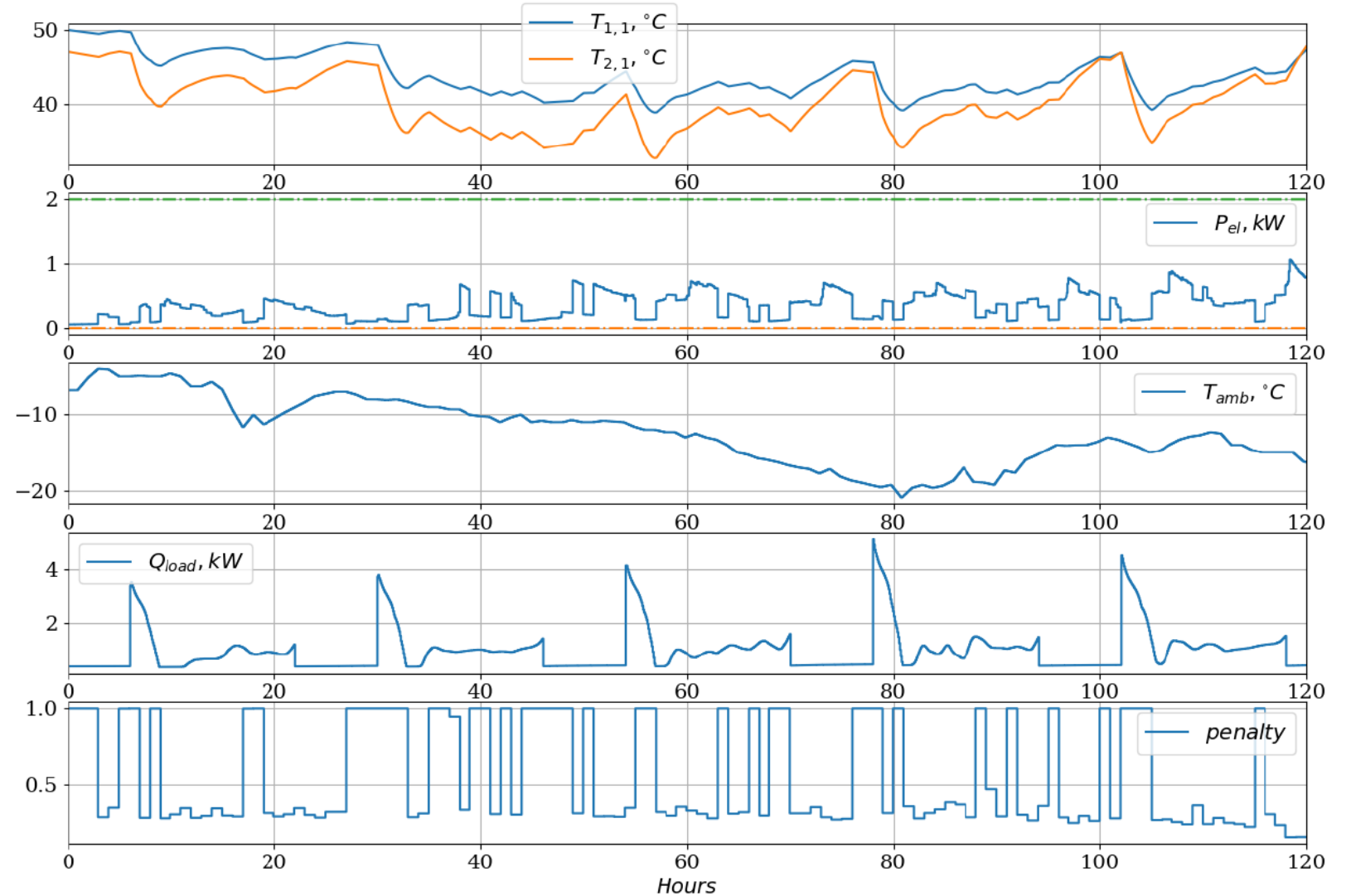
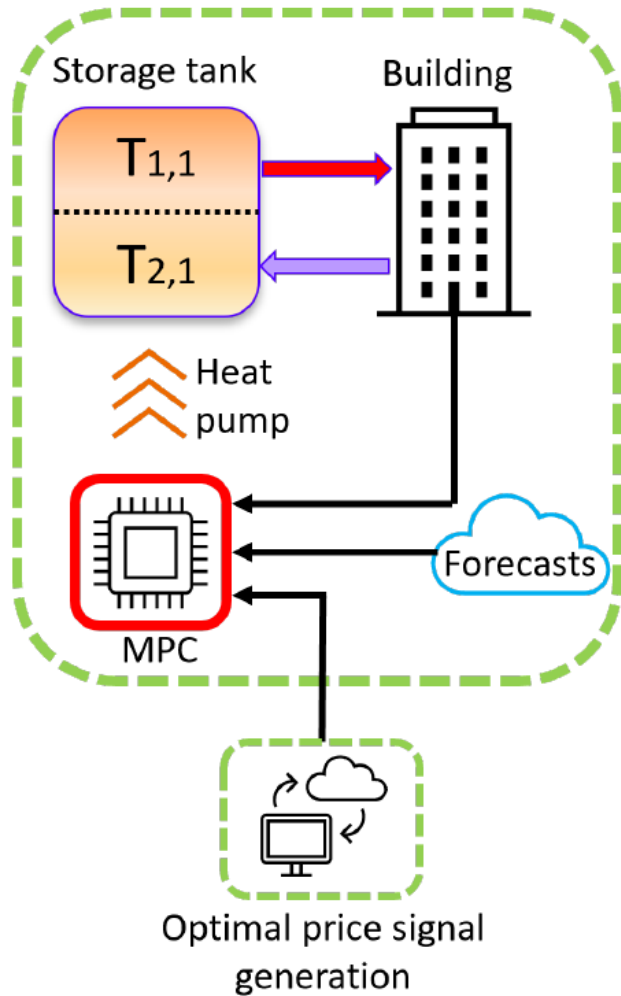
We adopt a control-based approach where the **price** becomes the driver to **manipulate** the behaviour of a certain pool flexible prosumers.

$$\begin{aligned} \min_u \quad & \mathbb{E} \left[\sum_{k=0}^N \sum_{j=1}^J \phi_j(x_{j,k}, u_{j,k}, p_k) \right] \\ \text{s.t.} \quad & x_{k+1} = Ax_k + Bu_k + Ed_k, \\ & y_k = Cx_k, \\ & y_k^{min} \leq y_k \leq y_k^{max}, \\ & u_k^{min} \leq u_k \leq u_k^{max} \end{aligned}$$

Dynamic price signal generation



Example: Flexible building energy management system

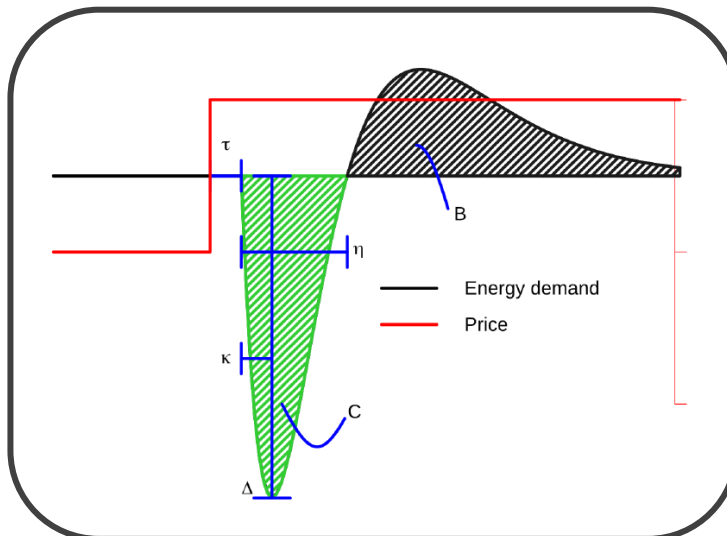


Determine customer prices and energy demand simultaneously

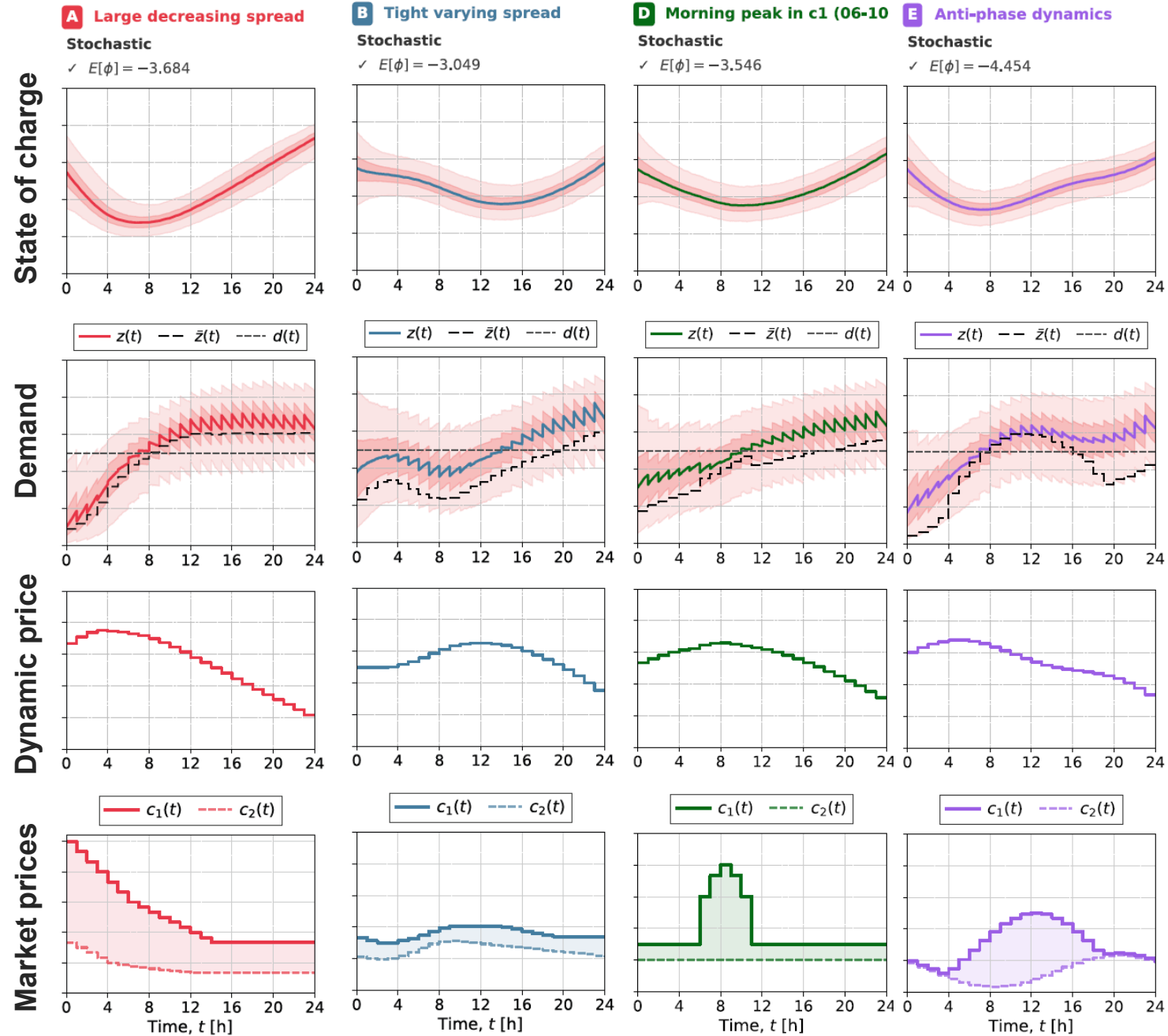
Minimize **Worst-case Intraday cost** + **Day-ahead cost** and maximize **Revenue from customers**

Subject to **Average customer price bound**

Based on **Demand response model predictions (flexibility function)**



Examples



Flexibility across hierarchies

- Load shift incentivization
- Hierarchies of aggregators

Demand response model

- Flexibility functions
- Time-varying (flexibility is finite)
- Real-time data assimilation

Dynamic energy prices

- Day-ahead prices
- Combine w. optimal bidding

Thank you