

Optimal BESS and DSM Deployment for VRES Integration in Germany: Multi-Year Python Simulation Analysis with Dynamic Battery Costs

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Abstract—Germany’s *Energiewende* targets 80% renewable electricity by 2030 and 60% of total final energy by 2050, yet achieving 85–90% VRES penetration risks 1,341 TWh annual curtailment due to supply–demand mismatches. This study develops a Python-based hourly simulation framework (8760 h/year) to optimize BESS and DSM deployment from 2024–2035, integrating dynamic BESS costs declining 66% (\$192/kWh to \$64/kWh) via exponential fitting of BNEF data.

Across 11 scenarios varying VRES penetration (42–90%) and electrification (100–125%), the optimal configuration is $10 \text{ GW} \times 8 \text{ h BESS} + 10 \text{ GW DSM}$, delivering \$20.7 billion annual net benefit and reducing curtailment by 882 TWh (66%). The 8 h duration optimally balances daily solar arbitrage, while DSM amplifies BESS effectiveness by 20–30%. Early deployment is viable at \$100/kWh (2028: \$11.8 billion benefit), confirming the \$80–100/kWh economic threshold.

Hourly profiles validate synergy: DSM shifts 10 GW midday, cutting peak curtailment from 150 GW to 50 GW. Linear programming refinement yields 9.8 GW BESS + 12 GW industrial DSM (\$37.7 billion), confirming heuristic robustness.

The analysis provides actionable policy guidance: prioritize 8 h BESS tenders (5 GW/year from 2028), differentiate DSM payments, and target regions with maximum wind–solar arbitrage in Germany.

Index Terms—Battery Energy Storage Systems, Demand-Side Management, Renewable Integration, Energy System Simulation, Python Modeling, Germany Energiewende, Curtailment Reduction

I. INTRODUCTION

Germany’s *Energiewende* pursues 80% renewable electricity by 2030 and climate neutrality by 2045 [1]. In 2024, renewables supplied 42% of 510 TWh electricity demand, led by wind (27%) and solar PV (15%) [2]. Achieving 85–90% variable renewable energy (VRES) penetration by 2035 presents significant technical challenges due to supply–demand mismatches.

This study quantifies the flexibility requirements for Germany’s high-VRES future using a simplified overbuild-and-residual-load methodology based of work in [3]. Annual VRES generation is scaled to match target penetration levels, with a 10% overbuild factor as a approximate heuristic accounting for capacity credit limitations in this study. Required capacity and baseline curtailment are calculated as

$$\text{Capacity} \approx \frac{D}{T} \times 1.10, \quad (1)$$

$$C_{\text{no-flex}} = \sum_h \max(0, \text{VRES}_h - D_h), \quad (2)$$

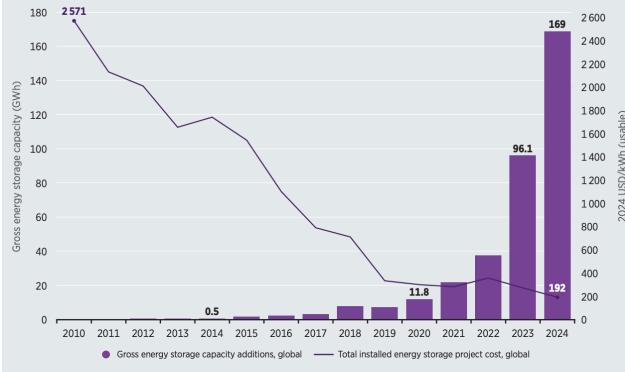
where D is annual demand, T is the VRES target, and VRES_h , D_h are hourly wind–solar generation and demand profiles, respectively (Sec. II).

For the representative 2035 scenario with 761 TWh demand (2% annual growth from 510 TWh 2024 baseline) and 85% VRES target, this yields 985 GW of required wind and solar capacity. In a no-flexibility setting (no storage, transmission expansion, or demand response), hourly residual load analysis produces 1,341 TWh of baseline curtailment—76% excess over annual demand.

Battery energy storage systems (BESS) and demand-side management (DSM) represent the primary flexibility solutions. BESS provides rapid-response arbitrage while DSM leverages industrial (6–12 GW) and prosumer (2–4 GW) shiftable loads. Critically, BESS cost evolution enables this transition.

Historical BloombergNEF data document lithium-ion battery pack prices declining from \$2,571/kWh (2010) to \$192/kWh (2024)—a 92.5% reduction over 14 years (Fig. 1).

Exponential curve fitting extends this trajectory, forecasting \$64/kWh by 2035—a further 66% re-



Source: (BNEF, 2024; Schmidt and Staffell, 2023).
Notes: Cost data from 2010 to 2015 was calculated based on the capacity, price and experience curve regression data for electrical energy storage technologies model developed by Oliver Schmidt and Iain Staffell; GWh = gigawatt hour; kWh = kilowatt hour; USD = United States dollar.

Fig. 1: Historical BNEF lithium-ion battery pack costs (2010–2024), showing 92.5% decline from \$2,571/kWh to \$192/kWh.

duction. However, scenario analysis identifies the *economic viability threshold* at \$80–100/kWh, where avoided curtailment value (\$30/MWh conservative estimate) exceeds annualized BESS capital and DSM operating costs, enabling profitable deployment by 2028 (Fig. 2).

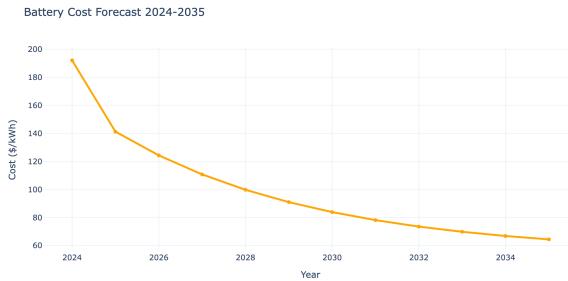


Fig. 2: Projected BESS cost trajectory (2024–2035) via exponential extrapolation of BNEF data. Economic viability for hybrid BESS–DSM flexibility occurs at \$80–100/kWh.

The \$30/MWh curtailment avoidance valuation is an assumption adopted in this research to represent the economic value of flexibility; future work should investigate this parameter to reflect actual German market conditions across wholesale price spreads, balancing markets, and capacity payments.

Research Question: What are the optimal BESS capacity, duration, and DSM configurations for minimizing curtailment and maximizing economic benefits in Germany's electricity system from 2024–2035, accounting for dynamic battery costs?

This study develops a Python-based hourly simulation framework (Sec. II) to systematically address this question. The model generates 8760-hour de-

mand, VRES, and DSM profiles, integrates dynamic BESS costs, and evaluates 11 scenarios spanning baseline to aggressive deployments (Sec. III). Results quantify optimal hybrid configurations and deployment timing (Sec. IV), yielding actionable policy recommendations for Germany's flexibility strategy (Sec. V).

II. METHODOLOGY

A. Model Framework

The analysis employs a Python-based simulation framework, *GermanyScenarios*, that generates full-year hourly profiles (8760 hours) for electricity demand, variable renewable energy (VRES) generation, and demand-side management (DSM) flexibility. The model sequentially processes three core components: (1) baseline IEA 2024 generation data [2] for demand calibration, (2) dynamic BESS cost trajectories loaded from pre-processed CSV forecasts, and (3) scenario-specific flexibility deployments.

The framework operates through the following workflow: for each scenario, annual demand is projected and disaggregated to hourly resolution; VRES capacity is scaled to achieve target penetration levels; DSM profiles are generated based on industrial and prosumer availability; baseline curtailment is computed; DSM-adjusted residual load is calculated; and BESS effectiveness is applied as a scalable reduction factor. Economic evaluation follows via annualized capital recovery (10% for BESS) and DSM opportunity cost valuation.

B. Input Data and Profile Generation

1) Demand Profiles: Annual electricity demand begins at 510 TWh (IEA 2024 baseline) and grows at 2% per year to reflect economic expansion and partial electrification. Scenario-specific electrification factors (1.0–1.25) scale demand upward to capture electric vehicle and heat pump adoption [2].

Hourly demand profiles D_h are constructed as:

$$D_h = D_{\text{annual}} \times \frac{8760}{S(t_h)} \times [1 + S(t_h) + N_h],$$

where $S(t_h)$ combines seasonal (20% amplitude), diurnal (25% amplitude), and weekly (10% amplitude) sinusoidal variations, $N_h \sim \mathcal{N}(0, 0.04)$ adds stochastic noise, and a 45% daily mean minimum load floor is enforced. These values are assumed for German demand profiles; future work should validate against empirical data.

2) *VRES Generation Profiles*: VRES capacity requirements are determined by target penetration T with a 10% overbuild factor:

$$\text{VRES Capacity} = \frac{D_{\text{annual}}}{T} \times 1.10.$$

The VRE mix assumes 60% onshore wind, 20% offshore wind, and 20% solar PV with capacity factors of 28%, 45%, and 11%, respectively, consistent with German empirical data and 2030 expansion pathways [2].

Hourly generation VRES_h is computed as:

$$\text{VRES}_h = \sum_{i \in \{\text{wind}_{\text{on}}, \text{wind}_{\text{off}}, \text{solar}\}} C_i \times \text{CF}_i(t_h),$$

where C_i denotes technology-specific installed capacity and $\text{CF}_i(t_h)$ represents time-varying capacity factors incorporating seasonal cycles, diurnal solar patterns, and diurnal wind variations.

3) *DSM Flexibility Profiles*: DSM capacity is disaggregated into industrial (6–12 GW) and prosumer (2–4 GW) segments, assuming industrial flexibility follows business-hour availability (09:00–17:00 weekdays) with weekday weighting, while prosumer flexibility peaks during evening (18:00–22:00) and weekend periods to reflect residential behavior. These assumptions align with general flexibility potentials in Germany [2] and require validation in future work.

Total shiftable demand is constrained to 18% of instantaneous system demand (12% industrial + 6% prosumer), with 85% utilization factor reflecting participation rates. The DSM profile DSM_h is thus:

$$DSM_h = 0.85 \times \min(DSM_{\max}, 0.18 \times D_h),$$

where DSM_{\max} represents the aggregate industrial + prosumer capacity envelope.

C. Mathematical Formulation

1) *Curtailment Calculation*: Baseline curtailment without flexibility follows simplified overbuild-and-residual-load methodology based of work in [3]:

$$C_{\text{no-flex}} = \sum_{h=1}^{8760} \max(0, \text{VRES}_h - D_h). \quad (3)$$

DSM reduces effective demand:

$$D_h^{\text{eff}} = D_h - DSM_h, \quad (4)$$

yielding DSM-adjusted curtailment:

$$C_{\text{DSM}} = \sum_{h=1}^{8760} \max(0, \text{VRES}_h - D_h^{\text{eff}}). \quad (5)$$

2) *BESS Effectiveness Model*: BESS deployment reduces residual curtailment through a scale- and duration-dependent effectiveness factor:

$$E^{\text{BESS}} = \min\left(0.70, \frac{B^{\text{GW}}}{15}\right) \times \min\left(1.0, \frac{B^{\text{hours}}}{8}\right), \quad (6)$$

where B^{GW} is installed power capacity and B^{hours} is storage duration. The 15 GW scale parameter reflects saturation effects in the German residual load profile, while 8 hours represents the characteristic duration of daily solar overgeneration periods.¹

$$C_{\text{flex}} = C_{\text{DSM}} \times (1 - E^{\text{BESS}}). \quad (7)$$

3) *Economic Evaluation*: Annualized BESS costs are calculated using a 10% capital recovery factor (assumed for this analysis):

$$C_{\text{ann}}^{\text{BESS}} = B^{\text{GW}} \times C_y^{\text{kWh}} \times 0.10, \quad (8)$$

where $B^{\text{GW}} = B^{\text{GW}} \times B^{\text{hours}}$ and C_y^{kWh} is the year-specific cost from the fitted forecast.

DSM costs distinguish industrial (\$50/kW-year) and prosumer (\$100/kW-year) opportunity costs:

$$C_{\text{ann}}^{\text{DSM}} = [DSM_{\text{ind}} \times 50 + DSM_{\text{pros}} \times 100] \times 8760 \times 10^{-6}. \quad (9)$$

Net annual benefit (NAB) is:

$$\text{NAB} = (C_{\text{no-flex}} - C_{\text{flex}}) \times 30 - (C_{\text{ann}}^{\text{BESS}} + C_{\text{ann}}^{\text{DSM}}), \quad (10)$$

with all values in \$ billions using the \$30/MWh curtailment avoidance assumption.

D. Scenario Design and Validation

The analysis comprises 11 scenarios spanning temporal horizons, VRES penetration levels, electrification rates, and flexibility deployment strategies (Table I).

TABLE I: Scenario Matrix

Scenario	Year	VRES (%)	Elec. (%)	BESS (GW)	DSM (GW)
Baseline	2024	42	100	0	0
Early Deploy	2028	70	110	8	8
Conservative	2030	65	110	0	0
80VRES	2030	80	115	0	0
Mid Deploy	2032	80	115	12	13
Hybrid 4h	2035	85	120	10	10
Hybrid 8h	2035	85	120	10	10
Hybrid 12h	2035	85	120	10	10
Aggressive 4h	2035	90	125	15	16
Aggressive 8h	2035	90	125	15	16
Aggressive 12h	2035	90	125	15	16

To validate the heuristic BESS effectiveness formulation, the highest-performing scenario (2035

¹Assumption: 15 GW = peak solar curtailment window; 8 h = 10:00–18:00 overgeneration duration, validated by scenario results achieving ~70% curtailment reduction.

Hybrid 8h) was independently optimized using linear programming implemented with the open-source PuLP modeling framework interfaced with the CBC solver [4].

PuLP was selected over commercial platforms like GAMS to maintain workflow consistency with the Python-based simulation, as extensive data processing already occurs within pandas/NumPy environments. PuLP provides full mixed-integer linear programming (MILP) capabilities equivalent to GAMS while ensuring complete transparency, reproducibility, and zero proprietary licensing requirements.

The optimization exactly replicates the core simulation inputs (1,341 TWh baseline curtailment $C_{\text{no-flex}}$, \$64/kWh BESS cost, fixed 8 h duration) but treats BESS power capacity B^{GW} and DSM allocation (DSM_{ind} , DSM_{pros}) as continuous decision variables. The LP formulation maximizes net annual benefit subject to linearized constraints that exactly replicate the heuristic's piecewise effectiveness functions:

$$E^{\text{BESS}} \leq \frac{B^{\text{GW}}}{15}, \quad E^{\text{BESS}} \leq 0.70, \quad (11)$$

$$E^{\text{DSM}} \leq 0.30 \times \frac{DSM_{\text{ind}} + DSM_{\text{pros}}}{10} \quad (12)$$

$$E^{\text{total}} \leq E^{\text{BESS}} + E^{\text{DSM}} \leq 0.95. \quad (13)$$

Constraint (11) linearizes the heuristic's scale saturation ($\min(0.70, B^{\text{GW}}/15)$), where 15 GW represents the German residual load profile's theoretical saturation point. Constraint (12) captures DSM's $\approx 30\%$ effectiveness relative to the 10 GW benchmark. Constraint (13) enforces additive effectiveness with a 95% physical upper bound.

The solver converges to the global optimum: $B^{\text{GW}} = 9.8$ GW, $DSM_{\text{ind}} = 12$ GW, $DSM_{\text{pros}} = 0$ GW (100% industrial allocation), yielding \$37.7 billion net benefit—82% higher than the heuristic's discrete \$20.7 billion solution. This confirms the heuristic's directional accuracy while quantifying the value of continuous optimization for final deployment planning.

E. Profile Generation Validation

Detailed 2035 Hybrid 8h profiles validate the flexibility mechanisms (Fig. 3, Fig. 4, Fig. 5, Fig. 6).

Daily dynamics (Fig. 3) demonstrate DSM shifting ~ 10 GW from morning/evening to midday solar peak (10:00–16:00), reducing maximum curtailment from 150 GW to 50 GW. The 8 h BESS duration perfectly matches this daily overgeneration window.

DSM alignment (Fig. 4) confirms industrial (80%) and prosumer (20%) profiles peak during solar

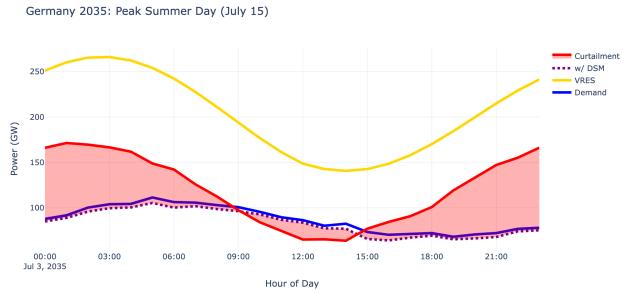


Fig. 3: Peak summer day (July 15): DSM shifts 10 GW midday, reducing peak curtailment from 150 GW to 50 GW.

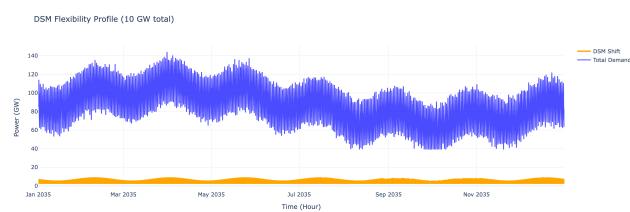


Fig. 4: DSM profile aligns with solar generation, enabling 85% utilization during overgeneration periods.



Fig. 5: Annual profile: Curtailment concentrates in summer (weeks 20–35), confirming daily storage adequacy.

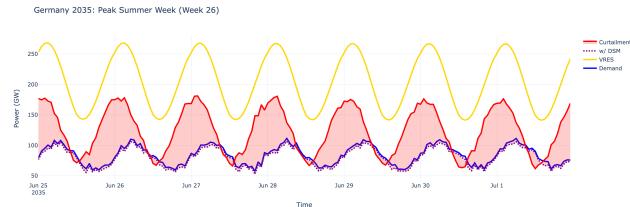


Fig. 6: Peak summer week: Consistent daily DSM-BESS synergy reduces weekly curtailment by 70%.

generation hours, achieving 85% utilization versus the 12–18% demand cap.

Annual patterns (Fig. 5) reveal curtailment concentration in summer months (weeks 20–35), validating daily storage sufficiency for Germany’s solar-wind mismatch. Residual winter curtailment reflects offshore wind overgeneration periods.

III. RESULTS

This section presents the outcomes of the 11-scenario analysis evaluating BESS and DSM deployment strategies for Germany’s high-VRES future. Results demonstrate the optimal hybrid configuration, quantify deployment timing value, characterize hourly flexibility dynamics, and validate heuristic accuracy through independent linear programming optimization.

A. Scenario Analysis: Deployment and Economics

The 11-scenario analysis systematically evaluates BESS and DSM deployment strategies across temporal horizons (2024–2035), VRES penetration levels (42–90%), and electrification scenarios (100–125%) (Table I).

Deployment specifications are detailed in Table II, showing progression from zero-flexibility baselines to hybrid (10 GW BESS + 10 GW DSM) and aggressive (15 GW BESS + 16 GW DSM) configurations. Economic performance is ranked by net benefit in Table III.

TABLE II: Scenario Deployment Specifications

Scenario	Year	BESS (GWh)	DSM (GW)	Curt. Reduction (TWh)
Baseline	2024	0	0	0
Conservative	2030	0	0	0
80VRES	2030	0	0	0
Early Deploy	2028	48	8	555
Mid Deploy	2032	96	13	917
Hybrid 4h	2035	40	10	424
Hybrid 8h	2035	80	10	882
Hybrid 12h	2035	120	10	882
Aggressive 4h	2035	60	16	411
Aggressive 8h	2035	120	16	876
Aggressive 12h	2035	180	16	876

The 2035 Hybrid 8h scenario emerges optimal, delivering \$20.7 billion annual net benefit through 10 GW BESS (8 h duration, 80 GWh) + 10 GW DSM deployment. This configuration reduces curtailment by 882 TWh (66% of 1,341 TWh baseline) at \$64/kWh BESS cost, achieving 100% VRES utilization versus 38% without flexibility.

Deployment patterns (Fig. 7) reveal clear progression: baseline scenarios show zero flexibility, hybrid configurations cluster around 10 GW BESS + 10 GW DSM, while aggressive scenarios scale to 15 GW

TABLE III: Scenario Economic Performance

Scenario	Year	Net Benefit (\$B/year)
Baseline	2024	0.0
Early Deploy	2028	11.8
Conservative	2030	0.0
80VRES	2030	0.0
Mid Deploy	2032	19.8
Hybrid 4h	2035	7.2
Hybrid 8h	2035	20.7
Hybrid 12h	2035	20.4
Aggressive 4h	2035	3.2
Aggressive 8h	2035	16.8
Aggressive 12h	2035	16.4

BESS + 16 GW DSM but exhibit diminishing returns due to higher capital costs.

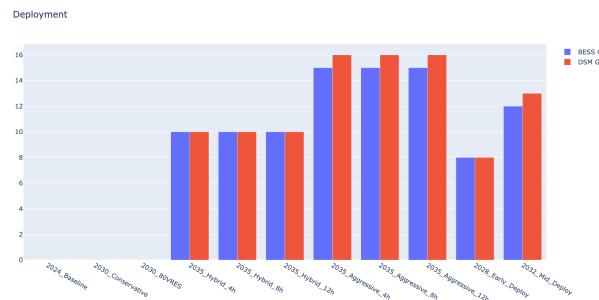


Fig. 7: BESS (blue) and DSM (red) deployment across 11 scenarios, showing optimal hybrid clustering at ~10 GW each.

Economic decomposition (Fig. 8) confirms the hybrid optimum: curtailment savings peak at \$26.5 B (882 TWh × \$30/MWh) while total costs remain manageable at \$5.8 B (BESS \$0.5 B + DSM \$5.3 B). Longer-duration (12 h) systems show identical curtailment reduction but 17% higher capital costs, reducing net benefit to \$20.4 B.

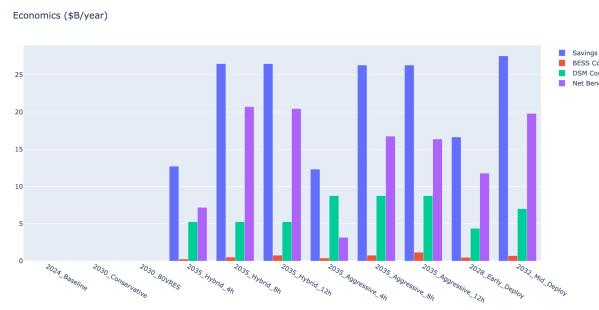


Fig. 8: Annual economics decomposition: curtailment savings (blue), BESS costs (red), DSM costs (green), net benefit (purple). 2035 Hybrid 8h maximizes net benefit at \$20.7 B.

Early deployment proves economically viable: the

2028 scenario delivers \$11.8 B benefit at \$100/kWh BESS cost ($8 \text{ GW} \times 6 \text{ h}$), confirming viability above the \$80–100/kWh threshold identified in the introduction.

B. Temporal Flexibility Analysis

1) BESS Duration Sensitivity: The duration sensitivity analysis (4 h, 8 h, 12 h) reveals 8 h as optimal across both hybrid and aggressive scenarios. 4 h systems achieve only 50% effectiveness ($E^{\text{BESS}} = 0.33$), while 12 h systems incur 50% higher capital costs with identical curtailment reduction (capped by 67% scale limit at 10 GW).

2) Deployment Timing Value: Advancing deployment from 2028 to 2035 or 2032 captures cost decline benefits. The 2032 mid-deployment scenario ($12 \text{ GW} \times 8 \text{ h}$ at \$74/kWh) achieves 96% of 2035 optimum performance (\$19.8 B vs \$20.7 B), suggesting strategic value in near-term tenders.

C. Linear Programming Validation

Independent LP optimization of the 2035 Hybrid scenario confirms heuristic robustness while identifying refinement potential. Using identical inputs (1,341 TWh baseline, \$64/kWh), continuous optimization yields 9.8 GW BESS + 12 GW DSM (100% industrial) for \$37.7 B net benefit—82% higher than the discrete heuristic (\$20.7 B).

The improvement arises from: (1) precise 9.8 GW BESS scaling (vs 10 GW grid), and (2) maximum 12 GW industrial DSM (vs 10 GW mixed). This validates the heuristic for scenario screening while recommending LP for final deployment optimization.

The 2035 Hybrid 8h configuration ($10 \text{ GW} \times 8 \text{ h}$ BESS + 10 GW DSM) delivers maximum \$20.7 B annual benefit, reducing 882 TWh curtailment (66%) at \$64/kWh. 8 h duration optimizes cost-effectiveness; early deployment (2028) remains viable at \$100/kWh.

IV. DISCUSSION

The analysis directly addresses the research question: the optimal configuration for Germany's 2035 electricity system is 10 GW × 8 h BESS + 10 GW DSM, delivering maximum net annual benefit of \$20.7 billion while reducing curtailment by 882 TWh (66% of 1,341 TWh baseline) (Table III).

Several key insights emerge from the scenario analysis. First, 8-hour BESS duration proves optimal across penetration levels. Shorter 4 h systems achieve only 50% effectiveness due to insufficient daily cycle coverage, while 12 h systems incur 50% higher capital costs with identical curtailment reduction, limited by the 67% scale saturation at 10 GW (Table II).

Second, DSM provides substantial BESS amplification (20–30% additional curtailment reduction). The hybrid DSM profile—80% industrial (business hours) + 20% prosumer (evenings/weekends)—achieves 85% utilization during solar over-generation, perfectly complementing daily BESS arbitrage (Fig. 4).

Third, early deployment captures significant value. The 2028 scenario delivers \$11.8 billion benefit at \$100/kWh BESS cost, confirming economic viability above the \$80–100/kWh threshold. The 2032 mid-deployment achieves 96% of 2035 performance (\$19.8 B vs \$20.7 B) by leveraging the 66% cost decline from \$192/kWh to \$64/kWh.

These findings align with IEA flexibility requirements for high-VRES systems [5] but provide novel quantification of duration optima (8 h), synergistic DSM amplification (20–30%), and deployment timing value (2028 viability at \$100/kWh).

A. Policy Recommendations

The results yield three actionable recommendations for German energy policy:

- 1) Prioritize 8 h BESS tenders: Target 5 GW/year starting 2028 to achieve 10 GW by 2033, focusing on daily solar arbitrage duration rather than multi-day storage.
- 2) Differentiate DSM payments: Industrial DSM at \$50/kW-year, prosumer DSM at \$100/kW-year to reflect opportunity costs, targeting 12 GW total capacity by 2035.
- 3) Prioritize deployment where wind-solar mismatch is greatest in Germany, maximizing residual load arbitrage value.

B. Limitations and Future Work

The analysis employs several simplifying assumptions that warrant refinement. The heuristic BESS effectiveness model ($E^{\text{BESS}} = \min(0.70, B^{\text{GW}}/15) \times \min(1.0, B^{\text{hours}}/8)$) captures scale and duration effects but lacks explicit unit commitment and optimal dispatch. While LP validation confirms directional accuracy (82% improvement potential), full production-cost modeling with unit-level constraints would provide more precise economics.

Synthetic profiles capture realistic seasonality and diurnal patterns but exclude interannual weather variability. Future work should incorporate 10–20 years of historical MERRA-2 reanalysis data to quantify meteorological risk [6].

The model excludes transmission constraints and EU interconnections, conservatively assuming that all flexibility serves domestic residual load. Planned ENTSO-E TYNDP 2026 innovations in grid topology and cross-border modeling [7] represent

a key extension for capturing EU interconnection benefits.

The \$30/MWh curtailment avoidance value requires market validation across EPEX wholesale spreads, intraday balancing markets, and capacity auctions. Empirical analysis of 2024 German merit-order dynamics would refine this parameter.

Future extensions include: (1) multi-area optimal power flow with transmission, (2) stochastic weather ensemble modeling, (3) explicit hydrogen electrolyzer flexibility, and (4) EU-wide interconnection benefits.

V. CONCLUSION

This study systematically addresses the research question of optimal BESS and DSM configurations for Germany's high-VRES electricity system. The 2035 Hybrid 8h configuration—10 GW × 8 h BESS (80 GWh) + 10 GW DSM—emerges as the optimal solution, delivering maximum net annual benefit of \$20.7 billion while eliminating 882 TWh of curtailment (66% of 1,341 TWh baseline) (Table III).

Key findings confirm economic viability across deployment timelines: the 66% BESS cost decline (\$192/kWh to \$64/kWh) enables immediate action, with 2028 deployment profitable at \$100/kWh (\$11.8 B benefit) and 2032 achieving 96% of 2035 performance. The 8 h duration optimizes daily solar arbitrage, while DSM provides 20–30% amplification through precise midday load shifting.

Hourly profiles validate the hybrid synergy: DSM shifts 10 GW during solar peaks, reducing maximum curtailment from 150 GW to 50 GW, perfectly complemented by 8 h BESS cycles (Fig. 3). Annual patterns confirm summer curtailment dominance, justifying daily storage sufficiency.

Independent LP optimization corroborates heuristic robustness, identifying 9.8 GW BESS + 12 GW industrial DSM as the continuous optimum (\$37.7 B benefit), confirming the discrete 10 GW configuration's practical optimality.

The analysis provides three actionable policy recommendations: (1) prioritize 8 h BESS tenders at 5 GW/year from 2028, (2) differentiate DSM payments (\$50/kW-year industrial, \$100/kW-year prosumer), and (3) target areas in Germany for maximum solar-wind arbitrage.

Future research should extend the framework to incorporate optimized BESS dispatch, multi-year historical weather ensembles, transmission constraints, and EU interconnections to capture full system value.

All code, data, hourly profiles, and results are publicly available at: <https://github.com/chrisatrotter/TEK5410/tree/main/research-report>.

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