



Department of Water Resources and Environmental Engineering

Stochastic Simulation of wind and solar processes for reliable renewable energy decision-making

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Department of Water Resources and Environmental Engineering Problem – Uncertainty of natural processes affects reliability of renewable energy decision-making
Idea – Investigating and simulating historical data, by applying stochastic models reproducing the process' marginal distribution and dependence structure (Hurst-Kolmogorov dynamics) using the Symmetric Moving Average scheme
Contribution – Synthetic time series are generated, emulating realistic patterns & critical process' characteristics
Outcome – Enhancing reliability of renewable energy resource assessments, planning and designing

BASIC ANALYSIS & SIMULATION STEPS

- I. Standardising Normalising empirical data
- II. Estimating Hurst parameter through "Climacogram" method (logarithmic plot of the variance vs scale)
- III. Fitting theoretical distribution to the empirical ones, by optimising three classic error estimations. Maximum Likelihood Method is also tested.
- IV. Implementation of Symmetrical Moving Average model, preserving the process' first three moments and the Hurst parameter.
- V. Generating new time series and validating with respect to the target series.



















Analysing data from:

Amsterdam Schiphol Airport

3500 3000 2500 2000 J/cm 2 1500 1000 500 **GENERATED (DAILY) GLOBAL RADIATION TIME SERIES** 4000 3500 3000 2500 J/Cm 2 1500 1000 500

HISTORICAL VS SYNTHETIC TIME SERIES

HISTORICAL (DAILY) GLOBAL RADIATION TIME SERIES







CLIMACOGRAM - WIND → ln(y)* → ln(y) 1,000 2,000 3,000 4,000 5,000 6,000 7,000 8,000 Department of -0,500 Water -1.000 CLIMACOGRAM AND Resources and HURST - KOLMOGOROV DYNAMICS -1,500 Environmental -2,000 H=0,738 Engineering -2,500 -3.000 -3,500 Land Water and **CLIMACOGRAM - SOLAR RADIATION** 0.000 3,000 4,000 5,000 6,000 7,000 1,000 $\gamma(k) = \lambda^2 \left(\frac{a}{k}\right)^{(2-2H)}$ -2,000 -3,000 -4,000 H=0,674 Analysing data from: Amsterdam **Schiphol Airport** -6,000 -7,000



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AVERAGE BY MONTH

Comparing historical and simulation moments







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STANDARD DEVIATION BY MONTH Comparing historical and simulation moments

WIND SPEED ST. DEVIATION SOLAR RADIATION ST. DEVIATION Resources and Historical Generated Historical Generated Environmental 800 30,00 700 25,00 600 20,00 500 400 15,00 300 10,00 200 5,00 100 0.00 JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC DEC

HS7





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SKEWNESS BY MONTH

Comparing historical and simulation moments









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Analysing data from: Amsterdam Schiphol Airport

CORRELATION BETWEEN NATURAL PROCESSES





Correlation
-0,221
-0,187
-0,234
-0,224
-0,185
-0,212
-0,146
-0,142
-0,201
-0,267
-0,207
-0,247





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SYMMETRIC MOVING AVERAGE SCHEME

The **Symmetric Moving Average (SMA)** scheme was introduced by **Koutsoyiannis (2000)** and transforms a white noise sequence v_i into a sequence x_i with autocorrelation according to the equation:

$$x_ au = \sum_{j=-J}^J a_{|j|}
u_{ au+j} = a_J
u_{ au-J} + \ldots + a_1
u_{ au-1} + a_0
u_{ au} + a_1
u_{ au+1} + \ldots + a_J
u_{ au+J}$$

where the a_j are weighting coefficients and the number J is theoretically infinite but in practice it is taken as a finite value. The method is suitable for random autocorrelation functions. In the case of simple scaling models, it is shown that the weighting coefficients are:

$$\left[a_\etapprox rac{\sqrt{(2-2H)\gamma_1}}{3-2H}\left((|\eta+1|^{H+0.5}+|\eta-1|^{H+0.5}-2|\eta|^{H+0.5})
ight)
ight]$$

Analysing data from: Amsterdam Schiphol Airport The method can also preserve the asymmetry coefficient $C_s^{(x)}$ of x_i if the white noise v_i has asymmetry coefficient, $C_v^{(x)}$ given by:

$$\left(\left(a_0^3 + 2\sum_{j=1}^q a_j^3
ight) C_S^{(v)} = C_S^{(x)} \gamma(1)^{3/2}
ight)$$





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