

# Simulation of long term solar power feed-in and solar balancing potential in European countries

Kabritri Nag, Elke Lorenz,  
Alexander Kies, Lüder von Bremen,  
Detlev Heinemann

Oldenburg University

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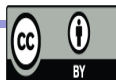
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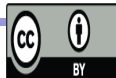
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## Outline

- ▶ Brief overview on the project
- ▶ Description of data sources & methodology
- ▶ Evaluation of regional power timeseries
- ▶ Analysis of fluctuations of intermittent renewables
- ▶ Impact of module configurations on fluctuations
- ▶ Summary & outlook



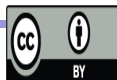
## Project RESTORE 2050

- ▶ Investigates European energy system in 2050 with  $\sim 100\%$  renewables
- ▶ Analysis of fluctuations of intermittent renewables
- ▶ Estimation of storage needs<sup>1</sup>

*Here focus will be on solar energy & its fluctuations*

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<sup>1</sup>Kies et al, *Investigation of balancing effects in long term renewable energy feed-in with respect to the transmission grid* , EMS2014-331 A set of small navigation icons including arrows and symbols for search and refresh.



## Data sources & models

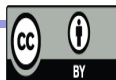
- Irradiance calculated using *Heliosat*<sup>1</sup> method
- **Meteosat 1<sup>st</sup> & 2<sup>nd</sup> generation satellites**
  - regridded to  $7km \times 7km$
  - temporal resolution: 1 hour
- projected country-level installed power from **Energy scenario of Fraunhofer ISI**
- Ambient temperature and Wind: downscaled from **Merra Reanalysis**
- Load: estimated from Entso-E data

Model domain: EU-28, Norway, Switzerland and Balkan countries

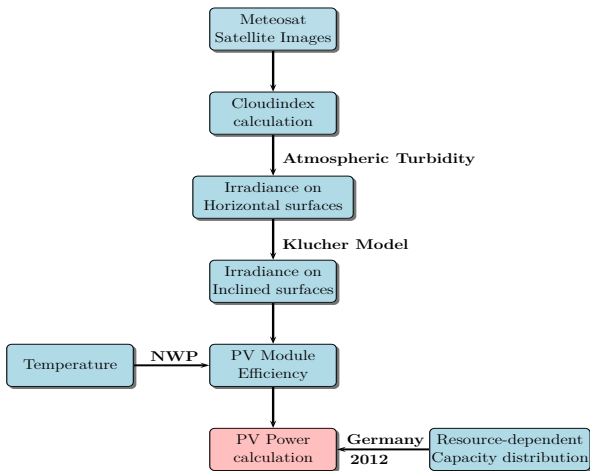
Simulation performed for 10 years (2003-2012)

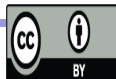
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<sup>1</sup>Hammer et al, *Solar Energy Assessment Using Remote Sensing Technologies*, 'Remote Sensing of Environment', 86, 423-432 (2003)



# Methodology





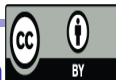
## Evaluation of regional power timeseries

Timeseries of PV power feed-in in Germany are provided by the 4 transmission system operators:

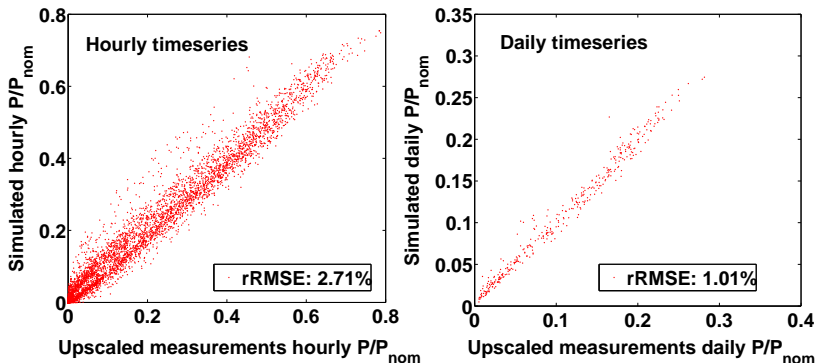
- ▶ 50 Hertz
- ▶ amprion
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- ▶ transnet-bw



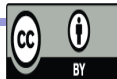
The data is upscaled from a number of measurement sites



## Comparison with upscaled measurements, Germany, 2012 7 / 18

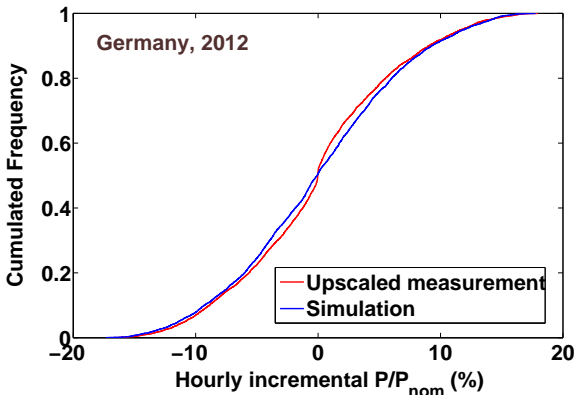


Average of normalised power  $P/P_{nom}$ ,  $P_{nom}$ : installed nominal power  
*Estimated* = 0.1112 & *Simulated* = 0.1130



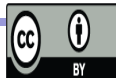
## Comparison of incremental timeseries

Analysis of fluctuations: cummulated frequency distribution of increment timeseries

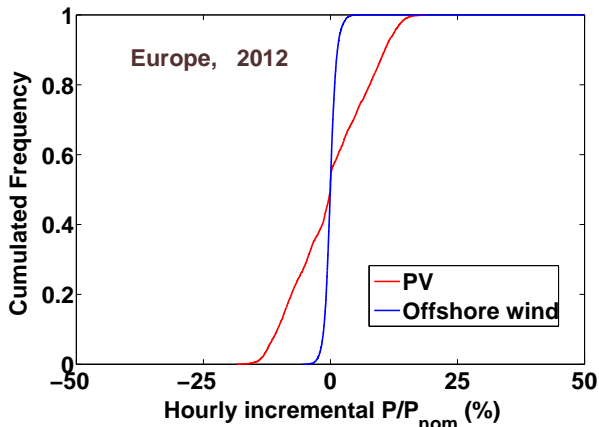


good agreement of simulation with upscaled measurements

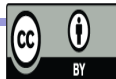




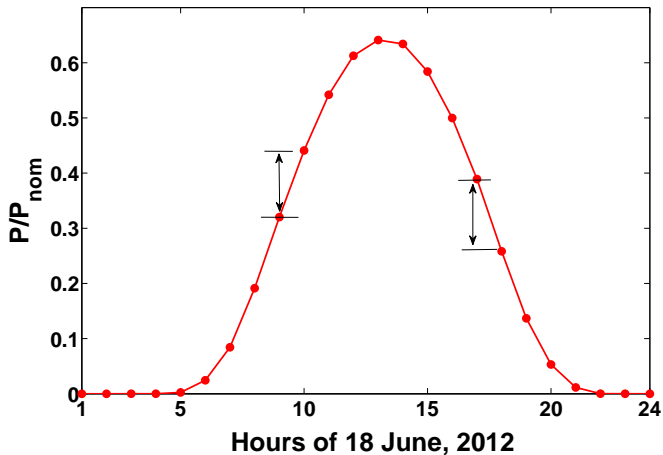
## Incremental timeseries of PV & offshore wind

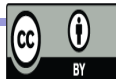


Due to its diurnal pattern, PV shows higher fluctuations than Wind

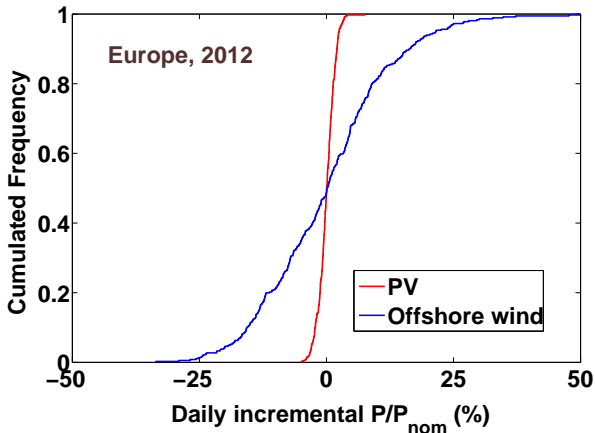


## Solar fluctuations on hourly scale

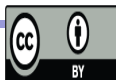




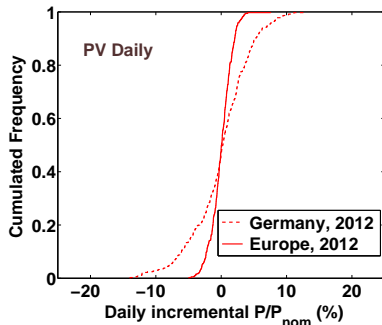
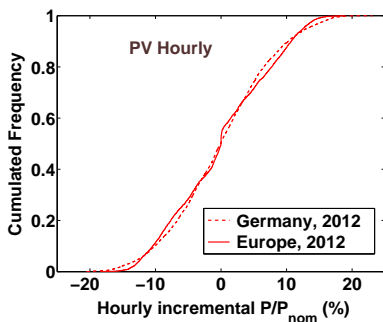
## Incremental timeseries of PV & offshore Wind



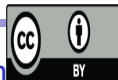
Daily incremental timeseries for both technologies mainly determined by meteorological factors, wind shows higher fluctuations than PV



## Effects of regional averaging on fluctuations

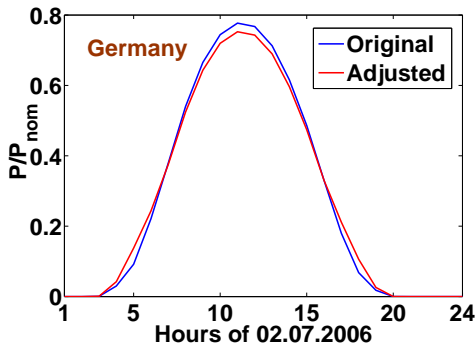


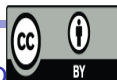
Hourly timeseries remains almost unaffected to regional averaging  
 On daily scale, PV fluctuations decrease on regional averaging



## Analysis of fluctuations for changed module configurations

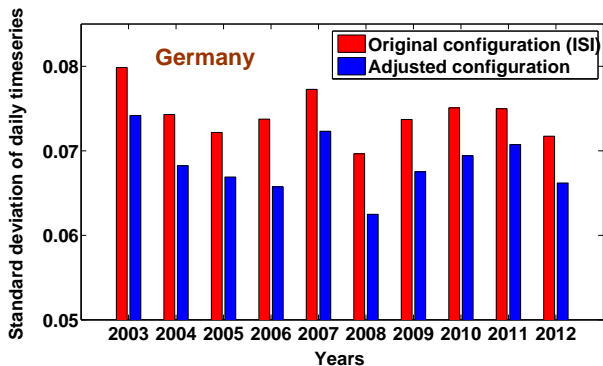
- ▶ Reference configuration from Energy scenario, Fraunhofer ISI
- ▶ Compared with South-East & South-West oriented modules
- ▶ Steeper inclination applied to increase annual production





## Results: fluctuations for changed PV module configuration

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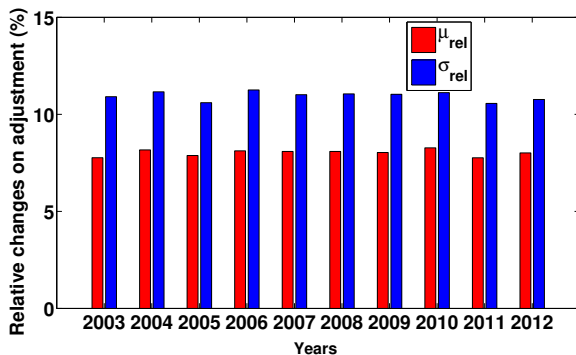


Standard deviation of daily  $P/P_{nom}$  is decreased by  $\sim 11\%$



# Results: fluctuations for changed PV module configuration

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$$\mu_{rel} = \left| \frac{\langle P_{adj} \rangle - \langle P_{orig} \rangle}{\langle P_{orig} \rangle} \right| \times 100$$

$$\sigma_{rel} = \left| \frac{\sigma_{adj} - \sigma_{orig}}{\sigma_{orig}} \right| \times 100$$

## Summary

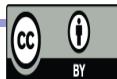
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- ▶ Feed-in timeseries for fluctuating renewables produced
- ▶ Solar PV shows good agreement with upscaled measurements
- ▶ PV power shows higher fluctuations than wind on hourly scale and less fluctuations on the daily scale
- ▶ Module configurations adjusted to reduce fluctuations to  $\sim 11\%$  with a compromise to  $\sim 8\%$  decrease in power production & can be mitigated by adequate storage, proper DSM etc

## Outlook

- ▶ Incorporate adequate storage for different technologies
- ▶ System behavior under extreme events
- ▶ For CSP, power import from Sahara





# Thank you for your attention!!!

## Questions & Comments are welcome

Many thanks to our project partners from:

- ▶ Wuppertal Institut für Klima, Umwelt, Energie GmbH, Germany
- ▶ NEXT ENERGY, Oldenburg, Germany

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Contact:  
kabitri.nag@uni-oldenburg.de

Thank You for your  
Attention!!!