

The value of solar forecasting



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June 11th 2020



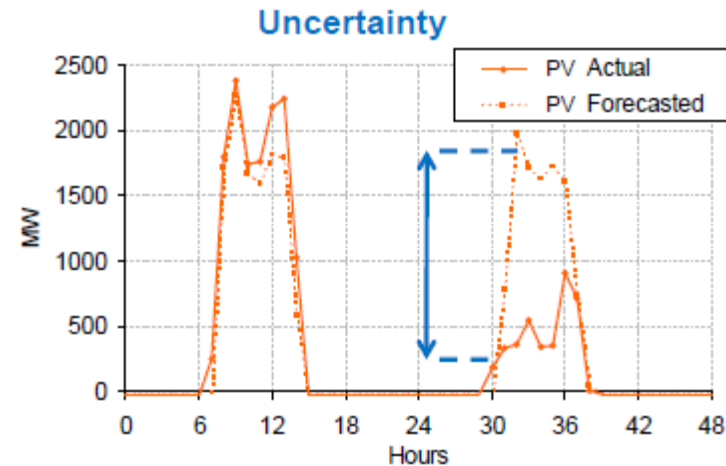
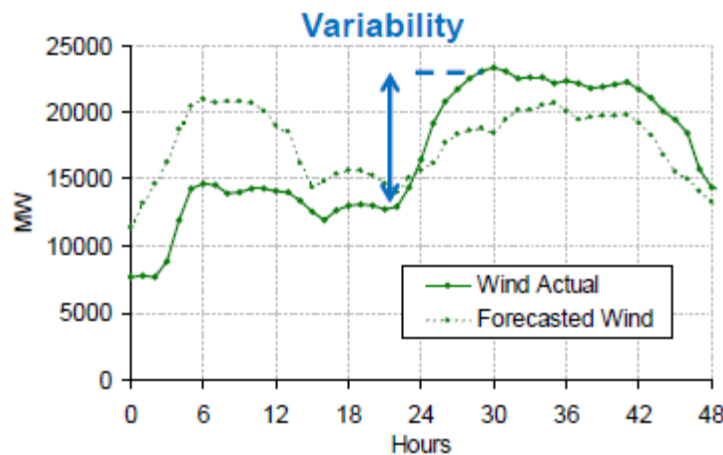
Motivation for this session

Why solar forecasting



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□ Variability vs Uncertainty (Ela et al., 2013)



□ High PV-penetration study in Arizona (USA)

- Uncertainty is responsible for **2/3 of PV-driven imbalance**

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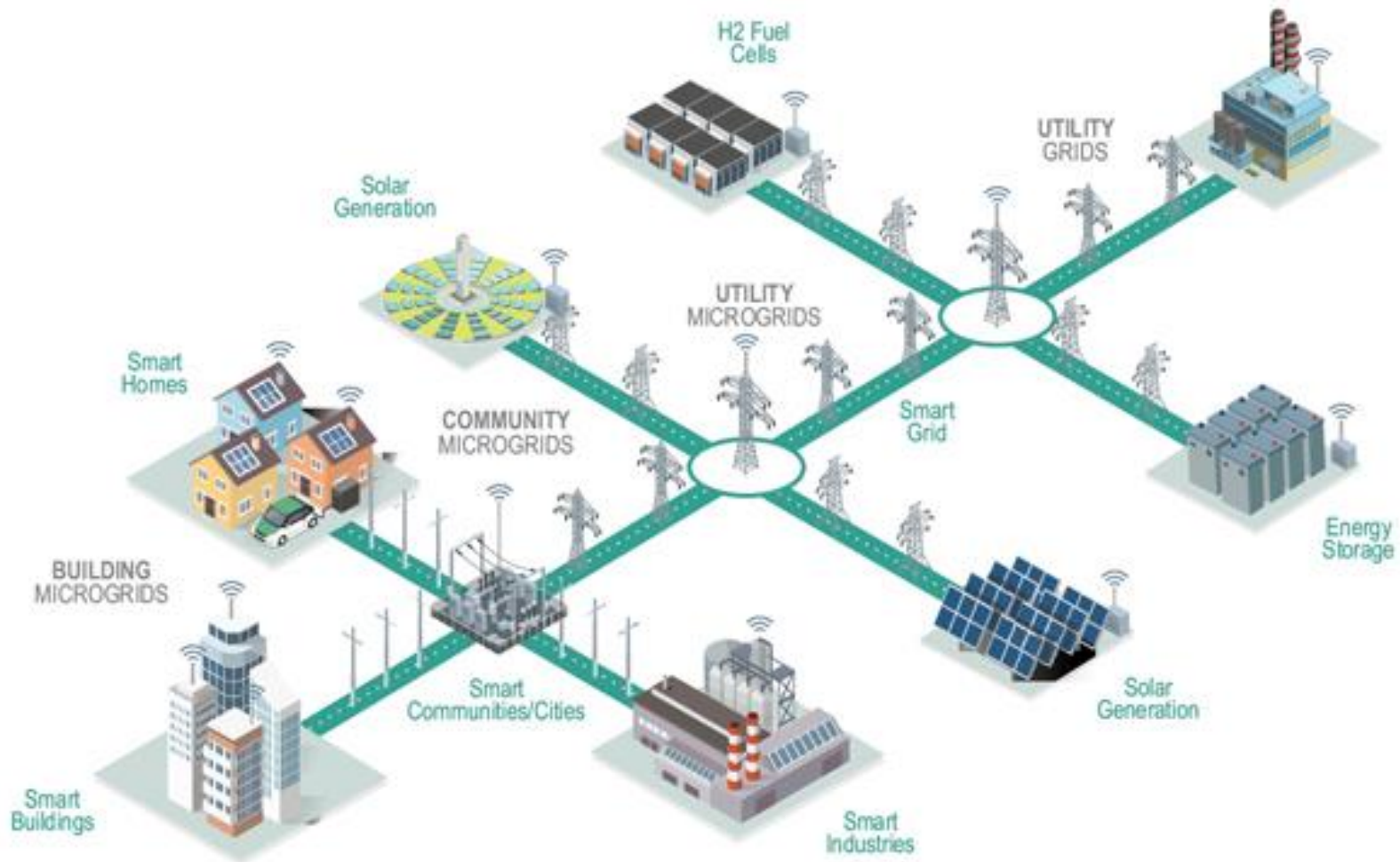
- *Figure created in wordart.com

A range of applications

The smart grid ecosystem



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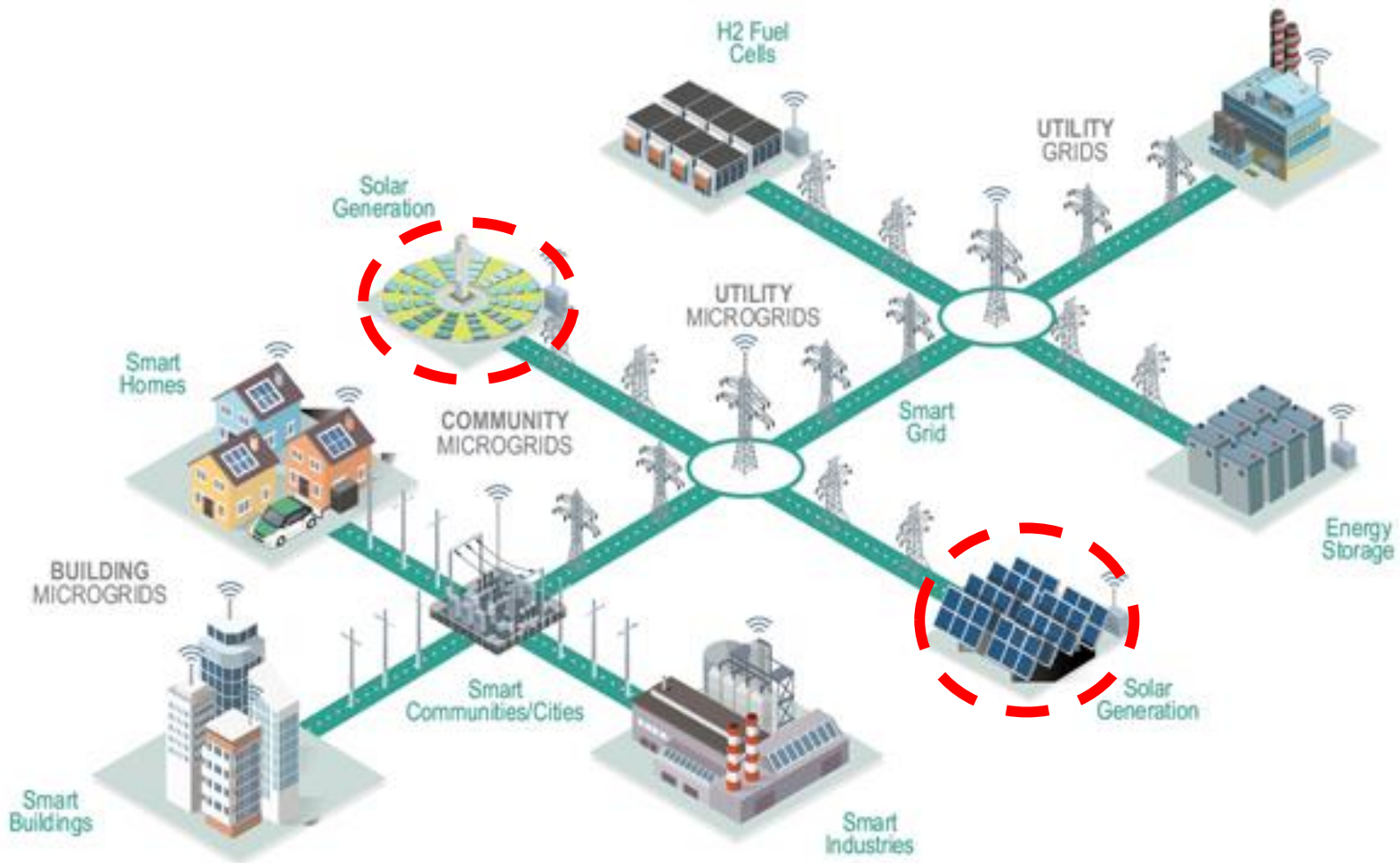


**Figure from Smart Energy Marketplace*

Solar plant operators

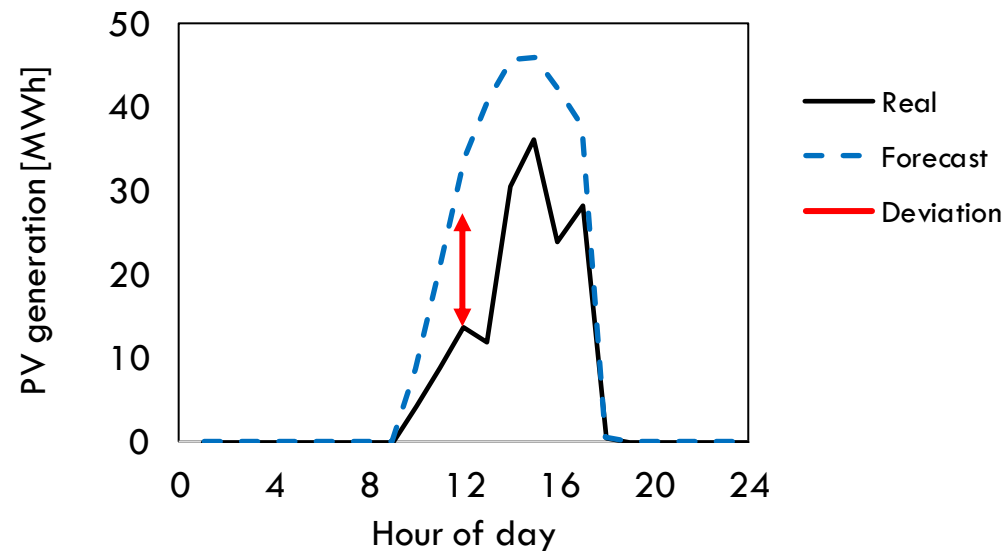


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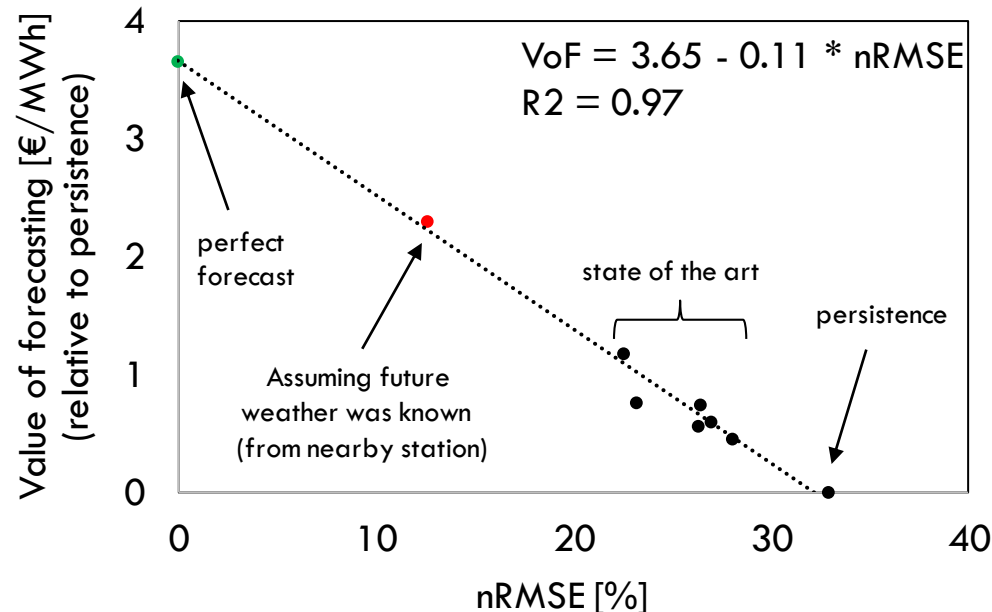


**Figure from Smart Energy Marketplace*

- Plant operators forecast their generation + bid selling price
 - Penalties applied to forecast deviations
 - Forecast horizon & penalty mechanism depend on given market

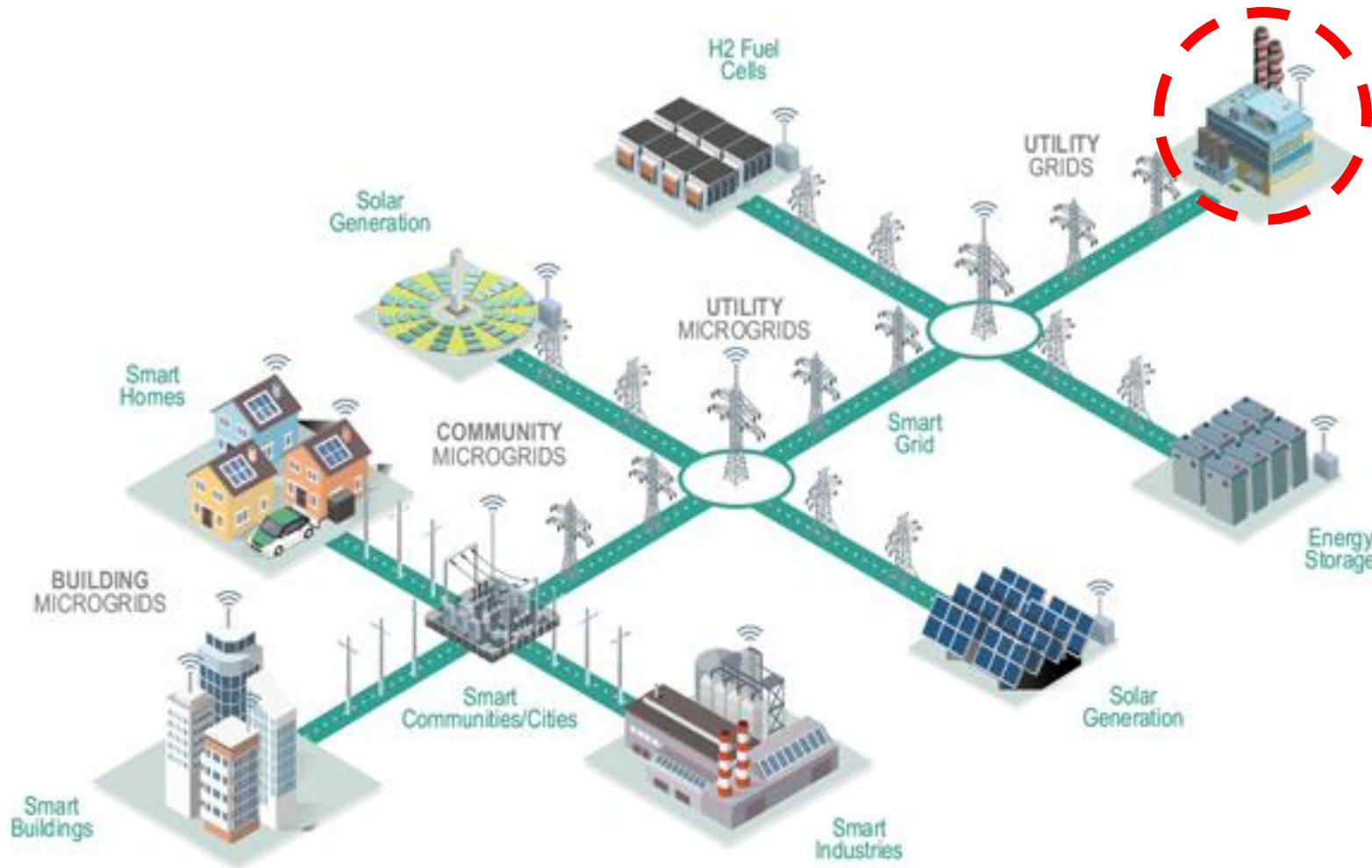


- As an example, (Antonanzas et al., 2017)
 - 1.86 MW PV plant in Spain



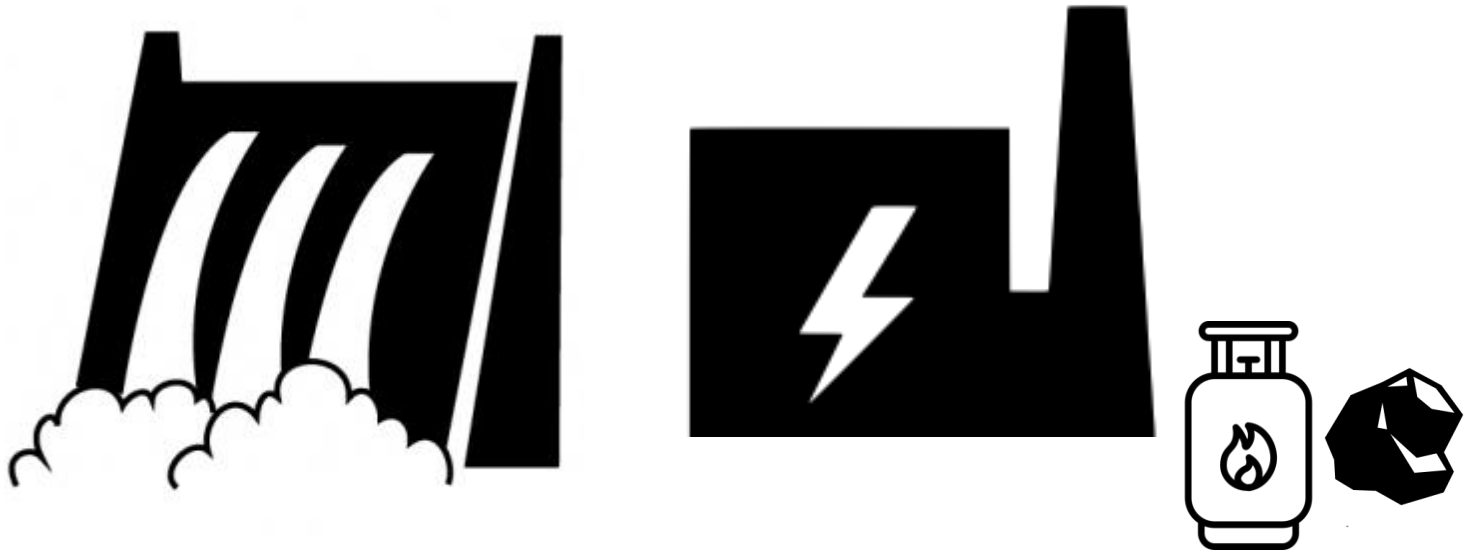
Forecast can increase margins by up to 3.65 €/MWh

Grid operators

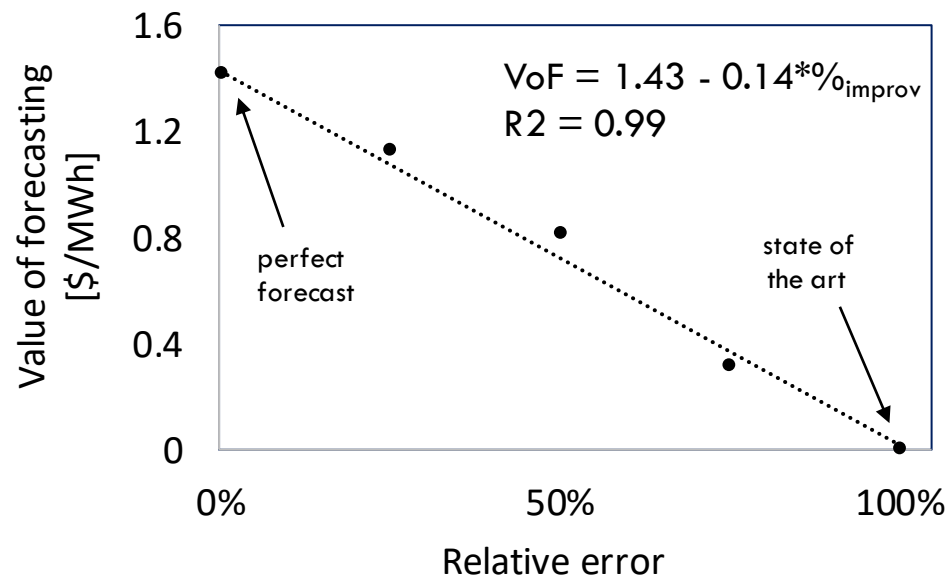


**Figure from Smart Energy Marketplace*

- Grid operators must deal with solar uncertainty
 - To do so they use:
 - ramping of operating generators ($\downarrow$ efficiency)
 - dispatch operating reserves ($\uparrow$ costs)
 - curtailment ($\uparrow$ costs)



- As an example, (Martinez-Anido et al., 2016)
 - 100+ TWh/y grid in USA (**18% PV**, biomass, coal, gas, hydro, nuclear)



Forecast can reduce costs by 1.43 \$/MWh



Grab the low-hanging fruit: use solar forecasting before storage to stabilize the grid

Steven E. Letendre, October 2014

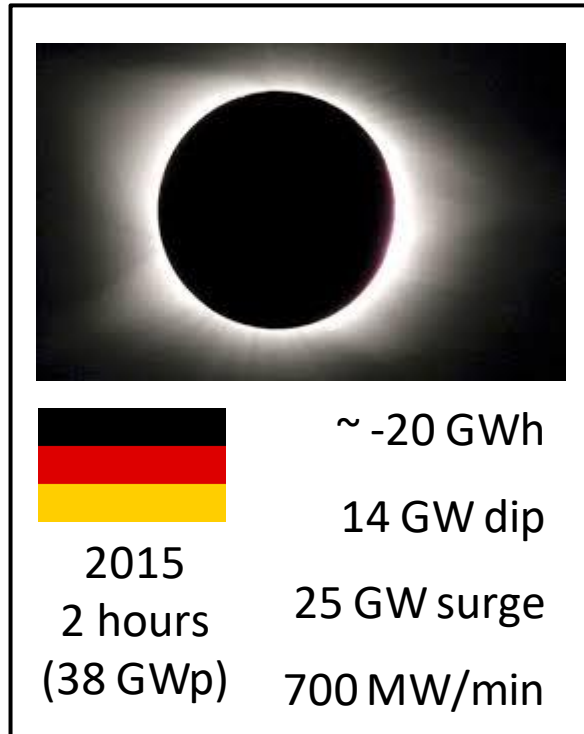
- Solar plant operators
 - Storage & curtailment scheduling for ramp-rate compliance (Cires et al., 2019)
 - Thermal control of CSP plants (Nouri et al., 2020)
- Grid operation
 - Coping with extreme events, e.g. solar eclipse (Killinger et al., 2016)
- Prosumer
 - Load scheduling to ↑self-consumption (Masa-Bote et al., 2014)
 - Storage scheduling to ↑self-consumption (Moshövel et al., 2016)

Solar Eclipse

A few numbers



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energytransition.org (2015)



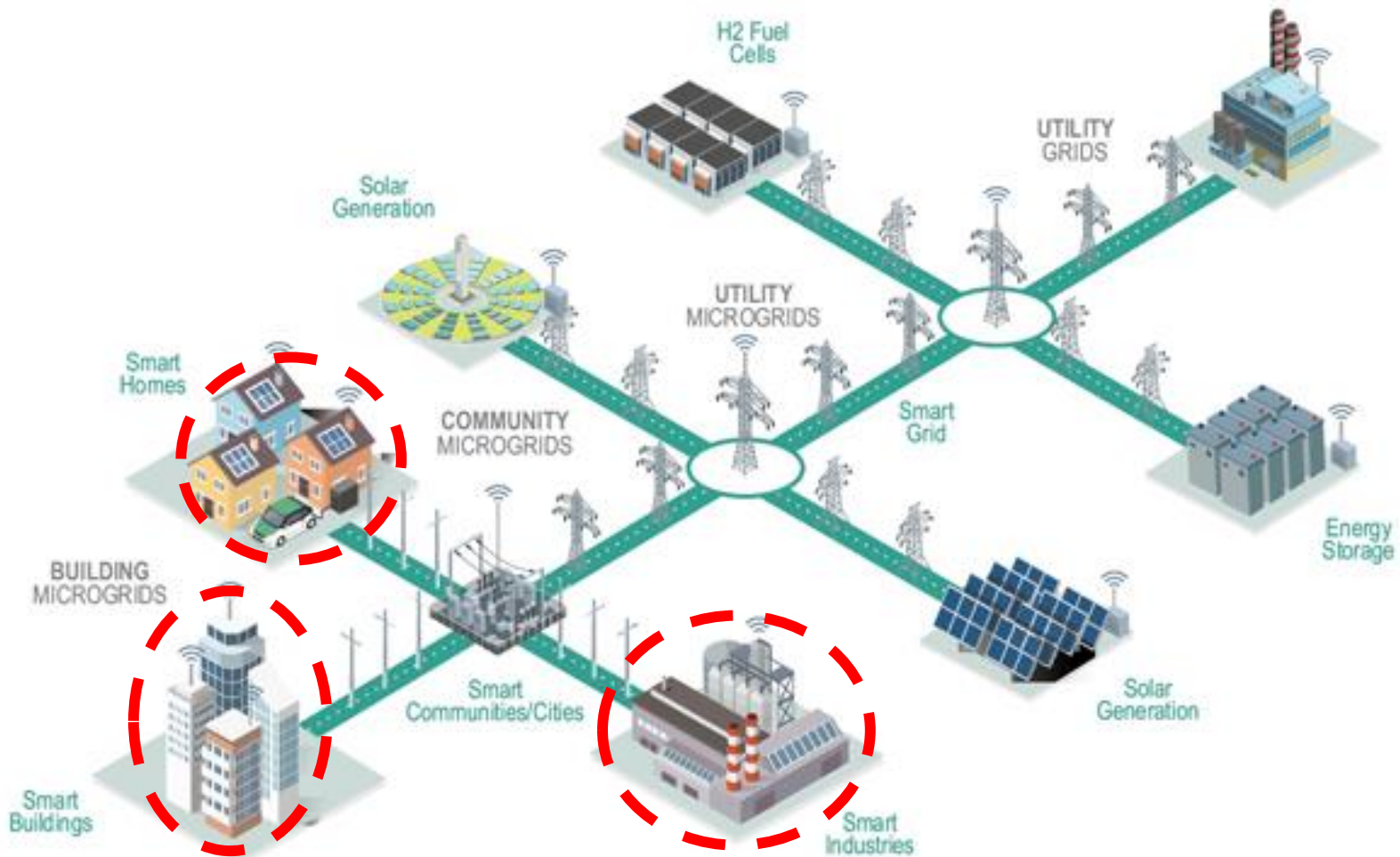
- Broad range of applications (techno-economic benefit)
 - difficult to compare results due to $\neq$ contexts and regulations
- Synergies between forecasting and generator/storage/load scheduling
- $\uparrow$ behind-the-meter PV: focus shifts to net-load (Haupt et al., 2017)
- Cost of forecasting should be considered, e.g. (Cires et al., 2019)

I have some extra slides just in case 😊

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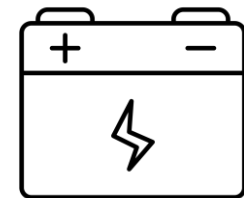
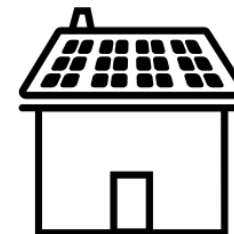
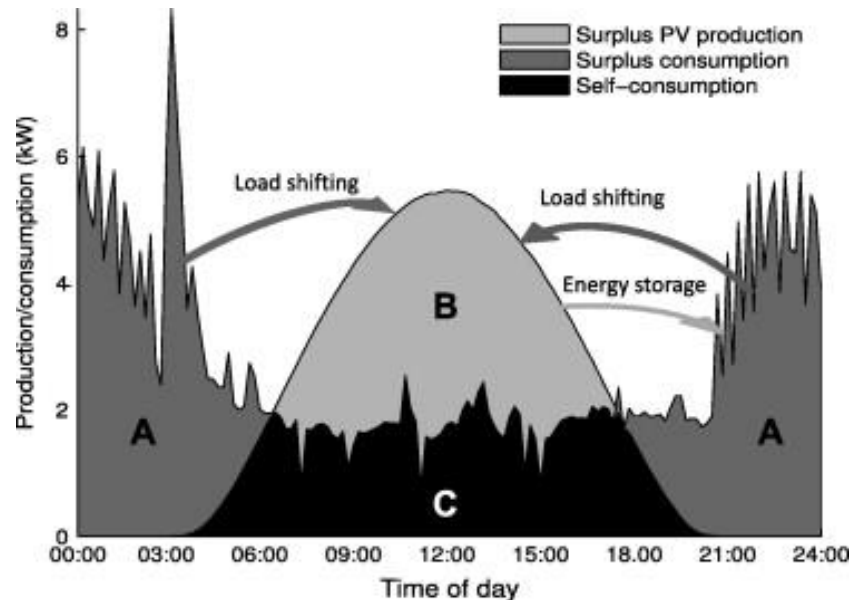
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Extra slides

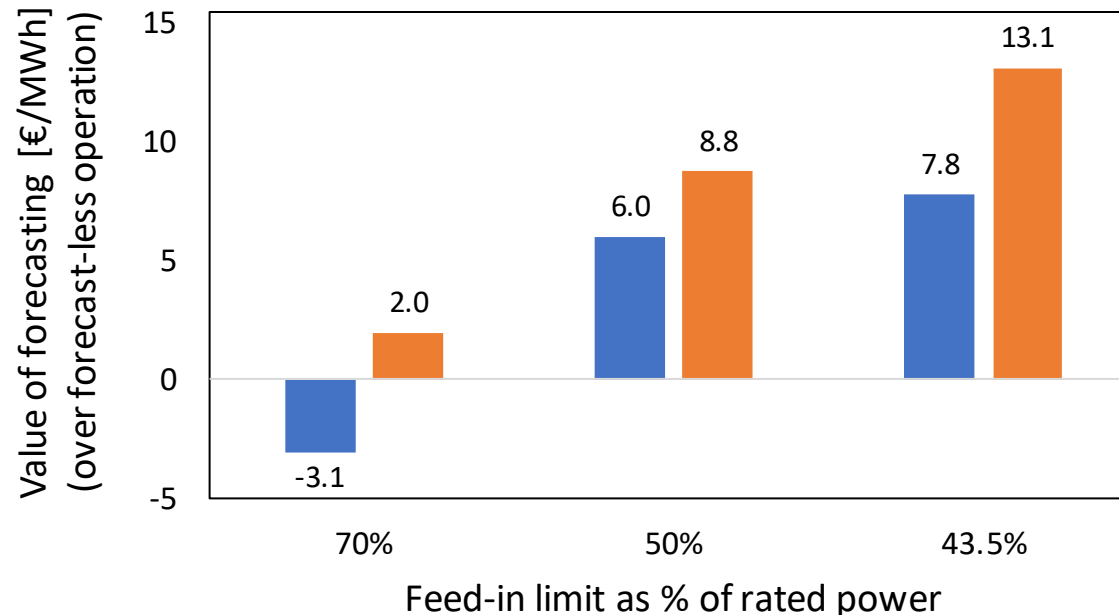


**Figure from Smart Energy Marketplace*

- Storage and demand side management
 - Maximizing self-consumption and/or complying with feed-in limits
 - coordination based on load and PV forecasts



- As an example, (Moshövel et al., 2016)
 - ▣ Household in Germany, PV + storage with feed-in limit



Forecast can reduce costs by up to 2-13 €/MWh

- (Antonanzas et al., 2017), The value of solar forecasting for photovoltaics in the Spanish electricity market, Solar Energy
- (Cires et al., 2019), The potential of forecasting in reducing the LCOE in PV plants under ramp-rate restrictions, Energy
- (Ela et al., 2013), Impacts of variability and uncertainty in solar photovoltaic generation at multiple timescales, NREL Report
- (Haupt et al., 2017), Blending distributed photovoltaic and demand load forecasts, Solar Energy
- (Killinger et al., 2016), Impact of the Solar Eclipse from 20th March 2015 on the German Electrical Supply - Simulation and Analysis, Energy Tech.
- (Letendre, 2014), Grab the low-hanging fruit: use solar forecasting before storage to stabilize the grid, Renewable Energy World



- (Luthander et al., 2015), Photovoltaic self-consumption in buildings: A review, Applied Energy
- (Martinez-Anido et al., 2016), The value of day-ahead solar power forecasting improvement, Solar Energy
- (Masa-Bote et al., 2014), Improving photovoltaics grid integration through short time forecasting and self-consumption, Applied Energy
- (Moshövel et al., 2015), Analysis of the maximal possible grid relief from PV-peak-power impacts by using storage systems for increased self-consumption, Applied Energy
- (Nouri et al., 2020), Optimization of parabolic trough power plant operations in variable irradiance conditions using all sky imagers, Solar Energy