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Feed-in Power Limitation of Grid-Connected PV Battery Systems with Autonomous Forecast-Based Operation Strategies

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Implementation of forecast-based operation strategies



Approaches for autonomous PV forecast: persistence





Approaches for autonomous PV forecast: adaptive





Approaches for autonomous PV forecast: adaptive





Impact of forecast errors





Energetic performance with different PV forecasts



Single family household: Load demand 5.3 MWh/a, PV system 5.3 kWp, Max. feed-in power 0.5 kW/kWp, battery capacity 5.3 kWh, persistence load forecast

Economic performance with different PV forecasts





Single family household: Load demand 5.3 MWh/a, PV system 5.3 kWp, maximum feed-in 0.5 kW/kWp, battery capacity 5.3 kWh, feed-in tariff 10 ct/kWh, retail el. price 30 ct/kWh persistence load forecast



Conclusions

- A lower mandatory feed-in limit is decisive for improved grid integration of PV battery systems.
- The benefit for the system's owner could be obtained by additional feed-in which needs to be remunerated.
- For economic and technical reasons PV battery systems should be operated with dynamic feed-in limitation.
- Simple forecast approaches are sufficient to realize a peak shaving operation of PV battery systems as basis for further PV expansion.